

DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT

Date:	29/06/2020	Name:	K B KUSHI
Course:	Satellite Photogrammetry and its Application	USN:	4AL17EC107
Topic:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction to Photogrammetric courses 	Semester & Section:	6 B
Github Repository:	https://github.com/alvas-education-foundation/KUSHI-COURSES.git		

FORENOON SESSION DETAILS

Image of session

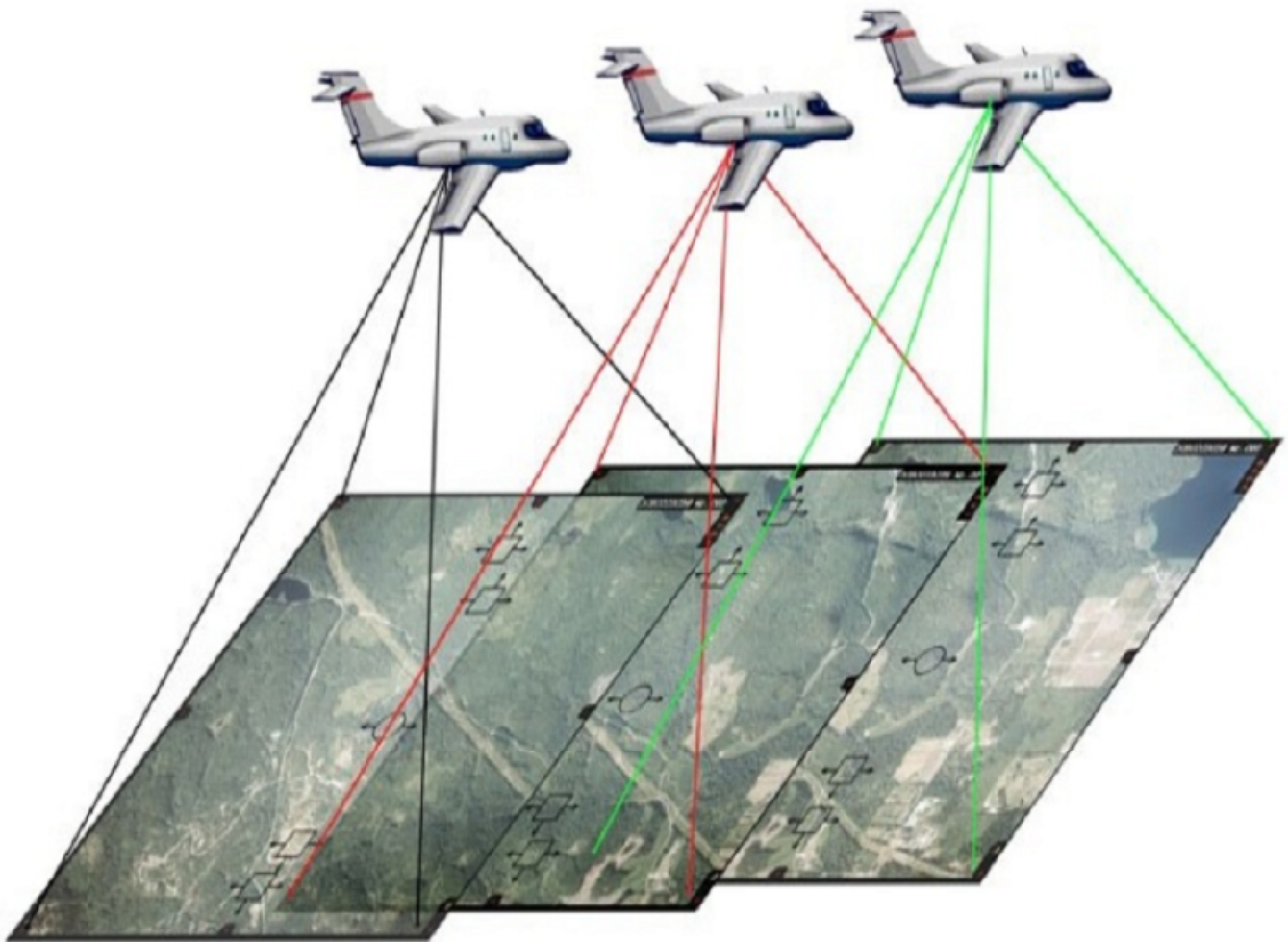


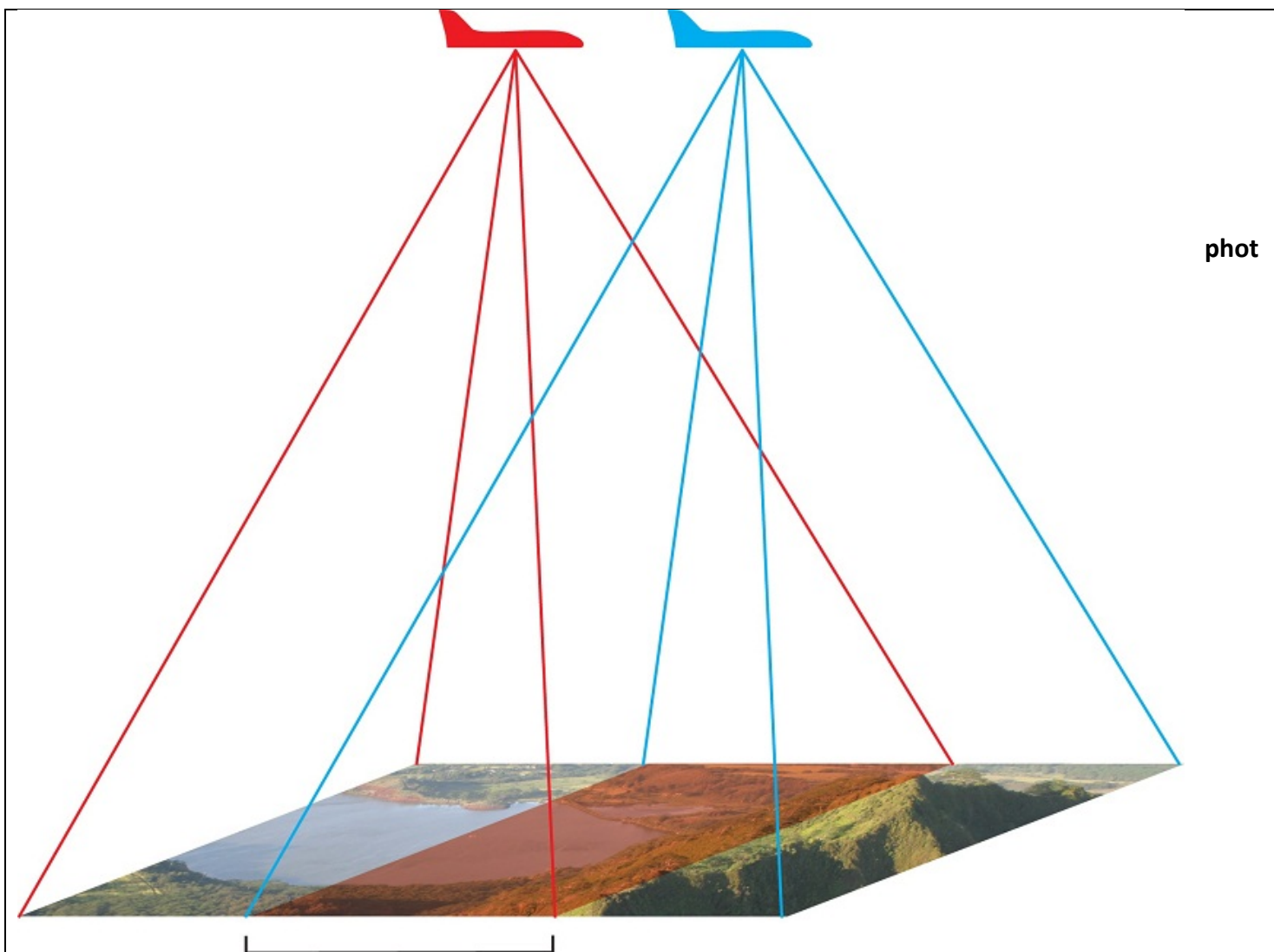
Photogrammetry is the science and technology of obtaining reliable information about physical objects and the environment through the process of recording, measuring and interpreting photographic images and patterns of electromagnetic radiant imagery and other phenomena.^[1]

Photogrammetry appeared in the middle of the 19th century, almost simultaneously with the appearance of photography itself. The use of photographs to create topographic maps was first proposed by the French surveyor Dominique F. Arago in about 1840.

The term photogrammetry was coined by the Prussian architect Albrecht Meydenbauer^[2], which appeared his 1867 article "Die Photometrographie."^[3]

There are many variants of photogrammetry. One example is the extraction of three-dimensional measurements from two-dimensional data (i.e. images); for example, the distance between two points that lie on a plane parallel to the photographic image plane can be determined by measuring their distance on the image, if the scale of the image is known. Another is the extraction of accurate color ranges and values representing such quantities as albedo, specular reflection, metallicity, or ambient occlusion from photographs of materials for the purposes of physically based rendering.





Standard 60%
Stereo overlap

Close-range photogrammetry refers to the collection of photography from a lesser distance than traditional aerial (or orbital) photogrammetry. Photogrammetric analysis may be applied to one photograph, or may use high-speed photography and remote sensing to detect, measure and record complex 2D and 3D motion fields by feeding measurements and imagery analysis into computational models in an attempt to successively estimate, with increasing accuracy, the actual, 3D relative motions.

From its beginning with the stereoplotters used to plot contour lines on topographic maps, it now has a very wide range of uses such as sonar, radar, and lidar.