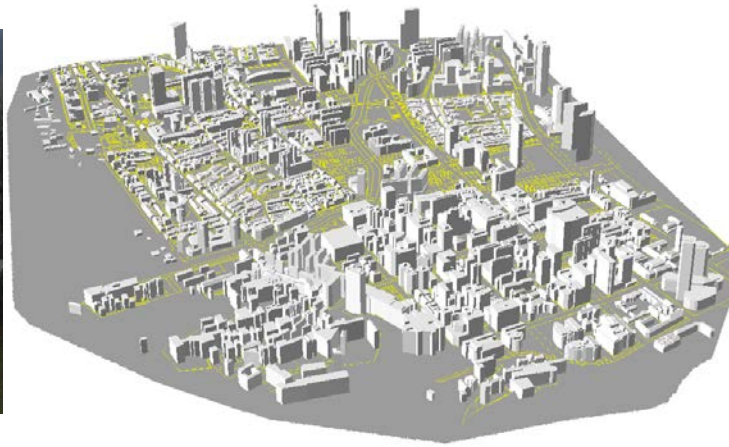


UAV-based very high-resolution 3D city modeling

Prof. em. Dr. Armin Gruen

Chair of Information Architecture, ETH Zurich

agruen@geod.baug.ethz.ch



Measuring and Modeling *(to combine !!!)*

Modeling

- Generic (synthetic)
- Reality-based
- Combinations

Object modeling

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|
| + Geometrical | → | • Pointcloud |
| + Topological | | • Line model |
| + Semantic | | • Surface model |
| + Texture | | • Volume model |

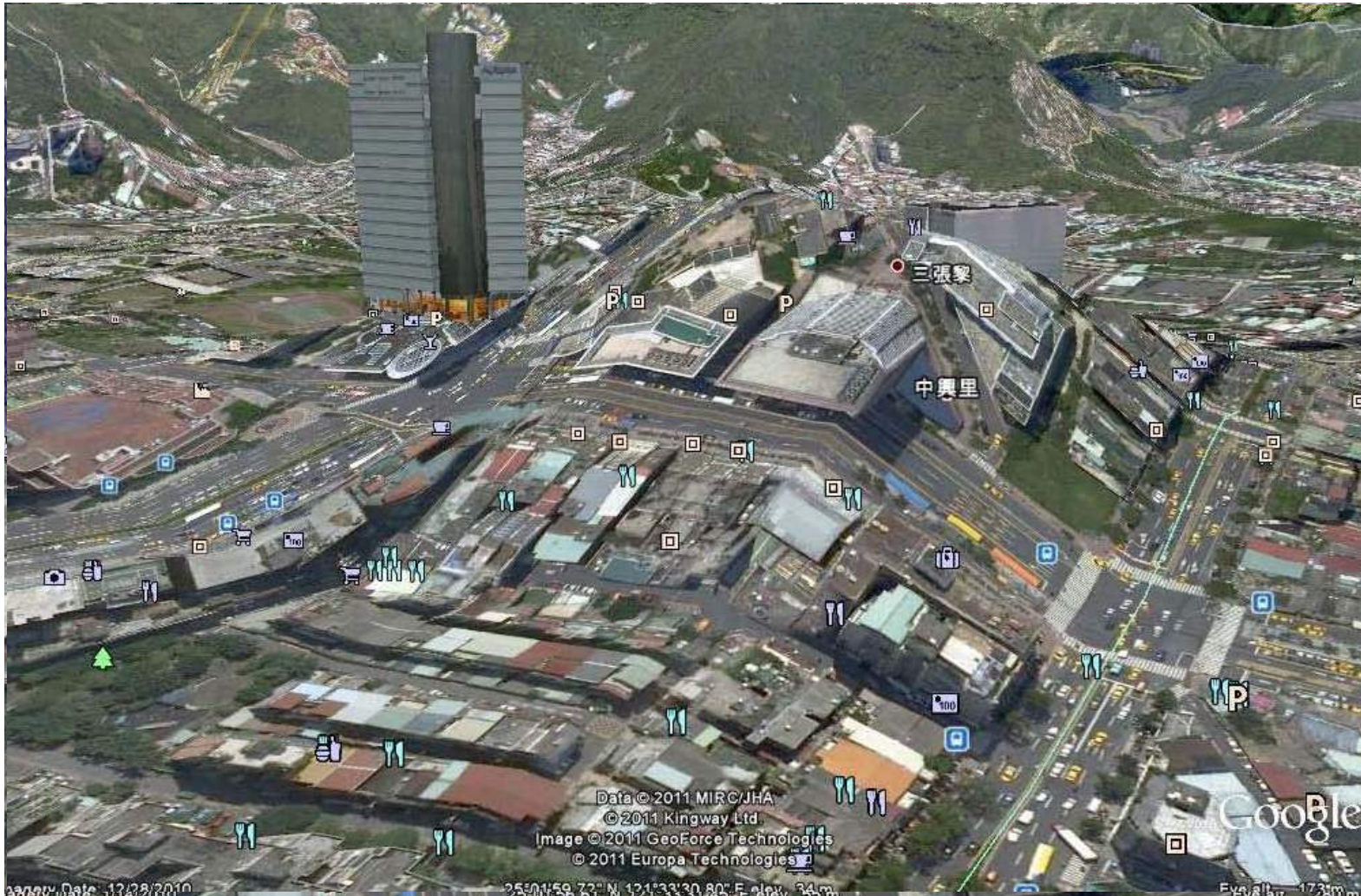
Data processing

- Measurement
- Modeling
- (- Combination, simultaneous)

- + manually
- + semi-automatically
- + automatically

- Trends:** Multi-sensor approaches
- more efficient recording
 - to ease automation

Taipei – reality based modeling on Google Earth





Zurich Gockhausen in Google Earth

Google earth



Singapore – 3D city models from satellite images

IKONOS, WV-2 stereos

WV-2 Punggol



IKONOS Little India, Geelong



Building and Terrain Model – Little India

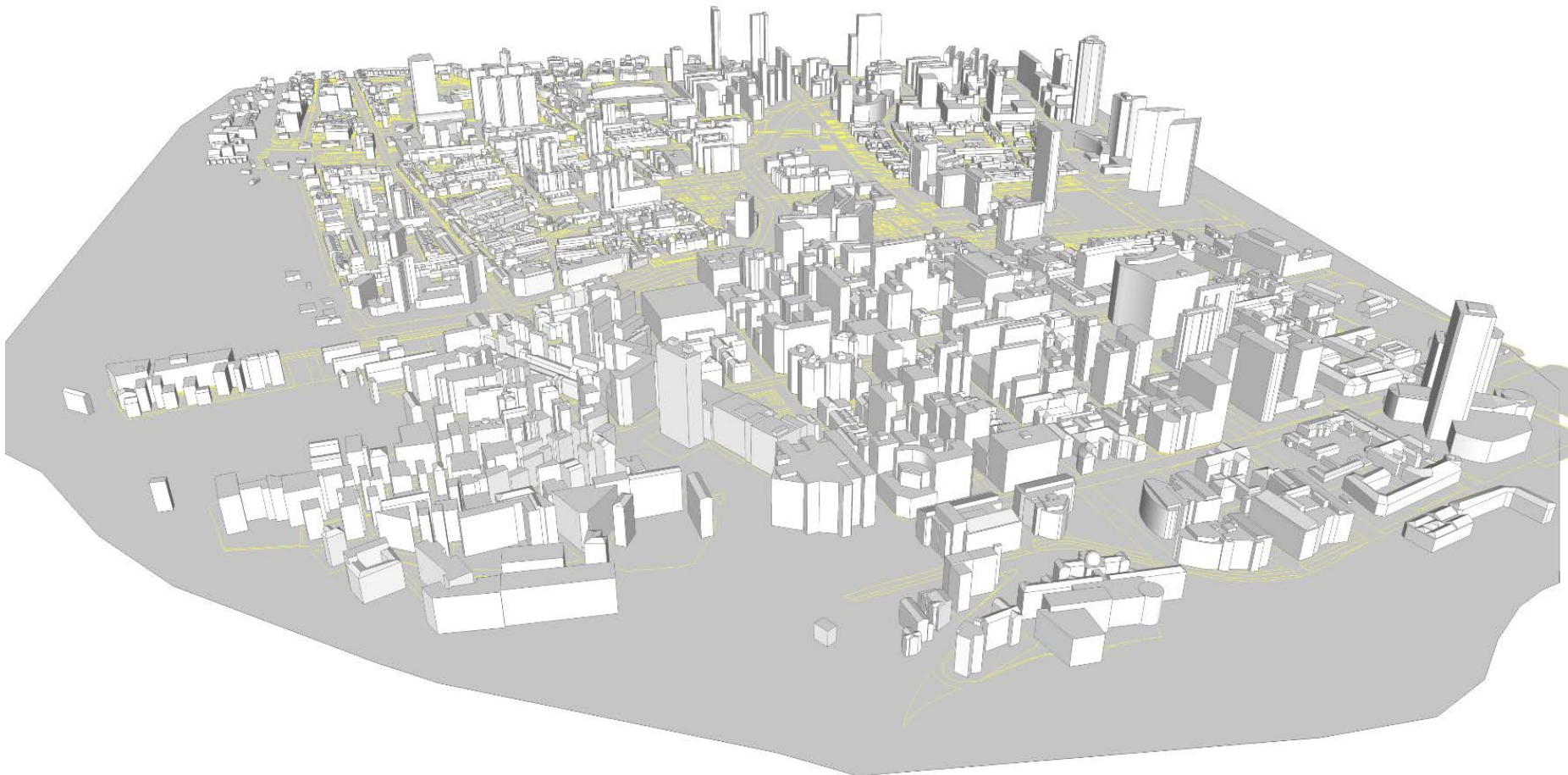
Overlay cadastral map



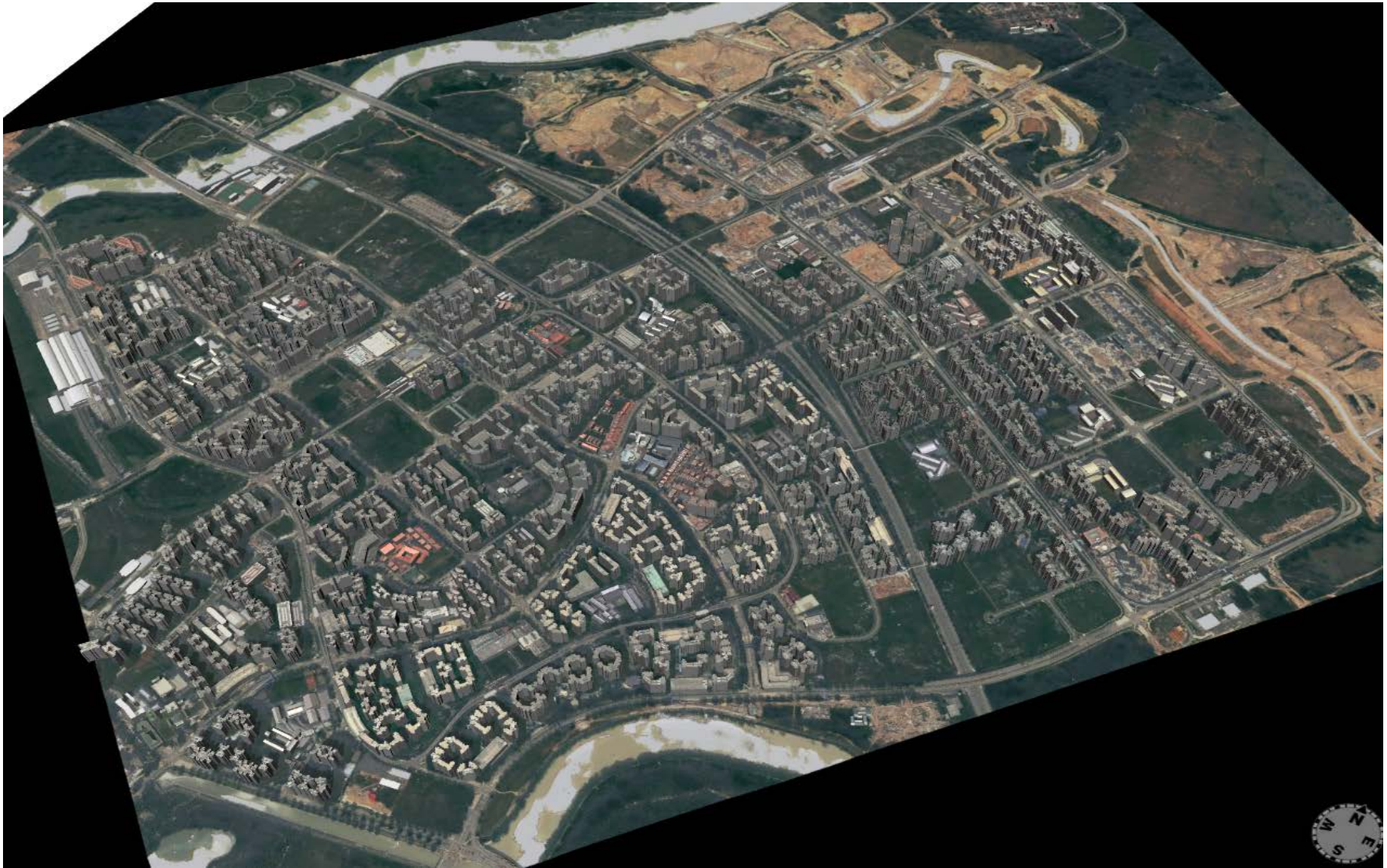
Rochor



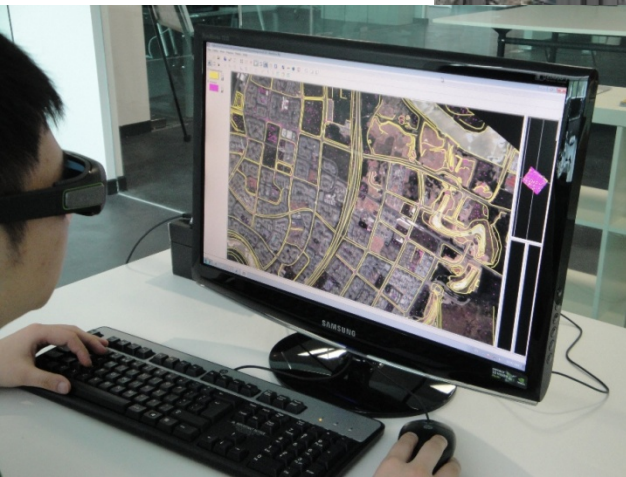
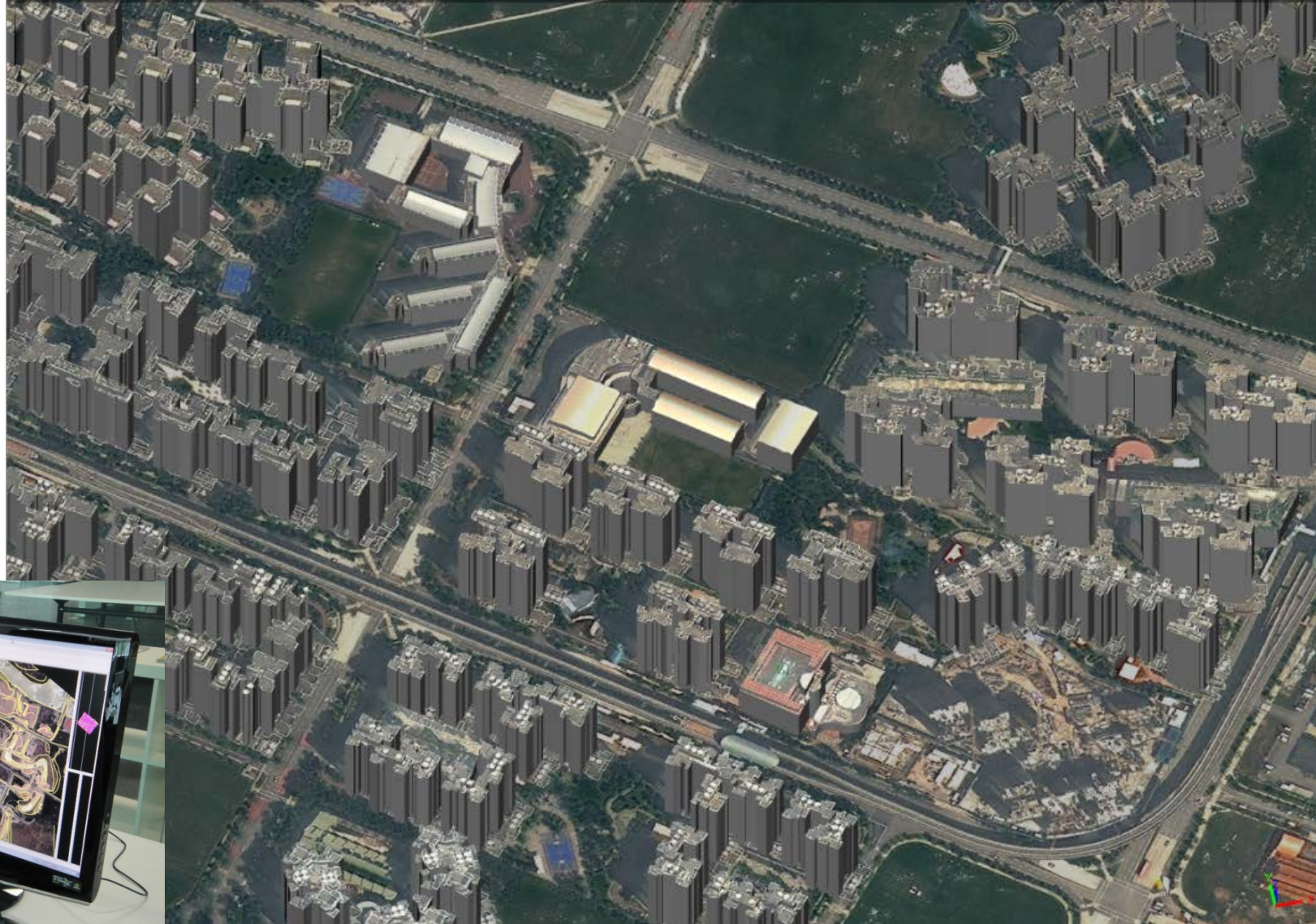
3 clips



Punggol 3D



Punggol 3D



Aerial Cameras

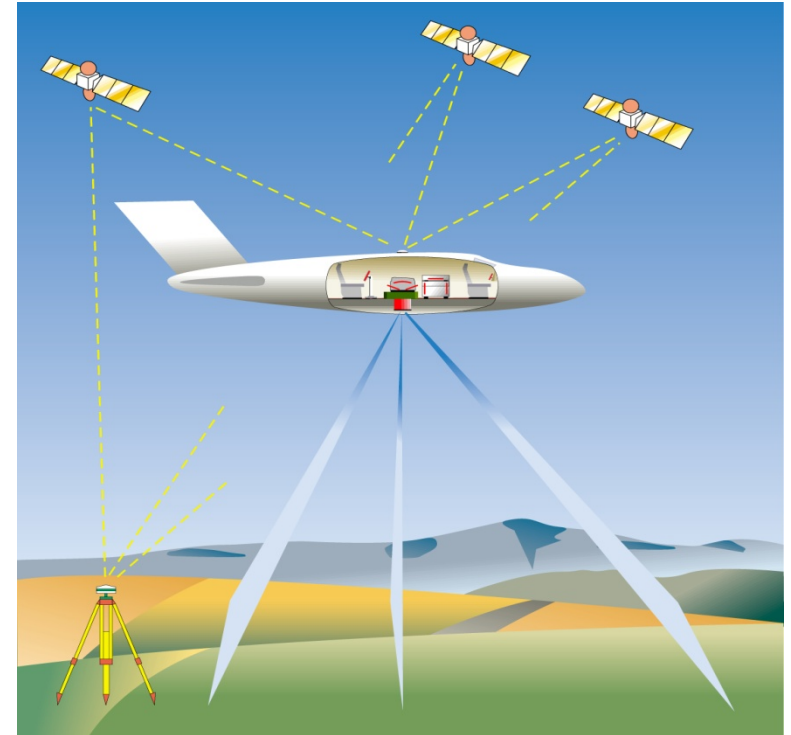
Digital cameras:

6 commercial large format systems

Many new medium format cameras

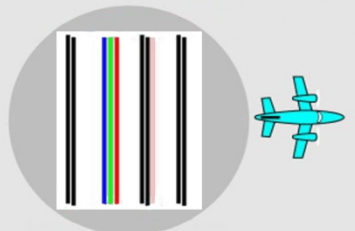
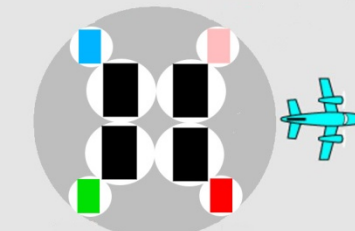
Multi-camera oblique systems

UAVs with amateur cameras



Das Produktion Model
mit einer Optik und einer Focalebene



| ADS40 von LGGM | DMCS von Z/I |
|--|--|
|  |  |
| 3 Zeilen panchromatisch gestagert für Stereo 3 bis n Zeilen multispektral | 4 Matrix panchromatisch schräg 4 Matrix multispektral |
| 1 Optik + 1 Focalebene | 8 Optiken + 8 Focalebenen |

CC-Modeler: ETH Zurich, Main Campus



Planning



flyover

Student project: Castle Landenberg



Symbol of Obwalden in the

Landenberg: Flight planning



- Circle with a radius of 25 meters
- 24 images; every 15°
- Images oblique
- Simulation



Student project: Castle Landenberg



Terrestrial Techniques

Development of sensors

Low cost cameras

Panoramic cameras

Laserscanners, structured light

3D CCD/CMOS chips

Hybrid systems (e.g. Mobile Mapping Systems)

Large format cameras:

Hasselblad&Phase One:

39 Mpi, 2 sec/image, ca. SFr 40 000

Mobile (Ubiquitous) Photogrammetry

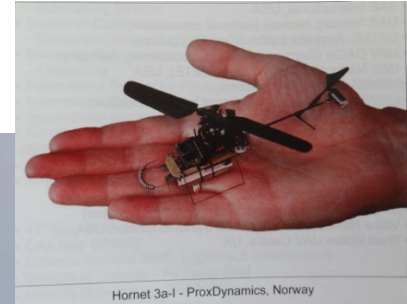
Example: Galaxy S3, 13Mpi camera, full HD video, 3GB RAM, 32/64 GB, GPS/GLONASS, bluetooth, WIFI, UBS, etc.



Zamani project (courtesy H. Ruether): Djenne mosque (2008)



Various UAVs



SEC-FCL project – UAV over NUS campus

Prime Minister of Singapore Lee Hsien Loong, National Day Rally 2012, UAVs as a key breakthrough technology for the next 20 years: **”UAVs will have many uses in the future – civilian and military”**.



AscTec Falcon 8

500 g load

max 20 min flight time

max 10 m/s wind speed

redundancy through 8 rotors

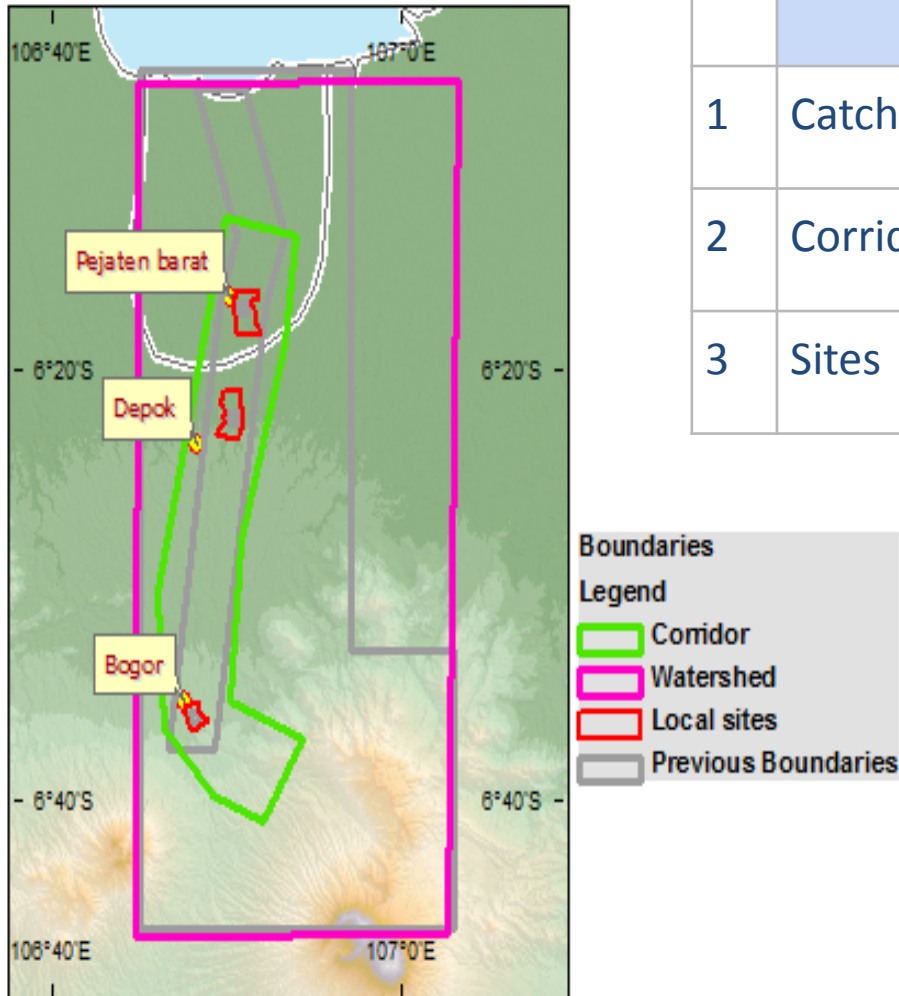
GPS, height sensor, compass, IMU

max. Total weight 1,8 kg



Required Chiliwong DTM data

| N | Level | Area (ca. sqkm) | Resolution (m) | Vertical accuracy (m) |
|---|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Catchment | 2443 | 100 | 5.0 |
| 2 | Corridor | 425 | 5 | 1.0 |
| 3 | Sites | 18 | 1 | 0.1 |



High-res sites:

Urban: Kampung Melayu

Sub-urban: Serengsen Sanat

Rural: Ciawi

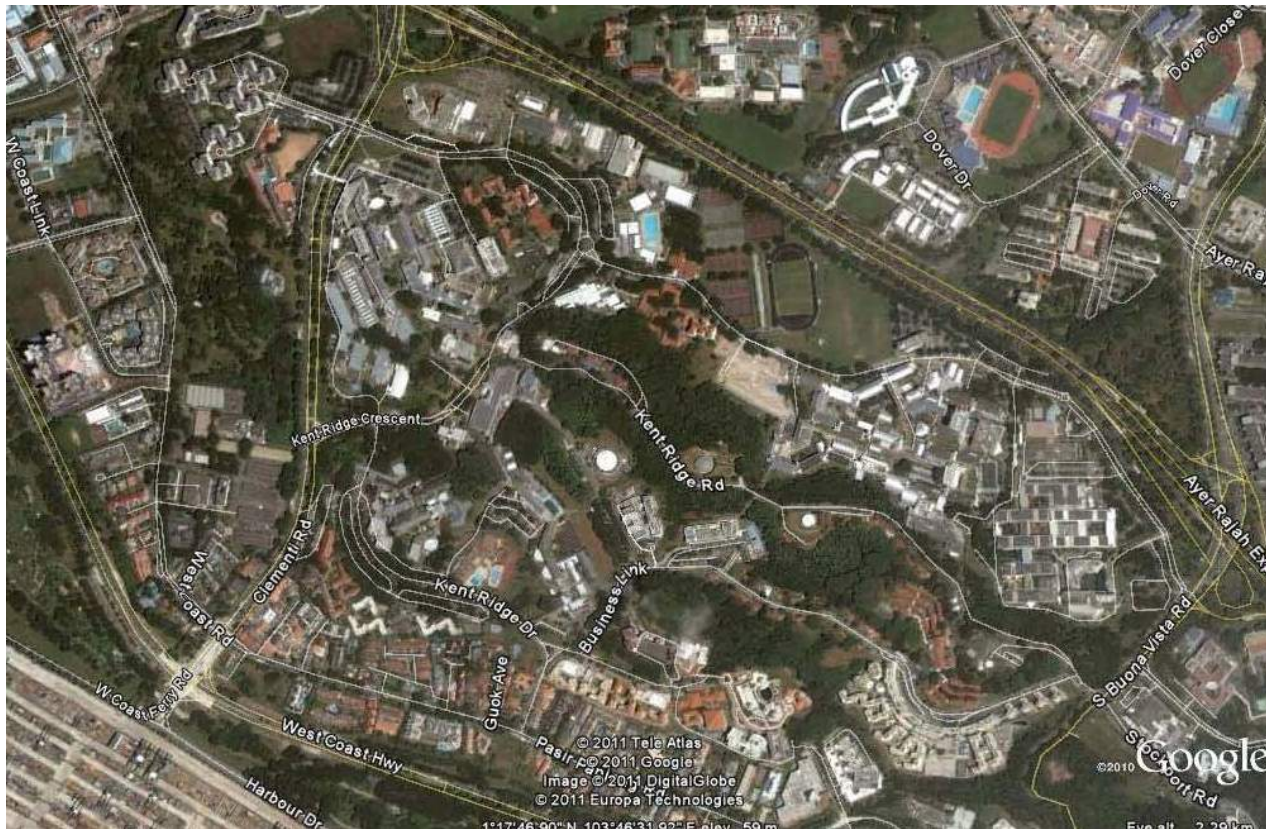


Ciawi model



SEC-FCL project – UAV over NUS campus

Singapore – ETH Centre for Global Environmental Sustainability
Future Cities Laboratory (Simulation Platform)



Difficulties in UAV urban data acquisition

- **Permission** application, **various flight restrictions**
- **Radio interference** in urban areas
- Limited **take-off/landing spaces**
- Short **flying times**
- **NUS Campus: Steep terrain, high buildings, tropical vegetation**

SEC-FCL UAV NUS campus flight

Take-off and landing stations



CREATE
take-off



Falcon roof
landing



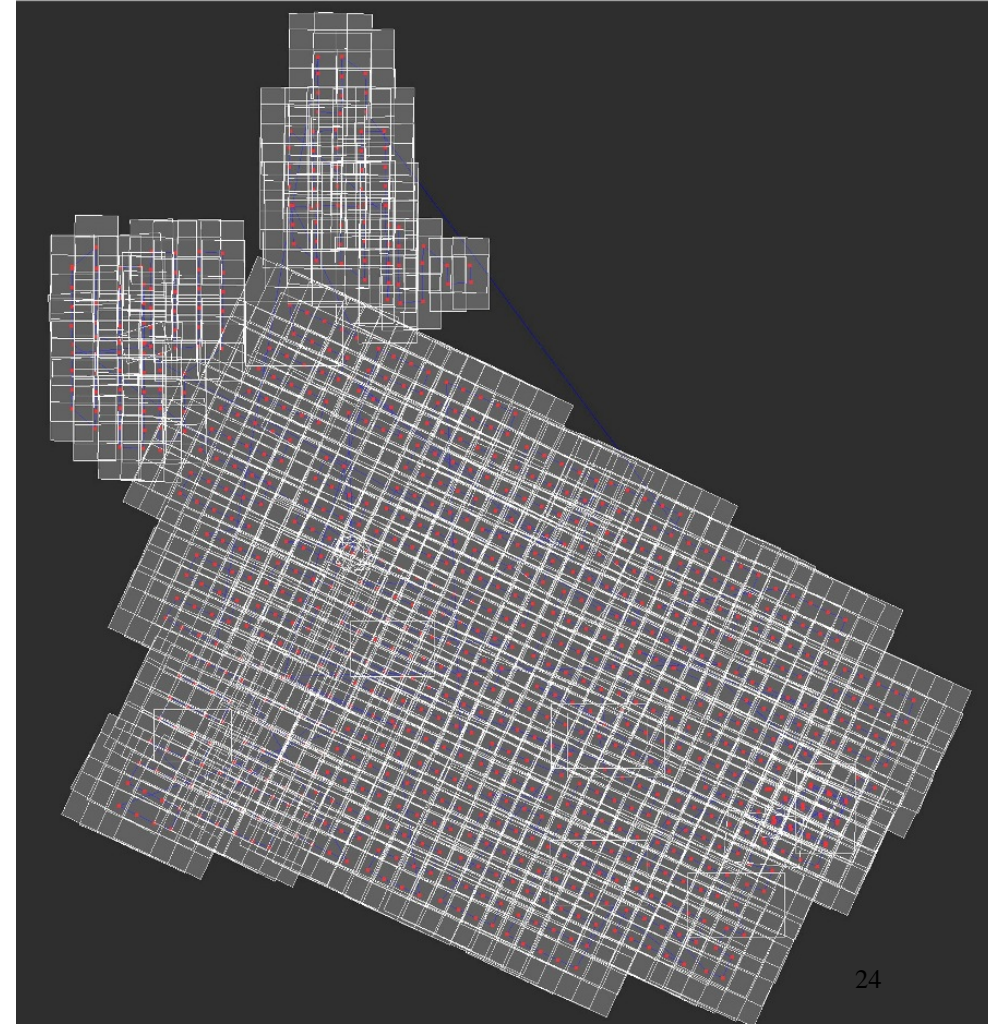
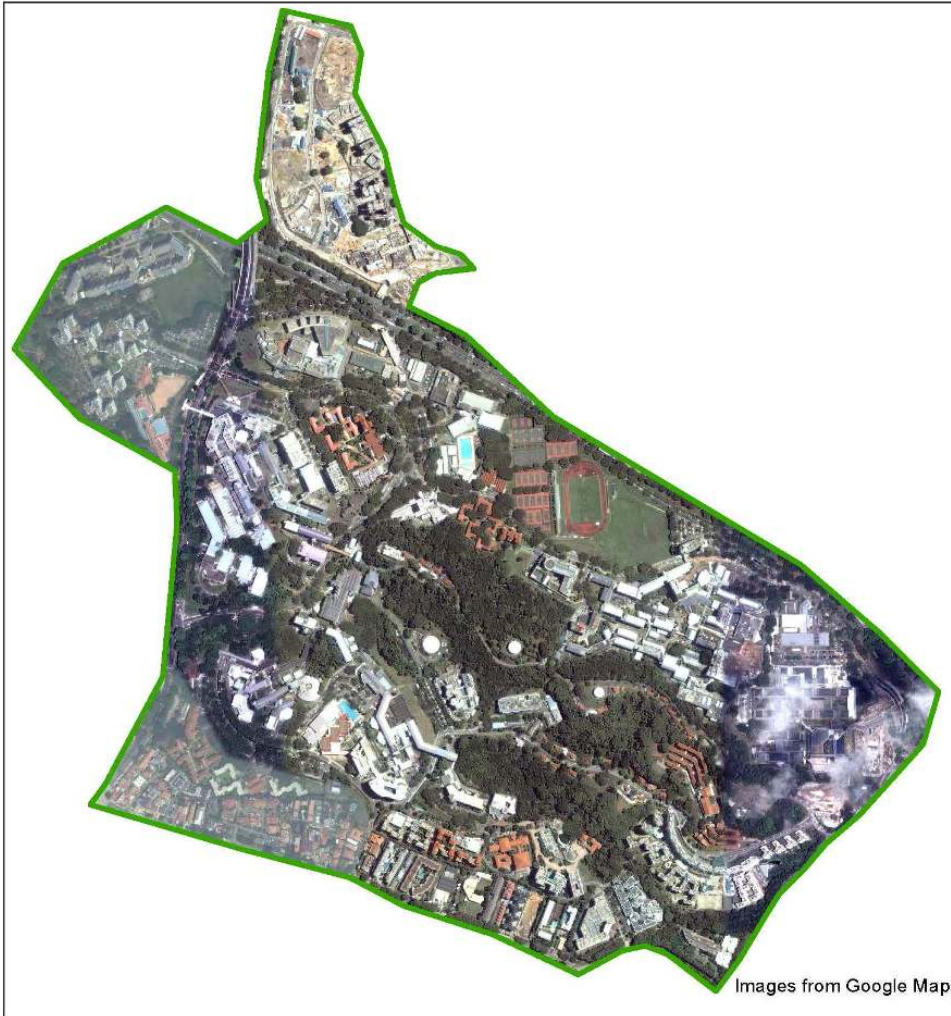
Education Resource Centre



CREATE Tower

SEC-FCL project – UAV over NUS campus

Singapore – ETH Centre for Global Environmental Sustainability
Future Cities Laboratory (Simulation Platform)



4x4 image block University Hall

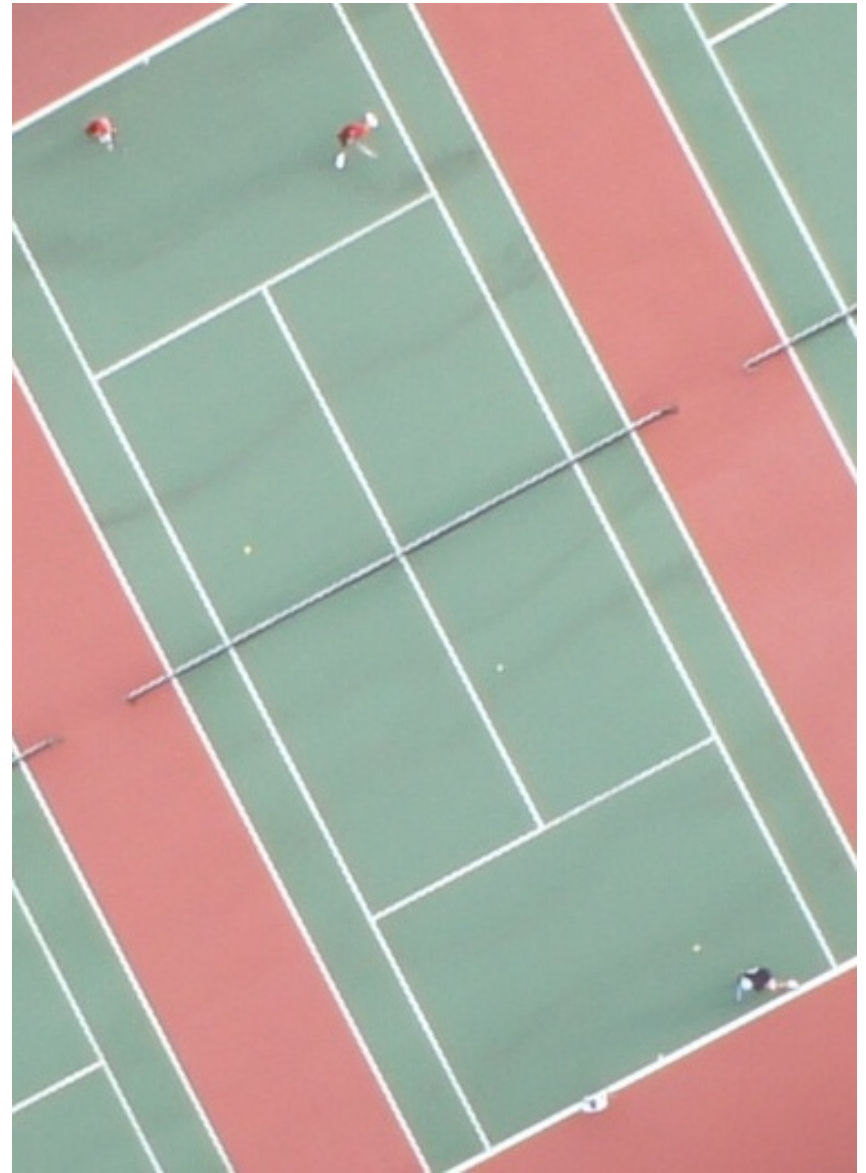
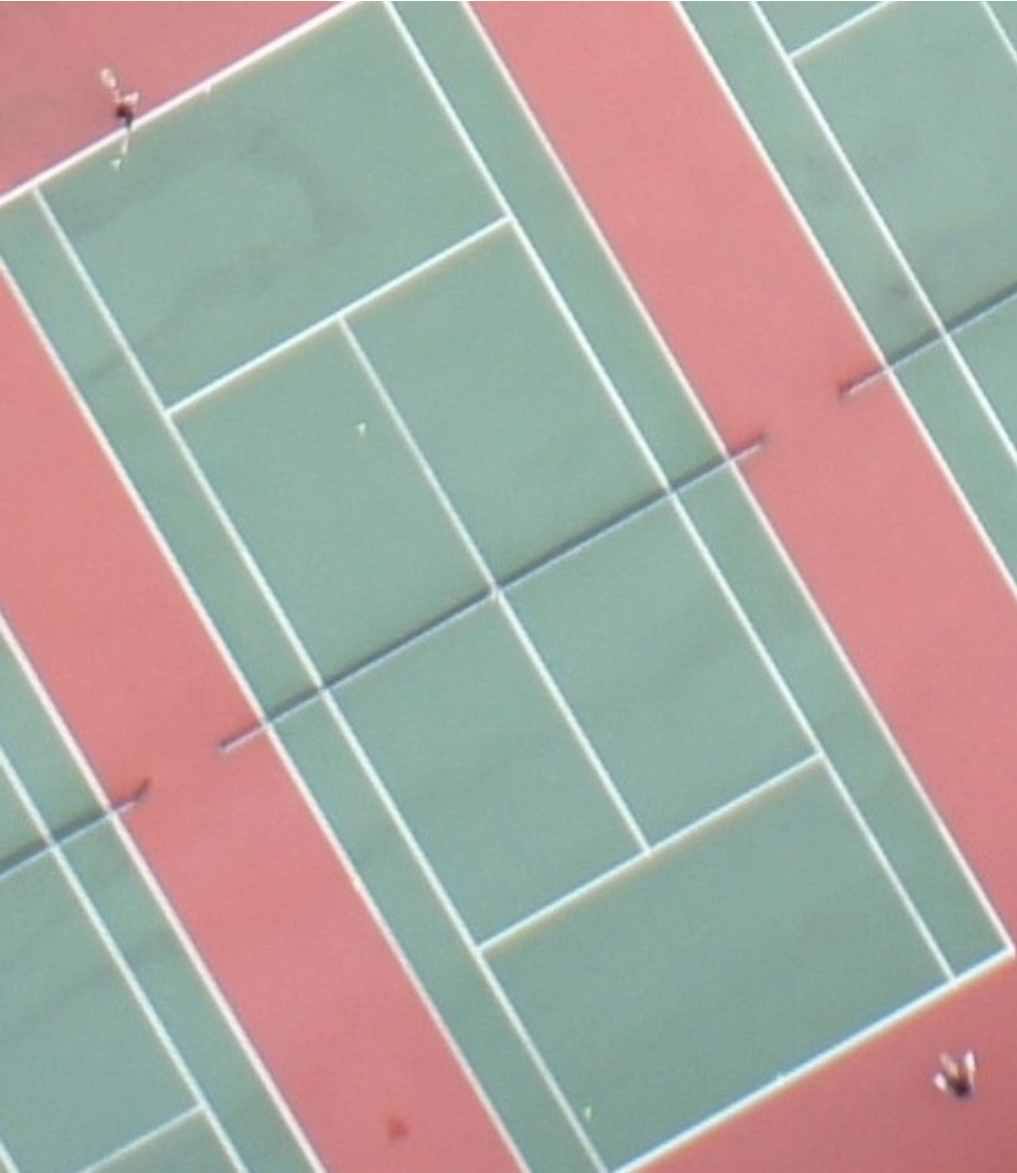


4x4 block



P-Centres
total block

NUS tennis courts, tennis balls



Data Processing

- Georeferencing: GCPs by GPS (datum)

Image triangulation/bundle adjustment

- Model generation: DTM, man-made objects, natural features (trees, etc.)

Photo texture: Roofs, terrain

Tree models



Geo-referencing – with LPS

LPS failed in tie point generation.

Image 505



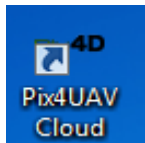
Self – developed tie point generator:

Sift + Ransac algorithm in relative orientation for blunder detection.

Triangulation results with LPS

| Check Pt No. | Max ImRes x(pixel) | Max ImRes y(pixel) | ResX(mete r) | ResY(mete r) | ResZ(met er) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 6 | 0.76 | 0.29 | 0.198 | 0.176 | -0.910 |
| 9 | 1.28 | 1.19 | -0.081 | 0.142 | 2.074 |
| 10 | 0.68 | 0.35 | 0.303 | 0.113 | 4.351 |
| 15 | 0.26 | 1.03 | 0.005 | 0.074 | 0.347 |
| 21 | 1.74 | 0.25 | -0.040 | -0.071 | 0.202 |
| 22 | 3.27 | 1.96 | -0.193 | 0.120 | 1.742 |
| 29 | 0.61 | 0.88 | 0.136 | 0.137 | -0.346 |
| 30 | 1.48 | 1.22 | -0.099 | -0.089 | 0.189 |
| 31 | 0.38 | 1.22 | -0.076 | -0.071 | -0.173 |
| 33 | 1.04 | 1.22 | 0.104 | -0.116 | 0.113 |
| 39 | 1.09 | 0.98 | 0.125 | 0.109 | 0.999 |
| Mean | | | 0.035 | 0.048 | 0.781 |
| Std | | | 0.143 | 0.105 | 1.406 |
| RMSE | | | 0.147 | 0.115 | 1.608 |

Software Packages for Trial



high automation, easy to use, less customized settings.
The mean projection error is 0.11 pixels, gcp residuals are provided but without image point residual of gcp



high automation. Mean projection error in free-network bundle adjustment is 2 pixels. Maximal around 2 meters in check point residual

Customized software from University of Graz^[1]

Oriented 600 images

[1]Towards Fully Automatic Photogrammetric Reconstruction Using Digital Images Taken From UAVs Arnold Irschara, Viktor Kaufmann, Manfred Klopschitz, Horst Bischof, Franz Leberl. Proceedings International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing Symposium, 100 Years ISPRS - Advancing Remote Sensing Science, 2010

Software Packages for Trial



Support only traditional aerial mapping, but hard to configure our block into strips. Not applicable for our dataset.

Inpho MATCH-AT Failed

Apero Linux open source software developed by IGN, France. Successful in free-network triangulation, obtained RMSE of 8cm, 6cm, 6cm in x,y,z directions. Coordinates of object points are not accessible. Covariance matrix not available.

Triangulation results of Apero

| Check Pt No. | Max ImRes x (pixel) | Max ImRes y (pixel) | ResX(meter) | ResY(mete r) | ResZ(met er) |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 6 | 1.89 | 0.87 | 0.102 | 0.066 | 0.016 |
| 9 | 1.53 | 0.64 | 0.004 | 0.04 | 0.08 |
| 10 | 1.93 | 1.46 | 0.142 | 0.005 | -0.099 |
| 15 | 1.4 | 1.06 | 0.142 | 0.134 | -0.014 |
| 21 | 0.74 | 0.43 | -0.009 | -0.007 | 0.006 |
| 22 | 1.98 | 1.25 | 0.038 | 0.057 | -0.148 |
| 29 | 1.1 | 0.53 | -0.005 | 0.039 | 0.026 |
| 30 | 1.57 | 0.77 | -0.012 | -0.024 | 0.016 |
| 31 | 1.57 | 0.94 | 0.05 | 0.027 | -0.026 |
| 33 | 1.6 | 0.82 | 0.057 | 0.052 | -0.044 |
| 39 | 2.39 | 0.79 | -0.108 | 0.122 | -0.061 |
| Mean | | | 0.061 | 0.052 | 0.049 |
| Std | | | 0.057 | 0.036 | 0.048 |
| RMSE | | | 0.080 | 0.066 | 0.065 |

Multi-sensor data

- (1) Vertical aerial UAV images at 5 cm footprint
- (2) Oblique UAV images (in planning)
- (3) Raw point clouds from MMS
- (4) Terrestrial images from off-the-shelf cameras
- (5) Ground Control Points (GCPs)
- (6) Existing data (maps)

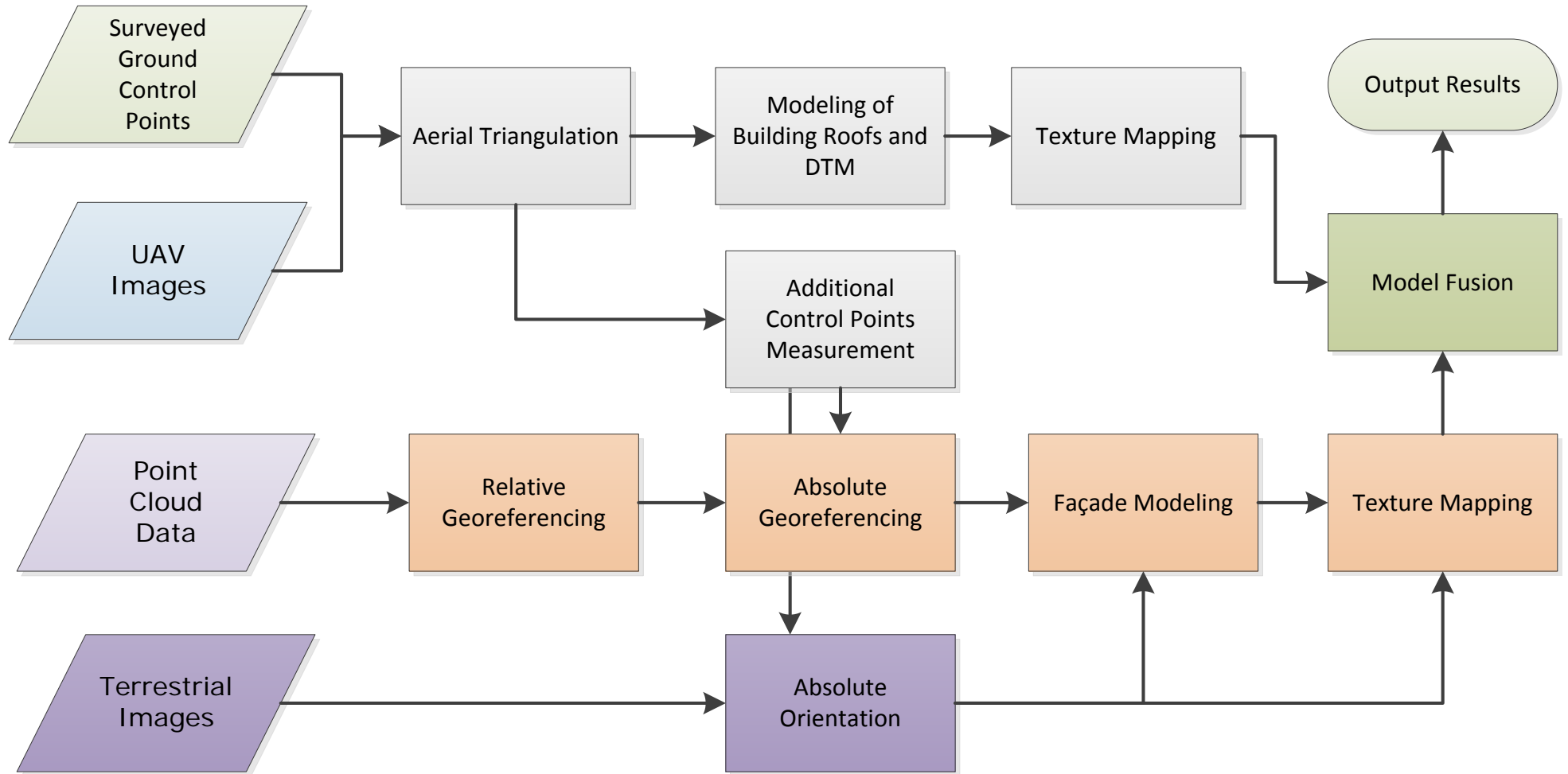
Output

3D hybrid site model, achieved by integration of these input data

Main steps of our work

- (a) UAV images aerial triangulation/geo-referencing
- (b) Integration of UAV-derived GCPs to geo-reference and adjust the MMS point cloud data
- (c) Modeling of the roof landscape from UAV images
- (d) Modeling of trees from UAV images and MMS data
- (e) Merging of DTM data from UAV images, MMS point clouds, total station measurements and from existing maps
- (f) 3D modeling of façades from MMS data
- (g) *3D modeling of façades and other object parts from oblique UAV images and terrestrial photogrammetric digital images*
- (h) Fusing façade and roof models to generate a complete model
- (i) Texture mapping

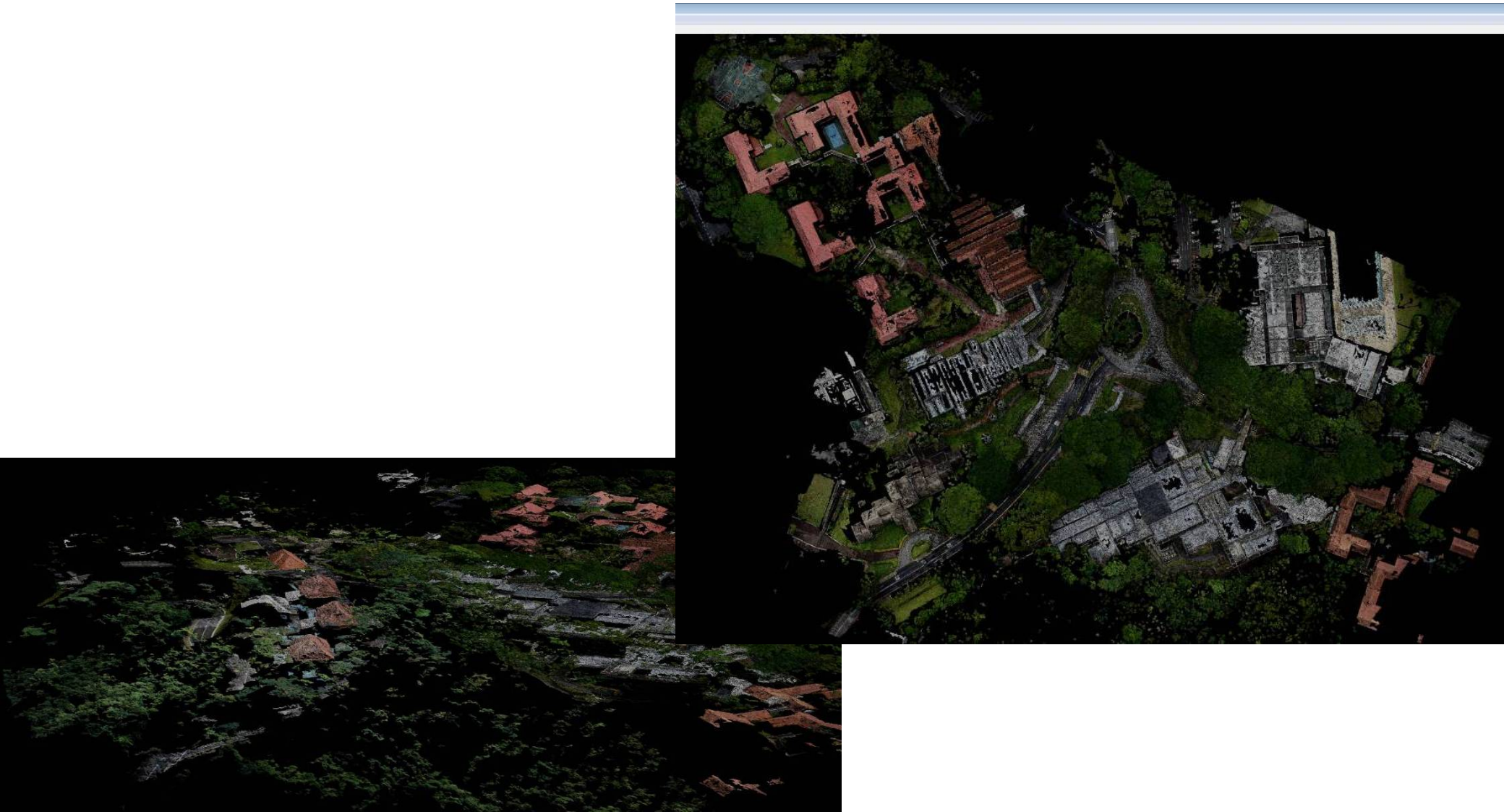
Data processing steps



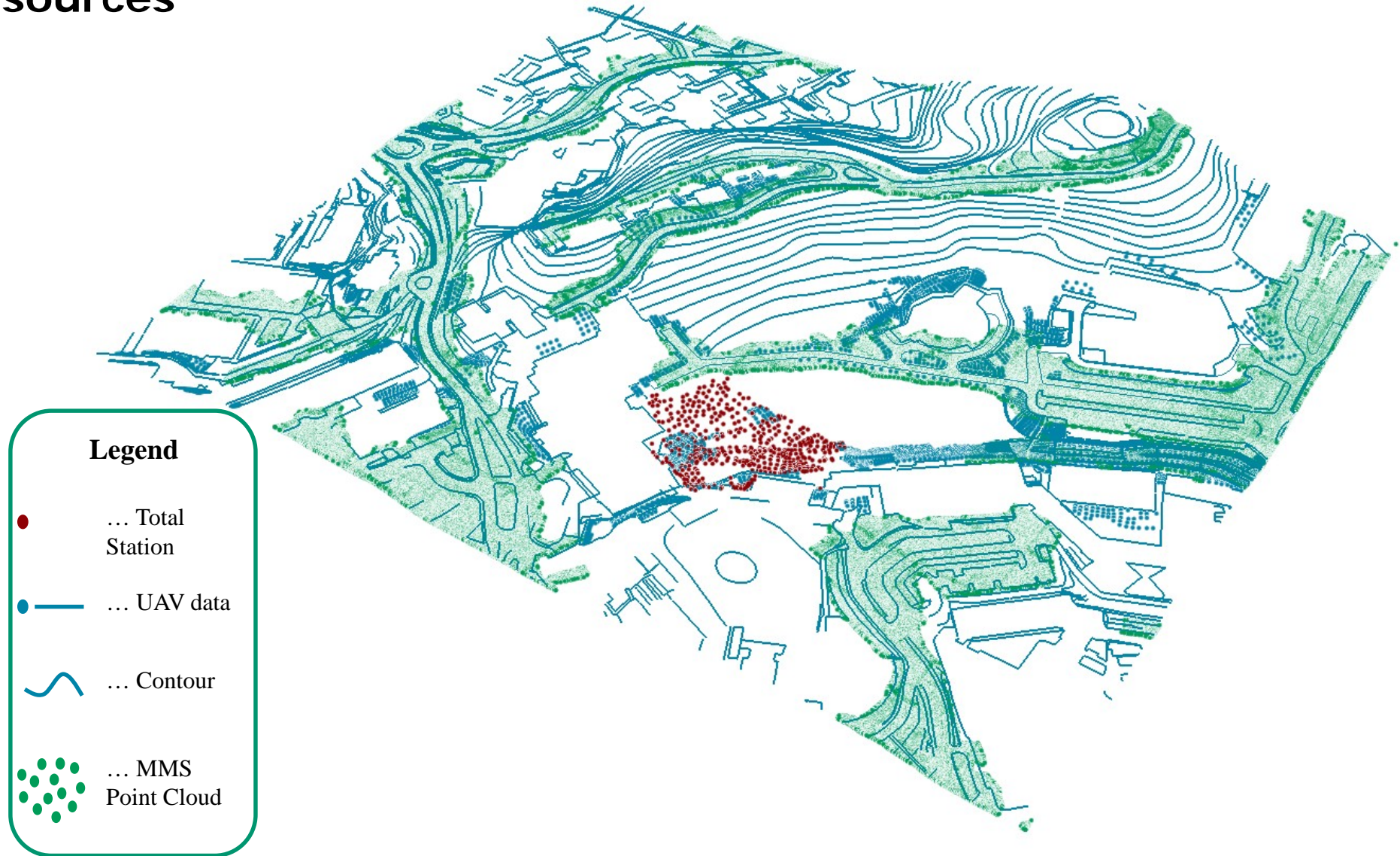
Object measurement strategy

- **Buildings/roof-landscape** : Cyber City Modeler: semi-automatic procedure
- **Facades**: 3ds Max, manual modeling from point cloud
- **DTM**- manual measurement: Profiles + break-lines, combining with mobile LiDAR data for area under plant canopy and contours from older maps
- **Vegetation**: Parametric measurements: one point on tree top, tree diameter.
Use of plant pre-defined model (2000 trees).
- **Light poles** (>900): Similar approach
- **Texture**: Self-developed software for roof texturing.

NUS Campus, point cloud from image matcher



DTM from multiple sources



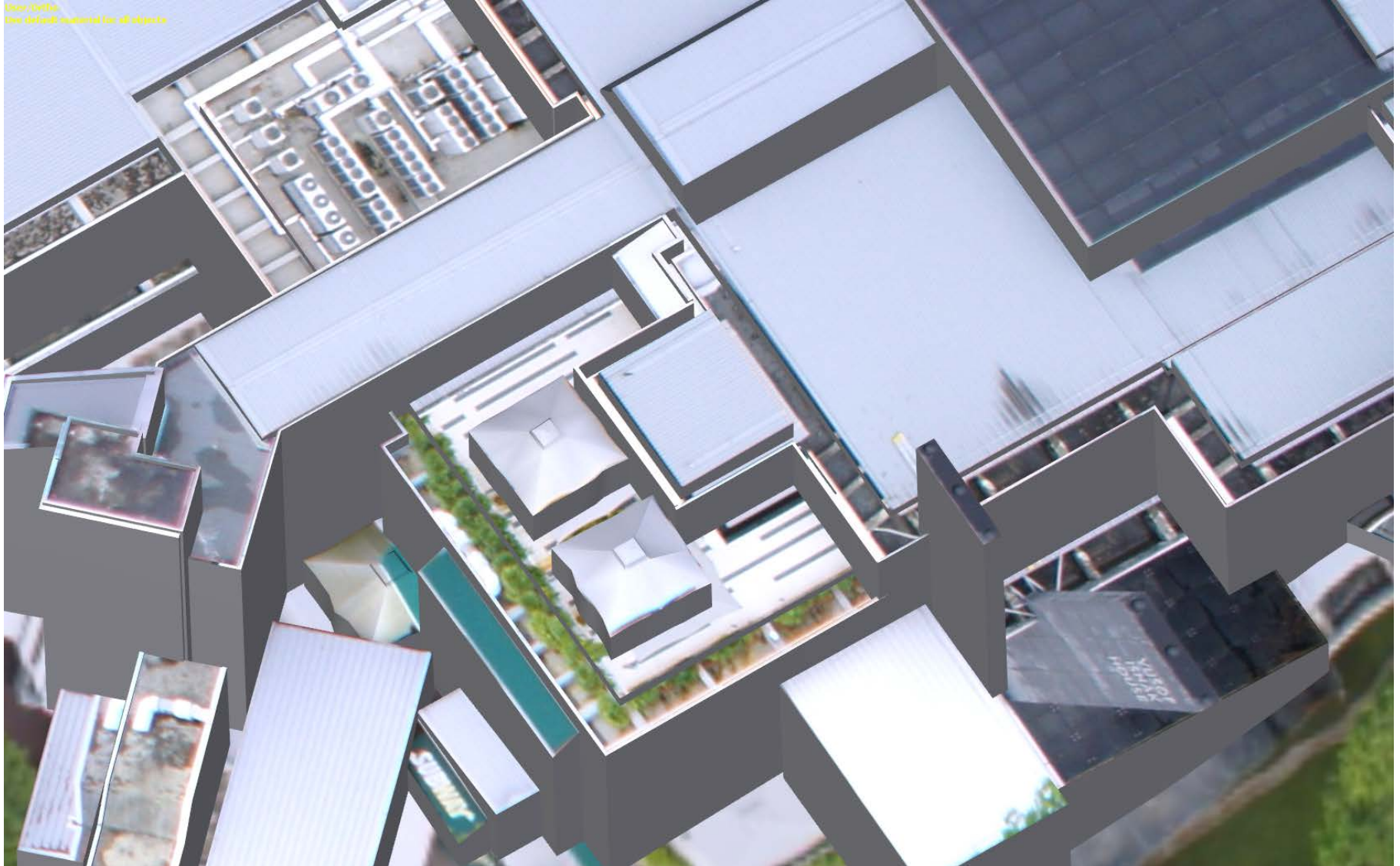
Problem: Model content definition



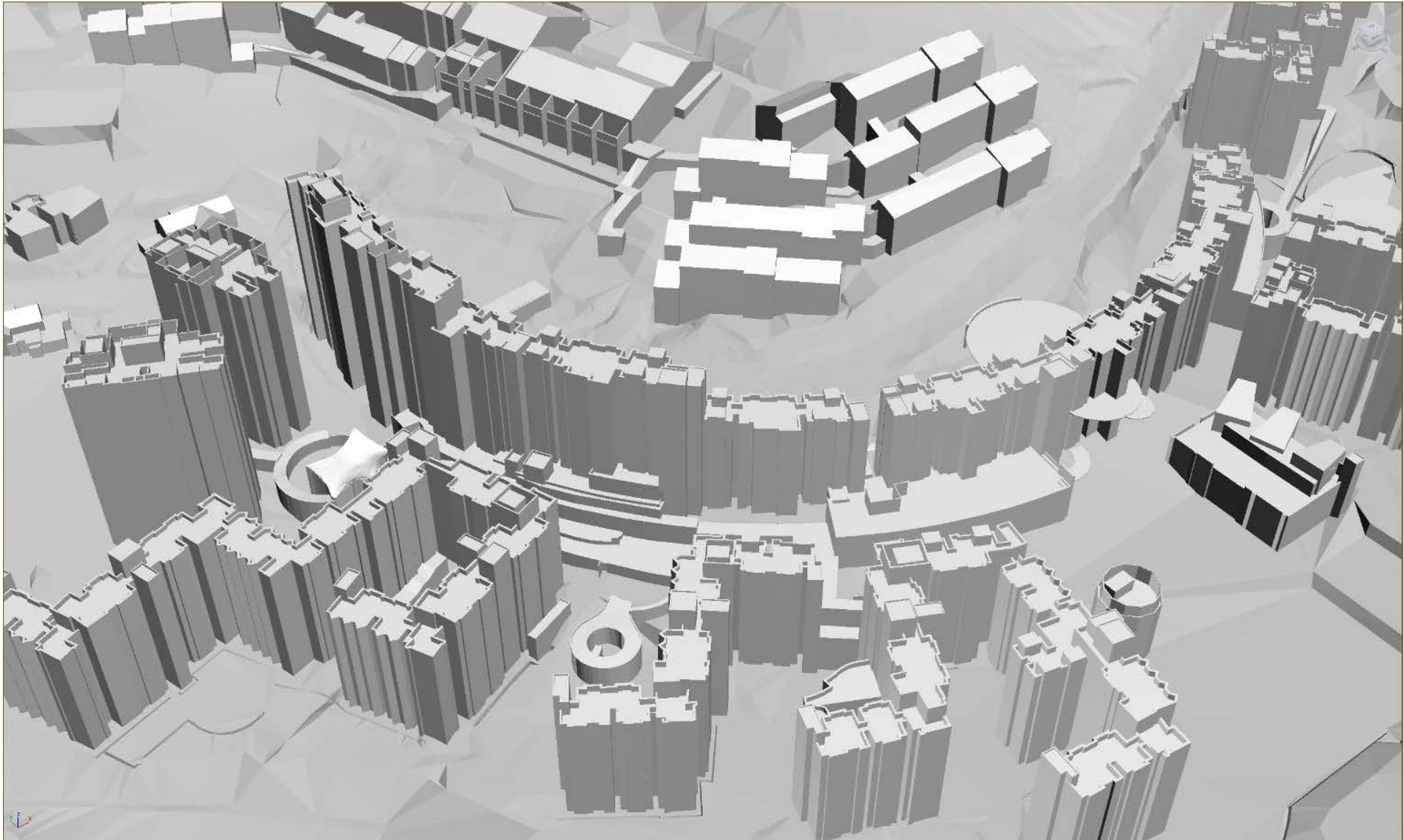
NUS Campus



NUS Campus

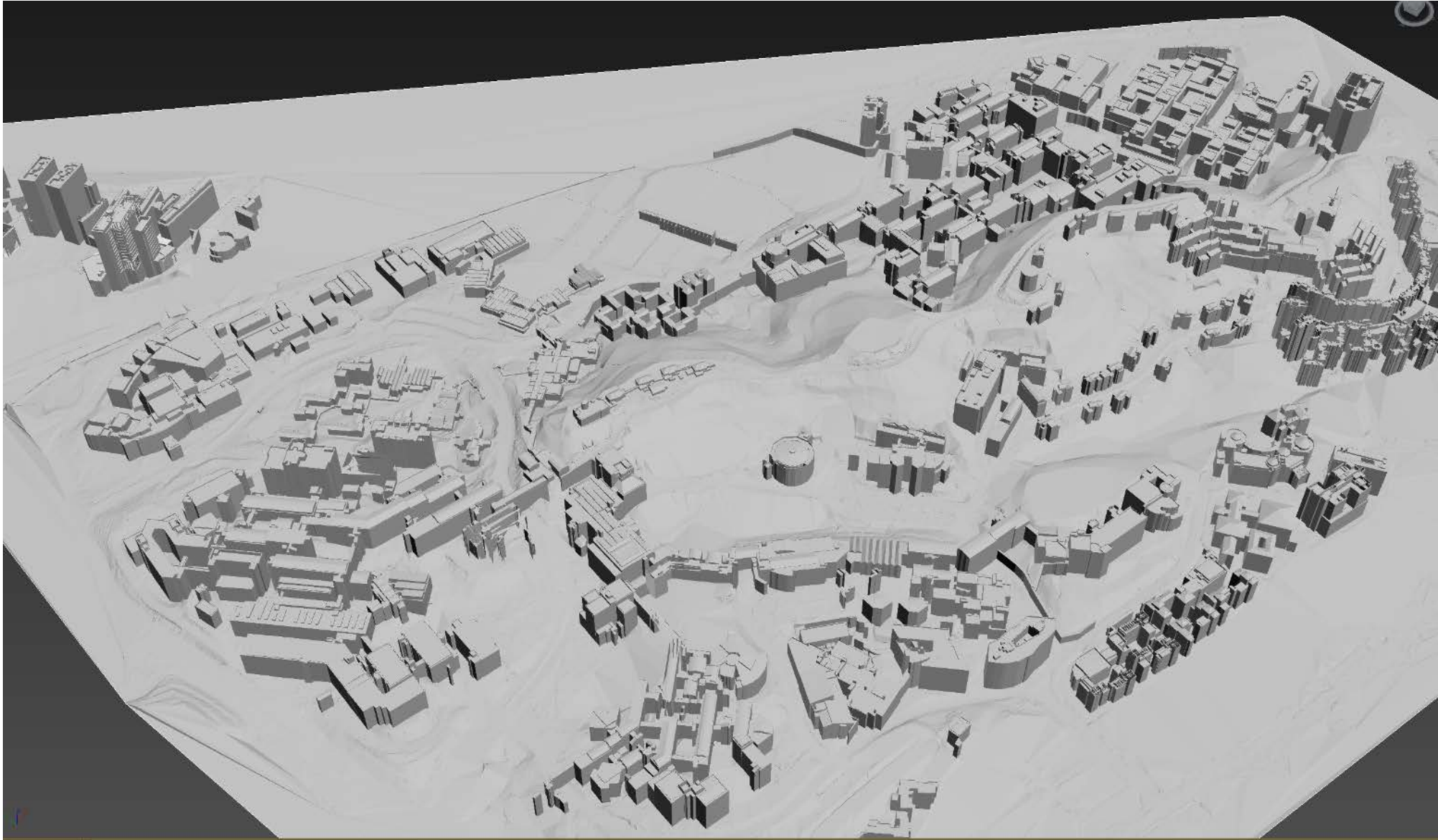


NUS Campus: Model resolution



NUS Campus: Overview

 Flyover geometry



University Town



NUS University Town – Sports Center



Flood modeling for Singapore

**The Straits Times
Published on Jan 14,
2012**

Elevation map that can help fight flooding may cost up to \$125m
Data from such mapping can be used in a computer model to predict floods, experts say
By Feng Zengkun

The Straits Times, 21 Jan 2012.



JakartaGlobe
Your City. Your World.

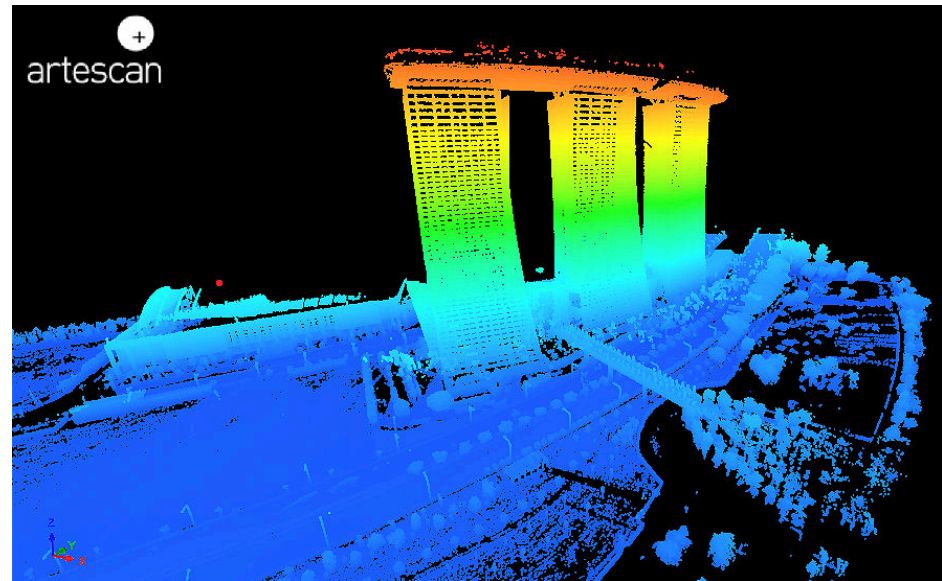
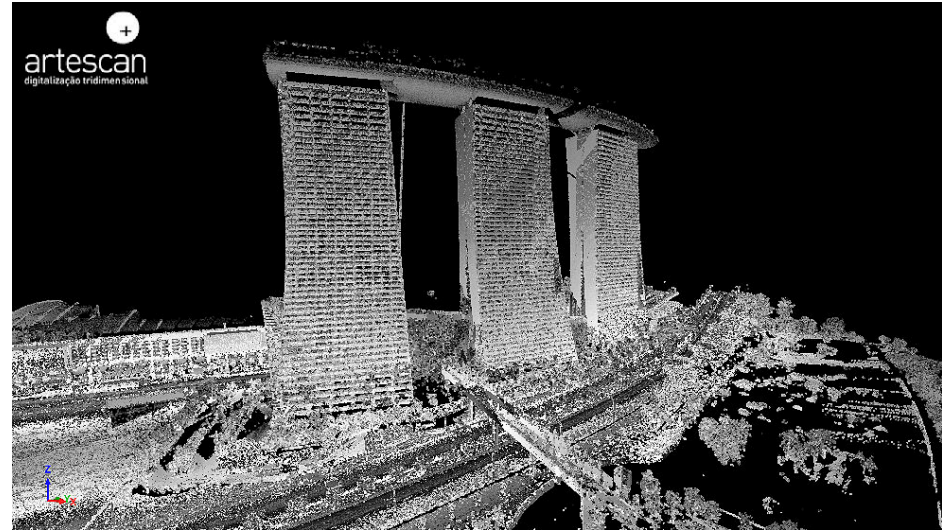
Better Model to Predict Floods Likely in Singapore
Feng Zengkun - Straits Times Indonesia | January 21, 2012

National water agency PUB could be using a better flood-prediction computer model in the near future.

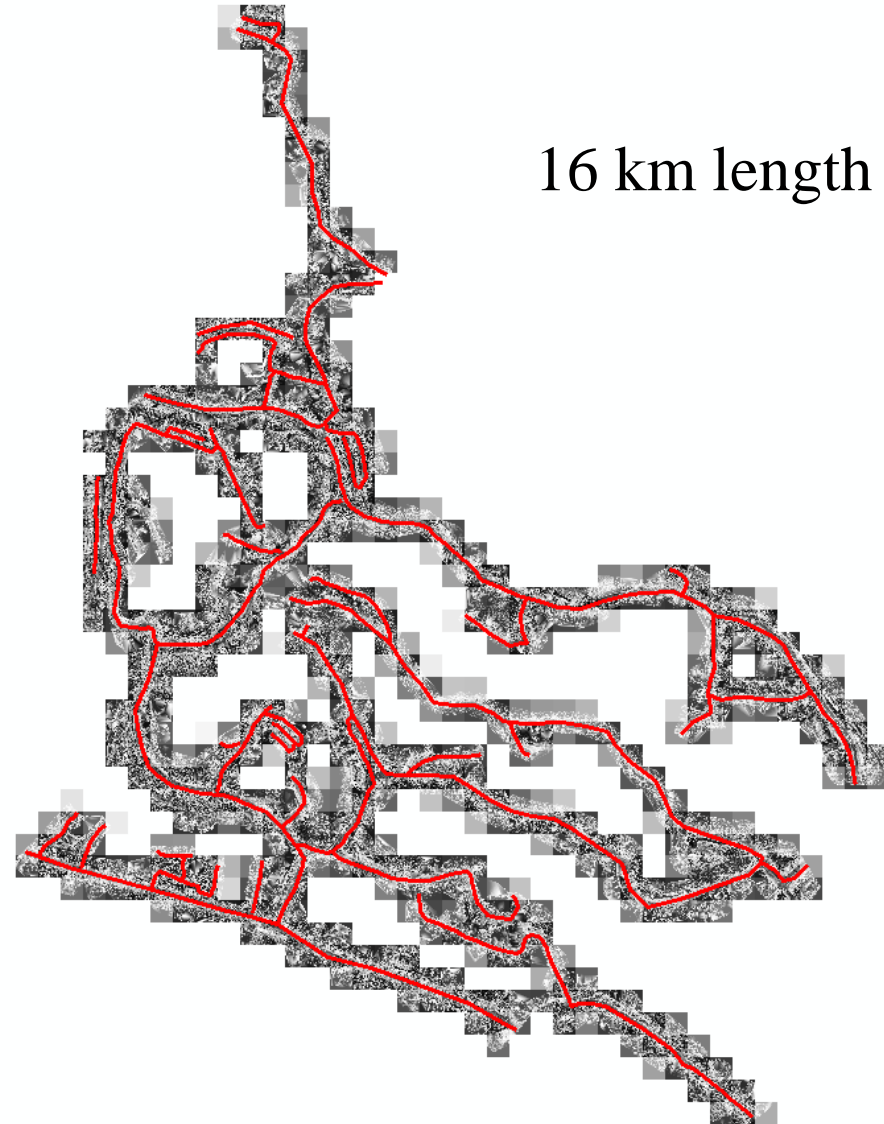
It will include a 3-D land-height map of just the Marina catchment area for a start, to predict the direction in which rainwater will flow at ground level during storms, and where flooding might occur.

Such a map, which the PUB has commissioned, will depict land height in that area to within 10cm accuracy.

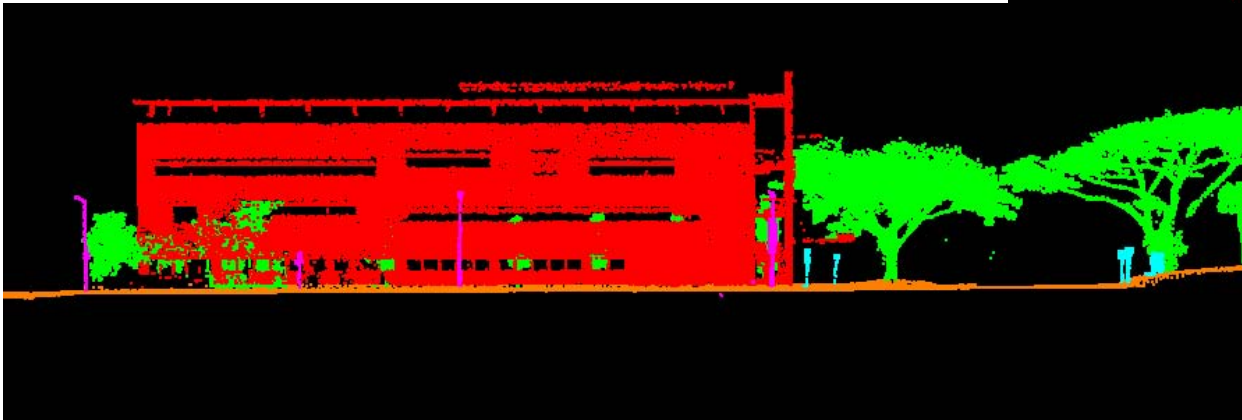
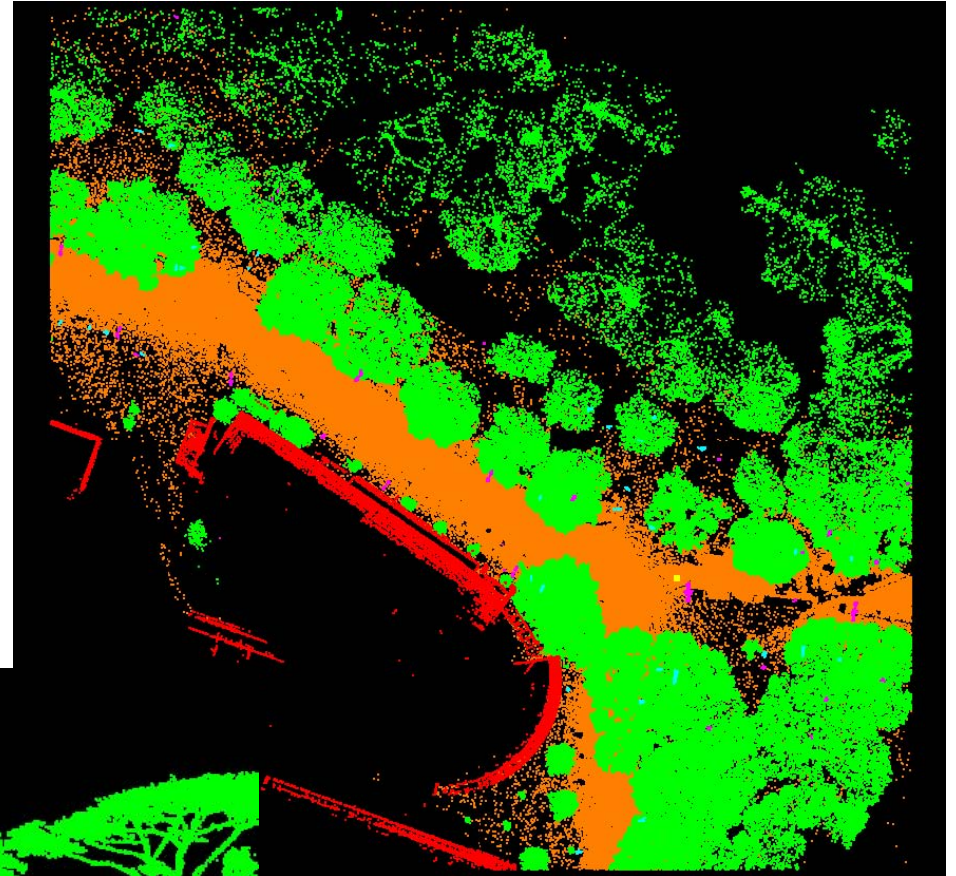
Singapore Mobile Mapping (flood simulation)



Mobile Mapping: NUS campus (trajectory)



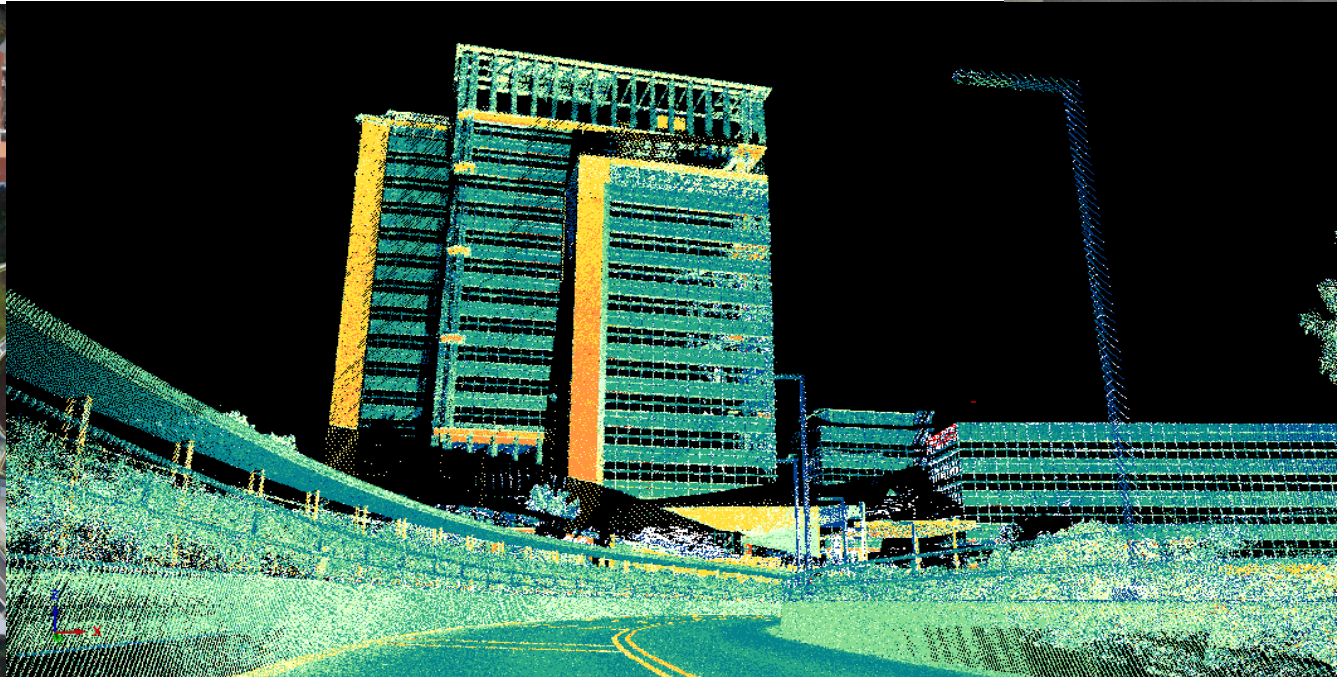
NUS pointcloud classification



NUS (CREATE) building reconstruction raw data

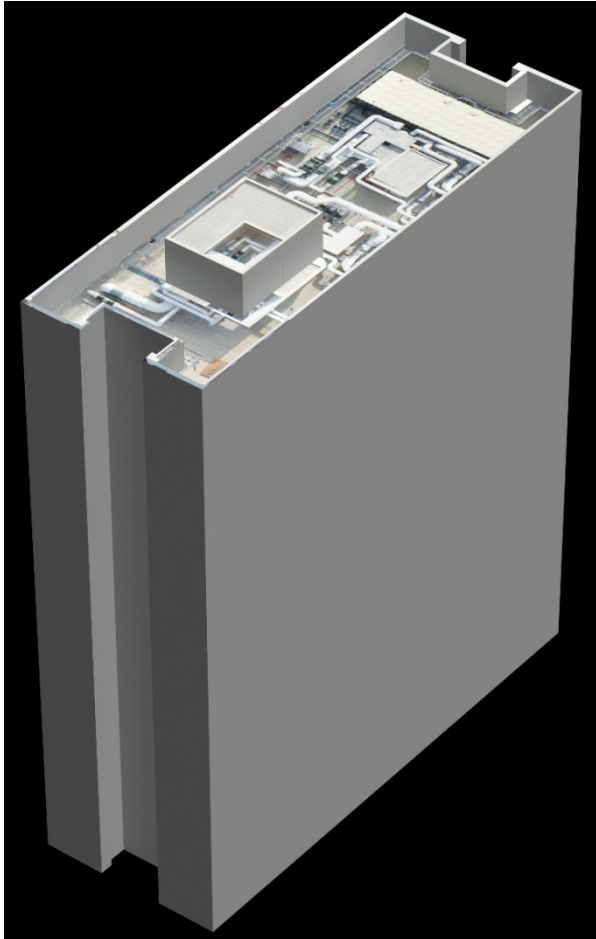
UAV images

MMS laserscans

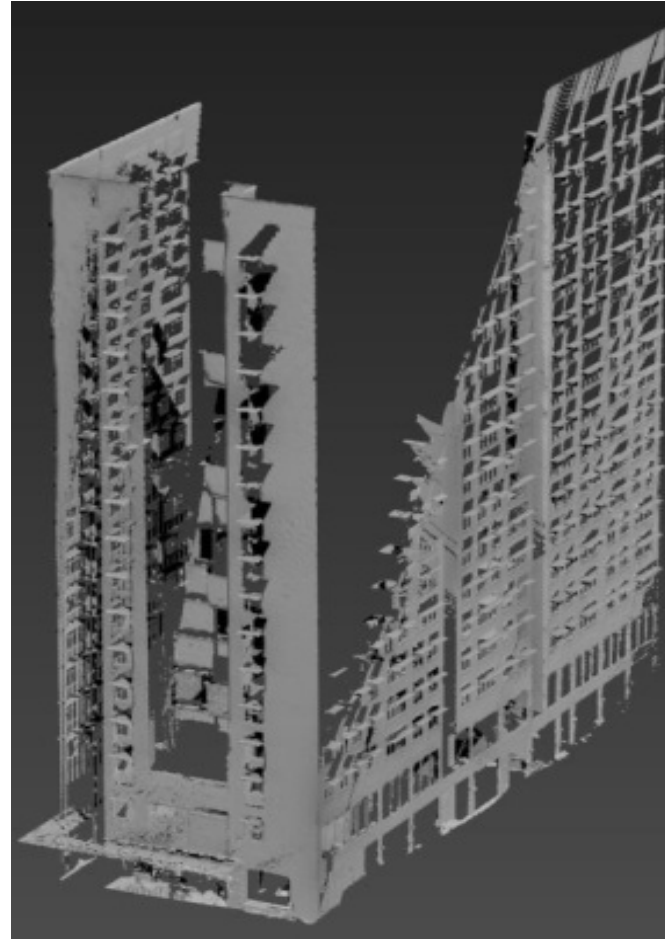


NUS building reconstruction

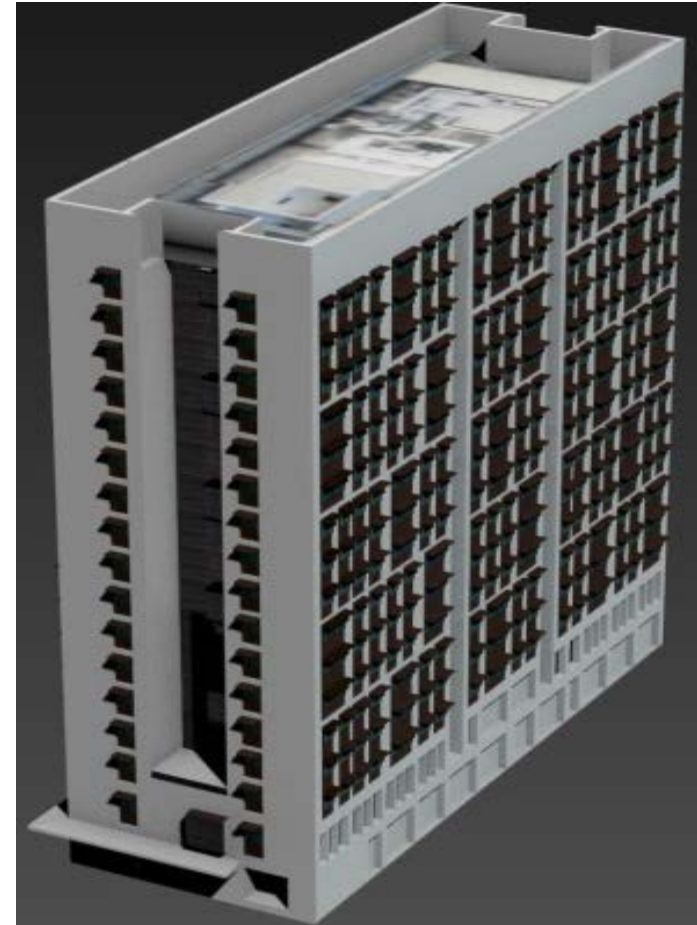
UAV images and MMS laserscans



Roof from UAV images



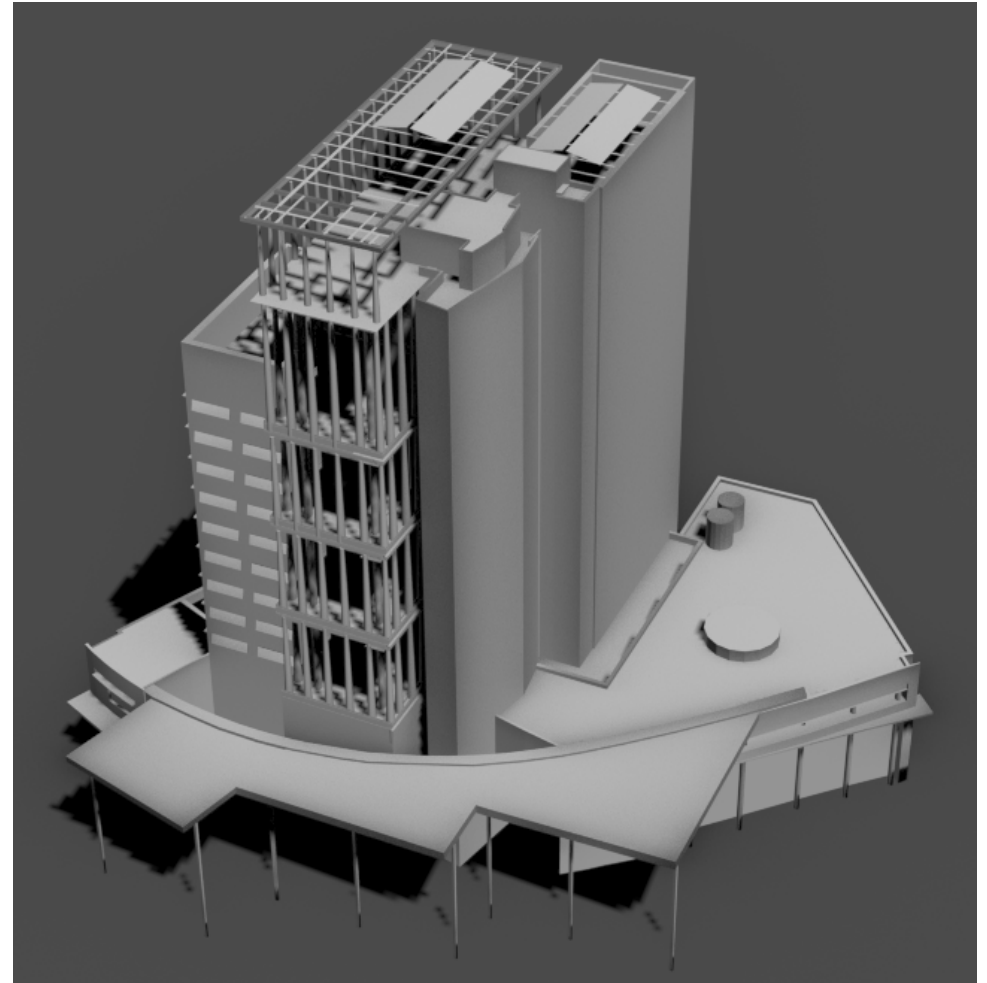
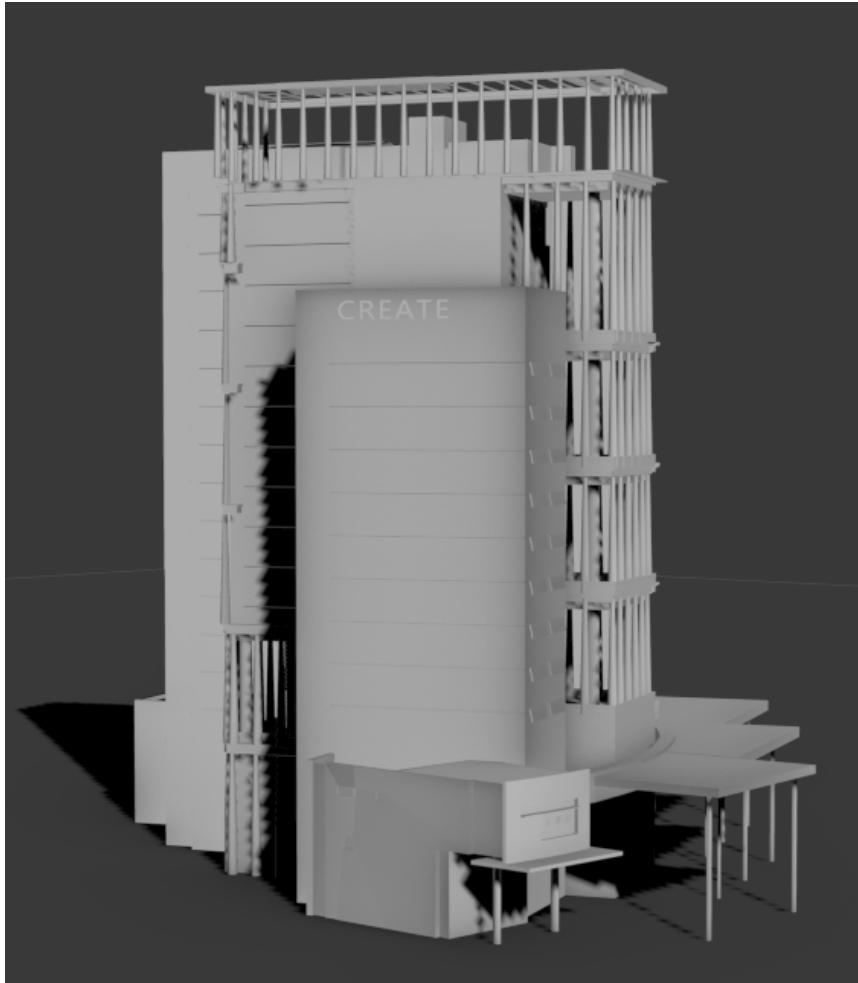
Wrapped point cloud



Complete Model

NUS CREATE building reconstruction

From UAV and terr. images and MMS laserscans



CREATE building

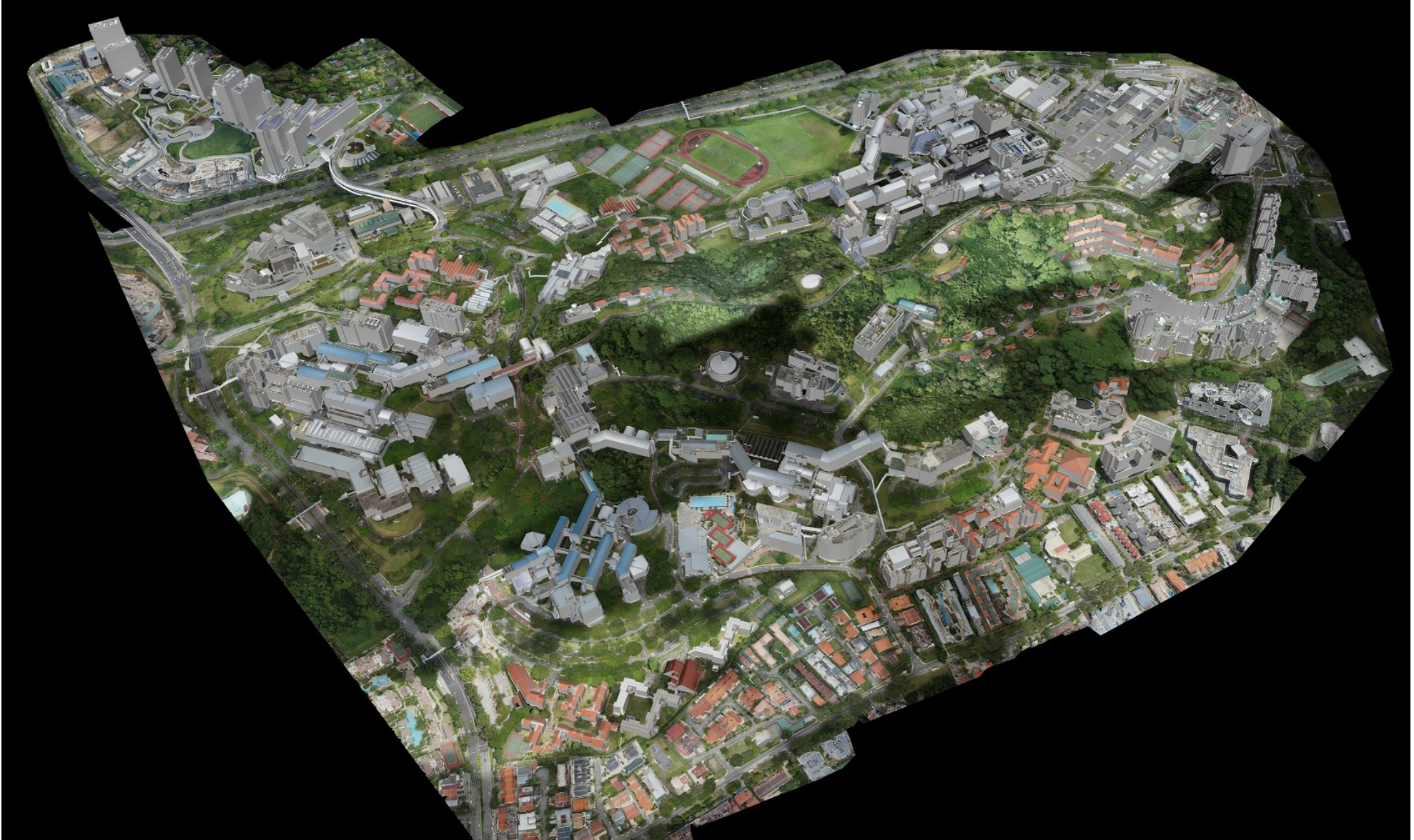


NUS T-Lab building reconstruction

From UAV and terr. images and MMS laserscans

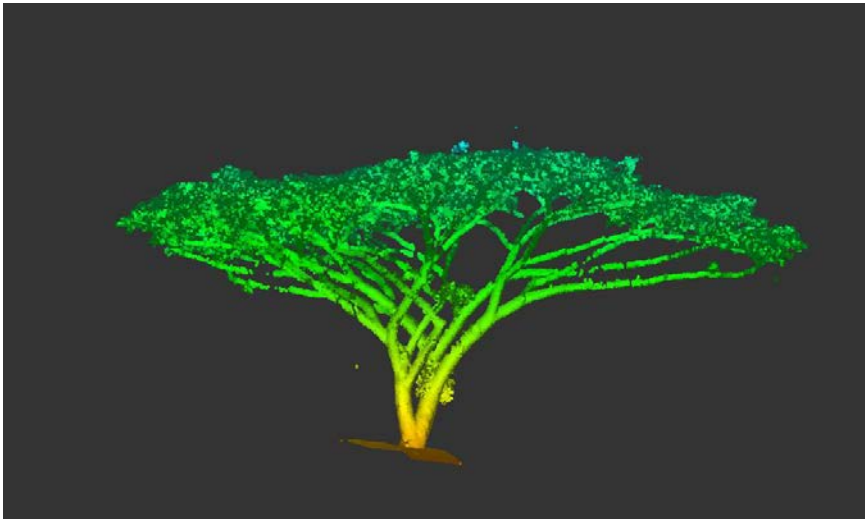


NUS model - overview



Tree modeling from terrestrial laser-scans

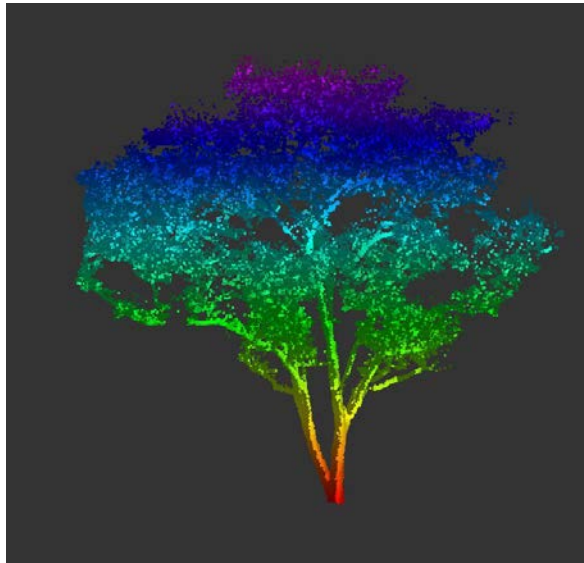
Rain Tree



1. *Pointools Edit*. Separate point cloud of a tree from the whole scene
2. *Geomagic Studio*. Wrap the tree points into triangular mesh
3. *3ds Max*. Draw spline lines manually along the stems: skeleton of the tree
4. *3ds Max*. Generate columns along the spline lines using the tool “loft”
5. *3ds Max*. Texture the loft as stems and the left triangles as canopy, using images captured in the field.



Tree modeling from terrestrial laser-scans



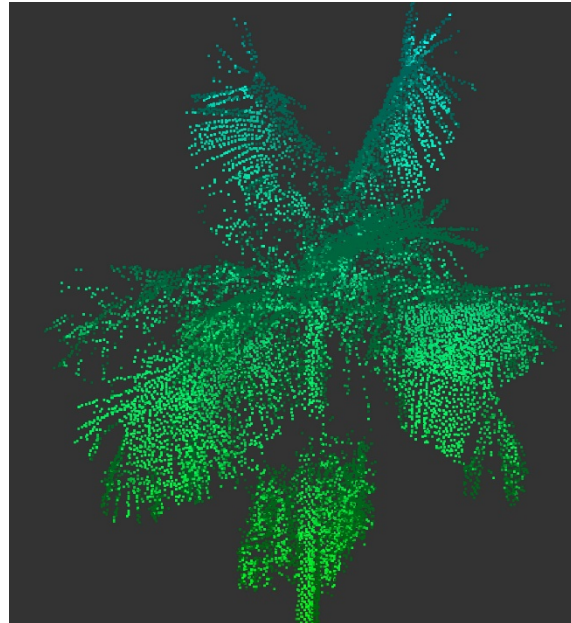
Tree A



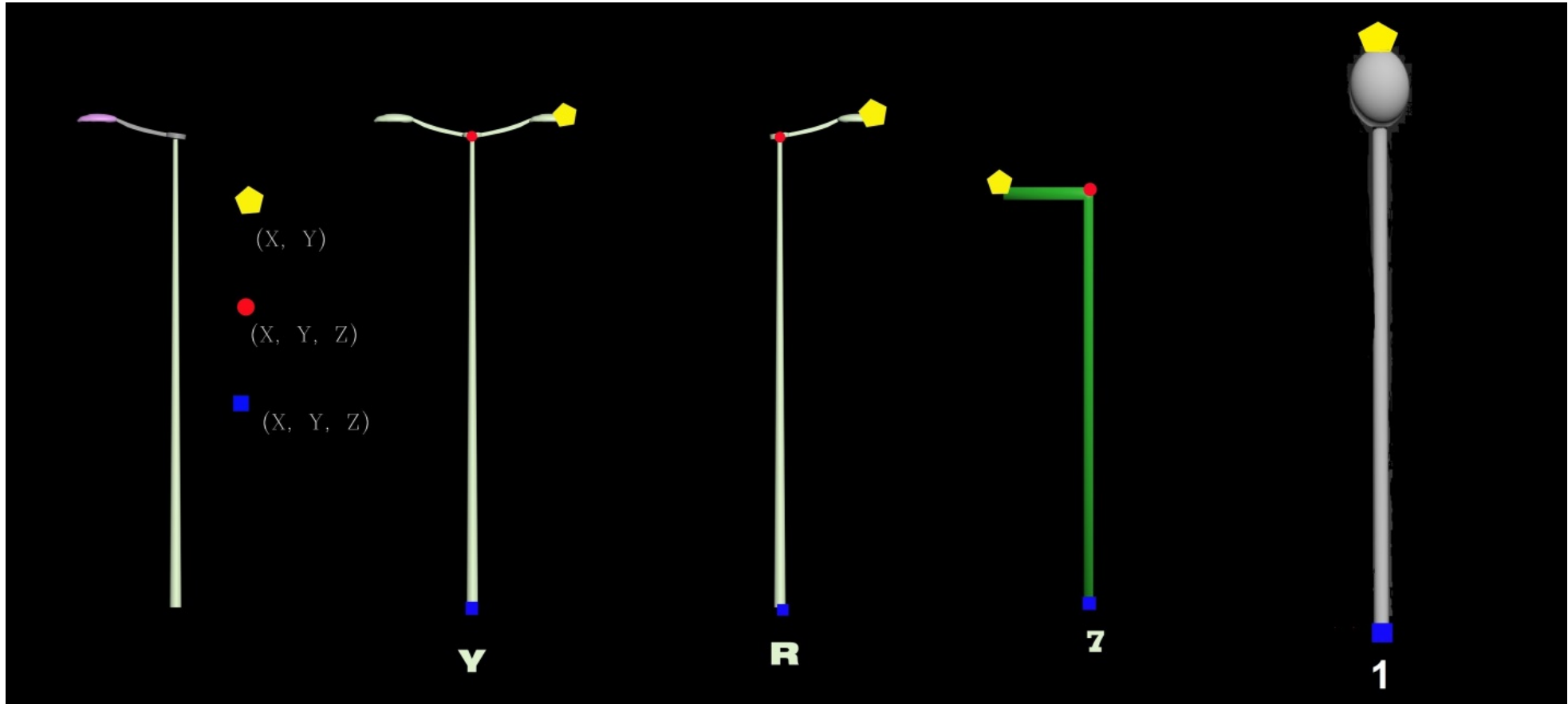
Tree modeling from terrestrial laser-scans



Palm tree



Light pole models (900)



GIS integration

Model geometry 576 MB obj/745 MB 3Dmax
Model texture 4.15 GB bmp/tiff

The screenshot shows the ArcScene interface with a 3D city model. The Table of Contents on the left lists layers such as Singapore Roads, NUS Building Models, and Singapore Water Bodies. The Identify Results window is open, showing details for a selected building. Below the window, a table displays a list of buildings with their attributes.

| me | rno | streetno | street | postcd | |
|----|------------|----------|-----------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| | 201010588D | 62 | 111 NORTH BRIDGE ROAD | 179098 | COMPUTER PROGRAMMING, CO |
| | 53220280E | 47 | 365 SERANGOON ROAD | 218117 | RETAIL TRADE |
| | T12LL2092F | 55 | 127 TYRWHITT ROAD | 207551 | ACCOMMODATION |
| | 53220203A | 47 | 681 RACE COURSE ROAD | 210681 | RETAIL TRADE |

Unfortunate events



Unfortunate events

A28 | ASIA

SATURDAY, MARCH

Toy copter kills toddler in freak accident

SEREMBAN (Malaysia) – A radio-controlled miniature helicopter crashed into a crowd and killed an 18-month-old baby girl in a freak accident that marred the official opening here of the country's first synthetic football pitch.

Nurdamia Hisnina was in her father's arms when the helicopter, which was being flown as a gimmick at the event on Wednesday, flew through the crowd at the Paroi Sports Complex and slashed her head with its blades.

Her father, Mr Bane Yamin Idris, 35, who works in the Attorney-Gener-



In a freak accident at the Paroi Sports Complex in Seremban on Wednesday, this radio-controlled miniature helicopter (above left) crashed into the crowd there and killed 18-month-old Nurdamia Hisnina (above right). PHOTOS: CHINA PRESS

Potential UAV projects in Singapore (Gov. Agencies)

National Environment Agency (NEA):

- Real-time detection and tracking of oil spills
- Detection and 3D measurement of water pools where Dengue fever mosquitos reside
- Micro-climate modeling, city hot spots

Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA):

- Building and tree (vegetation) models for smart city management

Public Utilities Board (PUB):

- DSM generation for flood modeling. Generation of 3D façade models for water entrance analysis

Singapore Land Authority (SLA):

- Base map data in 3D and change detection from street level data

Detecting breeding grounds of Dengue mosquitos

THE STRAITS TIMES

HOME | B25

Virtual 3-D project 'can help fight dengue, floods'

Researcher sees potential after creating model of NUS campus

By LEE JIAN XUAN

AFTER completing a highly detailed 3-D virtual model of the National University of Singapore (NUS), a Swiss researcher is hoping to take his project forward and use it to combat pressing problems in Singapore like dengue and flooding.

Professor Armin Gruen, who piloted the high-resolution model of the campus, is



Swiss researcher Armin Gruen with the virtual 3-D campus model of NUS, an unmanned aerial vehicle and a pair of 3-D glasses (on the table). The model was generated using images taken by unmanned aerial vehicles and data from ground-based laser scans. ST PHOTO: NG SOR LUAN



estimated areas soon, The Straits Times understands.

Earlier last year, he had also told The Straits Times that the model could prove useful in flood prediction here.

PUB had announced plans last year to create a 3-D land-height map of the Marina catchment area to improve flood prediction. Prof Gruen said he would be keen to work with PUB if the opportunity arises.

As for the newly completed 3-D model of the NUS campus, data retrieved from it will come in handy for students

and staff alike.

NUS civil engineering associate professor Vlado Babovic said the higher resolution offered by the model would help predict floods in the campus vicinity more accurately.

“With this, we can better pinpoint where flooding will happen, and how deep it will be.”

First-year undergraduate Ronel Tan, 22, also finds it useful: “It can get hard to navigate (the campus) because the maps at bus stops are a bit old, so this will help.”

But Prof Gruen also acknow-

ledged that some issues still need to be addressed.

Man-made changes to the landscape, such as new buildings, mean the model must be constantly updated, while the use of UAVs in densely populated areas requires security clearance, he said.

But he also claimed that the model is superior to popular location-based app Google Maps.

“The data offered here is much more detailed and precise... It is for professional use,” he said.

jianxuan@sph.com.sg

UAV specific problems

- + Cheap sensors – low data quality (GPS/IMU)
Navigation/positioning often not accurate enough
- + Interference with external microwave sources: Mobile antennas – electronic compass; control signal disturbance
- + Cameras (off-the shelf), 24Mpi, temperature instability, but main problem: Lens (colour refraction/colour seams, unsharpness in corners)
- + Errors in system software (spurious images, images and GPS/IUM not synchronized)
- + Overlap often irregular
- + Sometimes oblique images, complex networks
- + Much room for improvement of data processing methods

Conclusions

- + UAVs are very flexible devices for recording (cameras, orientation, navigation, real-time capabilities)
- + Cost-efficient
- + Many diverse applications, if area is not too large
- + Niche function. No replacement of large format sensors

But:

- **Technology (system hard- and software) not mature**
- **Much room for improvement of data processing methods**
- **Flight permissions, safety concerns**

