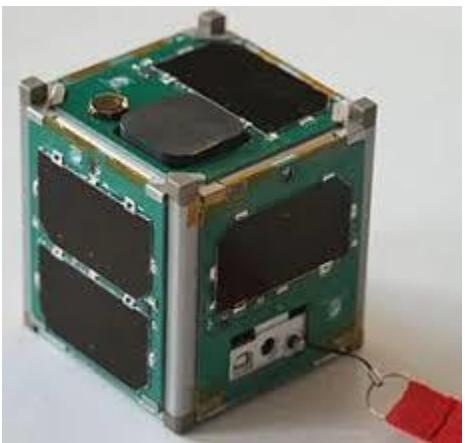


# Introdução aos Nanossatélites e Cubesats



Walter Abrahão  
Lázaro Camargo  
DIPST - INPE SJC

# Agenda

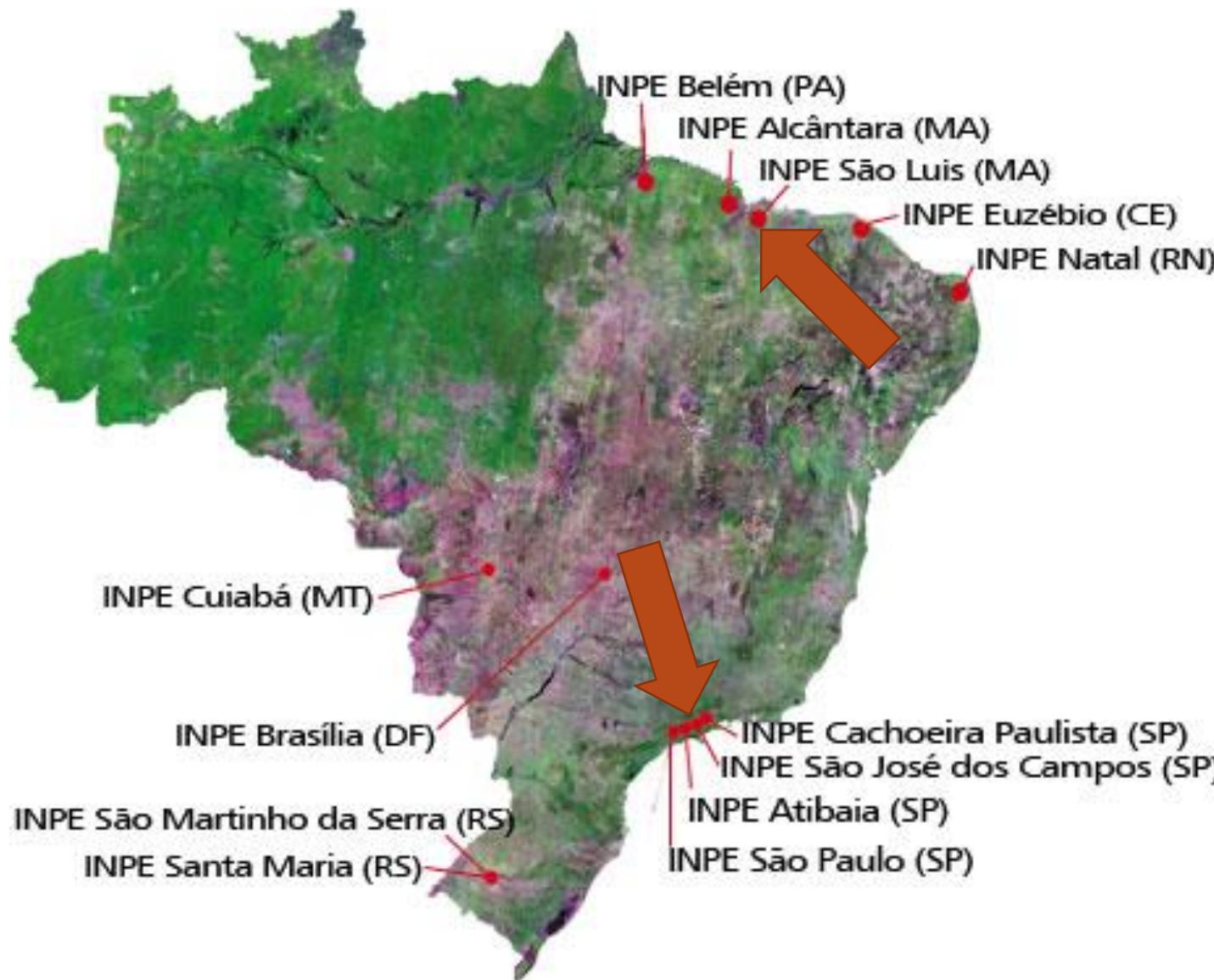
- INPE
- Introdução aos Cubesats
- Missões Cubesats no INPE

# O INPE (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais)





# INPE pelo Brasil





- 7 Pós-Graduações:

- Astrofísica
- **Engenharia e Tecnologia Espaciais**
  - Mecânica Espacial e Controle
  - Combustão e Propulsão
  - Ciência e Tecnologia de Materiais e Sensores
  - Engenharia e Gerenciamento de Sistemas Espaciais
- Geofísica Espacial
- Computação Aplicada
- Meteorologia
- Sensoriamento Remoto
- Ciência do Sistema Terrestre



# Cubesats

# O QUE SÃO CUBESATS?

- Histórico

- Padrão surge há cerca de 18/19 anos
- Stanford – Bob Twiggs – Stanford e Jordi Puig-Suari - CalPoly, El Bispo, CA
- Padrão – cubo com 10cm. de aresta e 1kg. de massa
  - Subsistemas – TMTC (VHF/UHF), computador de bordo, potência, controle, antenas, software, estação de solo.
  - Cubesat design specification (CDS); rev. 13 (2013)
- Proposta inicial – formação prática de RH

# Começou como um projeto de sala em 1999



Figure 1. Prof. Bob Twiggs



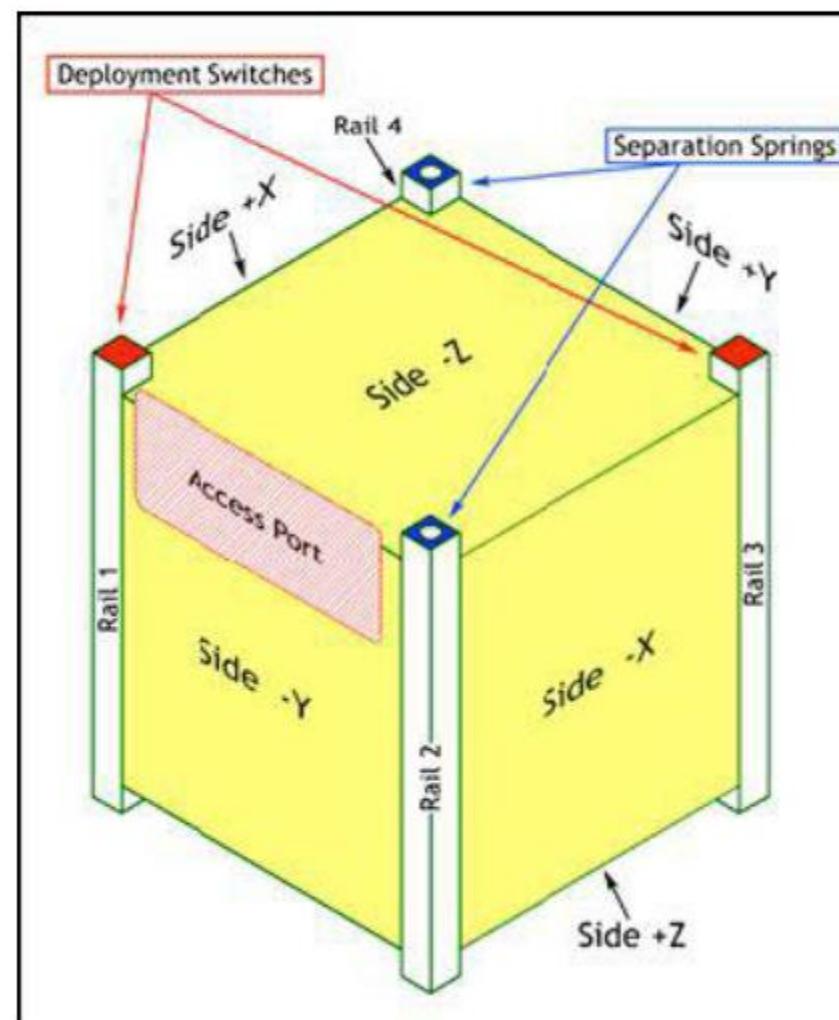
Figure 2. Prof. Jordi Puig-Suari



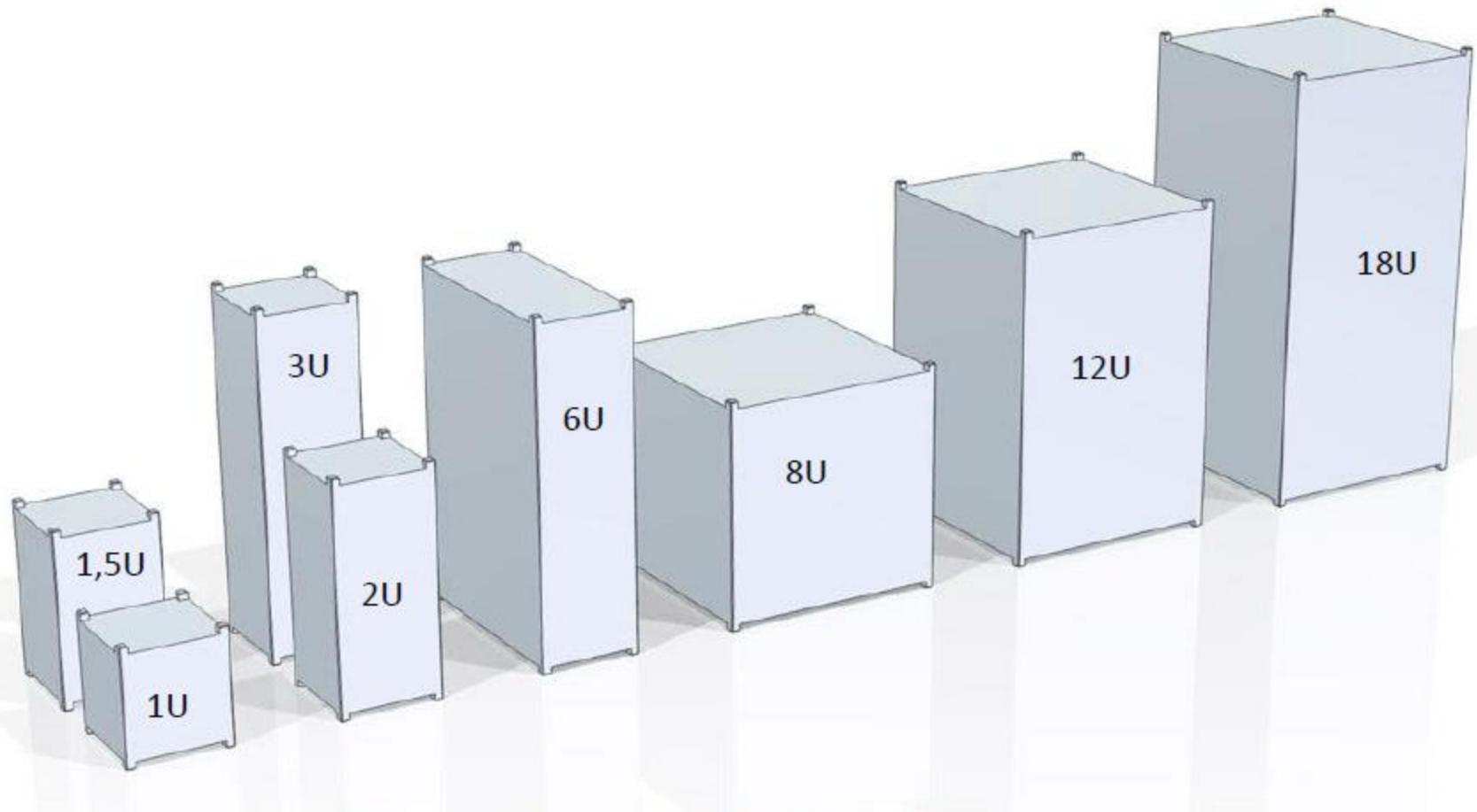
Figure 3. Original CubeSat

<http://www.jossonline.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/0101-Thinking-Outside-the-Box-Space-Science-Beyond-the-CubeSat.pdf>

# CUBESAT – PADRÃO DE ESPECIFICAÇÃO

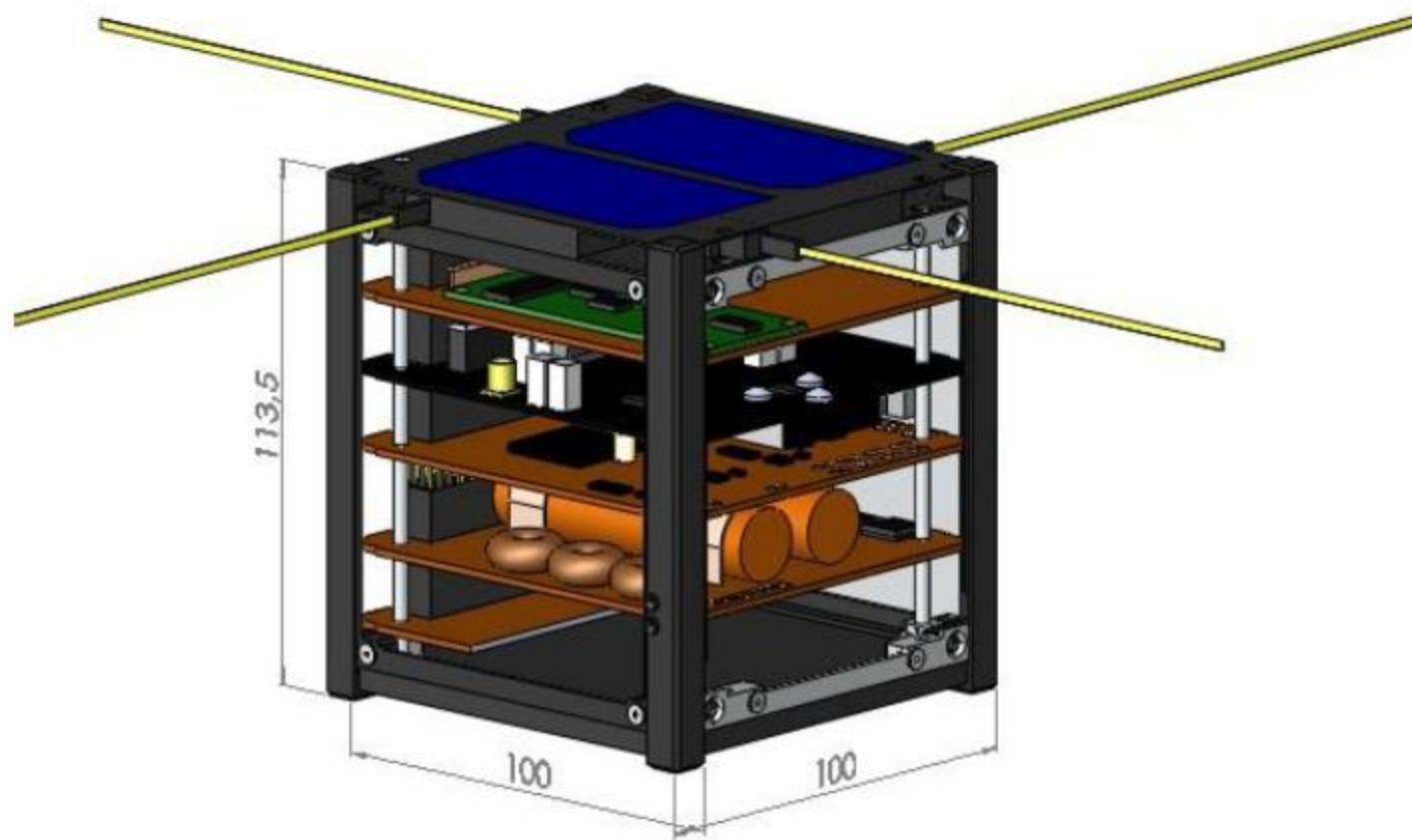


# Combinações de unidades de Cubesat



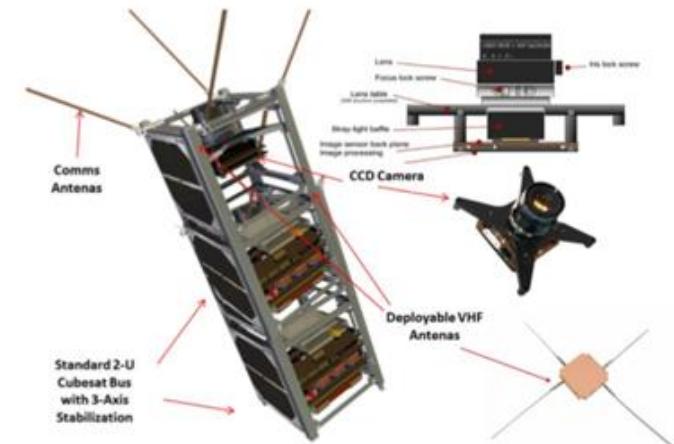
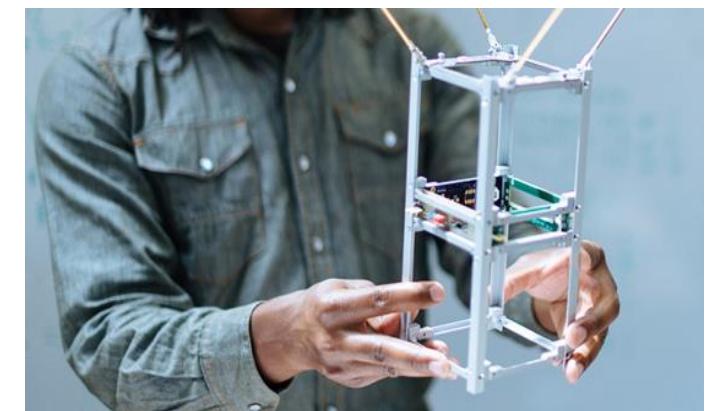
<https://www.ecm-space.de/index.php/launch-adapters-h/cubesat-sizes>

# PADRÃO 1U

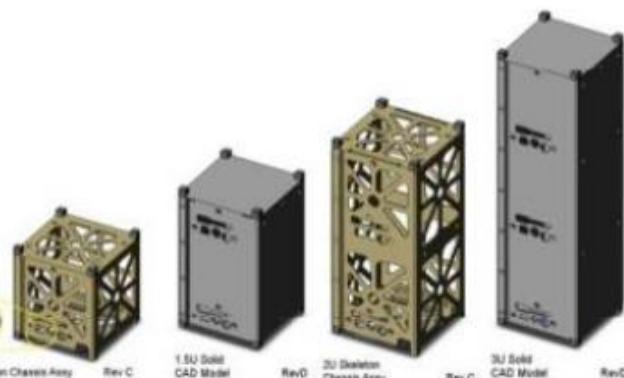


# Cubesats

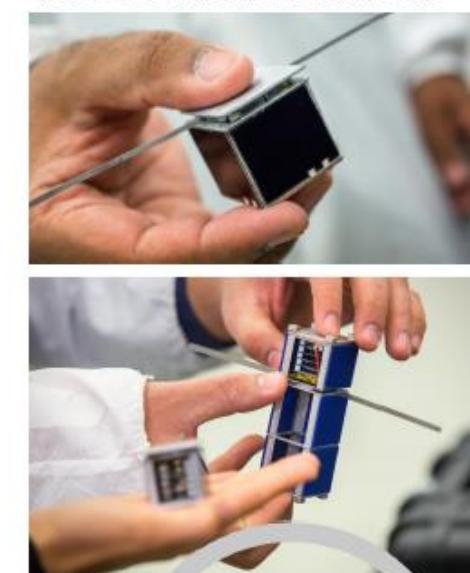
- Miniaturização
- Experiência em Eng. Espacial
  - Educacional
- Teste de tecnologias
- Experimentos Científicos



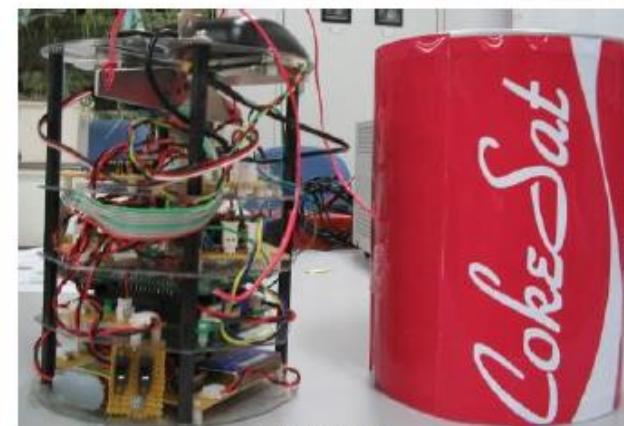
# Small Sats (até 10kgs) :



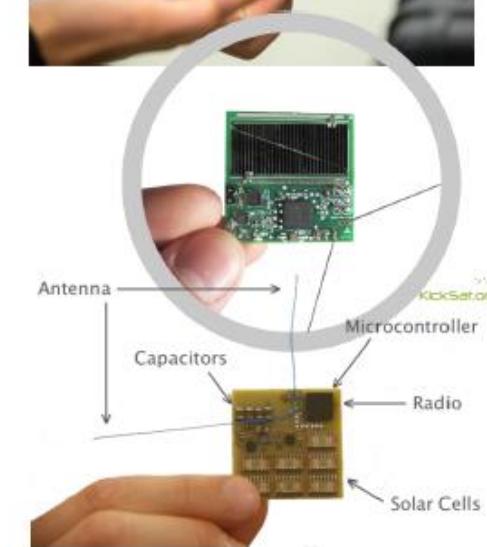
ASU's SunCube FemtoSat



PocketQub



CanSat



<https://asunow.asu.edu/20160406-creativity-asu-suncube-femtosat-space-exploration-for-everyone>

## POR QUE CUBESATS?

Grandes - > 1 ou 2 ton

Médios – 500 kg. a 1 ton

Pequenos – até 500 kg.

Mini – 50 a 100 kg.

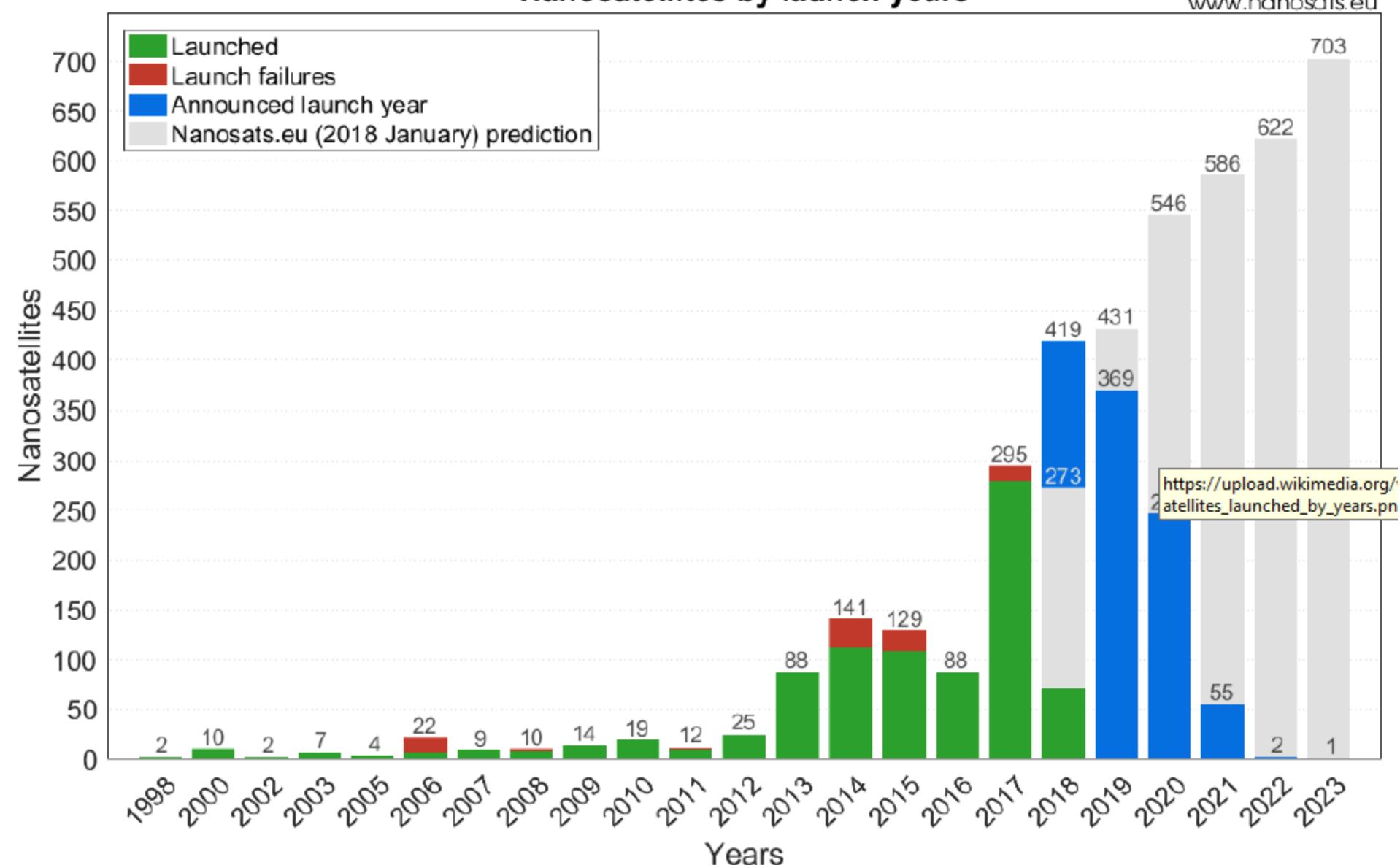
Micro – 10 a 50 kg.

Nano – 1 a 10 kg.

Pico - < 1 kg.

## Nanosatellites by launch years

[www.nanosats.eu](http://www.nanosats.eu)



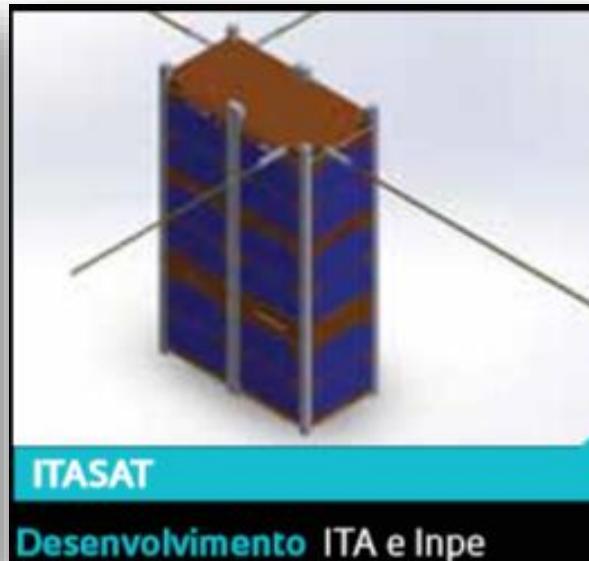
[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2f/Nanosatellites\\_launched\\_by\\_years.png](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2f/Nanosatellites_launched_by_years.png)

# Alguns dos Pequenos satélites brasileiros



**NANOSATC-BR1**

Desenvolvimento Inpe e UFSM



**ITASAT**

Desenvolvimento ITA e Inpe



**TANCREDO-1**

Desenvolvimento Escola Municipal Tancredo Neves e Inpe



**AESP-14**

Desenvolvimento ITA e Inpe



**SERPENS**

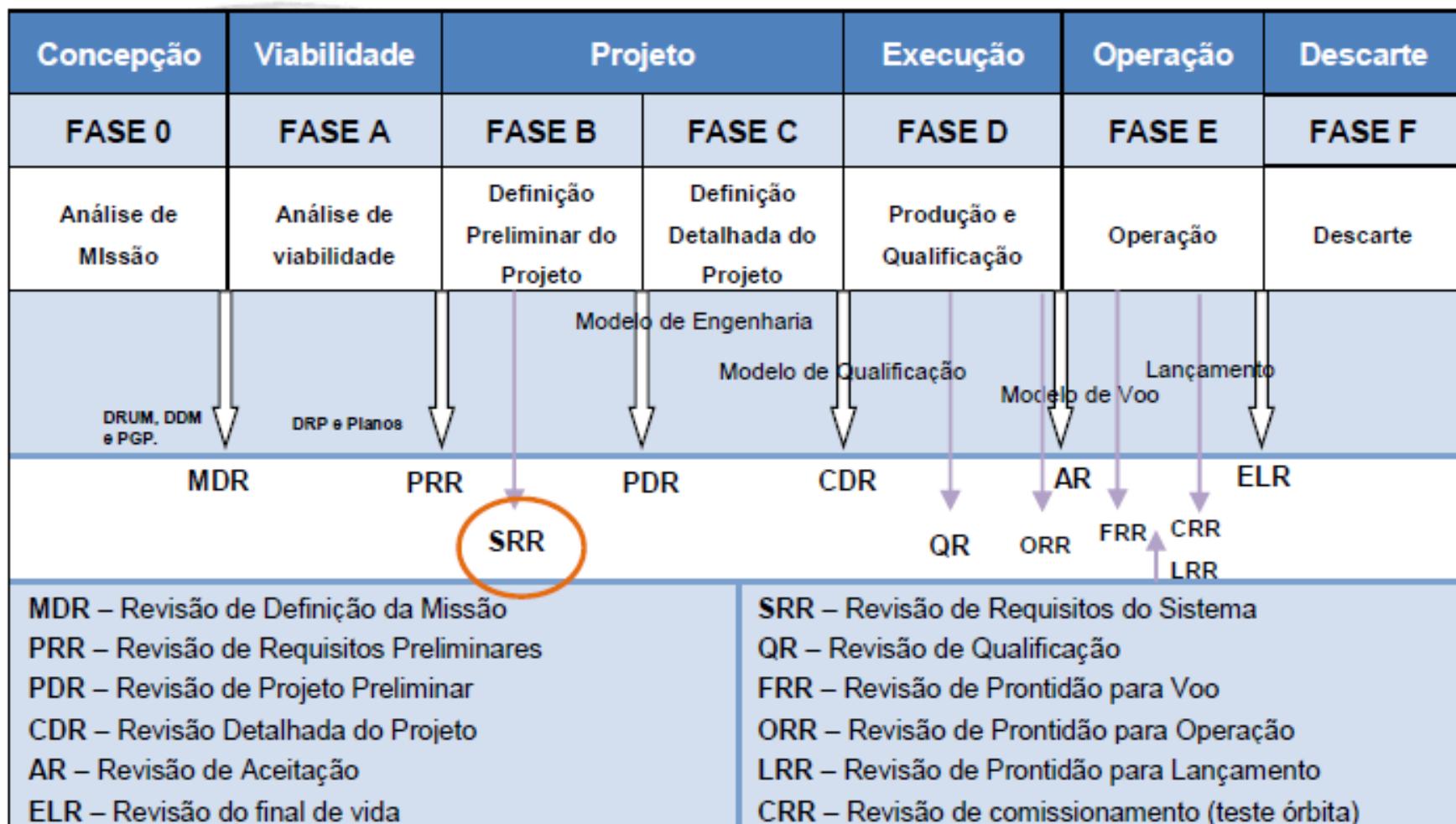
Desenvolvimento Consórcio de universidades, com apoio da AEB



**CONASAT**

Desenvolvimento Inpe

# Fazer um Cubesat exige um grande planejamento ...



# ... E diferentes disciplinas...



## LANÇAMENTO

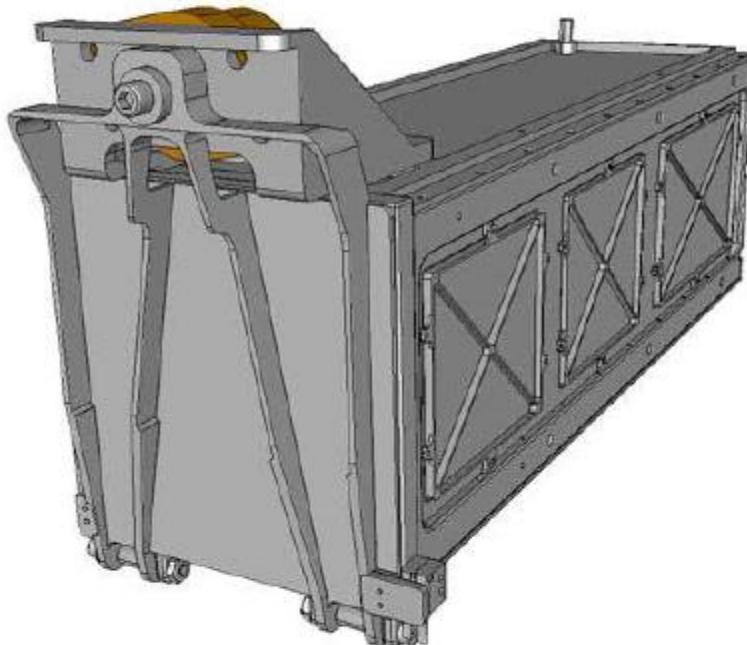
- Carona; órbita polar; lançamento “terciário”
- Baixo custo; em torno de 150 KUS\$
- PSLV (Índia); DNPER (Rússia); VEGA (ESA); LM (China); Soyuz (Russia); ISS; VLM (?) (Brasil – 2021? Cooperação com o DLR)
- Dificuldade de lançamento dedicado; alto custo em relação ao custo do cubesat (100 KUS\$ + estação 100 KUS\$)
- Busca por lançadores de pequeno porte (VLS/VLM); NASA; RocketLab; Virgin etc

Além de padronizar os satélites, padronizou-se a interface de transporte

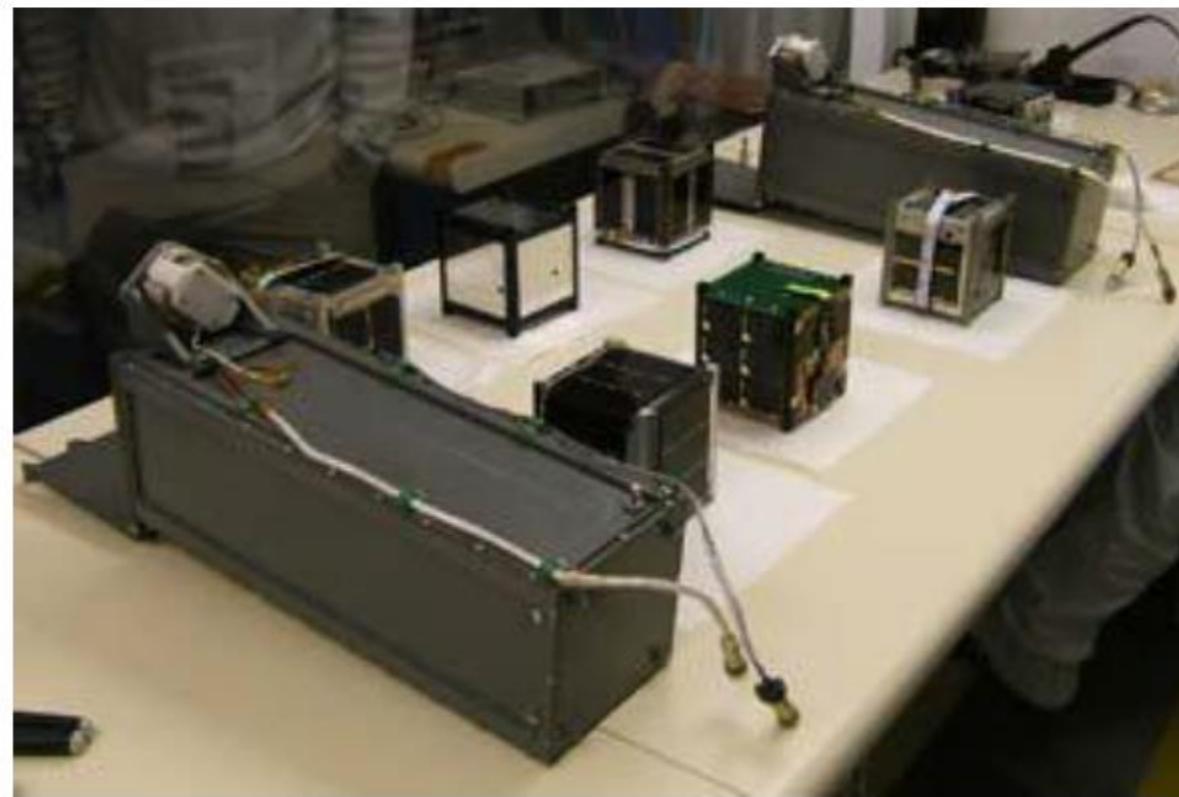


# INTERFACE COM O LANÇADOR

- Padrão (P-POD MkIII ICD)
- POD – Picosatellite Orbit Deployer



# CUBESATS E P-POD'S



# SATÉLITES MINIATURIZADOS

SpaceX



Dragon



ISS



**AESP-14**  
(ITA/INPE)  
(2015)  
400 km

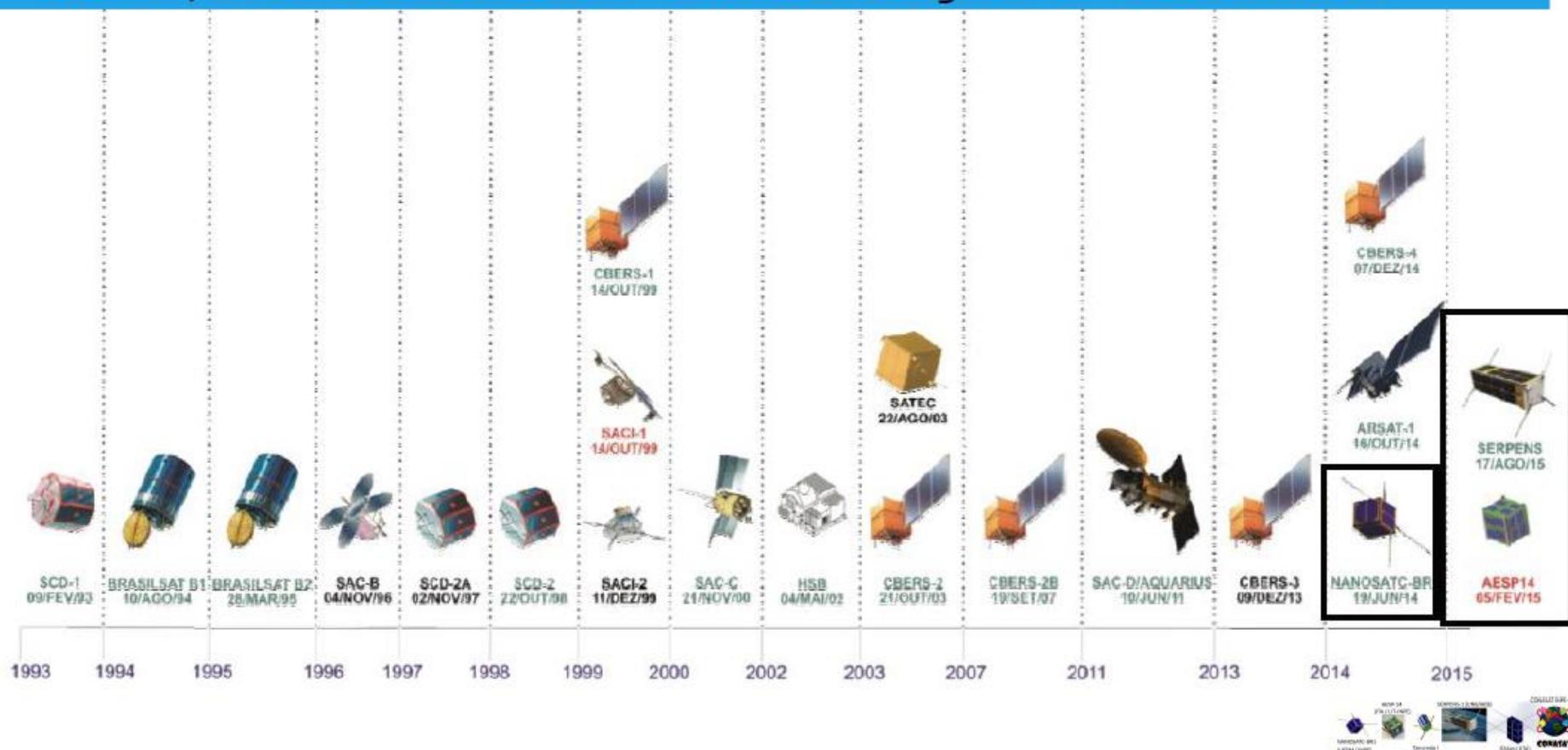
Falcon-9



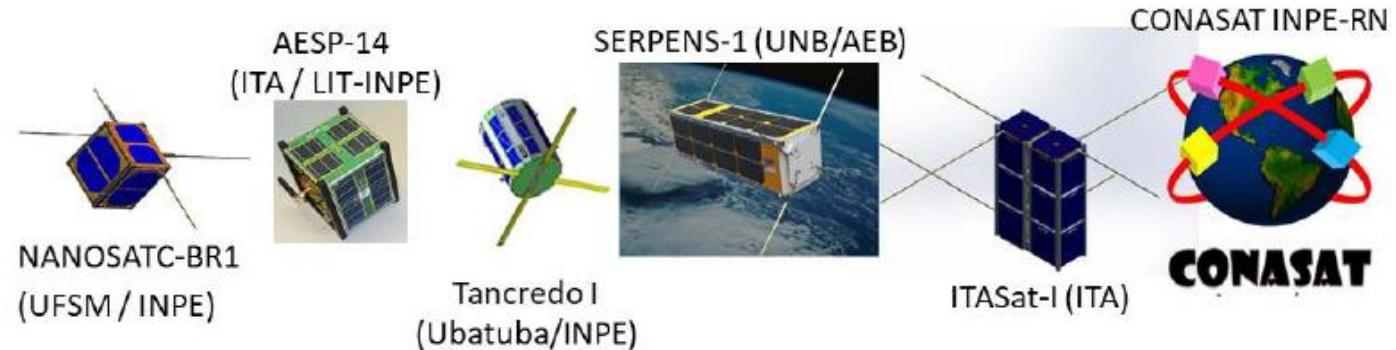
P-POD

# Missões Cubesats no INPE

# INPE, seus satélites e introdução a cubesats



# INPE, seus satélites e introdução a cubesats

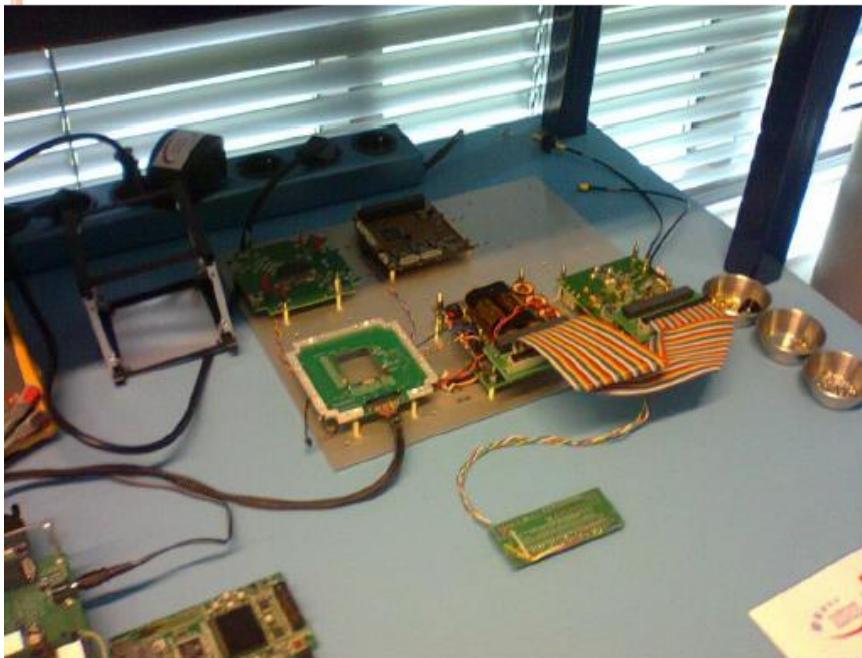




## NANOSATC-BR1

- Cooperação INPE/CRS e UFSM
- Objetivos
  - Missão científica – magnetômetro; medidas do campo magnético na AMAS
  - Missão tecnológica – testes de CI's projetados no Brasil para uso espacial (resistentes à radiação – pioneiros)
    - FPGA com software tolerante a falha e driver on/off
  - Acadêmicos – formação de alunos de graduação
- Compra da plataforma e estação e desenvolvimento da carga útil, AIT e operação.

# NANOSATC-BR1 - PLATAFORMA



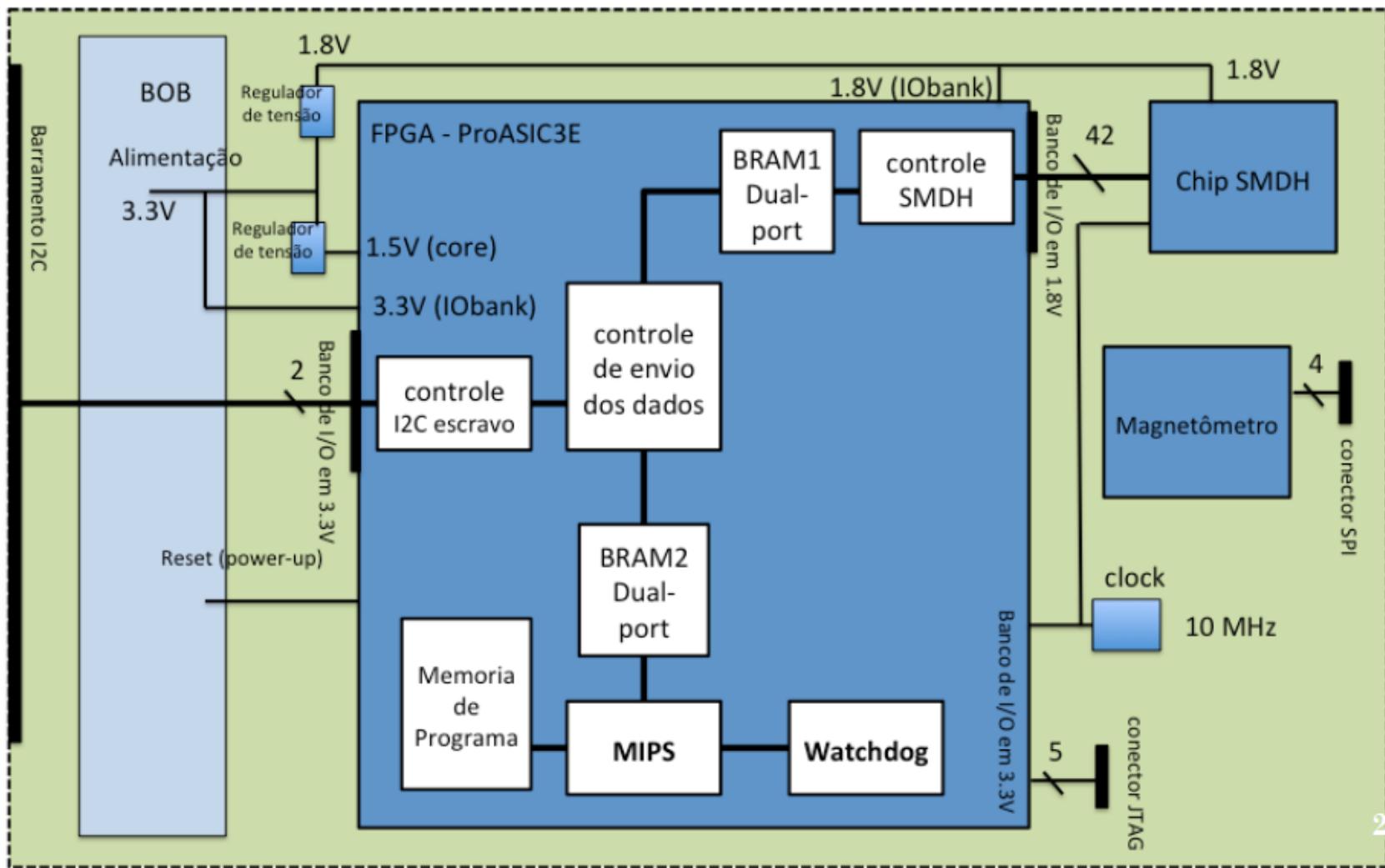
# NANOSATC-BR1 - MV



# NANOSATC-BR1 – CARGAS ÚTEIS

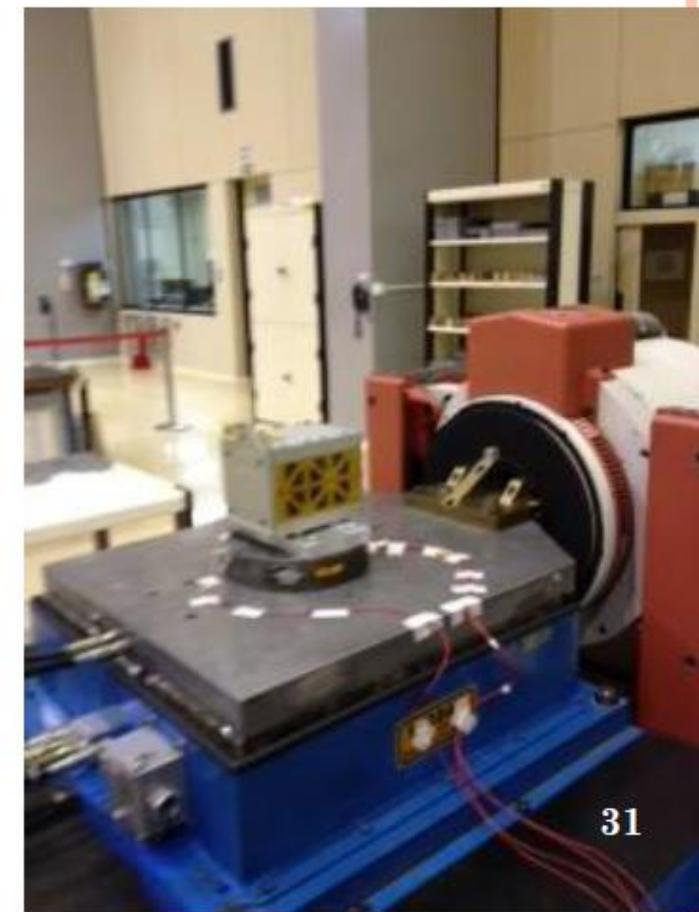
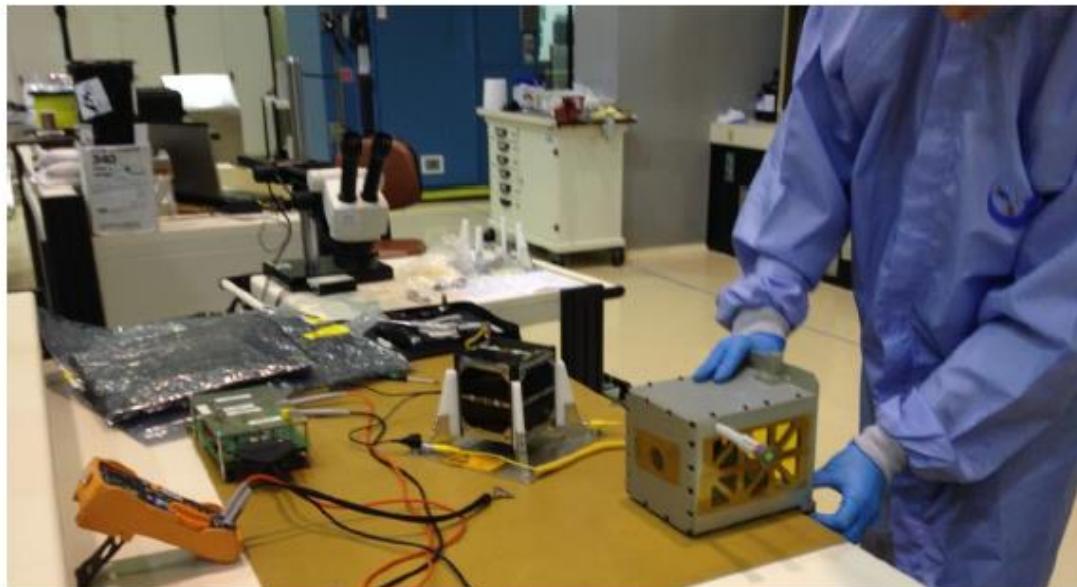
- Magnetômetro – XEN1210, XI 2x2x4 mm., 3 eixos + eletrônica
- Driver on/off
  - Projeto SMDH biblioteca in house
    - Projeto com proteção à radiação; pioneiro no país
  - Protótipo fabricado no exterior
  - Demanda do INPE/DEA/PMM
- FPGA
  - UFRGS – Lab. Informática
  - Resistência à radiação por software tolerante a falha; pioneiro no país; testado em solo no IEAv. para dose acumulada.
  - Componente industrial
  - Aplicação pioneira

# PLACA DE CARGA ÚTIL DO NANOSATC-BR1

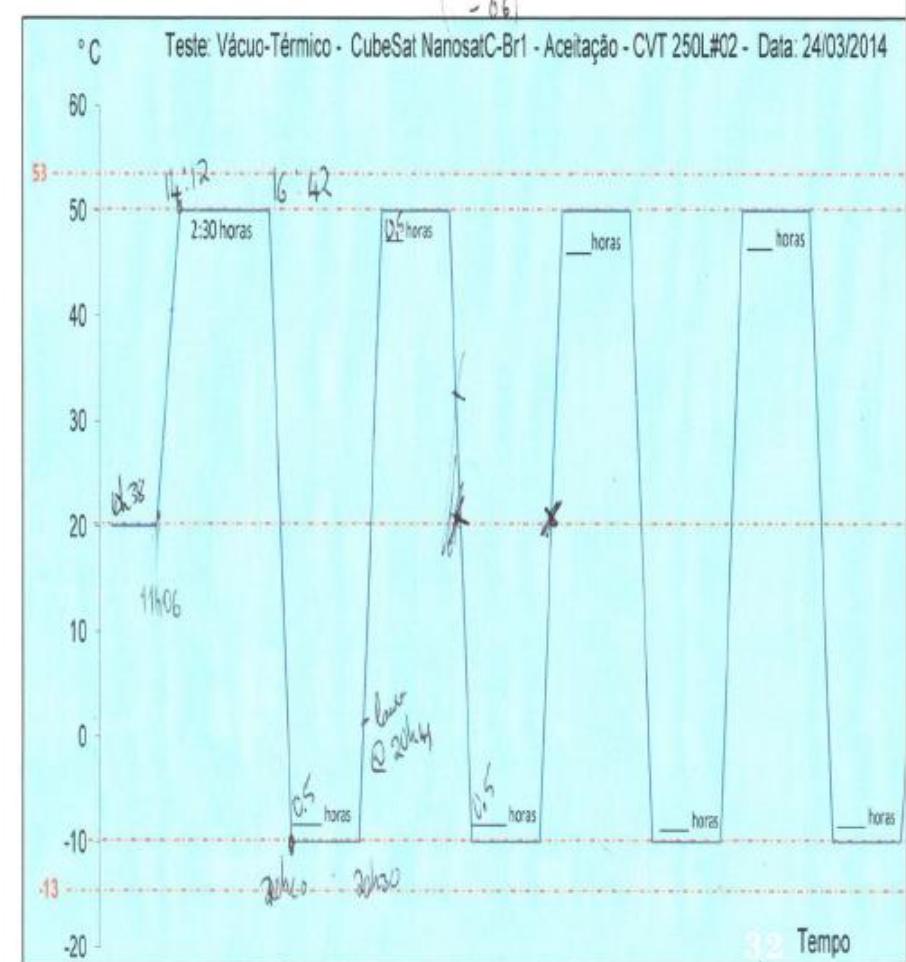




# TESTES - VIBRAÇÃO



# TESTES - TÉRMICOS



TC 01, 06 = Parafuso  
 TC 02 = EPS  
 1.02 = Textron  
 2.02 = SP Y+

TC 01 = SP Z+  
 TC 02 = SP X+  
 2.02 = SP Y+

MESA 1, 2, 3, 6,  
 = Plate

# NANOSATC-BR1 – LANÇAMENTO



# NCBR1 – DNEPR, YASN



# NCBR1 – OPERAÇÃO



- Elementos orbitais da Plataforma A
- Lançado em modo de segurança
  - Transmissão em código Morse – beacon
- Variação de frequência do sinal devido ao efeito Doppler e à temperatura
- Envio de telecomandos
- Mudança para modo nominal
  - Transmissão digital em hexa
    - Beacon – 165 bytes
    - Arquivos de carga útil e parâmetros da plataforma
  - Decodificação para valores de engenharia

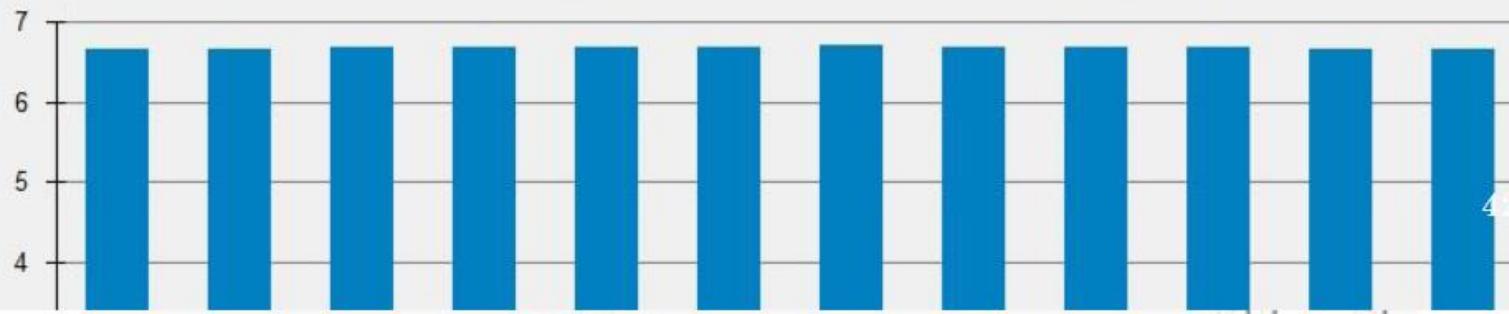
### NCBR1 Telemetry Decoder (DK3WN)

File TLM File Info

<input type="radio"/> Boot cnt	55545	<input type="radio"/> X Ant status	0	<input type="radio"/> DiffMIPS log	5685
<input type="radio"/> OPS mode	norm	<input type="radio"/> Xtemp	2	<input type="radio"/> FullSMDH log	1106
<input type="radio"/> Packet cnt	4	<input type="radio"/> Temp 1	-37	<input type="radio"/> DiffSMDH log	4256
<input type="radio"/> Uptime	67137024	C:\Users\USURIO~2\AppData\Local\Temp\dados dia 10 07 2016.jpg			13289395
<input type="radio"/> Cmd rx	0	<input type="radio"/> Mag Delta 1	0,00	<input type="radio"/> Magn log	
<input type="radio"/> Cmd valid	0	<input type="radio"/> Mag Delta 2	0,00	<input type="radio"/> Payload stat	52
<input type="radio"/> validity bits	FF7E	<input type="radio"/> Mag Delta 3	0,00	<input type="radio"/> MagX sample T	39
<input type="radio"/> PPT mode	MPPT	<input type="radio"/> TX curr	0,00	<input type="radio"/> MagX sample	246
<input type="radio"/> Ch status	6	<input type="radio"/> RX curr	30,02	<input type="radio"/> MagY sample	1895
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Batt voltage	6,69	<input type="radio"/> RX doppler	1,32	<input type="radio"/> MagZ sample	3558
<input type="radio"/> tot sys curr	0,00	<input type="radio"/> RX RSSI	3,11	<input type="radio"/> MIPS diff cnt	1
<input type="radio"/> Batt temp	11	<input type="radio"/> TX refl pow	0,01	<input type="radio"/> MIPS whole	29460
<input type="radio"/> SP1 voltage	1865,50	<input type="radio"/> TXforw pow	0,01	<input type="radio"/> SMDH sample	1
<input type="radio"/> SP2 voltage	1137,00	<input type="radio"/> PA temp	26,77	<input type="radio"/> SMDH diff cnt	43
<input type="radio"/> SP3 voltage	1023,00	<input type="radio"/> Bus voltage	6,56	<input type="radio"/> Sat Time	0d 04:46:20
<input type="radio"/> Solar curr	196	<input type="radio"/> HK log	399A		
		<input type="radio"/> FullMIPS log	1397		

2019-04-07 09:09:07.210 UTC

#### Batt voltage (V)



## NCBR1 – OPERAÇÃO (2)



- Dois outros modos de operação
  - Repouso (*idle*)
  - Estabilização (*detumbling*)
    - Baixa velocidade de rotação; diminuindo com o tempo
- Variação da frequência do sinal com a temperatura diminuindo
- Estação mestre de SM – envio de telecomandos

## NCBR1 – OPERAÇÃO (3)



- Estação no ITA
- Estação no CRN em desenvolvimento – já operando o ITASAT
- Ambas (CRS e ITA) operacionais; por alunos
- Operação nominal, inclusive remotamente
- Banco de dados das cargas úteis e da plataforma enviados de SM e no ITA para o INPE SJC
- Acesso via internet através de cadastro e log in.
- Rastreio por radio amadores no Brasil e exterior

# ESTAÇÃO



## Small Satellite Ground Stations



### Overview

- Compact turnkey setup
- Designed for LEO tracking applications
- GENSO ready
- Full Azimuth and Elevation tracking



### Heritage and Product Assurance

- Design based on the command ground station for the Delfi-C3 nanosatellite mission (2008)
- All ground stations are fully functionally tested prior to shipment

### Applications

- CubeSat TT&C
- Microsat TT&C
- Education

### Features

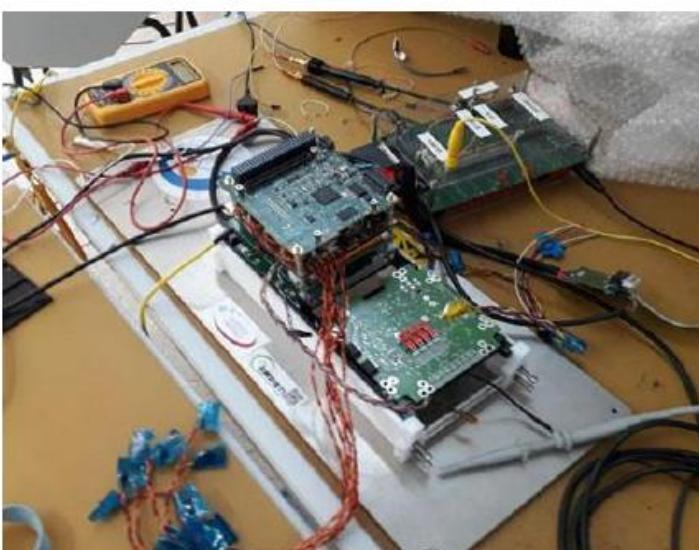
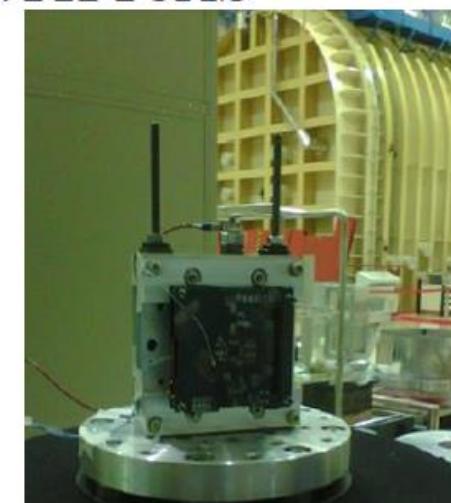
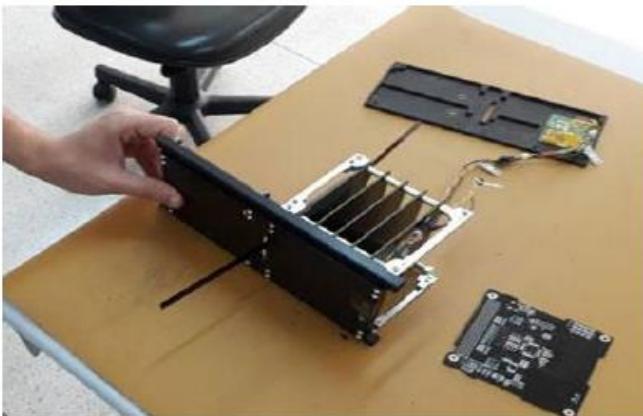
- VHF / UHF (amateur and commercial bands available)
- Antenna polarization switchable RHCP / LHCP
- S-band option available



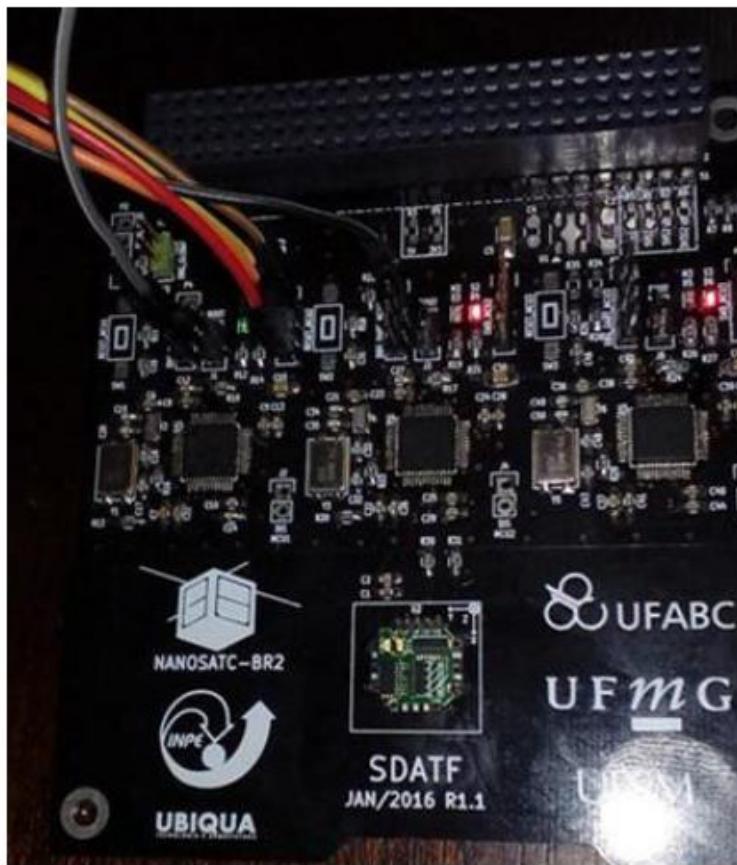
# NANOSATC-BR2



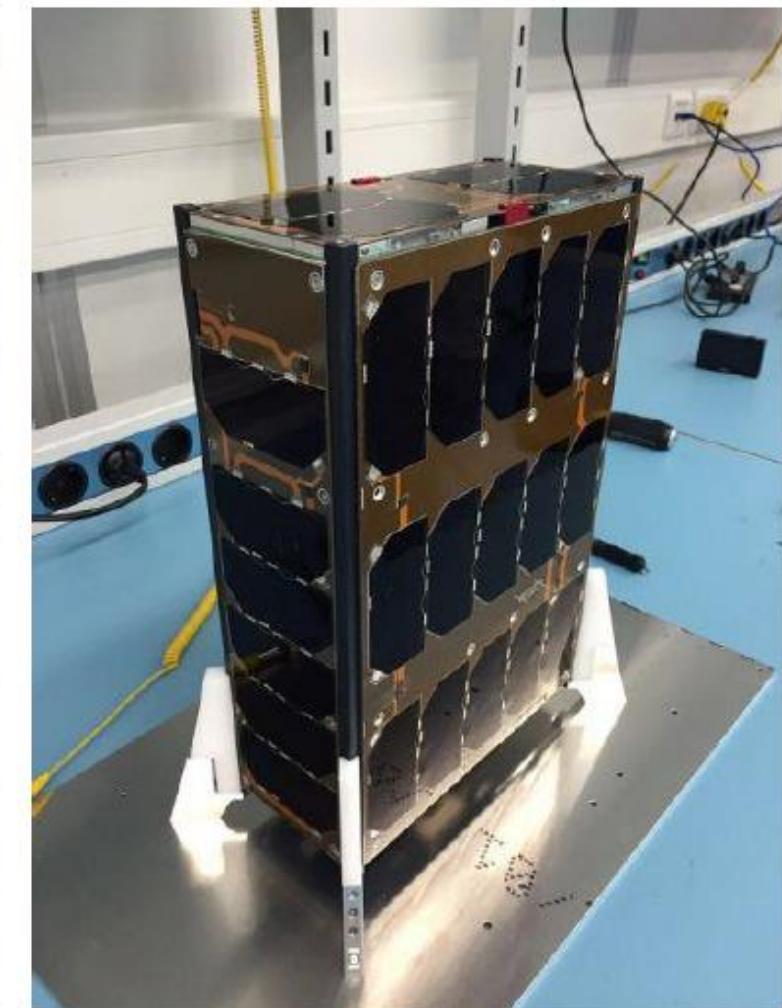
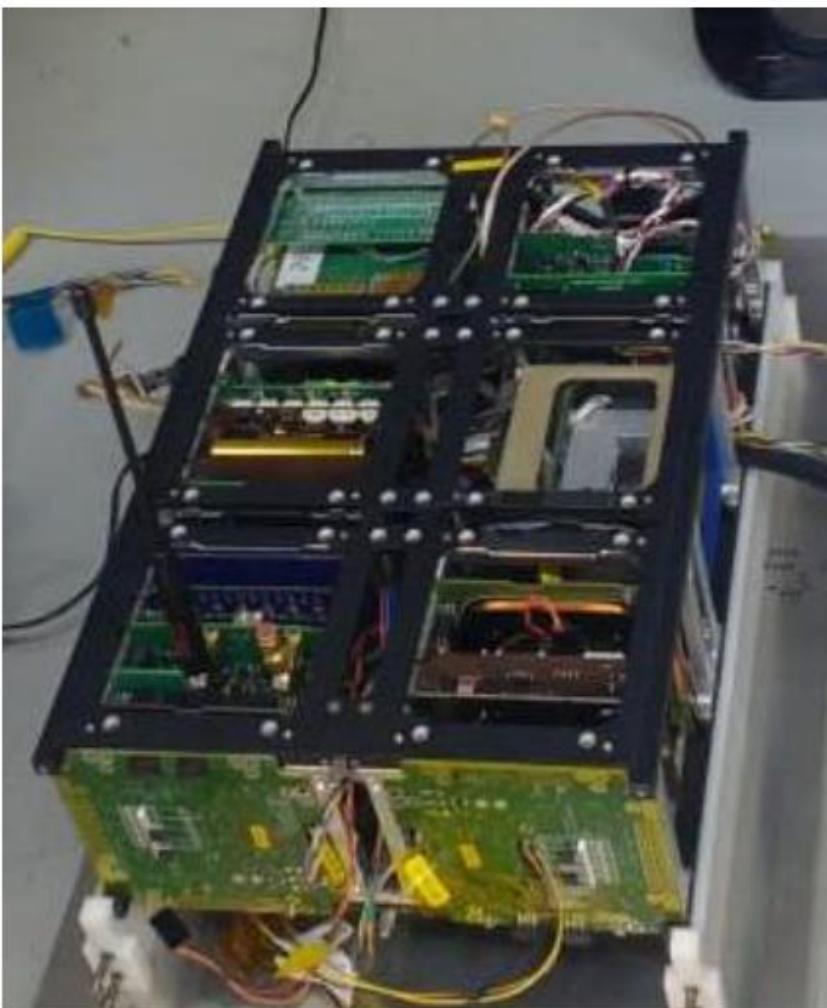
# CARGAS ÚTEIS CIENTÍFICAS



# CARGAS ÚTEIS TECONOLÓGICAS

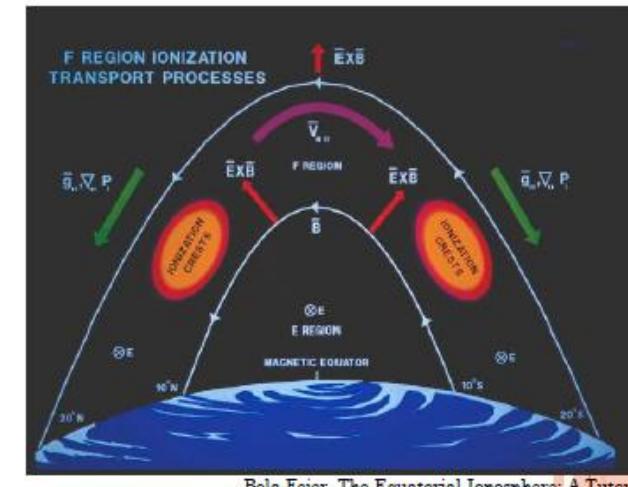


# ITASAT



# SPORT

- The equatorial ionization anomalies
- Plasma Bubbles



Bela Fejer, The Equatorial Ionosphere: A Tutor  
CEDAR Meeting, Seattle Washington, 2015

GUVI (Same Local Time, Different Longitudes)

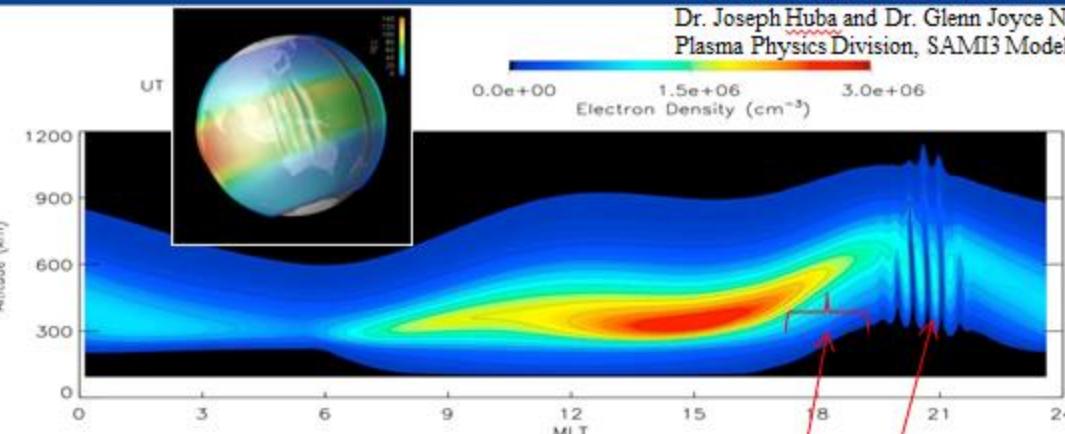
Why do bubbles form and sometimes not at Different Longitudes?



Kil, Hyosub, et al. "Coincident equatorial bubble detection by TIMED/GUVI and ROCSAT-1." Geophysical research letters 31.3 (2004).

# Plasma Bubbles

About 1.5 Hours to form a bubble

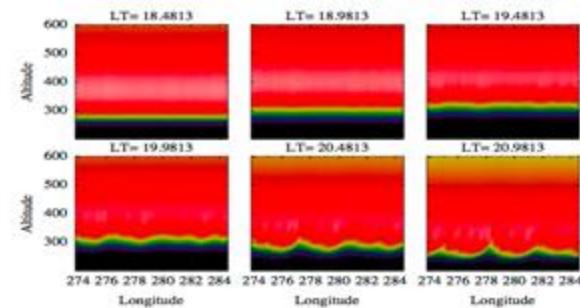
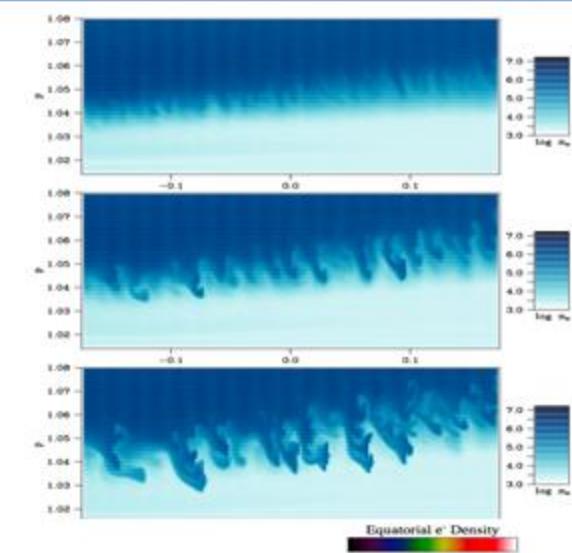


What is the state of the ionosphere here?

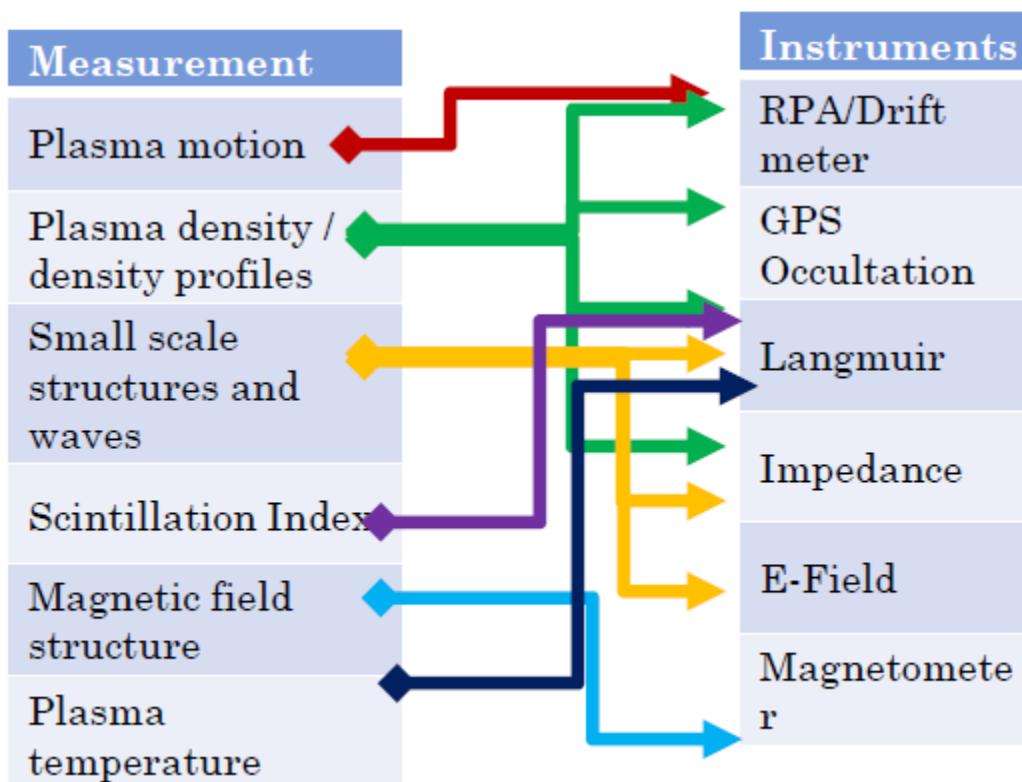
That leads to bubbles here ?

When bottom side seeding perturbations seem to always be present

Retterer, J. M., and P. Roddy. "Faith in a seed: on the origins of equatorial plasma bubbles." *Annales Geophysicae*. Vol. 32. No. 5. Copernicus GmbH, 2014.



# MEASUREMENTS, INSTRUMENTS AND TOTAL S/C MASS



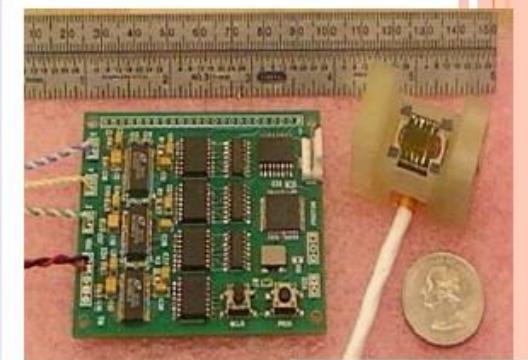
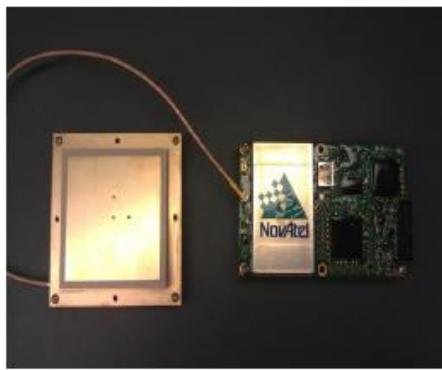
Component	TRL	Mass (g)
IVM	5	1000
GPS RO	8	200
E-Field	8	80
Langmuir	8	80
Impedance	5	160
Magnetometer	6	150
Star Camera	8	166
Mechanisms	7	380
Antennas	8	180
Solar Panels	8	700
CubeComputer	8	320
NanoMind	8	65
Syrlinks	8	225
TrxUV	8	85
NanoPower	8	320
iMTQ	8	194
Structure	8	3500
<b>Total</b>		<b>7805</b>
Nanoracks	9	16900
<b>Margin</b>		<b>9095</b>

# SPORT INSTRUMENTS

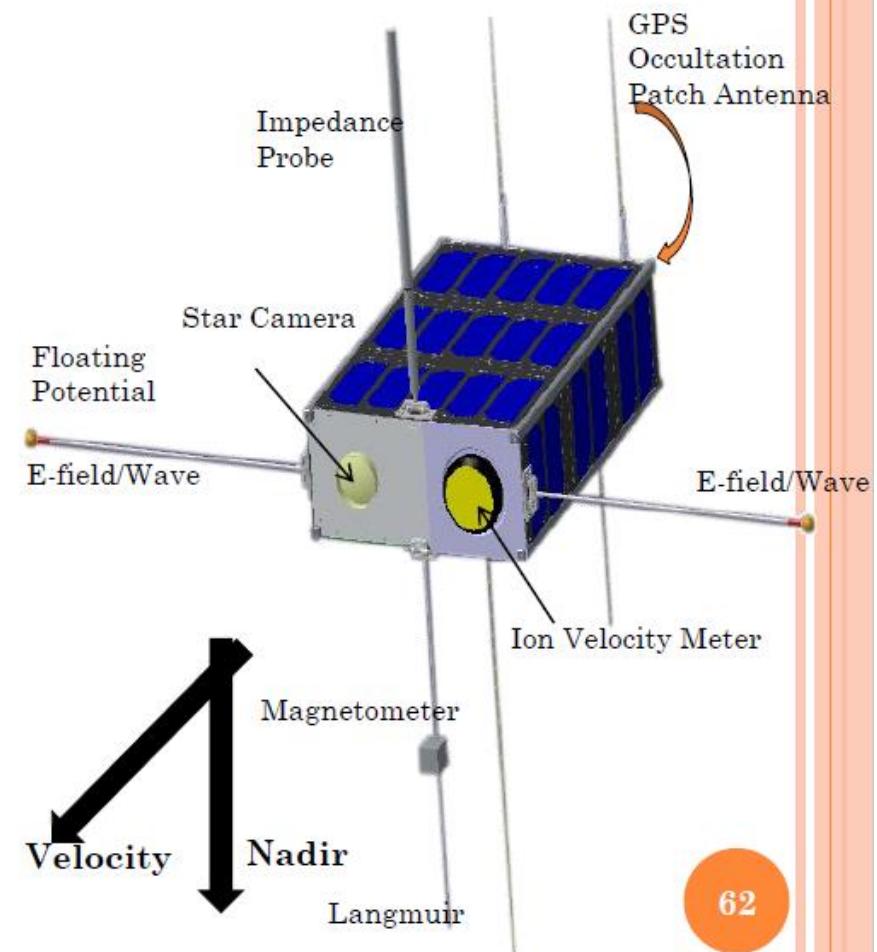
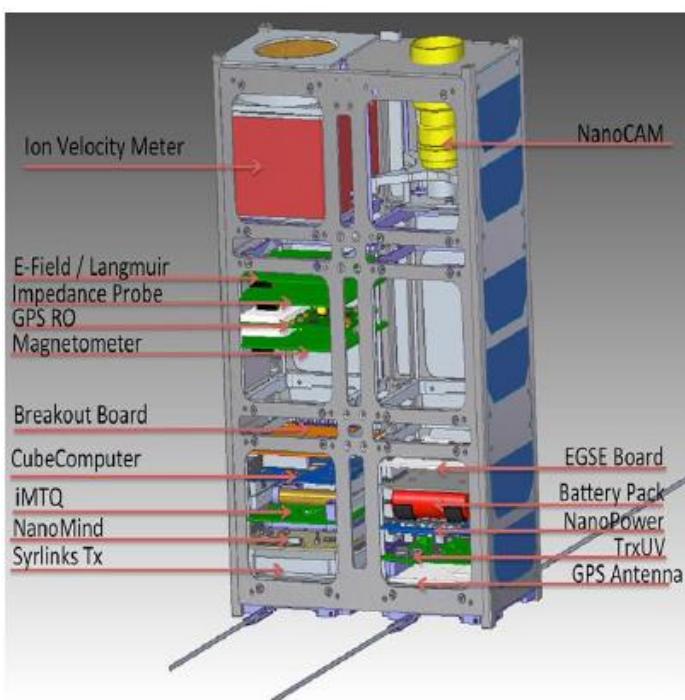
Ion Velocity Meter  
UTD

GPS Occultation  
Receiver  
Aerospace

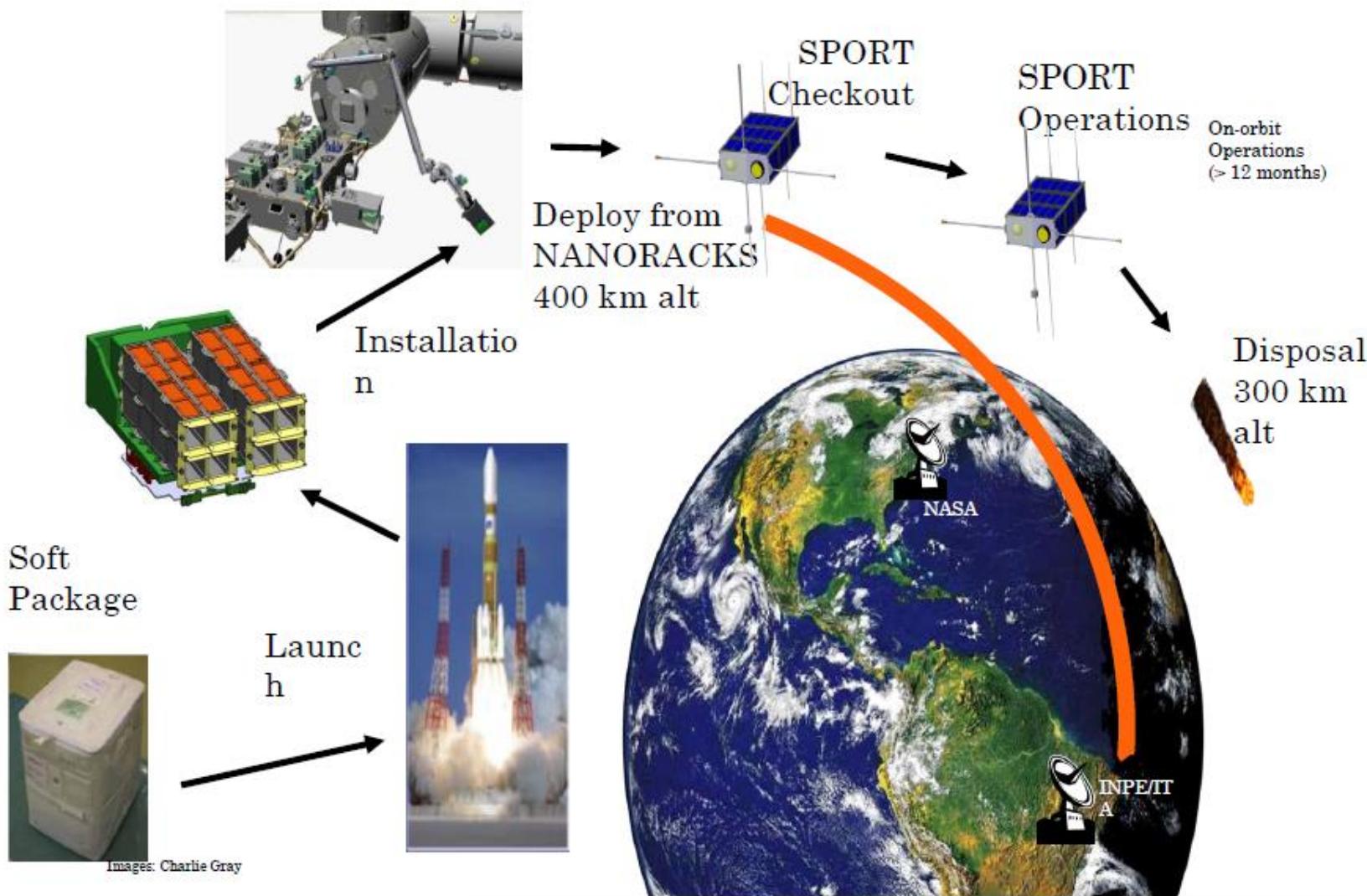
Langmuir, E-field, Fluxgate Magnetometer  
Impedance Probe  
NASA Goddard  
USU



# SATELLITE

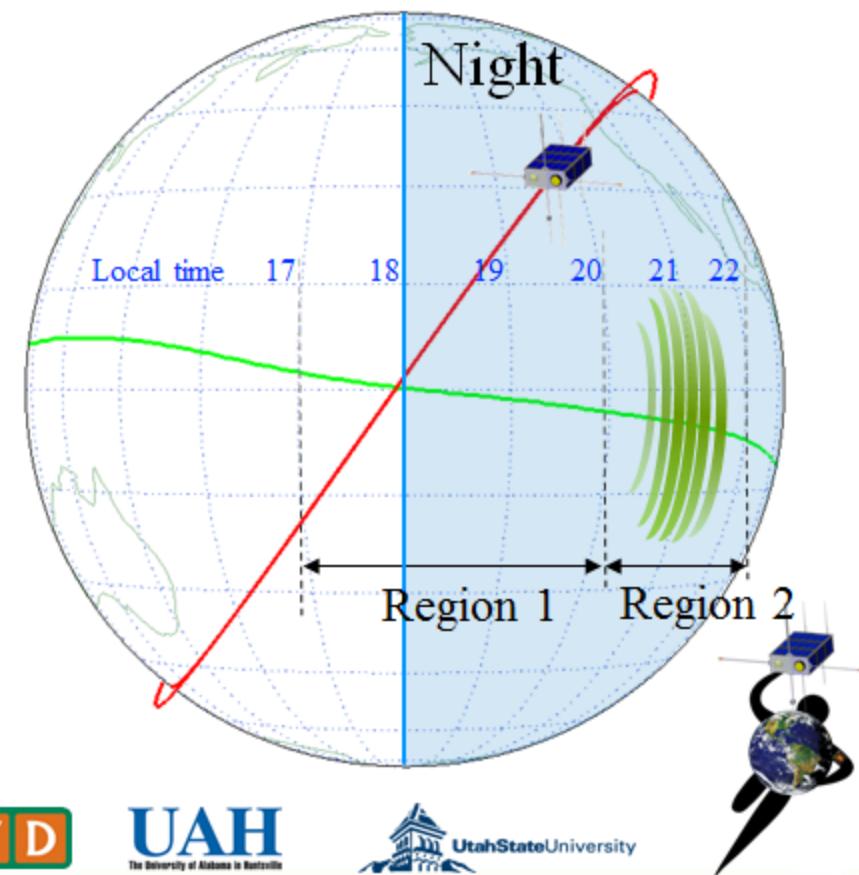


# MISSION CONOPS

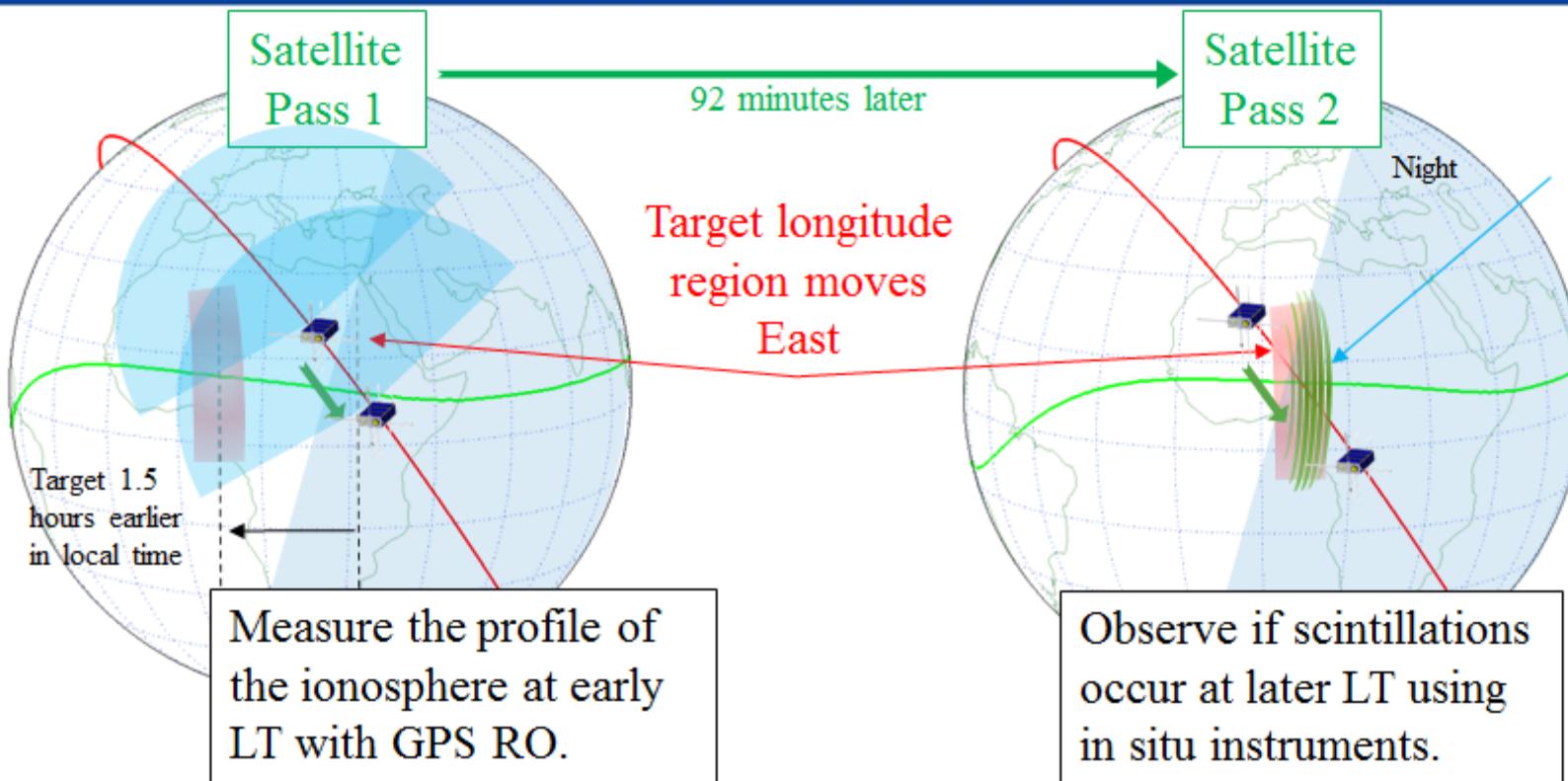


# SPORT Methodology

- The state of the ionosphere at early local times is related to the occurrence of scintillations at later local times.
  - How does this relation vary with longitude?
- Use case studies when SPORT ascending or descending node is within 17 to 24 LT sector.
- Examine ~15 degree longitude sectors



# Methodology Strategy 2



Scintillation detection by in situ instruments

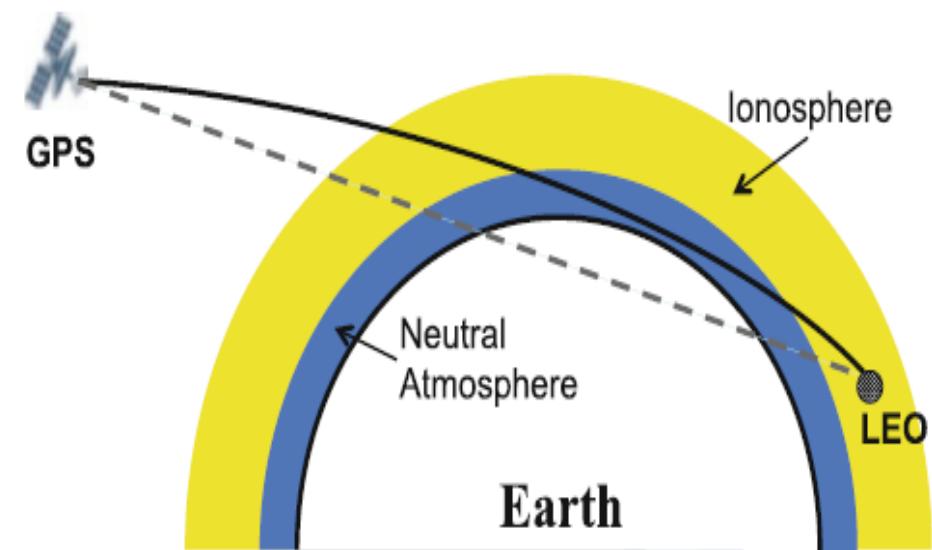


# Rádio Ocultação

Uma radio ocultação (RO) GNSS (Sistema de Navegação Global por Satélite - *Global Navigation Satellite System*) ocorre quando um receptor a bordo de um satélite LEO (Órbita Terrestre Baixa- Low Earth Orbit) rastreia um satélite GNSS, quando ele sobe ou desce através da atmosfera terrestre.

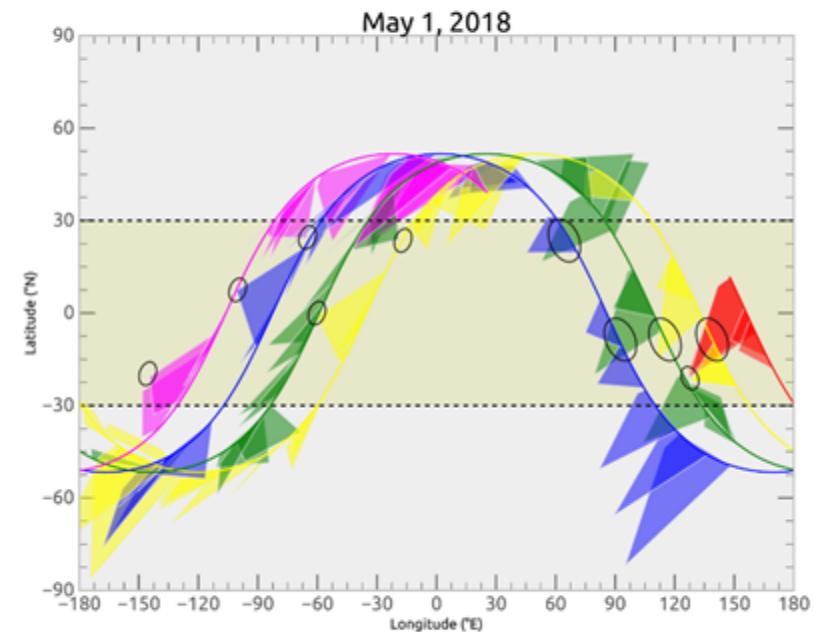
**A amplitude e fase do sinal  
ocultado gravado do  
satélite, pode ser analisado  
para extrair, por exemplo :**

**conteúdo eletrônico total  
(TEC)  
refratividade atmosférica  
densidade  
pressão  
temperatura  
umidade**



# How often are ideal occultation

- Study using SPORT in ISS orbit.
- Over one orbit in the region within  $\pm 30^\circ$ 
  - ~2 profiles over the previous orbit traces
  - ~2 profiles occur over successive orbit traces.



# NANOMIRAX

- Cooperação INPE/empresa
- Missão científica – deteção de raios X; bursts de raios gamas associados a ondas gravitacionais
  - PI do INPE (João Braga)
  - 2U
- PIPE Fase II FAPESP – 1,2 MR\$ p/ ME
- 4 pequenas empresas subcontratadas para desenvolvimento de 3 subsistemas, softwares de solo e bordo
- 2 subsistemas ainda importados.
  - Um deles (OBC) com proposta para desenvolvimento p/ empresa nacional, com participação da UFC e UFSM.
- Finalização Junho 2020

# CCST - RaioSat & BiomeSat

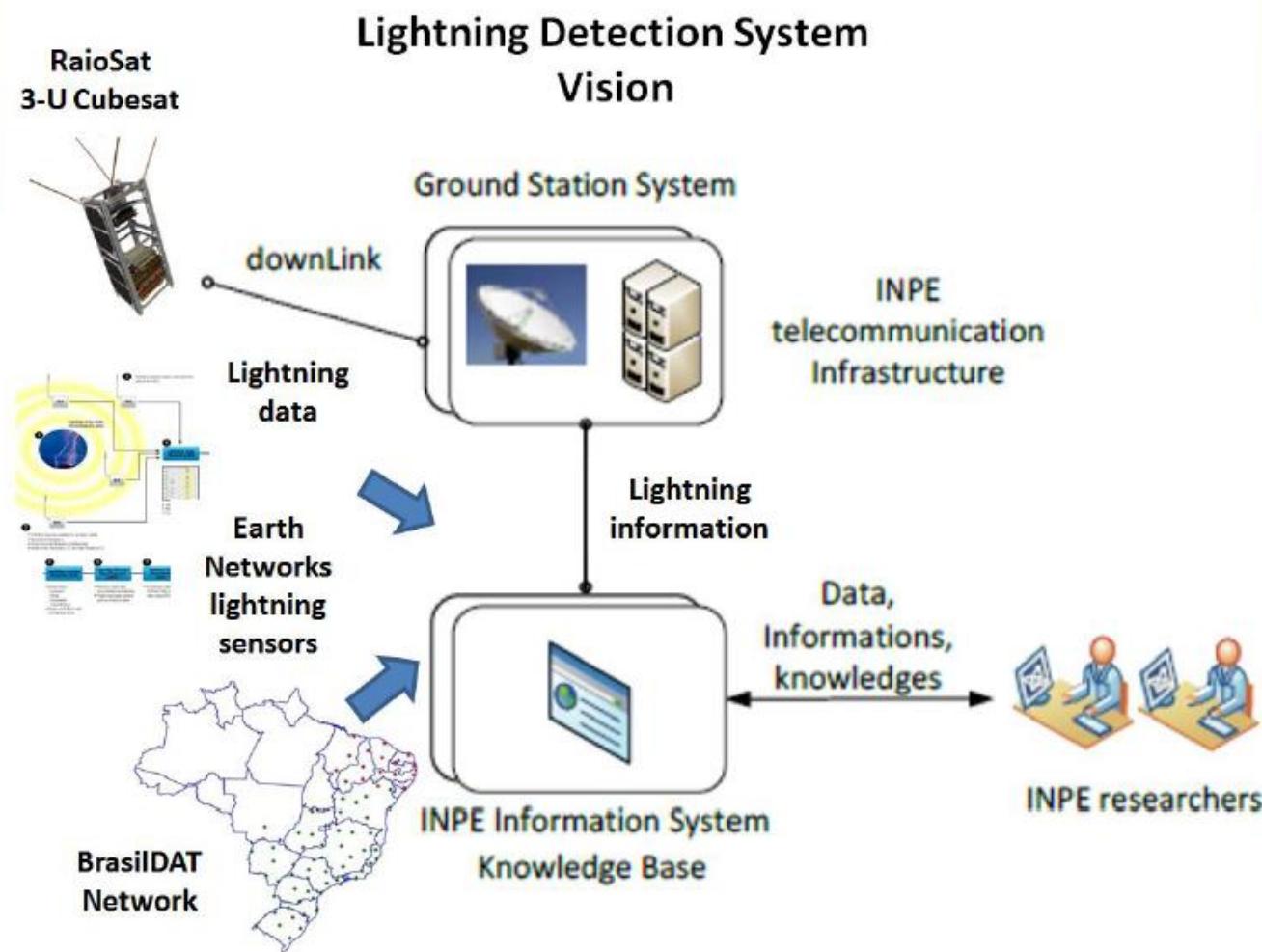
Rumo à agenda de desenvolvimento sustentável

Metas de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (SDGs) da ONU e Espaço.



<https://nacoesunidas.org/pos2015/>

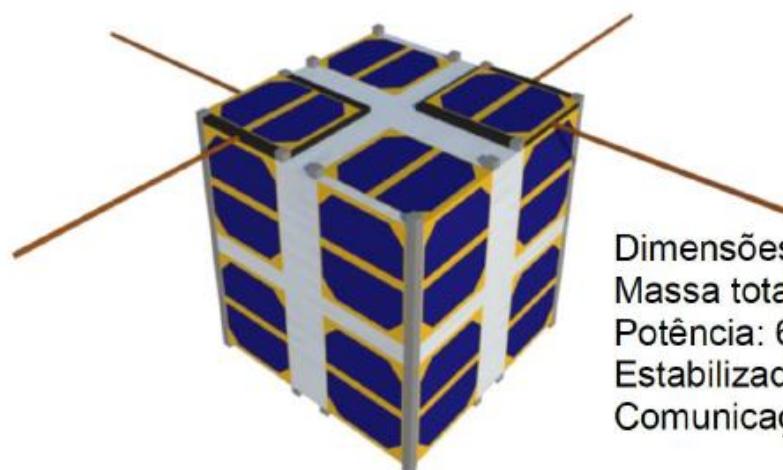
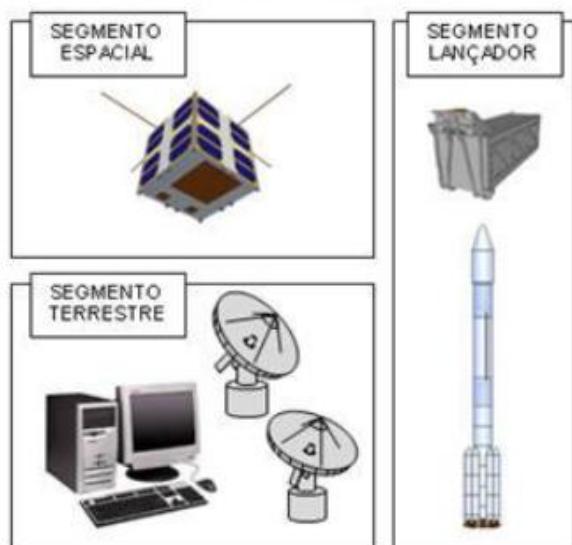
# RaioSat



# CONASAT - CONSTELAÇÃO DE NANO SATÉLITES PARA COLETA DE DADOS AMBIENTAIS



## Arquitetura da Missão



Dimensões: 22,6 x 22,6 x 22,7cm  
Massa total: 8,3 kilograms  
Potência: 6,44 watt  
Estabilizado em 2 eixos (x,y)  
Comunicação: UHF e Banda S

# A experiência no picosatélite Tancredo-I <https://www.researchgate.net/project/UbatubaSat>



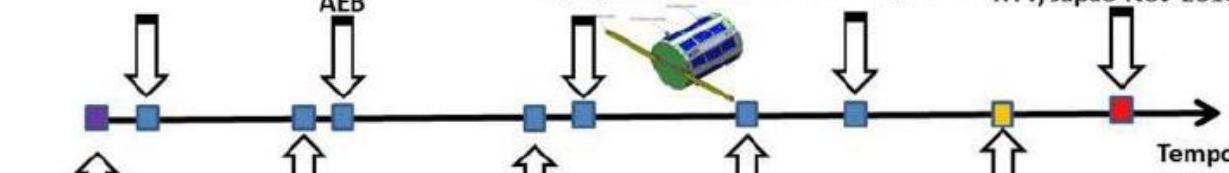
Definição de missão e carga útil educacional



Adição de requisitos de Safety

Adição de requisitos da sonda de Langmuir

Entrega de Picosat para Revisão de Safety e lançamento via H-2B e HTV, Japão Nov-2016



Início do Projeto via acordo com INPE



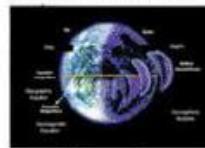
Indisponibilidade do lançador Neptune-30



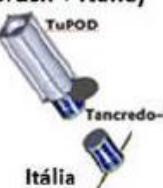
Lançamento obtido via ISS/Kibo JAXA com TuPOD (Brasil + México) Lançadores



Alteração da missão e inclusão de carga científica



Objeto de Missão



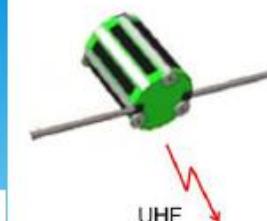
Alteração da entrega do picosat devido a configuração de lançamento com TuPOD (Brasil + Itália)



# PicoSat – Tancredo I (UbatubaSat) Arquitetura da Missão Espacial



Ter frequência de operação coordenada



Uplink Command Budget:			
Parameter	Value	Unit	
Ground Station Transmitter Power Output	500.0	Watt	
Ground Site Total Transmission Line Losses	3.0	dB	
Antenna Gain	0.2 dB		
Downlink Frequency	437.0	MHz	
Ground Station Antenna Polarization Loss	0.1 dB		
Ground Station Total Transmission Line Losses	0.1 dB		
Path Loss	100.0	dB	
Atmospheric Losses	2.0	dB	
Aerospheric Losses	0.1	dB	
Atmospheric Signal Level at Receiver	-100.0	dBm	
Received Signal Strength (RSS) Margin	10.0	dB	
Transmitter Antenna Pending Loss	0.1 dB		
Transmitter Total Transmission Line Losses	0.1 dB		
Transmitter Effective Noise Temperature	200.0	Kelvin	
Bit Error Rate (BER) Requirement	10^-6		
BER Requirement Power Density (BERL)	0.0001	Watt	
Transmitter Desired Data Rate	50.0	Mbps	
Command Regularity Margin	0.0	dB	
Demodulation Margin	10.0	dB	
Forward Error Correction Coding Margin	10.0	dB	
Systems Allowed in Specified Bit Error Rate	0.0001		
Intermediate Intermediate Margin	0.0	dB	

Downlink Telemetry Budget:			
Parameter	Value	Unit	
Ground Station Transmitter Power Output	0.5	Watt	
Ground Site Total Transmission Line Losses	2.0	dB	
Antenna Gain	0.1 dB		
Downlink Frequency	437.0	MHz	
Ground Station Antenna Polarization Loss	0.1 dB		
Ground Station Total Transmission Line Losses	0.1 dB		
Path Loss	100.0	dB	
Atmospheric Losses	2.0	dB	
Aerospheric Losses	0.1	dB	
Atmospheric Signal Level at Ground Station	-100.0	dBm	
Received Signal Strength (RSS) Margin	10.0	dB	
Transmitter Antenna Pending Loss	0.1 dB		
Transmitter Total Transmission Line Losses	0.1 dB		
Transmitter Effective Noise Temperature	200.0	Kelvin	
Bit Error Rate (BER) Requirement	10^-6		
BER Requirement Power Density (BERL)	0.0001	Watt	
Transmitter Desired Data Rate	0.0001	Mbps	
Telemetry Margin	0.0	dB	

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Parameter	Value	Unit	
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Antenna Gain	0.1 dB		
Downlink Frequency	437.0	MHz	
Ground Station Antenna Polarization Loss	0.1 dB		
Ground Station Total Transmission Line Losses	0.1 dB		
Path Loss	100.0	dB	
Atmospheric Losses	2.0	dB	
Aerospheric Losses	0.1	dB	
Atmospheric Signal Level at Ground Station	-100.0	dBm	
Received Signal Strength (RSS) Margin	10.0	dB	
Transmitter Antenna Pending Loss	0.1 dB		
Transmitter Total Transmission Line Losses	0.1 dB		
Transmitter Effective Noise Temperature	200.0	Kelvin	
Bit Error Rate (BER) Requirement	10^-6		
BER Requirement Power Density (BERL)	0.0001	Watt	
Transmitter Desired Data Rate	0.0001	Mbps	
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Transmitter Desired Data Rate	0.0001	Mbps	
Telemetry Margin	0.0	dB	

Subsistema de Comunicações

57

62



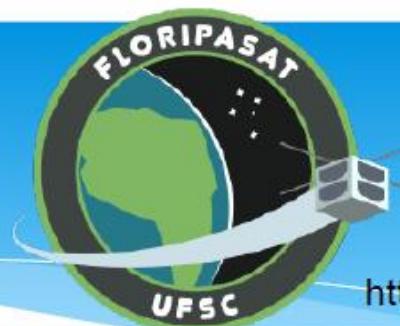
[sid.inpe.br/mtc-m21b/2016/05.16.17.22-TDI](http://sid.inpe.br/mtc-m21b/2016/05.16.17.22-TDI)

## UMA METODOLOGIA PARA RE-ENGENHARIA DE SISTEMAS ESPACIAIS APLICADA A UM PICOSSATÉLITE

Auro Tikami

# Floripa Sat

- O Floripa Sat surgiu de forma independente, inspirado em outros projetos experimentais do Centro Tecnológico (CTC) — como o BAJA SAE, do curso de Engenharia Mecânica, que se destina a produzir protótipos de veículos automotivos off-road.
- “Existe aqui na UFSC o BAJA; o barco elétrico; o carro elétrico. São vários projetos. Pensamos então em propor o desenvolvimento de um satélite para que os alunos se interessassem e se motivassem também pela área aeroespacial”, explica o professor Eduardo Bezerra, do Departamento de Engenharia Elétrica e um dos coordenadores do projeto.
- O curso da UFSC foi criado em 2009 e é uma das únicas seis graduações em Engenharia Aeroespacial em todo o país.



<https://github.com/floripasat>



<http://ciencia.ufsc.br/2015/12/11/missao-espacial/>

# Nanossatélite VCUB1 - Visiona

O nanossatélite VCUB baseia-se numa plataforma cubesat 6U de 10 kg com dimensões de 30 x 20 x 10 cm.

Segundo a Visiona, a missão permitirá o desenvolvimento e validação de tecnologias espaciais e incorpora uma arquitetura de sistemas modular e escalável, que poderá ser utilizada no futuro em satélites de maior porte.

[http://www.inpe.br/noticias/noticia.php?Cod\\_Noticia=4839](http://www.inpe.br/noticias/noticia.php?Cod_Noticia=4839)



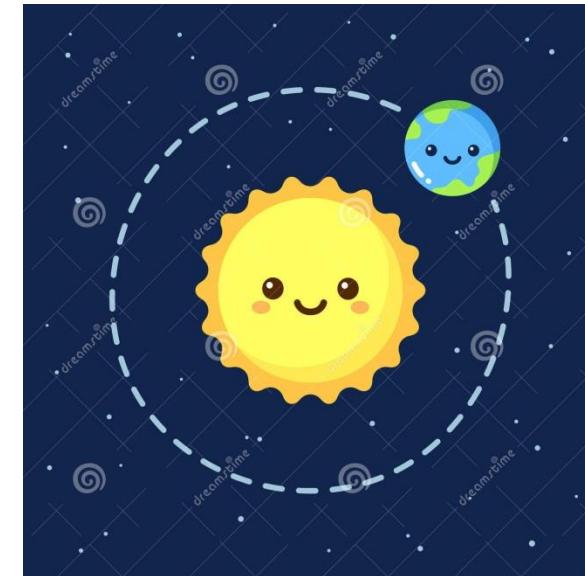
Conceção artística do nanossatélite VCUB1.



https://www.infodefensa.com/latam/2018/08/02/noticia-agencia-espacial-brasileira-projeto.html



**Muito obrigado!!!**



**walter.abrahao@inpe.br**  
**lazaro.camargo@inpe.br**