

IMAGIN-E

AI AND EDGE COMPUTING LABORATORY ONBOARD ISS

SPACE EDGE COMPUTING

/// **Space Edge Computing** is the processing of data in space, as close as possible to where it is generated, rather than transmitting all the data to Earth for processing.

/ In the future, there will also be Large Space Data Centers, to process large amounts of data in computing farms in space.

/// **Space Edge Computing for Earth Observation** has many applications

- / Wildfire prediction and detection
- / Disaster monitoring
- / Cloud detection
- / Flood and Drought analysis
- / Object detection and classification
- / Ocean anomalies detection (oil spills, algae bloom, ...)

/// **Other potential applications**

- / Weather alerts (heavy rains, heat islands,...)
- / Messaging/streaming over NTN
- / ...



IMAGIN-E ISS Mounted Accessible Global Imaging Nod-e

/// IMAGIN-e is a mission to demonstrate the potential of **AI and Space Edge Computing**, allowing

- / Rapid technology demonstration and validation
- / On-board AI demonstrations
- / Early adopter opportunities
- / Roadmap for commercialization and large-scale deployment

/// For this purpose a **demonstration Payload** has been installed in the Bartolomeo Platform on the ISS, embarking

- / An **Edge Computer**
- / A **SW framework** for Edge Computing
- / **Earth Observation sensors** :
 - RGB camera
 - Hyperspectral camera



/// Mission timeline

- / Development: Q3 2022 – Q4 2023
- / Launch: 21st March 2024
- / Deployment: end of August 2024
- / Operational phase: since May 2025

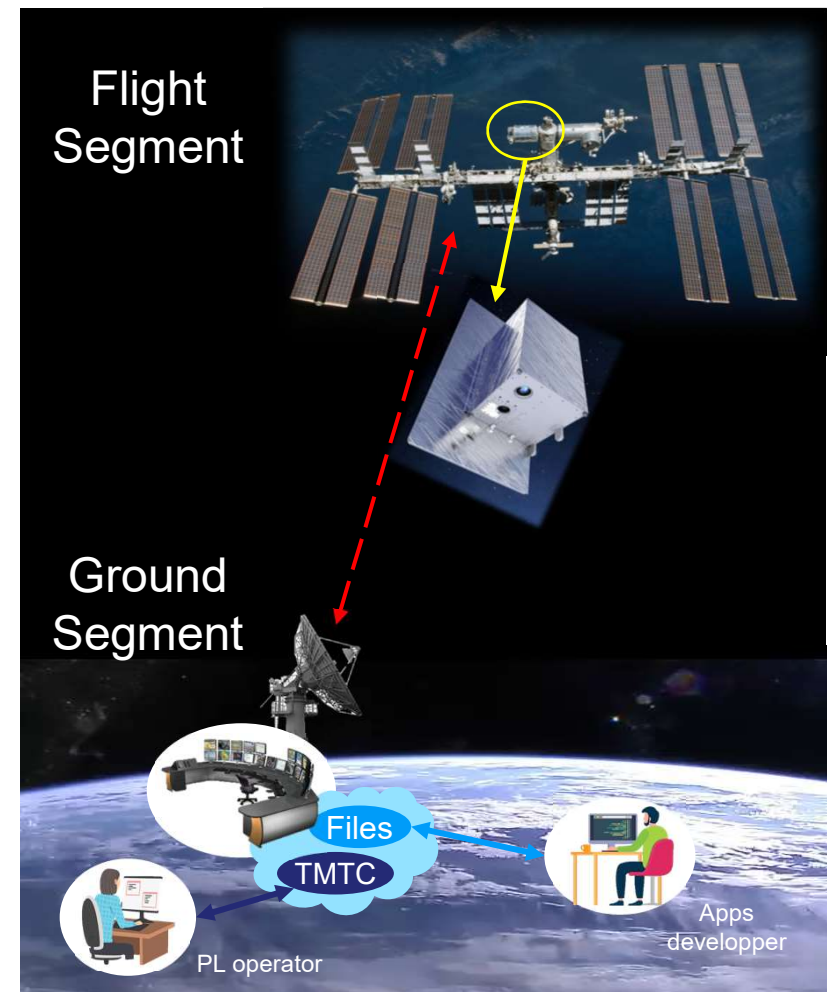
IMAGIN-E MISSION

/// IMAGIN-e is an End-2-End demonstration. The users are able to :

- / Develop their applications in a dedicated Software framework
- / Upload and update their applications to the Payload
- / Download relevant insights obtained by their applications

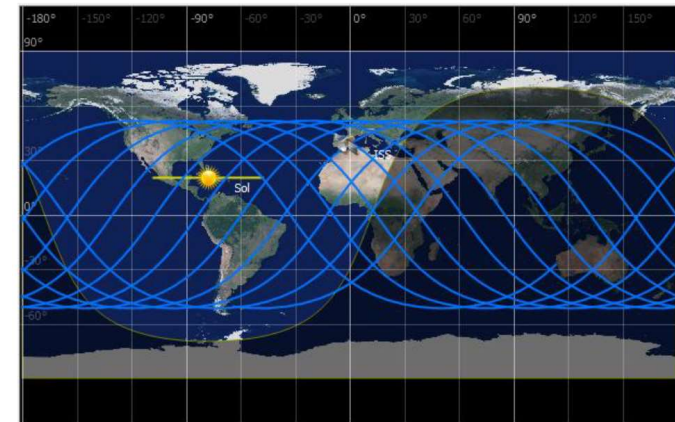
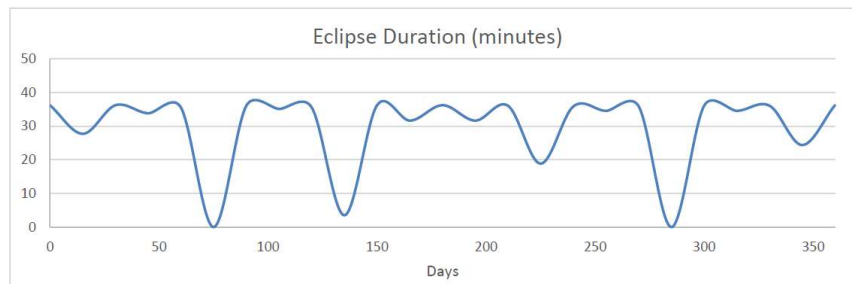
/// The advantages users seek with Space Edge Computing

- / Improved response time
- / Optimization of frequency usage
- / Greater control of the data and its value
- / Privacy and security
- / Space Missions with multiple applications



ISS ORBIT CONSTRAINTS

- /// The IMAGIN-e mission orbit and attitude are always determined by the ISS orbit and attitude
- ! The ISS orbit is an approximate, but not exact, 3-day repeating orbit
- ! The ISS attitude has a time-varying error due to thermal bending of the structure
- /// Unlike most Earth Observation mission orbits, the ISS orbit is **not** a Sun-synchronous orbit, so the solar beta angle, i.e. the angle between the orbital plane and a line drawn from the Sun to the Earth, undergoes a sinusoidal variation.
- ! The **eclipse duration of the orbit varies** with beta, and for a range of beta angles, there is no eclipse.
- ! The images taken over a point on ground will have **different illumination conditions each time**.



ISS Ground-Track over 24h (22/07/2022, 17:17:35 UTC)

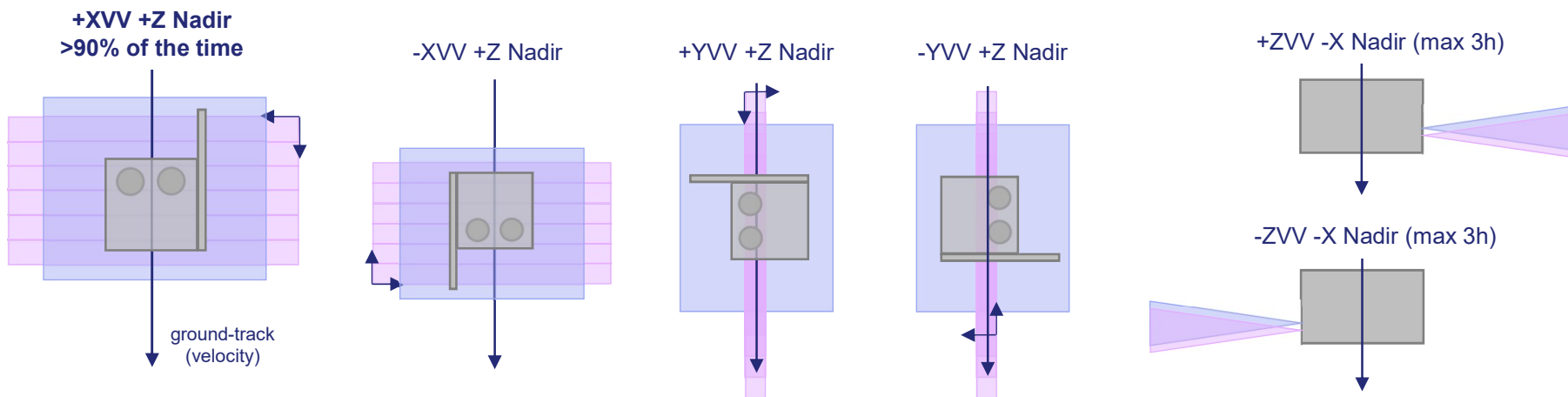
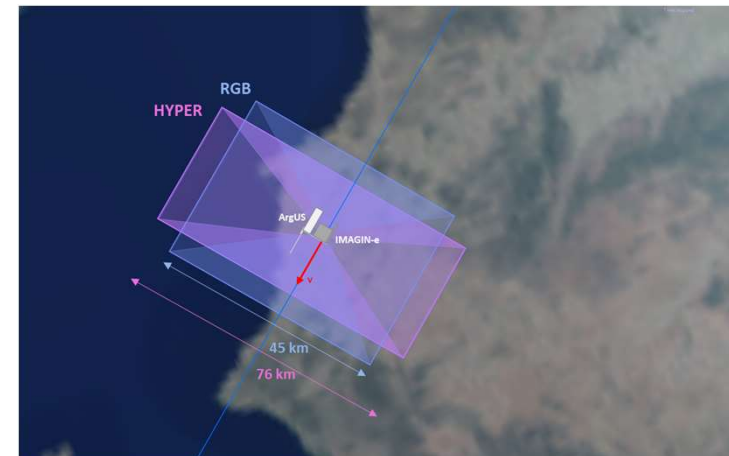
Altitude	370 to 460 km
Inclination	51,64 deg
Period	92.89 min
Beta Angle variation	-75 to 75 deg
Eclipse time	0 to 36,2 min

ISS orbit eclipse duration variation over one year

ISS ORBIT CONSTRAINTS

/// At the ISS orbit altitude, the two Nadir-pointed Earth Observation sensors on the IMAGIN-e payload will capture images with a swath ACT of ~76 km (RGB) and ~45 km (hyperspectral).

/// The Payload will be in its nominal attitude >90% of the time, but may also be found in other orientations due to ISS maintenance.



CAMERA CHARACTERISTICS AND IMAGING LIMITATIONS

/// Cameras

/ Hyperspectral

- GSD: 45 m @ 405 km altitude & Nadir
- Swath ACT: ~ 45 km
- Swath ALT: ~77 km (baseline value)
- Spectral range: 450 - 950 nm
- Number of spectral bands: 50
- Image product: L1C level, 12 bits
- Frame : 1024x1856 pixel

/ RGB

- GSD: 37 m @ 405 km altitude & Nadir
- Swath ACT: ~76 km
- Swath ALT: ~ 57 km
- Spectral range: 400 - 750 nm
- Number of spectral bands: 3 (RGB)
- Image product: JPEG, 10 bits

/// What we can be configured in the cameras

/ Hyperspectral

- Up to 7 spectral bands from 50 can be selected
- The rest of parameters will be fixed

/ RGB

- All parameters will be fixed

/// Possibilities due to the orbit, illumination, revisit, transfer rates, mission duration...

/ Number of image acquisitions per camera

▪ Hyperspectral

- The number of acquisitions per orbit is limited by acquisition only during the “day” and by the downloading speed
 - Baseline: 1 image per orbit

▪ RGB

- Number of acquisitions per orbit limited by acquisition during the “day” and by the memory storage capability
 - Imaging synchronized with hyperspectral: 1 image per orbit
 - Free imaging: up to ~ 100 images per orbit

/ Revisit

▪ Driven by the ISS orbit

- Orbital period: ~ 92 minutes → ~ 15 orbits per day
- From West to East
- Maximum accessible latitude: $\pm 51^\circ$
- Average revisit time: ~ 3 days
- Revisit time with the same illumination: ~ 63 days

APP LIMITATIONS

- /// Applications are executed in a Kubernetes cluster and are isolated in dedicated namespaces.
 - /// Applications do not have any design limitations. An application could be contained in a monolithic container or splitted in multiple containers.
 - /// Although the applications can use a downlink folder to output their results, no internet connection is available for them during operation.
 - /// Although the applications do not have design constraints, they have a limited quota¹ from the total resources available which are:
 - Temporal/Scratch Storage: 2GB
 - RAM: 8GB
 - CPU: 4 cores running at up to 2GHz²
- ¹ Apps that require additional resources are not explicitly prohibited, but will require additional deconfliction with other resident applications.
- ² Frequency might be limited to a fixed 1 GHz during operation due to power budget limits
- /// The shared uplink/downlink storage folders have a limitation of ~100GB

We believe in Space as humankind's
new horizon to build a better,
sustainable life on Earth

SPACE FOR LIFE