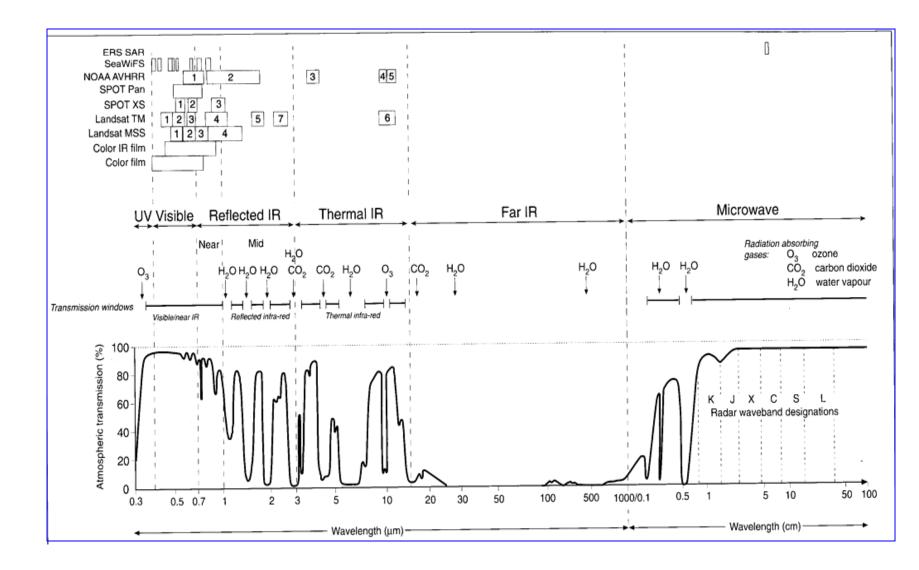
Remote Sensing

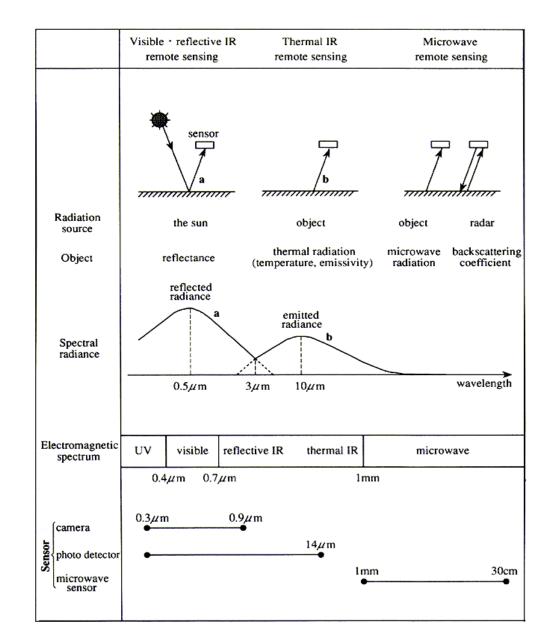


 PRE-PROCESSING AND CORRECTION OF DATA
ANALYSIS AND INTREPRETATION OF THIS DATA TO DERIVE USEFUL INFORMATION

ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM



RADIATION SOURCE AND SENSORS



IRS satellites



IRS-1C (1995) LISS-3 (23/70 m, STEERABLE PAN (5.8 m); WiFS (188m)

IRS-1D (1997) LISS-3 (23/70m, STEERABLE PAN (5.8 m); WiFS (188m)

IRS-P6 (RESOURCESAT-1) 17-10-2003 LISS3 - 23 m; 4 XS LISS4 - 5.8 m; 3-XS AWIFS - 70 m; 4-XS

IRS-P5(CARTOSAT - 1) 05-05- 2005

PAN - 2.5m, 30 km,



IRS-P2 (1994) LISS-2



IRS-1A & 1B (1988 & 91) LISS-1&2 (72/36m, 4 BANDS; VIS & NIR)

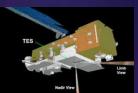
IRS-P3 (1996)

WIFS MOS

X-Ray,



IRS-P4 (1999) **OCEANSAT OCM, MSMR**



Technology Experiment Satellite 1m 22-10-2001





OCEANSAT-2 2009

CARTOSAT 2B 12-07-2010





CARTOSAT 2 15-02-2017



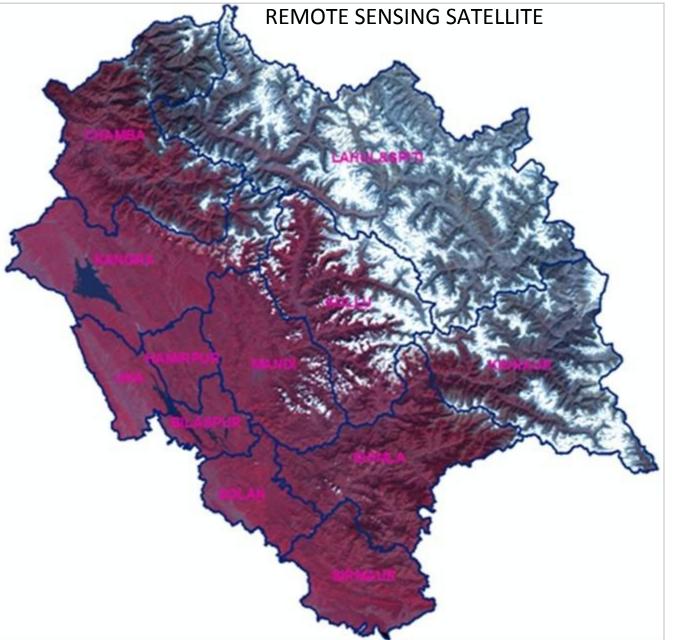
CARTOSAT 2C 22-06-2016

SARAL 25-02-2013 Argos Altika 8mm

IRS-P6 (RESOURCESAT-2) 20-04-2011

LISS3 - 23 m; 4 XS LISS4 - 5.8 m; 3-XS AWIFS - 70 m; 4-XS

IMAGE OF HIMACHAL PRADESH ACQUIRED BY INDIAN



Change Detection

Application of GIS (local level)



Dr. Rajender Thapa Principal Scientific Officer Himachal Pradesh Remote Sensing Centre Science Technology & Environment, Shimla

GIS (Geographic Information System)

<u>Geographic Information System (GIS)</u>

It is an automated tool to

- * Capture
- * Storage
- * Retrieve
- * Manipulate (Integration)
- * Both spatial and aspatial data
- * To create various planning scenarios
- * For decision making





Measuring and Integrating the Parts

