



INTISARI

Pemodelan tiga dimensi dapat dibentuk dengan berbagai metode, yaitu *terrestrial* dan fotogrametri. Metode *terrestrial* menggunakan alat bernama *terrestrial laser scanner*, sedangkan fotogrametri menggunakan metode fotogrametri rentang dekat menggunakan kamera *digital single lens reflex* (DSLR) dan *unmanned aerial vehicle* (UAV). Pembuatan model tiga dimensi berdasarkan data foto menggunakan metode *Structure from Motion* (SfM). Permasalahan yang dapat terjadi dalam kualitas foto yaitu *motion blur*, *sensor noise*, *jpeg artifacts*, dan kesalahan *depth of field*. Metode pendekripsi *feature* metode *structure from motion* menggunakan *scale invariant feature transform* (SIFT) berdasarkan proses rotasi gambar, transformasi *affine*, intensitas warna, dan perubahan sudut pandang dalam *matching feature*. *Pre-processing image enhancement* digunakan untuk mengevaluasi orientasi foto dan meminimalisir kesalahan dalam *dense matching* menggunakan algoritma seperti *scale invariant feature transform* (SIFT) saat proses *alignment* dikarenakan tekstur obyek yang homogen.

Lokasi yang digunakan sebagai pengujian yaitu Panggung Krupyak yang berlokasi di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Bangunan tersebut memiliki model kubus dengan warna tekstur yang homogen dan warna putih. Terdapat dua metode *pre-processing image enhancement* yang digunakan yaitu *contrast limited adaptive histogram equalization* (CLAHE) dan peningkatan format foto *JPEG to RAW*. Analisis yang dilakukan yaitu pengaruh *pre-processing image enhancement* tersebut dalam pembentukan model tiga dimensi. Parameter dari perubahan tersebut yaitu jumlah *tie point*, *triangle*, *vertices*, waktu pembuatan, dan tampilan model tiga dimensi.

Pengaruh penggunaan CLAHE dan *JPEG to RAW* menghasilkan jumlah foto yang teregristrasi menjadi lebih sedikit dengan jumlah *tie point* menjadi lebih sedikit dibandingkan dengan data asli sebelum *pre-processing image enhancement*. Penggunaan CLAHE menghasilkan jumlah TIN dan sudut yang lebih banyak. Penggunaan *JPEG to RAW* menghasilkan jumlah TIN dan sudut lebih sedikit. Kedua *image enhancement* memiliki waktu pengolahan model tiga dimensi menjadi lebih cepat. Penggunaan *JPEG to RAW* tidak menghasilkan perubahan warna yang signifikan. Penggunaan CLAHE menghasilkan kontras warna yang semakin besar. Kedua *image enhancement* menghasilkan peningkatan *point cloud* sehingga tidak terdapat kekosongan data kenampakan obyek.

Kata kunci : Fotogrametri jarak dekat, model tiga dimensi, CLAHE, *JPEG to RAW*, homogen.



ABSTRACT

Three-dimensional modeling can be formed using various methods, namely terrestrial and photogrammetry. The terrestrial method uses a device called a terrestrial laser scanner, while photogrammetry uses the close-range photogrammetry method using a digital single lens reflex (DSLR) camera and an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV). Making a three-dimensional model based on photo data using the Structure from Motion (SfM) method. Problems that can occur in photo quality are motion blur, sensor noise, jpeg artifacts, and depth of field errors. The feature detection method, the structure from motion method, uses a scale-invariant feature transform (SIFT) based on the process of image rotation, affine transformation, color intensity, and changes in viewpoints in matching features. Pre-processing image enhancement is used to evaluate photo orientation and minimize errors in dense matching using algorithms such as scale-invariant feature transform (SIFT) during the alignment process due to the homogeneous texture of the object.

The location used as a test is Panggung Krupyak, which is located in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The building has a cube model with homogeneous texture color and white color. There are two pre-processing image enhancement methods used, namely contrast limited adaptive histogram equalization (CLAHE) and enhancement of the JPEG to RAW photo format. The analysis carried out was the effect of pre-processing image enhancement in the formation of a three-dimensional model. The parameters of this change are the number of tie points, triangles, vertices, manufacturing time, and the appearance of the three-dimensional model.

The effect of using CLAHE and JPEG to RAW results in the number of registered photos being less with the number of tie points being less than the original data before pre-processing image enhancement. Using CLAHE results in a greater number of TINs and angles. Using JPEG to RAW results in less amount of TIN and angle. Both image enhancements have faster processing times for three-dimensional models. Using JPEG to RAW does not result in significant color changes. Using CLAHE results in greater color contrast. Both image enhancements increase in the point cloud so that there are no visibility data gaps object.

Keywords : Close-range photogrammetry, three-dimensional model, CLAHE, JPEG to RAW, homogeneous.