



Eastern Canada Bathymetric LiDAR survey

IIC TECHNOLOGIES

Jeff Lower





Project Overview - Team







Project Overview – Total Area

Project	Area (Sq Km)	Notes
Quebec 2016	1,745	
Central 2016	1,381	
Atlantic 2016	2,079	
Quebec 2017	9,107	
Central 2017	2,020	Continuing collection in April/May 2018
Atlantic 2017	6,301	
2016/2017 Total	22,633	





Quebec - 2016/2017



Summary

- Two flight blocks
- 1745 sq. km
- 156 flight lines
- 36,571 camera exposures





Quebec - 2017/2018



- 10 flight blocks
- 9107 sq. km
- 963 flight lines
- 512,675 camera exposures
- 2 Hyperspectral Only Missions
- Daily concurrent collection of hyperspectral imagery during Lidar flights





Atlantic - 2016/2017



- 14 flight blocks
- 2079 sq. km
- 279 flight lines
- 43,788 camera exposures





Atlantic, PEI – 2017



- 8 flight blocks
- 6301 sq. km
- 1254 flight lines
- 436,621 camera exposures
- 2 Hyperspectral only Missions





Central - 2016/2017



- 7 flight blocks
- 49,521 camera exposures
- 1381 sq. km
- 279 flight lines





Central - 2017/2018 (to date)



Summary

- 15 flight blocks
- 2020 sq. km
- 476 flight lines
- 146,600 camera exposures





Flight Plan Example







Project Overview - Specifications

- Reflectance data (**bottom reflectivity**)
- Photography (**RGB Imagry/Orthos**)
- LIDAR to meet IHO Order 1 b
- Spot data density shall be at least **5m x 5m**
- Hyperspectral Imagery (Option)
- Check lines across all survey blocks





Project Overview - Deliverables

- Raw waveforms
- Processed XYZ point files
- Uncertainty values for all sensors and uncertainty models.
- Radiometrically calibrated reflectance data (bottom reflectivity).
- Integrated Bathy/Topo DEM
- Digital Imagery/ Photos
- Metadata
- GPS/Positioning data
- LAS format
- CARIS format





Equipment



ltem	Serial Number / Version	
Aircraft	Piper Navajo	
Lidar	CZMIL #06	
Digital Camera	CM-4800	





Calibration



CZMIL topographic calibration site over Oshawa Executive Airport in Oshawa, Ontario

CZMIL bathymetric calibration site over Rouge River, Ontario





Calibration – Topographic Vertical, Horizontal



Date of Flight	Vertical Accuracy (m)	
00161100 (400m)	Mean (m)	-0.0183022
20101103 (400111)	Std Dev (m)	0.0179713
20161102 (600m)	Mean (m)	-0.00645261
20101103 (000111)	Std Dev (m)	0.0284341
20161104 (400m)	Mean (m)	-0.0148007
20101104 (40011)	Std Dev (m)	0.0211212
20161104 (600m)	Mean (m)	0.0163293
20101104 (000111)	Std Dev (m)	0.0277608

Topographic Vertical Accuracy Requirement (±15 cm, 2 sigma)







Calibration







Total Propagated Uncertainties (TPUs)

- IIC Technologies determined the total propagated uncertainties using a combination of the CZMIL accuracy model and direct observations of the system compared with ground truth.
- The TPU values required were at 1sigma

The ground truth data in Kingston was utilized to estimate the bathymetric accuracies between 0 and 25m relative to chart datum. Three survey lines were utilized: two lines at 600m altitude and 1 line at 400m altitude

Depth Range	Mean Difference (m)	Standard Deviation (m)	Uncertaint y (m)
0 to 7.5m	0.237	0.137	0.274
7.5 to 10m	0.211	0.169	0.27
10 to 12.5m	0.025	0.169	0.171
12.5 to 15m	0.043	0.148	0.154
15 to 17.5m	0.175	0.191	0.259
17.5 to 20m	0.101	0.326	0.341
20 to			
22.5m	0.224	0.19	0.294

Combined statistics for all lines





Processing Workflow







Introduction to PP-RTX

- Officially release in December 2016 with POSPAC 8.0
- PP-RTX creates virtual base stations along the survey track and uses them to refine the solution.
- For all flights, the single base solution and PP-RTX matched very closely within 2 to 3cm so within the accuracies requirements of the project.
- Applanix technical experts also recommended PP-RTX instead of multi-single base for long flights covering distinct survey areas. This scenario occurred on several days in the Atlantic Region.





PP-RTX vs PPP







Ideal Scenario for PP-RTX







Cost of Base Station Deployment



Figure 4: GNSS Base Stations





Project Challenges

- Weather
 - Rain, Snow, Ice, Wind, Fog, Critters
- Highly Variable Water Conditions (Especially Atlantic Region)
 - Sometimes 3+ days for water to settle after storm events or high winds/waves
- Shallow water/tidal mud flats





Weather







10 Minute Time Span







10 Minute Time Span







10 Minute Time Span







Winter Conditions







Winter Conditions







Ice Forecast



Forecast Lake Ice Fraction at 1200 UTC 18 Dec 2016 (from Experimental Coupled Great Lakes Model)





Ontario Flight Coverage - 2016







lce



Had to plan inlets before ice formation, or after melting





Tidal Coordination



Halifax Tide Chart. The largest known tidal range at Halifax is 2.22m 7.3 feet





Ortho Mosaic (20 cm) - Ontario







Chart Comparison





4320 vs. 2016/17 LIDAR: there is a shoal charted at 2 fathoms (3.6m) and measured at 2m





Wrecks and objects observed







Beacon Observed







B HydroFusion V1.3.5 [12/15/2017]

File View Tools Configuration Help

















HydroFusion V1.3.5 [12/15/2017]

File View Tools Configuration Help







HydroFusion V1.3.5 [12/15/2017]

File View Tools Configuration Help







Conclusions

- All survey areas were surveyed and processed according to the contract requirements, achieving order 1b for coverage, uncertainty and object detection.
- Although the water penetration may have been limited in areas, CZMIL demonstrated excellent shoals detection capabilities.
- For future surveys in similar areas in remote locations where access is difficult using PP-RTX is a viable alternative to deploying GNSS base stations. In this project IIC Technologies performed several tests comparing PP-RTX with short base line PPK method and found very close horizontal and vertical uncertainties (within a few centimetres).







Thank You!

Jeff Lower IIC Technologies jeff.lower@iictechnologies.com (256) 520-4341