

GNC Sensors for in Orbit Servicing Missions

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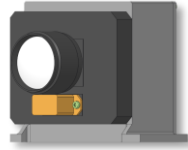
GNC Sensors for in Orbit Servicing Missions

- 🌀 Visual Sensor Suite – Flight Experience on MEV
- 🌀 RVS3000-3D LIDAR
- 🌀 Future Development: ASTROtir

ASTRO Cam(Sys)

ASTRO^{tir} Cam

- Infrared spectrum



ASTRO CL Cam

- smart, tough, radiation hard

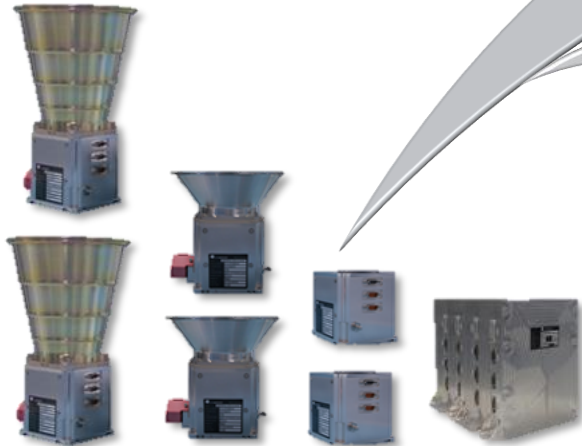


ASTRO Cam

- Ordered for HERA-Mission
- NFOV for asteroid approach
- Deep space

ASTRO^{head} CamSys

- Heritage with MEV, flies on MEV 1&2
- Combination of multiple heads with e-box
- Optional full redundant



Building block
strategy including
ASTROcontrol
software solution



ASTRO XP Cam

- Extreme NFOV, high precision
- inspection and navigation, surveillance



ASTRO APS3 Cam

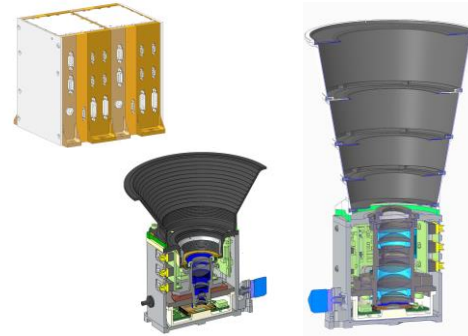
- true real time snap shot images and image series

- In Mar. 2018 Northrop Grumman Innovation System contracted the development and manufacturing of the Visual Sensor Suite – VSS
- Target was to provide a sensor suite for the visual spectral range for the Mission Extension Vehicle – MEV
- VSS is based on the new visual range multi-mission camera system **ASTROhead**
- In a historic achievement, Northrop Grumman's MEV1 docked successfully on a non-cooperative satellite in space on February 25th, 2020 – in less than three years after contracting the development of the VSS
- **ASTROhead** is the first product world-wide that flies with the FaintStar image sensor

Feb. 2017: Kick-off

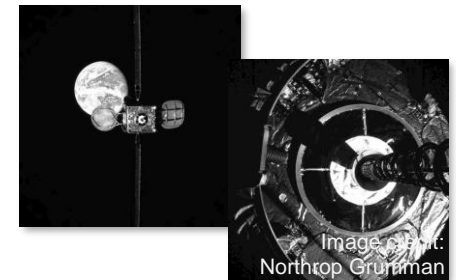
Sep. 2018: Shipment VSS1

Apr. 2019: Shipment VSS2



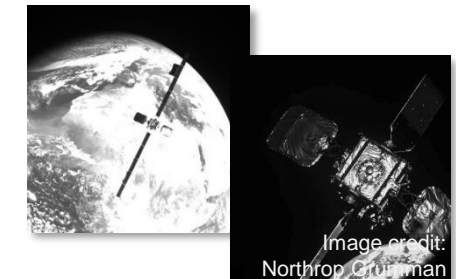
Oct. 2019: Launch MEV1

Feb. 2020: Docking with IS901



Aug. 2020: Launch MEV2

Apr. 2021: Docking with IS10-02

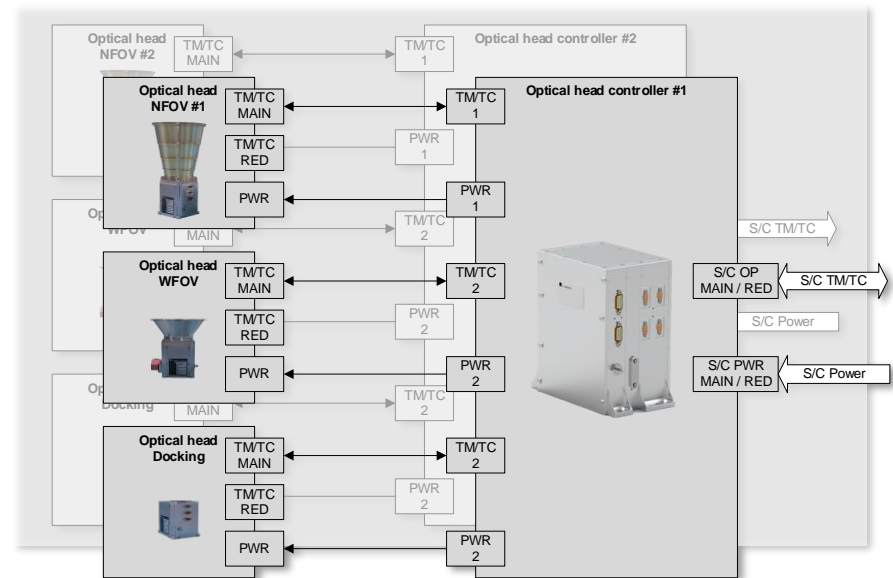


Architecture (VSS configuration)

ASTROhead consist of:

- **Six optical heads**
 - 2x narrow field of view (NFOV)
 - 2x wide field of view (WFOV)
 - 2x docking camera (WFOV)

- **Two optical head controller:**
 - Power distribution
 - Command and configuration
 - Synchronization
 - Adaption to customer interface protocols
 - Image processing, if applicable

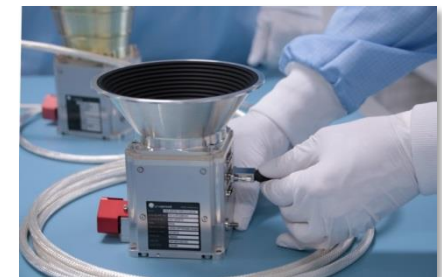
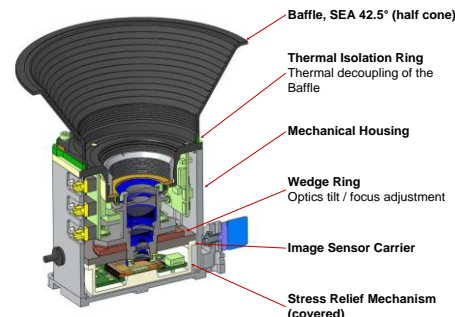
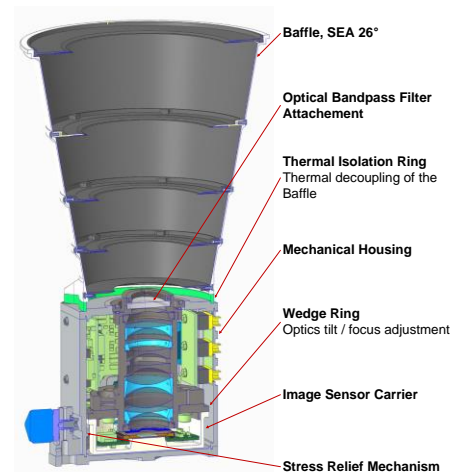


Key Figures

Image sensor:	FaintStar
System output:	Raw images, JPEG compressed images
Update rate:	Up to 4Hz for full frame images
Operational interface:	SpaceWire
Optical head mass:	≤ 1.2kg (baffle included)
Optical head envelope	80 x 80 x 95 / 234mm ³ (with / without baffle)
Optical head power consumption:	≤ 1W
Controller mass:	≤ 4.3kg (VSS configuration)
Controller envelope:	193 x 172 x 180.5mm ³ (VSS configuration)
Controller power consumption:	≤ 25W (VSS configuration)
Temperature range (op. / non-op.):	-10 to +50°C / -40 to +70°C
Total ionizing dose (TID)	50krad
Life time:	≥ 18years in GEO environment
EEE-parts quality	Class I

Optical Head Mechanics and Baffle

- Lightweight and compact
- Passive athermalized design to ensure maximum alignment stability over temperature range
- FPA adjustment via wedge ring
- 4mm overall shielding to sustain high radiative environments
- Baffle for SEA of 26deg (NFOV) resp. 42.5deg (WFOV)



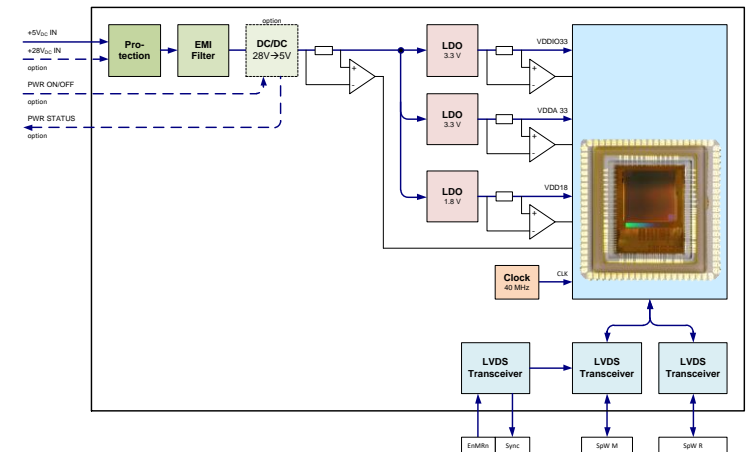
Optical Head Optics and Electronics

Optics:





- NFOV: FOV 19deg, aperture 23.5mm
- WFOV: FOV 68deg, aperture 1.05mm
- Refractive
- Radiation hard glasses

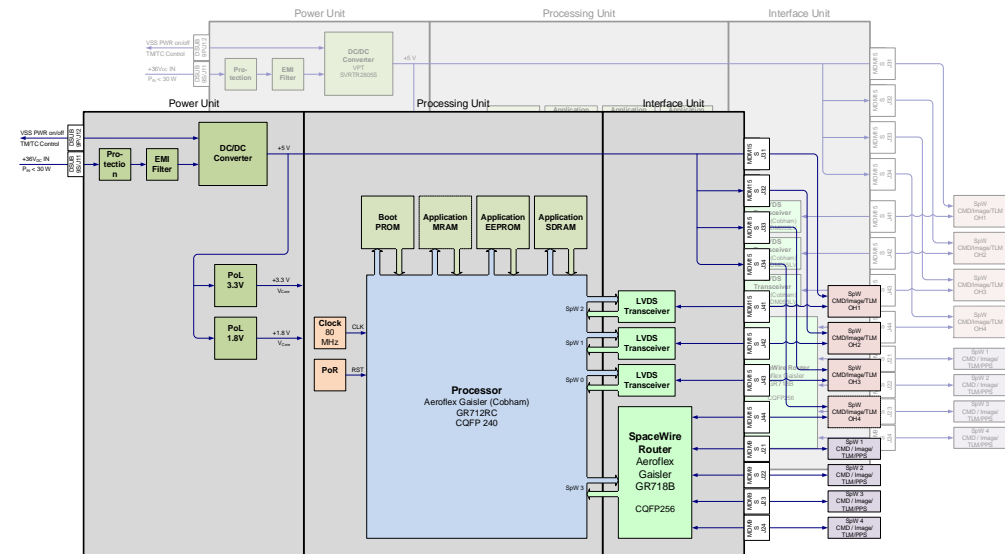
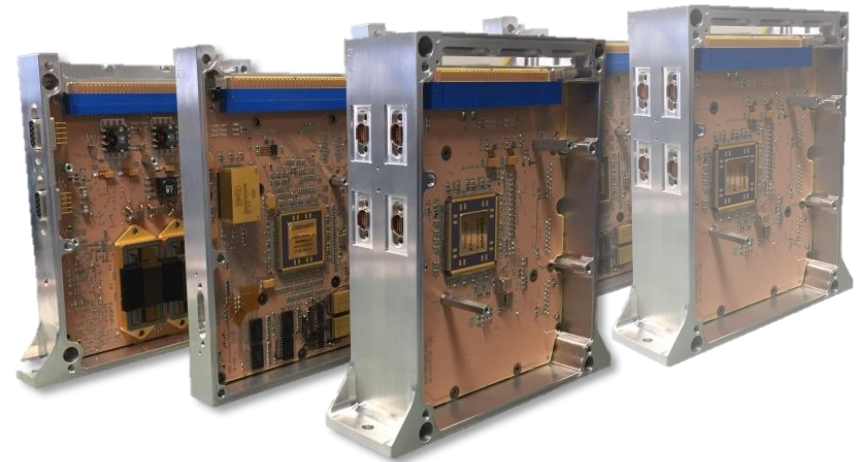
Optical head electronics:

- Image sensor: FaintStar
- Operational interface: SpaceWire
- Power interface: 5V / 28V (option)
- Power consumption: $\leq 1W$
- Redundant operational interface (option)
- Power status interface (option)
- Power command interface (option)



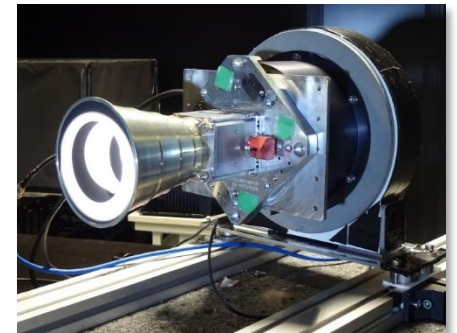
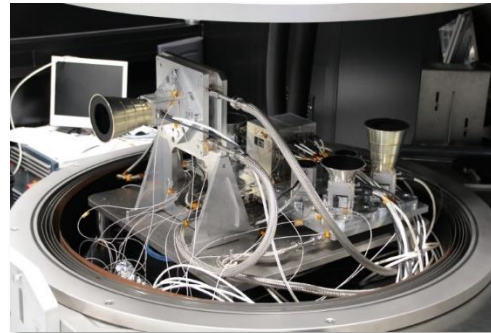
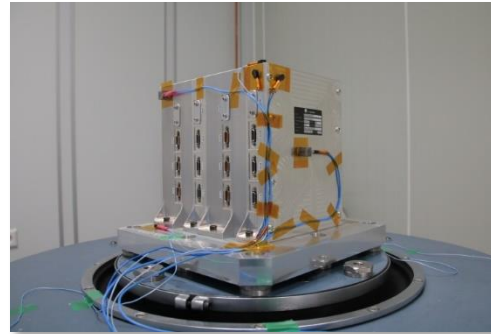
Optical Head Controller

-  Dedicated PCBs for power, processing, interface
-  One tailored metal frame for each PCB
-  Processor: LEON3
-  SpaceWire router supports up to 8 interfaces per processor



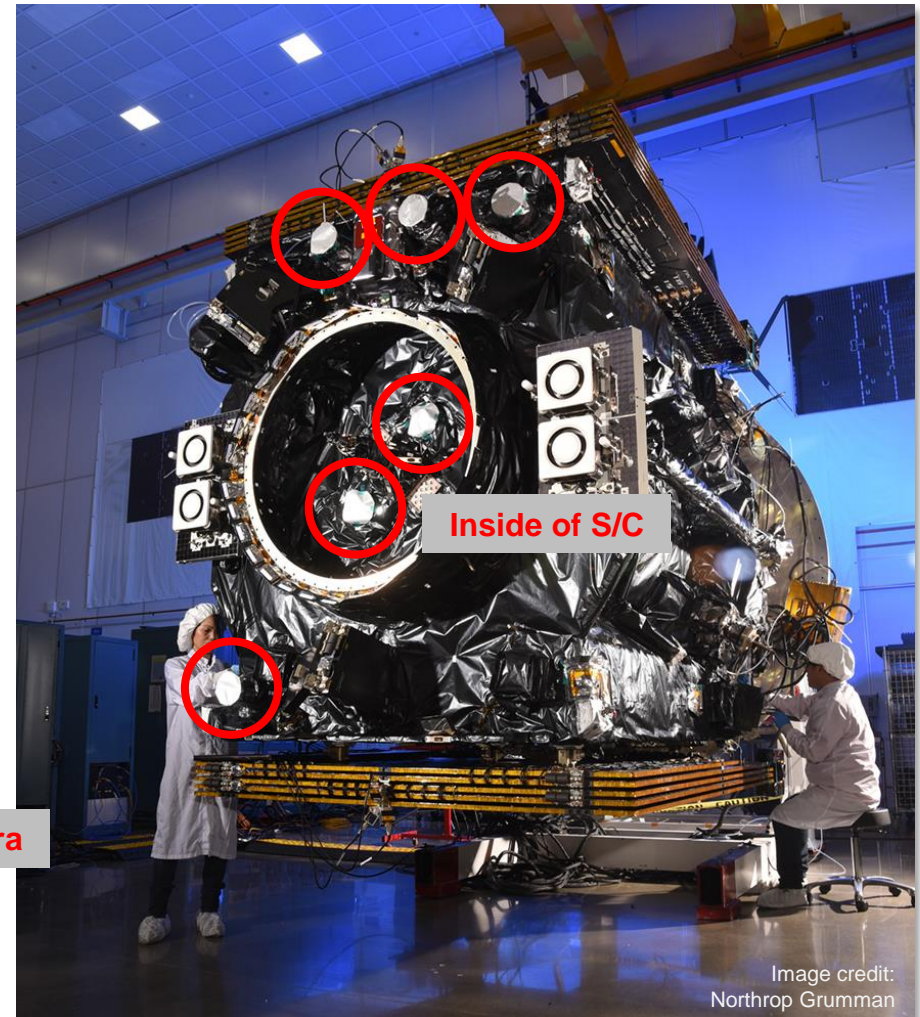
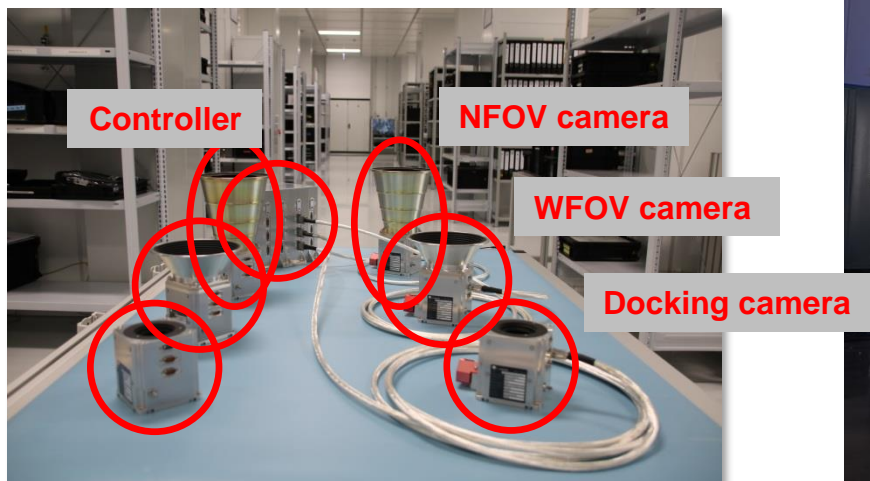
Qualification

- Full qualification performed
- All relevant environmental tests included:
 - Sine vibration
 - Random vibration
 - Shock
 - EMC/ESD
 - Thermal-vacuum cycling
 - Straylight testing



VSS S/C Accommodation

- Task was to deliver raw images and compressed images for proximity operations and docking
- This involves the detection of the client satellite from a distance of 45.000m
- As well as guidance until docking



In-Flight Heritage

- **Historic achievement by Northrop Grumman:** First docking to a non-cooperative satellite in space on February 25th, 2020
- **ASTROhead** provided image data for attitude and position measurement (in parallel to the Jena-Optronik RVS3000 3D) as well as surveillance
- **ASTROhead** provided first public images of a deployed satellite in GEO with Earth in background

Image provided by Northrop Grumman

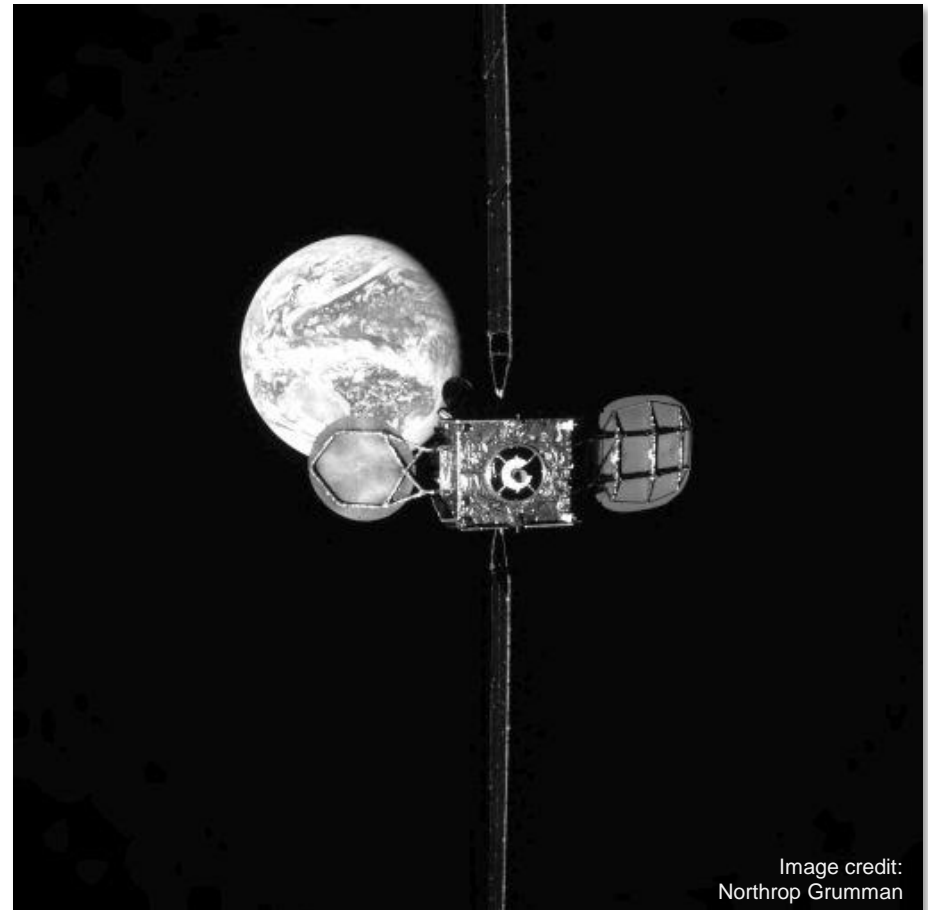


Image credit:
Northrop Grumman

Mission Phases

Top - detection:

- Far distances
- provided by VSS NFOV camera

Middle/left – navigation at mid range:

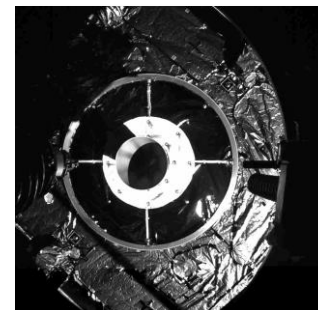
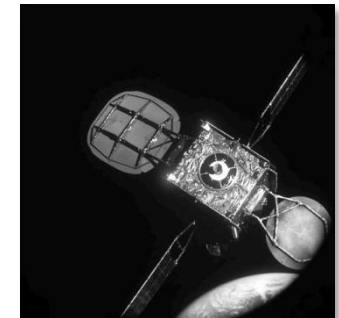
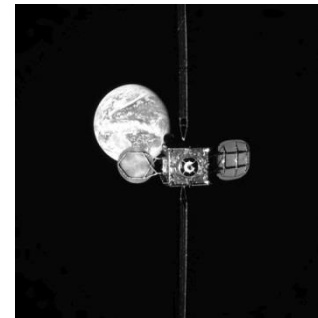
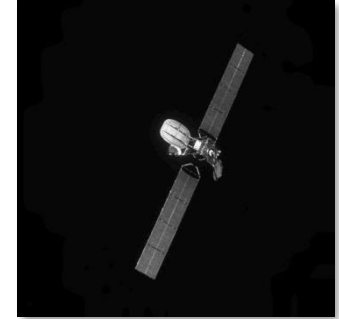
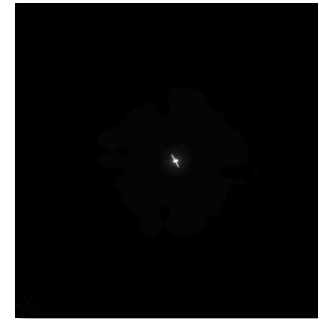
- Far hold position at approx. 80 meters
- Provided by VSS WFOV camera

Middle/right – navigation at close range:

- Near hold position at approx. 20 meters
- Provided by VSS NFOV camera

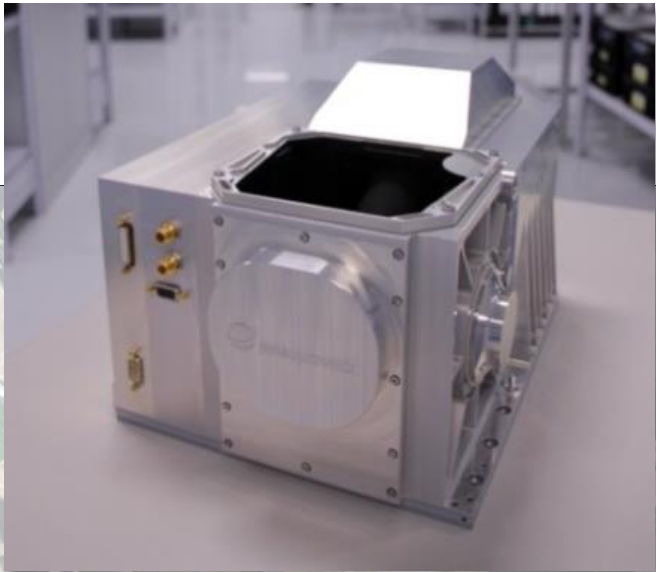
Bottom - docking:

- Prior and after Docking
- Provided by VSS docking camera

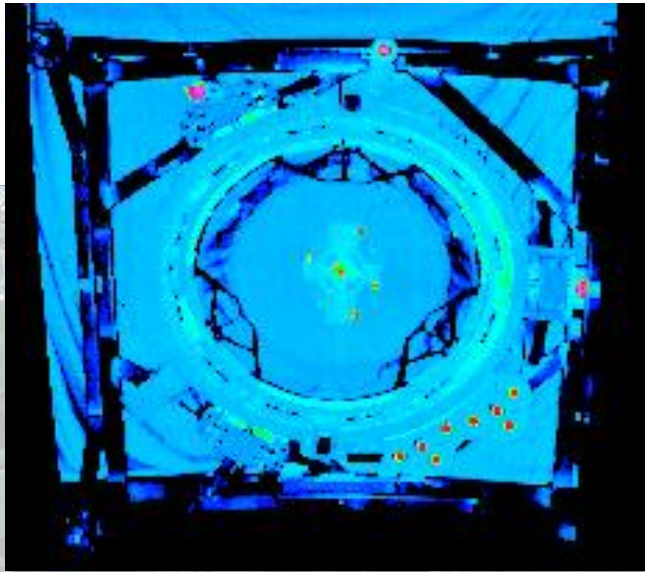


JOP LIDAR Missions

Overview



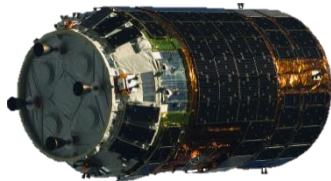
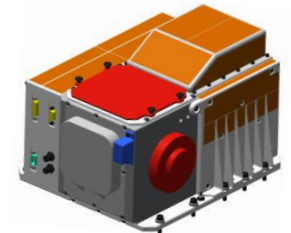
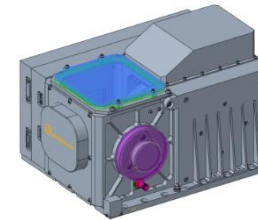
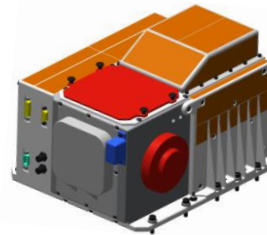
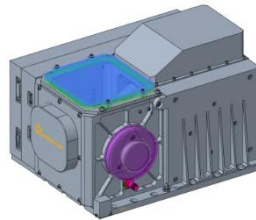
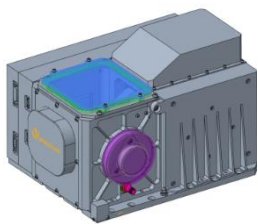
RVS3000-3D



RVS3000-3D Scan of IDA3 FM

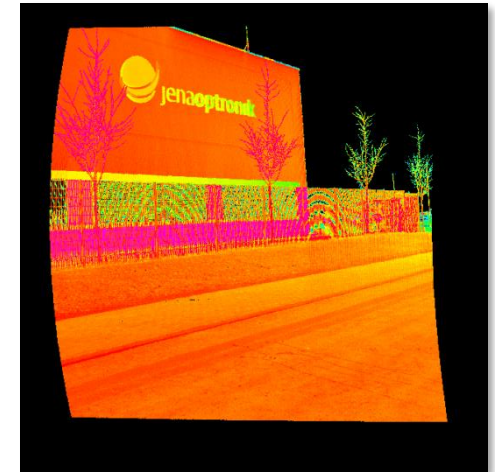
RVS3000 at a glance

				
 CRS2	 ISS Resupply	 CRS2	 MEV	 Artemis
Cygnus	HTV	DreamChaser	MEV	ORION
EEE Part Class 2 Mission Duration 0,5year LEO	EEE Part Class 2 Mission Duration 0,5year LEO	EEE Part Class 1 Mission Duration 10 Starts LEO Crew handling design	EEE Part Class 1 Mission Duration 15y GEO	EEE Part Class 1 Mission Duration 1-2y Lunar Crew handling design

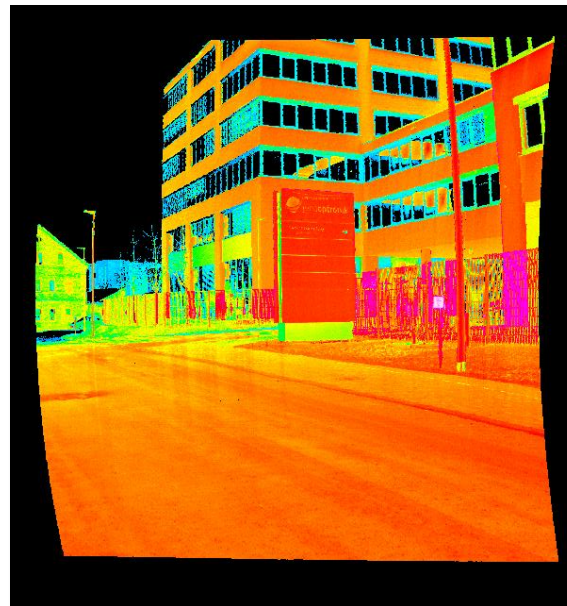


Time-of-Flight Ranging

- Laser and range finder provide range and amplitude
- Constantly high performance within the total LIDAR FOV
- No “dead pixel” (!)
- Single Shot Range 3σ Noise*: < 1–2 cm
- Single Shot Range Bias: < 1 cm



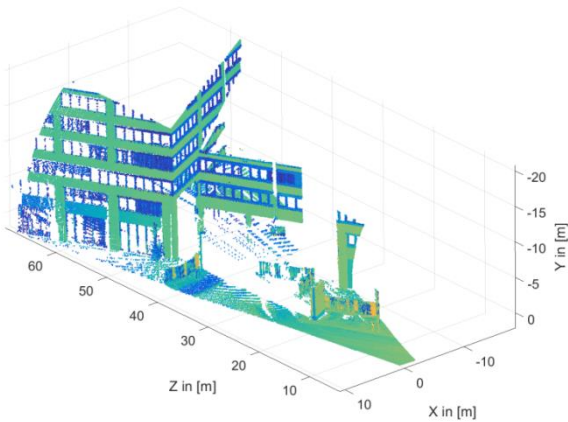
RVS3000-3D Scan



RVS3000-3D Scan

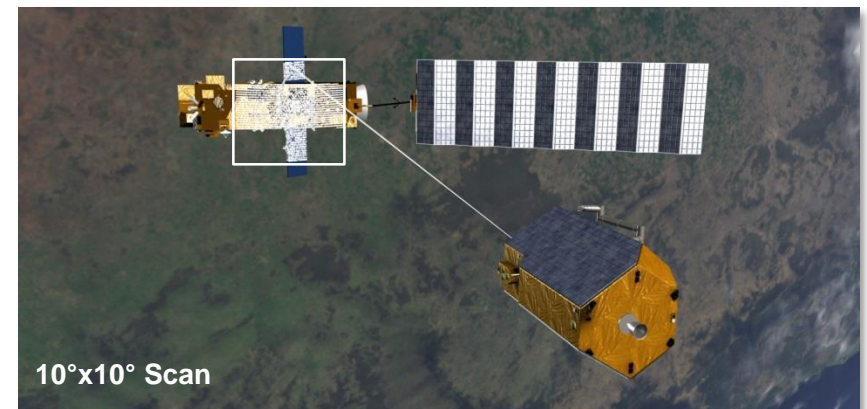
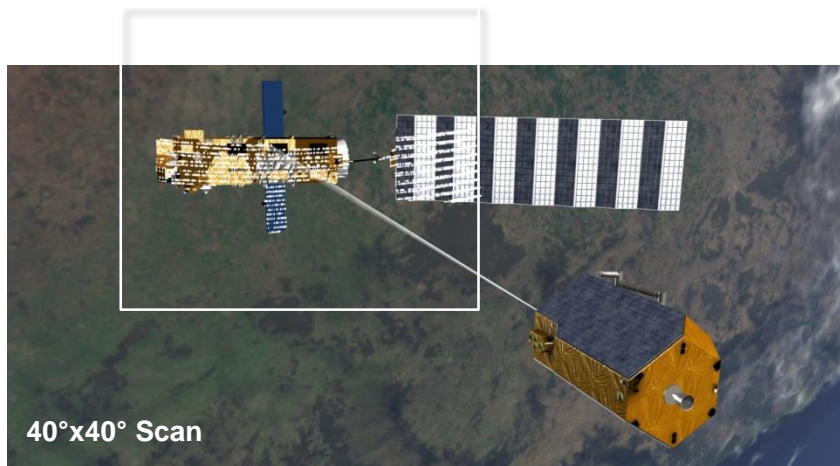


JOP Building



Scanning LIDAR

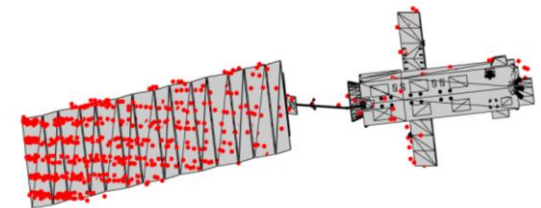
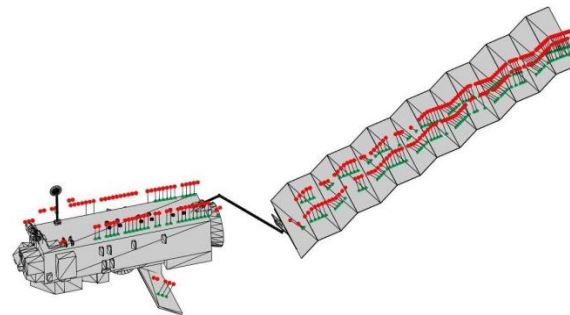
- Large degree of flexibility with respect to Field-of-View ($1 \times 1 \dots 40 \times 40 \text{ deg}$)
- High performance angular measurement (noise <math>< 0.001 \text{ deg}</math>, bias <math>< 0.05 \text{ deg}</math>)
- Variable scan speed leading to adjustable point cloud resolution
 - Slow high-resolution scans with “megapixel” images
 - Fast scans for proximity operations with moving/rotating objects



Scanning LIDAR in Debris Removal Scenario

RVS 3000-3D – Pose Estimation

- Pose calculated based on matching between RVS scan and target reference model
- Real-time algorithm application on dedicated image processing board
 - 2 Hz Pose Update Rate
 - 1s Latency
- Algorithm Flow:



1

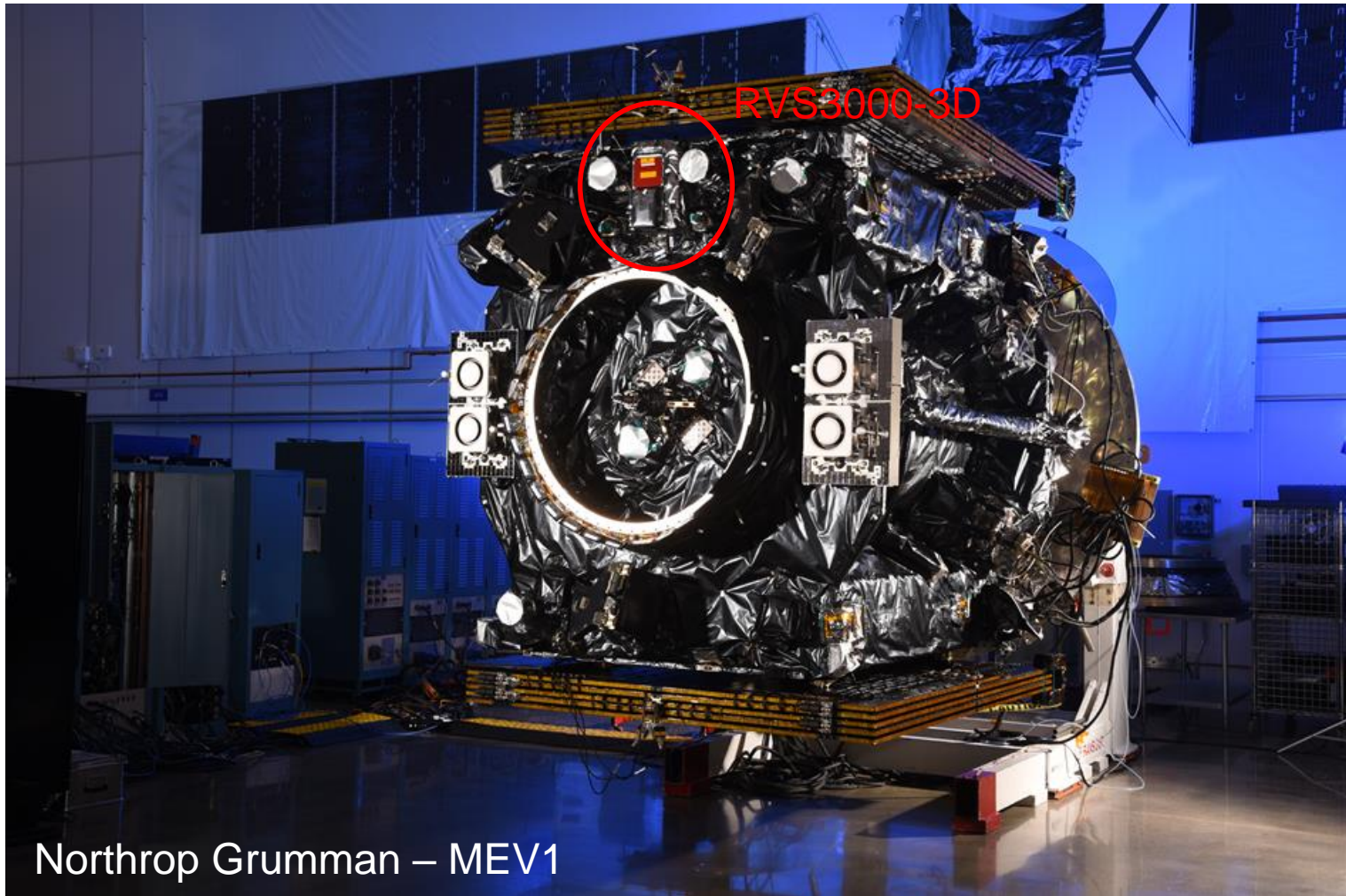
2

3

Acquisition of LIDAR Scan

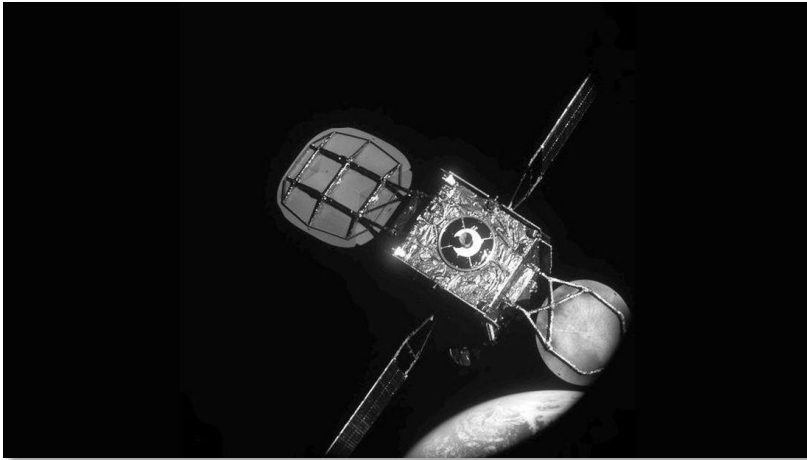
Matching
LIDAR Scan vs. Model

Pose

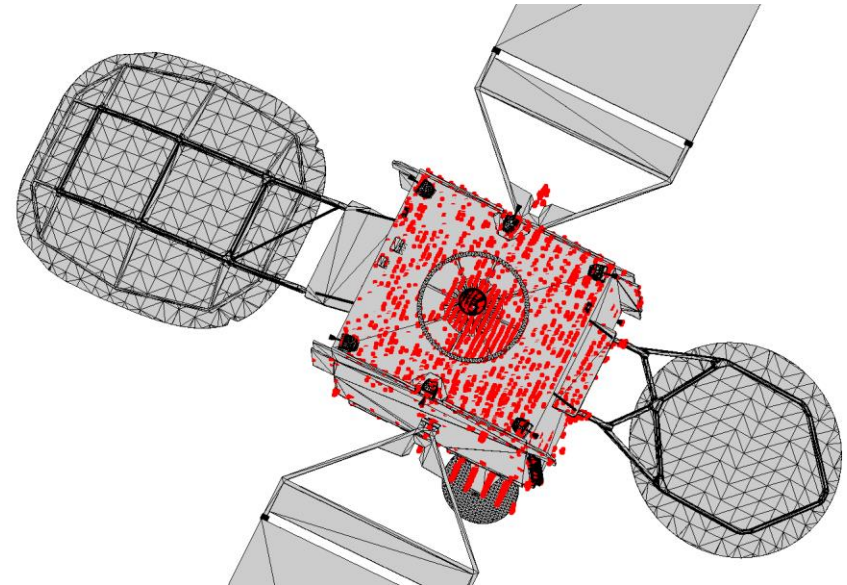


Northrop Grumman – MEV1

Delivery of 1st RVS 3000-3D FM in 2018



JOP AstroHead Camera - Image of IS901 in Orbit



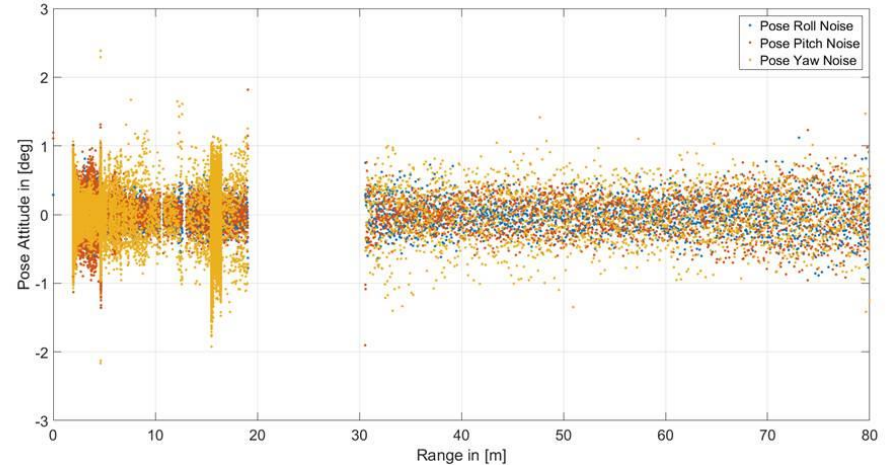
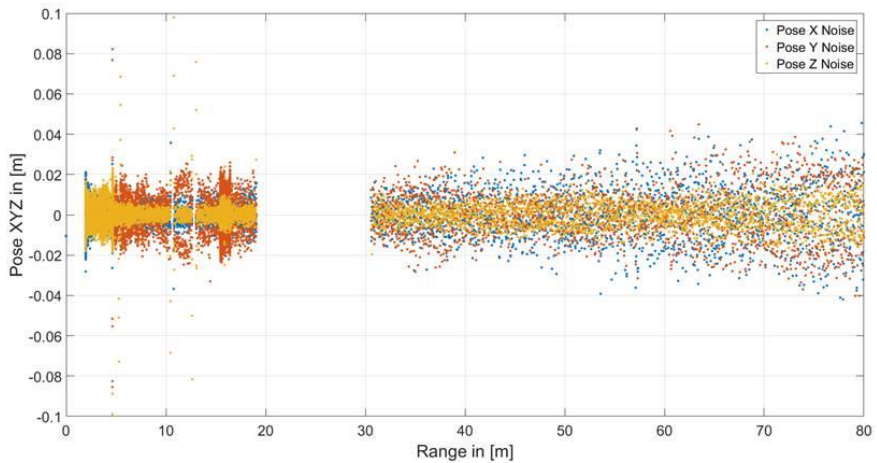
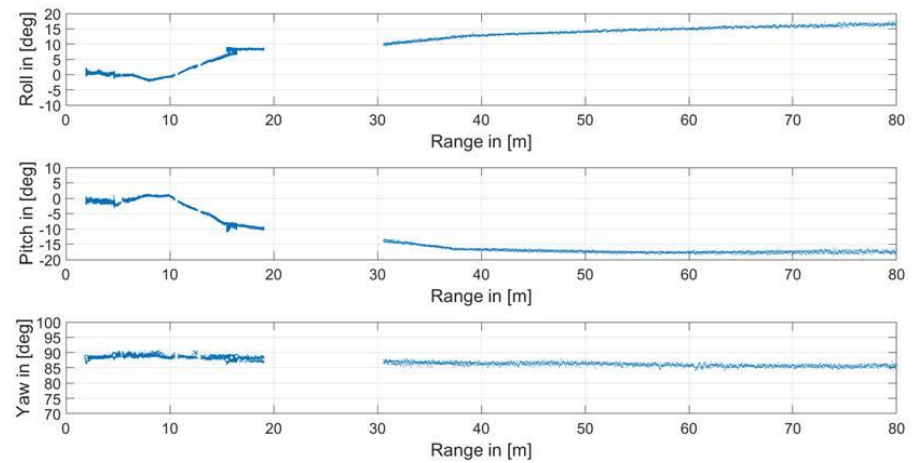
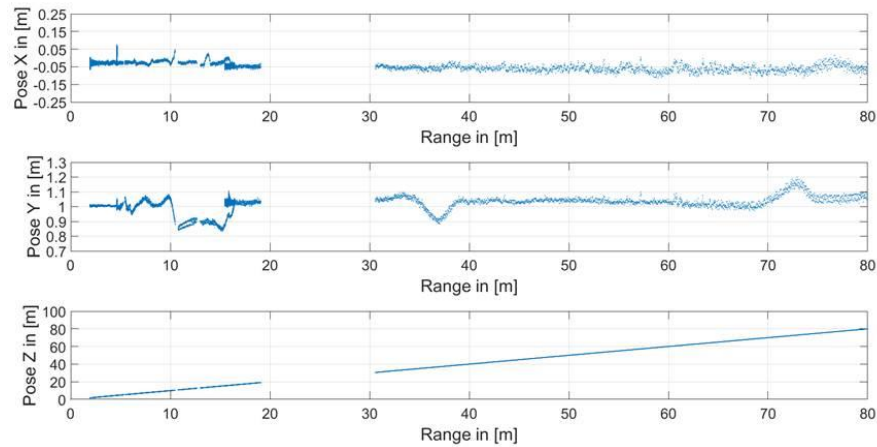
JOP RVS3000-3D - Scan & Pose of IS901 in Orbit

Successful Docking in GEO in Februar 2020 !

RVS 3000-3D – LIDAR for satellite servicing

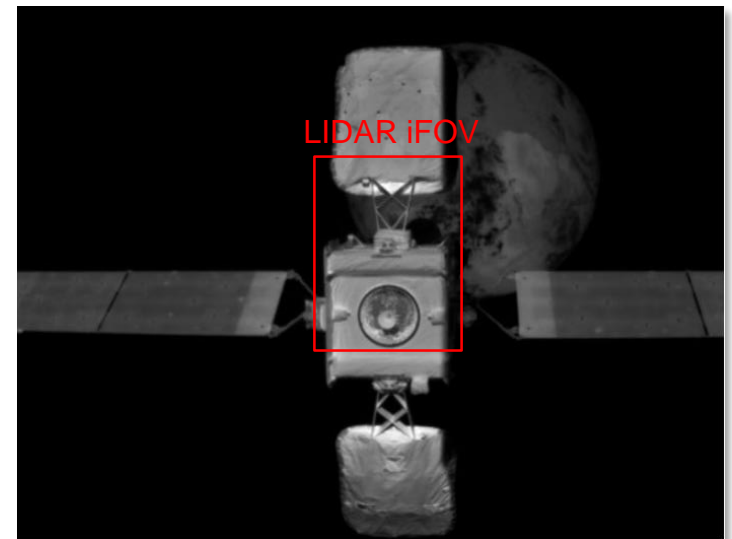
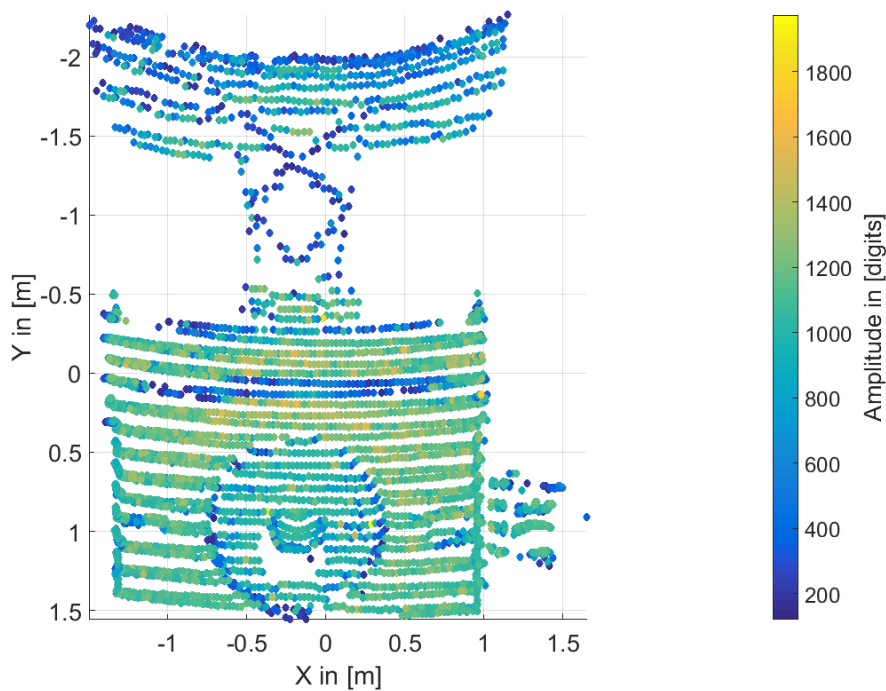
- Pose Estimation LIDAR developed for Satellite Servicing Mission
- Qualified for 15 years GEO mission
- 2 FMs delivered in 2018
- Pose Performance vs. GEOs in close range:
 - Position better than 1-3 cm
 - Attitude better than 0.5-1 deg
- Pose Estimation algorithms developed and qualified within 2 years (!)
- Successful Docking of MEV1 in GEO February 2020 **(TRL 9)**
- Successful Docking of MEV2 in GEO April 2021 **(LIDAR primary for docking)**

RVS 3000-3D – Pose Estimation In-Orbit Performance vs. IS1002



RVS 3000-3D – Pose Estimation In-Orbit Performance vs. IS1002

LIDAR Scan of IS1002 – 2Hz



IR Image of IS1002

RVS 3000-3D – LIDAR for satellite servicing

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Outlook, Future Developments

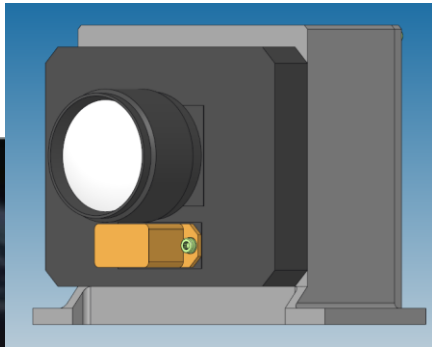


ASTRO thermal infrared - ASTROtir

– Thermal Infrared Camera for Space Applications

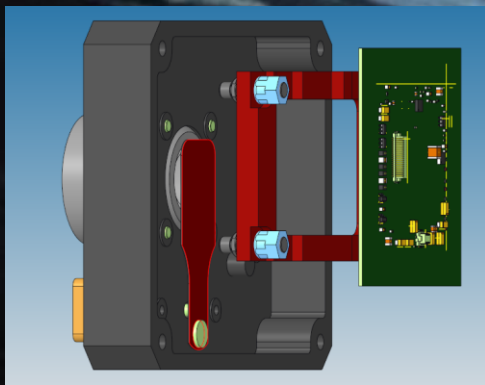
Applications:

- Formation flying / relative navigation
- Approach and Docking at a space object
- Image generation of near satellite objects



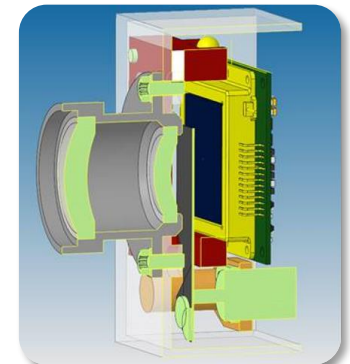
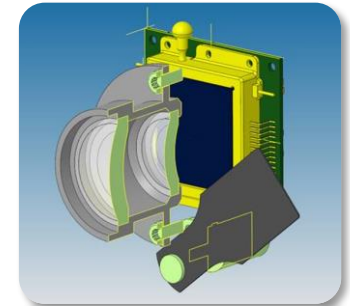
Key Characteristics:

- State of the Art Microbolometer – PICO1024GEN2
(1024x768, 17 μm , <50 mK @f#1, 300K, 25°C FPA)
- Flexibility by interchangeable lenses with common sensor IF
- Internal shutter for sun protection, correction & calibration.
- Analog PCB & digital PCB with FPGA-based camera controller.
- Regulated power & SpW Interface
- Optional Image Processing Board



ASTROtir programatics

- De-risking activities are currently running, external funding secured
- Development is scheduled to start in 03/2022
- JOP aims at a production capability of initially 12 units, ramping up to 36 units in the fourth production year
- Product qualification completed in 11/2024
- Batch production of FMs can be started after product qualification is completed
 - Accelerated options evaluated and single FM production can be advanced to realize an early delivery schedule for 1st FM.
- Manufacturing time for a unit of 12 FM batches is 12 months, lead time is higher as necessary parts need to be procured in advance of the begin of the production



**Many Thanks for Your Attention!
Questions?**

Contact: Lars Wagner, lars.wagner@jena-optronik.de, +49(0)3641 200-135

