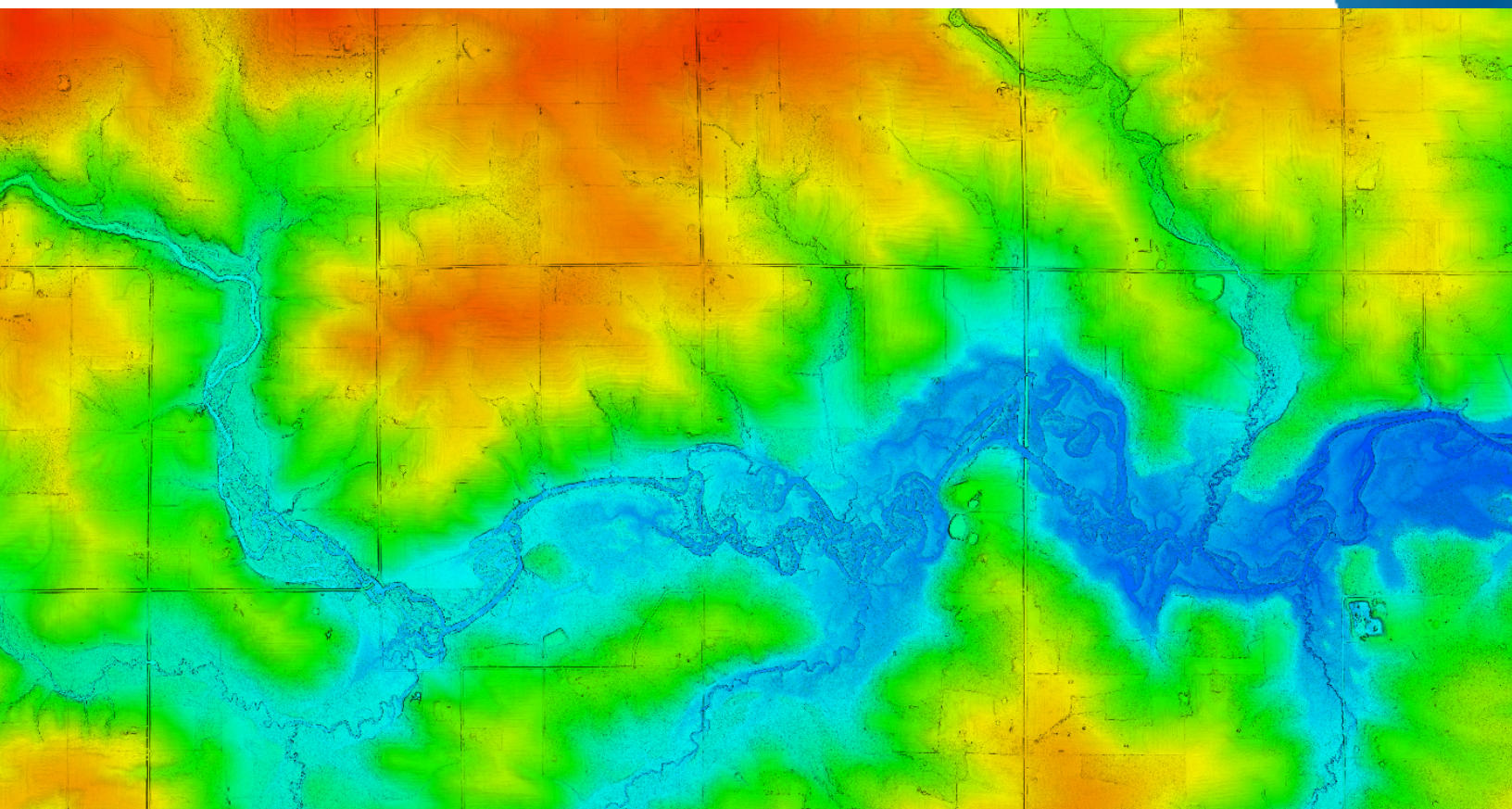


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Submitted: September 13, 2022

WI_Statewide_2021_B21 LIDAR PROCESSING REPORT

2022

Project ID: 218064
Work Unit: 300037

Prepared for:



National Map Help Desk: tnm_help@usgs.gov

Prepared by:

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Appendix A: Flight Logs

1. Summary / Scope

1.1. Summary

This report contains a summary of the WI_Statewide_2021_B21, Work Unit 300037 lidar acquisition task order, issued by USGS under their Contract G16PC00016 on April 8, 2021. The task order yielded a project area covering 6,730 square miles across 8 counties in Wisconsin with work unit 300037 accounting for 606 square miles in Crawford. This project was done at Quality Level 2. The intent of this document is only to provide specific validation information for the data acquisition/collection, processing, and production of deliverables completed as specified in the task order.

1.2. Scope

Aerial topographic lidar was acquired using state of the art technology along with the necessary surveyed ground control points (GCPs) and airborne GPS and inertial navigation systems. The aerial data collection was designed with the following specifications listed in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Originally Planned Lidar Specifications

Average Point Density	Flight Altitude (AGL)	Field of View	Minimum Side Overlap	RMSEz
2 pts / m ²	2,300 m	60°	20%	≤ 10 cm

1.3. Coverage

The project boundary covers 606 square miles over Wisconsin. Project extents are shown in Figure 1.

1.4. Duration

Lidar data was acquired from March 28, 2021 to April 1, 2021 in 4 total lifts. See “Section: 2.4. Time Period” or more details.

1.5. Issues

There were no issues to report.

37876_WI_Statewide_2021_B21 Work Unit 300037 Projected Coordinate System: NAD_1983_2011_WISCRS_Crawford_Feet Horizontal Datum: NAD83 (2011) Vertical Datum: NAVD88 (GEOID 18) Units: US Survey Feet	
Lidar Point Cloud	Classified Point Cloud in .LAS 1.4 format
Rasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-foot Hydro-flattened Bare Earth Digital Elevation Model (DEM) in GeoTIFF format • 2-foot Intensity images in GeoTIFF format
Vectors	Shapefiles (*.shp) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Boundary • Lidar Tile Index • Calibration and QC Checkpoints (NVA/VVA) • Continuous Hydro-flattened Breaklines
Reports	Reports in PDF format <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on Delivery • Focus on Accuracy • Survey Report • Processing Report
Metadata	XML Files (*.xml) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breaklines • Classified Point Cloud • DEM • Intensity Imagery

WI_Statewide_2021_B21 Crawford County Work Unit 300037 Boundary

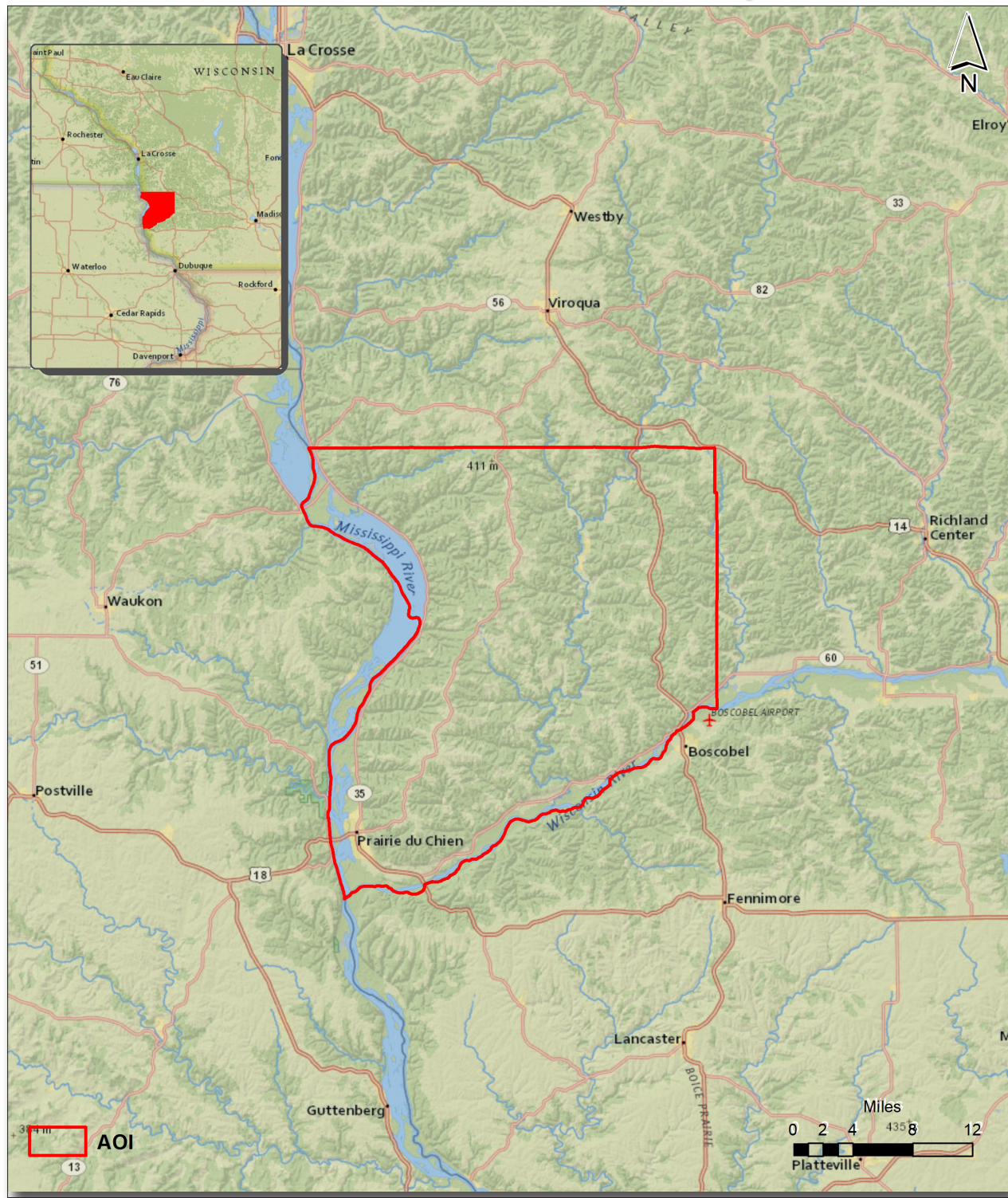


Figure 1. Work Unit Boundary

2. Planning / Equipment

2.1. Flight Planning

Flight planning was based on the unique project requirements and characteristics of the project site. The basis of planning included: required accuracies, type of development, amount / type of vegetation within project area, required data posting, and potential altitude restrictions for flights in project vicinity.

Detailed project flight planning calculations were performed for the project using RiParameter planning software.

2.2. Lidar Sensor

NV5 Geospatial utilized Riegl lidar sensors (Figure 2), serial number(s) 4040 for data acquisition.

The Riegl 1560i system has a laser pulse repetition rate of up to 2 MHz resulting in more than 1.3 million measurements per second. The system utilizes a Multi-Pulse in the Air option (MPIA). The sensor is also equipped with the ability to measure up to an unlimited number of targets per pulse from the laser.

A brief summary of the aerial acquisition parameters for the project are shown in the lidar System Specifications in Table 2.

Table 2. Lidar System Specifications

		Riegl VQ1560i (SN4040)
Terrain and Aircraft Scanner	Flying Height	2300 m
	Recommended Ground Speed	180 kts
Scanner	Field of View	58.5°
	Scan Rate Setting Used	2 x 160 Hz
Laser	Laser Pulse Rate Used	1000 kHz
	Multi Pulse in Air Mode	yes
Coverage	Full Swath Width	2577 m
	Line Spacing	0.558 m
Point Spacing and Density	Average Point Spacing	0.71 m
	Average Point Density	2 x 1.16 pts / m ²

Figure 2. Riegl VQ1560i Lidar Sensor



2.3. Aircraft

All flights for the project were accomplished through the use of customized planes. Plane type and tail numbers are listed below.

Lidar Collection Planes

- Cessna Conquest 2, Tail Number(s): N441CJ

These aircraft provided an ideal, stable aerial base for lidar acquisition. These aerial platforms have relatively fast cruise speeds, which are beneficial for project mobilization / demobilization while maintaining relatively slow stall speeds, proving ideal for collection of high-density, consistent data posting using a state-of-the-art Riegl VQ1560i, VQ1560ii, LMS-Q1560 lidar systems. Some of NV5 Geospatial's operating aircraft can be seen in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3. Some of NV5 Geospatial's Planes



2.4. Time Period

Project specific flights were conducted between March 28, 2021 to April 1, 2021. Four aircraft lifts were completed. Accomplished lifts are listed below.

Lift	Start UTC	End UTC
03282021A (SN4040,N441CJ)	3/28/2021 1:13:50 PM	3/28/2021 2:27:37 PM
03292021A (SN4040,N441CJ)	3/29/2021 1:31:58 PM	3/29/2021 4:12:17 PM
03292021B (SN4040,N441CJ)	3/29/2021 7:45:44 PM	3/29/2021 10:24:59 PM
04012021B (SN4040,N441CJ)	4/01/2021 2:38:51 PM	4/01/2021 6:19:37 PM

3. Processing Summary

3.1. Flight Logs

Flight logs were completed by Lidar sensor technicians for each mission during acquisition. These logs depict a variety of information, including:

- Job / Project #
- Flight Date / Lift Number
- FOV (Field of View)
- Scan Rate (HZ)
- Pulse Rate Frequency (Hz)
- Ground Speed
- Altitude
- Base Station
- PDOP avoidance times
- Flight Line #
- Flight Line Start and Stop Times
- Flight Line Altitude (AMSL)
- Heading
- Speed
- Returns
- Crab

Notes: (Visibility, winds, ride, weather, temperature, dew point, pressure, etc). Project specific flight logs for each sortie are available in Appendix A.

3.2. Lidar Processing

Applanix + POSPac software was used for post-processing of airborne GPS and inertial data (IMU), which is critical to the positioning and orientation of the lidar sensor during all flights. Applanix POSPac combines aircraft raw trajectory data with stationary GPS base station data yielding a “Smoothed Best Estimate Trajectory” (SBET) necessary for additional post processing software to develop the resulting geo-referenced point cloud from the lidar missions.

During the sensor trajectory processing (combining GPS & IMU datasets) certain statistical graphs and tables are generated within the Applanix POSPac processing environment which are commonly used as indicators of processing stability and accuracy. This data for analysis include: max horizontal / vertical GPS variance, separation plot, altitude plot, PDOP plot, base station baseline length, processing mode, number of satellite vehicles, and mission trajectory.

Point clouds were created using the RiPROCESS software. The generated point cloud is the mathematical three dimensional composite of all returns from all laser pulses as determined from the aerial mission. The point cloud is imported into GeoCue distributive processing software. Imported data is tiled and then calibrated using TerraMatch and proprietary software. Using TerraScan, the vertical accuracy of the surveyed ground control is tested and any bias is removed from the data. TerraScan and TerraModeler software packages are then used for automated data classification and manual cleanup. The data are manually reviewed and any remaining artifacts removed using functionality provided by TerraScan and TerraModeler.

DEMs and Intensity Images are then generated using proprietary software. In the bare earth surface model, above-ground features are excluded from the data set. Global Mapper is used as a final check of the bare earth dataset.

Finally, proprietary software is used to perform statistical analysis of the LAS files.

Software	Version
Applanix + POSPac	8.6
RiPROCESS	1.8.6
GeoCue	2020.1.22.1
Global Mapper	19.1;20.1
TerraModeler	21.008
TerraScan	21.016
TerraMatch	21.007

3.3. LAS Classification Scheme

The classification classes are determined by Lidar Base Specifications 2020, Revision A and are an industry standard for the classification of lidar point clouds. All data starts the process as Class 1 (Unclassified), and then through automated classification routines, the classifications are determined using TerraScan macro processing.

The classes used in the dataset are as follows and have the following descriptions:

Table 3. LAS Classifications

	Classification Name	Description
1	Processed, but Unclassified	Laser returns that are not included in the ground class, or any other project classification
2	Bare earth	Laser returns that are determined to be ground using automated and manual cleaning algorithms
7	Low Noise	Laser returns that are often associated with scattering from reflective surfaces, or artificial points below the ground surface
9	Water	Laser returns that are found inside of hydro features
17	Bridge Deck	Laser returns falling on bridge decks
18	High Noise	Laser returns that are often associated with birds or artificial points above the ground surface
20	Ignored Ground	Ground points that fall within the given threshold of a collected hydro feature.

3.4. Classified LAS Processing

The bare earth surface is then manually reviewed to ensure correct classification on the Class 2 (Ground) points. After the bare- earth surface is finalized; it is then used to generate all hydro-breaklines through heads-up digitization.

All ground (ASPRS Class 2) lidar data inside of the Lake Pond and Double Line Drain hydro flattening breaklines were then classified to water (ASPRS Class 9) using proprietary tools. A buffer of 3 feet was also used around each hydro flattened feature to classify these ground (ASPRS Class 2) points to Ignored ground (ASPRS Class 20). All Lake Pond Island and Double Line Drain Island features were checked to ensure that the ground (ASPRS Class 2) points were reclassified to the correct classification after the automated classification was completed.

Any noise that was identified either through manual review or automated routines was classified to the appropriate class (ASPRS Class 7 and/or ASPRS Class 18) followed by flagging with the withheld bit.

All data was manually reviewed and any remaining artifacts removed using functionality provided by TerraScan and TerraModeler. Global Mapper is used as a final check of the bare earth dataset. GeoCue was then used to create the deliverable industry-standard LAS files for all point cloud data. NV5 Geospatial's proprietary software was used to perform final statistical analysis of the classes in the LAS files, on a per tile level to verify final classification metrics and full LAS header information.

3.5. Hydro-Flattened Breakline Processing

Class 2 lidar was used to create a bare earth surface model. The surface model was then used to heads-up digitize 2D breaklines of Inland Streams and Rivers with a 100 foot nominal width and Inland Ponds and Lakes of 2 acres or greater surface area.

Elevation values were assigned to all Inland streams and rivers using NV5 Geospatial's proprietary software.

All ground (ASPRS Class 2) lidar data inside of the collected inland breaklines were then classified to water (ASPRS Class 9) using TerraScan macro functionality. A buffer of 3 feet was also used around each hydro-flattened feature. These points were moved from ground (ASPRS Class 2) to Ignored Ground (ASPRS Class 20).

The breakline files were then translated to Esri file geodatabase format using Esri conversion tools.

Breaklines are reviewed against lidar intensity imagery to verify completeness of capture. All breaklines are then compared to TINs (triangular irregular networks) created from ground only points prior to water classification. The horizontal placement of breaklines is compared to terrain features and the breakline elevations are compared to lidar elevations to ensure all breaklines match the lidar within acceptable tolerances. Some deviation is expected between breakline and lidar elevations due to monotonicity, connectivity, and flattening rules that are enforced on the breaklines. Once completeness, horizontal

placement, and vertical variance is reviewed, all breaklines are reviewed for topological consistency and data integrity using a combination of Esri Data Reviewer tools and proprietary tools.

3.6. Hydro-Flattened Raster DEM Processing

Hydro-Flattened DEMs (topographic) represent a lidar-derived product illustrating the grounded terrain and associated breaklines (as described above) in raster form. NV5 Geospatial's proprietary software was used to take all input sources (bare earth lidar points, bridge and hydro breaklines, etc.) and create a Triangulated Irregular Network (TIN) on a tile-by-tile basis. Data extending past the tile edge is incorporated in this process so that proper triangulation can occur. From the TIN, linear interpolation is used to calculate the cell values for the raster product. The raster product is then clipped back to the tile edge so that no overlapping cells remain across the project area. A 32-bit floating point GeoTIFF DEM was generated for each tile with a pixel size of 2-foot. NV5 Geospatial's proprietary software was used to write appropriate horizontal and vertical projection information as well as applicable header values into the file during product generation. Each DEM is reviewed in Global Mapper to check for any surface anomalies and to ensure a seamless dataset. NV5 Geospatial ensures there are no void or no-data values (-999999) in each derived DEM. This is achieved by using propriety software checking all cell values that fall within the project boundary. NV5 Geospatial uses a proprietary tool called FOCUS on Delivery to check all formatting requirements of the DEMs against what is required before final delivery.

3.7. Swath Separation Raster Processing

Swath Separation Images are rasters that represent the interswath alignment between flight lines and provide a qualitative evaluation of the positional quality of the point cloud. NV5 Geospatial proprietary software generated 2-foot raster images in GeoTIFF format using last returns, excluding points flagged with the withheld bit, and using a point-in-cell algorithm. Images are generated with a 75% intensity opacity and (4) absolute 8-cm intervals, see below for interval coloring. Intensity images are linearly scaled to a value range specific to the project area to standardize the images and reduce differences between individual tiles. Appropriate horizontal projection information as well as applicable header values are written to the file during product generation. NV5 Geospatial uses a proprietary tool called FOCUS on Delivery to check all formatting requirements of the images against what is required before final delivery.

	0-8cm
	8-16cm
	16-24cm
	>24cm

3.8. Maximum Surface Height Raster Processing

Maximum Surface Height rasters (topographic) represent a lidar-derived product illustrating natural and built-up features. NV5 Geospatial's proprietary software was used to take all first-return classified lidar points, excluding those flagged with a withheld bit, and create a Triangulated Irregular Network (TIN) on a tile-by-tile basis. Data extending past the tile edge is incorporated in this process so that proper triangulation can occur. From the TIN, linear interpolation is used to calculate the cell values for the raster product. The raster product is then clipped back to the tile edge so that no overlapping cells remain across the project area. A 32-bit floating point GeoTIFF was generated for each tile with a pixel size of 2-foot. NV5 Geospatial's proprietary software was used to write appropriate horizontal and vertical projection information as well as applicable header values into the file during product generation. Each maximum surface height raster is reviewed in Global Mapper to check for any anomalies and to ensure a seamless dataset. NV5 Geospatial ensures there are no void or no-data values (-999999) in each derived raster. This is achieved by using propriety software checking all cell values that fall within the project boundary. NV5 Geospatial uses a proprietary tool called FOCUS on Delivery to check all formatting requirements of the DEMs against what is required before final delivery.

WI_Statewide_2021_B21 Crawford Work Unit 300037 Tile Layout

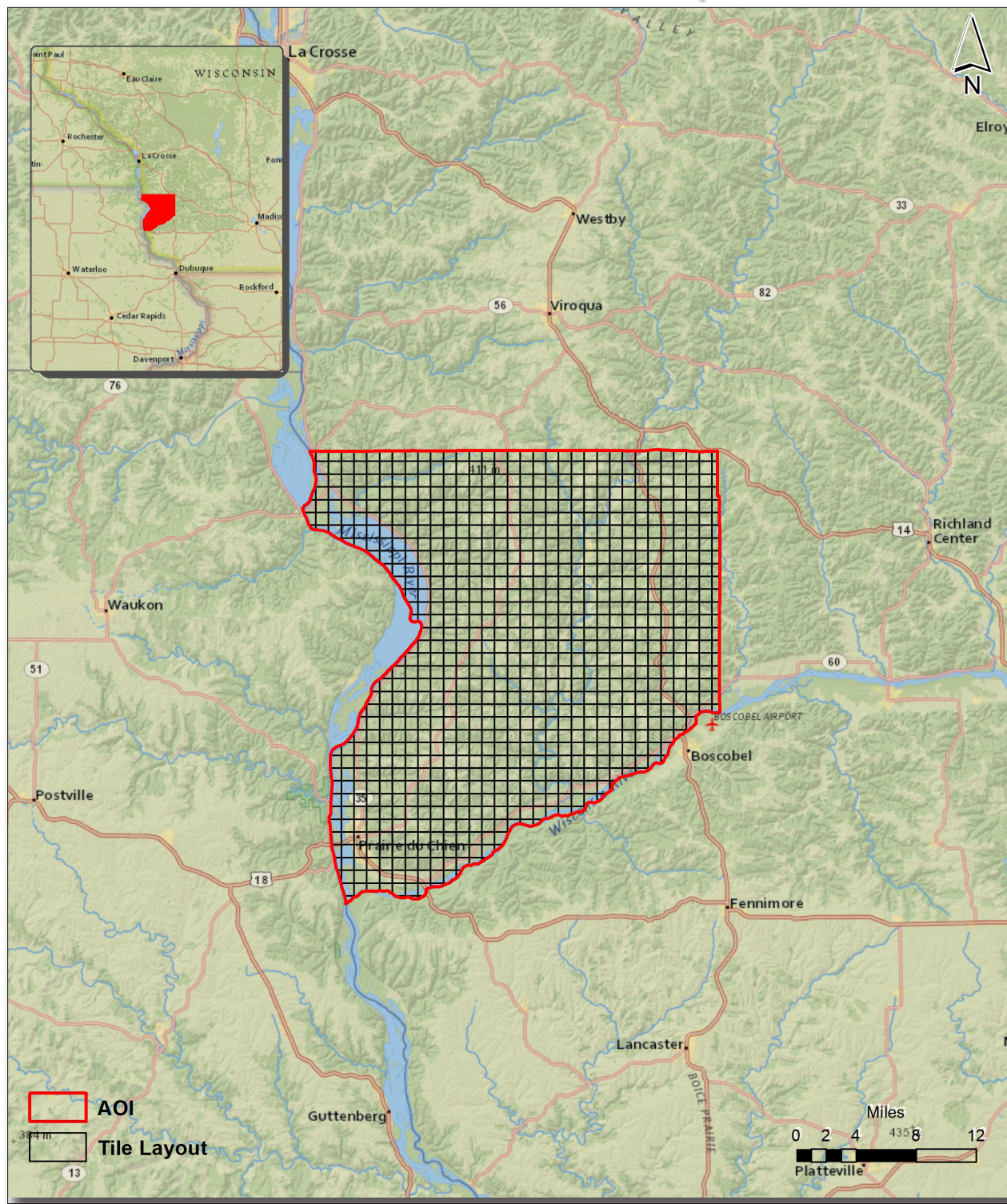


Figure 4. Lidar Tile Layout

4. Project Coverage Verification

Coverage verification was performed by comparing coverage of processed .LAS files captured during project collection to generate project shape files depicting boundaries of specified project areas. Please refer to Figure 5.

WI_Statewide_2021_B21 Crawford Work Unit 300037 Lidar Coverage

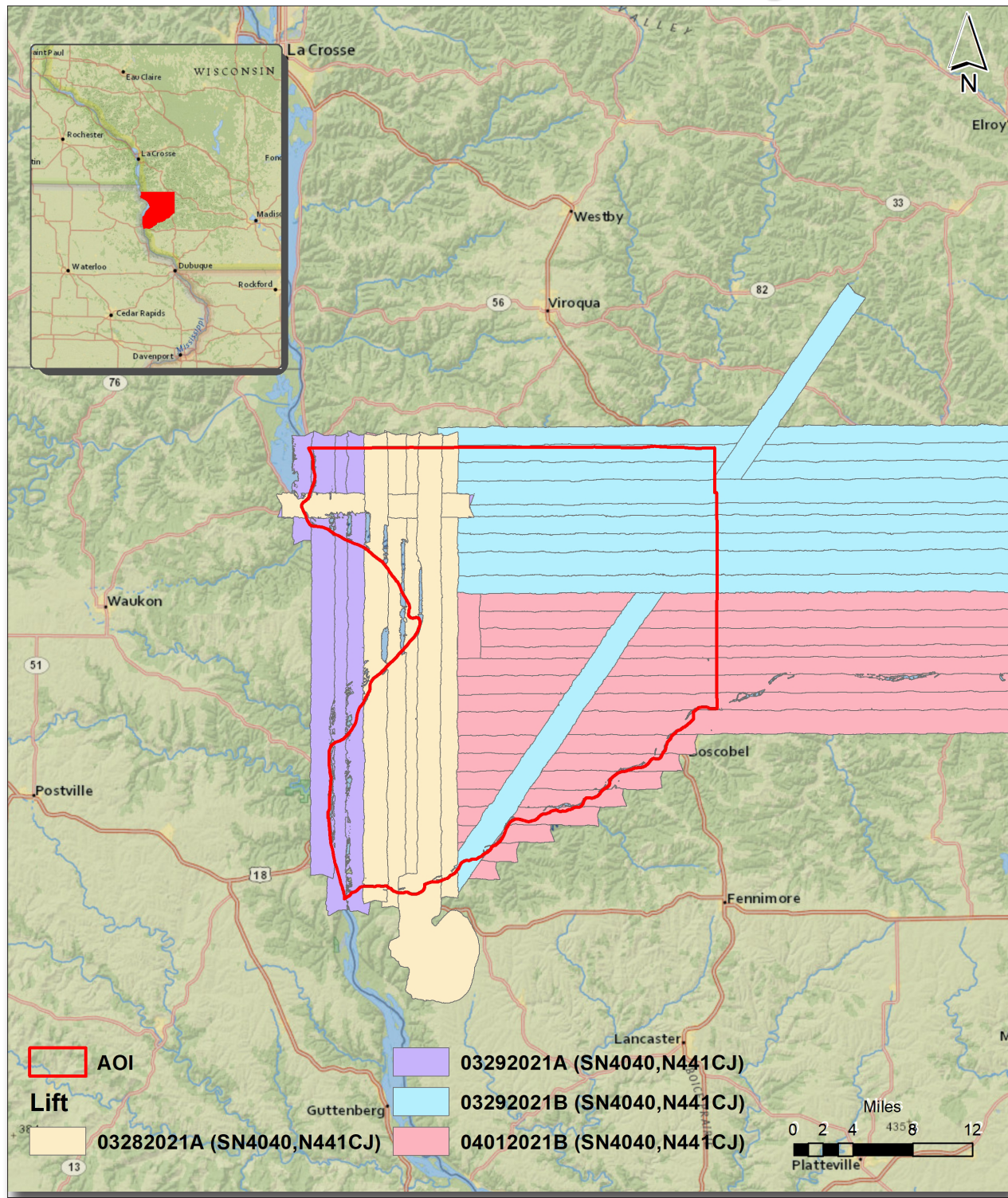


Figure 5. Lidar Coverage

5. Geometric Accuracy

5.1. Horizontal Accuracy

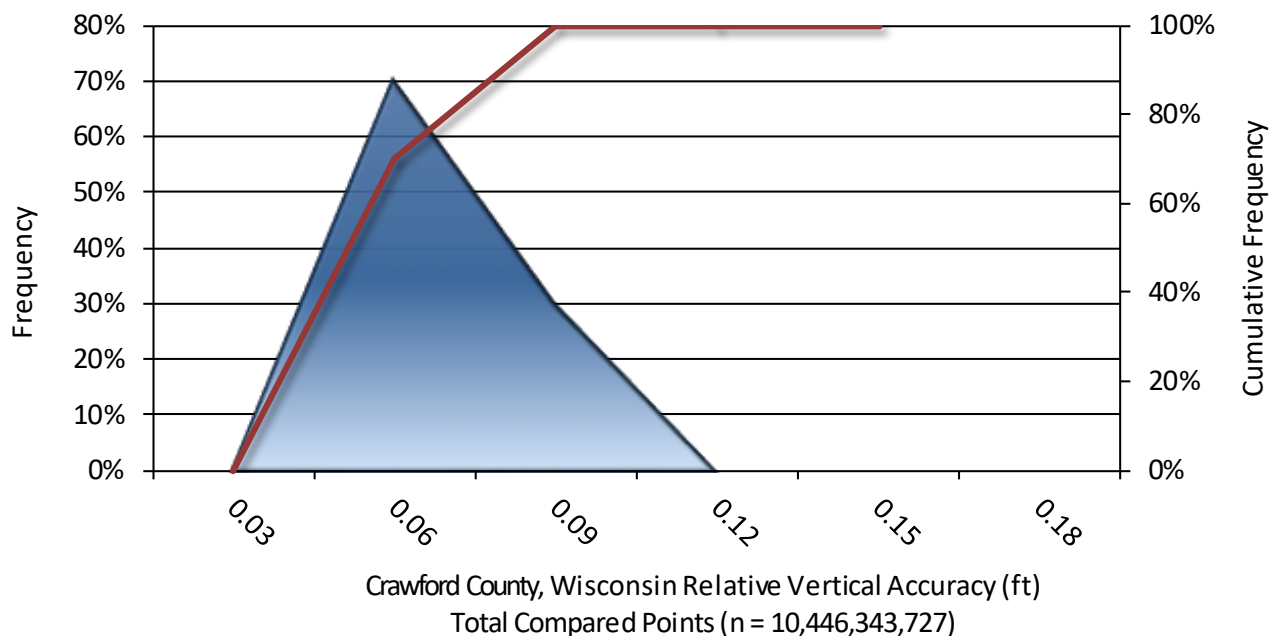
Lidar horizontal accuracy is a function of Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) derived positional error, flying altitude, and INS derived attitude error. The obtained $RMSE_r$ value is multiplied by a conversion factor of 1.7308 to yield the horizontal component of the National Standards for Spatial Data Accuracy (NSSDA) reporting standard where a theoretical point will fall within the obtained radius 95% of the time. Based on a flying altitude of 7,545 feet, an IMU error of 0.002 decimal degrees, and a GNSS positional error of 0.015 meters (0.049 ft), this project was compiled to meet 0.25 (0.82 ft) meter horizontal accuracy at the 95% confidence level. A summary is shown below.

Horizontal Accuracy	
$RMSE_r$	0.47 ft
	0.14 m
ACC_r	0.82 ft
	0.25 m

5.2. Relative Vertical Accuracy

Relative vertical accuracy refers to the internal consistency of the data set as a whole: the ability to place an object in the same location given multiple flight lines, GPS conditions, and aircraft attitudes. When the lidar system is well calibrated, the swath-to-swath vertical divergence is low (<0.10 meters). The relative vertical accuracy was computed by comparing the ground surface model of each individual flight line with its neighbors in overlapping regions. The average (mean) line to line relative vertical accuracy for the Statewide_2021_B21 project was 0.050 feet (0.015 meters). A summary is shown below.

Relative Vertical Accuracy	
Sample	117 flight line surfaces
Average	0.050 ft
	0.015 m
Median	0.046 ft
	0.014 m
RMSE	0.052 ft
	0.016 m
Standard Deviation (1σ)	0.012 ft
	0.003 m
1.96 σ	0.023 ft
	0.007 m



Project Report Appendices

The following section contains the appendices as listed in the WI_Statewide_2021_B21 Lidar Project Report.

Appendix A

Flight Logs



Airborne LIDAR Data Collection Log Sheet :: Quantum Spatial, Inc

(email Log daily to flight_log_distribution_list@quantumspatial.com)

Date: 3/29/2021

Lift: A B C D E

Pg 1 of 1

Project: WI 3 DEP	Proj #: 37876	Flight Mgmt File: 20210329-SN4040-A-R037876
Aircraft: N441CJ	Begin Hobbs: 6693.5	End Hobbs: 6697.2 Total: 3.7
Pilot: J. Billington	Co-Pilot:	Tech: Iverson
Dep Apt: MSN	Dep Time (Lcl): 757Z: 1257	Arr Apt: SBM
Arr Time (Local): 1637Z: 1637	Tot Time Aloft: 3:40	
CORS: Y 1 (N)	Sta 1: PPP	Sta 2:
Flyovers: Y / N	If Y, times: Sta1)	Sta2)
GPS Unit: Y 1 (N)	Sta 1:	Sta 2:
Flyovers: Y / N	If Y, times: Sta1)	Sta2)
Gd Temp beg: °C	End: °C	OAT beg: °C
End: °C	Altimeter begin: °C	end: °C
LIDAR	Type: Rieg 1560i	Serial #: SN 4040
FOV: 58.52	Scan Freq:	MPIA Y / N
Alt AGL	Alt AMSL	Avg Terr Ht
Pulse Rate: 500	Pulse In Air	Power: 100%
Max Gdspd: 180kts	Avg Pt Spacing	PPSM: 2
270m	Bag GB	Storage Name/ #
End GB		
Tot GB		

Line #	Hdg	Start (UTC)	End (UTC)	Gd Spd	PDOP/# Sats	GPS Altitude	Crab	Turb (0, -, +)	FLIGHT LINE NOTES - visibility, clouds, smoke, partial, etc.
		1245	1645			M			static A
124	F	133157		171	.98/14	2480			sturns✓ camera door✓ fig 8✓
81	S	134154		183	.93/14	2475			XF
80	N	135504		194	.88/15	2475			
79	S	140659		168	.83/17	2479			
78	N	142256		170	.85/17	2474			
87	E	143853		180	.82/17	2540			
88	W	144940		172	.85/18	2540			
89	E	150027		173	.88/18	2548			
90	W	151118		177	.85/17	2535			
91	E	152155		177	.99/14	2541	15°		crab 15 + to the right
92	W	153300		149	1.14/15	2543			
93	E	154409		177	.92/16	2553			
XF	N	155454		178	.94/17	2540			XF - North
123	W	160356		175	.89/17	2536			XF

Total Proj Lines:	Lines Flown: 13	Lines Remain:	Online Time: 2.7	Mob Time: 1	Notes:
-------------------	-----------------	---------------	------------------	-------------	--------

Backup = Ptero-party

deliverable = skt

Rieg 1560 = 236-D



Airborne LIDAR Data Collection Log Sheet :: Quantum Spatial, Inc

(email log daily to flight_log_distribution_list@quantumspatial.com)

Date: 3/29/2021

Lift: A B C D E

Pg 1 of 2

Project: WI 3 DEP	Proj #: 37876	Flight Mgmt File: 20210329-SN4040-A-R037876
Aircraft: N441CJ	Begin Hobbs: 6693.5	End Hobbs: 6697.2 Total: 3.7
Pilot: J. Billington	Co-Pilot:	Tech: Iverson
Dep Apt: MSN	Dep Time (Lcl): 757 (Z): 1257	Arr Apt: SBM
Arr Time (Local): 1137 (Z): 1637	Tot Time Aloft: 3:40	
CORS: Y / N	Sta 1: PPP	Sta 2:
Flyovers: Y / N	If Y, times: Sta1)	Sta2)
GPS Unit: Y / N	Sta 1:	Sta 2:
Flyovers: Y / N	If Y, times: Sta1)	Sta2)
Gd Temp beg: °C	End: °C	OAT beg: °C
End: °C	Altimeter begin: °C	end: °C
LIDAR	Type: Riegl 1560i	Serial #: SN 4040
Alt: AGL	Alt: AMSL	Avg Terr Ht
Max Gdspd: 180 kts	Avg Pt Spacing	
Pulse Rate: 500	Power: 100%	PPSM: 2
FOV: 58.52	Scan Freq	MPIA Y / N
Pulses In Air		
270m	Beg GB	Storage Name/s
End GB		
Tot GB		

Line #	Hdg	Start (UTC)	End (UTC)	Gd Spd	PDOP/# Sats	GPS Altitude	Crab	Turb (0, -, +)	FLIGHT LINE NOTES - visibility, clouds, smoke, partial, etc.
		1245	1645			M			static A
124	E	133157		171	.98/14	2480			sturns ✓ camera door ✓ fig 8 ✓
81	S	134154		183	.93/14	2475			XF
80	N	135504		194	.88/15	2475			
79	S	140659		168	.83/17	2479			
78	N	142256		170	.85/17	2474			
87	E	143853		180	.82/17	2540			
88	W	144940		172	.85/18	2540			
89	E	150027		173	.88/18	2548			
90	W	151118		177	.85/17	2535			
91	E	152155		177	.99/14	2541	152		crab 15 + to the right
92	W	153300		149	1.14/15	2543			
93	E	154409		177	.92/16	2553			
XF	N	155454		178	.94/17	2540			XF - North
123	W	160356		175	.89/17	2536			XF

Total Proj Lines: Lines Flown: 13 Lines Remain: Online Time: 2.7 Mob Time: 1 Notes:

Backup = Ptero-party

deliverable = skt

Riegl = 236-D

Airborne LiDAR Data Collection Log Sheet :: Quantum Spatial, Inc

(email log daily to flight_log_distribution_list@quantumspatial.com)

Date: 3/29/2021

Lift: A  C D E

Pg 2 of 2

Project: WI 3DEP		Proj #: 37876		Flight Mgmt File: 20210329-5N4040-B-R037876	
Aircraft: N441CJ		Begin Hobbs: 6697.2		End Hobbs: 6700.8	
Total: 3.6		Pilot: J Billington		Co-Pilot: Tech: Iverson	
Dep Apt: SBM		Dep Time (Lcl): 1404(Z): 1904		Arr Apt: MSN	
Arr Time (Local): 1742 (Z): 2242		Tot Time Aloft: 3:38			
CORS: Y18		Sta 1: PPP		Sta 2:	
Flyovers: Y / N		If Y, times: Sta1)		Sta2)	
GPS Unit: Y18		Sta 1:		Sta 2:	
Flyovers: Y / N		If Y, times: Sta1)		Sta2)	
Gd Temp beg: °C		End: °C		OAT beg: °C	
End: °C		Altimeter begin: °C		end:	
LIDAR		Type Riedl 1560i		Serial # 5N4040	
FOV 58.52		Alt AGL		Alt MSL	
Scan Freq		MplA Y / N		Pulses In Air	
Avg Terr Ht		Max Gdspd 180 kts		Avg Pt Spacing	
Power 100%		PPSM 2		230 m	
Beg GB		End GB		Tot GB	
Storage Name/#					

[illegible]**Total Proj Lines:****Lines Flown:**

10

Lines Remain:**OnLine Time:**

2.7

Mob Time:

5

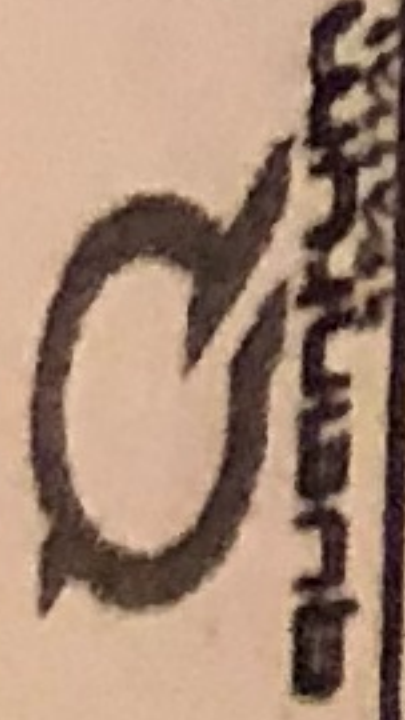
Notes:

Backup = ptero-part y

deliverable = skt

$$R_{\text{regL}} = 508 - D$$

Riegel = 998-D



Airborne LiDAR Data Collection Log Sheet :: Quantum Spatial, Inc

(email log daily to flight_log_distribution_list@quantumspatial.com)

Date: 4/1/2021

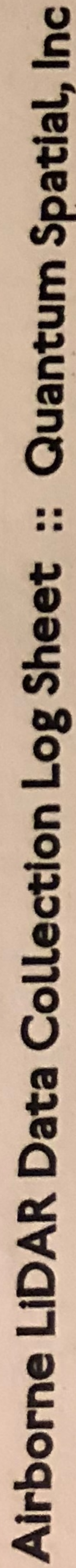
Lift: A B C D E

Pg 1 of 1

Project: W13DEP	Proj #: 37876	Flight Mgmt File: 20210401-SN4040-B-R037876
Aircraft: N441GJ	Begin Hobbs: 6700.9	End Hobbs: 6705.4
Dep Apt: KMSN	Dep Time (Lcl): 9:09 (Z): 14:09	Arr Apt: KMSN
CORS: Y / N	Sta 1: P P P	Sta 2:
GPS Unit: Y / N	Sta 1:	Sta 2:
Gd Temp beg: °C	End: °C	OAT beg: °C
Type: 1560	Serial #: 4040	Alt AGL: 2300 m
FOV: 58.52	Scan Freq: 500 kHz	MPIA Y / N
Alt AMSL: 8200 ft	Avg Terr Ht: 180	Max Gdspd: 180
Pulse Rate: 50%	Power: 50%	PPSM: 2
Flyovers: Y / N	If Y, times: Sta1)	Sta2)
Flyovers: Y / N	If Y, times: Sta1)	Sta2)
Tot Time Aloft: 4:31		
Tech: Werson JD	Co-Pilot:	
Storage Name/ID	End GB	Tot GB

FLIGHT LINE NOTES - visibility, clouds, smoke, partial, etc.											
Line #	Hdg	Start (UTC)	End (UTC)	Gd Spd	PDP/#sats	GPS Altitude	Crab	Turb (0, -, +)	Alt AMSL	Avg Terr Ht	Max Gdspd
103	273	143851		180	0.97/26			0	8200 ft	180	180
104	92	145414		178	0.93/27			0			
105	273	150934		181	0.89/28			0			
106	92	152440		179	0.88/28			0			
107	273	153940		182	0.88/28			0			
108	92	155432		184	0.89/28			0			
109	273	160916		179	1.03/25			0			
82	181	163256		178	1.05/26			0			
118	92	164451		183	1.04/27			0			
117	272	164833		182	0.94/28			0			
116	92	165238		182	0.94/28			0			
115	272	165805		183	0.94/28			0			
114	92	170345		181	0.95/27			0			
113	272	171005		179	0.94/27			0			
112	92	171629		184	0.92/27			0			
111	272	172351		182	0.96/25			0			
110	92	173101		176	0.94/26			0			
53	03	175214		180	0.90/28			0			

Total Proj Lines: 125	Lines Flown: 19	Lines Remain: 78	Online Time: 3.7	Mob Time: 0.8	Notes:
154	182	180723	181	0.82/29	0



Project: W13 DEP

Alrcraft: N441CS

Dep Apt: KMSN

CORS: Y / N

GPS Unit: Y / N

Gd Temp beg:

LIDAR

Proj #: 37876

Begin Hobbs: 6705.4

Dep Time (Lcl): 3:18 (Z): 20:18

Sta 1: P P P

Y / N

Serial # 1560

Type

Flight Mgmt File: 20210401-SN4040-C-RO37876

Total: 2.7

Arr Apt: KMSN

Arr Time (Local): 6:01 (Z): 23:01

Sta 2:

Alt AGL 2300 m

FOV 58.52

Pilot: DM

Co-Pilot:

Tech: ~~Person~~ JD

Tot Time Aloft: 2:43

Alt AMSL 8400 ft

Scan Freq 500 KHz

Flyovers: Y / N

If Y, times: Sta1)

Flyovers: Y / N

If Y, times: Sta1)

Max Gdspd 180

Power 50%

Avg Pt Spacing

PPSM 2

°C

End:

°C

OAT beg:

°C

End:

°C

Alt AMSL

Pulses In Air

Gd Spd

End (UTC):

Start (UTC):

Hdg

Line #

PDOP/# Sats

GPS Altitude

Crab

Turb (0, -, +)

Reflex planned crossline to match Flight lines

FLIGHT LINE NOTES - visibility, clouds, smoke, partial, etc.

Beg GB

End GB

Tot GB

Storage Name/#

55

3

203551

182

0.87/28

0

56

183

205042

178

0.95/27

0

57

3

210530

182

0.95/27

0

58

183

212026

177

0.92/28

0

123

92

213741

183

0.84/29

0

75

3

214925

179

0.86/29

0

74

183

215313

180

0.85/30

0

73

3

215720

171

0.85/30

0

72

183

220307

186

0.87/30

0

71

3

220904

187

0.86/30

0

70

183

221544

185

0.88/30

0

69

3

222222

178

0.89/30

0

76

3

223147

184

0.93/30

0

77

183

223627

180

0.97/29

0

Notes:

Mob Time: 0.7

Online Time: 2.0

Lines Remain: 65

Lines Flown: 14

Total Proj Lines: 125



Airborne LiDAR Data Collection Log Sheet :: Quantum Spatial, Inc

(email log daily to flight_log_distribution_list@quantumspatial.com)

Date: 4/2/2021

Lift: A B C D E

Pg 1 of 1

Project: W13DEP	Proj #: 37876	Flight Mgmt File: 20210402-SN4040-A-R037876			
Aircraft: 441CJ	Begin Hobbs: 6708.1	End Hobbs: 6712.7	Total: 4.6	Pilot: DM	Tech: JD
Dep Apt: KMSN	Dep Time (Lcl): 8:53 (Z): 13:53	Arr Apt: KGRB	Arr Time (Local): 1:30 (Z): 18:30	Tot Time Aloft: 4:37	
CORS: Y / N	Sta 1: PPP	Sta 2:	Flyovers: Y / N	If Y, times: Sta1)	Sta2)
GPS Unit: Y / N	Sta 1:	Sta 2:	Flyovers: Y / N	If Y, times: Sta1)	Sta2)
Gd Temp beg: °C	End: °C	OAT beg: °C	End: °C	Altimeter begin: °C	end: °C
LIDAR	Type 1560:	Serial # 4040	Alt AGL 2300m	Alt AMSL 8400ft	Avg Terr Ht
	FOV 58.52	Scan Freq 500 KHz	MpiA Y / N	Pulses In Air	Pulse Rate
				Max Gdspd 180	Avg Pt Spacing
				Power 100%	PPSM 2
				Beg GB	Storage Name/#
				End GB	
				Tot GB	

Line #	Hdg	Start (UTC)	End (UTC)	Gd Spd	PDOP/# Sats	GPS Altitude	Crab	Turb (0, -, +)	FLIGHT LINE NOTES - visibility, clouds, smoke, partial, etc
68	3	140850		180	0.82/28			0	Test Fire at 140209 to confirm channel 2 function
67	183	142332		179	0.88/27			0	
66	3	143819		186	0.90/28			0	
65	183	145249		178	0.95/27			0	
64	3	150722		186	0.99/27			0	
63	183	152140		183	1.19/25			0	
62	3	153607		180	0.92/28			0	
61	183	155027		181	0.89/30			0	
60	3	160500		190	0.92/28			0	
59	183	161916		183	0.96/27			0	Planned
122	93	164334		181	0.84/31			0	Planned crossline then mob to Kewaunee ~15 min
36	5	171241		188	0.89/30			0	First line of June AOI Kewaunee
37	185	172203		184	0.91/30			0	
38	5	173144		179	0.88/30			0	
39	185	174132		186	0.89/31			0	
40	5	175110		182	0.87/31			0	
41	185	180052		184	0.90/31			-	
42	5	181022		178	0.92/30			-	

Total Proj Lines: 125	Lines Flown: 18	Lines Remain: 26	Online Time: 3.9	Mob Time: 0.7	Notes:
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Date: 4/1/2021

Lift: A B C D E

Pg 1 of 1

Flight Mgmt File: 20210401_544045_A_37870

Tech: *Nick Edelson*

Tot Time Aloft: 6:23

Sta2

Sta2

End	200	316
GB	200	
Tot	200	
GB		

Line #	Hdg	Start (UTC)	End (UTC)	Gd Spd	POOF # Sats	GPS Altitude	Crab	Turn (0-1)	FLIGHT LINE NOTES - visibility, clouds, smoke, partial, etc
1	N	164431	165434	130	04517	870042	0	0	Full Sun (61m alt)
2	S	165602	170518	152	046121	2660m	-2	0	Tailwind, str. for the ~160, speed 140 kts in
3	N	170646	171648	132	045121	2665	3	0	headwind
4	S	171810	172730	133	046114	2635	-3	0	leaving 740s turning and line
5	N	172845	173038	12	04621	2610	3	0	
6	S	173428	175313	145	04410	2580	0	0	Some lates still have ice, ground looks significant
7	N	175412	180843	133	046121	2575	3	0	1450s, 750s turning, 1450 end line
8	S	180432	182338	145	046122	2570	-3	0	
9	N	182428	183353	135	041123	2560	3	0	
10	S	183448	185343	140	049121	2555	-3	0	
11	N	185728	191410	134	046122	2545	3	0	
12	S	191807	193111	143	044122	2540	-2	0	
13	N	193218	194555	140	043121	2525	4	0	takeback on 200 ft low for a second mid line
14	S	194942	200858	142	043123	2510	-4	0	turn starting mid line, gone by end
15	N	200907	202830	130	047121	2445	5	0	
16	S	203125	205023	142	0471	2500	-5	0	arr. off end on 180 ft turn, list half line
17	N	205220	211352	136	045122	2445	5	0	few small turn intervals
18	N	211514	211716						

Airborne LIDAR Data Collection Log Sheet :: Quantum Spatial, Inc

Date: 4/12/2021

Page 1 of 1

(email log daily to flight_log_distribution_list@quantumspatial.com)

Project: WJ 3DEP

Proj #: 37876

Flight Mgmt File: 20210402-SW4045-C-37876

Aircraft: 473TW Begin Hobbs: 5204.1

Total:

Pilot: Dan Lulick

Co-Pilot: Tech/Bar, Edelson

Dep Apt: KCV4 Dep Time (local): 58 (Z): 1458

Arr Apt: KSDM

Arr Time (local): 8:21 (Z): 121

Tot Time Aloft: 5:23

CORS: 01 N Sta 1: 011

Sta 2:

Flyovers: Y / N If Y, times: Sta1)

Sta2)

GPS Unit: Y / N Sta 1:

Sta 2:

Flyovers: Y / N If Y, times: Sta1)

Sta2)

Gd Temp beg:

°C

End:

°C

OAT beg:

°C

End:

°C

Altitude begin:

end:

LIDAR	Type	Serial #	Alt	Alt	Avg Terr	Max	Avg Pt	Storage
	FOV	Scan Freq	AGL	AMSL	Ht	Gdspd	Spacing	End GB
	58.52	500	MPJA	Y / N	Pulses In Air	Power	PRSM	Tot GB

FLIGHT LINE NOTES - visibility, clouds smoke, partial, etc

Line #	Hdg	Start (UTC)	End (UTC)	Gd Spd	POOF/s	GPS Altitude	Crab	Turb	Notes
114	E	202550	204116	153	.87/23	2470	-2	0	hazy skies, high broken overcast, C75s GPS bearing, head for below after
35	S	20402	204728	143	.88/23	2476	-7	0	
34	N	20528	20534	143	.88/23	2465	7	0	
33	S	20727	211352	151	.84/22	2470	-8	0	
32	N	211456	212547	144	.82/25	2475	7	0	C75s sensitivity, wide, out of AOE
31	S	213712	212637	155	.85/24	2475	-9	0	
30	N	213817	214407	151	.87/25	2475	8	0	
29	S	215017	220036	155	.83/26	2480	-9	0	C75s, sensitivity, 6 seconds fly, miles in
28	N	220134	221948	148	.86/26	2470	9	0	
27	S	222117	223401	152	.84/25	2480	-8	0	
26	N	224006	224800	144	.85/23	2480	7	0	
25	S	225925	230824	150	.81/23	2480	-7	0	line didn't sync recording after line
24	N	231856	233353	151	.84/25	2490	10	0	line didn't sync recording after line
23	S	233901	2359	148	.88/24	2490	-7	0	C75s GPS bearing, 2.5 miles from start, 10 miles into line
22	N	235921	1834	153	.80/25	2495	8	0	sporadic light turb near 1/3 line
21	S	1456	3941	152	.86/22	2500	-9	0	brief light turb some spots last line, sunset during line
20	N	4134							refuel first 15 seconds to cover the 1st start

Total Proj Lines:

Lines Flown: 16

Lines Remain:

0

Online Time: 4:3

Job Time: 08

Notes:

day total:

4:3

1.7

LIDAR Flight Log

Date	April 01, 2021	Aircraft	C-GJMT
Project	3218_QSI_PierceMarathon	Pilot	Andy. S-Krista R
Location	Eau Claire WI Airport	Operator	D.Arteaga
Mission Objective			

System	Riegl VQ-1560
Unit	64
IMU	Applanix AP60
GPS Rx	Trimble GNSS17
Scanner 1 Drive	
Scanner 2 Drive	

Additional Notes
T---2C
H-37%
AMLS- 278m
Hpa-1035
Time to next maintenance: _____ O 50 hr ☉ 100 hr

Aircraft Block Time			
Engine On	15:26	Takeoff	15:54
Engine Off	22:18	Landing	22:08
Total	6.9 hrs	Total	6.2 hrs

Mission Plan					
AGL Height	2300	m	Pulse Rate	800Khz	
Target Speed	160	kts	Scan Rate	89	
Laser Current	100	%	FOV	60	degs

Static Alignment	GPS Time	
	Start	End
Pre Mission	1537	1542
Post Mission	2211	2216

Flight Line	LiDAR File Name	Flight Direction	GPS Time		Line Aborted	Mission ID	Comments
			Start	End	Time	nmi to End	Time Stamp
Test Strip		-	1602	1603			160220
X- tie		-	1606	1618			160625
F8		-	1624	1629			-
1030		180	1638	1647			163858
1031		000	1654	1706			165430
1032		180	1712	1724			174722
1033		000	1730	1742			173003
1034		180	1747	1800			174722
1035		000	1806	1819			180617
1036		180	1824	1838			182444
1037		000	1844	1857			184405
1038		180	1902	1917			190224
1039		000	1922	1937			192239
1040		180	1942	1957			194227
1041		000	2002	2018			200230



LIDAR Flight Log

Date	April 02, 2021	Aircraft	C-GJMT
Project	3218_QSI_PierceMarathon	Pilot	Andy. S
Location	Eau Claire WI Airport	Operator	D.Arteaga
Mission Objective			

System	Riegl VQ-1560
Unit	64
IMU	Applanix AP60
GPS Rx	Trimble GNSS17
Scanner 1 Drive	
Scanner 2 Drive	

Additional Notes
T--8C
H-47%
AMLS-278m
Hpa-1028
Time to next maintenance: 32hrs 50 hr 100 hr

Aircraft Block Time			
Engine On	12:56	Takeoff	13:17
Engine Off	17:43	Landing	17:35
Total	4.8 hrs	Total	4.3 hrs

Mission Plan					
AGL Height	2300	m	Pulse Rate	800Khz	
Target Speed	160	kts	Scan Rate	178	
Laser Current	100	%	FOV	60	degs

Static Alignment	GPS Time	
	Start	End
	Pre Mission	1304
Post Mission	-	-

Flight Line	LiDAR File Name	Flight Direction	GPS Time		Line Aborted	Mission ID	Comments
X-tie		-	Start	End	Time	Time Stamp	
F8		-	1329	1336		132923	
1046		180	1344	1349		-	
1047		000	1355	1411		135536	
1048		180	1415	1431		141558	
1049		000	1436	1453		143644	
1050		180	1457	1512		145729	
1051		000	1518	1535		151849	
1052		180	1539	1555		153935	
1053		000	1600	1618		160046	
1054		180	1622	1637		162212	
							DR Crashed while aproching the line
							Full system restart and troubleshooting for 20 minutes- Riacqure crashed



