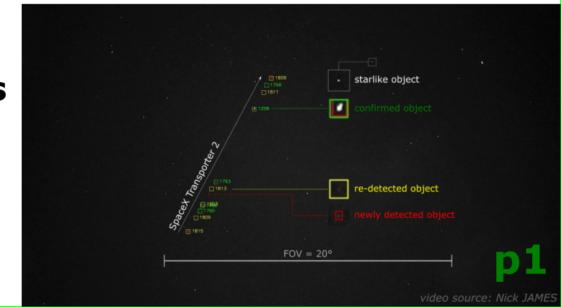
Machine Learning User Group Stuttgart (#mlugs im Mai 2022)

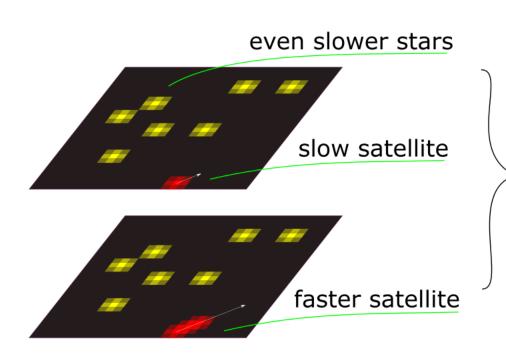
### Wird's klappen? Satelliten am Nachthimmel simulieren als ML-Training

- \* Ich bin (auch ein) Andreas (Twitter: @AndreasHornig)
- \* Ich bin Luft- & Raumfahrt Ingenieur (AerospaceResearch.net)
- \* Ich lerne ML und mache mit dem anderen Andreas (MFA) den MLUGS / Makerspace Esslingen Workshop am 2022-06-07
- \* Wir wollen Satelliten in Videos von Sony Alpha A7S(i) finden
- \* Dazu habe ich eine Simulation des Nachthimmels erstellt.....
- \* Mal schauen, ob es klappt! :)

Video: https://youtu.be/jV9u9WspsI4

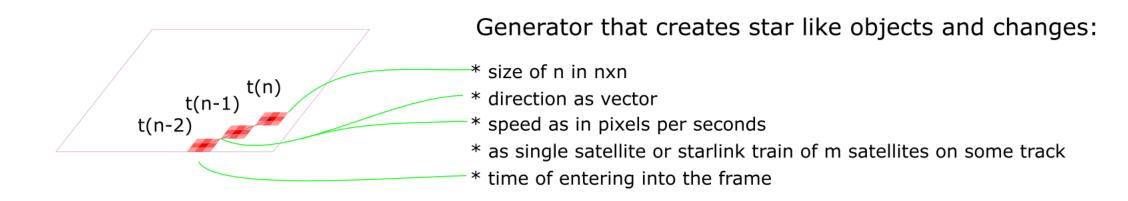


## Basics: how to distinguish between stars and satellites?

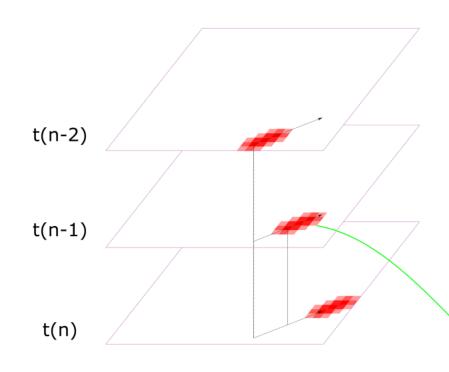


Same brightness distribution like stars. We can call that "star-like" objects. In general nxn gaussian distributions of brightness. Here all are 3x3 kernels (red and yellow)

## What we did: simulating the night sky by satellite moving on tracks



#### Interpolation of satellite brightness



For each frame, the nxn satellite is moved to its position.

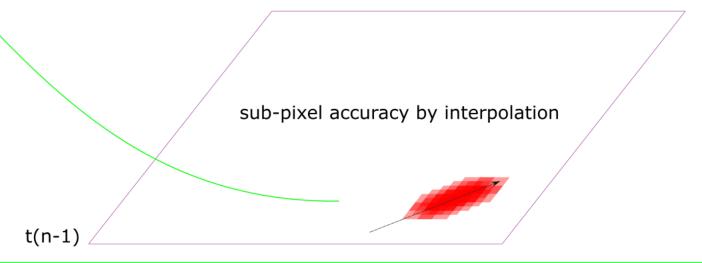
Depending on the speed this can result in "jumps".

The "integration time" of the camera is modeled.

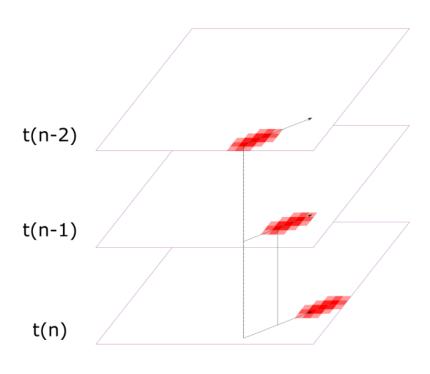
Each frame has subframes where kernel is moved ...

... and then combined to the final frame.

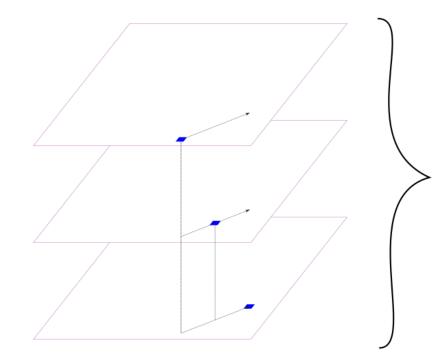
Also, each nxn kernel can be scalled up for better anti-aliasing.



# Our knowledge of the satellites for training



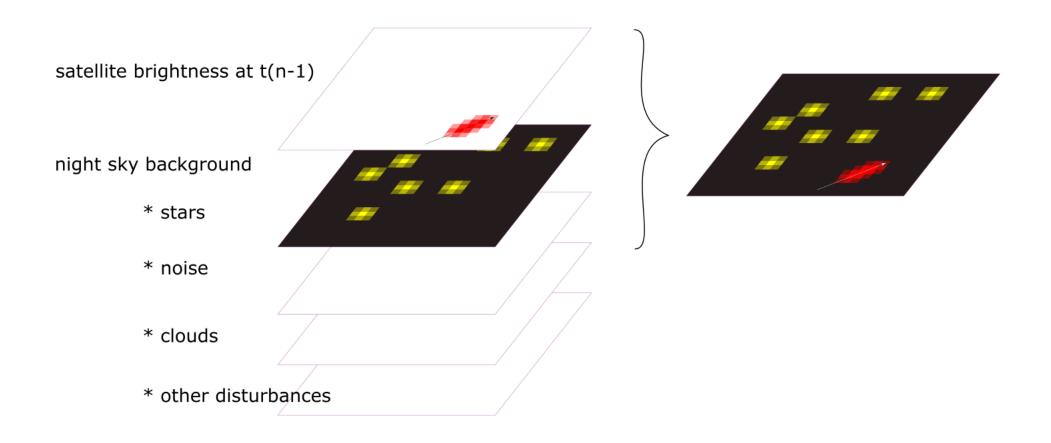
n images of simulated night sky



n track points of satellites in simulated night sky

both two sets of generated data

### Combining satellite with noisy sky



#### This is the end....result for now

n images n track points of satellites of simulated night sky in simulated night sky t(n-2) t(n-1) t(n)

2 data sets for training