**Daily Assessment Report**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date:** | **2-07-2020** | **Name:** | **Anand kumar k** |
| **Course:** | |  | | --- | | **IIRS Outreach Program on Satellite Photogrammetry and its Application** | | **USN:** | **4AL16EC002** |
| **Topic:** |  | **Semester & Section:** | **8th & A** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Anand-courses** |  |  |

|  |
| --- |
| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session**    **HISTORY OF MAPPING AND SURVEYING**   * First Maps were mental maps used for navigation * Indus Valley civilization had a system of underground drainage * About 5000 years ago the Babylonians produced property descriptions and simple property maps on stone tablets * First known surveying by ancient Egyptians- used to reestablish property corners destroyed by flooding of R. Nile * About 2000-2500 years ago Greeks and Romans surveyed and mapped their new settlements with a great degree of precision using methods that changed very little up to this century * Instruments: Chain, Tape, Theodolites, Compass, Levels, EDM, TS, GPS/GNSS * Classical Methods- Triangulation/trilateration: 19th 20th Cen * Oct. / Nov. 1957: Launch of SPUTNIK-1 & -2 * Jan. 1958: Launch of Explorer-1: * 1958: Earth's Flattening from Satellite Data [f = (a-b)/a)=1/298.3]   **BRIEF HISTORY OF NAVIGATION**   * Landmark based navigation: Stones-Trees-Monuments (local use) * Celestial Navigation Ok for latitude, poor for longitude until accurate clock invented in1760 * 13th Century: Magnetic Compass * 1907: Gyrocompass * 1912: Radio Direction Finding * 1930's: Radar and Inertial Nav * 1940-60's: "Loran-NB (Very Low frequency Radio-based) * 1950-70's: Loran-C/Chayka (High frequency Radio-based) * 1960's: Omega/Alpha\*(Radio-based) &Transit * 1980's: Development of GPS * 1993/95: GPS - IOC/FOC * 1993/95: GLONASS-IOC/FOC * 1994: International GPS Service IGS begins (now GNSS) * 2006:GNSS conceptualization * 2000's: eLoran (Enhanced Loran-20m)/eChayka * 2010: GLONASS resumes * 2010's: conceptualization of integrated receivers with GNSS * 2013-16: IRNSS * 2019/20: Beidou   **SATELLITE NAVIGATION**  A satellite navigation system is a system that uses satellites to provide autonomous geo-spatial positioning. Example:  **GLOBAL**   * NAVSTAR GPS * GLONASS * BEIDOU * GALILEO   **REGIONAL**   * IRNSS * QZSS   **NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM**  In 1973 the U.S. DOD decided to establish, develop, test, acquire, and deploy a spaceborne Global Positioning System (GPS), resulting in the NAVSTARGPS Wooden (1985) defined: "It is an all-weather, space based navigation system development by the U.S. DOD to satisfy the requirements for the military forces to accurately determine their position, velocity, and time in a common reference system, anywhere on or near the Earth on a continuous basis".  **GNSS**  **The theoretical definition:**   1. "GNSS, A worldwide position and time determination system that includes one or more satellite constellations. aircraft receivers and system integrity monitoring. augmented as necessary to support the required navigation performance for the intended operation." 2. GNSS is the result of a recognition by the civilian community of the benefits that can be derived from the development of a 'true' civilian global positioning system that is: 3. Multimodal (air, sea and land users), Capable of meeting future navigation & timing requirements, Global standard, Cost effective, Easy to use, Fundamentally based around the integration andaugmentationof technologies   **3 CLASSES OF GPS RECEIVERS**   * Geodetic class: capable of sub-centimeter accuracy, high-precision mapping * Mapping grade: capable of <3 meters accuracy, portable, less expensive * Navigation: capable of 10 meters accuracy, light weight, cheap   **GPS SURVEYING TECHNIQUES**  Static  For long baselines (>20Km), where the highest possible accuracy is required  This is the traditional technique for providing Geodetic Networks and the only solution for large areas  **Rapid Static / Fast Static**   * For baselines up to 20Km * Short Occupation times/high production   **Stop and Go**   * Detail Surveys. Any application where many points close together have to be surveyed * Fast, economical & Ideal for open areas   **Kinematic**   1. Used to track the trajectory of a moving object 2. Can be used to profile roadways, stockpiles, etc. |