

## 1.3 Hardware

Hardware encompasses all physical assets related to technology, computers, and electronics needed for a project. When designing a mapping project, managers will need to assess what hardware is necessary and what specifications. While workflow influences the selection of hardware necessary, it is important to note that the availability of technology and resources for procurement may place restrictions on hardware selection. In this way, hardware availability can also influence the workflow. Questions to ask during hardware selection:

- Will mappers be collecting data in the field? If yes, see Mobile Data Collection: smartphones & tablets to determine what devices are best for field data collection.
- Will mappers be collecting data for more than: 4 hours a day with OpenMapKit and/or navigation/tracking apps? 6 hours with OpenDataKit or KoboCollect? If yes, see Powerbanks and charging.
- Will data need to be stored or backed up physically? see Storage Devices: POSM & Hard Drives
- Will there be digitization and editing of data? Will maps and visualizations need to be made from data? See Computers to understand what specifications are needed for different activities.
- Will there need to be drone imagery capture? see Drones and UAVs to understand what machines are best suited depending on the need.

### Mobile data collection: smartphones & tablets

**Smartphones versus tablets** When choosing a type of device for mobile data collection, it is important to determine if a smartphone or tablet is more appropriate for mapping activities. Each device types have pros and cons, so it's important to understand what is best for a particular project, mapper, and environment.

#### When planning to use OpenDataKit:

Most any Android smartphone will do, as long as it has a relatively modern Android version (4.1+).

#### When planning to use OpenMapKit:

To enable OpenMapKit to run fluently and be able to handle larger background maps (in 'mbtiles' format) and OSM data, please make sure that phones have:

- At least 1.5, but preferably 2 GB of RAM
- Preferably 16 GB of storage
- A modern Android version (6.0+)

Furthermore, the following are recommended:

- A 5" screen for usability
- A decently sized battery. For extended usage, it may be necessary to have battery packs
- Make sure to have enough charging options, such as car chargers and extension cords

The following phones/models have been verified to work well on various projects:

#### Smartphones:

- Tecno Camon C9 (2 GB RAM)
- Tecno L9 (2 GB RAM, 16 GB storage)
- Huawei Y5 (2017) and Huawei Y6 Pro (2 GB RAM, 16 GB storage)
- Sony Xperia L1 (2 GB RAM, 16 GB storage)
- Motorola Moto G5 (2 GB RAM, 16 GB storage)
- Infinix

#### Tablets:

- Samsung Tab A (SM-T285, 7", 2016) (1.5 GB RAM, 8GB storage)
- Huawei Mediapad t3 10 AGS-W09

**Protecting mobile devices** HOT recommends that cases are procured for all mobile data collection devices, regardless of type. This will help protect the devices from weather, dropping, sun exposure, and other hazards. Ultimately, protecting devices not only reduces costs associated with device loss or replacement, it also protects the loss of data stored in the devices.

## Power banks and charging

## Storage Devices: POSM & Hard Drives

## Computers

Determining the specifications, quality, and type of computer depends on the needs of the project or activity. At minimum, computers involved with mapping activities should have the following specifications:

- 15" screen or larger
- Processor: Core i5, relatively new
- RAM: preferably at least 8gb
- 512 GB hard disk or larger
- Operating system: Windows or Linux preferred for most applications

The following computers have been verified to work well on various projects, categorized by typical use:

### a) Training, data cleaning and basic GIS/data processing

- Lenovo Ideapad 320
- HP 250 G6
- Lenovo ThinkPad X234
- DELL Latitude E6430s
- HP Elitebook 840

### b) Advanced GIS and drone imagery processing

- Acer Aspire e5-575

## Drones and UAVs

When quality imagery is not available or up-to-date imagery is necessary for a data collection process, such as capturing the impact of a recent flood or to capture newly constructed buildings, using a drone or unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) may fulfill imagery needs. Selecting a UAV/drone depends on the need of the project and available resources. Drones/UAVs are generally classified into three types based on mode of flight. See the table below for a comparison of the different types. *Note: cost is based on HOT experience and is not necessarily representative.*

Type	Flight time	Max speed	Payload	Camera	Coverage	Cost range
Multi-rotor UAV	25-45 minutes	45-60 mph	450g-5.5kg	20-24mp	2-7 km <sup>2</sup>	\$3-65k
Fixed Wing UAV	45-110 minutes	40-110 mph	1-3 kg	x	12 km <sup>2</sup> , dependent on factors	\$25-120k
Hybrid UAV	60-120 minutes	70-120 mph	1-6 kg	x	13 km <sup>2</sup> , dependent on factors	\$30k+

In brief, multi-rotor UAVs are best suited for small-scale operations with smaller mapping areas and/or quick response time for flight deployment (i.e. responding to natural disasters), whereas fixed wing UAVs

are better suited for aerial mapping of large areas.

For HOT projects, we have selected and used the following drones:

- Multi-rotor: Phantom DJI
- Fixed wing: senseFly eBee

Please note: anyone interested in drone flying should understand local drone/UAV laws and regulations, as well as seek out proper training in piloting.

## **Hardware Management Considerations**

- Create and have all mapping participants sign an agreement for the responsibility and liability of devices
- Create an equipment sign out log