

BS ISO 18381:2013



BSI Standards Publication

# Space data and information transfer systems — Lossless multispectral and hyperspectral image compression

**bsi.**

...making excellence a habit.™

**National foreword**

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO 18381:2013.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee ACE/68/-/7, Space systems and operations - Space data and information transfer systems.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

© The British Standards Institution 2013. Published by BSI Standards Limited 2013

ISBN 978 0 580 79731 6

ICS 49.140

**Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.**

This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 June 2013.

**Amendments issued since publication**

Date	Text affected
------	---------------

---

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

BS ISO 18381:2013

**ISO**  
**18381**

First edition  
2013-06-01

---

---

**Space data and information transfer  
systems — Lossless multispectral and  
hyperspectral image compression**

*Systèmes de transfert des informations et données spatiales —  
Compression d'images multispectrales et hyperspectrales sans perte*



Reference number  
ISO 18381:2013(E)

© ISO 2013



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2013

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20  
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Web [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received. [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

ISO 18381 was prepared by the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) (as CCSDS 123-0-B-1, May 2012) and was adopted (without modifications except those stated in Clause 2 of this International Standard) by Technical Committee ISO/TC 20, *Aircraft and space vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 13, *Space data and information transfer systems*.



# Space data and information transfer systems — Lossless multispectral and hyperspectral image compression

## 1 Scope

This International Standard establishes a data compression algorithm applied to digital three-dimensional image data from payload instruments, such as multispectral and hyperspectral imagers, and specifies the compressed data format.

Data compression is used to reduce the volume of digital data to achieve benefits in areas including, but not limited to:

- a) reduction of transmission channel bandwidth;
- b) reduction of the buffering and storage requirement;
- c) reduction of data-transmission time at a given rate.

The characteristics of instrument data are specified only to the extent necessary to ensure multi-mission support capabilities. This International Standard does not attempt to quantify the relative bandwidth reduction, the merits of the approaches discussed, or the design requirements for encoders and associated decoders.

This International Standard addresses only lossless compression of three-dimensional data, where the requirement is for a data-rate reduction constrained to allow no distortion to be added in the data compression/decompression process.

The scope and field of application are furthermore detailed in subclause 1.3 of the enclosed CCSDS publication.

## 2 Requirements

Requirements are the technical recommendations made in the following publication (reproduced on the following pages), which is adopted as an International Standard:

CCSDS 123.0-B-1, May 2012, Lossless multispectral and hyperspectral image compression.

For the purposes of international standardization, the modifications outlined below shall apply to the specific clauses and paragraphs of publication CCSDS 123.0-B-1.

*Pages i to vi*

This part is information which is relevant to the CCSDS publication only.

*Page 1-4*

Add the following information to the reference indicated:

[1] Document CCSDS 121.0-B-2, May 2012, is equivalent to ISO 15887:2013.

*Page C-1*

Add the following information to the reference indicated:

[C2] Document CCSDS 133.0-B-1, September 2003, is equivalent to ISO 22646:2005.

[C3] Document CCSDS 727-0-B-4, January 2007, is equivalent to ISO 17355:2007.

[C4] Document CCSDS 732.0-B-2, July 2006, is equivalent to ISO 22666:2006.

### **3 Revision of publication CCSDS 123.0-B-1**

It has been agreed with the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems that Subcommittee ISO/TC 20/SC 13 will be consulted in the event of any revision or amendment of publication CCSDS 123.0-B-1. To this end, NASA will act as a liaison body between CCSDS and ISO.



## Recommendation for Space Data System Standards

# LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL & HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

RECOMMENDED STANDARD

CCSDS 123.0-B-1

BLUE BOOK

May 2012

(Blank page)

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION**AUTHORITY**

Issue:	Recommended Standard, Issue 1
Date:	May 2012
Location:	Washington, DC, USA

This document has been approved for publication by the Management Council of the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) and represents the consensus technical agreement of the participating CCSDS Member Agencies. The procedure for review and authorization of CCSDS documents is detailed in *Organization and Processes for the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems*, and the record of Agency participation in the authorization of this document can be obtained from the CCSDS Secretariat at the address below.

This document is published and maintained by:

CCSDS Secretariat  
Space Communications and Navigation Office, 7L70  
Space Operations Mission Directorate  
NASA Headquarters  
Washington, DC 20546-0001, USA

## STATEMENT OF INTENT

The Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) is an organization officially established by the management of its members. The Committee meets periodically to address data systems problems that are common to all participants, and to formulate sound technical solutions to these problems. Inasmuch as participation in the CCSDS is completely voluntary, the results of Committee actions are termed **Recommended Standards** and are not considered binding on any Agency.

This **Recommended Standard** is issued by, and represents the consensus of, the CCSDS members. Endorsement of this **Recommendation** is entirely voluntary. Endorsement, however, indicates the following understandings:

- o Whenever a member establishes a CCSDS-related **standard**, this **standard** will be in accord with the relevant **Recommended Standard**. Establishing such a **standard** does not preclude other provisions which a member may develop.
- o Whenever a member establishes a CCSDS-related **standard**, that member will provide other CCSDS members with the following information:
  - The **standard** itself.
  - The anticipated date of initial operational capability.
  - The anticipated duration of operational service.
- o Specific service arrangements shall be made via memoranda of agreement. Neither this **Recommended Standard** nor any ensuing **standard** is a substitute for a memorandum of agreement.

No later than three years from its date of issuance, this **Recommended Standard** will be reviewed by the CCSDS to determine whether it should: (1) remain in effect without change; (2) be changed to reflect the impact of new technologies, new requirements, or new directions; or (3) be retired or canceled.

In those instances when a new version of a **Recommended Standard** is issued, existing CCSDS-related member standards and implementations are not negated or deemed to be non-CCSDS compatible. It is the responsibility of each member to determine when such standards or implementations are to be modified. Each member is, however, strongly encouraged to direct planning for its new standards and implementations towards the later version of the Recommended Standard.

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPERSPPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION**FOREWORD**

This Recommended Standard specifies a method for lossless compression of multispectral and hyperspectral image data and a format for storing the compressed data.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CCSDS shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Through the process of normal evolution, it is expected that expansion, deletion, or modification of this document may occur. This Recommended Standard is therefore subject to CCSDS document management and change control procedures, which are defined in *Organization and Processes for the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems* (CCSDS A02.1-Y-3). Current versions of CCSDS documents are maintained at the CCSDS Web site:

<http://www.ccsds.org/>

Questions relating to the contents or status of this document should be addressed to the CCSDS Secretariat at the address indicated on page i.

At time of publication, the active Member and Observer Agencies of the CCSDS were:

#### Member Agencies

- Agenzia Spaziale Italiana (ASI)/Italy.
- Canadian Space Agency (CSA)/Canada.
- Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales (CNES)/France.
- China National Space Administration (CNSA)/People's Republic of China.
- Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V. (DLR)/Germany.
- European Space Agency (ESA)/Europe.
- Federal Space Agency (FSA)/Russian Federation.
- Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE)/Brazil.
- Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)/Japan.
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)/USA.
- UK Space Agency/United Kingdom.

#### Observer Agencies

- Austrian Space Agency (ASA)/Austria.
- Belgian Federal Science Policy Office (BFSPO)/Belgium.
- Central Research Institute of Machine Building (TsNIIMash)/Russian Federation.
- China Satellite Launch and Tracking Control General, Beijing Institute of Tracking and Telecommunications Technology (CLTC/BITTT)/China.
- Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)/China.
- Chinese Academy of Space Technology (CAST)/China.
- Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO)/Australia.
- CSIR Satellite Applications Centre (CSIR)/Republic of South Africa.
- Danish National Space Center (DNSC)/Denmark.
- Departamento de Ciência e Tecnologia Aeroespacial (DCTA)/Brazil.
- European Organization for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT)/Europe.
- European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (EUTELSAT)/Europe.
- Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA)/Thailand.
- Hellenic National Space Committee (HNSC)/Greece.
- Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO)/India.
- Institute of Space Research (IKI)/Russian Federation.
- KFKI Research Institute for Particle & Nuclear Physics (KFKI)/Hungary.
- Korea Aerospace Research Institute (KARI)/Korea.
- Ministry of Communications (MOC)/Israel.
- National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT)/Japan.
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/USA.
- National Space Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan (NSARK)/Kazakhstan.
- National Space Organization (NSPO)/Chinese Taipei.
- Naval Center for Space Technology (NCST)/USA.
- Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK)/Turkey.
- Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO)/Pakistan.
- Swedish Space Corporation (SSC)/Sweden.

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPERSPETRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

- United States Geological Survey (USGS)/USA.

**DOCUMENT CONTROL**

<b>Document</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Status</b>
CCSDS 123.0-B-1	Lossless Multispectral & Hyperspectral Image Compression, Recommended Standard, Issue 1	May 2012	Current issue
EC 1	Editorial Change 1	May 2012	Corrects typographical anomalies.



CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

## CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1-1</b>
1.1 PURPOSE.....	1-1
1.2 SCOPE.....	1-1
1.3 APPLICABILITY .....	1-1
1.4 RATIONALE.....	1-1
1.5 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE .....	1-2
1.6 CONVENTIONS AND DEFINITIONS .....	1-2
1.7 REFERENCE.....	1-4
<b>2 OVERVIEW</b> .....	<b>2-1</b>
2.1 GENERAL.....	2-1
2.2 DATA TRANSMISSION .....	2-2
<b>3 IMAGE</b> .....	<b>3-1</b>
3.1 OVERVIEW .....	3-1
3.2 DIMENSIONS .....	3-1
3.3 DYNAMIC RANGE.....	3-1
3.4 SAMPLE COORDINATE INDICES .....	3-2
<b>4 PREDICTOR</b> .....	<b>4-1</b>
4.1 OVERVIEW .....	4-1
4.2 NUMBER OF BANDS FOR PREDICTION .....	4-3
4.3 FULL AND REDUCED PREDICTION MODES .....	4-3
4.4 LOCAL SUM.....	4-4
4.5 LOCAL DIFFERENCES .....	4-4
4.6 WEIGHTS .....	4-6
4.7 PREDICTION CALCULATION.....	4-8
4.8 WEIGHT UPDATE.....	4-9
4.9 MAPPED PREDICTION RESIDUAL .....	4-10
<b>5 ENCODER</b> .....	<b>5-1</b>
5.1 OVERVIEW .....	5-1
5.2 GENERAL.....	5-1
5.3 HEADER .....	5-2
5.4 BODY .....	5-8

**CONTENTS (continued)**

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
<b>ANNEX A PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION CONFORMANCE STATEMENT PROFORMA (NORMATIVE)</b> .....	<b>A-1</b>
<b>ANNEX B SECURITY, SANA, AND PATENT CONSIDERATIONS (INFORMATIVE)</b> .....	<b>B-1</b>
<b>ANNEX C REFERENCES (INFORMATIVE)</b> .....	<b>C-1</b>
<b>ANNEX D TABLES OF SYMBOLS USED (INFORMATIVE)</b> .....	<b>D-1</b>
<b>ANNEX E ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS (INFORMATIVE)</b> .....	<b>E-1</b>

Figure

2-1 Compressor Schematic .....	2-1
4-1 Typical Prediction Neighborhood.....	4-1
4-2 Samples Used to Calculate Local Sums.....	4-2
4-3 Computing Local Differences in a Spectral Band .....	4-2
5-1 Compressed Image Structure .....	5-1
5-2 Overview of Header Structure .....	5-2
5-3 Overview of Image Metadata Structure .....	5-2
5-4 Overview of Predictor Metadata Structure .....	5-3
5-5 Overview of Entropy Coder Metadata Structure When Sample-Adaptive Encoder Is Used .....	5-6
5-6 Overview of Entropy Coder Metadata Structure When Block-Adaptive Encoder Is Used.....	5-8

Table

5-1 Image Metadata.....	5-3
5-2 Predictor Metadata.....	5-4
5-3 Entropy Coder Metadata When Sample Adaptive Encoder Is Used.....	5-7
5-4 Entropy Coder Metadata When Block Adaptive Encoder Is Used .....	5-8
A-1 Image Properties .....	A-4
A-2 Predictor Features .....	A-5
A-3 Encoder Features.....	A-6
A-4 Sample-Adaptive Entropy Coder Features .....	A-7
A-5 Block-Adaptive Entropy Coder Features .....	A-7
D-1 Coordinate Indices and Image Quantities .....	D-1
D-2 Predictor Quantities .....	D-1
D-3 Entropy Coder Quantities .....	D-2

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPERPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to establish a Recommended Standard for a data compression algorithm applied to digital three-dimensional image data from payload instruments, such as multispectral and hyperspectral imagers, and to specify the compressed data format.

Data compression is used to reduce the volume of digital data to achieve benefits in areas including, but not limited to,

- a) reduction of transmission channel bandwidth;
- b) reduction of the buffering and storage requirement;
- c) reduction of data-transmission time at a given rate.

### 1.2 SCOPE

The characteristics of instrument data are specified only to the extent necessary to ensure multi-mission support capabilities. The specification does not attempt to quantify the relative bandwidth reduction, the merits of the approaches discussed, or the design requirements for encoders and associated decoders. Some performance information is included in reference [C1].

This Recommended Standard addresses only lossless compression of three-dimensional data, where the requirement is for a data-rate reduction constrained to allow no distortion to be added in the data compression/decompression process.

### 1.3 APPLICABILITY

This Recommended Standard applies to data compression applications of space missions anticipating packetized telemetry cross support. In addition, it serves as a guideline for the development of compatible CCSDS Agency standards in this field, based on good engineering practice.

### 1.4 RATIONALE

The concept and rationale for the Image Data Compression algorithm described herein may be found in reference [C1].

## 1.5 DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

This document is organized as follows:

- a) Section 1 provides the purpose, scope, applicability, and rationale of this Recommended Standard and identifies the conventions and references used throughout the document. This section also describes how this document is organized. A brief description is provided for each section and annex so that the reader will have an idea of where information can be found in the document.
- b) Section 2 provides an overview of the lossless data compressor.
- c) Section 3 defines parameters and notation pertaining to an input image to be compressed.
- d) Section 4 specifies the predictor stage of the compressor.
- e) Section 5 specifies the entropy coding stage of the compressor and the format of a compressed image.
- f) Annex A provides the Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) Requirements List (PRL) for implementations of this Recommended Standard.
- g) Annex B discusses security, Space Assigned Numbers Authority (SANA), and patent considerations.
- h) Annex C lists informative references.
- i) Annex D provides tables of symbols used in this document.
- j) Annex E expands abbreviations and acronyms used in this document.

## 1.6 CONVENTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

### 1.6.1 MATHEMATICAL NOTATION AND DEFINITIONS

In this document, for any real number  $x$ , the largest integer  $n$  such that  $n \leq x$  is denoted by

$$n = \lfloor x \rfloor, \quad (1)$$

and correspondingly, the smallest integer  $n$  such that  $n \geq x$  by

$$n = \lceil x \rceil. \quad (2)$$

The modulus of an integer  $M$  with respect to a positive integer divisor  $n$ , denoted  $M \bmod n$ , is defined to be

$$M \bmod n = M - n \lfloor M / n \rfloor. \quad (3)$$

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

When it is stated that a value  $M$  is encoded modulo  $n$ , this means the number  $M \bmod n$  is encoded instead of  $M$ .

For any integer  $x$  and positive integer  $R$ , the function  $\text{mod}_R^*[x]$  is defined as

$$\text{mod}_R^*[x] = \left( (x + 2^{R-1}) \bmod 2^R \right) - 2^{R-1}. \quad (4)$$

NOTE – The quantity  $\text{mod}_R^*[x]$  is the  $R$ -bit two's complement integer that is congruent to  $x$  modulo  $2^R$ . This is a natural result of storing a signed integer  $x$  in an  $R$ -bit register in two's complement form when overflow might occur.

The notation  $\text{clip}(x, \{x_{\min}, x_{\max}\})$  denotes the clipping of the real number  $x$  to the range  $[x_{\min}, x_{\max}]$ , that is,

$$\text{clip}(x, \{x_{\min}, x_{\max}\}) = \begin{cases} x_{\min}, & x < x_{\min} \\ x, & x_{\min} \leq x \leq x_{\max} \\ x_{\max}, & x > x_{\max}. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

For any real number  $x$ , the function  $\text{sgn}^+(x)$  is defined as

$$\text{sgn}^+(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 0 \\ -1, & x < 0. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

## 1.6.2 NOMENCLATURE

### 1.6.2.1 Normative Text

The following conventions apply for the normative specifications in this Recommended Standard:

- a) the words 'shall' and 'must' imply a binding and verifiable specification;
- b) the word 'should' implies an optional, but desirable, specification;
- c) the word 'may' implies an optional specification;
- d) the words 'is', 'are', and 'will' imply statements of fact.

NOTE – These conventions do not imply constraints on diction in text that is clearly informative in nature.

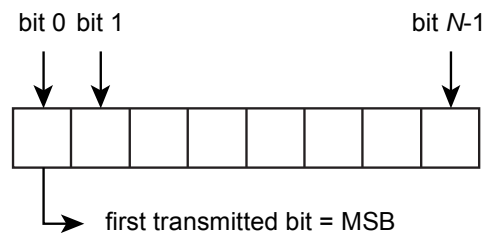
### 1.6.2.2 Informative Text

In the normative sections of this document (sections 3-5), informative text is set off from the normative specifications either in notes or under one of the following subsection headings:

- Overview;
- Background;
- Rationale;
- Discussion.

### 1.6.3 CONVENTIONS

In this document, the following convention is used to identify each bit in an  $N$ -bit word. The first bit in the word to be transmitted (i.e., the most left justified when drawing a figure) is defined to be ‘bit 0’, the following bit is defined to be ‘bit 1’, and so on up to ‘bit  $N-1$ ’. When the word is used to express an unsigned binary value (such as a counter), the Most Significant Bit (MSB), bit 0, shall correspond to the highest power of two, i.e.,  $2^{N-1}$ .



In accordance with modern data communications practice, spacecraft data words are often grouped into 8-bit ‘words’ which conform to the above convention. Throughout this Recommended Standard, the following nomenclature is used to describe this grouping:

8-bit word = ‘Byte’

## 1.7 REFERENCE

The following publication contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this document. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All publications are subject to revision, and users of this document are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the publication indicated below. The CCSDS Secretariat maintains a register of currently valid CCSDS publications.

- [1] *Lossless Data Compression*. Recommendation for Space Data System Standards, CCSDS 121.0-B-2. Blue Book. Issue 2. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, May 2012.

## 2 OVERVIEW

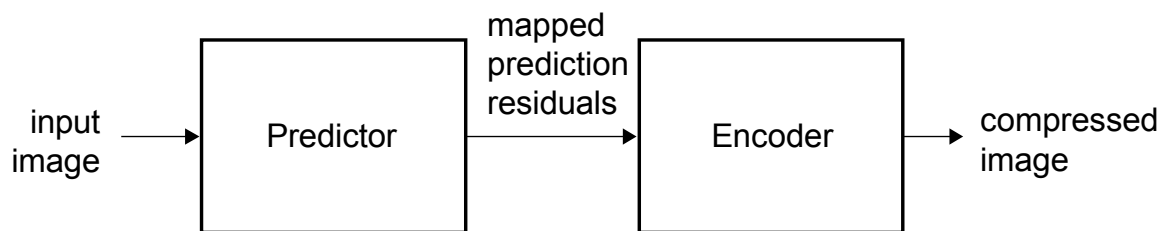
### 2.1 GENERAL

This Recommended Standard defines a payload lossless data compressor that has applicability to multispectral and hyperspectral imagers and sounders. This Recommended Standard does not attempt to explain the theory underlying the compression algorithm; that theory is partially addressed in reference [C1].

The input to the compressor is an image, which is a three-dimensional array of integer sample values, as specified in section 3. The compressed image output from the compressor is an encoded bitstream from which the input image can be recovered exactly. Because of variations in image content, the length of compressed images will vary from image to image. That is, the compressed image is variable-length.

A user may choose to partition the output of an imaging instrument into smaller images that are separately compressed, e.g., to limit the impact of data loss or corruption on the communications channel, or to limit the maximum possible size of a compressed image. This Recommended Standard does not address such partitioning or the tradeoffs associated with selecting the size of images produced under such partitioning. Reference [C1] presents some examples.

The compressor consists of two functional parts, depicted in figure 2-1: a predictor and an encoder.



**Figure 2-1: Compressor Schematic**

The predictor, specified in section 4, uses an adaptive linear prediction method to predict the value of each image sample based on the values of nearby samples in a small three-dimensional neighborhood. Prediction is performed sequentially in a single pass. The prediction residual, i.e., the difference between the predicted and actual sample values, is then mapped to an unsigned integer that can be represented using the same number of bits as the input data sample. These mapped prediction residuals make up the predictor output.

The compressed image, specified in section 5, consists of a header that encodes image and compression parameters followed by a body, produced by an entropy coder which losslessly encodes the mapped prediction residuals. Entropy coder parameters are adaptively adjusted during this process to adapt to changes in the statistics of the mapped prediction residuals.

## 2.2 DATA TRANSMISSION

The effects of a single bit error can propagate to corrupt reconstructed data to the end of a compressed image (see reference [C1]). Therefore measures should be taken to minimize the number of potential bit errors on the transmission link.

This Recommended Standard does not incorporate sync markers or other mechanisms to flag the header of an image; it is assumed that the transport mechanism used for the delivery of the encoded bitstream will provide the ability to locate the header of the next image in the event of a bit error.

In case the encoded bitstream is to be transmitted over a CCSDS space link, several protocols can be used to transfer a compressed image, including:

- Space Packet Protocol (reference [C2]);
- CCSDS File Delivery Protocol (CFDP) (reference [C3]);
- packet service or bitstream service as provided by the AOS Space Data Link Protocol (reference [C4]).

Limits on the maximum size data unit that can be transmitted may be imposed by the protocol used or by other practical implementation considerations. The user is expected to take such limits into account when using this Recommended Standard.



CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

### 3 IMAGE

#### 3.1 OVERVIEW

This section defines parameters and notation pertaining to an image. Quantities defined in this section are summarized in table D-1 of annex D.

#### 3.2 DIMENSIONS

**3.2.1** An *image* is a three-dimensional array of signed or unsigned integer sample values  $s_{z,y,x}$ , where  $x$  and  $y$  are indices in the spatial dimensions, and the index  $z$  indicates the spectral band.

#### NOTES

- 1 When spatially adjacent data samples are produced by different instrument detector elements, changing values of the  $x$  index should correspond to changing detector elements. Thus, for a typical push-broom imager, the  $x$  and  $y$  dimensions would correspond to cross-track and along-track directions respectively.
- 2 The spectral bands of the image need not be arranged in order of increasing or decreasing wavelength. Rearranging the order of spectral bands can affect compression performance. This Recommended Standard does not address the tradeoffs associated with such a band reordering. Reference [C1] presents some examples.

**3.2.2** Indices  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  take on integer values in the ranges  $0 \leq x \leq N_x - 1$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq N_y - 1$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq N_z - 1$ , where each image dimension  $N_x$ ,  $N_y$ , and  $N_z$  shall have a value of at least 1 and at most  $2^{16}$ .

#### 3.3 DYNAMIC RANGE

**3.3.1** Data samples shall have a fixed-size dynamic range of  $D$  bits, where  $D$  shall be an integer in the range  $2 \leq D \leq 16$ .

**3.3.2** The quantities  $s_{\min}$ ,  $s_{\max}$ , and  $s_{\text{mid}}$  denote the lower sample value limit, the upper sample value limit, and a mid-range sample value, respectively. When samples are unsigned integers, the values of  $s_{\min}$ ,  $s_{\max}$ , and  $s_{\text{mid}}$  are defined as

$$s_{\min} = 0, s_{\max} = 2^D - 1, s_{\text{mid}} = 2^{D-1} \quad (7)$$

and when samples are signed integers, the values of  $s_{\min}$ ,  $s_{\max}$ , and  $s_{\text{mid}}$  are defined as

$$s_{\min} = -2^{D-1}, s_{\max} = 2^{D-1} - 1, s_{\text{mid}} = 0. \quad (8)$$

### 3.4 SAMPLE COORDINATE INDICES

For notational simplicity, data samples and associated quantities may be identified either by reference to the three indices  $x, y, z$ , (e.g.,  $s_{z,y,x}$ ,  $\delta_{z,y,x}$ , etc.), or by the pair of indices  $t, z$ , (e.g.,  $s_z(t)$ ,  $\delta_z(t)$ , etc.). That is,

$$s_z(t) \equiv s_{z,y,x} \quad (9)$$

$$\delta_z(t) \equiv \delta_{z,y,x} \quad (10)$$

etc., where

$$t = y \cdot N_x + x. \quad (11)$$

#### NOTES

- 1 The value of  $t$  corresponds to the index of a sample within its spectral band when samples in the band are arranged in raster-scan order starting with index  $t=0$ .
- 2 Given  $t$ , the values of  $x$  and  $y$  can be computed as

$$x = t \bmod N_x \quad (12)$$

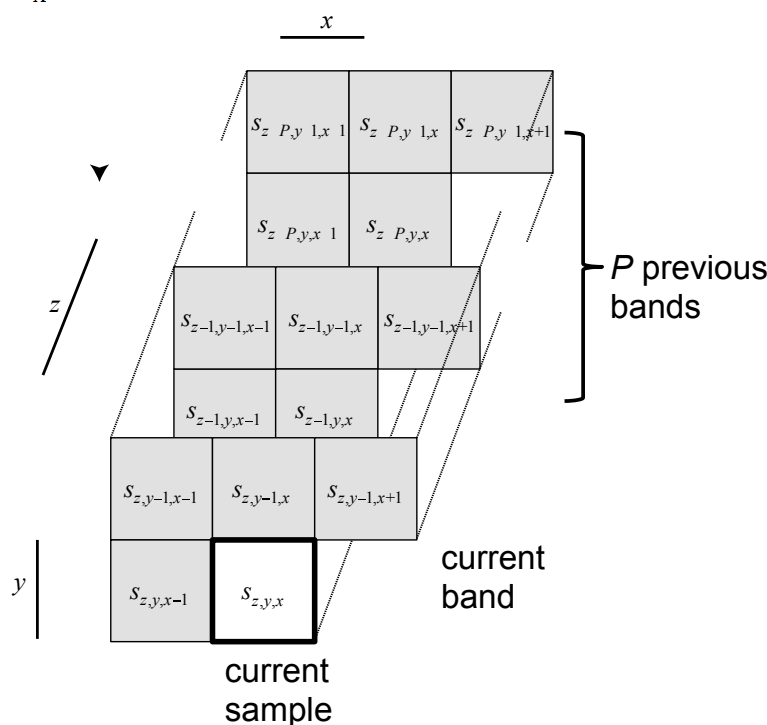
$$y = \lfloor t / N_x \rfloor. \quad (13)$$

## 4 PREDICTOR

### 4.1 OVERVIEW

This section specifies the calculation of the set of *predicted sample values*  $\{\hat{s}_{z,y,x}\}$  and *mapped prediction residuals*  $\{\delta_{z,y,x}\}$  from the input image samples  $\{s_{z,y,x}\}$ . Quantities defined in this section are summarized in table D-2 of annex D.

Prediction can be performed causally in a single pass through the image. Prediction at sample  $s_{z,y,x}$ , that is, the calculation of  $\hat{s}_{z,y,x}$  and  $\delta_{z,y,x}$ , generally depends on the values of nearby samples in the current spectral band and  $P$  preceding (i.e., lower-indexed) spectral bands, where  $P$  is a user-specified parameter (see 4.2). Figure 4-1 illustrates the typical neighborhood of samples used for prediction; this neighborhood is suitably truncated when  $y = 0$ ,  $x = N_x - 1$ , or  $z < P$ .



**Figure 4-1: Typical Prediction Neighborhood**

Within each spectral band, the predictor computes a *local sum* of neighboring sample values (see 4.4). Each such local sum is used to compute a *local difference* (see 4.5). Predicted sample values are calculated using the local sum in the current spectral band and a weighted sum of local difference values from the current and previous spectral bands (see 4.7). The *weights* (see 4.6) used in this calculation are adaptively updated (see 4.8) following the calculation of each predicted sample value. Each prediction residual, that is, the difference between a given sample value  $s_{z,y,x}$  and the corresponding predicted sample value  $\hat{s}_{z,y,x}$ , is mapped to an unsigned integer  $\delta_{z,y,x}$ , the mapped prediction residual (see 4.9).

The local sum  $\sigma_{z,y,x}$  (see 4.4) is a weighted sum of samples in spectral band  $z$  that are adjacent to sample  $s_{z,y,x}$ . Figure 4-2 illustrates the samples used to calculate the local sum. A user may choose to perform prediction using *neighbor-oriented* or *column-oriented* local sums for an image. When neighbor-oriented local sums are used, the local sum is equal to the sum of four neighboring sample values in the spectral band (except when  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 0$ , or  $x = N_x - 1$ , in which case these four samples are not all available and the local sum calculation is suitably modified as detailed in 4.4). When column-oriented local sums are used, the local sum is equal to four times the neighboring sample value in the previous row (except when  $y = 0$ , in which case this sample is not available and the local sum calculation is suitably modified as detailed in 4.4).

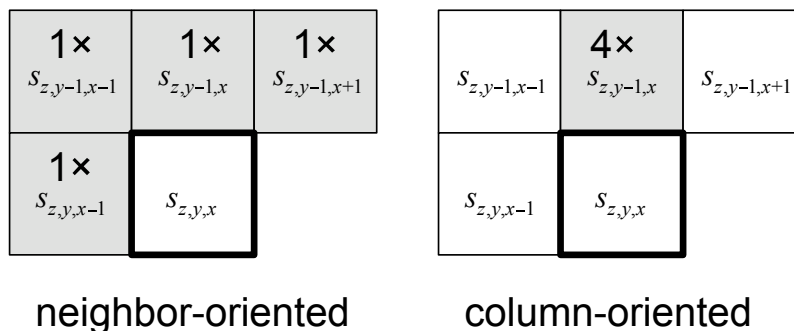


Figure 4-2: Samples Used to Calculate Local Sums

The local sums are used to calculate local difference values. In each spectral band, the *central local difference*,  $d_{z,y,x}$ , is equal to the difference between the local sum  $\sigma_{z,y,x}$  and four times the sample value  $s_{z,y,x}$  (see 4.5.1). The three *directional local differences*,  $d_{z,y,x}^N$ ,  $d_{z,y,x}^W$ ,  $d_{z,y,x}^{NW}$  are each equal to the difference between  $\sigma_{z,y,x}$  and four times a sample value labeled as ‘N’, ‘W’, or ‘NW’ in figure 4-3 (except when this sample value is not available, i.e., at image edges, as detailed in 4.5.2).

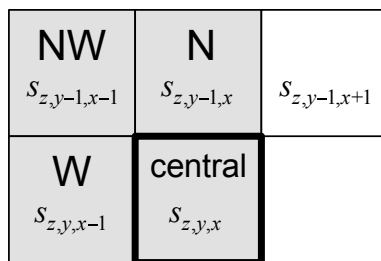


Figure 4-3: Computing Local Differences in a Spectral Band

A user may choose to perform prediction for an image in *full* or *reduced* mode (see 4.3). Under reduced mode, prediction depends on a weighted sum of the central local differences computed in preceding bands; the directional local differences are not used, and thus need not be calculated, under reduced mode. Under full mode, prediction depends on a weighted sum

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

of the central local differences computed in preceding bands and the three directional local differences computed in the current band.

As described in reference [C1], the use of reduced mode in combination with column-oriented local sums tends to yield smaller compressed image data volumes for raw (uncalibrated) input images from push-broom imagers that exhibit significant along-track streaking artifacts. The use of full mode in combination with neighbor-oriented local sums tends to yield smaller compressed image data volumes for whiskbroom imagers, frame imagers, and calibrated imagery.

The prediction residual, the difference between the sample value  $s_{z,y,x}$  and the predicted sample value  $\hat{s}_{z,y,x}$ , is mapped to an unsigned integer  $\delta_{z,y,x}$  (see 4.9). This mapping is invertible, so that the decompressor can exactly reconstruct the sample value  $s_{z,y,x}$ , and has the property that  $\delta_{z,y,x}$  can be represented as a  $D$ -bit unsigned integer.

## 4.2 NUMBER OF BANDS FOR PREDICTION

The user-specified parameter  $P$ , which shall be an integer in the range  $0 \leq P \leq 15$ , determines the number of preceding spectral bands used for prediction. Specifically, prediction in spectral band  $z$  depends on central local differences, defined in 4.5.1, computed in bands  $z-1, z-2, \dots, z-P_z^*$ , where

$$P_z^* = \min\{z, P\}. \quad (14)$$

## 4.3 FULL AND REDUCED PREDICTION MODES

**4.3.1** A user may choose to perform prediction using *full* or *reduced* mode for an image, except when the image has width 1 (i.e.,  $N_x=1$ ), in which case reduced mode shall be used.

**4.3.2** Under both full and reduced modes, prediction in spectral band  $z$  makes use of central local differences from the preceding  $P_z^*$  spectral bands. Under full prediction mode, prediction in spectral band  $z$  additionally makes use of three directional local differences, defined in 4.5.2, computed in the current spectral band  $z$ . Thus the number of local difference values used for prediction at each sample in band  $z$ , denoted  $C_z$ , is

$$C_z = \begin{cases} P_z^*, & \text{reduced prediction mode} \\ P_z^* + 3, & \text{full prediction mode.} \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

## 4.4 LOCAL SUM

**4.4.1** The *local sum*  $\sigma_{z,y,x}$  is an integer equal to a weighted sum of previous sample values in band  $z$  that are neighbors of sample  $s_{z,y,x}$ . A user may choose to perform prediction using *column-oriented* or *neighbor-oriented* local sums for an image, except when the image has width 1 (i.e.,  $N_x=1$ ), in which case column-oriented local sums shall be used.

NOTE – Column-oriented local sums are not recommended under full prediction mode.

**4.4.2** When neighbor-oriented local sums are used,  $\sigma_{z,y,x}$  is defined as

$$\sigma_{z,y,x} = \begin{cases} s_{z,y,x-1} + s_{z,y-1,x-1} + s_{z,y-1,x} + s_{z,y-1,x+1}, & y > 0, 0 < x < N_x - 1 \\ 4s_{z,y,x-1}, & y = 0, x > 0 \\ 2(s_{z,y-1,x} + s_{z,y-1,x+1}), & y > 0, x = 0 \\ s_{z,y,x-1} + s_{z,y-1,x-1} + 2s_{z,y-1,x}, & y > 0, x = N_x - 1, \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

and when column-oriented local sums are used,  $\sigma_{z,y,x}$  is defined as

$$\sigma_{z,y,x} = \begin{cases} 4s_{z,y-1,x}, & y > 0 \\ 4s_{z,y,x-1}, & y = 0, x > 0. \end{cases} \quad (17)$$

NOTE – The value of  $\sigma_{z,0,0}$  is not defined, as it is not needed.

## 4.5 LOCAL DIFFERENCES

### 4.5.1 CENTRAL LOCAL DIFFERENCE

When  $x$  and  $y$  are not both zero (i.e., when  $t > 0$ ), the central local difference  $d_{z,y,x}$  is defined as

$$d_{z,y,x} = 4s_{z,y,x} - \sigma_{z,y,x}. \quad (18)$$

### 4.5.2 DIRECTIONAL LOCAL DIFFERENCES

When  $x$  and  $y$  are not both zero (i.e., when  $t > 0$ ), the three directional local differences are defined as

$$d_{z,y,x}^N = \begin{cases} 4s_{z,y-1,x} - \sigma_{z,y,x}, & y > 0 \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases} \quad (19)$$

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

$$d_{z,y,x}^W = \begin{cases} 4s_{z,y,x-1} - \sigma_{z,y,x}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 4s_{z,y-1,x} - \sigma_{z,y,x}, & x = 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & y = 0 \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

$$d_{z,y,x}^{NW} = \begin{cases} 4s_{z,y-1,x-1} - \sigma_{z,y,x}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 4s_{z,y-1,x} - \sigma_{z,y,x}, & x = 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & y = 0. \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

NOTE – Directional local differences are not used under reduced prediction mode.

### 4.5.3 LOCAL DIFFERENCE VECTOR

For  $t > 0$ , the local difference vector  $\mathbf{U}_z(t)$  is a vector of the  $C_z$  local difference values used to calculate the predicted sample value  $\hat{s}_z(t)$ . Under full prediction mode,  $\mathbf{U}_z(t)$  is defined as

$$\mathbf{U}_z(t) = \begin{bmatrix} d_z^N(t) \\ d_z^W(t) \\ d_z^{NW}(t) \\ d_{z-1}(t) \\ d_{z-2}(t) \\ \vdots \\ d_{z-P_z^*}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (22)$$

and under reduced prediction mode, for  $z > 0$ ,  $\mathbf{U}_z(t)$  is defined as

$$\mathbf{U}_z(t) = \begin{bmatrix} d_{z-1}(t) \\ d_{z-2}(t) \\ \vdots \\ d_{z-P_z^*}(t) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (23)$$

NOTE – Under reduced mode,  $\mathbf{U}_0(t)$  is not defined as it is not needed.

## 4.6 WEIGHTS

### 4.6.1 WEIGHT VALUES AND WEIGHT RESOLUTION

**4.6.1.1** In the prediction calculation (see 4.7), for  $t > 0$  each component of the local difference vector  $\mathbf{U}_z(t)$  is multiplied by a corresponding integer *weight value*.

**4.6.1.2** The resolution of the weight values is controlled by the user-specified parameter  $\Omega$ , which shall be an integer in the range  $4 \leq \Omega \leq 19$ .

**4.6.1.3** Each weight value is a signed integer quantity that can be represented using  $\Omega+3$  bits. Thus each weight value has minimum and maximum possible values  $\omega_{\min}$  and  $\omega_{\max}$ , respectively, where

$$\omega_{\min} = -2^{\Omega+2}, \quad \omega_{\max} = 2^{\Omega+2} - 1. \quad (24)$$

NOTE – Increasing the number of bits used to represent weight values (i.e., using a larger value of  $\Omega$ ) provides increased resolution in the prediction calculation. This Recommended Standard does not address the tradeoffs associated with selecting the value of  $\Omega$ . Reference [C1] presents some examples.

### 4.6.2 WEIGHT VECTOR

The weight vector  $\mathbf{W}_z(t)$  is a vector of the  $C_z$  weight values used in prediction. Under full prediction mode,

$$\mathbf{W}_z(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_z^N(t) \\ \omega_z^W(t) \\ \omega_z^{NW}(t) \\ \omega_z^{(1)}(t) \\ \omega_z^{(2)}(t) \\ \vdots \\ \omega_z^{(P_z^*)}(t) \end{bmatrix}, \quad (25)$$

and under reduced prediction mode, for  $z > 0$ ,



CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

$$\mathbf{W}_z(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \omega_z^{(1)}(t) \\ \omega_z^{(2)}(t) \\ \vdots \\ \omega_z^{(P_z^*)}(t) \end{bmatrix} \quad (26)$$

where the weight values are calculated as specified in 4.6.3 and 4.8.

NOTE – Under reduced mode,  $\mathbf{W}_0(t)$  is not defined as it is not needed.

### 4.6.3 INITIALIZATION

#### 4.6.3.1 General

A user may choose to use either *default* or *custom* weight initialization, defined below, to select the initial weight vector  $\mathbf{W}_z(1)$  for each spectral band  $z$ . The same weight initialization method shall be used for all spectral bands.

#### 4.6.3.2 Default Weight Initialization

**4.6.3.2.1** When default weight initialization is used, for each spectral band  $z$ , initial weight vector components  $\omega_z^{(1)}(1)$ ,  $\omega_z^{(2)}(1)$ , ...,  $\omega_z^{(P_z^*)}(1)$ , shall be assigned values

$$\omega_z^{(1)}(1) = \frac{7}{8}2^\Omega, \quad \omega_z^{(i)}(1) = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{8}\omega_z^{(i-1)}(1) \right\rfloor, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, P_z^*. \quad (27)$$

**4.6.3.2.2** With this option, under full prediction mode the remaining components of  $\mathbf{W}_z(1)$  shall be assigned values

$$\omega_z^N(1) = \omega_z^W(1) = \omega_z^{NW}(1) = 0.$$

#### 4.6.3.3 Custom Weight Initialization

**4.6.3.3.1** When custom weight initialization is used, for each spectral band  $z$ , the initial weight vector  $\mathbf{W}_z(1)$  shall be assigned using a user-specified *weight initialization vector*  $\Lambda_z$ , consisting of  $C_z$  signed  $Q$ -bit integer components.

#### NOTES

- 1 The weight initialization vector  $\Lambda_z$  may be encoded in the header as described in 5.3.

- 2 A weight initialization vector  $\Lambda_z$  might be selected based on instrument characteristics or training data, or might be selected based on a weight vector from a previous compressed image.

**4.6.3.3.2** The weight initialization resolution  $Q$  shall be a user-specified integer in the range  $3 \leq Q \leq \Omega + 3$  bits.

**4.6.3.3.3** The initial weight vector  $\mathbf{W}_z(1)$  shall be calculated from  $\Lambda_z$  by

$$\mathbf{W}_z(1) = 2^{\Omega+3-Q} \Lambda_z + \left[ 2^{\Omega+2-Q} - 1 \right] \mathbf{1} \quad (28)$$

where  $\mathbf{1}$  denotes a vector of all ‘ones’.

NOTE – In the  $(\Omega+3)$ -bit two’s complement representation of each component of  $\mathbf{W}_z(1)$ , the  $Q$  most significant bits are equal to the binary representation of the corresponding component of  $\Lambda_z$ . The remaining bits, if any, are made up of a ‘0’ bit followed by ‘1’ bits in the remaining positions.

## 4.7 PREDICTION CALCULATION

**4.7.1** The scaled predicted sample value  $\tilde{s}_z(t)$  is an integer defined as

$$\tilde{s}_z(t) = \begin{cases} \text{clip} \left( \left[ \frac{\text{mod}_R^* \left[ \hat{d}_z(t) + 2^\Omega (\sigma_z(t) - 4s_{\text{mid}}) \right]}{2^{\Omega+1}} \right] + 2s_{\text{mid}} + 1, \{2s_{\text{min}}, 2s_{\text{max}} + 1\} \right), & t > 0 \\ 2s_{z-1}(t), & t = 0, P > 0, z > 0 \\ 2s_{\text{mid}}, & t = 0 \text{ and } (P = 0 \text{ or } z = 0). \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

In this calculation:

- a) For  $t > 0$  the predicted central local difference  $\hat{d}_z(t)$  is equal to the inner product of vectors  $\mathbf{W}_z(t)$  and  $\mathbf{U}_z(t)$ :

$$\hat{d}_z(t) = \mathbf{W}_z^T(t) \mathbf{U}_z(t) \quad (30)$$

except for  $z=0$  under reduced mode, in which case  $\hat{d}_z(t) = 0$ .

- b) The user-selected register size parameter  $R$  shall be an integer in the range  $\max\{32, D + \Omega + 2\} \leq R \leq 64$ .

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPERSPPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

NOTE – Increasing the register size  $R$  reduces the chance of an overflow occurring in the calculation of a scaled predicted sample value. This Recommended Standard does not address the tradeoffs associated with selecting the value of  $R$ . Reference [C1] provides some discussion.

4.7.2 The predicted sample value  $\hat{s}_z(t)$  is defined as

$$\hat{s}_z(t) = \left\lfloor \frac{\tilde{s}_z(t)}{2} \right\rfloor. \quad (31)$$

## 4.8 WEIGHT UPDATE

4.8.1 The scaled prediction error  $e_z(t)$  is an integer defined as

$$e_z(t) = 2s_z(t) - \tilde{s}_z(t). \quad (32)$$

4.8.2 For  $t > 0$ , the weight update scaling exponent  $\rho(t)$  is an integer defined as

$$\rho(t) = \text{clip} \left( v_{\min} + \left\lfloor \frac{t - N_x}{t_{\text{inc}}} \right\rfloor, \{v_{\min}, v_{\max}\} \right) + D - \Omega, \quad (33)$$

where user-specified integer parameters  $v_{\min}$ ,  $v_{\max}$ , and  $t_{\text{inc}}$  are constrained as follows:

- a) The values of  $v_{\min}$  and  $v_{\max}$  shall be integers in the range  $-6 \leq v_{\min} \leq v_{\max} \leq 9$ .
- b) The weight update factor change interval  $t_{\text{inc}}$  shall be a power of 2 in the range  $2^4 \leq t_{\text{inc}} \leq 2^{11}$ .

NOTE – These parameters control the rate at which weights adapt to image data statistics. The initial weight update scaling exponent is  $\rho(1) = v_{\min} + D - \Omega$  and at regular intervals determined by the value of  $t_{\text{inc}}$ ,  $\rho(t)$  is incremented by one until reaching a final value  $v_{\max} + D - \Omega$ . Smaller values of  $\rho(t)$  produce larger weight increments, yielding faster adaptation to source statistics but worse steady-state compression performance.

4.8.3 For  $t > 0$ , following the calculation of  $\tilde{s}_z(t)$ , the next weight vector in the spectral band,  $\mathbf{W}_z(t+1)$ , is defined as

$$\mathbf{W}_z(t+1) = \text{clip} \left( \mathbf{W}_z(t) + \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} (\text{sgn}^+ [e_z(t)] \cdot 2^{-\rho(t)} \cdot \mathbf{U}_z(t) + \mathbf{1}) \right\rfloor, \{\omega_{\min}, \omega_{\max}\} \right) \quad (34)$$

where the floor and clip operations are applied to each component of the vector.

NOTE – The quantity  $\left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} \left( \text{sgn}^+ [e_z(t)] \cdot 2^{-\rho(t)} \cdot \mathbf{U}_z(t) + \mathbf{1} \right) \right\rfloor$  is equivalent to  $\left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} \left( \left\lfloor \text{sgn}^+ [e_z(t)] \cdot 2^{-\rho(t)} \cdot \mathbf{U}_z(t) \right\rfloor + \mathbf{1} \right) \right\rfloor$  but is not in general equivalent to  $\left\lfloor \frac{1}{2} \left( \text{sgn}^+ [e_z(t)] \cdot \left\lfloor 2^{-\rho(t)} \cdot \mathbf{U}_z(t) \right\rfloor + \mathbf{1} \right) \right\rfloor$ .

#### 4.9 MAPPED PREDICTION RESIDUAL

The mapped prediction residual  $\delta_z(t)$  is an integer defined as

$$\delta_z(t) = \begin{cases} \left\lfloor \Delta_z(t) \right\rfloor + \theta_z(t), & |\Delta_z(t)| > \theta_z(t) \\ 2 \left\lfloor \Delta_z(t) \right\rfloor, & 0 \leq (-1)^{\hat{s}_z(t)} \Delta_z(t) \leq \theta_z(t) \\ 2 \left\lfloor \Delta_z(t) \right\rfloor - 1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

where the prediction residual  $\Delta_z(t)$  is the difference between the predicted and actual sample values,

$$\Delta_z(t) = s_z(t) - \hat{s}_z(t) \quad (36)$$

and  $\theta_z(t)$  is defined as

$$\theta_z(t) = \min \{ \hat{s}_z(t) - s_{\min}, s_{\max} - \hat{s}_z(t) \}. \quad (37)$$

NOTE – Each mapped prediction residual  $\delta_z(t)$  can be represented as a  $D$ -bit unsigned integer.

## 5 ENCODER

### 5.1 OVERVIEW

This section specifies the encoding stage of the compressor and the format of a compressed image. Quantities defined in this section are summarized in table D-3 of annex D.

A compressed image consists of a *header* followed by a *body*.

The variable-length header, defined in 5.3, encodes image and compression parameters.

The body, defined in 5.4, consists of losslessly encoded mapped prediction residuals  $\{\delta_{z,y,x}\}$  from the predictor. The mapped prediction residuals are sequentially encoded in the order selected by the user (see 5.4.2) and indicated in the header. This encoding order need not correspond to the order in which samples are output from the imaging instrument or processed by the predictor.

To encode the mapped prediction residuals for an image, a user may choose to use the *sample-adaptive* entropy coding approach specified in 5.4.3.2 or the *block-adaptive* approach specified in 5.4.3.3; this latter approach relies on the lossless data compressor defined in reference [1]. The sample-adaptive entropy coder typically yields smaller compressed images than the block-adaptive entropy coder. Further examples and comparisons can be found in reference [C1].

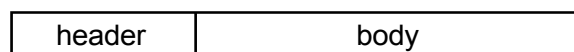
Under the sample-adaptive entropy coding approach, each mapped prediction residual is encoded using a variable-length binary codeword. The variable-length codes used are adaptively selected based on statistics that are updated after each sample is encoded; separate statistics are maintained for each spectral band, and the compressed image size does not depend on the order in which mapped prediction residuals are encoded.

Under the block-adaptive entropy coding approach, the sequence of mapped prediction residuals is partitioned into short blocks, and the encoding method used is independently and adaptively selected for each block. Depending on the encoding order, the mapped prediction residuals in a block may be from the same or different spectral bands, and thus the compressed image size depends on the encoding order when this method is used.

### 5.2 GENERAL

**5.2.1** A compressed image shall consist of a variable-length *header*, defined in 5.3, followed by a variable-length *body*, defined in 5.4.

NOTE – Figure 5-1 depicts the structure of a compressed image.



**Figure 5-1: Compressed Image Structure**

**5.2.2** The user-selected *output word size*, measured in bytes, shall be an integer  $B$  in the range  $1 \leq B \leq 8$ . Fill bits shall be included in the body (as specified in 5.4.3.2.3.5 and 5.4.3.3.3.2) when needed to ensure that the size of the compressed image is a multiple of the output word size.

**5.3 HEADER**

**5.3.1 GENERAL**

The header of a compressed image shall consist of the following parts in the following order, as depicted in figure 5-2:

- a) Image Metadata—12 bytes (see 5.3.2);
- b) Predictor Metadata—variable length (see 5.3.3);
- c) Entropy Coder Metadata—variable length (see 5.3.4).

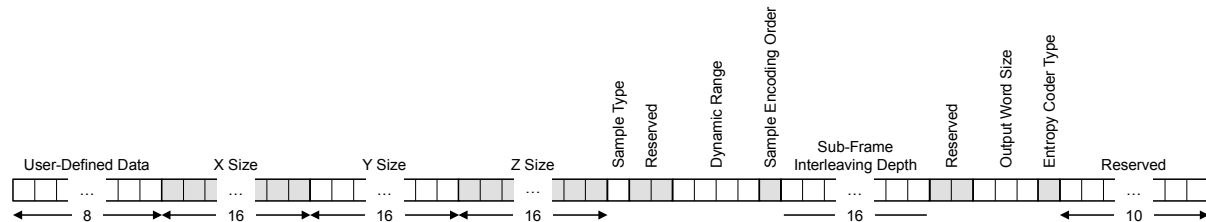


**Figure 5-2: Overview of Header Structure**

NOTES

- 1 The length of Predictor Metadata and Entropy Coder Metadata header parts can vary depending on prediction and encoding options selected by the user.
- 2 Each header part consists of an integer number of bytes. The header length is not necessarily a multiple of the output word size.

**5.3.2 IMAGE METADATA**



**Figure 5-3: Overview of Image Metadata Structure**

The Image Metadata header part, depicted in figure 5-3, shall consist of the fields specified in table 5-1, arranged in the order listed.

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPERSPPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

Table 5-1: Image Metadata

Field	Width (bits)	Description	Reference
User-Defined Data	8	The user may assign the value of this field arbitrarily, e.g., to indicate the value of a user-defined index of the image within a sequence of images.	
X Size	16	The value $N_x$ encoded mod $2^{16}$ as a 16-bit unsigned binary integer.	3.2
Y Size	16	The value $N_y$ encoded mod $2^{16}$ as a 16-bit unsigned binary integer.	3.2
Z Size	16	The value $N_z$ encoded mod $2^{16}$ as a 16-bit unsigned binary integer.	3.2
Sample Type	1	'0': image sample values are unsigned integers. '1': image sample values are signed integers.	3.2.1
Reserved	2	This field shall have value '00'.	
Dynamic Range	4	The value $D$ encoded mod $2^4$ as a 4-bit unsigned binary integer.	3.3
Sample Encoding Order	1	'0': samples are encoded in band-interleaved order. '1': samples are encoded in band-sequential order.	5.4.2
Sub-Frame Interleaving Depth	16	When band-interleaved encoding order is used, this field shall contain the value $M$ encoded mod $2^{16}$ as a 16-bit unsigned binary integer. When band-sequential encoding order is used, this field shall be all 'zeros'.	5.4.2.2
Reserved	2	This field shall have value '00'.	
Output Word Size	3	The value $B$ encoded mod $2^3$ as a 3-bit unsigned binary integer.	5.2.2
Entropy Coder Type	1	'0': sample-adaptive entropy coder is used. '1': block-adaptive entropy coder is used.	5.4.3
Reserved	10	This field shall contain all 'zeros'.	

## 5.3.3 PREDICTOR METADATA

## 5.3.3.1 General

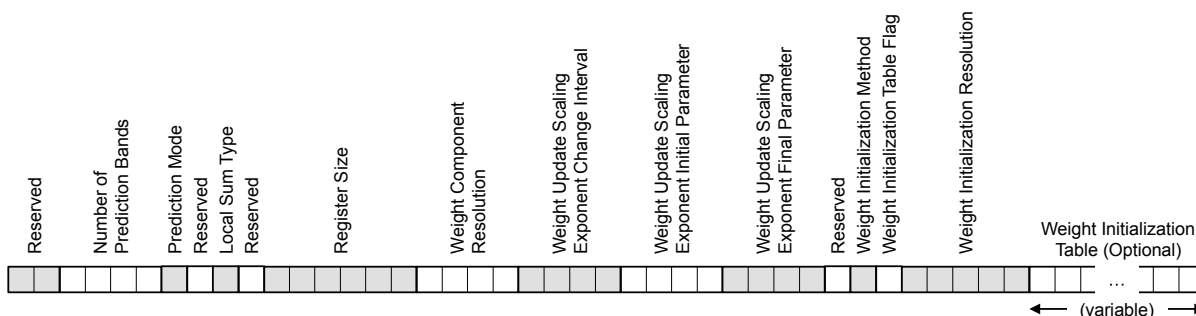


Figure 5-4: Overview of Predictor Metadata Structure

Predictor Metadata, depicted in figure 5-4, shall consist of the fields specified in table 5-2, arranged in the order listed.

**Table 5-2: Predictor Metadata**

Field	Width (bits)	Description	Reference
Reserved	2	This field shall have value '00'.	
Number of Prediction Bands	4	The value $P$ encoded as a 4-bit unsigned binary integer.	4.2
Prediction Mode	1	'0': full prediction mode is used. '1': reduced prediction mode is used.	4.3
Reserved	1	This field shall have value '0'.	
Local Sum Type	1	'0': neighbor-oriented local sums are used. '1': column-oriented local sums are used.	4.4
Reserved	1	This field shall have value '0'.	
Register Size	6	The value $R$ encoded mod $2^6$ as a 6-bit unsigned binary integer.	4.7.1
Weight Component Resolution	4	The value $(\Omega - 4)$ encoded as a 4-bit unsigned binary integer.	4.6.1
Weight Update Scaling Exponent Change Interval	4	The value $(\log_2 t_{inc} - 4)$ encoded as a 4-bit unsigned binary integer.	4.8.2
Weight Update Scaling Exponent Initial Parameter	4	The value $(v_{min} + 6)$ encoded as a 4-bit unsigned binary integer.	4.8.2
Weight Update Scaling Exponent Final Parameter	4	The value $(v_{max} + 6)$ encoded as a 4-bit unsigned binary integer.	4.8.2
Reserved	1	This field shall have value '0'.	
Weight Initialization Method	1	'0': default weight initialization is used. '1': custom weight initialization is used.	4.6.3
Weight Initialization Table Flag	1	'0': Weight Initialization Table is not included in Predictor Metadata. '1': Weight Initialization Table is included in Predictor Metadata.	4.6.3
Weight Initialization Resolution	5	When the default weight initialization is used, this field shall have value '00000'. Otherwise, this field shall contain the value $Q$ encoded as a 5-bit unsigned binary integer.	4.6.3
Weight Initialization Table (Optional)	(variable)	(See 5.3.3.2 below.)	4.6.3

### 5.3.3.2 Weight Initialization Table

**5.3.3.2.1** The optional Weight Initialization Table may be included in the Predictor Metadata only when the custom weight initialization method is selected. The presence of the



CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

Weight Initialization Table shall be indicated by setting the Weight Initialization Table Flag field to '1'.

NOTE – Even when the custom weight initialization option is used, the Weight Initialization Table may be omitted from the Predictor Metadata. For example, a mission might design a fixed set of custom weight initialization vectors for an instrument to be used throughout a mission and elect to not encode these vectors with each image.

**5.3.3.2.2** When the Weight Initialization Table is included in the Predictor Metadata, the custom weight initialization vectors  $\{\Lambda_z\}_{z=0}^{N_z-1}$  shall be encoded, component-by-component, with each component encoded as a  $Q$ -bit signed two's complement binary integer, in the order defined by the nesting of loops as follows:

for  $z = 0$  to  $N_z - 1$   
     for  $j = 0$  to  $C_z - 1$   
         encode component  $j$  of  $\Lambda_z$ .

**5.3.3.2.3** Fill bits shall be appended to the Weight Initialization Table as needed to reach the next byte boundary. Fill bits shall be all 'zeros'.

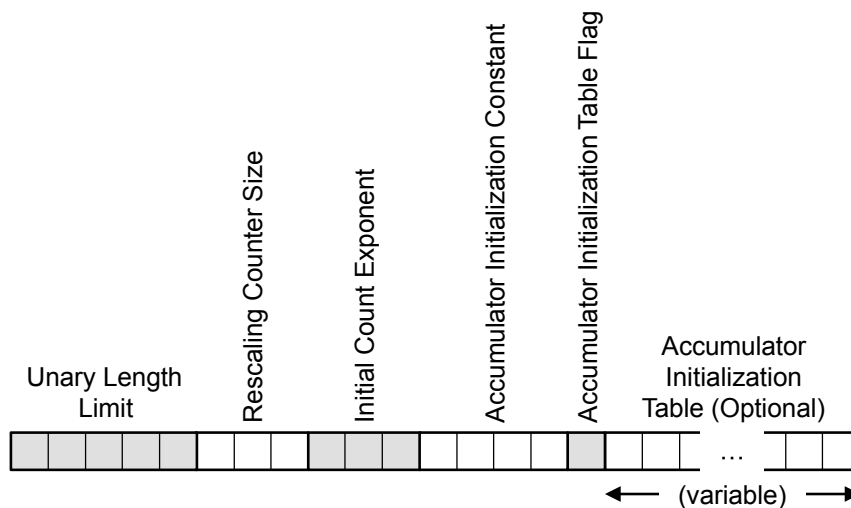
## 5.3.4 ENTROPY CODER METADATA

### 5.3.4.1 General

Entropy Coder Metadata shall follow the structure defined in 5.3.4.2 if the sample-adaptive entropy coder is used, and the structure defined in 5.3.4.3 if the block-adaptive entropy coder is used.

5.3.4.2 Sample-Adaptive Entropy Coder

5.3.4.2.1 General



**Figure 5-5: Overview of Entropy Coder Metadata Structure When Sample-Adaptive Entropy Coder Is Used**

When the sample-adaptive entropy coder is used, the Entropy Coder Metadata, depicted in figure 5-5, shall consist of the fields specified in table 5-3, arranged in the order listed.

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION**Table 5-3: Entropy Coder Metadata When Sample Adaptive Entropy Coder Is Used**

Field	Width (bits)	Description	Reference
Unary Length Limit	5	The value $U_{\max}$ encoded mod $2^5$ as a 5-bit unsigned binary integer.	5.4.3.2.3
Rescaling Counter Size	3	The value $(\gamma^* - 4)$ encoded as a 3-bit unsigned binary integer.	5.4.3.2.2.4
Initial Count Exponent	3	The value $\gamma_0$ encoded mod $2^3$ as a 3-bit unsigned binary integer.	5.4.3.2.2.2
Accumulator Initialization Constant	4	When an accumulator initialization constant $K$ is specified, this field encodes the value of $K$ as a 4-bit unsigned binary integer. Otherwise, this field shall be all 'ones'.	5.4.3.2.2.3
Accumulator Initialization Table Flag	1	'0': Accumulator Initialization Table is not included in Entropy Coder Metadata '1': Accumulator Initialization Table is included in Entropy Coder Metadata.	5.4.3.2.2.3
Accumulator Initialization Table (Optional)	(variable)	(See 5.3.4.2.2 below.)	5.4.3.2.2.3

**5.3.4.2.2 Accumulator Initialization Table**

**5.3.4.2.2.1** The optional Accumulator Initialization Table may be included in the Entropy Coder Metadata when an accumulator initialization constant is not specified. The presence of an accumulator initialization table shall be indicated by setting the Accumulator Initialization Table Flag field to '1'.

NOTE – Even when an accumulator initialization constant is not used, the Accumulator Initialization Table may be omitted from the Entropy Coder Metadata. For example, a mission might design a fixed set of accumulator initialization values to be used throughout a mission and elect to not encode these values with each image.

**5.3.4.2.2.2** The Accumulator Initialization Table shall consist of the concatenated sequence of  $k'_z$  values,  $k'_0, k'_1, \dots, k'_{N_z-1}$  (defined in 5.4.3.2.2.3), each encoded as a 4-bit binary unsigned integer.

**5.3.4.2.2.3** Fill bits shall be appended to the Accumulator Initialization Table as needed to reach the next byte boundary. Fill bits shall be all 'zeros'.

5.3.4.3 Block-Adaptive Entropy Coder

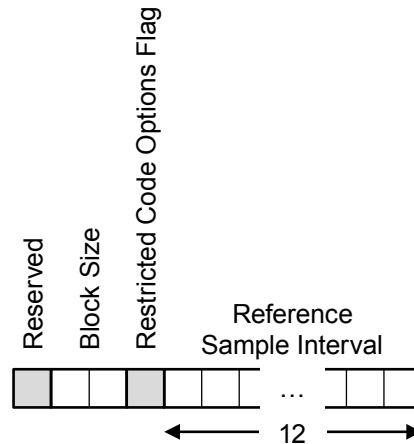


Figure 5-6: Overview of Entropy Coder Metadata Structure When Block-Adaptive Entropy Coder Is Used

When the block-adaptive entropy coder is used, the Entropy Coder Metadata, depicted in figure 5-6, shall consist of the fields specified in table 5-4, arranged in the order listed.

Table 5-4: Entropy Coder Metadata When Block Adaptive Entropy Coder Is Used

Field	Width (bits)	Description	Reference
Reserved	1	This field shall have value '0'.	
Block Size	2	'00': Block size $J = 8$ . '01': Block size $J = 16$ . '10': Block size $J = 32$ . '11': Block size $J = 64$ .	5.4.3.3.2.4
Restricted Code Options Flag	1	This field shall have value '1' when $D \leq 4$ and the Restricted set of code options (as defined in section 5.1.2 of [1]) are used. Otherwise, this field shall have value '0'.	
Reference Sample Interval	12	Value of $r$ encoded mod $2^{12}$ as a 12-bit unsigned binary integer.	5.4.3.3.2.5

5.4 BODY

5.4.1 GENERAL

The compressed image body shall consist of the sequence of losslessly encoded mapped prediction residuals.

NOTE – Subsection 5.4.2 specifies the allowed orders in which mapped prediction residuals may be encoded. Subsection 5.4.3 specifies the two alternative methods of encoding the sequence of mapped prediction residuals.

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

## 5.4.2 ENCODING ORDER

### 5.4.2.1 General

Mapped prediction residuals shall be encoded in Band-Interleaved (BI) order, as defined in 5.4.2.2, or Band-Sequential (BSQ) order, as defined in 5.4.2.3.

#### NOTES

- 1 The commonly used Band-Interleaved-by-Pixel (BIP) and Band-Interleaved-by-Line (BIL) orders are each special cases of the more general BI encoding order.
- 2 The encoding order specifies the order in which the encoded samples are arranged in the compressed image. The encoding order does not necessarily correspond to the order in which samples are produced by an imaging instrument or processed by a predictor or entropy coder implementation.

### 5.4.2.2 Band-Interleaved Order

**5.4.2.2.1** A *frame*  $F_y$  is defined as the set of all sample values with the same  $y$  coordinate value, that is,

$$F_y = \{s_{z,y,x} : 0 \leq x \leq N_x - 1, 0 \leq z \leq N_z - 1\}. \quad (38)$$

Under the BI encoding order, each frame is partitioned along the  $z$  axis into one or more *sub-frames*, each including  $M$  consecutive spectral bands, except possibly the last sub-frame in each frame, which will have fewer than  $M$  spectral bands when  $N_z$  is not a multiple of  $M$ . Specifically, for a given  $y$  and for  $i = 0, 1, \dots, \lceil N_z / M \rceil - 1$ , the  $i^{\text{th}}$  sub-frame  $f_{y,i}$  is defined as

$$f_{y,i} = \{s_{z,y,x} : 0 \leq x \leq N_x - 1, iM \leq z \leq \min\{(i+1)M - 1, N_z - 1\}\}. \quad (39)$$

**5.4.2.2.2** The *sub-frame interleaving depth*  $M$  shall be an integer in the range  $1 \leq M \leq N_z$ .

**5.4.2.2.3** Under BI encoding order, samples in an image shall be encoded in the order defined by the nesting of sample index loops as follows:

```

for y = 0 to  $N_y - 1$ 
  for i = 0 to  $\lceil N_z / M \rceil - 1$ 
    for x = 0 to  $N_x - 1$ 
      for z =  $iM$  to  $\min\{(i+1)M - 1, N_z - 1\}$ 
        encode  $\delta_{z,y,x}$ .

```

## NOTES

- 1 Under BI encoding order, when  $M = 1$ , the encoding order corresponds to BIL, and when  $M = N_z$  the encoding order corresponds to BIP.
- 2 Within each sub-frame, samples are encoded in BIP order.

**5.4.2.3 Band-Sequential Order**

Under BSQ order, samples shall be encoded in the order defined by the nesting of sample index loops as follows:

```

for z = 0 to  $N_z - 1$ 
  for y = 0 to  $N_y - 1$ 
    for x = 0 to  $N_x - 1$ 
      encode  $\delta_{z,y,x}$ .

```

**5.4.3 ENTROPY CODING METHOD****5.4.3.1 General**

Mapped prediction residuals shall be encoded using either the sample-adaptive entropy coding approach specified in 5.4.3.2 or the block-adaptive entropy coding approach specified in 5.4.3.3.

**5.4.3.2 Sample-Adaptive Entropy Coder****5.4.3.2.1 Overview**

Under the sample-adaptive entropy coding option, each mapped prediction residual  $\delta_z(t)$  shall be encoded using a variable-length binary codeword. The selection of the code used to encode  $\delta_z(t)$  is specified in 5.4.3.2.3. This selection is based on the values of the adaptive code selection statistics specified in 5.4.3.2.2.

**5.4.3.2.2 Adaptive Code Selection Statistics**

**5.4.3.2.2.1** The adaptive code selection statistics consist of an *accumulator*  $\Sigma_z(t)$  and a *counter*  $\Gamma(t)$  that are adaptively updated during the encoding process.

NOTE – The ratio  $\Sigma_z(t)/\Gamma(t)$  provides an estimate of the mean mapped prediction residual value in the spectral band. This ratio determines the variable-length code used to encode  $\delta_z(t)$ .

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

**5.4.3.2.2.2** The initial counter value  $\Gamma(1)$  shall be equal to

$$\Gamma(1) = 2^{\gamma_0} \quad (40)$$

where the user-supplied value of the initial count exponent  $\gamma_0$  shall be an integer in the range  $1 \leq \gamma_0 \leq 8$ .

**5.4.3.2.2.3** For each spectral band  $z$ , the initial accumulator value  $\Sigma_z(1)$  shall be equal to

$$\Sigma_z(1) = \left\lfloor \frac{1}{2^{\gamma'}} (3 \cdot 2^{k'_z+6} - 49) \Gamma(1) \right\rfloor \quad (41)$$

where the user-selected value  $k'_z$  shall be an integer in the range  $0 \leq k'_z \leq D-2$ . An *accumulator initialization constant*  $K$  may be specified, with  $0 \leq K \leq D-2$ , in which case  $k'_z = K$  for all  $z$ .

NOTE – This equation ensures that the initial value of encoding parameter  $k_z(t)$  computed for spectral band  $z$  (see 5.4.3.2.3.3) will be equal to  $k'_z$ .

**5.4.3.2.2.4** For  $t > 1$ , the value of the accumulator for spectral band  $z$  is defined as

$$\Sigma_z(t) = \begin{cases} \Sigma_z(t-1) + \delta_z(t-1), & \Gamma(t-1) < 2^{\gamma'} - 1 \\ \left\lfloor \frac{\Sigma_z(t-1) + \delta_z(t-1) + 1}{2} \right\rfloor, & \Gamma(t-1) = 2^{\gamma'} - 1 \end{cases} \quad (42)$$

and the value of the counter is defined as

$$\Gamma(t) = \begin{cases} \Gamma(t-1) + 1, & \Gamma(t-1) < 2^{\gamma^*} - 1 \\ \left\lfloor \frac{\Gamma(t-1) + 1}{2} \right\rfloor, & \Gamma(t-1) = 2^{\gamma^*} - 1. \end{cases} \quad (43)$$

The interval at which the counter  $\Gamma(t)$  and the accumulator  $\Sigma_z(t)$  are rescaled is controlled by the user-defined rescaling counter size parameter  $\gamma^*$ , which shall be an integer in the range  $\max\{4, \gamma_0 + 1\} \leq \gamma^* \leq 9$ .

### 5.4.3.2.3 Encoding

**5.4.3.2.3.1** The user-supplied unary length limit  $U_{\max}$  shall be an integer in the range  $8 \leq U_{\max} \leq 32$ .

NOTE – The sample-adaptive entropy coding procedure ensures that the codeword for  $\delta_z(t)$  is not longer than  $U_{\max} + D$  bits.

**5.4.3.2.3.2** The first mapped prediction residual in each spectral band  $z$  shall be uncoded; i.e., the codeword for  $\delta_z(0)$  is simply the  $D$ -bit unsigned binary integer representation of  $\delta_z(0)$ .

**5.4.3.2.3.3** For  $t > 0$ , the codeword for the mapped prediction residual  $\delta_z(t)$  depends on the values of  $k_z(t)$  and  $u_z(t)$ , where  $k_z(t) = 0$  if  $2\Gamma(t) > \Sigma_z(t) + \left\lfloor \frac{49}{2^7} \Gamma(t) \right\rfloor$ , otherwise  $k_z(t)$  is the largest positive integer  $k_z(t) \leq D - 2$  such that

$$\Gamma(t)2^{k_z(t)} \leq \Sigma_z(t) + \left\lfloor \frac{49}{2^7} \Gamma(t) \right\rfloor \quad (44)$$

and  $u_z(t)$  is computed as

$$u_z(t) = \left\lfloor \delta_z(t) / 2^{k_z(t)} \right\rfloor. \quad (45)$$

**5.4.3.2.3.4** For  $t > 0$ , the codeword for  $\delta_z(t)$  shall be determined as follows:

- a) If  $u_z(t) < U_{\max}$  then the codeword for  $\delta_z(t)$  shall consist of  $u_z(t)$  ‘zeros’, followed by a ‘one’, followed by the  $k_z(t)$  least significant bits of the binary representation of  $\delta_z(t)$ .
- b) Otherwise, the codeword for  $\delta_z(t)$  shall consist of  $U_{\max}$  ‘zeros’, followed by the  $D$ -bit binary representation of  $\delta_z(t)$ .

**5.4.3.2.3.5** Following the last codeword in the compressed image, fill bits shall be appended as needed to reach the next output word boundary, so that the compressed image size is a multiple of the output word size. Fill bits shall be all ‘zeros’.

### 5.4.3.3 Block-Adaptive Entropy Coder

#### 5.4.3.3.1 General

When the block-adaptive entropy coding method is used, mapped prediction residuals shall be encoded using the adaptive entropy coder specified in reference [1].

#### 5.4.3.3.2 Parameters and Options

**5.4.3.3.2.1** When the block-adaptive entropy coding method is used, the following options and parameters shall apply.



CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

**5.4.3.3.2.2** The preprocessor function defined in section 4 of reference [1] shall not be used. The option to bypass the preprocessor shall be used.

**5.4.3.3.2.3** The *resolution* parameter,  $n$ , defined in subsection 3.1 of reference [1], shall be equal to the image dynamic range  $D$ .

**5.4.3.3.2.4** The *block size* parameter,  $J$ , defined in subsection 3.1 of reference [1], shall be equal to 8, 16, 32, or 64.

**5.4.3.3.2.5** The *reference sample interval* parameter,  $r$ , defined in subsection 4.3 of reference [1], shall be a positive integer not larger than 4096.

NOTE – Because the preprocessor is bypassed, reference samples are not included in the compressed image body. The reference sample interval serves only to define an interval of input data sample blocks that will be further segmented in the ‘zero-block’ encoding option defined in reference [1].

**5.4.3.3.2.6** Either the Basic or Restricted set of code options, as defined in subsection 5.1.2 of reference [1], may be used.

**5.4.3.3.2.7** The input to the block-adaptive entropy coder shall be the sequence of mapped prediction residuals  $\{\delta_{z,y,x}\}$  arranged in the encoding order indicated in the Image Metadata header part and specified in 5.4.2. If the number of mapped prediction residuals,  $N_x N_y N_z$ , is not a multiple of  $J$  then ‘zeros’ shall be appended to the sequence as needed to reach the next multiple of  $J$ .

### 5.4.3.3.3 Body

**5.4.3.3.3.1** The compressed image body shall consist of the concatenation of  $\ell$  Coded Data Sets (CDSes), defined in subsection 5.1.4 of reference [1], where

$$\ell = \left\lceil \frac{N_x N_y N_z}{J} \right\rceil. \quad (46)$$

**5.4.3.3.3.2** Fill bits shall be appended after the last CDS as needed to reach the next output word boundary, so that the compressed image size is a multiple of the output word size. Fill bits shall be all ‘zeros’. Fill bits shall not be inserted between CDSes.

(Blank page)

**ANNEX A****PROTOCOL IMPLEMENTATION CONFORMANCE STATEMENT  
PROFORMA****(NORMATIVE)****A1 INTRODUCTION****A1.1 OVERVIEW**

This annex provides the Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) Requirements List (PRL) for an implementation of a compressor or decompressor for *Lossless Multispectral & Hyperspectral Image Compression*, CCSDS 123.0-B-1, May 2012. The PICS for an implementation is generated by completing the PRL in accordance with the instructions below. An implementation shall satisfy the mandatory conformance requirements referenced in the PRL.

The PRL in this annex is blank. An implementation's completed PRL is called the PICS. The PICS states which capabilities and options have been implemented. The following can use the PICS:

- the implementer of a compressor or decompressor, as a checklist to reduce the risk of failure to conform to the standard through oversight;
- the supplier and acquirer or potential acquirer of a compressor or decompressor implementation, as a detailed indication of the capabilities of the implementation, stated relative to the common basis for understanding provided by the standard PICS proforma;
- the user or potential user of a compressor or decompressor implementation, as a basis for initially checking the possibility of interoperability between compressor and decompressor implementations;
- a compressor or decompressor implementation tester, as the basis for selecting appropriate tests against which to assess the claim for conformance of the implementation.

**A1.2 ABBREVIATIONS AND CONVENTIONS**

The PRL consists of information in tabular form. The status of features is indicated using the abbreviations and conventions described below.

Item Column

The number in the item column identifies the item in the table.

### Description Column

The description column contains a brief description of the item. It implicitly means ‘is <item description> supported by the implementation?’

### Reference Column

The reference column indicates the relevant subsection of *Lossless Multispectral & Hyperspectral Image Compression*, CCSDS 123.0-B-1 (this document).

### Status Column

The status column uses the following notations:

- M mandatory.
- O optional.
- N/A not applicable.
- O.*i* qualified optional—for a group of related optional items labeled by the same numeral *i*, the logic of their selection is defined immediately following the table.
- C.*j* conditional—the requirement on the capability (‘M’, ‘O’, or ‘N/A’) depends on the support of another optional item. The numeral *j* identifies a unique conditional status expression defined immediately following the table.

### Values Allowed Column

The values allowed column contains the list or range of values allowed. The following notations are used:

- range of values: <min value> .. <max value>  
*example:* 2 .. 16
- list of values: <value1>, <value2>, ..., <valueN>  
*example:* 3, 6, 9, ..., 21
- N/A not applicable

### Item Support or Values Supported Column

In the item support or values supported column, the support of every item as claimed by the implementer shall be stated by entering the appropriate answer (‘Y’, ‘N’, or ‘N/A’) or the values supported:

- Y yes, item supported by the implementation.
- N no, item not supported by the implementation.
- range or list of values supported.

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

N/A not applicable.

### References to Items

The support of an item in the PICS proforma can be referred to by indicating the table and item number separated by a solidus character '/'. For example, 'A-2/8' refers to the support for the 8<sup>th</sup> item in table A-2.

### Prerequisite Line

A prerequisite line takes the form: Prerequisite: <predicate>. A prerequisite line at the top of a table indicates that the table need not be completed if the predicate is FALSE.

## **A1.3 INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE PRL**

An implementer shows the extent of compliance to the Recommended Standard by completing the PRL; that is, the state of compliance with all mandatory requirements and the options supported are shown. The resulting completed PRL is called a PICS. The implementer shall complete the PRL by entering appropriate responses in the support or values supported column, using the notation described in A1.2. If a conditional requirement is inapplicable, N/A should be used. If a mandatory requirement is not satisfied, exception information must be supplied by entering a reference  $X_i$ , where  $i$  is a unique identifier, to an accompanying rationale for the noncompliance.

## **A2 PICS PROFORMA FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL & HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION**

### **A2.1 GENERAL INFORMATION**

#### **A2.1.1 Identification of PICS**

Date of Statement (DD/MM/YYYY)	
PICS serial number	
System Conformance statement cross-reference	

#### **A2.1.2 Identification of Implementation Under Test (IUT)**

Implementation name	
Implementation version	
Function implemented	Compression_____Decompression_____
Special Configuration	
Other Information	

**A2.1.3 Identification**

Supplier	
Contact Point for Queries	
Implementation Name(s) and Versions	
Other information necessary for full identification, e.g., name(s) and version(s) for machines and/or operating systems;	
System Name(s)	

**A2.1.4 Document Version Summary**

CCSDS 123 Document Version	
Addenda Implemented	
Amendments Implemented	
Have any exceptions been required?	Yes _____ No _____
(Note: A YES answer means that the implementation does not conform to the Recommended Standard. Non-supported mandatory capabilities are to be identified in the PICS, with an explanation of why the implementation is non-conforming.)	

**A2.2 CAPABILITIES****A2.2.1 Image****Table A-1: Image Properties**

Item	Description	Reference	Status	Values Allowed	Item Support or Values Supported
1	Signed Samples	3.2.1	O.1	N/A	
2	Unsigned Samples	3.2.1	O.1	N/A	
3	X Size, $N_x$	3.2.2	M	1 .. $2^{16}$	
4	Y Size, $N_y$	3.2.2	M	1 .. $2^{16}$	
5	Z Size, $N_z$	3.2.2	M	1 .. $2^{16}$	
6	Dynamic Range, $D$	3.3.1	M	2 .. 16	

O.1: It is mandatory to support at least one of these items.

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

### A2.2.2 Predictor

**Table A-2: Predictor Features**

Item	Description	Reference	Status	Values Allowed	Item Support or Values Supported
1	Number of Prediction Bands, $P$	4.2	M	0 .. 15	
2	Full Prediction Mode	4.3	O.2	N/A	
3	Reduced Prediction Mode	4.3	O.2	N/A	
4	Neighbor-Oriented Local Sums	4.4	O.3	N/A	
5	Column-Oriented Local Sums	4.4	O.3	N/A	
6	Weight Component Resolution, $\Omega$	4.6.1.2	M	4 .. 19	
7	Default Weight Initialization	4.6.3.2	O.4	N/A	
8	Custom Weight Initialization	4.6.3.3	O.4	N/A	
9	Weight Initialization Resolution, $Q$	4.6.3.3	C.21	3 .. $\Omega+3$	
10	Register Size, $R$	4.7.1	M	$\max\{32, D+\Omega+2\}$ .. 64	
11	Weight Update Scaling Exponent Initial Parameter, $v_{\min}$	4.8.2	M	-6 .. $v_{\max}$	
12	Weight Update Scaling Exponent Final Parameter, $v_{\max}$	4.8.2	M	$v_{\min}$ .. 9	
13	Weight Update Scaling Exponent Change Interval, $t_{\text{inc}}$	4.8.2	M	$2^4, 2^5, \dots, 2^{11}$	

O.2: When  $N_x=1$ , support is mandatory for Reduced Prediction Mode and not applicable for Full Prediction Mode. Otherwise, it is mandatory to support at least one of these items.

O.3: When  $N_x=1$ , support is mandatory for Column-Oriented Local Sums and not applicable for Neighbor-Oriented Local Sums. Otherwise, it is mandatory to support at least one of these items.

O.4: It is mandatory to support at least one of these items.

C.21: IF A-2/8                                   – If Custom Weight Initialization supported  
           THEN M                                – then mandatory  
           ELSE N/A

## A2.2.3 Encoder

Table A-3: Encoder Features

Item	Description	Reference	Status	Values Allowed	Item Support or Values Supported
1	Compressed Image	5.2.1	M	N/A	
2	Output Word Size, $B$	5.2.2	M	1 .. 8	
3	Header	5.3	M	N/A	
4	Weight Initialization Table Encoding	5.3.3.2	C.31	N/A	
5	Compressed Image Body	5.4.1	M	N/A	
6	BI Encoding Order	5.4.2.2	O.5	N/A	
7	BSQ Encoding Order	5.4.2.3	O.5	N/A	
8	Sub-frame Interleaving Depth, $M$	5.4.2.2	C.32	1 .. $N_z$	
9	Sample-Adaptive Entropy Coder	5.4.3.2	O.6	N/A	
10	Block-Adaptive Entropy Coder	5.4.3.3	O.6	N/A	

C.31: IF A-2/8                   – If Custom Weight Initialization supported  
       THEN O                    – then optional  
       ELSE N/A

O.5: It is mandatory to support at least one of these items.

C.32: IF A-3/6                   – If BI Encoding Order supported  
       THEN M                   – then mandatory  
       ELSE N/A

O.6: It is mandatory to support at least one of these items.



CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

**Table A-4: Sample-Adaptive Entropy Coder Features**

<b>Prerequisite: A-3/9 – Sample-Adaptive Entropy Coder supported</b>					
<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Values Allowed</b>	<b>Item Support or Values Supported</b>
1	Accumulator Initialization Table Encoding	5.3.4.2.2	O	N/A	
2	Initial Count Exponent, $\gamma_0$	5.4.3.2.2.2	M	1 .. 8	
3	Accumulator Initialization Constant, $K$	5.4.3.2.2.3	O	0 .. $D-2$	
4	Rescaling Counter Size, $\gamma^*$	5.4.3.2.2.4	M	$\max\{4, \gamma_0 + 1\}$ .. 9	
5	Unary Length Limit, $U_{\max}$	5.4.3.2.3.1	M	8 .. 32	

**Table A-5: Block-Adaptive Entropy Coder Features**

<b>Prerequisite: A-3/10 – Block-Adaptive Entropy Coder supported</b>					
<b>Item</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Values Allowed</b>	<b>Item Support or Values Supported</b>
1	Block Size, $J$	5.4.3.3.2.4	M	8, 16, 32, 64	
2	Reference Sample Interval, $r$	5.4.3.3.2.5	M	1 .. 4096	
3	Basic Code Options	5.4.3.3.2.6	O.7	N/A	
4	Restricted Code Options	5.4.3.3.2.6	O.7	N/A	

O.7: It is mandatory to support at least one of these items.

(Blank page)

## ANNEX B

### SECURITY, SANA, AND PATENT CONSIDERATIONS

#### (INFORMATIVE)

#### B1 SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

##### B1.1 SECURITY BACKGROUND

It is assumed that security is provided by encryption, authentication methods, and access control to be performed at the application and/or transport layers. Mission and service providers are expected to select from recommended security methods suitable to the specific application profile. Specification of these security methods and other security provisions is outside the scope of this Recommended Standard.

##### B1.2 SECURITY CONCERNS

Security concerns in the areas of data privacy, integrity, authentication, access control, availability of resources, and auditing are to be addressed in the appropriate layers and are not related to this Recommended Standard. The use of lossless data compression does not affect the proper functioning of methods used to achieve such protection.

The use of lossless data compression slightly improves data integrity because the alteration of even a single bit of compressed data is likely to cause conspicuous and easily detectable corruption of the reconstructed data, thus making it more likely that malicious data alteration will be detected.

##### B1.3 POTENTIAL THREATS AND ATTACK SCENARIOS

An eavesdropper will not be able to decompress compressed data if proper encryption is performed at a lower layer.

##### B1.4 CONSEQUENCES OF NOT APPLYING SECURITY

There are no specific security measures prescribed for compressed data. Therefore consequences of not applying security are only imputable to the lack of proper security measures in other layers.

#### B2 SANA CONSIDERATIONS

The recommendations of this document do not require any action from SANA.

#### B3 PATENT CONSIDERATIONS

At time of publication, the specifications of this Recommended Standard are not known to be the subject of patent rights.

(Blank page)

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

## ANNEX C

## REFERENCES

## (INFORMATIVE)

- [C1] *Lossless Multispectral & Hyperspectral Image Compression*. Draft Report Concerning Space Data System Standards, CCSDS 120.2-G-0. Draft Green Book. Under development.
- [C2] *Space Packet Protocol*. Recommendation for Space Data System Standards, CCSDS 133.0-B-1. Blue Book. Issue 1. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, September 2003.
- [C3] *CCSDS File Delivery Protocol (CFDP)*. Recommendation for Space Data System Standards, CCSDS 727.0-B-4. Blue Book. Issue 4. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, January 2007.
- [C4] *AOS Space Data Link Protocol*. Recommendation for Space Data System Standards, CCSDS 732.0-B-2. Blue Book. Issue 2. Washington, D.C.: CCSDS, July 2006.

(Blank page)

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

ANNEX D

TABLES OF SYMBOLS USED

(INFORMATIVE)

This annex tabulates symbols used in this Recommended Standard.

**Table D-1: Coordinate Indices and Image Quantities**

Symbol	Meaning	Reference
$x, y, z$	image coordinate indices	3.2.1
$t$	alternate image coordinate index	3.4
$s_{z,y,x}, s_z(t)$	image data sample	3.2.1
$N_x, N_y, N_z$	image dimensions (user-specified)	3.2.2
$D$	image dynamic range in bits (user-specified)	3.3.1
$s_{\min}, s_{\max}$	lower and upper sample value limits	3.3.2
$s_{\text{mid}}$	mid-range sample value	3.3.2

**Table D-2: Predictor Quantities**

Symbol	Meaning	Reference
$P$	number of spectral bands used for prediction (user-specified)	4.2
$P_z^*$	number of previous spectral bands used for prediction in band $z$	4.2
$C_z$	number of local difference values used for prediction in band $z$	4.3.2
$\sigma_{z,y,x}$	local sum	4.4
$d_{z,y,x}, d_z(t)$	central local difference	4.5.1
$d_{z,y,x}^N, d_{z,y,x}^W, d_{z,y,x}^{NW},$ $d_z^N(t), d_z^W(t), d_z^{NW}(t)$	directional local differences	4.5.2
$U_z(t)$	local difference vector	4.5.3
$\Omega$	weight resolution (user-specified)	4.6.1
$\omega_{\min}, \omega_{\max}$	minimum and maximum weight values	4.6.1.3
$W_z(t)$	weight vector	4.6.2
$\omega_z^N(t), \omega_z^W(t),$ $\omega_z^{NW}(t), \omega_z^{(i)}(t)$	weight values	4.6.2
$\Lambda_z$	weight initialization vector (optional, user-specified)	4.6.3.3
$Q$	initial weight value resolution (optional, user-specified)	4.6.3.3
$\tilde{s}_z(t)$	scaled predicted sample value	4.7.1
$\hat{d}_z(t)$	predicted central local difference	4.7.1
$R$	register size, in bits, used in prediction calculation (user-specified)	4.7.1

CCSDS RECOMMENDED STANDARD FOR LOSSLESS MULTISPECTRAL &  
HYPER SPECTRAL IMAGE COMPRESSION

Symbol	Meaning	Reference
$\hat{s}_z(t), \hat{s}_{z,y,x}$	predicted sample value	4.7.2
$e_z(t)$	scaled prediction error	4.8.1
$\rho(t)$	weight update scaling exponent	4.8.2
$V_{\min}, V_{\max}$	initial and final weight update scaling exponent parameters (user-specified)	4.8.2
$t_{\text{inc}}$	weight update scaling exponent change interval (user-specified)	4.8.2
$\delta_z(t), \delta_{z,y,x}$	mapped prediction residual	4.9
$\Delta_z(t)$	prediction residual	4.9
$\theta_z(t)$	difference between $\hat{s}_z(t)$ and nearest endpoint $s_{\min}, s_{\max}$	4.9

Table D-3: Encoder Quantities

Symbol	Meaning	Reference
$B$	output word size in bytes (user-specified)	5.2.2
$F_y$	frame	5.4.2.2.1
$f_{y,i}$	sub-frame	5.4.2.2.1
$M$	sub-frame interleaving depth (optional, user-specified)	5.4.2.2
Sample-Adaptive Entropy Coder		
$\Sigma_z(t)$	accumulator	5.4.3.2.2
$\Gamma(t)$	counter	5.4.3.2.2
$\gamma_0$	initial count exponent (user-specified)	5.4.3.2.2.2
$k'_z$	accumulator initialization parameters (user-specified)	5.4.3.2.2.3
$K$	accumulator initialization constant (optional, user-specified)	5.4.3.2.2.3
$\gamma^*$	rescaling counter size (user-specified)	5.4.3.2.2.4
$U_{\max}$	unary length limit (user-specified)	5.4.3.2.3.1
$k_z(t)$	variable length code parameter	5.4.3.2.3.3
$u_z(t)$	unary codeword length	5.4.3.2.3.3
Block-Adaptive Entropy Coder		
$n$	resolution	5.4.3.3.2.3
$J$	block size (user-specified)	5.4.3.3.2.4
$r$	reference sample interval (user-specified)	5.4.3.3.2.5
$\ell$	number of coded data sets in compressed image body	5.4.3.3.3.1



**ANNEX E****ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS****(INFORMATIVE)**

AOS	Advanced Orbiting Systems
BI	Band-Interleaved
BIL	Band-Interleaved-by-Line
BIP	Band-Interleaved-by-Pixel
BSQ	Band-Sequential
CDS	Coded Data Set
CFDP	CCSDS File Delivery Protocol
MSB	Most Significant Bit
SANA	Space Assigned Numbers Authority





# British Standards Institution (BSI)

BSI is the national body responsible for preparing British Standards and other standards-related publications, information and services.

BSI is incorporated by Royal Charter. British Standards and other standardization products are published by BSI Standards Limited.

## About us

We bring together business, industry, government, consumers, innovators and others to shape their combined experience and expertise into standards-based solutions.

The knowledge embodied in our standards has been carefully assembled in a dependable format and refined through our open consultation process. Organizations of all sizes and across all sectors choose standards to help them achieve their goals.

## Information on standards

We can provide you with the knowledge that your organization needs to succeed. Find out more about British Standards by visiting our website at [bsigroup.com/standards](http://bsigroup.com/standards) or contacting our Customer Services team or Knowledge Centre.

## Buying standards

You can buy and download PDF versions of BSI publications, including British and adopted European and international standards, through our website at [bsigroup.com/shop](http://bsigroup.com/shop), where hard copies can also be purchased.

If you need international and foreign standards from other Standards Development Organizations, hard copies can be ordered from our Customer Services team.

## Subscriptions

Our range of subscription services are designed to make using standards easier for you. For further information on our subscription products go to [bsigroup.com/subscriptions](http://bsigroup.com/subscriptions).

With **British Standards Online (BSOL)** you'll have instant access to over 55,000 British and adopted European and international standards from your desktop. It's available 24/7 and is refreshed daily so you'll always be up to date.

You can keep in touch with standards developments and receive substantial discounts on the purchase price of standards, both in single copy and subscription format, by becoming a **BSI Subscribing Member**.

**PLUS** is an updating service exclusive to BSI Subscribing Members. You will automatically receive the latest hard copy of your standards when they're revised or replaced.

To find out more about becoming a BSI Subscribing Member and the benefits of membership, please visit [bsigroup.com/shop](http://bsigroup.com/shop).

With a **Multi-User Network Licence (MUNL)** you are able to host standards publications on your intranet. Licences can cover as few or as many users as you wish. With updates supplied as soon as they're available, you can be sure your documentation is current. For further information, email [bsmusales@bsigroup.com](mailto:bsmusales@bsigroup.com).

## BSI Group Headquarters

389 Chiswick High Road London W4 4AL UK

## Revisions

Our British Standards and other publications are updated by amendment or revision.

We continually improve the quality of our products and services to benefit your business. If you find an inaccuracy or ambiguity within a British Standard or other BSI publication please inform the Knowledge Centre.

## Copyright

All the data, software and documentation set out in all British Standards and other BSI publications are the property of and copyrighted by BSI, or some person or entity that owns copyright in the information used (such as the international standardization bodies) and has formally licensed such information to BSI for commercial publication and use. Except as permitted under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 no extract may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means – electronic, photocopying, recording or otherwise – without prior written permission from BSI. Details and advice can be obtained from the Copyright & Licensing Department.

## Useful Contacts:

### Customer Services

**Tel:** +44 845 086 9001

**Email (orders):** [orders@bsigroup.com](mailto:orders@bsigroup.com)

**Email (enquiries):** [cservices@bsigroup.com](mailto:cservices@bsigroup.com)

### Subscriptions

**Tel:** +44 845 086 9001

**Email:** [subscriptions@bsigroup.com](mailto:subscriptions@bsigroup.com)

### Knowledge Centre

**Tel:** +44 20 8996 7004

**Email:** [knowledgecentre@bsigroup.com](mailto:knowledgecentre@bsigroup.com)

### Copyright & Licensing

**Tel:** +44 20 8996 7070

**Email:** [copyright@bsigroup.com](mailto:copyright@bsigroup.com)



...making excellence a habit.™