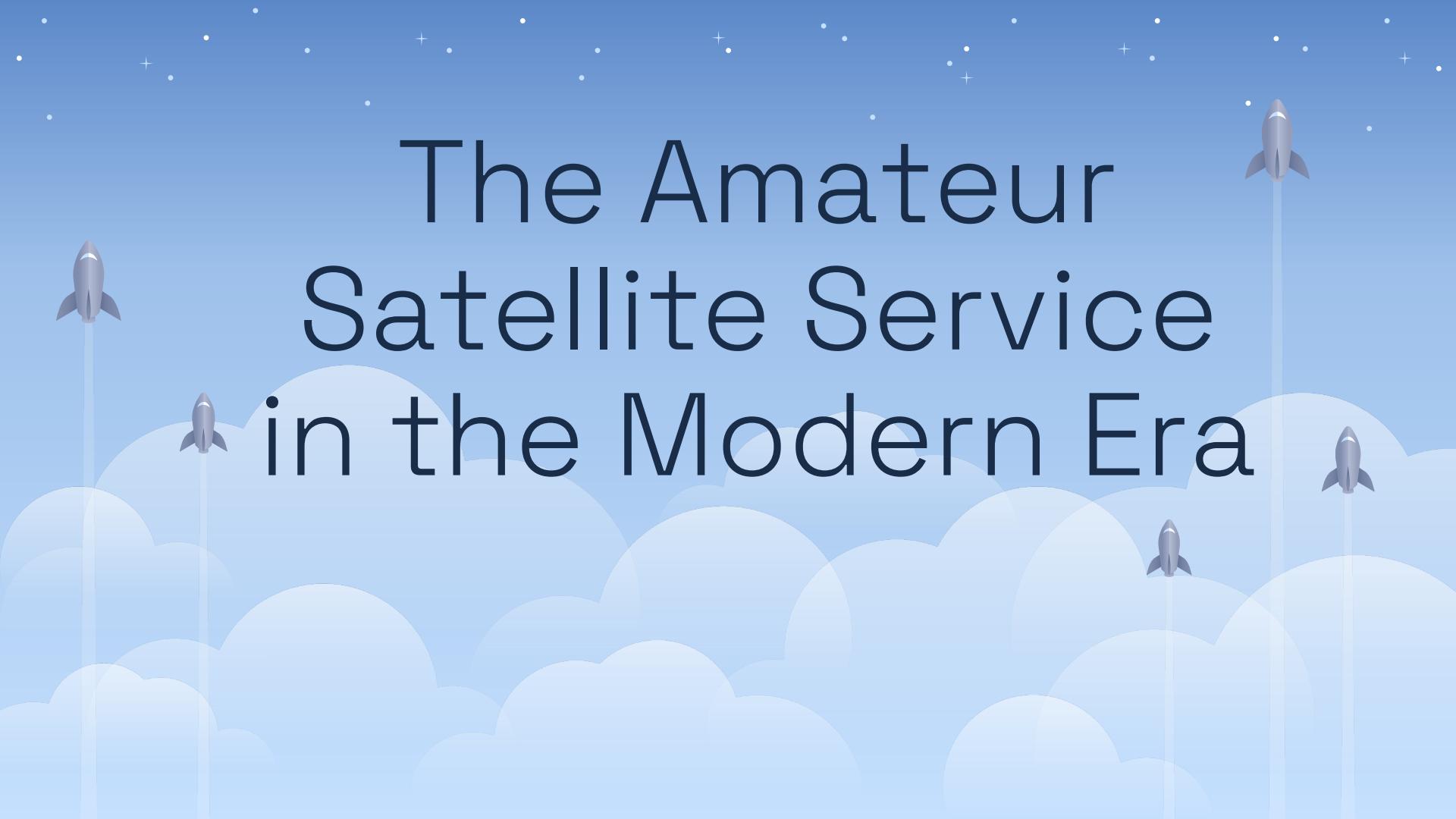
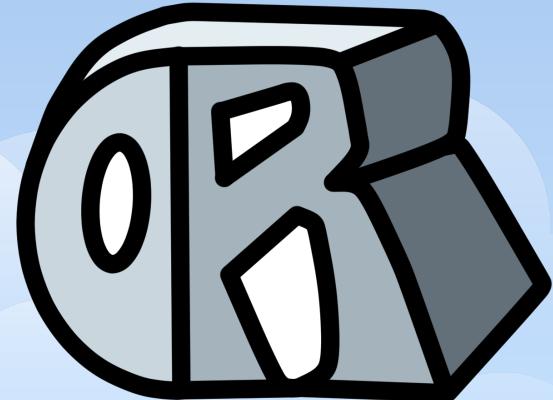


# The Amateur Satellite Service in the Modern Era



# Open Research Institute

<https://openresearch.institute>



# Who is Open Research Institute?

Open Research Institute (ORI) is a non-profit research and development organization which provides all of its work to the general public under the principles of Open Source and Open Access to Research.

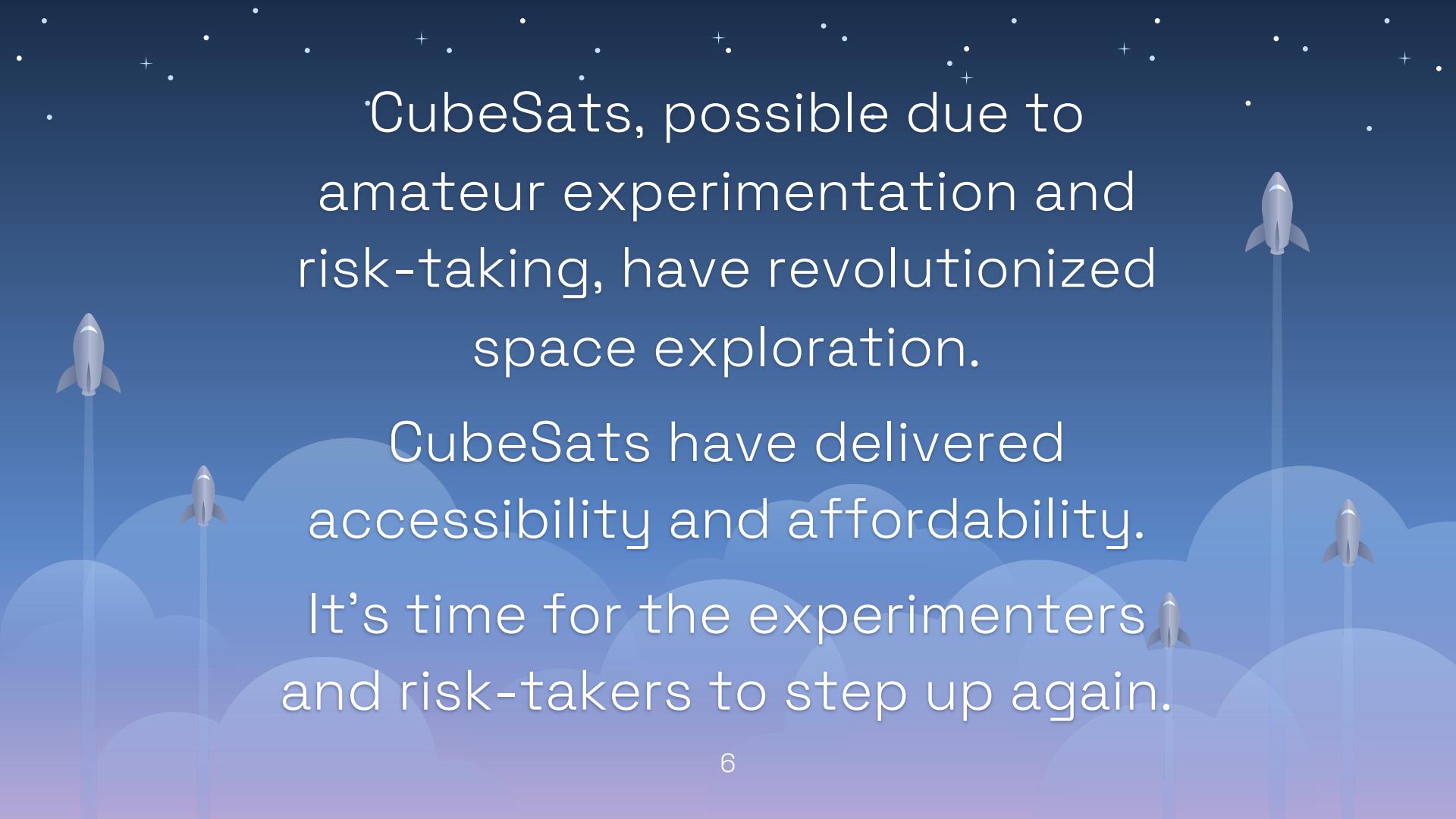
501(c) (3) registered in California, USA, with an international multi-disciplinary volunteer team doing advanced amateur radio work for both space and terrestrial applications.

# 1. Summary of the Performance of the Amateur Satellite Service

since 1961

# Timeline





CubeSats, possible due to amateur experimentation and risk-taking, have revolutionized space exploration.

CubeSats have delivered accessibility and affordability.

It's time for the experimenters and risk-takers to step up again.

2.

# The Impact of Government Regulation and the Evolution of Space Services

- A. The International Traffic In Arms Regulations
- B. Orbital Debris Mitigation Regulations

# What have we done about Export Regulations?

- Commodity Jurisdiction Request.
- Classification Request.
- Advisory Opinion Request

Goal: Clearly establish that Open Source satellite work is free of ITAR and EAR.

<https://github.com/phase4ground/documents/tree/master/Regulatory>



# Debris Mitigation

An Open Source approach provides a modern and innovative amateur communications service that fully complies with necessary regulations.

# An Open Source Roadmap

Open Source design, verification, validation, test, and documentation is all freely available to the general public.

Successfully raise the orbit.

Successfully de-orbit the spacecraft.

1

3

5

2

4

6

Propose innovative and useful launches and missions.

Successfully maintain the orbit.

Document and disseminate all lessons learned.

# Adjustments and Adaptations

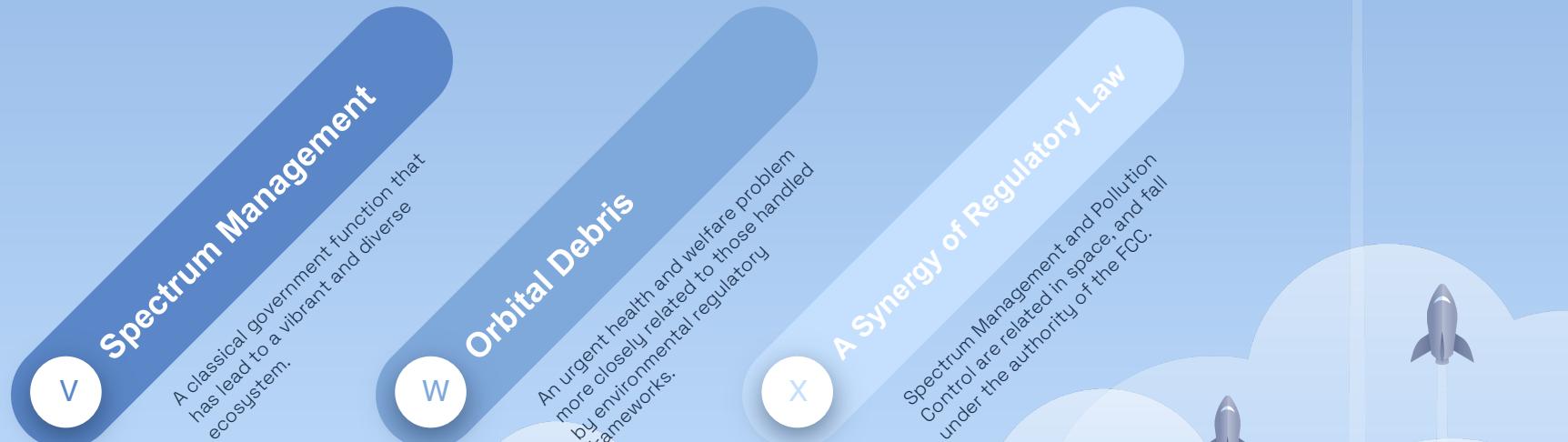
- Changes in Solar Cell Efficiency, RF Device Efficiency, Specialized S/C Technologies (e.g. HELAPS)
- Miniaturization of Electronic Devices
- The Use of Millimeter Wave Spectrum
- The Evolution of the Small Satellite World the Amateur Satellite Community Initiated
- Doing More with Less
- small propulsion systems and improvements in AOCS.



# More Adaptations

# 3.

## Orbit Shell Ownership (OSO)



# How does the Amateur Satellite Service adapt to Orbital Shell Ownership?

# ARSS Adaptation to OSO

## Maximize Coverage

We must increase orbit altitude in the service in order to provide modern and innovative public communications services.

## Minimize Propulsion Requirements

Orbit raising, phasing, and End of Life disposal can both comply with regulations and provide new experimental paths.

## Minimize Failure Risk

With proper orbit selection, failed spacecraft and completed missions can be de-orbited quickly.

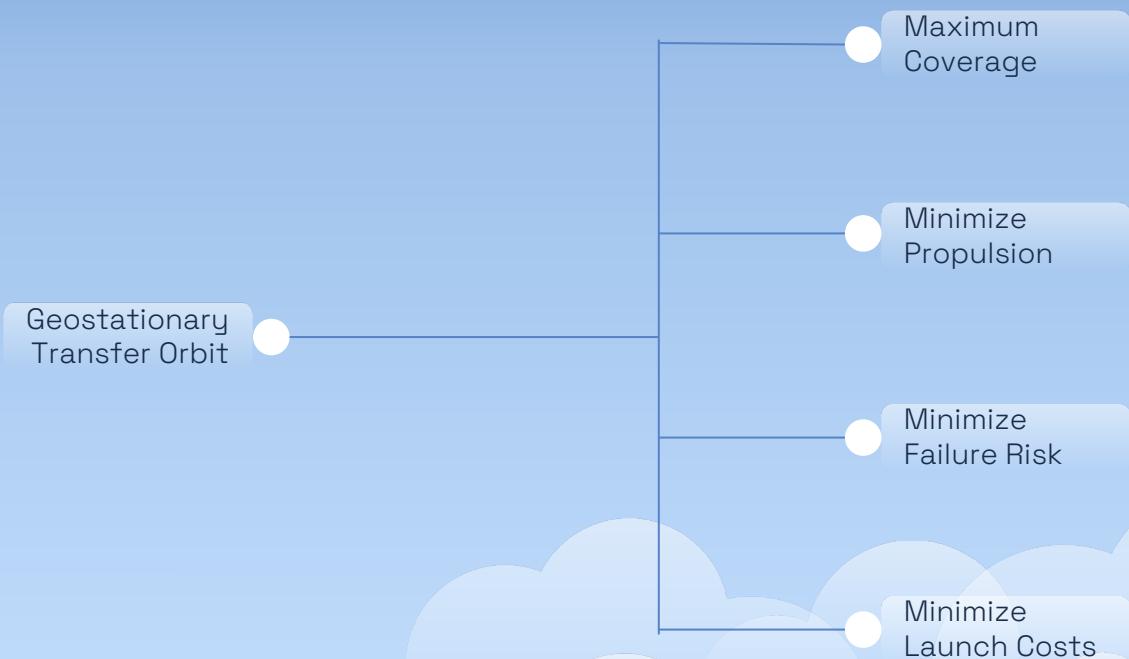
Use innovative non-commercial orbit strategies.



# Why GTO?

GTO is a viable option for Debris Mitigation

# GTO satisfies the OSO requirements

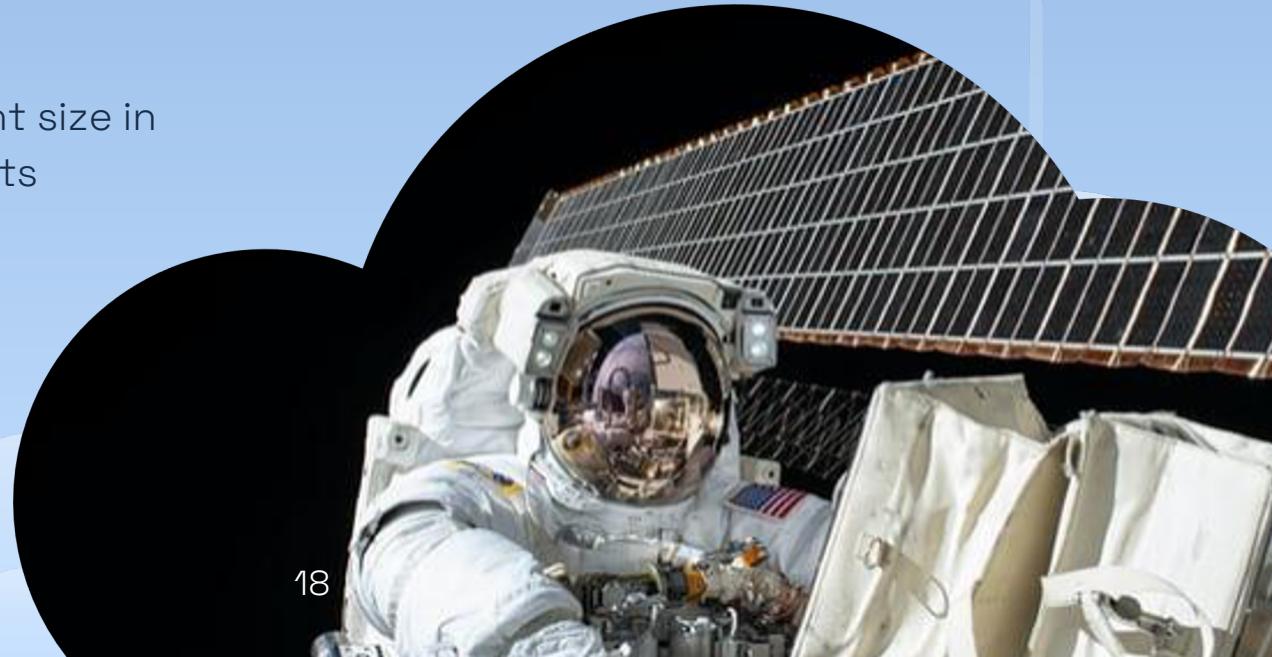


# Microwave band spectrum defense is crucial

Minimizes spacecraft Size, Weight, Power

Increases Service Capacity

Minimizes ground equipment size in crowded urban environments



# Conclusion

The Amateur Satellite Service (ARSS) Can  
Provide Citizen-Based Technology Evolution  
and Support STEM-based Student Learning.  
But, this must be done **Differently.**

This is the Modern Era.

# What we assert

- Orbital Shells should not be specific to any particular category of service.
- High-altitude amateur missions should keep perigee above 1250 km.
- A GTO is the best way for amateurs to get in space and provide authentic public communications service.

# What we assert

- Microwave, digital, broad-band, multi-user, and open source are the MVP requirements for the communications payload.
- Amateur missions can comply with Debris Mitigation while providing innovation and opportunity for non-commercial work.
- We must have dedicated spectrum to produce innovations on the order of the small satellite revolution.

We embrace the advantages of striving  
to comply with Debris Mitigation rules.

The effort creates more efficient  
spacecraft, promotes innovation, and  
minimizes risk of collisions.

# Team Presentation



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