

Ocean Property Characterization Over EU Waters From a CubeSat With Novel Digital Micromirror Imaging System

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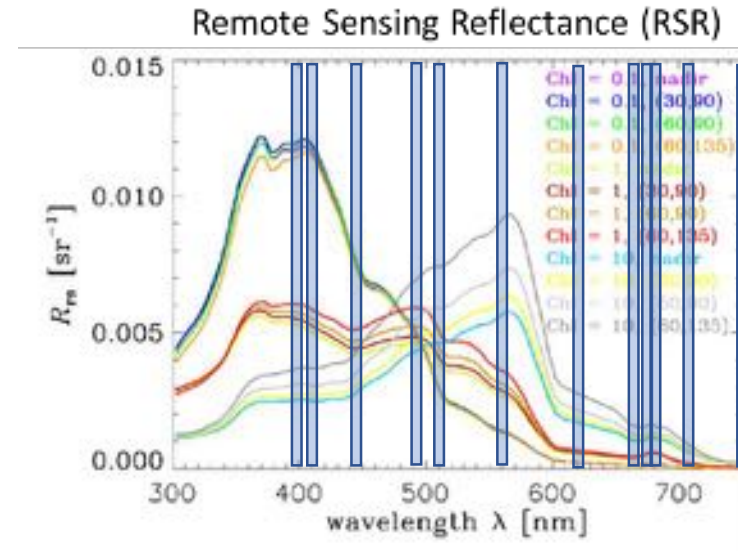
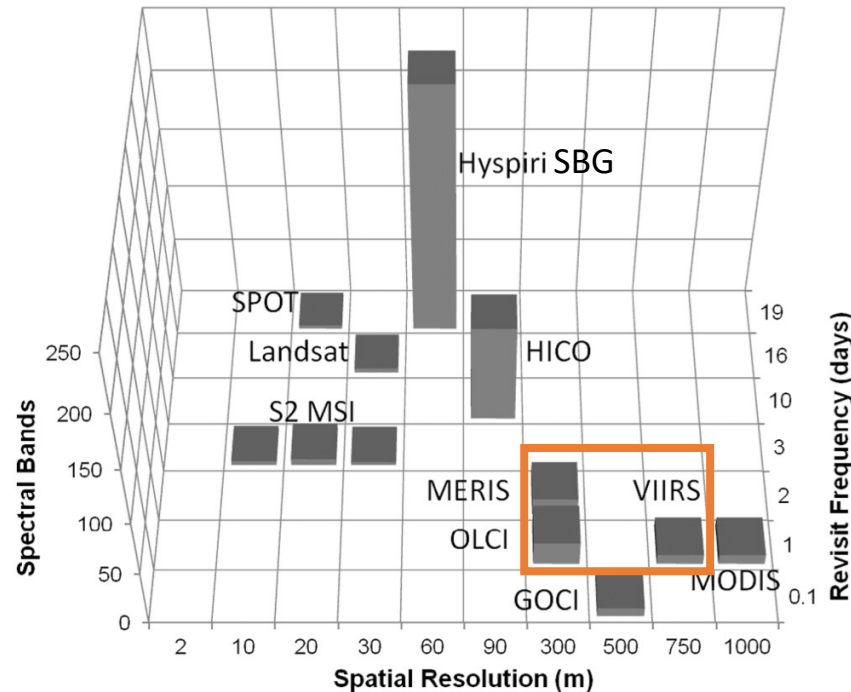
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Graham Sandborn



European missions for Aquatic Earth Observation

Copernicus Sentinel 3 OLCI: global observer

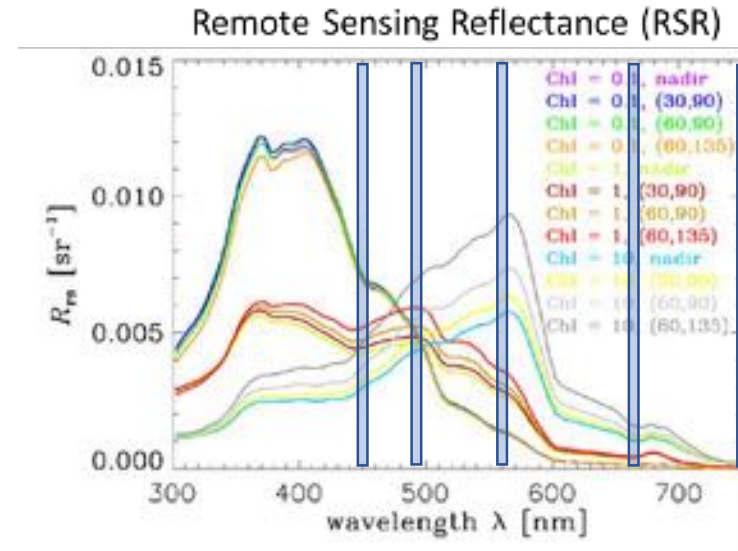
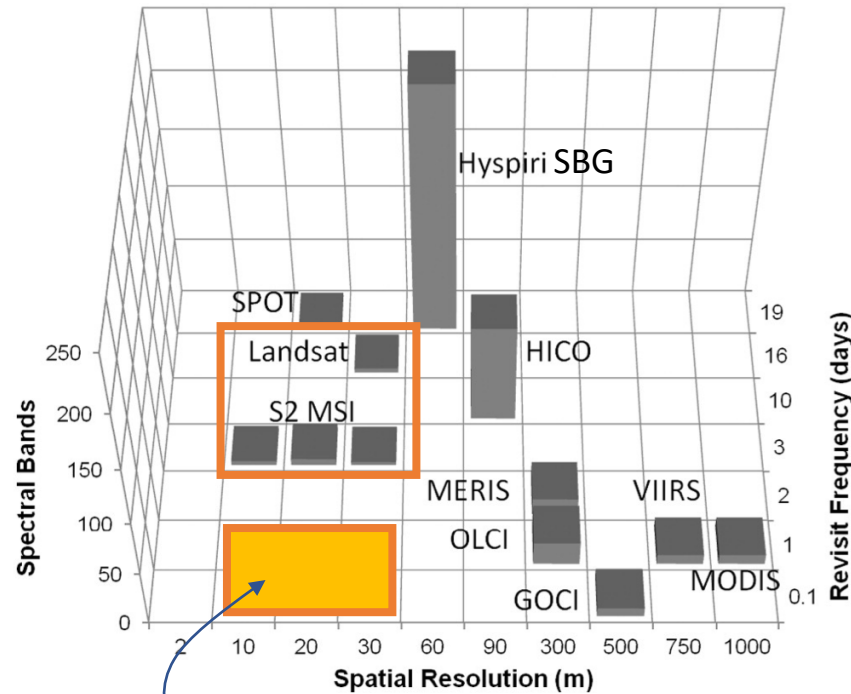


Mouw, Greb, Aurin, DiGiacomo, Lee, Twardowski, Binding, Hu, Ma, Moore, Moses, and Craig. 2015. Aquatic color radiometry remote sensing of coastal and inland waters: challenges and recommendations for future satellite missions. *RSE*, 160:15-30.

Hestir, Brando, Bresciani, Giardino, Matta, Villa, and Dekker. 2015. Measuring freshwater aquatic ecosystems: the need for a hyperspectral global mapping satellite mission. *RSE*, 167:181-195.

European missions for Aquatic Earth Observation

Copernicus Sentinel 2 MSI: fine scale/coastal



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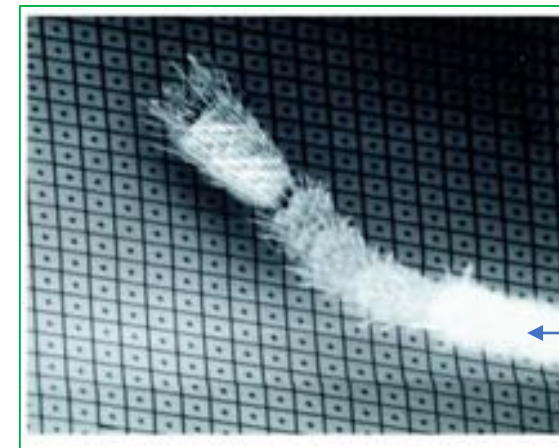
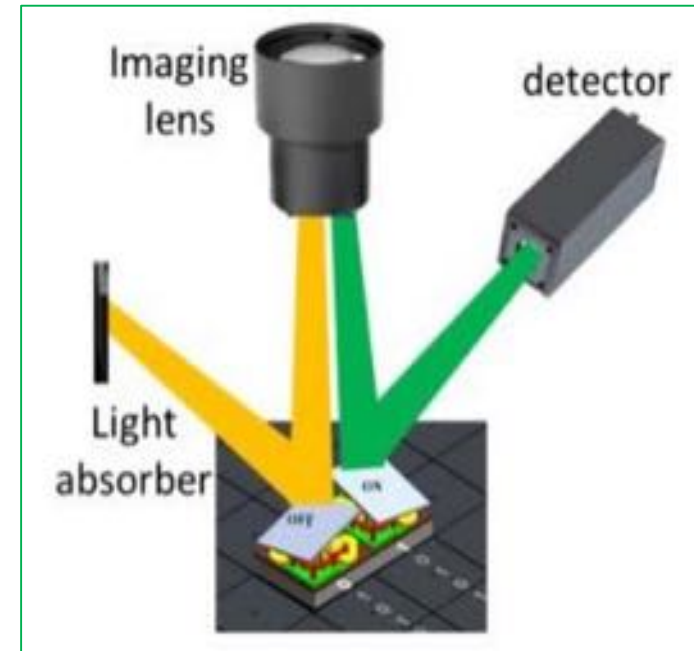
Critical region for coastal processes not currently being sampled..

Hestir, Brando, Bresciani, Giardino, Matta, Villa, and Dekker. 2015. Measuring freshwater aquatic ecosystems: the need for a hyperspectral global mapping satellite mission. *RSE*, 167:181-195.

Intelligent image acquisition

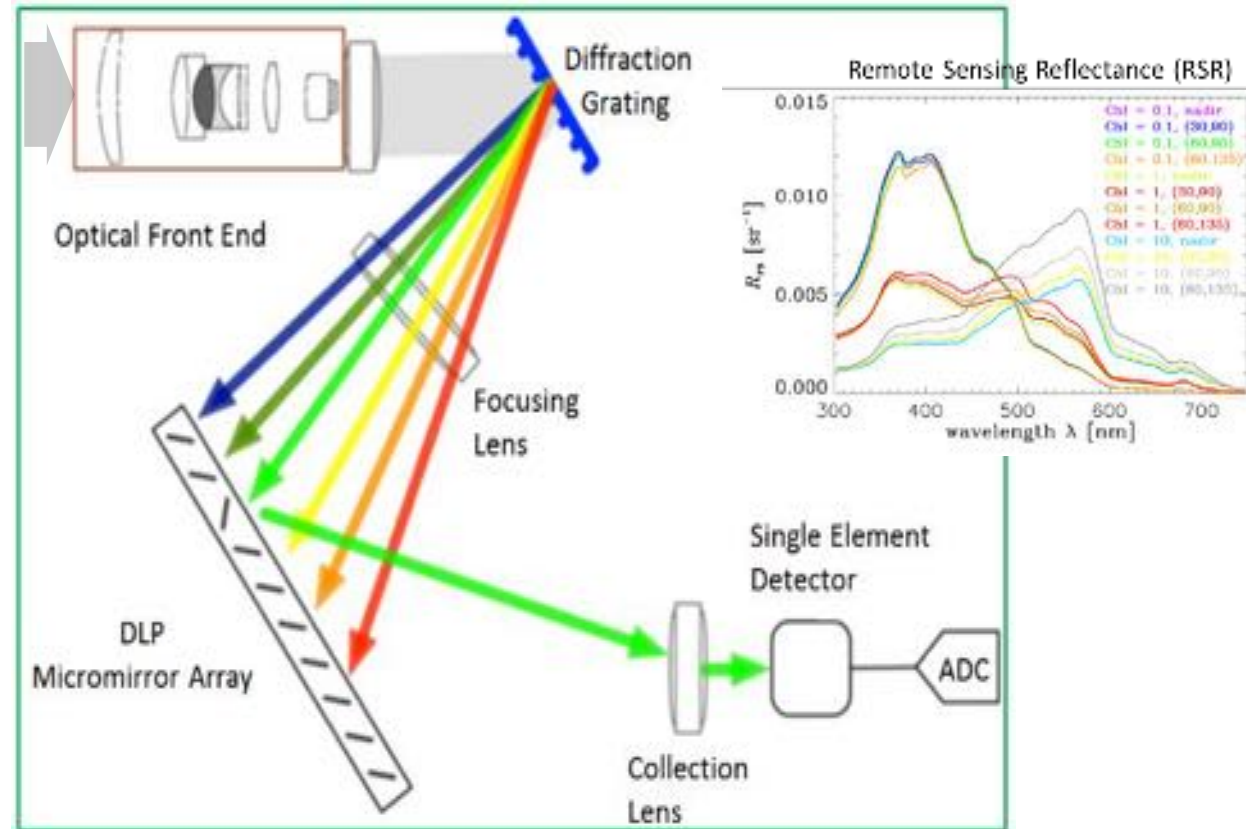
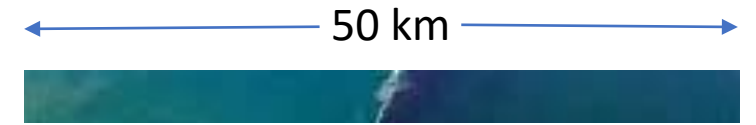
Digital Micromirror Device

- Array of millions of micromirrors
- Each mirror has binary reflection response
- Dither patterns (off/on patterns) can be adjusted at 40 kHz
- Allows highly flexible front end optical filtering



CubeSat DMD Imager Design

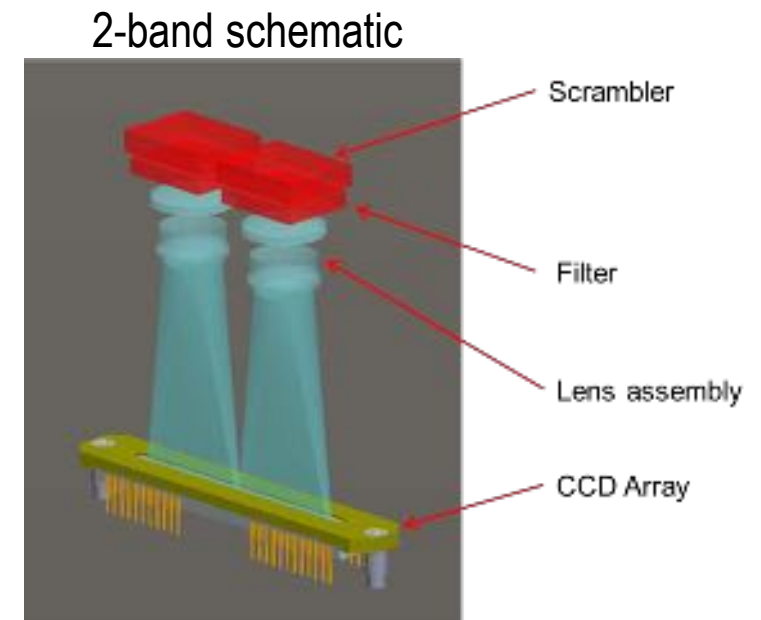
- Place a **Digital Micromirror Device (DMD)** in optical path
- Image a linear spatial scene onto the DMD in the vertical dimension V , hyperspectral bands in horizontal dimension N (i.e., **pushbroom imager**)
- Replace array detector with highly sensitive single detector (e.g., **PMT or APD**)
- **Decrease data loading** to $M \ll (V \times N)$
- Use **adaptive filter codebooks** (i.e., DMD dither patterns) to maintain SNR under different environment conditions
- **Image reconstructed at ground station** using complimentary codebook



CubeSat DMD Imager Design

Key benefits with respect to current state-of-the-art (CCD/CMOS-based)

- Simpler, low SWaP-C optical design
- High spectral and spatial resolution possible
- A single PMT (or APD) detector with higher sensitivity, dynamic range (up to 2 orders higher), and SNR
- Interpixel non-uniformity errors, striping are avoided
- Front-end filtering to reduce redundant data loading with same SNR
- DMD dither pattern can be adapted in real time to optimize spatial-spectral resolution for a given scene
- DMD filtering can be used to mitigate blooming/saturation effects for bright land and cloud features adjacent to dark water
- Far less data volume transmitted with near-lossless compression



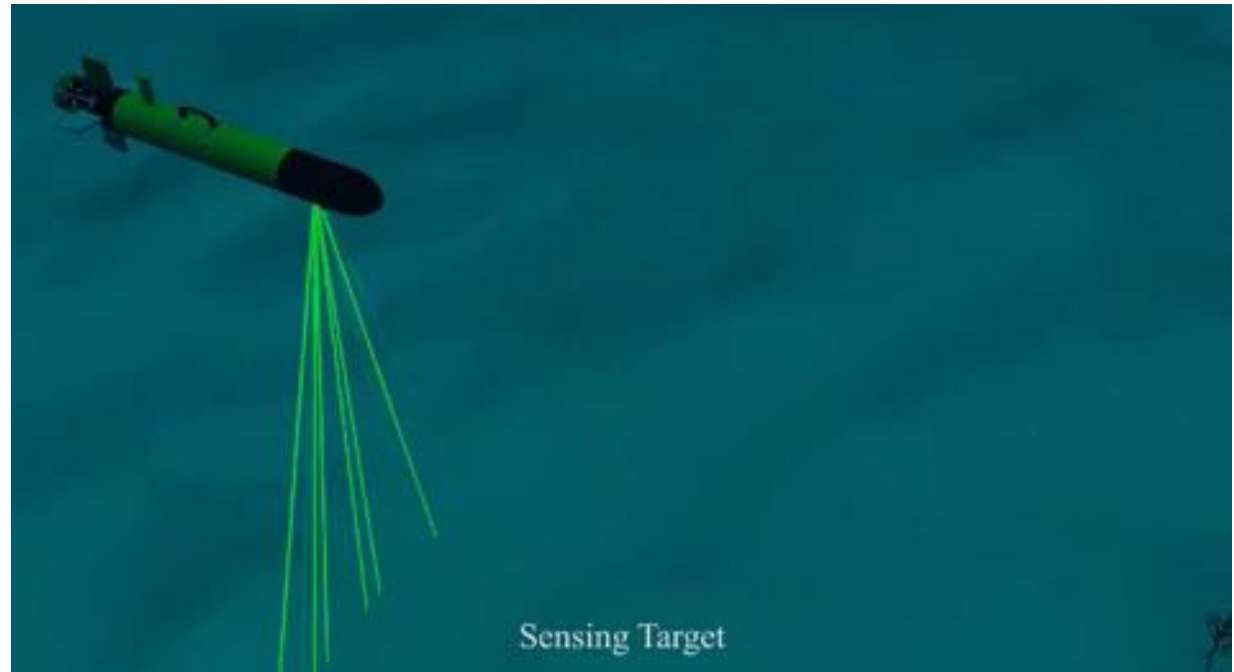
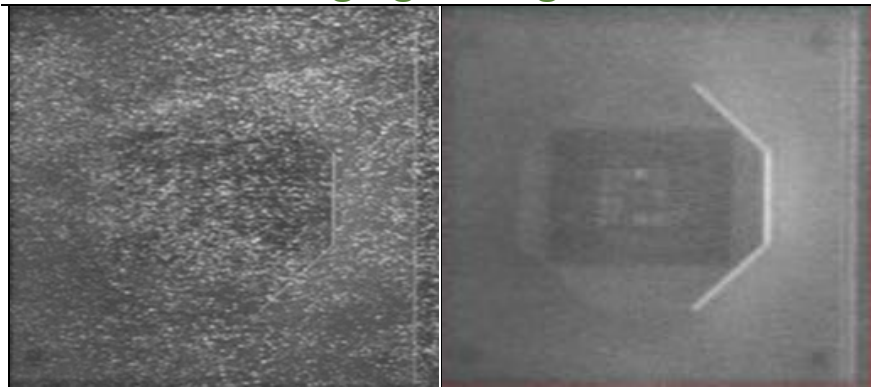
CCD-based design
Hawkeye CubeSat imager



Compressive Sensing Algorithms

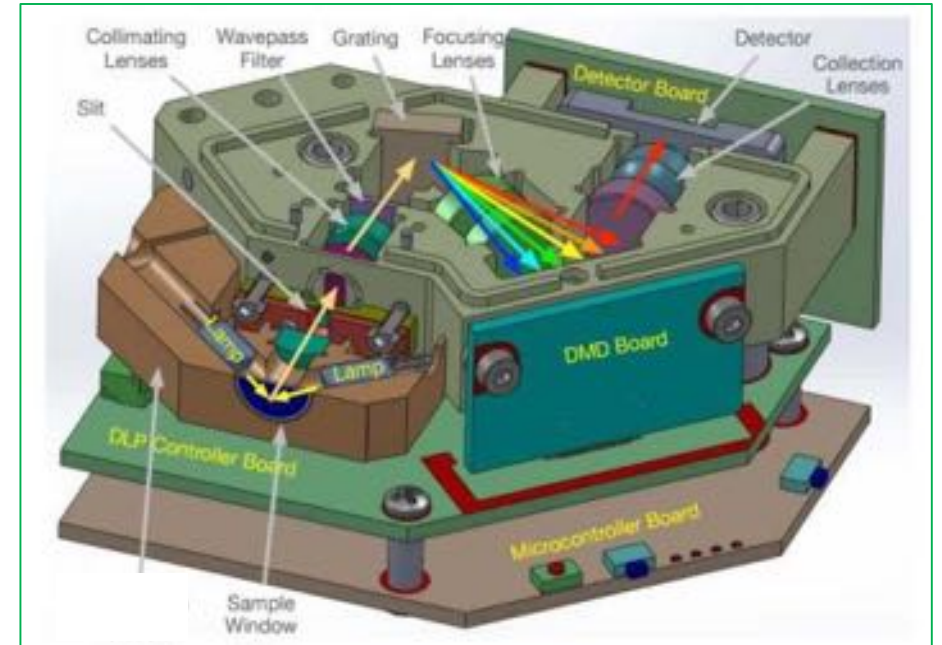
- Compressive Line Sensing (CLS): highly resource efficient technique
 - Inspired by active CLS imager prototype previously developed for Navy and Air Force
 - Senses each spatial-spectral “sheet” independently, jointly reconstructing a set of “sheets” for data cube
 - Imaging = *encoding/decoding*
 - DMD codebook applied adaptively, “on-the-fly”

Underwater imaging through bubble screen

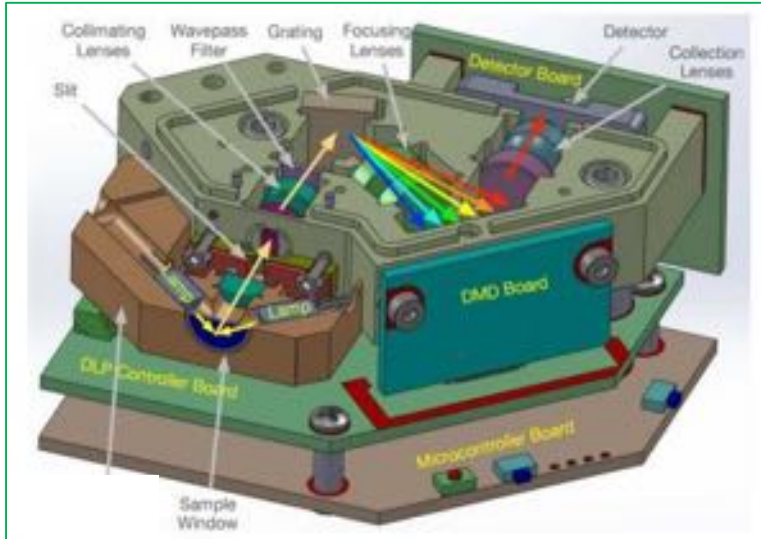


CubeSat DMD Imager – specs for Navy project

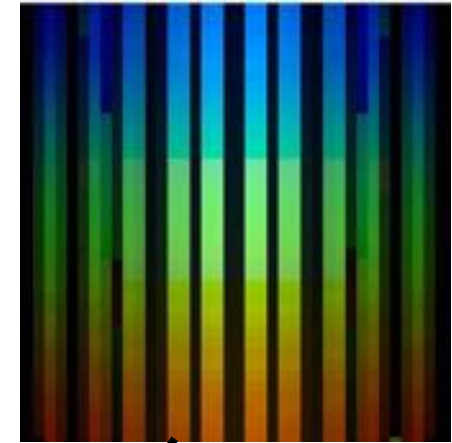
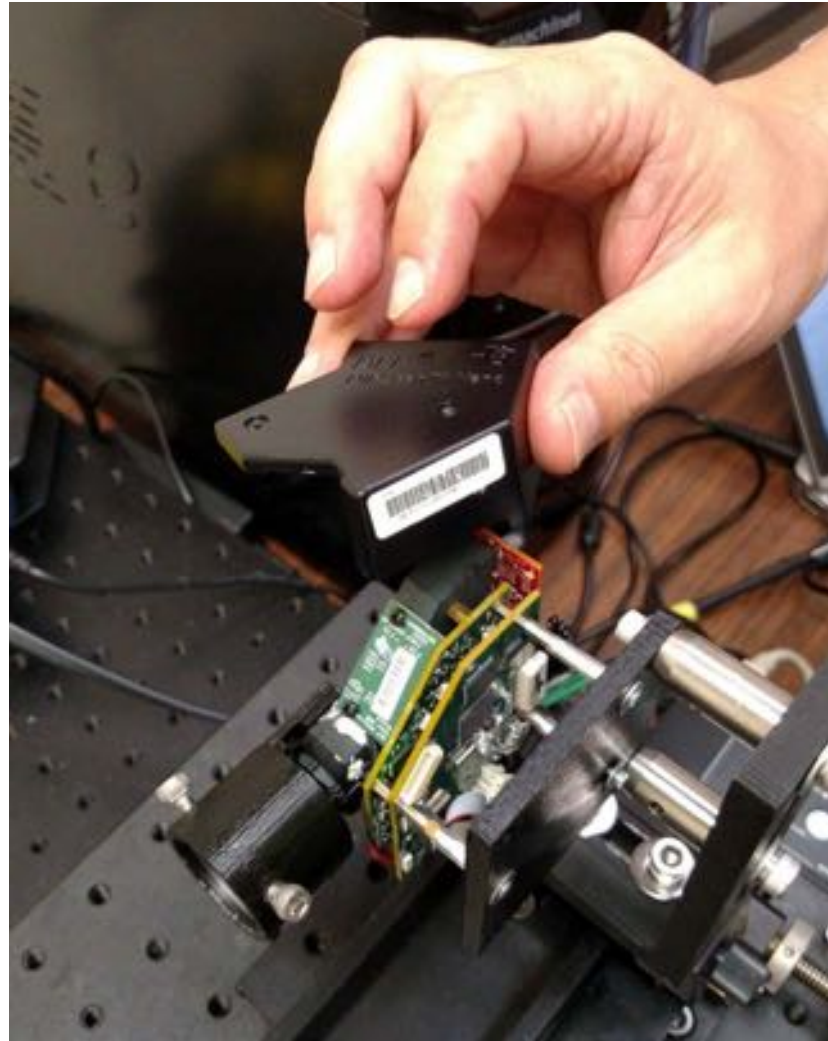
- Minimum SNR of 300 across all bands
- 350 to 900 nm spectral range, up to 1600 bands
- 20 m GSD over 50 km swath at 450 km altitude
- Equatorial orbit planned with ~90 min revisit
- Compressive sensing to optimize information content while achieving SNR
- Passive water-leaving radiance (L_w) detected, aka Remote Sensing Reflectance
 - Libraries of algorithms exist to derive a wide range of ocean water quality parameters



Mission/Payload Sensor

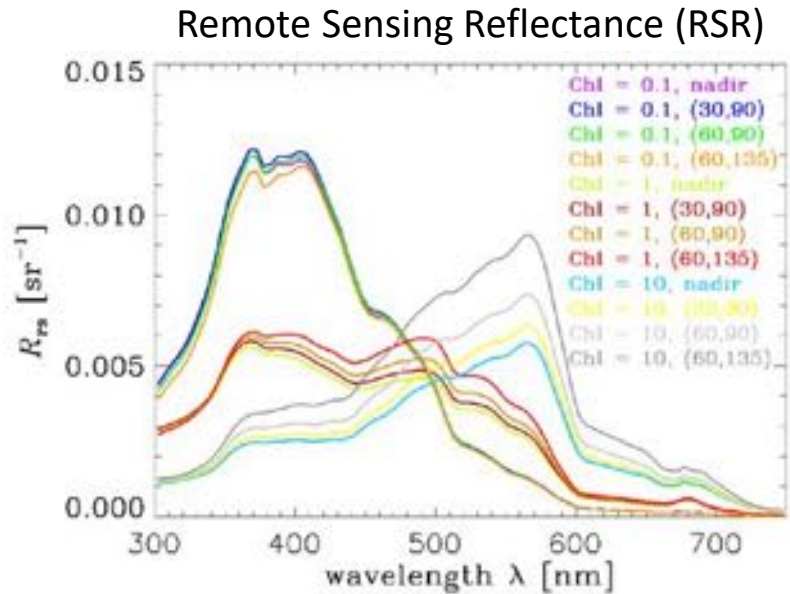


FY19: 854 x 480 pixel DMD
6.2 x 5.8 x 3.6 cm³



FY20:
2560 x 1600 pixel DMD

Science Products – Ocean Properties



- Fundamental optical properties of water

- absorption
- backscattering

Imaging,
visibility,
Electro-Optical
ID applications

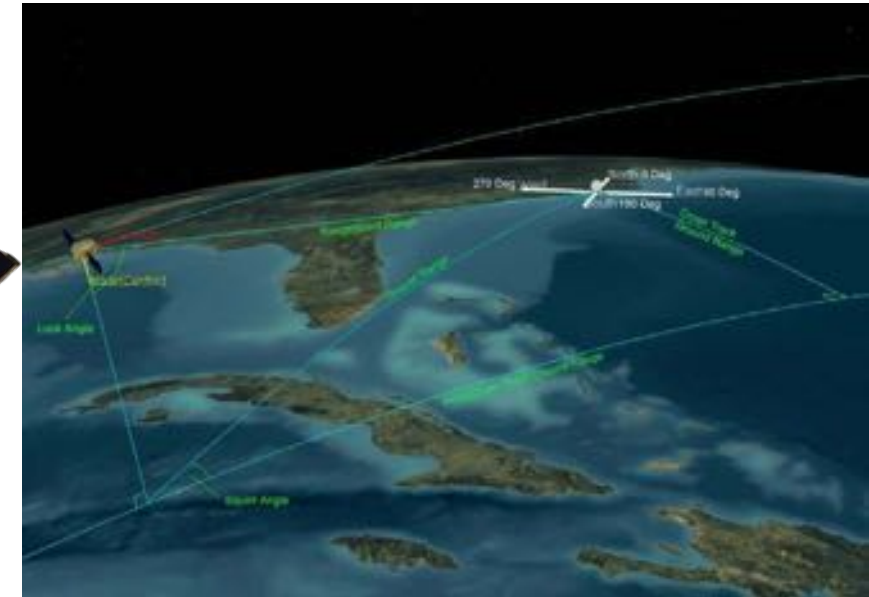
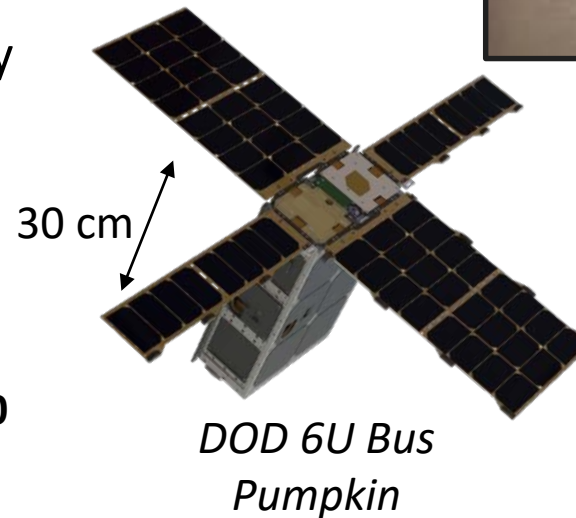
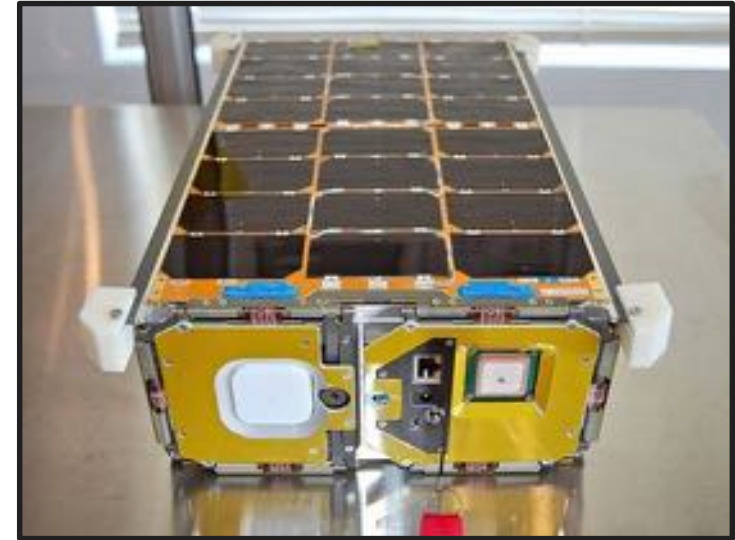
- Biogeochemical properties

- Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM)
- Chromophoric DOM
- Chlorophyll
- Algal pigment composition
- Particulate organic carbon (POC)
- Primary productivity
- Etc...

Ecosystem
monitoring,
ocean health,
hazard impacts

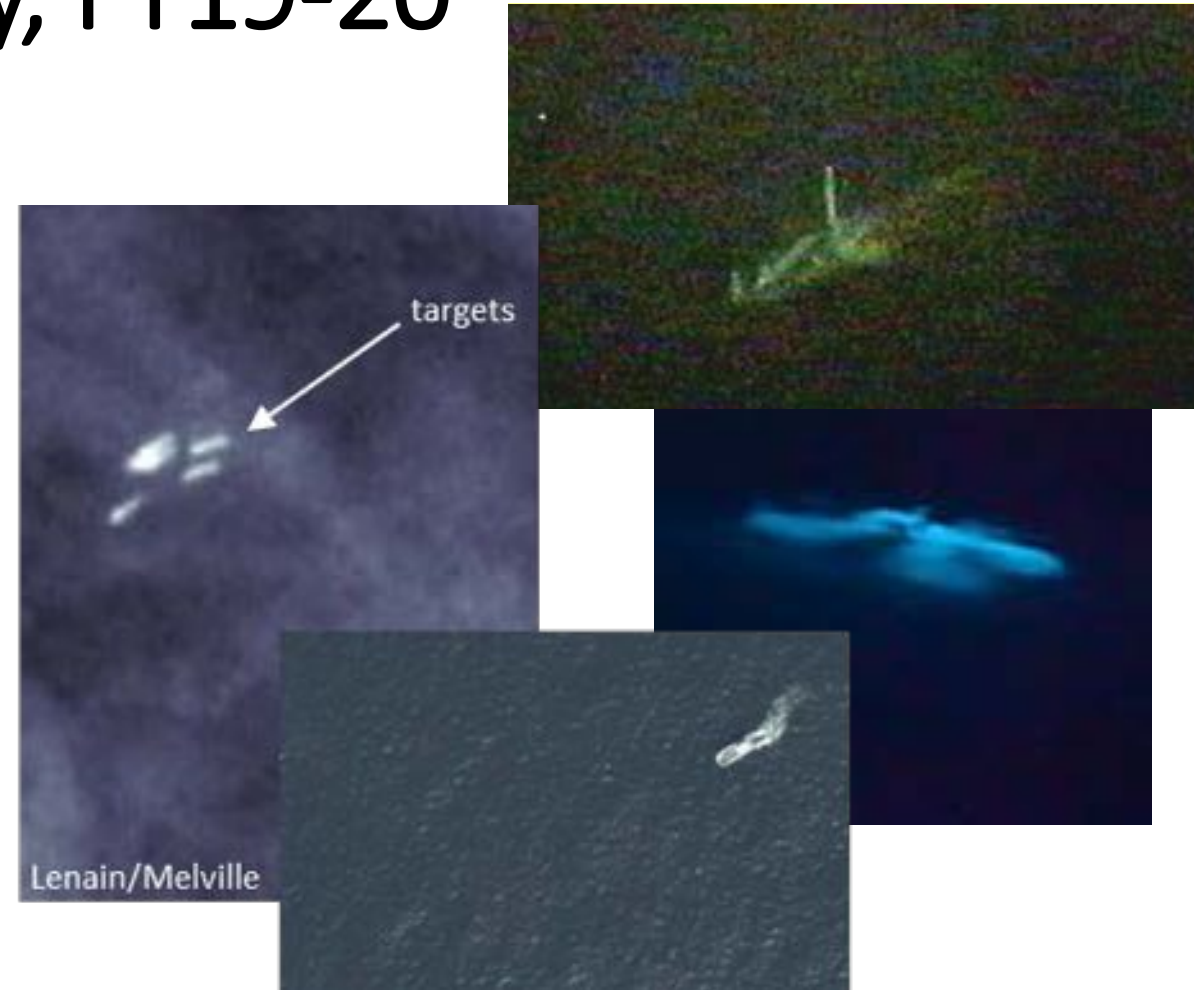
SPAWAR Systems Center Pacific Launch Program

- Phase A simulation and testing
 - Thermal vacuum, vibration, radiation, etc
 - Power budgets
- Material and hardware durability/reliability assessment
- Integration design with 6U bus
- Simulate and test data downlink
 - ~1 Mbps over ~5 min/orbit
- ★ **Developing optical comm downlink with 120 Mbps capability**
- ★ **Also developing optical comms in space for real-time downlink from anywhere in orbit**



Development of bioluminescence and thermal imagers in review at Navy, FY19-20

- For persistent surveillance
- Same DMD front end optical filtering technique
 - For **bioluminescence**, full 2D scene imaged onto DMD at 490 nm
 - For **thermal**, full 2D scene imaged onto DMD at MWIR
 - Sparse background monitoring switches to intensive monitoring protocol with object detection
 - Testing proposed from geostationary orbit on CubeSats (~2 m GSD) and HAPS drones (~40 cm GSD)



Testing on HAPS with SSC-Pacific currently in review...

Airbus Home > Defence > UAV > Zephyr



Zephyr

Pioneering the Stratosphere



Phasa-35



Raven

National Oceanographic

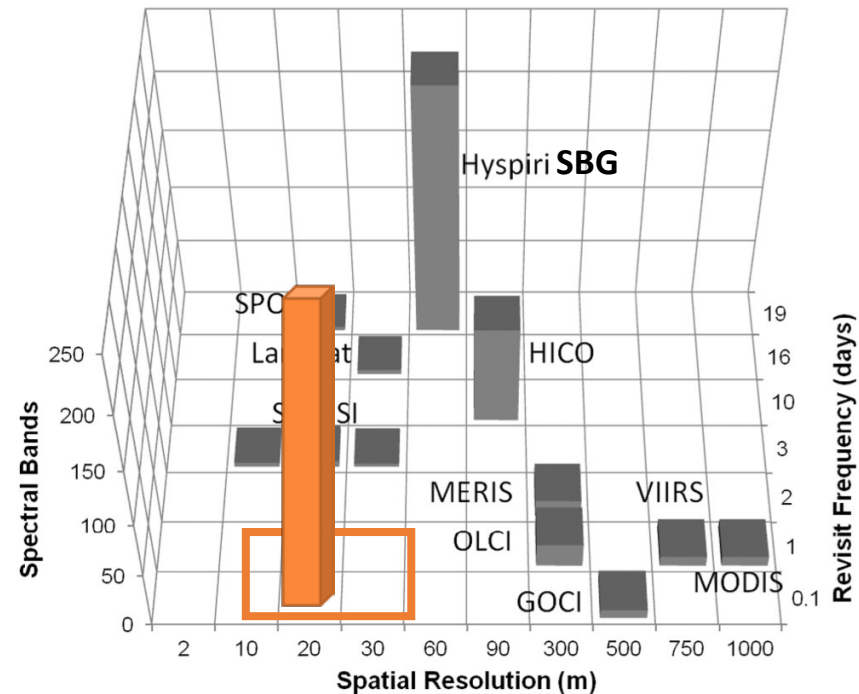


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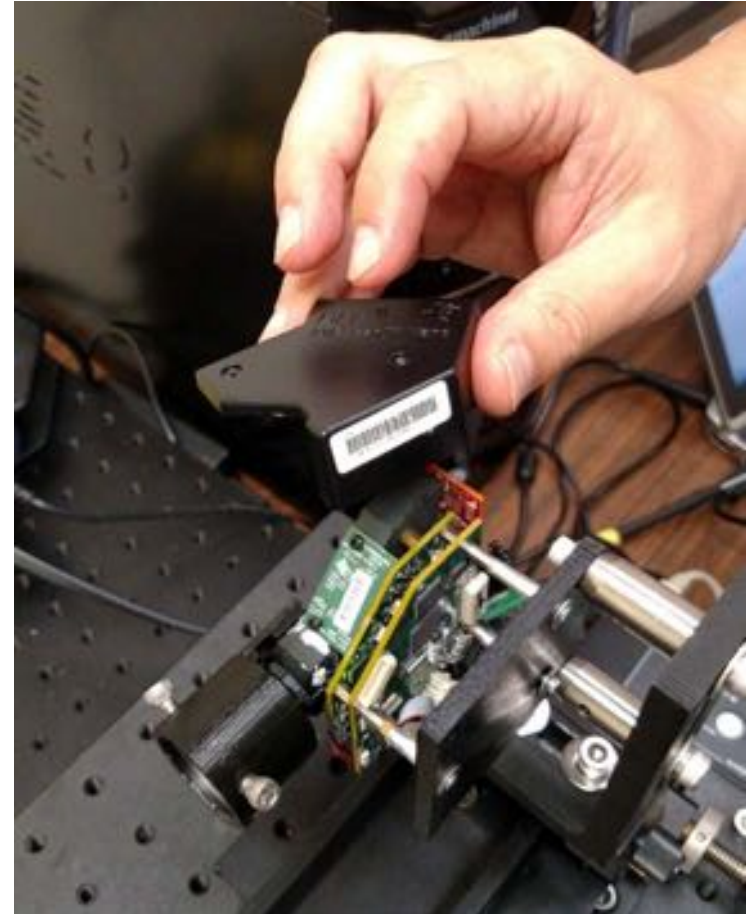
SMALL SATELLITES FOR
OCEAN & ATMOSPHERE
RESEARCH

European missions for Aquatic Earth Observation a new observation class on the horizon?



Summary

- Currently developing hyperspectral DMD imager
 - 854 x 480 DMD increased to 2560 x 1600 in FY20
 - Phase B CubeSat deployment in equatorial orbit, FY21
- Flight operations testing at SSC-Pacific
- Navy support for bioluminescence and thermal imagers in review
 - Phase A testing on HAPS drones
- **Interested in contributing a DMD imager for monitoring EU waters**
- **Postdoc opportunities**



Thank You

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