STDIDC - Standard ID Support Data Extension

The Standard ID extension contains image identification data that supplements the image subheader. Some parameters in this extension may be used by NIIA compliant systems. The format and description for the user-defined fields of the STDIDC extension are detailed in Table 1. A single STDID is placed in the image subheader; where several images relate to a single scene; an STDID may be placed in each applicable image subheader. Note: The fields ACQUISITION_DATE through END_ROW constitute an image ID which is used by other SDEs (e.g., STREOB) to designate unique images for associating imagery pairs or sets.

TABLE 1 USER-DEFINED FIELDS STDIDC ID EXTENSION FORMAT

R = REQUIRED, C = CONDITIONAL, <> = NULL DATA ALLOWED.

FIELD	NAME	SIZE	VALUE RANGE	UNIT	TYPE
CETAG	Unique Extension Identifier	6	STDIDC	N/A	R
CEL	Length of Data Field	5	00089	bytes	R
The following fields define STDIDC					
ACQUISITION_DATE	Acquisition Date. This field shall contain the date of the collection mission (date of aircraft takeoff) in the format YYYYMMDDHHMMSS, in which YYYY is the year, MM is the month (01 to 12), DD is the day of the month (01 to 31), HH is the hour (0 to 23), MM is the minute (0 to 59) and SS (00 to 59) is the second (00 to 59). The date changes at midnight UTC. This field is equivalent to the IDATIM field in the image subheader.	14	YYYYMMDDHHMMSS		R
MISSION	Mission Identification. Fourteen character descriptor of the vehicle. For satellite, identifies the specific vehicle as source of image data. For aerial, identifies the scanner.	14	alphanumeric Valid values as per list maintained by JITC		R
PASS	Pass Number. A number in the range 01 to 99 shall identify each pass or flight per day. In order to ensure uniqueness in the image id, if the satellite or aerial mission extends across midnight UTC, the pass number shall be 01 through 99 on images acquired before midnight UTC and Ax on images acquired after midnight UTC; for extended missions Bx, … Zx shall designate images acquired on subsequent days (where x is in the range of 0 to 9).	2	alphanumeric 01 to 99, A1 to A9 B1 to B9 … Z1 to Z9		R

R = Required , C = Conditional , <> = Null data allowed .

FIELD	NAME	SIZE	VALUE RANGE	UNIT	TYPE
OP_NUM	Image Operation Number. Imaging operations numbers shall increase within each Imaging System pass. A value of "000" indicates that the system does not number imaging operations. For video systems, this field will contain the frame number within the acquisition date and time.	3	000 to 999		R
START_SEGMENT	Start Segment ID Identifies images as separate pieces (segments) within an imaging operation. AA is first segment; AB is second segment, etc.	2	AA to ZZ		R
REPRO_NUM	Reprocess Number. This field indicates whether the data was reprocessed to overcome initial processing failures, or has been enhanced. A "00" in this field indicates that the data is an originally processed image, "01" indicates the first reprocess/enhancement, etc.	2	00 to 99		R
REPLAY_REGEN	Replay (remapping) imagery mode shall provide the capability to alter the digital processing of previously recorded digital imagery. Regen regeneration imagery mode provides the capability to produce an image identical to the image that was produced in initial process. The images are used as replacements for images damaged during production A "000" in this field indicates that the data is an originally processed image.	3	alphanumeric		R
BLANK_FILL	Blank Fill	1	blank or _		<R>
START_COLUMN	Starting Column Block. For tiled (blocked) sub-images, the starting column block is defined as the offset, in blocks, of the first block in the cross-scan direction relative to start of the original reference image tiling.	3	001 to 999		R
START_ROW	Starting Row Block. For tiled (blocked) sub-images, the starting row block is defined as the offset, in blocks, of the first block in the along-scan direction relative to start of the original reference image tiling.	5	00001 to 99999		R
END_SEGMENT	Ending Segment ID of this file	2	AA to ZZ		R
END_COLUMN	Ending Column Block. For tiled (blocked) sub-images, the ending column block is defined as the offset, in blocks, of the last block of the image in the cross-scan direction relative to start of the original reference image tiling.	3	001 to 999		R

FIELD	NAME	SIZE	VALUE RANGE	UNIT	TYPE
END_ROW	Ending Row Block. For tiled (blocked) sub-images, the ending row block is defined as the offset, in blocks, of the last block in the along-scan direction relative to start of the original reference image tiling.	5	00001 to 99999		R
COUNTRY	Country Code. Two letter code defining the country for the reference point of the image. Standard codes may be found in FIPS PUB 10-4.	2	AA to ZZ		<R>
WAC	World Aeronautical Chart. 4 number World Aeronautical Chart for the reference point of the image segment. World Aeronautical Chart grids the earth into regions with a 4 number ID.	4	0001 to 1866		<R>
LOCATION	Location. The natural reference point of the sensor; provides a rough indication of geographic coverage. The format DDMMX represents degrees (00 to 89) and minutes (00 to 59) of latitude, with X = N or S for north or south, and DDMMY represents degrees (000 to 179) and minutes (00 to 59) of longitude, with Y = E or W for east or west, respectively. For SAR imagery, the reference point is normally the center of the first image block. For EO-IR imagery, the reference point for framing sensors is the center of the frame; for continuous sensors, it is the center of the first line.	11	DDMMXDDDMMY		R
	reserved	5	spaces		<R>
	reserved	8	spaces		<R>