DEPLOYMENT OF CUBESAT CONSTELLATIONS UTILIZING CURRENT LAUNCH OPPORTUNITIES

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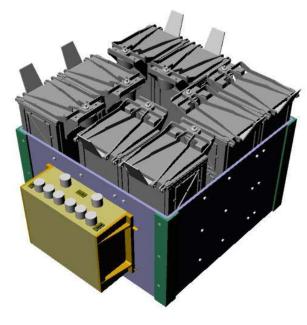
CubeSat Constellations

- Clear Next Step in CubeSat Mission Evolution
- CubeSats Provide Ideal Constellation Platform
 - Low-Cost CubeSats enable large numbers
- New Missions are Enabled by Constellations
 - Fast revisit global coverage
 - Multiple simultaneous measuring points
 - Failure tolerant
- Problem: Require Constellation Deployment
 - Difficult with secondary launch opportunities
 - Maneuvering requirements (propulsion?)

Can We Deploy Constellations Using Current Capability?

Assumptions

- Use only CubeSat separation time and direction to control constellation deployment
- Baseline Launch NPSCuL on Atlas V (L-36)
 - 8 identical 3U CubeSats
 - Identical deployment speed
 - Single orbit plane deployment
 - Separation speed 1.4m/s
- Target Constellation Configuration
 - Uniform distribution along orbit

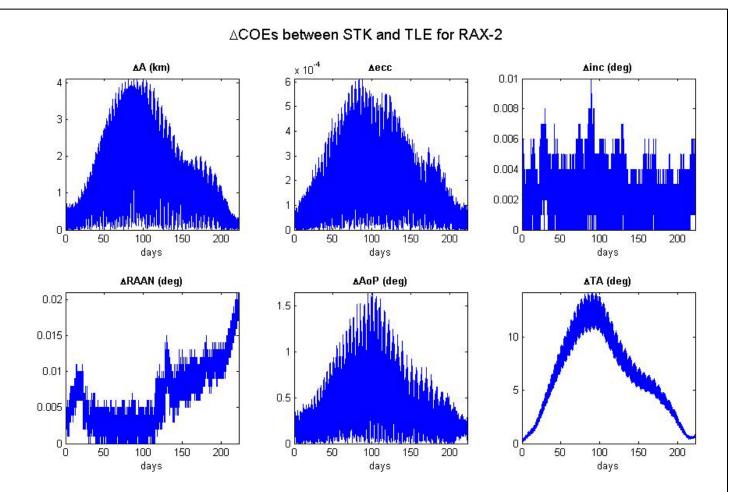


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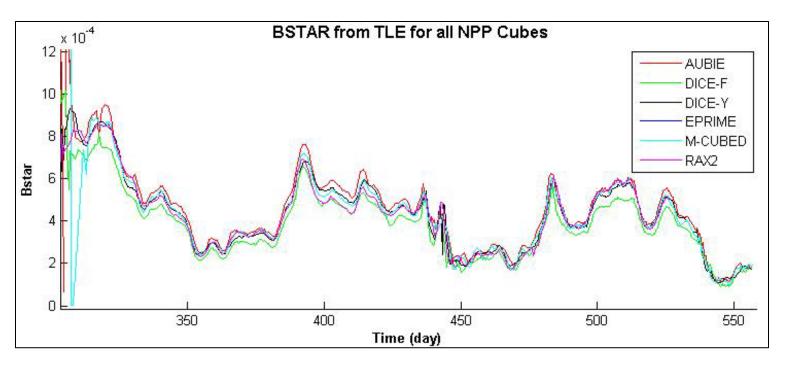
Simulation Accuracy

- Can we accurately simulate long deployment events?
 - RAX-2 launched with NPP in Oct 2011 into 450 x 780 km altitude
 - RAX-2's orbital elements in STK vs. JSpOC TLEs



Drag Variations

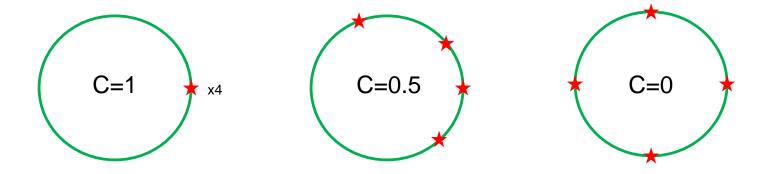
- RAX-2 perturbations dominated by changing drag parameter
- Examining B* term for all CubeSats from the NPP launch



- Uniform Variations for all Spacecraft
- Relative Errors Small for Identical Spacecraft

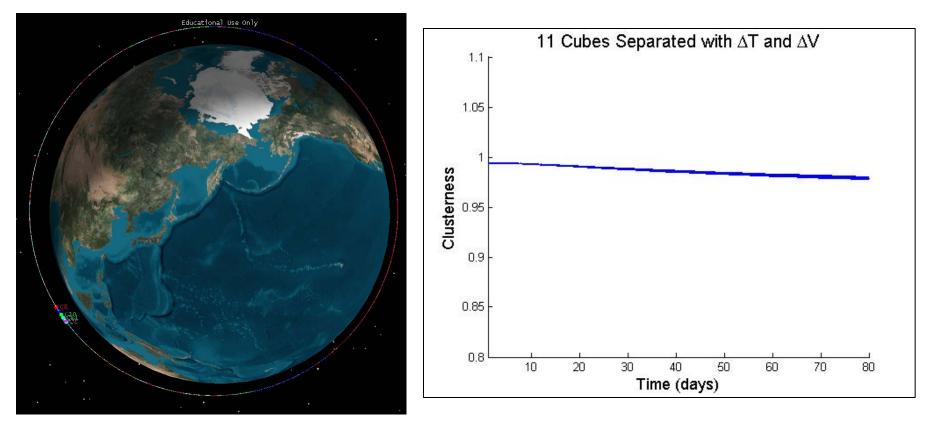
Need Constellation Dispersion Metrics

- Define "Clusterness" as level of Satellite dispersion
 - C= 0 => Uniform dispersion
 - C= 1 => Satellites at same location



Standard NPSCuL Deployment

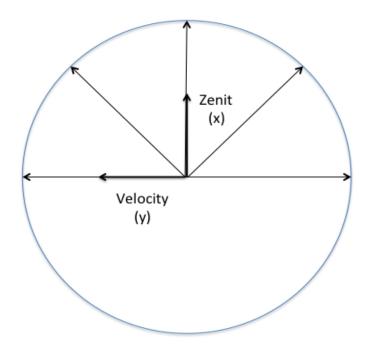
All Spacecraft deployed in aft direction with time delay



 Expected result: Linear orbit theory predicts separation is a function of speed differential in orbital velocity direction

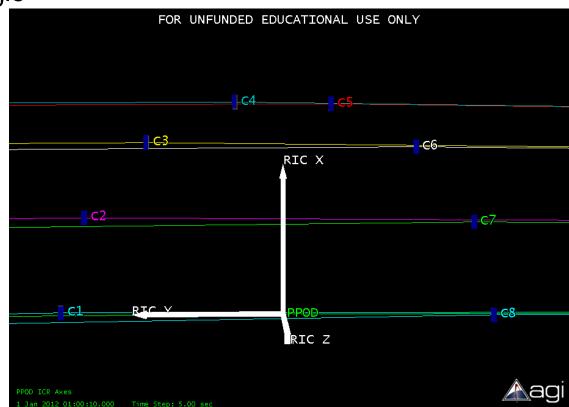
Better Dispersion Solution

 Use Circular Deployment to Vary Separation Speed Component in Velocity Direction



Better Dispersion Solution

- Use Circular Deployment to Vary Separation Speed Component in Velocity Direction
- Two options:
 - Uniform deployment angle
 - Easy implementation



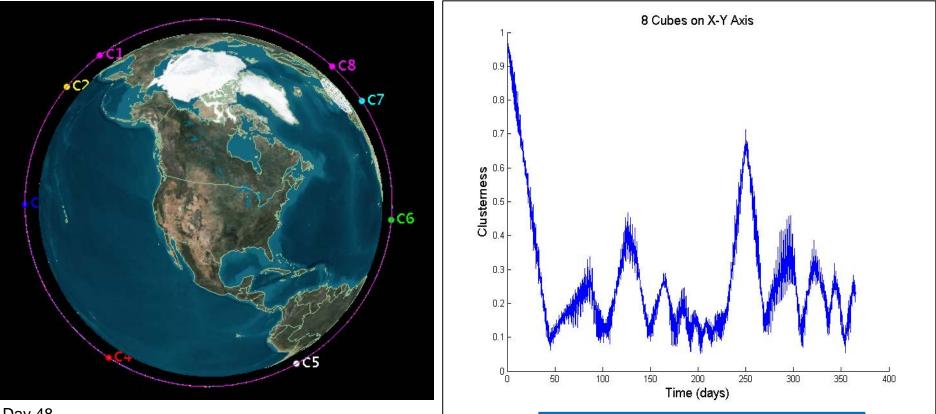
Better Dispersion Solution

- Use Circular Deployment to Vary Separation Speed Component in Velocity Direction
- Two options:
 - Uniform deployment angle
 - Easy implementation
 - Uniform Vy distribution
 - Optimum dispersion



Angle-based Circular Separation

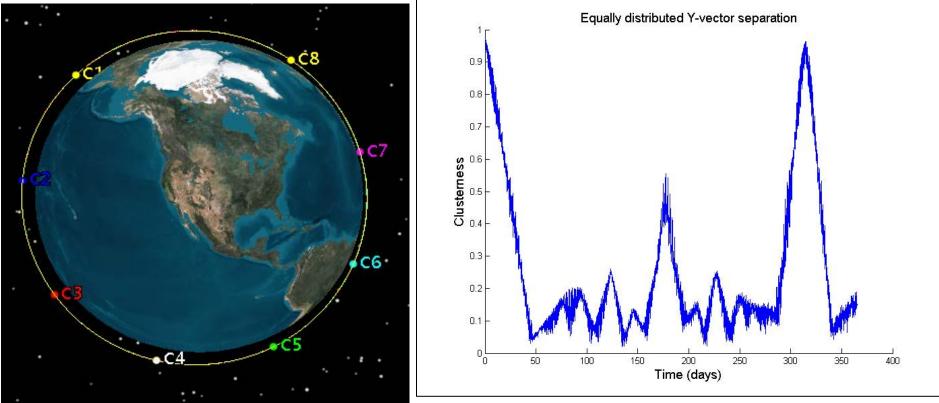
Large distribution from easy maneuver for LV



Minimum ~ 0.06

Y-vector based Semi-circle Separation

Equal distribution in Y-vector = equal distribution in orbit
More complex maneuver for LV





Minimum ~ 0.02

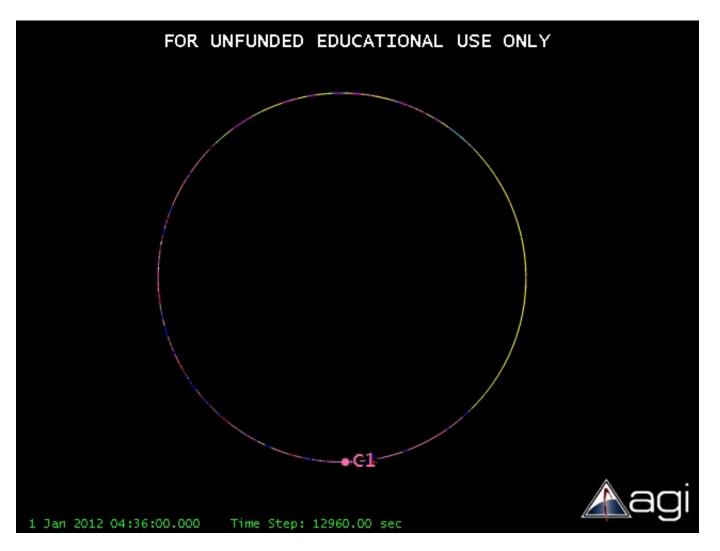
Angle-based Semi-circle Separation



Atlas V jettisoning Cubes

Video

Y-vector based constellation development



Constellation development

Video

Constellation Breakdown

- In order to "freeze" constellation orbital maneuver required.
- Need to change orbital period up to ~ 10 sec per Cube.
- ΔV required:

Cube #	Pre-maneuver Orbital Velocity (km/s)	ΔV required (<u>m/s</u>)
Target	7.5751	-
1	7.5758	0.6708
2	7.5714	3.6947
3	7.5678	7.3733
4	7.5789	3.7989
5	7.5768	1.6953
6	7.5784	3.2434
7	7.5750	0.1663
8	7.5770	1.8370

 Very Low ΔV: drag differential and small cold gas system are options

Conclusion

- Standard Deployment Strategies do not Ease Dispersion
- Current Launch Systems can better Disperse CubeSats
 - Minimum maneuver requirements for LV
 - No initial propulsion requirement on CubeSats
 - Improved dispersion eases initial acquisition
 - Low ΔV requirements to maintain constellation
 - Reasonable time for full dispersion
 - We are ready to deploy constellations
- Alternative Deployer Mounting can Produce Similar Effects

THANK YOU

Questions?