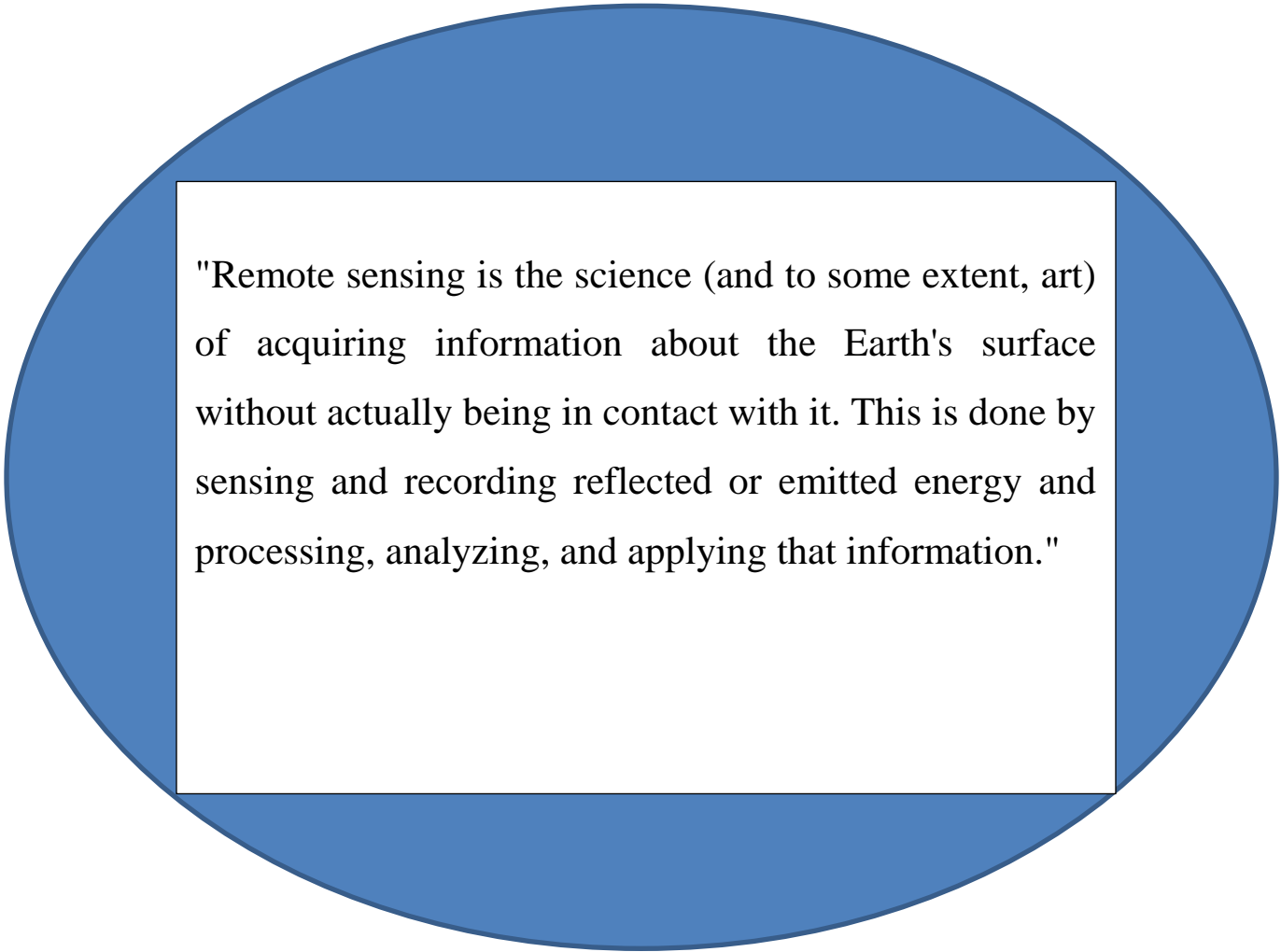


Remote Sensing

INTRODUCTION

Remote sensing can be defined as the study of something without making actual contact with the object of study. More precisely, it can be defined as:



"Remote sensing is the science (and to some extent, art) of acquiring information about the Earth's surface without actually being in contact with it. This is done by sensing and recording reflected or emitted energy and processing, analyzing, and applying that information."

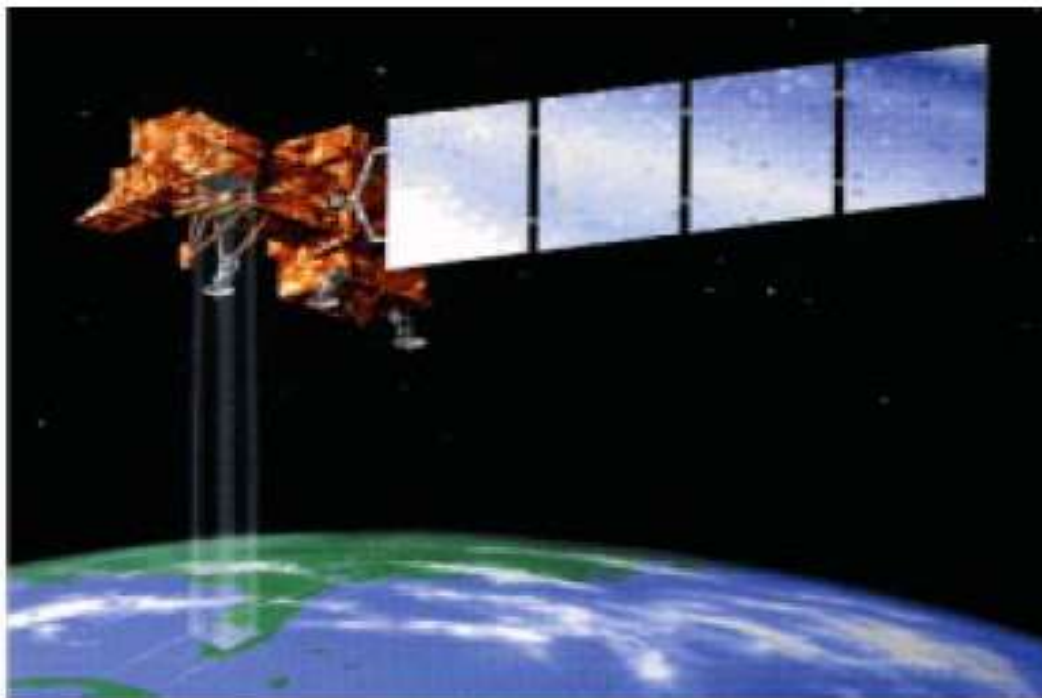
In a simple term every human being are actively involved in “Remote Sensing” all the time. Familiar activity like watching a football game or observing birds flying on the sky actually a remote sensing activities. But things get complicated when we change the scale. As you view the screen of your computer monitor, you are actively engaged in remote sensing.



Another Definition:

Remote sensing is the science of obtaining and interpreting information from a distance, using sensors that are not in physical contact with the object being observed. Though you may not realize it, you are familiar with many examples. Biological evolution has exploited many natural phenomena and forms of energy to enable animals (including people) to sense their environment.

Artist's depiction of the Landsat 7 satellite in orbit, courtesy of NASA. Launched in late 1999, this satellite acquires multispectral images using reflected visible and infrared radiation.



Remote sensing deals with the detection and measurement of phenomena with devices sensitive to electromagnetic energy such as:

- ✓ **Light (cameras and scanners)**
- ✓ **Heat (thermal scanners)**
- ✓ **Radio Waves (radar)**