Updates from NGS Part 1: Status of New Datums

Jacob Heck
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ISPLS 2023 Convention

My Background

- Great Lakes Regional Geodetic Advisor (IN, IL, WI, MI)
- Previously at NGS Headquarters Geosciences Research Division

- B.S. Surveying Engineering at Michigan Tech
- Ph.D. in Geodetic Science at The Ohio State University
- Professional Surveyor (MI)

Regional Geodetic Advisor Program

Deprecation of the US Survey Foot

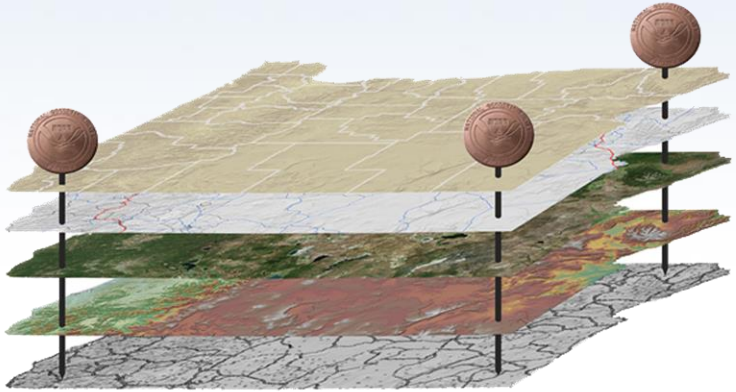
- U.S. survey foot was deprecated on December 31, 2022
- But use can continue for SPCS 83 (and SPCS 27)
  - The 40 states that "officially" use U.S. foot for SPCS 83
  - All SPCS 27 zones
  - NGS will support such "legacy" use forever
  - But ***NOT*** supported for ***ANY*** zones in SPCS2022

NGS will always support
U.S. survey foot for SPCS 83 and 27

The National Spatial Reference System (NSRS)

NGS defines, maintains and provides access to the NSRS to meet our Nation's economic, social & environmental needs

Latitude • Longitude • Elevation
• Gravity • Shoreline Position
+ changes over time



Today's NSRS

- North American Datum of 1983 **(NAD 83)**
- North American Vertical Datum of 1988 **(NAVD 88)**

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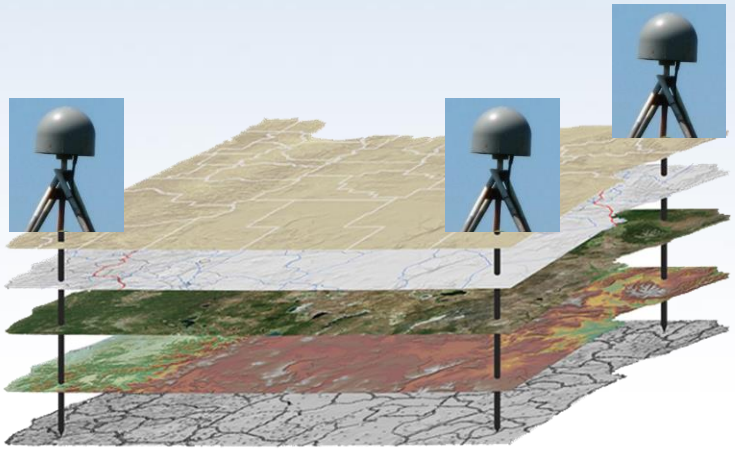
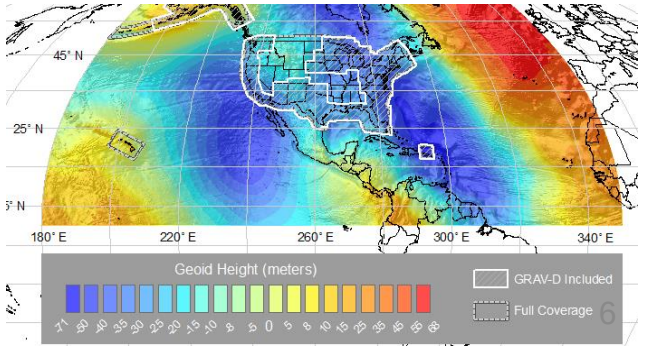


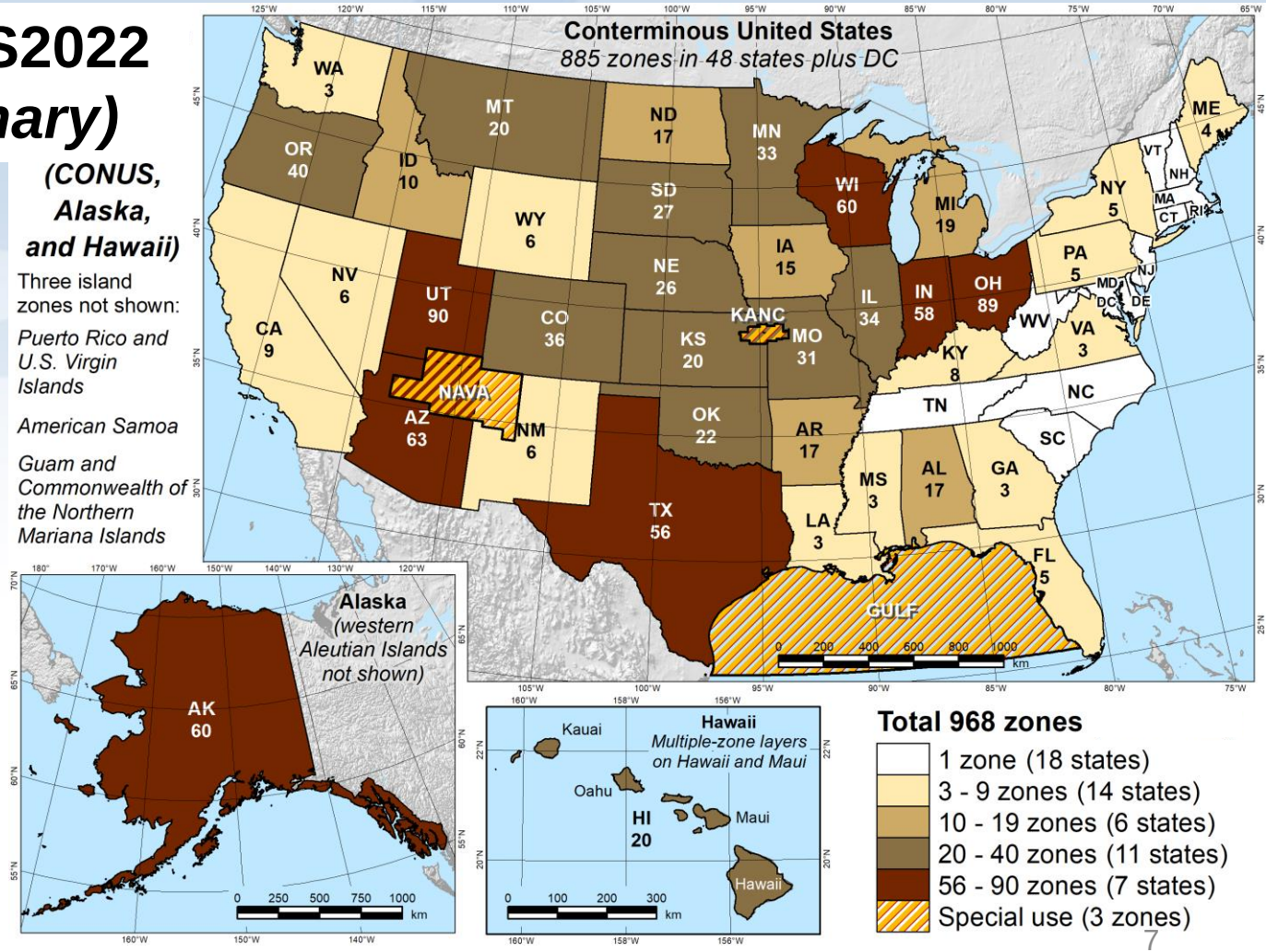


North American Terrestrial Reference Frame (NATRF 2022)
Caribbean Terrestrial Reference Frame (CATRF 2022)
Pacific Terrestrial Reference Frame (PATRF 2022)
Marianas Terrestrial Reference Frame (MATRF 2022)

North America and Pacific Geopotential Datum (NAPGD2022)

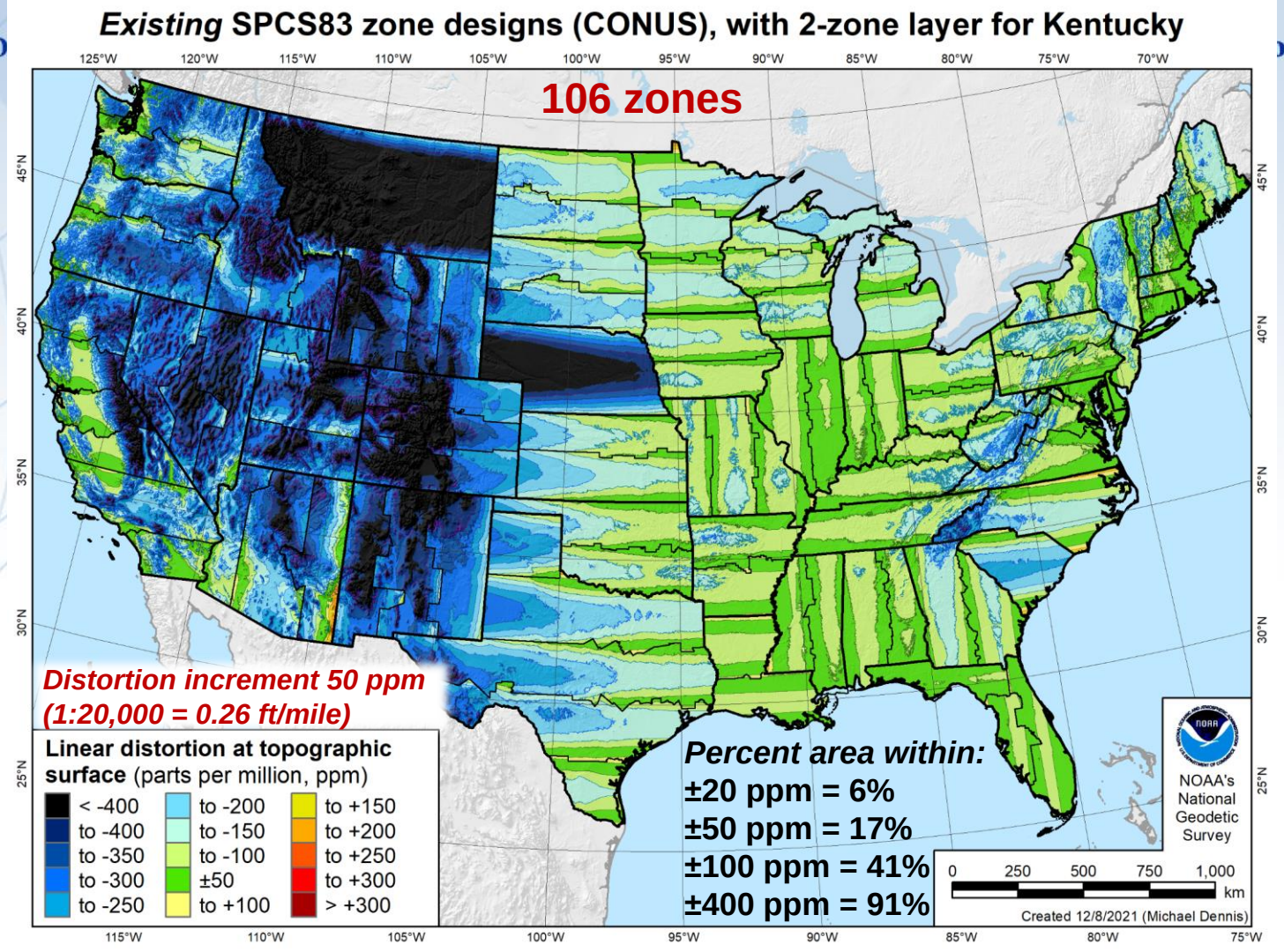
Number of SPCS2022 zones *(preliminary)*

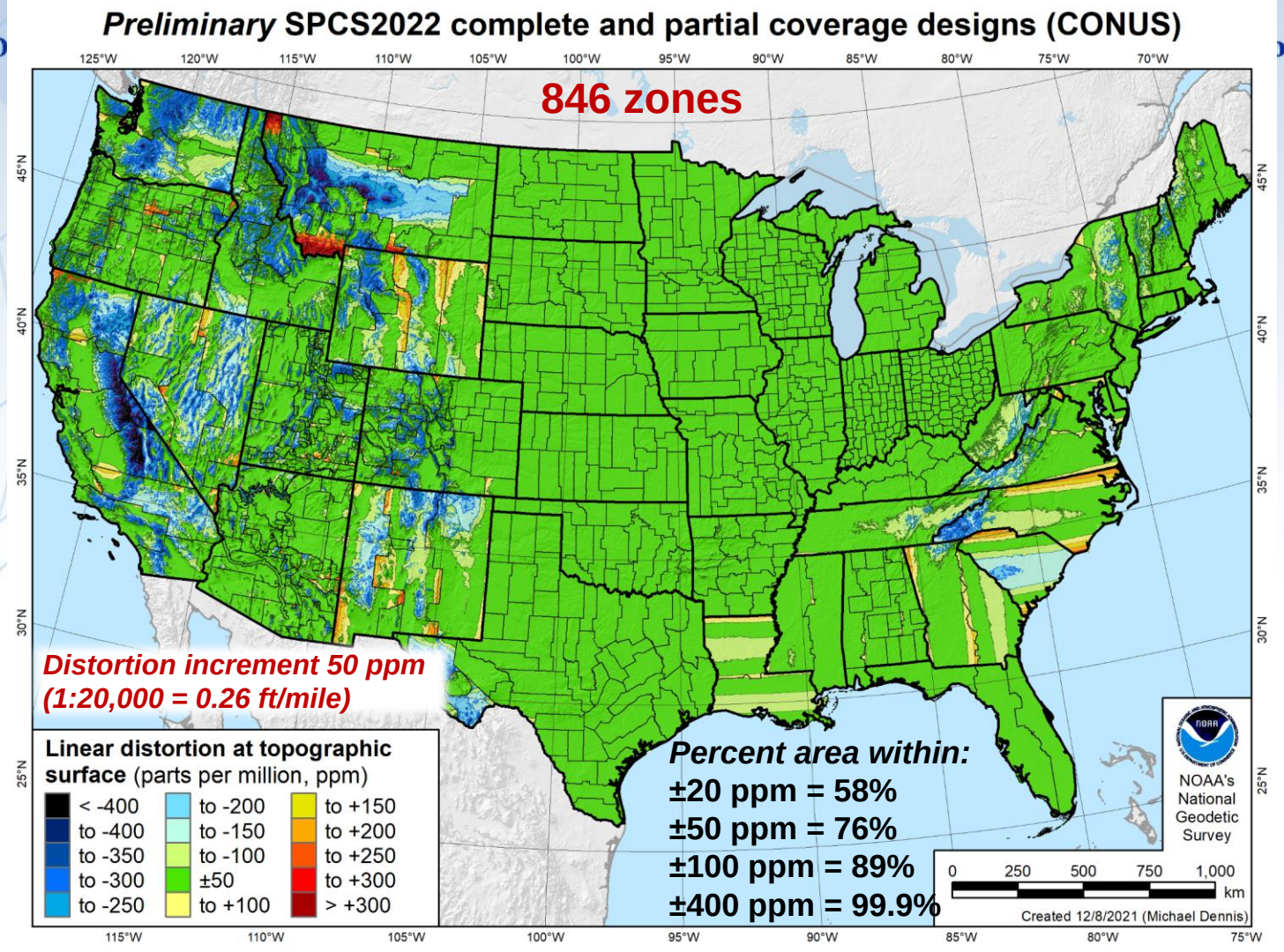
- 968 total zones nationwide
- Illinois has 2 zone layers:
  - A statewide zone
  - 33 LDP zones

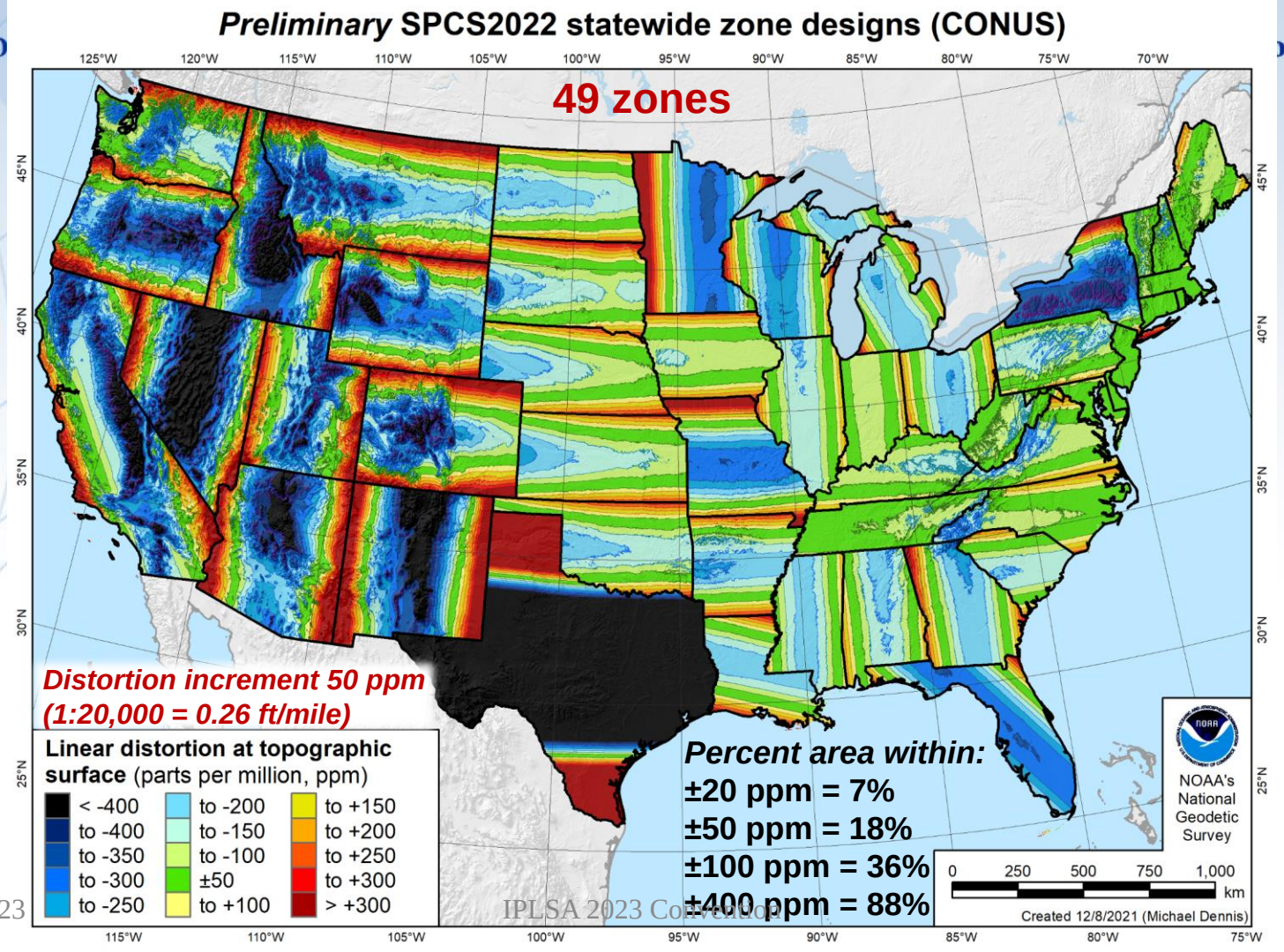


Getting acquainted with SPCS2022

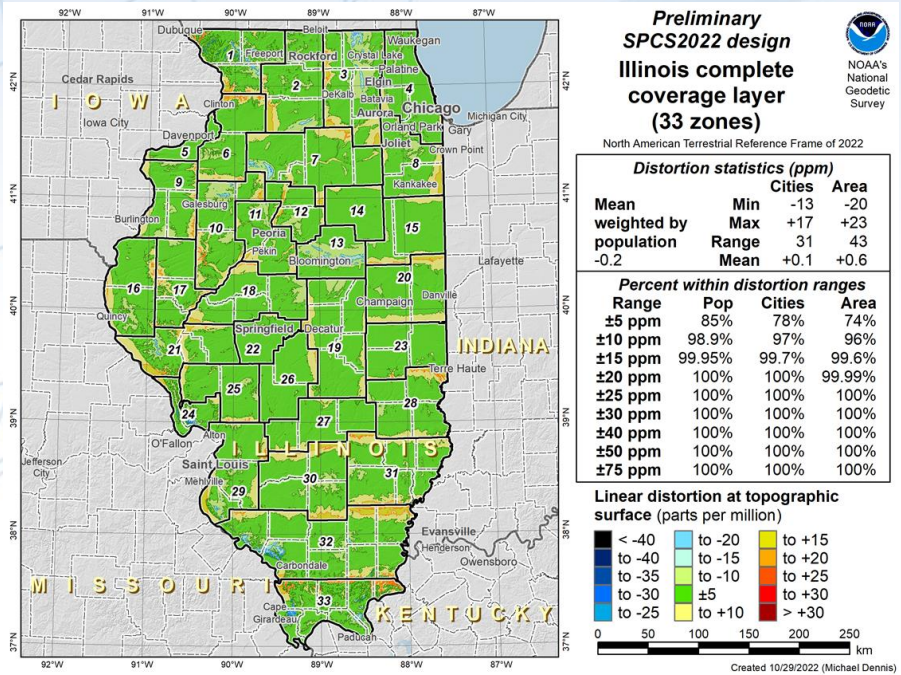
- **Distortion design philosophy**
  - ***Linear distortion*** minimized at topographic surface (***not*** at ellipsoid surface)
  - ***Purpose:*** to reduce difference between projected "grid" and actual "ground" distances
- **Other things:**
  - Zone "layers"
  - Low distortion projections (LDPs)
  - Illinois designs approved by NGS in October 2022
  - Will be implemented with the Modernized (2022) NSRS

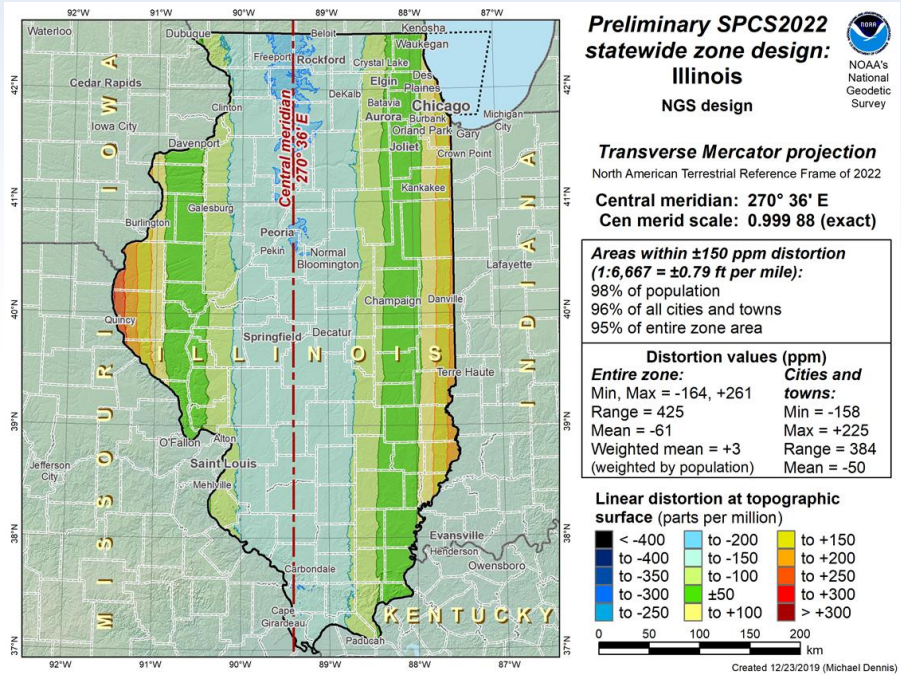

Existing SPCS83 zone designs (CONUS), with 2-zone layer for Kentucky
106 zones
Distortion increment 50 ppm
(1:20,000 = 0.26 ft/mile)
Linear distortion at topographic surface (parts per million, ppm)
< -400
to -400
to -350
to -300
to -250
to -200
to -150
to -100
±50
to +100
to +150
to +200
to +250
to +300
> +300
Percent area within:
±20 ppm = 6%
±50 ppm = 17%
±100 ppm = 41%
±400 ppm = 91%
NOAA's National Geodetic Survey
0 250 500 750 1,000 km
Created 12/8/2021 (Michael Dennis)


Preliminary SPCS2022 complete and partial coverage designs (CONUS)
846 zones
Distortion increment 50 ppm
(1:20,000 = 0.26 ft/mile)
Linear distortion at topographic surface (parts per million, ppm)
< -400
to -400
to -350
to -300
to -250
to -200
to -150
to -100
±50
to +100
to +150
to +200
to +250
to +300
> +300
Percent area within:
±20 ppm = 58%
±50 ppm = 76%
±100 ppm = 89%
±400 ppm = 99.9%
NOAA's National Geodetic Survey
0 250 500 750 1,000 km
Created 12/8/2021 (Michael Dennis)


Preliminary SPCS2022 statewide zone designs (CONUS)
49 zones
Distortion increment 50 ppm
(1:20,000 = 0.26 ft/mile)
Linear distortion at topographic surface (parts per million, ppm)
< -400
to -400
to -350
to -300
to -250
to -200
to -150
to -100
±50
to +100
to +150
to +200
to +250
to +300
> +300
Percent area within:
±20 ppm = 7%
±50 ppm = 18%
±100 ppm = 36%
±400 ppm = 88%
NOAA's National Geodetic Survey
0 250 500 750 1,000 km
Created 12/8/2021 (Michael Dennis)

Illinois SPCS2022 Layers





What to expect for SPCS2022

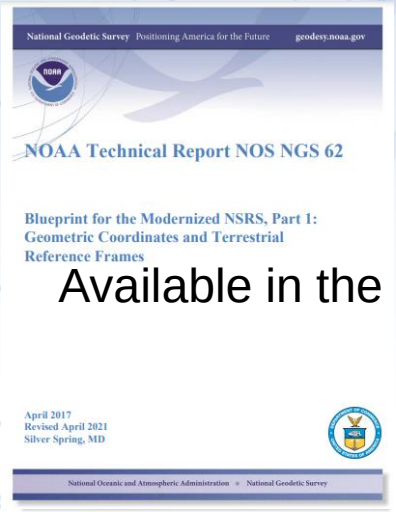
- **Coordinates will change by at least 10,000 m**
  - Latitude and longitude change about 1-2 m
  - Rest of change due to projection definition
- **Less difference between "grid" and "ground"**
- **More than one zone layer in most states**
  - Zones will be similar to SPCS 83 in some states
  - Zones will be very different in most states
- **Every state will have a statewide zone layer**

It's the year 2022...

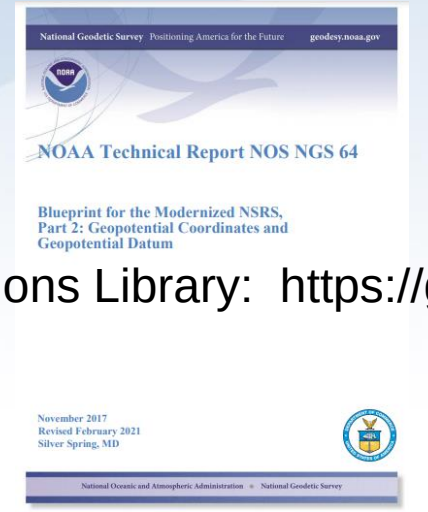
NSRS Modernization: Delay

- **Will names change?**
  - No, "GEOID2022", "NATRF2022", etc. will remain the same
- NGS anticipates the release of all data, and limited tools, by the **middle of 2025**.
  - Some of this may depend on things outside of NGS control (we have already delayed beyond 2022!)
- Work on additional tools will continue in the out-years

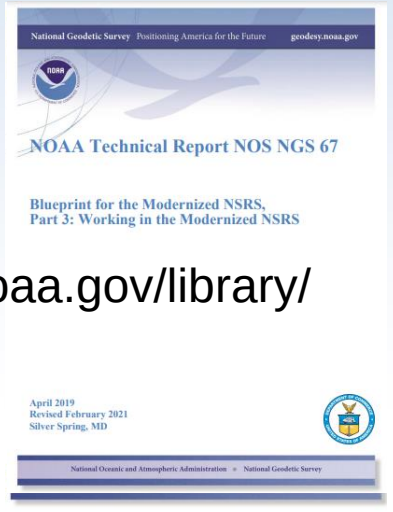
Updated blueprint documents



Geometric:
Sep 2017
Revised April 2021
NOAA TR NOS NGS 62
61 pages



Geopotential:
Nov 2017
Revised Feb 2021
NOAA TR NOS NGS 64
53 pages



Working in the Modernized NSRS:
April 2019
Revised Feb 2021
NOAA TR NOS NGS 67
133 pages

Available in the NGS Publications Library: https://geodesy.noaa.gov/library/

A two-track approach to coordinates

Reference Epoch Coordinates

- An estimated "snapshot" of entire network
- Every 5 or 10 years
- Similar to NAD 83(2011) epoch 2010.00

Survey Epoch Coordinates

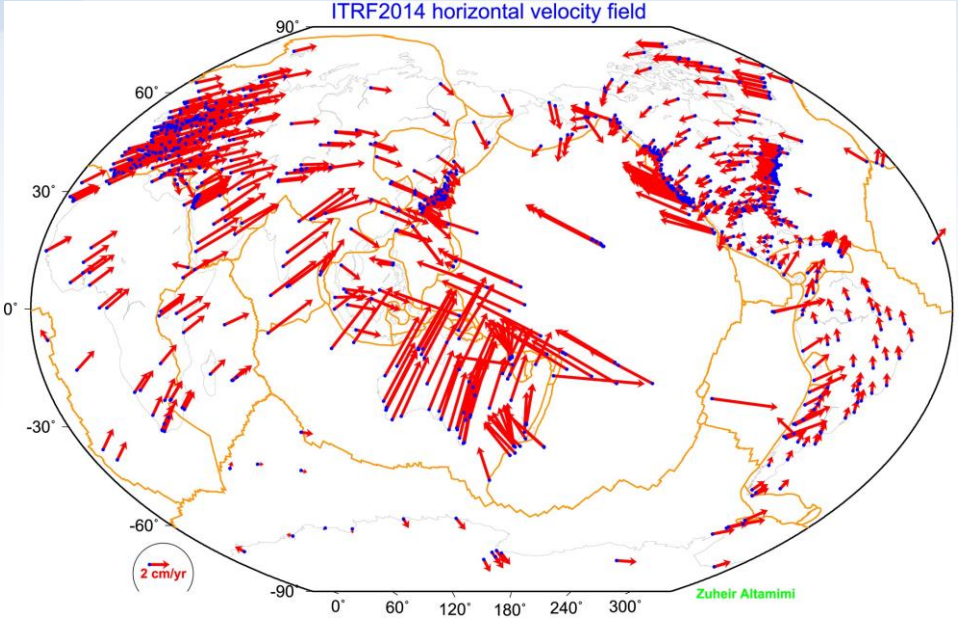
- Time-dependent!
- Reflects coordinates at time of observation
- Multiple SECs can show changes over time

Replacing the NAD 83s

The Old	The New
NAD 83 (2011)	NATRF2022 - The North American Terrestrial Reference Frame of 2022
NAD 83 (2011)	CATRF2022 - The Caribbean Terrestrial Reference Frame of 2022
NAD 83 (PA11)	PATRF2022 - The Pacific Terrestrial Reference Frame of 2022
NAD 83 (MA11)	MATRF2022 - The Mariana Terrestrial Reference Frame of 2022

The IGS Reference Frame

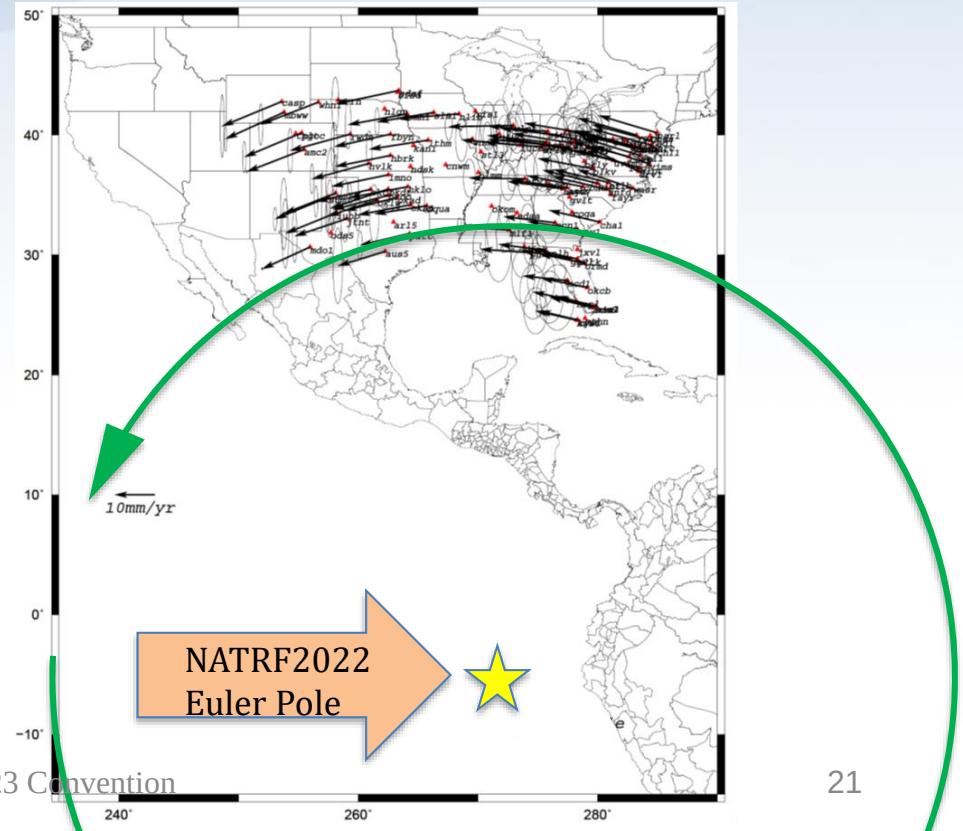
- The ITRF is defined by reference epoch coordinates AND velocities at stations
- The ITRF velocity field very closely resembles absolute plate motion
- The ITRF and IGS frames are both no-net-rotation frames – the sum of the angular velocities is constrained to be zero
- The Modernized (2022) NSRS Reference Frames will tie to ITRF2020



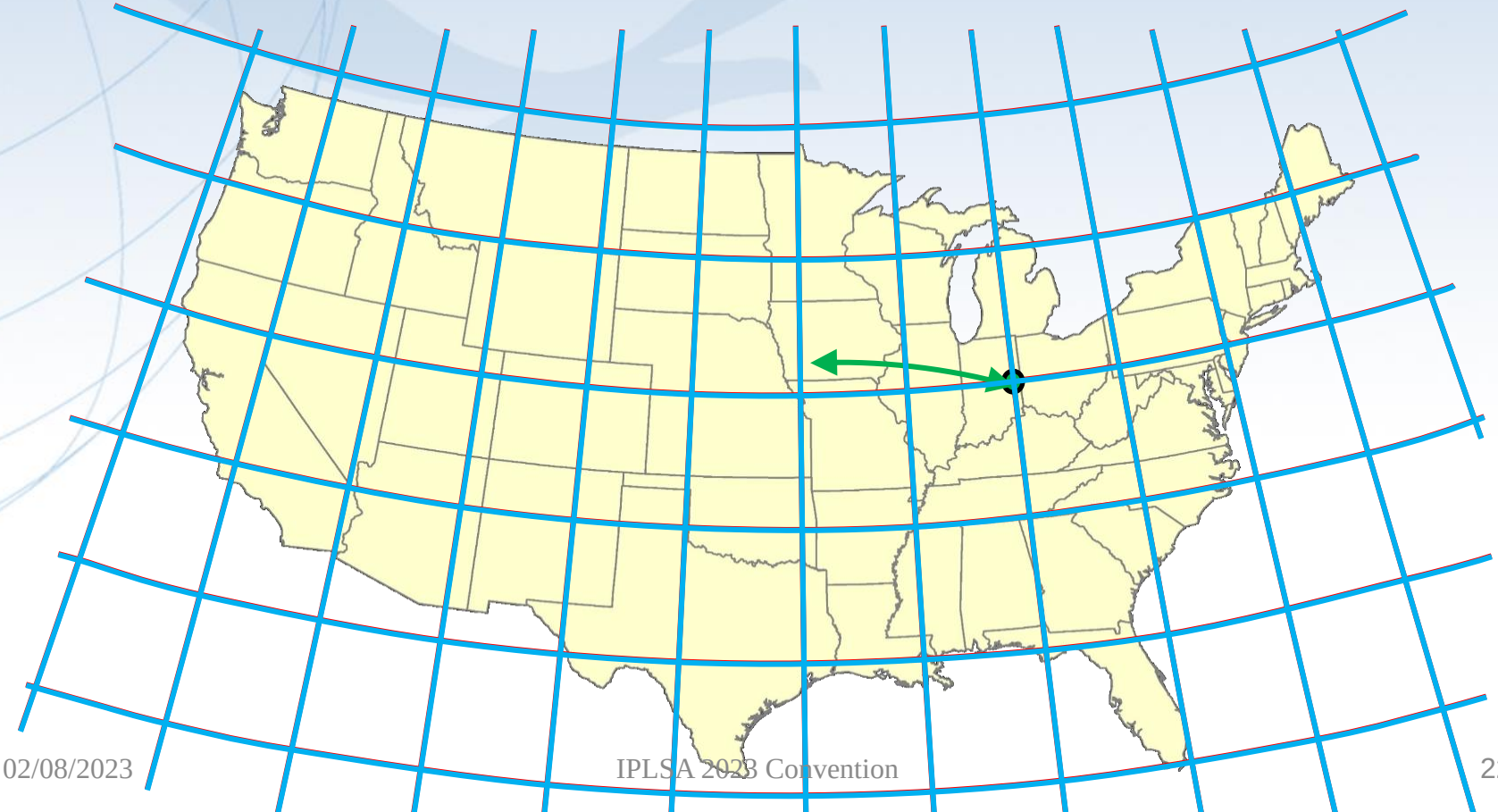
Altamimi et al., 2016, JGR

Euler Poles and "Plate-Fixed"

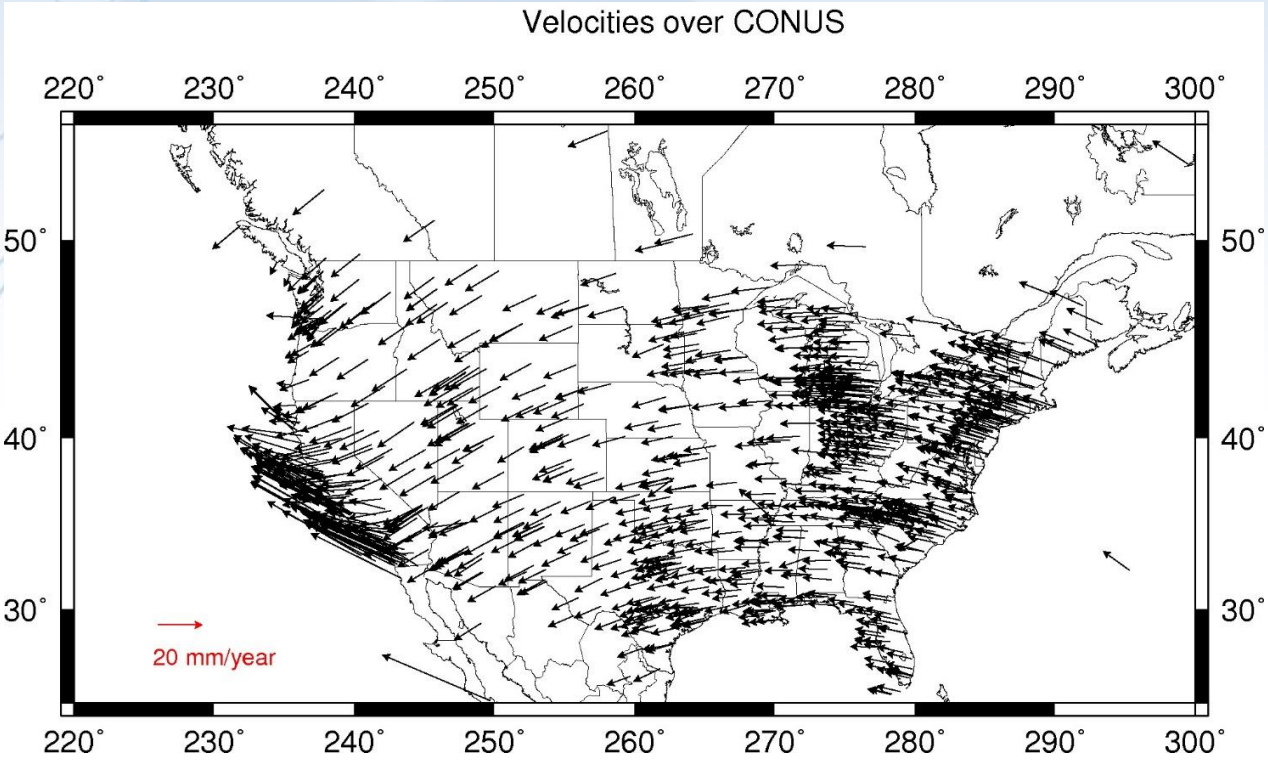
- In the ITRF, many tectonic plates have a *dominant* motion: **rotation**
- **Euler Pole** - point about which a plate rotates (yellow star)
- Euler Pole Parameters (**EPP**) define this rotation
- Residual motion is characterized in an Intra-Frame Deformation Model (**IFDM**)



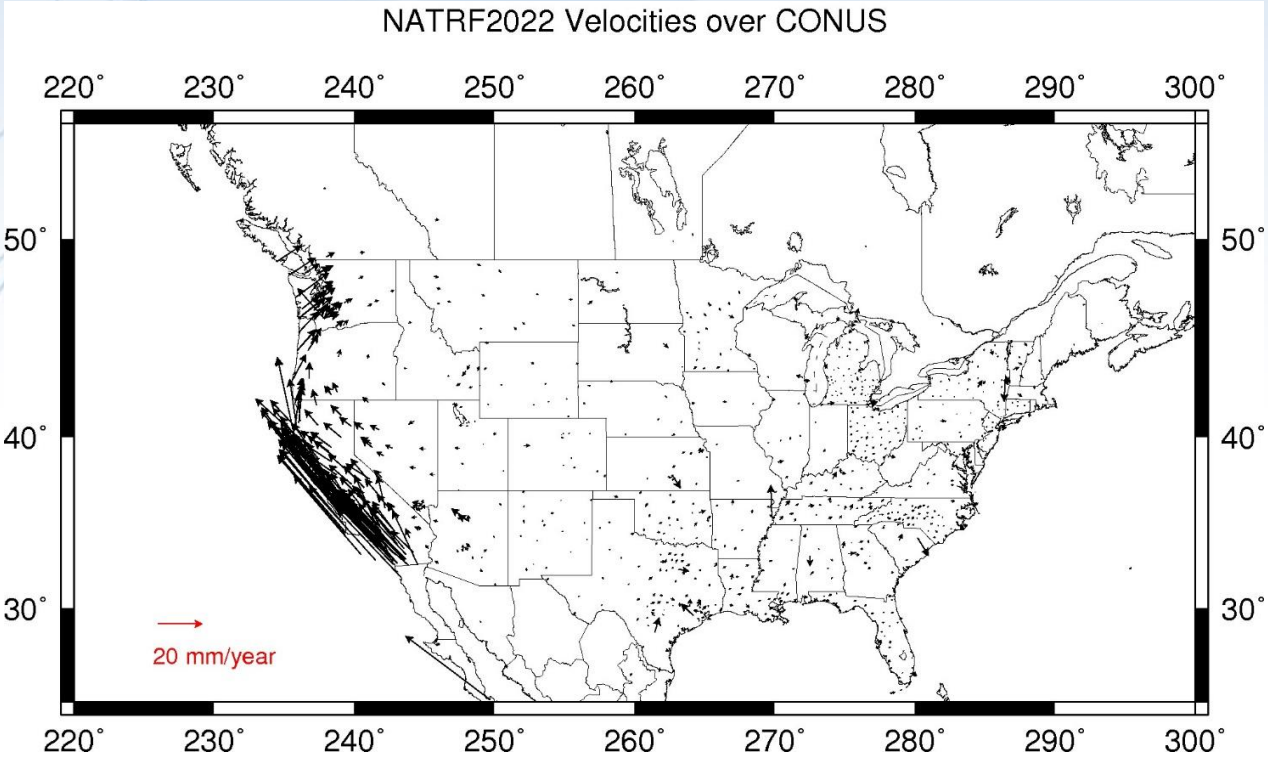
ITRF2020 or NATRF2022



Residual Velocities – ITRF2020/CONUS

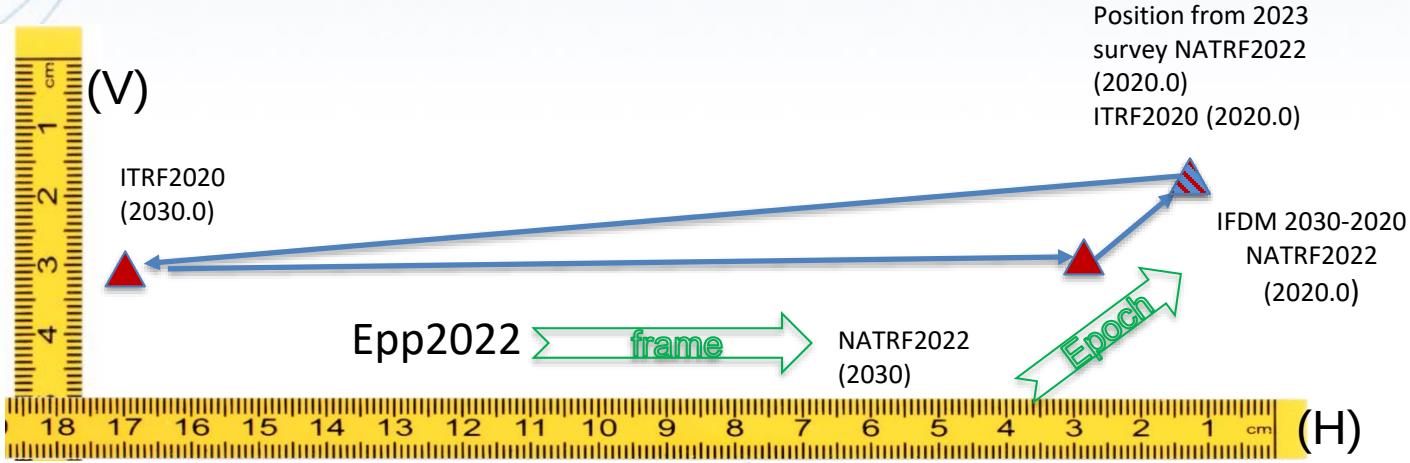


Residual Velocities – NATRF2022/CONUS

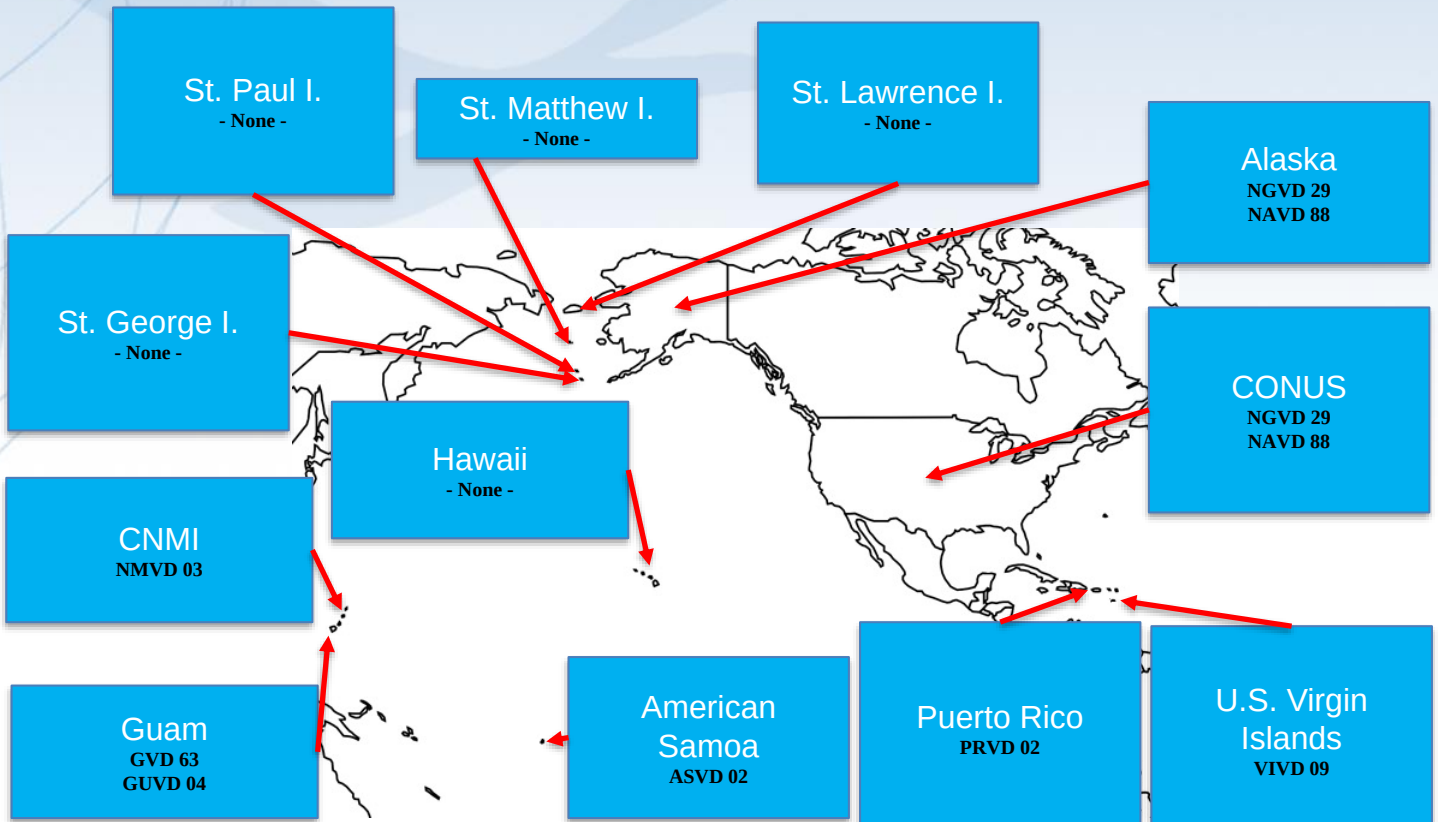


Coordinates, Frames, Epochs, EPP2022 and IFDM2022

1. A survey done Jan 1, 2023 and reported at epoch 2020.0
2. New Survey (same point) done Jan 1, 2030
3. Position of point in NATRF2022(2030)
4. Position of point in NATRF2022(2020)
5. If IFDM = 0, then NATRF2022 (2030) = NATRF2022 (2020)

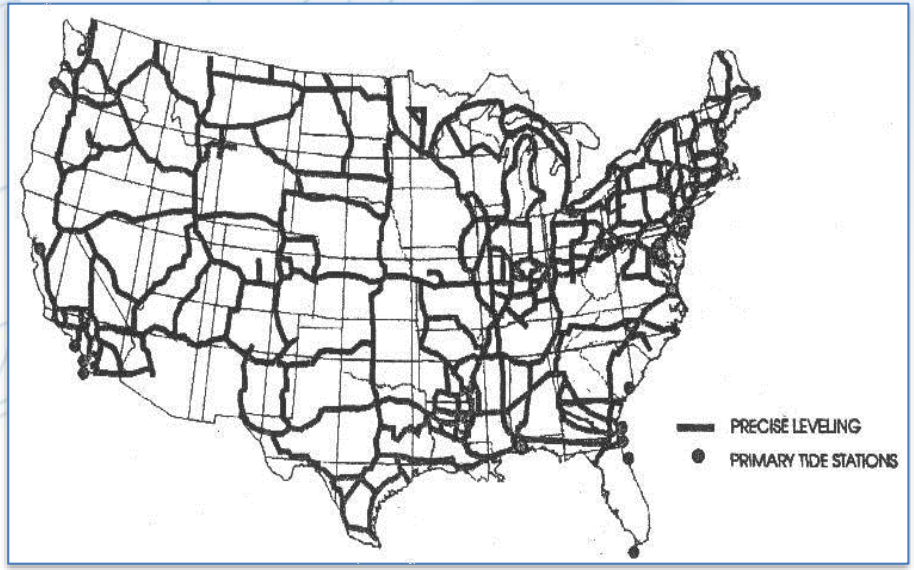


Vertical Datums of the NSRS

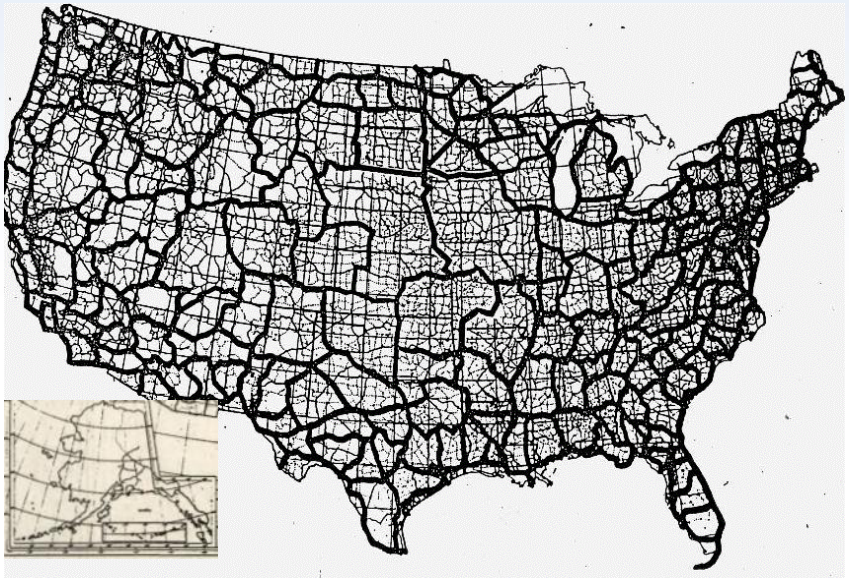


Developing the Previous Vertical Datums

NGVD 29



NAVD 88



Leveling


GEODETIC SURVEY
FEET
$250 FINE OR IMPRISONMENT
EL34
1947
FOR DISTURBING THIS MARK
ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL
BENCH MARK

Replacing NAVD 88

	The Old:
Orthometric Heights	NAVD 88
Normal Orthometric Heights	PRVD 02
	VIVD09
	ASVD02
	NMVD03
	GUVD04
Dynamic Heights	IGLD 85
Gravity	IGSN71
Geoid Undulations	GEOID18
Deflections of the Vertical	DEFLEC18

The New:

The North American-Pacific ***Geopotential Datum*** of 2022 (NAPGD2022)

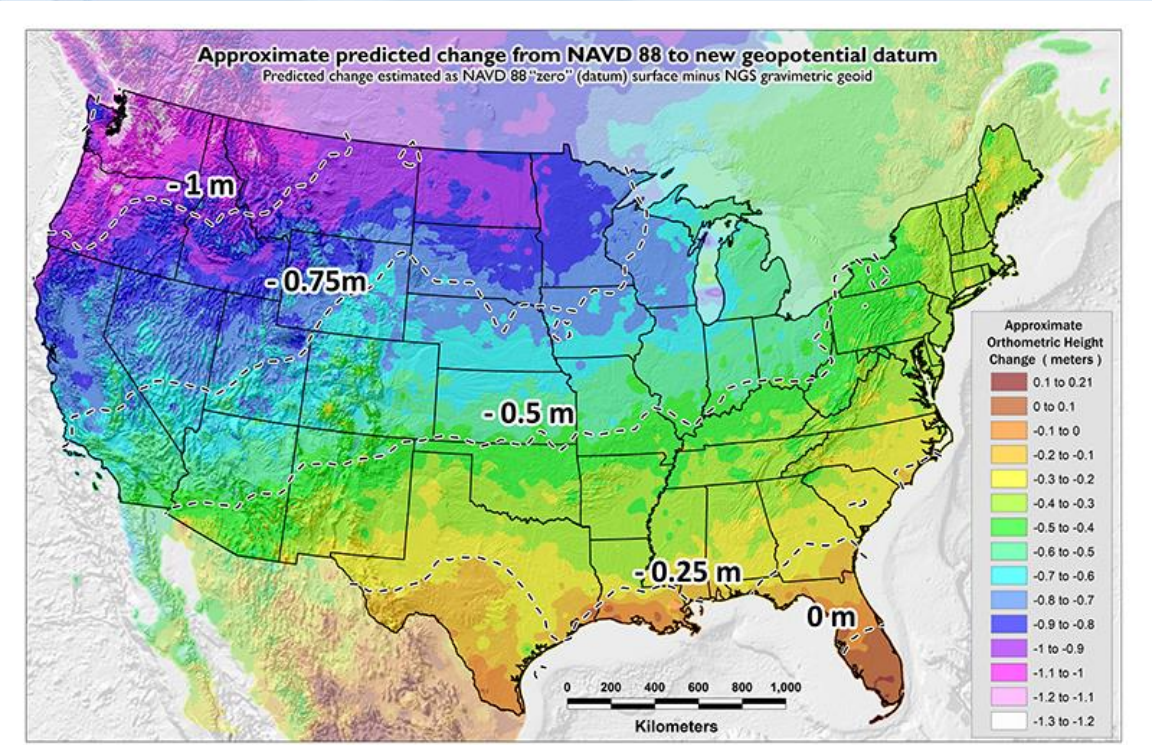
Will include:

- GEOID2022
- DEFLEC2022
- GRAV2022
- DEM2022
- More

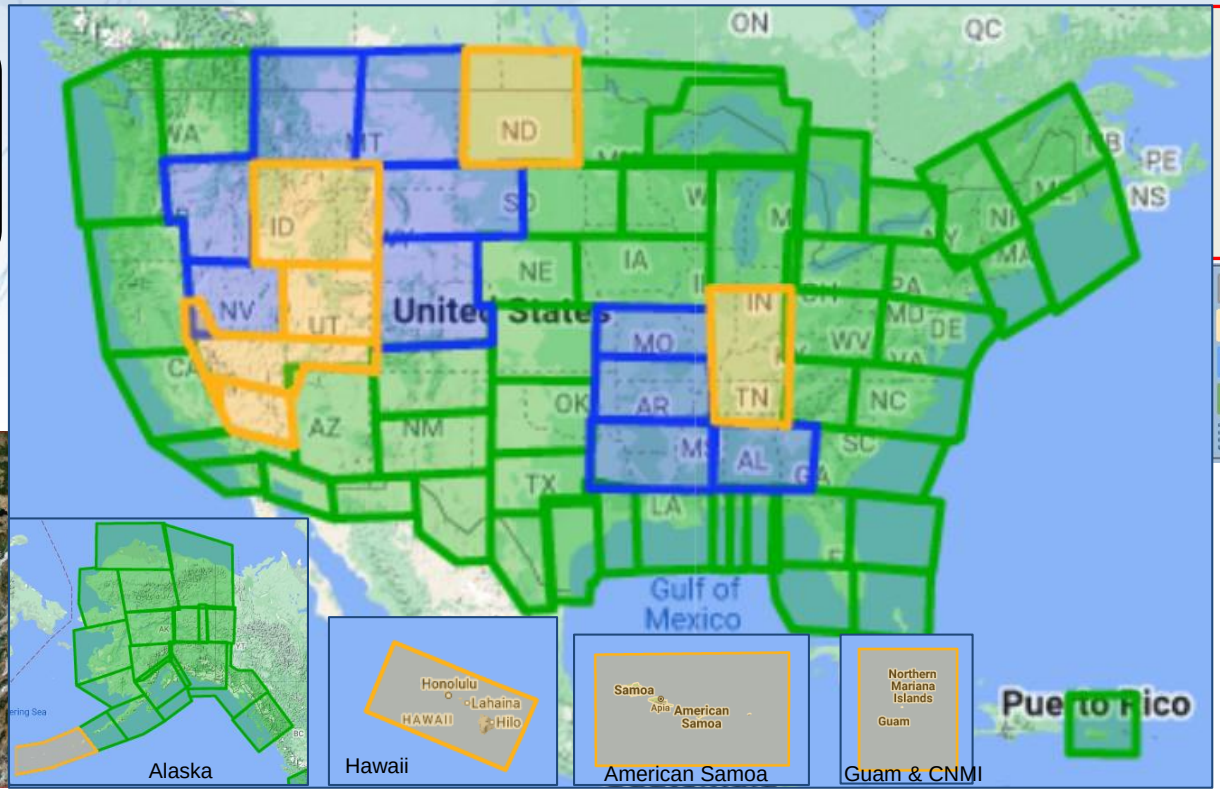
A HUGE component of this effort is GRAV-D:

Gravity for the Redefinition of the American Vertical Datum

NAVD 88 (epoch ?) to NAPGD2022 Epoch 2020.00 (estimate)



Gravity for the Redefinition of the American Vertical Datum (GRAV-D)



- 10 km data lines
- 70 km cross lines
- 20,000 ft altitude
- 230 kt flight speed

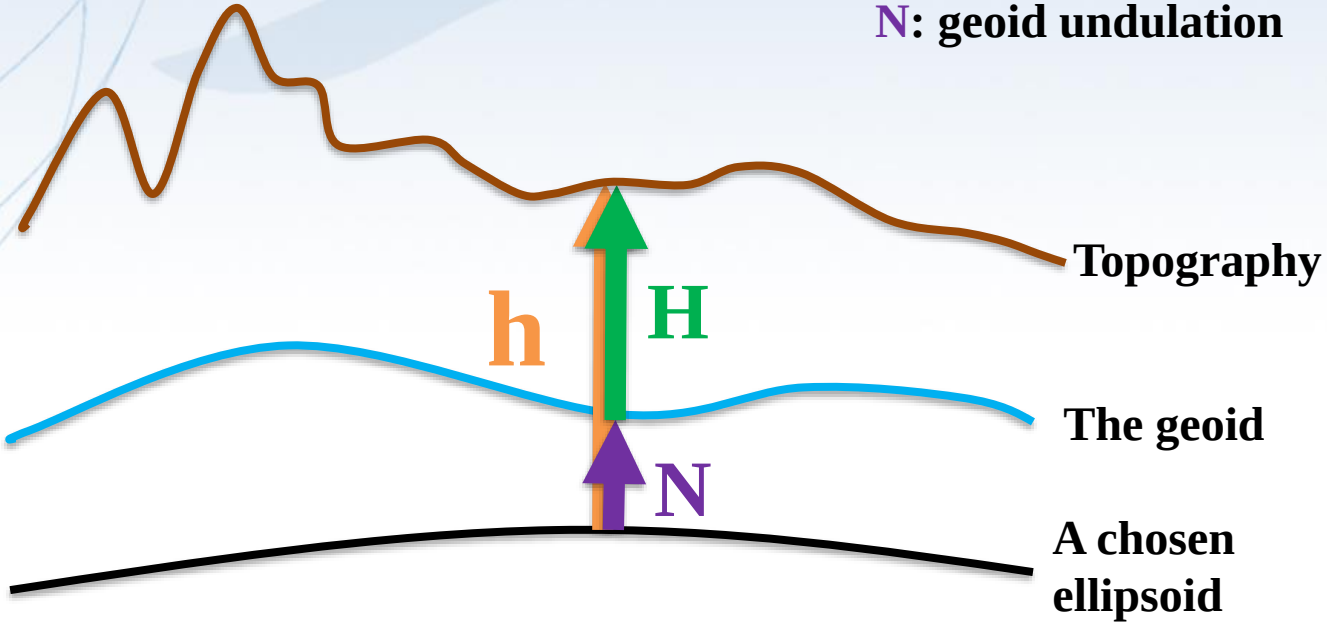
Planned
Partially Collected
Processing
Released
Target Area

Over 96% complete

The Geoid, and Heights

$h = H + N$

h: ellipsoidal height
H: orthometric height
N: geoid undulation



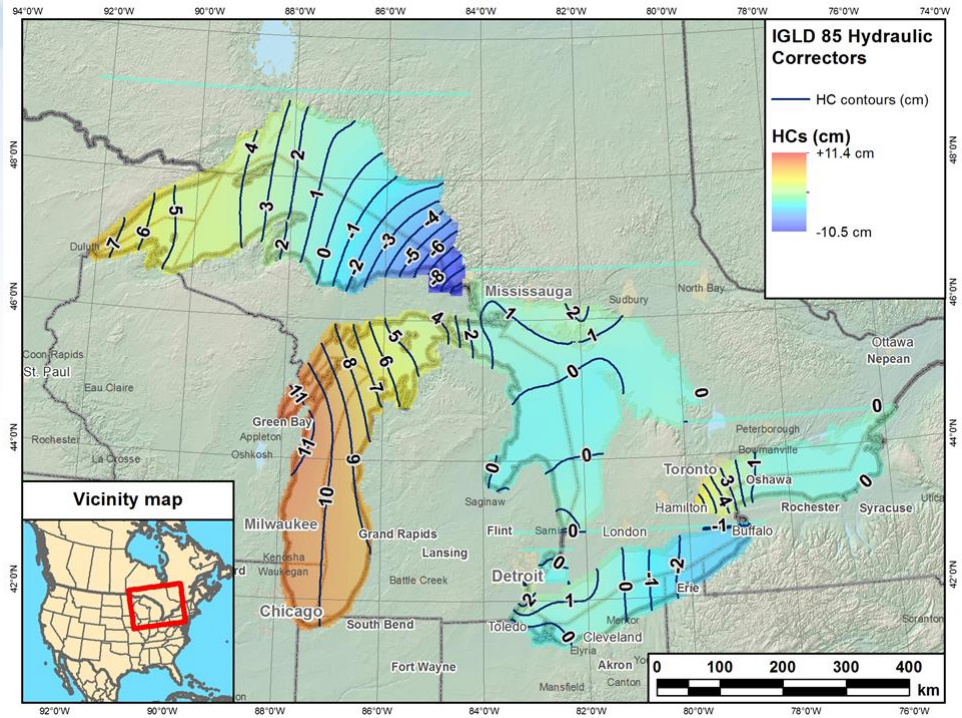
IGLD UPDATE

What is IGLD?

- International Great Lakes Datum (IGLD) is a common height reference system by which water levels can be measured and meaningfully related to each other
- Joint effort between the United States and Canada
- Maintained by the Coordinating Committee on Great Lakes Basic Hydraulic and Hydrologic Data
- Due primarily to Glacial Isostatic Adjustment, IGLD is updated every 25-35 years
- The next update will be IGLD (2020)

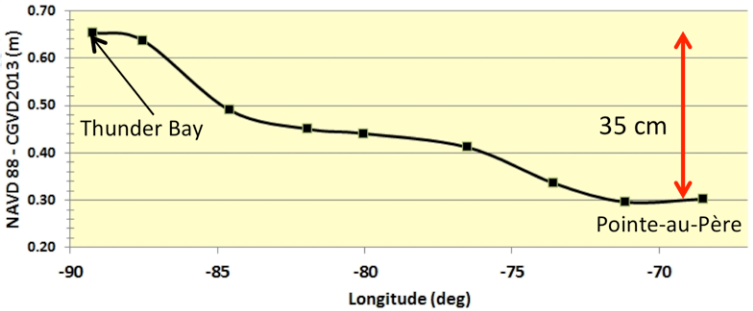
Current IGLD

- IGLD (1985) replaced IGLD (1955) in 1992
- Same reference zero as NAVD 88 (at Pointe au Père, Québec)
- Surface determined by leveling
- Dynamic heights
- Hydraulic correctors



IGLD (1985) Reference Surface

- Reference surface is each lake (equipotential surface) to which heights are referenced
- IGLD 1955 & 1985 used 1000's miles of geodetic leveling to indirectly define the reference surface
  - Very time consuming & cost prohibitive
  - Datum accessible only where leveling exists (benchmarks)
  - Susceptible to accumulation of systematic errors
- Extends the reference zero inland



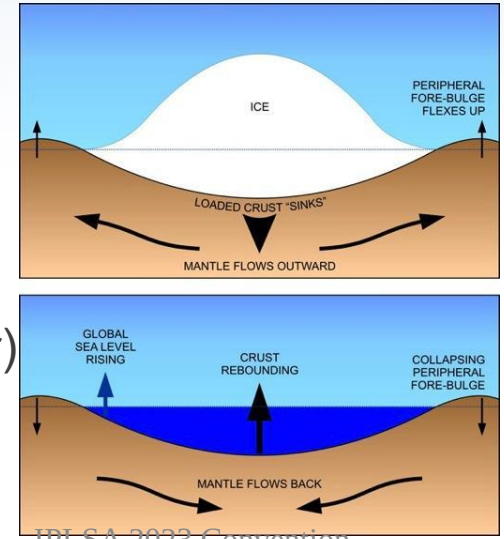

NAVD Leveling Loops - Network

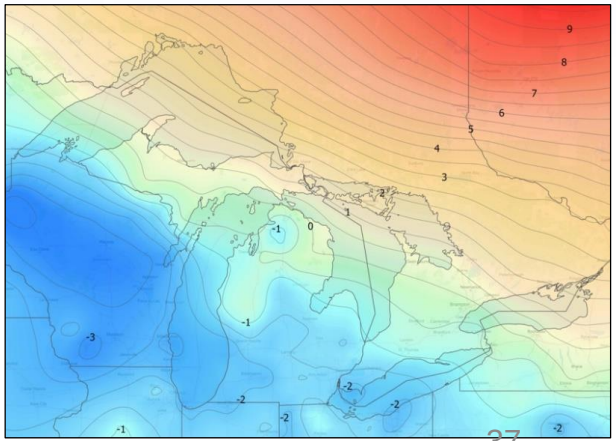
Why a new IGLD?: Glacial Isostatic Adjustment – (GIA)

Process of Glacial Isostatic Adjustment (left) and the resulting tilting of the entire Great Lakes region (right) as determined by high accuracy GPS measurements in units of mm/year. M. Craymer and C. Wisotzkey, 2021.

Entire basin is:

- Uplifting in north
- Subsiding in south
- Overall tilting ~7 mm/year
  (21cm or 0.7' over 30 year)
- Need to update IGLD
  every 25-30 years





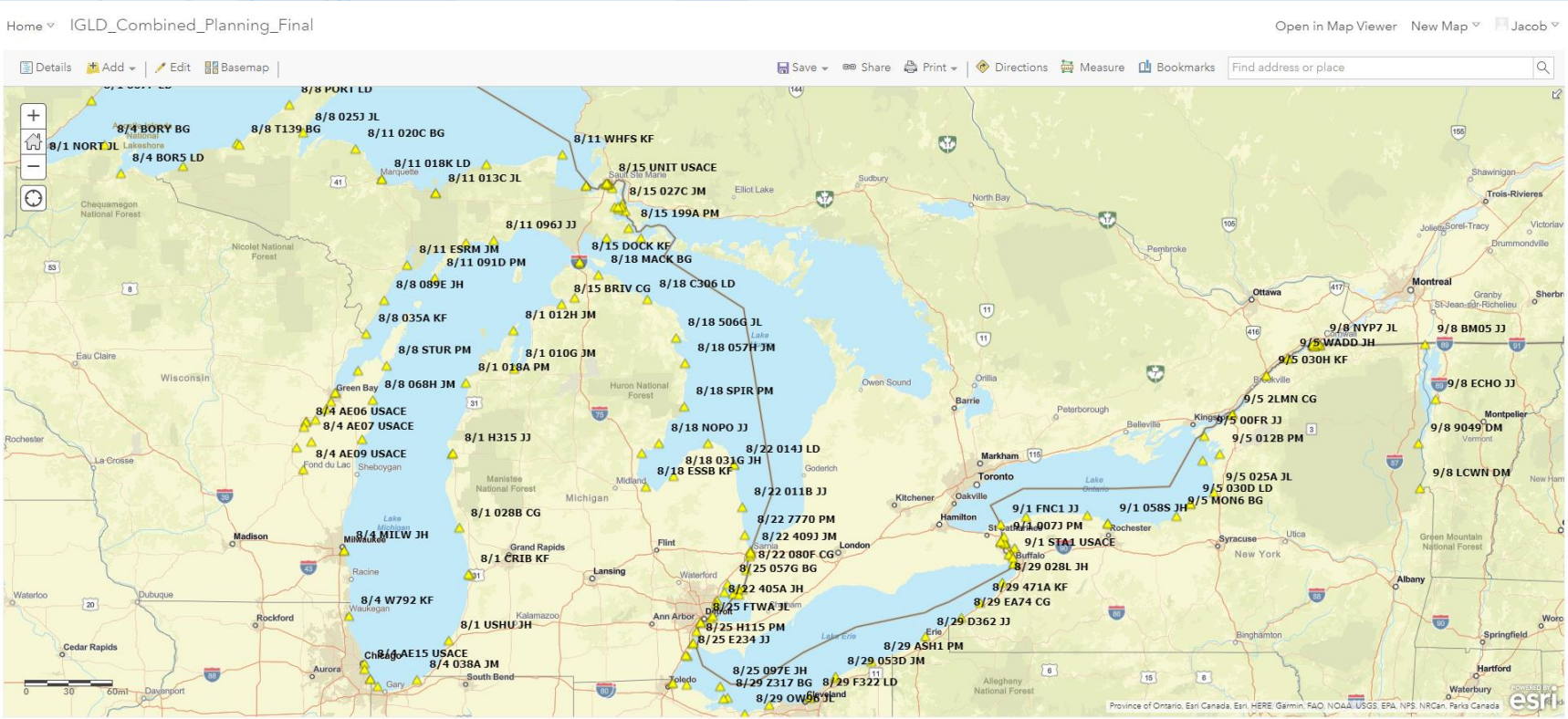
Definition of IGLD (2020)

- Reference Zero
  - W_0 = 62,636,856.00 m^2/s^2 that the U.S. and Canada have adopted for the new geoid-based North American-Pacific Geopotential Datum of 2022 (NAPGD2022) & Canada has already adopted for the Canadian Geodetic Vertical Datum of 2013 (CGVD2013)
- Realization of the Reference Surface
  - NAPGD2022 geoid model representing the reference zero everywhere over the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence River system, not only where leveling and bench marks exist
- Reference Epoch
  - 2020.0, the central epoch of the 7-year water level observation period of 2017–2023
- Dynamic Height
  - IGLD (2020) will use dynamic heights derived from GNSS occupations
  - The dynamic height represents the difference in potential above the reference surface and is the same at all points on a level surface

Status of IGLD Update

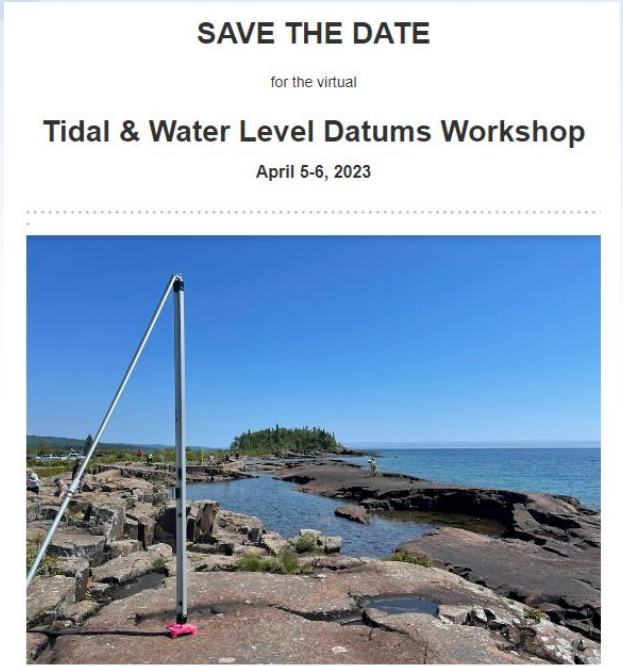
- GNSS field campaign took place in 2022 – data processing continues
- Seasonal gauging continues
- Hydraulic corrector working group is investigating the need for HCs in IGLD (2020)
- IGLD (2020) is planned for release about one year after the release of the NAPGD2022 vertical datum (around 2026)

2022 IGLD GNSS Campaign



Save the Date! Water Level Datum Workshop

- NOAA, the Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS), and the Coordinating Committee on Great Lakes Basic Hydraulic and Hydrologic Data would like to invite you to a virtual workshop on Tidal and Water Level Datums. Participants will have the opportunity to learn more about the datums and impacts on the coastal, navigation and shipping communities and industries.
- ***April 5****: National Tidal Datum Epoch (NTDE)*
- ***April 6****: International Great Lakes Datum (IGLD) and the Low Water Datum (LWD)*
- The workshop will feature presentations and discussions from NOAA's Center for Operational Oceanographic Products and Services, the National Geodetic Survey, and the Office of Coast Survey, as well as U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, CHS, Natural Resources Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada, and others.



Updates from NGS Part 2: Updates to Online Tools

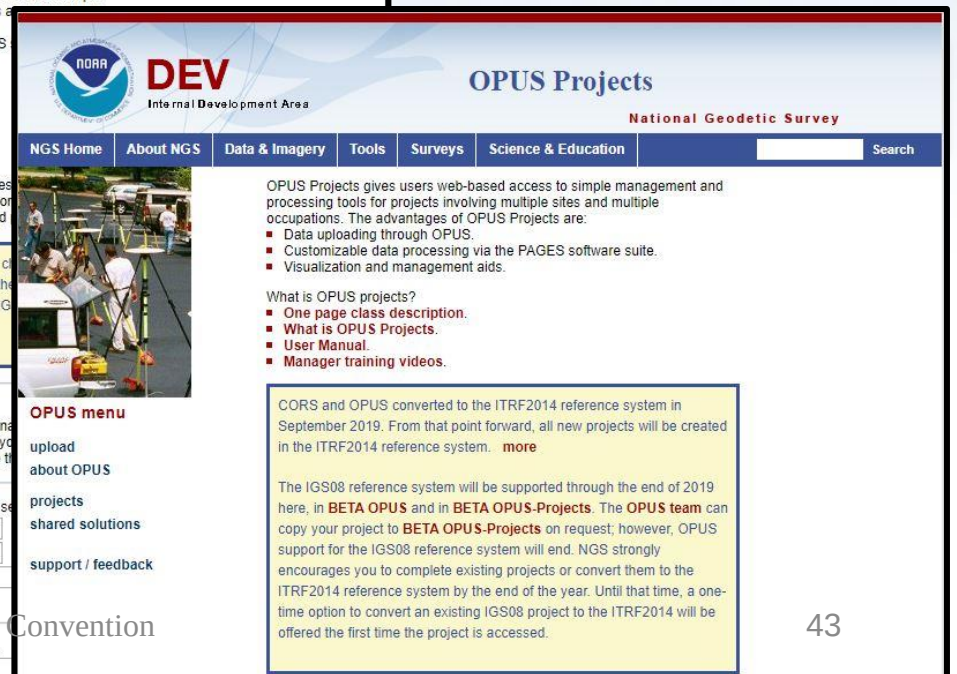
Jacob Heck
NGS Great Lakes Regional Geodetic Advisor
IPLSA 2023 Convention

or the Future

geodesy.noaa.gov

www.ngs.noaa.gov

beta.ngs.noaa.gov

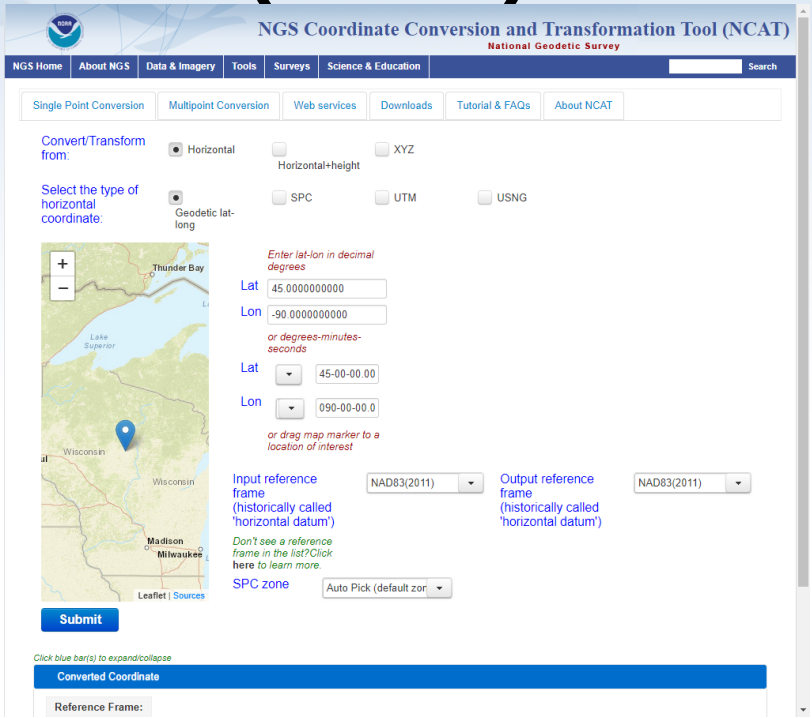


NGS Products and Services

- Not just OPUS
- All exist in three environments:
  - **Development** (DEV) - internal testing and development
    - same as when you hear a company talk about an "Alpha" product
  - **Beta** - continued internal testing, open for public testing
    - key features have already been vetted/tested
  - **Production** - final product, open to public use
    - this is what you see first when navigating our website

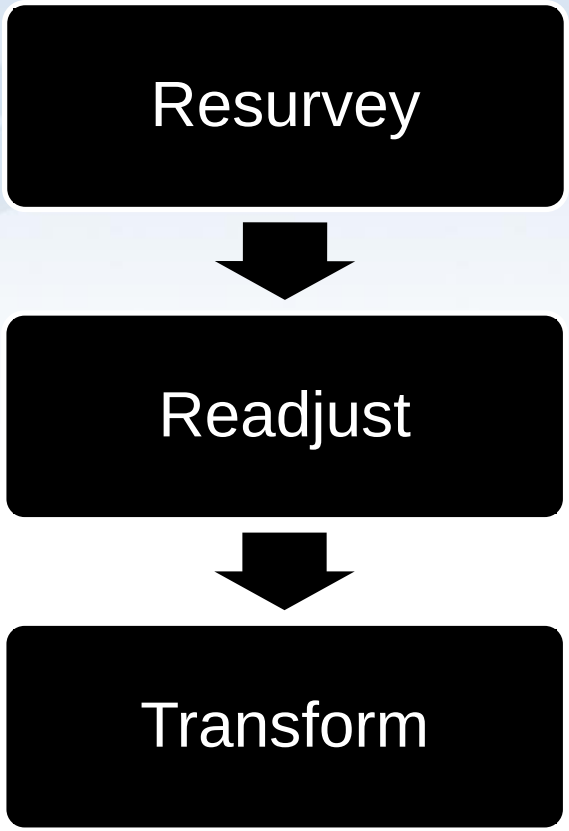
NGS Coordinate Conversion and Transformation Tool (NCAT)

- Converts between types of coordinates
- Transforms between datums
- Works with vertical and horizontal datums in the NSRS



Transitioning Data into the Modernized NSRS

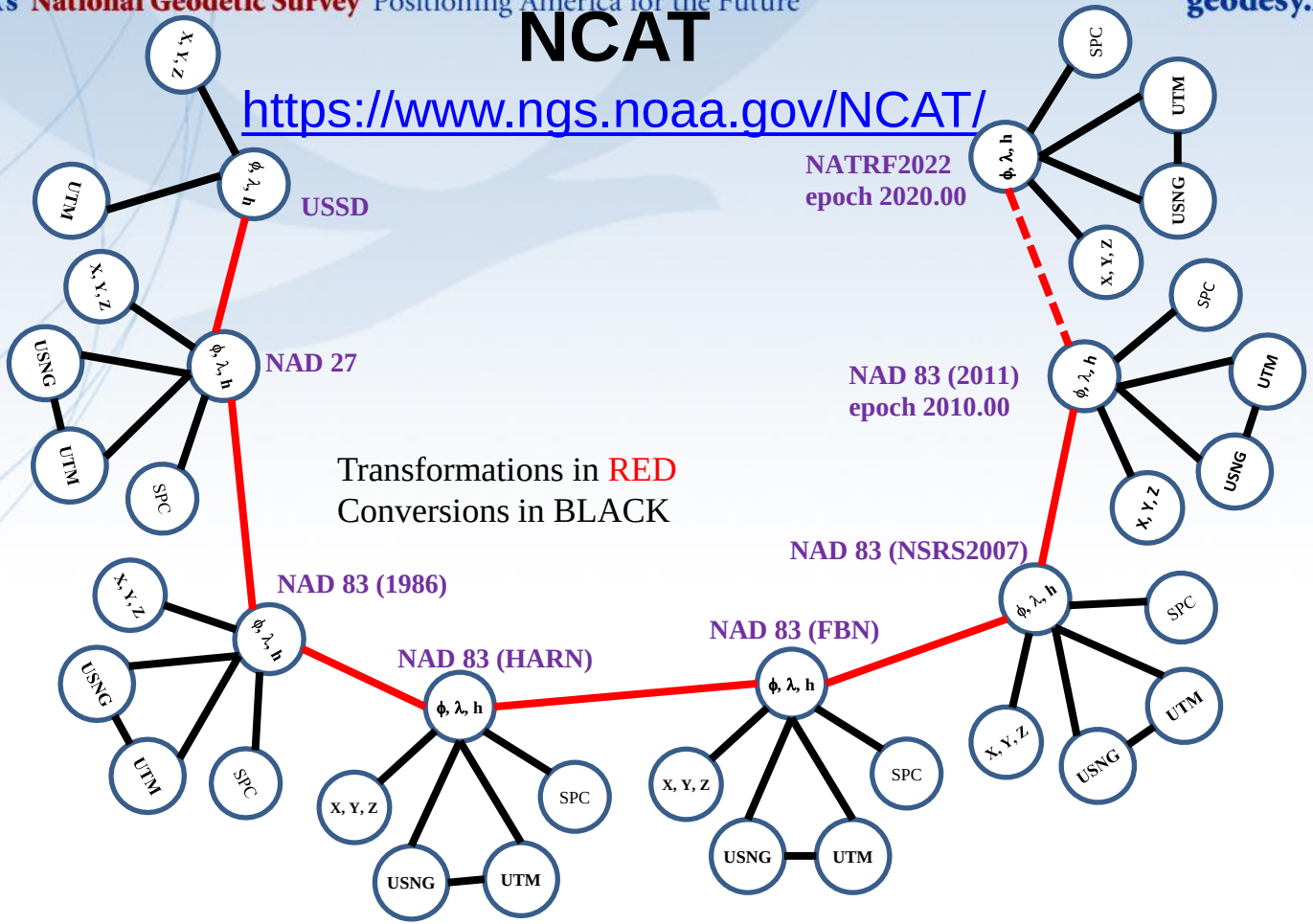
Most accurate,
Most costly,
Most complex



Least accurate,
Least costly,
Least complex

NCAT

https://www.ngs.noaa.gov/NCAT/



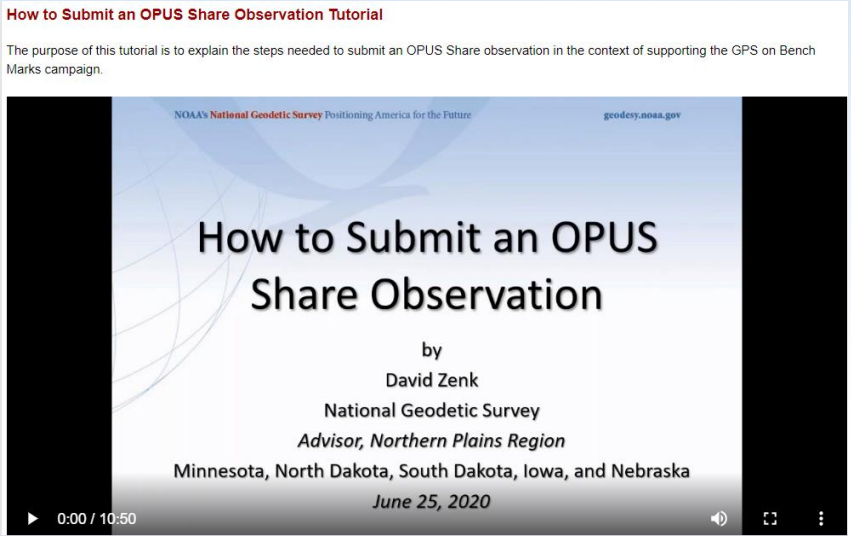
OPUS-PROJECTS UPDATES

What is OPUS?

- OPUS-S (static processing, 2-48 hours)
- OPUS-RS (rapid-static, 15 minutes – 2 hours)
- Sharing database of solutions
- OPUS Projects
  - campaign style survey-processing, adjustments, publication

Share GPS observations through OPUS

- Upload 4+hour GPS observation file
- Provide antenna type, antenna height, and email address
- Click “Options” & Select “Yes, Share”
- Identify the Mark by PID
- Write a “To Reach” description
- Attach 2 photos: Close up & Horizon
- Respond to confirmation email



geodesy.noaa.gov/corbin/class_description/opus-share-tutorial/

Why use OPUS-Projects?

- Supports both static GPS and RTK GNSS surveys
- Organizes data for multiple occupations on more than one mark
  - Campaign-style surveys for control
- Performs least squares adjustments of control survey networks
  - Estimate relative accuracy between marks
- Constrains NAVD 88 bench marks – check/establish NAVD 88 heights
- Ensures survey is tied to the NSRS
  - CORS data and published coordinates/heights
  - Official models (HTDP, GEOID18)
- Submits survey to NGS for review, loading in database, and publication on datasheets
  - Establishment of geodetic control
  - NGS will use data for making models (e.g., future transformation model for the new datums)

OPUS-Project 4.0

- Currently on Production
- What does this version add?
  - Allows you to submit campaign style GPS survey to NGS for inclusion in the IDB (Integrated DataBase)
    - Upload GPS data to OPUS-S
    - Upload photos and mark descriptions ← (must be created using WinDesc)
    - Process simultaneous/overlapping sessions
    - Run network adjustment (using GPSCOM and ADJUST)
    - Click the "Submit" button to send to NGS!

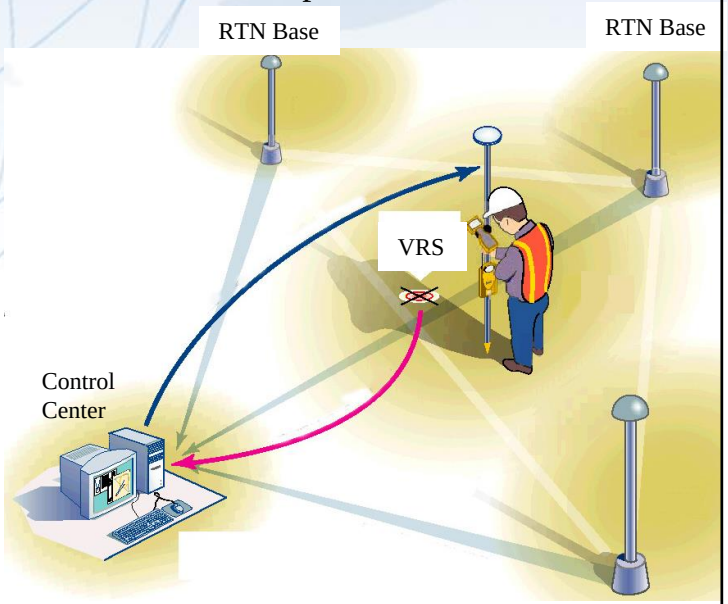
OPUS-Projects 5

- Available on BETA at: https://beta.ngs.noaa.gov/OP-bluebook/OpusProjects.shtml
- Continues to support static GPS baseline processing and network adjustments
- Continues to prepares all files according to FGCS Bluebook for submission to NGS for loading in the NGS Integrated Database and publication on Datasheets
- Supports GVX → uploading of previously processed GNSS vectors
  - Single-base RTK vectors
  - Network RTK vectors
  - Vectors post-processed in other software
- Automatically "weights" uploaded vectors in a network least squares adjustment

Real-Time Networks

Virtual Reference Stations (VRS)

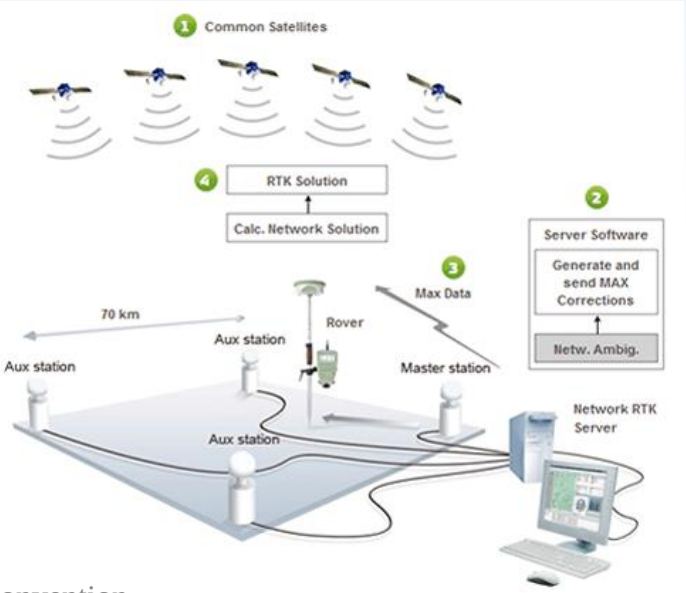
- Vector "tails" referenced to virtual base station
- Base station position is variable



(Landau et al. 2002)

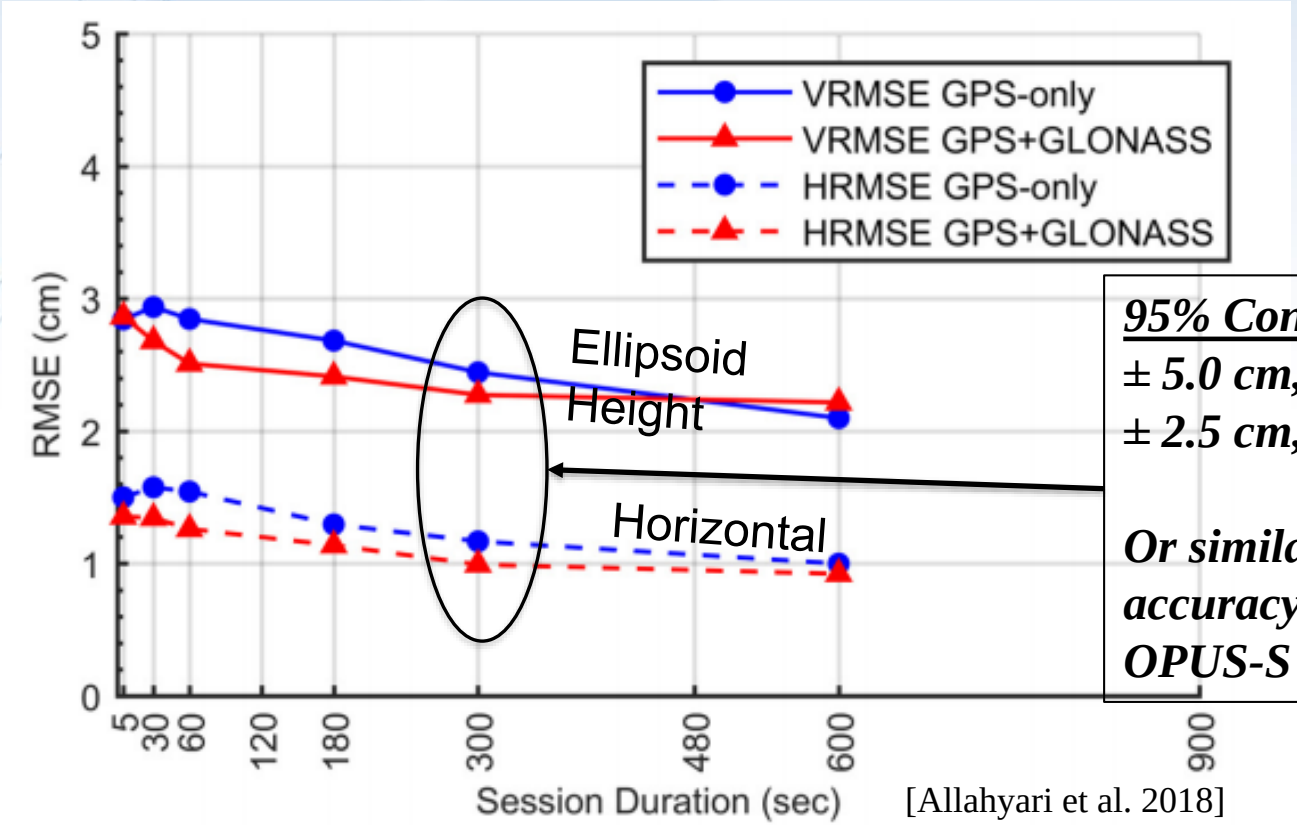
Master-Auxiliary Concept (MAC)

- Vector "tails" connected to physical base station
- Base station position is fixed



(Leica 2005)

Empirical Evaluation of the Accuracy of RTNs



95% Confidence
± 5.0 cm, vertical
± 2.5 cm, horizontal

Or similar to accuracy of a 2-h OPUS-S solution!

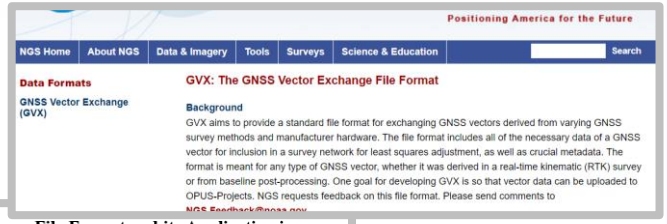
[Allahyari et al. 2018]

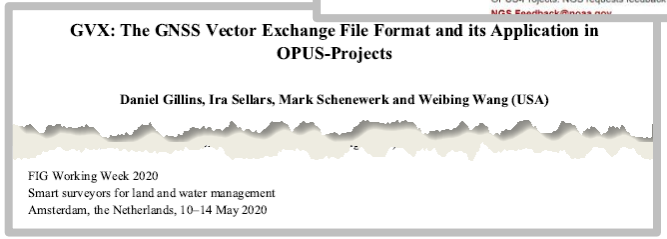
GNSS Vector eXchange (GVX)

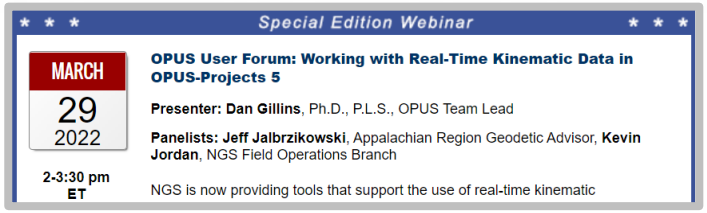
Hyperlink to GVX Info Page

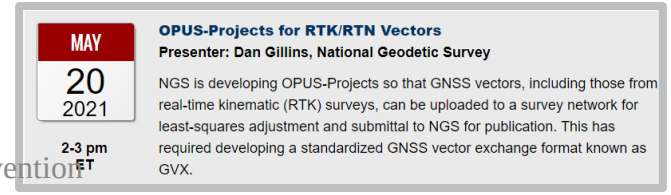
- Detailed documentation, Schema, and Example File available
- Any major search engine: "ngs gvx file format"
- Open standard for anyone to use or integrate

GVX is sort of like RINEX for RTK/RTN data









GVX ≈ RINEX for RTK/RTN data

RINEX

Uncorrected Observations
- That's why we post-process them

Static Observations
- One observation per file

Proprietary Format → Open Standard
- Export RINEX using your COTS software

Metadata
- Antenna, Rx, HI, Point Name, Start Time, SVs at each epoch

Based on ASCII Text File Format
- Longtime industry standard
  - Way too many to list!

GVX

Corrected/Processed **Positions**
- *And* the Vectors used to create them

RTN, RTK, PP Static, even PPK
- Many observations, any mix of above

Proprietary Format → Open Standard
- Export GVX using your COTS software

Metadata - same as RINEX, *plus…*
- Project Info, Solution Types, PDOP, Mount Points, Correlation Matrices, QC data

Based on XML File Format
- Longtime industry standard
  - e.g. LandXML, JXL, MAXML, KML/KMZ

Status of GVX Exporters

...that we know of.

Available Now

- Trimble Business Center (TBC) v5.60 - released Nov 2021
- Topcon MAGNET Software v7.2 - released Nov 2021
- Leica Infinity 4.0.0 - released May 2022

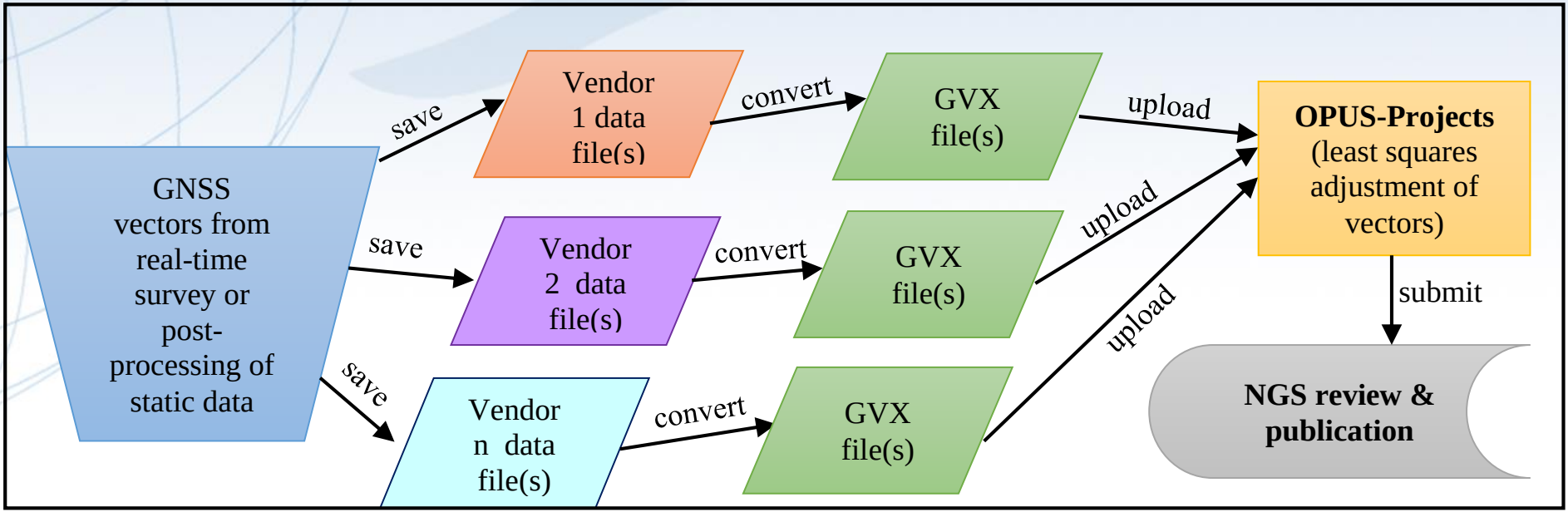
Developers who have expressed interest to us

- iGage
- Carlson
- Emlid

Available, but not fully functional

- JAVAD J-field - onboard Triumph-LS device

GVX Flow Chart



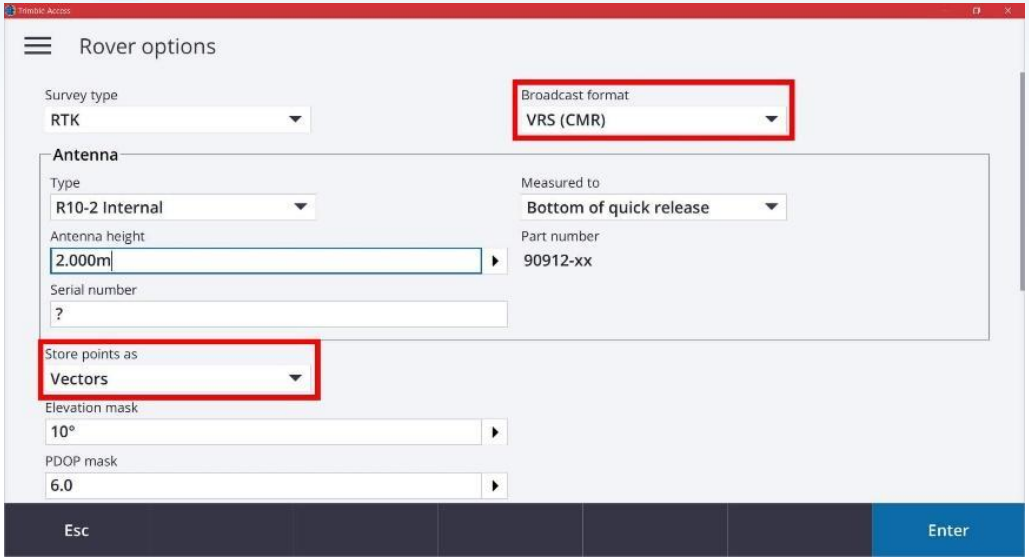
Steps for Submitting a Survey to NGS

1. Submit a survey project proposal and obtain a project tracking ID
2. Create descriptions for marks in WinDesc. Tutorial video available
3. Upload all static data via Beta OPUS-S
4. **Upload GVX file(s)**
5. Upload description files from WinDesc
6. Perform session baseline processing
7. Run all 5 network adjustments
8. Upload 3 photos per mark (close-up of mark, horizon photo, and downward from eye-level)
9. Upload observation logs (as a single PDF), and a project report
10. Submit to NGS (*button not enabled on Beta*)

All but step 4 is currently explained in the OPUS-Projects User Guide!

Equipment Setup

- When using VRS, store points as vectors



Future Directions

- Perform Beta Testing and respond to feedback from users
  - Provide your feedback! NGS.Feedback@noaa.gov
- Finish OPUS-Projects 5 development and enable "submit" button
- Update OPUS-Projects User Guide materials to include GVX workflow
- Draft new guidelines for surveying with RTK/RTN to replace NGS-58/59

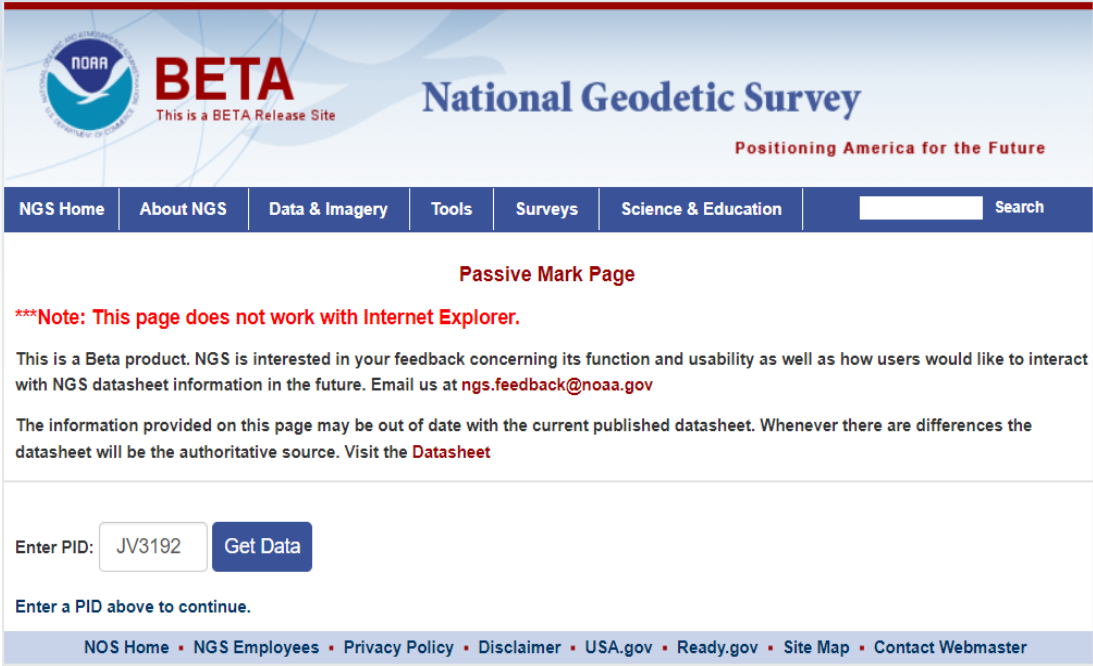
Datasheets

```
PROGRAM = datasheet95, VERSION = 8.12.5.14
Starting Datasheet Retrieval...
1       National Geodetic Survey,   Retrieval Date = DECEMBER 14, 2021
 DE9524 ***********************************************************************
 DE9524  DESIGNATION -  SP 0109
 DE9524  PID         -  DE9524
 DE9524  STATE/COUNTY-  IL/SANGAMON
 DE9524  COUNTRY     -  US
 DE9524  USGS QUAD   -  SPRINGFIELD WEST (2018)
 DE9524
 DE9524                         *CURRENT SURVEY CONTROL
 DE9524  ______________________________________________________________________
 DE9524* NAD 83(2011) POSITION- 39 49 41.85939(N) 089 39 02.64176(W)   ADJUSTED
 DE9524* NAD 83(2011) ELLIP HT-   147.185 (meters)        (06/27/12)   ADJUSTED
 DE9524* NAD 83(2011) EPOCH    -  2010.00
 DE9524* NAVD 88 ORTHO HEIGHT -   179.776 (meters)      589.82  (feet) ADJUSTED
 DE9524  ______________________________________________________________________
 DE9524  GEOID HEIGHT     -        -32.579 (meters)                    GEOID18
 DE9524  NAD 83(2011) X  -     29,900.259 (meters)                    COMP
 DE9524  NAD 83(2011) Y  - -4,904,962.342 (meters)                    COMP
 DE9524  NAD 83(2011) Z  -  4,063,456.865 (meters)                    COMP
 DE9524  LAPLACE CORR     -          1.42  (seconds)                   DEFLEC18
 DE9524  DYNAMIC HEIGHT   -       179.677 (meters)      589.49  (feet) COMP
 DE9524  MODELED GRAVITY -    980,077.1   (mgal)                      NAVD 88
 DE9524
 DE9524  VERT ORDER       -  SECOND    CLASS I
 DE9524
 DE9524  Network accuracy estimates per FGDC Geospatial Positioning Accuracy
 DE9524  Standards:
 DE9524         FGDC (95% conf, cm)     Standard deviation (cm)     CorrNE
 DE9524            Horiz  Ellip           SD_N   SD_E   SD_h      (unitless)
 DE9524  ------------------------------------------------------------------
 DE9524  NETWORK    0.59   1.37           0.27   0.20   0.70     -0.03058419
 DE9524  ------------------------------------------------------------------
 DE9524  Click here for local accuracies and other accuracy information.
 DE9524
 DE9524
 DE9524.The horizontal coordinates were established by GPS observations
 DE9524.and adjusted by the National Geodetic Survey in June 2012.
 DE9524
 DE9524.NAD 83(2011) refers to NAD 83 coordinates where the reference frame has
 DE9524.been affixed to the stable North American tectonic plate. See
 DE9524.NA2011 for more information.
 DE9524
 DE9524.The horizontal coordinates are valid at the epoch date displayed above
 DE9524.which is a decimal equivalence of Year/Month/Day.
 DE9524
 DE9524.The orthometric height was determined by differential leveling and
 DE9524.adjusted by the NATIONAL GEODETIC SURVEY
 DE9524.in September 2015.
 DE9524
 DE9524.Significant digits in the geoid height do not necessarily reflect accuracy.
 DE9524.GEOID18 height accuracy estimate available here.
 DE9524
 DE9524.Click photographs - Photos may exist for this station.
 DE9524
 DE9524.The X, Y, and Z were computed from the position and the ellipsoidal ht.
```

- Datasheets are the current way to access the NSRS
- Give information about passive marks, including coordinates

Beta Passive Marks page

- Easier to read
- Includes geospatial information
- A preview of the future data delivery system



https://beta.ngs.noaa.gov/datasheets/passive-marks/index.html

Beta Passive Marks page

BETA
This is a BETA Release Site

National Geodetic Survey
Positioning America for the Futur

NGS Home | About NGS | Data & Imagery | Tools | Surveys | Science & Education | Search

Passive Mark Page

***Note: This page does not work with Internet Explorer.**

This is a Beta product. NGS is interested in your feedback concerning its function and usability as well as how users would like to i with NGS datasheet information in the future. Email us at ngs.feedback@noaa.gov

The information provided on this page may be out of date with the current published datasheet. Whenever there are differences the datasheet will be the authoritative source. Visit the Datasheet

Enter PID: DE9524 | Get Data | Recover this mark | Go to Datasheet

Designation: ⓘ	SP 0109
Setting: ⓘ	7 = SET IN TOP OF CONCRETE MONUMENT
Last Recovery Date/Condition/By: ⓘ	08/06/2020 - Recovered in good condition - ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

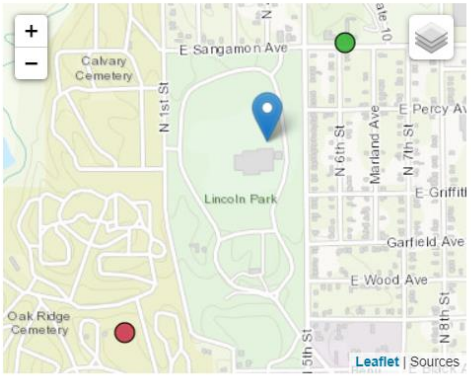
PID: ⓘ	DE9524
Stability: ⓘ	C
GNSS Useable: ⓘ	Y
Orthometric Ht. (m): ⓘ	179.776
Vertical Datum: ⓘ	NAVD 88

State, County: ⓘ	IL,SANGAMON
Country: ⓘ	US
Latitude: ⓘ	N 39° 49' 41.85939"
Longitude: ⓘ	W 089° 39' 02.64176"
Ellipsoid Ht.: ⓘ	147.185

Order/Class:	2/1
Geoid Ht (m).: ⓘ	-32.579
Geoid Model: ⓘ	GEOID18
GNSS Ortho Ht. (m): ⓘ	179.76

Position Source: ⓘ	ADJUSTED
Network Accuracy Hz (cm): ⓘ	0.59
Network Accuracy Ellip (cm): ⓘ	1.37
Ortho Ht. Residual (cm): ⓘ	-1.2

SP 0109, DE9524, 1, 20140910

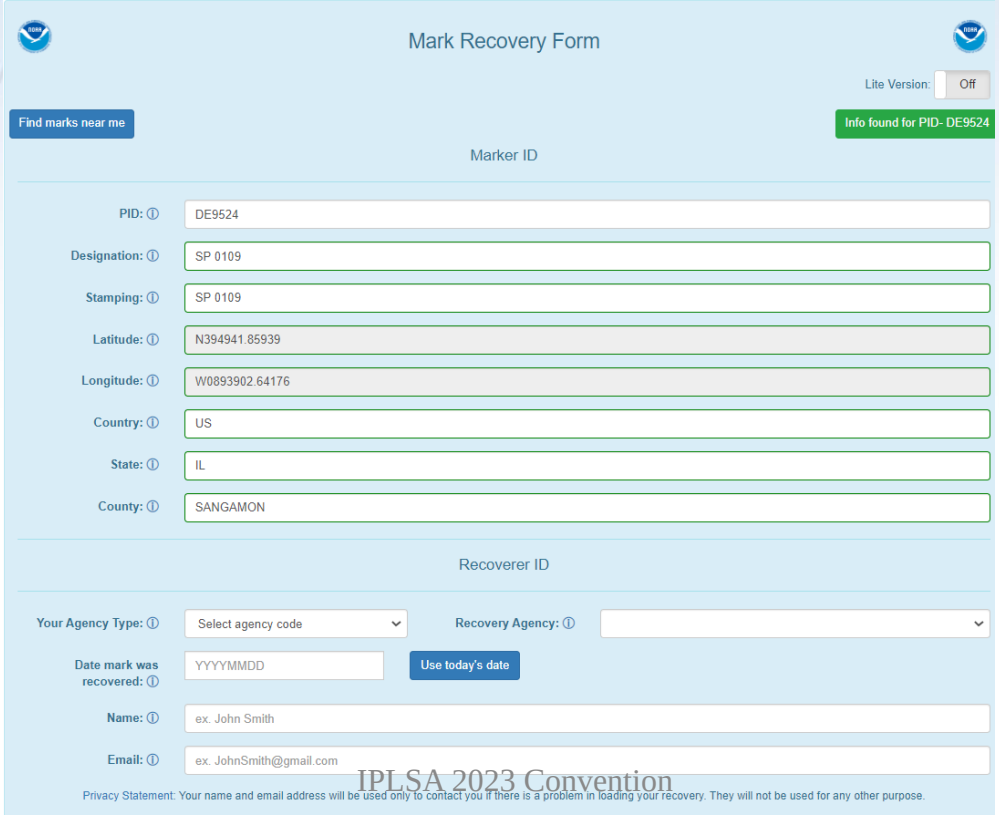


Nearby Marks ⓘ Hide

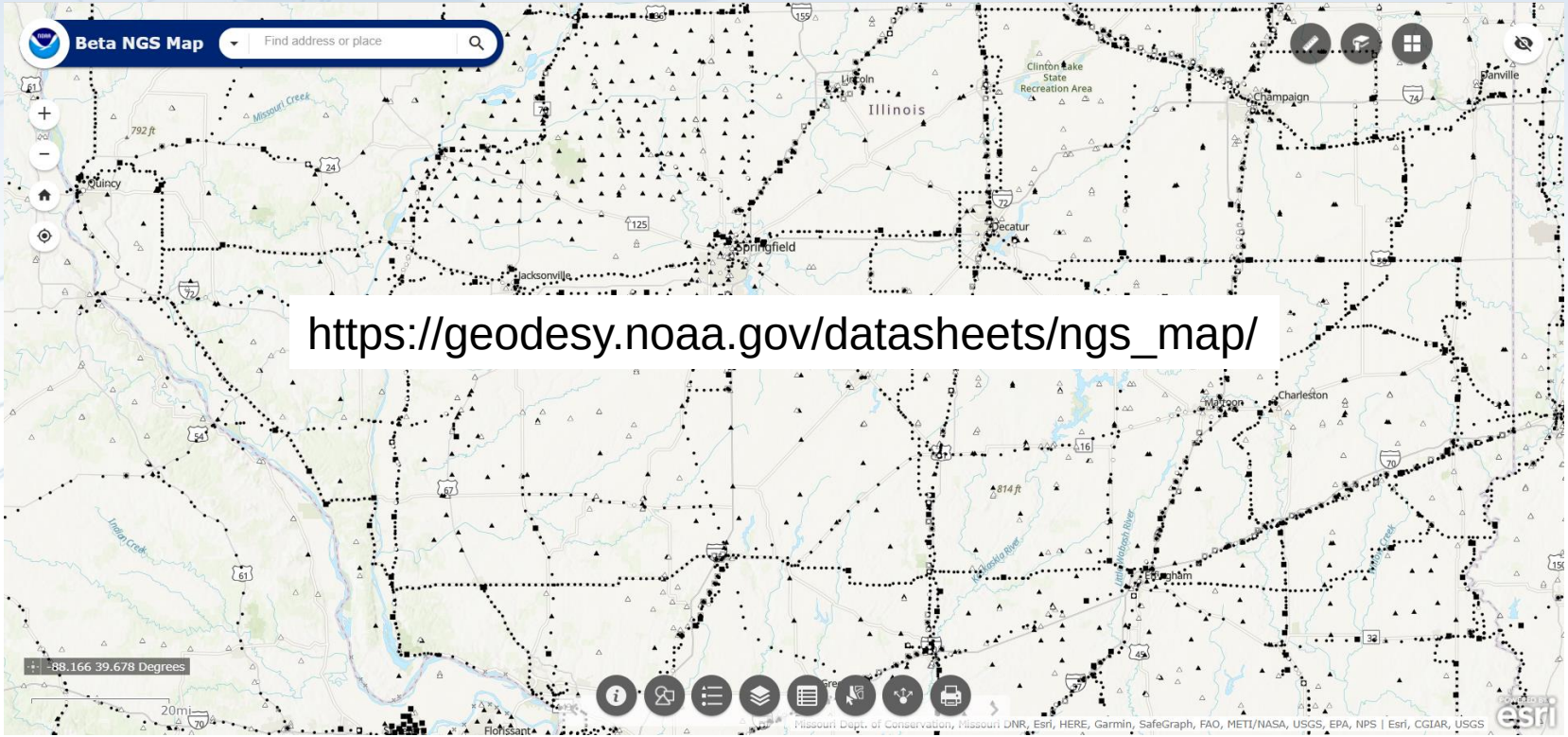
PID	Designation	Position Source	Vertical Source	Condition
DP8505	ELLER	HD_HELD1	ADJUSTED	MONUMENTED
KB1487	SPRINGFIELD LINCOLN MONUMENT	ADJUSTED		GOOD

Easy to use mark recovery tool

https://geodesy.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/mark_recovery_form.prl

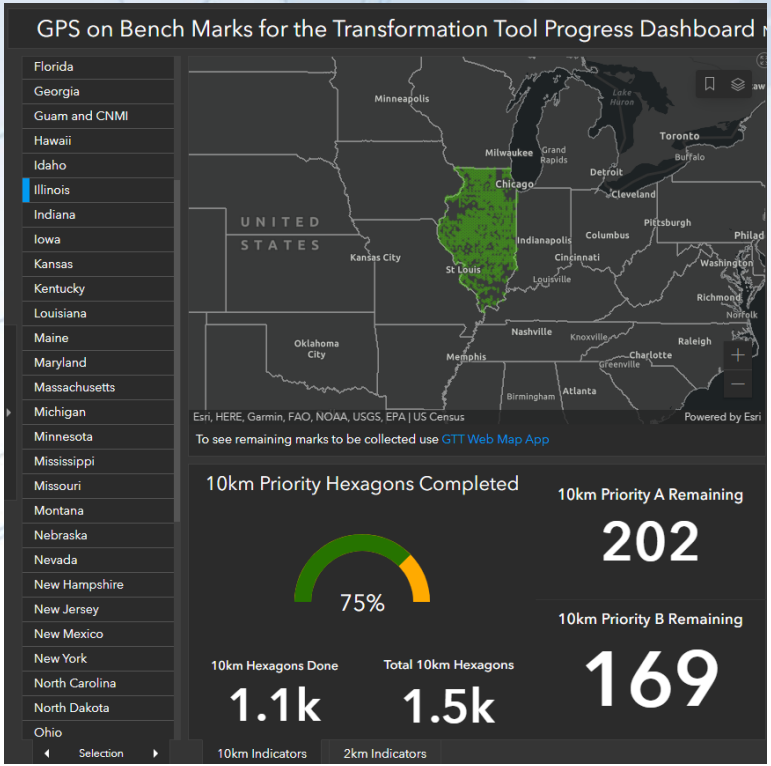


NGS Map


Beta NGS Map
Find address or place
https://geodesy.noaa.gov/datasheets/ngs_map/
Illinois
Springfield
Champaign
Decatur
Jacksonville
Quincy
Charleston
Mahomet
Danville
Clinton Lake State Recreation Area
-88.166 39.678 Degrees
20mi
esri

GPS ON BENCH MARKS

GPS on Bench Marks



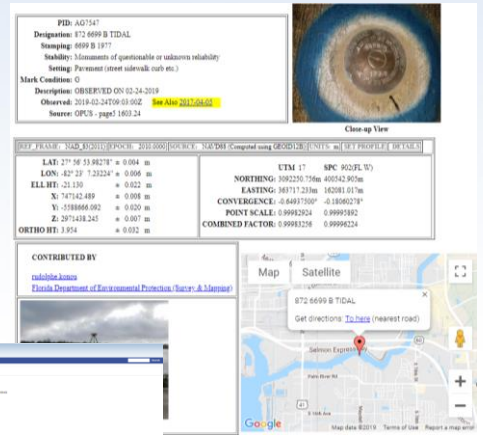
- Priority Map:

https://noaa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6093dd81e9e94f7a9062e2fe5fb2f7f5

https://geodesy.noaa.gov/GPSonBM/

GPS on Bench Marks - What & Why?

GPS on Bench Marks is about preparing the country and our communities to take full advantage of the benefits of the Modernized NSRS, by collecting new GPS observations on bench marks with published NAVD 88 heights.

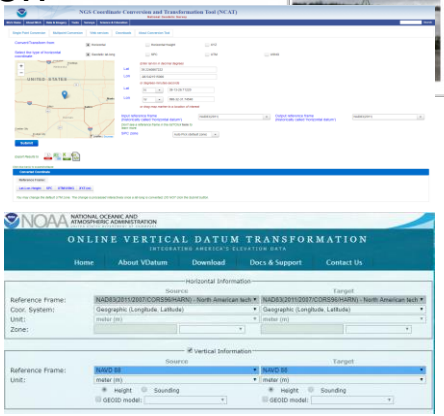


Primary GPSonBM Campaign Benefits:

- 2020.0 Reference Epoch Coordinates (REC's)
- Data for NAVD 88 – NAPGD2022 Transformation Tools
- Build time series of observations in areas of motion

Added benefits:

- Evaluate gravimetric geoid models
- Check your RTN results
- Update and maintain passive control marks
- Identify marks suspected of movement

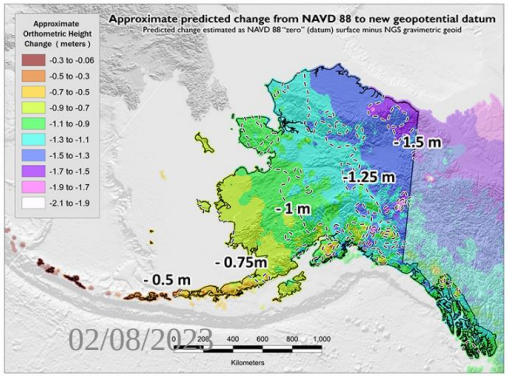


GPSonBM Measurements Connect Current and Future Datums

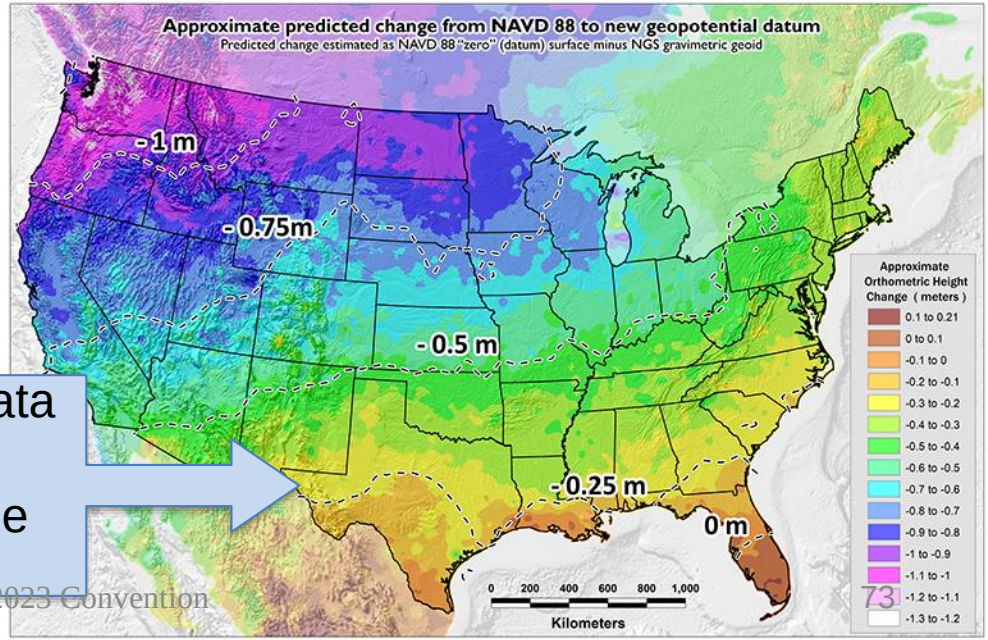
The relationship between the old and new datums vary by location. GPSonBM data is used to measure that relationship. The accuracy of the transformations in any particular place will be directly related to the density of GPSonBM data available in that area.

In moving from NAVD 88 to NAPGD2022, there will be a Shift: A one-time 0 to 2 meter jump in orthometric heights

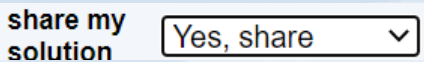
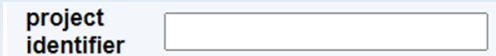
-From fixing biases and/or tilts in NAVD 88



GPSonBM data is used to measure the Shift



Data Contribution Routes

	 via OPUS option "share my solution" 	 via OPUS option "project ID" 
WHAT DATA?	minimal one receiver, one 4+ hour observation	more; many receivers, redundant sessions, network adjusted by project manager
USE, in transformation tool	Will be used in modeling, existing BMs only (with published ortho heights)	Will be used in modeling, all marks, as projects publish new NGS datasheets with ortho heights
USE, in *current* generation datasheets	for all marks, results appear as 'shared solutions' = not published geodetic control *for existing BM datasheets only, updates "SCALED">"HD_HELD2" coordinates*	for all marks, results appear as NGS datasheets = published geodetic control
USE, in *next* generation datasheets	will be published with 2020.00 RECs in the modernized NSRS	

see also, mark recovery to update mark descriptions and add photos

FAQ's #1

Q: What is the deadline to submit GPSonBM for the Transformation Tool?

A: **September 30, 2023**– so that observations can be used to create 2020.0 Reference Epoch Coordinates (See Blueprint 3 -Working in the Modernized NSRS)

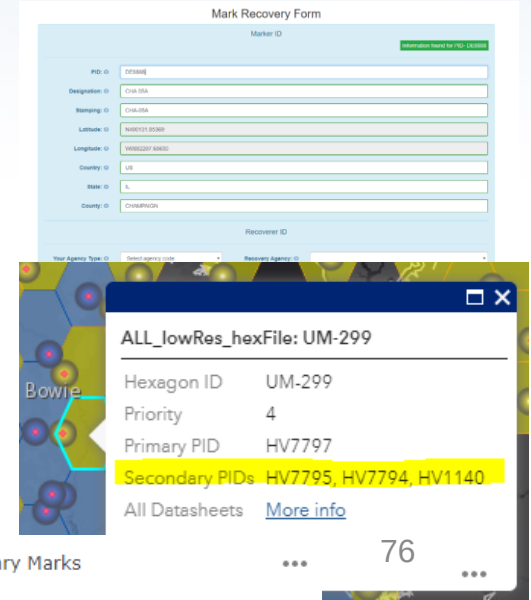
Q: Can we submit previous observations?

A: Yes! Observations made within the past 3 years may be submitted <u>if you have the required metadata and pictures</u>.

Q: What do we do if we can't find the priority mark or if it not observable with GPS?

A: 1) Submit a Mark Recovery with the new Mark Recovery Form.

2) Find and observe an secondary mark listed in the hexagon layer on the web map.



FAQ's #2

Q: Can we submit offset observations for marks that are not GPS-able?

A: Not for now, unless you follow the NGS Mark Reset Procedures. In the future, OPUS 6.0 will enable you to process and adjust GPS, leveling, and total station observations together, and submit them to NGS.

Q: Can we submit less than 4 hours of data?

A: Yes, but only by using OPUS Projects to Bluebook the data.

Q: Can we submit RTK observations?

A: YES! The recently released BETA version of OPUS Projects 5.1 enables processing of Hybrid Survey Networks that include both static and real-time observations uploaded in the new GVX vector exchange file format.

Required Metadata for GVXonBM

- WinDesc Files → *1 each* of .dsc, .des, .err, .dis, .nbr
  - Yes, for the foreseeable future you will need to download, install, and learn how to use WinDesc
- 3 photos per mark → uploaded to Marks Pages
  1. close-up
  2. downward from eye-level
  3. horizon/setup
- Project Report (PDF)
- Observation Logs (single PDF)

Resources

- Survey Project Proposal Page
- WinDesc Tutorial Video
- OPUS Projects User Guide (HTML version)
- OPUS Projects User Guide (PDF version)
- Requirements for Using OPUS-Projects 5 in the 2023 GPSonBM Campaign

Save the Date! NGS day at FIG 2023

NGS will present a full day's worth of content at the 2023 FIG Working Week in Orlando, FL on May 31, 2023

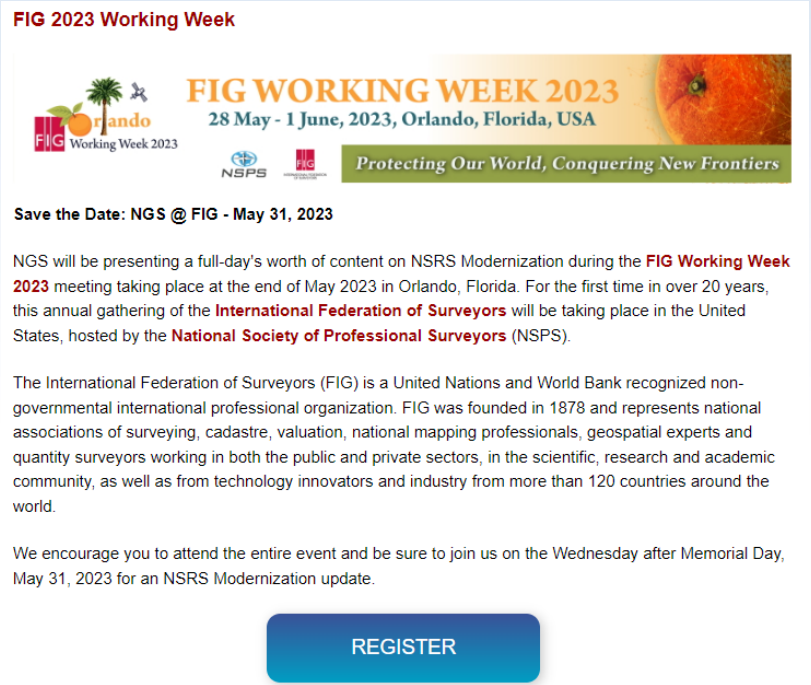


FIG 2023 Working Week

FIG Working Week 2023 Orlando

FIG WORKING WEEK 2023

28 May - 1 June, 2023, Orlando, Florida, USA

Protecting Our World, Conquering New Frontiers

Save the Date: NGS @ FIG - May 31, 2023

NGS will be presenting a full-day's worth of content on NSRS Modernization during the **FIG Working Week 2023** meeting taking place at the end of May 2023 in Orlando, Florida. For the first time in over 20 years, this annual gathering of the **International Federation of Surveyors** will be taking place in the United States, hosted by the **National Society of Professional Surveyors** (NSPS).

The International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) is a United Nations and World Bank recognized non-governmental international professional organization. FIG was founded in 1878 and represents national associations of surveying, cadastre, valuation, national mapping professionals, geospatial experts and quantity surveyors working in both the public and private sectors, in the scientific, research and academic community, as well as from technology innovators and industry from more than 120 countries around the world.

We encourage you to attend the entire event and be sure to join us on the Wednesday after Memorial Day, May 31, 2023 for an NSRS Modernization update.

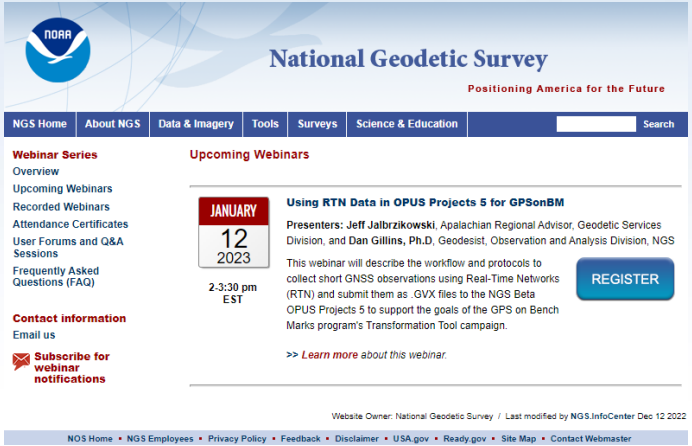
REGISTER

https://fig.net/fig2023/

https://geodesy.noaa.gov/datums/newdatums/fig-2023.shtml

NGS Webinar Series

- Monthly webinars highlight geodesy and coastal mapping programs, products, and research
- Each webinar features an NGS employee delving into a topic of interest, and generally includes a moderated question and answer session
- Registration is free and video recordings are made available for later viewing
- Certificates of attendance are available



https://geodesy.noaa.gov/web/science_edu/webinar_series/

https://geodesy.noaa.gov/

NOAA's National Geodetic Survey (NGS) provides the framework for all positioning activities in the Nation. The foundational elements of latitude, longitude, elevation, and shoreline information impact a wide range of important activities.

Process GPS Data (OPUS) | NGS Data Explorer | Looking for Bench Marks | Conversion & Transformation (NCAT) | NOAA CORS Network | New Datums

Popular Links | New Visitor

Stay Informed: Subscribe

Storm Imagery | State Plane Coordinates | News Bulletins

Deprecation of the US Survey Foot

- U.S. survey foot was deprecated on December 31, 2022
- But use can continue for SPCS 83 (and SPCS 27)
  - The 40 states that "officially" use U.S. foot for SPCS 83
  - All SPCS 27 zones
  - NGS will support such "legacy" use forever
  - But ***NOT*** supported for ***ANY*** zones in SPCS2022

NGS will always support
U.S. survey foot for SPCS 83 and 27

NSRS Modernization: Delay

- **Will names change?**
  - No, "GEOID2022", "NATRF2022", etc. will remain the same
- NGS anticipates the release of all data, and limited tools, by the **middle of 2025**.
  - Some of this may depend on things outside of NGS control (we have already delayed beyond 2022!)
- Work on additional tools will continue in the out-years

Thank You!

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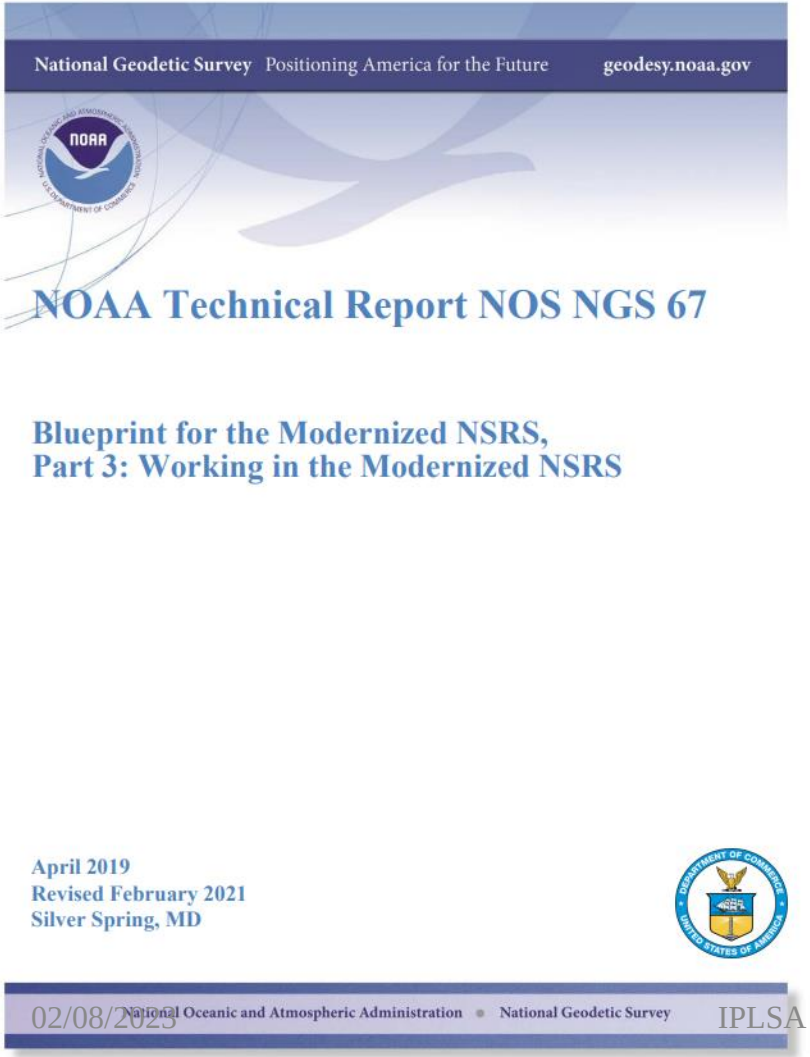
NEW TYPES OF COORDINATES



Coordinate: One of a set of N numbers designating the location of a point in N-dimensional space. Specific to the modernized NSRS, five types of coordinates will be supported.

New Types of Coordinates

NGS anticipates that 5 types of coordinates will be used in the NSRS. They are:

Reported
OPUS
Reference Epoch
Survey Epoch
Active

"Part of the NSRS"

- Only coordinates computed by NGS and stored in the NSRS database are *"part of the NSRS"*
  - *Reference Epoch*
  - *Survey Epoch*
  - *Active*
- OPUS Coordinates can be *"tied to the NSRS"*

Passive Control

- Any geodetic control point that is not active control. Common examples include a metal disk set in concrete or stone, or a stainless steel rod driven into the ground.

Active Control

- A geodetic control point at a station occupied by equipment intended for and capable of continuously collecting geodetic quality data for multiple years and with active defined by or adopted by NGS.
- CORS

Shift and Drift

When transitioning off of NAD 83, your coordinates will experience shift and drift

- Shift: A one-time jump somewhere in the 0 to 4 meter range (latitude, longitude, ellipsoid height)
- Drift: Coordinates are now time-dependent. The shift will take you to 2020.00. Working at any other epoch means you must account for the drift (velocity, as well as any other motions over time) of your coordinates

New Types of Coordinates

- ***Reported***
  - *"Coordinates directly reported to NGS without the data necessary for NGS to replicate or evaluate them. These coordinates are neither 'part of the NSRS' nor 'tied to the NSRS.'"*
    - Scaled from a map
    - Transformed using NCAT or VDatum
    - Smartphone
    - Reported directly from an RTK rover without data files

Reported Coordinates

Buyer Beware!

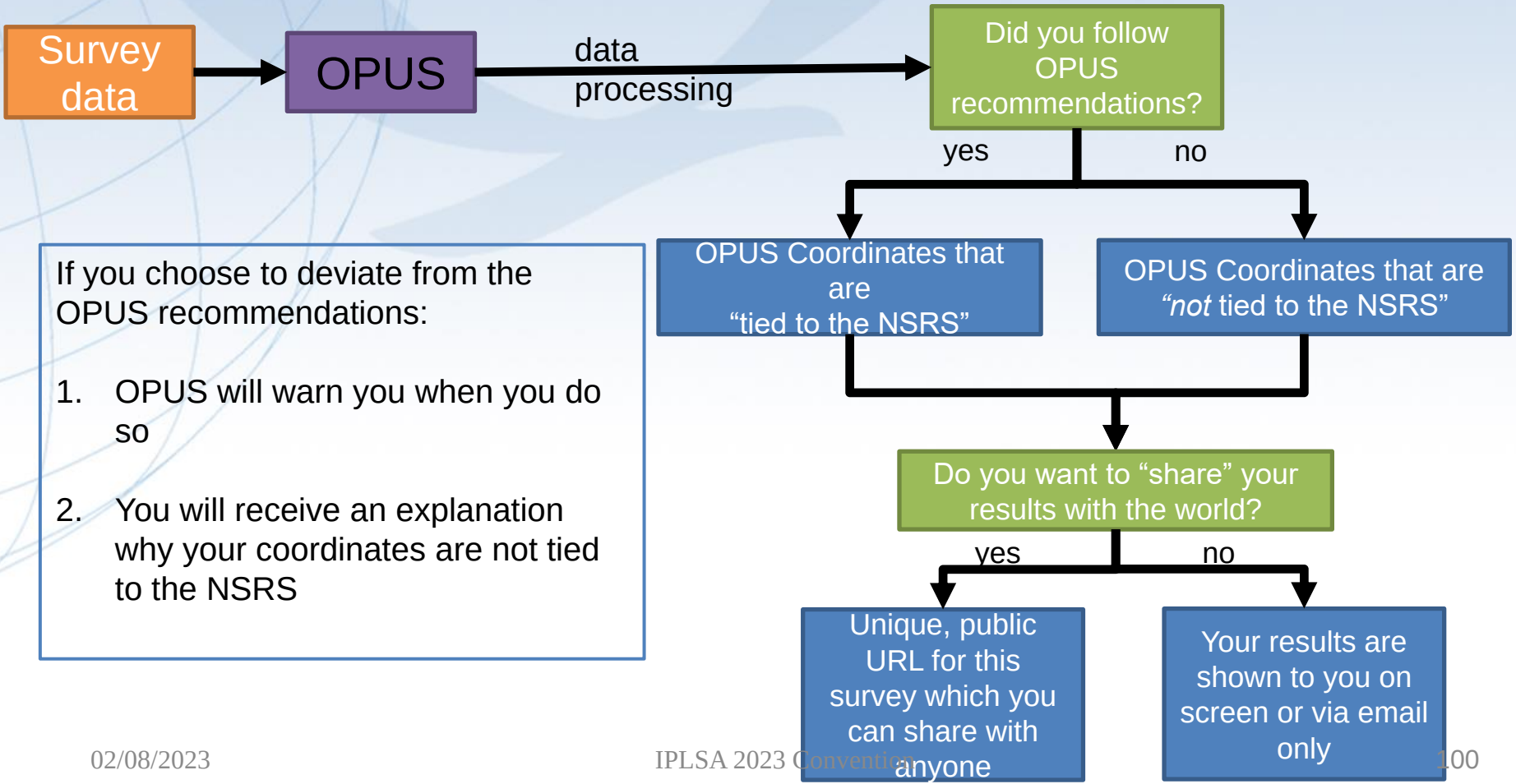
- ***Reported*** coordinates might be *very* wrong!
  - Reported in NAD 27 or NAD 83 or WGS 84
    - Systematic Error: 2–100 meters
  - Scaled off of a USGS topographic map
    - Random Error: ± 600 meters
  - Smartphone
    - Random Error: ± 10–50 meters
- NGS ***will show you*** reported coordinates
  - But their function is to get you "in the neighborhood" of a mark, not to use as geodetic control!

New Types of Coordinates

- ***OPUS***
  - *"Coordinates computed by OPUS that have not been evaluated by anyone at NGS. As these coordinates are not computed by NGS they are not considered "part of the NSRS." However, if NGS-provided OPUS recommendations are followed, they may be 'tied to the NSRS.' "*
    - *User-computed* values, such as they might get today from either OPUS-S or OPUS Projects
    - "OPUS" coordinates are the ***only*** coordinates a user will get directly from OPUS
    - NGS will *not* evaluate your OPUS coordinates!

New Types of Coordinates

- ***OPUS*** coordinates *may* also come with the label "**tied to the NSRS**"
  - **Only** if a user restricts their computations to OPUS-recommended constraints
  - Users who deviate from OPUS-recommended constraints can still perform computations and will get OPUS coordinates, but they will not be "tied to the NSRS", nor have any NSRS label at all.
  - In neither case will OPUS coordinates be considered "***part of the NSRS***" however.



If you choose to deviate from the OPUS recommendations:

1. OPUS will warn you when you do so
2. You will receive an explanation why your coordinates are not tied to the NSRS

New Types of Coordinates

Reference epoch coordinates (RECs)

- *"Coordinates estimated by NGS for one of the official reference epochs. As these coordinates are computed by NGS they are considered 'part of the NSRS'"*
- These will be computed by NGS every 5 or 10 years
  - On a schedule 2–3 years past the reference epoch

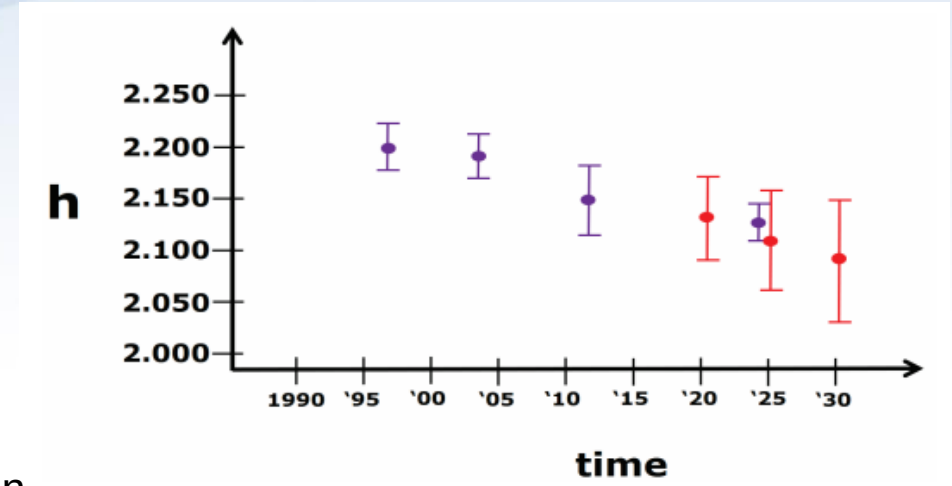
New Types of Coordinates

Survey epoch coordinates (SECs)

- *"Coordinates computed by NGS for one survey epoch. As these coordinates are computed by NGS they are considered 'part of the NSRS.'"*
  - These represent the best estimates NGS has of the time-dependent coordinates at any mark
  - Adjusting multiple surveys in timespans called "adjustment windows", to a single epoch within that window.
    - Initial plan: 4 weeks for GNSS; 1 year for leveling

More on SECs and RECs

- At passive control
- SECs: adjusted to a midpoint epoch near the survey
  - (4 weeks for GNSS; 1 year for leveling)
- RECs: adjusted to a ref. epoch (2020.00, etc.)
- REC adjustments will include Some ***age-limited*** span of data
  - If that age-limit were 10 years prior and 2 years post R.E., Then 2020.00 RECs come from data spanning 2010.00 to 2021.99999

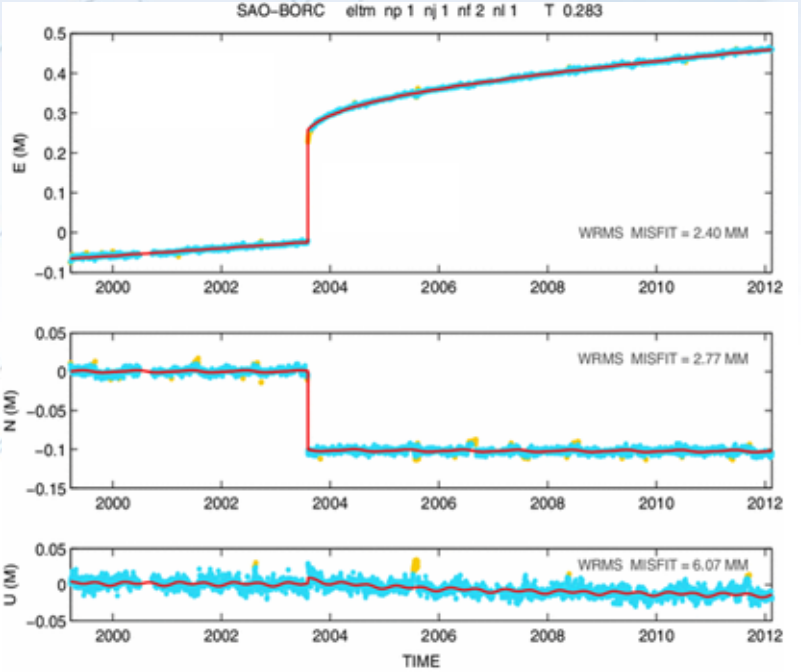


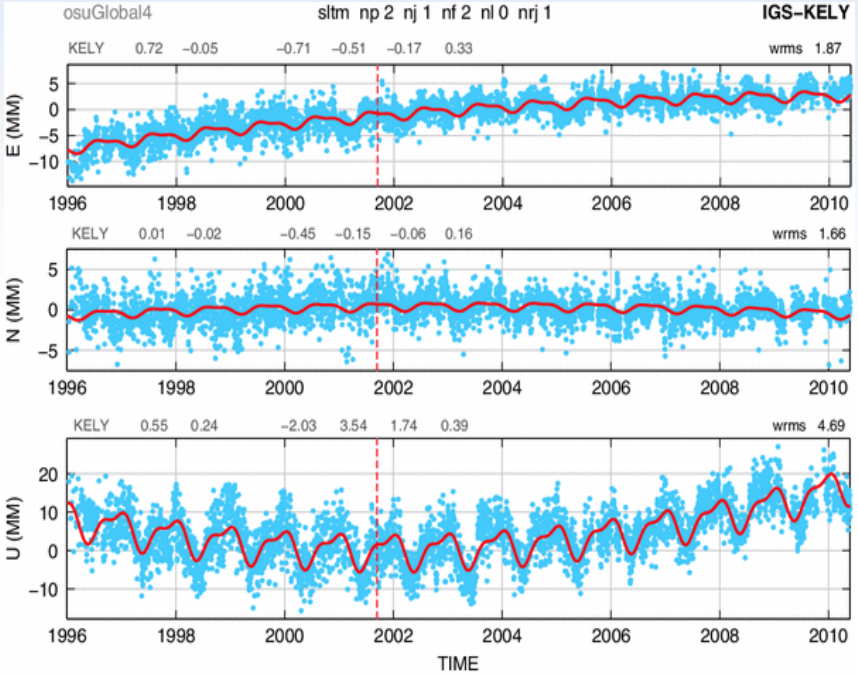
New Types of Coordinates

Active coordinates (ACs)

- Coordinate functions in time, generated by NGS, and not associated with a specific epoch. As these coordinates are computed by NGS (or adopted by NGS) they are considered "part of the NSRS."
- Which will be generated by a "fit" to regularly computed coordinates

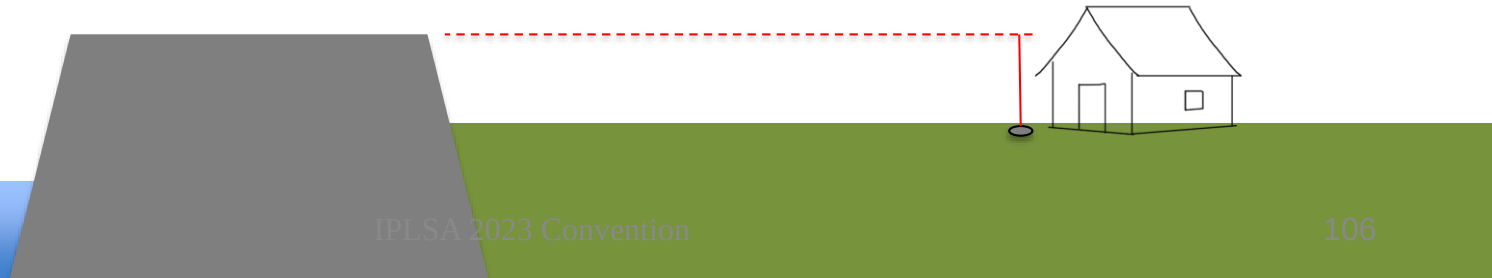
Examples of How Non-Linear CORS Coordinate Functions Might Look





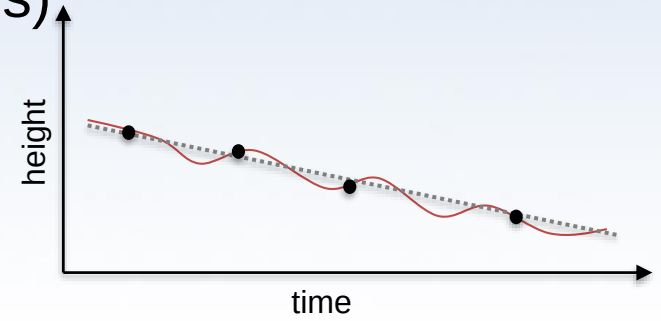
Published Coordinates

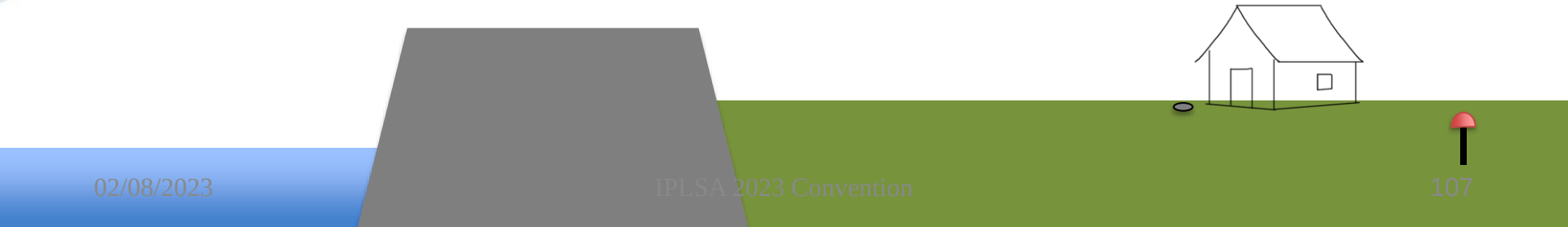
- **RECs** 'stable' at project scales (5-10 years)



Published Coordinates

- **RECs** 'stable' at project scales (5-10 years)
- **SECs** reflective of narrow window in time
- **ACs** or ***Coordinate Function*** at CORS





Coordinates

- Five types:
  - **Active**: Continuous functions at a CORS
  - **Survey Epoch**: "Time dependent coordinates"
  - **Reference Epoch**: "Estimated at 2020, 2025, 2030, …"
  - **OPUS**: Computed by you, and as accurate or inaccurate as the choices you make
    - *Tied to the NSRS if you follow OPUS recommendations*
  - **Reported**: Good for finding a point somewhere on Earth.
    - *Not to be used as geodetic control*