



Omnidirectional Optical Communicator for Space Applications

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Omnidirectional Optical Communicator for Space Applications



Inter Spacecraft Omnidirectional Optical Communicator (ISOC)





Outline

- 1. Description of ISOC
- 2. ISOC Design and Testing
- 3. Technology Demonstration Mission Concept
- 4. Conclusions





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• Collaborators:

JPL

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1. Description of ISOC

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Description of ISOC: Inspiration



1. Description of ISOC

Omnidirectional Optical Communicator for Space Applications



Main Goals Enable constellations and swarms Gigabit per second communications 2. Full sky coverage 3. Multiple simultaneous links

Challenge

Description of ISOC: Challenge





1. Description of ISOC

Let me introduce to you the ISOC:



Description of ISOC: ISOC Introduction



1. Description of ISOC

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Description of ISOC: Basic ISOC geometry



1. Description of ISOC

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NRZ - OOK (On-Off Keying)

Bandwidth (BW) = Bitrate (R_b)









1. ISOC Design and Testing

- Transmit telescopes
- Beam steering
- Angle-of-Arrival
- Data rate





2. ISOC Design

ISOC Transmit Telescope - ZEMAX









Description of ISOC: Transmit Telescope



2. ISOC Design

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ISOC Transmit Telescope





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Miniature telescope testing



ISOC Telescope: Tx Telescope Testing



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ISOC Angle-of-Arrival & Pointing testing



ISOC Telescope: Telescope Testing



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ISOC Angle-of-Arrival testing





ISOCs under testing

2. ISOC Testing

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ISOC 1 2 ISOC 2 -01



2. ISOC Testing

Beam Steering



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tical Communicator



2. ISOC Testing





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Plot 2 - Eye Diagram (Meas 7)

Avalanche photodetector





ISOC Flight Model

ISOC Parameters	
Parameter	Value
Wavelength	850 nm
Optical Tx Power (per laser)	1 W
Transmit diameter	0.5 cm
Receive diameter	1 cm
Data rate (≤200 km)	1 Gbps
Power Usage	15 W
Volume	2U
Mass	0.75 kg

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Q4



3. Technology Demonstration Mission Q4

- LEO mission
- 400 km polar orbit
- 4 CubeSats
 - Test ISOC capabilities

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3. Technology Demonstration Mission







3. Technology Demonstration Mission

Orbital Dynamics

- Clohessey-Wiltshire Equations
 - Describe chaser motion in target frame
- Same semi-major axis, same period
 - Relative motion is repetitive

$$\ddot{x} - 2n\dot{y} - 3n^2x = f_x$$
$$\ddot{y} + 2n\dot{x} = f_y$$
$$\ddot{z} + n^2z = f_z$$
$$n = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{a^3}}$$









3. Technology Demonstration Mission

Orbital Dynamics

Possible Configurations

Homogenous Analytical Solutic

$$x = A_x cos(nt + \alpha)$$

$$y = -2A_x sin(nt + \alpha) + y_{off}$$

$$z = A_z cos(nt + \beta)$$

- X,Y motion coupled
- Z motion free

Omnidirectional Optical Communicator





3. Technology Demonstration Mission

Chosen Configuration







3. Technology Demonstration Mission

Chosen Configuration





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3. Technology Demonstration Mission



Swarm emulator using automated platforms







4. Conclusions

- A novel Omnidirectional Optical Communicator has been presented
- We presented design considerations and preliminary results of the ISOC testing
- We also discussed Q4 a technology demonstration mission for the ISOC
- The ISOC is a potential enabler for future swarm and constellation missions





Thank You

Questions?