

NOAA COASTAL MAPPING PROGRAM PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT

PROJECT OH0906B

Lake Erie, Detroit River to Port Clinton, Michigan and Ohio

Introduction

NOAA Coastal Mapping Program (CMP) Project OH0906B provides a highly accurate database of new digital shoreline data for the west end of Lake Erie, from the Detroit River entrance in Michigan to the mouth of the Portage River in Port Clinton, Ohio. Project OH0906B is a sub-project of a larger project, OH0906, which includes shoreline mapping from Belle Isle in the northern Detroit River, Michigan to Conneaut, Ohio on the south shore of Lake Erie at the Pennsylvania state line.

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 Aero-Metric, 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, Aero-Metric, Inc. 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 Report for AOI 40 which covers this project area. Following is a brief summary of the field operations as described in that report.

AOI 40:

Field operations included the surveying of ground control points (GCPs) and the acquisition of aerial imagery. Coordinates of thirty-three (33) GCPs were established using static and rapid-static GPS techniques. Survey field work was performed on 8/05/2008 – 8/07/2008 by Photo Science, Inc. Aerial imagery was acquired using a Z/I DMC digital camera operated by Photo Science, Inc. in thirteen flights between 7/31/2008 and 10/07/2008. Fifty-six (56) 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.

GPS Data Reduction

Since pre-processed GPS and IMU data was provided by NGA through NOAA, Aero-Metric, Inc. 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 their Photogrammetric Report for AOI 40, which covers this project area. Following is a brief summary of the GPS/IMU data processing tasks described in that report.

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, Aero-Metric, Inc. 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 Report for AOI 40, which covers this project area. Following is a brief summary of the AT tasks described in that report.

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 ortho-photo images, but did not include full accuracy assessments of the least squares bundle adjustments. Therefore Aero-Metric, Inc. 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 0.13 meters for the AOI 40 image block.

Positional data is referenced to UTM Zone 17N, North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).

Compilation

The data compilation phase of the project was initiated by Aero-Metric, Inc. in March 2010. Digital feature extraction was completed in a softcopy stereo environment using DAT/EM Systems International Summit Evolution software (ver. 5.5), 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 OH0906B were determined according to standard Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) practices. Cartographic features were compiled to meet a horizontal accuracy of 0.3 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*
7/31/2008	14:32 – 14:37	40	80020	14 – 46	0.30 m.	174.3
7/31/2008	15:23 – 15:28	40	80019	45 – 13	0.30 m.	174.3
7/31/2008	15:34 – 15:36	40	80022	19 – 30	0.30 m.	174.3
7/31/2008	16:30 – 16:33	40	80021	32 – 17	0.30 m.	174.3
8/1/2008	13:22 – 13:27	40	80018	11 – 43	0.30 m.	174.3
8/1/2008	13:32 – 13:34	40	80018	72 – 80	0.30 m.	174.3
8/1/2008	14:08 – 14:10	40	80017	78 – 67	0.30 m.	174.3
8/1/2008	14:16 – 14:18	40	80017	29 – 20	0.30 m.	174.3
8/1/2008	14:33 – 14:35	40	80016	20 – 30	0.30 m.	174.3
8/1/2008	14:40 – 14:43	40	80016	58 – 77	0.30 m.	174.3
8/1/2008	15:15 – 15:18	40	80015	72 – 55	0.30 m.	174.3
8/1/2008	15:22 – 15:23	40	80015	30 – 20	0.30 m.	174.3
8/1/2008	15:37 – 15:38	40	80014	21 – 31	0.30 m.	174.3
8/1/2008	15:41 – 15:45	40	80014	48 – 68	0.30 m.	174.3
8/1/2008	16:17 – 16:17	40	80013	62 – 60	0.30 m.	174.3
8/3/2008	13:17 – 13:18	40	80012	19 – 29	0.30 m.	174.3
8/3/2008	13:20 – 13:23	40	80012	40 – 56	0.30 m.	174.3
8/3/2008	13:55 – 13:59	40	80009	42 – 15	0.30 m.	174.3
8/3/2008	14:10 – 14:15	40	80008	09 – 34	0.30 m.	174.3
8/3/2008	14:45 – 14:48	40	80006	28 – 12	0.30 m.	174.3
8/3/2008	14:57 – 15:03	40	80010	18 – 48	0.30 m.	174.3
8/3/2008	15:35 – 15:38	40	80007	27 – 07	0.30 m.	174.3
8/12/2008	14:42 – 14:44	40	80005	12 – 23	0.30 m.	174.3
8/15/2008	14:11 – 14:17	40	80011	18 – 51	0.30 m.	174.3
8/15/2008	15:22 – 15:24	40	80013	59 – 44	0.30 m.	174.3
8/15/2008	15:26 – 15:28	40	80013	29 – 20	0.30 m.	174.3
8/16/2008	14:57 – 14:58	40	80023	29 – 22	0.30 m.	174.2
8/18/2008	15:12 – 15:13	40	80024	23 – 28	0.30 m.	174.2

* Lake water levels are given in meters above IGLD 1985 and are based on verified observations at the Toledo, Ohio station. The Low Water Datum (LWD) for the portion of Lake Erie covered by this project is 173.5 m.

Quality Control / Final Review

Quality control tasks were conducted during all phases of project completion. The final QC review was completed in September 2010. 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:

14830, West End of Lake Erie, 1:100,000 scale, Jul/07
14842, West End of Lake Erie, 1:300,000 scale, Jan 1/08
14846, Book Chart, West End of Lake Erie from Perrysburg, OH, of the Maumee R. to Huron R., Mich., and Bar Pt., Ont., various scales, Oct/05
14847, Toledo Harbor, 1:20,000 scale, Feb 19/05
14848, Detroit River, Michigan, 1:30,000 scale, Jan 1/06
14853, Book Chart, Detroit River, Lake St. Clair and St. Clair River, various scales, Mar/08

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 GC10814 file contents, attached to PCR

Remote Sensing Division Electronic Data Library

- Project Database
- GC10814 in shapefile format
- Digital copy of the PCR in Adobe PDF format
- Chart Evaluation File in shapefile format

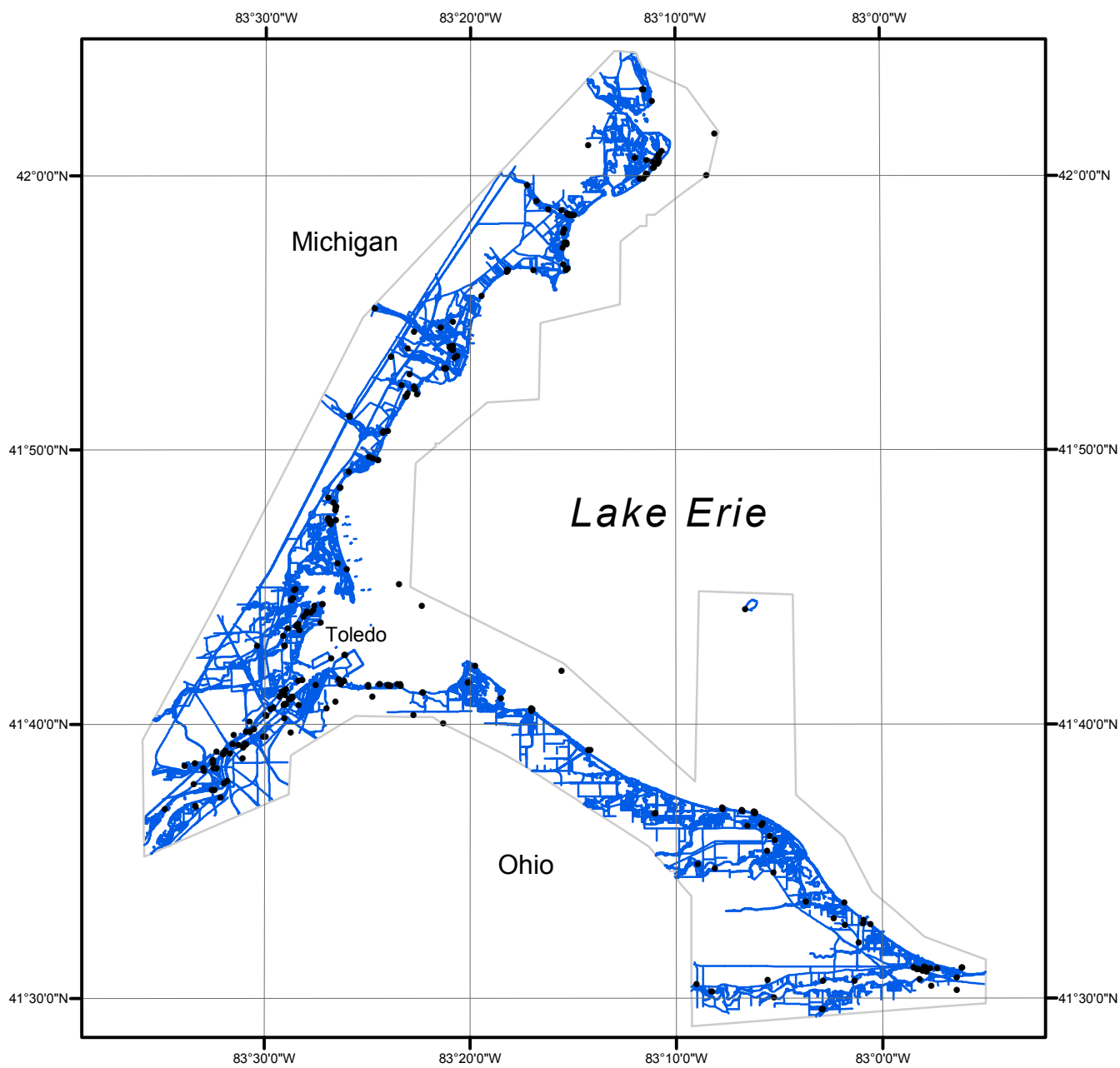
NOAA Shoreline Data Explorer

- GC10814 in shapefile format
- Metadata file for GC10814
- Digital copy of the PCR in Adobe PDF format

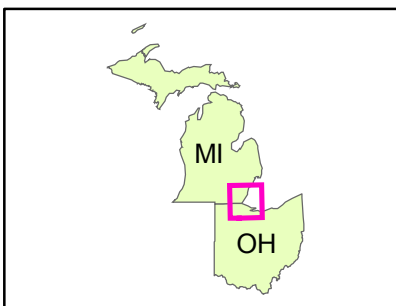
End of Report

LAKE ERIE, DETROIT RIVER TO PORT CLINTON

MICHIGAN-OHIO



Overview



OH0906B

GC10814