

“EXPLOITATION OF DISPLAY HOLOGRAPHY IN MAPPING, FACING NEW CHALLENGES IN THE FIELD OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION”

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AGENDA

- INTRODUCTION for I-BEC
- SMALL HISTORY OF MAPPING HOLOGRAPHY IN GREECE
- ATHOS (HOLY) MOUNTAIN CASE STUDY



I-BEC

ASSESSING OF SOIL EROSION



BURNED AREA



WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS



LAND COVER MAPPING





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I-BEC is International Organisation

i-BEC acts through a global network in cooperation with governmental organizations, research institutes and the private sector

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATION
GEO GROUP ON
EARTH OBSERVATIONS



eurisy
EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY OF
LISBON



GLOBAL NOEL
PARTNERSHIP



si-cluster
SUSTAINABLE INNOVATION CLUSTER



i-BEC's role as an international CLUSTER of new technologies and innovation links together the public and private sectors for Environment and protection of Natural Resources

i-BEC is a Participating Organisation in GEO

- Member of the GEO High Level Working Group)
- Member of several prestigious National & International Organisations

The Eco-Satellite Project



Development of a common intraregional monitoring system
for the environmental protection and preservation of the
**Black Sea
ECO-Satellite**



Project funded by the
EUROPEAN UNION



The main scope of ECO-Satellite is the creation of a common intraregional
environmental monitoring system, elaborating on the technological
assets provided by satellite Earth Observation and Geomatics in order to
transfer knowledge to the Black Sea stakeholders






I-BEC: The ECO-satellite project details

- The ECO-Satellite environmental monitoring system enhances transnational cooperation and allows the use of a common tool for decision and policy making
- The system provides a common framework for the analysis of environmental data through an appropriately designed and easily updated geodatabase
- Data representation, analysis and decision making are key-features of the ECO-Satellite system
- The system's design was based on legislative documents, local area characteristics, temporal variations and data availability



The ECO-Satellite test sites

- A  Romanian Danube Delta
- B  Ukrainian Danube Delta
- C  Loudias – Aksios – Aliakmon Delta

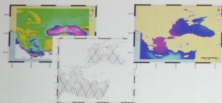


ECO-Satellite geo-database

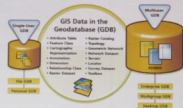
- The ECO-Satellite geo-database is the basis for the ECO-Satellite system.

The ECO-Satellite geo-database includes :

- Basic cartographic and environmental data originating from terrestrial and satellite sources, e.g.,



- Remote sensing data, Satellite altimetry data, etc.



- In-situ measurements, measurements from permanent monitoring stations,





ECO-Satellite System

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The Decision Support Analysis: Quantitative and/or spatial queries

Examples

User Request for:

Are there any measurements for Station 'X' with Dissolved Oxygen below 5?

Display Results

The system will display all corresponding measurements

User Request for:

In which stations/sampling points is arsenic present ?

Display Results

The system will provide the corresponding stations/points



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ECO-Satellite Website





The screenshot shows the website's main page with a navigation bar, a header image of boats, and several content sections including 'Programs', 'Scrapers', 'Chapters', 'Partners', and 'Target Groups'. A search bar is visible on the left side.

Visit:
<http://www.eco-satellite.eu>



HOLOGRAPHY



D. Gabor-1947

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-
-



Y. Denisyuk-1962

-
-
-

..... ????

- is a technique by which the image of a three dimensional object is recorded on film so that upon reconstruction, or playback, the constructed image of the object is three dimensional.
- "HOLOGRAM" comes from the Greek words:
"holos" = "whole," + "gram" = "writing"
- *Each portion of the hologram stores an encoded message about the whole object*



2010: 1st HOLOGRAPHIC MAP in Greece

- Common Project between:



LtC Charalampos PARASCHOU



Dr. Andreas SARAkinos



The Workflow

- 1. Acquire DEM data and Satellite image of an area (Same pixel size or resampling to the same pix size)
- 2. Co-register them with accuracy LTH 1 pixel!
- 3. Import DEM and Satellite image into a 3D editor (3dsMax, Maya etc.).
- 4. Create a 3d terrain using the DEM data in the 3d editor.
- 5. Overlay the satellite image on top of the 3d terrain
- 6. Overlay in various layers other important data
(These layers are stacked vertically on different heights relative to the mapped area).
- 7. Create a virtual camera and set correct properties.
- 8. Animate the camera relative to the 3d scene and set number perspective views to render.
- 9. Render the views
- 10. Input the perspective views of step 9 to the digital holographic printer.
- 11. Print the final hologram.





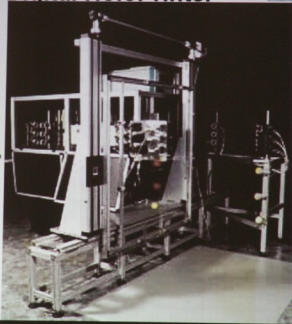
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The Digital HoloPrinter

PATENT
International
Publication
Number:

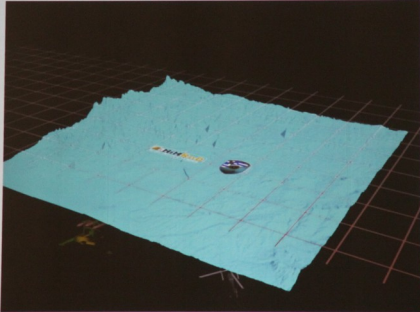
.....
28 JUNE 2006





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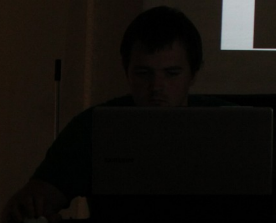
TERRAIN GENERATION





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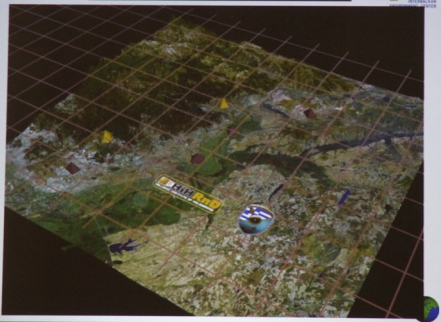
SATELLITE IMAGE OVERLAYED



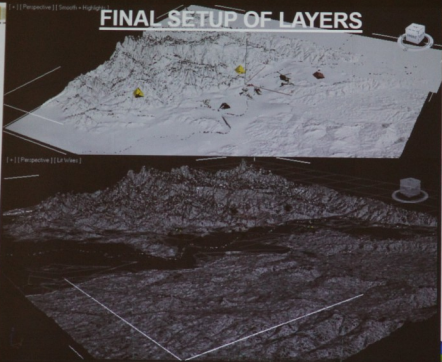


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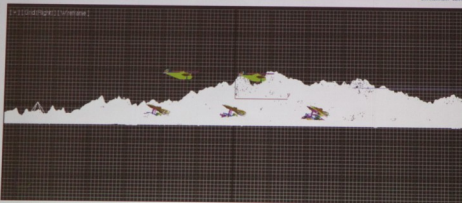
FINAL SETUP OF LAYERS



FINAL SETUP OF LAYERS



FINAL SETUP OF LAYERS



Test site area had been chosen the EVROS
River, borderline between GRC – TRK.



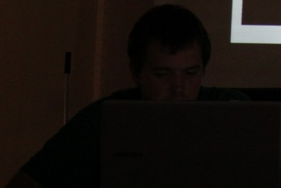


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HOLO MAP





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2011: 2nd HOLOGRAPHIC MAP in Greece

- Common Project between:



Dr. Andreas SARAΚINOS

HMGS: Hellenic Military Geographical Service





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2011: 2nd HOLOGRAPHIC MAP in Greece



(It is at present a permanent exhibit at the Museum of the Military Geo-Services in Athens)





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2012: 3rd HOLOGRAPHIC MAP of Greece

•Common Project between:



**NTUA: National Technical
University of Athens**

Prof. Andreas GEORGOPOULOS
Dimitrios GOULAS, Surveying Eng.



Dr. Andreas SARAOKOS

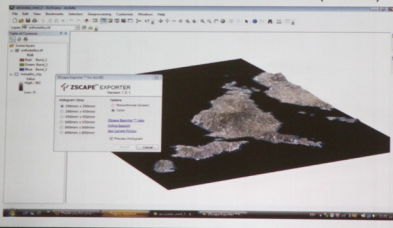


2012: 3rd HOLOGRAPHIC MAP of Greece FULL PARALLAX HOLOGRAPHIC MAP

The full parallax holographic map was implemented in two different ways.

With the use of Arcgis-Arcscene and Zebra Imaging add-on module.

With the use of 3ds Studio Max and an add-on module (zebra Im.)



ADVANTAGES-DISADVANTAGES

- Advantages of the x-parallax holographic map.
 - Holographic map production exclusively from digital data
 - In detail and understandable terrain visualization
 - The existence of a render calculator
- Disadvantages of x-parallax holograms
 - Difficulty in manipulating geographical data.
 - Only x-parallax hologram production
 - Lack of a rendering engine
- Advantages of full parallax holographic map
 - Full visualization capabilities
 - The existence of a rendering engine
 - Easy manipulation of geographical data
- Disadvantages of the full parallax holographic map
 - Hologram production only in specific sizes
 - The existence of rendering engine (for more experienced users)



**"EXPLOITATION OF DISPLAY HOLOGRAPHY IN MAPPING,
FACING NEW CHALLENGES IN THE FIELD OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION"**

- Mapping environmental parameters is an essential step for environmental management.
- Land Cover and its multi-temporal change is a spatial parameter of high importance for the manager, as it provides the spatial location of environmental threats and their impact on the ecosystems.
- CORINE Land Cover is an important source of environmental information available at a pan European scale for 1990, 2000 and 2006.
- As study area the Peninsula of Holy Mountain was chosen, as there were readily available suitable data while environmental disasters are minimized due to the special status of this area.





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MOUNTAIN ATHOS – THE HOLY MOUNTAIN



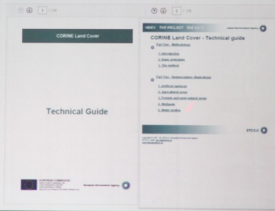
MOUNT ATHOS



CORINE Data Base

- In 1985 the Corine programme was initiated in the European Union.
- CORINE means '**CO**Ordination of **I**nformation **o**N the **E**nvironment' and it was a prototype project working on many different environmental issues. The Corine databases and several of its programmes have been taken over by the EEA. One of these is an inventory of land cover in 44 classes, and presented as a cartographic product, at a scale of 1:100 000. This database is operationally available for most areas of Europe.

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/COR0-landcover>



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the 'CORINE Land Cover - Technical Guide' page. The page has a dark header with the title 'CORINE Land Cover' and a main content area with the text 'Technical Guide'. On the right side, there is a navigation menu with a tree structure:

- CORINE Land Cover - Technical guide
 - 1. Introduction
 - 2. Land cover
 - 3. Data sources
 - 4. Data collection
 - 5. Data processing
 - 6. Data quality
 - 7. Data use
 - 8. Data access
 - 9. Data distribution
 - 10. Data update
 - 11. Data archiving
 - 12. Data security
 - 13. Data privacy
 - 14. Data protection
 - 15. Data retention
 - 16. Data deletion
 - 17. Data destruction
 - 18. Data disposal
 - 19. Data recovery
 - 20. Data backup
 - 21. Data restore
 - 22. Data migration
 - 23. Data transfer
 - 24. Data exchange
 - 25. Data integration
 - 26. Data interoperability
 - 27. Data compatibility
 - 28. Data portability
 - 29. Data accessibility
 - 30. Data discoverability
 - 31. Data visibility
 - 32. Data availability
 - 33. Data reliability
 - 34. Data integrity
 - 35. Data consistency
 - 36. Data accuracy
 - 37. Data precision
 - 38. Data completeness
 - 39. Data timeliness
 - 40. Data currency
 - 41. Data freshness
 - 42. Data relevance
 - 43. Data usefulness
 - 44. Data value

At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the EEA logo and the text 'European Environment Agency'.

The Workflow

- 1. Acquire DEM (altitude and bathymetry) data and Satellite image of the area (Same pixel size or resampling to the same pix size)
- 2. Co-register them with accuracy LTH 1 pixel!
- 3. Import DEM and Satellite image into a 3D editor (3dsMax, Maya etc.).
- 4. Create a 3d terrain using the DEM data in the 3d editor.
- 5. Overlay the satellite image on top of the 3d terrain
- 6. Overlay in various layers other important data (These layers are stacked vertically on different heights relative to the mapped area).
- 7. Export full scene in .obj format
- 8. Print the full parallax final hologram by <http://www.zebraimaging.com/>



CONCLUSIONS

- 3D mapping is an important tool in environmental mapping and visualization.
- The advantages of using holographic methods for visualization of environmental information are the true representation of the objects of interest, simultaneous viewing of multiple levels of information, easy understanding by non-experts in photogrammetry, improved visualization for decision making, and easier communication for raising awareness.

