



Technology trends and capabilities for maximizing useful throughput per downlinked data unit by enabling onboard image processing

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<https://stcorp.no>

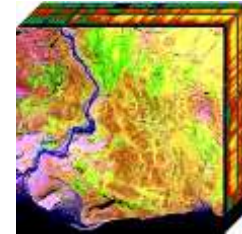
s[&t]

Outline

- Why process onboard?
- HyperScout experience
- The FONDA project
- Training/test data generation

The main reason

- Image sensors == big data.



(NASA)

- Image sensor data rates >> cubesat downlink data rates.



Limit the number of acquisitions



Timeliness of the data is poor

The HyperScout mission

“Miniaturized hyperspectral imager with its own brain”

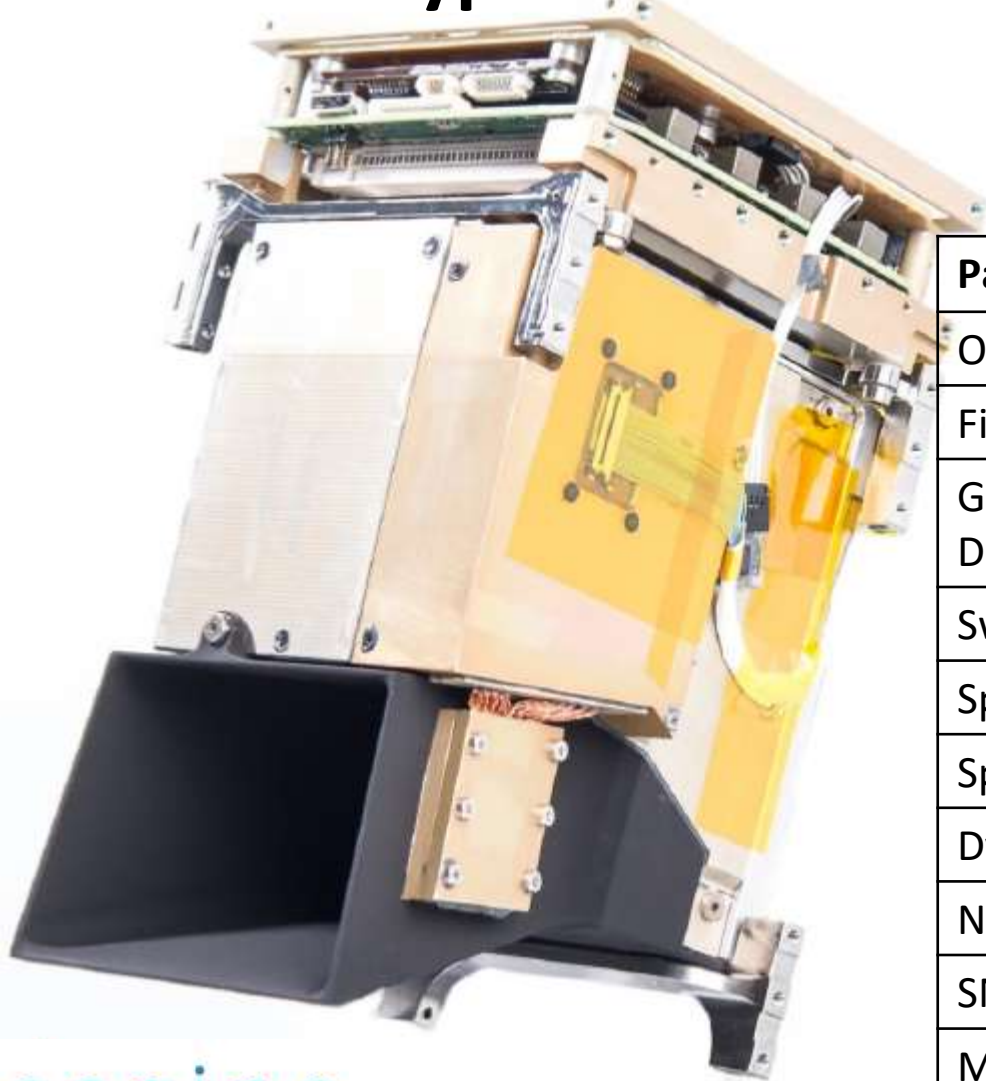
European Space Agency (ESA) GSTP project.



- 2014: Development started
- 2016: Engineering model ready
- 2017: Flight model ready
- 2018: Launch onboard GOMX-4B



The HyperScout instrument on GOMX-4B



cosine

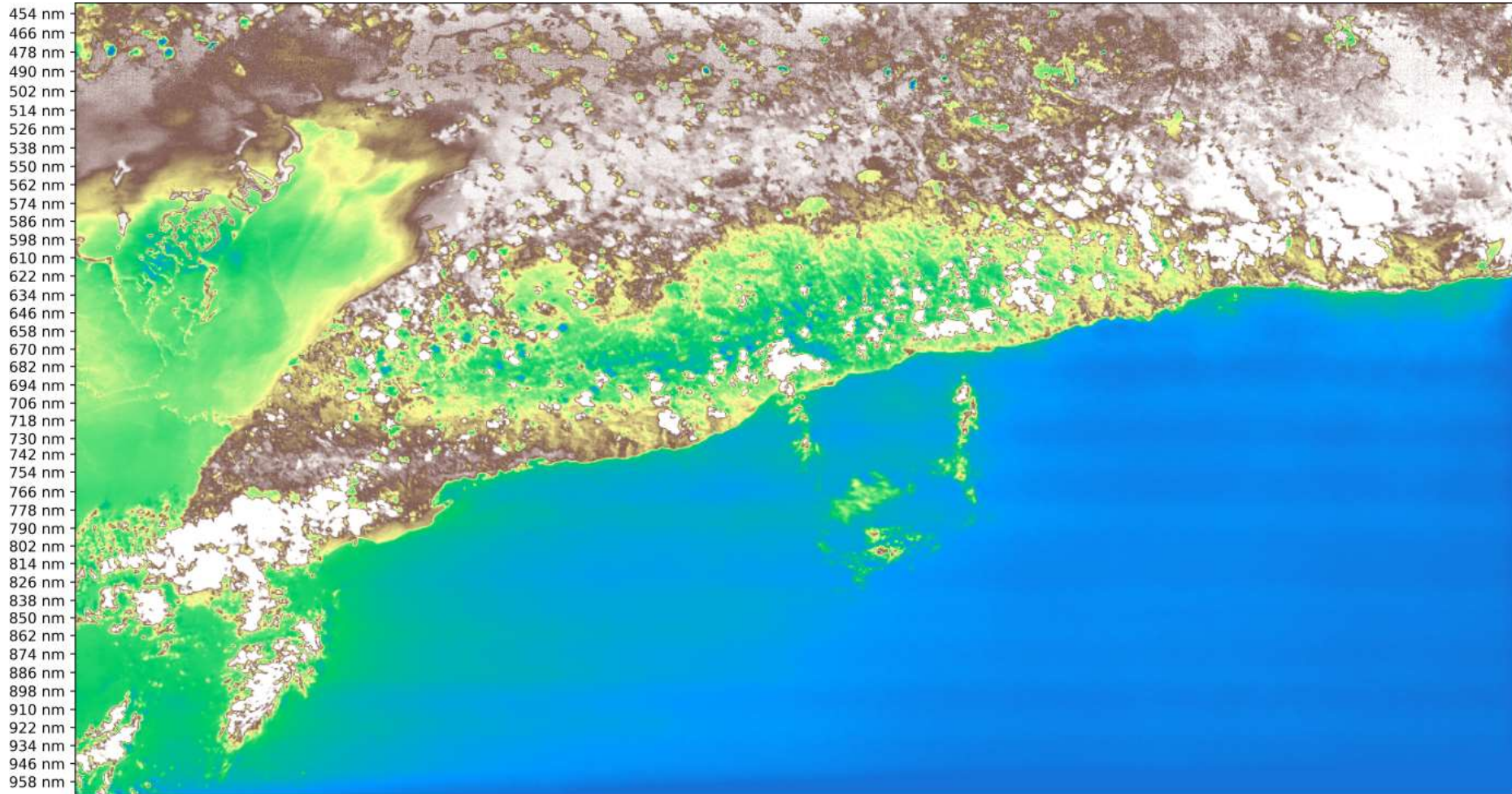
Parameter	Value
Orbit	Sun synchronous, 500 km
Field of View	23° (ACT) x 16° (ALT)
Ground Sampling Distance	70m
Swath	200 x 150 km (ACT x ALT)
Spectral range	400 – 1000 nm
Spectral res.	15 nm
Dynamic range	12 bit
Number of bands	~45
SNR	50-100
Mass	1.3 kg
Power	9 W (peak)

GOMX-4A and GOMX-4B



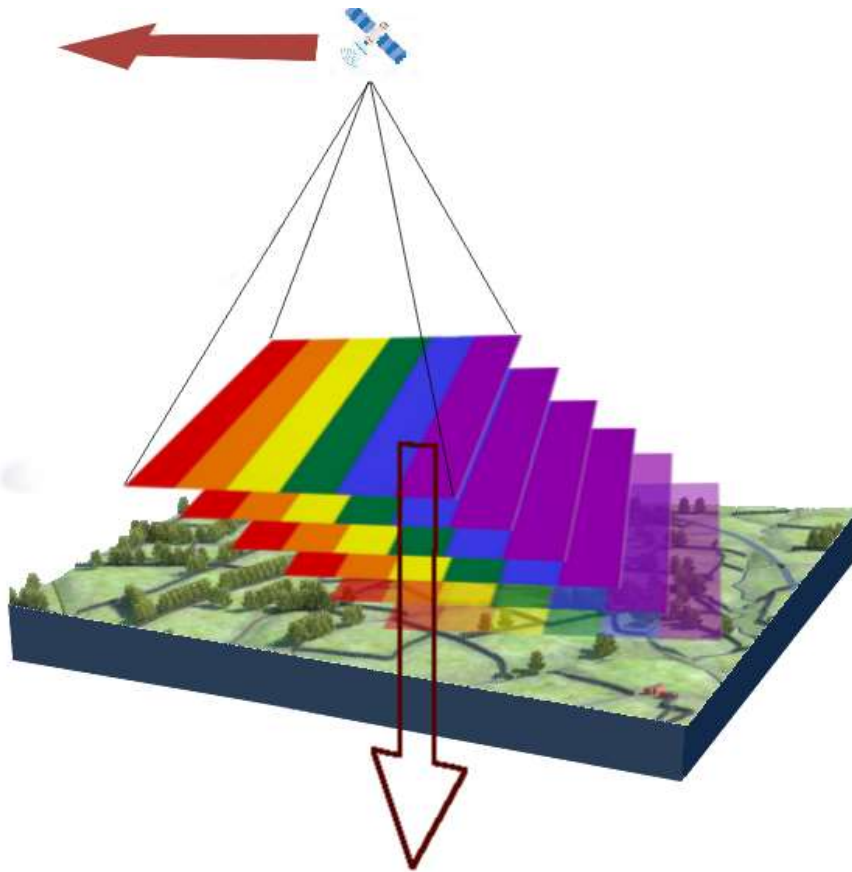
(Photo by ESA)

First light



Commissioning image of HyperScout®. False colour single image of the southern Cuban coastline. Image acquired on the 20th March 2018 (cosine)

HyperScout on-board data processing

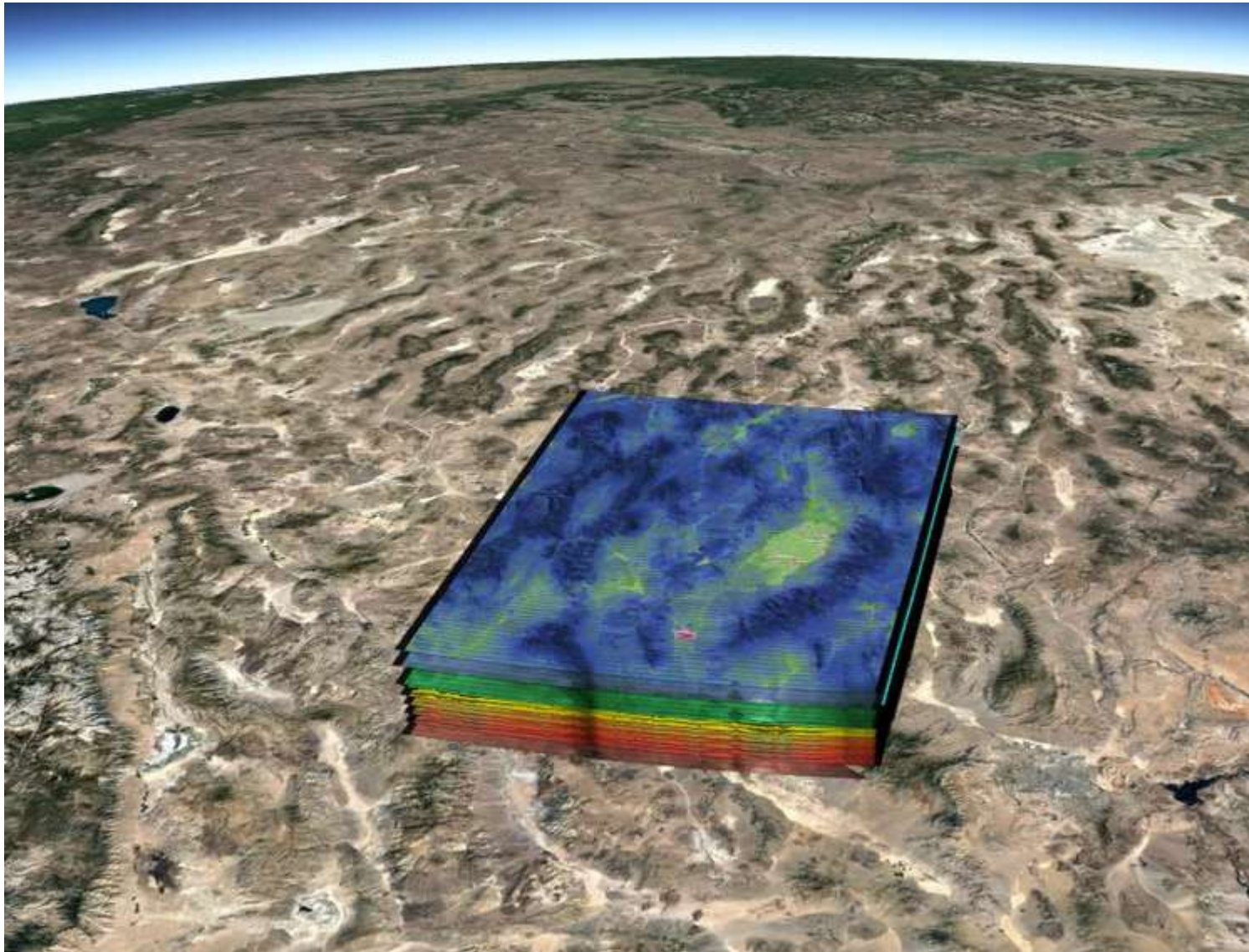


For any area, the full spectrum is present. Different spectral data are provided by subsequent images.

Data level	Processing step
L1a	Geometric calculations
L1b	Radiometric corrections
L1c	Data reshaping
L2a	Projection and resampling
\geq L2b	Cloud masking, atmospheric correction, segmentation , classification , change detection

(slide with confidential content removed)

10-band-image L2a at 150m



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FONDA project

Flexible ONboard Data Analysis:

FPGA

↑↑ / Watt

↑ / time

↓↓↓ / manhour (VHDL)

radiometric processing
cloud masking (CNN)
ship detection (CNN)
iceberg detection (CNN)

CPU

↓ / Watt

↓ / time

↑↑↑ / manhour (Python, C++)

orchestration

landmark/object recognition

change detection

identify CNN training holes

prioritize downlink

GPU

↑ / Watt

↑↑ / time

↑ / manhour (C)

spectral calibration

atmospheric correction

haze cloud detection (CNN)

cloud shadow detection (CNN)

projection

land cover classification (CNN)

Test/training data generation

Spectrally and spatially downsample data from existing satellite instrument into data for a future satellite instrument:

- To make good training data, existing data should have at least the same
 - Spatial resolution
 - Spectral resolution
 - Spectral range
- Sentinel-2 possible alternative for RGB
- General purpose hyperspectral sources preferable:
 - Hyperion
 - HICO
 - CHRIS
 - DESIS
 - PRISMA
- HyperScout processor used PROBA-V, Balloon and AVIRIS for test data