



The Benefits and Uses of Very Small Spacecraft

4th Annual Cubesat Developer's Workshop
Huntington Beach

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NASA's Missions



Exploration

- Local space environment
- Return to the Moon
- Manned presence on Mars (future)



Science

- Understand the nature of the solar system and universe
- Near Earth Objects (NEO)
- Lunar sciences





ARC Small Spacecraft Division



- Develop spacecraft and related systems to make access to space routine [VENTURE CLASS]
 - Common, reusable architectures
 - Place emphasis on payloads and science missions
- Secure and provide methods to access space reliably, frequently
 - Small space systems
 - Secondary payloads
- Reduce overall mission costs
 - Goal: Maintain or increase scientific and exploration return while reducing life cycle costs

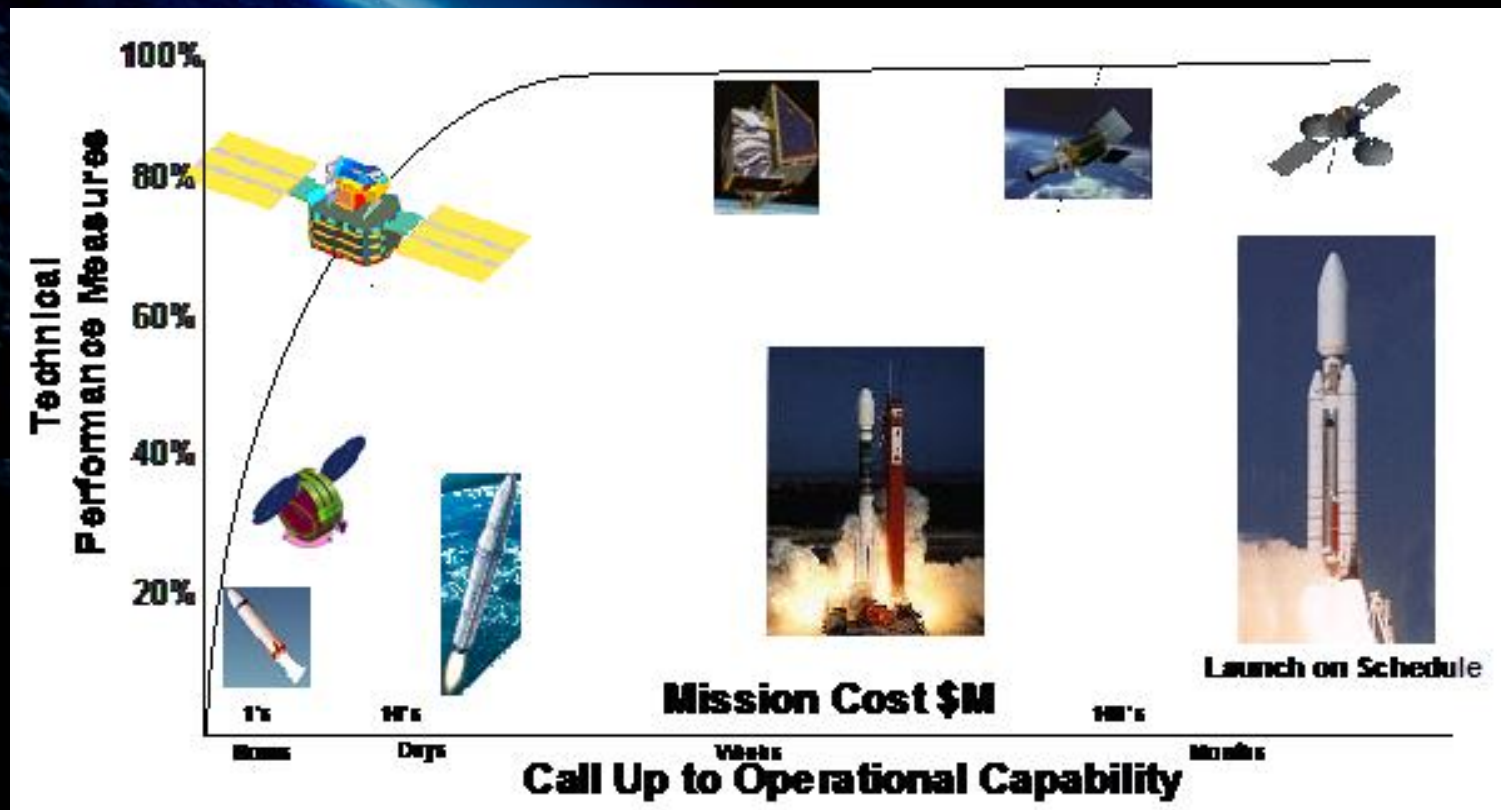


Small, Low Cost, Fast Missions



Developing three efforts:

- Mission Design Center (MDC)
- Process development, toolsets
- Near term flight experiments demonstrating “What Is Possible Today”

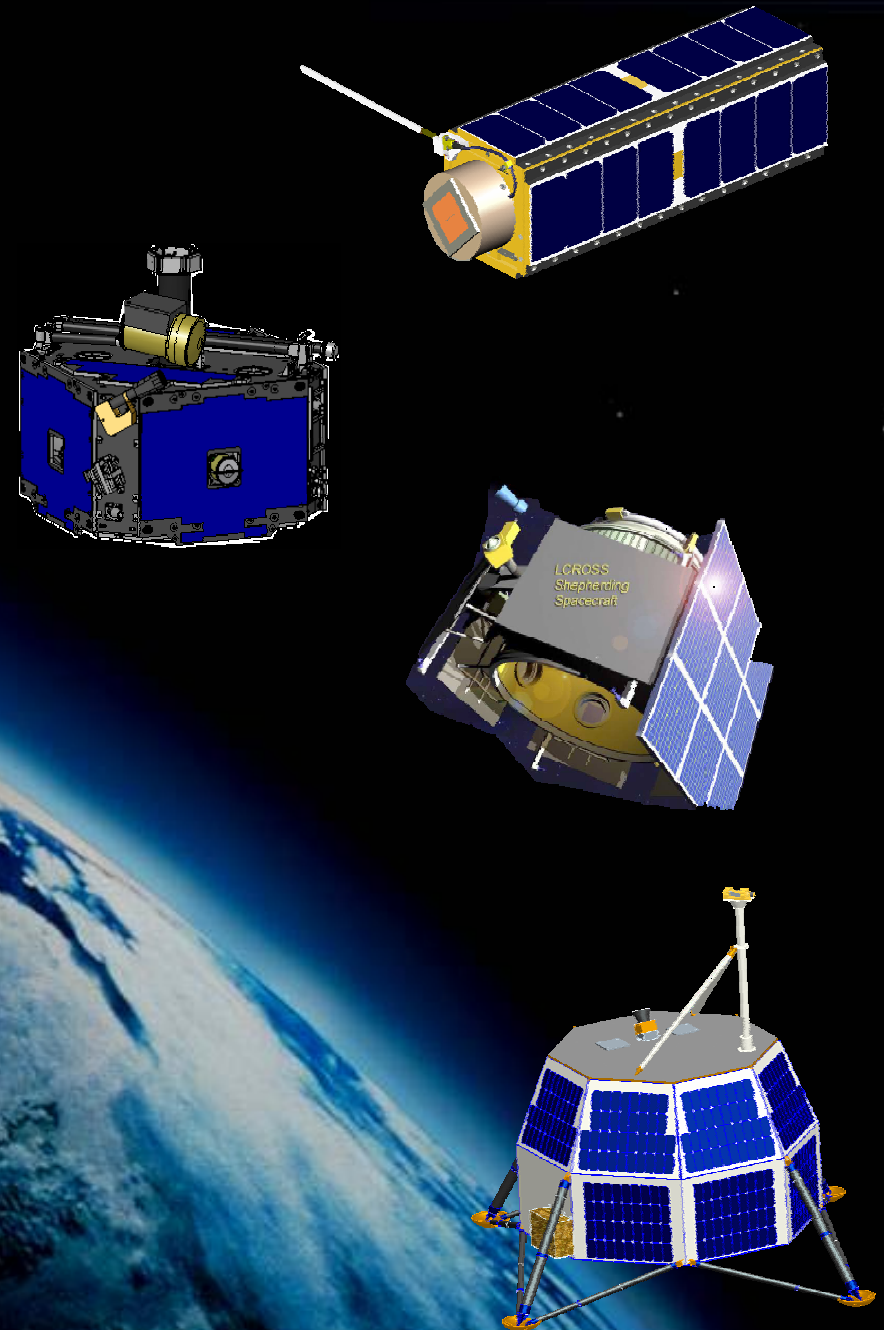




Small Spacecraft Projects



- GeneSat and GeneBox (flown)
- Lunar Science Orbiter (LSO - proposed)
- Lunar Crater Observation Sensing Satellite (LCROSS - in development)
- Common Bus (lunar lander concept shown)





Benefits of Cubesats



- Existing Cubesat standard(s)
 - Large, open development community
 - Wealth of ideas, approaches
 - Flight proven platform interfaces and accommodations
- Low cost
 - Small size and mass
 - Secondary payload accommodations
 - Repeatable missions, multiple spacecraft possible
 - Affordable operations
- Expanding capabilities
 - Ideal test bed for new technologies
 - Wide variety of mission architectures supportable



CalPoly SLO PPOD



Genesat





Roles of Cubesats



- Science and Exploration Missions

- Space Biology

- Radiation effects on biology
- Lunar dust interactions
- Effects of microgravity on biological systems

- Space Sciences

- Near Earth Objects

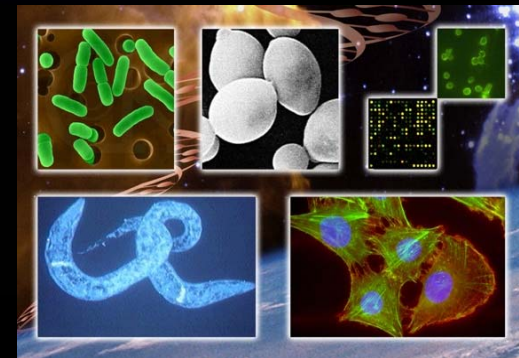
- Astrobiology

- Biological origins
- Astrochemistry
- Survey for habitable zones

- Space Physics

- Heliophysics
- Space weather

- Lunar Sciences





Roles of Cubesats



- Technology Demonstrations
 - Propulsion
 - Communications
 - Mass reduction - MEMS and smaller
 - Autonomous operations
 - Formation flying/constellations
 - Novel space architectures - tethers
 - Evolvable, reconfigurable satellites



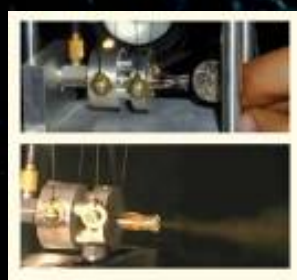
MIT



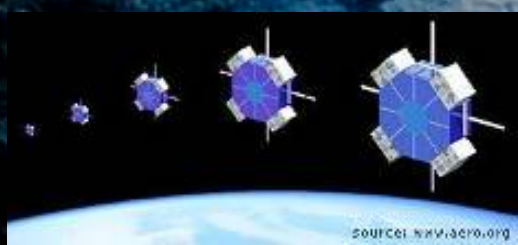
CalTech



NASA/ARC



LANL



Aerospace Corp



TUI



Advanced Nanosats



Advanced NanoSat Program

Goals:

- **High Capability** Achieve 80% capability of larger spacecraft (100-150 kg class)
- **Low Recurring Costs** ~\$ 1 M for bus
- **Leverage** Latest technology advancements & existing Ames Nanosat bus (GeneSat) for space validation of key sub-systems
- **Enable Space Exploration** Big science in a small, highly functional form factor



Advanced Nanosat 2

- Delta-V >700 m/s
- 3-axis Stabilized, <10 arc-sec pointing
- Ultra-low power ADACS
- Advanced Multifunctional Materials
- <4 kg bus mass
- 6 W payload power
- 1 kg payload capability

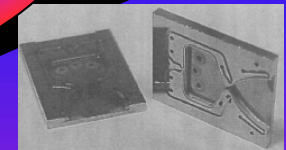


Advanced Nanosat I

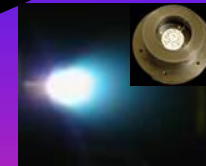
- High Data Rate Downlink (Gb/day)
- 30 arc-sec pointing accuracy
- High performance Avionics
- Nano-thruster validation
- <5 kg bus mass
- Mission Opps



NASA Ames NanoSat In-Space Validation of Key Technologies



Micro-Propulsion



Nano-ACS Thrusters



High Capacity, Lightweight Batteries

Advanced Nanosat X

- Delta-v > 300 m/s
- Sub-arc min pointing accuracy
- Ultra-low power commercial CPUs
- Micro/Nano based attitude position & tracking sensors
- Integrated GPS receiver/antenna

NASA Ames NanoSat In-Space Validation of Key Technologies



5.8 GHz Transceiver



High Performance, Low Power Computing



Ultra light weight IMU



Sun Sensor



GPS Receiver



Nano Reaction Wheels



Mini Star Tracker

Enables a Variety of Science Missions:

- Precision Formation Flying*
- Remote Imaging- Earth/Lunar Science*
- Autonomous Satellite Maintenance*
- Space Physics & Astrophysics*
- Exploration- Lunar, NEOs, Comets*

NANOSAT CAPABILITY

6-9 Months

12 Months

12-15 Months

Month 18

18-24 Months



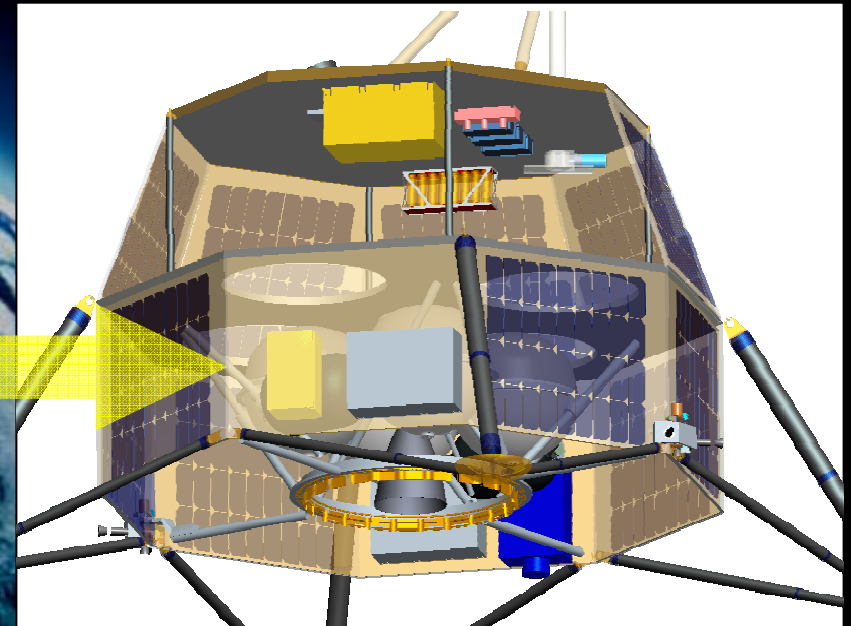
Roles of Cubesats



- Payload packages on larger spacecraft
 - Flight heritage from Cubesat missions
 - Use Cubesat derived technologies to support other spacecraft missions
 - Lunar Orbiters
 - Lunar Landers



NASA/ARC GENEBOX





Roles of Cubesats



- Education and training
 - Space systems development and test
 - Systems Engineering
 - Operations



Santa Clara University



CalPoly SLO



SRI/Santa Clara



The Future of Cubesats



- Cubesats on every available launcher
 - Multiple opportunities per year
 - Launch supply >> Cubesat demand
- Multiple low cost NASA missions
 - Current focus is on 3U configuration
 - Other variations possible and under investigation
- Cubesat as a thesis or senior project at all the leading engineering universities
 - More solutions, more approaches, more ideas
 - Large familiarity with all things Cubesat
 - Common foundation for engineering education

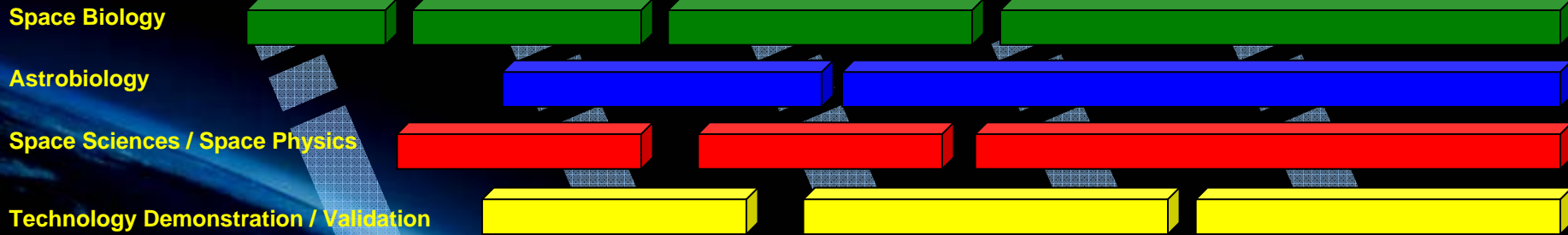


Roadmap (notional)

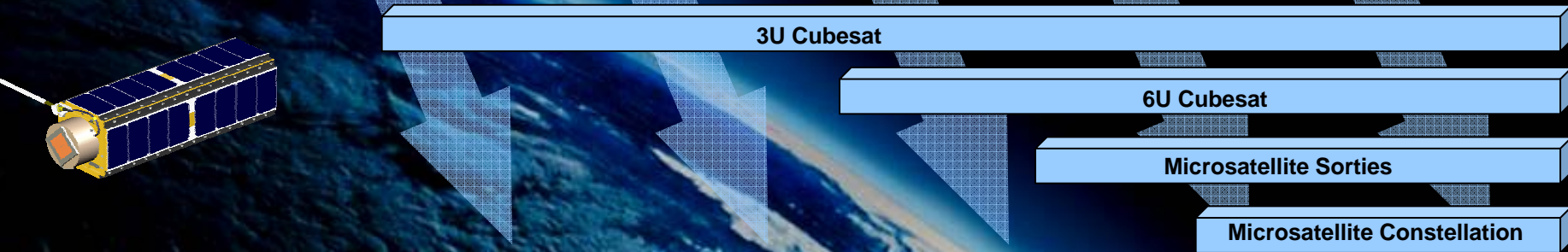


2007 2008 2009 2010 2011

Missions/Science Disciplines



Platforms



Launch Opportunities

GeneBox; Flown 16 July 2006
 GeneSat-1; Flown 16 Dec 2006
 Pharmasat-1; Launch 10 Dec 2007



Overarching Goals:

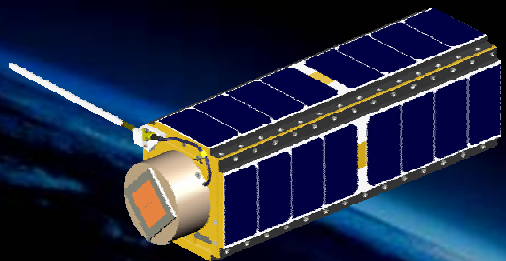
- Contribute substantially to NASA's missions
- Do big science in small spacecraft
- Provide rewarding, focused objectives for the Next Generation of space scientists and technologists



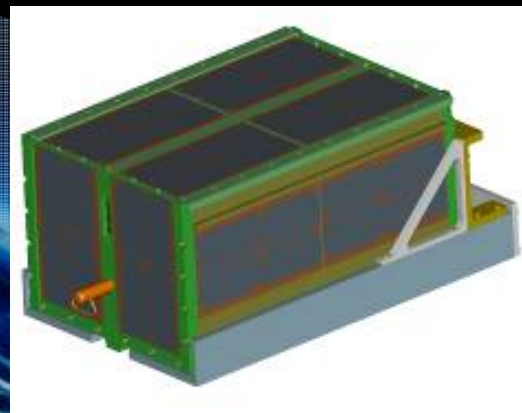
The Future of Cubesats



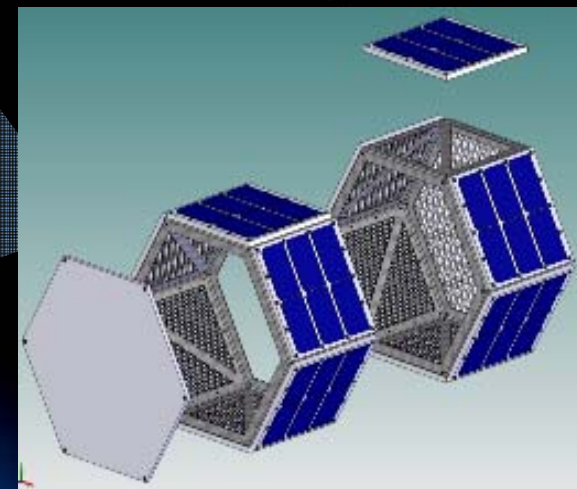
- What is the next “Cubesat standard”?



3U?



6U / 6U+ / 12U/?



University Nanosat?

- How can we advance the field?
 - Provide ‘Rides’?
 - Sponsor Contests?
 - ...