UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

ACCURACY ASSESSMENT OF AGISOFT PHOTOSCAN AND PIX4D MAPPER IN ORTHOPHOTO AND DEM PRODUCTION

MOHAMMAD ASHRAF BIN MOHD MAASOM

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

Faculty of Architecture, Planning and Surveying

January 2020

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 Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

Name of Student : Mohammad Ashraf Bin Mohd Maasom

Student I.D. No. : 2015211646

Programme : Bachelor of Surveying Science and

Geomatics (Honours) – AP220

Faculty : Architecture, Planning & Surveying

Thesis/Dissertation : Accuracy Assessment Of Agisoft Photoscan And Pix4d

Title Mapper In Orthophoto And Dem Production.

:

Signature of Student

Date : June 2019

Abstract

Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) has succeeded in attaining a position in the aerial image survey as a cheaper and more effective for 3-dimension-modeling compared to traditional photogrammetry and Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR). Besides that, the utilization of UAV photogrammetry software is important in giving the highest accuracy for orthophoto production. This research will compare two different software packages used namely, Agisoft PhotoScan and Pix4d Mapper. The project aims to assess the accuracy of orthophoto generated using Agisoft PhotoScan and Pix4d Mapper. The study area is in University Technology Mara Campus Arau, Perlis. For data acquisition, the instrument that has been used is micro fix swing UAV for aerial photography. The ground control points (GCP) observed by using Rapid static technique, while checkpoint established using the Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) technique by using a set of equipment GPS Topcon GR-5 was carried out during the field survey observation. Arial photographs were processed by using digital photogrammetric software which is Agisoft PhotoScan and Pix4d Mapper for producing orthophoto. The processing phases involved were photo alignment, geo-referencing, dense points cloud and mesh, texture model, Digital Elevation Model (DEM), and orthophoto. The assessment of the accuracy of the software was based on both qualitative and quantitative analysis. The qualitative analysis includes points and distance measurements that used the root mean square error (RMSE) method for accuracy, while the quantitative analysis was used on the quality of the images. Finally, the expected outcome in the study is getting analysis the accuracy of the Orthophoto map in different software processing. The best software in accuracy specification used in the UAV processing method also will be determined at the last of the study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstra	ti		
Abstra	۲ii		
Acknov	vledgementiv		
TABLE OF CONTENTSv			
LIST OF FIGURESix			
LIST C	F TABLE		
LIST C	F ABBREVIATIONS / NOMENCLATURExi		
LIST OF APPENDIXxii			
СНАР	TER 1		
INTRODUCTION13			
1.1	Background of Study		
1.2	Problem statement		
1.3	Aim of Study16		
1.4	Objective of Study16		
1.5	Scope and Limitation		
1.6	Significant of Study		
СНАР	TER 2		
LITER	ATURE REVIEW 18		
2.1	Introduction		
2.2	UAV in mapping		
2.3	Type of UAV18		
231	Fived-Wing		

3.4.1.3	Build Mesh	35
3.4.1.4	Build Texture	36
3.4.1.5	Producing Orthophoto	36
3.4.2	Pix4D Mapper	37
3.4.2.1	Initial Processing	37
3.4.2.2	Point Cloud and Mesh	39
3.4.2.3	Producing DSM and Orthophoto	40
3.5	Stage 4: Data Analysis	41
CHAP'	ΓER 4	42
RESUI	T AND ANALYSIS	42
4.1	Introduction	42
4.2	Quantitative Analysis	42
4.2.1	Analysis of Point Measurement	42
4.2.2	Analysis of Dense Cloud Point	43
4.3	Qualitative Analysis	44
4.3.1	Compares of Orthophoto Image	44
4.3.2	Compares of Orthophoto Image in Building	45
4.3.3	Compares of Digital Elevation Model/ Digital Surface Model Image	46
4.3.4	Compares of Digital Terrain Model Image	47
4.3.5	Compares of Contour	48
4.4	Comparison Capability of Software	49
4.4.1	Processing Time	49
4.4.2	Cost of Software	50
4.5	Summary	51