SCARAB: Integration of the COPPER and Argus Spacecraft

Space Systems Research Lab
Saint Louis University

http://astrolab.slu.edu



Saint Louis University Space Systems Research Lab



Parks College of Engineering, Aviation and Technology

36 full-time faculty, 600 students AE, ME, EE, BME, Civil, Aviation, Physics SSRL organized in 2009

Joined AFRL's University Nanosatellite in 2009

COPPER, Nanosat-6, 2009-2010 Argus-High, Nanosat-7, 2011-2012

COPPER and Argus manifested through NASA CubeSat Launch Initiative

COPPER Overview

Argus Overview
SCARAB Conception
SCARAB Overview
Future Development

The COPPER Mission

Imaging Mission:

Utilize a <u>commercially available compact</u> <u>uncooled microbolometer array</u> to:

- 1. Capture infrared video of co-manifested satellites during separation phase
- 2. Capture infrared images of Earth's oceans and atmosphere

Radiation Mission:

Improve the predictive performance modeling of radiation effects on small, modern space electronics devices by collecting radiation particle collision data from electronics

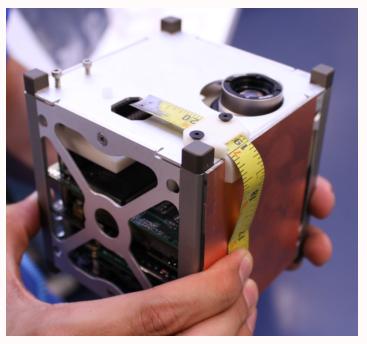
monitoring experiments and relaying the data to the ground

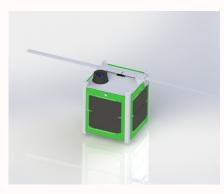
Project Duration: 2009-2013

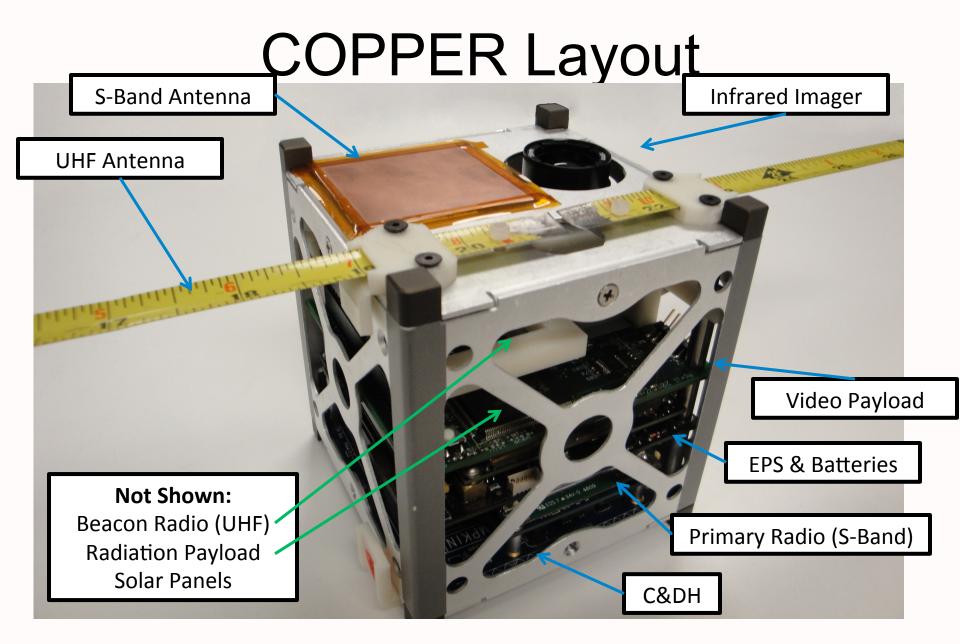
Initial concept: 2009-2010 Nanosat competition

Mission Modified to Fit the CubeSat Launch Initative

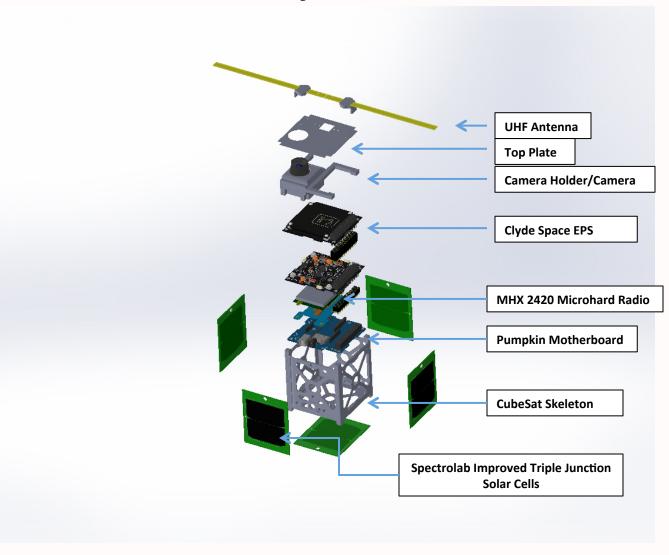
Manifested for Launch: August 2013







COPPER Layout-Detailed



Past and Future Milestones

Date	Milestone
August 2011	P-POD integration fit check
April 2012	Critical Design Review
June 2012	Near-space operational test
Summer 2012	Complete engineering unit integration and SSRL testing
September 2012	Engineering Unit Design Review
October 2012	Complete flight unit integration and SSRL testing
(Launch-120 days)	Mission Readiness Review
(Launch-90 days)	Delivery to Cal Poly for testing
(Launch-30 days)	Cal Poly delivers COPPER to NASA facilities for integration
August 2013	Launch
(Launch + 360 days)	COPPER Deorbit and End-Of-Life

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The Argus Mission

Radiation Mission:

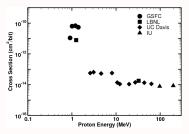
- 1) Improve the predictive performance modeling of radiation effects on small, modern space electronics devices by collecting radiation particle collision data from electronics
- 2) Includes three separate radiation experiments to accomplish this:
 - Single Event Latchup Experiment (SELE)
 - Low Energy Proton Experiment (LEPE)
 - Particle Environment Monitor Experiment (PEME)

Project Duration: 2011-2013

Initial concept: 2011-2012 Nanosat Competition

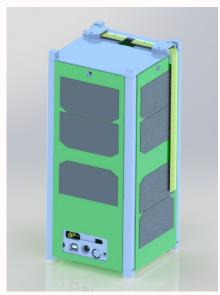
Mission Modified to Fit the CubeSat Launch Initiative

Manifested as backup for Launch: October 2013

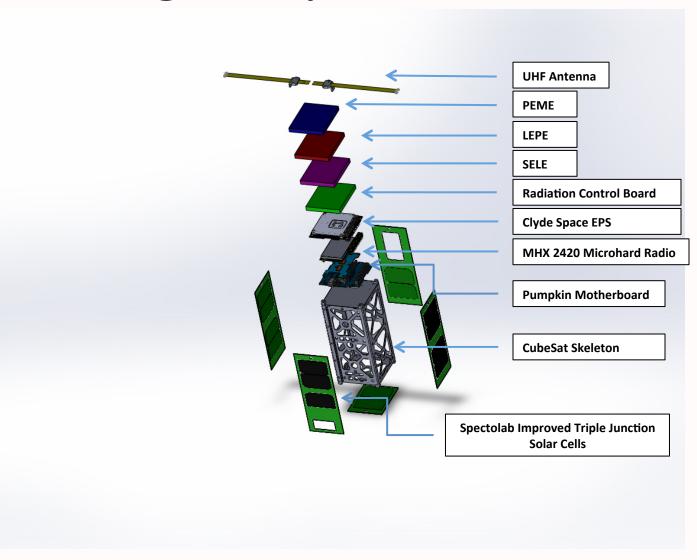


Average Flux (#/cm²-s)	SEU Cross section* (cm²)	Approx. SER (upsets/bit/day)
0.05	5x10 ⁻¹¹	2.1x10 ⁻⁷
31	1x10 ⁻¹⁴	2.6x10 ⁻⁸
0.0035	8x10 ⁻⁹	1.1x10 ⁻⁸
	(#/cm ² -s) 0.05 31	(#/cm²-s) (cm²) 0.05 5x10 ⁻¹¹ 31 1x10 ⁻¹⁴





Argus Layout- Detailed



Past and Future Milestones

Date	Milestone	
August 2011	P-POD integration fit check	
January 2012	Critical Design Review	
June 2012	Near-space operational test	
Summer 2012	Complete engineering unit integration and SSRL testing	
December 2012	Complete flight unit integration and SSRL testing	
(Launch-120 days)	Mission Readiness Review	
(Launch-90 days)	Delivery to Cal Poly for testing	
(Launch-30 days)	Cal Poly delivers Argus to NASA facilities for integration	
October 2013	Launch (Tentative)	
(Launch + 15 Years)	Argus Deorbit and End-Of-Life	

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How to Make Two Satellites at Once?

COPPER Schedule

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days)	
(Launch-90 days)	Delivery to Cal Poly for testing
(Launch-30 days)	Cal Poly delivers COPPER to NASA facilities for integration
2013	
(Laveab i	CODDED Decarbit and End Of Life
360 days)	

Argus Schedule

Date	Milestone
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(Launch + 15 Years)	Argus Deorbit and End-Of-Life

Production Problems

- 1. Not enough people.
- 2. Not enough space.
- 3. Not enough time.





The Solution...



SLU Core Aerospace Research Application Bus

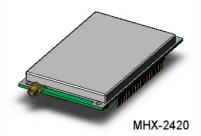
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What is SCARAB?

 It is a baseline of CubeSat design, a starting point from which to develop fully functional satellites.







Includes:

- PIC24 PPM & Motherboard from Pumpkin
- Clydespace 1U EPS & Spectrolab Solar Cells
- MHX2420 & Stensat Radio Beacon

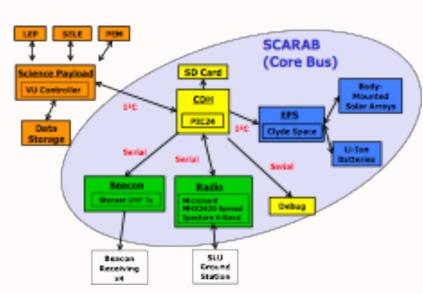
Usefulness of SCARAB

- Reusability—Use the same core bus for multiple projects.
- Many applications—OS and Solar panels are tailored to meet mission specifications.

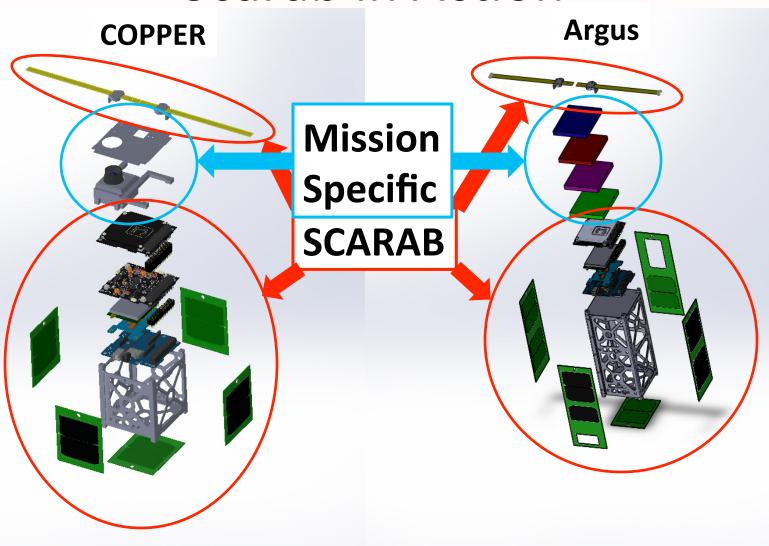
Work on SCARAB transfers directly to both COPPER

and Argus Projects.





Scarab in Action



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Future of Scarab

- SCARAB provides a means to an end: simplifying spacecraft design and implementation.
- With this core, many satellites can be designed and implemented in only the time required to tailor the bus to the mission, along with the development of the payload itself.

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