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# **Brain in Space**

Making AI in space accessible to all

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### Agenda

- 1. About Spire
- 2. Spire Space Services
- 3. The 'Brain in Space' project
  - 1. The story behind 'Brain in Space'
  - 2. Objectives of the project
  - 3. Approach
- 4. Chip selection
- 5. Testbed assembly
- 6. Software development



# About Spire



## The Spire constellation

### One of the largest private constellations in the world.

- The Low Earth Multi-Use Receiver (LEMUR) is Spire's 3U CubeSat platform used to track maritime, aviation, and weather activity from space
- We operate the world's largest RF sensing fleet and are the largest producer of radio occultation and space weather data
- Our data provides a global view with coverage in remote regions like oceans and poles; all data can be refreshed within 15 minute cycles
- We are continuously launching improved sensors and upgrading them in-orbit
- We turn ideas into live feed from space in as little as 6-12 months



29 Ground Stations

### Our satellites

Covering the Earth 24/7

Data services provider that owns its own satellite infrastructure

One of the largest private satellite constellations in the world





# Spire Space Services



### Spire Space Services: The idea







Customer applications, ideas, and innovations Spire's proven space + ground + web platform Rapid + scalable deployment of distributed applications



### Spire Space Services: How it works

You design an application

Your hardware and/or software is hosted on a Spire platform in LEO



## End-to-end Space Services offering

#### Solutions in Space

Build your application on top of our global space platform, using one of the world's largest networks of sensors, software-defined radios and high performance computers.

#### Software in Space

Deploy your software to existing satellites, using Software Defined Radios (SDR) in space to test and scale your application without the need to launch a dedicated spacecraft

#### Constellation at your service Over 300 years of Spire space heritage - 110+ LEMUR satellites launched Payloads in Space - global network of ground stations: end - to - end Host your payload on a trusted, space service to rapidly fully-integrated platform and benefit from grow your mission at flexible and consistent launch schedule to constellation scale get into on-orbit operations faster than with any other provider.

#### **∆**spire



#### **∆**spire

## **Global Insights**



# The 'Brain in Space' project



## The story behind 'Brain in Space'

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Exponential growth in launch of small satellites



Massive rise of space-generated data



Shift from ("Can I get this data?")

to a more complex data-triage problem

("Can I get the right data to the right people at the right time with minimal use of additional resources?")







### The story behind 'Brain in Space'

Technological developments in chipmaking made processing of an increasing part of data analytics possible directly at the satellite level, resulting in:

- Reduced ground infrastructure need
- Improved constellation efficiency
- Decreased latency for critical information
- Prioritization of data made possible
- Autonomous decision making for time critical decisions

## 'Brain in Space' objectives & approach

Nanosatellite testbed with embedded AI/ML chips for users to test AI applications and frameworks.

The purpose of this testbed is to create a simulated operating environment on the ground that allows to test the ability of a chip to enable the running of AI algorithms, to perform :

- time-critical missions
- reduction of download bandwidth requirements
- autonomous decision-making

Approach							
√ Chip selection	•••••	Hardware & 🗹 Software set up	•••••	Operations	Enabling actual testing of the retained chip's capabilities by end users		

## Chip selection

#### Main Requirements:

- SWaP constraints from the platform
- Space environment

#### Tradeoff analysis :

- Power consumption
- Processing capacity
- Performance

<del>benchmark (</del>highly dependent on setup)

# Chip architectures considered :

- Graphical Processing Units (GPUs)
- Tensor Processing Units (TPUs)
- Vision Processing Units (VPUs)
- Field-Programmable
  Gate Arrays (FPGAs)

### Framework compatibility

- Many frameworks on the market
- Open source or Hardware licence
- Choice of framework driven by various parameters
- Frameworks compatibility

## Selected chips available on the testbed

### **Carried on Spire satellites**

- → Xilinx Zynq Ultrascale+
  - FPGA
  - Xilink engines for running AI algorithms on the chip
- → Nvidia Jetson TX2i
  - 🔶 GPU
  - Toolkits for on-board processing
- → Xilinx Zynq 7000 Series
  - Not directly available to end users
  - Part of the satellite BUS components

### 

#### 'Brain in Space' testbed only

- ➔ Google Coral
  - TPU
  - TensorFlow Live runs natively
  - Nvidia Jetson Nano
    - GPU
    - Lower processing power but also lower power consumption than other GPUs
  - Intel Myriad X
    - VPU
    - Optimized for deep learning and rapid prototyping
    - Compatible with both the TensorFlow and Caffe frameworks

### 'Brain in Space' testbed overview



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## **Example application**

AIS payload testing with the computing module, based on Nvidia TX2i.

#### **Objective :**

- show how to use the 'Brain in Space' API for end-to-end processing, representative of how it is performed on orbit

Test procedure :

- Upload needed data files with Tasking API
- Wait until upload has completed using the /tasking/uploads API endpoint.
- Schedule a payload processing window with the Tasking API
- Once the payload processing window has completed, wait for the output to become available in the associated data bucket and download it.
- Compare that received message content and metadata with reference data.



# Thank you!

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# Appendix

**Additional Assets** 

