

Clean Space Industrial Days

WE LOOK AFTER THE EARTH BEAT

Rendezvous sensors and navigation

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ThalesAlenia
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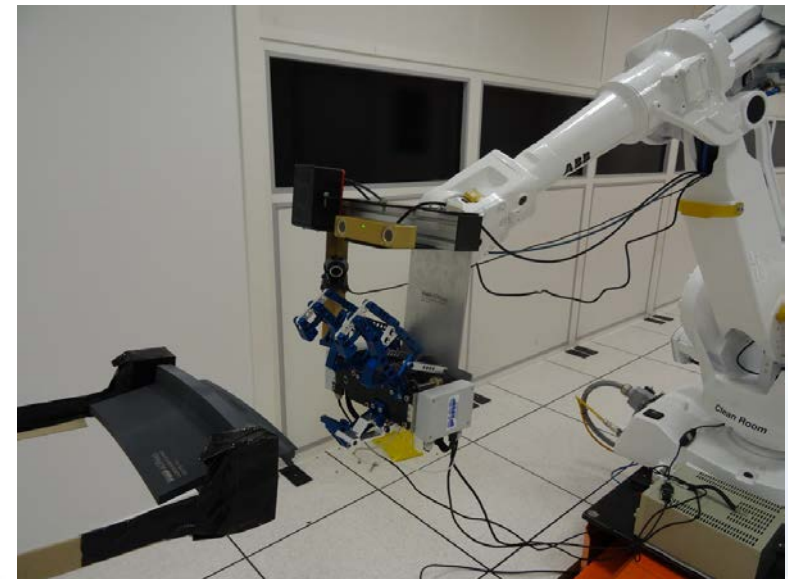
Collection of R&T studies enabling vision based rendez-vous

Sensors & processing

- 3D Time-Of-Flight Camera Breadboard Demonstration (ESA study)
- Multispectral sensor for rendezvous (ESA study)
- Image processing algorithm development (Internal)

Simulation tool & Demonstrator

- TAS-F SPICAM image generation (Internal)
- TAS-F Rendezvous test bench (Internal)



TAS-F Rendez-vous test bench

3D TOF Camera Breadboard Demonstration

ESA study

Objectives

- Identify the requirements for a 3D Time-Of-Flight camera to meet the needs of spatial missions
- Trade-off the technologies complying with these applications
- Elaborate a preliminary design
- Manufacture and test a breadboard of such a camera
- Reach TRL 4

Industrial team

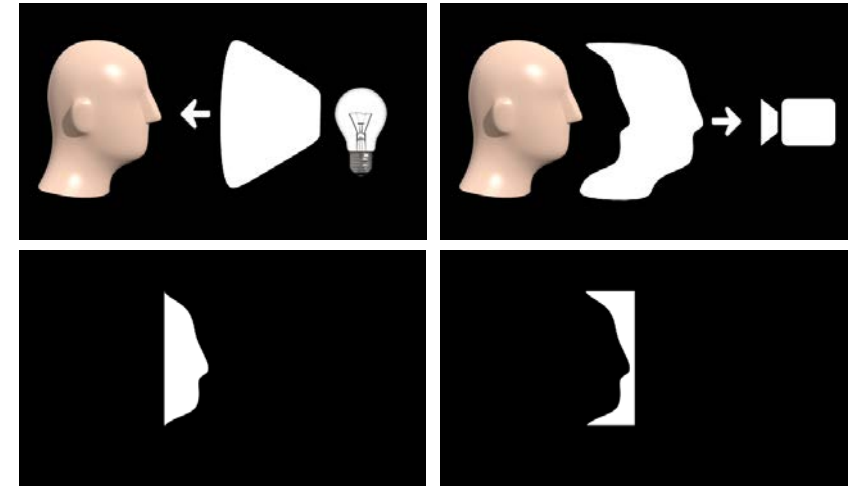
- TAS-F: Prime + RdV & docking missions requirements + tests
- TAS-I: Landing & rover missions requirements + tests
- SINTEF: Technology trade-off + tests
- TERMA: Camera design, breadboard manufacturing, development plan



3D TOF Camera Breadboard Demonstration

➤ Pulse-based GATE technology has been selected

- Area sensor (Flash-LIDAR)
- Short pulses (20-300 ns) and similar short exposure times
- On-chip precise gating is used to convert differences in per pixel integrated light (gates 1&2) into distance
- Several images are accumulated to improve SNR



TOF camera based on integration time

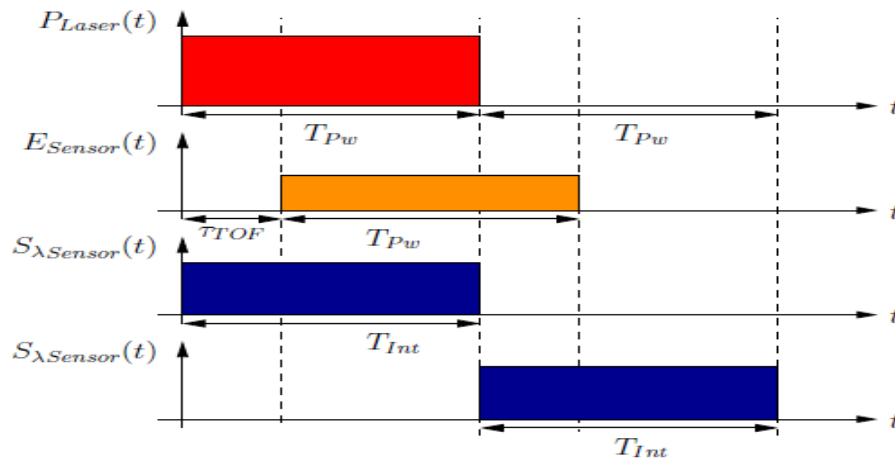
➤ Advantages wrt to phased-based technology

- Inherent Suppression of Background Illumination (SBI), particularly important for long range imaging or with bright body behind the target (better SNR)
- Longer ranges are expected than PHASE, then larger mission coverage
- Less prone to multi-reflections
- No ambiguity issues

3D TOF Camera Breadboard Demonstration

Gate Sensor

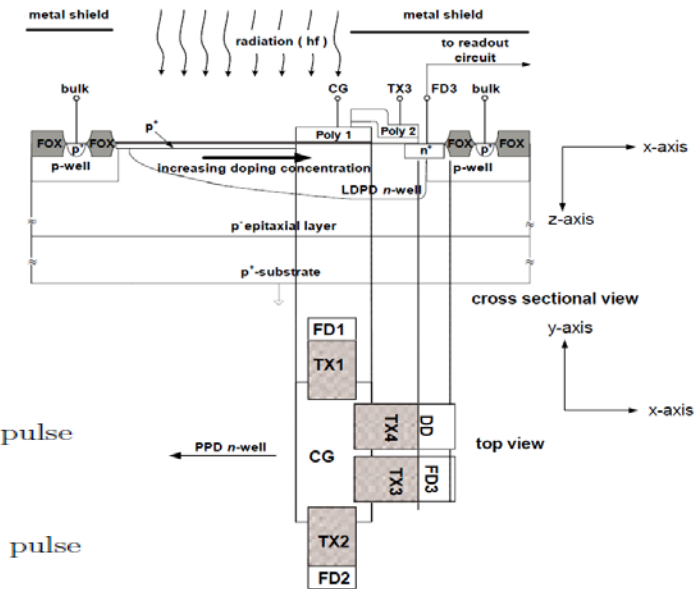
- TriDiCam ToF sensor control sequence
 - Pulse width: 15-100+ ns with current TriDiCam driving electronics
 - Possibility to integrate 1024 subframes to increase SNR
- Two consecutive shutter times of same duration as the pulse (MDSI3 algorithm baseline)
 - A third integration is done with background light only and is subtracted to both signals



Sensor shutter principles

Range computation (simplified)

$$d = \frac{c}{2} \cdot \left(T_{SD} + \frac{s_2}{s_1 + s_2} T_{Pw} \right) \quad T_{SD} = \text{shutter delay wrt pulse emission (here } T_{SD} = 0)$$



TriDiCam sensor

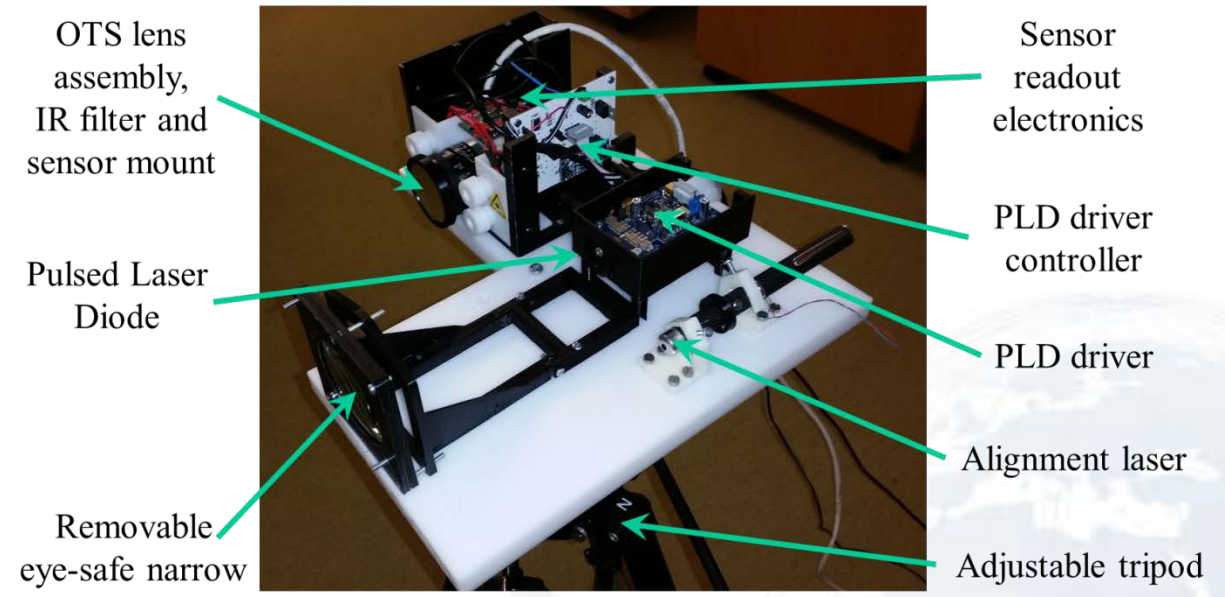
3D TOF Camera Breadboard Demonstration

- Preliminary design (TERMA)
 - Camera module
 - Light source module



Preliminary design of the TOF camera

- Breadboard mock-up (TERMA)

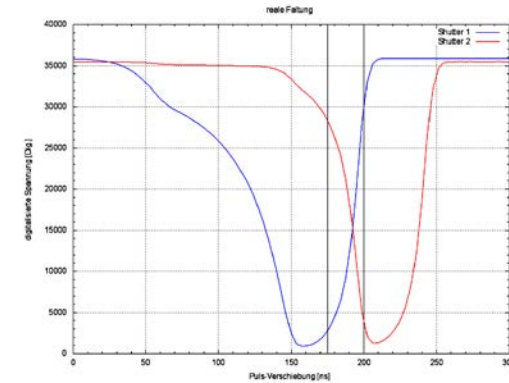


Camera breadboard

3D TOF Camera Breadboard Demonstration

Breadboard test plan

- Preliminary tests by TERMA
- Calibration tests by SINTEF
 - Best per-pixel range estimate wrt the signals of both triggers: $d = d(s1, s2)$
- Tests on TAS-F rendezvous test bench
 - Performance test for MSR rendezvous
- Tests on TAS-I rover test bench
 - Rover navigation solution



Gate offset and duration tuning



TAS-F and TAS-I test benches

ESA study

Objectives

- Evaluate the benefits of a multispectral sensing device (MSD) compared to the usual visible sensing
- Make a preliminary design of a generic MSD to cover the following scenarios
 - Cooperative rendezvous in LEO or Earth-Moon L2 orbit
 - Non-cooperative rendezvous (debris detection and removal)
 - Descent and Landing on an asteroid
 - Navigation for planetary flybys

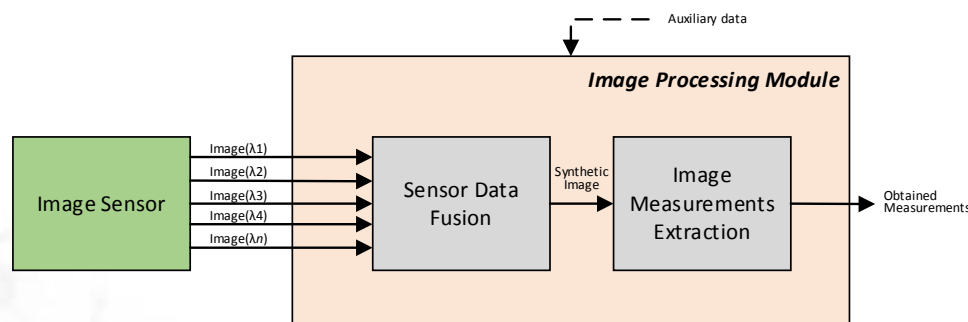
Reach TRL 3

Multispectral Sensing for Relative Navigation

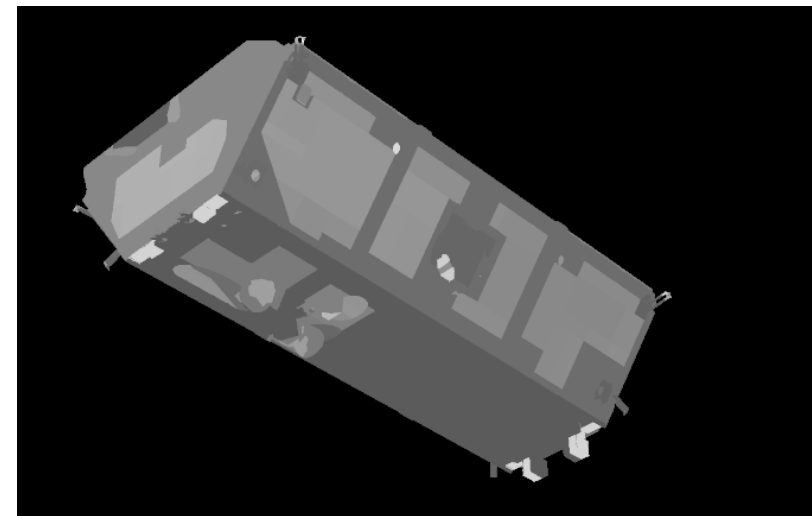
Industrial Team

- TAS-F: Prime, scenarios and requirements, simulator integration
- IMEC: Technology trade-off
- RUAG: MSD design and model
- Deimos: Navigation and data fusion algorithms
- Observatoire de la Côte d'Azur: consultancy on targets signature

Data fusion of several wavelengths (visible, NIR, UV, thermal IR)



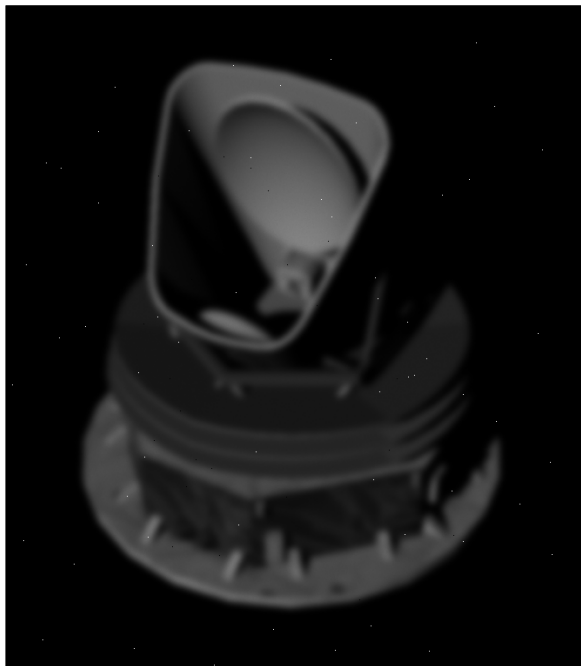
Multispectral sensor architecture



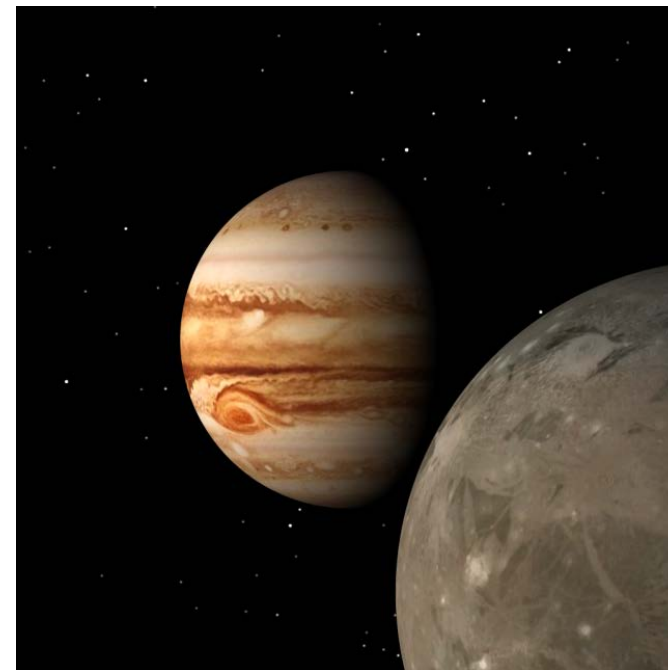
IR image of the Iridium Platform

TAS-F SPICAM image generation

- Spacecraft and Planetary Imaging by Camera Modelling
 - Aims at modelling a camera and generating representative images for interplanetary and rendezvous missions



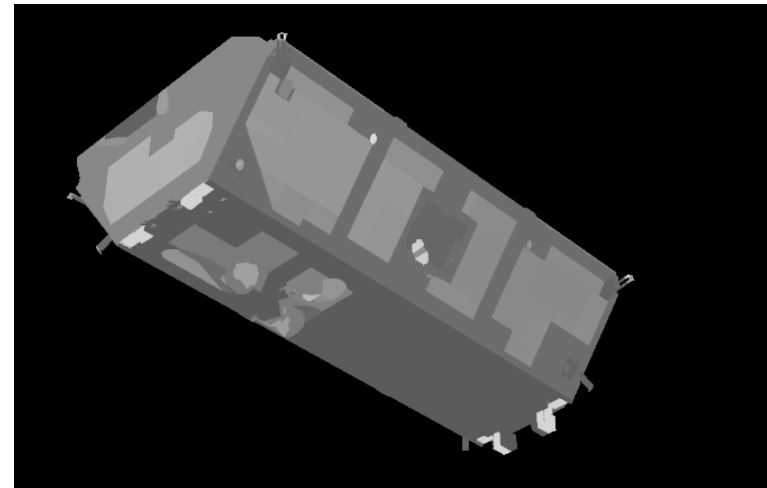
Planck CAD model displayed by SpiCam



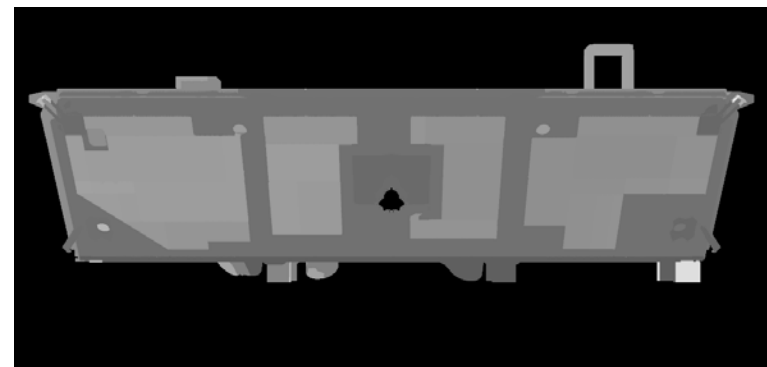
Ganymede and Jupiter displayed by SpiCam

Update of SpiCam tool for generating multispectral / thermal images

- Radiance based on models from thermal analyses
 - Temperature
 - Gray-Body Emissivity
 - Reflectivity
 - IR Sources in environment
- Geometry from detailed CAD model



IR image of the Iridium Platform



IR image of the Iridium Platform
(from side)

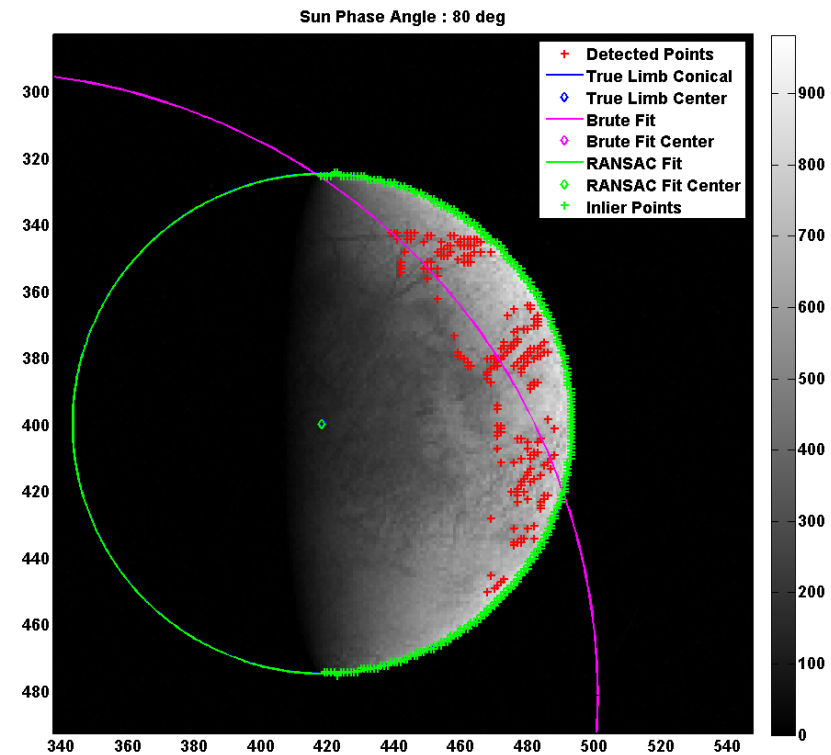
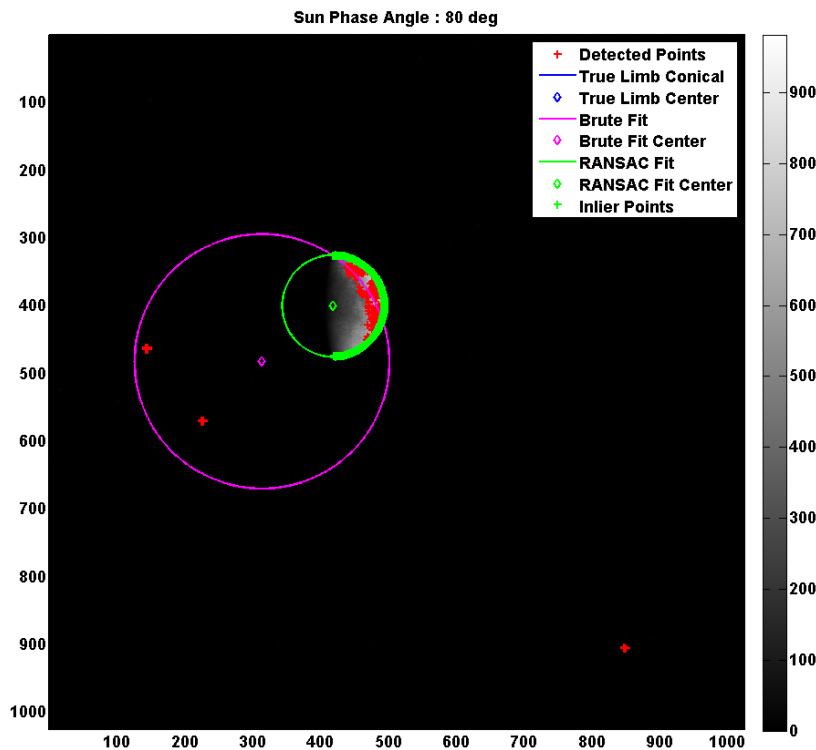


Robust Limb Fitting

Image processing used for:

- SEU/Straylight elimination
- Noise Reduction
- Edge Detection

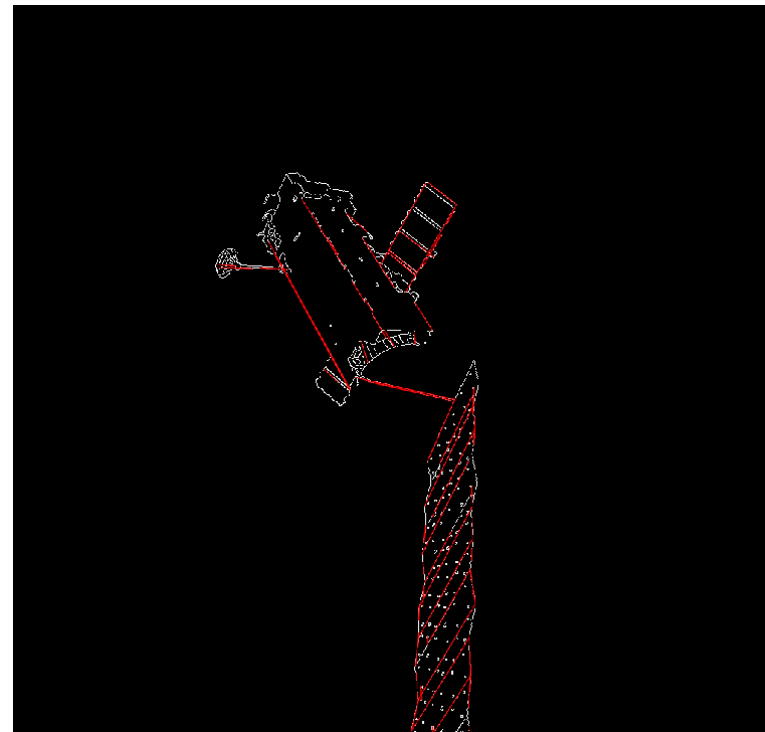
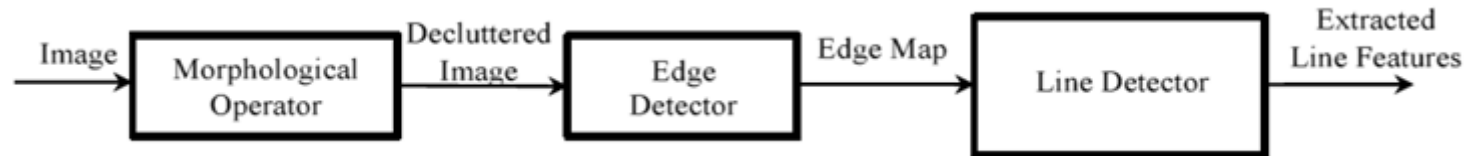
- Robust fit ensured by outliers rejection
- Accurate fit ensured by non-linear solution
- Cross-correlation for small target sizes



Robust limb fitting with outliers rejection

Image processing algorithms development

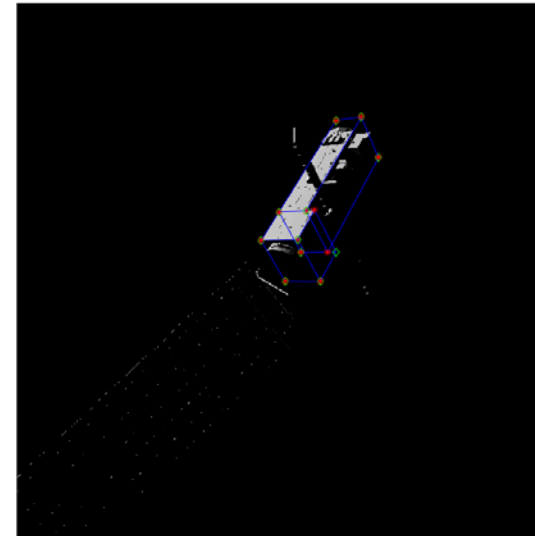
- Pose Estimation for rendezvous (1/2)
 - Pre-processing and edge detection



Lines extraction on Envisat

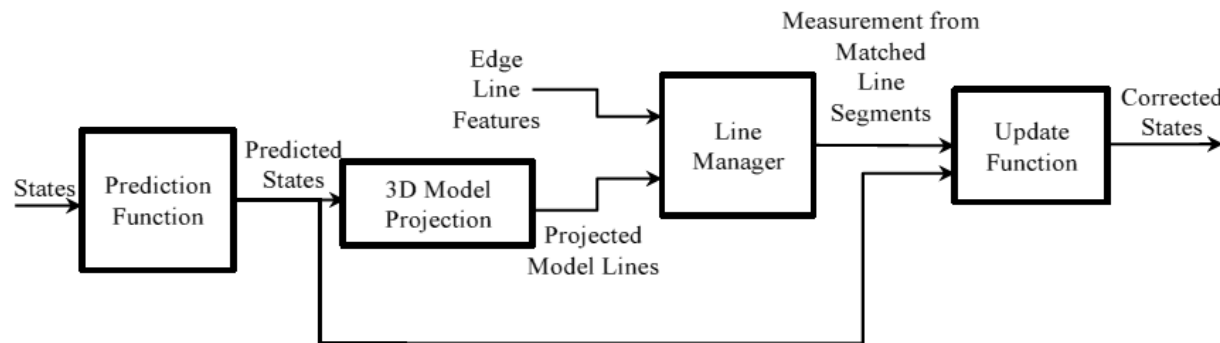
Image processing algorithms development

- Pose Estimation for rendezvous (2/2)
- Model-based matching



Model based matching

- Pose Estimator

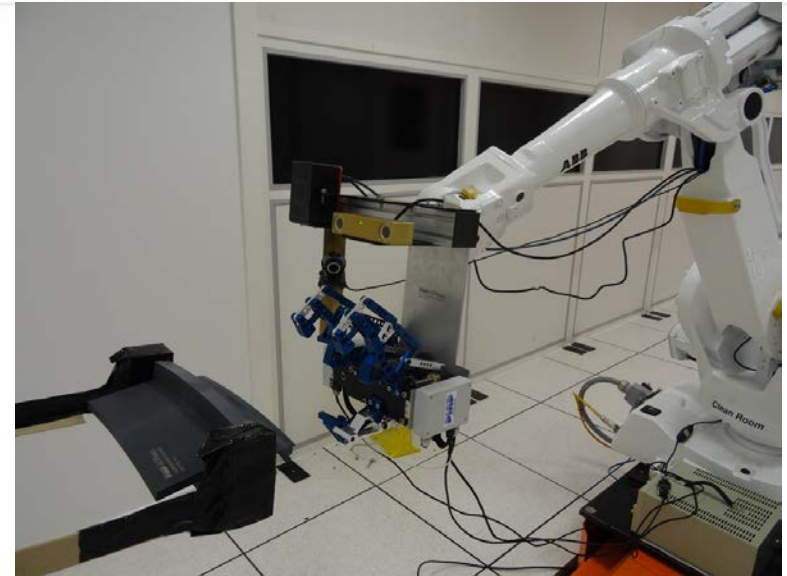


Pose estimator architecture

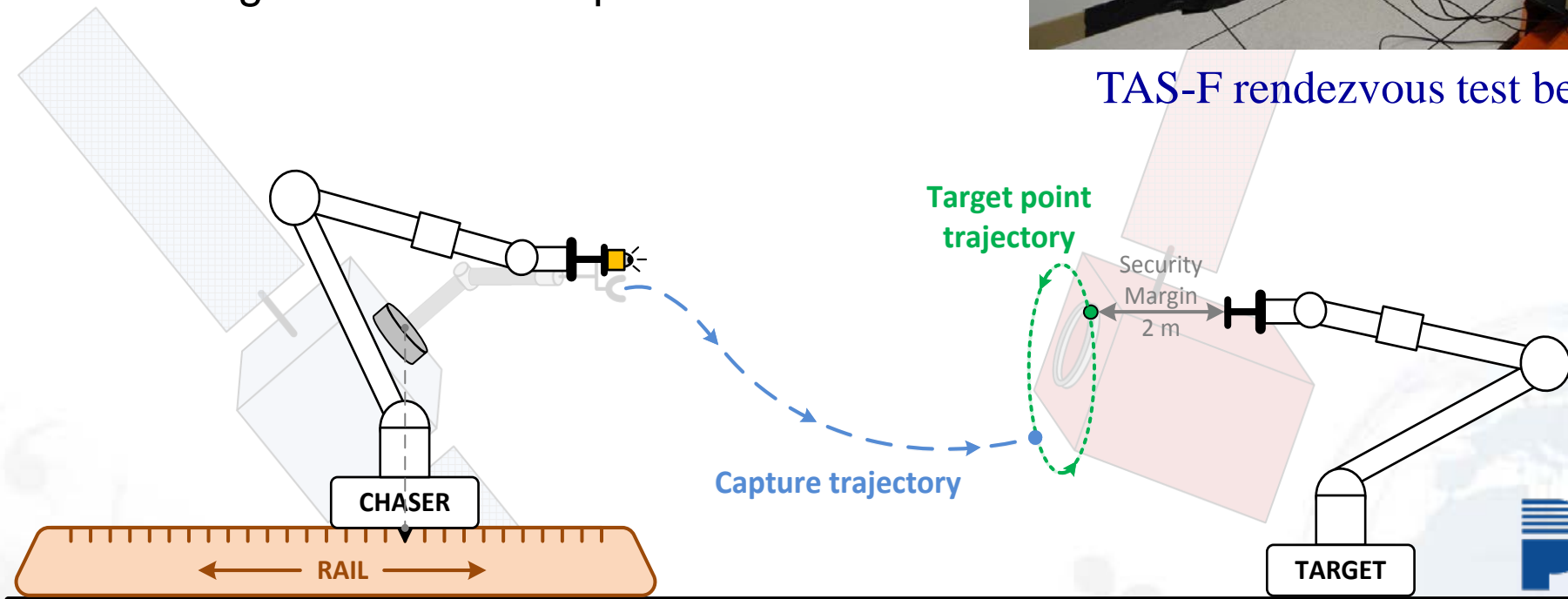
- Being implemented for real time use on the rendezvous testbench

TAS-F Rendezvous test bench

- Closed-loop demo of a debris capture
- Gripper made by PIAP (ADRexp study)
- Simulation of last meters approach
- Hardware and images in the loop
- GNC closed loop
- Target movement in position & attitude



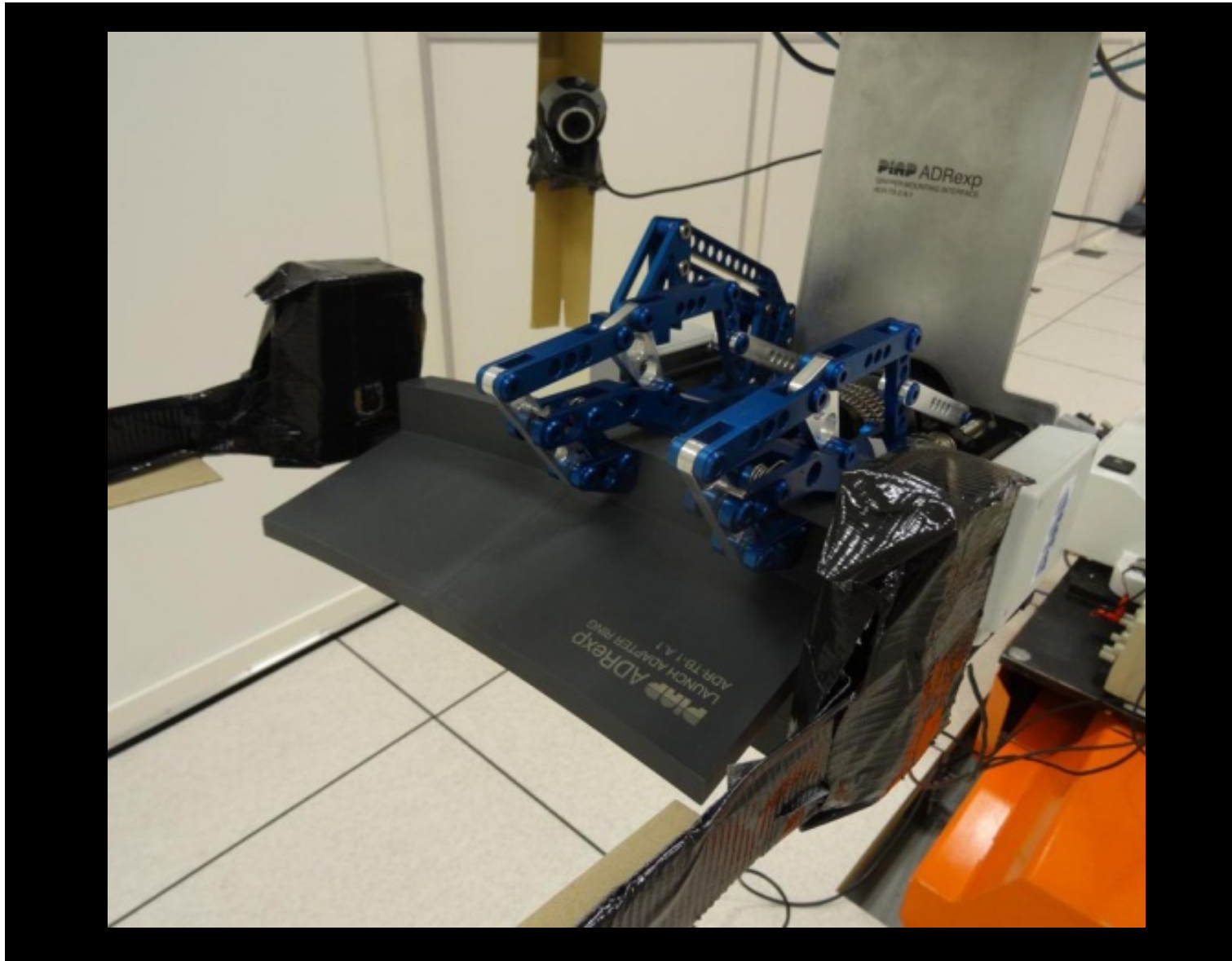
TAS-F rendezvous test bench



Rendezvous test bench for robotic arm capture demonstration



TAS-F Rendezvous test bench



Thank you for your attention

Questions ?