

Overview

http://www.virginiadot.org/business/locdes/photogrammetry.asp

Feature Data Collection with Stereo Imagery Outline

- Objective
- Workflow
- Principles of data collection with stereo imagery
- Hardware configuration
- Demo

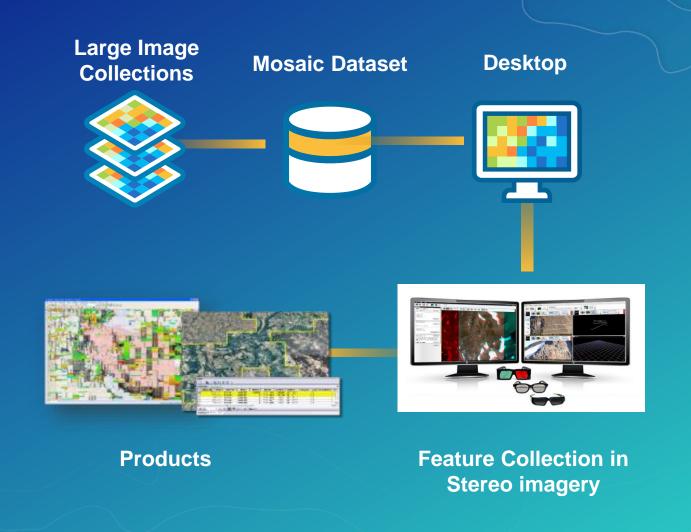
Objective

- Digital photogrammetric stereo imagery to collect 3D features
 - Collection: Feature collection from aerial frame, satellite, UAV/close-range in stereo mode
 - Editing: Superimpose collected or imported vector data directly onto stereo models for effective and efficient interactive mapping, change detection and GIS updates

Applications

- With ArcGIS Pro Stereo Mapping, user can collect 3D features (Point, Polyline, Polygon) which support the following typical applications
 - Topographic mapping
 - Parcel editing
 - Simple 3D building
 - Height measurement
- Surveying, mapping, farming, forestry, utilities...

Workflow



Workflow

Raw images

Adjust using Ortho Mapping tools

adjusted images

mosaic dataset image service

Mapping

Pro Stereo

feature classes

Mxds, Pro project, layers

Supporting Data

- Pre-processed Mosaic Dataset to manage digital frame camera data and satellite data
- Frame Aerial, UAV/UAS, Satellite Imagery Data
 - UAV/UAS, DMC, Vexcel
 - Ikonos
 - WorldView
 - ...
- Required information:
 - Interior orientation (camera parameters)
 - Exterior orientation (unique frame parameters)

Pre-processing

- Create Mosaic Dataset
- Data processing
 - Adjustment
 - Metadata
 - Sensor location (x,y,z) and orientation (o,p,k)
 - RPC (Rational Polynomial Coefficient) parameters
 - Sensor parameters (camera distortion, camera calibration)
 - Image enhancement (stretching,...)
- Generate stereo images (Image rectification)

Principles of Stereo Imagery

Image rectification

- Image rectification
 - Image orientation parameters
 - Camera calibration parameters
 - Image resampling
 - One object has same vertical coordinates in stereo images







Original Images

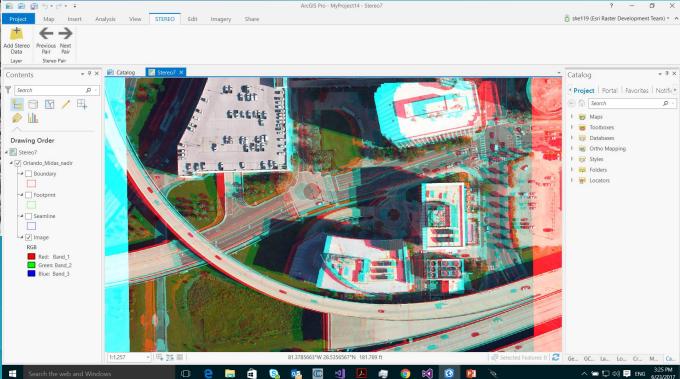


Rectified Images

Rectified Images



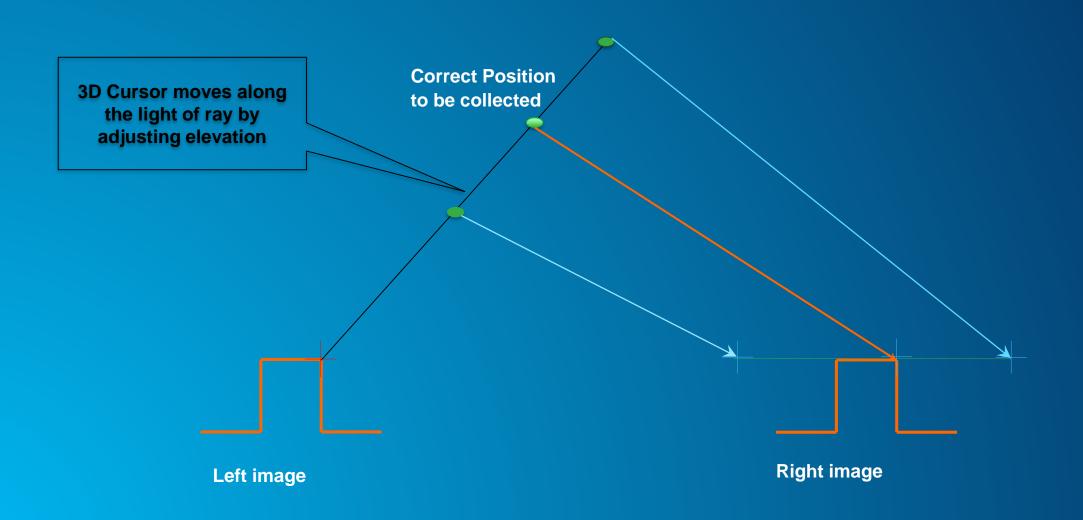
- One object must have same Y coordinate in stereo for accurate data collection.
- If offset exists in Y coordinate, adjustment is not done well.



Principle of Feature Data Collection with Stereo Imageries

- A virtual 3D point triggered by mouse moves in 3D map space
- 3D point projected on to stereo images as two cursors always of same Y coordinate
- With help of stereo glasses, operator adjust the elevation of 3D point to determine if cursor
 is fitting at the correct object that is going to be collected
 - In separated views, two cursors should on the same image points
 - In stereo view
 - Only one cursor visible in stereo glasses
 - Cursor is fitting on the ground surface at the object

Principle of Feature Data Collection with Stereo Imageries



Hardware Configuration

- Anaglyph Stereo
 - Anaglyph Stereo Glasses
- Shutter Glass Stereo
 - Graphic card supporting stereo display
 - Monitor supporting 120 Hz
 - Shutter glasses
- Optional: 3D mouse









Photogrammetric Workstation



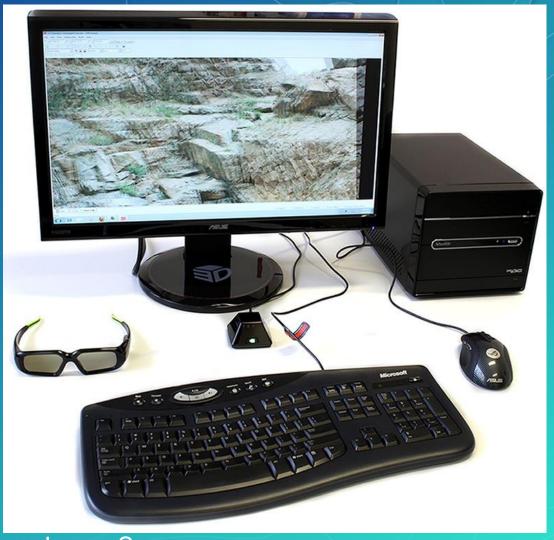
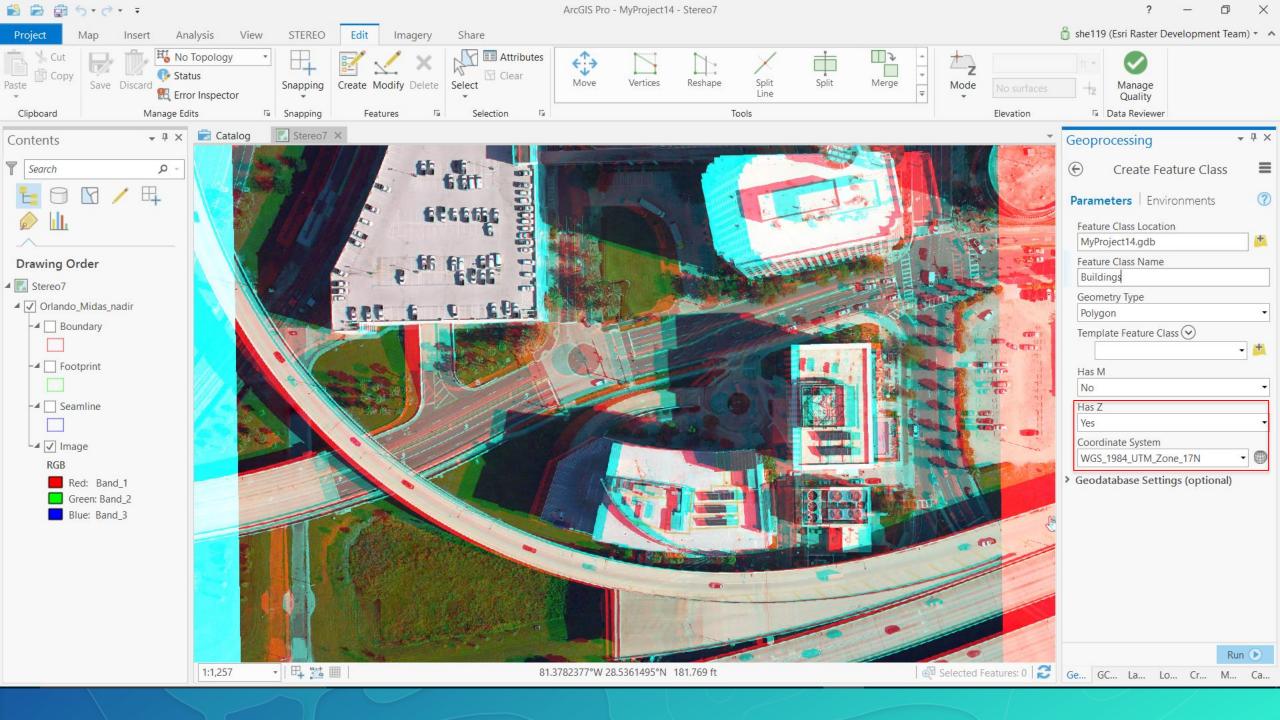
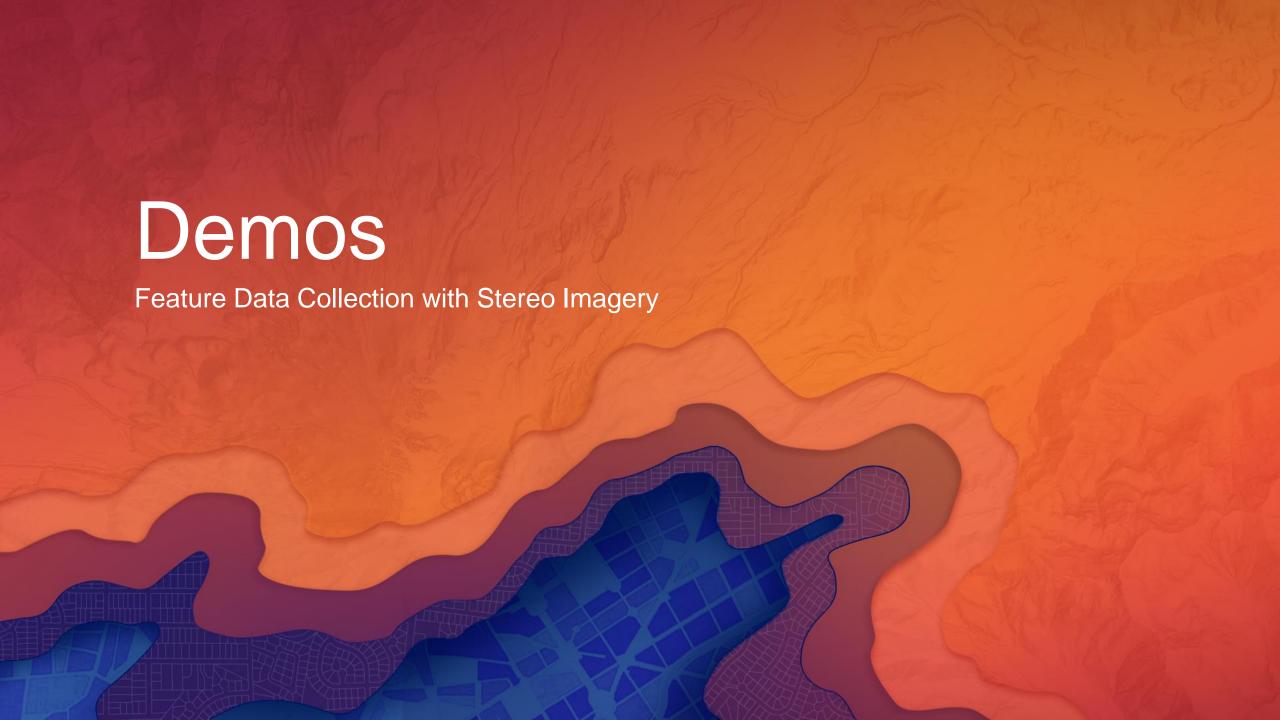


Image Source: http://www.adamtech.com.au/Blog/?p=327

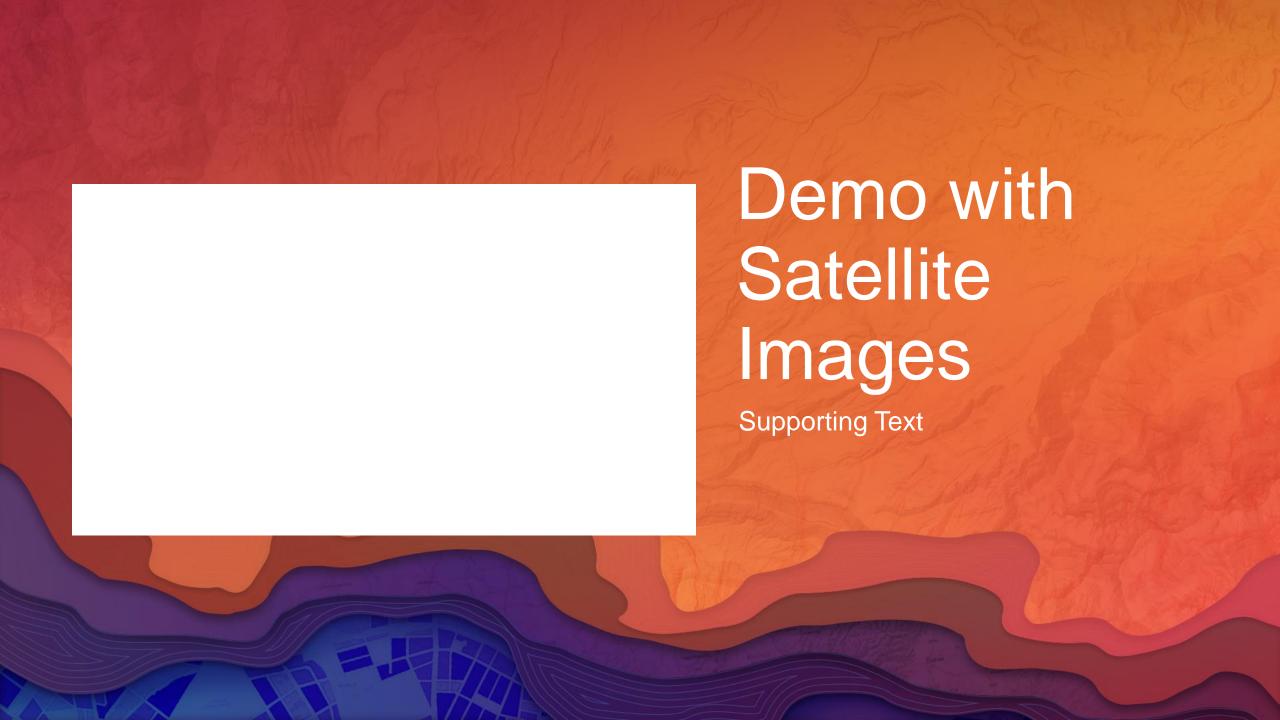


Remarks

- Data collection with stereo imagery is a operation in 3D space. Stereo comes from 2 rectified images.
- Movement of cursor is in a 3D map space. This virtual cursor is projected to stereo images on flight.
- Exercise of stereo is necessary. In order to get accurate result, operator should be proficient at place cursor at correct elevation so that "stereo cursor" fits at the object surface.





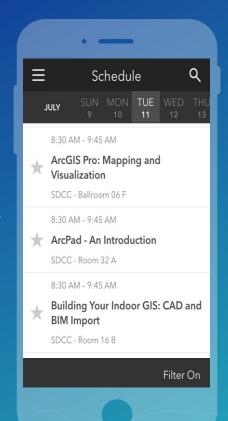


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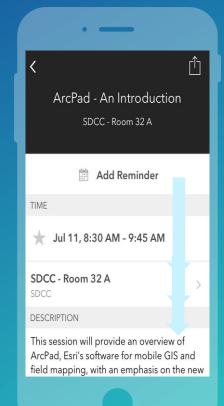
Download the Esri Events app and find your event



Select the session you attended



Scroll down to find the survey



Complete Answers and Select "Submit"

