**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **29-June-2020** | **Name:** | **Raziya Banu** |
| **Course:** | **Online Course through IIRS-ISRO E-CLASS** | **USN:** | **4AL16EC058** |
| **Topic:** | **Introducing Photogrammetric Concepts** | **Semester & Section:** | **8th sem & ‘B’ section** |
| **Github Repository:** |  |  |  |

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| **Image of session** |
| **Report –**  In my first session today I have studied about –Introducing Photogrammetric Concepts  This course provides a general overview of photogrammetry, its theory and general working principles with an emphasis on concepts rather than detailed operational knowledge. Photogrammetry is an engineering discipline and as such heavily influenced by developments in computer science and electronics. The ever increasing use of computers has had and will continue to have a great impact on photogrammetry. The discipline is, as many others, in a constant state of change. This becomes especially evident in the shift from analog to analytical and digital methods. There has always been what we may call a technological gap between the latest findings in research on one hand and the implementation of these results in manufactured products; and secondly between the manufactured product and its general use in an industrial process. In that sense, photogrammetric practice is an industrial process.  A number of organizations are involved in this process. Inventions are likely to be associated with research organizations, such as universities, research institutes and the research departments of industry. The development of a product based on such research results is a second phase and is carried out, for example, by companies manufacturing photogrammetric equipment. Between research and development there are many similarities, the major difference being the fact that the results of research activities are not known beforehand; development goals on the other hand, are accurately defined in terms of product specifications, time and cost. The third partner in the chain is the photogrammetrist: he daily uses the instruments and methods and gives valuable feedback to researchers and developers.  Analytical plotters may serve as an example for the time gap discussed above. Invented in the late fifties, they were only manufactured in quantities nearly twenty years later; they are in wide spread use since the early eighties. Time gap between research, development and operational use of a new method or instrument. is aerial triangulation. The mathematical foundation was laid in the fifties, the first programs became available in the late sixties, but it took another decade before they were widely used in the photogrammetric practice.  There are only a few manufacturers of photogrammetric equipment. The two leading companies are Leica (a recent merger of the former Swiss companies Wild and Kern), and Carl Zeiss of Germany (before unification there were two separate companies: Zeiss Oberkochen and Zeiss Jena). Photogrammetry and remote sensing are two related fields. This is also manifest in national and international organizations. The International Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS) is a non-governmental organization devoted to the advancement of photogrammetry and remote sensing and their applications.  It was founded in 1910. Members are national societies representing professionals and specialists of photogrammetry and remote sensing of a country. Such a national organization is the American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ASPRS). The principle difference between photogrammetry and remote sensing is in the application; while photogrammetrists produce maps and precise three-dimensional positions of points, remote sensing specialists analyze and interpret images for deriving information about the earth’s land and water areas. |