**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **01/07/2020** | **Name:** | **Lepakshi T V** |
| **Course:** | **IIRIS** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC044** |
| **Topic:** | **Digital photogrammetry** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem A sec** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Lepakshi-044** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages.**   * Digital photogrammetry is a well-established technique for acquiring dense 3D geometric information for real-world objects from stereoscopic image overlap and has been shown to have extensive applications in a variety of fields. * Aerial photogrammetry refers to the collection and processing of imagery captured from an aerial or orbital vehicle. Close-Range photogrammetry (CRP) refers to the collection of photography from the ground or some lesser distance than traditional aerial photogrammetry and is becoming increasing popular and accessible due to new, easy to use software and digital cameras.        * A valuable and novel application of photogrammetry is the creation of 3D models. This is sometimes also known as stereo-photogrammetry. Digital photogrammetry helps in producing DEM, DTM, DSM generation, stereo compilation, topographic and Planimetric feature extraction (2D and 3D), Ortho generation and True Ortho generation etc. * Photogrammetry can also be used in combination with other technologies such as Light detection and Ranging (LiDAR) to create more precise information for city planners, mining experts, geologists, archaeologists, engineers and to anyone else who has a vested interest in visual map of an area. * This involves the combination of two imagery captured of the same object but from slightly varying angles of having overlap of 60%. |