**DAILY ASSESSMENT**

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| **Date:** | **29/06/2020** | **Name:** | **Dhavala** |
| **Course:** | **Satellite Photogrammetry and its Application** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC027** |
| **Topic:** | **Introduction to**  **Photogrammetric courses** | **Semester & Section:** | **6TH SEM & A Section** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Dhavala27** |  |  |

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| **SESSION DETAILS** |
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| **Report**  Photogrammetry  Photogrammetry is the technique of acquiring measurements from photographic images,  generally stereoscopic. The term photogrammetry was first used by the Prussian architect Albrecht Meydenbauer in1867 who produced some of the earliest topographic plans and elevation  drawings. The use of photogrammetry in topographic mapping is well established but in  recent years the technique has been widely applied in the fields of architecture, industry,  engineering, forensic, underwater, medicine, geology and many others for the production of precise 3D survey data. Data acquired by photogrammetric methods is an integral part of the data  input to both Geographical information systems (GIS) and computer aided design (CAD).  Indeed it has a role in any area where accurate spatial data is required.  Remote Sensing  Remote Sensing is a closely aligned technology to photogrammetry in that it also collects  information From imagery. The term is derived from the fact that information about objects and features is collected without coming into contact with them. Where remote sensing differs from  photogrammetry is in the type of information collected, which tends to be based on  differences in colour, so land use and land cover is a primary output of remote sensing  processing. Remote sensing was originally developed to exploit the large number of  colour bands in satellite imagery to create 2D data primarily for GIS.  Nowadays remote sensing tools are used with all types of imagery to assist in 2D data  collection and derivation, such as slope. Software tools today tend to embrace a much  wider range of image technologies such as image mosaicing, 3D visualisation, GIS, radar as well as softcopy photogrammetry.  Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing Applications  Topographic Mapping  Photogrammetry is most commonly associated with the production of topographic  mapping generally From conventional aerial stereo photography although digital and satellite imagery is  increasingly being used.  Photogrammetry using imagery obtained from fixed wing aircraft helicopters and from  satellites is used to produce mapping at a variety of scales. Recent improvements in  camera design and photogrammetric instrumentation have led to increases in accuracies  enabling mapping at scales as large as 1:200 to be produced from conventional aerial  photography. Photogrammetrically derived three-dimensional information produced  from analytical or digital stereo plotting instruments is used to produce maps and  plans and provide the source data for ground modelling packages, orthophotos and  geographical information systems.  Photogrammetry is used to provide national mapping and map revision at small and  medium scales. At larger scales, photogrammetric data form the basis for  three-dimensional modelling in a wide variety of applications including highway design,  floodplain studies and pipeline routing. |

Webinar on “Campus2Corporate” hosted by K S Soumya,

Senior Reconciliation Analyst at State Street on Monday,

June 29,2020.



