



## Data Collection & Product Report for 2017 Seed Project: Alteration of Groundwater Flow Due to Slow Landslide Failure

PI: Colleen Murphy ([cormurph@ucsc.edu](mailto:cormurph@ucsc.edu))

University of California, Santa Cruz, Department of Earth & Planetary Sciences  
1156 High St, Santa Cruz, CA 95064

### Data Collection Summary:

Collection Dates, Flights:	September 21, 2018 (DOY 264) comprising one (1) flight
Aircraft, Equipment:	Piper PA-31 Navajo Chieftain (N640WA) with Optech Titan Lidar (14SEN340)
Flight Plan Parameters:	Flying Height: 400 m AGL, Speed: 130 kt, Overlap: 50%
Equipment Parameters:	PRF: 100 kHz, Scan Angle: $\pm 25^\circ$ , Scan Frequency: 32 Hz
Collected Area:	37.7 km <sup>2</sup>

### GNSS Reference Station Summary:

Station Name	Operating Agency	Control Coordinates (NAD83(2011) epoch 2010.00/Ellipsoid)	RMS (OPUS)
P226	UNAVCO	37°20'12.38024" N, 121°49'32.05506" W, 5.620 m	0.012 m
P227	UNAVCO	37°31'58.69495" N, 121°47'22.49801" W, 707.981 m	0.010 m
P228	UNAVCO	37°36'06.59639" N, 121°41'12.91898" W, 399.571 m	0.011 m

### Data Processing Summary:

Scan Angle Cutoff:	$\pm 3^\circ$
Intensity Normalization:	1000 m
Data Adjustments:	Line-by-line/channel-by-channel roll orientation and elevation correction, project elevation shift of -13 cm
Ground Classification:	Two iterations of relaxed ground determination
Elevation Model Generation:	Elevation values calculated from Kriging

### Data Accuracy Summary

Strip-to-Strip Average	0.064 m
GCP Residual RMS	N/A

### Data Product Summary:

Horizontal / Vertical Datum:	NAD83(2011) epoch 2010.00 / NAVD88 (GEOID12B)
Projection / Units:	UTM Zone 10N / meters
Point Cloud Tiles:	1000-m $\times$ 1000-m tiles in LAS format (Version 1.4) classified by non-ground (1), ground (2), and low point (7) returns
Bare-Earth Elevation Model:	ESRI FLT format @ 1-m resolution from classified ground points
Bare-Earth Hillshade:	ESRI-created raster @ 1-m resolution
First-Surface Elevation Model:	ESRI FLT format @ 1-m resolution with canopy and buildings included
First-Surface Hillshade:	ESRI-created raster @ 1-m resolution

A detailed summary of the equipment and processing techniques used by NCALM is included in the [Data Collection & Processing Summary](#).

## Area of Interest:



Location of survey polygon (in red), aircraft trajectory (in green), and GNSS reference stations (in yellow)

The requested survey area consisted of one polygon located east of Milpitas, CA. The polygon encloses approximately 23.4 km<sup>2</sup> (9.0 mi<sup>2</sup>).

## File Naming Schemes:

### LAS Point Cloud Files

The 1000 m × 1000 m tiles follow a naming convention using the lower-left coordinate (minimum X, Y) of the UTM coordinates as the seed for the file name as follows: XXXXXX\_YYYYYYY. For example, if the tile bounds are the coordinate values from Easting 608000 through 609000, and Northing 4144000 through 4145000, then the tile file-name incorporates 608000\_41440000.

### ESRI Files

Due to the limited number of characters that can be used for ArcGIS data products, the resulting format is followed: NNNN\_TDR\_##U. “NNNN” correspond to the 4-character identifier for the project or project area, “OKRG” for this project. Character “T” represent the type of raster and it can be “G” for a grid, “H” for a hillshade. Character “D” represents what kind of data was used to create the raster (an “E” for elevation). Character “R” represents the type of return that was used for creating the raster and could be a “F” for first return or “G” for ground return. The characters “##” represent the raster resolution in decimeters. Finally, the last character “U” is an indicator for the unit of measurement. For e.g. a bare earth elevation grid with ground classified points and resolution 1 m will be named as: “OKRG\_GEG\_01M.FLT”

## Notes:

In the areas of thick and/or low vegetation, some classified ground points may not be true ground. Thick vegetation will not allow the laser to penetrate to the ground. This can cause the ground point algorithm to classify the bottom of the vegetation or tree trunks as ground. Some low vegetation or fallen trees also get classified as ground, as the laser cannot distinguish between true ground and near-ground returns, and the algorithm has an eagerness to classify low points as ground. These factors can cause a rough appearance in the bare-earth elevation models. Boulders and rugged peaks often do not get classified as ground, as the terrain changes are too abrupt for the algorithm to classify successfully while not simultaneously classifying all low vegetation as ground, too.