2015 OLC Big Wood

Data collected for:

Department of Geology and Mineral Industries

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Project Overview

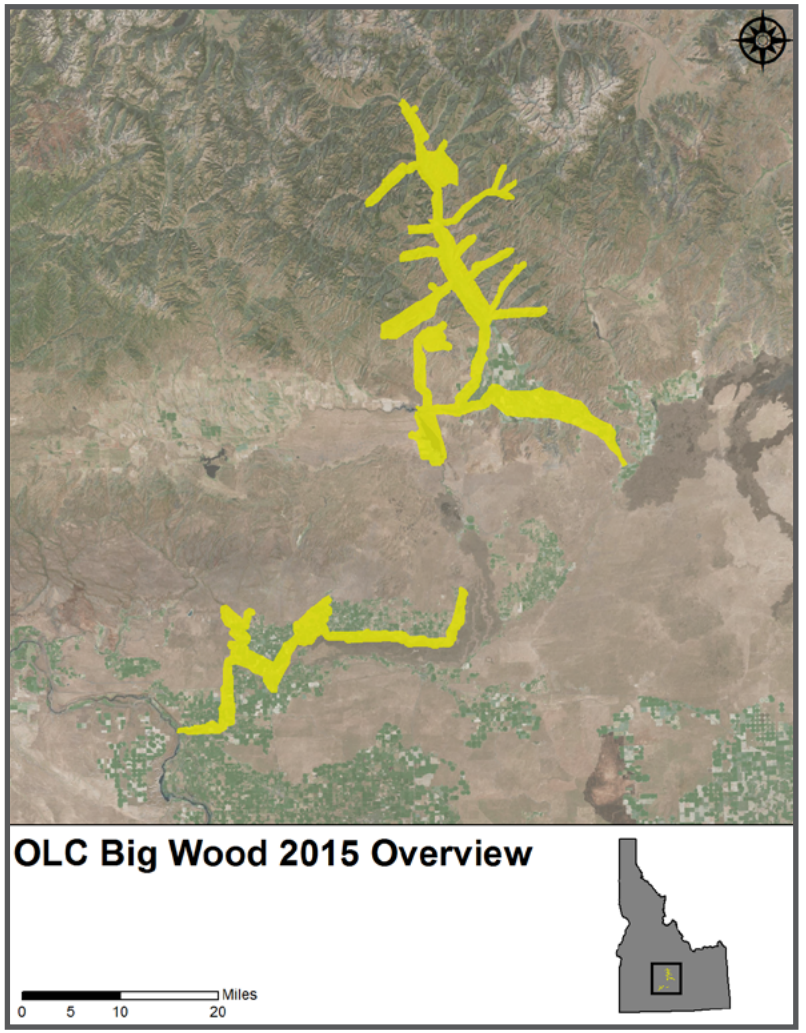
Quantum Spatial has collected Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data for the Oregon LiDAR Consortium (OLC) Big Wood 2015 study area. This study area is located in southern Central Idaho.

The collection of high resolution geographic data is part of an ongoing pursuit to amass a library of information accessible to government agencies as well as the general public.

In April 2015 QSI employed remote-sensing lasers in order to obtain a total area flown of acres. Settings for LiDAR data capture produced an average resolution of at least eight pulses per square meter.

Final products created include RGB extracted (from NAIP imagery) LiDAR point cloud data, three foot digital elevation models of highest hit and bare earth ground models, 1.5 foot intensity rasters, study area vector shapes, and corresponding statistical data. Final deliverables are projected in UTM Zone 11.

OLC Big Wood Data	
LiDAR Acquisition Dates	4/11/2015 - 7/2/2015
Area of Interest	148,370 acres
Bufered Area of Interest	163,694 acres
Projection	Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) 11
Horizontal Datum Vertical Datum	NAD83 (2011) NAVD88 (Geoid 12A) Epoch 2010.00
Units	meters



Study Area

Aerial Acquisition

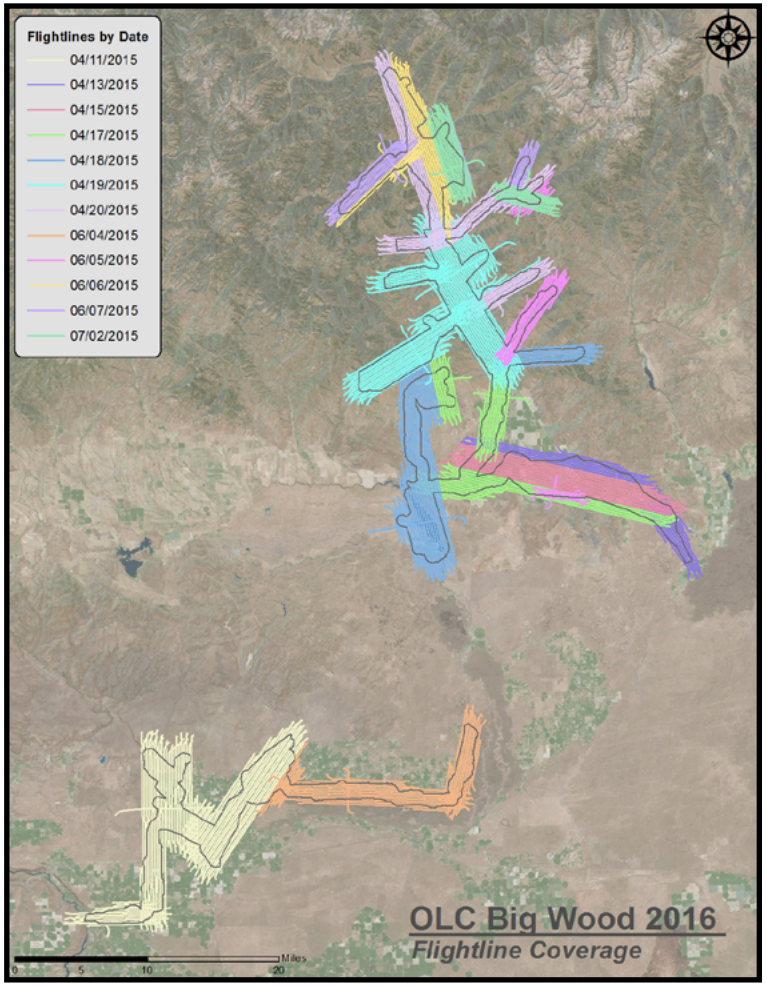
LiDAR Survey

The LiDAR survey occurred between April 11, 2015 and July 2, 1015 utilizing a Leica ALS70 mounted in a Cessna Grand Caravan. The systems were programmed to emit single pulses at around 198 kHz and flown at 1,400 m AGL, capturing a scan angle of 15 degrees from nadir. These settings were developed to yield points with an average native density of greater than eight pulses per square meter over terrestrial surfaces.

To solve for laser point position, an accurate description of aircraft position and attitude is vital. Aircraft position is described as x, y, and z and was measured twice per second (two hertz) by an onboard differential GPS unit. Aircraft attitude is described as pitch, roll, and yaw (heading) and was measured 200 times per second (200 hertz) from an onboard inertial measurement unit (IMU).

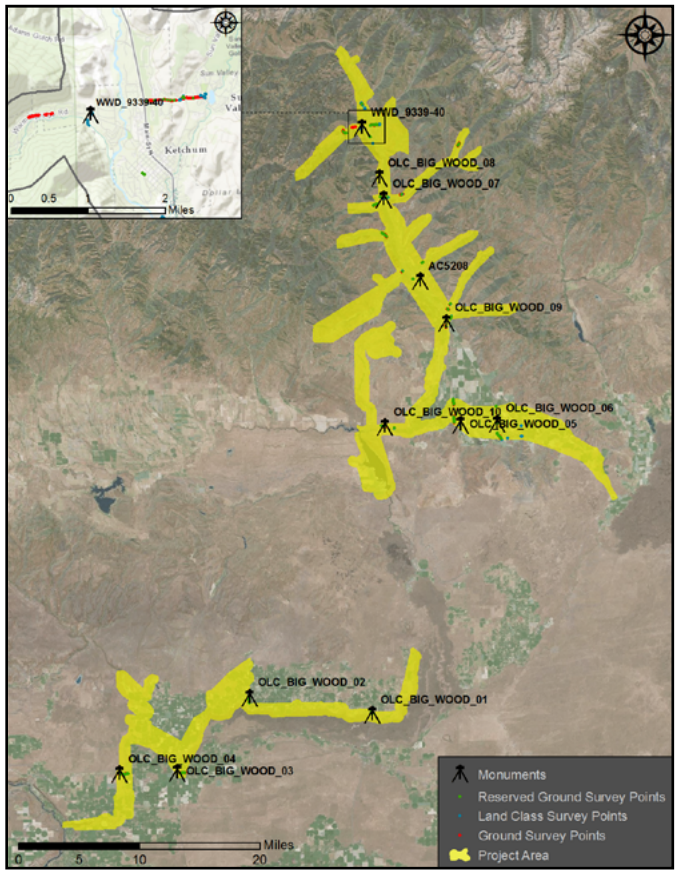
The LiDAR sensor operators constantly monitored the data collection settings during acquisition of the data, including pulse rate, power setting, scan rate, gain, field of view, and pulse mode. For each flight, the crew performed airborne calibration maneuvers designed to improve the calibration results during the data processing stage. They were also in constant communication with the ground crew to ensure proper ground GPS coverage for data quality. The LiDAR coverage was completed with no data gaps or voids, barring non-reflective surfaces (e.g., open water, wet asphalt). All necessary measures were taken to acquire data under good conditions (e.g., minimum cloud decks) and in a manner (e.g., adherence to flight plans) that prevented the possibility of data gaps. All QSI LiDAR systems are calibrated per the manufacturer and our own specifications, and tested by QSI for internal consistency for every mission using proprietary methods.

OLC Big Wood LiDAR Acquisition Specs	
Sensor	Leica ALS70
Aircraft	Cessna Grand Caravan
Acquisition Date Range	4/11 /2015 - 7/2/2015
Coverage	100% Overlap with 60% Sidelap
Field of View (FOV)	30 degrees
Targeted Pulse Density	≥8 PPSM
Pulse Rate	198 kHz
Speed	110 kts



Project Flightlines

Ground Survey



Ground survey map of the 2015 OLC Big Wood study area.

Ground control surveys, including monumentation, aerial targets, and ground survey points (GSPs) were conducted to support the airborne acquisition. Ground control data are used to geospatially correct the aircraft positional coordinate data and to perform quality assurance checks on final LiDAR data products. See the table to the right for specifications of equipment used.

Monumentation

Ground control surveys, including monumentation, and ground survey points (GSPs), were conducted to support the airborne acquisition. Ground control data were used to geospatially correct the aircraft positional coordinate data and to perform quality assurance checks on final LiDAR data.

The spatial configuration of ground survey monuments provided redundant control within 13 nautical miles of the mission areas for LiDAR flights. Monuments were also used for collection of ground survey points using real time kinematic (RTK) and post processed kinematic (PPK) survey techninques. Monument locations were selected with consideration for satellite visibility, field crew safety, and optimal location for GSP coverage. QSI utilized two existing monuments and established ten new monuments for the OLC Big Wood LiDAR project. New monumentation was set using 5/8" x 30" rebar topped with stamped 2-1/2" aluminum caps. QSI's professional land surveyor, Christopher Glantz (ID PLS #16402) oversaw and certified the establishment of all monuments.

Monument Accuracy	
FGDC-STD-007.2-1998 Rating	
St Dev NE	0.020 m
St Dev z	0.050 m

PID	Lattitude	Longitude	Ellipsoid Height (m)	NAVD88 Height (m)
AC5208	43° 30' 15.23361"	-114° 17' 40.07028"	1600.641	1613.579
OLC_BIG_WOOD_01	42° 59' 12.88909"	-114° 23' 43.16610"	1206.302	1220.694
OLC_BIG_WOOD_02	43° 00' 41.83782"	-114° 35' 41.14869"	1136.095	1150.906
OLC_BIG_WOOD_03	42° 55' 26.69143"	-114° 42' 56.51441"	1073.107	1088.226
OLC_BIG_WOOD_04	42° 55' 27.46763"	-114° 48' 35.95067"	1018.758	1034.014
OLC_BIG_WOOD_05	43° 19' 50.50599"	-114° 14' 07.47319"	1481.553	1495.059
OLC_BIG_WOOD_06	43° 19' 50.94751"	-114° 10' 31.12505"	1478.051	1491.444
OLC_BIG_WOOD_07	43° 36' 14.39600"	-114° 20' 57.79650"	1683.114	1695.818
OLC_BIG_WOOD_08	43° 37' 45.59921"	-114° 21' 22.54569"	1714.194	1726.811
OLC_BIG_WOOD_09	43° 27' 12.91723"	-114° 15' 12.78981"	1559.748	1572.827
OLC_BIG_WOOD_10	43° 19' 51.56821"	-114° 21' 34.70194"	1470.106	1483.796
WWD_9339-40	43° 41' 25.50697"	-114° 22' 55.59257"	1772.618	1785.071

Coordinates are on the NAD83 (2011) datum, epoch 2010.00. NAVD88 height referenced to Geoid12A.

To correct the continuously recorded onboard measurements of the aircraft position, QSI concurrently conducted multiple static Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) ground surveys (1 Hz recording frequency) over each monument. During post-processing, the static GPS data were triangulated with nearby Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) using the Online Positioning User Service (OPUS) for precise positioning. Multiple independent sessions over the same monument were processed to confirm antenna height measurements and to refine position accuracy. The table on the previous page provides the list of monuments used.

Ground Survey Points (GSPs)

Ground Survey Points (GSPs) are collected using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) survey techniques. For RTK surveys, a base receiver is positioned at a nearby monument to broadcast a kinematic correction to a roving receiver. All GSP measurements are made during periods with a Position Dilution of Precision (PDOP) no greater than 3.0 and in view of at least six satellites for both receivers. Relative errors for the position must be less than 1.5 centimeters horizontal and 2.0 centimeters vertical in order to be accepted.

In order to facilitate comparisons with high quality LiDAR data, GSP measurements are not taken on highly reflective surfaces such as center line stripes or lane markings on roads. GSPs are taken no closer than one meter to any nearby terrain breaks such as road edges or drop offs. GSPs were collected within as many flight lines as possible; however, the distribution depended on ground access constraints and may not be equitably distributed throughout the study area.

Land Cover Class

In addition to ground survey points, land cover class control points were collected throughout the study area. Individual accuracies were calculated for each land cover type to assess confidence in the LiDAR derived ground models across land cover classes. Land cover types and descriptions are shown in the table below.

Field surveyor collecting land class RTK points.

Land cover descriptions of check points taken for the OLC Big Wood study area.

Land Cover Type	Land Cover Code	Description
Forest	FOREST	Areas dominated by forest
Shrub	SHRUB	Areas dominated by shrubs
Grass	TALL GRASS	Areas dominated by tall grass

Ground survey instrumentation

Instrumentation			
Receiver Model	Antenna	OPUS Antenna ID	Use
Trimble R7 GNSS	Zephyr GNSS Geodetic Model 2 RoHS	TRM57971.00	Static
Trimble R8	Integrated Antenna R8 Model 2	TRM_R8_GNSS	Static, Rover

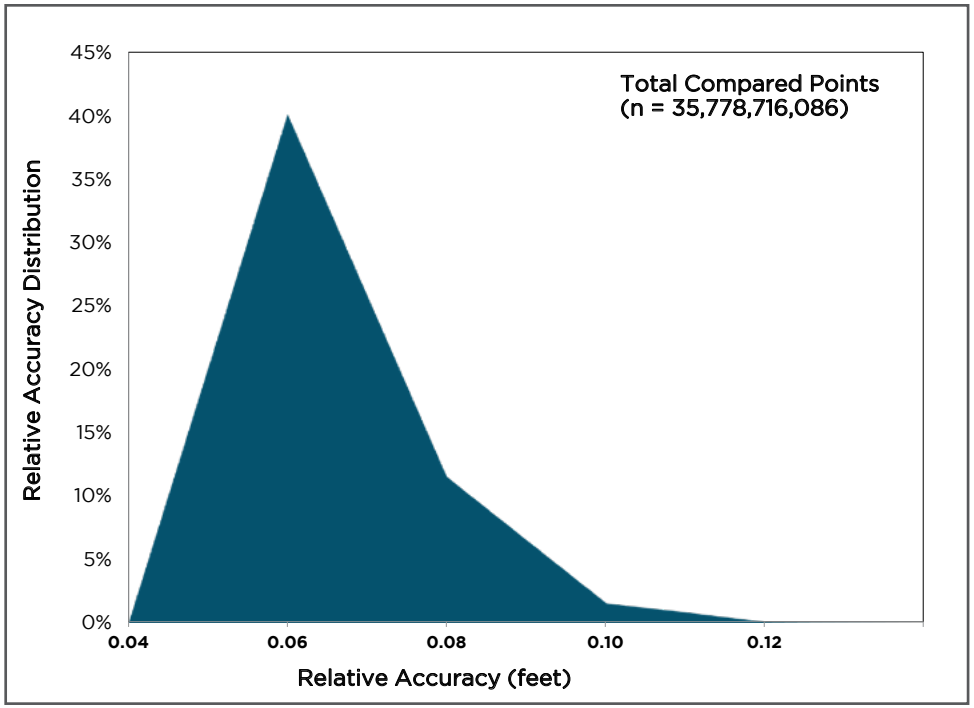
Accuracy

Relative Accuracy

Relative accuracy refers to the internal consistency of the data set and is measured as the divergence between points from different flightlines within an overlapping area. Divergence is most apparent when flightlines are opposing. When the LiDAR system is well calibrated the line to line divergence is low (<10 centimeters). Internal consistency is affected by system attitude offsets (pitch, roll, and heading), mirror flex (scale), and GPS/IMU drift.

Relative accuracy statistics are based on the comparison of 805 flightlines and over 35,778,716,086 LiDAR points. Relative accuracy is reported for the entire study area.

Relative Accuracy Calibration Results	
Project Average	0.043 m 0.142 ft.
Median Relative Accuracy	0.042 m 0.138 ft.
1σ Relative Accuracy	0.049 m 0.161 ft.
2σ Relative Accuracy	0.072 m 0.236 ft.



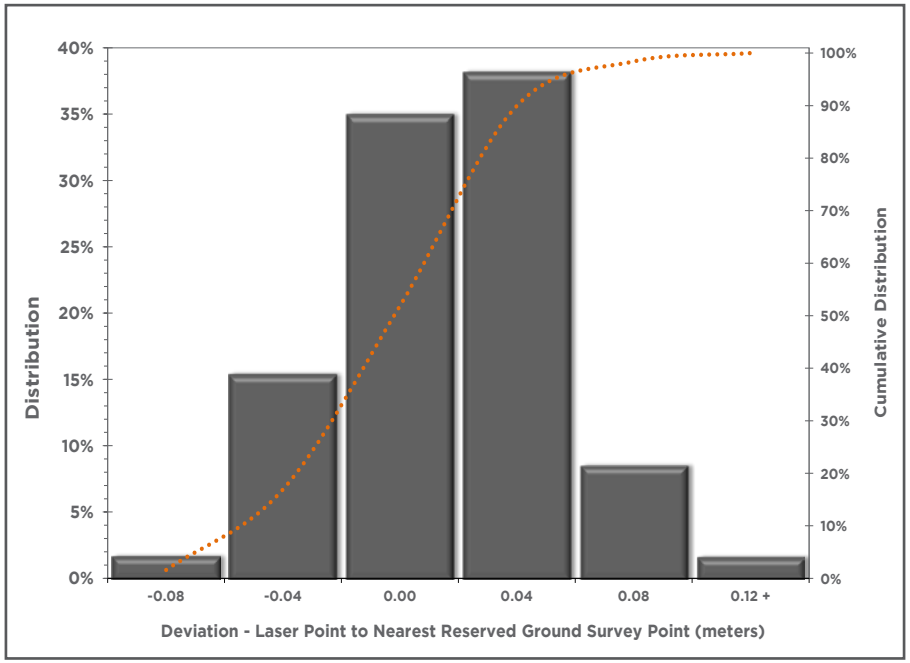
Vertical Accuracy

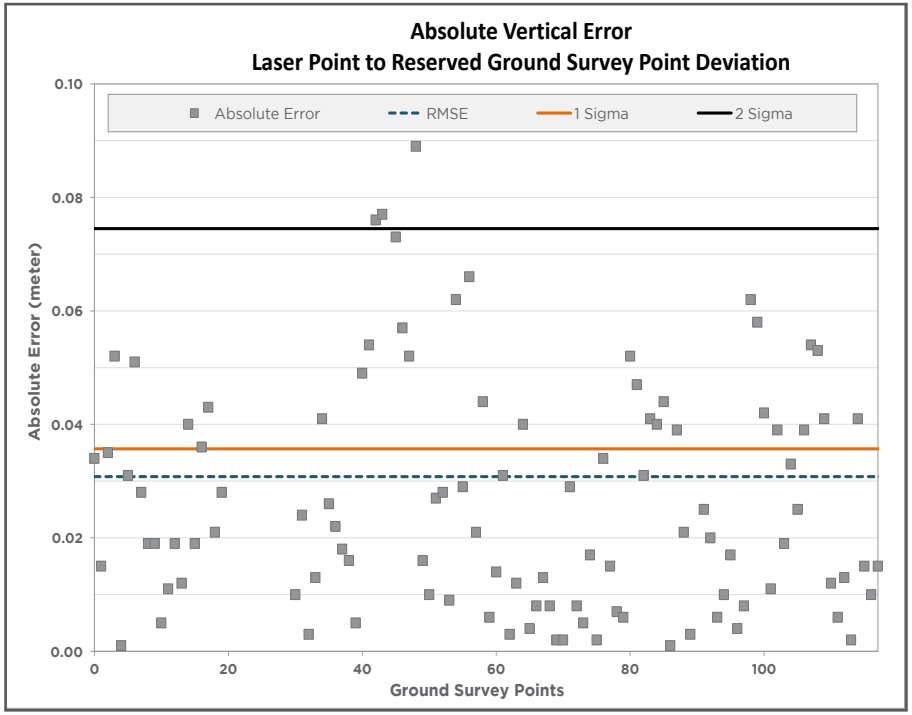
Vertical Accuracy reporting is designed to meet guidelines presented in the National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA) (FGDC, 1998) and the ASPRS Guidelines for Vertical Accuracy Reporting for LiDAR Data V1.0 (ASPRS, 2004). The statistical model compares known ground survey points (GSPs) to the closest laser point. Vertical accuracy statistical analysis uses ground survey points in open areas where the LiDAR system has a "very high probability" that the sensor will measure the ground surface and is evaluated at the 95th percentile.

For the OLC Big Wood study area, a total of 2,069 GSPs were collected. An additional 189 reserved ground survey points were collected for independent verification, resulting in a fundamental vertical accuracy (FVA) of 0.072 meters.

Vertical Accuracy Results	Hard Surface
Sample Size (n)	n = 189 GSPs
FVA (RMSE*1.96)	0.072 m (0.236 ft.)
Root Mean Square Error	0.037 m (0.120 ft.)
1 Standard Deviation	0.034 m (0.112 ft.)
2 Standard Deviations	0.075 m (0.245 ft.)
Average Deviation	0.028 m (0.093 ft.)
Minimum Deviation	-0.106 m (-0.348 ft.)
Maximum Deviation	0.127 m (0.417 ft.)

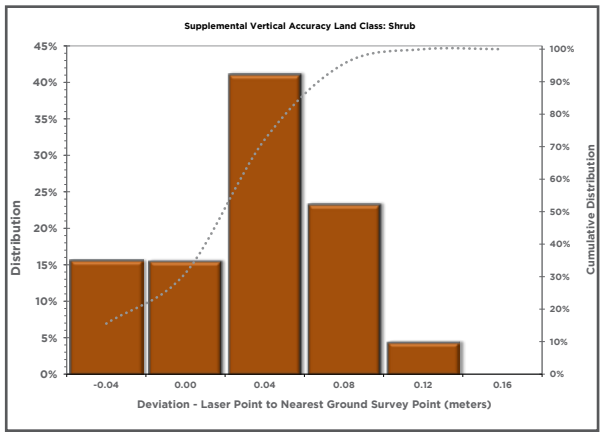
Vertical Accuracy Distribution

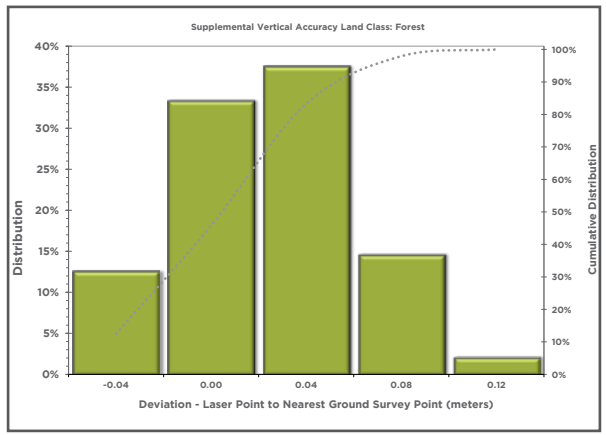


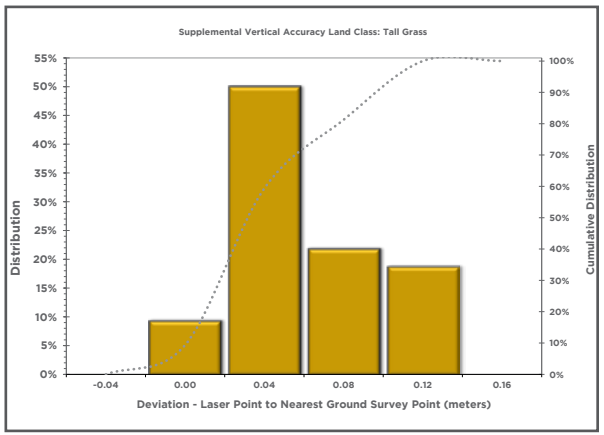


Supplemental and Consolidated Vertical Accuracies

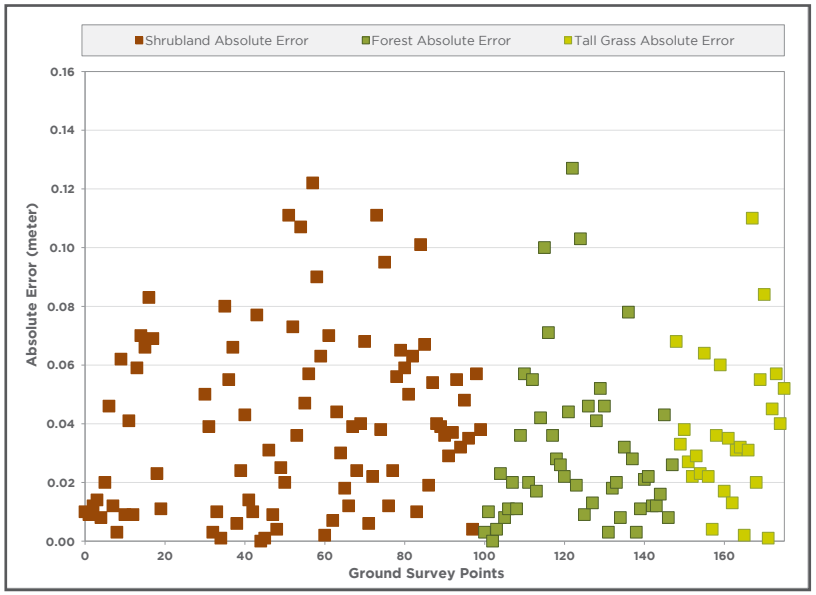
QSI also assessed absolute vertical accuracy for the OLC Big Wood study area, using Supplemental Vertical Accuracy (SVA) and Consolidated Vertical Accuracy (CVA) reporting. SVA compares known ground survey point data within individual land cover class categories to the triangulated ground surface generated by the LiDAR points. CVA, rather, compares known ground survey points within all land cover classes to the triangulated ground surface generated by LiDAR points. SVA and CVA are measures of the accuracy of LiDAR point data in various land cover classes where the LiDAR system has a high probability of measuring the ground surface and is evaluated at the 95th percentile, as shown in the table below.







Vertical Accuracy Results	SVA			CVA
	Shrub	Forest	Tall Grass	All Land Cover Classes
Sample Size	n = 90	n=48	n = 32	n = 170
1 Standard Deviation	0.053 m 0.172 ft.	0.034 m 0.111 ft.	0.054 m 0.178 ft.	0.046 m 0.151 ft.
2 Standard Deviations	0.098 m 0.323 ft.	0.092 m 0.303 ft.	0.105 m 0.344 ft.	0.102 m 0.335 ft.
Average Deviation	0.012 m 0.041 ft.	0.001 m 0.004 ft.	0.044 m 0.143 ft.	0.015 m 0.050 ft.
Minimum Deviation	-0.122 m -0.400 ft.	-0.127 m -0.417 ft.	-0.020 m -0.066 ft.	-0.127 m -0.417 ft.
Maximum Deviation	0.111 m 0.364 ft.	0.100 m 0.328 ft.	0.110 m 0.361 ft.	0.111 m 0.364 ft.



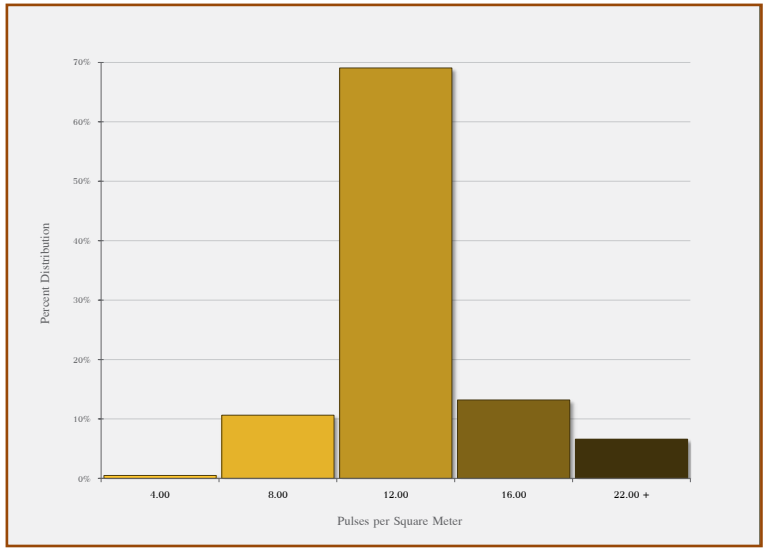
Density

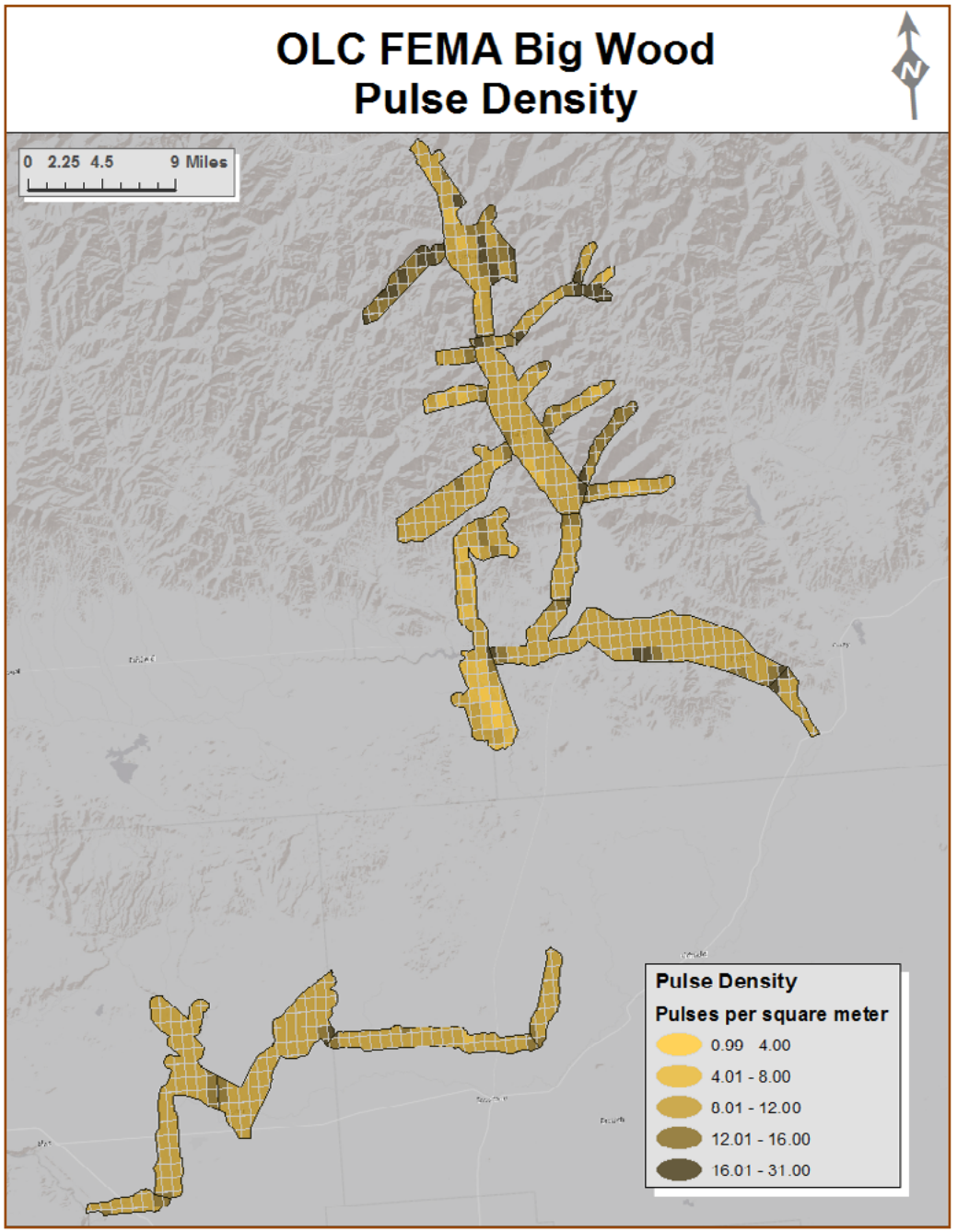
Pulse Density

Some types of surfaces (e.g., dense vegetation, water) may return fewer pulses than the laser originally emitted. Therefore, the delivered density can be less than the native density and vary according to terrain, land cover, and water bodies. Density histograms and maps have been calculated based on first return laser pulse density and ground-classified laser point density.

Average Point Densities			
Pulses per square meter	Pulses per square foot	Ground points per square meter	Ground points per square foot
10.45	0.97	2.37	0.22

Pulse Density Distribution



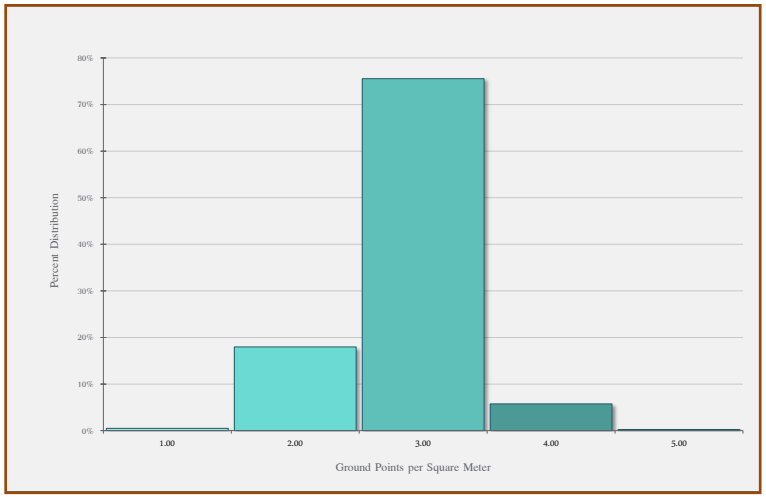


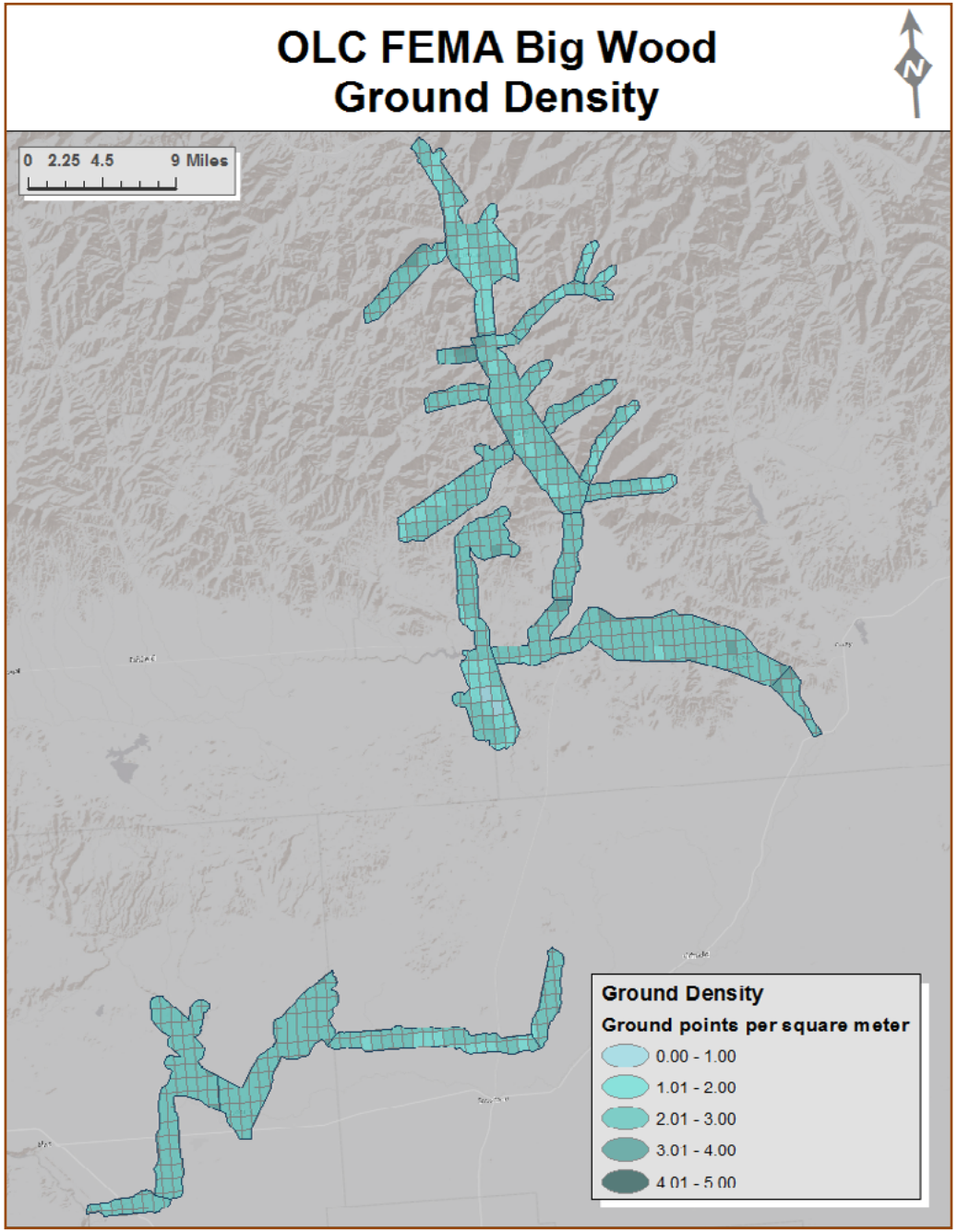
Average Pulse Density per 0.75' USGS Quad (color scheme aligns with density chart).

Ground Density

Ground classifications were derived from ground surface modeling. Further classifications were performed by reseeding of the ground model where it was determined that the ground model failed, usually under dense vegetation and/or at breaks in terrain, steep slopes, and at tile boundaries.

Ground Density Distribution





Average Ground Point Density per 0.75' USGS Quad (color scheme aligns with density chart).

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Appendix
PLS Certification

WSI, a Quantum Spatial company, provided LiDAR Services for OLC Big Wood LiDAR project as described in this report.

I, John English, have reviewed the attached report for completeness and herby state that it is a complete and accurate report of this project.

John T English 1/13/2016

John English
Project Manager
WSI, a Quantum Spatial Company

I, Christopher Glantz, being duly registered as a Professional Land Surveyor in the state of Idaho, say that I hereby certify the methodologies and results of the attached LiDAR project, and that Static GNSS occupations on the Base Stations during airborne flights and RTK survey on hard-surface and GSP's were performed using commonly accepted Standard Practices. Field work conducted for this report was conducted between April 10, 2015 and July 2, 2015. Accuracy statistics shown in the Accuracy Section of this Report have been review by me and found to meet the "National Standard for Spatial Data Accuracy".

1/13/2016

Christopher Glantz, PLS
Land Survey Manager
WSI, a Quantum Spatial Company