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(54) **Title:** GEO-POSITIONING

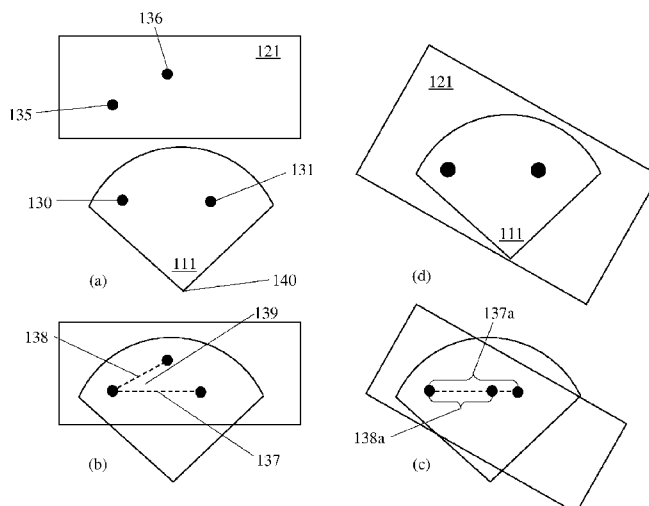


FIG 8

(57) **Abstract:** The invention is a method of geo-positioning geographic data for visualisation of a geographic area, particularly a mine site, and a device to work the method. The method includes the steps of: importing two or more data sources having geographic data of the geographic area; selecting a first control in a first data source of the two or more data sources and the same first control in a second data source of the two or more data sources; selecting a second control in the first data source and the same second control in the second data source; and applying an algorithm in a processor to process the first control in the first data source, the first control in the second data source, the second control in the first data source and the second control in the second data source by overlaying, rotating and scaling the data sources until at least the first control in the first data source matches the first control in the second data source and the second control in the first data source matches the second control in the second data source.

TITLE

GEO-POSITIONING

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a method and apparatus for combining different sources of geographic data for easy visualisation. The invention finds particular application in combining mine survey data with radar safety data for enhanced visualisation by a user when making key mine risk management decisions.

BACKGROUND TO THE INVENTION

10 A vast array of geographic information is available today from numerous sources. These include topographic maps, aerial photographs, satellite imagery, laser scan point clouds, survey data, digital elevation models, mine plans, mine maps, hazard maps, radar data and others. In the mining field a mine operator may use several of these data sources when planning and operating a mine. The Inventors are particularly interested in open pit mines, but the issues discussed herein are applicable to underground mining as well as geographic visualisation tasks outside the mining industry.

20 There are generally two approaches for monitoring slopes in an open pit mine – targeted (tactical) monitoring and broad area (strategic) monitoring. Targeted monitoring is a tactical approach that is critical for monitoring existing slope movements posing a potential or immediate threat to the safety or productivity of mining operations. Broad area monitoring is a strategic approach that is helpful to detect ‘hot spots’ of movement activity even in areas that are not critical to current mine operations. This approach is helpful for planning, especially if areas are identified before they become closely or directly linked with active mining operations.

25

Slope stability radars have been generically described as either 3D radar or 2D radar. 3D radar (for example GroundProbe[®] SSR-XT) scans the slope in increments of azimuth, elevation and range, while 2D radar (for example GroundProbe[®] SSR-FX and SSR-SARx) scans the slope in increments of azimuth and range only. 3D radar is the preferred option for targeted (tactical) monitoring, and 2D radar for broad area (strategic) monitoring.

Most mines operate from a mine map that uses a mine coordinate system that may or may not be related to a real world coordinate system such as an ordnance survey grid reference or latitude and longitude. Mine operators seek to integrate other data sources, such as radar data and aerial photography, onto the mine coordinate system. Users however prefer to operate from visual cues rather than coordinate systems. Thus a mine manger may refer to a “bend in the haul road” or “the second bench” rather than a specific grid reference. There is therefore a need to present a visualisation of the mine site with accurate overlay of sources of geographic data.

In our original patent specification (see international patent publication WO 2002/046790) we addressed this desire by providing a visual image camera, a radar, and a process of coordinate registration to match the radar data to the visual image. This is useful if the radar data and visual data are from the same location, but it does not provide a mechanism for introducing other data sources unless a common geo-reference exists.

A current practice used by mine operators is to utilise qualified surveyors with sophisticated survey tools (such as total stations or differential GPS) to geo-reference the radar and radar data to the mine coordinate system, thereby enabling integration of disparate data. However, it can be costly and difficult to arrange for a qualified surveyor with expensive survey equipment to take the survey measurements when required, which causes delays in making key decisions around safety and productivity of the mine. Radar is an accepted safety best practice in mining and often mining cannot happen without radar monitoring; a delay in mining can cost millions of dollars per day in operating costs and lost production tonnes. This is especially true when radar systems are

regularly moved around the mine to avoid blast damage or to monitor different mining areas using the same instrument.

An alternate practice is to use unqualified but more readily available personnel to use the same sophisticated survey tools that are integrated with the radar system to conduct the same task, but this adds more cost to the radar system and can introduce errors through incorrect use of these sophisticated survey tools.

For 2D and 3D radars operating at mine sites, the required spatial accuracy to geo-reference the radar data to the mine coordinate system does not need to be accurate to survey-quality (ie. within centimetres), rather in the order of metres is sufficient. This is because the spatial resolution of 2D and 3D radar systems depends on range and geometry, and is typically in the order of square metres rather than being points. Furthermore, slope movements occur over areas of the order of square metres on the slope face, so effort trying to geo-reference radar data to survey-quality points of centimetre accuracy in 3D space is wasted and inefficient.

In the current state of the art, radar data is combined with computer generated models called digital terrain maps (DTM) due to the current reliance on a limited number of proprietary data formats that contain geo-referenced coordinates. There is a wide range of other disparate data sources that are used by mines, such as photogrammetry data, aerial photos, lidar data, satellite data and the like. These disparate data sources often have proprietary data formats that are incompatible, some are 2D and others 3D, some are mine geo-referenced, others are not. Often disparate data sources are unable to be combined due to these inherent limitations, and currently are not combinable with radar data. There is great value synergy for mine operators to combine these disparate data formats together and with radar data. What is needed is the ability to combine these in a more simple way that references data sources to each other with or without a mine coordinate system. A simple method includes converting these to standard image formats such as jpg, gif, tiff, bmp, pdf and

the like or to standard 3D formats, then combining them through the geo-positioning process.

An object of this invention is to geo-position data from two or more sources, one of which is preferably radar data, to within sufficient spatial accuracy for the application without the requirement for qualified surveyors or expensive survey tools, thereby reducing the cost and minimising delays.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one form, although it need not be the only or indeed the broadest form, the invention resides in a method of geo-positioning geographic data for visualisation of a geographic area including the steps of: importing two or more data sources having geographic data of the geographic area;

selecting a first control in a first data source of the two or more data sources and the same first control in a second data source of the two or more data sources; selecting a second control in the first data source and the same second control in the second data source;

applying an algorithm in a processor to process the first control in the first data source, the first control in the second data source, the second control in the first data source and the second control in the second data source by overlaying, rotating and scaling the data sources until at least the first control in the first data source matches the first control in the second data source and the second control in the first data source matches the second control in the second data source.

Suitably the geographic area is a mine site and preferably an open pit mine site.

Suitably the method further includes the step of generating a view of the geographic area from each data source and displaying the two or more views on a graphical user interface. In this case, the step of selecting controls may

suitably be performed by a user selecting the first control in a first view of the two or more views and the same first control in a second view of the two or more views; and selecting the second control in the first view and the same second control in the second view. The step of overlaying, rotating and scaling is suitably performed by overlaying, rotating and scaling the views until at least the first control in the first view matches the first control in the second view and the second control in the first view matches the second control in the second view.

One of the two or more data sources is preferably a radar data source which may be a 2D source or a 3D source.

The other data source may suitably be selected from one of: a visual image (photographic, aerial, satellite); a mine plan; a topographic survey map; a digital elevation model (DEM); photogrammetry; a laser point cloud.

The controls are preferably selected to be easily identifiable locations visible in both the first view and the second view. The step of selecting controls may be performed by a user or may be automated. Controls can be points, lines, 2D or 3D shapes, 2D or 3D regions or combinations of these. Controls can be manually selected or automatically selected by a computer algorithm. In the case of automatic selection the controls are identified from features or patterns common in both data sources.

Further features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

To assist in understanding the invention and to enable a person skilled in the art to put the invention into practical effect, preferred embodiments of the invention will be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG 1 is a flowchart of the method of geo-positioning geographic data;

FIG 2 is a screenshot of a graphical user interface useful for an embodiment of the invention;

FIG 3 is a screenshot of the step of selecting a first control in a second view;

5 FIG 4 is a screenshot of the step of selecting the first control in the first view at the same location;

FIG 5 is a screenshot of the step of selecting a second control in the second view;

10 FIG 6 is a screenshot of the step of selecting the second control in the second view at the same location;

FIG 7 is a screenshot after geo-positioning;

FIG 8 is a schematic depiction of the alignment algorithm;

FIG 9 is a screenshot showing opacity control; and

15 FIG 10 is a screen shot showing the use of the geo-positioned geographic data used for mine management.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the present invention reside primarily in method of geo-positioning geographic data. Accordingly, the method steps have been illustrated
20 in concise schematic form in the drawings, showing only those specific details that are necessary for understanding the embodiments of the present invention, but so as not to obscure the disclosure with excessive detail that will be readily apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art having the benefit of the present description.

25 In this specification, adjectives such as first and second, left and right, and the like may be used solely to distinguish one element or action from another element or action without necessarily requiring or implying any actual such relationship or order. Words such as "comprises" or "includes" are intended to define a non-exclusive inclusion, such that a process, method, article, or

apparatus that comprises a list of elements does not include only those elements but may include other elements not expressly listed, including elements that are inherent to such a process, method, article, or apparatus.

Referring to FIG 1 there is shown a flowchart of a method of geo-
positioning geographic data, in particular in relation to a mine site. The method
commences with a first source of data 110 and at least a second source of data
120. A first view 111 is generated from the first source of data 110 and a second
view 121 is generated from the second source of data 120. The first view 111
and the second view 121 are of the same geographic area, or at least overlap to
a significant degree.

By way of example, the first source of data 110 may be radar data of an
open pit mine obtained from a GroundProbe® SSR slope stability radar from
which a radar image is generated as shown in the bottom view 111 of FIG 2. The
second source of data 120 may be an aerial photograph of the same open pit
mine from which a visual image is generated as shown in the top view 121 of
FIG 2. The location of the radar is shown as a dot 140 in the first view 111.

There are numerous alternate sources of data that can be used. For
instance, the radar data could be 2D data such as obtained from a
GroundProbe® SSR-FX radar, SSR-SARx radar or 3D data such as obtained
from a GroundProbe® SSR-XT radar. Other 2D sources of data include visual
images, mine plans and maps. Other sources of 3D data include digital elevation
models (DEM), photogrammetry, laser generated point clouds, triangulated
mesh surfaces, 3D topographic models or line maps known as toes and crests.

A first control 130 is selected in the first view 111 and another first control
135 is selected in the second view 121 such that the first control 130 in the first
view 111 matches the same location as the first control 135 in the second view
121. FIG 3 shows the first control 135 (which is a corner of a waste dump)
selected in the second view 121 and FIG 4 shows the first control 130 selected
in the first view 111 (which is the same corner of a waste dump).

A second control 131 is selected in the first view 111 and another second
control 136 is selected in the second view 121 such that the second control 131

in the first view 111 matches the same location as the control 136 in the second view 121. FIG 5 shows the second control 136 selected in the second view 121 and FIG 6 shows the same second control 131 in the first view 111. The location selected is the top of a bench near a bend in a haul road. This is an easily
5 identifiable location in both the radar image and the photo image. Note that in FIG 5 and FIG 6 the views have been rotated by the user for the convenience of selecting the second controls.

For the purposes of description only two controls are considered, however a person skilled in the art will realize that more controls may produce a better
10 result. Nonetheless, the inventors have found that in many cases two controls are adequate. The controls may be selected by the user in various ways. One useful way is to provide a touch sensitive display showing the first view and the second view so that a user may touch the screen to choose each control.

Referring back to FIG 1, an algorithm 132 translates, rotates and scales
15 the first view 111 and the second view 121 until the first controls 130, 135 and the second controls 131, 136 are coincident when the first view 111 and the second view 121 are overlaid. The result is shown in FIG 7 with some transparency applied so features from both images are observable. The display is conveniently provided with various other elements to adjust the appearance of
20 the first view, second view and combined view, such as adjusting transparency.

One example of a suitable algorithm 132 is described by reference to FIG 8. The algorithm performs the following steps to the first view 111 and the second view 121 shown in (a):

1. The first view 111 is translated onto the second view 121 such that the
25 first control 130 of the first view 111 is co-located with the first control 135 of the second view 121, as shown in (b);
2. A first straight line fit 137 is determined between the first control 130 of first view 111 and the second control 131 of the first view 111, as shown in (b);
- 30 3. A second straight line fit 138 is determined between the first control 135 of the second view 121 and the second control 136 of the second view 121,

as shown in (b);

4. The angle 139 is determined between the first straight line fit 137 and the second straight line fit 138, as shown in (b);

5. The second view 121 is rotated by the angle 139 such that the first
5 straight line fit 137 and the second straight line 138 fit is collinear, as shown in (c);

6. A scaling factor is determined as the ratio of the first straight line fit length 137a and the second straight line fit length 138a;

7. The second view 121 is then scaled by the scaling factor whilst
10 maintaining the aspect ratio such that the second control 136 in the second view 121 is co-located with the second control 131 in the first view 111, as shown in (d).

The user may then review the alignment of the views for best geo-positioning fit. To assist this process the opacity of one of the views may be
15 adjusted with an opacity slide scale 150 as shown in FIG 9. The user may then judge whether the features evident in one view are sufficiently aligned with features in the other view. For example, the user can check that the radar location 140 is correctly located in both views. Alternatively the process can be started again with different controls or a control adjustment or refinement
20 process.

When the user is satisfied with the geo-positioning process the geo-positioned geographic data will be available for visualization and used in various visualization tools, for example the display tool shown in FIG 10 and described in our pending international application PCT/AU2014/050395.

25 The preferred embodiment has been described by reference to views generated from the data sources and displayed in a graphical user interface. It will be appreciated that in another embodiment the process is automated and operates directly on the source data. For instance, controls are identified from features or patterns common in both data sources, for example common points
30 or common lines or common shapes.

The invention is performed without reference to any particular coordinate system. The invention relies upon identifying controls identifiable in the data sources and then aligning the data sources based on the controls. Nonetheless, the radar data has its own coordinate system of polar coordinates based around the location of the radar. The radar coordinate system can be applied, for example, to the display of FIG 10, which is described in co-pending international application number PCT/AU2014/050395. Other sources of data will also have a coordinate system, such as the universal coordinate system of ordnance survey data, which may be used. The mine will likely have its own coordinate system which can be applied if the source data includes a mine map. Because the invention is coordinate system independent it can adopt any available coordinate system as preferred by the user.

In many mine applications the mine map or aerial photograph may already be geo-referenced by high accuracy surveying. If the mine map or aerial photograph is one of the data sources the result is that all data sources geo-positioned with the geo-referenced mine map or aerial photograph will be geo-referenced. If none of the data sources are geo-referenced the user can select two or more points to geo-reference by manual survey and this will lead to all data sources being geo-referenced. This represents a significant saving in time and energy compared to separately geo-referencing all data sources.

The geo-positioning method described above facilitates various approaches to viewing data obtainable from a mine site. For instance, if the first data source is 2D radar generated data and the second data source is 2D mine representative data, then the radar generated data can be overlaid on the mine representative data but this will have a projection error which may be tolerable depending on mine geometry. The projection error is due to distortion between radar range measurements and plan projection distances.

If the first data source is 3D radar generated data and the second data source is 2D mine representative data, then the mine representative data can be draped on the radar generated data but again this will have a projection error which may be tolerable depending on mine geometry.

If the first data source is 2D or 3D radar generated data and the second data source is 3D mine representative data geo-referenced to the mine coordinate system, then the 3D radar location and radar orientation (heading) can be determined. This enables radar generated data to be draped over the 3D mine representative data without any projection error. This is called a corrected 3D drape.

Furthermore, the corrected 3D drape can be projected to a 2D image in metres x metres, which is 1:1 to a map overlay.

Alternatively, the corrected 3D drape can be projected to a 2D image in angle x angle, which is a 1:1 to a visual photograph overlay.

Alternatively, the corrected 3D drape can be projected to a 2D image in angle x metres or metres x angle, which is 1:1 to other radar coordinates.

A particular advantage of the method described herein is that it facilitates more efficient utilization of radar resources, and other sensitive equipment. As mentioned above, it is necessary to move sensitive equipment, such as radar safety equipment, to avoid damage from blasting. The above method can be used to stitch radar generated data from slightly different radar locations during different monitoring episodes by using the geo-positioning method to translate and rotate the first generated radar data and second generated radar data from different monitoring episodes. For example, when the radar is moved away and then located roughly but not exactly in the same location, the geo-positioning method can be used to rotate and translate the radar data to achieve alignment from slightly different views and to combine separate monitoring episodes into one continuous monitoring episode.

It will also be appreciated that the geo-positioning method results in a relationship between the first view 111 and the second view 121. This means that a user can select a region of the first view and it can be highlighted in the second view, and vice versa. In particular, a cursor location in the first view can be highlighted in the second view, or vice versa. Similarly, a region of the second view can be selected, which is highlighted in the first view.

With the geo-positioning process a radar system can be set up quickly and visualisation of radar data and other geographic data is provided without the use of surveyors or requiring timely and complex importation of data limited to proprietary formats. This is particularly advantageous when needing to quickly
5 analyse a mine wall for failure, or when surveyors or other suitably qualified technicians are unavailable.

The geo-positioning process described above provides an easier, but less accurate process of locating and orientating a radar in the mine DTM compared to geo-referencing. As such, the geo-positioning process is advantageous
10 where it is desirable to quickly set up and combine radar and other geographic data for monitoring of an area.

The invention has been described by particular reference to mine monitoring situations which are envisaged to be a primary application. However, the invention is not limited to mine monitoring situations. The inventors consider
15 that the invention will also be applicable to monitoring any geographic area that is at risk of landslide. Another application is in building construction where ground movement is monitored for subsidence during construction. The inventors consider the building construction application to be quite significant for monitoring geographic areas that are subject to high density construction, such
20 as a high rise building adjacent a road or rail tunnel.

The above description of various embodiments of the present invention is provided for purposes of description to one of ordinary skill in the related art. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to a single disclosed
25 embodiment. As mentioned above, numerous alternatives and variations to the present invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art of the above teaching. Accordingly, while some alternative embodiments have been discussed specifically, other embodiments will be apparent or relatively easily developed by those of ordinary skill in the art. Accordingly, this invention is intended to embrace all alternatives, modifications and variations of the present
30 invention that have been discussed herein, and other embodiments that fall within the spirit and scope of the above described invention.

CLAIMS

1. A method of geo-positioning geographic data for visualisation of a geographic area including the steps of:

importing two or more data sources having geographic data of the geographic
5 area;

selecting a first control in a first data source of the two or more data sources and the same first control in a second data source of the two or more data sources;

selecting a second control in the first data source and the same second control in the second data source;

10 applying an algorithm in a processor to process the first control in the first data source, the first control in the second data source, the second control in the first data source and the second control in the second data source by overlaying, rotating and scaling the data sources until at least the first control in the first data source matches the first control in the second data source and the second

15 control in the first data source matches the second control in the second data source.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the algorithm performs the steps of:

(a) translating the first data source onto the second data source such that the first control of the first data source is co-located with the first control of the

20 second data source;

(b) fitting a first straight line between the first control of the first data source and the second control of the first data source;

(c) fitting a second straight line between the first control of the second data source and the second control of the second data source;

25 (d) determining the angle between the first straight line and the second straight line;

(e) rotating the second data source by the angle such that the first straight line and the second straight line are collinear;

(f) determining a scaling factor as the ratio of the first straight line length and the
30 second straight line length;

(g) scaling the second data source by the scaling factor whilst maintaining the

aspect ratio such that the second control in the second data source is co-located with the second control in the first data source.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the geographic area is a mine site, such as an open pit mine site or an underground mine site.

5 4. The method of claim 1 further including the step of generating a view of the geographic area from each data source and displaying the two or more views on a graphical user interface.

5. The method of claim 4 wherein the step of selecting controls is performed by a user selecting the first control in a first view of the two or more views and
10 the same first control in a second view of the two or more views; and selecting the second control in the first view and the same second control in the second view.

6. The method of claim 4 wherein the step of overlaying, rotating and scaling is performed by the user overlaying, rotating and scaling the views until at least
15 the first control in the first view matches the first control in the second view and the second control in the first view matches the second control in the second view.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein at least one of the two or more data sources is a radar data source, which may be a 2D source or a 3D source.

20 8. The method of claim 7 wherein the other data source is selected from one of: a visual image (photographic, aerial, satellite); a mine plan; a topographic survey map; a digital elevation model (DEM); photogrammetry; a laser point cloud.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein the controls are selected to be easily
25 identifiable locations in both the first data source and the second data source.

10. The method of claim 1 wherein the controls are selected from: points, lines, 2D or 3D shapes, 2D or 3D regions or combinations of these.

11. A device for geo-positioning geographic data of a geographic area comprising:

memory storing two or more data sources having geographic data of the geographic area;

5 a processor programmed with an algorithm to:

select a first control in a first data source of the two or more data sources and the same first control in a second data source of the two or more data sources;

10 select a second control in the first data source and the same second control in the second data source;

apply an algorithm to process the first control in the first data source, the first control in the second data source, the second control in the first data source and the second control in the second data source by overlaying, rotating and scaling the data sources until at least the first control in the

15 first data source matches the first control in the second data source and the second control in the first data source matches the second control in the second data source; and

a display presenting a visualisation of the geographic area with geo-positioned views of at least the first data source and the second data source.

20 12. The device of claim 11 wherein the display is a touch sensitive display and the control points are selected by a user touching the display.

13. The device of claim 11 wherein the display includes elements to adjust the appearance of the first view, second view and geo-positioned view.

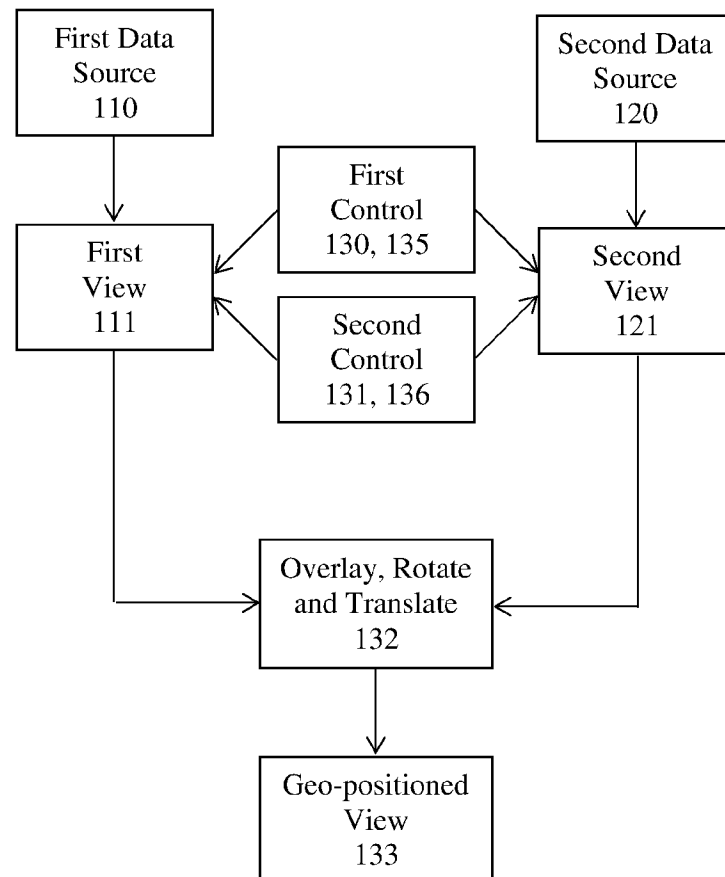


FIG 1

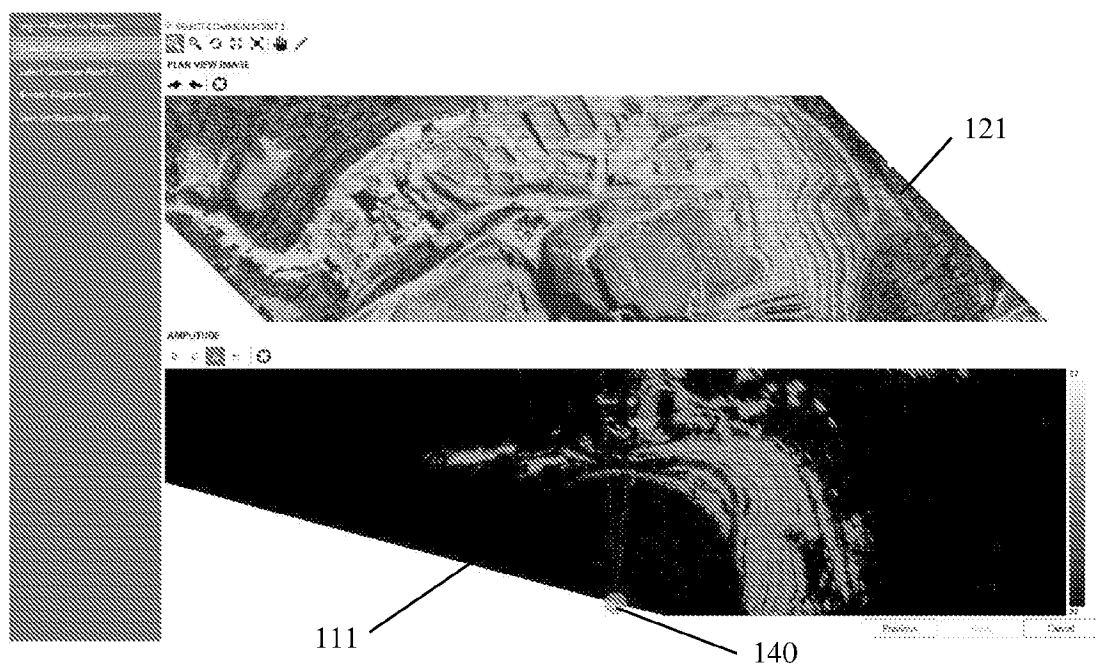


FIG 2

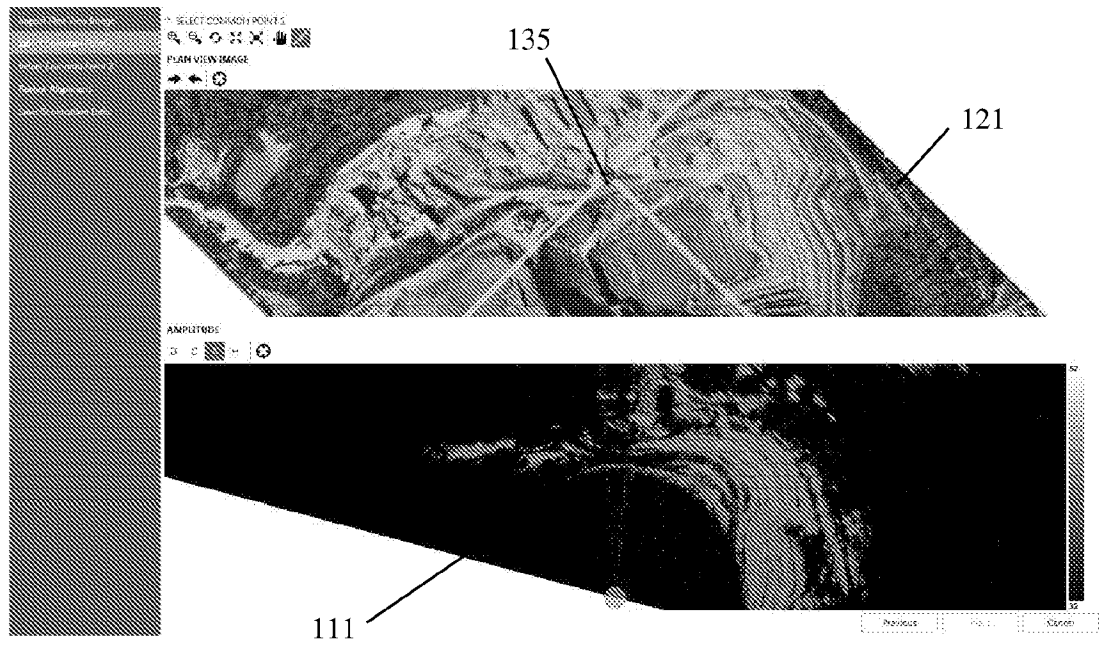


FIG 3

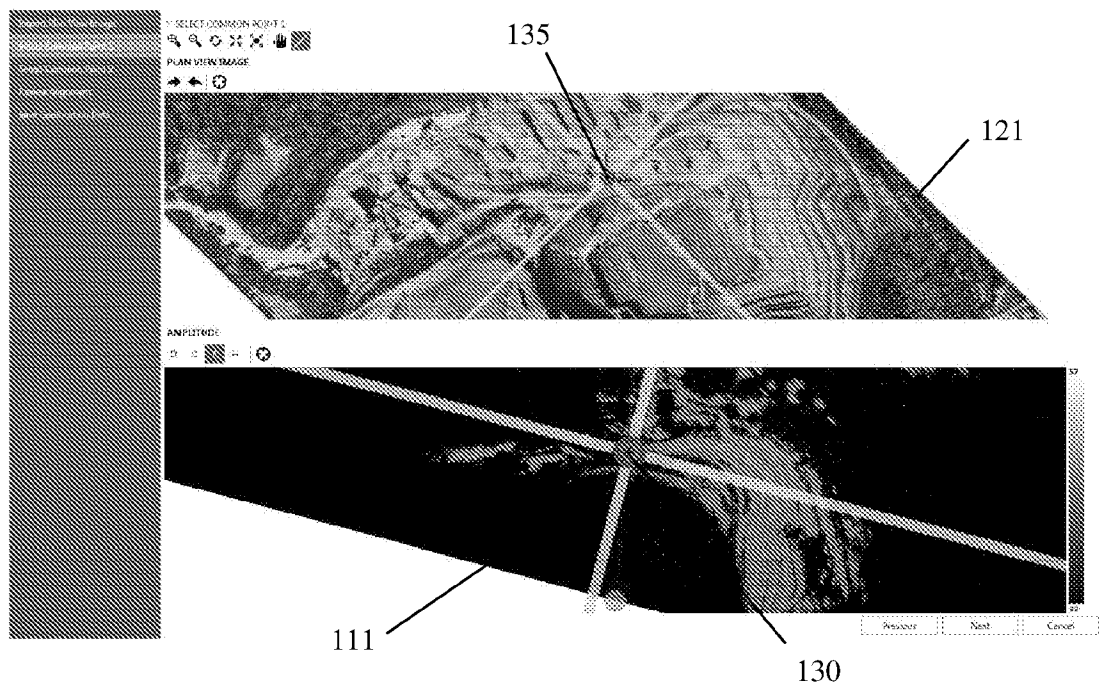
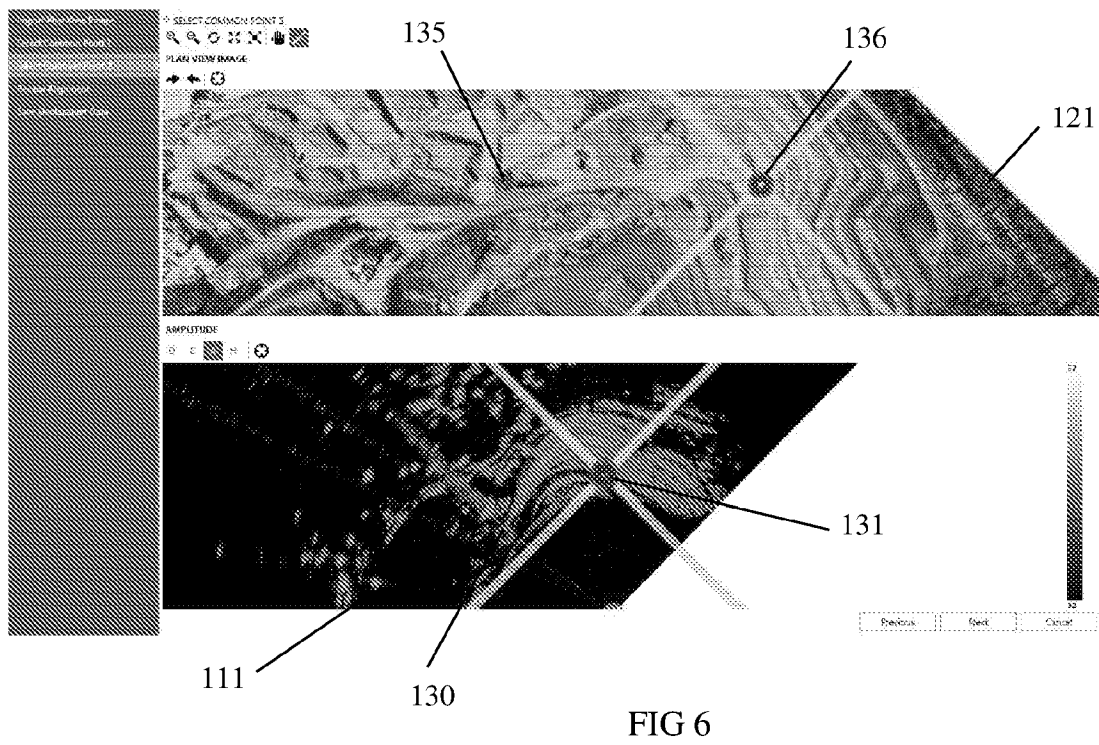
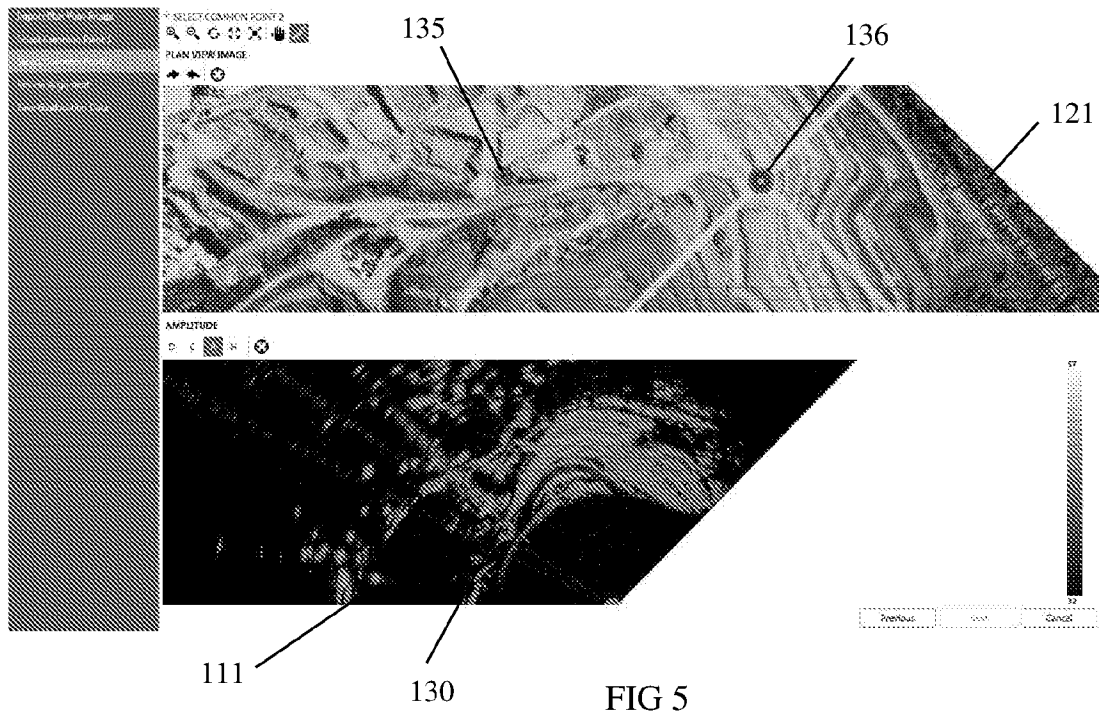


FIG 4



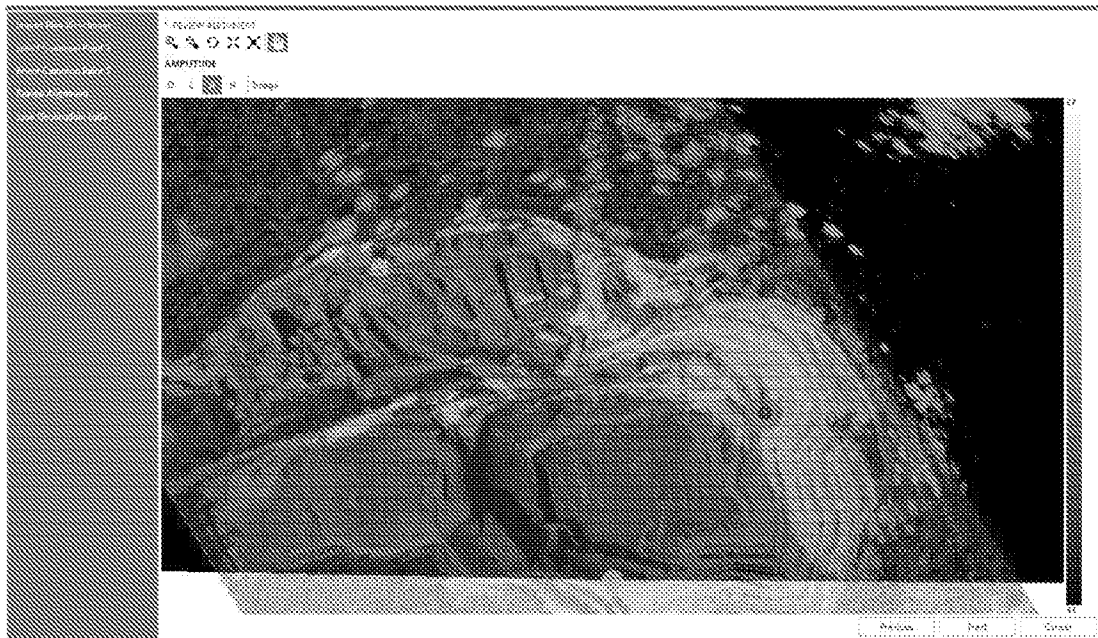


FIG 7

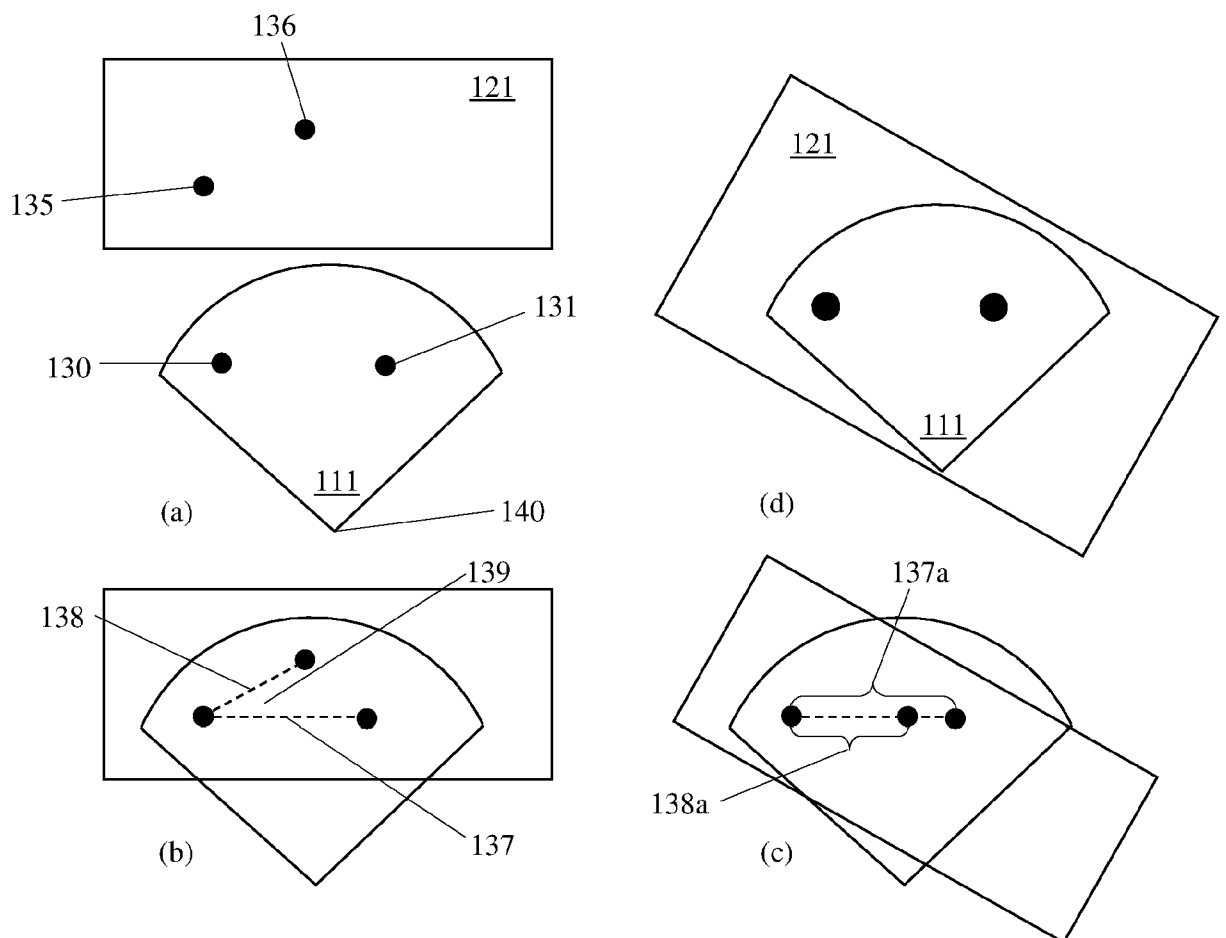
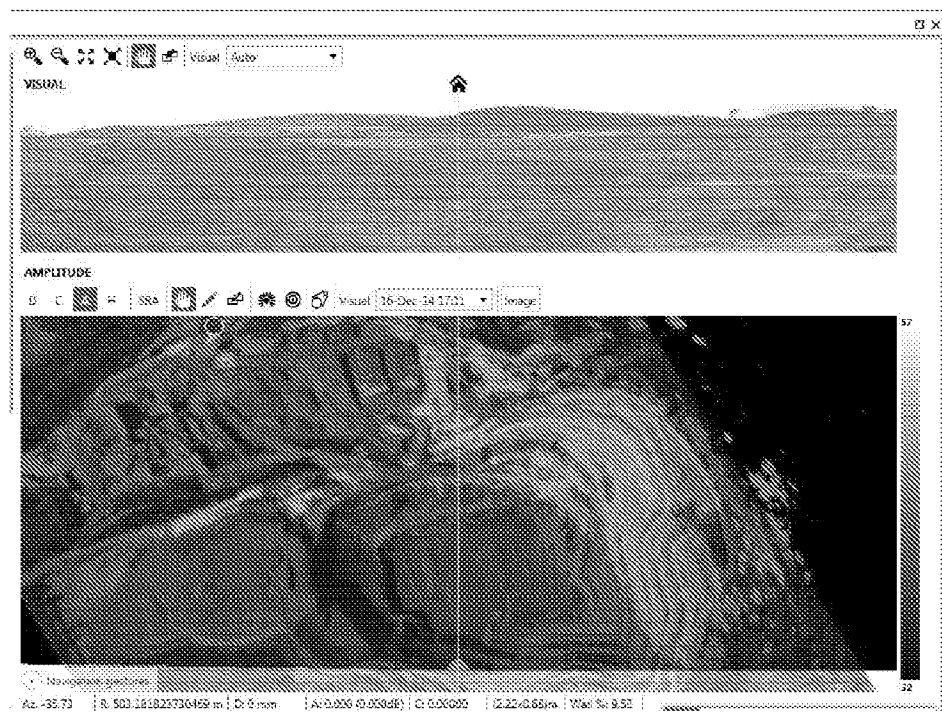
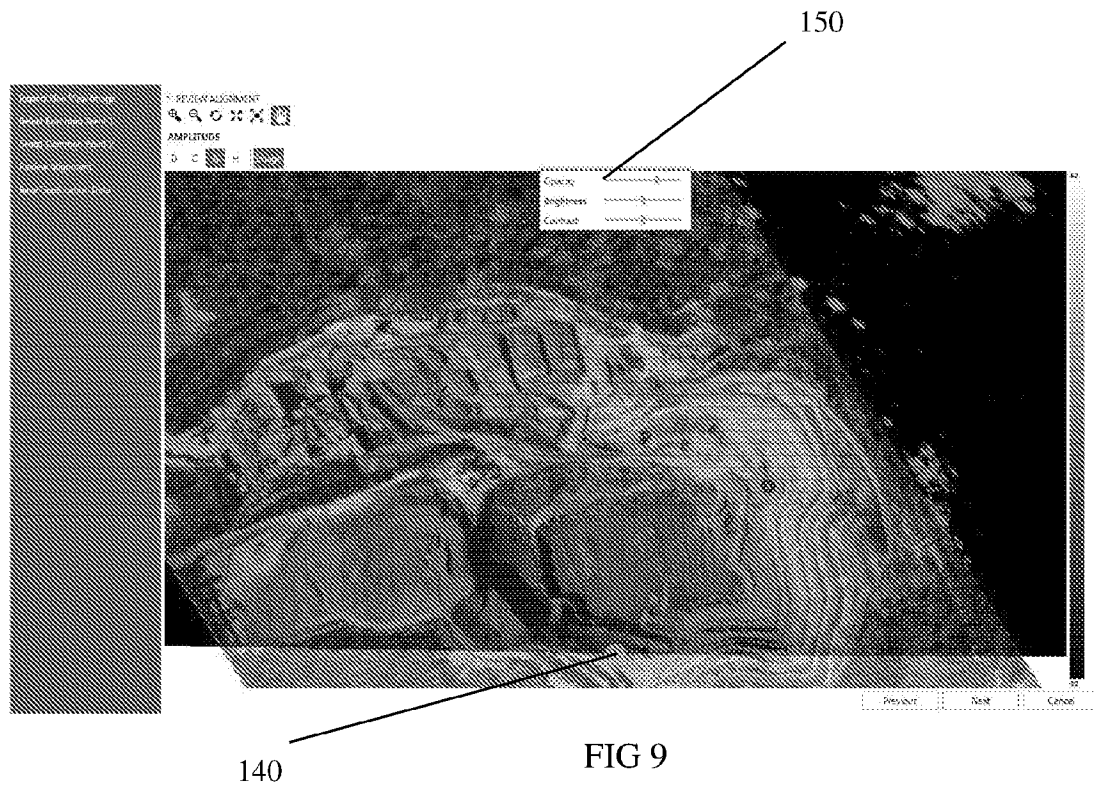


FIG 8



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU2015/050809

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

G06F 3/0484 (2013.01) G06T 3/00 (2006.01)

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPODOC, WPIAP, WPI, Google Patents, Google

IPC/CPC: G06F, G06T

Keywords: geographic, map, overlay, combine, align, manual, interface, rotate, translate, scale, zoom, gis, import, arcmap, georeferencing and like terms

AU Internal Databases: Applicant/Inventor name search

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
	Documents are listed in the continuation of Box C	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C



See patent family annex

* "A"	Special categories of cited documents: document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T"	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E"	earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y"	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&"	document member of the same patent family
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 12 February 2016		Date of mailing of the international search report 12 February 2016	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200, WODEN ACT 2606, AUSTRALIA Email address: pct@ipaustalia.gov.au		Authorised officer Luke Daveson AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE (ISO 9001 Quality Certified Service) Telephone No. 0262832773	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT		International application No.
C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		PCT/AU2015/050809
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X L	ArcGIS Desktop 9.3 Help: Georeferencing a raster dataset [retrieved from internet on 4 February 2016] <URL: https://web.archive.org/web/20100812061109/http://webhelp.esri.com/arcgisdesktop/9.3/index.cfm?TopicName=Georeferencing_a_raster_dataset > published on 27 March 2012 as per Wayback Machine 'Aligning the raster with control points' and 'Transforming the raster'	1, 3 to 5 and 7 to 12
X	WO 2009/015012 A2 (YAHOO! INC. et al.) 29 January 2009 [0070] and Figures 6C through 6F	1 to 4, 6 to 11 and 13
A	US 6447163 B1 (BANI-HASHEMI et al.) 10 September 2002 Column 3, lines 5 to 46	
A	US 2006/0041375 A1 (WITMER et al.) 23 February 2006 [0007]	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT Information on patent family members		International application No. PCT/AU2015/050809	
This Annex lists known patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.			
Patent Document/s Cited in Search Report		Patent Family Member/s	
Publication Number	Publication Date	Publication Number	Publication Date
WO 2009/015012 A2	29 January 2009	WO 2009015012 A2	29 Jan 2009
		TW 200925908 A	16 Jun 2009
		US 2009027418 A1	29 Jan 2009
US 6447163 B1	10 September 2002	US 6447163 B1	10 Sep 2002
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		US 6473489 B2	29 Oct 2002
US 2006/0041375 A1	23 February 2006	US 2006041375 A1	23 Feb 2006
		WO 2006023290 A2	02 Mar 2006
End of Annex			
Due to data integration issues this family listing may not include 10 digit Australian applications filed since May 2001. Form PCT/ISA/210 (Family Annex)(July 2009)			