The Application of Small Satellites in Research and Teaching

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United Nations/Brazil Symposium on Basic Space Technology "Creating Novel Opportunities with Small Satellite Space Missions"

September 11, 2018 Natal, Brazil



Charles Swenson

- Professor Utah State University since 1991
- Sabbaticals

UtahStateUniversity

- 2000 to 2001 Aerospace Corporation
- 2007 to 2008 NASA HQ SMD
- 2016 to 2017 Aerospace Corporation

Research Motivation

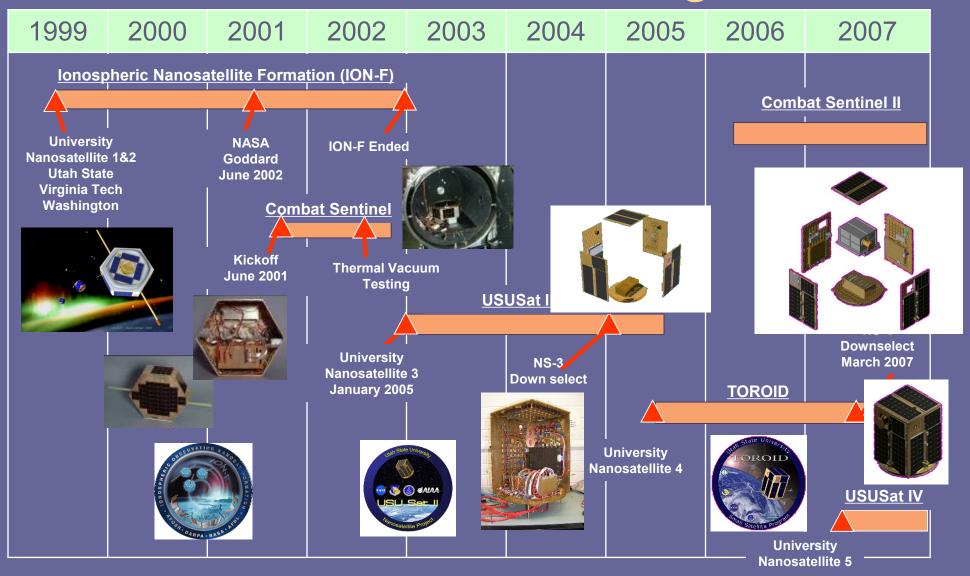
- "How do we get the simultaneous measurements at multiple locations in the space environment that are needed to understand the physics of the Earth's upper atmosphere?"
- Plasma and optical instrumentation techniques for space weather
- Small satellites, CubeSats, and constellations
- Spacecraft subsystems (systems level)

Small Satellite Conference Associate Chairmain

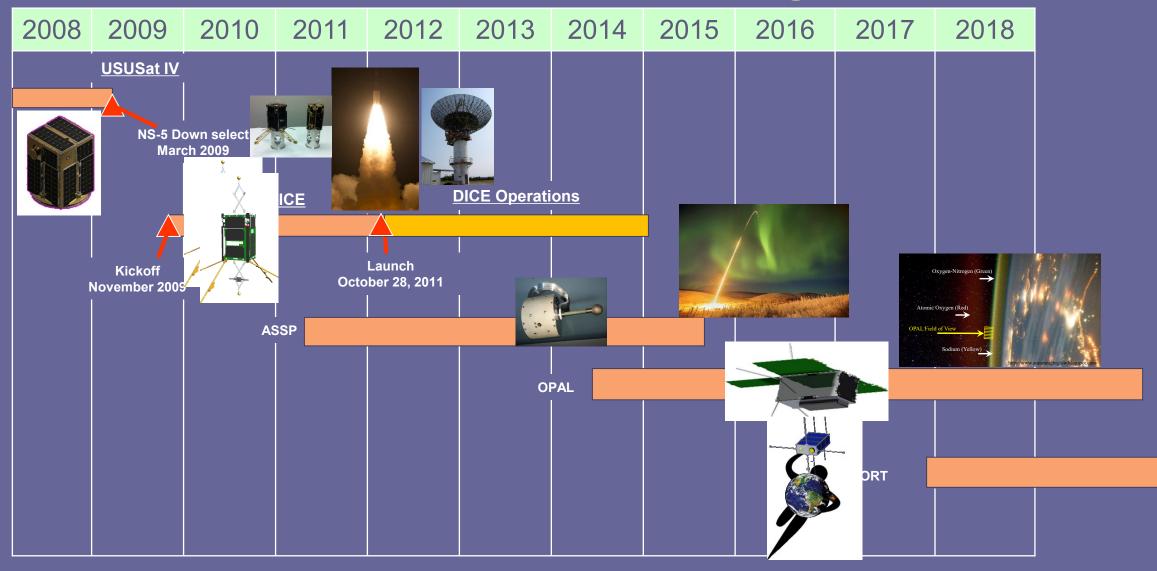
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EROSP

USU Nanosatellite Programs



USU Nanosatellite Programs



What have I learned with time?

- 1) It takes a whole team of people to accomplish a space mission.
- 2) Students are best taught in "real" projects.
- 3) A single purpose is essential for every space mission.

Brief History of the USU SmallSat Conference





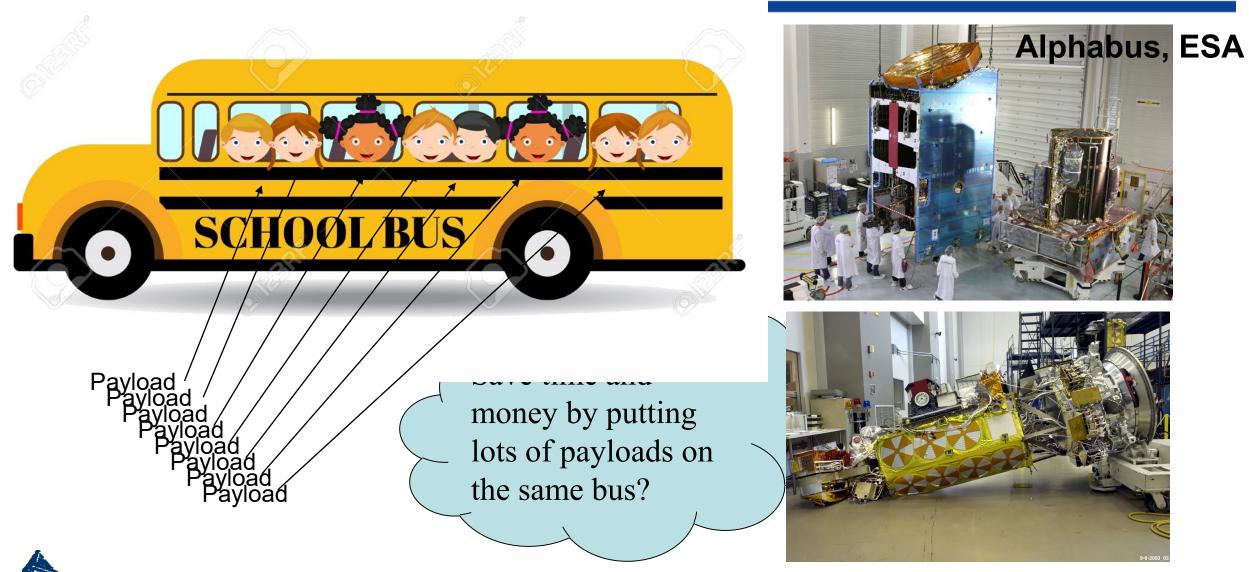
https://www.smallsat.org/ http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/smallsat/

Started in 1986 (33rd year)



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The Concept of the Big Satellite BUS



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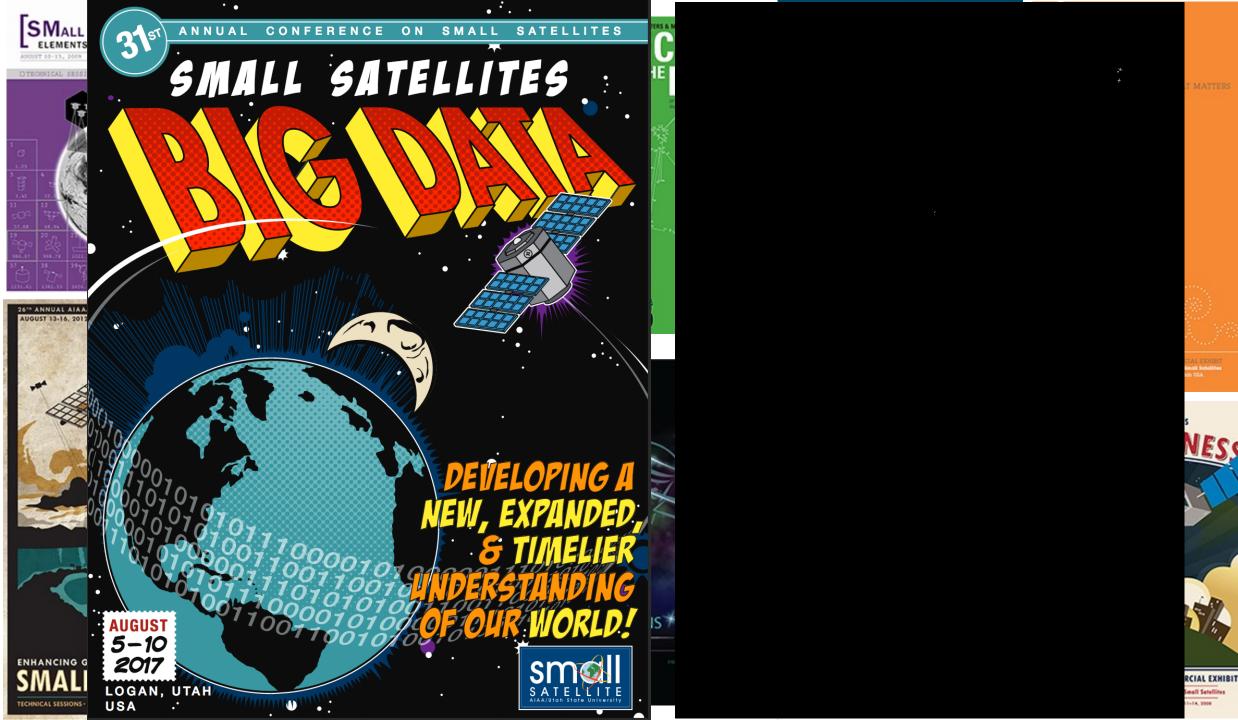
The Motivation For the Small Satellite Community

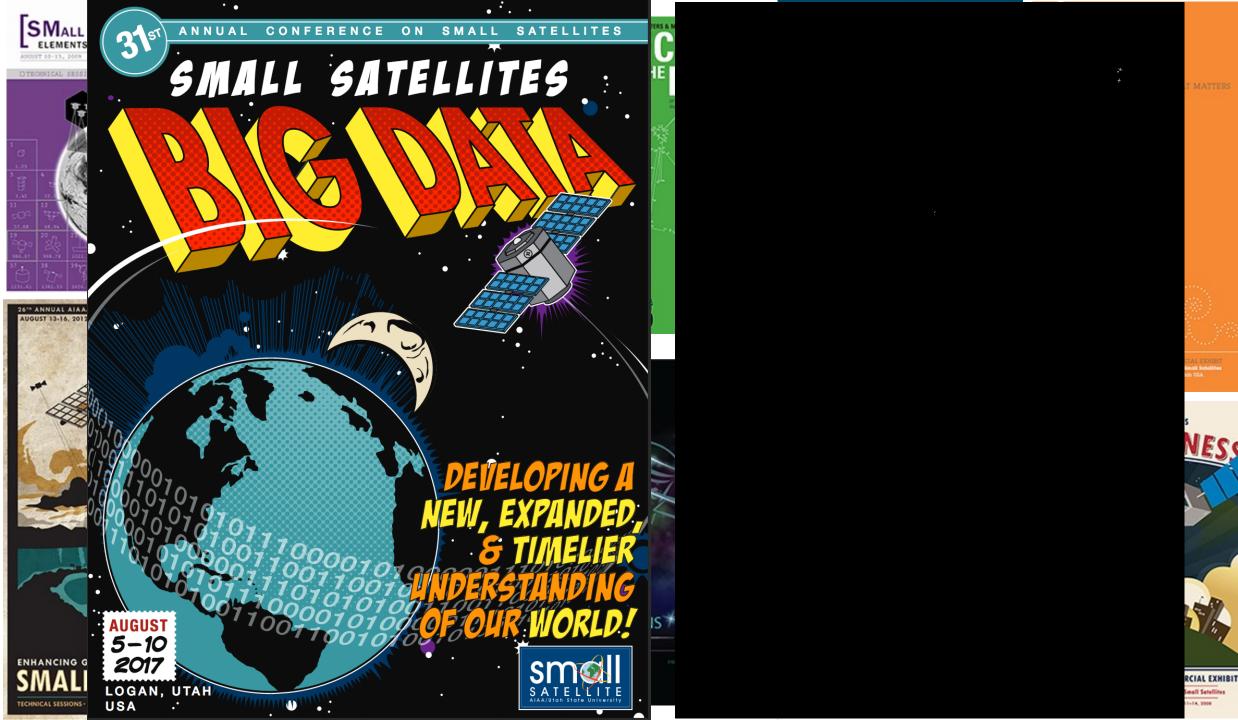
Satellites were becoming bigger and more complex

- Multiple payloads and multiple purposes
- Costs were increasing
- The ability to build such satellites was concentrated in a few organizations
- Time between launches was increasing.
- Young people felt shut out of a careers in space.
- There has to be a better way!
- 1986 the small satellite conference organized to promote smaller less complex satellites. ~50 people attended.
 - Dr. Frank Redd.









Small Satellite Conference

Small Satellite 2016

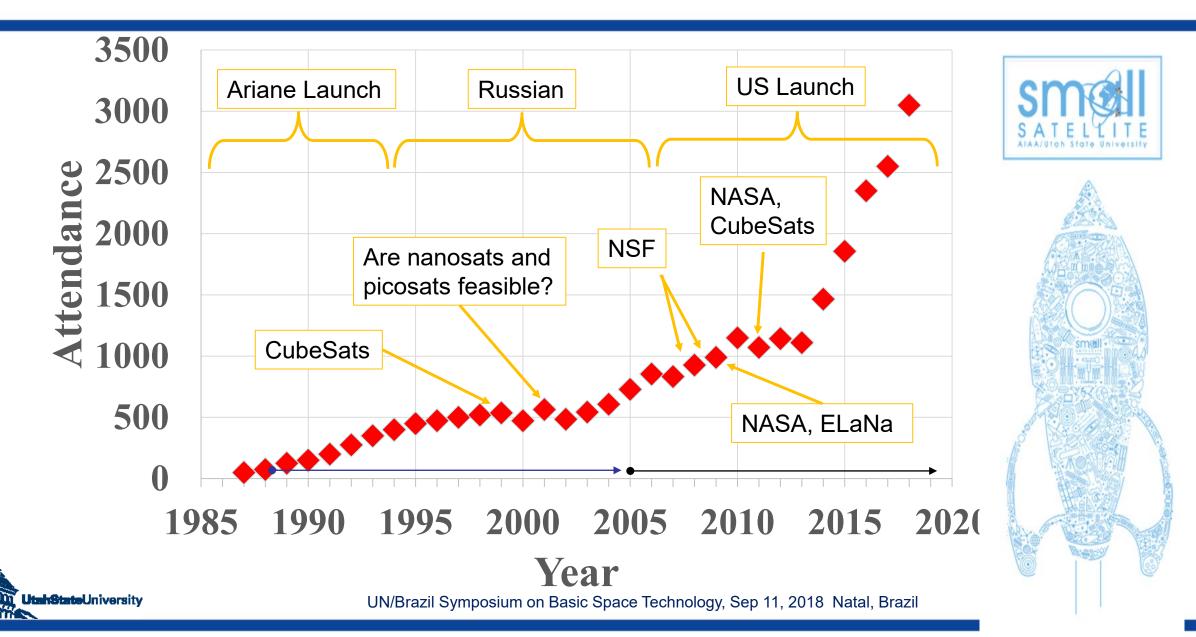
- 2300 total head count
- 680 organizations
- 140 exhibiting organizations
- 286 Students
- 40 countries represented

Small Satellite 2018

- 3050 total head count
- 900 organizations
- 206 exhibiting organizations
- 313 Students
- 42 countries represented



USU Small Satellite Conference



ARIANE UTILIZATION FOR SECONDARY PAYLOADS

- BY G.G. Rei baldi etal, SmallSat 1988
- ABSTRACT

In preparing for the future, the **European Space Agency (ESA) has** identified a growing shortage of flight opportunities for secondary payloads. This was most directly felt in the execution of the In-Orbit Technology **Demonstration Program (TOP), which is** aimed at the demonstration of new technologies in orbit, before their application in projects, thereby reducing the overall risk.

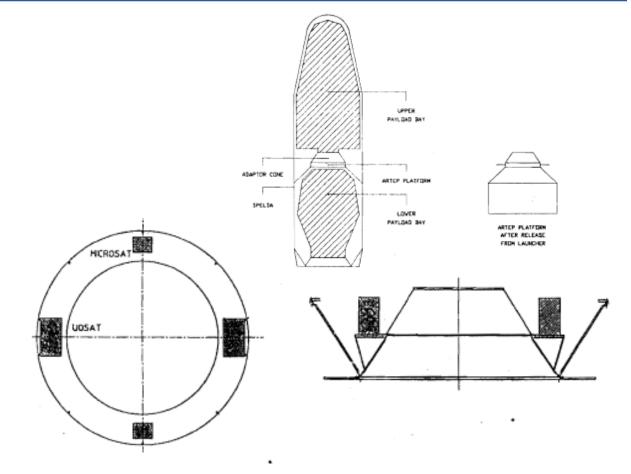
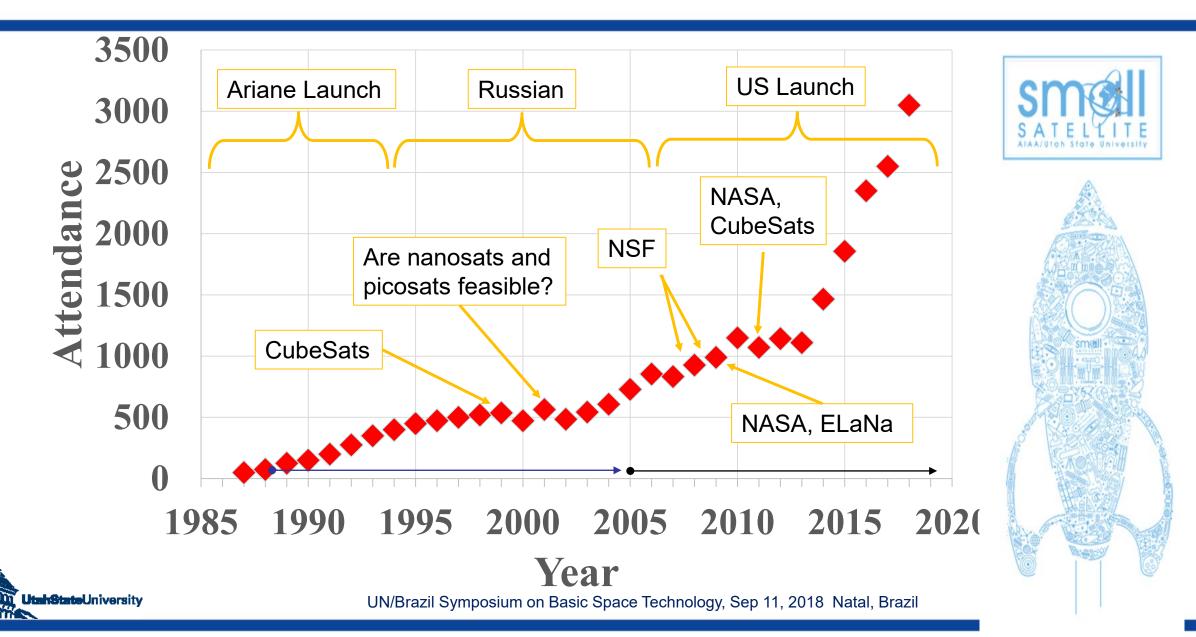


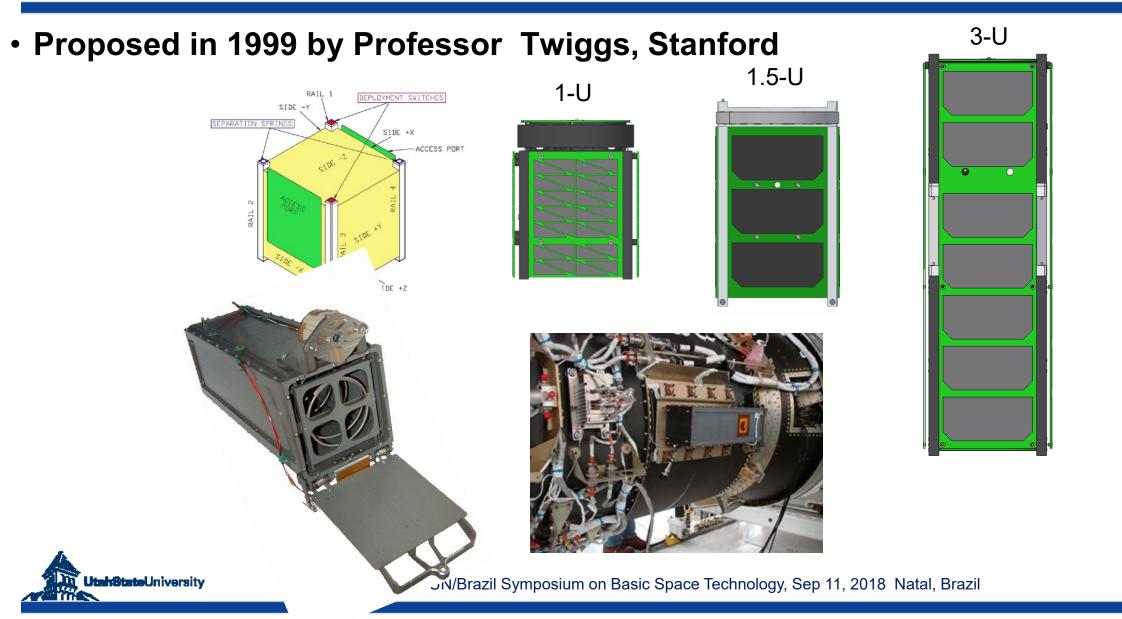
Figure 5 ARIANE Secondary Payload Adapter (ASAP) Mechanical Concept



USU Small Satellite Conference



"CubeSat"



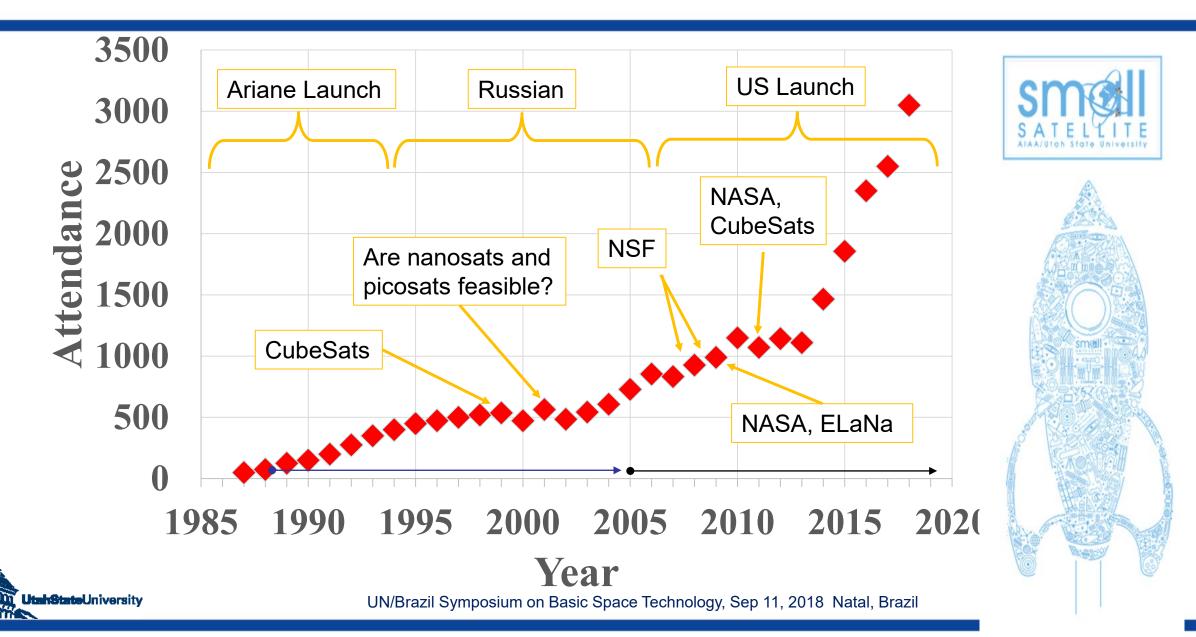
Cubesats: Change of mindset



Powerful concepts: Building to a standard Containerized launch New paradigm: Low cost **Higher risk acceptance Broad participation:** High influx of innovation • **Widespread expertise** •



USU Small Satellite Conference



NSF Cubesat Program since 2008

- Geospace & atmospheric science and education
- ~2 new projects per year
- 5 competitions; 122 proposals
- 15 projects funded
- Grants \$900,000 total cost and 3 year duration



FIREFLY

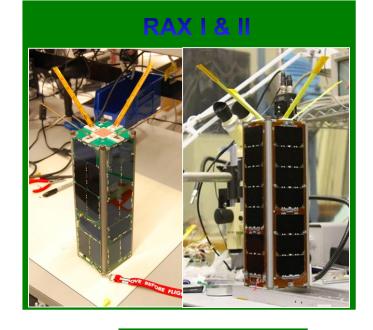


DICE



FIREBIRD I & II





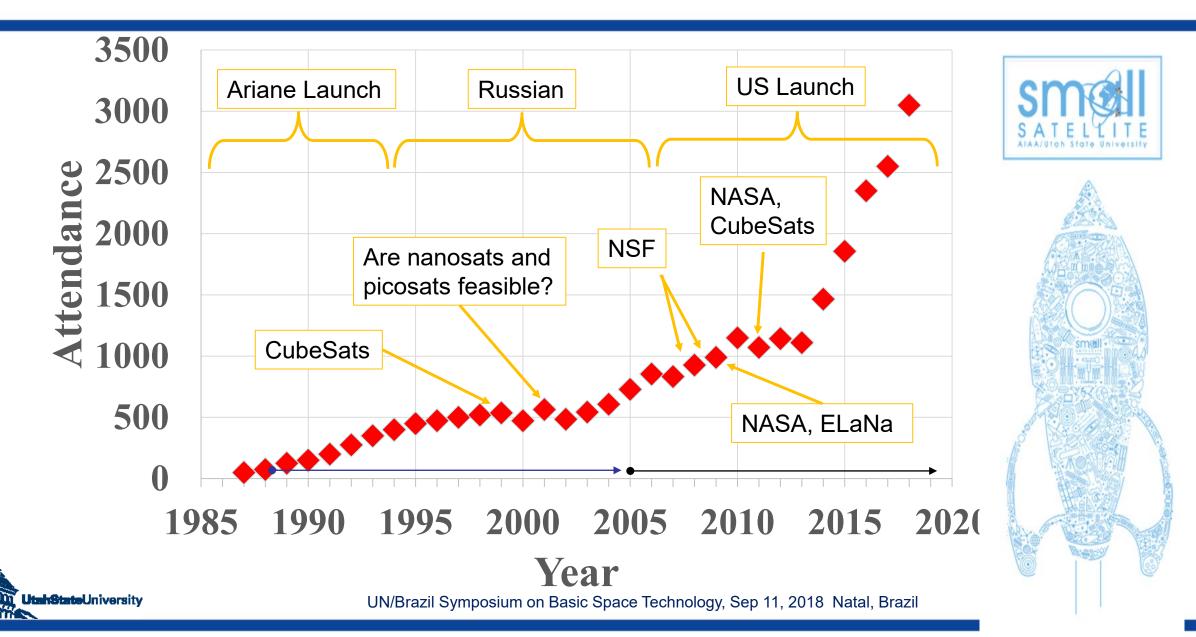


EXOCUBE



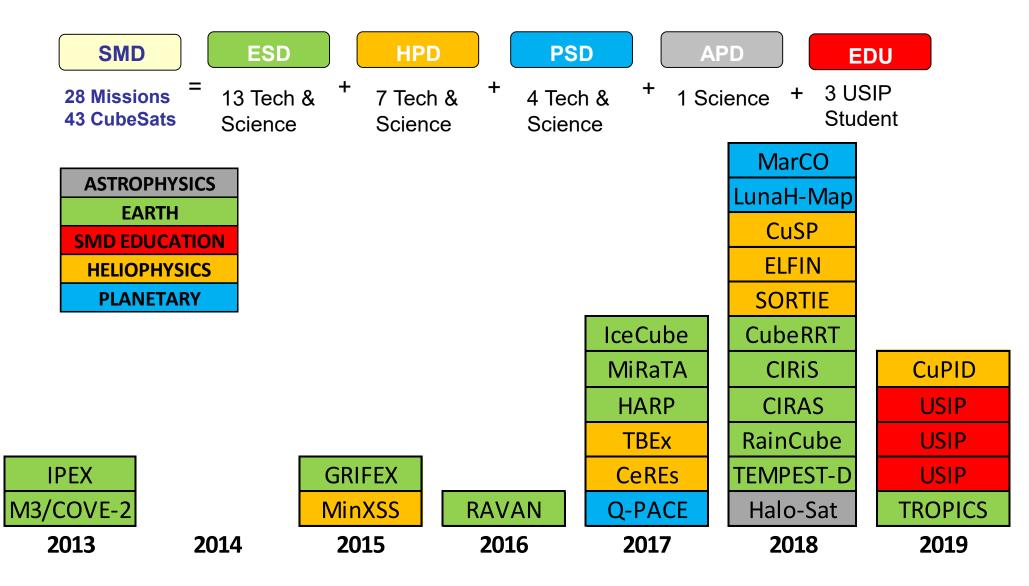


USU Small Satellite Conference

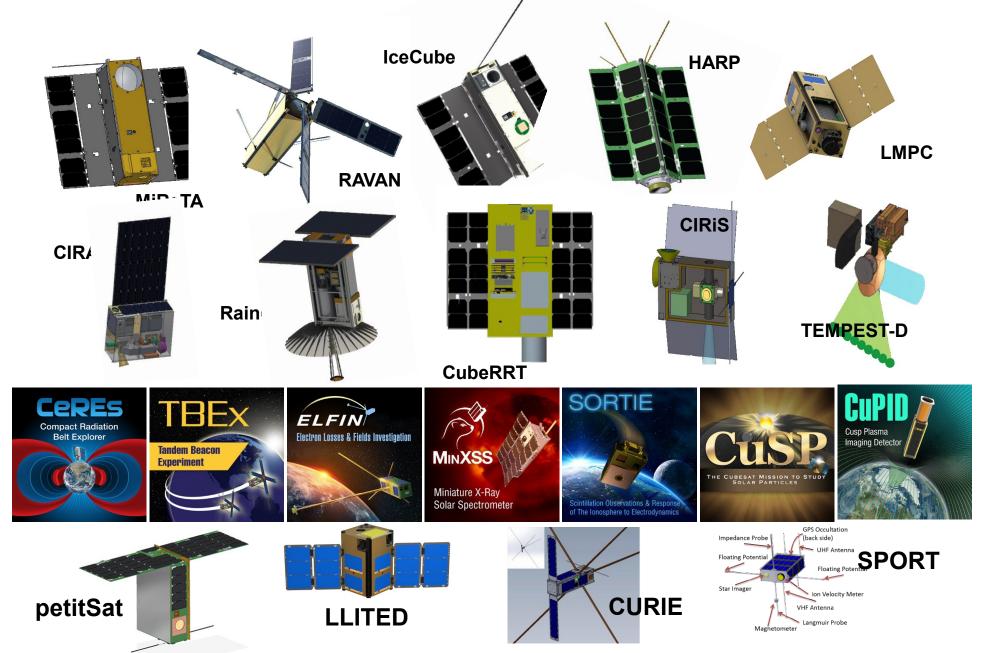


NASA Science CubeSat Highlights

SMD CubeSats by science theme and projected launch date



Earth Science & Heliophysics CubeSat Missions



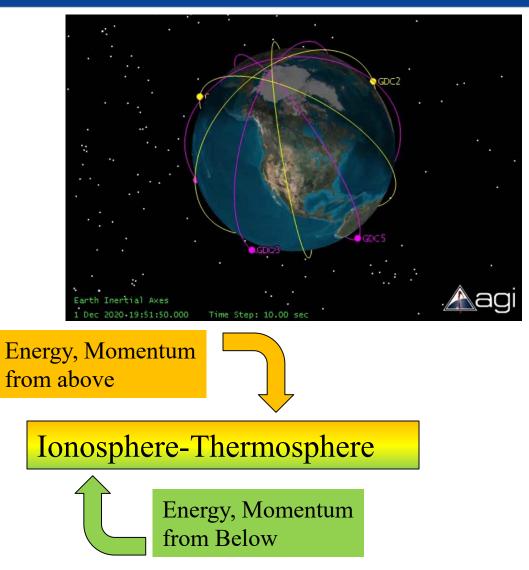
Global Dynamics Constellation (GDC) (2016)

1. How do solar wind/magnetospheric energy energize the ionosphere and thermosphere (I-T)?

2. How does the I-T system respond and ultimately modify how the magnetosphere transmits solar wind energy to Earth?

3. How is solar-wind energy partitioned into dynamical and chemical effects in the I-T system, and what temporal and spatial scales of interaction determine this partitioning?

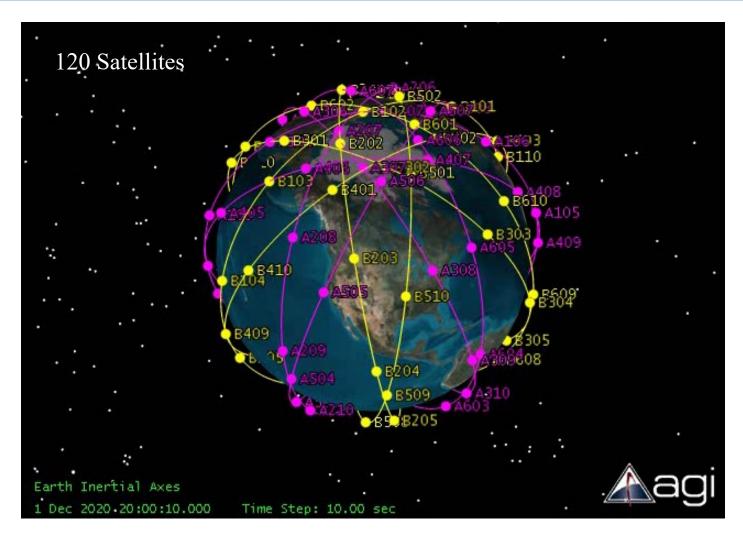
4. How are these effects modified by the dynamical and energetic variability of the ionosphere upper atmosphere introduced by atmospheric wave forcing from below?





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What is **REALLY** needed





Planet Labs (CubeSats)

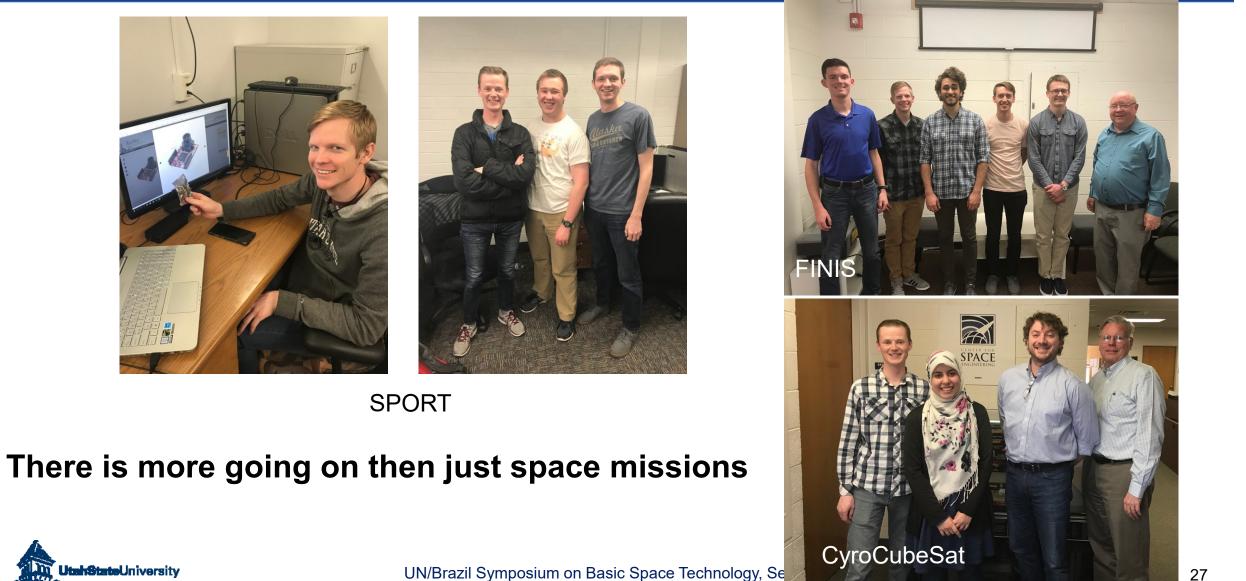
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A LINESCANNER FOR THE PLANET

100+ Satellites3-5m resolution 4 band imagery26 Ground Stations



Students At Utah State University



Conclusion

 The most significant advances in solar and space physics, or Heliophysics, over the next decade are most likely to derive from new observational techniques.

 One of the most promising new observational techniques becoming available are miniaturized sensors and satellite systems called small satellites and CubeSats.

 Small Satellites represent a opportunity for many new space endeavors and many new countries.



Backup

Small, Mini, Micro, Nano, Pico Satellites

