

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**QUANTITATIVE ASSESSMENT OF
“UAV” PHOTOGRAMMETRY AND
LIDAR DIGITAL SURFACE MODEL
(LiDSM)**

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ABSTRACT

Digital Surface Model is extensively used in many fields such as surveying, construction, environmental engineering, and disaster management and so on. Generally, the need of accuracy and every detail of ground information on DSM extraction is crucial for most applications. The innovation of technology in Photogrammetry field resulted in invention of a small aerial vehicle that carrying sensor such as a compact camera. The DSM can be extracted from digital aerial imagery of small format cameras. Meanwhile, the LiDAR technology offer the ground information in term of point cloud and in 3D makes this technology is popularly used as a technology to produce high resolution maps. This study is performed to assess the accuracy of DSM derived from both data that has been utilized by using a different platform which is UAV and LiDAR platform. Sony is utilized as non-metric camera for the ground information acquisition. In this study 39 points in 3 dimensional were established using Rapid Static method GPS technique and 10 point used as ground control for aerial triangulation. 39 points collected also used for Checkpoint (CP) for accuracy assessment. The research output is then evaluated for planimetry and vertical accuracy, using Root Mean Square Error (RMSE). Based on the analysis that has been made, sub-meter accuracy for both $RMSE(x,y,z)$ was obtained. Refer to the result obtained, UAV Photogrammetry constantly produced the highest planimetry accuracy on the earth's surface which is $RMSE(x) = 0.277m$ and $RMSE(y) = 0.202m$. While the accuracy of $RMSE(x)$ for LiDAR data is $0.284 m$ and $RMSE(y) = 0.208m$. In contrast, LiDAR DSM gives the best result of $RMSE(z)$ which is $0.132m$. Meanwhile UAV Photogrammetry give $RMSE(z)$ is $0.253m$. Overall, UAV Photogrammetry provides more accurate monitoring data in term of planimetry accuracy while LiDAR data give the best result on vertical accuracy which $RMSE(z)$. Although, based on some cases, it is more careful Photogrammetry processing is necessary to attain monitoring accuracy requirement especially in vegetated areas.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CONFIRMATION BY PANEL OF EXAMNINERS	ii
AUTHOR'S DECLARATION	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
LIST OF PLATES	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiii
CHAPTER ONE : INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	4
1.3 Aim	5
1.4 Objectives	5
1.5 Scope and Limitation	6
1.6 Uniqueness and Significance of the Study	7
1.7 Outline General Methodology	8
1.8 Organization of Chapters	9
1.9 Summary of Chapter One	10
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction	11
2.2 DSM Generation	11
2.2.1 DSM Generated from Aerial Imagery	12
2.2.2 DSM Generated From LiDAR DSM	14

2.2.3	DSM Produced By LiDAR Data VS Produced By Aerial Images (UAV)	15
2.3	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) Photogrammetry In Mapping	17
2.3.1	Advantages Of UAV Photogrammetry	20
2.3.2	UAV Photogrammetry Methodology and Procedures	22
2.3.3	Camera Calibration	23
2.3.4	Flight Plan Preparation	25
2.4	LiDAR In Mapping	26
2.4.1	Advantages Of LiDAR Technology	28
2.4.2	LiDAR System	31
2.4.3	Collecting LiDAR Data	33
2.4.4	LiDAR Data Processing	35
2.5	Ortho Photo Generation	37
2.5.1	True-Orthophoto Generation	37
2.6	Quantitative Study	41
2.7	Summary of Chapter Two	42
CHAPTER THREE : METHODOLOGY		
3.1	Introduction	43
3.2	Research Methodology	44
3.3	Flowchart of Research Methodology	46
3.4	Processing Software	47
3.5	Phase I: Project Planning	48
3.5.1	Data Descripton	48
3.6	Phase II: Method of Data Collection	50
3.6.1	Data Collection using UAV Method	50
3.6.2	Flight Planning	53
3.7	Phase III: Method of Data Processing and DSM Generation	58
3.7.1	Data Processing for UAV Images	58
3.7.2	Establishement of GCP	65
3.7.3	Data Processing for LiDAR Dataset	65