

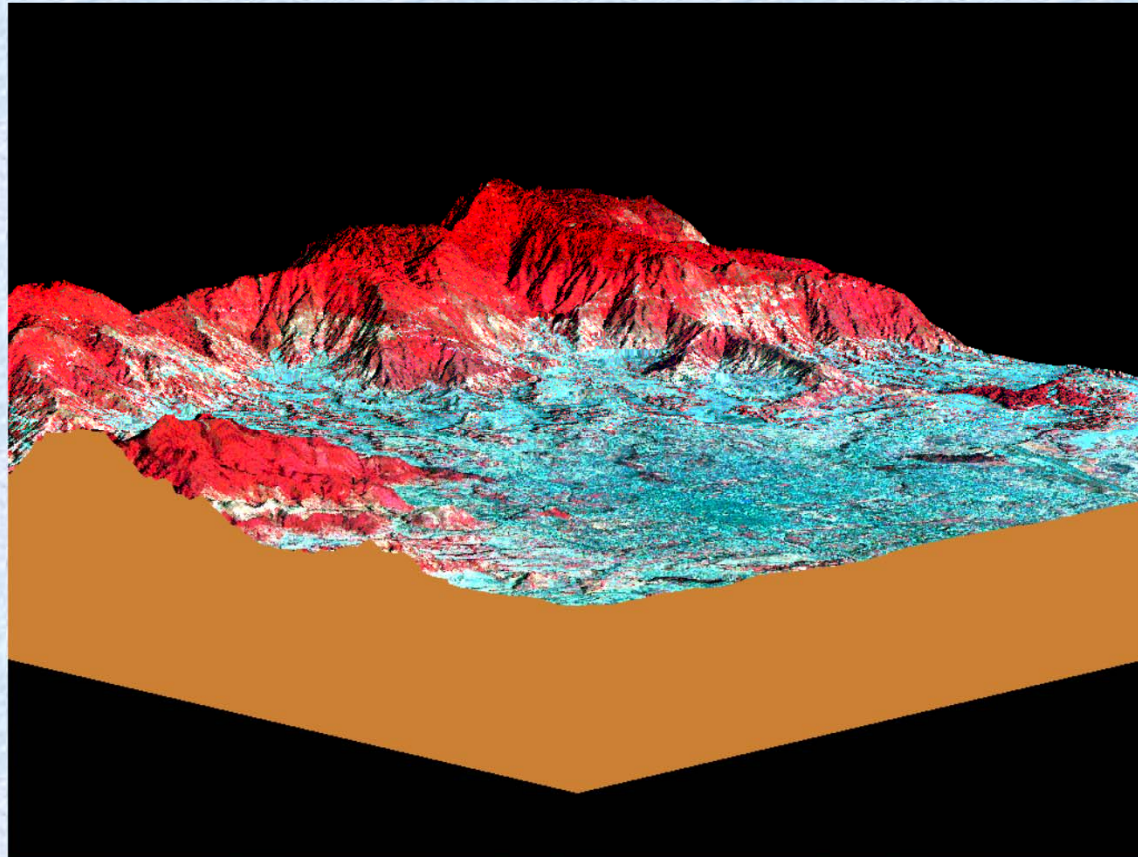
Remote Sensing

is the science and art of acquiring information (spectral, spatial, temporal) about material objects, area, or phenomenon through the analysis of data acquired by a device from measurements made at a distance, without coming into physical contact with the objects, area, or phenomena under investigation.

Aerial Photograph

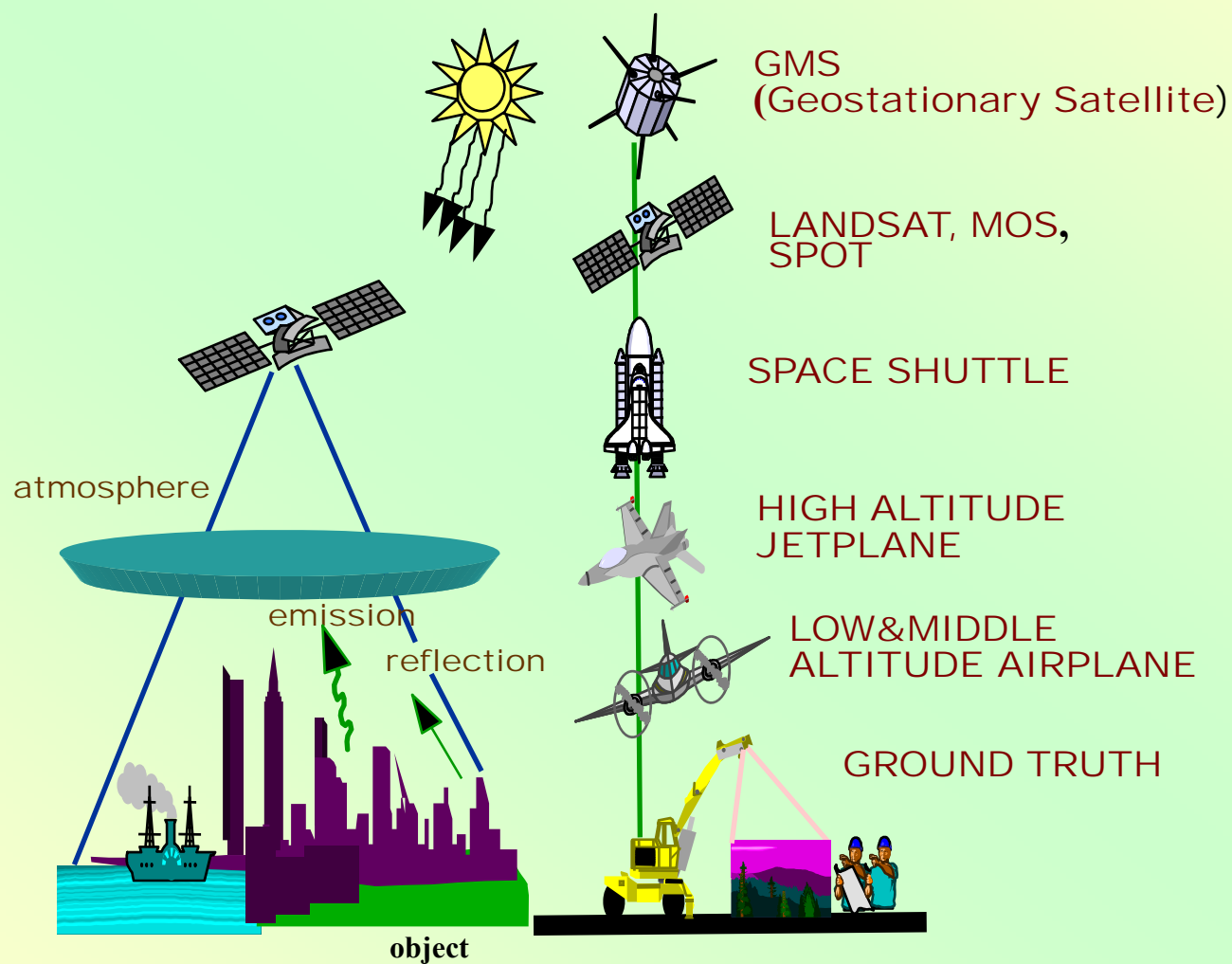


Remote Sensing



Remote Sensing

Platforms with Sensor on board

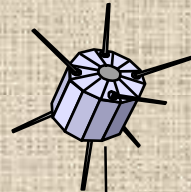


Remote-Sensing Platforms

Orbit Elevation

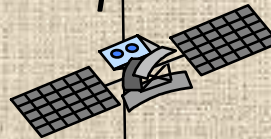
Platforms

36,000 km



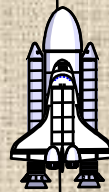
GMS
(Geostationary Satellite)

1,000km



LANDSAT, MOS,
SPOT

500km



SPACE SHUTTLE

240 - 350 km



HIGH ALTITUDE
JETPLANE

10,000 - 12,000m



LOW & MIDDLE
ALTITUDE
AIRPLANE

1,200 - 3,500m



GROUND TRUTH



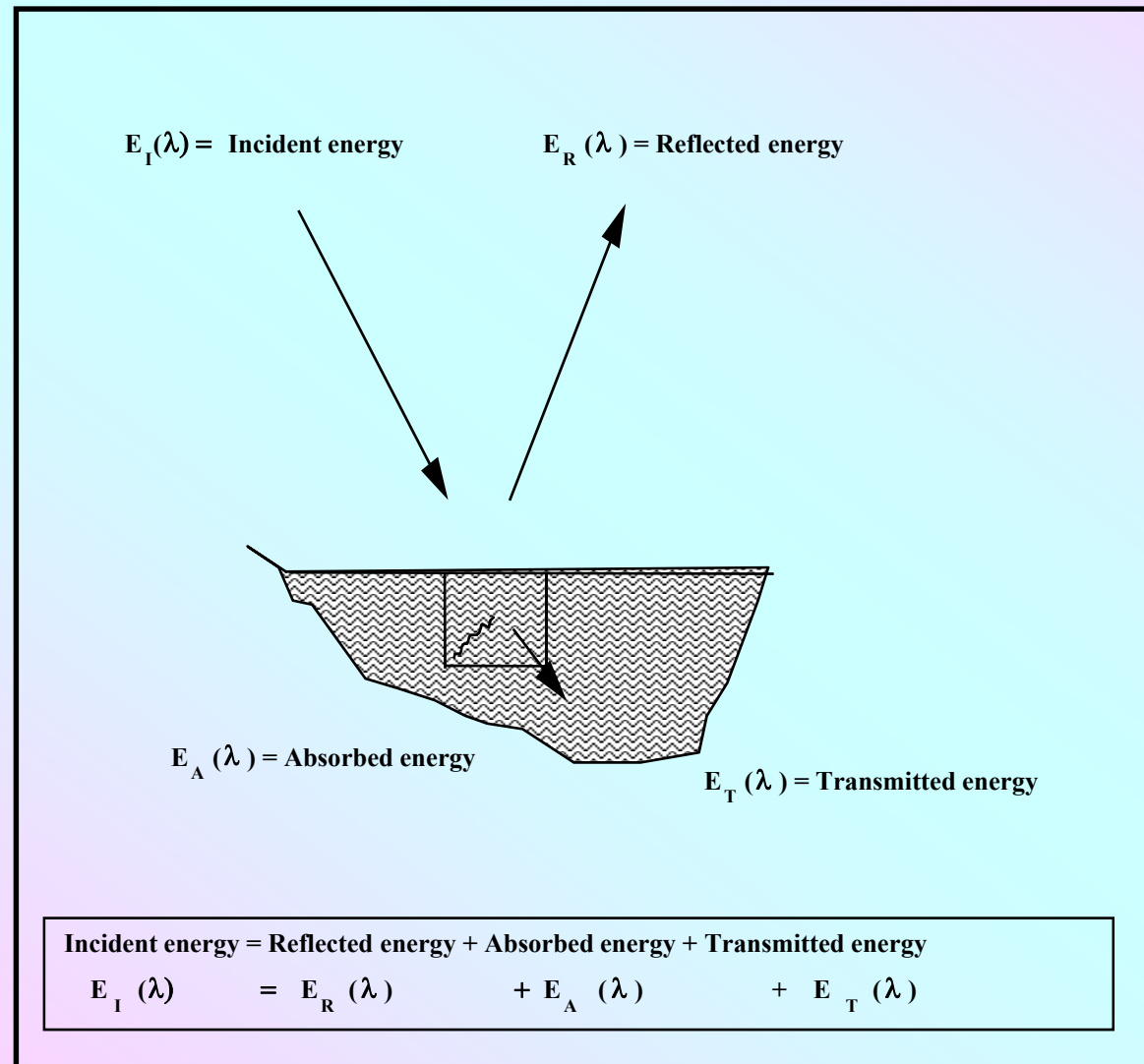
Passive Remote Sensing

**makes use of sensors that
detect the reflected or emitted
electro-magnetic radiation
from natural sources.**

Active Remote Sensing

makes use of sensors that detect reflected responses from objects that are irradiated from artificially-generated energy sources, such as radar.

Basic interactions between electromagnetic energy and an earth surface feature



Aerial Photograph

