



# APPLICATION OF ALSM TO MODELS FOR WATER, ENERGY, AND BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLING IN MONTANE ECOSYSTEMS IMPACTED BY MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE: SEED Project

PI: Joel Biederman

University of Arizona Hydrology and Water Resources 1133 E. James E. Rogers Way Room 122 PO Box 210011 Tucson, AZ 85721	e-mail: <a href="mailto:bied@email.arizona.edu">bied@email.arizona.edu</a> Phone: (860) 595-9603
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## 1. LiDAR System Description and Specifications

This survey was performed with an Optech Gemini Airborne Laser Terrain Mapper (ALTM) serial number 06SEN195 mounted in a twin-engine Cessna 337 Skymaster (Tail Number N337P). The instrument nominal specifications are listed in table 1.

Operating Altitude	150-4000 m, Nominal
Horizontal Accuracy	1/5,500 x altitude (m AGL); 1 sigma
Elevation Accuracy	5 - 35 cm; 1 sigma
Range Capture	Up to 4 range measurements, including 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> , last returns
Intensity Capture	12-bit dynamic range for all recorded returns, including last returns
Scan FOV	0 - 50 degrees; Programmable in increments of ±1degree
Scan Frequency	0 – 70 Hz
Scanner Product	Up to Scan angle x Scan frequency = 1000
Roll Compensation	±5 degrees at full FOV – more under reduced FOV
Pulse Rate Frequency	33 - 167 kHz
Position Orientation System	Applanix POS/AV 510 OEM includes embedded BD950 72-channel 10Hz (GPS) receiver
Laser Wavelength/Class	1047 nanometers / Class IV (FDA 21 CFR)
Beam Divergence nominal ( full angle)	Dual Divergence 0.25 mrad (1/e) or 0.80 mrad (1/e)

**Table 1 – Optech GEMINI specifications ([http://www.optech.ca/pdf/Gemini\\_SpecSheet\\_100908\\_Web.pdf](http://www.optech.ca/pdf/Gemini_SpecSheet_100908_Web.pdf)).**

See <http://www.optech.ca> for more information from the manufacturer.

## 2. Areas of Interest.

The survey area located 54 km Southwest of Laramie in Wyoming. The Area of Interest (AOI) is 25.04 km<sup>2</sup> and is shown in Figure 1.



**Figure 1 – Shape and location of survey area (Google Earth).**

### 3. Data Collection

- a) **Survey Dates:** The survey took place on August 26, 2011 (DOY 238).
- b) **Airborne Survey Parameters:** The survey parameters are provided in Table 2 below

Nominal Flight Parameters		Equipment Settings		Survey Totals	
Flight Altitude	600 m	Laser PRF	100 kHz	Total Flight Time	3.6 hrs
Flight Speed	60 m/s	Beam Divergence	0.25 mrad	Total Laser Time	0.82 hrs
Swath Width	299.19 m	Scan Frequency	60 Hz	Total Swath Area	26.48 km <sup>2</sup>
Swath Overlap	50%	Scan Angle	± 15°	Total AOI Area	25.04 km <sup>2</sup>
Point Density	10.35 p/m <sup>2</sup>	Scan Cutoff	1°		

**Table2 – Survey Parameters and Totals.**

- c) **Ground GPS:** Three GPS reference station locations were used during the survey: all were set up by NCALM. All reference GPS observations were logged at 1 Hz. Table 3 gives the coordinates of the stations.

GPS station	1FFI	LAKE	OBOW
Operating agency	NCALM	NCALM	NCALM
Latitude	41.324739	41.160774	41.062749
Longitude	- 105.618251	-105.928756	-106.147299
Ellipsoid Height (m)	2170.280	2238.630	2763.546

**Table 3 – GPS Coordinates of ground reference stations**

### 4. GPS/IMU Data Processing

Reference coordinates for all stations are derived from observation sessions taken over the project duration and submitted to the NGS on-line processor OPUS which processes static differential baselines tied to the international CORS network. For further information on OPUS see <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/OPUS/> and for more information on the CORS network see <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/CORS/>

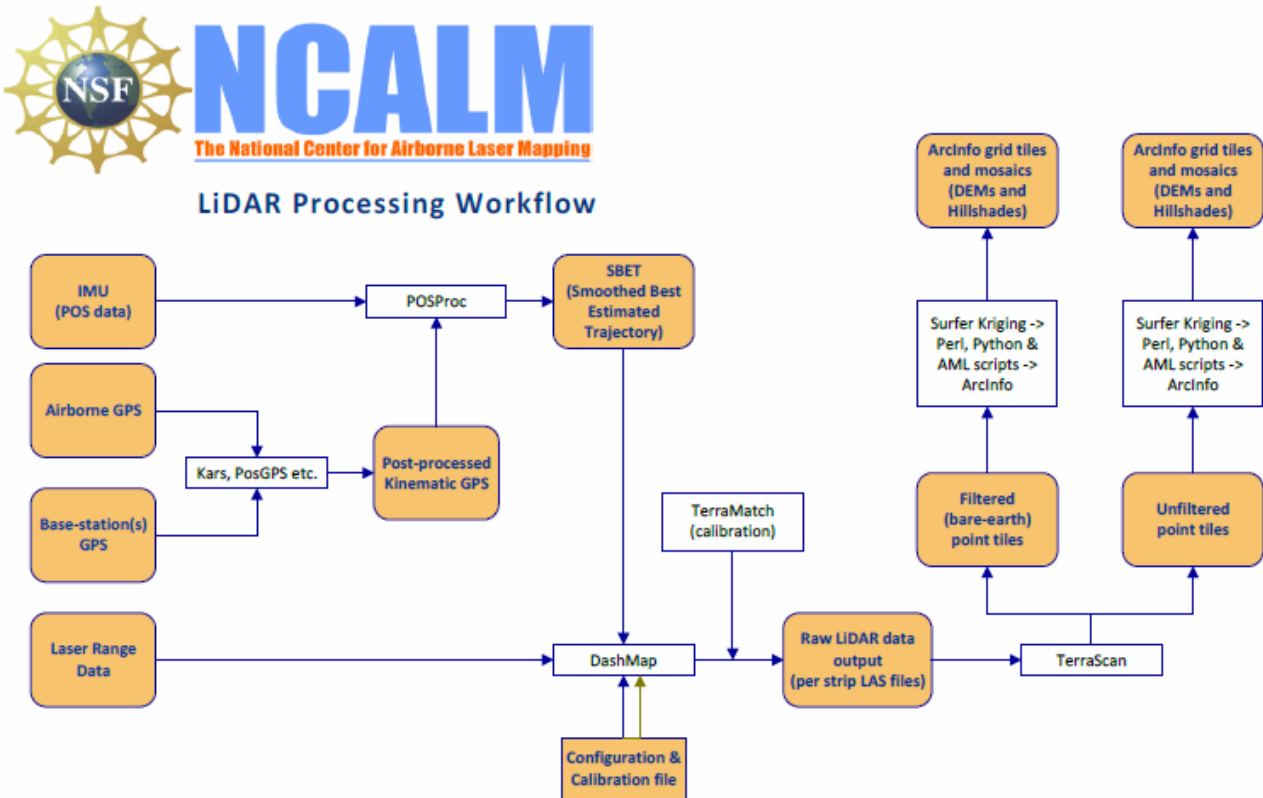
Airplane trajectories for this survey were processed using KARS (Kinematic and Rapid Static) software written by Dr. Gerald Mader of the NGS Research Laboratory. KARS kinematic GPS processing uses the dual-frequency phase history files of the reference and airborne receivers to determine a high-accuracy fixed integer ionosphere-free differential solution at 1 Hz. All final aircraft trajectories for this project are blended solutions from the two stations.

After GPS processing, the trajectory solution and the raw inertial measurement unit (IMU) data collected during the flights are combined in APPLANIX software POSpac MMS (Mobile Mapping Suite Version 5.2). POSpac MMS implements a Kalman Filter algorithm to produce a final, smoothed, and complete navigation solution including both aircraft position and

orientation at 200 Hz. This final navigation solution is known as an SBET (Smoothed Best Estimated Trajectory).

## 5. LiDAR Data Processing Overview

The following diagram (Figure 2) shows a general overview of the NCALM LiDAR data processing workflow



**Figure 2 NCALM LiDAR Processing Workflow**

NCALM makes every effort to produce the highest quality LiDAR data possible but every LiDAR point cloud and derived DEM will have visible artifacts if it is examined at a sufficiently fine level. Examples of such artifacts include visible swath edges, corduroy (visible scan lines), and data gaps.

A detailed discussion on the causes of data artifacts and how to recognize them can be found here:

[http://ncalm.berkeley.edu/reports/GEM\\_Rep\\_2005\\_01\\_002.pdf](http://ncalm.berkeley.edu/reports/GEM_Rep_2005_01_002.pdf) .

A discussion of the procedures NCALM uses to ensure data quality can be found here:

[http://ncalm.berkeley.edu/reports/NCALM\\_WhitePaper\\_v1.2.pdf](http://ncalm.berkeley.edu/reports/NCALM_WhitePaper_v1.2.pdf)

NCALM cannot devote the required time to remove all artifacts from data sets, but if researchers find areas with artifacts that impact their applications they should contact NCALM and we will assist them in removing the artifacts to the extent possible – but this may well involve the PIs devoting additional time and resources to this process.

Classification done by automated means using TerraSolid Software

<http://www.terrasolid.fi/en/products/4>

## 6. Data Deliverables

- a) **Horizontal Datum:** NAD83(CORS96)
- b) **Vertical Datum:** NAVD88 (GEOID 09)
- c) **Projection:** UTM Zone 13N
- d) **File Formats:**
  - 1. Point Cloud in LAS format, classified as ground or non-ground, in 1 km square tiles.
  - 2. ESRI format 1-m DEM from ground classified points.
  - 3. ESRI format 1-m Hillshade raster from ground classified points
  - 4. ESRI format 1-m DEM from all points (canopy included).
  - 5. ESRI format 1-m Hillshade raster from all points (canopy included).
- e) **File naming convention:** 1 Km tiles follow a naming convention using the lower left coordinate (minimum X, Y) as the seed for the file name as follows: XXXXXX\_YYYYYYY. For example if the tile bounds coordinate values from easting equals 400000 through 401000, and northing equals 4543000 through 4544000 then the tile filename incorporates 400000\_4544000. These tile footprints are available as an AutoCAD DXF or ESRI shapefile. The ESRI DEMs are single mosaic files created by combining together the 1KM tiles. Their name consists of prefix 'fme' or 'ume' (depending whether the DEM is made using ground points or all points) and the lowest Easting coordinate rounded to the nearest 1000, for e.g. 'fme400000'. The hillshade files have a prefix 'sh' after the name, for e.g. 'fme400000sh'.