Project Report
Atchafalaya Basin LiDAR Survey

PREPARED FOR:
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
& UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ENGINEER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

PREPARED BY:
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2010 ATCHAFALAYA BASIN LIDAR
CONTRACT # G10PC00150 TO #01
NGC INTERNAL #B1M95800
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Project Summary

This report documents the performance of GPS ground control surveys, airborne acquisition, and subsequent calibration and production processing of lidar data. The Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) dataset is a survey of the Atchafalaya Basin in South-Central Louisiana. The entire survey area encompasses 981 square miles. The Atchafalaya Basin LiDAR project ordered by the USGS provides precise elevations acquired by the Optech's Gemini ALTM 213 airborne LiDAR sensor. The LiDAR point cloud was flown at a nominal point spacing of 1.0 meters. High accuracy multiple return LiDAR data, both raw and separated into several classes, are provided, along with hydro flattening breaklines and bare earth DEM tiles. The classified point cloud data has been tiled into 1500 meter by 1500 meter tiles, stored in LAS format version 1.2 (point format 1), and LiDAR returns coded into 10 separate ASPRS classes. The LiDAR data and derivative products produced are in compliance with the *U.S. Geological Survey National Geospatial Program Guidelines and Base Specifications, Version 13-ILMF 2010*. The LiDAR data were acquired by Northrop Grumman, 3001 Operating Unit (OU), which required 10 missions between the dates of December 2, 2010, and December 7, 2010.

The Northrop Grumman 3001 OU implemented a variety of quality assurance and quality control procedures throughout the processing phases in order to provide a product that meets or exceeds the requirements specified in the USGS contract G10PD02495.

This LiDAR data set has met vertical accuracy requirements and has been validated to be an accurate representation of the ground at the time of survey.

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COLLECTION REPORT

Mission Planning and Acquisition

Flight lines were planned and structured such that there would be sufficient LiDAR point density, overlap, and accuracy. The flight lines were flown at approximately 5000 feet Above Ground Level (AGL). The LiDAR for the Atchafalaya Project was captured at a Nominal Pulse Spacing (NPS) of 1.0 meter, and with an overlap of approximately 30% between adjacent flight lines. The Gemini ATLM 213 LiDAR sensor was configured to collect multiple echoes per pulse, with a minimum of first return, last return, and at least one additional intermediate return, excluding areas of low NIR reflectivity. Figure 1 shows the planned flight lines and outlines the project area of interest.
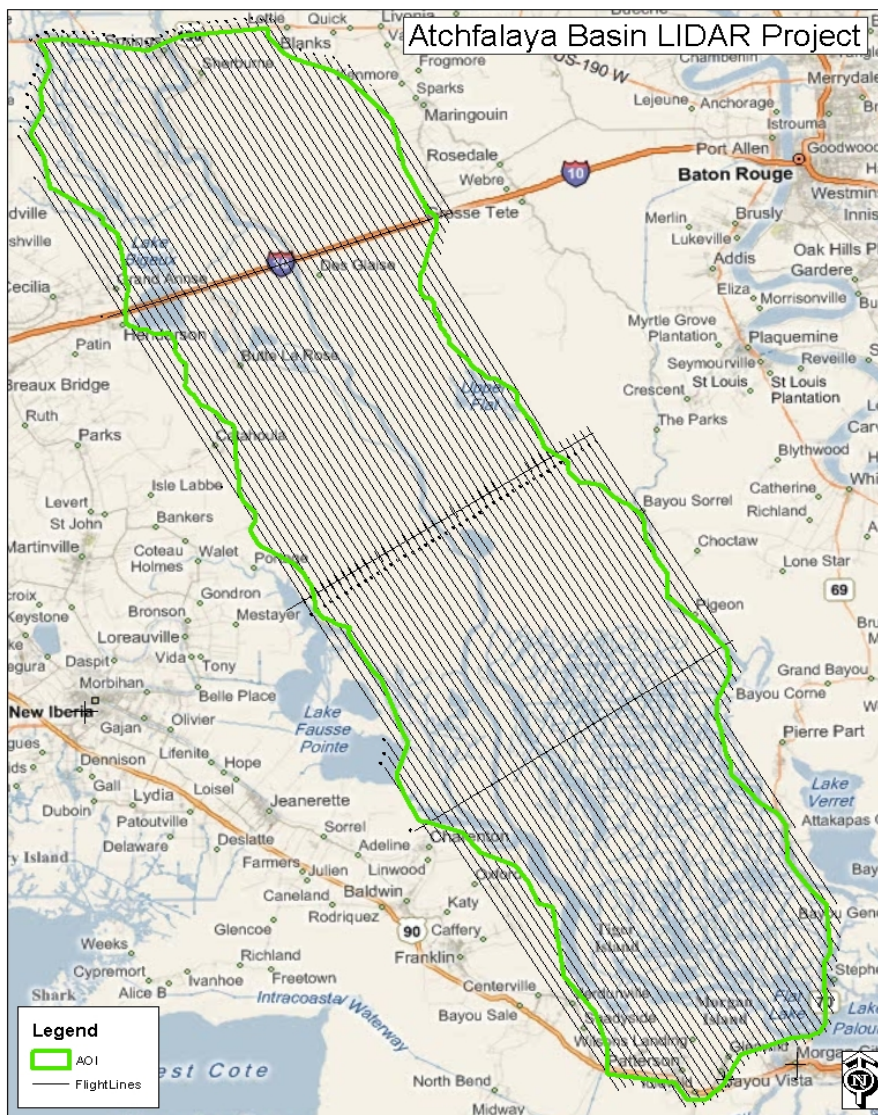

Figure 1

Flight Parameters

Detailed project planning was performed for this project. This planning was based on project specific requirements and the characteristics of the project site. The basis of this planning included the required accuracies, type of development, amount and type of vegetation within the project area, the required data posting, and potential altitude restrictions for flights in the general area. A brief summary of the aerial acquisition parameters for this project are shown in the table below:

Parameter	Value
Flying Height (AGL)	5000 feet
Nominal ground speed	130 knots
Field of View	34°
Laser Rate	70 kHz
Scan Rate	35 Hz
Maximum Cross Track Posting	0.932 meters
Maximum Along Track Posting	0.955 meters
Nominal Side lap	30%

These collection parameters resulted in a nominal swath width of 930 meters and an average point distribution of 1 point per square meter.

Dates Flown

The Atchafalaya Basin LiDAR Project consisted of ten lifts or missions with dates ranging from December 02, 2010 through December 07, 2010. The collection was tide coordinated, taking place at or near low tides

GPS Collection Parameters

Collection parameters for this project included the following:

Parameter	Value
Maximum PDOP	3.1
Minimum number of SVs	6
Ground collection epoch	2 Hz (0.5 sec)

Projection / Datum

All of the data was collected in the UTM projected coordinate system Zone 15, NAD83, Meters, with elevations in NAVD88, Meters. GEOID09 was used in the translation of elevations from ellipsoid to orthometric heights.

Base Stations Used

Airborne Global Positioning System (ABGPS) base stations used were the Novatel DL4 and Trimble 5700 data collection units, logging at 2 hertz, paired with Novatel 702, and Trimble Zephyr Geodetic antennas, which were fixed height antennas.

Flight Logs

The LiDAR flight team kept daily logs throughout the survey acquisition. An example log is shown in Figure 2. These flight logs contain various information about that days flying conditions, sensor setup, date, project, lines flown, start and stop times for each line, and any other additional comments and attributes that may be relevant for that particular mission.

Figure 2

PROCESSING REPORT

Airborne Survey Processing

Beginning the LiDAR data processing, the Airborne GPS is extracted and computed to give the best possible positional accuracies. The IMU data is then analyzed and the lever arms corrected to achieve consistent airborne data. Upon the creation of the Smoothed Best Estimate of Trajectory (SBET), the LAS files are computed using Optech's proprietary post-processing software, DASHMap.

The Quality Assurance (QA) analyst does a thorough review for any quality issues with the data. This could include data voids, high and low points, and data gaps. The data voids or high points could be the result of any high elevation point returns, including clouds, steam from steam plants, flocks of birds, or any other anomaly.

The LiDAR data is reviewed at the flight line level, in order to verify sufficient flight line overlap, as required to ensure there are no data gaps between usable portions of the swath. The assessment of each line is done to fully address the data's overall accuracy and quality. Within this Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) process, four fundamental questions were addressed:

> Did the LiDAR system perform to specifications?
> Did the data have any discrepancies or anomalies?
> If there were any discrepancies or anomalies, were they addressed accordingly?
> Was the data complete?

Swath LAS File Naming Scheme

Two distinct file name encoding schemes were developed for the swath LAS files which are compatible with the allowable range of values for the LAS File Source ID (header record) and Point Source ID (point records) fields. These fields are stored within the LAS files as a 2-byte unsigned integer (unsigned short) value, which can range from 0 to 65535. The 5-digits supported by this range were subdivided into two or three groups based on the type of swath the file would contain.

In the case of bore sight (for calibration) and tie line swaths, two groups of digits were used. The grouping consists of first, a three digit flight line number (left padded with zeros if necessary) then, a two digit version number. The flight line number reflects the unique number assigned to the flight path as designated in the project flight plan. Initial acquisition of a planned calibration or tie line is designated as version one. Upon subsequent re-flight or re-acquisition, should such be necessary, the version number is incremented relative to the most recent prior acquisition. For example, a file name of "09715.las" would indicate that the file contains the swath from planned flight line number 97, and is the 15th version (i.e. the line was flown 14 times previously).

In the case of project data swaths, three groups of digits were used. These groups consist of a three digit flight line number (as above), a single digit revision number, and a one digit part number. The initial acquisition of a project data line is designated as revision zero. (It should be noted that this is in contrast to the use of a *version* number as for the bore sight and tie lines above. The primary reason for this difference is to allow the full numeric range, from 0 to 9, to be used for this single digit value.) For

the current project, the part number will have a value of either 1 or 2 due to the requirement to split swath files that were larger than two gigabytes in size. For the current project, no swaths required splitting into more than two parts. As an example, a file named "04711.las" indicates flight line number 47, revision number 1 (i.e. the line was flown once before), and part number 1.

Flight line Calibration

Next, the LiDAR data set is calibrated using suitable test sites identified throughout the project area within the raw point cloud. The sensor misalignment angles (heading, roll, and pitch) and mirror scale are then adjusted based on measurements taken between adjacent flight swaths within the point cloud at the test site locations. The Figures 3A and 3B below demonstrate the pre- and post-calibration data.

Figure 3A, shows a predominantly horizontal offset of 2.25m in the overlapping region between two swaths.
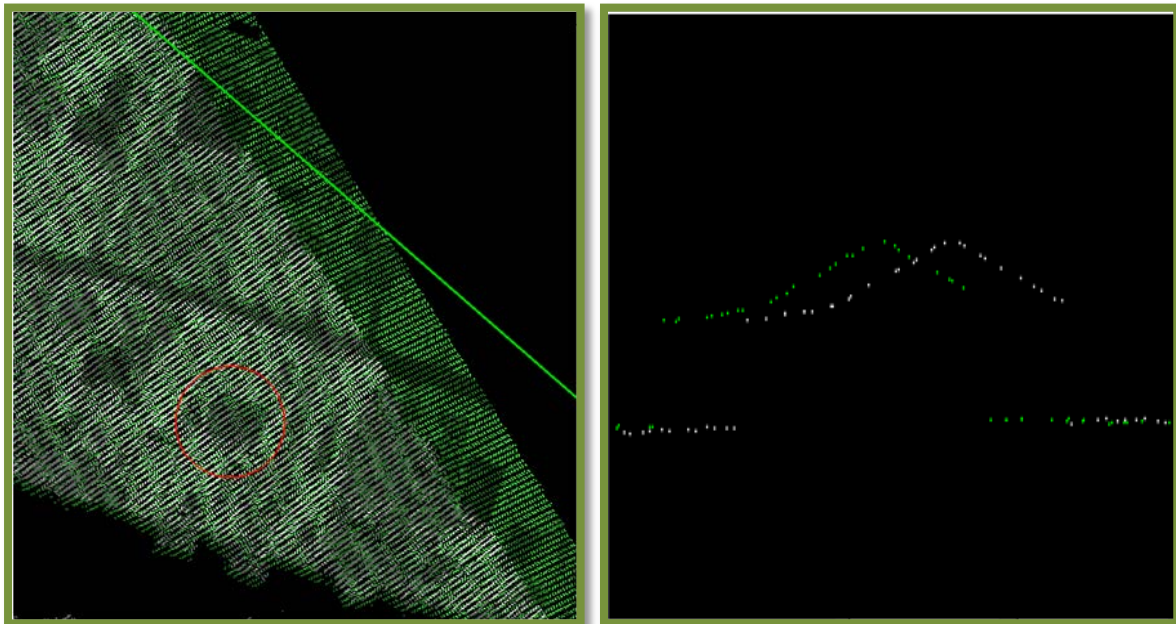
Figure 3A

Below is Figure 3B, showing the offset as corrected after calibration values have been applied.
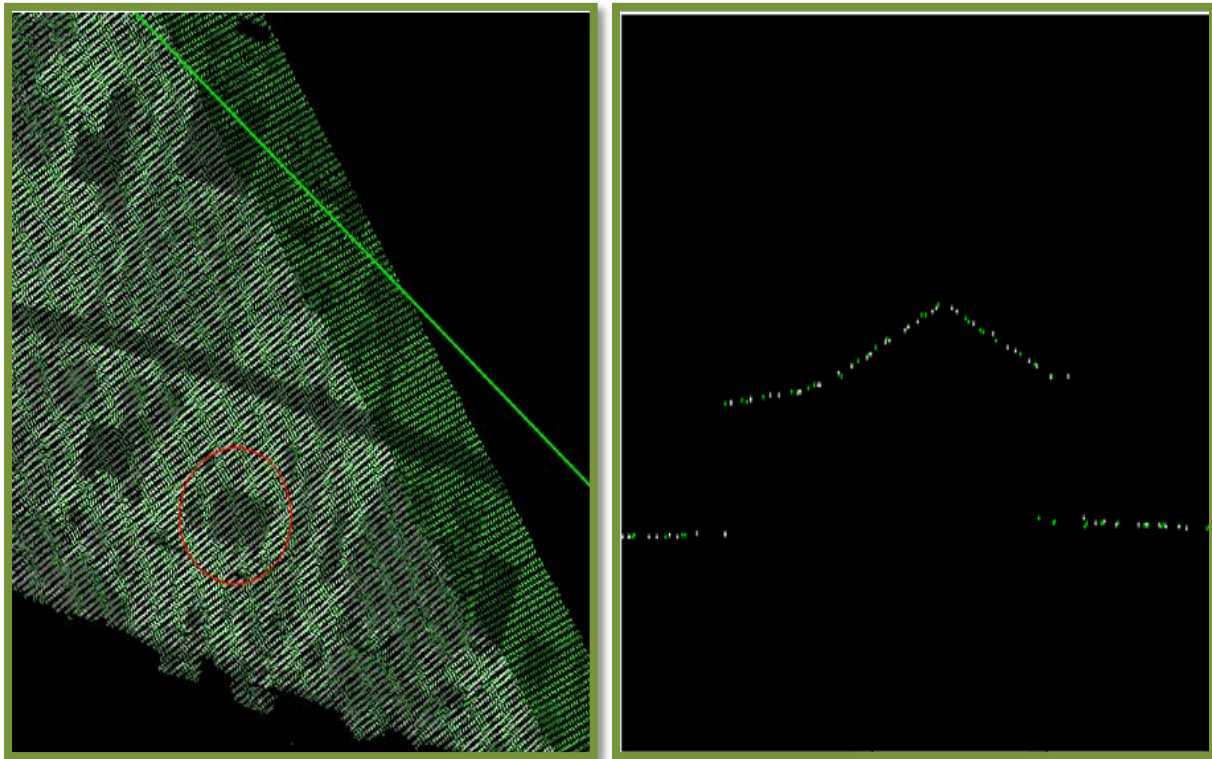
Figure3B

Once the misalignment angle adjustments have been applied to the point cloud, it is compared to the ellipsoidal heights of the surveyed ground control points. Based on the Z bias given, the data is adjusted to an average delta-Z value to meet or exceed the specified requirements. A geoid model is then created and applied to the point cloud. These final data are now quality checked against the orthometric heights of the surveyed ground control points to ensure that they are fully compliant with SOW accuracy specs. The raw point cloud data is then tiled into 1500 meter by 1500 meter tiles which are stored in LAS format version 1.2, with point format 1. The populated tiles are then quality checked to ensure that tiles which lie completely within the project area are complete to tile edges and that tiles which lie partially outside the project boundary are complete to the project boundary and include enough overlap beyond the project boundary to ensure that no parts of the project are omitted.

Point Classification

After calibration, the data was cut into 1500 meter by 1500 meter tiles and ground classification algorithms were applied. The data was automatically classified into the following classes:

- Class 1 - Processed, but unclassified
- Class 2 - Bare Earth Ground
- Class 3 - Low Vegetation
- Class 4 - Medium Vegetation (also used for manual classification of vegetation returns)
- Class 5 - High Vegetation
- Class 6 - Buildings and man-made structures

- Class 11 - Withheld
  - This class includes: outliers, blunders, noise points, geometrically unreliable points near the extreme edge of the swath, and other points deemed unusable that are identified during pre-processing or though the ground classification algorithms

The following classes were also used, during the task of point classification Quality Control (QC), manual edits and breakline creation:

- Class 7 - Noise (low or high, manually identified)
- Class 9 - Water
- Class 10 - Ignored Ground (Breakline Proximity)

The classification of points as Low (3), Medium (4), or High (5) Vegetation was initially based on an automated routine that considers height, relative to neighboring Ground classified points. Manually classified vegetation points were subsequently placed into class 4 (Medium Vegetation).

Class 7, Noise, was used for points subsequently identified during manual edits and QC. False, extreme high, and extreme low returns were put in this class, if found erroneously classified as Ground. Class 10, Ignored Ground, was used for points previously classified as Bare-Earth/Ground, but whose proximity to a subsequently added breakline required that it be excluded during DEM generation. This proximity was 1 meter, which equals the nominal point spacing.

Each tile was reviewed by an experienced LiDAR analyst to verify the results of the automated ground filters. Points were manually reclassified when necessary. Hydro flattening breaklines were collected, per the project specification, which resulted in the point classifications for Classes 9 (Water) and 10 (Ignored Ground).

Methodology for Breakline Collection and Hydro-flattening

Breaklines were collected manually, based on the LiDAR surface model in TerraModeler. The classification of points as either water or ground was determined based on a combination of factors in the data: point density, voids in data returns, and flatness of the surface. Auxiliary information, such as publically available imagery, as well as ESRI's Hydro layer was used as an additional aid in decision making.

When an area had sufficient voids in returns, i.e. the point density was sparse due to absorption, and the area when viewed in cross-section appeared to be flat with no apparent vegetation growth, then it was determined to be water. There were cases where a significantly sized body of water did have returns on the surface of the water, but based on it being completely flat in cross-section and existing point return voids in close proximity within the bounds of the feature, the area was classified as water.

Along smaller streams and lakes, if there were sufficient point returns that were similar in density to the surrounding ground data, those points were determined to be likely ground returns as well. It was not possible to verify or determine with 100% certainty whether dense point returns within water bodies were actual ground, or floating plant debris/algae mats on the water surface. If there were sufficiently dense returns, then it was classified as ground.

Inland ponds and lakes were given a single, constant elevation via hydro flattening breaklines. This elevation value was determined by reviewing multiple cross sectional views of the point data at various

locations around the feature, in order to identify the elevation of point returns on the surface of the water.

Sloped inland stream and river breaklines have a gradient longitudinally, and are flat and level, bank-to-bank, perpendicular to the apparent flow centerline. This was accomplished by setting benchmark heights along the breakline feature at each endpoint and at intervals, as needed. These heights were determined by viewing cross sections at each benchmark, identifying the elevation. The feature was then sloped using linear interpolation to set the vertex heights between the benchmarks. The sloped feature was then checked at multiple places to verify the fit to the point data. At any given point along the sloped breakline, the water surface should be at or just below the adjacent ground data.

After the manual point classification edits and breakline collection process, the tiles go through a final round of QC by our most experienced analysts. Point classifications, breakline collection, and breakline heights are verified. After all data has passed the final round of QC, the Bare Earth LiDAR products are generated from the classified LAS tiles.

Product Generation - Raw Point Cloud Data, LAS format

Following calibration, all raw swaths are evaluated to ensure that the data meets all deliverable requirements. The point cloud is verified to the extent of the AOI and that all points meet LAS 1.2 requirements. GPS times are set to 'Adjusted GPS Time' to allow each return to have a unique timestamp.

Long swaths resulting in a LAS file larger than 2GB are split into segments no greater than 2GB each, without splitting point "families" (i.e. groups of returns belonging to a single source laser pulse). Each segment is subsequently regarded as a unique swath and is assigned a unique File Source ID and each point given a Point Source ID equal to its File Source ID. Georeference information is added and verified. Intensity values are in native radiometric resolution. All swaths, including cross-ties and calibration sites, are included in this deliverable.

Following calibration and correct naming convention application, the raw point cloud is organized and structured per swath as the first deliverable.

Product Generation - Classified Point Cloud Tiles, LAS format

Following calibration, the data was cut into 1500 meter by 1500 meter tiles and ground classification algorithms were applied. The data was reviewed by experienced LiDAR analysts, on a tile by tile basis, and ground classifications were manually corrected, as needed. The classified tiles went through one round of quality control and point classification edits, using experienced LiDAR analysts. A second round of QC was performed by our most experienced analysts, which sometimes involved minor edits to the point classifications.

After the point data classifications were verified to meet the standards of the project specification and the *U.S. Geological Survey National Geospatial Program Lidar Guidelines and Base Specification, Version 13 – ILMF 2010*, the LAS tiles were clipped to the Area of Interest polygon.

Breakline collection dictated the classification of "Ignored Ground", class 10. Bare earth LiDAR points in close proximity to breaklines were classified to "Ignored Ground", in order to exclude the data from the DEM creation process. The distance threshold used for this reclassification was 1 meter, which is equal to the nominal point spacing.

The "Ground" class for all classified point cloud tiles was loaded into TerraScan to verify completeness of the dataset.

Product Generation - Bare Earth DEM Tiles

After a satisfactory review of the classified point cloud tiles, these tiles were used to create the Bare Earth DEM raster tiles. Using TerraModeler, the classified point cloud tiles and hydro flattened breaklines were combined to create triangulated surface models and exported as lattice files, in ArcInfo ASCII raster format, with a cell size of 1 meter. The ASCII raster files were verified to contain no NODATA pixels, within the Area of Interest.

The ASCII raster files were converted to ERDAS Imagine (IMG) format and then clipped to the Area of Interest polygon. For Quality Control purposes, the IMG tiles were combined using ArcGIS to form a mosaic DEM of the entire project area. This mosaic was reviewed to ensure that the bare earth DEM tiles form a seamless data set, with no edge artifacts or mismatches between tiles. Any areas outside the Area of Interest, but within the tiling scheme, are coded with a unique NODATA value.

Product Generation - Breaklines, ESRI Shape file format

All breaklines were collected in MicroStation DGN format then combined into a single master DGN file. Breakline collection adheres to the project specification for feature size and hydro flattening requirements. Breaklines were collected alongside the Quality Control and manual point classification of the LiDAR point data while viewing a surface model of a single tile of data.

Inland ponds and lakes were given a single, constant elevation via hydro flattening breaklines. Inland stream and river breaklines were sloped using a proprietary macro, which interpolated the vertex heights between the established benchmark heights.

The master DGN was then converted to ESRI Shapefile format, as 3D polylines. All breaklines used to modify the surface for the purpose of DEM creation are considered a data deliverable.

Product Generation - Digital Spatial Representation of Precise Extents of Raw Point Cloud data, ESRI Shape file format

Swath extents for each flight line were computed and combined to form one shape file which contains individual swath polygons per acquired line. Since the mission lines were very large, a thinning method was used to decrease overall file size. The thinning method involved placing a uniform grid with a specified cell size and keeping only one point per grid cell.

The thinned LAS file is triangulated into a Triangulated Irregular Network (TIN) using a concave approach. Triangles that exceed 50 meters on the outer regions of the TIN are excluded. The domain of the resulting TIN is calculated and polygons are produced which represent each swath's extents. This method calculates the actual extents of the LiDAR source data, exclusive of TIN artifacts or raster NODATA areas.

The resulting shape file presents an accurate representation of each swath without being overly complex. The swath polygons are then dissolved, to form a single polygon for each swath, and combined with the other mission lines in the shape file format.

QA/QC REPORT

Tiling Scheme

The project area is tiled in 1500 meter by 1500 meter blocks as shown by Figure 4.
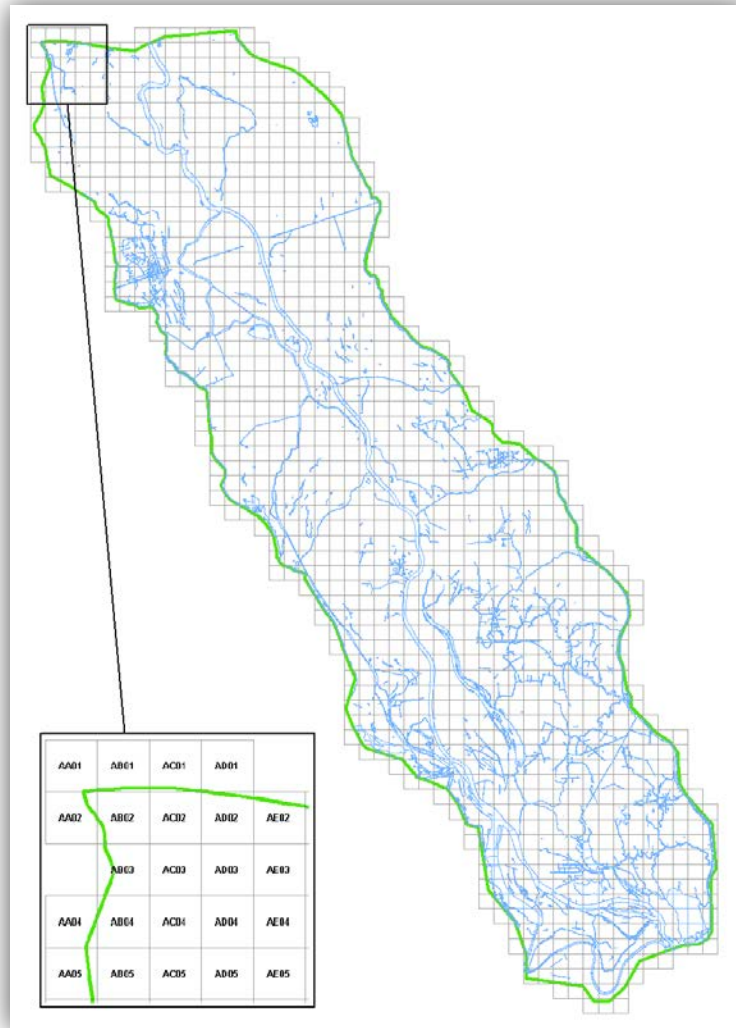
Figure 4

Tiles are named with a 2 letter column designator followed by a 2 digit row designator. For each tiled data set, there are 1241 files. Each tiled deliverable has been clipped to the provided Area of Interest polygon.

Post Data Collection QC

The collection area was defined as the USGS provided project boundary buffered by 100 meters. The initial swath data, output from DASHMap, was tiled. No-Data regions were analyzed and validated, based on first returns only. Two meter grid cells were computed at two times the desired nominal pulse

spacing of one meter. Cells which failed to contain any first returns were combined with adjacent cells of equal quality and data voids of sixteen square meters and greater were created.

All data voids were analyzed and verified as being the result of water bodies or areas of low reflectivity. Examples of these types of voids found in the project area are shown below in figures 5 and 6. The void areas were a result of the absorption of the water bodies within the clearly defined channels, and absorption in the marshy wetland areas, respectively.
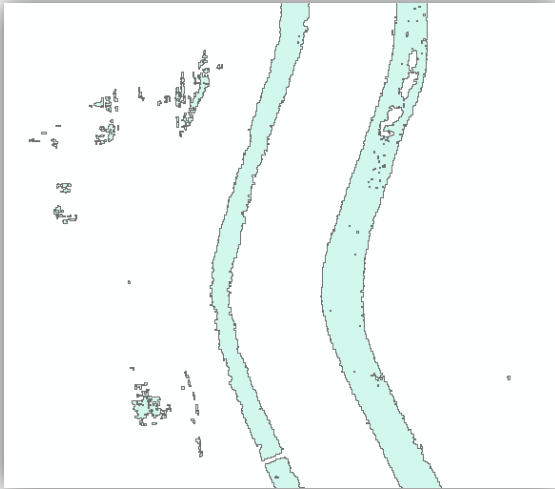
Figure 5
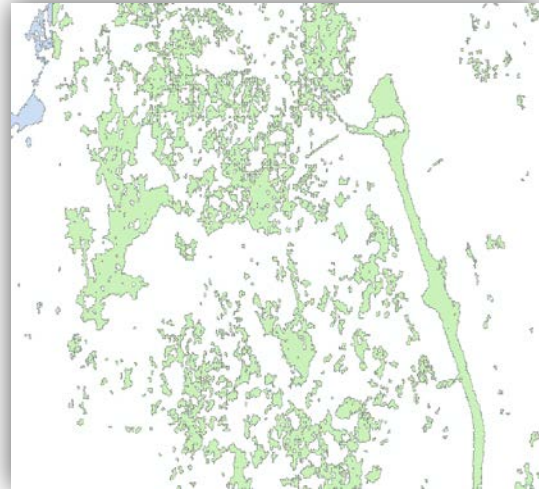
Figure 6

Data Calibration QC

The data posting is a function of flight altitude, airspeed, scan angle, scan rate, laser pulse rates, and terrain relief. The above functions are taken into consideration at the time of flight planning. Data acquisition procedures play a role in the success of this method.   Many parameters are considered in order to achieve the maximum possible GPS positioning accuracy, such as the separation between the airborne and base station GPS receivers, satellite geometry as reflected by the Position Dilution of Precision (PDOP), signal multipath, and many other factors.

The post-flight data processing software maximizes detection probability while minimizing false alarms. It corrects for several unavoidable, but predictable, biases from the environment as well as removing effects inherent to the hardware configuration.   Monitoring the data during collection is only part of the process done to assure proper operation of equipment and ultimately, data quality. However, all subsystems may indicate correct operating parameters (precision), but that does not mean that together they are providing correct solutions (accuracy). In order to validate the collection process, calibration checks are performed. These procedures allow the operator to know if the subsystems have been set up properly and if there are any inherent biases in the instrumentation.

Prior to the calibration process, the GPS base stations, which are correlated to NGS CORS network stations, are processed in conjunction with the airborne GPS raw observables to determine the aircraft positions. The processed GPS positions are combined with the inertial data (IMU) using the Applanix POSPacTM in a closed loop fashion (forward and backward solution with Kalman filter option) to compute the Smoothed Best Estimate of Trajectory (SBET) parameters, namely position, velocity, and

attitude. The SBET file and the LiDAR data are used in the post-processing software as input to compute the calibration parameters.

Problems Encountered

We initially thought that there might be a problem with the intensity data for one of the missions. In the map below, the southern half of the project has a mission that was much darker than the rest, when all of the data was put together in a mosaic.

After multiple tests of the data and talking to Optech, it was determined that the intensity was not an issue. The points within this mission had a nominal point spacing no greater that 1.0 meter, and also were well within spec of the ground control.

The reason for one mission having darker intensity data was sensor related, which did not result in invalid data. The LiDAR sensor used for the aerial survey has a dual beam divergence setting of wide beam or narrow beam. The beam divergence was set to wide on this entire mission, which caused the intensity image to look much darker than in the other missions. This is illustrated in Figure 7 and 8 respectively.
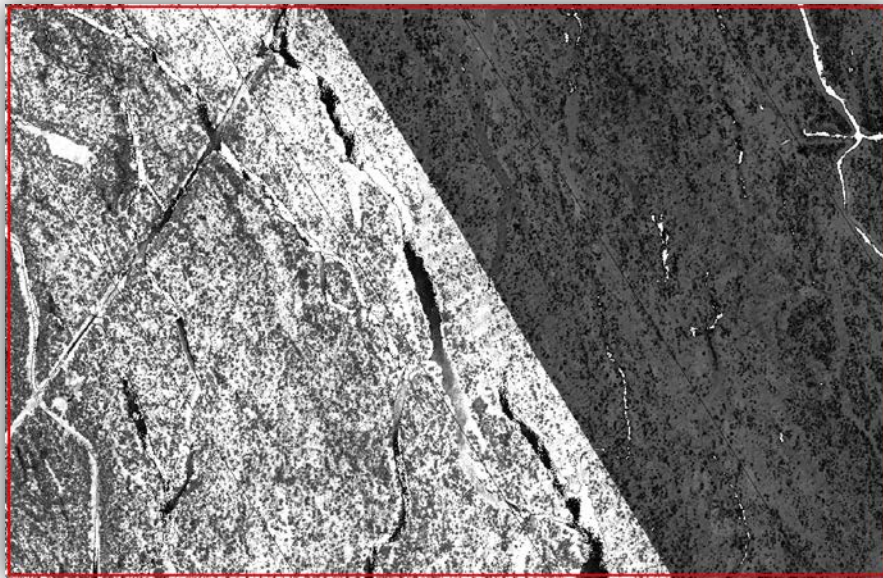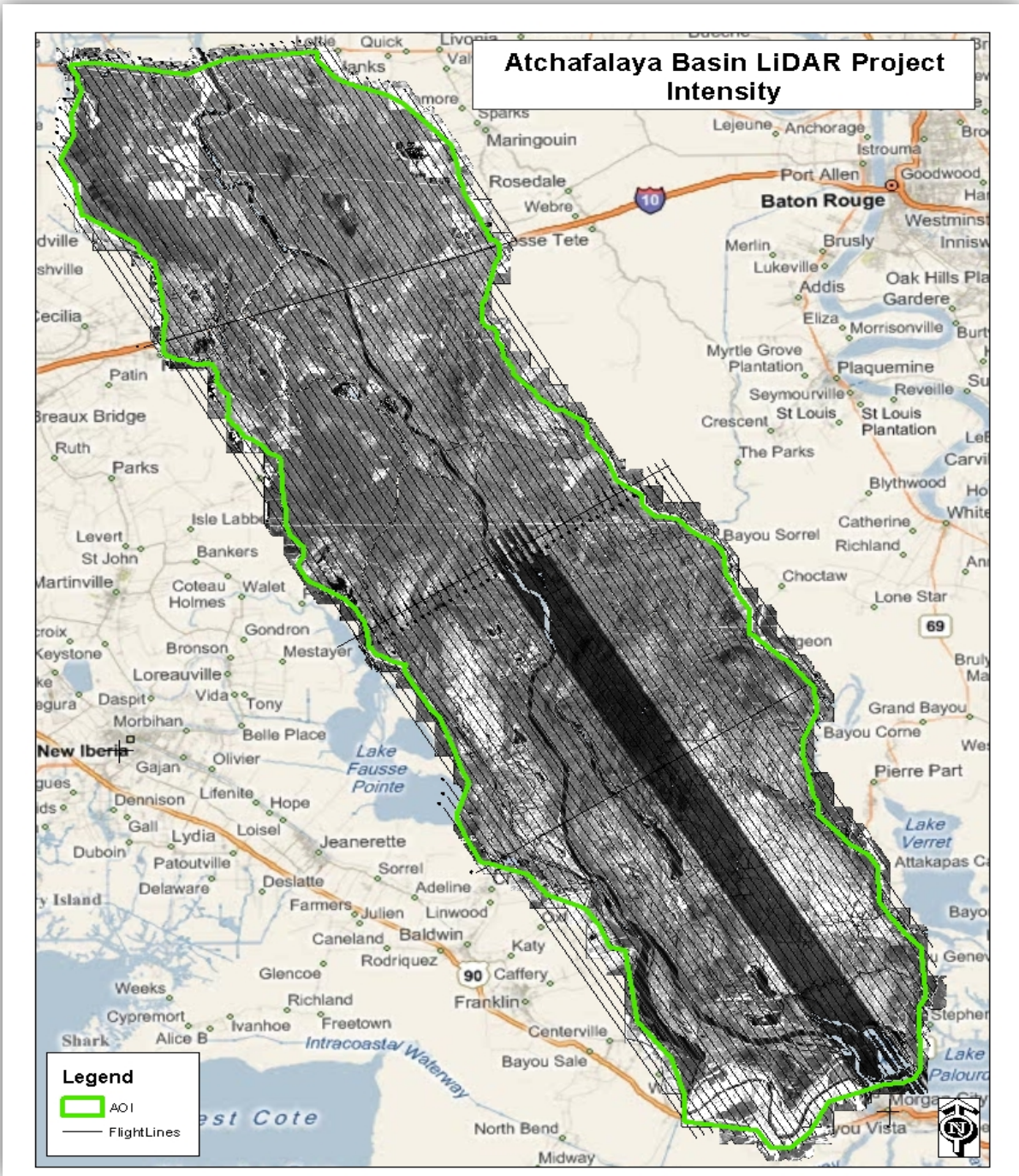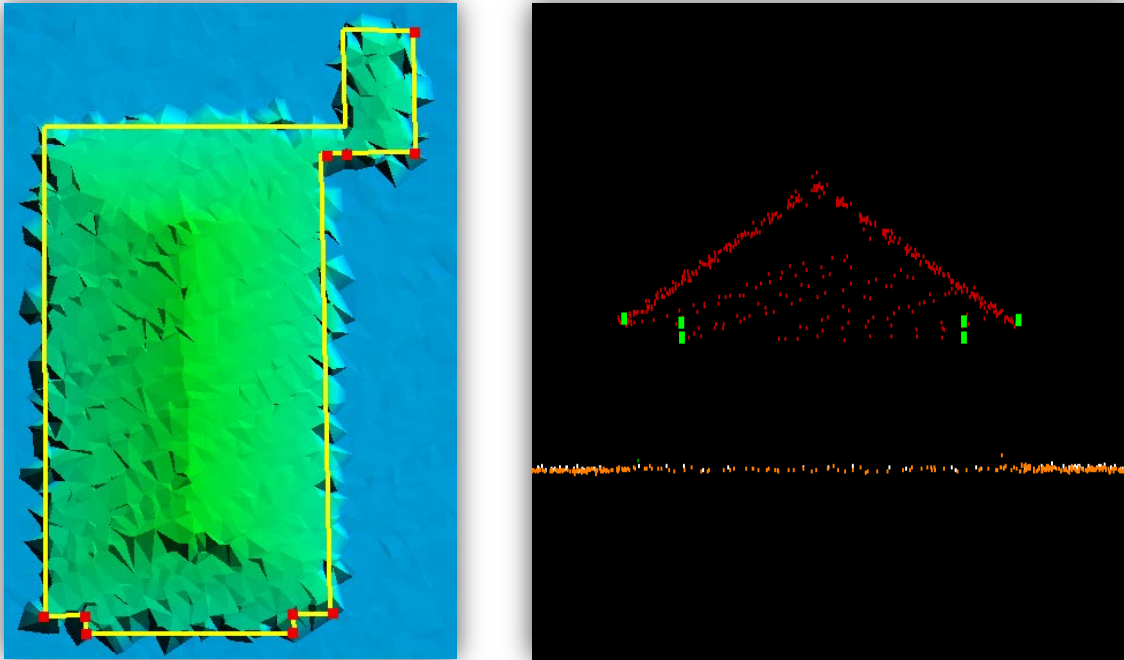

Figure 7

Figure 8

Horizontal Accuracy QC

In figures 9 and 10 you will see the horizontal accuracy with lines digitized by a Northrop Grumman analyst between the LiDAR and horizontal check points acquired by the field crew. These sites were randomly spaced throughout the project area.

Figure 9

Parameter	Value
Number of QA/QC Points	10
Minimum difference	0.024 Meters
Maximum difference	0.107 Meters
Average difference	0.0896 Meters

Figure 10
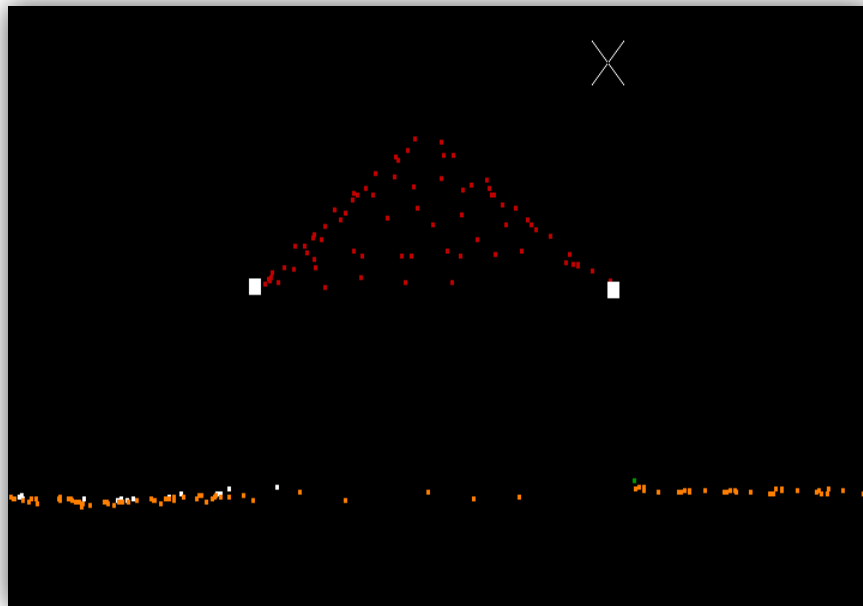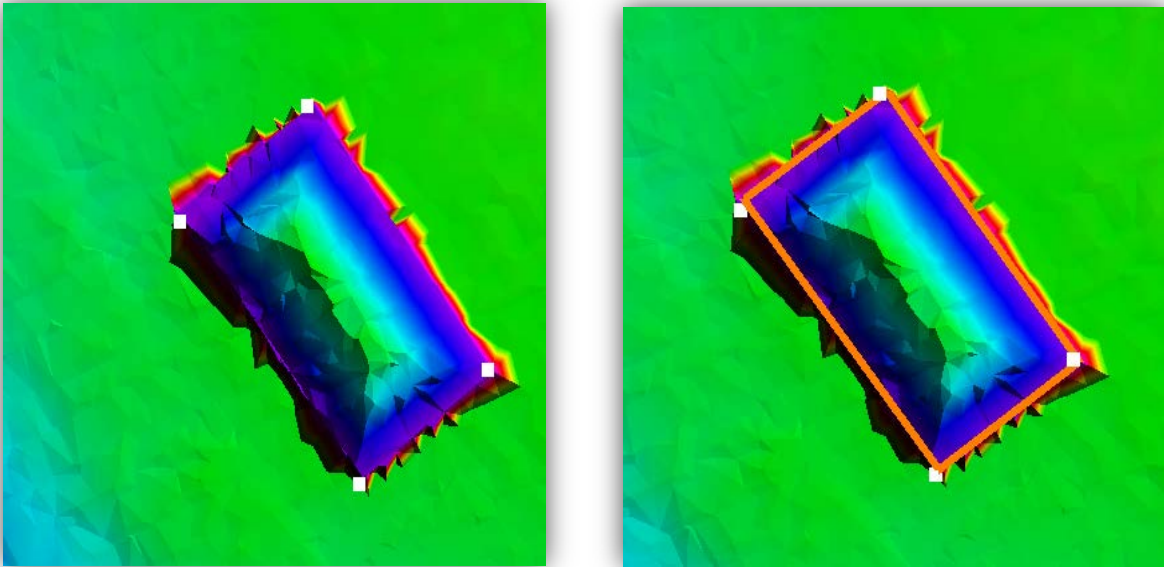
Parameter	Value
Number of QA/QC Points	4
Minimum difference	0.0198 Meters
Maximum difference	0.577 Meters
Average difference	0.348 Meters

Classified Point Cloud Tiles QC

The classified point cloud tiles are delivered in fully compliant LAS v1.2 format, with point format 1 and geo-reference information included in the LAS header. GPS times are recorded as Adjusted GPS Time and Intensity values are in native radiometric resolution.

The calibrated data was cut into tiles and then processed using proprietary ground filter macros. The data was reviewed, on a tile by tile basis, and ground classifications were corrected manually, when needed. The point classification scheme is consistent across the entire project and adheres to the project specification.

It is worth noting that the ground returns are not necessarily smooth in a surface model. Due to the excellent ground penetration by the sensor, there is much detail to the terrain and "Ground" point class, as seen in Figure 11:
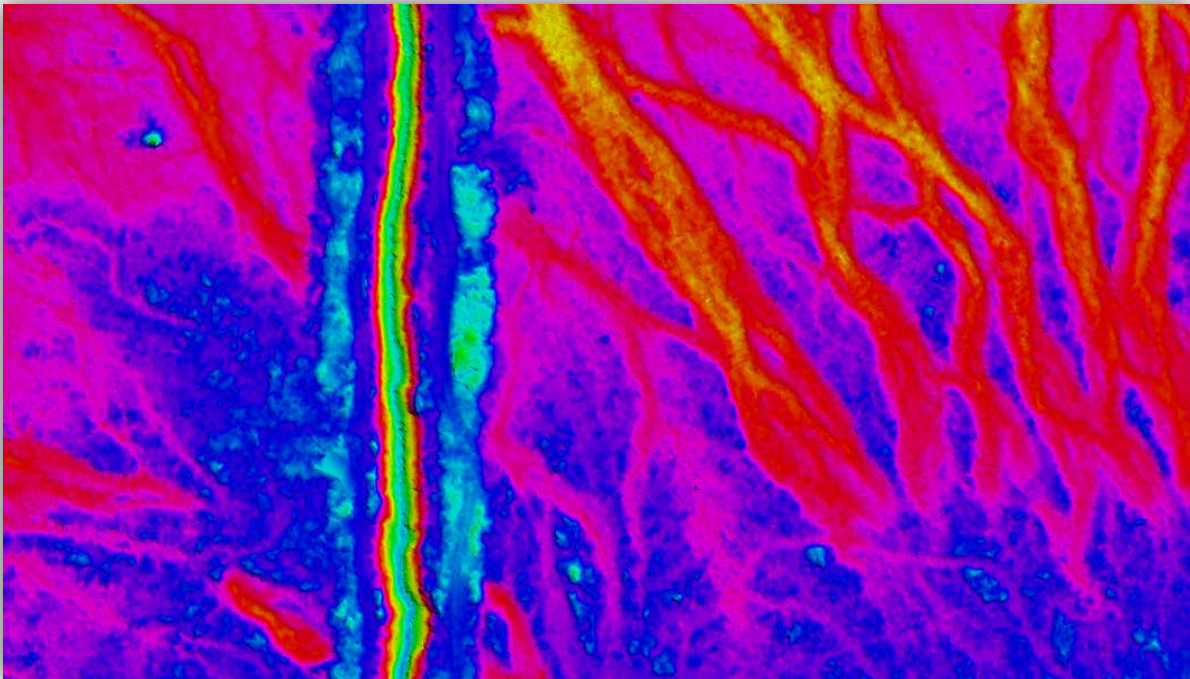
Figure 11

The apparent roughness of the ground point class does appear to accurately represent the ground returns by the sensor. As a result, there are bumps and ridges in the ground class that may initially appear as noise, but have been determined to be actual ground returns.

Hydro flattening breaklines were manually collected based on the LiDAR surface model, adhering to the project specification. These breaklines were used to classify ground to "Water" and "Ignored Ground"

as needed. The proximity to breaklines threshold for reclassification of ground points to "Ignored Ground" was 1 meter, which is the nominal point spacing.

Figure 12 shows typical breakline areas, with the classified water points in red, and the ignored ground points in white. The "Building" class is shown in green:
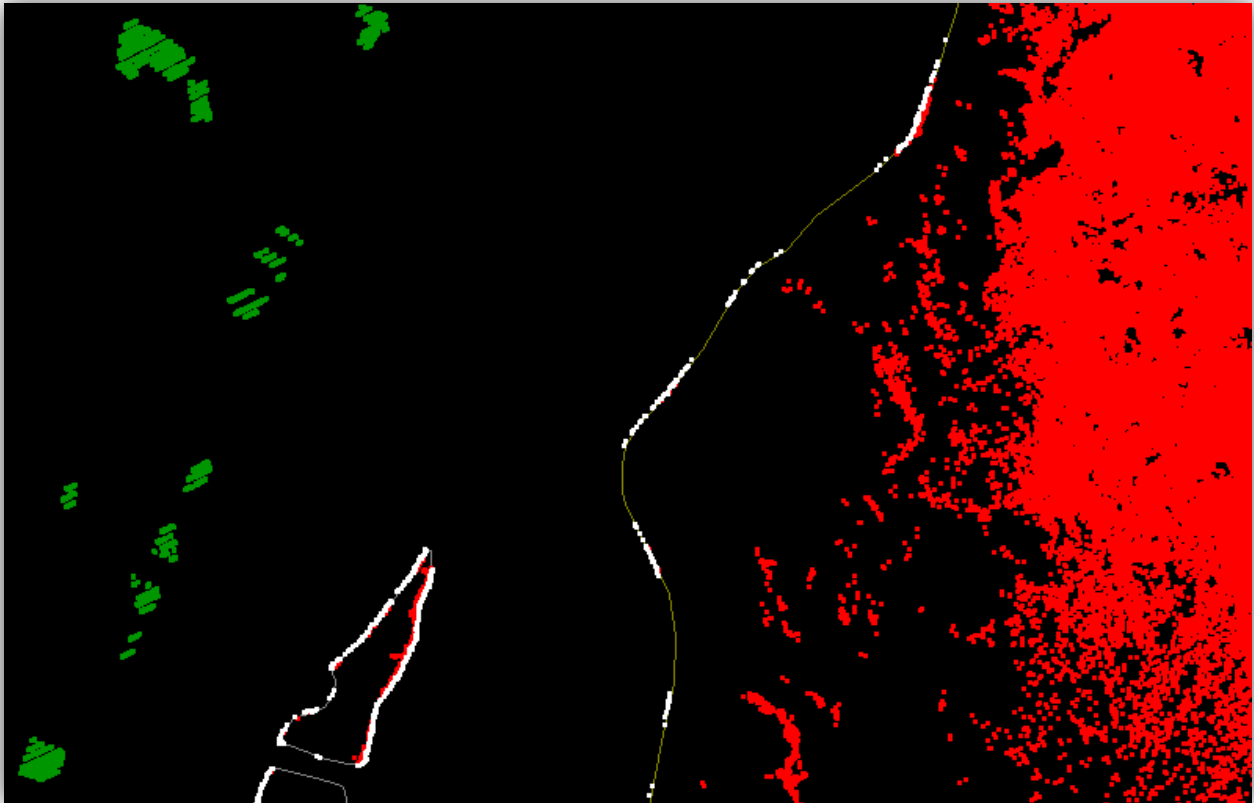

Figure 12

The classified tiles went through one round of Quality Control (QC), point classification edits and breakline collection using experienced LiDAR analysts. A second round of QC was performed by our most experienced analysts, which sometimes involved minor edits to the point classifications and breaklines. If a major problem was found with an analyst's work, corrections were made, submitted back to the analyst for correction. These corrections were then reviewed by the final QC analyst to ensure that the correction was made and that the data now meets the project specification.

While the classified point cloud tiles were reviewed by viewing surface models on a tile by tile basis, the point classifications were also checked in a DEM mosaic, a surface analysis hillshade view, for any noticeable anomalies.

As a final check for completeness of data, the ground class for all LAS tiles was loaded into TerraScan to verify that no data was missing from the delivery.
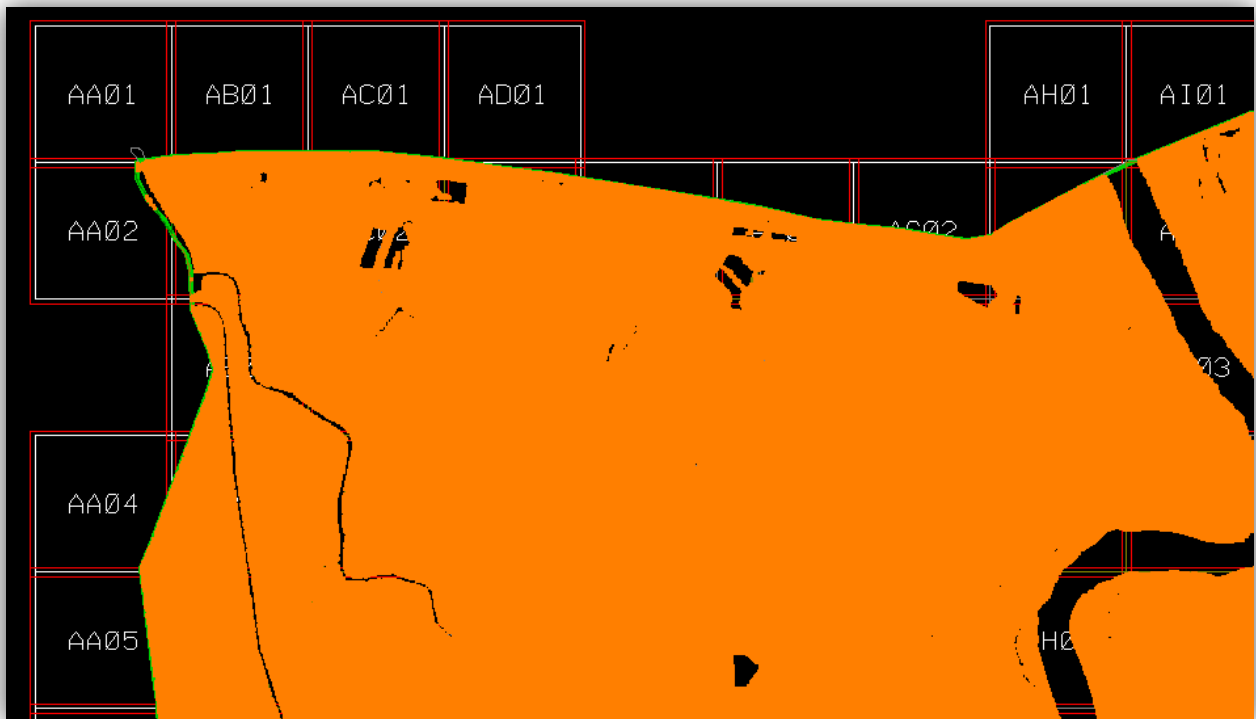
Bare Earth DEM QC

After the classified point cloud tiles were considered ready and suitable for delivery, the ERDAS Imagine (IMG) files were created and clipped to the deliverable area. These IMG files were then combined to create a mosaic of the entire project area, for further review.

The IMG files have a 1.0 meter cell size, and are 32-bit floating point, ERDAS format. The extent of the dataset was verified to cover the deliverable project area, with no gaps. It has been verified that there are no data voids or high/false returns. The data has been verified to be free of no-data pixel issues. Depressions (sinks), whether natural or man-made, were not filled in.

A mosaic of the IMG files was created, for QC, in order to verify that there were no edge artifacts or mismatches between tiles. The IMG tiles can be combined into a truly seamless dataset.

Vertical accuracy requirements of the bare earth data have been met, adhering to the project specification. Georeference information is included in all of the raster files. Files were verified to utilize a consistent naming convention. The data was then verified to load correctly in the native software.

Breakline QC

All breakline elements were manually collected, using MicroStation, in DGN format. All breaklines went through the QC process multiple times alongside the classified point cloud tiles. The breaklines were collected, meeting the requirements for surface area and stream or river width, per the project specifications. The breakline features are seamless between tiles. The breakline height, at any given point, is determined to be at, or just below the immediately surrounding terrain, representing the level

of the water surface. All breakline areas are flat and level bank-to-bank and are perpendicular to the apparent flow centerline.

Swath Extent QC

The swath extent shape file was analyzed for numerical accuracy as well as correct spatial representation. This involved loading the LAS files and visually checking the boundaries that were created. It also required checks throughout the attribute table to verify the correct file naming was applied to each swath's polygon.

Metadata QC

Metadata templates for each product were created by an experienced analyst. Each section of the metadata was analyzed for accuracy and inclusion of all requirements. Upon completion of the metadata templates, the templates were modified slightly to adhere to each products requirements specifically referring to processing steps, product format, and methodology. Finally, the USGS metadata parser was used to validate the metadata against the FGDC Content Standard for Digital Geospatial Metadata.

Conclusion

From the precise flight planning around various environmental and project specific requirements to the rigorous QA/QC process at Northrop Grumman, these LiDAR survey products have been produced to meet or exceed the required specifications according to the statement of work. Great care has been taken to ensure the surveyed data between the dates of December 2, 2010 and December 7, 2010 is an accurate representation of the ground during these dates.