

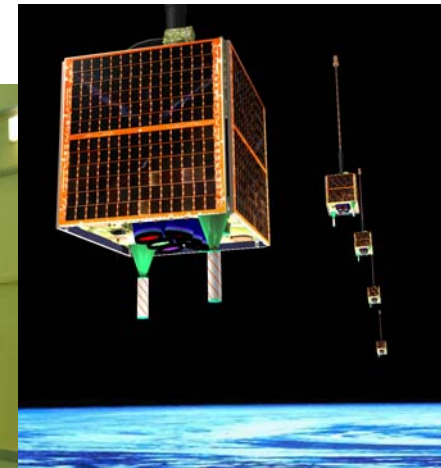
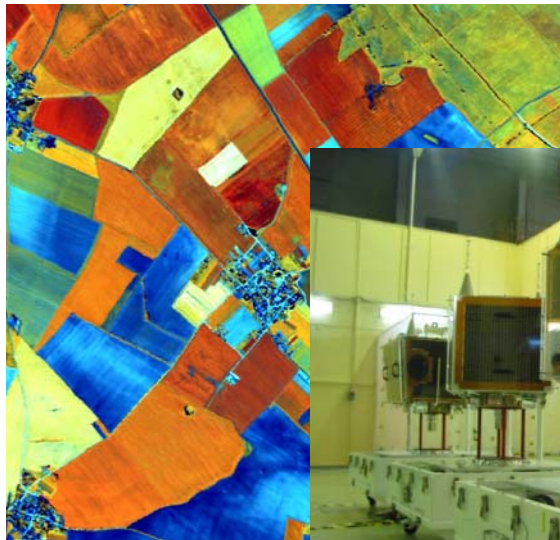


SURREY

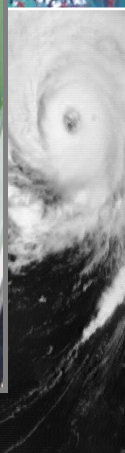
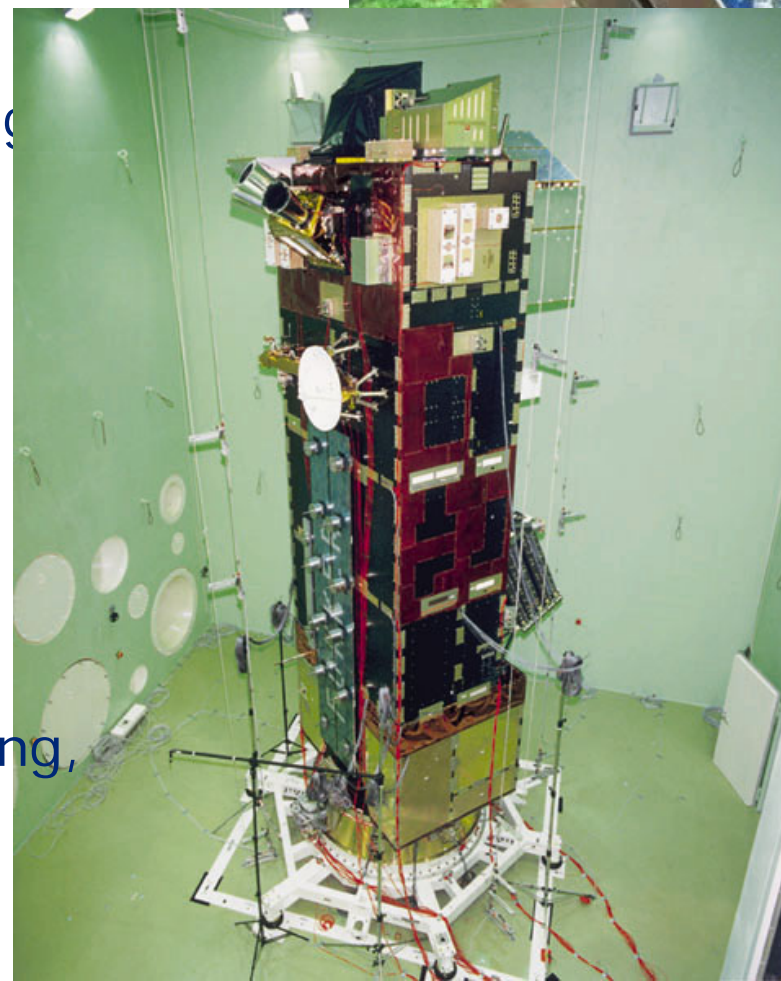
SATELLITE TECHNOLOGY LTD

Commissioning of a small satellite constellation: methods and lessons learned

Dave Gibbon, Lee Boland, Neville Bean, Yoshi Hashida,
Alex da Silva Curiel, Prof Sir Martin Sweeting - SSTL
Dr Phil Palmer – Surrey Space Centre



- Natural disasters regularly cause huge loss of life, and enormous cost to economies.
 - (\$1 billion p.a.)
- Many organisations considering remote sensing solutions
 - Focus on existing resources
- Imaging Requirements
 - High resolution pan
 - Medium resolution multispectral
 - Thermal IR
 - SAR
 - Regular coverage
- Basic needs for disaster warning, monitoring and mitigation
 - Global reach
 - Daily imaging capability
- → Use of constellation





Daily imaging,
Anywhere on the
globe

Space Segment

- ALSAT-1 (2002)
- NigeriaSat-1 (2003)
- BILSat-1 (2003)
- UK-DMC (2003)
- DMC+4 (2005)

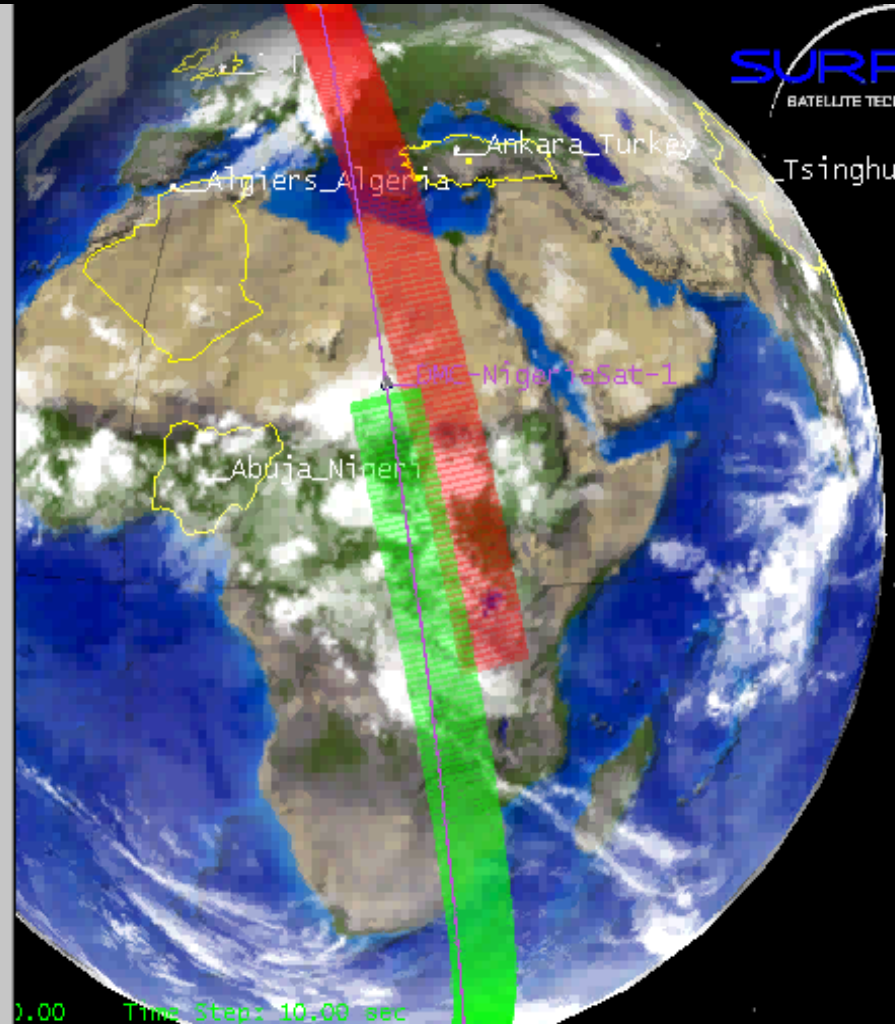
- 686km SSO
- >600km swath

Ground Segment

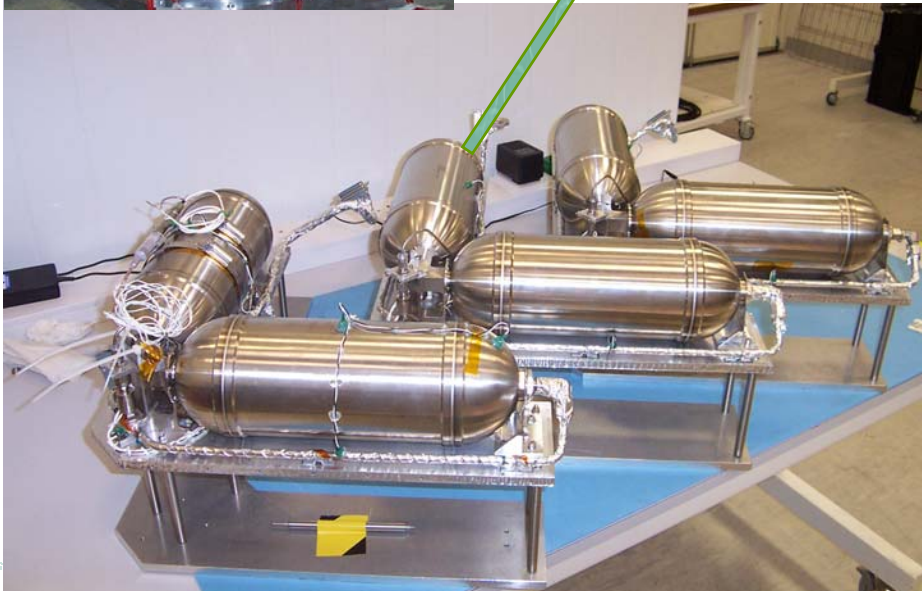
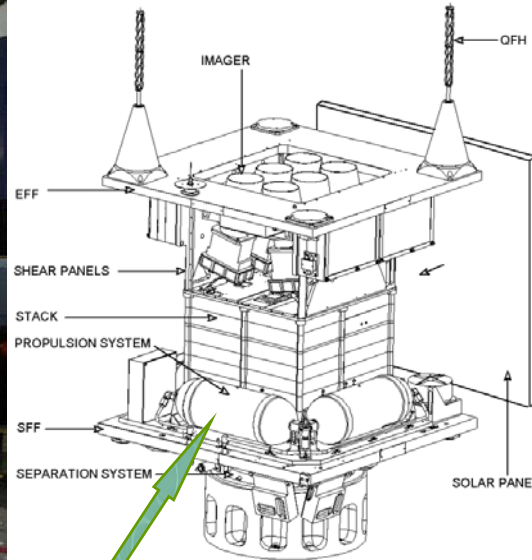
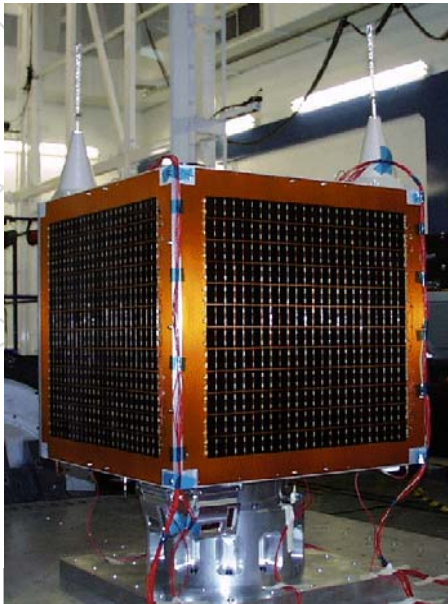
- 4 stations
operational
- 1 station due '05

Operations

- Distributed mission
planning system
- Internet connectivity
- Commercial,
National and
Humanitarian users



DMC spacecraft

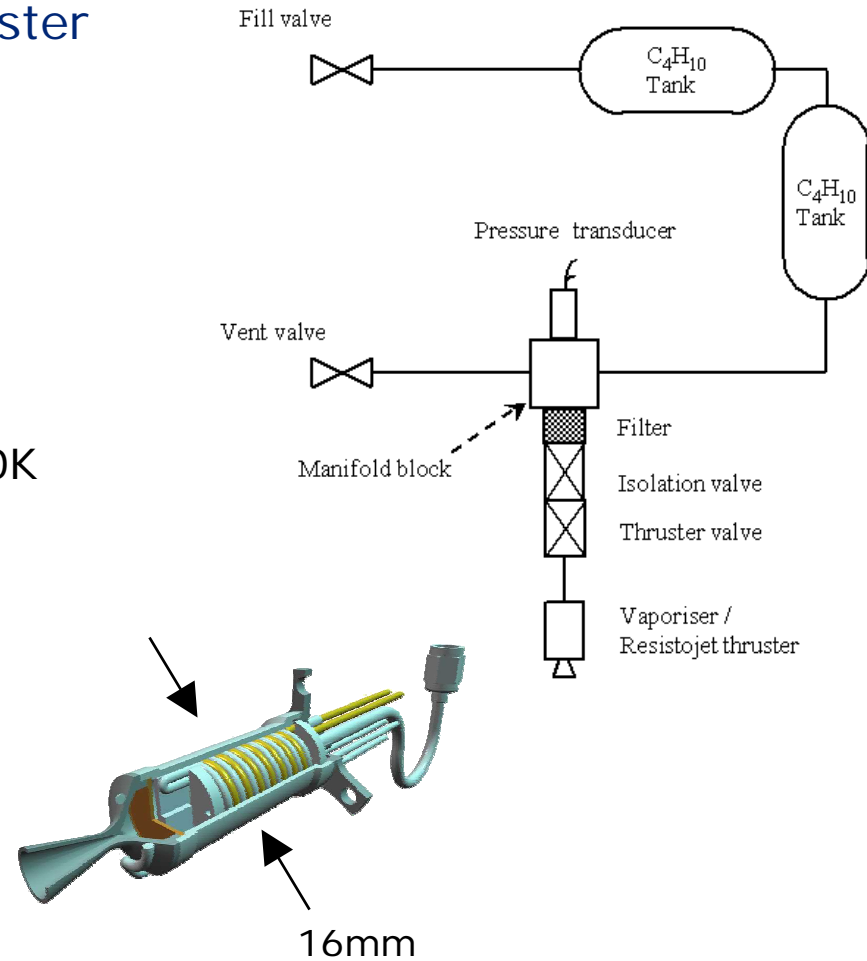


Constellation support

- Propulsion system contains 2.35kg of butane and a 15W resistojet, giving a delta V of up to 25m.sec⁻¹
- GPS positioning to 15m
- 0.5deg. attitude control
 - GG boom
 - Wheels
 - Torque rods
- Ground Support
 - Mission Planning software

Propulsion system

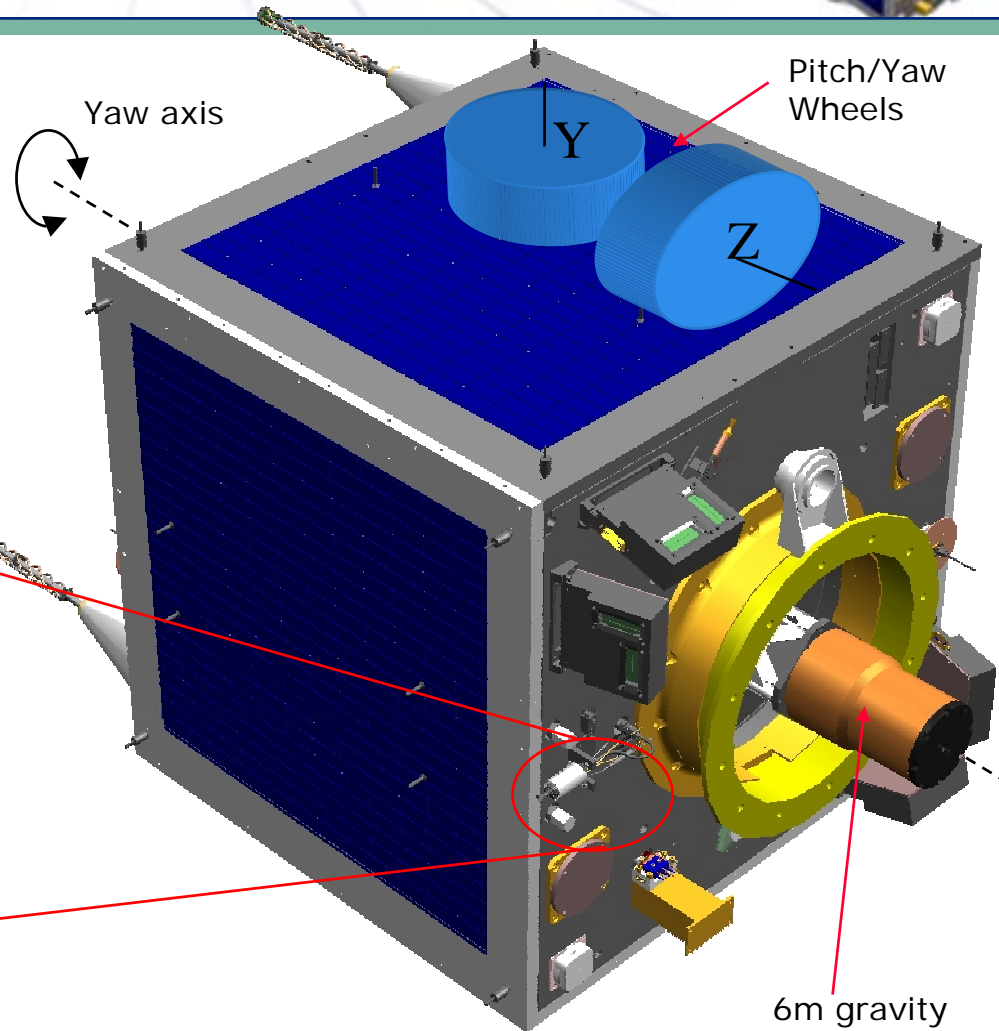
- **Miniaturised resistojet thruster**
 - UoSAT-12 heritage
 - 2x15W heaters
- **Butane propellant**
 - SNAP Heritage
 - Self pressurised to 2 Bar
 - 5 minute pre-heat to >500K
 - Double storage density of Nitrogen at 200 Bar



In-orbit operation



Resistojet thruster

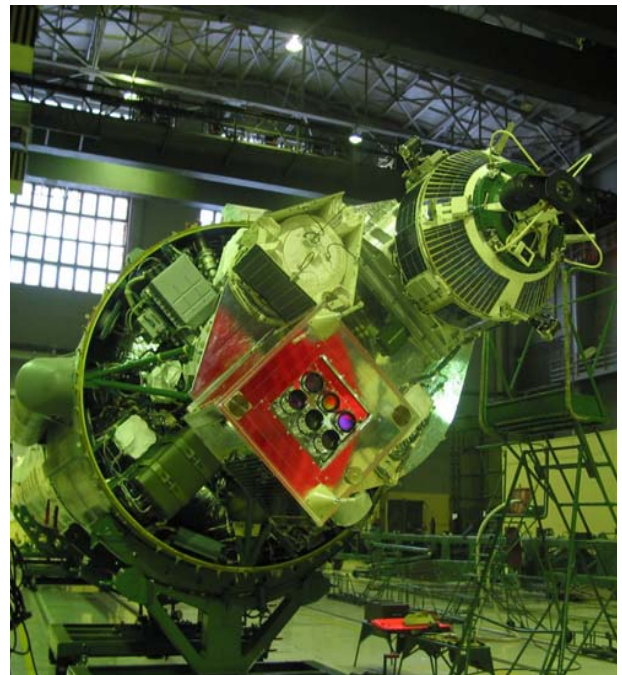
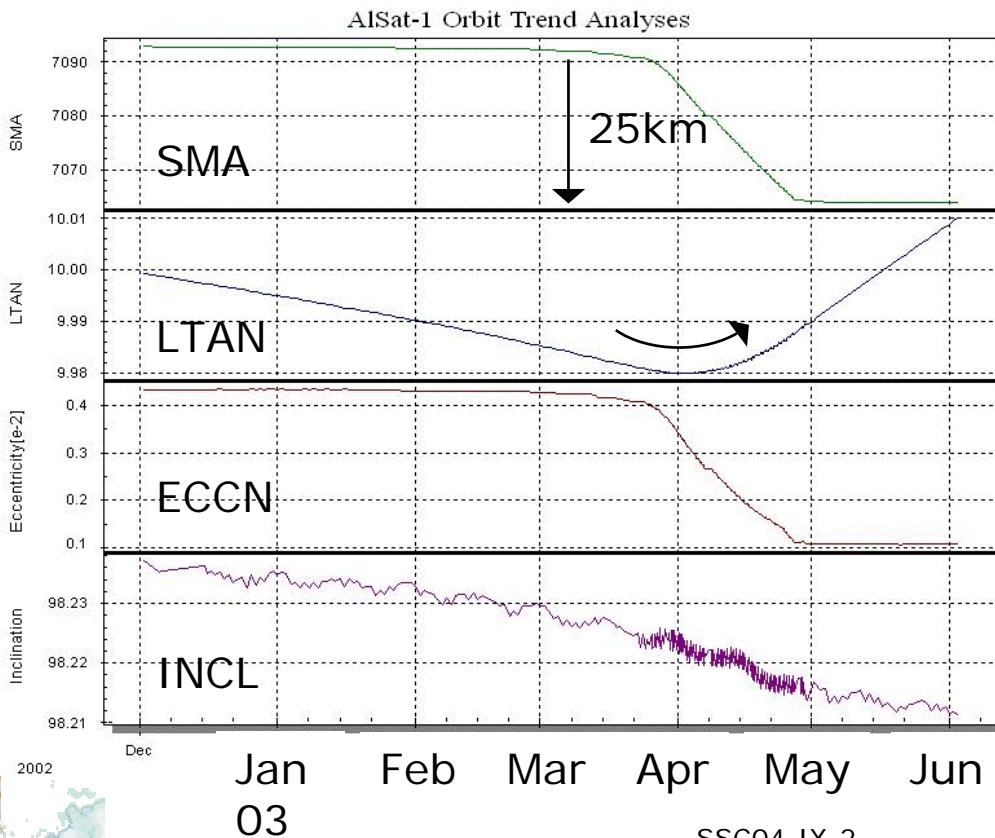


- Z wheel controls direction: Ram / anti-ram
- Disturbances compensated for by operation of wheels and torque rods

Commissioning first launch



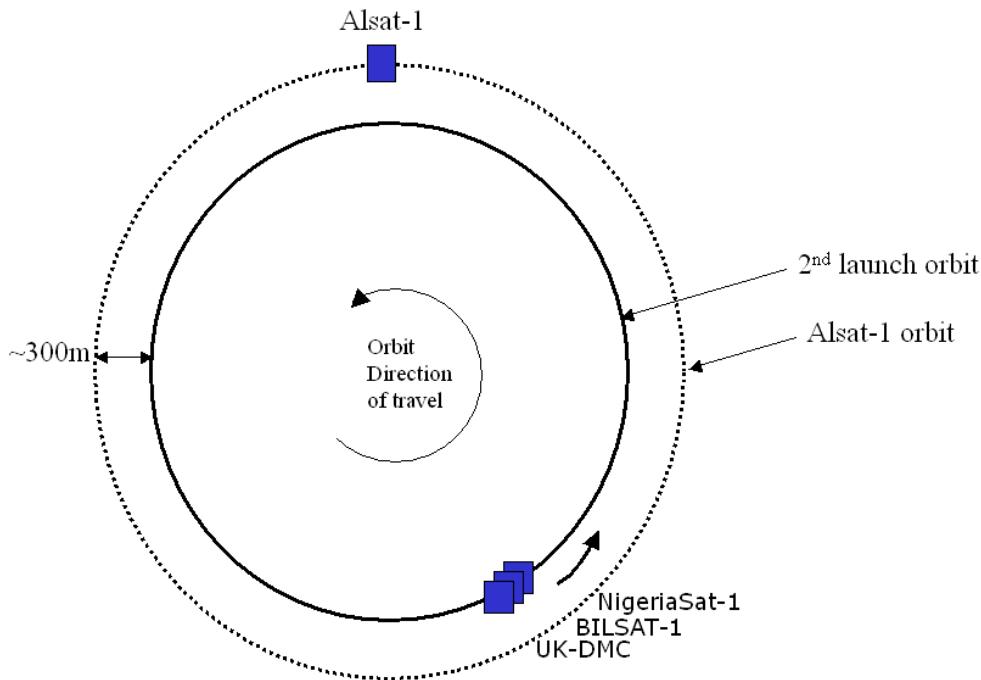
- AISAT-1 launcher injection correction
 - Semi-major axis and LTAN correction
 - 168 firings of 3 minutes each over 1 month period
 - Isp of 100s Calculated



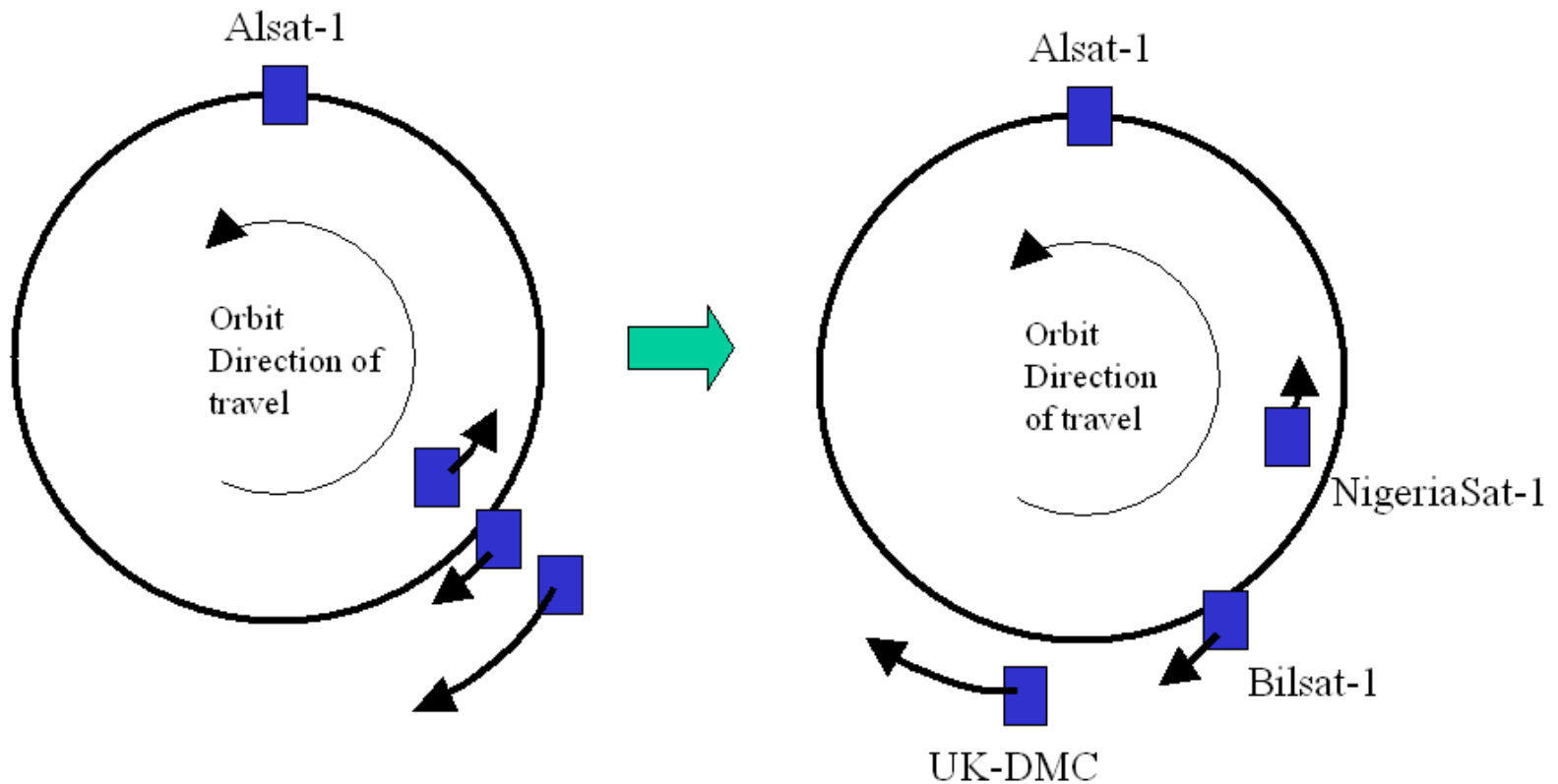
Commissioning second launch



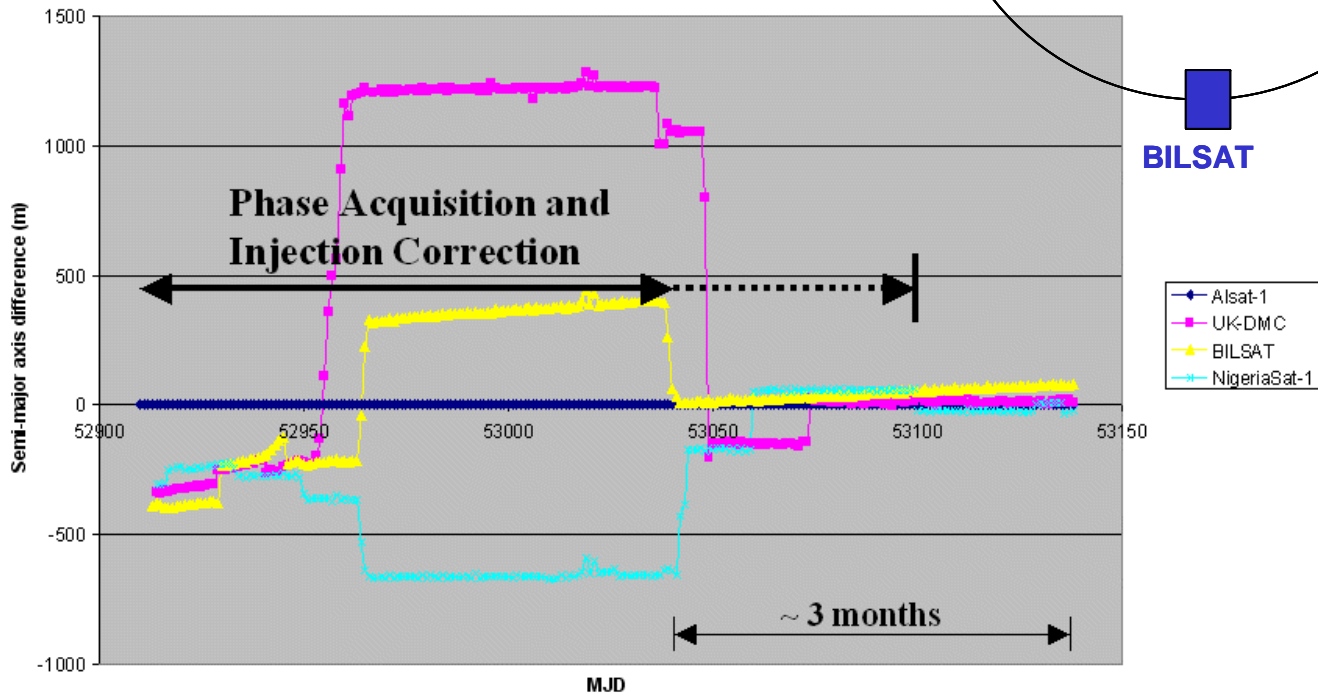
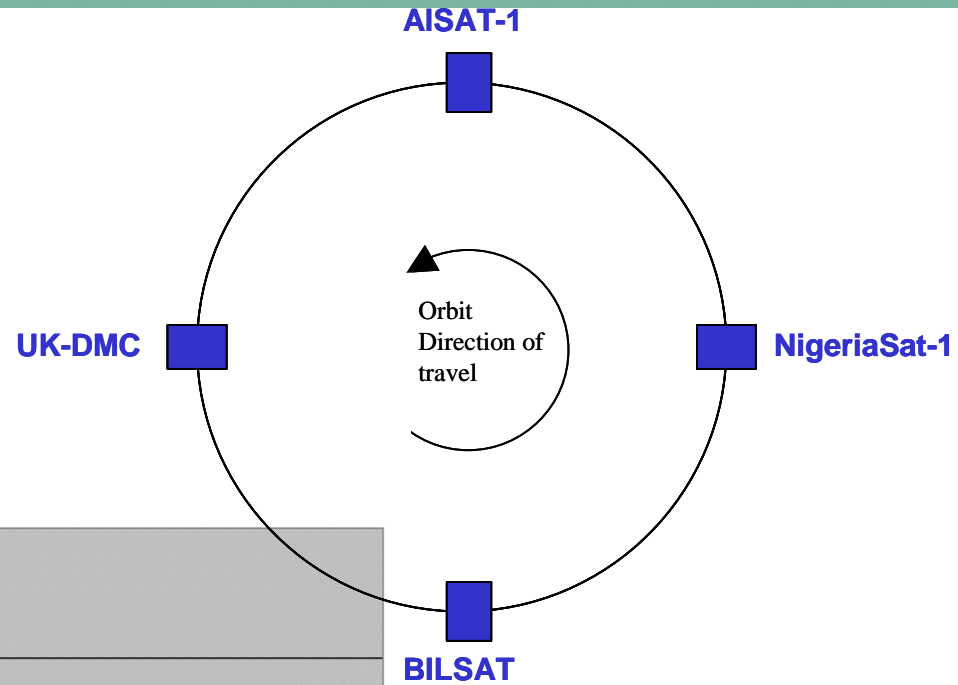
- Second launch – highly accurate!
 - 300m difference in semi-major axis
 - 0.005deg difference in inclination
 - Phased by 165 degrees
- Spacecraft commissioned from their respective control stations
- Constellation controlled from Surrey



- AISAT used as reference spacecraft
- Other spacecraft manoeuvred into place over 90 day period



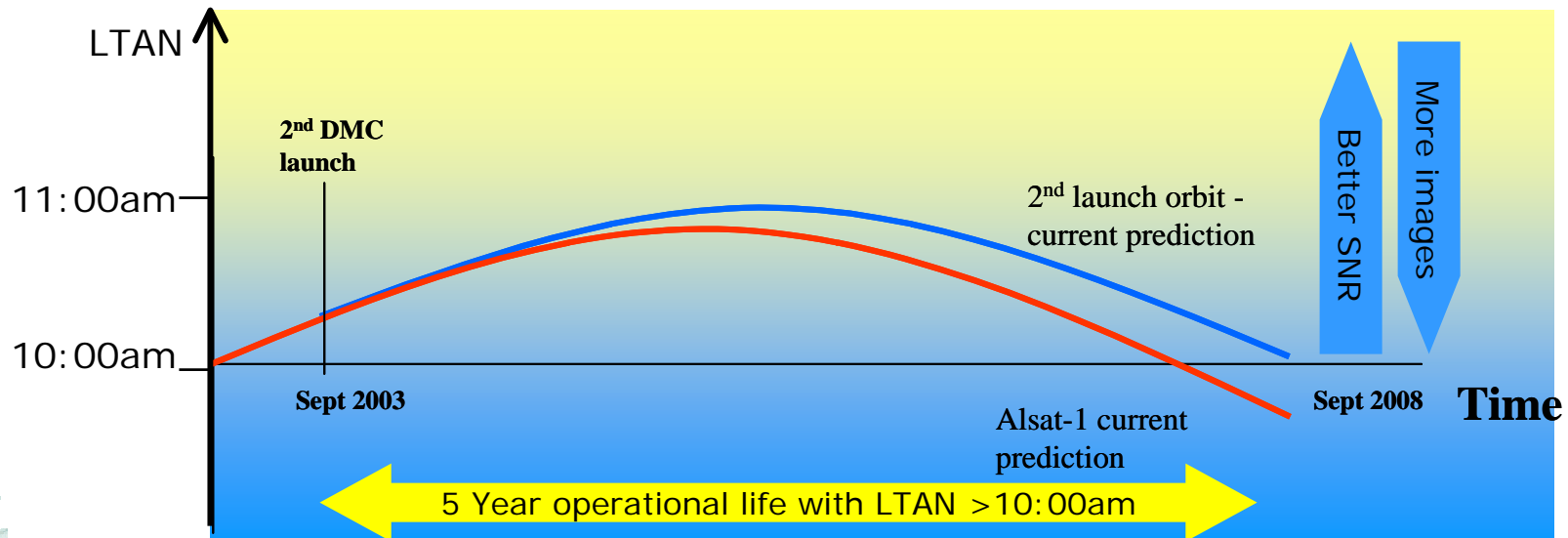
- Between December 2003 and March 2004
- UK-DMC overshoot due to station scheduling



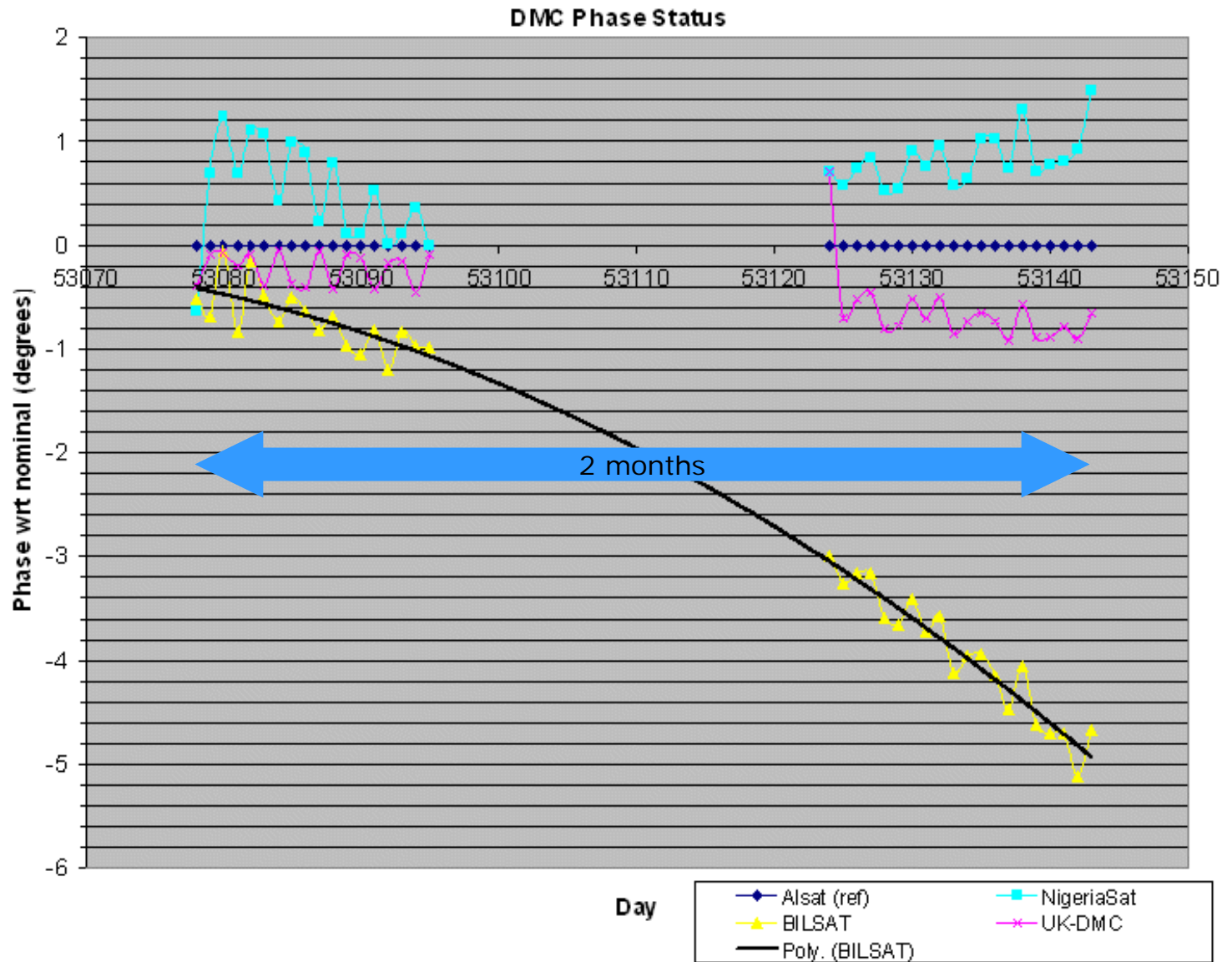
Propellant budget



	Estimated Remaining DeltaV (ms ⁻¹)		Estimated Required DeltaV (ms ⁻¹)			Estimated Spare DeltaV (ms ⁻¹)
	Excluding margins	Including margins	Inclination adjustment	Phase Acquisition	Phase Maintenance	Excluding Margins
Alsat-1	5	9	0.6	-	-	4.4
BILSAT-1	13	16	-	0.45	< 3	> 9.5
NigeriaSat-1	19	24	-	0.77	<< 3	> 15.2
UK-DMC	19	24	-	1.35	<< 3	> 14.6



Station keeping



Station Keeping



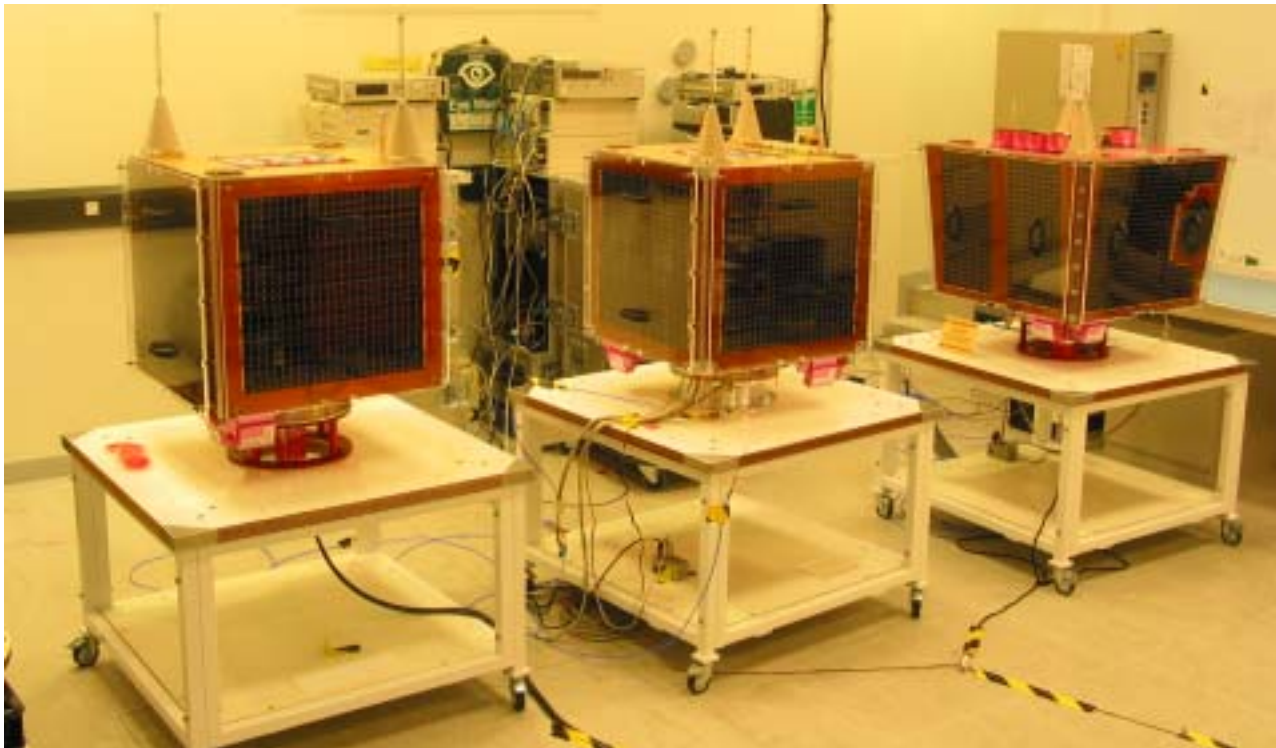
- No tight station keeping constraints due to margins
 - Timing, Attitude control, Position determination

- Difference in ballistic ratio
 - “Standard” DMC drop rate 1.56m/day
 - BILSAT drop rate 0.91m/day
 - BILSAT phase needs to be corrected every two months

NigeriaSat-1
88kg

UK-DMC
88k

BILSAT-1
130kg

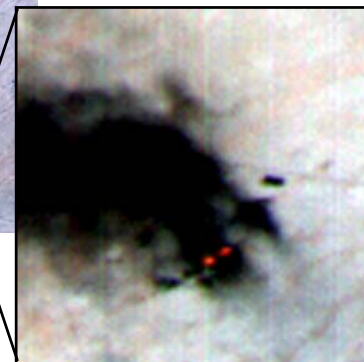
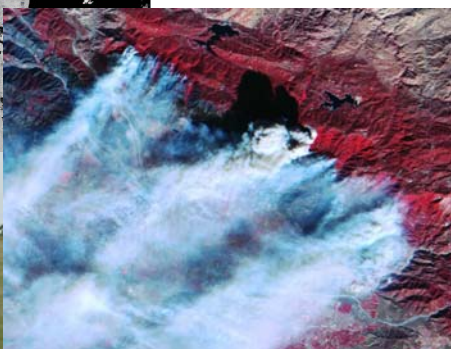
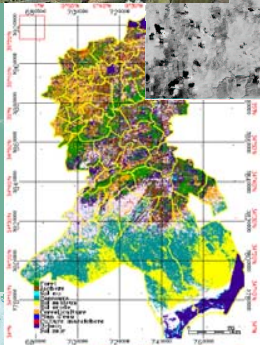
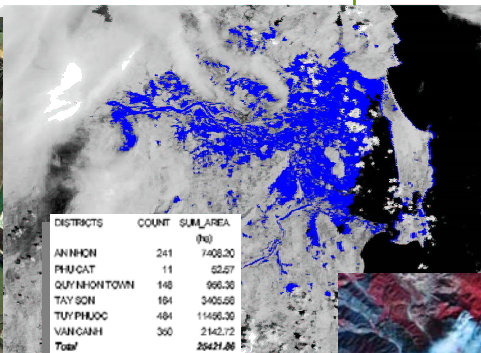


- National
 - Significant use
 - 2 user conferences
 - Applications evaluation
 - Flooding
 - Burn scar measurement
 - Precision farming
 - Applications support
 - Calibration campaigns

- International
 - Regular DMC consortium meetings
 - Demonstrated Disaster monitoring and support
 - Haiti
 - Vietnam flooding
 - Montserrat volcano
 - Bangladesh flooding
 - Iraq pipeline sabotage
 - California forest fires (Oct03)

- Commercial
 - Several commercial customers
 - Independent quality assessments
 - Developing data processing and billing systems
 - Exploitation company set up "*DMC Imaging Ltd.*"

Apply to join international Charter for Space and Major Disasters

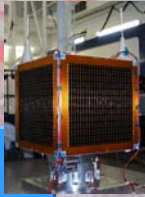


DMC Roadmap

DMC-1

Optical, medium resolution multispectral

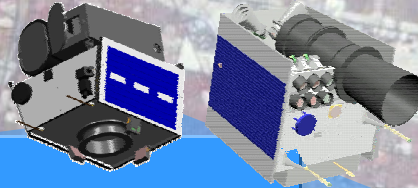
2002/2003
32m GSD
3 spectral bands
Daily coverage



DMC-2

Optical, high resolution

2.5 & 4m GSD
Daily coverage



DMC-3

Infrared

IR night time imaging
• hotspot detection
12 hourly coverage

DMC-3

Hyperspectral

Hyperspectral imaging
Identification and detection
Daily coverage

DMC-3

Ocean Colour

Ocean colour imaging
Pollution and fisheries
Daily coverage

DMC-3

Sea State

Sea State monitoring
Disaster mitigation
3-6 hourly coverage

DMC-3

Earthquake

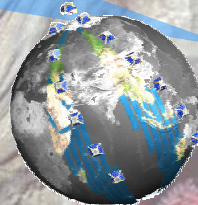
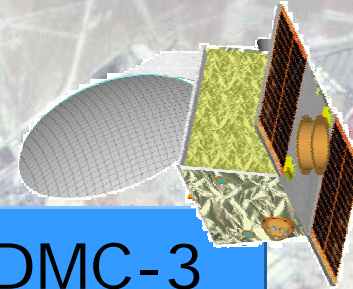
Earthquake science
Disaster science

DMC-3

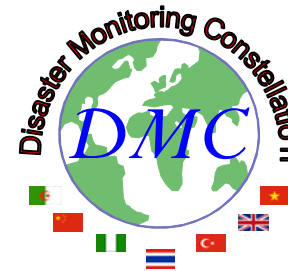
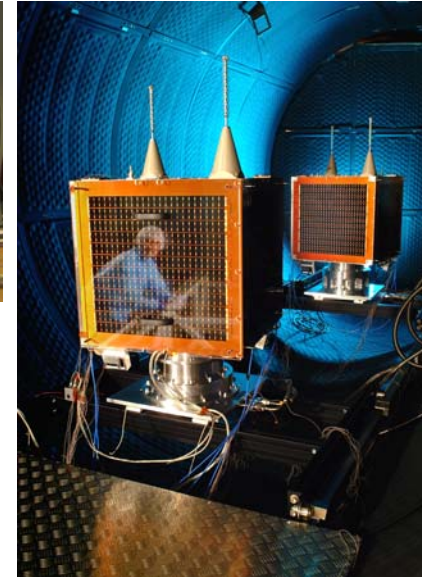
Synthetic Aperture Radar

SAR "imaging"

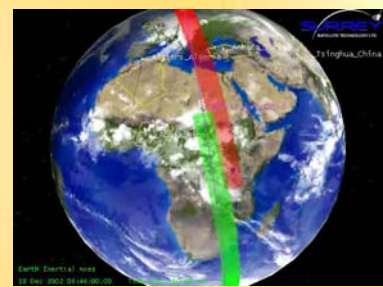
- Night time
 - All weather
 - Flooding
- Daily coverage



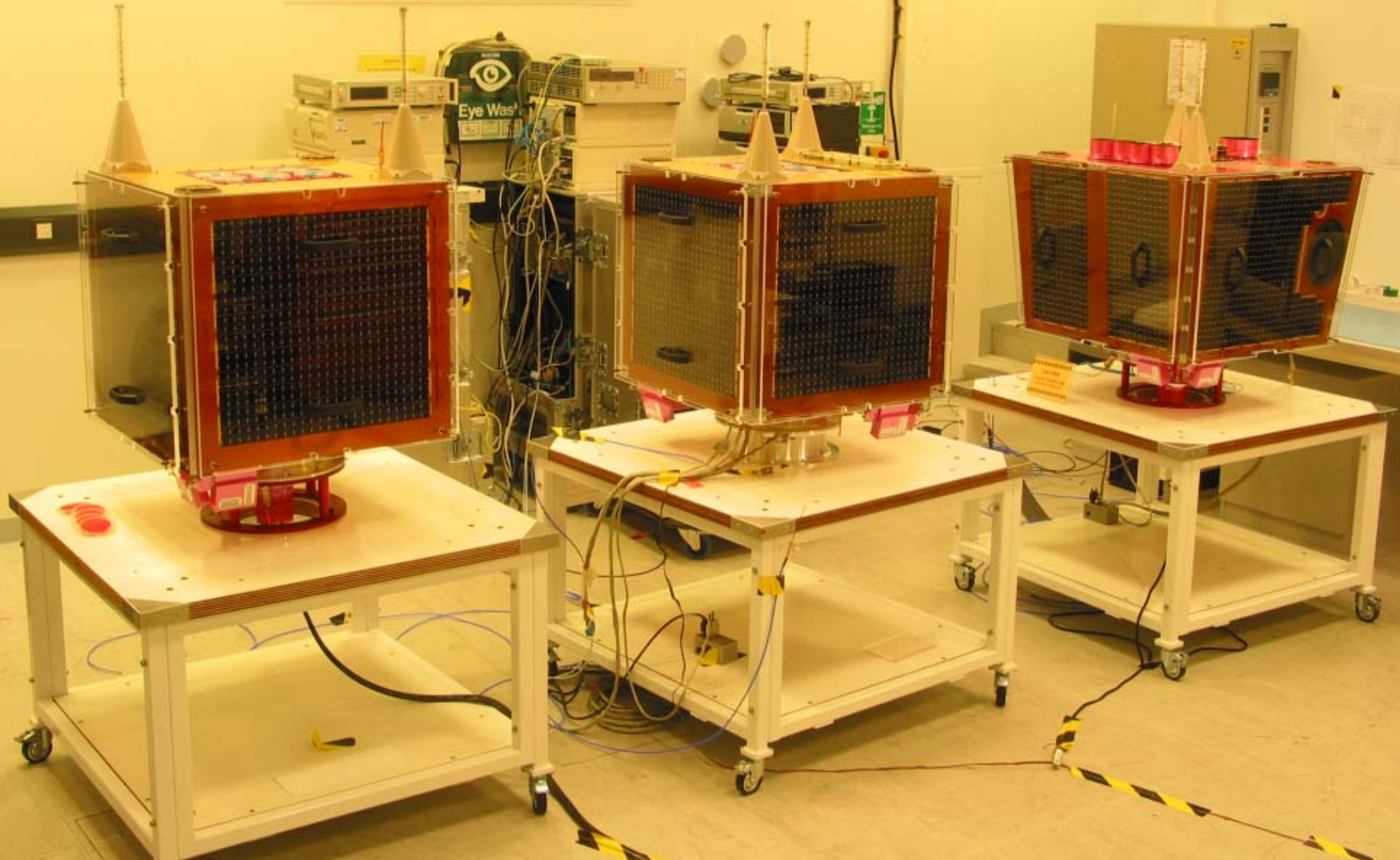
- Lessons learned
 - Coordinating multiple customers
 - Internet connectivity
- Small satellites are complementary
 - Constellations of small, low cost satellites, provide new opportunities
 - Affordable temporal resolution
- Small satellites are disruptive?
 - DMC is starting to serve some of the Landsat and SPOT users...







Thank you!





Extra slides



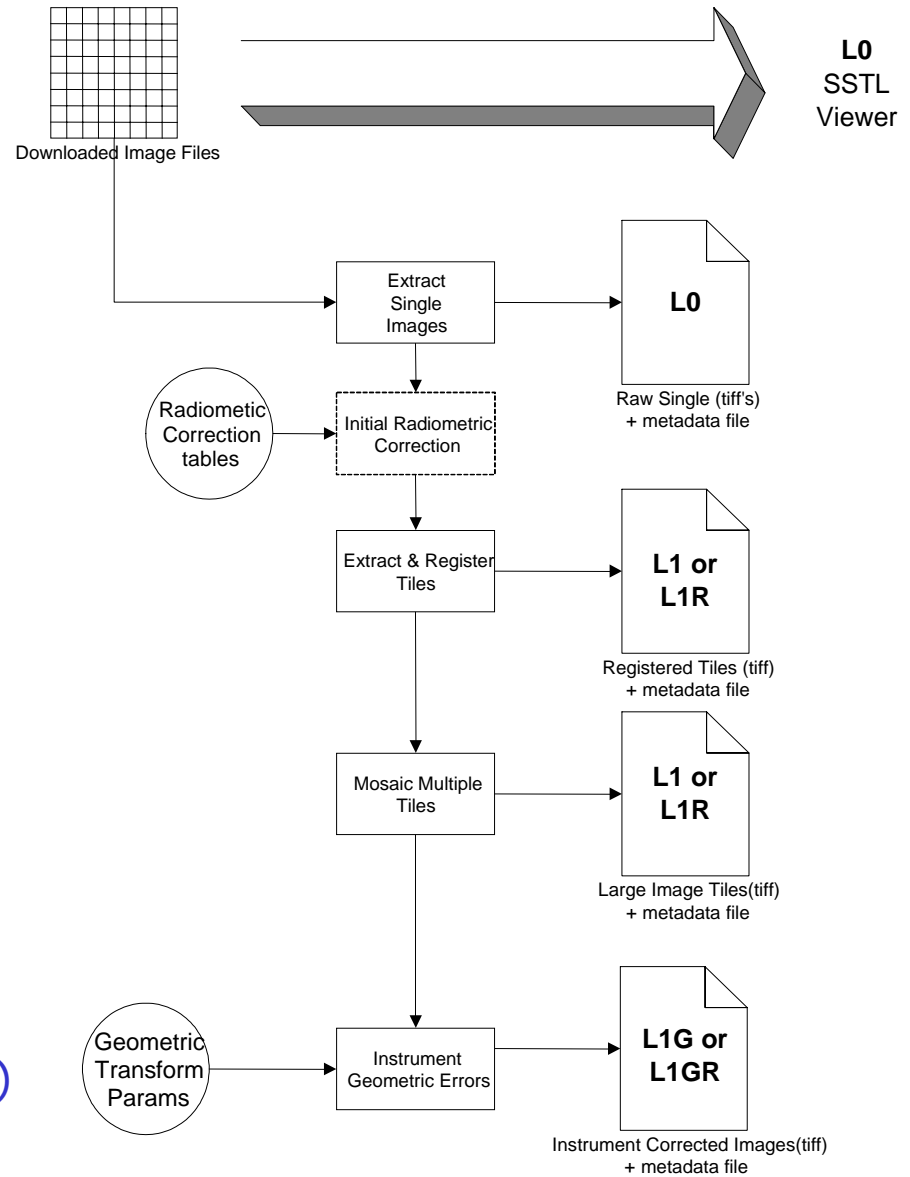
Band Splitter

Initial Radiometric Correction

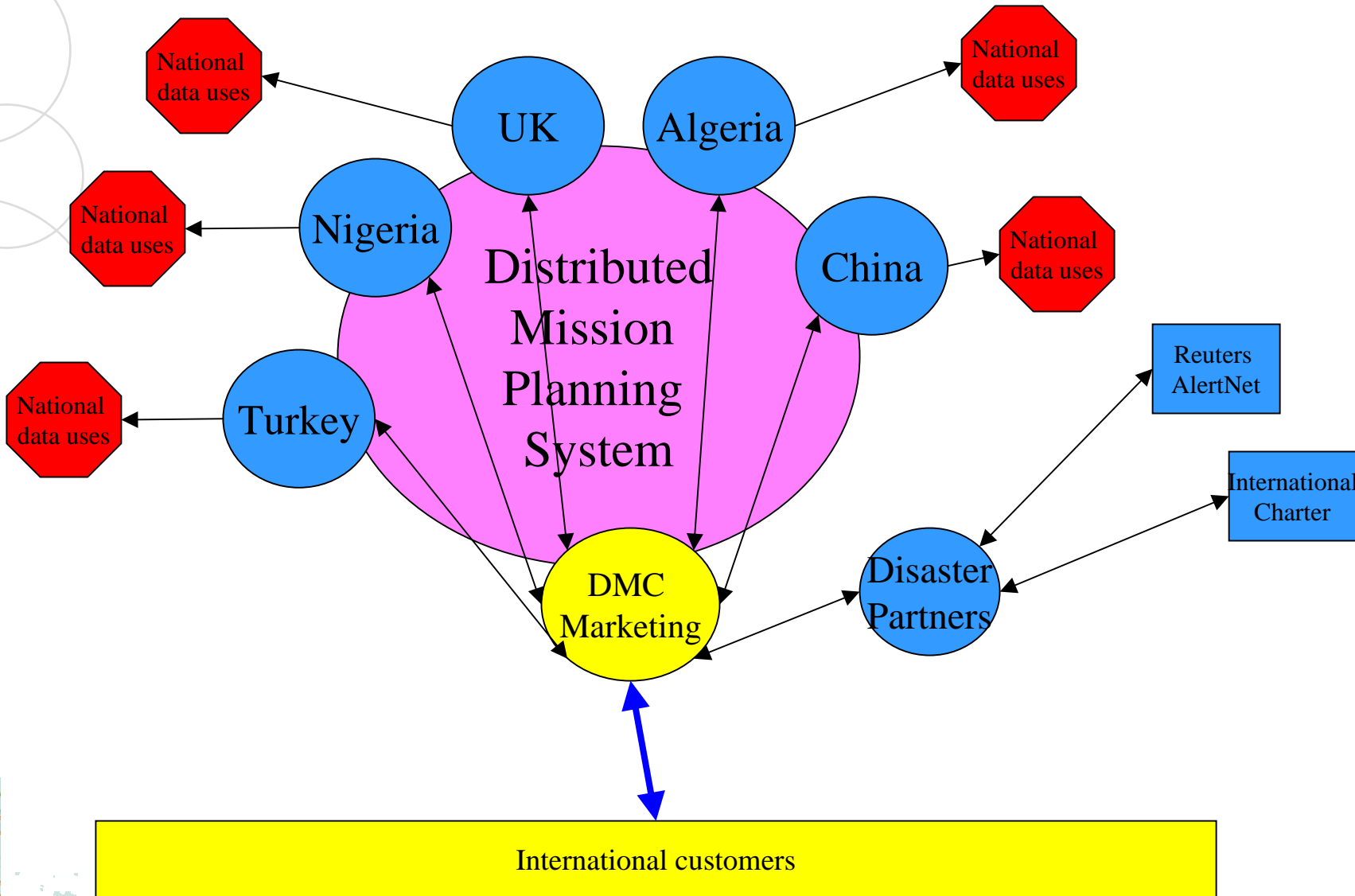
Tile extraction
Band-to-band Co-registration

Tile Mosaic

Elementary Geometric Transformation (North Pointing)



Centralised commercial system

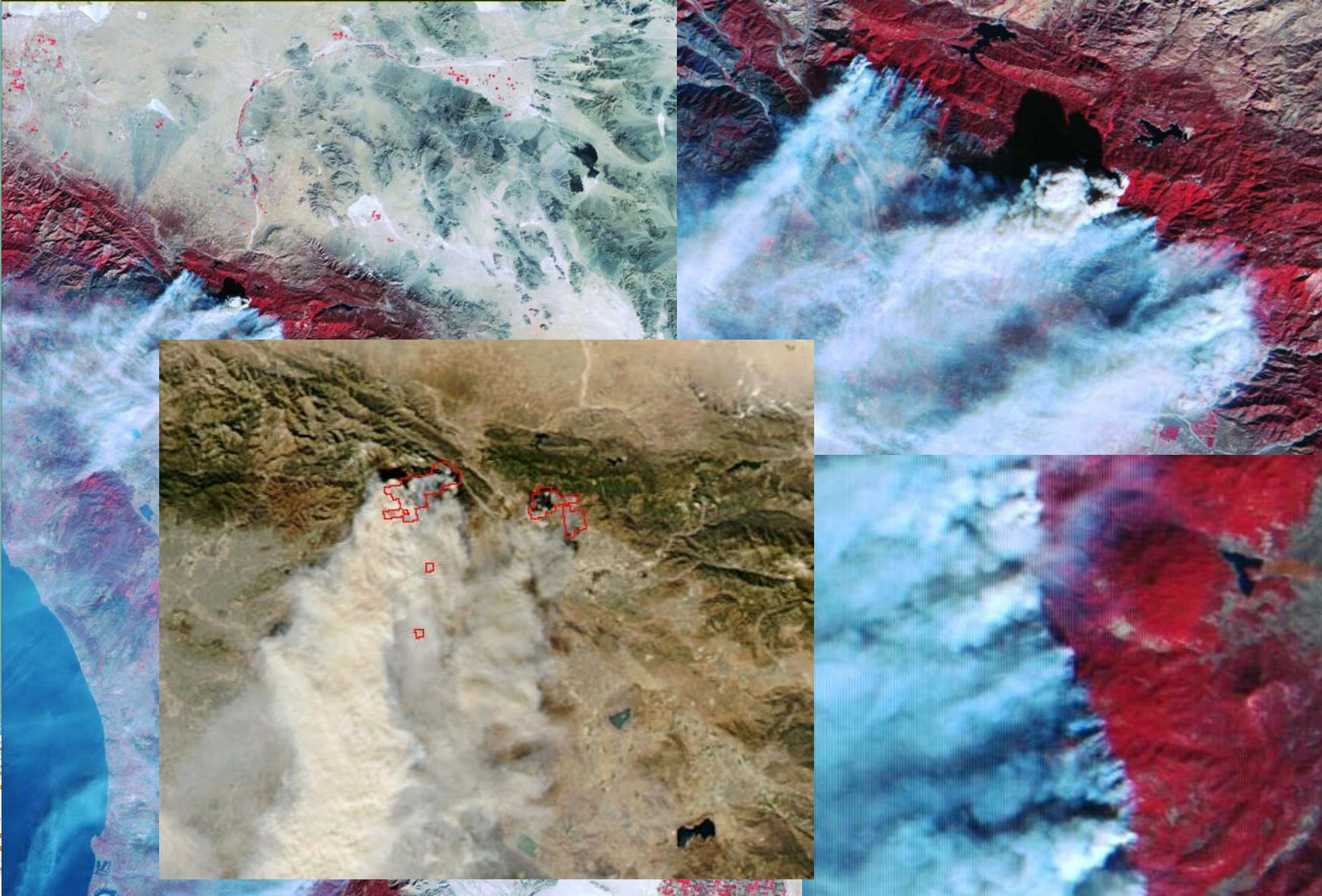


Earth Observation

UK-DMC: California Forest Fires (October 2003)



- 240km swath before boom deployment and calibration



Earth Observation

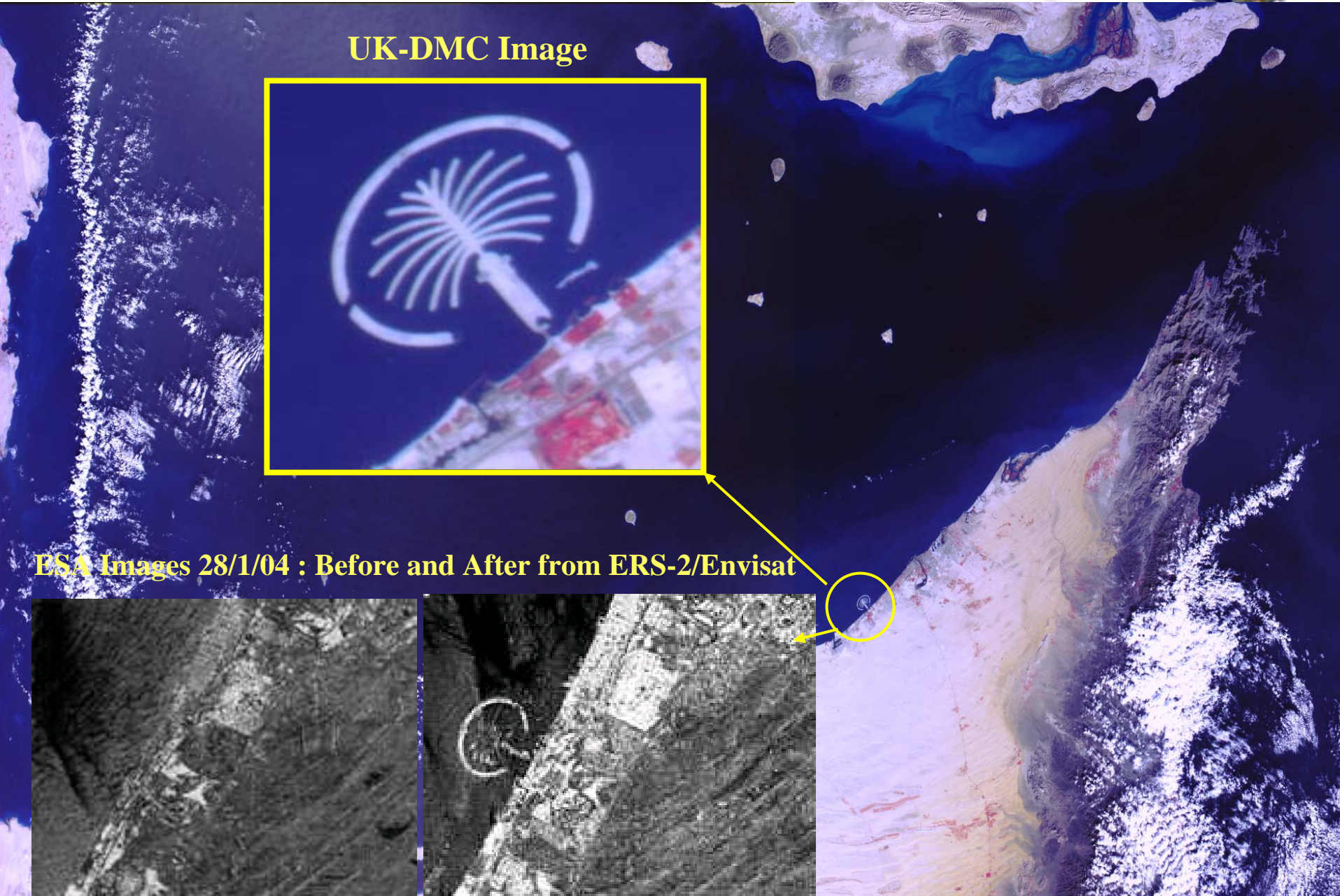
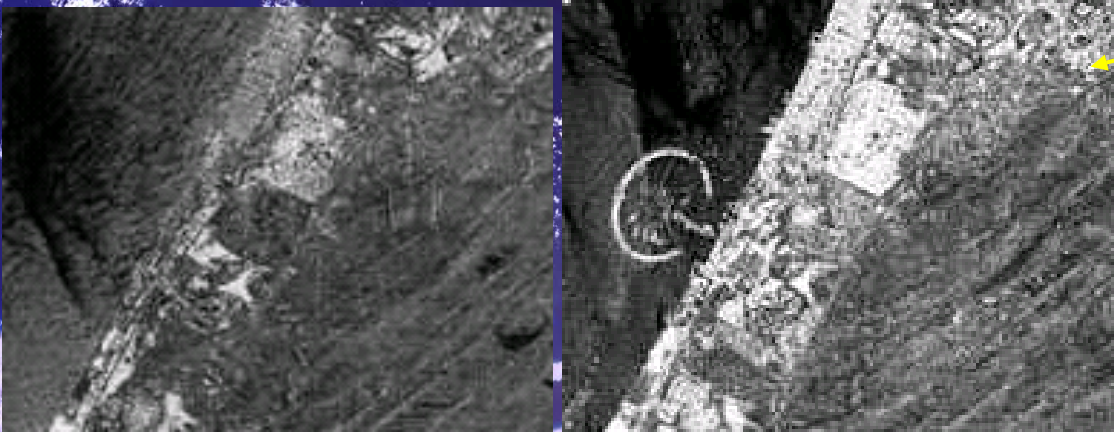
UK-DMC: Dubai (December 2003)



UK-DMC Image



ESA Images 28/1/04 : Before and After from ERS-2/Envisat



Earth Observation

IRAQ: Basra Oil Fires (12 April 2004)



England and Wales

