

# Lens & Image Sensing System of Cube

## Feature Overview

### **Integrated System:**

- | Customized Ruggedized telephoto lens by customizing team of Schneider Optics
- | 28MP 20 bit color sensor
- | Capable data processing and storage board

### **Image Acquisition**

- | 6644 (H) x 4452 (V) pixels (total)
- | 6576 (H) x 4384 (V) pixels (active)
- | 42.74x32.51mm sensor size

### **Lens Performance:**

- | Ruggedized industrial lens
- | 35mm optical format 240mm focal length lens / F1.9
- | Meter pixel data charts attached below

### **Data Processing:**

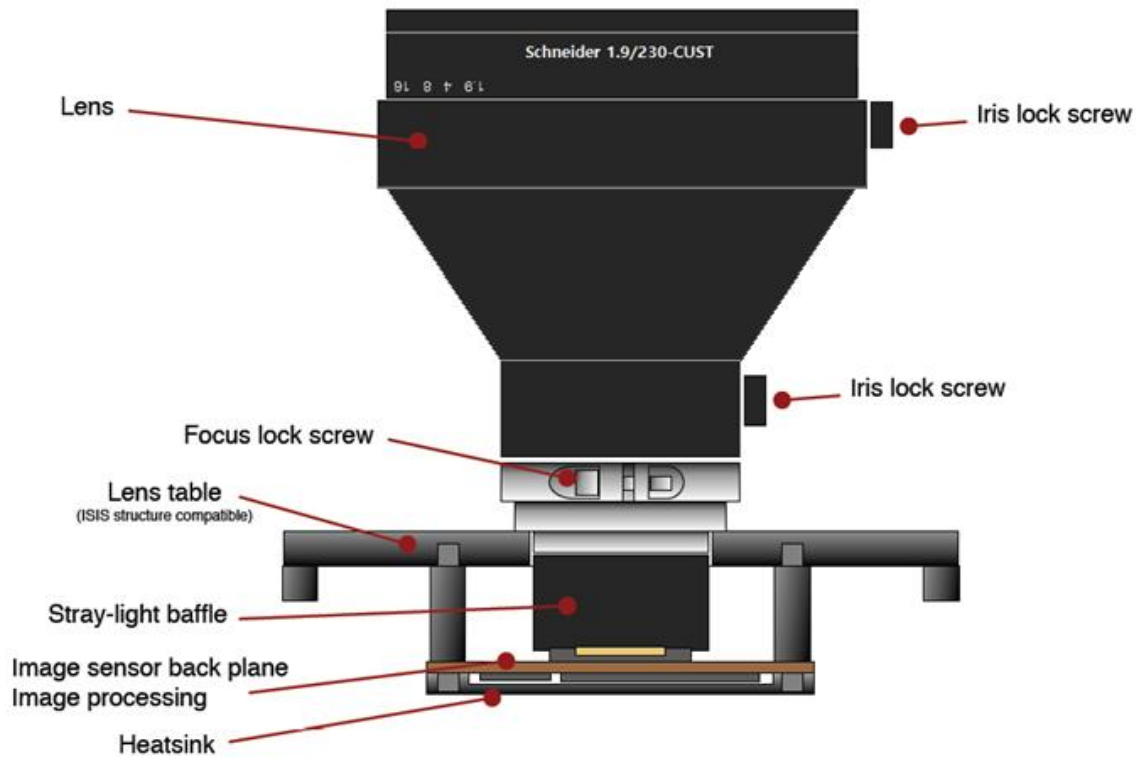
- | 4 GB on board RAM
- | 4.8 TB solid state storage
- | Demosaicing (Bayer to RGB conversion)
- | JPEG compression

### **Interface:**

- | CSP-enabled I2C for command and data transfer
- | CSP-enabled serial port with text-based console

### **Mechanical:**

- | Envelope: 96mm x 90mm x 100 mm (Manual Telephoto Lens)
- | Mass: 1660g



## Imaging System Design Motivation

The goal of the lens and image sensing system of Cube Eyes satellites is to capture Earth ground images with a spatial resolution of at most 10 meters per pixel. Taking the NanoCam C1U base system and customizing it with the specified lens and sensor will result in a system with a resolution of 2.59 meter/pixel at 160Km of altitude to 24.3 meter/pixel at 1500Km of altitude. As CubeEyes aims to launch to an orbit of 450 km, this should provide a resolution of exactly 10 meters/pixel. result of law image size is over 30Mb and it reduced to 3.8Mb after image compression

## Mechanical Description

As a result, our customized image system perfectly fits to 3 cube size. It has 8.148974 degree of horizontal field of view and 6.202887 degree of vertical field of view, with minimum 2.59meter/pixel to maximum 24.3meter/pixel.

## Data/Calculation results (No compression)

Altitude [Km]	160	200	300	400	500	600
FOV [Km]	22.79	28.49	42.74	56.98	71.233	85.48
meter/pixel	3.466	4.33	6.499	8.6658	10.832 3	12.998 7

Picture area [Km <sup>2</sup> ]	141.29	176.16	264.92	353.23	441.53 85	529.84
picture count - non consider overlap	3620200	289616 0	19307 73	144808 0	115846 4	96538 6
total size [TB] at RAW/CR2	103.78	82.86	55.24	41.43	33.13	27.62
total size [TB] after compression	13.11	10.49	6.997	5.2477	4.198	3.498

Altitude [Km]	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200
FOV [Km]	99.7266	113.973 3	128.22	142.46 6	156.71 3	170.96
meter/pixel	15.165	17.3317	19.498	21.664 6	23.831 1	25.997 5
Picture area [Km <sup>2</sup> ]	618.15	706.46	794.76 9	883.07 7	971.38 4	1059.6 9
picture count - non consider overlap	827474	724040	64359 1	579232	526574	48269 3
total size [TB] at RAW/CR2	23.67	20.71	18.41	16.57	15.07	13.81
total size [TB] after compression	2.998	2.623	2.3323	2.099	1.908	1.749

## Matlab Codes

```
clear all
close all
```

```
%% basic Camera
% Gomspace - NANOCAM C1U
% 3MP
% 2048 pixels x 1536 pixel
% 9.22 IFOV
% 35mm Focal length (Fw)
```

```
%% LEO
% 160~1500km
```

```
%% Customized sensor - KAI-29050 image sensor
% 35mm optical format
% 36.17 mm (H) x 24.11 mm (V)
% Total Number of Pixels 6644 (H) x 4452 (V)
```

```

% Number of Active Pixels 6576 (H) x 4384 (V) = 28.829Mpixel
% Pixel Size 5.5 um (H) x 5.5 um (V)
% sensor size ;æ 42.74x32.51 mm

h_pixel=6576;
v_pixel=4383;

h_size=42.74; % [mm]
v_size=32.51; % [mm]

fl=230; % [mm]
% customized Lens Focal Length for LOW angle of FOV.
increased fl then lower FOVs
raw_size=30; % [mb]
pic_size=3.8; % [mb]
%% function - IFOV value [Degree] / H value [Km] needed for fov_cal
funct.

%%%%%%%%%%
h=1200; % [Km]
fov_cal(h,h_size,v_size,h_pixel,v_pixel,fl,pic_size)

function fov_cal(h,h_size,v_size,h_pixel,v_pixel,fl,pic_size)
%This is Km based%
%h_pixel - holizon pixel
%v_pixel - vertical pixel
%ifov - Instantaneous field of view

d_sensor=sqrt(h_size^2+v_size^2);
fprintf('\n Sensor Diagonal Size= %f mm',d_sensor);

h_fov=2*(atan((h_size)/(2*fl)))*180/pi;
v_fov=2*(atan((v_size)/(2*fl)))*180/pi;
fprintf('\n Horizontal AOV= %f degree',h_fov);
fprintf('\n Vertical AOV= %f degree',v_fov);
fprintf('\n');
%AOV=GFIOV --> same meaning. some of article use FOV for AOV...

ifov=h_fov; % Only will use h_fov cuz h_fov > v_fov. then reduce
satellite by using bigger(10 degree max) fov
% if h_fov is bigger than 10 degree, then use v_fov

ifov_rad=ifov*pi/180;

```

```

scan_angle=0;          %%%%%%%%%%default
%gifov= h*tan(ifov);
fov=2*h*tan(scan_angle+ifov_rad/2);

fprintf('\n Distance from Satellite to Earth surface = %d Km',h);
%fprintf('\n IFOV = %d degree',ifov);
%fprintf('\n GIFOV = %f Km',gifov);
fprintf('\n FOV = %f Km',fov);
%fprintf('\n');

%fprintf('\n Customized sensor/lens has %dx%d
[pixels]',h_pixel,v_pixel);
w=fov/h_pixel; % wide -
l=fov/v_pixel; % length -
%fprintf('\n Horizontal Pixel= %f m',w*1000);
%fprintf('\n Vertical Pixel= %f m\n',l*1000);

fprintf('\n Customized sensor/lens has %f m/pixel',w*1000);
fprintf('\n');
e_radius=6380; % [km]
e_surface=4*pi*6380^2;

vfov_rad=v_fov*pi/180;
vfov=2*h*tan(scan_angle+vfov_rad/2);

d_pic=ifov*vfov;
n_pic=e_surface/(d_pic);
fprintf('\n one picture shows %f sqKm area',d_pic);
fprintf('\n %f pics needed for whole earth surface',n_pic);
totalrawsize=raw_size*n_pic;
fprintf('\n total RAW/CR2 picture size per day = %f
Tb',totalrawsize/1024^2);
totalsize=pic_size*n_pic;
fprintf('\n total compressed picture size per day = %f
Tb',totalsize/1024^2);
fprintf('\n')

orbital_speed = sqrt(398594433600000/(6380000+h)); % Km/sec
orbital_period =
2*pi*(6371000+h)/(sqrt(398594433600000/(6380000+h)))/3600; % hour
fprintf('\n satellite orbital speed = %d Km/sec',orbital_speed);
fprintf('\n satellite orbital period = %d Hour',orbital_period);
fprintf('\n =====
\n');

end

```

## Reference

- 1). [http://www.onsemi.com/pub\\_link/Collateral/KAI-29050-D.PDF](http://www.onsemi.com/pub_link/Collateral/KAI-29050-D.PDF)
- 2). <http://www.onsemi.com/PowerSolutions/product.do?id=KAI-29050>
- 3). <https://www.schneideroptics.com/Ecommerce/CatalogItemDetail.aspx?CID=1758&IID=9168>
- 4). [http://www.clyde-space.com/cubesat\\_shop/structures/1u\\_structures/115\\_1u-chassis-walls](http://www.clyde-space.com/cubesat_shop/structures/1u_structures/115_1u-chassis-walls)
- 5). [https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CCEQFjAAahUKEwjBmPX\\_1\\_DGAhUEVj4KHe0IAHg&url=http%3A%2F%2Fnativesat.com%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2014%2F07%2FNANOCAM-6.1.pdf&ei=A5KwVYGLHISs-QHtkYDABw&usg=AFQjCNFDOslHpinfP4GXh6jP3EjcwiyuEg&sig2=mJv1PAV2R3amg12OEOziuw&bvm=bv.98476267,d.cWw](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=0CCEQFjAAahUKEwjBmPX_1_DGAhUEVj4KHe0IAHg&url=http%3A%2F%2Fnativesat.com%2Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2F2014%2F07%2FNANOCAM-6.1.pdf&ei=A5KwVYGLHISs-QHtkYDABw&usg=AFQjCNFDOslHpinfP4GXh6jP3EjcwiyuEg&sig2=mJv1PAV2R3amg12OEOziuw&bvm=bv.98476267,d.cWw)