DPH-11 Report on Absolute Vertical Accuracy

The USGS Lidar Base Specification Version 2.1 states: "Absolute vertical accuracy of the lidar data and the derived DEM will be assessed and reported in accordance with ASPRS (2014). Vegetated and nonvegetated land cover types shall be assessed for absolute vertical accuracy. Three absolute accuracy values shall be assessed and reported:

- 1. NVA for the point data
- 2. VVA for the point data
- 3. NVA for the DEM
- 4. VVA for the DEM

The minimum NVA and VVA requirements for all data, using the ASPRS methodology, are listed in table 4. Both the NVA and VVA required values shall be met. NVA for the point data shall be assessed by comparing check points surveyed for NVA assessment to a triangulated irregular network (TIN) constructed from ground-classified lidar points in those areas. VVA for the point data shall be assessed by comparing check points surveyed for VVA assessment to a triangulated irregular network (TIN) constructed from ground-classified lidar points in those areas. NVA and VVA for the DEM are assessed by comparing check points to the final bare-earth surface. The minimum required thresholds for absolute and relative accuracy may be increased by the USGS-NGP when any of the following conditions are met:

- A demonstrable, substantial, and prohibitive increase in cost is needed to obtain this accuracy, which is often the case in heavily vegetated project areas.
- An alternate specification is needed to conform to previously contracted phases of a single larger overall collection effort such as for multiyear statewide collections
- The USGS-NGP agrees that the use of an alternate specification is reasonable and in the best interest of all stakeholders."

Table 4. Absolute vertical accuracy for light detection and ranging data and digital elevation models.

[QL, quality level, $RMSE_z$, root mean square error in the z direction; NVA, nonvegetated vertical accuracy; VVA, vegetated vertical accuracy; m, meter; \leq , less than or equal to]

Quality level	RMSE _z (nonvegetated) (m)	NVA at the 95-percent confidence level (m)	VVA at the 95th percentile (m)
QL0	≤0.050	≤0.098	≤0.15
QL1	≤0.100	≤0.196	≤0.30
QL2	≤0.100	≤0.196	≤0.30
QL3	≤0.200	≤0.392	≤0.60

The purpose of this section is to report on the absolute vertical accuracy of the lidar data and DEMs generated from it by testing for NVA (Nonvegetated Vertical Accuracy) and VVA (Vegetated Vertical Accuracy) against surveyed ground check points.

DPH-11 Report on Absolute Vertical Accuracy - continued

<u>Data Source - Y:\Mapping\Projects\65220636_AZ_AubreyCherry\Production\Final_Client_Deliverables\Cherry\Work_Un_it_Name\vertical_accuracy\checkpoints\Cherry_16NVA_11VVA_utm12.shp</u>

Units: Meter (/Feet)

Vertical Accuracy Class tested: 10-cm

0.002
264
031
0.298
185
179 PASS
350 PASS
350
180 PASS
353 PASS
625 PASS
554 PASS

This data set was tested to meet ASPRS Positional Accuracy Standard for Digital Geospatial Data (2014) for a 10-cm RMSEz Vertical Accuracy Class. Actual NVA accuracy was found to be RMSEz = 5.4cm, equating to +/- 10.7cm at the 95% confidence level. Actual VVA accuracy was found to be +/- 16.9cm at the 95th percentile.

¹ This value is calculated from TIN-based testing of the lidar point cloud data.

² This value is calculated from RAM-based grid testing of the lidar data. The grid cells are sized according to the Quality Level selected, and are defined in the USGS NGP Lidar Base Specification Version 2.1 (Table 6).