

Department of Geomatics UNIVERSITY of ALASKA ANCHORAGE

Geodetic Measurements and Products

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About Bill Hazelton

***** B. Surveying and Ph.D., University of Melbourne, Australia ***** Industry and professional experience, including in Antarctica ***** Higher education teaching for over 15 years ***** Chair, Department of Geomatics, UAA * Cover GIS, LIS, geodesy, surveying, remote sensing, photogrammetry, etc.

About UAA Geomatics

- *** B.S. in Geomatics program for 20 years**
 - ***** Covers broad range of geomatics courses, including hydrographic surveying and coastal mapping, plus photogrammetry and remote sensing
- ***** A.A.S. in Geomatics program for 40 years
- ***** Certificate and Minor in GIS
- ***** Will be working towards implementing a graduate program this year
- Four faculty with diverse backgrounds, plus adjuncts



NOAA's Role

- ***** The Big Picture:
 - *** NOAA produces decision-support products and services**
 - ***** NOAA's work supports the transition to a post-industrial economy, based on information, knowledge and services
 - *** NOAA's work supports efficient transportation of material goods**
 - *** NOAA's work supports the global economy and the US's role in it**
 - ***** NOAA is a key player in the US's move to a post-industrial economy

NOAA's Responsibilities

- Looking at the various NOAA responsibilities and authorities which HSRP reviews, × it is possible to group them in various ways
- **One such grouping is:** X
 - ***** Location dependent, particularly horizontal location:
 - **Hydrographic and shoreline surveying, nautical charting, current** measurements, geospatial measurements, geomagnetic measurements
 - Location dependent, particularly vertical location: ×
 - Hydrographic and shoreline surveying, nautical charting, water level × measurements, geospatial measurements



Geodetic Measurements

- Location depends upon geodetic measurements and products × Geodetic measurements are therefore foundational for NOAA's mission ***** Geodetic measurements provide the foundation for data integration Geodetic measurement products, such as datums and geoids, are critical
- for almost every aspect of NOAA's work, as well as the larger community that use geospatial data from any source.



Geodetic Products

- * When collecting spatial data, the ability to link it to other data requires the addition of 'intelligence' to the measurements
- ***** The foundation for linking spatial data is connection to a common datum
- Datums, such as NAD83 and the geoid, are generally abstract entities that must be realized before they can be used
- * This requires points on the ground that are already linked to the datum, followed by measurements relative to that point

Geodetic Products

- ***** Alaska has very little traditional survey control, unlike the Lower 48 * This is a consequence of Alaska's lack of roads **Continually Operating Reference Stations (CORS) will be the basis for** X realization of datums in Alaska into the foreseeable future
- ***** A dense network of CORS has enabled development of virtual reference networks, adding value to CORS and better meeting user needs
- Good, solid foundation infrastructure enables more than it costs

Some Results

- ***** In the period 1999 to 2009, there were several updates to the geoid model ***** In Ohio, the changes were small: centimeters at most ***** At UAA, GEOID 06 was about 2.1 meters different to GEOID 99 ***** Shift back of 21 mm between GEOID 06 and GEOID 09 ***** Mean shift of about 0.6 meters across the entire Alaska region between **GEOID 06 and GEOID 09**
- * An indication of what the inclusion of quality modern data can do

Geodetic Measurement

- ***** Stand-alone GNSS can provide location to a couple of meters horizontally and perhaps 15 meters vertically
- ***** This is sufficient for most common navigational needs, but not sufficient for much of NOAA's data collection
 - ***** It is also insufficient for a range of other research and construction applications, especially vertical location
- Connection to a known point (a CORS) is necessary for connection to the datum

Realization of Datums

- GNSS (GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, etc.) will provide the backbone of geospatial measurement in Alaska for the foreseeable future
- Successful connection of such geospatial measurements to common X datums requires a reasonably dense CORS network
 - ***** This is particularly the case for vertical datums
- ***** NGS is working with GRAV-D and Grace satellite data to refine the geoid, but its only realization across Alaska will be through CORS



Datums and Data

- ***** As one example, there is a National Park in Alaska with an area equivalent to West Virginia, without a single control point (CORS) within it
- ***** CORS are very thin on the ground along the western and northern coasts of Alaska, two critical areas for resource development, climate change research and mitigation, food security...
- ***** The SDMI surface model current being collected for Alaska is estimated to be about 5 petabytes in size, despite being a single layer of a multi-layered statewide dataset

What Needs To Be Done

***** Determine a stable, modern geoid for Alaska ***** Finalize the vertical datum for the region Establish a dense network of CORS in Alaska ***** Realize the horizontal and vertical datums across the region ***** Increase local partnerships and 'crowd-sourcing' to increase effectiveness ***** ...and to reduce costs





Conclusion

- * The geospatial community in Alaska recognizes how far we have come with NOAA's support, as well as how far we still need to go
- ***** We are deeply appreciative of what NOAA does for Alaska, and we want more!
- ***** We want to explore ways to keep NOAA effective and funded ***** That will mean making sure NOAA's real mission and effectiveness are thoroughly understood by those controlling the funding