

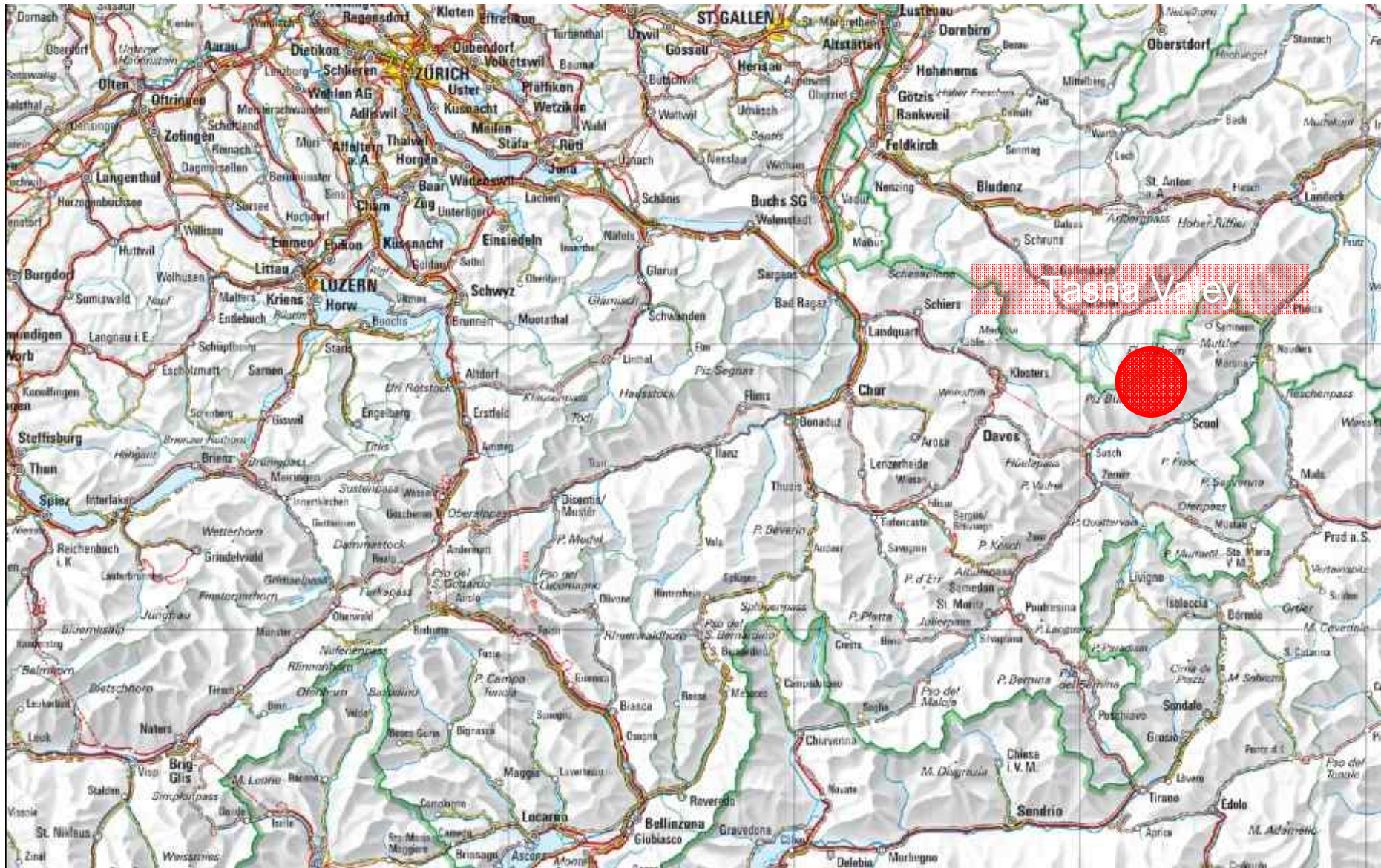


# Modeling of the “Plan da Mattun” Archaeological Site

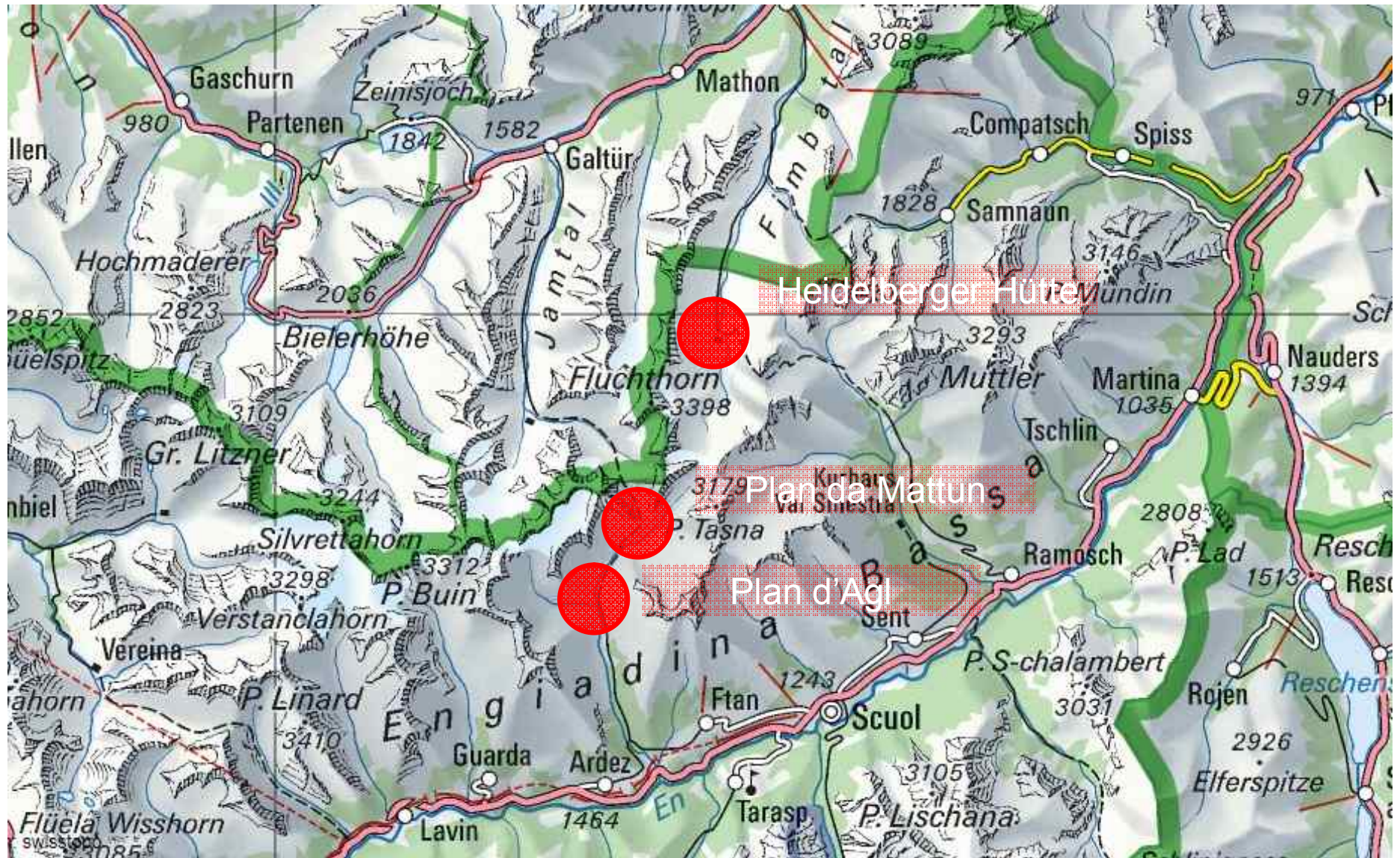
using a combination of different sensors

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# Situation

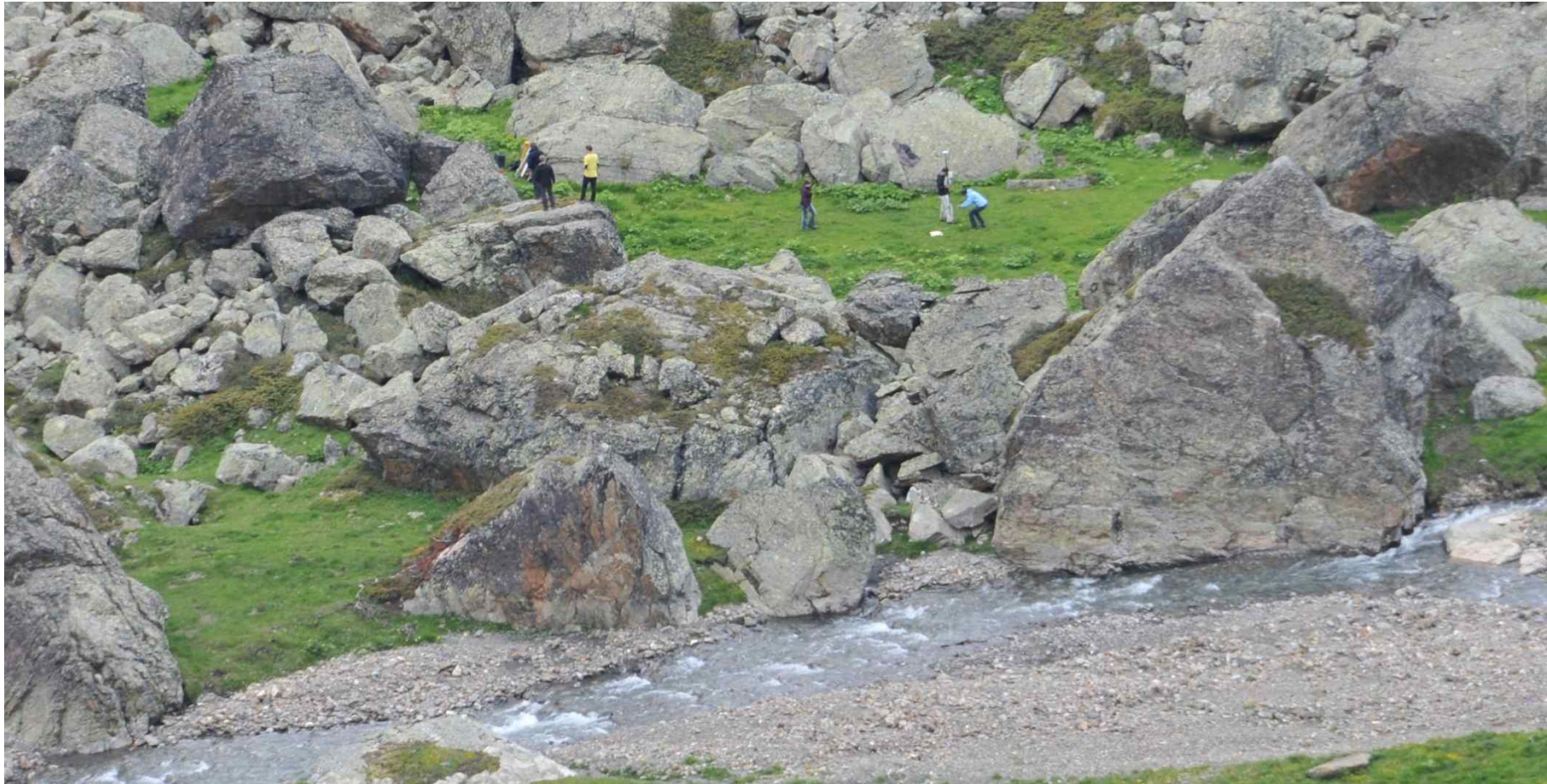


# Situation



## Archeological Site Plan da Mattun

- finds derive from early alpine dwellers (time of Ötzi)
- overhanging boulders where used as shelter



# Plan da Mattun



# Plan da Mattun





## Archaeological Site Plan da Mattun

- The archaeological site “Plan da Mattun” belongs to the project «*Silvretta historica*» and is part of the „*Alpine Archäologie in der Silvretta*“
- This is a project of the department of Pre- and Protohistory of the Institute of History, University Zurich under the leadership of Dr. Thomas Reitmaier
- Geodetic Project Course of the Institute of Geodesy and Photogrammetry, ETH Zurich
  - Participation of 19 students
  - Duration of 3 weeks



# Surveying Work

## Goal

Digital terrain model of

- rock stream (located at the end of the valley)
- four larger boulders (2 to 15 meters high)

## Challenge

Rough terrain (400m x 200m) at 2400m a.s.l.

- Difficult to access certain areas
- Requires multiple measuring techniques to cover all the objects of interest

## Solution

Rock stream

- Combination of laser scanning and unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) photogrammetry.

Boulders

- Laser scanner, terrestrial and UAV photogrammetry.





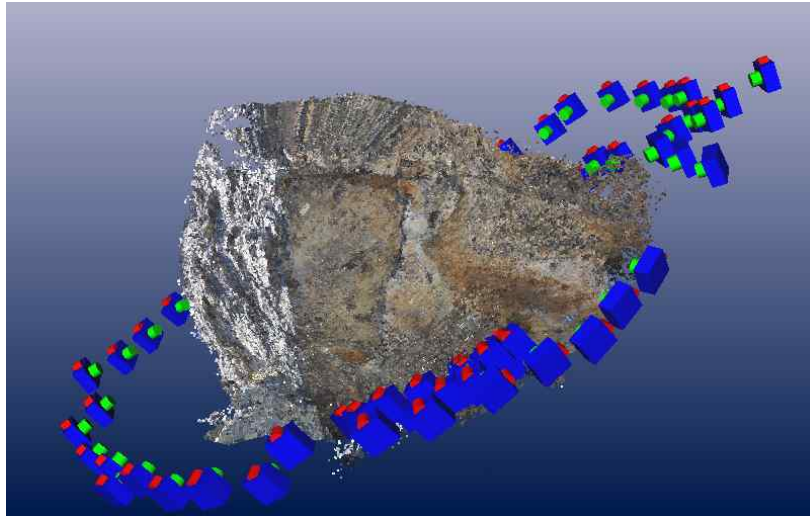
# Georeferencing

- Geodetic reference system within the Swiss coordinate system LV95
- Swipos service could not be used (lack of mobile phone reception)
- Reference points were measured by static GNSS and corrected with a virtual reference station (VRS) in advance. Points used for a GNSS reference station.
- Measure the ground control points for the photogrammetry in real time. (horizontal accuracy of 2 cm and 5 cm in height)
- The georeferencing of the scans was done by
  - Measuring the scanner position
  - Using several sphere targets with known coordinates

# Measuring Equipment



# Data Processing

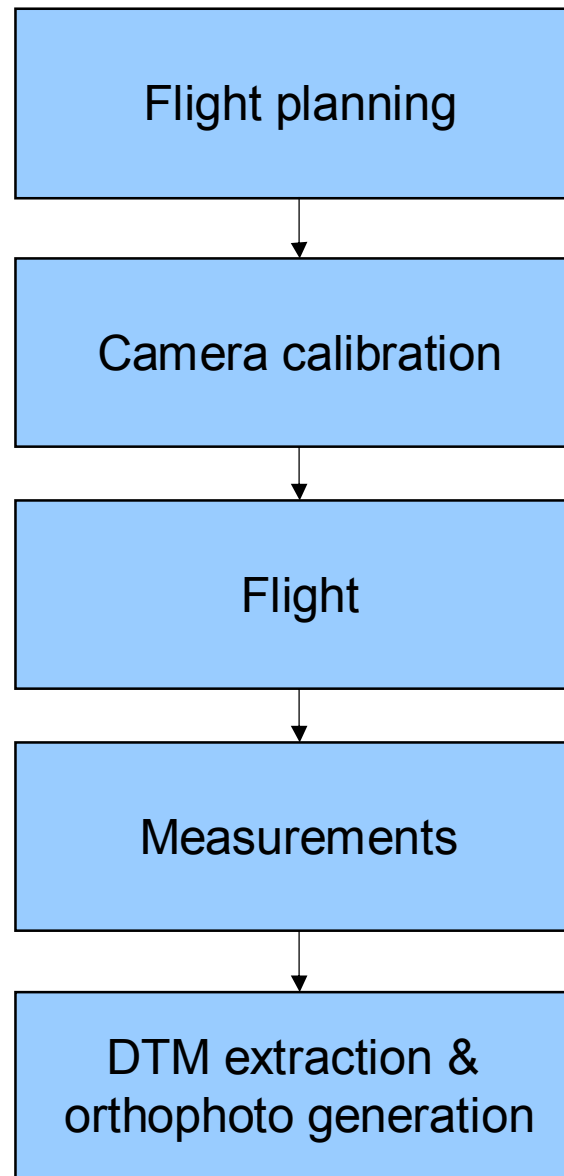




## Data Processing

- Digital terrain model (DTM) created with UAV photogrammetry and with terrestrial laser scanner
- Boulders with close range photogrammetry and laser scanner
- Terrestrial laser scanner as base with a resolution of 10 cm
- UAV images with a resolution of 2 cm
- Combination to create a final DTM of 10 cm
- Combined in Geomagic

# Processing Chain



# UAV-Flight Planning

AscTec AutoPilot - Live Waypoint Control

Latitude: 46.8568427    View: 716.28m x 807.33m  
Longitude: 10.2300297  
Height: 10 m

**Cursorfunction**

- None
- Fly to
- Add Waypoint
- Add Placemark
- Edit Waypoints

Clear POI

**Mission Control**

Start mission @

Goto Waypoint

waypoint nr. 1

Abort mission

Endless Loop

**YAW Control**

Transmit Heading @ FlyTo

Heading: 0.0°

**Waypoint List**

- WP 1
- WP 2
- WP 3
- WP 4
- WP 5
- WP 6
- WP 7
- WP 8
- WP 9
- WP 10
- WP 11

Delete    Reset Way

Manually Add Waypoint

Manually Add Placemark

Add current position

**Placemark List**

Delete    Delete All

**Commands**

Matrix Editor

Do Panoramal

Point Camera Down

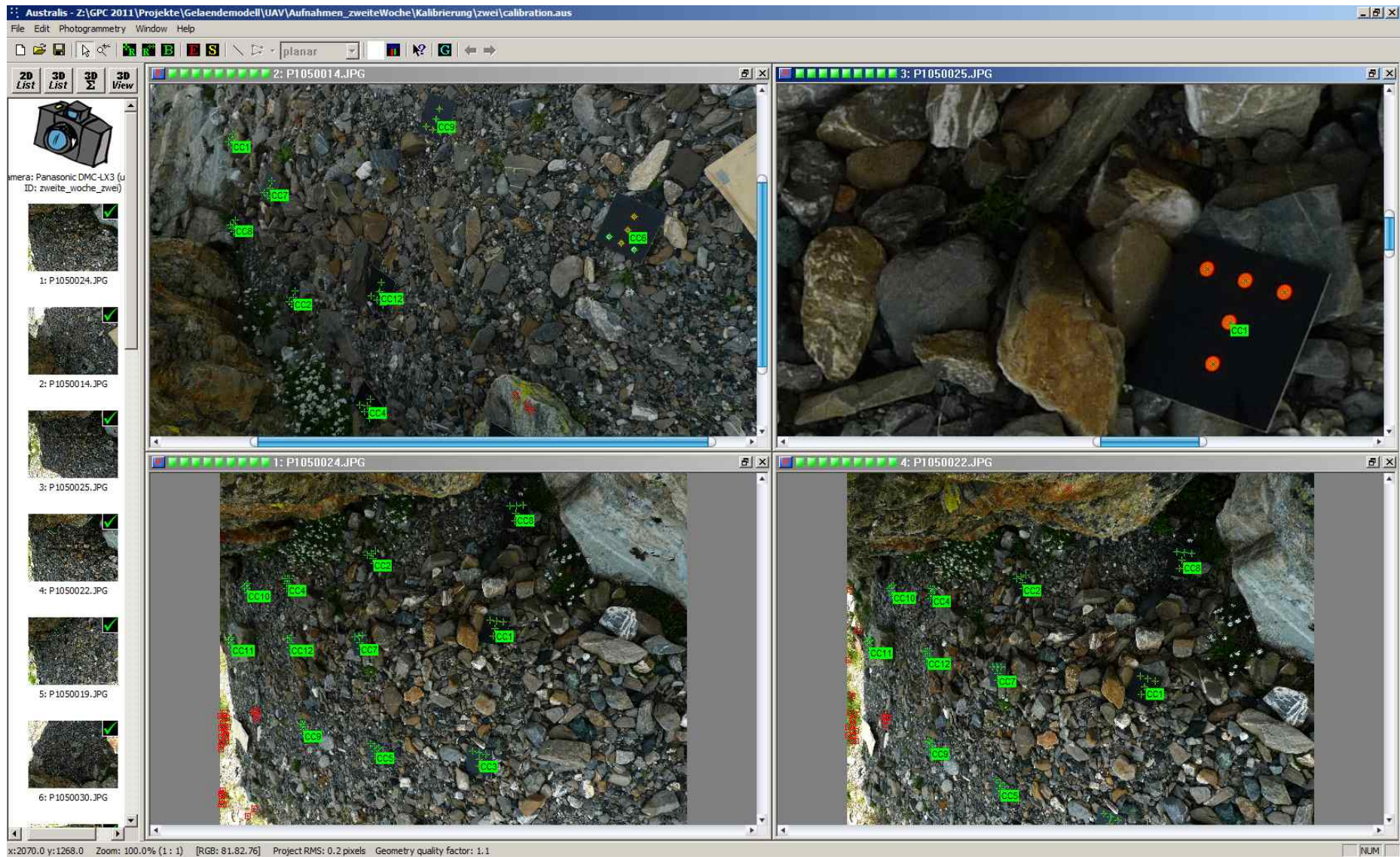
**Transmission Status**

Last Acknowledge: 36

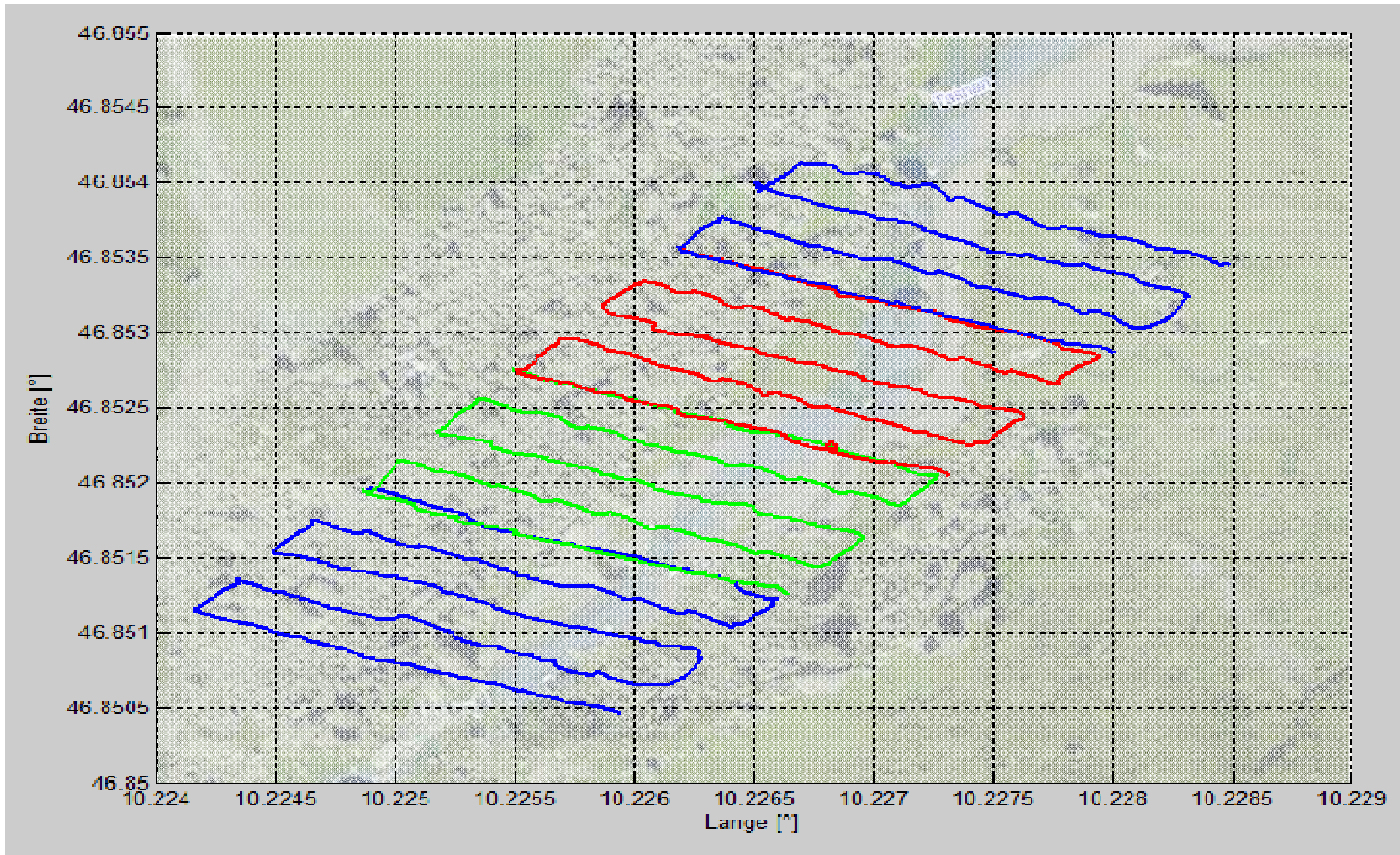
**Navigation Status**

wp\_status: 7  
Distance to WP: 0.1 m

# UAV-Camera Calibration



# UAV-Flight





# UAV-Ground Control Points Measurement

Point Measurement (Left view: p1050041.jpg Right view: p1050039.jpg)

Left Image: d:/projects/DAVID\_~1/GPC\_GE~1/BILDER~2/p1050041.jpg Right Image: d:/projects/DAVID\_~1/GPC\_GE~1/BILDER~2/p1050039.jpg

Point #	Point ID	Description	Type	Usage	Active	X Reference	Y Reference	Z Reference	Color	X Std.	Y Std.	Z Std.
1	3		Full	Control	✓	2812563.622	1192677.393	2269.006	Green	10.000	10.000	1
2	2		Full	Control	✓	2812543.435	1192662.214	2268.216	Green	10.000	10.000	1
3	4		Full	Control	✓	2812520.027	1192667.666	2268.657	Green	10.000	10.000	1
4	1		Full	Control	✓	2812523.502	1192622.469	2264.595	Green	10.000	10.000	1
5	16		Full	Control	✓	2812699.138	1192750.866	2280.291	Green	10.000	10.000	1
6	14		Full	Control	✓	2812639.997	1192671.931	2289.351	Green	10.000	10.000	1
7	5		Full	Control	✓	2812446.795	1192667.683	2262.725	Green	10.000	10.000	1
8	7		Full	Control	✓	2812539.438	1192659.858	2284.396	Green	10.000	10.000	1

Image #	Image Name	Active	X File	Y File	Color	X Residual	Y Residual
1	p1050036	✓	3367.875	1734.625	Green	-2.160	-0.02
2	p1050039	✓	2567.875	2173.375	Green	-0.216	0.44
3	p1050041	✓	1793.625	2490.875	Green	-0.285	-0.90
4	p1050071	✓	264.375	2416.875	Green	-1.030	0.67
5	p1050073	✓	887.875	1945.125	Green	0.919	-0.60
6	p1050074	✓	2205.375	1747.875	Green	0.804	0.16
7	p1050076	✓	1961.875	1108.375	Green	0.016	0.34
8	p1050079	✓	2838.875	839.875	Green	-0.504	0.27

2541.00, -2239.00

# Results – Model from TLS



## Results – Model from UAV



# Results – Combined Model (TLS & UAV)

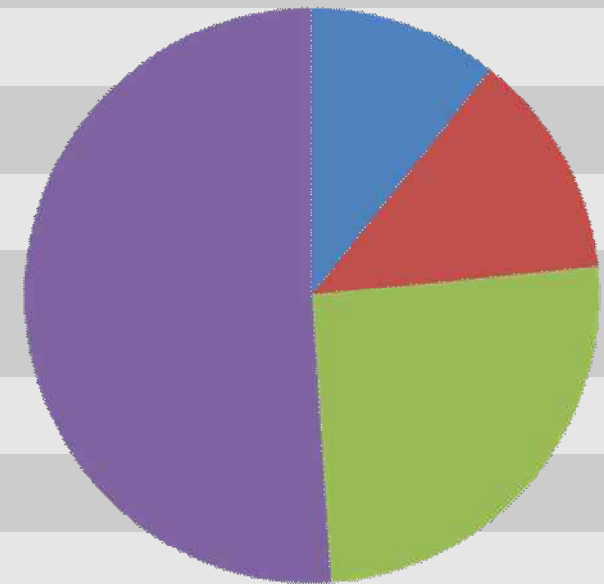


# Results – Required Time Frame

## Pure photogrammetric time frame

### Manual

Type	Time (for experts)
Flight planning	2 h
Flight	3 h
Camera calibration	0.5 h
Image sorting & clean up	2 h
Ground control point measurements in images	2 h
Exterior orientation assignment	2 h
<b>Automated</b>	
Automated tie point measurement & bundle adjustment	2 h
DTM extraction	7 h
Orthophoto generation	3 h
<b>Total</b>	<b>~24 h</b>



■ Preparation

■ Flight



## Conclusion

- UAV photogrammetry time consuming
- Laser scanner not so mobile
- Combination of laser scanner and photogrammetry is a major improvement over either technique alone
- Dataset for the archaeologists

# Thank You

