

Satellite or Aerial Photography?

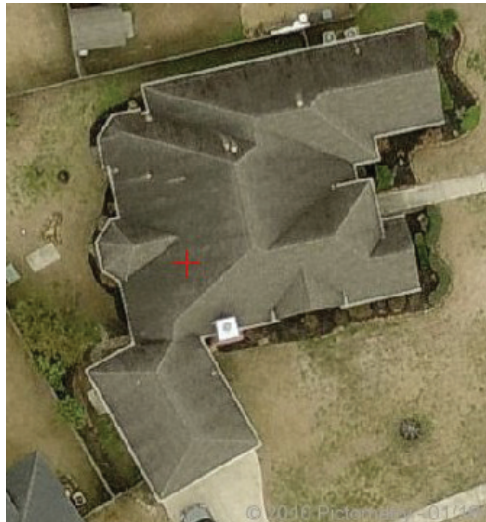
If a picture is worth a 1000 words, the quality of an image is worth millions when applying remote measurement technology. An overriding misconception is that remote roof measuring only uses satellite images. In actuality, the most accurate method used by leading roof measurement companies is the use of aerial photography.

According to Chris Pershing, the inventor of the patent-pending EagleView® software, it is as simple as the resolution or the closeness of the image, "Some satellites are able to produce higher resolution images. However, the U.S. and many other foreign governments restrict the resolution of commercially available satellite images. In the United States for example, commercial satellite images are limited to 0.5 meters / pixel (18 inches / per pixel)."

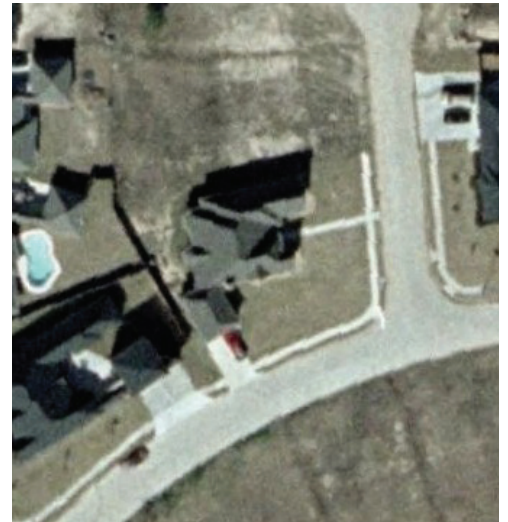
"In contrast, aerial images are not subject to the resolution limits imposed on satellites," continued Pershing. "Aerial images are available at resolutions down to 4 to 6 inches per pixel for most of the populated areas in the US. Moving out to lesser populated areas, aerial images are also now widely available at 12 inches per pixel, still significantly better than satellite."

To clarify how pixels relate to distance, according to Wikipedia, "The resolution number represents the distance covered by one pixel in the image. Therefore, a 1 meter image is an image where 1 pixel is equal to 1 meter. A 1000 x 1000 pixel image at 1 meter resolution would cover an area 1000 meters by 1000 meters, or one square kilometer."

EagleView Technology uses the resolution as a key part in developing the 3D diagram from which they gain their highly accurate measurements. The most important factor to accuracy is resolution. The lower inches per pixel the higher the accuracy in the



EagleView Top Down Image at 4 Inches per Pixel



Satellite Top Down Image at 18 Inches per Pixel

measurements. Thus, the ability to be at 4 to 6 inch resolution with aerial photography compared to 18 inch resolution with the satellite images means aerial images can provide several feet in improved accuracy when providing roof measurements.

"For roof measurement applications, an 18-inch-per-pixel satellite image would be the choice of last resort when no suitable aerial image was available," Pershing noted. "At 18 inches per pixel, many details of the roof are poorly resolved. This lack of detail can significantly increase the uncertainty of the measurements. As such, the viability of those images for any particular building measurement would need to be evaluated."

"Although, satellite imagery is available for nearly every location on the earth most satellite image libraries target vast areas at very low resolution. Each pixel (or dot) in those images may represent an area as large as a car, a house, a city block, or a square mile — far too coarse to be useful for measuring details on a particular building. Satellite images can be used but only as the last option," said Pershing.

With the new technology of Aerial 3D roof measurements from EagleView and the greater resolution of aerial images, the highest accuracy and detail is currently being provided through the EagleView aerial 3D roof measurement reports. The patent-pending software and process invented by EagleView, is creating 3D roof models utilizing 4 to 6 inch aerial photos. "It is the measurements off of the 3D model that makes the reports so incredibly accurate," concluded Pershing. "We have thousands of tests that stand behind this technology and the excellent accuracy achieved using aerial images."

The most important factor to accuracy is resolution. The lower inches per pixel the higher the accuracy in the measurements.

Call 1-866-659-8439 or visit www.eagleview.com to get started.

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