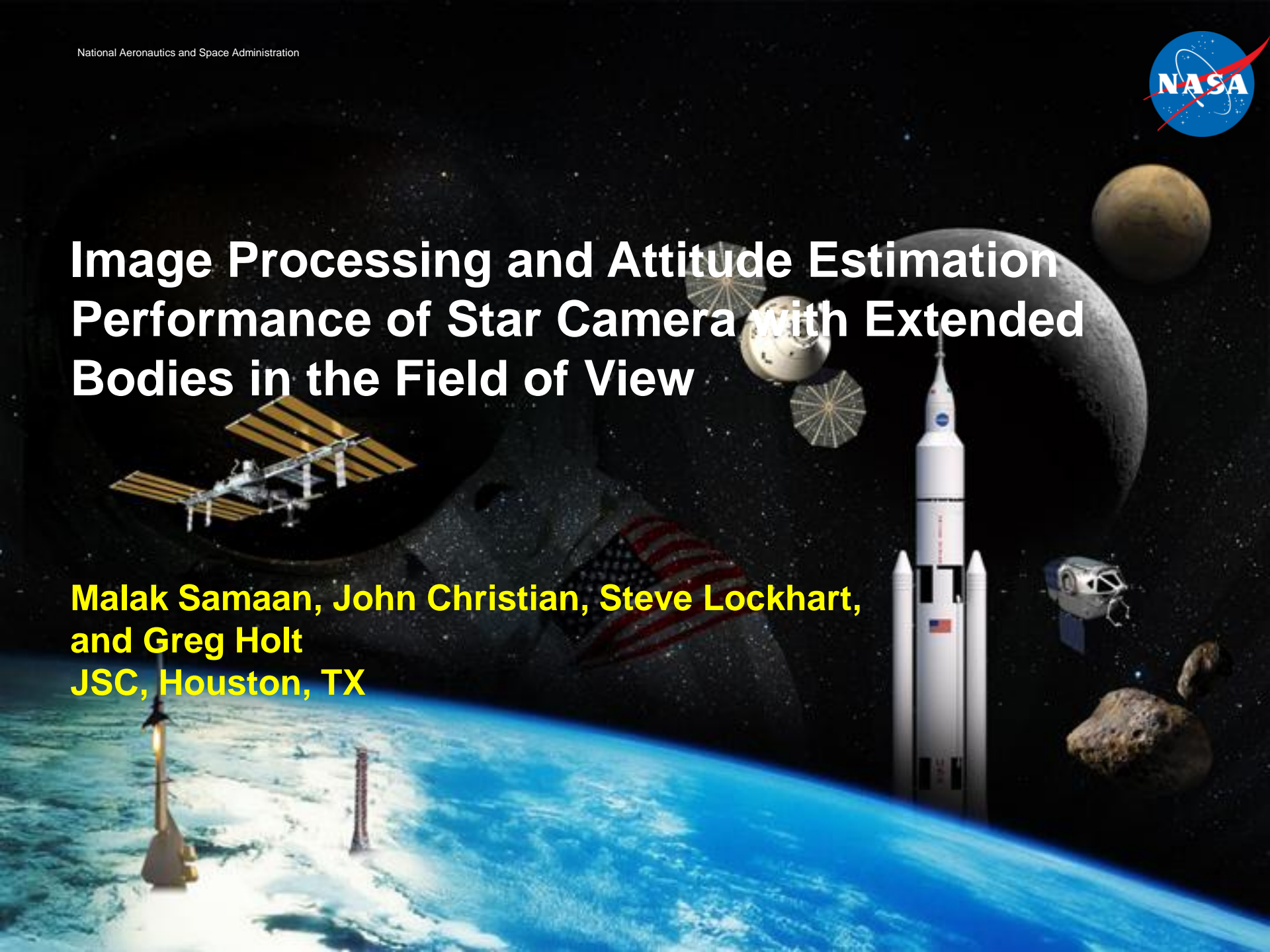


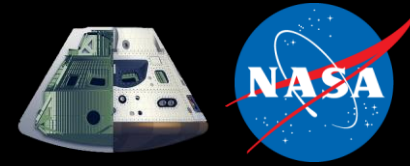


# Image Processing and Attitude Estimation Performance of Star Camera with Extended Bodies in the Field of View

**Malak Samaan, John Christian, Steve Lockhart,  
and Greg Holt**  
JSC, Houston, TX

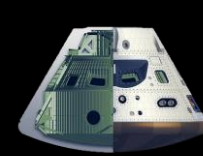


# Outline



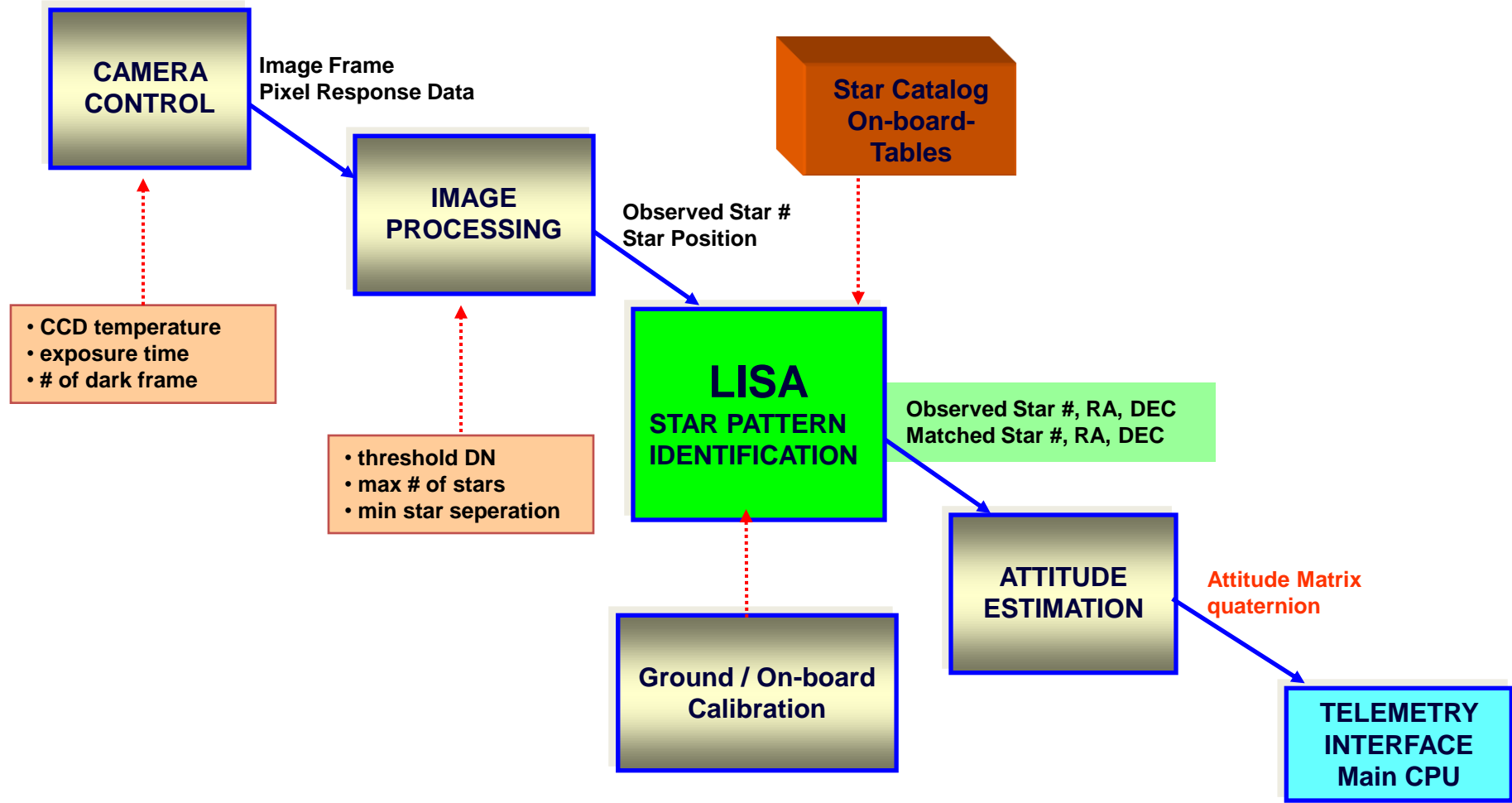
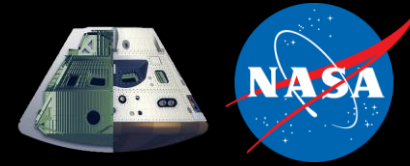
- **Background – Attitude Sensors**
- **STR Flight Software: Main Functional Modules**
  - **Camera Control**
  - **Tools of Image Processing**
  - **Image Centroiding**
- **Ground Calibration for the Bore-sight Offsets and the Focal Length**
  - **Ground Calibration Procedure**
  - **Ground Calibration Results**
- **Master (on-board) Star Catalog**
- **Lost-In-Space Algorithm (LISA)**
- **Attitude Estimation**
- **End-to-End test –Stars only**
- **End-to-End test –Stars and Moon**
- **Results and Conclusion**

# Spacecraft Sensors for Attitude Determination

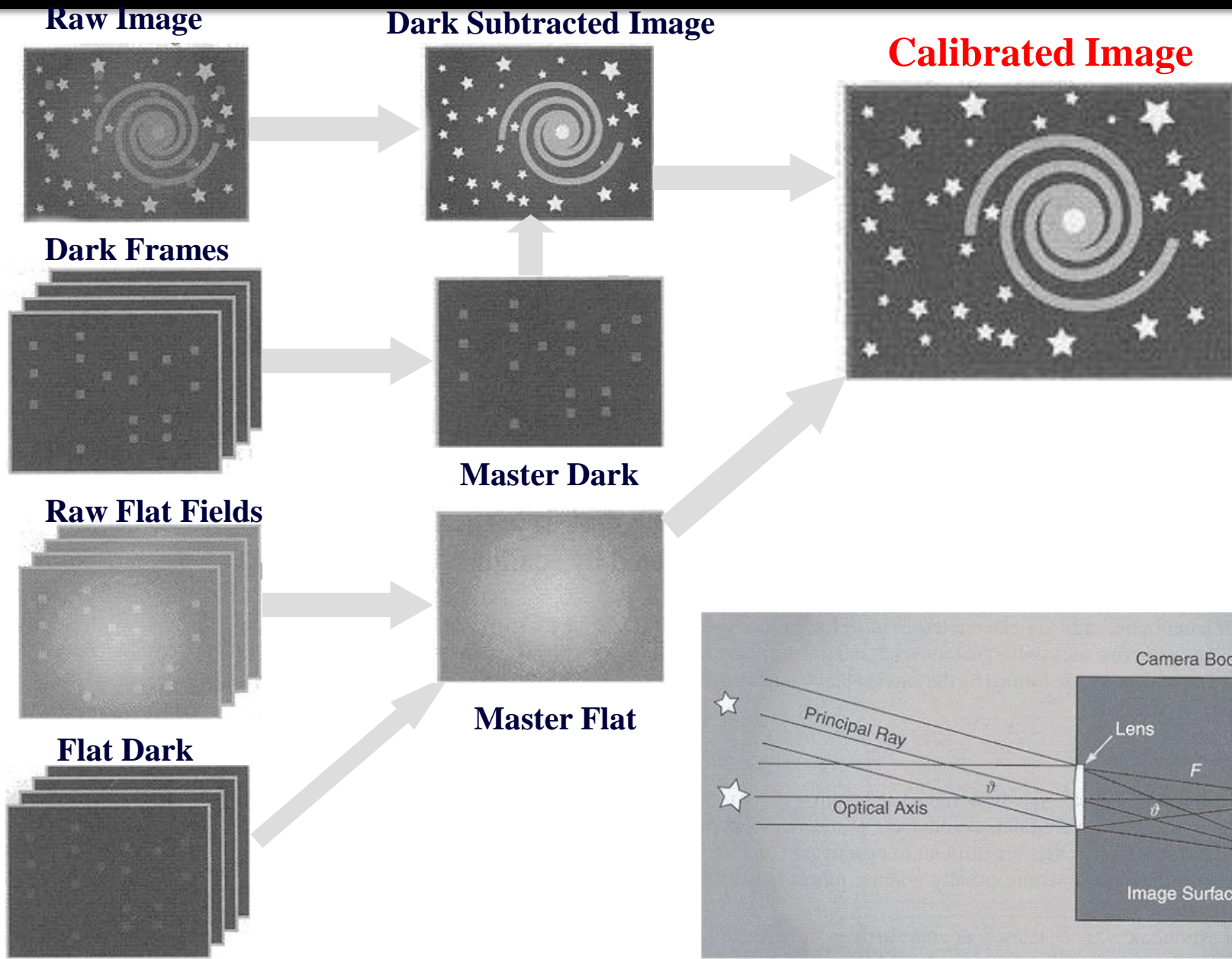
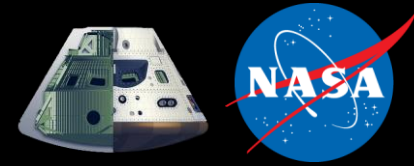


- *To determine the attitude and the position of a spacecraft its orientation and location relative to some frame of reference of well known celestial body must be defined.*
- **Earth Horizon Sensor**
  - Horizon sensors are infrared devices that detect the contrast of the cold of space and the warmth of the Earth
- **Sun Sensor**
  - Measure Sun angle by measuring the energy deposited in a photocell
- **Magnetometer**
  - Measure both the direction and magnitude of the magnetic field
- **Star Sensor (Star Tracker)**
  - Measure Starlight directions

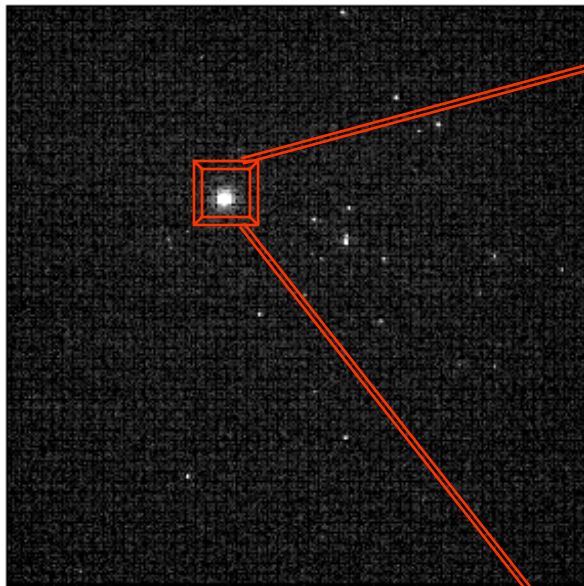
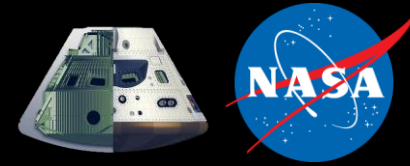
# STR Flight Software: Main Functional Modules – Current Status



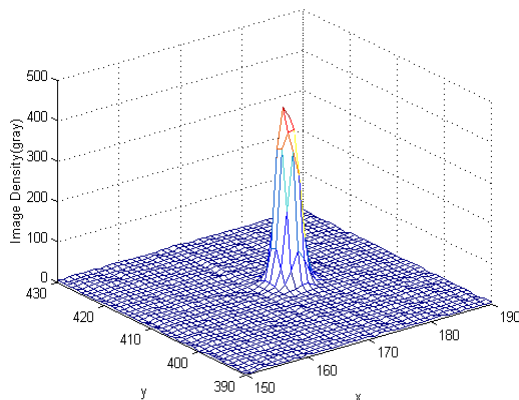
# Camera Control



# Tools of Image Processing



363	379	376	379	382	383	386	390	373
385	377	381	389	396	392	388	386	378
376	375	392	430	469	446	394	381	384
381	393	404	558	1105	863	431	376	378
380	396	418	668	2204	1787	467	390	392
380	386	398	539	1470	1189	434	394	376
379	383	384	413	541	491	389	379	381
387	377	380	388	400	402	381	379	379
369	374	384	380	378	378	372	376	374



**PSF response for a typical the star.**

# Image Processing Technique

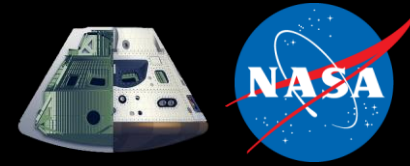
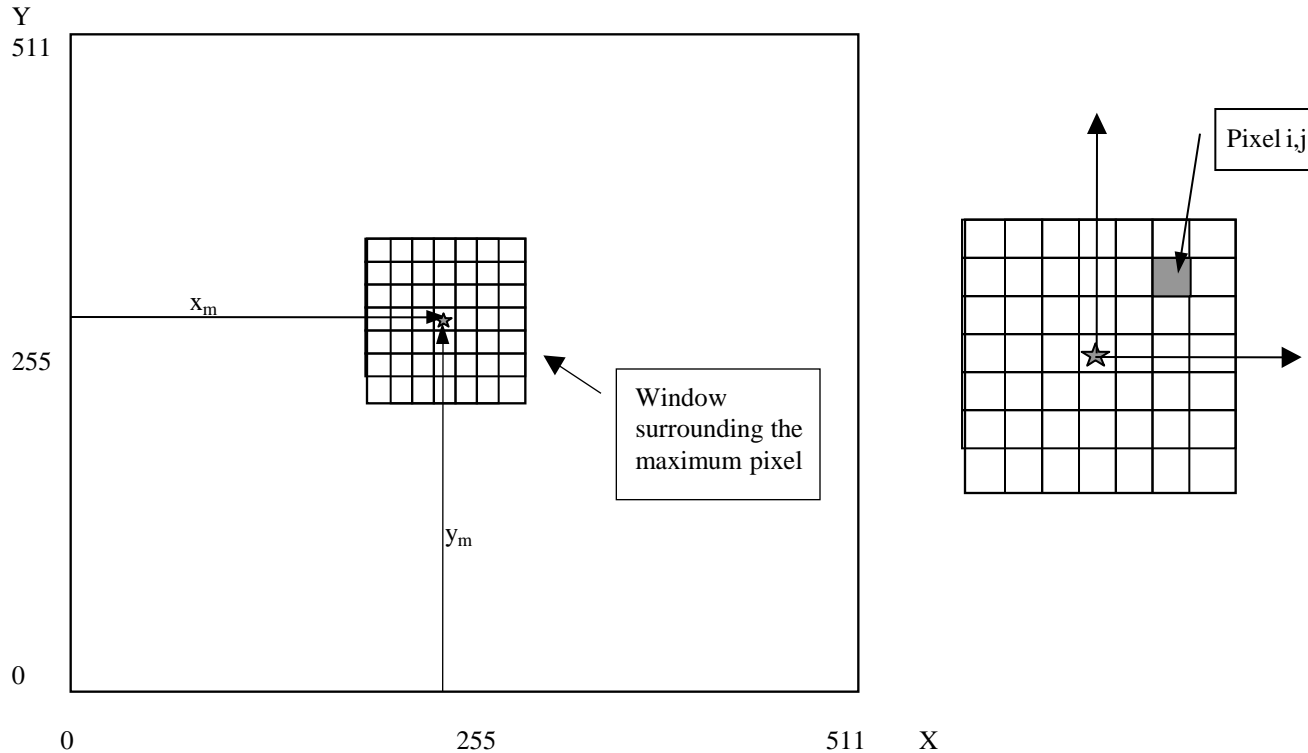


Image Centroiding is a fundamental process in any star sensor. It's output is the imaged star coordinates (x, y).

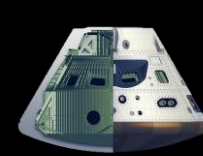


$$\hat{x} = x_m + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_{ij} I_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n I_{ij}}$$

$$\hat{y} = y_m + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n y_{ij} I_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n I_{ij}}$$

$$\hat{W}_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x_i - x_o)^2 + (y_i - y_o)^2 + f^2}} \begin{pmatrix} -(x_i - x_o) \\ -(y_i - y_o) \\ f \end{pmatrix}$$

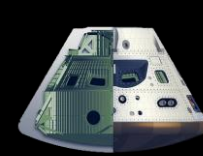
# Ground Calibration for the Bore-sight Offsets and the Focal Length



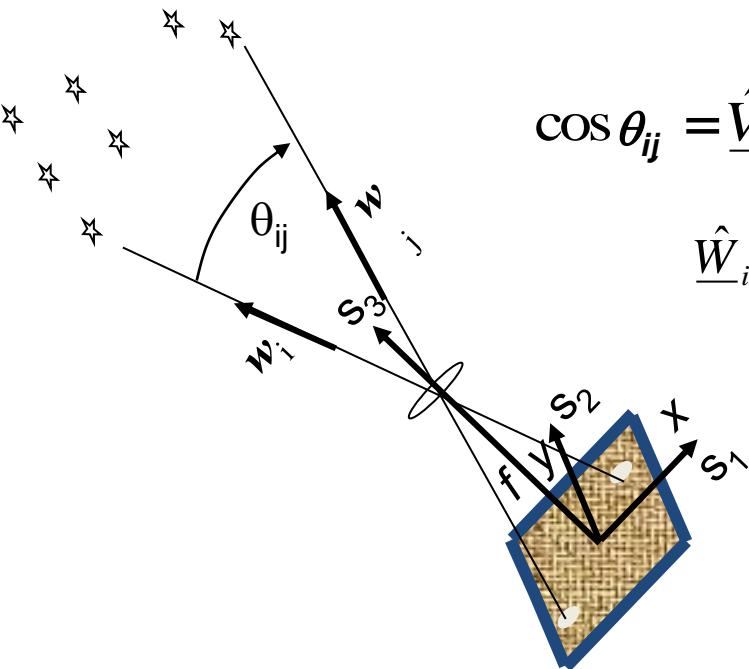
- Star Camera Calibration is an important task in attitude determination of the spacecraft.
- Generally, star cameras are calibrated on the ground in high precision laboratories. However, any significant change in the instrument or the environment can result in this calibration being in-accurate on-orbit.
- The calibration process is mainly divided into two major parts:
  - Calibration of principal point offset  $(x_0, y_0)$  and focal length  $(f)$
  - Calibration of focal plane image distortions due to all other effects (lens distortion, misalignment, detector alignment etc.)



# Ideal Camera Parameter Calibration



- The ideal camera parameter calibration algorithm is used to estimate the “accurate” values for the camera focal length and the focal plane offsets
- The Attitude Independent (AID) approach is used for calibration.



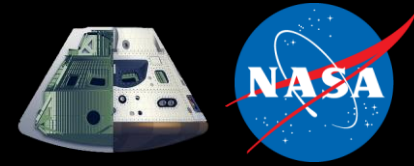
$$\cos \theta_{ij} = \underline{\hat{V}}_i^T \underline{\hat{V}}_j = \underline{\hat{W}}_i^T \underline{\hat{W}}_j + \text{meas errors}$$

$$\underline{\hat{W}}_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x_i - x_o)^2 + (y_i - y_o)^2 + f^2}} \begin{pmatrix} -(x_i - x_o) \\ -(y_i - y_o) \\ f \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\hat{V}}_i = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha_i \cos \delta_i \\ \sin \alpha_i \cos \delta_i \\ \sin \delta_i \end{pmatrix}$$

$i=1,2,\dots$ , no. of imaged stars

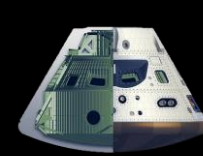
# Master (on-board) Star Catalog



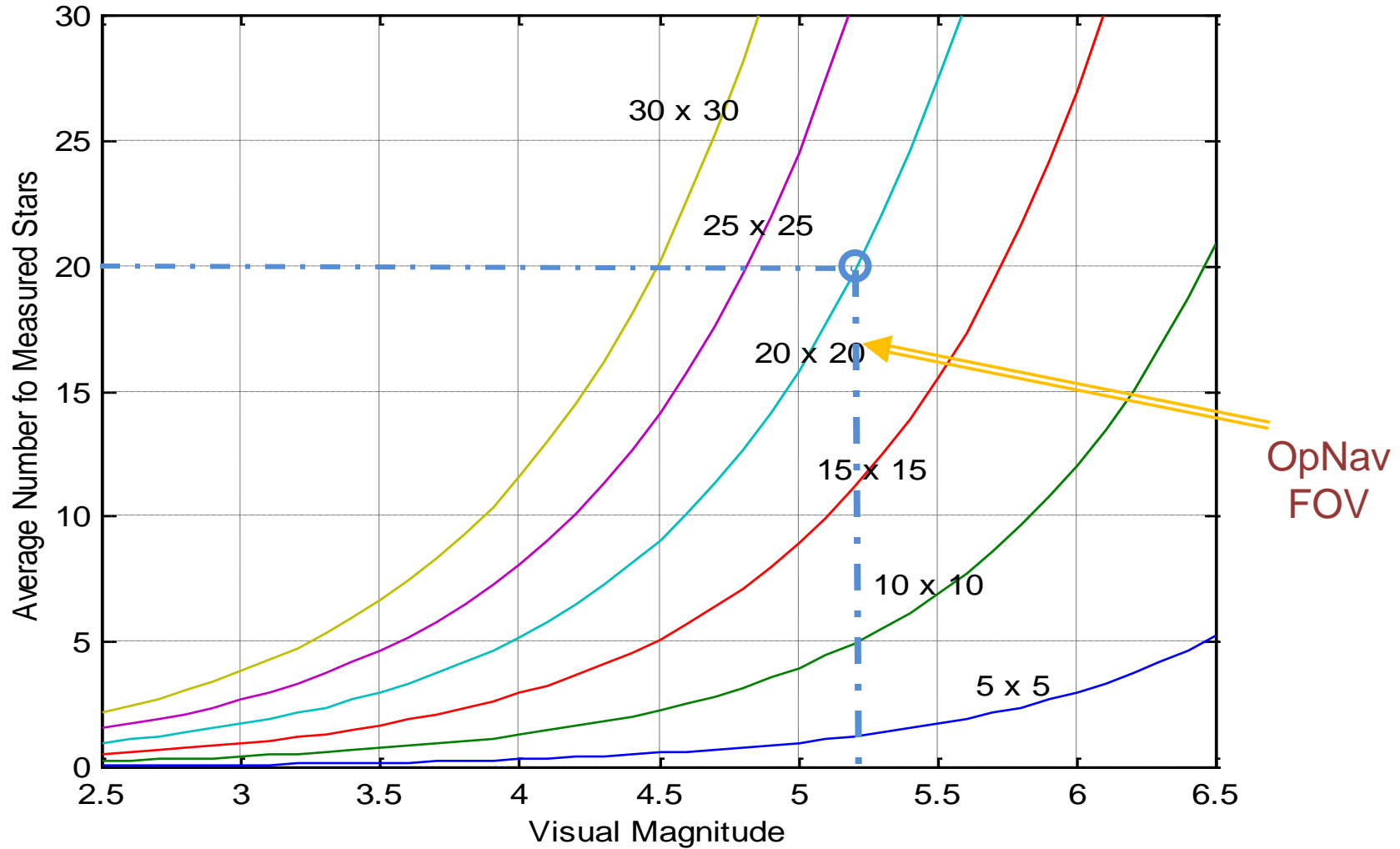
- Modified from Hipparcos Star Catalog
- 12,500 guide stars for Magnitude range : -1.5 to ~ 6.4
- Number of stars within mag. threshold  $M_v \leq 5.4$  is about 2870 stars
- Data : Inertial direction vectors, Visual magnitude( $M_v$ )

<b>N</b>	<b>Alpha (deg)</b>	<b>Delta (deg)</b>	<b>Magnitude</b>
1	-172.1136	-62.9582	3.8000
2	-172.0572	54.5222	4.8000
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
1	113.7337	33.7954	5.4000
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
2869	179.6033	51.3885	2.8000
2870	-179.4695	-14.6760	5.4000

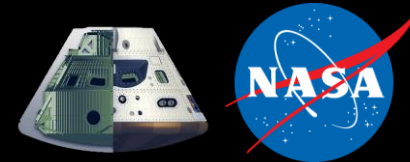
# Size of FOV vs Number of Stars/FOV



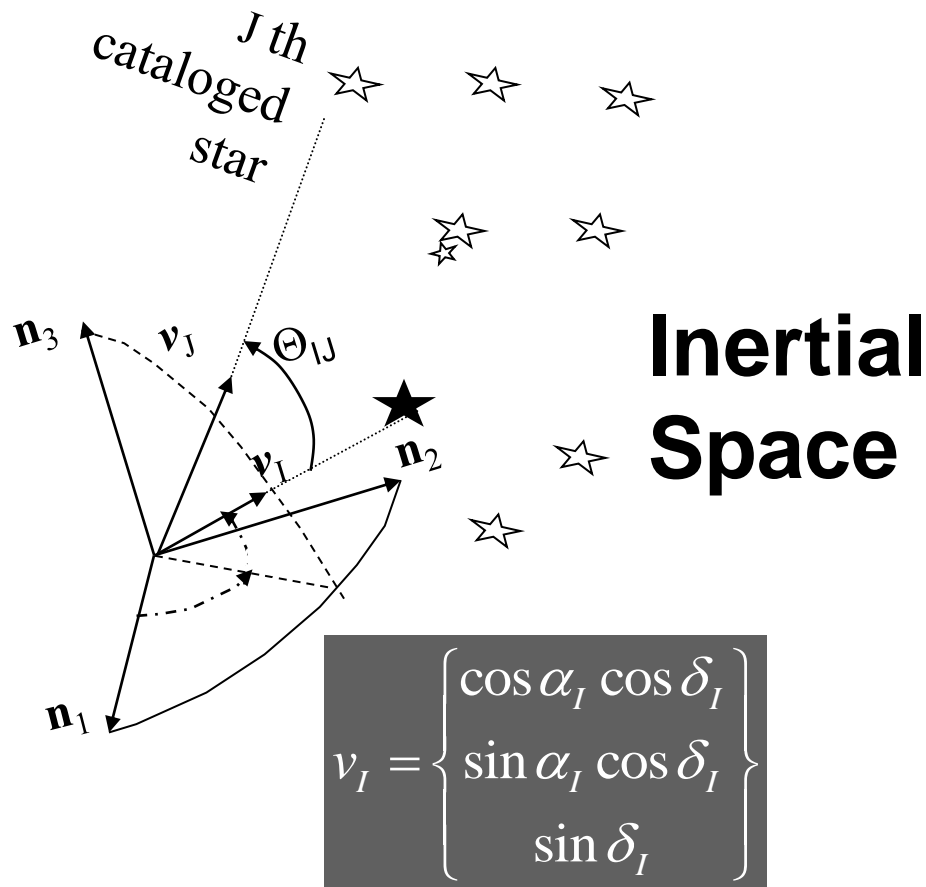
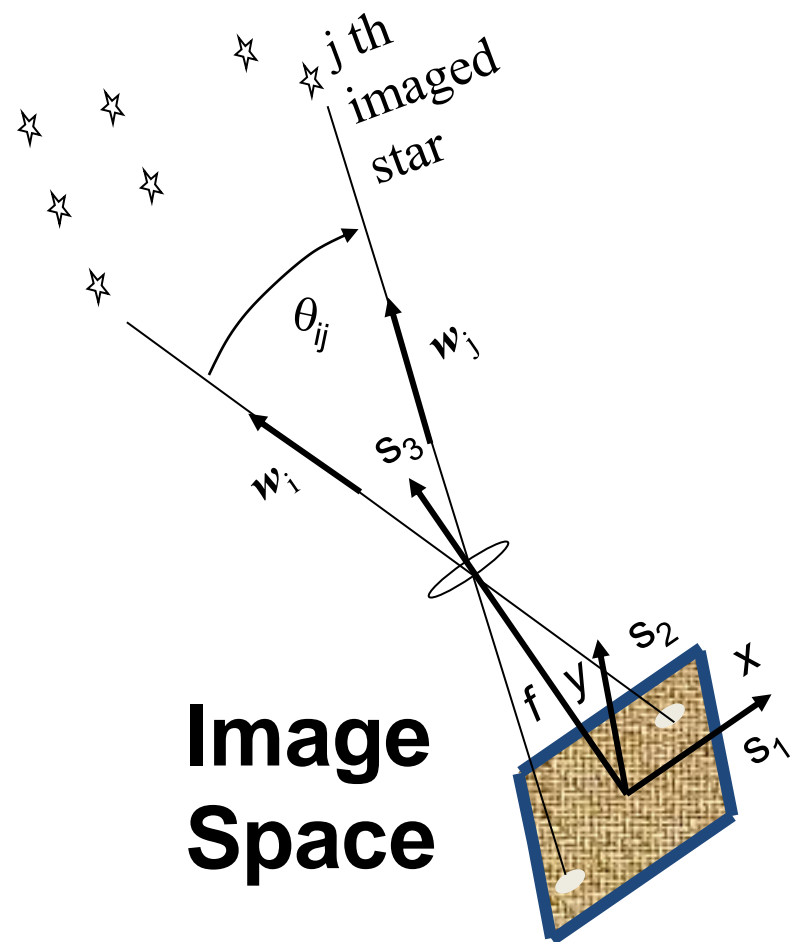
Average Number of Measured Stars within given FOV



# Lost-In-Space Algorithm (LISA)



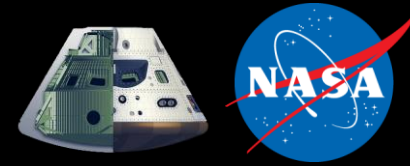
Measured Stars in Image Space  $\Leftrightarrow$  Which Cataloged Stars?



$$v_I = \begin{Bmatrix} \cos \alpha_I \cos \delta_I \\ \sin \alpha_I \cos \delta_I \\ \sin \delta_I \end{Bmatrix}$$

- The key problem is to match imaged and cataloged stars and identify the imaged stars as particular cataloged stars ...

# Star ID matching criteria



Matching inter-star angles for 2 Stars to within  $0.001^\circ$ :

=> probability of **wrong star ID is  $> 0.9$  !!**

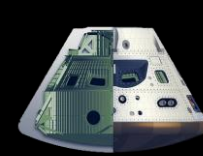
Matching angles for 3 Stars:

=> probability of **wrong star ID is  $\sim 10^{-4}$**

Matching angles for 4 or more Stars:

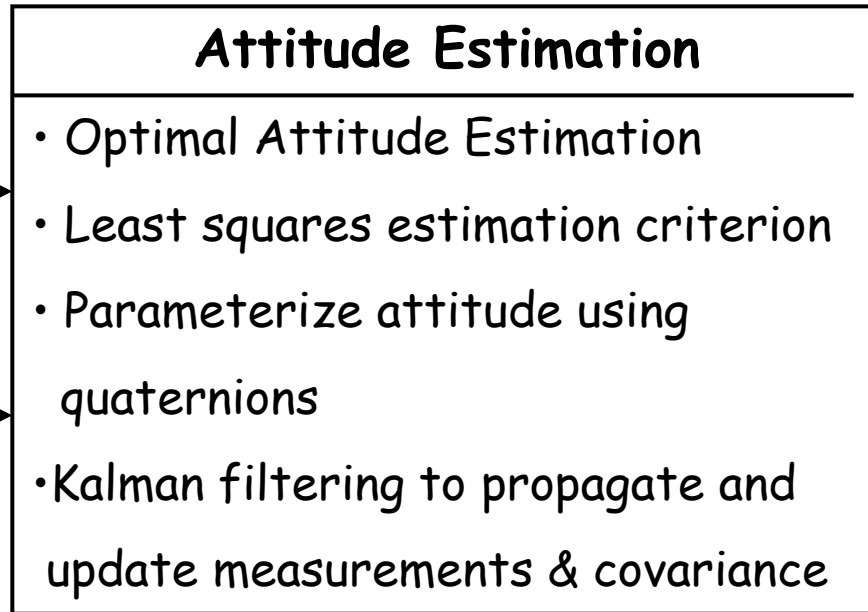
=> probability of **wrong star ID is  $\sim <10^{-11}$**

# Attitude Estimation



Unit vectors toward ID ed measured Stars in body frame

Unit vectors toward ID ed stars in Inertial (catalog) frame



Attitude Estimate and Covariance

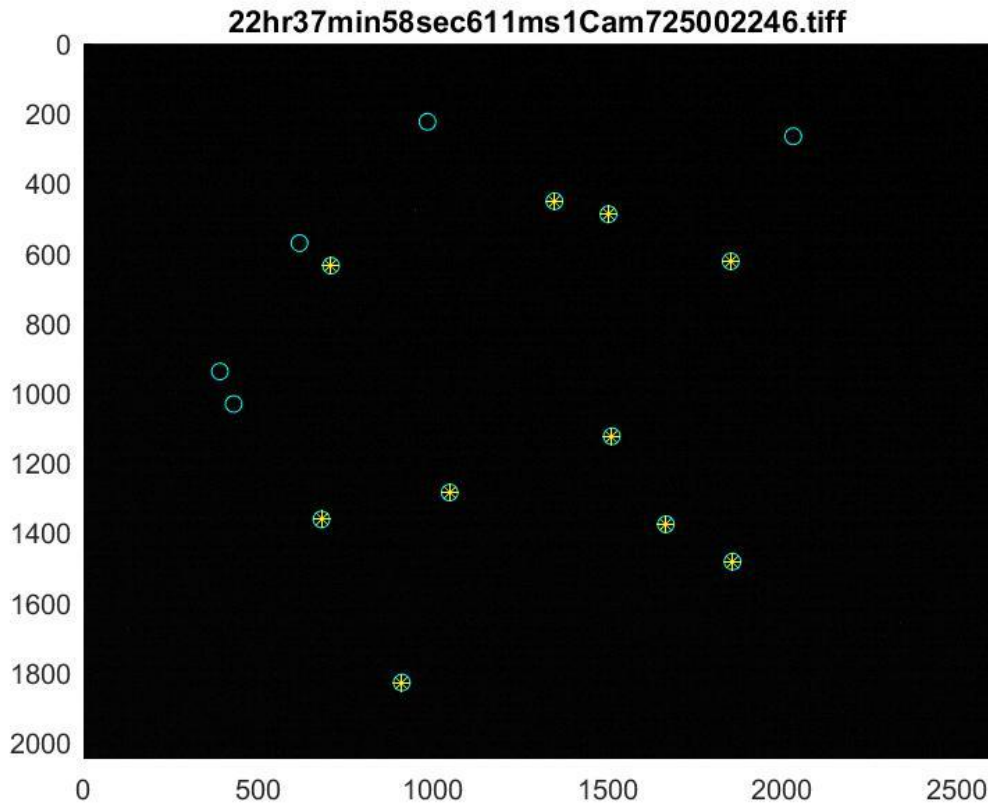
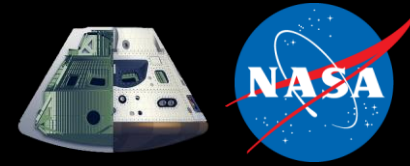
Boresight RA, Declination

To Image Processing and Star Position Measurement

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_{13} \\ q_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{q}_{13} = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ q_2 \\ q_3 \end{bmatrix} = \hat{\mathbf{n}} \sin(\theta/2) \quad q_4 = \cos(\theta/2)$$

# End-to-End test 1 –Stars only

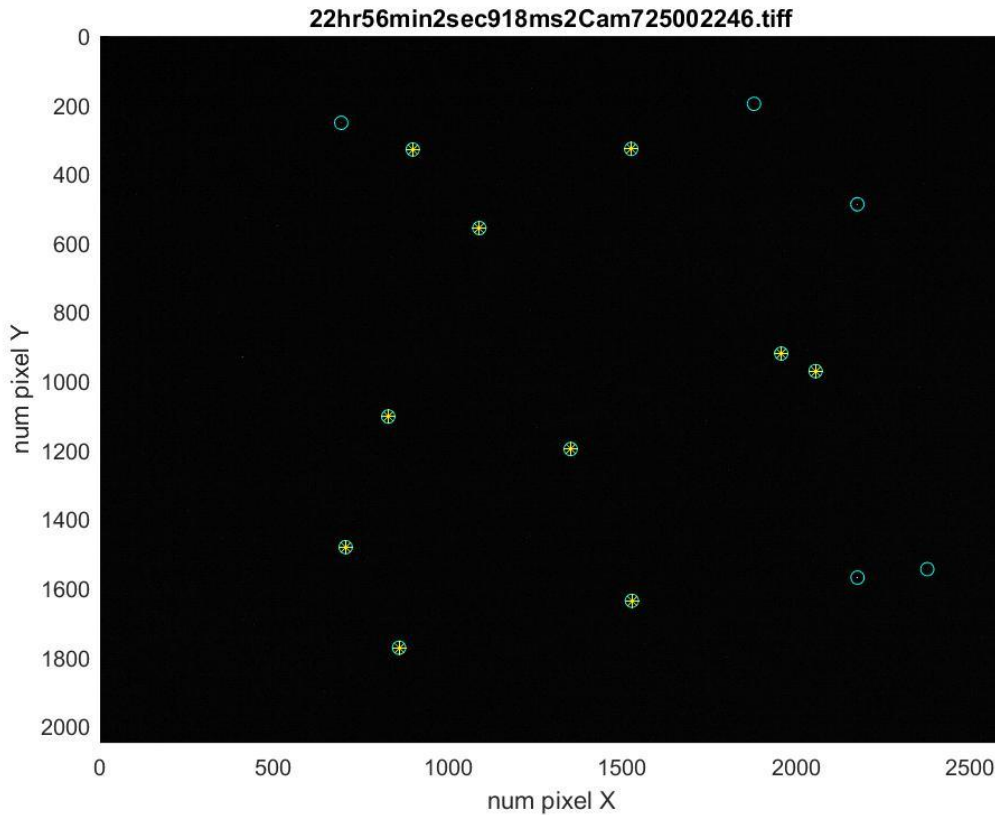
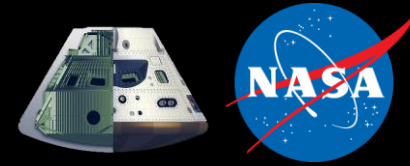


$qJ2000\_Cam1 = [-0.4238 \quad 0.0858 \quad 0.8903 \quad 0.1430]$   
 $qJ2000\_ST = [-0.4219 \quad 0.0812 \quad 0.8894 \quad 0.1560]$

$qErr$  before align = 1.5867 deg  
 $qErr$  after align = 0.0032 deg = **11.6 arc-sec**  
 Accuracy Cross Boresight = **3.7 arc-sec**  
 Accuracy About Boresight = **11.2 arc-sec**

Obj. Num	X pixel	Y pixel	Star ID	RA deg	Dec deg
1	1667.3	1376.5	<b>188</b>	<b>155.58</b>	<b>41.499</b>
2	2032	265.9	0	0	0
3	708.7	636.2	<b>405</b>	<b>163.33</b>	<b>34.216</b>
4	1858.4	1483.2	<b>271</b>	<b>154.27</b>	<b>42.915</b>
5	1048.2	1285.3	<b>627</b>	<b>156.97</b>	<b>36.708</b>
6	429.8	1031.9	0	0	0
7	911.3	1829.2	<b>900</b>	<b>151.86</b>	<b>35.245</b>
8	681.1	1362.3	<b>1155</b>	<b>156.48</b>	<b>33.796</b>
9	984.9	224.3	0	0	0
10	1512.8	1124.4	<b>1157</b>	<b>158.31</b>	<b>40.426</b>
11	618.2	571.5	0	0	0
12	1853.2	623.6	<b>1082</b>	<b>163.49</b>	<b>43.19</b>
13	1503	488.9	<b>1666</b>	<b>164.87</b>	<b>40.43</b>
14	390.3	938.9	0	0	0
15	1348.4	451.8	<b>1724</b>	<b>165.21</b>	<b>39.212</b>

# End-to-End test 2 –Stars only



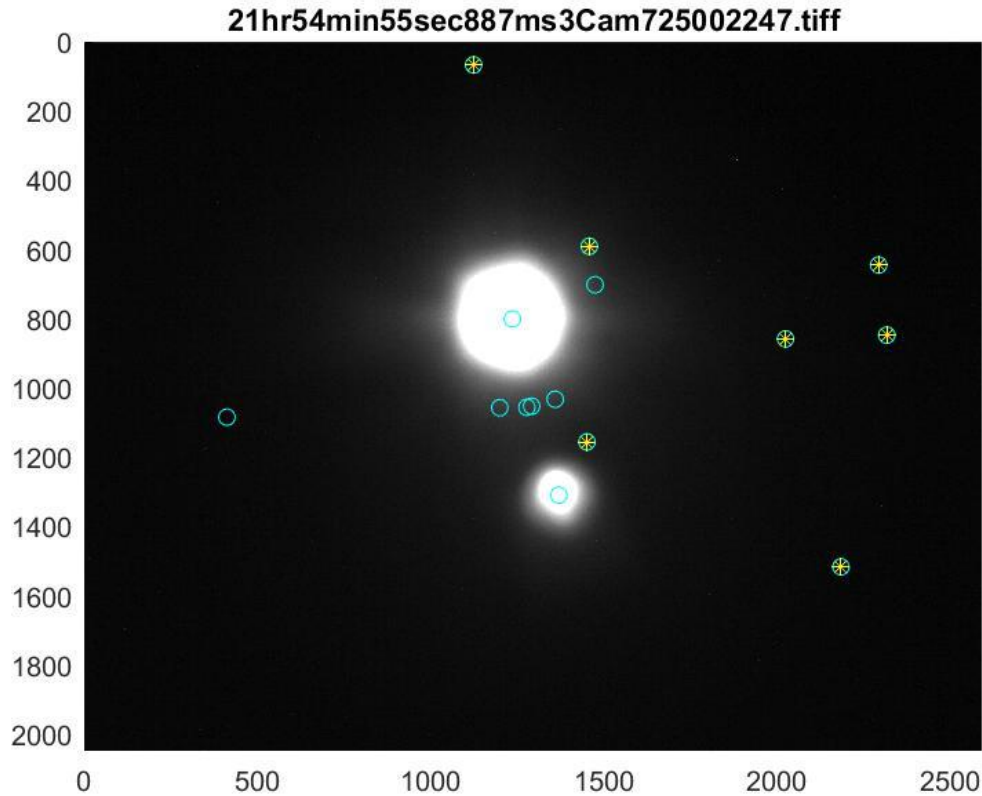
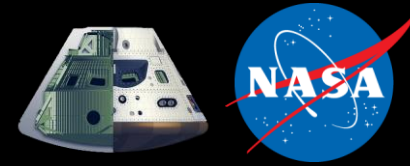
qJ2000\_Cam1 = [-0.0922 -0.4168 -0.0651 0.9020]  
 qJ2000\_ST = [-0.0853 -0.4209 -0.0762 0.8999]

qErr before align = 1.5883 deg  
 qErr after align = 0.0048 deg = **17.35 arcsec**  
 Accuracy Cross Boresight = **4.5 arc-sec**  
 Accuracy About Boresight = **15.5 arc-sec**

Obj. Num	X pixel	Y pixel	Star ID	RA deg	Dec deg
1	692.9	251.7	0	0	0
2	898.4	329	<b>188</b>	<b>155.58</b>	<b>41.499</b>
3	1957	920.4	<b>405</b>	<b>163.33</b>	<b>34.216</b>
4	705.5	1481.1	<b>174</b>	<b>167.42</b>	<b>44.499</b>
5	2376.8	1545	0	0	0
6	2176.3	1569.4	0	0	0
7	1526	327.5	<b>627</b>	<b>156.97</b>	<b>36.708</b>
8	828	1102.6	<b>1082</b>	<b>163.49</b>	<b>43.19</b>
9	2176	487.6	0	0	0
10	1352	1196.9	<b>1724</b>	<b>165.21</b>	<b>39.212</b>
11	1878.9	196.7	0	0	0
12	2055.8	971.1	<b>1649</b>	<b>163.94</b>	<b>33.507</b>
13	1089.7	556.6	<b>1157</b>	<b>158.31</b>	<b>40.426</b>
14	1527.9	1636.4	<b>1205</b>	<b>169.78</b>	<b>38.186</b>
15	858.9	1772.5	<b>1594</b>	<b>170.71</b>	<b>43.483</b>



# End-to-End test 1 with Moon

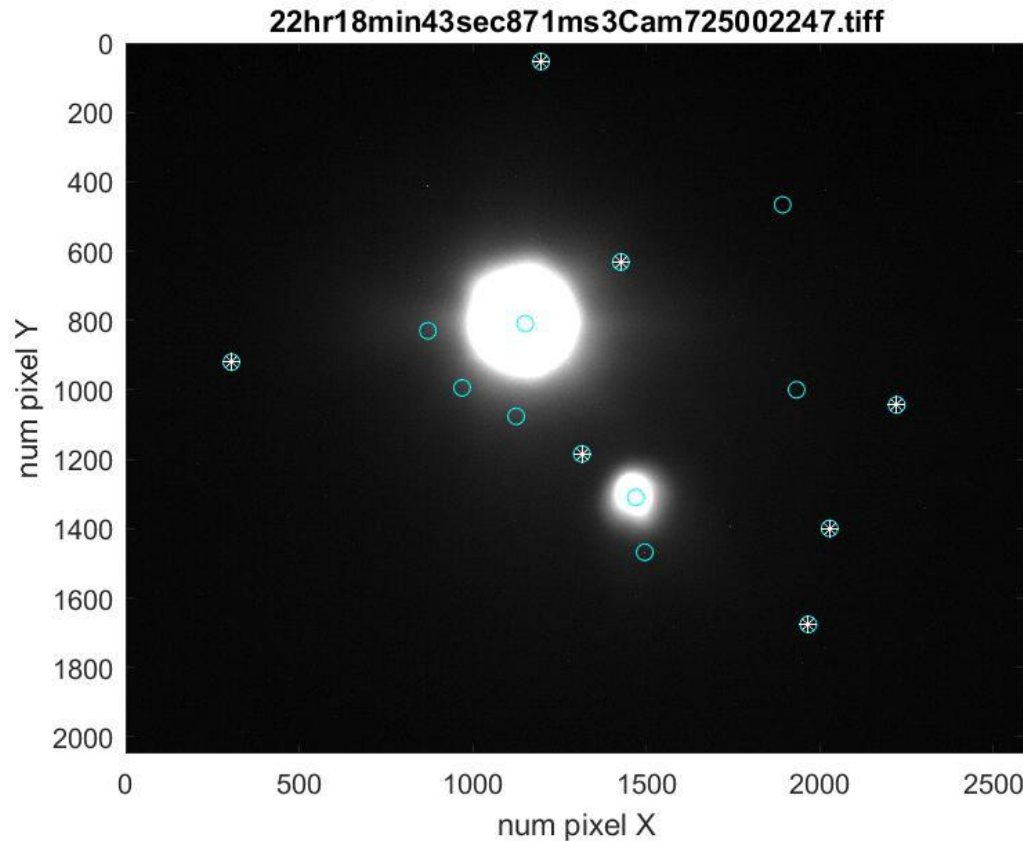
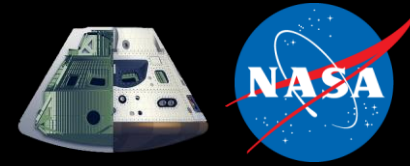


$q_{2000\_Cam2} = [-0.3031 \quad 0.5730 \quad 0.6364 \quad -0.4182]$   
 $q_{2000\_ST} = [-0.1911 \quad 0.3845 \quad 0.7662 \quad -0.4781]$

$qErr$  before align = 30.0831 deg  
 $qErr$  after align = 0.0025 deg = **8.86 arc-sec**  
 Accuracy Cross Boresight = **1.7 arc-sec**  
 Accuracy About Boresight = **8.3 arc-sec**

Obj. Num	X pixel	Y pixel	Star ID	RA deg	Dec deg
1	1236.2	800.6	0	0	0
2	1370.8	1309.5	0	0	0
3	1124.6	66.7	<b>278</b>	<b>151.83</b>	<b>16.763</b>
4	2025.5	858.1	<b>292</b>	<b>145.29</b>	<b>9.8924</b>
5	1451.8	1155.7	<b>1108</b>	<b>150.05</b>	<b>8.0443</b>
6	412.1	1084.4	0	0	0
7	2185.6	1516.7	<b>1107</b>	<b>144.61</b>	<b>4.6494</b>
8	1475.4	701.8	0	0	0
9	1458.5	590.7	<b>2182</b>	<b>149.56</b>	<b>12.445</b>
10	1360.2	1032.7	0	0	0
11	1200	1057	0	0	0
12	1278.3	1055.8	0	0	0
13	2317.8	847.2	<b>1745</b>	<b>142.99</b>	<b>9.7158</b>
14	1292.2	1052.8	0	0	0
15	2294.3	644.8	<b>1593</b>	<b>141.69</b>	<b>11.3</b>

# End-to-End test 2 with Moon

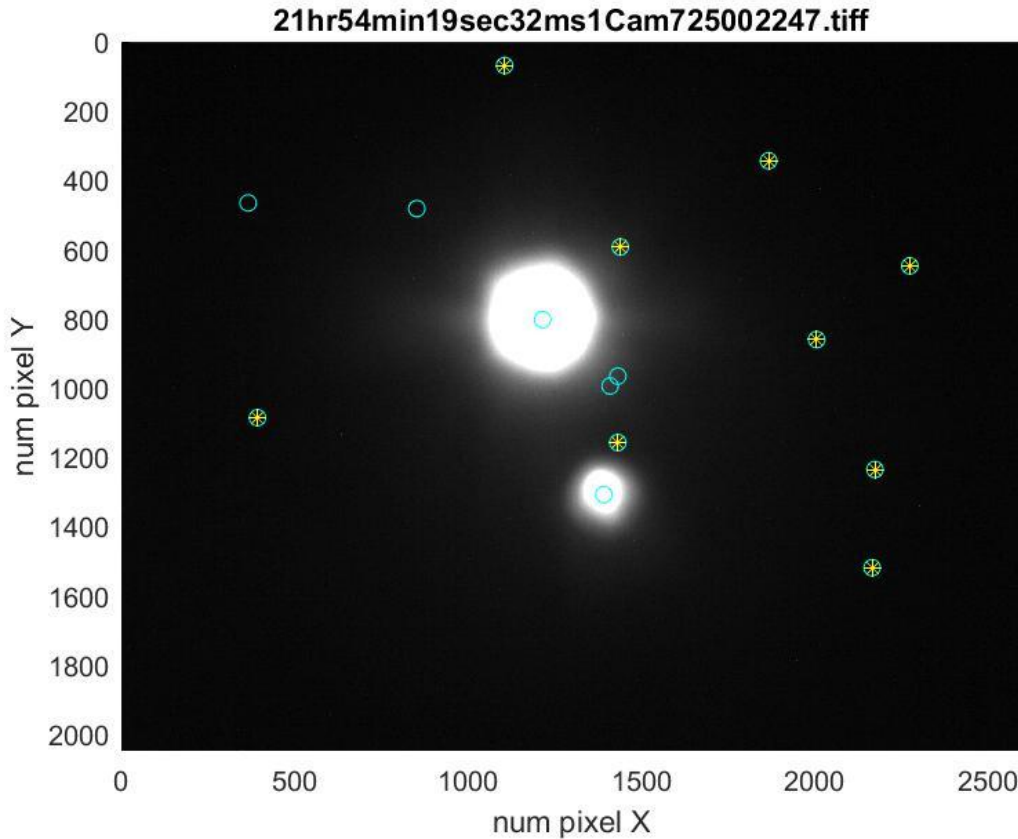
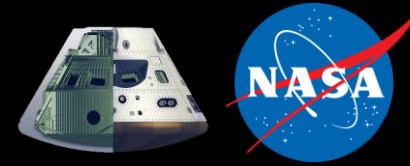


$q_{2000\_Cam2} = [-0.3504 \quad 0.5446 \quad 0.6756 \quad -0.3525]$   
 $q_{2000\_ST} = [-0.2537 \quad 0.3466 \quad 0.7960 \quad -0.4265]$

$qErr$  before align = 30.0844 deg  
 $qErr$  after align = 0.0036 deg = **13.0 arc-sec**  
 Accuracy Cross Boresight = **5.6 arc-sec**  
 Accuracy About Boresight = **12.8 arc-sec**

Obj. Num	X pixel	Y pixel	Star ID	RA deg	Dec deg
1	1151.2	808.7	0	0	0
2	1469.8	1309.6	0	0	0
3	870.6	829.5	0	0	0
4	1196.7	53.3	<b>278</b>	<b>151.83</b>	<b>16.763</b>
5	1932.8	999.6	0	0	0
6	304.8	919.7	<b>427</b>	<b>158.2</b>	<b>9.3066</b>
7	1314	1184.3	<b>1108</b>	<b>150.05</b>	<b>8.0443</b>
8	1966.7	1675.7	<b>1107</b>	<b>144.61</b>	<b>4.6494</b>
9	969.2	994	0	0	0
10	1125	1076	0	0	0
11	1892.7	466.2	0	0	0
12	2221.2	1043.3	<b>1745</b>	<b>142.99</b>	<b>9.7158</b>
13	1426.4	631	<b>2182</b>	<b>149.56</b>	<b>12.445</b>
14	2027.7	1399	<b>1613</b>	<b>144.3</b>	<b>6.8358</b>
15	1495.4	1467.8	0	0	0

# End-to-End test 3 with Moon

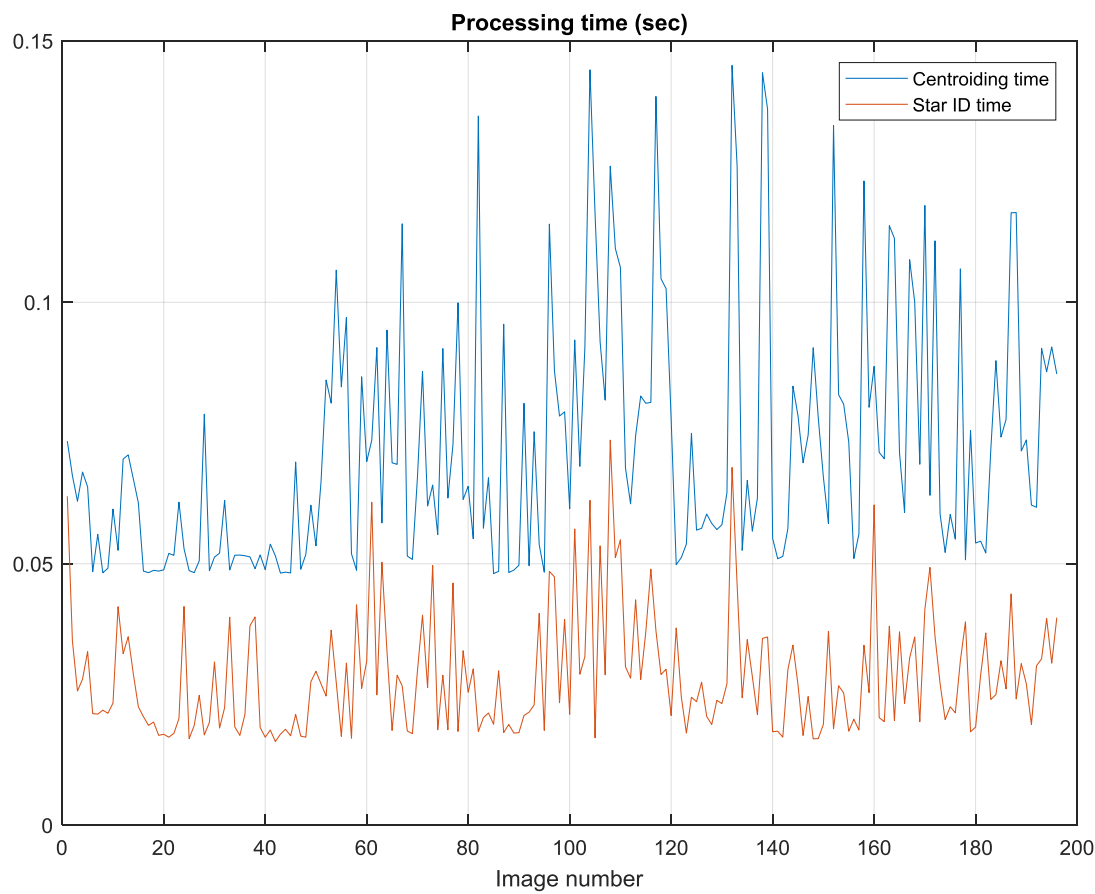
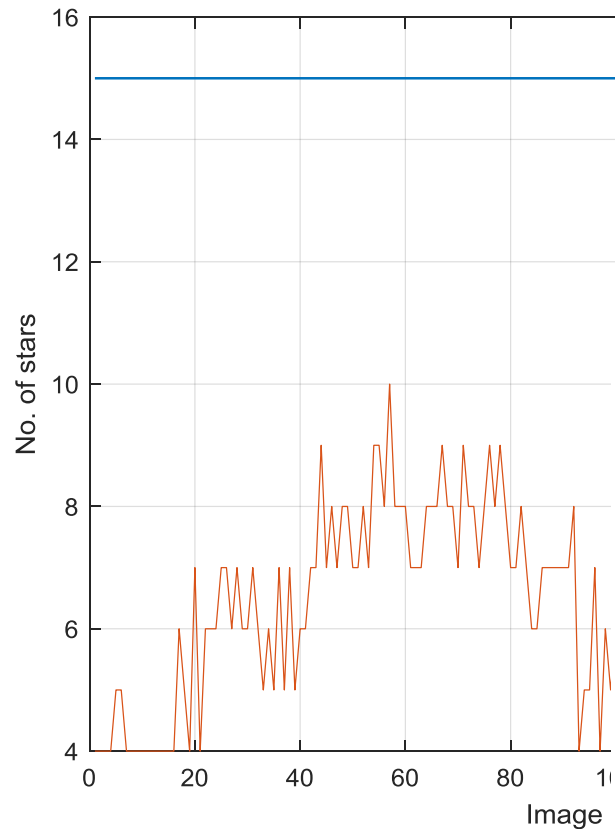
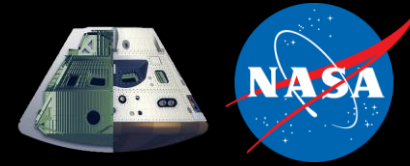


$q_{2000\_OpNav2247} = [-0.3023 \quad 0.5734 \quad 0.6369 \quad -0.4173]$   
 $q_{2000\_ST} = [-0.1905 \quad 0.3847 \quad 0.7669 \quad -0.4771]$

**qErr before align = 30.0830 deg**  
**qErr after align = 0.006 deg = 21.4 arc-sec**  
**Accuracy Cross Boresight = 9.4 arc-sec**  
**Accuracy About Boresight = 17.8 arc-sec**

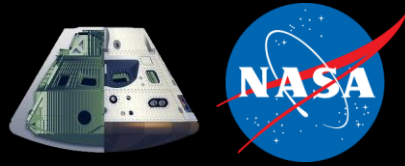
Obj. Num	X pixel	Y pixel	Star ID	RA deg	Dec deg
1	1215.7	802.7	0	0	0
2	1392.2	1308	0	0	0
3	1105.9	68.3	278	151.83	16.763
4	1432.6	1157.5	1108	150.05	8.0443
5	2006.4	860.2	292	145.29	9.8924
6	392.8	1085.7	427	158.2	9.3066
7	1432.6	965.7	0	0	0
8	2166.3	1518.8	1107	144.61	4.6494
9	1439.6	592.7	2182	149.56	12.445
10	2174.5	1235.5	1613	144.3	6.8358
11	1867.5	343.4	2431	145.93	14.022
12	2275.2	647.2	1593	142.99	11.3
13	1410.2	994.2	0	0	0
14	852.5	481.8	0	0	0
15	365.8	465.5	0	0	0

# Star ID – Att. Det. Results Cam1 0.5s exposure

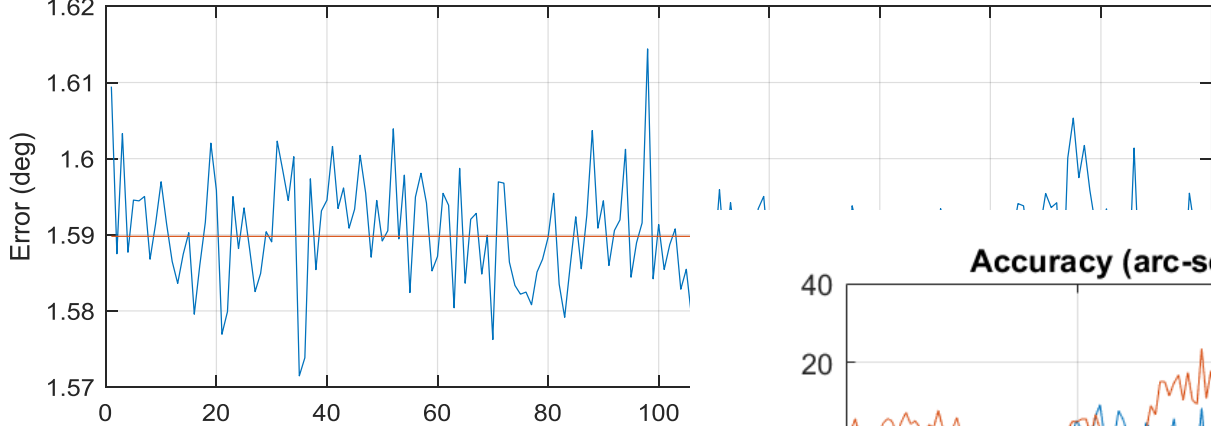


Percent SuccessID = 97.5610  
Percent4StarsFound = 11.219  
badImgCount = 0

# Star ID – Att. Det. Results Cam1 0.5s exposure

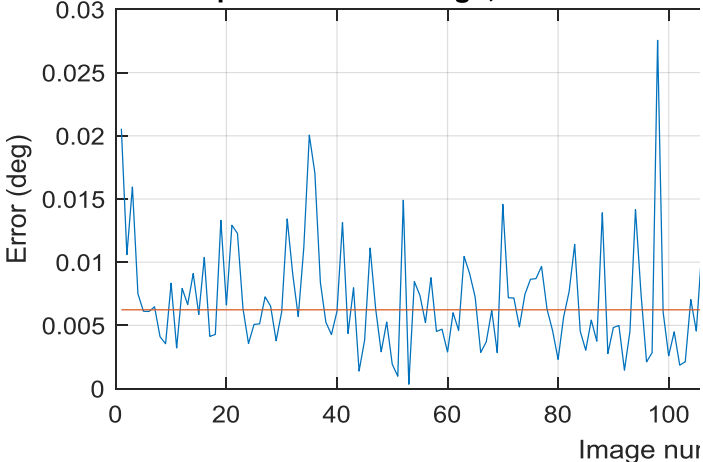


quat. error before align (deg), Mean = 1.5898, STD = 0.0063279

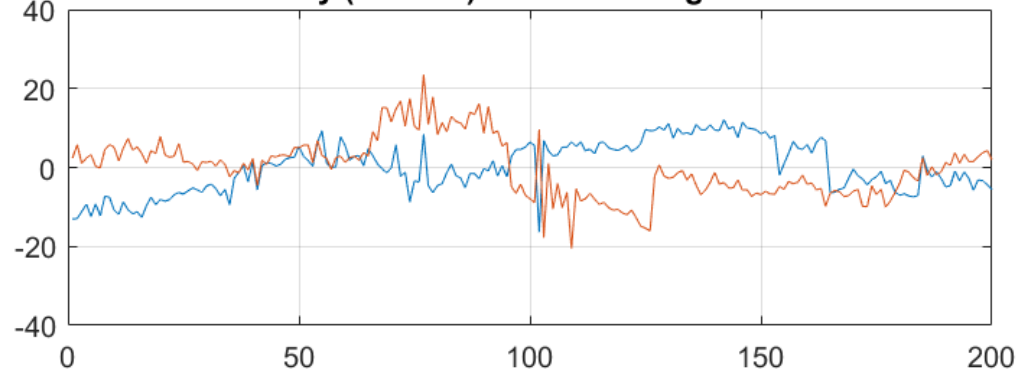


quaternion error after align,  
Mean = **22.44** arc-sec,  
STD = **14.17** arc-sec  
Cross Bore-sight = **6.42**  
About Bore-sight = **19.03**

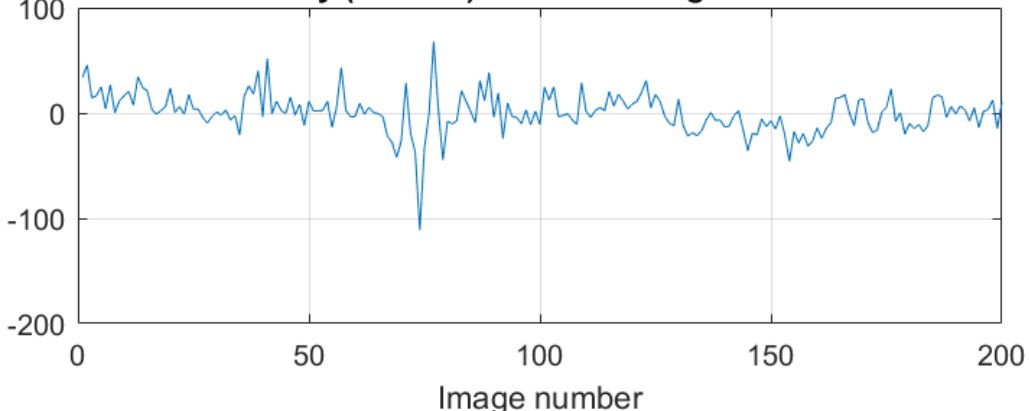
quat. error after align, Mean = 22.438!



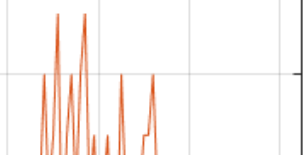
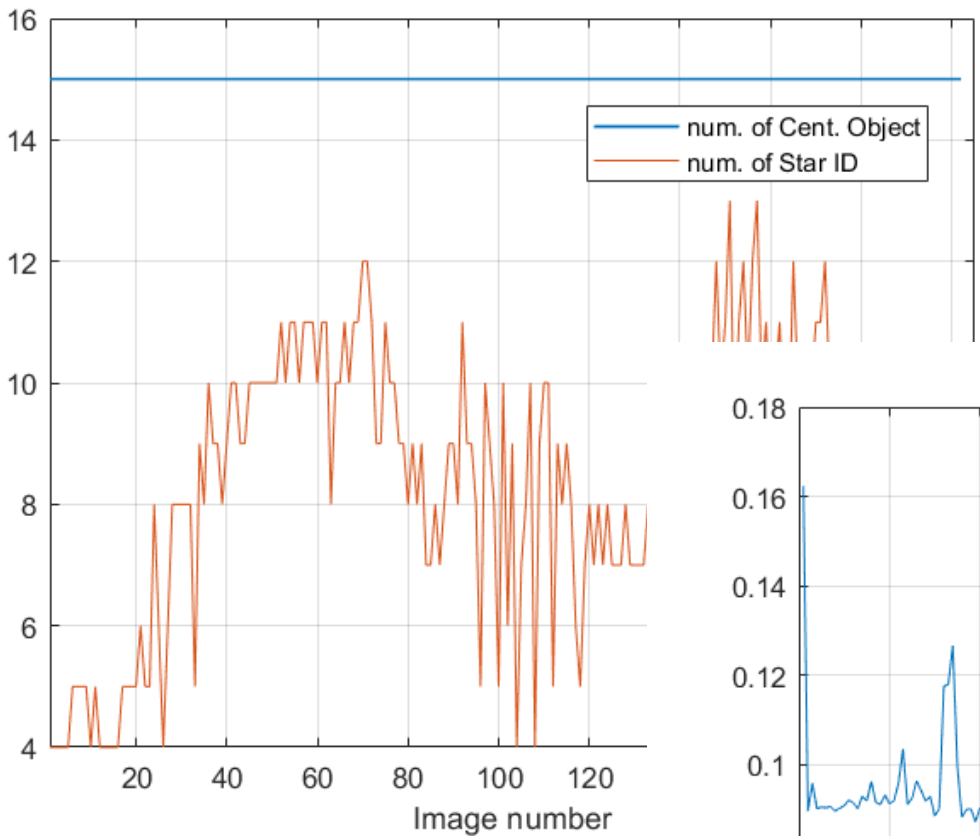
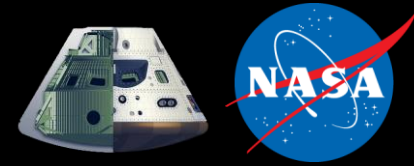
Accuracy (arc-sec) Cross-Boresight = 6.4233



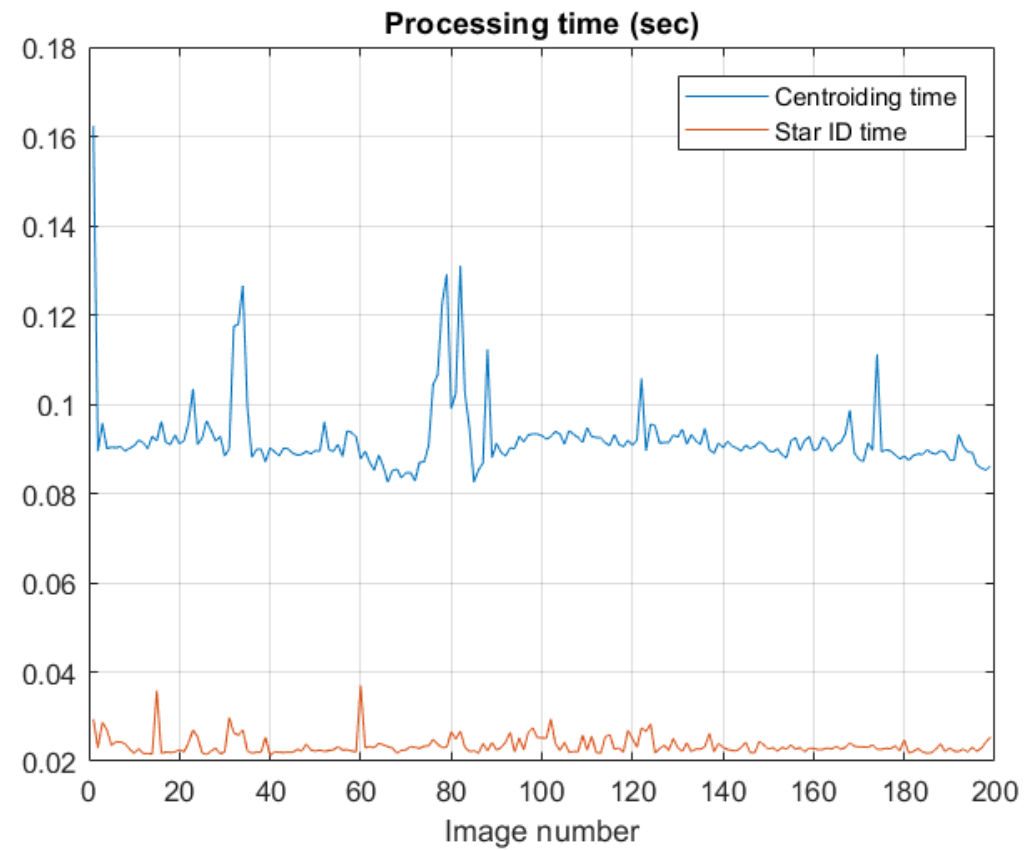
Accuracy (arc-sec) About-Boresight = 19.0344



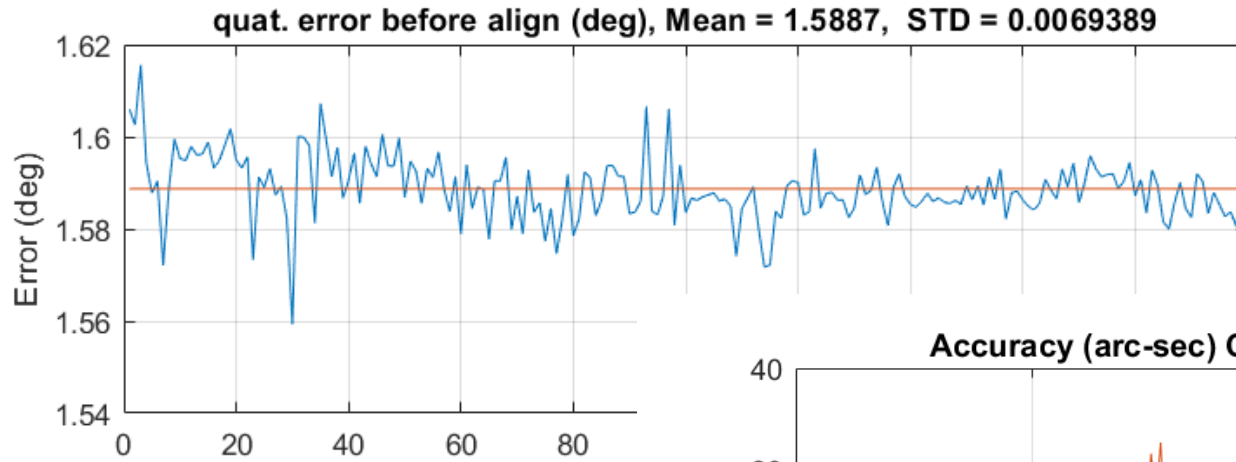
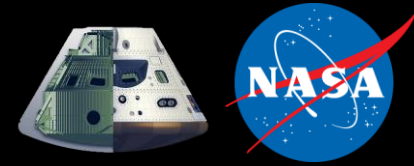
# Star ID – Att. Det. Results Cam1 1.0s exposure



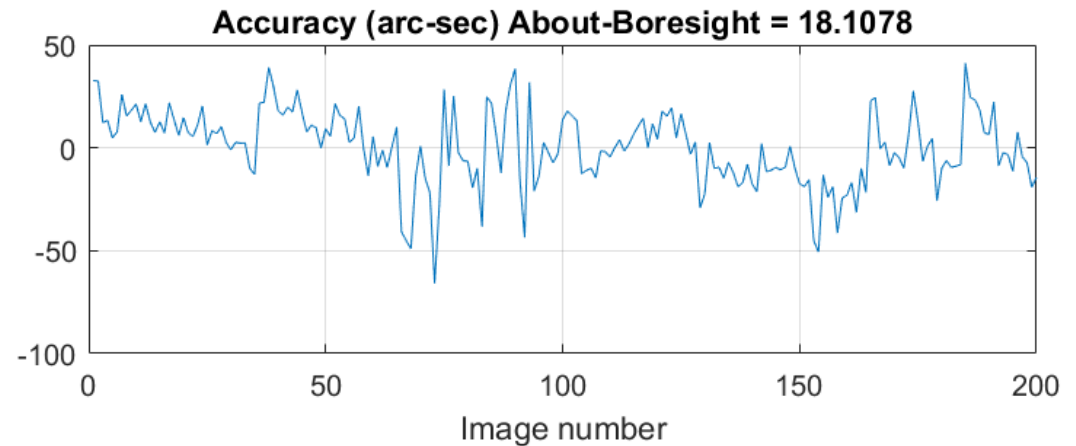
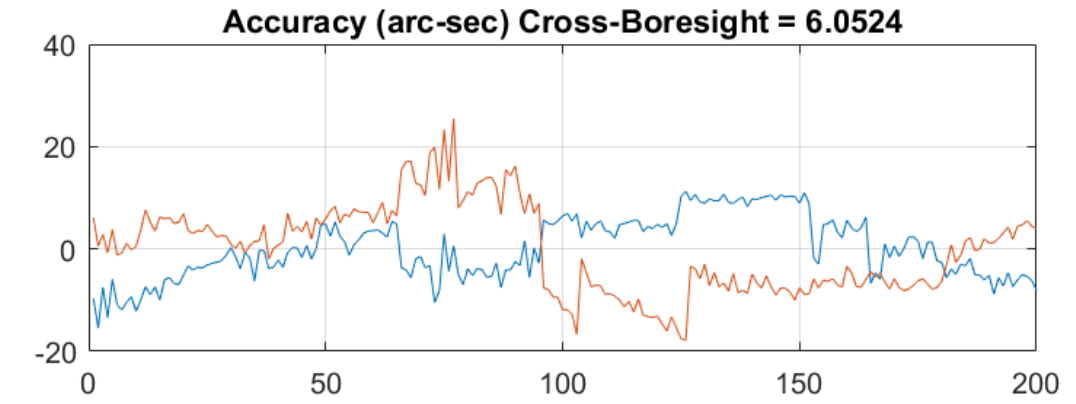
Percent SuccessID = 98.5366  
Percent4StarsFound = 7.3171  
badImgCount = 0



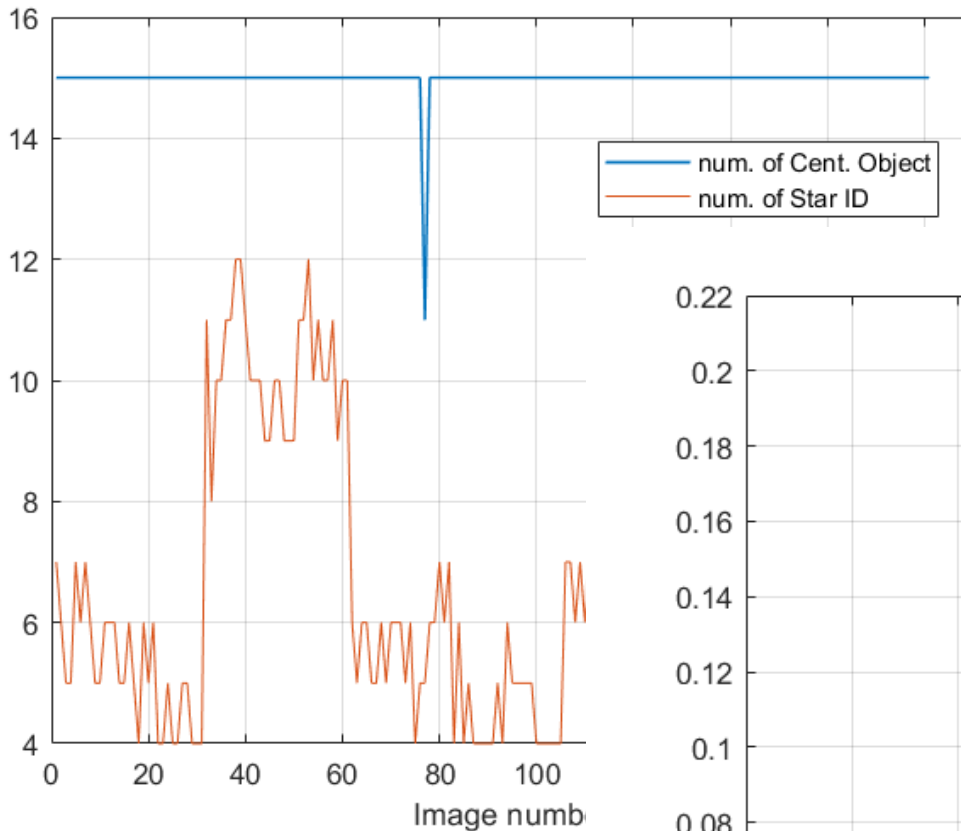
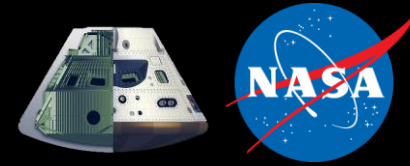
# Star ID – Att. Det. Results Cam1 1.0s exposure



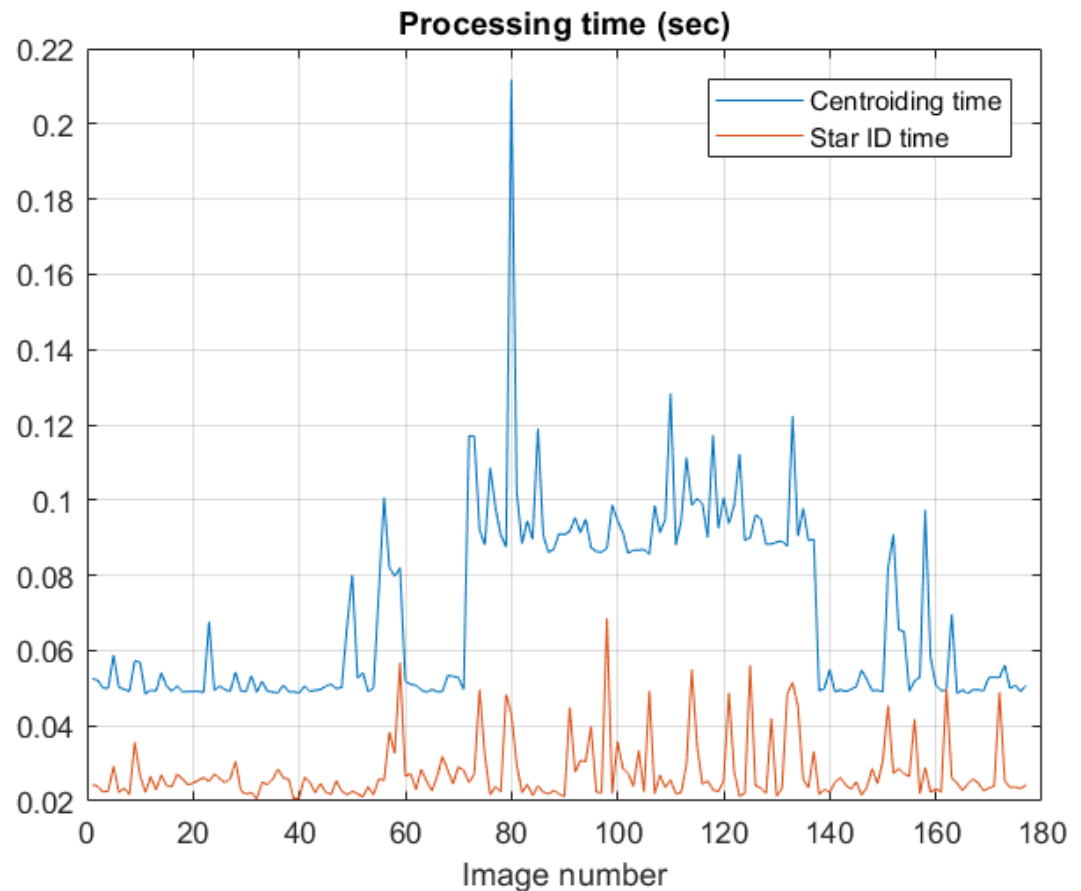
quaternion error after align,  
Mean = **23.23** arc-sec,  
STD = **15.98** arc-sec  
Cross Bore-sight = **6.05**  
About Bore-sight = **18.17**



# Star ID – Att. Det. Cam2 with Moon 0.5s exposure

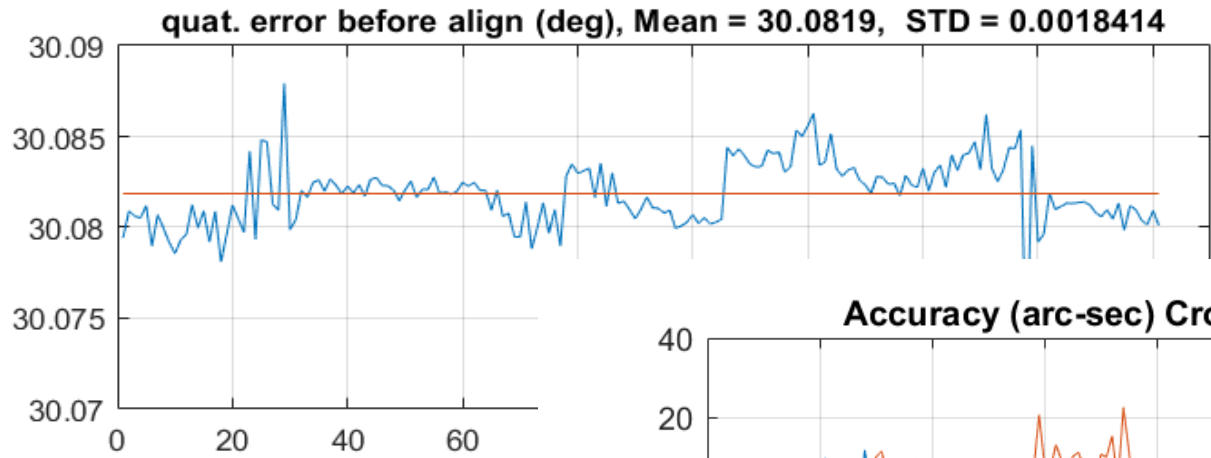
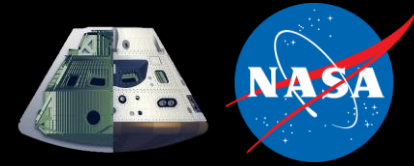


Percent SuccessID = 86.3415  
Percent4StarsFound = 15.6098  
badImgCount = 3  
ImgWithMoonCount = 70  
60 identified images with moon

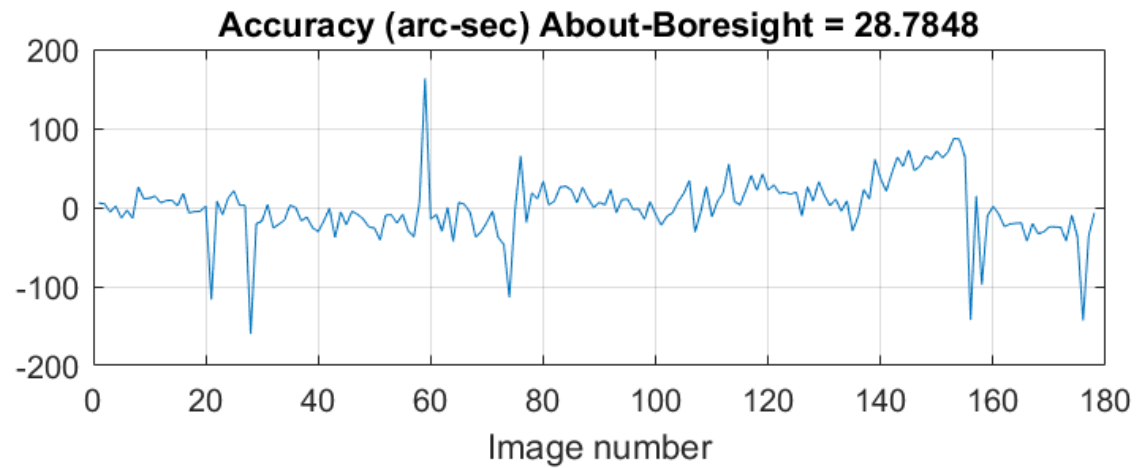
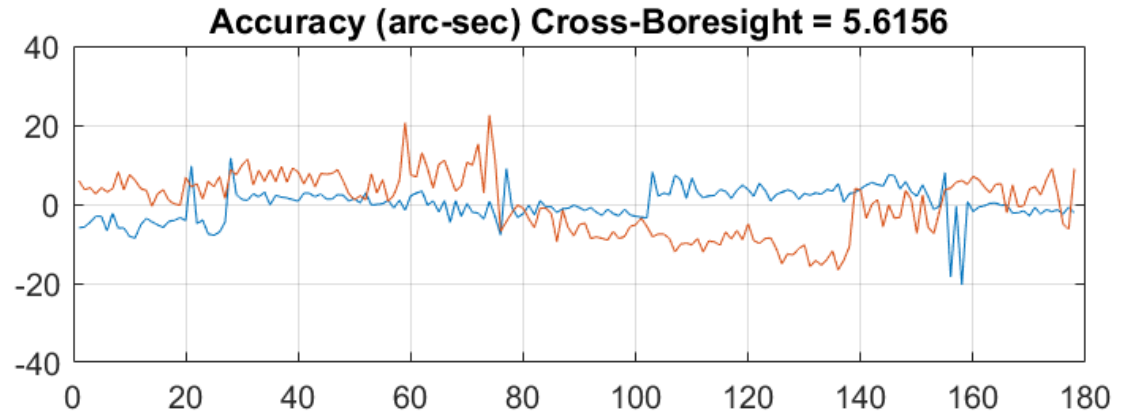
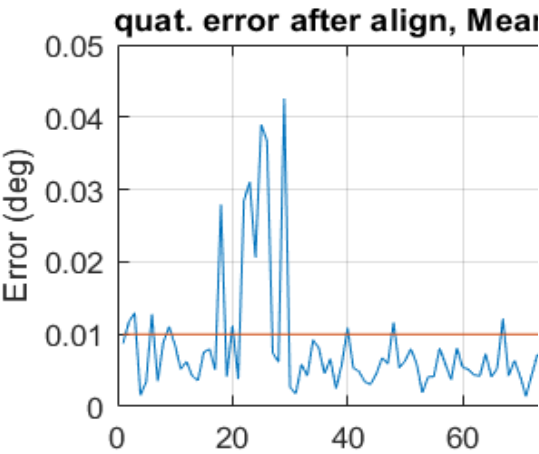




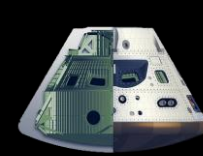
# Star ID – Att. Det. Cam2 with Moon 0.5s exposure



quaternion error after align,  
Mean = **35.96** arc-sec,  
STD = **29.03** arc-sec  
Cross Bore-sight = **5.61**  
About Bore-sight = **28.78**

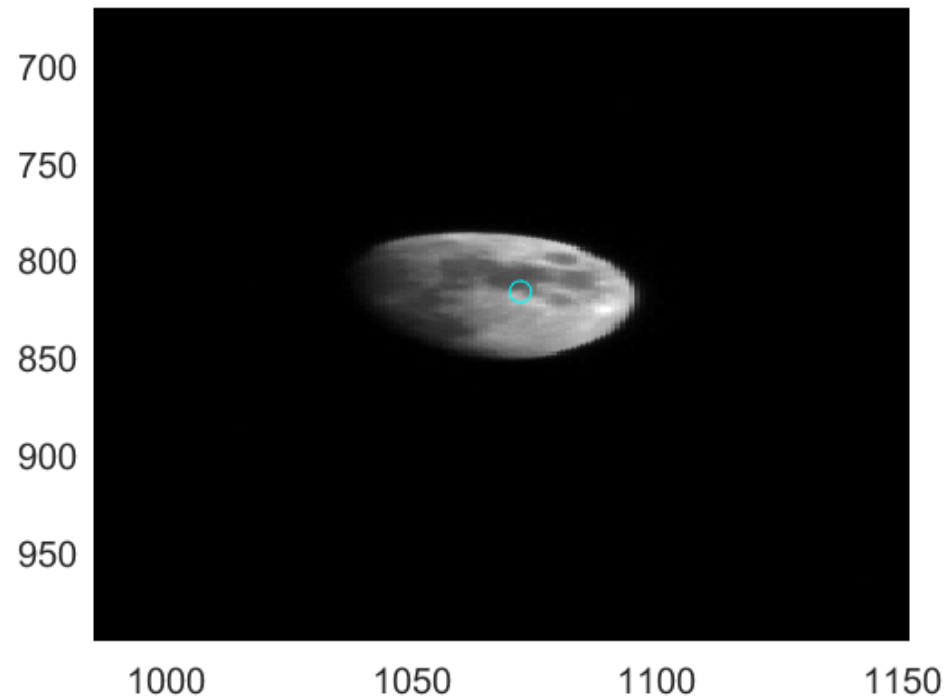
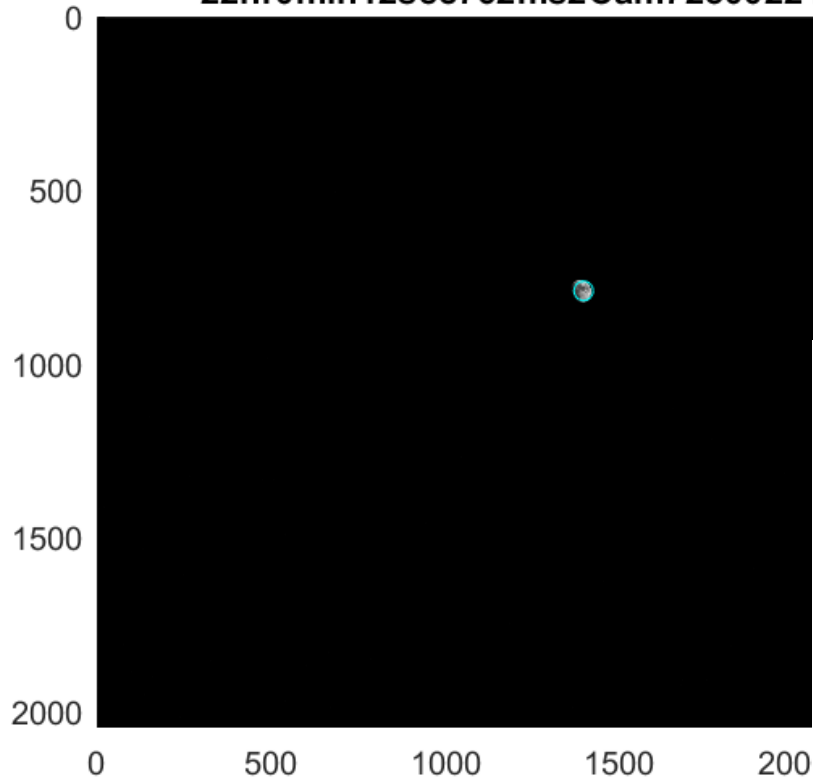


# Bad Image

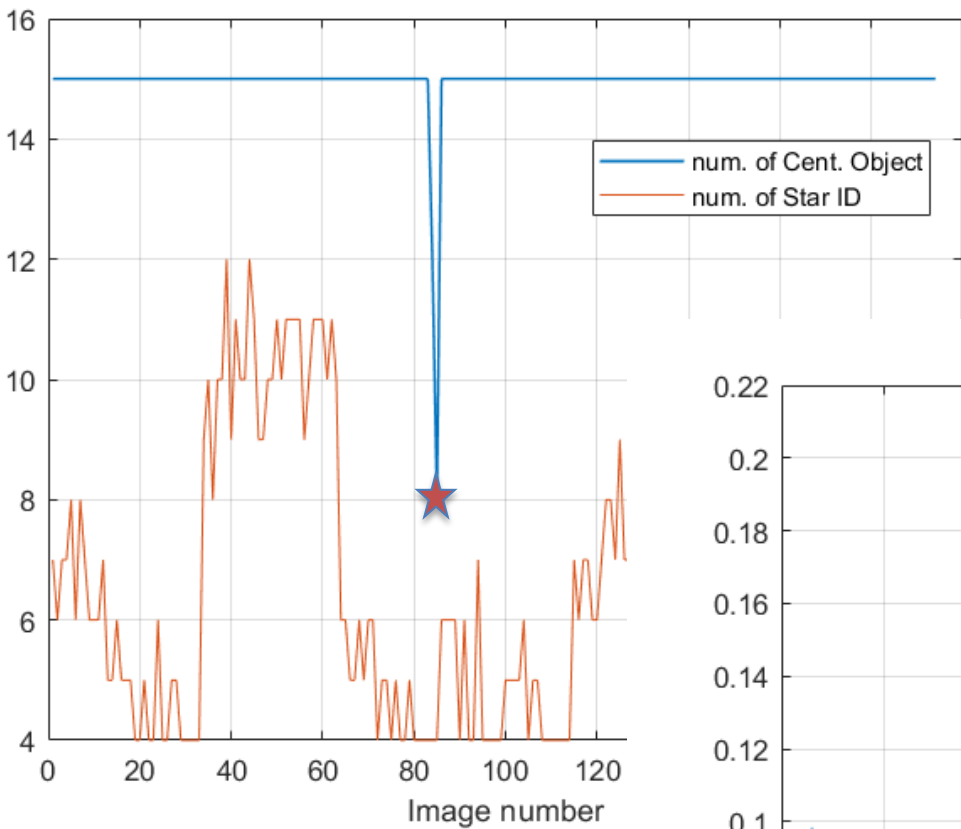
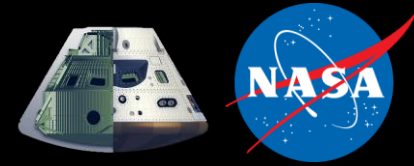


- If the number of centroids  $< 4$  object – no possible StarID- consider bad

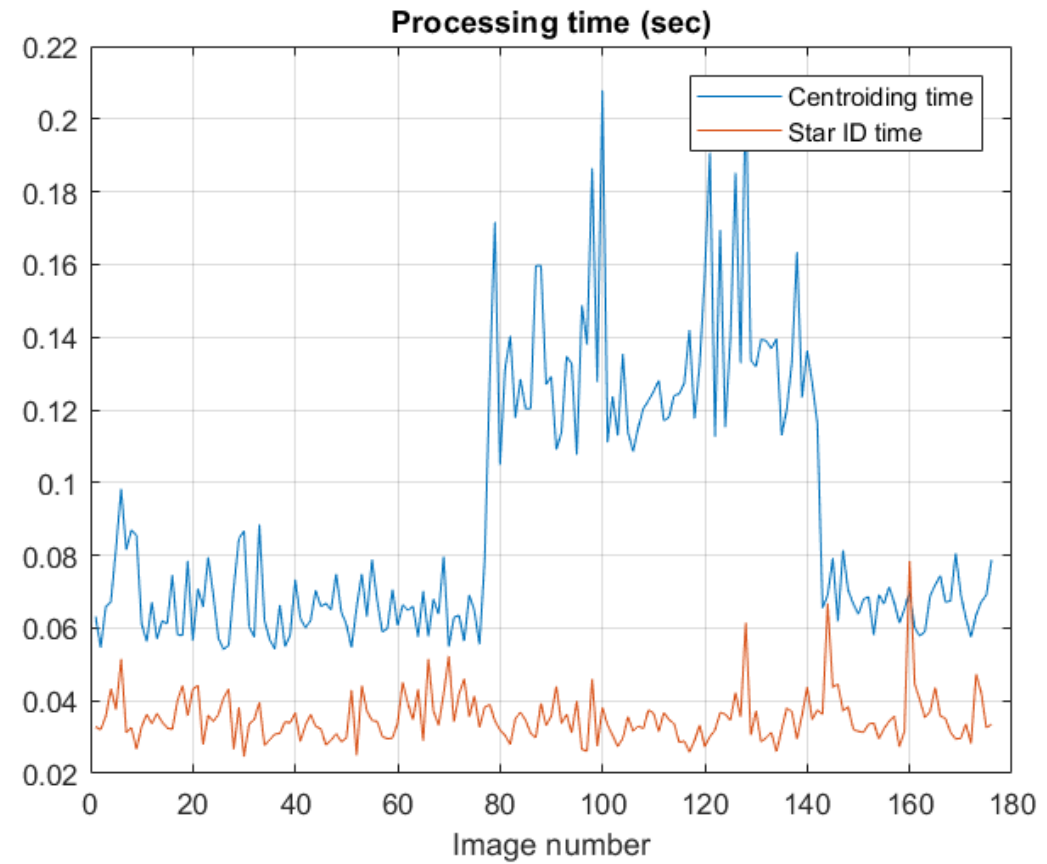
22hr0min12sec762ms2Cam725002247.tiff



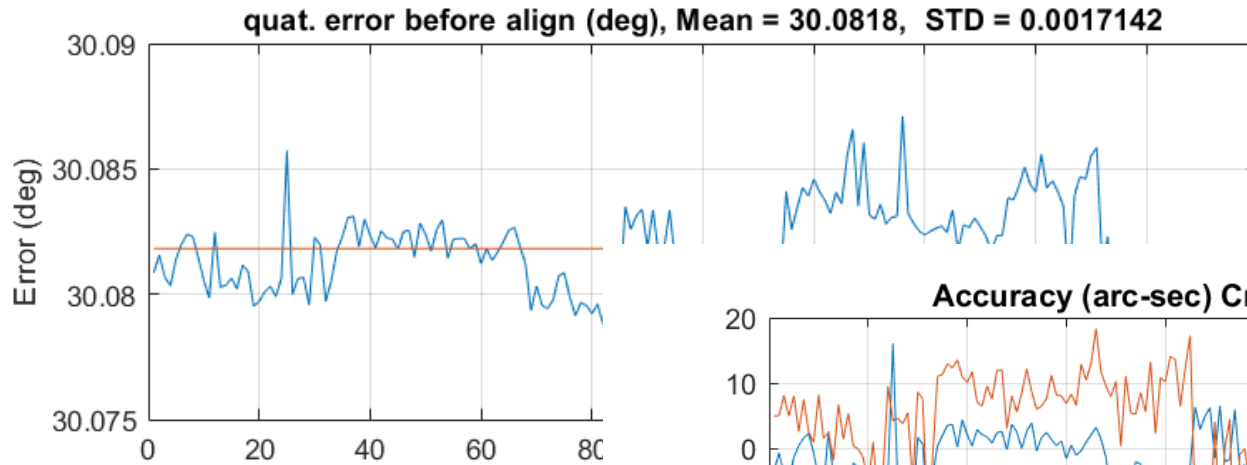
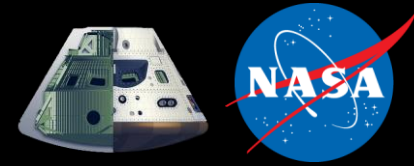
# Star ID – Att. Det. Cam2 with Moon 1s exposure



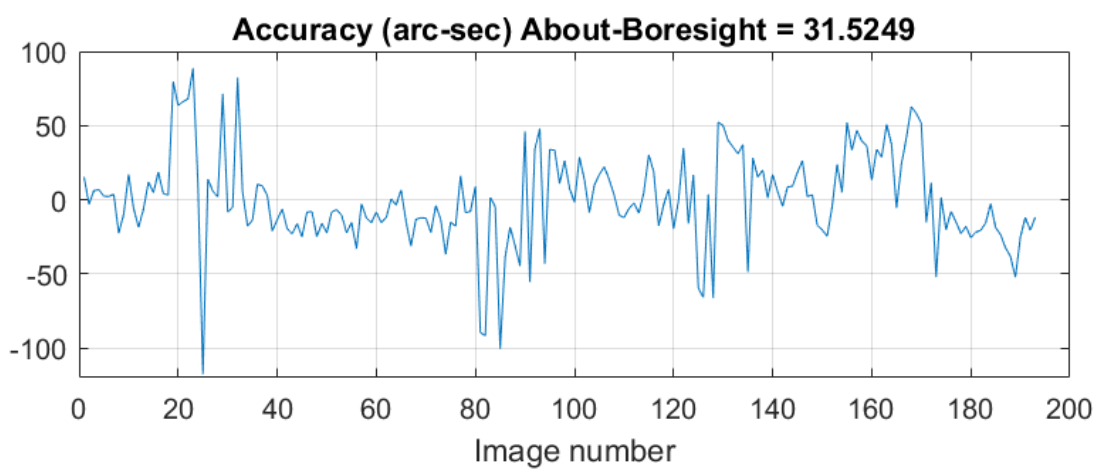
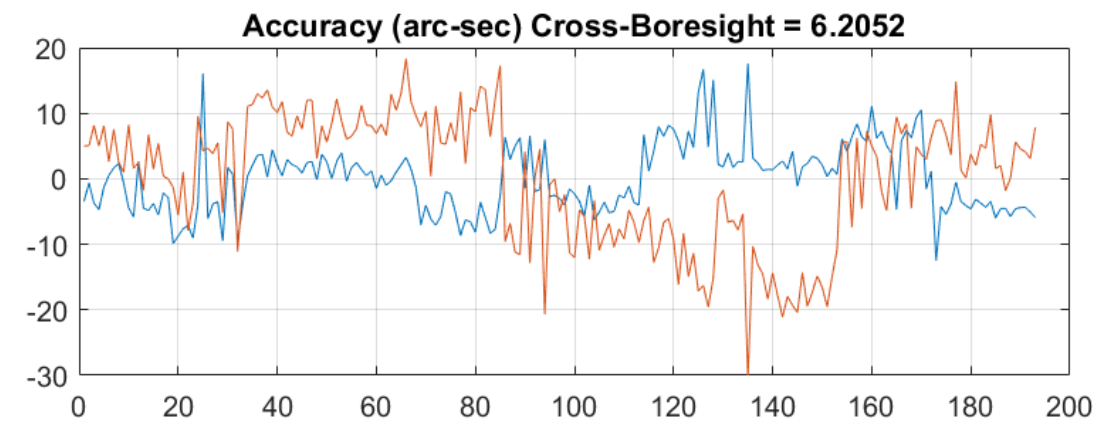
Percent SuccessID = 87.8537  
Percent4StarsFound = 12.6829  
badImgCount = 4  
ImgWithMoonCount = 70  
66 identified images with moon



# Star ID – Att. Det. Cam2 with Moon 1s exposure

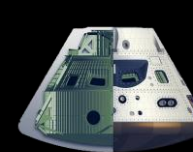


quaternion error after align,  
Mean = **31.47** arc-sec,  
STD = **23.42** arc-sec  
Cross Bore-sight = **6.20**  
About Bore-sight = **31.5**





# Results/Statistics



- **For the Star1 Camera**
  - 615 total images processed (0.5 – 1.0 sec Int. time),
  - 0 bad image (no Centroiding with at least 4 stars)
  - Success star id count = 608 = 98.9 %
  - 4 Stars identified count = 60 = 9.75 %
  - Quaternion Error (with ST quat.):
    - bias = 23 arc-sec, standard deviation = 16 arc-sec
    - Cross Boresight = 6.14 arc-sec About Boresight = 19.56 arc-sec
- **For the Moon Camera**
  - 615 total images processed (0.5 – 1.0 sec Int. time),
  - 40 bad image (no Centroiding with at least 4 stars)
  - Success star id count = 530 = 92.14 %
  - 4 Stars identified count = 85 = 14.85 %
  - Images with Moon count = 210 images
  - Quaternion Error (with ST quat.):
    - bias = 34 arc-sec, standard deviation = 27 arc-sec
    - Cross Boresight = 5.71 arc-sec About Boresight = 29.16 arc-sec