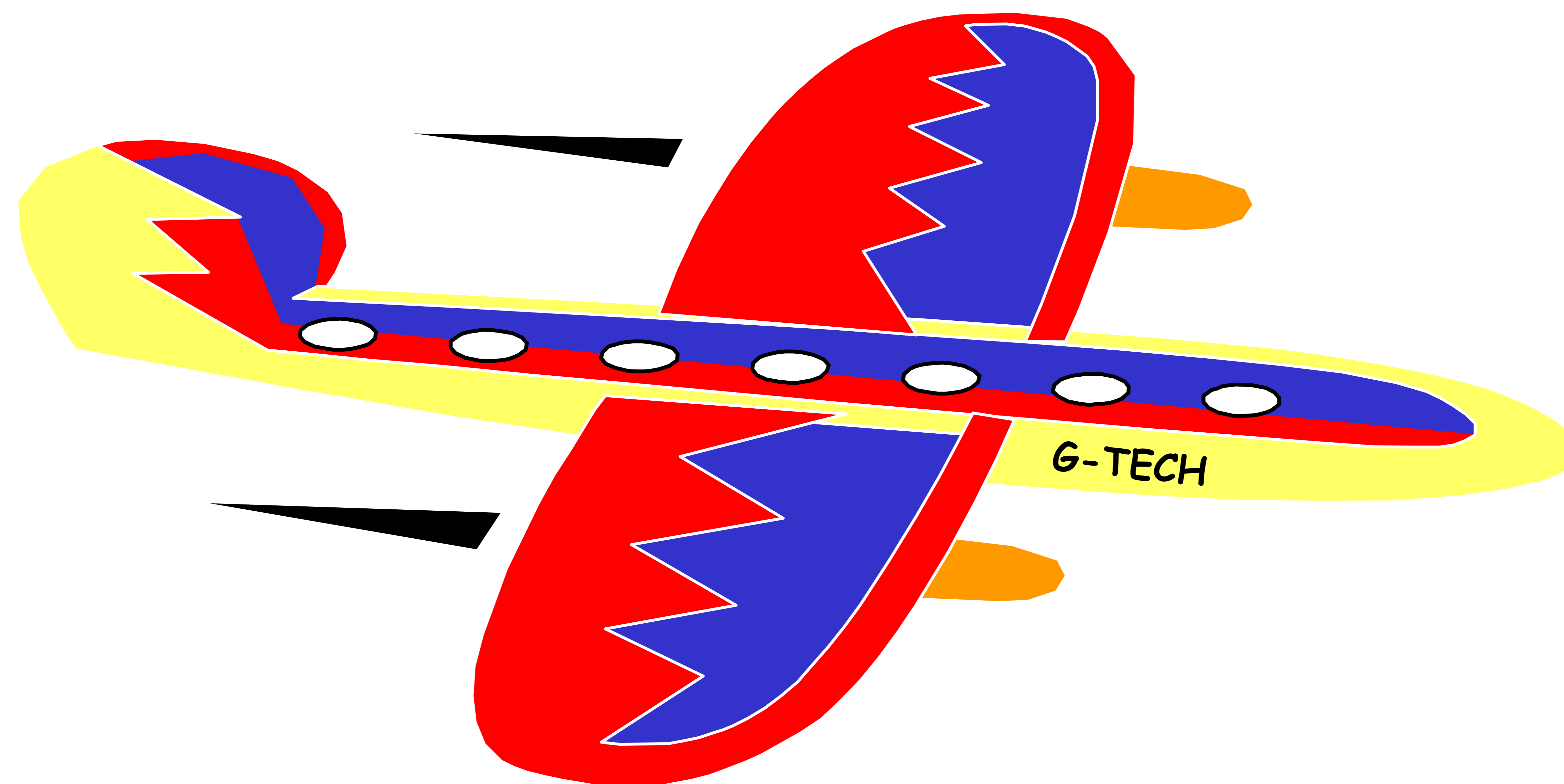


INTRODUCTION TO AIRBORNE GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGIES

Alexander Koh, Geotechnologies, Bristol, United Kingdom

Supporting the airborne data acquisition and mapping industries

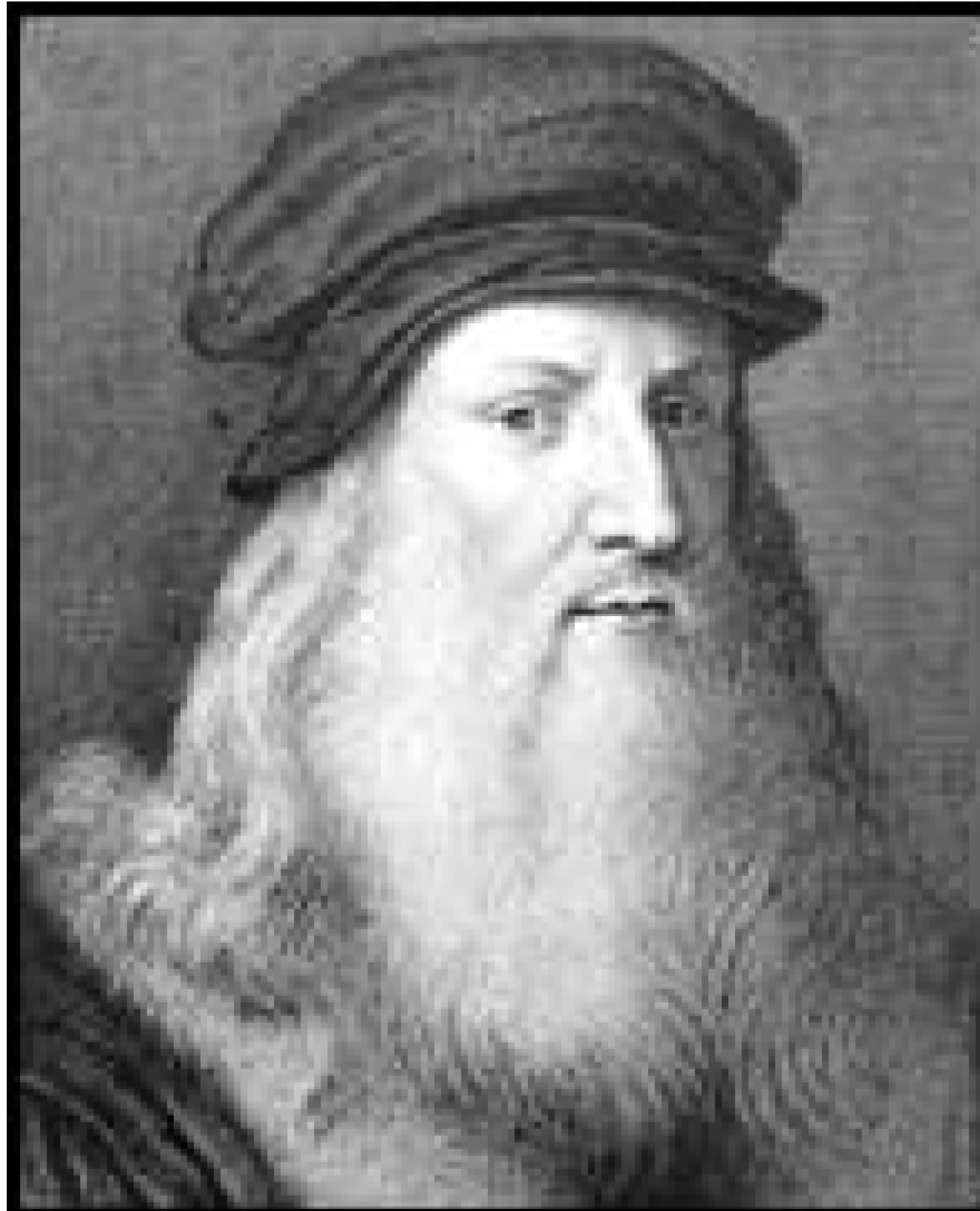


To view in full screen in Adobe Acrobat press the Ctrl + L key on your computer. Press Esc to return to normal view

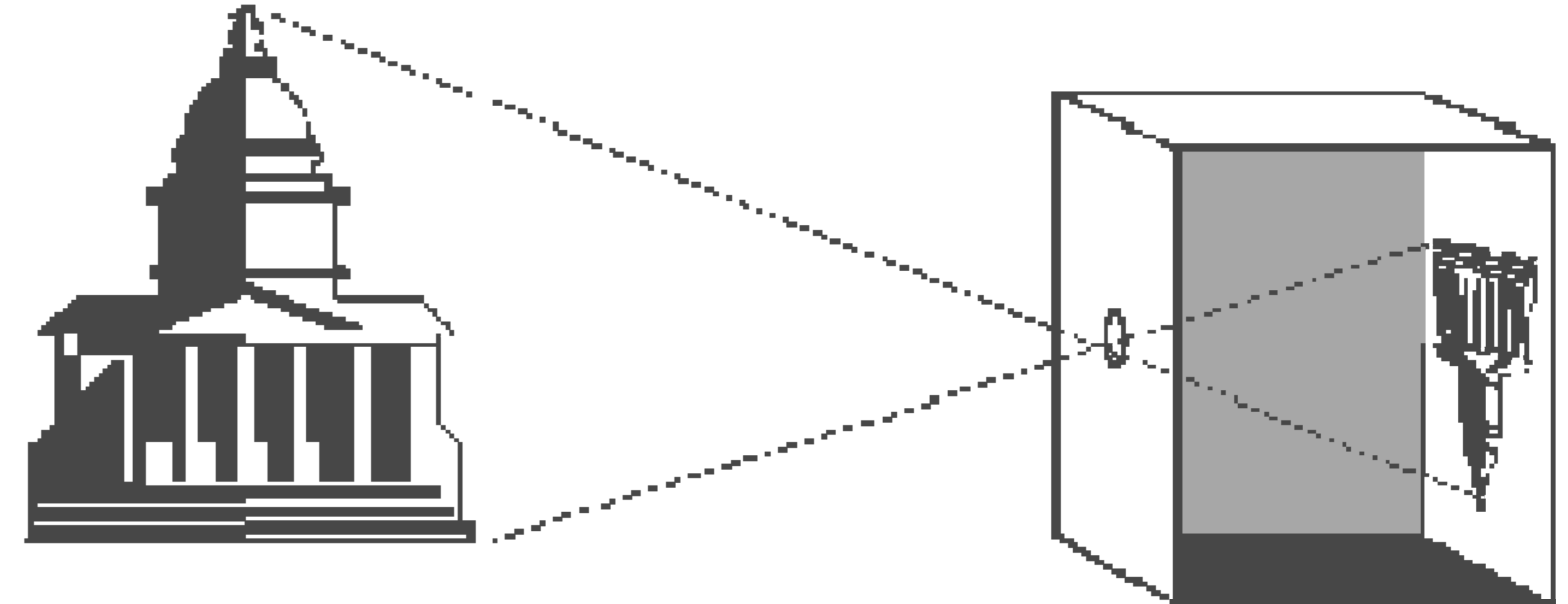
Geospatial Technologies

- Gradual broadening of our perspective over 200 years
- Hot-air and hydrogen balloons in 18th and 19th century
- Aircraft reconnaissance and photography in the beginning of the 20th century
- Space observation and measurement in the last 30 years

Leonardo da Vinci, 1490



Leonardo da Vinci - Camera Obscura, 1490



- Light would be admitted through a tiny pinhole in one wall of a darkened room
- The sunlit scene outside the room would appear upside-down on the opposite wall
- A sheet of translucent paper was placed over the image to trace its outlines

Leonardo da Vinci, 1490

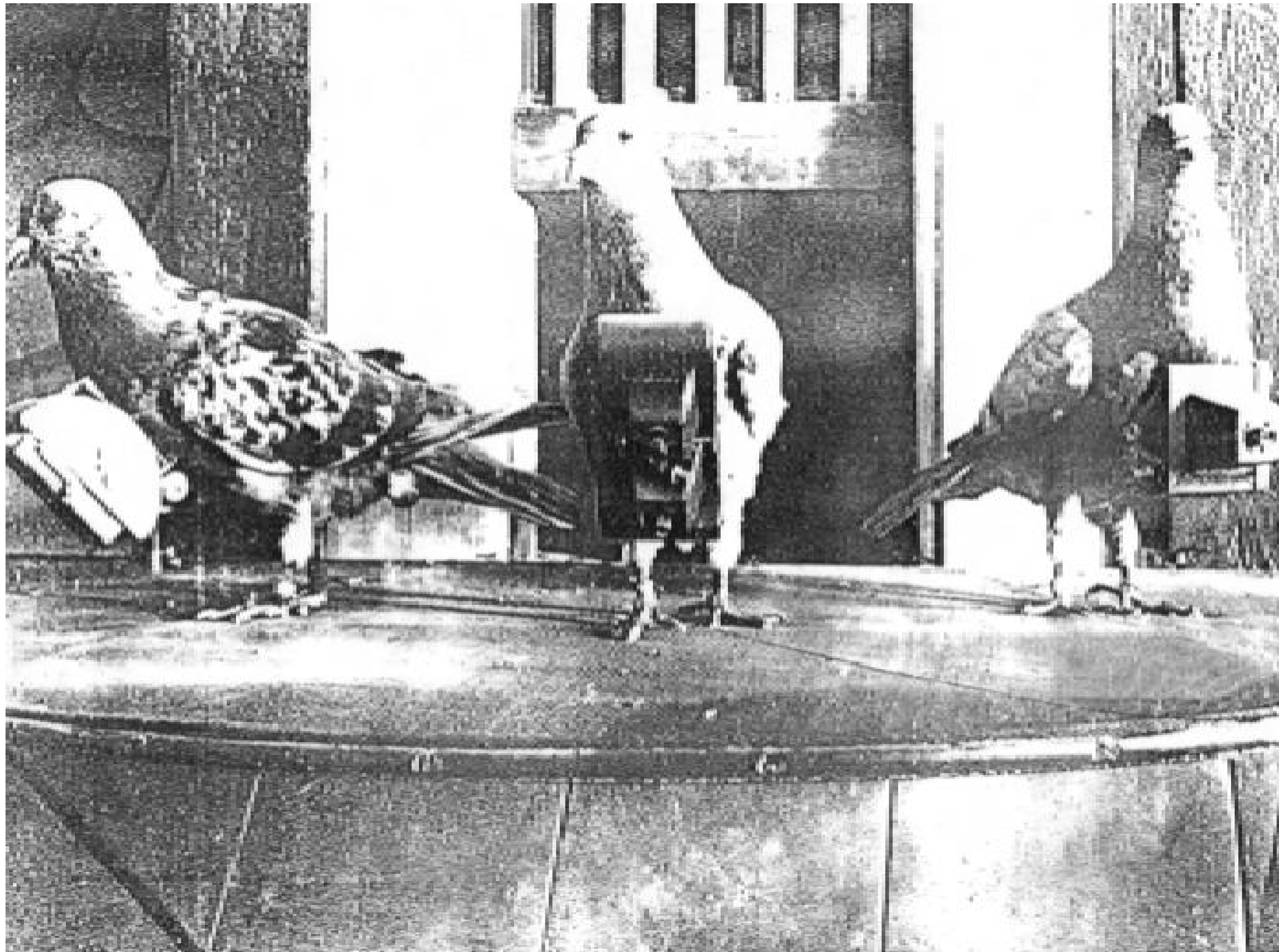
“Perspective is nothing else than the seeing of an object behind a sheet of glass, smooth and quite transparent, on the surface of which all the things may be marked that are behind this glass. All things transmit their images to the eye by pyramidal lines, and these pyramids are cut by the said glass. The nearer to the eye these are intersected, the smaller the image of their cause will appear”

Nadar Capturing Aerial Photography in 1855



Bavarian Pigeon Corps (1903)

Used pigeons to transmit information, capture spatial positions of enemies and take aerial photographs



US Coast & Geodetic Survey Aerial Camera

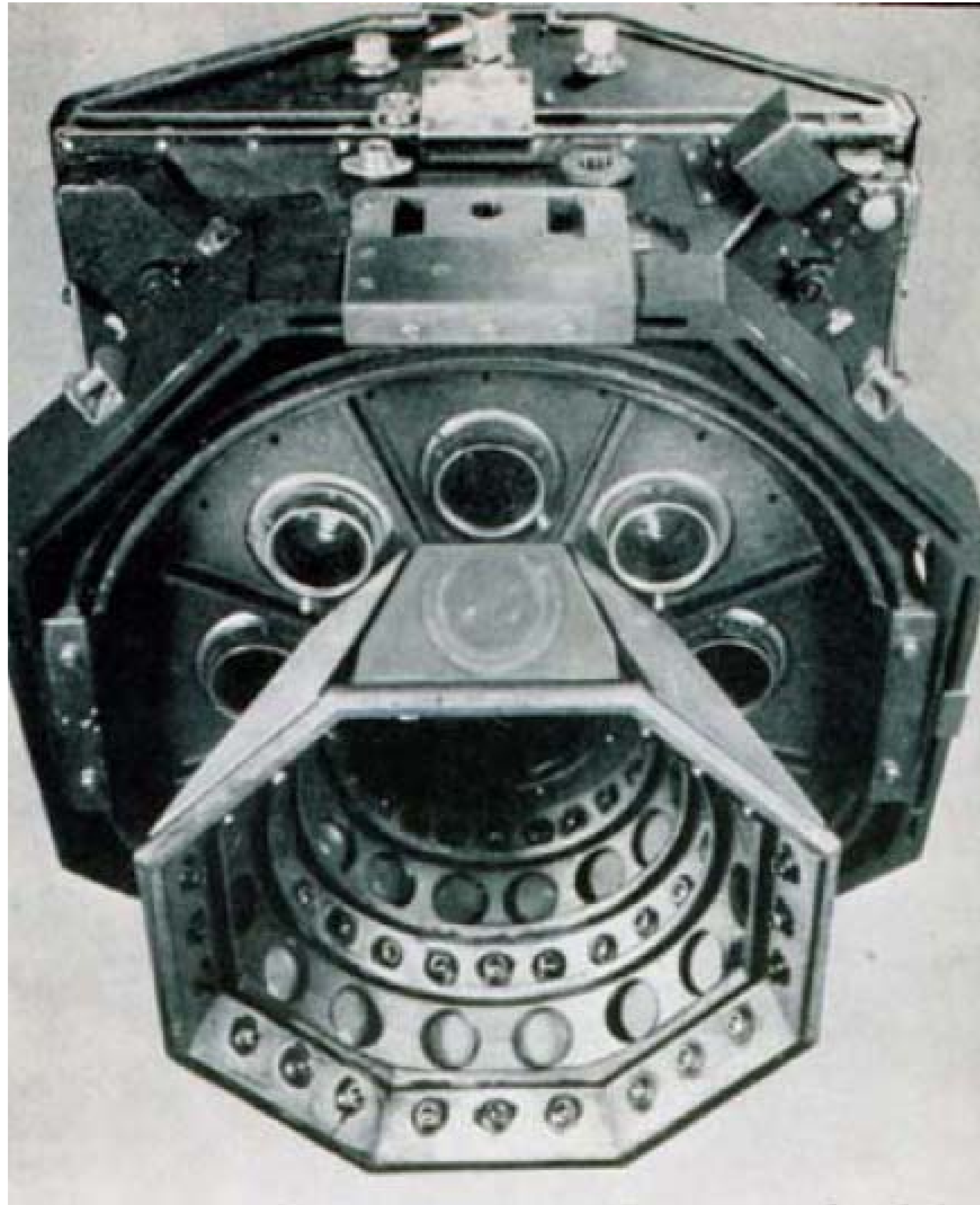


Image from USC&G 9 Lens Composite





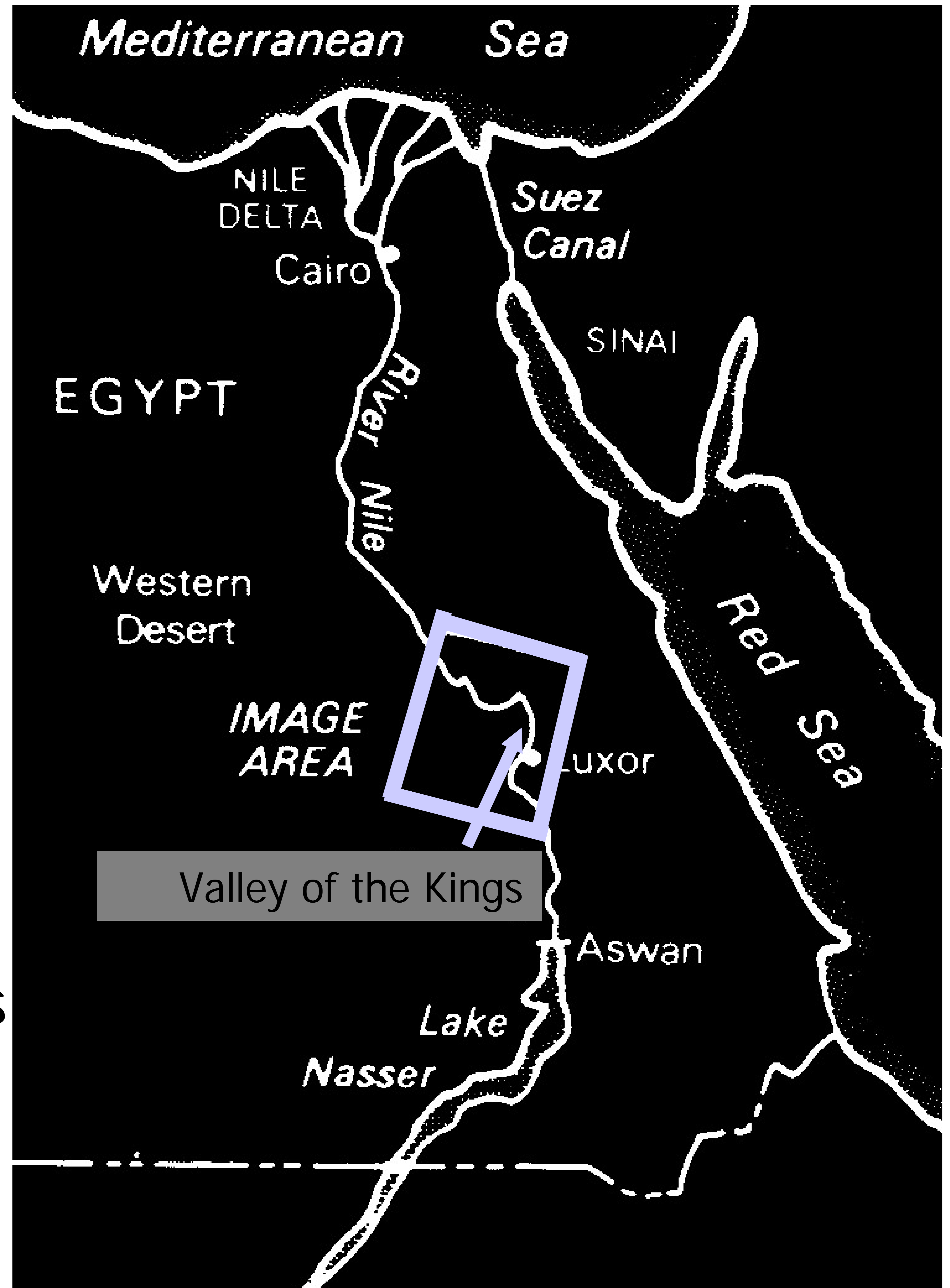
Europe from Space

Image Courtesy of DLR, Germany

Valley of the Kings, Egypt

7400 kilometers downstream of the River Nile and heading north to the Mediterranean Sea.

Flooding is controlled by Aswan Dam and Lake Nasser which holds 30 000 000 liters of water.



Valley of the Kings, Egypt

