

Organized by





Main Supporters



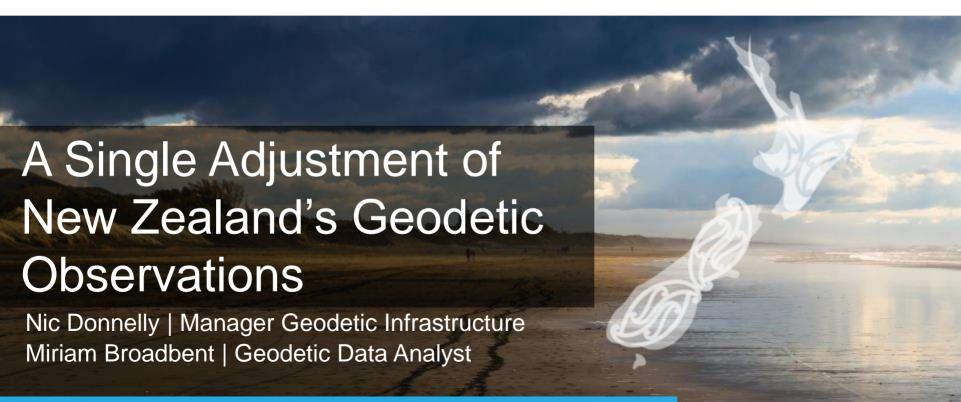












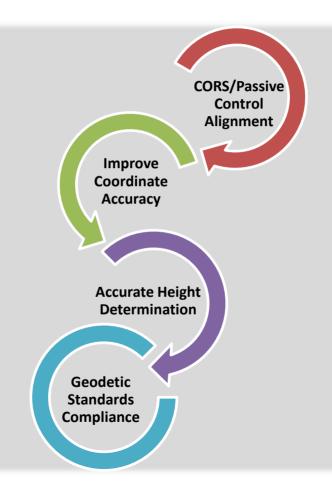
Key points



- Almost all New Zealand's geodetic coordinates, including heights, are now computed in a single least squares adjustment
- Observations at different epochs, and in different reference frames, are brought into a consistent frame using appropriate models

Drivers

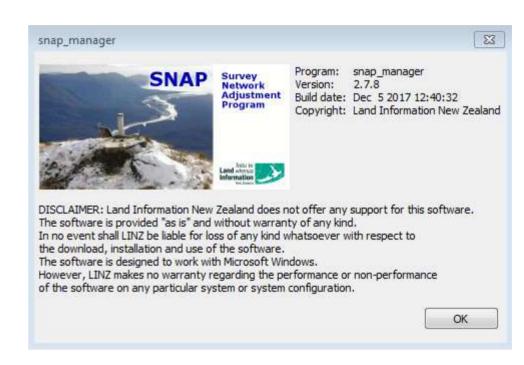




Software - SNAP



- Free, open-source
- Commands are criteria-driven
- Full support for deformation model

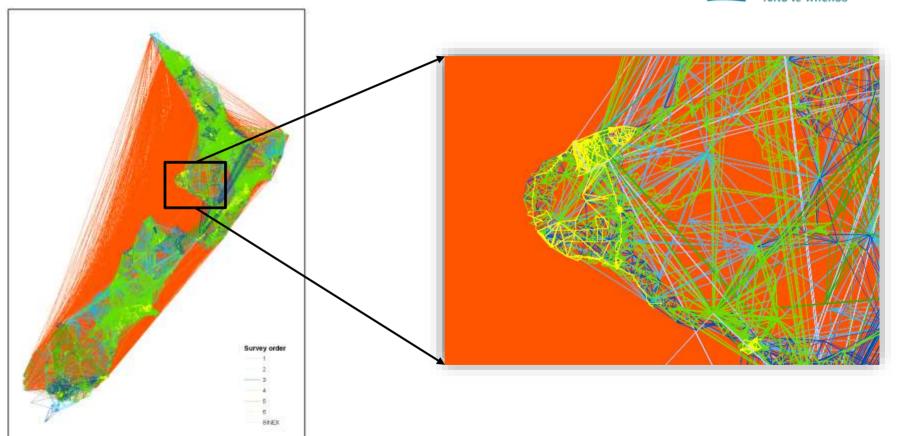


Process



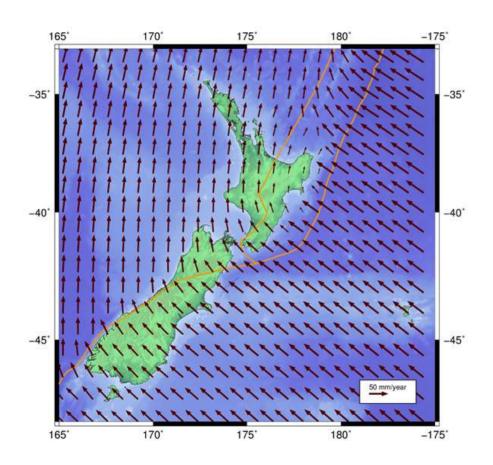
Visualisation





Deformation Model





 Used to bring observations at various epochs into a consistent reference frame

Quasigeoid Model

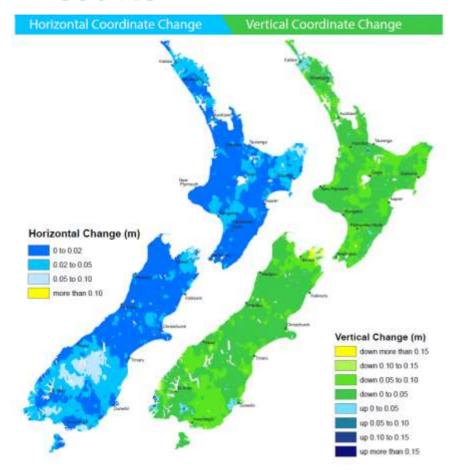




 Used to bring orthometric (precise-levelled) and ellipsoidal (GNSS) height differences into a consistent reference frame

Results





- 95% of horizontal uncertainties (95% confidence interval) better than 0.02m, relative to CORS
- 95% of vertical uncertainties (95% confidence interval) better than 0.03m, relative to CORS

Propagating to the Cadastre



- National Wide Area
 Cadastral Adjustment
 Programme in progress
- Objective to ensure the spatial cadastre is aligned with the updated geodetic control



Summary



- About 1 million observations used to update 100,000 geodetic stations in a single adjustment
- Deformation and quasigeoid models enable disparate observations to be seamlessly combined
- Updates will be made periodically, but will usually be minor





