NASA

CubeQuest CHALLENGE

Advanced CubeSat Technologies for Affordable Deep Space Science and Exploration Missions

Ground Tournaments, the Moon, and Beyond

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iCubeSat- 30 May 2017

Outline

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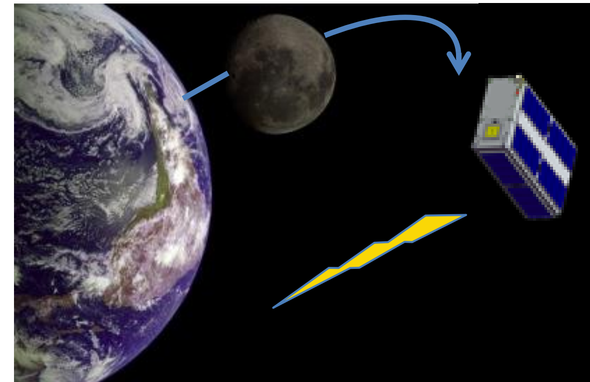
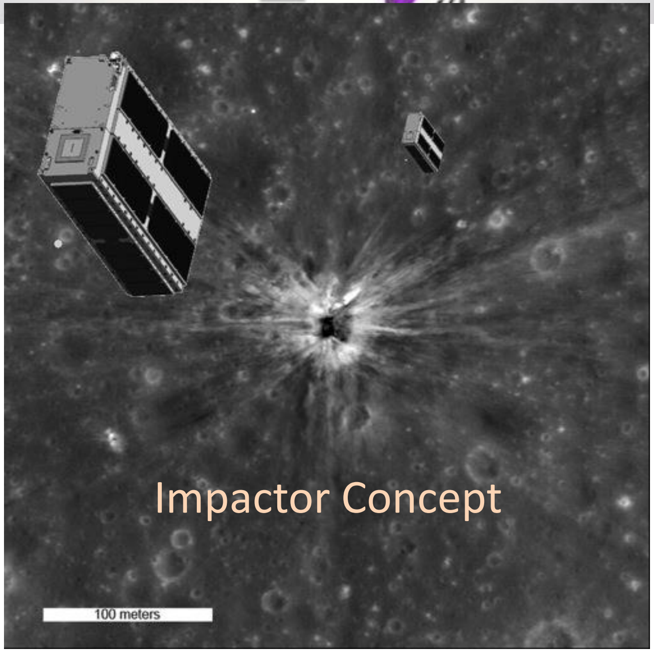
- What's Cube Quest?
  - History: Government Challenges
  - Why a Cube Quest?
  - Rules and Prize Structure
- Today's Status
  - GT4 Competitors
  - Emerging Technologies
- Next Steps
  - GT4 winners
  - In-space Competition



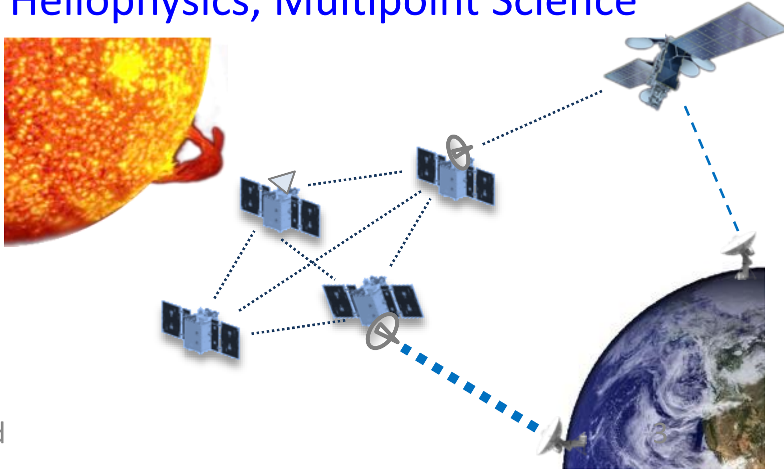
Get your CubeSat to the moon,
work the best
survive the longest
win big prizes!

Trace Capabilities to NASA Roadmaps

- Astrophysics:
  - Distributed RF and Optical Arrays on affordable satellite constellation
  - Affordable, time-correlated (simultaneous) multi-point observations of NEOs (mass density, albedo, etc)
- Planetary Explorations:
  - Distributed measurements (Ex: surface seismographic; Mars “weather systems”, multi-site impactors to detect lunar subsurface volatiles, etc.)
  - Co-ordinated assets (Ex: landers paired with orbiting relays)
- Heliophysics:
  - Global coverage
  - Multiple observations of transient events (Ex: radio occultation)
  - Geographically distributed time-correlated “space weather” measurements
- Earth Science
  - Global coverage (multiple)
  - Time correlated weather, oceanic observations

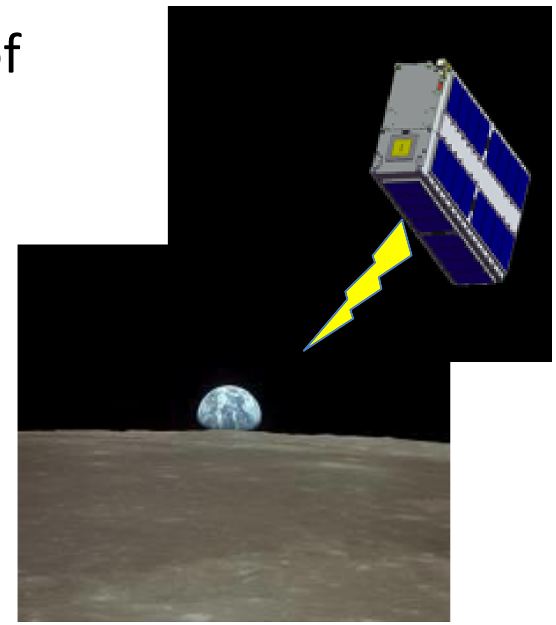


Heliophysics, Multipoint Science



CubeSats in Deep Space

- Advantages over traditional satellites:
  - Low cost
  - Low mass
  - Standard LV interface
- Developed, deployed in fraction of time, cost, of traditional “high-stakes” satellite
- Interchangeable secondary payloads
  - increased launch opportunities
- Array of small CubeSats > single conventional probe:
  - asteroid seismographs
  - array of Mars weather stations
  - distributed , temporally correlated measurements
  - redundancy at the system level; robust system of systems
  - nodes for antenna arrays or telescope arrays



Current CubeSat Limitations

To-date, CubeSats haven't ventured beyond LEO:

Limitation	SoA	Deep Space Missions Need
Limited comm range	Low-gain dipoles or patches mainly used	high gain directional antennas needed
Limited comm data rate	Low power, amateur band transmitters mainly used	High-power, high frequency, wide bandwidth transmitters needed
Lacking radiation tolerance	COTS, low-cost parts used; more benign environment of LEO	Radiation shielding, fault detection, fault tolerance
Lacking in-space propulsion	Not demonstrated (except solar sails); chemical fuel/pressurized containers prohibited	High thrust, high ISP needed; chemical, electrical, solar
Depend on Earth-based nav references	Passive magnetorquers used; GPS or magnetometers sense Earth's magnetic field	Start trackers, moon/sun sensors, radar altimeters and other sensors needed for deep space

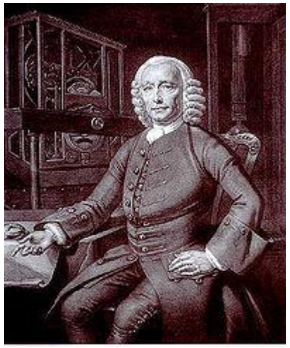
Can CubeSats Enable More Affordable Science and Exploration Missions in Deep Space?

Why a Cube Quest Challenge?

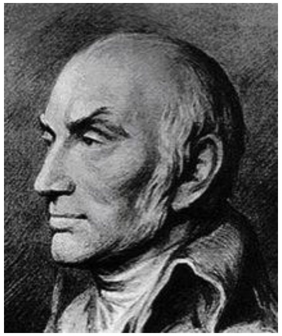
- Extend CubeSat capabilities to deep space
- Achieve more affordable science and exploration missions
- Enable unique missions (swarms, cooperative operations)
- Tap into the creativity of "citizen inventors"

Future Mission Needs of Stakeholders Drive the Challenge

History of Government Challenges



In 1761, John Harrison (clock maker) solved the British maritime navigation challenge



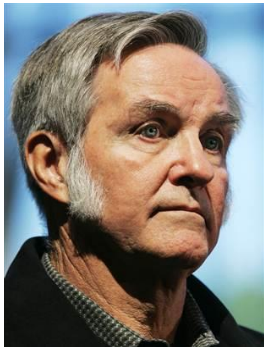
In 1809, Nicolas Appert (baker) solved the Napoleon challenge for food preservation

In 1901, Alberto Santos-Dumont (coffee plantation heir) won the French airship challenge

In 1910, Georges Chavez (pilot) won the Milan Committee challenge being the first to fly over the Alps

In 1927, Charles Lindbergh (mail pilot) won the Orteig Prize being the first to fly across the Atlantic Ocean

In 1977 & 1979, Paul MacCready (aeronautic engineer) won the Kremer Prizes for human-powered flight challenges



In 2004, Burt Rutan (aerospace engineer) won the X-Prize Ansari challenge being the first private entity to enter space twice within two weeks

In 2007, Peter Homer (unemployed engineer) won the NASA Astronaut Glove challenge by making a better glove

Example Successful Public Challenge

- 1707 British Naval accident off Isle of Scilly, 1,400 sailors died. On time, accurate arrival at ports of call hampered by inability to measure longitude
- The 1714 Longitude Act called for a portable, practical solution to the problem
- Amateur clock maker John Harrison's marine chronometer was the most successful submission to the Longitude Committee, eventually securing prize of £20,000 (Today's value £2,080,000)
- Captain Cook took a version of Harrison's device on his second, three year voyage, returning to prove that Harrison's innovative design had finally conquered one of the perils of the high seas.
- This was a successful public prize challenge!

Centennial Challenges Program

- NASA STMD's Centennial Challenges Program, initiated in 2005, named after Wright Brothers' Kitty Hawk flight
- Engages public in advanced technology development
- Prizes for solving problems of interest to NASA and the nation
- Competitors based in US; not supported by government funding.
- Since 2005, there have been eight challenge categories, resulting in more than 20 challenge events to date.
- More than $6 million in prize money has been awarded to more than 17 different teams
- Summer 2013, work began on Cube Quest Challenge

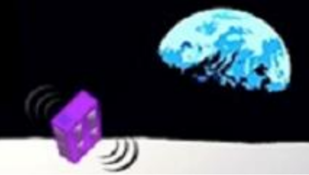
Current
Centennial Challenges:

- Sample Return Robot
- 3-D Printed Habitat
- Mars Ascent Vehicle
- Cube Quest

EM-1 Launch Opportunity

- NASA’s first non-crewed lunar flyby mission of Orion from SLS
  - Launch in late 2018
- Capacity for thirteen 6U-sized CubeSats
- Secondary Payloads deploy after Orion departure into lunar flyby trajectory
- 3 slots are reserved for top-3 qualified Cube Quest Challenge winners

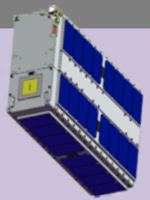
Stimulating Advanced Tech for Deep Space CubeSat Operations

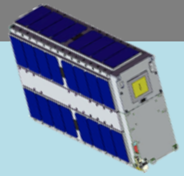


- Objective: Achieve Lunar Orbit
- Requires:
  - Propulsion, high dV
  - Navigation without GPS or Earth's magnetic field
- Objective: Hi Data Rate, Large Data Volume, Far Comm Distance
- Requires:
  - High power transponder; high gain antenna; long & frequent ground station passes; deployable antennas; stable ACS; precise knowledge of Earth direction
- Objective: Longevity (survival)
- Requires:
  - Rad hardening, redundancy, shielding

- All are critical capabilities for deep space operations

Prize Structure





Ground Tournaments (GT)

4 Rounds
Approx every 6 months

GT-1 - top 5 win $20k
GT-2 - top 5 win $30k
GT-3 - top 5 win $30k
GT-4 - top 5 win $20k
Total $500k

Top 3 qualified GT-4 teams launch free on EM-1

Qualify for 1 of 3 EM-1 launch slots
- *or* –
get your own ride

Total $5.0M Prize Money

Lunar Derby

While in lunar orbit

Achieve Lunar Orbit *$1.5M/shared, $1M max per team*

Error-free Communication
Burst Rate- $225k/25k
Total Volume- $675k/75k

Longevity
$450k/50k

Deep Space Derby

While range ≥4M km

Farthest Distance
$225k/25k

Error-free Communication
Burst Rate- $225k/25k
Total Volume- $675k/75k

Longevity
$225k/25k

Ground Tournaments

Teams submit GT documents

5 Judge Panel
- 2 NASA
- 3 Non-NASA leaders
  - Industry
  - Academic
  - DoD

GT Winners:

Top 5 Teams
Scoring > 3.0/5.0

- Rules
- GT Workbook
- SLS IDRD
- SLS Safety Rqts (or equiv. launch provider rqts)

Team of
technical SMEs

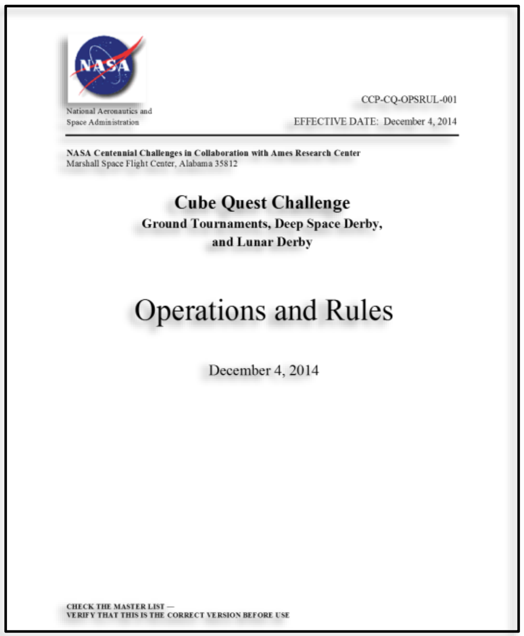
40%
Likelihood of Mission Success

+

60%
Compliance with Rules, SLS IDRD, SLS Saftey Rqts

Total GT Score

Rules and Constraints


National Aeronautics and Space Administration

CCP-CQ-OPSRUL-001

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 4, 2014

NASA Centennial Challenges in Collaboration with Ames Research Center
Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama 35812

Cube Quest Challenge
Ground Tournaments, Deep Space Derby, and Lunar Derby

Operations and Rules

December 4, 2014

CHECK THE MASTER LIST —
VERIFY THAT THIS IS THE CORRECT VERSION BEFORE USE

SLS Safety and Interface Requirements

- SLS Payload Safety Reviews (to fly on EM-1)
- Or equivalent, for 3rd-party launches

Any allowable part of the spectrum

- subject to FCC public freq. alloc. and licensing regs

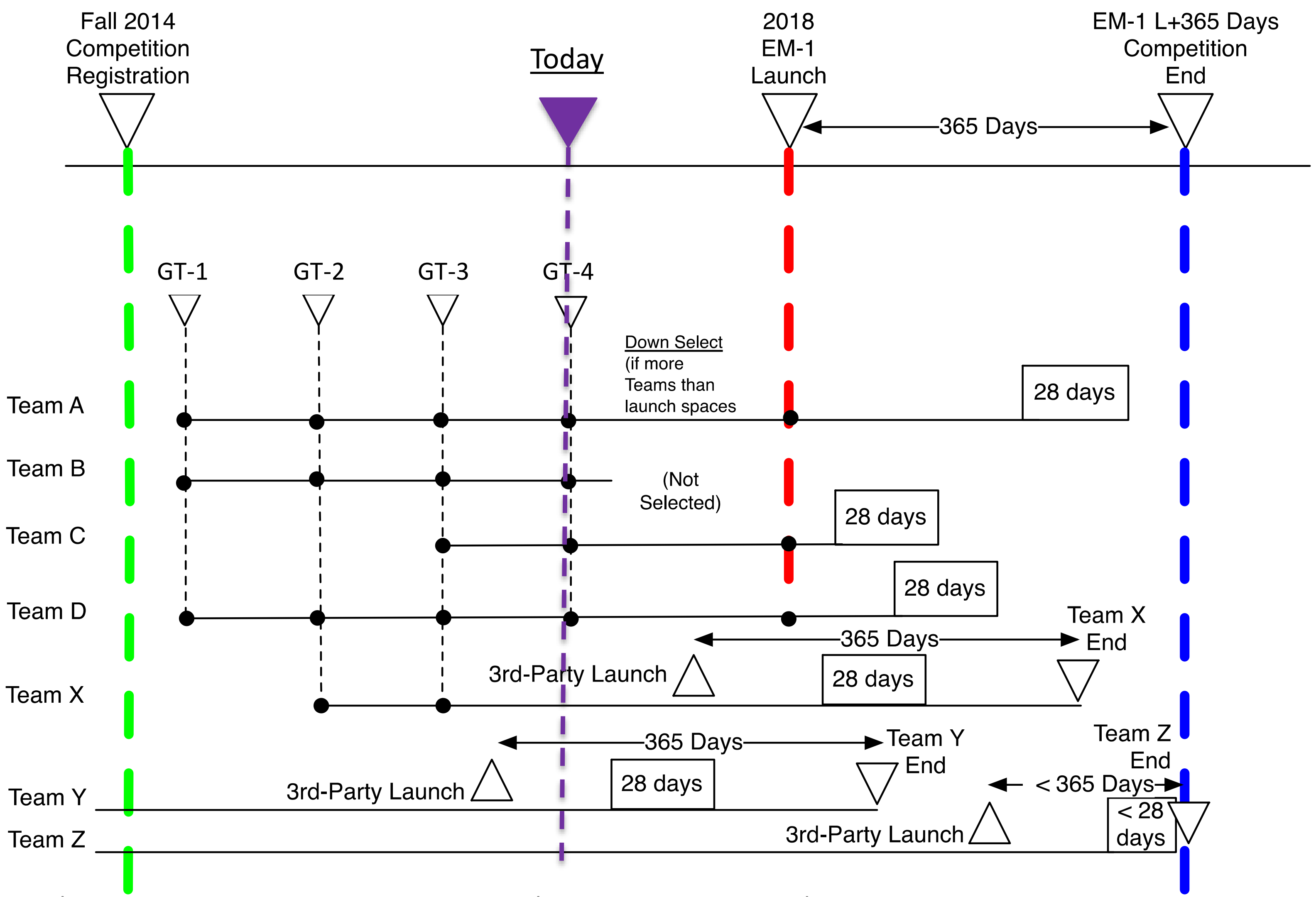
Comm data eligible for prizes

- May use NASA DSN – at your cost
- DSN tracks all trajectories; checks lunar orbit, 4M km range
- Comm data format per Rules, to qualify

Comply with Orbital Debris and Planetary Protection laws and regs

http://www.nasa.gov/cubequest/reference

Current Status



Ground Tournaments Lead to EM-1 Launch

GT1	GT2	GT3	GT4	EM-1
1. Alpha Cubesat - Xtraordinary Innovative Space Partnerships, Inc 2. Cislunar Explorers - Cornell University 3. HuskySat - University of Washington 4. Lunar CubeQuestador - Missouri University of Science and Technology 5. MIT KitCube - Massachusetts Institute of Technology 6. Novel Engineering - Novel Engineering Inc. 7. OpenOrbiter Lunar I - University of North Dakota 8. ERAU Eagles - Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University 9. Project Selene - Flintridge Preparatory School 10. Heimdallr- Ragnarok Industries, Inc. 11. SEDS UC San Diego - University of California - San Diego 12. Team Miles - Fluid & Reason LLC 13. True Vision Robotics - Isakson Engineering	1. Alpha CubeQuest, XISP Inc 2. CisLunar Explorers, Cornell University 3. Eagles-Quest, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University 4. Earth Escape Explorer (CU-E3), University of Colorado 5. Goddard Orbital and Atmospheric Testing Satellite (GOATS), Worcester Polytechnic Institute 6. Lunar CubeQuestador, Missouri University of Science & Technology 7. MIT KitCube, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 8. Heimdallr, Ragnarok Industries Inc. 9. SEDS Triteia, SEDS University of San Diego 10. Team Miles, Fluid & Reason LLC	1. Team Miles Fluid & Reason, Tampa, Florida (placed first in GT-1 and fifth in GT-2) 2. Cislunar Explorers - Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 3. CU-E3- University of Colorado, Boulder 4. KitCube - Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 5. SEDS Triteia - University of California, San Diego 6. Ragnarok, Ragnarok Industries Inc. 7. MIT KitCube, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 8. Goddard Orbital and Atmospheric Testing Satellite (GOATS), Worcester Polytechnic Institute	1. Team Miles Fluid & Reason, Tampa, Florida 2. Cislunar Explorers - Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 3. CU-E3- University of Colorado, Boulder 4. SEDS Triteia - University of California, San Diego 5. Heimdallr, Ragnarok Industries Inc.	?

Current Teams – GT4 April-June 2017

* - indicates EM-1 Qualifier

Industry

*** Heimdallr**
Ragnarok Industries, Inc

*** Team Miles**
Fluid & Reason LLC

Academia

***Cislunar Explorers**
Cornell University

*** SEDS UC San Diego**
University of California- San Diego

*** CU-E3**
University of Colorado – Boulder

Lunar Derby

Deep Space Derby

CubeQuest Emerging Technologies

- Comm
  - UHF, S-, X-, C- band
  - Patch antennas – from moon and beyond
  - Deployable antennas
- Ground Stations
  - DSN
  - WFF UHF
  - AMSAT X- and S-band
  - Commercial
  - Univ dishes
  - Arecibo
- Propulsion
  - EP
  - 3D printed thrusters
  - Electrolysis of H20/H2O2
- Other Technologies
  - Rad hardened CPU, memory, error checking and redundancy
  - Blue Canyon GNC / ADCS
  - Custom design:
    - Sun sensors
    - Star trackers
    - Reaction wheel
    - Imagers / quaternions

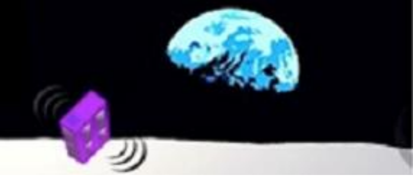
Emerging Technologies – Propulsion, Other

- Propulsion
  - COTS
    - ConstantQ plasma thruster (Iodine)
    - ExoTerra Resources Hall Effect
    - Standard Micro Propulsion System from Vacco, cold gas, for attitude control
  - Custom In-House
    - 3D printed cold gas for attitude control
    - Electrolysis of water for H2 and O2, for 3D printed titanium thruster fuel and oxidizer
    - Hydrogen peroxide monopropellent for 3D printed Inconel 716
- Other Tech
  - Rad-hard components
    - deep space radiation, longer mission lifetimes intensify effect. Lunar orbit provides a proving ground for radiation-based experiments or technology demonstrations.
    - 1 team plans Resilient Affordable CubeSat Processor (RACP), a microcontroller and 3 ARM 15 SoC uPs., with a health monitoring and management system to check processors and subsystems
  - Navigation Systems
    - No GPS or magnetic field in cis-lunar space
    - Clue Canyon Technologies XACT star tracker, sun sensor and reaction wheels.
    - Or combinations of their own sun sensors, and COTS inertial sensors for ADS.
    - GEO-hard Miniature Integrated Star Tracker (MIST) from Space Micro,
    - In-house ADCS, with in-house reaction wheels, in-house star tracker and sun sensors
    - Navigate using Raspberry Pi camera to image Earth, Sun and Moon,and gyro using transformation matrix to spacecraft body from and inertial frame.

Emerging Technologies - Communications

- Communication Technologies
  1. RF Bands Utilized
     - S-Band
       - Commonly used but cutting-edge for CubeSats
       - Teams plan S-band for radio comm and trajectory determination
     - X-Band
       - DSN primarily uses X-band, but CubeSats haven't the power to use before
       - Teams plan X-band to commercial ground stations or DSN
     - C-Band
       - Has some use in general sat comms; 5cm band is amateur band
       - Team plans AMSAT in C-band
     - UHF
       - Often used in CubeSats in amateur bands, to lots of amateur gnd stns
       - Team plans UHF for long distance using WFF 18m dish
  2. Antenna Design
     - Patch Antennas
       - Commonly used on CubeSats due to small size and low cost; but lacking in gain
     - Deployables
       - 1 team plans to use a reflectarray on reverse side of solar panel, fed by deployable feed horn

What’s the Status?



- **GT-4 the final Ground Tournament**
  - **Judging underway now!**
  - Document submittals received April 6
  - Supplemental submittals April 19 (test results)
- **GT-4 winners to be announced at SmallSats-Deep Space Symposium June 8**

- EM-1 payload delivery April 2018
- Launch late 2018
- In-space competition ends EM-1 launch + 365days

Summary

- CubeSats will soon enable affordable science and exploration missions in deep space
- Citizen inventors may help NASA achieve mission goals, advance CubeSat capabilities
- **May the best CubeSat win!**

CubeQuest CHALLENGE

Advanced CubeSat Technologies for Affordable Deep Space Science and Exploration Missions

Questions?