

# A CubeSat Compliant Interface to Enable Spacecraft Docking and Fuel Transfer

2019 CubeSat Developers Workshop  
April 23-25, 2019 San Luis Obispo, CA



**ORBITFAB**  
Gas Stations in Space

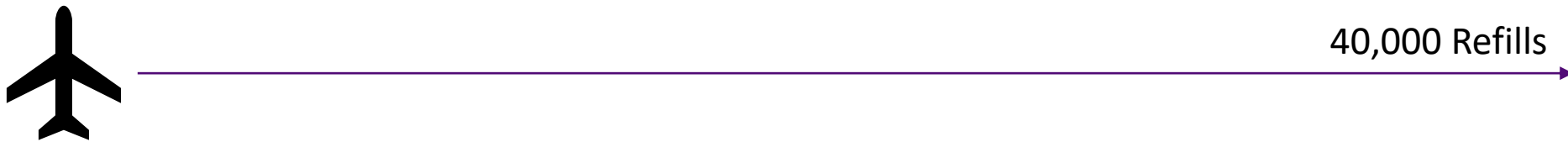
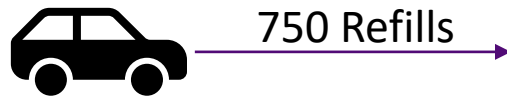
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# The Single Use Paradigm



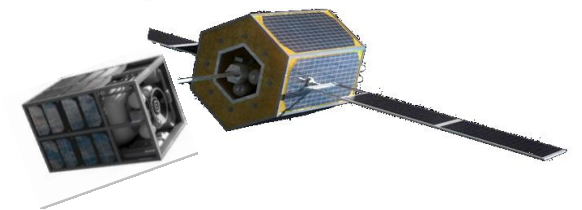
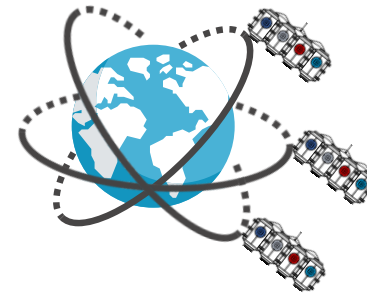
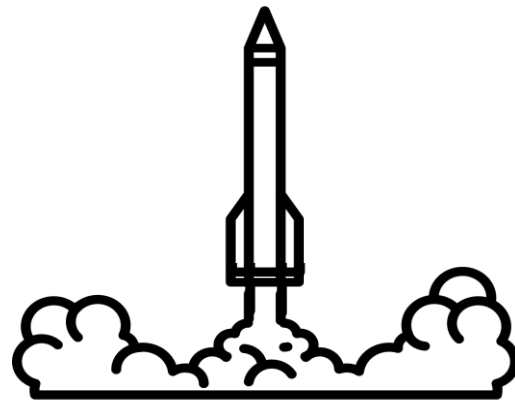
**Rapidly  
Attachable  
Fuel  
Transfer  
Interface**



# What We Do



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Transfer  
Interface**





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# On Orbit Servicing (OOS)

## Jetpack



## Tug/ Deorbit



ATOMOS



## Asset Monitoring



## Complex Servicing





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# CubeSats in the Quest for OOS

## Benefits

- Small size = Low cost
- Low mass = Less fuel usage
- Rapid development cycles
- Ease of adoption
- Standardized trusted launch
- Ride share
- Disaggregation

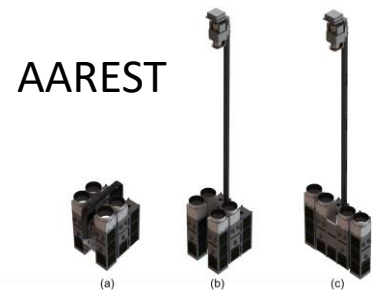
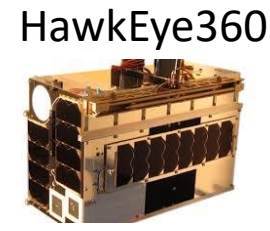
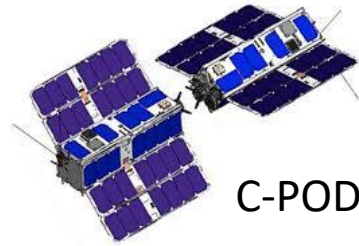
## Drawbacks

- Small size
- Small fuel quantities
- Complex mechanisms difficult to scale



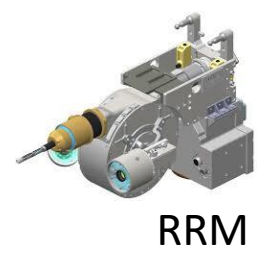
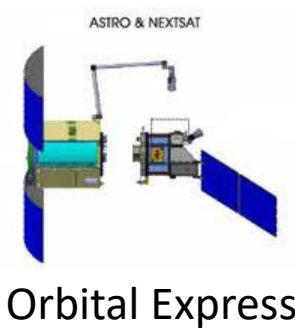
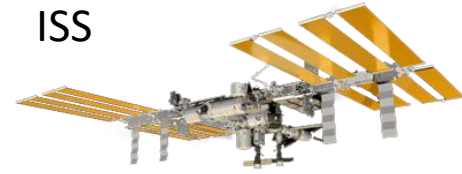
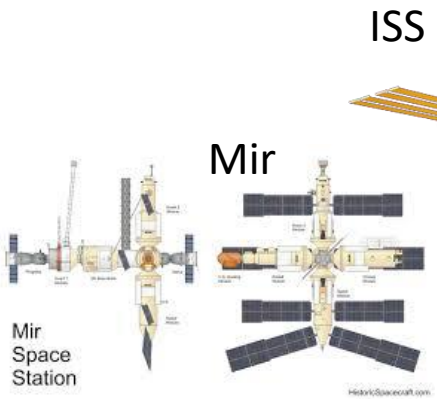
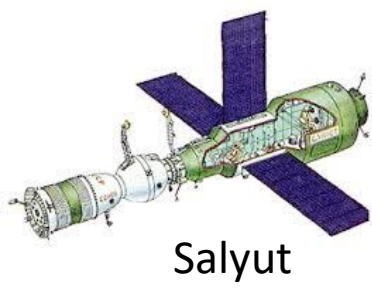
Rapidly Attachable Fuel Transfer Interface

# Timeline of Missions Leading to RAFTI



## CubeSat/Small Sat Formation Flying and RPOD

### Refueling Missions





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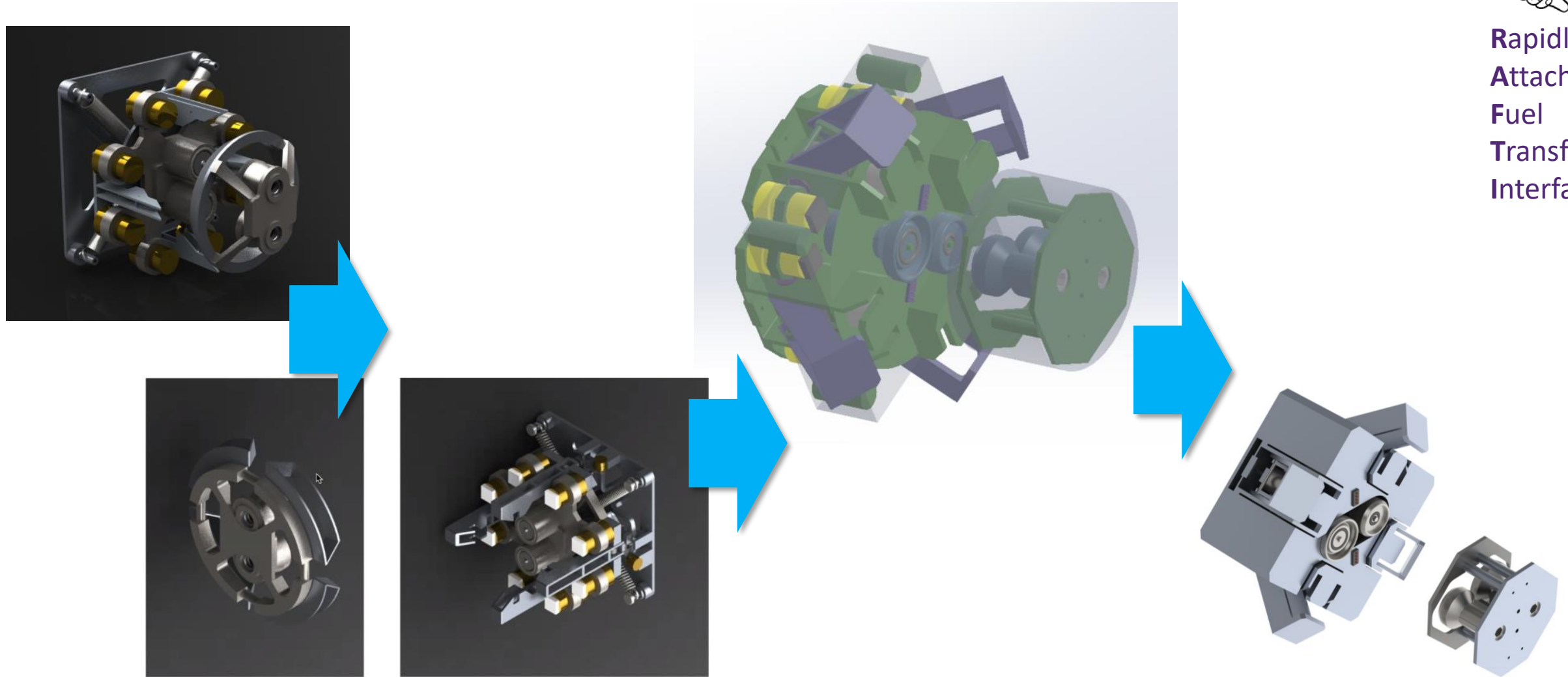
# Robotics are Complex, Expensive and Heavy





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# Solution: Combine Docking and Fueling

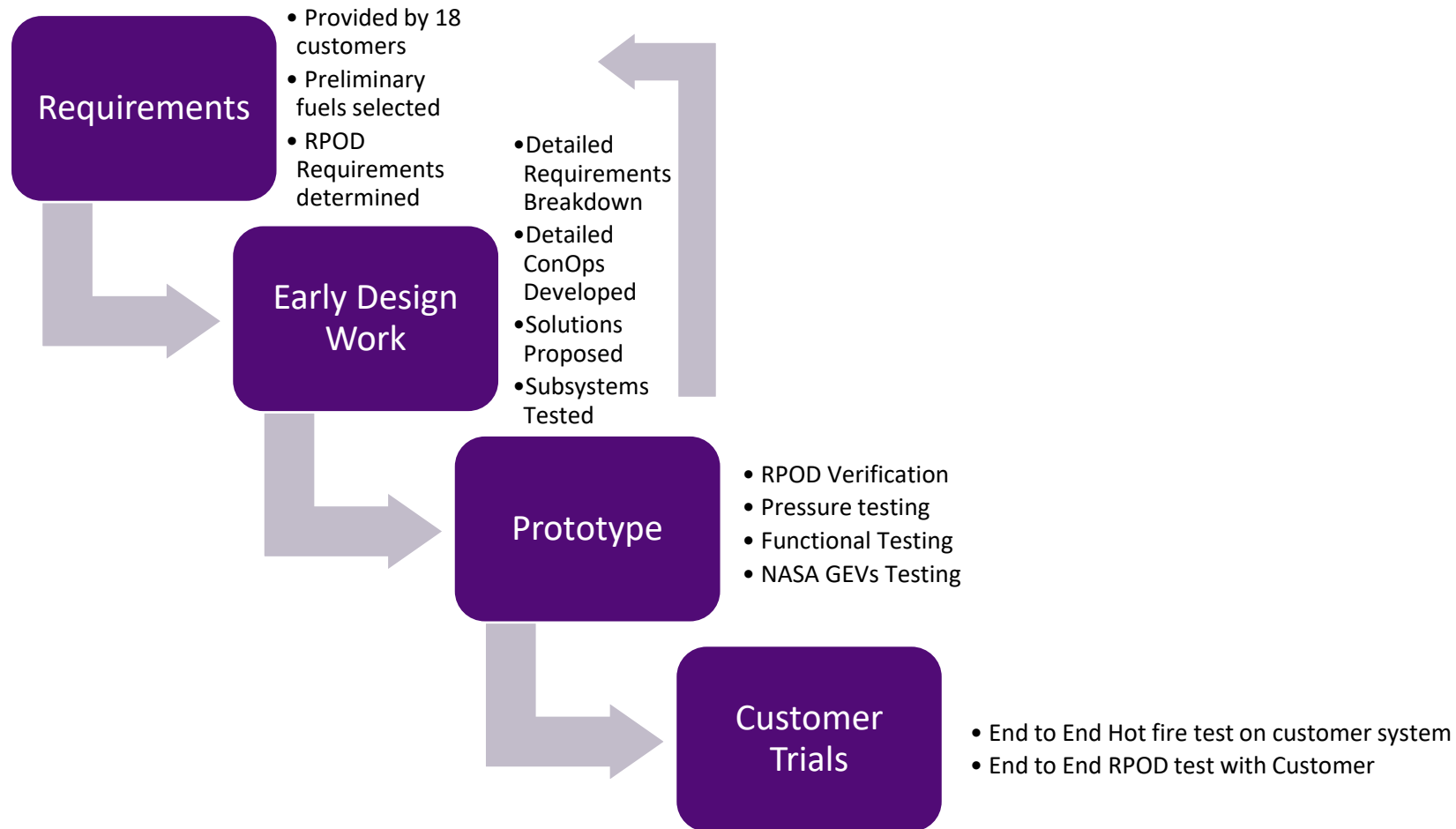






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# The Development Process at Orbit Fab

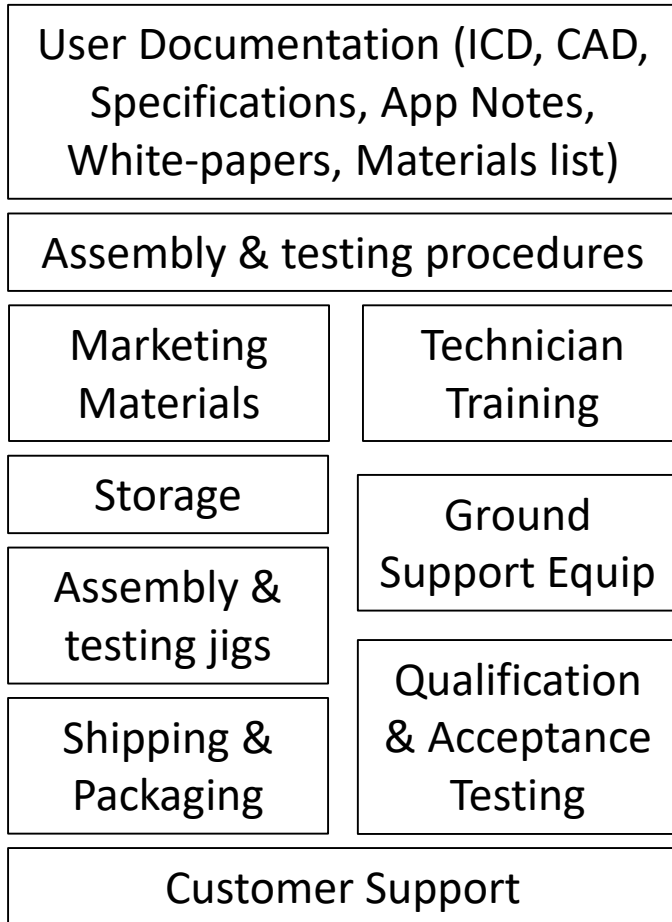




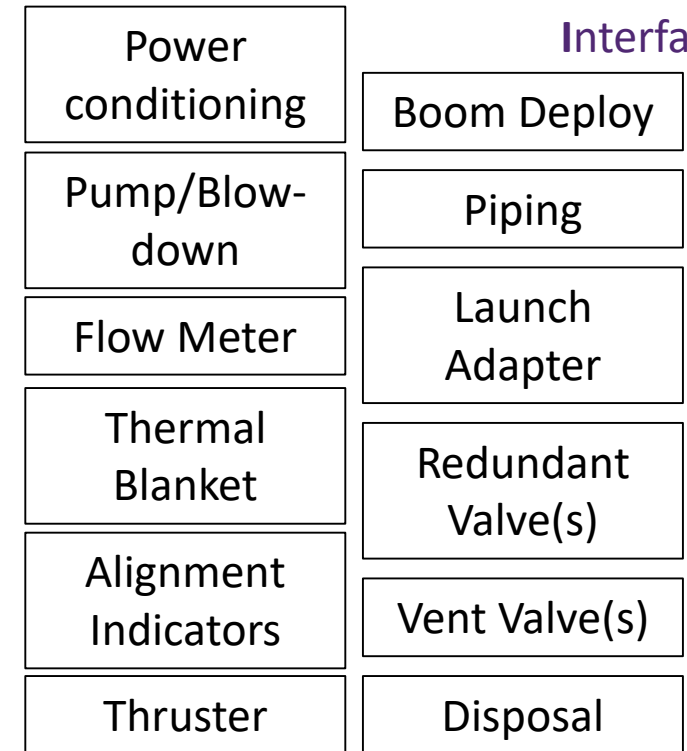
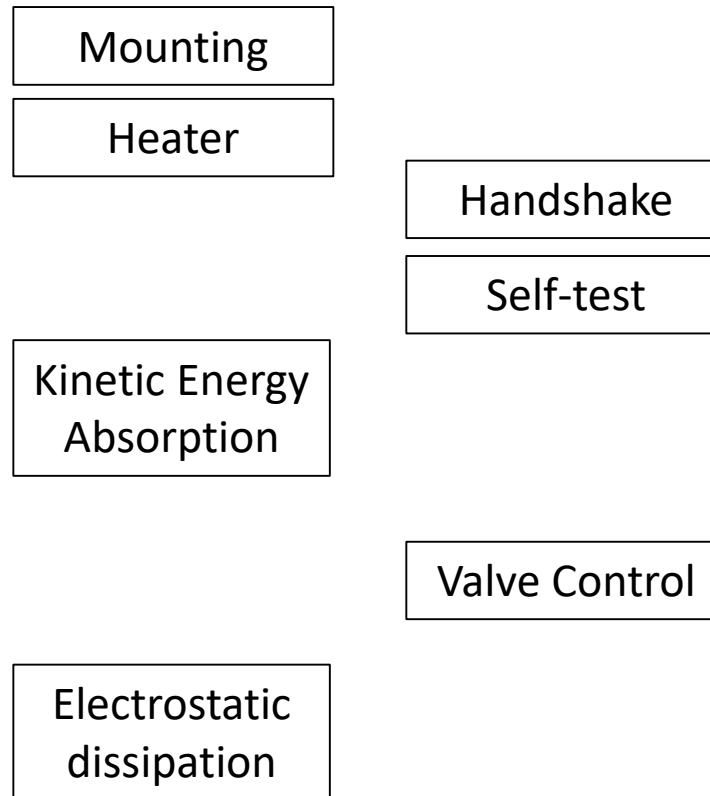
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# RAFTI System Boundaries

## Inside the System



## Coupling



## Outside the System

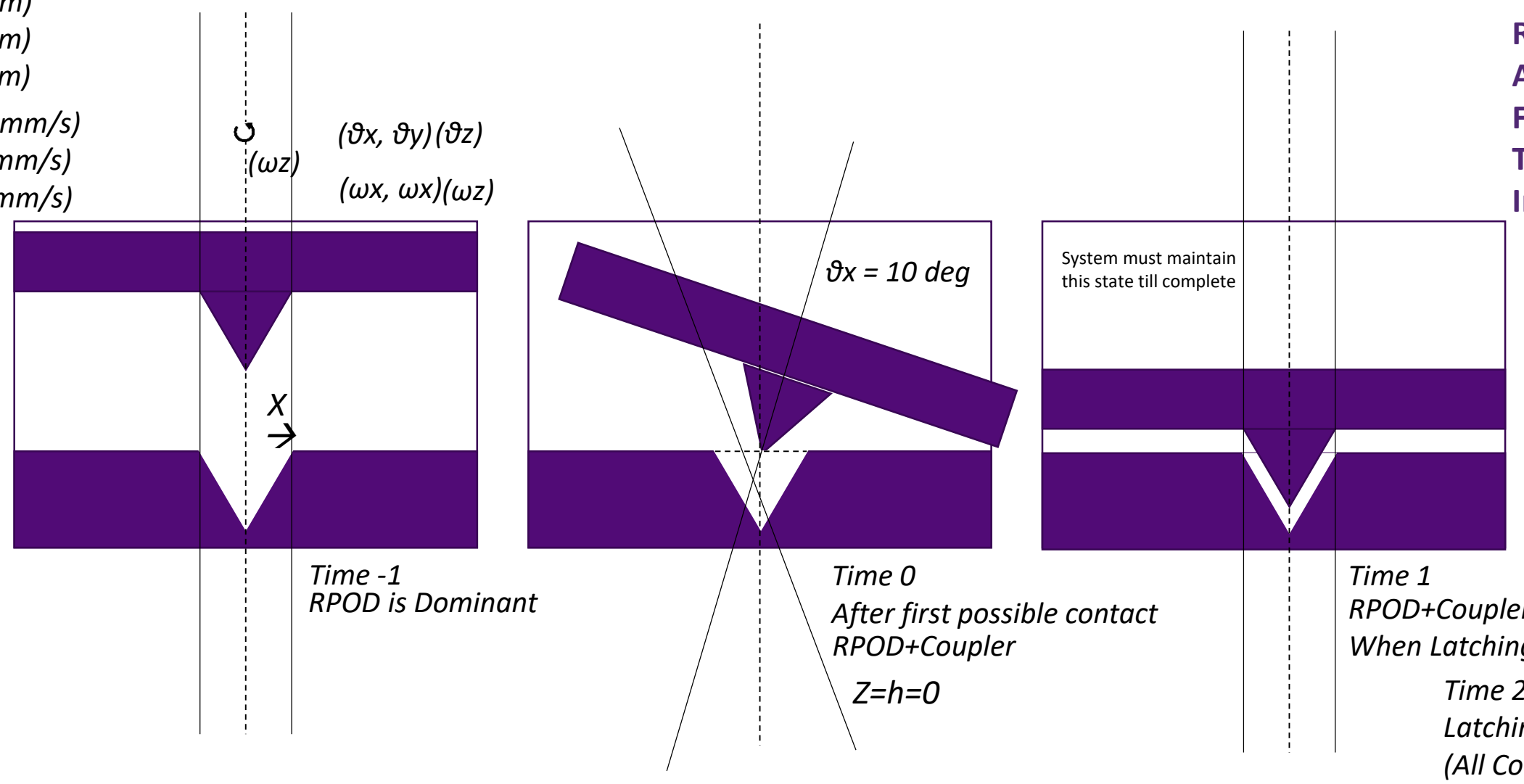


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# Misalignment of Docking Spacecraft

$X (+_10 \text{ mm})$   
 $Y (+_10 \text{ mm})$   
 $Z (+_10 \text{ mm})$   
 $\dot{X} (+_5 \text{ mm/s})$   
 $\dot{Y} (+_5 \text{ mm/s})$   
 $\dot{Z} (+_5 \text{ mm/s})$

$(\partial x, \partial y)(\partial z)$   
 $(\omega x, \omega y)(\omega z)$



Time -1  
RPOD is Dominant

$\partial x = 10 \text{ deg}$

Time 0  
After first possible contact  
RPOD+Coupler  
 $Z=h=0$

System must maintain  
this state till complete

Time 1  
RPOD+Coupler  
When Latching possible

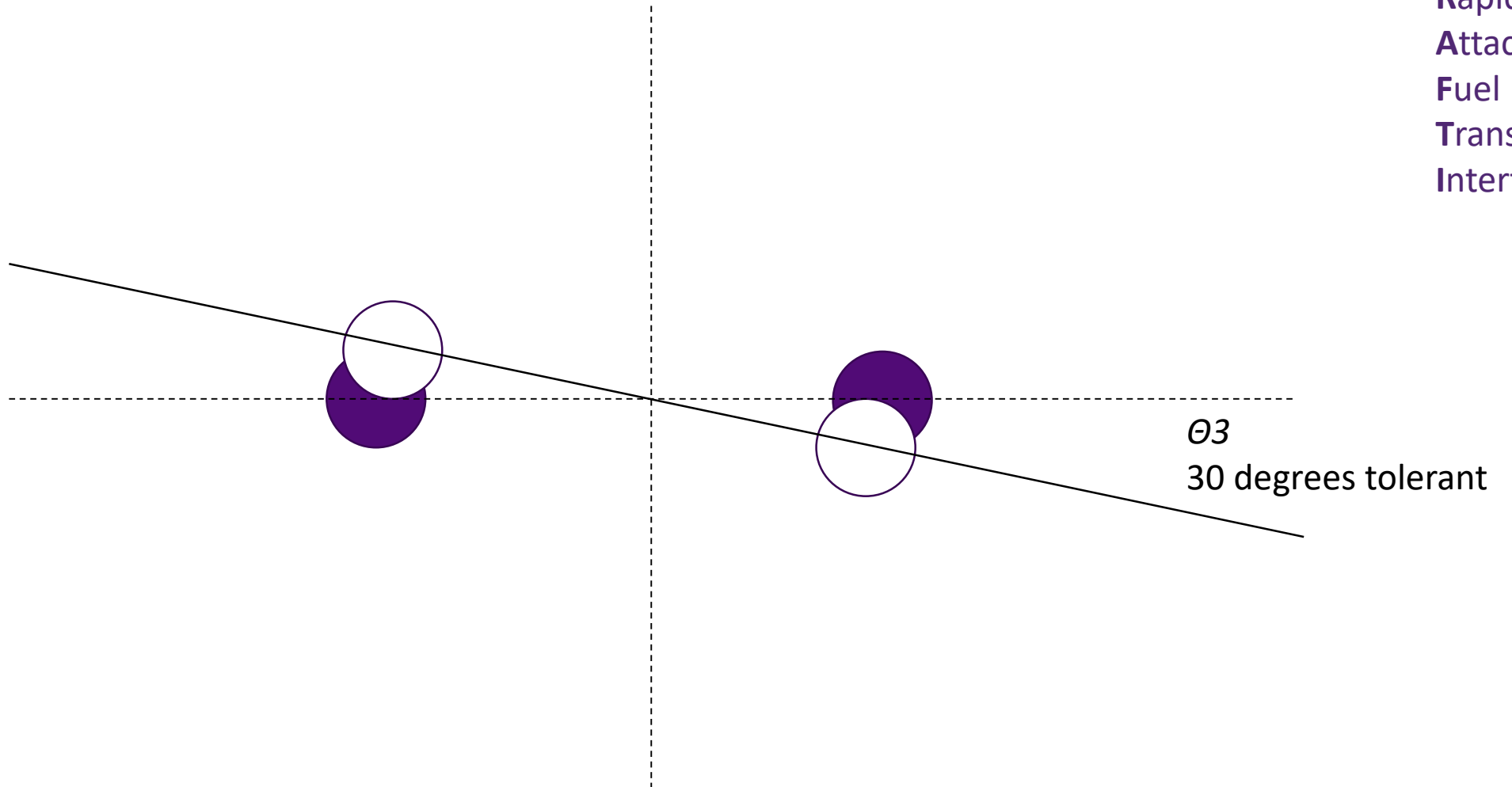
Time 2 (Not Shown)  
Latching Complete  
(All Coupler)

$X \rightarrow$   
 $Y \text{ OOP}$   
 $Z \wedge$



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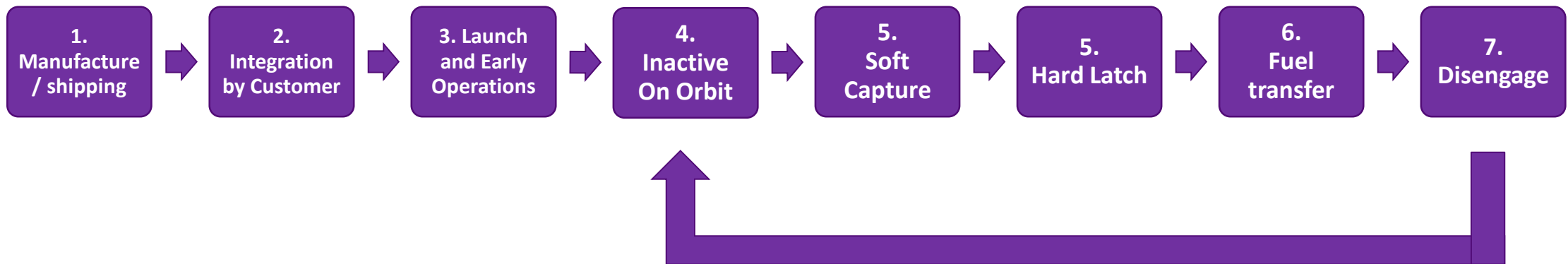
# Misalignment - Z Axis View



# Simplified Con Ops



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# Primary Latch (Soft)

- Makes the first docking contact.
- Needed to capture the two S/Craft together.
- Shouldn't open the face valves.
- Allows the hard latch to be slower.
- Must ensure no bounce out.

**MUST BE FAIL SAFE IN COMBINATION WITH SECONDARY LATCH.**



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# Secondary Latch (Hard)

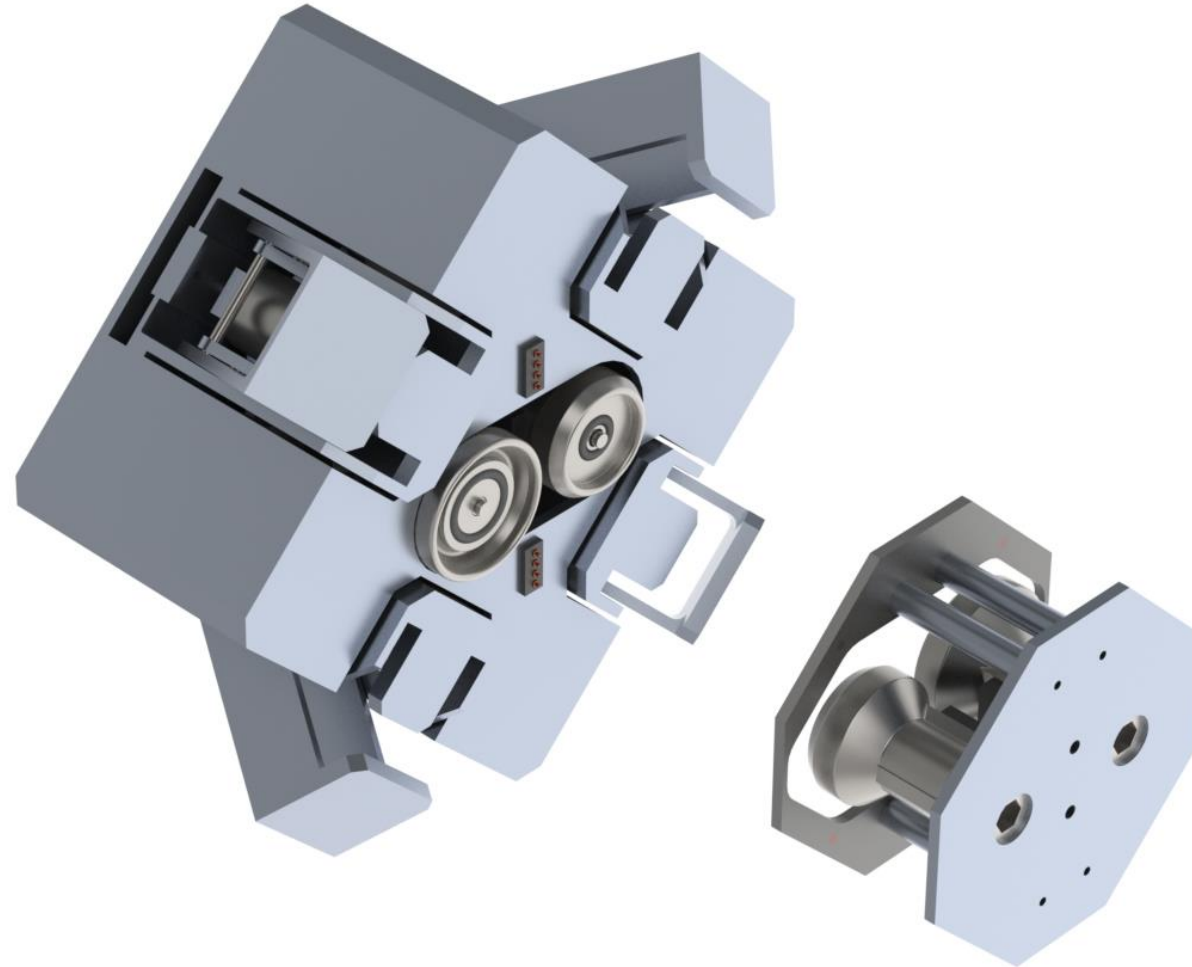
- Provides the force needed to hold the s/c together and allow for fluid flow at 500 psi (low pressure) or 3,000+ psi (high pressure).
- Must make the final alignment of any valves/connectors.
- Must be minimum power over attached time.
- Reconfigurability to change from Normally Open to Normally Closed desired.

**MUST BE FAIL SAFE IN COMBINATION WITH PRIMARY LATCH.**

# RAFTI Current Config



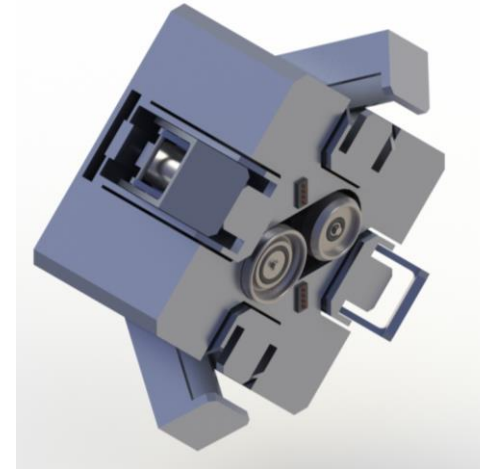
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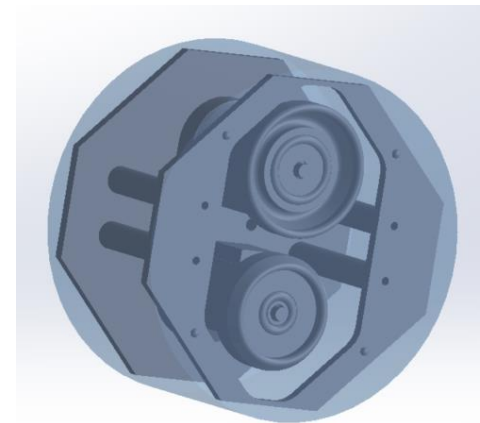




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Active Side 0.5 U



Dual Service Valve and Passive Docking side fits inside 'Tuna Can' Volume

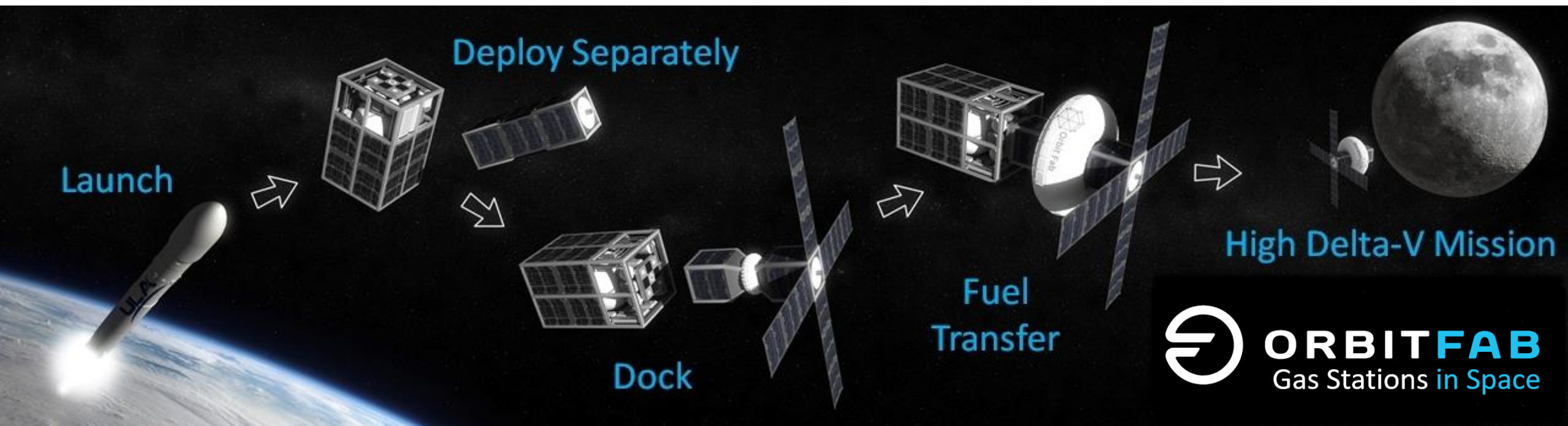
# Expected Performance

Parameter	Low Pressure	High Pressure
Max. Operating Pressure	500 psig	3,000 psig
Proof Pressure	1,000 psig	4,500 psig
Internal Leakage (GHe)	< 1 x10 <sup>-6</sup> scc/s	< 1 x10 <sup>-6</sup> scc/s
External Leakage	< 1 x10 <sup>-6</sup> scc/s	< 1 x10 <sup>-6</sup> scc/s
Cycle Life	>1,000 cycles	>1,000 cycles
Operating Temp Range	-40 to 120 °C	-40 to 120 °C
Weight (grams)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150 g (Service Valve)</li> <li>• 250 g (Coupling Half)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 g (Service Valve)</li> <li>• 400 g (Coupling Half)</li> </ul>
Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.25 U (Service Valve)</li> <li>• 0.5 U (Coupling Half)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0.25 U (Service Valve)</li> <li>• 0.5 U (Coupling Half)</li> </ul>
Random Vibration	NASA GEVs	NASA GEVs
Pyro-shock	NASA GEVs	NASA GEVs
Media	MMH, UDMH, Water, H2O2, Methanol	Nitrogen, Helium, Xenon, Krypton

# Fuel Sale Trials



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Gas Stations in Space

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