

Space Environmental NanoSat Experiment (SENSE)

Alejandro Levi Chief Engineer Developmental Planning Directorate USAF Space and Missile Systems Center





- SENSE Mission Overview
- Mission Organizations
- Space Vehicle Bus and Payloads
- Data Products and Users
- Timeline to Launch

Space Environmental NanoSat Experiment (SENSE)

SENSE is a rapid-development <u>pathfinder</u> evaluating the <u>cost-effectiveness</u> and <u>resiliency</u> of CubeSat architectures for augmenting or performing operational missions. Additionally, SENSE is as a risk reduction and test bed for future SMC/IS WFOV efforts.







SENSE Schedule

| | FY10 | | FY10 FY11 | | FY12 | | | FY13 | | | FY14 | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|----|-----------|----|-------|-----|-------|------|------|-------|------|-----|--------|-----------|-----|---------|-------|--------|
| | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| <u>Key Milestones</u> | | | | | Award | PDR | CDR | | | | PSR | | Delive | | | Complet | e End | of Msn |
| Space Segment (XR) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RFP Development | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | sv | | | | | |
| Source Selection | | | | | ∎i – | | | | | | | Sto | orage | | | | | |
| Sensor Development | | | | | - | | | | | | | (8 | mosj | | | | | |
| Bus Assembly & Test | | | | | ! | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ground Segment (SDTW) | | | | | I. | | | | | | Í | | | | | | | |
| Antenna Acquisition | | | | | i | | | | | | i | | | | | | | |
| Develop Ground Infrastructure | | | | | - | | | | | | - | | | | | | | |
| IA Certification | | | | | | | | | | | _ ! | | | | | | | |
| Common Ground Architecture | | | | | 1 | | | | | | - I | | | | | | | |
| OPS Support | | | | | ÷ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Launch Segment (SDTW) | | | | | ÷ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | : | | | | | | ! | | | | | | | |
| Launch Integration | | | | | | | | | | | - | | | ' | h i | | | |
| Launon integration | | | | | ÷ | | | | | | i | | | | Υ | | | |
| Data Analysis (AFRL) | | | | | : | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tech Support HW/SW Prep | | | | | ! | | | _ | | | | | | | | | | _ |
| Data Analysis and Validation | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 19n | nos S | VAc | quis | ition | | | | | | | | |

5

Space Vehicle Bus



Highly Capable, Low Cost 3U Bus derived from NRO Colony II

- Three axis stabilized
 - 4 reaction wheels, 3 torque coils
 - 2 star cameras, sun sensors, magnetometers, and GPS
- Dosimeter included into Bus design
- 1 Mb/s downlink & 4 kb/s uplink S-Band transceiver w/ AES 256 Type II Encryption
- 37W peak power, 10W average power



Space Weather Sensors







CTIP (SRI)

Measures 135.6 nm UV nightglow giving ionospheric density variation and structure

CTECS (x2)

Measures amplitude and phase variations of occulting GPS signals giving ionospheric density and scintillation

WINCS (NRL)

Measures ram fluxes of ions and neutral particles giving local electric field, densities, neutral winds, and temperature

Microdosimeter

Provide radiation dosage for measurement and correlate exposure with system performance

JROCM 091-12 Space Weather Gaps Demonstrated in Form Factor

Cat A #4 Ionospheric Density

Cat A #4 Ionospheric Density Cat A #7 Ionospheric Scintillation (no troposphere) Cat B #19 Trapped Electrons

Cat A #11 LEO Energetic Charged Particle Characterization Cat B #22 Neutral Density Cat B #44 Neutral Temperature Cat A #11 LEO Energetic Charged Particle Characterization (partial)

*While not hosting a payload SENSE makes a strong case for Cat A #12 Electric Field in NanoSat form factor

SENSE Data Flow







PORCE SPA

SENSE entering T-VAC



CGA End-to-End test





Antenna Testing





SV Delivery at Kirtland, AFB

Minotaur 1 launch from Wallops, VA







- 1. SENSE is SMC's premier rapid development effort which will demonstrate the capability of CubeSats to perform space missions in an affordable and resilient manner.
 - Acquired under SMC acquisition strategy for all space vehicles
- 2. The first AF CubeSat mission with the potential to become operational.
 - Delivers three first generation miniature sensors; WINCS, CTIP, CTECS.
 - Meets 2 of 12 Space Weather Gaps
- 3. A distributed ground architecture with leave-behind capability to fly the next minimally-manned satellite mission.









CTECS

WINCS





- 1Lt George Sondecker, SENSE Developmental Engineer
 - Office: (310) 653-9991
 - Email: george.sondecker.1@us.af.mil
- Mr. Alejandro Levi, SMC/XR Chief Engineer
 - Office: (310) 653-9344
 - Email: alejandro.levi.1@us.af.mil





SUPPLEMENTARY SLIDES



CubeSats & P-PODs Defined

- Cal Poly CubeSat Design Specification developed by academia nearly 1 decade ago to enable access to space for low-budget space experiments
 - 1U CubeSat standardized as a 10cm cube of 1.3kg mass
 - 3U CubeSat extends length to 34 cm and 4.0 kg mass
- Poly-Picosatellite Orbital Deployer (P-POD) encapsulates the CubeSat(s) during launch and deploys the CubeSat(s) on orbit
- A key SENSE objective is to evaluate the 3U form factor's potential as a viable option for future operational mission architectures



CubeSat Integration into P-POD





On-Orbit Operations

- SENSE Operations will be conducted from the RSC at Kirtland AFB
 - SENSE operations team consists of fourteen 62/63-coded Lieutenants from SMC/SD, SMC/XR, and SMC/IS
 - Senior oversight provided by DO for SMC/SDTO, Lt Col Michael Todd
 - Lt Col Todd is a 13S satellite operator with 15yrs rated experience
 - Additional operational support available from LinQuest and 13S operators assigned to SMC/SD
 - All SENSE operators will complete a 10 lesson training course and will participate in a 1wk mission exercise and a 1wk mission rehearsal
 - All operators must complete the SENSE Master Task List (MTL):
 - A 152-item training checklist requiring students to demonstrate proficiency in all aspects of SENSE satellite operations
 - MTL has been approved by Lt Col Todd at SMC/SD
 - SENSE operational procedures, to include procedures for off-nominal and emergency situations, are modeled after TacSat-3 and must be reviewed and approved by SMC/SDTO leadership



Command and Data Handling

| ritage | |
|--------|-------------------|
| | |
| TB1, | |
| IB3, | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | ГВ1, ГВ3, } |

| | SV Config A (CTIP, CTECS, | SV Config B (WINCS, CTECS, |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| TLM Item Storage | Dosimeter) | Dosimeter) |
| WINCS | 176.3 | |
| CTIP | | 6.4 |
| CTECS | 340.5 | 340.5 |
| Dosimeter | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Bus | 89.8 | 89.8 |
| Total Storage Rate | 606.6 kB/min | 436.7 kB/min |
| Total Data 2 Days | 1747 MB | 1258 |
| Total Storage Capability | 2000 MB | 2000 MB |
| Data Storage Margin | 14% | 59% |
| CTECS GPS Data based of | n 50hz RO sampling | in eclipse, 1hz PVT |

Features

- Ferroelectric RAM (FRAM) used to system state and mission critical data
 - Approximately 1.5MB in redundant banks of 768MB each
 - Scheduler sequences are stored on non-volatile FRAM written redundantly with triple voting
- High density bulk storage uses industrial grade micro-SD type memory used in redundant configuration
 - Two 2GB industrial grade cards



Power

(PMAD Board)

Electrical & Data Interfaces

- 9V-12.6V DC power
- RS-422
- FTSH-110-01-L-DV-K
- Our approach would be to distribute the crypto, TX, RX across the available pins to minimize copper losses
- Assessing 2 UART interfaces with Flow control from Transceiver
 - Command & Data paths
 - Requires new I/F board on SC side or design change to Transceiver



SV Mass Summaries

Final Total Measured:

- SV-1 (CTIP): 3.402 kg
- SV-2 (WINCS): 3.524 kg

| CTIP + GPS CTECS Co | nfiguration | | |
|---|-------------------|--------|--------------------|
| Subsystem | Mass w/ Margin | Margin | Mass w/o margin |
| Command and Data Handling | 70 | 3.0% | 68 |
| Attitude Determination, Control, and Navigation | 620 | 3.0% | 602 |
| Telemetry, Tracking, and Command | 579 | 4.5% | 554 |
| Electrical Power System | 1026 | 3.9% | 987 |
| Structures and Mechanical | 246 | 3.0% | 239 |
| Thermal Control | 335 | 10.1% | 305 |
| Harness/Cabling | 64 | 7.2% | 60 |
| Spacecraft BUS TOTAL | 2939 | 4.5% | 2814 |
| Payload | 600 | 16.5% | 515 |
| SV TOTAL | 3540 | 6.3% | 3329 |
| Launch Margin | 460 | 11.5% | |
| SV Margin including uncertainty | 4000 | 16.8% | 3329 |

| WINCS + GPS CTECS C | onfiguratio | n | |
|---|-------------------|--------|--------------------|
| Subsystem | Mass w/ Margin | Margin | Mass w/o margin |
| Command and Data Handling | 70 | 3.0% | 68 |
| Attitude Determination, Control, and Navigation | 620 | 3.0% | 602 |
| Telemetry, Tracking, and Command | 579 | 4.5% | 554 |
| Electrical Power System | 1026 | 3.9% | 987 |
| Structures and Mechanical | 246 | 3.0% | 239 |
| Thermal Control | 335 | 10.1% | 305 |
| Harness/Cabling | 64 | 7.2% | 60 |
| Spacecraft BUS TOTAL | 2939 | 4.5% | 2814 |
| Payload | 713 | 3.2% | 691 |
| SV TOTAL | 3653 | 4.2% | 3505 |
| Launch Margin | 347 | 8.7% | |
| SV Margin including uncertainty | 4000 | 12.4% | 3505 |





Positive Energy Balance



•SV has the ability to transmit 15 min/orbit

TR FORCE SPAC

•Enables latency requirements satisfaction for SEM mission



CTECS- Radio Occultation Sensor



Primary data product: line-of-sight TEC to all GPS satellites in view for ingest into ionospheric models

Secondary data product: L-band scintillation observations

- Antenna is dual patch
 - 1557 MHz and 1227 MHz
 - A Low-Noise-Amplifier (LNA) is placed between antenna and receiver
- L1, L2, L2c signal tracking capability

Measures:

- 1. Delay of signal between SENSE and the GPS transmitter to extract Total Electron Count in the atmosphere
- 2. Atmospheric Scintillation





NovAtel OEMV-2 receiver

GPS #2 Panel





- 14 channel receiver (track 14 GPS satellites L1/L2 simultaneously)
- Allows user-specified software
- Provides position and timing information.
- Simplified structural analysis planned to determined frequency and mode behavior of COTS board.

| Parameter | Value |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Size | 60 mm x 100 mm x 11.4 mm + connectors |
| Mass | 56 g |
| Voltage | +3.3 VDC (+5%/-3%) |
| Allowable Input Voltage Ripple | 100 mV p-p (max.) |
| In-rush Current | 22 A for 30 µs |
| Power | 1.2 W |
| Data Rate | Approx 240-280 kbps during occultation |



Aerospace Corporation Custom Antenna

CTECS Antenna on 3 unit CubeSat: 1227 MHz, dB(RealizedGainRHCP) versus Phi and Theta (07/29/11)

- Design based on PSSC-2 CTECS antenna with minor modifications
 - 1U side placement on s/c
 - LNA circuit surface mounted to back of antenna





CAD model of the CTECS antenna viewed from the top.



Objective: Gather data to characterize the ionosphere through the natural decay rate as seen in recombination of O⁺ ions and electrons

Ionospheric Photometer (CTIP)

- Atomic Oxygen ions constitute the primary ionospheric species in the F-region
- In the night-time F-region ionosphere
 - 135.6 nm photons are emitted spontaneously
 - from the recombination of atomic oxygen ions
 - − $O^+ + e^- \rightarrow O (5P) + hv_{135.6}$



Compact Tiny

 O⁺ and e- are in equal number and 135.6 nm emission is proportional to the path integral of [O⁺] squared

Measures:

1. Ultraviolet Airglow at 135.6 nm









CTIP optics based on heritage COSMIC TIP design

With the second se

Winds lons Neutrals Composition Suite (WINCS)

Objective: Acquire simultaneous co-located, in-situ measurements of atmospheric density, composition, temperature and winds.





WINCS Theory of Operation

- WTS/IDTS: Ionize incident air stream to measure the angular distribution at many angles simultaneously while scanning energy in time
- IMS/NMS: Time of Flight mass spectroscopy
- Calibration: via extended ion source on the ground (rotate source/sensor to simulate winds)







WINCS Requirements vs. Performance

| Parameter | Units | Requirement | Designed Performance |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Mass | kg | < 1 | 0.745 |
| Average Power | Watt | < 2.25 | 2.165 |
| Nominal Data Rate | kbps | < 25 | 22.672 |
| Data Storage | Gbytes | N/A | 2 |
| Field of View | Degrees | 45 | 45 (± 22.5) |
| Humidity* | % | 0 - 90 | 30 - 80 |
| Operating Temperature | Degrees C | -20 to 50 | -20 to 50 |
| Survival Temperature | Degrees C | -34 to 71 | -34 to 71 |
| Pointing Knowledge | Degrees | <0.1 (<0.03 desired) | <0.1 (<0.03 desired) |





Teledyne Micro-Dosimeter

Objective: Provide radiation dosage for measurement and to correlate system performance with exposure

- First compact microcircuit that provides a repeatable measurement of radiation dose and dose rate over a wide range of energies
- Enables routine monitoring of spacecraft radiation environment
- Custom microchip in a small footprint package for low weight and power
- Correlates environmental models and raytracing analyses with real in-flight measurements



Teledyne Microdosimeter



- 14 uRad Dose resolution
- Survivability to 40 kRad
- Class K space qualified
- Mechanical dimensions: 3.6 cm x 2.5 cm x 0.1 cm
- 20 grams
- 10 mA , 13 Vdc to 40 Vdc
- 3 DC linear outputs
- 1 Pseudo Log
- 100 kRad total count
- Test Input bypasses silicon detector for circuitry detection
- Volatile count retention
- Updates every 30 seconds



Mission Data Products (TPMs)

| | | | | | SENSE = GPS RO + | + WINCS + CTIP | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---|--|
| Environmental Data | | Requir | rements | Current Value at DR | | | | |
| Record (EDR) | Parameter | Threshold | Objective | CTECS | WINCS | CTIP | SENSE | |
| Electron density profile | Horizontal cell size | 50 km | 10 km | Variable | 8 km | 15 km | 8 km | |
| Electron density profile | Vert Cell Size | 10 km | 3 km | 6 km | N/A | 10 km | 2 km | |
| Electron density profile | Vert coverage | 90 km to Sat Alt | 90 km to 1600 km | 90 km to Sat Alt | N/A | 90 km to Sat Alt | 90 km to Sat Alt | |
| Electron density profile | Range Ne | 2.5E4 to 1E7 e/cm ³ | 1E4 to 1E7 e/cm ³ | 2E4 to 1E7 e/cm ³ | 1E3 – 1E7/cm ³ | 2E4 to 1.4E8 | 1E4 to 1E7 e/cm ³ | |
| Electron density profile | Range VTEC | 3 to 200 TECU | 1 to 200 TECU | 3 to 200 TECU | N/A | 3 to 19000 TECU | 1 to 19000 TECU | |
| | | Greater of 1E5 | Greater of 1E4 /cm ³ | | | | | |
| Electron density profile | Sigma Ne | /cm ³ or 30% | or 5% | Variable ¹ | 10% | ± 9% | < 20% | |
| | | Greater of 3 TECU | Greater of 1 TECU | Greater of 3 TECU | | | Greater of 1 TECU | |
| Electron density profile | Sigma TEC | or 30% | or 30% | or 35% | N/A | 3 TECU | or 20% | |
| Electron density profile | Sigma H _m F ₂ | 20 km | 5 km | 20 km | N/A | N/A | 10 km | |
| Electron density profile | Sigma $N_m F_2$ | 20% | 10% | 30% | N/A | N/A | 15% | |
| Electron density profile | Sigma N _m E | 20% | 5% | 100% | N/A | N/A | 20% | |
| Electron density profile | Latency | 90 minutes | 15 mintues | 15 mintues | N/A | 15 minutes | 15 mintues | |
| Scintillation | Horizontal Cell Size | 100 km | 25 km | 500-2000 km | N/A | N/A | 15 km | |
| Scintillation | Amp. index (S4) | 0.1 to 0.5 | 0.1 to 1.5 | 0.1 to 1.5 | N/A | N/A | 0.1 to 1.5 | |
| Scintillation | Phase Index (σ_{ϕ}) | 0.1 to 20 rad | 0.1 to 20 rad | 0.1 to 20 rad | N/A | N/A | 0.1 to 20 rad | |
| Scintillation | Uncertainty S4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | N/A | N/A | 0.1 | |
| Scintillation | Uncertainty σ_{ϕ} | 0.1 rad | 0.1 rad | 0.1 rad | N/A | N/A | 0.1 rad | |
| Scintillation | Latency | 90 minutes | 15 mintues | 15 mintues | N/A | N/A | 15 mintues | |
| lons | lon species | none | $O_2^+, NO^+, O^+, H^+, He^+$ | N/A | $O_2^+, NO^+, O^+, H^+, He^+$ | N/A | $O_2^{+}, NO^{+}, O^{+}, H^{+}, He^{+}$ | |
| | Composition | | | | | | | |
| lons | discrimination | none | 5% of Ne | N/A | 5 % of Ne | N/A | 5% of Ne | |
| lons | Drift velocity | none | Objective | N/A | +/- 2000 m/s | N/A | +/- 2000 m/s | |
| lons | Density | none | Objective | N/A | 1E3 – 1E7/cm ³ | N/A | 1E3 – 1E7/cm ³ | |
| lons | Density fluctuations | none | Objective | N/A | 1E3 – 1E7/cm ³ | N/A | 1E3 – 1E7/cm ³ | |
| lons | Energy | none | Objective | N/A | 0 to 20 ev | N/A | 0 to 20 ev | |
| lons | Temperature | none | Objective | N/A | 1000 K to 4000 K | N/A | 1000 K to 4000 K | |
| Electric Field | Electric field | none | Objective | N/A | 0 to 150 mV/m | N/A | 0 to 150 mV/m | |
| Neutrals | Wind speed | none | Objective | N/A | +/- 2000 m/s | N/A | +/- 2000 m/s | |
| Neutrals | Density | none | Objective | N/A | 1E3 to 1E10 /cm ³ | N/A | 1E3 to 1E10 /cm ³ | |
| Neutrals | Temperature | none | Objective | N/A | 1000 K to 4000 K | N/A | 1000 K to 4000 K | |
| 1. 100% Elayer, 50% Flayer b | oottom side, 30% F layer n | ear peak, 15% topside | | | | | 29 | |



G Y R

N/A

SEM Matrix

| Space | e Environm | ent Measure | ment Matrix | | ĭ | | |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|--|
| Measurement | DMSP Polar Orbit Fixed LT | C/NOFS Equatorial Orbit All LT | SENSE Instruments All LT | SENSE + Ground Processing | DMSP, C/NOFS, SENSE | | |
| Auroral Particles | G | N/A | N/A | N/A | G | | |
| Auroral Energy Deposition | G | N/A | N/A | N/A | G | | |
| Auroral Imagery | G | N/A | N/A | N/A | G | | |
| Auroral Boundary | G | N/A | N/A | N/A | G | | |
| Energetic lons | Y-L | N/A | N/A | N/A | Y | | |
| Medium Energy Particles | G | N/A | N/A | N/A | G | | |
| High-Lat lonospheric Scintillation | Y - A | N/A | N/A | N/A | G | | |
| Low-Lat lonospheric Scintillation | Y - OA | G | Y-0 | G | G | | |
| High-Lat In Situ Electric Field | G | N/A | N/A | N/A | G | | |
| Low-Lat In Situ Electric Field | Y - O | G | Y-OT | G | G | | |
| High-Lat Electron Density Profile | Y - A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Y | | |
| Mid-Lat Electron Density Profile | Y - OA | N/A | G | G | G | | |
| Low-Lat Electron Density Profile | Y - OA | G | Y-0 | G | G | | |
| Neutral Density Profile | R | Y - AT | Y - AT | G | G | | |
| In Situ Neutral Winds | R | Y - AT | Y - AT | Y | Y | | |
| High-Lat Geomagnetic Field | G | N/A | N/A | N/A | G | | |
| Low-Lat Geomagnetic Field | Y - O | G | R | R | G | | |
| In Situ Plasma Temperature | G | G | Y - T | Y | G | | |
| In Situ Plasma Fluctuations | G | G | R | R | G | | |
| od measure of parameter | | O Sub-opt | imal orbital incli | ination | | | |
| asurement made, but with limitation(s) | | A Orbit alt | itude | | | | |
| measurements made to address this parame | ter | T Technol | ogy – instrumer | nt has limited or u | nproven capability f | or this pa | |
| es not apply in specified orbit | | L Instrum | Instrument covers a limited range of the parameter | | | | |



Reliability Modeling (CTIP)

- CTIP vehicle reliability is estimated to be 0.7312 at 1 year.
 - 5 Bus Drivers are:
 - USB Radio (0.950)
 - IRB (0.954)
 - PMAD (0.969)
 - RWA controller (0.975)
 - +Y Body panel (0.980)
 - Payload Driver
 - CTIP (0.960)





Reliability Modeling (WINCS)

- WINCS vehicle reliability is estimated to be 0.7304 at 1 year.
 - 5 Bus Drivers are:
 - USB Radio (0.950)
 - IRB (0.954)
 - PMAD (0.969)
 - RWA controller (0.975)
 - +Y Body panel (0.980)
 - Payload Driver
 - WINCS (0.954)

