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**Acquisition and Processing Report For
Matanuska-Susitna Borough
350 East Dahlia Avenue
Palmer, Alaska 99645**

LiDAR Collection Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska

Prepared by

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Aerometric Project No. 6110401



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1 INTRODUCTION

This report contains a summary of the LiDAR data acquisition and processing in the vicinity of the Susitna River valley in Alaska. Data collection includes the cities of Palmer, Wasilla, Butte, Willow, Sutton-Alpine, Point Mackenzie, Meadow Lakes, and Talkeetna.

1.1 Contact Info

Questions regarding the technical aspects of this report should be addressed to:

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1.2 Purpose

The Matanuska-Susitna (Matsu) Borough had a requirement for high resolution LiDAR needed for mapping of the borough with sufficient quality and vertical accuracy to meet USGS, NDEP, and FEMA standards and to be placed into the National Elevation Dataset and in accordance with requirements specified to produce such a dataset as outlined for the project and as defined by United States Geological Survey National Geospatial Program Base LiDAR Specification, Version 1.0.

Aero-Metric, Inc. (AeroMetric) acquired LiDAR data for an area that comprises approximately 3,720 square miles. This acquisition was carried out to satisfy the need for high resolution elevation data in the region. AeroMetric's Optech Gemini and Leica ALS70 LiDAR systems were used in the collection of data for this project.

1.3 Project Locations

The project area extends from the mouth of the Susitna River, and follows the river north past Talkeetna, to the proposed Susitna dam site, then follows the river eastward to approximately 21 miles west-northwest of Tyrone Lake. From the mouth of the Susitna River the project extends northeast to Palmer, then follows the Knik River southeast until it terminates at the Knik Glacier, and follows the Matanuska River northeast, past the Matanuska Glacier to approximately 1.7 miles northeast of Trail Lake.

This area encompasses, Palmer, Wasilla, Butte, Willow, Talkeetna, Sutton-Alpine, Big Lake, Houston, Fishhook, Buffalo Soapstone, Point Mackenzie, Knik-Fairview, Meadow Lakes, Trapper Creek and the termini of the Matanuska and Knik glaciers.

The project area of interest was defined and supplied by the Matsu Borough in early 2011, and modified to include the dock at Point Mackenzie.

Item 3.3 shows a graphic of the approximate area of acquisition.

1.4 Time Period

LiDAR project planning was carried out in early 2011 and concluded in August 2012 with Hatcher Pass.

LiDAR data acquisition was completed between May 11th, 2011 and August 29th, 2012. Data was acquired in 82 flights. Particular flight mission dates can be found in the individual flight logs in Section 7.

Ground control check point surveys were completed between March 30th and August 18th, 2011 by Lounsbury and Associates, Inc. (Lounsbury) specifically for this project.

1.5 Project Scope

Data collection was accomplished with aircraft operated by AeroMetric utilizing an Optech Gemini and a Leica ALS70 airborne LiDAR system. Flights were performed at a nominal altitude of 1400 to 2000 meters above terrain with data collected to produce a data set with a nominal point spacing of 0.6 meters.

The data was to be calibrated such that all systematic errors were accounted for. The project required bare-earth, vegetation, building, bridge, major transmission line and water classification. Hydro-enforcement was required for flat and level water bodies of 1 acre or greater surface area, inland rivers and streams with a width of 100 feet or greater, as well as specific streams regardless of width, for the production of contours and digital elevation models (DEM). Buildings with a roof "footprint" of greater than 300 square feet were to be located and outlined.

Per USGS' Lidar Base Specification v. 1.0, the unclassified LiDAR data was to conform to a Fundamental Vertical Accuracy of 24.5 cm at 95 percent confidence level in open terrain using $RMSE_z \times 1.96$. The Supplemental and Consolidated Vertical Accuracy of the other land coverage classes was to conform to 36.3 cm at 95th percentile.

The horizontal accuracy of the data was to be compiled to meet 0.5 meters RMSE.

The accuracy as compiled, tested and published in this report has met vertical accuracy requirements as specified by the client. Section 5.6 of this report contains results of the vertical accuracy evaluation as tested against DEMs derived from the LiDAR data set. An Excel file with survey point data compared with LiDAR data and vertical differences will accompany this report. File name: Final_Project_Wide_Vertical_Accuracy_Assessment.xlsx

1.6 Project Spatial Reference System

The specific spatial reference system for this delivery is as follows:

Horizontal Datum:	North American Datum 1983 (CORS96 Epoch 2003.0)
Vertical Datum:	North American Vertical Datum 1988 (GEOID09)
Projection:	Alaska State Plane Zone 4
Measurement Units:	U.S. Survey Feet

2 GEODETIC CONTROL

QC surveys and ground control point readings were completed by Lounsbury and Associates, Inc between March 30 and August 18, 2011. Survey report, control summaries, and survey certification from Lounsbury are included in this submittal under the "Survey Report" directory.

3 LIDAR ACQUISITION AND PROCEDURES

3.1 Acquisition Time Period

LiDAR data acquisition and Airborne GPS control surveys were completed between May 11th, 2011 and August 29th, 2012. Eighty-three flight missions were required to cover the project area.

3.2 LiDAR Planning

The LiDAR data for this project was collected with AeroMetric's Optech Gemini LiDAR systems (Serial Numbers 03SEN145 and 07SEN201) and Leica ALS70 LiDAR system (Serial Number 7161). Flight planning and acquisition was completed using Optech's ALTM-NAV v. 5.95 and Leica's FPES v. 10.2.10.5.

Flying Height (Above mean sea level)	Between 1400 and 2000 meters
Laser Pulse Rate	70 kHz
Mirror Scan Rate Frequency	40 Hz
Scan Angle (degrees)	34°
Side Lap	50%
Ground Speed	150 kts
Nominal Point Spacing/meter	0.6 m

Item 3.2 Acquisition details for the project acquisition flights utilizing Optech Gemini sensor.

Flying Height (Above mean sea level)	Between 1400 and 2000 meters
Laser Pulse Rate	163.6 kHz
Mirror Scan Rate Frequency	41 Hz
Scan Angle (degrees)	32°
Side Lap	Between 50 and 55%
Ground Speed	160 kts
Nominal Point Spacing/meter	0.6 m

Item 3.3 Acquisition details for the project acquisition flights utilizing the Leica ALS70 sensor.

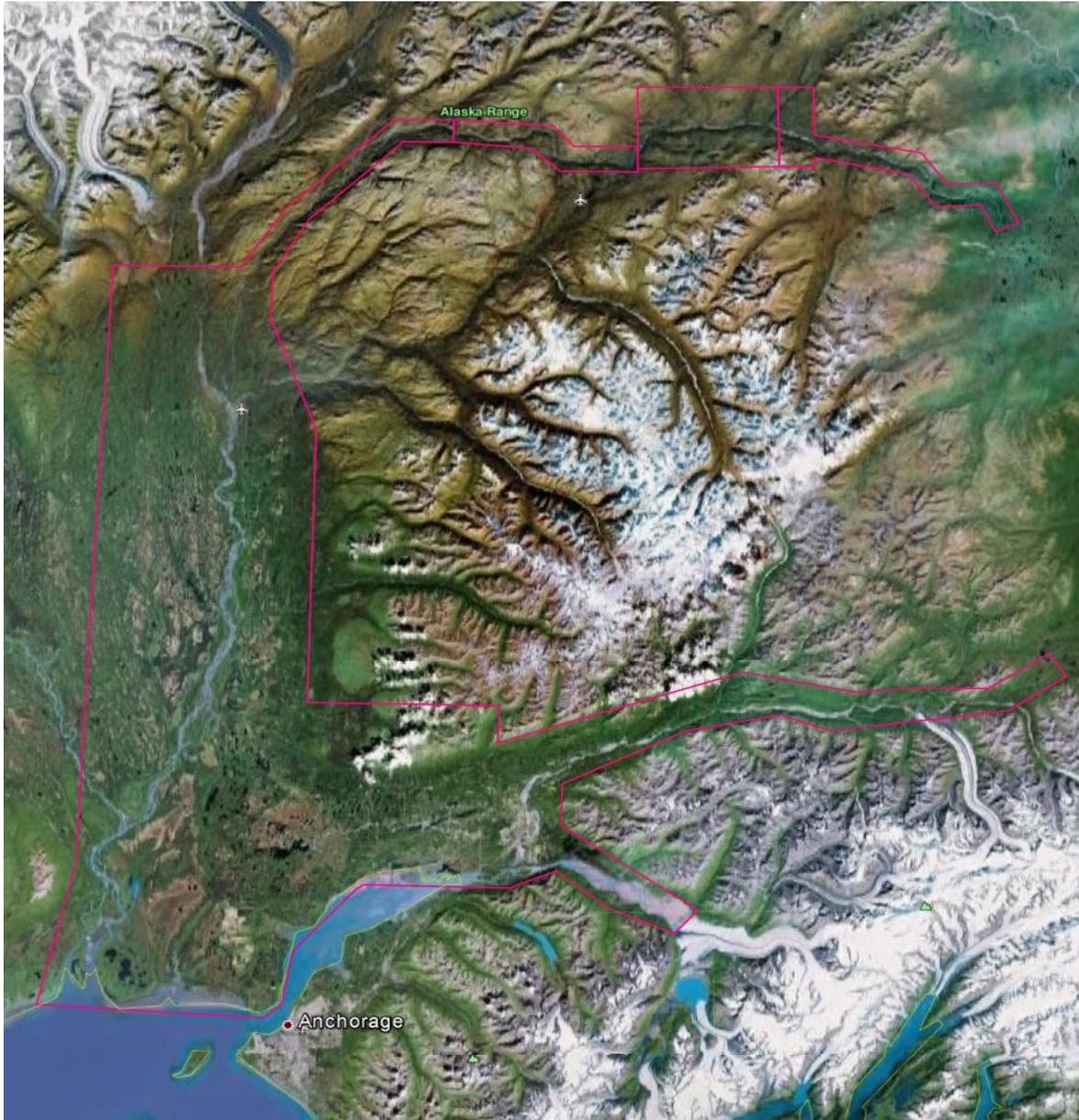
3.3 LiDAR Acquisition

A total of eighty-three flight missions were required to complete the project area. The missions were flown using the values in the charts above, items 3.2 and 3.3. Section 7 contains the flight logs.

Airborne GPS and IMU position and trajectory data of the LiDAR sensors were also acquired during the time of flight.

Missions were typically four to five hours long. Before take-off, the LiDAR system and the Airborne

GPS and IMU system were initialized for a period of five minutes and in operation after landing for another five minutes. The missions acquired data according to the planned flight lines and included a minimum of one (usually two) cross flights. The cross flights were flown perpendicular to the planned flight lines and their data used in the in-situ calibration of the sensor.

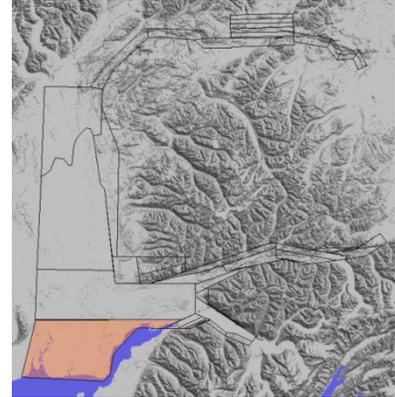


3.3 Red boundary indicates the approximate acquisition area. (Imagery Source: Google Earth)

South Tidal Area

- Dates of Acquisition: May 10-12, 2011
- Number of Planned Lines: 88
- Line Miles: 2682

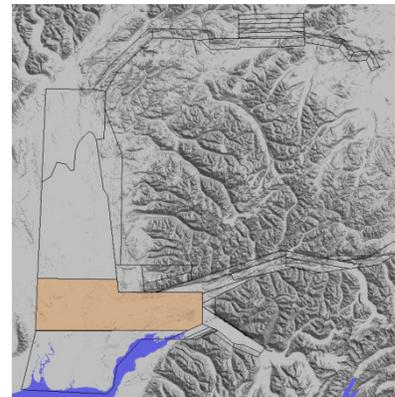
This area is located in the southern portion of the project. This area was one of the first areas to be snow free, and the leaf free window was short. Flight lines were oriented in an east-west direction in order to minimize stair stepping between adjacent flight lines acquired during a single mission (due to tidal changes).



South Non-Tidal Area

- Dates of Acquisition: May 10-13, 2011
- Number of Planned Lines: 75
- Line Miles: 3266

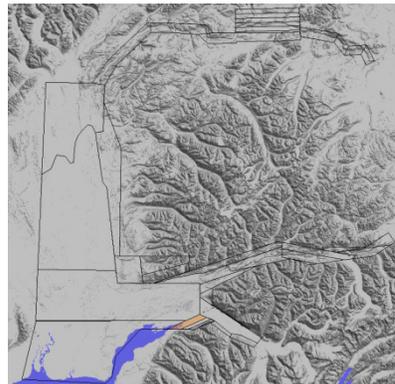
This area is located to the north of the South Tidal Area. It encompassed the majority of the developed area of the project. Like the South Tidal area, it was snow free early during the collection season. The block did not include the Lazy Mountain Area, due to safety considerations during off-line turn arounds.



Knik River Tidal (Acquired May 12, 2011)

- Date of Acquisition: May 12, 2011
- Number of Planned Lines: 18
- Line Miles: 97

This area is located to the east of the South Tidal Area. It is isolated due to tidal influence on the Knik River and its orientation allowed the flight lines to be parallel to the surrounding terrain.



Knik River Non-Tidal

- Date of Acquisition: May 10, 2011
- Number of Planned Lines: 5
- Line Miles: 44

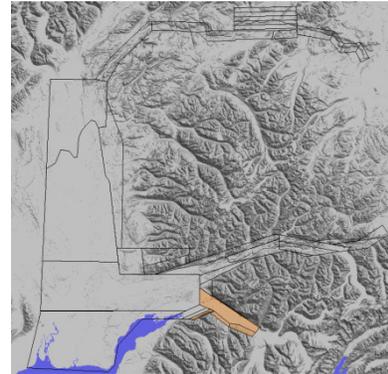
This area is located adjacent to the Knik River Tidal area. Its orientation also allowed the flight lines to be parallel to the surrounding terrain.



Knik Valley Area

- Dates of Acquisition: May 10 – August 29, 2011
- Number of Planned Lines: 82
- Line Miles: 456

This area is located along the Knik River Valley and Pioneer Peak. The blocks allow for flight line orientation which maximizes data acquisition and minimizes risk due to terrain proximity. A portion of these areas were acquired on August 29, 2011, due to snow being present in the data collected in the spring.



Matanuska Valley Area

- Dates of Acquisition: May 13 – August 29, 2011
- Number of Planned Lines: 239
- Line Miles: 2863

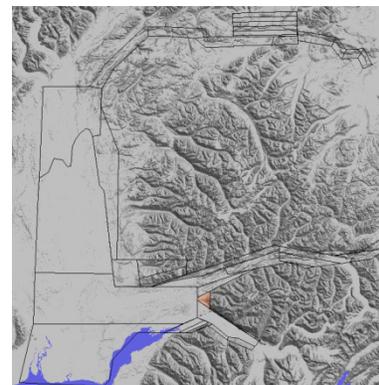
This area is located along the Matanuska River Valley. The blocks allow for flight line orientation which maximizes data acquisition and minimizes risk due to terrain proximity. The major challenge of data collection in this area was timing snow and leaf free acquisition. The northern side of the valley was ready for acquisition earlier than the southern side due to solar heating of the south facing slopes.



Lazy Mountain Area

- Date of Acquisition: May 24, 2011
- Number of Planned Lines: 31
- Line Miles: 117

This area is located at the foot of Lazy Mountain. Due to the Matanuska and Knik River Valleys' configuration, there remained a small triangle of data remaining to be collected. This area could not be collected with the South Non-Tidal block due to the surrounding mountain peaks posing a potential hazard to flying. The flight lines were arranged in a north-south direction, and decreased in spacing as the terrain elevation increased.

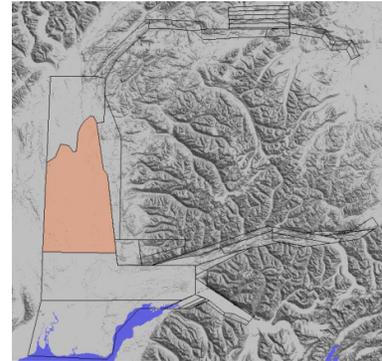


Central Area

- Dates of Acquisition: May 17-25, 2011
- Number of Planned Lines: 113
- Line Miles: 3761

This area is located along the Susitna River. The maximum elevation in this area is approximately 610 feet, with the majority of the area less than 300 feet. It was selected due to its low elevations, which would yield an earlier acquisition date.

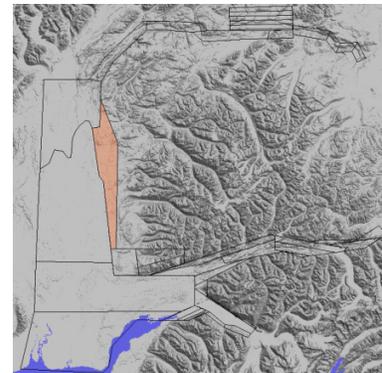
The flight lines were oriented north-south, and were not extended further north due to increases in elevation and the desire to keep the flight line length to less than 20 minutes. Lines which take longer than 20 minutes tend to show an increase in IMU drift, causing decreases in data accuracy.



East Central Area

- Dates of Acquisition: May 26-27, 2011
- Number of Planned Lines: 41
- Line Miles: 1109

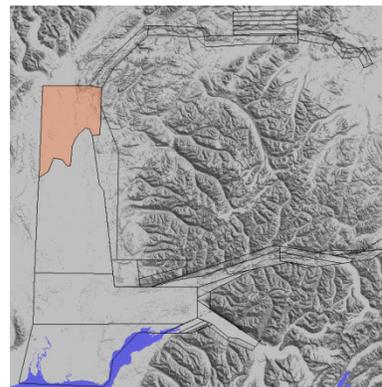
This area is located along the eastern side of the Susitna River Valley. The area was isolated due to its slightly higher elevation compared to the adjoining Central Area, allowing for later acquisition due to snow conditions.



North Area

- Dates of Acquisition: May 30 – June 17, 2011
- Number of Planned Lines: 97
- Line Miles: 1975

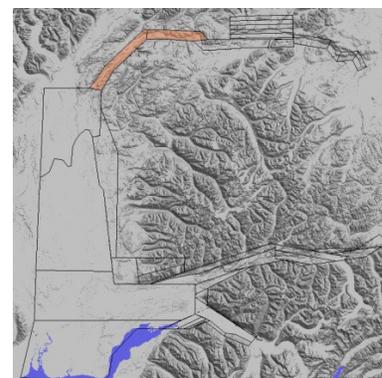
The North area was isolated due to its expected snow melt time to be later than the central regions due to elevation and latitude. Snow conditions were monitored in this primarily undeveloped area (particularly in the western portions) during the acquisition of the Central areas.



Curry and Devil's Canyon

- Dates of Acquisition: June 17-24, 2011
- Number of Planned Lines: 72
- Line Miles: 1235

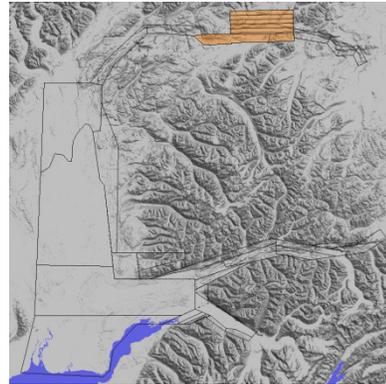
This area is comprised of the Susitna River between the proposed Watana Dam site and the North Block. This area, along with the remainder of the Upper Susitna River areas, posed challenges due to late snow melt, steep canyon walls, and lack of weather reporting.



Watana Dam Site

- Dates of Acquisition: June 24- October 12, 2011
- Number of Planned Lines: 128
- Line Miles: 2182

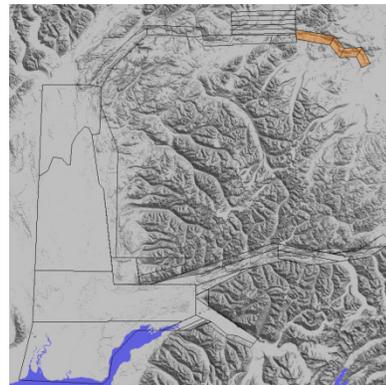
This area is comprised of eight (8) sub-areas. The areas were selected based on ground elevation and the flying height was adjusted accordingly.



Upper Susitna

- Dates of Acquisition: August 16 - October 12, 2011
- Number of Planned Lines: 115
- Line Miles: 634

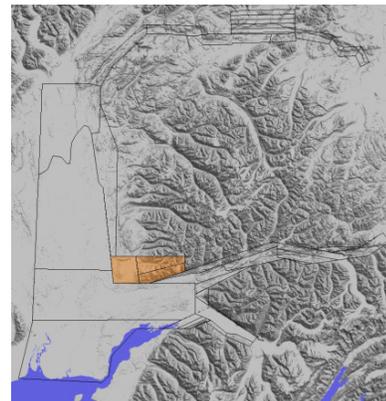
The Upper Susitna is the most remote area of the project. The area was subdivided into four (4) sub-areas in order to best follow the river channel and the surrounding terrain.



Hatcher Pass

- 2011 Dates of Acquisition:
 - May 26 – 27, 2011
 - August 12 - October 12, 2011
- Number of Lines Acquired: 116
- Line Miles: 1002

- 2012 Dates of Acquisition: August 22 – 29, 2012
- Number of Planned Lines: 47
- Line Miles: 721



Hatcher Pass was subdivided into three (3) blocks. The westernmost block was acquired using a north-south flight pattern and was acquired in the May of 2011 with the Optech Gemini. The two other blocks were flown in August of 2012 with the Leica ALS-70. It was flown in an east-west flight pattern, in order to compensate for varying terrain elevations. The snow-free timeframe in Hatcher Pass was very brief.

3.4 LiDAR GNSS Ground Control

During LiDAR acquisition, twelve GNSS ground control stations were operated to provide position data during flights. These base stations were to setup to collect L1 and L2 GPS frequencies at a rate of 2 Hz. The location of the stations allowed for 97% of the project area to have a base station within 30 km of the aircraft during acquisition. Ten (10) stations were road accessible. The station located in the Watana Dam area, as well as the station further northeast along the Susitna River were accessed via helicopter.

Lounsbury was responsible for establishing and operating these control stations. During data acquisition, AeroMetric's flight operations coordinated with Lounsbury's ground operations regarding base station activities mission timing.

During data processing, it was apparent some of the GNSS data from the ground stations produced insufficient positional accuracy in some missions. AeroMetric used TerraPos, a processing package by Frontier Geomatics, Inc. to provide a Precise Point Position (PPP) solution for these missions. TerraPos utilizes precise GNSS orbit data and other relevant ephemerides to compute positions without the use of base stations.

4 QC SURVEYS

Field surveys for this project were performed by Lounsbury between March 30th and August 18th, 2011. More than eleven thousand check points were recorded during the course of these survey activities. These check points were used in the verification of the vertical placement of the LiDAR data.

Additionally, check points were collected in various land coverage categories through the project area to be used to evaluate the vertical accuracy of the airborne LiDAR data. Coverage categories included "barren" terrain, wetlands, urban regions, shrubbery, and forested areas. The results of these evaluations are discussed in section 5.7 of this report.

5 FINAL LiDAR PROCESSING

5.1 ABGPS and IMU Processing

Airborne GPS

Applanix – POSGPS

Utilizing carrier phase ambiguity resolution on the fly (i.e., without initialization), the solution to sub-decimeter kinematic positioning without the operational constraint of static initialization as used in semi-kinematic or stop-and-go positioning was utilized for the airborne GPS post-processing.

The processing technique used by Applanix, Inc. for achieving the desired accuracy is Kinematic Ambiguity Resolution (KAR). KAR searches for ambiguities and uses a special method to evaluate the relative quality of each intersection (RMS). The quality indicator is used to evaluate the accuracy of the solution for each processing computation. In addition to the quality indicator, the software will compute separation plots between any two solutions, which will ultimately determine the acceptance of the airborne GPS post processing.

TerraPos

TerraPos represents a state-of-the-art solution to Precise Point Positioning (PPP). TerraPos has been implemented to be fully compliant with data and products from leading international organizations, e.g. the International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service (IERS) and the International GNSS Service (IGS). TerraPos thus allows kinematic positioning with sub decimeter accuracy within the globally consistent and long-term stable reference frames maintained by the IERS.

In the PPP solution the carrier phase biases are estimated as real numbers (a so-called “float solution”). This confirms that the precision of the solution benefits from an increased data rate using an increased number of observations. However, this gain is ultimately limited by the time correlated errors in the observations that include but not limited to multipath and residual satellite clock errors. The data requires both dual-frequency code and carrier phase observations and uses respective ionosphere-free linear combinations. Doppler observations are also included in the computation for all kinematic profiles which assists the algorithm in the pre-processing to aid cycle slip detection and also helps to improve the position estimates.

Inertial Data

The post-processing of inertial and aiding sensor data (i.e. airborne GPS post processed data) is to compute an optimally blended navigation solution. The Kalman filter-based aided inertial navigation algorithm generates an accurate (in the sense of least-square error) navigation solution that will retain the best characteristics of the processed input data. An example of inertial/GPS sensor blending is the following: inertial data is smooth in the short term. However, a free- inertial navigation solution has errors that grow without bound with time. A GPS navigation solution exhibits short-term noise but has errors that are bounded. This optimally blended navigation solution will retain the best features of both, i.e. the blended navigation solution has errors that are smooth and bounded. The resultant processing generates the following data:

- Position: Latitude, Longitude, Altitude
- Velocity: North, East, and Down components
- Attitude: roll, pitch, true heading
- Acceleration: x, y, z components
- Angular rates: x, y, z components

The Applanix software, version 4.4, was used to determine both the ABGPS trajectory and the blending of inertial data. The airborne GPS and blending of inertial and GPS post-processing were completed in multiple steps.

1. The collected data was transferred from the field data collectors to the main computer. Data was saved under the project number and separated between LiDAR mission dates. Inside each mission date, a sub-directory was created with the aircraft’s tail number and an A or B suffix was attached for the time of when the data was collected. Inside the tail number sub-directory, five sub-directories were also created EO, GPS, IMU, PROC, and RAW.
2. The aircraft raw data (IMU and GPS data combined) was run through a data extractor program. This separated the IMU and GPS data. In addition to the extracting of data, it provided the analyst the first statistics on the overall flight. The program was POSpac (POS post-processing PACKage).
3. Executing POSGPS program to derive accurate GPS positions for all flights: Applanix POSGPS

The software utilized for the data collected was PosGPS, a kinematic on- the-fly (OTF) processing software package. Post processing of the data is computed from each base station (Note: only

base stations within the flying area were used) in both a forward and backward direction. This provides the analyst the ability to Quality Check (QC) the post processing, since different ambiguities are determined from different base stations and also with the same data from different directions.

The trajectory separation program is designed to display the time of week that the airborne or roving antenna traveled, and compute the differences found between processing runs. Processed data can be compared between a forward/reverse solution from one base station, a reverse solution from one base station and a forward solution from the second base station, etc. For the Applinix POSGPS processing, this is considered the final QC check for the given mission. If wrong ambiguities were found with one or both runs, the analyst would see disagreements from the trajectory plot, and re-processing would continue until an agreement was determined.

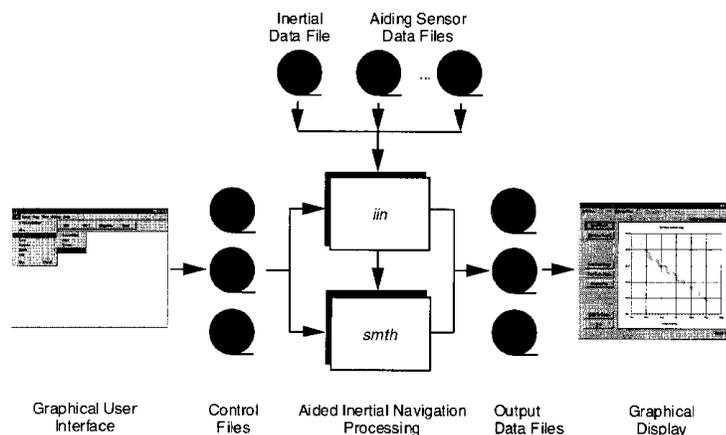
Once the analyst accepts a forward and reverse processing solution, the trajectory plot is analyzed and the combined solution is stored in a file format acceptable for the IMU post processor.

Please see Section 8 of the control report for the final accepted trajectory plots.

4. When the processed trajectory (either through POSGPS) data was accepted after quality control analysis, the combined solution is stored in a file format acceptable for the IMU post processor (i.e. POSProc).

5. Execute POS Proc. POS Proc comprises a set of individual processing interface tools that execute and provide the following functions:

The diagram below shows the organization of these tools, and is a function of the POSProc processing components.



Integrated Inertial Navigation (iin) Module.

The name *iin* is a contraction of Integrated Inertial Navigation. *iin* reads inertial data and aiding data from data files specified in a processing environment file and computes the aided inertial navigation solution. The inertial data comes from a strapdown IMU. *iin* outputs the navigation data between start and end times at a data rate as specified in the environment file. *iin* also outputs Kalman filter data for analysis of estimation error statistics and smoother data that the smoothing program *smth* uses to improve the navigation solution accuracy.

iin implements a full strapdown inertial navigator that solves Newton's equation of motion on the

earth using inertial data from a strapdown IMU. The inertial navigator implements coning and sculling compensation to handle potential problems caused by vibration of the IMU.

Smoother Module (*smth*).

smth is a companion processing module to *iin*. *smth* is comprised of two individual functions that run in sequence. *smth* first runs the *smoother function* and then runs the *navigation correction function*.

The *smth* smoother function performs backwards-in-time processing of the forwards-in-time blended navigation solution and Kalman filter data generated by *iin* to compute smoothed error estimates. *smth* implements a modified Bryson-Frazier smoothing algorithm specifically designed for use with the *iin* Kalman filter. The resulting smoothed strapdown navigator error estimates at a given time point are the optimal estimates based on all input data before and after the given time point. In this sense, *smth* makes use of all available information in the input data. *smth* writes the smoothed error estimates and their RMS estimation errors to output data files.

The *smth* navigation correction function implements a feed forward error correction mechanism similar to that in the *iin* strapdown navigation solution using the smoothed strapdown navigation errors. *smth* reads in the smoothed error estimates and with these, corrects the strapdown navigation data. The resulting navigation solution is called a Best Estimate of Trajectory (BET), and is the best obtainable estimate of vehicle trajectory with the available inertial and aiding sensor data.

The above mentioned modules provide the analyst the following statistics to ensure that the most optimal solution was achieved: a log of the *iin* processing, the Kalman filter Measurement Residuals, Smoothed RMS Estimation Errors, and Smoothed Sensor Errors and RMS.

5.2 LiDAR “Point Cloud” Processing

The ABGPS/IMU post processed data along with the LiDAR raw measurements were processed using Leica’s ALS Post-Processor v. 2.74. software and Optech’s DashMap v. 5.2. These software packages were used to match the raw LiDAR measurements with the computed ABGPS/IMU positions and attitudes of the LiDAR sensor. The result was a “point cloud” of LiDAR measured points referenced to the ground control system, formatted as LAS 1.2 files per flightline.

5.3 LiDAR CALIBRATION

Introduction

The purpose of the LiDAR system calibration is to refine the system parameters in order for the post-processing software to produce a “point cloud” that best fits the actual ground. The following report outlines the calibration techniques employed for this project.

Calibration Procedures

AreoMetric routinely performs two types of calibrations on its airborne LiDAR system. The first calibration, system calibration, is performed whenever the LiDAR system is installed in the aircraft. This calibration is performed to define the system parameters affected by the physical misalignment of the system versus aircraft. The second calibration, in-situ calibration, is performed for each mission using that missions data. This calibration is performed to refine the system parameters that are affected by the on site conditions as needed.

System Calibration

The system calibration is performed by collecting data over a known test site that incorporates a flat surface and a large, flat roofed building. A ground survey is completed to define the flat surface and the building corners. The processed LiDAR data and ground survey data is input into TerraSolid's TerraMatch software to determine the systematic errors. The system parameters are then corrected according to the determined errors and used in the processing of future LiDAR acquisition missions

In-situ Calibration

The in-situ calibration is performed as needed using the mission's data. This calibration is performed to refine the system parameters that are affected by the on site conditions.

For each mission, LiDAR data for at least one cross flight is acquired over the mission's acquisition site. The processed data of the cross flight is compared to the perpendicular flight lines using either the Optech's or Leica's proprietary software or TerraSolid's TerraMatch software to determine if any systematic errors are present. In this calibration, the data of individual flight lines are compared against each other and their systematic errors are corrected in the final processed data.

5.4 LiDAR Processing

The LAS files were then imported, verified, and parsed into manageable, tiled grids using GeoCue version 7.0.34.0 (GeoCue). GeoCue allows for ease of data management and process tracking.

After the data has been processed and calibrated a relative accuracy assessment is performed analyzing the flightline to flightline vertical alignment. GeoCue is utilized to create images indicating elevation differences that provide a visual interpretation of how well flight lines match, and are a useful tool in determining either the success or need to re-evaluate the in-situ calibration procedure..

Areas containing dense vegetation coverage or inundation from water will show a greater elevation offset than is actually present in the ground data. This is due to these regions having a high number of returns from vegetation or non-ground objects and fewer returns from the ground, relative to open ground areas, causing the elevation offset to be exaggerated in areas of heavy vegetation. It is generally understood that flightlines should be matched tightly in areas of open, moderate terrain, and will not match as well in steeper terrain due to less predictable angles of pulse return.

Aerometric also reviews sample tiles to ensure that the desired point density has been met. Proprietary software is used to complete this task. According to USGS-NGP Lidar Base Specification v. 1.0, a grid with cell size of 2 times the nominal post spacing is overlaid onto the LiDAR data. A passing tile has at least one point within a minimum of 90% of the resultant cells. This assessment was carried out using first return LiDAR data points only.

Once both the accuracy between swaths and data density are accepted an automated classification algorithm is performed using TerraSolid's TerraScan, version 012.017 (TerraScan). This will produce the majority of the bare-earth datasets.

The remainder of the data was classified using manual classification techniques. The majority of the manual editing involved changing points initially misclassified as ground (class 2) to unclassified (class 1). Erroneous low points, high points, including clouds are classified to class 7. Additional, project-specific classes were utilized and are listed and discussed in section 5.8 of this report.

5.5 Breakline Acquisition

For this project, river and lake features were digitized in Bentley's MicroStation v 8.05.02.27 (MicroStation) while the point cloud data was loaded using TerraScan. The lake breakline features were set to the lowest elevation along the shoreline.

"XBars", or crossing lines at a fixed elevation, were used to drape the river breakline features. Setting XBars along the length of a river at fixed intervals of elevation change ensures downstream flow. Additional XBars can be set between intervals to fix the draping of island features and other abnormalities.

Once all breakline features were collected, lidar points near the surface within the breaklines were classified as water, which keeps them from being used in the generation of deliverable products such as contours and DEMs. This process was done to satisfy the hydro-flattening requirements for this project, which called for the flattening of lakes whose area was equal to or greater than 1 acre, rivers with a nominal width of 100' or greater, and other streams and rivers specified in the contract, regardless of width.

5.6 Check Point Validation

The data was then verified against ground control check point data. A comparison is made between the elevations of the surveyed ground control points and the LiDAR derived elevations. This comparison was completed against road-profile check points to confirm vertical placement of LiDAR data.

5.7 Vertical Accuracy Assessment

Vertical accuracy assessment is conducted by comparing ground survey check point z values to processed LiDAR data z values by horizontal proximity. Differences in z values are calculated to express an RMSEz value. This assessment is also performed on raw swath data to further analyze vertical accuracy.

Based on a TIN of all swath data the FVA achieved 13.7 cm at a 95% confidence level with an RMSE of 7.0 cm utilizing open terrain ground survey check points in the evaluation. This assessment was carried out using Spatial Information Solution's Topo Analyst; the resultant report is included in this delivery as the document MatSu_Vertical_Accuracy_Report_Raw_Swath.pdf.

Based on DEM files from the data set the following results were achieved.

RMSE 95%	Barren	18.2 cm	(275) checkpoints
SVA	Forest	39.9 cm	(52) checkpoints
SVA	Shrub	53.3 cm	(54) checkpoints
SVA	Developed	27.5 cm	(58) checkpoints
SVA	Wetlands	48.3 cm	(49) checkpoints
CVA	all categories	35.1 cm	(488) checkpoints

The accompanying Excel file, Final_Project_Wide_Vertical_Accuracy_Assessment.xlsx, lists point coordinates and elevation differences.

Omitted Control Points

After completing the vertical accuracy assessment of the surveyed control points versus the LiDAR surface it was observed that there were a number of outlier points with vertical differences of

greater than one foot. All of the points greater than 1.5' difference were examined to determine the source of the difference. In several cases it was found that there were discrepancies in the antenna height logged in the field book versus the value used in the RINEX file.

In some other cases the placement of the surveyed point did not meet the placement criteria for checkpoints set forth in the NDEP "Guidelines for Digital Elevation Data" v1.0. The points listed below were omitted from the final vertical accuracy assessment.

Point ID	Reason for Omission
8016	Antenna height error
9007	Collected in standing water
9019	No field notes or documentation available
3-655	Antenna height error & positioned on terrain slope change
4-953	Antenna height error
4-955	Antenna height error
4-959	Antenna height error & collected in standing water
4-960	Antenna height error & collected in standing water
32-604	Terrain slope exceeds 20% grade
32-605	Terrain slope exceeds 20% grade
32-606	Terrain slope exceeds 20% grade
32-612	Error exceeds 3x the standard deviation (3 sigma) of the error

5.8 LiDAR Data Delivery

All deliverables listed below use the following spatial reference per the project specifications:

Horizontal Datum: NAD83 (CORS96 Epoch 2003.0)
 Coordinate System: Alaska State Plane Zone 4
 Vertical Datum: NAVD88 (GEOID09)
 Project Units: US Survey Feet

LiDAR Flightline Footprints – Provided in ESRI shapefile format.

Unclassified Point Cloud Data – Provided in LAS 1.2 format with absolute GPS timestamps and georeference tags in file headers; 1 file per swath.

Building Footprints – Provided in ESRI Geodatabase and shapefile format, per project block.

Bare Earth Digital Elevation Models – Provided in GeoTiff format in accordance with the full tile index. DEM resolution is 3.2808 feet.

First-Return Digital Surface Models – Provided in GeoTiff format in accordance with the full tile index. DSM resolution is 3.2808 feet.

Contours – Provided in the following formats:

ESRI Geodatabase - Contains contours provided as project blocks in 10, 20, 50, and 100 foot intervals and in accordance with the full tile index in 2 foot contour intervals.

ESRI Shapefiles - are provided as project blocks, and are available in 10, 20, 50, and 100 foot contour intervals.

AutoCAD DXF - contours are provided in 2 foot contour intervals in accordance with the quarter-tile index.

Hillshades – Provided in 8-bit grayscale GeoTiff format, displays surface relief in both the DSM and DEM deliverables in accordance with the full tile index.

Hydrological Breaklines – Provided as project blocks in ESRI Shapefile and Geodatabase formats, in the following categories:

Double Line Hydro – Rivers and streams with a nominal width of 100 feet or greater, contractually specified streams regardless of width. Both sides of the shoreline and islands within the shore were digitized as 3D polylines (Polyline Z)

Lakes – Lakes with a surface area of 1 acre or greater. Digitized as 3D polygons (Polygon Z)

Single Line Hydro – Centerlines of streams less than with a nominal width of less than 100 feet. Digitized in as 2D polylines.

Intensity Imagery – Provided in 8-bit grayscale GeoTiff format in accordance with the quarter-tile index. Resolution is 3.2808 feet.

Classified Point Cloud Data – Provided in LAS 1.2 format with absolute GPS timestamps and georeference tags in file headers. Delivery is tiled in accordance with the quarter-tile index layout and follows the provided classification scheme of:

Class 1 – Processed, but unclassified

Class 2 – Bare-earth ground

Class 3 – Low Vegetation (less than 6 feet above ground surface)

Class 4 – Medium Vegetation (between 6 and 15 feet above ground surface)

Class 5 – High Vegetation (greater than 15 feet above ground surface)

Class 6 – Buildings

Class 7 – Error Points

Class 8 – Contour Keypoints

Class 9 – Water

Class 10 – Ignored Ground (Breakline Proximity)

Class 11 – Major Transmission Lines

Class 13 – Noise (unclassified data 1 foot or less above ground)

Class 14 – Bridge decks

Class 18 – May 24, 2011 data from the Matanuska Glacier withheld from ground/vegetation classification due to movement

Class 19 – May 31, 2011 data from the Matanuska Glacier withheld from ground/vegetation classification due to movement

Class 26 – May 13, 2011 data from the Knik Glacier withheld from ground/vegetation classification due to movement

Class 27 – May 24, 2011 data from the Knik Glacier withheld from ground/vegetation classification due to movement

Class 28 – August 26, 2011 data from the Knik Glacier withheld from ground/vegetation classification due to movement

Boundaries – Provided in ESRI shapefile format, in the following categories:

- a) LiDAR and Imagery Boundary
- b) Project Block Boundaries
- c) Project Tile Layout (full and quarter-tile)

Acquisition, Processing, QA/QC and Survey Reports – Provided as this document, outlining acquisition, processing, and QC procedures, and all other relevant project information, as well as all other documents reference herein.

5.9 Deliverable Generation Methodology

Raw Point Cloud Data – Generated from calibrated LAS data; data was extracted to “strips” by flight ID with all points classified as Code 0 using TerraScan. Georeference tags and Adjusted GPS Timestamps were added to files using proprietary in-house software.

Classified Point Cloud Data – Generated in GeoCue, classified in TerraScan. Georeference tags and Adjusted GPS Timestamps were added to files using proprietary in-house software.

Bare-Earth DEMs – Generated from classified LAS data and breaklines utilizing QCoherent’s LP360 and TerraScan.

Intensity Imagery – Generated from LAS data utilizing TerraScan. Output in 8-bit gray scale GeoTiff format.

Breaklines – Digitized in MicroStation and draped utilizing classified LAS data in TerraScan. Converted to ESRI Shapefile format using Global Mapper v 13.

Contours – Classified LAS data was run through a “contour keypoints” routine with settings appropriate for the generation of the desired contour interval. The resultant keypoints were used to generate contours at that interval in ESRI Shapefile format using proprietary in-house software.

5.9 Conditions Affecting Final Data

The project area includes coastal zones subject to changing water levels due to tidal variations. Therefore, breaklines on water edges may shift where neighboring flightlines meet as hydro-breaklines are placed according to the conditions present at the time of data collection.

Areas of high elevation included in the project may have snowpack present throughout the year.

6 CONCLUSION

The LiDAR data and derivative products discussed in this report were processed and produced in accordance with provided guidelines and established practices. The accuracy criteria set forward by the Borough and other Government / Industry standards have been demonstrated to be met throughout this report and it’s supporting documents. As such, the resultant data and derivative products satisfy the request and needs of the Mat-Su Borough, and may be considered useful and reliable to additional end users upon distribution.

7 FLIGHT LOGS

AeroMetric names its flight missions beginning with a sensor identifier, followed by the date, and ending with a mission identifier. The sensor identifiers are as follows: M = Optech Gemini #03SEN145, L = Optech Gemini #07SEN201, and V = Leica ALS70 #7161. The mission identifier is simply sequential, so an "A" is used for the first flight per sensor per day, "B" for the second, and so on.

May 2011 Logs

LIDAR FLIGHT LOG											
MISSION: L051011A				DATE: 5-10-11 TUE				 J51			
PILOT: JESSE / FERNANDO		OPERATOR: JIM				AIRCRAFT: * N737A					
PROJECT NUMBER	LINE NO. & Hdg	GND SPEED (KTS)	SCAN FREQ	ANGLE	PRF	ALT (m)	TIME START	TIME STOP	Tranzpak Drive	REMARKS	
6110401						GMT	16:55	17:09	008 9504	FERRY: PAMR → SITE .2	
MATSU	TEST		40	17	70	1400	17:09	17:10	3610		
NON TIDAL	TEST						17:11	17:11			
AREA 1	1	66	±150				17:13	17:18			
	2	246					17:21	17:25			
	3	66					17:29	17:33			
	4	246					17:57	17:41			
	5	66					17:45	17:49			
AREA 4	104	247					17:52	17:53		OFF LWE	
	104	247					17:59	18:02			
	105	67					18:07	18:10			
	106	247					18:15	18:18		SNOW HIGHER ON RIDGE (TRAKES)	
AREA 2	80	270					18:25	18:43			
	79	90					18:47	19:04			
	CROSS	58					19:06	19:07		CROSS FOR AREA 1 & 4	
	78	270					19:14	19:32			
	77	90					19:36	19:54			
	76	270					19:58	20:15			
	75	90					20:19	20:37			
	CROSS	5	Y	Y	Y	Y	20:40	20:41		EAST END	
STATUS	TOTAL LINES	FLOWN	LEFT	AIRCRAFT SITE FERRY		STATIC	START:	STOP:	NOTES: AILD TURBULANCE		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	6110401	112	16	4.3	.7	5.0	16:55	21:57			
<input type="checkbox"/>						WIK	SKC - CUS AT 7K	12:30			
<input type="checkbox"/>						VIS ± 15	LOCAL				

L051011B Paper Log Unavailable - Digital Log Included Here

V:\NAS5100N_backup\stier2\lidar\6110401_Matsu_Airborne_Data\Preliminary\L051011B_Airborne_Info\5-10-2011@23-20-condensed.txt

Saturday, February 02, 2013 3:51 PM

tida

Flight Log

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Project Number: 6110401
S/N           : 07SEN201
Airport       : MRI
Mission      : L051011B
Date         : May 10, 2011
Julian Day   : 130

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Statistics

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Laser Time   : 00:47:14

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START	STOP	LINE#	ALT	PRF	FREQ	ANGLE	MP	DIV	RC	HDG

23:35:39.255	23:35:57.455	97	1305	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	270.00
South_KnikRiverSouth_KnikRiverValley_Tidal.pln										
23:36:29.455	23:36:43.355	97	1365	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	270.00
South_KnikRiverSouth_KnikRiverValley_Tidal.pln										
23:39:23.755	23:40:05.456	97	1361	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	270.00
South_KnikRiverSouth_KnikRiverValley_Tidal.pln										
23:45:47.756	23:47:43.557	97	1351	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	270.00
South_KnikRiverSouth_KnikRiverValley_Tidal.pln										
23:50:56.457	23:52:13.857	97	1421	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	270.00
South_KnikRiverSouth_KnikRiverValley_Tidal.pln										
00:01:05.059	00:02:59.959	97	1388	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	270.00
South_KnikRiverSouth_KnikRiverValley_Tidal.pln										
00:11:25.96	00:15:31.961	96	1413	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	90.00
South_KnikRiverSouth_KnikRiverValley_Tidal.pln										
00:20:05.962	00:26:11.863	95	1416	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	270.00
South_KnikRiverSouth_KnikRiverValley_Tidal.pln										
00:30:09.663	00:30:27.163	94	1425	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	90.00
South_KnikRiverSouth_KnikRiverValley_Tidal.pln										
00:35:07.664	00:43:17.565	94	1411	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	90.00
South_KnikRiverSouth_KnikRiverValley_Tidal.pln										
00:47:38.966	00:57:50.667	93	1429	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	270.00
South_KnikRiverSouth_KnikRiverValley_Tidal.pln										
01:01:48.067	01:12:03.769	92	1413	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	90.00
South_KnikRiverSouth_KnikRiverValley_Tidal.pln										
01:15:28.669	01:17:51.27	91	1413	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	270.00
South_KnikRiverSouth_KnikRiverValley_Tidal.pln										

LIDAR FLIGHT LOG



J52

MISSION: L051211B DATE: 5-12-11 THUR

PILOT: JESSE OPERATOR: JIM AIRCRAFT: N73TM

PROJECT NUMBER	LINE NO. & Hdg	GND SPEED (KTS)	SCAN		PRF	ALT (m)	TIME		Tranzpak Drive	REMARKS
			FREQ	ANGLE			START	STOP		
6110401							18:52	19:06	008	FERRY: PARR → SITE .2
MATSU	TEST	150	40	17	70	1400	19:06	19:07		
	TEST						19:07	19:07		
SOUTH TIDAL	19 270						19:11	19:26		
	18 90						19:30	19:46		
	17 270						19:50	20:05		
	Cross S						20:08	20:09		WEST END
	16 90						20:14	20:30		
	Cross S						20:33	20:34		EAST END
								20:54		FERRY: SITE → PARR .3

STATUS	TOTAL LINES	FLOWN	LEFT	AIRCRAFT		STATIC	START:	STOP:	NOTES:
				SITE	FERRY				
①	6110401	1168	4	1.5	.5	2.0	18:52	20:54	
○									
○									

LIDAR FLIGHT LOG



J51

MISSION: LOS1311C DATE: 5-13-11 FRIDAY THE 13TH

PILOT: JESSE OPERATOR: JIM AIRCRAFT: N73TM

PROJECT NUMBER	LINE NO. & Hdg	GND SPEED (KTS)	SCAN		PRF	ALT (m)	TIME		Tranzpak Drive	REMARKS
			FREQ	ANGLE			START	STOP		
6110401						GMT	21:58	22:17	180	FERRY: PAAR → SITE .3
MATSU	T5T	150	40	17	70	1400	22:17	22:18		
	T5T						22:18	22:18		
SUTTON	237 73						22:24	22:30		
	238 253						22:34	22:40		
	239 73						22:44	22:50		
	240 253						22:54	23:00		
	241 73						23:03	23:09		
	242 253						23:13	23:19		
	243 73						23:22	23:28		
	244 253						23:32	23:39		
	252 73						23:44	23:48		
	253 253						23:52	23:57		
	254 73						00:01	00:05		
	255 253						00:09	00:13		
	256 73						00:17	00:21		
	257 253						00:25	00:29		
	258 73						00:31	00:34		
	cross NW						00:36	00:37		
	259 253						00:39	00:41		
STATUS	TOTAL LINES	FLOWN	LEFT	AIRCRAFT		STATIC	START:	STOP:	NOTES:	
				SITE	FERRY					
⊙ 6110401	1168	16		2.6	1.9	4.5	21:58	02:13		
⊙						WXX				
⊙										

M051311C Paper Log Unavailable - Digital Log Included Here

V:\NASS100N_backup\lib2\dat6110401_MatSu_Airborne_Data\Preliminary\M051311C_Airborne_Info5-13-2011@15-45-condensed.txt Saturday, February 02, 2013 2:55 PM

Flight Log

 Project Number: 6110401
 S/N : 03SEN145
 Airport : MRI
 Mission : M051311C
 Date : May 13, 2011
 Julian Day : 133

Statistics

 Laser Time : 00:56:37

START Plan File	STOP	LINE#	ALT	PRF	FREQ	ANGLE	MP	DIV	RC	HDC
00:02:45.353 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	00:03:06.652	190	1420	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	305.00
00:03:37.052 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	00:03:55.851	190	1414	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	305.00
00:07:12.948 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	00:08:24.346	190	1399	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	305.00
00:14:06.639 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	00:21:34.63	190	1435	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	125.00
00:25:24.626 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	00:32:06.518	191	1401	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	305.00
00:34:45.215 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	00:40:49.808	192	1411	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	125.00
00:43:21.705 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	00:49:03.098	193	1377	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	305.00
00:51:45.395 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	00:57:24.488	194	1413	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	125.00
01:00:09.785 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	01:05:25.079	195	1389	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	305.00
01:07:44.976 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	01:13:02.969	196	1400	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	125.00
01:15:17.067 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	01:20:01.161	197	1403	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	305.00
01:22:14.558 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	01:27:07.953	198	1427	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	125.00
01:31:30.247 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	01:32:34.246	199	1368	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	305.00
01:34:45.043 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	01:35:28.742	200	1402	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	125.00
01:38:33.739 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	01:39:46.237	200	1387	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	125.00
01:44:43.831 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	01:45:31.23	210	1374	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	65.02

L051811B Paper Log Unavailable - Digital Log Included Here

V:\NASS100N_backup\br2\lidar\6110401_MatSu_Airborne_Data\Preliminary\L051811B\Airborne_Info\5-16-2011\055-1-condense.d3d1 Saturday, February 02, 2013 2:53 PM

Flight Log

```
-----
Project Number: 6110401
S/N       : 07SEN201
Airport   : MRI
Mission   : L051811B
Date      : May 18, 2011
Julian Day : 138
Statistics
-----
```

Laser Time : 00:53:35

START	STOP	LINE#	ALT	PRF	FREQ	ANGLE	MP	DIV	RC	HDC
Plan File										
00:13:06.796	00:13:33.897	1	1346	70	38.00	20.00	NAR	ON	OFF	111.08
6080103_Lidar_Calibration_Palmar_Airport_V2.pln										
00:16:12.097	00:16:43.497	1	1442	70	38.00	20.00	NAR	OFF	OFF	111.08
6080103_Lidar_Calibration_Palmar_Airport_V2.pln										
00:22:32.098	00:23:34.198	1	1416	70	38.00	20.00	NAR	OFF	OFF	111.08
6080103_Lidar_Calibration_Palmar_Airport_V2.pln										
00:27:12.098	00:28:00.398	2	1477	70	38.00	20.00	NAR	OFF	OFF	281.49
6080103_Lidar_Calibration_Palmar_Airport_V2.pln										
00:31:34.198	00:32:25.398	3	1425	70	38.00	20.00	NAR	OFF	OFF	217.65
6080103_Lidar_Calibration_Palmar_Airport_V2.pln										
00:40:00.199	00:46:10.399	245	1496	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	73.01
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
00:49:25.399	00:56:14.399	246	1471	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	253.01
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
00:59:24.6	01:05:59.9	247	1439	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	73.01
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
01:08:33.8	01:15:38.1	248	1521	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	253.01
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
01:18:22.9	01:25:26.9	249	1496	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	73.01
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
01:28:18.9	01:35:40.5	250	1495	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	253.01
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
01:38:12.9	01:45:20.5	251	1448	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	73.01
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
01:48:38.2	01:49:45.9	251	1470	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	73.01
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
01:53:57.6	01:55:13.5	251	1499	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	73.01
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										

Anchorage

Toll Free 1-866-247-8277
Fax (907) 274-3265

LIDAR MISSION LOG

44:55
4:18

AIRCRAFT <i>0WW</i>	PILOT <i>Haim/Glen</i>	ALTM TYPE
DATE <i>5/24</i>	OPERATOR <i>Jessica</i>	BASE STATIONS
JULIAN DAY	STRIPLOG <i>M052411A/B</i>	
PAGE NO. <i>of</i>	HARDDRIVE <i>0181/081</i>	

PROJECT NO.	LOCATION	TIME	HOBBS	REMARKS
<i>6110401</i>	<i>T/O FAI</i>	<i>0755</i>	<i>2048.3</i>	<i>static 0744-0749</i>
<i>Mat-Su</i>	<i>Land MRI</i>	<i>1245</i>	<i>2053.1</i>	<i>Central, Matanuska River</i>
				<i>static 1242-1245</i>
				<i>Laser ON 02:08:43</i>
				<i>559-564 306-310</i>
<i>6110401</i>	<i>T/O MRI</i>	<i>1430</i>	<i>2058.3</i>	<i>Central 494-504, Buffalo 291-294</i>
<i>Mat-Su</i>	<i>Land MRI</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2058.5</i>	
				<i>Laser ON 03:02:59</i>
ATMOSPHERE <i>C PC OC HAZE</i>		WX REMARKS <i>clear</i>		

PROJECT NO.	FLIGHT TIME		PROJECT NO.	FLIGHT TIME		PROJECT NO.	FLIGHT TIME	
	SITE	FERRY		SITE	FERRY		SITE	FERRY
<i>6110401</i>	<i>4.8</i>							
<i>6110401</i>	<i>5.2</i>							

M053111A Paper Log Unavailable - Digital Log Included Here

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Flight Log
-----
Project Number: 6110401
S/N           : 03SEN145
Airport       : MRI
Mission      : M053111A
Date         : May 31, 2011
Julian Day   : 151

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Statistics
-----
Laser Time    : 03:17:38

```

START Plan File	STOP	LINE#	ALT	PRF	FREQ	ANGLE	MP	DIV	RC	HDG
17:35:25.745 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	17:35:49.145	680	1498	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
17:36:11.844 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	17:36:41.544	680	1497	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
17:50:05.529 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	17:53:08.626	680	1498	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
17:59:23.619 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	18:08:37.809	680	1505	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	182.00
18:12:41.004 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	18:21:18.894	681	1516	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
18:25:15.489 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	18:34:25.878	682	1485	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	182.00
18:38:17.973 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	18:46:56.163	683	1455	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
18:50:47.558 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	19:00:03.146	684	1473	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	182.00
19:03:58.741 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	19:13:50.428	685	1476	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
19:18:45.721 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	19:27:57.409	686	1497	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	182.00
19:32:00.903 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	19:40:47.191	687	1477	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
19:45:08.585 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	19:54:35.572	688	1506	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	182.00
19:58:25.367 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	20:07:14.454	689	1483	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
20:11:35.348 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	20:21:09.634	690	1494	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	182.00
20:24:59.029 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	20:33:57.016	691	1493	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
20:38:11.11 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	20:47:49.996	692	1482	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	182.00
20:52:12.689 6110401_MatSu_V1.pln	21:01:15.176	693	1486	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
21:05:42.97	21:15:45.855	694	1497	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	182.00

21:19:27.55	21:28:25.037	695	1487	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
21:32:23.431	21:42:33.516	696	1488	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	182.00
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
21:46:23.21	21:55:24.297	697	1472	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
21:59:35.691	22:09:16.376	698	1483	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	182.00
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
22:12:50.671	22:21:15.259	699	1492	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
22:25:28.552	22:33:35.34	700	1464	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	182.00
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										
22:37:25.235	22:39:42.731	700	1474	70	40.00	17.00	NAR	ON	OFF	2.00
6110401_MatSu_V1.pln										



2014 Merrill Field Drive
 Anchorage, Alaska, 99501
 Toll Free 1-866-247-6277
 Fax (907) 274-3265

LIDAR MISSION LOG

AIRCRAFT <i>66R</i>	PILOT <i>Fernando</i>	ALTM TYPE
DATE <i>6/7/11</i>	OPERATOR <i>Jessica</i>	BASE STATIONS
JULIAN DAY	STRIPLOG <i>L060711A</i>	
PAGE NO. of	HARDDRIVE <i>180</i>	

PROJECT NO.	LOCATION	TIME	HOBBS	REMARKS
<i>6110401</i>	<i>T/O MRI</i>	<i>0625</i>	<i>1850.6</i>	<i>North Area</i>
<i>Mat-Su</i>	<i>Land MRI</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1855.5</i>	<i>Lines 701-722</i>
				<i>Laser ON time 02:11:47</i>
ATMOSPHERE C PC OC HAZE				WX REMARKS

PROJECT NO.	FLIGHT TIME		PROJECT NO.	FLIGHT TIME		PROJECT NO.	FLIGHT TIME	
	SITE	FERRY		SITE	FERRY		SITE	FERRY
<i>6110401</i>	<i>4.9</i>							

LIDAR FLIGHT LOG



MISSION: 31611A		DATE: 8/16/11									
PILOT: Morthorpe		OPERATOR: Frank Croffut		AIRCRAFT: b67R							
PROJECT NUMBER	LINE NO. & Hdg	GND SPEED (KTS)	SCAN FREQ	ANGLE	PRF	ALT (m)	TIME START	STOP	Tranzpak Drive	REMARKS	
6110401	1081 E									T/O MR1 2002.2	
Matsu	1082 W									Independence Mine	
	1083 E										
	1084 W									1081-1091	
	1085 E										
	1086 W										
	1087 E										
	1088 W										
	1089 E										
	1090 W									x-flt N	
	1091 E									x-flt S	
	1090 E →									Upper Susitna 1	
	947 E									940-947	
	849 W →									South Dam Site	
	841 W									841-849	
										Laser ON time	
										02:47:17	
										Lang MR1 2008.8	
STATUS	TOTAL LINES	FLOWN	LEFT	AIRCRAFT SITE FERRY		STATIC	START:	STOP:	NOTES:		
<input type="radio"/>	6110401	28		6.6							
<input type="radio"/>											
<input type="radio"/>											

October 2011 Logs

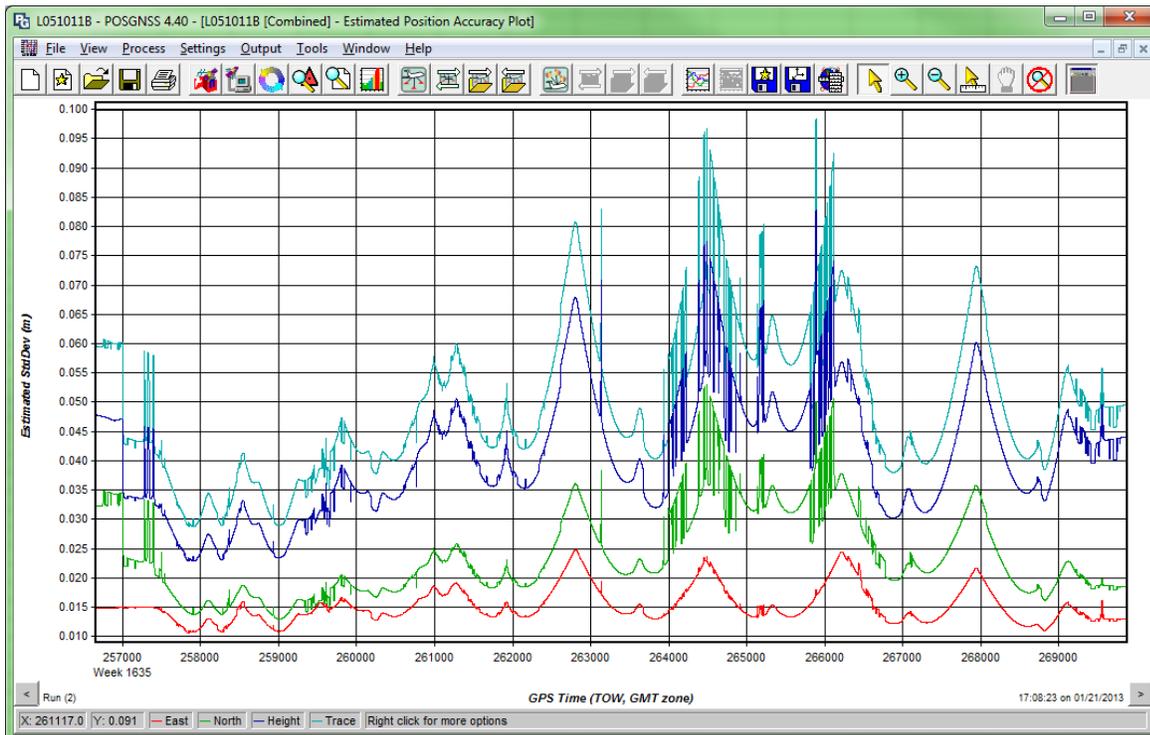
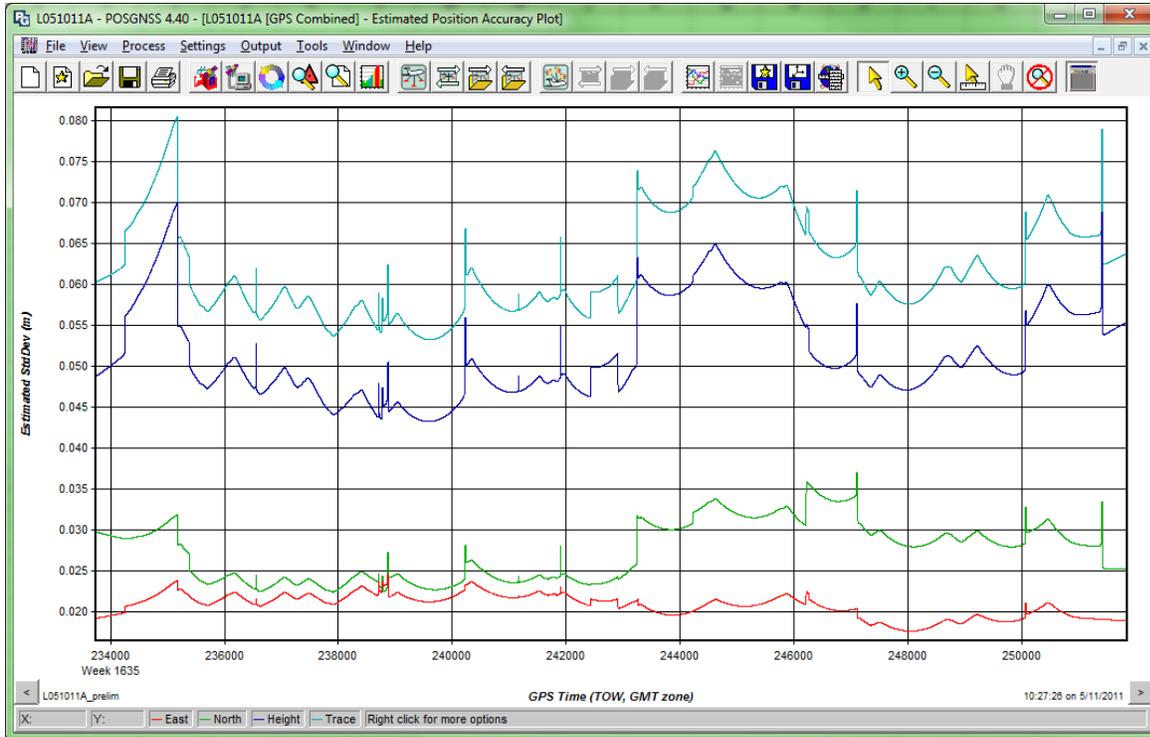
Anchororage		Anchorage, Alaska, 99501 Toll Free 1-866-247-6277 Fax (907) 274-3265		LIDAR MISSION LOG	
AIRCRAFT	6CR	PILOT	Hunter	ALTM TYPE	
DATE	10/4/11	OPERATOR	Krasner	BASE STATIONS	
JULIAN DAY		STRIPLOG	M100411A		
PAGE NO.	1 of	HARDDRIVE	Q181		

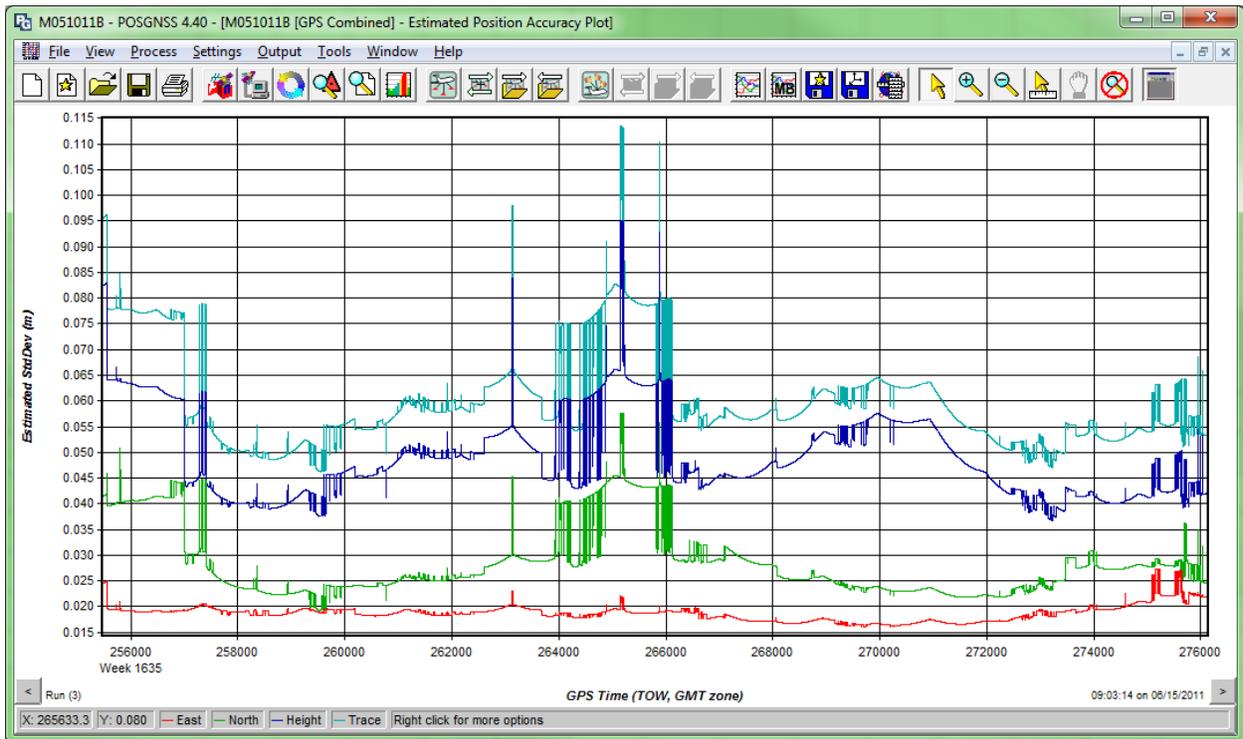
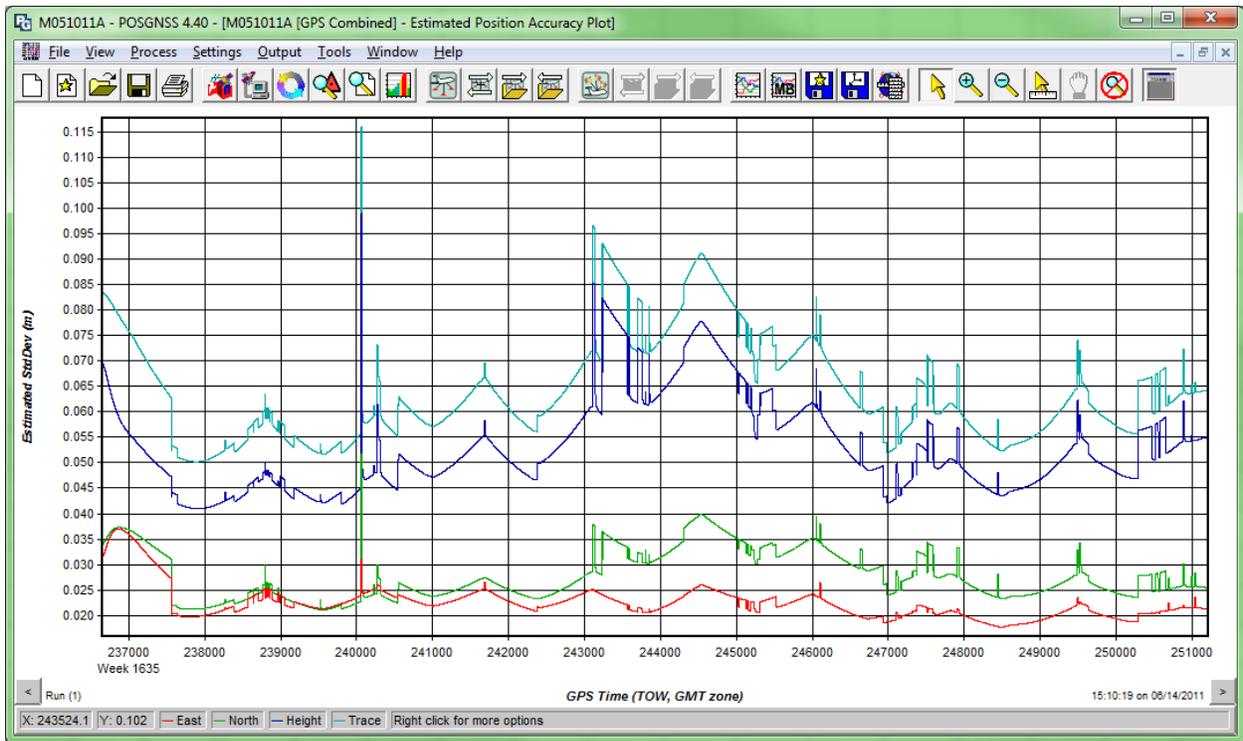
PROJECT NO.	LOCATION	TIME	HOBBS	REMARKS	
6110401	MatSu	903	2111.8	Static 900-903 T/O MRI	
		1506	2117.9	Land MatSu Talkeetna Static 1507-1510	
		1556		T/O Talkeetna	
		1621	2118.3	Land MRI	
		1731		Static 1727-1730 T/O MRI	
		1814	2119.0	Land MRI	
				Static 1815-1818	
				L.O.T. 02:53:40 MatSu Dam Lines 17-40 complete	
				L.O.T. 00:06:57 Lines 1-4 complete MatSu Tidal Reflight	
ATMOSPHERE		C	PC	OC	(HAZE)
		WX REMARKS overcast @ about 7000 ft			

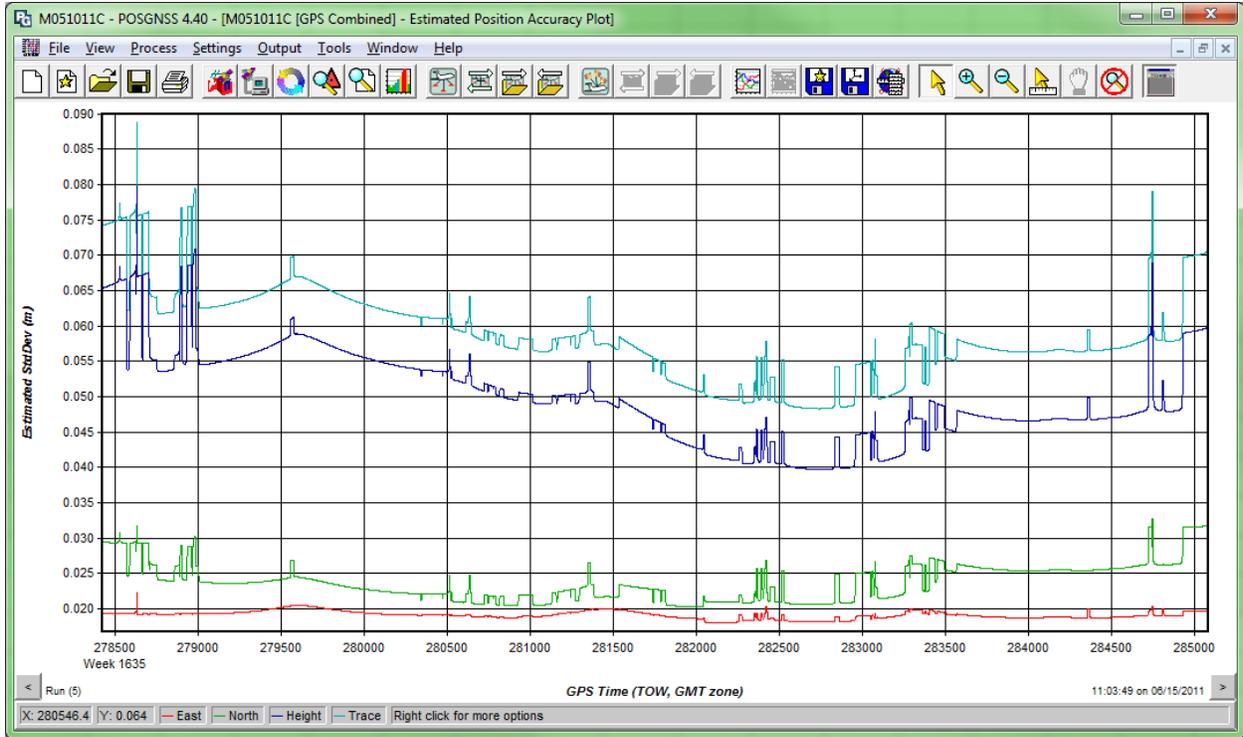
PROJECT NO.	FLIGHT TIME		PROJECT NO.	FLIGHT TIME		PROJECT NO.	FLIGHT TIME	
	SITE	FERRY		SITE	FERRY		SITE	FERRY
6110401	6.1	0.4						
6110401	0.7	0						

8 LIDAR GPS PROCESSING RMSE PLOTS

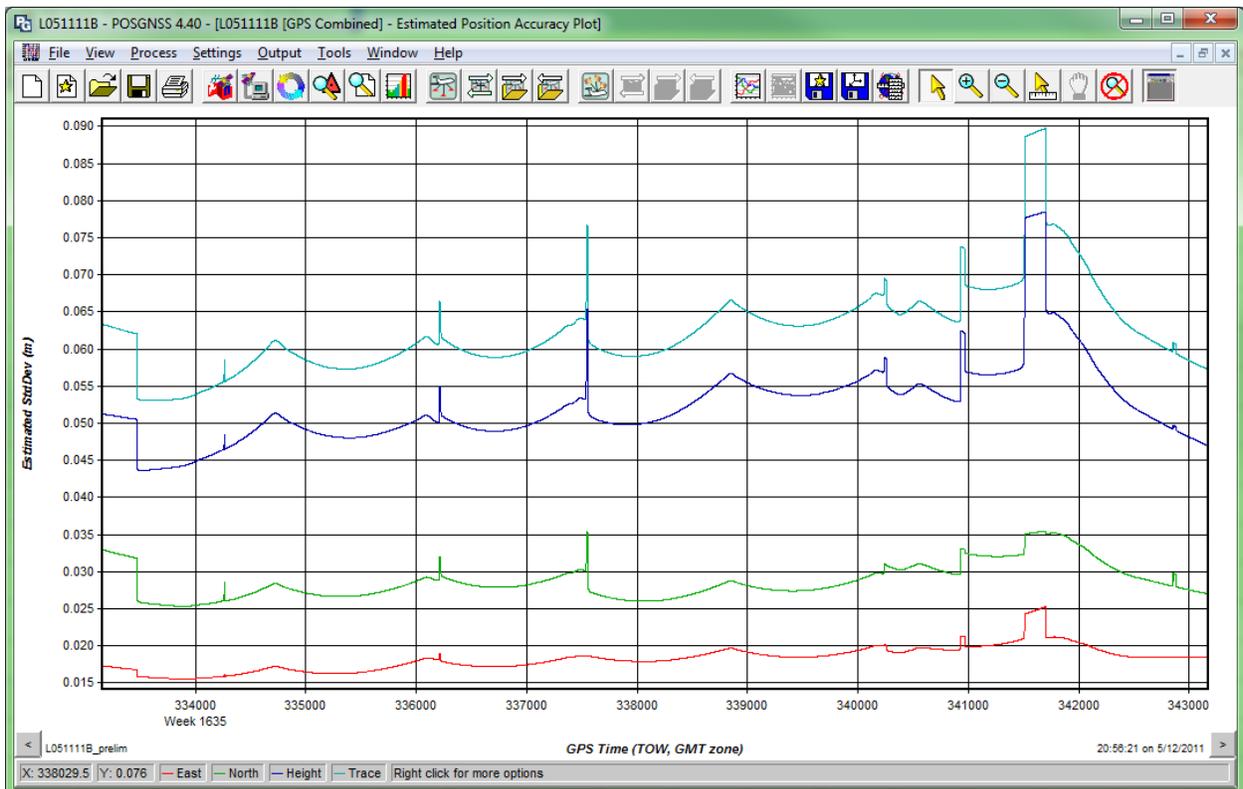
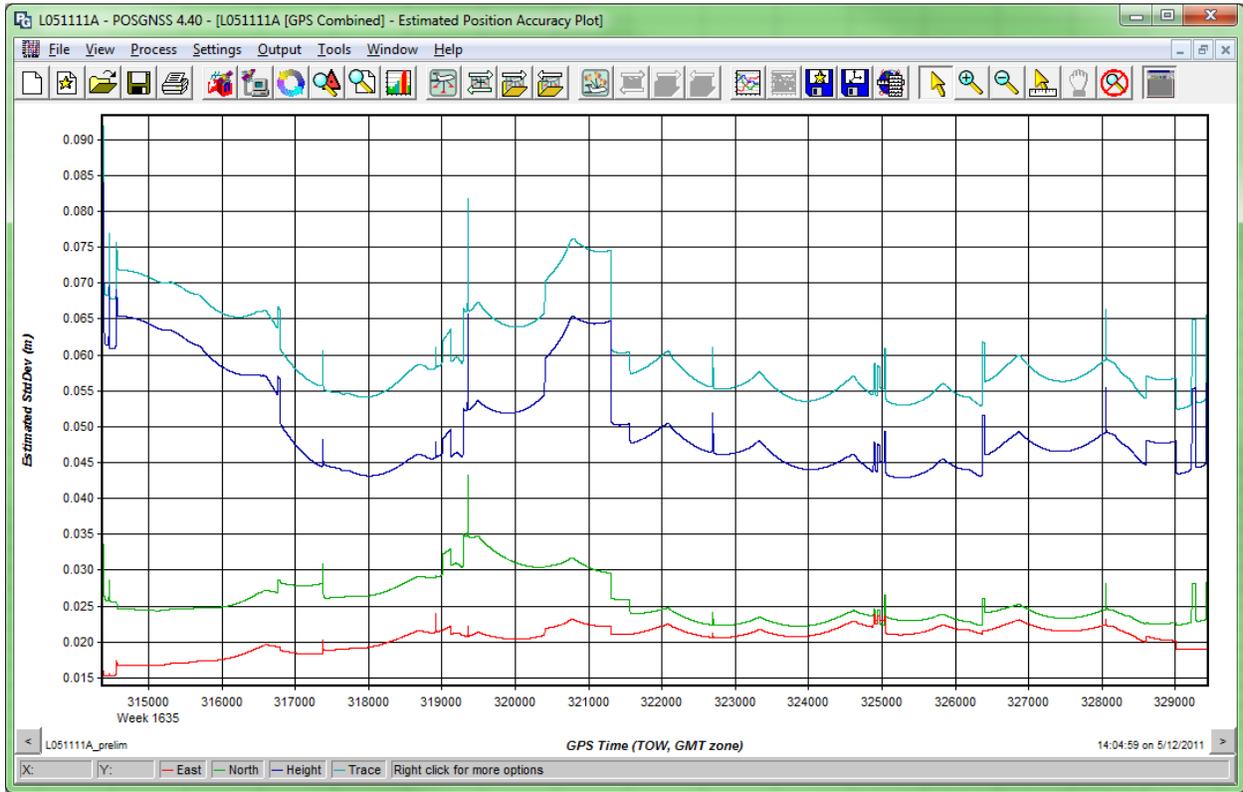
May 10 2011 Plots

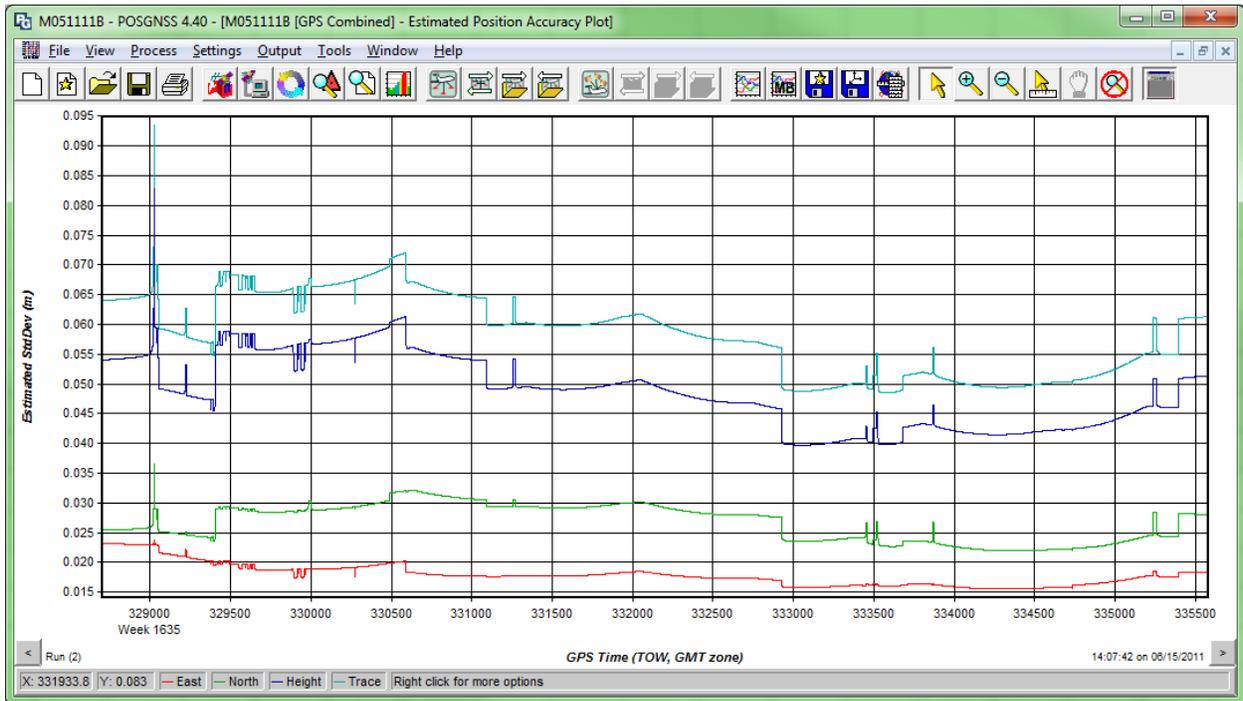
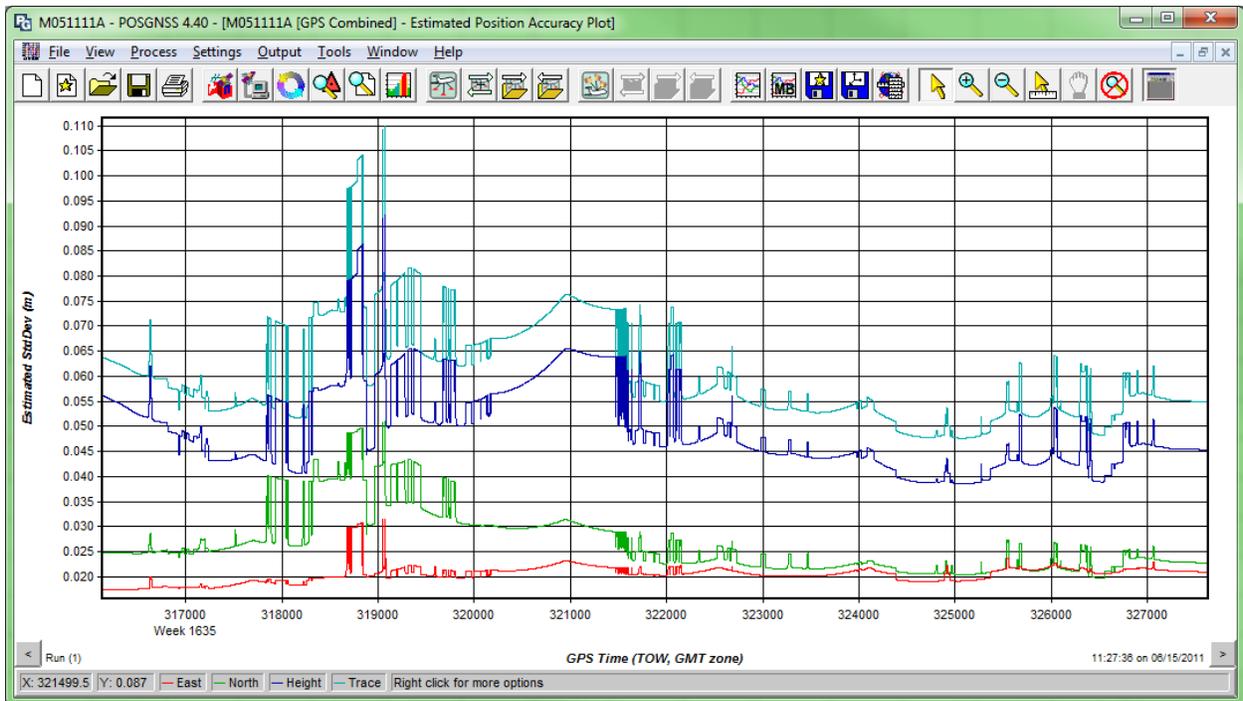


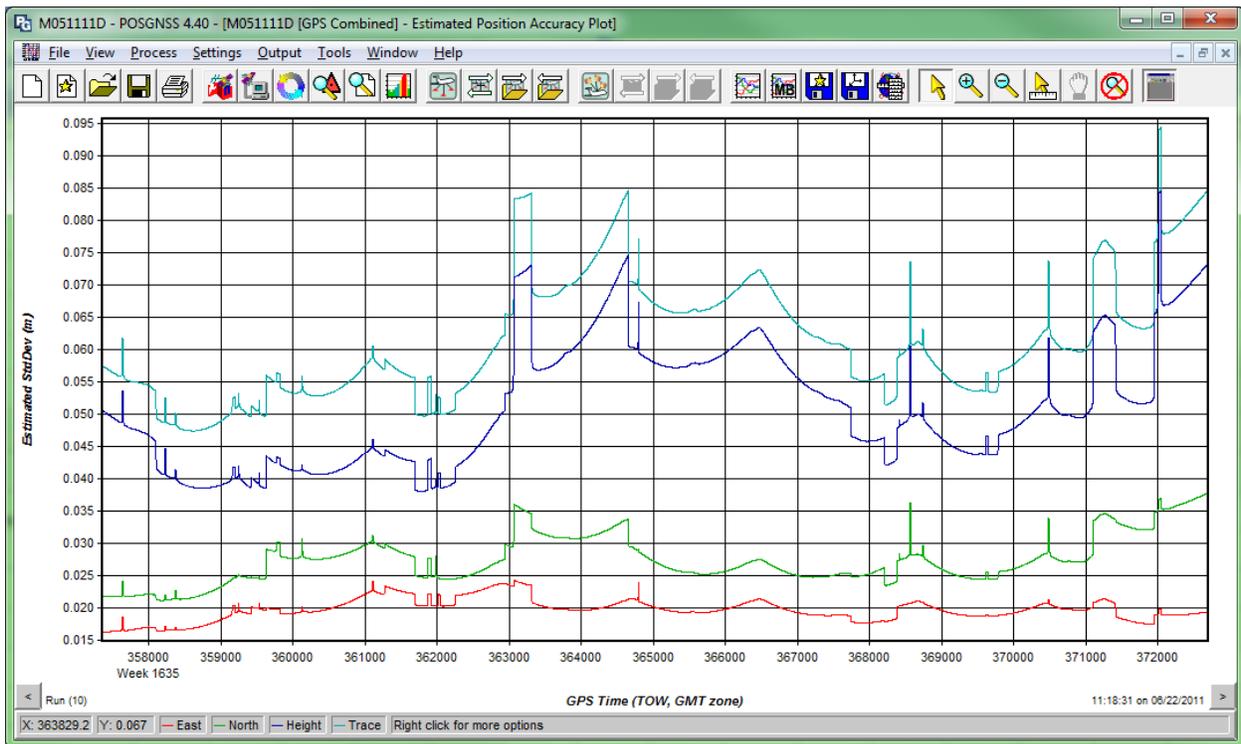
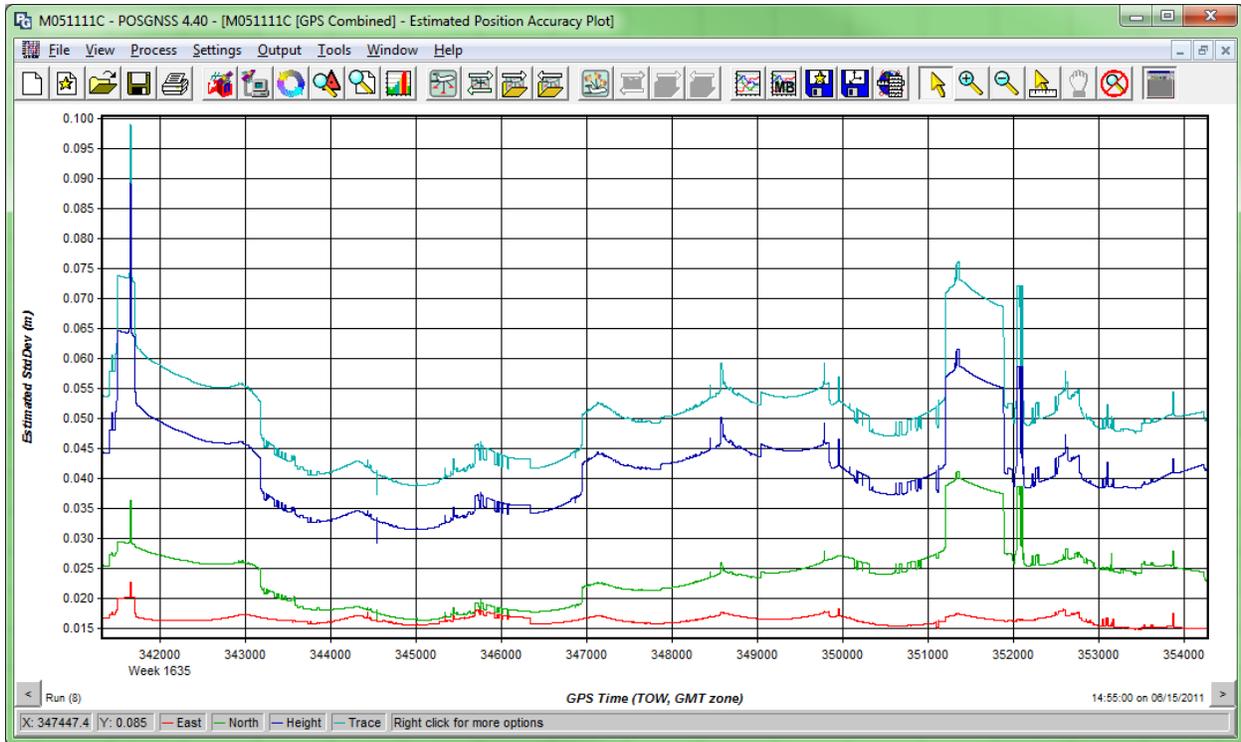




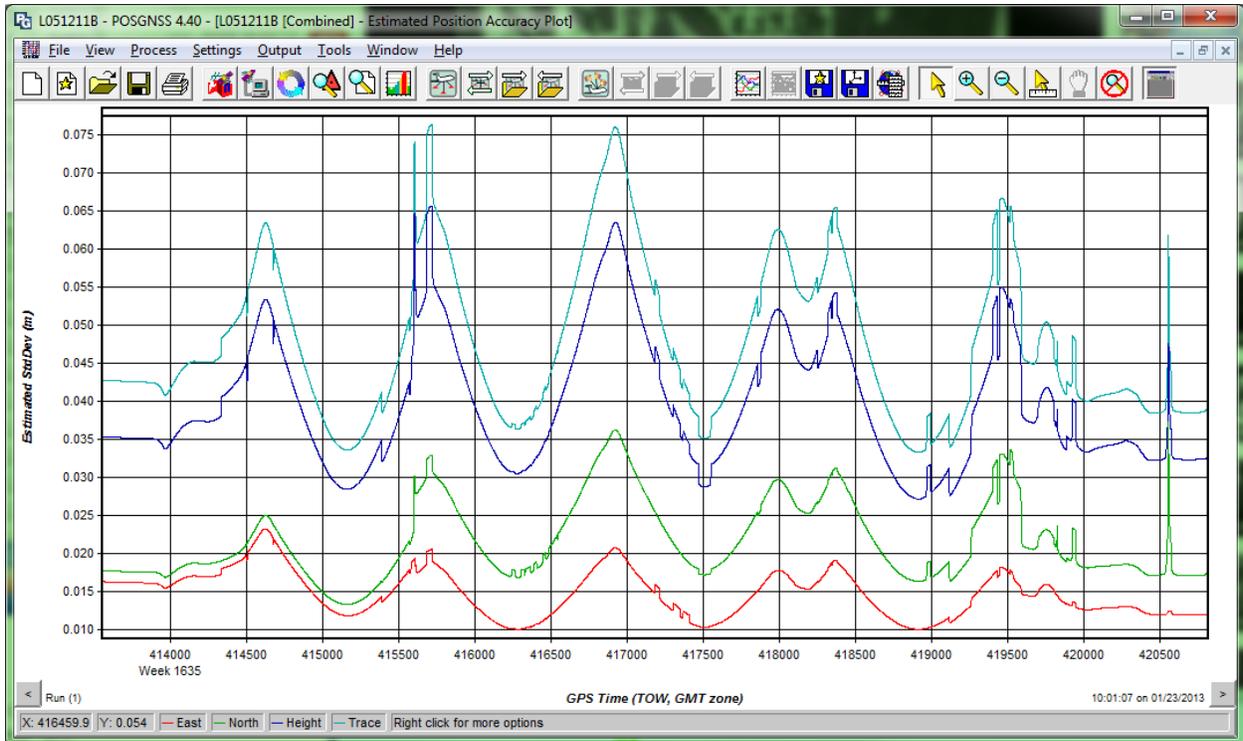
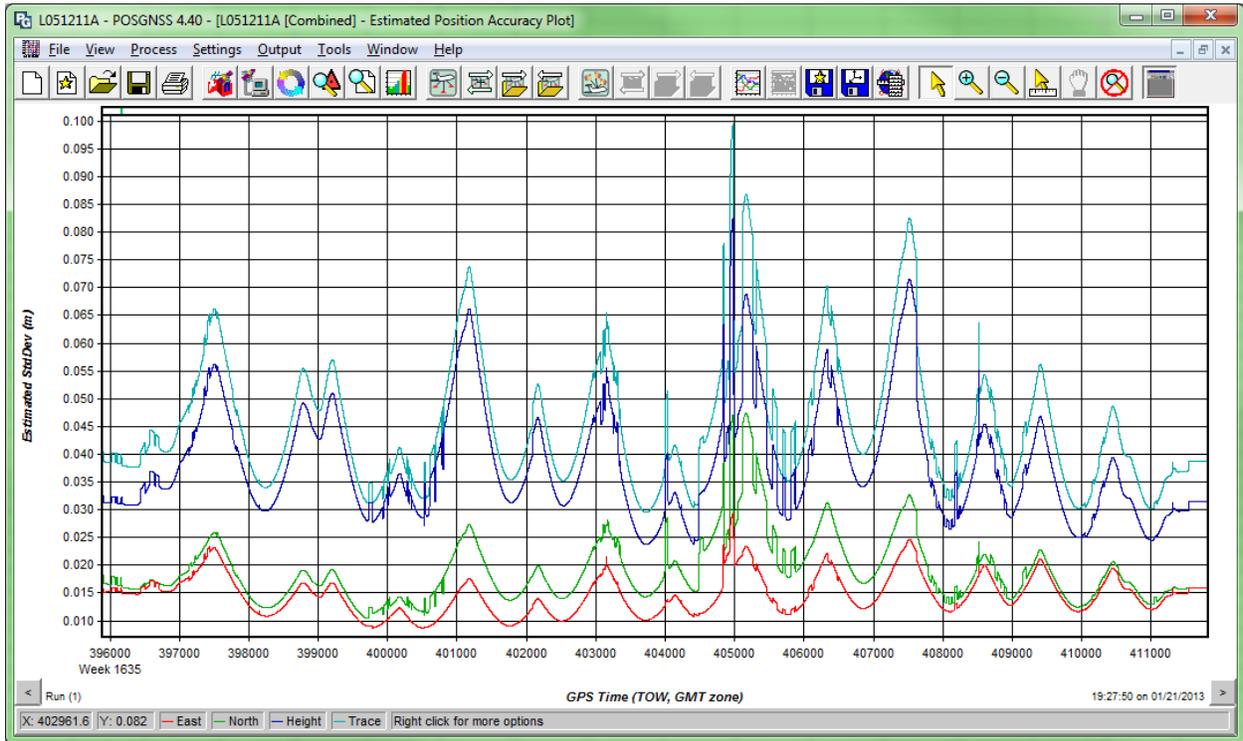
May 11 2011 Plots

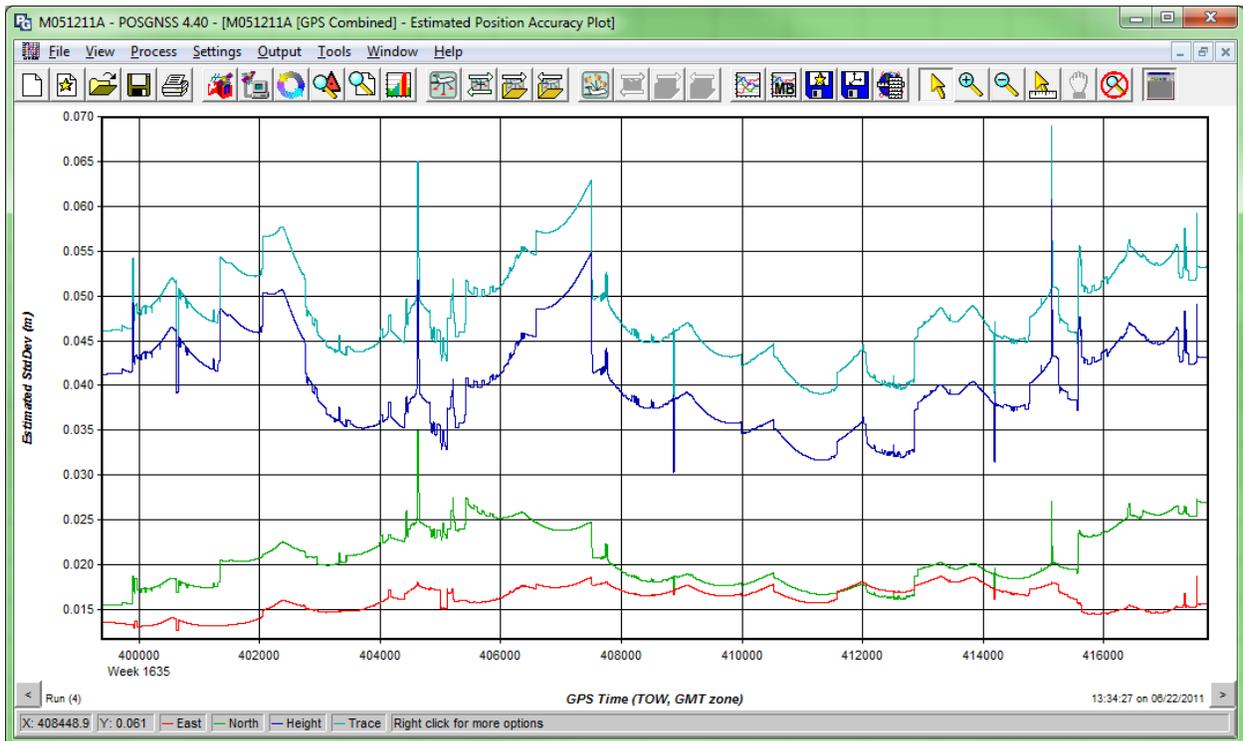
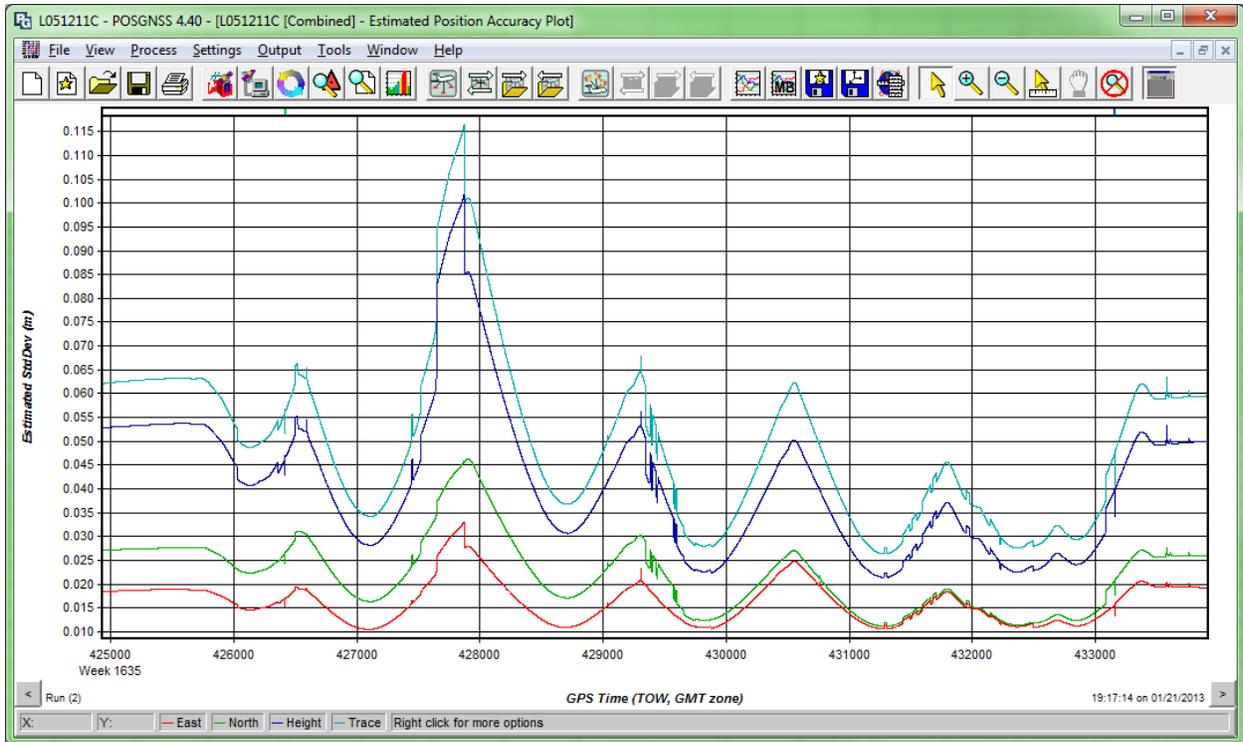


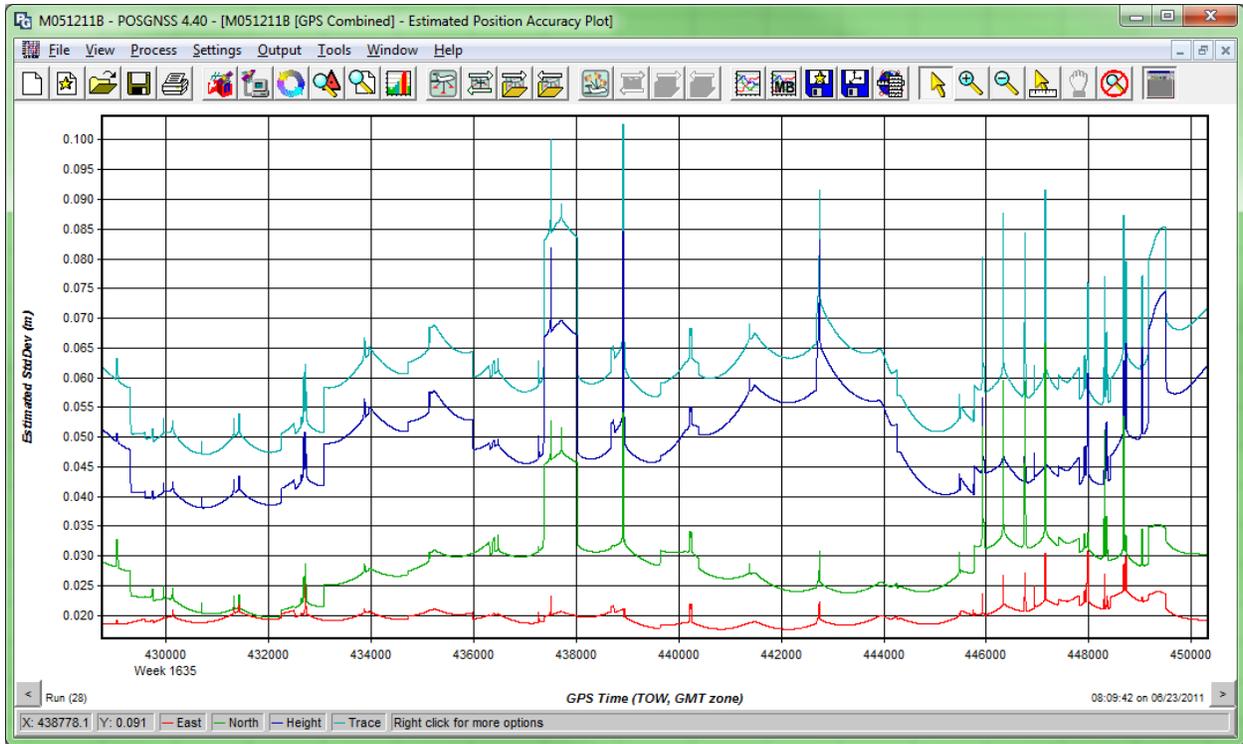




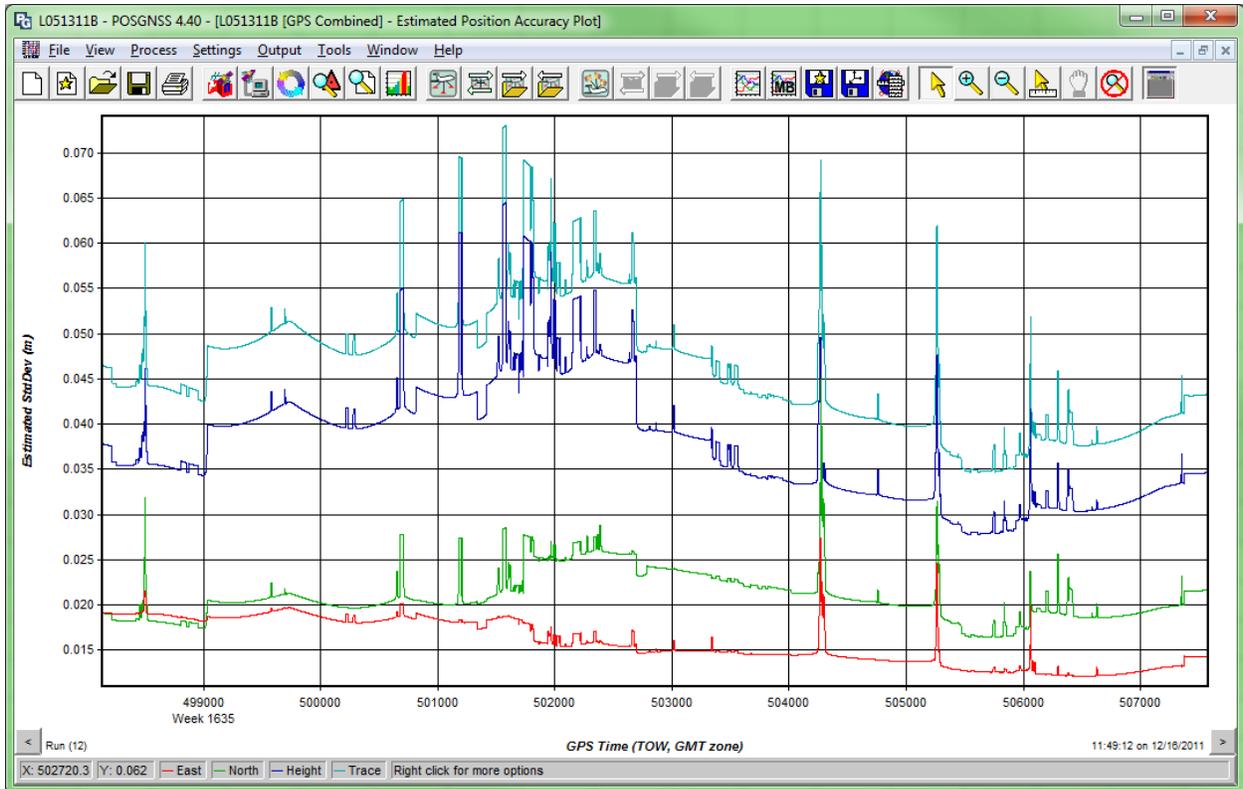
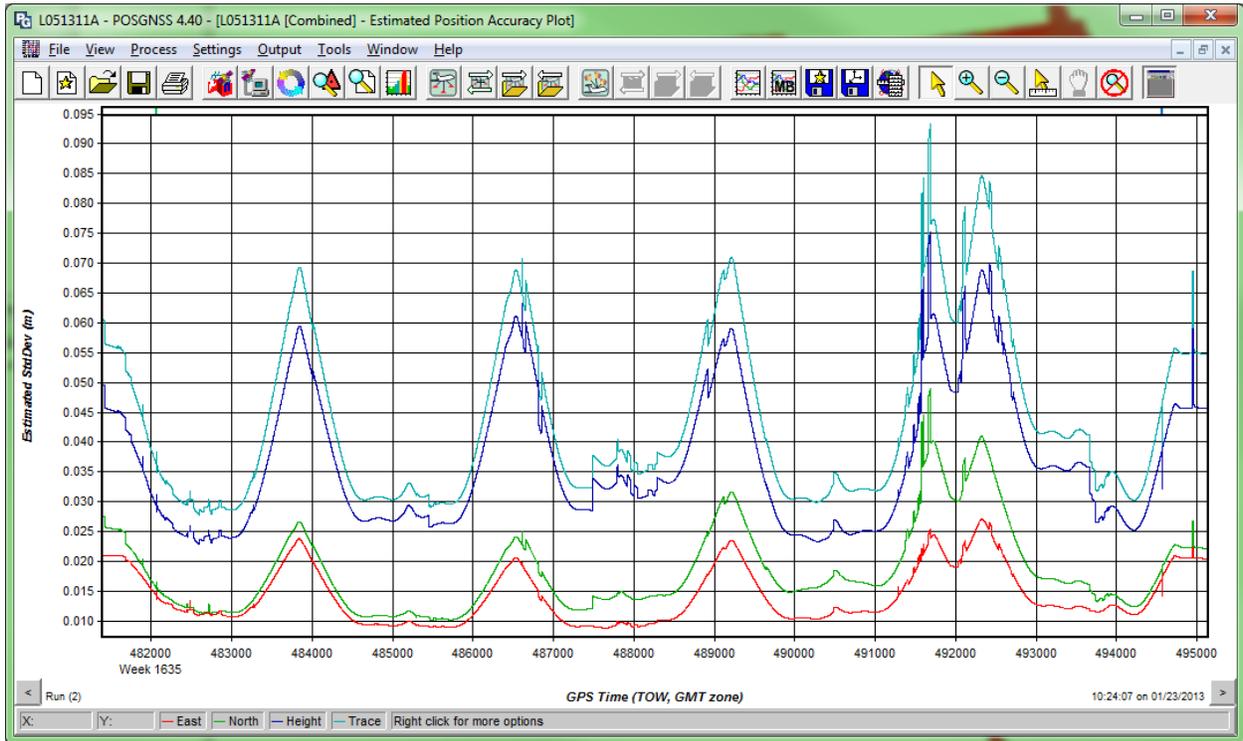
May 12 2011 Plots

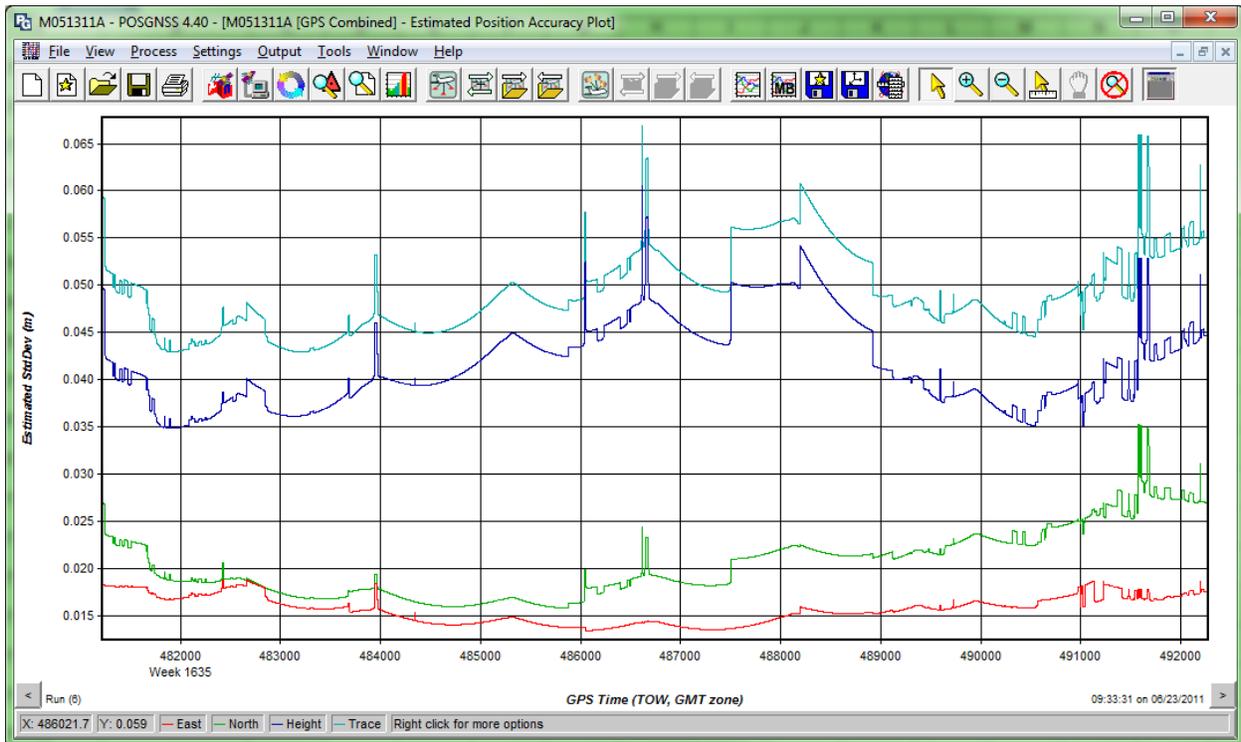
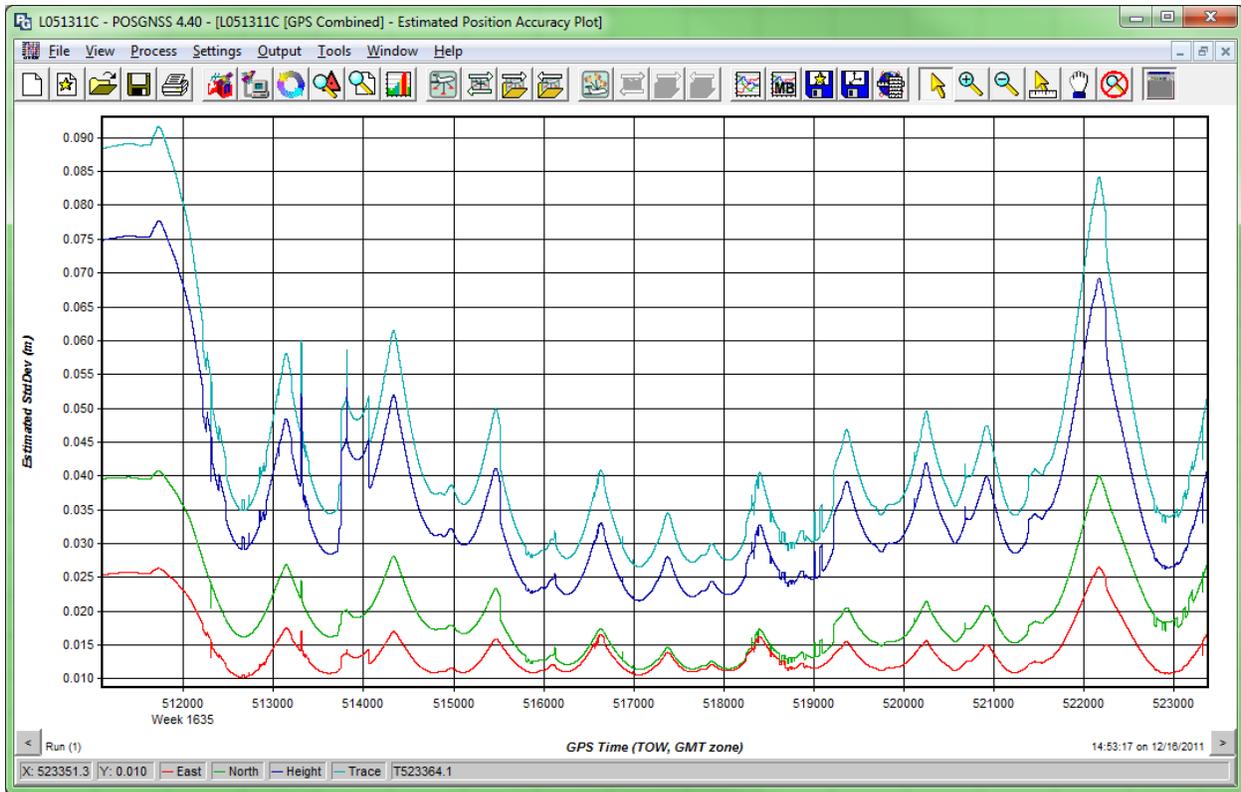


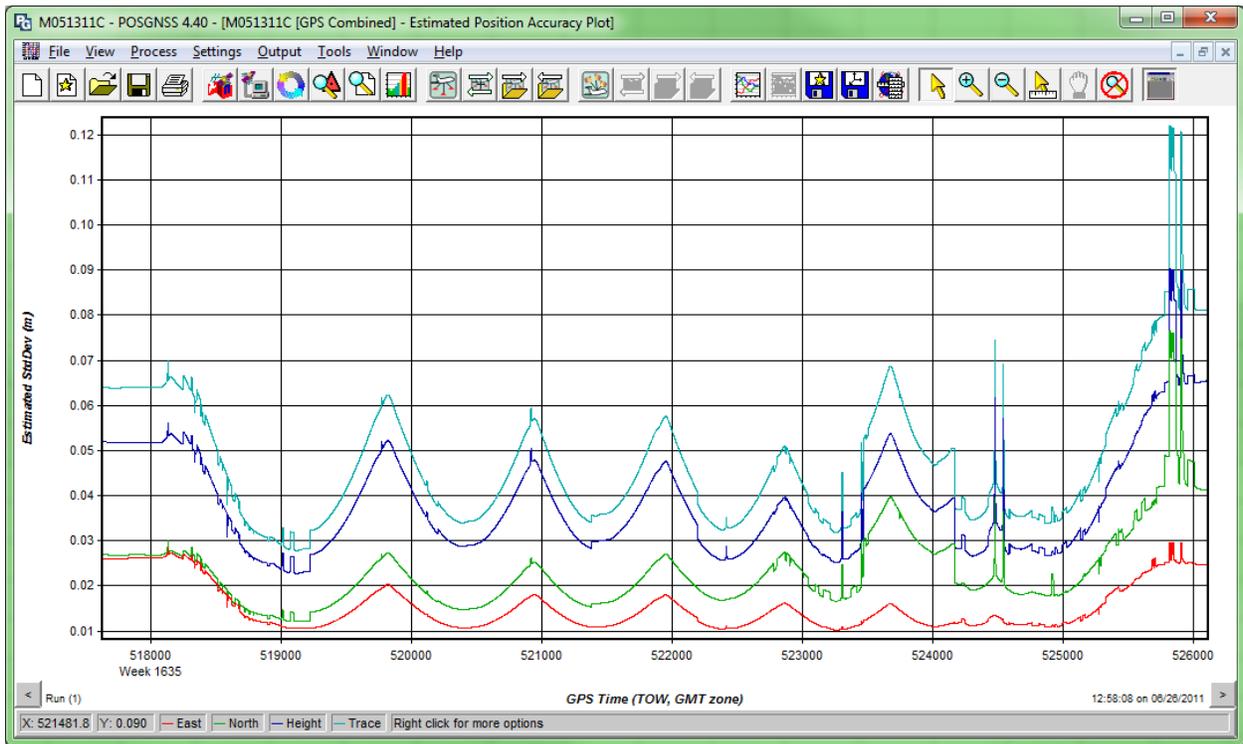
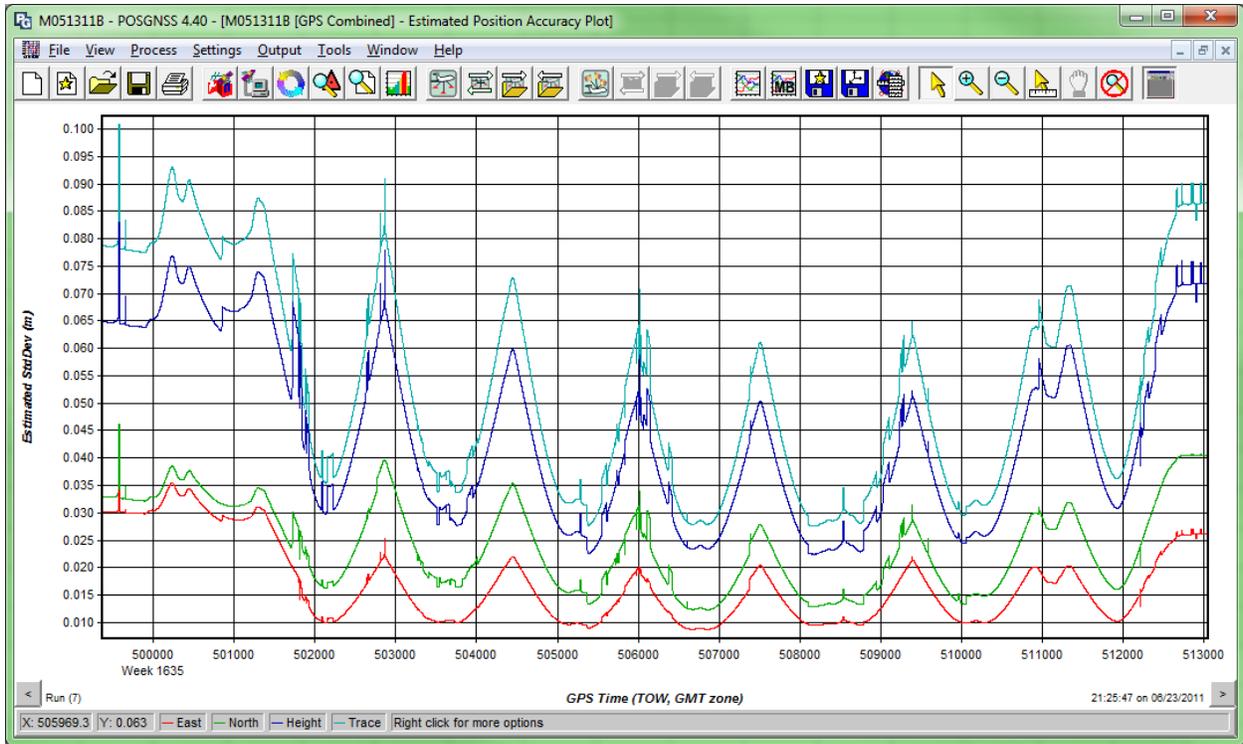




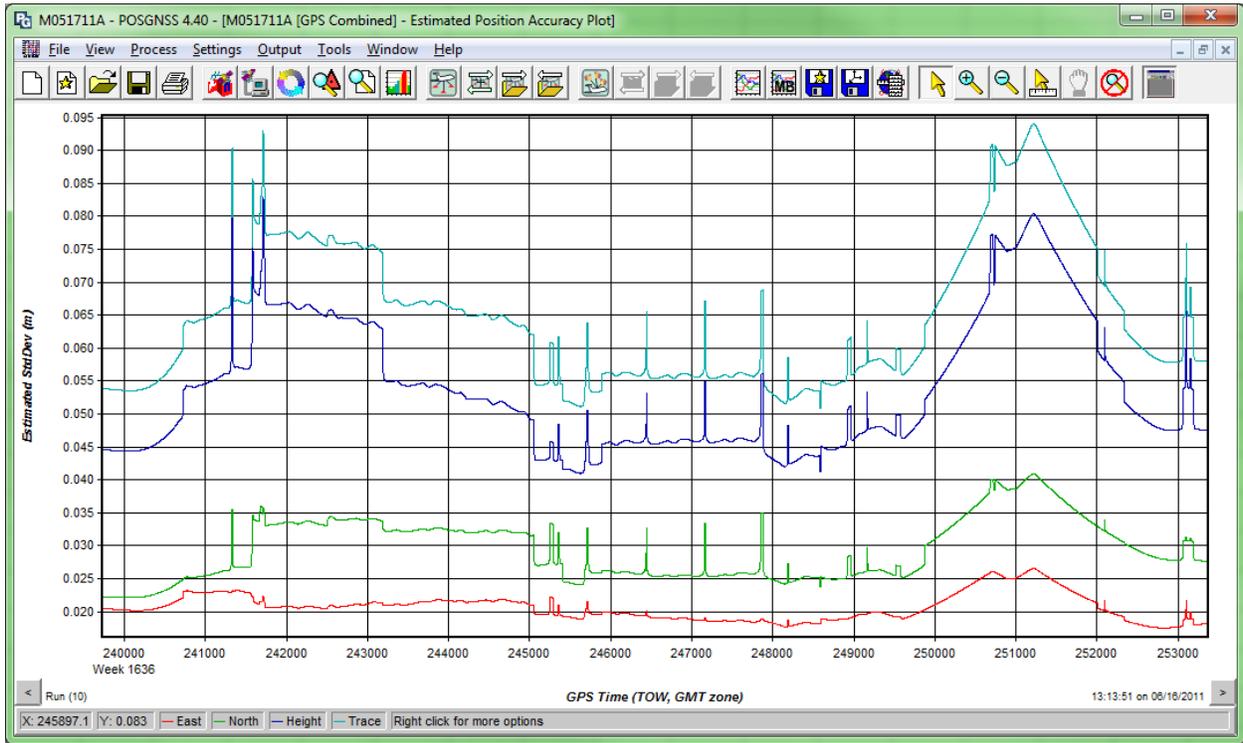
May 13 2011 Plots



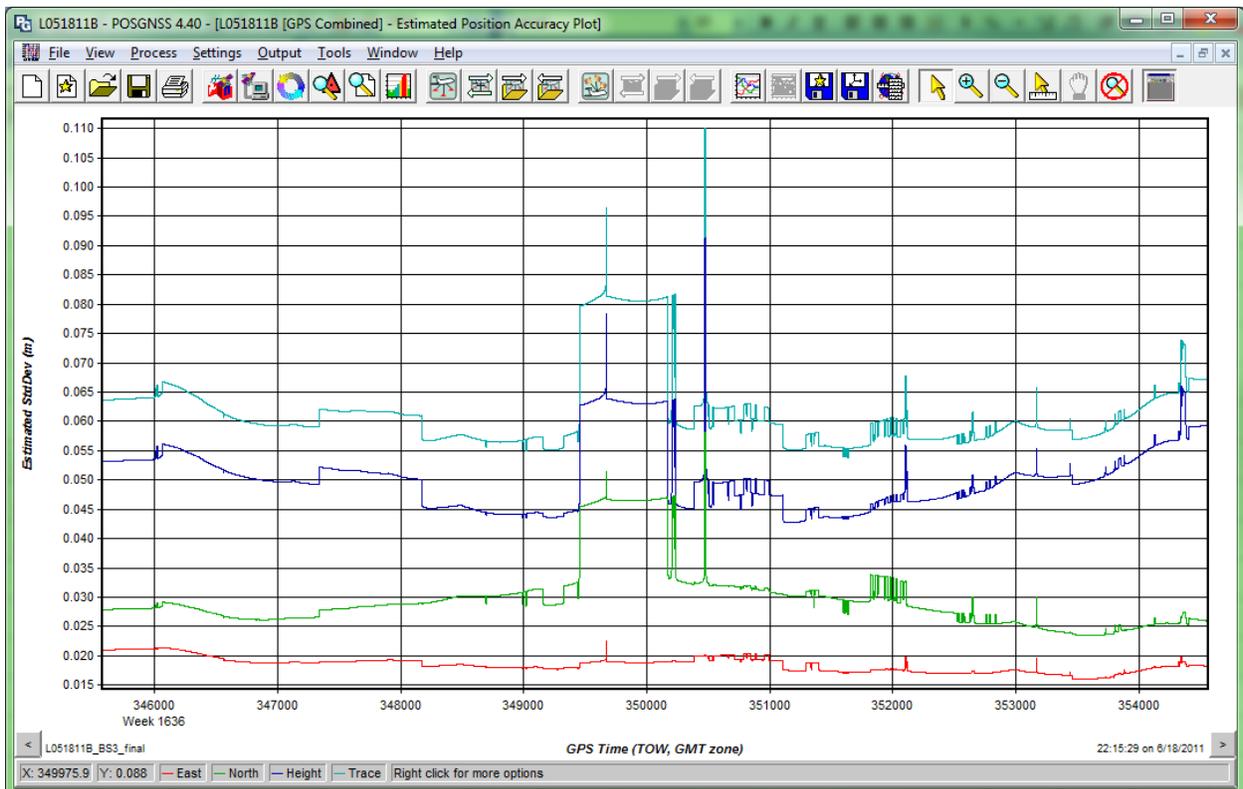


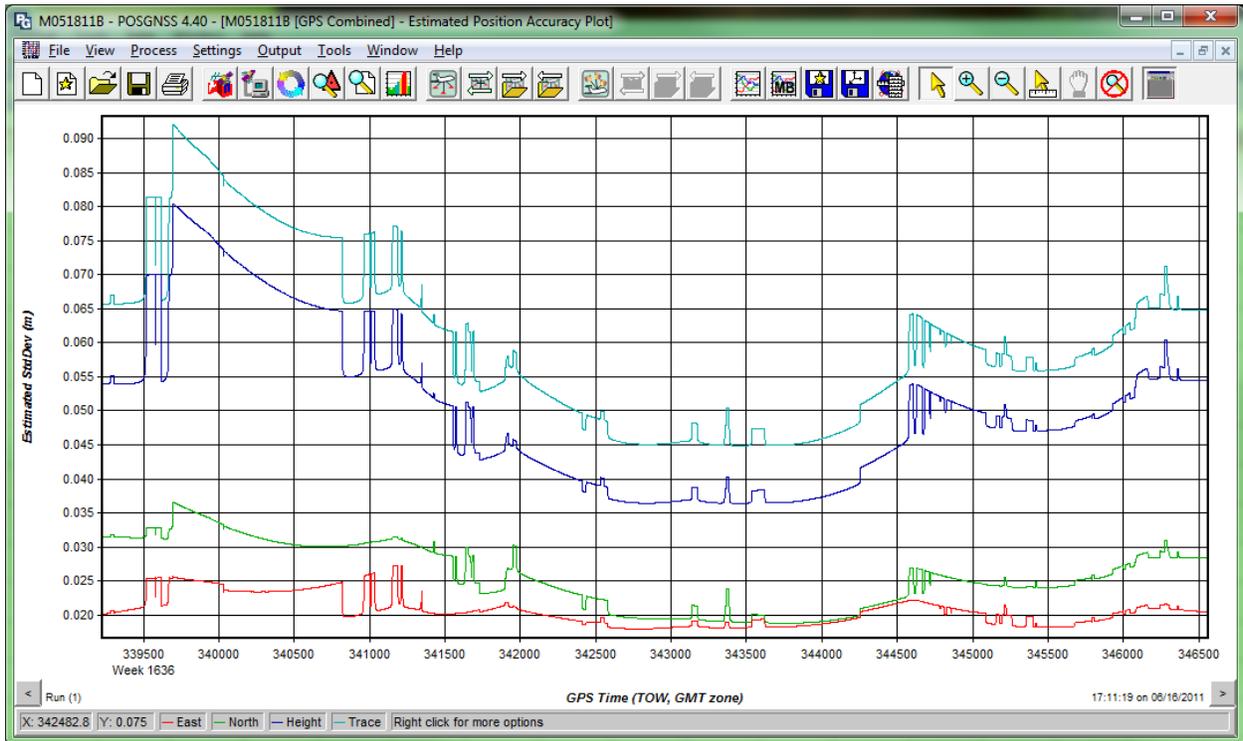
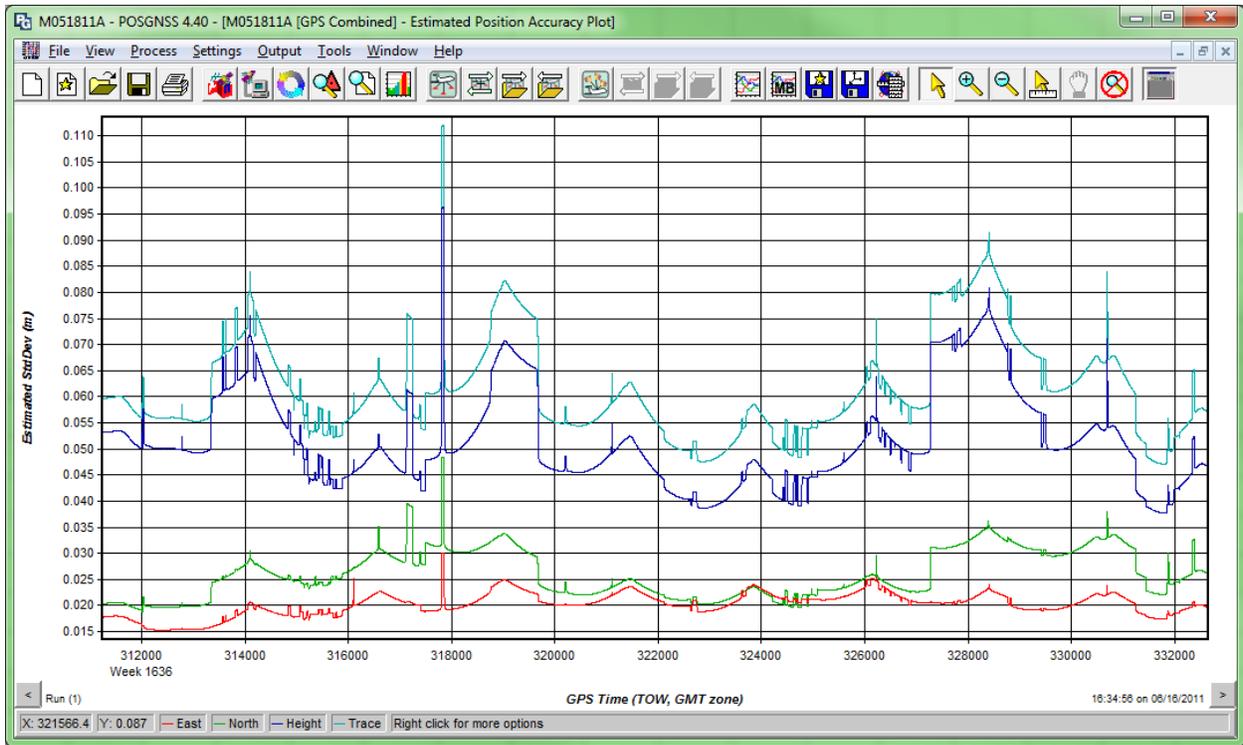


May 17 2011 Plot

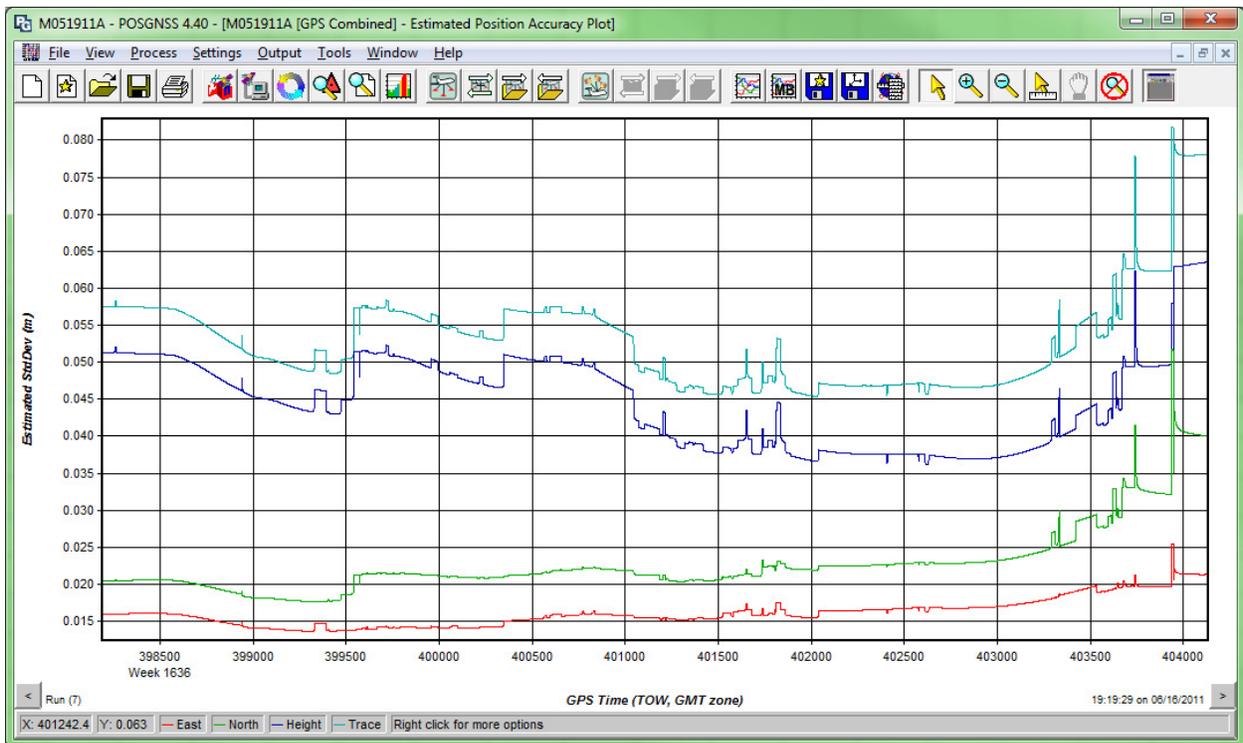
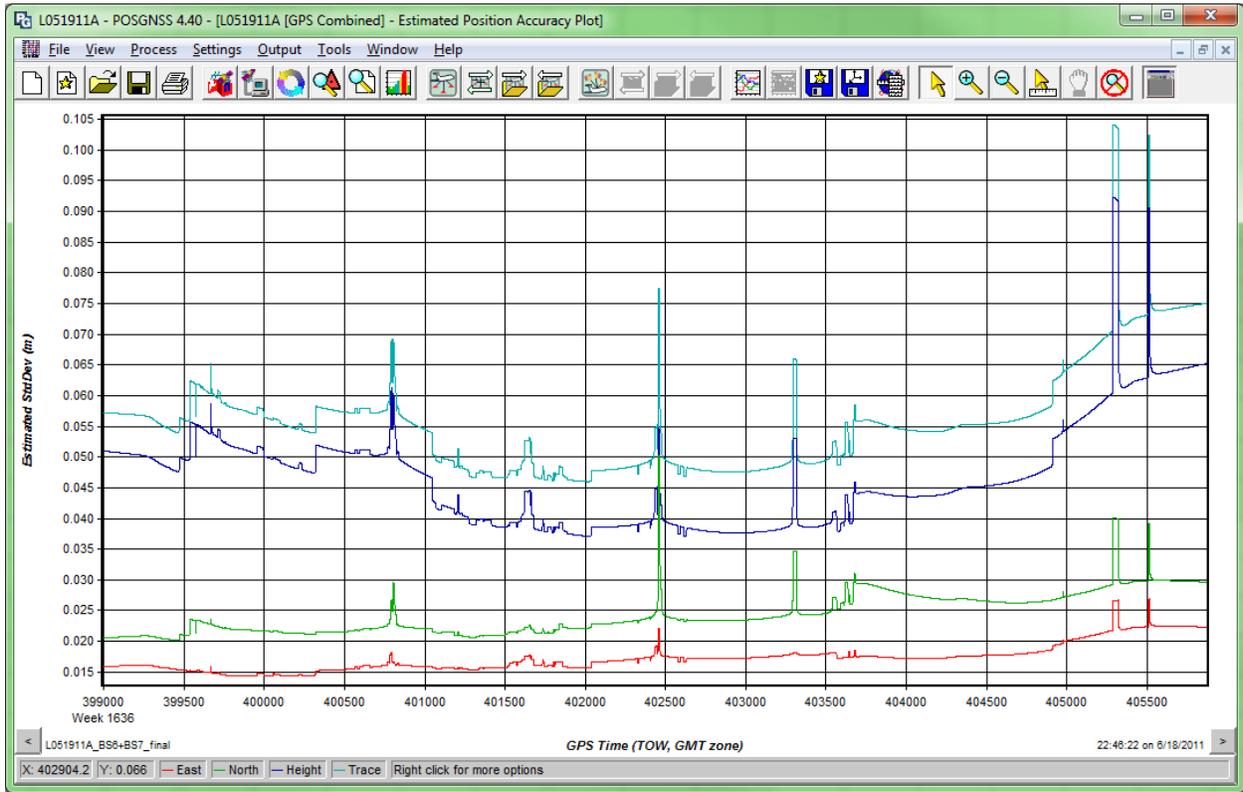


May 18 2011 Plots





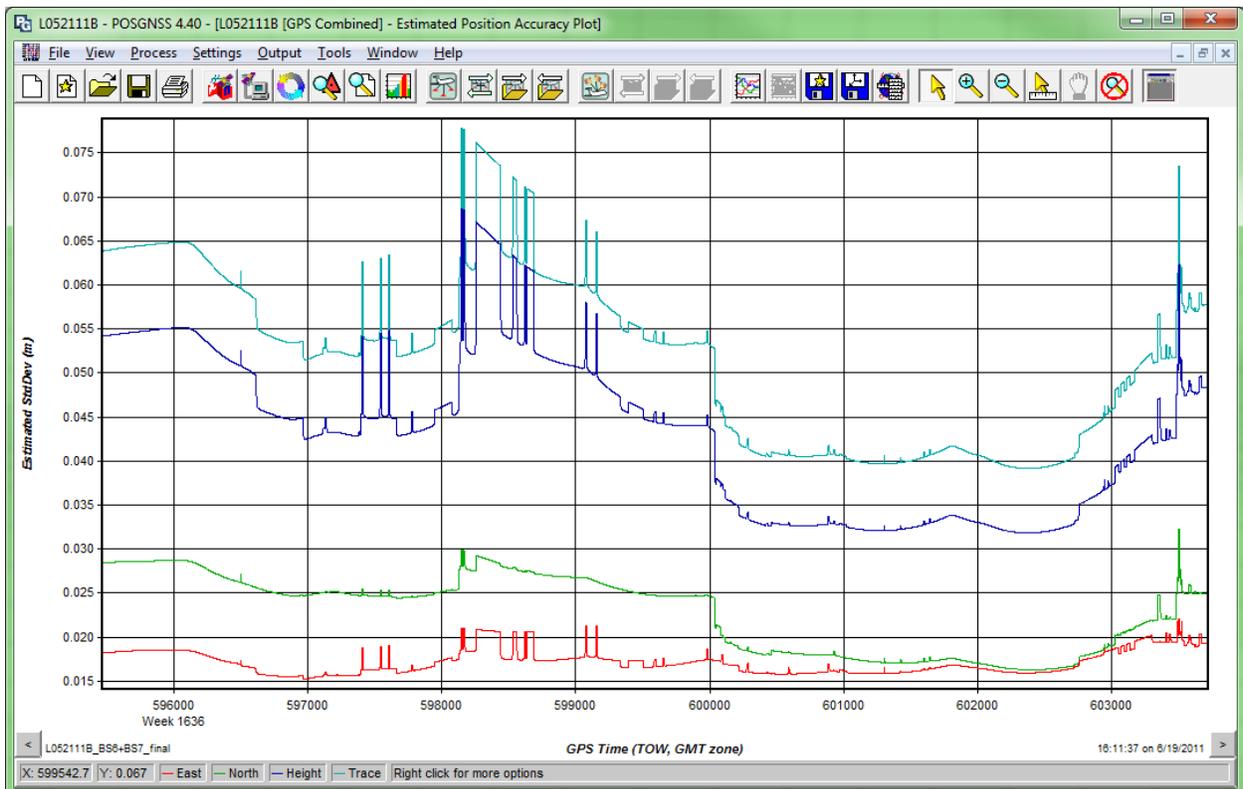
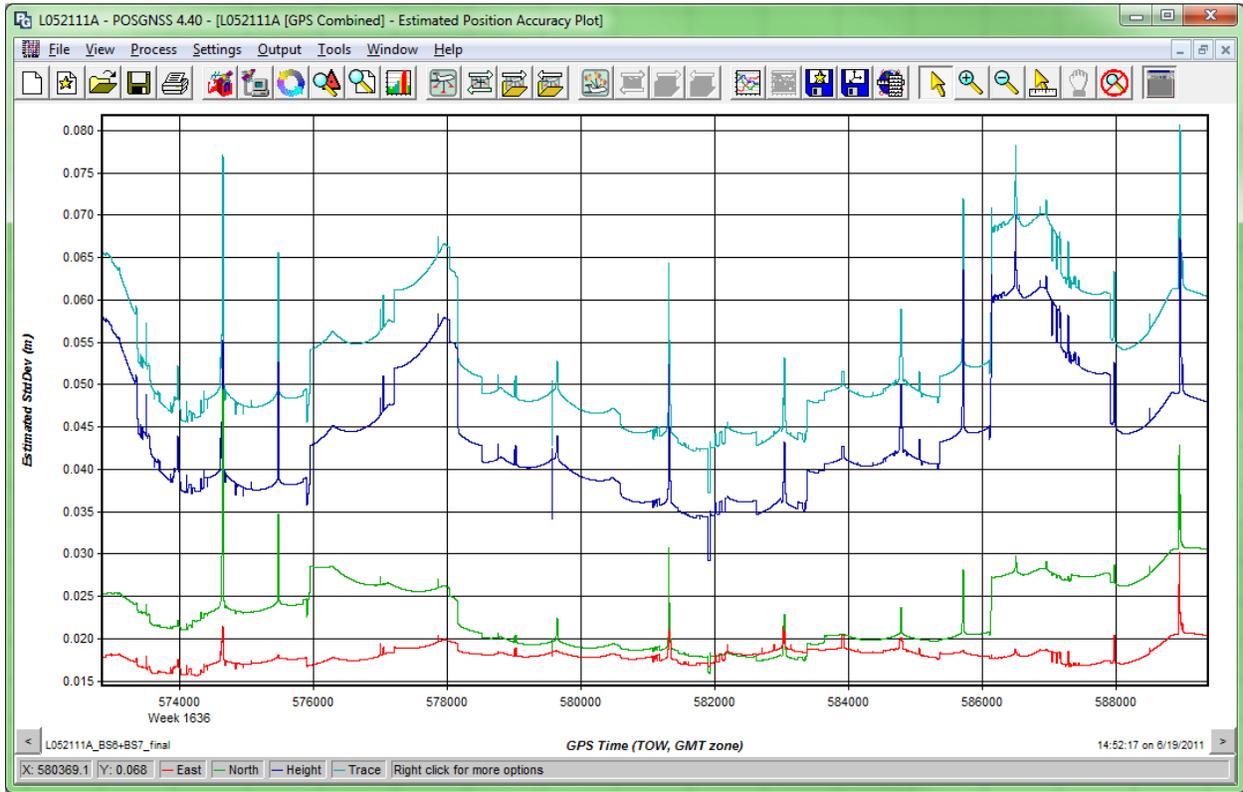
May 19 2011 Plots

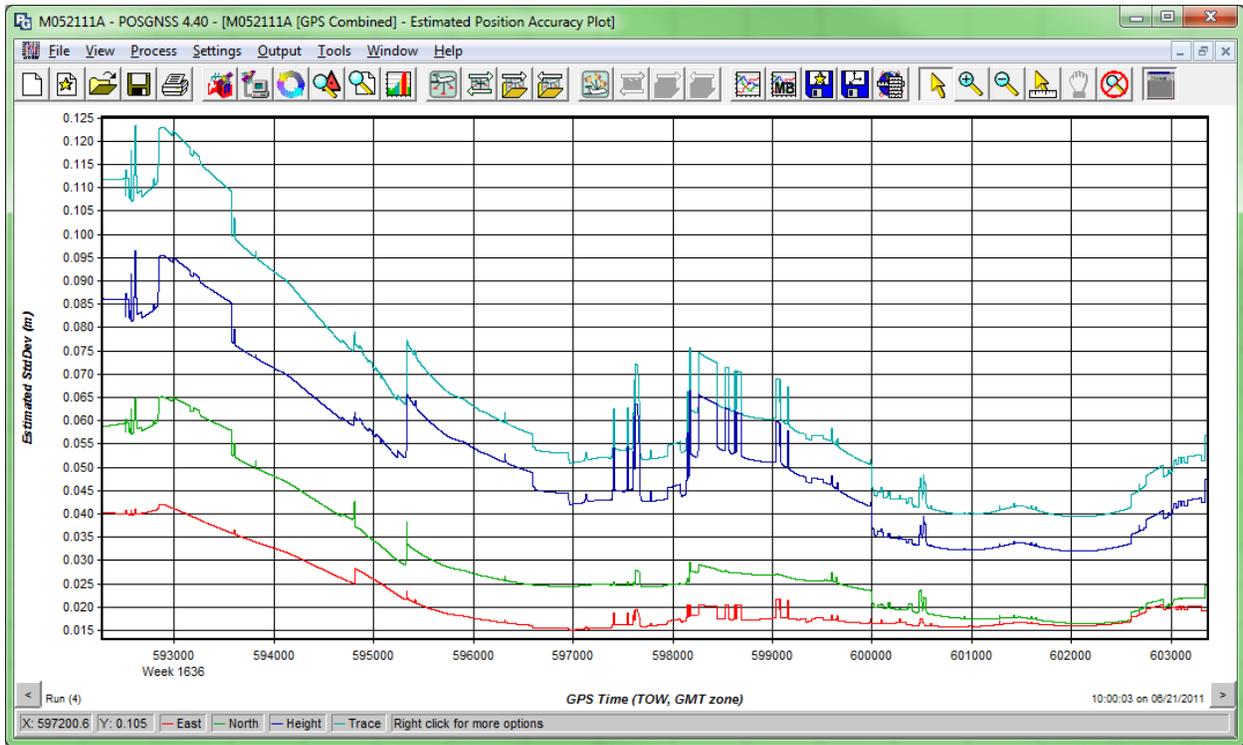


May 20 2011 Plot

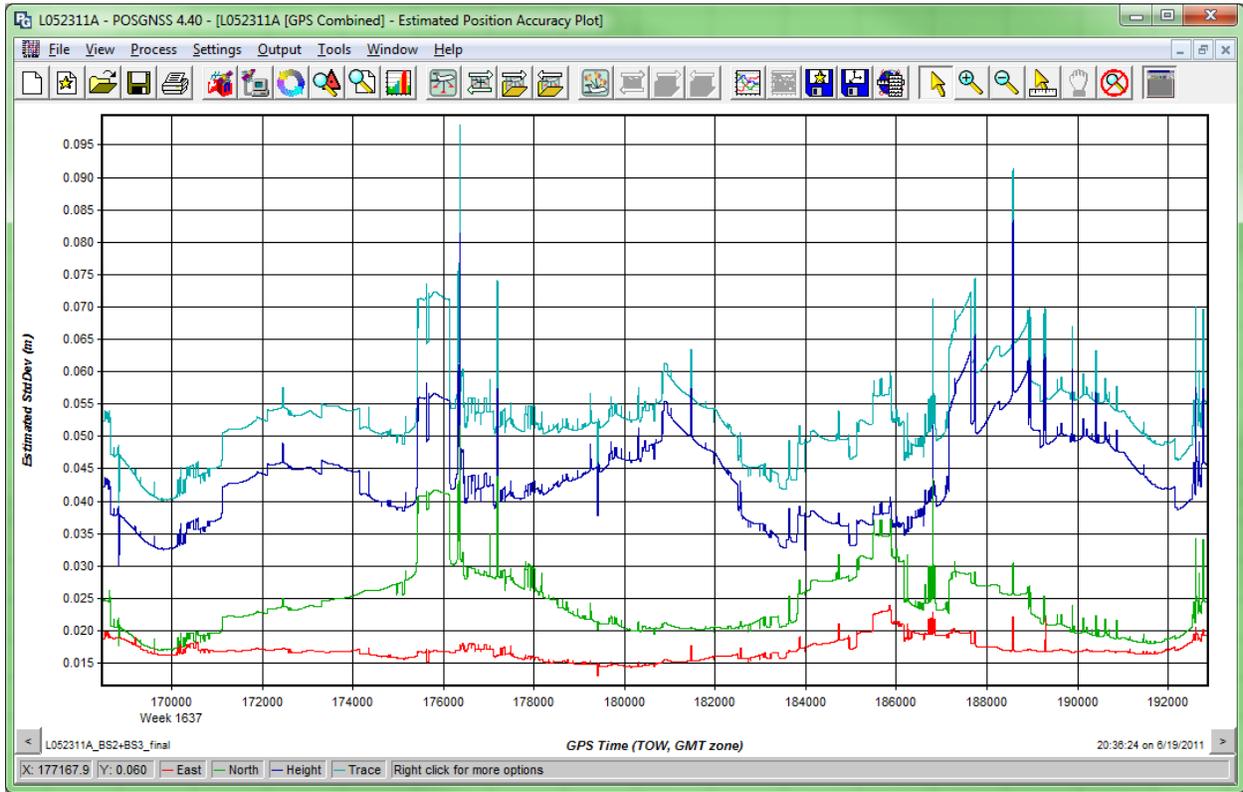


May 21 2011 Plots

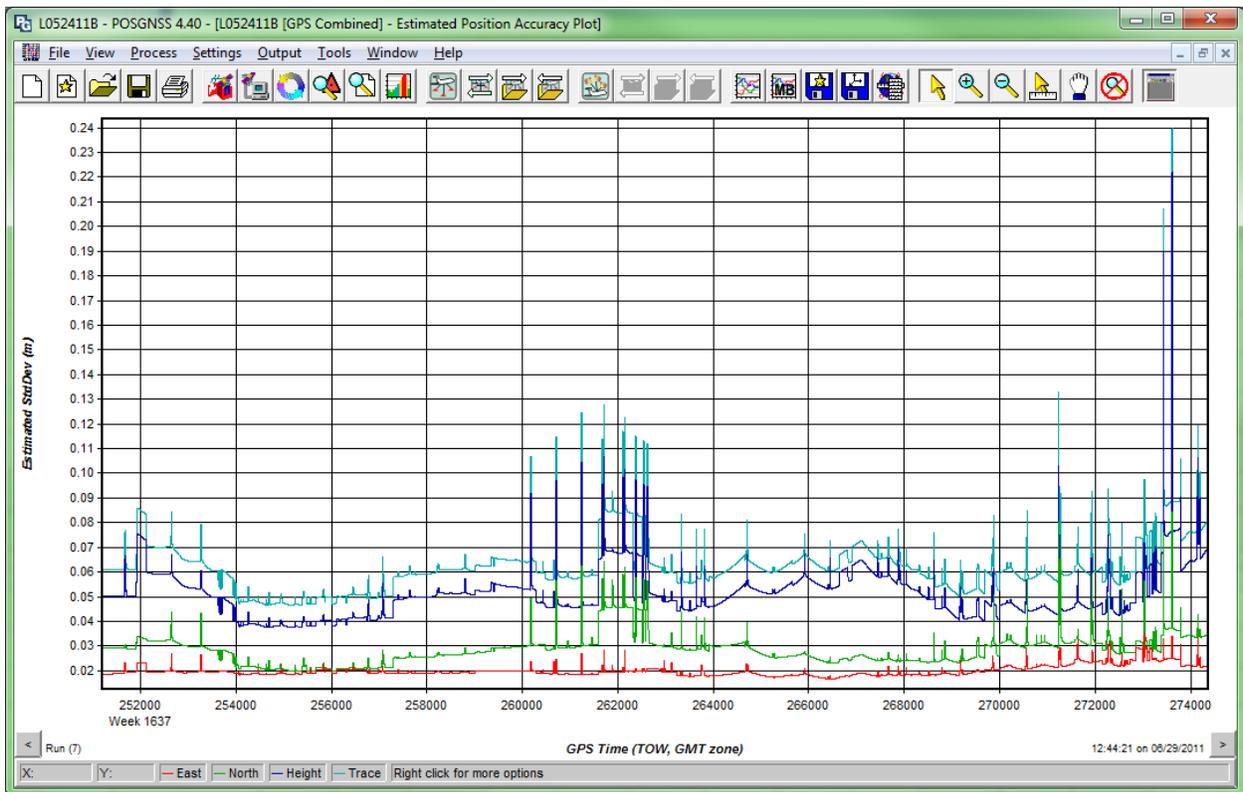
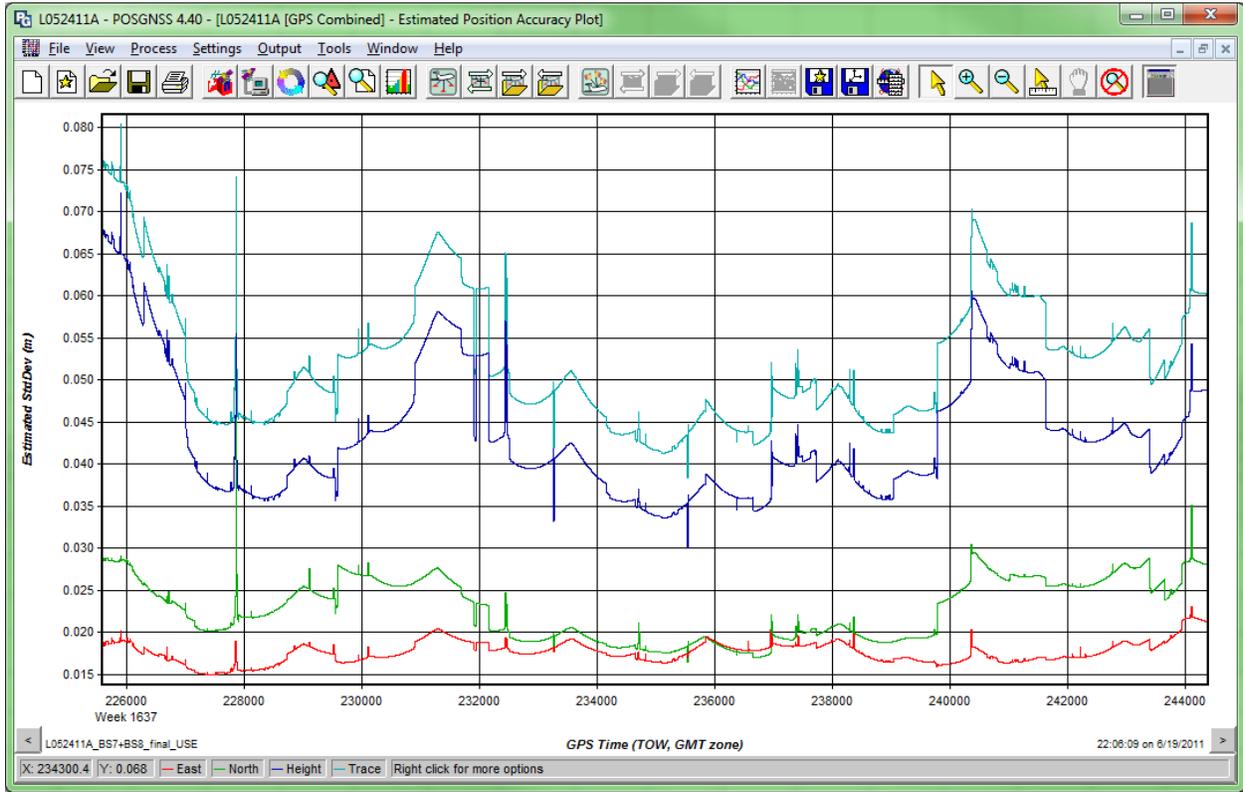


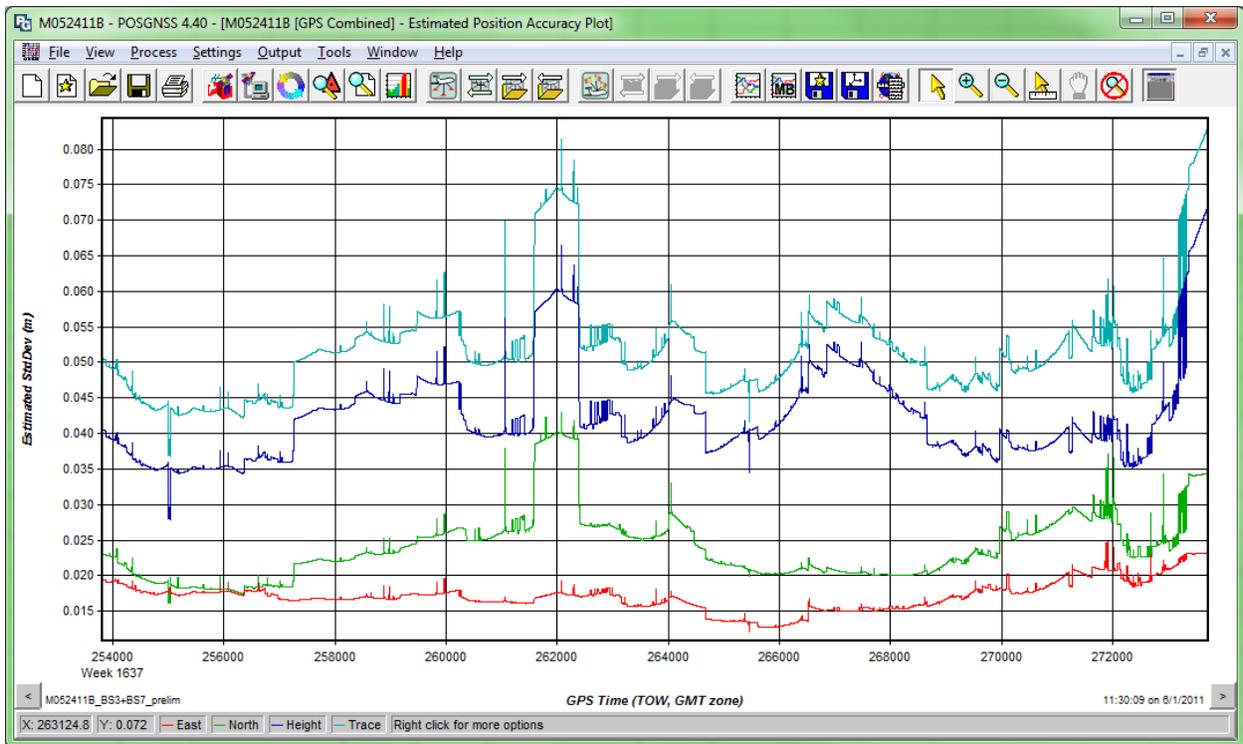
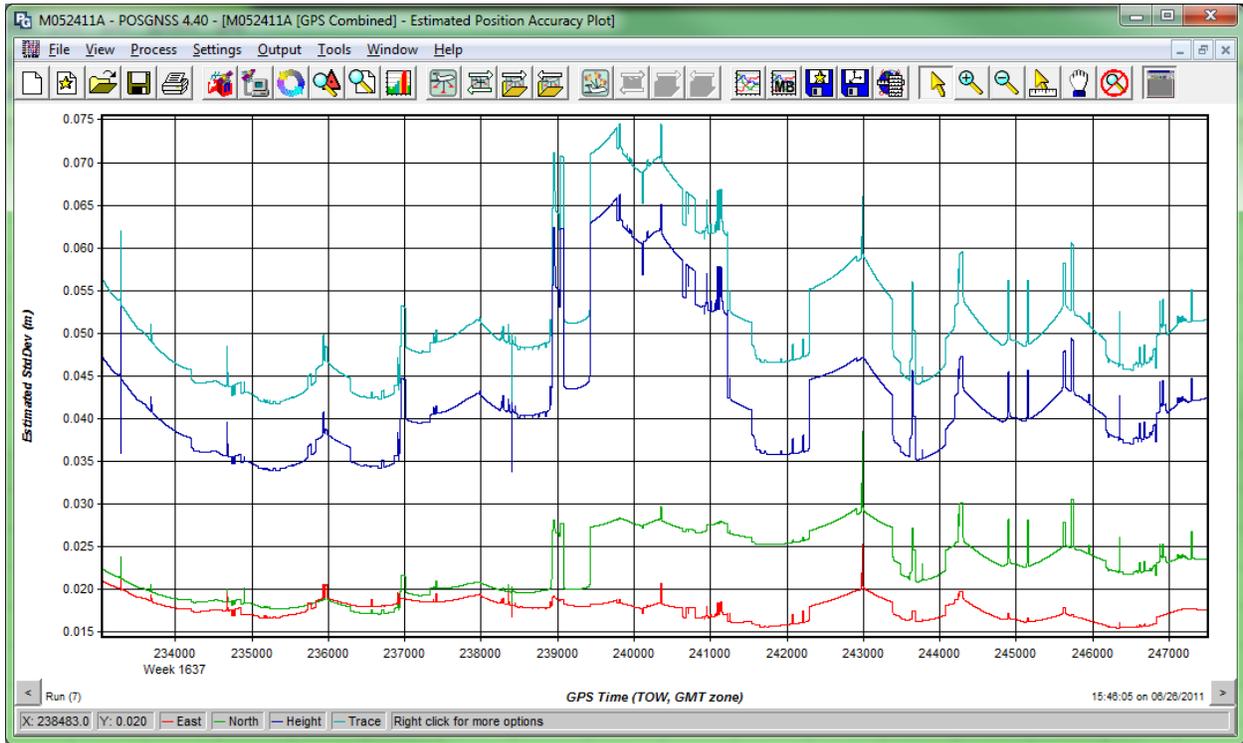


May 23 2011 Plot

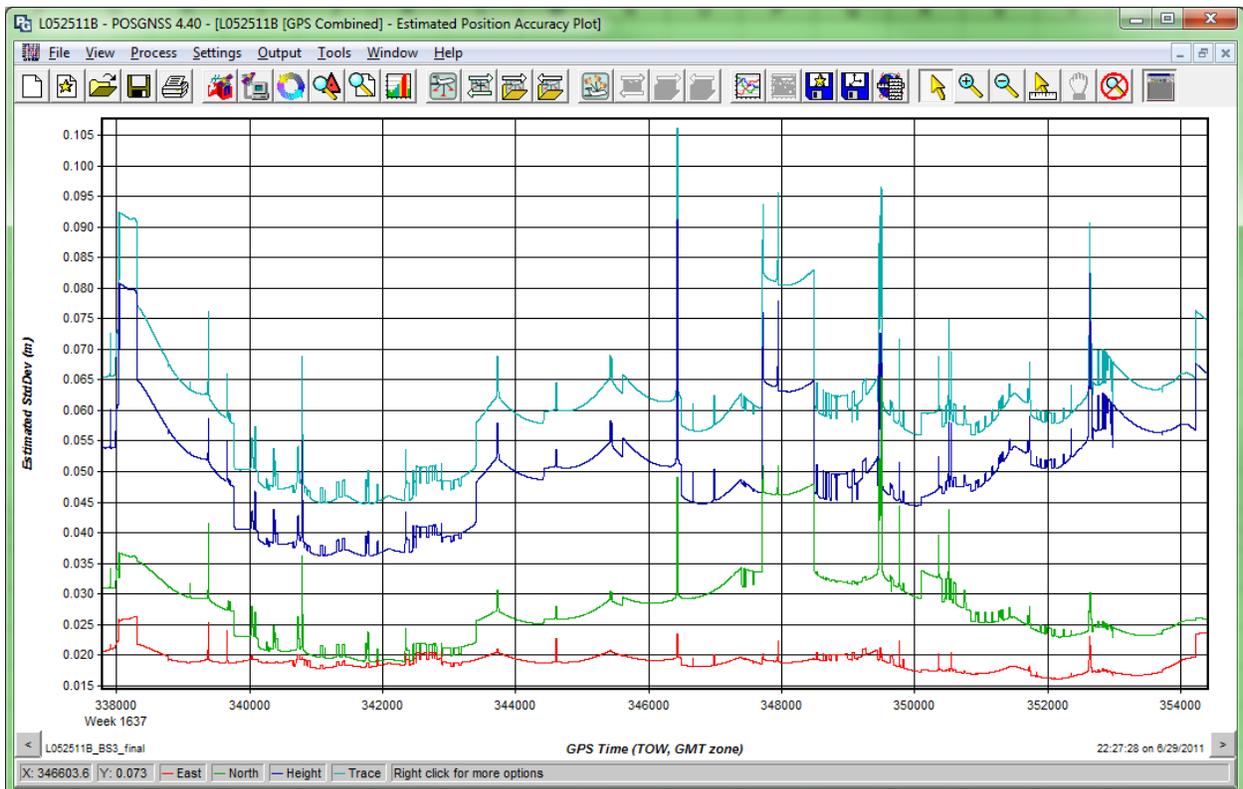
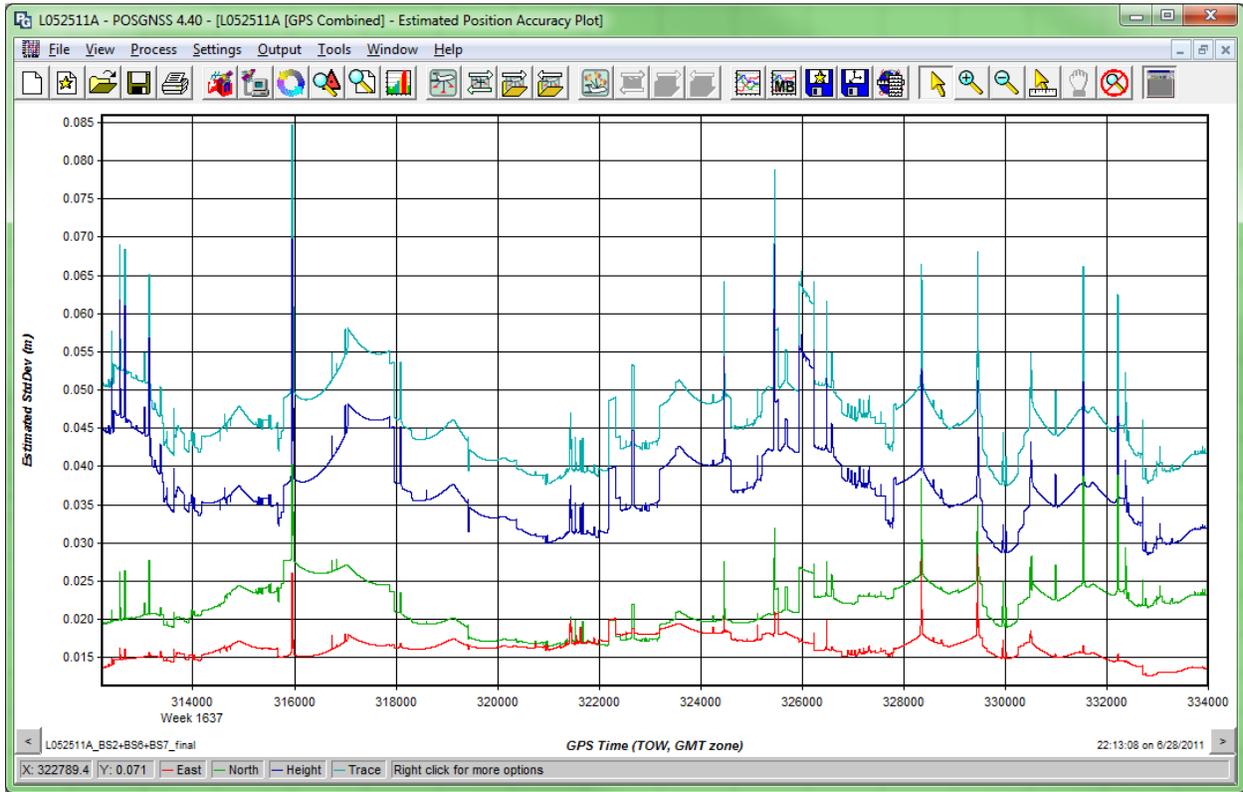


May 24 2011 Plots

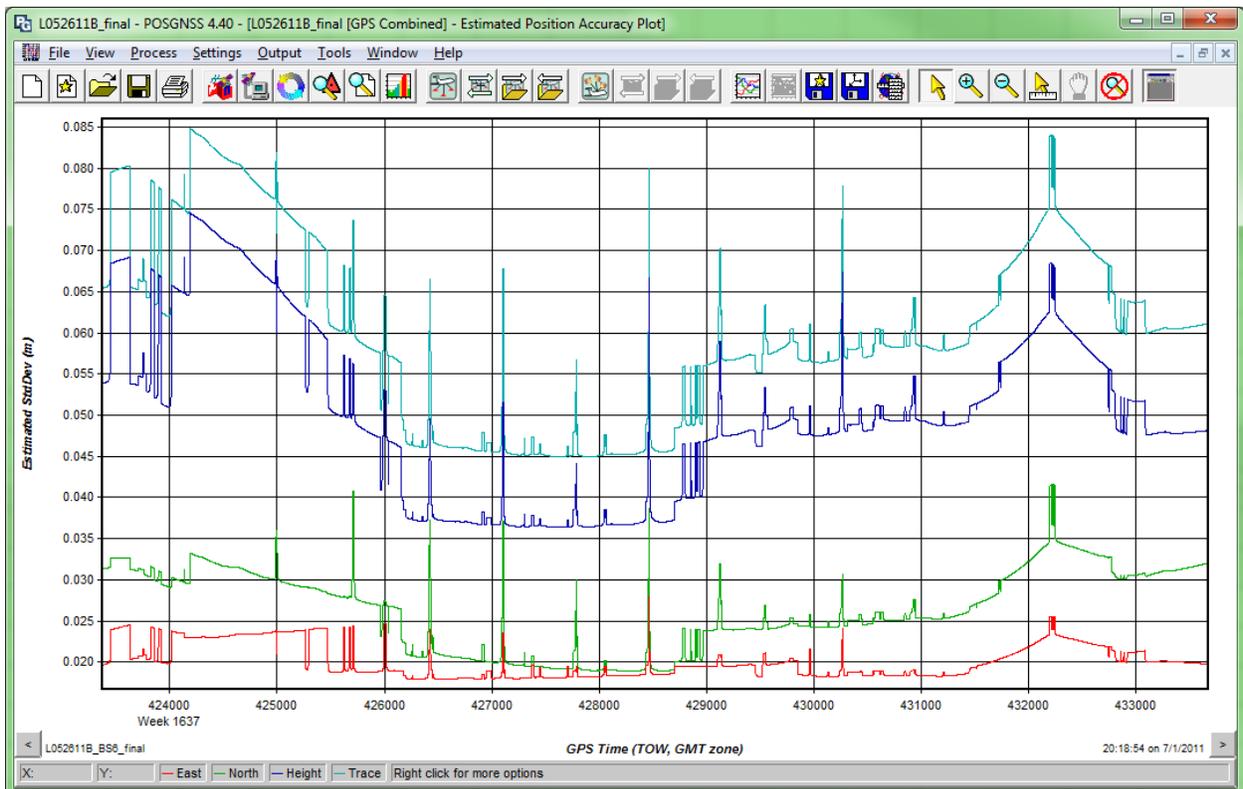
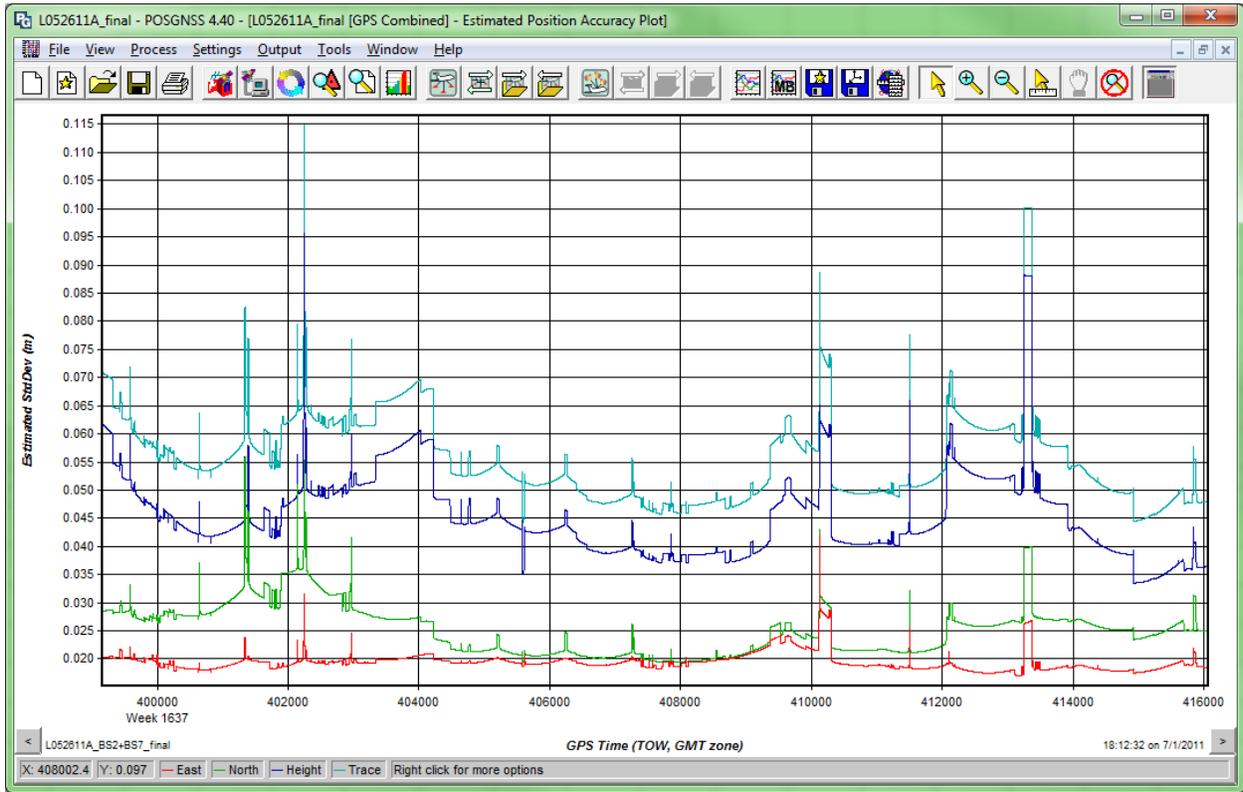




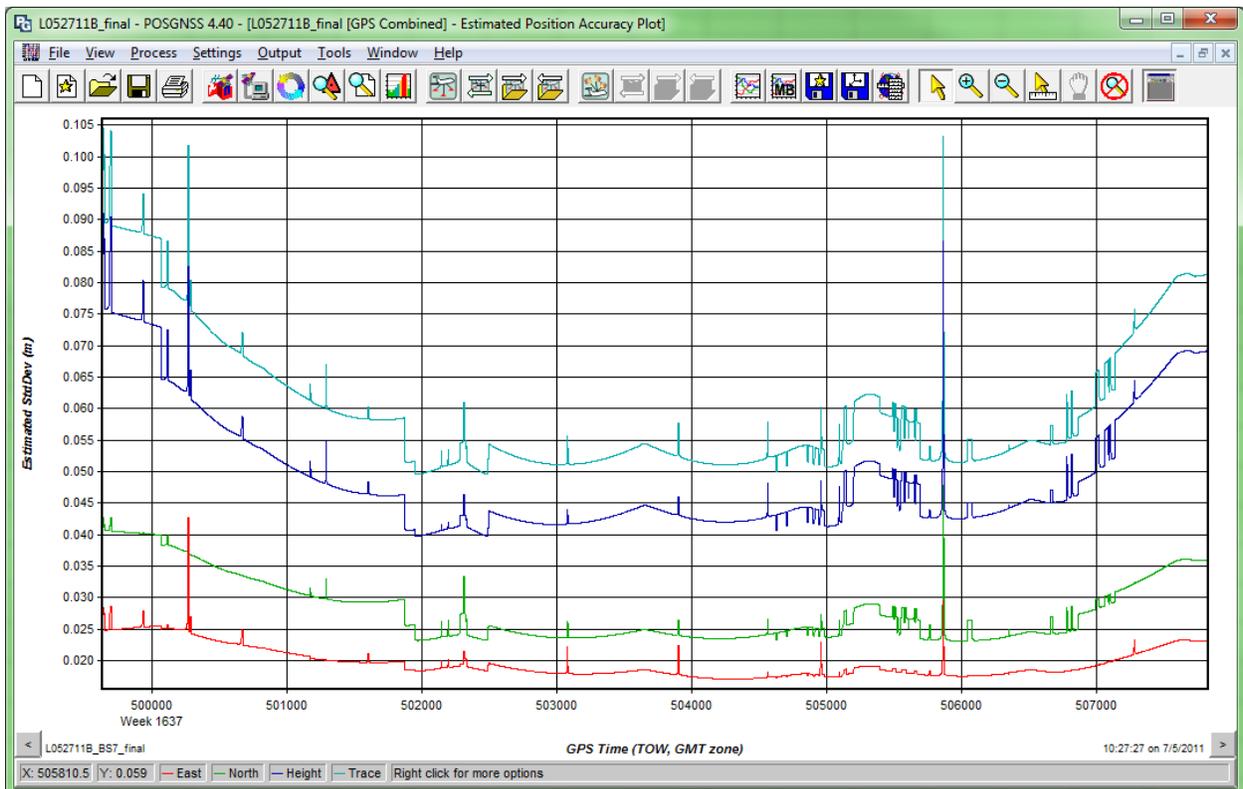
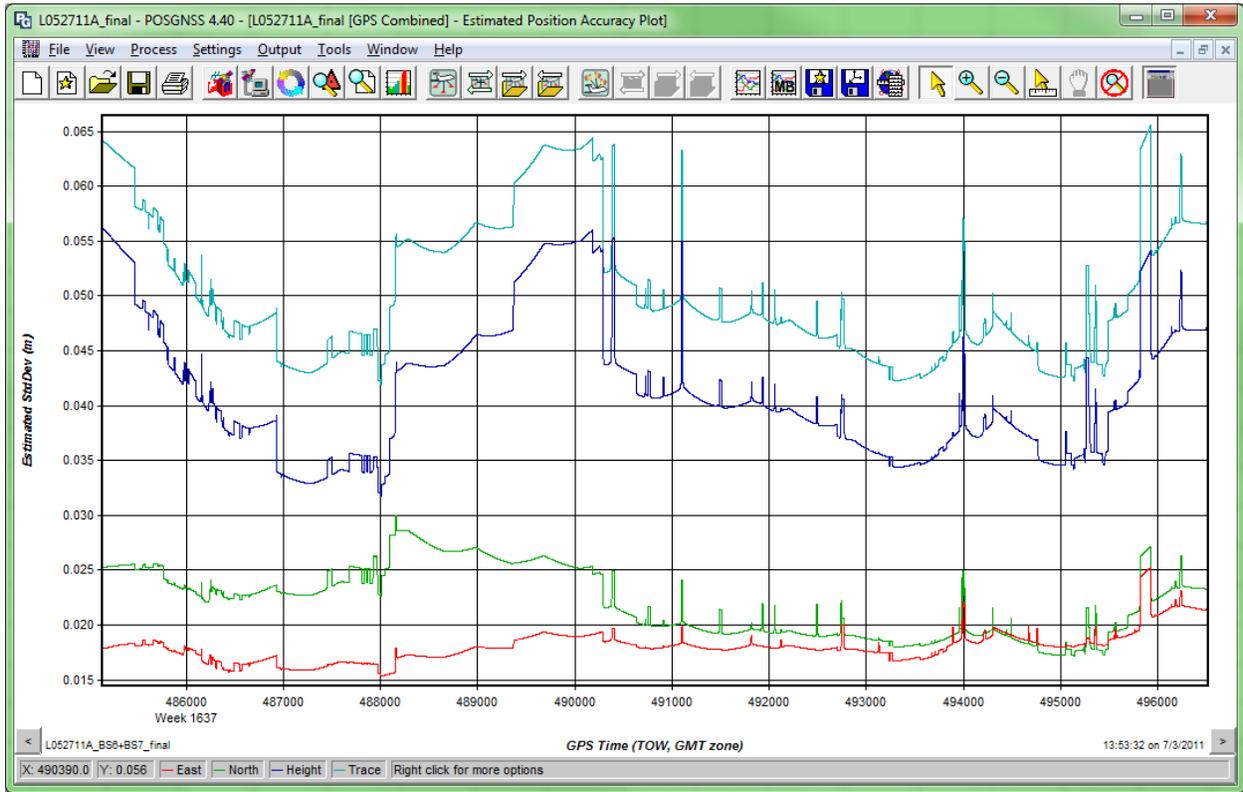
May 25 2011 Plots

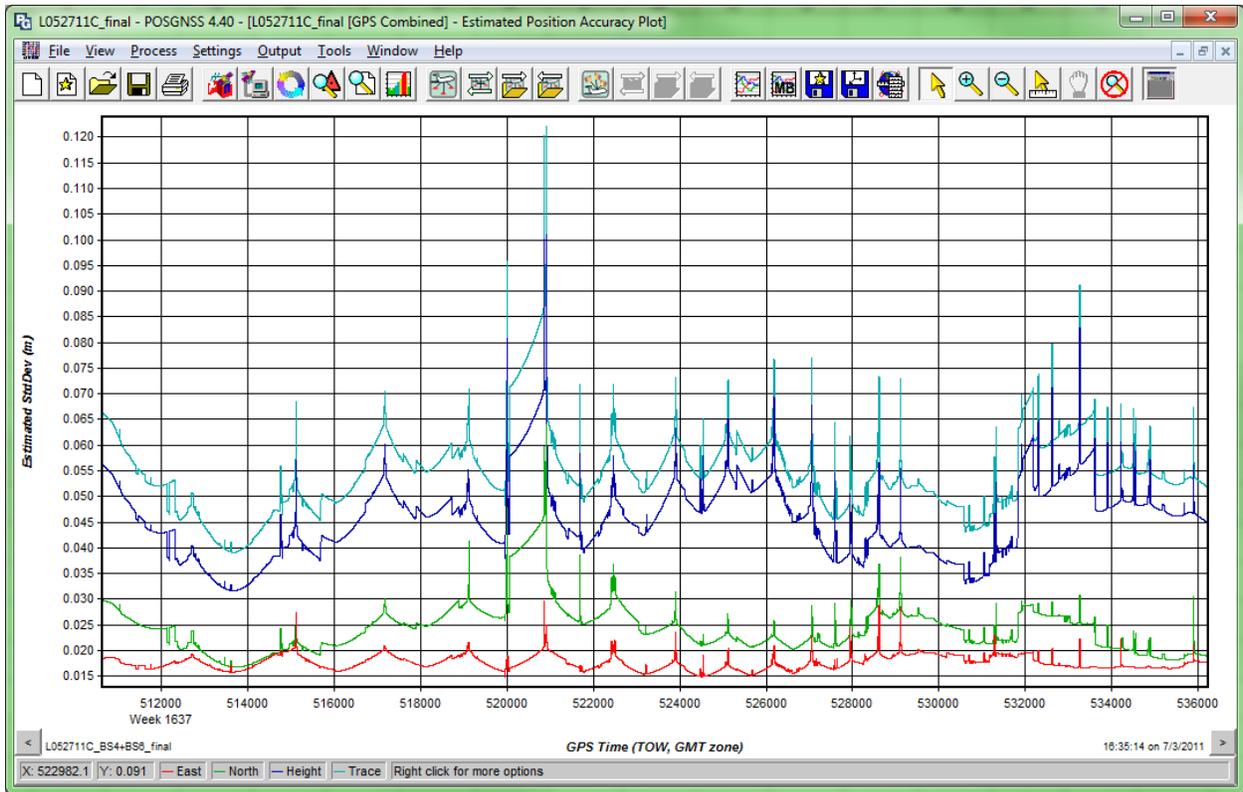


May 26 2011 Plots

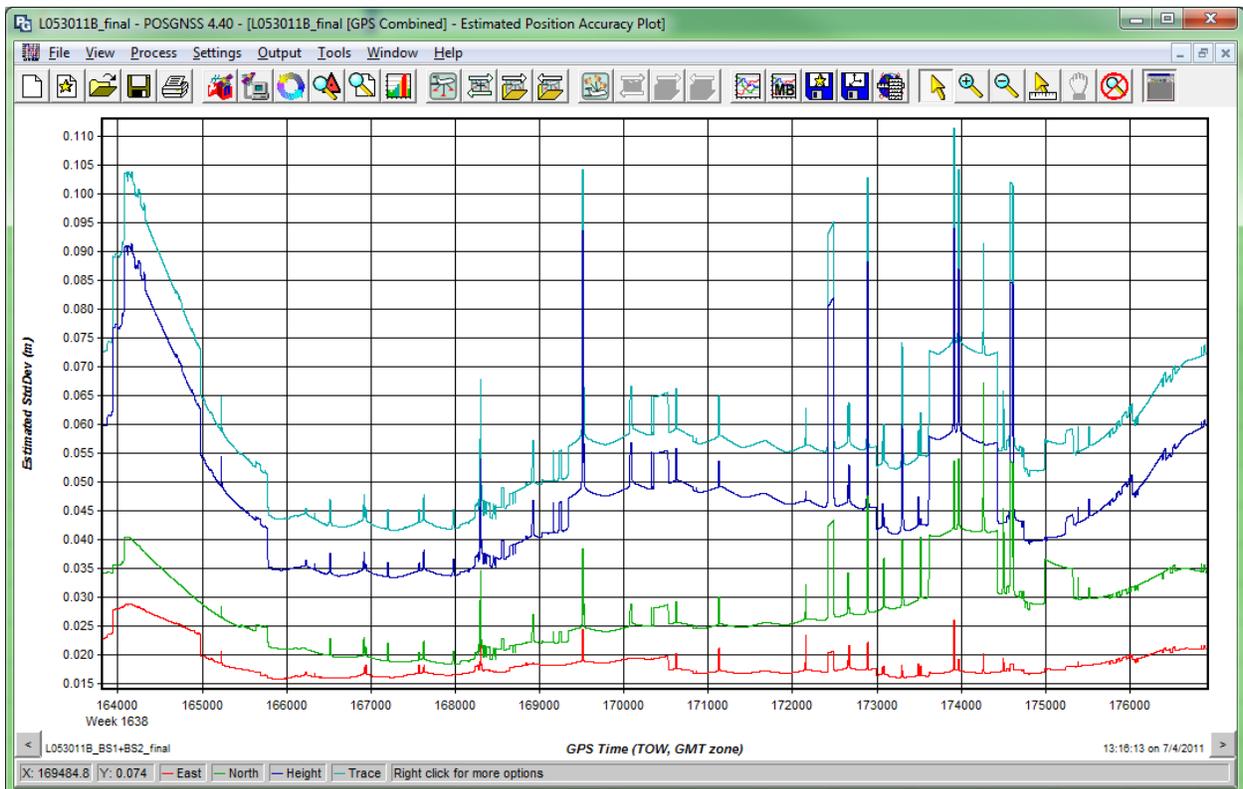
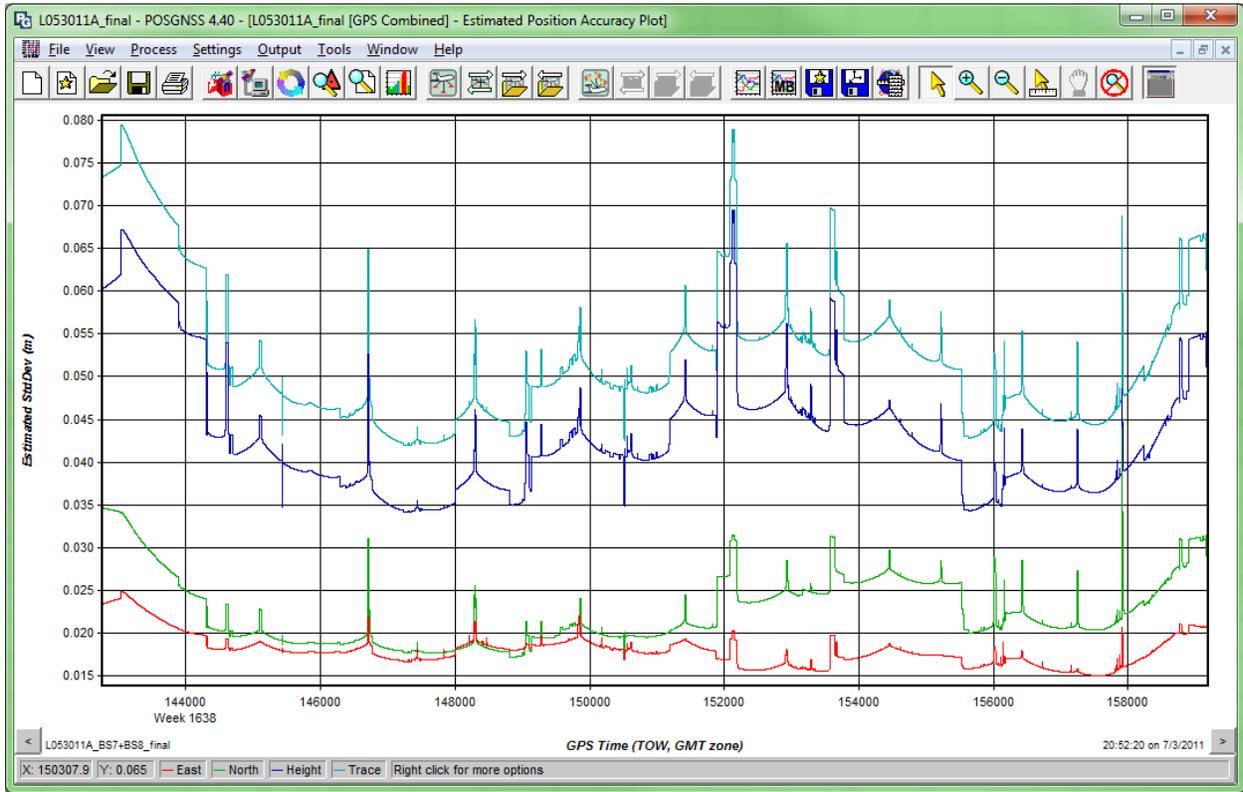


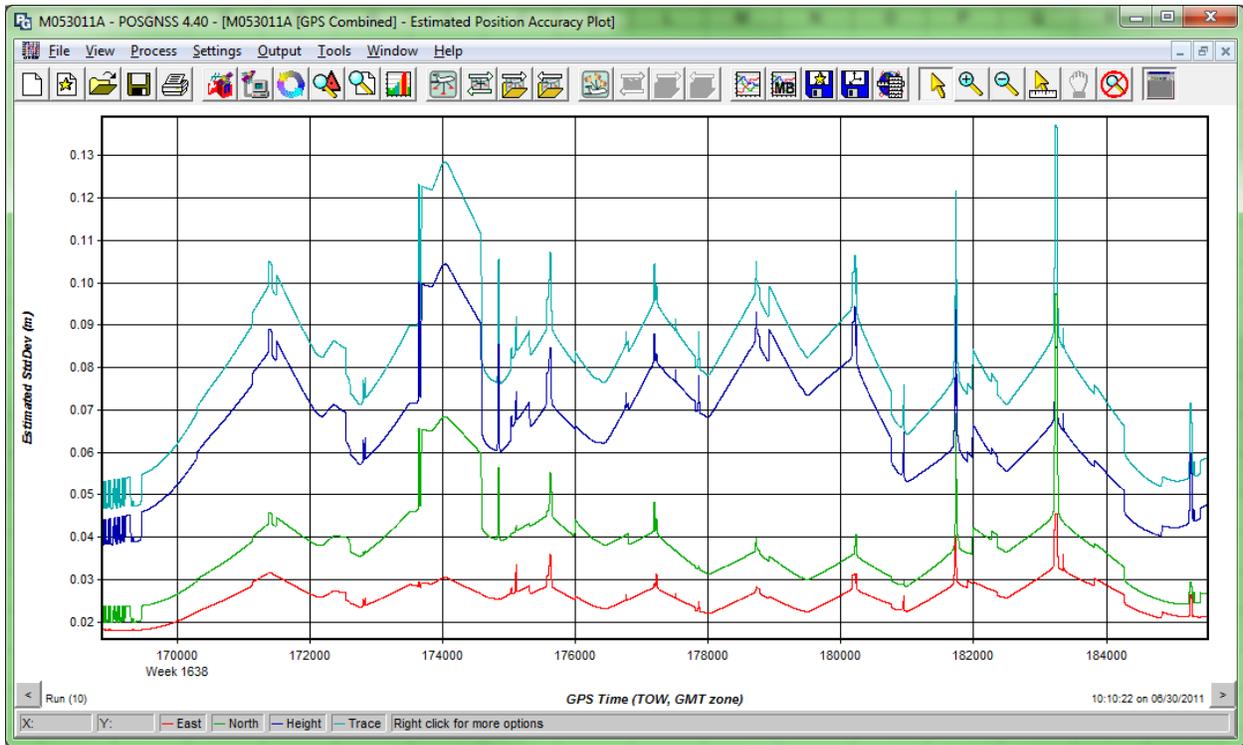
May 27 2011 Plots



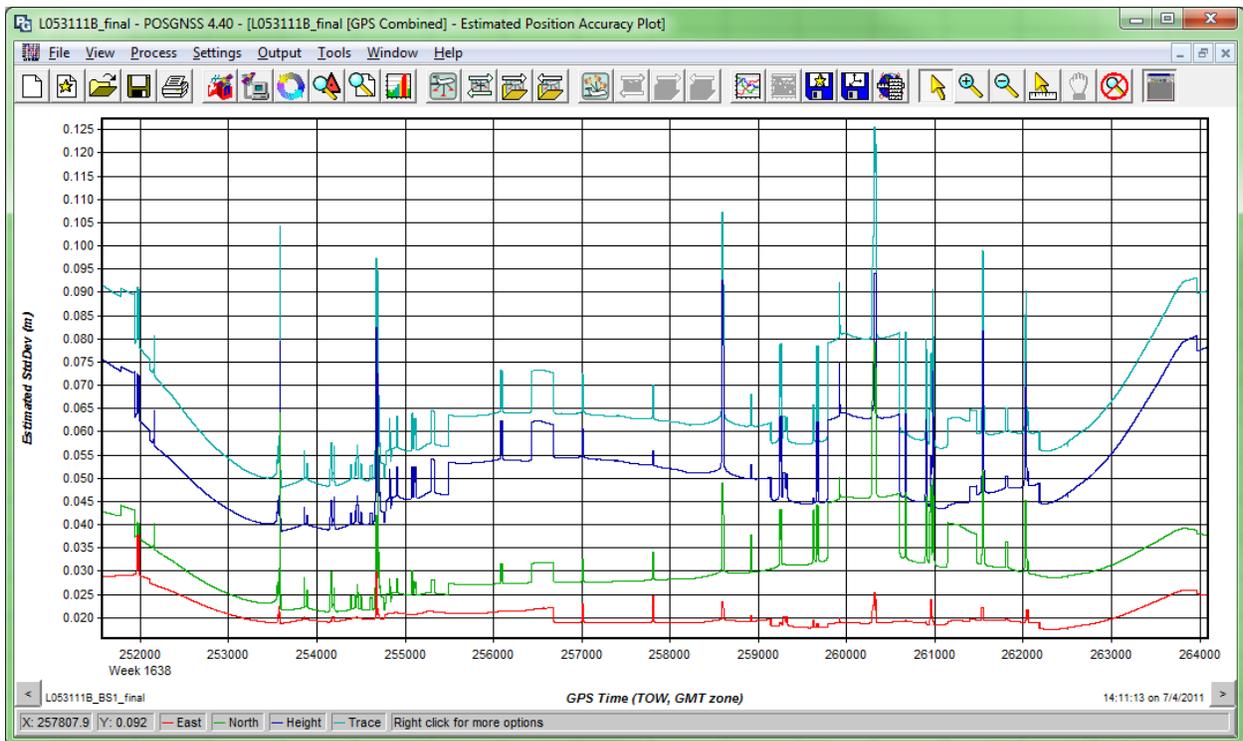
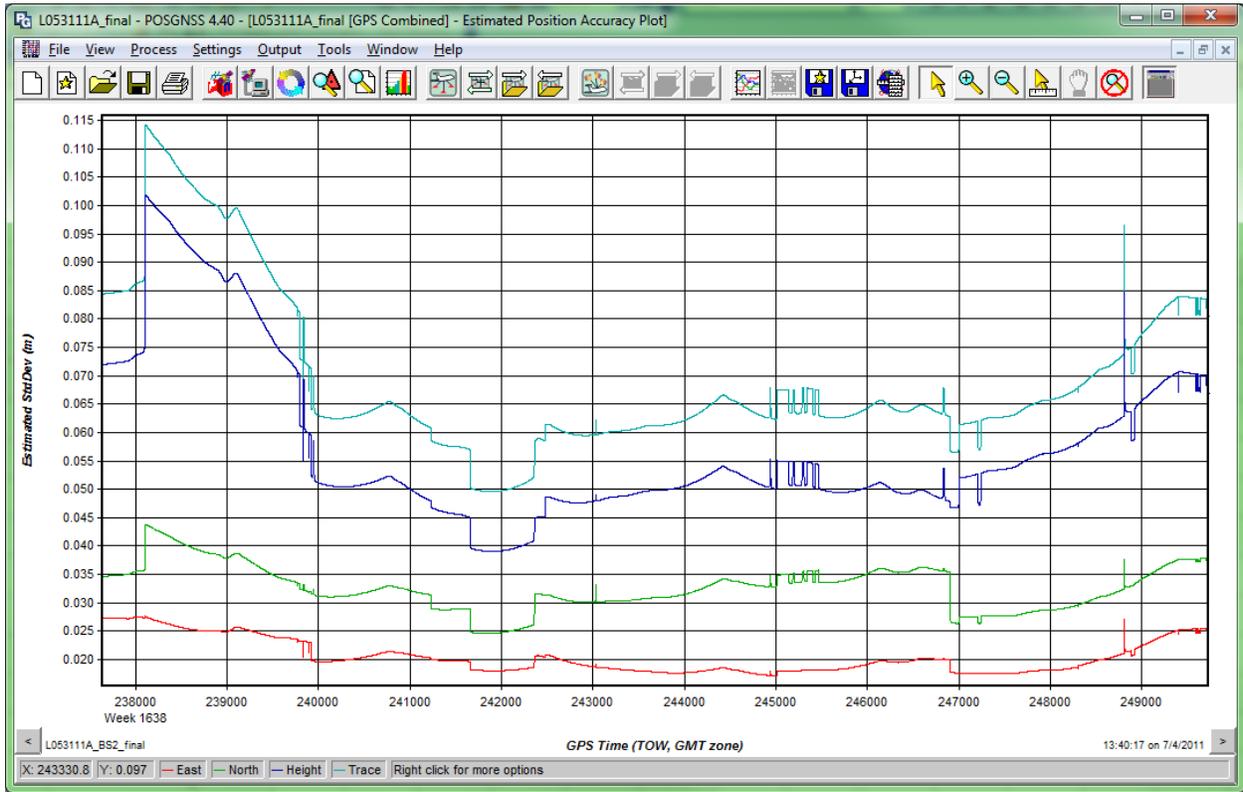


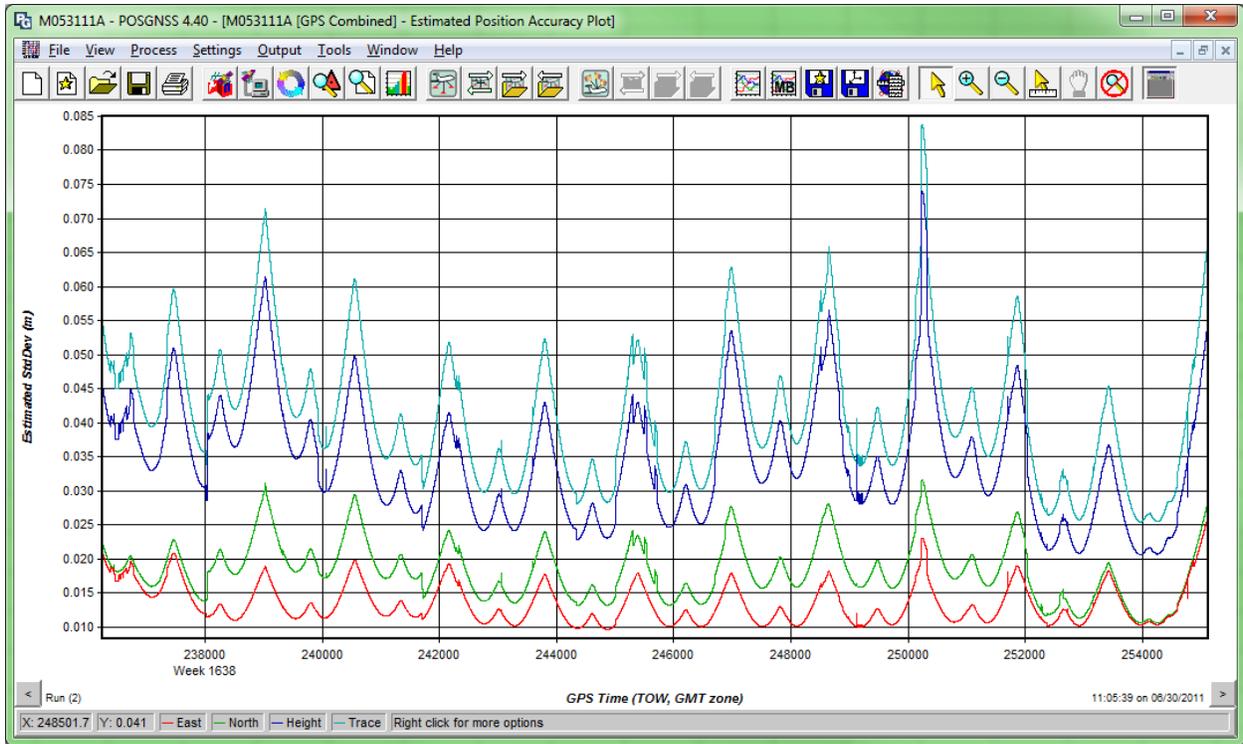
May 30 2011 Plots



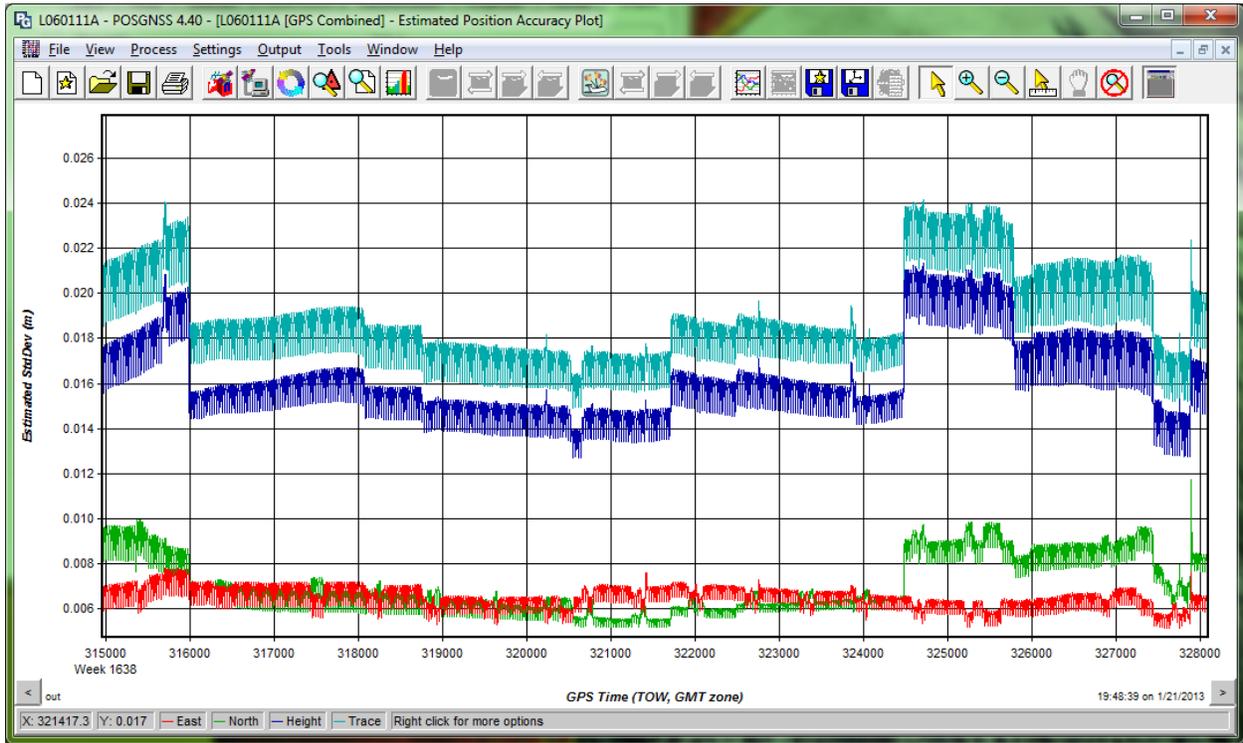


May 31 2011 Plot

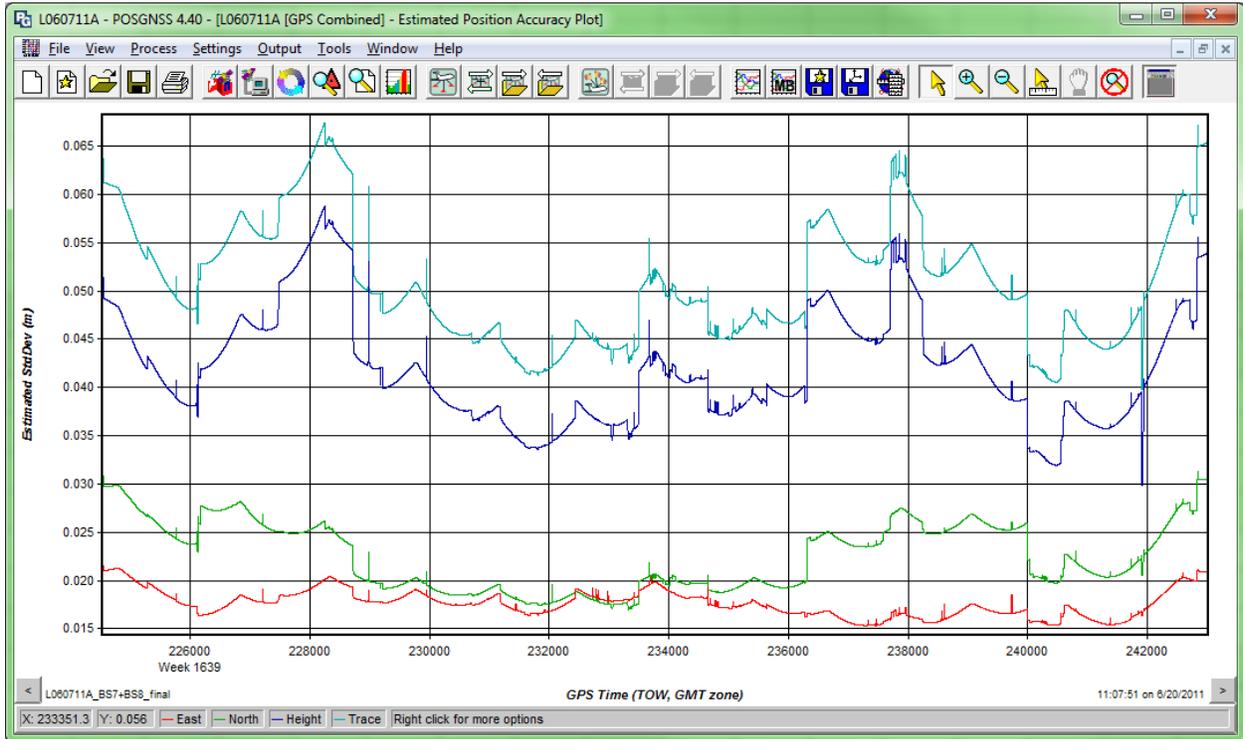




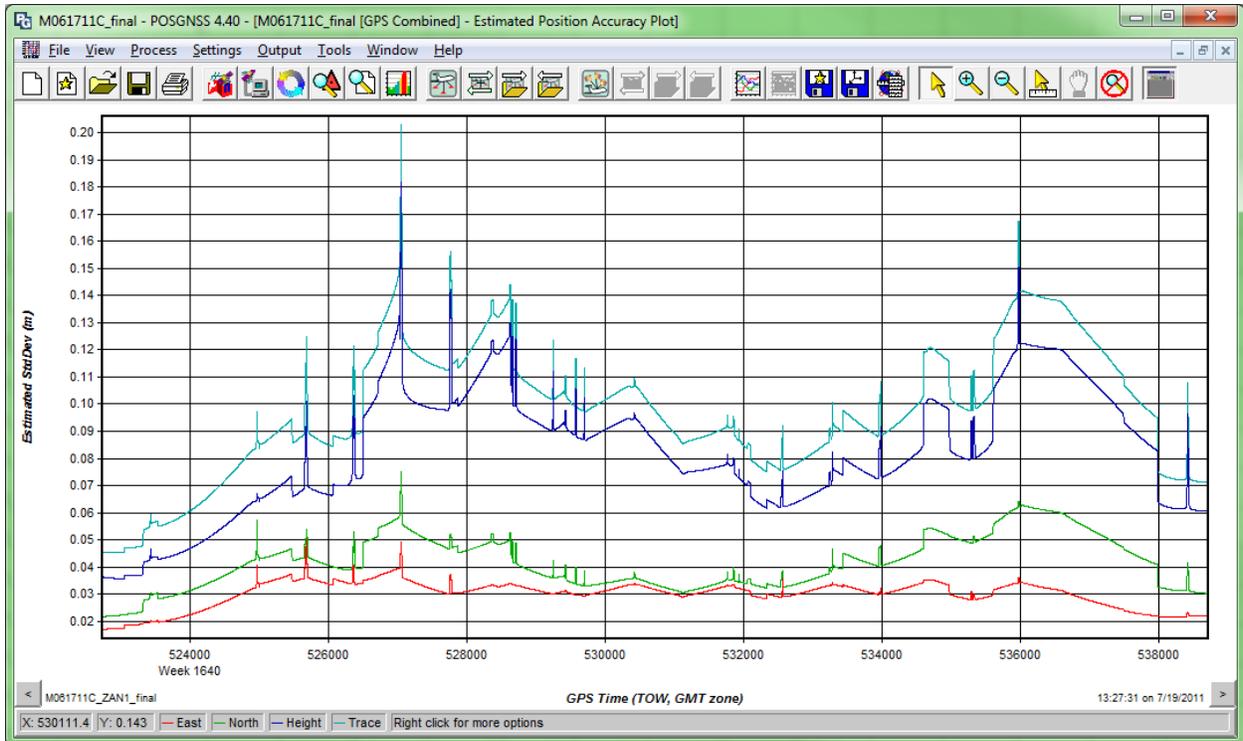
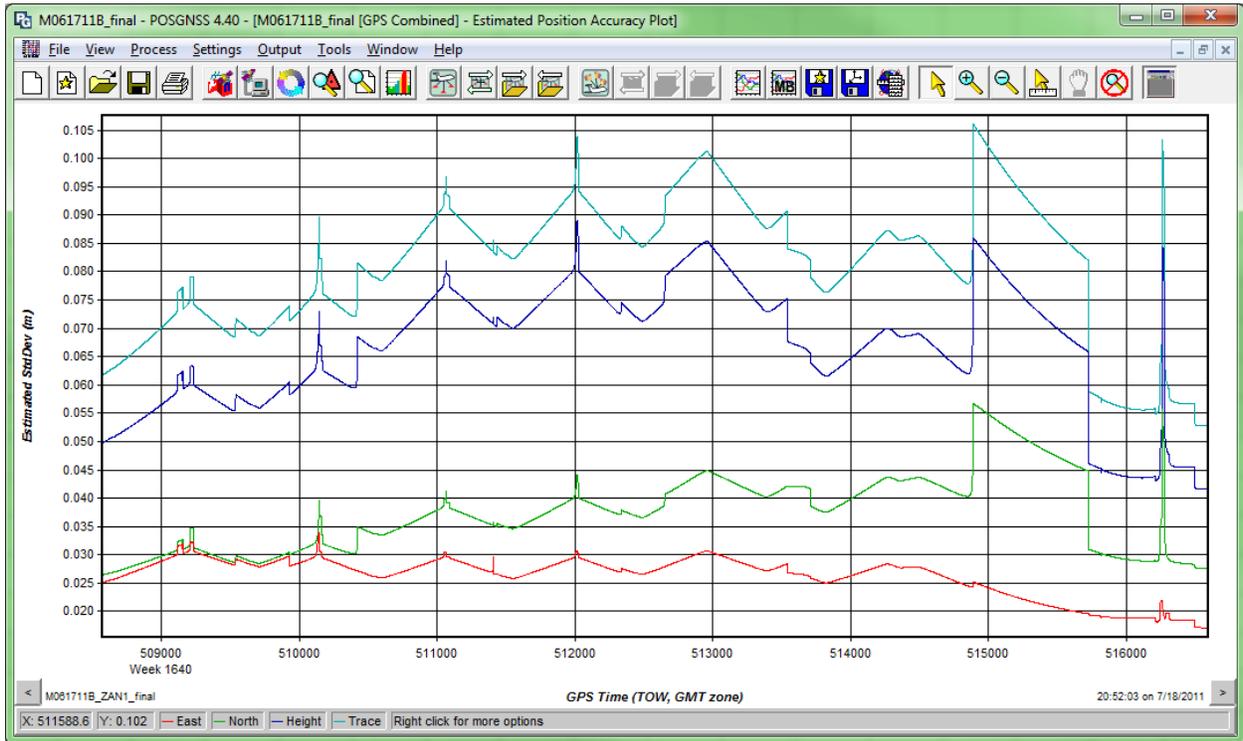
June 1 2011 Plot



June 7 2011 Plot



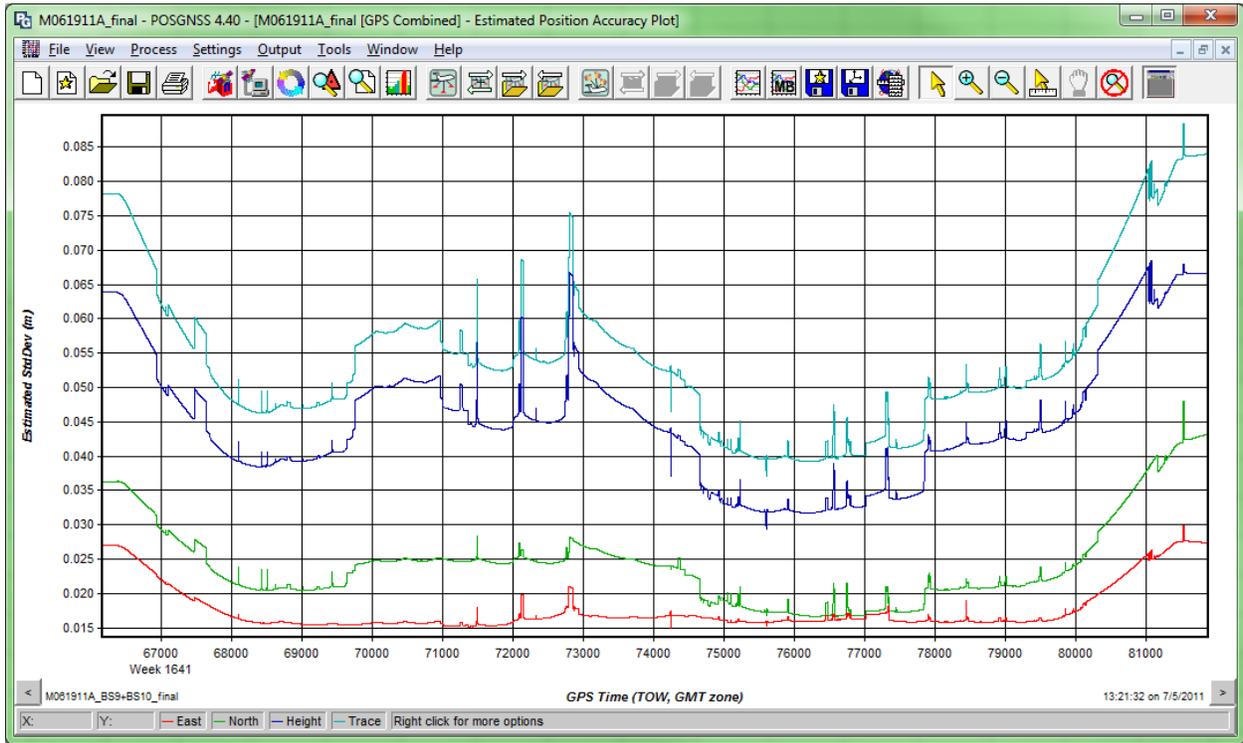
June 17 2011 Plots



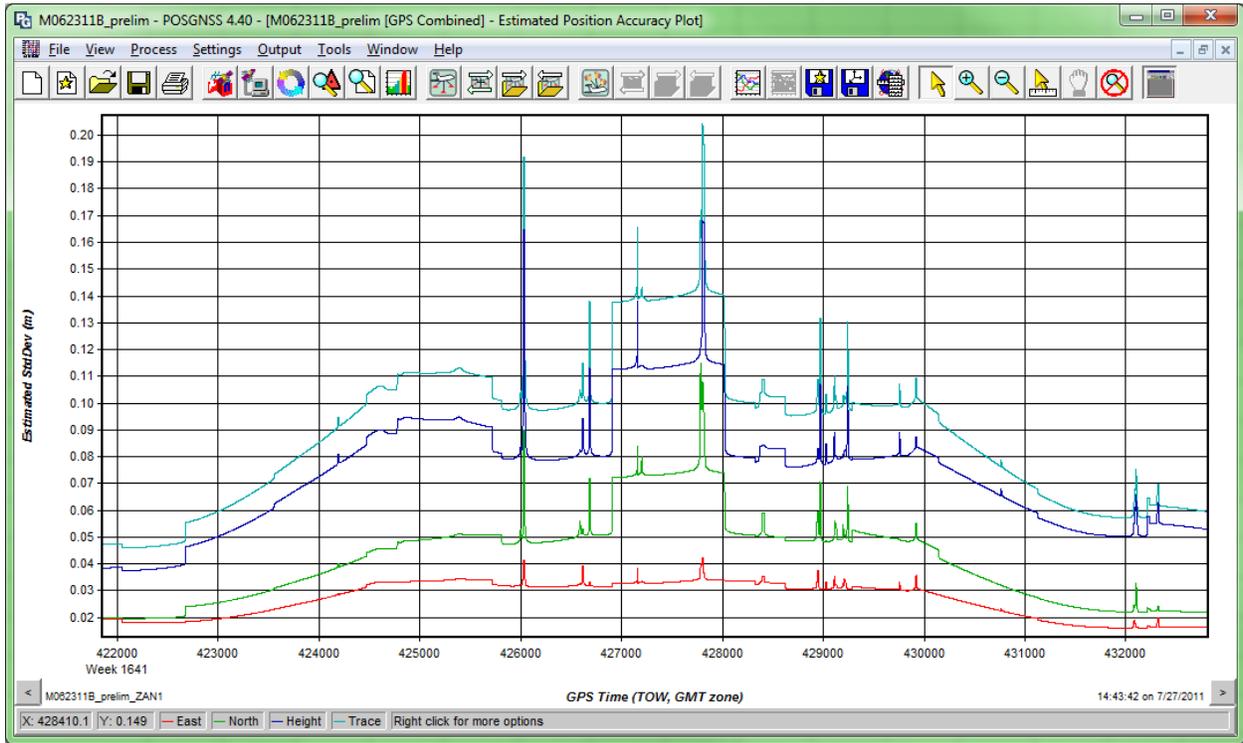
June 18 2011 Plot



June 19 2011 Plot

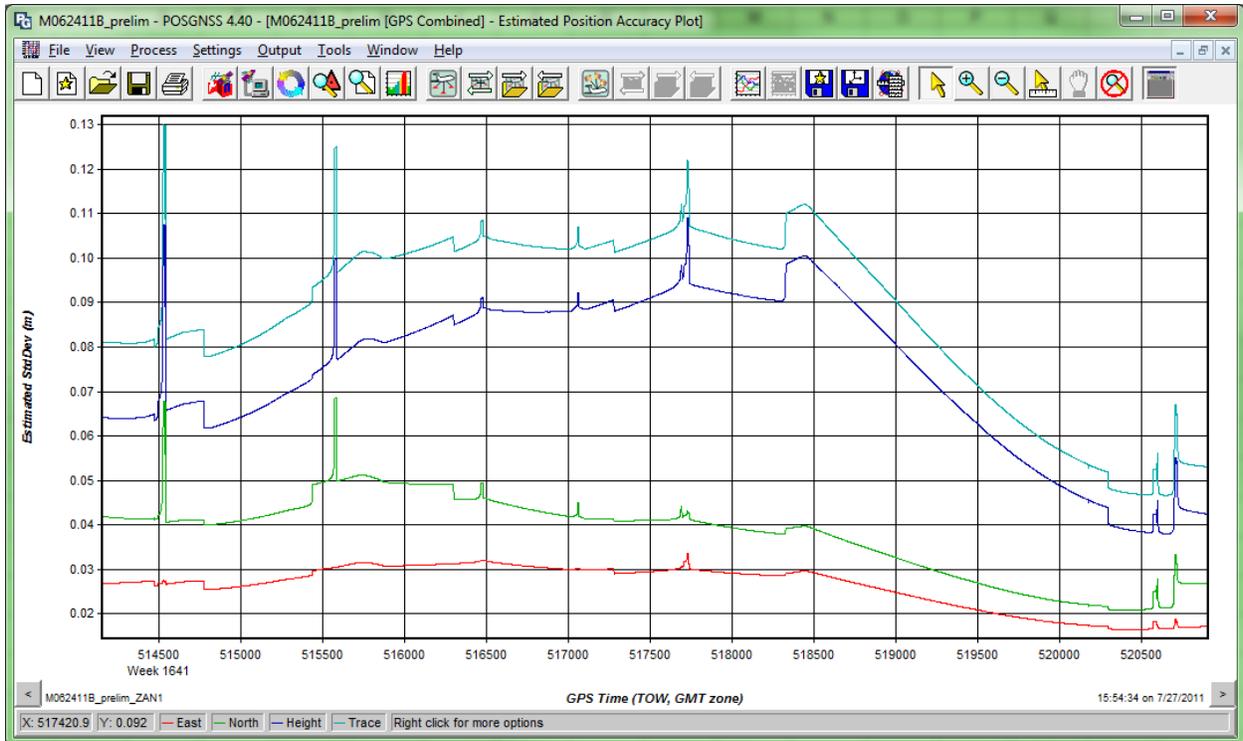
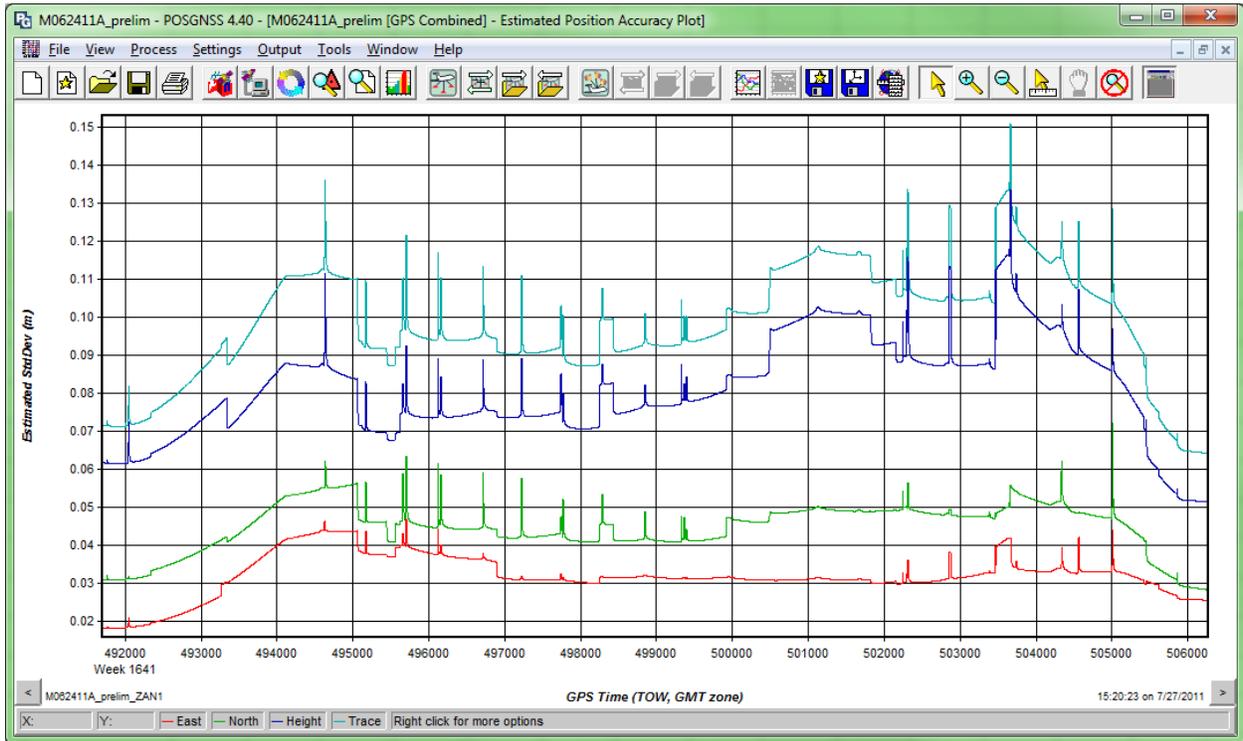


June 23 2011 Plot

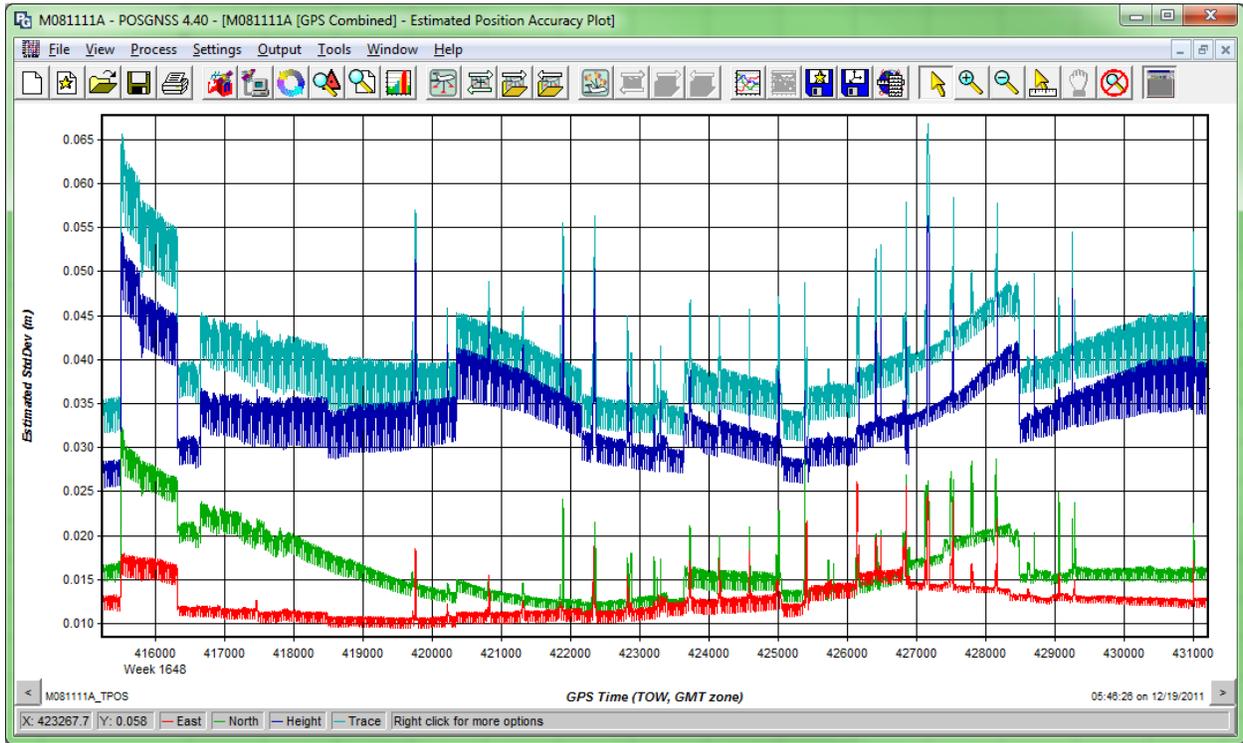


(quality spikes are while plane was in turns; not while LiDAR data was being collected)

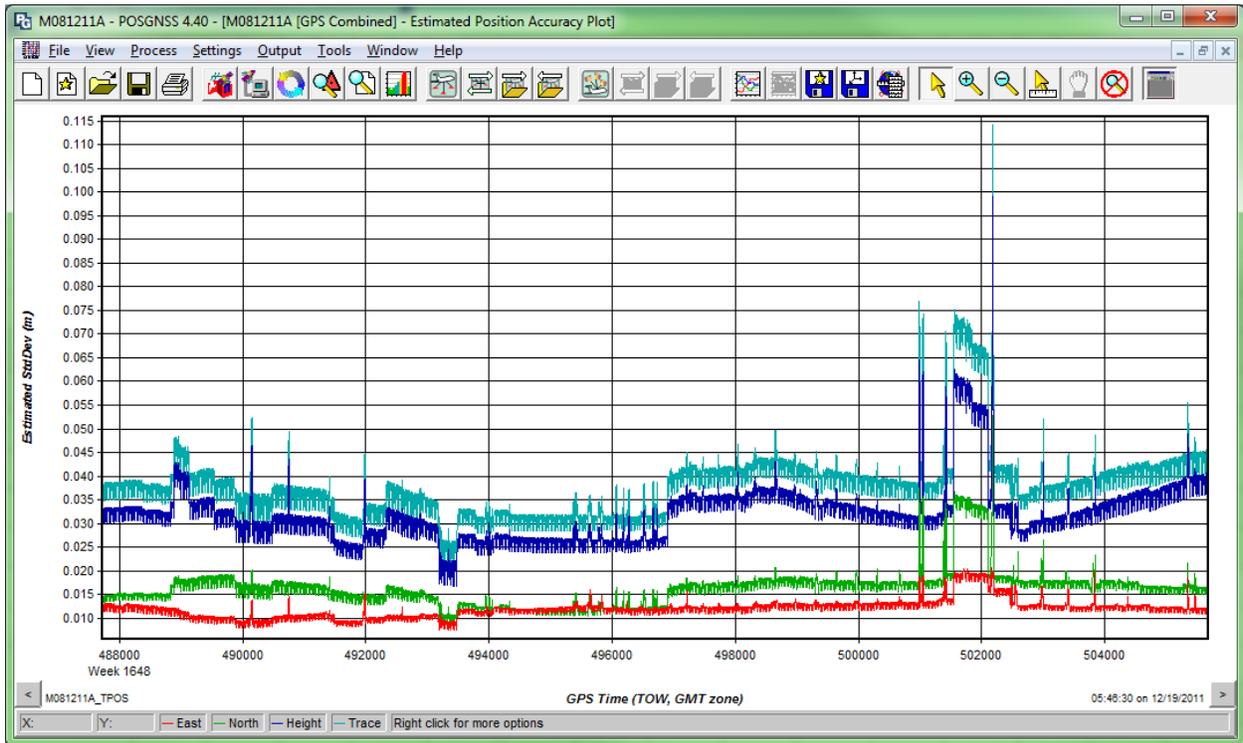
June 24 2011 Plots



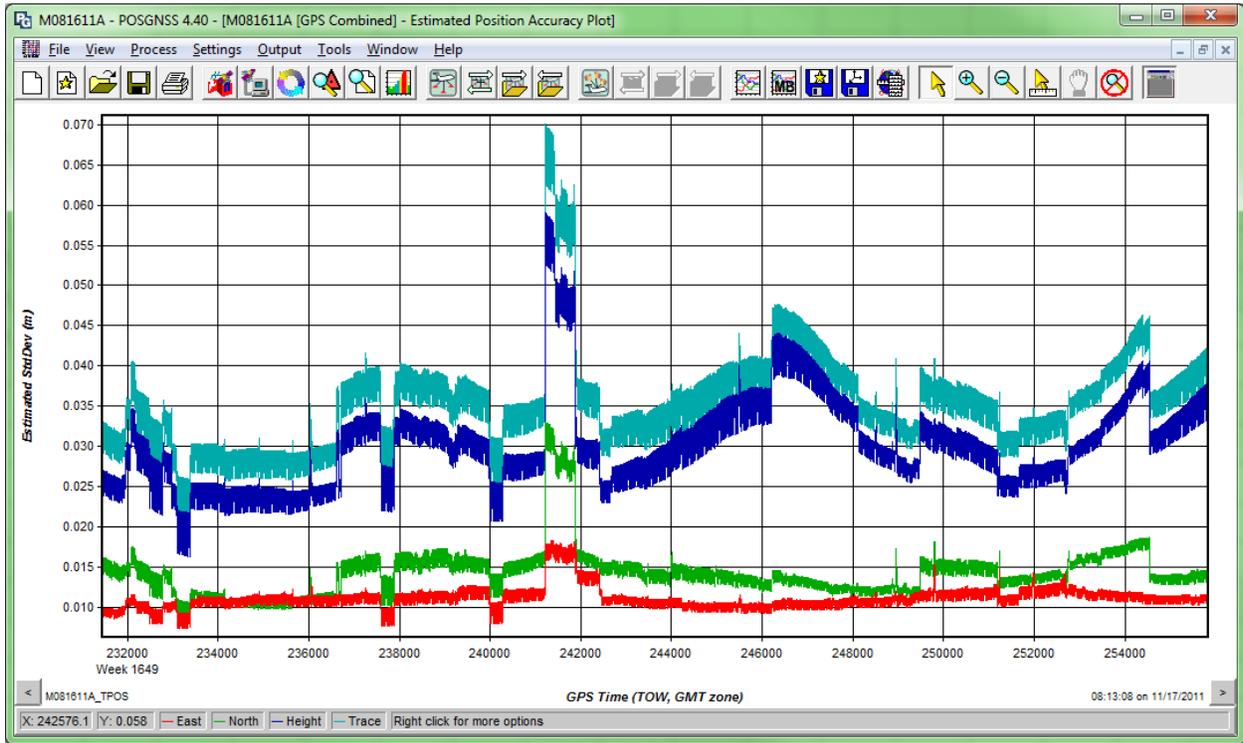
August 11 2011 Plot



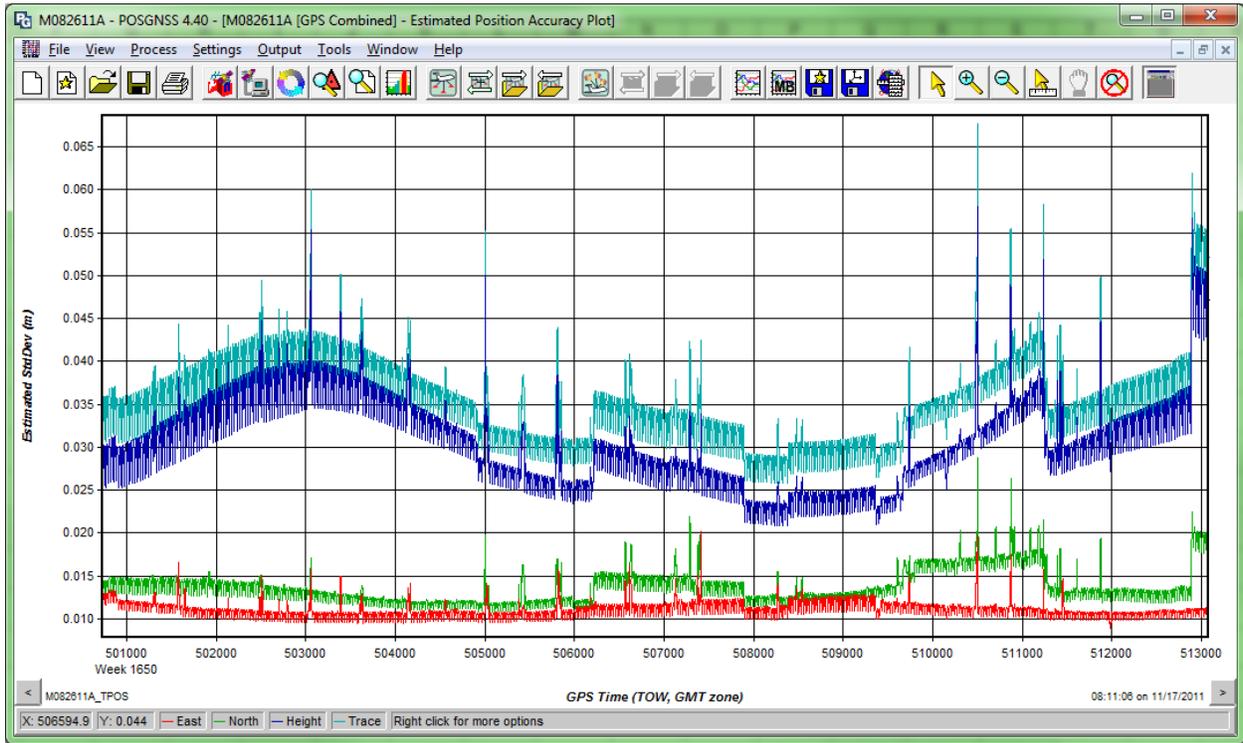
August 12 2011 Plot



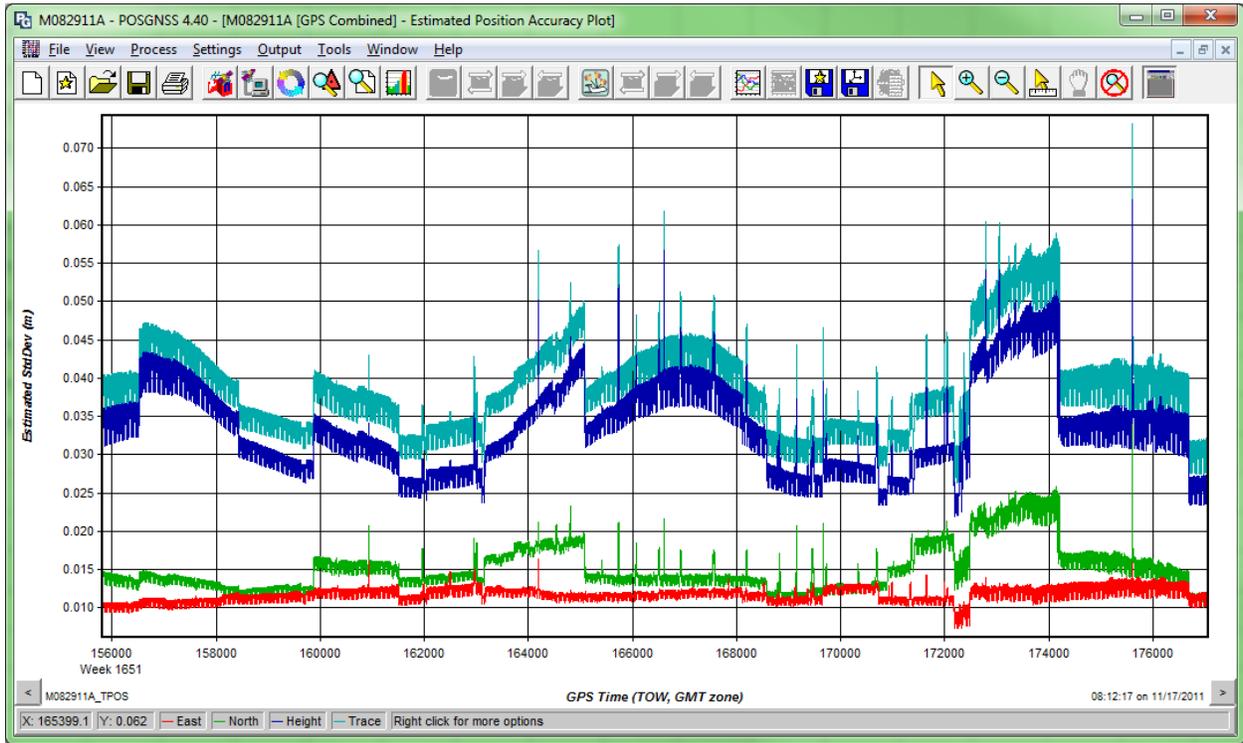
August 16 2011 Plot



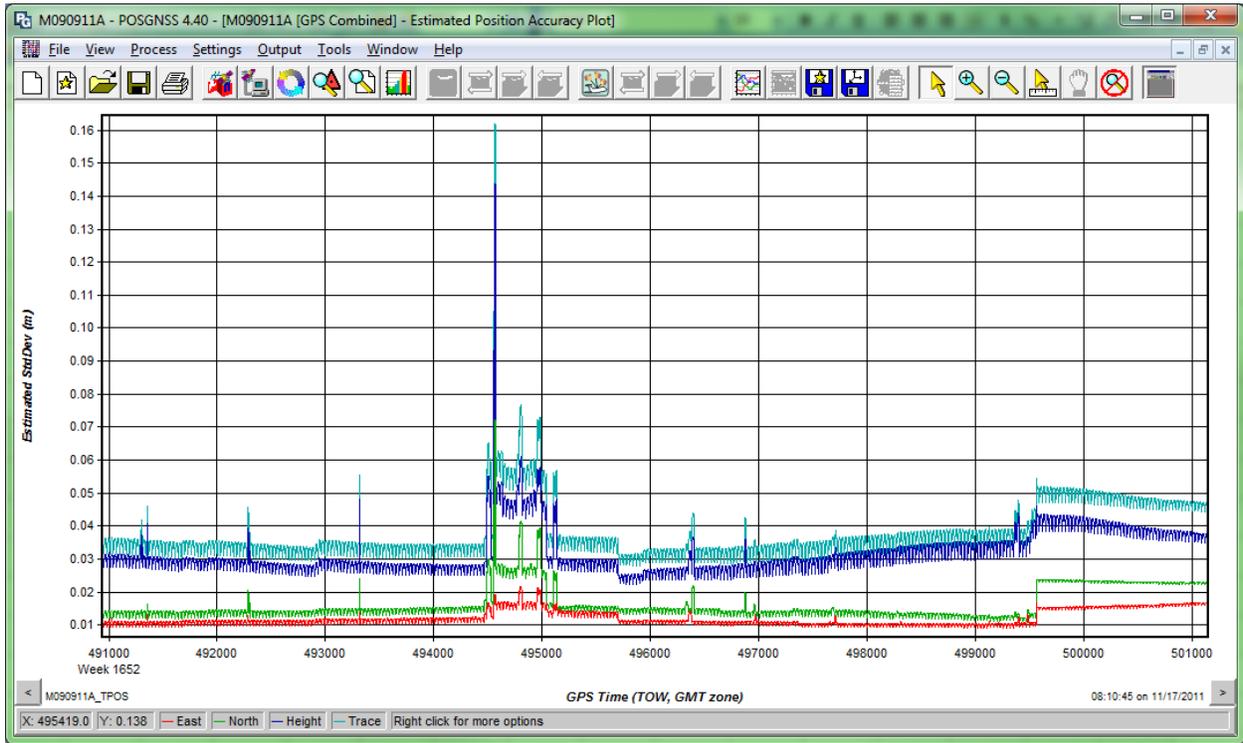
August 26 2011 Plot



August 29 2011 Plot

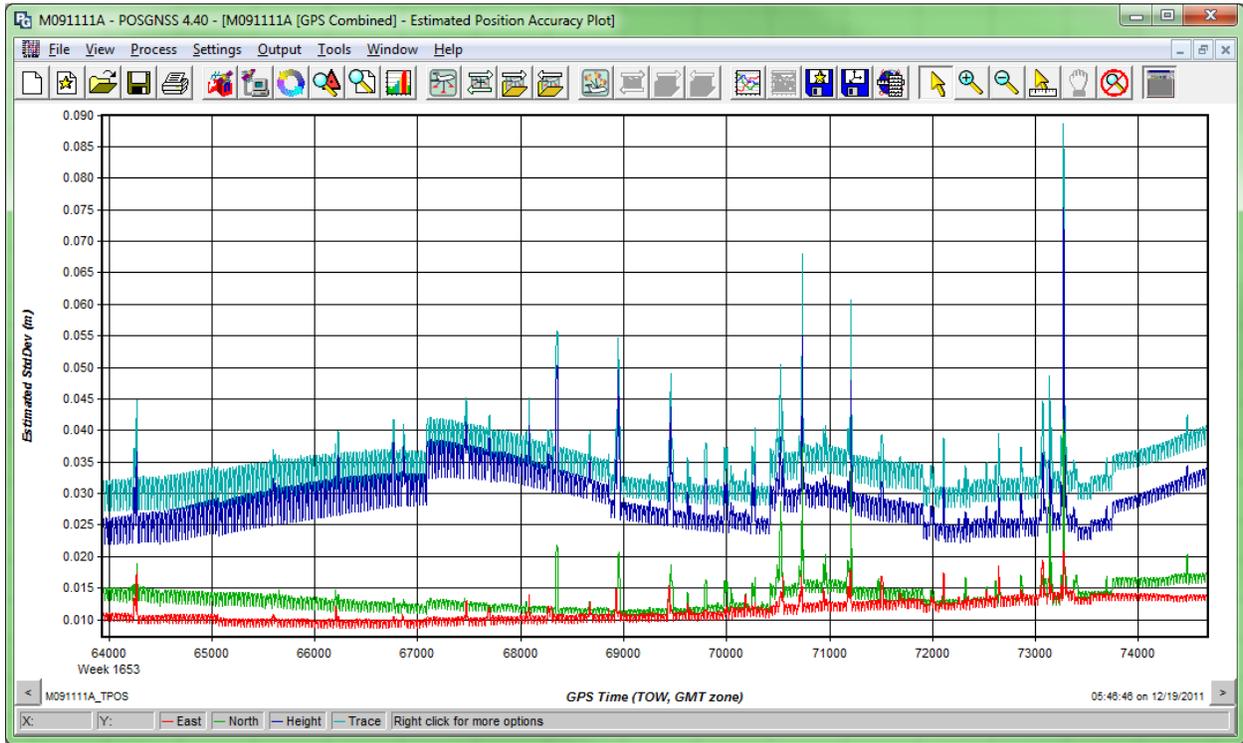


September 9 2011 Plot

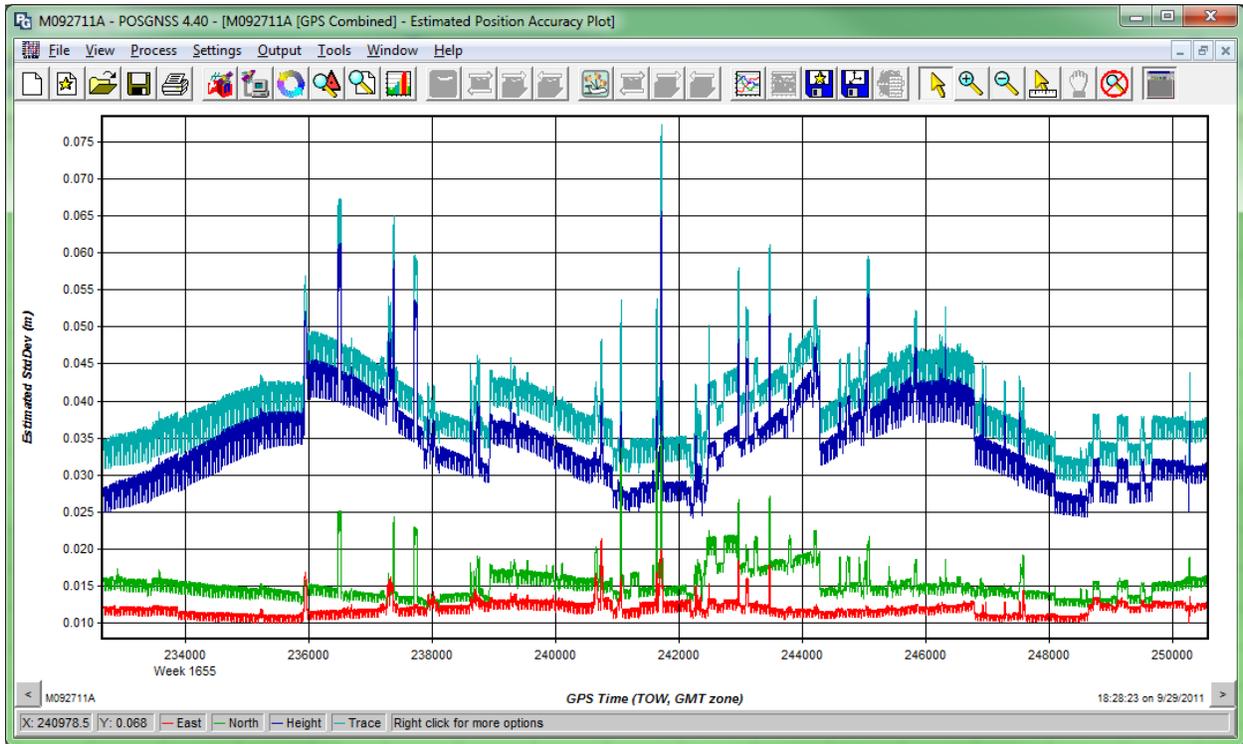


(quality spike is while plane was in a turn; not while LiDAR data was being collected)

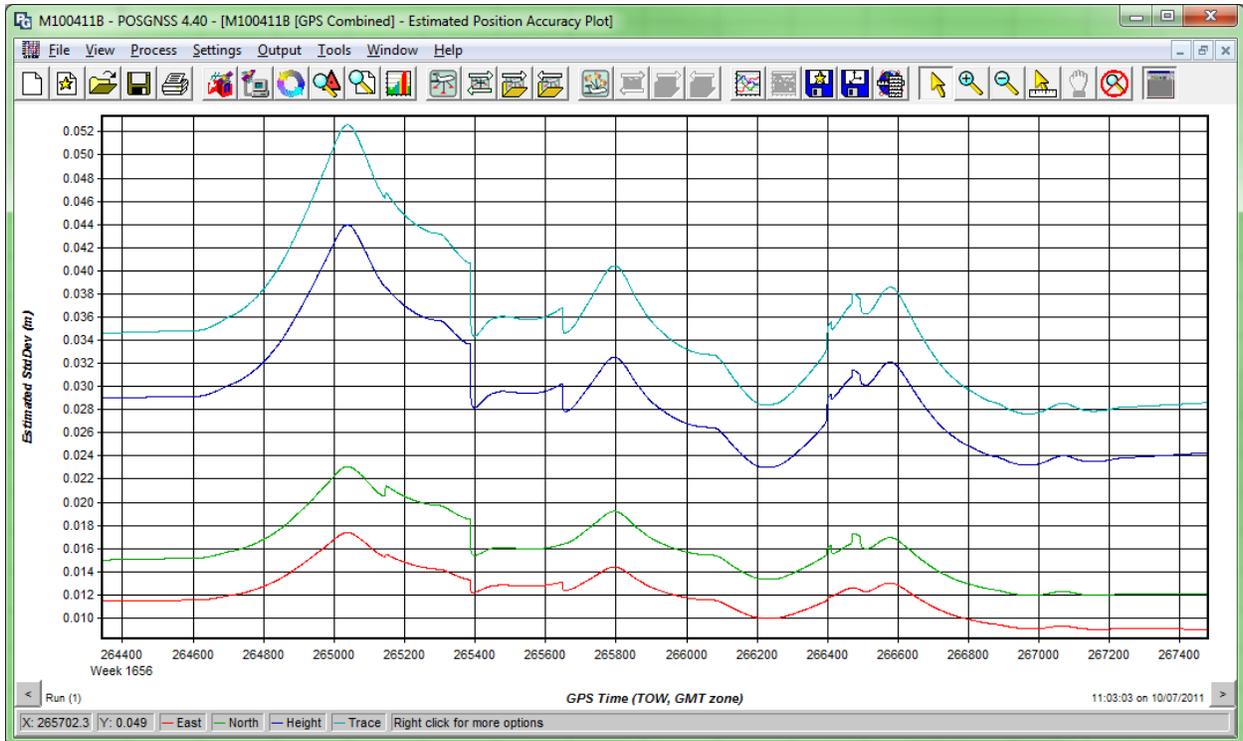
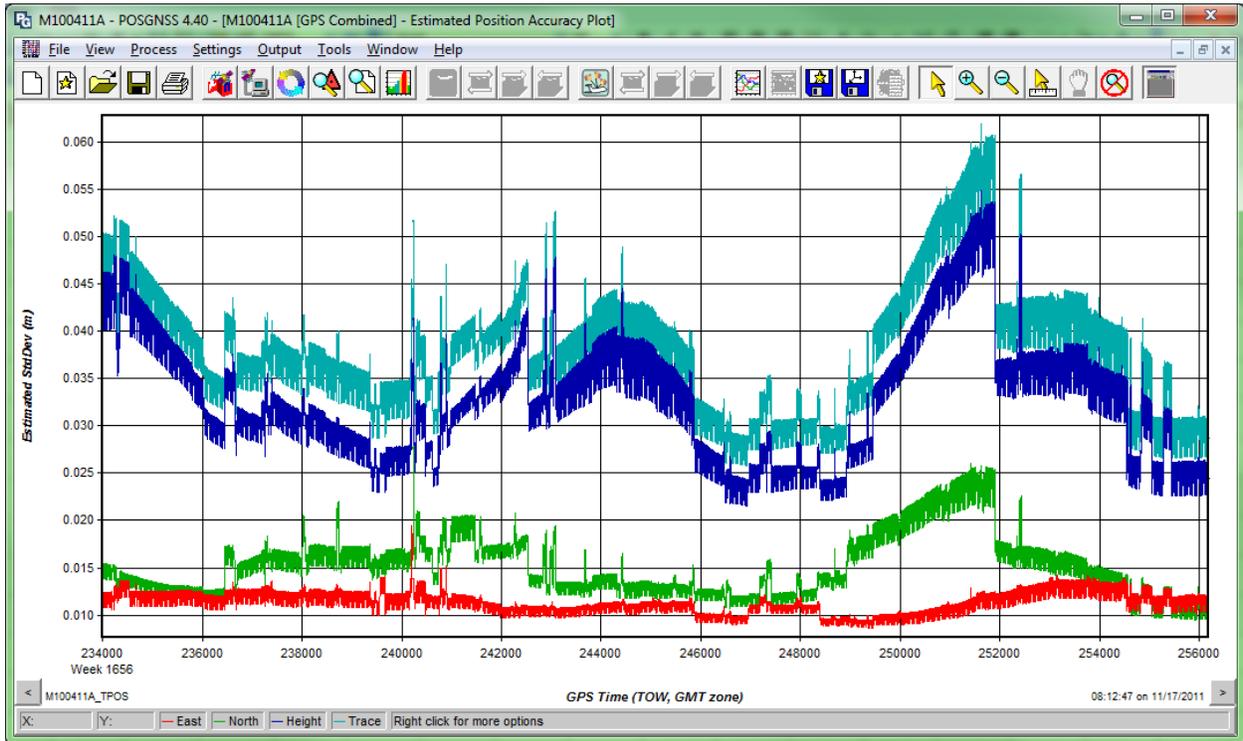
September 11 2011 Plot



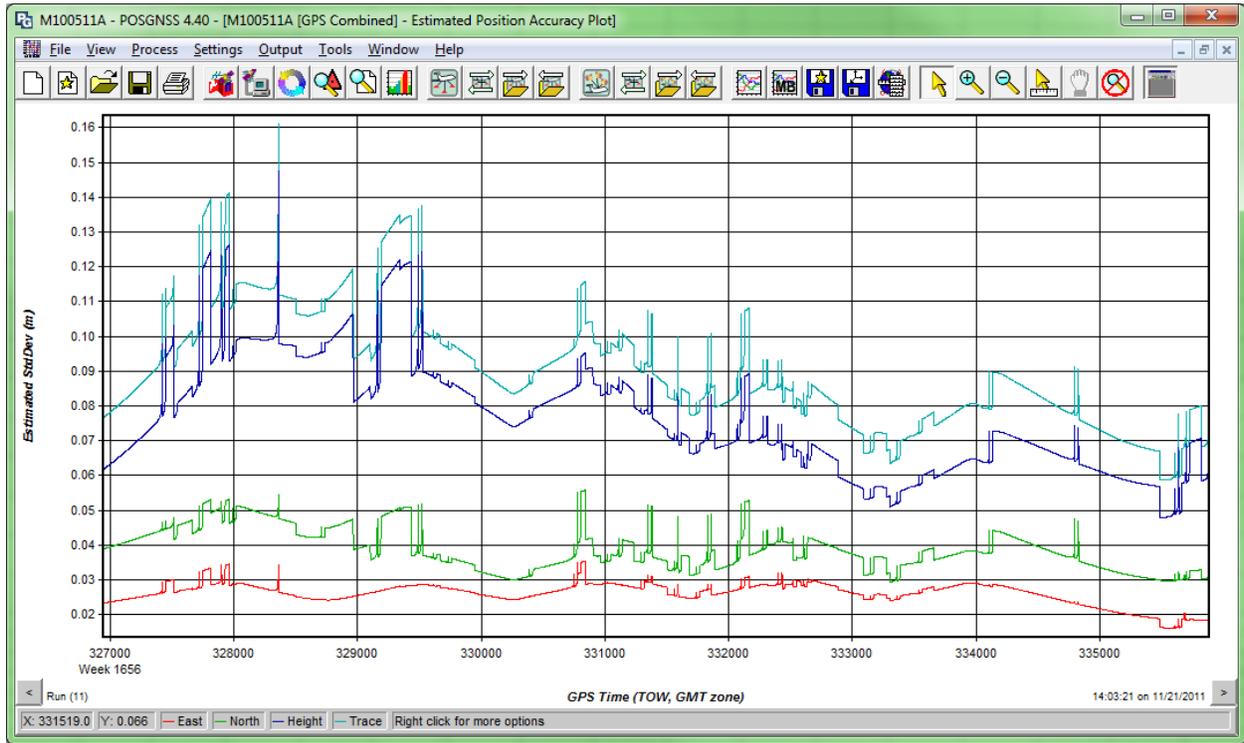
September 27 2011 Plot



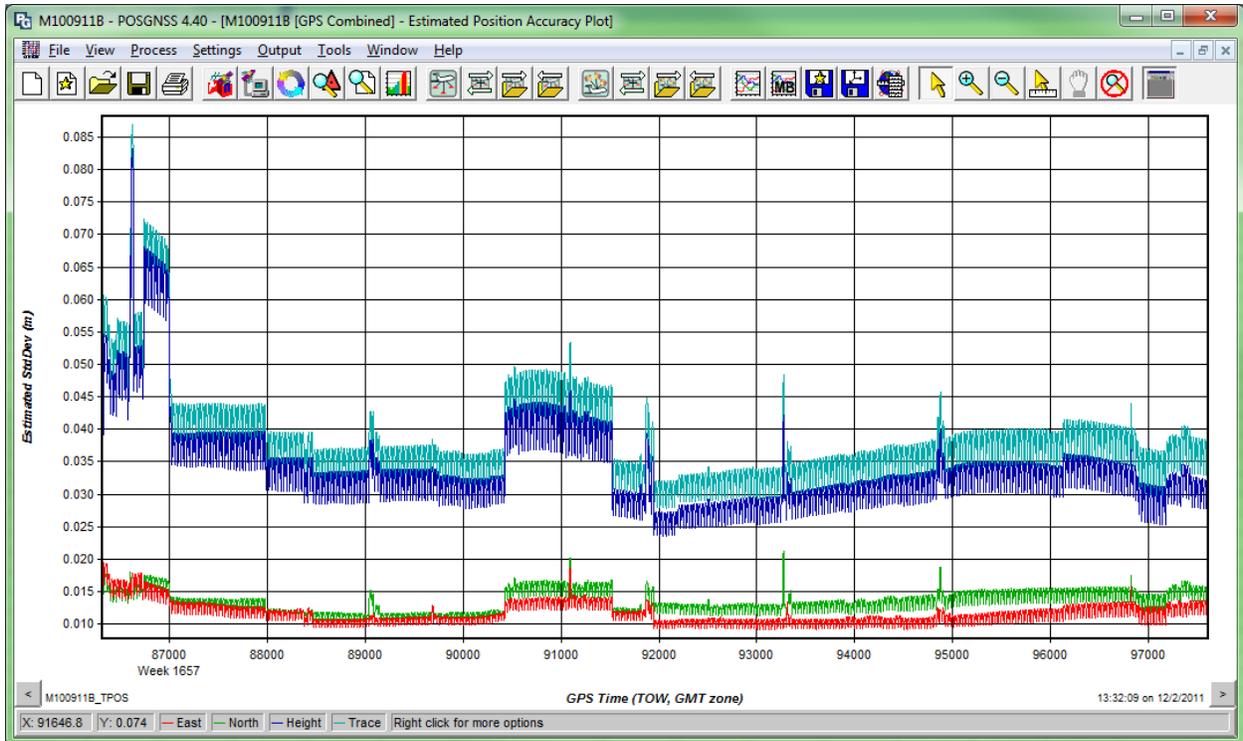
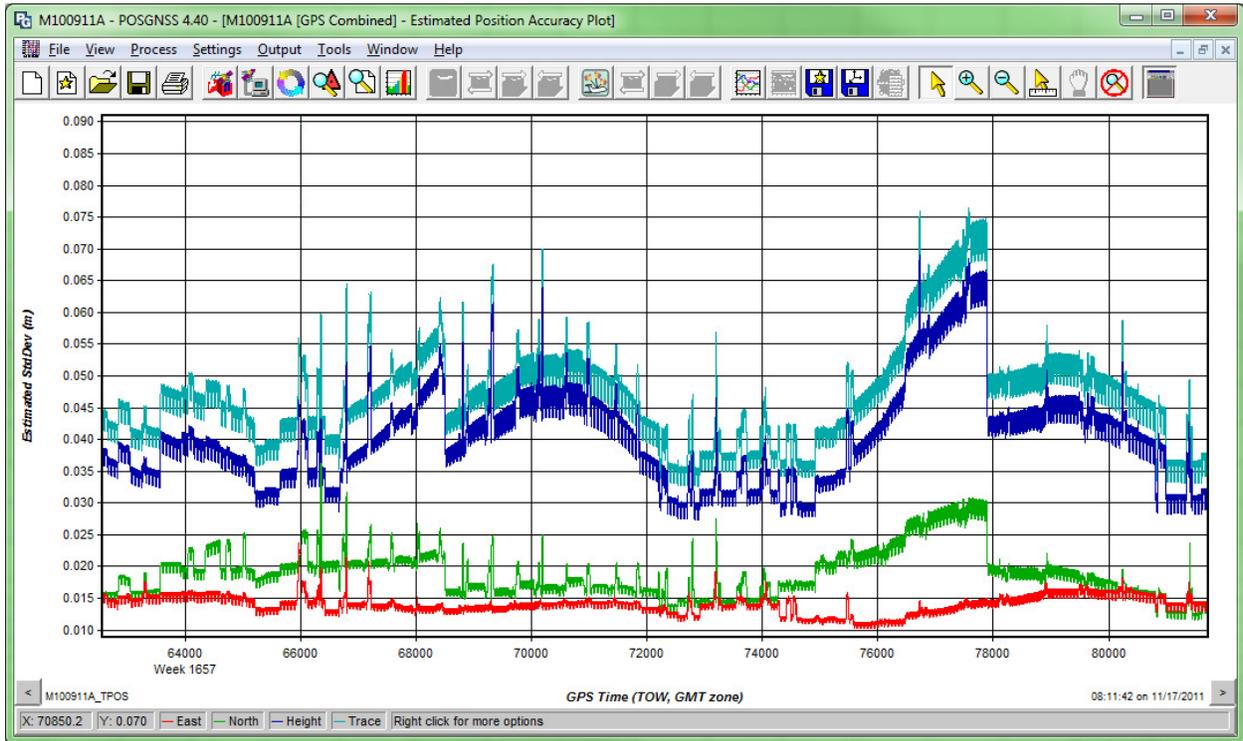
October 4 2011 Plots



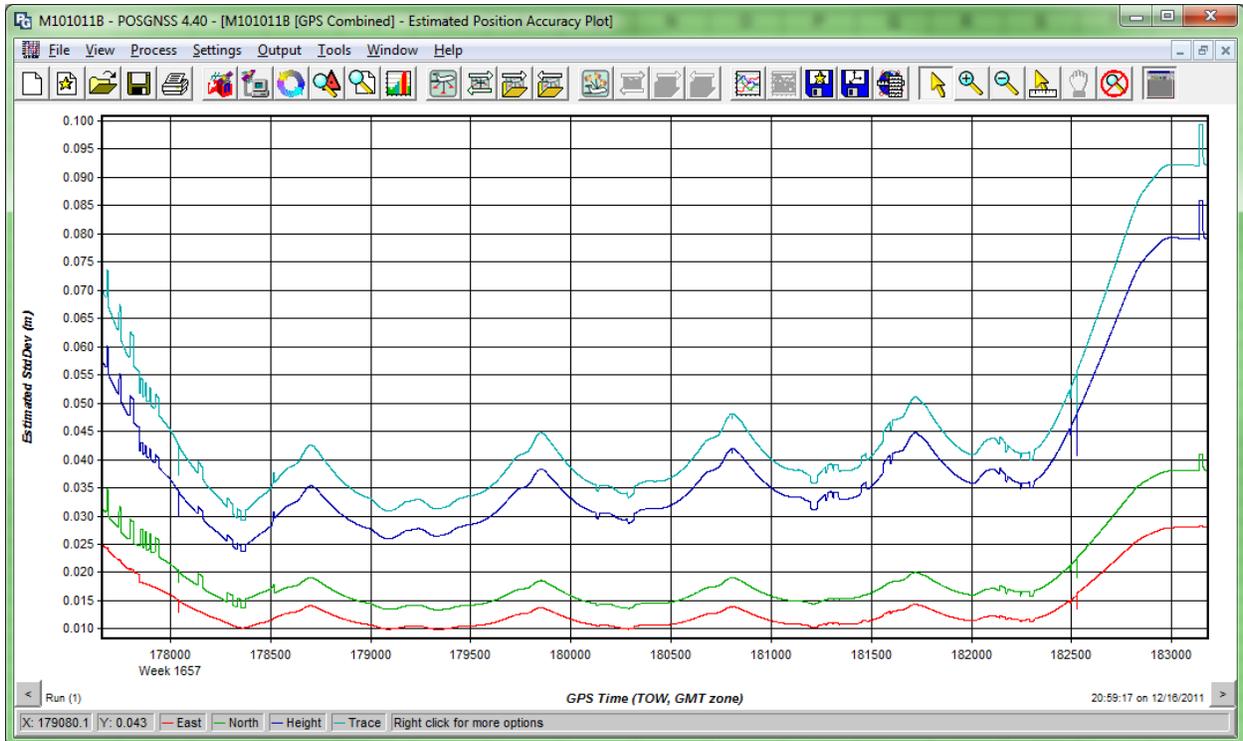
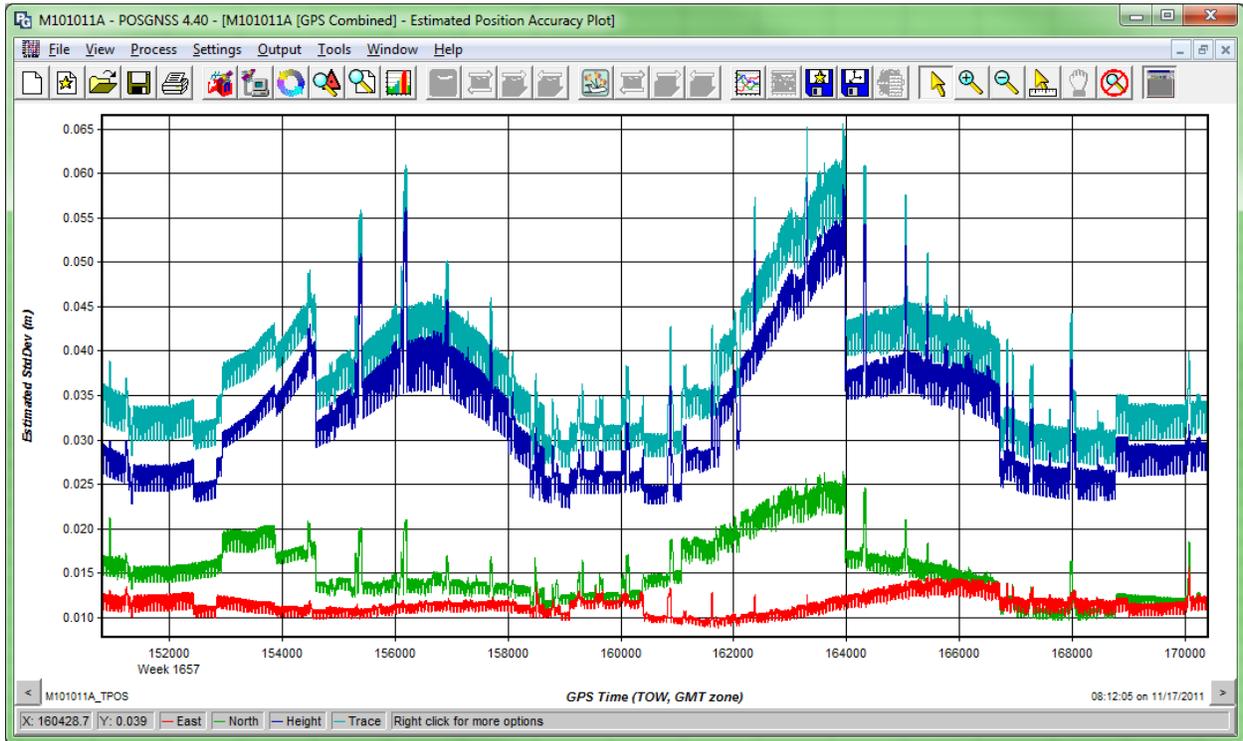
October 5 2011 Plot



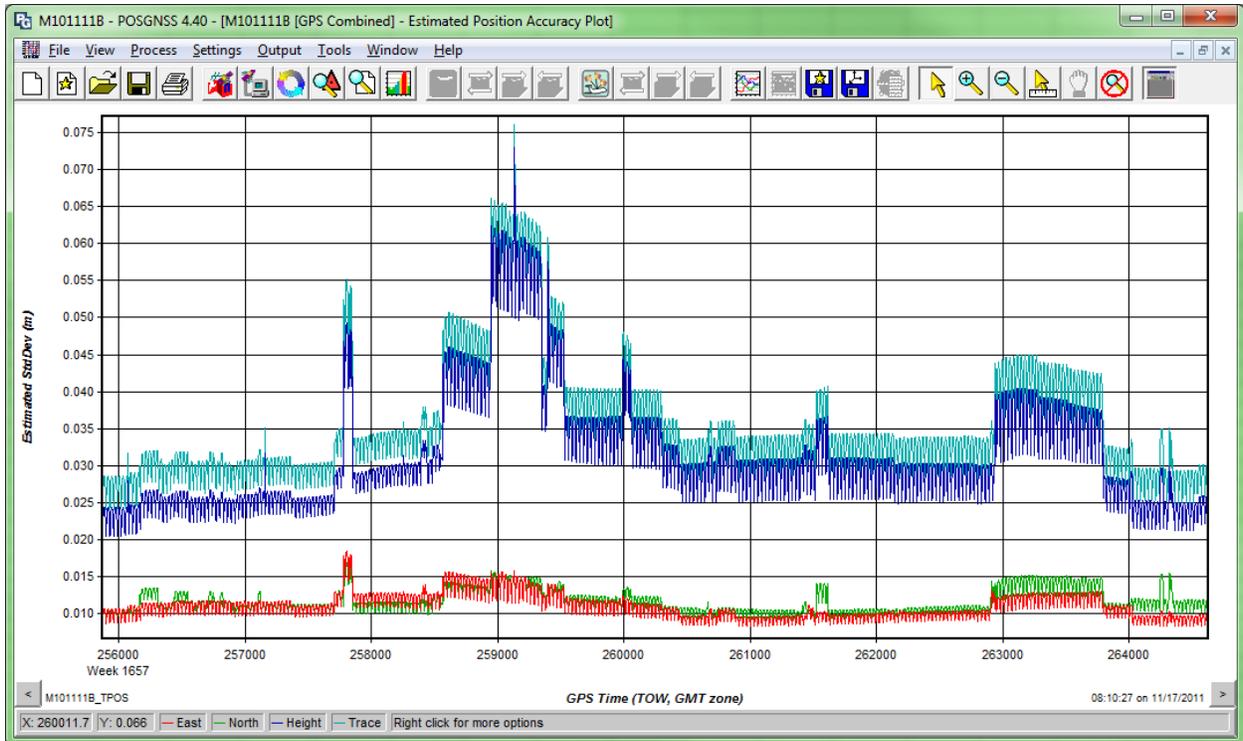
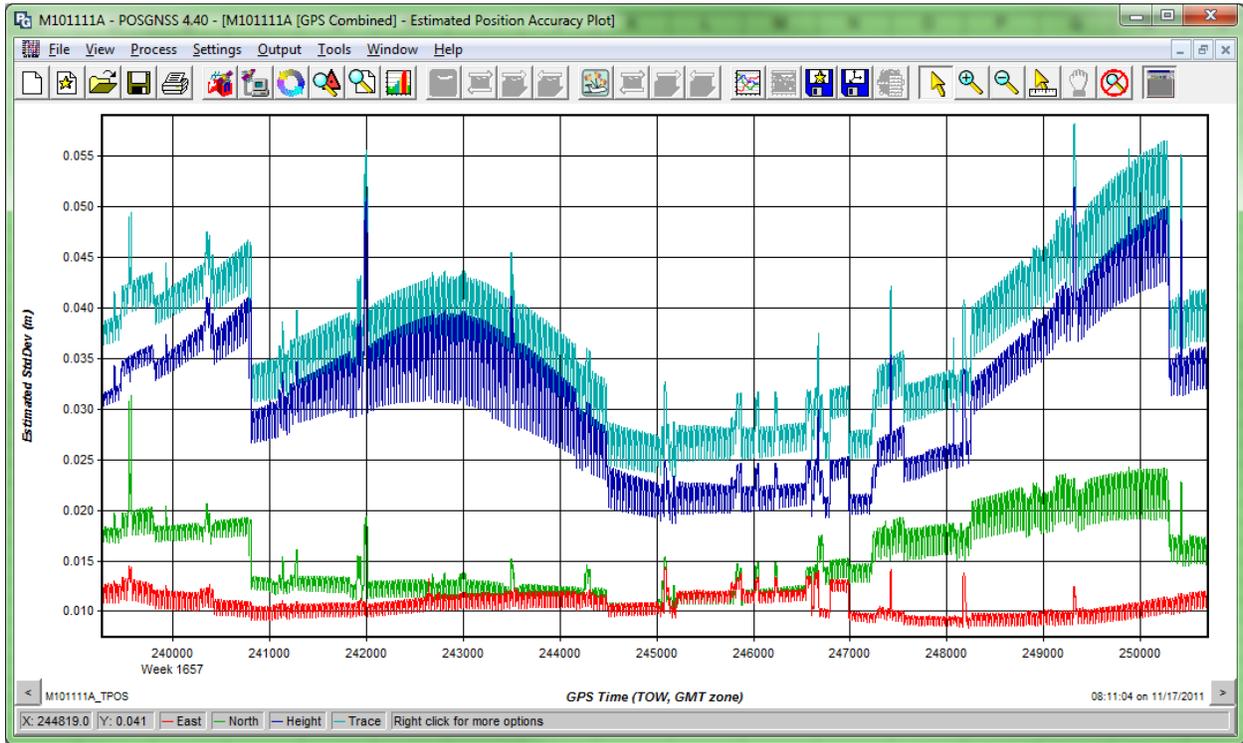
October 9 2011 Plots



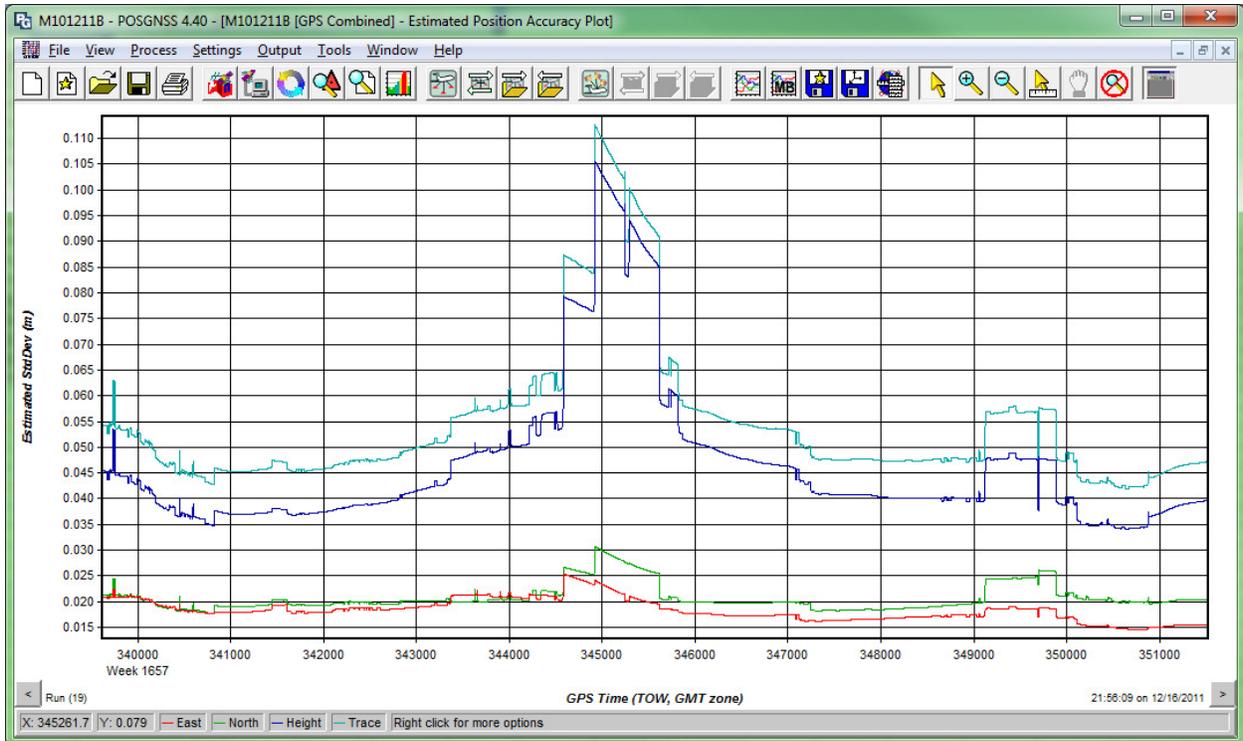
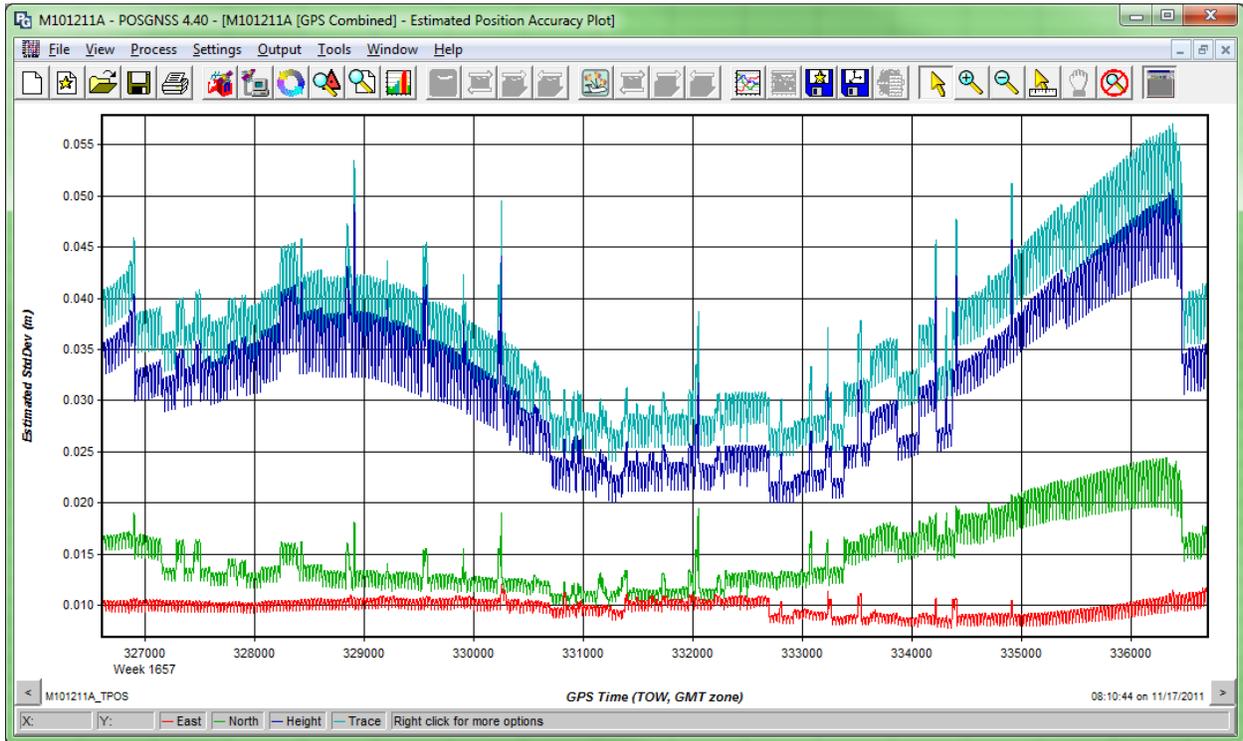
October 10 2011 Plots



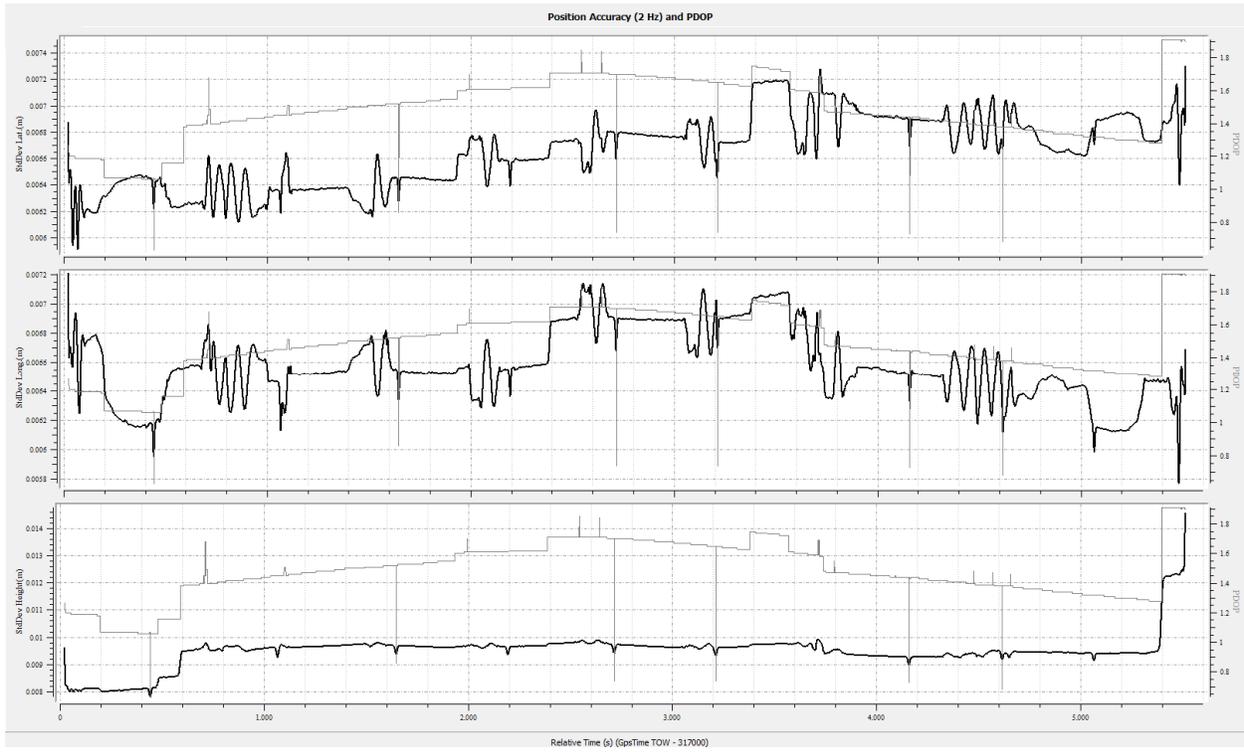
October 11 2011 Plots



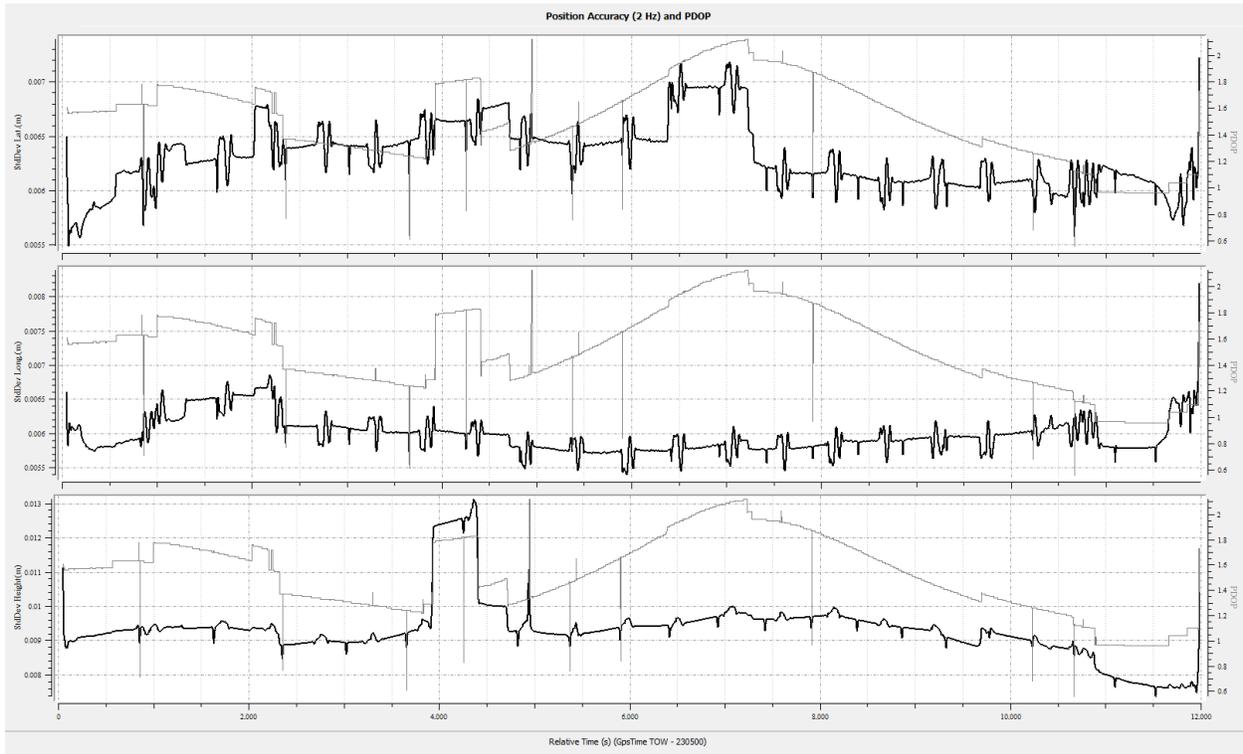
October 12 2011 Plots



August 22 2012 Plot



August 28 2012 Plot



August 29 2012 Plot

