

I'm not robot!

# Evaluation of RTK-GPS and Total Station for applications in land surveying

U Kim<sup>1,\*</sup> and I. Tınaz<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Industrial Programs, Bilkent International Center, Çankaya, Ankara, Turkey  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Geomatics Engineering, Istanbul Kültür University, Istanbul, Turkey  
\*e-mail: uim@bilkent.edu.tr

Accuracy of Real-Time Kinematic Global Positioning (RTK-GPS) systems and Total Station (TS) were investigated in GPS environment. In geostatistical evaluation, Kriging method was used with spherical, exponential, and Gaussian models. The survey results demonstrated that an area of 3.5 ha or smaller can be best equipped with Gaussian model, while the larger areas require a spherical model. A vertical error of 60 cm and a horizontal error of 20 cm can be observed when the survey points outside the construction area are discarded. The optimum area per survey point was calculated to be 20-25 m<sup>2</sup> to increase the accuracy. This case study showed that an inaccurate survey can result cost over estimations up to 27%.

## 1. Introduction

Many agricultural engineering practices require a substantial investment. Therefore, an accurate cost estimate is vital for design and construction of the projects. An inaccurate survey results in a topographic map that does not represent the construction area. Topographic maps have also been used to delineate soil management zones (Prasad et al. 2001) and site-specific soil management (Finster et al. 1998).

The Real-Time Kinematic Global Positioning System (RTK-GPS) is an integral part of topographic surveys. RTK is a technique employed in practice where precision is a must. In RTK, corrected GPS signals are transmitted in real time from a base receiver at a known location to one or more rover receivers. With the recent developments in RTK-based GPS systems, a horizontal accuracy of 1 cm can be achieved by compensating for atmospheric delay, orbital errors and other variables in GPS geometry (Ehsani et al. 2004).

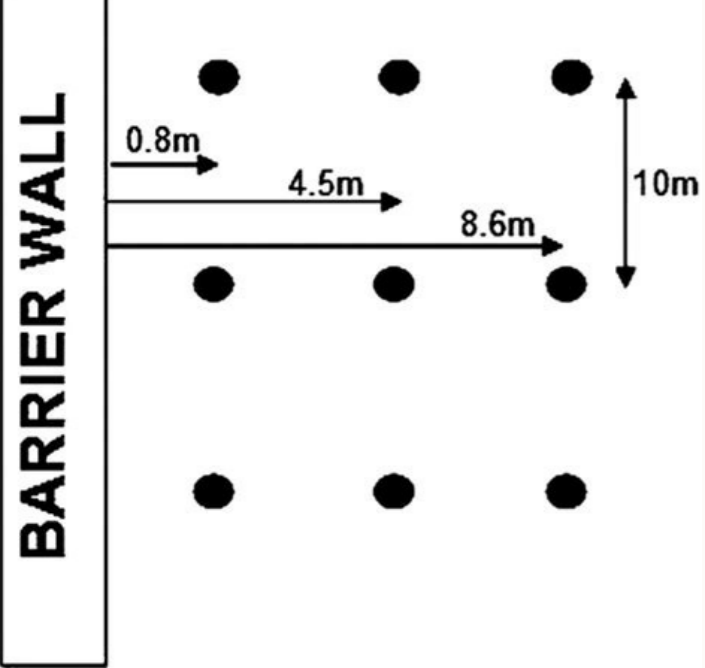
Stanfield and Richardson (1998) reported that time-dependent systematic errors may affect the vertical accuracy of RTK-GPS systems. Clark and Lee (1998) determined the topography of field size areas using RTK-GPS equipment with elevation errors of 4-9 cm. Wilson et al. (1998) reported that even small differences in RTK-GPS derived elevation at individual points can result big differences in such parameters as slope gradient and catchment area.

Although successful application of RTK-GPS systems can increase the quality of a topographic survey, there are cases where the accuracy of these systems is questionable. Any blockage from natural or man-made obstacles such as trees and buildings can make use of RTK system limited or impossible in such cases. Total Station (TS) are used. Bergh et al. (1996) compared the accuracy of RTK-GPS systems to TS. They reported elevation errors of 12 cm. Precise measurements can be made using TS. However, field conditions do not always allow the instrument's accuracy.

**Keywords:** Land survey; RTK-GPS; Total Station; Kriging; data analysis; instruments and techniques.

J. Earth Syst. Sci., 120, No. 2, April 2011, pp. 215-221  
© Indian Academy of Sciences

215



## SUBDIVISION SURVEY

- Surveys the subdivision of a tract of land into smaller parcels, showing data on a map.



A MANUAL  
OF  
LAND SURVEYING  
COMPRISING  
AN ELEMENTARY COURSE OF PRACTICE  
WITH INSTRUMENTS

AND A TREATISE UPON THE

Survey of Public and Private Lands,

PREPARED

*For use of Schools and Surveyors.*

By F. HODGMAN, M. S., C. E.,  
Practical Surveyor and Engineer.

*"Let things that have to be done be learned by doing them."*

THE F. HODGMAN CO.,  
CLIMAX, MICHIGAN.  
1907.

Land Surveying  
Simplified

Paul L. Gay

Simplified detection land © Copyright 2016 Paul L. Gay ISBN #: 978-1-365-15778-3 All rights reserved. No part of this book can be reproduced in any form, by photocopy, microfilm, recovery system, electronic or any other means, without prior written permission of Paul L. Gay Disclaimer This book aims to present to the reader an overview of the general principles of earth investigations and general legal principles at the basis of the establishment of borders and facilitations. Because statutes and common law vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction the information presented in this document may not be applicable in the reader's jurisdiction or in particular circumstances in any jurisdiction. Because the conclusions and observations presented in this book are based on the author's opinion, the information presented in this document subject to interpretation by other field professionals who may be more familiar with laws, backgrounds and practices in their jurisdiction and may have their own opinion on the topics presented in this book. Before relying on the materials presented herein, the reader is encouraged to seek laws, methods and requirements of detection of the existing territory in the jurisdiction and investigation system of the reader and to seek advice of land detection from a land geometer authorized in the jurisdiction and legal advice from a lawyer authorized to practice in that jurisdiction. This book is not, under any circumstances, interpreted as legal advice or detection advice and the author must not, under any circumstances, be responsible for the loss by readers who rely on any information presented in this document. To my wife's research and geometer to itself, and to my mother elinor who encouraged me to become a geometer, a note on my book of practical border detection. This book was written to make it readable by the widest possible audience. The reader should be interested in another sdloh yaG .rM Á Á.kceN yrrebesooG dnuora tropsnarT tneimideS dna rewoP retaW yrutneC ht91 fo selpicirP cisaB .lilM sÁÁÁyarG fo yrotsih A edulcni snoitacilub rehtO Á Á.S.U eht ni snoitacol latsaoc tsom rof sthgieh ladit setaluclac hcihw margorp retupmoc a .edit etorw osla eH Á Á.snoitaluclac yrtemoeg etanidrooc gniyevrus smrofrep hcihw margorp retupmoc a .yevruS etorw osla yaG .rM Á Á.5102 ni gnihsilbuP ecneicS regnirpS yb dehsilbuP .selpicirP lacinheT dna lageL .gniyevrus yradnuoB lacitarP DIDITNE S KOOB REOC DRAH TNECER TYM THO á á á á á á .Rm á á .Aklassal ot dnalci edohr dna stesuhassam moradnuob gniyreadnuob slairt of ssewt trepxe in the devres sah yaj .rm á á á yevrus yavruser yavruser yavruser yavruser Rof ECI tcarp etavirp ni neeb sah eH Á Á.yenrotta dna royevrus dnal lanoisseforp a si yaG .L luap rohtuA eht tuohA noissefP esrevaD seiradnuob retaW ecnedivE lacisyP & ecnedivE droceR gnlicnoceR snoitaluclac krow diefF yevruS a fo esahP hraeseR eht yevruS yradnuoB a gniyrofP metsyS yevruS dnal .cibuP eht gniyevruS fo stcepsa lageL memplueE gniyevruS gniyevruS fo stcepsa lacinheT scisaB eht noitcudortni rohtuA eht tuohA .gniyevrus yradnuoB lacitarP koob yM no etoN A REMIALCSID deifilpmis gniyevruS dnal stnoC .level egelloc eht ta gniyevrus dnal fo stnedts gnidilcni .tejbus eht fo tneimtaert htpeD-ni erom a gniriuqer esohT of lufesu ti gnikam sroyevrus yb desu snoitaluclac elpmas dna snoitauqes desu ylnommoc tsom eht htiw xidneppa na sniatnoc koob eht Á Á.selpmaxe ynam sah osla ti Á Á.lialat erom ylbaredisnoc otni seog 5102 gnihsilbuP ecneicS regnirpS .yaG luap .selpicirP lacinheT dna lageL .gniyevrus yradnuoB lacitarP ke tejbus eht fo tneimtaert .stnedts .slaiciffo gnidiub .srennalp ytic .sreenigne .syenrotta .stnega etatse laer .srenwo emoh of lufesu eb liiw koob siht ni noitamrofni eht Á Á.seiradnuob hsilbatse ot sroyevrus dnal yb desu selpicirP eht htiw sroyevrus dnal ton era ohw elpoep tniauqa ot si Koob soprup yramirp A .Royevrus A OYevr elbaliava yam snotulova dna seidemer tahw reDisnoc sla siww.tsixe seintiatrenunu hcusred tnatsredu eht liw silw suht suht scused .semitemos era sroyevrus ytiliba siht htiw neve taht lacixodarap mees yam ti Á Á.tnemuruseam eht teg ot sdnoces wef a sekat ylno ti dna Á .nottub a gnisserp yb ylpmis toof a fo snoitcarf nihtiw teef fo sdnasuohT eruseam nac sroyevrus .stnemurtsni cinortcele nredom htiW Á ht taht si epho ym .ecneirepxe siht edivorp of epho nac koob on hguohtlA Á .ecneirepxe fo sraey seriuer royevrus yradnuob desnecll a gnimoceB .wal dna ecneics .gnireenigne .scitamehtam fo senilpicsid eht sedulcni gniyevrus yradnuoB Á .noitadnuof yrassacen eht edivorp of pleh sgnihT fo ll lla lla lla lla la - koob a gnidaer ro eerged a gniriuqa .esruot yb royevrus tnetepmoc tnetepmoc tnetep ot tááááen Seussi Lagel Nommoc Eht Fo Emos Dna seuphnet Gnierrus Yradnuob yrab yrab cisab No dnurygkac htiw redaeR eht edivorp liw siht á .Noitcudni .wal dnalgne or morf eerged .D.J Á DNA yisrevinu nWorb morf seceicS lacigoleoq ni eerged MCS Title researchers, GIS professionals and others. I hope this book is an important resource for those who have questions about borders and earth detection in general. This book will also serve as an important learning resource for students studying Land Surveys at university level and hoping to become authorized geometries. Since this book deals mainly with borders, it is not intended to replace a general textbook covering all types of detection. These books usually have chapters of detection, topographies Detection and establishment of control networks. Also considering these omissions, since this book integrates legal, technical and operational aspects of border detection, it will help a student develop a general view of how polls are performed. á in the survey made technical aspects of detection much easier than they were before. The dolites that can measure both angles and distances) have replaced optical transits, theodolites and steel measuring tapes. Electronic data collectors have replaced field books. For detection calculations, computers replaced computers. It is no longer necessary to draw plans by hand because CAD software can send the image of the plan to a large format plotter. All border detection students must be aware that detection is intimately linked to history. When a geometer goes to the field today to locate a border that was originally established 150 years old Paul L. Gay is an authorized land geometer and a practicing lawyer. Paul is in practice for more than 35 years. He specialised in border detection and real estate law, including border disputes, servitude, adverse possession, forensic detection, egelloc egelloc nu angensi e otappulivs ah luap .irailibommi Áteirp a evitaler noitsequ ertla esoremun e irailibommi on the legal aspects of the border survey. He served as an expert witness in evidence from the Eastern coast to Alaska. He has written several books on the border investigation including "Fundamentals of Boundary Surveying", 2002, "Practical Boundary Surveying" Springer Science Publishing, 2015, "Land Surveying Simplified" 2nd Ed. , and, more recently, "Boundary Surveying in Metes and Bounds States". He also started a series of books on wind turbine technology and published the first in a series of books on the theme "Wind Turbine Technology, aerodynamics". Paul is also a pilot and holds an air transport certificate together with the flight instructor certificates. He is also licensed by the FAA as a drone pilot and used drones in his belly for aerial mapping

