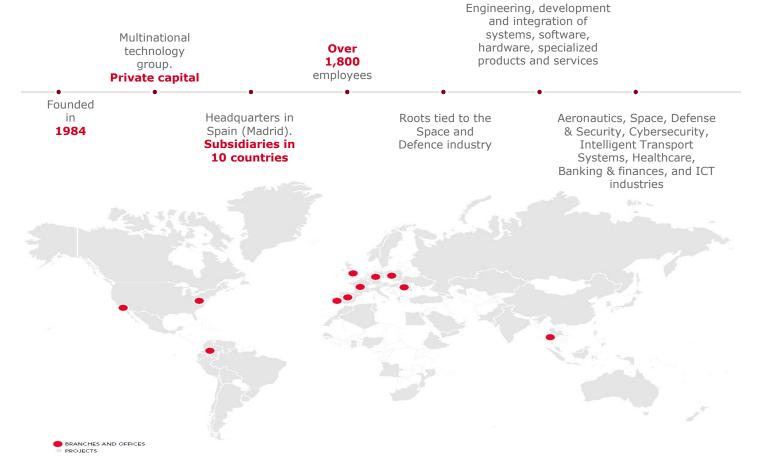




A global technology group





International technology leadership



#1 Worldwide
Satellite Control
Center provider to
commercial
telecom operators
(+300 Satellite
missions
worldwide)



First ever worldwide intraoperative radiotherapy planning system



Responsible of safety critical systems of European GNSS systems (EGNOS and Galileo)



Leader of Intelligent Transportation Systems for the public transport sector (+100 cities in Europe, Asia and America)



GMV's checker ATM security is the worldwide leader as multivendor cyber security protection for ATMs



GMV: Remote sensing services and applications

GMV Copernicus services with already 5 framework contracts in the security and emergency thematic areas







SUPPORT TO EU EXTERNAL ACTIONS

- •Overview/Detailed topoinformation
- •Identify belligerent actions
- Tracking exodus
- Contingency plans
- Evacuation & rapid reaction
- Post conflict recovery

LAND BORDER SURVEILLANCE

Overview/Detailed topoinformation

Identify treaties transgressors

Illegal human trafficking

Illegal infrastructures

Automatic intrusion detection

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICE

Support of European emergency response in case disasters (Fires, Floods, Earthquakes, ,etc.)

Rapid mapping

Damage assessment

Risk and recovery analysis

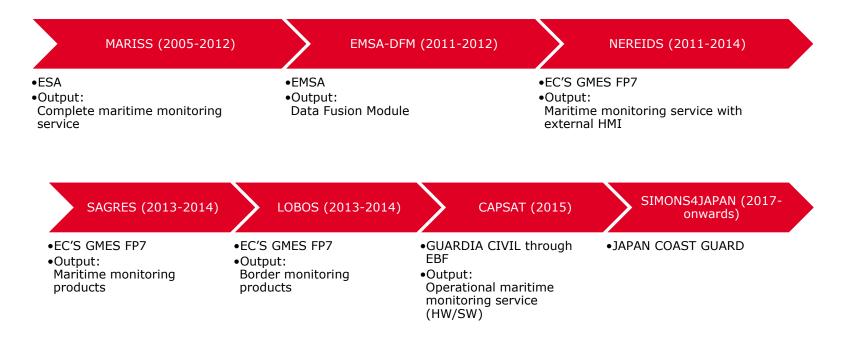


SIMONS - Ship Monitoring Service



Maritime background

GMV experience in the maritime security domain ongoing for almost 15 years

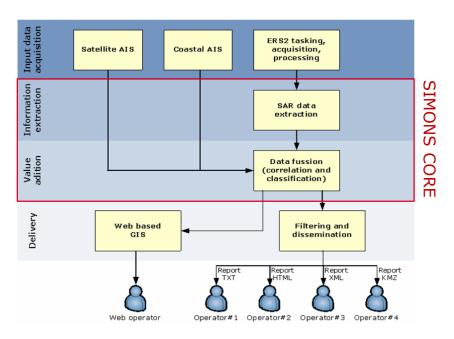


SIMONS....What is?

Ship Monitoring Service (SIMONS)

Where EO data (SAR/Optical) and collaborative polls (e.g. AIS, LRIT, VMS, etc.) are merged together to provide advanced ship detection and categorization.





Data acquisition

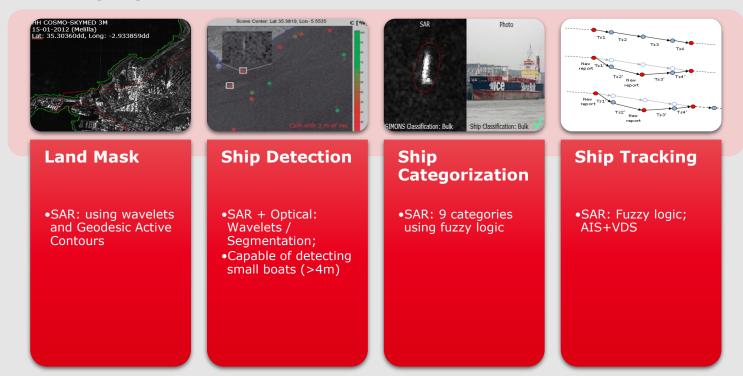
EO data processing

Data fusion

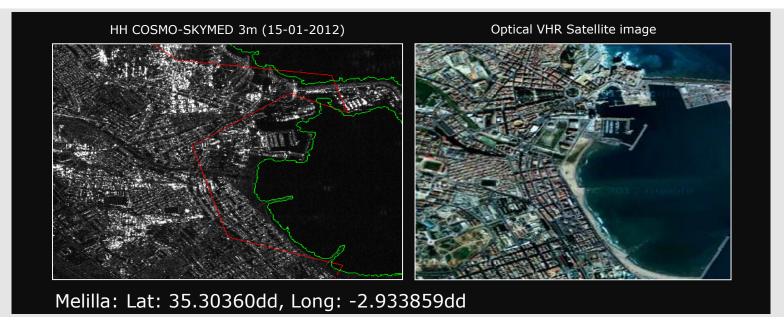
Visualization and report

SIMONS core.... What is inside?

Processing capabilities



Processing capabilities: land masking

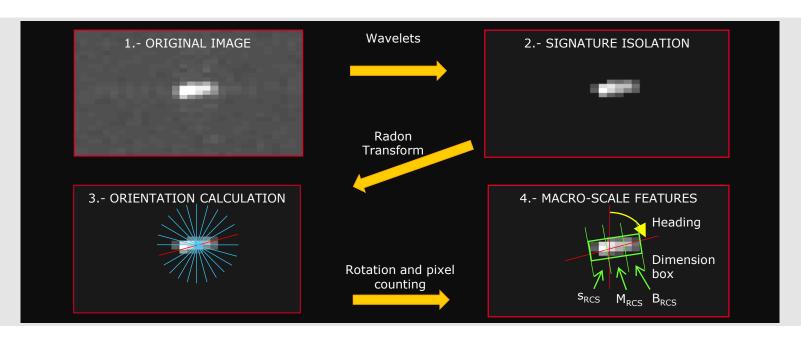


Land Masking generation using:

- Wavelet + Geodesic Active Contours
- Usage of external coastline vector file (if properly accurate).



Processing capabilities: ship categorization



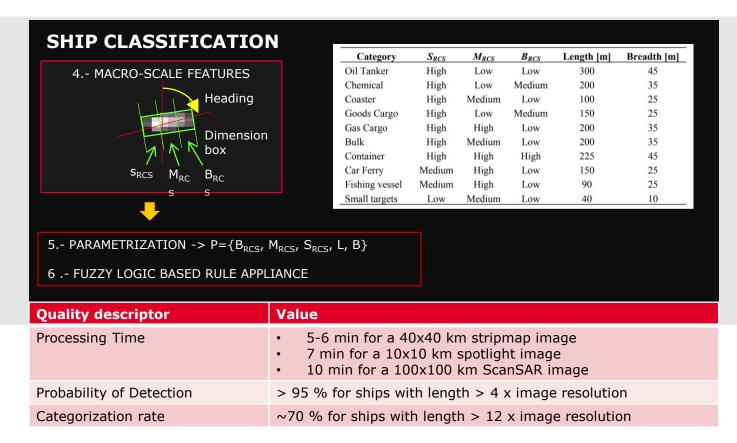
Confidence to quantitatively measure detection reliability:

 $C < 0.4 \rightarrow \text{ship-alike sea features (wave crests)}$

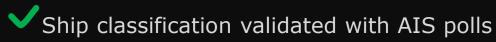
 $0.4 < C < 0.7 \rightarrow$ less dispersive ships (smaller and made of less reflective materials)

 $C > 0.7 \rightarrow$ ships visible by eye inspection.

Processing capabilities: ship categorization



Processing capabilities: ship categorization

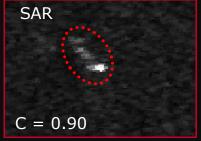




Ship: Container Length: 260 m Beam: 40 m Bearing: 010



Ship: Container Length: 277 m Beam: 40 m Bearing: 010

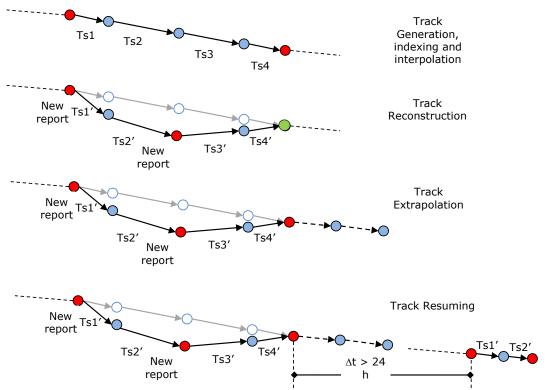


Ship: Oil tanker Length: 228 m Beam: 32 m Bearing: 340



Ship: Oil tanker Length: 228 m Beam: 32 m Bearing: 340

Processing capabilities: ship tracking



Three main elements are used:

- Reported → come from collaborative sensors
- Detected → come from EO-based detection systems
- Calculated → calculated to meet constraints and time grid

VISUALIZATION

Integration of SIMONS with GMV's Control Centre or third party system to provide advanced visualization functionalities



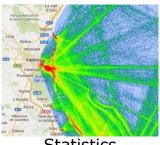
Rule-based alarms



Alert handling



AIS track management



Statistics



Historic queries



Mission replay



SIMONS Campaings



Number of operational campaigns performed

IMMIGRATION
TRAFFIC MONITORING

gmv.com

Thank you

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EARTH-OBSERVATION TECHNOLOGY HELPS TO RESCUE IMMIGRANTS IN DISTRESS ON THE SEA

09/30/2014

On 17 September 38 sub-Saharan immigrants, including three babies and eight women, were rescued from a boat adrift on the high seas to the south of Motril (Granada, Spain).

According to Salvamento Maritimo (The Maritime Rescue Service) the search for the boat was "complicated" due to the huge area to be scanned. Nonetheless the SAGRES program, used in conjunction with satellite images, was decisive in finding the tiny boat with the immigrants in distress

The GMV-coordinated, FP7, maritime safety project called SAGRES (Service Activations for GRowing Eurosur Success) supports the preoperational test and deployment of high-time critical, intelligence-driven maritime surveillance components.

This particular activation (as one of the last activations within the project) was planned in advance with cooperation with Frontex, the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders, defining a limited area within the Mediterranean Sea for a limited period of time: 16-09-2014 evening. The activation defined a set of exercises with the aim to further tests the capability of Earth Observation (EO) imagery to support maritime surveillance within specific operational environments.

The challenging trial was organized with the cooperation of Spanish authorities where it was planned to involve a patrolling vessel in the West Mediterranean Sea. The goal was to detect a small target (non-metallic target with a length < 10 m) by combining the processing of EO images with cooperative reporting streams.

However, on 16.09.2014 afternoon an urgent call to search for a boat with migrants was received and the asset was forced to join the mission.

Luckily, the operational search zone was not far away from the area designed for the trial. Thus, SAGRES and Frontex decided to use the ordered image, a Synthetic Aperture Radar image acquired by the RADARSAT2 satellite sensor in Ultra Fine mode with 3 m of resolution, to support the mission.



The image was processed in less than 3 h from the acquisition time. The ship detection report pointed out the presence of a potential target of interest cruising to the North. The report was immediately passed to Frontex, who passed away to the Spanish Authorities. The coordinates of the detection were used to delimitate the search zone and this permitted the location of the boat on the morning of 09.17, 5 NM far away from the position reported by the satellite image.

Thanks to the rapid intervention of the Spanish authorities, the 38 migrants (including 8 women and 3 babies) on-board were rescued and saved their lives.

The contribution of SAGRES has been essential as the EO-based ship detection permitted reducing the initial huge area and this eased the search mission. This success case shows how EO technology can support high time critical maritime surveillance and how this technology can be used to save lives at sea.



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