
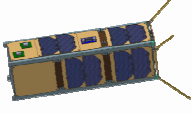


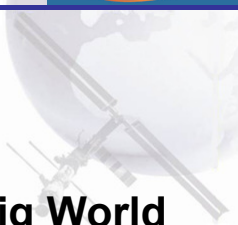
1st APSCO & ISSI-BJ Space Science School

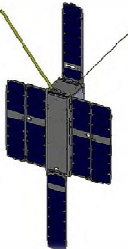




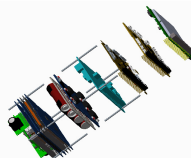
25th Oct 2016, Thailand

CubeSats: Tiny Satellite – A Big World







Prof Dr Shufan Wu
 Shanghai Engineering Centre for Microsatellite
 99 Haik Road, Pudong District
 Shanghai 201203, China
shufan.wu@mail.sim.ac.cn




S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand



1




Outline




- *Satellite Development Trends: Smaller & Smaller*
- *CubeSat Technologies & Applications*
- *Space Business Set-ups with CubeSats*
- *SECM: Shanghai Engineering Centre for Microsatellites*
- *STU-2 mission: 3 CubeSats for multiple application*
- *Summary*


S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand



2

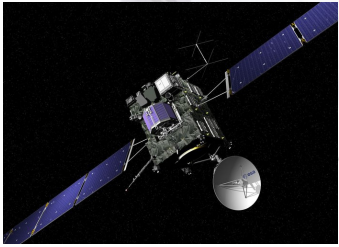


2014 top 10 Science Breakthroughs




<http://www.technology.org/2014/12/19/journal-science-unveils-top-10-breakthroughs-2014/>

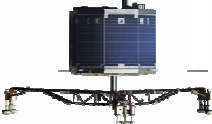
The **Rosetta spacecraft** caught up with the comet known as 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko beyond Mars this August, and its preliminary results – along with the studies it will allow in the near-future–top this year's list of the most important scientific breakthroughs, according to the editors of *Science*



Rosetta Spacecraft
(1900kg, 850W)




CubeSats: Although they've been blasted into space for more than a decade now, cheap satellites with sides that are just 10 centimeters squared, called CubeSats, really took off in 2014. Once considered educational tools for college students, these miniature satellites have started to do some real science, according to researchers.



Philae Spacecraft
(100kg, 32W)

S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand




3



Developing Trends of Satellite



- ✔
Development of small satellite
 - ✓ Multi-functional **Minisat** (100-500kg) has been widely applied to high-requirement space mission
 - ✓ **MicroSat** (below 100kg) is beginning to play a very important role in high-requirement mission
 - ✓ **NanoSat** (<10kg represented by **CubeSat**) is opening a new revolution in space technology and industry











S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand





4




CubeSat Concept



- ❑ 1999: first proposed by professors from California State Polytechnical University and Stanford University
- ❑ 1U CubeSat : Volume: $10 \times 10 \times 10 \text{ cm}^3$, Mass < 1.33 kg
- ❑ 2003: First CubeSat launched into orbit
- ❑ 2U/3U/6U/12U/... CubeSats
- ❑ 300+ CubeSats have been put into orbit worldwide
- ❑ 2014: CubeSats – one of the top 10 science breakthroughs in 2014





CubeSat: Tiny Satellite – Big World




S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand

5




Developing Trends of Satellite



Cubesat Era

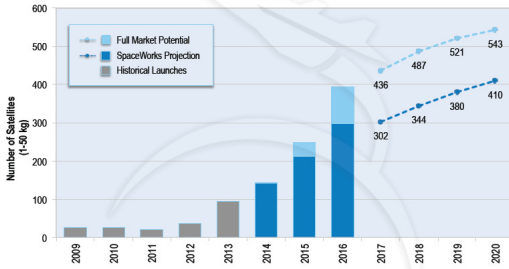
- ✓ Faster building time
- ✓ Lower cost of manufacture
- ✓ Easiness of mass production




- ✓ Ability to be launched in groups or 'piggyback'
- ✓ Minimal financial loss in case of failure

Nano/Microsatellite Launch History and Projection (1 - 50 kg)


Projections based on announced and future plans of developers and programs indicate between 2,000 and 2,750 nano/microsatellites will require a launch from 2014 through 2020



Year	Historical Launches	SpaceWorks Projection	Full Market Potential
2009	20		
2010	30		
2011	40		
2012	50		
2013	100		
2014	150		
2015	220		
2016	300		
2017		302	436
2018		344	487
2019		380	521
2020		410	543

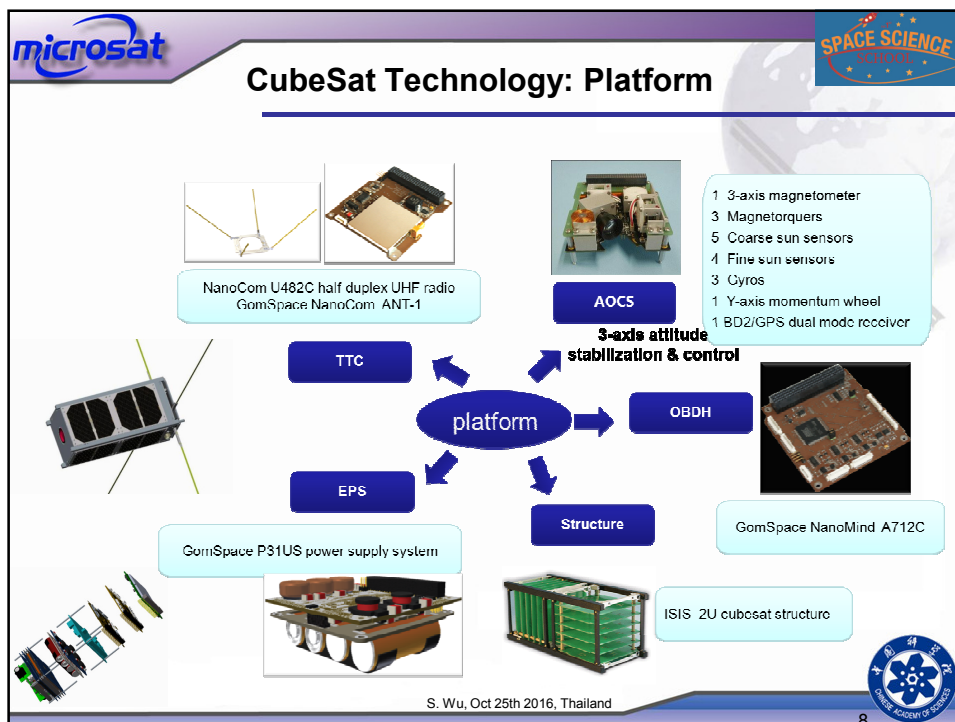
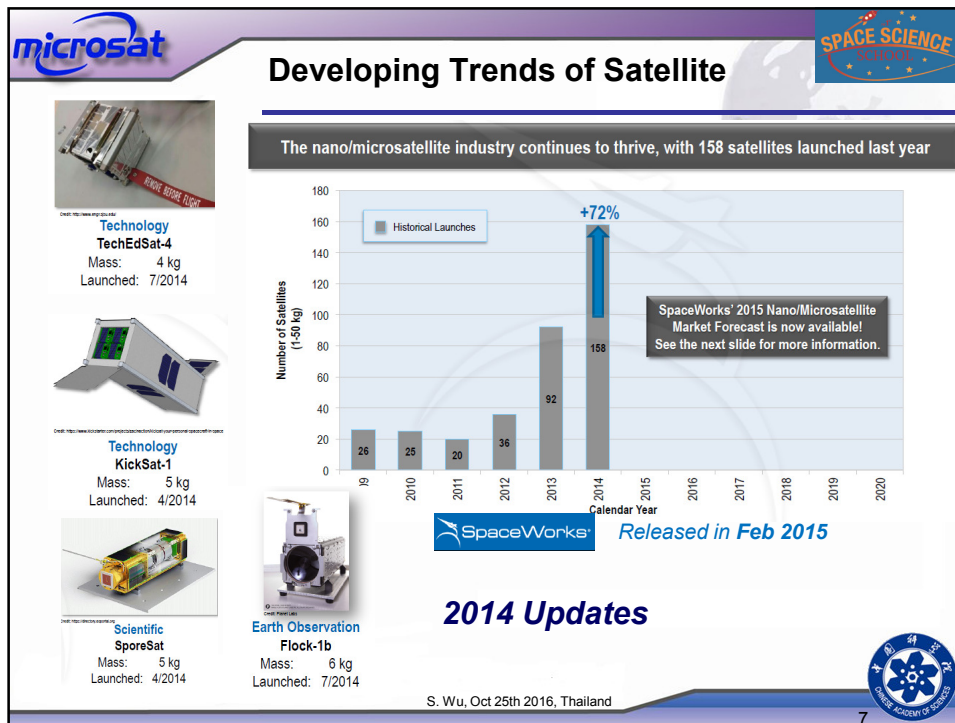

Released in Feb 2014

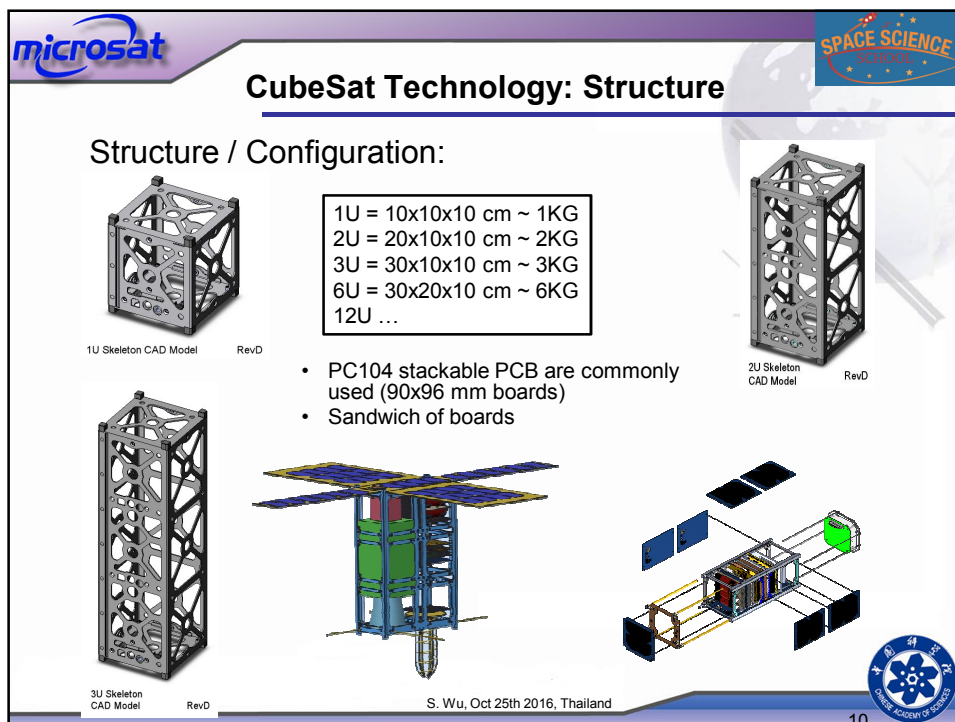
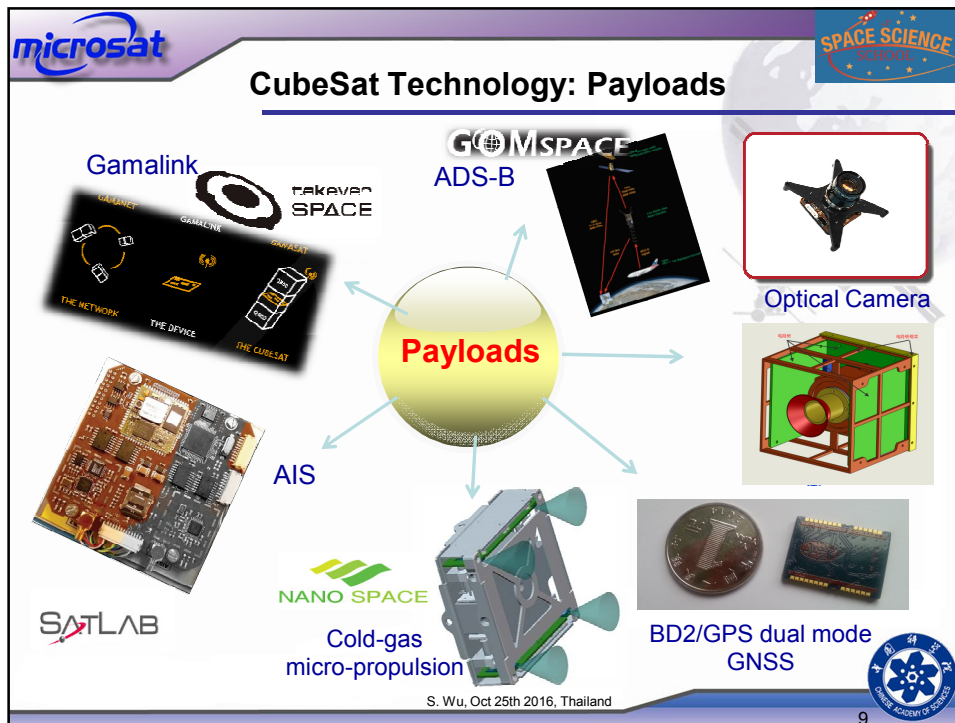
CubeSat is Changing the Economics of Space



S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand

6







CubeSat Technology: Power (EPS)



Deployable solar arrays (panels) can be purchased from

- ISIS (NL)
- Clyde Space (UK)
- Pumpkin (California, USA)








STRaND




56W Solar Array, stowed around CubeSat




S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand




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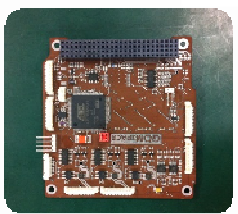
CubeSat Technology: OBDH






OMAP35x-driven Overo® COMs

17mm
58mm




TW-1: NanoMind A712D




CM-ITC

Computer-on-Module
75 x 65 x 8 mm



CM-T3730


Computer-on-Module
66 x 44 x 7 mm




Atom E680 @1.6GHz	1000Mb Ethr*2
2GB DDR2	USB*6, COM*4
32GB microSD flash disk	HDA / Audio
SATA HDD interface	PCI Express
SDIO slot	GPIO, I2C, CANbus
RGB/LVDS/SDVO 1920x1080	0.2 to 7 watt

DM3730 @1000MHz	USB*3, COM*3
H.264, MPEG4 & WMV9 codecs	GPIO, SDIO/MMC
2D/3D hardware acceleration	WiFi & Bluetooth
64-256MB Mobile DDR	Audio mic & spkr
1-8 GB microSD flash disk	100Mb Ethr
TFT & STN LCD, PAL/NTSC TV	0.05 to 1.5 watt


S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand





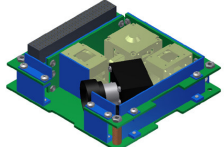
12






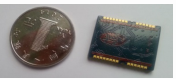
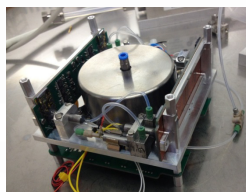

CubeSat Technology: AOCS

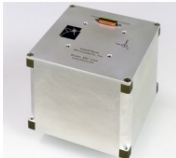


- Magnetometers
- Magnetorquers
- Wheels
- MEMS Gyro
- Accelerometers
- Sun Sensor
- Star Tracker
- GPS/BD Receiver
- Micro-Propulsion
- ...









MAI-100, 200, 300, 400




S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand

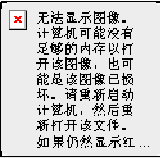
13




CubeSat Technology: TMTC



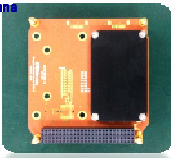
- UHF/VHF for TM/TC
- S-band for TC/TM/payload data downlink
- X-band for payload data downlink
- Dual bands solutions (e.g. VHF/UHF – UHF/VHF or UHF/S-Band) prevent demanding (mass and volume) Diplexer onboard
- Antennas: Patches and/or “tape measure”




S-Band Transmitter



Patch Antenna




UHF Transmitter




Microhard MXH S-Band on PCB designed to fit on CubeSat

10 cm




S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand

14





CubeSat Application




- ◆ The Important Way of Development for Engineering Training and Space Education
- ◆ The Important Platform of New Technology and New Concept Demonstration
- ◆ The Development of Hot Spots in the Field of Counter Space
- ◆ New Force of the Exploration for Tactical Application
- ◆ CubeSat has found Applications in all space sectors

S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand

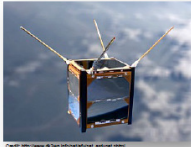

15



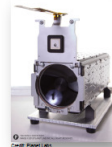
CubeSat Application



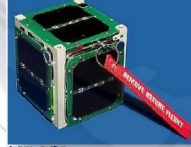
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Technology Demonstration
- ☐ Earth Observation
- ☐ Science
- ☐ Communication
- ☐ Data Collection
- ☐ In-orbit Inspection/Service
- ☐ Deep Space Exploration
- ☐ Military
- ☐ ...



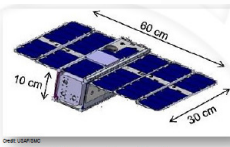
Education
ArduSat
Mass: 1 kg
Launched: 8/2013



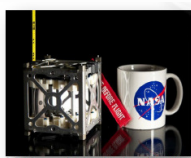
Earth Observation
Dove 2
Mass: 5.5 kg
Launched: 4/2013



Technology
SwampSat
Mass: 1.2 kg
Launched: 11/2013




Military Application
SENSE-1
Mass: 5 kg
Launched: 11/2013




Scientific Research
Phonesat 1.0
Mass: 1 kg
Launched: 4/2013


➔ **2014: CubeSats – one of the top 10 science breakthroughs in 2014**

S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand


16


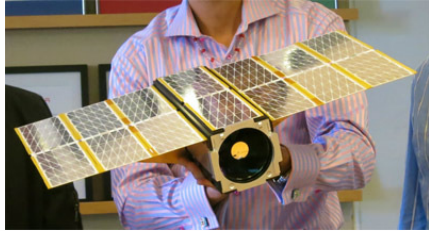
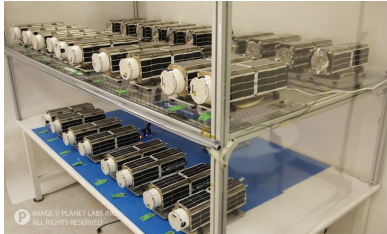


CubeSat: Earth Observation





Planet Labs:

- 97 CubeSats launched by 2014, the largest quantity ever contributed by a commercial company
- 3U size (30x10x10 cm), ca 5 kg, provide a resolution of 3-5m Earth images, for commercial applications
- Targeting to be a constellation of few hundred satellites






S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand


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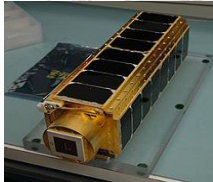
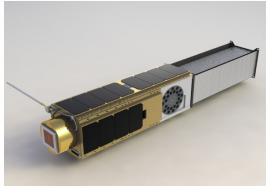


CubeSat: Sciences





Microgravity/biology

- **GeneSat-1** (NASA Ames Research Center)
3U CubeSat, launched on 16 December 2006 by a Minotaur I
Payload: a bacteria growth experiment (E. coli (Escherichia))
- **PharmaSat** (NASA ARC)
launched on 19 May 2009 by a Minotaur I
Payload: an experiment to measure the influence of microgravity upon yeast resistance to an antifungal agent
- **O/OREOS** (NASA ARC)
launched on 19 November 2010 by a Minotaur IV
Payload: 2 experiments
 - to test how microorganisms survive and adapt to the stresses of space
 - to monitor the stability of organic molecules in space






S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand


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CubeSat: ESA Ops-Sat mission



ESA: Ops-Sat, a 3U CubeSat for IOD of Operational software

- 3U CubeSat
- 600km SSO
- Incl: 97.8 deg

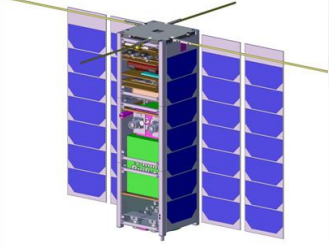



Space Mission Operations – Designing for the Future


23 February 2012

As the computational power available both on Earth and on spacecrafts is growing, new ways of operating space missions can be implemented. The European Space Operations Centre (ESOC) in Darmstadt (D) is working towards that goal by developing new procedures and innovative software applications, continuously enhancing Europe's capabilities and efficiency in space operations.


OPS-SAT is a small spacecraft designed by ESA CDF to provide a platform for in-orbit validation of these new concepts developed by ESOC. OPS-SAT will carry a number of experiments that will require a combination of changes to on-board and ground-software and will test


S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand




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CubeSat – Solar Sail




Small solar sail payload: NanoSail-D



Micro sat-FASTSAT:	500 kg
Triple-CubeSat :	4kg
A solar sail developed area:	10m ²
Launch time:	2010 year




- ✓ The first time of nanosat launched by microsat
- ✓ Capability by using only the solar radiation pressure onto the sail as a propulsion means




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S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand

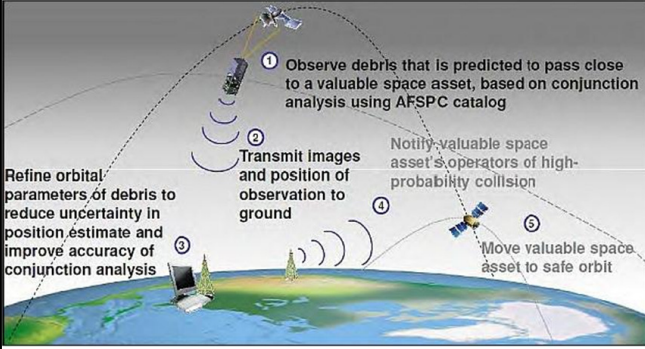
10



CubeSat - STARE



STARE: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory




Refine orbital parameters of debris to reduce uncertainty in position estimate and improve accuracy of conjunction analysis

Observe debris that is predicted to pass close to a valuable space asset, based on conjunction analysis using AFSPC catalog

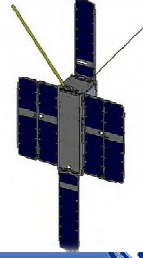
Transmit images and position of observation to ground

Notify valuable space asset's operators of high-probability collision

Move valuable space asset to safe orbit




3U cubesat platform



The objectives of the program include: observe objects that are predicted to pass close to a valuable space asset based on conjunction analysis using the AFSPC (Air Force Space Command) catalog; transmit images and positions of observations to the ground.

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CubeSat – US Airforce/Army



05/11/10 12:00 PM ET

Air Force To Buy 2 Cubesats To Monitor Space Weather

By Turner Brinton

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force in June plans to issue a request for proposals to deliver two fully integrated cubesats for monitoring environmental conditions in space, according to a May 10 posting on the Federal Business Opportunities website.

The Air Force Space and Missile Systems Center, Los Angeles, will be seeking a contractor to design, build, test and deliver two experimental satellites with Space Environmental Monitoring payloads, the posting said. Cubesats are standardized satellite platforms that measure 10 centimeters on a side and weigh about a kilogram. The term is sometimes used to describe the so-called 3U variant that is the size of three 10-centimeter cubes connected end to end.

The service plans to issue a draft request for proposals May 25, the posting said. In a November request for information, the Air Force said the satellites would be required to fly at an altitude of 400 kilometers for a one-year mission and deorbit within five years.

Mon, 9 August, 2010

U.S. Army Poised To Return to Satellite Operating Business

By Turner Brinton


WASHINGTON — After a 50-year hiatus from satellite development, the U.S. Army has gotten back in the game with plans to launch several tiny satellites this September and next fall that will demonstrate communications and remote sensing capabilities, a service official said.

Enabled by electronics technology advances that allow more capability to be crammed into ever-smaller packages, the Army envisions one day building and operating its own satellites to support forces in the field, said John London, director of nanosatellite technology programs at Army Space.

S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand


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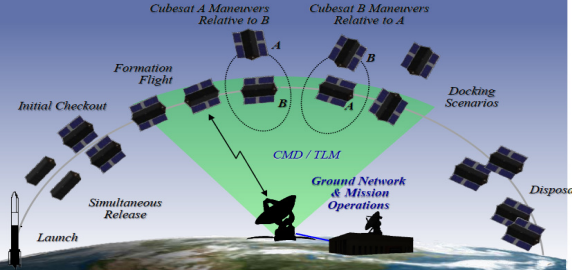




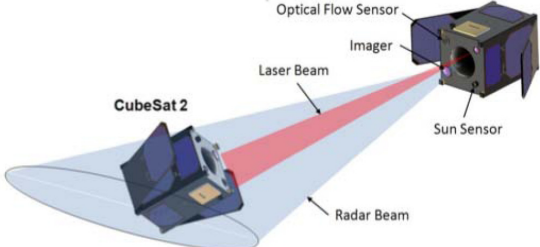
CubeSat Application - CPOD

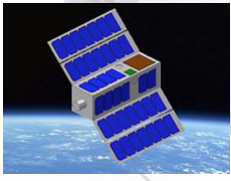
NASA Cubesat Proximity Operations Demonstration (CPOD)



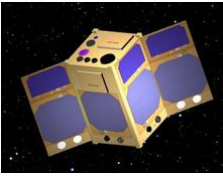


Optical communication and sensor demonstration






3U cubesat platform




1.5U cubesat platform


S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand


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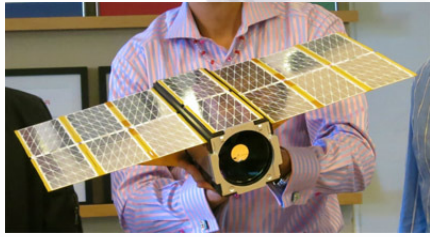


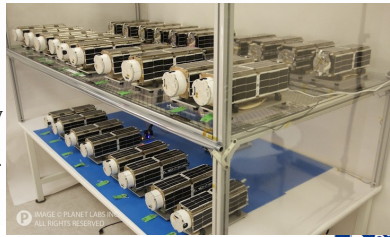
CubeSat - Planet Labs






Flock-1:28 constellation of satellites, launch from the international space station. Each satellite is only (30 x 10x 10 cm), their image resolution is 3 to 5 meters. "Flock -1"satellites will capture imagery of Earth for use in humanitarian, environmental and commercial applications.





S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand

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microsat **SPACE SCIENCE**

Minosat Application – SeeMe

DARPA SeeMe goal: To enable mobile individual US warfighters access to on-demand relevant space-based tactical information

SeeMe

- ALASA Launch
- Notional 24 small satellites inserted to LEO, +/-10 deg latitude with goal of <90 min revisit
- SeeMe constructs:
 - COTS-based, production capable, low-cost satellite bus.
 - + Non-traditional high-performance membranes and apertures.
 - + Aircraft-like rapid launch systems and logistics.
- Fast Response Ability: NIIRS 5.5 level imagery to US military in the field

S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand

microsat **SPACE SCIENCE**

CubeSat Constellation: QB50


QB50 QB50 Project: 2012 launched by Von Karmen Institute, founded by EU FP7 Framework work

VKI's Re-Entry CubeSat


With 50 2U & 3U CubeSats, to perform in-orbit, multi-point, in-situ Earth atmosphere measurements at 90-320km level

Gossamer-1 Solar Sail demonstration package

S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand

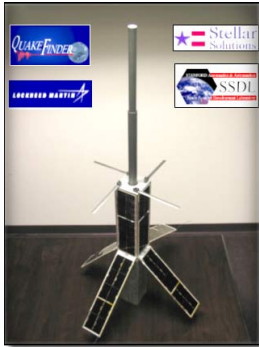


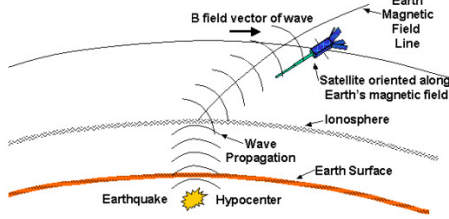
QuakeSat 1 – 4.5kg NanoSat for Earthquake Detection



QuakeSat 1 – 3U CubeSat for Earthquake Detection

- 3U, 4.5kg
- near polar orbit 700-900 kilometers
- Lifetime: 1 year (planned), 1.5 years (reached)
- Sensor: single axis, search coil type magnetometer with multiple frequency bands, detecting extremely low frequency electromagnetic (ELF) waves







QuakeSat-1 successfully demonstrated the detection of ELF waves from earth quakes.


S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand

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Space Business Set-Ups






Since 2010, in Silicon Valley, many SME have emerged in Space business, focusing mainly on NanoSat/CubeSat technologies and their applications




- www.nanoracks.com
- <http://planet-labs.com>
- <http://www.skyboximaging.com>
- <http://www.nanosatisfi.com>
- <http://www.dauriaspace.com>

Similarly, SEMs are also emerging in Europe, dedicated to CubeSat/NanoSat business:

- GOMSpace (2012, DM)
- ISIS (2012, NL)
- Clyde Space (UK)
- Berlin Space Technologies (DF)
- Tekever SPACE (PT)
- NanoSpace (Sweden)
-

S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand

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Space Business: Planet Labs



- In 2010 — Start up by 3 physicians from the NASA Ames Research Center, aiming to provide cheap Earth imagines with low cost NanoSat technologies
- 3U CubeSats: size ca 10cm x 10cm x 30cm, mass ca 5kg, imagine resolution 3-5 meter
- 2013: Two experimental CubeSat Dove-1/2 launched in April , Dove-3/4 in November
- 2014: totally 93 launched, and 26 were lost by the Antares failure in Oct 28th 2014
- In just nine days, Planet Labs built and delivered 2 satellites to be on-board the SpaceX CRS-5 launch campaign, which replicated the 26 lost CubeSats.







Planet Labs联合创始人: 克里斯托(ChristopheHuetz), 李德刚(Xiaocheng), 以及马歇尔(Marshall)
S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand




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Space Business: GOMSpace





- Founded by 3 young graduates from AAU-CubeSat

GomSpace Short History

University spin-off

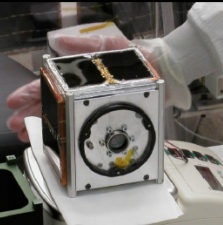
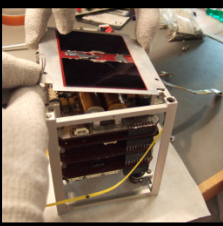
- Based on research from Aalborg University 2001-2007
- Founded in September 2007
- A Danish private limited company




Based on experience with small satellites

- AAU-Cubesat flown in 2003 (top figure)
 - One of the first Cubesats to fly
 - Camera mission
 - Reference project for many university missions since
- AAUSAT-II launched in 2008 (bottom figure)
 - Gamma ray detector payload
 - Still operating


Company focus areas

- Subsystems for nano-satellites
- Complete nano-satellite platform solutions
- Novel applications of nano-satellites
- Consulting work with domain relevance

S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand



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Space Business: GOMSpace



• Fast development: from 6 staff in 2012 to 20+ full-time staffs currently

GomSpace Products Categories


Power 	Spacelink 	Computers 	Payload 
Control 	Satellites 	Software 	Projects 






S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand

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CubeSat Space Business in China



- ❑ No CubeSat has been launched in China before Sept 2015
- ❑ QB50 project triggered the CubeSat technology
- ❑ The government has decided to open the space sector to private investment for civil space application (the National congress meeting)
- ❑ NanoSat and CubeSat become very active in several universities and companies in China
- ❑ So far, very few private SME dedicated to NanoSat and CubeSat have been founded
- ❑ Market is huge, Entrance threshold is low for CubeSat/NanoSat, Policy is open for private space investment Science
- ❑ In Sept 2015 China has seen the first bunch of CubeSats to be launched into Space -- 1 CubeSat on LM-6 & 3 CubeSats on LM-11...

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SECM: Shanghai Engi Centre for MicroSat

- ❖ SECM was founded on Sep.15, 2003
 - Founded by Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and Shanghai City Government
 - To build a technical platform and innovation base for micro/small satellites



- Located in Pudong of Shanghai
 - ✓ Offices: ~ 15,000 m²
 - ✓ AIT area: ~12,000 m²
- Able to manufacture **20+** satellites simultaneously









AIT Area
KM3
20T Vibration table
10T Vibration table

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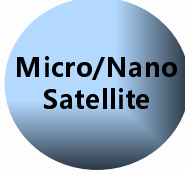
33


SECM: Mission Accomplished



Commni-cationu




Micro/Nano Satellite

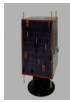


Navigation

2003 · CX-1(01)

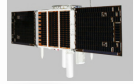


2008 · BX-1

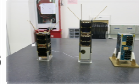


2015 · Nav-1


2008 · CX-1(02)



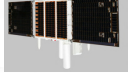
2015 · STU-2 (TW-1) 3 CubeSats



2011 · CX-1(03)




2014 · CX-1(04)




Over past 10 years, SECM has launched into orbit 9+ micro/small satellites, accumulated 30+ orbit-year of satellite operation.


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SECM Missions Ongoing

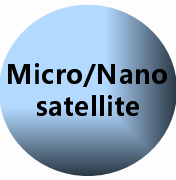




Navigation

Nav-1 (2015)
[ca.900kg]

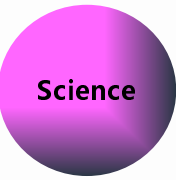
Nav-2 (2016)



Micro/Nano satellite

BX-2 (2016)
[50kg]

STU-1 (2U)
CubeSat)
SoftwareSat (3U)




Science

TanSAT (2016, 600kg)

DmaHS (2016, 1800kg)


QUESS (2016, 500kg)

SVOM (2021, 950kg)



Others

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STU-2 Mission Requirements




- **Monitoring sea ice status in polar regions**
- **Gaining the maritime traffic information via AIS receiver**
- **Monitor civil aircraft traffic information via ADS-B receiver**
- **New technology demonstration & validation of Micro-propulsion, dual-band GPS-BD receiver, and Gamalink**
- **Demonstration of autonomous rendezvous (RVD) flight**







S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand



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STU-2 Mission Configuration



- 3 Cube Satellites to carry different payloads
- 2 Ground Stations (UHF band) in Shanghai and Nanjing of China
- 1 Data Receiving Station (S-band) in Shanghai
- Orbit: SSO, 480km, 8:00am
- Launch: Sept 25th 2015
Jiuquan, China



S. Wu, Oct 25th 2016, Thailand



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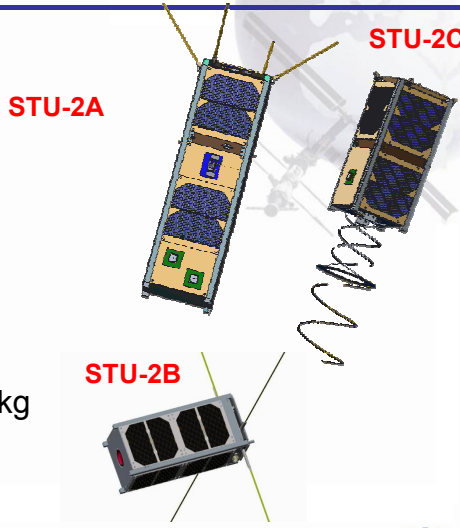
38




Satellites Configuration




- **STU-2A: 3U CubeSat**
 - ✓ Gamalink
 - ✓ Camera
 - ✓ GPS/BD Receiver
 - ✓ Micropropulsion
 - ✓ S-band transmitter
- **STU-2B: 2U CubeSat**
 - ✓ Gamalink
 - ✓ AIS receiver
 - ✓ GPS/BD receiver
- **STU-2C: 2U CubeSat 1.9kg**
 - ✓ ADS-B Receiver
 - ✓ GPS/BD receiver




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Project Schedule



Phase A/B


1. Mission Analysis & Design
2. System design
3. SRR, PDR

Phase B/C

1. Procurements
2. Subsystem testing
3. Ground electrical testing
- 4

AIT & Launch



1. AIT,
2. Testing
3. Launch campaign
4. LEOP & operation




20142015

Earth Observation and Marine/Air Traffic Monitoring with a Multiple CubeSat Constellation


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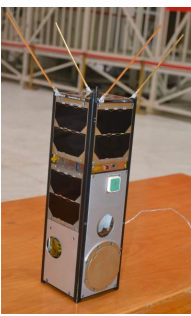
40



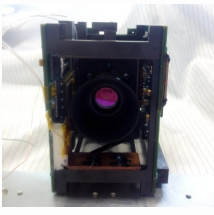
STU-2A CubeSat



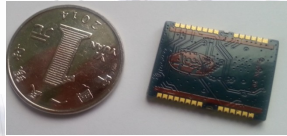
Body mounting solar panel, 3-axis attitude stabilization and control based on momentum wheels and star tracker, UHF TT&C, and S-band transmitter.



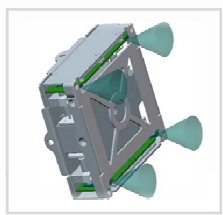
STU-2A:
2.9kg/2.9W



Camera




BD/GPS




Propulsion


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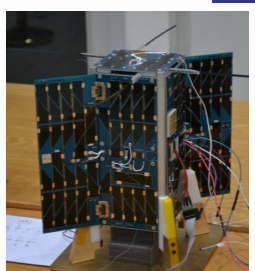
41






STU-2B/2C CubeSats

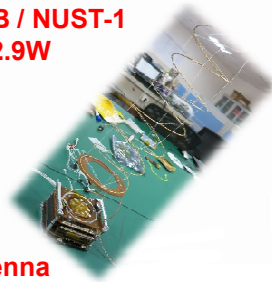





STU-2B / NUST-1
2.2kg/2.9W




AIS Receiver



ADS-B Antenna





STU-2C:
1.9kg/2W




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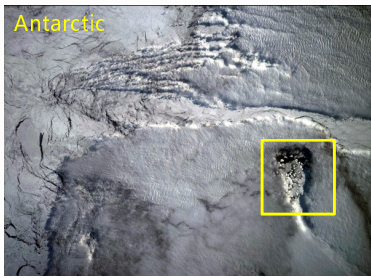


Preliminary In-Orbit Results

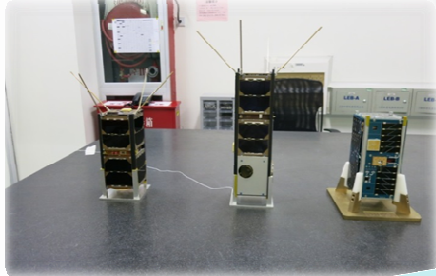




澳洲北領地 “紅土中心”
Australia - Red Land




Antarctic




AIS Signals

船號(M)	UTC時間	經度(度/分)	緯度(度/分)	速度(節)	航向(度)	長度(米)	類型
412000189	144352209	25.23833	7521.430	38.5391866	121.86905		
412663000	144352254	194254111	737.48670	33.0608833	122.516167		
311000324	144352257	21520170	72900500	36.2.665	131.4834667		
400120015	144352238	22522000	75010140	40.5437	121.5155		
372876000	144352256	18580950	74480040	37.1273333	122.466333		
413360130	144352259	18571879	73664000	31.1478833	121.1115		
636018247	144352257	18571580	73671580	38.7736	121.1194		
111425000	144352281	194254111	73231720	31.1478833	122.0629167		
372812000	144352284	73231600	76408420	31.1223133	127.2341167		
636016850	144352282	194254111	76481200	31.1223133	127.475333		
63601086	144352283	194254111	7622.660	32.0006667	127.0018		
273558400	1443522705	25797049	79278850	42.25080467	132.1314667		


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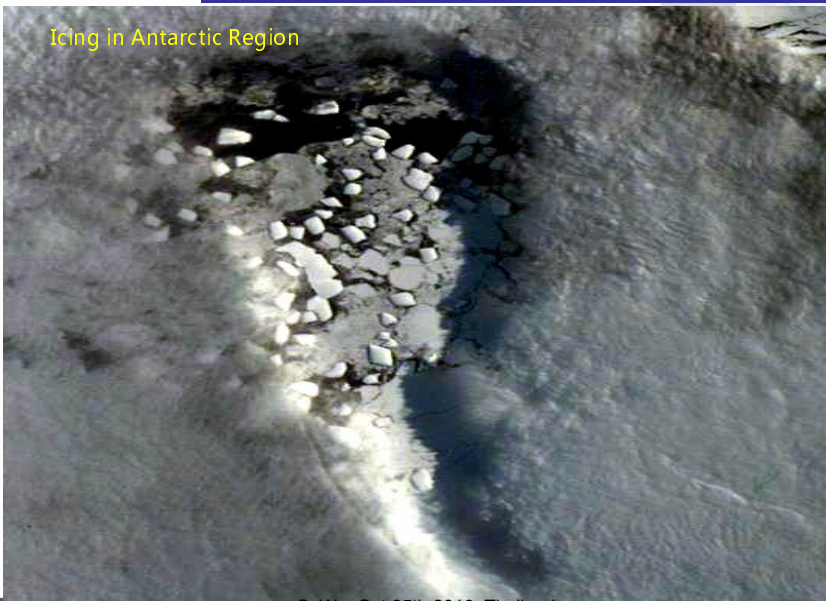


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Preliminary In-Orbit Results



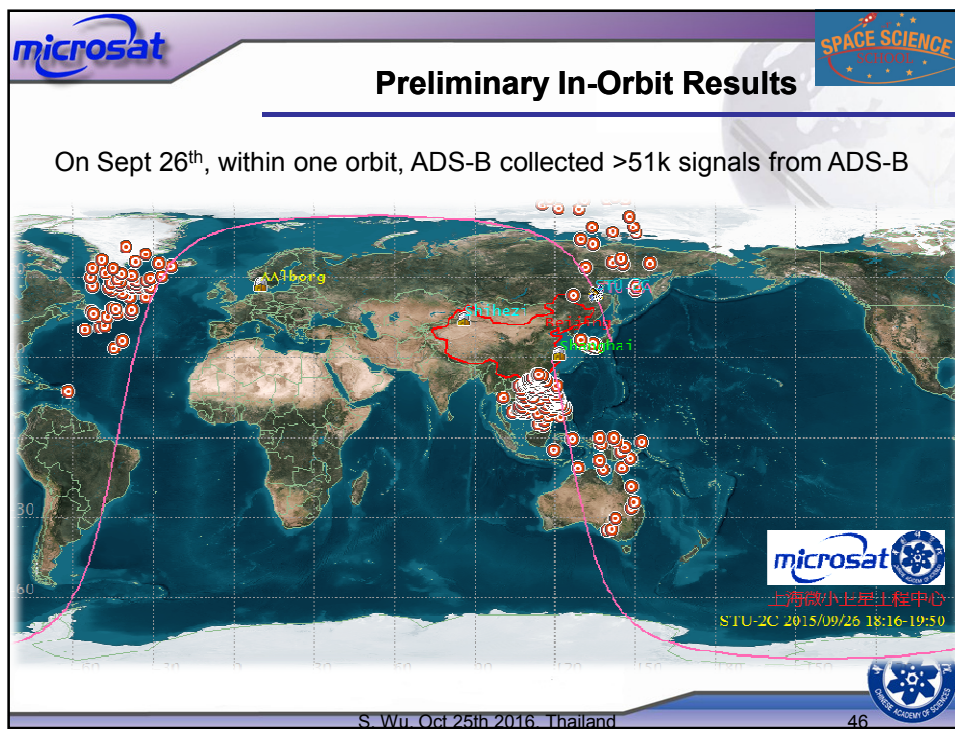
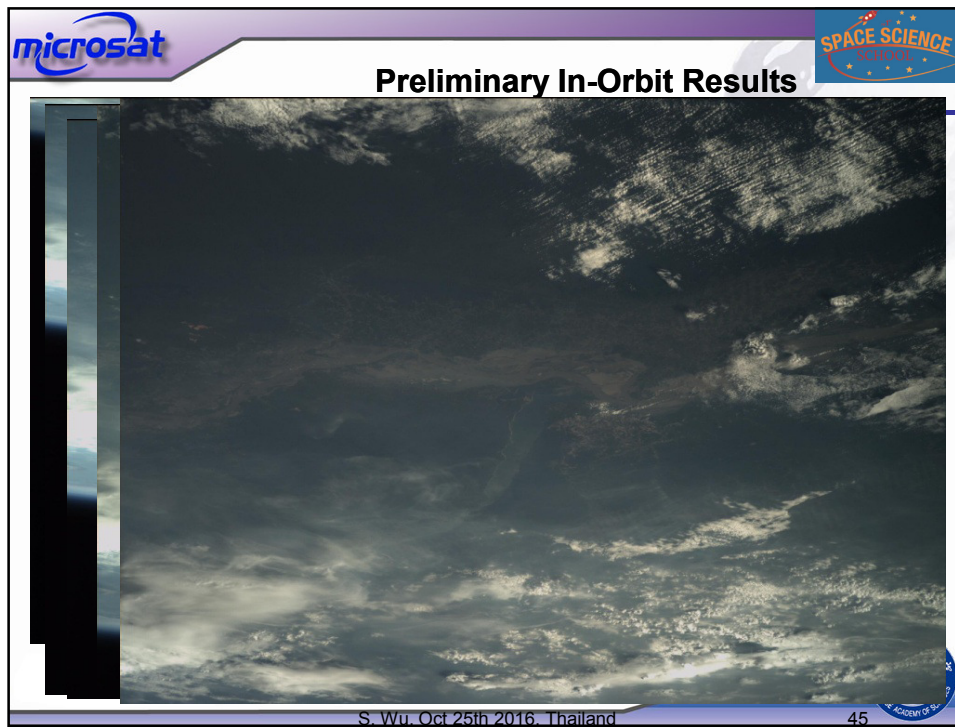


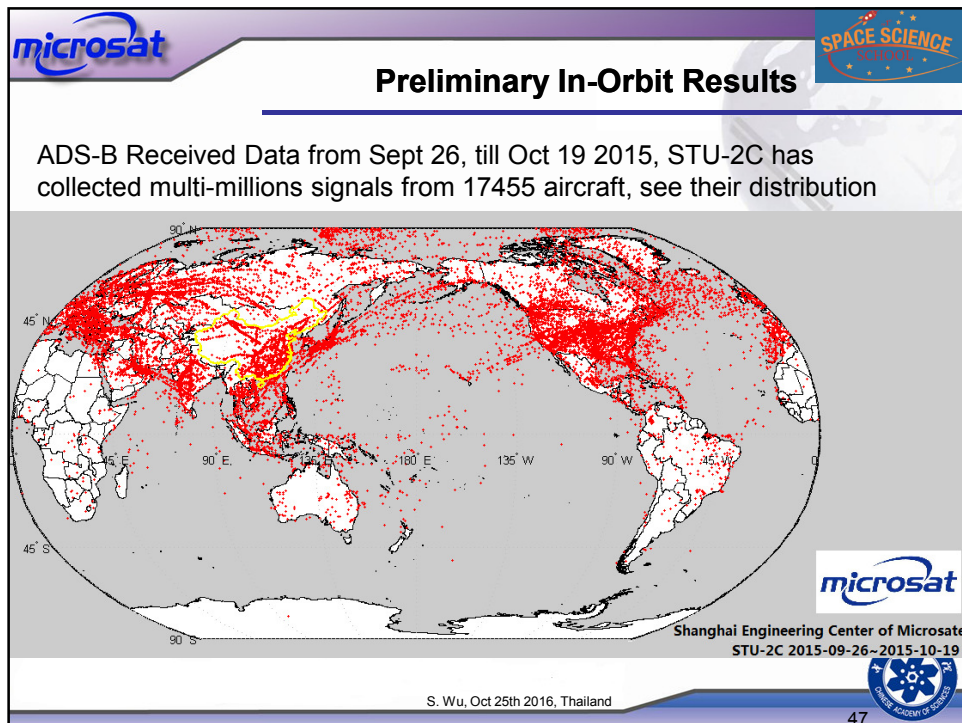
Icing in Antarctic Region

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microsat **SPACE SCIENCE**

Summary

- ❑ **CubeSats: Tiny Satellite – a Big World**
- ❑ **CubeSats: A good basis for Space Technology R&D/IOD**
- ❑ **CubeSats: Low threshold for Space Business**
- ❑ **CubeSats: Enter into all space application sectors**
- ❑ **CubeSats: promote Commercial space sectors**
- ❑ **CubeSats: Emerging many new companies and entrepreneurs**

- **SmallSat: has changed the Space Economics since 1980s**
- **CubeSat: is a new wave to reshape Space Economics**
- **Space is unlimited: the application market is huge**

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Thanks!

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Shanghai Engineering Centre for Microsatellite
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Tel: 021-50735022, 15800537342