

# OPTOS STM

## Results and Satellite Validation

Jose Miguel Encinas

[encinaspjm@inta.es](mailto:encinaspjm@inta.es)

INTA

2009 CUBESAT DEVELOPERS  
WORKSHOP

23<sup>rd</sup> APRIL 2008



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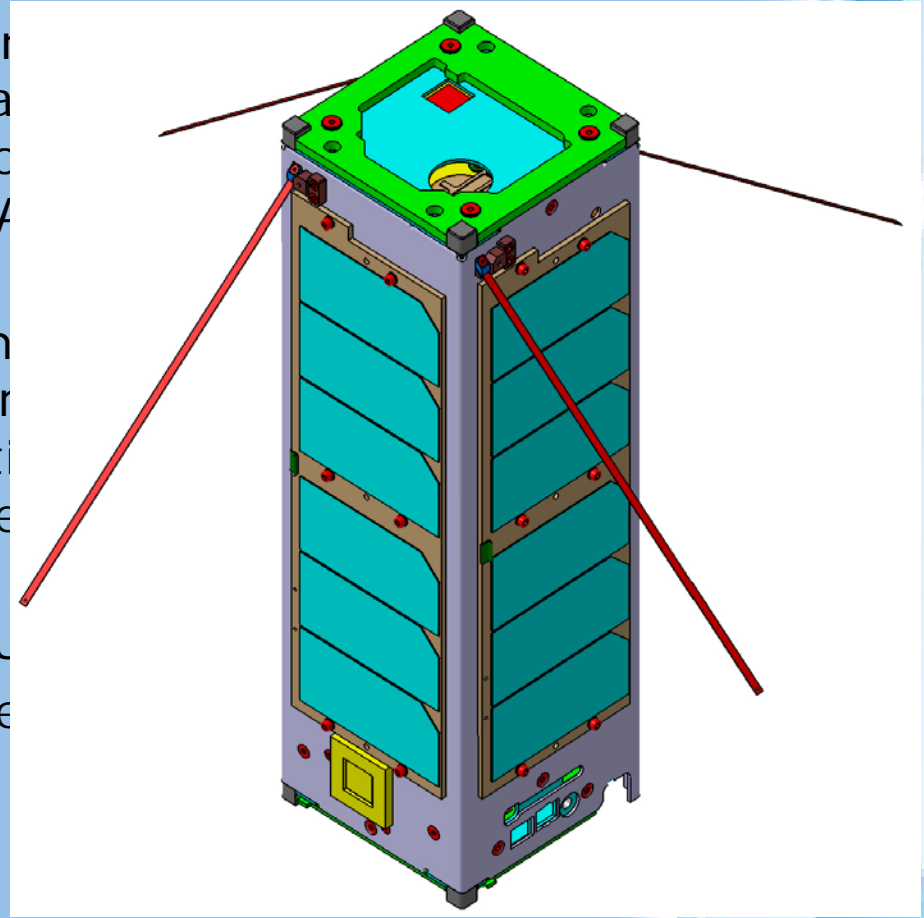
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- INTA R+D
- OPTOS
- STM DESCRIPTION
- STM TEST CAMPAIGN
- STM VALIDATION
  - THERMAL
  - MECHANICAL
- PFM TEST CAMPAIGN



# INTA ([www.inta.es](http://www.inta.es))

- The Spanish National Institute for Aerospace Technology (INTA) has focused a great effort in the development of new technologies (MINISAT, NANO) for small satellites.
- The latest development is based on a small platform of the art technologies serving efficiency low cost multi industrial/agency level requirements and budgets.
- OPTOS will be the new 3-Us satellite.
- OPTOS will be used as a test satellite.

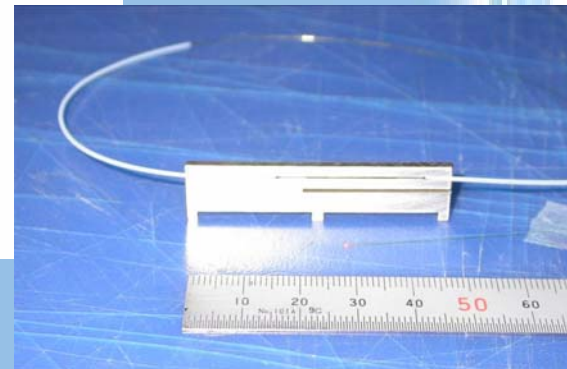
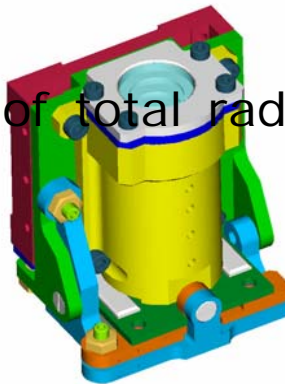
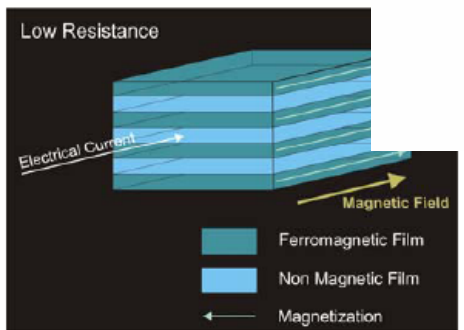
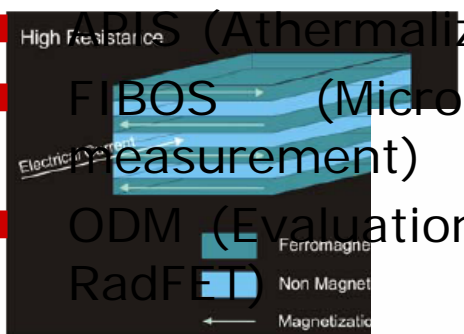




# OPTOS (I)

- The payloads on board for the first mission are:
  - GMR (Giant Magneto Resistance sensors for magnetic field measurement)

- APIS (Athermalized camera using CMOS technology)
- FIBOS (Micro-photonic devices for temperature measurement)
- ODM (Evaluation of total radiation dose using commercial RadFET)





# OPTOS (II)

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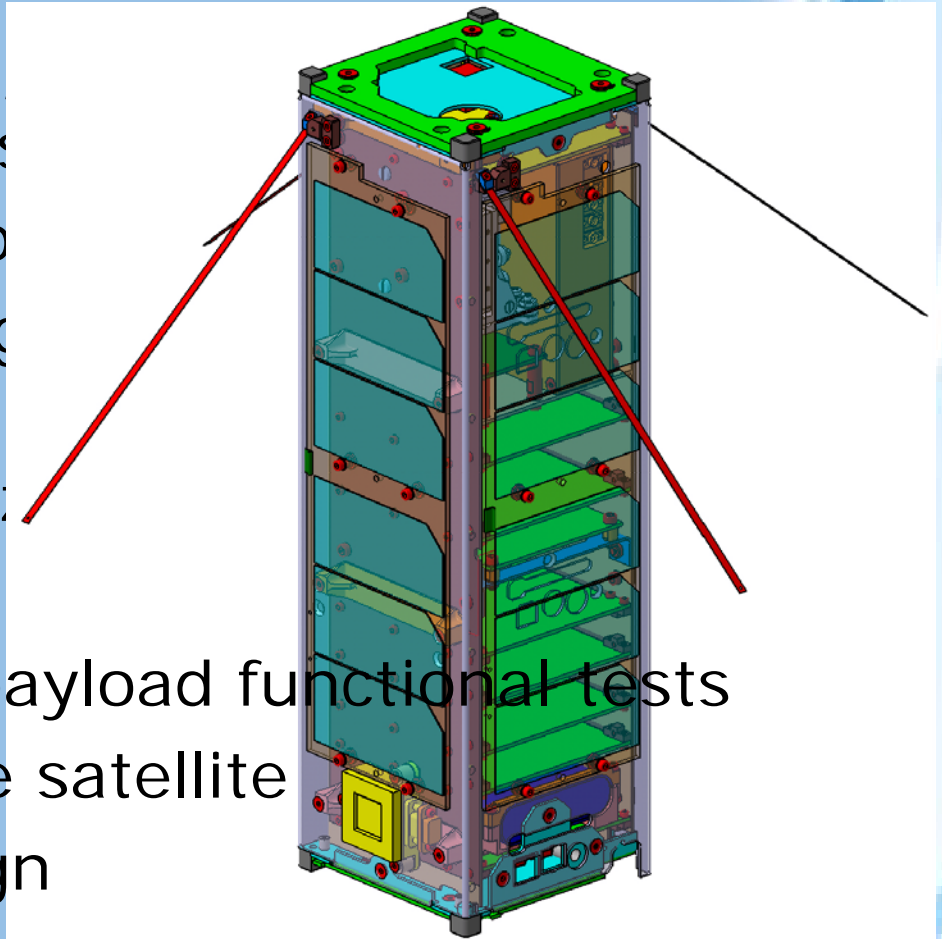
It uses advanced subsystem technologies for satellites of its kind, such as:

- **ADCS:** Redundant attitude control and determination with three axis control, providing accuracy suitable for Earth observation purposes
- **OBCOM:** Includes an innovative on board communication system by use of light emitting diodes and sensors which allows communications between boards simultaneously, fast and wireless by means of light, hence optimizing space and integration of the overall system. It also uses a reduced BUS-CAN communication protocol
- **OBDH:** Distributed data handling CAN based subsystem counting with programmable devices such as CPLDs and FPGAs
- **Internal structure:** Composite carbon fiber structure



# OPTOS (III)

- ❑ OPTOS is managed under ESA standards
- ❑ CDR has just been prepared
- ❑ STM test campaign successfully completed
- ❑ Design has been finalized
- ❑ Future actions:
  - Subsystem and payload functional tests
  - Integration of the satellite
  - PFM test campaign





# OPTOS STM (I)

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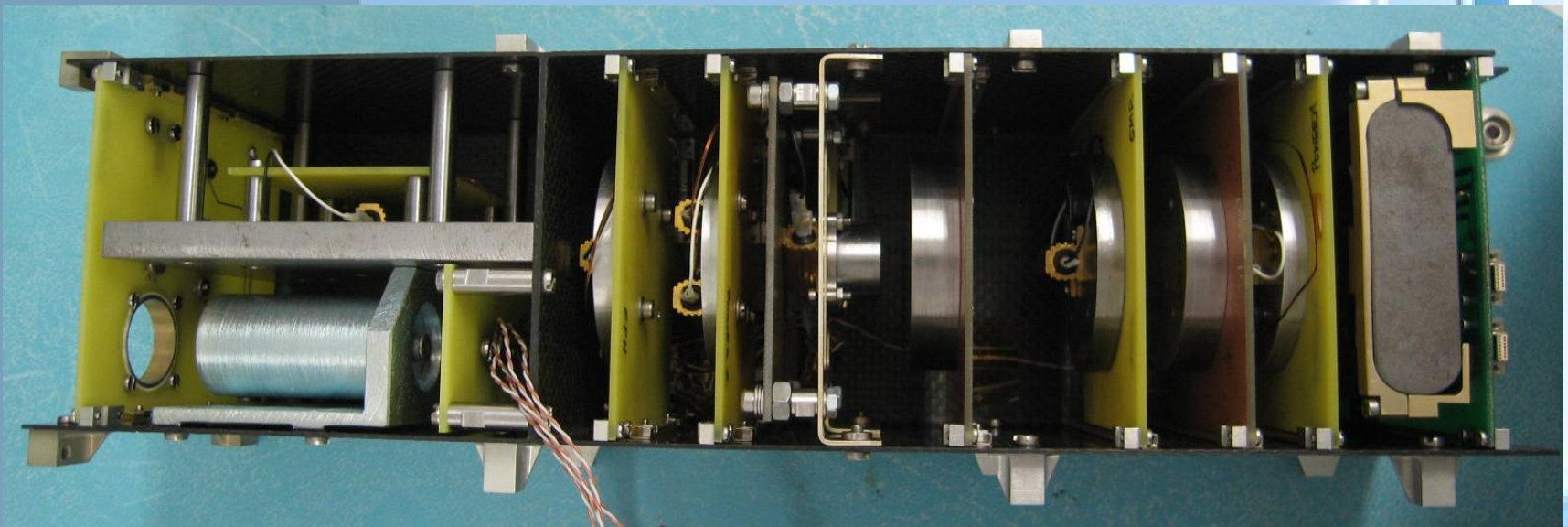


- STM model represents OPTOS from structure and thermal points of view
- STM model has been used to validate mechanical and thermal analyses



# OPTOS STM (II)

- Mechanical:
  - Internal and external structures similar as the ones in the flight model
  - Boards with payloads and subsystem included with mass dummies and flight connectors

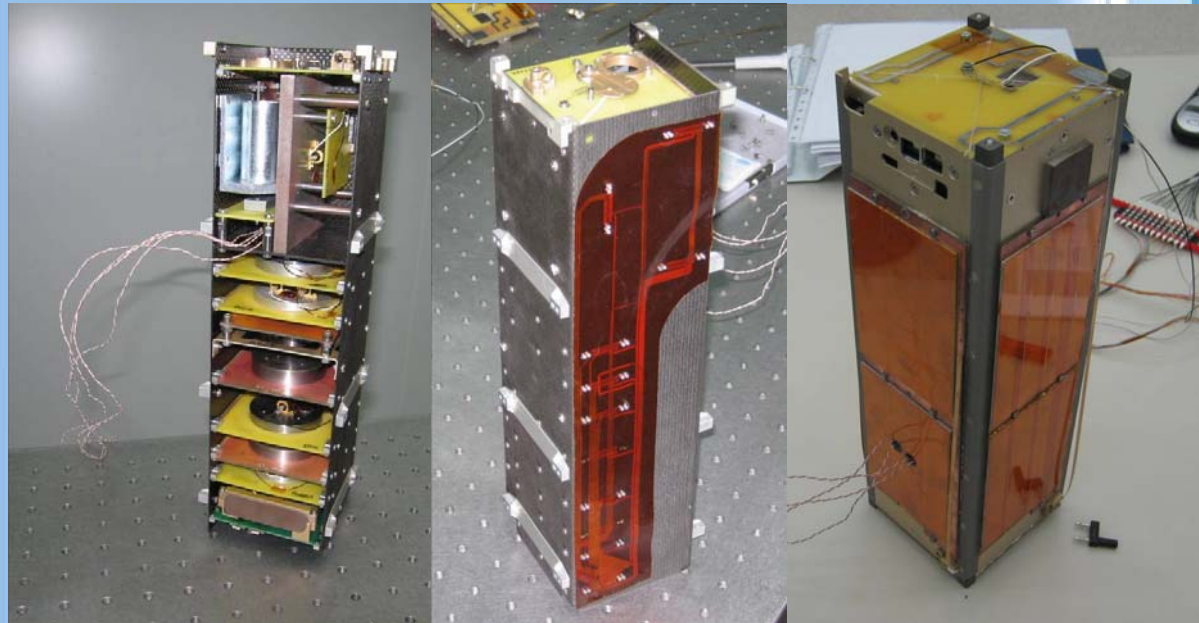






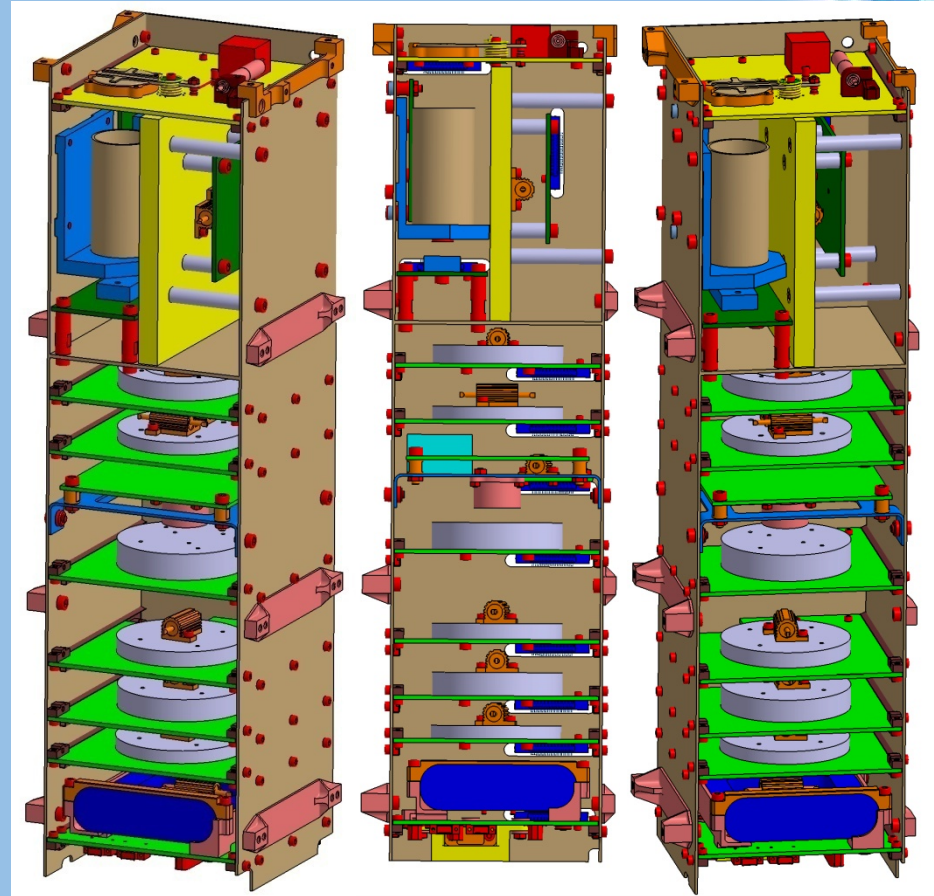
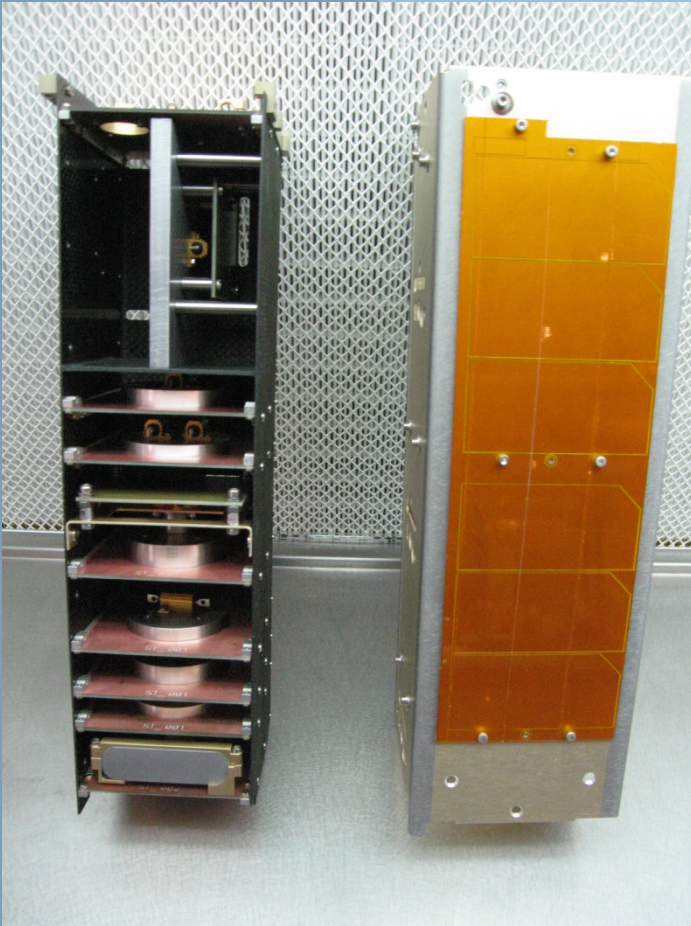
# OPTOS STM (III)

- Thermal:
  - Resistances with aluminum box to simulate the dissipation produced in each board
  - Includes thermal sensors TMP-036 that will be used in PFM model





# OPTOS STM (IV)

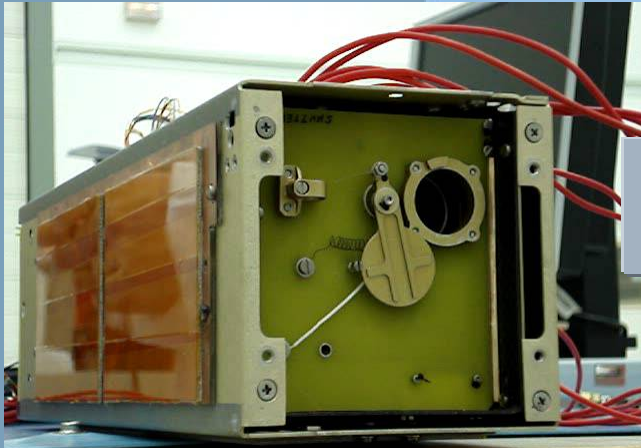


23<sup>rd</sup> April 2009

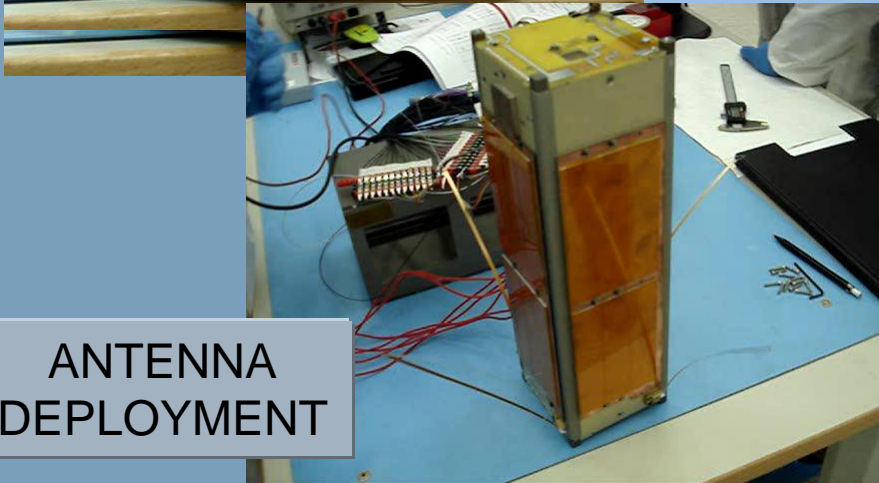
2009 CubeSAT Developers' Workshop



# STM TEST CAMPAIGN



SHUTTER MECHANISM



ANTENNA DEPLOYMENT

STM

Manufacturing

Initial Inspection

Thermal Balance

Visual Inspection and Check

Vibration tests

Visual Inspection and Check

Mass Properties

Final inspection

T  
E  
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N



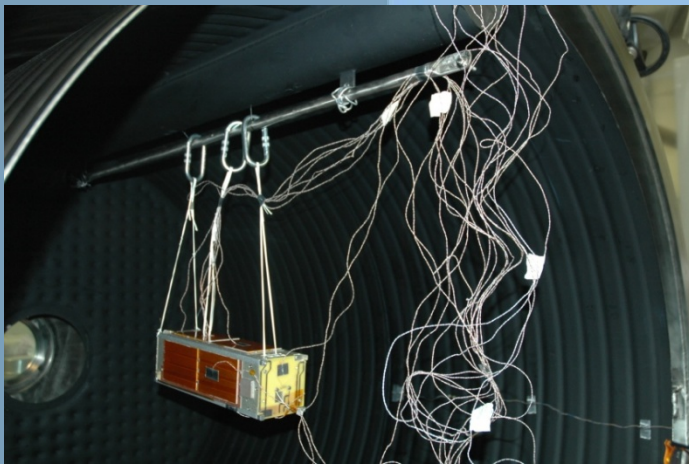
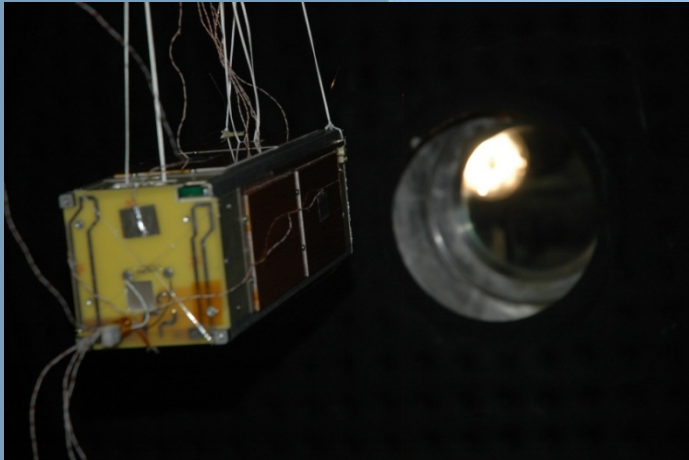
# THERMAL ANALYSIS

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- ❑ Mathematical model using over 250 nodes in a finite element environment
- ❑ It has been analyzed and foreseen with tools like ESArad and ESAtan
- ❑ The satellite should comfortably operate within ranges between  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  /  $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$ , well within operability requirements for every component.
- ❑ The temperature estimations are being verified via an STM procedure involving thermal balancing in quasi vacuum conditions at INTA.



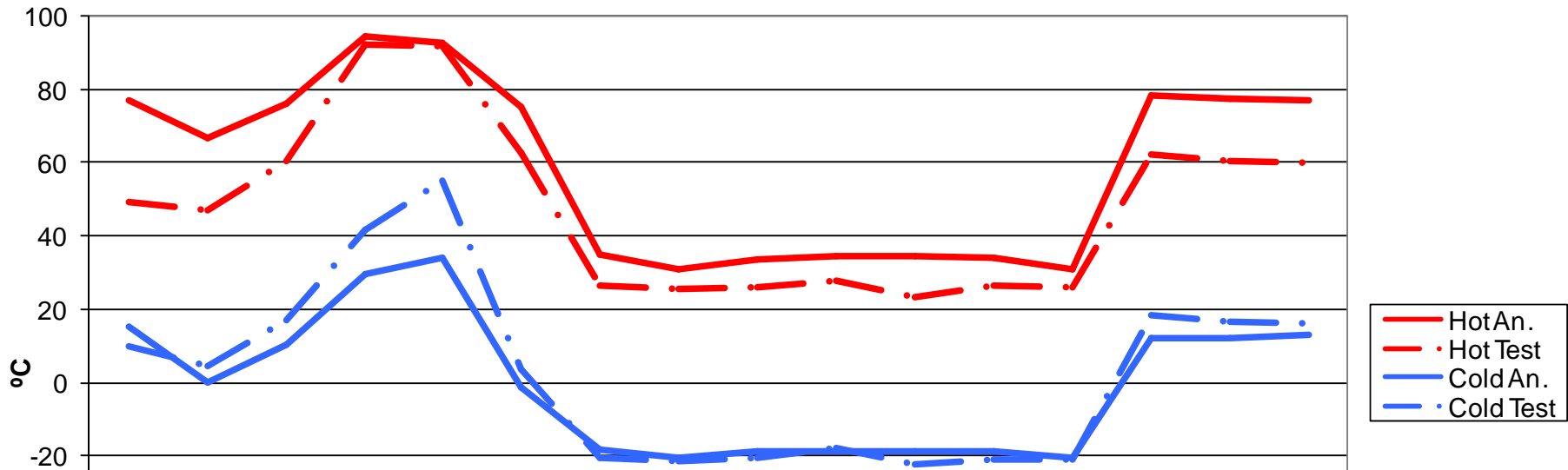
# STM THERMAL BALANCE TEST



Board Number	S/S or PL	Resistance Quantity	Resistance value ( $\Omega$ )	Tension (V)
<b>Board 1</b>	BATTERY BOARD	1 (variable power)	100	4/5/6/7
<b>Board 2</b>	POWER 1 BOARD	1	22	5
<b>Board 3</b>	ODM + MGM BOARD	0	---	
<b>Board 4</b>	GMR BOARD	1	15	5
<b>Board 5</b>	FIBOS BOARD	0	---	
<b>Board 6</b>	INT. ADCS BOARD	1	100	5
<b>Board 7</b>	POWER 2 BOARD	2	50/22	5
<b>Board 8</b>	EPH BOARD	1	22	5
<b>Board 9</b>	TTC BOARD	1	22	5
<b>Board 10</b>	TOP PAYLOAD ASSY.	0	---	
<b>Board 11</b>	SHUTTER BOARD	0	---	



# STM THERMAL BALANCE RESULT



The thermal model is validated

Obtained test results are between foreseen ones

# MECHANICAL ANALYSIS MODELS AND ANALYSES

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## ON-ORBIT CONFIGURATION

- Modal analysis

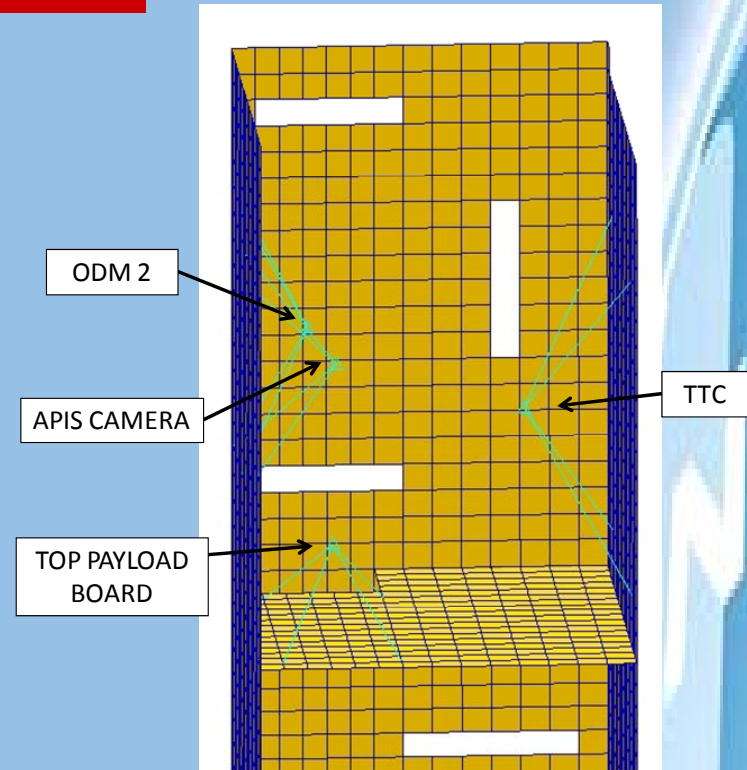
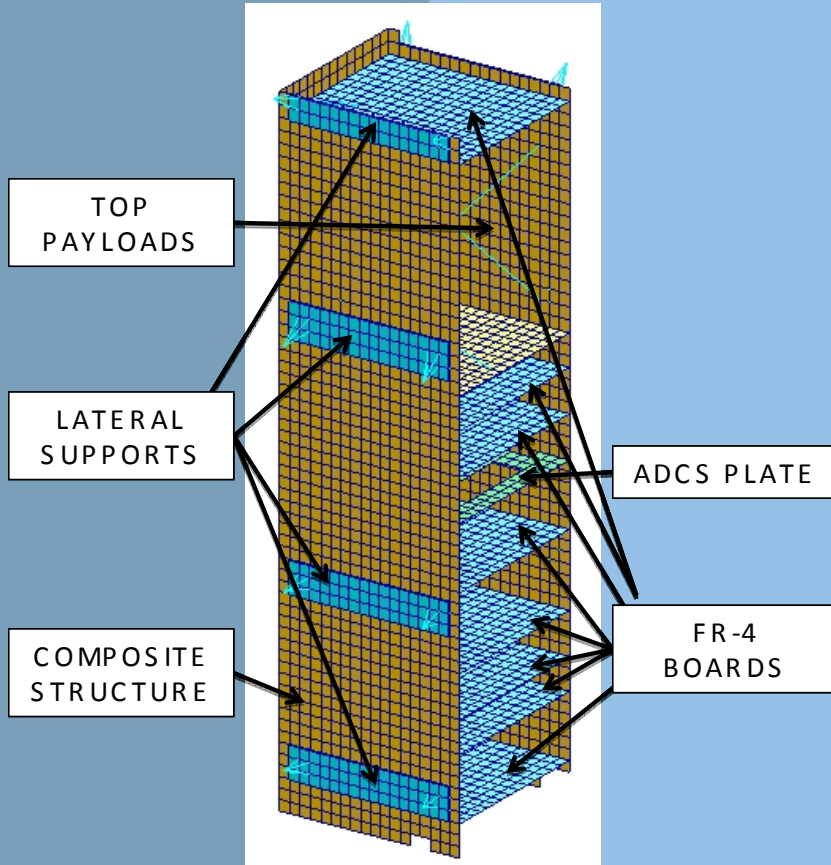
- Linear approximation used in all analyses

## LAUNCH CONFIGURATION

- Modal analysis
- Static analysis
- Sine analysis
- Random analysis



# OPTOS FEM (I) INTERNAL VIEWS



MODEL CONSISTS OF PLATE,  
MASS AND RIGID ELEMENTS

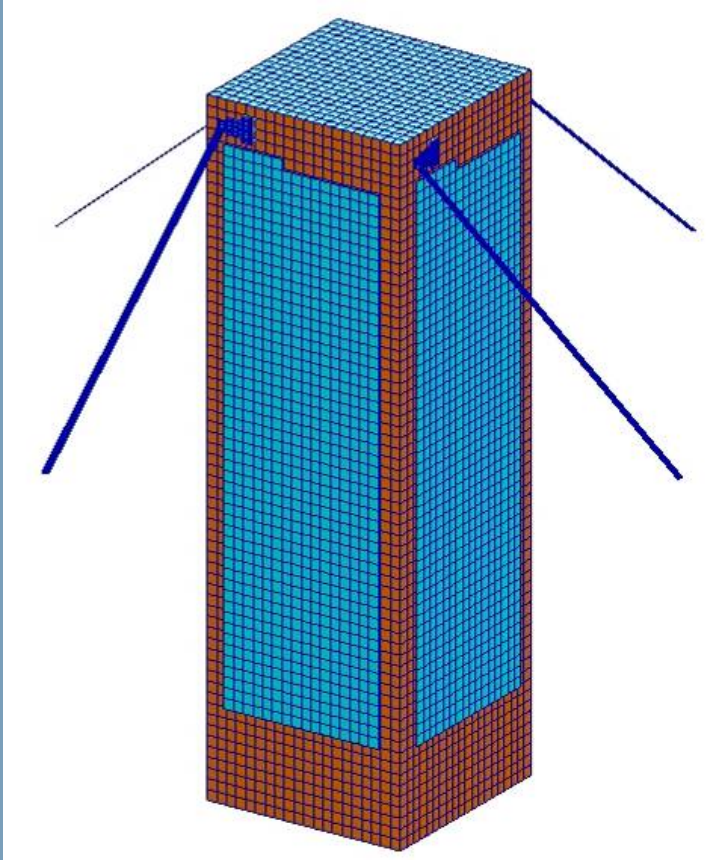




# OPTOS FEM (II)

## DEPLOYED CONFIGURATION

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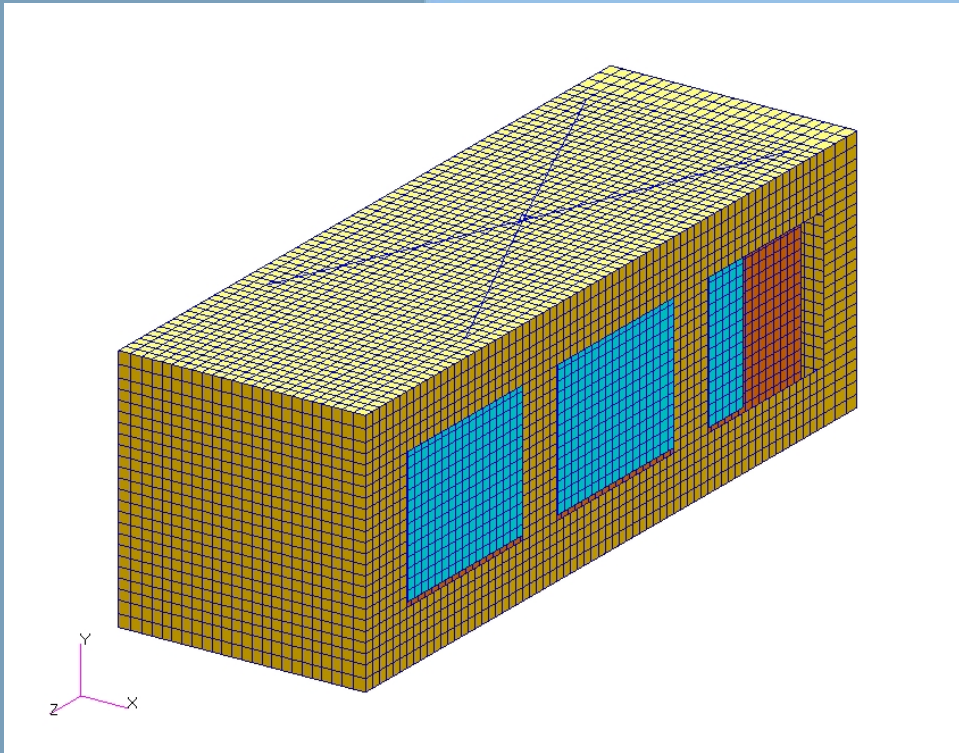


- OPTOS OUTSIDE DEPLOYER
- 22659 NODES
- 21144 ELEMENTS
- 1<sup>st</sup> NATURAL FREQUENCY OF ANTENNAS:
  - 4.2 Hz (BeCu)
  - 5.6 Hz (AISI 316)

# OPTOS FEM (III)

## LAUNCH CONFIGURATION

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- ❑ OPTOS INSIDE DEPLOYER
- ❑ 22950 NODES
- ❑ 22524 ELEMENTS
- ❑ FIRST NATURAL FREQUENCY  
165.95 Hz



# MODAL ANALYSIS

## NATURAL FREQUENCIES

Number	FREC (Hz)	MODAL EFFECTIVE MASS (Kg)		
		T1	T2	T3
1	<b>165,9</b>	0,005	0	0,849
2	<b>173,3</b>	0,017	0,269	0,033
4	<b>187,6</b>	0,002	0,297	0,136
6	<b>187,9</b>	0,001	0,259	0,077
10	<b>204,6</b>	0,001	0,033	0,282
12	<b>225</b>	0	0,011	0,198
13	<b>234,9</b>	0,325	0,059	0,001
14	<b>248,2</b>	0,002	0,103	0,564
17	<b>258,7</b>	0,057	0,282	0,002
19	<b>274,1</b>	0,001	0,005	0,195
21	<b>295,3</b>	0,011	0,698	0,044
22	<b>306,6</b>	0,002	0,043	0,434
23	<b>316,3</b>	0,163	0	0
24	<b>329,1</b>	0,003	0,003	0,349
28	<b>372,3</b>	0,714	0,008	0,001
33	<b>391,2</b>	0,351	0,002	0,042
34	<b>396,2</b>	0,795	0,012	0,008
35	<b>399,4</b>	0,26	0,003	0
38	<b>402,8</b>	0,62	0,005	0,002
46	<b>467,9</b>	0,218	0,012	0,001

- ❑ Most representative normal modes.
- ❑ All of them are related with carbon fiber structure, boards and solar arrays

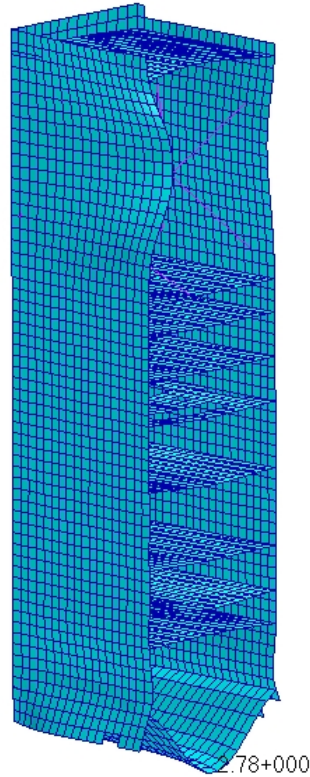


# MODAL ANALYSIS

## Mode 1: 165.94 Hz

Patran 2007 r1b 10-Dec-08 17:08:33

Deform: apoyos, A5:Mode 1 : Freq. = 165.94, Eigenvectors, Translational, (NON-LAYERED)



BENDING OF  
BATTERY  
BOARD

default\_Deformation :  
Max 2.78+000 @Nd 40136

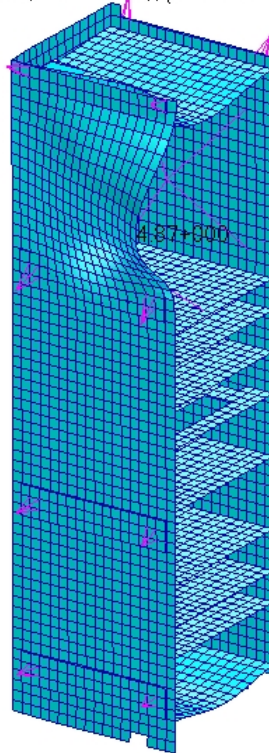


# MODAL ANALYSIS

## Mode 2: 173.29 Hz

Patran 2007 r1b 10-Dec-08 17:14:07

Deform: apoyos, A5:Mode 2 : Freq. = 173.29, Eigenvectors, Translational, (NON-LAYERED)



BENDING OF  
UPPER SIDE OF  
COMPOSITE  
STRUCTURE

default\_Deformation :  
Max 4.87+000 @Nd 12091



# RANDOM ANALYSIS

## MAXIMUM STRESSES. MARGINS OF SAFETY

<b>OPTOS COMPONENT</b>	<b>MAX STRESS (MPa)</b>	<b>M<sub>sy</sub></b>	<b>M<sub>su</sub></b>
<b>COMPOSITE STRUCTURE</b>	48,64	-	10,45
<b>LATERAL SUPPORTS</b>	12,39	19,77	17,64
<b>CENTRAL BODY OF CubeSAT</b>	64,35	0,56	0,66
<b>COVERS OF CubeSAT</b>	104,22	0,00	0,02
<b>P-POD</b>	24,38	2,01	3,23
<b>BATTERY BOARD</b>	17,46	0,79	0,38
<b>EPS 1 BOARD</b>	4,14	6,56	4,84
<b>ODM + MGM BOARD</b>	8,12	2,85	1,97
<b>GMR BOARD</b>	6,15	4,09	2,93
<b>FIBOS BOARD</b>	11,84	1,64	1,04
<b>ADCS PLATE</b>	17,52	8,90	7,85
<b>EPS 2 BOARD</b>	5,17	5,05	3,67
<b>EPH BOARD</b>	3,25	8,61	6,42
<b>SHUTTER BOARD</b>	10,69	1,92	1,26
<b>SOLAR ARRAYS</b>	5,07	5,17	3,77

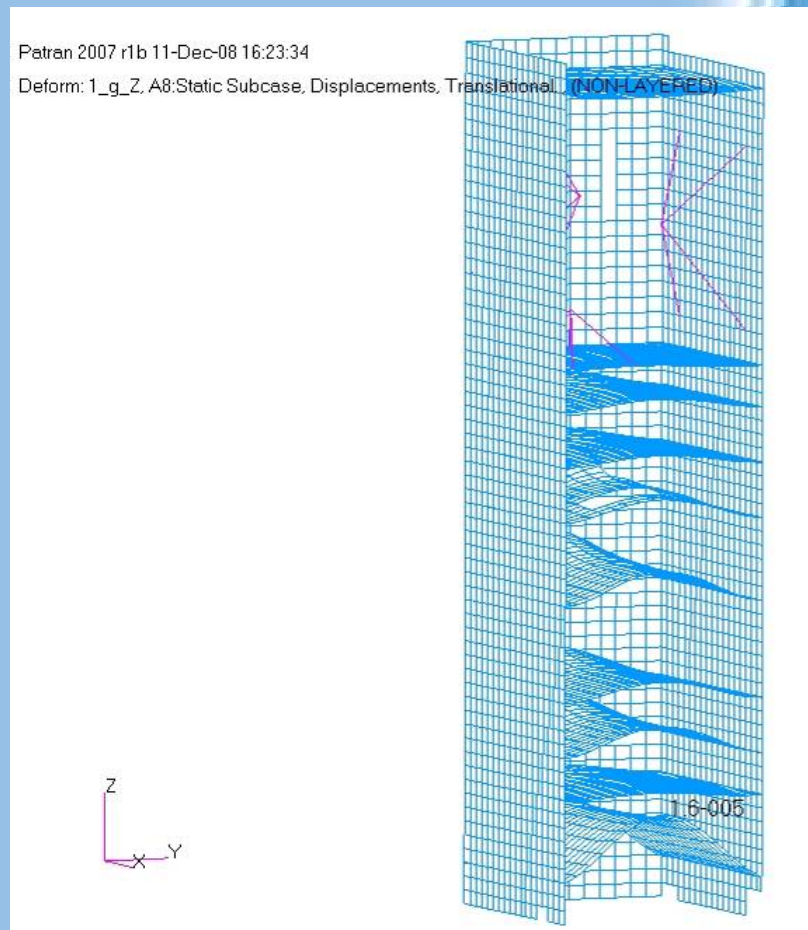
- Dimensioning loads are derived by using a quadratic combination of low frequency loads, and the random environment
- Safety factors:
  - Yield: 1.5
  - Ultimate: 2.0
- All margins positive



# RANDOM ANALYSIS DISPLACEMENTS

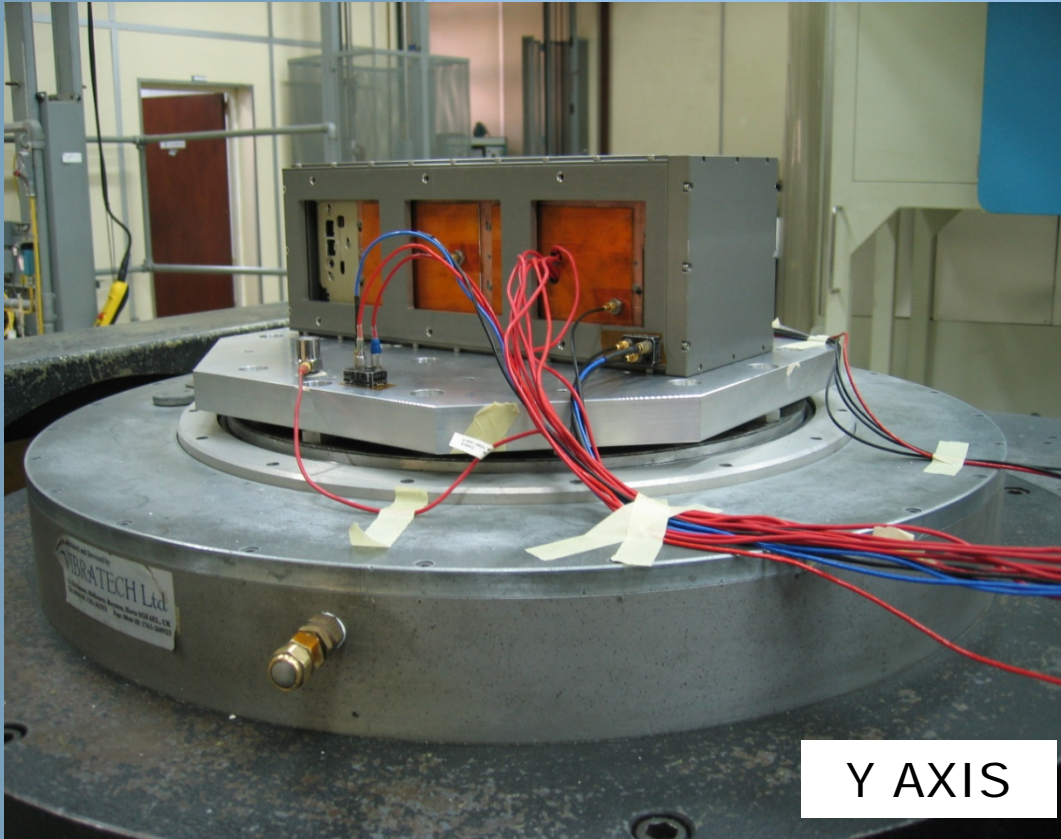
<b>OPTOS COMPONENT</b>	<b>MAX DISPLACEMENT (mm)</b>
<b>COMPOSITE STRUCTURE</b>	0,096
<b>BATTERY BOARD</b>	0,319
<b>EPS 1 BOARD</b>	0,128
<b>ODM + MGM BOARD</b>	0,259
<b>GMR BOARD</b>	0,219
<b>FIBOS BOARD</b>	0,299
<b>ADCS PLATE</b>	0,319
<b>EPS 2 BOARD</b>	0,146
<b>EPH BOARD</b>	0,153
<b>SHUTTER BOARD</b>	0,086
<b>TTC</b>	0,108

❑ Maximum displacements are under the allowed gap





# STM VIBRATION TEST TEST SET-UP



## Accelerometers (monoaxial and triaxial)

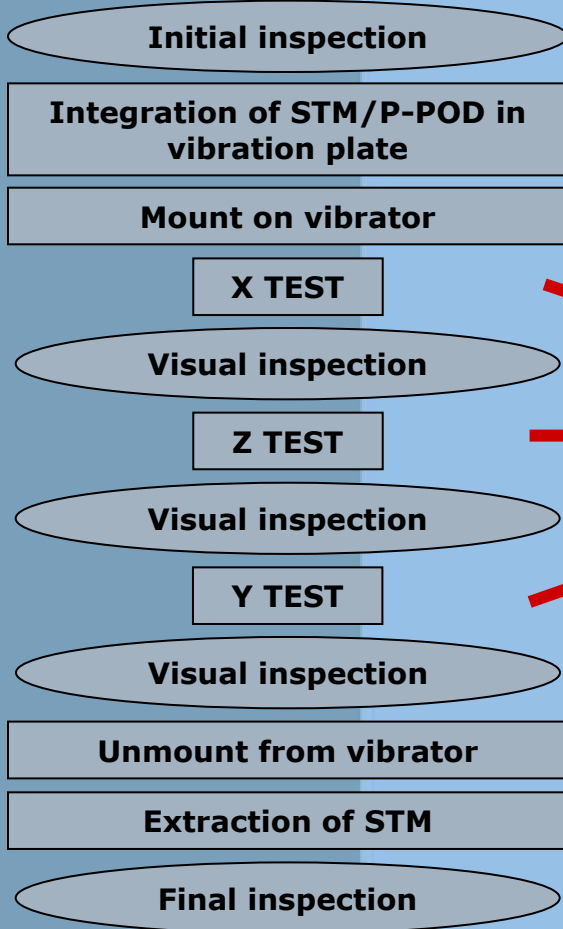
- Five internal
- Three external
- One in P-POD
- One in base plate
- Two for control

**20 channels used**





# STM VIBRATION TEST TEST SEQUENCE

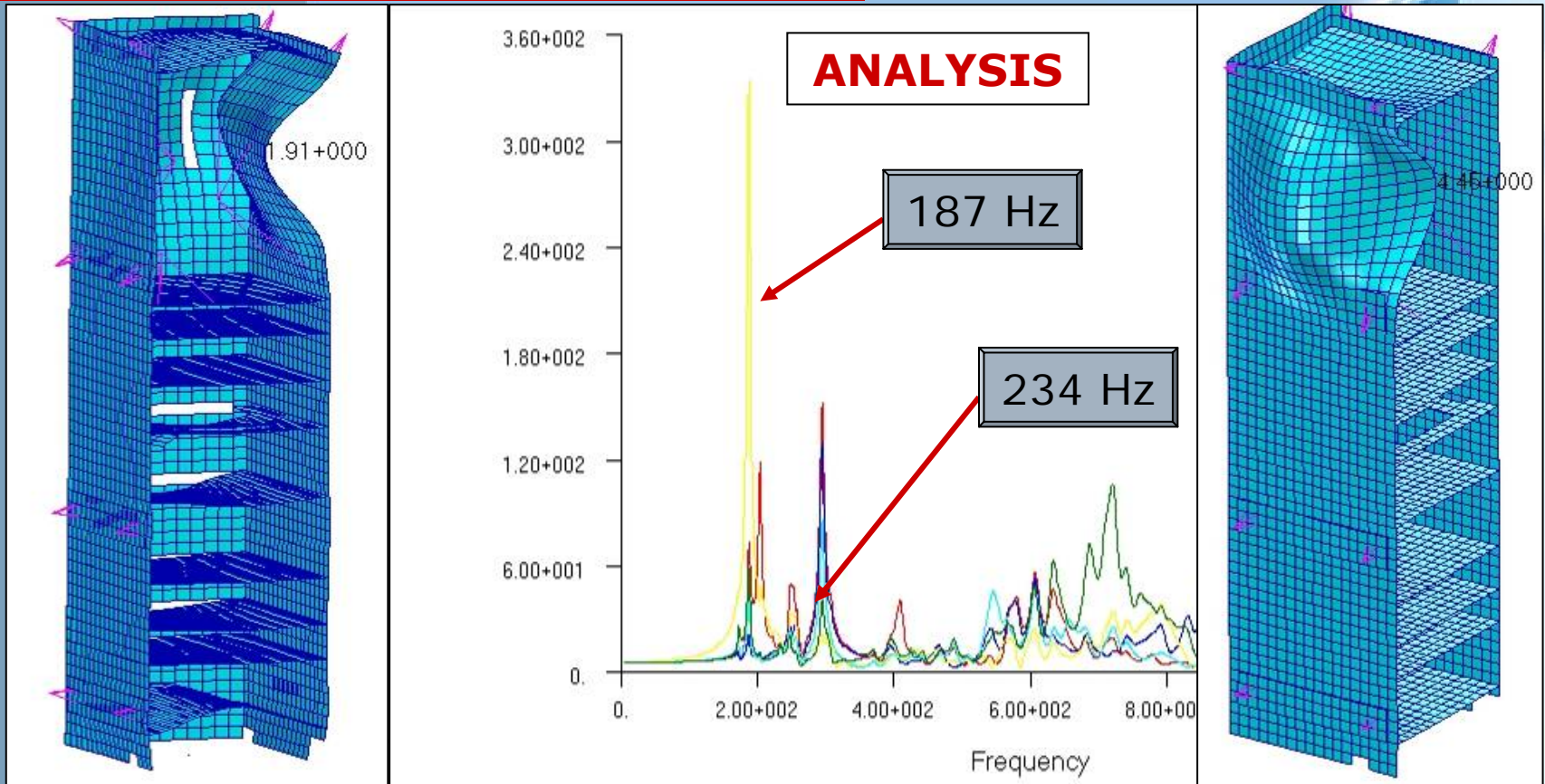


- Low level sine
- Sine PSLV
- Low level sine
- Random DNEPR
- Low level sine





# STM VIBRATION TEST TEST RESULTS



**Y axis accelerometer located in the +Y wall of composite structure beside TTC**

# STM VIBRATION TEST CONCLUSIONS

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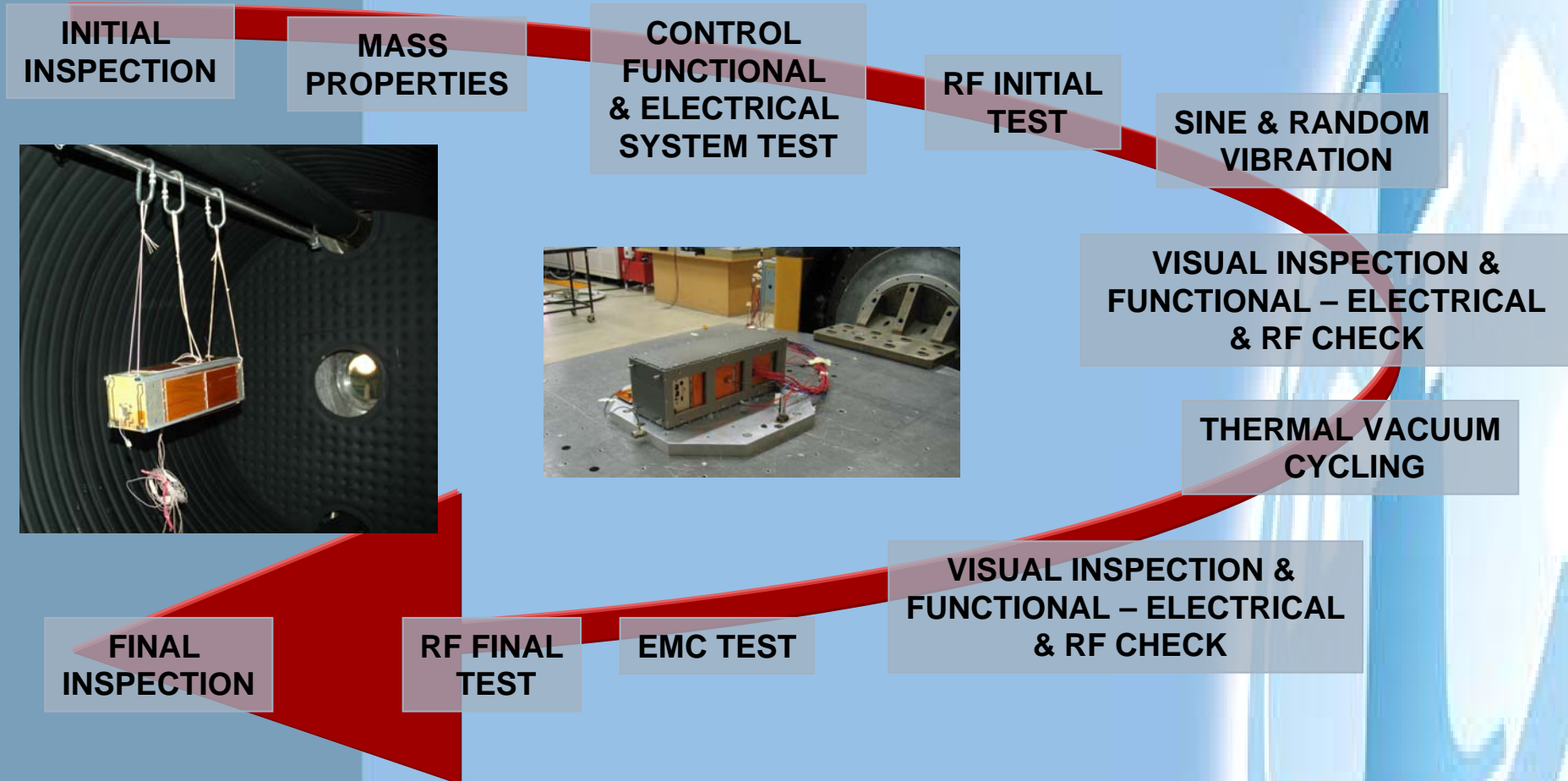
The test is considered successfully performed and the specimen verified for dynamic environment because:

- Excitation levels measured and recorded by pilot accelerometers are in agreement with the specified ones according to defined control strategy
- Response signals have been properly acquired and recorded allowing later treatment
- No structural anomaly occurs during testing
- After fully visual and electrical inspection, no damage is observed
- No significant drift in frequencies is detected between low level results

Test results have been compared with mechanical analysis anticipated results. **So the STM FEM model analysis is validated.**



# PFM TEST CAMPAIGN





**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENDANCE**

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[encinaspjm@inta.es](mailto:encinaspjm@inta.es)

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