



THE DRAG-FREE CUBESAT

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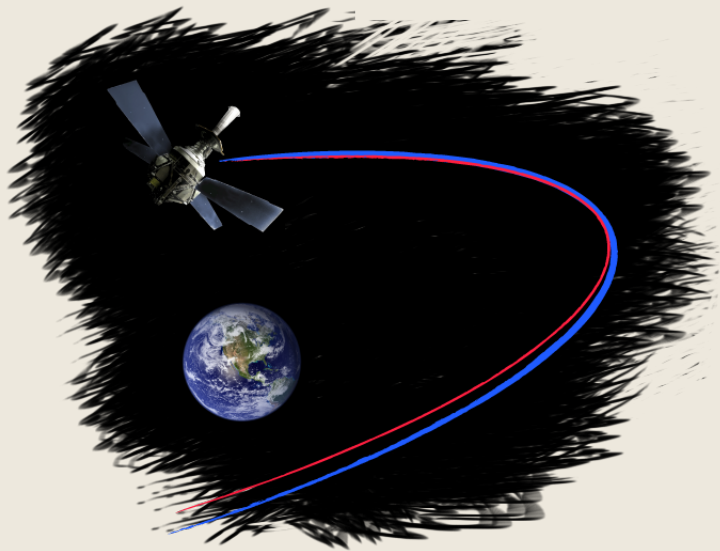
Stanford: John W. Conklin, Sasha Buchman, Karthik Balakrishnan, Robert L. Byer, Grant D. Cutler, Dan B. DeBra, Eric Hultgren, John A. Lipa, Shailendhar Saraf, Seiya Shimizu, Jun Zhou, and Andreas Zoellner

KACST: Abdul Alfauwaz, Ahmad Aljadaan, Hamoud Aljibreen, Mohammed Almajed, Muflih Alrufaydah, Salman Althubiti, Haithem Altwaijry, and Turki Al-Saud

SRI: Victor Aguero and Scott D. Williams

Drag-free Concept and Applications

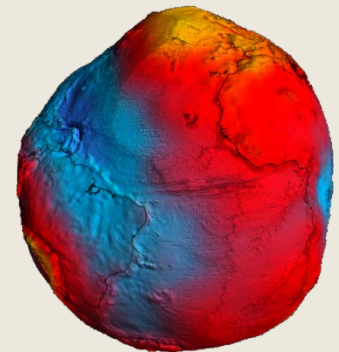
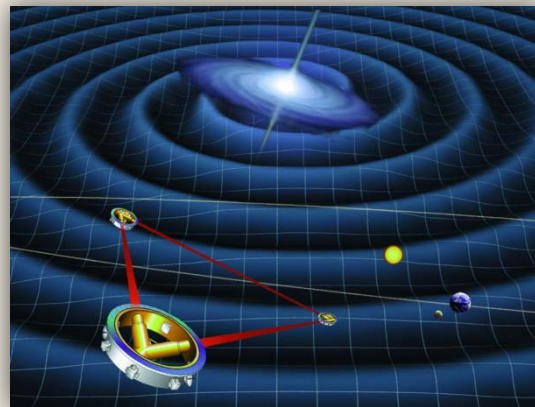
- Cancel deviation from geodetic orbit
- Geodesy
- Aeronomy
- Autonomous orbit determination
- Fundamental Physics



Drag-free History

- TRIAD I (1972)
 - GRACE (2002)*
 - Gravity Probe B (2004)
 - GOCE (2009)
-
- Planned:
 - LISA Pathfinder
 - LISA

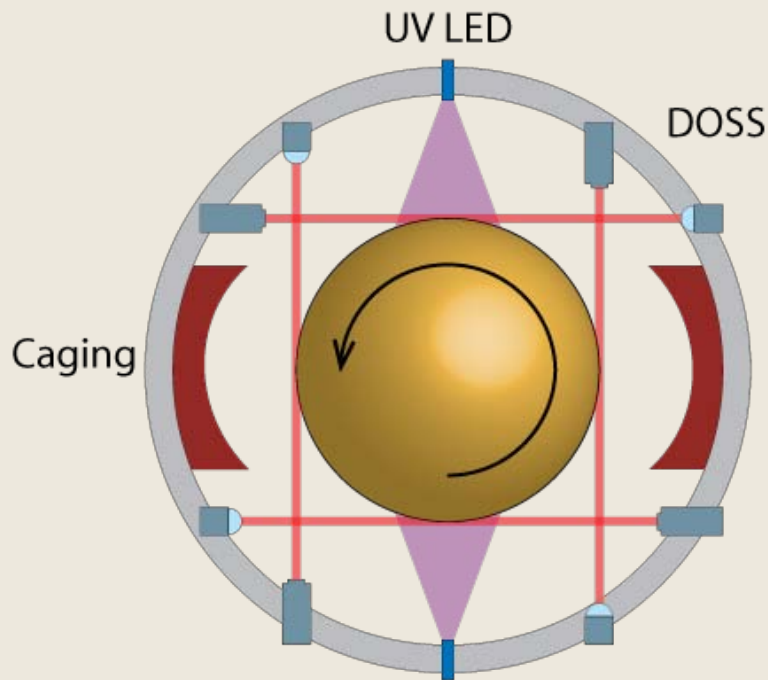
* Accelerometer only



Goal for Drag-free CubeSat

- Demonstrate inexpensive Drag-free mission
- Performance Goal derived from NASA Earth Science Goals for future Geodesy:
 $10^{-12} ms^2 / \sqrt{Hz}$ from 10mHz to 1Hz
- Demonstrate integration of new technology

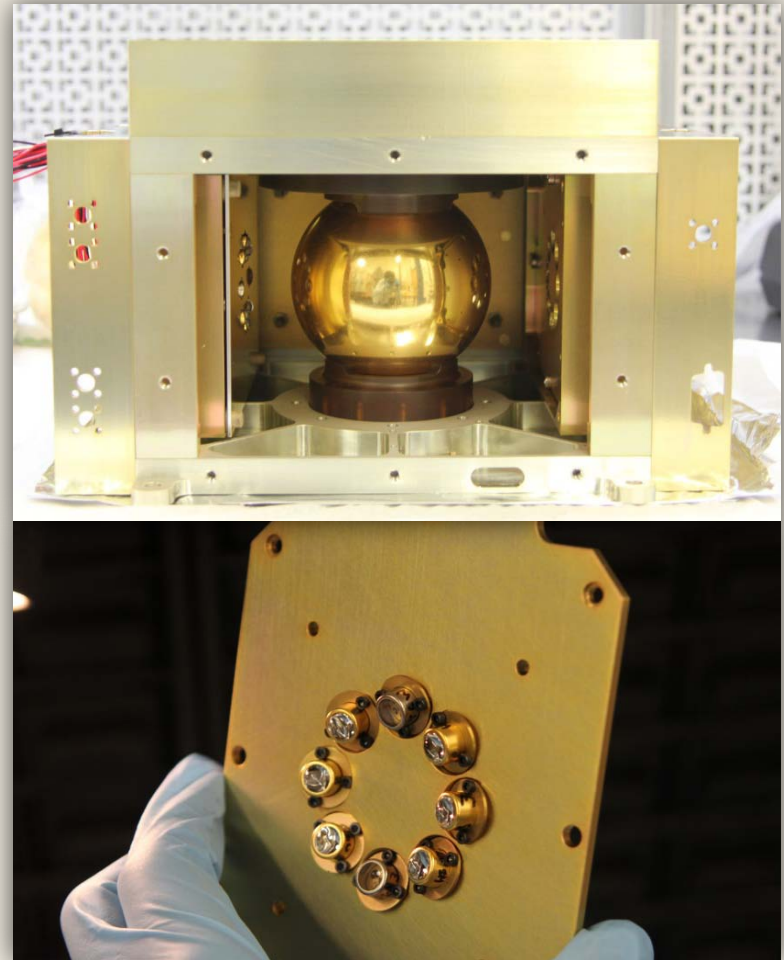
Modular Gravitational Reference Sensor (MGRS)



- Differential Optical Shadow Sensor (DOSS) to sense external disturbances
- UV LED for Charge Management to compensate internal disturbance
- Caging Mechanism designed for 1000 N holding force
- Spinning Sphere for spectral shift of disturbances

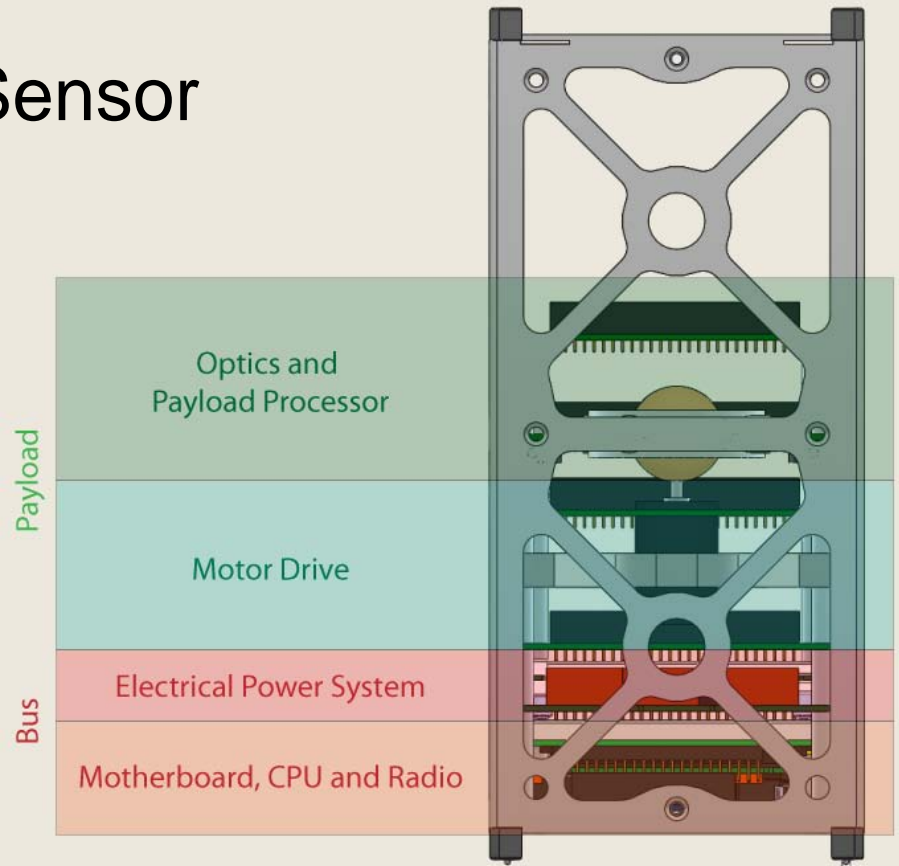
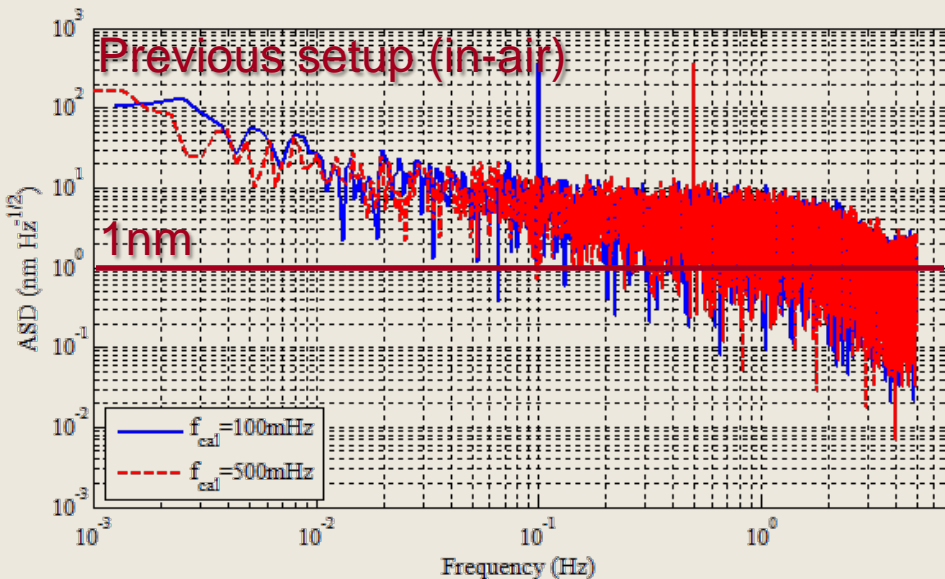
UV LED Satellite

- Goal: Raise TRL up to 8/9 for Deep UV LEDs and AC charge control
- Collaboration with KACST and NASA Ames
- Spacecraft: Saudi Sat 3 (55kg)
- 16 UV LEDs & photodiodes



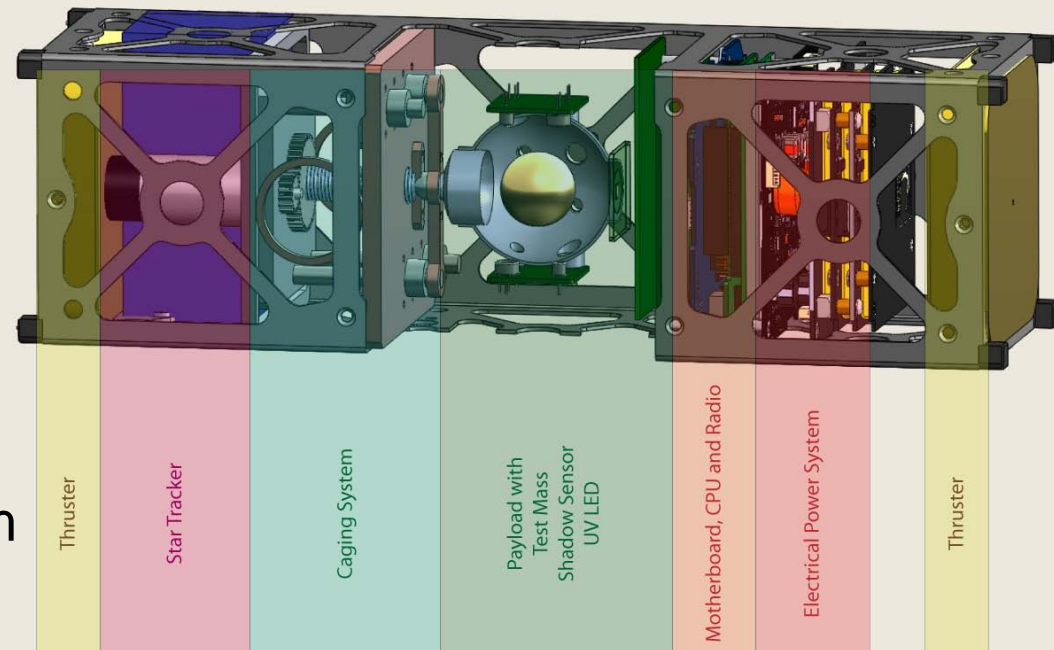
Differential Optical Shadow Sensor (DOSS)

- 2U CubeSat
- Raise TRL for Shadow Sensor
- Completion: 2013



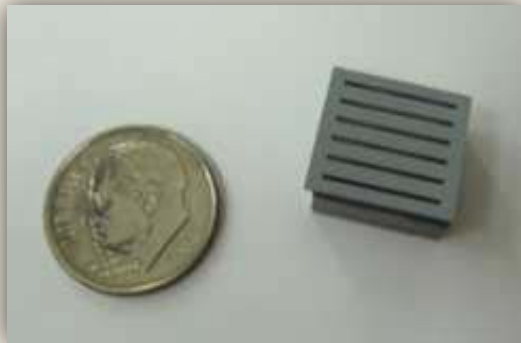
The Drag-free CubeSat

- 3U CubeSat
- Demonstrate fully integrated MGRS
- 2y development time
- Areas of Research:
 - Drag-free control algorithm
 - In-orbit performance evaluation
 - Environmental modeling and optimization (thermal, electro-magnetic)



Thruster comparison

SRI International



- TRL 4
- Thrust: 1 nN to 5 μ N
- ISP: up to 10,000 sec
- Advantages:
 - Single unit produces forces + torques
 - High dynamic range
 - Low noise
 - Higher lifetime

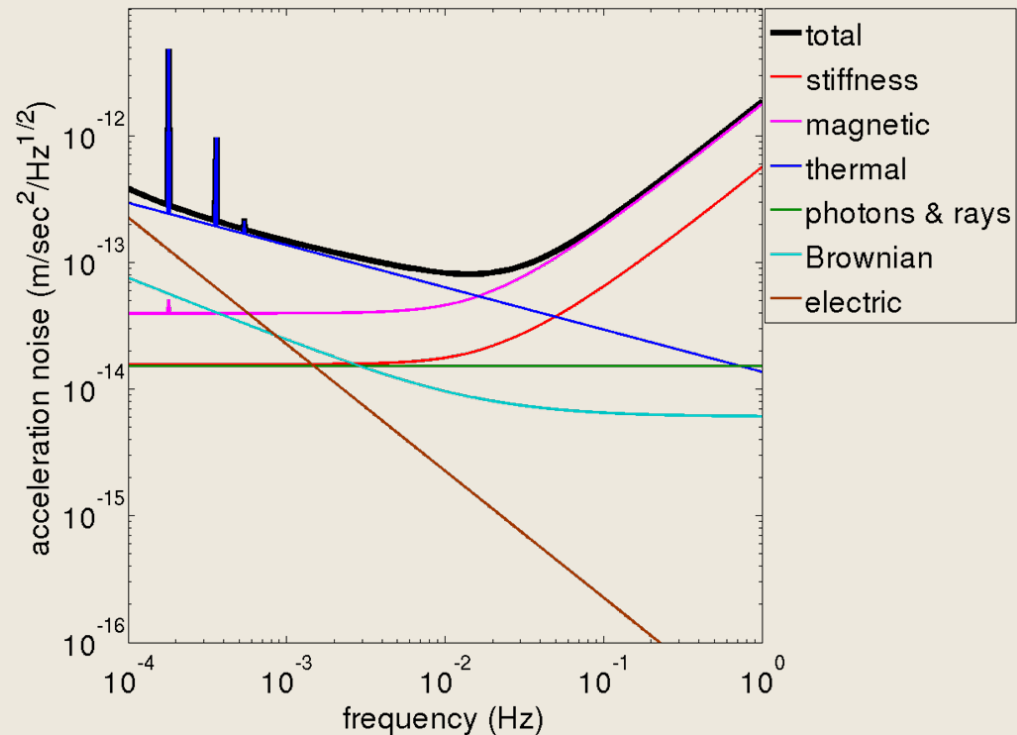
VACCO Industries



- TRL 6
- Thrust: 25 to 55 mN
- ISP: 65 sec
- Advantages:
 - Higher TRL

Error Budget

- Follows LISA error budget
- Assumptions:
 - 25mm AuPt Sphere
 - Temperature stability: $\pm 20\text{K}$ at orbit rate
1K at other frequencies
- Thermal noise limited below 10mHz
- Magnetic noise limited above 10mHz



Conclusion

- State of the art drag-free performance can be demonstrated on CubeSat
- Prospects for funding include:
 - Edison (Invited to submit full proposal)
 - Earth Science Technology Office (ESTO)
 - NSF CubeSat Program

BACKUP SLIDES

Error Budget

