

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May 2019

Course: Photogrammetry & Remote Sensing (PEGI 2002)

Semester: IV

Programme: B.Tech (GeoScience Engg.)

Time: 03 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

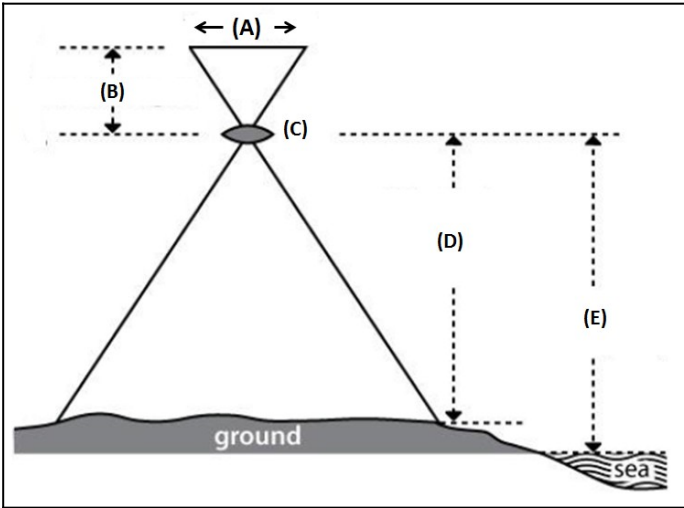
Instructions: Answer any TWO questions from Section C

SECTION A

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	List the basic differences between photogrammetry and remote sensing	4	CO1
Q 2	Differentiate between Point operations and local operations.	4	CO1
Q 3	What are Fiducial marks and their significance?	4	CO1
Q 4	Briefly describe Principal component analysis and the reasons of performing a PCA.	4	CO4
Q5	Differentiate between Average filters and Median filters.	4	CO4

SECTION B

Q 6	<p>a) If the distance of a line on the photograph is known as 1 cm, what is its equivalent distance on the ground if the photograph scale is 1:10000</p> <p>b) Given below is a Contingency table for different classes.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">i. Calculate the Producers Accuracy for Forest.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">ii. Calculate the User's Accuracy for Corn.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">iii. Calculate the Overall Accuracy.</p>	2	CO5																																																																						
	<table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Classified Data</th> <th colspan="6">Reference Data</th> <th rowspan="2">Row Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Water</th> <th>Sand</th> <th>Forest</th> <th>Urban</th> <th>Corn</th> <th>Hay</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Water</td> <td>480</td> <td>0</td> <td>5</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>485</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sand</td> <td>0</td> <td>52</td> <td>0</td> <td>20</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>313</td> <td>40</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>353</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban</td> <td>0</td> <td>16</td> <td>0</td> <td>126</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>142</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Corn</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>38</td> <td>342</td> <td>79</td> <td>459</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hay</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>38</td> <td>24</td> <td>60</td> <td>359</td> <td>481</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Col Total</td> <td>480</td> <td>68</td> <td>356</td> <td>248</td> <td>402</td> <td>438</td> <td>1992</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Classified Data	Reference Data						Row Total	Water	Sand	Forest	Urban	Corn	Hay	Water	480	0	5	0	0	0	485	Sand	0	52	0	20	0	0	72	Forest	0	0	313	40	0	0	353	Urban	0	16	0	126	0	0	142	Corn	0	0	0	38	342	79	459	Hay	0	0	38	24	60	359	481	Col Total	480	68	356	248	402	438	1992	6	CO4
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Q 7	<p>a) You measure the straight length of a track to be 2.5 mm and you know that the real ground distance is 100 meters, what is the scale of the photo?</p>	4	CO5																																																																						
	<p>b) An aircraft was flying at an altitude of 25000 feet above the ground and takes a vertical aerial photograph of an object which is 30 meters in height. The image of the object is at a distance of 6 inches from the nadir point. Calculate the relief displacement?</p>	4	CO5																																																																						
Q 8	There are many different ways to enhance satellite imagery. Explain linear and histogram	8	CO4																																																																						

	equalization contrast stretching.		
Q 9	Describe the process of Convolution Filtering with figures.	8	CO4
Q 10	Classify the different types of photographs as used in photogrammetry summarizing their main characteristics. Draw relevant diagrams.	8	CO5
SECTION-C (Answer and TWO questions)			
Q 11	<p>a) Label all the parts in the following figure.</p> 	5	CO5
	b) Explain relief displacement? What are certain causes leading to relief displacement?	5	CO5
	c) Explain the term Band Rationing? Describe its importance as an image transformation technique with a suitable example?	2+8	CO3
Q 12	a) Elaborate on the concept of scale in aerial photographs. How is the scale used to make measurements of objects in the aerial photographs	10	CO5
	b) Show, with the aid of a diagram and relevant calculations, how histogram equalization changes the distribution of pixel values in a histogram. You may choose any arbitrary values for frequencies limited to just 8 grey values.	10	CO4
Q 13	a) Differentiate between supervised and unsupervised classification? Also explain the advantages/ disadvantages of both types.	5+5	CO4
	b) Describe the local operations performed during image enhancement, describing the different types of filters?	10	CO4