UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

APPLICATION OF CLOSE PHOTOGRAMMETRY FOR EXPLOSION AFFECTED AREA ANALYSIS

ZAKIAH BINTI ABDULLAH

Thesis submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor Surveying Science and Geomatics (Honours)

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying

January 2018

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

I declare that the work in this thesis/dissertation was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Under Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

Name of Student

: Zakiah binti Abdullah

Student I.D. No.

2014473256

Bachelor of Science (Surveying Science

Programme

: Geomatics)-AP220

Faculty

Architecture, Planning & Surveying

Application of Close Photogrammetry For Explosion

Thesis/Dissertation Title

Affected Area Analysis

Signature of Student

Date

January 2018

ABSTRACT

Close Range Photogrammetry (CRP) is a process of making measurement from photographs. In generally, CRP is generating from 2D image into 3D image. The aim of this study is to generate 3D modelling of area affected by explosion. In order to achieve the stated aim and objectives, the study designated to use the current data to be collected on the field. So, the data to generate 3D modelling of area affected by explosion come from capturing picture by camera or other devices. Capturing the incident on the field as the result which is 3D model of that area looks like a real world. The entire places the data to be collected is at Arau, Perlis which is explosion site simulation. The designated of this study is to generate 3D model of area affected by explosion as the output. Agisoft PhotoScan Professional software is needed to process the data that have been collected. In this process phase, camera calibration is needed to acquire the exterior orientation with sufficient redundancies in every photo at least six ground control points should appear although this number depends of each photograph (Aguilar et al., 2007). The 3D model be able identify the measurement before and after explosion. In order to identified the changes between two condition, the result will compared the radius area affected before and after by using three software. In this simulation uses a chemical compound which is calcium carbide with chemical formula CaC2. Then, to identify the chemical reaction of calcium carbide the result of chemical reaction between two types of surface with different quantity of calcium carbide by interpreting the depth of area affected.

Keyword: Close Range Photogrammetry, 3D modelling, explosion, calcium carbide

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMINERS					
	AUTI	iii				
	ABST	iv				
	ACKN	v				
	TABL	vi				
	LIST	ix				
	LIST	X				
	LIST	OF ABB	REVIATIONS	xii		
CHA	PTER	ONE : I	NTRODUCTION	1		
	1.1	Research	h Background	1		
	1.2	2				
	1.3	3				
	1.4	.4 Scope Of Study				
	1.5	5 General Methodology				
	1.6	Study A	6			
	1.7	Summar	у	7		
CHA	PTER	TWO : I	LITERATURE REVIEW	8		
	2.1	Introduc	8			
	2.2	Explosio	8			
		2.2.1	Issues of Explosion	9		
		2.2.2	Issuses of Explosion in The Eyes of The World	9		
	2.3	3 Type Of Explosives				
	2.4	Chemica	Chemical			
		2.4.1	Natural Chemical	11		
		2.4.2	Artificial Chemical	11		
	2.5	Calcium	Carbide	12		
	2.6	Water		12		
	2.7	Calcium Carbide React With Water				
	2.8	Close Ra	13			
	2.9	Data Processing				
		2.9.1	The Ability of Photomodeler	14		

		Depth of Area Affected by Explosion		
	3.6.3	Analysing The Relationship between Type of Surfaces and Radius of Area Affected by Explosion	30	
	3.6.4	Analysing The Velocity of Explosion	31	
3.7	SUMM	ARY	31	
СНАРТІ	ER FOUR	: RESULT AND ANALYSIS	32	
4.1	Introduc	etion	32	
4.2	Results		33	
	4.2.1	Results of Soil Surface After Explosion by Using Photomodeler Software	33	
	4.2.2	Results of Sand Surface After Explosion by Using Photomodeler Software	34	
	4.2.3	Three Dimension Model of Agisoft PhotoScan	36	
	4.2.4	Results of Soil Surface Before Explosion by Using Agisoft PhotoSacn Software	37	
	4.2.5	Results of Soil Surface After Explosion by Using Agisoft PhotoScan Software	38	
	4.2.6	Results of Sand Surface Before Explosion by Using Agisoft PhotoScan Software	39	
	4.2.7	Results of Sand Surface After Explosion by Using Agisoft PhotoScan Software	40	
4.3	Analysi	s	41	
	4.3.1	Radius Area Affected by Explosion Based on Type of Surfaces	41	
	4.3.2	Chemical Content Against Depth Area Affected by Explosion	43	
	4.3.3	Velocity and The Formulation	45	
4.4	SUMM	ARY	45	
Surfaces and Radius of Area Affected by Explosion 3.6.4 Analysing The Velocity of Explosion 3.7 SUMMARY CHAPTER FOUR: RESULT AND ANALYSIS 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Results 4.2.1 Results of Soil Surface After Explosion by Using Photomodeler Software 4.2.2 Results of Sand Surface After Explosion by Using Photomodeler Software 4.2.3 Three Dimension Model of Agisoft PhotoScan 4.2.4 Results of Soil Surface Before Explosion by Using Agisoft PhotoSacn Software 4.2.5 Results of Soil Surface After Explosion by Using Agisoft PhotoScan Software 4.2.6 Results of Sand Surface Before Explosion by Using Agisoft PhotoScan Software 4.2.7 Results of Sand Surface After Explosion by Using Agisoft PhotoScan Software 4.2.8 Results of Sand Surface After Explosion by Using Agisoft PhotoScan Software 4.2.9 Results of Sand Surface After Explosion by Using Agisoft PhotoScan Software 4.2.1 Radius Area Affected by Explosion Based on Type of Surfaces 4.3 Analysis 4.3.1 Radius Area Affected by Explosion Based on Type of Surfaces 4.3.2 Chemical Content Against Depth Area Affected by Explosion 4.3.3 Velocity and The Formulation 4.4 SUMMARY CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION 5.1 Introduction 5.2 Conclusion 5.3 Recommendations 5.4 Summary REFERENCES	46			
5.1	Introduc	ction	46	
5.2	Conclus	sion	46	
5.3	Recomi	mendations	47	
5.4	Summa	ry	47	
REFERE	ENCES		48	
APPENDICES 5				