Rascal Request For Proposal

Saint Louis University

Rascal



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Copper Operational

Test Plan

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# Introduction

The Rascal mission consists of a 6U CubeSat-Class satellite that is to operate at any altitude above 300 km and inclination above 40⁰. Before describing the mission in further detail, it is important to establish the meanings of various terms that are associated with any given CubeSat mission, since most of such terms are not used outside of the small-satellite industry. Firstly, 1U, or one standard unit, is defined as a cube of a uniform edge length of 10 cm. A CubeSat-Class satellite (aka a “nanosatellite”) is a satellite whose dimensions derive from 1 or more of these standard units, a designation that was created by California Polytechnic University in the early 2000’s for describing the satellites being developed by various universities that met this definition. The reason for creating such satellites is twofold: it greatly reduces the time and monetary investment associated with developing custom satellite shapes and structures, while allowing the development of standard satellite deployers (such as the P-POD) for integration into any rocket configuration, thus allowing greater access to launch opportunities for university missions, such as Rascal. The largest deployer volume currently available is for 6U satellites, thus putting a design constraint on the Rascal structure as a whole.

The actual Rascal mission consists of two separate 3U spacecraft that will be mounted to a common base plate for flight-integration and early on-orbit operations. Both 3U spacecraft will have identical hardware and external structures, as to simplify development time and cost. Thus, each satellite will have its own infrared and image-based navigation tools, six-degree-of-freedom propulsive control from 6 or more thrusters, image processing capabilities for navigation, Commercial of the Shelf (COTS) power, command and data handling, radio, and solar cell systems, and satellite-to-satellite GPS communication.

**The ultimate goal of the Rascal mission is to demonstrate proximity operations technologies on a CubeSat class spacecraft: infrared/visible navigation, six-degree-of-freedom propulsive control, and navigation algorithms to use these capabilities**. This will be accomplished by having one of the two 3U satellites eject from Rascal’s common baseplate, achieve stability, move out 100 m from the remaining satellite, and return to a distance of at least 10 m, at which point the remaining satellite will go through the same process. If enough propellant is left in each satellite after this process, a docking maneuver between the two may then take place.

The parameters imposed upon this mission are listed in Table 1-1 below:

Table 1-1. Rascal Mission Parameters

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Mass** | **Cube Size** | **Desired Orbit** | | **Acceptable Orbit Range** | **Desired Mission Life** |
| 8 kg | 6U | Altitude | 200 km | 300-900 km  40⁰-100⁰ | 6 Months |
| Inclination | 40⁰ |

Based on these parameters, and the time that has been allotted for work to be done on this mission, the focus of this senior design project will rest in two key areas: the structural configuration of the satellite itself and the propulsive unit used to achieve the mission goals. The actual payload design and navigation protocols are beyond the scope of this particular project and are more suited for a electrical engineering or computer science design project.

# Mission Overview

## Concept of Operations

The Rascal mission can be broken down into four discrete stages, as discussed in the following paragraphs.

**Phase 1: Launch Vehicle Ejection/Checkout**

This phase will commence upon ejection of Rascal from its rocket. After forty-five minutes has passed, any deployables that rocket has on board (such as antennas, solar panels, etc.) will be deployed, and radio beacons down to the ground will commence. Once radio communication has been made with Rascal, a ground crew will perform a full checkout of each subsystem of the spacecraft, as to ensure that Rascal survived launch and ejection. This process will likely take 2 to 4 weeks, depending on how long it takes to initially make contact with the spacecraft. Once this full functional checkout has been completed, Phase 2 can commence.

**Phase 2: Controlled Separation/Minimum Mission Success**

This phase is initiated by the release of one of the two separate 3U spacecraft from their common baseplate. Upon release, said spacecraft will drift away from the secured spacecraft at a controlled rate (a few centimeters a second). During this process, each spacecraft will orient itself such that their image navigation tools are pointed in the other’s general direction. Each spacecraft will continue to point at the other until a separation gap of 100 meters has been attained. This process will likely take 3-4 orbits and will occur autonomously. Also during this process, zero-net thrust bursts will be issued by each spacecraft for observation by the other.

**Phase 3: Rendezvous/Complete Mission Success**

Once this 100 meter gap has been reached, a command will be sent to the released satellite to begin the process of returning within 10 meters of the secured spacecraft. The same processes that took place during separation will also occur during this phase. Once a less than 10 meter separation has been attained for at least one orbit, the process will be repeated with the secured spacecraft. As a note, in order to mitigate the risk of one satellite losing the other in orbit, GPS receivers and communications crosslinks will be included on each spacecraft, as to keep track of each satellite if too large a separation was attained or in the event of a failure of the propulsion or navigation systems of either spacecraft. This entire process will likely take 2-4 weeks.

**Phase 4: Extended Operations**

After the completion of Phase 3, the secured spacecraft will be released from the common baseplate. After achieving stability, it will begin to drift away from the other spacecraft and the baseplate itself. After achieving a distance of 10-50 meters, each spacecraft will attempt to rendezvous with each other, as well as the baseplate. If possible, each satellite will dock with the other, by means of Velcro, electromagnets, or some other means, as determined by analyses that will be conducted in the upcoming semesters. This phase of the mission is not the ultimate focus of this project, but merely an objective to be attempted after the successful completion of the mission parameters, as laid out in the previous 3 phases.

## Spacecraft Components

The total 6U spacecraft consists of two separate 3U spacecraft, each of which contain the exact same subsystems and payloads. All of the core bus elements (such as the communications, command and data handling, and power subsystems) have flown or will have been flown on previous missions at Saint Louis University. This will allow for greater attention to the design and fabrication of the structures associated with each satellite (such as the skeletons and baseplate) and of the propulsion units themselves, each of which will be the main focus of the upcoming semesters. Table-2 below lists each of the components that will be incorporated into each satellite.

**Table-2. Spacecraft Components for Rascal 3U**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Subsystem** | **Components** |
| Attitude Determination and Control (ADCS)/Navigation | Reaction Wheels  GPS Unit  Rate Gyroscopes |
| Command and Data Handling | CubeSat Kit PIC24-based system  Salvo Real Time Operating System |
| Power | Clyde Space 3U Electrical Power System  Clyde Space Lithium Battery  Spectrolab UTJ Body-Mounted Solar Cells |
| Structure/Mechanisms | Cubesat Kit 3U Structure **OR** Custom 3-D Printed Structure  TiNi ERM-500 Release Mechanism |
| Propulsion | 134a-based 6-8 Axis Propulsion System  Additive-Manufacturing Propellant Tank/Plumbing |
| Imaging | Flir Tau 320 Long Wave Infrared Radiation Imager  Commercial Off the Shelf Visible Camera |

# Team Organization

Work on the mission will be separated between two specific teams: one focusing on the development of the propulsion system for each spacecraft, and one focusing on the development of the external structures associated with each satellite. This strict dividing line will help prevent the overspreading of human resources and speed along the development of each separate system.

Of the five members of this particular team, one will be designated as project manager, whose job it will be to oversee and participate in the development of both such systems, as well as determine the placement of all components within each satellite. The project manager will also be responsible for the adherence to schedules, the setting of weekly action items/deadlines, the maintenance of version control on all documentation, and the upkeep of the team’s project website, which will be running shortly. Any other specific task associated with the project (such as minutes taking, document archival, quality assurance, etc.) will be filled by each member as needed.

Table-2 on the following page lists out the names of each person on the project and the teams that he or she is associated with.

**Table-3. Team Members and Positions**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Team Member** | **Position** | **Email** | **Phone** |
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# 5. Schedule