

# COSMIC X-RAY BACKGROUND NANOSAT

Spring 2011 CubeSat Developer's Workshop

Tyler G. Rose, *Student Project Lead*

Benjamin K. Malphrus, *Mentor*

Kevin Z. Brown, *Mentor*



# MISSION – TEAM

- Morehead State University (MSU)

*Benjamin Malphrus, Kevin Brown, Bob Twiggs, Jeff Kruth, Mike Combs, Robert Kroll, Thomas Pannuti, Margaret Powell, Andrew Cavins, Jedidiah Reader, Brad Schneider, Tyler Rose*

- UC Berkeley

*Garrett Jernigan*

- Noqsi Aerospace, Ltd.

*John Doty, Matthew Wampler-Doty*

- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories (LLNL)

*Lance Simms*

- Sonoma State University (SSU)

*Steve Anderson, Lynn Cominsky, Kamal Prasad*



# MISSION – DESCRIPTION

- Very few flux measurements of high energy cosmic X-ray background have been made
- Goal: Make precise measurements of the cosmic X-ray background (CXRb)
  - Intended range: 30-50 keV
  - Valuable for many reasons:
    - Ensure proper background subtraction when studying objects near the same emission (outskirts of clusters and groups of galaxies)
    - About 30% of the emission is unaccounted for, even considering discrete sources and clustered phenomena
      - Origin of missing flux?
    - Lends insight into the evolution of primordial galaxies



# MISSION – X-RAY BACKGROUND

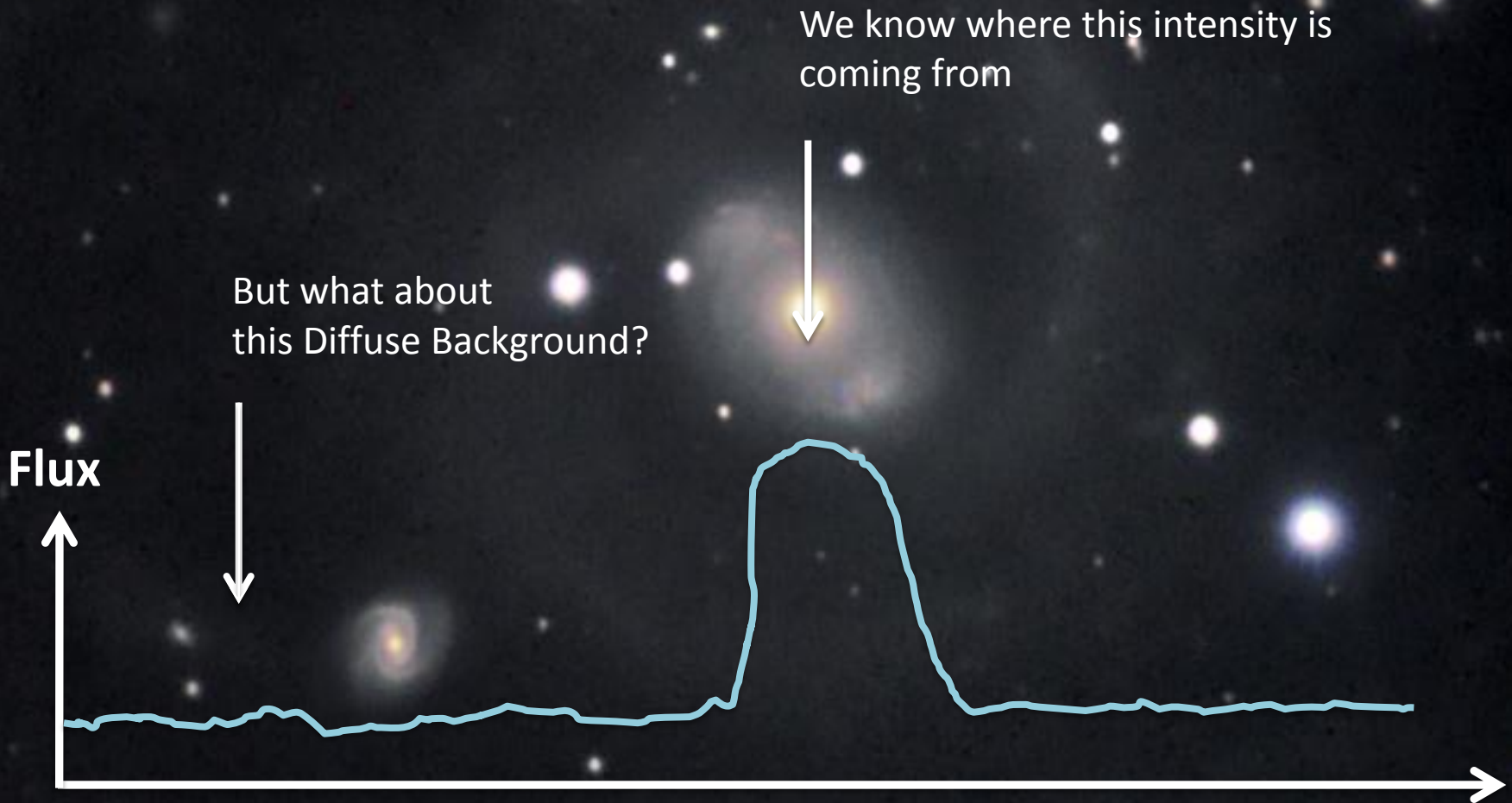
- Slides Courtesy of Lance Simms, LLNL

**NGC 4151**

**A bright Active Galactic Nucleus (AGN)  
outside our galaxy**



# MISSION – X-RAY BACKGROUND



# MISSION – X-RAY BACKGROUND

- Is the Cosmic X-Ray Background (CXRB) due to AGN that are too distant to resolve with our telescopes or something else?

*“... the cosmic X-ray background (CXRB), still remains one of the most interesting topic of X-ray astronomy and observational cosmology.”*

- Revnivtsev et al., A&A 444, 2005



# MISSION – DESCRIPTION

- Selected for ELaNa VI with expected flight for 2012
- Orbit
  - Moderately-high inclination
  - Altitude approximately 500 km
- 2U CubeSat
  - 1U – Payload
  - 1U – S/C
- Sun-pointing



# MISSION – CONSTRAINTS

- Time – project completion date scheduled for Dec. 2012
  - Keep it simple
- Drive costs to a minimum
  - Keep it simple
  - Maximize subsystem reuse
  - Utilize internal resources – prototyping, manufacturing, testing
- 3 degrees, 3 sigma accuracy for attitude knowledge
  - Post-process ADCS sensor data to reduce payload data
  - Spin stabilize





# PAYLOAD

- Cadmium Zinc Tellurium (CZT) Detector Array
  - Goal:  $< 5\%$  flux measurement precision
  - Designed by UC Berkeley, LLNL, Noqsi Aerospace, and SSU
  - Features a collimator for preventing stray particles
  - Shielding - layered lead, copper, and tantalum





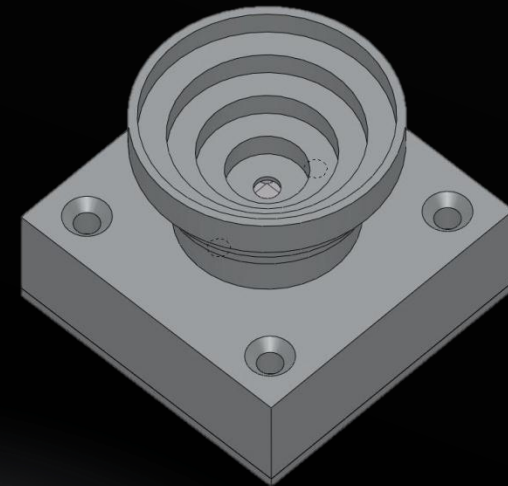
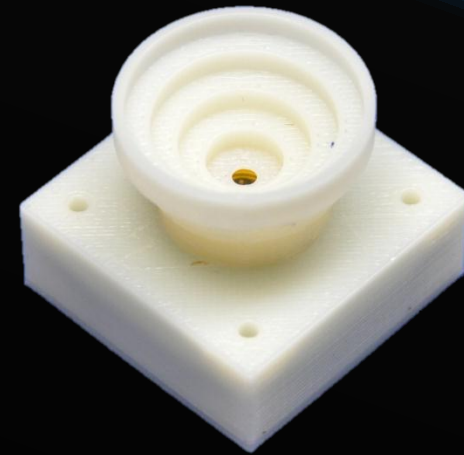
# ADCS

- Determination
  - Sun Sensors
    - Coarse (CSS)
    - Medium (MSS)
    - Fine (FSS)
  - Canopus Pipper
  - Magnetometer
  - MEMS Gyro
- Control
  - Magnetorquers
  - Simulink simulation for control tuning



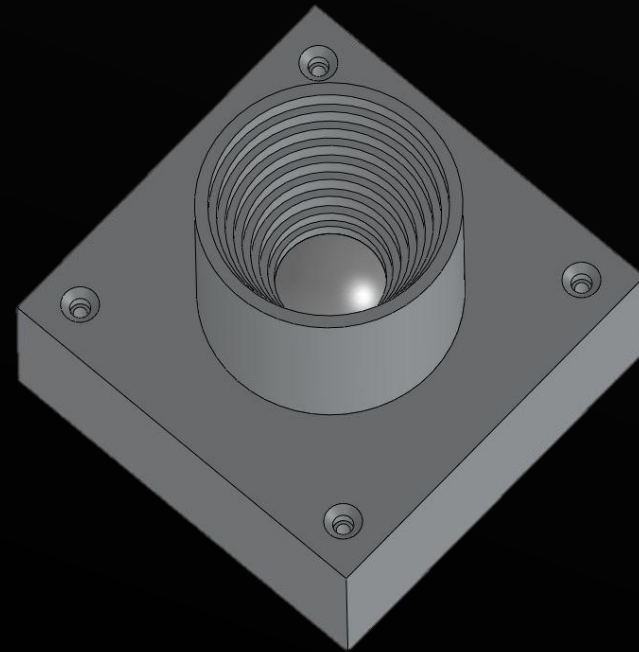
# ADCS – DETERMINATION

- Sun Sensors
  - Coarse, Medium, and Fine angular resolution
  - Sun pointing
    - Boresight
  - Testing through rapid-prototyped parts
- (Right) CAD Model
- (Right Top) Rapid-prototyped sun sensor assembled



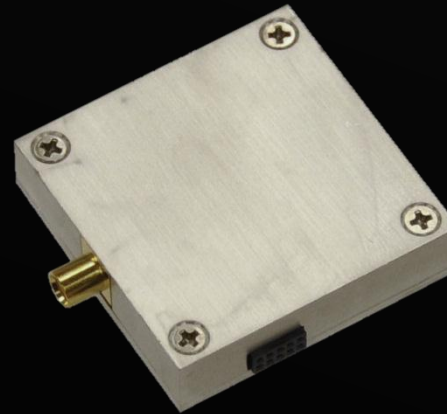
# ADCS – DETERMINATION

- Canopus Pipper
  - Star Sensor
  - Brightest star in S.Hemisphere
  - Determine roll rate
  - Testing
    - Rapid-prototype frame and collimator
    - Calibrate on ground
- (Right) CAD Model



# COMM

- Radios:
  - AstroDev CII:
    - UHF-UHF Transceiver
  - AstroDev Beryllium 2:
    - S-Band Transmitter
- Antennas:
  - Steel tape whip antennas



# C&DH / PROCESSOR

- Texas Instruments:
  - OMAP 3530
    - ARM Cortex-A8, 720 MHz
    - Linux OS
    - Power efficient



# POWER

- Body mount solar cells and fold out panels
  - Sun pointing: moderate incident angles – no MPPT
- Batteries – lithium ion
  - Higher capacity
- In-house designed direct energy transfer
  - Keep it simple
  - Quick turn-around





# STRUCTURE

- Complete CAD model before manufacturing
  - Leverages previous design work
- Rapid-prototyped and machined onsite
  - Fit checks
  - Quick turn-around
  - Lower costs



# GROUND STATIONS

- 21 meter Space Tracking Antenna at MSU
  - S-Band communication
- Dual Band Yagi Antenna
  - VHF/UHF communication
- Portable Satellite Tracking Kits
  - Primarily an E / PO effort
  - Dual Band Yagi Antennas



# ESTIMATED TIMELINE

Cosmic X-Ray Background Nanosat (CXBN) Mission Timeline													
#	Event	2011											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1	Science Mission Concept	█											
2	Spacecraft Design Concept		█	█									
3	Payload Requirements Defined			█	█								
4	Design / Prototype Phase			█	█	█							
5	Development / Production Phase				█	█	█	█					
6	Preliminary Design Review				█								
7	Eng. Model Prototype & Production				█	█	█	█					
8	Eng. Model Functional Testing						█	█	█				
9	Interface Control Document Received								█				
10	Critical Design Review								█				
11	Flight Unit Orders									█			
12	Flight Systems Fabrication / Assembly									█	█		
13	Flight Payload Fabrication / Assembly									█	█	█	
14	Flight Payload Integration										█		
15	Flight Model Functional Testing										█	█	
16	Test Results Provided											█	
17	Preflight Testing onsite (2U Only)												█
18	Preflight Testing offsite (2U Only)												█
19	Comprehensive Test Report												█



# CONCLUSION

- CXBN team is very excited for this opportunity
- On pace for delivery of a rapidly constructed 2U
  - Start to finish – 8 months!



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- NASA ELaNa
- SRI International
- CXBN Team

