



ESA CLEAN SPACE DAYS

ACCURATE AND COMPREHENSIVE SPACE CAMERA
DIGITAL TWIN FOR IMPROVED IOS MISSIONS

Presentation overview

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I N T R O D U C T I O N



02

D I G I T A L
T W I N

03

U S E C A S E S



INTRODUCTION

Introduction

IOS MISSIONS POSE SEVERAL CHALLENGES TO OPTICAL SENSORS

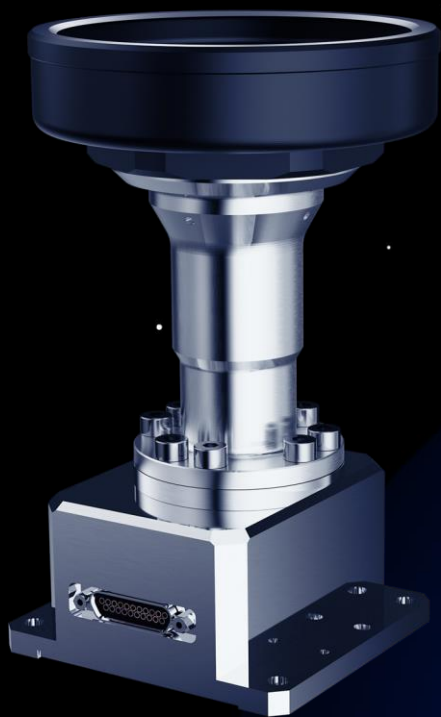
- SNR / SATURATION
- RADIATIONS
- TEMPERATURE
- STRAYLIGHT

SODERN HAS DEVELOPED A DIGITAL TWIN THAT ACCURATELY SIMULATES THE BEHAVIOUR AND THE PERFORMANCES OF ITS CAMERAS: AURICAM AND HICAM.

- COMPARING SOLUTION ON DIFFERENT SCENARIOS BEFORE DESIGN PHASE.
- IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL PROBLEMS OR IMPROVEMENTS FROM THE INITIAL PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT.
- MITIGATING RISK ON HARDWARE.



CAMERA DIGITAL TWIN BENEFITS FROM SODERN LONG EXPERIENCE IN STAR TRACKERS



DIFFERENT FIELDS OF VIEW: 8° / 35° / 80° (in diagonal)

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

Size	140 x 71 x 65 mm
Detector	4M pixels
Mass	<420 g
Lifetime in LEO/GEO	7/15 years
Interface	Space Wire

MAIN PERFORMANCES

Magnitude	6 – 9
Resolution	4 Mega pixels
Operational temperature	-25° up to 45° c

MAIN OPTIONS:

- Electronic Unit
- Digital twin
- EGSE & OGSE



DIFFERENT FIELDS OF VIEW: **17°** (in diagonal)

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

Size	210 x 180 x 300 mm
Detector	1024x1024pix / 10µm pitch Detector cooling for low noise
Mass	< 3 kg
Lifetime in LEO/GEO	7/15 years
Interface	Space wire

MAIN PERFORMANCES

Magnitude	11 Distance: up to 30 000 km
Resolution	1 Mega pixels
Baseplate operating range (full perf with detector <5°C)	-25° up to 20° C

MAIN OPTIONS:

- **Target Imaging & Centroiding processing**
- **Digital twin** *(on request)*
- **Electronic Unit** *(on request)*
- **EGSE & OGSE** *(on request)*

CAMERA DIGITAL TWIN

Camera digital twin

ENTIRE CAMERA DETECTION CHAIN IS SIMULATED, IN THE CONTEXT OF VARIOUS MISSIONS.

- LEO, GEO, SSO
- AT BEGINNING OR END OF LIFE
- FOR DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION : TEMPERATURE, RADIATION

OPERATES IN 3 STEPS:

1) OPTICAL STIMULUS
GENERATION

2) NOISING AND
DIGITALIZATION

3) PROCESSING

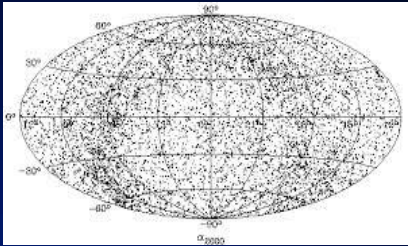


Camera digital twin

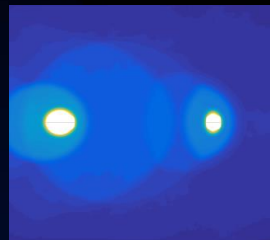
STEP 1 : OPTICAL STIMULUS GENERATION

SIMULATE CELESTIAL SCENE AND ENVIRONMENT

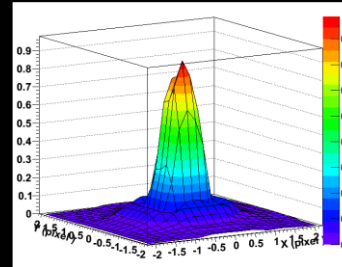
Star catalogue



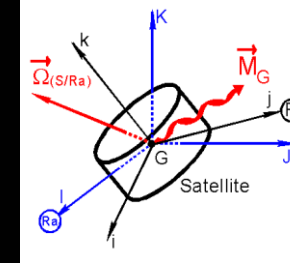
Straylight



Intrapixel sensitivity



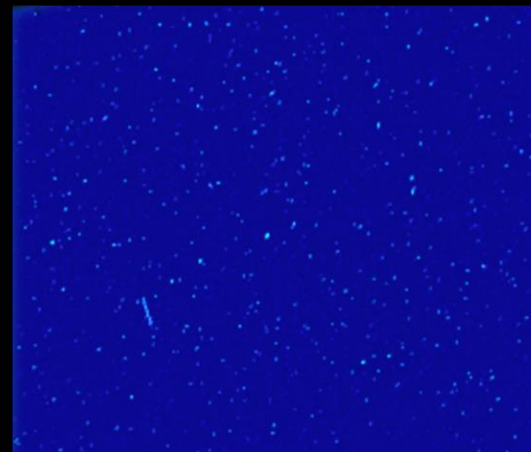
Satellite kinematic



Object



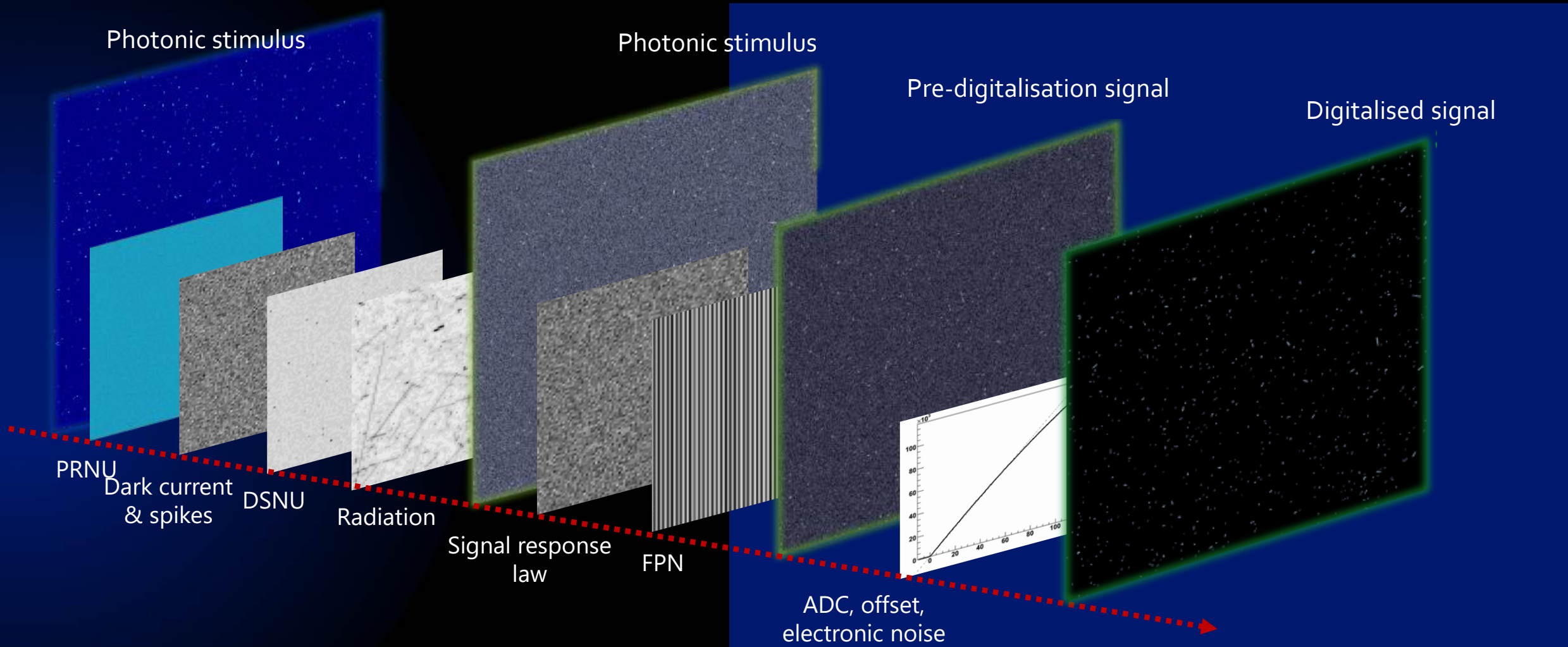
Photonic stimulus



Camera digital twin

STEP 2 : NOISING AND DIGITALIZATION

SUCCESSIVELY GENERATES AND SUPERIMPOSES LAYERS TO CREATE A MULTI-PHYSICS IMAGE.



Camera digital twin

STEP 3 : PROCESSING

REALIZES PROCESSING INCLUDED IN OPTICAL HEAD OR ELECTRONIC UNIT.

Digitalised signal

PROCESSING INCLUDES

- RADIATION/SPIKE/PARTICLE FILTERING
- AUTO EXPOSURE
- BACKGROUND SIGNAL CORRECTION

Auto exposure effect



USE CASES

Use cases

EVALUATE CAMERA PERFORMANCES

DIGITAL TWIN IS PARAMETRABLE FOR DIFFERENT ORBITS, AGE, TEMPERATURE ...

LEO - BOL



LEO - EOL



Use cases

EVALUATE DEBRIS DETECTION ALGORITHM

OBJECTS CAN BE ADDED WITHIN IMAGES

Point like objects



Extended objects



Use cases

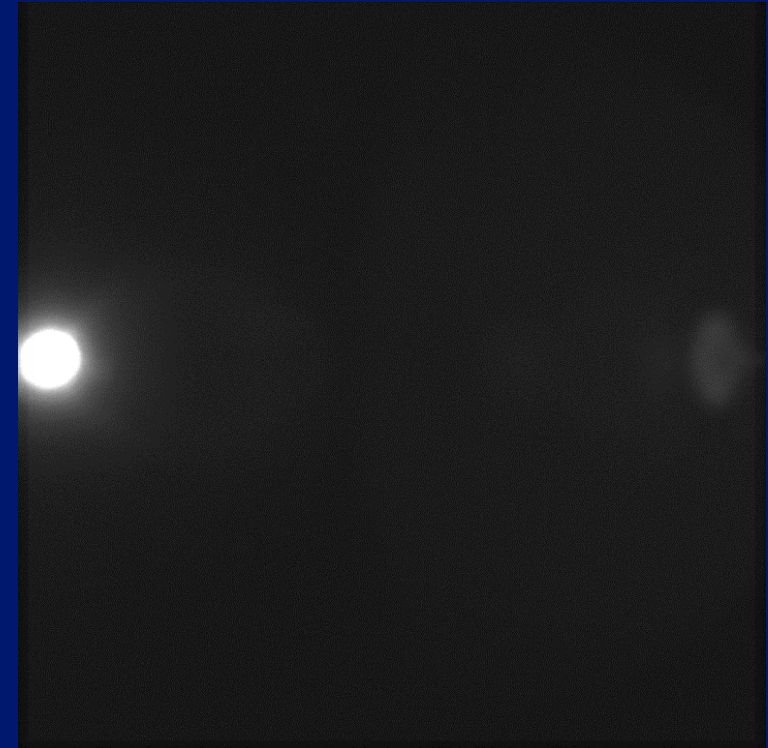
EVALUATE CAMERA PERFORMANCES ON SPECIFIC CASE

FOR INSTANCE, MOON CAN BE ADDED IN THE FIELD OF VIEW

Moon at 0°



Moon at 15°



CAMERA DIGITAL TWIN IS A MULTI-PHYSIC SIMULATION C/C++ LIBRARY FOR ALL SODERN CAMERAS

- TRY AND ERROR AT LOW RISK AND COST.
- MAXIMIZES ACCURACY, REDUCES COSTS AND LEAD TIMES.

VALIDATED BY

- 20 YEARS OF HERITAGE FROM ATOS (STAR TRACKER SIMULATION TOOL DEVELOPED BY SODERN).
- COMPARISON WITH REFERENCE (FOR INSTANCE VALIDATED WITH ESA FOR JOVIAN ELECTRONS INTERACTIONS AGAINST HEAVY GEAT₄/FASTRAD RADIATION CODES & GROUND TESTS).
- SIMULATION PARAMETERS FROM REAL HARDWARE MEASURED ON TEST BENCHES.
- DEVELOPED FOLLOWING SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES.

AVAILABLE IN 2025 WITH USER MANUAL.



QUESTIONS



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