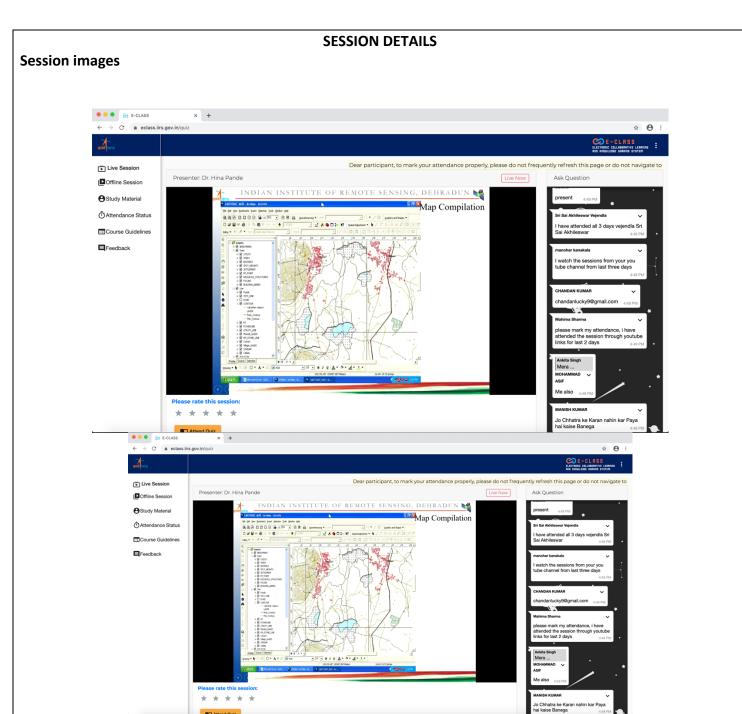
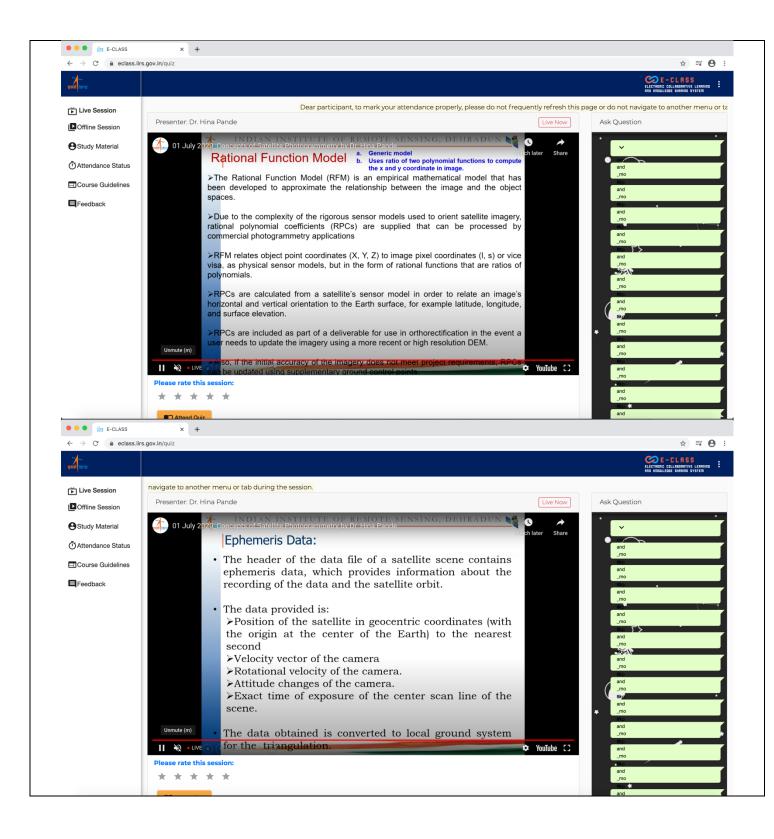
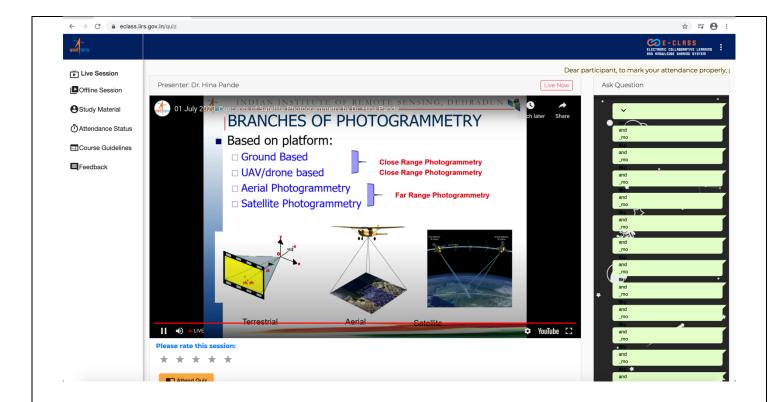
DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	01/07/2020	Name:	K B KUSHI
Course:	Satellite Photogrammetry and its Application	USN:	4AL17EC107
Topic:	Steriophotogrammtery	Semester & Section:	6 & B
Github Repository:	https://github.com/alvas- education-foundation/Prajwal- Kamagethi.git		







Report:

The primary mission goal of TH-1 is for topographic mapping at 1:50,000 scale without GCPs. In order to achieve its goal, the on-orbit calibration camera parameters based on LMCCD image and EFP Multi-functional bundle adjustment are put forward and realized in ground image processing, and the initial interior and exterior orientation parameters have been further refined. Using the orientation parameters, RPCs of three-line arrays image are generated. Based on stereo image with RPCs, the location accuracy of TH-1 is assessed systematically using many CPs from 5 testing fields. In this paper, the location performance of 1st satellite is presented without GCPs and with different number of GCPs. The results indicate that the horizontal accuracy and the vertical accuracy can fulfil for topographic mapping at 1:50,000 scale without GCPs. The location performance of 2nd satellite is equivalent with 1st satellite, and location performance of 3rd satellite is ongoing evaluating systematically. In addition, variety of products will satisfy for different users in the field of photogrammetry and remote sensing.

- The most common class of 3D surface imaging system is based on digital stereophotogrammetric technology.
 These systems are capable of accurately reproducing the surface geometry of the face, and map realistic color and texture data onto the geometric shape resulting in a lifelike rendering.
- The mathematical and optical engineering principles involved in the creation of 3D photogrammetric surface images have been thoroughly described.
- The combination of fast acquisition speed and expanded surface coverage (up to 360 degrees) offer distinct
 advantages over older surface imaging modalities like laser scanning. With decreasing cost, 3D
 stereophotogrammetric imaging systems are becoming increasingly common in clinical and research settings.
- With any new technology, a number of factors must be considered in order to achieve optimal performance.
- Though camera manufacturers provide suggestions for device set up and calibration, limited information is available on the practical issues that will inevitably confront new users of this technology.
- However, such issues can adversely impact the reliability of data collection, and consequently, influence the clinical and research study results. In
- order to ensure optimal interpretation of the study results, all aspects of data collection should be rigorously evaluated.