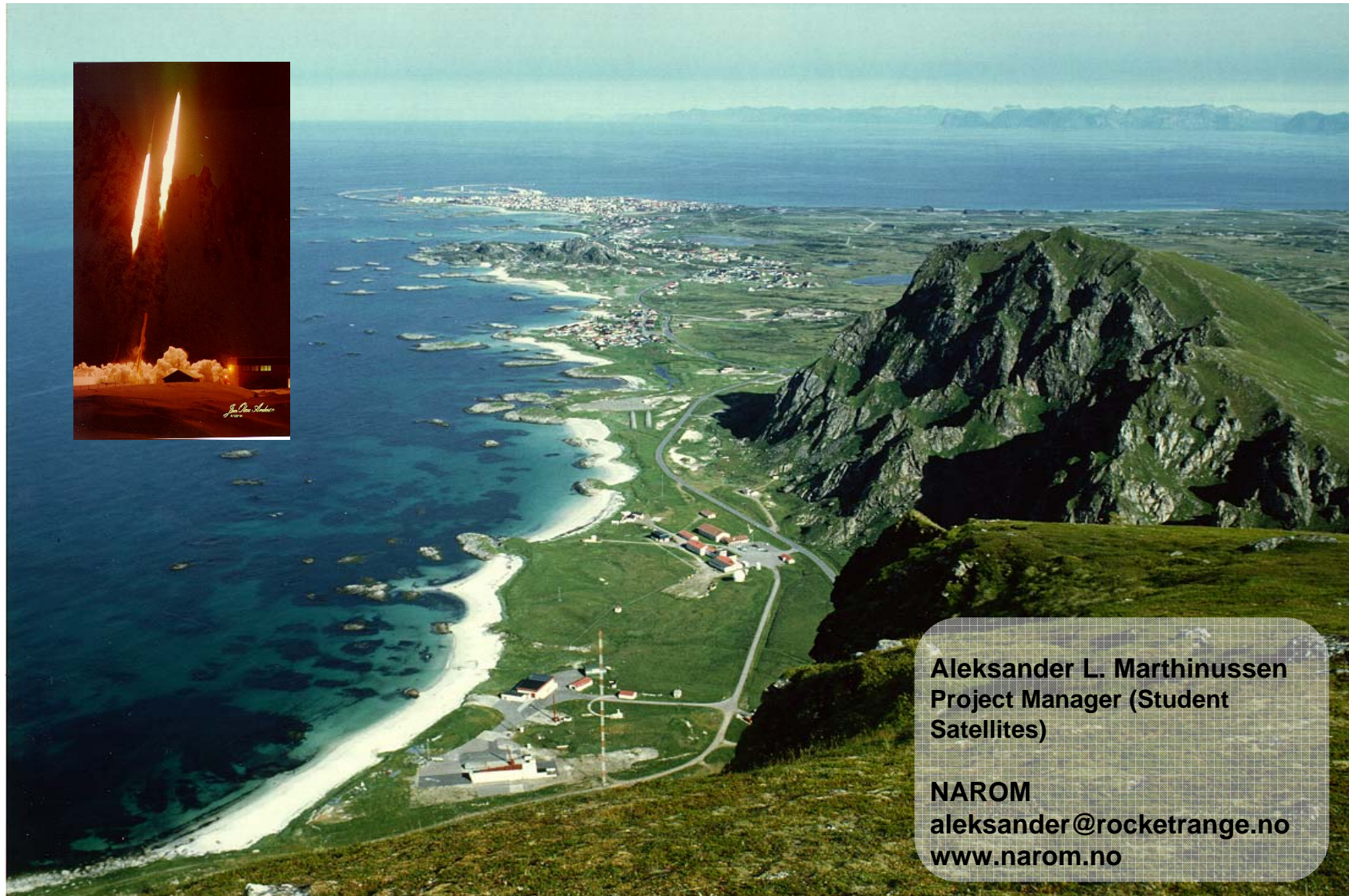


NAROM

Norwegian Centre for Space-related Education



Aleksander L. Marthinussen
Project Manager (Student
Satellites)

NAROM
aleksander@rocketrangle.no
www.narom.no

NAROM

A field station for space-related education



- **Opened in 2000 by the Norwegian Minister of Educational Affairs**
- **Located at Andøya Rocket Range**
- **Partly funded by the Norwegian Government**
- **Students attend lectures and perform experiments using the unique facilities at the range**



Elementary to University levels

- **Courses for students and teachers from primary school to university level**
- **Theory combined with workshops and use of instrumentation at the range**
- **Space education material on the Internet illustrated with data from ARR-instruments**



Space Education

NAROM co-operate with:

- **The Norwegian universities**
- **Norwegian university colleges of engineering and education**
- **The Norwegian Ministry of Educational Affairs**
- **The Research Council of Norway**
- **The Norwegian Association of Young Scientists**
- **The Norwegian Space Centre**
- **The Norwegian Industrial Forum for Space Activities**
- **ESA (European Space Agency)**
- **EURISY**
- **NASA**
- **Penn State University**
- **International Space University**

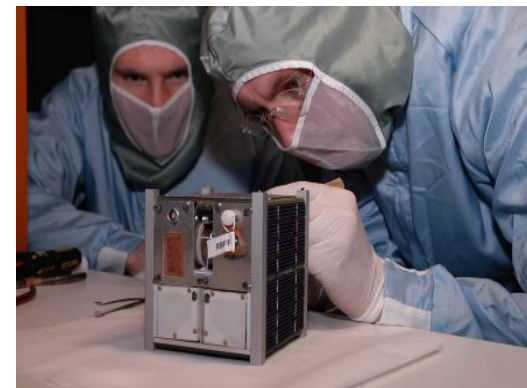
Status – activities 2005:

- *67 courses/seminars*
- *1813 students and teachers participated*
- *Students from 10 nations (mainly Norwegians)*



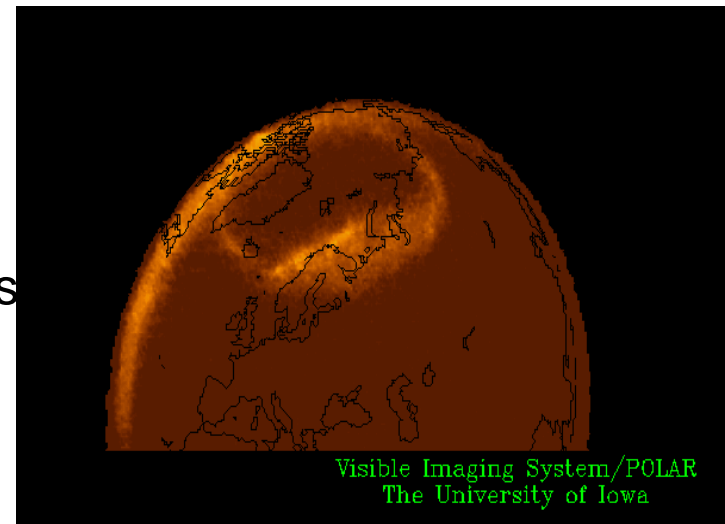
Examples of NAROM activities

- **Field courses for University students**
- **Space Technology - Andøy Upper Secondary School**
- **Space Physics and Space Technology for teachers**
- **www.sarepta.org – Space Education website**
- **Promoting ESA education activities and resources**
- **Theses for Master and Bachelor students**
- **NCUBE – student satellite program**
- **Space Camp for youths and teachers during the summer every year**



Competitive advantages

- **Geography**
 - Favourable geographic location
 - in the auroral oval
 - mild climate ("the green arctic")
 - Large impact area for sounding rockets
- **Established**
 - Flexibility
 - Cost-effective
 - Expertise
 - Infrastructure
 - Network/relations
- **Andøya has**
 - Good communications
 - Good service/leisure activities



A Scientific Toolbox



A Centre for Space Research

- Sounding rockets
- Stratospheric balloons
- Groundbased instrumentation

A Compact and Cost-effective Range

- Modern and flexible infrastructure
- Skilled and experienced personnel

Available for space research and education



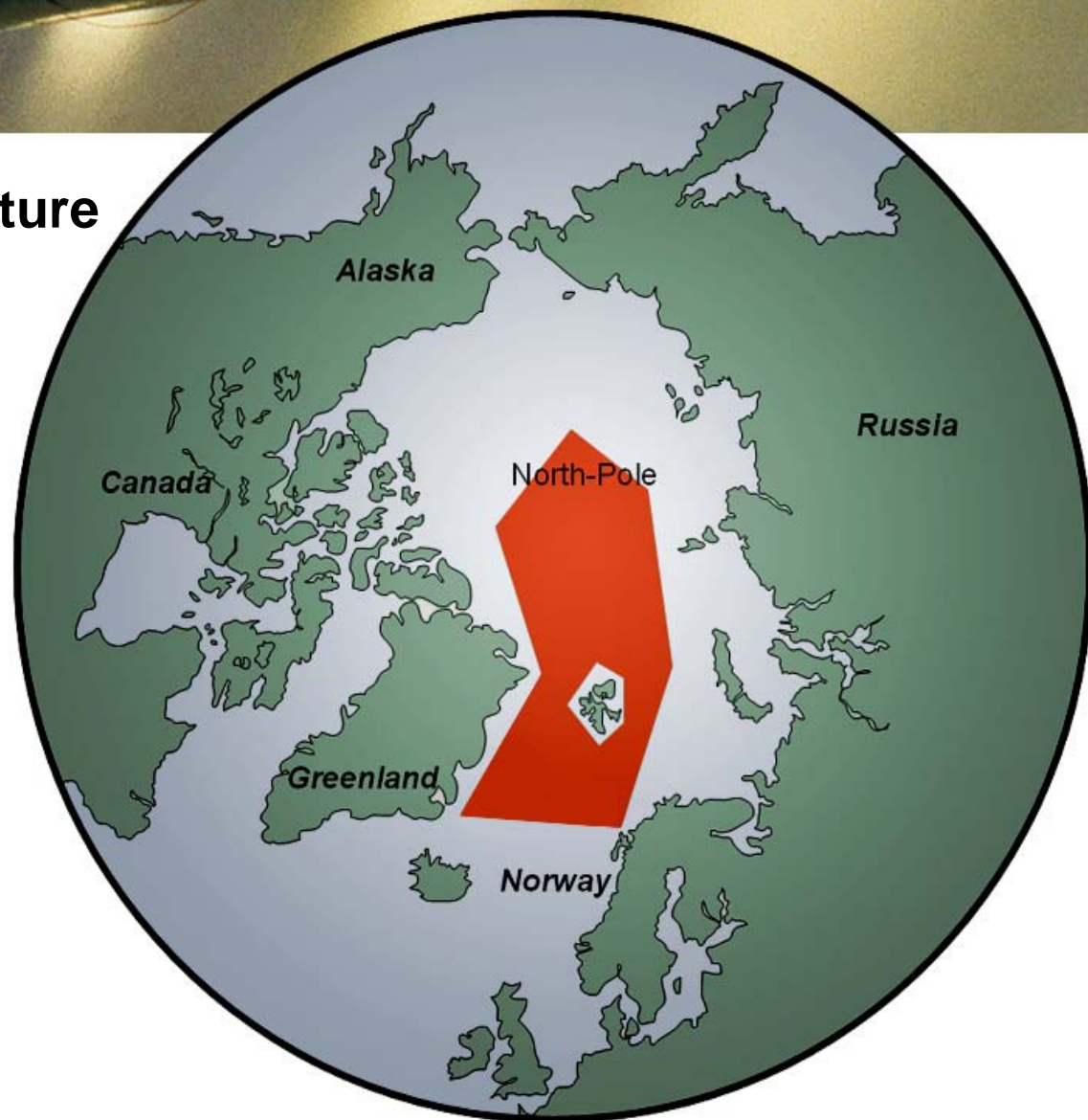
Sounding Rockets

Modern & Flexible Infrastructure

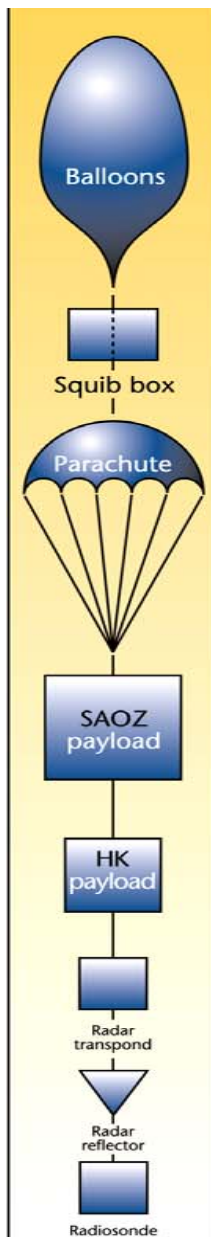
- Several launch pads (launchers), capable of launching rockets up to 20 ton meters
- Parallell campaign capability
- Network of groundbased instruments

Large Impact Area

- Large impact area
- No need for expensive and weight-consuming guidance systems
- Wide variety of trajectories possible
- Impact distances up to 2 000 km.



Stratospheric balloons



- **Launches from Andøya or other sites in Northern Norway with**

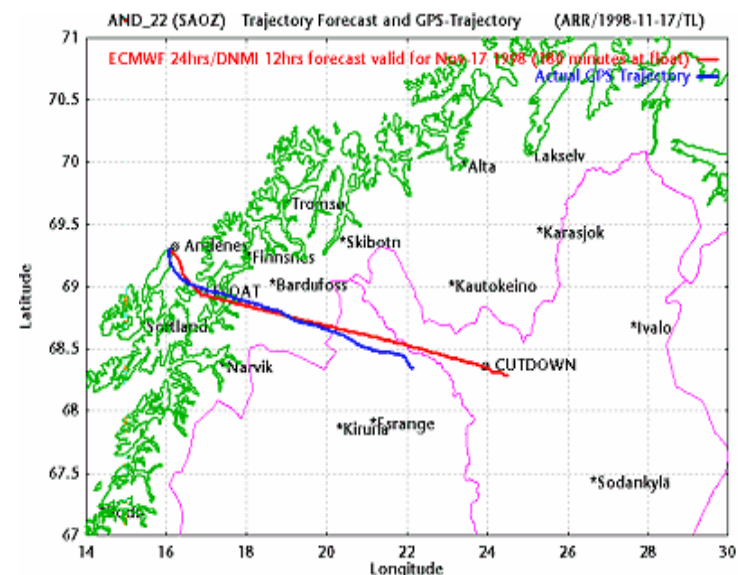
- ARR housekeeping & flight-trains
- ARR launch support equipment
- ARR stationary & mobile TM systems
- ARR TM & launch crew

- **Important co-operation with Andøya Air Force Base**

- **Favourable trajectories & optimal flight times**

- **Easy recovery by helicopter**

- **Short turnaround time**



Arctic LIDAR Observatory

ALOMAR



Basic parameters:

- Atmospheric density
- Temperature
- Wind
- Momentum transport
- Aerosols
- Ozone
- Cloud particle content

Available instruments:

- Lidars (RMR, Sodium and Ozone)
- Radars (MST and MF)
- Airglow
- Spectrometer's (UV-VIS)
- All-sky camera
- Ionosonde
- Riometers
- Magnetometers
- Meteorological balloon launch facility

Facts:

- Owned and operated by Andøya Rocket Range
- Instrumentation provided by Norwegian and foreign institutions
- Operational since 1994



User's Science Operation Center

Science Campaign Headquarter

- Computer and network facilities for monitoring of science conditions / launch conditions
- The aim is to support the principal investigator, help to decide when to launch the sounding rocket under the most desired atmospheric conditions
- Flexible, easy to change setup to satisfy specific campaign needs



Student satellite

www.ncube.no



NCUBE

NORWEGIAN STUDENT SATELLITE

- **Participants**

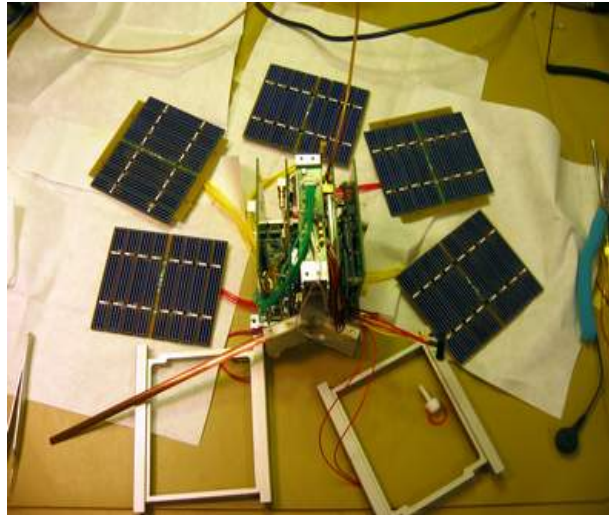
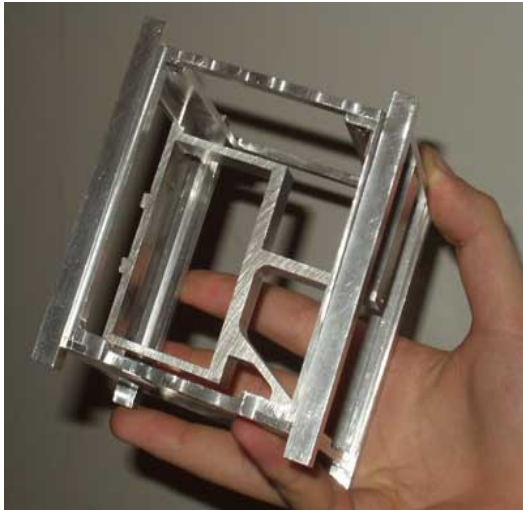
- Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
- University of Oslo (UiO)
- The Norwegian University of Life Sciences (UMB)
- Narvik University College (HiN)
- Andøya Rocket Range (ARR)
- NAROM
- Norwegian Space Centre (NRS)
- Kongsberg Satellite Services (K-Sat)

- **Launch**

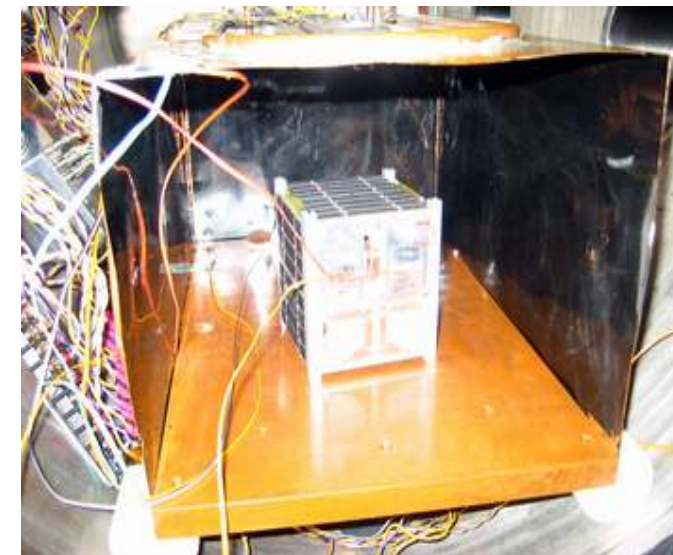
- 27 Oct 2005 and 27 Jul 2006

Student satellite

www.ncube.no



- **Structure**
 - Made by University of Oslo
- **Solarcells**
 - Made by Institute for Energy Technology (IFE)
- **System integration test**
 - Performed at NTNU
- **Vacuum test**
 - Performed by CalPoly



Student satellite

www.ncube.no



- **Objective**
 - Track reindeerherds at Hardanger mountain plateau
 - Track ship traffic around the Norwegian coastline
- **Solution**
 - Using the ground based ship-tracking system Automated Identification System (AIS)
 - This is also a test for using AIS by transmitting and receiving signals via satellite

Student satellite

www.ncube.no



- **AIS**
 - **Ground based tracking-system for identifying large ships**
 - all tankships
 - cargo vessels > 300 gross tonnage
 - passenger ships > 300 gross tonnage
 - fishing vessels > 300 gross tonnage
 - **Has a range of about 20 Nautical Miles off the coast of Norway**
 - **The possible use of satellites in addition may make this system a global tracking system of large vessels**

Student satellite

www.ncube.no



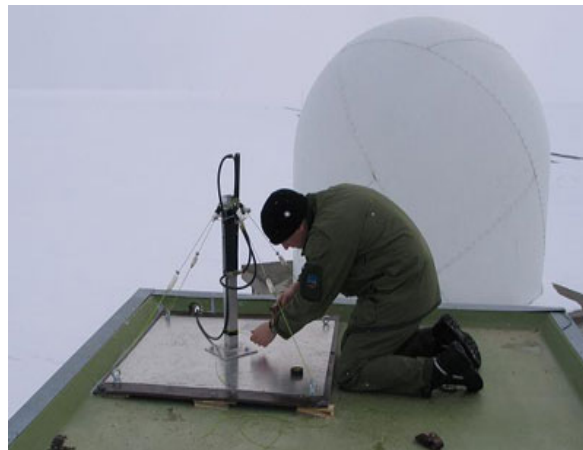
- **Groundstations**

- **Narvik University College (68°N)**

- Rx antenna crossed yagi 435 MHz
 - Tx antenna crossed yagi 145 MHz

- **Svalbard (78°N)**

- Rx antenna crossed yagi 437 MHz
 - Tx antenna dipole 145 MHz



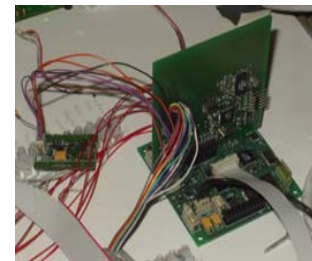
- **Callsign in the amateur radio system is LA1CUB and operates at 437.305 MHz**

Student satellite

www.ncube.no

National Student Satellite Program

- Norwegian Space Centre (NSC) is the main financial contributor
- Each institution has to pay for their own payload and/or other equipment in the satellite
- Project ends in 2011, with 4 satellites built and launched
- Launches are hopefully going to be free of charge, with cooperation with ESA-launches
- Institutions has to compete between eachother to participate in the project



Student satellite

www.ncube.no

National Student Satellite Program

- **Main goals of the project**
 - **Develop multidisciplinary qualifications for students**
 - **Give students experience in team-work related to space industry**
 - **Hands on training**
 - **Give students the opportunity to make networks, both domestic and international**
 - **Achieve expertise in both ground and space segments for future satellite activities**
 - **Build competence at ARR in satellite technology**



Student satellite

www.ncube.no

National Student Satellite Program

- **Project continuity**
 - 1 or 2 professionals at each institution is coordinating and reporting to management
 - Students are being involved at an early stage of the project, and is motivated during the whole period
 - Communication is kept simple (e-mail, phone calls)
 - Status-meetings every week (maybe via IRC)
 - Workshops 1 to 2 each year
 - Document all important work, and update everybody on continuously



Efficient use of Andøya Rocket Range

NAROM efficiently uses the unique laboratories and instruments at the Andøya Rocket Range

- **ensure recruitment**
- **promote appreciation for the
benefits of space activities**
- **stimulate the interest for science in
general**

**More information and contact adress:
www.narom.no**





Company Structure

Ministry of Trade and Industry

Norwegian Space Centre

*NHD: 50 %
KDA: 50 %*

*NHD: 90 %
KDA: 10 %*

Kongsberg Satellite Services AS

Andøya Rocket Range AS

Andøya Test Center AS

NAROM AS

Nordlyssenteret AS

Learn more about the Northern Lights ?

www.northern-lights.no



NORDLYS - Northern Lights - Netscape 6

File Edit View Search Go Bookmarks Tasks Help

http://www.northern-lights.no/index.shtml

Home My Netscape Search Shop Bookmarks Net2Phone

What Are Northern Lights ?
Aurora In Science
Realtime Measurements
Auroral Mythology
Aurora In Arts
Land of the Aurora
Photo Contest
User's Corner

NORDLYS
Northern Lights

What Are Northern Lights?



NORTHERN LIGHTS (PHOTO: JAN OLAV ANDERSEN)

What causes them?
[The Sun](#)
[The aurora oval](#)
[Frequency of occurrence](#)
[Altitudes](#)
[Colours](#)
[Auroral intensity](#)
[Forms and structure](#)
[Auroral sounds](#)
[Polar-cap auroras](#)
[How to observe](#)
[Aurora on other planets](#)

Nature's own fireworks

Should you be outdoors one evening during winter, take a minute and glance up at the skies. If you're lucky you might catch a glimpse of some flickering curtains of lights, apparently dancing across the dark sky. You are watching the northern lights, a celestial phenomenon that has amazed people for centuries.

A well-known author after watching a beautiful aurora in its fullest splendour, concluded, "No pencil can draw it, no colours can paint it and no words can describe it in all its magnificence."

The name

Galileo Galilei (1564-1642), Italian mathematician, philosopher and astronomer. Among his discoveries are the four Galilean moons around Jupiter. Although he wasn't the first to see northern lights, he gave it its scientific name.



 **> Watch the aurora do its celestial dance in the skies in this footage from Alaska** (Quicktime-format 1.7 mb). A view very common in the northernmost areas, but it still amazes. **> Courtesy Grea A.**

http://www.northern-lights.no/english/what/index.shtml

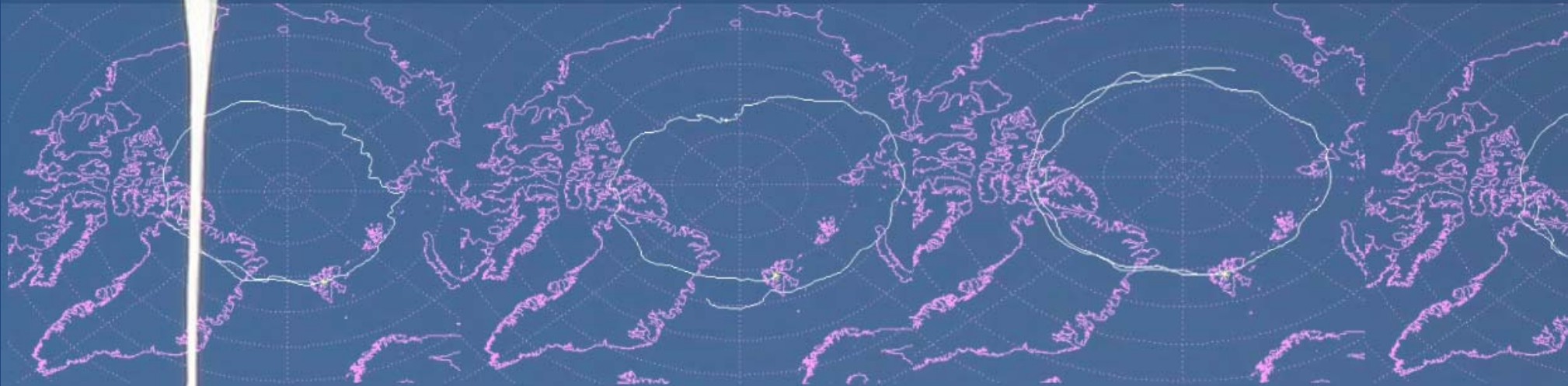
Long Duration Balloons



- Launch from Svalbard
- Good conditions for circumpolar flights
- Recovery from Svalbard or Greenland

Advantages

- Extended scientific discoveries
- Safe location away from populated areas



Sounding Rockets From Svalbard

Favourable for Studies of..

- Dayside aurora borealis
- Magnetospheric boundary layer processes
- Magnetic cleft, cap and cusp

SvalRak Launch Site

- Ny-Ålesund at 79° North
- Operational since 1997
- Mild climate, good communications
- Network of supporting, scientific instruments available (in Longyearbyen, Ny-Ålesund and in the Nordic countries)
- Owned and operated by Andøya Rocket Range



Payload Recovery



Sea recovery by ship

Payload cleaning / refurbishing

24 hours turnaround time

Cost-effective re-use of payload



Andøya Rocket Range

The Cost-effective Entrance to Space

