



An Affordable Test Equipment and Simulation Suite for CubeSat Development

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CSUNSat1: Project Overview

- CSUN / JPL Collaboration
- NASA STMD SmallSat Technology Partnership Grant funding
- Goal: Space test a JPL low temperature capable Li-ion battery / super-capacitor hybrid power system
- Mission Phases:
 - Run charge/discharge cycles on the power system at different temperatures
 - Transfer experimental payload battery into role of primary energy storage for the spacecraft

CSUNSat1: Spacecraft Overview



JPL

CSUN

Team of 70+ CSUN students:

- Designed, built, tested customized power system
- Integrated Li-2 radio + Morse Code Beacon into comm system
- Wrote custom satellite software with no RTOS
- Created mission control and tracking software for ground station

CSUNSat1: Challenges/Solutions

- Challenges:
 - Our first CubeSat
 - Modest funding
 - No infrastructure other than standard classroom lab bench equipment
 - Power considerations are critical to mission
- Solution: Design a custom suite of test equipment
 - Battery simulator
 - Load simulator
 - Solar simulator



Solar Simulator: Overview

- Needs vs. Constraints
- Implementation
- Results



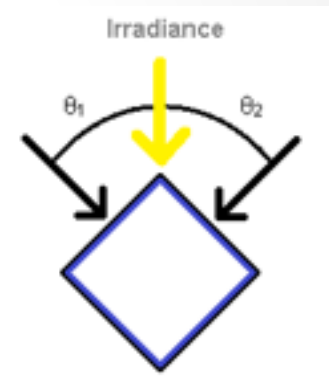
Needs vs. Constraints

- Needs
 - Power budget critical.
 - Decision made to system test from beginning.
 - Need to find problems as soon as possible.
 - Need to change battery in mid-mission.
- Constraints
 - Limited budget.
 - No existing infrastructure.
 - Aggressive timeline.
 - Zero space heritage – innovative design.
 - Long lead time for panel fabrication

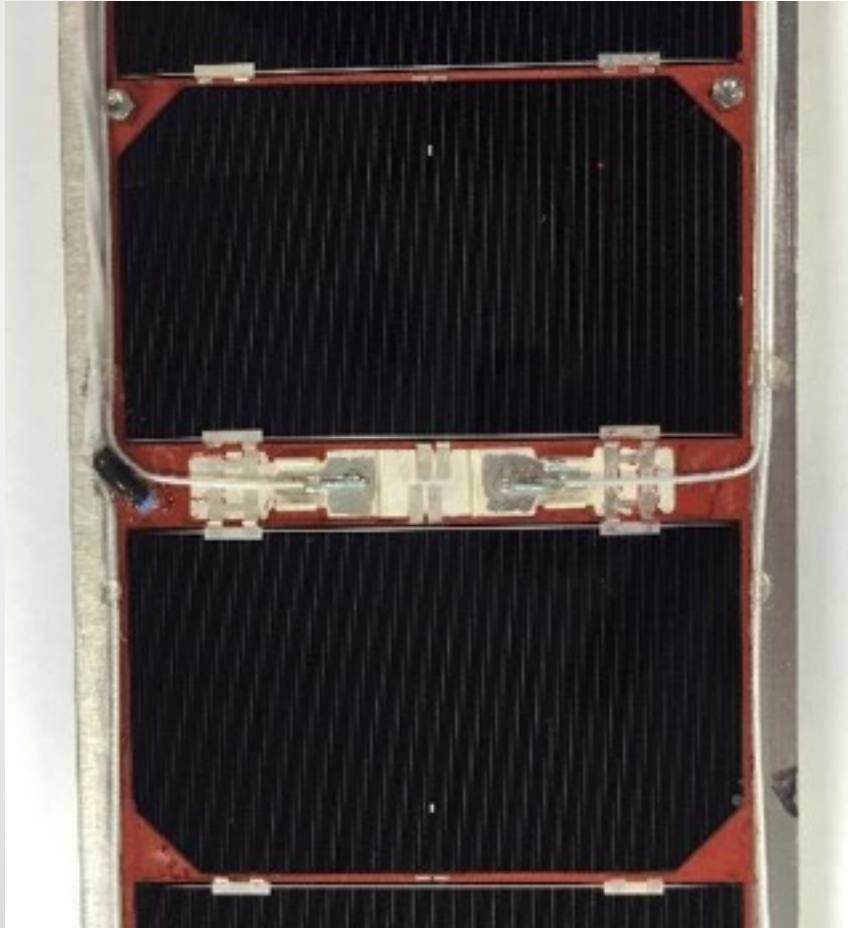
Bottom Line: Make our own “Sun and Panels”

Implementation: Requirements

- Simulator needed to simulate:
 - Impedance of solar panel for shunt regulator
 - Effects of attitude (tumbling)
 - Effects of eclipse/daylight periods
- Accurate to first order.
- Most concerned about area on I-V curve where shunt regulator would operate.

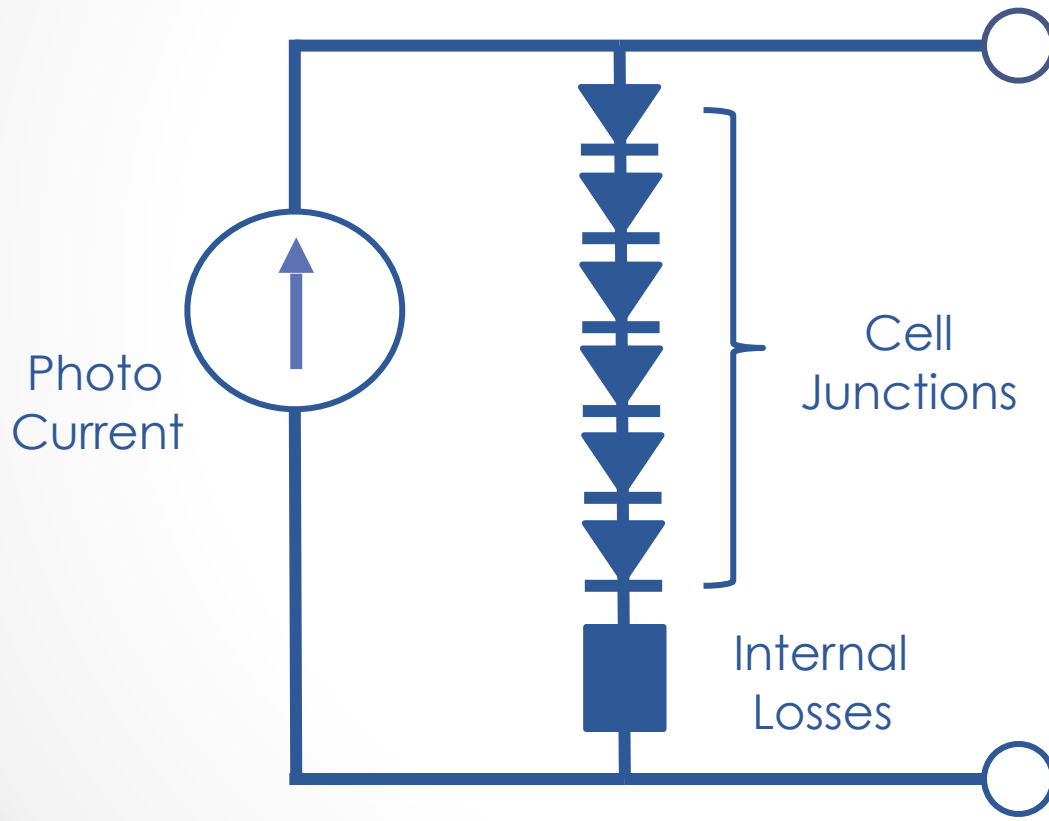


SpectroLabs XTJ Cell

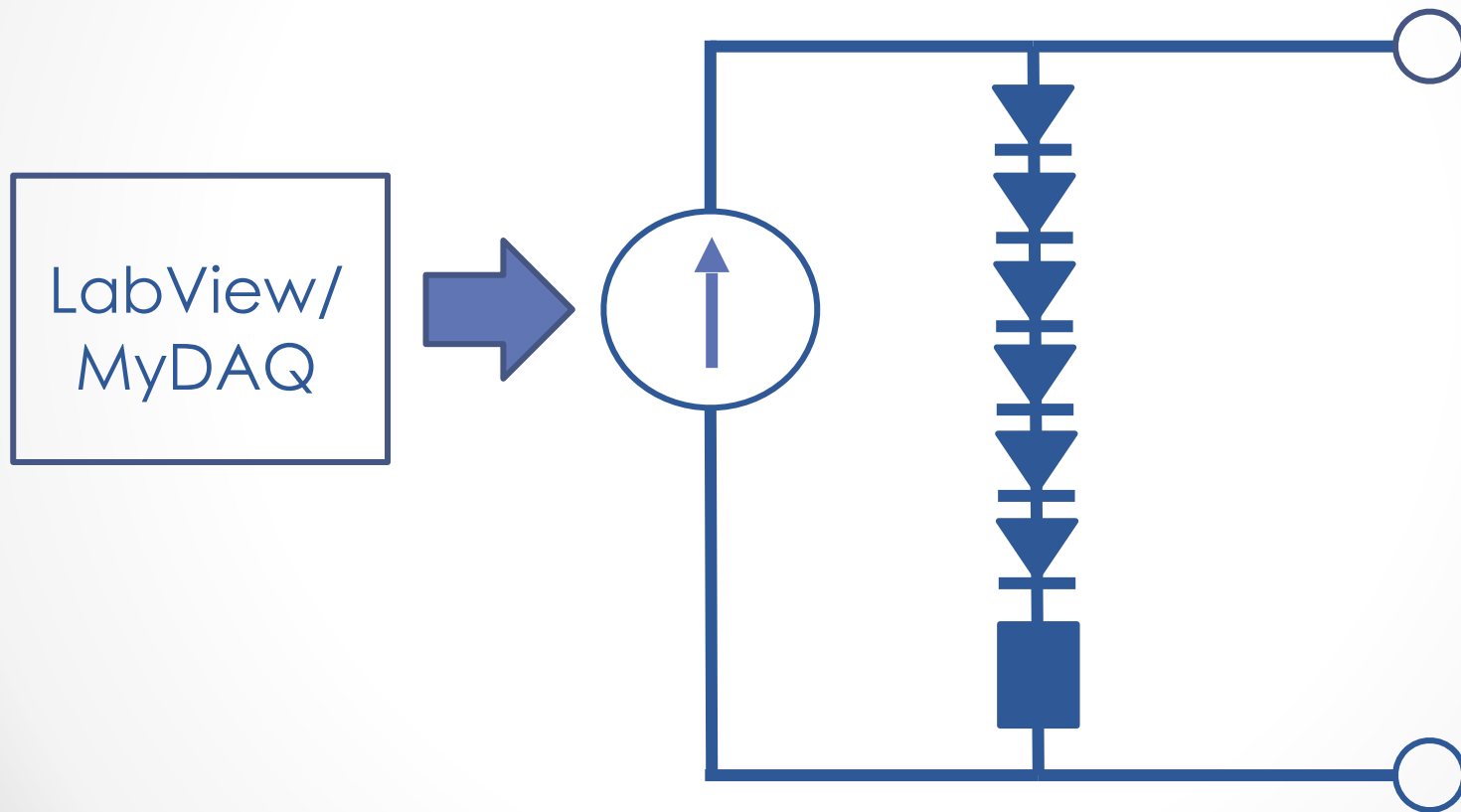


- Specifications (AM0):
 - 29.5% Efficiency
 - 17.8 mA/cm² Short Circuit Current
 - 2.6V Open Circuit Voltage
- Each panel has two sets of two in series combined through diodes in parallel.
- No panels on +Z or -Z sides

First Order Cell Model



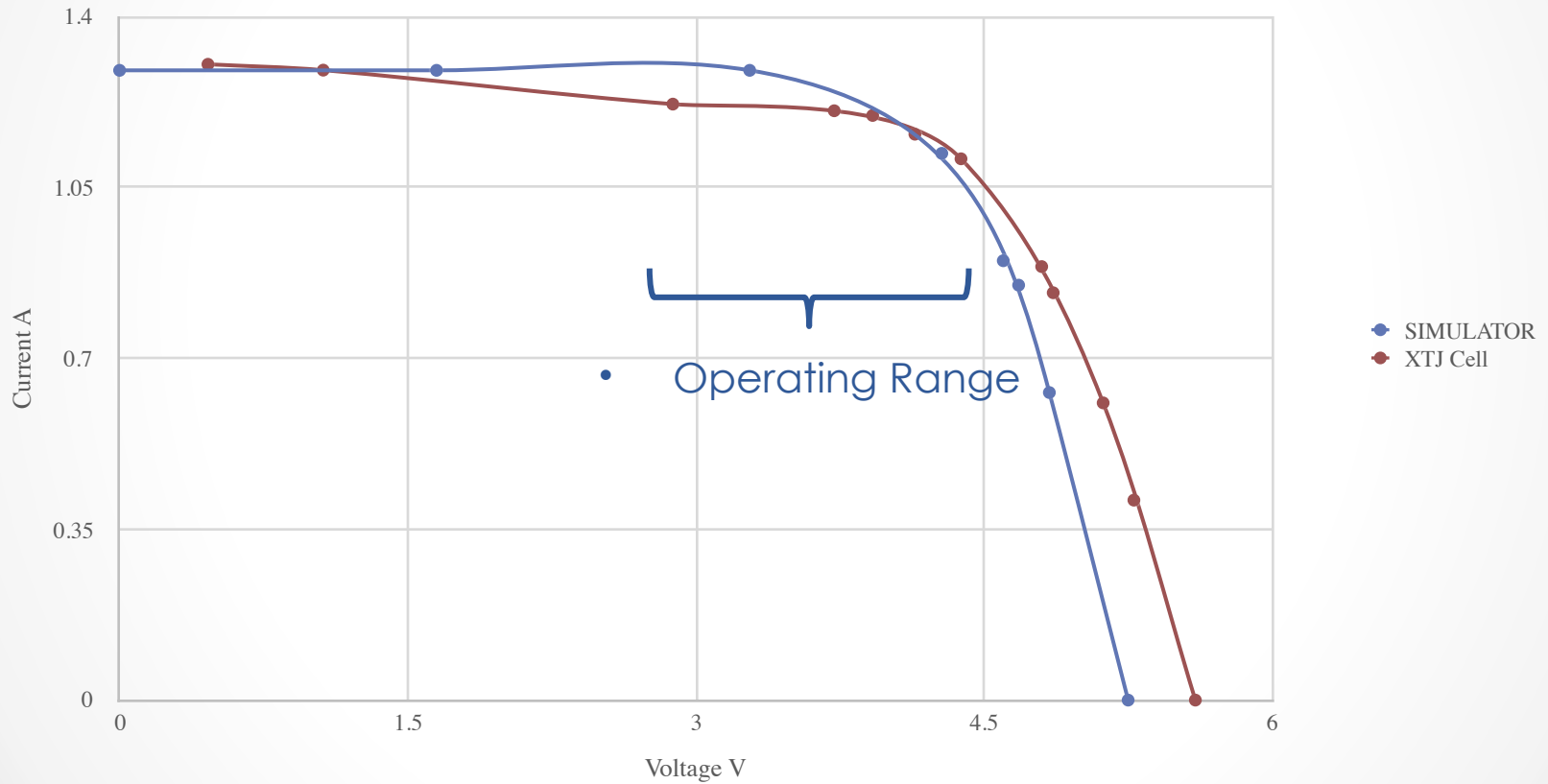
Implementation: Simulator



• Simulate tumbling by controlling photo current source. •

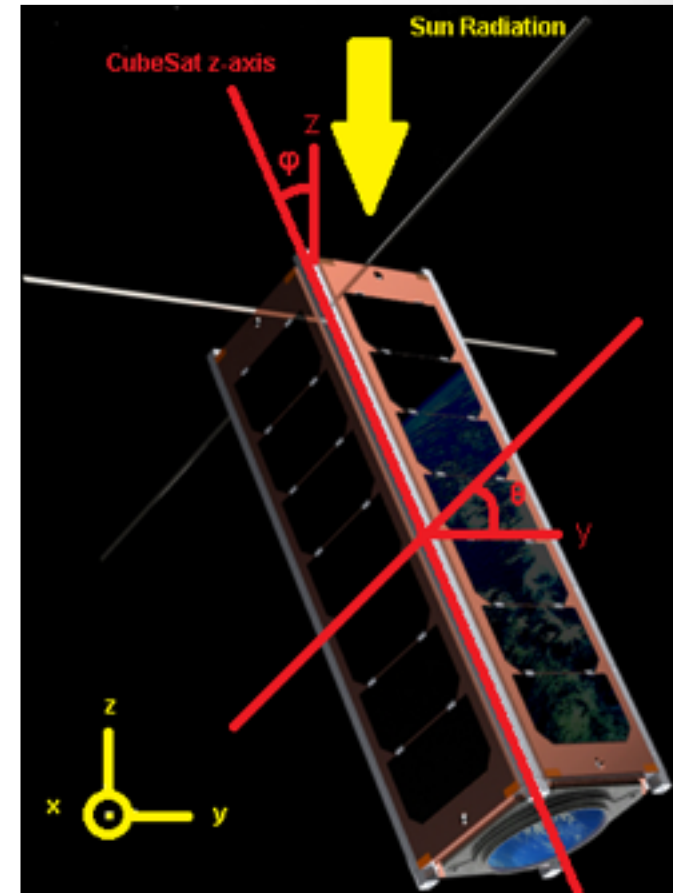
Implementation: Simulated vs. Actual

Solar Simulator I-V Curve at Maximum Sun



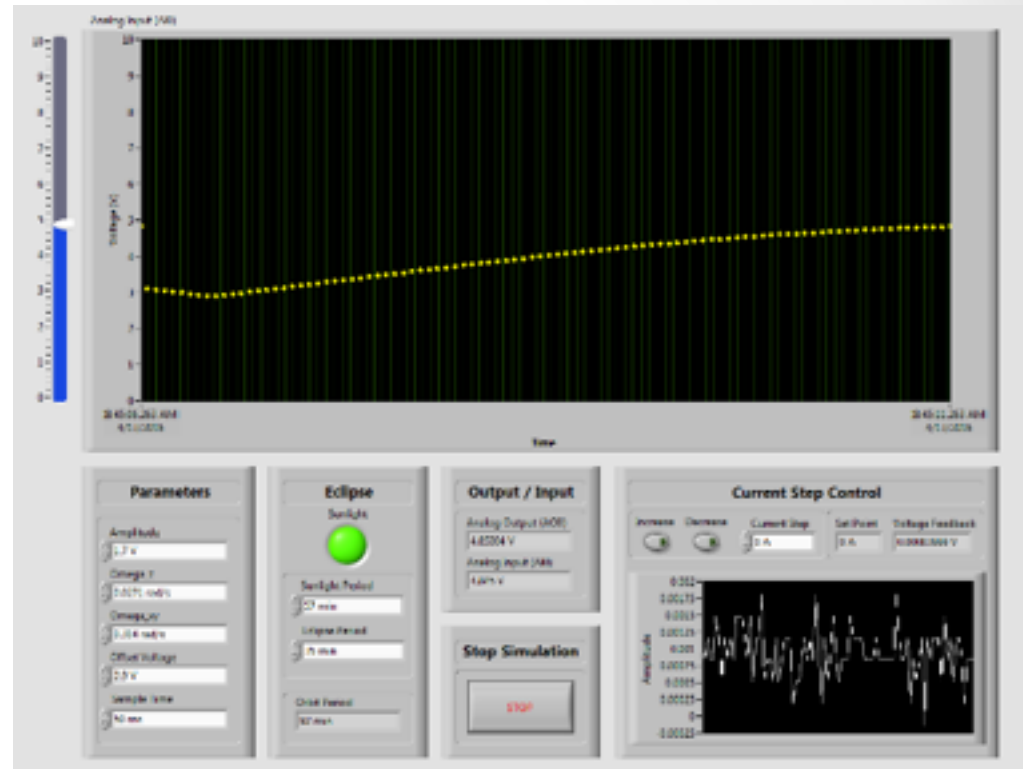
Implementation: Assumptions

- Photo Current = $K \sin \phi$
 - Ignores cover glass refraction and slant distances between junctions
 - More conservative than reality
- Ignore thermal voltage change with temperature
 - $TC_{VT} = -2.0 \text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}/\text{junction}$ or about $-12 \text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}/\text{panel}$
- Spacecraft will rotate about two axes. Ignore third axis since it does not affect incidence angle



Implementation: LabView VI

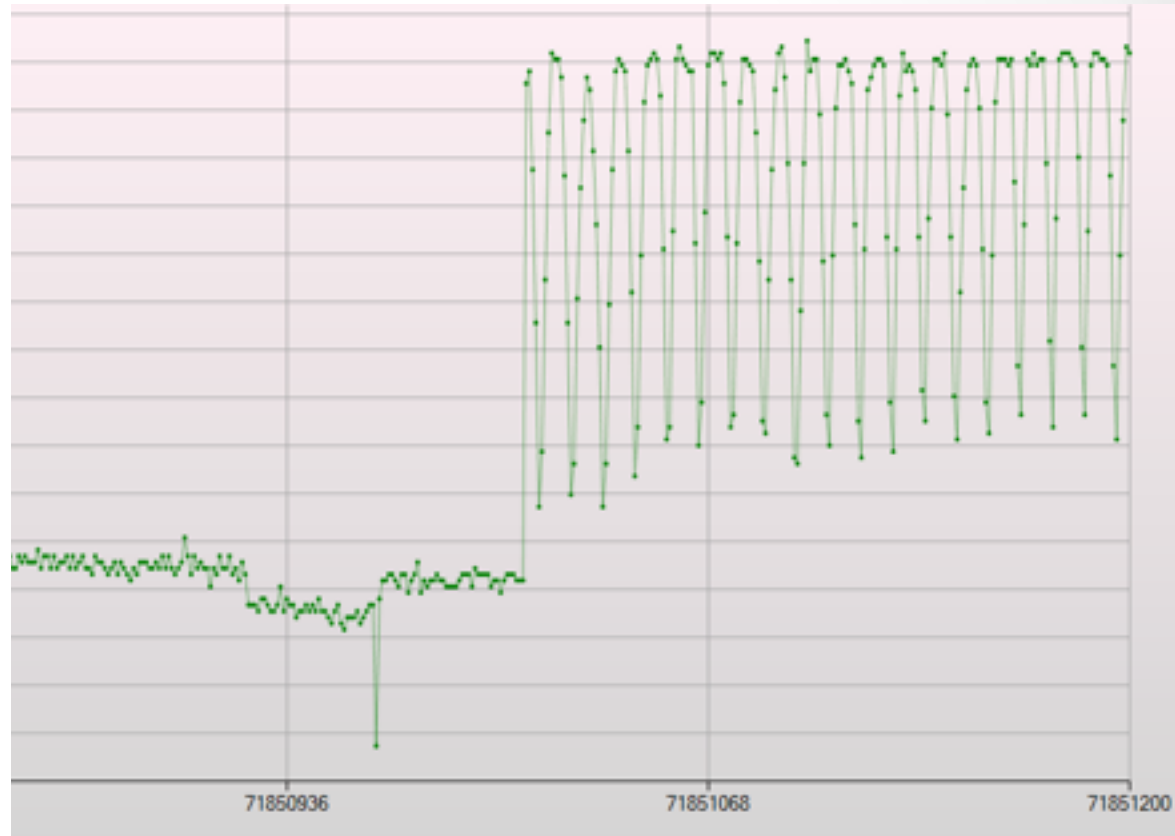
- Controls:
 - Eclipse/Daylight times
 - Rotation Rates
 - Short Circuit Panel Current
- Simulates more than one panel in daylight
- Pin for pin replacement for solar panels



Total cost: under \$100 (+ student labor)

Results

- Validated Power Budget Under Various Orbits: ISS, Polar, etc.
- Tested Initialization, Recovery From Dead Battery
- Allowed Long-Term Integrated System Testing
- Successful Battery Change - Over Without Restart



Summary

- CSUN has designed and implemented a low cost Solar Simulator for bench testing of CubeSats using LabVIEW and widely available components
- CSUNSat1 is complete and ready for launch (tentatively scheduled for Dec. 2016). CSUN is currently looking for a new CubeSat project.

Questions?

