

Data Products on Cloud

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**HyspIRI Symposium
Ground Data Processing and Distribution
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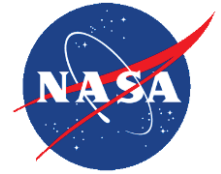
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EO1 Cloud Computing



Technologists
NASA Investigators
Disaster Responders

Matsu Cloud

Starlight 100
Gigabit Ethernet
Exchange

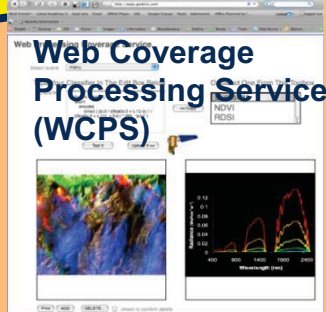
Hyperion and ALI
Level 0 Processed
data from GSFC,
EO1 MOC

http/ftp server

Level 1R and Level 1G
Processing for ALI & Hyperion

Co-registration with Landsat GLS

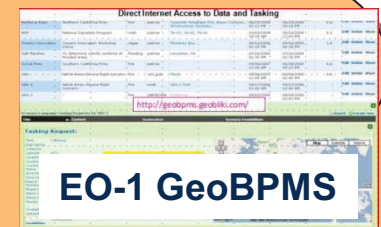
Atmospheric Correction for Hyperion



Multi
year data
product
archive

- Open Stack-based Elastic Cloud SW
- 300+ core processors
- 500+ TB of storage
- 10 Gbps connection to GSFC
 - Being upgraded to 100 Gbps
- Hadoop Tiling/MapReduce/Accumulo
- Supplied by Open Cloud Consortium
- Open Science Data Cloud Virtual Machines & HTTP server to VM's

Joyent Cloud



- Ruby on Rails
- 3 processors
- 3TB of storage

Total OSDC Resource Size

TOTAL COMPUTE CORES 7550	COMPUTE RAM 27622 (GB)
RAW STORAGE 10.03 (PB)	USEABLE STORAGE 5.92 (PB)

Public Data Commons

The OSDC hosts a local mirror of 1 PB of publically available datasets. The data can also be freely downloaded using rsync or UDR.

EXAMPLE AVAILABLE DATASETS



EO1 Cloud Computing



- Data is available publicly and instantaneously at <ftp://matsu.opencloudconsortium.org>
- Namibia Flood Dashboard <http://matsu.opencloudconsortium.org/namibiaflood>
- Web Coverage Processing Service <http://matsu.opencloudconsortium.org/wcps>

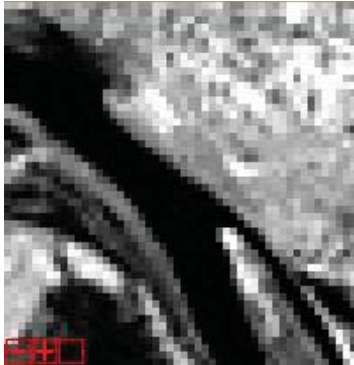


Co-registration with Landsat GLS

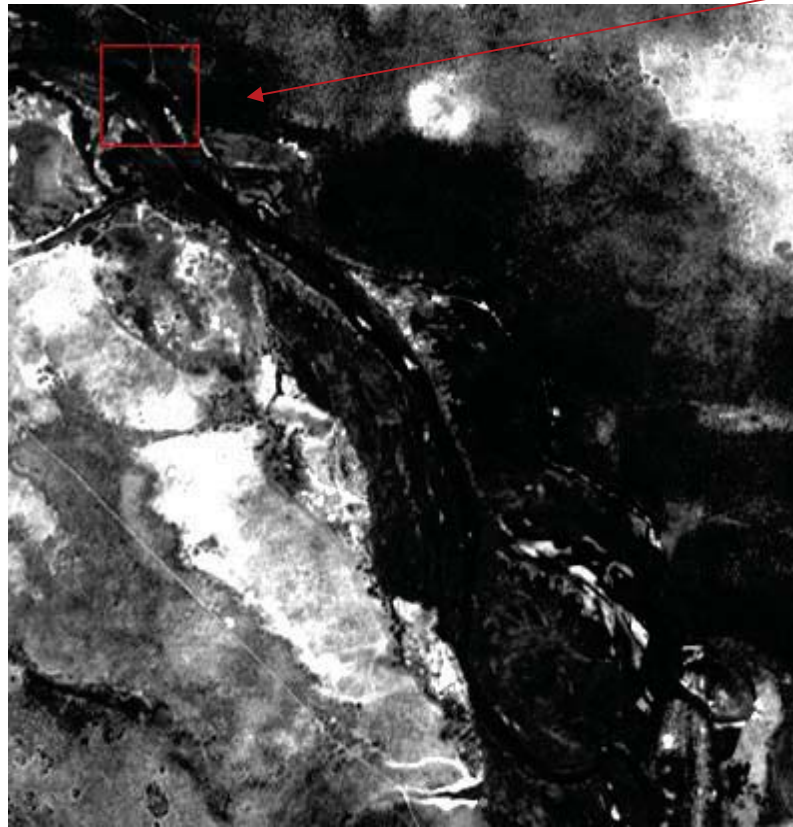
- Global Land Survey Maps - A collection of Landsat-type satellite images from USGS
 - Near complete global coverage
 - Orthorectified
 - Each image has cloud cover of less than 10%
 - Four versions: 1970, 1990, 2000, and 2005
- Ground truth for the registration programs was drawn from the GLS 2000 and can be updated when the GLS 2010 is completed
- http://landsat.usgs.gov/science_GLS.php



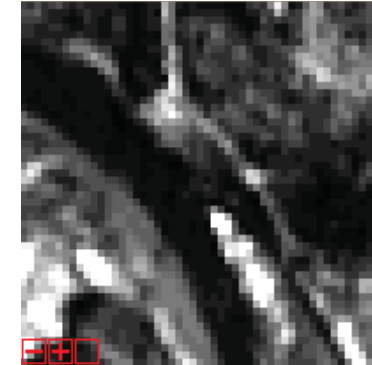
Chip Registration



Overlapping chip
from database



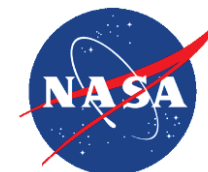
Area in EO1 scene where chip was extracted



Chip extracted
from EO1 scene

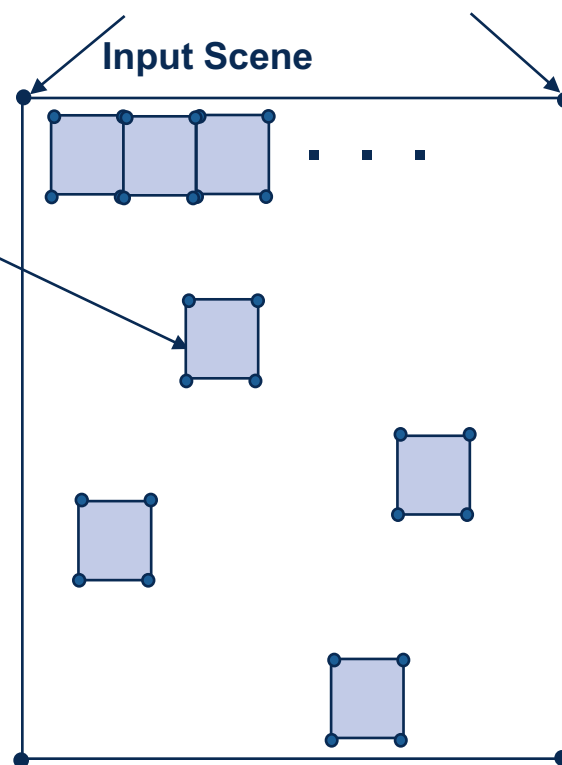
Currently “chip database” created (in a brute-force fashion) by extracting successive 256x256 sub-images of all GLS scenes and storing them according to path and row

Automatic Registration of EO1 Scenes Using Global Land Survey (GLS) Database



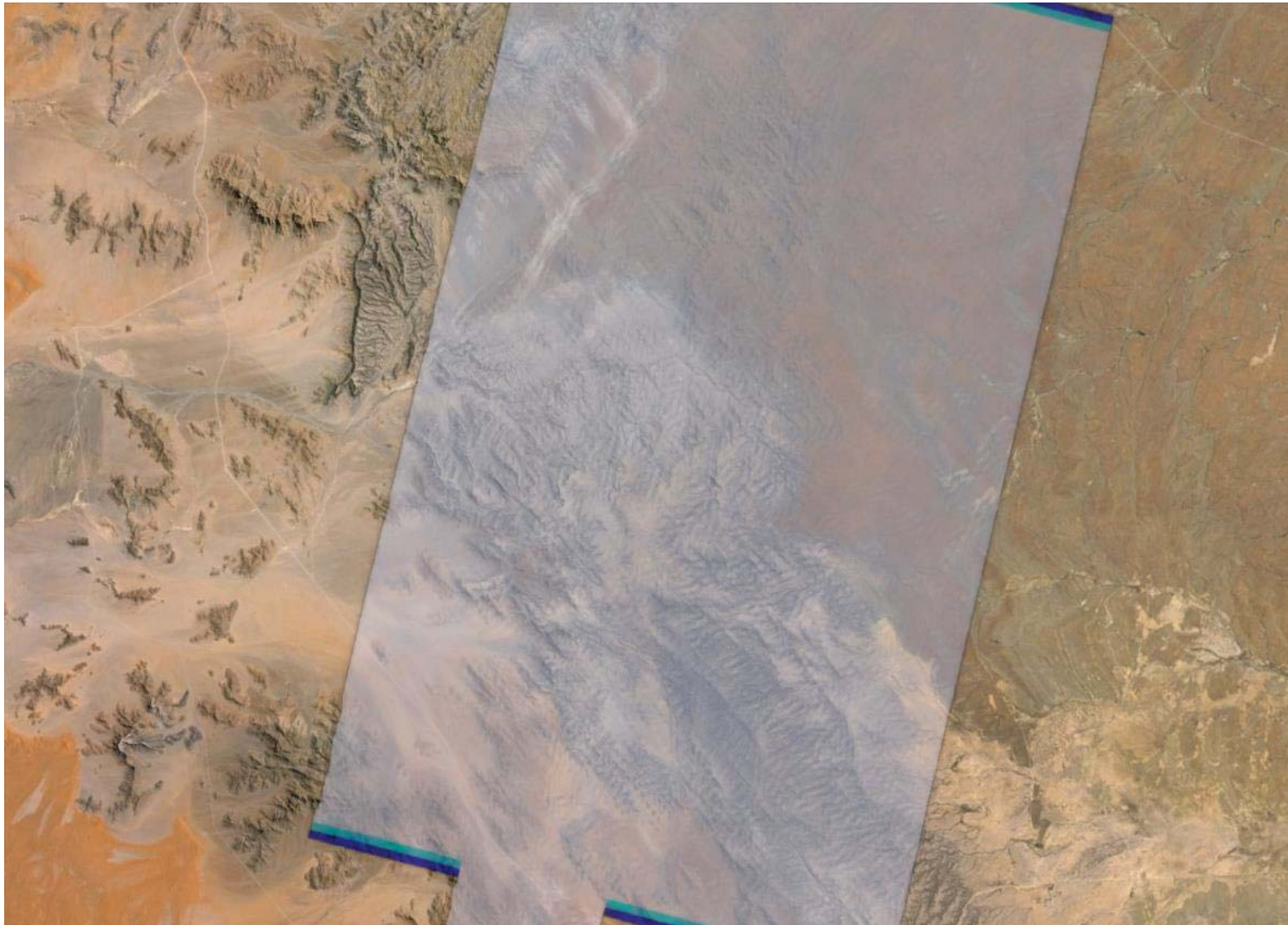
*Chips contained
in the input scene*

*UTM of 4 Scene Corners Known
from Systematic Correction*

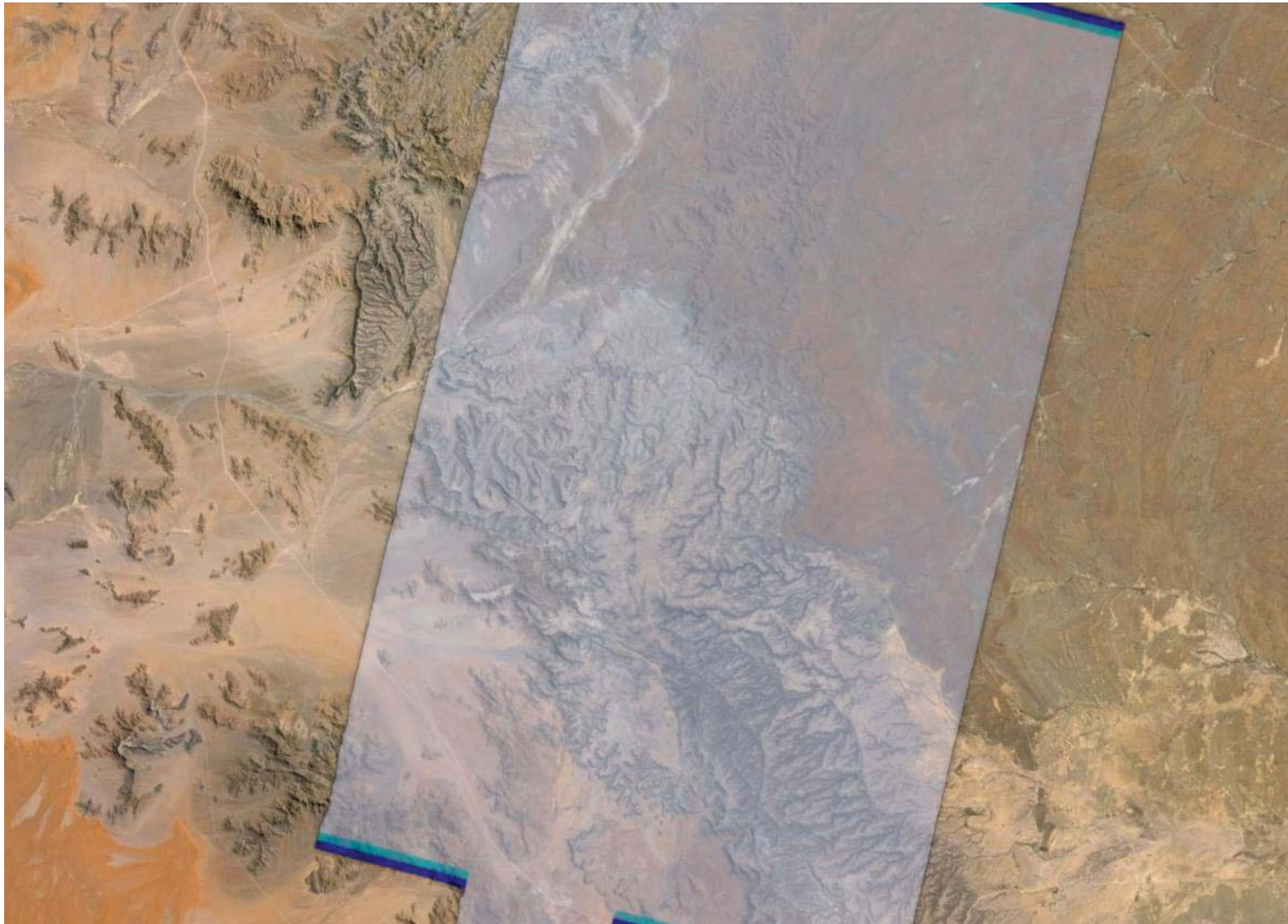


1. *Find Chips that correspond to the Incoming Scene*
2. *For Each Chip, Extract Window from input scene using UTM coordinates*
3. *Eliminate Windows with insufficient information*
4. *Smooth and Normalize gray values of both Chip and Window using a Median Filter*
5. *Register each (Chip, Window) Pair using a wavelet-based automatic registration: get a local rigid transformation for each pair*
6. *Eliminate Outliers*
7. *Compute Global Rigid Transformation as the median transformation of all local ones*
8. *Compute Correct UTM of 4 Scene Corners of input scene*
9. *If desired, Resample the input scene according to the global transformation*

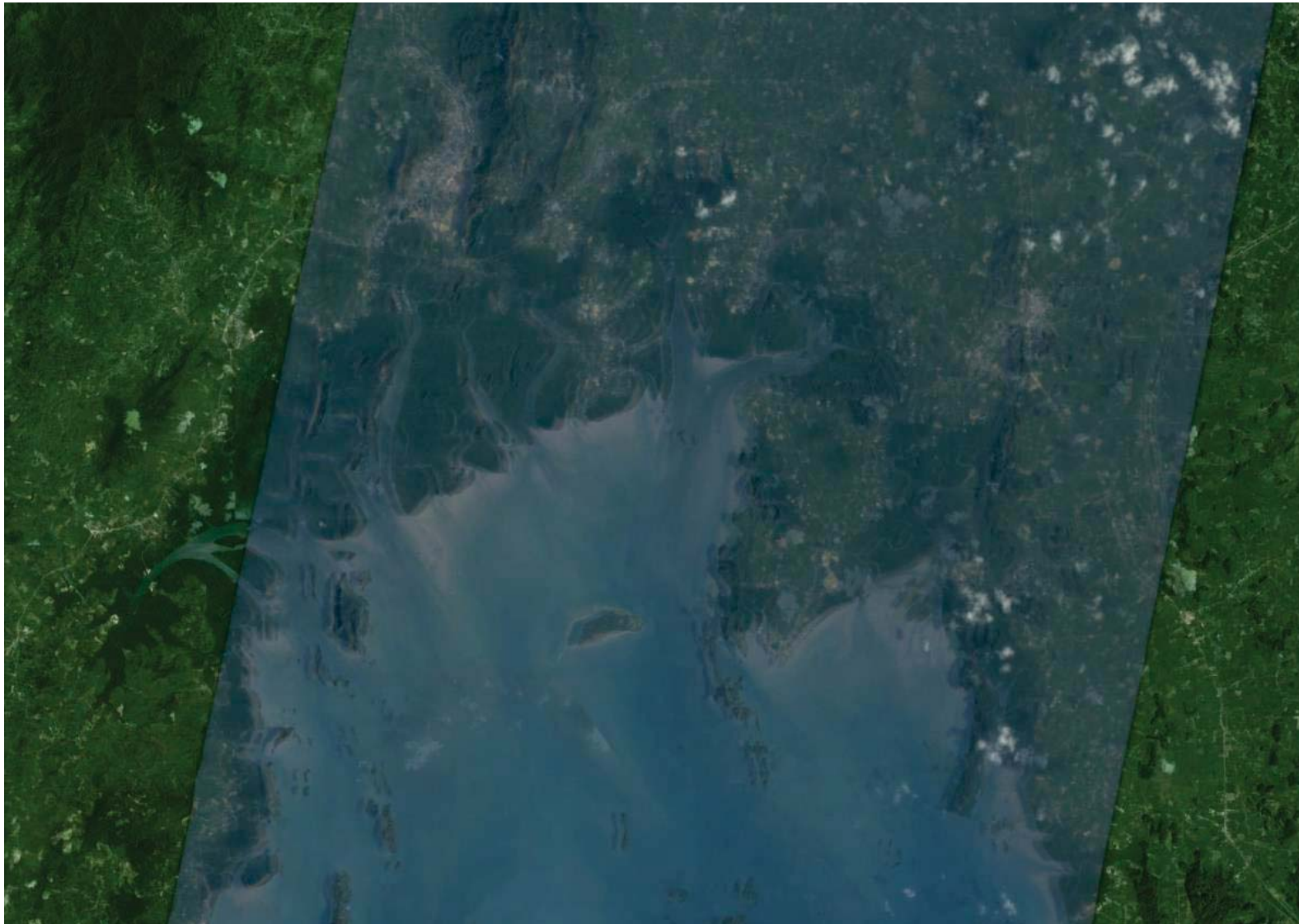
Scene 1 Before Automatic Registration Superimposed onto Goggle Earth



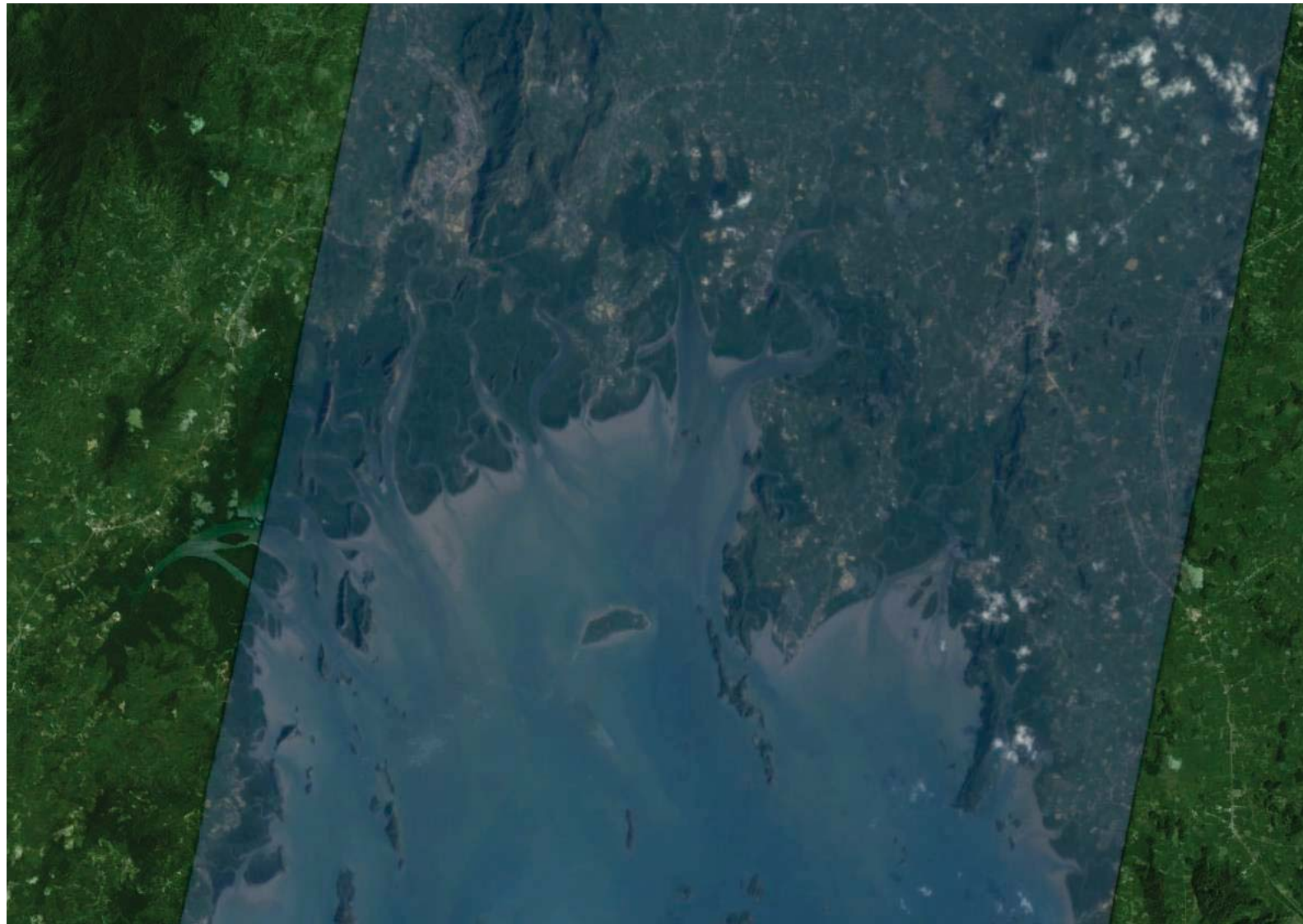
Scene 1 After Automatic Registration Superimposed onto Google Earth



Scene 2 Before Automatic Registration Superimposed onto Goggle Earth



Scene 2 After Automatic Registration Superimposed onto Goggle Earth





Conclusions and Future Work

- Results visually acceptable
- Computations very fast and real-time
- RMS still too high (Translation errors between 0.4 and 2.5 pixels) because:
 1. Chips and windows need to be pre-selected based on the information content (e.g., using an entropy measure)
 - Registration would be more accurate because transformation would only be computed on pairs that have a significant amount of features
 - Registration would be faster because less local registrations
 - Chip database would be smaller to be stored onboard
 2. Global transformation should be computed by taking the list of original corners coordinates of each window and their corresponding corrected coordinates, and treat them as a list of ground control points and their corresponding points => after outlier elimination, global transformation can be computed using a rigid, an affine or a polynomial transformation.
 3. Masks for clouds and water should be included, so registration would not use cloud or water features that are often unreliable
- Onboard, computations can be performed on SpaceCube or hybrid processor