

#### eSpace Space Engineering Center

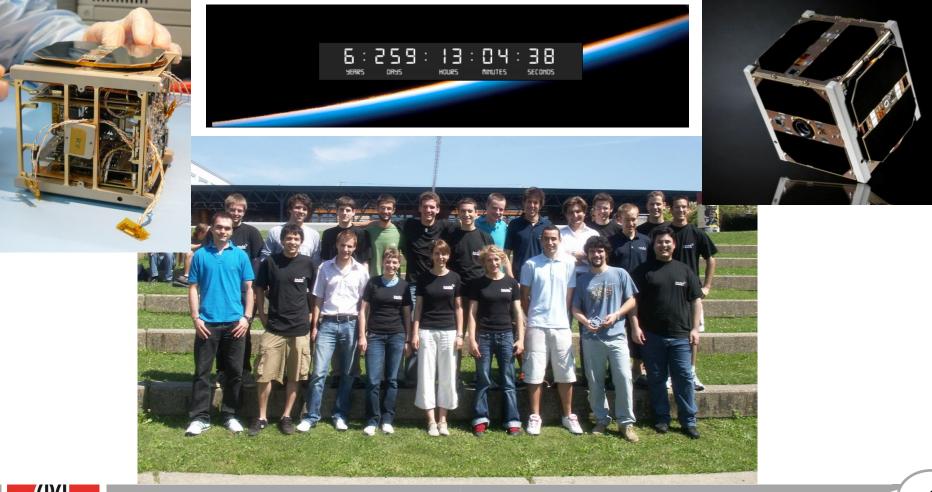
# EPFL CubeSats and future missions

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Workshop Paris Diderot 9 June 2016 muriel.richard@epfl.ch

# 6 years ago (Sept 23, 2009), EPFL and partners

#### launched the first Swiss student satellite... SwissCube...



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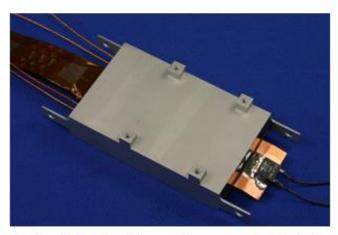
#### SwissCube launch at 720 km altitude, 23-09-09



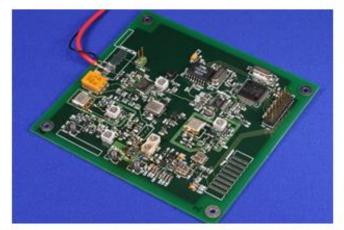
- # 1: a good SE team and continuity
- # 2: Clear and prioritized list of mission objectives
- # 3: Plan for regular reviews with CubeSat, industry and ESA/CNES experts
- # 4: Descoping is OK, carry back-up options
- # 5: KISS but "clean" design
- # 6: Testing, testing, testing...



#### Phase C tests



Test of the battery thermal regulator



Verification of RF COM board performances and thermal behavior at the Power Amplifier

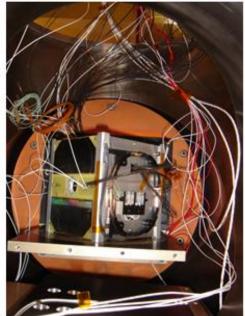


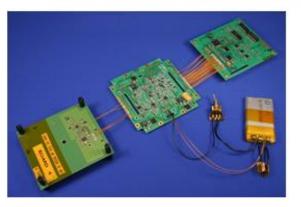
Radiation testing of MSP 430, ATMEL ARM 7, CMOS detector, COM

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Communication and power system tests

#### Thermal verification of Structural Thermal Model

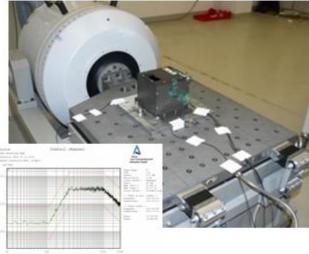




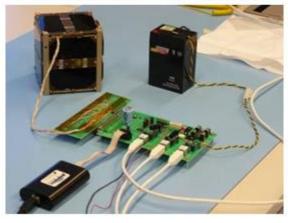


#### Phase D tests

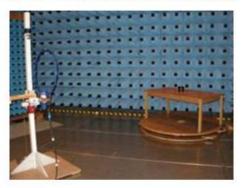
Vibrations (DLR/Astro Berlin and Uni Bern)



Functional and software tests



#### EMC Tests (Montena EMC)

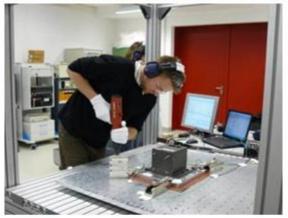


#### RF Sat-Ground Compatibility (HES-Fr)

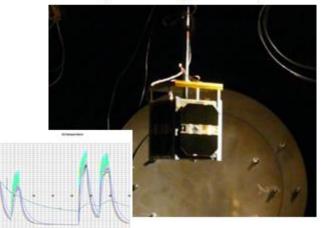


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#### Pyro-shocks (DLR/Astro Berlin)

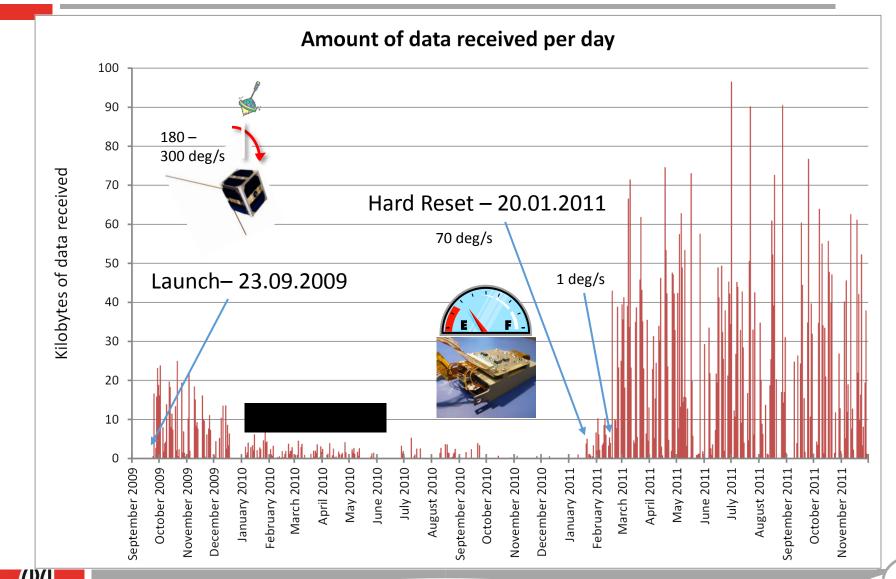


Thermal Vacuum Cycles (University of Bern)





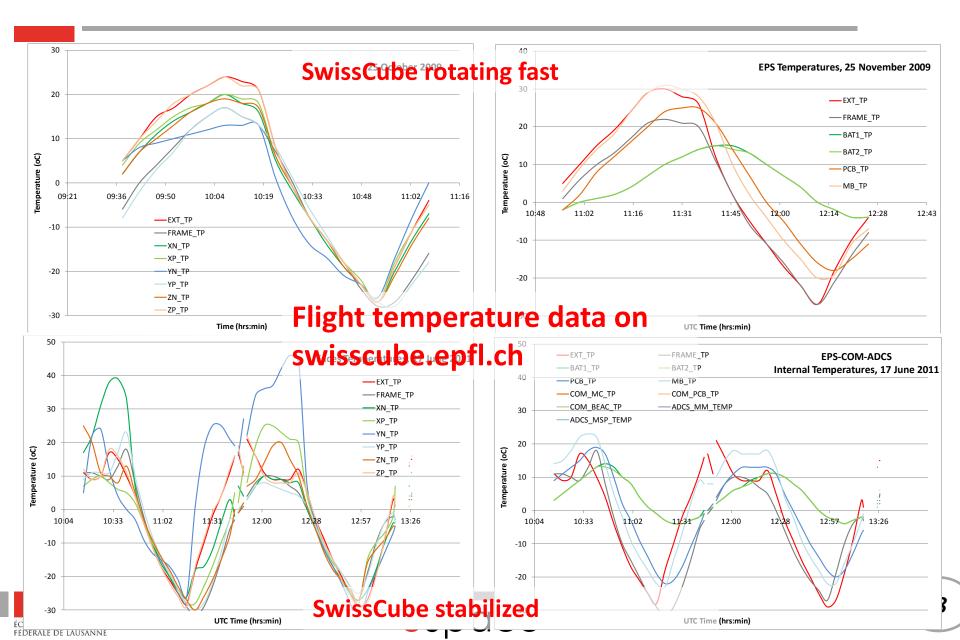
# First 2 years of ops in 1 slide $\odot$



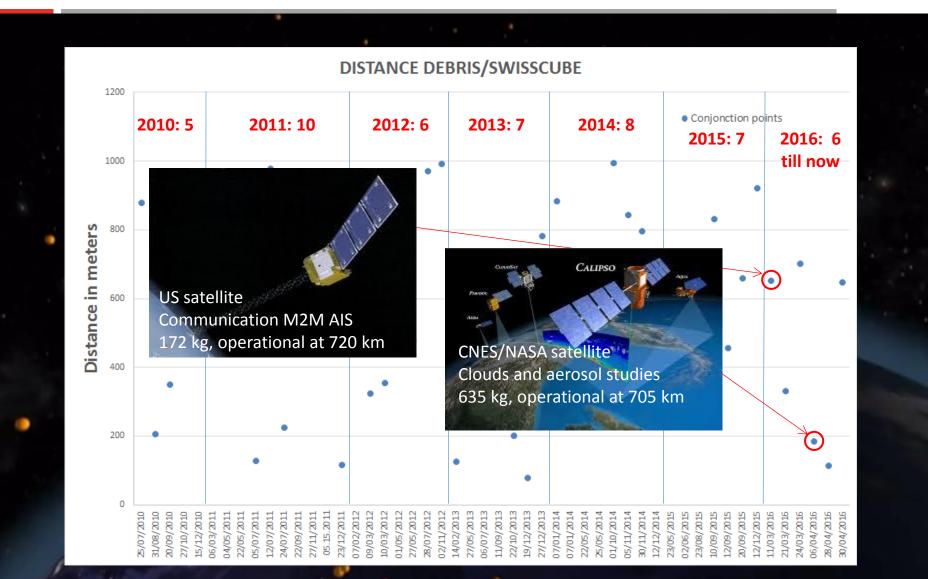
ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE

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### Example of flight data



### And this is what SwissCube saw since the first months



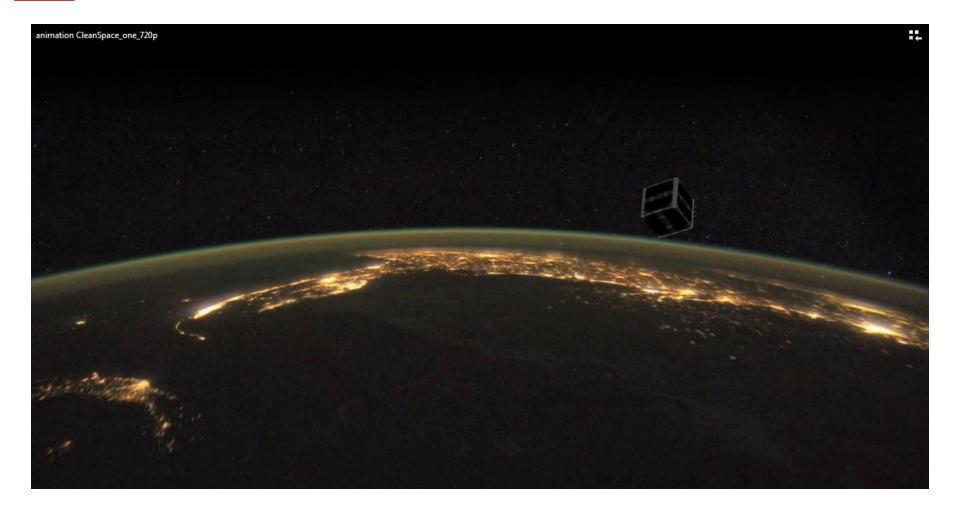
# So what do you do?

- EPFL decided to take responsibility and created a mission (CleanSpace One) to:
- 1. Increase the **awareness and responsibility** in regard to orbital debris problem in the world, and **educate aerospace students**,
- 2. Develop and test the technologies required for a rendezvous with an uncooperative object in space,
- 3. Bring **SwissCube** back!





## CleanSpace One mission scenario







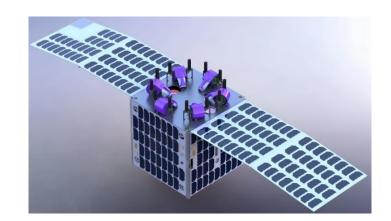
# CleanSpace One microsatellite

- CleanSpace One microsat:
  - Based on a CubeSat and COTS technologies for the most part
  - Preliminary design done using CDF (but needs re-evaluation)
  - Expect ~50 kg dry mass, < 80 W





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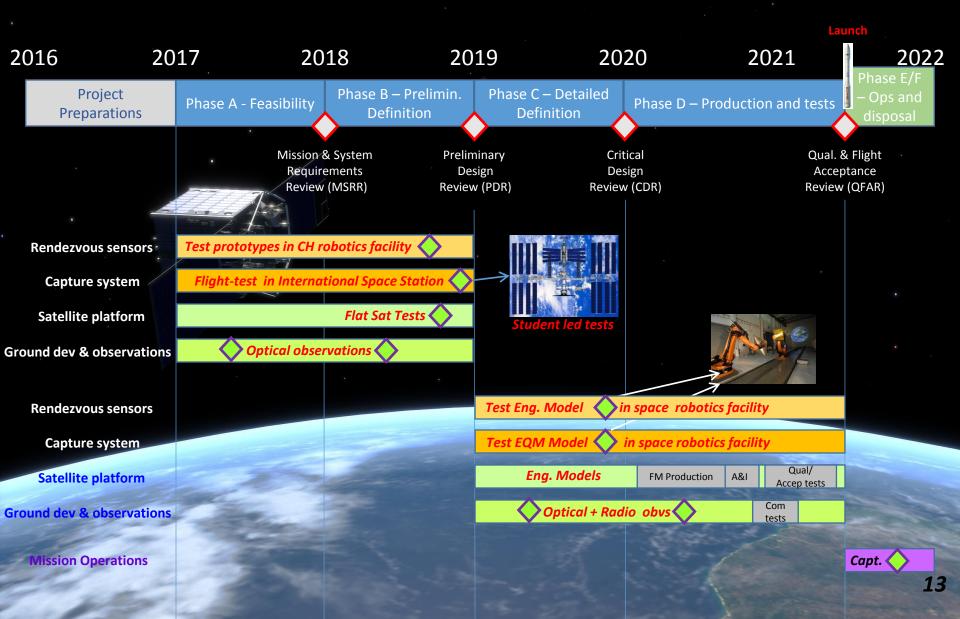


- Mix of professional and student participation
- Open to international cooperation

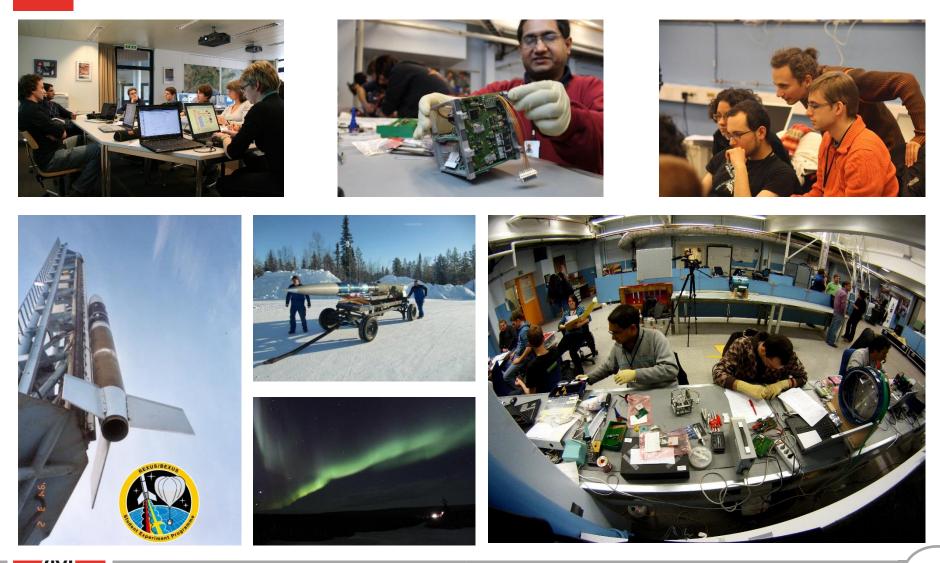




# CSO project schedule



# And in the meantime: Rexus GGES (2010 – 2012)

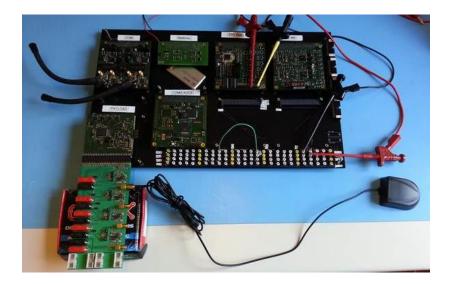






# And then: CubETH (2012 - ...)

- System engineering and several subsystems done at EPFL
- Global navigation receivers compatible with all constellations
- Over 90 students and counting
- Launch targeted 2017





Structure concept by ELSE SA





# **CubETH Key facts**

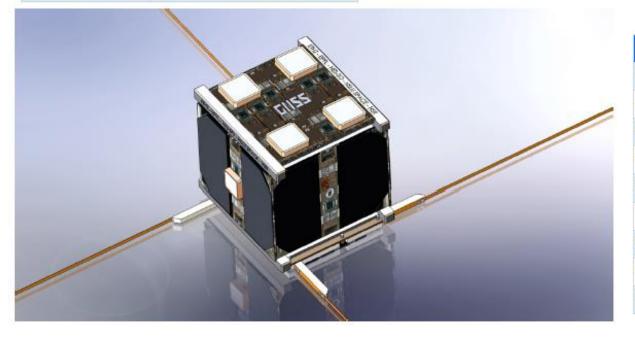
Project Partners	
Payload	ETHZ, HSLuzern, HSRapperswil
Syetems Engineerir	Swiss Space Center
AIT	Swiss Space Center
Industrial partners	uBlox, RUAG, Saphyrion, CSEM
Academic partners	LEMA, RISD,

#### Key science and technological objectives

Precise Orbit Determination

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- Attitude Determination using GNSS
- Demonstrate reception of Galileo signals in space
- Experiments: radio occultations, reflectometry, air density

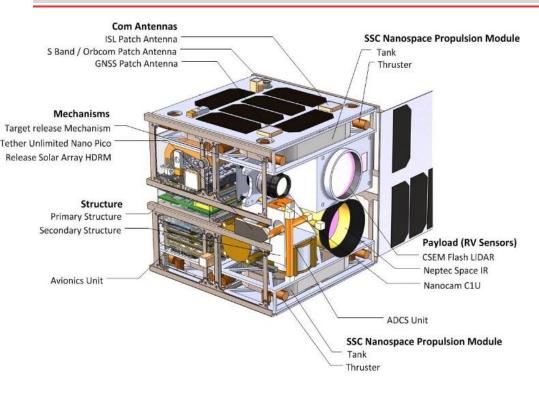


Cubesat Overview	
Volume	1U (10x10x10cm)
Mass	1.3 kg (per standard, TBC)
Power	1.7 W (SwissCube)
Data rate	9600 bps
Payload	11 uBlox GNSS receivers
	6 antennas
Operations	Distributed Ground Station:
Orbit	500km, SSO, 2AM/2PM
Launch	2016 (TBC)



# And... CADRE: CubeSat ADR experiment (2014)

- Objective: Testing debris removal technologies using CubeSats
- ESA IOD mission
- Will demand the rendezvous of two spacecraft, launched together but then separated
- Is revamped in 3 smaller IOD missions



#### Chaser 8U CubeSat, ~ 16 kg, 70W peak



Target 4U CubeSat, ~ 4 kg, 15 W peak





# CADRE mission and demonstration objectives

#### Tests of Rendezvous sensors

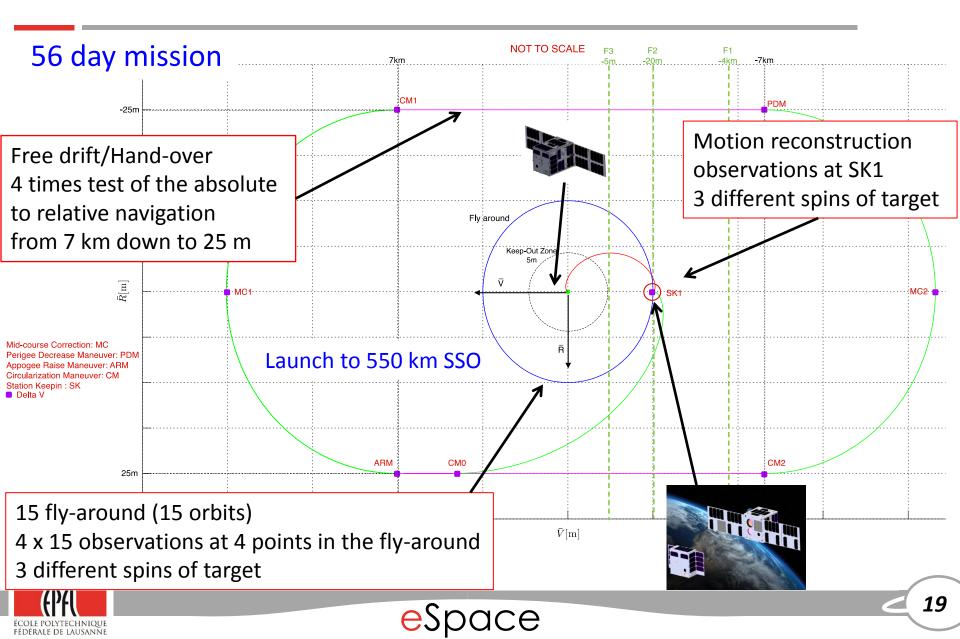
- Testing of the rendezvous (close and far range) sensors
- Validation of on-board ranging algorithms
- Demonstration of motion reconstruction of an uncooperative target using 2-D or 3-D vision-based motion reconstruction algorithms
- Validation of the hand-over between relative and absolute navigation

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• Demonstration of close range operations.



## **CADRE** Mission scenario



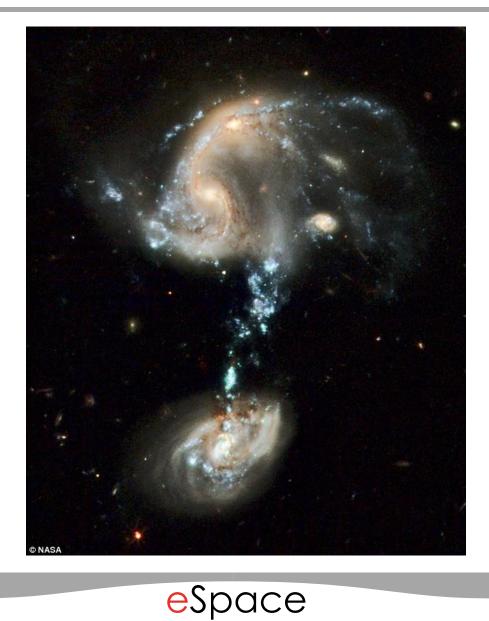


Never forget the essentials...





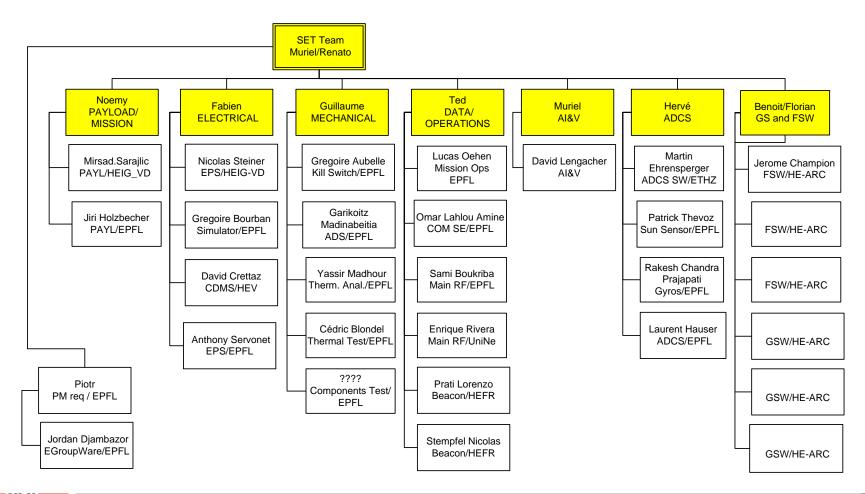
#### Questions?







• # 1: a good SE team and continuity



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- # 2: Clear and prioritized list of mission objectives
  - Mission Objective 1
    - The project shall design, build, and test a satellite. The success criterion is: deliver a fully tested satellite to the launch site.
    - This objective assumes the development of both a ground and space system. (+ Every subsystem of the satellite designed from scratch)
  - Mission Objective 2
    - The project shall launch the satellite and communicate with it using the ground and space systems. The success criterion is: establish a radio connection with the developed ground system and download telemetry.
  - Mission Objective 3
    - The project shall operate a scientific or technology demonstration payload. The success criterion is: receive data from the payload and confirm operations.

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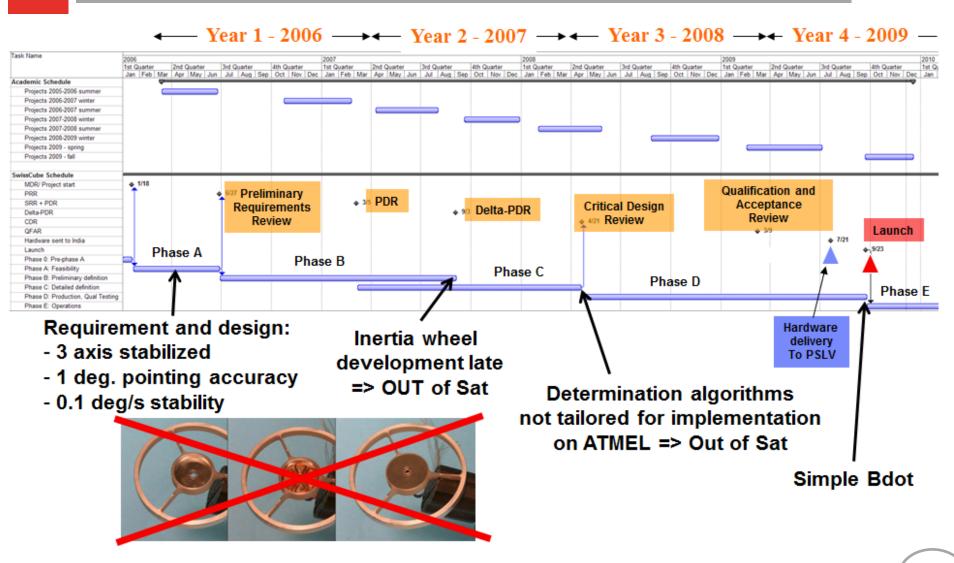




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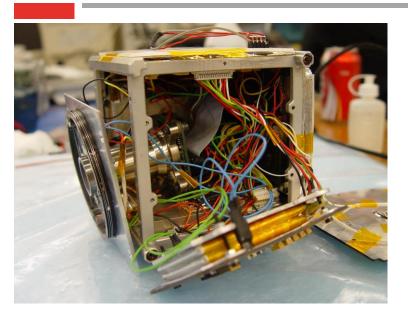
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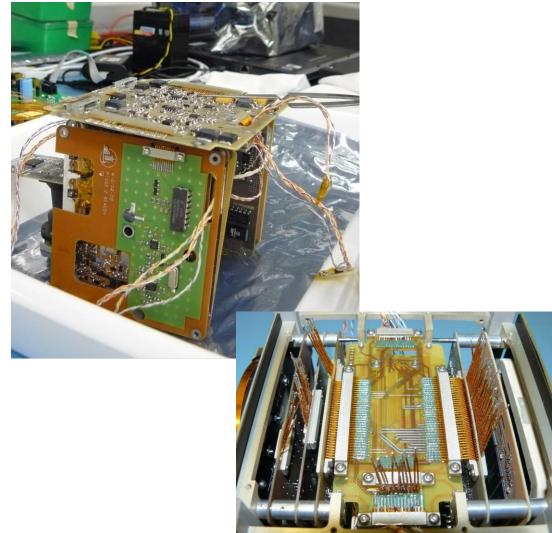


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