





Aerospace Science and Technology Department : contributions towards the Brazilian Space Program

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Objective

Introduce Aerospace Science and Technology Department (DCTA) and explain how this organization contributes to achieve objectives of the National Space Program.



SUMMARY

- Brazilian Policy, Program and System for space activities
- > DCTA
 - Mission and Organizational Structure
 - Space Projects & Activities
- Final Conclusion



USING SPACE TECHNOLOGY TO ADDRESS NATIONAL PROBLEMS





















Brazilian Space Program GOALS AND ACTORS

PNDAE (The policy)

National Politics for the Development of Space Activities: Establishes objectives and guidelines to be implemented in the national space programs and projects

PNAE (The Program)

National Program of Space Activities: Ten years, revised yearly (2012-2021)

SINDAE (The Execution)

National System for the Development of Space Activities:







National System for the Development of Space Activities



Launch Vehicles and Launching Centers



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TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

- Specialized Education
- Technological Research and Development
- Fligth Test



- Laboratory tests
- Launch operations





STRUCTURE TO CONDUCT SPACE ACTIVITIES



Specialized EducationResearch





•Quality, safety, reliability of space products and services



Sounding rockets
Satellite Launch vehicles
Laboratories and test banches
Solid Propellant



•Launching Centers



Access to Space, Infrastructure and Facilities



- Research
- Development
- Innovation
- Launch Operations
- Technological Services in aeronautical, space and defense systems
- Specialized education





Access to Space - Sounding Rockets

W. IM





•Cooperative development between Germany (DLR) and Brazil (DCTA) •Payload : 400 kg and Apogee: 250 km Conduct scientific and technologic experiments in microgravity





OPERAÇÃO MASER 11

VSB-30 V08 15-05-2008





Access to Space - Sounding Rockets

ATMOSFHERIC REENTRY SATELLITE (SARA)

- •Orbital plataform
- Reentry capability
- •for microgravity experiments
 - •Payload 300 kg •LEO - 300 km











Access to Space - Launch Vehicles

SATELLITE LAUNCH VEHICLE (VLS-1)



Payload – up to 250 kgLEO – up to 700 km





2013-2014-2015



Access to Space - Launch Vehicles

MICROSATELLITE LAUNCH VEHICLE (VLM)



•Solid propellant three-stage rocket •Payload – microsatellits up to 150 kg •LEO – up to 300 km

•Cooperative development between Germany (DLR) and Brazil (DCTA)









LABORATORIES, TEST BENCHES, PROPELLANT PLANT





















Barreira do Inferno Launch Center







Brazil - ESA Cooperation



Radar BEARN



Alcantara Launch Center

















Alcantara Launch Center





INSTITUTE OF AERONAUTICAL TECHNOLOGY

HUMAN RESOURCES PREPARATION

Graduate Courses

















Institute for Industrial Fostering and Coordination

Quality, safety and reliability of space products and services

Certification and Qualification of Space products, services and goods

Metrology

Industrial Fostering

Technology Transfer

Industrial Quality

Aerospace Industries Catalog





CONCLUSIONS

- DCTA plays a fundamental role to achieve the objective of the Brazilian Space Program;
- The development of sounding rockets and launch vehicles has allowed our country to consolidate knowledge and ensure the access to space;
- A large support infrastructure has been deployed, comprised of the CLA, CLBI, Propellant Plan, as well as laboratories and technical niches in private sector.





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Thank You for Your Attention.

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