

Space-Qualified Scanning LIDAR for Rendezvous and Docking Applications

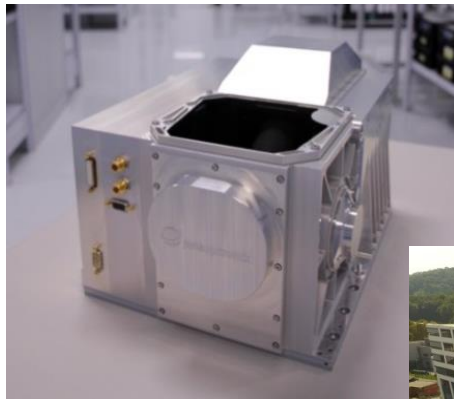
EPIC Meeting on Photonics at the Final Frontier - September 2022

Thomas Kämpfe – Systems Engineer, **Jena-Optronik GmbH**, LIDAR group



Exploring new horizons.
We are ready.

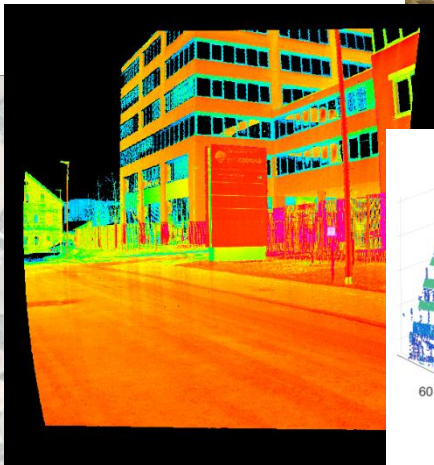




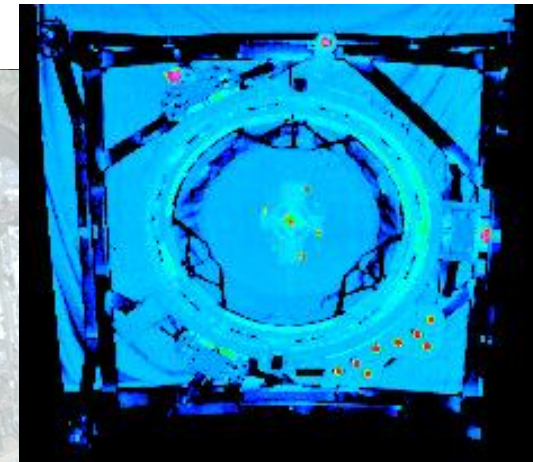
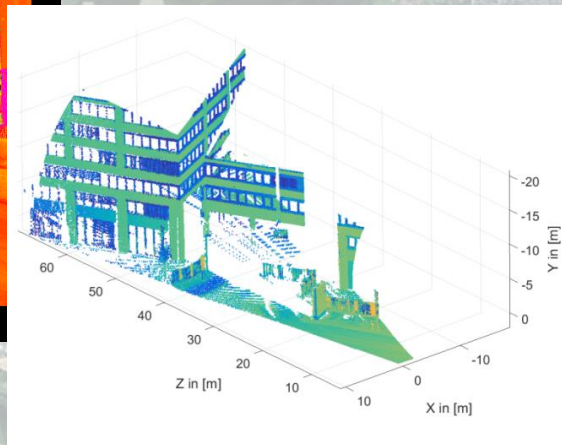
RVS3000-3D



RVS3000(-3D) LIDAR
Product Family
- Smart & Versatile 3D Sensor for
Space Applications



RVS3000-3D Scan



RVS3000-3D Scan of IDA3 FM

Berthing, Docking, Servicing, Sample Return, Landing

Outline

- Introduction of Jena-Optronik & Product overview
- Jena-Optronik LIDAR Heritage
- Rendezvous and Docking Sensor RVS3000
 - Concept & Technology
 - Applications
 - Development Roadmap
- RVS3000 Challenges for Photonic Subsystems

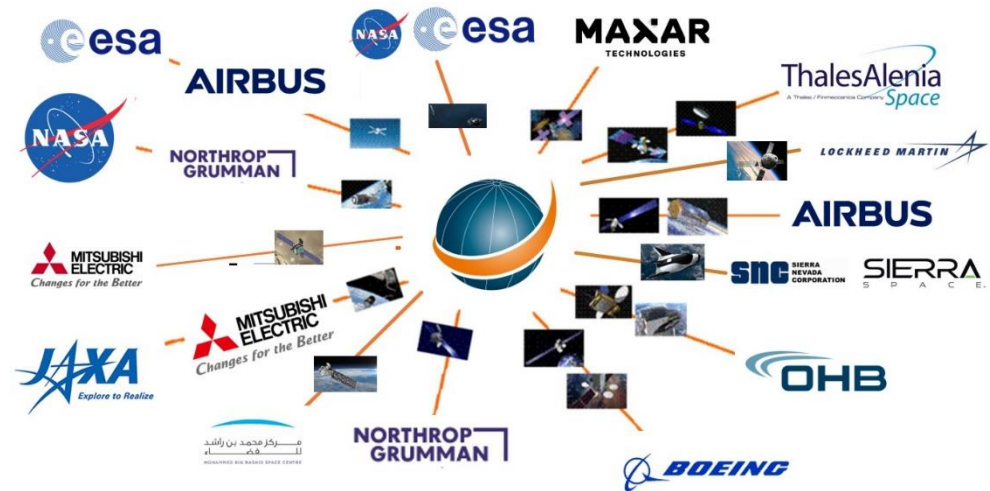
Jena-Optronik Company



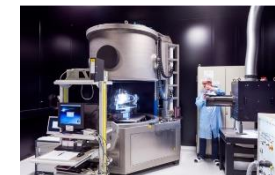
Exploring new horizons.
We are ready.



- **Sensors by Jena-Optronik** keep satellites stable and on track.
- Our **space optics & electronics** help to generate crucial Earth Observation data, helping to improve the quality of life.
- Jena-Optronik is DIN EN 9100:2018 certified
- Location **Jena, Germany**
- Management **Peter Kapell (CEO)**
- Employee **238** (as per December 2021)
- Revenue 2021 **55,0 Mio €**



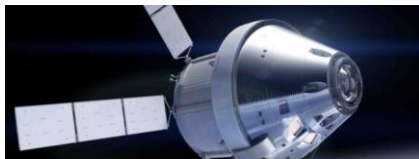
International Partner & Customer Network



Areas of application



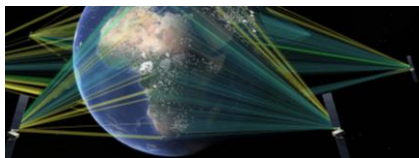
Space exploration



Human spaceflight



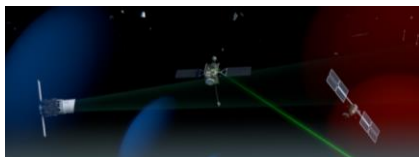
Earth observation



**Telecommunication &
Navigation**

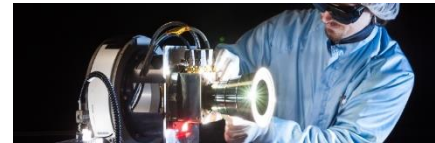


**Space logistics &
Debris removal**



**Space Situational
Awareness (SSA)**

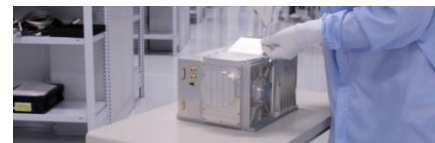
Jena-Optronik Products



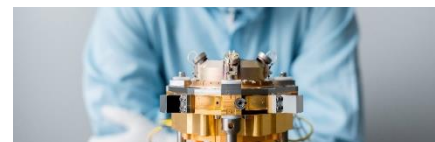
**Star Sensors (APS, ACL)
ASTRO[®] product family**



**Cameras / Camera
systems**



**LiDAR
RVS[®] product family**

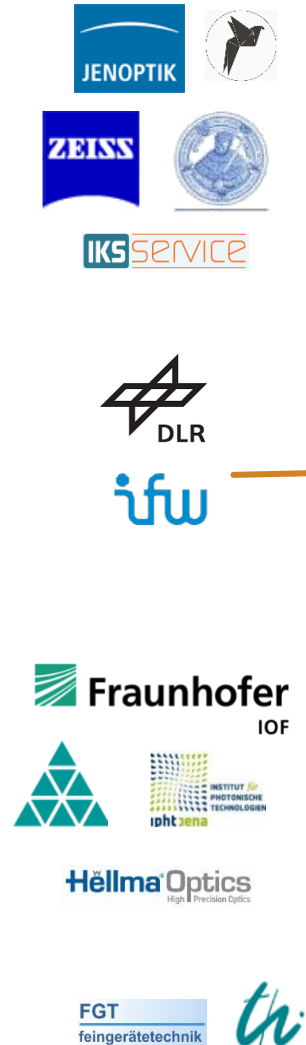
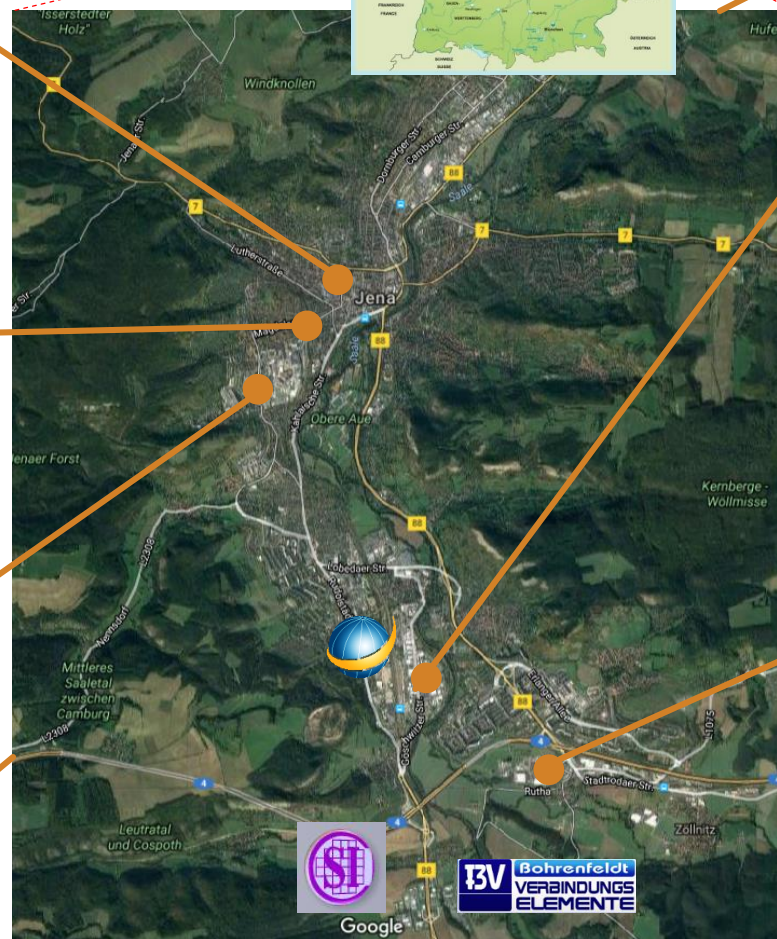


**Space optics &
electronics**



Services

Regional supply network



Jena-Optronik LIDAR Heritage



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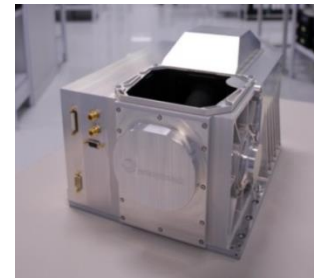
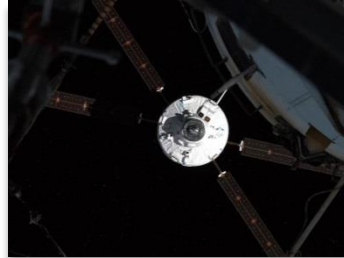
Jena-Optronik LIDAR development for Rendezvous and Docking



RVS-ARP

RVS for ATV / HTV / Cygnus

48 Flight Models delivered, 48 under contract, flawless flight heritage



LiQuaRD*

**LIRIS-2 on
ATV-5**

RVS3000(-3D)

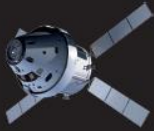
multiple FMs
delivered & flown & contracted

* LIDAR Qualification for Rendezvous and Docking (DLR)

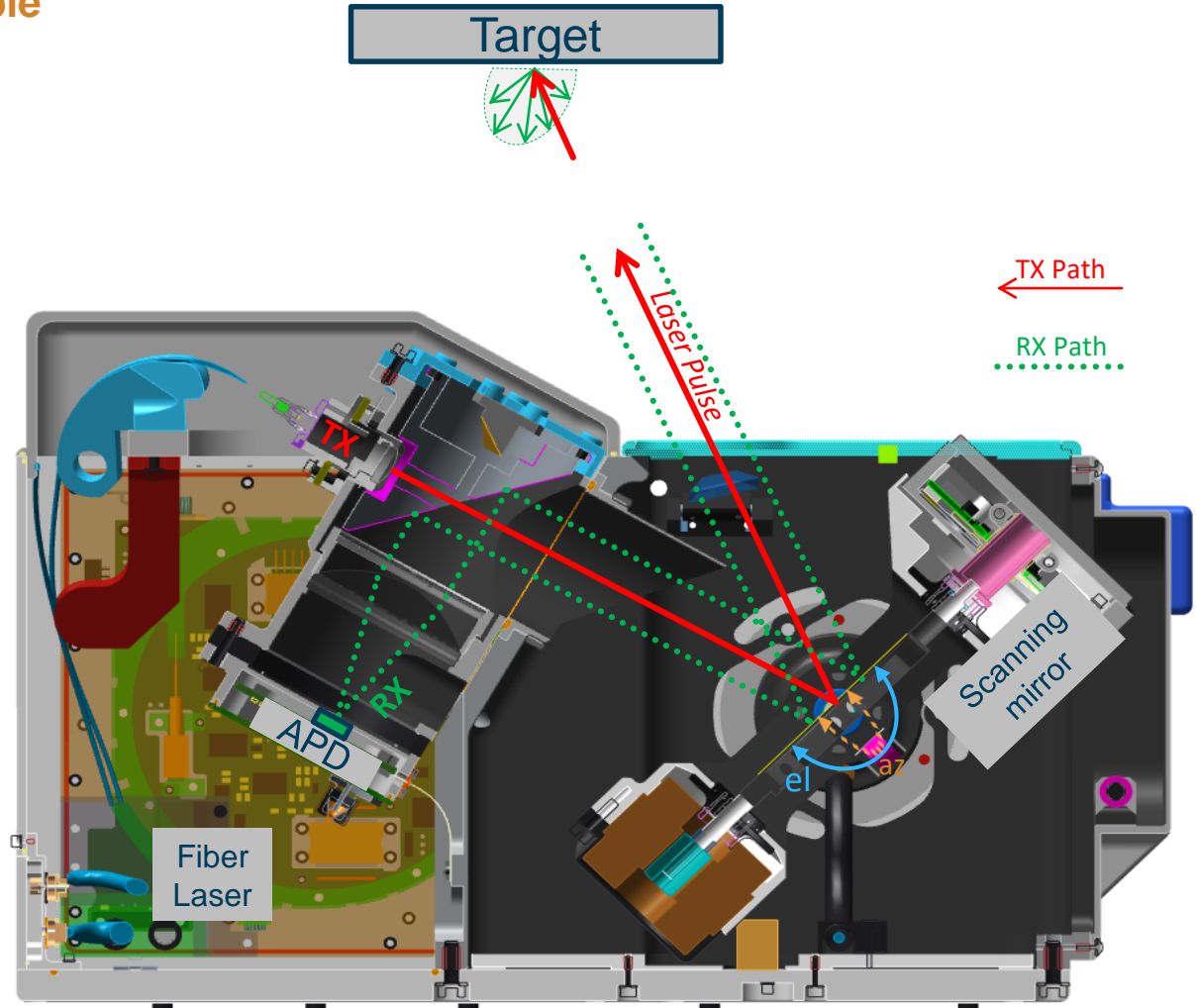
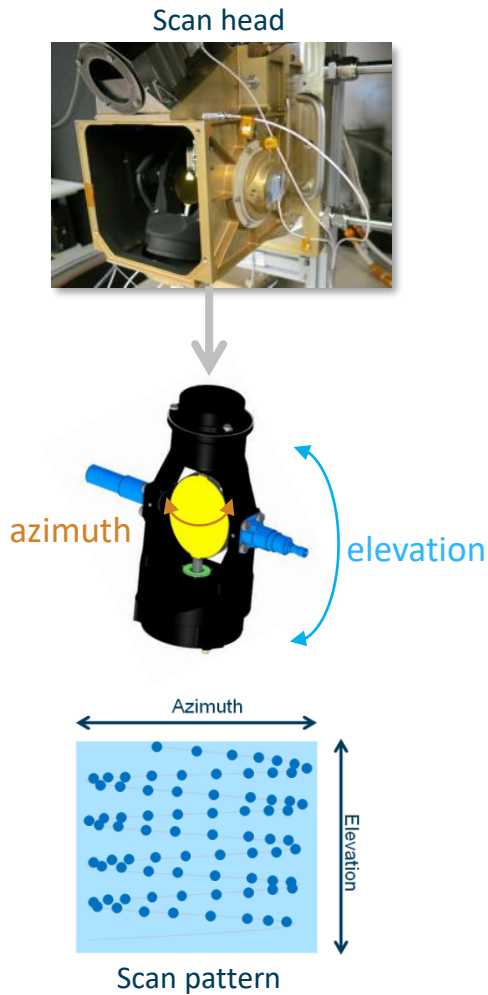
RVS3000-(3D) LIDAR System



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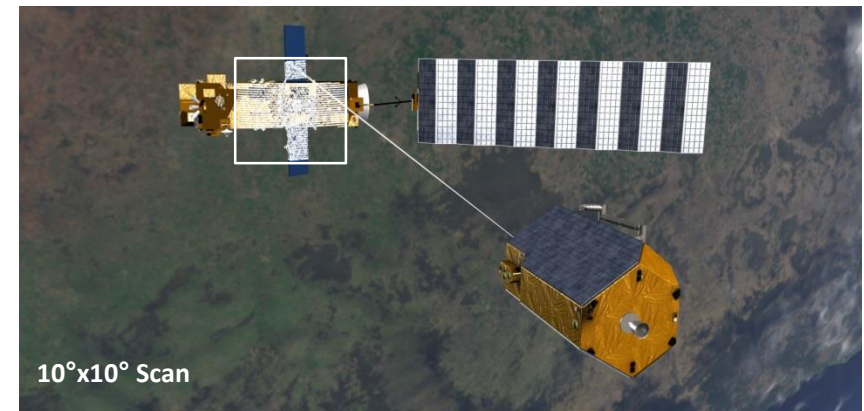
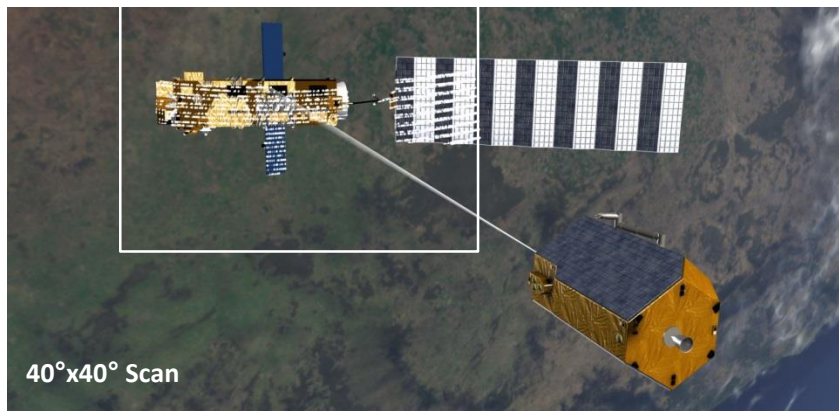


Scanning LIDAR principle



Scanning LIDAR advantages

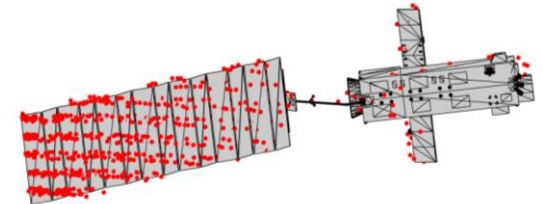
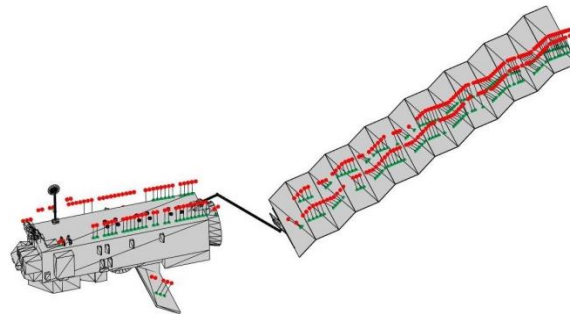
- Large degree of flexibility with respect to Field-of-View ($1 \times 1 \dots 40 \times 40 \text{ deg}$)
- High performance angular measurement (noise $\sim 0.001 \text{ deg}$, bias $< 0.05 \text{ deg}$)
- Range, azimuth, elevation and amplitude information
- Variable scan speed leading to adjustable point cloud resolution
 - Slow high-resolution scans with “megapixel” images
 - Fast scans for proximity operations with moving/rotating objects
- No “dead pixels”
- Single Shot Range 3σ Noise: $< 1\text{--}2 \text{ cm}$; Single Shot Range Bias: $< 1 \text{ cm}$ (close range)



Scanning LIDAR in Debris Removal Scenario

RVS 3000-3D – Pose Estimation

- Pose calculated based on matching between RVS scan and target reference model
- Real-time algorithm application on dedicated image processing board
 - 2 Hz Pose Update Rate, 1s Latency
- Algorithm Flow:



1

Acquisition of LIDAR Scan

2

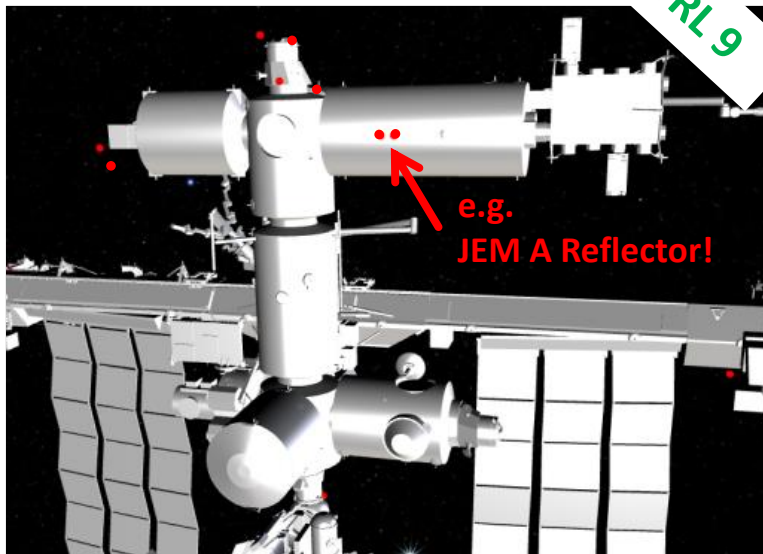
Matching
LIDAR Scan vs. Model

3

Pose

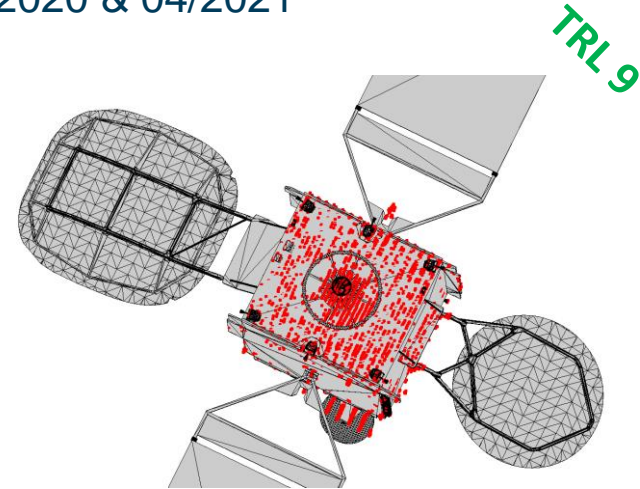
RVS 3000 – Retro Reflector Tracking

- Identification & tracking of retro reflector objects
- JOP heritage retro identification algorithms
 - 2 Hz Update Rate
 - > 50 flights to ISS



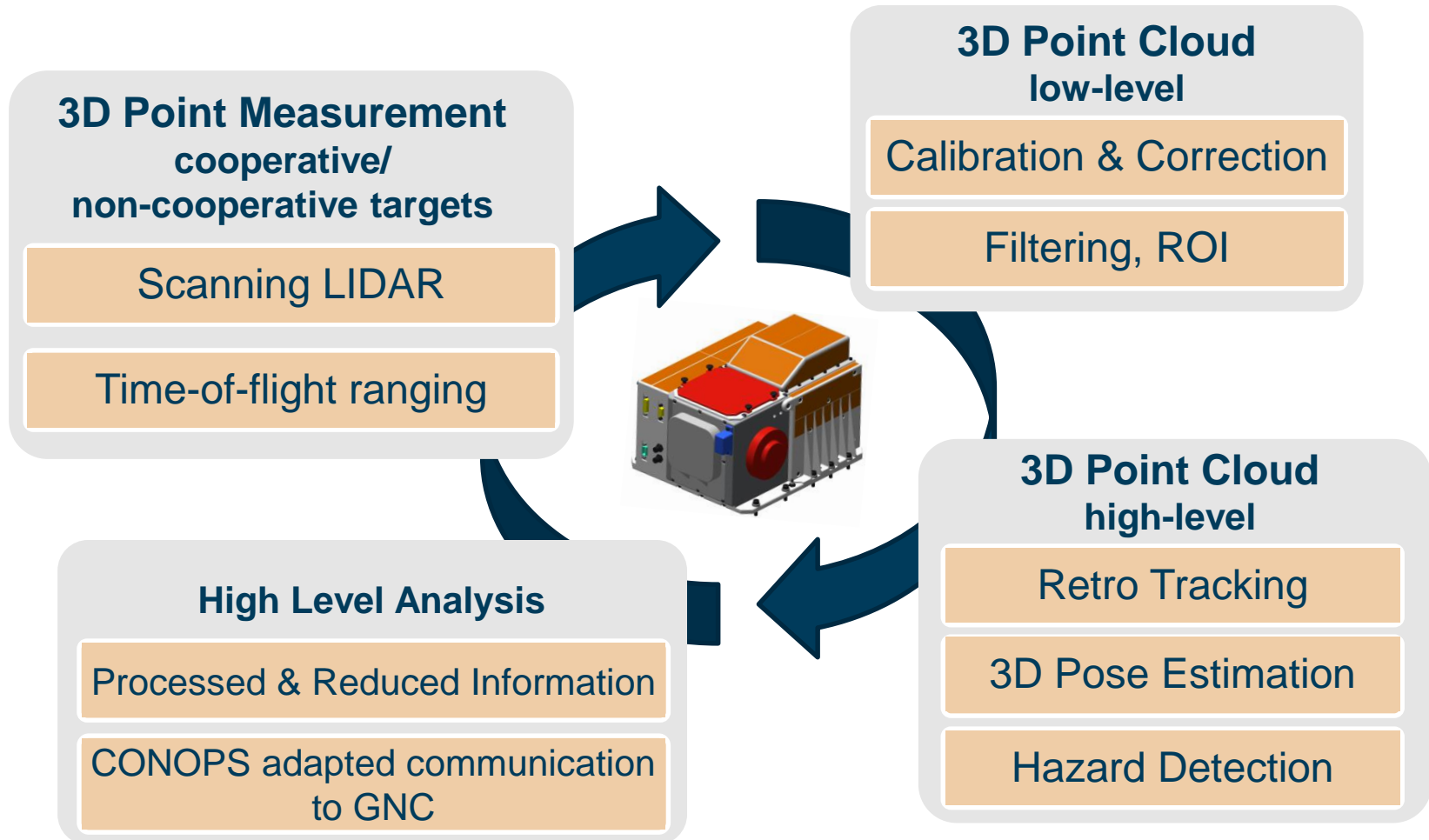
RVS 3000-3D Pose Estimation

- Pose calculated based on matching between RVS scan and target reference model
- **Dedicated image processing board**
- Successful Docking in frame of NG's MEV 02/2020 & 04/2021

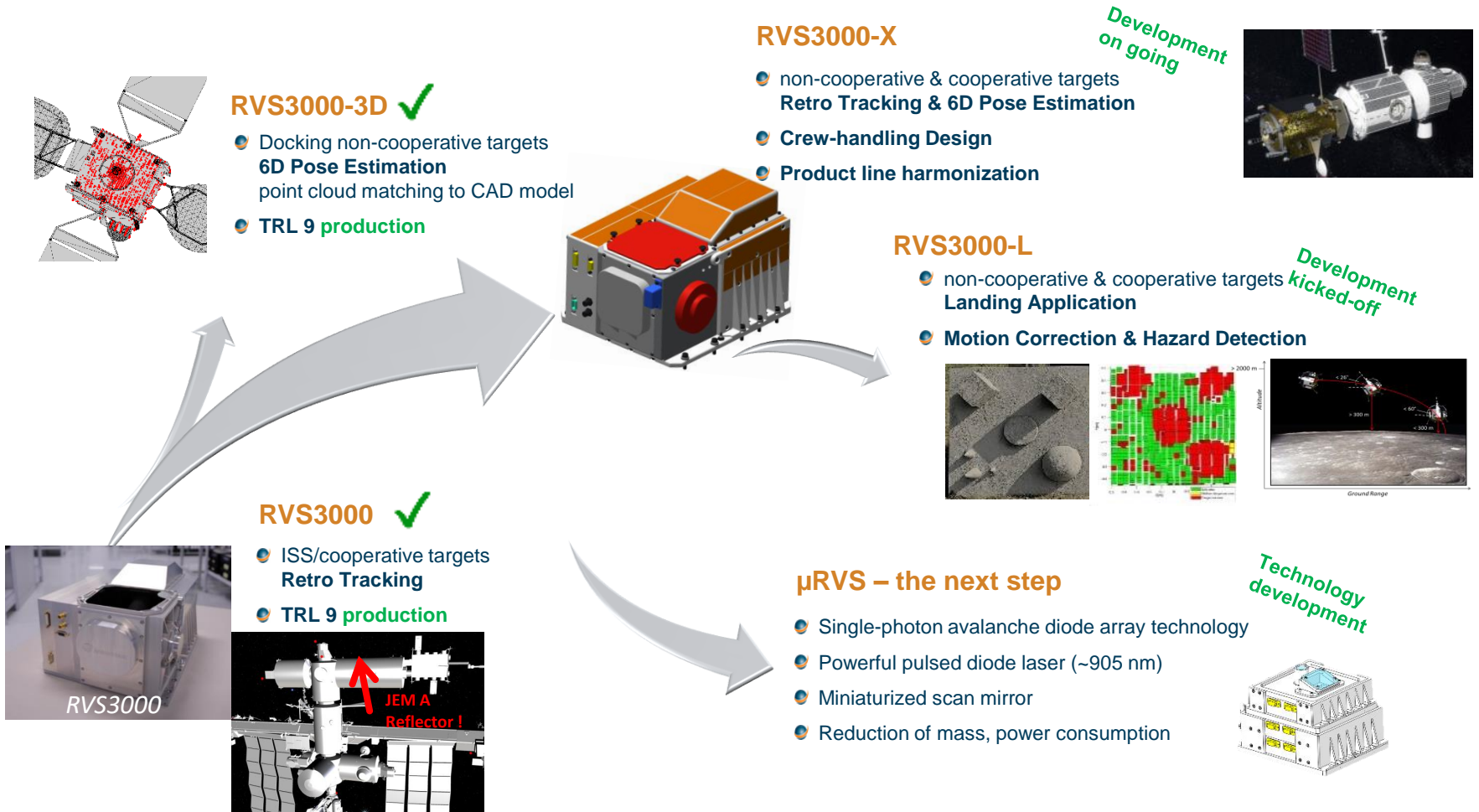


JOP RVS3000-3D - Scan & Pose of IS901 in Orbit

A Smart 3D Sensor for various Space Applications in a Single Box



RVS3000 Family Evolution – Smart 3D Sensor Berthing, Docking, Servicing & Landing



RVS3000-(3D) LIDAR System – Photonics Challenges for Photonic Subsystems



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Optical System

Components:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) TX output fiber laser, 1550 nm | (6) RX focusing lens |
| (2) TX collimator lens | (7) APD detector |
| (3) Combiner mirror | (8) TX monitor output fiber laser |
| (4) Scan mirror, (gimbal mount) | (9) Monitor collimator lens |
| (5) RX spectral filter | (10) deflection mirror |

Scan Mirror



- Material: AlBeMet, Ni-plated
- Au coating
- Weight 18g



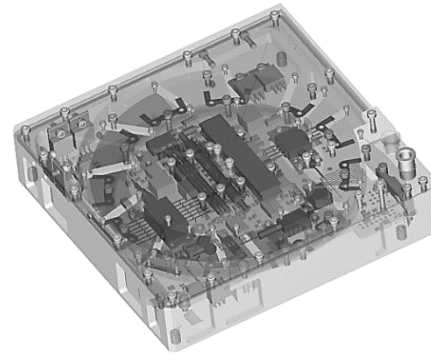
Needs/Interests/Ideas:

- *Coatings, glasses, lenses (optical systems)*
- *Scan mirrors/systems (electro-mechanical systems)*

RVS3000 Fiber Laser Sub assembly

Fiber Laser in master oscillator power amplifier design

- Distributed feedback laser diode seed
- 2 pass preamplifier pumped by single mode laser diode (SMLD)
- main amplifier pumped by another SMLD and a multi mode laser diode (MMLD)



Wavelength	1550 nm
Pulse length	3 ... 8 ns
Pulse repetition rate	20 kHz ... 120 kHz
Avg. power	< 350 mW
M ²	<1.2

Needs/Interests/Ideas:

- *Laser diodes*
- *Fibers, Fiber couplers, Fiber optics*

RVS3000 RX Detection

APD InGaAs detector

- biasing voltage in the range of 50 to 70 Volts at room temperature to have a nominal gain of 10
- APD voltage regulated & temperature stabilized

Amplitude Detection

- pulse amplitude detection enables compensation of time-walks due to nonlinearities and noise

Needs/Interests/Ideas:

- *APDs, APDs arrays, LIDAR detectors*
- *Detectors with integrated readout electronics/circuits*

Conclusion

- RVS3000 is a space qualified LIDAR capable of autonomously acquiring and tracking cooperative and non-cooperative targets, for rendezvous and docking applications
- RVS3000 3D with pose matching opens up new application areas (satellite servicing, HDA for planetary landing..)
- Main further development goals
 - Improvement of scan performance (point density, scan rate..)
 - Improvement of laser performance (divergence, max pulse power, max range)
 - Towards a smart sensor (object recognition, mode choosing, high level data analysis)
- **A major key is to improve components in the optical subassemblies**

Thank you for your attention