

LUXSPACE

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Sails ... and more “Made in Luxembourg”

Technical day on ‘deorbiting strategies’ (Estec - 17/03/2015)

- Quoting ESA:

The Technical Day is focused on presenting and summarizing European knowledge and technology developments in the areas of drag augmentation devices and solid rocket motors de-orbiting systems. The objective of the technical day is to shape recommendations for future research in this area through highly interactive sessions which are designed to produce actionable results.

- This LuxSpace contribution to:

- present Luxembourg’s expertise in (solar, drag, ...) sails
- present LuxSpace’s projects relating to (...) sails and deorbiting with these
- make recommendations for future research in the areas of drag augmentation devices

- In Luxembourg, when industries are particularly proud of their products, their local expertise and their quality, they can apply for the national label:



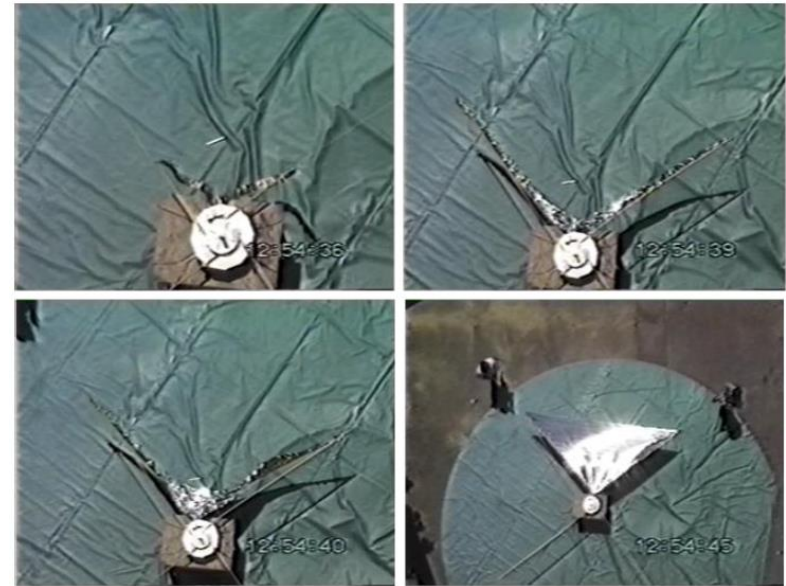
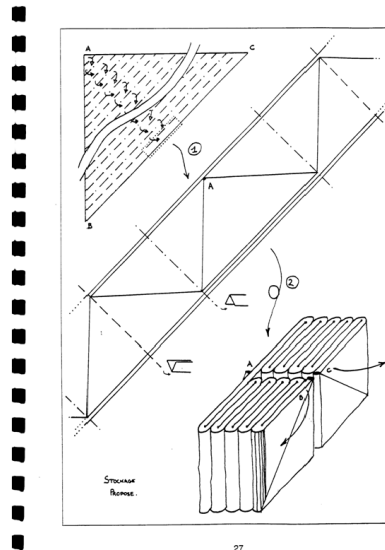
- LuxSpace intends to apply soon for this label, considering our established expertise and products in the fields of:
 - (Large) sails for solar/drag/power and other sailcrafts
 - Spaceborne Sails containers
 - Sail-to-Structure Interfaces (SSIF)

- The following projects contributed over more than 20 years now to build-up the LuxSpace expertise on (drag)sail technologies:
 - Oct. 1993 – Mar. 1995 : Voilier Solaire Européen (VSE)
 - Nov. 1996 – Jun. 1997 : Daedalus (for ESA)
 - 2005 – (during) 2007 : Libellule (for AMSAT-F)
 - 2008-2013 : Solar Sail Materials (SSM, for ESA)
 - 2014 : E-SAIL Phase B1 (for ESA)

- In 1991, the « Voilier Solaire Européen (VSE) » non-profit association was established as a supportive arm of U3P to develop the technologies enabling / promoting the photonic propulsion in Europe.
- Clearly identified as a starting point / critical technology to investigate, a feasible and safe folding/deployment concept for large sails was ideated (by me) in late 1993 and tested during 1994 with positive conclusions wrt spaceborne use:

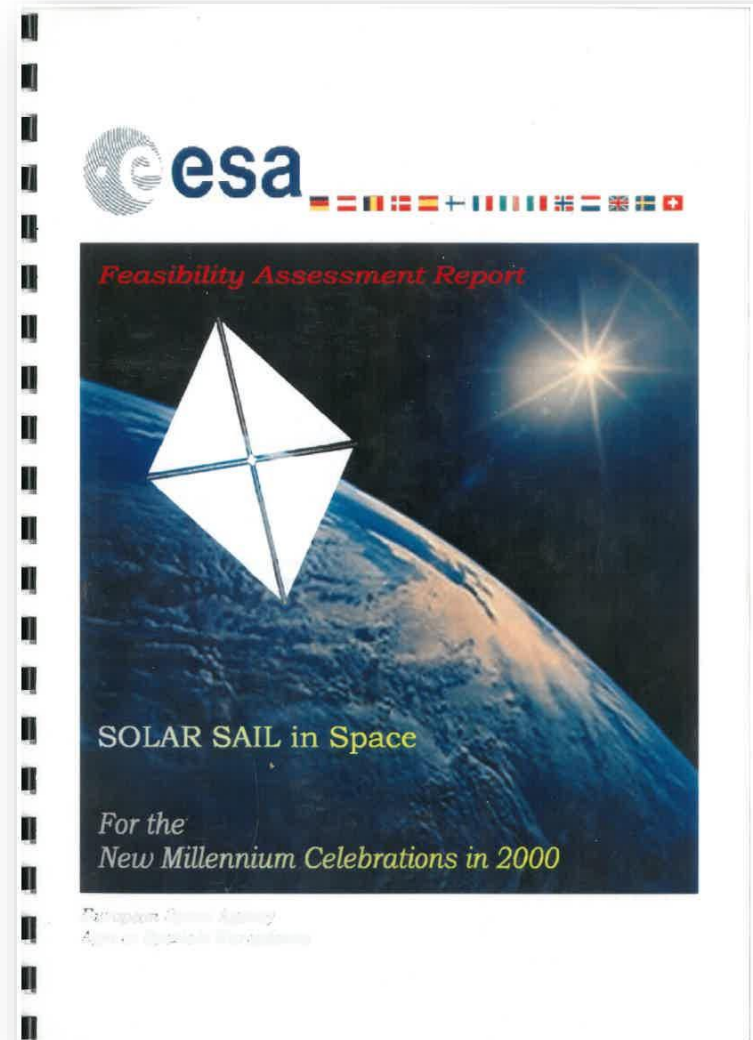
Original drawing of the « VSE » folding scheme:

This folding scheme was later also renamed by (anonymous) as « Frog Legs » folding scheme.



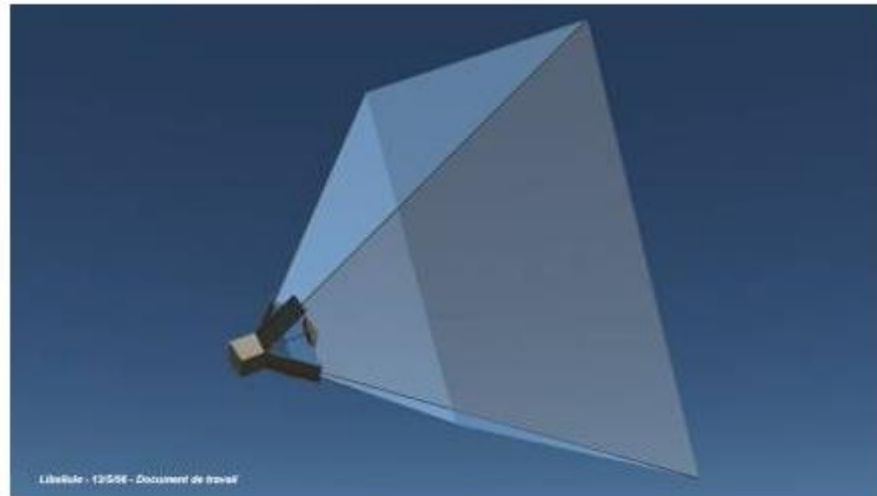
- For the scope of this Technical day on 'deorbiting strategies' it is here clarified that no patent has ever been requested for this folding scheme.
- Indeed, being the intention of VSE to enable and promote the use of photonic propulsion in Europe, the approach was not to hide things but instead to widely publish our findings ...
- As such, we publicly presented this folding scheme to IAF 1994 and documented it in the respective paper:
- *IAF-94-I.1.177 : "Structural Advances on the European Solar Sail" ; L. Perret, F. Dalla Vedova, D. Denaux, A. Esterle – Le Voilier Solaire Européen*
- Use of this folding scheme for (solar) sailing applications is encouraged but ... please with appropriate reference to the above paper and its Authors.
Thank you
- About this, I would like to thank here Clyde Space, wishing them All the Best for their « AEOLDOS » product for CubeSats.

- Daedalus was an ESA Phase 0/A project aiming at investigating the feasibility of deploying in LEO a small sail for the New Millennium Celebrations of 2000.
- The study concluded about technical feasibility of such project but ...
- ... the biggest concern we raised within ESA (and outside in the Astronomical Community) was about the fear of having terrestrial based observations being disturbed by sail-reflected light !
- **This concern should be taken into account when selecting the protective coatings of dragsails ...**



- First experience of deorbiting with dragsails was gathered with the support given to AMSAT-France to their Libellule (Dragonfly) project.
- Offered support related to the sails, their storage and deployment

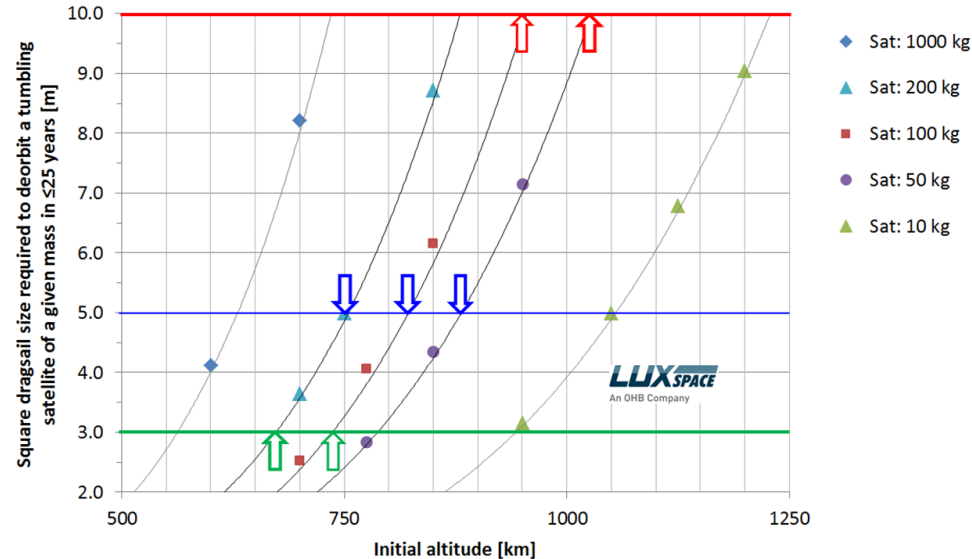
Le Projet Libellule (2005)



- The LuxSpace SSM project objectives were to make progresses on sail materials, their assembly and integration for future Advanced European Solar Sail missions.
- Out of all, major progresses were expected on :
 - Identification of the reference film materials to consider for European projects.
 - Thinning of the reference film material(s) to 3 microns or less.
 - Identification of suitable film coatings (reflective and emissive) and protective overcoats
 - Identification of an environmentally resistant assembly concept and related adhesive(s)
 - Selection of a preferred sail-to-structures fastening concept
- Although focusing on technologies necessary to assemble efficient and reliable sails, the SSM project investigated also some key system aspects relating to :
 - Sail-to-Structure Interfaces (SSIF) e.g. sail tensioning devices and sail containers
 - Optimal tensioning strategy, under 1g
 - Scalability of results, from 1g observations and simulations of small scale mock-ups/breadboards up to large scale operational sails in orbit.

- The LuxSpace-led SSM project made key advancements in developing and qualifying feasible technologies and concepts applicable for future sails of advanced European solar sailcraft missions :
 - For what relates to the sails, the SSM project was indeed able to define a mix of suitable (film, coatings, assembly) materials featuring an overall Sail Film Areal Density σ_{Film} compliant with the GeoSail requirement of $\leq 6 \text{ g/m}^2$
 - According to analyses and tests performed with SSM, the best sail fastening solution is made with Taped (Tubed) Strings and Rigid Triangle fasteners, holding the sail according to Tip Holds.
 - SSIF elements have been identified and for each of them first concepts have been proposed (especially for the sail container)
 - For a complete 7,5 microns European sail, a TRL of [5,7/2] was estimated at the end of the SSM project. For a complete ≤ 3 microns European sail, the TRL should be [4,9/2]. The SSM SSIF's TRL is today estimated to be [5,7/2] (using the ESA TRL format [Avg/Min])
 - Thanks to the validation of FEM simulations with 1g observations/measurements on small scale mock-ups/breadboards, the scalability of FEM results to large scale operational sails in orbit is now ensured.

- Intensive investigations on deorbit means have been performed during the Phase B1 of this ESA ARTES 21 programme:
 - Propulsion is expensive for smallsats ...
 - Tethers are definitely not encouraged above the ISS orbit ...
 - DragSails are appealing
- LuxSpace made and combined numerous simulations with all three Agencies tools to derive this:



- LuxSpace developed and tested recently with success a complete and very simple (remember KISS) DragSail prototype suitable for 30 kg microsats
- Images of the product will not be disclosed here but ...
- Out of 25 deployment tests, we could observe three failure modes
 - Two of these are only partial as they allow a correct deployment of the sail
 - The last failure mode implies that the sail is deployed but will not be able to perform (for long) its function
 - However, out of the 25 deployment tests, 92% led to a functional sail
- Based on these excellent results, LuxSpace is now pursuing this development with increased sail and boom dimensions.

- LuxSpace is currently performing a Phase 0 study to identify opportunities for Luxembourg's Entities to further develop (in Space) their robotic capabilities.
- The Catch&Carry mission considers a deorbiting with DragSails

- LuxSpace should soon support the CleanSpace initiative on deorbit sails with a study on dedicated GNC for DragSails
- LuxSpace should also soon start another project under ESA to risk mitigate the use of sails for a really particular application
- LuxSpace will pursue with the development of (spaceborne) sails « Made in Luxembourg » with the hope that these could be part of a first future European (solar) sailcraft mission. Such mission would rely on the various european developments performed by several Countries, including ... Luxembourg.

- Taking the opportunity given by this Technical day on ‘deorbiting strategies’, LuxSpace, based on its long experience in sail membranes (and sailcrafts) recommends:
 - Pursuing activities targeting the Sustainable Development of Space
 - Pursuing European-wide developments related to (drag) sails
 - Paying attention to possible DragSails light reflections toward Earth and possible disturbances to terrestrial observations for Astronomy.
 - Fostering European collaboration for future (solar, drag, ...) sails missions

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Thank you for your attention
Wishing us All a fruitful collaboration