



Universität Stuttgart

Modulhandbuch
Studiengang Master of Science Geomatics Engineering
Prüfungsordnung: 2008

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Universität Stuttgart
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Präambel

Geoinformationen und Positionsbestimmung als Basis für die unterschiedlichsten Planungs- und Entscheidungsprozesse sind heute von grundlegender Bedeutung für die nachhaltige Entwicklung und den schonenden Umgang mit den Ressourcen, zum Beispiel im Verkehrsbereich. In vielen Entwicklungs- und Schwellenländern fehlt die dafür notwendige landesweite Geodaten-Infrastruktur und die Kenntnisse im Bereich Positionsbestimmung. Deshalb setzt sich der Masterstudiengang GEOENGINE das Ziel, den Studierenden die der Erfassung, Verwaltung, Verarbeitung und Interpretation von Geodaten zugrunde liegenden Theorien und Modellbildungen zu vermitteln. Die Vermittlung reinen Faktenwissens soll in den Hintergrund treten. Die Studierenden werden befähigt, auf der Basis eines adäquaten theoretischen Fundaments sich selbstständig in die sich rasch wandelnden Anforderungen der benutzten Hard- und Softwaresysteme einzuarbeiten. Der Studiengang befähigt somit die Absolventen zu erfolgreicher Tätigkeit während des gesamten Berufslebens. In den Entwicklungs- und Schwellenländern ist eine Ausbildung in den Gebieten Geodäsie und Geoinformatik überwiegend auf dem Niveau eines Bachelorabschlusses anzutreffen, vielfach nur als optionale Vertiefungsrichtung im Rahmen von anderen Programmen, wie z.B. als Teil des Bauingenieurwesens. Die betreffenden Studiengänge vermitteln im Allgemeinen kein vertieftes Verständnis für die Theorien und komplexen Modellbildungen in Geodäsie und Geoinformatik, wie sie beispielsweise für die Erdbeobachtung und -messung notwendig sind.

Qualifikationsziele

Geoinformationen und Positionsbestimmung als Basis für die unterschiedlichsten Planungs- und Entscheidungsprozesse sind heute von grundlegender Bedeutung für die nachhaltige Entwicklung und den schonenden Umgang mit den Ressourcen, zum Beispiel im Verkehrsbereich. In vielen Entwicklungs- und Schwellenländern fehlt die dafür notwendige landesweite Geodaten-Infrastruktur und die Kenntnisse im Bereich Positionsbestimmung. Deshalb setzt sich der Masterstudiengang GEOENGINE das Ziel, den Studierenden die der Erfassung, Verwaltung, Verarbeitung und Interpretation von Geodaten zugrunde liegenden Theorien und Modellbildungen zu vermitteln. Die Vermittlung reinen Faktenwissens soll in den Hintergrund treten. Die Studierenden werden befähigt, auf der Basis eines adäquaten theoretischen Fundaments sich selbstständig in die sich rasch wandelnden Anforderungen der benutzten Hard- und Softwaresysteme einzuarbeiten. Der Studiengang befähigt somit die Absolventen zu erfolgreicher Tätigkeit während des gesamten Berufslebens.

In den Entwicklungs- und Schwellenländern ist eine Ausbildung in den Gebieten Geodäsie und Geoinformatik überwiegend auf dem Niveau eines Bachelorabschlusses anzutreffen, vielfach nur als optionale Vertiefungsrichtung im Rahmen von anderen Programmen, wie z.B. als Teil des Bauingenieurwesens. Die betreffenden Studiengänge vermitteln im Allgemeinen kein vertieftes Verständnis für die Theorien und komplexen Modellbildungen in Geodäsie und Geoinformatik, wie sie beispielsweise für die Erdbeobachtung und -messung notwendig sind.

Der Masterstudiengang GEOENGINE soll künftigen Fachleuten die Problemlösungskompetenz und das notwendige Wissen vermitteln, um im Bereich Geodäsie und Geoinformatik in ihren Heimatländern sowohl theoretisch als auch praxisrelevant zu arbeiten. Absolventen des MSc- Studiengangs GEOENGINE:

- sind in der Lage, die Grundlagen für die Schaffung einer Geodaten-Infrastruktur zu legen;
- haben vertiefte Kenntnisse über den derzeitigen Stand der Technologie, insbesondere in den Bereichen Positionsbestimmung, Navigation und Erdbeobachtung;
- sind durch die Auseinandersetzung mit den methodischen Grundlagen für die Erfassung, Verwaltung, Verarbeitung und Interpretation von Geodaten zu einer erfolgreichen Tätigkeit während ihres Berufslebens befähigt, auch und gerade in einem Umfeld, das sich dynamisch entwickelt;
- verfügen über die Kompetenzen, die Technologie an die Bedürfnisse ihrer jeweiligen Volkswirtschaften zu adaptieren;
- können die Ergebnisse ihrer Arbeit unter Zuhilfenahme moderner Medien einprägsam präsentieren;
- besitzen die wissenschaftliche Qualifikation für eine Promotion.

100 Module

Zugeordnete Module:	41210	Advanced Mathematics
	41220	Geomatics Methodology
	41230	Geodesy
	41240	Remote Data Acquisition
	41250	Representation of Geodata
	41260	Language and Culture
	41270	Law
	41280	Integrated Project
	41290	Positioning and Navigation
	41300	Geo-Telematics

Modul: 41210 Advanced Mathematics

2. Modulkürzel:	062000011	5. Moduldauer:	1 Semester
3. Leistungspunkte:	6.0 LP	6. Turnus:	jedes 2. Semester, WiSe
4. SWS:	5.0	7. Sprache:	Englisch
8. Modulverantwortlicher:	Univ.-Prof.Dr. Wolfgang Keller		
9. Dozenten:	Wolfgang Keller		
10. Zuordnung zum Curriculum in diesem Studiengang:	M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2008 → Module M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2013 → Pflichtmodule		
11. Empfohlene Voraussetzungen:			
12. Lernziele:	The module aims at establishing a common level of math skills for all students, smoothing out their individual entry levels. The module will provide skills to translate a problem in Geodesy into a mathematical model and to find a solution of the resulting mathematical problem.		
13. Inhalt:	Ordinary and partial differential equations, Vector analysis, Integral theorems, Special functions, Potential theory		
14. Literatur:	Kreyszig, E. (1999, 2006): Advanced Engineering Mathematics, Wiley & Sons		
15. Lehrveranstaltungen und -formen:	• 412101 Lecture Advanced Mathematics • 412102 Lab Advanced Mathematics		
16. Abschätzung Arbeitsaufwand:	lectures 108 h (attendance 42h, self-study 66 h) exercises 72 h (attendance 28 h, self-study 44 h)		
17. Prüfungsnummer/n und -name:	• 41211 Advanced Mathematics (PL), schriftliche Prüfung, 120 Min., Gewichtung: 1.0, • V Vorleistung (USL-V), schriftlich, eventuell mündlich		
18. Grundlage für ... :			
19. Medienform:			
20. Angeboten von:	Geodätisches Institut		

Modul: 41300 Geo-Telematics

2. Modulkürzel:	062300033	5. Moduldauer:	1 Semester
3. Leistungspunkte:	9.0 LP	6. Turnus:	jedes 2. Semester, WiSe
4. SWS:	6.0	7. Sprache:	Englisch
8. Modulverantwortlicher:	Dr.-Ing. Martin Metzner		
9. Dozenten:	• Dieter Fritsch • Martin Metzner		
10. Zuordnung zum Curriculum in diesem Studiengang:	M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2008 → Module M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2013 → Wahlpflichtmodule		
11. Empfohlene Voraussetzungen:			
12. Lernziele:	Topology and Optimization Based on knowledge about graph theory, the students will be able to solve topological tasks, e.g. the shortest path problem or the map coloring problem, in an optimal way. The students will be familiar with linear and quadratic and programming techniques to deal with network design problems of different orders. Transport Telematics The students are able to realize algorithms for positioning, navigation and routing. They know the structures of digital maps, which are necessary for Transport Telematics as well as some example sources. Besides they know about the interaction of different information sources as well as communication possibilities for transportation applications.		
13. Inhalt:	Topology and Optimization Graph theory and topology, Tree structures, Optimal routing and network analysis, Five-color theorem, Least-squares principle. Equality and inequality constrained least-squares estimation, Network design problems (especially Zero Order Design, First Order Design, Second Order Design), Quadratic and linear programming, Linear Complementarity Problems (LCP). Transport Telematics Digital road network, Communication technologies, Positioning and navigation systems, Traffic management systems, computer assisted operational control systems, Information services for traffic, driver assistance systems		
14. Literatur:	Topology and Optimization • Fritsch, D., Topology and Optimization, Lecture Notes, University of Stuttgart • Grafarend, E. W. and Sanso, F. (ed.) (1985): Optimization and design of geodetic networks. Springer, Berlin Heidelberg. • Diestel, Reinhard (2010): Graph Theory. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 4. ed. - Lawler, Lenstra, Rinnooy Kan, Shmoys (eds) (1985), The Traveling		

Salesman Problem: A Guided Tour of Combinatorial Optimization, Wiley & Sons

Transport Telematics

- Mike de Smith, Mike Goodchild, Paul Longley: Geospatial Analysis: A Comprehensive Guide to Principles, Techniques and Software Tools
Home page: www.spatialanalysisonline.com. Third Edition. Issue version: 3.15 (2011)
- McQueen, B. und McQueen, J.(1999), Intelligent transportation systems architectures, Boston: Artech House
- Drane, C. and Rizos, C. (1998), Positioning systems in intelligent transportation systems, Boston, Artech House

15. Lehrveranstaltungen und -formen:	• 413001 Lecture Topology and Optimization • 413002 Lab Topology and Optimization • 413003 Lecture Transport Telematics • 413004 Lab Transport Telematics
16. Abschätzung Arbeitsaufwand:	Topology und Optimization, lecture: 90 h (attendance 28 h, self study 62 h) Topology und Optimization, exercise: 45 h (attendance 14 h, self study 31 h) Transport Telematics, lecture: 90 h (attendance 28 h, self study 62 h) Transport Telematics, exercise: 45 h (attendance 14 h, self study 31 h) Total: 270 h (attendance 84 h, self study 186 h)
17. Prüfungsnummer/n und -name:	41301 Geo-Telematics (PL), schriftliche Prüfung, 120 Min., Gewichtung: 1.0,
18. Grundlage für ... :	
19. Medienform:	Videocasts, White Board Blackboard, laptop + LCD projector, laboratory and calculation exercises, MatLab
20. Angeboten von:	Institut für Photogrammetrie

Modul: 41230 Geodesy

2. Modulkürzel:	062000401	5. Moduldauer:	2 Semester
3. Leistungspunkte:	9.0 LP	6. Turnus:	jedes 2. Semester, WiSe
4. SWS:	6.0	7. Sprache:	Englisch
8. Modulverantwortlicher:	Prof.Dr.-Ing. Nicolaas Sneeuw		
9. Dozenten:	• Nicolaas Sneeuw • Friedrich Wilhelm Krumm		
10. Zuordnung zum Curriculum in diesem Studiengang:	M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2008 → Module M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2013 → Pflichtmodule		
11. Empfohlene Voraussetzungen:			
12. Lernziele:	Map Projections and Geodetic Coordinate Systems Students are enabled to interpret maps and to represent the Earth using different kinds of map projections. They are capable to investigate, to evaluate and to visualize occurring distortions. They know how to deal with different kinds of reference and coordinate systems, and to perform transformations between them. Physical Geodesy Students are able to judge the fundamental role of the gravity field and the geoid in all disciplines of geomatics engineering. They have the skills to select the appropriate methodological tools from physical geodesy for actual problems and projects. They understand the pros and cons of different height systems.		
13. Inhalt:	Map Projections and Geodetic Coordinate Systems Basics on differential geometry of surfaces, geometry of sphere and ellipsoid-of-revolution, spherical map projections, optimal map projections, legal map projections (Gauß-Krüger/UTM), deformations and deformation measures, 2D and 3D coordinate systems and datum transformation models Physical Geodesy Elements of potential theory, gravitation and gravity, measurement principles of gravimetry, gravity networks, approaches to solving the Laplace equation, special functions of physical geodesy, geoid determination, height systems		
14. Literatur:	Physical Geodesy • Sneeuw, Physical Geodesy, lecture notes, University of Stuttgart • Torge, W. (2001) Geodesy. De Gruyter, Berlin (3rd ed.) • Matlab Map Projections and Geodetic Coordinate Systems • Krumm F (2012): Map Projections and Geodetic Coordinate Systems. Powerpoint viewgraphs, University of Stuttgart • Bugayevskiy L M and J P Snyder (1995): Map Projections - A Reference Manual. Taylor & Francis • Canters F and H Declair (1989): The world in perspective: A directory of world map projections. Wiley • Grafarend E W and F W Krumm (2007): Map Projections, Cartographic Information Systems. Springer		

- Hofmann-Wellenhof B, H Lichtenegger and J Collins (1997): GPS - Theory and Practice. Springer
- Hooijberg M (2008): Geometrical Geodesy Using Information and Computer Technology, Springer
- Iliffe J (2000): Datums and Map Projections for Remote Sensing, GIS, and Surveying. Boca Raton
- Kühnel W (2002): Differential Geometry. Curves - Surfaces - Manifolds. Student Mathematical Library, Vol. 16, American Mathematical Society
- Lauf GB (1983): Geodesy and Map Projections. TAFE Publications Unit, Collingwood, Vic.
- Maling D H (1992): Coordinate Systems and Map Projections. 2nd Edition, Oxford
- McDonnell PW (1991): Introduction to Map Projections. 2nd Edition. Permission department, Landmark Enterprises, Rancho Cordova, Ca, USA
- Pearson F (1990): Map Projection: Theory and Applications. Boca Raton
- Snyder J.P. (1987): Map Projections - A Working Manual. USGS Professional Paper 1395, United States Government Printing Office, Washington

15. Lehrveranstaltungen und -formen:

- 412301 Lecture Map Projections and Geodetic Coordinate Systems
- 412302 Lab Exercises Map Projections and Geodetic Coordinate Systems
- 412303 Lecture Physical Geodesy
- 412304 Lab Exercises Physical Geodesy

16. Abschätzung Arbeitsaufwand:

Map Projections and Geodetic Coordinate Systems 135 h (contact hours lectures and labs 42 h, self study 93 h)

Physical Geodesy 135 h (contact hours lectures and labs 42 h, self study 93 h)

Total 270 h

17. Prüfungsnummer/n und -name:

18. Grundlage für ... :

19. Medienform:

blackboard, projector, Matlab

20. Angeboten von:

Geodätisches Institut

Modul: 41220 Geomatics Methodology

2. Modulkürzel:	062200301	5. Moduldauer:	1 Semester
3. Leistungspunkte:	15.0 LP	6. Turnus:	jedes 2. Semester, WiSe
4. SWS:	9.0	7. Sprache:	Englisch
8. Modulverantwortlicher:	Prof.Dr.-Ing. Dieter Fritsch		
9. Dozenten:	• Friedrich Wilhelm Krumm • Alfred Kleusberg • Dieter Fritsch		
10. Zuordnung zum Curriculum in diesem Studiengang:	M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2008 → Module M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2013 → Pflichtmodule		
11. Empfohlene Voraussetzungen:			
12. Lernziele:	Statistical Inference The goal of this course is to impart knowledge on the most frequently applied adjustment models (model with observation equations, model with condition equations, mixed models) used in engineering disciplines and Geosciences, and their geometric interpretation. A major part will treat hypothesis testing in linear models including internal and external reliability. Signal Processing The students will learn the methodologies of signal processing. Differentiation is made between deterministic signals and random signals. FIR and IIR filters are described by difference equations, filter design is solved in time and frequency domain. Markov processes are used to simulate random signals. The filter output is applied for many examples in signal and image processing. Dynamic System Estimation The students are familiar with the methodology for parameter estimation in systems, which can be described by solutions to ordinary differential equation systems. The concept of selected random processes for the error description is understood. The students are familiar with the Kalman filter estimation procedure		
13. Inhalt:	Statistical Inference Basics on linear algebra, parameter adjustment, condition adjustment and mixed model adjustment, random variables, probability density functions, error propagation, hypothesis testing, internal and external reliability Signal Processing Definition of one- and two-dimensional signals. Fourier Series and Fourier Transforms, Cosine transforms, theory of Wavelets. Linear systems, FIR and IIR filters. Linear phase and zero-phased systems. Filter design for deterministic and random signals. Matched and Wiener filters, convolutions in 1D and 2D, Fast convolutions. Explanations of ad hoc operators in signal and image processing and its comparison of designed systems. Dynamic System Estimation Review of Least Squares Estimation, Sequential Least Squares Estimation, Ordinary Differential Equations, numerical integration methods, linear dynamic systems, state space descriptions, random		

	processes, state augmentation, derivation of Kalman Filter equations, Kalman smoother, comparison of Kalman filter to sequential Least Squares Estimation
14. Literatur:	Statistical Inference • Krumm F (2012): Statistical Inference, Powerpoint viewgraphs, University of Stuttgart • Sneeuw N and F Krumm (2012): lecture Notes Adjustment Theory, University of Stuttgart • Teunissen P J G (2003): Adjustment theory - an introduction. Delft University Press, ISBN 13 978-90-407-1974-5 • Teunissen P G J (2006): Network Quality Control. Delft University Press, ISBN 13 978-90-71301-98-8 Signal Processing • Fritsch, Signal Processing, lecture Materials, University of Stuttgart • Rabiner, L.R., Gold, P. (1975): Theory and Applications of Digital Signal Processing. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs. • Oppenheim, A.V., Schaffer, R.W. (2007): Discrete-Time Signal Processing (3rd Edition), Prentice Hall(2007), 1132 Seiten, ISBN-13: 978-0132067096. • Berber, S. (2009): Continuous and Discrete Time Signals, VDM Verlag Dr. Müller (2009), 632 Seiten, ISBN-13: 978-3639111880. Dynamic System Estimation • Kleusberg, Dynamic System Estimation, lecture materials, Univ. of Stuttgart • Gelb (1974) Applied Optimal Estimation, MIT Press • Jekeli (2001) Inertial Navigation Systems with Geodetic Applications, deGruyter
15. Lehrveranstaltungen und -formen:	• 412201 Lecture Statistical Inference • 412202 Lab Statistical Inference • 412203 Lecture Dynamic System Estimation • 412204 Lab Dynamic System Estimation • 412205 Lecture Signal Processing • 412206 Lab Signal Processing
16. Abschätzung Arbeitsaufwand:	Statistical Inference 150 h (contact hours lectures and labs 42 h, self study 108 h) Signal Processing 150 h (contact hours lectures and labs 42 h, self study 108 h) Dynamic System Estimation 150 h (contact hours lectures and labs 42 h, self study 108 h) Total 450 h
17. Prüfungsnummer/n und -name:	41221 Statistical Inference and Signal Processing (PL), schriftliche Prüfung, 120 Min., Gewichtung: 2.0, written examination, 180 minutes (closed book) 9(12)term work Statistical Inference 1(12)term work Dynamic System Estimation 1(12)term work Signal Processing 1(12)
18. Grundlage für ... :	
19. Medienform:	Videocasts, Beamer, Board, Overhead projection, Matlab
20. Angeboten von:	Geodätisches Institut

Modul: 41280 Integrated Project

2. Modulkürzel:	062300032	5. Moduldauer:	1 Semester
3. Leistungspunkte:	6.0 LP	6. Turnus:	jedes 2. Semester, SoSe
4. SWS:	0.0	7. Sprache:	Englisch
8. Modulverantwortlicher:	Prof.Dr.-Ing. Volker Schwieger		
9. Dozenten:	• Dieter Fritsch • Norbert Haala • Wolfgang Keller • Alfred Kleusberg • Volker Schwieger • Nicolaas Sneeuw		
10. Zuordnung zum Curriculum in diesem Studiengang:	M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2008 → Module M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2013 → Pflichtmodule		
11. Empfohlene Voraussetzungen:			
12. Lernziele:	The students are able to apply the knowledge of the modules of semester 1 and 2 project-related on variable topics. Additionally they know about project management, team work, scientific reporting and presentation techniques.		
13. Inhalt:	Variable topics are treated in projects; e.g. „geoid determination" and „stake out of a tunnel" . The student work for ten days on the project that is structured by several working packages. The planning, measurement, evaluation and analysis are realized in small teams. The students take care about the project management in different organisational levels. The academic staff act as mentors and not as teachers. For the preparation of the measurement campaign each student has to prepare one working package including a presentation. After the measurement campaign a joint scientific report has to be realised and each student has to present his working package.		
14. Literatur:	• Documents/teaching materials from the modules of the 1st and 2nd semester		
15. Lehrveranstaltungen und -formen:	412801 Integrated Project		
16. Abschätzung Arbeitsaufwand:	Integrated Project, 10 days project: 90 h (attendance time 90 h, self study 0 h) Integrated Project, presentation and final report: 90 h (attendance 10 h, self study 80 h) Total: 180 h (attendance 100 h, self study 80 h)		
17. Prüfungsnummer/n und -name:			
18. Grundlage für ... :			
19. Medienform:	laptop + LCD projector, field project		
20. Angeboten von:	Institut für Ingenieurgeodäsie Stuttgart		

Modul: 41260 Language and Culture

2. Modulkürzel:	95/936/06	5. Moduldauer:	1 Semester
3. Leistungspunkte:	9.0 LP	6. Turnus:	jedes 2. Semester, WiSe
4. SWS:	0.0	7. Sprache:	Deutsch
8. Modulverantwortlicher:	Dr. Karin Herrmann		
9. Dozenten:	N. N.		
10. Zuordnung zum Curriculum in diesem Studiengang:	M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2008 → Module		
11. Empfohlene Voraussetzungen:	Teaching level according to the results of placement test		
12. Lernziele:	The module conveys a basic knowledge about German grammar, vocabulary, regional and cultural studies and it provides basic conversations skills. At the end of the module the students will have acquired the following skills: - Listening comprehension - Reading comprehension - Grammar - Text production. The content of the module is oriented at the European Reference Frame Basic level / level A - B.		
13. Inhalt:	• Grammar and vocabulary • Exercises in listening comprehension • Development of strategies for reading of complex texts • Development of competences in daily-life communication • Intercultural problems • Living and working in Germany • Leisure and travelling • Mass media		
14. Literatur:			
15. Lehrveranstaltungen und -formen:	• 412601 Lecture Language • 412602 Lab Language		
16. Abschätzung Arbeitsaufwand:			
17. Prüfungsnummer/n und -name:	41261 Language and Culture (PL), schriftliche Prüfung, 180 Min., Gewichtung: 3.0, written final examination, 180 minutes 2(3)written mid term test + oral test 1(3)		
18. Grundlage für ... :			
19. Medienform:			
20. Angeboten von:	Interkultureller Unterricht		

Modul: 41270 Law

2. Modulkürzel:	95/936/07	5. Moduldauer:	1 Semester
3. Leistungspunkte:	3.0 LP	6. Turnus:	jedes 2. Semester, WiSe
4. SWS:	2.0	7. Sprache:	Englisch
8. Modulverantwortlicher:	Nikoletta Chatziioannu		
9. Dozenten:			
10. Zuordnung zum Curriculum in diesem Studiengang:	M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2008 → Module		
11. Empfohlene Voraussetzungen:	none		
12. Lernziele:	The module imparts basic features of the contract, media and internet law. The student learns to recognize the separate functions and business processes, their main subjects and their duties and responsibilities. This results in a better understanding of the role and use of information technology in businesses across all functions.		
13. Inhalt:	This module provides the students with fundamental knowledge in distinct areas: • Objectives and mechanism of law, the legal system (overview), the system of national law, the European system of law, international law • Contracts: General remarks, requirements for a contract in general, terms of contract, irregularities in the performance of the contract, types of contract, disputes, arbitration, law-suits • The law on torts (liability): general remarks tort liability based on fault, product liability • Selected field of law (overview): Labour law, the law of business associations, competition law, copyright, patent, brands and related rights, data protection, other areas of interest (i.e. new European legislation on e-commerce, ...)		
14. Literatur:			
15. Lehrveranstaltungen und -formen:	412701 Lecture Law		
16. Abschätzung Arbeitsaufwand:	Classical lectures complemented by case studies for the deeper understanding of the theoretical outlines		
17. Prüfungsnummer/n und -name:	41271 Law (PL), schriftliche Prüfung, 90 Min., Gewichtung: 3.0		
18. Grundlage für ... :			
19. Medienform:			
20. Angeboten von:			

Modul: 41290 Positioning and Navigation

2. Modulkürzel:	95/936/09	5. Moduldauer:	1 Semester
3. Leistungspunkte:	10.0 LP	6. Turnus:	jedes 2. Semester, SoSe
4. SWS:	8.0	7. Sprache:	Englisch
8. Modulverantwortlicher:	Prof.Dr.-Ing. Alfred Kleusberg		
9. Dozenten:	• Alfred Kleusberg • Hendy Fitrian Suhandri • Matthias Weigelt		
10. Zuordnung zum Curriculum in diesem Studiengang:	M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2008 → Module		
11. Empfohlene Voraussetzungen:	Advanced Mathematics (Module 1) and Geomatics Methodology (Module 2)		
12. Lernziele:	The objective of this module is to provide a profound knowledge of modern positioning and navigation methods and systems, and the related equipment. The students will be able to select from those systems a particular one, or a combination of systems, to satisfy a given positioning or navigation requirement. They understand the different accuracy levels achievable by utilising these systems based on a particular selection of hardware and processing methodology and software. They understand the tools for combining measurements from sensors of different systems, especially in the case of kinematic positioning and navigation.		
13. Inhalt:	• Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GPS, Glonass, Galileo) • GNSS signal structure and signal propagation • GNSS receiver structure and measurement techniques • On-board navigation sensors, Inertial Measurement Units (Strap-Down) • Satellite Laser Ranging, Satellite Altimetry • Satellite-to-Satellite Tracking • Very Long Baseline Interferometry • Sensor fusion, Kalman Filter application in positioning and navigation • Error estimation and control		
14. Literatur:	Leick, A. (2004), Satellite Surveying, Wiley & Sons Seeber, G. (2004), Satellite Geodesy, deGruyter		
15. Lehrveranstaltungen und -formen:	• 412901 Lecture Satellite Navigation • 412902 Lab Satellite Navigation • 412903 Lecture Integrated Positioning and Navigation • 412904 Lab Integrated Positioning and Navigation • 412905 Lecture Satellite Geodesy Observation Techniques • 412906 Lab Satellite Geodesy Observation Techniques		
16. Abschätzung Arbeitsaufwand:	To a large extent classical lectures, supported by lab exercises. Labs include programming exercises and the acquisition and processing of GNSS and IMU data both in real-time and post mission mode. Lab results are prepared in written form and are presented to the class in seminars.		
17. Prüfungsnummer/n und -name:	41291 Positioning and Navigation (PL), schriftliche Prüfung, 180 Min., Gewichtung: 3.0, written examination, 180 minutes (closed book) 9(12)term work Satellite Navigation 1(12)term work Integrated Positioning and Navigation 1(12)term work Satellite Geodesy Observation Techniques 1(12)		

18. Grundlage für ... :

19. Medienform:

20. Angeboten von: Institut für Navigation

Modul: 41240 Remote Data Acquisition

2. Modulkürzel:	062100310	5. Moduldauer:	2 Semester
3. Leistungspunkte:	9.0 LP	6. Turnus:	jedes 2. Semester, SoSe
4. SWS:	6.0	7. Sprache:	Englisch
8. Modulverantwortlicher:	Prof.Dr.-Ing. Alfred Kleusberg		
9. Dozenten:	• Dieter Fritsch • Alfred Kleusberg		
10. Zuordnung zum Curriculum in diesem Studiengang:	M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2008 → Module M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2013 → Pflichtmodule		
11. Empfohlene Voraussetzungen:			
12. Lernziele:	Remote Sensing Students understand the principles of Remote Sensing of the surface of the earth from satellites in the visible light spectrum, the infrared spectrum and the spectrum of Radar signals. This includes the understanding of the complete radiation path from the source of radiation to the radiation detecting sensors, and the data communication to earth receiving stations. Airborne Data Acquisition Students understand the principles of direct georeferencing by GPS/IMU integration and in-situ camera calibration using extended bundle block adjustments. The photogrammetric processing pipeline consisting of image orientation, image matching and true orthophoto generation is a major subject. Airborne full waveform LiDAR and airborne RADAR complete the student's knowledge. Follow-up products such as 3D city and landscape models are also presented.		
13. Inhalt:	Remote Sensing (RS) Introduction including the history of RS and an overview of modern RS systems, orbits of RS satellites, sources of electromagnetic (EM) radiation, propagation of EM radiation, interaction of EM radiation with matter, detection and measurement of EM radiation, analog to digital conversion, data transmission and storage Airborne Data Acquisition Principles of airborne kinematic GPS, PPP solutions, basics of IMU, GPS/IMU integration, bundle block adjustment, camera calibration using additional parameters, Image matching: from 2D correlation, least-squares and feature-based matching to semi-global matching. Automatic aerial triangulation and generation of dense surface models, orthophoto generation, airborne LiDAR and its processing (full wave form analysis), RADAR data collection, integration of RADAR and optical imagery.		
14. Literatur:	Remote Sensing • Kleusberg, Remote Sensing, lecture materials, University of Stuttgart • Elachi, C. (2006) Introduction to the Physics and Techniques of Remote Sensing, John Wiley • ESA internet: http://www.esa.int/esaMI/Eduspace_EN/SEMF9R3Z2OF_0.html		

- NASA internet
<http://landsat.gsfc.nasa.gov/education/tutorials.html>

Airborne Data Acquisition

- Fritsch, D (2012): Airborne Data Acquisition, Lecture Notes, Univ. Stuttgart
- Mikhail, E.M., Bethel, J.S, McGlone, J.C. (2001): Introduction to Modern Photogrammetry. Jon Wiley & Sons, New York, 479p.
- Schenk, T. (2000): Digital Photogrammetry. Terra Science, 428p.
- Fritsch, D. (Ed)(2011): Photogrammetric Week'11. Wichmann, Offenbach/Berlin, 330p.

15. Lehrveranstaltungen und -formen:	• 412401 Lecture Remote Sensing • 412402 Lab Remote Sensing • 412403 Lecture Airborne Data Acquisition • 412404 Lab Airborne Data Acquisition
16. Abschätzung Arbeitsaufwand:	Remote Sensing 135 h (contact hours lectures and labs 42 h, self study 93 h) Airborne Data Acquisition 135 h (contact hours lectures and labs 42 h, self study 93 h) Total 270 h
17. Prüfungsnummer/n und -name:	41241 Remote Data Acquisition (PL), schriftliche Prüfung, 120 Min., Gewichtung: 1.0,
18. Grundlage für ... :	
19. Medienform:	Videocasts, Beamer, White Board, MatLab, IGI FlightSimulator
20. Angeboten von:	Institut für Ingenieurgeodäsie Stuttgart

Modul: 41250 Representation of Geodata

2. Modulkürzel:	062200302	5. Moduldauer:	1 Semester
3. Leistungspunkte:	9.0 LP	6. Turnus:	jedes 2. Semester, WiSe
4. SWS:	5.0	7. Sprache:	Englisch
8. Modulverantwortlicher:	Prof.Dr.-Ing. Dieter Fritsch		
9. Dozenten:	• Dieter Fritsch • Martin Metzner • Volker Walter		
10. Zuordnung zum Curriculum in diesem Studiengang:	M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2008 → Module M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2013 → Pflichtmodule		
11. Empfohlene Voraussetzungen:			
12. Lernziele:	Geoinformatics The students know internet-based technologies for the management of spatial data. They are able to use different standard web-tools. They are able to collect, model and exchange spatial data on web-platforms. They know the necessity and the advantages of storing spatial data with database management systems. They are able to model the real world with formal graphical languages and to map these models onto a relational database model. Thematic Cartography The students have competence in the basics of cartography and the creation and optimal presentation of thematic data. They will be enabled to perform the appropriate geometric, topologic and thematic modeling and presentation.		
13. Inhalt:	Geoinformatics Virtual Globes, Web 2.0 Technologies, Spatial Data Infrastructures, Web-APIs, Web-Services, Semantic Web, Database Management Systems, Database Design, Relational Model, SQL, Transaction Concept, GeoDBMS, Thematic Cartography Analysis for information systems requirements (focus on thematic maps), Scientific cartography, cognitive maps, structure of the geo-data market, Techniques of homogenizing data sets (matching and merging), Map design, animated maps, thematic maps for individual and public transport		
14. Literatur:	Geoinformatics • Fritsch, D., Geoinformatics, Lecture Notes, Univ. Stuttgart • DuVander, A. (2010): Map Scripting 101: An Example-Driven Guide to Building Interactive Maps with Bing, Yahoo!, and Google Maps, No Starch Press, Inc. • Halpin, T., Morgan, T. (2008): Information Modeling and Relational Databases, Second Edition (The Morgan Kaufmann Series in Data Management Systems) Morgan Kaufmann Publishers		

Thematic Cartography

- Kraak, M.-J. and Ormeling, F. J. (2003), Cartography, Visualization of Spatial Data, Harlow, Pearson
- Taylor, D.R.F (Ed.) (1998), Policy Issues in Modern Cartography, Volume 3 in Modern Cartography Series (ed. and contributor), Oxford, Pergamon
- Slocum et. al. (2005): Thematic Cartography and Geographic Visualization, 2nd ed., Upper Saddle River, Pearson Prentice Hall

15. Lehrveranstaltungen und -formen:	• 412501 Lecture Geoinformatics • 412502 Lab Geoinformatics • 412503 Lecture Thematic Cartography • 412504 Lab Thematic Cartography
16. Abschätzung Arbeitsaufwand:	Geoinformatics 180 h (contact hours lectures and labs 56 h, self study 124 h) Thematic Cartography, lecture: 45 h (attendance 14 h, self study 31 h) Thematic Cartography, laboratory: 45 h (attendance 14 h, self study 31 h) Total: 270 h (attendance 78 h, self study 192 h)
17. Prüfungsnummer/n und -name:	41251 Representation of Geodata (PL), schriftliche Prüfung, 120 Min., Gewichtung: 1.0,
18. Grundlage für ... :	
19. Medienform:	Videocast, Blackboard, laptop + LCD projector, White Board, laboratory and calculation exercises
20. Angeboten von:	Institut für Photogrammetrie

200 Mastermodul

Zugeordnete Module: 80600 Master Thesis GEOENGINE

Modul: 80600 Master Thesis GEOENGINE

2. Modulkürzel:	[pord.modulcode]	5. Moduldauer:	1 Semester
3. Leistungspunkte:	25.0 LP	6. Turnus:	jedes Semester
4. SWS:	0.0	7. Sprache:	Englisch
8. Modulverantwortlicher:	Prof.Dr.-Ing. Nicolaas Sneeuw		
9. Dozenten:	• Nicolaas Sneeuw • Volker Schwieger • Dieter Fritsch • Alfred Kleusberg • Wolfgang Keller • Norbert Haala		
10. Zuordnung zum Curriculum in diesem Studiengang:	M.Sc. Geomatics Engineering, PO 2008 → Mastermodul		
11. Empfohlene Voraussetzungen:	At least 45 ECTS of mandatory and elective modules must be completed, including the corresponding examinations.		
12. Lernziele:	With the Master Thesis the candidates are to demonstrate their ability to complete and document a well defined research project within a given time frame.		
13. Inhalt:	Tbd according to the thesis topic		
14. Literatur:			
15. Lehrveranstaltungen und -formen:			
16. Abschätzung Arbeitsaufwand:	Self-study and independent research work. A thesis supervisor is determined for each Master Thesis. This supervisor is available for consultations and, if necessary, guidance.		
17. Prüfungsnummer/n und -name:			
18. Grundlage für ... :			
19. Medienform:			
20. Angeboten von:			

Modul: 48400 Engineering Geodesy

2. Modulkürzel:	062300031	5. Moduldauer:	2 Semester
3. Leistungspunkte:	9.0 LP	6. Turnus:	jedes 2. Semester, WiSe
4. SWS:	6.0	7. Sprache:	Englisch
8. Modulverantwortlicher:			
9. Dozenten:			
10. Zuordnung zum Curriculum in diesem Studiengang:			
11. Empfohlene Voraussetzungen:			
12. Lernziele:			
13. Inhalt:			
14. Literatur:			
15. Lehrveranstaltungen und -formen:			
16. Abschätzung Arbeitsaufwand:			
17. Prüfungsnummer/n und -name:			
18. Grundlage für ... :			
19. Medienform:			
20. Angeboten von:			