

Geospatial Intelligence

Photographic Intelligence (PHOTINT)

Exploited the medium of film

Imagery Intelligence (IMINT)

Exploited the medium of imagery

- Photography
- Electro-optical imagery
- Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)
- Infrared (IR) imagery
- Multi-spectral

Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy (MC&G)

Collected data from a variety of sources

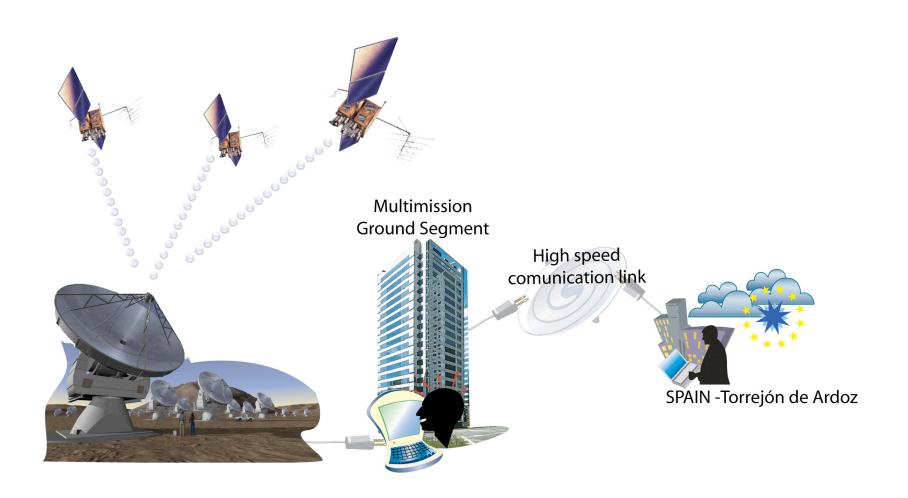
- Photography
- Electro-optical imagery
- SAR
- IR imagery
- MSI
- Topographic survey
- Hydrographic survey
- Geomagnetic survey
- Gravimetric survey
- Foreign maps and charts
- Collateral sources

Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT)

Exploits the medium of spatial data.

- Photography
- Electro-optical imagery
- SAR
- IR imagery
- MSI
- IFSAR
- LIDAR
- Hyperspectral imagery
- Motion imagery
- Moving Target
- Indicator (MTI)
- Non-Imaging IR
- Topographic survey
- Hydrographic survey
- Geomagnetic survey
- Gravimetric survey
- Foreign maps and charts
- Collateral sources

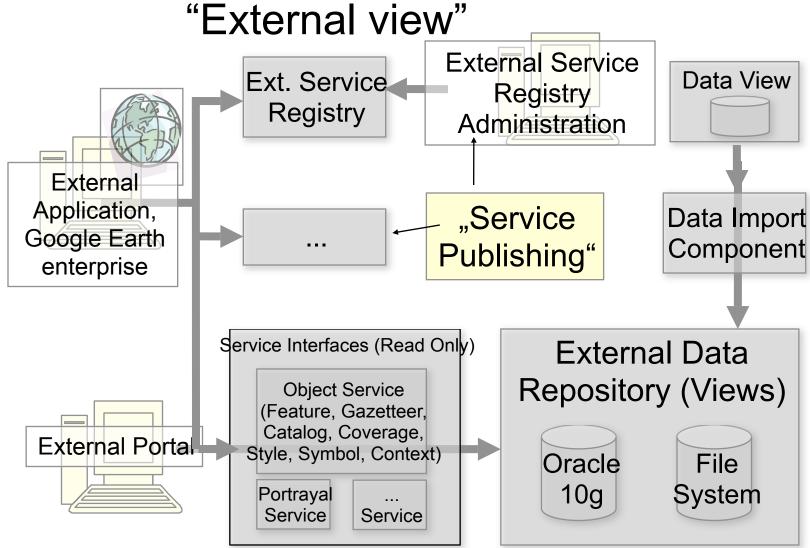
Overall scenario

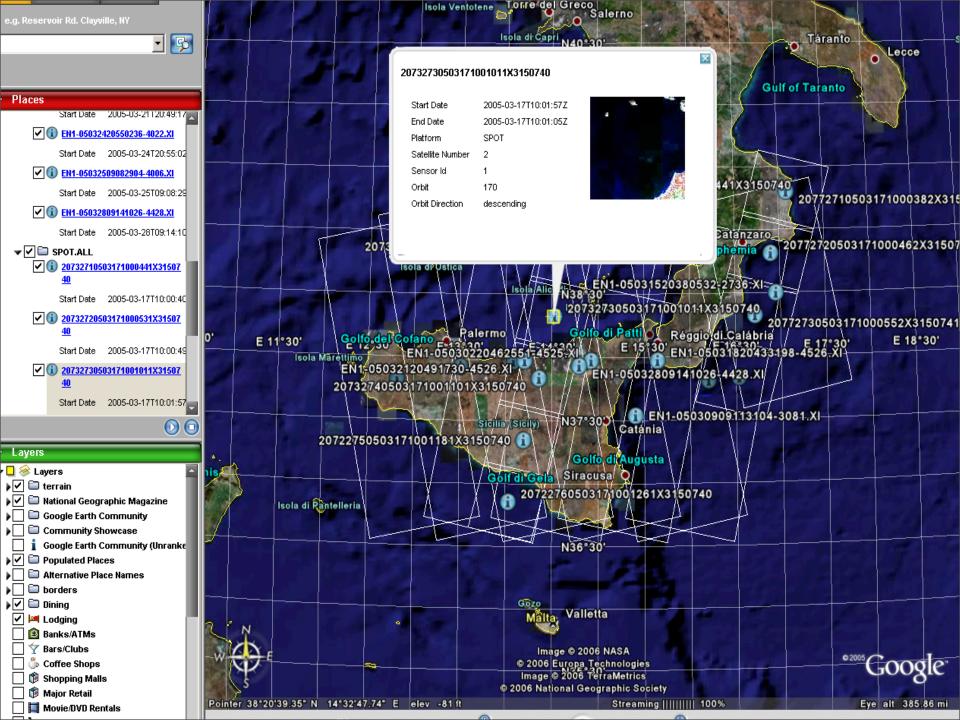


Data Processing Reference Facility

- The RF is a long-term, phased project aiming at the modernisation of the service, thus improving early warning and crisis monitoring capability and efficiency.
- This will be achieved through the adoption of
 - the standards set forth by the OpenGIS Consortium.
 - Service Oriented Architecture

Data Processing-RF





 So in 1998 EUSC decided to fund a study to identify the best sw codec

- Awarded a wavelet codec
- But then it was evident the problem of handling the geospatial information

 We decided to start implementing a simple adaptation of such codec and the possibility to use as input and output format GeoTIFF

 It was a partial solution to the problem of maintaining a format conversion algorithm between two commercial image processing sw JPEG2000 has emerging standards in image processing and for the geo spatial industry why:

- Improved Image Quality
- Compression Types (fully embedded)
 - Lossless
 - Lossy by fixed size
 - Lossy by fixed quality (PSNR)
- Preview Progression & Image Scaling
 - 5 different progression types

- Region of Interest (ROI)
 - Arbitrarily shaped
- Error Resilience
- XML metadata handling

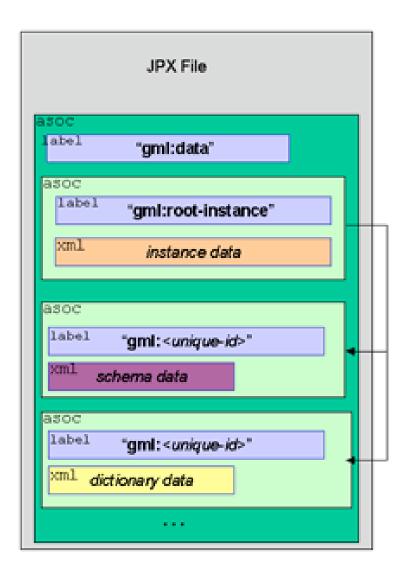
 The idea then was to use a GML profile in order to express the geo information inside JPEG2000 (EUSC 2003)

• First attempt:

- The following example JPEG2000_GeoLocation GML refers to a JP2 file with an EPSG code of 32610 (PCS_WGS84_UTM_zone_10N), origin 631333.108344E, 4279994.858126N, a cell size of X=4 and Y=4, and a rotation of 0.0:
 - <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
 - < JPEG2000 GeoLocation >
 - <gml:RectifiedGrid xmlns:gml="http://www.opengis.net/gml" gml:id="
 - JPEG2000_GeoLocation _1" dimension="2">
 - <gml:origin>
 - <gml:Point gml:id="JPEG2000_Origin" srsName="epsg:32610">

 - 4279994.858126</gml:coordinates>
 - </gml:Point>
 - </gml:origin>
 - <gml:offsetVector gml:id="p1">0.0,4.0,0.0</gml:offsetVector>
 - <gml:offsetVector gml:id="p2">4.0,0.0,0.0</gml:offsetVector>
 - </gml:RectifiedGrid>
 - </JPEG2000_GeoLocation>

 A more comprehensive specification was then provided by R. Lake (Galdos) considering all the potential benefits of having such powerful profile in the JPEG2000:



JPX View

Single Codestream

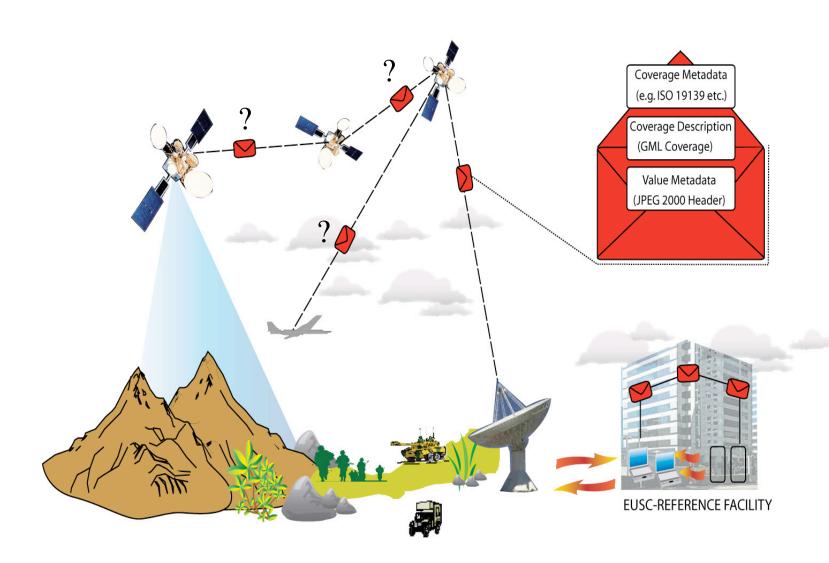
- GML Data Box
 - Asoc box with fixed label "gml:data"
- Root Instance Box
 - First box after "gml:data" label
 - Fixed label "gml:root-instance"
 - Contains instance document
- Schema and dictionary boxes
 - Follow root instance box
 - Unique identifying labels
 - GML data





LuraWave

- LuraWave JP2 is the one of the leading implementation of the new still image compression standard JPEG2000 + GML.
- Thanks to its state-of-the-art wavelet technology LuraWave JP2 offers significantly improved visual quality at higher compression rates than the widely used JPEG standard.
- Included in IONIC libraries
- Lizardtech GeoExpress, ErMapper, GDAL...



Usage of JPEG2000+GML

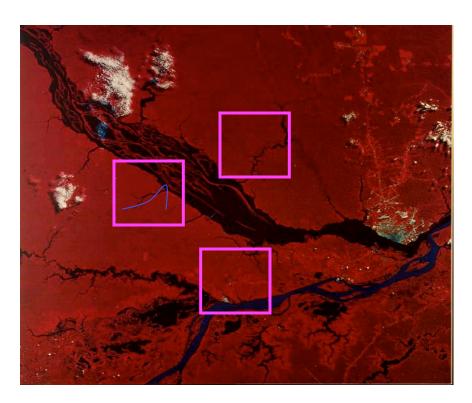
- In the frame of the data processing-Reference Facility project, usage of JPEG 2000 is twofold:
- on one hand it is used as internal, long-term storage format for satellite imagery and digitized maps and charts,
- on the other hand it is one of the possible output format of any coverage offering provided by the RF Web Coverage Service (WCS).

Usage of JPEG2000+GML

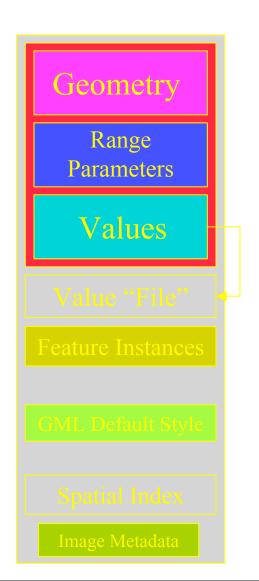
- Production of a GMLJP2 file happens in following cases:
- 1- Long term storage of original image. From the original image, data preparation
 personnel produce a working image (georeferenced and prepared for analysis). The original
 image (no further used in the operational centre's workflow) and its metadata structure can
 then be packed in a GMLJP2 file (with customizable compression and loss levels) and
 maintained for future references.
- 2- Serving output option of a coverage offering. RF WCS, upon user request, produces a GMLJP2 file for a given coverage offering. Any image, map and chart in the RF archive can be outputted in this way at any time.
- In both cases, using GML, an application schema is written to hold the image metadata structure.
- The application schema is embedded into JP2 files in the way defined by the OGC's specification OGC 05-047r3 "GML in JPEG 2000 for Geographic Imagery (GMLJP2) Encoding Specification" (available at http://www.opengeospatial.org/specs/?page=specs).

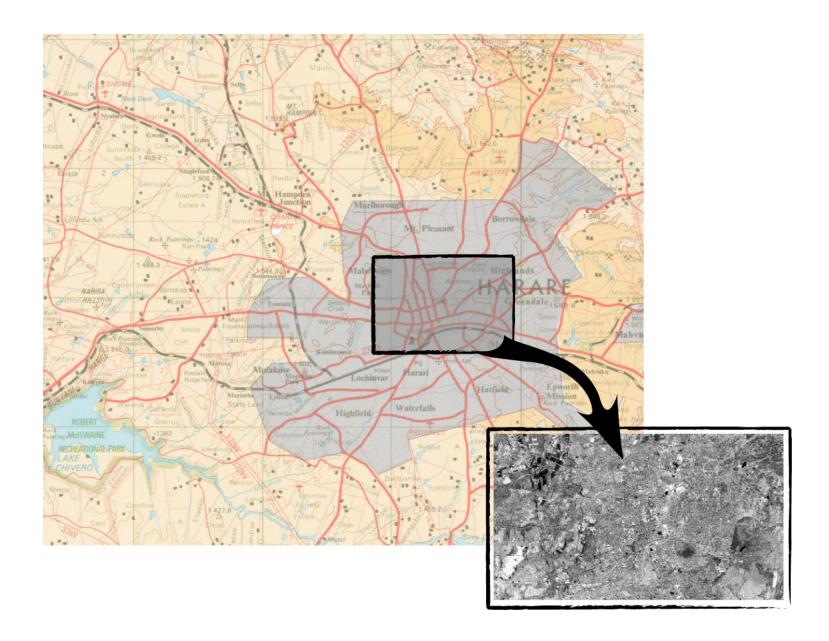
Usage of JPEG2000+GML

- In the context of RF, generation of the GMLJP2 file requires a deep integration of the Web Coverage Service (WCS) and Catalogue (CS-W) OGC compliant implementations with the JPEG2000 codec as described below.
- In the RF, metadata parsing and data encoding/decoding are based on the IONIC framework for the WCS and CS-W implementations (Ionic RedSpiderWeb and Ionic RedSpider Image Archive software).
- The IONIC software gives the possibility to plug in custom java codec.
 Such a plug-in mechanism is used to integrate the Luratech's LuraWave JP2 codec.
- The metadata to be used will be the ESA EOLI xml metadata description..



Decompress selected parts of the image and associated features





Thank you