ORIMA
Orientation Management
Orientation and Triangulation Software for LPS
ORIMA — Orientation and Triangulation Made Easy

Productivity — The Key to Success
Success in photogrammetric mapping depends on high productivity in the basic operations of the workflow, starting with orientation and triangulation. Large data sets of image coordinates, ground control points and GPS coordinates must be processed. Throughout all phases, the critical requirements are detection and elimination of blunders, and the minimization of point re-measurement. ORIMA, Orientation Management software available exclusively from ERDAS, Inc., is an easy to use, leading-edge solution.

ORIMA Features
• State-of-the art bundle adjustment with self-calibration
• Processing of airborne GPS data and IMU attitude data, including GPS-drift and inertial measurement unit (IMU) misalignment parameters
• Multiple image display during point measurement
• ORIMA DP-M allows for triangulation of Leica Geosystems’ ADS40 and frame images
• Powerful statistical techniques for blunder detection and elimination, and the identification of weak areas in the block
• Fully automatic tie point measurement (APM)
• The new APM approach allows APM to be run on very large blocks, using sub-block processes that may be run concurrently or sequentially
• Support for multiple APM processes, allowing improved use of multiple processors or multi-core processors
• Semi-automatic control point measurement in stereo or mono
• Fast control point measurement of ADS40 scenes
• Superior memory management of ADS40 orientation data
• Simple to understand and easy to interpret graphics for analysis of the block
• Automatic weighting of GPS and IMU observations
• Flexible input formats from GPS and IMU data, including direct exchange format for Applanix POSPac software
• Rigorous transformation from ground to sensor, including map projections or geographic coordinates
• ORIMA for Digital Photogrammetry (DP) supports the stereo viewer of LPS
• For Digital Photogrammetric Workstation (DPW) systems, convenient re-measurement in weak areas
• Graphical output can be directed to printer or plotter
• Complete numerical reports available
• Easy inspection of adjustment results of ADS40 projects
• Simplified use of self-calibration, which finds the sub-set of significant parameters automatically
• Automatic discovery of the correct sub-set of significant additional sensor parameters
• A comprehensive set of ADS40 sensor parameters allows a simplified analysis of the results while improving the attainable accuracy
• Support for Windows x64bit operating systems using a 64bit version of CAP-A.
• Supports triangulation in non-Cartesian coordinate systems (such as UTM, geographic or national map projection systems)
ORIMA is fully integrated with LPS. All coordinate systems and datums supported by LPS are also fully supported by ORIMA, resulting in a mathematically rigorous solution for triangulation projects in non-Cartesian coordinate systems. All required coordinate transformations are handled transparently by ORIMA.

The Key to Productivity

Advantages and Benefits

- Runs on Windows XP Professional. ORIMA exploits the operating system’s extensive qualities, such as graphic user interface, multi-tasking, online and context-sensitive help, graphical output on printer or plotter and multi-lingual support (English, Spanish and French versions available)
- Available for LPS
- Fully compatible with LPS
- Bundle adjustment using proven, fast software, including self-calibration, airborne GPS and IMU, including automatic weighting, highly automated blunder detection and elimination
• GPS supported aerial triangulation, with or without time-dependent (drift) or time-independent additional parameters; flexible input formats from GPS post-processing software
• IMU supported aerial triangulation, with or without additional calibration parameters for misalignment between camera and IMU sensor axes.
• ORIMA-DP allows triangulation in non-Cartesian coordinate systems such as UTM and geographic.
• Excellent graphical displays for easy identification of weak areas through strong criteria, based on statistical methods
• Displays error ellipses, customized external reliability, ray intersection geometry and effective image areas
• Complete, friendly, context-sensitive help and wizards

Compatibility
The results produced by ORIMA can be used directly in LPS, with additional sensor parameters used by self-calibration also fully utilized by LPS. All other applications connected to LPS (like e.g. LPS Terrain Editor or PRO600) fully utilize the accuracy achieved in the triangulation by ORIMA. This is also true for Frame and ADS40 projects.

Versions to Suit All Requirements
• ORIMA is offered in three versions to suit customers with Digital Photogrammetric Workstations.
• Customers may select a version for traditional triangulation without GPS, a version supporting GPS and IMU processing or a version that supports ADS40 scenes.
Functionality

- The ORIMA DP versions support the stereo viewer of LPS.
- ORIMA DP-TE/GPS means Triangulation Measurement plus Extended Bundle Adjustment Software with support for airborne GPS and IMU.
- ORIMA DP-M stands for Multi sensor triangulation. It supports triangulation measurements and bundle adjustment for FRAME images and ADS40 scenes.

The following table provides an overview of the functionality of the various versions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functionality</th>
<th>DP-TB</th>
<th>DP-TE/GPS</th>
<th>DP-M</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Automatic Point Measurement (APM) using multi-threading technology</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wizard Technology for predefined and user customizable workflows</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>Support for special input devices (like TopoMouse)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specialized editors for camera data and control points</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emulation of workflow from analytical plotters including relative and absolute orientation and manual tie point measurement with point transfer between images</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>All manual measurements are optionally supported by point matching technology</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Point centric control point measurement using multi image displays in stereo or mono</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple graphical views in ground and image space, which directly interact with the graphical viewer of LPS during measurement and analysis with optional graphics overlay</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support for triangulation in any LPS supported coordinate system (like UTM, national grid projections, Geographic or Cartesian system)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bundle Adjustment CAP-A for unlimited number of FRAME only images, with self-calibration parameters, automatic blunder elimination and quality criteria (like standard deviations and reliabilities)</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bundle Adjustment CAP-A (from above) with additional support for airborne GPS and attitude data from IMU</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundle Adjustment CAP-A (from above) plus support for ADS40 using orientation fixes technology</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ORIMA for LPS

Partners in State-of-the-Art Triangulation
ORIMA is fully integrated with LPS. This combination can perform a huge variety of operations and ORIMA may be purchased with capabilities that suit your needs. There are now improvements to the manual point measurement process and interoperability between ORIMA and LPS.

Coordinate Systems
ORIMA supports triangulation in all coordinate systems and datums supported by LPS. The LPS project coordinate system is automatically detected by ORIMA, and all required datum and coordinate transformations are handled transparently. Approximation of the Cartesian model by earth curvature corrections is not required.
Block Set Up for Automatic Point Measurement
ORIMA for LPS allows the user to initialize the block layout in several ways:
• GPS files
• GPS and IMU files
• ASCII camera position file
• Known setup information in LPS Blockfile
• Measuring connection points using templates and wizards.

Automatic Point Measurement
ORIMA also supports the fully automatic point measurement (APM) and point transfer function of DPW systems, which automatically measures and transfers all tie points, and automatically transfers all control points. The user can specify patterns of tie points as desired. APM produces large quantities of multi-ray points yielding reliable block configurations. Automatic blunder elimination by ORIMA’s bundle program quickly and reliably uses robust estimation to eliminate all blunders from these very dense data sets.

ORIMA supports multiple APM processes, which allows for improved use of multiple processors, or multi-core processors. The new APM approach allows APM to be run on very large blocks, using sub-block processes that may be run concurrently or sequentially.

Multi-Image Measurement with ORIMA
ORIMA’s LPS connection allows the user to view as many overlapping images as desired. The user may roam in all images simultaneously, using any LPS supported viewing mode like in stereo or split screen, mono or tri-view modes. This allows optimum point selection when trying to select multi-ray points in difficult blocks of imagery. ORIMA supports a semi-automatic tie or control point transfer using image matching. This provides reliable and efficient measurement or re-measurement. The matching algorithm may be applied in a master slave mode with a single master, with all other images as slaves or in a pair-wise fashion, whichever is more suitable.

Templates for Tie Point Placement
ORIMA supports user-defined templates for placing tie points for manual and automatic measuring. In manual mode, this helps the user define a naming convention and placement for tie points. When combined with the use of wizards, ORIMA can step the user through an entire block of images in a very user friendly and efficient process. In automatic mode, the user may define the number of points to obtain per image. Automatic point numbering assures the uniqueness of point IDs throughout the whole block.
Adding Tie Points Graphically

ORIMA allows the user to add a tie point by merely pointing at a graphical display of the block. By reviewing the distribution of tie points, number of multi-ray points and reliable coverage of the triangulation, the user can quickly point to a position where a point should be added. This prompts ORIMA automatically to display all overlapping images in the region requested and the user can simply add a new multi-ray point. Alternatively, the automatic image matching can be invoked to add the point automatically.

Choose from Three Versions of ORIMA-DP

Three versions of ORIMA for DPW systems are offered, in order to ensure that a suitable combination of functions is selected for each application and no resources are wasted in the purchase of unnecessary functionality.

• ORIMA DP-TB: this version is for interactive online triangulation. TB adds full bundle adjustment, automatic error detection and elimination by means of robust estimation.

• ORIMA DP-TE/GPS: this version is for GPS/IMU-supported online triangulation. TE/GPS provides complete functionality with processing of airborne GPS and IMU data.

• ORIMA DP-M: this version is for multi-sensor triangulation. It supports triangulation measurements and bundle adjustment for FRAME images plus ADS40 scenes.
ORIMA — Versatility at its Best

Bundle Adjustment

ORIMA versions with bundle adjustment include the bundle module CAP-A (Combined Adjustment Program — Aerial version).

All approximate values required for bundle adjustment are automatically computed by CAP-A.

Modern adjustment algorithms ensure a very fast solution with all data types and a full set of additional parameters. Definition of certain CAP-A execution parameters is done from inside ORIMA. During execution of CAP-A, a status display reports the progress of the computations.

ORIMA includes capabilities for the editing of data (image coordinates, ground control points, geodetic observations and GPS data). A specialized point editor provides the capability to edit a point in several images from a single place.

Dynamic memory management accommodates unlimited block size, except for limitations related by the computer hardware or operating system. CAP-A can use all physical memory installed in the PC. If this is not enough to handle the job, parts are automatically swapped to the hard disk. There is no restriction concerning overlap or strip configurations.
Self-Calibration
Self-calibration parameters may be used to correct systematic errors in image coordinates. They allow for simultaneous camera calibration (principal distance, coordinates of principal point and distortion parameters). Computed correlation coefficients are used to identify which self-calibration parameters are significant.

Airborne GPS
ORIMA supports aerial triangulation projects with airborne GPS. Data can be read in several formats, for example Leica Geosystems’ Flykin Suite+. To compensate for various systematic effects, either six time-dependent so-called drift parameters per GPS profile, or seven time-independent so-called datum transformation parameters are used. A GPS profile is a set of photographs for which one set of drift parameters is applied. Often a profile coincides with a strip. CAP-A supports any profile configuration. One strip may have multiple profiles and a profile may also span multiple strips. The correct number of profiles is statistically checked and the compensated systematic effect is graphically analyzed with ORIMA. Variance components are used to find the correct weight relationship between the GPS observations and the photogrammetric observations.

The time-dependent drift parameters compensate mainly for the following systematic effects: unresolved ambiguities, remaining datum errors (unknown geoid) and errors in the antenna offset.

The drift parameters allow for normal flight operation and the static receiver can be more than 200 km outside the block.

Only a minimum of control points in each corner of the block is required to transform the block into the control coordinate system. To solve for the configuration defects between strips with 20% sidelap, cross strips at the ends of the block can be used instead of chains of height control points.
If it can be assumed that drift parameters are not needed for a certain project, then the GPS observations can be used directly to define the positions of the projection centers. In this case, no control points are needed as the datum is directly defined from the GPS observations in the aircraft.

**Attitude Observations from Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU)**

ORIMA supports the introduction of observed attitude data for each image, in addition to airborne GPS positional data. Attitude observations improve the stability and reliability of the block.

Misalignment parameters can be used to solve and correct for the misalignment between the camera and IMU sensor axes. Misalignment parameters may be determined for the whole block, for each strip or for any user-defined group of images (e.g. individual aircraft take-offs).

The misalignment parameters can be stored in the camera file, and treated as known information in subsequent triangulation projects. This is especially useful for single-strip triangulation projects for support of activities such as corridor mapping.

**Blunder Detection**

A statistical method is used to detect measuring errors (blunders) automatically. Blunders are automatically excluded from the adjustment by robust estimation techniques. The geometry of the block is taken into account by using the inverse of the normal equations within the computation of the blunder test. The blunder detection is applied to all types of observations (ground control, image coordinates, geodetic observations, GPS antenna observations and IMU angle observations).

The internal reliability, which is computed for every observation, shows the capability of the blunder test to detect blunders on each individual point. By means of this criterion, weak (unreliable) areas of the block can be identified. A customized external reliability statistic shows the maximum effect of a potential measuring error on the parameters (tie points and projection centers), providing guidance through the whole process.
Graphics, Quality and Reliability, Error Analysis

The results of the triangulation may be analyzed either by numerical listing or in the more convenient interactive graphical way, both defined by the user. The geometry and quality of the block may be analyzed through complete control of the graphical displays.

The quality of the calculated orientation parameters is presented graphically, based upon computed standard deviations and error ellipses. Reliability criteria are used to locate points and projection centers where potential errors are hard to detect. Internal reliability indicates the ease with which observations with blunders can be successfully identified. Blunders that were eliminated are displayed with a predefined color.

The customized external reliability may be visualized as a cuboid (or rectangle in 2D), and thus very easy to analyze the results of the bundle adjustment. A large cuboid indicates an unreliable point or projection center, whereas a cuboid inside the error ellipsoid is very satisfactory. Another alternative is to look at the error ellipses of the adjusted object points. The quality check is based on statistically derived criteria for each point and projection center rather than on coarse averages. Weak areas may also be pinpointed by looking at diagrams showing the area within each image in which the processed data are measured — an image, which is not well covered with points, is another source of weakness. With these statistical and graphical functions, it is immediately obvious whether the necessary accuracy requirements have been met and where additional investigations are required.