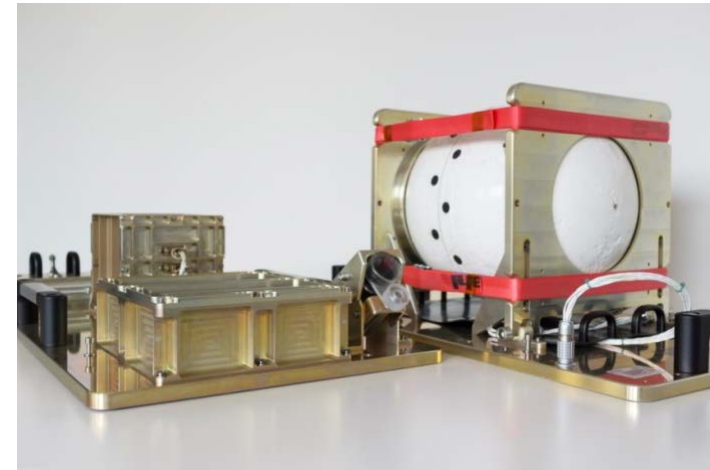


Break-Up Sensor & Re-Entry SatCom Unit

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ESA Clean Space Industry Days
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Introduction – Background & Objectives

- ESA's Aerothermodynamic domain proposed to fly an **infra-red camera on board the ATV-5 to collect re-entry data** as part of the re-entry observation campaign
- Other foreseen contributions to the campaign
 - NASA's REBR Removed after decision for nominal re-entry
 - JAXA's I-Ball Lost in Cygnus launch failure
 - Observation from ISS
 - Observation by Aeroplane
- Data is important for improvement and fine-tuning of the models that describe the break-up process at atmosphere re-entry
 - for better prediction of debris fields
 - in preparation of the de-orbiting of the ISS
 - to support ESA's Clean Space and design-for-demise

Introduction – Challenges

- Starting point
 - Infra-red camera from EXPERT
 - Data handling unit from IXV
- Challenges
 - Autonomous triggering of data acquisition prior to S/C break-up
 - Intermediate data storage (usually no TM in this mission phase)
 - Robustness against environmental loads during break-up
 - Shock, quasi static, thermal loads, etc.
 - Data transfer to ground
 - Very tight schedule to develop and deliver H/W

ATV BUC – Mission Scenario



**Activation &
De-Docking**

**Hibernation &
Waiting for Final Boost**

ATV BUC – Requirements

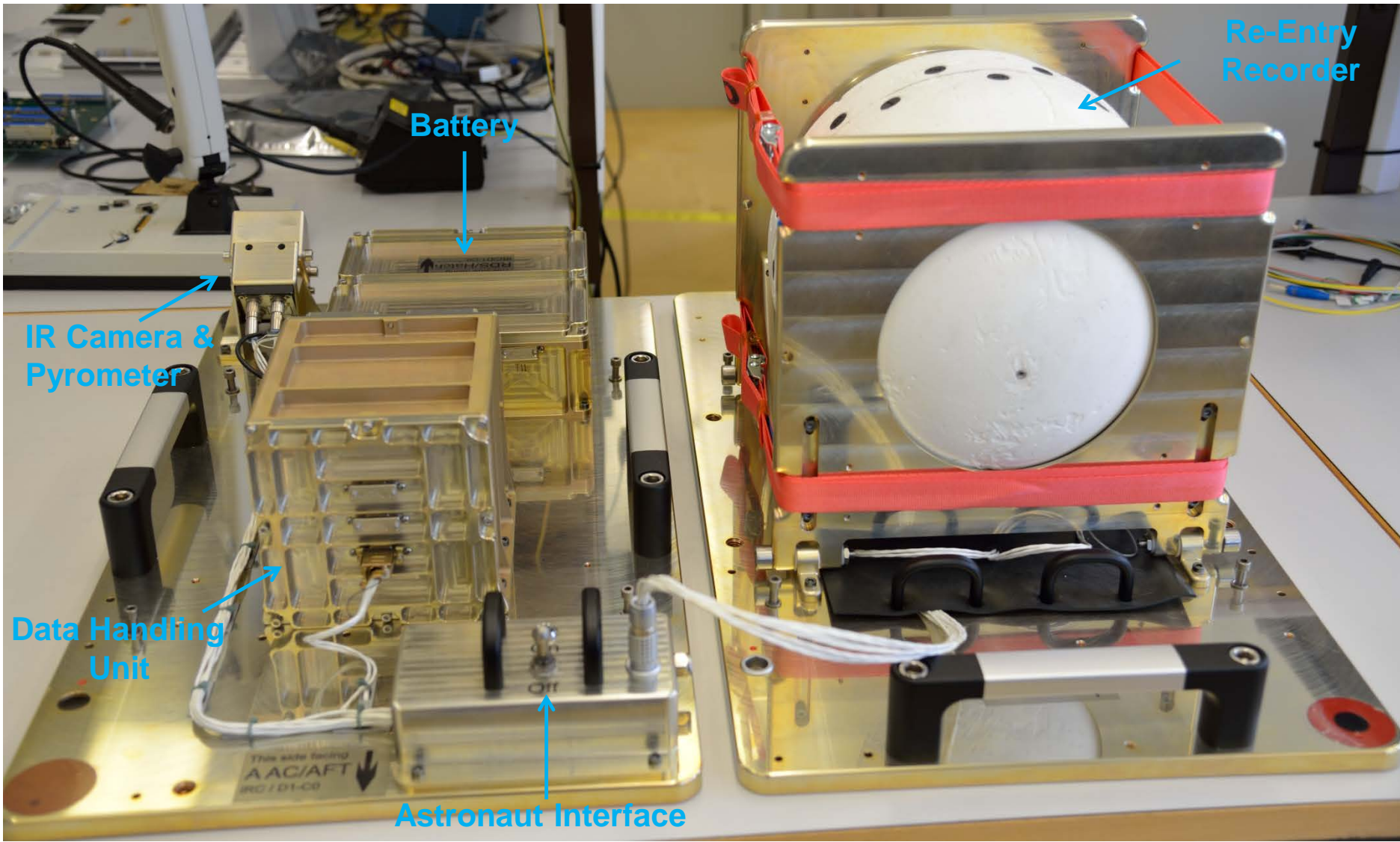
■ Mission Requirements for ATV Break-Up Camera

- Upload with ATV-5 in Cargo Transportation Bags
- Installation & activation by ISS Crew before ATV de-docking
- Autonomous operation after activation
- Support of nominal and shallow re-entry scenarios
 - Different de-orbiting time lines
- Support re-entry mission timeline of up to 15 days

■ Functional Requirements

- Trigger to detect unambiguously the ATV re-entry
- Capture IR video of ATV forward cone of the last minutes before break-up
- Store data during break-up and re-entry
- Use Iridium network for downlink of data
- Downlink as much data as possible (priority on video data)
- Comply with ATV & ISS safety requirements

ATV BUC – Concept/Hardware

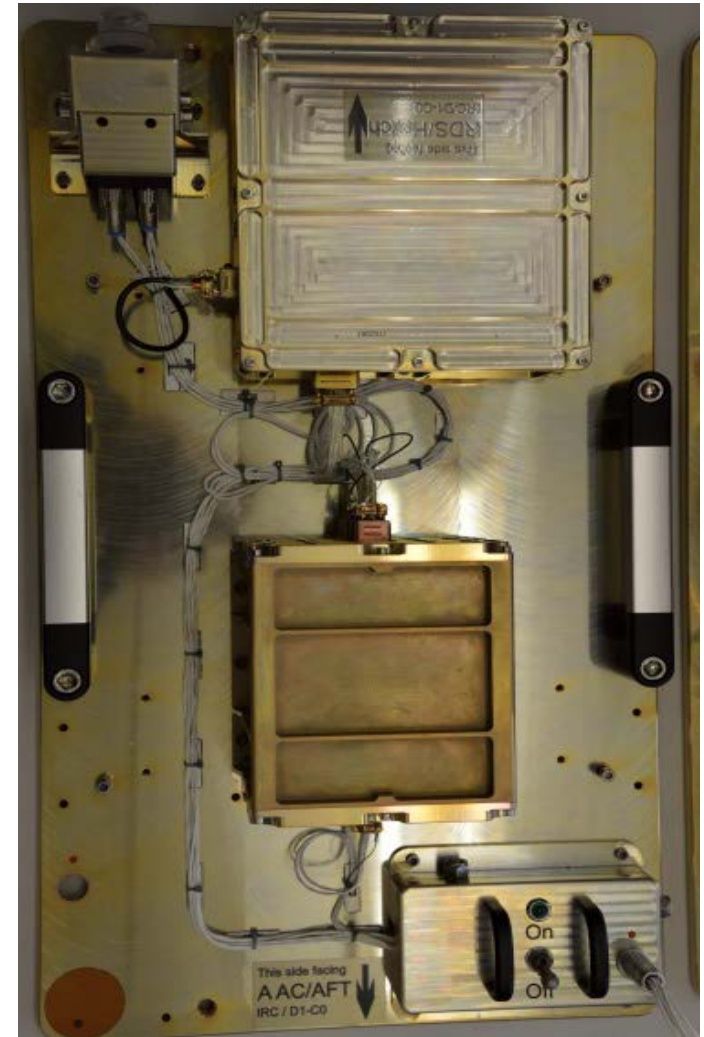


IRC Front-End

SatCom Unit

ATV BUC – IRC Front-End

- Tasks
 - Hibernation & Triggered power-up
 - Capture Images from IR camera
- Design
 - Based on ruggedized COTS products
 - DHU re-built from IXV
 - Camera re-used from EXPERT
 - Batteries from our partner GOMSPACE had to be qualified



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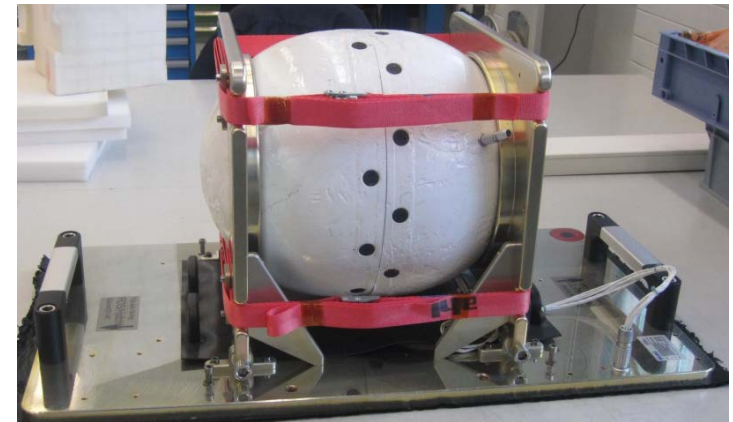
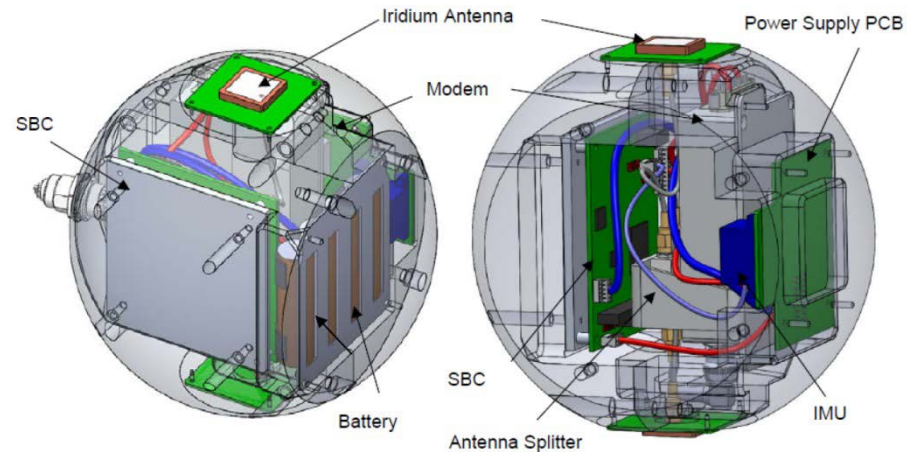
ATV BUC – SatCom Unit

■ Tasks

- Acquire Housekeeping Data
- Video Processing and Storage
- Downlink Management
- Power Up Management

■ Design

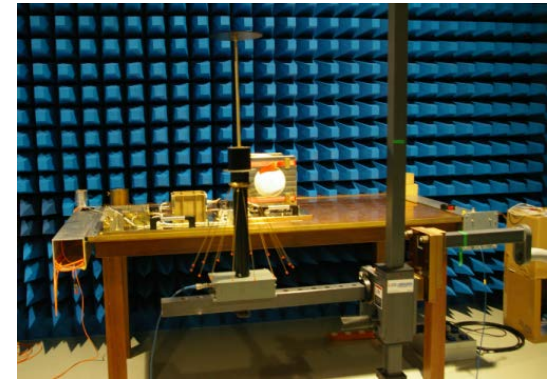
- Electronics based on ruggedized COTS products
- Thermal Protection System based on WHIPOX (provided by DLR)
- Antenna System based on Iridium (provided by ViaSat)



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ATV-BUC – Testing

- Development Testing
 - Video Compression Strategies
 - Iridium Link Services (SBD, RUDICS)
- Qualification Programme
 - Functional
 - Switch-On IRC
 - Image acquisition
 - Switch-On SatCom
 - Synchronisation
 - Video Compression
 - Downlink
 - Offgassing (ECSS-Q-ST-70-29-C) @ ESTEC
 - EMC (Radiated Emission & Susceptibility) @ ESTEC
 - Vibration (in Cargo Transportation Bag)
 - Functional Test (as above)



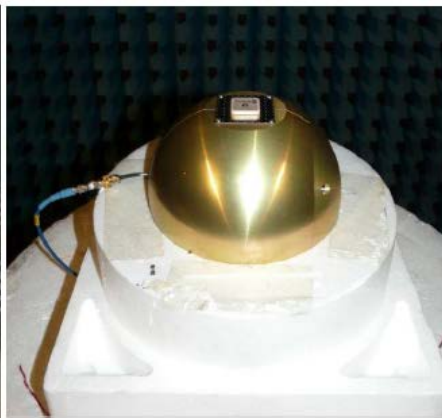
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ATV-BUC – SatCom Antenna System Test

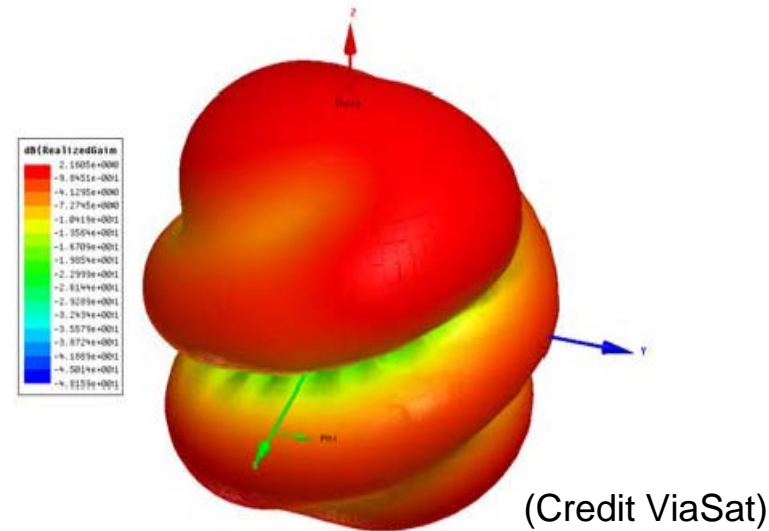
- Measurement of as built SatCom radiation pattern in anechoic chamber performed by our partner ViaSat
- Nearly omnidirectional radiation pattern achieved with gain minimum in equatorial plane



(Credit ViaSat)



(Credit ViaSat)



(Credit ViaSat)

ATV-BUC – Battery Qualification

- Battery Qualification performed
 - Test Items:
 - BP4 (SatCom)
 - BPX (IRC)
 - Qualification-Steps:
 - Visual Inspection
 - Dimension
 - Weight
 - Open Cell Voltage (OPV)
 - Closed Cell Voltage (CCV)
 - Charge/Discharge Cycle
 - Vacuum/Leak Test
 - Vibration Test
 - Over-Discharge/External short cut
 - Flight Battery Acceptance Testing

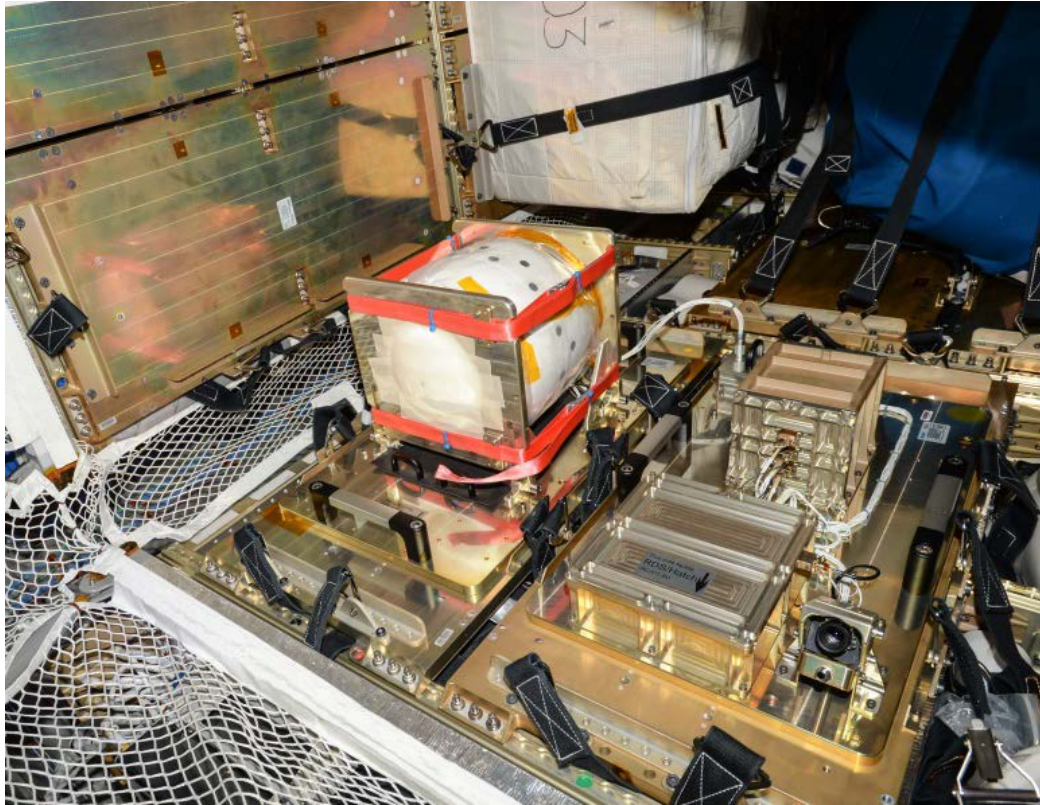


(Credit GomSpace)

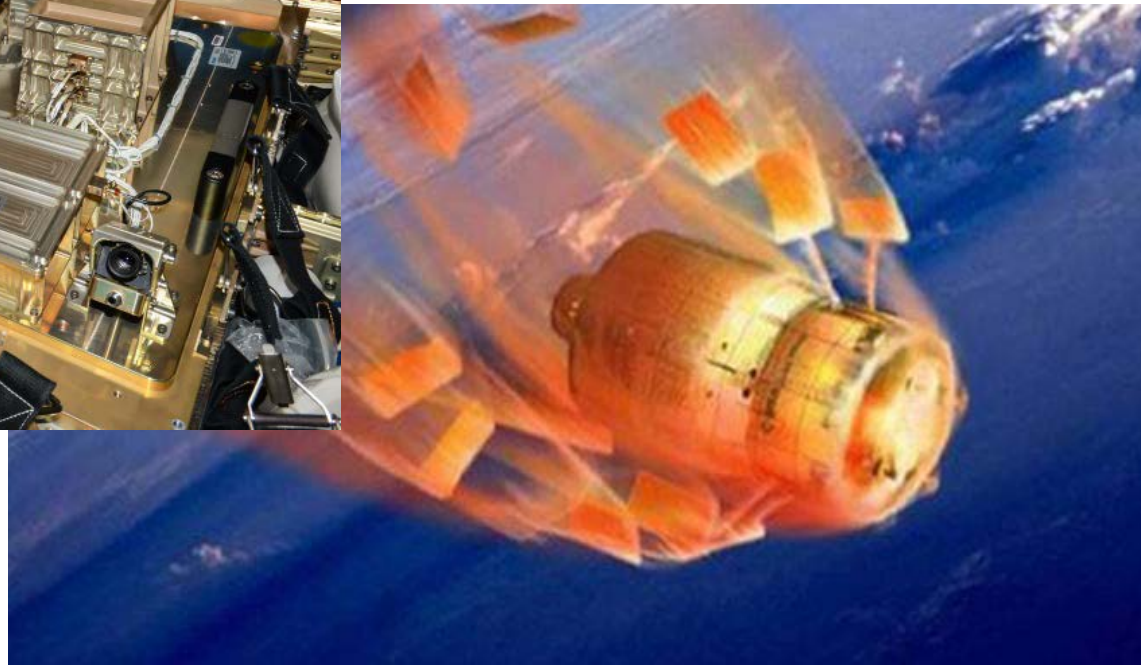


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Results from ATV-5



(Credit ESA/NASA)



Results from ATV-5

LastTrajectory.kml

LastTrajectoryv2.kml

LastTrajectoryv2.kml

LastTrajectoryv2.kml

- 121 km
- 91 km
- 73 km
- 18:08GMT - ATV
- 18:08gmt Satcom
- ATV Trajectory



```
Filename: 300125010612390_000262.sbd  
Bytes in File: 48
```

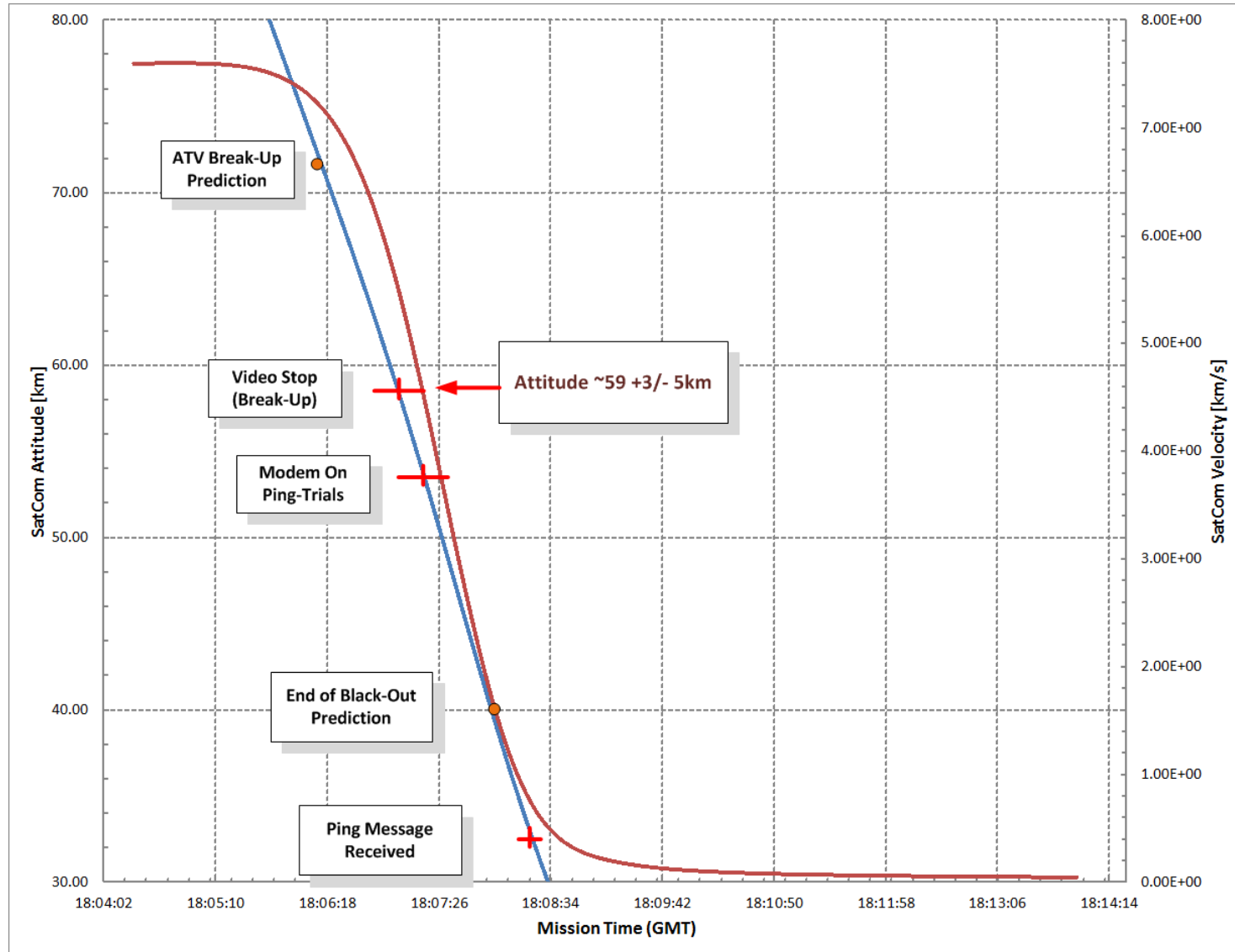
```
Ping-Packet Found!  
Ping-No: 4  
Time [sec]: 1282  
IMU Starttime [sec]: 1228  
CPU Temp [Deg. C]: 32  
Transferred Images: 5967  
Number of Magnetic Field Samples: 54  
Gyro X: -10.028515  
Gyro Y: -4.909513  
Gyro Z: 7.034924  
Acc X: -5.125000  
Acc Y: 2.660156  
Acc Z: -4.554688  
Magnetic Field X: -24.545456  
Magnetic Field Y: 126.545456  
Magnetic Field Z: -6.530612
```

Results from ATV-5

■ Timeline Summary:

- Power On 17:46:06
 - Trigger Source:
 - Accelerometer => yes, Final Boost
 - Pyrometer => no, Temperature in Cargo Bay at 21.5° C
- Video Start: 17:47:06
- **Video Stop**: 18:06:59
 - Lost connection to IRC
 - Break Up?
 - SatCom separation?
- Last ATV TM: 18:04:13
- Transmission Start: 18:07:14
- Ping Message: 18:08.08
- Splash Down: 18:12:00 (Prediction)

Results from ATV-5



Results from ATV-5

IRC

Trigger	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Final boost detected
Video Capture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	~10 minutes recorded
Video Transfer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	5967 images stored in SatCom
Power Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

SatCom

Safety Inhibits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Modem powered
TPS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SatCom internal temperature low
Data acquisition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Housekeeping data available
Downlink	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ping message received
Video compression	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Worked (tested on ground)
Download	<input type="checkbox"/>	Connection lost
Power Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Generic Re-Entry SatCom Design

Idea: Re-entry recorder working as «**Spacecraft Black Box**»

Properties:

- Stand-alone operation
 - Robust against break-up and re-entry loads
 - Data transmission during free-fall phase
 - Sensor suite tailored to mission/scientific goals
- What needs to be done to have such a black box?

Generic Re-Entry SatCom Design

■ ATV-BUC SatCom Technical Data

- Mass: 24.9 kg
- Power Consumption (Peak): 19.1 W
- Standby Time: 15 days

■ Lessons Learnt from ATV-BUC

- Downlink capability very limited → transmission only during free-fall time
- Back-up downlink is recommended
- Power consumption needs to be optimized to support long standby times
- Implementation of generic interface design

Generic Re-Entry SatCom Design

- Potential Improvements and Next Steps
 - Miniaturization → What is the physical limit?
 - Alternative downlink possibility (e.g. S-band, Inmarsat, etc.) can solve coverage issues
 - Buoy design to use floating period in the water for enhanced downlink capability
 - Standardized interface for external sensor front end via Ethernet, USB or Wireless
 - Remotely accommodated sensors (strain gauges, temp, camera etc.)
 - Free floating sensors for initial debris dispersion investigations (delta v, break-up timeline)
 - Front-end equipment like IRC
 - Re-charge capability for battery in case long term storage in orbit is necessary

Generic Re-Entry SatCom Design

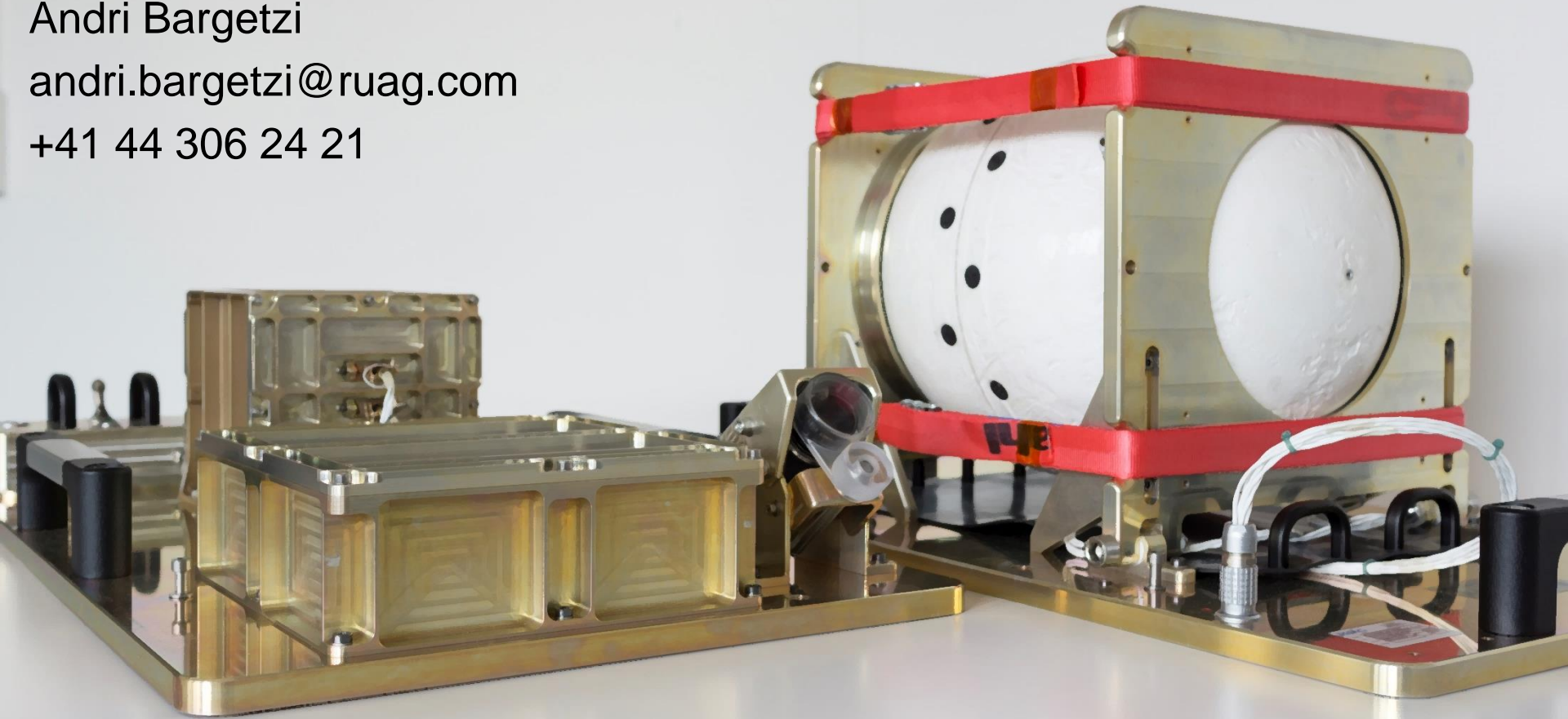
- Possible applications
 - Re-entry in-situ observation
 - Controlled deorbiting of space debris (e.Deorbit, RemoveDebris, ...)
 - Uncontrolled re-entry of dead satellites
 - Re-entry of launcher upper stages
 - Collection of more scientific data → Re-entry models, D4D verification, ...
 - Applications for launch vehicles
 - Thruster/plume monitoring
 - Trouble shooting during launch
 - Flight recorder

Summary

- European re-entry recorder, SatCom, developed within only 9 months from scratch
- IRC-Front-End and SatCom (ATV-BUC) flown on ATV-5 mission
- Suitability of system concept verified
- Message sent in ~35km altitude indicating ATV break-up in ~60km altitude

- Generic design would lead to a standardized «Spacecraft Black Box» that could also support other aspects of the Clean Space initiative

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Thank you for your attention!