

NOAA COASTAL MAPPING PROGRAM PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

PROJECT MI0905C

St. Mary's River, St. Joseph Channel to Mississagi Strait, Michigan and Ontario

Introduction

NOAA Coastal Mapping Program (CMP) Project MI0905C provides a highly accurate database of new digital shoreline data for the St. Mary's River, St. Joseph channel to Mississagi Strait including De Tour Passage and the Straits of Mackinac. Project MI0905C is a subproject of a larger project MI0905, which includes shoreline mapping from Au Train Point in Lake Superior to Point Lookout in Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron.

Successful completion of this project resulted in digital feature data of the coastal zone which complements the Nautical Charting Program (NCP) as well as geographic information systems (GIS) for a variety of coastal zone management applications.

The project database consists of information measured and extracted from aerial photographs and metadata related to photogrammetric compilation. Base mapping was conducted in a digital environment using stereo softcopy photogrammetry and associated cartographic practices.

Project Design

The NOAA National Geodetic Survey (NGS) formulated the Project Instructions for this project following the guidelines of the "Scope of Work, Shoreline Mapping for the Coastal Mapping Program" (SOW), Version 13B, dated January 2008. The instructions discussed the project's purpose, geographic area of coverage, scope and priority; data acquisition, processing, accuracy, and compilation requirements; product delivery and reporting instructions; and contact and communication information.

This project used digital aerial imagery previously acquired under a contract with the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA). The purpose of the NGA project was to produce digital ortho-rectified images maps of the U.S./Canada border regions in the Great Lakes. NOAA recognized the value of using the NGA project data for updating the nautical charts under the Coastal Mapping Program, and arranged with NGA to obtain the original stereo imagery and associated positioning data needed for photogrammetric mapping.

NOAA forwarded all of the NGA provided project imagery, aerotriangulation output data, ground control coordinates, airborne GPS and IMU data, and Photogrammetric Reports to Woolpert, Inc. in order to support photogrammetric processing and feature compilation. NOAA also provided shapefiles depicting the shoreline to be mapped, the boundaries of the main project and sub-project compilation areas, and flight lines and exposure centers of the imagery to be used for compilation.

Field Operations

Since all source data was provided by NGA through NOAA, Woolpert was not required to perform any field operations in connection with this project. The field operations that were performed by NGA's contractor (3001, Inc.) and their sub-contractor (Photo Science, Inc.) are described in detail in their Photogrammetric Reports for AOIs 32 and 34, which cover this project area. Following is a brief summary of the field operations as described in those reports.

AOI 32:

Field operations included the surveying of ground control points (GCPs) and the acquisition of aerial imagery. Coordinates of twelve (12) GCPs were established using static and rapid-static GPS techniques. Survey field work was performed on 8/20/2008 – 8/22/2008 by Photo Science, Inc. Aerial imagery was acquired using a Z/I DMC digital camera operated by Photo Science, Inc. in five flights between 8/12/2008 and 8/20/2008. Forty (40) lines of panchromatic, RGB, and NIR imagery were acquired at an approximate altitude of 9,840 feet above mean terrain, resulting in a nominal pan-sharpened image resolution of 0.30 meters GSD. Airborne GPS and Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) data were collected during the image acquisition flights, along with NAVCOM VueStar data (a global satellite based GPS augmentation system), in order to determine precise camera position and orientation parameters.

AOI 34:

In this part of the project area coordinates of four (4) GCPs were established using static and rapid-static GPS techniques. Survey field work was performed on 8/20/2008 and 12/10/2008 by Photo Science, Inc. Aerial imagery was acquired using a Z/I DMC digital camera operated by Photo Science, Inc. in two flights on 9/02/2008. Twenty-Two (22) lines of panchromatic, RGB, and NIR imagery were acquired at an approximate altitude of 9,840 feet above mean terrain, resulting in a nominal pan-sharpened image resolution of 0.30 meters GSD. Airborne GPS/IMU and NAVCOM VueStar data were collected during the image acquisition flights in order to determine precise camera position and orientation parameters.

GPS Data Reduction

Since pre-processed GPS and IMU data was provided by NGA through NOAA, Woolpert was not required to perform any GPS data reduction for this project. All GPS/IMU data processing tasks were completed by Photo Science, Inc. and are described in detail in the Photogrammetric Reports for AOIs 32 and 34, which cover this project area. Following is a brief summary of the GPS/IMU data processing tasks described in those reports.

Final GCP coordinate values were determined utilizing precise point positioning techniques using Applanix TerraPOS (ver. 1.2) software and the NGS Online Positioning User Service (OPUS). Though the NAVCOM VueStar system provided decimeter level GPS navigation information in real time, the airborne GPS (ABGPS) data was post-processed using TerraPOS software to improve on the real time results. The Applanix POSPac (AIR) software (ver. 5.1) was used to process the IMU data, and with the POSProc and POSEO modules, the post-processed GPS was combined with the IMU data to compute an optimally accurate navigation solution, and final exterior orientation (EO) parameters (x, y, z, omega, phi, kappa) for each photograph.

Aerotriangulation

Since final exterior orientation values for each photograph were provided by NGA through NOAA, Woolpert was not required to perform any Aerial Triangulation (AT) for this project. All AT tasks were completed by Photo Science, Inc. and are described in detail in their Photogrammetric Reports for AOIs 32 and 34, which cover this project area. Following is a brief summary of the AT tasks described in those reports.

Z/I Mission software (ver. 1.4.0.10) was used to export the frame exposure information collected during the flights, and convert it into ImageStation Photogrammetric Manager (ISPM) format. Intergraph ISPM software (ver. 5.2) was used to create a project from these frame exposure files. Z/I Post Processing System (PPS) software (ver. 5.3) was then utilized to produce 8-bit GeoTIFF images from the raw image data collected during the flights, and corrected EO parameters derived from ABGPS/IMU data were incorporated.

For each DMC virtual image stereo pair, correlated points were generated by an automatic point-matching algorithm using Intergraph ImageStation Automatic Triangulation (ISAT) software (ver. 5.1). Similarly, for each block of images, tie points (photo-identifiable points that occur in the overlap between adjacent flight lines) were automatically generated and GCPs were measured. The ISAT software was then used to develop a least squares bundle adjustment for each block, using the generated tie points, measured GCPs, and post-processed ABGPS/IMU solution as observations. The results of the bundle adjustment were then checked to verify compliance with the accuracy requirement of the project.

The Photogrammetric Reports provided by NGA's contractor included accuracy analyses of their resultant orthophoto images, but did not include full accuracy assessments of the least squares bundle adjustments. Therefore Woolpert used the ISAT output "control" files, which were provided with the rest of the project data, to compute the horizontal accuracy according to NOAA specifications. The "control" file provided the standard deviations of the residuals for each aerotriangulated ground point. From these standard deviation values the root-mean-square (RMS) for both X and Y coordinates was computed, and these were used to compute a predicted horizontal circular error at the 95% confidence level of 0.3 meters for both the AOI 32 and the AOI 34 image blocks.

Positional data is referenced to UTM Zone 16N, North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) for AOI 32 and UTM Zone 17N, North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83) for AOI 34.

Compilation

The data compilation phase of the project was initiated by Woolpert in August 2010. Digital feature extraction was completed in softcopy stereo environment using DAT/EM Systems International Summit Evolution software (ver. 5.4), and Bentley Systems Microstation V8. All coding and classification of features occurred within the MicroStation environment as features were collected, and was based on interpretation of the project imagery, and on information extracted from the appropriate NOAA nautical charts and other ancillary sources. Feature attribution was assigned in compliance with the Coastal Cartographic Object Attribute Source Table (C-COAST), which provides the definition and attribution scheme for the full range of cartographic features pertinent to the CMP. Selected features were further modified with additional descriptive information to refine general classification.

Spatial data accuracies for Project MI0905C were determined according to standard Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) practices. Cartographic features were compiled to meet a horizontal accuracy of 0.6 meters at the 95% confidence level. The predicted accuracy of compiled, well defined points is calculated by doubling the circular error derived from the aerotriangulation statistics.

The following table provides information on aerial photographs used in the project completion:

Date	Time (UTC)	AOI Block	Line Number	Photo Numbers	GSD (nominal)	Lake Level*
08-19-08	15:01 – 15:02	32	69025	138 - 143	0.30 m.	176.2
08-19-08	15:41 – 15:42	32	69024	138 - 140	0.30 m.	176.2
08-19-08	19:59 – 20:00	32	69028	141 - 152	0.30 m.	176.2
08-19-08	20:09 – 20:10	32	69026	140 - 148	0.30 m.	176.1
08-19-08	21:03 – 21:04	32	69027	140 - 150	0.30 m.	176.1
08-20-08	16:33 – 16:34	32	69029	106 - 118	0.30 m.	176.2
08-20-08	18:39 - 18:41	32	69030	103 - 117	0.30 m.	176.1
09-02-08	14:22 - 14:29	34	71005	05 - 56	0.30 m.	176.2
09-02-08	14:34 - 14:40	34	71001	05 - 56	0.30 m.	176.2
09-02-08	14:52 - 14:57	34	71006	05 - 48	0.30 m.	176.2
09-02-08	15:03 - 15:09	34	71002	05 - 57	0.30 m.	176.2
09-02-08	15:21 - 15:26	34	71007	05 - 46	0.30 m.	176.2
09-02-08	15:32 - 15:38	34	71003	05 - 57	0.30 m.	176.2
09-02-08	15:50 - 15:56	34	71008	04 - 44	0.30 m.	176.2
09-02-08	16:01 - 16:07	34	71004	05 - 57	0.30 m.	176.1
09-02-08	16:18 - 16:23	34	71009	04 - 43	0.30 m.	176.1
09-02-08	16:29 - 16:33	34	71010	04 - 41	0.30 m.	176.1
09-02-08	16:45 - 16:49	34	71012	06 - 39	0.30 m.	176.1
09-02-08	16:56 - 17:00	34	71011	05 - 40	0.30 m.	176.1
09-02-08	18:39 - 18:42	34	71017	06 - 26	0.30 m.	176.1
09-02-08	18:51 - 18:52	34	71021	12- 24	0.30 m.	176.1
09-02-08	18:59 - 19:01	34	71016	05 - 26	0.30 m.	176.1
09-02-08	19:11 - 19:13	34	71020	09 - 25	0.30 m.	176.2
09-02-08	19:19 - 19:21	34	71015	05 - 24	0.30 m.	176.2
09-02-08	19:31 - 19:33	34	71019	07 - 27	0.30 m.	176.2
09-02-08	19:39 - 19:41	34	71014	06 - 27	0.30 m.	176.2
09-02-08	19:51 - 19:54	34	71018	07 - 27	0.30 m.	176.2
09-02-08	20:00 - 20:03	34	71013	07 - 30	0.30 m.	176.2

*Lake/River water levels are given in meters above IGLD 1985, and are based on verified observations at the De Tour Village Station (ID: 9075099) in Michigan. The Low Water Datum (LWD) in this project area is 176.0 meters above IGLD 1985.

Quality Control / Final Review

Quality control tasks were conducted during all phases of project completion. The final QC review was completed in April 2011. The review process included analysis of aerotriangulation results and assessment of the identification and attribution of digital feature data within the GC according to image analysis and criteria defined in C-COAST. The quality control process concluded with an inspection of topological connectivity within the GC using Microstation software. All project data was evaluated for compliance to CMP requirements.

Comparisons of the largest scale NOAA nautical charts with natural color photographs and compiled project data resulted in creation of the Chart Evaluation File (CEF). The following nautical charts were used in the comparison process:

- 14860, Lake Huron, 1:500,000 scale, Jun/05
- 14880, Straits of Mackinac, 1:120,000 scale, Sep/05
- 14882, St Marys R., De Tour Passage to Munuscong Lake, 1:40,000 scale, Sep/05
Chart Inset De Tour Passage, MI, 1:20,000 scale
- 14883, St Marys R., Munuscong Lk to Sault Ste Marie, 1:40,000 scale, Jan/04

End Products and Deliverables

The following specifies the location and identification of the products generated during the completion of this project:

RSD Applications Branch Archive

- Hardcopy of the Photogrammetric Report
- Hardcopy of the Project Completion Report (PCR)
- Page-size graphic plot of GC10836 file contents, attached to PCR

Remote Sensing Division Electronic Data Library

- Project database
- GC10836 in shapefile format
- Digital copy of the PCR in Adobe PDF format
- Chart Evaluation File in shapefile format

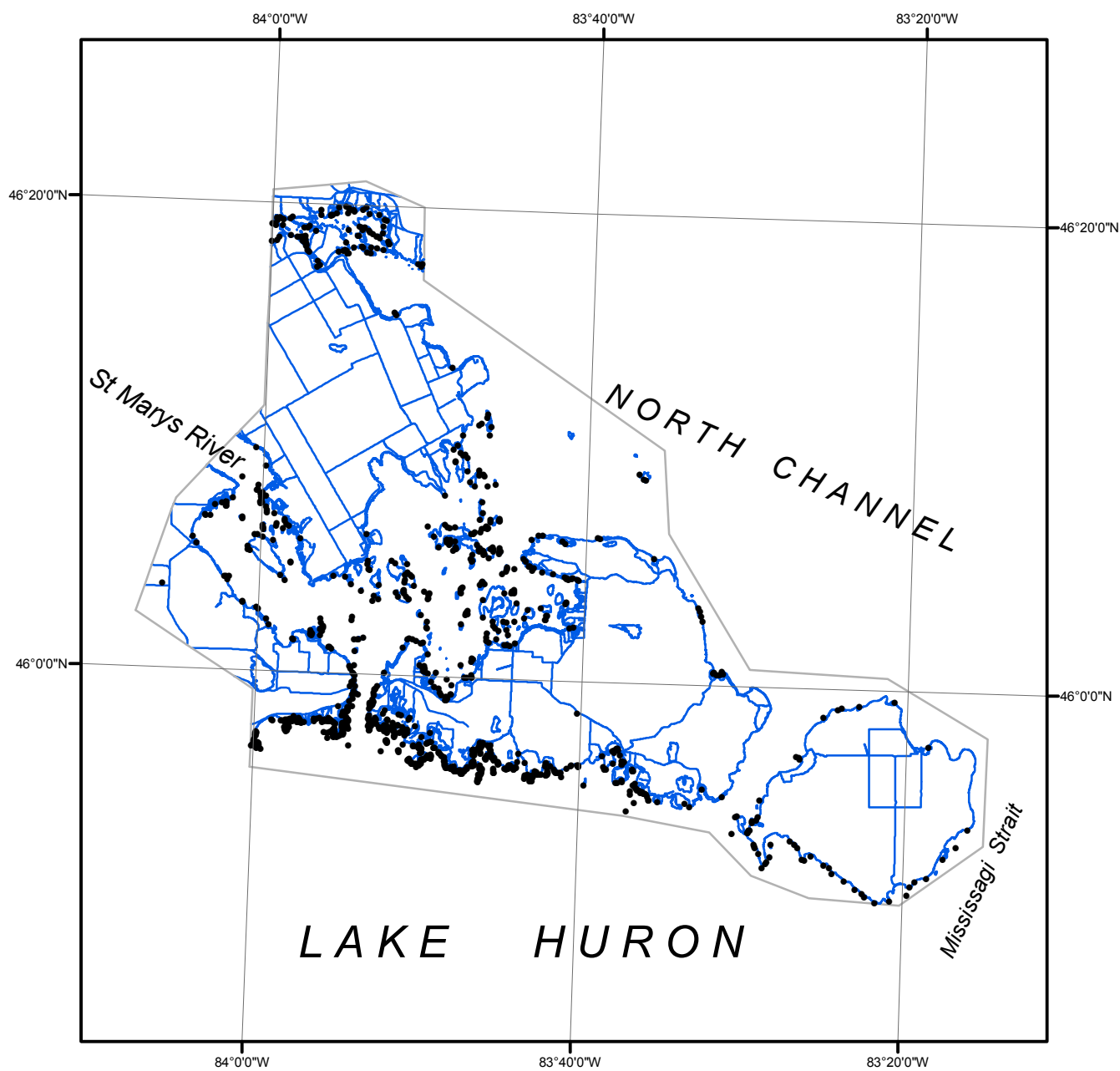
NOAA Shoreline Data Explorer

- GC10836 in shapefile format
- Metadata file for GC10836
- Digital copy of the PCR in Adobe PDF format

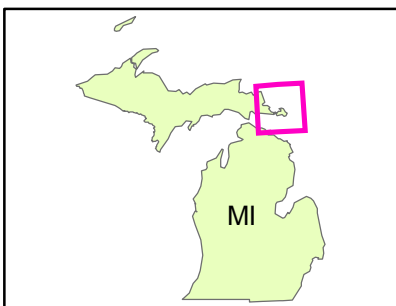
End of Report

ST MARYS RIVER, ST JOSEPH CHANNEL TO MISSISSAGI STRAIT

MICHIGAN AND ONTARIO



Overview



MI0905C

GC10836