





KIG-C1010 Introduction to geoinformatics 2023

Lecture 7a: PHOTOGRAMMETRY

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Learning objectives

- To realize potential applications of photogrammetric data
- To understand photogrammetric instruments
- To know the most important photogrammetric products

The second lecture focuses on

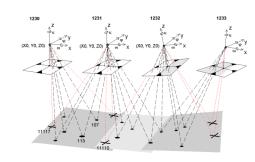
To understand principles of photogrammetric measurements

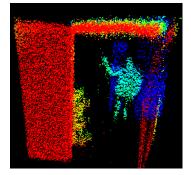
Give your questions, comments or feedback on photogrammetry lecture (KIG-C1010) https://presemo.aalto.fi/c1010lecture7



Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

- The art, science, and technology of
 - obtaining reliable information
 - from noncontact imaging and other sensor systems
 - about the Earth and its environment, and other physical objects, and processes
 - through recording, measuring, analyzing and representation.





 Photogrammetry: The name comes from Greek "photos" (light), "gramma" (something written or drawn) and "metron" (measure)





Photogrammetry



 Categorization by camera position and object distance (d, distance from sensor to object)

• Satellite photogrammetry d > ~200 km

• Aerial photogrammetry d > ~300 m

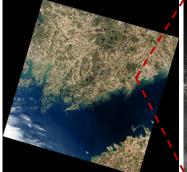
• Close-range photogrammetry d < ~300 m

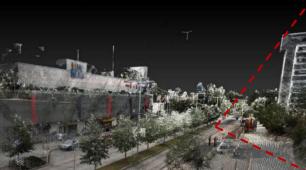
• Macro photogrammetry image scale > 1, (micro-

scope imaging)

 Different measurement/object scales: planets – nationwide mapping – forests – cities – buildings – road surface – dust particles









Photogrammetry



- Categorization by number of measurement images
 - Single image photogrammetry

(single image processing, mono-plotting, rectification, orthophotographs)

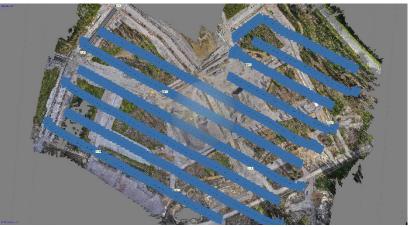
Stereophotogrammetry

(dual image processing, stereoscopic measurement)

Multi-image photogrammetry

(more than 2 overlapping images)





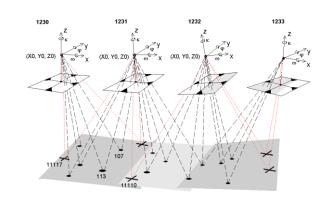
Images: Heikki Kauhanen

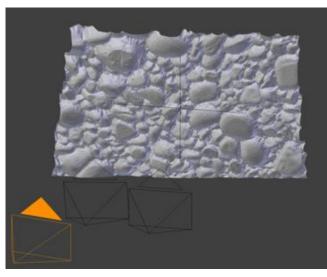
Photogrammetric Process

From object to object model:

Typical phases of the process

- Camera calibration (corrections to image distortions)
- **Image acquisition** (typically in stereo or multi-image approach)
- Preprocessing of images (improving image quality)
- Corresponding point measurements (manual or automatic approach e.g. with dense image matching)
- Image orientations
- Object reconstruction / Automatic 3D modeling











Photogrammetric object model

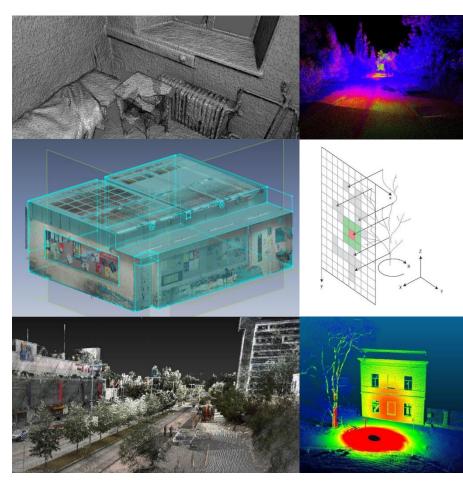




Obtaining information about the Earth

Information obtained or computed based on images (or laser scanning)

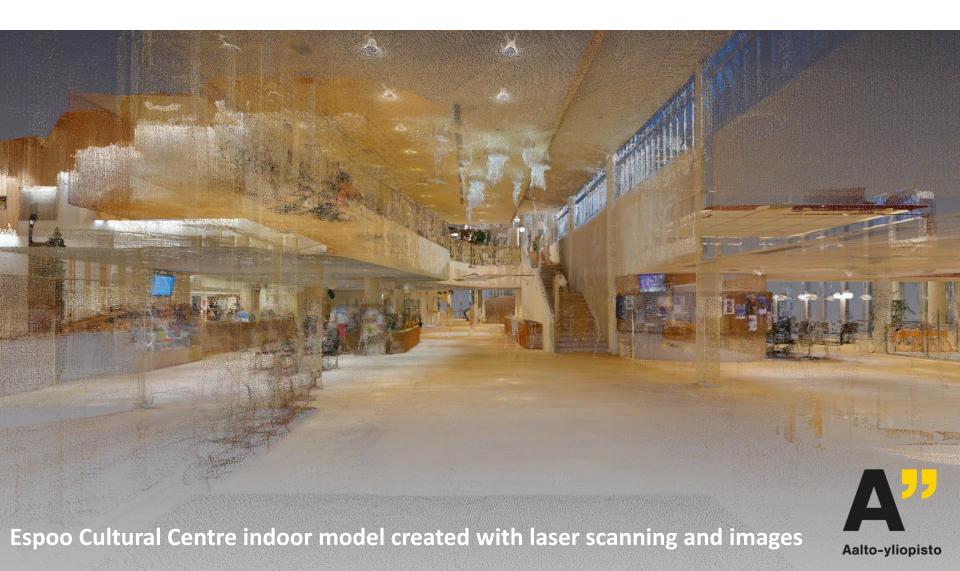
- Geometric (2D image or 3D point cloud (x, y, z))
- Radiometric (RGB, spectral)
- Semantic (object recognition)
- Temporal (change detection)
- Attributes (e.g. stem diameter, biomass, surface roughness etc.)



Images by JP. Virtanen (Aalto University)

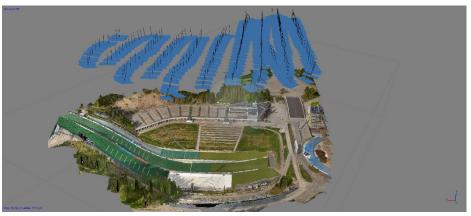
(3D) point cloud data

- A set of points p in 3D space (x, y, z)
- Additional attribute as RGB-values from images (and laser scanning intensity)



(3D) point cloud data from UAV/Drone photogrammetry









Images: Heikki Kauhanen, Aalto Univ.

UAV, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle

Sensors

Typical sensors and methods for producing 3D point clouds

Digital camera

- 2D image
- 3D point cloud (x, y, z, RGB) from overlapping images

Laser scanner

• 3D point cloud (x, y, z, intensity)

Range camera

- Range image or 3D point cloud (x, y, z, RGB)
- In addition: e.g. Radar and Sonar



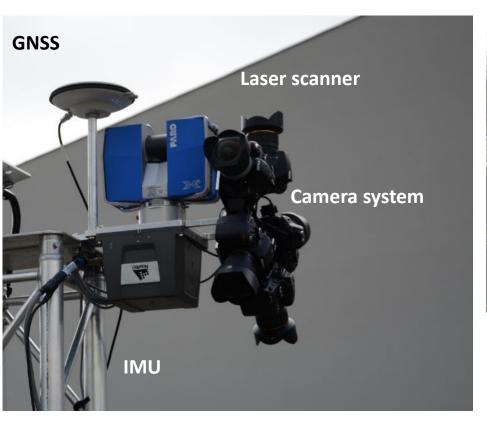
➤ SENSOR INTEGRATION

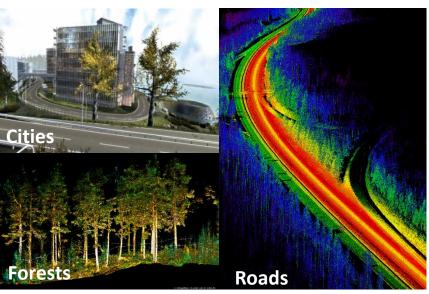


Aalto-yliopisto

Sensor integration

- For example, Mobile mapping systems
 - Individual cameras, panoramic / 360-degree camera systems
 - Laser scanner (one or many)
 - Positioning and trajectory computation (GNSS-IMU)





Images © A.Kukko, T.Turppa, M.Kurkela, J-P. Virtanen, M. Vaaja



Mobile mapping methods





MX2 mobile mapping systems



UAV-mapping



AhkaR3 backpack system developed by Antero Kukko FGI



Handheld GeoSLAM ZebREVO - scanner



Close-range single camera approach

History

 World War 1 has a major impact to development of aerial photography

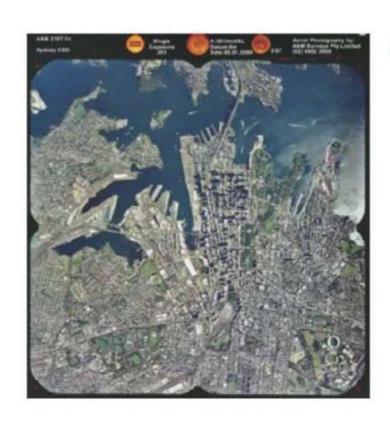


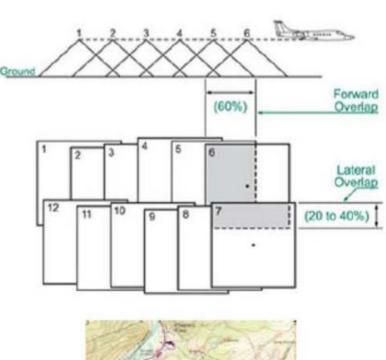


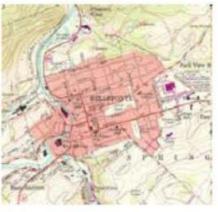
Aalto-vliopisto

 After the war the photogrammetric technology was in state to start large scale aerial surveys

Aerial photography block



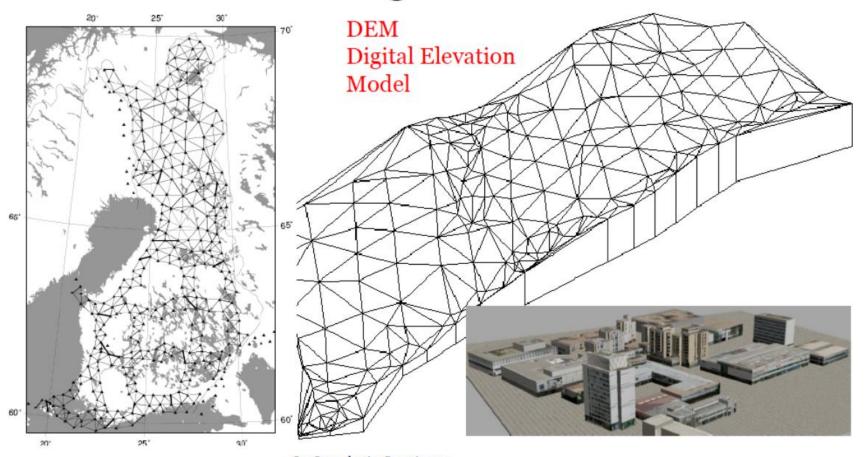






Aerial photogrammetry

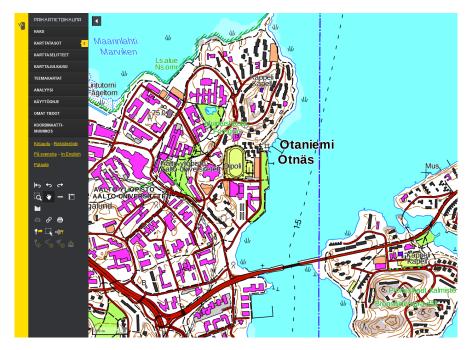
Densification of 3D geometric information



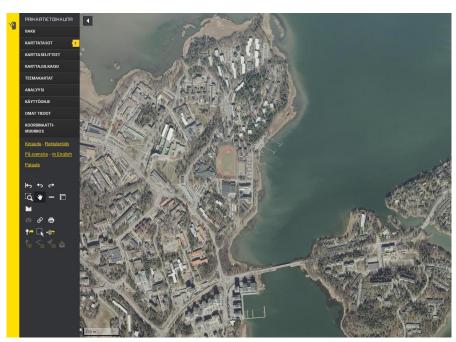
© Geodetic Institute

Aerial photogrammetry

Topographic maps



Orthoimage

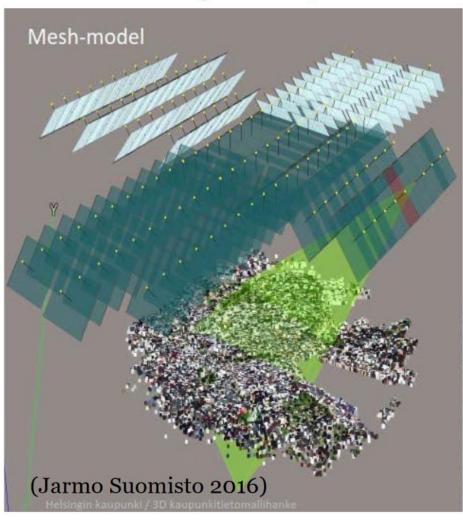


https://kartta.paikkatietoikkuna.fi/?lang=fi

orthogonal projection: A **2D** representation of a **3D** subject where all the projection lines are at right angles (**orthogonal**) to the projection plane, as with a **map** or **ortho-image**. Also termed **orthographic**.

Aerial photogrammetry

3D City maps



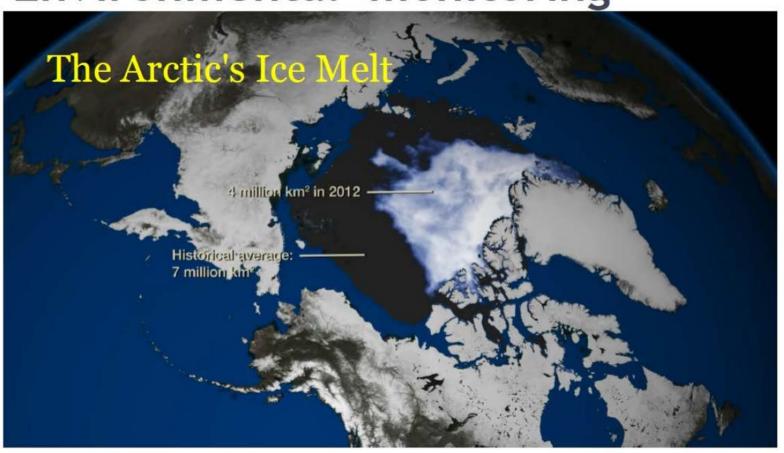




https://kartta.hel.fi/3d/mesh/

Satellite photogrammetry

Environmental monitoring

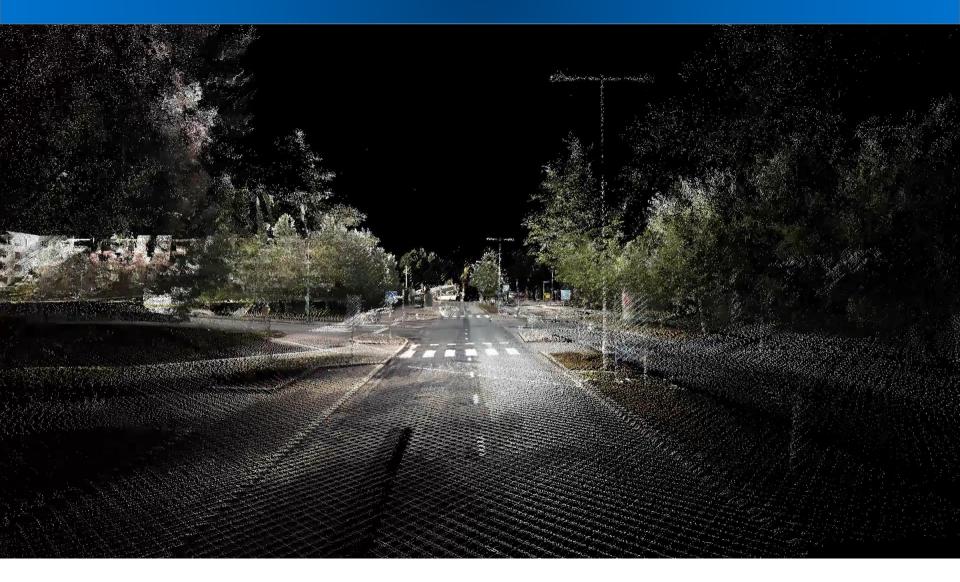


Arctic Sea Ice timelapse from 1978 to 2009

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6j8SGs_gnFk

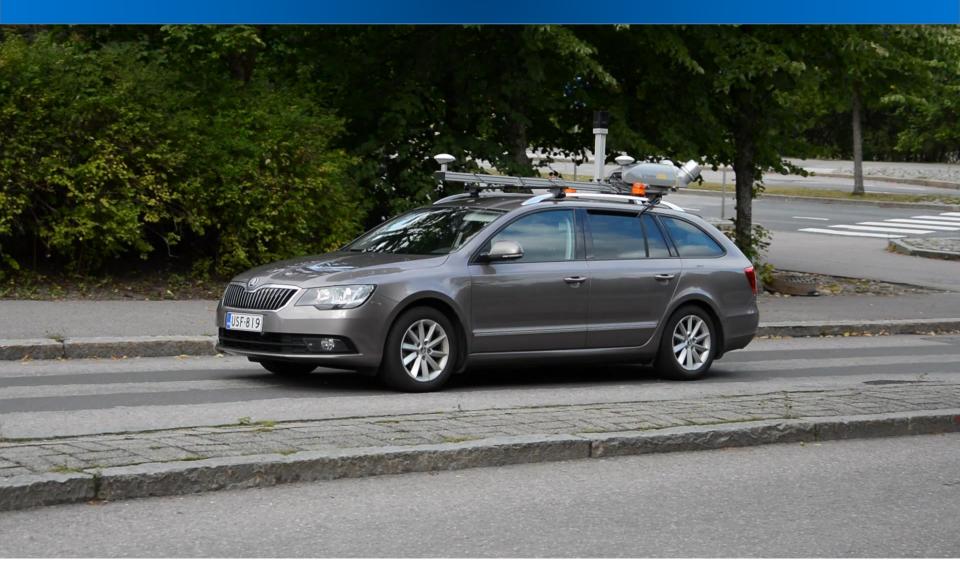
Activation tasks:

For which measurement method the video material is based on?



A) Mobile mapping B) Aerial imaging C) Panoramic imaging

A) Mobile mapping



Mobile mapping (Trimble MX2-system: 2*laser scanner + panoramic camera + GNSS-IMU positioning)

For which application the video material is based on?

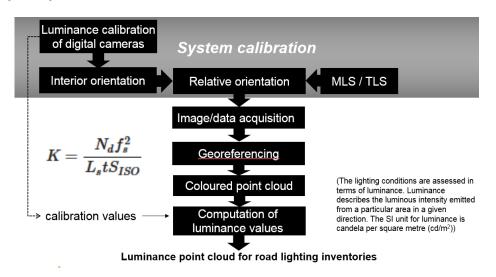


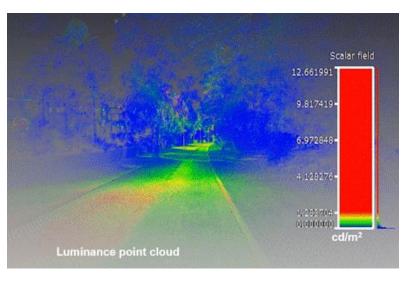
Evaluation of A) Solar energy B) Lighting conditions C) Road surface roughness

Evaluation of road and street lighting conditions

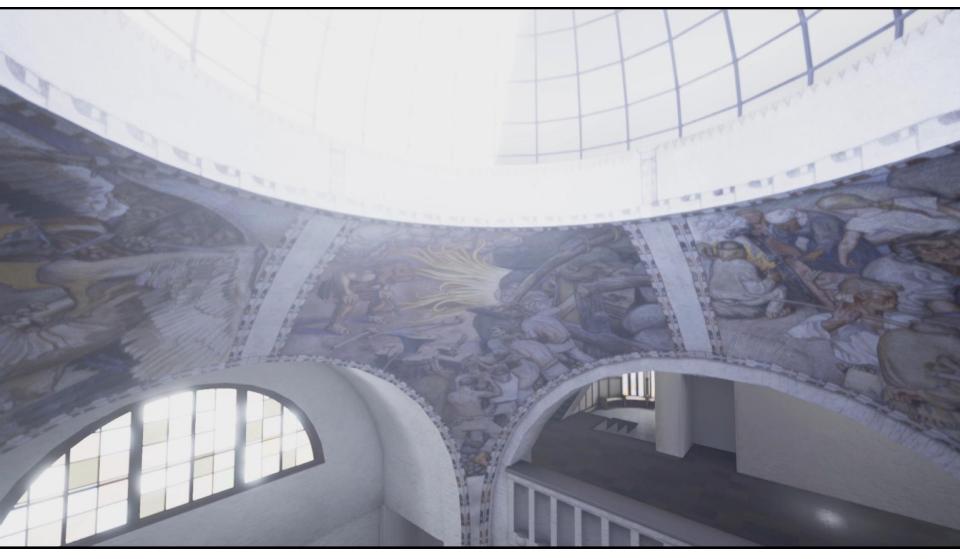
- Based on mobile mapping system
- Night-time measurements
- Road and street lighting is the only light source
- 3D Luminance Point Cloud (luminance cd/m²) for lighting measurement and maintenance purposes







3D digitalization of cultural sites - The National Museum of Finland







3D digitalization of cultural sites - The National Museum of Finland







The Crowd Route Visualization for Event Production:

Lahti ski jumping stadium





Products, methods and trends in field of Photogrammetry

Manual processing and computation

- 2D maps, aerial image, orthoimage, stereoimaging, Digital elevation, terrain and surface models (DEM, DTM, DSM), change detection...
- Satellite and aerial imaging
- Static terrestrial imaging
- 3D point clouds by images
- 3D city model and Indoor modeling
- UAVs and mobile mapping systems
- Low-cost and lightweight systems
- Virtual reality (VR), Augmented reality (AR)
- 360-imaging systems

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Automation

Future of photogrammetry



- Photogrammetry is developing in cooperation with the other fields including Automation, Computer vision, Robotics, IT, Geodesy...
- Many different application areas: Civil engineering, Traffic Engineering, Archeology, Geography, Forest Sciences, Game & Entertainment, Culture, Sport...
- Sensor and data integration is needed in many application (for example 3D city models)
- Sensors are lighter and cheaper (partly due to robotics applications)
- New types of mapping systems:
 UAVs, mobile mapping, handheld scanners, solidstate sensors, indoor measurement systems, personal measurement systems











Lots of career options for photogrammetry professionals



 Many international companies like Google, Apple, Samsung, Microsoft and numerous car manufacturers (Mercedes, Audi, Toyota, etc.) are also developing applications for 3D measurement and modeling as well as their geospatial applications.

Read and learn more

- E-books from Aalto library:
 - Applications of 3D Measurement from Images. (2007).
 John Fryer et al.
 - Close-range photogrammetry and 3D imaging. (2014) Thomas Luhmann et al.



- https://alicevision.github.io/#history
- Photogrammetry in game development
 - unity.com/solutions/photogrammetry
- Photogrammetry softwares
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_photogra mmetry_software
- ISPRS International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, www.isprs.org



