DAFTAR PUSTAKA

Amiranti, A. Y., (2016), *Pembuatan Model Tiga Dimensi Menggunakan Foto Jarak Dekat dengan Kombinasi Metode Interaktif dan Otomatis*. Skripsi, Program Studi Teknik Geodesi, Fakultas Teknik Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta.

Andrei, C. O. 2006. *3D Affine Coordinate Transformations. Stockholm*: *Royal Institute of Technology*.

Cox, R.A.K., 2015. *Real-world comparisons between target-based and targetless point-cloud registration in FARO Scene, Trimble RealWorks and Autodesk Recap A dissertation submitted.*

Endang. 2017. *Pembangunan Aplikasi Pengendali Kamera DSLR Nirkabel Berbasis Android Untuk Kamera DSLR Low-End*. Teknik Informatika. (1) :1.

FARO. 2022. Terrestrial Laser Scanning Faro. https://www.faro.com/en/Resource-Library/Article/understanding-laser-scanners

Firdaus, W., 2008. *Sistem dan Aplikasi Laser Scanner, Studi Kasus Pengukuran Konstruksi Anjungan Minyak Lepas Pantai*. Tugas Akhir. Program Studi Teknik Geodesi dan Geomatika. Institut Teknologi Bandung

Islam, M. T. 2014. *Least Square Approach to Estimate 3D Coordinate Transformation Parameters: A Case of Three Reference Systems*. *International Journal of Remote Sensing and GIS*, 3 (3): 30-38.

Lichti, D. & Gordon. S.J., 2004. *Error Propagation in Directly Georeferenced Terrestrial Laser Scanner Point clouds for Cutural Heritage Recording. In Proc. Of FIG Working Week – The Olympic Surveying Spirit. Athens, Greece.* 22-27.

Lichti, D., Gordon, S., and Stewart, M.., 2002. *Ground-based laser scanners: Operation, systems and applications. Geomatica*, Vol. 56, No. 1, pp. 21–33.

Schulz, T., 2007. *Calibration of a Terrestrial Laser Scanner for Engineering Geodesy. Technical University of Berlin. Thesis Doctoral of Science.*

Soedomo, A. S., dan Sudarman. (2003). *Sistem dan Transformasi Koordinat*. Bandung: Institut Teknologi Bandung.

Hamur, P. K., Tjahjadi, M. T., dan Yuliananda, A. (2014). *Kajian Pengolahan Data Foto Udara Menggunakan Perangkat Lunak Agisoft Photoscan Dan Pix4d Mapper* (Studi Kasus : Kecamatan Lowokwaru , Kota Malang). *Teknik Geodesi, ITN Malang.*

Mills J, Barber D (2003) *An Addendum to the Metric Survey Specifications for English Heritage – the collection and archiving of point cloud data obtained by terrestrial laser scanning or other methods. Version* 11/12/2003.

Niederöst J. (2001). *3D reconstruction and accuracy analysis of historical relief models from the 18th century. 3rd International Image Sensing Seminar on New Development in Digital Photogrammetry*, Gifu, Japan, 24+27 September 2001.

Otepka, J., 2013. *Georeferenced Point clouds : A Survei of Features and Point cloud Management.*

Primadia, Adara. "*13 Candi Di Malang Jawa Timur Beserta Penjelasanya*." SejarahLengkap.com https://sejarahlengkap.com/bangunan/candi-di-malang. Accessed 28 Mei 2019.

Quintero, M.S., Van Genechten, Bjorn., De Bruyne, M., Poelman, R., Hankar, M., Barnes, S., Caner, H., Budei, L., Heine, E., Reiner, H., Garcia, J., Taronger, J. (2008). *Theory and Practice on Terrestrial Laser Scanning: Training Material87 Based on Practical Applications*. *Valencia: Flemish Agency of the European Leonardo Da Vinci Programme*.

Reshetyuk, Y. (2009). *Self-Calibration and Direct Georeferencing in Terrestrial Laser Scanning*. *Thesis for: PhD in Infrastructure, Geodesy*. *Stockholm: Royal Institute of Technology* (KTH)

Rahmawati, N., Prasetyo, Y., dan Hadi, F., (2021). *"Pemodelan Model 3d Menggunakan Metode TLS (Terrestrial Laser Scanner)*" (Studi Kasus : Candi Plaosan Lor, Kabupaten Klaten). Departemen Teknik Geodesi Fakultas Teknik, Universitas Diponegoro.

Son Simbolon, A. B., Yuwono, B., dan Amarrohman, F. (2017). *Analisis Perbandingan Ketelitian Metode Registrasi Antara Metode Kombinasi Dan Metode Traverse Dengan Menggunakan Terrestrial Laser Scanner*

Dalam Pemodelan Objek 3 Dimensi. *Jurnal Geodesi Undip*, *6*(4), 285–294.