

NOAA's National Geodetic Survey, Remote Sensing Division and Quantum Spatial

Hurricane Florence Supplemental





National Geodetic Survey

Mission: Define, maintain and provide access to the National Spatial Reference System.

RSD Primary Programs:



Aeronautical Survey Program Coastal Mapping Program

Emergency Response



The RSD Coastal Mapping Program

• A congressional mandate to conduct remote sensing surveys of coastal regions of the United States and its possessions for demarcating the nation's legal coastline.

• Goals:

 Provide the Nation With Accurate, Consistent, Up-to-Date National Shoreline

 Acquire Nearshore Elevation Data

• Sources:

- Lidar
- Digital Cameras
- High Resolution Satellites









Distribution of Data



https://coast.noaa.gov/digitalcoast/

Florence Project Overview

Project consists of collecting topobathymetric lidar and imagery to enable accurate and consistent measurement of the national shoreline for NOAA NGS

Additional applications:

- Nautical charting
- Geodesy services
- Territorial limits
- Marine debris surveys
- Marine resource management
- Inundation modeling
- Coastal resiliency
- Benthic habitat





NOAA Topobathymetric LiDAR Collection

<u>Goal</u>: To obtain clean, seamless topographic-bathymetric data across the intertidal zone and shallow nearshore zone.

- Shallow/Nearshore goal is **0-4m** depth.
- Flown during optimal conditions: low wind and good water clarity
- Flights are tide-coordinated, ±2 hours of MLLW
- Repeat passes are used to attempt to fill in data voids due to poor water clarity, or waves and/or white water.
- Bathymetric lidar points meet vertical RMSE of QL2b
- Imagery collected within 30 days of the topobathymetric lidar.



Topobathymetric Lidar Parameters

Topobathymetric lidar sensors:

- Riegl VQ-880-GII (2); VQ-880-G+ (1)
- Leica CH4X/Hawkeye (1)

Survey Altitude = 400 m Swath Overlap = 20% Pulse rate = 200 khz (Green); 300 khz (NIR) Cross line Interval = every 30Km



Acquisition Considerations

- Tides
- Weather
- Water clarity
- Restricted airspace
- Wind speed and wave height
- Aircraft/sensor availability







Acquisition Planning – Water Clarity





In situ Water Clarity Measurements

- Temporally continuous monitoring stations
 - QSI YSI Stations
 - NOAA NERRS Stations
- Secchi disk measurements at the time of flight





Acquisition Planning

QSI Turbidity Stations - Florence



🔶 Whittaker Pointe Marina: Turbidity (NTU) 🛛 🔶 Audubon Pine Island Sanctuary: Turbidity (NTU) 🛛 📲 Swan Point Marina: Turbidity (NTU)



Acquisition – Ground Survey



Ground Survey Point Summary

Туре	Class	%Area	# Points
NVA	Bare Earth	80.52%	19
	Urban	19.48%	7
VVA	Forested	19.11%	4
	Shrub	10.80%	3
	Tall Grass/Weeds	70.09%	7
Not Applicable	Swamp/Wetland*		0
	Open Water**		
		Total Land Project Area Km ²	1333.41
* Not used as a la specs	nd class per USGS	# Points Total	59
** Not included in topographic project area		Air Targets	19
		NVA	26
		VVA	14

	NC19 Ground Survey P	01 oint Summary		
Туре	Class	% Area	# Points	
NVA	Bare Earth	83.13%	50	
	Urban	16.87%	11	
VVA	Forested	47.35%	20	
	Shrub	24.51%	13	
	Tall Grass/Weeds	28.14%	16	
	Swamp/Wetland*		0	
Not Applicable	Open Water**			
* Not used as a land class per USGS specs ** Not included in topographic project area		Total Land Project Area Km ²	2311.39	
		# Points Total	150	
		Air Targets	40	
		NVA	61	
		VVA	49	
	NC19 Ground Survey P	03 oint Summary		
Туре	Class	% Area	# Points	
NVA	Bare Earth	90.39%	65	
	Urban	9.61%	11	
VVA	Forested	24.90%	13	
	Shrub	18.64%	9	
	Tall Grass/Weeds	56.46%	36	
Not Applicable	Swamp/Wetland*		0	
	Open Water**			
* Not used as a land class per USGS specs ** Not included in topographic project area		Total Land Project Area Km ²	4968.97	
		# Points Total	176	
		Air Targets	42	
		NVA	76	
		VVA	58	

Data Processing and Products







Topobathymetric LiDAR Processing

- Refraction
 - Water Surface Model
 - Classification and accuracy





Classification

- Noise removal and bottom surface classification
- Auto detection techniques









LAS 1.4 Point Classifications

Clas	sification Number	Classification Name	Classification Description		
	1	Unclassified	Processed, but unclassified		
	2	Ground	Bare-earth ground		
	7	Noise	Noise (low or high; manually identified)		
	40	Bathymetric Bottom	Bathymetric point (e.g., seafloor or riverbed; also known as submerged topography)		
	41	Water Surface	Water's surface (sea/river/lake surface from topographic- bathymetric LiDAR.		
	42	Derived Water Surface	Synthetic water surface location used in computing refraction at water surface		
	43	Submerged Feature	Submerged object, not otherwise specified (e.g., wreck, rock, submerged piling)		
	44	S-57 Object	International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) S-57 object, not otherwise specified		
	45	Water Column	Refracted returns not determined to be water surface or bathymetric bottom		
	46	Overlap BathymetricDenotes bathymetric bottom temporal changes from varying lifts, not utilized in the bathymetric point class			
	Original SOW classification scheme			Delivered in LAS files	
	Additional classification codes			Delivered in LAS files	
Original SOW classificat		tion code not used		Not delivered in LAS files	

Florence Data Example



Florence Data Example



a reactional Occame and Atmospheric Administration

Chesapeake Bay Sandy Bottom (calibration)





Chesapeake Bay Seagrass & Seafloor





Topobathymetric Lidar Deliverables

Points	 Classified Point Cloud LAS 1.4 – QL1 spectrum Intensity values normalized for depth Calibrated Swaths 	
Rasters	 1.0 Meter cloud optimized geotiffs (*.tif) Clipped Bare Earth DEM Interpolated Bare Earth DEM DEM Standard Deviation TPU total sigma Z 	
Vectors	 Site Boundary and Indices Bathymetric Voids Lidar Trajectory Flight Date Coverage Polygon 	
Metadata	 DEM Lidar TPU 	

1.0.0



Imagery Deliverables

- RGB/NIR stereo imagery with metadata
- Ground control report and shapefiles
- Acquisition reports
- APOR/AT reports
- Ortho-mosaic imagery with metadata





USGS and NOAA NC LiDAR Integration

- USGS QL1 Tasking is moving in parallel.
- NOAA topographic data will be integrated with QSI USGS deliverables.
- NVA/VVA points will be collected to ensure accuracy testing.
- Collect necessary hydroflattening break lines.
- USGS data acquisition was completed on Feb 21, 2020 using QSI Riegl 1560i topographic lidar.





Thank you!

Questions?