

Note: Maximum depth in this survey was approximately 50 m therefore resolutions coarser than 2 m were not computed.

The final S57 file for this project is called “H11883_S57_Features.000”. This file contains the object and metadata S57 objects as required in the Specifications and Deliverables.

C. VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL CONTROL

Refer to the M-L906-KR-08 Horizontal and Vertical Control Report⁹ for a detailed description of the horizontal and vertical control used on this survey. No deviations from the report occurred. A summary of the project’s horizontal and vertical control follows.

Horizontal Control

The horizontal control datum for this survey was the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83).

For real-time DGPS corrections, a CSI MBX-3 unit tuned to the Pt. Loma USCG DGPS site was used. The unit output differentially corrected positions at 1 Hz to the POSMV 320 V4 where it was integrated with inertial data and a position for the top-center of the IMU was generated. This position was then logged concurrently with the bathymetry by Winfrog and logged to the POS file by Winfrog POS logger. It was later corrected for offsets to the MBES sonar by CARIS HIPS in processing.

Final positioning, however, was done using post-processed kinematic (PPK) methods. Applanix POSPac software was used in conjunction with the POS files and local base station data to generate a higher accuracy position which was applied in processing, replacing the real-time position records.

See M-L906-KR-08 Horizontal and Vertical Control Report for a more detailed description of PPK positioning methods used.

Vertical Control

All sounding data were initially reduced to MLLW using predicted tidal data from the Los Angeles tide station. Predicted tides were used only for preliminary data cleaning.

Final tidal corrections were generated using PPK processing methods in conjunction with NOAA’s VDATUM model and the CARIS GPSTide routine. Applanix POSPac software produced a smoothed best estimate of trajectory (SBET) file that, among other data, contained GPS altitudes based on the NAD83 ellipsoid. The SBET altitudes were loaded in to every line in CARIS HIPS, and HIPS’ GPSTide routine then run to compute a GPS-based tide. The GPSTide routine used a VDatum NAD83 to MLLW offset grid to produce MLLW tide correctors. This



grid is an XYZ text file and is included with the CARIS data under the tide directory.

See M-L906-KR-08 Horizontal and Vertical Control Report for a more detailed description of the GPSTide methods.