

Right-sizing Small Satellites

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David J Barnhart, USAF Academy
Martin N Sweeting, Surrey Space Centre



- Fundamental question: “what is the right size for a small satellite?” (< 200 kg)
- Three proposed design factors:
 - Spacecraft Utility (*ScU*)
 - Mission Utility (*MU*)
 - Optimum Cost
- Motivation
 - *Provoke thought, not discredit prior work*
 - *Develop comparison metrics for decision-makers*



- First satellites were SmallSats!
- Re-birth in 1980s
- CubeSats/containerization early 2000s
- US Government CubeSat interest late 2000s
- Recent major findings/publications
 - NASA Ames “Small Satellite Technology State of the Art” (< 180 kg)
 - *USAF SAB “Microsatellite Mission Applications” (< 300 kg)*



SmallSat Community Focus



- Lowering launch costs through containerization
 - NASA's Payload Ejection System (PES)
 - Orbiting Picosat Activated Launcher (OPAL)
 - P-POD
- Standardized bus designs
 - STP-SIV – 180 kg ESPA configuration
 - 3U CubeSats – 4.5 kg – such as NRO's Colony
- Plug-and-play architecture
- *Little work in quantitative assessments*



- Firstly, we must define the “perfect” satellite
- Payload consumes 100% of resources
 - Power
 - Volume
- Infinite power available
- Volume is unconstrained (infinite)
- Mass is zero
- *Impossible to approach, but helps us model*



- Proposed mathematical model:

$$ScU = \eta \left(\frac{P}{P + 100} \right) \left(\frac{V}{V + 1} \right)$$

- η = aggregate payload volume & power efficiency
- P = OAP in Watts (∞ = ideal)
- V = spacecraft volume in m^3 (∞ = ideal)
- Initial weighting factors: 100 Watts \approx 1 m^3

ScU Examples



Mission	Bus Cost (\$K)	Mass (kg)	η	OAP (W)	Volume (cm ³)	ScU
SpaceChip	2.7	0.01	0.01	0.001	2×2×0.3	1.2×10 ⁻¹³
MCMSat	24	0.170	0.1	0.88	10×10×1	8.4×10 ⁻⁸
PCBSat	13	0.25	0.05	0.88	10×10×2.5	1.2×10 ⁻⁷
\$50Sat	0.25	0.22	0.3	0.55	5×5×7.5	3.1×10 ⁻⁷
1U CubeSat	75	1	0.1	1.6	10×10×10	1.6×10 ⁻⁶
Colony I	250	3	0.4	8	10×10×30	8.9×10 ⁻⁵
Colony II	250	3	0.4	10	10×10×30	0.0001
FS-2	1,500	19.5	0.2	10	32×32×32	0.0006
FS-3	2,100	54.3	0.21	18.9	45×45×63	0.004
DMC	-	88	0.5	30	64×64×68	0.025
FS-5	2,400	137.7	0.51	38	61×72×97	0.043
DMC-2	15,000	96	0.5	50	63×66×84	0.043
SIV	-	181	0.35	225	61×72×97	0.07
FS-6	2,600	164.3	0.48	102	61×72×97	0.07



- Proposed mathematical model:

$$MU = 1 - (1 - ScU)^n$$

- Similar to parallel reliability equation
- n = number of spacecraft in mission architecture
- MU , like ScU , approaches unity (1)

MU Examples (apples to oranges)

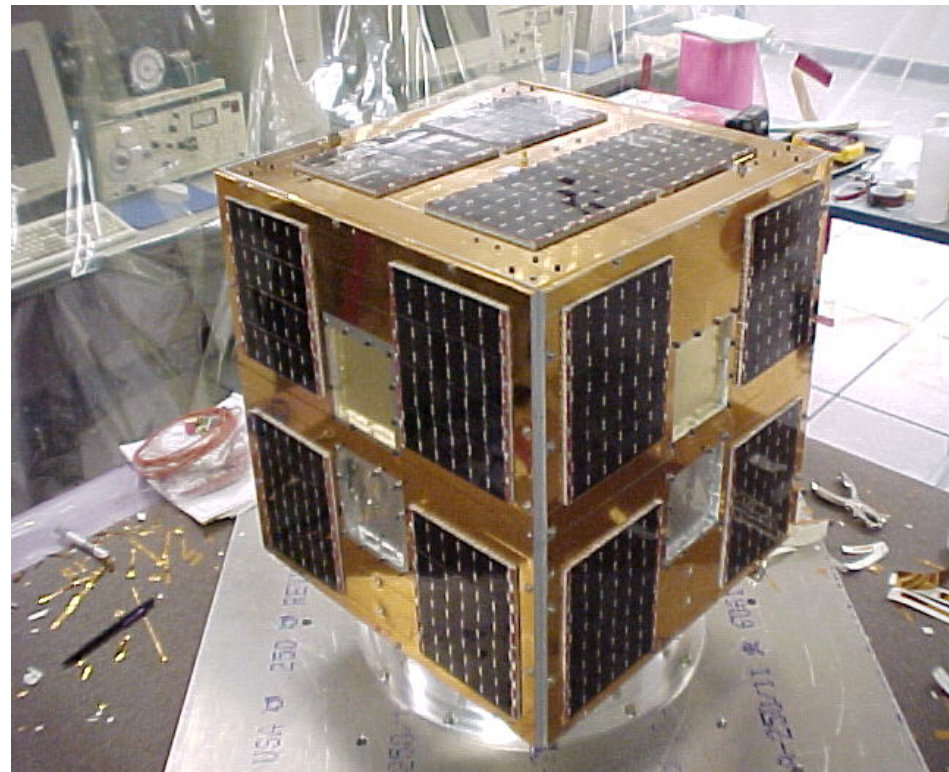


- Disaster Monitoring Constellation (DMC)
 - 88 kg bus mass, 64×64×68 cm bus volume
 - $\eta = 0.50$, OAP of 30 W; results in an ScU of 0.025
 - Five satellites in architecture yields MU of 0.12
- Space Weather
 - 1 kg 1U CubeSat, 10×10×10 cm bus volume
 - $\eta = 0.1$, OAP of 1.6 W; yields ScU of 1.6×10^{-6}
 - Ten satellites in architecture yields MU of 1.6×10^{-5}
 - 100 satellites yields MU of 1.6×10^{-4}



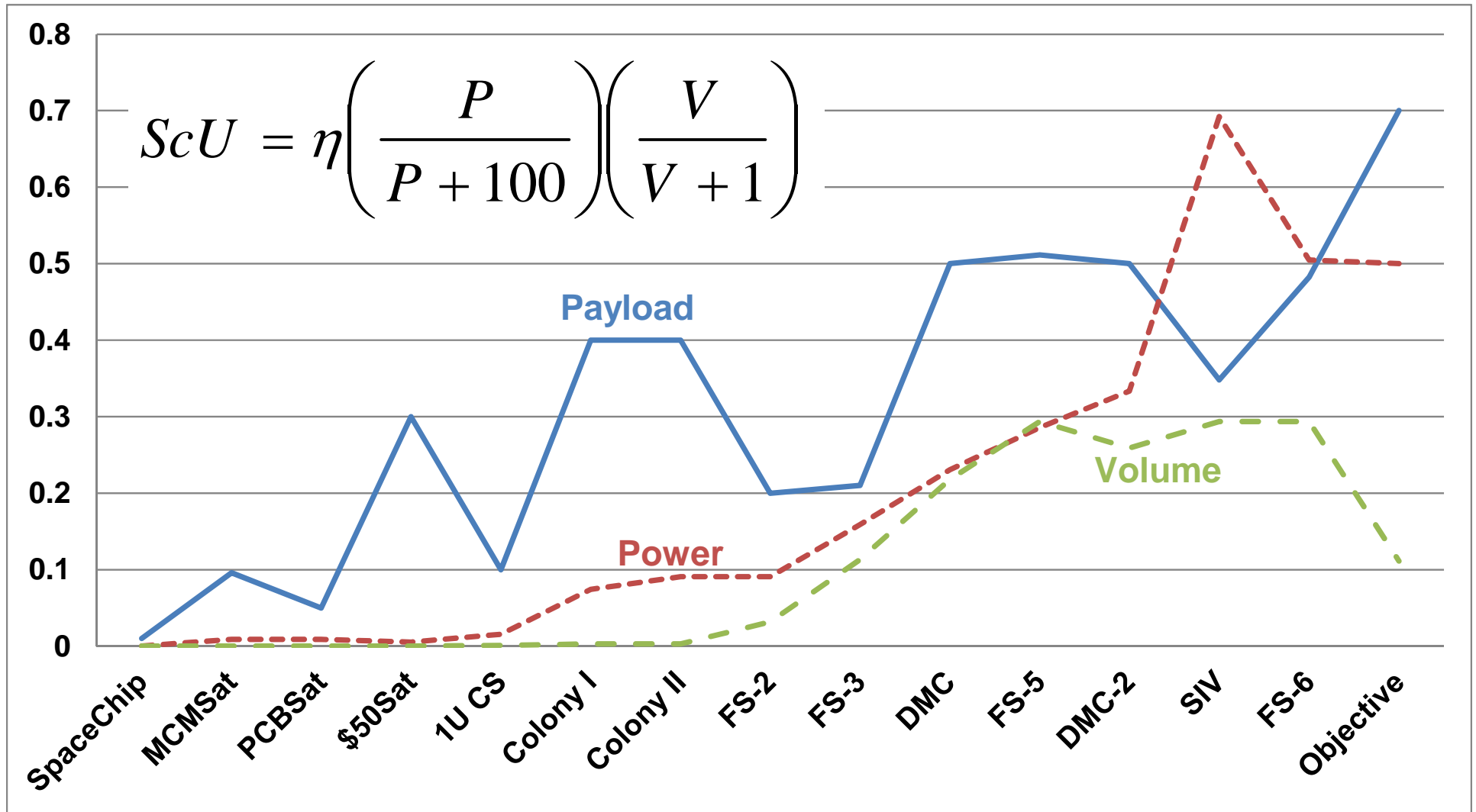
- Bus cost (drives ScU)
 - Invest in raising ScU
- LVI costs (drives MU)
 - CubeSat mass overhead 40-55%
 - ESPA mass overhead 13%
 - *Launch opportunity cost not yet considered*
- Potential revenue
 - A commercial issue in general
 - Academic programs typically not concerned

- 50×50×50 cm
- $\eta = 70\%$
- OAP = 100 W
- Target cost of \$1M
- Mass of 30 kg
- Non-containerized

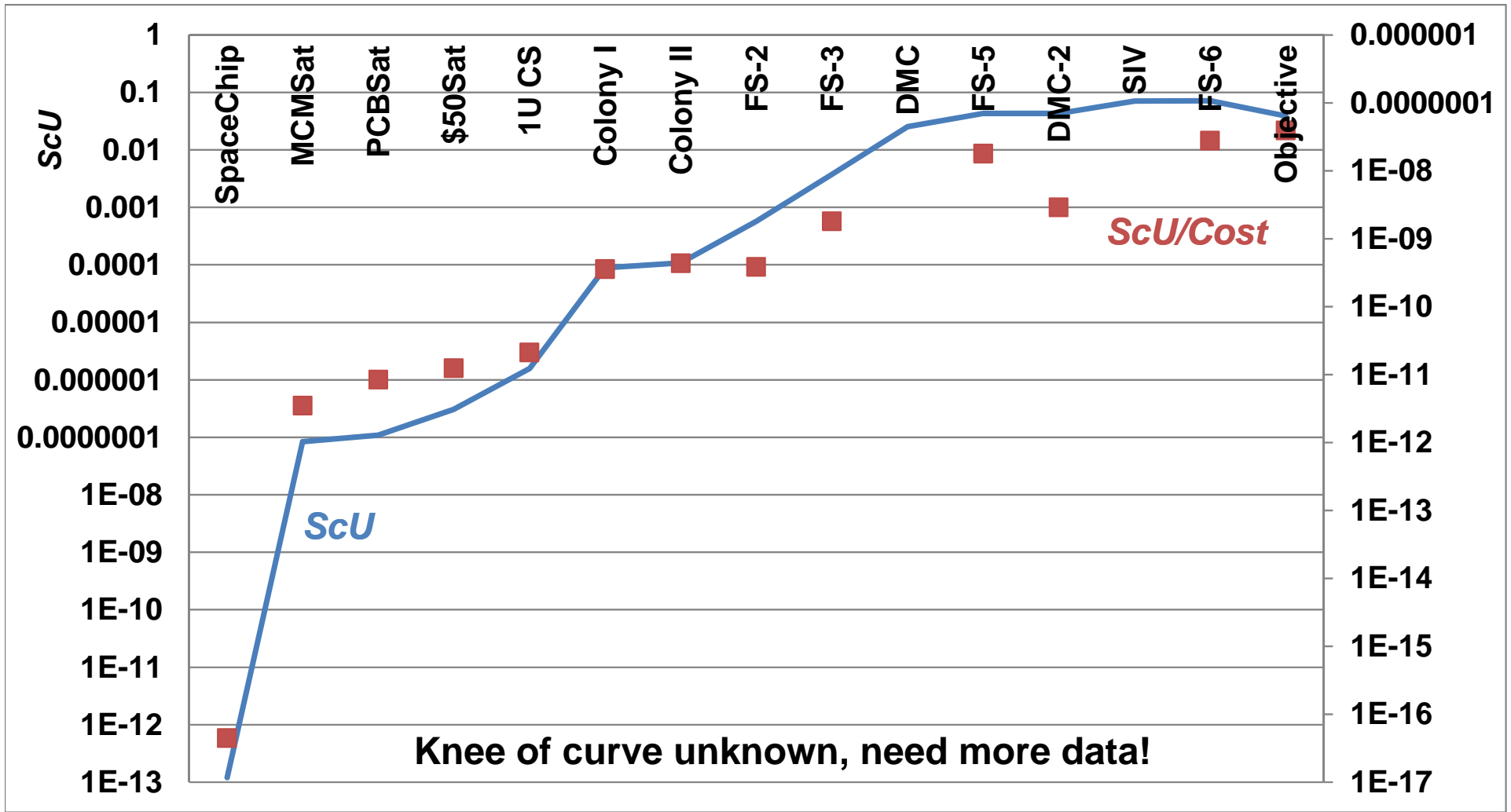


FalconSAT-1 was about this size

ScU Component Analysis



ScU/Cost





- Theoretically perfect satellite proposed
- First step in quantifying the “utility” of spacecraft and mission capabilities
- Much more work to be done
 - *Need more data, extend to all satellite classes*
 - *Develop ScU and MU standard reference points*
- Career lessons learned in the community
 - *Miniaturizing payloads to fit is costly*
 - *Overselling SmallSats reduces credibility*
 - *Decision-makers need metrics for comparison*
 - *SmallSat potential barely tapped...*



Questions?



Feedback welcomed at:

david.j.barnhart@outlook.com

david.barnhart.1@us.af.mil

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Surrey Satellite Technology-US

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