

Data Reduction and Compression Session

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Introduction to CCSDS compression standards and implementations offered by ESA

Speakers: Lucana Santos Falcon (ESA), Roberto Camarero (ESA)

Using CCSDS image compression standard for SAR raw data compression in the H2020 EO-ALERT Project

Speaker: Enrico Magli (Politecnico di Torino)

Preliminary On-board Image Processing Solution for the H2020 EO-ALERT Project

Speakers: Mr Juan Ignacio Bravo (Deimos Space), Dr Murray Kerr (Deimos Space)

Image dequantization for hyperspectral lossy compression with convolutional neural networks

Speaker: Dr Diego Valsesia (Politecnico di Torino)

Solar Wind Analyzer - The Solar Orbiter milestone Towards On-board Intelligent decision making systems

Speaker: Dr Vito Fortunato (Planetek Italia s.r.l.)

From a hyperspectral/ multispectral on-board compressor to a Knowledge-based on-board processor: spaceOP3C HW/SW evolution

Speakers: Dr Leonardo Amoruso (Planetek Italia s.r.l.), Dr Michele Iacobellis (Planetek Italia s.r.l.)

On-Board Data Reduction Software in CHEOPS

Speaker: Dr Roland Ottensamer (University of Vienna)



Introduction to CCSDS compression standards and implementations offered by ESA

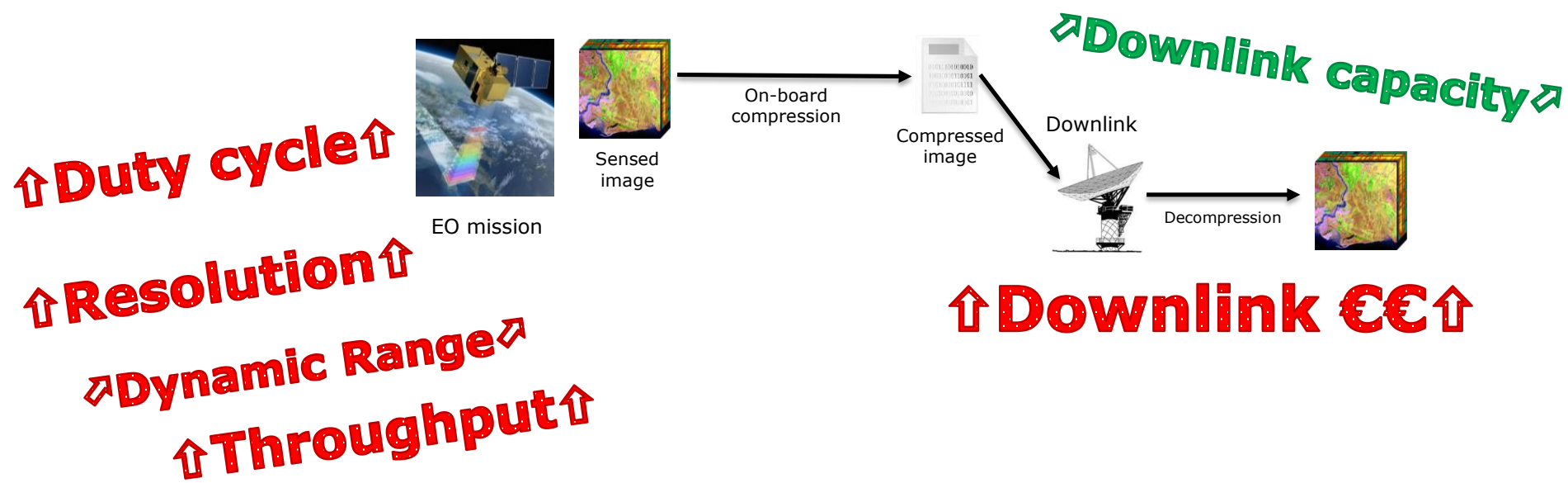
Lucana Santos
Roberto Camarero

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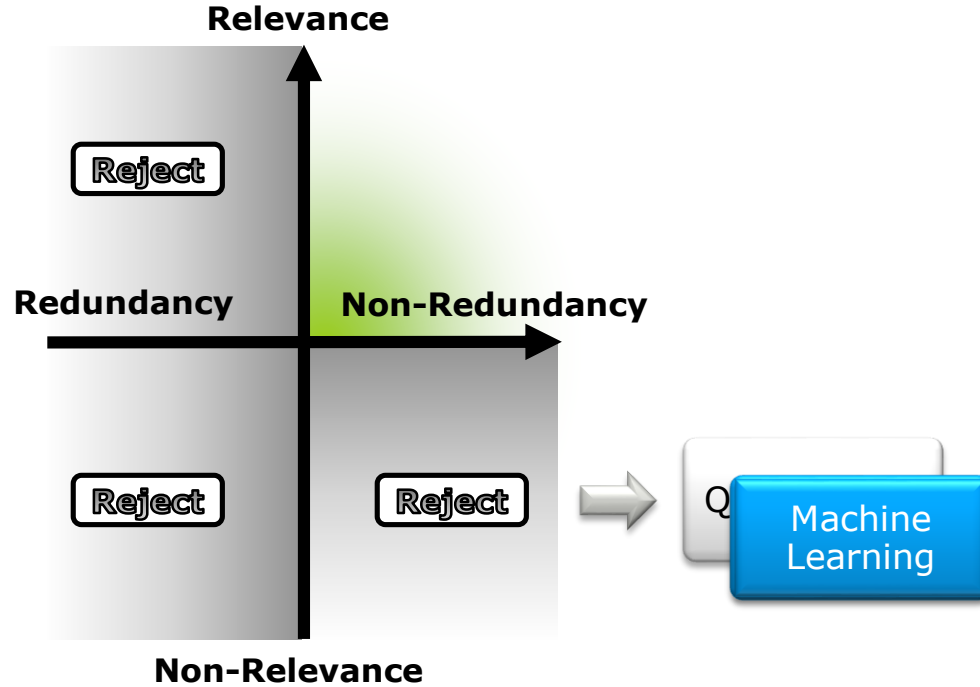


1st complex on-board image processing ever?

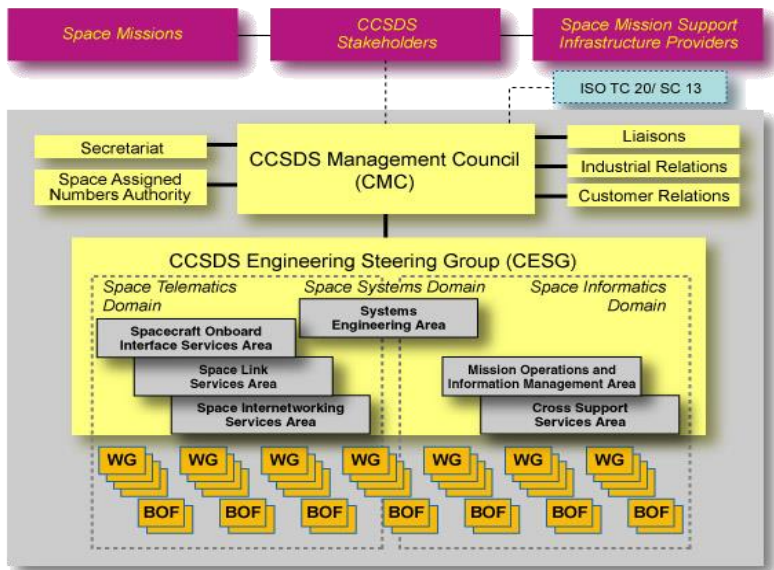
→ Compression



How is compression possible?



Introduction



The challenge

Meet unique requirements of space missions and provide state-of-the-art performance

The goal

- ▶ Ease interoperability and adoption of compression
- ▶ Develop low-complexity high-throughput algorithms
- ▶ Ease efficient implementation on space-qualified HW

Space Link Services Area (SLS)
AD: Gian Paolo Calzolari



Multispectral Hyperspectral Data Compression Working Group (SLS-MHDC)
Chair: Aaron Kiely



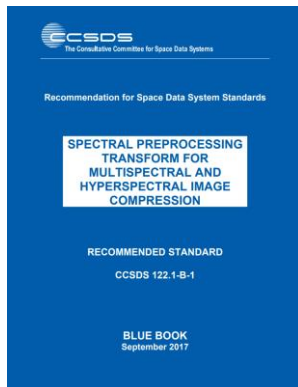
CCSDS compression standards

CCSDS algorithms (Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems)



CCSDS 122

- ▶ Lossless or lossy 2D compressor based on DWT



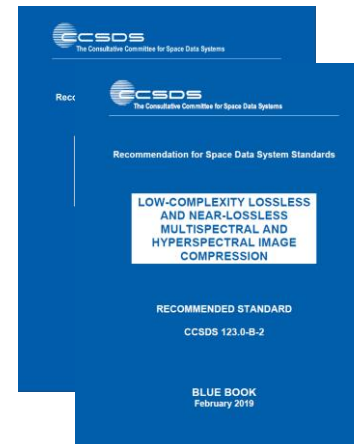
CCSDS 122.1

- ▶ Lossless or lossy 3D (1D+2D) compressor



CCSDS 121

- ▶ 1D Universal lossless based on Rice codes

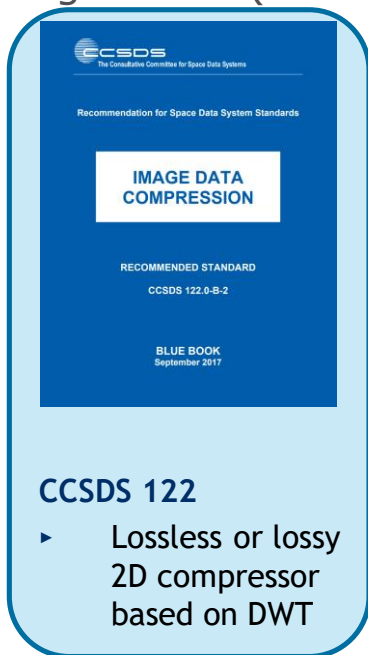


CCSDS 123

- ▶ Multi/hyperspectral 3D predictive compressor


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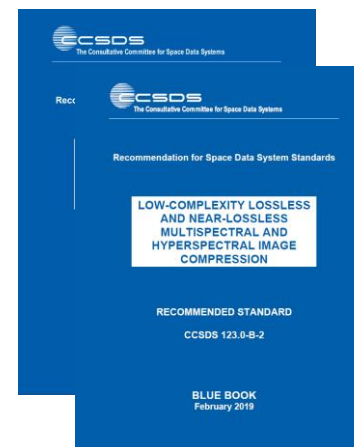
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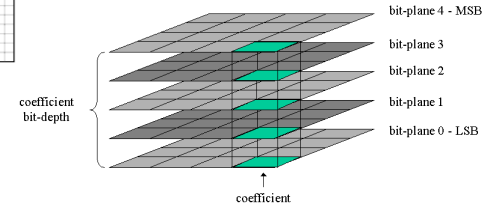
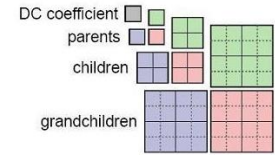
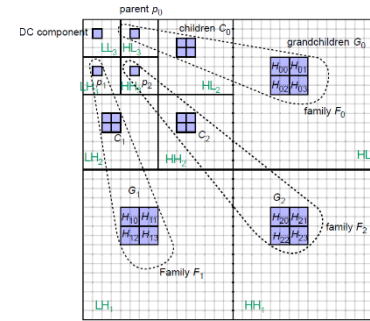
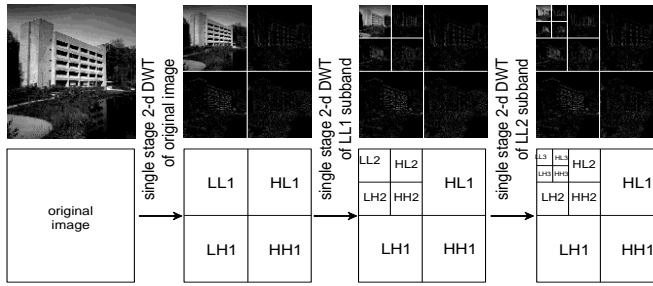
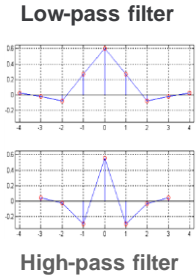
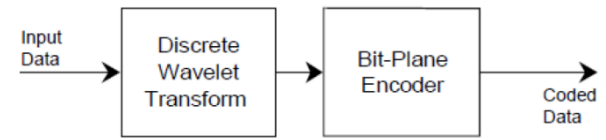


CCSDS 123

- ▶ Multi/hyperspectral 3D predictive compressor

Image Data Compression : Lossy & Lossless

- ◆ Blue Book. Issue 1 - November 2005. Issue 2 - September 2017
- ◆ DWT + Bit-Plane Encoder
- ◆ Progressive lossy to lossless
- ◆ Fixed-rate or fixed quality
- ◆ Green Book CCSDS 120.1-G-2



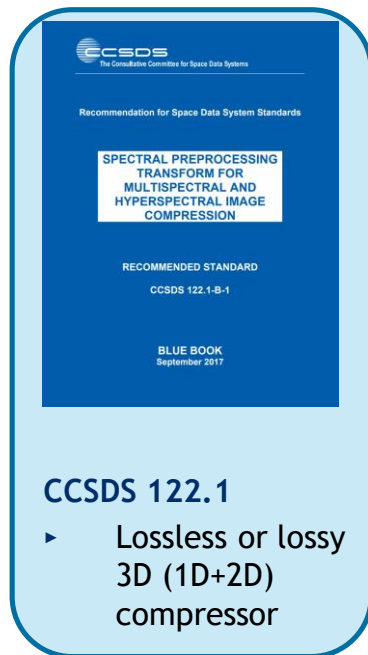
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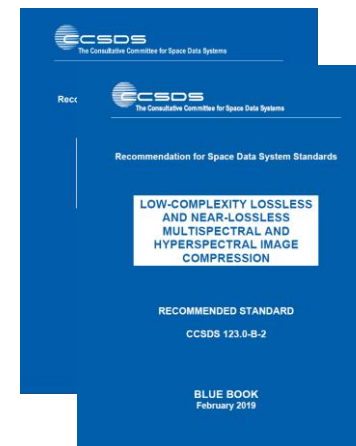
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- ▶ 1D Universal lossless based on Rice codes

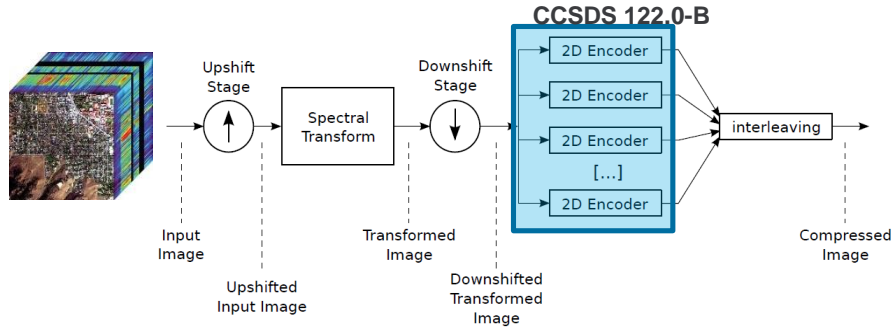


CCSDS 123

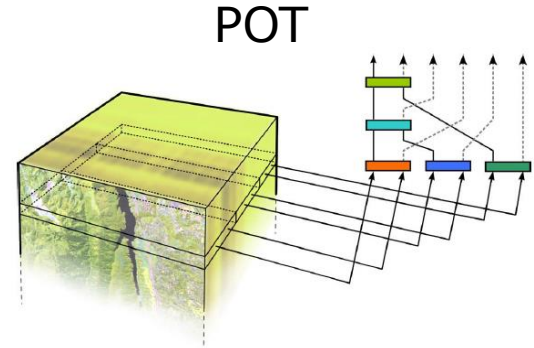
- ▶ Multi/hyperspectral 3D predictive compressor

Spectral Pre-processing Transform For Multispectral & Hyperspectral Image Compression: Lossy & Lossless

- ◆ Spectral transform (1D) + 2D compressor (CCSDS 122.0-B)
- ◆ Blue Book. Issue 1. September 2017



- ◆ 3 possible spectral transforms:
 - » 1D Wavelet transform (5/3 “lossless” DWT)
 - » ALT (Exogenous KLT): Pre-trained Fixed Arbitrary Linear Transform
 - » POT



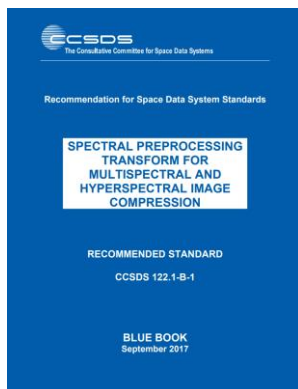
CCSDS compression standards

CCSDS algorithms (Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems)



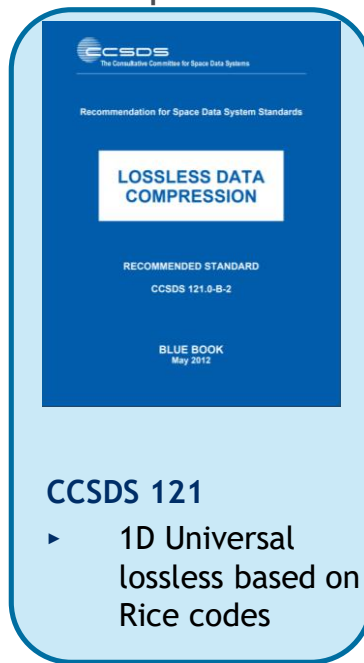
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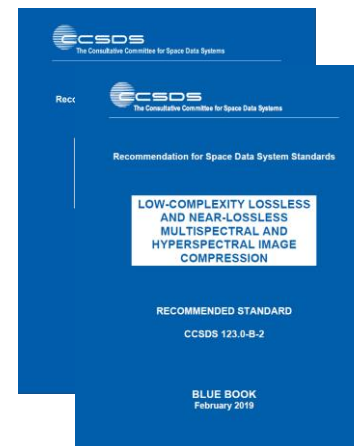
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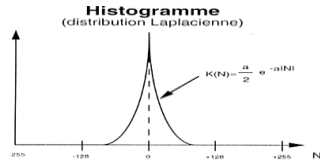
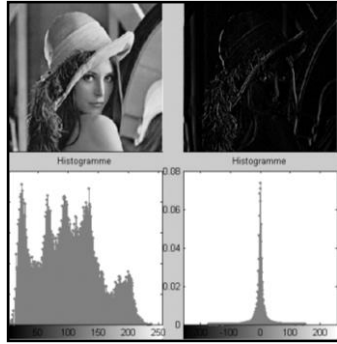


CCSDS 123

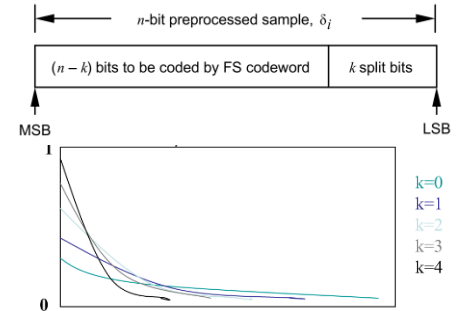
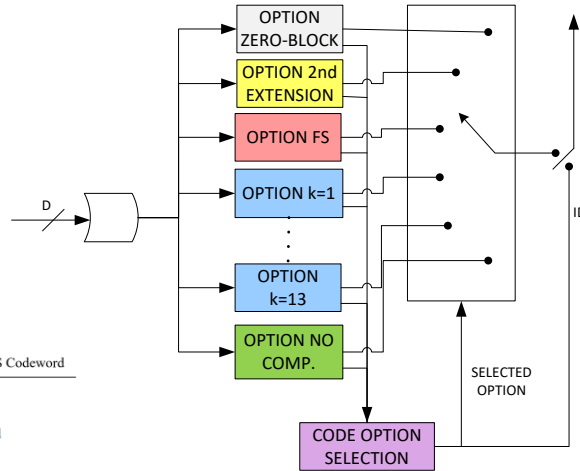
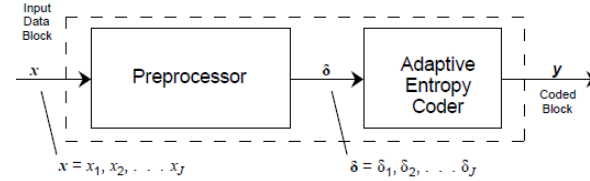
- ▶ Multi/hyperspectral 3D predictive compressor

Lossless Data Compression

- ◆ Blue Book. Issue 1 - May 1997. Issue 2 – May 2012
- ◆ Lossless low-complexity predictive compressor
- ◆ Green Book CCSDS 120.0-G-3
- ◆ Different options for different distributions
- ◆ Low-Entropy options



Preprocessed Sample Values, δ_i	FS Codeword
0	1
1	01
2	001
...	...
$2^n - 1$	0000...00001 ($2^n - 1$ zeros)



CCSDS compression standards

CCSDS algorithms (Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems)



CCSDS 122

- ▶ Lossless or lossy 2D compressor based on DWT



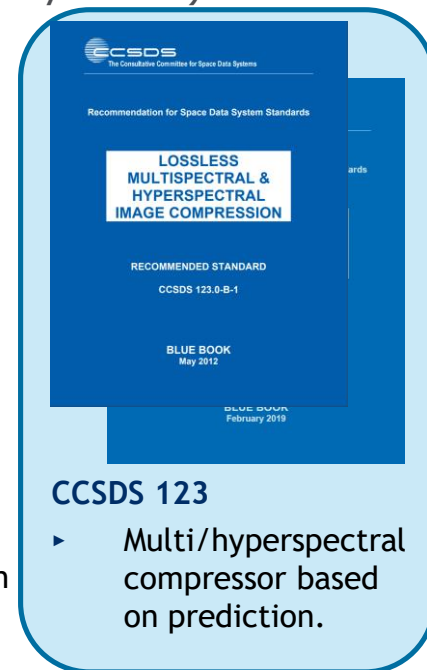
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CCSDS 121

- ▶ 1D Universal lossless based on Rice codes

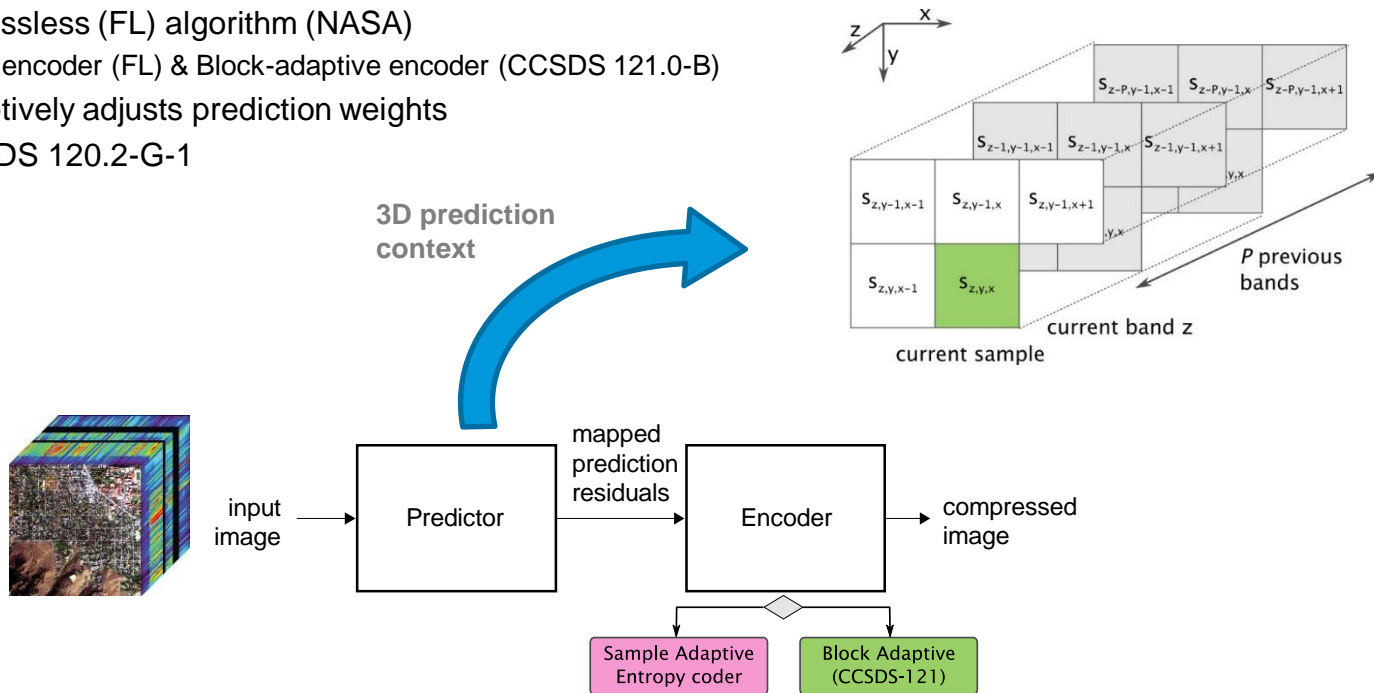


CCSDS 123

- ▶ Multi/hyperspectral compressor based on prediction.

Lossless Multispectral & Hyperspectral Image Compression

- ◆ Blue Book. Issue 1. May 2012
- ◆ Lossless low-complexity predictive compressor
- ◆ Based on Fast-Lossless (FL) algorithm (NASA)
 - » Sample adaptive encoder (FL) & Block-adaptive encoder (CCSDS 121.0-B)
- ◆ 3D predictor adaptively adjusts prediction weights
- ◆ Green Book CCSDS 120.2-G-1



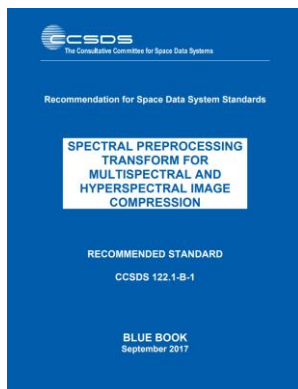
CCSDS compression standards

CCSDS algorithms (Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems)



CCSDS 122

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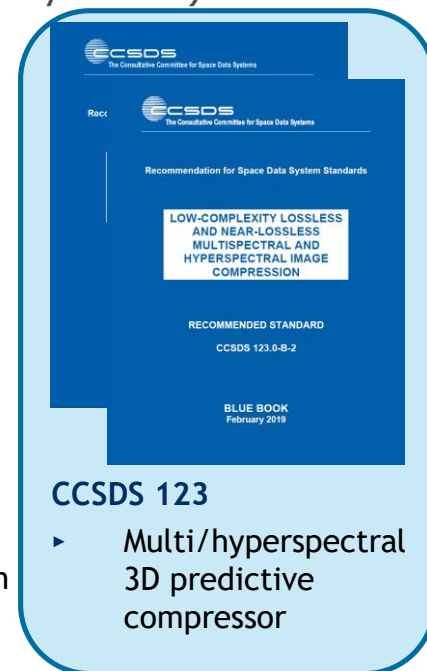
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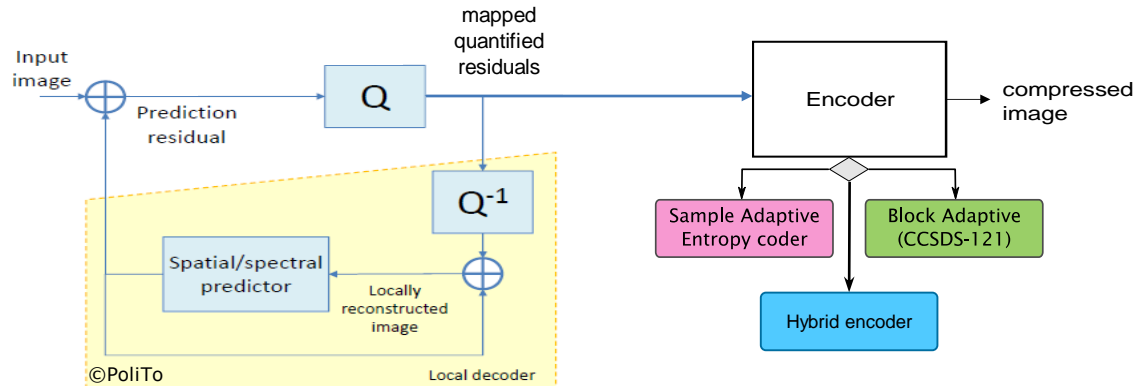


CCSDS 123

- ▶ Multi/hyperspectral 3D predictive compressor

Low-Complexity Near-Lossless Multispectral & Hyperspectral Image Compression

- ◆ Beyond lossless: + **quantization** + **new entropy coder** for low entropy
- ◆ **Accurate quality control in pixel-by-pixel basis**
 - » Bounded maximum and/or relative error
- ◆ Very low memory & computational resources (wrt CCSDS 122.1-B)
- ◆ Includes more efficient entropy coder for low bitrates

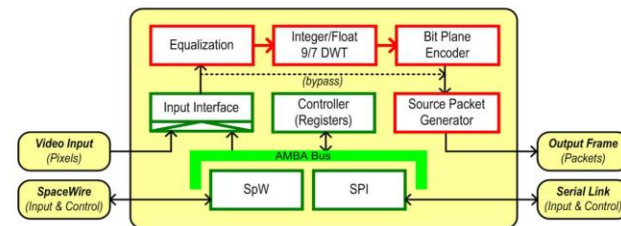


Pros and Cons of each standard

	Type of Data	Complexity	Throughput	Lossless efficiency	Lossy efficiency	Fixed-rate Fixed quality	Commercial counterpart	Relevant Space implementation
CCSDS 121.0-B-2	1D 32 bits	😊😊😊	😊😊😊	😊😊😊	--	Variable-rate Lossless	JPEG-LS	SHyLoC ESA IP
CCSDS 122.0-B-2	2D 16 bits(B-1) 32 bits(B-2)	😐	😊😊	😊😊	😊😊😊	Fixed-rate Coarse quality control	JPEG2000	CWICOM ASIC
CCSDS 122.1-B-1	3D 16 bits	😞/😊*	😊	😊😊	😊😊😊	Variable-rate Mechanism for rate allocation	JPEG2000	--
CCSDS 123.0-B-1	2D/3D 16 bits	😊😊	😊😊*	😊😊😊	--	Variable-rate Lossless	JPEG-LS	SHyLoC ESA IP
CCSDS 123.0-B-2	2D/3D 16 bits	😊	😐/😊*	😊😊😊	😊😊😊	Variable-rate Precise quality control	JPEG2000	--

* Mode-dependent

Implementations supported by ESA



Key features

Lossless or lossy mode

Exact Fixed bit-rate

Equalization (non-uniformity correction)

CCSDS Source Packet formatting

No Eternal Memory. CQFP 256 ASIC

Bit accurate C reference software model

Budgets

60 Mpixels/s

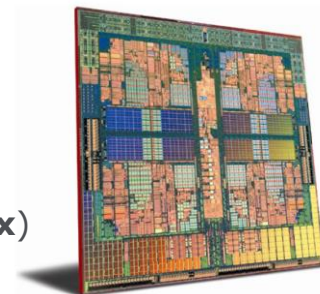
Up to 16 bits

Max width up to **3496 columns**

Max height unlimited (push-broom)

Compression **0.5 bpp to 10 bpp**

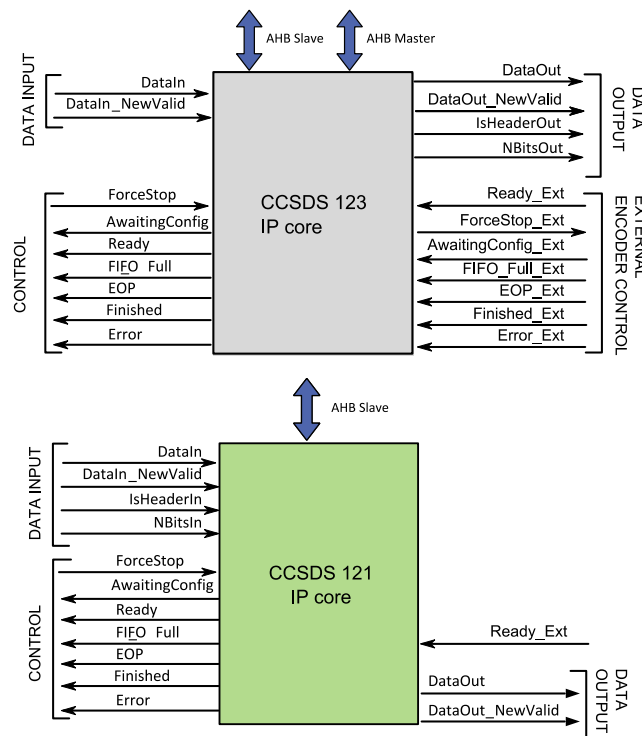
Power ~ 100 mW/Mpix/s max (**5-6W max**)



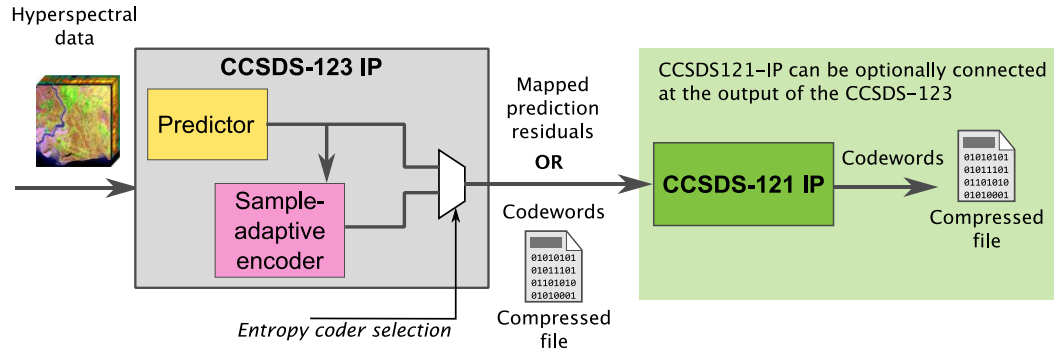
SHyLoC Compression IP Cores



- Implementation of **two lossless compression IP cores**.
- **Described** in VHDL.
- Compliant with:
 - **CCSDS 121**
 - **CCSDS123 lossless**
- Includes all configuration modes.
- Part of **ESA's IP core's Repository**.
- Developed by University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria.
- Technology independent:
 - One-time programmable FPGAs (Microsemi);
 - Reconfigurable FPGAs (Virtex5);
 - ASIC (DARE libraries)



- The IP cores can be combined into a logical single entity.



▶ **CCSDS 123 IP core:**

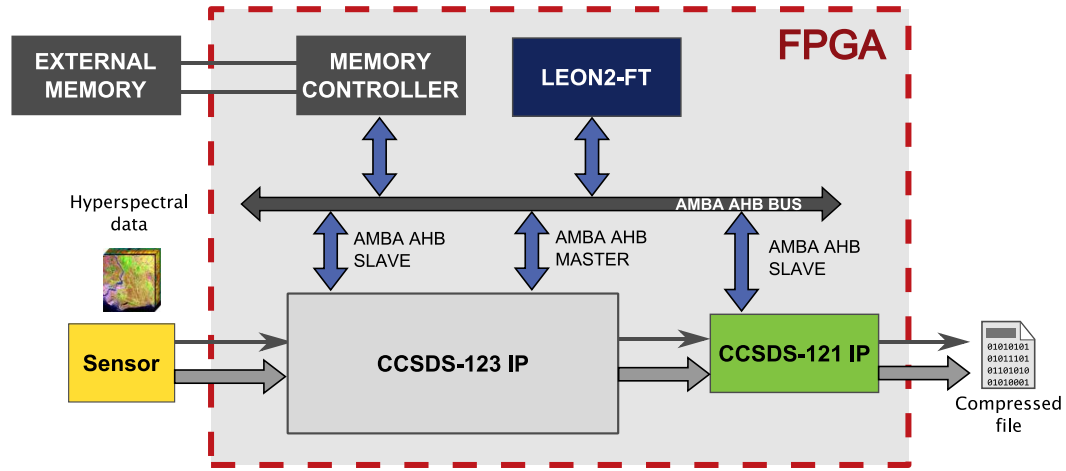
- High-performance lossless compression of multispectral and hyperspectral data.
- Supports BSQ, BIP and BIL sample order.
- Can be used as external pre-processor (predictor) for the CCSDS 121 IP core.

▶ **CCSDS 121 IP core:**

- Universal lossless compressor based on Rice's coding.
- Can be used as external entropy coder for the CCSDS 123 IP.

SHyLoC as HW accelerator

- Throughput up to 1 Gbps (~ 60 Msamples/s for 16-bit input) when implemented on a Virtex5 FX130.
- Include AMBA AHB interfaces.
- Compatible with GRLIB and LEON2-FT.



SHyLoC performance



- Compression performance in terms on data reduction depends on the CCSDS standards.
- Performance in terms of throughput, hardware resources and power consumption depends on the selected configuration and target device.
- Mapped to 7 different FPGA devices: Xilinx Virtex 5 & 5QR; Microsemi ProASIC3E, ProASIC3L, RTAX2000, RTAX4000 and RTG4
- Maximum throughput 140 Msamples/s in Virtex5 FX130, 80 Msamples/s in RTG4
- Low complexity: maximum 7% of LUTs Virtex5 FX130 and 13% Microsemi RTG4.
- On demonstrator (Virtex6), throughput of up to 1 Gbps.



SHyLoC availability

- Distributed by the ESA IP Core's service (https://www.esa.int/Our_Activities/Space_Engineering_Technology/Microelectronics/SHyLoC_IP_Core)
 - ESA/ESTEC maintains and distributes a small catalogue of IP Cores.
 - **The ESA IP Cores can be licensed for research and/or commercial use, under specific conditions to companies based in ESA members and participants states**
- Commercial version by Cobham Gaisler.

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SHYLOC IP CORE

SHyLoC comprises the VHDL description of two synthesizable IP cores that implement lossless data compression algorithms as defined by the CCSDS 123.0-B-1 and CCSDS 121.0-B-2 standards. Such IPs are capable of working independently, as well as jointly. In the latter case, the CCSDS-123 IP works as a pre-processor and the CCSDS-121 performs the entropy coding stage. The designed IP cores are technology independent and can be mapped to several FPGA targets representative of space-grade hardware.

Overview of the SHyLoC IP cores

Block diagram of the SHyLoC IP Core - CCSDS-123 and CCSDS121 cores connected.

Compression is an **enabling technology** that **maximizes mission capacities** while **minimizing data rates and volumes and overall costs**

- Only major **drawback is complex and costly implementation in space HW**
 - ◆ Eased by **standardization** and “of-the-self” solutions (ESA IP and components)

CCSDS standards to meet space missions requirements providing state-of-the-art performances

- Large choice depending on:
 - ◆ Type of data: 1D, 2D or 3D
 - ◆ Type of compression: Lossless, lossy or near-lossless
 - ◆ Operating mode: fixed data rate (volume) or fixed quality
 - ◆ Memory and computing resources
- Widely available software & hardware implementations
- Large users community and literature