

ECODESIGN APPLIED TO ESA'S PROBA-VEGETATION SATELLITE

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Clean Space Industry days – 24-26 October 2017



OUTLOOK

Introduction

Life Cycle Assessment of PROBA-2 satellite

- Environmental hot spots
- Lessons learned

GreenSat project

- LCA of PROBA-V satellite
- Approach towards Ecodesign options for PROBA-V
- PROBA-V mission overview



INTRODUCTION

PROBA series

- PROBA (PRoject for On-Board Autonomy)
 - family of small satellites, developed by QinetiQ Space, for ESA
 - PROBA-1 (EO, launched in 2001)
 - PROBA-2 (Sun observation, 2009)
 - PROBA-V (EO, 2013), all three currently operating in orbit,
 - PROBA-3, consisting of 2 satellites flying in close formation, currently close to CDR



INTRODUCTION

Cooperation VITO – QinetiQ Space

Life Cycle Assessment of PROBA-2 mission:

- Objective:
 - Perform LCA of 2 selected ESA projects
 - Develop methodological framework
 - Input for database for space applications
- 2012-2013

GreenSat: Ecodesign of PROBA-V mission

- Recently started finalized by end of 2018
- Objective:
 - Redesign a space mission based on ecodesign principles
 - Identify relevant design improvement options, leading to at least a 50% environmental impact reduction on at least three impacts
 - Use and test Space system LCA-guidelines and ESA LCI/LCA database
 - Identify potential benefits and difficulties of performing and implementing ecodesign in European space sector



LCA OF PROBA-2 MISSION



 FU: "one space project in accordance with the PROBA-2 mission's requirements"

System boundaries

- Phase A (design)
- Phase B (design)
- Phase C&D (production, verification and testing)
- Phase E1 (launch event and commissioning phase)
- Phase E2 (use phase)
- Phase F (disposal)
- Scientific payload not included
- Data collection
 - QinetiQ data on inputs for LCA and cost estimates
 - ESA data on testing and groundstations



LCA OF PROBA-2 MISSION

Encountered issues

- Components for space applications ≠ custom applications
 - custom: price dependant on materials
 - space: price dependant on man-hours
 - ightarrow ratio costs/weight is very high in space applications
 - Solution: include environmental impact of manhours
- Use of specific materials: no production data available in common LCA-databases
 - **Solution:** ESA space specific LCI-database
- How to model the impact of manhours?
 - Estimate manhours per phase, starting from cost data
 - Include direct energy consumption, infrastructure, business travel, use of consumables (water, paper, ...)
 - 'Hybrid approach': combination of cost data and physical data



LCA OF PROBA-2 MISSION



Environmental hotspots:

- Manhours
 - energy production
 - infrastructure (both land use and the production of buildings)
- Production of electronic components
 - Technology demonstrators
 - Harness
 - Antennas
- Impact of **launch** is significant compared to rest of mission
- Methodological: Combination of
 - process-based LCA data on better known materials and processes
 - IO (cost-based) data on the not-included materials and processes
 provides details and completeness



GREENSAT PROJECT

- 4 technical work packages:
 - WP1: LCA of PROBA-V and identification of hot spots
 - WP2: Identification of ecodesign options brainstorm and tradeoff
 - WP3: Ecodesign preliminary concept development and LCA
 - WP4: Quantitative comparison of ecodesign options

LCA of PROBA-V:

- Data inventory ongoing
- System boundaries:
 - A&B: Design Phase, including office work and travelling.
 - C&D: Production, Verification and Testing Phase
 - E1: Launch Event and Commissioning Phase
 - E2: Use Phase
 - F: Disposal Phase
 - Including scientific payload
- 2 iterations
- Identification of environmental hot spots (≠ levels)
 - literature review of ESA LCA studies
 - LCA results PROBA-2 and PROBA-V





Workshop: Thursday 26/10 14:00-18:00

GREENSAT PROJECT

- Brainstorm and workshop to identify ecodesign options for selected space mission
 - On different levels:
 - Materials, equipment and components, manufacturing processes
 - System
 - Management and programmatic
 - Regulatory
- Trade off and selection of ecodesign options for further development
- Ecodesign preliminary concept development for 5 options, guided by LCA



- LCA to compare environmental impact of baseline and redesign PROBA-V mission
 - To identify environmental saving
 - To check feasibility of project objective (50% reduction for 3 environmental impacts)
- Assessment of cost, performance, risk, schedule and feasibility
- Develop roadmap for 3 selected options
- Revisit missions specification



PROBA-V MISSION OVERVIEW

- Mission objective Gap filler mission for SPOT-Vegetation and Sentinel-3
 - Spectral and radiometric performance identical to Vegetation
 - Ground sampling distance of 300 m
 - Daily global coverage for latitudes above 35°
 - Complete global coverage in 2 days
- **Project duration:** 3,5years
 - Start of Phase B1: January 2009
 - Launch: May 2013 on-board VV02 from Kourou







PROBA-V MISSION OVERVIEW – TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS

In addition to main payload, 5 technology demonstrations

- GaN X-band transmitter
- HERMOD optical fibre
- SATRAM Radiation monitor
- EPT Radiation monitor
- ADS-B airplane tracking receiver







In-orbit demonstration ADS-B receiver – tracking of airplanes







PROBA-V MISSION OVERVIEW

- Satellite characteristics:
 - 140kg 300W ~1m3
 - 5 years design
 - Cold redundant

Design highlight

- Design based on PROBA-2
- Main differences:
 - Generally slightly larger and heavier
 - More efficient solar cells
 - Improved power performance
 - Improved downlink capability (X-band @100Mbps)
 - Improved mass memory (88Gbit NAND Flash)
 - Other battery type
 - More payloads







PROBA-V MISSION OVERVIEW

Technology evolution as natural partner of eco-design: major reductions in size and power



Vegetation instrument

PROBA-V instrument

SPOT-5

Proba-V



CONCLUSION

PROBA-series:

- Already 'ecodesign' alternative due to size in relation to functionality
- PROBA-V: no propulsion -> propulsion required for next generation
- Improvements from PROBA-2 to PROBA-V:
 - Use of recurrent solutions allows to improve development time
 - General technical advances allowing efficiency improvements (solar cells, battery, memory density,...)

GreenSAT:

- Only focussing on technological ecodesign options?
- Checking theoretical potential of changes to system specifications?
 - Margins
 - Extension of lifetime
- Methodological:
 - Opportunity to check the feasibility of ESA-LCA Handbook and database



QUESTIONS



You are all invited to join the GreenSat workshop:

During the Industry days Thursday 14:00-18:00 (26/10) CDF



CONTACT

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