

JOANNEUM RESEARCH

Institute of Digital Image Processing Joanneum Research

Digital Photogrammetry in Experimental Hydraulics

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What is Experimental Hydraulics?

- Relevant for the design, operation and maintenance of hydraulic structures, waterways and hydropower plants
- Study of flow and sediment transport in streams and hydraulic structures by means of small-scale models
- Measurement of flow velocities, water level, pressure distribution, air entrainment, …
- Results can be transferred on the prototype using model laws





St. Veit HPP (Salzach River)



Prototype

Scale Model 1:40

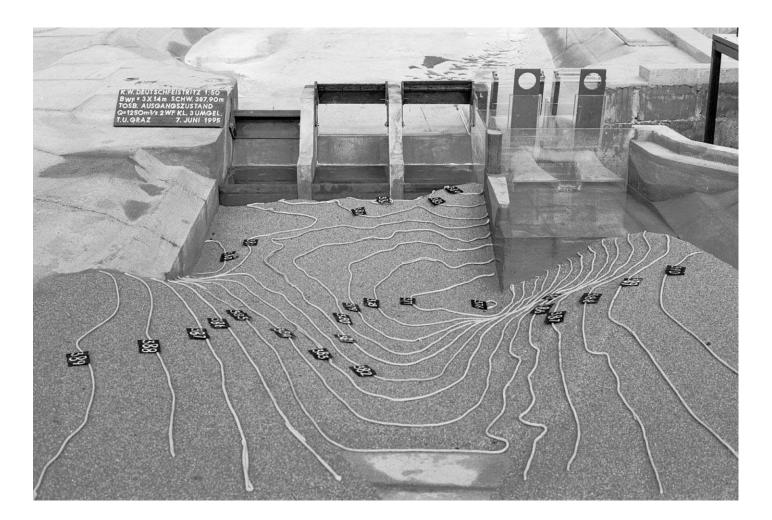


Modelling of Sediment Transport

- Realistic modelling of sediment transport helps to evaluate the effect of structural measures on the natural stream-bed
- Stream-bed is being modelled by sand of appropriate particle size and specific gravity
- Area of sediment erosion and/or deposition is identified by 3Dmeasurement of stream-bed
- Level of accuracy depends on the technique that is used to register the topography of the stream-bed

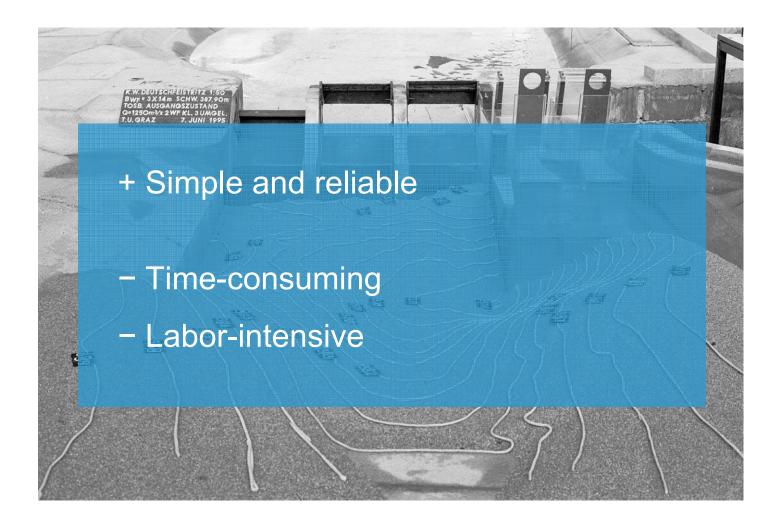


Contour Mapping with Wool Threads





Contour Mapping with Wool Threads





Sequential Point-based Method (Laser Distance Sensor)





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Digital Close-range Photogrammetry

- HR Wallingford (Chandler et al. 2001), EPFL Lausanne (2002)
- TUG (2003): Development of a own low-cost, easy-to-use measurement system based on software developed by Joanneum Research and other institutions
- System components:



Nikon D70 (6.1 MegaPixel)

+ 35mm lens + processing software (JR)



Calibration of Camera Configuration

- Calibration field (Institute of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, TUG)
- Calibration tool: CALWIN (JR)
- Lens distortion correction: ORIENT (Vienna University of Technology)





Definition of 59 Control Points

- Fixed above the water surface on both sides of the stream
- White-enamelled metal balls (15mm diameter)
- Accurate Survey (Institute of Engineering Geodesy and Measuring Systems, TUG)

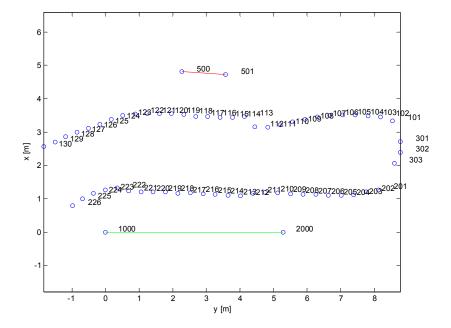






Image Acquisition



- Flying Height 4-5m above stream-bed
- 60-70% overlapping area
- 16 images for a 12m-long stream section
- No artificial lighting (camera flash only)
- No special measuring bridge (crane only)
- Acquisition time: 30 minutes



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Image Processing

- Computation of transformation matrix for each different camera position with CALWIN
- DEM generation based on tunnel measurement system DIBIT[™]
 - 1. Matching of stereo-pairs (cross-correlation combined with HFVM method)
 - 2. Computation of spatial coordinates of surveyed stream bed
 - 3. Subsampling of generated 3D model with a regular grid (5x5mm)
 - 4. Assembly of rectified images for representation of the whole model surface (image and structure)
 - 5. Export of 3D coordinates and the corresponding pixels coordinates
- Only a few manual inputs
- Runs on conventional laptop (P4 with 2.80 GHz, 512 MB RAM)



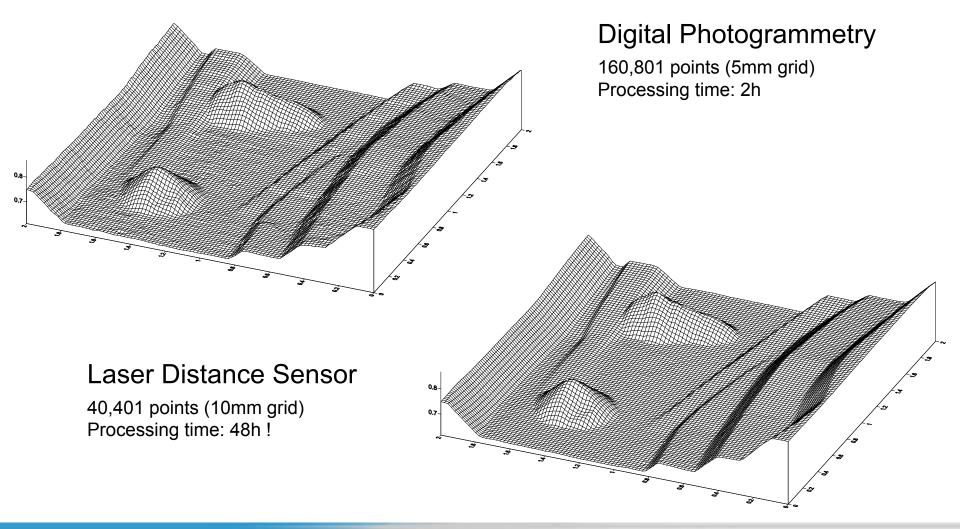
Data Analysis with Surfer™

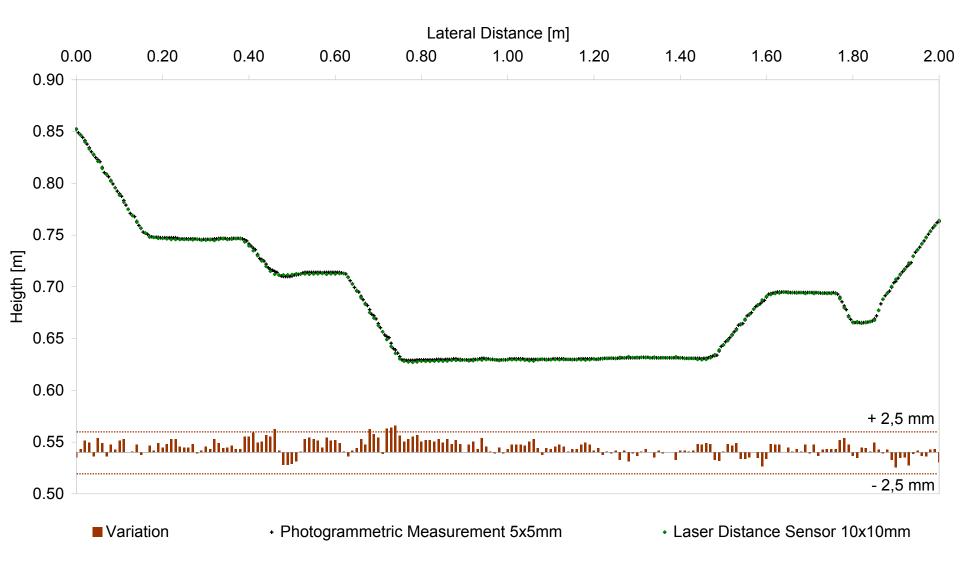
- Visualisation
- Cross-section calculation
- Volume calculation





Comparative Survey (2m x 2m)





THG



0.011m

0.010m

0.009m

0.008m

0.007m

0.006m

0.005m

0.004m 0.003m

0.002m 0.001m 0.000m

-0.001m -0.002m

-0.003m -0.004m

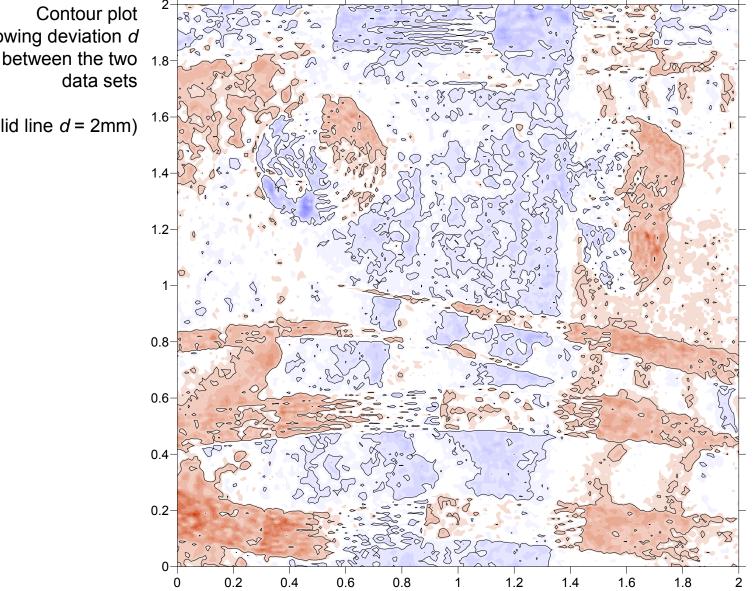
-0.005m -0.006m

-0.007m

-0.008m -0.009m

-0.010m

-0.011m -0.012m



showing deviation d

(solid line d = 2mm)



Conclusions

Photogrammetric stream-bed surveys can be considered an appropriate and accurate method to be applied in experimental hydraulics due to the following advantages:

- Good accuracy in combination with high point density
- Realistic representation of the stream-bed
- Immediate results at low cost
- High flexibility and easy handling



Thank You for Your Attention!

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