

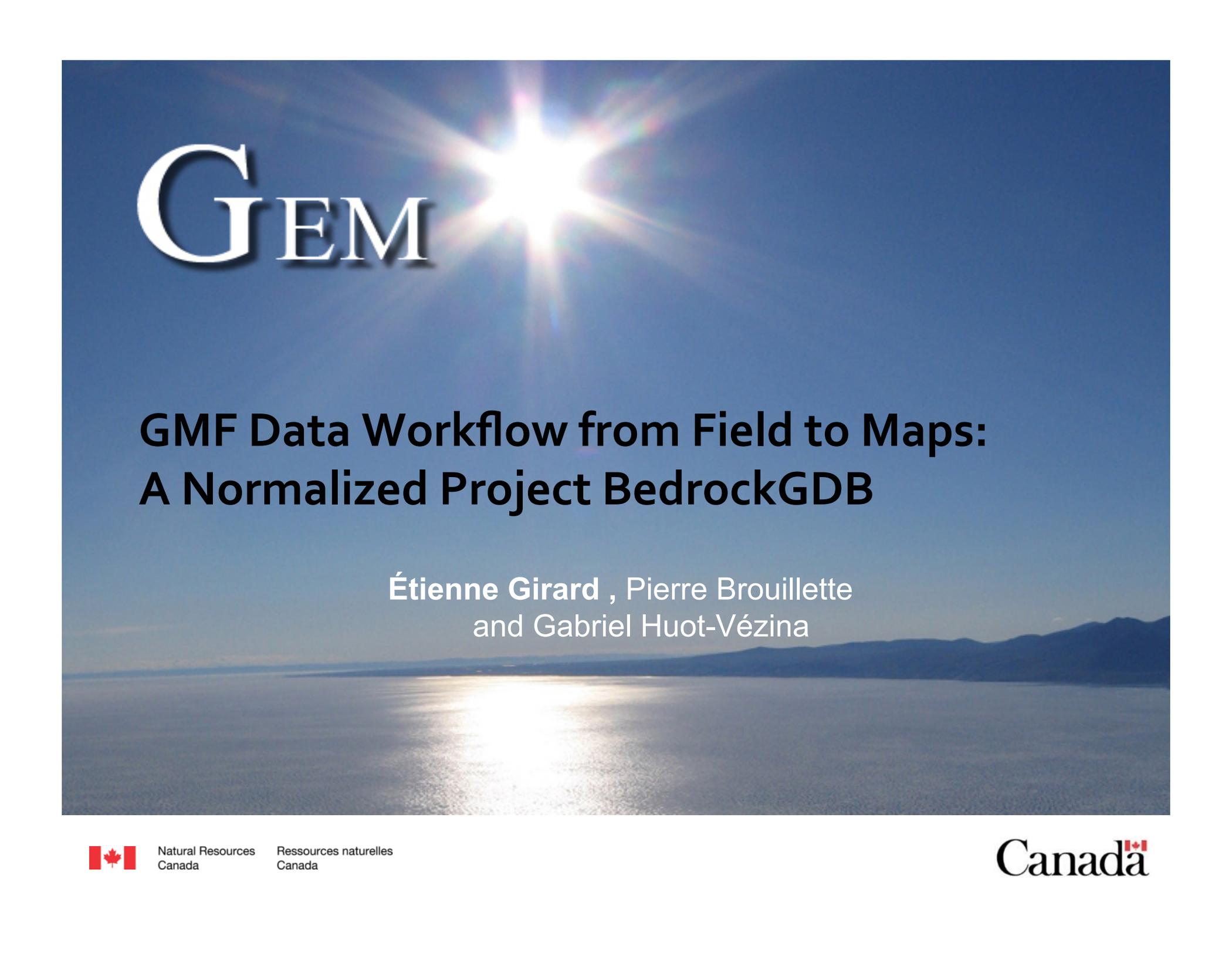
DIGITAL MAPPING TECHNIQUES 2013

The following was presented at DMT'13
(June 2-5, 2013 - Colorado Geological Survey and Colorado School of Mines
Golden, CO)

The contents of this document are provisional

See Presentations and Proceedings
from the DMT Meetings (1997-2013)

<http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/info/dmt/>

A scenic photograph of a sunset over a large body of water, with mountains visible in the distance. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright reflection on the water and a lens flare effect in the sky. The sky transitions from a deep blue at the top to a lighter blue near the horizon.

GEM

GMF Data Workflow from Field to Maps: A Normalized Project BedrockGDB

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and Gabriel Huot-Vézina



Natural Resources
Canada

Ressources naturelles
Canada

Canada 

GMF Data Workflow from Field to Maps: One Normalized Project BedrockGDB

Outline

- Context
- Challenges
- Requirements
- Approach
 - Normalized database
 - Tools
- Conclusion
 - What we have learned
 - What we have learned with tools
 - Where are we going with all this...



Context

Recently, through the GEM Program, the GSC has undertaken the **Geological Map Flow** project (GMF) to develop protocols for:

- field data collection,
- compilation,
- interpretation,
- management, and
- dissemination of **bedrock and surficial maps**.



Context (2)

Success of the Geological Map Flow (GMF) project depends largely on its ability to **rapidly disseminate quality geological information**. To achieve this **goal**, it is critical to establish

- a **consistent data flow** that allows effective management of field data throughout the processes required by the GMF.

The presentation will therefore address the core of this GMF workflow that is the normalized Project Bedrock Geodatabase (PBGDB).



Challenges

- Overcome the paradigm of **human adaptation to new technologies** and the need to control it quickly and effectively,
- Users with **various levels of skill**,
- **Developed a robust, streamlined and integrated geological data flow from the field data collection up to the dissemination process** using the GSC corporate ESRI environment platform.



Requirements

- GMF's operational requirements (**integrated workflow** from field data collection up to data ready for dissemination processes),
 - **Field work specific requirements** (use of GanFeld system, traverse planification, backup processes, etc...),
 - **Post- field work requirements** (geological interpretation, data integration to corporate databases, etc...),
 - **Metadata requirements** (ensure the input of proper metadata at all stages of the workflow).
 - Ensure **data interoperability** by using common scientific language and standards.



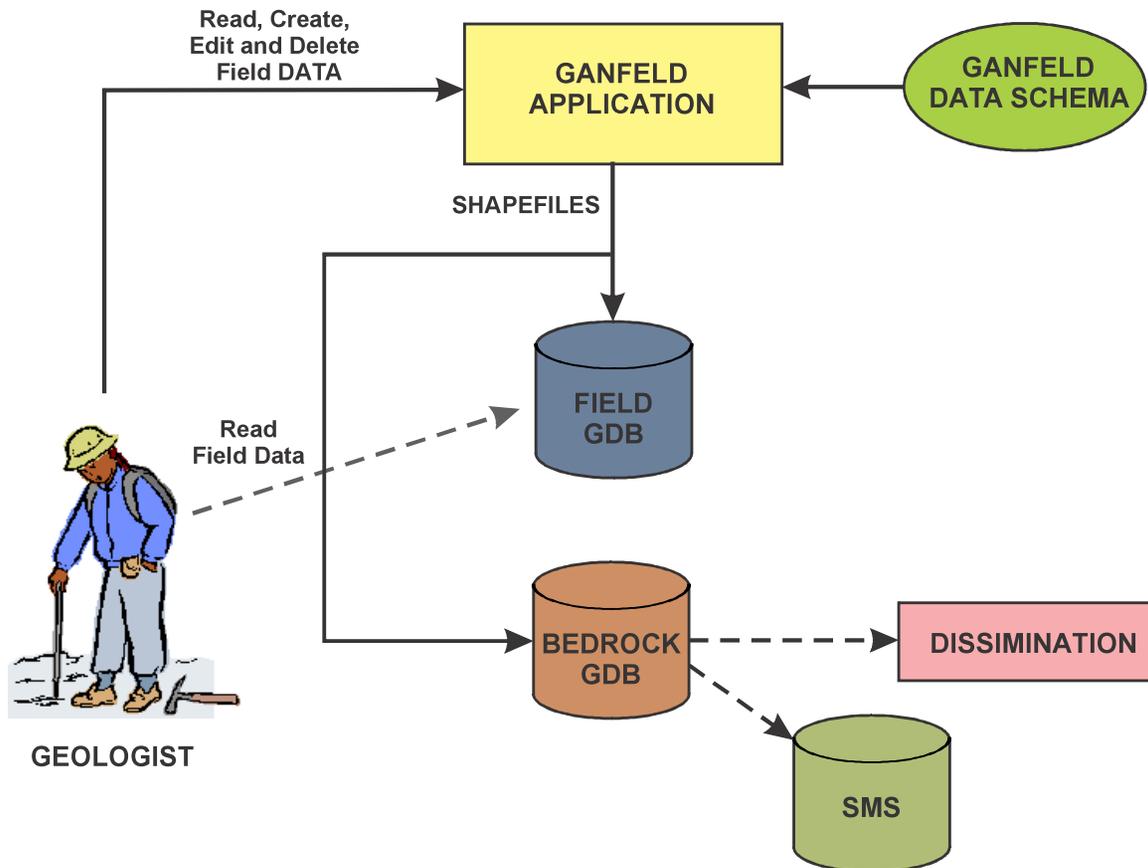
Approach

- Centralize all development around a **normalized database**,
- Develop **tools** that allow seamless data flow,
- Provide an **effective and easy to use** working environment.



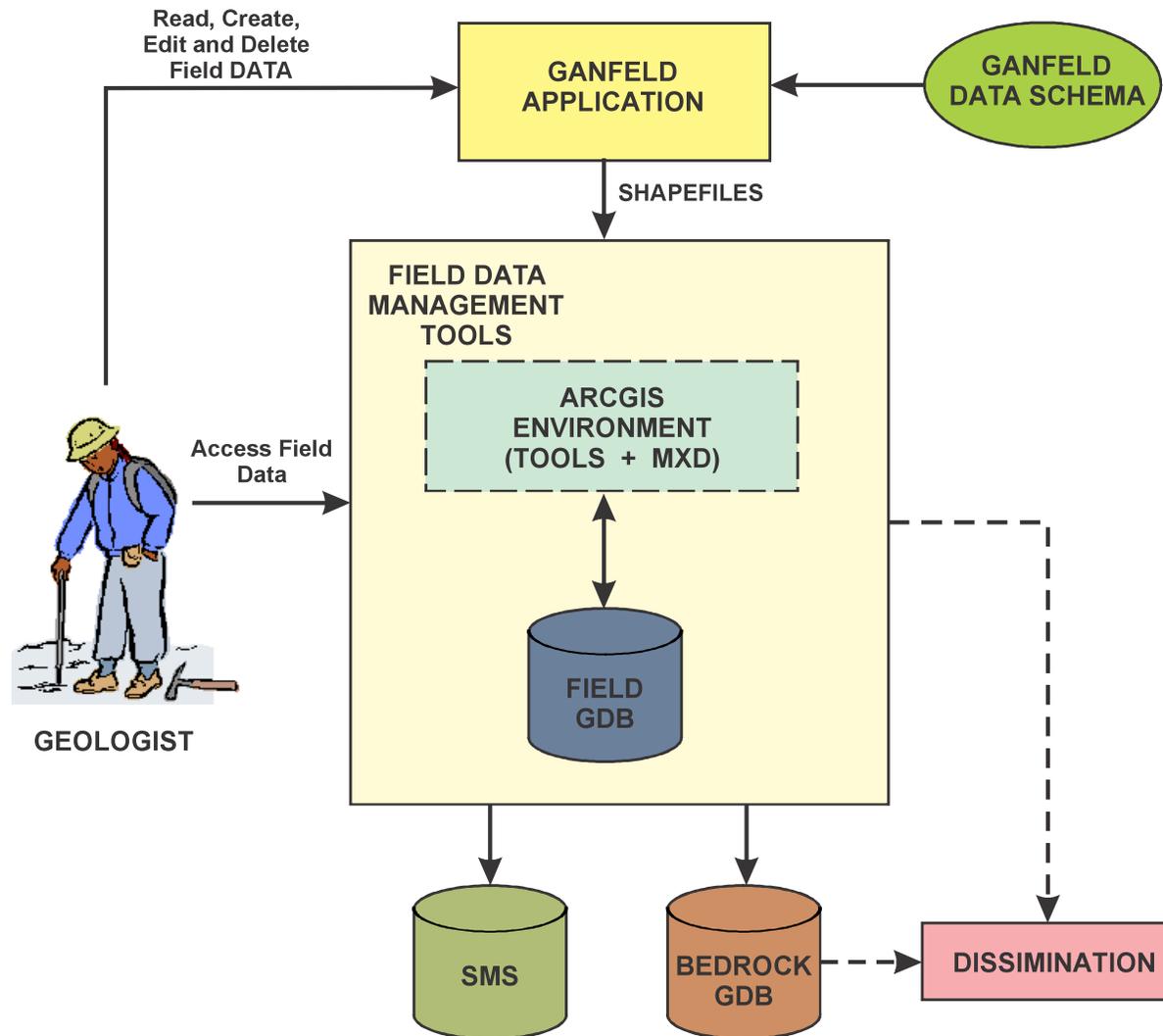
Approach

Flow change: Ganfeld centric / different databases



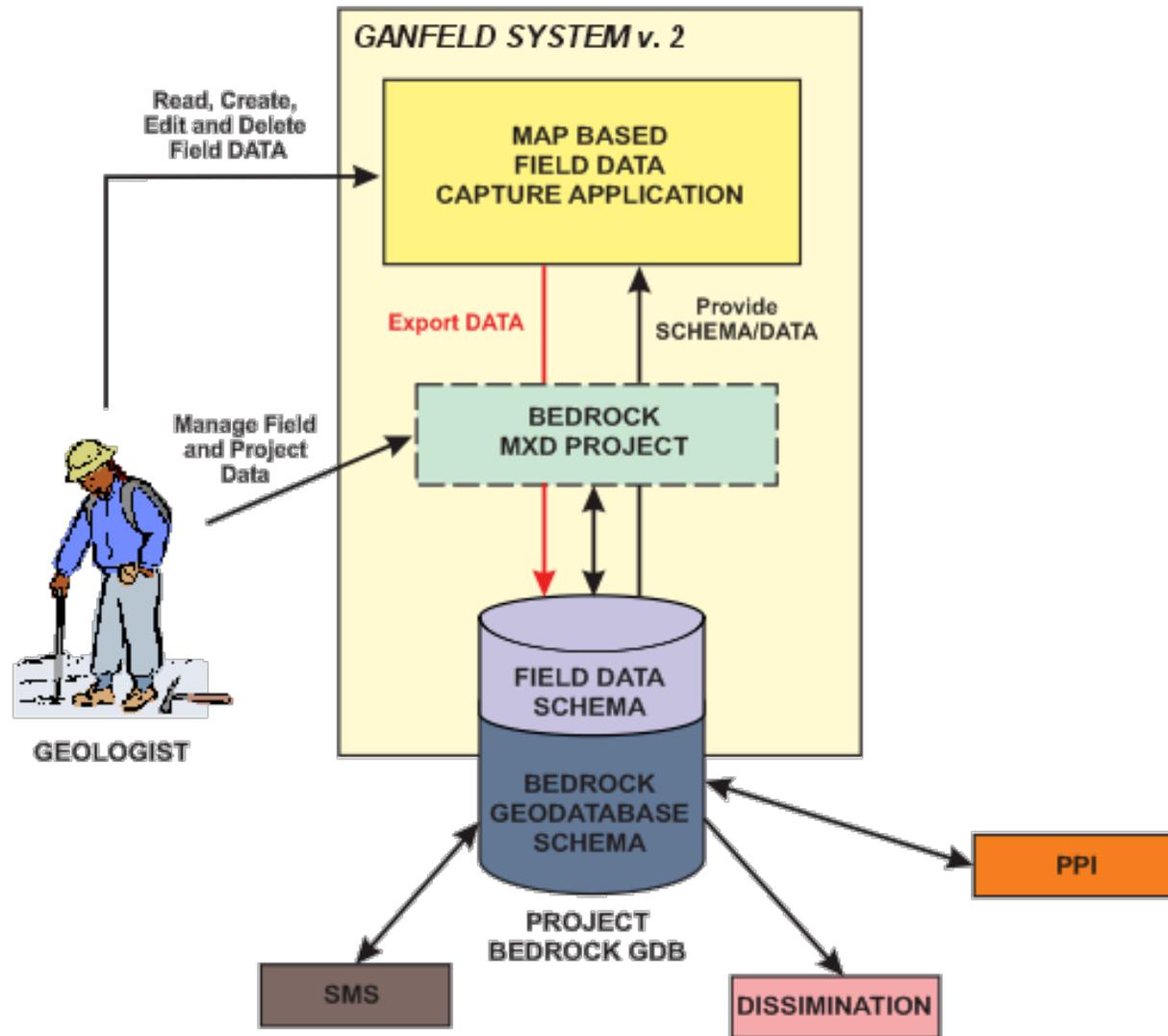
Approach

Flow change: adding tools to manage flow



Approach

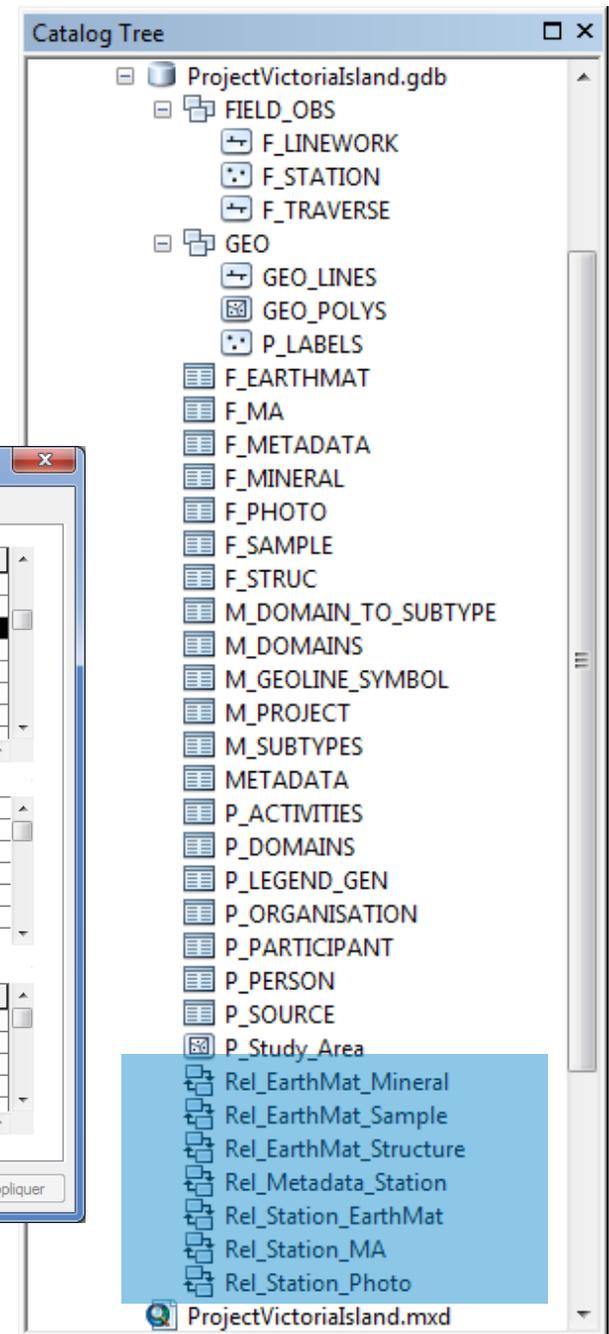
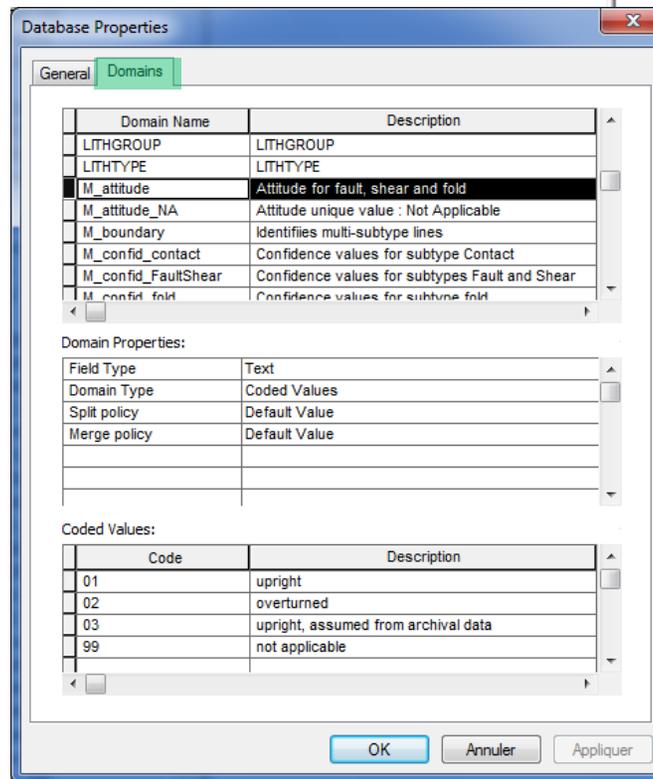
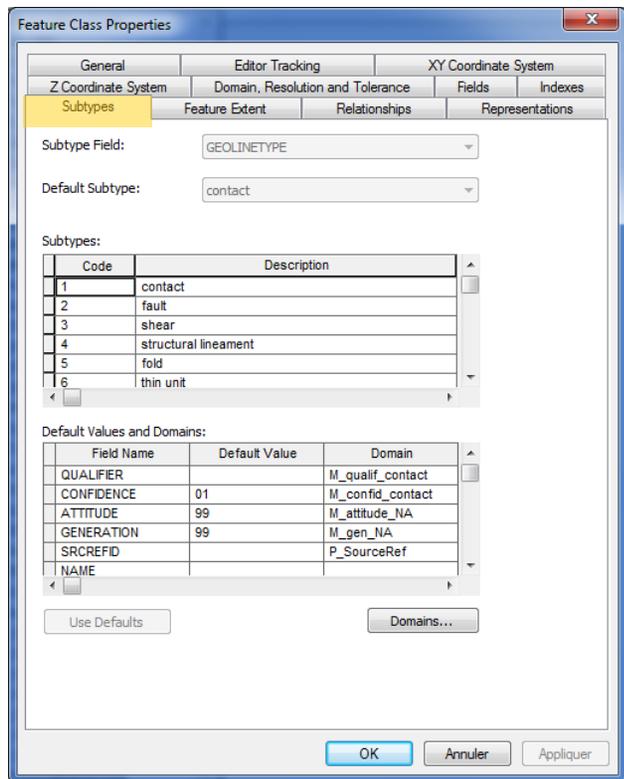
Flow change: A normalized database and its tools for flow management.



Approach: Normalized Database

Structured to:

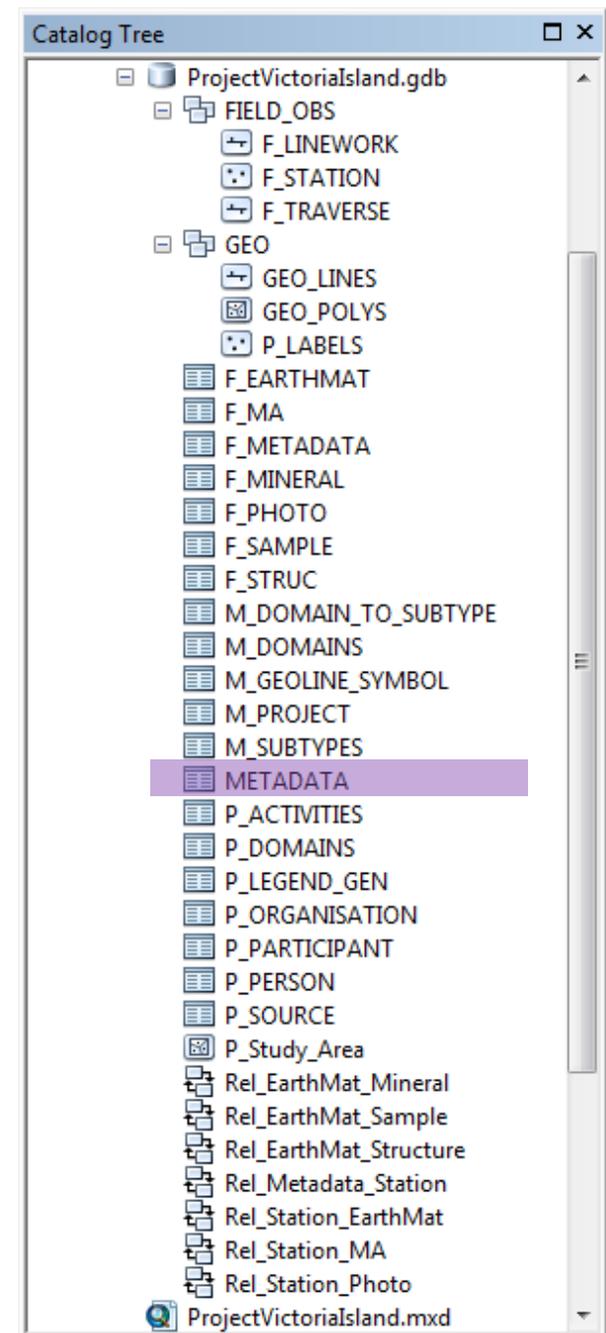
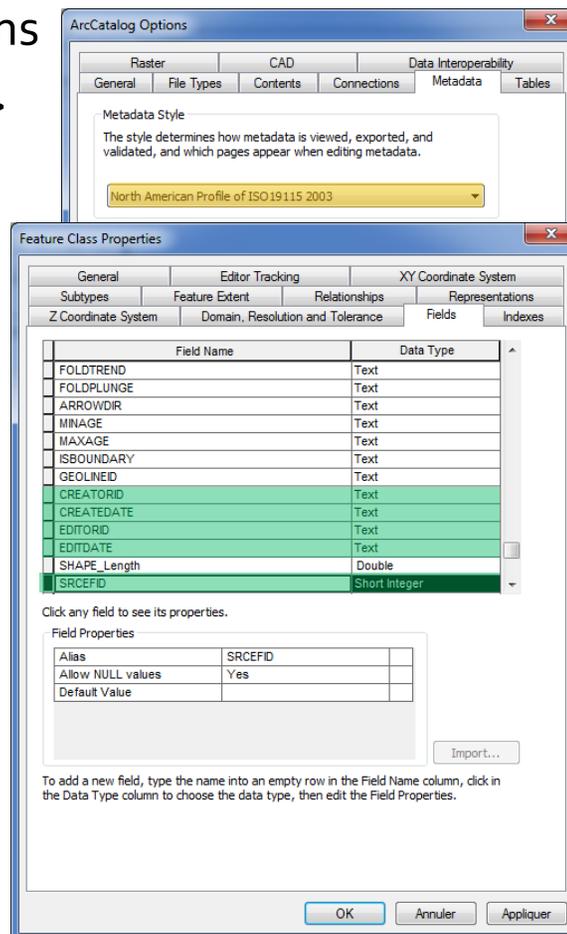
- maintain integrity of data -> **subtypes**, **domains** and **relations**



Approach: Normalized Database

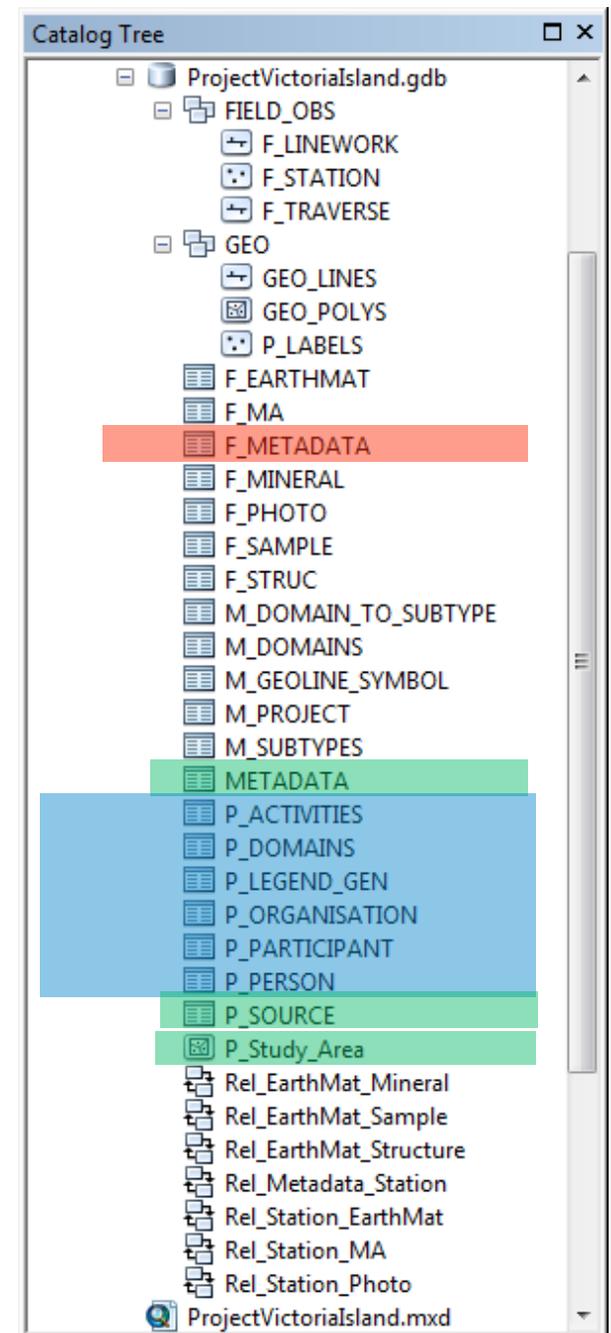
Structured to:

- maintain integrity of data -> subtypes, domains and relations
- support metadata ->
 - at all level
 - Features
 - Project
 - Documents



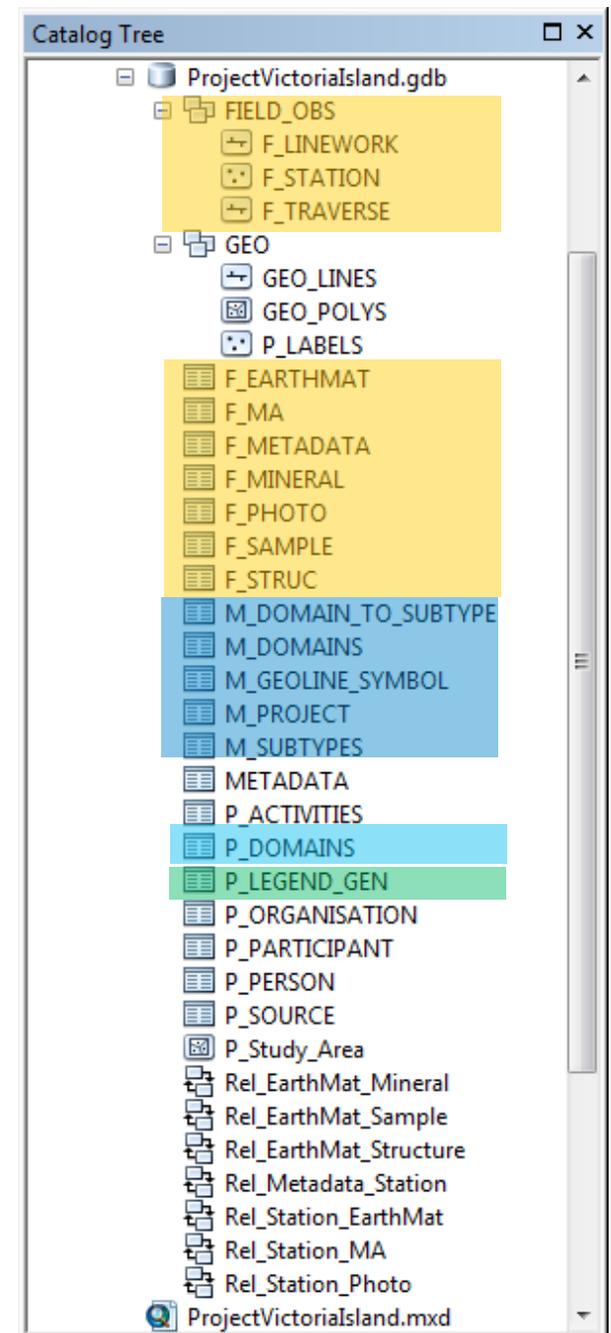
Approach: Normalized Database

- Structured to:
 - maintain integrity of data -> subtypes, domains and relations
 - support metadata ->
 - at all level
 - Feature
 - Project
 - Documents
 - in each step
 - Pre-field
 - Field
 - Publication



Approach: Normalized Database

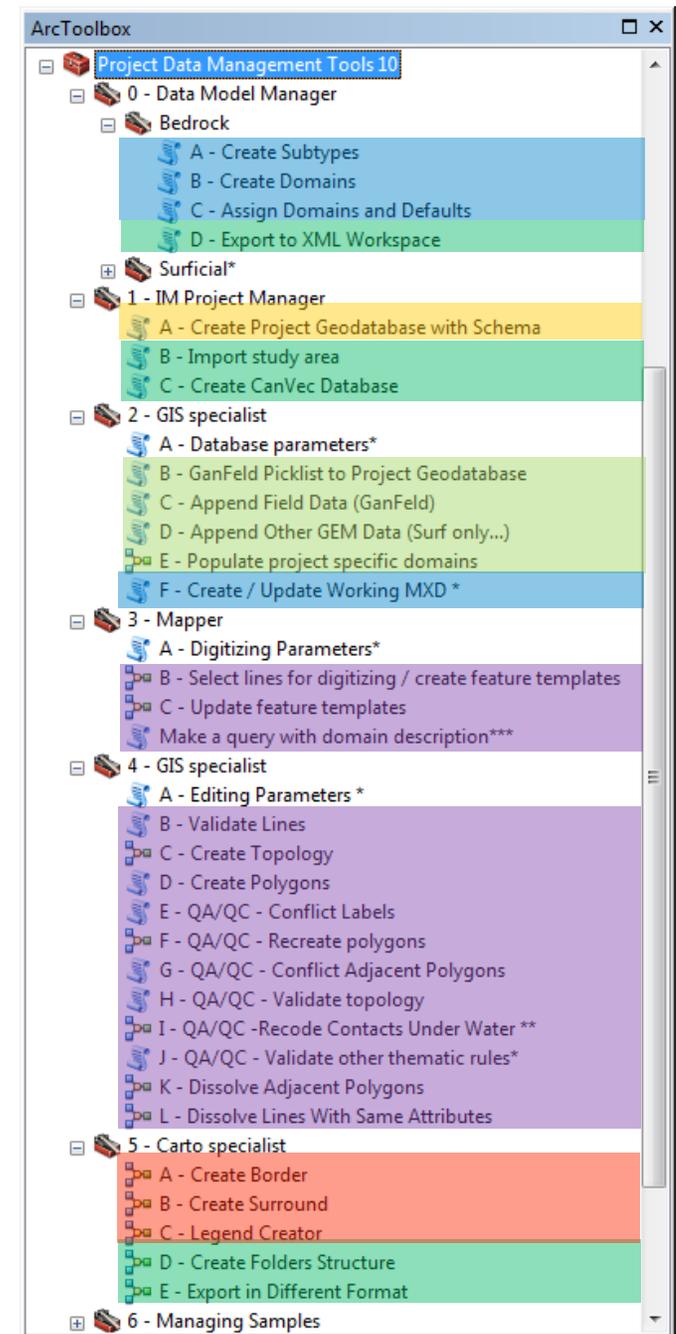
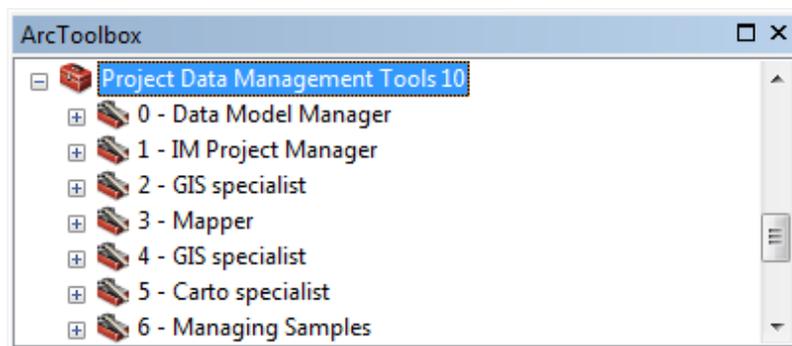
- Structured to:
 - maintain integrity of data -> subtypes, domains and relations
 - support metadata ->
 - at all level
 - in each step
 - collect field data -> axf structure or...
 - use common scientific language -> standard dictionary
 - Use specific project language -> will have to be standardized
 - Facilitate thematic mapping and legend -> specific table used for mapping but also for descriptive notes



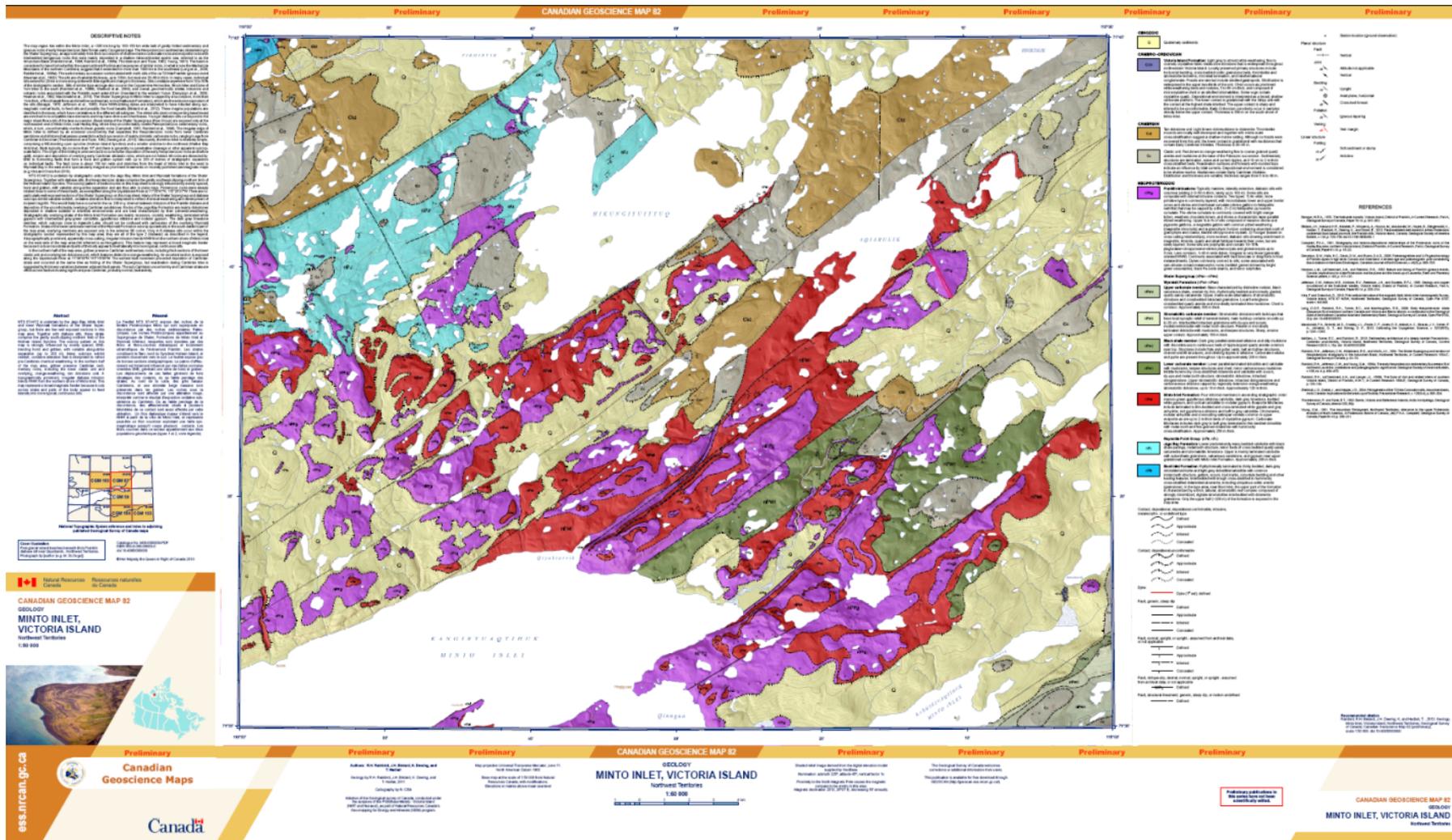
Approach: Tools

Development of tools are:

- Proposed with a flow based on actors and time
- File management
- Data management
- Simplify interaction with ER database
- Simplify digital maps management
- Maintain easy interoperability
- Simplify standard map creation...



Conclusion



What we have learned

- Need special features to get the seal of approval :
 - Feature templates
 - XML Report with hyperlink

The left screenshot displays an XML report for station 11RAT-DT048. The report includes the following data:

Station Id	11RAT-DT048				
Date	06-07-2011	Time	3:31:32 PM		
Easting	550034.8 m	Northing	7887225.34 m	Datum	NAD_1983_UTM_Zone_11N
Latitude	71.08300284° (71° 04' 58.8")	Longitude	-115.61709342° (-115° 37' 01.5")		
Obs Type	visited outcrop	Environ	open ground		
Oc quality	excellent outcrop	Oc size			
Entry type	GPS	PDOP	3.00	No. Sats	8

Earth Material

Earthmat Id	11RAT-DT048A				
Group	sedimentary	Type	sandstone	Detail	quartz arenite
Interpretation		Confidence			
Mapunit	Kuujuua Formation	Occurs as	bed		
Structure (modifier)	trough cross-bedded cross-bedded				
Grain/Crystal size	medium sand 0.25-0.5 mm coarse sand 0.5-1.0 mm				
Colour index	0	Mag sus	0.0 x 10 ⁻³ SI units		

Photograph

Photo Id	11RAT-DT048P01				
Category	panoramic	Filename	IMG_0164.JPG	Azimuth	100 °
Caption	kuujua and natkusiak contact?				

Photograph

Photo Id	11RAT-DT048P02				
Category	outcrop	Filename	IMG_0165.JPG	Azimuth	0 °
Caption	representative outcrop photo				

Report compiled on 03-02-2012 10:14:46

The right screenshot shows a photograph of a rocky, snow-dusted hillside, which is linked to the report data. The photo is displayed in a window titled "E:\victoria_island\FieldData_B\FieldReports\Project\Photos\11RAT-DT048P01.jpg". The photo shows a rocky, snow-dusted hillside under a clear blue sky. The photo is displayed in a window titled "E:\victoria_island\FieldData_B\FieldReports\Project\Photos\11RAT-DT048P01.jpg". The photo is displayed in a window titled "E:\victoria_island\FieldData_B\FieldReports\Project\Photos\11RAT-DT048P01.jpg".



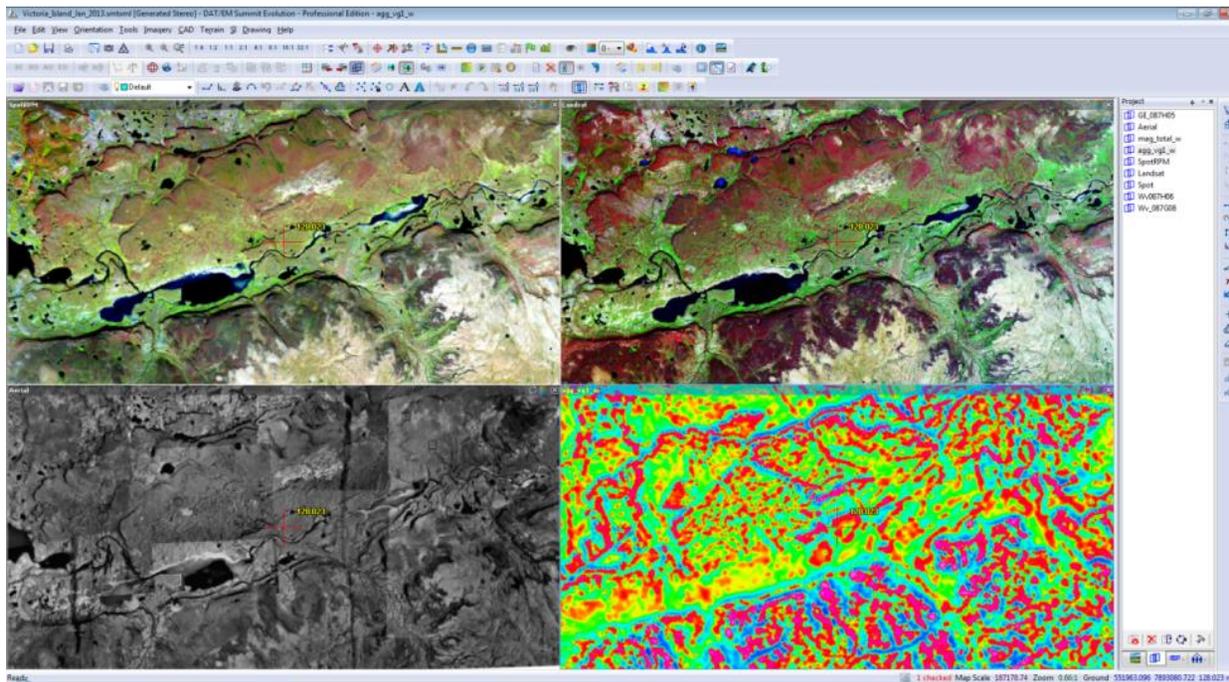
What we have learned

- Need special features to get the seal of approval :
 - Feature templates
 - XML Report with hyperlink
 - Digitize in 2.5 D



What we have learned

- Need special features to get the seal of approval :
 - Feature templates
 - XML Report with hyperlink
 - Digitize in 2.5 D
 - Multi-source data



What we have learned

- Need special features to get the seal of approval :
 - Feature templates
 - XML Report with hyperlink
 - Digitize in 2.5 D
 - Multi-source data
- Facilitate data migration to corporate databases
 - Sample Management System (SMS)
 - Photo library (metadata)
- Need interface for non GIS person for query and entering data
- Will have to find new hardware to collect data
- **People and knowledge are the most important...**



What we have learned with tools

- Pros
 - Easy to recommend a flow
 - Less manipulation of files
 - Easier to maintain integrity of data
 - Use a configuration file, declare general variables and process in one script,
 - Use model builder to plan our development and python to implement tools
- Cons
 - Black box
 - Export from model builder to python is not working



Where are we going with all this...

- Tools development
 - For entering metadata at each step
 - Domain/Subtypes --> Being able to query with description instead of code
 - For geologist... user requirement first...
- Incorporate carto representation
- Make Maps...



Thanks to

- Christine Deblonde for the model... the bedrock database is based on the Christine's development on surficial geodatabase
- Andy Moore for pushing GMF
- GanFeld Group for development and ideas
- and future collaborators...



Probably more of a "Geo Data Flow"

- As we start from the very first step, the field,
- As we maintain more data than the map can show -> scale representation limitation
- As we maintain more metadata than a paper map can show -> feature level metadata
- As we use dictionary, topology, process.



Good times in field give us a lot of idea



Other Link...

- Field data capture
 - <http://pubs.usgs.gov/of/2004/1451/buller/>
- Ganfeld supporting TOOLS for Field Data Management
 - http://ngmdb.usgs.gov/Info/dmt/docs/DMT12_Brouillette.pdf
- Other Field data capture
 - [BGS SIGMA 2012 - Open Source - v1.0](#)
- Digitize in 2.5D
 - <http://www.datem.com/summit-evolution>
 - <http://www.datem.com/capture-for-arcgis>
- IkeGps Esri Partner
 - <http://www.ikegps.com/download-case-studies>
- Why not - Ballon kit...
 - <http://publiclaboratory.org/wiki/balloon-mapping-kit>

