

Final Report on

Survey by Acquisition of satellite Image

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CEGIS Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services

Final Report

on

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1. Introduction

The quality methods such as Total Stations (TS) or Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) are used to collect accurate and high-resolution geographic data on the land surface. However, collecting high-resolution field data using these methods is often time-consuming and costly. With the development and deployment of Laser Imaging Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) systems and terrestrial laser scanners (TLS), land surface information can be obtained with higher spatial resolutions, and the surveyed surfaces are better represented. However, the main disadvantage of LiDAR technology is that it is still not cost-efficient. Close range aerial platforms, such as UAVs are nowadays a valuable source of data for Orthophoto, DEM, DTM, DSM and 3D modeling issues. New applications in the short- and close-range domain are introduced, being the UAVs a low-cost alternative to the classical manned aerial photogrammetry.

Under this assignment, very high resolution ortho images (3cm/pix) will be captured using UAV (Phantom 4 RTK) platforms. Those images will be used to prepare Ortho photos, 3D Model, 3D Mesh Model, DEM and DTM of the area of interest. Close Range Aerial Video of 3 islands and 10 km coastline will also be taken from UAV platform. With a UAV based photogrammetric technique, 3D Mesh Model, DEM and Orthophotos can be produced, in a reasonable cost-effective and efficient way.

2. Study Area

The study area of this project considered on the basis of Payra Kuakata Comprehensive Plan Project (PKCP). Mainly the UAV survey site was selected where the Urban Promotion Zone growing. Total 15,000 acres (61km2) Area of Interest (AOI) was selected in 42 urban promotion area. This area was covered by 7 Upazilas in 2 Districts. The administrative study area summary of the project is given in the following table; `

District	Upazila	Area (sqkm)	
	Patharghata	07.00	
	Barguna Sadar	13.25	
Barguna	Amtoli	04.50	
	Taltoli	09.00	
	Kalapara	07.50	
Patuakhali	Galachipa	05.00	
	Rangabali	15.50	
Total	7 Upazila	61.75	

Table 2.1: Administrative location of the Study Area

*The area is calculated according to the UAV flight plan. The area may 5% increased during data processing.

The area of Rangabali upazila under Patuakhali district is around 25% of total study area refers the largest area among other six upazilas. Barguna Sadar upazila under Barguna district is holding around 21% of total study area which is second largest study area and Taltoli upazila is third. Furthermore, study areas under Barguna district and Patuakhali district hold around 55% and 45% respectively of total study area.

Map 2.1: The study area map of the following page shows the location of UAV data capture. The details of the location are given in the next table.

Flight ID	Location Name	Upazila	District	Area (sqkm)	Used Projection System
01	Kakchira Bazar	Patharghata	Barguna	1.00	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
02	Manikkhali Bazar	Patharghata	Barguna	1.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 45N
03	Kamarhat Bazar	Patharghata	Barguna	1.00	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 45N
04	Charduani Bazar	Patharghata	Barguna	1.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 45N
05	Char Padma	Patharghata	Barguna	2.00	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 45N
06	Ayla Bazar	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	2.00	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
07	Roadpara Bazar	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	1.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
08	Kadamtala Bazar	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	1.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
09	Barguna Pourashava	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	0.96	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
10	Barguna Pourashava	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	0.96	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
11	Barguna Pourashava	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	1.55	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
12	Barguna Pourashava	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	1.41	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
13	Parirkhal Bazar	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	1.00	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
14	Babuganj Bazar	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	1.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
15	Thousand Dollar Dam	Amtoli	Barguna	0.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
16	Amragachiya Bazar	Amtoli	Barguna	0.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
17	Subandi Bazar	Amtoli	Barguna	1.00	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
18	Amtoli Pourashava	Amtoli	Barguna	2.00	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
19	Manikjhuri Bazar	Amtoli	Barguna	0.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
20	Kachupatra Bazar	Taltoli	Barguna	0.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
21	Choto Bogi Bazar	Taltoli	Barguna	0.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
22	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	1.13	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
23	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	0.73	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
24	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	0.53	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
25	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	0.91	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
26	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	0.54	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
27	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	0.89	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
28	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	1.16	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
29	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	1.20	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
30	Taltoli Ship Working	Taltoli	Barguna	0.60	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
31	Laupara Bazar	Taltoli	Barguna	0.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
32	Banati Bazar	Kalapara	Patuakhali	1.00	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
33	Pakhimara Bazar	Kalapara	Patuakhali	1.00	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
34	Bablatoli Bazar	Kalapara	Patuakhali	0.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
35	Mohipur Alipur	Kalapara	Patuakhali	2.00	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
36	Kuakata	Kalapara	Patuakhali	3.00	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
37	Patabunia Bazar	Galachipa	Patuakhali	0.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
38	Kharizzama Bazar	Galachipa	Patuakhali	0.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N
39	Badura Bazar	Galachipa	Patuakhali	0.50	WGS 1984 UTM Zone 46N

Table 2.2: Location details of the UAV survey area.

Most of the study area are covered with UTM Zone 46 but some parts of Patharghata Upazila are under UTM Zone 45.

3. Objectives of the Study

The major objectives of the assignment are:

- Acquisition of close-range aerial raw images and videos;
- Ground Control Points (GCPs) collection;
- UAV image processing and Aerial Triangulation and Preparation of precise DEM, DSM and DTM;
- Preparation of 3D Model, 3D mesh model and Ortho photo for the core urban area;
- Inundation simulation model generation

4. Scope of Work

The scope of the assignment is given below:

- Acquisition of close-range aerial image (3 cm spatial resolution) with 60% side overlap and 80% forward overlap for Area of Interest (60km2);
- Acquisition of close-range aerial video of 3 coastal islands and 10 km coast line;
- Collection of 350 GCP and RTK Grade GCP and check points (4 no per sq. km.);
- Precise DEM of the project area (20 cm spatial resolution, height accuracy 5 cm);
- 3D mesh model/Ortho-photo for core urban area of 5,000 acres in order to visualize further development potentiality;
- Inundation simulation model of the project area;
- Minimum 10% of the data should be check verified using RTK GPS and Total Station.

5. Deliverables

6. Approach and Methodology

The image-based aerial surveying with an UAV platform requires a flight or mission planning, image acquisition, GCPs (Ground Control Points) collection, aerial triangulation, 3D mesh model, DEM preparation and ortho-images preparation. After the acquisitions, images will be used as input of the photogrammetric process. In this case, camera calibration, GCPs and image triangulation will be performed in order to generate successively a 3D Mesh Model, Digital Elevation Model (DTM) and ortho images. World's latest popular UAV Phantom 4 RTK was used to collect raw photos, Mini 3 pro was used for video capture, Stonex RTK was used for GCP collection and Pix4D Mapper was used for data processing in PluraView Powerful Workstation. Figure 6.3 shows a workflow of photogrammetry process which is discussed more in detail in the following sections.

6.1 Mission Planning

Flight or mission planning for UAV image acquisition is the most complex and most important part and it involves many considerations that have a significant influence on the quality and accuracy of the close-range aerial photogrammetric products. The total area for the assignment is 15,000 acres (60 km2). In an area of considerable size where a large number of sorties need to be conducted, the diverse terrain is expected to offer challenges and operational limitations that could delay and/or leave gaps in the image capturing process. The use of two district types of UAV, fixed-wing and multi-copter, allows the operation to be conducted through long and shortrange flights to produce efficiency and flexibility in mission approach. Considering expected resolution and accuracy of the photogrammetric products, following parameters will be considered before the flight depending on which UAV is most suited for the types of surrounding altitude, image overlap (front and side overlap), UAV speed and parameters related to the orientation of the flight lines.

Figure 6.1: Mission planning in DJI fly app

The yellow marked path in figure 6.1 indicates the mission path which also refers the moving direction of aircraft as well as the covered capturing area of drone.

6.1.1 Flight Parameters

Flight Altitude above Ground Level (AGL):

One of the most critical parameters in a UAV flight is altitude. The altitude determines the spatial resolution in registered images, flight duration, the number of images per unit. area, and the area covered. It is mainly influenced by the value of the Ground Sample Distance (GSD) and the camera sensor's internal parameters. The required GSD or the spatial resolution of the images for this assignment is 3 cm. The flight altitude 110m above ground level will be estimated using the focal distance (mm), required resolution of the images, horizontal and vertical resolutions of the sensor, height and width of the sensor.

Figure 6.2: Flight Altitude in DJI Fly App

Using DJI fly app, the altitude was fixed to 110 m to conduct this project. Fixed altitude is important to create orthophoto and for synchronization between two tile's images.

Figure 6.3: UAV Image Acquisition and Photogrammetric Processing

A low flight altitude indicates high spatial resolutions but covers a limited area on the ground and increases a particular area's flight duration and processing time. The minimum flight altitude will be selected to guarantee to detect the desired surface details and maximum altitude will be selected at which the quality of the 3D point cloud is not lost. The maximum flight altitude allowed in Bangladesh will also be taken into account. In general, the optimal flight altitude is between 70 to 150 m which reported an average Vertical Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) of 2 * GSD, which also depends on types of UAV platforms and Sensors. The proposed approach deploys two district types of UAV to secure the flexibility to operate in various types of surroundings in order to achieve optimal efficiency. Some areas will be performed at higher altitude mission with fixedwing to capture larger areas faster, and some missions with the multi-copter at lower altitude for closer range targets where the surrounding is not suited to operate the fixed-wing UAV.

Figure 6.4: Flight Planning Parameters

Image Overlap:

Image overlap between photos is important to ensure proper alignment for processing. If the overlap is 70%, it means that for each subsequent photo taken in a survey, at most, a third of its features should be new. Two types of image overlap are conducted for drone survey. One is horizontal overlap and other is vertical overlap. The UAV images will be acquired almost with 80% front overlap and 60% side overlap. However, with exaggerated overlaps, stereoscopic vision is lost in the photogrammetric reconstruction, and the processing time is increased without improving the quality of the final products.

Figure 6.5: Horizontal and vertical overlap in DJI fly app

Figure 6.6: Different type of horizontal overlap based on required percentage

UAV Speed:

The UAV flight speed is a crucial user-defined parameter because it affects the image quality and power consumption of the UAV. The flight speed must be programmed, considering the maximum wind speed at which the platform is sensitive. The flight speed was 36km/h during raw photo capture. The shutter speed is closely related to the flight speed and the wrong shutter speed settings are a significant cause of motion blur. Flight speed will be chosen based on the maximum tolerable motion blur and recommended keeping the motion blur (usually denoted as a percentage of the size of a pixel) as low as possible, but at least <50%. The multi-copter and fixedwing have different ideal operating speed in which they are able to avoid noises in the image capturing process. Both platforms provide outstanding programming features to adjust vehicle speed and shutter speed flexibly.

Figure 6.7: Height and speed control in DJI fly app

For this project the horizontal speed of aircraft was fixed to 8.7 meter per second (M/s). The horizontal speed was fixed for every mission plan. To create smooth edge orthophoto as well as avoiding topology error like overshoot or undershoot, the horizontal speed should be fixed.

Orientation of the Flight Lines and Camera Configuration:

Both the multi-copter and the fixed-wing offer the flexibility to create multi-polygon flight plan that is simple to overlay to fit the shape of the target area. The flight plan will be designed as parallel flight lines at a stable altitude with consistent required overlap, and a nadir-facing camera angle to achieve regular along-flight-line stereoscopic coverage. This configuration has traditionally been considered as the most effective to acquire, particularly in time and simplicity. It can be automatically generated by specifying a few basic flight parameters in flight planning software. The nadir-facing camera angle is suitable for relatively flat area. On the contrary, the use of oblique images is particularly appropriate in hilly terrain with rugged topography. The selected platforms offer similar capabilities for the acquisition of nadir and oblique shots. Oblique shots require more sophisticated flight-patterns and they are typically applied to densify the 3D points for enhanced results. Oblique shots are more time consuming to capture, nevertheless the fixed-wing UAV offers the capacity to engage a larger area per single flight, generating efficiencies in capturing data for 3D modeling.

6.1.2 Instruments and Software

UAV platforms:

The selection of the type of UAV platform (fixed-wing and multi-copters) depends on the specific application, the necessary resolution in the 3D point cloud, the area and location of the study site, and the weather conditions. For a large area of interest, it is efficient to utilize a combination of multi-copter and fixed-wing drones. Due to the ability of vertical take-off and low altitudes flights, multi-copter is more suitable when capturing finer surface details to assure there are no gaps in the image sets. However, due to its shorter flight time, multicomputer alone makes image acquisition of large area of interest time-consuming and challenging. A fixed-wing precision mapping drone provides the ability to reach further and larger areas, thereby increasing efficiency without sacrificing precision output.

DJI Phantom 4 RTK UAV:

DJI Phantom 4 RTK UAV (survey-grade UAV) with D-RTK 2 Mobile Station will be used strategically for close-range image and video acquisition (Figure 3). The vertical take-off is essential to capture images over pockets of blind spots due to confined space for take-off and landing of the fixed-wing. A new RTK module is integrated directly into the Phantom 4 RTK platform, providing real-time, centimeter-level positioning data for improved absolute accuracy on image metadata. The D-RTK 2 Mobile Station fully supports GPS, GLONASS, Beidou, and GALILEO signals. Easy and quick to set up, the D-RTK 2 Mobile Station provides real-time differential data for drones to achieve centimeter-level positioning accuracy. The built-in highgain antenna offers better signal reception from more satellites even when obstructions are present.

Camera:

The camera attached with DJI Phantom 4 RTK captures the best image data with a 1-inch, 20 megapixel CMOS sensor. Mechanical shutter makes mapping missions or regular data capture seamless as the Phantom 4 RTK can move while taking pictures without the risk of rolling shutter blur. Due to the high resolution, the Phantom 4 RTK can achieve a ground sample distance (GSD) of 2.74 cm at 100-meter flight altitude.

Phantom 4 RTK offers unparalleled accuracy, every single camera lens goes through a rigorous calibration process, with parameters saved into each image's metadata, letting post-processing software adjust uniquely for every user. Offering a range of control schemes and complementary technologies, the DJI Phantom 4 RTK is developed to provide survey-grade results with greater efficiency than ever before. The Camera of DJI Phantom 4 RTK is precalibrated.

Figure 6.8: Camera settings in DJI fly app

IMU Calibration:

The DJI Phantom 4 RTK will need the IMU calibrated from time to time if it is switching locations frequently. The IMU is a critical component to keeping drone straight and level in the air. Typically, a IMU calibration prompt will be displayed on the main screen. However, if this doesn't happen it will be done manually through the Advanced Sensor Settings.

Schneider Digital Photogrammetric Workstation:

CEGIS has added Schneider Digital Photogrammetric System in its regular RS and GIS based products and service system. It is a system of hardware and software designed to derive photogrammetric products from digital imagery (both UAV and Satellite Platforms) using manual and automated techniques. The major components of the DPS are: 3D PluraView Monitor, Workstation and Stealth 3D-Mouse.

Figure 6.9: DJI Phantom 4 RTK (Survey Grade UAV) with D-RTK Base Station 2 Provide Centimeter-Level Accuracy

The 3D PluraView (Figure 4) is a stereo photogrammetry monitor. It is manufactured by Schneider Digital, Germany. The 3D PluraView Beamsplitter technology delivers the full monitor resolution up to 4K in brilliant brightness and it provides precise, pixel accurate, stereoscopic image evaluation in highest quality, even in daylight.

Figure 6.10: Schneider Digital 3D PluraView Workstation

The DPW also consists of a High-End workstation which has the newest Intel Xenon or AMD Opteron processor technology, up to four high-end graphic cards for CUDA or OpenGL applications in one workstation and high-speed processors (up to 2x 22 cores on Intel platform, up to 2x 16 cores with AMD Opteron). Moreover, 128 GB RAM (Random Access Memory) up to 500 GB extendable is installed which keeps data easily accessible so processor can quickly find it without having to go into long-term storage to complete immediate processing tasks. It is designed not only for applications in the main area of photogrammetry, geodesics, but also for creation of 3D city models, digital GIS landscape models.

Software:

The DJI Fly is a mobile app for the Phantom 4 Series that will be used for planning flight missions and aircraft operation scenarios, such as aerial mapping, surveying, and more. In addition to a wide range of in-the-field applications, Pilot gives the aircraft superior functionality, including

smooth real-time image transmission, easy maneuvering, and convenient camera use and playback control. Planning flight missions is now faster, simpler, and more comprehensive than ever, with functions such as adding waypoints, setting waypoint tasks, and planning 3D reconstruction and oblique photography tasks.

Figure 6.11: User Interface (UI) of DJI fly app

6.2 Close Range Image and Video Acquisition

The Phantom 4 RTK will be operated remotely by a pilot from the ground station. The digital close range aerial imagery and videos will be captured by digital camera mounted on the Phantom 4 RTK UAV according to the mission specifications. Several strips of the images in JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group) will be captured for the Area of Interest. On-site calibration of UAV platform will be done before image acquisition. Calibration on a drone's compass is done to adjust its flight system to align with the Earth's magnetic north instead of its true north. It is important because the [earth's magnetic field](https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/237/3/032019/pdf) is constantly shifting, and calibrating gives the magnetometer (drone's electronic compass) accurate positioning, which is critical for precise drone control. The main purpose of calibrating the compass is to get the drone's magnetic field and subtract it from the total measured magnetic field. When you spin the magnetometer, the surrounding and the drone's magnetic fields separate because the drone's compass remains constant while the surrounding rotates.

Figure 6.12: Image quality of DJI phantom 4 pro RTK

6.3 Ground Control Points (GCPs) and Check Points (CPs) Collection

To guarantee a certain degree of accuracy in digital models using UAV photogrammetry, it is necessary to collect GCPs from field surveys. Ground Control Points are required to establish an

Figure 6.13: Survey of Bangladesh benchmark and base station setup with Base RTK

accurate mathematical relationship between the images, the sensor and the ground. These points can be either permanent ground features or reference targets scattered on the ground, which must be surveyed to obtain their precise coordinates and ensure that they are identifiable on the raw UAV images. In addition, the numbers of surveyed GCPs should also include additional checkpoints (CPs), which will be used to assess the resulting data quality.

Figure 6.14: GCPs marking with Rover RTK

According to ToR, 200 GCPs for the whole study area and 4 Check Points (CPs) per sqkm will be collected using RTK field survey. However, it is suggested to collect 5 GCPs per sqkm and 2 CPs per sqkm. For conducting this project, 350 GCPs were collected which is 75% more than recommended GCPs in ToR which are used for accuracy assessment and field verification. As a result, the quality of product will increase. The available BM stations of Survey of Bangladesh within the study area will be used as based station. The GCPs will be used for georeferencing the raw images and to improve the estimation of the internal and external orientation parameters. At the same time, the DEM accuracies will be evaluated by comparing the values of the coordinates of the GCPs as computed in the aerial triangulation solution to the coordinates of the surveyed.

The distribution of GCPs also influences the georeferencing of ortho images and DEM accuracy. The accuracy may be decreased slightly when the GCPs are not well distributed. That is why a well-planned distribution of the GCPs over the study area will be ensured.

The Phantom 4 RTK Platform has a survey-grade GNSS/RTK receiver that provides real-time, centimeter-level positioning data for improved absolute accuracy when it is used with D-RTK 2 Mobile Station. The GCPs collected using a combination of RTK platform and D-RTK 2 Mobile Station will also be used for georeferencing and DTM preparation and evaluated for horizontal and vertical RMSE. If the horizontal and vertical RMSE is within the required accuracy, the RTK Platform based system will be a low-cost solution for GCPs collection and Photogrammetric products generation.

Figure 6.15: Aerial view of GCP collection Rover RTK

Figure 6.16: Cross mark for GCPs

Map 6.1: Survey of Bangladesh BM Location in relation with RTK GCP Reference

6.4 Image Processing and Triangulation

Aerial Triangulation represents the mathematical process of establishing precise and accurate relationships between the individual image coordinate systems and a defined datum and projection (ground). The main objective of aerial triangulation is to produce sufficient points in the photogrammetric models from GCPs to ensure that each model can be oriented accurately as required for stereo compilation. Structure from motion (SfM) algorithms facilitates the production of detailed topographic models from images collected with UAVs. The primary product of the SfM process is a 3D Mesh Points cloud of identifiable features present in the images. Later, a DEM and georeferenced ortho images are generated from the processing of 3D Mesh Points.

6.4.1 Software

There is a range of software packages using the SfM approach that are currently powerful and efficient enough to work with a large set of images and automatically provide results in a Figure

6.17: The User Interface (UI) of Pix4D software

relatively short time. They are included as desktop packages, such as Agisoft MetaShape, Pix4D, PhotoModeler, SimActive CORRELATOR3D, Inpho UASMaster, MicMac, VisualSfM, Bundler, CMVS, as well as the online-processing solutions, such as DroneDeploy, etc. Under this. Assignment Agisoft or DATEM Summit Evolution will be used for DTM and georeferenced Ortho images generation.

A workflow with some phases of data processing will be followed to perform photogrammetric process using the software (Figure 5). The phases include (1)importing the images into software, (2) alignment between overlapping images, (3) georeferencing images using GCPs to optimize the camera position and orientation, (4) dense point cloud generation of a 3D mesh, (5) ground filtering with or without above ground object points, (6) eliminating or keeping all-natural (vegetation) or built (building, houses, etc.) above-ground objects from the dense point cloud, (7) if the above objects are eliminated a mesh, a DTM is created, and (8) if the above objects are kept in the dense point cloud, a DSM and Orthomosaic are created. Even though the software can automatically provide results, operator intervention will be required for certain phases of the data processing, especially to check the alignment accuracy and to remove points belonging to above ground objects to retrieve ground points for generating DTMs.

Figure 6.18: Red dots refer the center of images taken by UAV which are coordinate points of image center after importing the image into software

Figure 6.19: Showing the result of conducting point cloud in Pix4D Mapper

CEGIS has been using DATEM Summit Evolution software which provides a set of powerful tools for discovering and capturing 3D information from stereo data. The Professional Summit Evolution includes orientation, measurement, orthorectification, terrain visualization, contour generation, point translation and DTM collection

6.4.2 Image Alignment and Dense Point Cloud Generation

In the first data processing step, the images in JPEG format with a compression level of 12 will be imported to preserve the photogrammetric process's quality. In the next step, SfM aligns the imagery solving the collinearity equations in an arbitrarily scaled coordinate system without any initial requirements of external information (camera location and attitude or GCPs). Software packages typically automatically generate key points in each image. Later, matching key points will be identified, and inconsistent matches will be removed.

Figure 6.20: 3D Point cloud in Pix4D Mapper

A bundle-adjustment algorithm will be used to simultaneously solve the 3D geometry of the scene, the different camera positions, and the camera parameters. This step's output is a sparse point cloud generated in a relative 'image-space' coordinate system. The number of overlapping images that result after alignment is not constant throughout the area because, near the edges, there are fewer overlapping images compared with in the central area. This misalignment causes the measurements made in these areas to be less accurate than those made in the central areas; therefore, a wider area will be covered compared with the actual area of interest. Subsequently, the GCPs coordinates will be imported and will be manually identified in the images. The GCPs coordinates will be used to transform SfM image-space coordinates into an absolute coordinate system.

Figure 6.22: Workflow for DTM and Ortho image generation in Pix4D Mapper

Later, multi-view stereo image matching algorithms will be applied to increase sparse point cloud densities and generate a dense 3D point cloud. Generally, different cloud quality parameters are available in photogrammetry software to build a dense cloud. This parameter affects the final DEM accuracy and the resolution. The higher the quality, the higher the spatial resolution and accuracy of the DEM. High densities in a dense point cloud can be obtained with UAV photogrammetry. The type of platform and camera, the flight planning parameters, and the quality of image processing influence this density of points. However, this requires more processing time.

6.4.3 Ground Filtering and Generation of the DTM

Ground filtering will be performed after a dense 3D point cloud has been generated and the points will be classified into ground points and points belonging to above ground objects. After the dense point cloud classification, noise points will be manually removed. Ground filtering is a critical step in the restitution process for an accurate representation of the land surface topographic features.

In general, ground filtering approaches tend to commit more errors in terrains with many aboveground objects and ground filtering must be monitored and often corrected manually.

There are many algorithms to classify the dense point cloud and perform ground filtering such as adaptive triangulated irregular network, variational raster-based and cloth simulation filtering

Figure 6.23: Digital Terrain Model (DTM)

algorithms. It has been reported that cloth simulation filtering in one of the most accurate algorithms to automate ground filtering on 3D point clouds obtained from photogrammetry. After ground filtering, the DTM will be generated by interpolating the ground points belonging to the bare earth surface.

6.4.4: 3D Mesh Model

Once the images have been oriented, a dense point cloud, describing the entire surface's shape of the surveyed scene, will be generated using dense image matching algorithms. Automated methods produce a dense point cloud describing the surface of the surveyed scene (DSM), which has to be interpolated, will be simplified and finally textured for photo-realistic visualization. A powerful image matching algorithm will be used to extract dense 3D point clouds with a sufficient resolution to describe the object's surface and its discontinuities.

Figure 6.24: 3D Mesh Model in Pix4D Mapper

6.4.5 Ortho Images

The 3D Mesh Model with dense point cloud will be used in order to achieve precise orthorectification and for a complete removal of terrain distortions. These ortho images can provide additional information to the topographic survey.

Figure 6.25: Ortho-mosaic images

6.5 Accuracy Assessment

The quality and accuracy of the DTM result from many variables that can be grouped into four categories:

- Category 1: It is related to the size of the area and its morphology, the types of ground coverage, lighting conditions, and the color contrast of the objects.
- Category 2: It is related to UAV data collection systems and their characteristics, the camera and its calibration, and the type of platform (multi-copter or fixed-wing) that can be a platform with a survey-grade GNSS/RTK receiver.
- Category 3: It is a data acquisition and flight parameters including the flight altitude, configuration, image overlap, flight speed, flight path pattern, and the acquisition of images from the nadir or oblique in addition to the number of GCPs and its distribution.
- Category 4: It is related to SfM approaches and the algorithms to automate ground filtering from the 3D point cloud.

Evaluating the accuracy of the DEM will be carried out by sampling 10% of the DEM data produced from UAV photogrammetry. The state of art technology TS and RTK will be used to collect sample data for accuracy assessment.

Flight ID	Location Name	Upazila	District	Number of GCP	RMSE (cm)	Remarks
01	Kakchira Bazar	Patharghata	Barguna	4	6.6	
02	Manikkhali Bazar	Patharghata	Barguna	$\overline{\mathbf{4}}$	5.7	
03	Kamarhat Bazar	Patharghata	Barguna	$\overline{4}$	37.9	
04	Charduani Bazar	Patharghata	Barguna	4	27.3	
05	Char Padma	Patharghata	Barguna	$\overline{4}$	15.6	
06	Ayla Bazar	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	4	13.2	
07	Roadpara Bazar	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	4	45.4	
08	Kadamtala Bazar	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	$\overline{\mathbf{4}}$	14.6	
09	Barguna Pourashava	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	$\overline{4}$	1.9	
10	Barguna Pourashava	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	4	20.7	
11	Barguna Pourashava	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	$\overline{4}$	4.1	
12	Barguna Pourashava	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	4	19.4	
13	Parirkhal Bazar	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	$\overline{4}$	7.8	
14	Babuganj Bazar	Barguna Sadar	Barguna	4	10.3	
15	Thousand Dollar Dam	Amtoli	Barguna	4	7.8	
16	Amragachiya Bazar	Amtoli	Barguna	4	1.4	
17	Subandi Bazar	Amtoli	Barguna	4	6.8	
18	Amtoli Pourashava	Amtoli	Barguna	9	41.7	
19	Manikjhuri Bazar	Amtoli	Barguna	4	15.2	
20	Kachupatra Bazar	Taltoli	Barguna	$\overline{4}$	4.0	
21	Choto Bogi Bazar	Taltoli	Barguna	4	10.2	
22	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	$\overline{4}$	7.8	
23	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	4	16.1	
24&26	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	4	5.0	
25	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	4	7.8	
27	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	4	3.4	
28	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	$\overline{\mathbf{4}}$	2.9	
29	Taltoli Pourashava	Taltoli	Barguna	4	11.5	
30	Taltoli Ship Working	Taltoli	Barguna	4	8.9	
31	Laupara Bazar	Taltoli	Barguna	$\overline{4}$	4.1	
32	Banati Bazar	Kalapara	Patuakhali	4	2.8	
33	Pakhimara Bazar	Kalapara	Patuakhali	4	16	
34	Bablatoli Bazar	Kalapara	Patuakhali	4	2.2	
35	Mohipur Alipur	Kalapara	Patuakhali	4	5.5	
36	Kuakata	Kalapara	Patuakhali	5	28.9	
37	Patabunia Bazar	Galachipa	Patuakhali	4	7.4	
38	Kharizzama Bazar	Galachipa	Patuakhali	4	10.7	
39	Badura Bazar	Galachipa	Patuakhali	4	2.0	
40	Mollabari Bazar	Galachipa	Patuakhali	4	4.2	
41	Amkhola Bazar	Galachipa	Patuakhali	4	4.0	
42	Chiknikandi Bazar	Galachipa	Patuakhali	5	6.6	
43	Atkhali Dakua Bazar	Galachipa	Patuakhali	4	6.4	

Table 6.2: Accuracy assessment and RMS error in Data Processing

From table 6.2, RMSE error above 30 indicates low signal of satellite. (Data Source: Pix4D Image Processing Report)

7. Inundation Simulation Model

An inundation simulation model will be developed for the project area to assess the flooding condition. The model will be developed based on secondary hydro meteorological, cross section, river network data and generated DEM from this study. The following section discusses the stepby-step methodology of model development.

'SOBEK' modeling suite, developed by Deltares of the Netherlands will be utilized in this study. SOBEK is an integrated software package for river, urban or rural water management. SOBEK is an implicit, finite-difference model for the computation of unsteady flows, where advanced computational modules are included for a description of the flow. The modeling suite comprises Rainfall-runoff (RR), 1D and 2D Hydrodynamics modules. Specifically, the coupling of three modules of SOBEK model can be used to assess both hydrologic and hydraulic phenomena of the study area, including inundation, rainfall-runoff, and drainage condition. In this study, the RR, 1D and 2D model will be linked dynamically and simulate simultaneously.

7.1 Rainfall-runoff Model

A rainfall-runoff model will be developed for the study area using the observed hydrologic events which will produce discharges at different locations of the drainage network. The setup of the rainfall-runoff model includes the delineation of the catchments, model schematization, data input for to the model, defining model boundary condition and model simulation. The catchments will be delineated using the hydrology tools within ArcGIS using the generated DEM and river network. The catchments will be modelled using land elevation curves, soil characteristics, land cultivation, drainage characteristics etc. The runoff process would be simulated by means of the de Zeeuw-Hellinga equation.

7.2 Hydrodynamic Model

The hydrodynamic and overland flow model for the study area would be set up using available river networks, river cross-section, water level, discharge, DEM data. The model setup would be completed performing the following steps:

- Model Schematization;
- Incorporating model inputs;
- Defining boundary condition and boundary data;
- Model simulation setup; and
- Model calibration and validation.

The hydrodynamic model for the project area will be developed considering the surrounding rivers of the project area. The extent of the model domain starts from pre-selected upstream boundary and will be ends at downstream boundary which will also be selected during model schematization. For overland flow analysis (2D), the digital elevation model (DEM) which will be generated from the study and will be used for the overland flow analysis (flooding extent, depth, and flood duration).

7.3 Model Calibration and Validation

Once the model setup is completed, it will be calibrated and validated against the observed data to determine its ability to reproduce the actual phenomena observed in the field. The resistance parameter is the major controlling calibration parameter for the hydrodynamic model. As such, Manning's 'n' will be chosen as resistance parameter for the Model. After calibration, the model will be validated with another set of observed data different from model calibration. The performance of the model will be evaluated graphically and statistically. For statistical evaluation, the following four indicators will be used (Moriasi et al., 2007):

- Nash efficiency (NSE)
- percentage of bias (PBIAS)
- root mean square error (RSR) and
- correlation coefficient (R2)

7.4 Flood Inundation Mapping

The flood depth and flood extent maps will be generated for every computational time steps of model simulation from the overland flow module of SOBEK. The flood maps will be generated using the 'Conservative 2D Advection scheme', which allows for a more accurate computation of the propagation speed of flood waves, over initially dry bed or wet bed. The flood maps will be generated for different flooding scenario. The output is a raster file with a spatial resolution similar to the input DEM.

8. Conclusion: Limitations and Recommendations

The Phantom 4 RTK (Real-Time Kinematic) survey is a popular drone system used for surveying and mapping purposes. While it offers many advantages, it also has some limitations. Here are some limitations and recommendations for the Phantom 4 RTK survey:

8.1 Limitations:

Accuracy: While the Phantom 4 RTK provides high-precision positioning, it may not match the accuracy of dedicated survey-grade GNSS systems. The accuracy can be affected by various factors such as atmospheric conditions, satellite availability, and signal interference.

Flight Time and Battery Life: The flight time of the Phantom 4 RTK is limited due to its small size and payload capacity. This can be a limitation when surveying large areas or conducting lengthy missions. Additionally, battery life may vary depending on weather conditions and flight parameters, requiring careful planning and battery management.

Payload Capacity: The Phantom 4 RTK has a limited payload capacity, which restricts the type of sensors or additional equipment that can be carried. This can be a limitation when specific surveying tasks require different sensors or when using larger cameras for higher-resolution imagery.

Limited Resistance to Environmental Conditions: The Phantom 4 RTK is not designed for harsh weather conditions such as heavy rain, strong winds, or extreme temperatures. These conditions can affect the performance and stability of the drone, making it challenging to conduct surveys in certain environments.

Inaccessibility: Inaccessible coastal area with hardly transport facility of some portion of project area.

3D BM Unavailable: The shortage distribution of Survey of Bangladesh BM and uneven distribution of BM. Most of the BMs were far from study location.

Strong Coastal Wind: Strong coastal wind made the drone unstable which might hamper the orthomosaic image quality.

8.2 Recommendations:

Ground Control Points (GCPs): To enhance the accuracy of the Phantom 4 RTK survey, it is recommended to establish and use ground control points as reference markers. GCPs can help calibrate and align the drone-collected data with higher-precision survey measurements.

Flight Planning and Mission Optimization: Careful flight planning is crucial to maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the survey. Utilize mission planning software to optimize flight paths, overlap, and altitude settings to ensure adequate data coverage while considering the limitations of flight time and battery life.

Quality Check and Verification: Perform quality checks and verification of the collected data to ensure accuracy and identify any potential errors or inconsistencies. This may involve comparing the drone-derived data with ground truth measurements or utilizing software tools specifically designed for data validation.

Weather Monitoring: Regularly monitor weather conditions before conducting surveys to ensure safe and optimal operations. Avoid flying in adverse weather conditions that may compromise the performance and stability of the drone.

Continuous Training and Skill Development: To make the most of the Phantom 4 RTK survey system, it is important to continuously train and update the skills of the operators. Stay up to date with the latest software updates, best practices, and techniques for data processing and analysis.

Consider Complementary Tools and Techniques: Depending on the survey requirements, consider complementing the Phantom 4 RTK survey with other techniques or tools such as ground-based surveying methods, LiDAR systems, or more advanced survey-grade drones, if necessary, to overcome the limitations and achieve higher accuracy or specific data requirements.

Sufficient Project Time: As project time was limited, had to face huddle in bad weather condition and other inconvenience. It is highly recommended to increase project duration.

Energy Supply: Lack of electricity made the project difficult as the project was depending on different type of electronic device. So, if the supply of electricity is smooth and available for project area it will be better for further study.

Remember to always consult the user manual and guidelines provided by the manufacturer for the Phantom 4 RTK, as well as comply with local regulations and airspace restrictions when conducting surveys.

Appendices 2: Photos of the Study Area

Appendices 3: Phantom 4 RTK Checklist

Phantom 4 RTK Surveying Checklist

Mission Planning Guidance:

