

OSPPE

Critical Design Review





Project Purpose and Objectives

Objectives

CPEs

Design

Requirements
Satisfaction

Validation

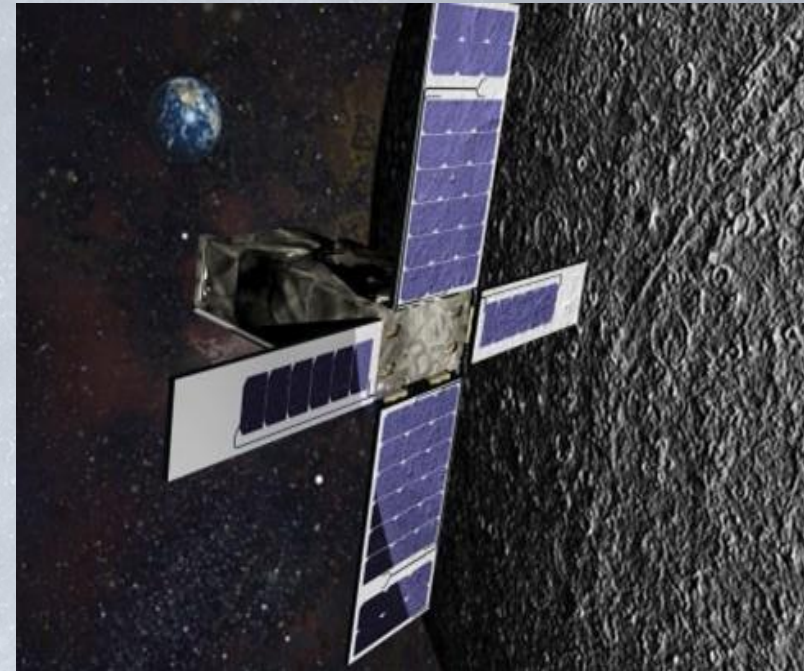
Risk

Planning

Mission Description



- To use optical relative navigation to determine a spacecraft's state vector and state vector error during a lunar transit
- CubeSat based on NASA CubeQuest challenge
 - Lunar Mission
 - Launch on SLS EM-1
- Customer: Lockheed Martin



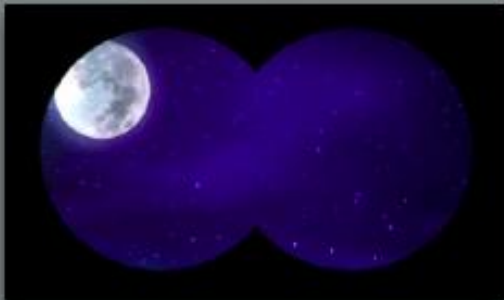
Lunar cubesat

Relative Navigation



1

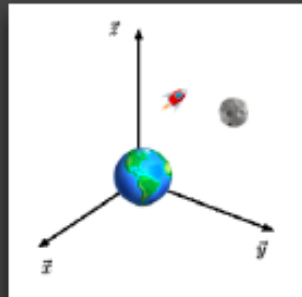
WHAT I SEE



3

WHAT I CAN
FIND OUT

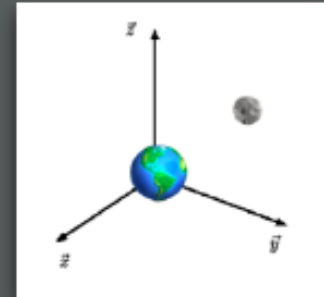
Spacecraft
Location



2

WHAT I KNOW

Location of the
Earth & Moon



Objectives

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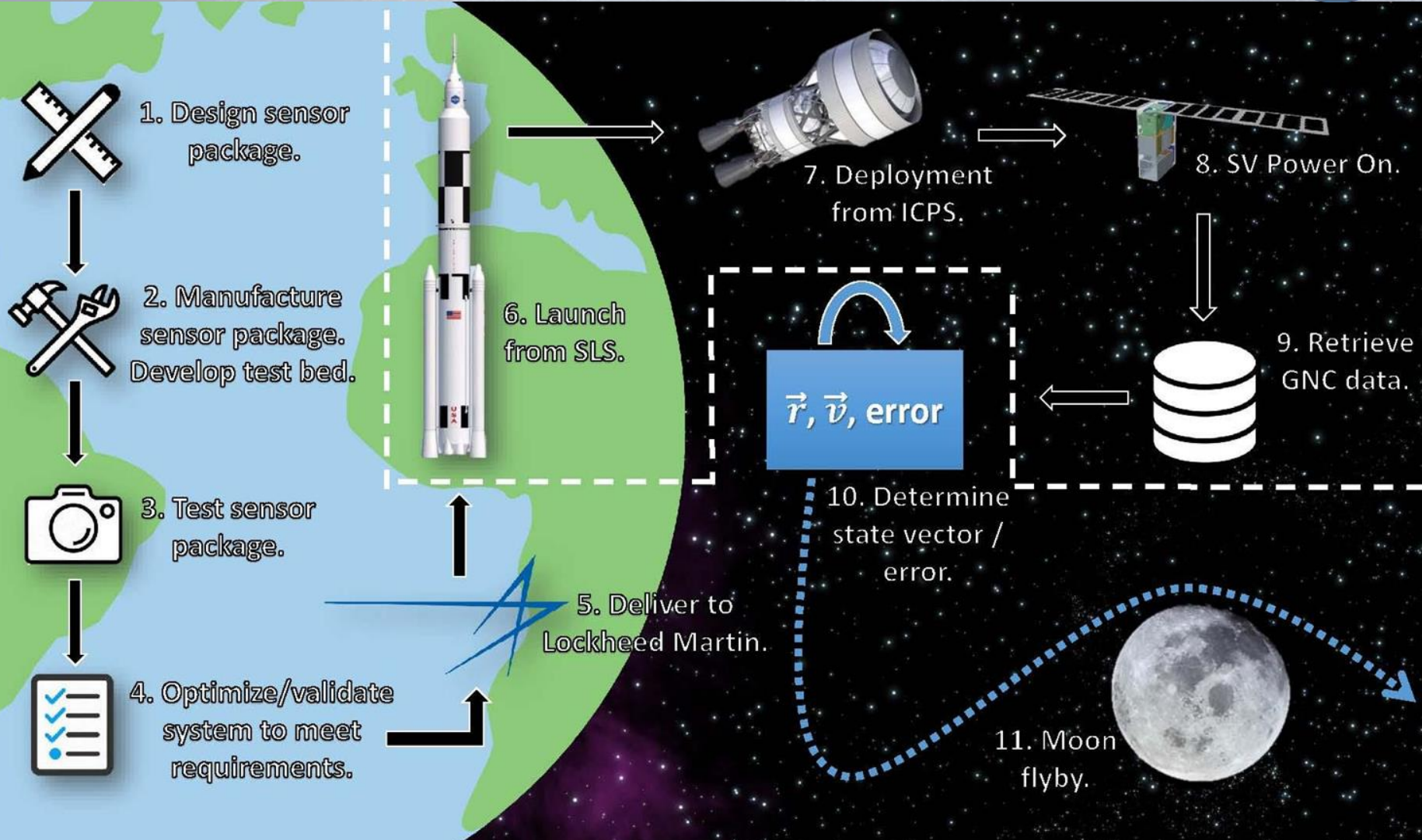
Validation

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Planning

4

Mission CONOPS



Functional Requirements



FR 0.0 -	Provide relative navigation from an image sensor package on a lunar trajectory.
FR 1.0 -	Provide state vector within desired error bounds: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Velocity: ± 250 m/s Position: ± 1000 km
FR 2.0 -	Meet dimensional requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 50 x 50 x 10 mm
FR 2.1 -	Meet electrical requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3.3, 5, or 12VDC, 0.5A (max), 3W (max)
FR 2.2 -	Meet interfacing requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SPI or I²C



Critical Project Elements

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Critical Project Elements



Solution Accuracy

- State vector must be determined to within the required accuracy

Camera resolution	Finite camera resolution limits the information we can obtain from an image
Image Processing	Imperfect image processing introduces error
Navigation algorithms	Imperfect navigation algorithms introduce error

Critical Project Elements



Testing Accuracy

- Solution accuracy must be verified in testing
- Measures solution accuracy via scaling of the Earth-Moon system

Measurement of distance between camera and target	Imprecise measurements introduces error
Measurement of the location of the center of the target	



Critical Project Elements

SWAP

- Size, Weight, And Power requirements must be met

Component size	Components that are too large violate volume constraints - this driver has limited camera options
Component power draw	Components that draw too much power violate power constraints
Component weight	Components that are too heavy violate weight constraints



Design Solution

Objectives

CPEs

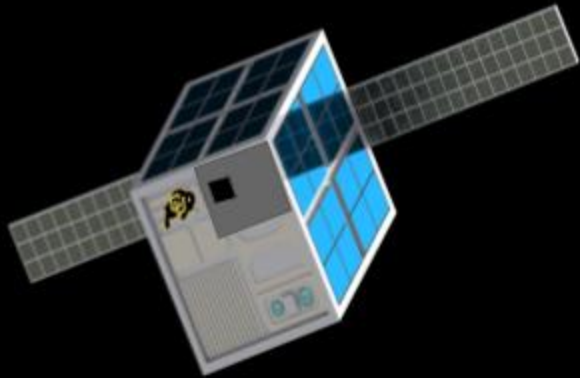
Design

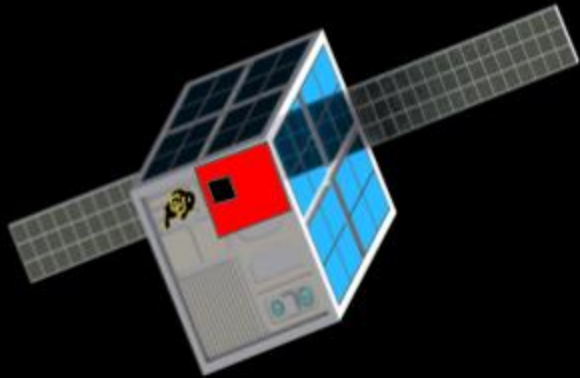
Requirements
Satisfaction

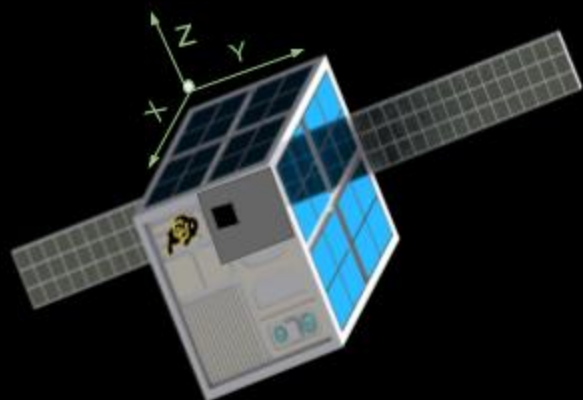
Validation

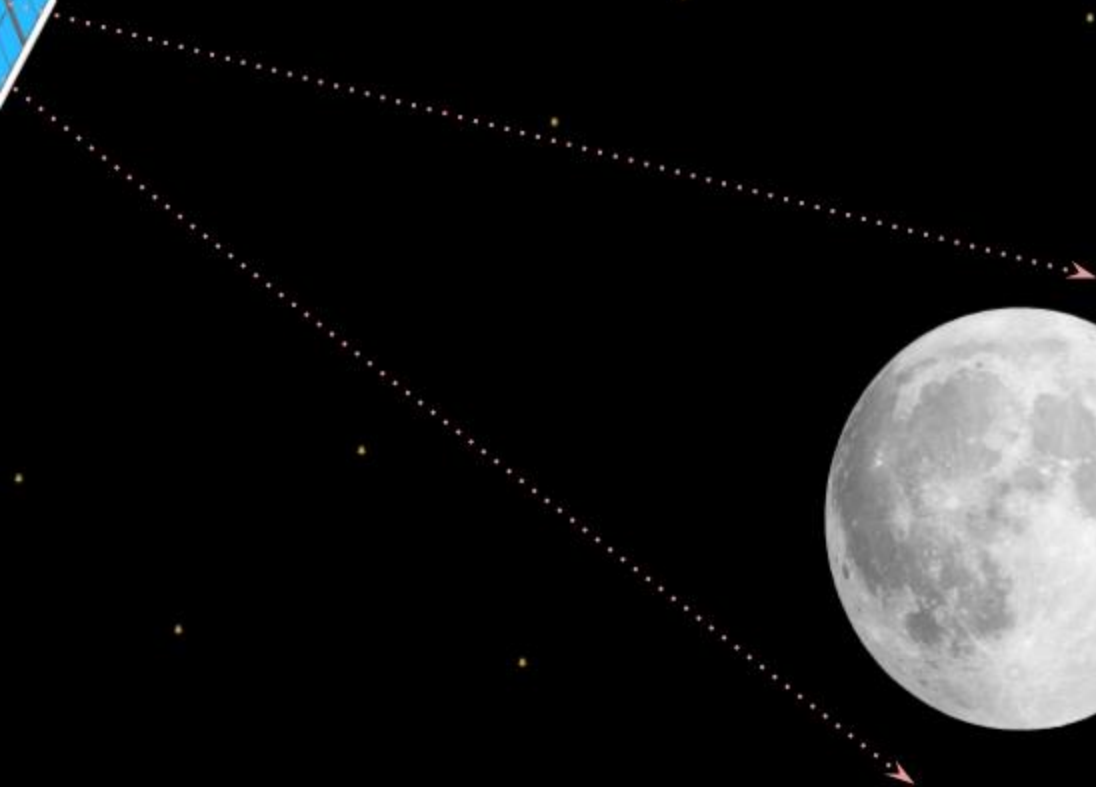
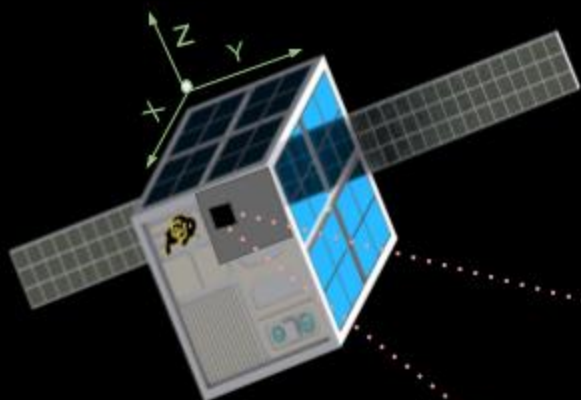
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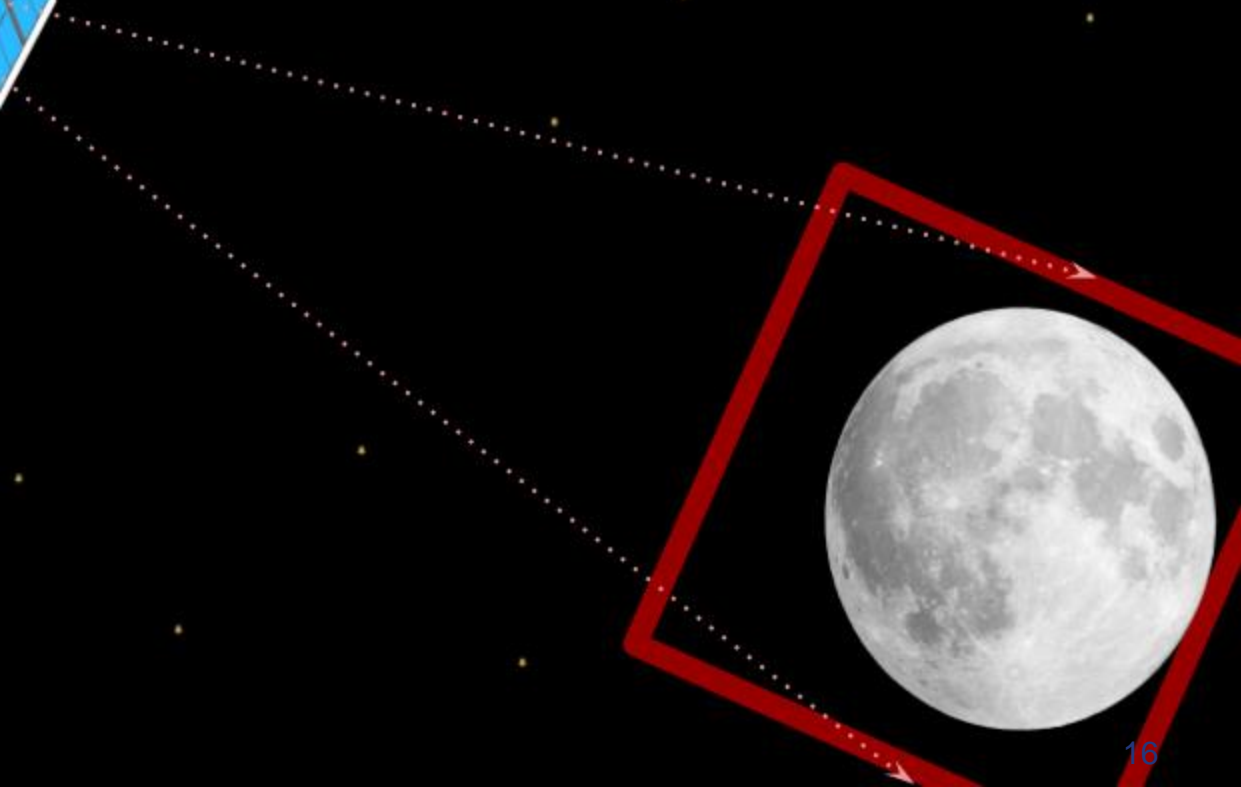
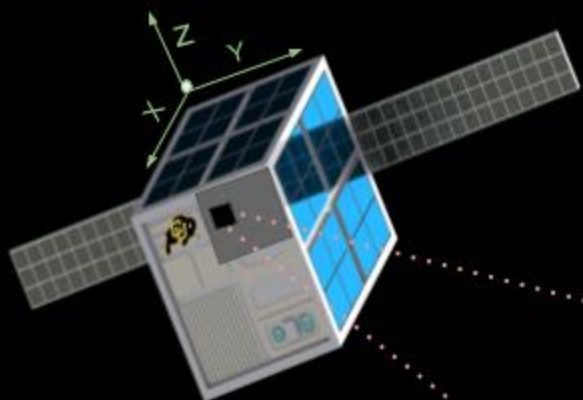
Planning

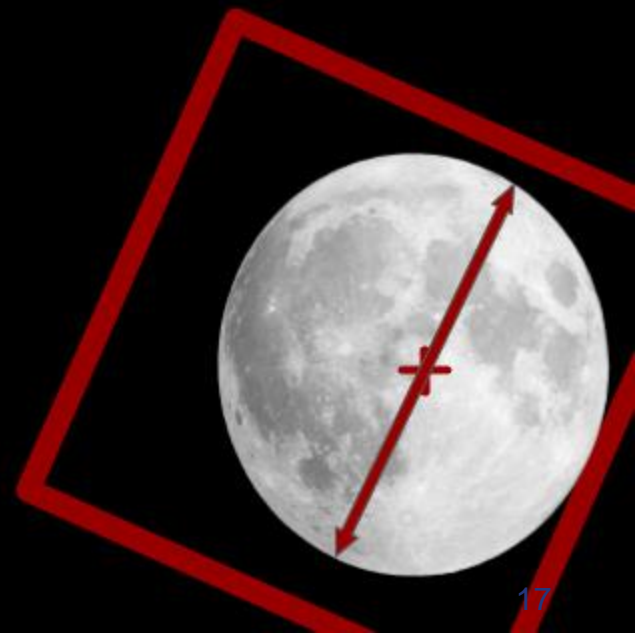
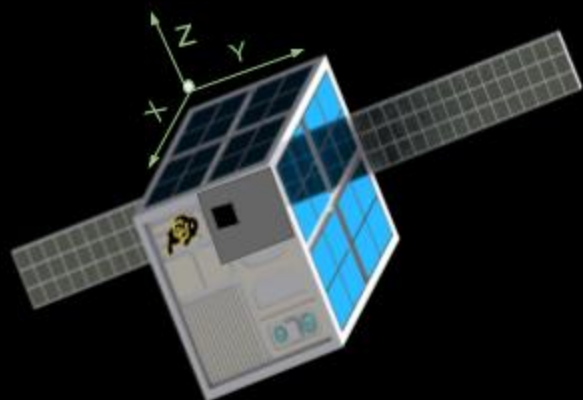


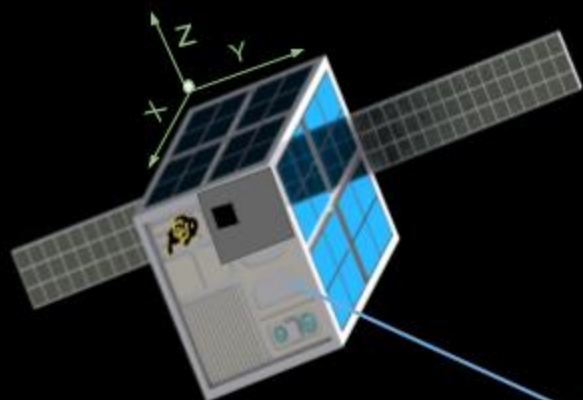


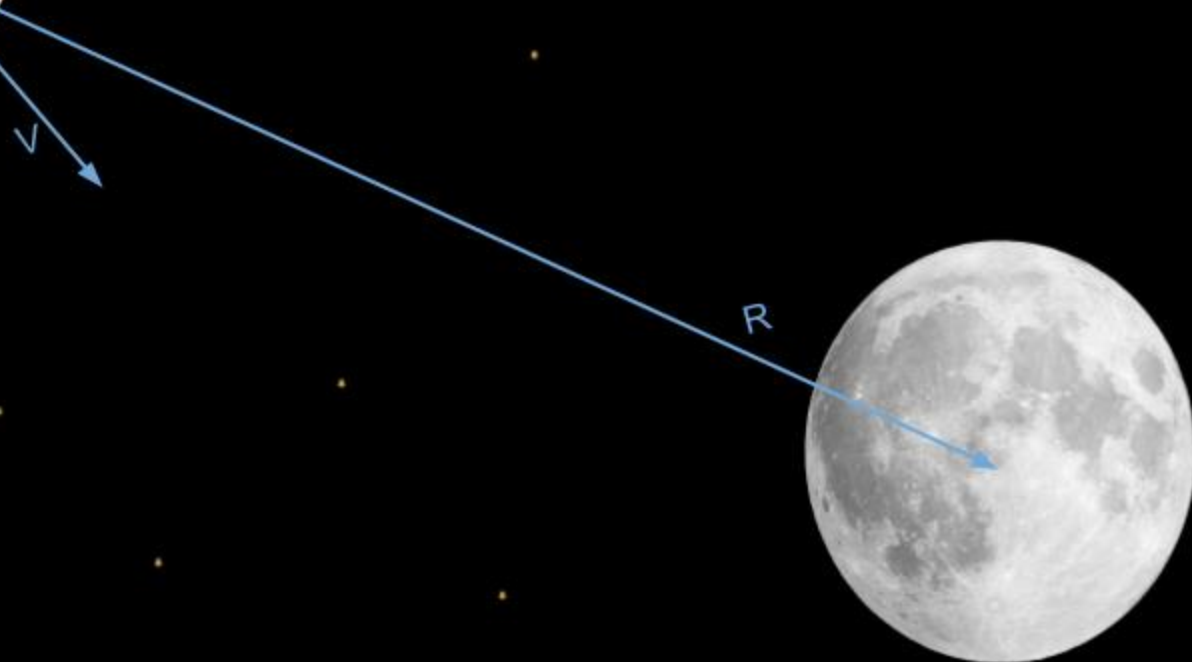
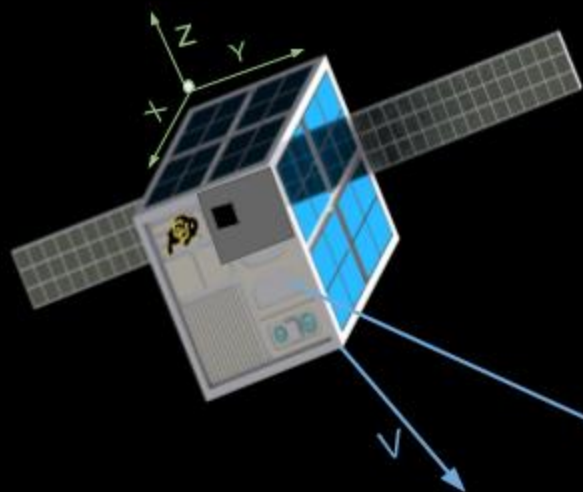




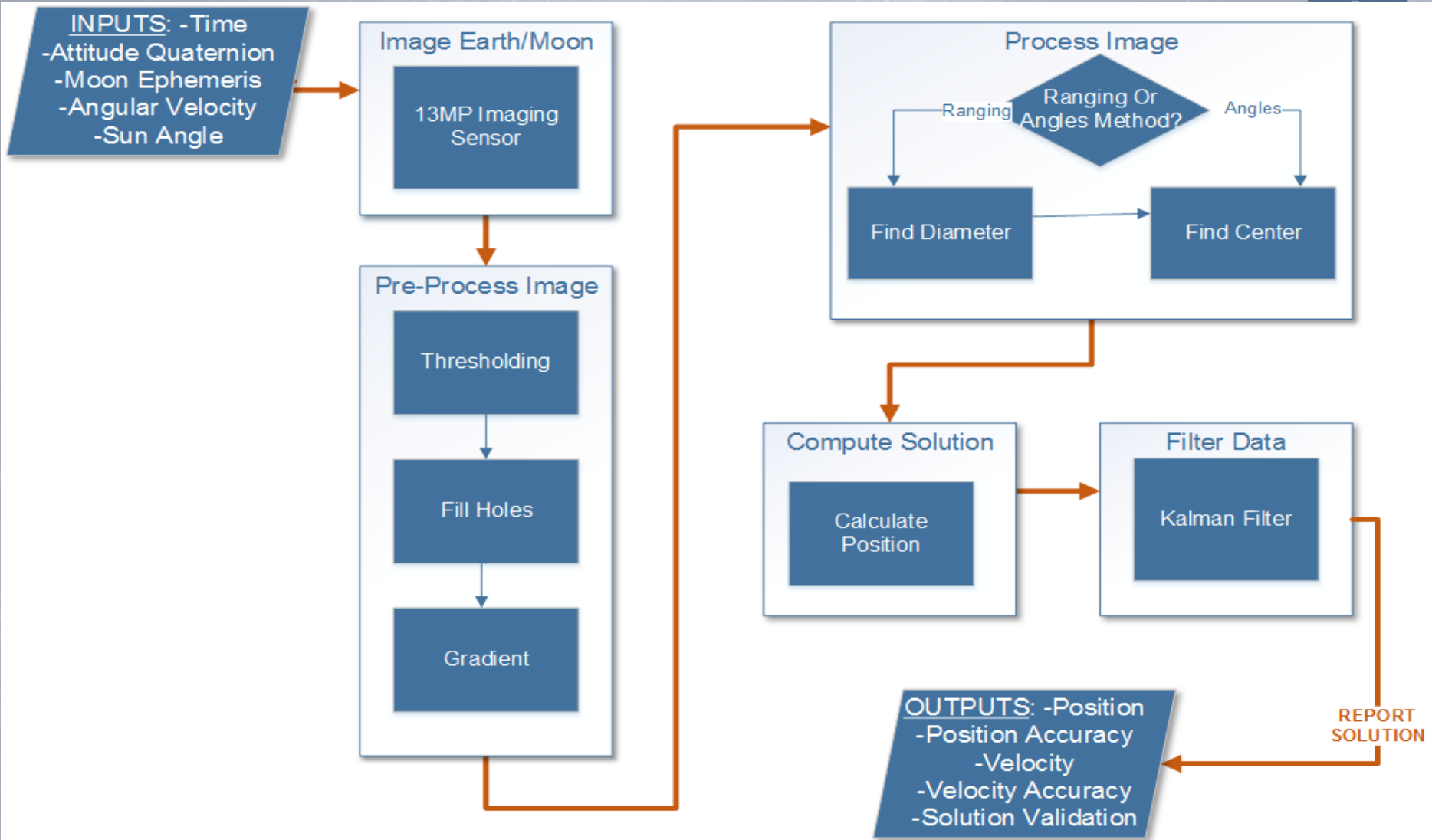




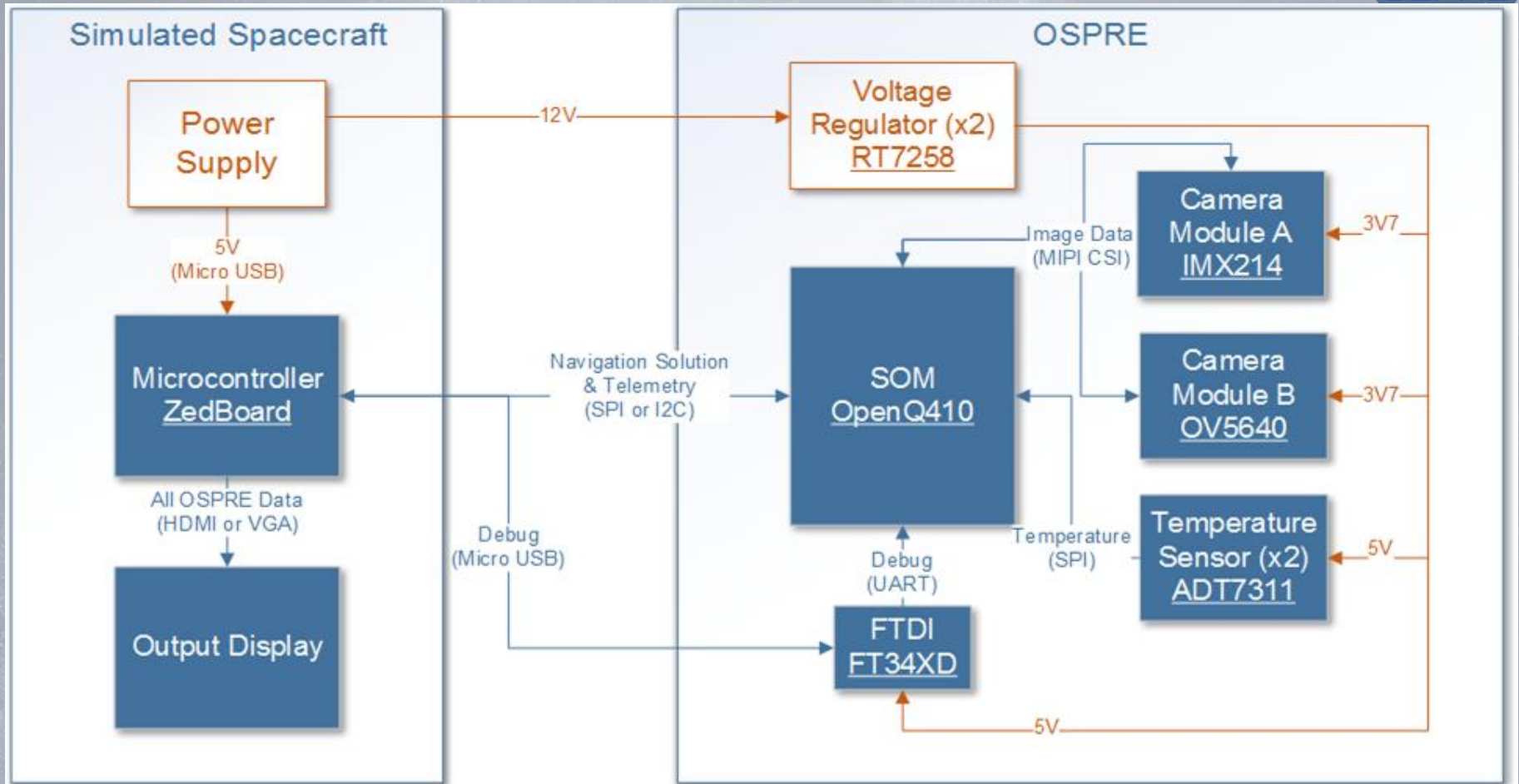




Functional Flow Diagram



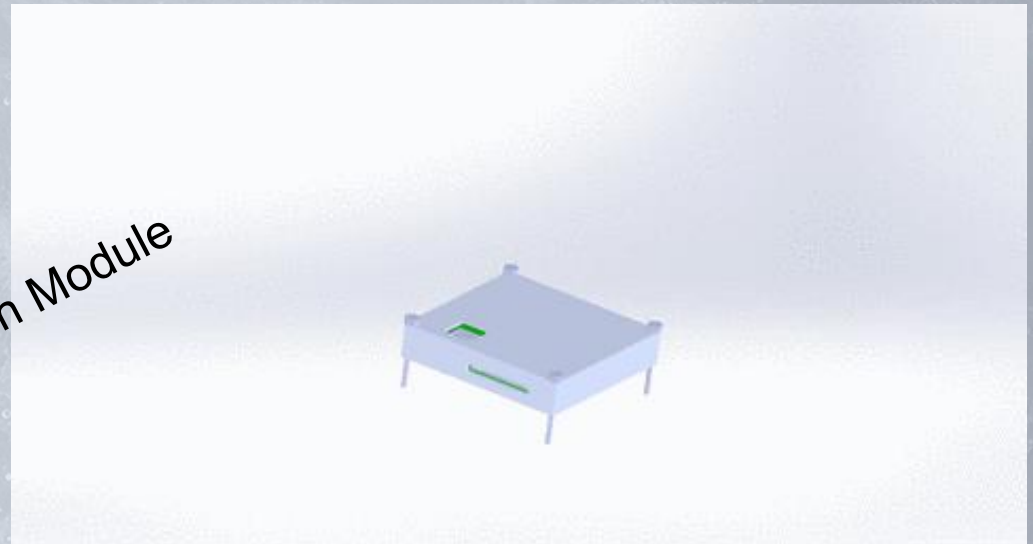
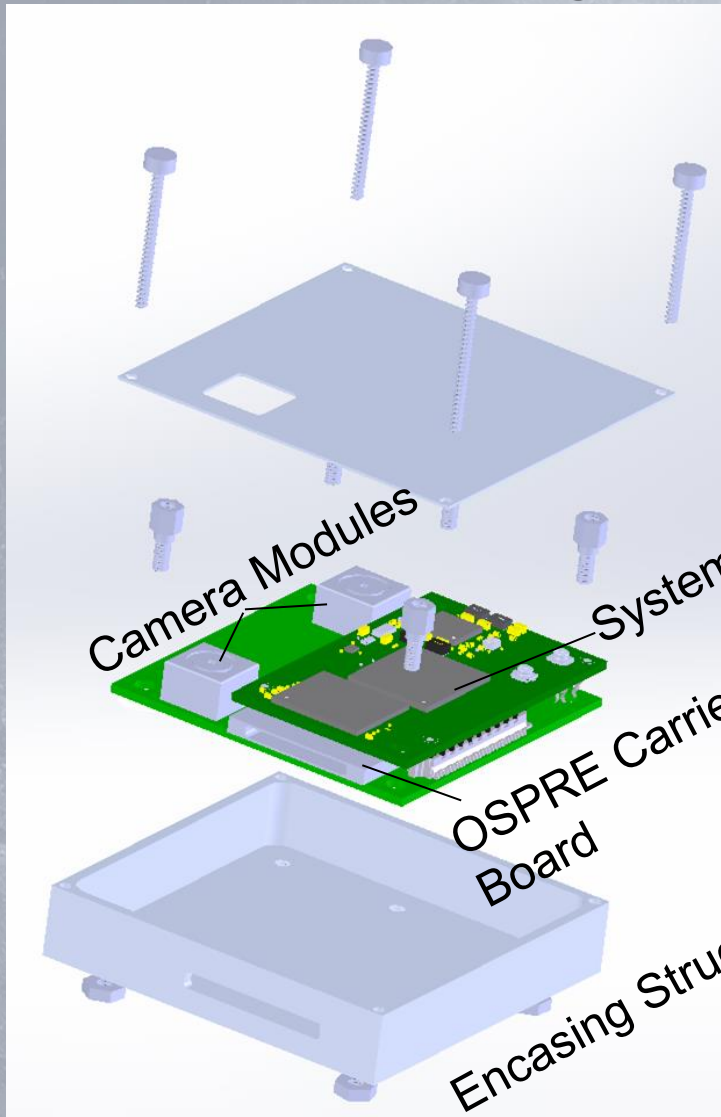
FBD



LEGEND



Final Design



Volume	50 x 50 x 10 mm
Weight	30 g



Design Requirements and Their Satisfaction

Objectives

CPEs

Design

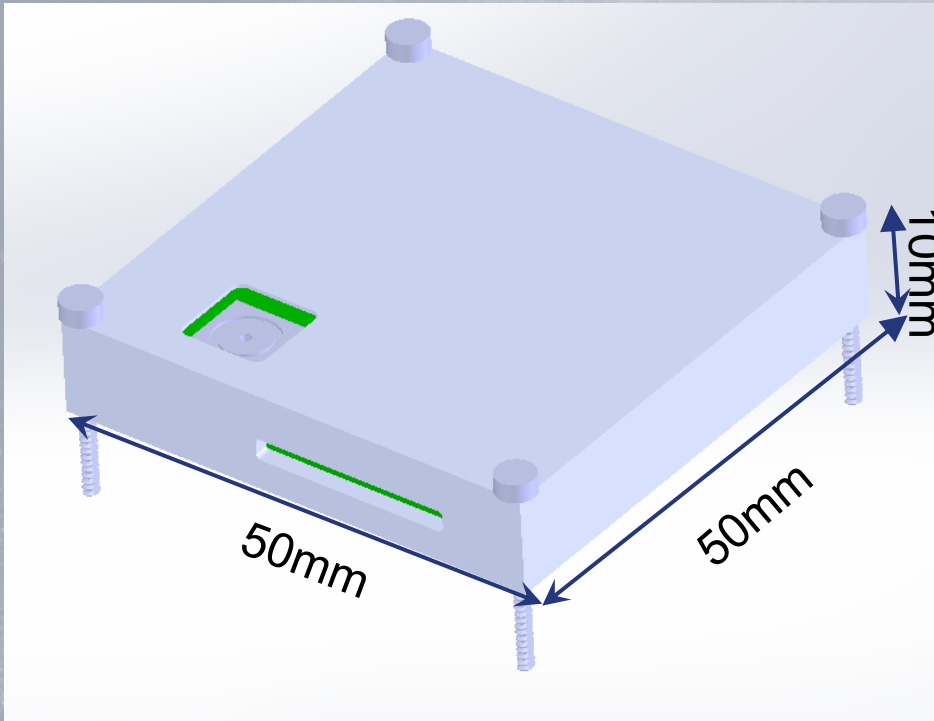
Requirements
Satisfaction

Validation

Risk

Planning

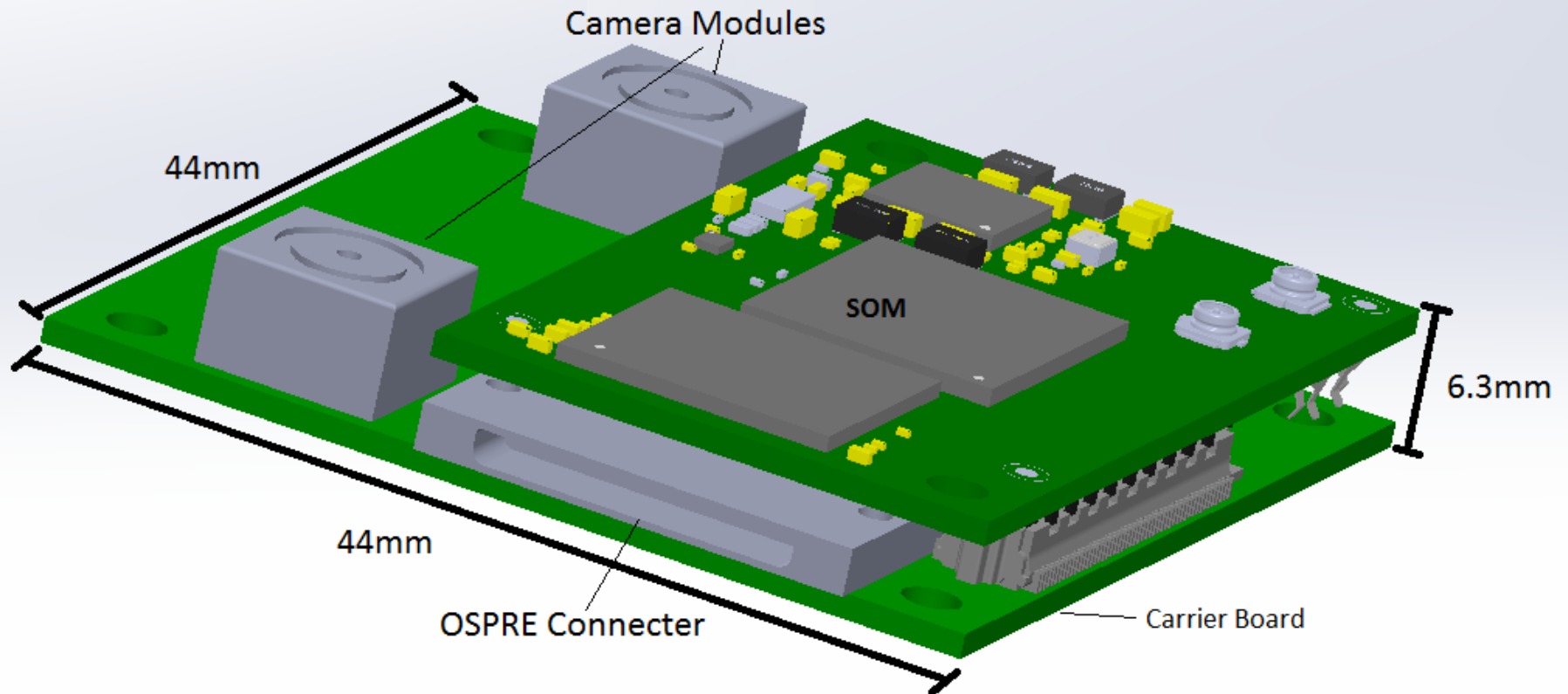
Mechanical Architecture



**OSPRE Sensor
Package
~30 grams**

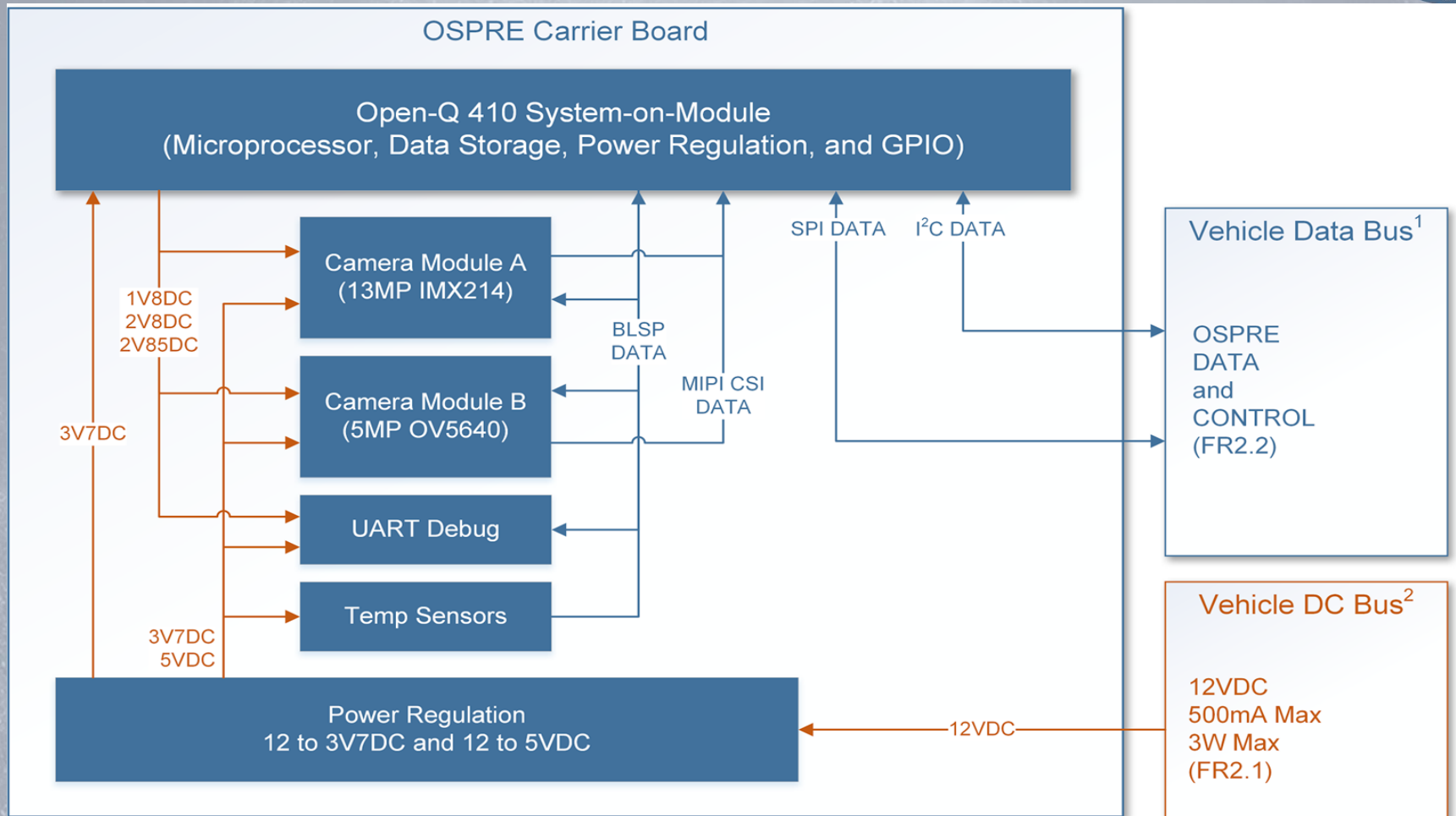
Requirement			OSPRE Design
FR2.0	DR2.6	Total Mass \leq 800g	Approx. 30g
	DR2.7	Total Volume 50 x 50 x 10 mm	50 x 50 x 10 mm

Electrical Architecture



Electrical Architecture

Simplified Block Diagram



¹Simulated with ZedBoard

²Simulated with bench Power Supply

Objectives

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Design

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Satisfaction

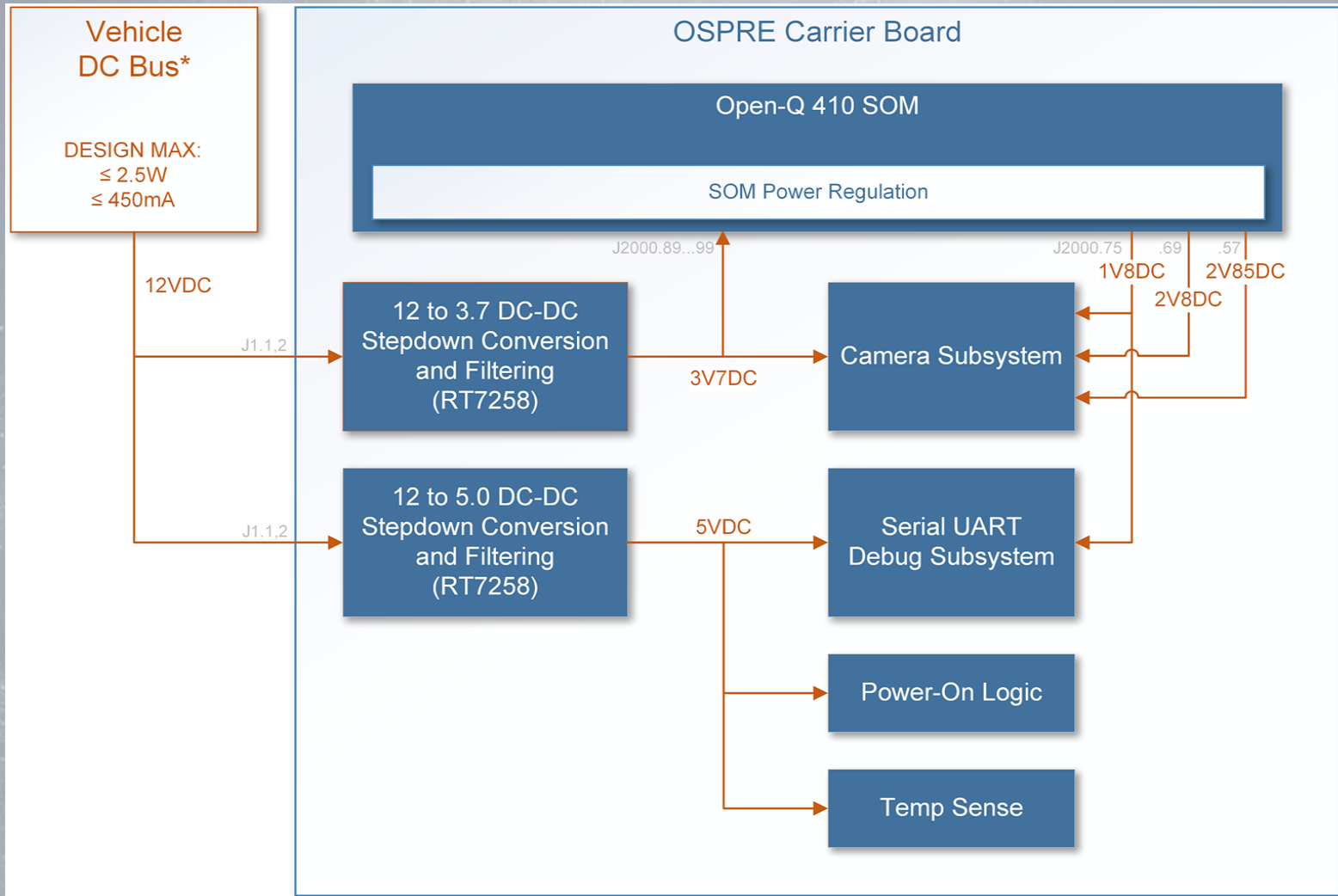
Validation

Risk

Planning

Electrical Architecture

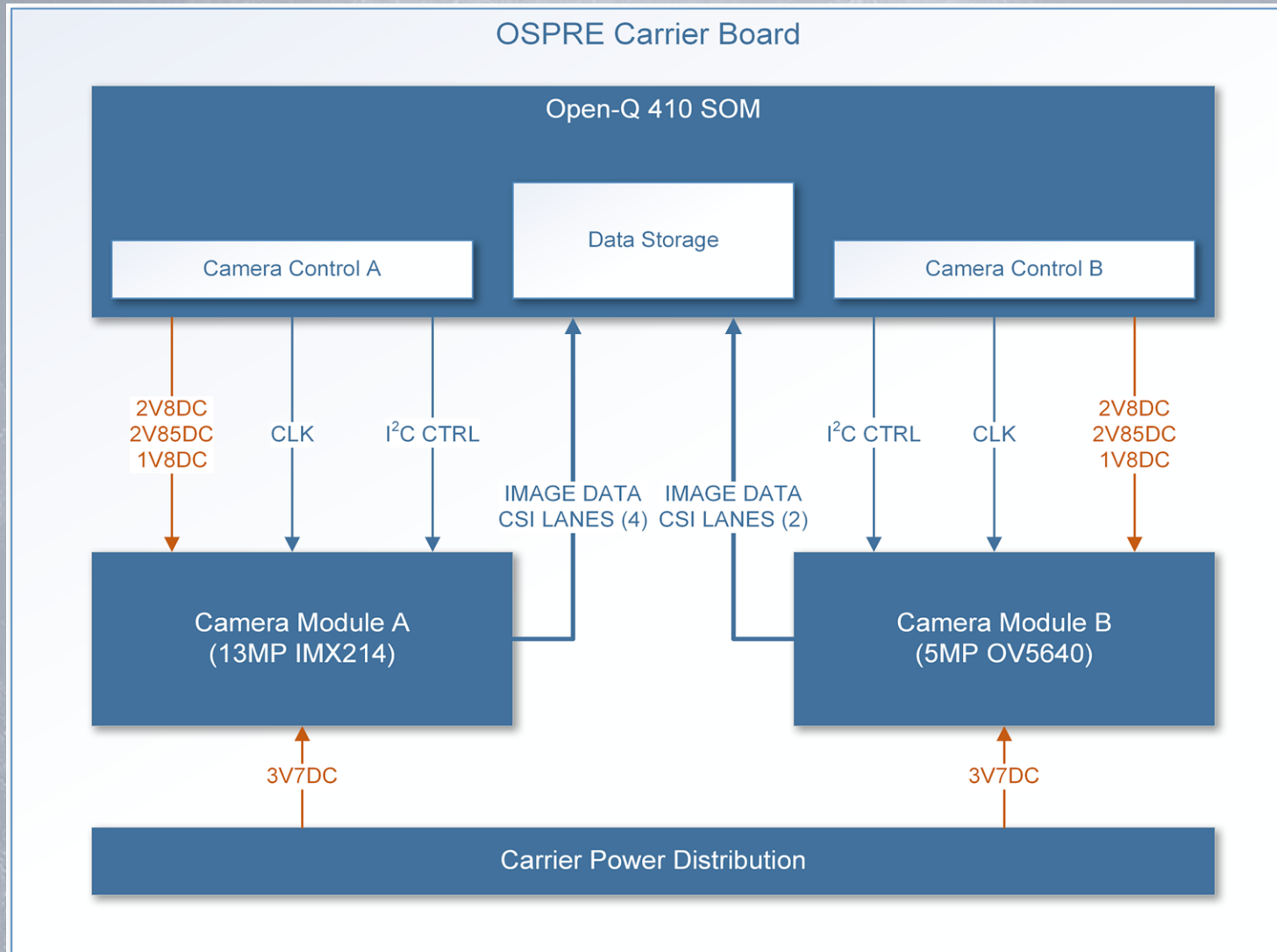
Power Regulation and Distribution



*Simulated with bench DC supply

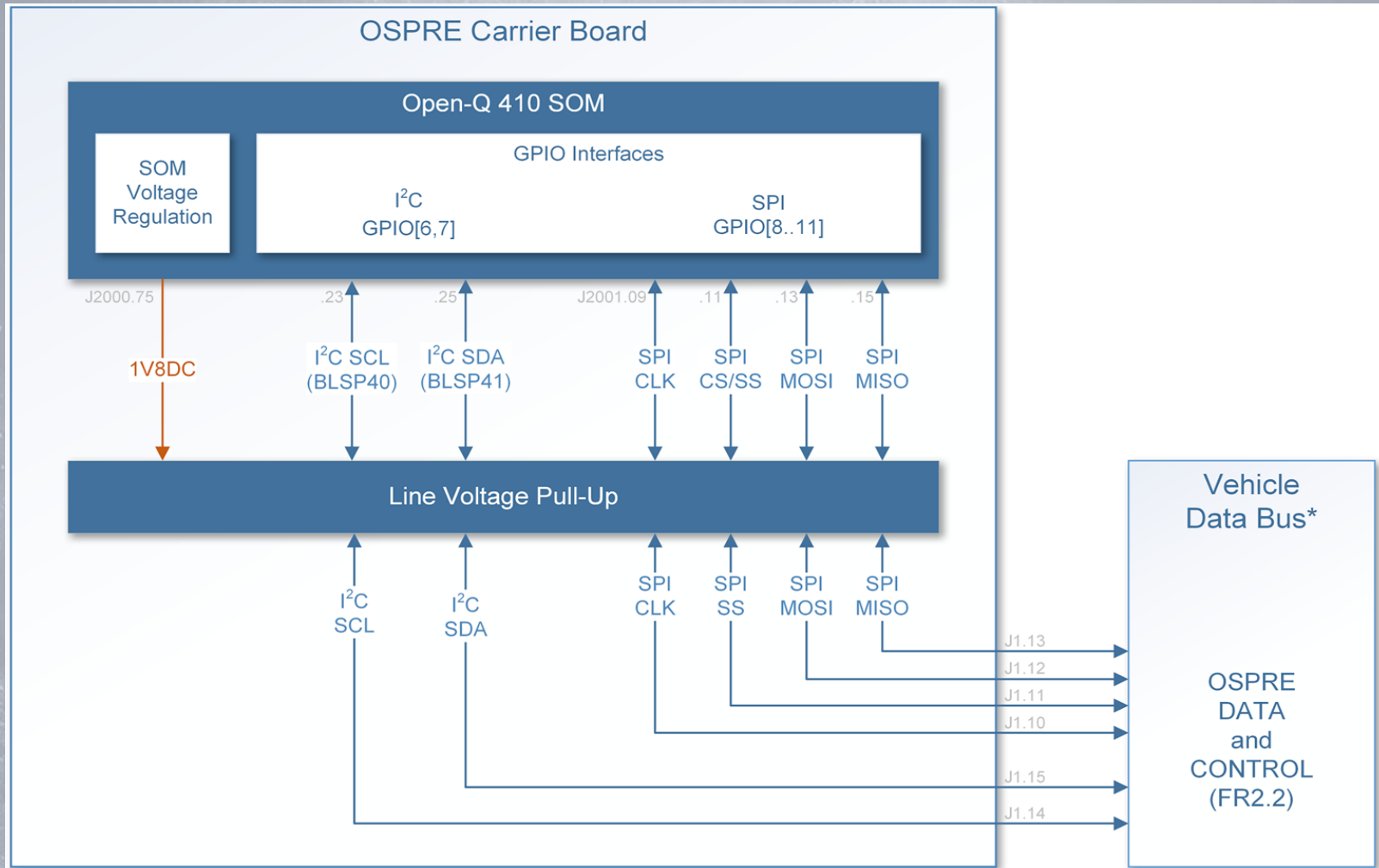
Electrical Architecture

Camera Power, Control, and Data



Electrical Architecture

I²C and SPI Data



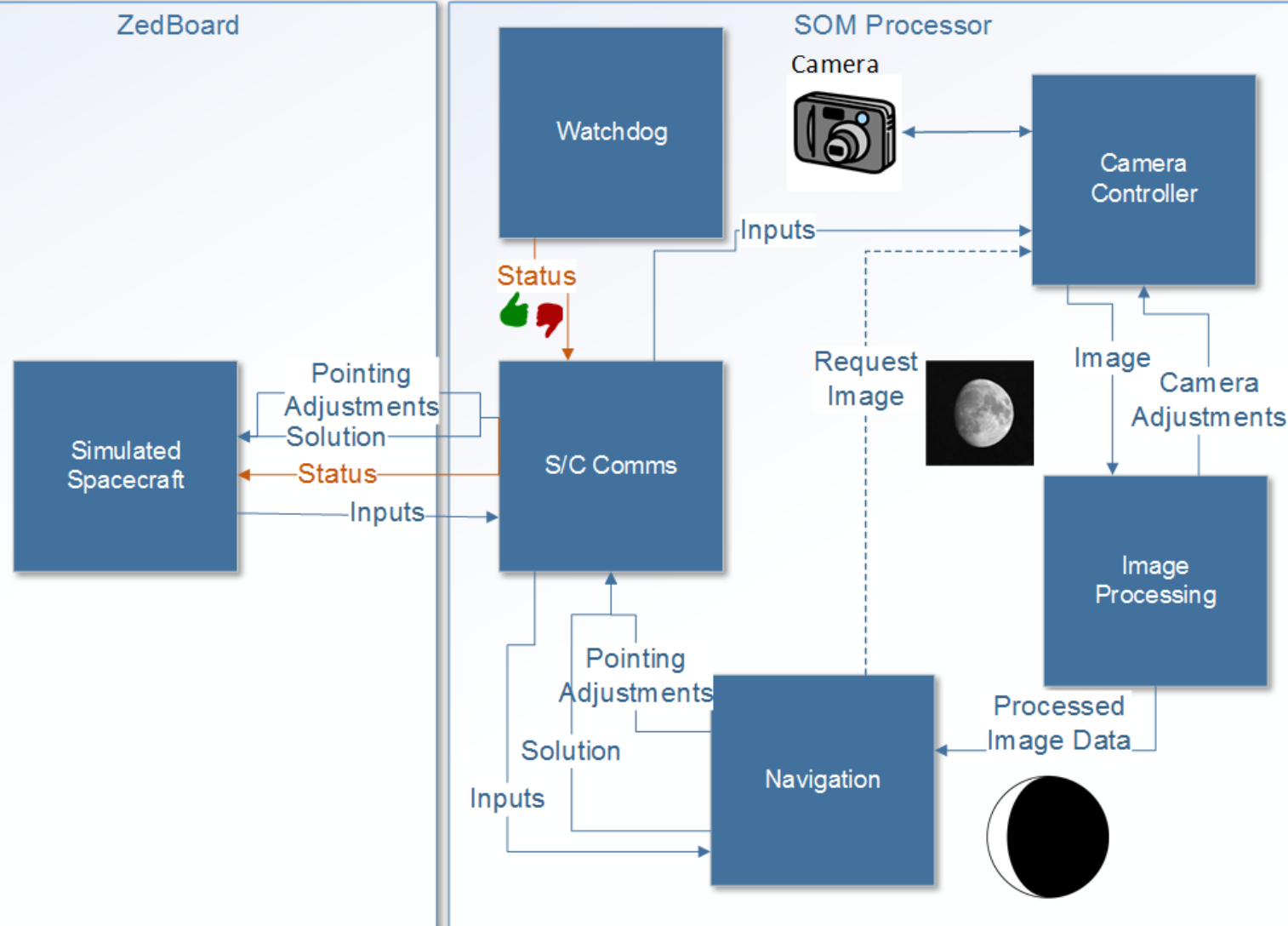
*Simulated with ZedBoard



Electrical Architecture

Requirement			OSPRE Design	Verification
FR0.0	DR0.0	Capability to acquire images of Earth, Moon	Supports up to two MIPI Camera Modules	SW & HW Inspection, Operational Test
FR2.1	DR2.1.1	Operating Voltage of 3.3, 5, or 12 VDC	12VDC	Electrical Test
	DR2.1.2	Peak Current NGT 500mA	$\leq 450 \text{ mA}$	Electrical Test
	DR2.1.3	Peak Power NGT 3W	$\leq 2.5W$	Electrical Test
FR2.2	DR2.2.1	Comms via SPI, I2C, and/or CamLink	SPI & I ² C	SW & HW Inspection, Operational Test

Software Architecture



Software Architecture



Requirement			OSPRe Design	Verification
FR1.0	DR1.0	Process image and compute a state vector update.	Camera Controller, Image Processing, Navigation Processes	Software Functional Test/ Operational Systems test
FR1.1	DR1.2	Receive required Inputs outlined by Lockheed Martin.	Simulated S/C with controlled inputs	Software Functional Test
FR2.3	DR2.3	Operate on a ZedBoard controller.	Simulated S/C (ZedBoard) Process	Software Functional Test
FR2.4	DR2.4	Output telemetry to the simulated spacecraft.	Watchdog Process	Software Functional Test/ Operational Systems Test

Image Processing



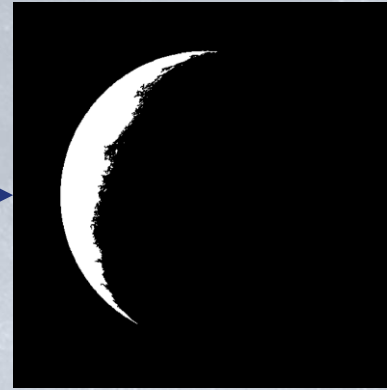
Original Image



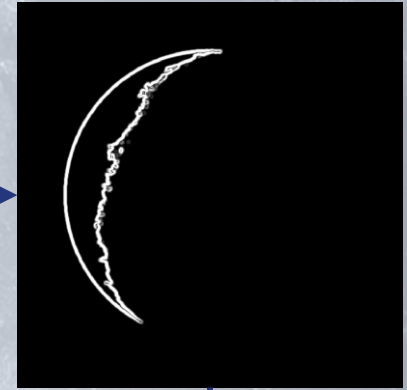
Thresholding



Fill Holes



Gradient



Coherent
Circular
Hough
Transform

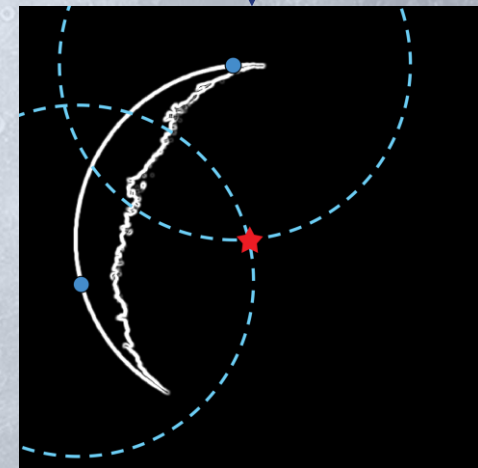
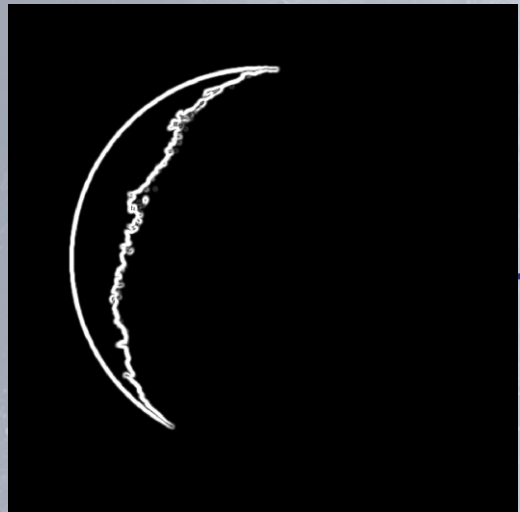
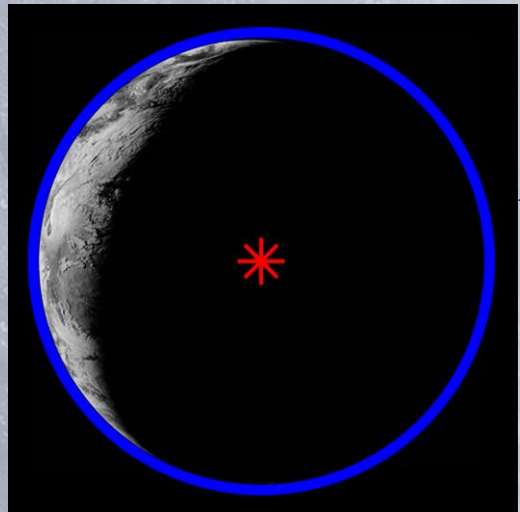


Image Processing

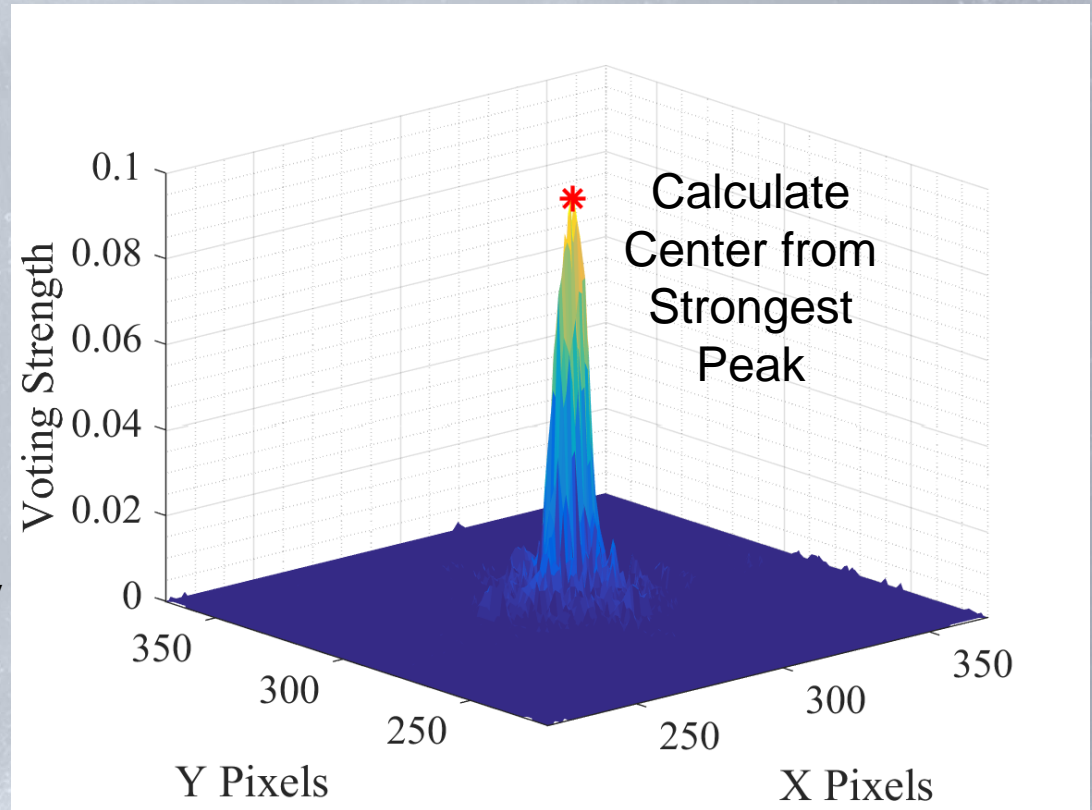


Voting



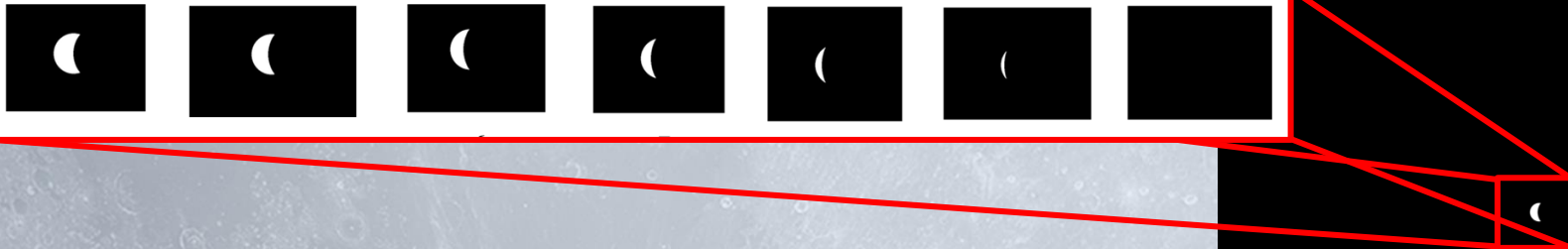
Overlay

Voting Matrix



Calculated Center:
(294.12, 295.60) pixels

Image Processing

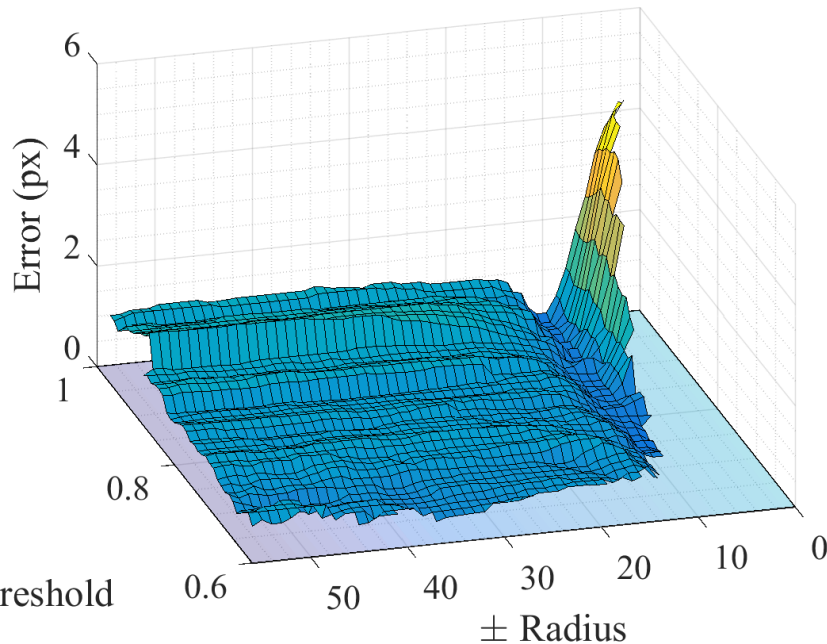


67 pixels diameter in a 13 MP (4208 x 3120) image

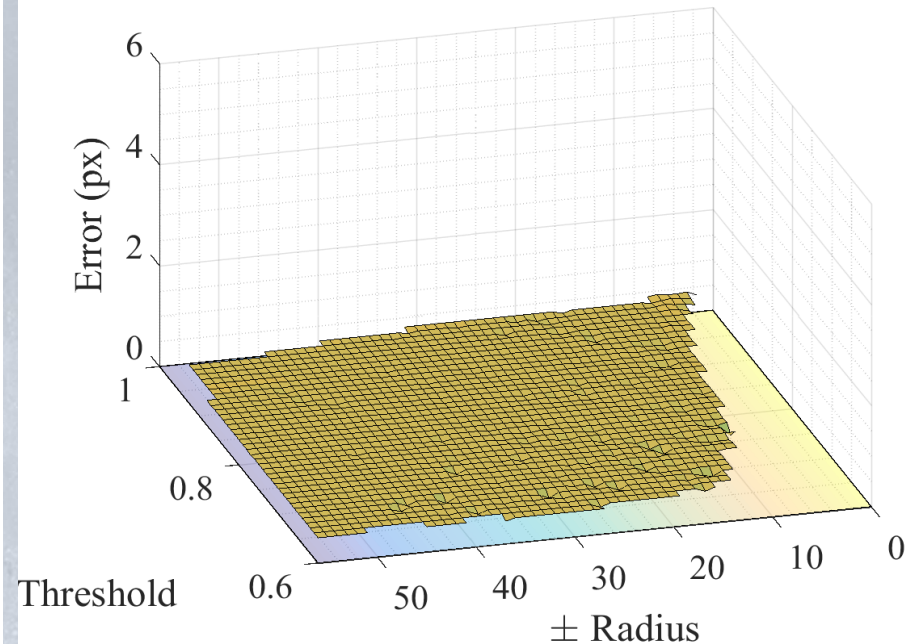
Image Processing



X-Error



Y-Error



- Average of 0.7 px error for most parameters

- Average of 0.5 px error
- Symmetry explains flat average

Threshold - voting strength kept, lower = less votes kept, higher = more votes kept
±Radius - Plus and minus range of radius to analyze; more information in backup

Navigation



- Three position algorithms
 - require images of Earth, Moon, or both
 - most accurate one is chosen at each point in time during flight
- Run through a data filter to increase accuracy and compute velocity and error.

Navigation

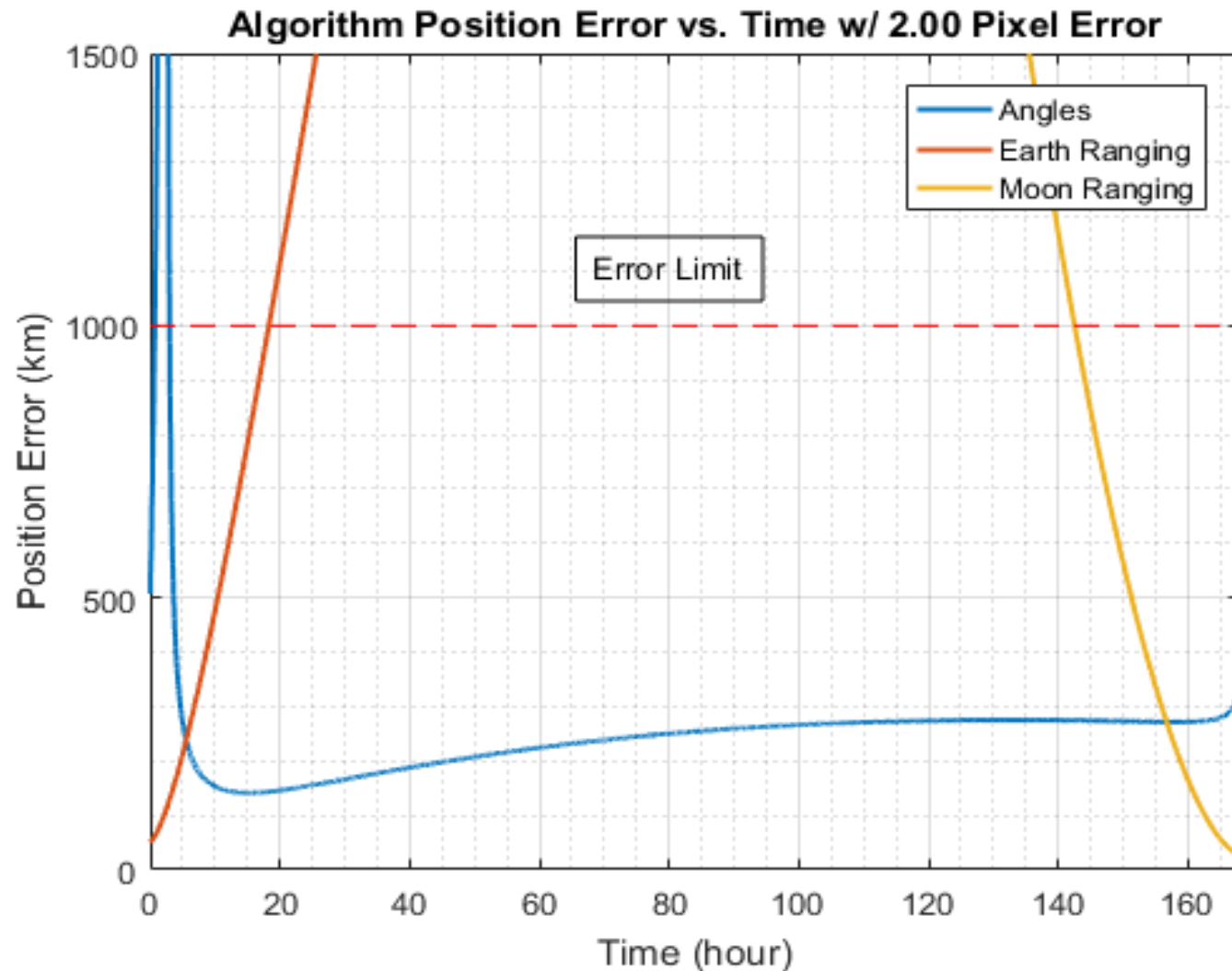
Algorithms



Ranging Algorithms (Earth and Moon)	Angles Algorithm
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ranging from Earth or Moon2. Calculates attitude to body center.3. Calculates angular diameter from edge-finding and camera specifications.4. Calculates position.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Calculates attitude to first body.2. Calculates attitude to second body.3. Propagates second position from first position velocity.4. Calculates first position from relative geometry.

Navigation

Algorithms



Navigation

Kalman Filter



Kalman Filter

- Mitigates error using estimated dynamics and errors
 - inherent measurement noise may be high
 - dependent on orbit and image processing
- Provides velocity
- Provides error in both position and velocity

Navigation

Kalman Filter



Initialization

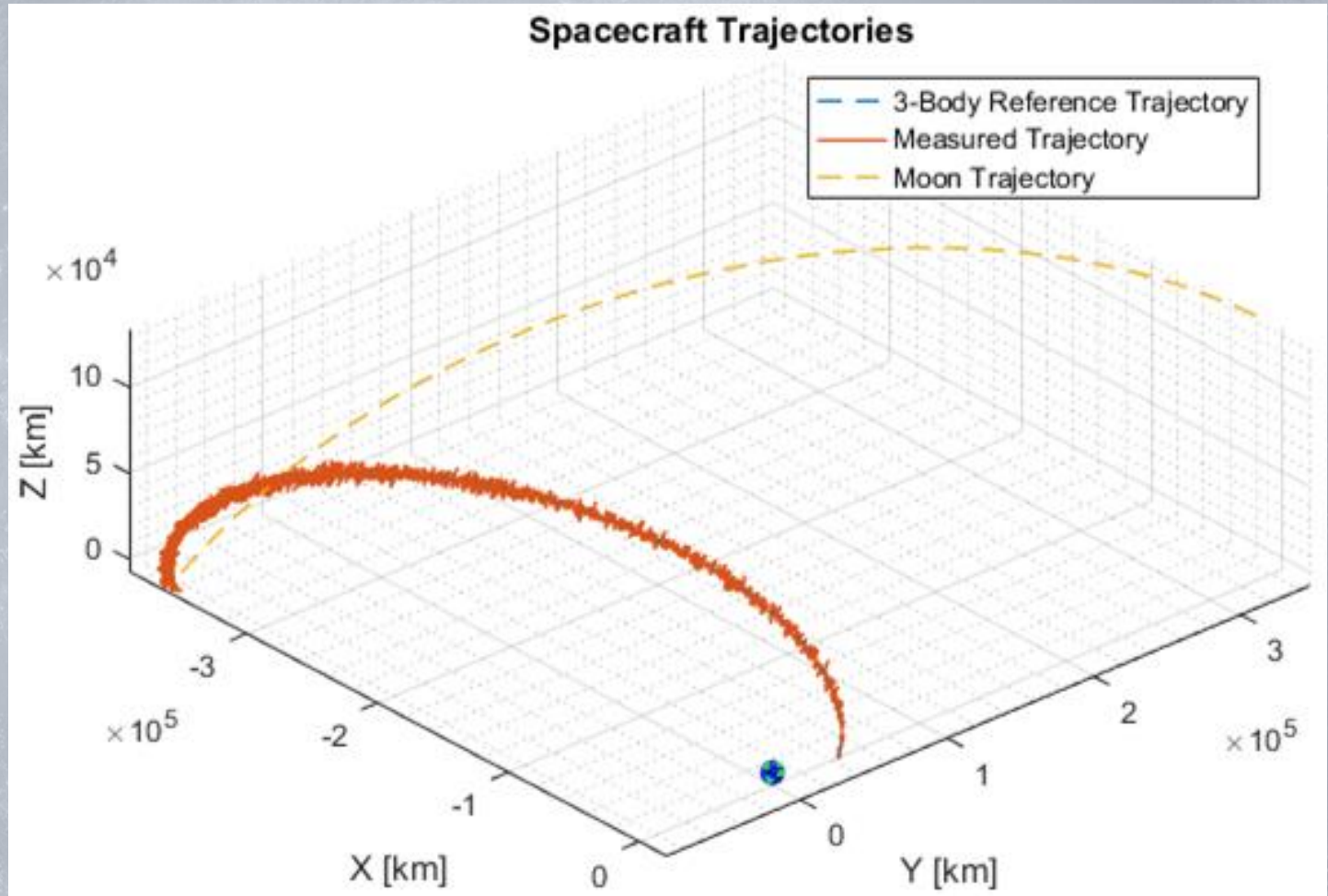
Observation

Integration

Time Update

Computation

Estimation



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Satisfaction

Validation

Risk

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Navigation

Kalman Filter



Initialization

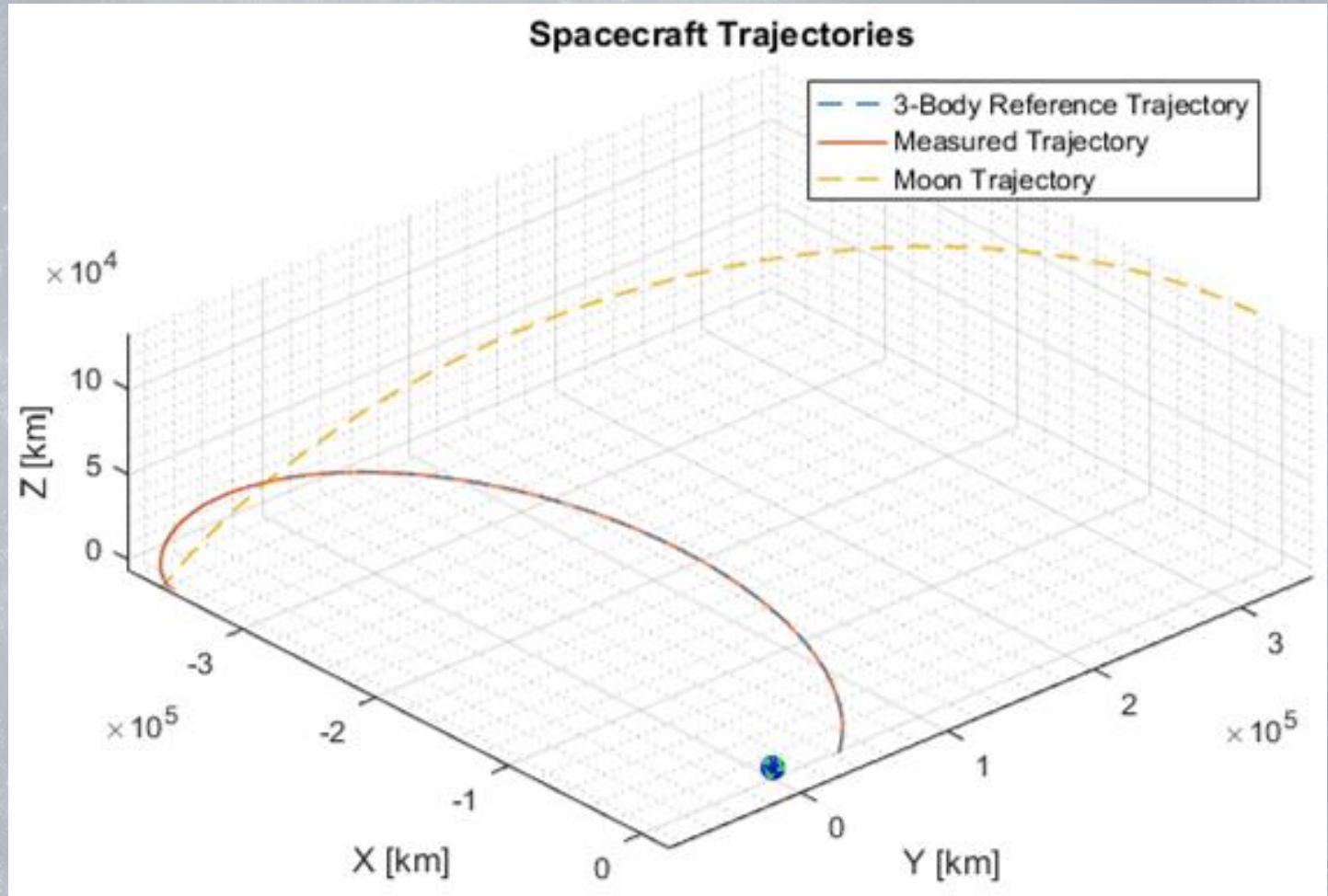
Observation

Integration

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Estimation



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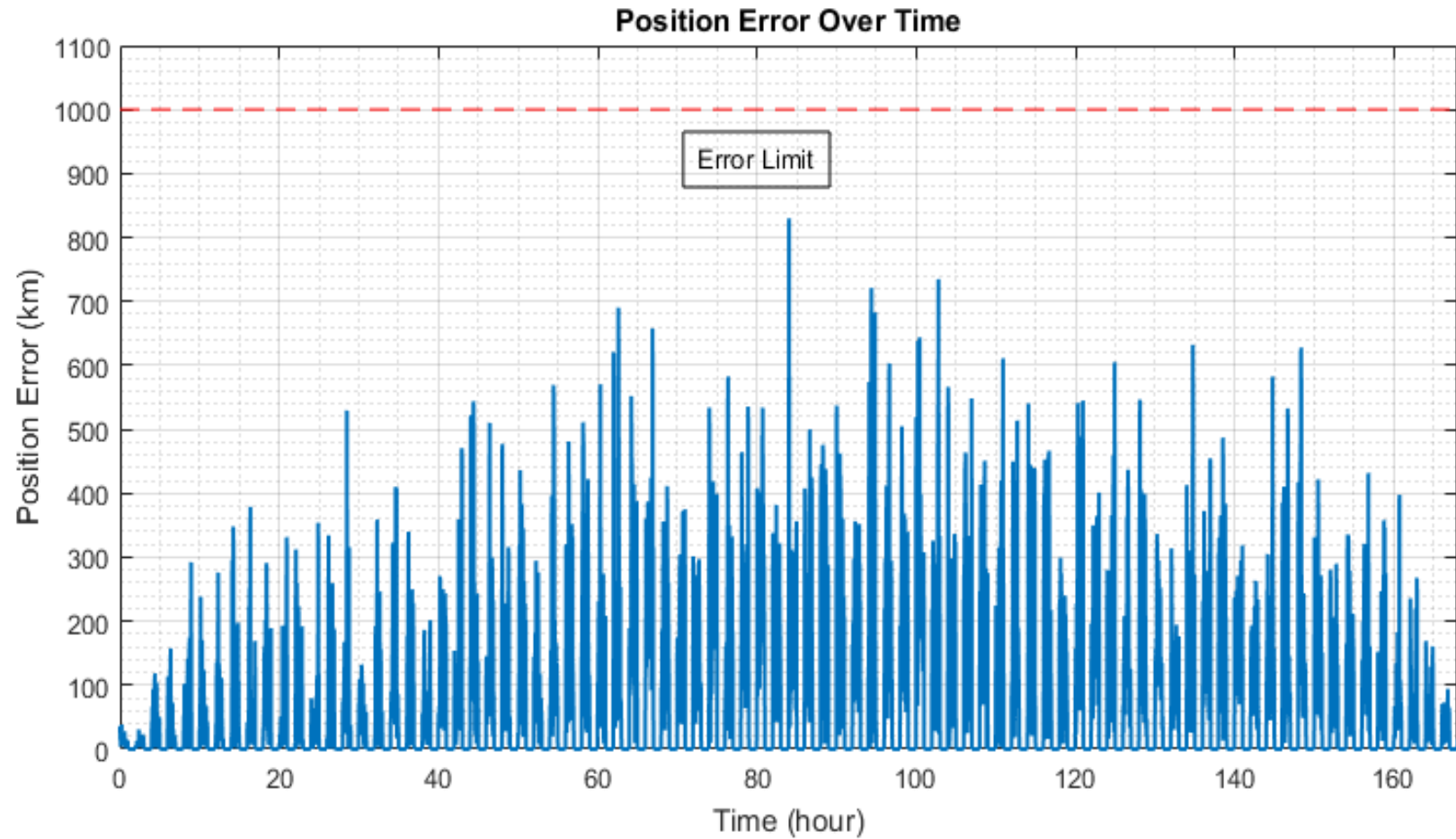
Validation

Risk

Planning

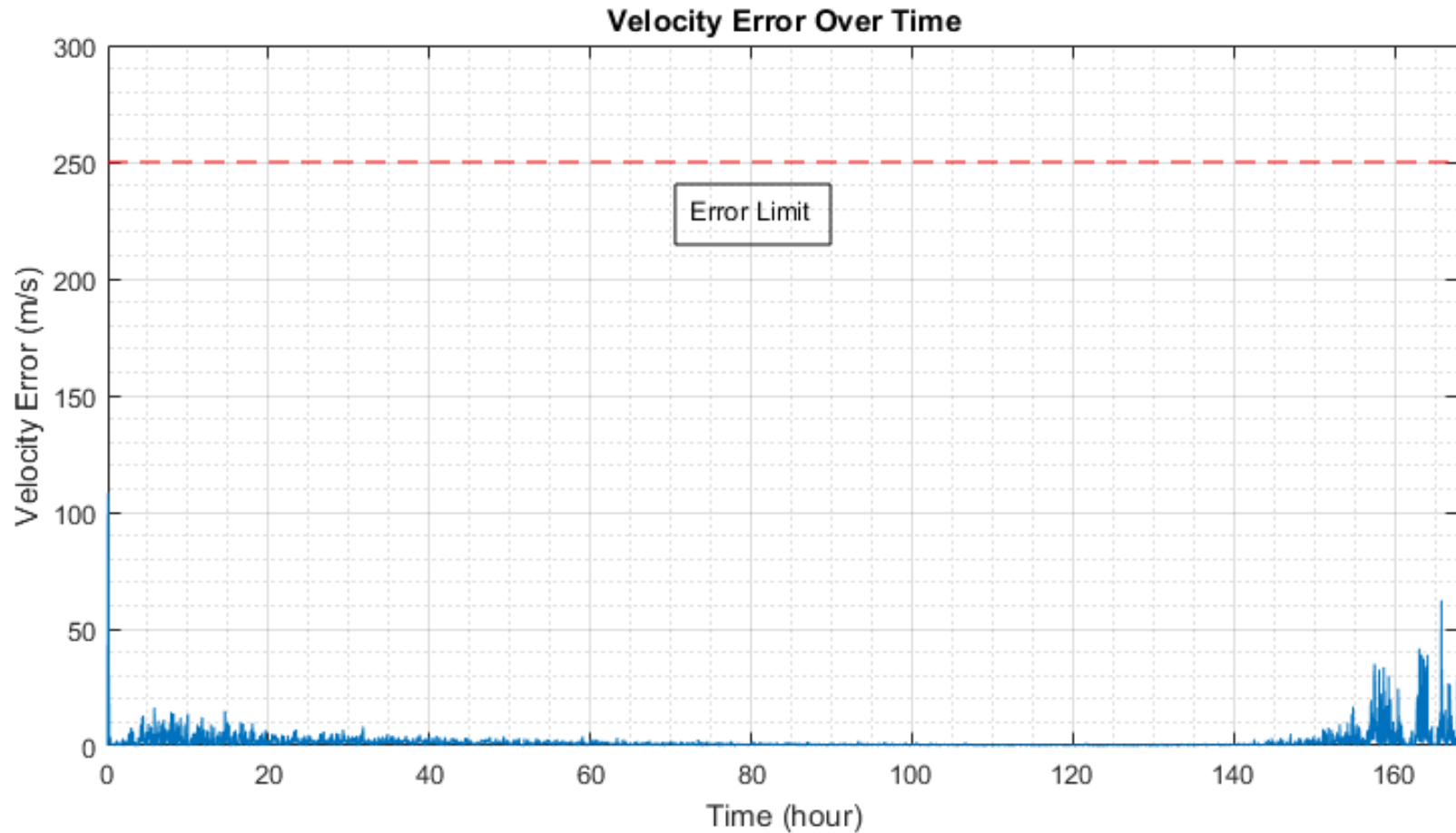
Navigation

Kalman Filter



Navigation

Kalman Filter



Navigation



Requirement			OSPRE Design	Verification
FR1.1	DR1.1.3	Computation of the angles between the simulated spacecraft, Earth, and Moon	3 Positional algorithms	Software Test
	DR1.1.4	Include the estimation of the range to the Earth and Moon from the simulated spacecraft	3 Positional algorithms	Software Test
	DR1.1.5	Output the computed state vector update and error in the ECI reference frame.	Kalman Filter	Software Test
FR1.2	DR1.2	Computation of the position and the position error of the simulated spacecraft and be capable of achieving an error of less than 1000km from actual position.	3 Positional algorithms and Kalman Filter	Software Test
FR1.3	DR1.3	Computation of the velocity and velocity error of the simulated spacecraft and be capable of achieving an error of less than 250 m/s from actual velocity.	Kalman Filter	Software Test



Verification and Validation

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Testing



1. Operational Systems Test

- **FR 1.1** - State Vector Calculation
- **FR 1.2** - Position Accuracy
- **FR 1.3** - Velocity Accuracy
- **FR 1.4** - ESM Angle
- **FR 1.5** - Solution Validity
- **FR 2.5** - Data Collection
- Satisfies customer requirement

Takeaway - Test is Vital for Project Success



Key Testing Aspects

RANGING METHOD:

How large does the celestial body appear in the image?

ANGLES METHOD:

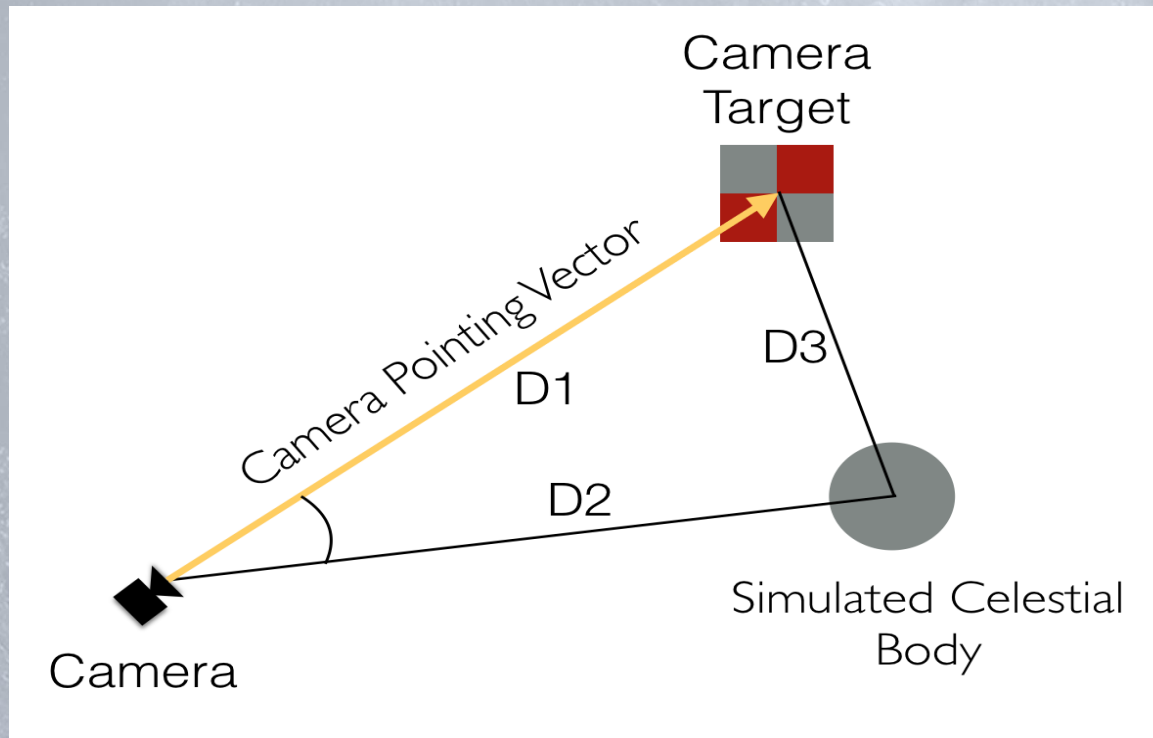
How large does the celestial body appear in the image?

Where exactly does the celestial body appear in the image?

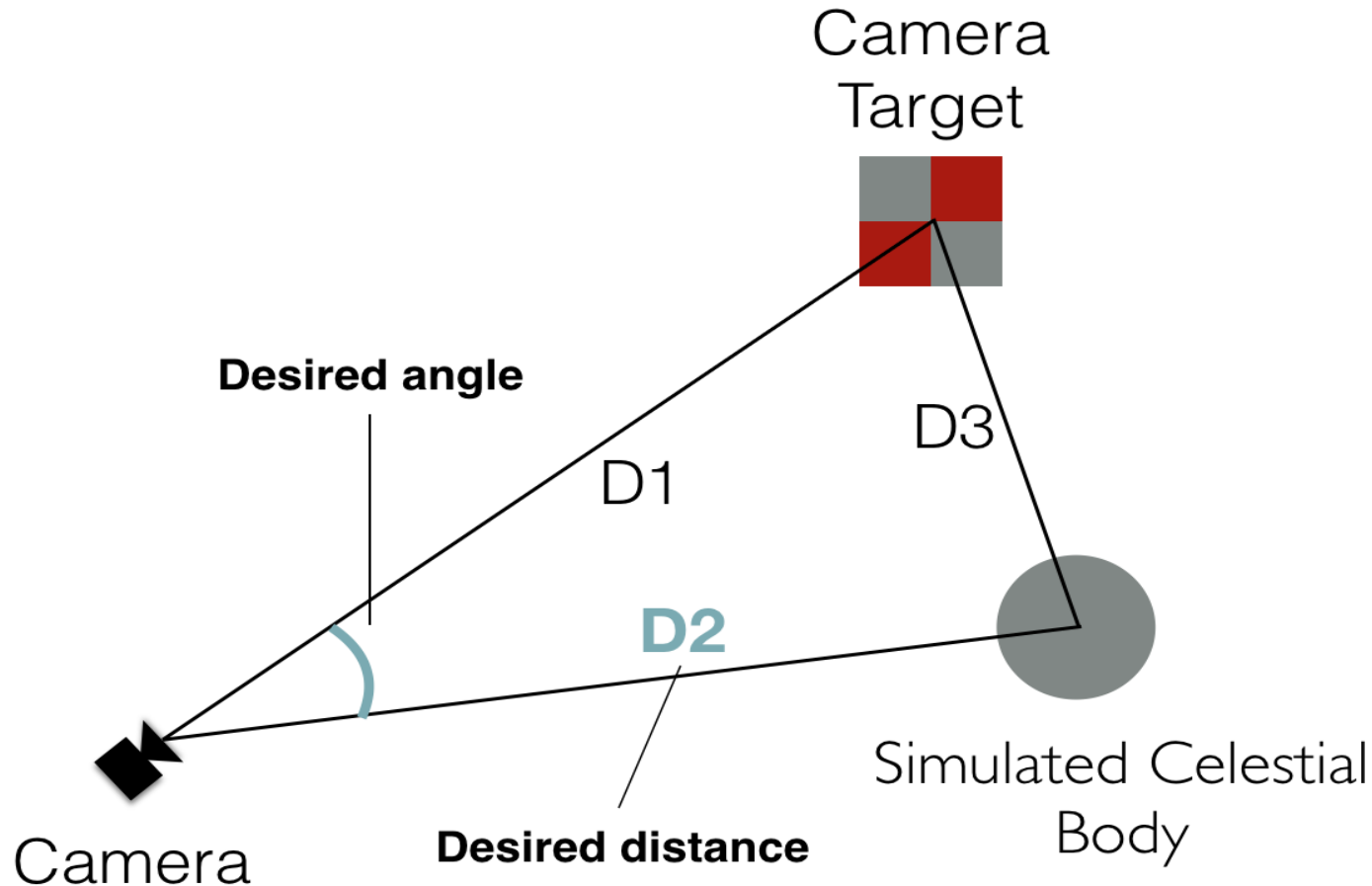
Operational Systems Testing



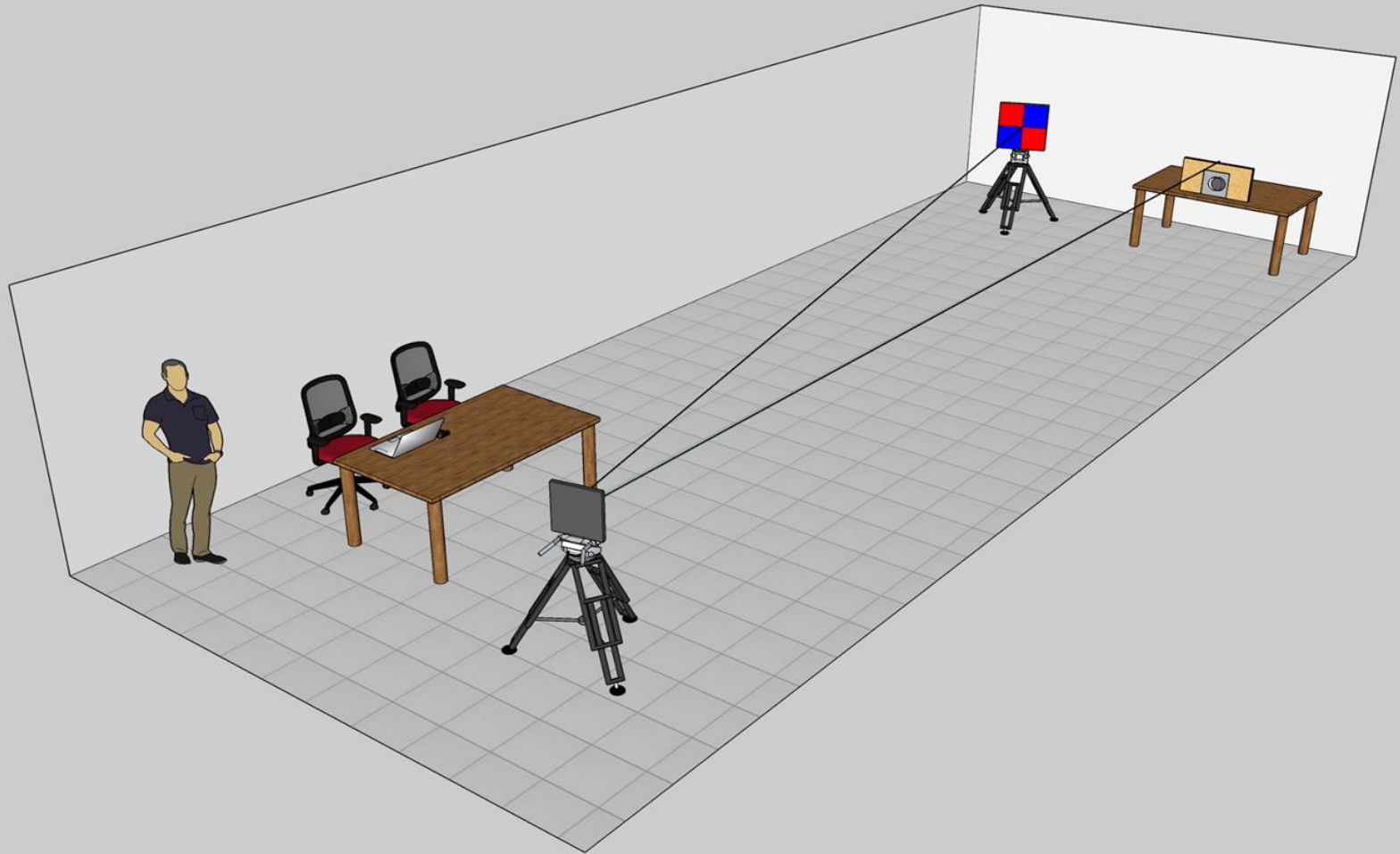
- Will allow position calculation
- Here's what it looks like:



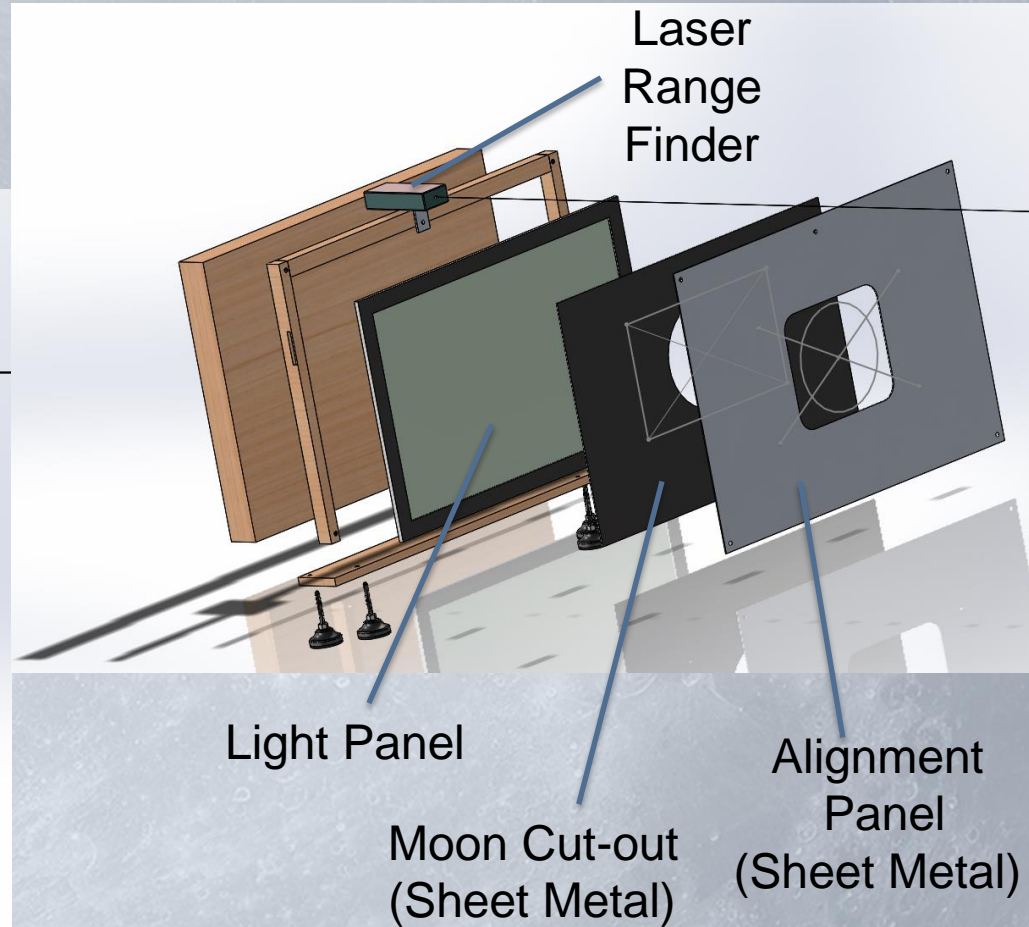
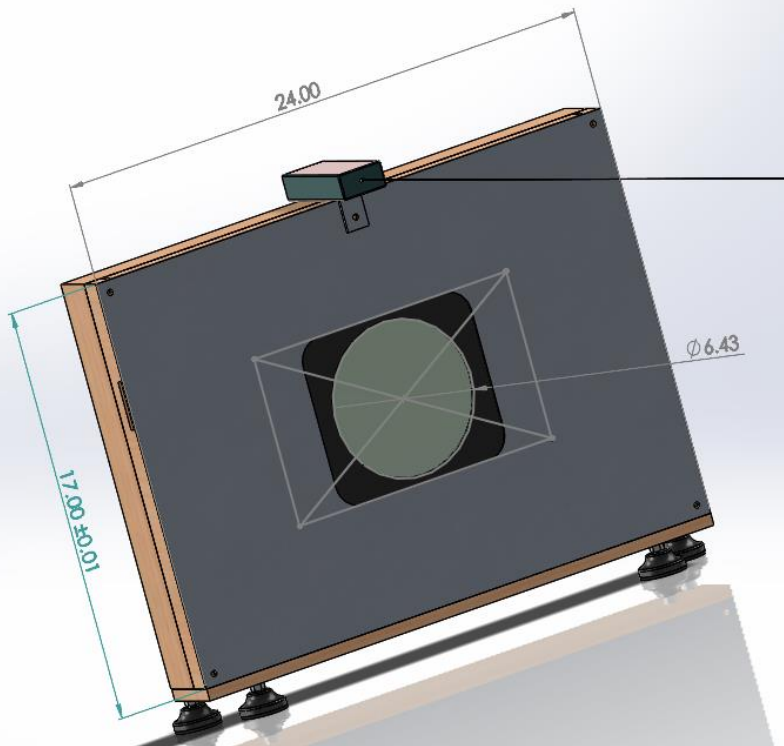
Operational Systems Testing



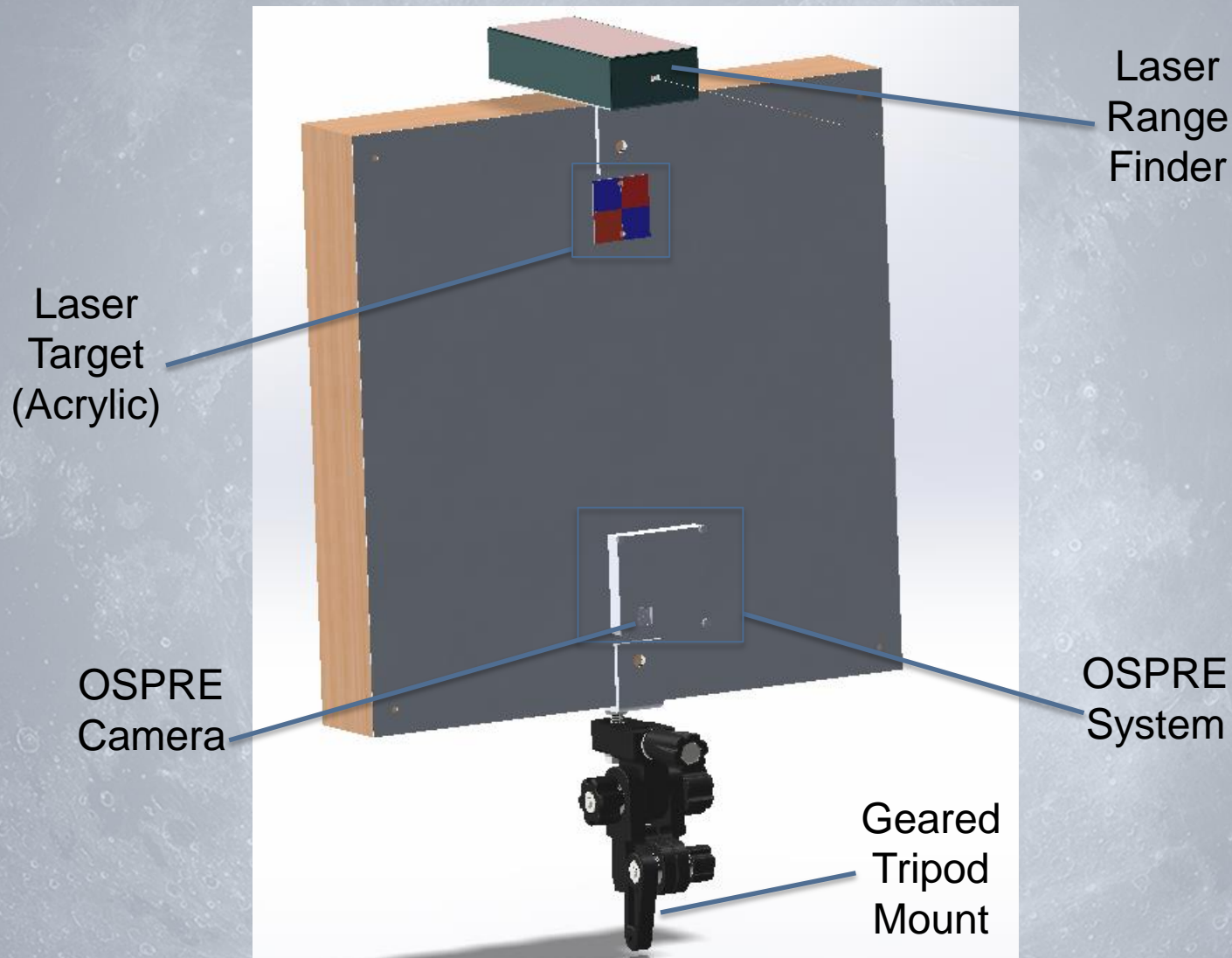
Operational Systems Test



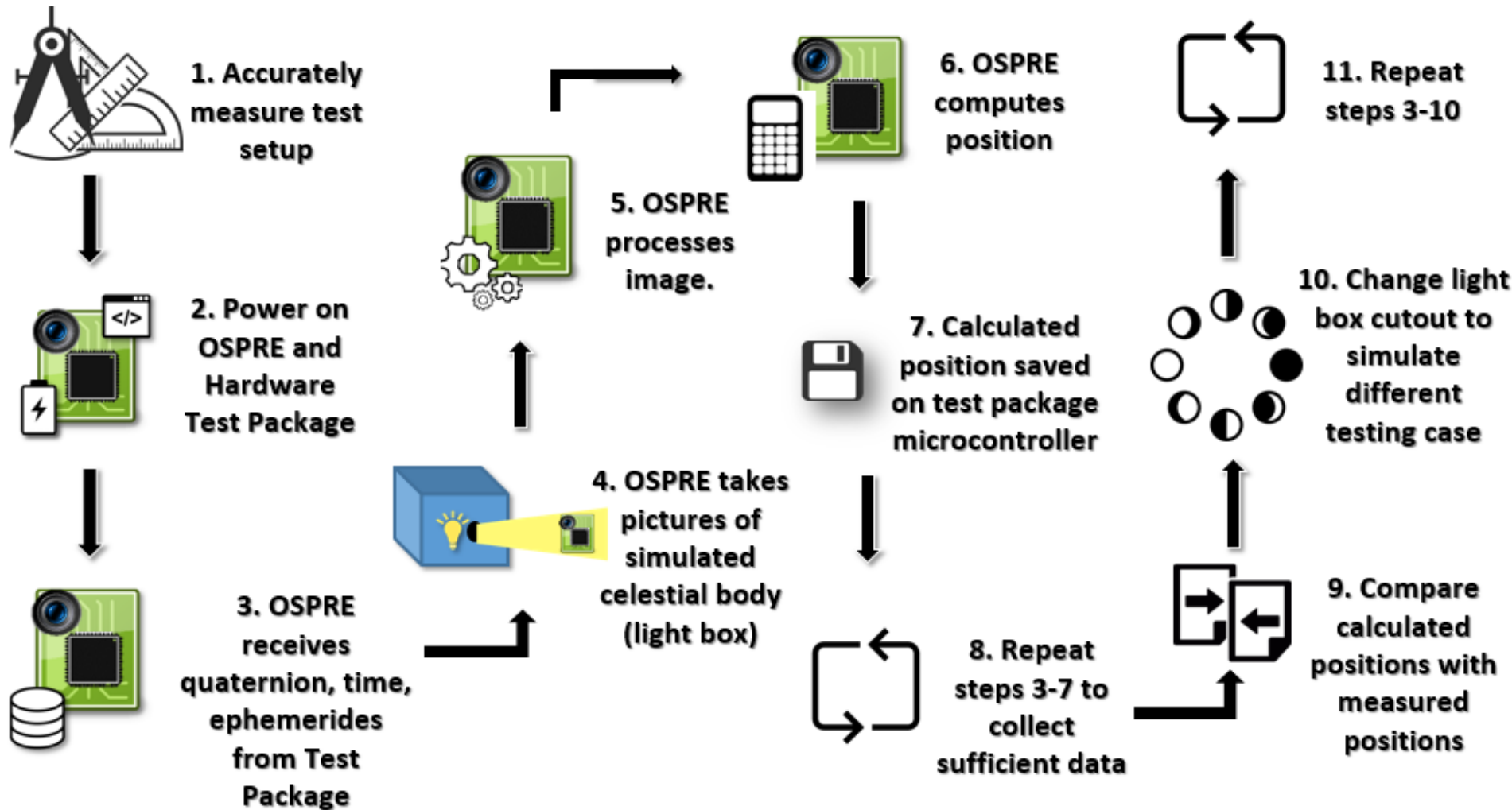
LightBox



Camera Mount



Testing CONOPS



Operational Systems Testing Error



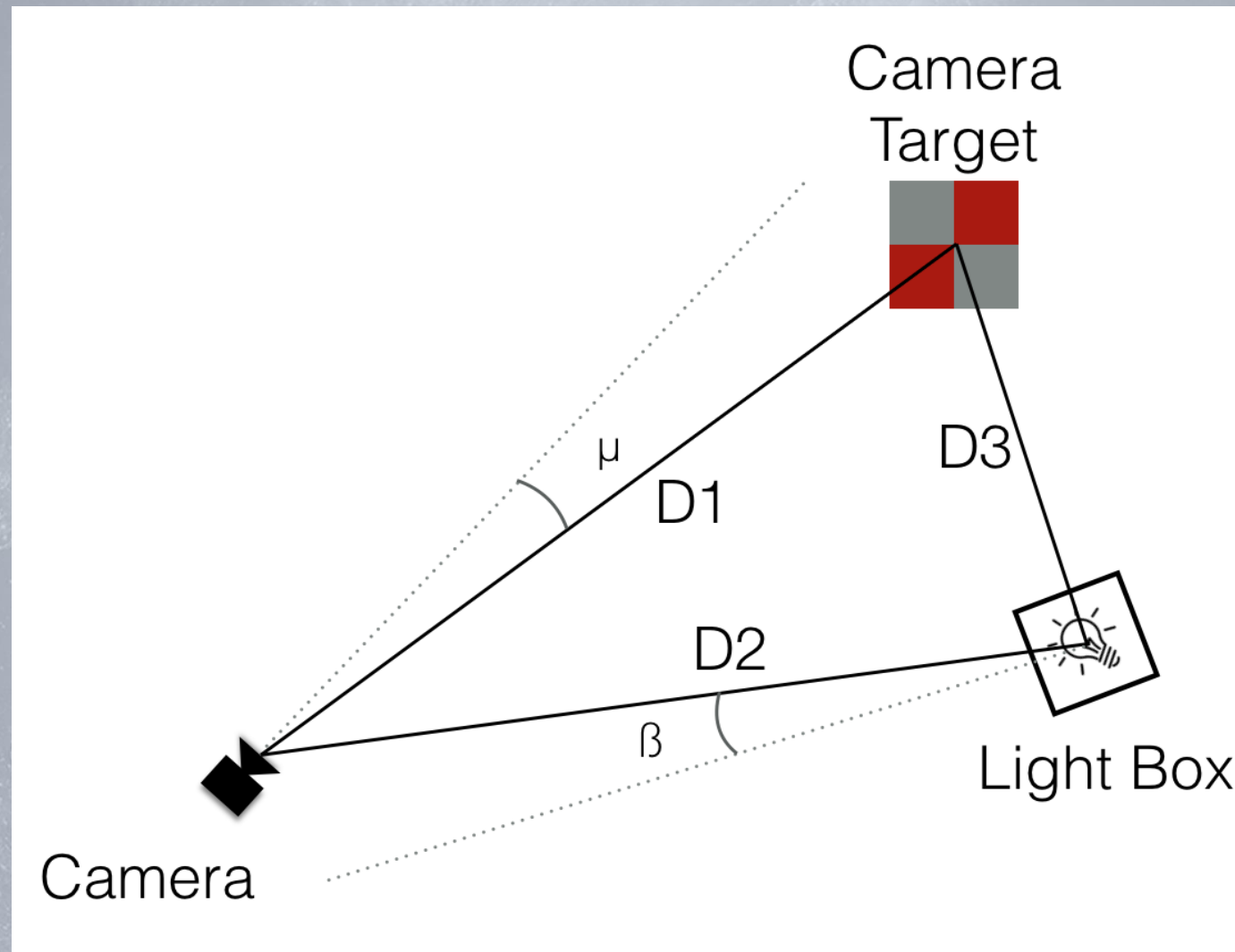
OBJECTIVE

Make test-attributed error lesser than 5% (50 km scaled) for all mission test cases to allow for statistically significant OSPRE position error quantification

IMPLICATIONS

For the worst-case mission scenario the test must introduce less than 0.0221% error (50 km position error over 226,030 km scaled distance)

Operational Systems Testing Error





Operational Systems Testing Error

Source	Associated Error	Source	Human Error Margin
Lightbox Pointing	$\pm 0.2^\circ$	Alignment error due to equipment	x 1.5 margin
Camera Pointing	$\pm 0.007^\circ$	0.5 pixel error	x 1.1 margin
Calipers	± 0.025 mm	Advertised equipment error	x 1.5 margin
Steel Tape Measure	± 1.1 mm	Advertised equipment error	x 1.5 margin
Laser Ranger	± 1.5 mm	Advertised equipment error	x 1.2 margin
Center Finding	± 0.05 mm	Machining accuracy	x 1.2 margin

Operational Systems Testing Error



Worst Case Error Scenario

5,000,000 trials

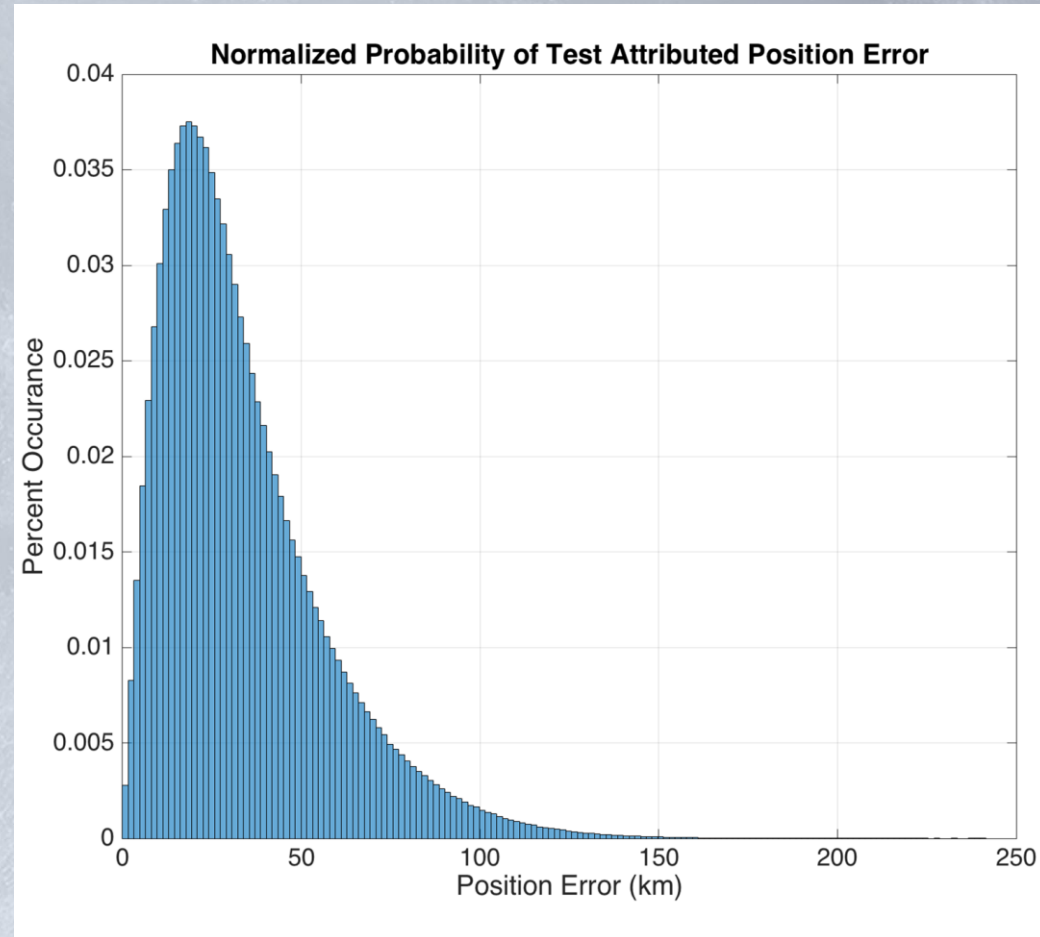
Gaussian randomized error

< 50 km Error Goal

79.9% of the time

< 100 km Error

98.31% of the time



Validation & Verification

Takeaway



- Test setup currently has an 79.9% chance of providing a statistically significant state error quantification
 - Validates **FR 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, & 1.5**
- Test setup satisfies the customer requirement of developing a system-level testbed
- Sub-system level tests will validate all other sub-system level functional requirements



Risk Analysis

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Validation

Risk

Planning

Risk Matrix



Likelihood						
80-100%	10	20	40	60	80	100
60-80%	8	16	32	48	64	80
40-60%	6	12	24	36	48	60
20-40%	4	8	16	24	32	40
0-20%	2	4	8	12	16	20
		2	4	6	8	10
Severity		Insignificant	Minimal	Concerning	Significant	Catastrophic

Result	Score
Good	< 20
Neutral	20 - 50
Bad	> 50

Risk Analysis



Failure Mode	Cause(s)	Occurrence	Effects	Severity	Score	Mitigation
Testing takes too long	Precise measurement and set up every time we test	(40-60%) 6	Can't test the desired amount to prove success	Significant 8	48	Design test such that set up is quick and efficient; design testing procedure to take lots of data at a time
Testing introduces too much error	Machining	(20-40%) 4	Impossible to tell if within requirements -> success level 2	Catastrophic 10	40	Proving very small error in manufacture and measure
	Measuring	(20-40%) 4				
SOC can't interface w/ image sensor	Camera drivers	(40-60%) 6	Redesign	Concerning 6	36	Communication with SOC company, finding drivers ASAP, finding drivers with similar camera, alternate manufacturer for SOC w/ drivers
	Hardware	(20-40%) 2				
Bad image (hardware effects)	Too much blur	(20-40%) 4	Requirement failure (accuracy)	Minimal 4	32	Likelihood - Test plan for exposure: change shutter speed and ISO, same for blur and noise
	too much noise	(20-40%) 4	Harder on GNC and processing	Significant 8		
	improper exposure	(20-40%) 4				

Risk Analysis



Failure Mode	Cause(s)	Occurrence	Effects	Severity	Score	Mitigation
Fail to meet accuracy requirements	Sensor	(20-40%) 4	Requirement failure (accuracy)	Minimal 4	16	Optimize algorithms (both image processing and navigation)
	Processing					
	Navigation					
Go over budget	Replacing parts	(0-20%) 2	Scramble for money	Significant 8	16	
	Unaccounted for purchases	(0-20%) 2				
Data on either ZedBoard or SOM is insufficient	Need to save lots of data (picture or otherwise)	(0-20%) 2	Integrate more data storage	Concerning 6	16	
			Change algorithms	Significant 8		
Fail volume requirements	Image sensor too big	(0-20%) 2	Requirement failure (volume)	Minimal 4	8	More options for cameras



Project Planning

Objectives

CPEs

Design

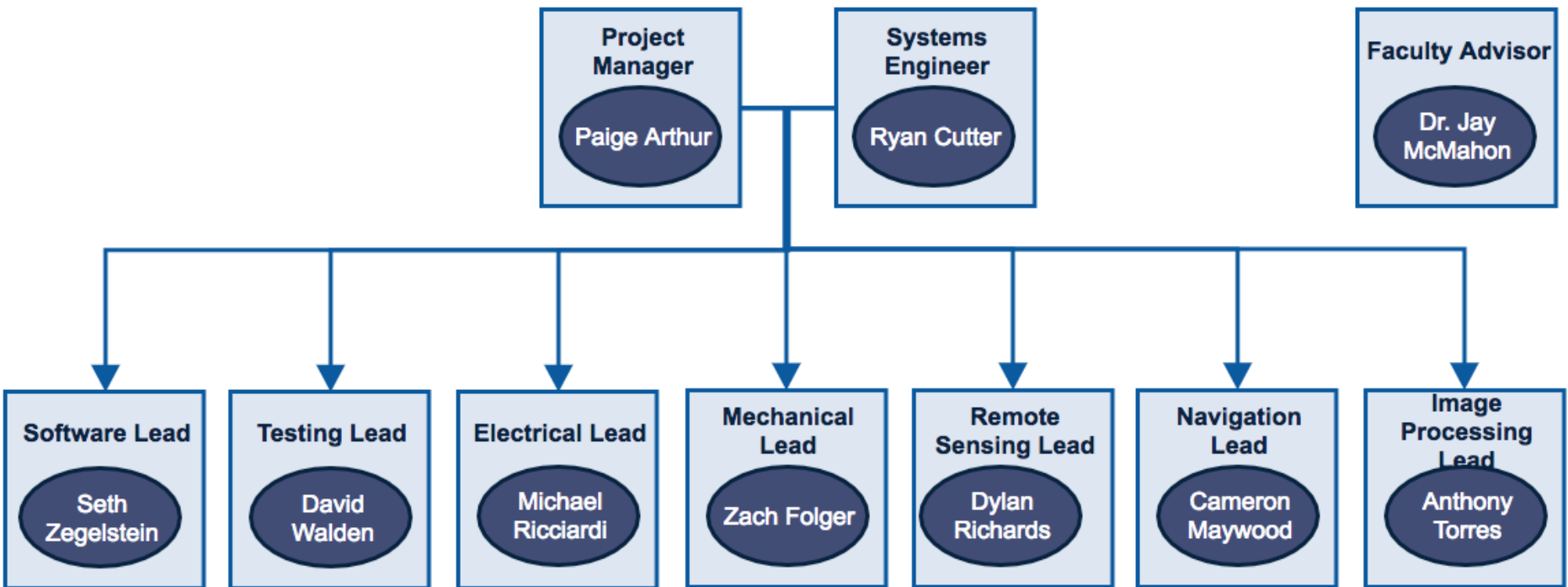
Requirements
Satisfaction

Validation

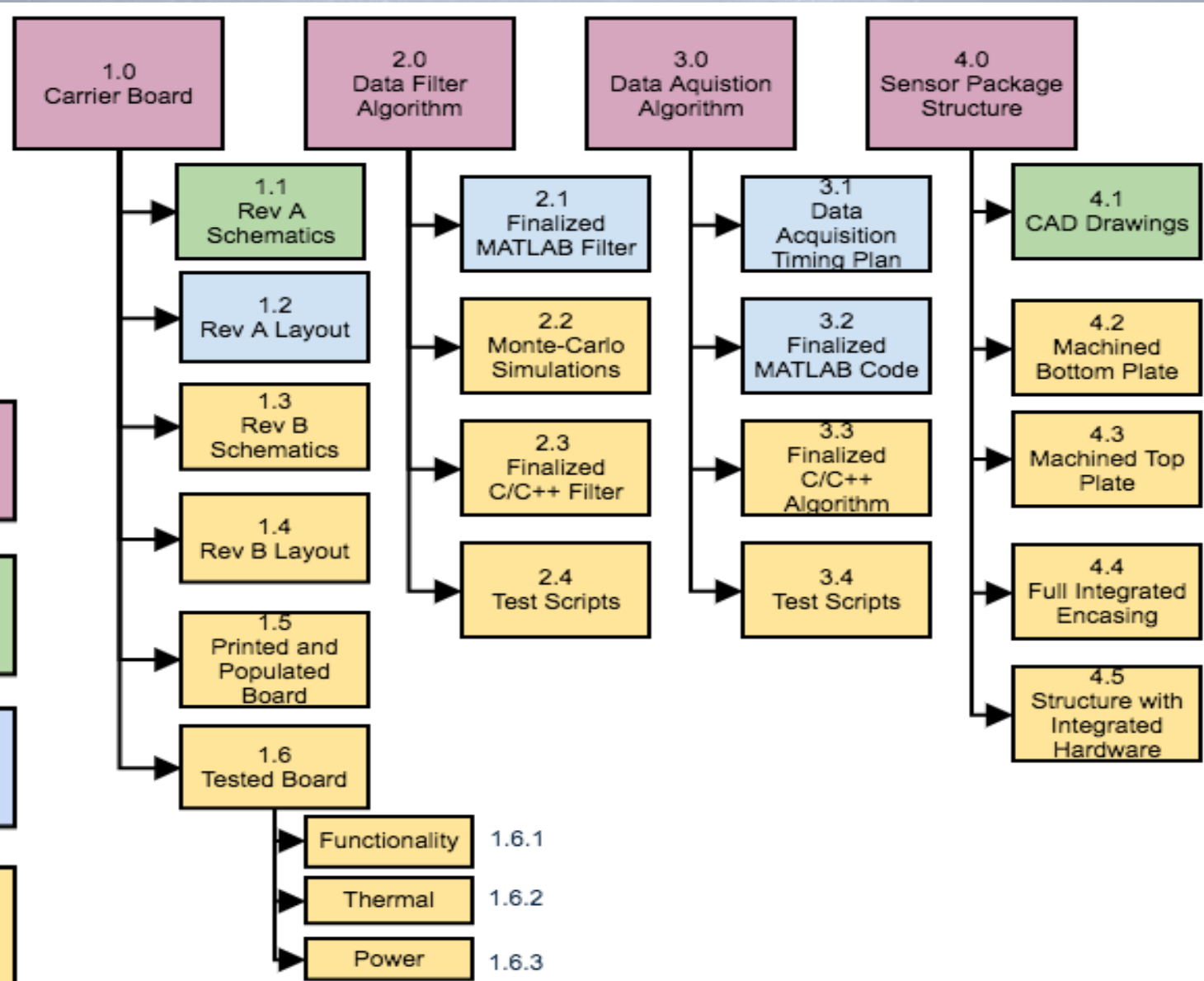
Risk

Planning

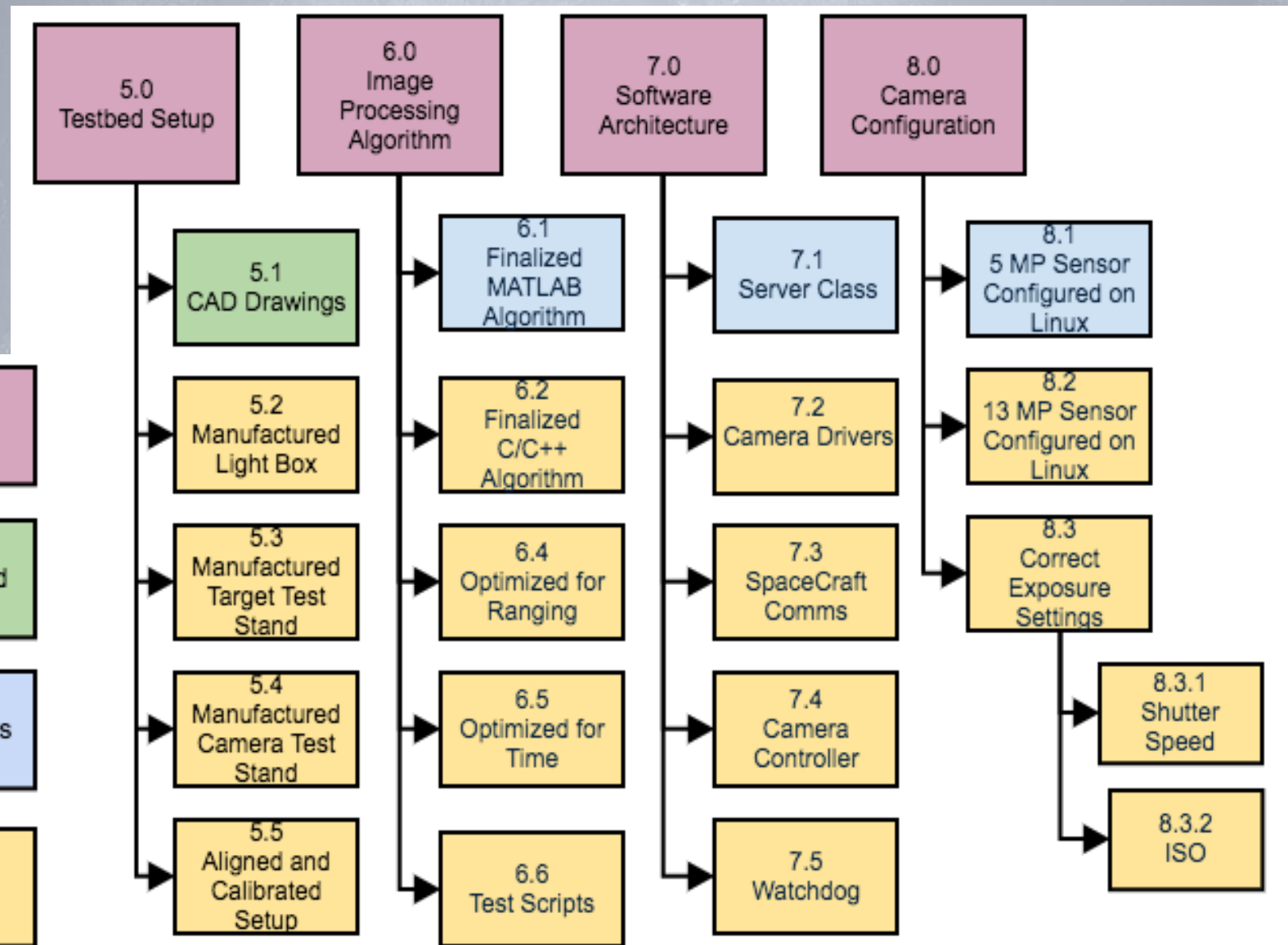
Organizational Chart

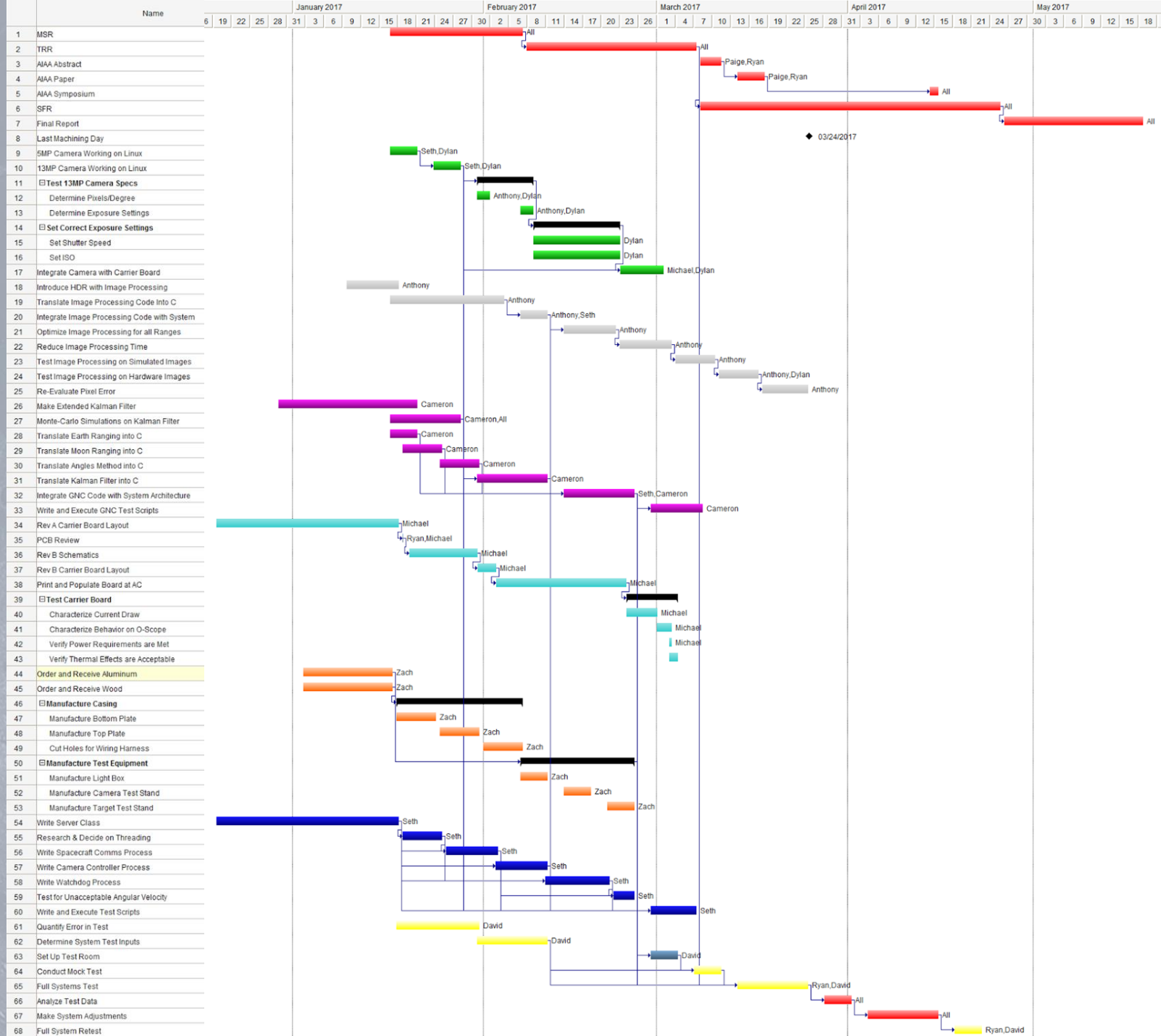


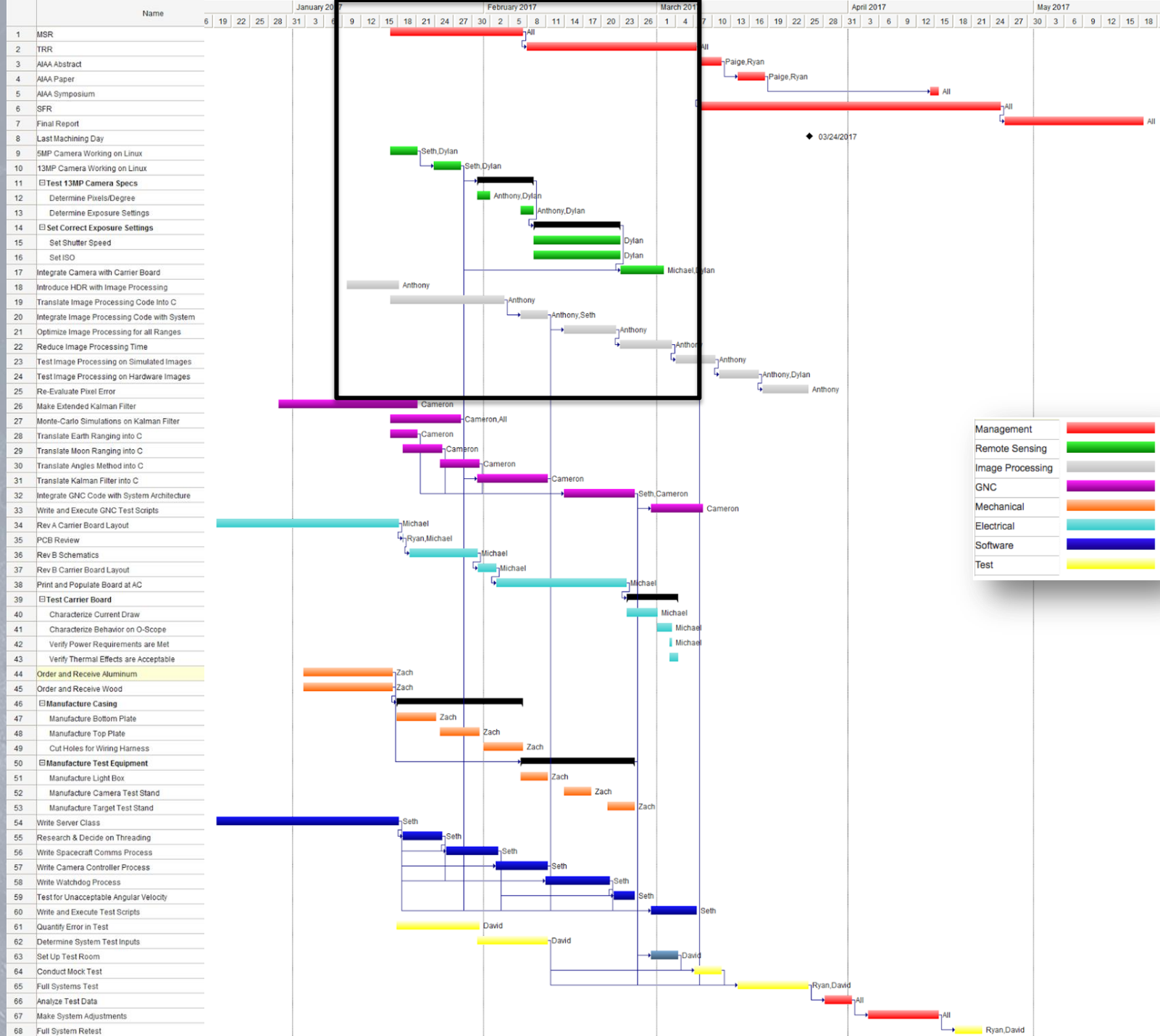
Work Breakdown Structure

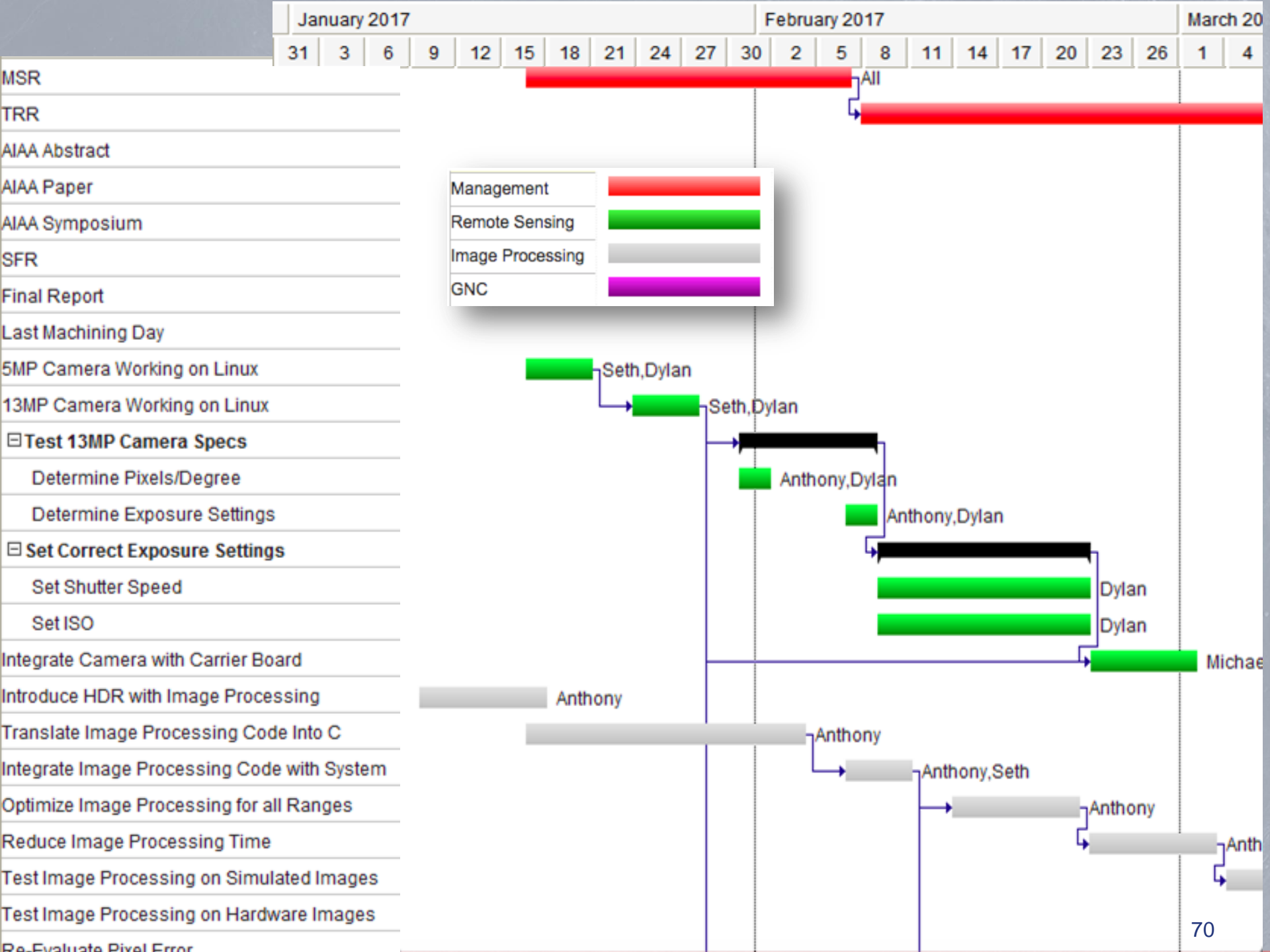


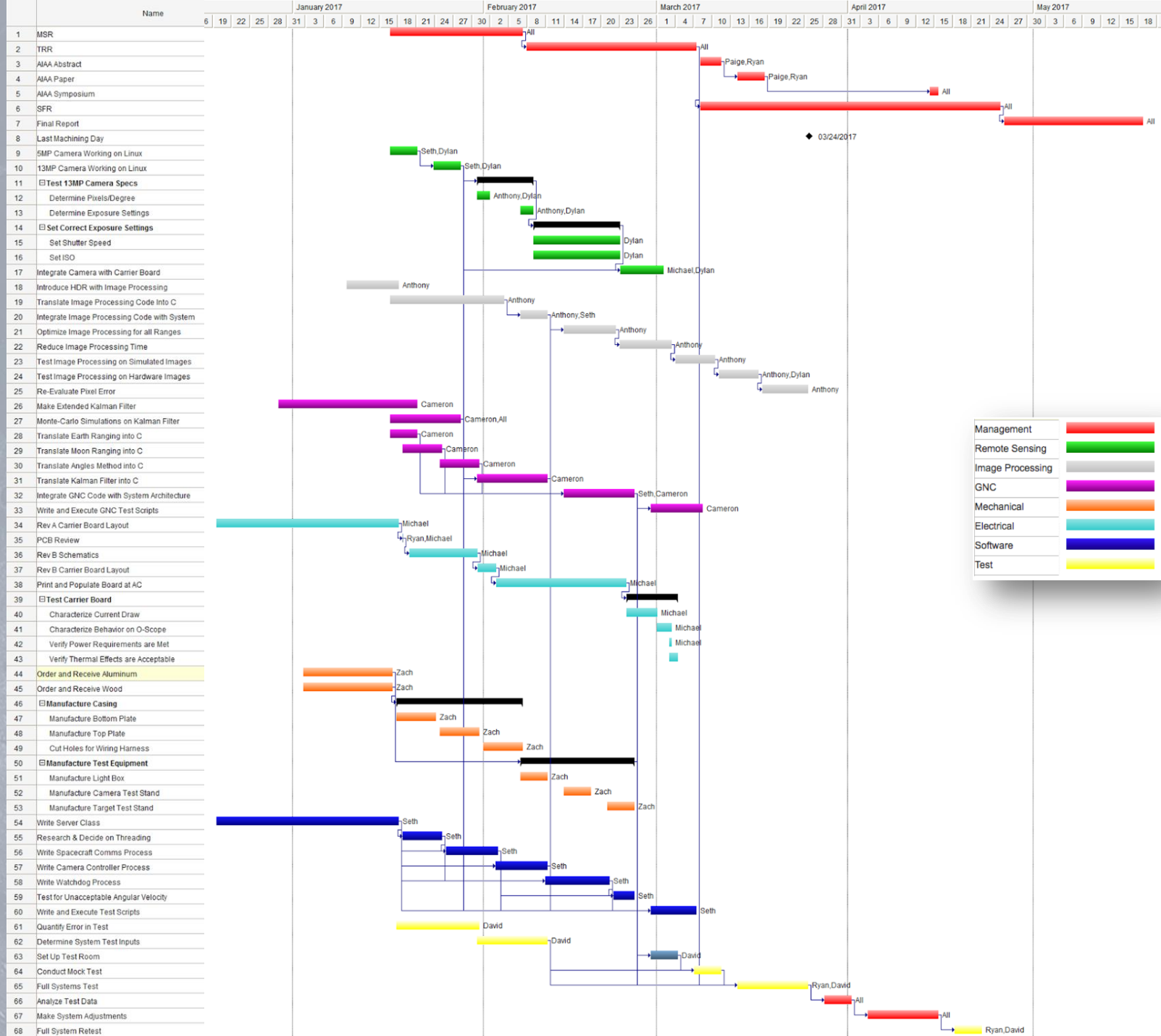
Work Breakdown Structure

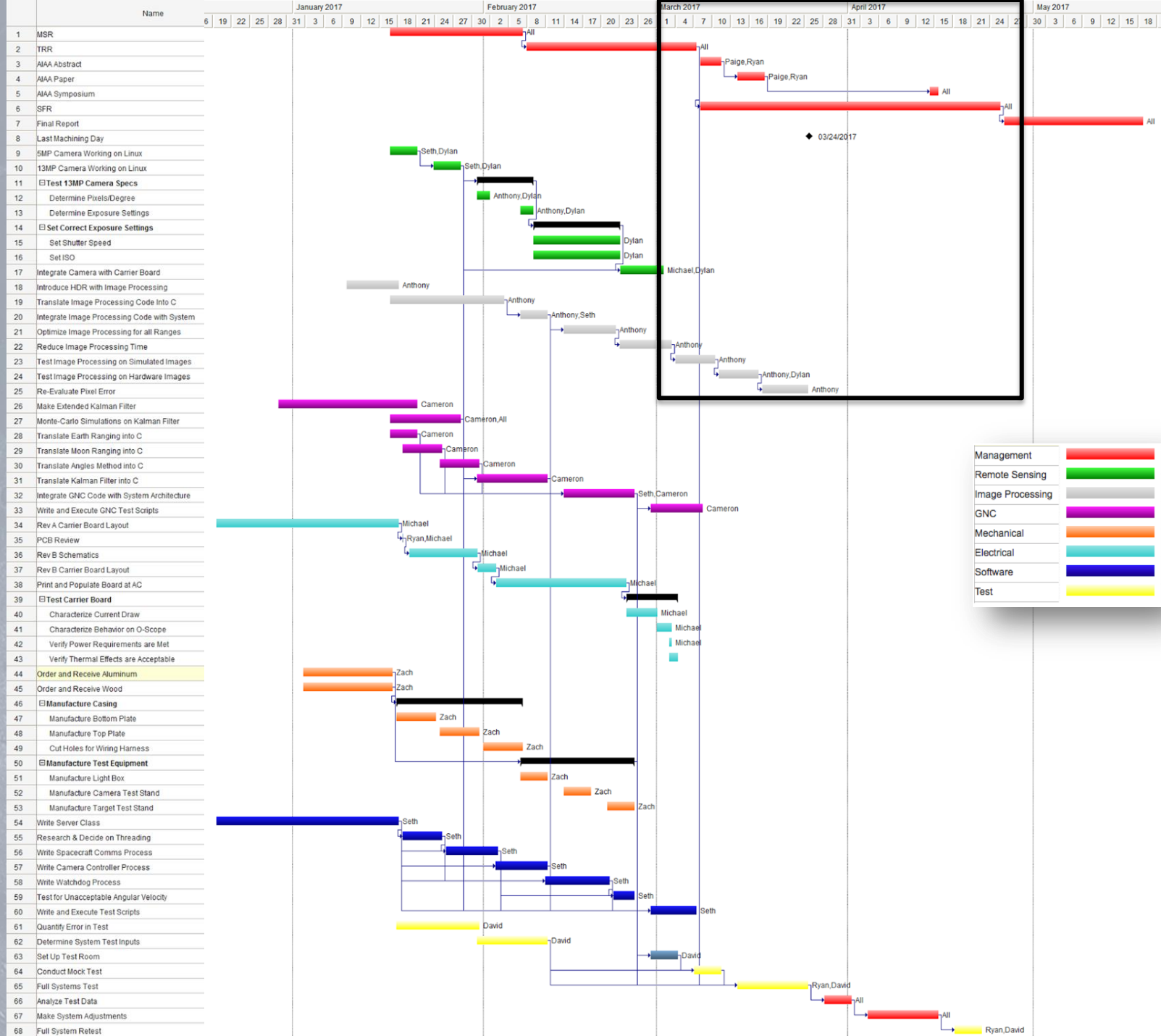


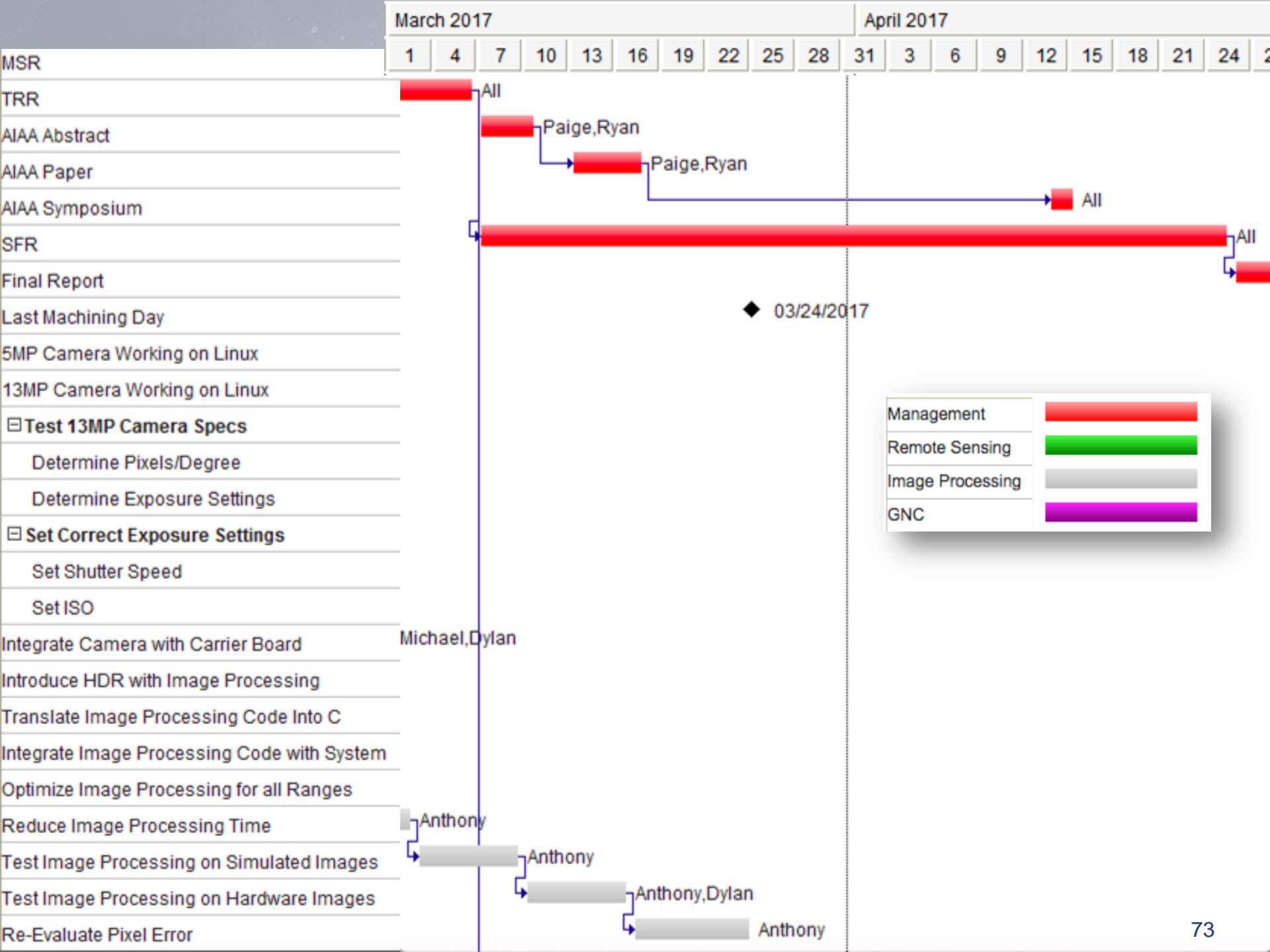


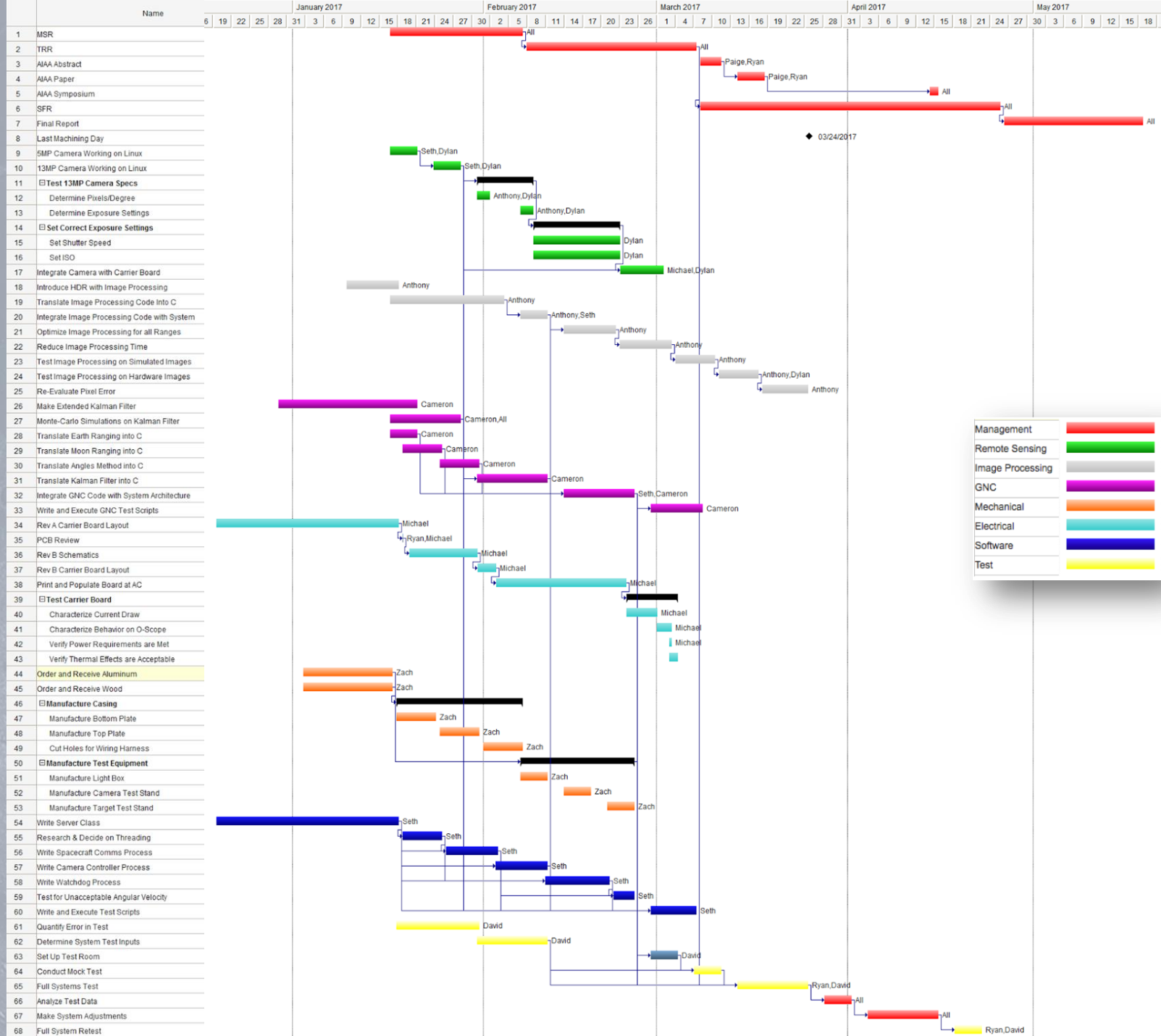


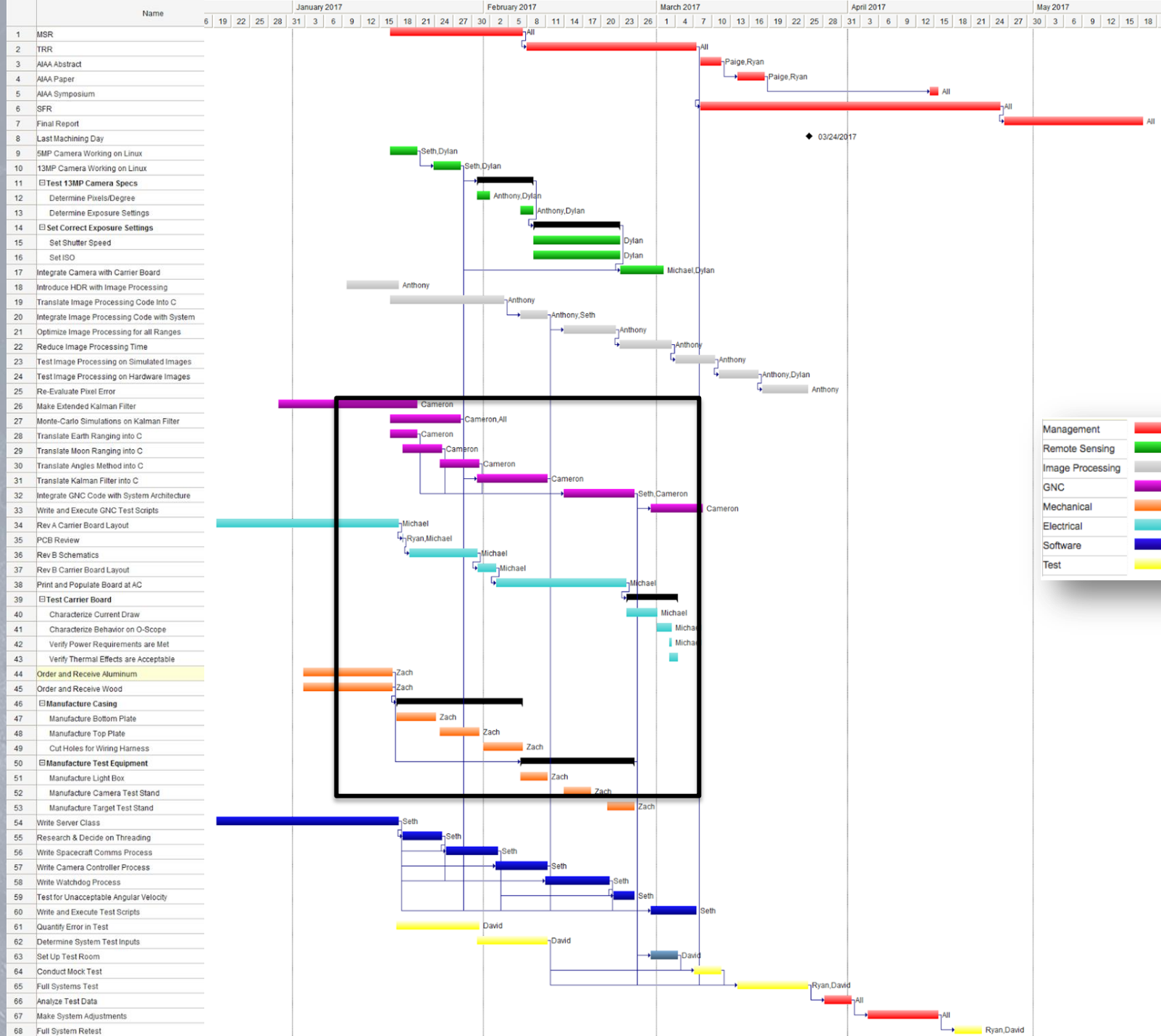


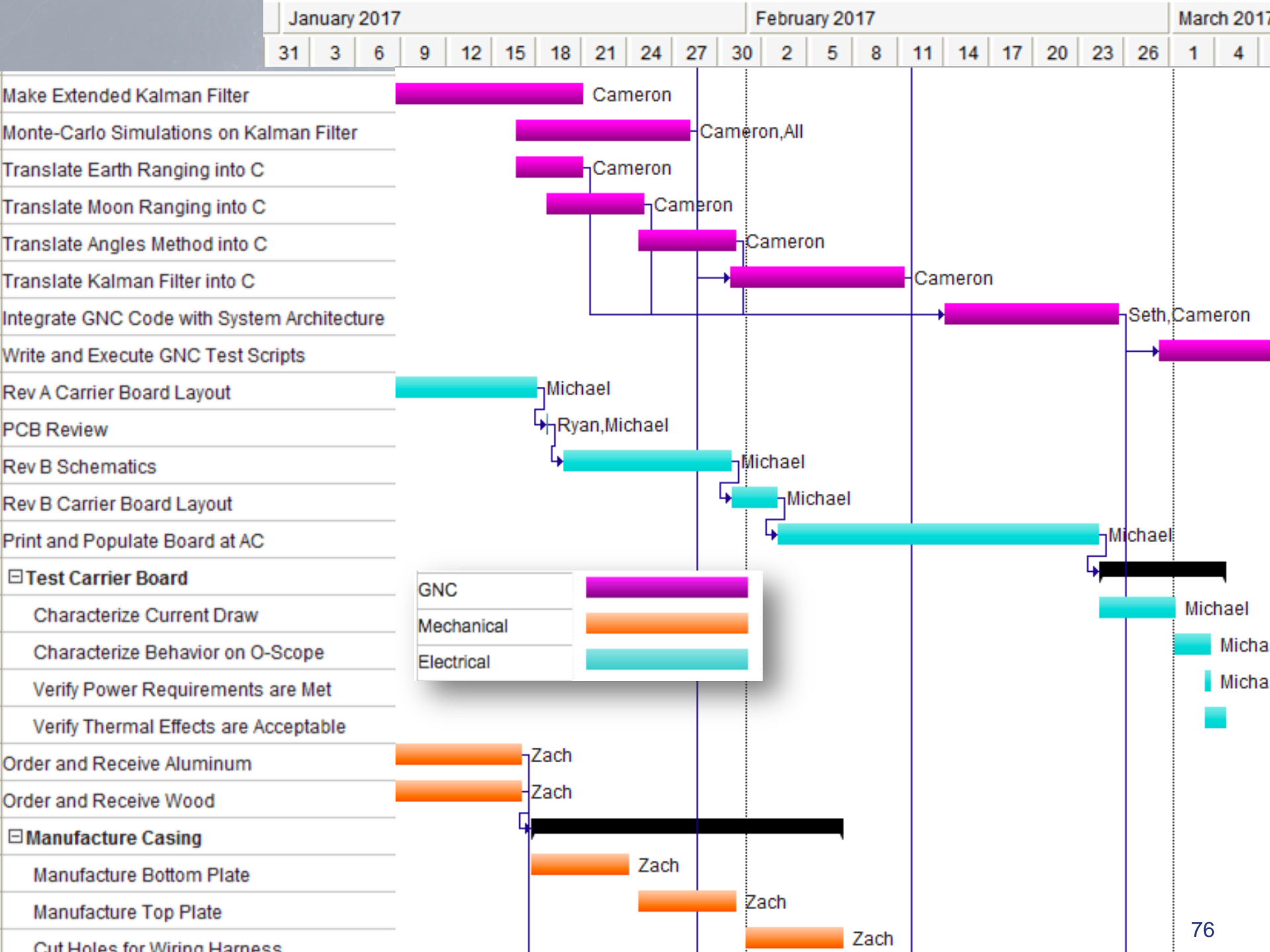


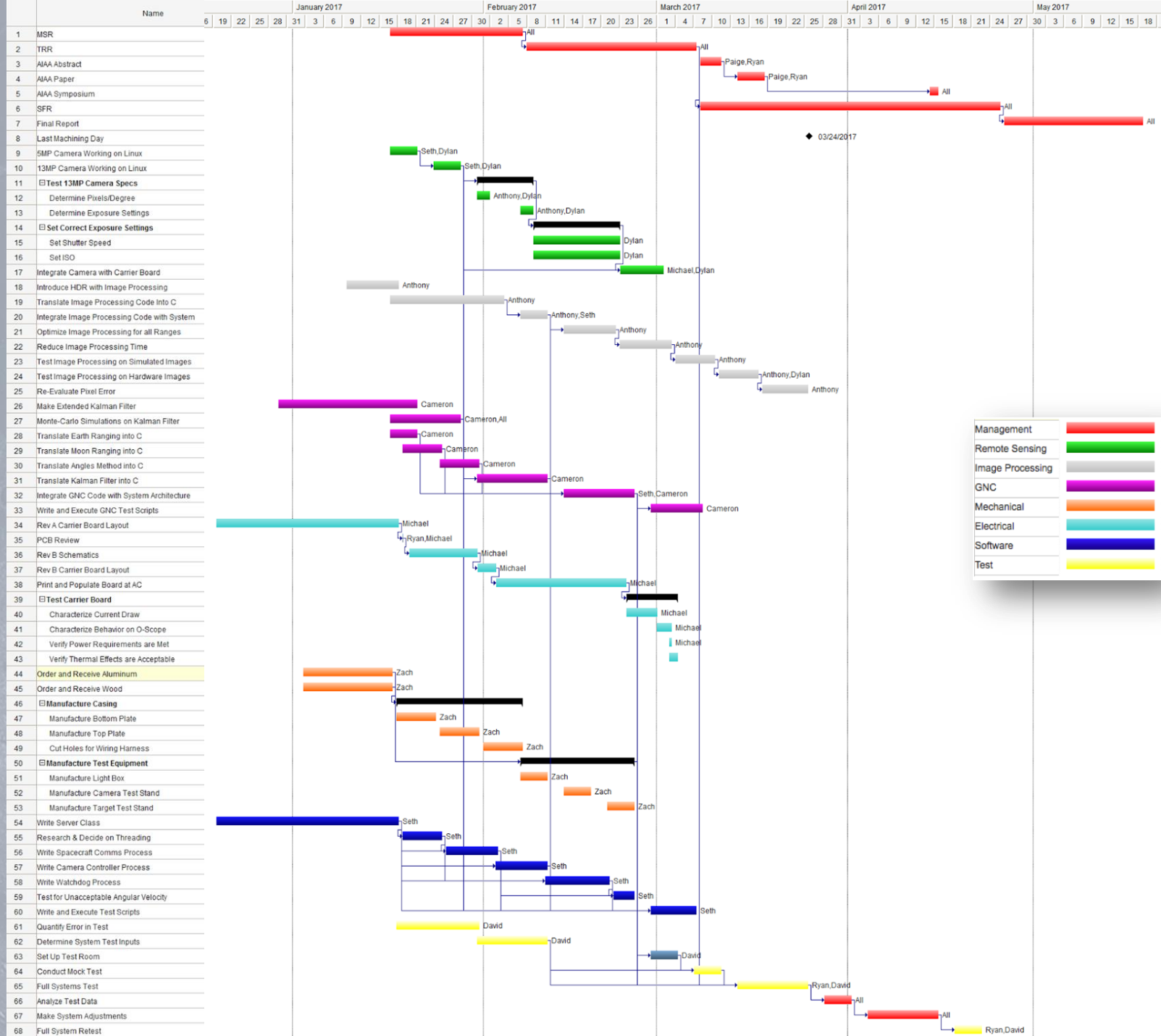


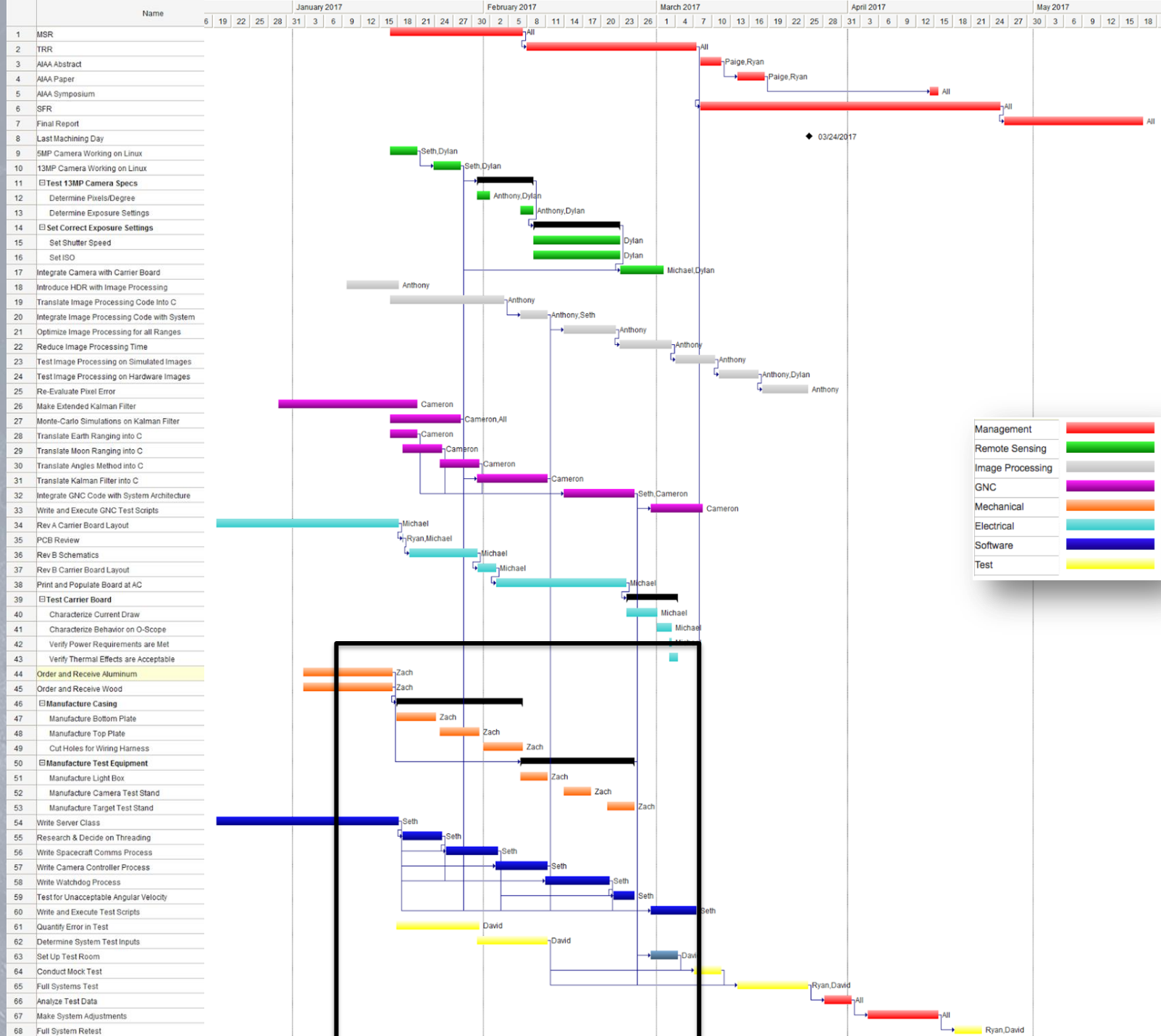


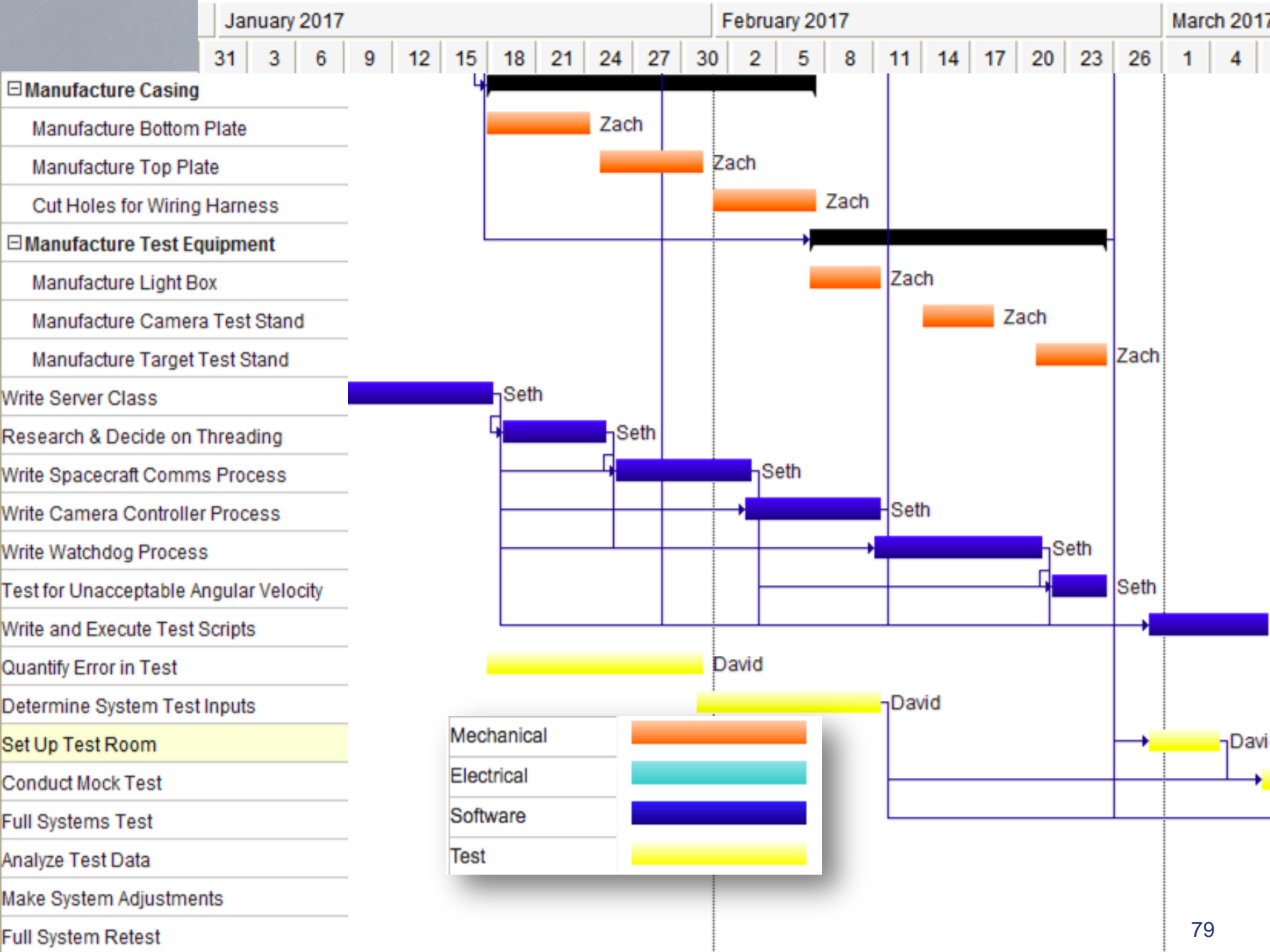


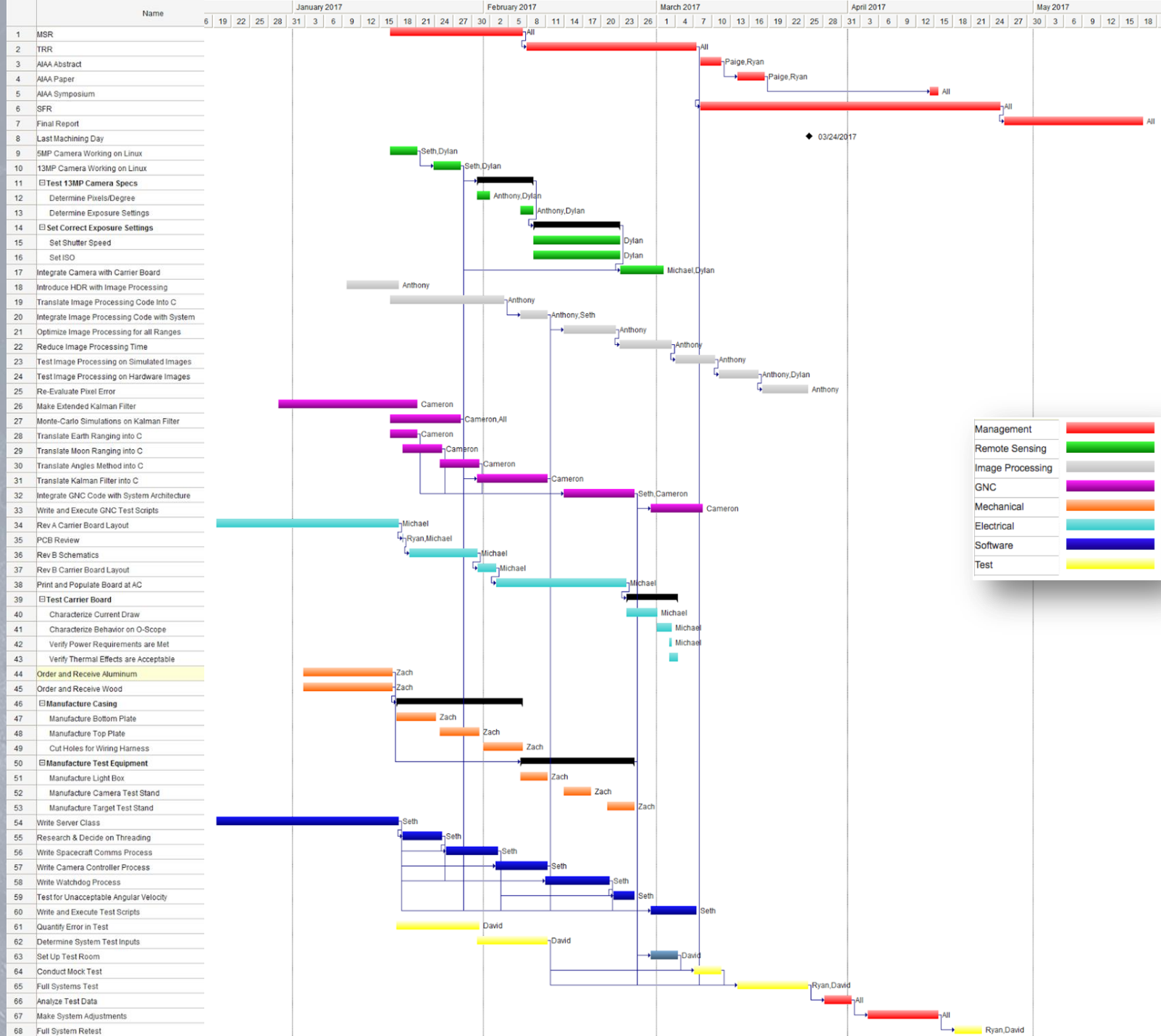


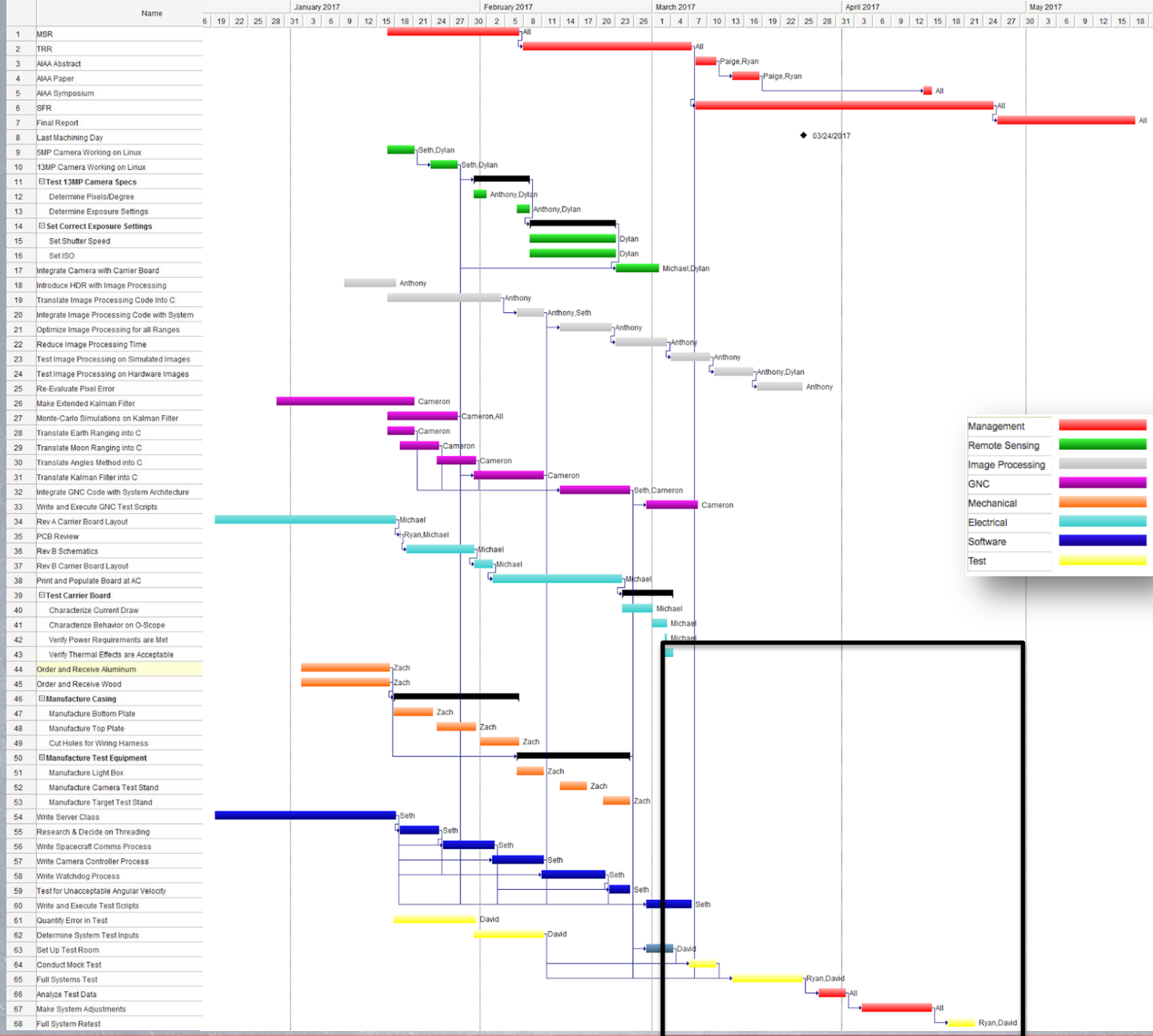


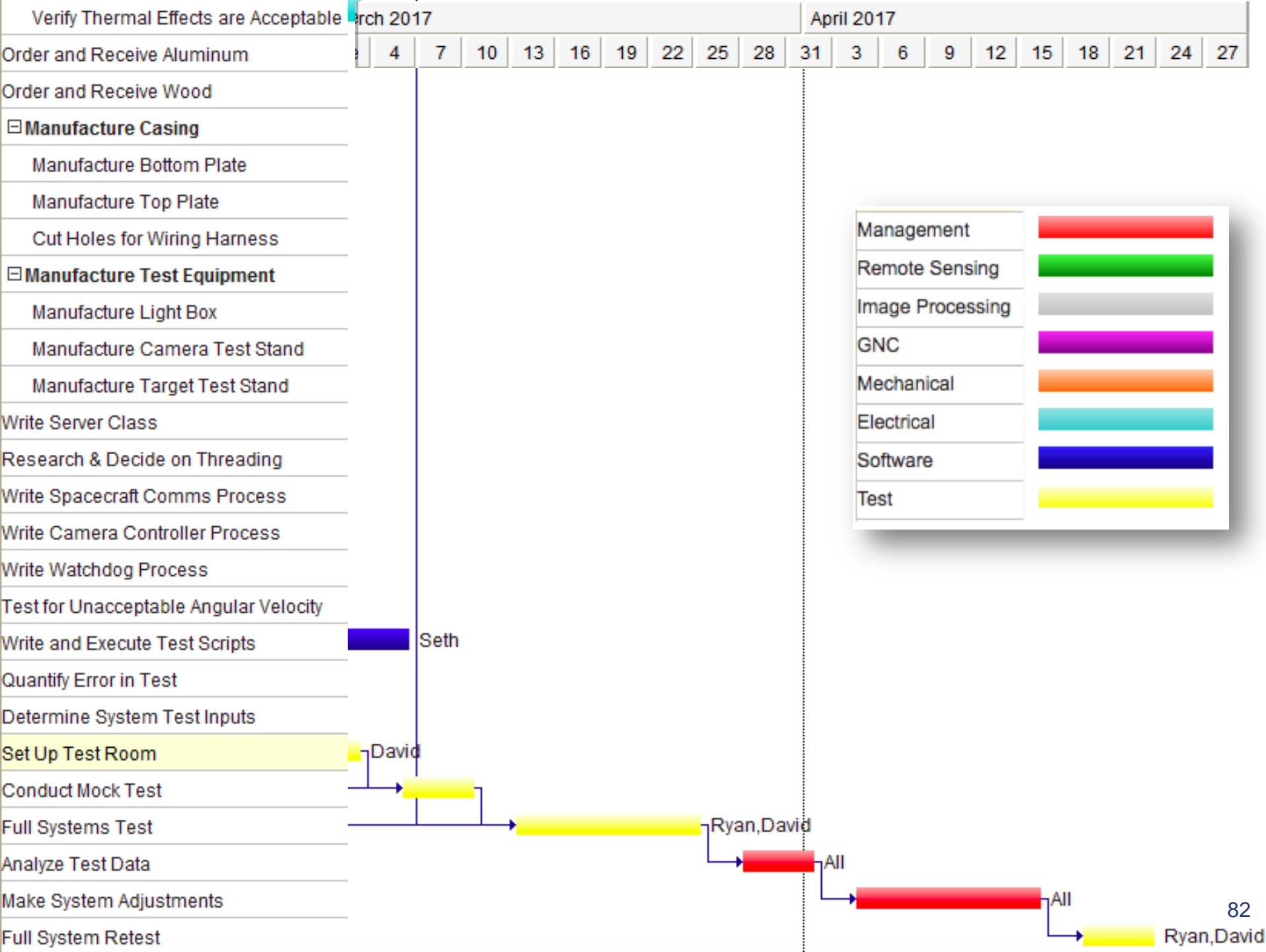




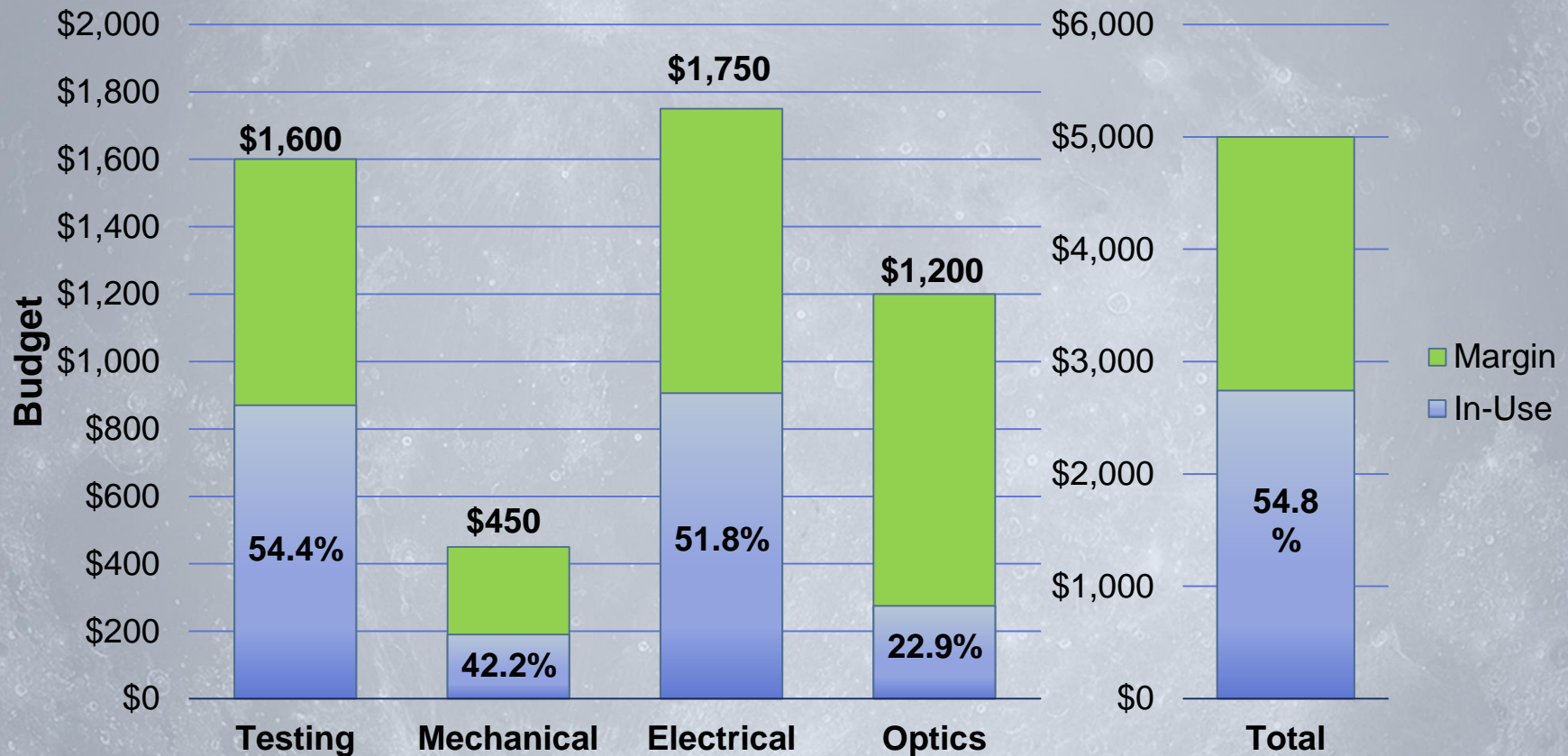








Budget



Test Plan



Test	Equipment & Facilities	Personnel	Date
Software Test: Does the data filter, pre-processing, and image processing work within the system software architecture as expected?	None	S. Zegelstein, A. Torres, C. Maywood, D. Walden	2/27/16 - 3/6/16
Hardware Test: Does the system turn on and complete all nominal functions upon initialization while remaining within power requirements?	Oscilloscope, ESD workstation, power supply	M. Ricciardi, D. Richards, D. Walden	2/27/16 - 3/6/16
Problem Simulation Test: Can the system deal with issues with temperature, spacecraft inputs, bad photos, glare, etc?	None	D. Walden, R. Cutter	3/6/16 - 3/13/16
Operational Systems Test: Does the system produce a solution with the required accuracy?	Dark room, light box, test stand	D. Walden, R. Cutter, Z. Folger	3/13/16 - 3/24/16



Test Equipment & Facilities

Facility / Equipment	Resource
Geared Tripod Head	Purchased
Tripods	Borrowed from team members & and test facility
Simulated Celestial Body	Machined in Aerospace Machine Shop
Light Panel	Purchased
Measurement Tools	Purchased and borrowed from test facility/ITLL/aerospace department
Simulated Spacecraft Computer	Purchased a ZedBoard
Test Stands	Machined in Aerospace Machine Shop
Dark Room	ECEE 2B49A headed by Dr. Cash, who has granted permission for OSPRE to use the facility next semester

References



1. Samtec, "0.40mm Razor Beam LP Ultra Fine Pitch Socket Strip," 1 October 2016. [Online]. Available: <https://www.samtec.com/products/ss4>.
2. Analog Devices, "ADT7311: Automotive, $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ Accurate, 16-Bit," Analog Devices, Norwood, MA, 2011.
3. Future Technology Devices Intl., "FT234XD USB TO BASIC UART IC V1.2," FTDI Ltd., Glasgow, UK, 2015.
4. Richtek, "RT7258 8A, 24V, 600kHz Step-Down Converter," Richtek Technology Corp., San Jose, 2013.
5. Intrinsic Technologies Corp., "Open-Q 410 Development Kit BSP Programming Guide V1.0," Intrinsic Technologies Corp., Vancouver, BC, 2016.
6. Intrinsic Technologies Corp., "Intrinsic Open-QTM 410 (APQ8016) Carrier Board Design Guide R1.3," Intrinsic Technologies Corp., Vancouver, BC, 2016.
7. Intrinsic Technologies Corp., "Open-QTM 410 Development Kit based on the Qualcomm® Snapdragon™ 410 processor (APQ8016) User Guide R1.3," Intrinsic Technologies Corp., Vancouver, BC, 2016.
8. Intrinsic Technologies Corp., "Intrinsic Open-QTM 410 (APQ8016) Development Kit Technical Note 18: Camera Board Design Guide R1.0," Intrinsic Technologies Corp., Vancouver, BC, 2016.
9. Intrinsic Technologies Corp., "Open-Q 410 Development Carrier Board Electrical Schematics 8May2015," Intrinsic Technologies Corp., Vancouver, BC, 2015.
10. Intrinsic Technologies Corp., "APQ-8016 Open-Q SOM Electrical Schematics 26Mar2015," Intrinsic Technologies Corp., Vancouver, BC, 2016.

Thank You



Paige Arthur	PM
Ryan Cutter	Systems
Seth Zegelstein	Software
Michael Ricciardi	Electrical
Anthony Torres	Image Processing
Cameron Maywood	Navigation
Dylan Richards	Remote Sensing
Zach Folger	Mechanical
David Walden	Testing

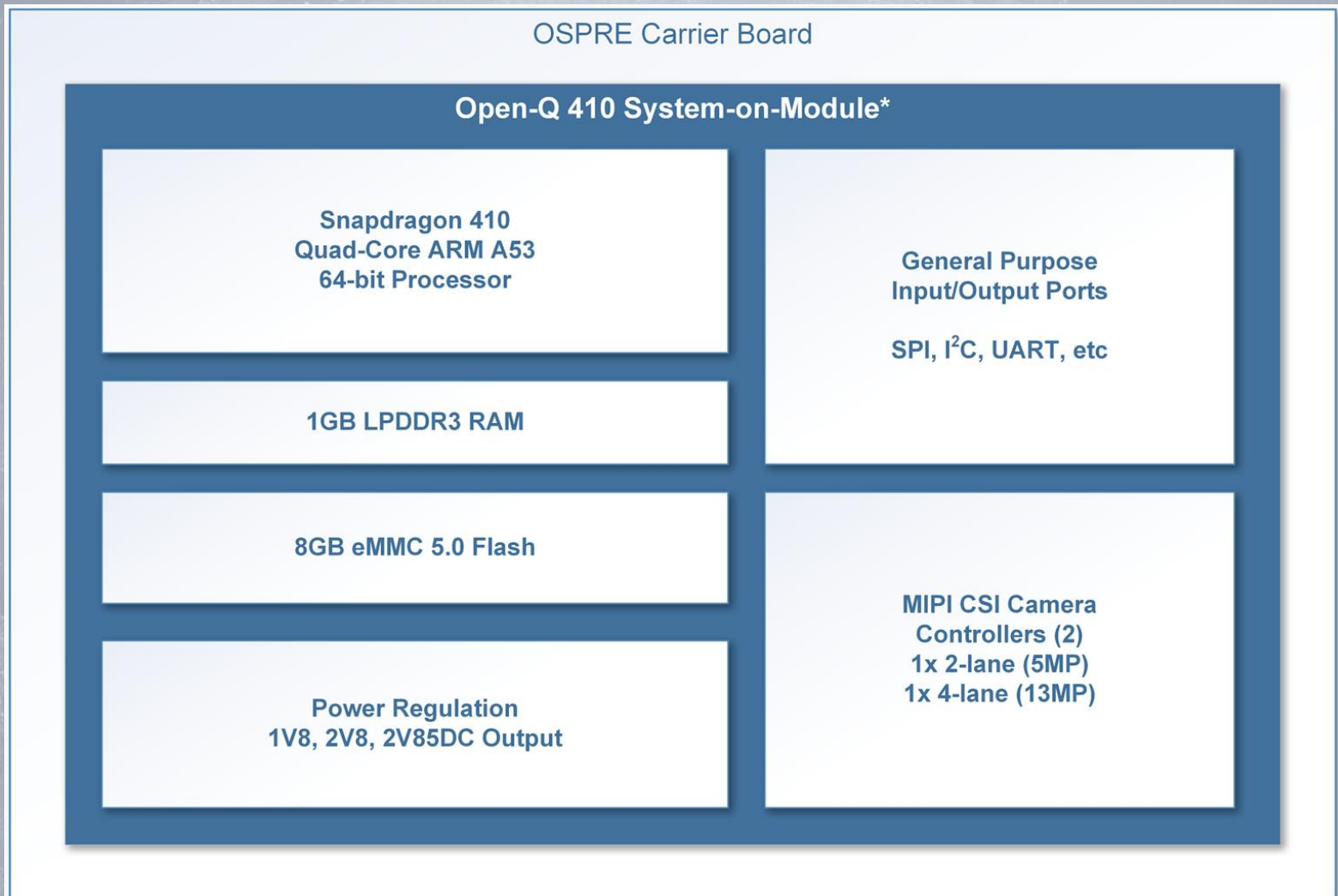


BACKUP SLIDES

Electrical/Software Backup Slides

OSPRE Electrical Architecture

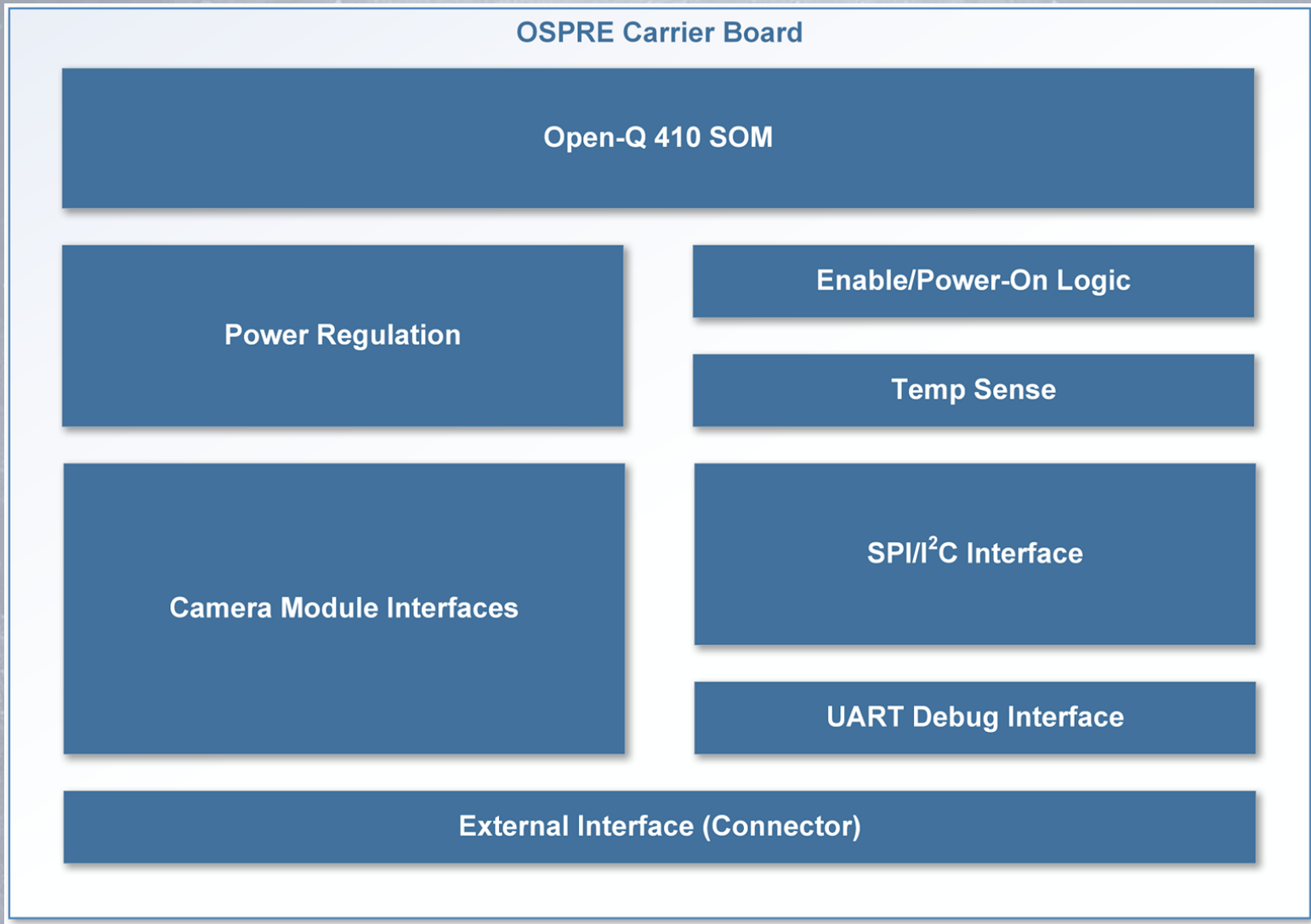
System-on-Module Functional Capabilities



*Unused features not shown

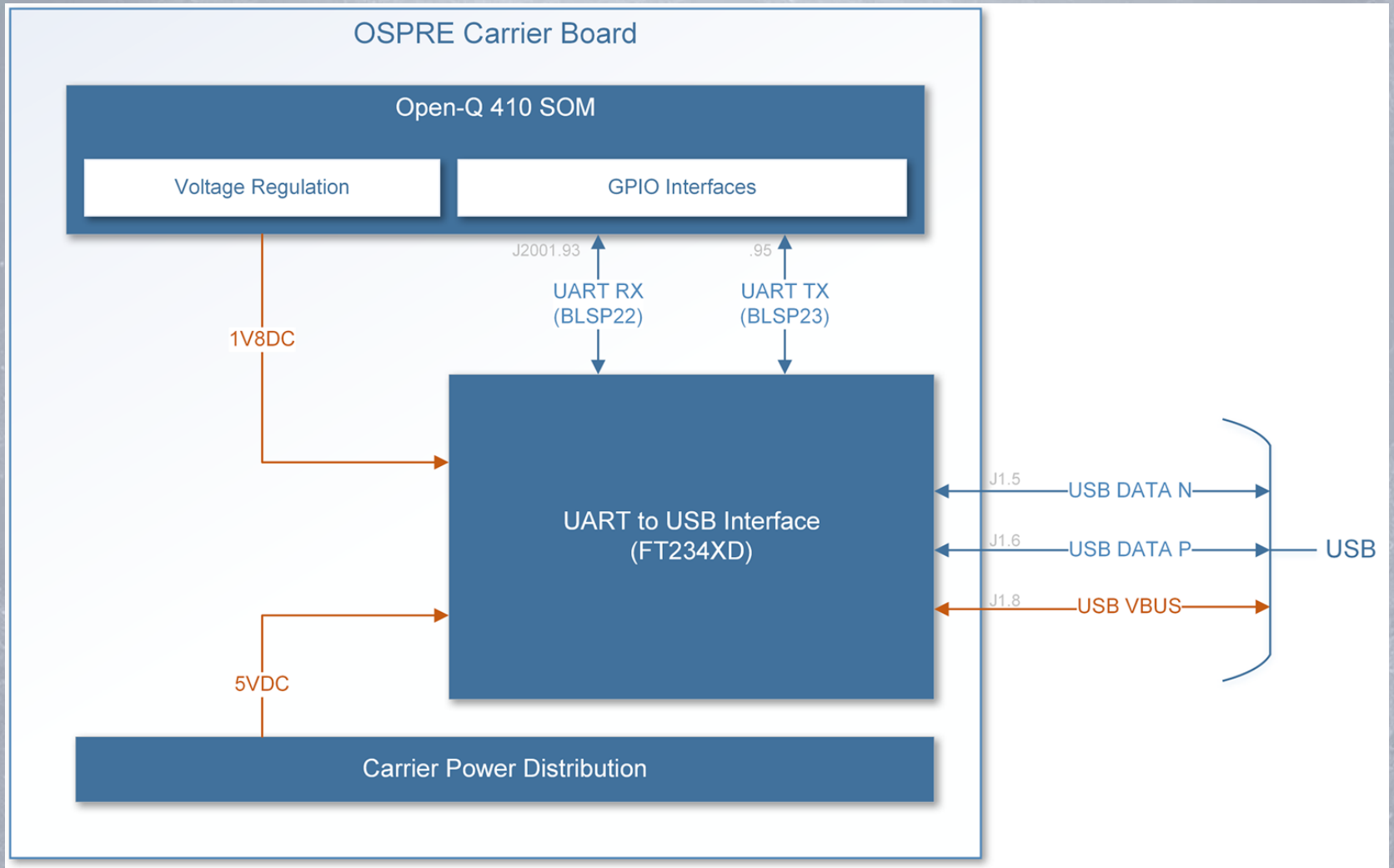
OSPRE Electrical Architecture

Carrier Board Functional Block



OSPRE Electrical Architecture

Serial Debug Interface (UART)



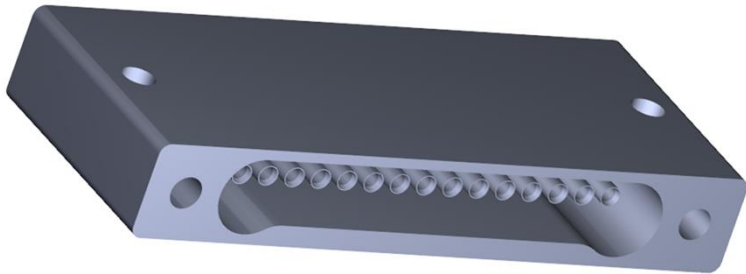
OSPRE Electrical Architecture

External Interface & Pin-Out

TE Connectivity 1589462, 15-Position Connector

Physical Description

- Right-angle, surface-mount
- Nickel-plated Aluminum 6061-T6 (MIL-C-26074)
- 14.2 x 5.7 x 2.2 mm



CONNECTOR PINOUT		
PARNO		TE 1589462 15Pos
REFDES	CONTACT	SIGNAL NAME
J1	1	12VDC
J1	2	12VDC
J1	3	12VDC_RTN
J1	4	12VDC_RTN
J1	5	UART_USB_DATA_N
J1	6	UART_USB_DATA_P
J1	7	UART_USB_GND
J1	8	UART_USB_VBUS
J1	9	CHASSIS_GND
J1	10	SPI_CLK
J1	11	SPI_SS
J1	12	SPI_DATA_MOSI
J1	13	SPI_DATA_MISO
J1	14	I2C_SCL
J1	15	I2C_SDA

OSPRE Electrical Architecture

Electrical Cost and Power Budget

Components	Power and Volume Budget						
Description	Dollar, Approx. Max.	Mass, Approx. Max.	Real Estate, Approx.	Height, Approx.	Voltage Supply	Current (External), Approx. Max	Power, Approx. Max.
	USD	g	mm	mm	VDC	mA	mW
PCB (4L) Manufacture and Populate	300.00	6	44x44	4	NA	NA	NA
External Connector, 15-Pos (TE 1589462)	200.00	2	14.2x5.7	2.18	NA	NA	NA
B2B Connectors (SS4)	8.20	0.5	23.54 x4.35				
Open-Q 410 SOM	80.00	5	44x27	4	3.7	100	1100
DC-DC Step-Down Converter (RT7258)	1.00	1	4x3	0.75	12.0	2.5	30
DC-DC Step-Down Converter (RT7258)	1.00	1	4x3	0.75	12.0	2.5	30
Temp Sensor (ADT7311)	2.00	1	5x4	1.75	3.7	0.1	1
Temp Sensor (ADT7311)	2.00	1	5x4	1.75	3.7	0.1	1
Image Sensor Module 5MP (OV5640)	70.00	1.5	21x8.5	6	3.7	150	700
Image Sensor Module 13MP (IMX214)	125.00	1.5	21x8.5	6	3.7	150	700
USB Serial UART Controller (FT234XD)	2.30	1	3x3		5.0	NONFLT	NONFLT
TOTAL	791.50	21.5	720			405.2	2562
BUDGET	2,000.00	800	2100	8		500	3000
MARGIN	1,208.50	778.5	1380	2		94.8	438
ASSOCIATED REQUIREMENT	BUDGET	DR2.6	DR2.7	DR2.7	DR2.1.1	DR2.1.2	DR2.1.3

OSPRE Electrical Architecture

Imaging Sensor

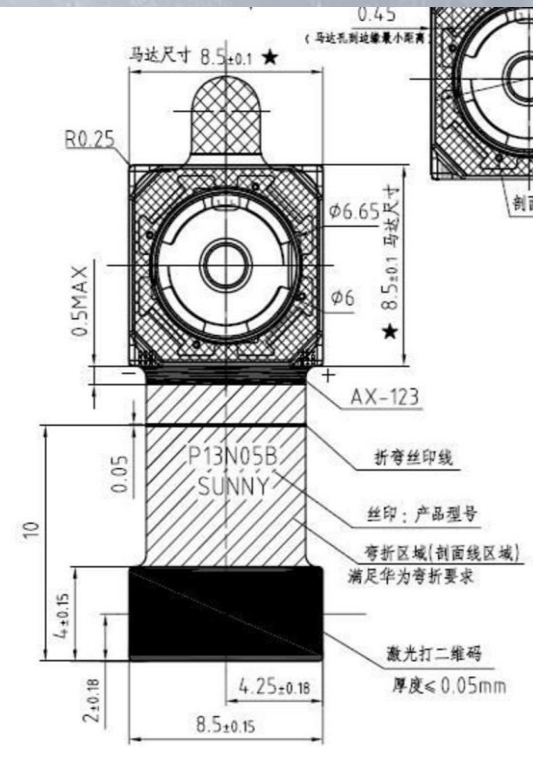
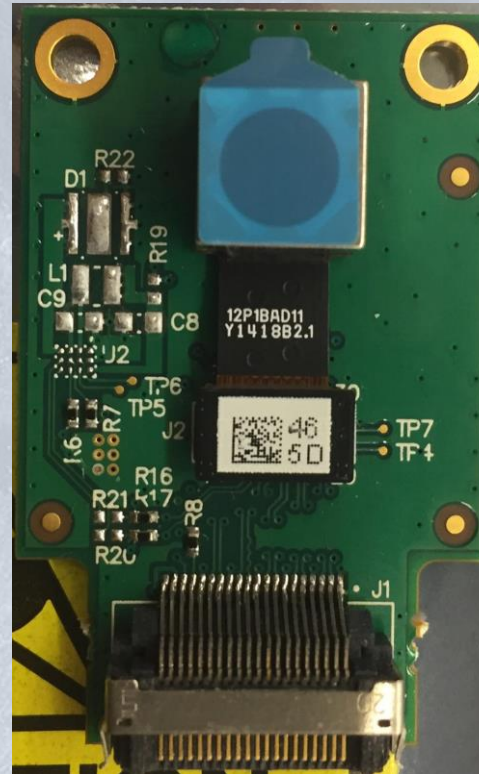
Design Drivers:

FR 1.0 - Accuracy

FR 2.0 - Volume

Camera Specs:

- 8.5 x 8.5 x 5.3 mm lens package
- 13MP sensor (IMX214)
- FOV = 60° x 45°
- ~70 pixels/°



Further Software Architecture Detail

- OSPRE needs multiple processes in order to take advantage of two separate cpu's
- The OSPRE system was designed to be modular
 - If the camera or S/C change only the Camera Controller or SCComms process need to change
- All processes will be derived from an virtual server class containing the common elements of all OSPRE's server processes

OSPRE Software Architecture

Overview

OSPRE will run on 2 Linux OS CPUs. Processes will be split between:

- ZedBoard (Simulated Spacecraft) [2 core]
- Onboard SOM processor [4 core]

OSPRE consists of 5 major processes:

- Camera Controller
- S/C Comms
- Image Processing
- WatchDog
- Navigation

Zedboard will simulate the spacecraft by:

- Providing all necessary inputs (Time, Quaternion, Angular Velocity, etc.)
- Reading in OSPRE results and updates. (State Vector + Error, Status, Pointing Adjustments)

Software Design - Startup

- More Complicated due to using two different CPUs
- When the OSPRE sensor package receives power, the microprocessor onboard will turn on and boot up Linux OS. On startup, a script will be run to start our OSPRE system processes residing on SOM.
- OSPRE will have another startup script for the Zed Board to start the OSPRE server processes on the Zed Board

Software Design - Server Process 1

- All processes will listen at a defined port number for new connection requests
- Each process will have a defined number of connections
 - All processes will be accepting connections
 - Processes will connect to each other in a predefined manner
 - Only WatchDog will be written to support N connections

Software Design - Server Process 2

- Servers will be using a call to select and registering for read and write events when interested in them
- The select call will be using timeouts to allow for the handling of error cases
- SIGPIPEs are ignored so that the Server doesn't quit when the client disconnects
- In the event that two processes lose a connection, the process acting as the client will attempt to reconnect to the process acting as the Server

Software Design - Server Process 3

-OSPRE Servers will not follow the classic Server to Client relationship. OSPRE Servers will act as both a Server and Client.

–All Processes will be listening on a dedicated socket for connection requests (Typical Server). Specific processes will connect to others processes because they need information from said process (Typical Client).

-An abstract OSPRE server class will be written in C++ from which all process classes will be derived from.

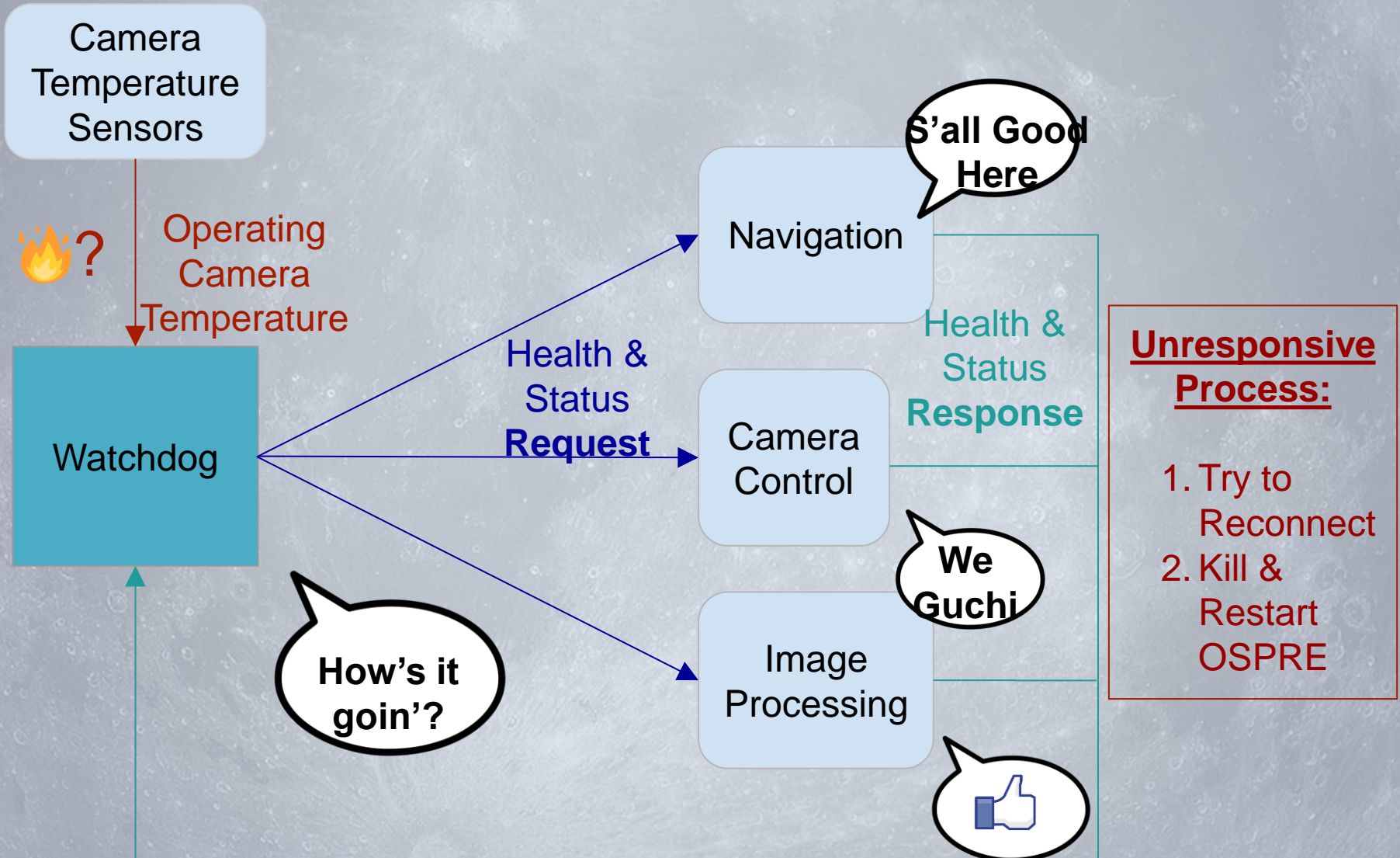
–The server class will contain a virtual run method, which each individual process class will implement.

–The Server class will implement generic methods that all derived classes need such as `init()`, `openServerSocket()`, and `connectToServer()`

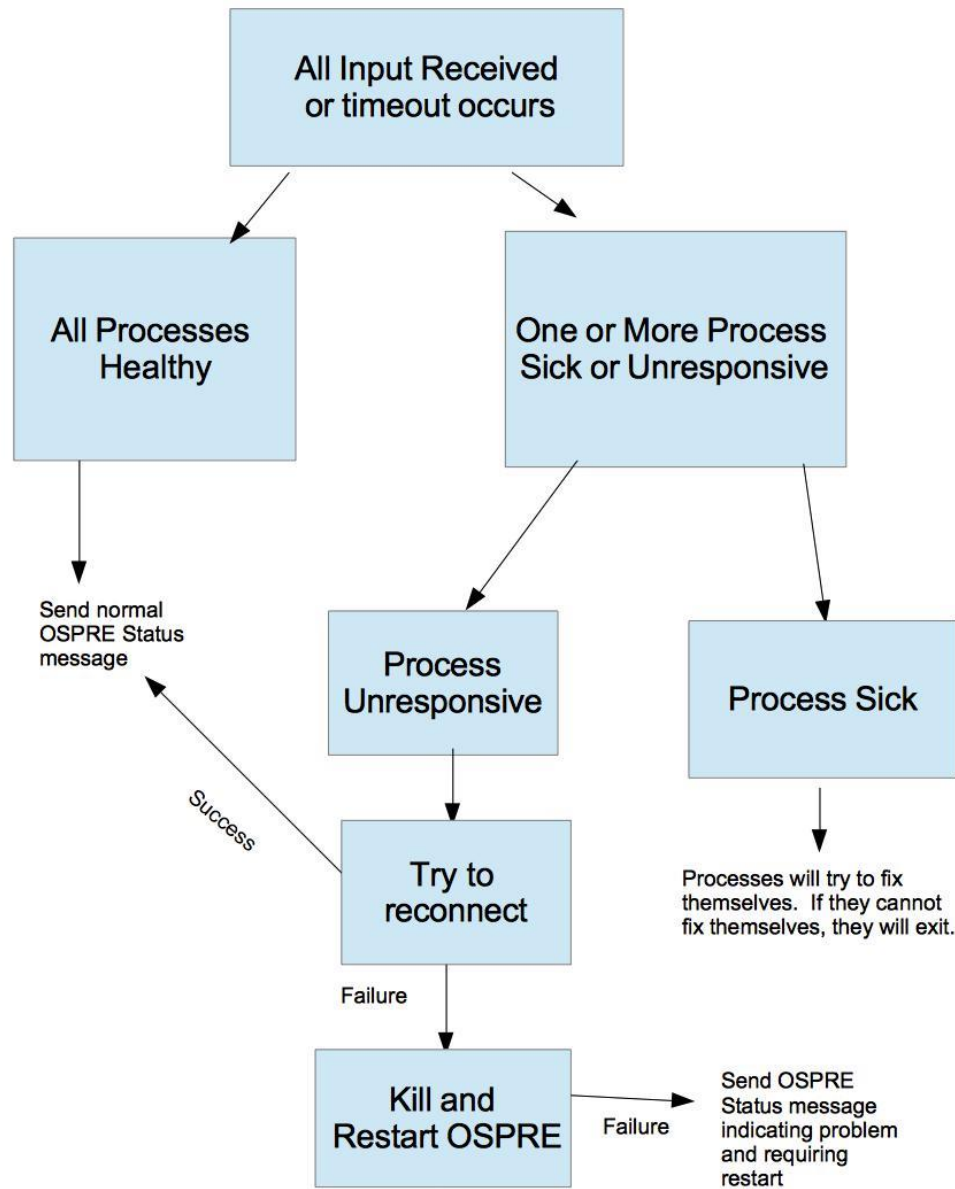
–The Server class will be built by composition and have instances of other classes to deal with intra-process communication (details below)

OSPRE Software Architecture

Watchdog



Watch Dog / Controller Logic Flow



Software Design - Error Cases

Error: Process Failure

Action: Restart OSPRE system (Power on/ Off), (S/C responsibility)

Error: GNC cannot achieve accurate solution to within error bounds

Action: Report solution to current error

Error: Image Processing cannot find body (Earth / Moon) in the picture

Action: Report status to with error message S/C, attempt to change Camera setting, keep trying

Error: Not pointing at the right targets (Earth / Moon)

Action: Send additional pointing request to S/C and wait

Software Design - Shutdown

- More Complicated due to using two different CPUs
- Cut power to OSPRE sensor package
- Send SIG_KILL signals to processes on ZedBoard

Image Processing Backup Slides

Image Processing

- Circular Hough Transform Overview
- Celestial body outline of radius R
 - Outline found with gradient of image
 - Edge could also be an arc (for phased bodies)

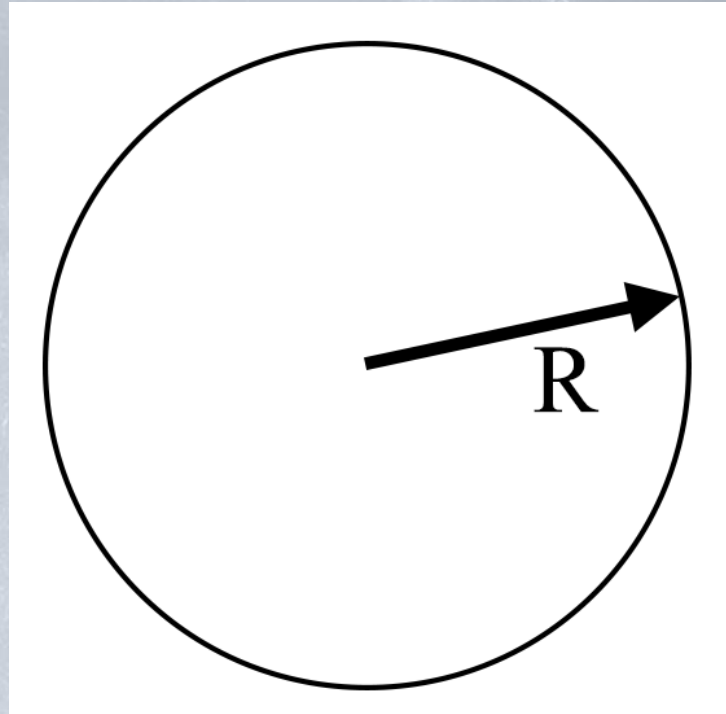


Image Processing

- Move along edge
- Draw circle of votes with a radius R
- Keep these votes in a matrix, called the accumulator matrix

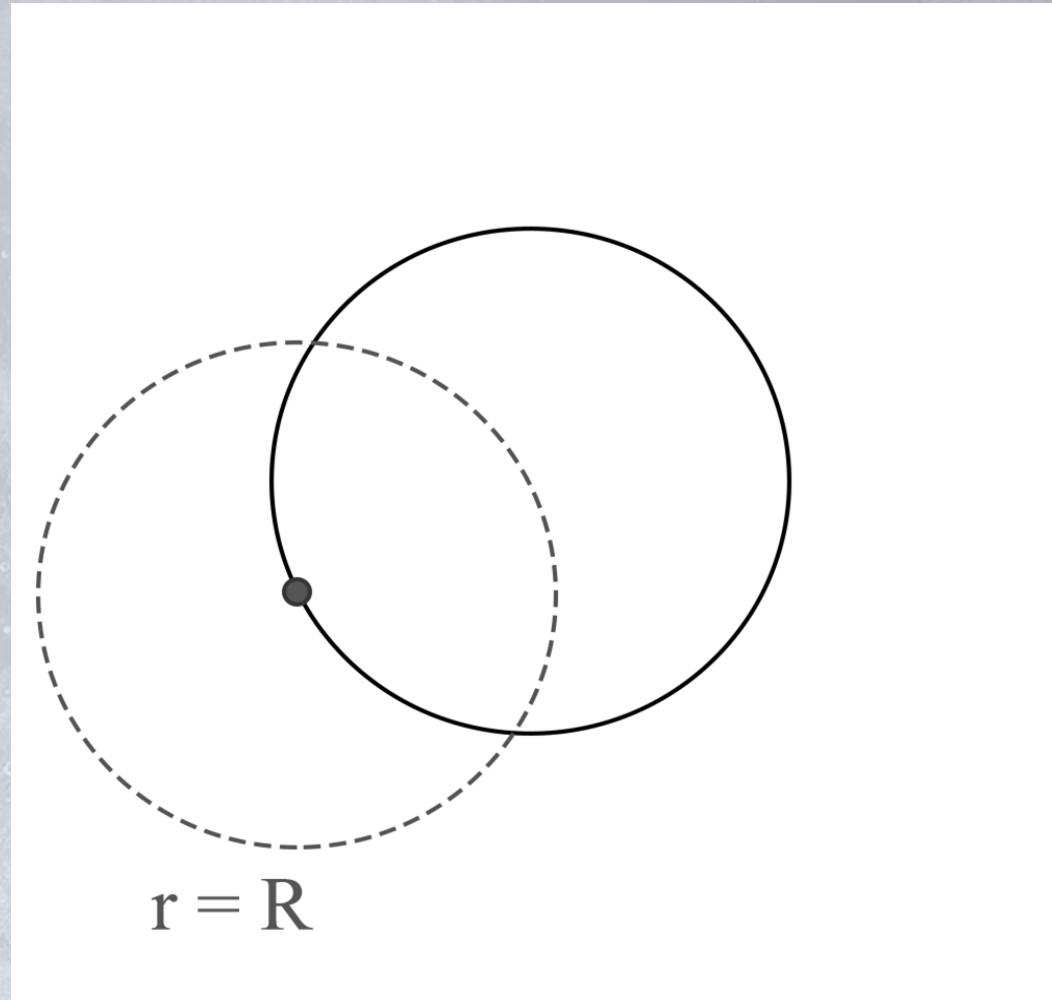


Image Processing

- Keep voting along edge
- These votes will then overlap at the center

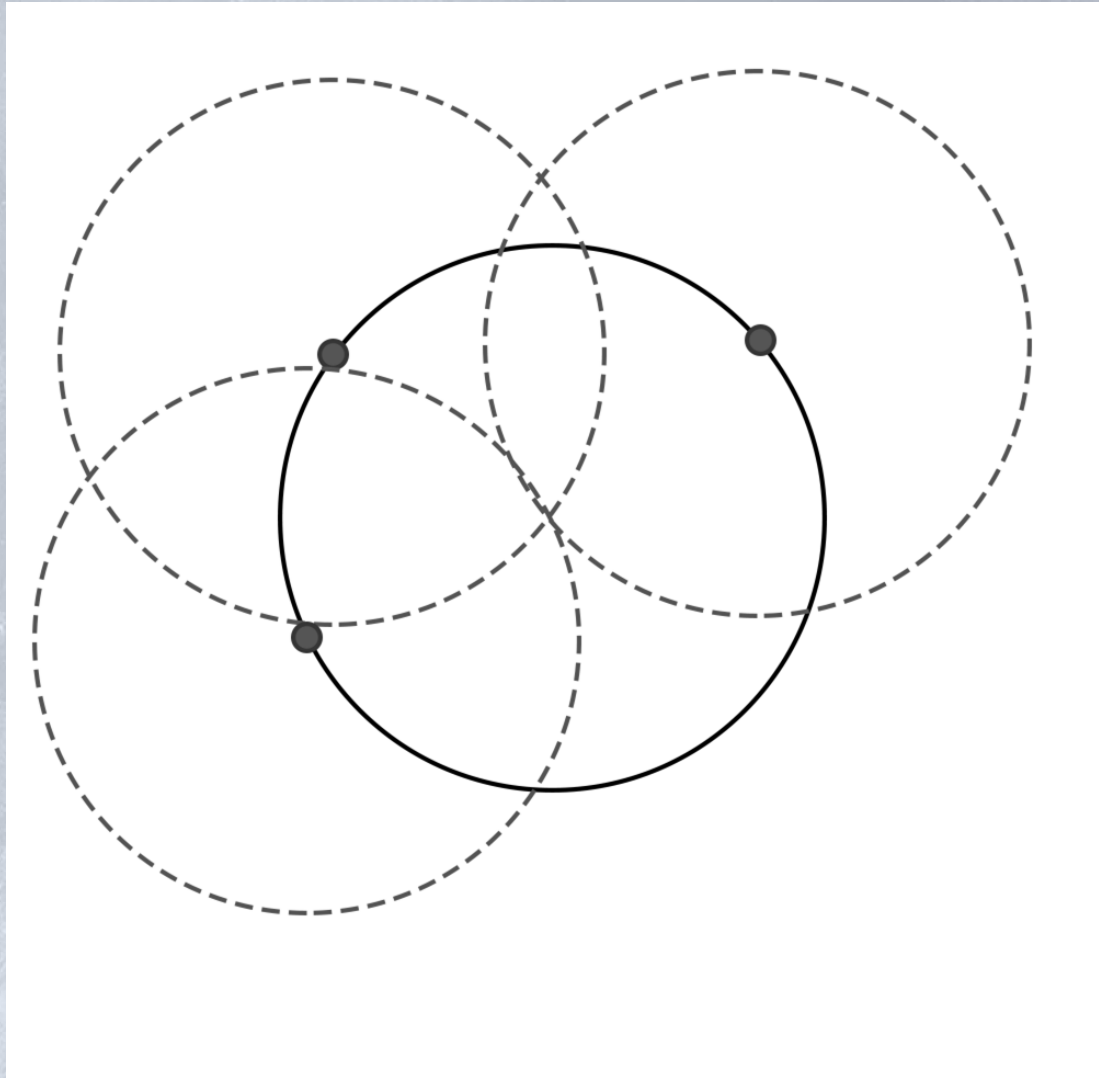


Image Processing

- The point with the most votes, the most overlap, is the calculated center
- This finds both the center and the best radius at the same time

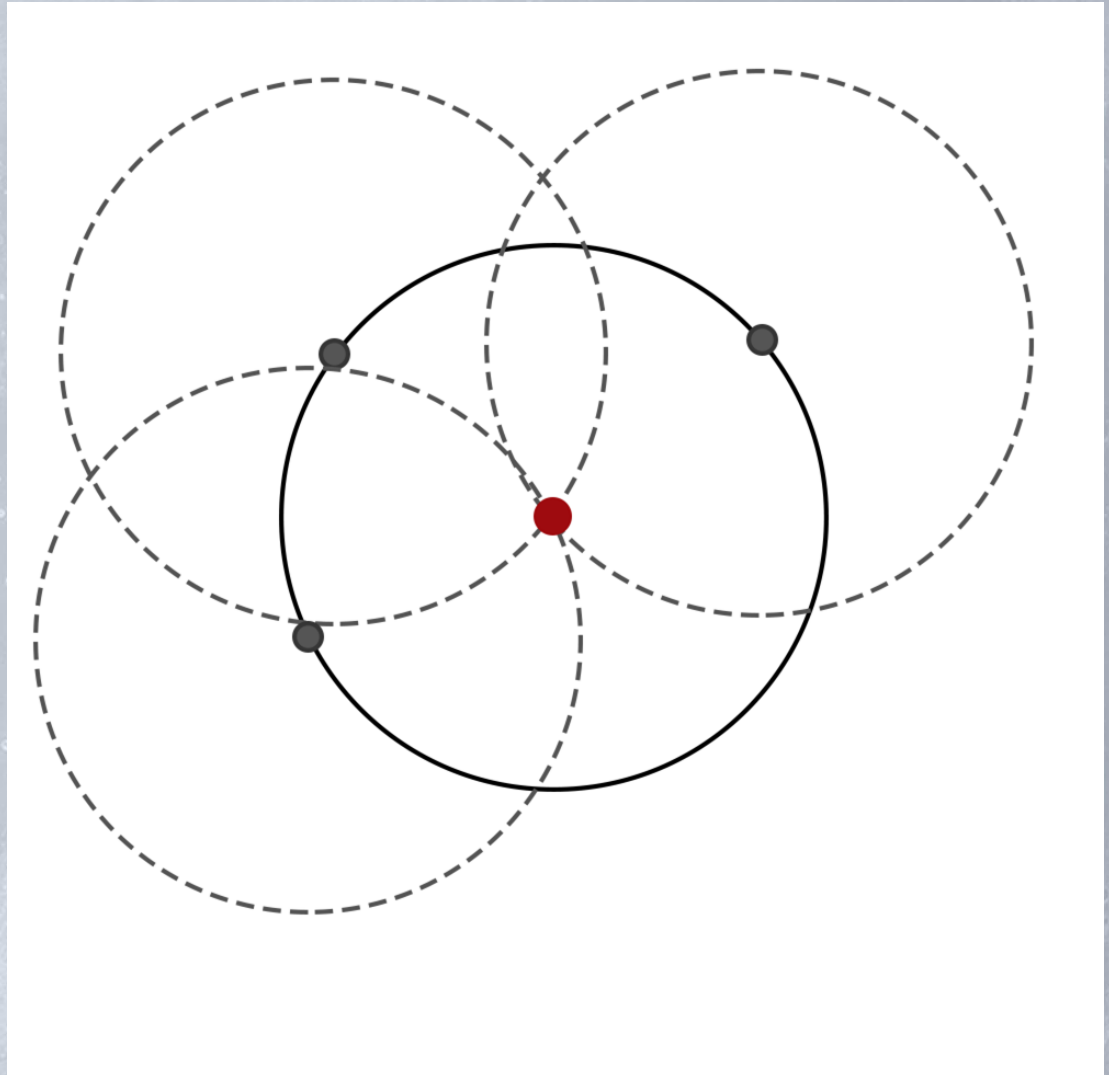


Image Processing

- A more efficient method uses normal vectors
- Along the same celestial body outline, draw a normal vector outwards
 - The Moon or Earth being lighter than space allows for the direction to be determined

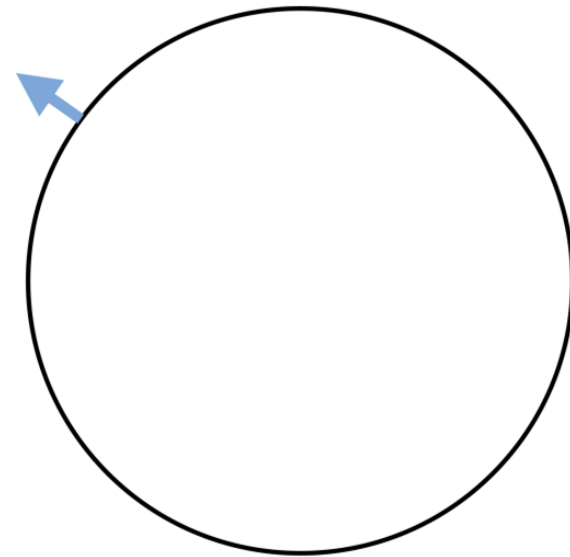


Image Processing

- Draw a line from the normal vector
- Only draw a portion of the line around the guessed radius
- Further, each point on the line has an associated phase
 - More on phase encoding further on
- This method decreases computation time, and increases accuracy

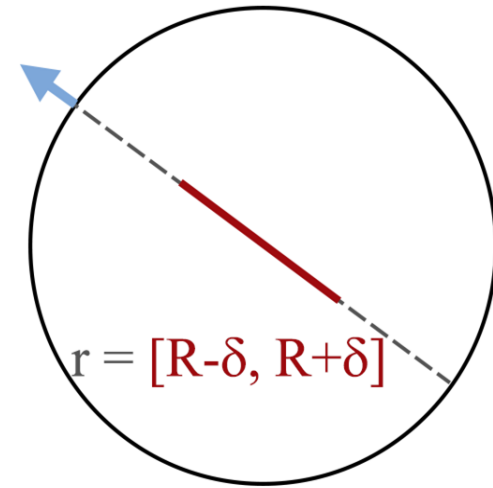


Image Processing

- Keep moving around edge and drawing normal vectors, and the subsequent radius guesses

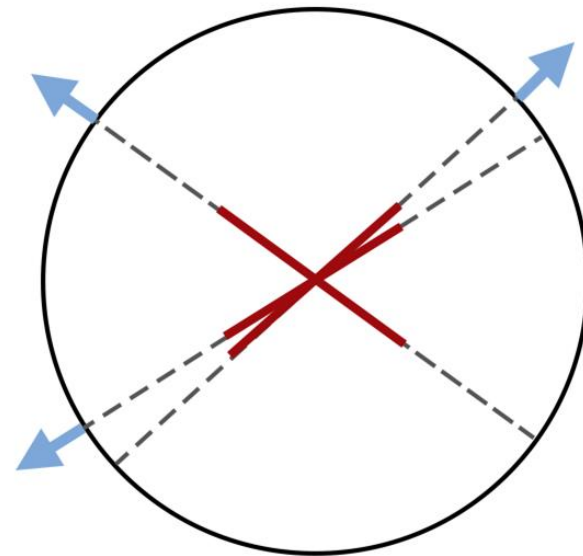


Image Processing

- The overlap of these guesses indicate the center
- The phase constructively interferes at the center, which corresponds to a radius
- This again finds the center and the diameter of the celestial body
- This also works for phases, but with less votes
 - Increasing the sensitivity of the algorithm compensates

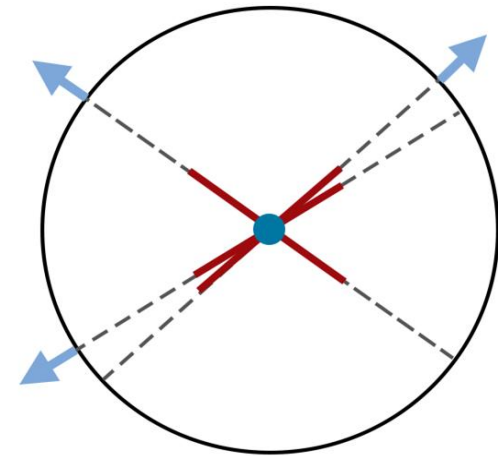
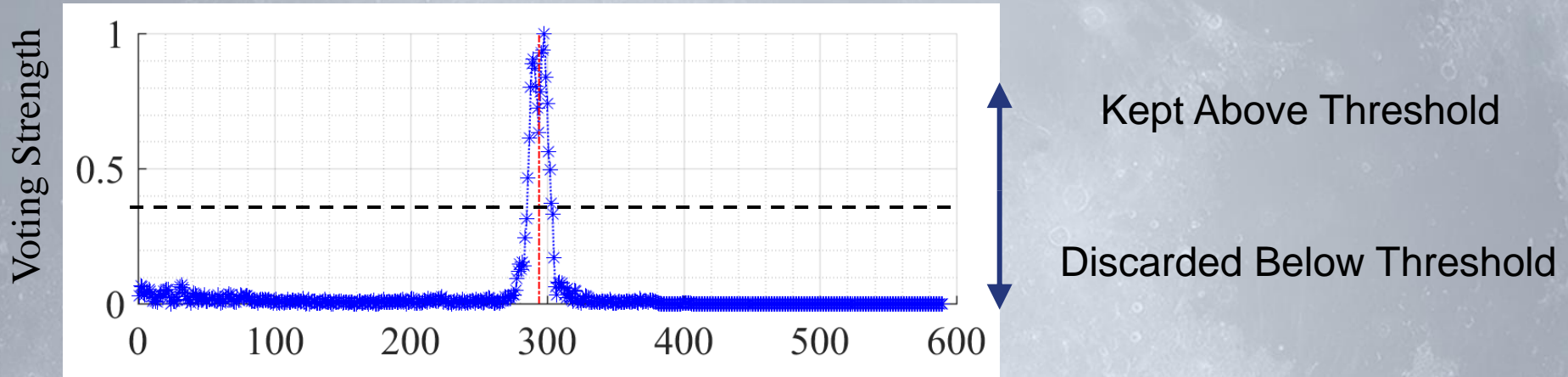


Image Processing



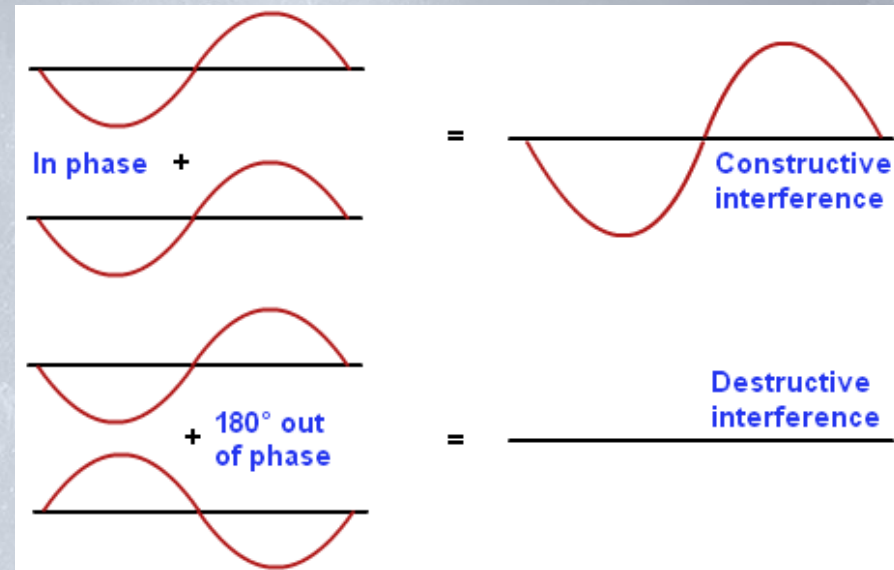
Votes are kept or discarded based on a strength threshold. Decreasing the threshold potentially allows for more noise, but also allows for more sensitive analysis with lower strength.

Image Processing

- Each radius guess, for each point on an edge, has phase encoding associated
 - Using Euler's Formula, this moves the voting matrix into the complex domain
- The different phases will then constructively interfere for common radii, and destructively interfere otherwise
- This encoding provides the **coherence** of the circle finding algorithm
- Phase encoding also makes the algorithm more robust as noise will tend to destructively interfere as there is no order

$$z = e^{i\phi}$$

Phase



Atherton, T.J., Kerbyson, D.J., *The Coherent Circle Hough Transform*, 1993. <http://www.bmva.org/bmvc/1993/bmvc-93-027.pdf>

<http://physics.tutorcircle.com/waves/wave-interference.html>

Image Processing

- We use a Sobel Kernel to find the edges of an image
- Performed with Kernel Convolution
 - An image is simply a large matrix
 - Kernel matrix is ‘moved’ through matrix to calculate new values based on neighbor values

Sobel Operator:

-1	0	+1
-2	0	+2
-1	0	+1

Gx

+1	+2	+1
0	0	0
-1	-2	-1

Gy

Basic Kernel Convolution Idea:

35	40	41	45	50
40	40	42	46	52
42	46	50	55	55
48	52	56	58	60
56	60	65	70	75

×

	0	1	0	
	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	

=

		42		

Result:



Image Processing

- Top-down view of voting accumulator matrix
- Side graphs are 2D views of the matrix
- Majority of the analyzed image can be approximated as zero
 - Allows for precise locations to be found

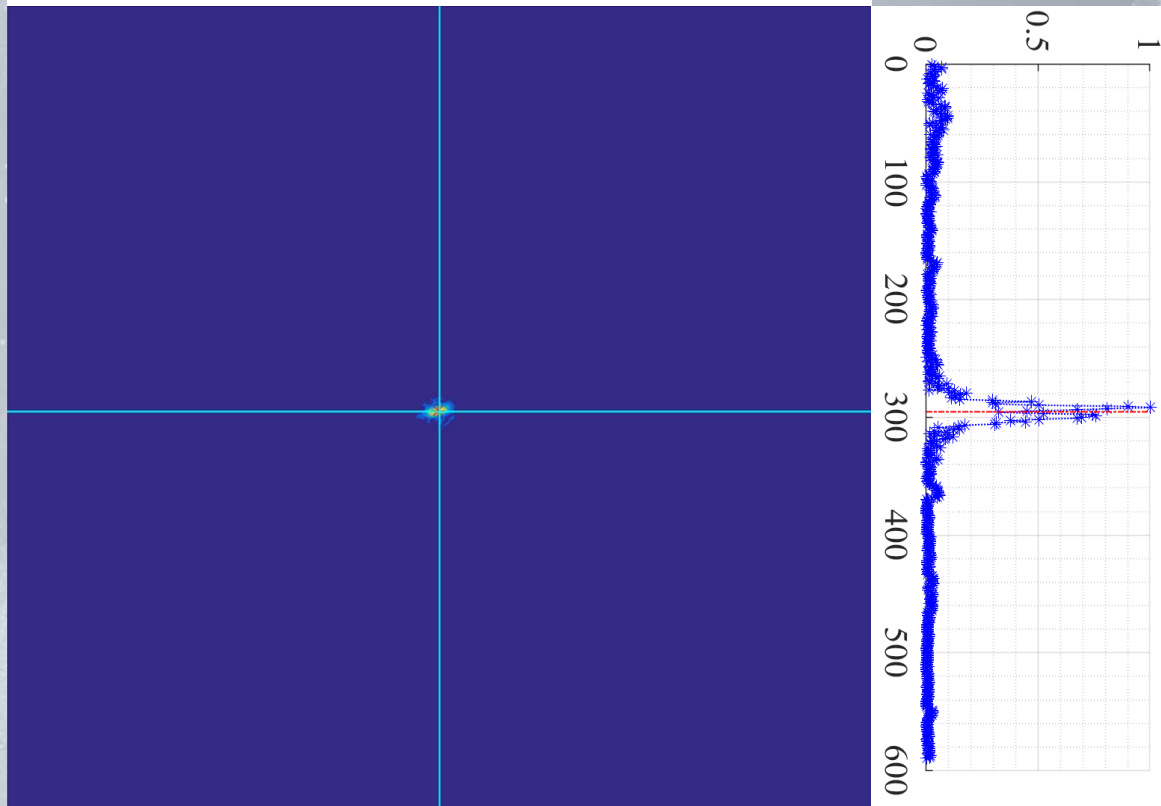
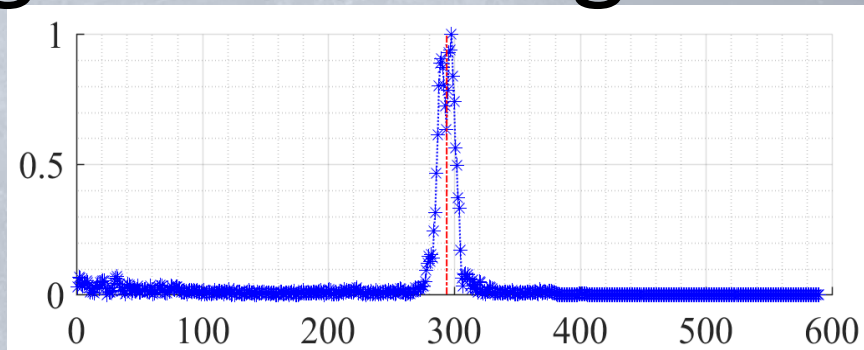


Image Processing

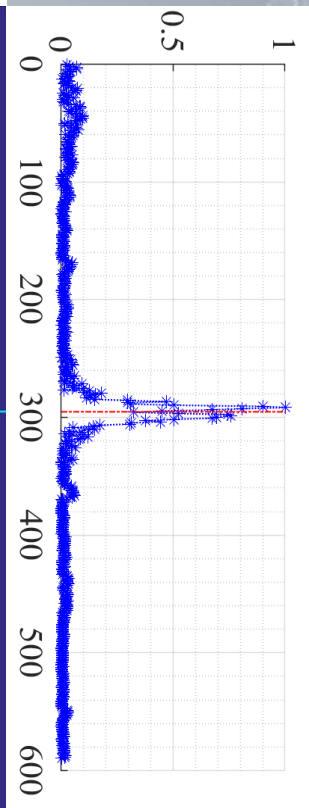
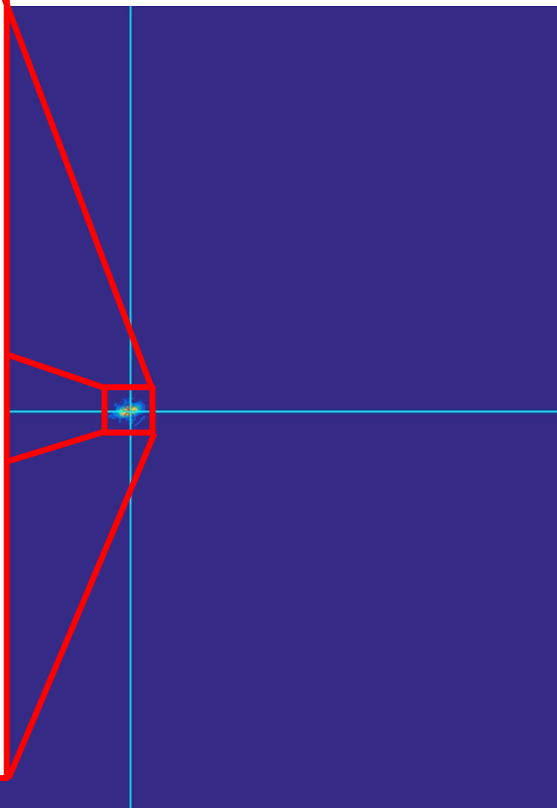
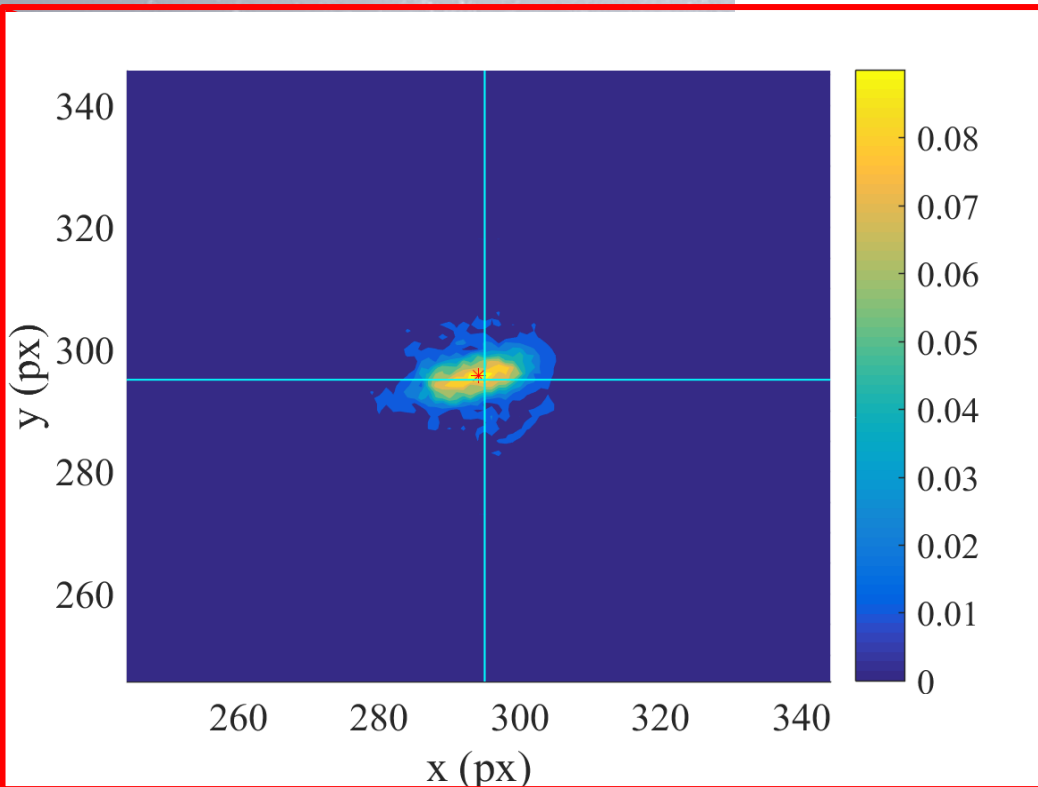
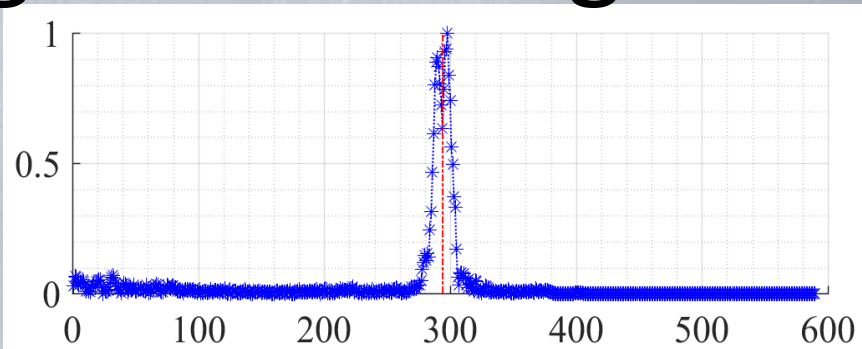
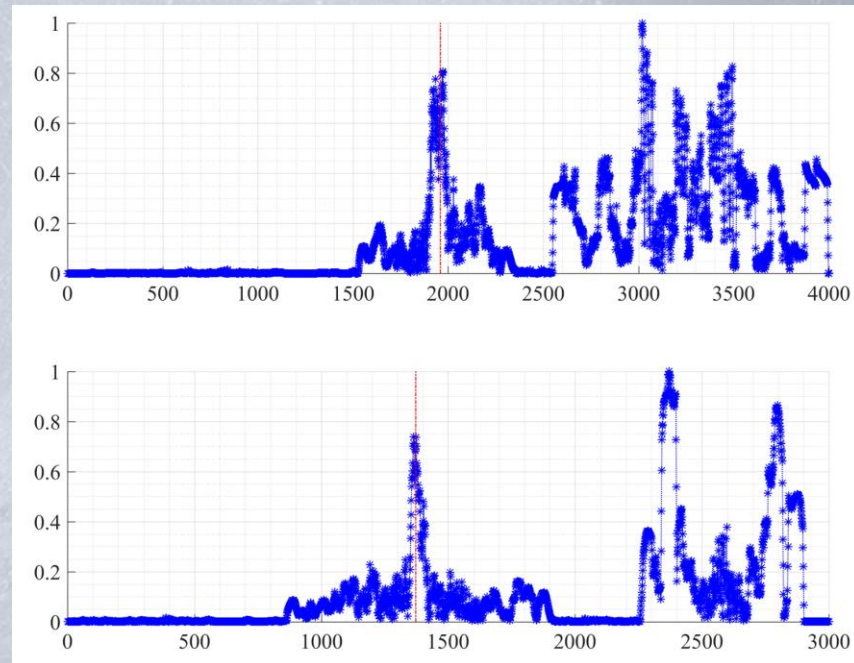


Image Processing



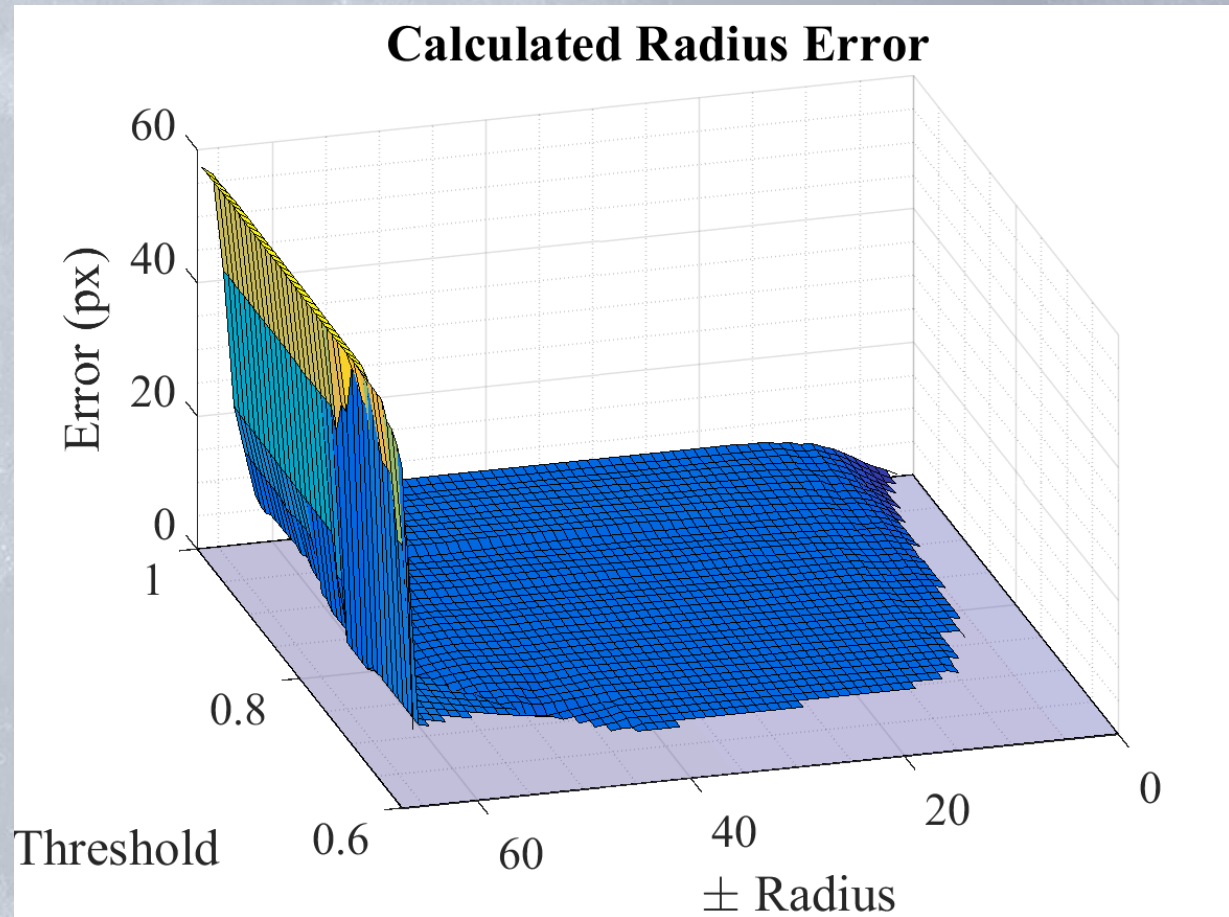
- Rough faux Moon created with plaster
- Coherent Circular Hough Transform robust enough to handle even unrealistic scenarios
- Timestamp is included for the analysis, with the noise seen in the voting, but the algorithm still finds the circular center



OSPRE Image Processing

Radius Determination Error

- Majority average of 8 px error in radius
- Spikes as radius estimate range approaches celestial body radius (will not ever be this far off in estimation)
- Decreases to <8 px error, but with increased solution sensitivity



Threshold - voting strength kept, lower = less votes kept, higher = more votes kept
 \pm Radius - Plus and minus range of radius to analyze; more information in backup

Diffraction Limit

$$\theta = 1.220 \frac{\lambda}{D}$$

- Degree/Pixel = $\sim 0.0143^\circ$
- Diffraction Limit =
0.01475° (blue)
0.02766° (red)
- Diffraction limited, but
well matched

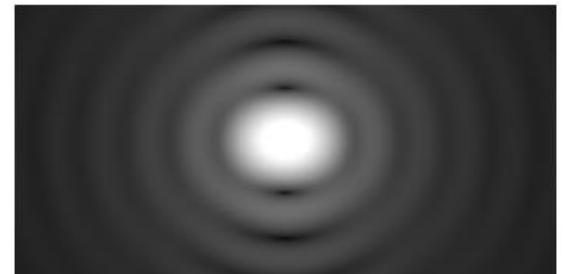
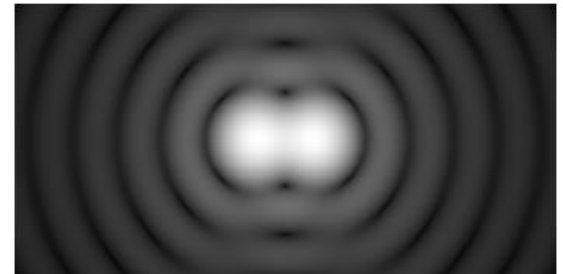
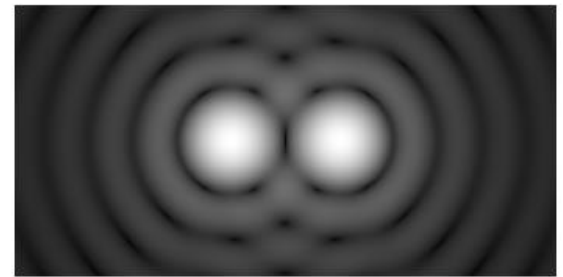
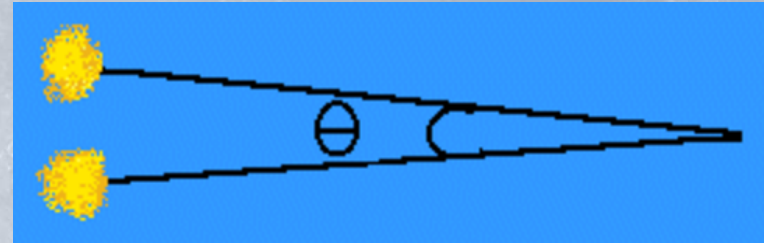
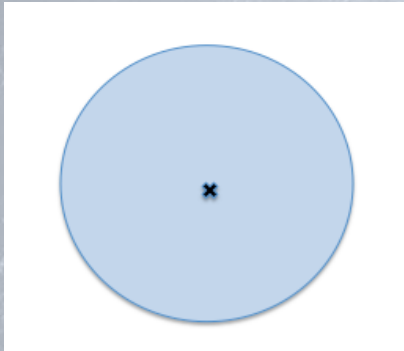
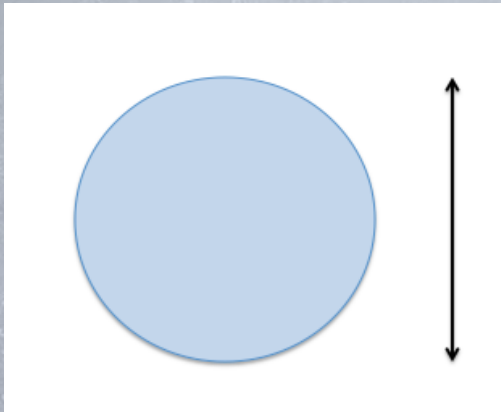


Image Processing

- Center finding



- Diameter finding



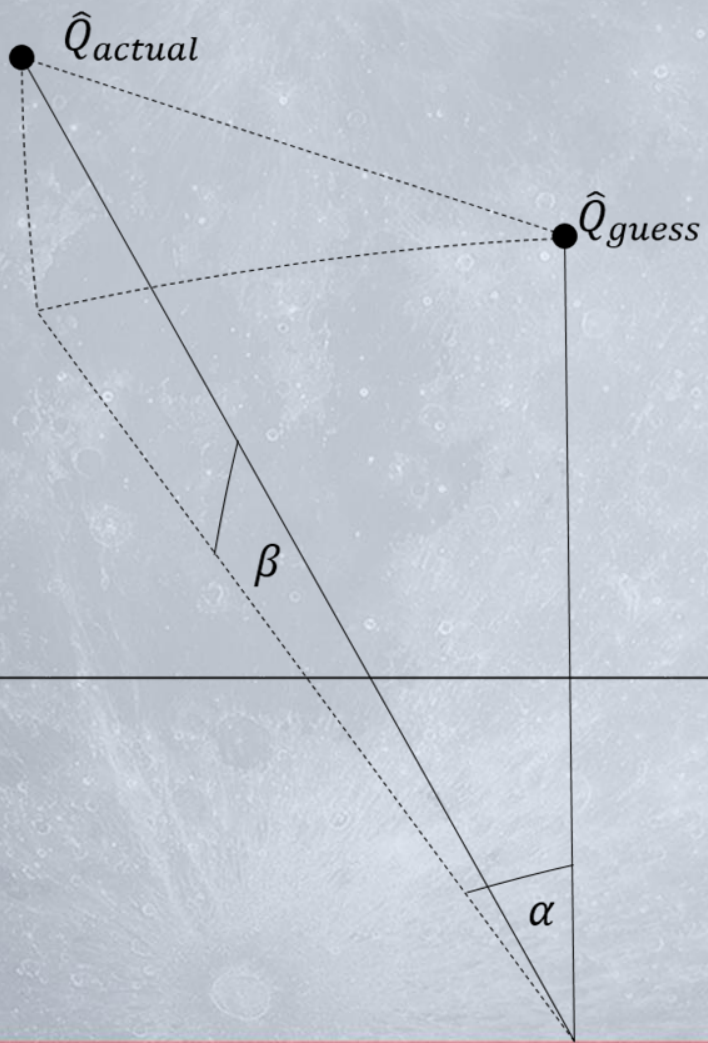
Navigation

- Three position algorithms
 - require images of Earth, Moon, or both
 - most accurate one is chosen at each point in time during flight
- Run through a data filter to increase accuracy and compute velocity

Navigation Backup Slides

Error Angles

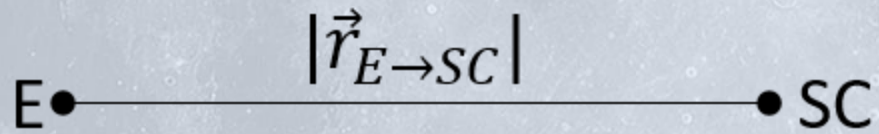
FOV



Ranging Method



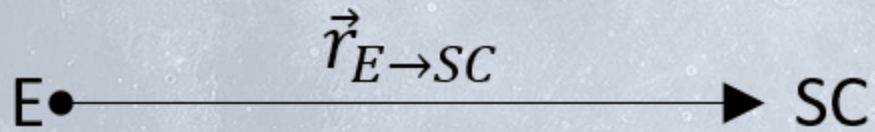
Ranging Method



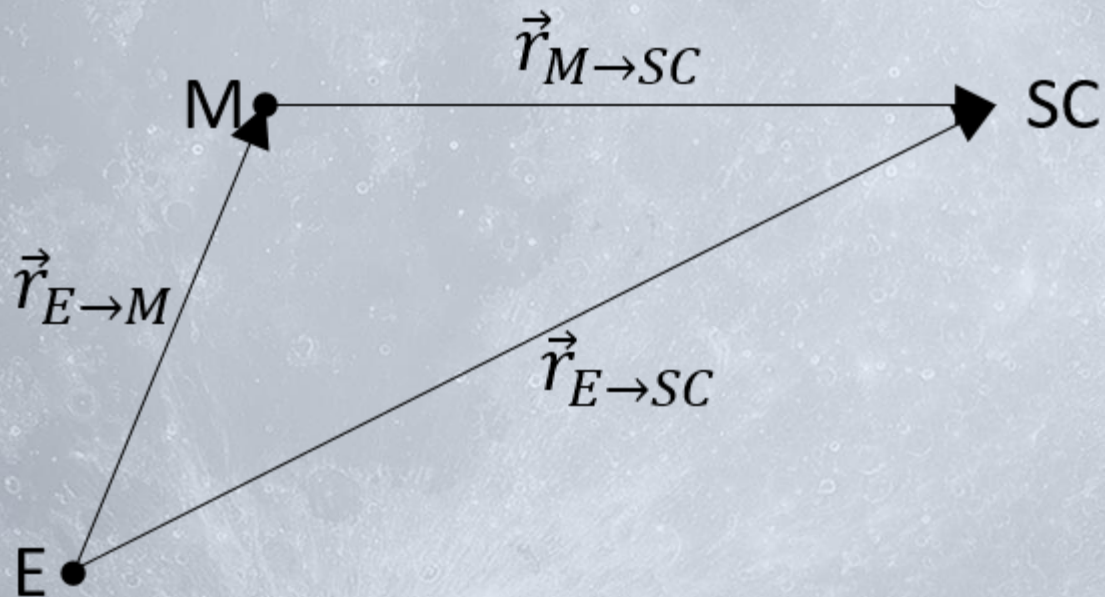
Ranging Method



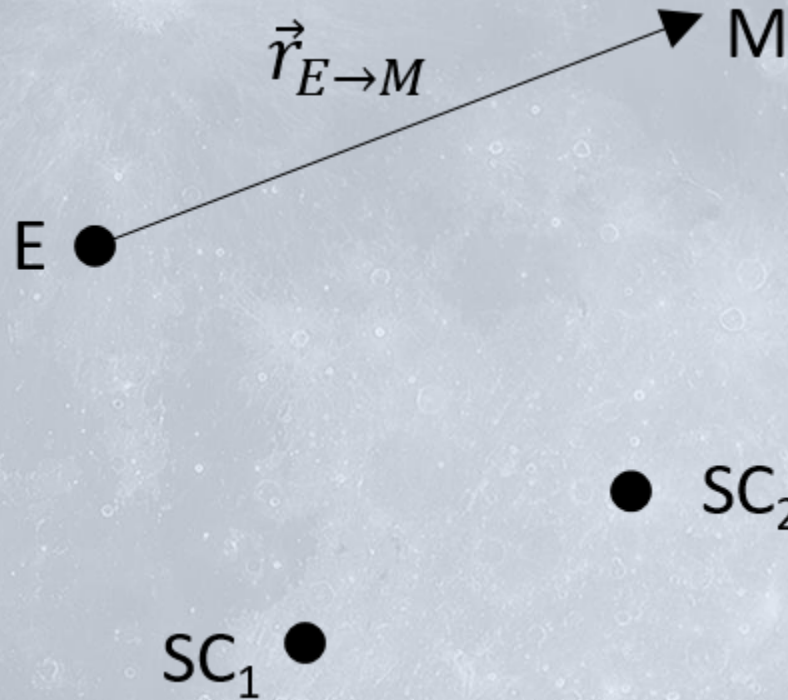
Ranging Method



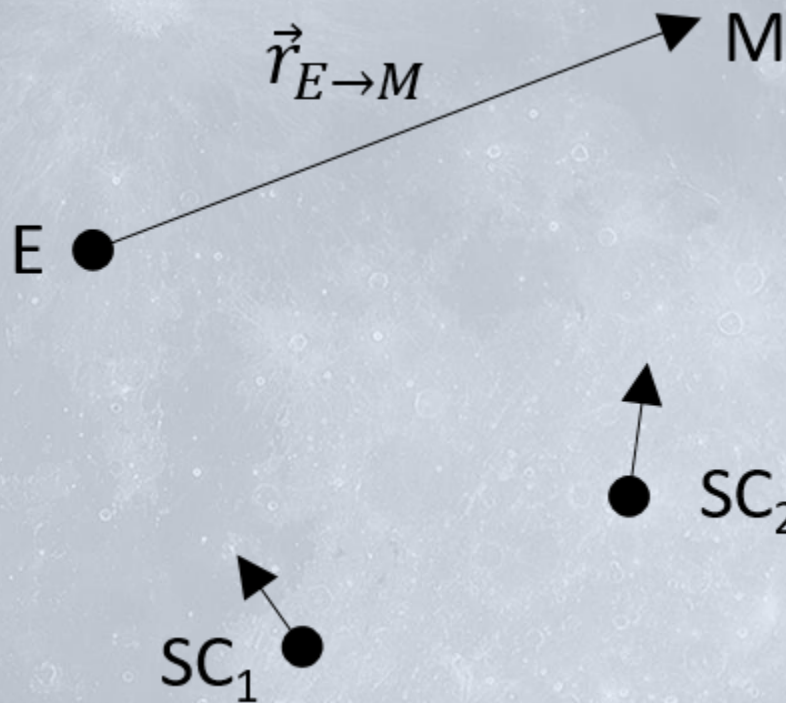
Ranging Method



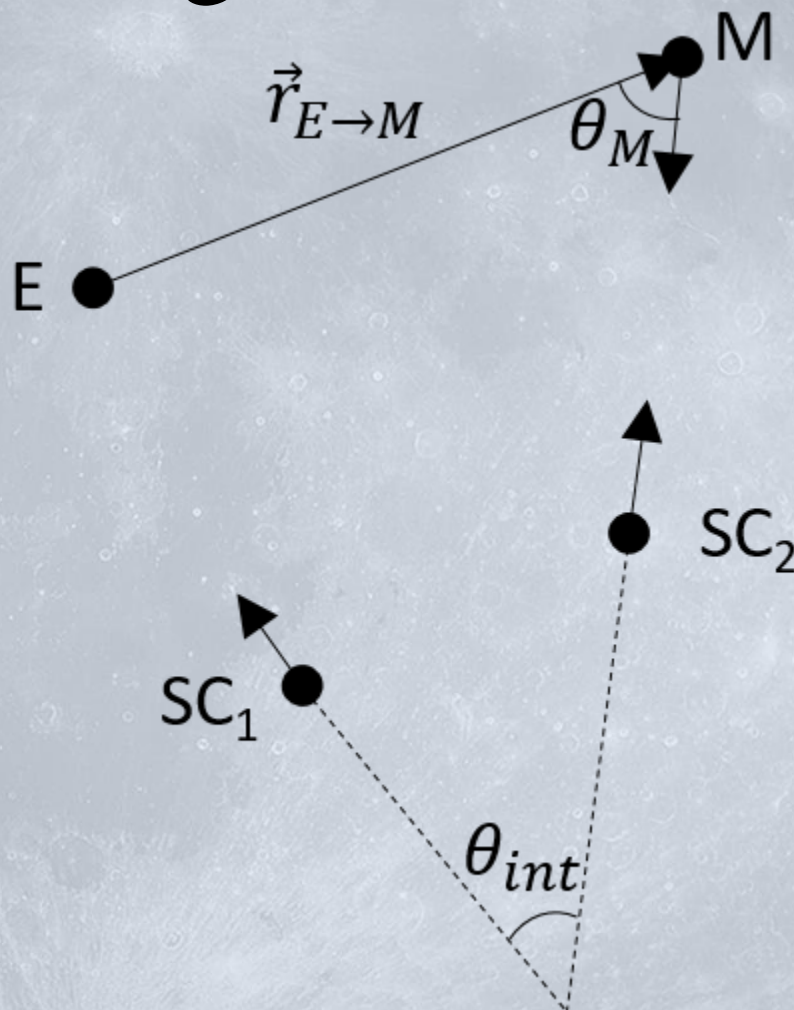
Angles Method



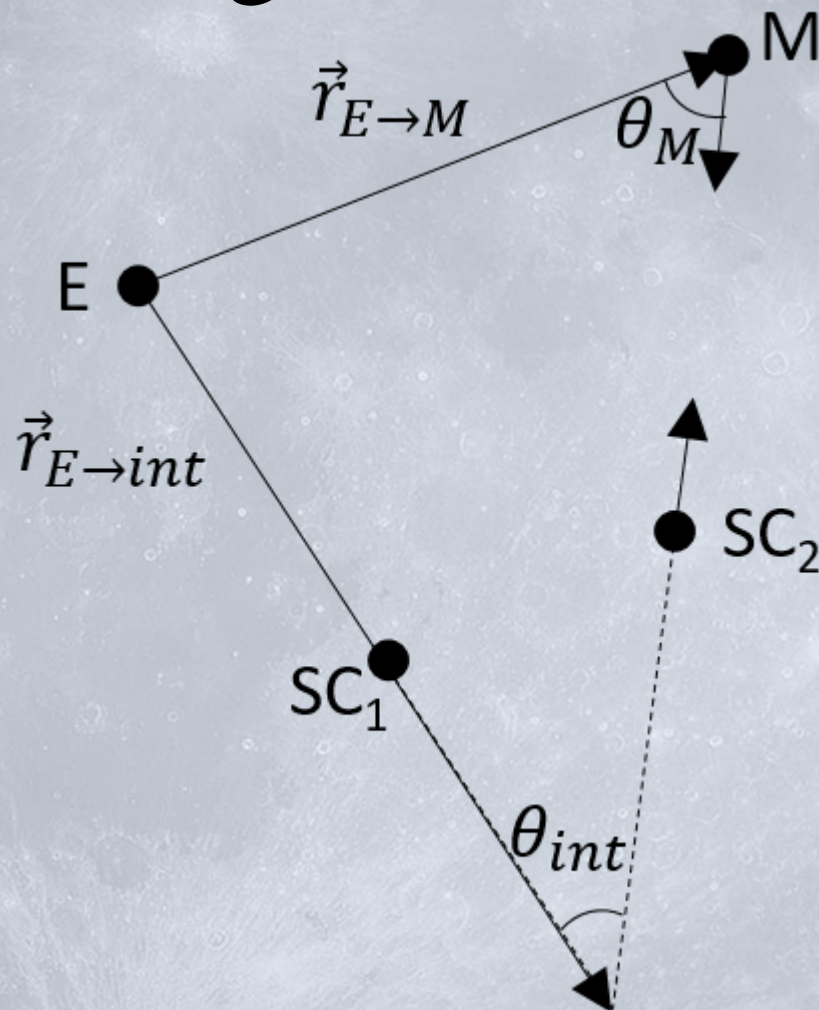
Angles Method



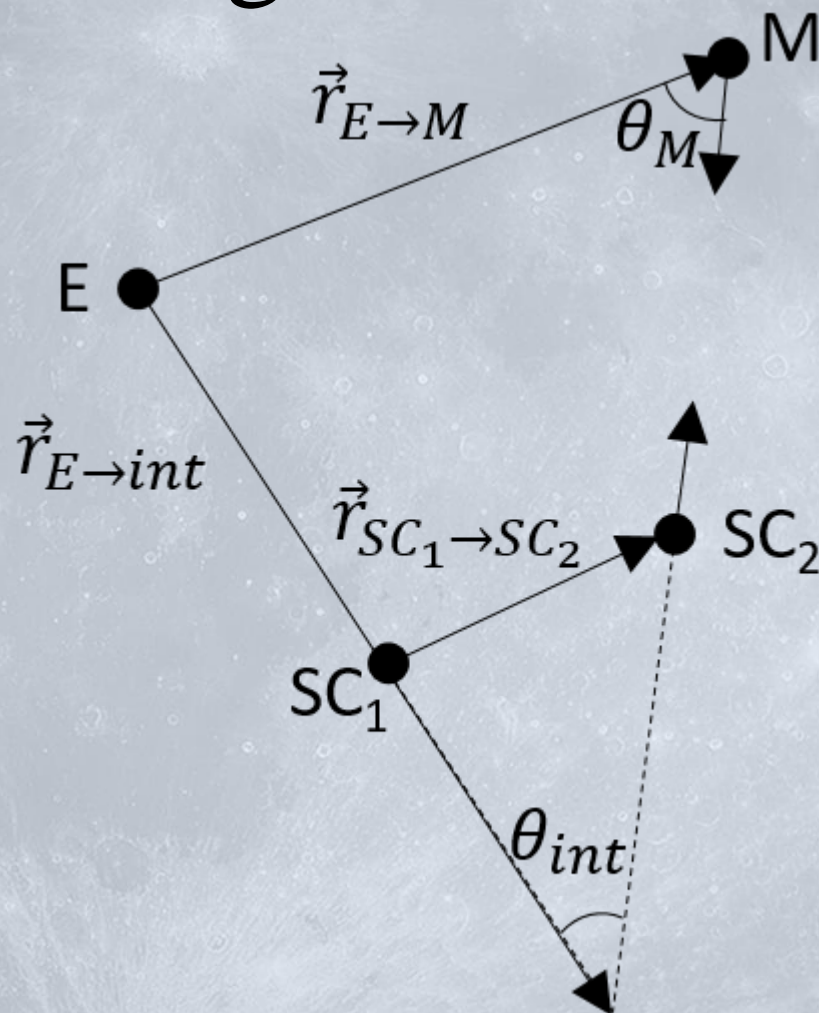
Angles Method



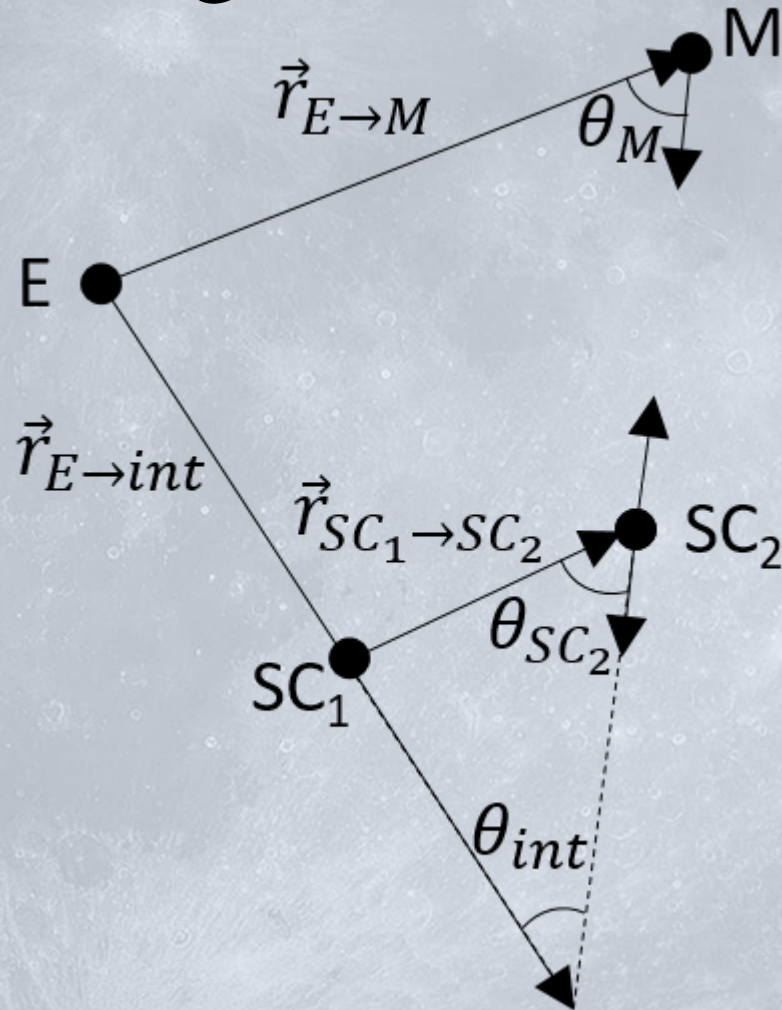
Angles Method



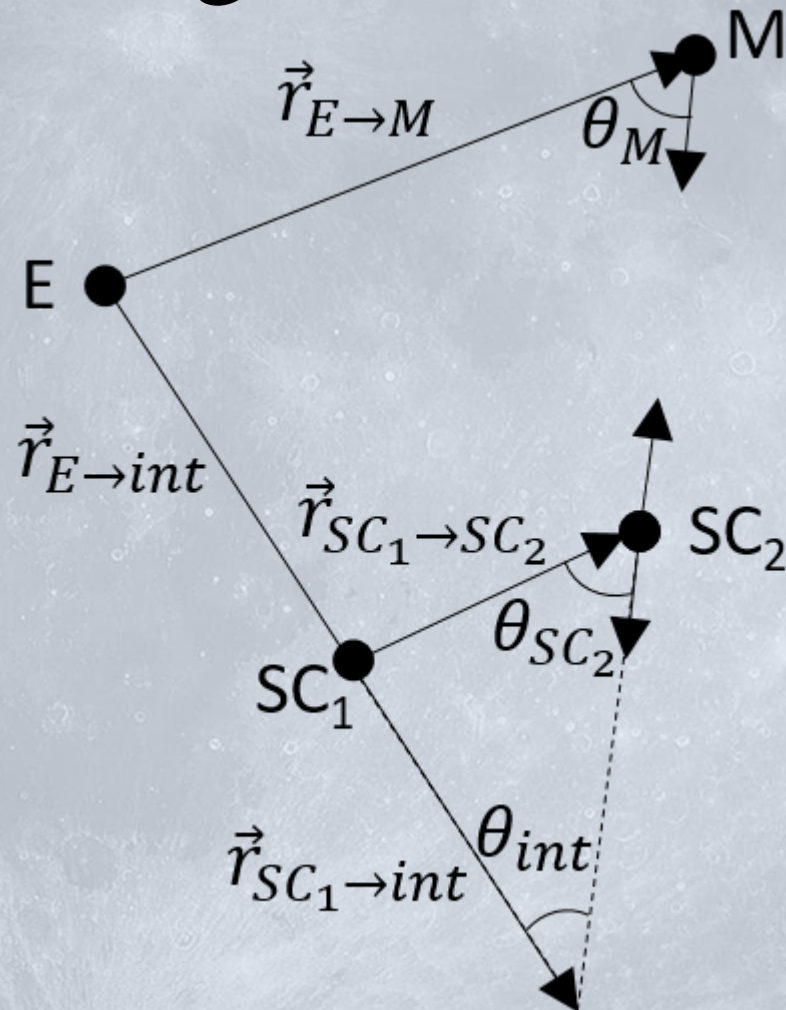
Angles Method



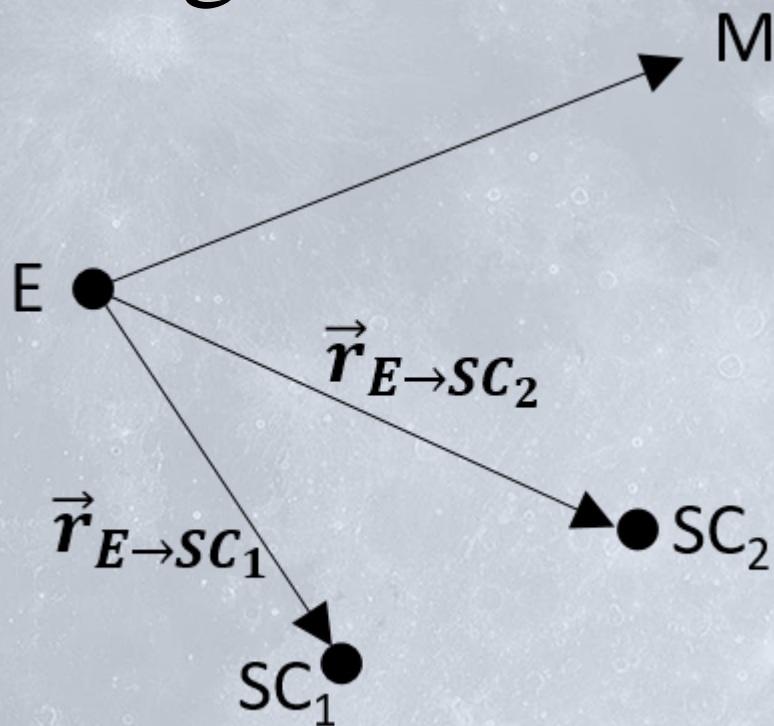
Angles Method



Angles Method



Angles Method



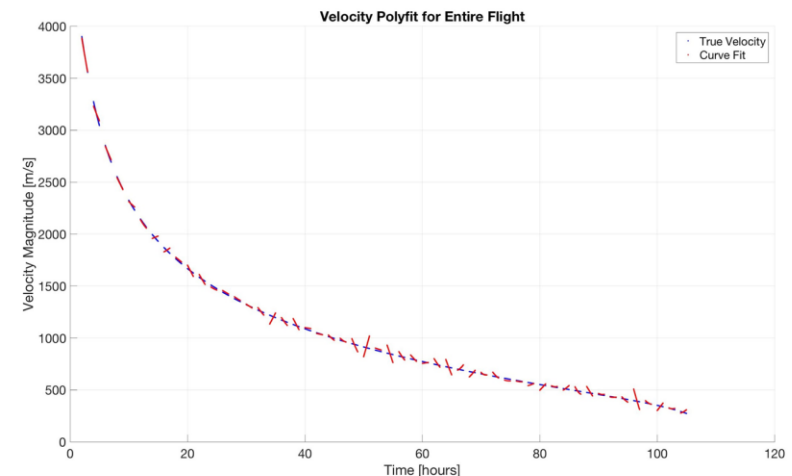
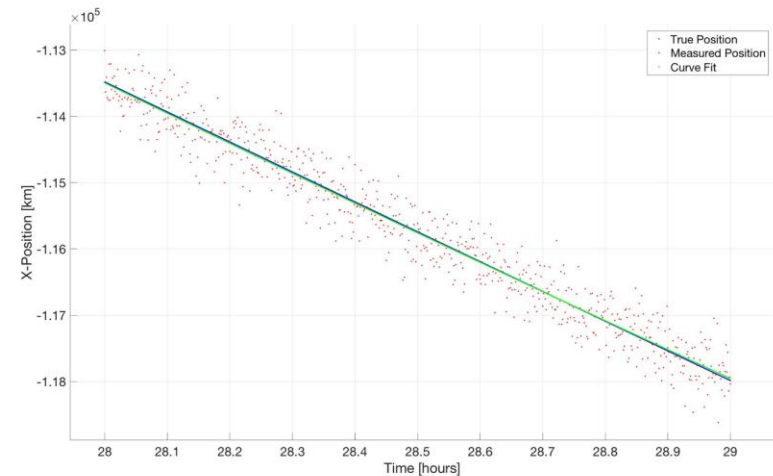
Velocity Algorithm - Curve Fitting Method

Technique:

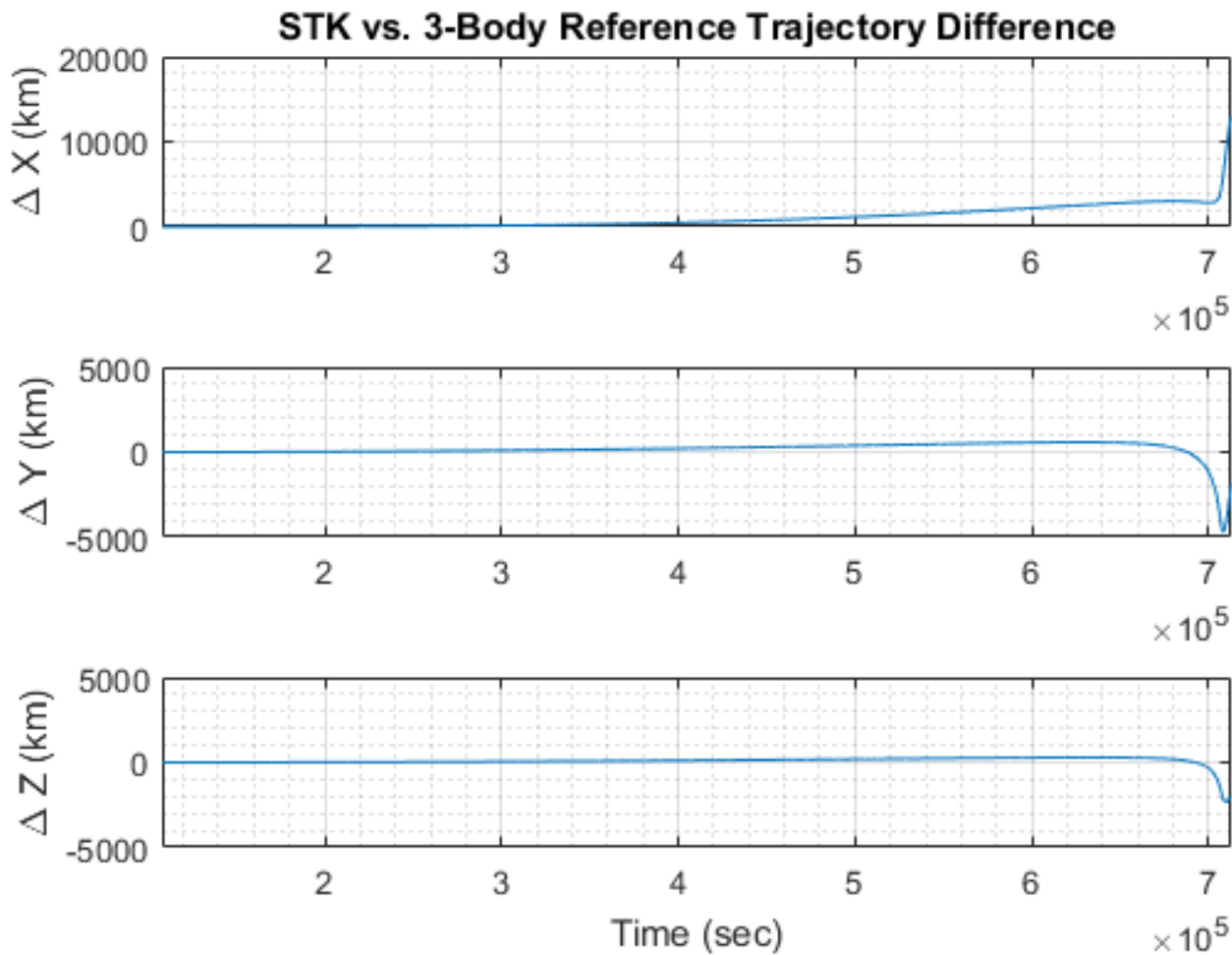
- Curve fit the X, Y, & Z position data individually
- Differentiating each of the position curves individually provides X, Y, & Z velocity data

Drawbacks:

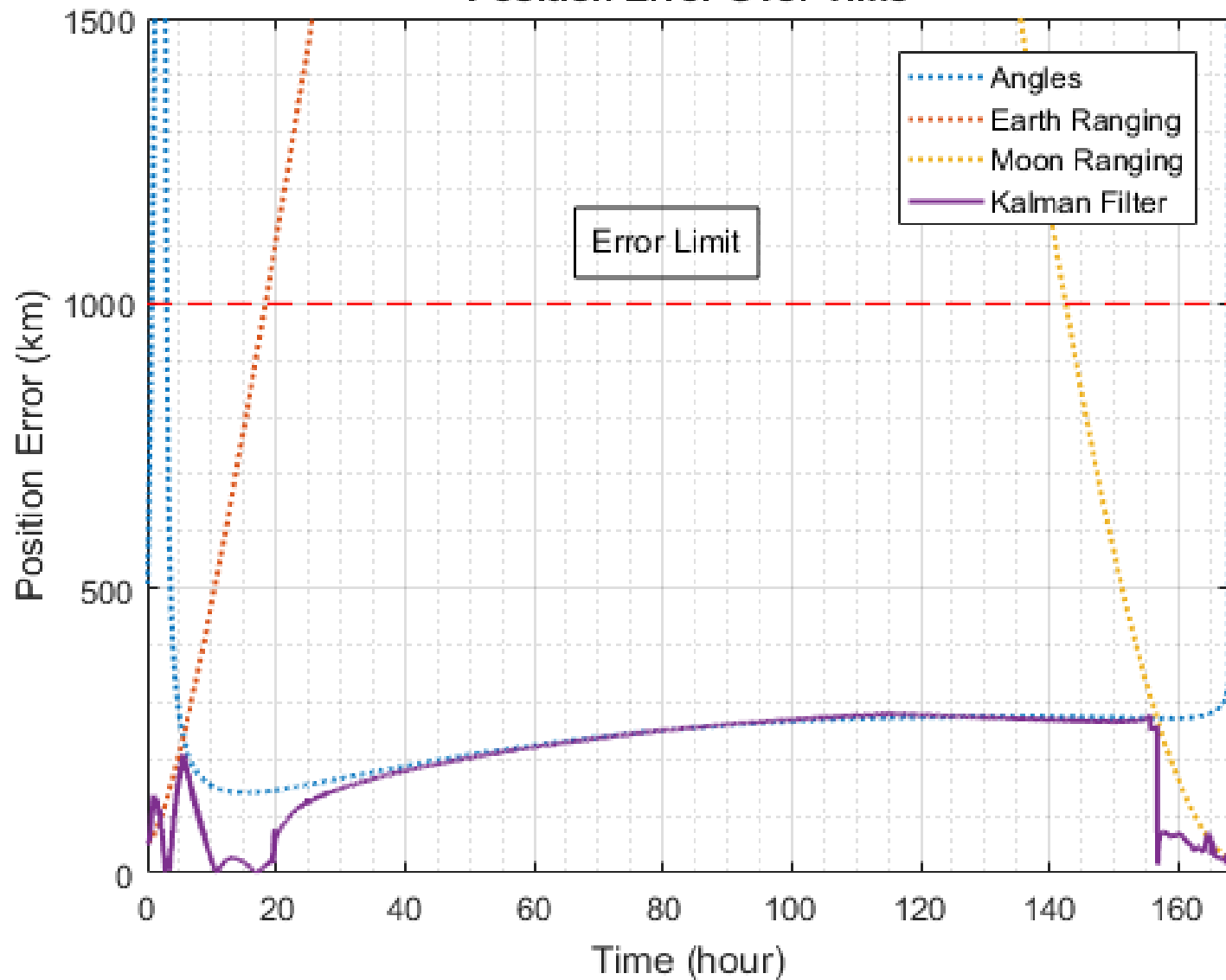
- Reports velocity data for the previous hour once at the end of each hour
- Need a lot of data points with small timesteps in between to be accurate



STK vs. 3-Body Trajectory

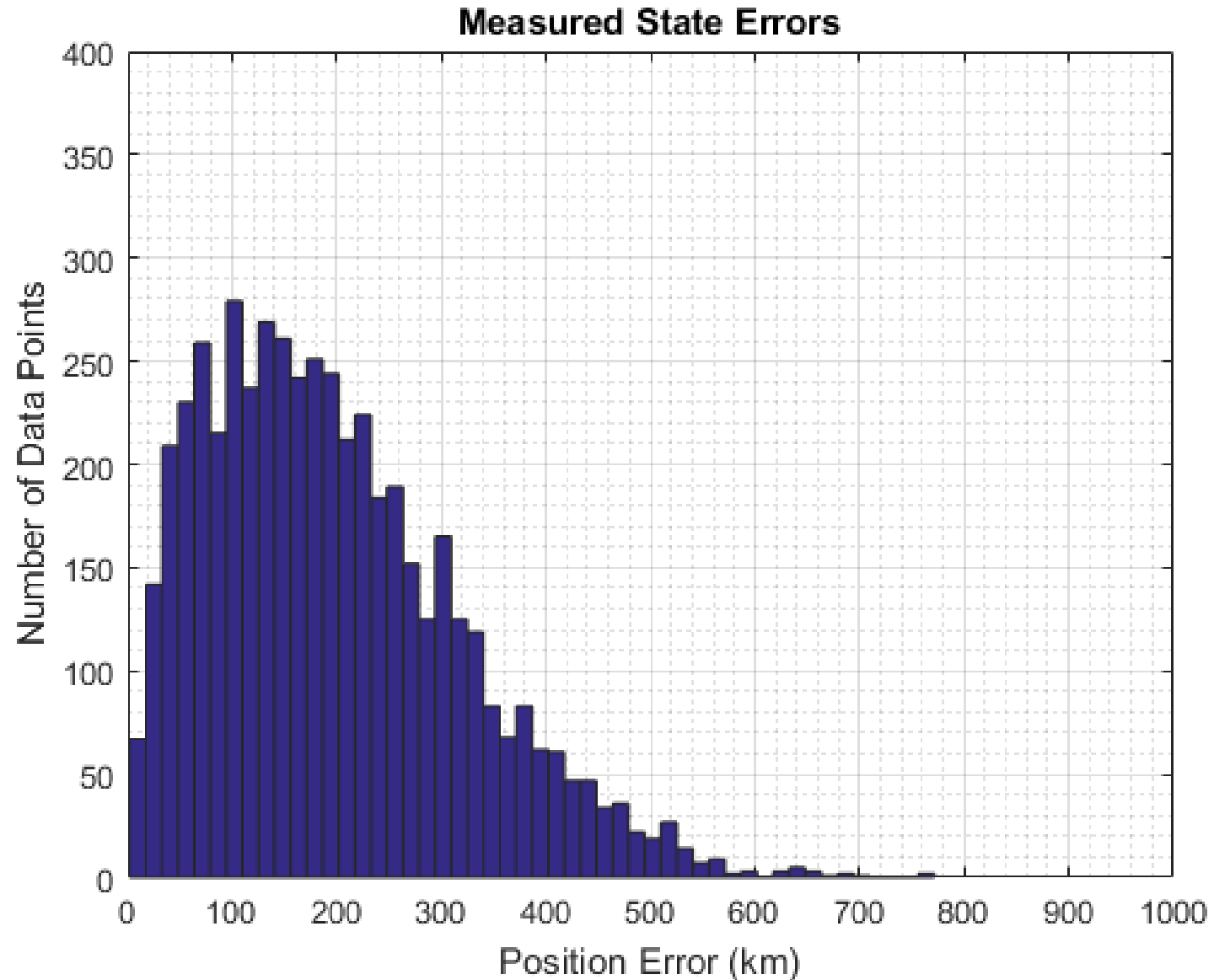


Position Error Over Time



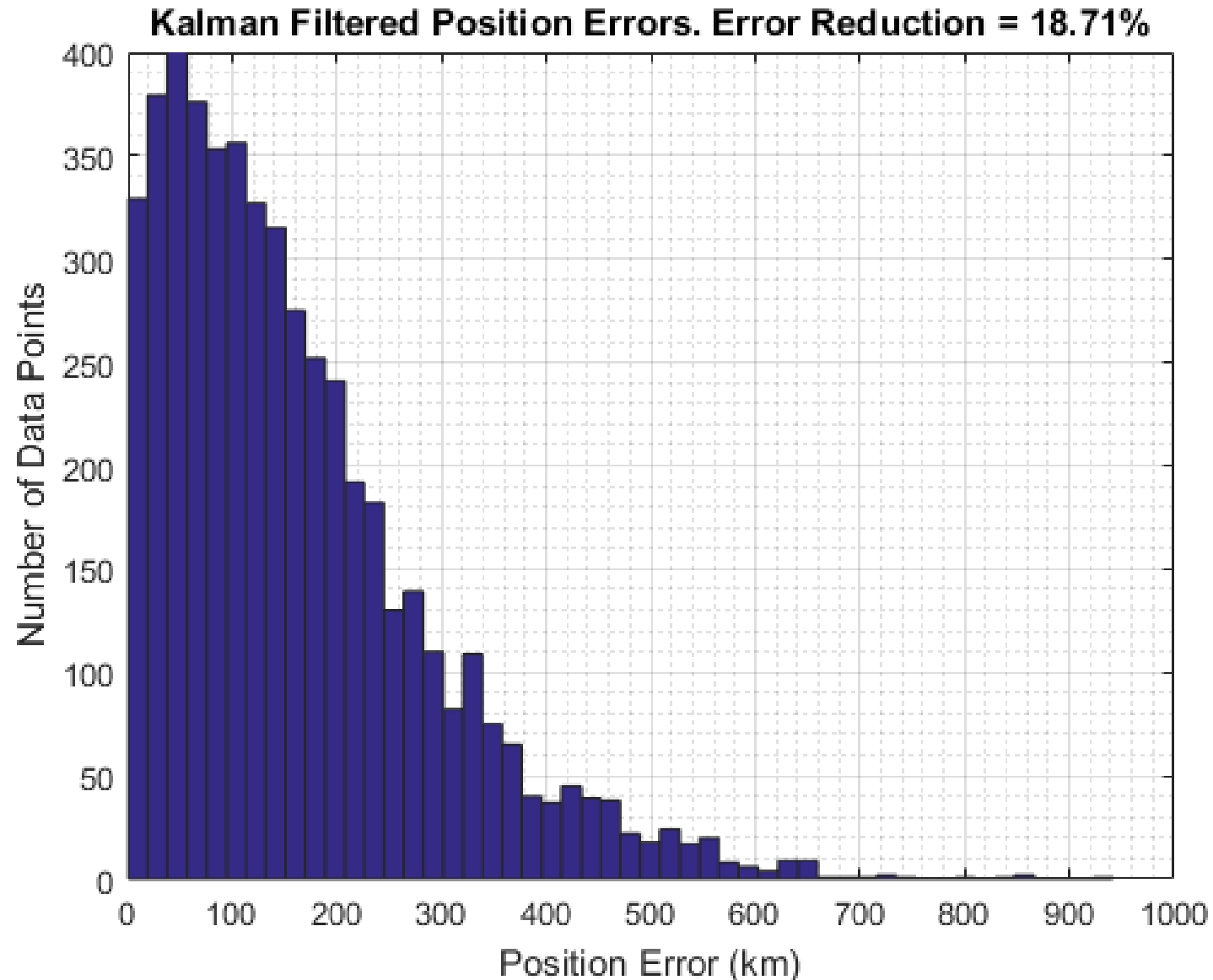
OSPRE Navigation

Position Error Without Kalman Filter



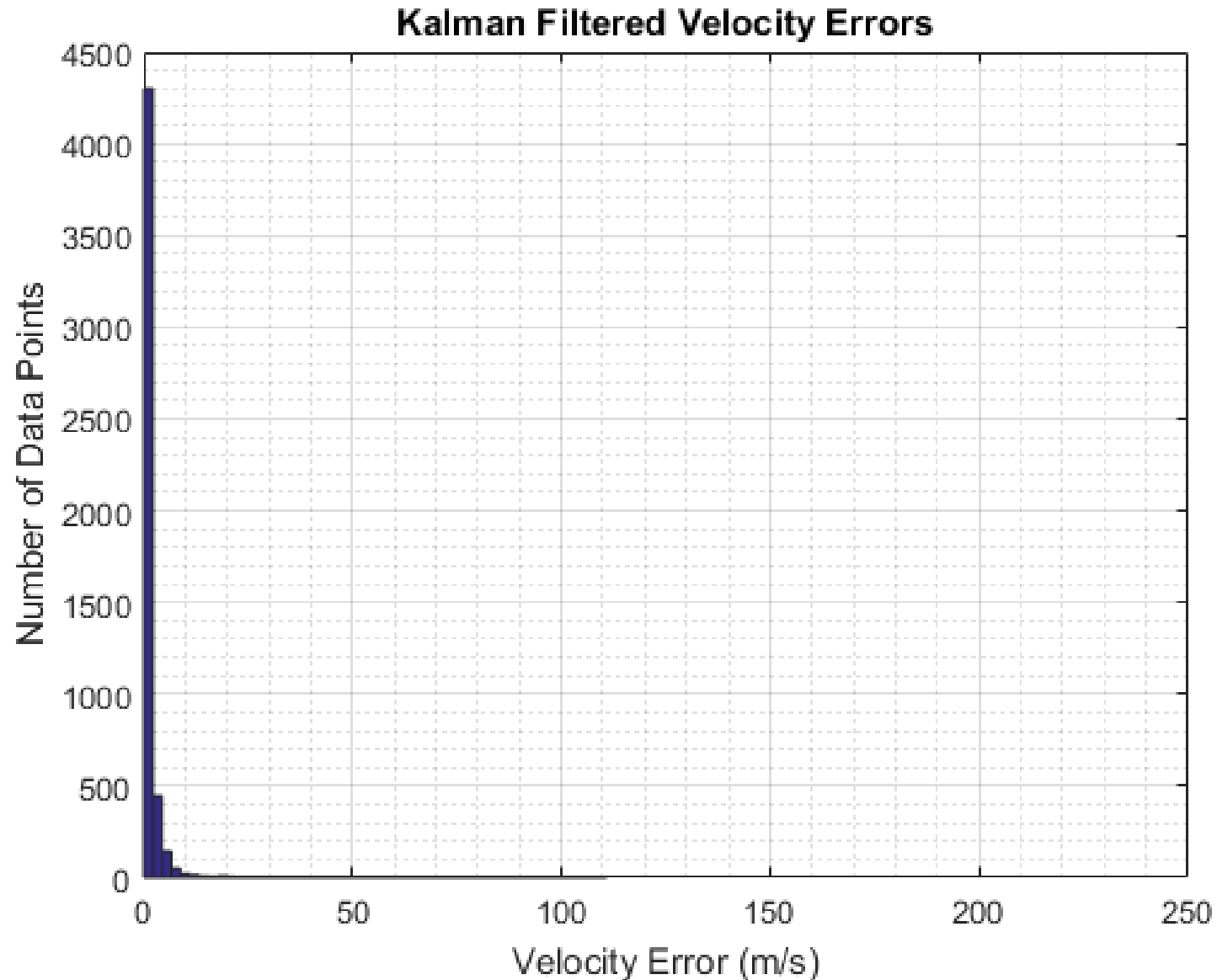
OSPRE Navigation

Position Error With Kalman Filter

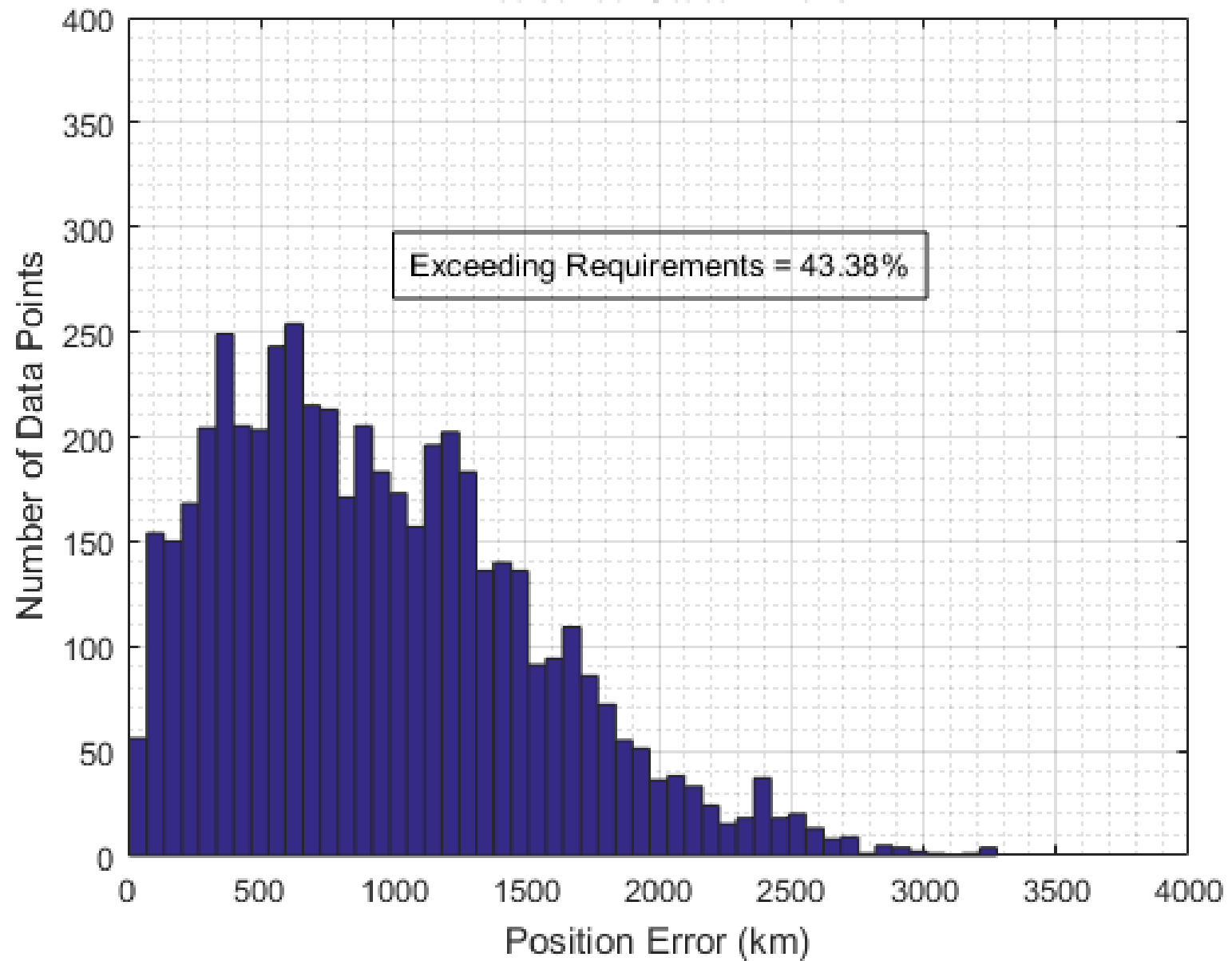


OSPRe Navigation

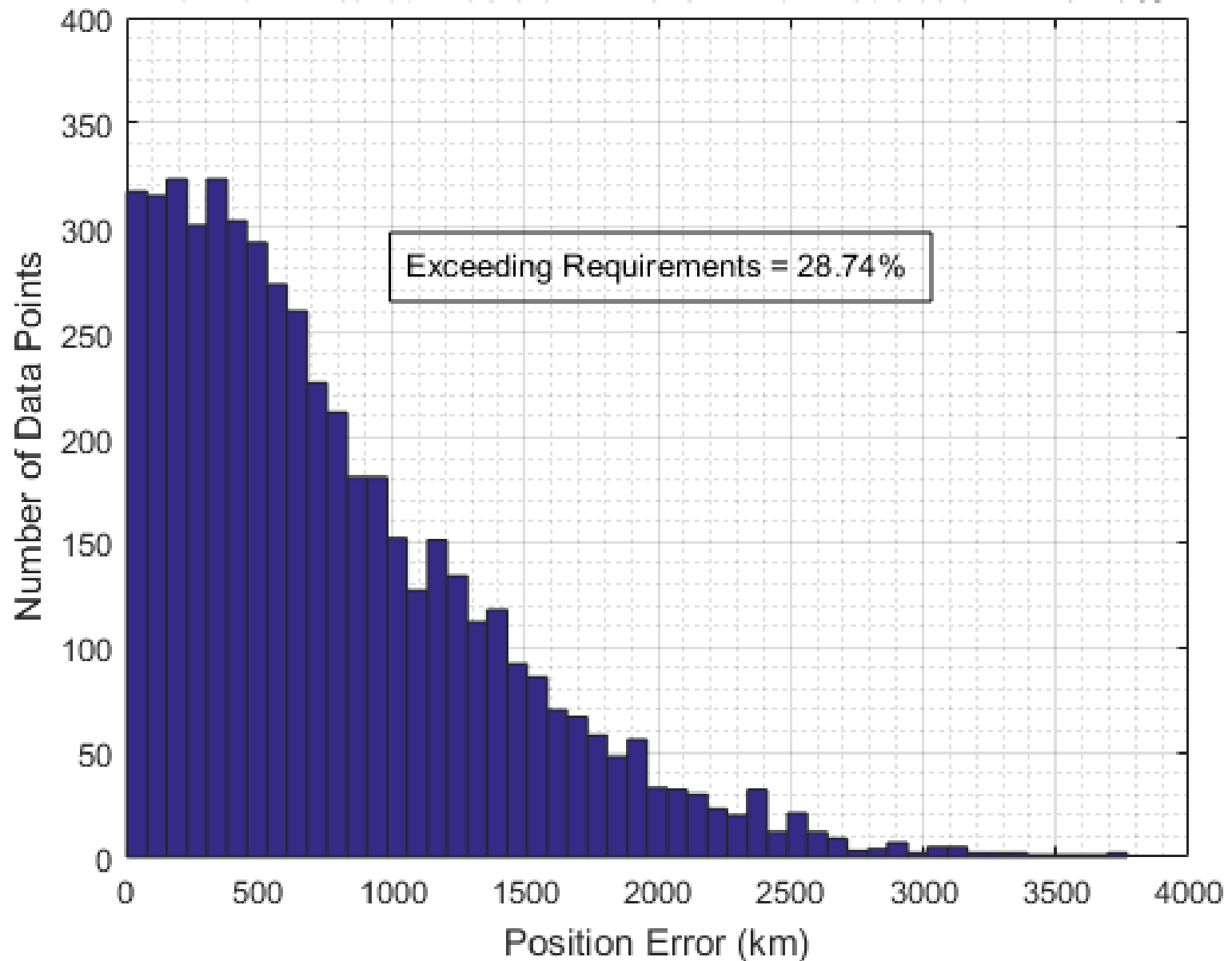
Kalman Filter Velocity Error



Measured State Errors

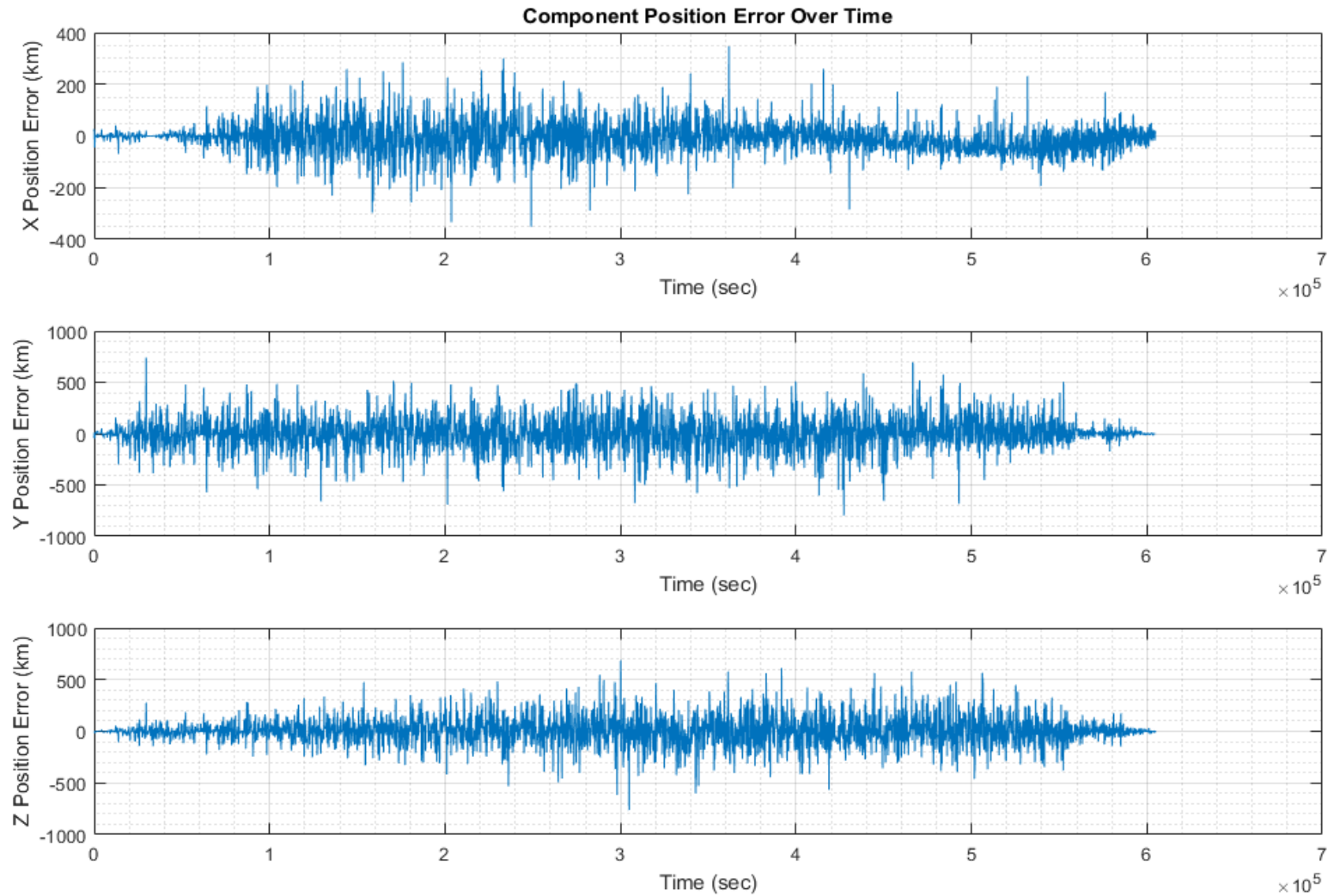


Kalman Filtered Position Errors. Error Reduction = 19.49%



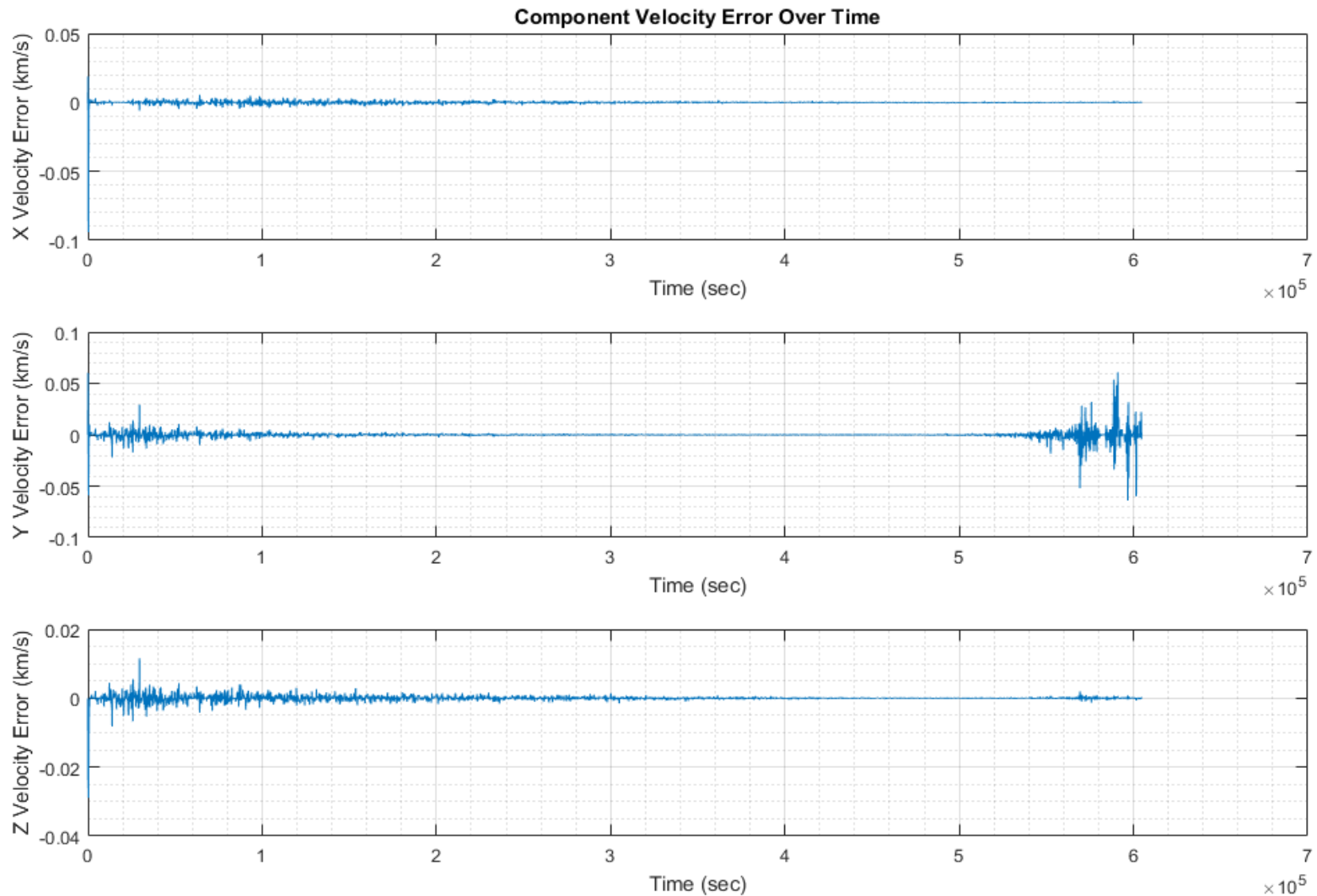
OSPRe Navigation

Kalman Filter Position Error

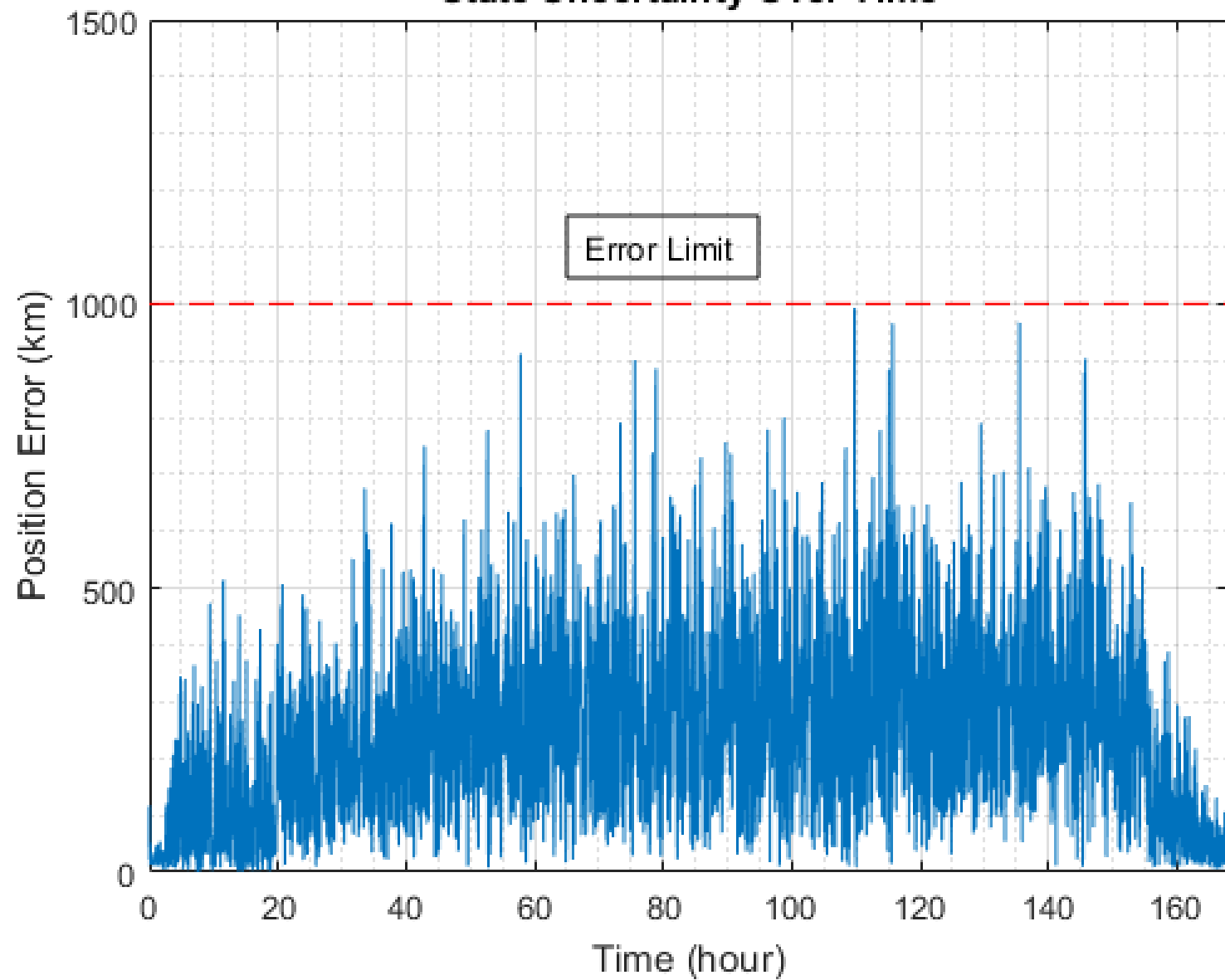


OSPRE Navigation

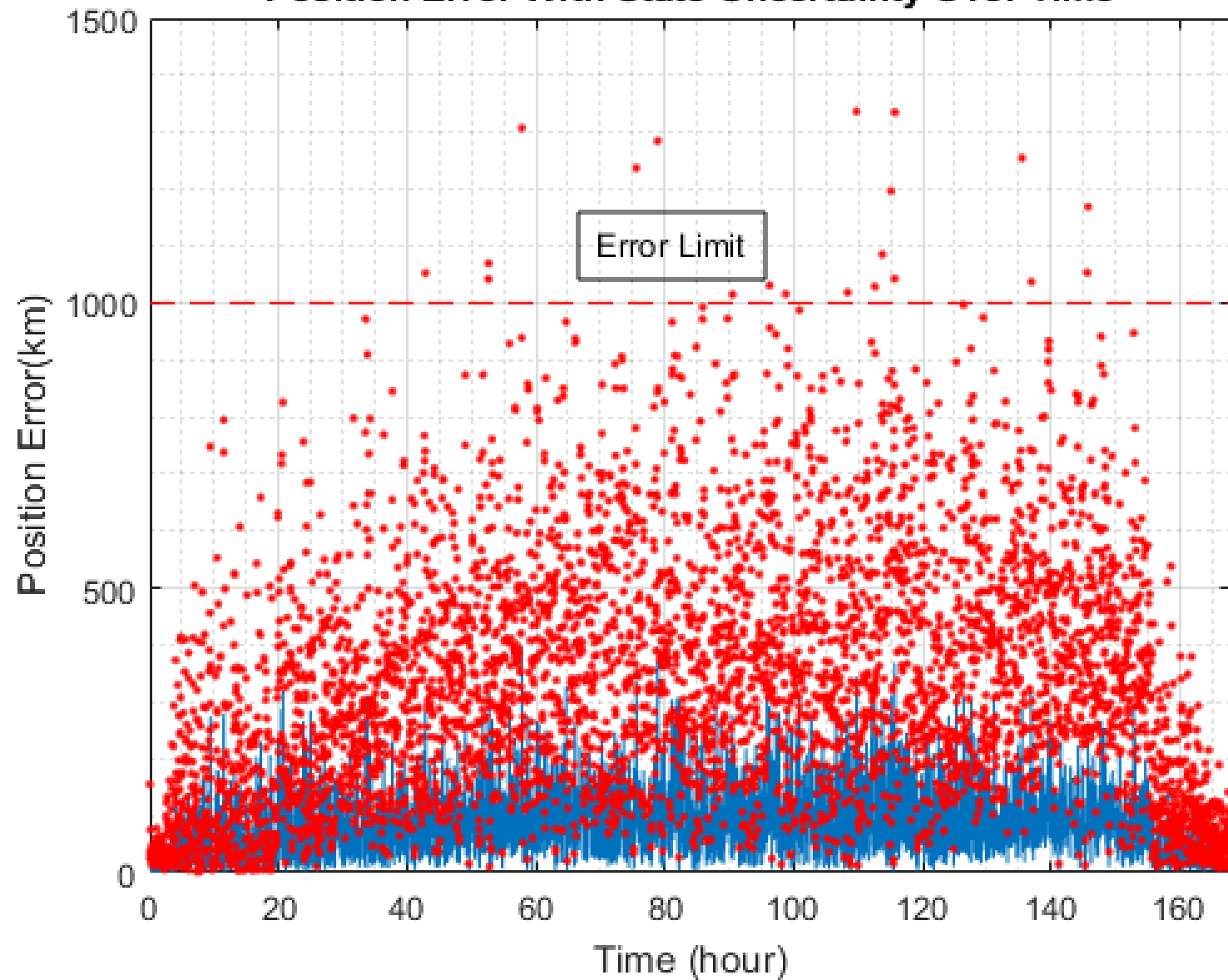
Kalman Filter Velocity Error



State Uncertainty Over Time

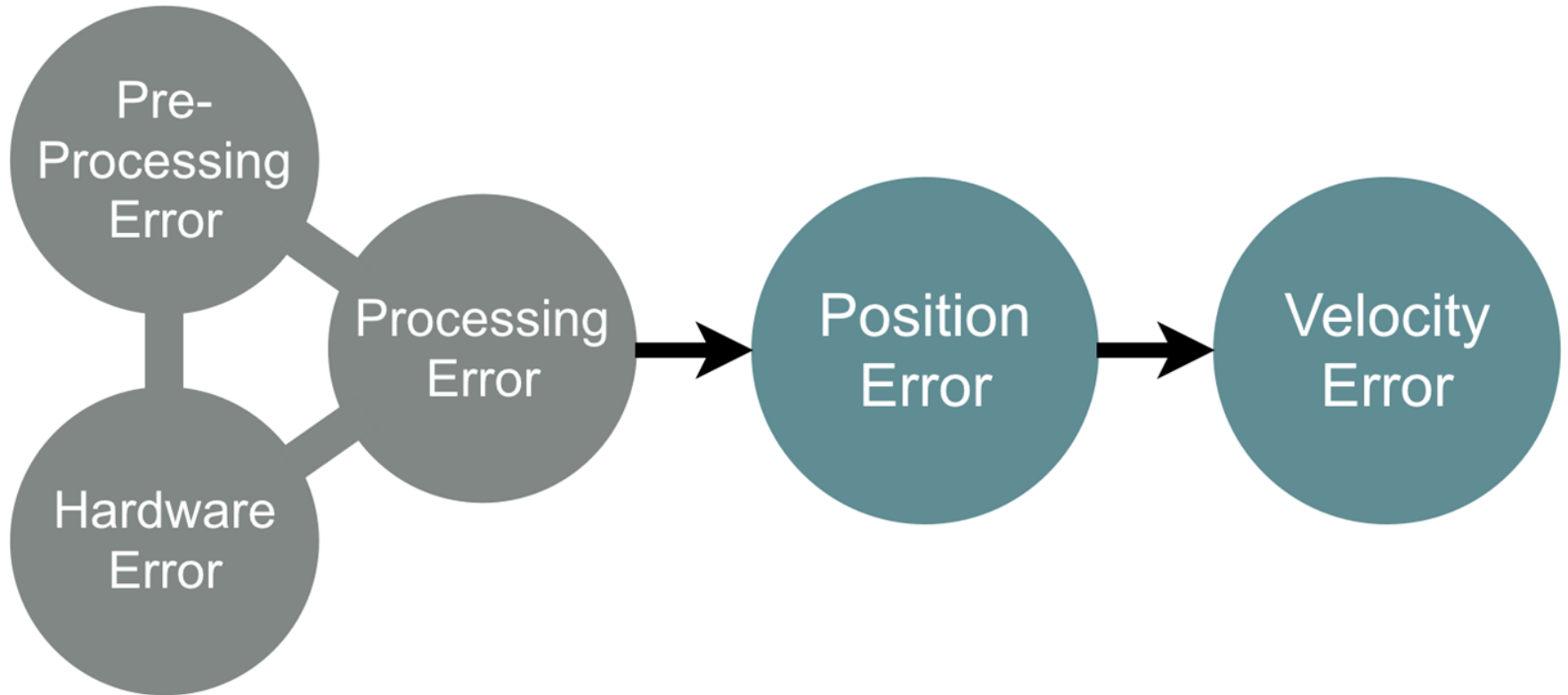


Position Error With State Uncertainty Over Time

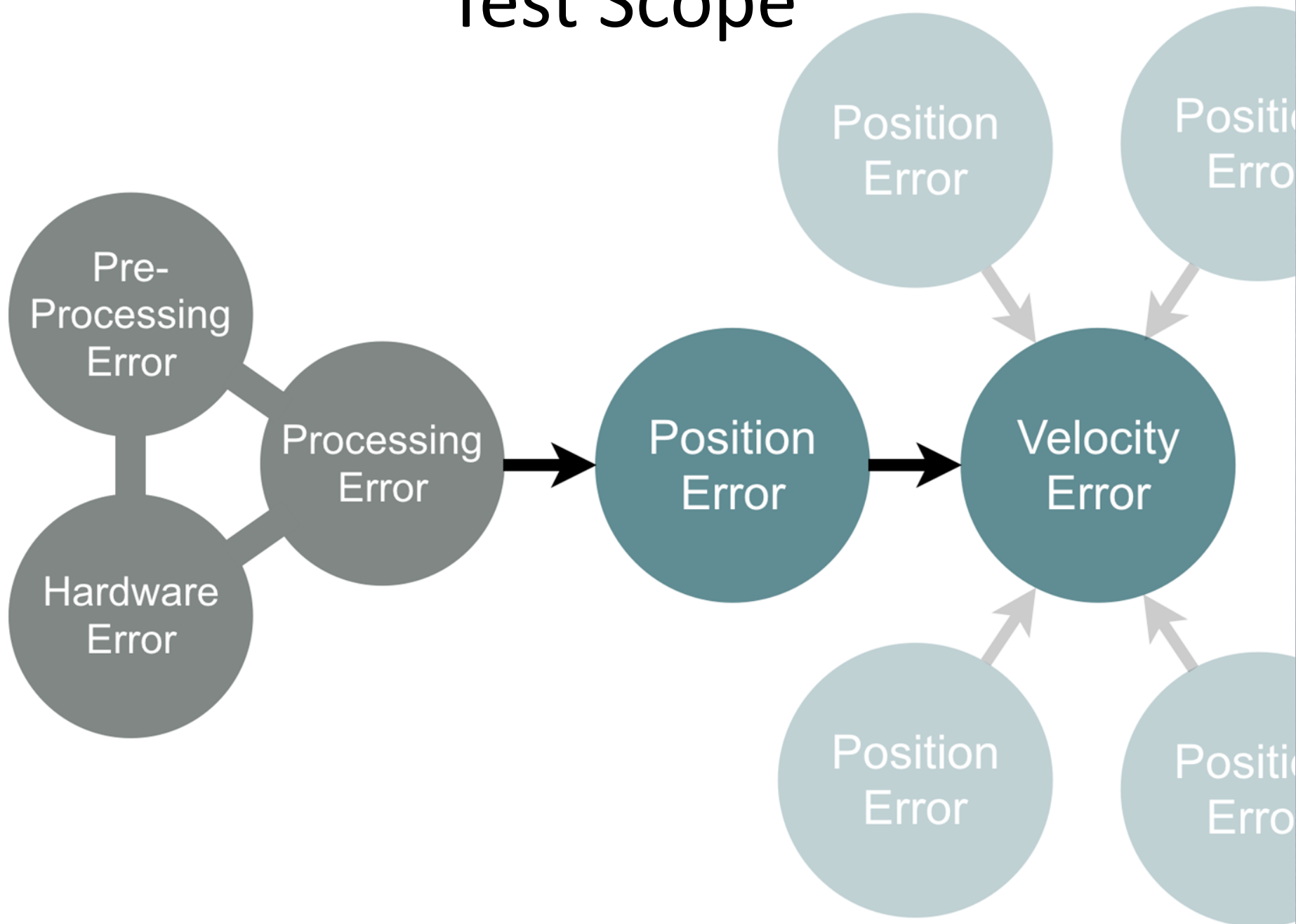


TESTING BACKUP SLIDES

Test Scope

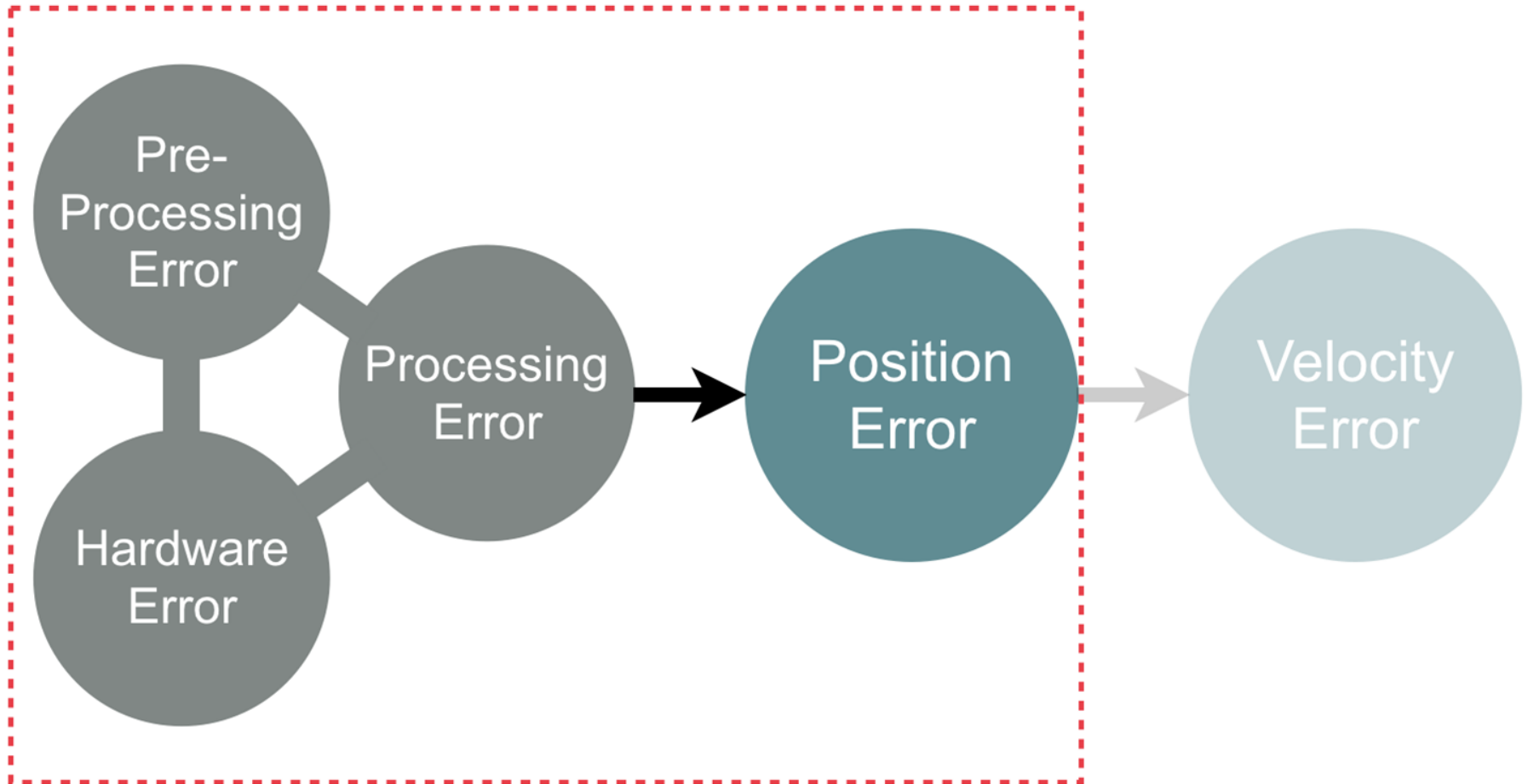


Test Scope



Test Scope

TESTING



Mission Testing

Primary Objective: Quantify the OSPRE system's position error and subsequent velocity error throughout the mission.

Hypothesis: The OSPRE system meets error requirements throughout all key mission stages.

Secondary Objective: Ensure that the OSPRE system can operate autonomously and behaves as expected.

Hypothesis: The OSPRE system operates autonomously and as expected.

Mission Testing

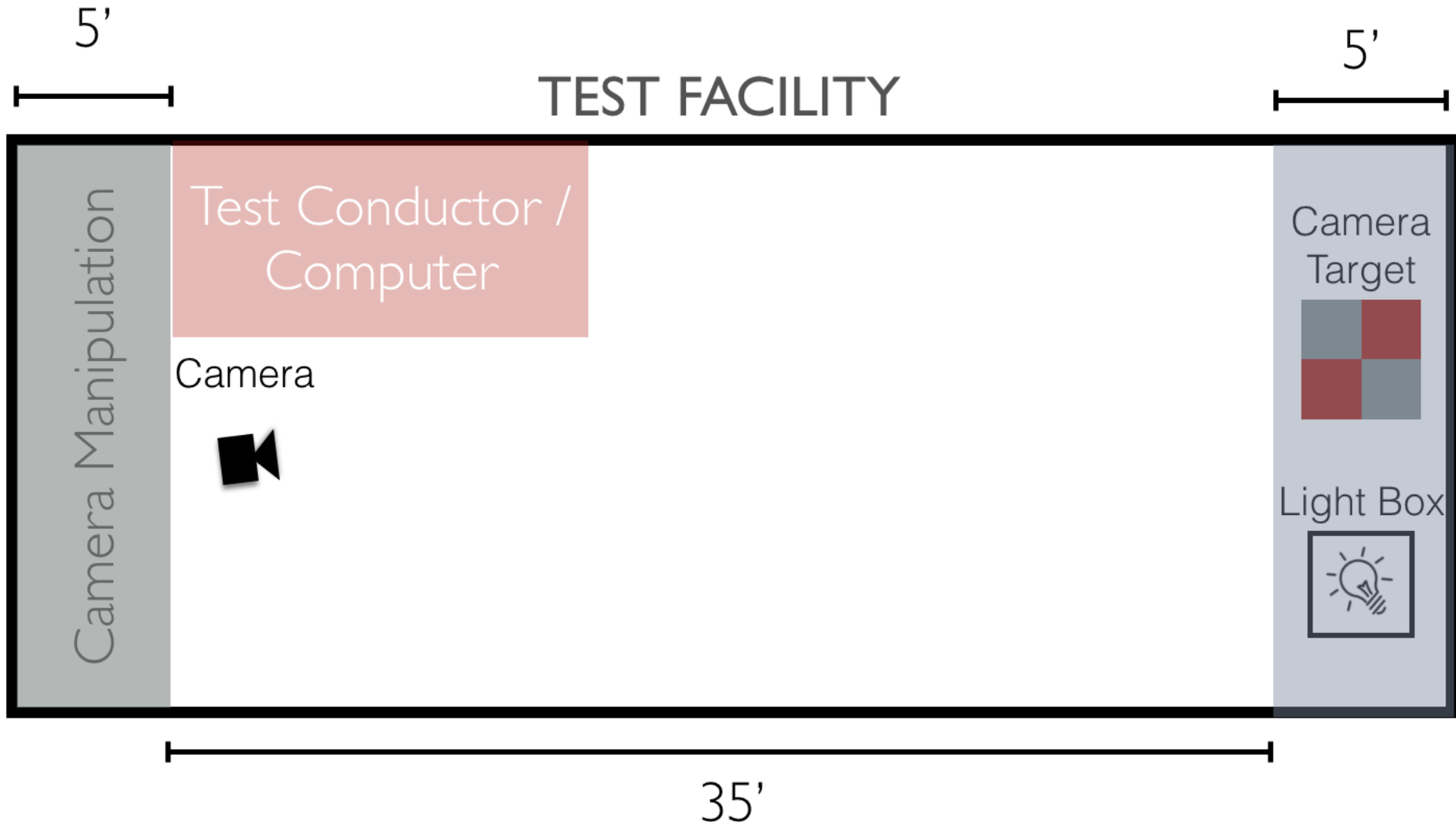
Primary Objective: Quantify the OSPRE system's position error and subsequent velocity error throughout the mission.

Primary Design Driver: Prioritize the reduction of error introduced by the test setup

Result: Engineer a high-accuracy, simple testing solution that allows team OSPRE to test all key mission stages.

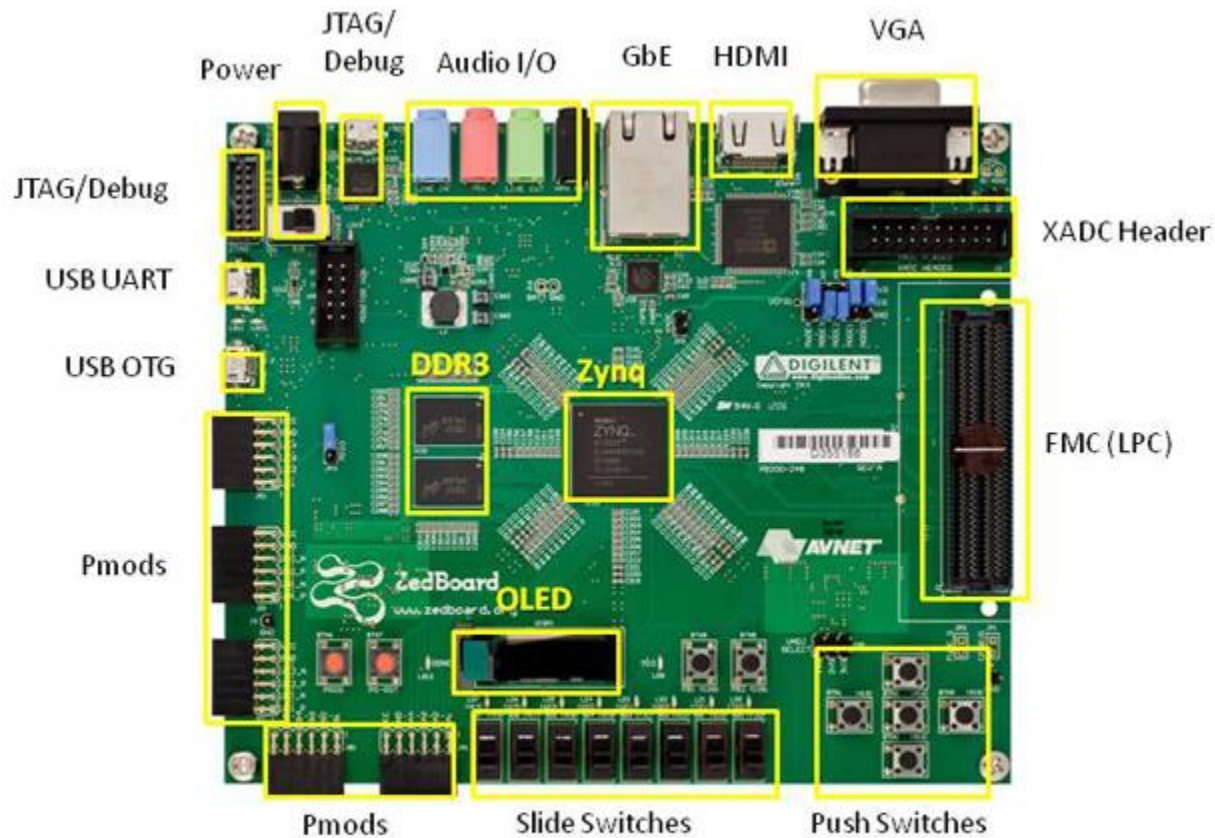
Mission Testing

Facility Layout



Simulated S/C Computer

ZedBoard



* SD card cage and QSPI Flash reside on backside of board

Mission Testing Manipulation

Camera Pointing

Manfrotto 410 Junior
Geared Tripod
Head

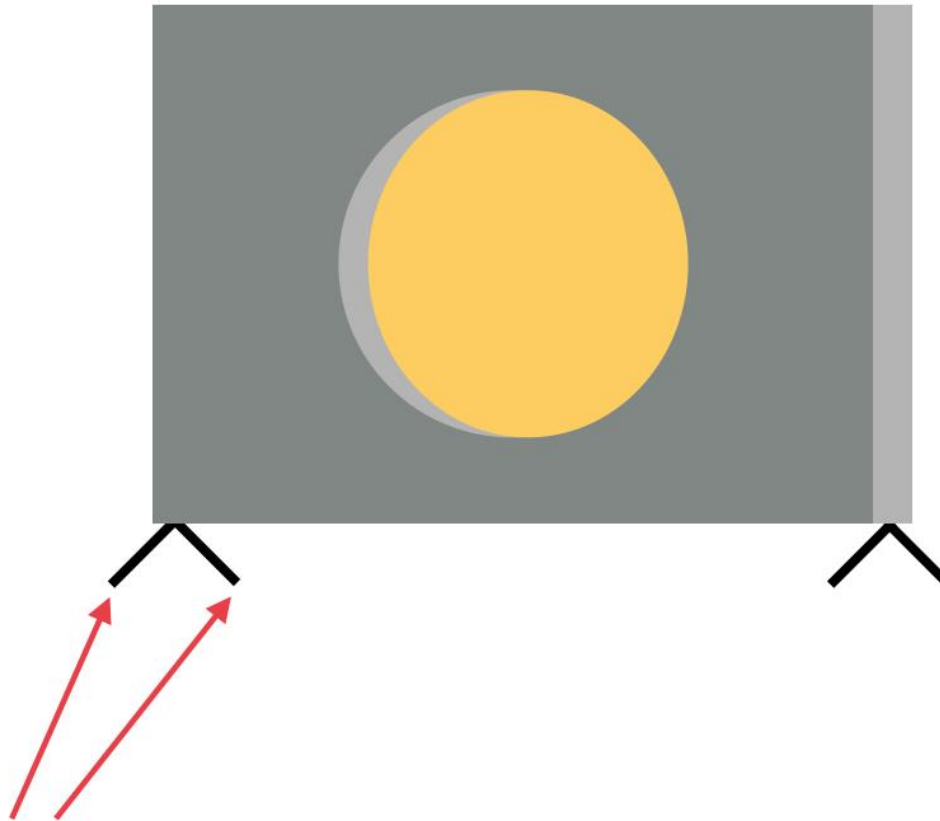


Manfrotto ProX
Tripod



Mission Testing Manipulation

Lightbox Pointing



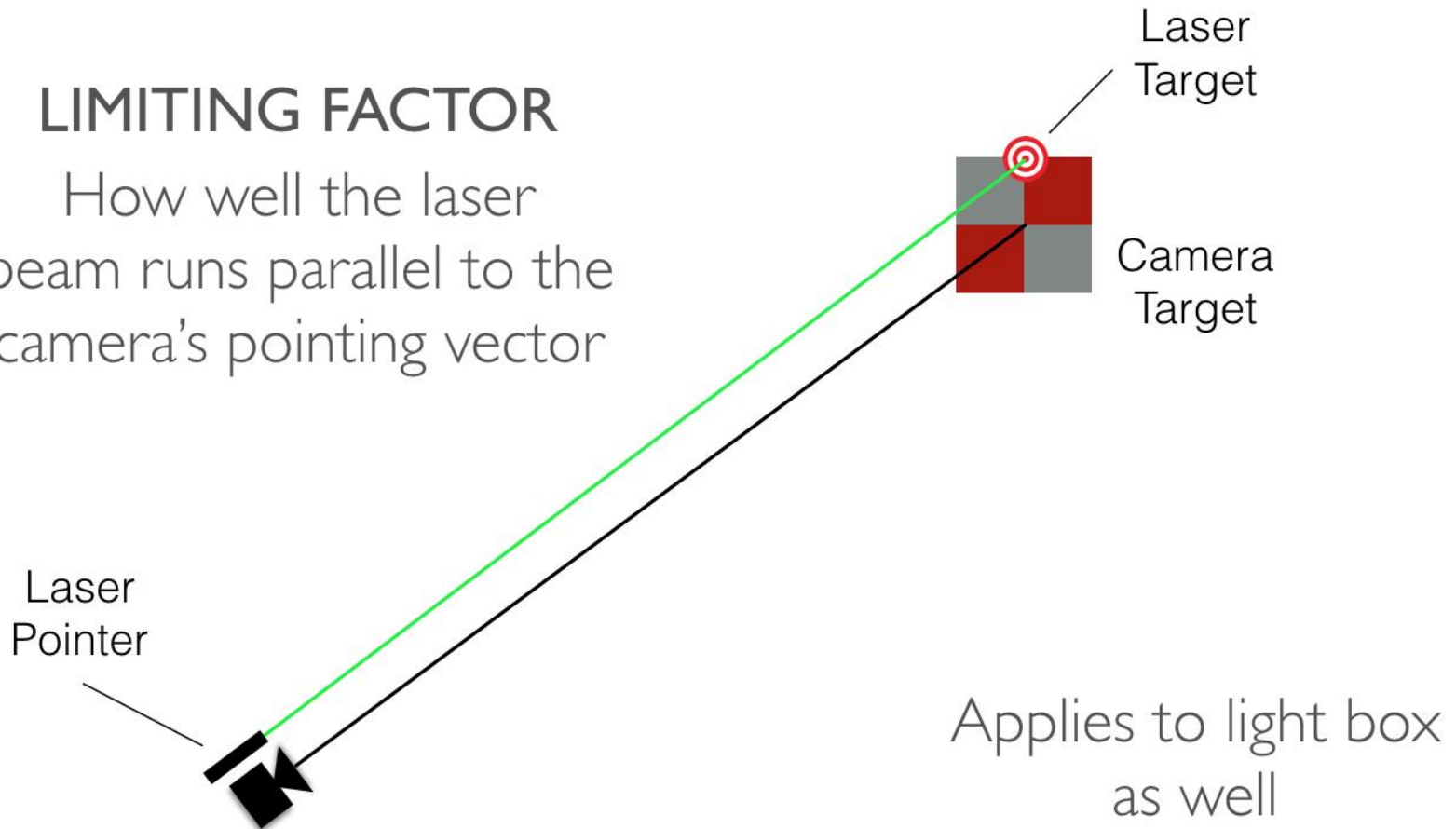
Foot screws for precise
2-axis orientation adjustments

Mission Testing Error

Pointing Method

LIMITING FACTOR

How well the laser beam runs parallel to the camera's pointing vector



Mission Testing Error

Alignment Method



TOOLS

- Laser Pointer Mount
- Digital Level
- Square

Mission Testing Error

Alignment Method

PROCEDURE

1. Level the light box / mirror to $90^\circ \pm 0.1^\circ$
2. Observe beam reflection
3. Adjust until aligned

Mirror

Light
box



Mission Testing Error

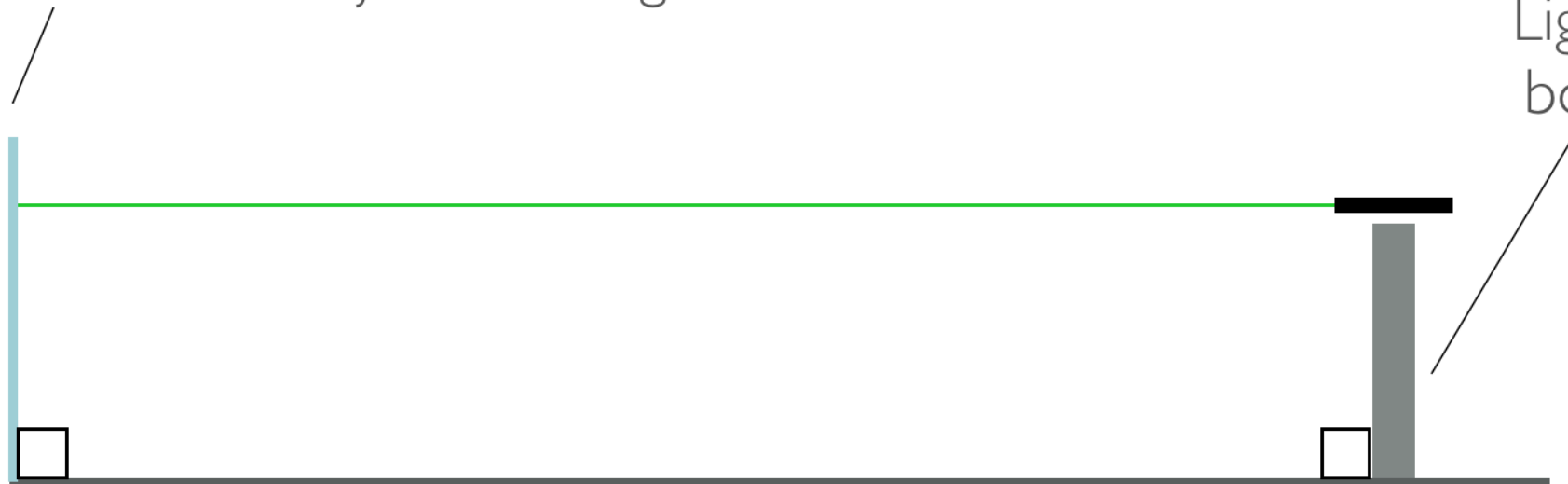
Alignment Method

PROCEDURE

1. Level the light box / mirror to $90^\circ \pm 0.1^\circ$
2. Observe beam reflection
3. Adjust until aligned

Mirror

Light
box



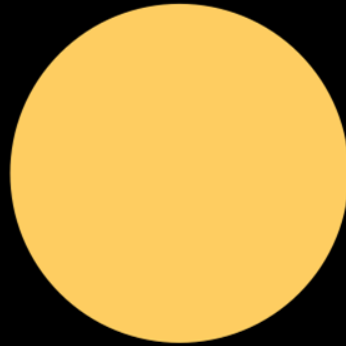
PERCEIVED LOSS OF DIMENSIONS

Lightbox Viewed Perfectly Straight On



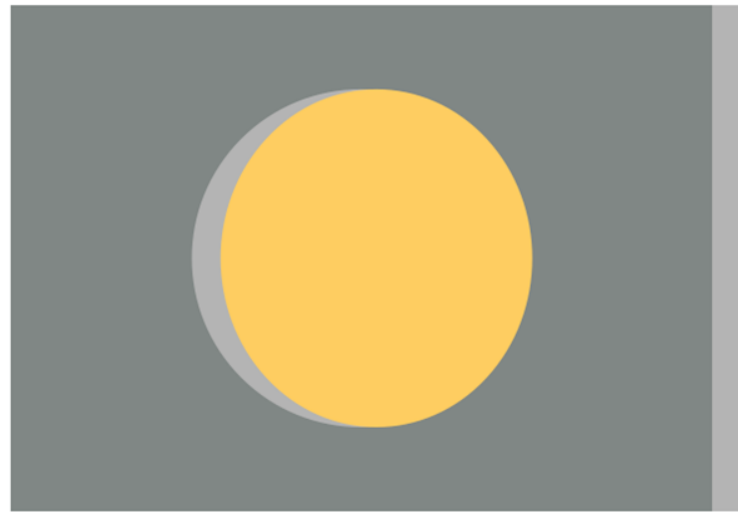
No PLD

CAMERA SEES
PERFECT CIRCLE



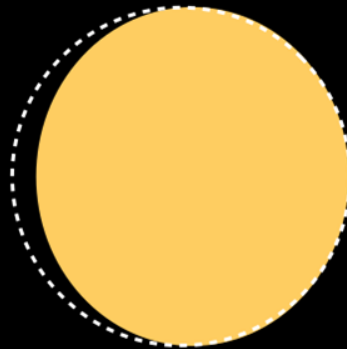
PERCEIVED LOSS OF DIMENSIONS

Lightbox Viewed From Angled Perspective



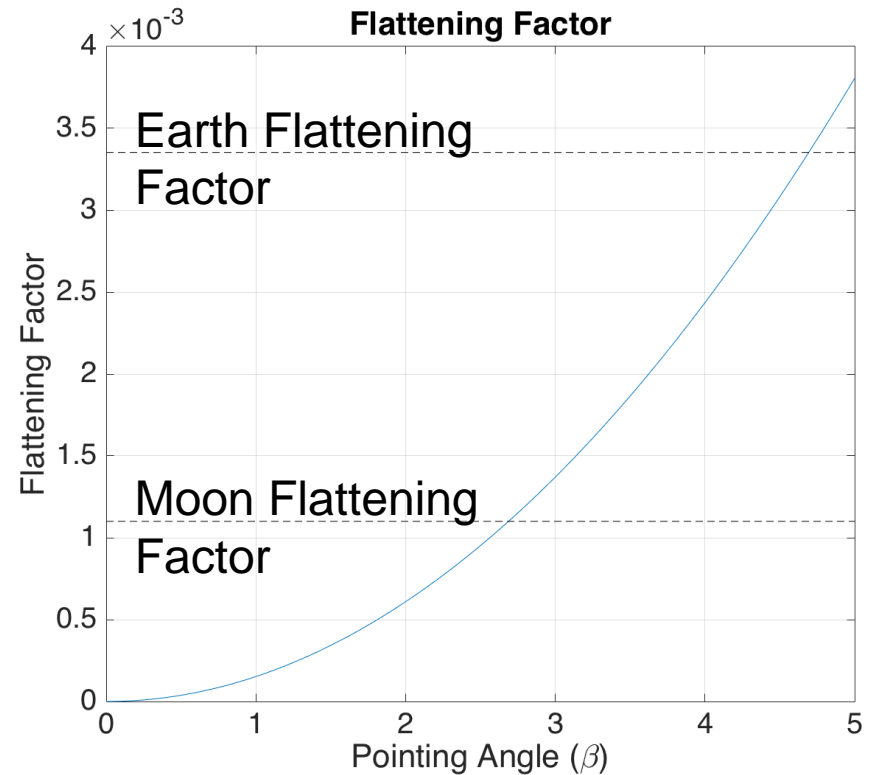
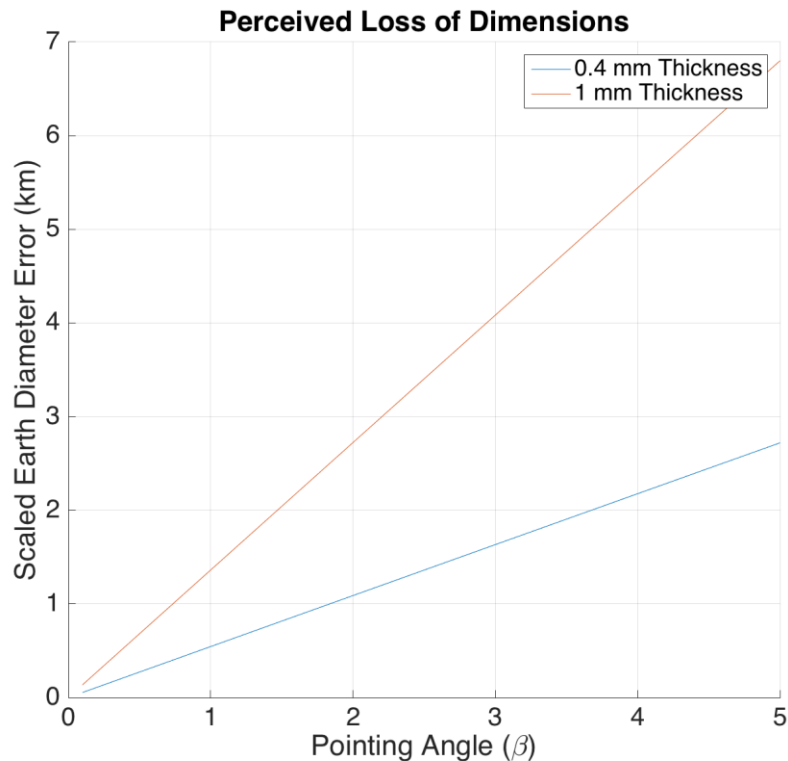
Noticeable PLD

CAMERA SEES
DISTORTED CIRCLE



Mission Testing Error

Lightbox Pointing Error Implications



Mission Testing Error

Camera Pointing Error

Procedure:

1. Take image of alignment target
2. Process image to find location of center of target relative to center of image frame
3. Adjust camera pointing
4. Repeat until centers are aligned

Operational Systems Testing Error

Pointing Accuracy Error Mitigation:

- Laser pointers running parallel to lightbox pointing vector
- Telescopic mounts allow for high precision pointing adjustments
- Alignment test procedure: confident to within $\pm 0.2^\circ$ accuracy
- Utilize image capture capability to improve camera pointing accuracy to sub-pixel pointing error

Operational Systems Testing Error

Distance / Dimensional Measurement Error

Sources

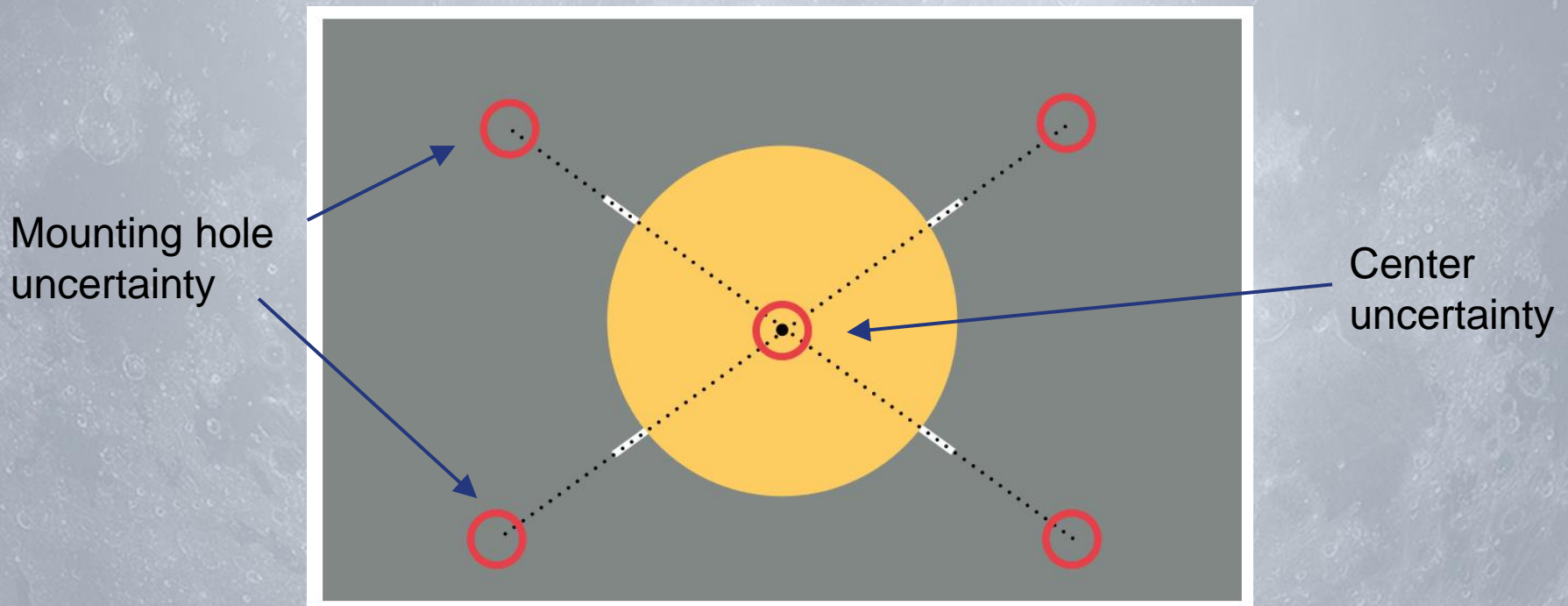
Tool	Model	Accuracy
Calipers	Glow Geek Digital Calipers	± 0.025 mm
Steel Tape Measure	Hultafors Tape Measure	± 1.1 mm
Laser Range Finder	Distance Master 60	± 1.5 mm



Operational Systems Testing Error

Center Finding Accuracy:

Dependent on rod mounting accuracy due to hole location uncertainty of ± 0.025 mm



Next Steps

Improved Simulation Fidelity

- Additional human error contributions
- More constrained measurement errors

Reduce Test-Attributed Error Contribution

- Pointing accuracy improvement

Finance Backup Slides

Testing Budget



Subsystem	Item	Quantity	Cost
<i>Testing</i>	Laser Range Finder	1	\$130.00
	Calipers	1	\$25.00
	Light Panel	1	\$100.00
	Aluminum Sheet	2	\$80.00
	Laser Pointer	2	\$60.00
	Geared Tripod Head	1	\$200.00
	Digital Level	1	\$50.00
	Laser Pointer Mount	2	\$60.00
	Mounting Materials	1	\$50.00
	Texture Materials	1	\$20.00
	Lightbox Legs	1	\$20.00
	Phase Cutouts	1	\$50.00
	Alignment Rods	1	\$25.00
	Subsystem Budget:		\$1,600.00
	Subsystem Total:		\$870.00
	Subsystem In-Use :		54.4%
	Subsystem Margin:		45.6%

Mechanical Budget



Subsystem	Item	Quantity	Cost
<i>Mechanical</i>	Aluminum Encasing	1	\$10.00
	Plywood and Misc	1	\$40.00
	Misc Building Hardware	1	\$20.00
	Black Polycarbonate	5	\$20.00
	Cast Aluminum Base Plate	1	\$100.00
	Subsystem Budget:		\$450.00
	Subsystem Total:		\$190.00
	Subsystem In-Use :		42.2%
	Subsystem Margin:		57.8%

Electrical Budget



Subsystem	Item	Quantity	Cost
<i>Electrical</i>	Snapdragon OpenQ 410 Development Kit	1	\$299.00
	ZedBoard	1	\$475.00
	PCB	1	\$100.00
	15 MDSub Connector	1	\$25.00
	Voltage Regulators	4	\$2.00
	Thermocouples	2	\$5.00
	Subsystem Budget:		\$1,750.00
	Subsystem Total:		\$906.00
	Subsystem In-Use :		51.8%
	Subsystem Margin:		48.2%

Optics Budget



Subsystem	Item	Quantity	Cost
<i>Optics</i>	13MP Camera	1	\$125.00
	Sony FCB-MA130	2	\$150.00
	Subsystem Budget:		\$1,200.00
	Subsystem Total:		\$275.00
	Subsystem In-Use :		22.9%
	Subsystem Margin:		77.1%