

Self-Steering Antennas for CubeSat Networks

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University of Hawaii



CubeSat Developers Workshop
CalPoly - San Luis Obispo
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Outline

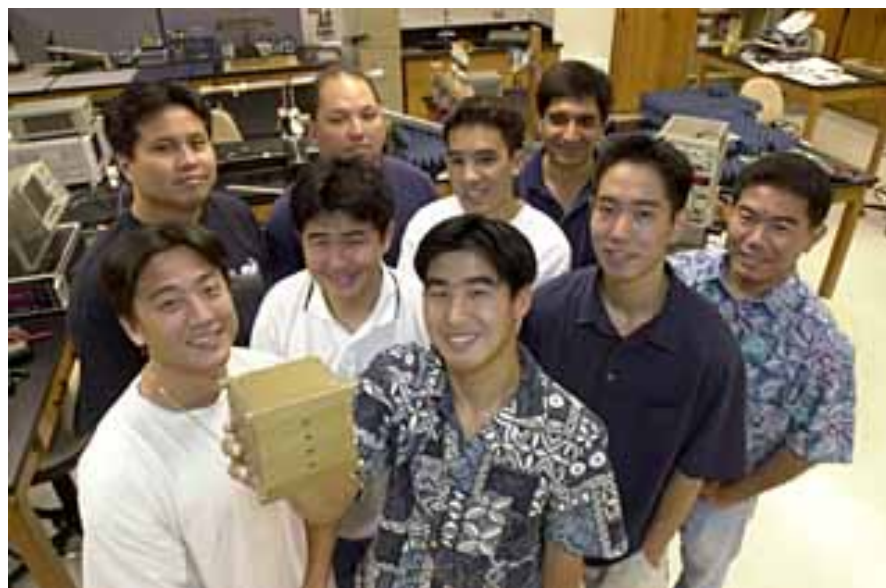
- Overview of the UH Small-Satellite Program
- Motivation for Self-Steering Antennas
- UH's Self-Steering Antenna Concept
- UH's Mission in the University Nanosat-3 Program
- Overview of Bus Subsystems



Overview of UH Small-Satellite Program

Phase I (2001-2004): Mea Huaka'i I (Voyager)

- UH's first student-satellite project
- Mission: Experimental verification of in-house thermal modeling code
- Launch Date: Fall 2004
- Sponsors:
 - Hawaii Space Grant Consortium
 - Northrop Grumman Space Technology
 - Boeing
 - UH College of Engineering
- Mahalo: Jordi Puig-Suari, Roland Coelho, and Simon Lee

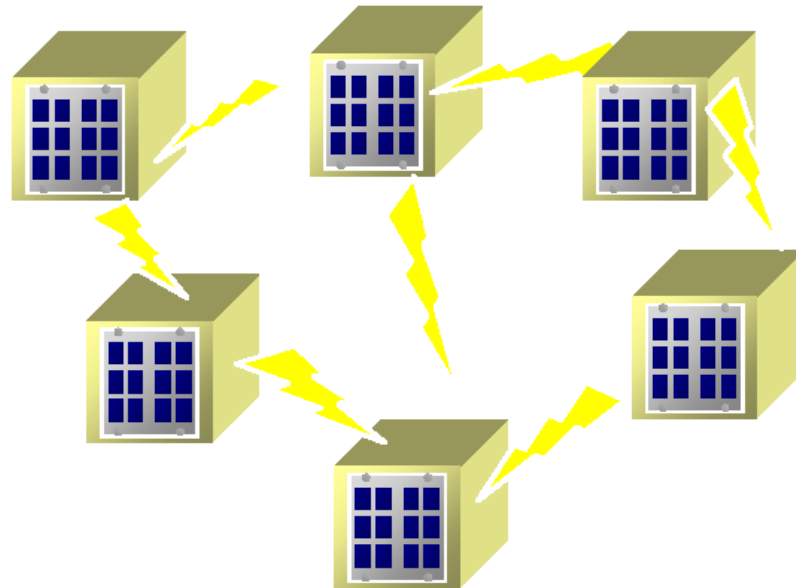




Overview of UH Small-Satellite Program

Phase II (2003-2005): Mea Huaka'i II - Hoku lua (Twin Stars)

- University Nanosat 3 Program (AFRL, AFOSR, NASA, AIAA)
 - One of 13 participating universities
 - UH is the only university developing CubeSat-class satellites
 - Partnership with CalPoly
- Mission: Develop self-steering antenna technology for CubeSat Networks



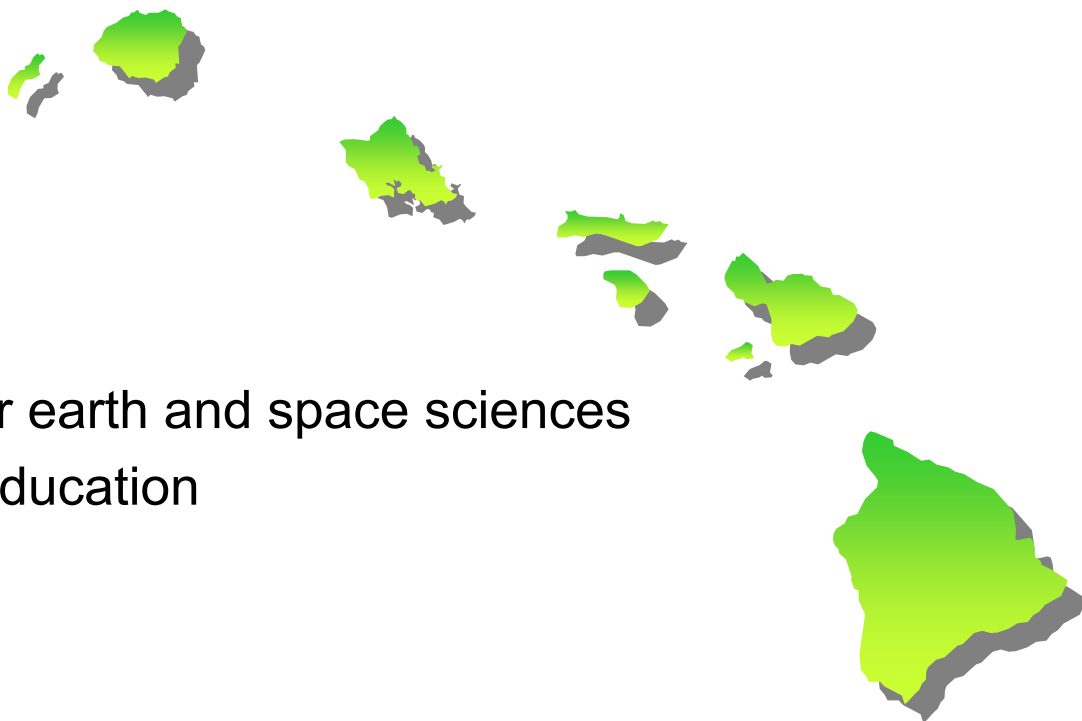


Overview of UH Small-Satellite Program

HiCADRE:

Hawaii Center for Aerospace Deployment, Research, and Education

- Dual civilian/military small-satellite and UAV deployment from Pacific Missile Range Facility
- Launch services for small-satellite developers around the world



- Payload development for earth and space sciences
- Distributed web-based education



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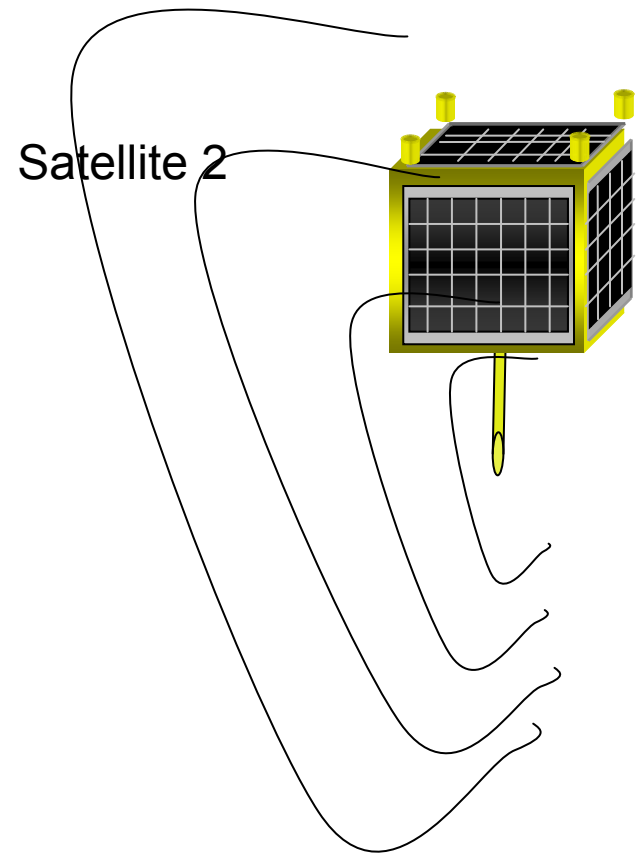
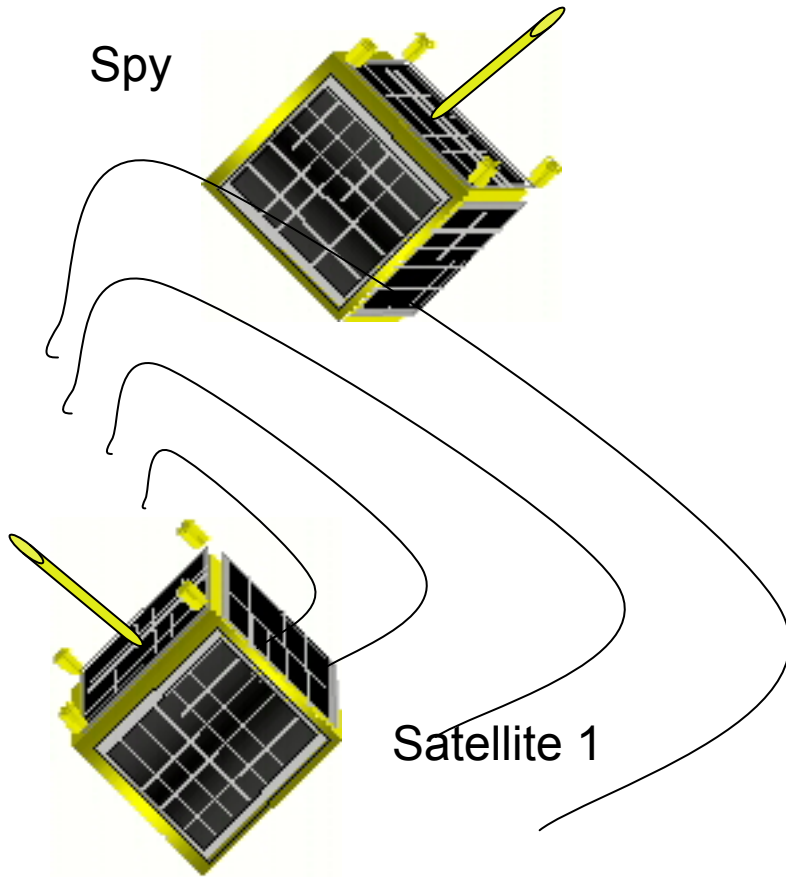
Small-Satellite Networks



- Reduced life cycle cost
 - Mass produced identical satellites
 - Reduced launch costs
- Better performance
 - Unlimited effective aperture sizes
 - Multimission capability
- Improved reliability
 - Graceful degradation
 - Reconfigurable to minimize effects of failure
- Inherent adaptability
 - New elements added to accommodate changes in requirements
 - Future technology advances integrated



Omnidirectional Crosslinks

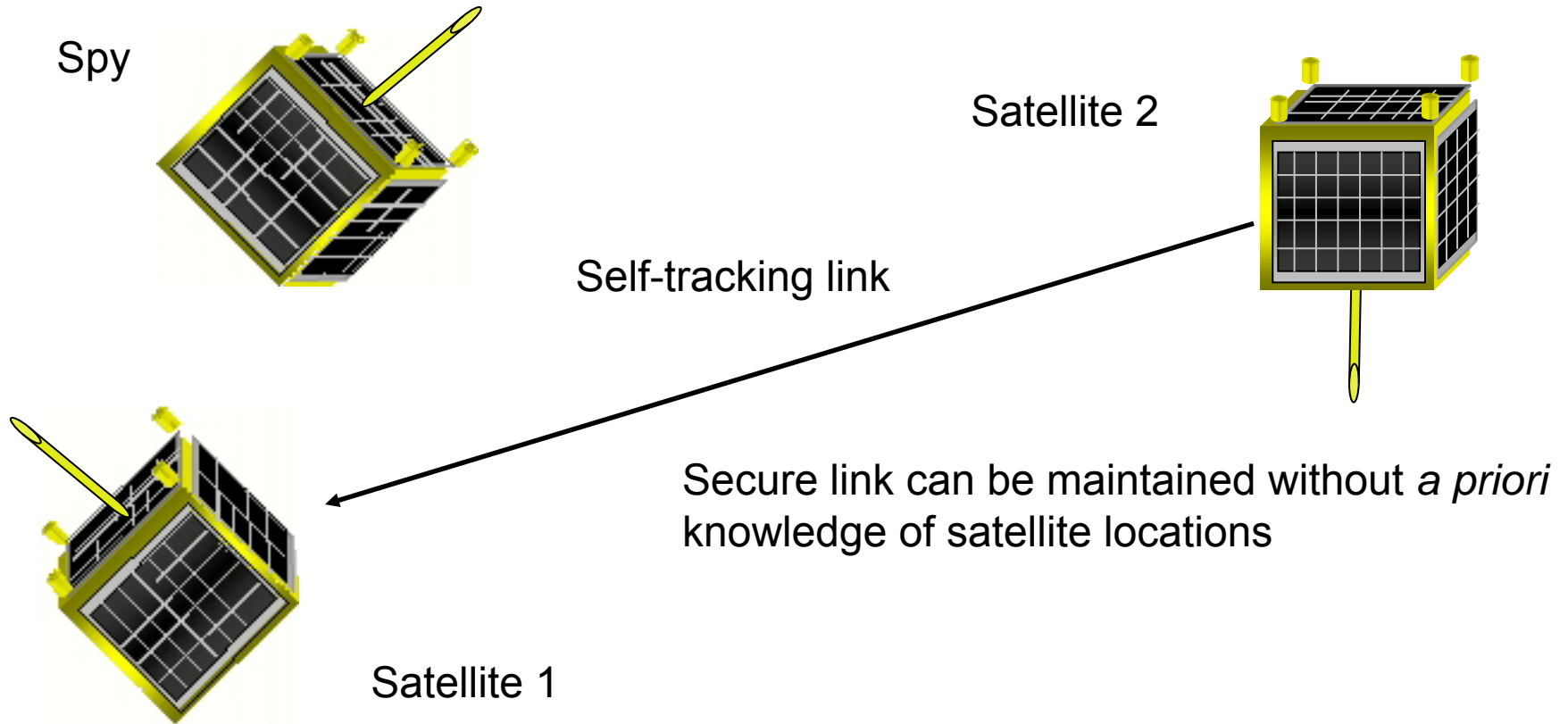




Self-Steering Crosslinks

Proposed Solution:

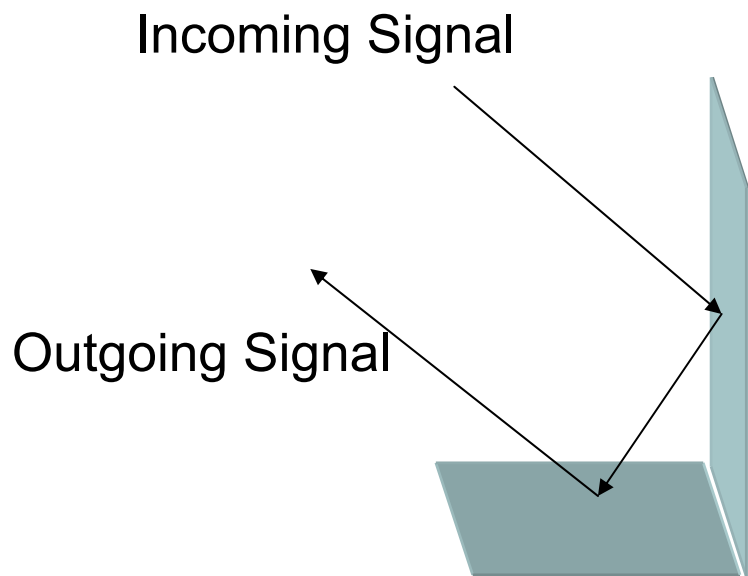
Self-steering antennas that maintain a secure crosslink as satellites move about in the network



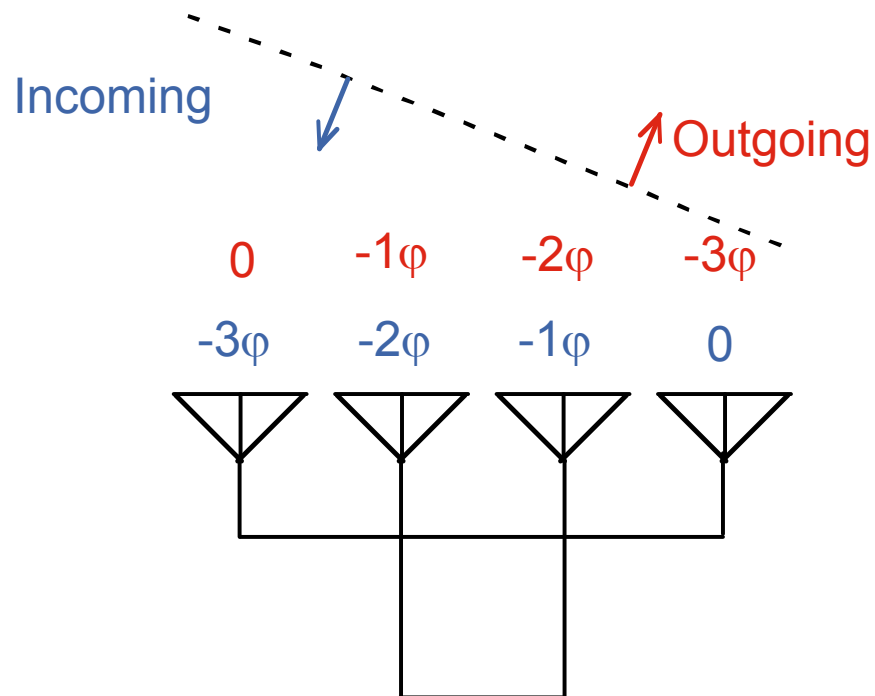


Retrodirective Techniques

Corner Reflector

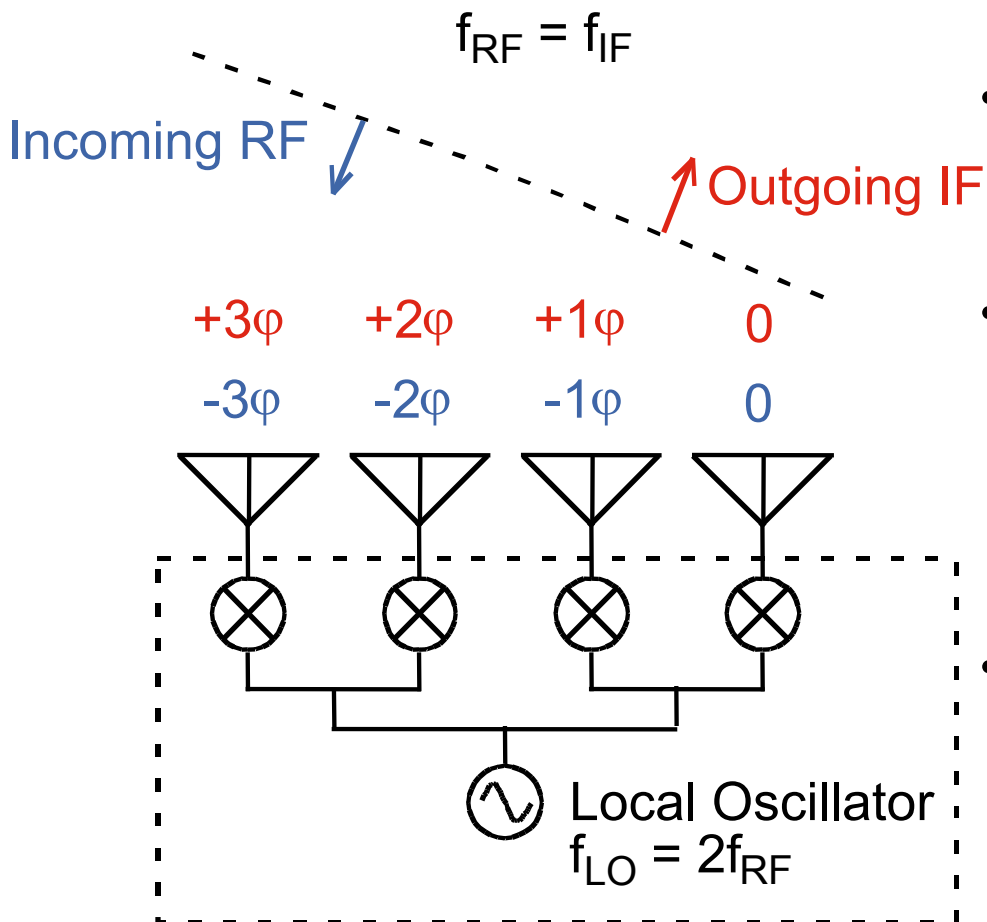


Van Atta Array





Retrodirective Techniques



Heterodyne Method

- Incoming wave
 - From unknown direction
 - Induce phase difference ϕ
- Phase conjugation
 - Heterodyne mixers
 - LO fed in phase
 - $f_{LO} = 2 f_{RF}$
 - IF = phase conjugated RF
- Outgoing wave
 - In direction of source

$$V_{IF} = V_{RF} \cos(\omega_{RF}t + \phi) \times V_{LO} \cos(\omega_{LO}t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} V_{RF} V_{LO} [\cos((\omega_{LO} - \omega_{RF})t - \phi) + \cos((\omega_{LO} + \omega_{RF})t + \phi)]$$

If $\omega_{LO} = 2\omega_{RF}$:

$$V_{IF} \propto \cos(\omega_{RF}t - \phi) + \cos(3\omega_{RF}t + \phi)$$



Outline

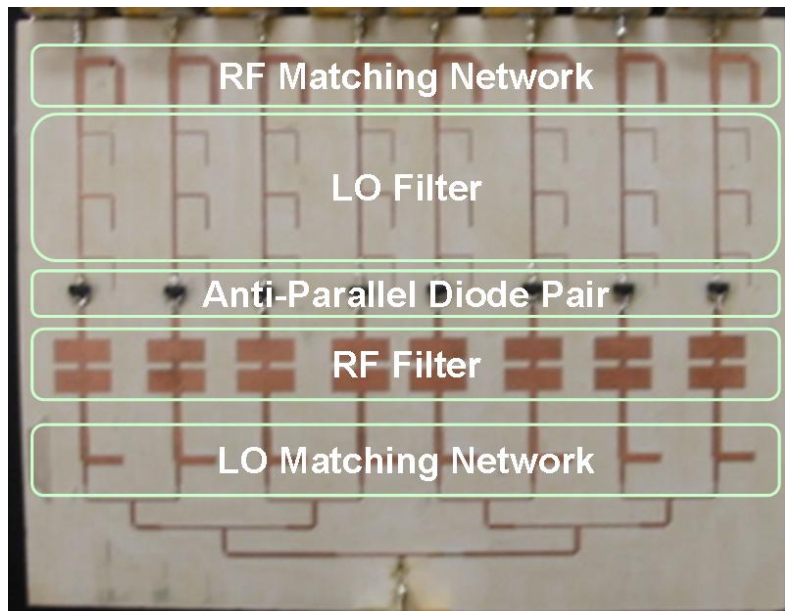
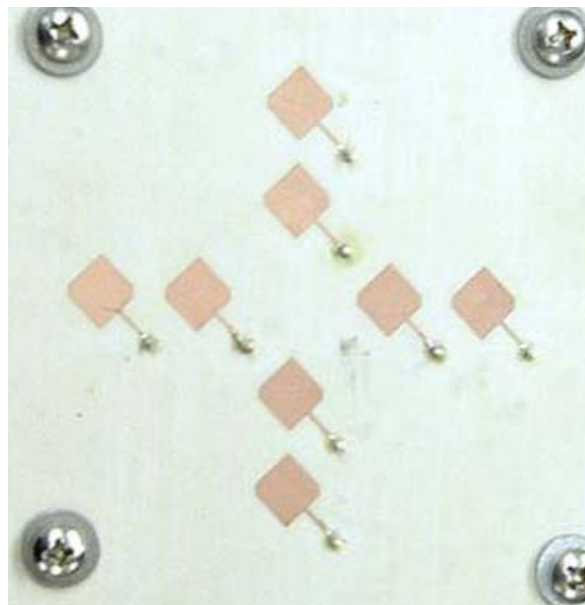
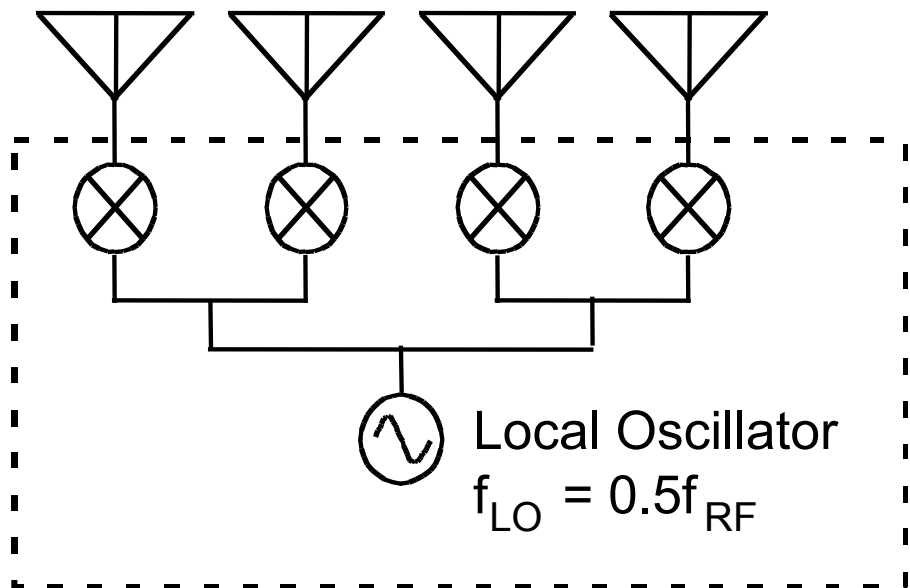
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UH Retrodirective Antenna Array

Two-dimensional steering

Circularly polarized



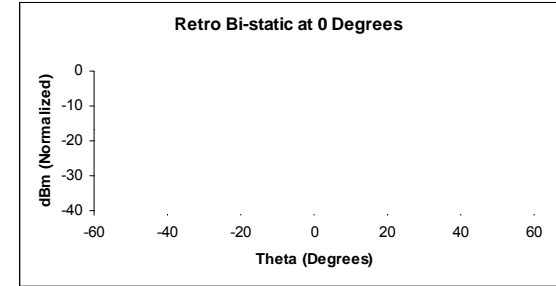
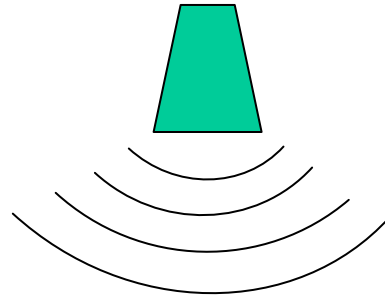
Photos not to scale



Bistatic Radiation Cross Section Set Up



Source Horn

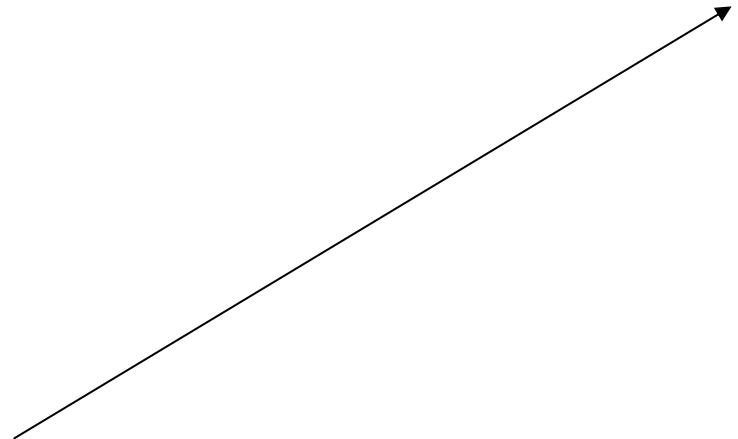
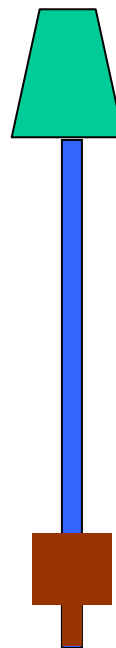
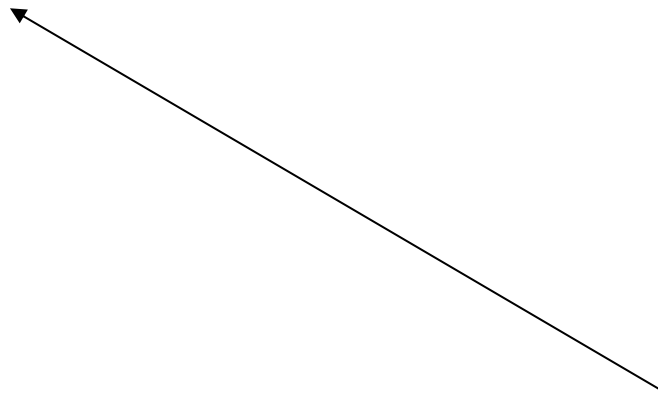


↑ 0°

Receiver Horn

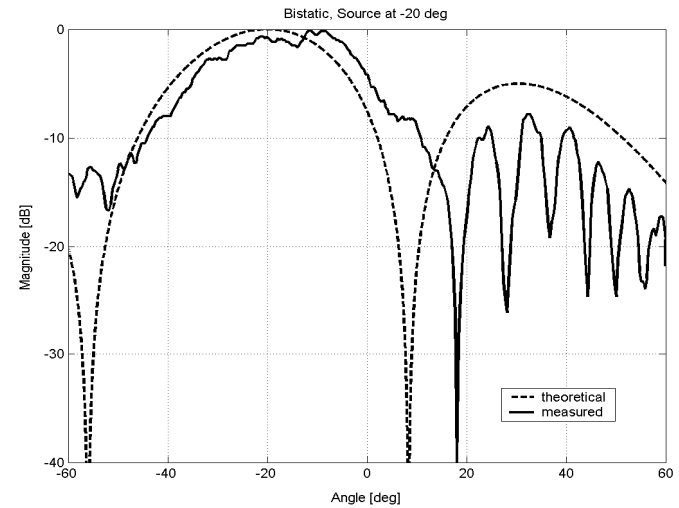
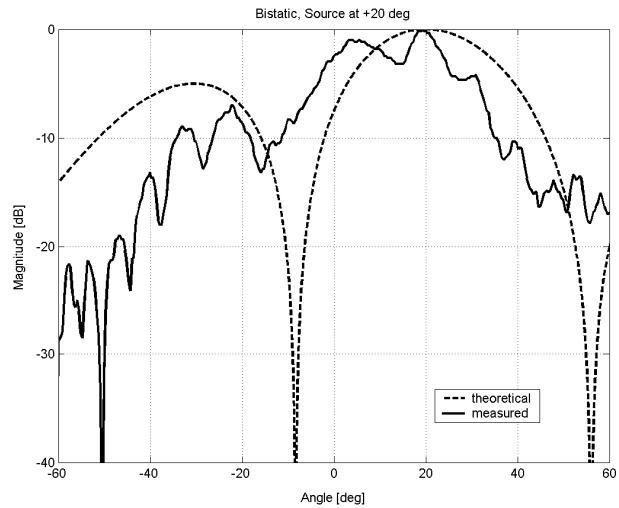
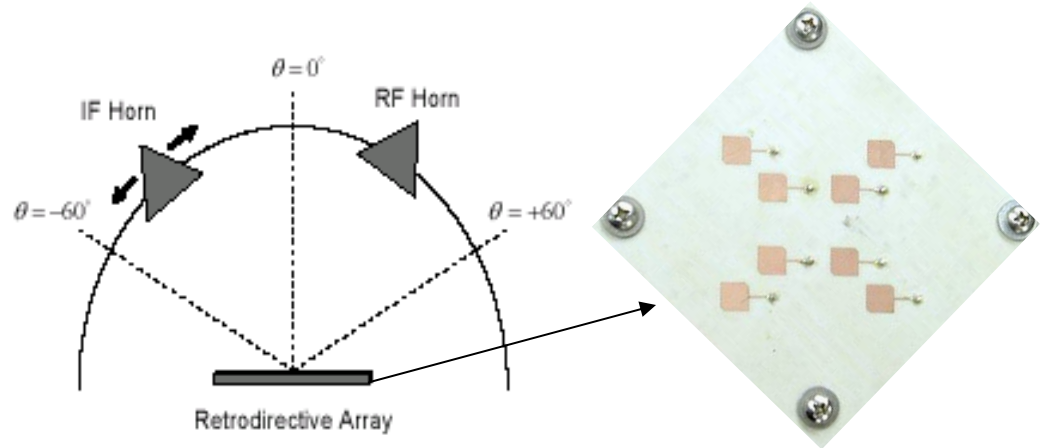
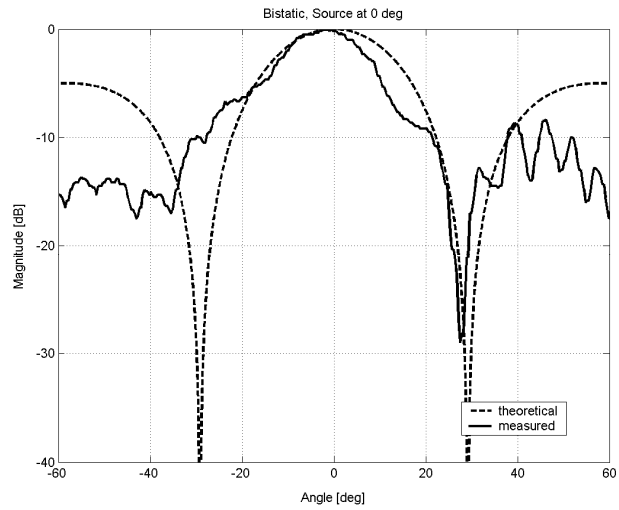
-60°

60°





Bistatic Radar Cross Section



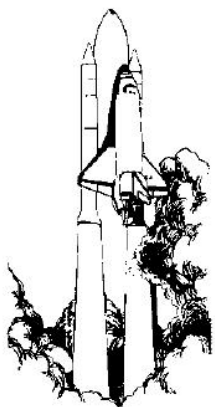


Outline

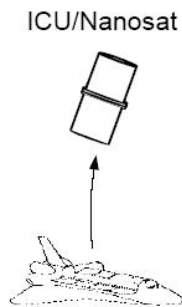
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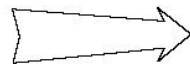
Deployment Sequence



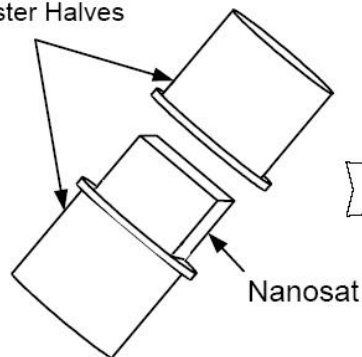
1. Launch



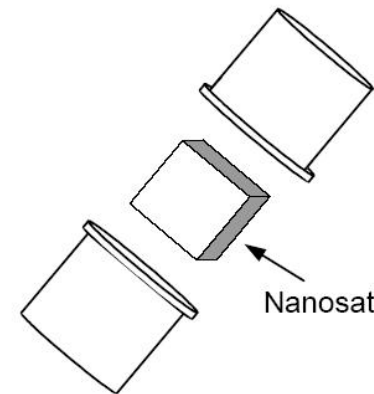
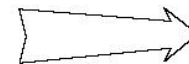
2. ICU/Nanosat Deployment from Orbiter



ICU Canister Halves



3. ICU Separation

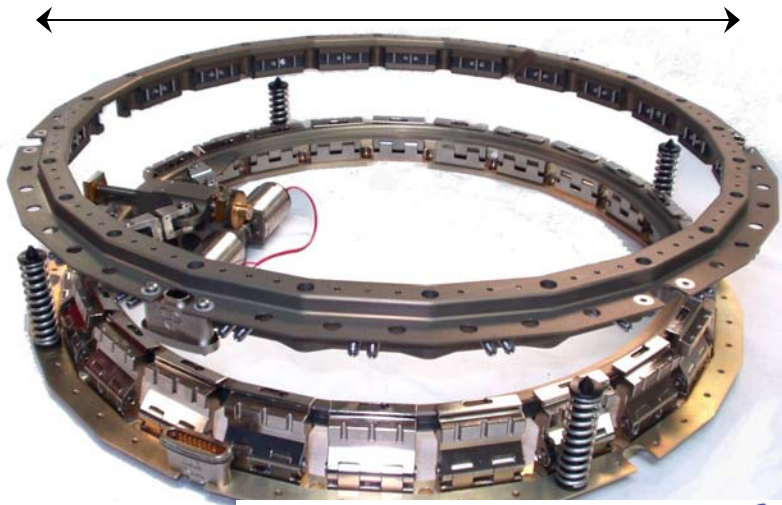


4. Nanosat Separation

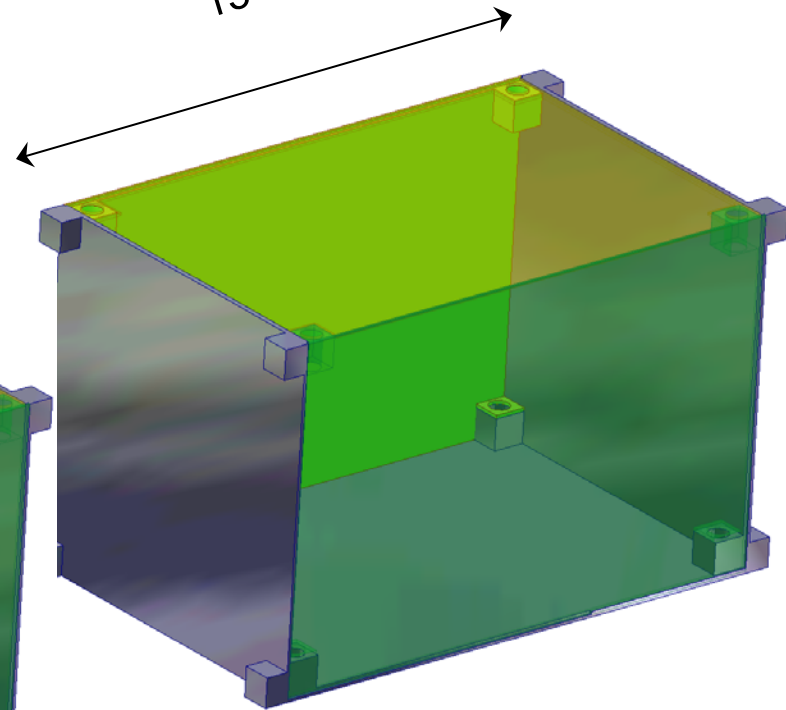
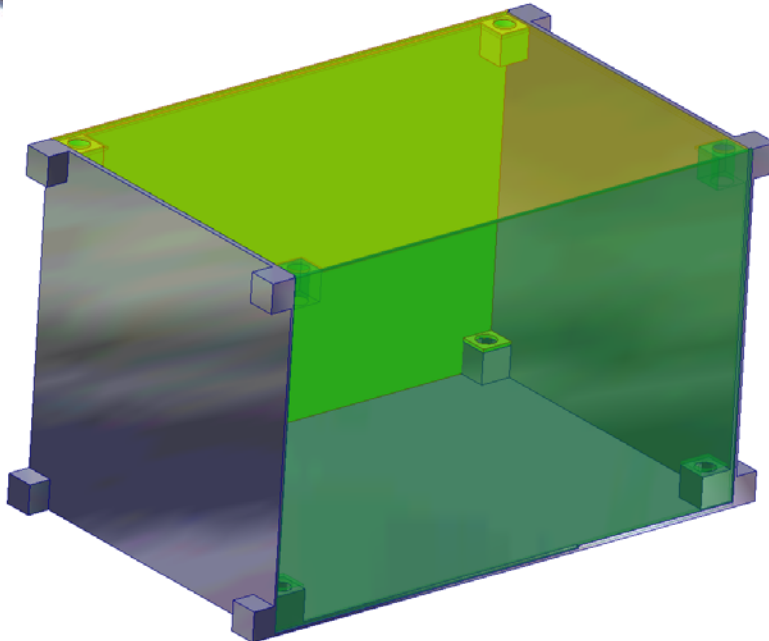


Launch Vehicle Interface

~36 cm



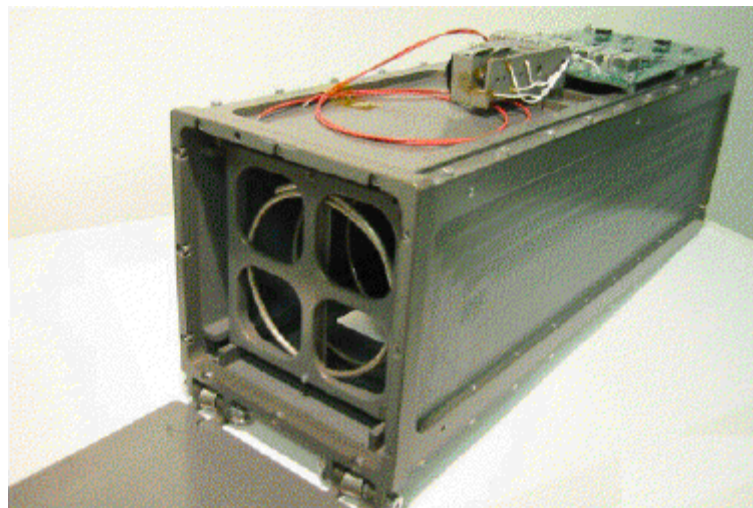
15 cm





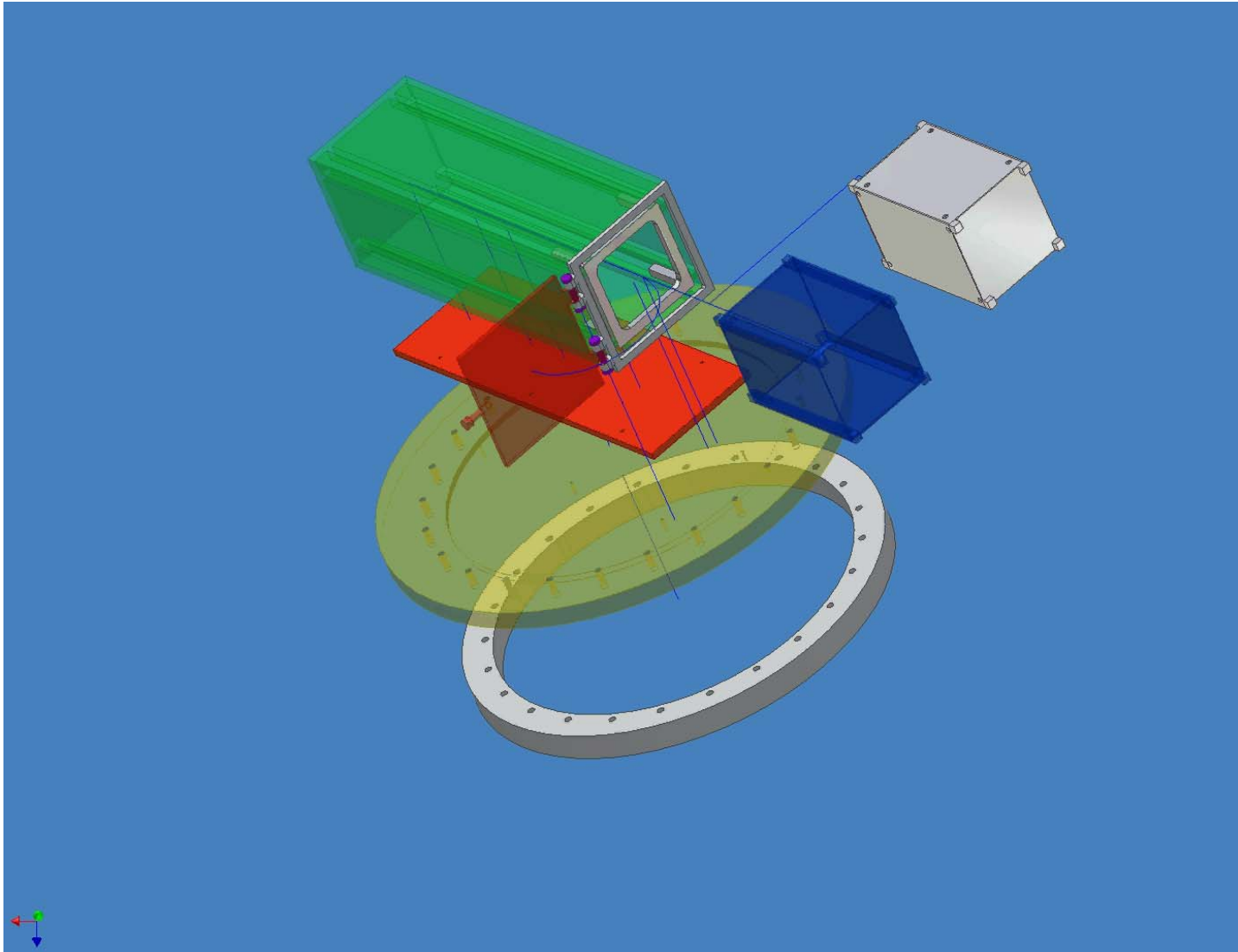
CalPoly P-POD

- Well-established standardized interface
- Tested and qualified to NASA worst case vibration and thermal-vacuum environments
- Door deployer will be triggered by deployment switch or launch vehicle





Launch Vehicle Interface



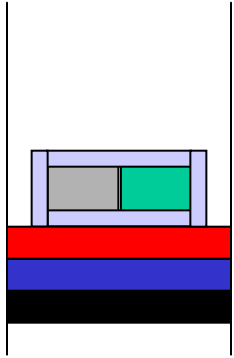


Deployment Sequence

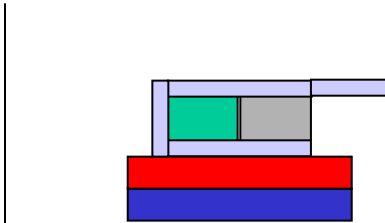
QuickTime™ and a YUV420 codec decompressor are needed to see this picture.



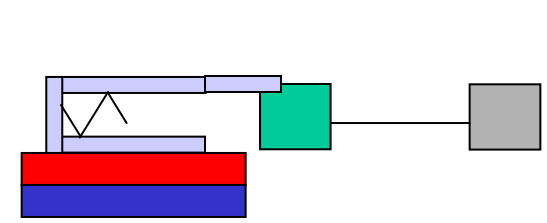
University Nanosat-3 Mission Timeline



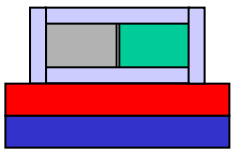
P-POD within ICU



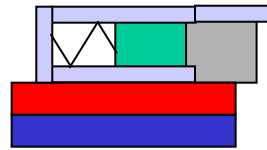
P-POD door released



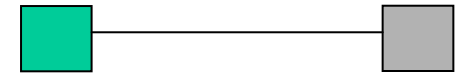
Tether is deployed



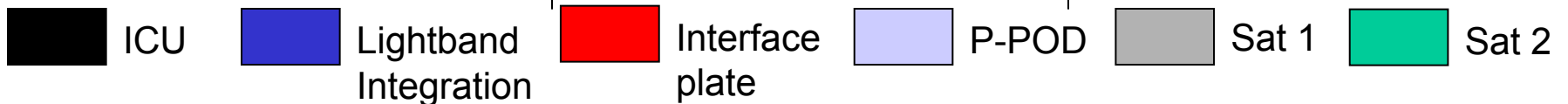
P-POD ejected from ICU



Satellites deploy from P-POD

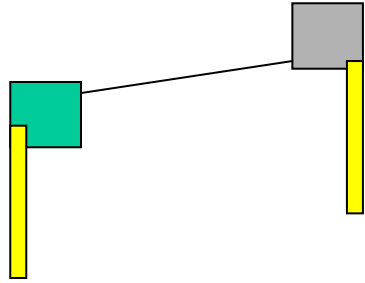


Tether is fully deployed

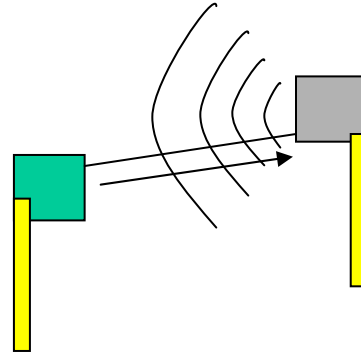




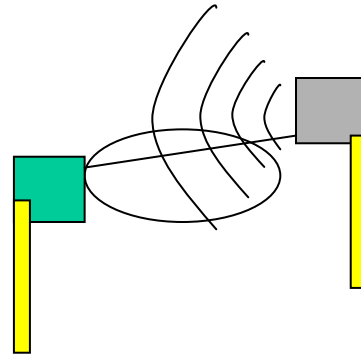
University Nanosat-3 Mission Timeline



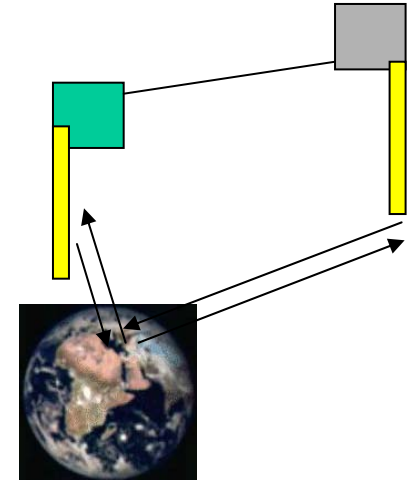
After battery is 80% charged and 1 hour has elapsed monopole antennas deploy



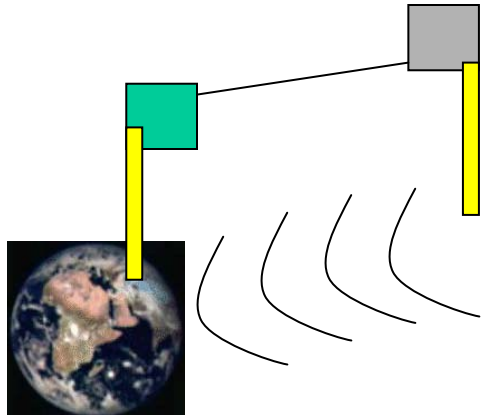
Begin antenna experiment:
Self-Steering Mode



Switch antenna modes:
Fixed-Beam Mode



Upon receipt of ground
signal receive
command/downlink data



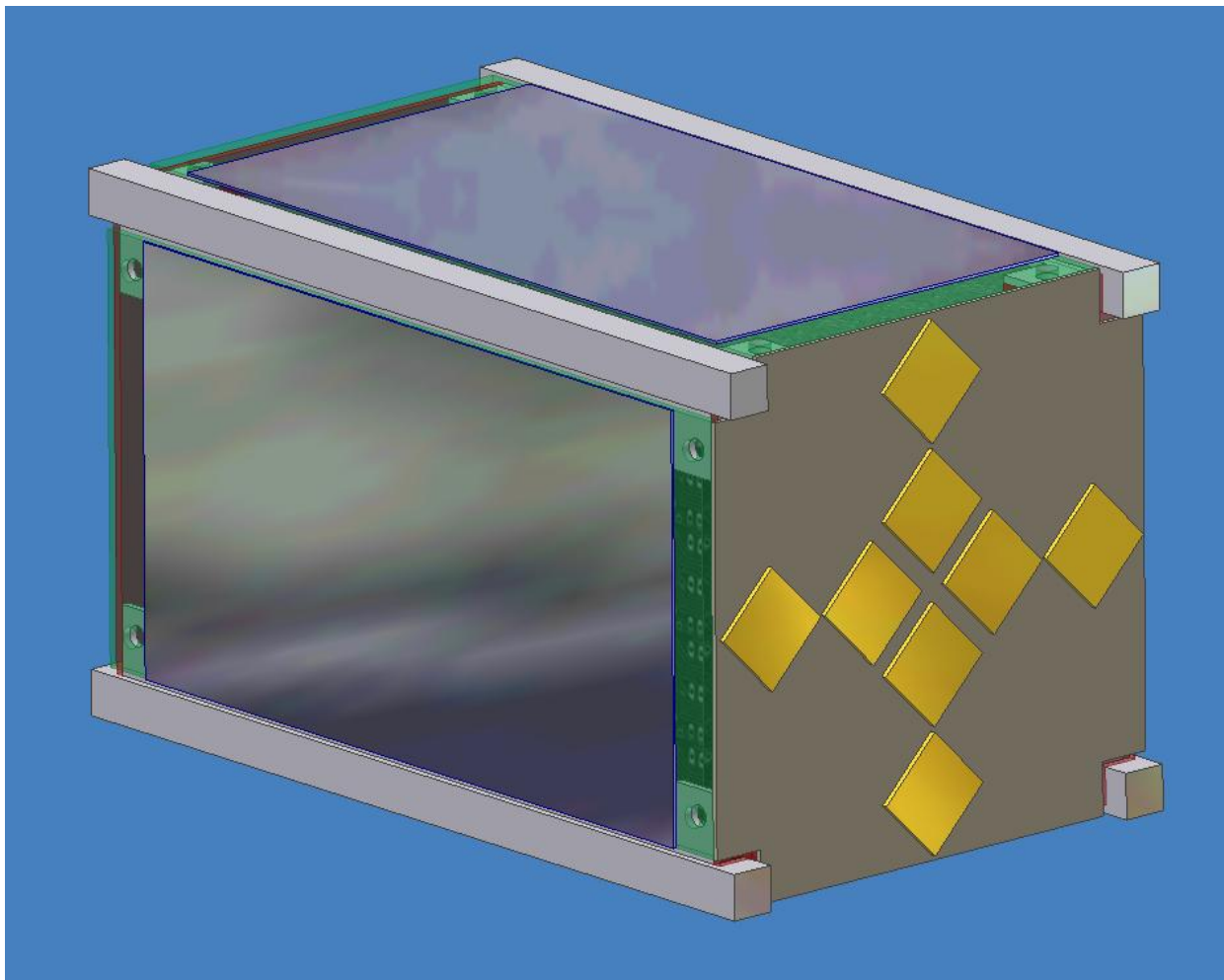
Satellites alternate beacon to
Earth, autonomous operation





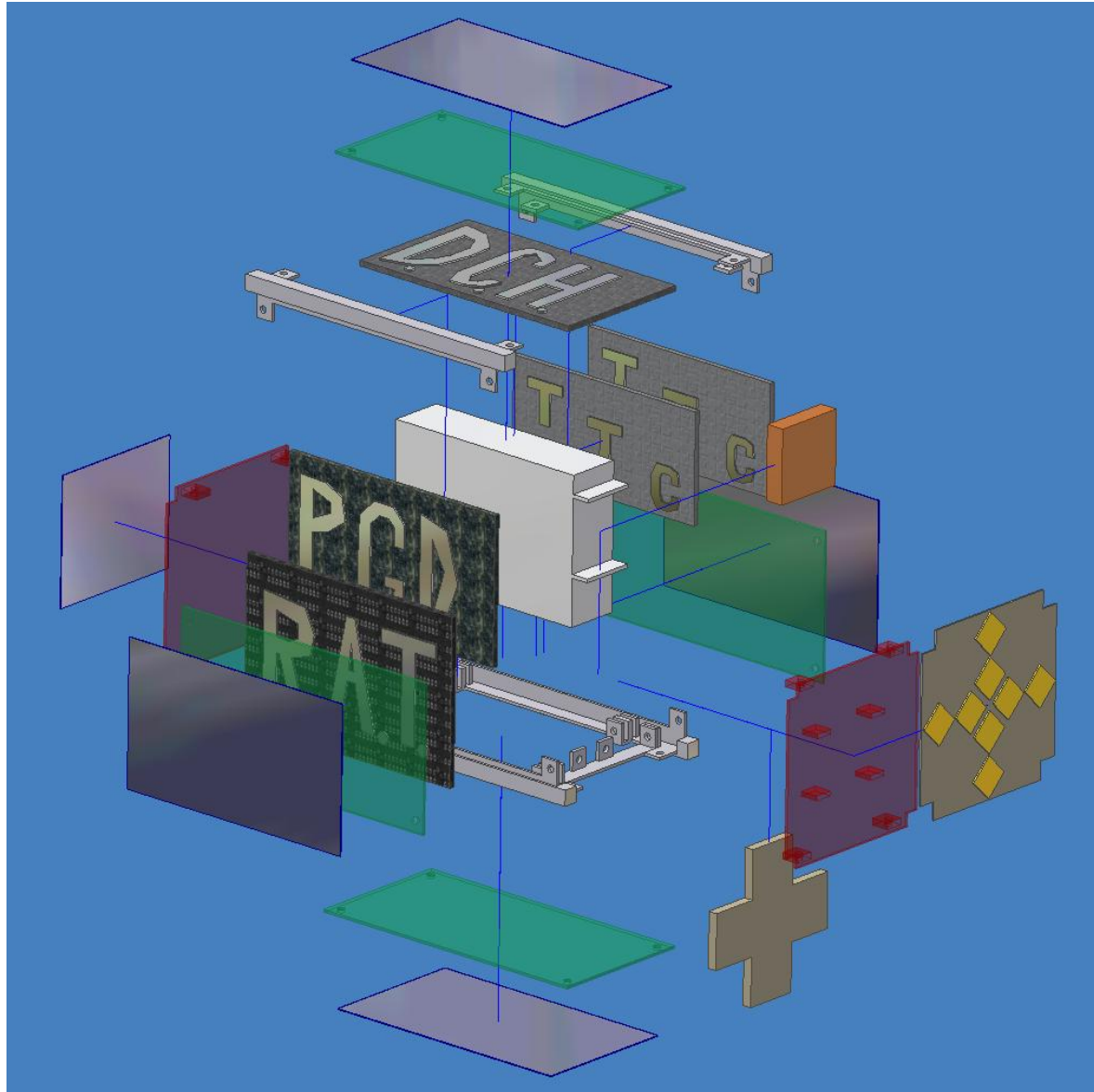
Structures Subsystem

- T6 Aluminum Housing



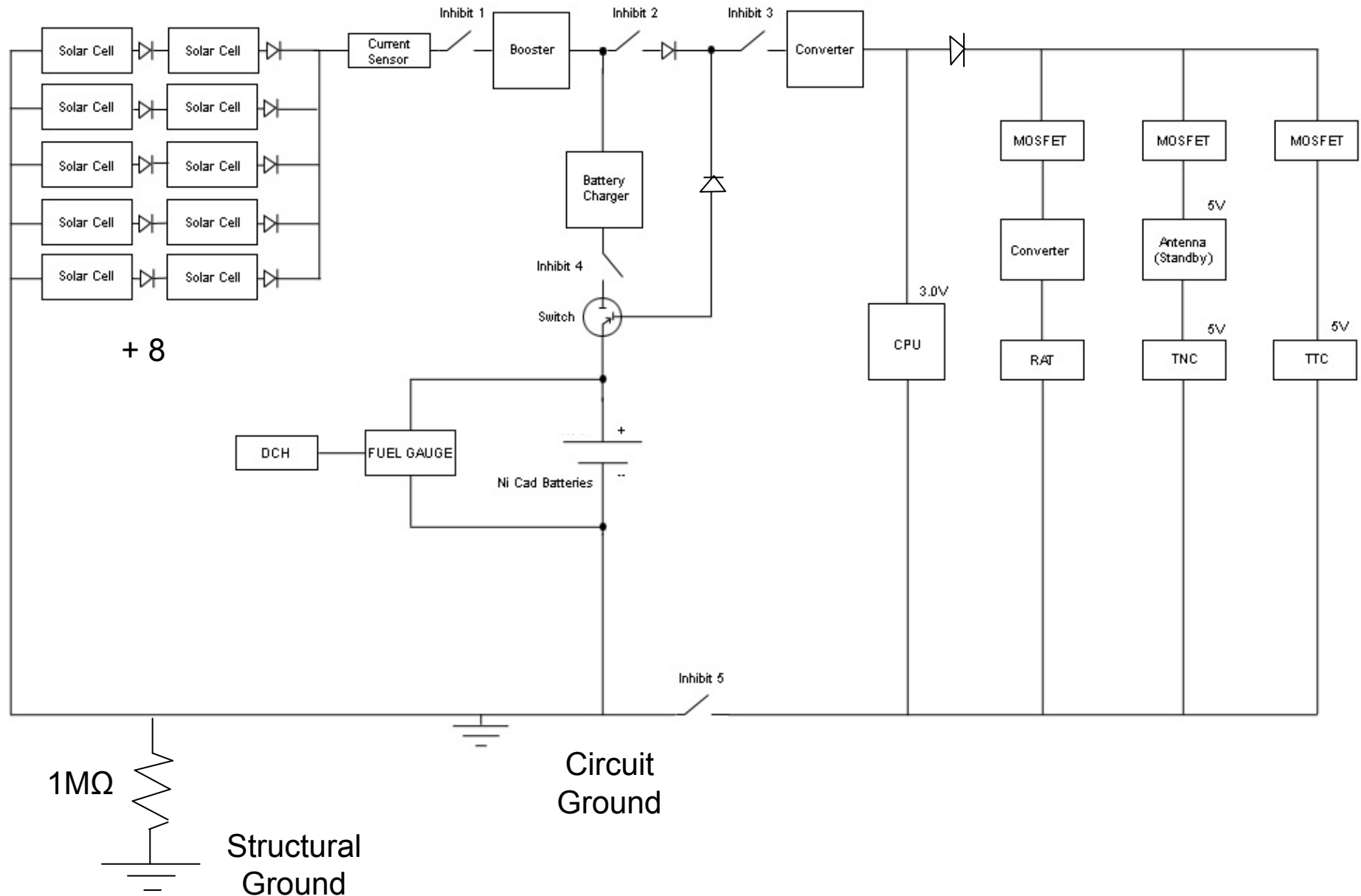


Exploded View





Power Generation and Distribution





Communications Systems - Kenwood TH-D7A

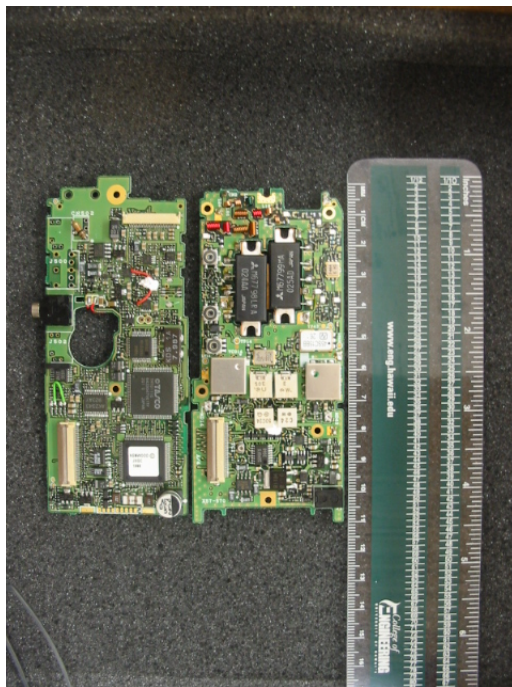


Frequency (HAM)

430–450 MHz

RF output

0.5 Watts (Low Mode)





RCM3400 Technical Specs

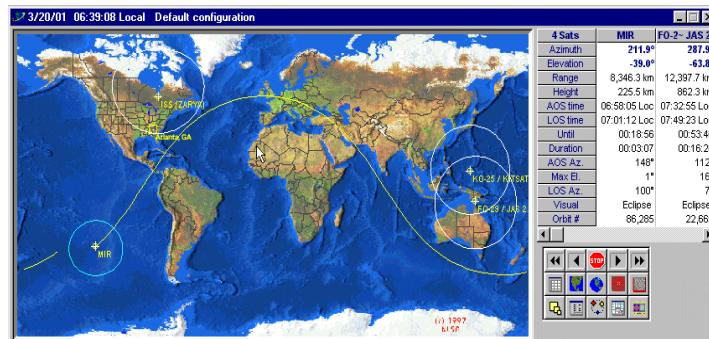
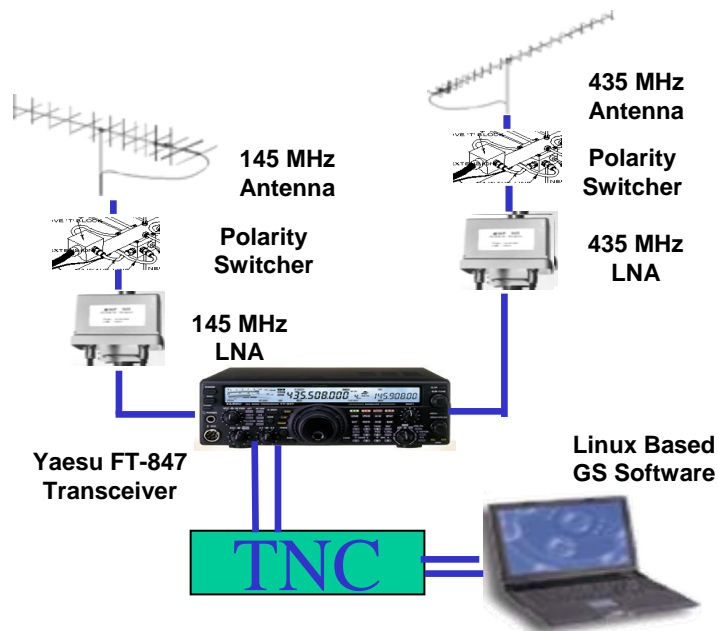
- 29.4 MHz internal clock
- +3 to +3.45 V DC supply voltage @ 97mA
- Programmable in C (using Dynamic C)
- 512K FLASH memory
- 512K SRAM
- 12-bit A-to-D Converter





Ground Station

- Operations
 - HAM certified operators
 - Antenna and equipment a top University of Hawaii – Holmes Hall
 - NOVA tracking software
- Hardware
 - Yagi Antenna
 - Yaesu Antenna Rotator/Controller
 - LNA
 - Yaesu FT-847 Transceiver
 - PaComm PicoPacket TNC
 - Linux/PC Computer
- Software
 - NOVA software tracks satellite/steers antenna via rotator/rotator controller (COM port serial interface)
 - Custom signal verification/handshaking protocol
 - Command/data GUI in development





Conclusion

- UH will continue to be a strong contributor to and supporter of the CubeSat community
- Demonstration of the first self-steering crosslinks for picosatellite communications
- Thanks again to CalPoly