

KUTESat

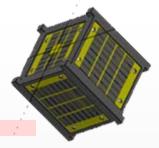
Kansas Universities Technology Evaluation Satellite

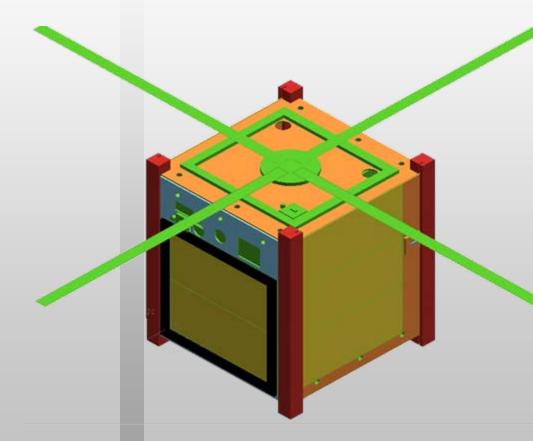
Pathfinder

Presented by: Marco Villa KUTESat Project Manager



SUMMARY

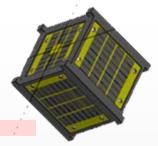




- Objectives
- KUTESat Program Overview
- Pathfinder Overview
- Payload
- ADCS
- Conclusions
- Summary



Objectives of the KUTESat Program

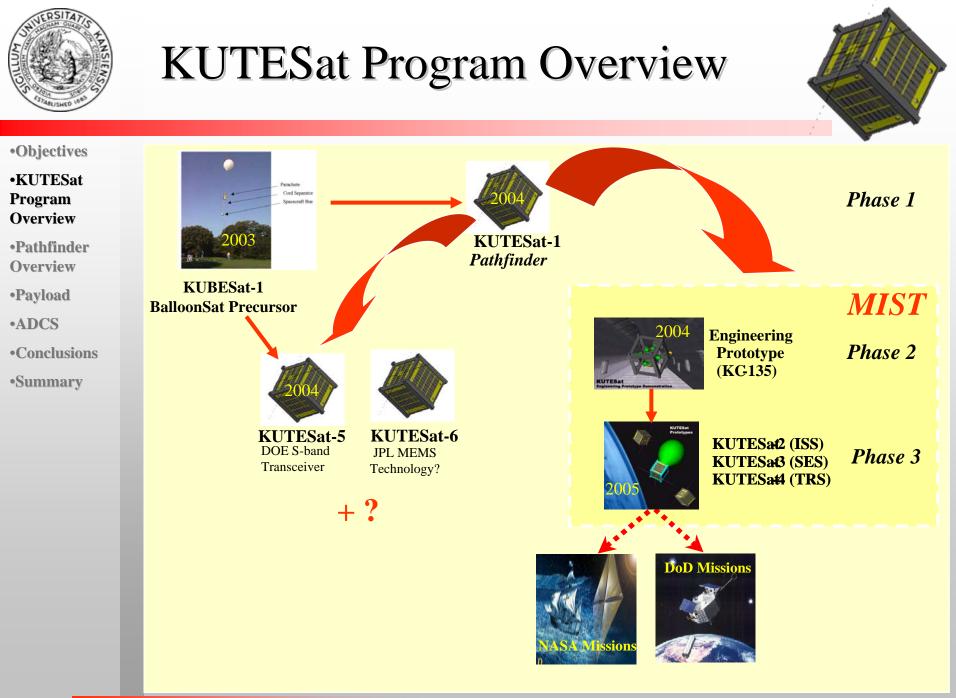


•Objectives

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- •Pathfinder Overview
- •Payload
- •ADCS
- •Conclusions
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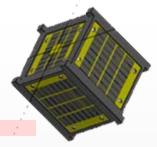
Kansas Universities Technology Evaluation Satellite

- 1. Develop the ability to design, build, test and operate spacecraft at University of Kansas
- 2. Establish a smooth team interaction among various Kansas Universities
- 3. Design and test an innovative miniature maneuvering control system (MMCS)
- 4. Develop and test prototype satellites of the type needed for the JPL Solar Sail mission or NASA Mars NetLander mission
- 5. Promote interest in space activities and establish a space industry in Kansas



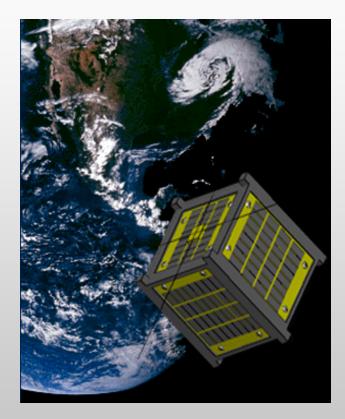


Pathfinder Overview



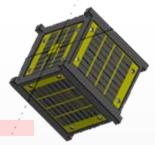
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- Objective
 - develop and operate a simple picosatellite in low Earth orbit (LEO)
- Highlights
 - HAM transmitter and receiver
 - Four dosimeters
 - Digital imager
- Launch late 2004
 - Baikonur Cosmodrome
 - Dnepr Launch Vehicle





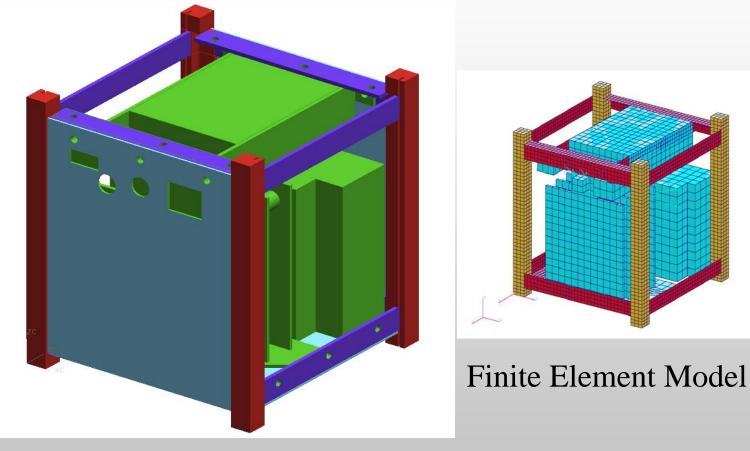
Pathfinder Overview



- •Objectives
- •KUTESat Program Overview

•Pathfinder Overview

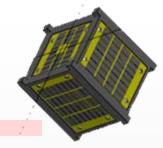
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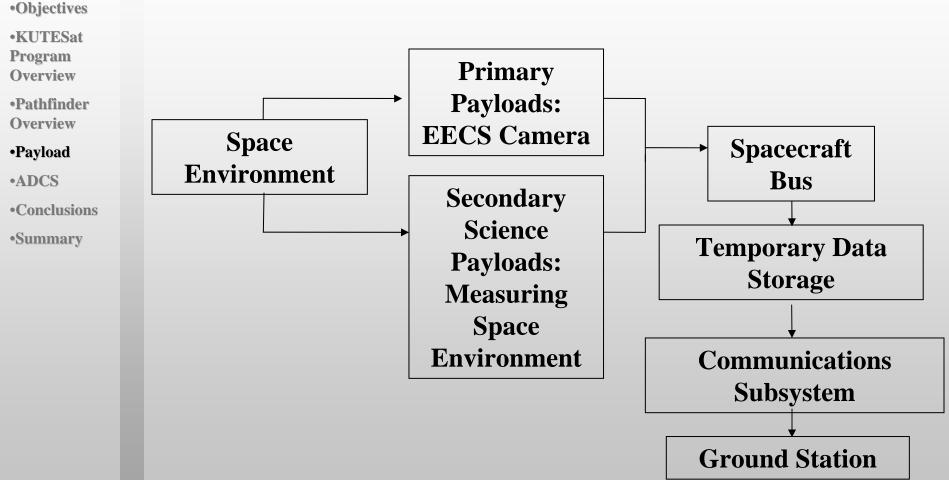


CAD Model



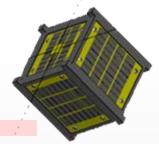
Payload Data Flow Chart







Specifications on Imaging Instrumentation



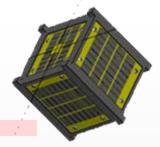
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- Integrated CMOS imager, image processor and optics
- Dimensions: 8 mm x 8.5 mm x 7.13 mm
- Weight:10 g
- 2.9 V DC power, 18mA typical current





Specifications on Imaging Instrumentation

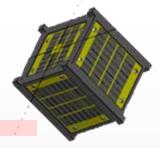


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- Sensor
 - 352x288 color
 - 8 bit A/D
- Processor
 - Serial Output (also parallel available)
 - JPEG data format
 - I2C serial bus control
- Optics
 - 55 degree fixed field of view
 - Fixed focus (near infinity)
 - Plastic lens
 - F/# 2.6



Camera Board

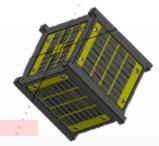


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- Camera is mounted on instrument board of KUTEsat with camera lens hole between TestPort and FlightSwitch.
- Direct control of camera module is with PIC on Instrument board.
- Control and Image transfer between CTDH and Instrument board is over SPI communication bus.



CTDH



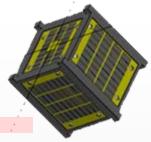
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- Controls when image is taken
- Loads image from Instrument board into flash memory file system as individual files.
- Image is downloaded to Ground Station on command from Ground Station using FTP.
- Can store > 50 images.





ADCS



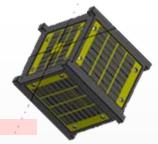
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- The ADCS shall provide the satellite attitude data with a minimum accuracy of 15 degrees at all times.
- Attitude Determination
- Magnetometer, Sun sensors and Temperature
- Attitude Control
- Magnetorquers
- Limited size do not take up space inside the satellite
- No moving parts decreases complexity and increases lifetime
- Decided to use three magnotorquers for attitude control
- **Coils:** 36 AWG bus bar copper wire coated with non conductive epoxy to make them rigid.







Sponsors





Getting Your Ideas Off The Ground



Biomorphic VLSI

COLLEGEAND

Agilent Technologies

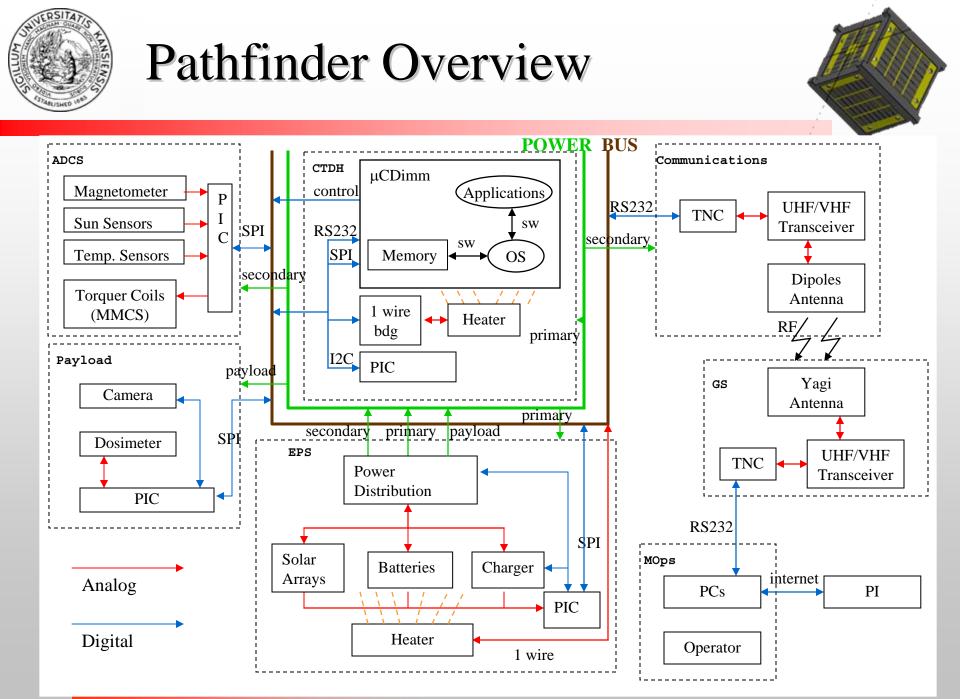


Honeywell

Thanks for your attention!

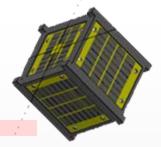
Contacts:

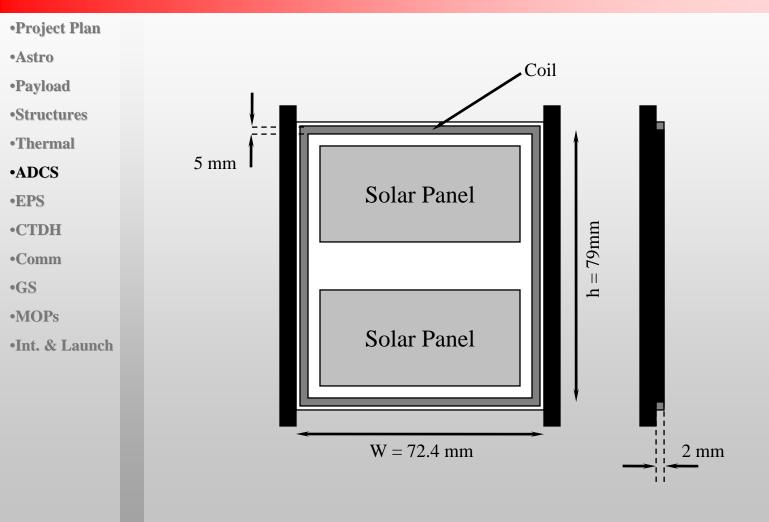
Project Manager: Marco Villa mvilla@ Project Advisor: Dr. Trevor Sorensen tsorensen@ku.edu





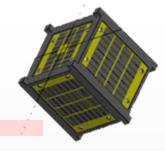
Torquer Coil Design







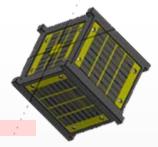
ADCS operation modes



•Project Plan	4	T • / • 1• / •	
•Astro	1.	Initialization:	The power supply unit turns the power
•Payload			on to the ADCS subsystem.
•Structures			
•Thermal	2.	Fail Safe:	The ADCS will be on standby until it
•ADCS			receives a command to go into
•EPS			detumbling mode
•CTDH			0
•Comm	2	Dotumbling	Dotumble the gotallite
•GS	3.	Detumbling:	Detumble the satellite
•MOPs			
•Int. & Launch	4.	Power Safe:	Point a corner of the satellite to the sun
			to maximize power input to the solar
			panels
	5.	Camera:	ADCS will change the attitude of the
			satellite to acquire a photo



Attitude Determination Methods



- •Project Plan
- •Astro
- •Payload
- •Structures
- •Thermal
- •ADCS
- •EPS
- •CTDH
- •Comm
- •GS
- •MOPs
- •Int. & Launch

• Deterministic Solutions:

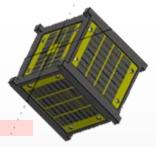
Need at least two vector measurements obtained at a single point of time to determine the three axis attitude

• **Recursive Estimation Algorithms**

These use both the present and the past measurements for determining the attitude. The Kalman filter and the Extended Kalman filter are the most popular of these methods.



Attitude Determination Algorithms

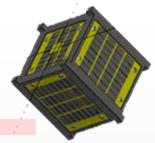


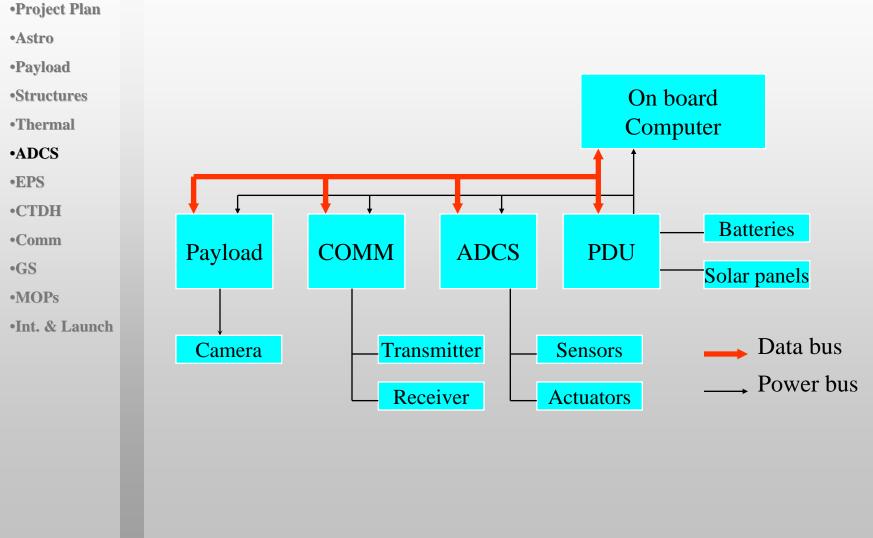
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- 1. Process sensor data
 - 2. On-board sun model
 - 3. On-board orbit model
 - 4. On-board magnetic field model
 - 5. Albedo correction
 - 6. Deterministic attitude determination
 - 7. Extended Kalman Filter for attitude determination



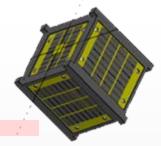
ADCS External Interfaces

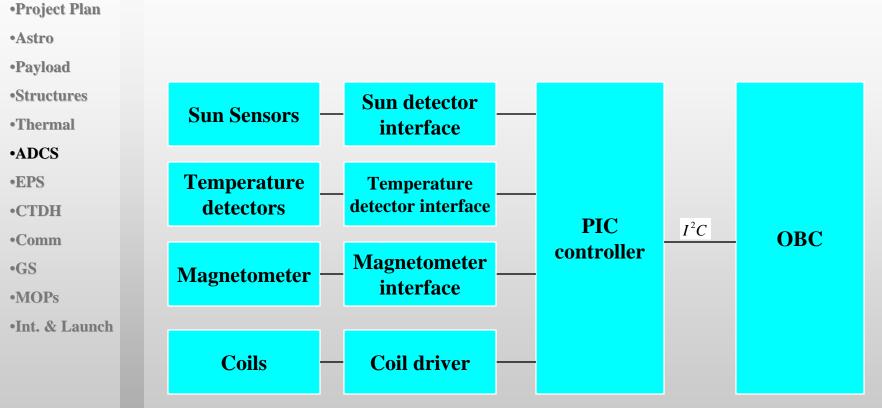






Attitude Determination and Control Hardware







Attitude Determination and Control Hardware

