


CCSF NAVD88 (2013) Vertical Datum Benchmarks, Routes \& Photos available on CCSF Website (kmz files)


5/1/2014

Benchmark Routes, Photos, KMZ's \& Descriptions available on CCSF Website


2013 BM Monument - 2014 BM Monument


Detailed BM Descriptions available in a Spreadsheet on the CCSF Website


## Specification and Procedures Second Order Class I

- The "Federal Geodetic Control Subcommittee (FGCS) Specifications and Procedures to Incorporate Electronic Digital/Bar-Code Leveling" (ver. 4.1) for Geodetic Leveling -
- Combined with best practices, experience and "Murphy" in a document titled "2013 Second Order Leveling Network Specification and Procedures"
- Field Surveys: Three person crew committed about 1/3 time from January-October 2013
- Instrument: Leica DNA10 electronic digital level and a pair of 4.05 meter Leica GKNL4 fiberglass bar code rods
- The DNA10 level was calibrated by Leica prior to the survey and a level collimation test (peg test) was performed prior to each field day of operation


The Rods \& Rod Seams Calibrated
Rod \& Seam Calibration Form Published in the Cal Surveyor "Tech Tips"


DNA 10 Digital Level \& Bar Code Rod


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Leveling Demonstration \& Validation Survey Required all personnel to demonstrate their proficiency in the instrument operation, their understanding of the "Leveling Specification \& Procedures" and that the equipment was operating correctly


ADJUSTMENTS: 22 Loops / 115 km

- Average Closure for 22 Loops $=3 \mathrm{~mm}$ ( $0.01^{\text {' }}$ )

|  | Length | closure | 1stOrd/I | 2ndord/I |  | Length | closure | 1stOrd/I | 2ndord/I |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loop | Km | min | $\mathrm{mm}=3 \mathrm{Vkm}$ | $\mathrm{mm}=6 \mathrm{vkm}$ | Loop | Km | mm | $\mathrm{mm}=3 \mathrm{Vkm}$ | $\mathrm{mm}=6 \mathrm{Vkm}$ |
| A | 24.3 | 0 | 15 | 30 | L | 1.1 | 1 | 3 | 6 |
| B | 25.7 | 9 | 15 | 30 | M | 0.6 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| C | 11.4 | -3 | 10 | 20 | N | 0.5 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| D | 10.1 | -4 | 10 | 19 | 0 | 0.5 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| E | 5.8 | -3 | 7 | 14 | P | 0.8 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| F | 6.8 | 1 | 8 | 16 | Q | 0.8 | 0 | 3 | 5 |
| G | 3.1 | 1 | 5 | 10 | R | 2.4 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| н | 2.6 | 1 | 5 | 10 | S | 3.5 | -16 | 6 | 11 |
| I | 1.8 | -1 | 4 | 8 | T | 2.4 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| J | 1.6 | 1 | 4 | 8 | U | 3.5 | 1 | 6 | 11 |
| K | 0.6 | 1 | 2 | 5 | v | 4.8 | 9 | 7 | 13 |

- 20 loops closed $<=1^{\text {st }}$ Order Class I ( $3 \mathrm{~mm}{ }^{*} \sqrt{ } \mathrm{~km}$ )
- Loop "V" closed $9 \mathrm{~mm}=1$ 1st Order Class II ( $4 \mathrm{~mm}{ }^{*} \sqrt{\mathrm{~km}}$ )
- Loop "S" closed -16 mm = $2^{\text {nd }}$ Order Class II ( $8 \mathrm{~mm} * \sqrt{\mathrm{~km} \text { ) }) ~(1) ~}$

Level Network \& High Precision Network 22 Loops - 115 km included the High Precision Network


## NAVD88 DATUM RECOVERY:

- NAVD88 is realized by NGS benchmarks leveled circa 1977 and 1989 and published in the original 1991 national adjustment
- As a result of the 2013 leveling, the realization of NAVD88 in San Francisco is based on an extensive recovery of "First Order" NGS benchmarks in the City.


## FINAL NETWORK ADJUSTMENT

- All loops were combined in a Minimally Constrained Adjustment fixing one BM to develop final heights
- Adjustment Residuals less than +/-1 mm
- The combined network adjustment statistically resulted in $2 \mathrm{~mm} * \sqrt{\mathrm{~km}}$ (First Order Class I $=3 \mathrm{~mm}^{*} \sqrt{ } \mathrm{~km}$ )

NAVD88 DATUM RECOVERY:
All NGS Published Benchmarks in San Francisco


NGS BM's: Green=1 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Order Class I - stability A/B, Yellow=1 ${ }^{\text {st }}$ Order Class I - stability C/D, Brown=VertCon

## Datum Recovery:

Criteria for Benchmarks deemed the best candidates for recovering the NAVD88 Datum

- Height derived from the 1991 national adjustment of NAVD88
- Accuracy classification of "First Order"
- Stability Classification of A or B (on a scale of A-D)
- All such candidates were searched for and 14 recovered in the County

Datum Recovery: 35 NGS Benchmarks were recovered and included in the Leveling Network


NAVD88 DATUM RECOVERY:
Selecting a reference point for the
adjustment that best fit all the candidate BM's

- The record height at NGS Benchmark HT2255 located east of the Golden Gate Bridge was found to agree with a best fit of all candidate Benchmarks.


## NAVD88 DATUM RECOVERY:

Selecting a reference point that
best fits all the candidate BM's

- HT2255 has the following attributes:
- First Order Class I classified as a stability "A" benchmark set in a bedrock formation and expected to remain stable,
- Agreed 1-2 mm with two nearby stability "B" benchmarks (HT0698 and HTO700) a further indication of long term stability,



## HISTORICAL CCSF LEVELING FOUND CONSISTENT WITH THIS SURVEY

- CCSF conducted extensive precise leveling surveys between 1999-2002 using a first order NA3003 Digital Level and invar rod with struts
- 37 BM's were recovered. The average difference from the 2002 Record Ht's to this survey is +1 mm with a Std. Dev. of 9 mm .


## SAN FRANCISCO VERTICAL DATUMS

| 2013 | 2002 | Survey | 2002-2013 | 2013 | 2002 | Survey | 2002-2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name | Name | Ht (m) | Difference | Name | Name | Ht (m) | Difference |
| BM10249 | T-0089 | 3.479 | 0.005 | BM10299 | BM-0005 | 3.471 | -0.006 |
| вм10251 | T-0087 | 3.467 | -0.007 | вM10300 | T-0179 | 3.565 | -0.005 |
| вм10252 | T-0086 | 3.485 | -0.014 | вм10303 | вм-0004 | 3.441 | 0.000 |
| BM10254 | T-0085 | 3.369 | -0.007 | BM10310 | T-0181 | 3.469 | -0.006 |
| вм10255 | T-0017 | 4.721 | 0.000 | BM10427 | т-0169 | 56.460 | 0.016 |
| BM10256 | T-0016 | 4.716 | -0.001 | BM10450 | T-0144 | 11.401 | 0.004 |
| вм10258 | T-0083 | 4.506 | -0.013 | BM10468 | T-0121 | 8.516 | 0.044 |
| BM10261 | T-0080 | 4.392 | -0.017 | BM10469 | T-0120 | 7.066 | -0.004 |
| BM10263 | T-0078 | 5.323 | -0.014 | BM10522 | T-0109 | 22.196 | 0.001 |
| BM10264 | T-0077 | 5.509 | -0.016 | BM990604 | HT0604 | 4.691 | 0.000 |
| BM10265 | T-0076 | 5.677 | -0.012 | вм990726 | HT0726 | 6.990 | 0.004 |
| BM10271 | T-0069 | 12.953 | 0.005 | BM990728 | HT0728 | 4.378 | -0.002 |
| вм10272 | T-0068 | 13.305 | 0.003 | вм990781 | HT0781 | 7.158 | 0.000 |
| BM10273 | T-0067 | 13.010 | 0.003 | BM992267 | HT2267 | 67.480 | 0.012 |
| вм10276 | T-0065 | 8.136 | -0.005 | вм992268 | HT2268 | 102.431 | 0.021 |
| BM10278 | T-0064 | 5.853 | 0.028 | вм993541 | HT3541 | 5.601 | 0.004 |
| вM10293 | T-0176 | 4.715 | -0.001 | BM997677 | AB7677 | 23.757 | 0.004 |
| BM10294 | T-0177 | 4.266 | -0.004 | вм99999 | SM No. 1 | 59.213 | 0.010 |
| BM10295 | T-0161 | 6.590 | 0.001 |  |  |  |  |

- The new "SFVD13" realization of the NAVD88 Datum supersedes previous NGS Benchmark Heights, and the old "SF Datum"
- The City and County Surveyor has determined that the conversion from the CCSF 2013 NAVD88 Datum to the old City Datum, henceforth shall be the following:

> - Conversion Constant (Feet)

- 2013 NAVD88 Datum - 11.35 feet = City Datum


## GPS SURVEYS

- In July 2013 a high precision GNSS survey observed all CCSF-HPN points (101-120)
- The ellipsoid heights were combined with a refined Geoid 2012A Model to compute NAVD88 Heights and found to agree with the leveling survey,
averaging $4 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.01^{\prime}\right)$ and a range of $+/-7 \mathrm{~mm}\left(0.02^{\prime}\right)$
- CCSF intends to utilize GNSS and a local RTN to replace conventional differential leveling for determining heights in the future at the subcentimeter level


## ACCURACY

- Relative accuracy of adjacent monuments is expected to be less than 0.001 meters (0.003')
- 95\% Error of the heights range 1 to 12 mm relative to fixed constraint HT2255 (average 9 mm)
- Absolute accuracy of the heights is dependent on the recovery of the NAVD88 Datum which was based on a best fit of 12 BM's with a Std. Dev. of 8 mm


## ACCURACY

- This survey is classified as Second Order Class I;
- however, the average actual loop closures of 3 mm (0.01 feet),
- the agreement with 2002 precise leveling
- and the results of the GNSS survey indicate results consistent with First Order specifications were obtained.

2014 Densification (112 km) of the Leveling Network (227 km total)


## Report Contents

## OVERVIEW

DATUMS, REFERENCE SYSTEMS \& HISTORY VERTICAL NETWORK

EQUIPMENT, DATA COLLECTION
ADJUSTMENTS
NAVD88 DATUM RECOVERY

HISTORICAL LEVELING \& SAN FRANCISCO CITY DATUM


Report Attachments

- NAVD88 (2013) Orthometric Height List
- Benchmark Descriptions, Photos \& KMZ Files
- "CCSF 2013 2nd Order Leveling Network Specification and Procedures"
51/2014

Regional \& CCSF High Precision Network


## PROJECT OVERVIEW

- The Survey established 20 high precision control points in July 2013 utilizing GNSS technology
- The Network is referred to as the "City \& County of San Francisco High Precision Network" (CCSF-HPN)
- Purpose: Provide a framework for densification, support the City's GIS, and provide a Deformation Network to measure secular and episodic ground movements
- Under the old classification system, the network is classified as a "B" Order Survey 1:1,000,000



## Planning/Preparation



Station Recovery \& Obstruction Diagram, Photos and KMZ Files are available on the Website


## EQUIPMENT

- Four Leica GS15 geodetic GNSS receivers mounted on fixed height poles ( $5^{\text {th }}$ Recvr on Secondary Pts)



## EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION

- Fixed Height Poles calibrated for height and plumb

- Receiver PCV's calibrated for eccentricity


## CREW CALIBRATION

- Validation Survey: Verify the crews understand their assignments, procedures, receiver operation, filling out the paperwork, communication protocols and verify the equipment was operating properly before starting the field campaign.



## OBSERVATIOIN \& DATA COLLECTION

- GNSS Survey:
- Constellation: 32 US Navstar GPS satellites and 24 Russian GLONASS satellites
- Satellite Observed: 12-21 satellites observed with a minimum of 6 GPS and 6 GLONASS; GDOP<2;
- Elevation Mask set at $10^{\circ}$ and post-processed at $15^{\circ}$
- Observables: GPS L1 \& L2, GLONASS L1 \& L2


## OBSERVATIOIN \& DATA COLLECTION

- GNSS Survey:
- Absolute Antenna Models used in processing baselines; imported from the NGS and listed in the Survey Report
- Space Weather: Planetary K Index = 1-3 (gauges ionospheric activity on a scale of 0-9, $<5$ preferred)
- Vectors (baselines) were processed in IGS08 (WGS84) with the Precise Ephemeris imported from the NGS (GPS) and IGS (GLONASS)
- Post-Processing: Leica Geomatics Office (LGO) v8. 1
- Network Adjustments: Starnet v7.2.


## REGIONAL NETWORK

Four nearest NGS CORS stations (TIBB, P224, WINT \& P176) were included and are the basis for recovering the IGS08(2005) and NAD83(2011) Datums

## Four CGPS stations

 (EBMD, P178, UCSF and MHDL) were included to add strength and redundancy to the Network.

## NGS CORS



## REGIONAL NETWORK STATISTICS

The network contained 57 vectors averaging 20 km (12 mi.) in length, max. 38 km

Each vector represents three 24 hour observations staggered every other day

Min. Constrained Adjustment 2D Residuals Av. 2 mm , Std. Dev. 2 mm, Max. 10 mm; Vertical Residuals Av. 2 mm, Std. Dev. 2 mm, Range -7 to +8 mm


## HIGH PRECISION NETWORK (HPN) SURVEY

Field campaign took 5 days during the week of July 15-19, 2013
(average epoch 2013.54)

Four crews operated
Four Leica GS15 GNSS
Receivers on FHP's

HPN points were occupied for 45 minutes at 15 sec. epoch rate

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Field Campaign: Day-1 - Radial Network A Base Receiver occupied \#101 while three crews occupied 19 remaining points at will

Field Campaign: Day-2 - Radial Network A Base Receiver occupied \#102 and three crews occupied 19 remaining points


Field Campaign: End of Day-2
Day-3: Tandem Operation - Four Crews working in unison at assigned points; completed surveyed in nine sessions




## HPN STATISTICS

The network contained 83 non-trivial vectors averaging 4 km (2 $1 / 2 \mathrm{mi}$.) in length, maximum 8 km

Min. Constrained Adj.
Vector Residuals:
2D Av. 3 mm, Std. Dev. 2 mm, Max. 10 mm;
Vertical Av. 3 mm , Std.
Dev. 3 mm , Range -9 to
+16 mm


Network Solution: Fix 101


## Hub Solution: Fix 101



Stat dN dE dZ

- 101 -0.000 -0.000 -0.000
- 102 -0.000 0.0000 .000
- 1030.0020 .0010 .001
- $1040.001-0.001-0.002$
- $105-0.003-0.001 \quad 0.002$
- 106 -0.004 -0.0000 .000
- 1070.0010 .0010 .003
- $1080.004-0.0020 .001$
- $109-0.003-0.0010 .003$
- $110-0.001-0.0000 .003$
- $111-0.0020 .001-0.002$
$\begin{array}{lllll}- & 112 & 0.001 & -0.002 & -0.001\end{array}$
- $1130.002 \quad 0.000-0.001$
- $1140.0010 .001-0.001$
- $1150.002-0.000-0.001$

| - | 116 | -0.000 | 0.002 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

- 117 0.000 -0.000 -0.002
- $1180.0010 .002-0.002$
- $119-0.002-0.0000 .004$
- $120-0.000-0.001-0.005$

Coordinate Changes from Network to a Radial or "Hub" Solution (meters)

## DATUMS - REFERENCE SYSTEMS

. Geometric Datums (3D) and Reference Frame

- NAD83 (2011) Epoch 2010.00 \& Epoch 2013.54
- IGS08 (2005) Epoch 2013.54 (July 17, 2013)
- Reference Network
- NGS CORS (Continuously Operating Reference Stations)
- Vertical Datum
- CCSF NAVD88 2013 Vertical Datum (SFVD13)
- Reference Network
- Reference by the HPN


## DATUM RECOVERY

Four nearest operating CORS were the basis for recovery of the IGS08 \& NAD83 Datums

- IGS08 and NAD83 positions and velocities were obtained from the NGS CORS website
- HTDP model v3.2.3 was used to move positions between epochs for CORS operating <2.5 years
- Six network adjustments were processed to develop geodetic and plane coordinates in two reference frames at two different epochs


## HTDP = Horizontal Time Dependant Program

- Why HTDP? Why Change Epochs?
- SF Bay Area is crossed with multiple faults and the CORS are each moving in a different direction and speeds.
- The CORS do not have the same relationship today as in 2010.00; therefore, must process in real time by moving the 2010.00 positions to 2013.54 (date of field survey).


## REGIONAL NETWORK

Four NGS CORS:
TIBB
P224
WINT
P176
Four CGPS stations:
EBMD
P178
UCSF
MHDL
CCSF (Private RTN Sta.)

## OVERVIEW of the ADJUSTMENTS

- \#1 MA and \#2 CA: Developed positions in IGS08(2005) 2013.54 Epoch for referencing future secular and episodic movements
- \#3 MC and \#4 CA: Developed positions in NAD83(2011) 2013.54 Epoch on the Regional Network for the purpose of establishing NAD83(2011) in the City
- \#5: Developed positions in NAD83(2011) 2010.00 Epoch for the HPN in the City
- \#6: Analyzed the Geoid 2012A Model for accuracy and consistency with the 2013 Leveling Network

System Test: Compute a 3D 7-Parameter Transformation of the Measured Network to Best Fit the IGS08 Positions of the CORS Stations

- Verify the consistency of the network computed with the precise ephemeris and the NGS IGS08 positions of the CORS Stations. The expectation is no change.
- Datum Transformation
- Scale Factor $=1.0000000685$ (1:15m)
- Rotation Around North Axis $=-0.07 \mathrm{Sec}$
- Rotation Around East Axis $=-0.06 \mathrm{Sec}$
- Rotation Around Vert. Axis $=-0.01 \mathrm{Sec}$
- Station dN dE dV
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { - } & \begin{array}{llll}\text { P176 } & 0.003 & -0.001 & 0.002\end{array}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { - } 224 & 0.006 & 0.002 & 0.006\end{array}$
- TIBB $\quad-0.005 \quad-0.001 \quad-0.003$
$\begin{array}{lllll}\text { R WINT } & -0.004 & 0.000 & -0.005\end{array}$


## IGS08(2005) Epoch 2013.54 <br> Adjustment \#1

Steps:
1- IGS08(2005) positions of the CORS obtained from NGS I
2- IGS08(2005) positions moved to 2013.54 with HTDP I
3- WINT was fixed in a Minimally Constrained Adjustment (includes four CORS, four CGPS stations, RTN CCSF and the HPN

> |

4-Coordinate differences (closures) reviewed at other three CORS
5/120014

## IGS08(2005) Epoch 2013.54

Adjustment 1: 3D Minimally Constrained

- Coordinate Differences: IGS08 to Computed

| - | Station | $\mathrm{dN}(\mathrm{m})$ | $\mathrm{dE}(\mathrm{m})$ | $\mathrm{dZ}(\mathrm{m})$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | P176 | 0.007 | -0.004 | 0.006 |

$\begin{array}{rrrr}\text { P176 } & 0.007 & -0.004 & 0.006 \\ \text { - } 224 & 0.012 & 0.003 & 0.002\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { - TIBB } & 0.003 & -0.001 & -0.015\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { - WINT } 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000 \text { FIXFD }\end{array}$

- Diff. N 3 to $12 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{E}-4$ to $3 \mathrm{~mm}, \mathrm{Up}-15$ to 6 mm


## IGS08(2005) Epoch 2013.54

Adjustment 2: 3D Constrained Adjustment

- All four CORS were constrained to develop IGS08(2005) 2013.54 Epoch positions on the CGPS and the HPN Stations
- UCSF position obtained from OPUS used as a check (mean of three 24 hours observations)
- Coordinate Difference: UCSF/OPUS to Computed (m)
- Station dN $\begin{aligned} & \text { dE }\end{aligned}$
- UCSE $-0.001 \quad 0.001 \quad-0.014 \mathrm{CA} /$ free
- Difference of 1 mm at UCSF indicates the compatibility with the NGS process


## NAD83(2011) Epoch 2013.54 <br> Adjustment \#3

Steps:
1- NAD83(2011) 2010.00 Epoch positions of the CORS obtained from NGS Data Sheets

I
2- NAD83(2011) 2010.00 Epoch positions moved to 2013.54 with HTDP

I
3- WINT was fixed in a Minimally Constrained Adjustment (includes four CORS, four CGPS stations, and CCSF) |
4- Coordinate differences (closures) reviewed at other three CORS

## NAD83(2011) Epoch 2013.54

Adjustment 3: 3D Minimally Constrained

- Coordinate Differences: NAD83(2011) to Computed
- Station $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { - P176 } & 0.006 & -0.004 & 0.005\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}- & \text { P224 } 0.012 & 0.004 & 0.006\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}- \text { TIBB } & 0.004 & -0.001 & -0.010\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}- \text { WINT } 0.000 & 0.000 & 0.000\end{array}$
Max. Closures N 12mm, E 4mm, Up 10mm


## NAD83(2011) Epoch 2013.54 Adjustment 4: 3D Constrained

- All 4 CORS were constrained to develop NAD83(2011) 2013.54 Epoch positions on the CGPS
- A 2013.54 position of UCSF (in SF) was obtained from SOPAC/SECTOR as a check.
- Coord. Differences: From UCSF to Computed
- Station dN dE dz
- UCSE $0.004 \quad-0.001 \quad-0.004$ CA/free

Note, SECTOR is referenced to NAD83(2007), whereas this adjustment is referenced to NAD83(2011)

## NAD83(2011) Epoch 2010.00

Adjustment 5: 3D Minimally Constrained

- Coordinate Differences: NAD83(2011) to Computed
- Stat. dN(m) dE dZ Epoch
- UCSF $-0.000 \quad-0.000-0.000 \quad 2010.00$ FIXD
$\begin{array}{llllll}-M H D L & -0.003 & 0.003 & -0.006 & 2010.00\end{array}$
- CCSF $-0.005 \quad 0.002 \quad 0.007 \quad 2010.00$
- A 2010.00 Epoch position of UCSF was obtained from OPUS as a check base on three 24 hour observations.
- Coord. Differences: From UCSF/OPUS to Computed
- Station
$\begin{array}{llll}- \text { UCSF } & -0.004 & 0.001 & -0.013 \mathrm{CA} / \text { free }\end{array}$


## NAD83(2011) Epoch 2010.00 <br> Coordinate Differences from HTDP to Computed

- The closures on the HTDP positions of MHDL and CCSF are less than the noise level of the HTDP model.
- Therefore, the results of this adjustment were held to established NAD83(2011) 2010.00 Epoch positions on MHDL, CCSF and the City's HPN.


## NAD83(2011) Epoch 2010.00 <br> Adjustment 5: HPGN in the City

- Coordinate Differences at the HPGN stations: NGS NAD83(2011) 2010.00 Epoch to Computed
- Stat. $\mathrm{dN}(\mathrm{m}) \mathrm{dE} \mathrm{dZ}$ (BH) Epoch Source
- $\begin{array}{llllll}107 & -0.034 & 0.007 & -0.040 & 2010.00 & \text { NGS Candlstck }\end{array}$
- $201-0.029 \quad 0.002-0.045 \quad 2010.00$ NGS Tidal
- $202-0.053 \quad 0.017-0.031 \quad 2010.00$ NGS Sloat


## Adjustment 6: Geoid Model Analysis

- Two Methods for incorporating Ellipsoid Heights and


## Geoid Model Analysis

Adjustment \#6

- Method Two: Takes advantage of the relative precision of geoid heights. The Geoid 2012A Model was incorporated in a seven parameter Heights are discussed here.
- Method One: Approximates NAVD88 Heights by applying the hybrid Geoid 2012A heights to the measured NAD83 Ellipsoid Heights using the equation $\mathrm{H}=\mathrm{h}-\mathrm{N}$
- (H=Orthometric Ht, h=Ellipsoid Ht, N=Geoid Ht). transformation to best fit the leveled NAVD88 2013 Heights on the 20 HPN points
- Transformation Explained:
- Two horizontal constraints, scale fixed to 1.0 and heights loosely weighted
- The accuracy of this method in San Francisco is about 0.06 meters (Note, Geoid 12A is a hybrid model, compatible with NAD83(2011) Ellipsoid Hts)
- Least Squares solution allows the geoid to float and rotate around the north and east axis to best fit the vertical constraints.
5/120014


## Geoid Model Analysis

Adjustment \#6

- Method Two: Takes advantage of the relative precision of the geoid model heights.
- The Geoid 2012A Model was incorporated in a seven parameter transformation to best fit the leveled NAVD88 2013 Heights on the 20 HPN points
- Least Squares solution allows the geoid to float and rotate around the north and east axis to best fit the vertical constraints.
- The rotations represent the tilts applied to the Geoid 2012A surface model to best fit the leveled NAVD88 2013 Heights


## Geoid Model Analysis <br> Adjustment \#6

- The rotations represent the tilts applied to the Geoid 2012A surface model to best fit the leveled NAVD88 2013 Heights

Column "A" are Differences from Leveled Ht to Modeled Column ' $A$ ': Mean $=$ zero, Range $=-7$ to +7 mm , Std Dev $=4 \mathrm{~mm}$,
Solved rotations $=+0.21^{\prime \prime}$ around the N and $+0.24^{\prime \prime}$ around the E axis

|  | A | B | c | D=C-B | E | F=E-D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Point | Diff's | NavD88 Hts | NAD83 EH | Meas'd $G$ H | 2012A | Diff. |
| 101 | -0.003 | 150.799 | 118.188 | -32.611 | -32.548 | 0.063 |
| 102 | 0.004 | 170.991 | 138.344 | -32.647 | -32.587 | 0.060 |
| 103 | 0.004 | 46.352 | 13.592 | -32.760 | -32.712 | 048 |
| 104 | 0.000 | 7.550 | -25.278 | -32.828 | -32.771 | 0.057 |
| 105 | -0.004 | 56.489 | 23.607 | -32.882 | -32.817 | 0.065 |
| 106 | -0.007 | 110.302 | 77.575 | -32.727 | -32.653 | 0.07 |
| 107 | 0.006 | 3.698 | -28.944 | -32.642 | -32.574 | 0.06 |
| 108 | 0.000 | 4.484 | -28.109 | -32.593 | -32.523 | 0.070 |
| 109 | -0.004 | 3.461 | -29.098 | -32.559 | -32.491 | 0.068 |
| 110 | 0.003 | 3.279 | -29.261 | -32.540 | -32.486 | 0.05 |
| 111 | 0.003 | 4.000 | -28.605 | -32.605 | -32.555 | 0.05 |
| 112 | -0.004 | 54.344 | 21.692 | -32.652 | -32.593 | 0.05 |
| 113 | -0.001 | 74.816 | 42.159 | -32.657 | -32.598 | 0.05 |
| 114 | -0.001 | 99.656 | 66.915 | -32.741 | -32.681 | 0.060 |
| 115 | 0.003 | 61.448 | 28.692 | -32.756 | -32.697 | 0.05 |
| 116 | 0.007 | 89.985 | 57.292 | -32.693 | -32.635 | 0.05 |
| 117 | -0.004 | 117.172 | 84.526 | -32.646 | -32.572 | 0.07 |
| 118 | 0.003 | 78.553 | 45.947 | -32.606 | -32.543 | 0.06 |
| 119 | -0.003 | 18.941 | -13.634 | -32.575 | -32.511 | 0.06 |
| 120 | -0.002 | 85.887 | 53.304 | -32.583 | -32.524 | 0.059 |
| Mean= | 0.000 | 63.188 | 30.513 | -32.675 | -32.613 | 0.062 |

102

Leveled Hts \& GNSS Modeled Hts at
HPN 101 \& 102 Agree 6 mm (0.02')

## Determine Orthometric Hts

- The accuracy will be the combined accuracy of the NAVD88 height of the HPN points, the accuracy of the measured ellipsoid height differences, the relative accuracy of the geoid heights and the residual tilt between the geoid modeled surface and the actual geoid surface. The effect of the tilt listed above (rotations of +0.213 and +0.243 seconds around the north and east axis) is 1.6 mm per kilometer ( 0.008 per mile) or less and would be absorbed in a constrained adjustment. The largest source of error is usually in the measured ellipsoid heights.


## Determine Orthometric Hts

- Following the specifications and procedures used in this survey, an orthometric height accuracy of 0.007 meters ( 0.02 feet) was achieved at the HPN Stations utilizing GNSS.
- CCSF is in the process of developing procedures to utilize the local RTN Network to establish centimeter level orthometric heights.
5/1/2014


## Accuracy

- Vector Residuals: Resulting from the minimally constrained adjustment in meters.
- USGG2012 Model used in a trial transformation to best fit the NAVD88 heights of the HPN points
- Returned results similar to the hybrid model; however, the rotations were +0.138 and +0.120 seconds around the north and east axis (negligible improvement as expected)
- Two Dimensional Residuals Vertical Residuals (absolute values
 $\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { - Regional CORS } & 57 & 0.002 & 0.002 & 0.010 & 0.002 & 0.002 & -0.007 \text { to }+0.008\end{array}$
- Local Accuracies: Resulting from the minimally constrained adjustment at the 95\% Level of Confidence in meters

|  | Vector Lengths(m) |  | Relative Dist. Error |  |  | el.Vert. Error |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Network | Vary | Average | Avera | Max. | Precision | Average Max. |
| CCSF HPN | 1675- | 42 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 1:1,070,000 | 0.003 |
| Regional | 5322-3 | 20224 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 1:6,740,000 | 0.0030 .00 |

## Local Accuracy

- Local Accuracies: Resulting from the minimally constrained adjustment at the 95\% Level of Confidence in meters

Relative Dist. Error Rel.Vert. Error
Network Average Max. Precision Average Max. $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { CCSF HPN } & 0.004 & 0.005 & 1: 1,070,000 & 0.003 & 0.004\end{array}$

| Regional 0.003 | 0.003 | $1: 6,740,000$ | 0.003 | 0.004 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Computing Network Accuracy

- RMS's for the Latitude, Longitude \& Ellipsoid Heights of the CORS stations were obtained from the "Short Term Time Series" at the NGS CORS website,
- and used to in a weighted constrained adjustment to develop the Network Accuracies on each point (Public Resources Code requirement)


## Computing Network Accuracy

## NGS Reference Document

- Standard Deviations for three of the four CORS were not available (less than 2.5 years of data),
- therefore the "Short Term Time Series" were used for all CORS for consistency

```
                CONSTRAINED ADJUSTMENT GUIDELINES
bunt vpdetel movember 2012 (Joen Appondix D)
```



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gecrron 1 - Motoriblo, weeded to gutait for the Projeot
meczon 2 - preliminary procouning
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mection 4 - Minimally Constrained (Pree) Horizontal Adjumtamen
mecrow S - Constctined Morimontal adjurment
geczon f-Verticel Adjurtamts (rree & Constrined)
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Angrowx D - Upatees
```


## Network Accuracy

This table allows users to calculate the propagated network error for future surveys based on the HPN positions

|  | NETWORK ACCURACY in Meters |  |  |  |  | 958 confidence |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | tatio |  |  |  | Horizontal | E11ipsoid Ht |
|  | 101 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.008 |
|  | 102 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.008 |
|  | 103 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
|  | 104 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
|  | 105 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
|  | 106 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
|  | 107 | 0.003 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
|  | 108 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
|  | 109 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
|  | 110 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.008 |
|  | 111 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.008 |
|  | 112 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.008 |
|  | 113 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.008 |
|  | 114 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
|  | 115 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.008 |
|  | 116 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
|  | 117 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.009 |
|  | 118 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.008 |
|  | 119 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.008 |
|  | 120 | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.006 | 0.008 |
|  | ccss | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.005 | 0.008 |
|  | ввмд | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.008 |
| CORS $>$ | MRPL | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.008 |
| P176 | ${ }^{\text {P176 }}$ | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.008 |
| P224 | (1788 | ${ }_{0}^{0.002}$ | 0.002 0.001 | 0.004 0.004 0.004 | 0.004 0.003 | 0.008 0.008 |
| TIBB | тtbв | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.004 | 0.008 |
| WINT | ucsF | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.008 |
|  | wint | 0.001 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 0.003 | 0.008 |

Transformation: 1999 NAD83 (1991.35 Epoch) SPC > 2013 NAD83 (2011) 2010.00 Epoch SPC


## Accuracy Classification per FGDC-Std-007, 2-1998

- Following the FGDC "Geospatial Positioning Accuracy Standard, Part 2, Geodetic Control Networks" (FGDC-Std-007, 2-1998), at the 95\% Level of Confidence this survey is classified as.....
- Local Horizontal Accuracy Classification is 5 mm
- Local Ellipsoid Height Acc. Classification is 5 mm
- Network Horizontal Accuracy Classification is 1 cm
- Network Ellipsoid Height Acc. Classification is 1 cm
- This Survey conforms to the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 8801 through 8819 and 8850 through 8880.


## New CCSF Coordinate System

City \& County of San Francisco
Coordinate System 2013 (CCSF-CS13)

- CCSF-CS13: A low distortion grid projection designed for and centered on the County

Minimizes grid-ground differences in distances

- CCSF-CS13 provides a grid scale distortion of less than 1:100,000 ( 10 ppm ) in most parts of CCSF
. For the average combined factors of the 20 HPN points, a ground distance of 1000 foot equals
- 1000.003 feet in the CCSF-CS13 and
- 999.925 feet in SPC Zone 3


## City \& County of San Francisco Low Distortion Projection

- Projection surface was positioned at the most common ground height so that the combined scale factor is 1.0 and the distortion is zero
- Projection Surface Height
- Ellipsoid Height = 44.50 meters ( 146.0 feet);
- NAVD88 Height = 77 meters (253 feet)
- (see Purple Contour on next Slide)
- Note, Changes in height increases/decreases the scale 4.8 ppm for every $\mathbf{3 0 . 5}$ meters ( 100 foot)

CCSF-CS13: PPM (Distortion) Contours Purple $=0$, Yellow $=-10$, Green $=+10$ (Bill Hurdle)


## City \& County of San Francisco Low Distortion Projection

- CCSF-CS13 system is referenced to the GRS80 ellipsoid, centered in the NAD83(2011) 2010.00 Epoch reference frame (same as SPC)
- Therefore: Coordinates are referred to as NAD83 (2011) Epoch 2010.00 CCSF-CS13
- North coincides with NAD83 Geodetic North at the Central Meridian near the center of the City
- Convergence Angle varies +/- two minutes east-west across the City


## City \& County of San Francisco Low Distortion Projection

- Projection specifications for input in user's software:

Projection: Transverse Mercator
Ellipsoid: GRS-80
Scale: 1.000007
Latitude of Origin: $37^{\circ} 45^{\circ} 00^{\prime \prime}(37.75)$

False Northing: 24,000 meters (78,740 feet)
False Easting: 48,000 meters (157,480 feet)
(same idea as SPC Projections only less local distortion) 5/1/2014

## SUMMARY

- CCSF sits between two major faults, the San Andreas \& Hayward. Future re-surveys of the HPN will be conducted to determine secular and episodic movements in the City
- If future surveys of the HPN follow the specifications and procedures adopted for this survey, the relative accuracy of measured movements is expected to approach 5 mm at the $95 \%$ level of confidence
- Statistically, this means the probability at the $95 \%$ level of confidence is that movement (signal) has occurred if the movement between two epochs is greater than the relative error (noise)


## RECOMMENDATION - SUMMARY

- The differences in successive coordinates on a point can be used to estimate ground movements but they do not provide statistical information about the relative accuracies of movements; therefore the signal cannot be distinguished from noise.
- Measurements of temporal movements must be based on a rigorous simultaneous least squares adjustment of multiple independent observations at two different epochs for each point to compute the relative accuracy and thus the actual movement

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## Report Contents

## Survey Report

City \& County of San Francisco
2013 High Precision Network Survey
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## Survey Report

of the
2013 CCSF High Precision Network Survey(pdf)
Available At
http://www.sfdpw.org/index.aspx?page=1781
(Google "HPN Survey)
Attachments
Record of Survey
HPN Point Description/Obstruction Diagrams HPN KMZ Files
Transformation Spreadsheets

Report Appendix

Glossary
Geodetic Coordinate List
NAD83(2011) \& IGS08(2005)
Plane Coordinate List NAD83 SPC \& CCSF-CS13 (LDP)

Maps: CCSF 2013 Regional \& HPN GNSS Network

## CORS Reference Data:

CORS Coordinates, HTDP Solutions, NGS Data
Sheets \& Short Term Time Series


