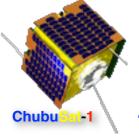




Outline



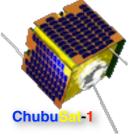
- * Development of microsatellite
 - * Backgrounds
 - * Overview
 - * Mission instruments
 - * Launch vehicle
- * Business prospects



Categories of Satellites



Category	Mass	Sponsor	Applications
Large	> 500 kg	Government	intelligence, communication, broadcast, science
Small	100~500 kg	Government Venture Industry	remote sensing, intelligence, earth monitoring, science
Micro	1~100 kg	University Venture	education, technology development



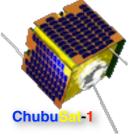
Backgrounds



* Motivations

- Lower barrier to enter space business by lowering cost
 - Expand commercial use of space
 - Expand market for aerospace industry in Chubu (central Japan) region
- * Test advanced technologies on orbit
 - Improve performance of future large scientific satellite
 - Large satellites usually do not use untested technologies
- Enhance cooperation between academic and industries in Chubu region
- * Goal
 - Reduce cost by a factor of 100
 - with "optimized" performance



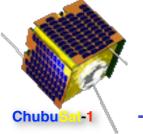


Cost Reduction of Satellites



* Miniaturization

- Tradeoff with functionalities and performance
 - Severe optimization of functionalities and performance
- Optimum performance can be realized by taking advantage of technological advance
 - could be comparable with existing large satellites
 - Smaller imaging sensors → smaller lens and camera systems
- * Make use of commercial parts (for automobile)
 - * Reliable and low cost
 - * SOC (system on chip) processors with SOI technologies
 - SOI = radiation hard
- Development of satellite for commercial use
 - Standardization of parts and interface
 - Designed for mass production
 - * Reduce cost and time for satellite fabrications and assemblies



ChubuSat-1 Overview



Name:



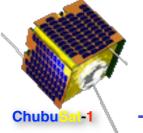


"Kinshachi"

* Specifications

- * Size: 58 cm × 55 cm × 50 cm
- * Mass: ~50 kg
 - Allows piggyback launch
- * Operation duration: 0.5 years min.
 - Radiation damages
 - Lifetime of rechargeable batteries
 - Radiator degradation due to atomic oxygen
 - satellite keeps orbiting after the end of operations
- * To be launched in 2013
 - Completed assembly and test of the satellite





ChubuSat-1 Overview



Name:



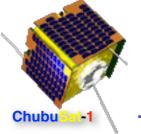


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ChubuSat-1 Overview



Name:

Chubusat-1

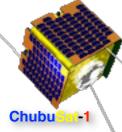


"Kinshachi"

* Specifications

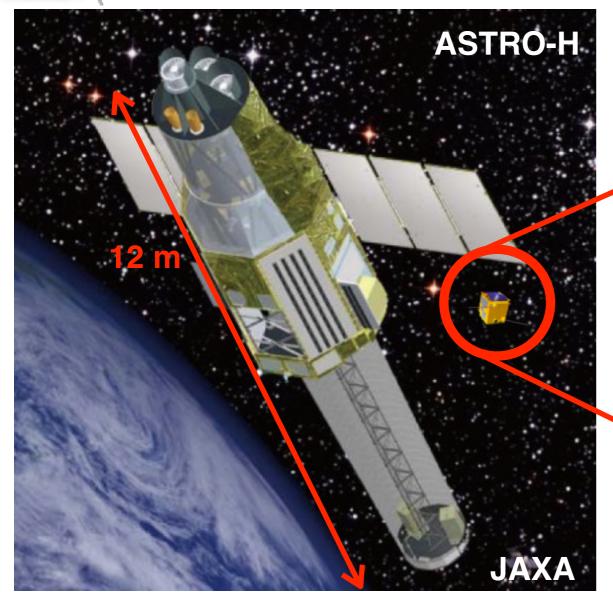
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Comparison with Large Satellite





Mass: 2,700 kg

Length: 12 m

Cost: ~20B JPY

Life: > 3 years

Development: >7 years

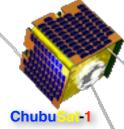
Mass: 50 kg

Length: 50 cm

Cost: ~300M JPY

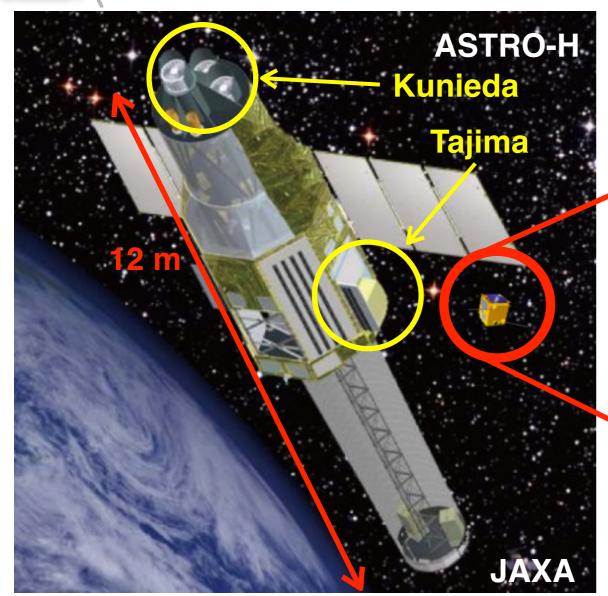
Life: > 0.5 years

Development: < 2 years



Comparison with Large Satellite





50 cm

Mass: 2,700 kg

Length: 12 m

Cost: ~20B JPY

Life: > 3 years

Development: >7 years

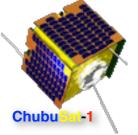
Mass: 50 kg

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Cost: ~300M JPY

Life: > 0.5 years

Development: < 2 years



Project Team





Nagoya University Hiroyasu Tajima (Project Manager)

Association of Chubu region aerospace industries

Daido University Nagoya University

- System design
- Test planning
- Mission instrument tests
- Ground station

Association of Chubu region aerospace industries

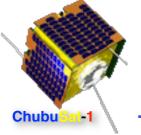
Daido University Nagoya University

Analysis and tests

Collaborating partners

- Development of optical camera (Tokyo University of Science, Kimura group)
- Remote ground station(Luleå University of Technology)
- Environmental tests(Kyushu Institute of Technology)

Satellite fabrications and assemblies



Association of Chubu region aerospace industries



- * 35% of Boeing 787 parts are produced in Chubu, Japan
- * Small (and medeium-sized) business with advanced technologies







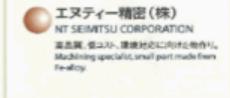
Al-alloy.

Machining specialist, mid to large part, Ni-









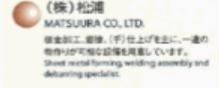


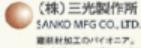












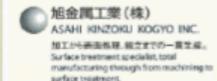
Machining specialist, mid size part made from Ni-, Fe-alloy.

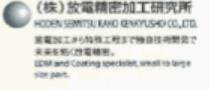


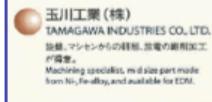










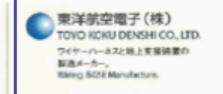




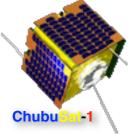






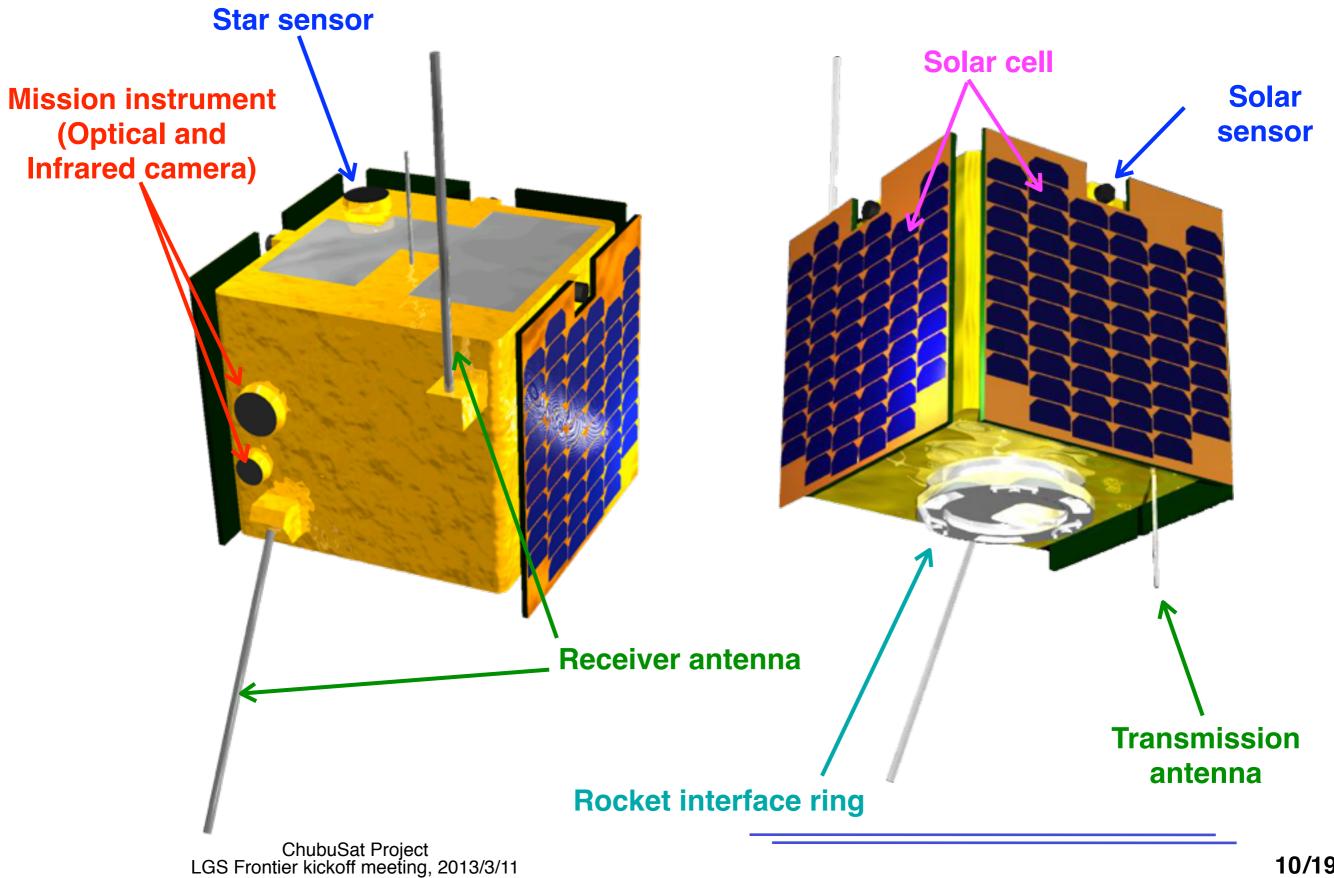


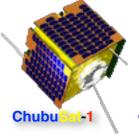
: contributing to ChubuSat-1



ChubuSat-1







Mission Instruments



- Optical and infrared cameras to
- Amateur radio equipment for data transfer and commands
 - * It is used for communications for only small fraction of time
 - Messaging services can be provided when unused

Optical camera



- > CMOS
- \triangleright pixel pitch: 3.5 μ m
- # of pixels: 320 x 240
- > FOV: 2.2° x 1.6°

1 pixel corresponds to 10 m

Infrared camera



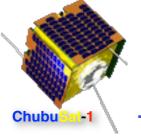
- Bolometer
- > pixel pitch: 25 μm
- > # of pixels: 320 x 240
- > FOV: 4.6° x 3.7°

1 pixel corresponds to 140 m

Amateur radio



- Up Link:
 - 1.2kbps@145.8MHz
- Down Link :
 - 9.6kbps@437.0MHz



Observation Plans Overview



Remote sensing

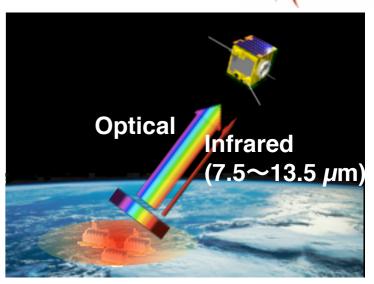
- Take picture of Earth surface with optical and infrared cameras
- Infrared camera provides temperature

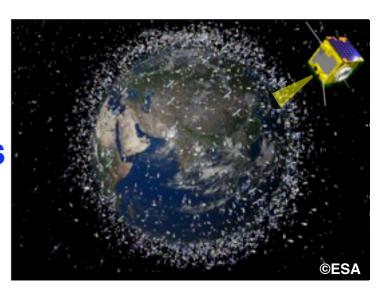
Observation of space debris

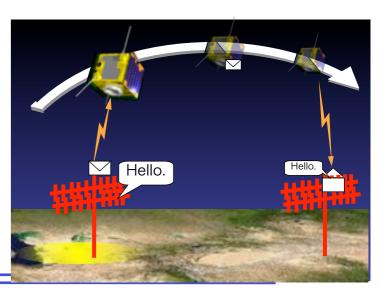
- Test observation of space debris around the satellite orbit
- Plan to build an original database of space debris if successful

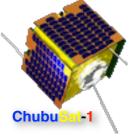


 Make use of amateur radio equipment for communications when not used

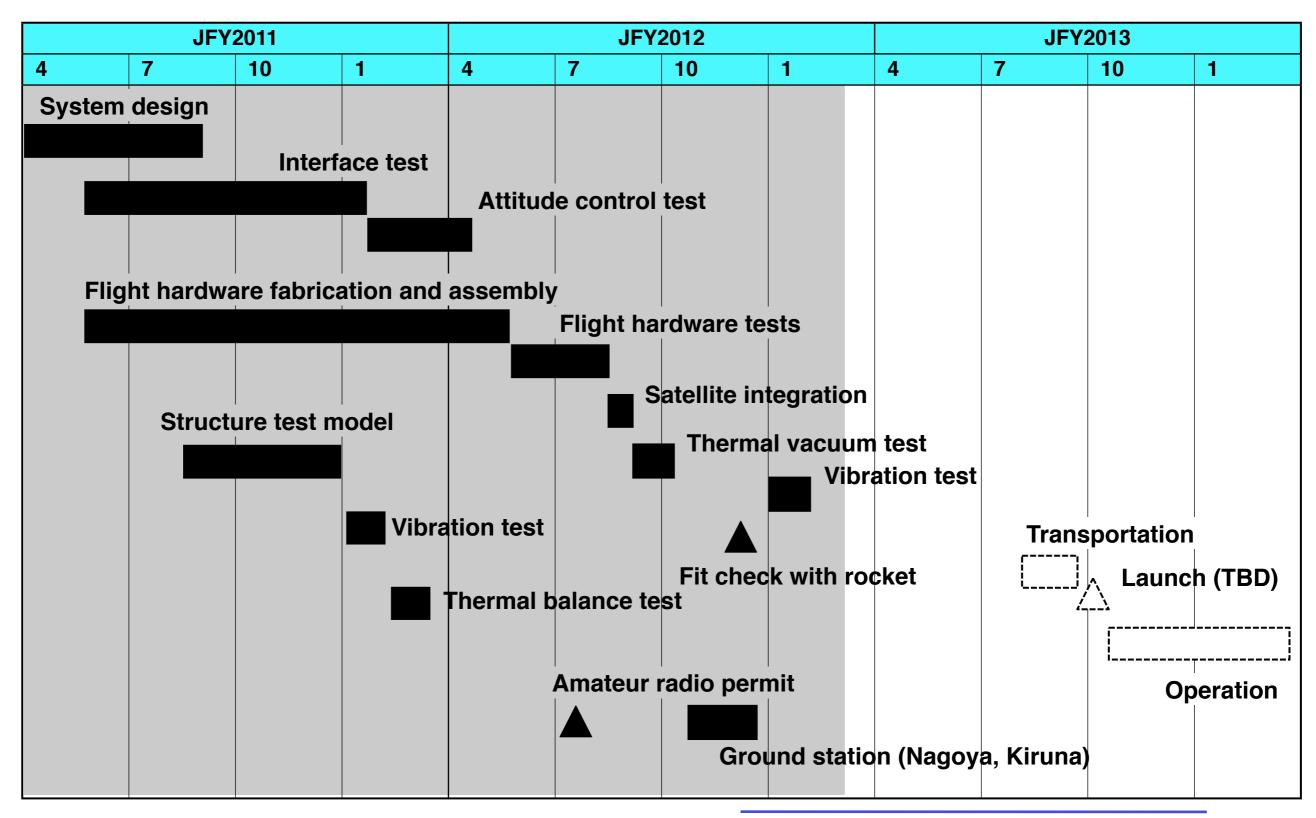


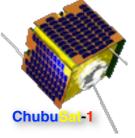




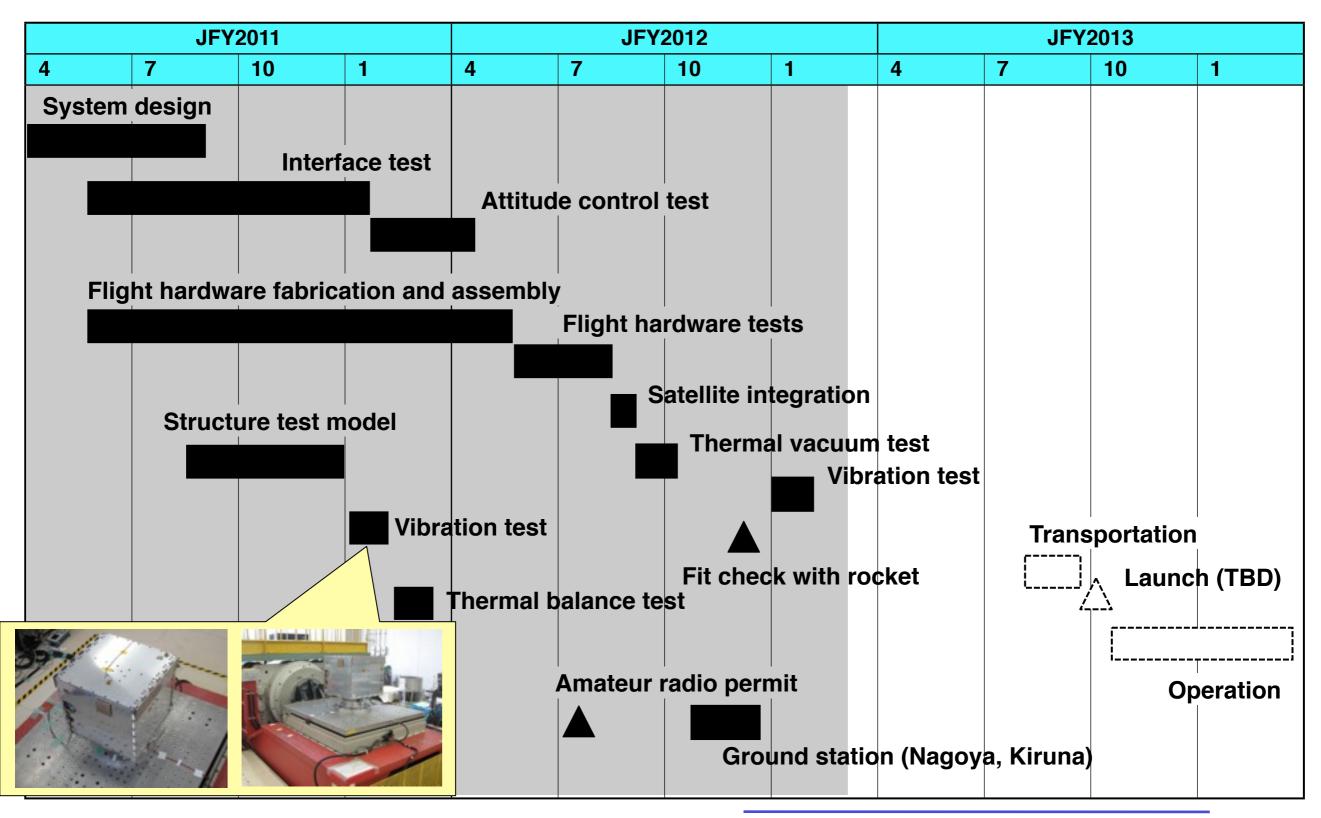


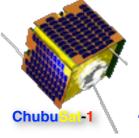




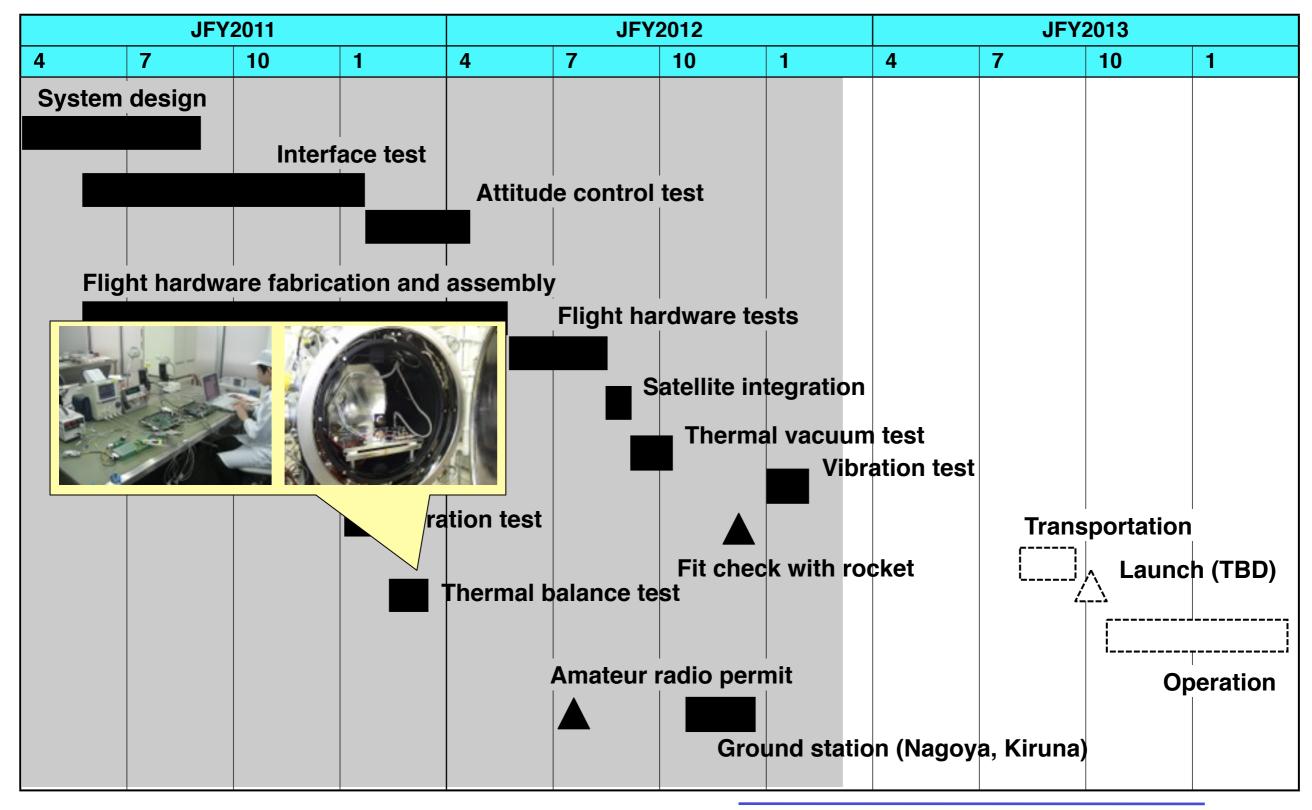


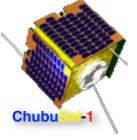




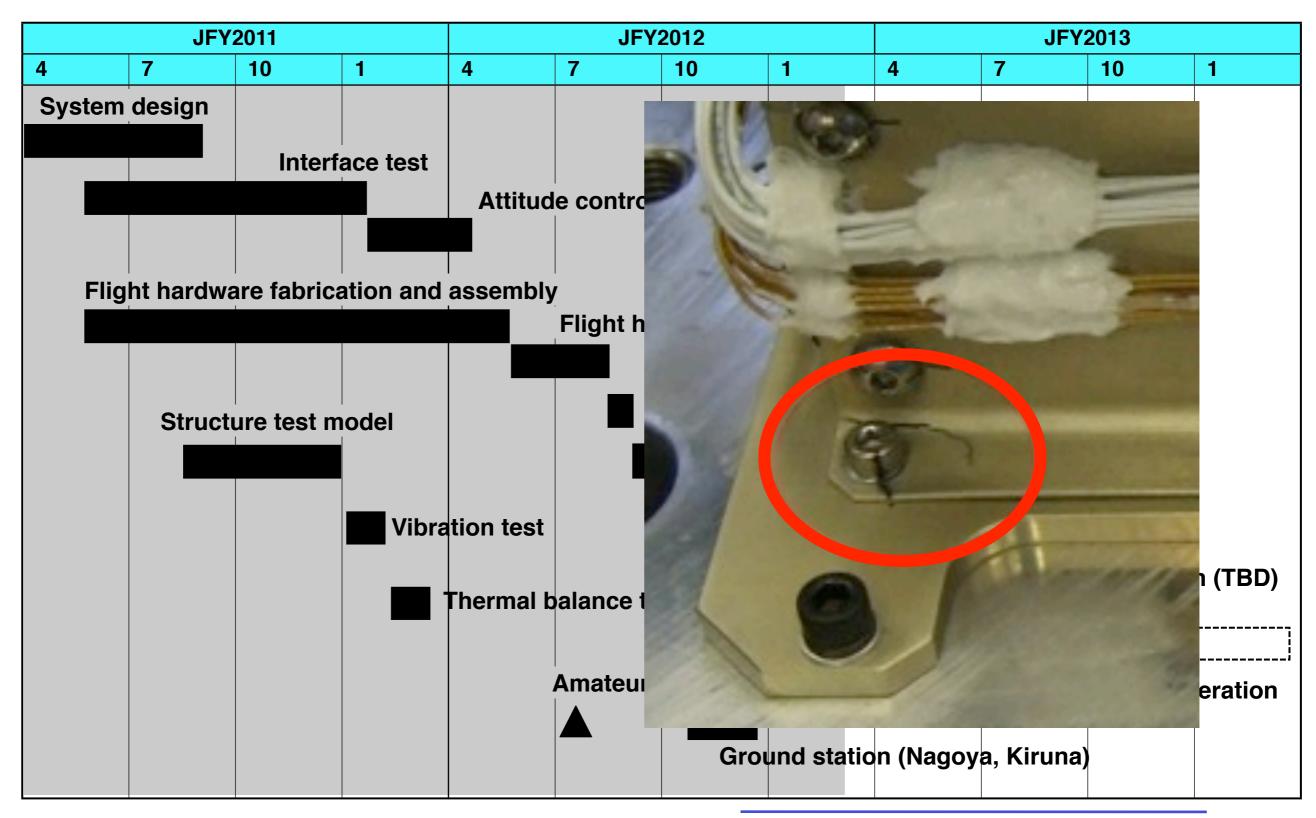


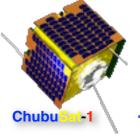












Picture Gallery



Interface test



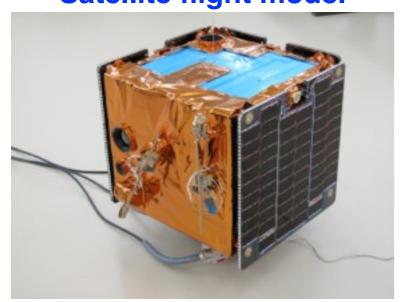
Attitude control system



Integration test of flight hardware



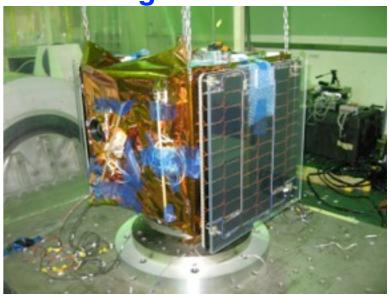
Satellite flight model

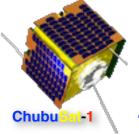


Thermal vacuum test of flight model



Vibration test of flight model





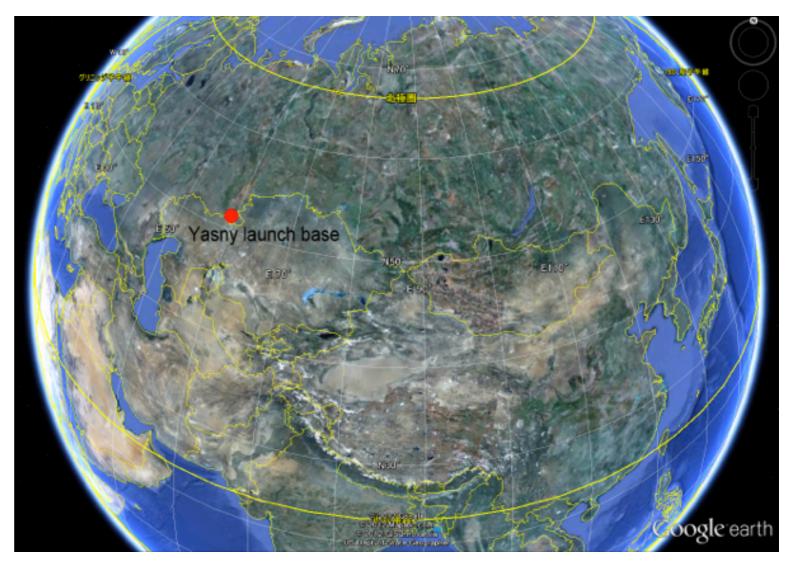
Launch Vehicle



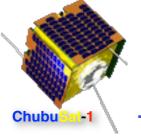
Dnieper (Russia)

- * Civilian use of Russian strategic missile SS-18 operated by Cosmotras
- * 17 successful out of 18 launch since the first launch in 1999
- * Highly reliable, precise orbit
- * Launched from Yasny launch base





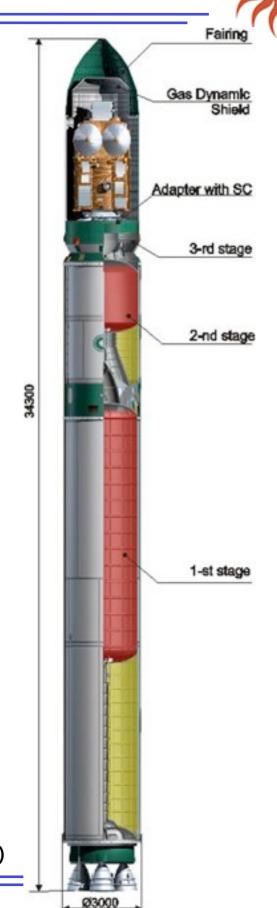
ChubuSat Project LGS Frontier kickoff meeting, 2013/3/11



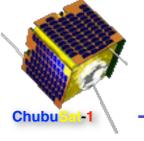
Dnieper Rocket

* Specifications

- * 3 stages
 - First and second stages same as SS-18 ICBM
 - Software modification for the third stage
- * Mass: 210 ton
- Launch success rate: 97%



(コスモトラス社提供)



Piggyback Payload Launch



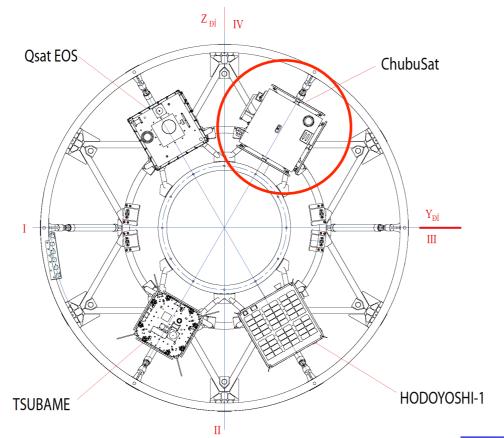
- Cluster launch (launch multiple satellites at the same time)
 - Next generation space System Technology Research Association (NESTRA)

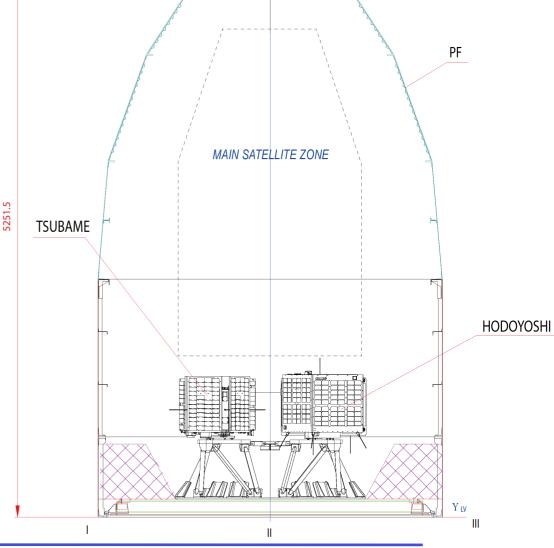
* Hodoyoshi-1 by University of Tokyo, TSUBAME by Tokyo Institute of

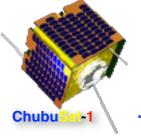
Technology, Qsat-EOS by Kyushu University

Orbit: 500 km – 600 km sun-synchronous orbit

* 90 minutes per orbit







Piggyback Payload Launch

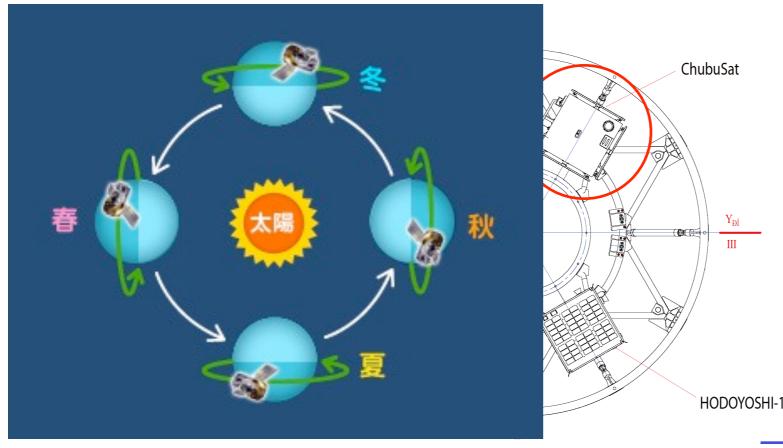


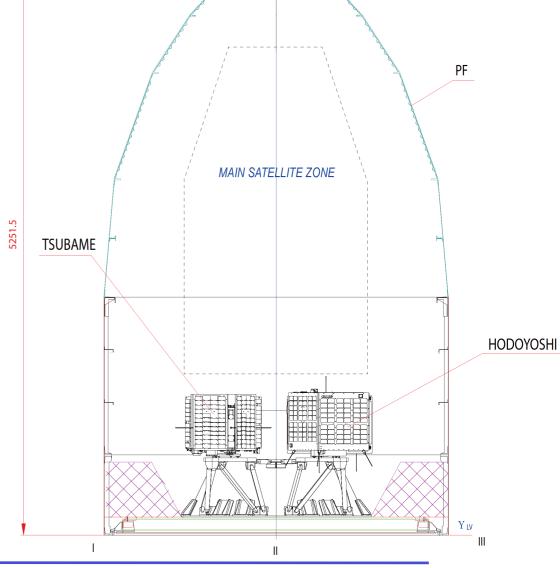
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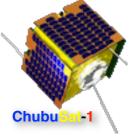
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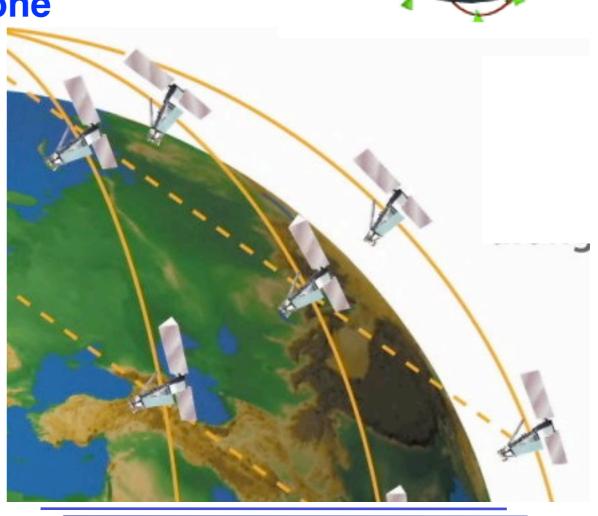


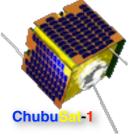


Communication Microsatellites



- * Example: Iridium
 - * Complete coverage of entire Earth by 66 satellites
 - Huge initial cost hurts profitability
 - Learn from failures
- * Microsatellites reduce initial cost by large factors
 - Improved profitability
 - Expand use other than satellite phone
- * Common services world-wide





Summary



ChubuSat-1 is ready for launch

- Developed by industry-academic cooperation
- Low cost by miniaturization, optimization and standardization
- * Aim for expansion of civilian space utilizations

* Business prospects

- On-orbit tests of advanced technologies for large satellites
- Expansion of market for satellite services
- Working with Chubu branch of Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
 - Seminar for commercial use of microsatellites (2013/01/31)
 - Chubu region is selected as "Asia No.1 special district for aerospace industry cluster"