



Passive Navigation Aids Development for EOL Management

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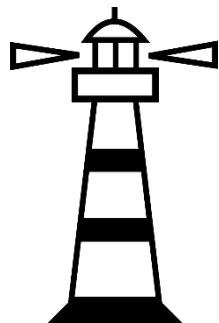
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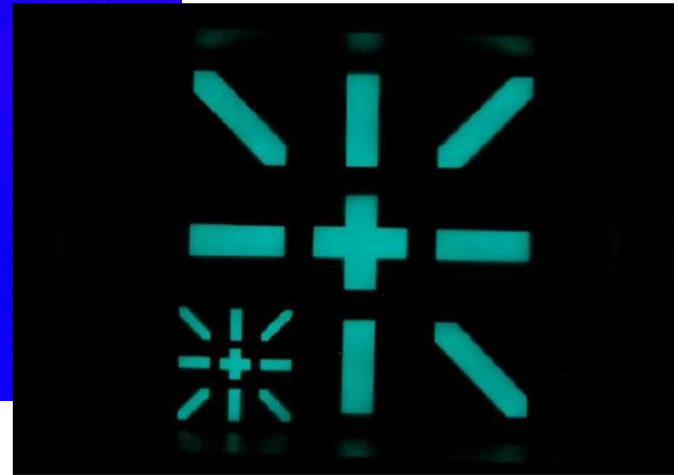
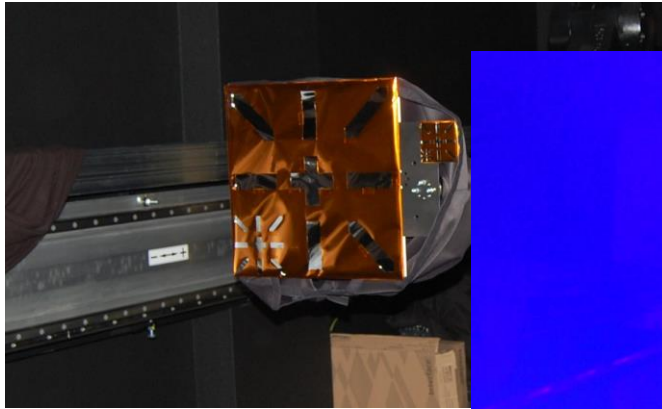
- 1. INTRODUCTION-MSN PROJECTS OVERVIEW**
- 2. MARKER MATERIALS QUALIFICATION**
- 3. 2D & 3D NAVIGATION MARKERS**
- 4. SUMMARY**



ADMATIS Ltd joined ESA Clean Space initiative through characterising the feasibility of passive marker solutions in thermal infrared and visible spectrum in the frame of PEMSUN project in 2018.

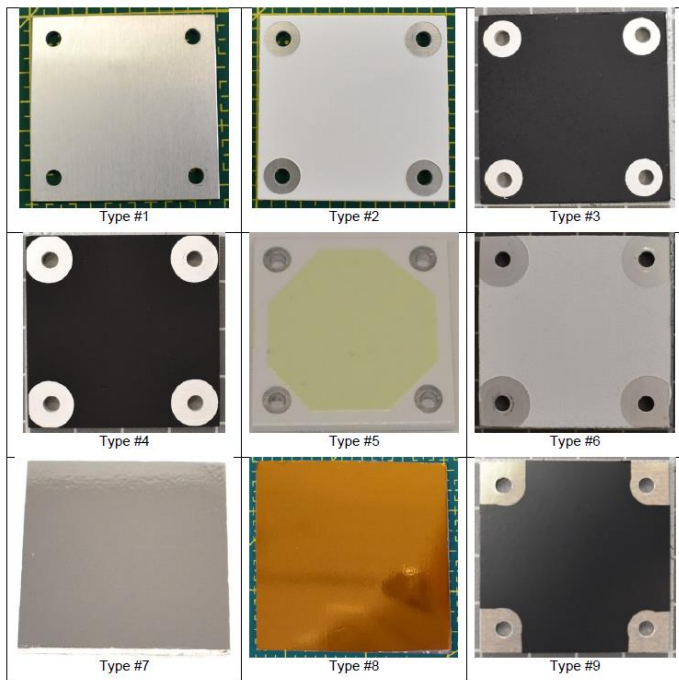
The activity focused on two types of dedicated markers:

- Adaptation of Multi Layer Insulation (MLI) to help navigation in the **TIR** spectrum
- Phosphorescent painting to help navigation in the **VNIR** spectrum





Continuation project beginning in 2020 called **M**arkers **S**upporting **N**avigation was to extend and develop marker technologies through the selection and comprehensive ageing tests on various candidate materials, including thermal control paints, phosphorescent paints, and films.



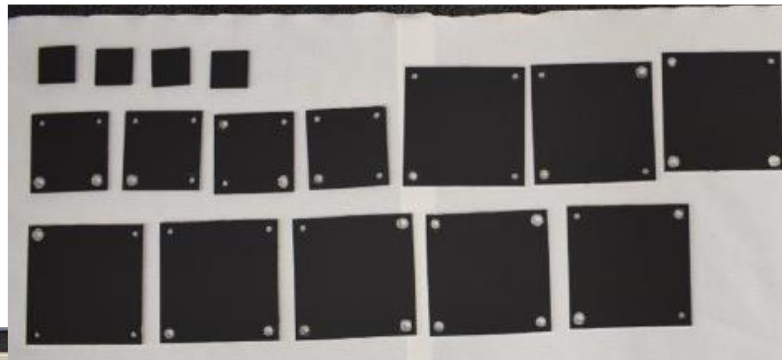
- Type #1: Trivalent Chromium Conversion Coating
- Type #2: non-conductive white
- Type #3: conductive black-1
- Type #4: conductive black-2
- Type #5: DHI Afterglo – COTS phosphorescent
- Type #6: MSN Afterglow – ADM developed ph.
- Type #7: VDA/Kapton
- Type #8: Kapton
- Type #9: Black Kapton



MSN has been extended further to qualify organic and inorganic materials visible next to solar arrays and radiators in the VNIR and TIR spectra.

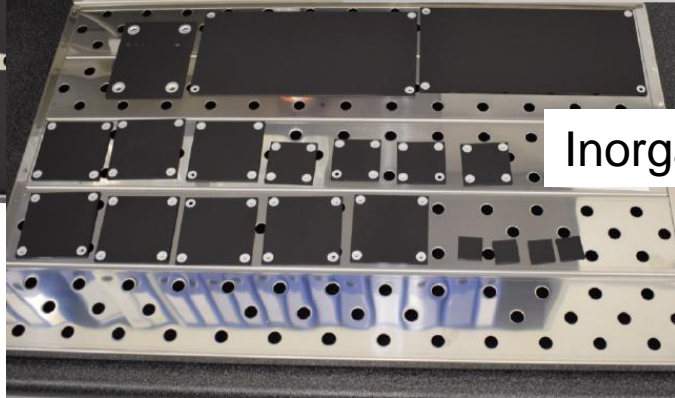
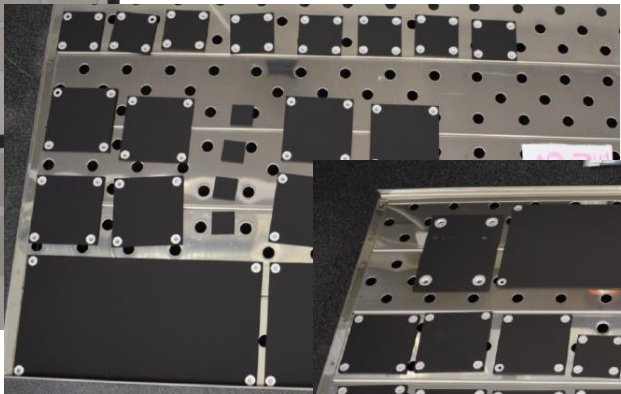


Aqueous based non-conductive black



TCCC with
different
surface
roughness

Aqueous based
conductive
black

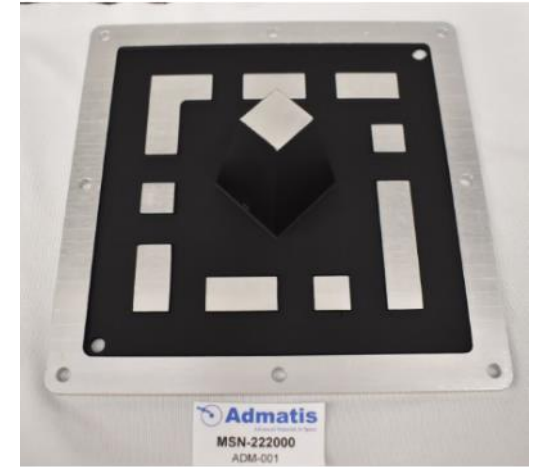
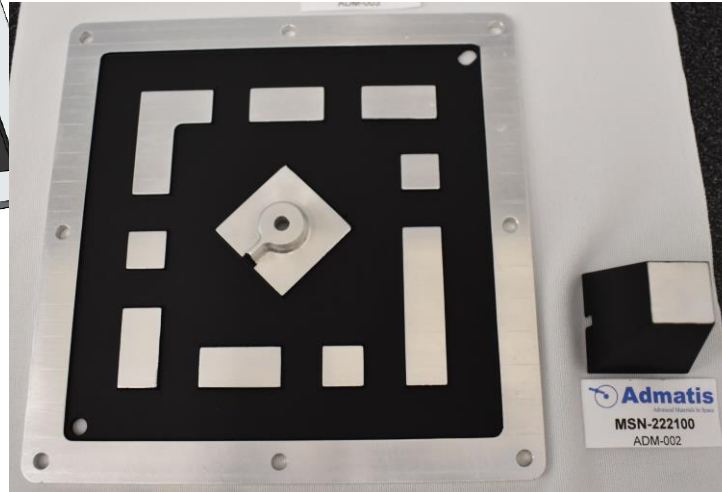
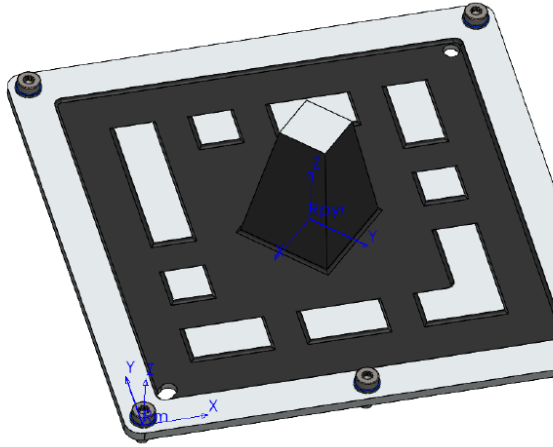


Inorganic black



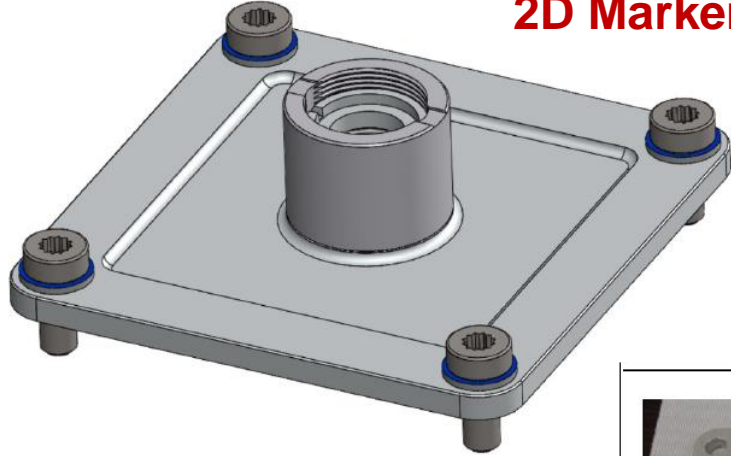
In parallel with materials qualification, consolidation of markers design, including laser retroreflector in the 2D Marker, has been implemented. Qualification of the markers is currently implemented in the MSN-Q project.

3D Marker BB design and assembly





2D Marker BB design and assembly

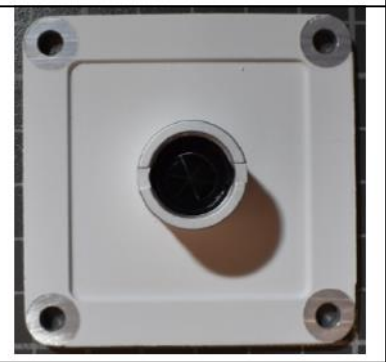
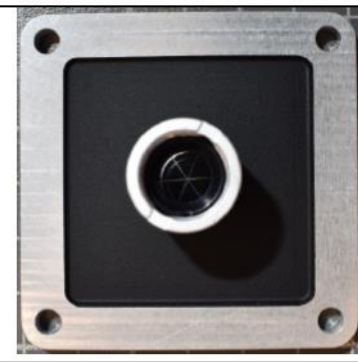
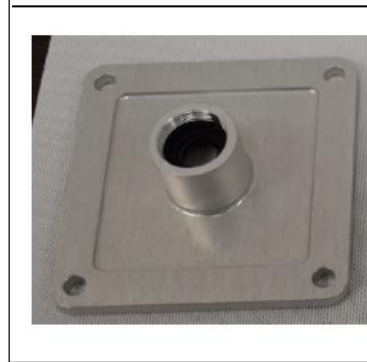


3 different configurations in terms of coating

TCCC

TCCC+black

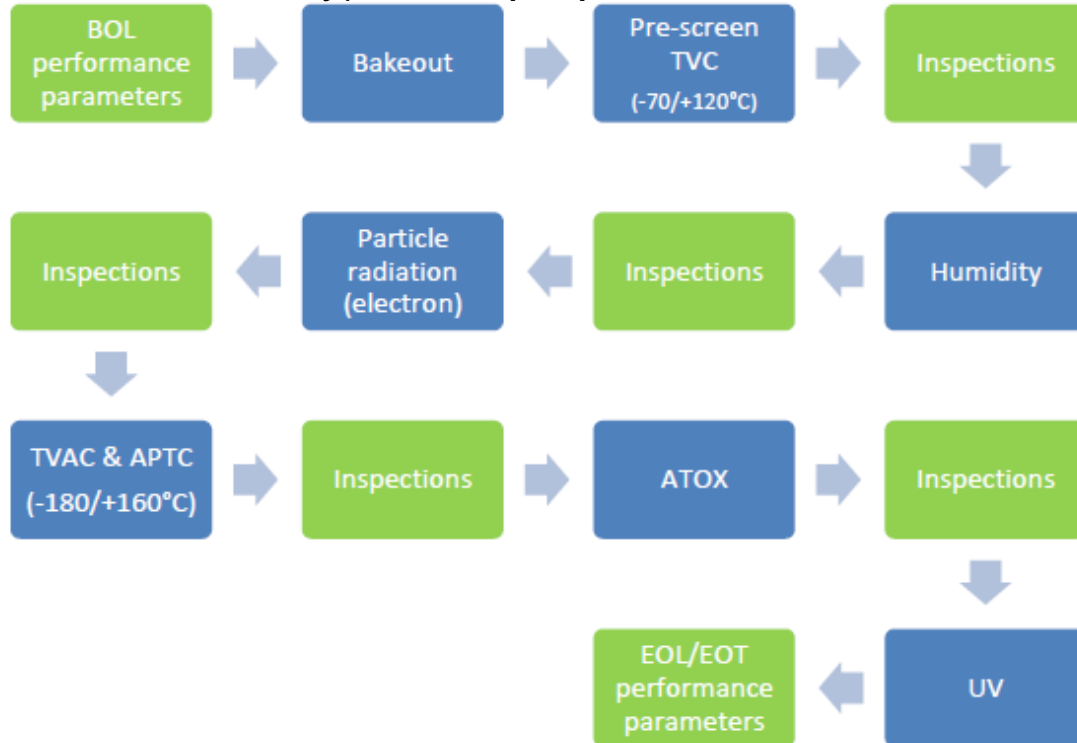
white



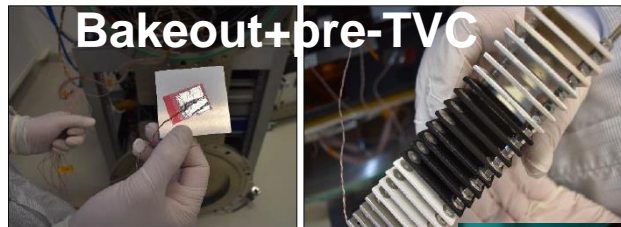
TCCC+black has been selected for further testing



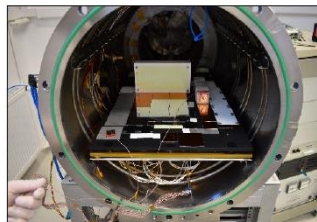
Coatings qualification included all relevant tests of the coatings, adhesion, thermo-optical measurements, and in addition, measuring performance parameters (i.e. contrast, visibility) of the proposed markers in thermal infrared and visible spectra.



Test levels correspond to LEO environment of the 6 HPCM missions operation in sun-synchronous orbits between 630 and 820 km altitude, inclination of 98 deg.



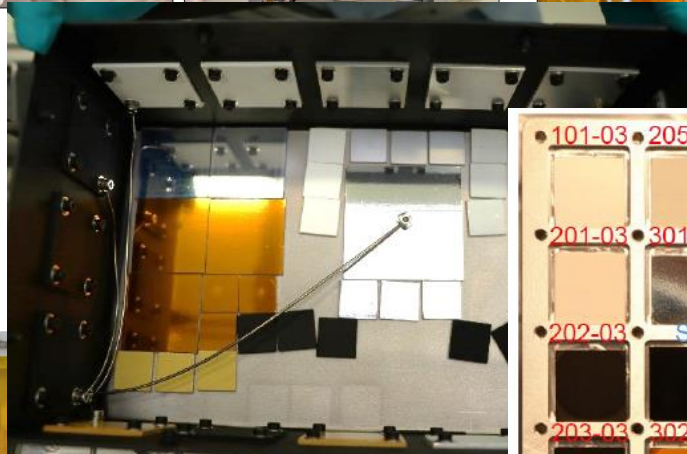
Bakeout+pre-TVC



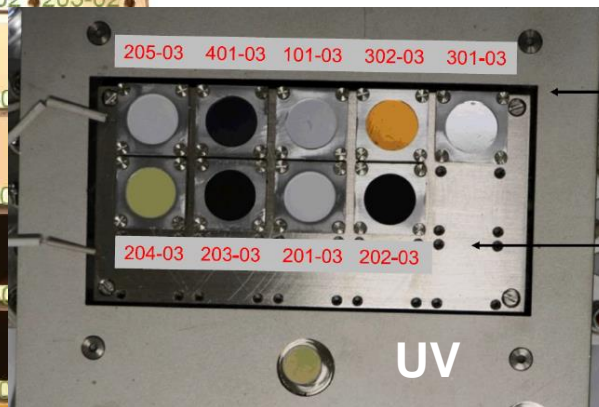
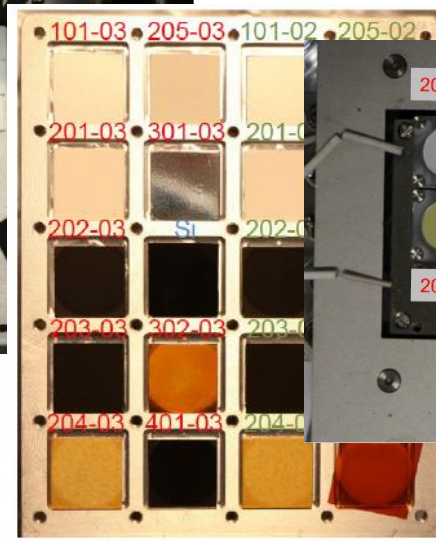
Humidity



Radiation



TVAC+APTC



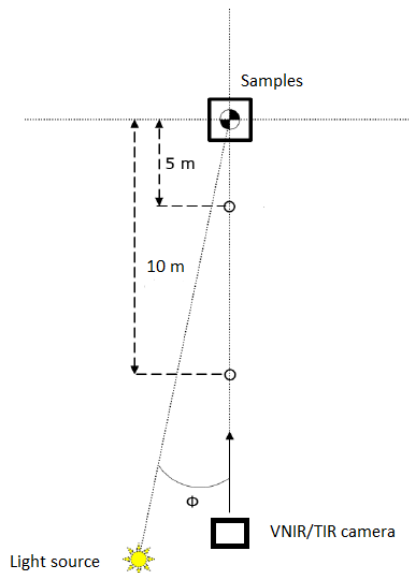
UV

ATOX



PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS - CONTRAST

Contrast measurement in VNIR and TIR spectrum has been implemented from 5m, 10m, 20m and 44m distances at 0°, 20°, 40°, and 60° angles and the evolution has been characterized.



For VNIR recording, the samples were illuminated by a LED reflector (Luminous flux:2700 lm, Electric power:30W, Color temperature: (6500K) placed at 10° illumination angle directly on the left side of the camera.

The evaluation was performed using the Michelson Contrast formula:

$$C = \frac{I_{max} - I_{min}}{I_{max} + I_{min}}$$

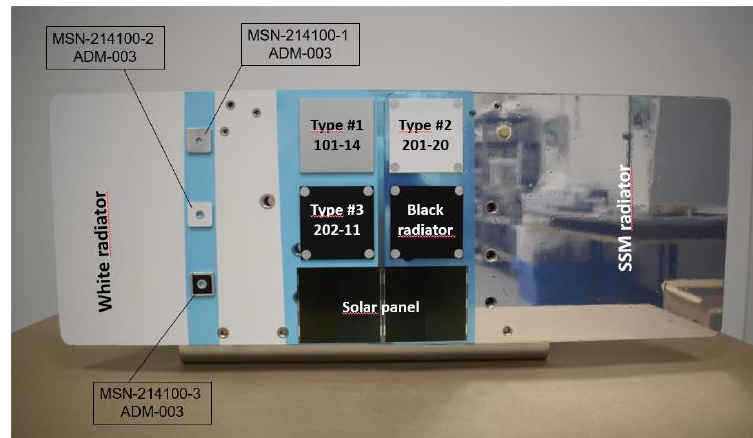
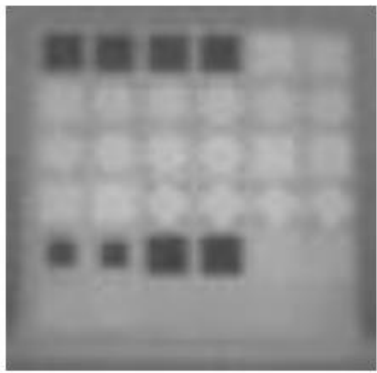
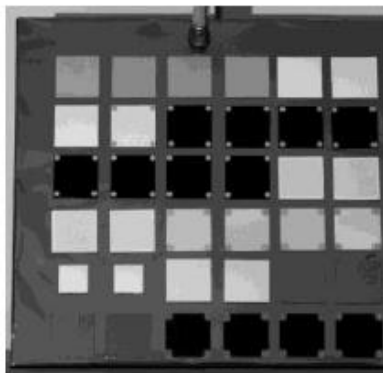
C: contrast [$0 < C < 1$]

I: intensity (i.e. pixel gray value)

I_{max} can be considered as average intensity value of the target, while I_{min} is the average intensity of the background.



PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS - CONTRAST

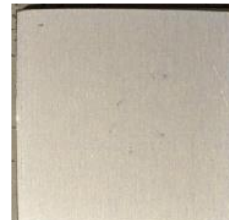
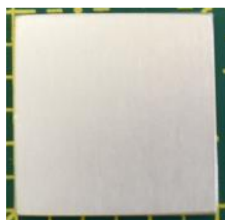


	3m	5m	10m
0°			
	3m	5m	10m
0°			



TYPE #1: TRIVALENT CHROMIUM CONVERSION COATING

BOL BO&TVC Humidity Radiation TVAC&APTC ATOX ATOX+UV



There is slight darkening due to UV. All Type #1 samples fulfil the criteria of visual appearance. All samples passed the adhesion (tape-lift) tests.

TO property	BOL	After TVAC	After ATOX	After ATOX+UV	Δ
Solar absorptance	0.29	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.03
Thermal emittance	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.01

	Δ (average)
Reflectance (<0.65)	3,5 %
Contrast (VNIR) (0.75)	16%
Contrast (TIR) (0.35)	5%



TYPE #4: CONDUCTIVE BLACK-2

BOL

BO&TVC

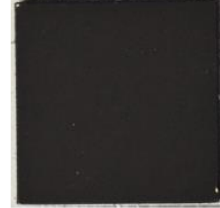
Humidity

Radiation

TVAC&APTC

ATOX

ATOX+UV



No visible change due to ATOX and UV. All Type #4 samples fulfil the criteria of visual appearance. All samples passed the cross-cut and tape-lift test.

TO property	BOL	After TVAC	After ATOX	After ATOX+UV	Δ
Solar absorptance	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.00
Thermal emittance	0.93	0.90	0.92	0.95	+0.02

	Δ (average)
Reflectance (0.05)	0 %
Contrast (VNIR) (0.8)	12%
Contrast (TIR) (0.12)	4%



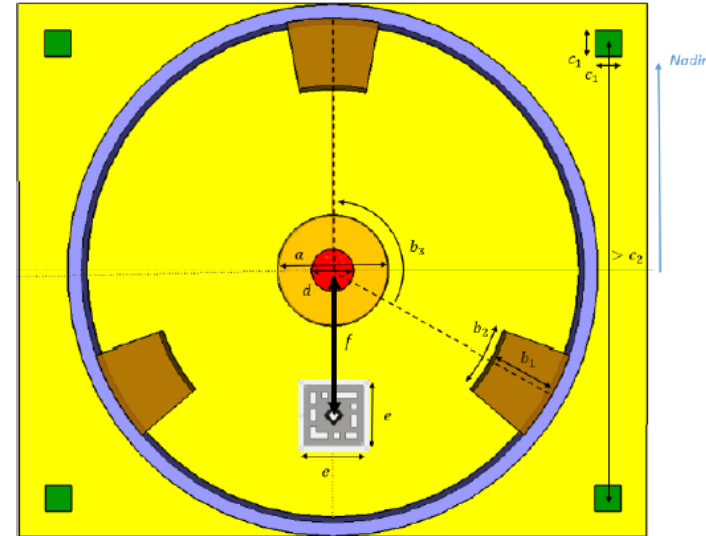
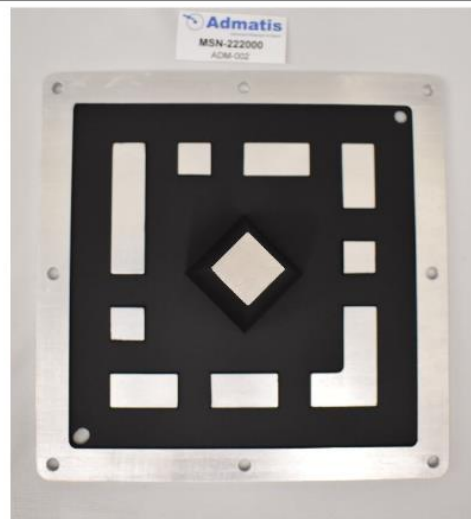
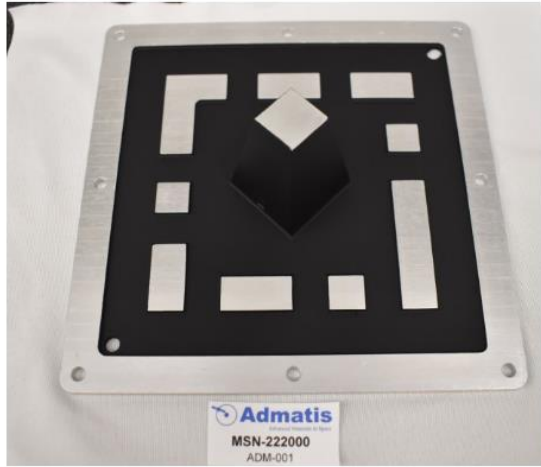
RESULTS SUMMARY

- Qualification of the coatings including all relevant tests has been performed
- There is almost no change in CONDUCTIVE BLACK-2
- TCCC showed slight visual change.
- All tested samples passed the different adhesion tests including tape-lift, cross-cut and pull-off tests.
- Reflectance, thermo-optical properties and contrast values have also been characterized.
- ADM proposal is TCCC + CONDUCTIVE BLACK-2 thermo-optical paint material pair for coating of navigations markers.



3D Marker – „MSN-150”

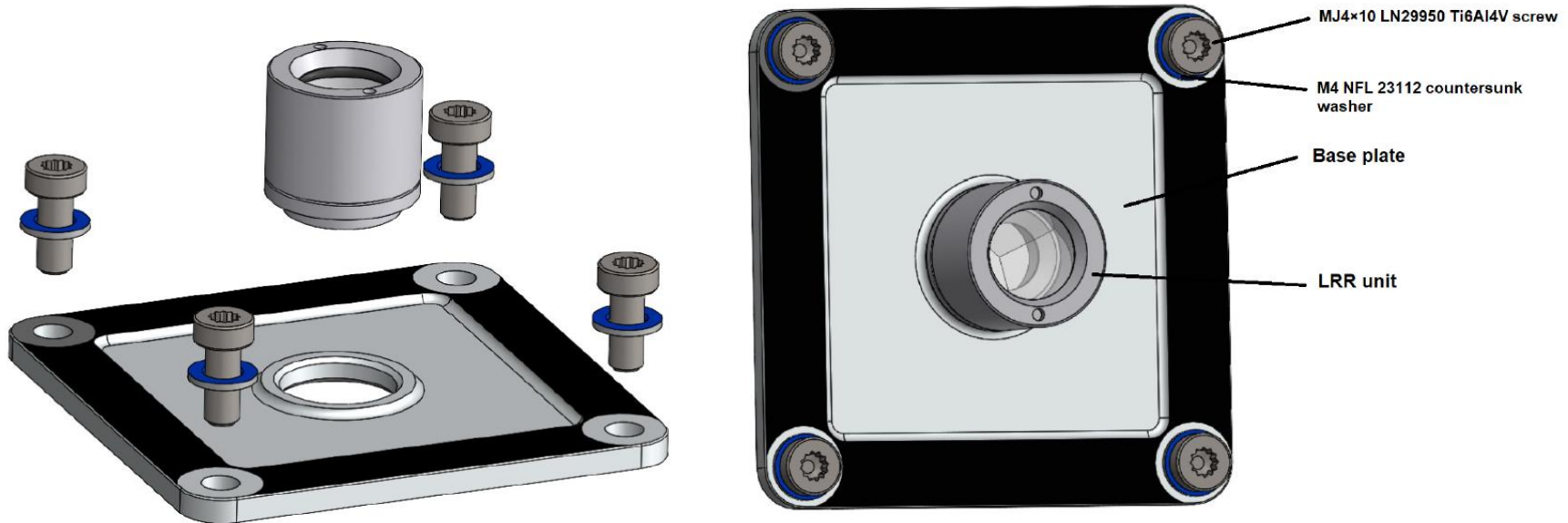
- 3D Marker QM design is equal to BB design (number of screws is 5)
- 3D Marker is located on the LAR interface of the client S/C
- 3D Marker function is to support rendezvous and tracking operations and pose estimation of the non-operational satellite from 5m to capture





2D Marker – „MSN-60”

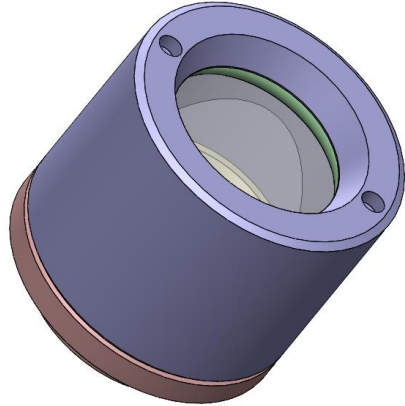
- 2D Marker QM design is different from BB design by swap of coatings
- 2D Markers are located on all sides of the client SC forming a unique pattern
- 2D Marker function is to support rendezvous and tracking operations and attitude determination of the non-operational satellite from 20m to 5m





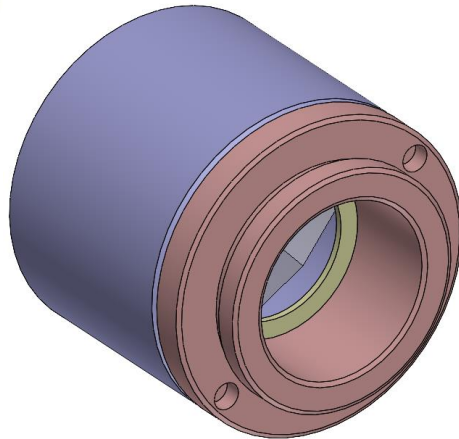
Laser Retroreflector

- LRRs are located in the middle of the 2D Marker
- LRRs to perform/support S/C standard positioning for tumbling satellite via SLR by ILRS (at 532 nm)
- LRRs perform/support S/C altitude determination for a tumbling satellite, via SLR by ILRS (at 532 nm)
- LRRs to support in space navigation to the S/C equipped with MSN by other approaching S/C

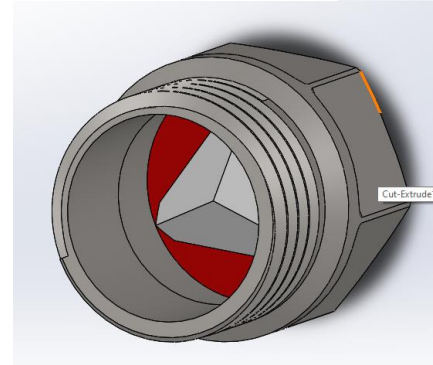
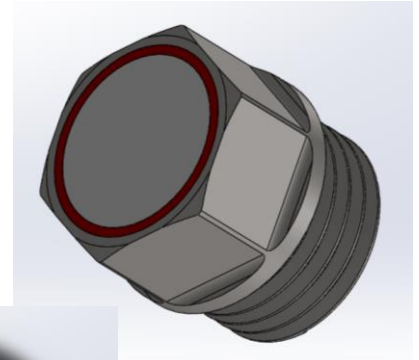


Screwed design

ADM



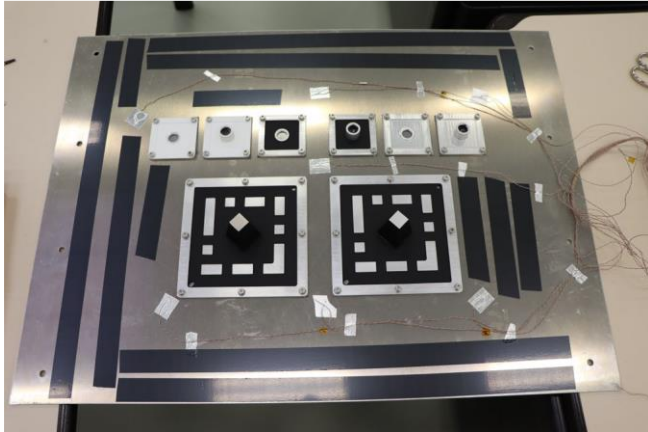
INFN



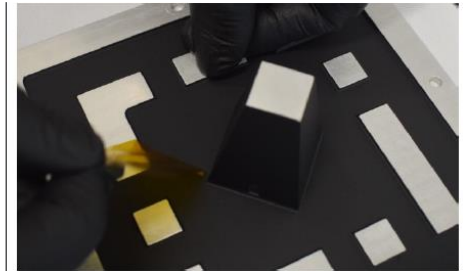
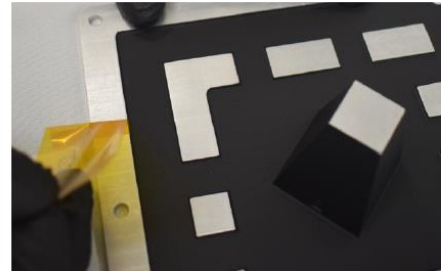
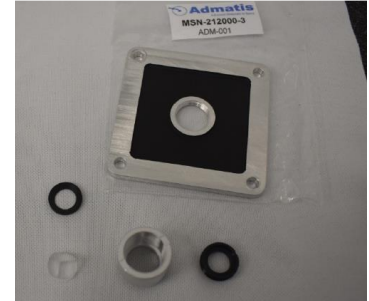
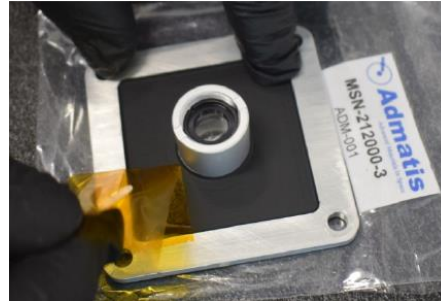
Glued design



Qualification status of marker assemblies-BB

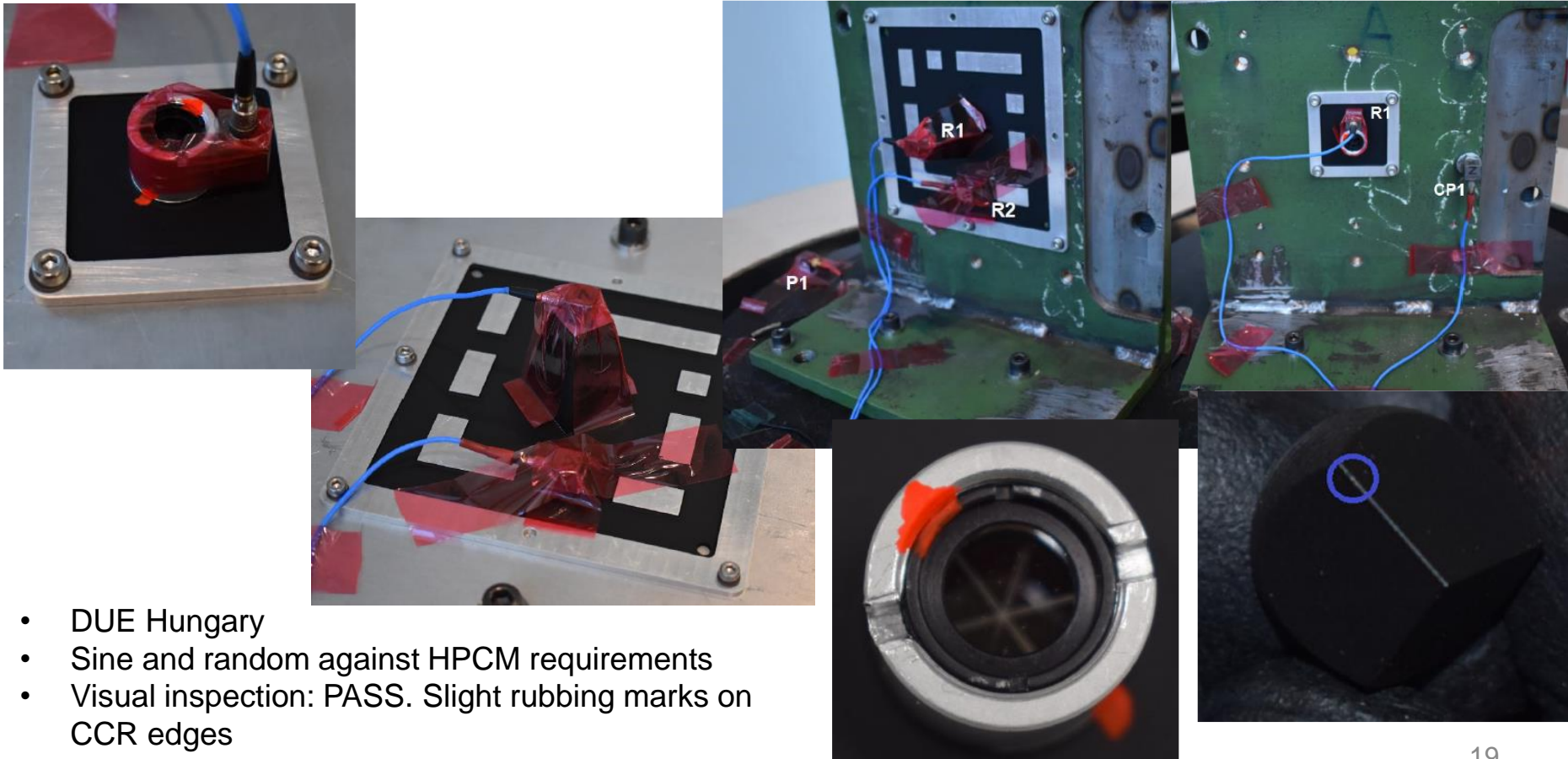


- ESTEC MEVAF -175°C/+107 °C
- 8 cycles in vacuum
- Visual inspection: PASS
- Adhesion: PASS
- Torque check: PASS





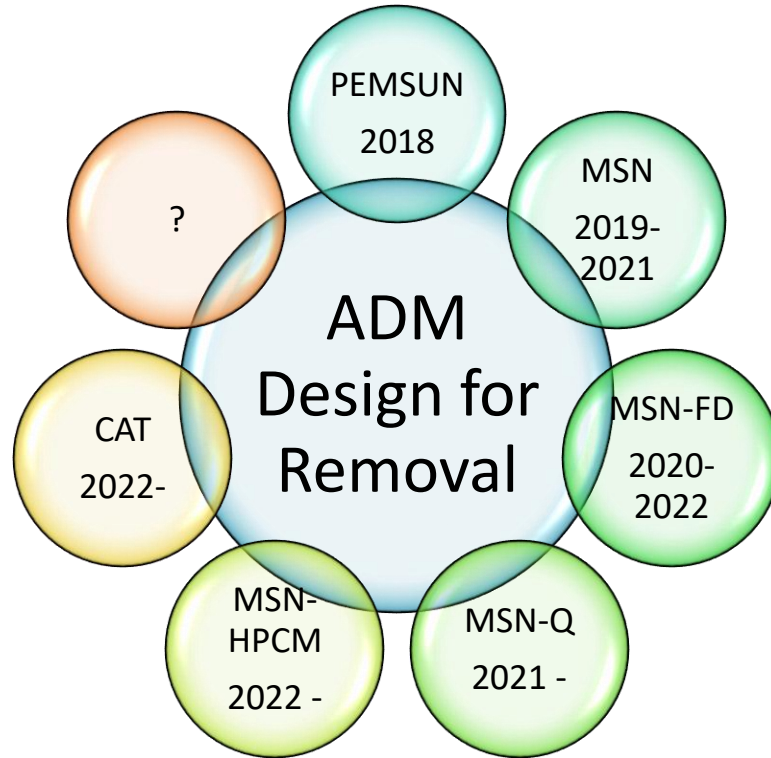
MSN 2D & 3D NAVIGATION MARKERS Admatis



- DUE Hungary
- Sine and random against HPCM requirements
- Visual inspection: PASS. Slight rubbing marks on CCR edges
- Torque check: PASS



- Materials qualification in terms of coatings of the markers has been successfully performed in the MSN project
- However, delta-qualification is necessary due to the changing requirements. It is currently running in the MSN-FD project.
- 2D and 3D Marker BBs have been manufactured and successfully tested in terms of thermal and mechanical environment
- 2D and 3D marker QM design has been consolidated based upon BB design and testing
- LRRs are designed by ADM and INFN (2 different designs). ADM design has been approved by ESA and released for manufacturing and testing.
- 2D and 3D Marker QMs manufacturing is in progress
- ADM-designed LRR qualification has begun in october in terms of radiation, ATOX and UV
- 2D and 3D Marker QMs assemblies qualification will be performed in Q1 2023 in terms of humidity, vibration, shock and TVAC to reach TRL7 for the assemblies



Thank you for your attention!