



Case Report

Remote Sensing and Geographical Sensing Information

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Introduction

Remote sensing is the methods to collect data at a distance from the thing under study by some quite recording device. the utilization of techniques which is increasing rapidly, finding new fields of application as technology advances in developing the remote sensing systems. The stress will be on satellite sensor remote sensing but some aspects of traditional photographic remote sensing and aerial photography using digital aerial cameras also will be used. It in simple terms known to be pair of binoculars or an ordinary camera which are simple remote sensing systems. During war II, two new remote sensing methods were developed, the sonar and therefore the radar. After war II, several systems are developed for various sorts of electromagnetic radiation. Remote sensing systems supported electronic radiation detectors are not obviously image generating systems, that is, the result's not a picture, but rather a set of numbers stored during a computer compatible format. The stored data can often be transformed into a picture by a computer using dedicated software

Description

Remote sensing systems are divided into two groups supported separate technical solutions. Passive remote sensing systems measure existing radiation like the reflected solar radiation from the earth's surface. Active remote sensing systems emit radiation on the study object and measure the reflected amount of radiation. Simple camera can be example of a passive remote sensing system using existing light as input, and forms of film and pictures. If a flash is added to the camera, it becomes a lively remote sensing system since it then provides the required radiation without considering the existing radiation sources. Examples are: Radar, Sonar, and Echo-sounder recently used Lidar which use laser technology and therefore then collect reflections from the surface of the world. samples of remote sensing systems of the passive type are: Photography, photography, Scanning Mirror (MSS), and broom Scanner [1].

properties and objects of remote sensing and phenomena of the earth surface are as follows:

- Source of Energy.
- Transmission of energy from the source to the surface of the earth.
- Interaction of energy with the earth's surface.
- Propagation of reflected/emitted energy through atmosphere.
- Detection of the reflected/emitted energy by the sensor.
- Conversion of digital form of data.
- Extraction of the information contents from the data products.
- Conversion of information into Map or into Tabular forms.

Objects receive energy in all regions of spectrum. The object surface leads to the absorption, transmittance and reflection of energy. Used to know in color and tone, texture, size and shape, pattern, dry lands and wetlands present areas on earth and many other surfaces [2].

Conclusion

The different process and progress of remote sensing is described with contains in it and types of objectives present in process of geological sensing the earth crust and other different area which were majorly used by different industries like metrological department and during war and satellite information.

Reference

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