

A?

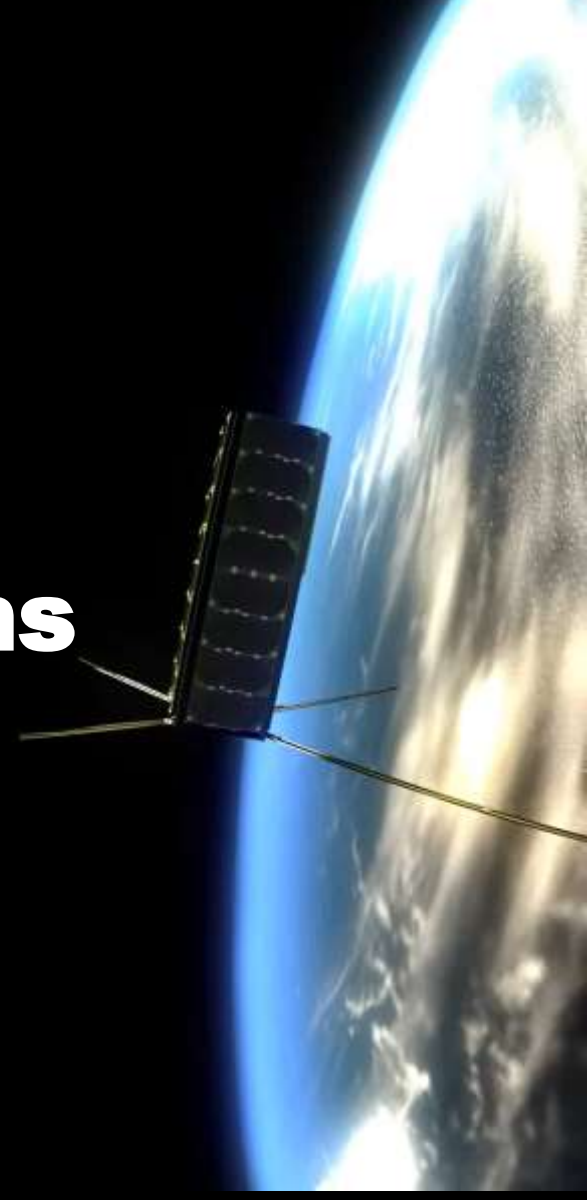
Aalto University
School of Electrical
Engineering



Small Satellites for Finnish Science Missions

Jaan Praks, Foresail team

*Aalto University, Department of Electronics and Nanoengineering
Finnish Centre of Excellence in Research of Sustainable Space*



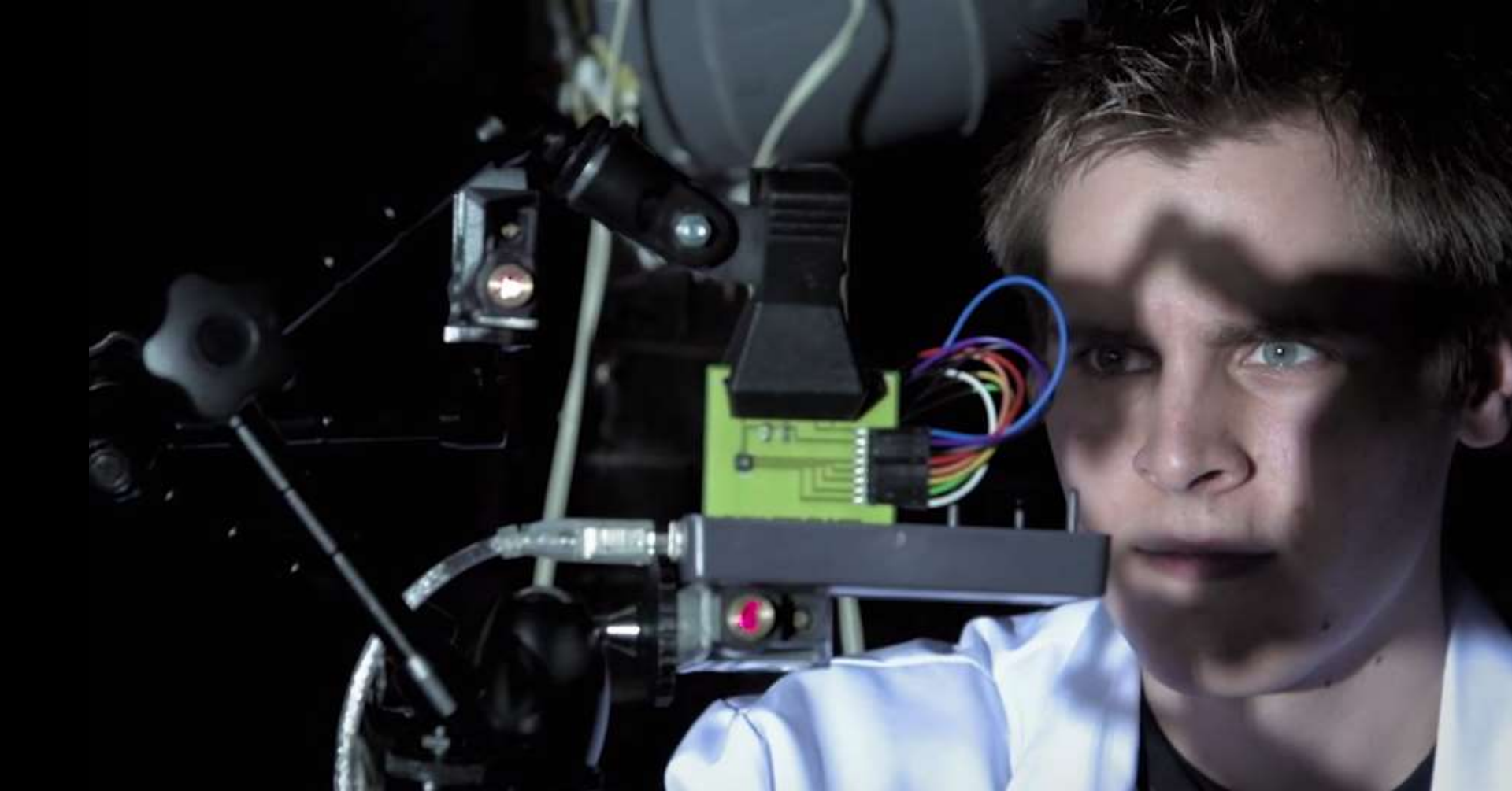
A!

Aalto-yliopisto

Growing with CubeSat generation



Aalto-1 2010







Picture: Harri Ha...







Reaktor
Space Lab

AURORA
PROPULSION TECHNOLOGIES

Kitsat

ICEYE



Aalto Space spin-off companies



Aalto University





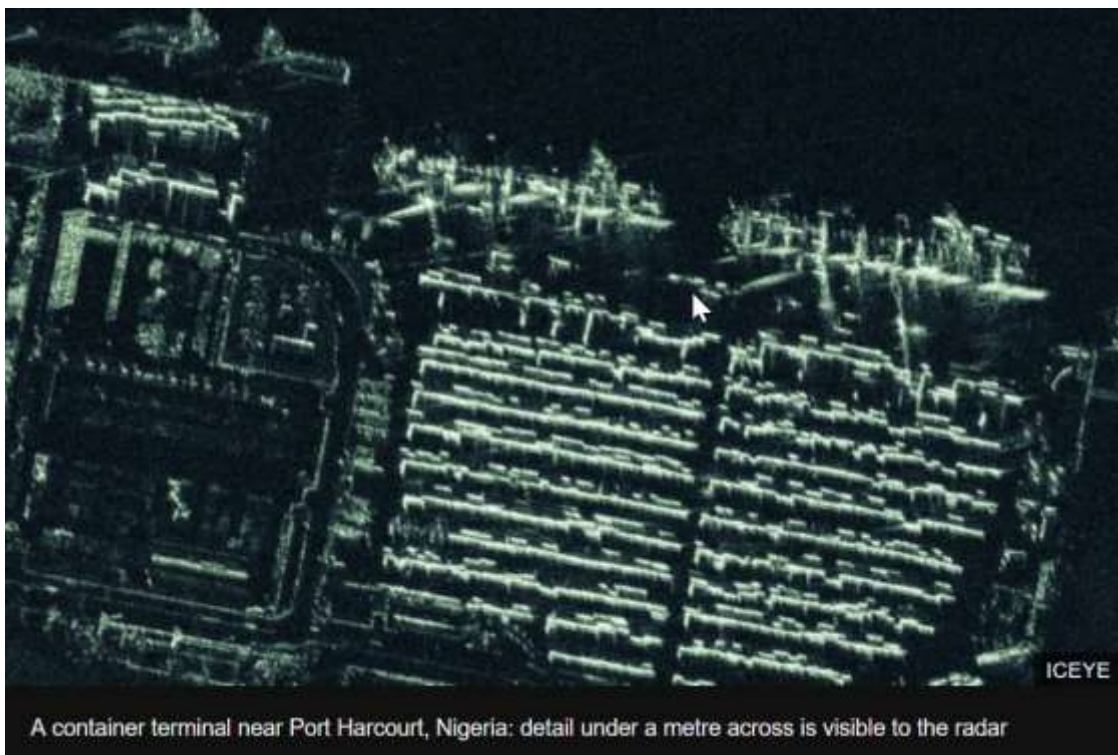
ICEYE

**Now one of the biggest
space companies in Finland**



ICEYE

Iceye satellites return super-sharp radar images



A container terminal near Port Harcourt, Nigeria: detail under a metre across is visible to the radar

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Established Education

Aalto Space Science and Technology

Major in Electronics and Nanoengineering

Student missions

Aalto satellite projects are integrated to Space Science and Technology curriculum.

Students get hands on design, integration, testing experience and operation.



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Mature Small-sat Technology

VTT Fabry-Perot Spectrometers *for CubeSat*

AaSI VNIR spectral imager (400-900 nm)

(IOD Aalto-1 2017)

HW SWIR Spectral imager (900-1400 nm)

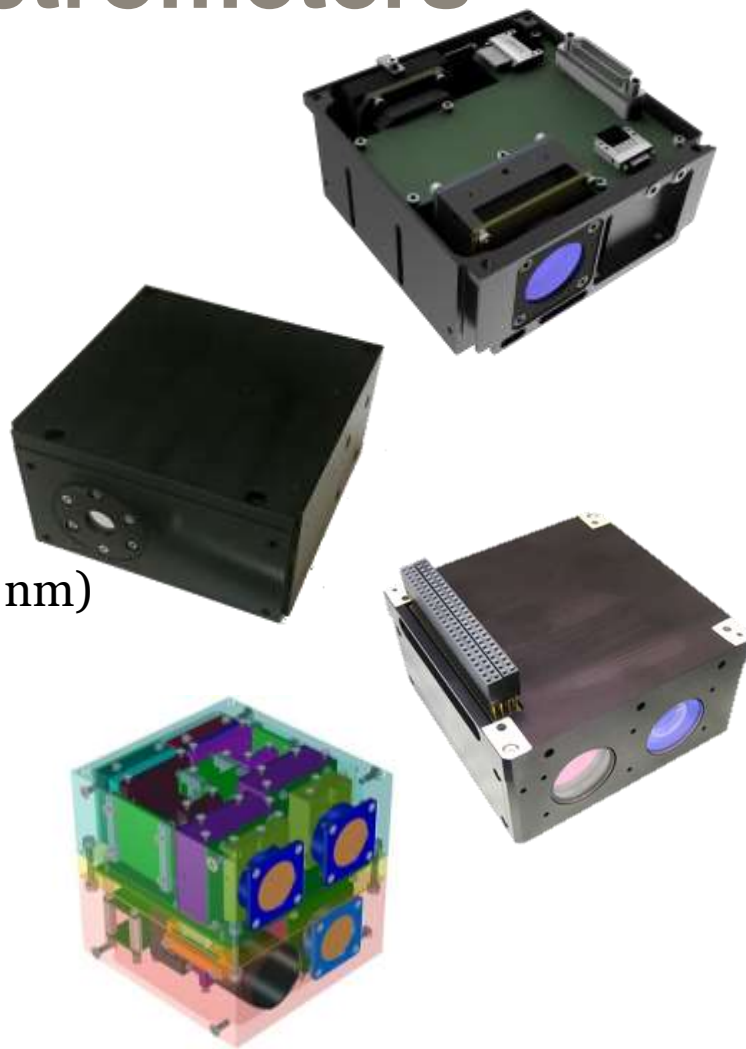
(IOD Hello World 2018)

VISION Solar Occultation Imager

(Launch 2019-2020)

Asteroid Spectral Imaged Concept (500-2500 nm)

(designed for APEX/HERA mission)



In-house developed complete Cubesat solutions

Aalto has developed two complete CubeSats and launched three.

Aalto has developed all avionics subsystems in-house.

Currently three more CubeSats are under development.



Flight-proven technologies



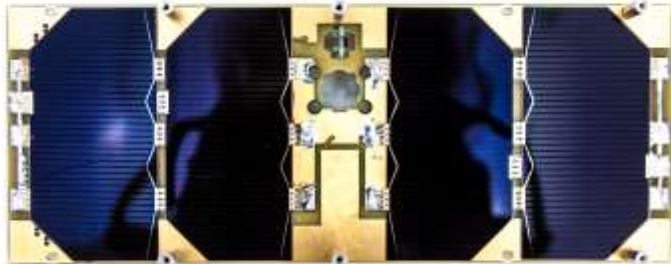
TM / TC radios
TRL 9



Power supplies
TRL 9



Battery packs
TRL 9



Solar panels
TRL 9



Onboard computers
TRL 9

New science with smaller spacecraft

- Higher risk, more experimental missions
- Higher temporal and spatial characterization of phenomena
- Multi node systems
- Long baselines
- Better match with models



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Increasing mission opportunities with ESA

W-Cube (ESA)

Science / Telecom

First ever W-band frequencies to be transmitted from space to Earth. Provides information for atmospheric and ionospheric propagation models. Higher frequencies will provide higher communication speeds for future telecom satellites.

- W-band (75 GHz) & Q-band (37.5 GHz) beacons
- Novel concentric ring antennas
- Left and right handed polarization switching

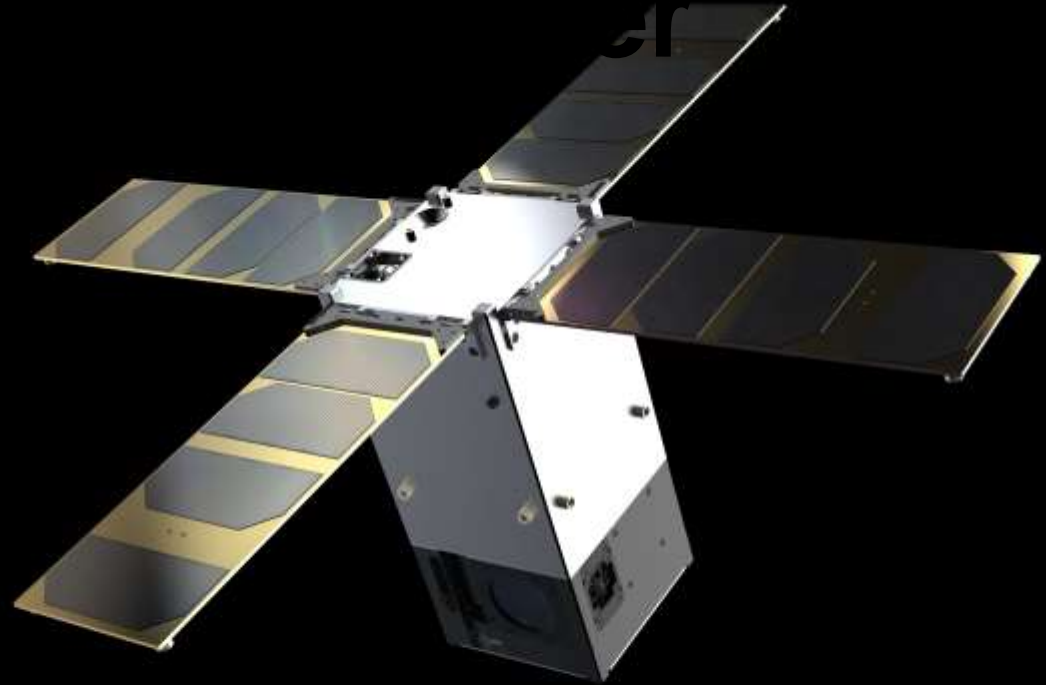
VTT Reaktor
Space Lab



XFM (ESA)

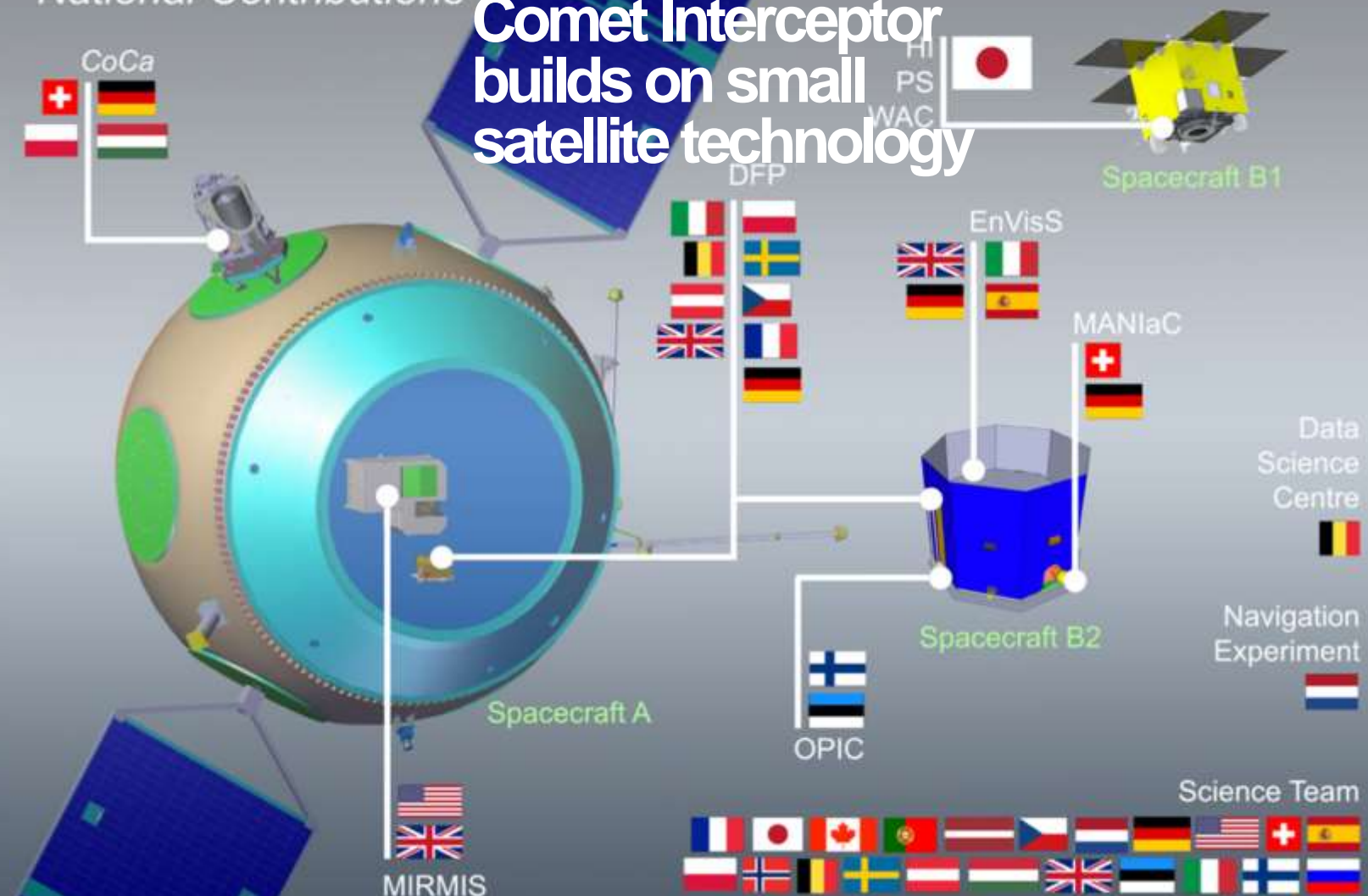
X-ray spectrometer
in orbit demonstration

Launch Q1/2021

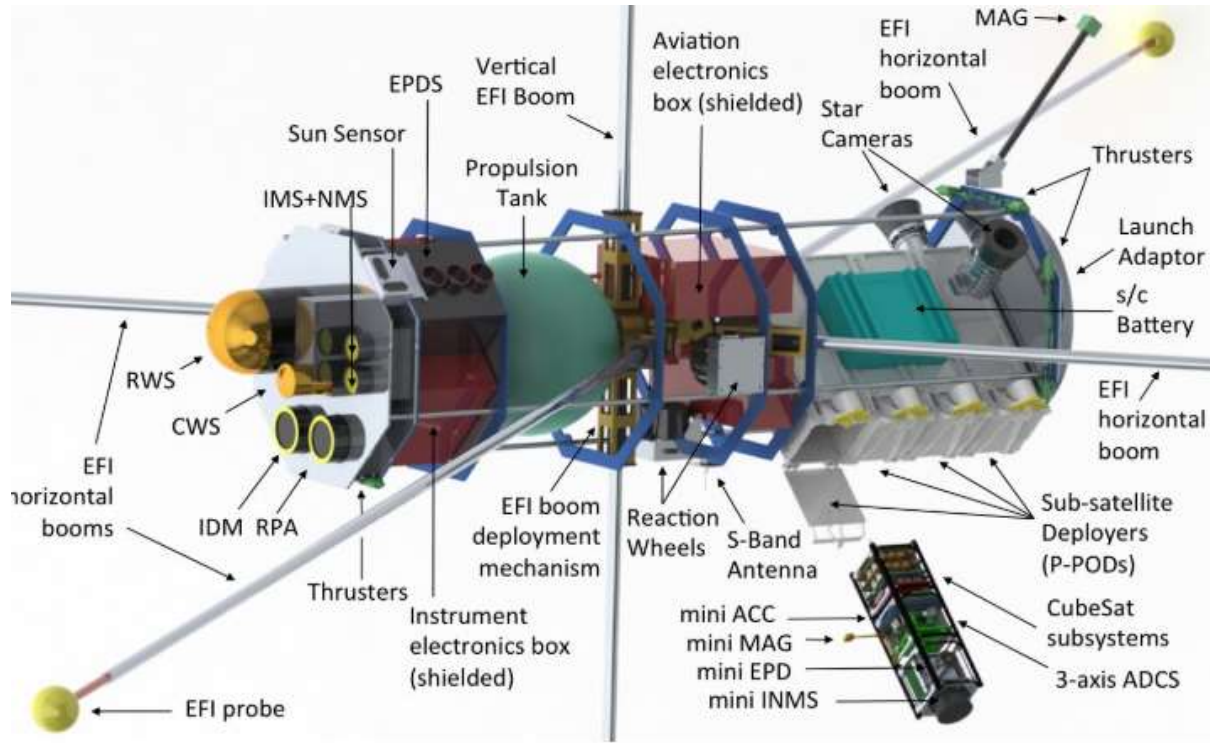
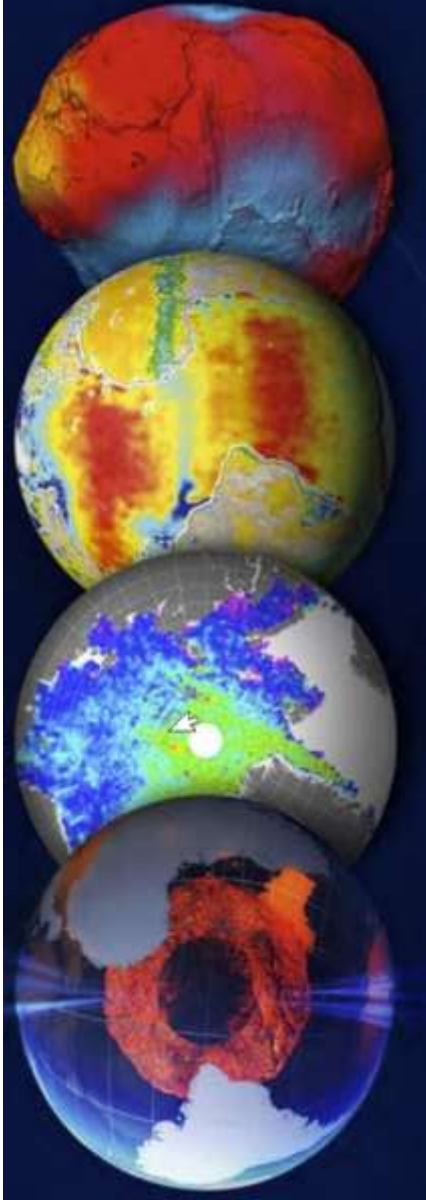


Comet Interceptor National Contributions

ESA F-class mission Comet Interceptor builds on small satellite technology



ESA Earth Explorer 10 Daedalus mission build on CubeSat technology



ASPECT / APEX (ESA)

Asteroid prospecting

The image shows a satellite with a long boom and solar panels in space. In the foreground, a large, dark, cratered asteroid is visible. The background is a starry field with some nebulae. The text 'ASPECT / APEX (ESA)' is at the top left, 'Asteroid prospecting' is in the middle left, and the 'VTT Reaktor Space Lab' logo is at the top right.



FORESAIL

FINNISH CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN RESEARCH OF SUSTAINABLE SPACE



SUOMEN AKATEMIA
FINLANDS AKADEMI
ACADEMY OF FINLAND



HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO
HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI



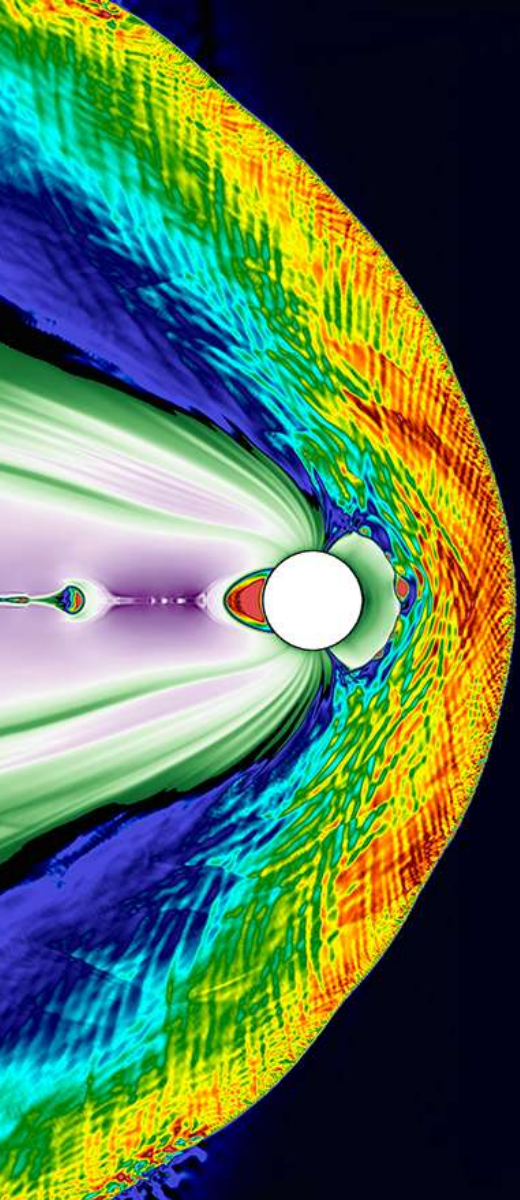
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FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL
INSTITUTE



Combining best space environment models, particle instruments and nanosatellites in Finland to develop technology for more sustainable space.



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HELSINGFORS UNIVERSITET
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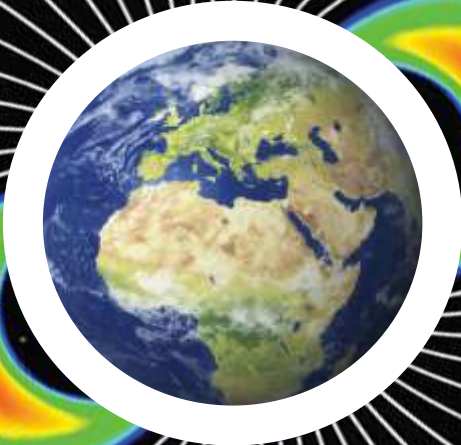
FORESAIL

FINNISH CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE IN RESEARCH OF SUSTAINABLE SPACE

Goals

- Better knowledge of radiation physics in space
- Awareness of sustainability issues
- Science Space Program for Finland
- Deorbiting technologies for small satellites
- Solutions for radiation tolerant CubeSat platform
- Science instruments for future space
- Renewal of space scientists and engineers





Foresail-1



2020
Mission to
LEO

Foresail-2

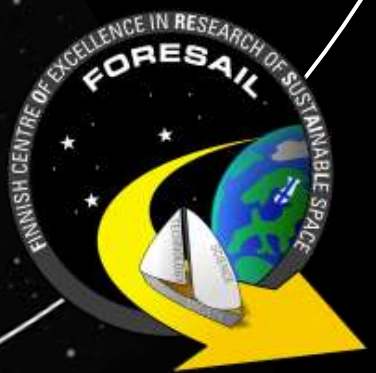


2022
Mission to
GTO

Foresail-3



2024
Mission to
Solar Wind

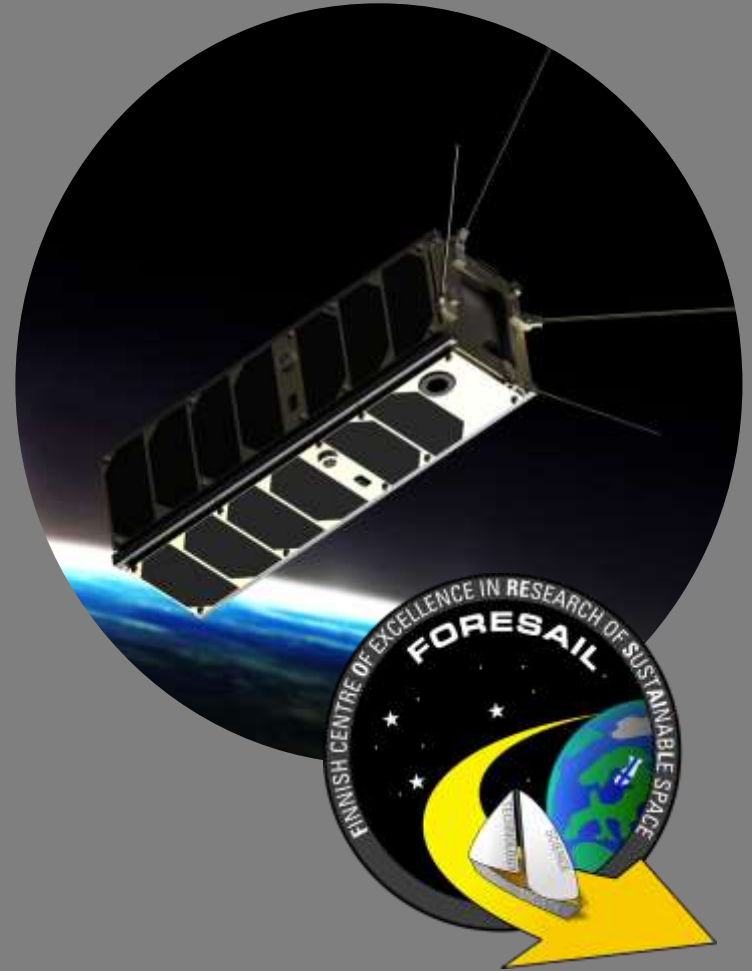


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FORESAIL-1 mission



Mission goals

- **Measure the energy and flux of energetic particle loss to the atmosphere** with a representative energy and pitch angle resolution over a wide range of magnetic local times.
- **Measure energetic neutral atoms (ENAs) of solar origin**, to improve solar eruption energy budget estimations.
- **Demonstrate a orbit maneuver with e-sail technology.**

M. Palmroth et al. "FORESAIL-1 cubesat mission to measure radiation belt losses and demonstrate de-orbiting"
JGR: Space Physics on 21 May 2019, arXiv:1905.09600 [physics.space-ph]

FORESAIL-1

Payloads

Plasma Brake (PB):

Deploying a long charged tether;
measuring the strength of Coulomb drag in
ionospheric plasma ram flow

Particle Telescope (PATE):

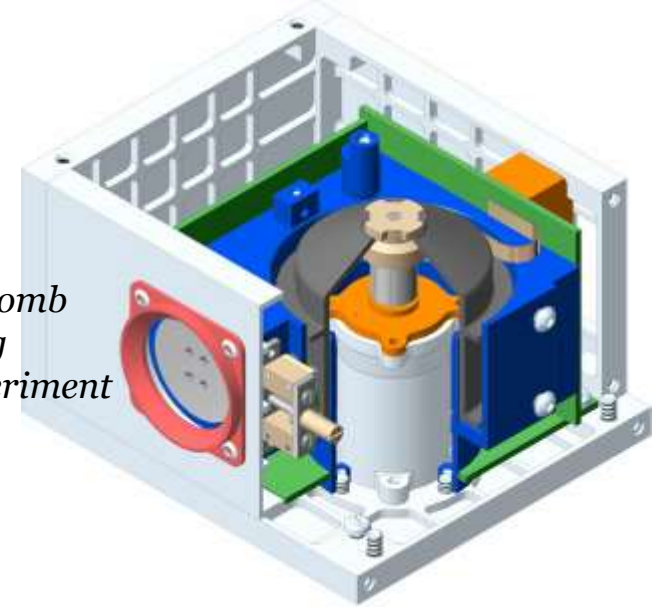
Defining pitch-angle and energy signatures
of electrons precipitating from the radiation
belts, and measuring solar ENAs.

Orbit: ≈ 600 km altitude

Mission duration: 5 years

Launch date: 2020

*Coulomb
Drag
Experiment*

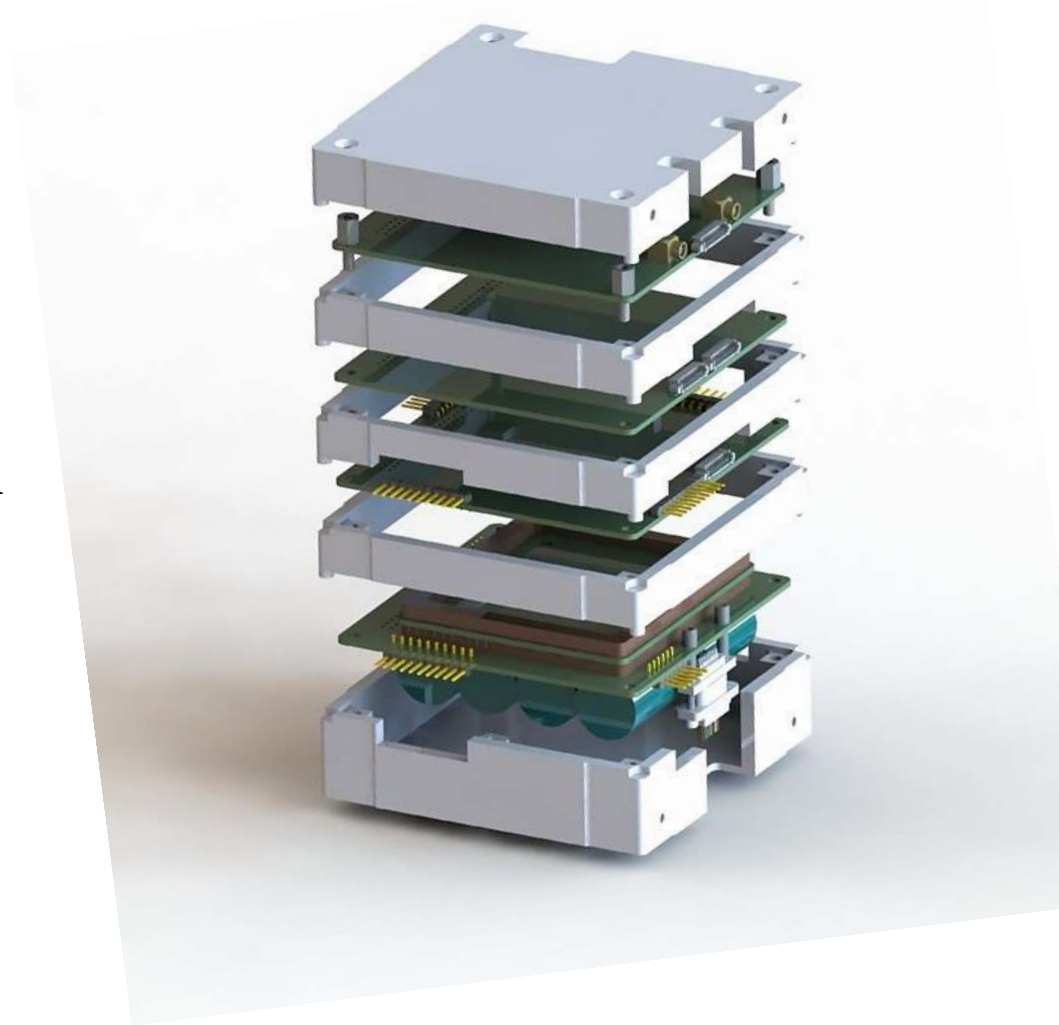


*Particle
Telescope*



CubeSat platform for Foresail GTO mission

- **Radiation tolerant avionics**
- **Radiation tolerant software**
- **Modular shielding structure**
- **CubeSat attitude solution for GTO**
 - (developed in collaboration with Aurora Propulsion)





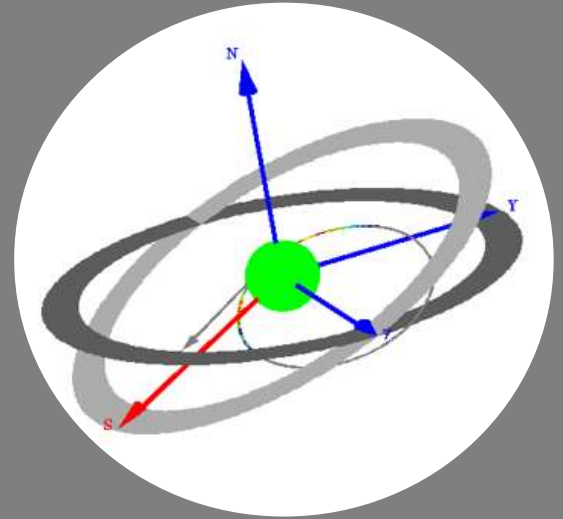
Platform integration

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FORESAIL-2 mission



FORESAIL-2

Support ULF plasma wave modeling in Vlasiator

Coulomb Drag Experiment (CDE):

Deploying a long charged tether; measuring ambient plasma density, and the strength of Coulomb drag in different plasma densities

Relativistic Electron and Proton Experiment (REPE):

Measuring electron and proton spectra, to monitor the dynamics of the most penetrating radiation in the Van Allen belts

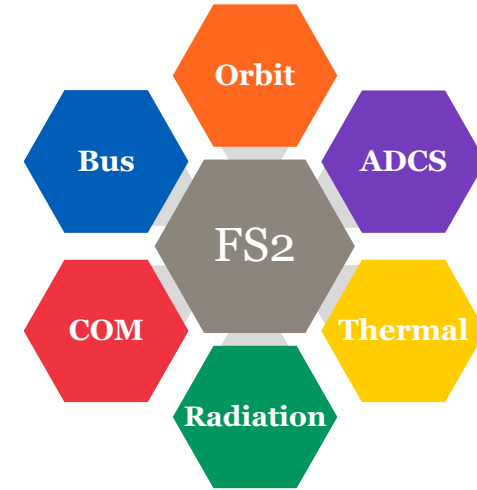
Magnetic field measurements

Mission duration: 6 months

Launch date: 2022

Required orbit: Geostationary Transfer Orbit;

Very demanding, will impose heavy constraints on the platform

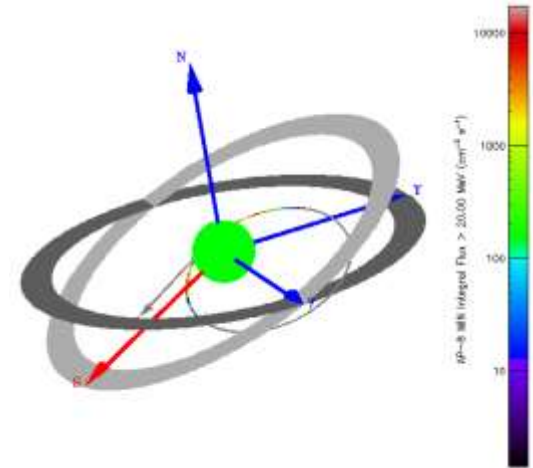
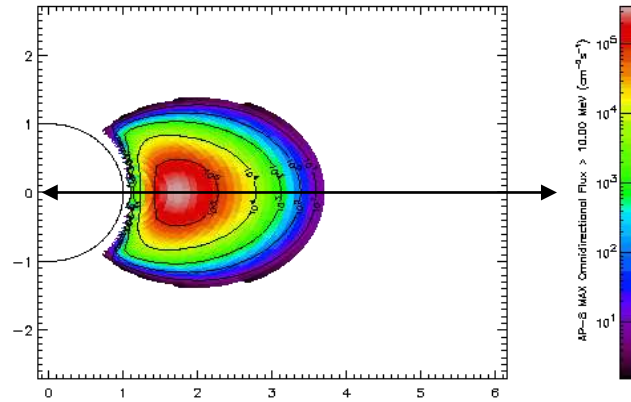


FORESAIL-2

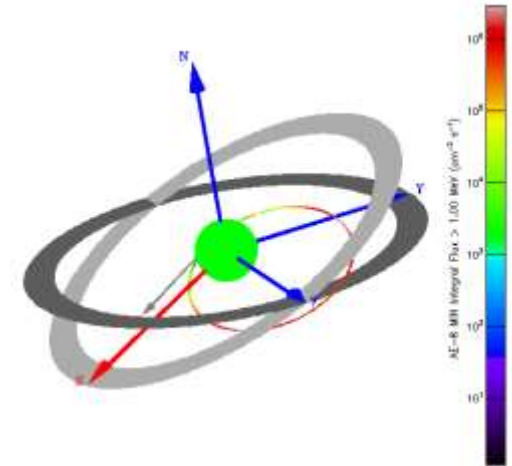
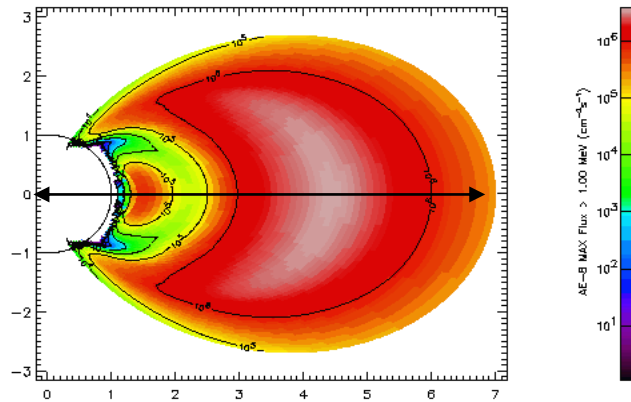
Mission constraints : Radiation environment

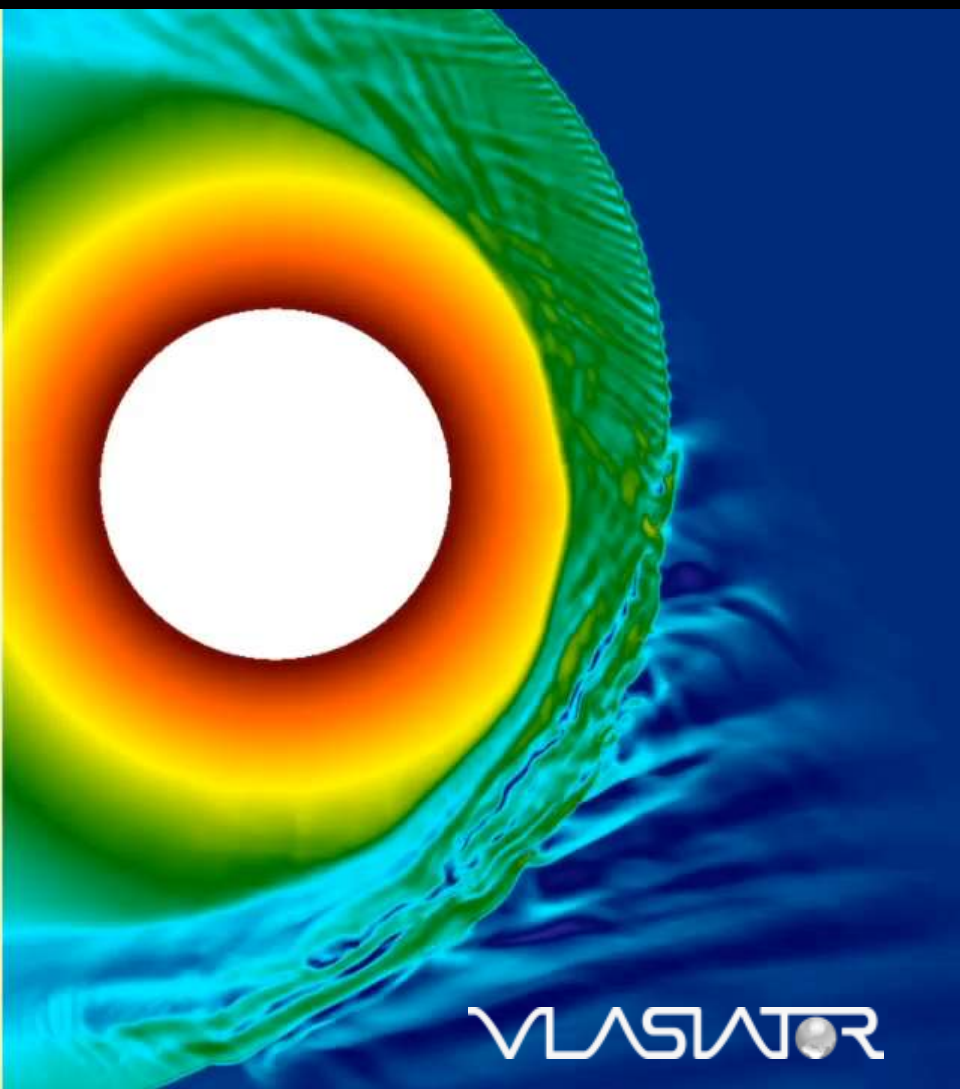
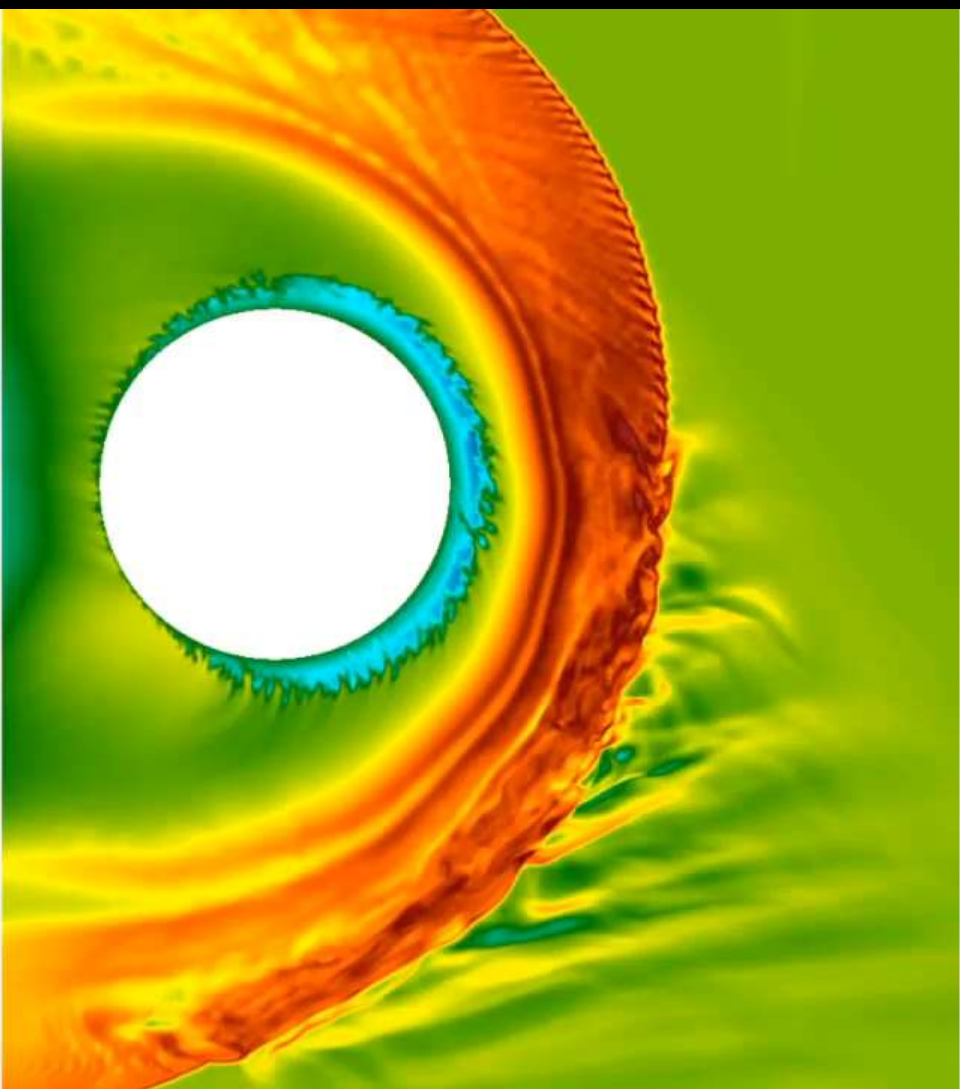
Source: SPENVIS

Proton flux > 10 MeV



Electron flux > 1 MeV





VLSIATOR

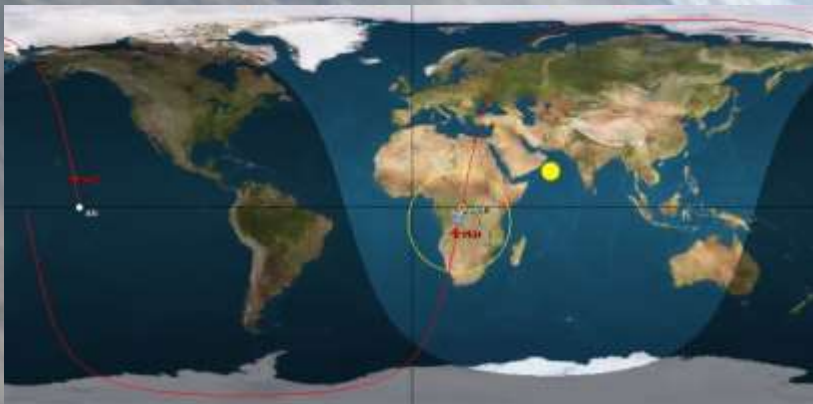
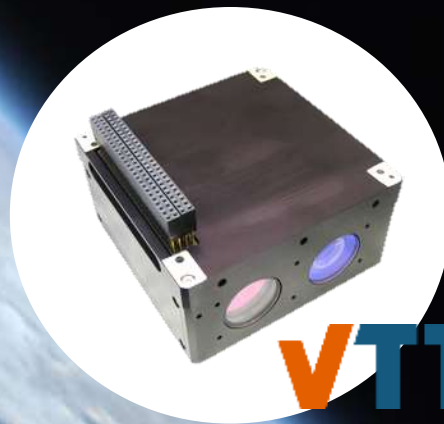
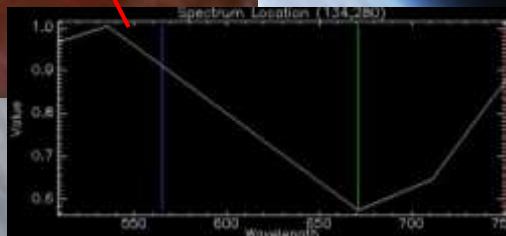
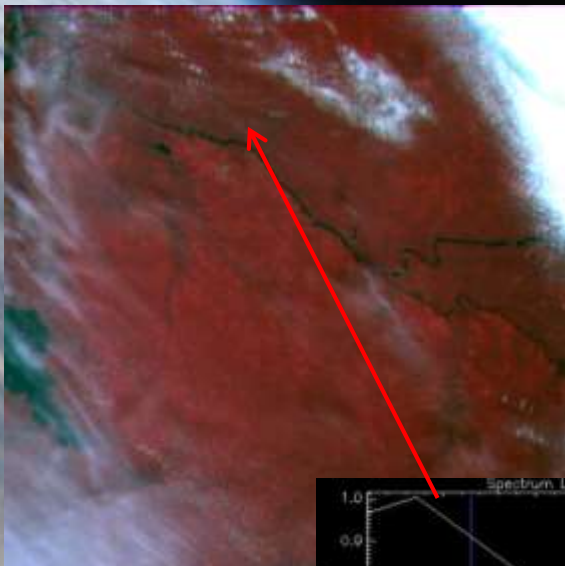
First IOD of miniature Fabry-Perot EO spectral imager August 2018:

Mass: 592 g

Power: max 2.5 W

500-900 nm

Configurable ~20 nm spectral lines



Aalto-1

VTT

esa

Design drivers and constraints

3U CubeSat standard (ISI-POD variant) compatibility

Lifetime for 5 years in LEO

3-axis attitude knowledge at accuracy (1°)

3-axis attitude stabilization in terms of rotation modes

- Rotation mode for PB payload (Rotation rate $180^\circ/s$)
- Pointing mode for PATE (3° pointing accuracy of rotation axis)

Communication to ground station with average daily download capacity (TBD)

Power for payloads missions during mission lifetime (TBD)

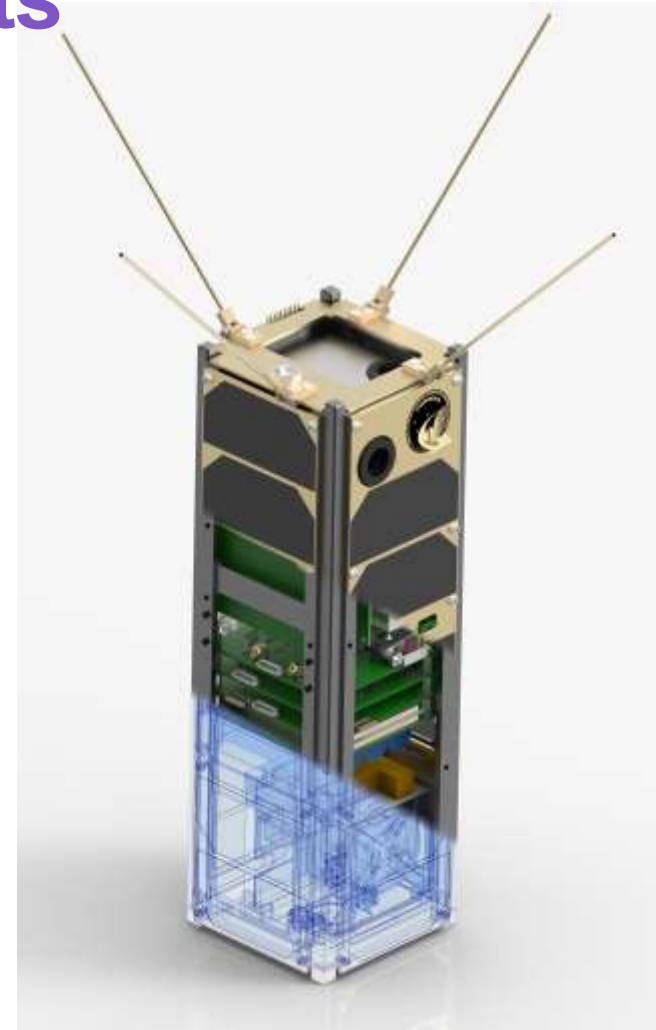
Pointing ability after the PB experiment

Attitude control ability with deployed tether and changed center of mass

Conductivity requirement for spacecraft surface area (TBD)

Openings and access ports for payloads (TBD)

Retro-reflector for platform (TBD).





Modelling team

University of Helsinki

Instruments team

University of Turku

Propulsion team

Finnish Meteorological Institute

Platforms team

Aalto University

Observations team

University of Helsinki



FINNISH METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE



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