

# EuroCOW 2014

## UAV Photogrammetry to monitor dykes

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L'ÉNERGIE À L'ÉTAT PUR

**IGN**

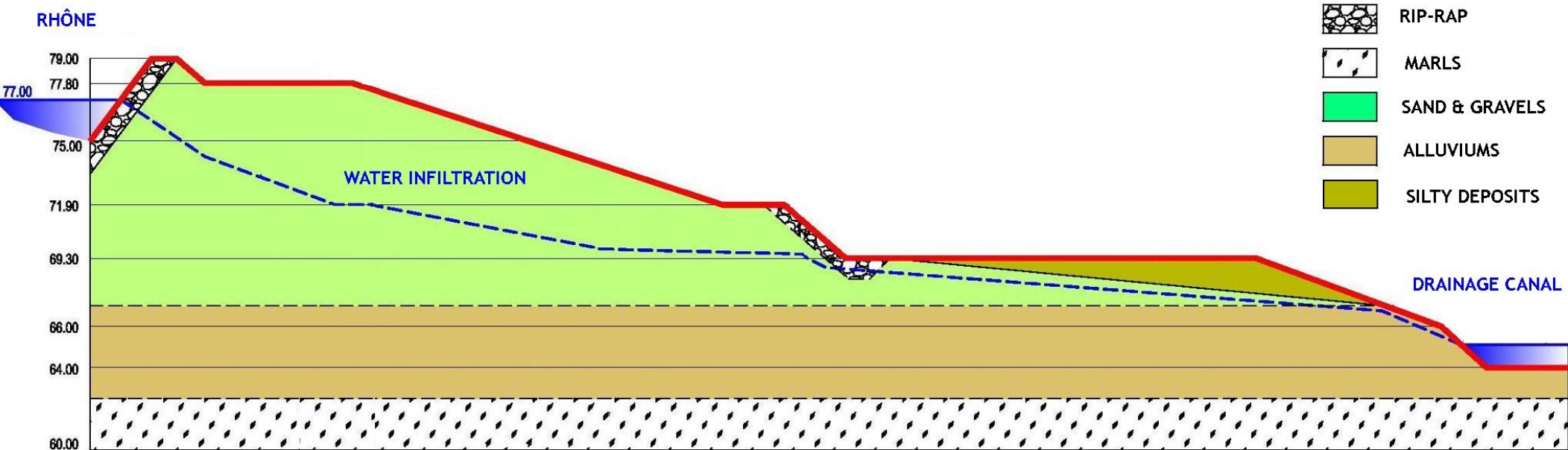
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# What is a dyke ?



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# Why monitoring dykes is important ?



# Why monitoring dykes is important ?

- 8 000 kilometers of dykes in France
- Building 1 kilometer costs over 1 million €
- 75 000 people in Toulouse, 55 000 people in Orléans,... are protected dykes
- French regulation makes monitoring necessary

# What are the industrial's needs ?

- ***Regular monitoring :***
  - Frequency : once a year on sensitive sites
  - Dimensions : up to 1000m long on 100m wide
  - Accuracy needed : 2,5cm
  - Accuracy wished : 1cm
- ***Exceptionnal monitoring :***
  - Frequency : crisis situation
  - Dimensions : up to a few kilometers long
  - Accuracy needed : 5cm
  - Accuracy wished : 3cm

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Objective : Faster, cheaper, more

# Why using UAVs is interesting ?

- Much more affordable than aircrafts/helicopters
- Easy to deploy on the field (in most cases)
- Flight plan easy to adapt on the field
- Low altitudes → Bigger GSD → New applications

# UAV Legislation in France



Catégorie A



Catégorie B



Catégorie C



Catégorie D



Catégorie E



Catégorie F



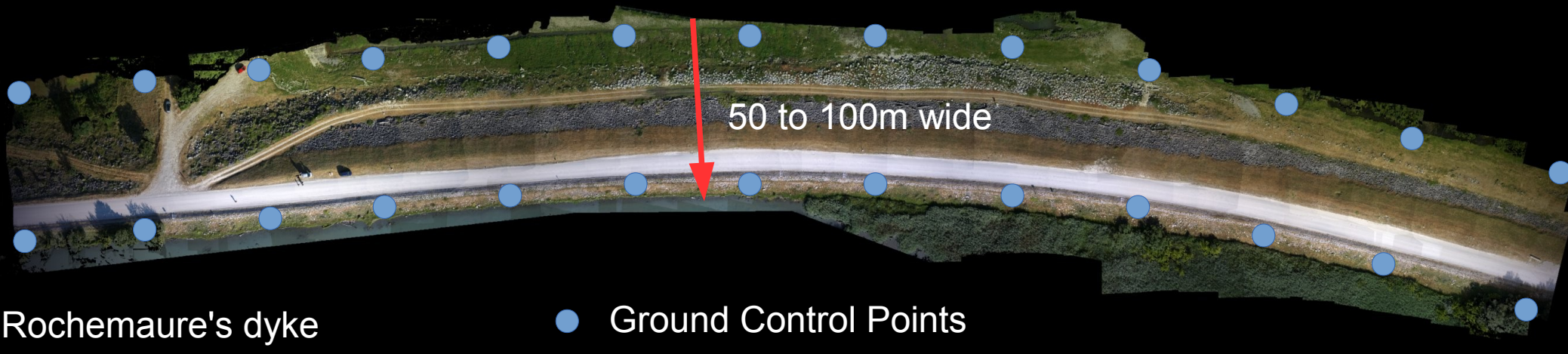
Catégorie G

# UAV Legislation in France

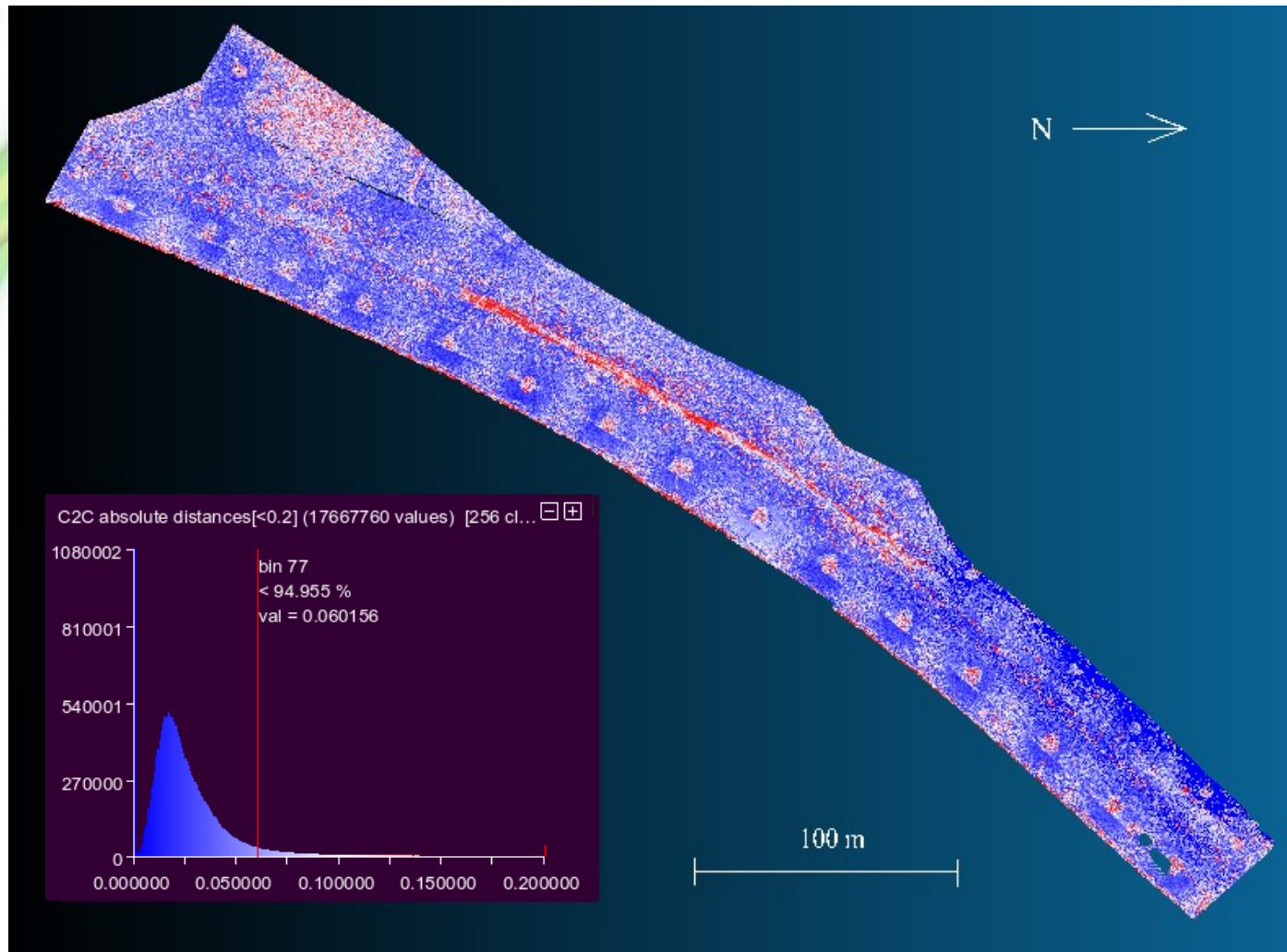


# Typical test site

Up to 1000m long



# Comparison between Lidar Surveys

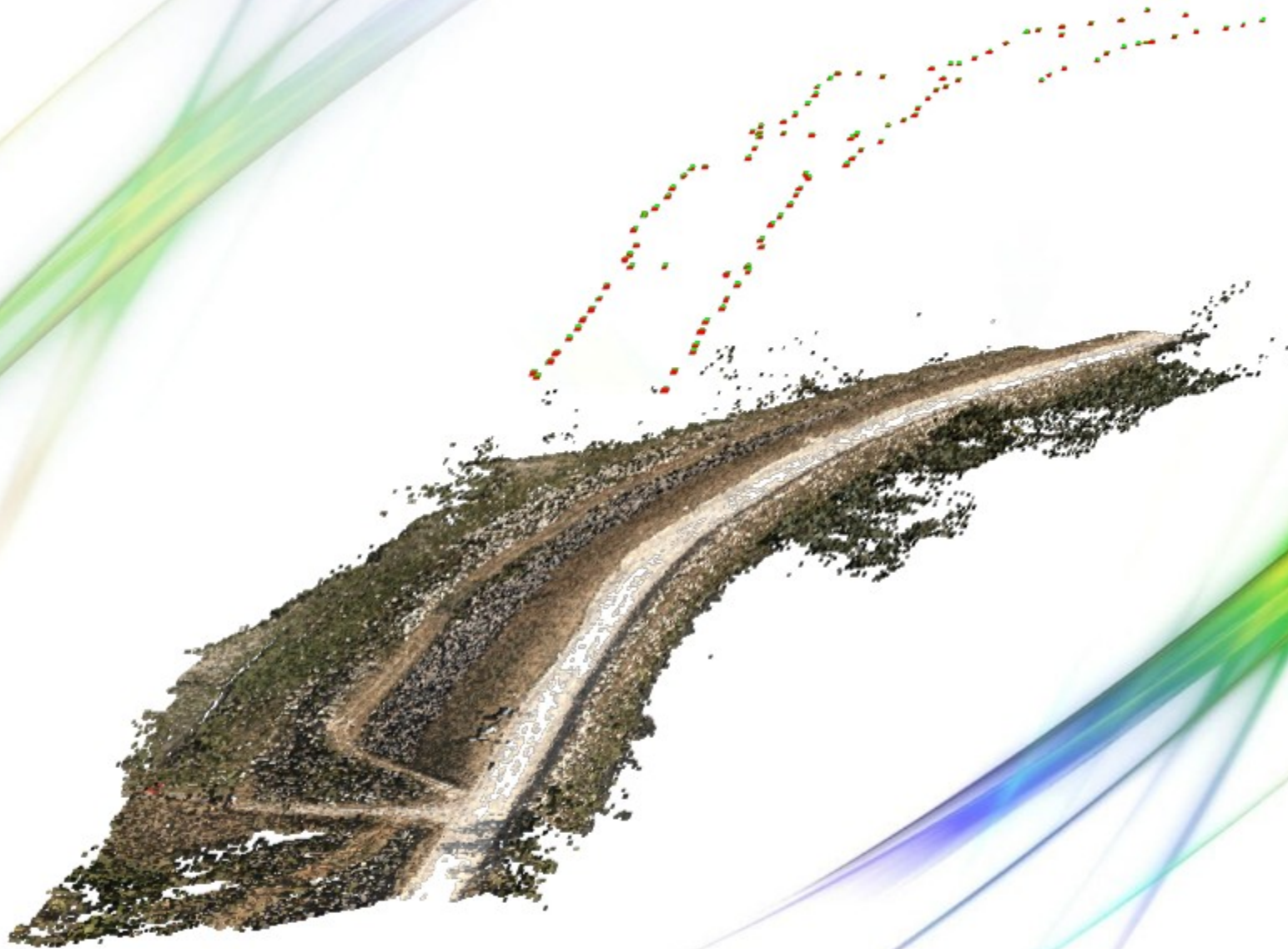


Two terrestrial Lidar survey compared using CloudCompare

# Photogrammetric survey



# First results



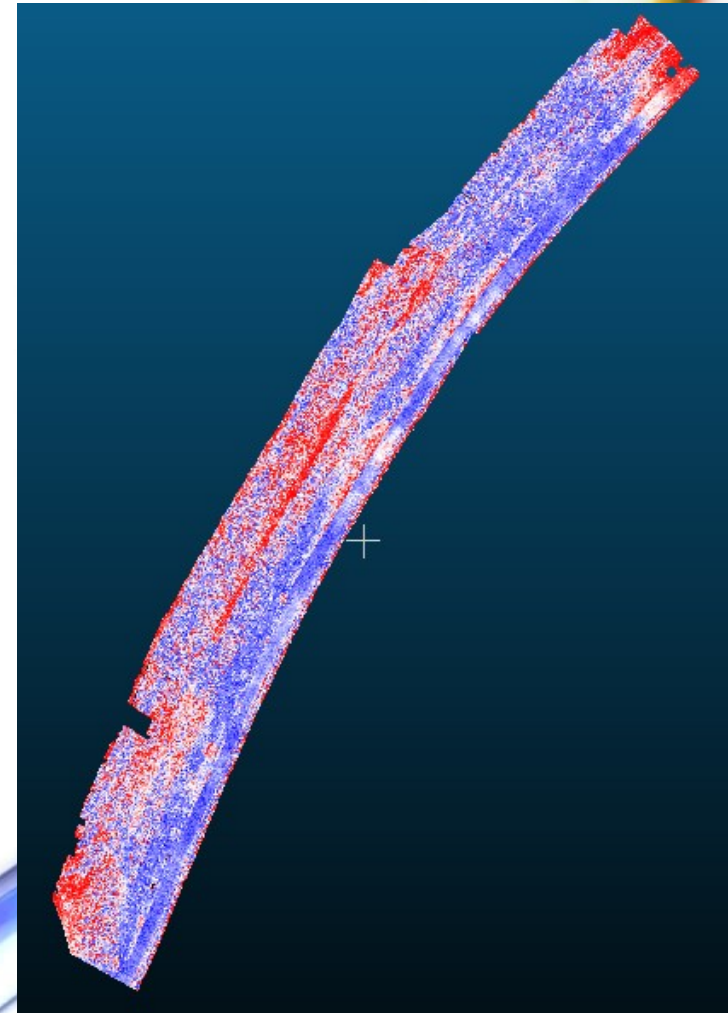
# Different calibration models

	Focale	PPA	PPS	$r^3$	$r^5$	$r^7$	$r^9$	$r^{11}$	Affine	Decentric	TOTAL
<b>RadialBasic</b>	X	XX		X	X	X					<b>6</b>
<b>RadialStd</b>	X	XX	XX	X	X	X					<b>8</b>
<b>RadialExtended</b>	X	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	X			<b>10</b>
<b>FraserBasic</b>	X	XX		X	X	X			XX	XX	<b>10</b>
<b>Fraser</b>	X	XX	XX	X	X	X			XX	XX	<b>12</b>

# Residuals during the calibration

	<i>X (mm)</i>	<i>Y (mm)</i>	<i>Z (mm)</i>	<i>Image (pixel)</i>
RadialBasic	12	5	3	0,64
RadialStd	4	1	1	0,38
RadialExtended	10	3	2	0,51
FraserBasic	9	3	2	0,50
Fraser	9	3	2	0,50

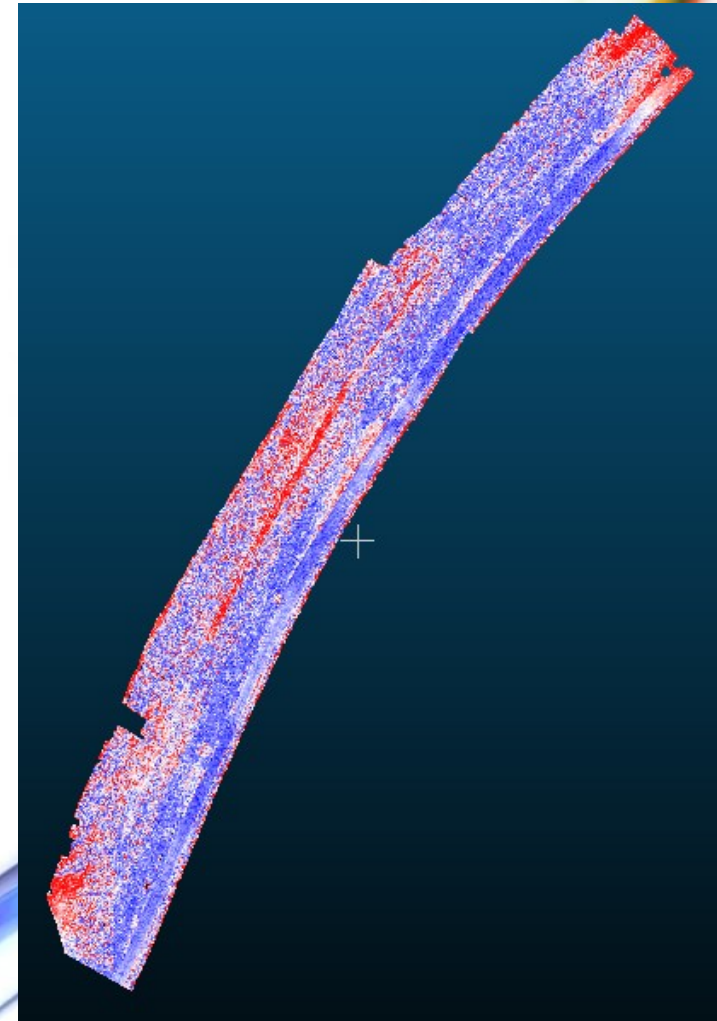
*RadialStd : Mean = 3,7cm ; Std Dev = 1,9cm*



# Bundle adjustment residuals

	<i>Figeo</i>	<i>AutoCal</i>	<i>Evolution</i>
RadialBasic	0,951	0,939	+ 1,26 %
RadialStd	0,990	0,936	+ 5,45 %
RadialExtended	0,778	0,769	+ 1,16%
FraserBasic	0,935	0,938	- 0,32 %
Fraser	0,998	0,935	+ 6,01%

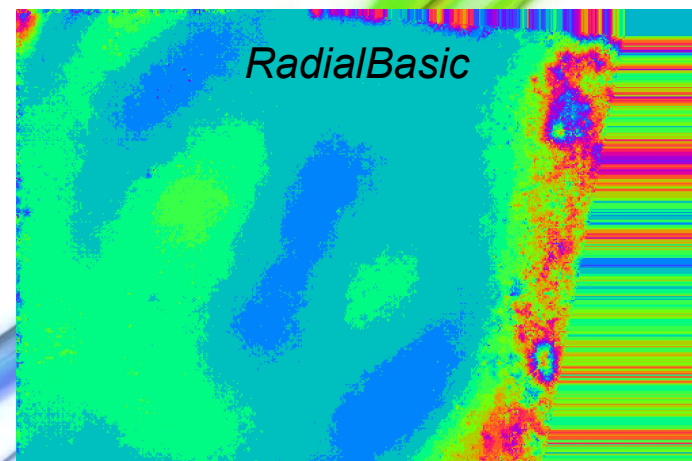
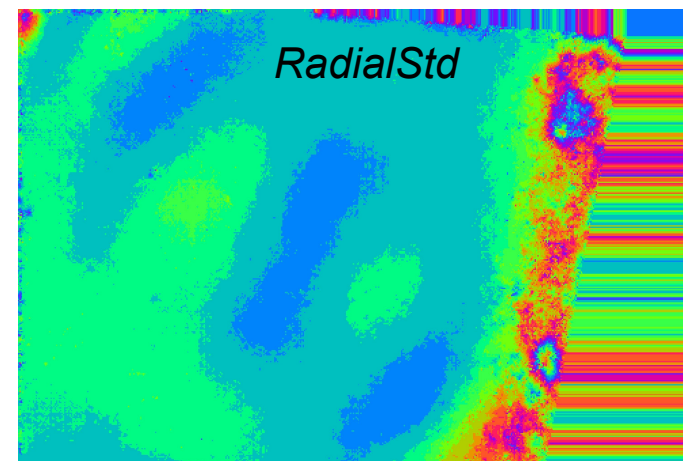
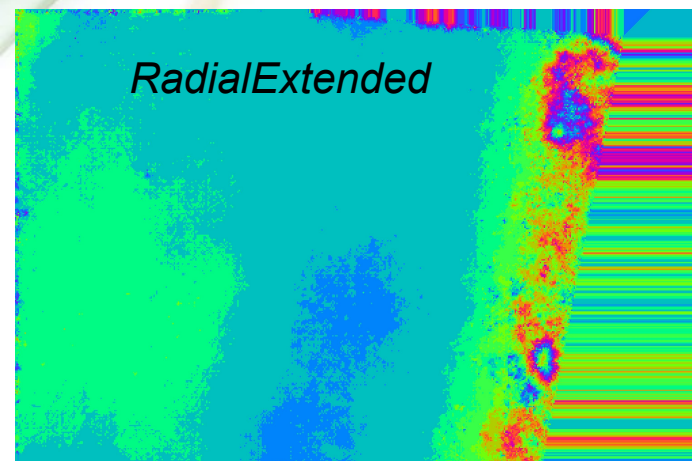
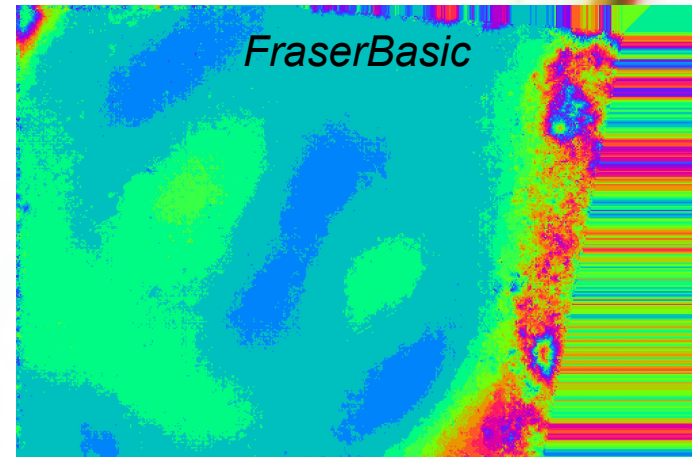
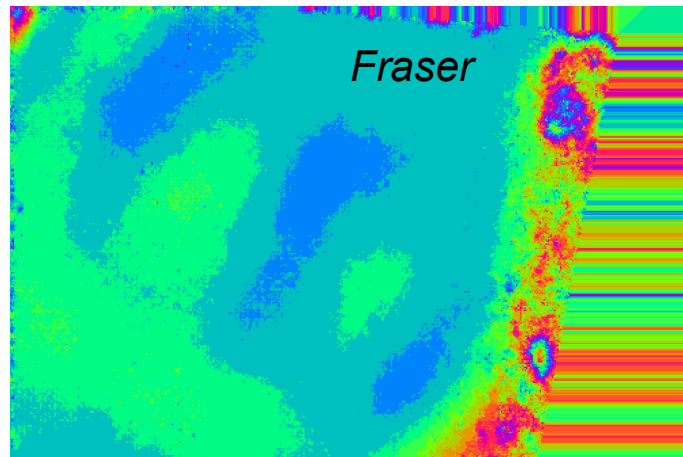
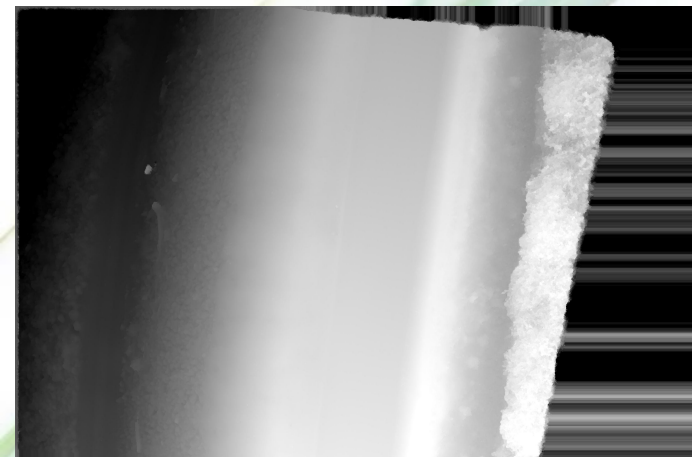
*RadialStd* : Mean = 3,5cm ; Std Dev = 1,8cm



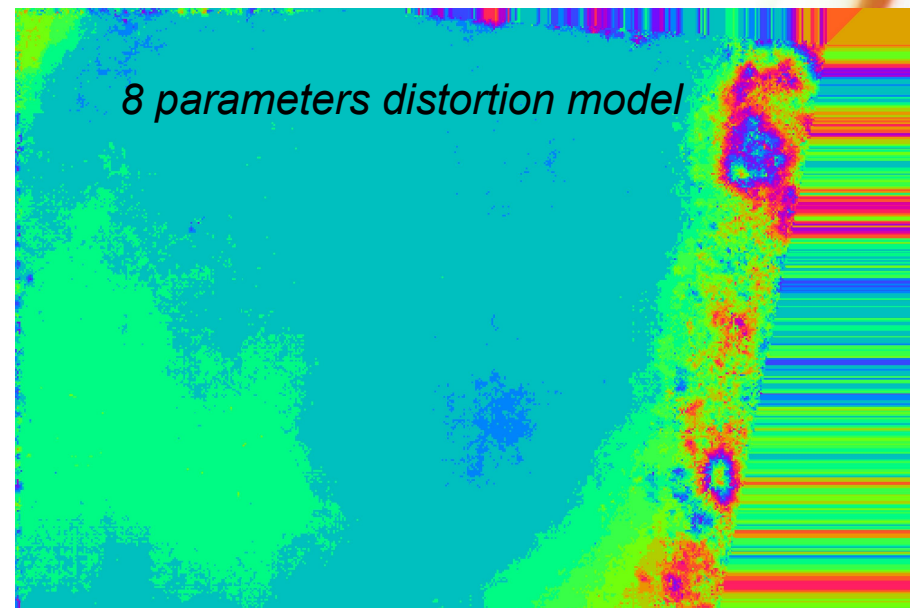
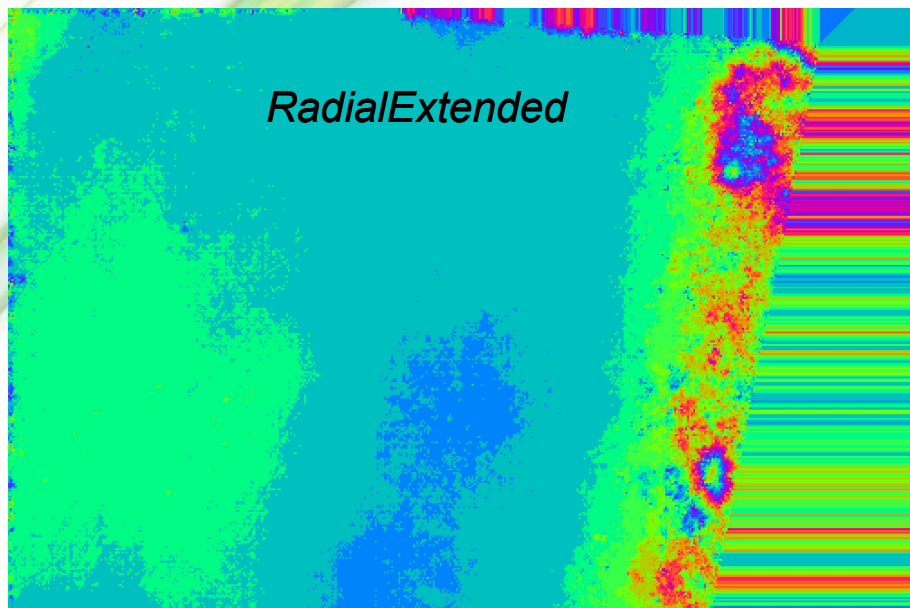
# Residuals on the check points

	<b>Mean Absolute Error</b>		<b>Root Mean Square Error</b>	
	<b>Z (mm)</b>	<b>XYZ (mm)</b>	<b>Z (mm)</b>	<b>XYZ (mm)</b>
RadialBasic	20	26	27	31
RadialStd	23	35	30	38
RadialExtended	18	23	23	26
FraserBasic	31	35	39	44
Fraser	35	41	44	48
CPI	19	24	23	26

# Paralaxe



# Paralaxe



# Simulation of a UAV flight at 1/20



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