



# **Generation of True Orthoimage with Aerial Photographs and DIDAR set**

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# Outline

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1. Problems for orthoimagery
2. Strategy
3. Occlusion map
4. Implementation of true orthoimage
5. Results



# 1. Problems for orthoimagery

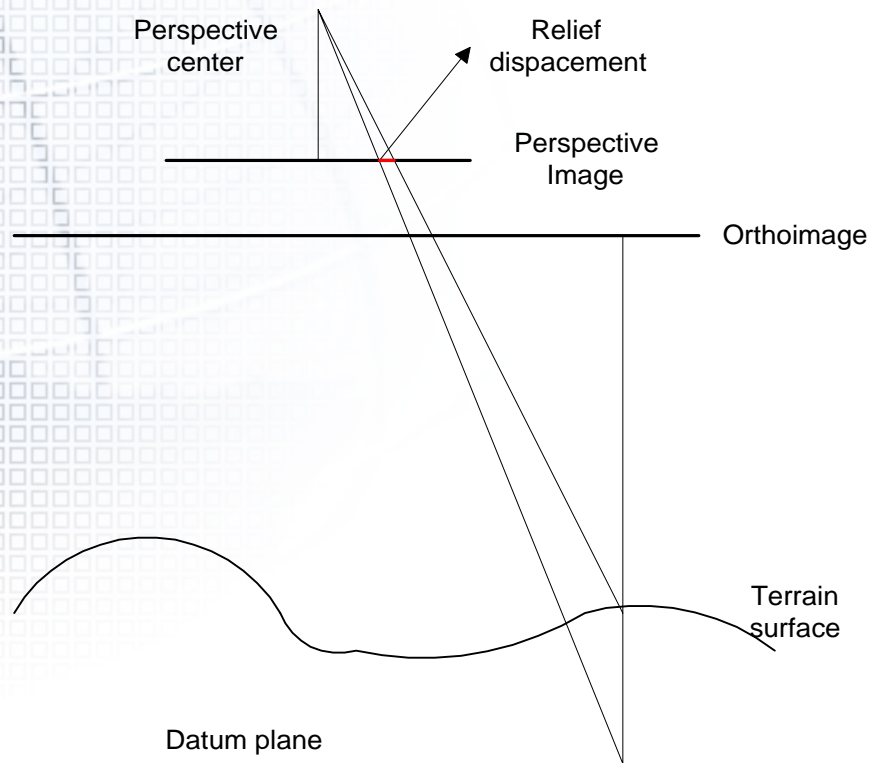
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- Rectification is the process of generating vertical photographs, tilt displacements are eliminated in the rectified image
- Orthorectification is the process of removing not only a tilt displacement but also a relief displacement, and the resultant product of orthorectification is called as orthoimage



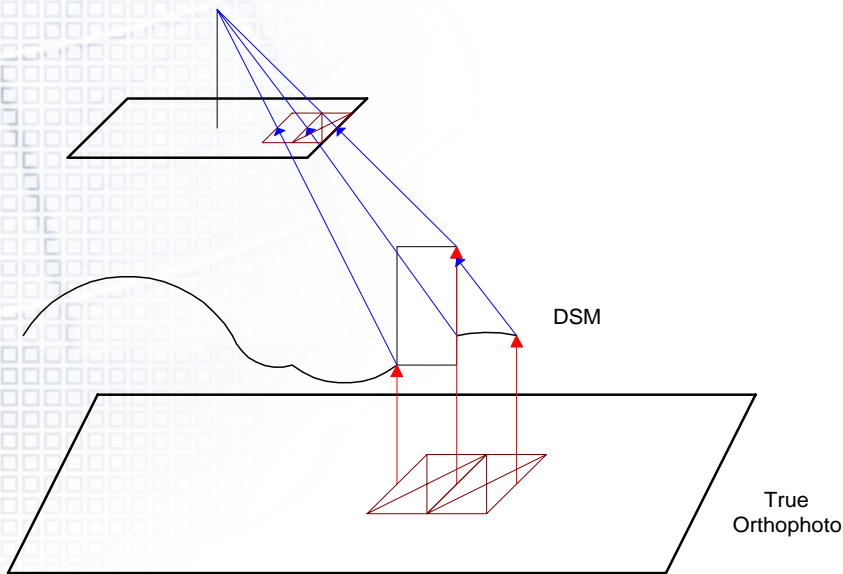
# 1. Problems for orthoimagery(cont'd)

- Principle of orthoimage

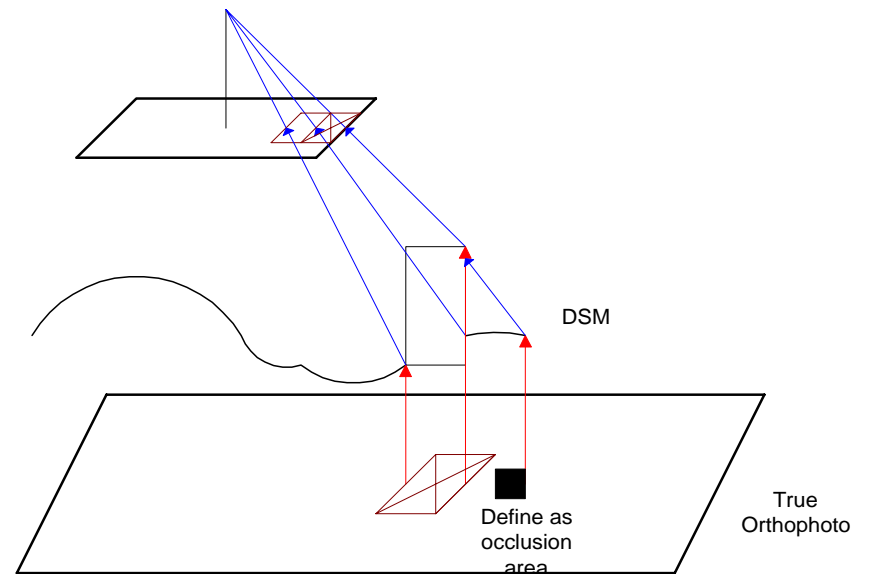




# 1. Problems for orthoimagery(cont'd)



True orthophoto w/o  
considering occlusion  
area



True orthophoto w/  
considering occlusion  
area



# 1. Problems for orthoimagery(cont'd)

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Original Image

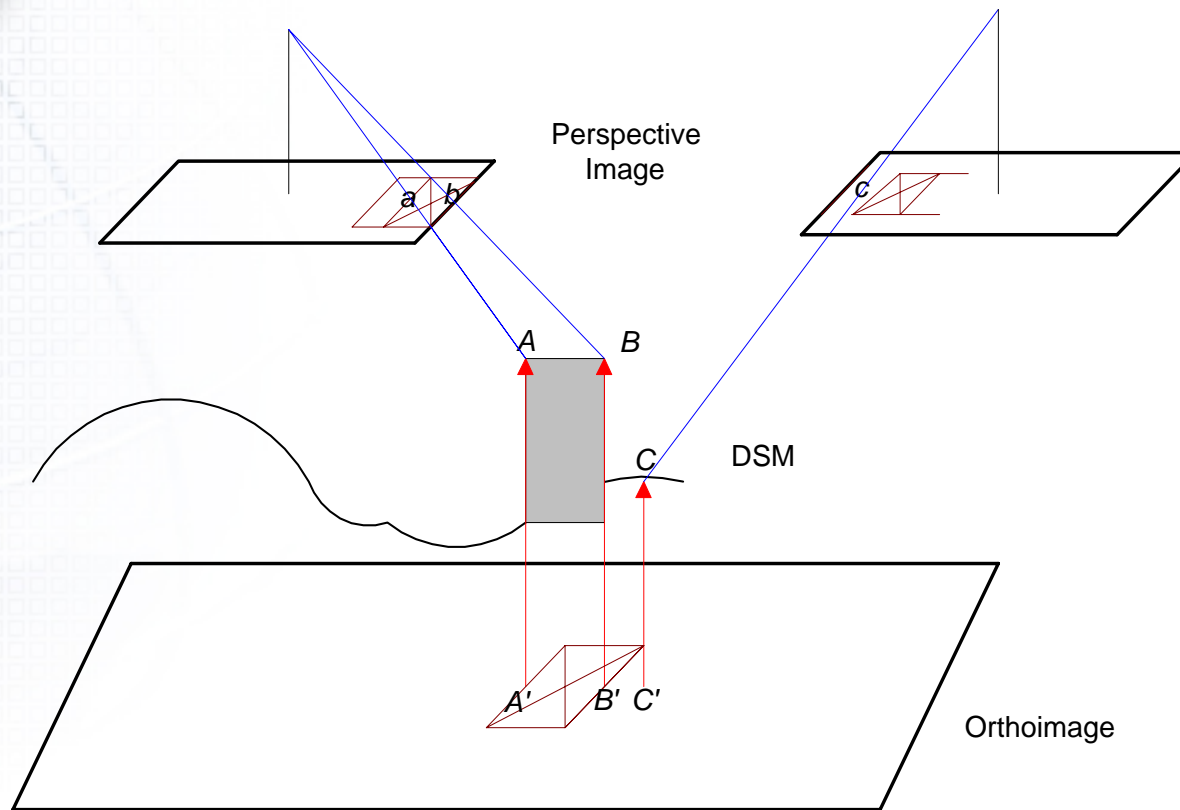


True orthophoto w/o  
considering occlusion  
area

- Challenge!  
How to detect the occlusion area and how to fill it



# 1. Problems for orthoimagery(cont'd)



Ideal case for true orthoimage



## 2. Strategy

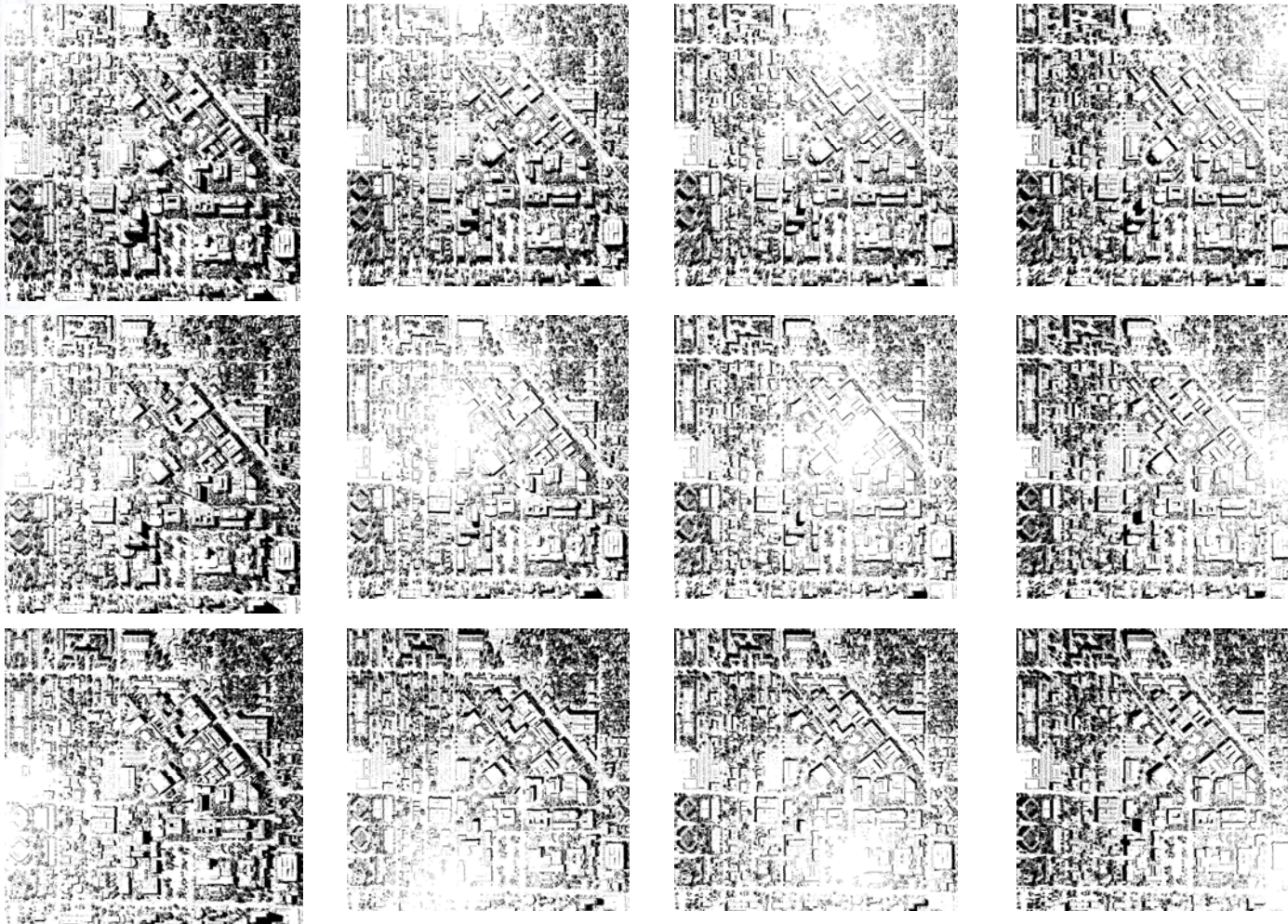
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- Considering certain camera exposure station and current DSM grid, if there is obstacle between two points, then the current grid is set as occlusion area with such camera
- Determine visible or occluding to the all DSM grid and make a occlusion map
- Repeating upper procedures for all cameras
- For each DSM grid, we can know which camera is needed for our goal - visible grid
- If any camera can't make a grid visible, they will set as occlusion area





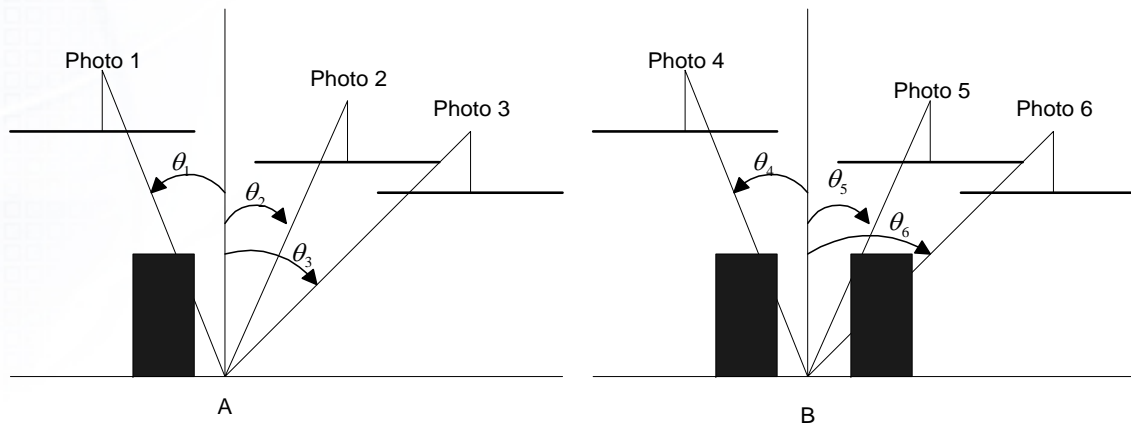
# 3. Occlusion map





## 4. Implementation of true orthoimage

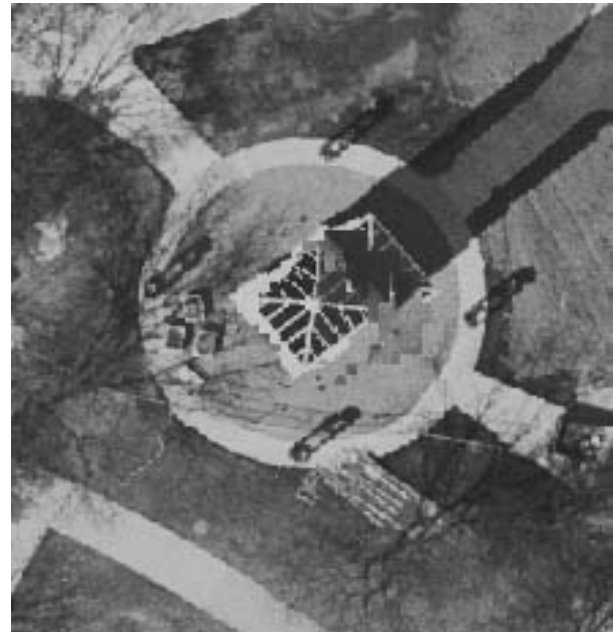
1. determine the ground coordinate. The  $X$ ,  $Y$  ground coordinate is predetermined and  $Z$  coordinate is provided by DSM
2. select suitable one photograph for interesting point among the aerial photographs  
→ among the visible photograph from the occlusion map, select the nadir looking image



3. With  $X, Y, Z$  and EO for selected imagery, calculate the corresponding DN and store it to the ortho image



# 4. Result





## 4. Result (cont'd)





## 4. Result (cont'd)





## 4. Result (cont'd)

