

Acknowledgements: ∠uneir Altamimi (FRA); Detlef Angerman (TUM); Roger Fraser (AUS); Richard Gross (IAG); Craig Harrison (AUS); Sarah Kowal (UN-GGCE); Anna Riddell (AUS); Martin Sehnal (GGOS); Jeffrey Verbeurgt (BEL).

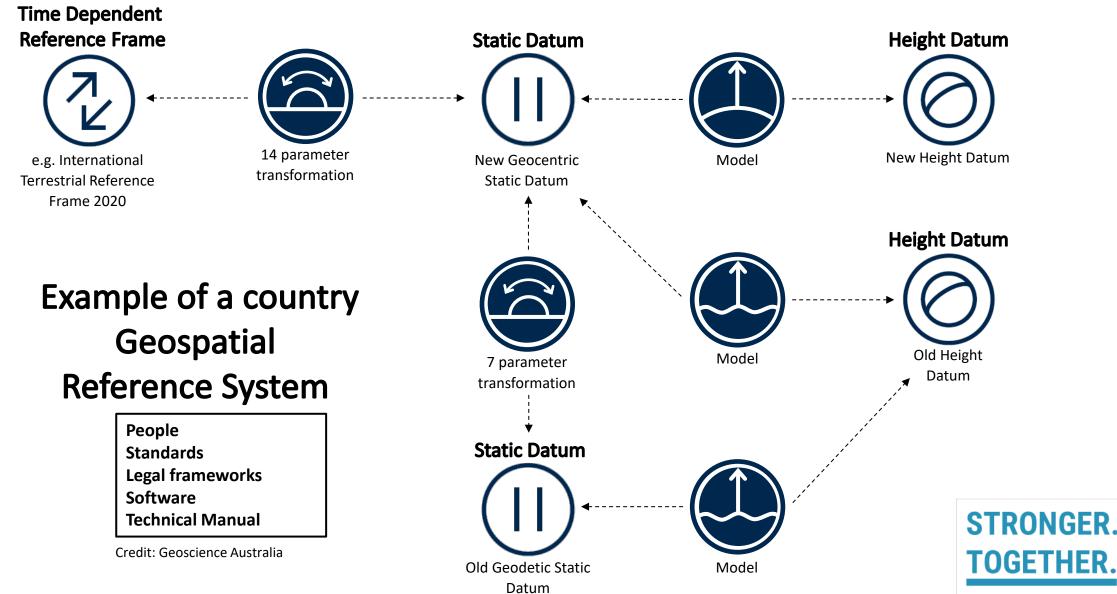
Overview

- What is a **modern** Geospatial Reference System?
- What does a Geospatial Reference System enable?
- The components of a Geospatial Reference System
- Explaining a Geospatial Reference System to policy makers





Geospatial Reference System





What does a GRS enable?

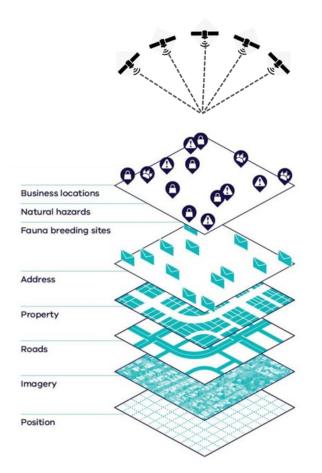
- Accurate positioning and navigation
- Data integration and consistency
- Transformation between different datums
- Spatial analysis with high accuracy
- Real time usage of time dependent data





Why is a GRS important?

- A Geospatial Reference System underpins the collection, management and alignment of spatial information to make better decisions.
 - survey, mapping and navigation;
 - civil engineering, industrial automation, agriculture, construction, mining;
 - recreation; location-based services;
 - intelligent transport systems, land use planning and administration;
 - hazard assessment, disaster response and emergency management;
 - environmental studies and scientific research.
- The Geospatial Reference System is the **glue** that allows us to align all geospatial data.

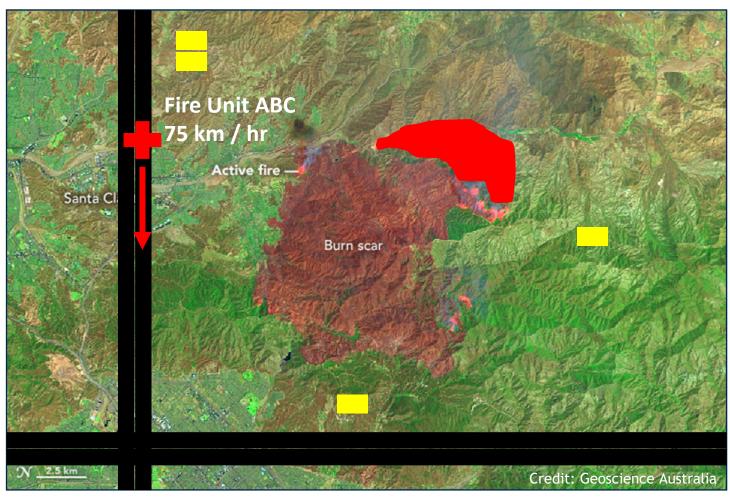


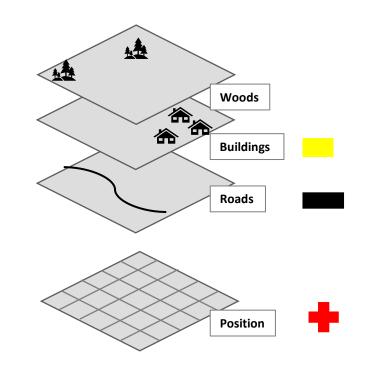
Credit: Victorian State Government, Australia





The Importance of a Geospatial Reference System

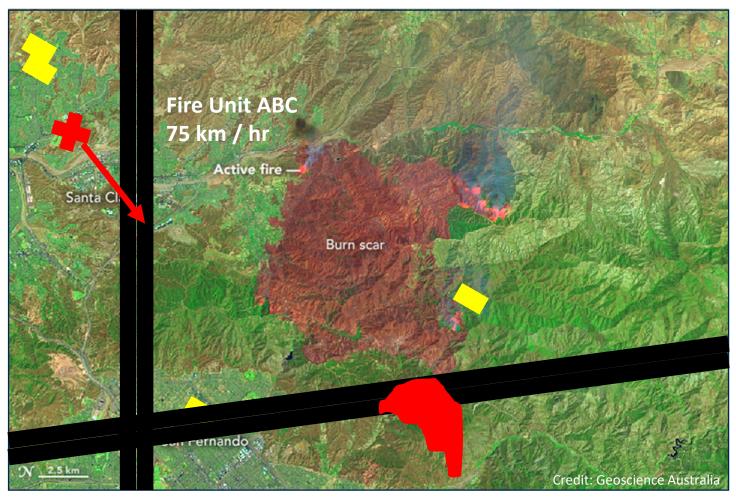




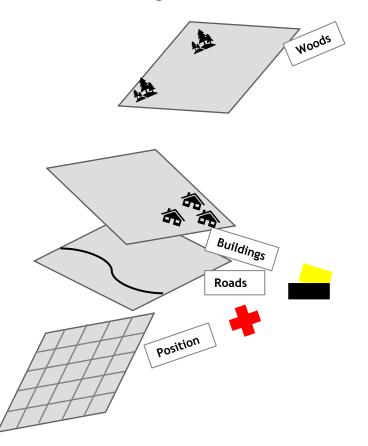




The Importance of a Geospatial Reference System



*Data are not aligned







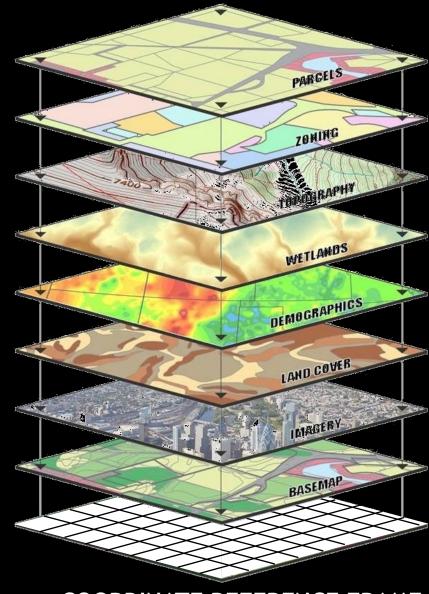
Static component of GRS





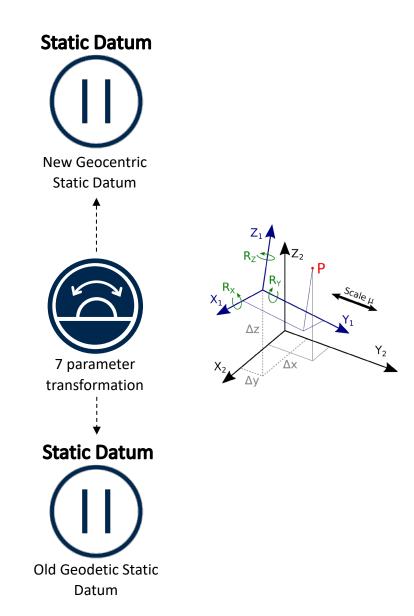






COORDINATE REFERENCE FRAME

Transformations in GRS





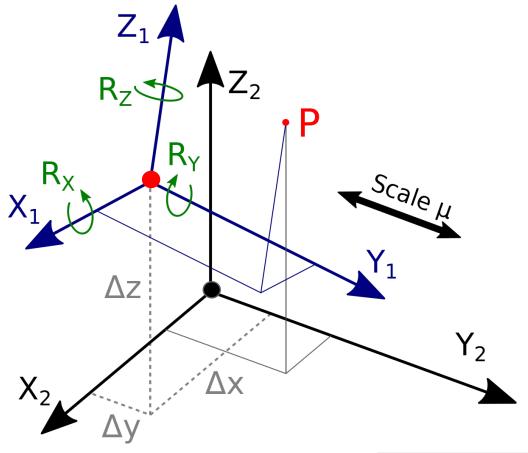


Transformation parameters

7 Transformation parameters

- 3 translations
- 3 rotations
- 1 scale

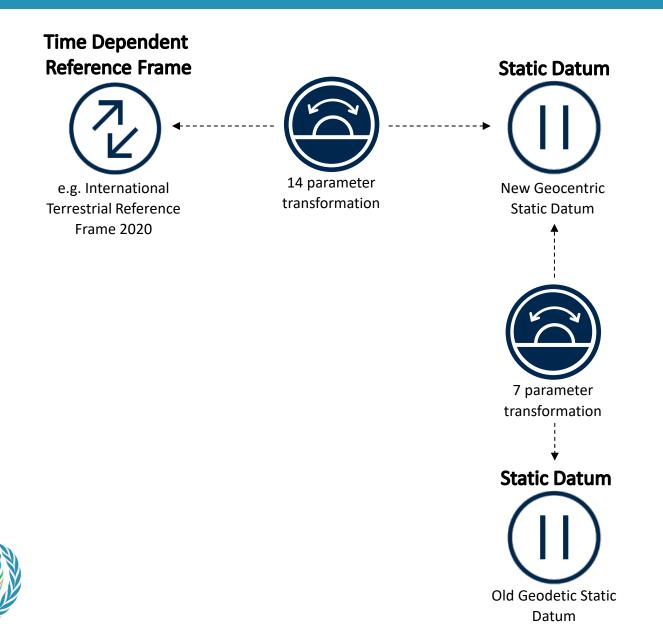
Need: sufficient points where coordinates are known in both datums





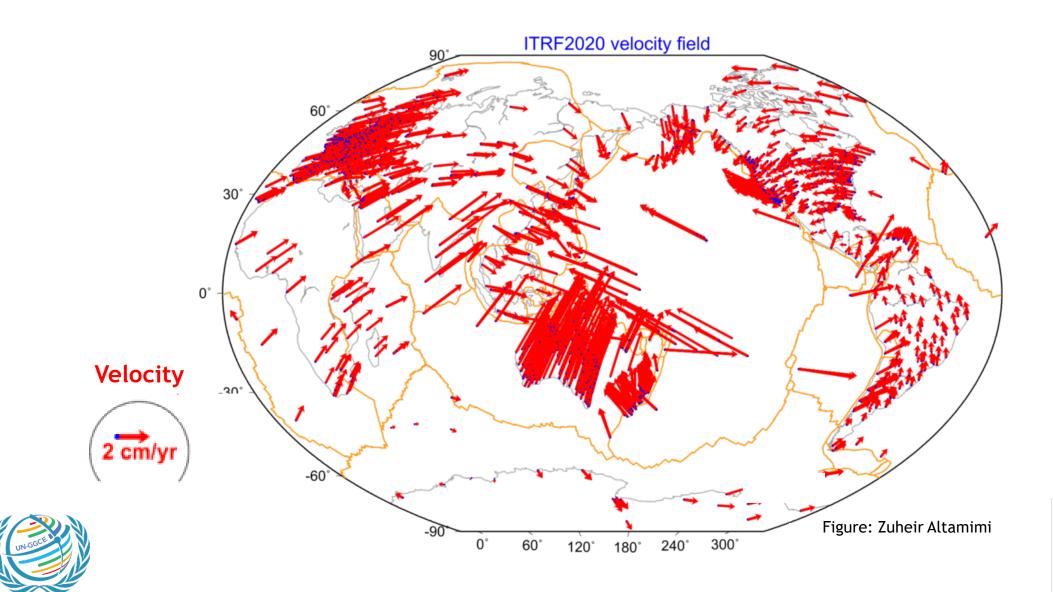


Time dependent component of GRS



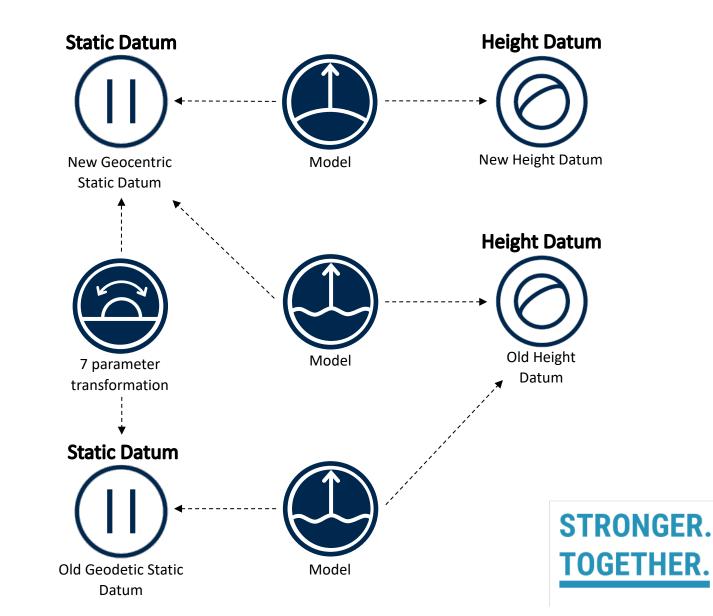


Time dependent reference frame



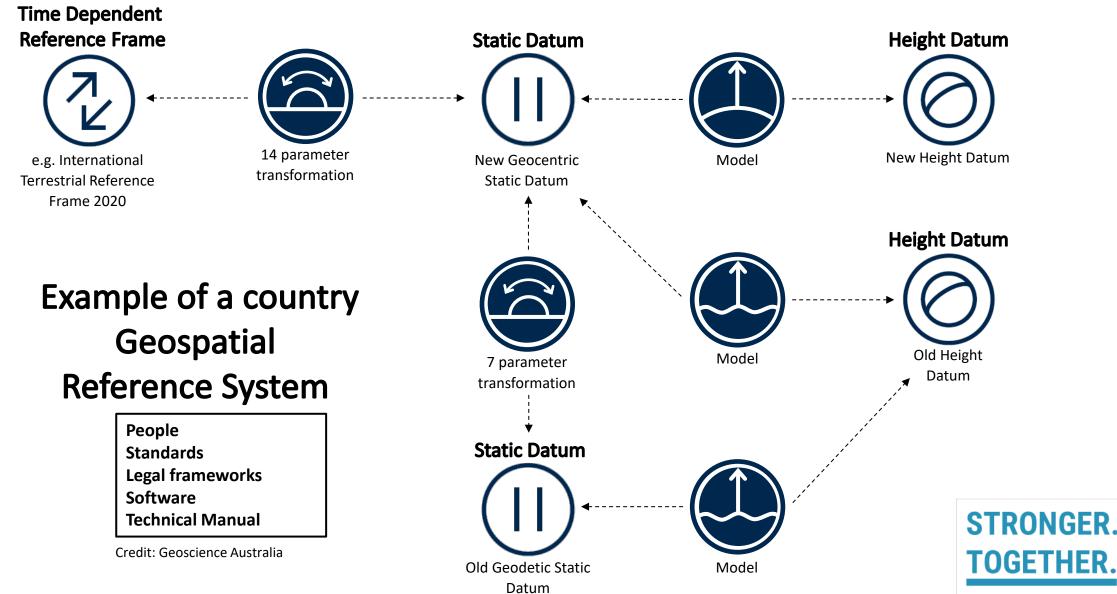
STRONGER. TOGETHER.

Height component of GRS





Geospatial Reference System





Threads

• Standards and Software

- Standards are required to ensure geodetic information is Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable.
- A good example is the ISO Geodetic Register and EPSG Register which are repositories of datums and transformations.
- A geodesist develops the datums and transformation and makes this technical information available in a standardised format which allows groups like software developers to apply the datum transformation.
- This abstracts the user from the complexities of the technical elements of geodesy and they can just apply a code to accurately and reliably transform the data.

• Laws or Regulations

- In some countries, the datum is defined in legislation or government regulations.
- These demonstrate the importance of geodesy. Geodesy is providing a foundation for the government and industries which use those laws or regulations.
- For example, cadaster, underground services, aviation, maritime transport, construction industry.
- Increasingly, we will see a reliance on positioning legislation and regulations for drones and intelligent transport services.
- People





Upgrading the GRS is not a new idea

- Over centuries people have been through many phases of upgrading the GRS.
- The reason for the upgrade is always based on the needs of stakeholders.

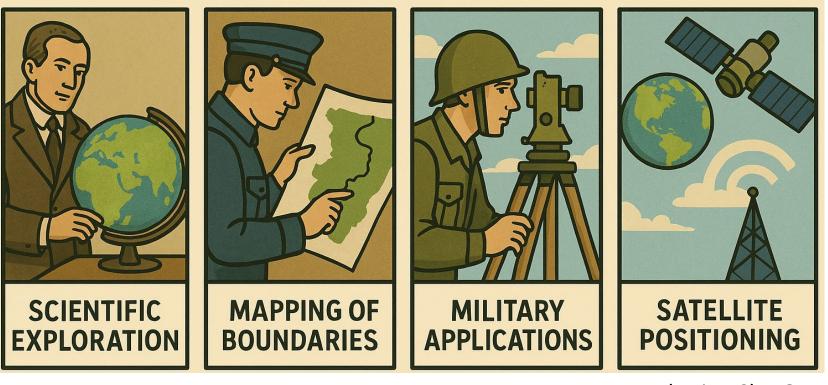




Image generated using ChatGPT.



Clear vision in words politicians understand

An integrated national positioning capability to accelerate the adoption and development of location-based technology and applications in Australia



Source: Geoscience Australia





Clear vision in words politicians understand

- The Australian Government has contributed \$1.4 billion towards a positioning project over the next 20 years.
 - SouthPAN SBAS
 - Ground observatories
 - Open Source GNSS analysis
 - People



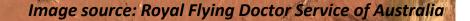
Budget

Road

- Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems
- Automated driving
- 3D digital mapping for automated Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems
- Vehicle speed determination for regulatory applications
- Real-time road pricing

General Aviation

- Approach Procedures with Vertical guidance (APV)
- Helicopter procedures



Rail

- Advanced train management systems
- Track surveys
- Track worker and track vehicle safety systems



alliter

Construction

- Personal safety
- Aerial surveys

Source: Geoscience Australia

and a

5

UAV Aviation

- High-precision drone applications for agriculture and forestry
- Aerial surveys



Agriculture – livestock

- Virtual fencing for strip grazing
- Behavioural modelling to enable early disease detection
- Quantification of reproductive relationships
- Intelligent spatial analytics



Resources

- Mine safety
- Automation of mine sites and supply chains



Consumer

- Safe guidance for the visually impaired
- Parcel delivery

Maritime

- Close quarters positioning for improved port operations
- Under keel clearance monitoring for improved productivity
 - Port Hedland; 10 cm = extra \$200M/yr of iron ore exports
- Safer navigation
- Tracking of container movements in intermodal container terminal



Source: Geoscience Australia

Summary

- What is a Geospatial Reference System?
- What does a Geospatial Reference System enable?
- The components of a Geospatial Reference System
- Explaining a Geospatial Reference System to policy makers





Resources or further reading

- Australian Geospatial Reference System Compendium (<u>https://www.icsm.gov.au/sites/default/files/2022-08/AGRS_Compendium_20220816.pdf</u>)
- Positioning Australia industry case studies <u>https://www.ga.gov.au/scientific-topics/positioning-navigation/positioning-australia/case-studies</u>
- Positioning Australia economic benefits study <u>https://frontiersi.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/SBAS-Economic-Benefits-Report.pdf</u>
- EUSPA Market Report

https://www.euspa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/external/publications/euspa_market_report_2024. pdf

STRONGER.

OGFTHFR

