



Perseus-M On-Orbit Report and Corvus-BC Satellite Design

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Introduction



- Aquila Space
 - Silicon Valley start up founded in 2015
 - 16 employees
 - Focus on small remote sensing satellites
- Mission
 - Produce commercially viable satellite imagery data
 - Design, build and operate remote sensing satellites
 - Target agriculture and urban monitoring markets
- Carry out Our Mission
 - System integrators
 - Develop sub-systems and components when necessary
 - Partner with specialized companies for ground segment and image processing
 - Not vertically integrated
 - Targeting 22m and 2.5m GSD with high temporal revisit
 - Opening up our design to enable other missions

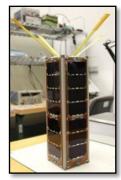
Our Background



- Core engineering team worked at Canopus Systems
- 100% of current team completed Perseus-M mission
- Experience in satellite missions





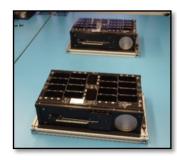












AmSat – Oscar Series





Current Projects



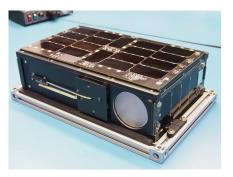
- Perseus-M
 - Launched in June 2014
 - 2x 6U Automatic Identification System (AIS) CubeSat
 - Extended commissioning phase
 - Characterizing AIS payload performance

Corvus-BC

- Launch Q1 2016
- 4x 6U remote sensing CubeSat
- Multispectral: Red, Green, NIR ٠
- 22 m GSD

Corvus-HD

- Launch Q4 2016
- 4x 16U remote sensing CubeSat
- Multispectral: Red, Green, Blue, NIR, Red Edge ٠
- 2.5 m GSD

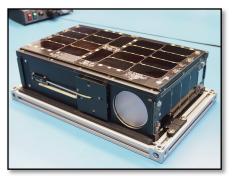




Perseus-M Overview



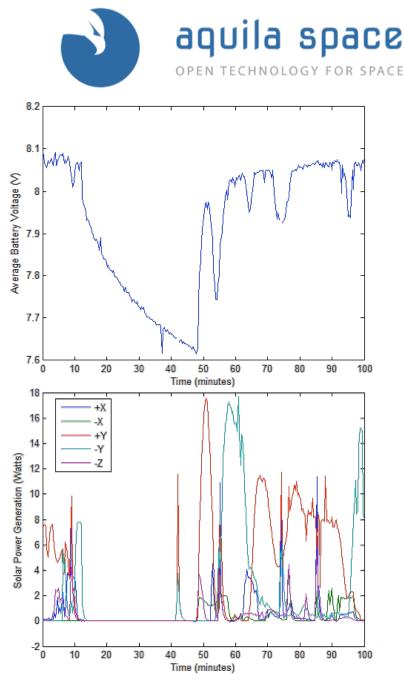
- The Perseus-M spacecraft serve as a pathfinder mission, helping to develop skills, processes, and technology at Aquila
- Initially slated as an imaging mission, but payload was exchanged when an AIS receiver payload was made available from LuxSpace
 - More time to spend on bus development this way
- Perseus-M software is highly customizable on-orbit (Embedded Linux, new python scripts uploaded regularly)
- Many lessons learned through this development
 - Design
 - Assembly, Integration, & Test
 - Ground Segment
 - Flight Operations





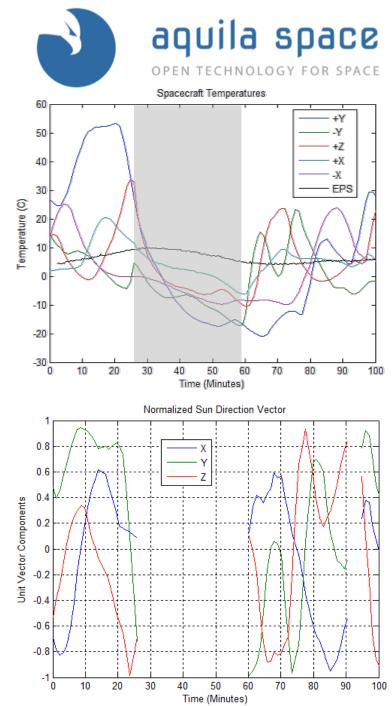
Health and Status - EPS

- This data shows battery voltage and solar power input over one orbit
- Taper charge voltage is ~8.08 Volts
- Discharge through eclipse to ~7.62 Volts
 - 10% of battery capacity used
- Telemetry error in eclipse: No I²C buffers + "long" distance connection
- Spacecraft tumbling causes voltage sag during charge
- Note: Amperage readings in general have proven to have substantial errors. Don't count on current monitors for critical tasks.
- Spectrolab solar cells generate ~1 Watt per cell max, as expected



Health and Status Continued

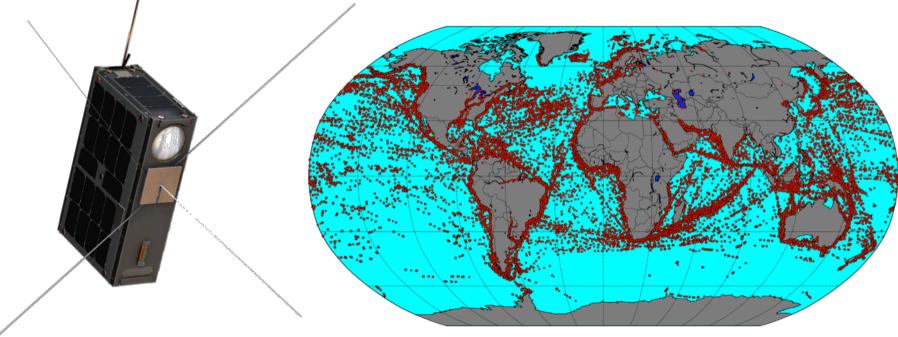
- Extensive use of machined aluminum structures
 - Excellent heat conduction
 - High thermal inertia
 - Improved radiation shielding
 - Structure grounding
- External temperatures vary widely, but internal remains steady
- Sun sensor data shows how quickly panels heat up with sun exposure
- Sun sensors and magnetometers show a tumble rate of one per 15 minutes
 - Elmos E910.86 sun sensor is compact and accurate (but discontinued!)



AIS Payload



- Operations have focused heavily on commissioning the AIS receivers
- Two ¼ wave crossed dipoles feed into redundant receiver on 162.0 MHz and 156.8 MHz AIS channels (Performance is heavily dependent on the antenna)
- Message collision in high density areas (Mediterranean, China Sea) tend to result in less messages received



Perseus-M Summary



- External HMC5983 magnetometers and E910.86 sun sensors have not experienced any failures over 9 months (20 each per S/C)
 - Shielded panel processors still working as well
- On-board SD Card still fully functional (1 per S/C)
- Ability to test and develop software on-orbit has been extremely useful
 - Short development cycles can be extended past the launch date, and performance improvements can be made
 - Downside: extends the time to full operational status
- Perseus-M "BenchSat" has proven extremely valuable for vetting code prior to upload
- Linux, TCP/IP, Python, C, have all proven useful and allow for relatively rapid software development
- We realized we needed the ability for more specific hardware customization in some areas

Corvus-BC Overview



- Imaging solution: 22 m GSD at 600 km, Red, Green, NIR spectral bands
- Flight computer: ARM A8 running linux
- Power system: scalable 48Wh Li-Ion
- Communication: UHF transceiver running at 19.2 kbps for TT&C.
 Payload data is downlinked through Ka-band at 40 Mbps
- Solar panels: ARM M0+ processor, temperature, magnetometers sun sensors and magnetorquer coils
- Control: 3-axis with three reaction wheels, star tracker, GPS and gyro
- Memory: 1 TB
- Imaging capability: 7.5 minutes per orbit assuming data downlink in 11 minute pass

Imager Payload



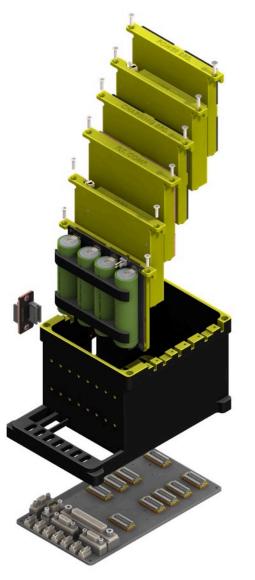
- 3x Spectral Bands: Green (520-600 nm), Red (630-690 nm), and NIR (770-900 nm)
- GSD: 22 m at 600km
- Swath width: 220km
- MTF: 0.10 at Nyquist frequency
- Single image SNR: ~70
- Frame Rate: 0.5 frames per second
- Single frame 70 Mega-Pixels per band
- IFOV: 7.6 arcseconds = 37 µradians
- Instrument FOV: 21.0 x 14.9 degrees
- Data Storage: 1 TB
- FPGA: Opalkelly FPGA
- Sensor(x 3): CMOSIS CHR70M



Data Power Module



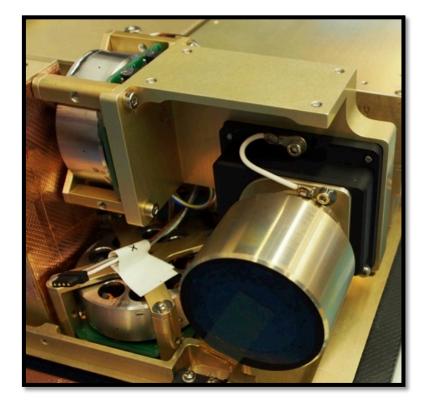
- Card, rack style design
- Electrical Power System
 - Battery Board: 4x 18650 Li-Ion batteries
 - Charging Board: Micro-Python processor
 - Power Board: Vbatt (3.6-4.0V), 5V, 8V and 12V
- Flight Computer
 - COTS ARM A8 SOM with daughter board
 - Running Linux with Python and C
- UHF radio
 - Astro-Dev Li-1 radio
 - Daughter card
 - 19.2 kbps
- GPS
 - Novatel OEM615
 - Daughter card



Flight Control System



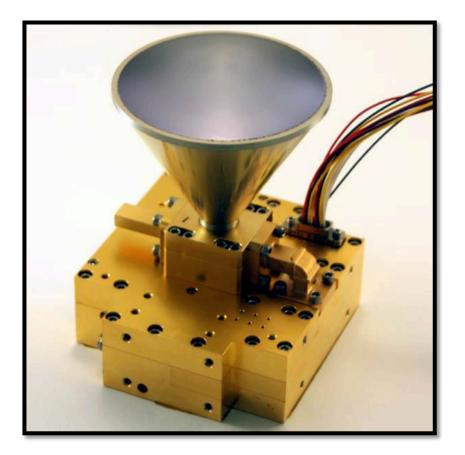
- Utilizing Sinclair hardware
- 3x 30 mNms Reaction Wheels
- 1x ST-16 Star Tracker
- Custom enclosure



Ka-band



- Approximately 1U size
- ~1kg
- 10 and 40 Mbps
- 10.2° beamwidth
- +28 dBm output power
- DVB-S2 MODCOD
 - Steps 1-12
 - Contains QPSK Modulator
 - Contains DVB-S2 FEC Coder
- 13 W consumption



Imaging Constellations



- LandMapper BC
 - Constellation of 8 Corvus-BC satellites for daily revisit of medium resolution imagery of all arable land in the world
 - Delivery raw data to partners
 - First partner is Astro-Digital
 - Applications include: Disaster monitoring, precision agriculture, land classification, forest management, etc.
- LandMapper HD
 - Constellation of 20 Corvus-HD satellites for daily revisit of medium resolution imagery of all arable land in the world
 - Applications include: precision agriculture, urban planning and business intelligence





Questions?

Ground Station

- 23 dBiC circularly polarized quad Yagi antenna
- Rotor controller steered with Gpredict
 - Some challenges with this interface
- Having "Mission Control" in our engineering work area has been helpful
 - Faster on-orbit software development
 - Lessons learned from operations are immediately available to the engineering team





