

Valhalla – Satellite Computing Tools

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PRESENTED BY

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- ❖ Bravely do what others are not
- ❖ Hold ourselves accountable to achieve excellence
- ❖ Communicate honestly and in a timely manner
- ❖ Be truthful and respectful

❖ Serve and sacrifice



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2 Talk Outline

- ❖ Remote Sensing Overview
- ❖ Valhalla Architecture At Glance
- ❖ Demonstrations
- ❖ Future Development
- ❖ Questions and Answers

3 Remote Sensing Overview



- ❑ Remote sensing is the acquisition of information about the state and condition of an object through sensors that do not touch it (Cheveico – 2016).
- ❑ A well-defined remote sensing scenario should have the following essential components:
 - ❑ Target to be observed
 - ❑ Sensor to observe the target
 - ❑ Host vehicle of the sensor
 - ❑ Data acquisition systems (DAS)
 - ❑ Communication between sensor/host vehicle and DAS
- ❑ To model and simulate a space-based remote sensing scenario, we need tools to model/simulate:
 - ❑ Object and its attributes to be observed
 - ❑ Sensor and its observabilities
 - ❑ Space vehicle and its orbit/constellation
 - ❑ Ground segment

E. Cheveico, Fundamentals of Satellite Remote Sensing: An Environment Approach, Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group, 2016.

Modeling and Simulation Software for Remote Sensing

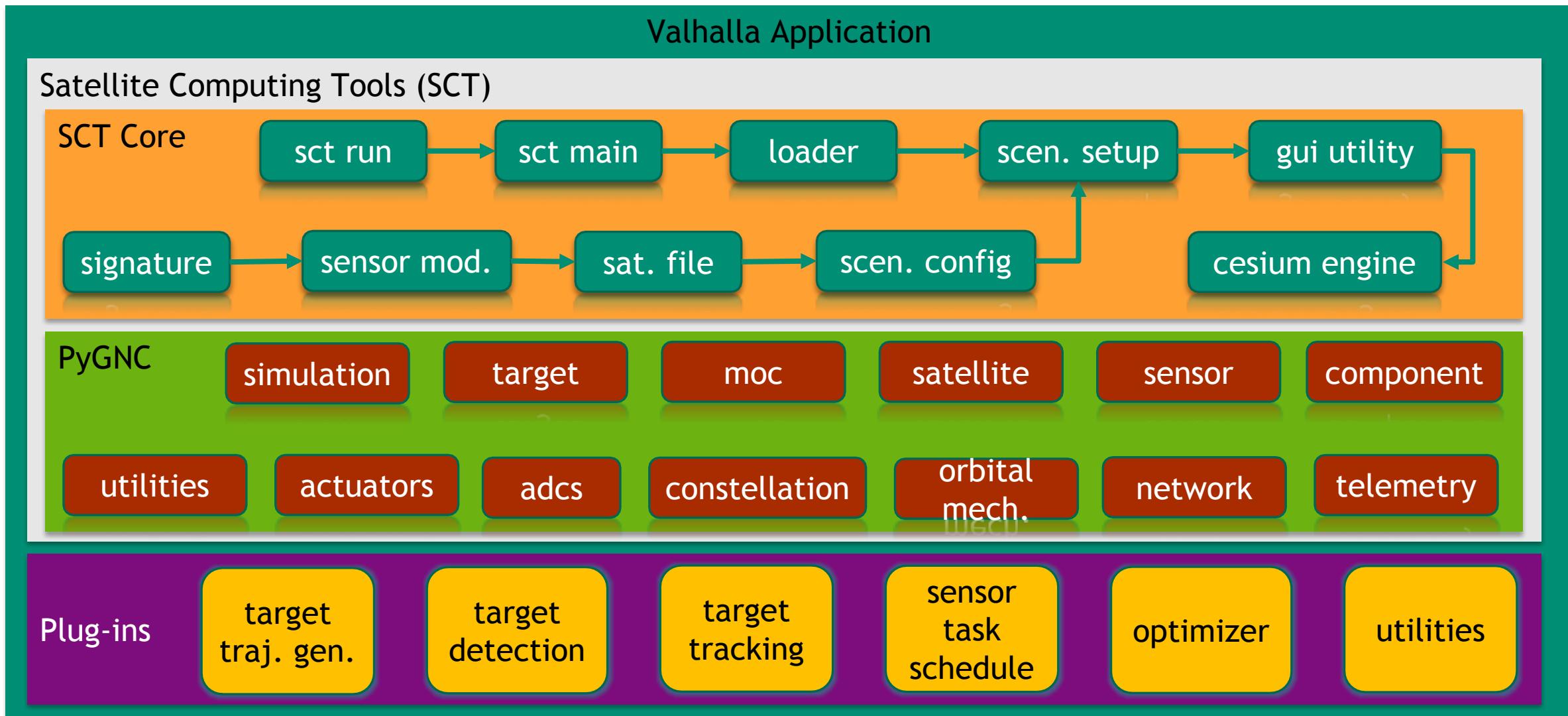


Software	Type	Code Language(s)	Availability	Developer
RemoteView	Remote sensing app, GIS	C++	Licensed	Textron Systems
OpenEV	GIS	Python	Open-source	Atlantis Scientific
Opticks	Remote sensing application	C++, Python	Licensed	Ball Aerospace
STK	Systems analysis	C++, Script (Python, MATLAB)	Licensed	ANSYS (AGI)
AFSIM	Mission analysis	C++, Script (Python, MATLAB)	Licensed	AFRL
ASCENT	Mission analysis	C++, Python	Only to SNL	SNL

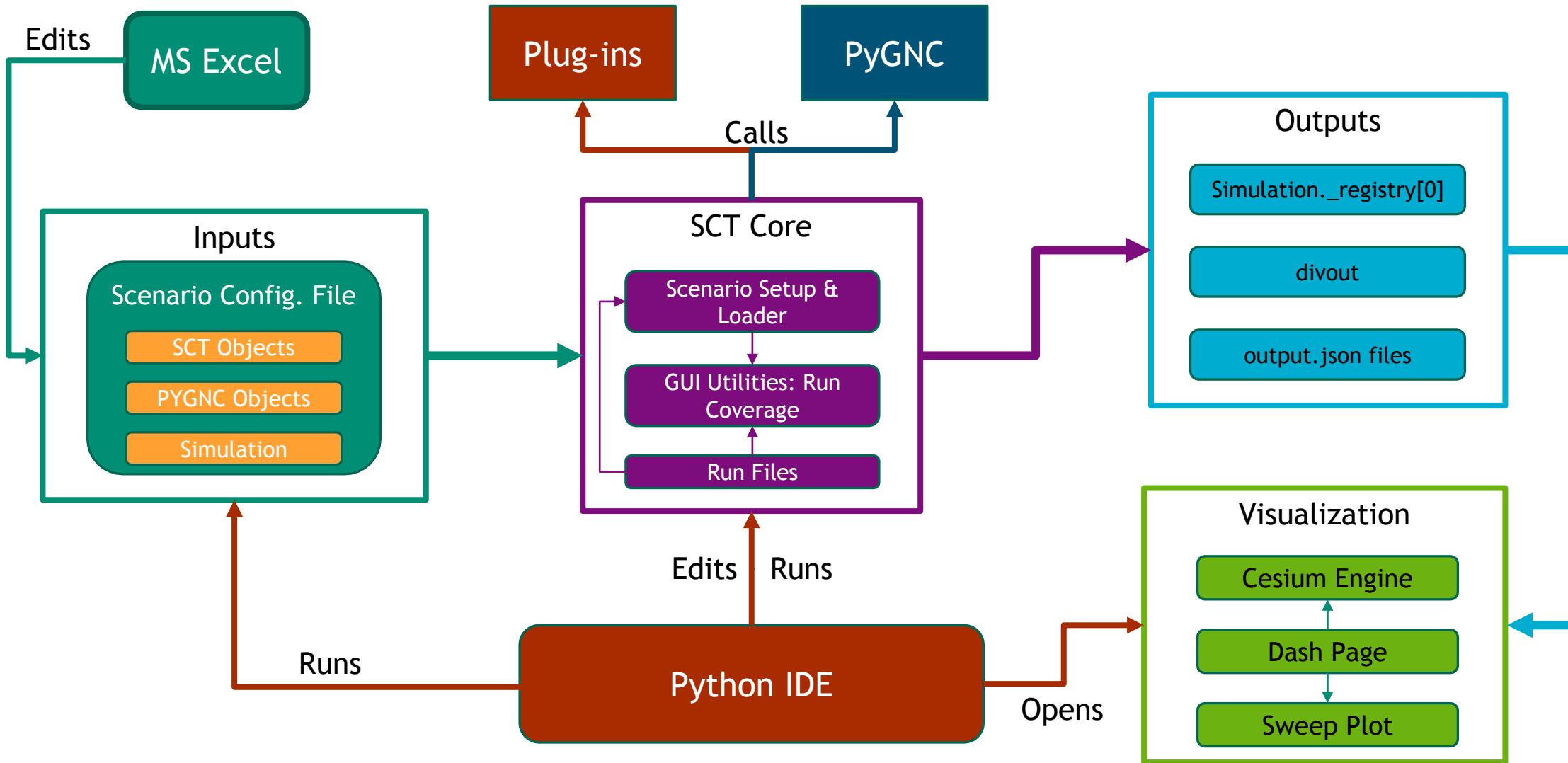
Why Valhalla?

- Satellite analysis combines with remote sensing applications
- Developed entirely in Python - easy to install and use
- Simple structure - easy to modify, expand, debug

5 Valhalla Architecture Overview



Valhalla Tool Operation Scheme



California Wildfire Detection and Monitor Scenario



- ❖ The target is an active wildland fire in northern California (Earth Data 2022)
 - Located at (latitude, longitude) = (39.886 degrees, -121.387 degrees)
 - Started from 18:40 on July 14, 2021 until 19:04 on July 26, 2021.
- ❖ The constellation includes
 - One satellite on a polar orbit plane (Science on a Sphere 2022).
 - The orbit is described by the following Keplerian elements (MODIS 2022):
 - Altitude: 705 km
 - Eccentricity: 0
 - Inclination: 85 degrees
 - Descending node: 10:30 a.m.
 - Ascending node: 1:30 p.m.
 - Sun-synchronous, near polar
- ❖ The satellite carries an infrared imaging telescope as the observation instrument.
- ❖ The ground station is the NOAA Satellite Operations Facility located in Suitland, Maryland. Its latitude and longitude are 38.8523 degrees and -76.9328 degrees, respectively.



E. Data, "Earth Data Opens Access For Open Science - 2021 Satellite Detections of Fire," NASA, [Online]. Available: <https://earthdata.nasa.gov/learn/toolkits/wildfires>. [Accessed 28 3 2022].

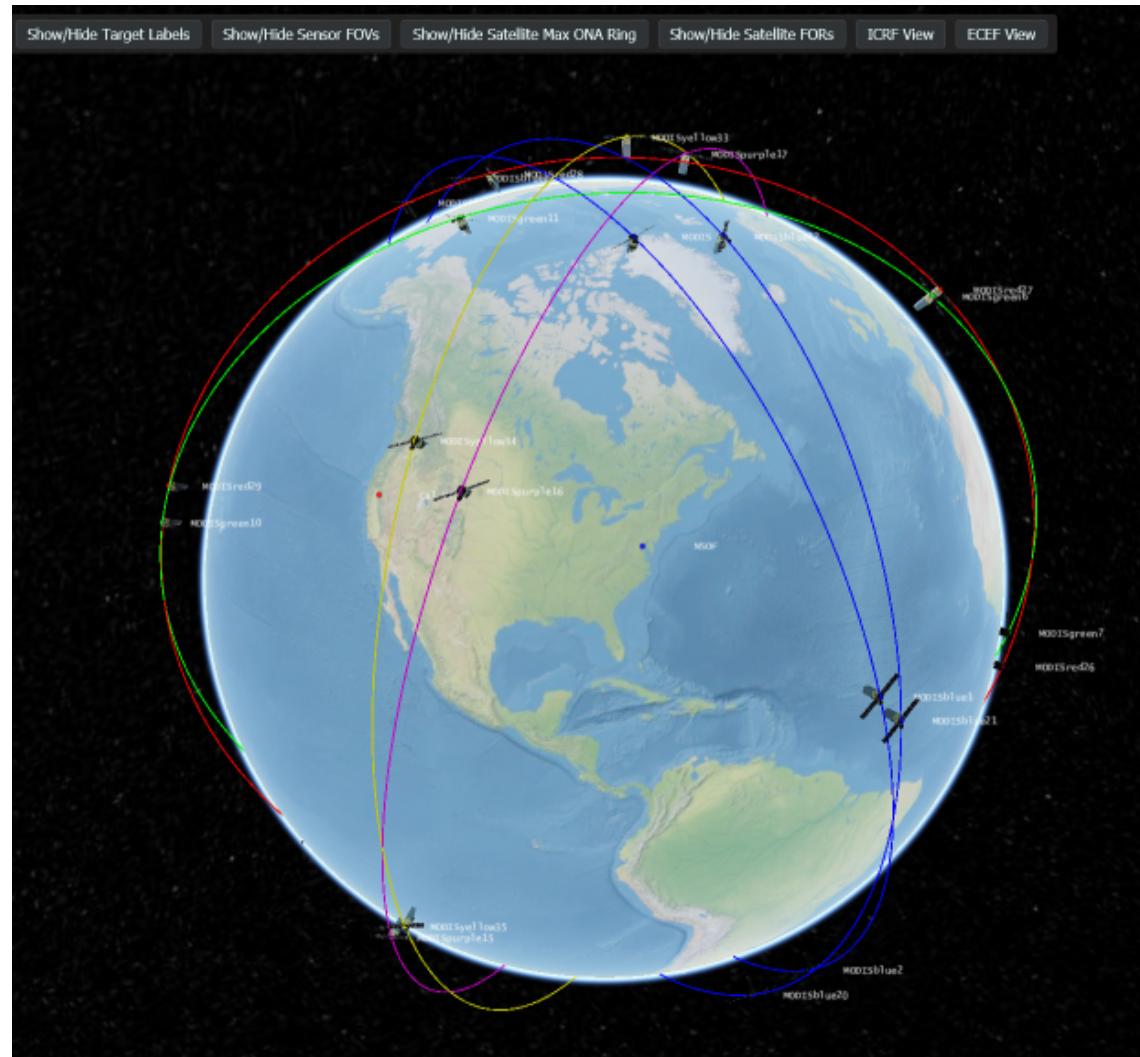
S. O. a. Sphere, "Polar Orbiting: Aqua Satellite and MODIS Swath," NOAA, [Online]. Available: <https://sos.noaa.gov/catalog/datasets/polar-orbiting-aqua-satellite-and-modis-swath/>. [Accessed 29 3 2022].

MODIS, "Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer," NASA, [Online]. Available: <https://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov/about/specifications.php>. [Accessed 28 3 2022].

8 | Target Coverage vs. Number Satellites and Orbital Planes

Planes	Sat./Plane	Balls	Coverage %
1	1	1	0.833
1	2	1	2.083
1	6	1	6.944
2	2	1	4.514
2	6	2	1.736
6	6	2	7.639
			36.736

- The target coverage increases as the number of planes and the number of satellite per plane increase.
- When there are more than one plane, the relative space between the satellites on the same plane needs to be paid attention on.



9 Future Developments

- ❖ Atmospheric effects on detection capabilities
- ❖ Adding air target (currently have ground, sea, and space targets)
- ❖ Orbit maneuvers
- ❖ Others

Questions?

Thank you!