



# CubeSat Mission Benefits and Integration of High Thrust, High $\Delta V$ Green Propulsion

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# MPS-130 Program Status

- **CubeSat Mission Benefits and Integration of High Thrust, High  $\Delta V$  Green Propulsion**
  - Selected for award: Nov 2015
  - Negotiations ongoing
  - Contract award: early-mid May 2016
  - 12-15 (with schedule margin) month program to deliver 1U flight unit
  - Program efforts are focused on qualification details
    - Rigorous analysis
    - Hot fire test
    - Qualification tests
    - Final build and acceptance tests
  - Optimization of the catalyst bed heater and thrust chamber for cost and performance
  
- **This program effort removes a significant barrier to customer use: NRE costs**

# MPS-130 Overview

- **Aerojet Rocketdyne MPS-130 Modular CubeSat Propulsion System provides total impulse: approximately 1.4× hydrazine, 2× condensables, 10× cold gas**
- **MPS-130 enables low altitude CubeSat missions, 25-year de-orbit capability at altitudes up to 800 km, deterministic re-entry, and deployment to LEO from GTO launch vehicles**
- **Propulsion-enabled CubeSats offers increased mission capability per unit cost**
- **Lowers cost of access to orbits that cannot be reached as secondary payloads**
- **Expands range of mission capabilities above other conventional propulsion solutions**



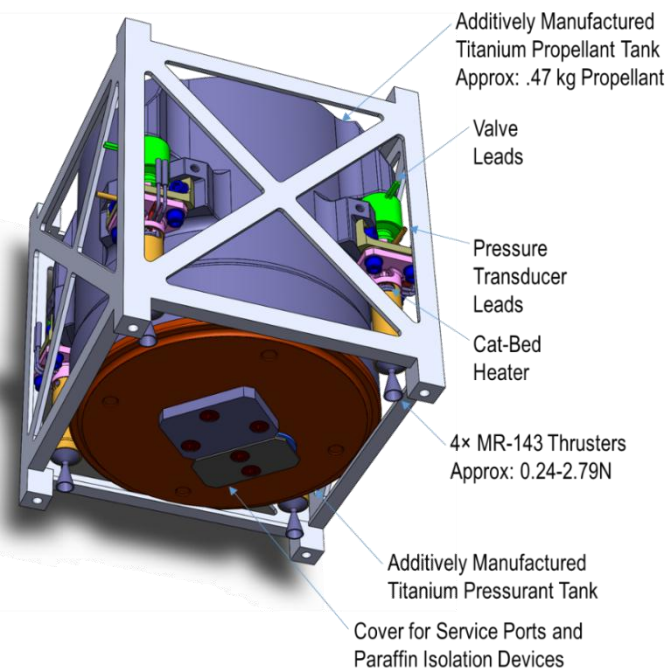
1U MPS-130  
Modular CubeSat  
Propulsion Systems



# MPS-130 System Properties

- **Tipping Point effort qualifies the 1U configuration**
- **AR also working parallel efforts to provide additional (2U) configurations**
  - Increased  $\Delta V$
  - Interface electronics
  - Enables larger CubeSat configurations... 12U, 24U...

System Properties	1U Configuration (this effort)	2U Configuration (in work)
System Dry Mass (kg)	1.7	2.0
Usable Propellant Mass (kg)	0.5	1.3
Total System Mass (kg)	2.2	3.3
Dimensions (cm)	10 × 10 × 11.4	10 × 10 × 22.4
Operating Temperature (C)	-5 to 50	
Heater Power per Thruster (W)	TBD	
Valve Power per Valve (W)	<4 at startup / <1 for operation	
Valve Voltage (Vdc)	6-8 at startup / 1-2 for operation	



# Hazards Class of Green Propellants

- **High density Isp green propellants complement volume constrained CubeSats**
  - Lower toxicity
  - Very low vapor pressure
  - No SCBA required
  - Reduced launch, range, and operations costs

Hazard	N2H4 (reference)	Green Propellants		
		AF-M315E (HAN)	LMP-103S (ADN)	Hydrogen Peroxide
<b>Flammability (C)</b>	53	106	11 (methanol)	Non-flammable
<b>Vapor pressure (psi)</b>	0.28	Not measurable	147 (ammonia)	0.097
<b>Toxicity - TLV / TWA (ppm)</b>	0.01	N/A No vapor	25 (ammonia)	1
<b>Toxicity - LD<sub>50</sub> (mg/kg)</b>	57	550	350 (ammonia)	1518
<b>Transportation Hazard Classification</b>	8 corrosive	1.4S w/packaging	1.4S w/packaging	5.1 oxidizer
	3 flammable	1.3C w/o packaging	1.3C w/o packaging	8
	6.1 poisonous		1.1 open container	
<b>Corrosive</b>	yes	no	no	yes
<b>I<sub>sp</sub> (sec) - Theoretical</b>	242	266	252	161
<b>Density (g/cc)</b>	1.01	1.47	1.24	1.45

# Enabling $\Delta V$ Capability

## ■ 1U MPS-130 Configuration

- ~ 0.5 kg of propellant
- Nominally 2 year mission life
- Primary propulsion
- 3-axis attitude control

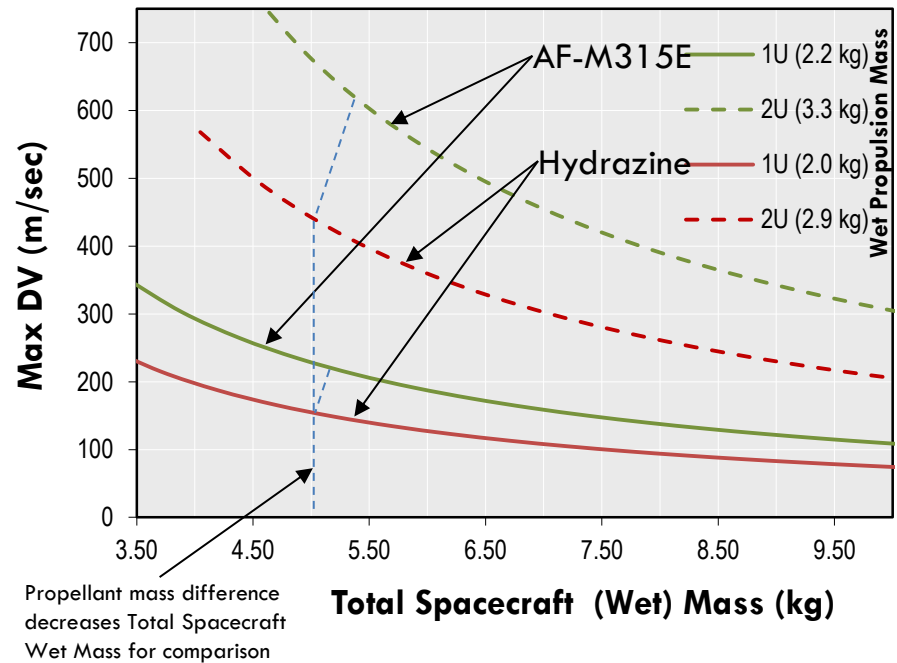
## ■ 2U MPS-130 Configuration

- ~ 1.3 kg of propellant

## ■ Enabled High $\Delta V$ Missions

- Independent orbit raising from ISS / Upper Stage drop-off
- Constellation deployment/sparing
- Low LEO drag make-up
- Proximity ops / formation flying
- De-orbit capability

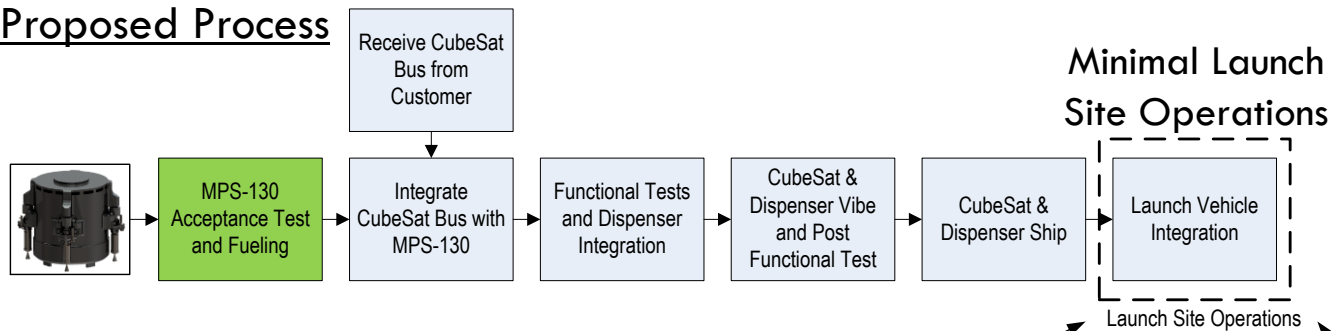
AF-M315E approx. 40% increase in density Isp



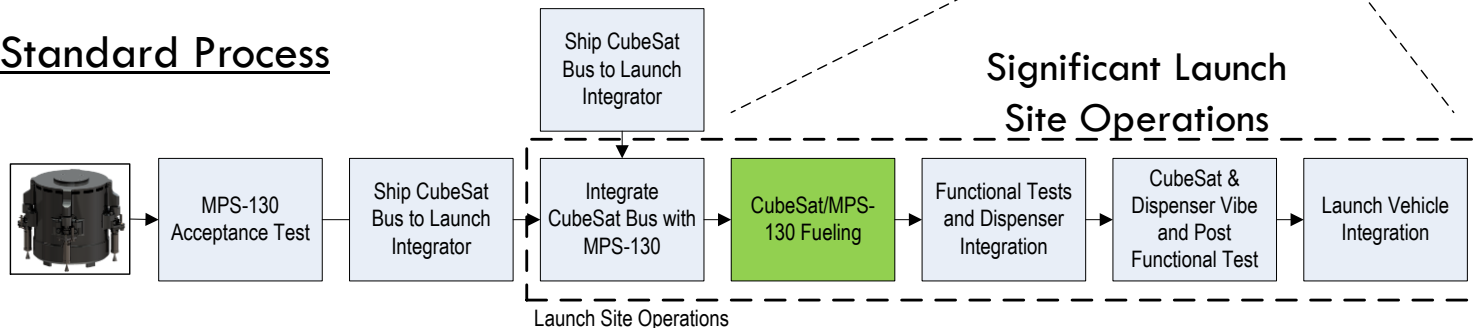
# Integration Options

- **Most small business / CubeSat customers do not have capabilities to handle high performance propellants**
  - Green propellants currently require explosive facility certification
  - Green propellants require shipping certification for HMC 1.4S
- **AR is working to make this process easier and cost effective**

- Proposed Process

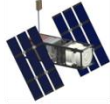
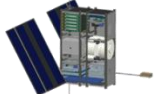


- Standard Process

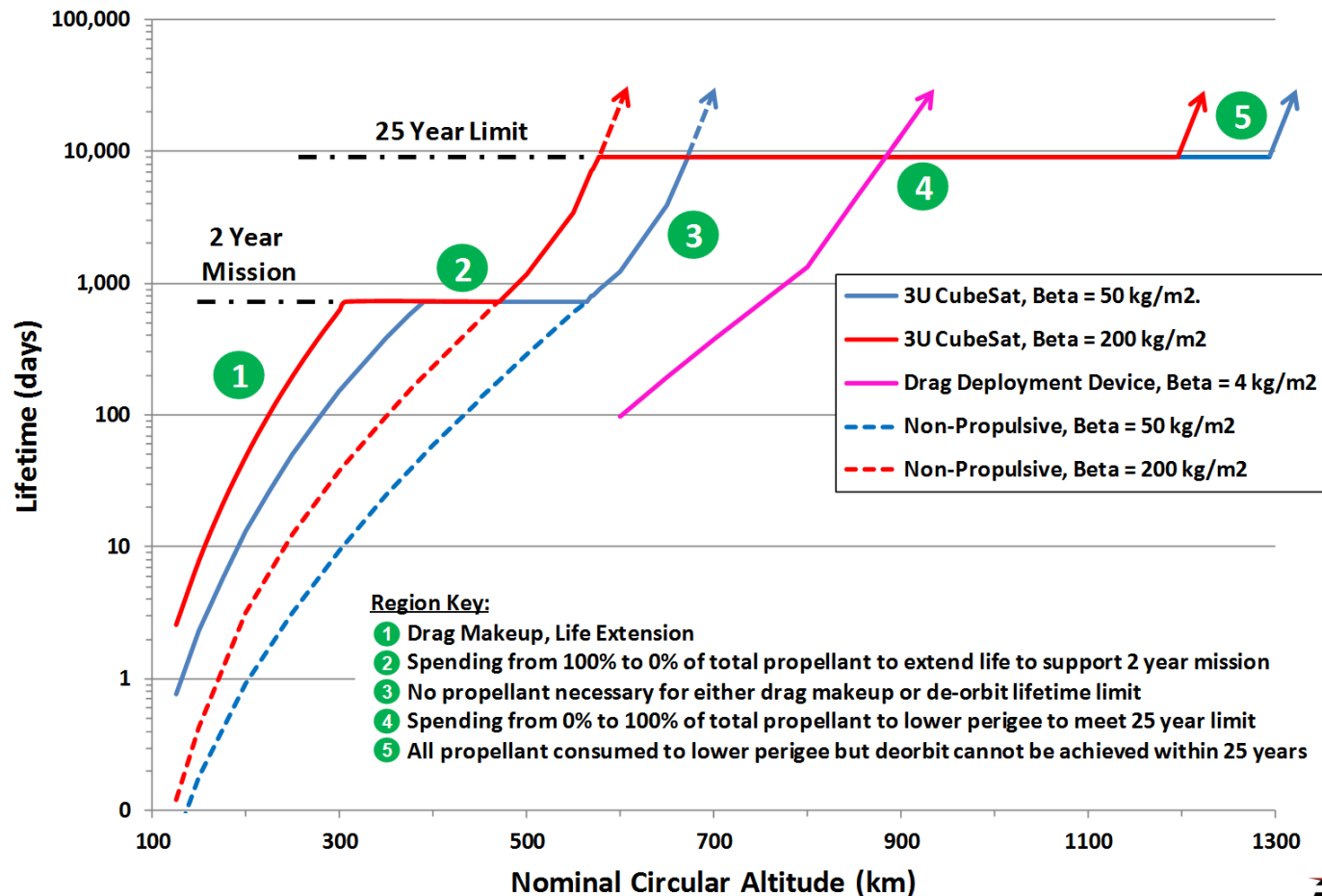


# LEO Mission Capabilities – 3U @ Solar Max

- Increased mission life at low altitudes & de-orbit from higher altitudes

	
3U CubeSat	6U CubeSat
$\beta = 50 \text{ \& } 200$	Ballistic Coefficient ( $\text{kg/m}^2$ ) $\beta = 50 \text{ \& } 200$
4	Satellite Dry Mass (kg) 10

3U CubeSat Life Map at Solar Maximum ( $F_{10.7} = 300$ ,  $A_p = 40$ )

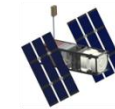


\*Curves shown for hydrazine, AF-M513E increases performance 40%

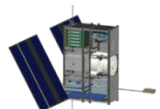


# LEO Mission Capabilities – 3U @ Solar Min

- Increased mission life at low altitudes & de-orbit from higher altitudes



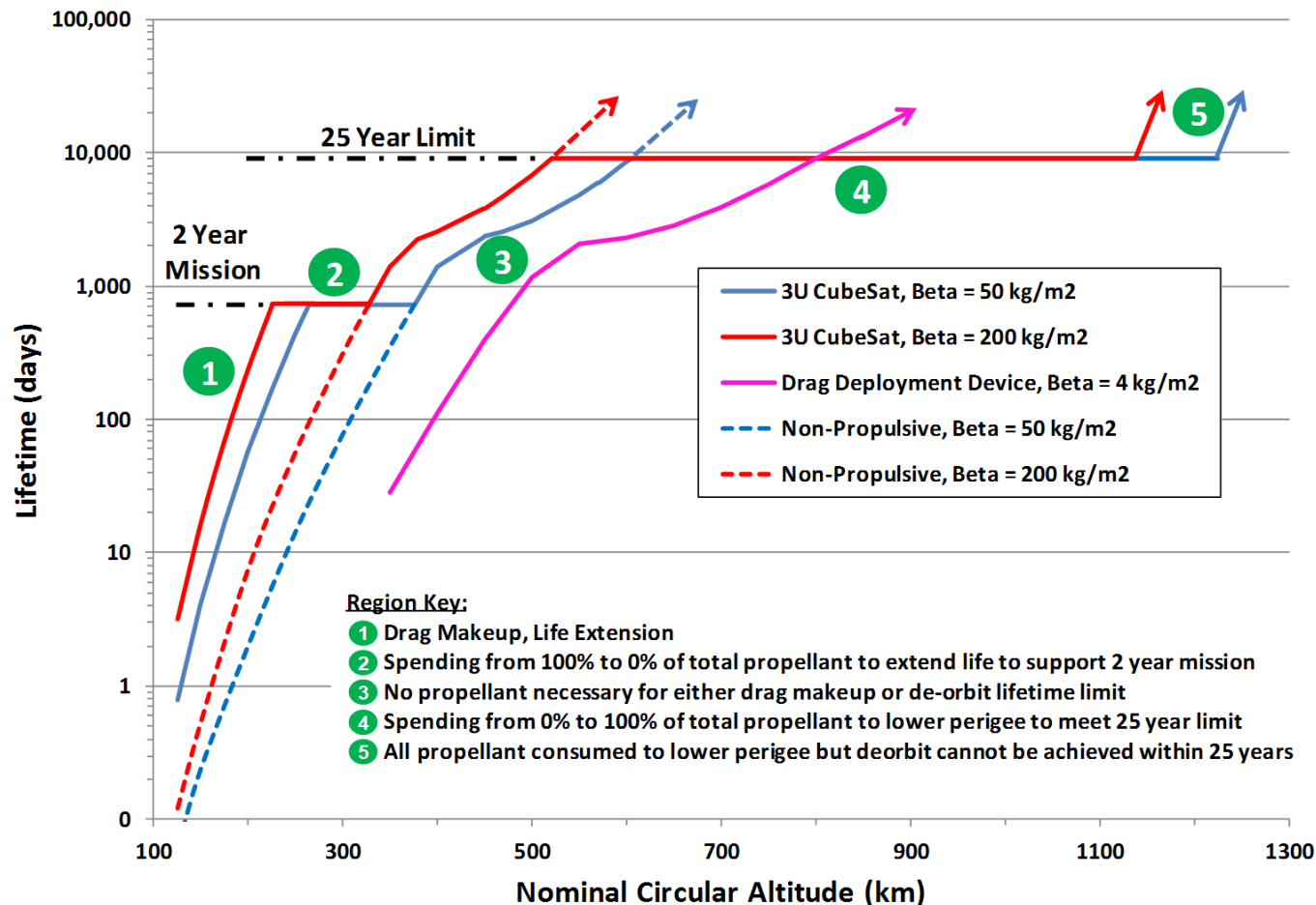
3U CubeSat



6U CubeSat

$\beta = 50 \text{ \& } 200$	Ballistic Coefficient ( $\text{kg/m}^2$ )	$\beta = 50 \text{ \& } 200$
4	Satellite Dry Mass (kg)	10

3U CubeSat Life Map at Solar Minimum ( $F_{10.7} = 65$ ,  $A_p = 0$ )

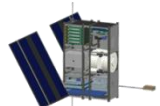


# LEO Mission Capabilities – 6U @ Solar Max

- Increased mission life at low altitudes & de-orbit from higher altitudes



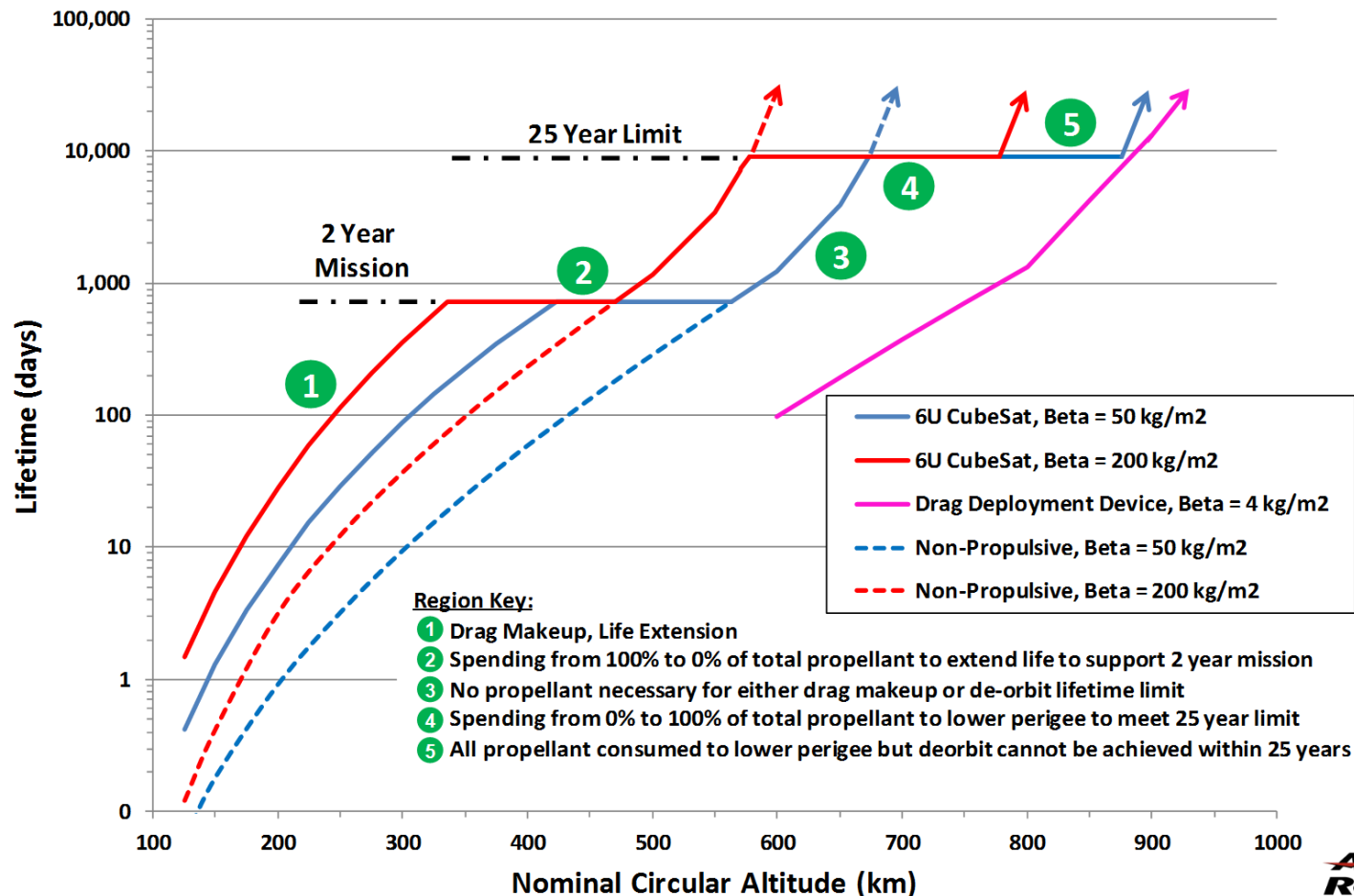
3U CubeSat



6U CubeSat

3U CubeSat	Ballistic Coefficient (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	6U CubeSat
$\beta = 50 \text{ \& } 200$		$\beta = 50 \text{ \& } 200$
4	Satellite Dry Mass (kg)	10

6U CubeSat Life Map at Solar Maximum ( $F_{10.7} = 300$ ,  $A_p = 40$ )

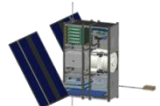


# LEO Mission Capabilities – 6U @ Solar Min

- Increased mission life at low altitudes & de-orbit from higher altitudes



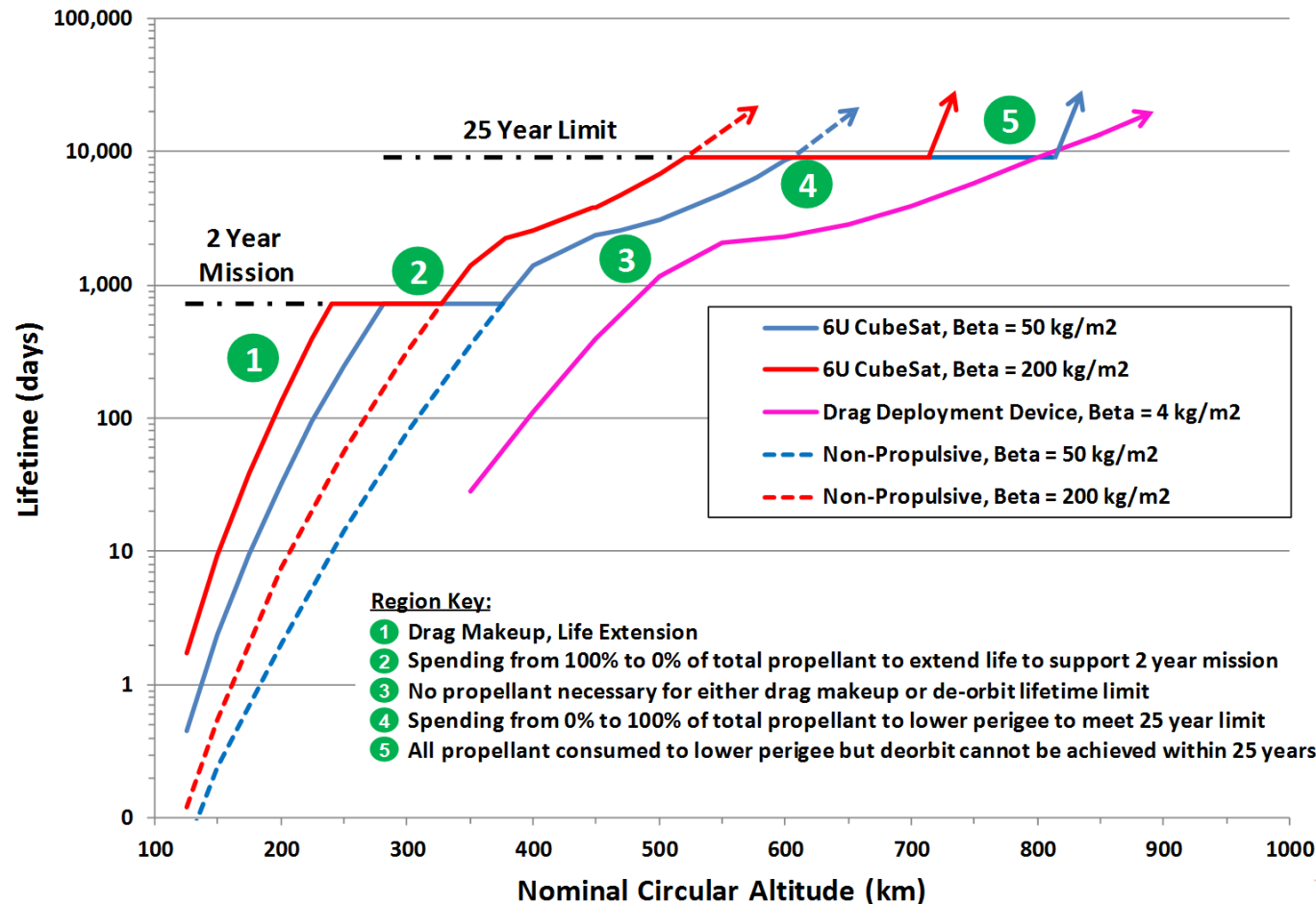
3U CubeSat



6U CubeSat

$\beta = 50 \text{ \& } 200$	Ballistic Coefficient ( $\text{kg/m}^2$ )	$\beta = 50 \text{ \& } 200$
4	Satellite Dry Mass (kg)	10

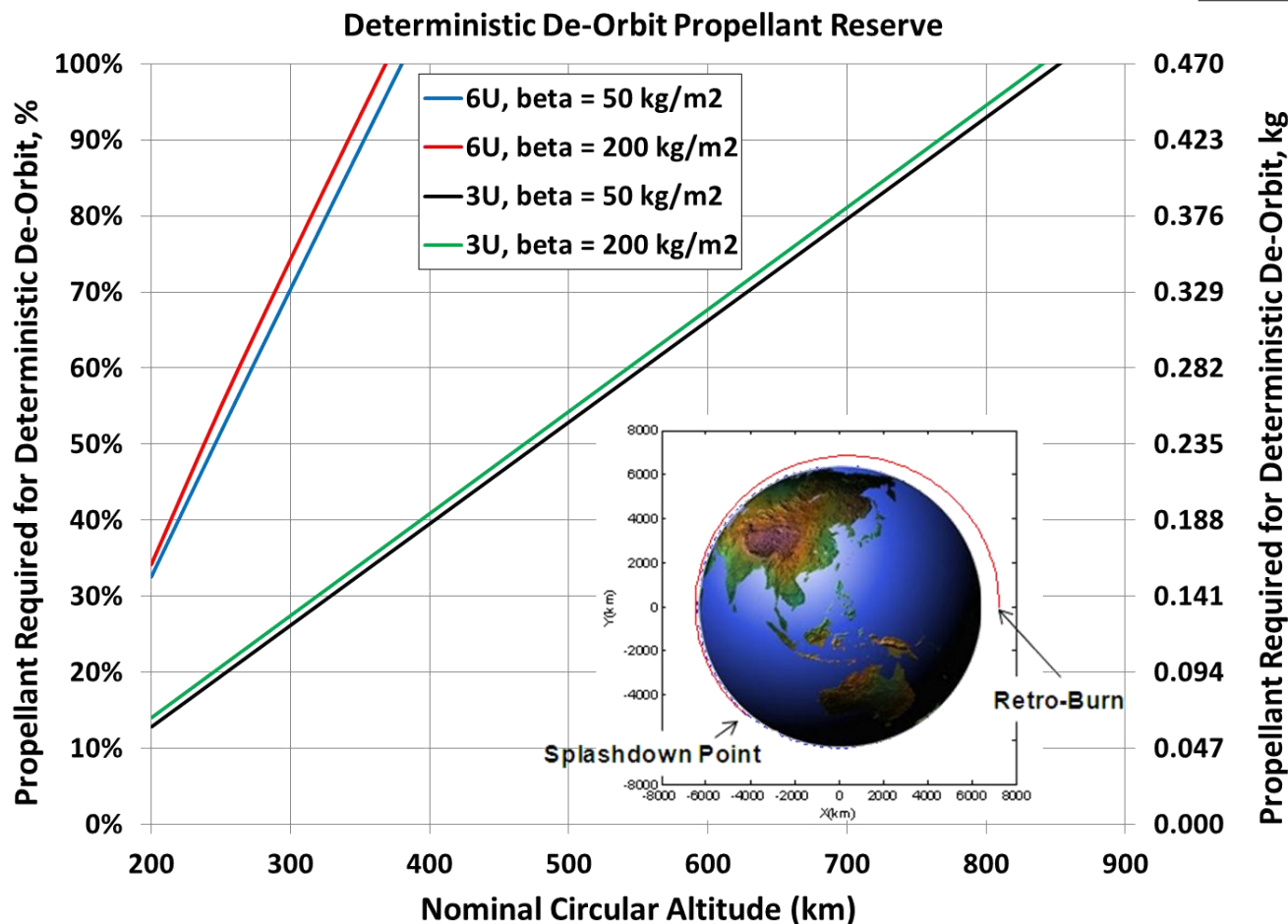
6U CubeSat Life Map at Solar Minimum ( $F_{10.7} = 65$ ,  $A_p = 0$ )



# LEO De-Orbit Capabilities

- **Deterministic de-orbit from circular LEO orbits up to 800 km and 350 km, for 3U and 6U CubeSats, respectively (to ~500 nm dia.)**

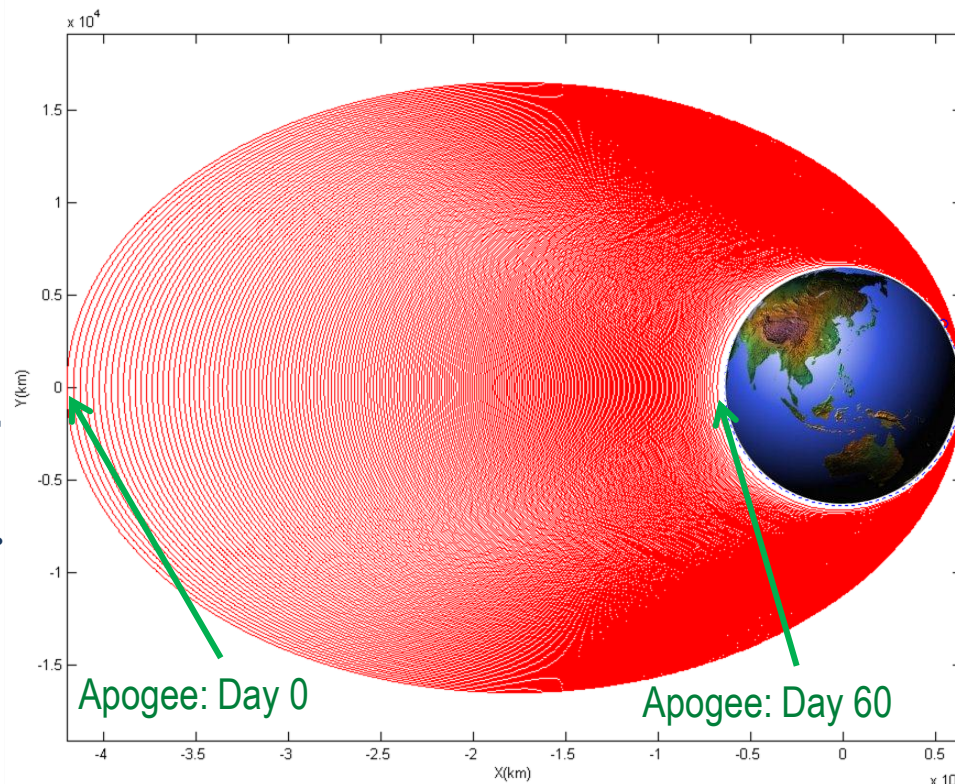
3U CubeSat	6U CubeSat
$\beta = 50 \text{ \& } 200$	$\beta = 50 \text{ \& } 200$
4	10
Ballistic Coefficient (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	
Satellite Dry Mass (kg)	





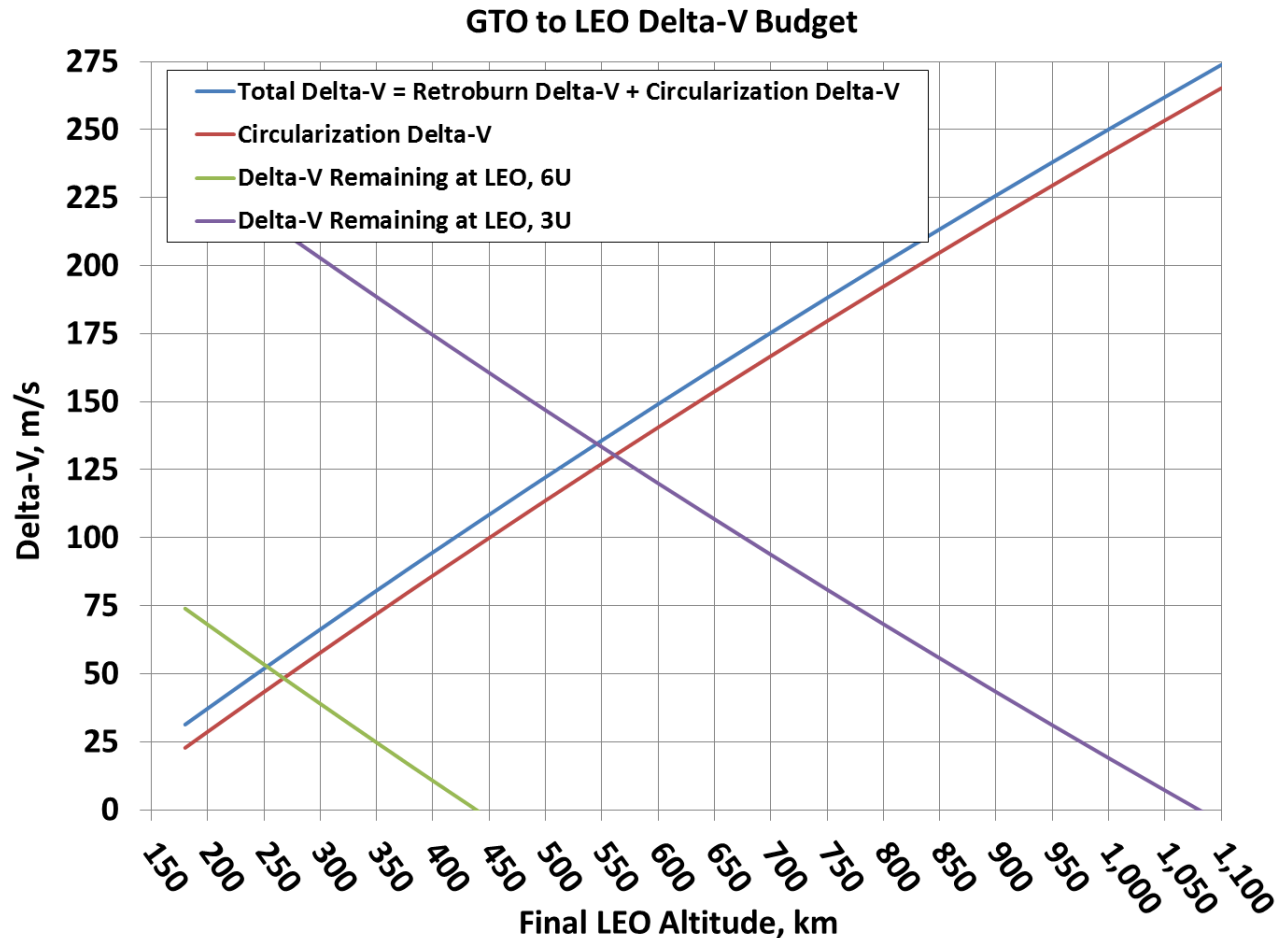
# GTO Mission Capabilities

- De-orbit from GTO by providing retro-propulsive capability to reduce the perigee of a typical GTO orbit.
- Shown to the right is a typical orbit trace from GTO down to LEO, where the orbit can be circularized.
- For a wide range of ballistic coefficients (20-200 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), the MPS-130 lowers apogee to LEO altitudes within 60 days, minimizing transit time through the radiation belts.



# GTO to LEO Mission Capabilities

- High ballistic coefficients ( $200 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ) can be moved from GTO to LEO for a relatively small amount of  $\Delta V$ , leaving significant  $\Delta V$  available after circularization at LEO altitude



# Summary / Conclusions

## ■ Current Capabilities:

- General  $\Delta V$  available for:
  - Independent orbit raising from ISS / Upper Stage
  - Constellation deployment/sparing
  - Low LEO drag make-up
  - Proximity ops / formation flying / attitude control / orbit maintenance
  - De-orbit capability
- Life extension at low LEO altitudes, de-orbit within 25 years at high altitudes
- Deterministic re-entry from up to 800 km for 3U, and 350 km for 6U
- Enables rideshare on GTO LVs for insertion to LEO within 60 days

## ■ What's Ahead:

- Development is proceeding with potential first flight with NASA in the 2018 timeframe / Pathfinder Technology Demonstration (PTD) Mission
- Parallel flight opportunities welcome
- Options that increase total impulse