REPORT JUNE 29

Date:	29 JUNE 2020	Name:	Rakshith B
Course:	Satellite Photogrammetry and its Applications	USN:	4AL16EC409
Topic:	Introduction to Photogrammetry and its applications	Semester & Section:	6th SEM B
Github Repository:	Rakshith-B		

Report:

Photogrammetry and Remote sensing Department, established in 1966 is one of the oldest departments of the institute imparting professional training in the field of photogrammetry, cartography, remote sensing, and image processing to varied degrees .

course participants: university teachers, academicians, govt. officials, and freshly graduated students. Initially it started with aerial data interpretation, analysis and aerial photogrammetry with a gradual transition to satellite data interpretation, analysis, satellite photogrammetry and its applications 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.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,which appeared his 1867 article "Die Photometrographie. 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, ambient occlusion from photographs of materials for the purposes of physically based rendering.Close-range photogrammetry refers to the collection of photography from a lesser distance than traditional aerial (or orbital) photogrammetry.

Photogrammetric analysis maybe 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.

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.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 ac tual, 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.