

ESEIAAT



Cubesat Constellation Astrea

Report

Degree: Aerospace Engineering Course: Engineering Projects

Group: G4 EA-T2016

Delivery date: 22-12-2016

Students:

Cebrián Galán, Joan Fontanes Molina, Pol Foreman Campins, Lluís Fraixedas Lucea, Roger Fuentes Muñoz, Óscar González García, Sílvia Herrán Albelda, Fernando Kaloyanov Naydenov, Boyan Martínez Viol, Víctor Morata Carranza, David

Pla Olea, Laura Pons Daza, Marina

Puig Ruiz, Josep Maria Serra Moncunill, Josep Maria

Tarroc Gil, Sergi Tió Malo, Xavier

Urbano González, Eva María

Customer: Pérez Llera, Luís Manuel



Contents

Li	ist of	Table	es	ii
Li	ist of	Figur	res	iii
1	Sate	ellite d	design	1
	1.1	Struct	ture and mechanics	 1
		1.1.1	Structure	 1
		1.1.2	Thermal protection	 1
		1.1.3	Study of the commercial available options and options chosen	 2

LIST OF TABLES



List of Tables

1.1	Options studied for the structure and thermal protection	2
1.2	Options chosen for the structure and thermal protection	3



List	of	Figures
	$\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{I}}$	- - - - - - - - - -



1 Satellite design

1.1 Structure and mechanics

The design and operation of a CubeSat is a complex process that must be completed keeping in mind the different subsystems as well as the role they will play during the lifetime of the mission. And since these systems will operate in space, they have to be prepared and certified to withstand extreme temperature and radiation conditions.

The satellite used by Astrea must have high compatibility between all the systems to avoid potential problems and has to be tested (either all the systems together or one by one) and their correct functioning has to be ensured. Given that the lifetime of the mission should be greater than four years, the critical systems such as the solar arrays, batteries and antennas should be fully operational until the end of the mission.

1.1.1 Structure

The mission of the structure is to sustain and protect all the electronic devices carried by the satellite in order to fulfill the mission requirements. In order to ensure that all the electronic and mechanic systems can be mounted upon the structure, a high compatibility between these systems is required. Given that the configuration of the current CubeSat is not as common as other configurations of actual commercial or operational CubeSats, it is a really important point that the structure is highly flexible regarding the arrangement of the subsystems.

The structure chosen is manufactured by Innovative Solutions In Space (ISIS). Among its features it is worth mentioning that it can withstand the high range of temperature it will face in the space (from -40°C to 80°C) and it is highly compatible; almost every physical system used can be placed within the structure or on its faces (such as the antennas or the deployable solar arrays). Finally, the mass of the structure is relatively low, and given that the mass of the other subsystems is sometimes a drawback, it is plus point.

1.1.2 Thermal protection

The thermal protection system consists of various insulating materials that aim to protect the CubeSat from potential thermal shocks. The satellite must remain within an optimal range of temperature, despite of the variation of the external temperature, in order to work properly. Operating in space, the CubeSat is vulnerable to suffer extreme temperatures, both below zero and above zero, and thermal protection must guarantee that all subsystems are protected.



Furthermore, the thermal protection system should also dissipate the heat produced by the other systems.

Currently, the most used element as thermal protection in the aerospace industry is the multilayer insulation (MLI), a set of multiple thin insulation layers. The MLI fulfills all the requirements that were previously stated and its main objective is to reduce the heat generated by radiation since the heat generated by convection or conduction does not have such a high impact on the on-board systems.

After a market study, *Dunmore Aerospace* company has been chosen to provide us its MLI product. Specially, the product is the **Dunmore Aerospace Satkit** and it is made for small satellites for LEO and it will provide the CubeSat with the protection required during operation

1.1.3 Study of the commercial available options and options chosen

A broad marked study is needed since all the options have to be considered. For this reason, and with the aim to show all the information and features of each system that has been considered in this section, the table 1.1 is presented below.

Brand and model	Features	Total price (€)	
Structure			
	Low mass $(304.3g)$		
ISIS 3U structure	Highly compatible	3900	
	High temperature range		
	High mass (1500g)		
Gomspace GOMX-Platform	Comes fully equipped (basic systems)	11000	
	High temperature range		
Thermal protection			
	Lightweight		
Dunmore Aerospace Satkit	Durability	TO REQUEST!	
	Made for small satellites		
	Lightweight		
Dupont Kapton Aircraft Thermal	Durability	TO REQUEST!	
	Non-flammable		

Table 1.1: Options studied for the structure and thermal protection

Finally, the options chosen are presented in the table 1.2.

1.1 Structure and mechanics

System	Brand and model	Price per unit (€)	N. of units
3U Structure	ISIS	3900	1
Thermal Protection	Dunmore Satkit	TO REQUEST	1

Table 1.2: Options chosen for the structure and thermal protection