

ST3LLARsat1 BOIRA:

The first CubeSat program at UC3M

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Aerospace Engineering Department

Master in Space Engineering (MISE)

Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain



ST3LLARsat1 BOIRA – Our Mission

Start Date: September 2022 (expected launch 2026-27)

Required Skills: Multidisciplinary (aero, telecom, signals, SW, HW ...)

Director: UC3M / Aero – Dr. Andrés Marcos

First mission: ST3LLARsat1 “BOIRA”

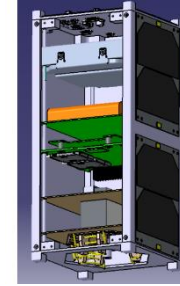
“Boira” means fog in two of Spain’s official languages: Galician & Catalanian.

ST3LLARsat1

2U structure & internal config

@ BDR (March’23)

@ FDR (Feb’24)



ST3LLARsat1 BOIRA: Project Goals



EDUCATIONAL

1st UC3M CubeSat student programme



To provide students with hands-on experience in a real space project

SCIENTIFIC



Aim is to design, build, launch and operate a 2U CubeSat

to monitor climate change by measuring local atmospheric moisture

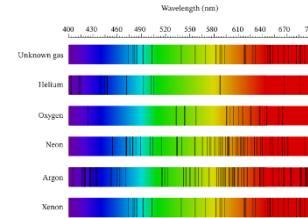
TECHNOLOGICAL

IOD of



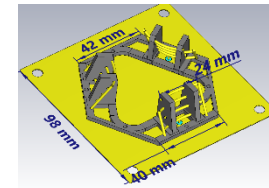
- 1 All the operating equipment (except payload) fitting in about 1U
- 2 A weather-observing scientific instrument fitting in about 1U
- 3 An in-house state-of-art compact communication antenna
- 4 An in-house OBC software for advanced AOCS/ADCS algorithms

ST3LLARsat1 science: measure water vapor (WV)

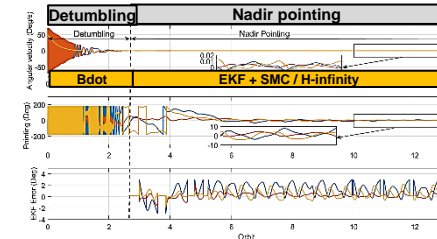


ST3LLARsat1 technology:

Compact antenna



Advanced ADCS



ST3LLARsat1 Obj1: Education – formal program

uc3m

UC3M's Student CubeSat programme is structured around its 1.5-years / 90 ECTS Master in Space Engineering (MISE)

MISE

1 of only 5 (out of 192) masters
in CAM accredited with 2 A's
1 of only 2 with
an A in "Learning Results"

1st year

- * Core classes in space engineering
- * [C] Space Pre-Design (SPD) Team Course
Feasibility study
Changed ETCS/bimester on 23/24: 3/1 → 6/2

2nd year

- * Optional classes & industry internships
- * [C] Master Thesis (TFM): Advanced developments
- * [O] Integral Project (IP) Team Course: Consolidation
New from 22/23 (start of ST3LLARsat1), 12ETCS/2bimesters

Space Pre-Design (SPD) is a **mandatory 6-ECTS** MISE course offered in the 2nd part of the 1st year.

The main goal of the course is to apply all the student's knowledge and skills developed during the 1st year via a team-based space challenge.

In **teams of 4-10 members**, the students must perform a feasibility or consolidation design of a space mission, or its components, covering from project management to system engineering.

The proposed designs are evaluated by a multi-disciplinary panel of academic and industry staff, and each year a winner is chosen.

From 2021/22, it was focused on **CubeSat (New Space)**.

From 2023/24, this course was extended from 3 to 6 ECTS credits and from 1 to 2 bimesters to better reflect its complexity.

Integral Project (IP) is an **optional 12-ECTS** (~300hrs' work) MISE course offered at the beginning of the 2nd year.

This course is offered to deepen engineering studies via:

- **Group projects:** to work in an integrated manner in a common project, but each student leading a specialism / topic.
- **Individual projects:** an additional path for deeper study of a selected topic, or to complement and extend the TFM work.

Started in 2022/23 articulated around the development of the 1st UC3M **CubeSat: ST3LLARsat1 "Boira"**. Initially, it was running from Sept to March to align it with ESA FYS! "Design Booster" program.

From 2024/25, we are back to a period of Sept to Dec (2 bimesters).

ST3LLARsat1 Obj1: Education – **BDGT**

ST3LLARSat1 BOIRA

Supported and funded by:

A.Marcos' Beatriz Galindo award + Aero.Eng.Dept. + ST3LLAR, UC3M-SENER aerospace chair



Phase 1: [Sept'22 – Jun'23] Feasibility* & ESA-BDR *Mar-May'22: idea of mission in MISE/SPD course

Phase 2: [Sept'23 – Jun'24] ESA-FDR

Phase 3: [Sept'24 – Jun'25] AIV activities & application to Launch opportunity

ESA Fly-Your-Satellite (FYS) Design Booster (DB) program:



FLY YOUR SATELLITE!

- Oct'22:** Submitted mission feasibility proposal to **ESA's FYS-DB** program
- Nov'22:** Pre-selected by ESA for its "Training and Selection" phase in ESA-ESTEC
- Dec'22:** **Selected by ESA for its FYS-BD program (only 5 out of 12 EU university teams)**
- Mar'23:** Baseline Design Review (**BDR**)
- Mar'24:** Final Design Review (**FDR**)
- Jun'24:** Final Presentation to ESA

**1st CubeSat
from a University in Madrid
selected by ESA**

ST3LLARsat1 Obj1: Education – MGT

People, people, people ...
the important component

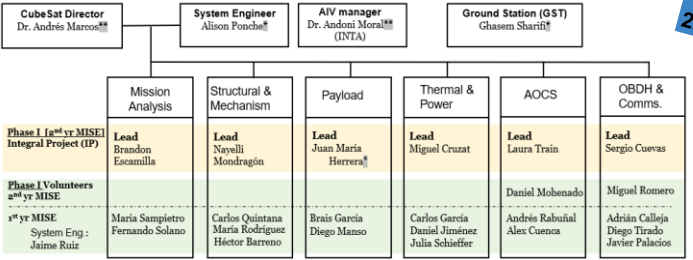
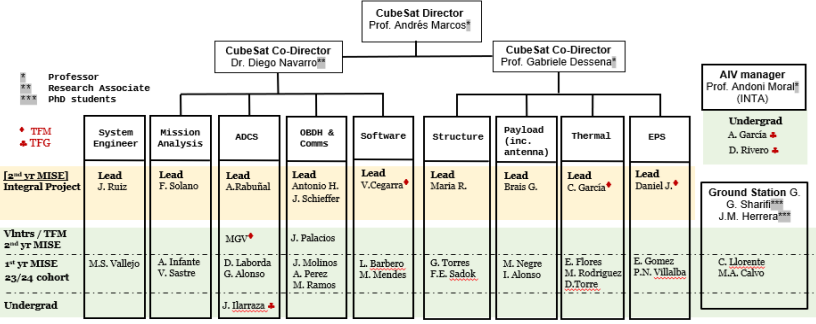


Phase-I Team: 2 professors + 25 grad-students
ESA-BDR (3 PhDs + 7 2ndyr-MiSE + 15 1styr-MiSE volunteers)



Phase I 1st yr volunteers

Phase-II Team: 3 professors + 1 research associate
ESA-FDR 35 grad-students + 3 undergrad [2 TFG / 5 TFM's]
 (2 PhDs + 12 2ndyr-MiSE + 21 1styr-MiSE volunteers)



Hand-over
22/23 → 23/24

Phase II 2nd yr IP student team leads



Phase II 1st yr volunteers

Hand-over
23/24 → 24/25

Phase III 2nd yr IP student team leads

Phase I team leads: 2nd yr students enrolled in **MiSE-IP** course (supported by 1st & 2nd yr MiSE volunteers)

Phase II team leads: 1st yr phase-I volunteers now 2nd yr enrolled in **MiSE-IP and/or TFM** (supported by new cohort of 1st yr volunteer)

Continuous knowledge hand-over due to strong participation of 1st yr volunteers in each phase

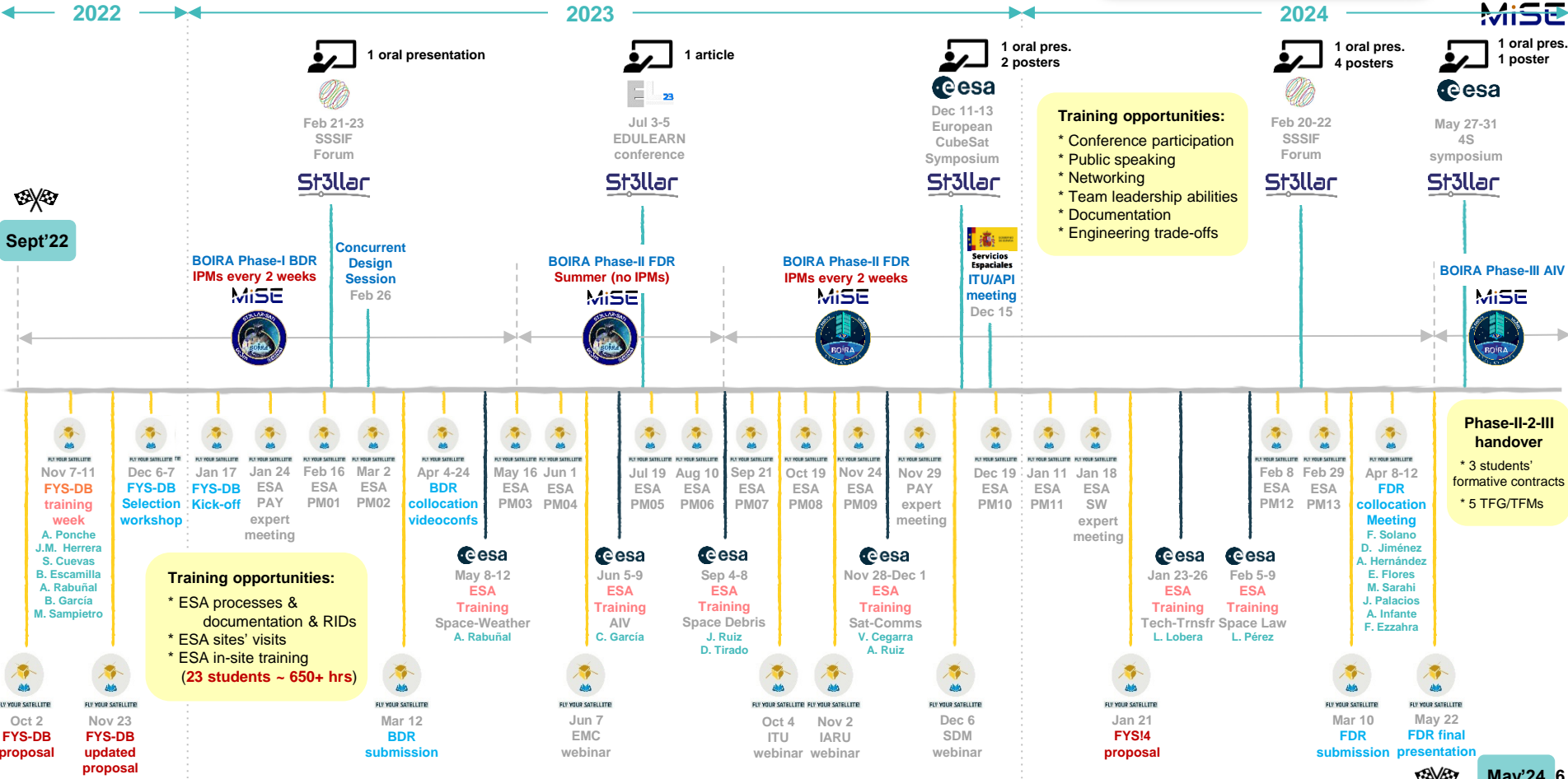
Phase-III Team: 4 professors + 2 research associate
Phase III-AIV 28 grad-students [6 TFM's]
 (2 PhDs + 16 2ndyr-MiSE + 10 1styr-MiSE volunteers)

ST3LLARsat1 Obj1: Education – MGT & training

Overview of activities within ESA FYS-DB program



MiSE



ST3LLARsat1 Obj1/2/3: Develop a first 2U CubeSat

From beginning to FDR: Mission Analysis evolution

Always analyze the desired orbit ... and many more



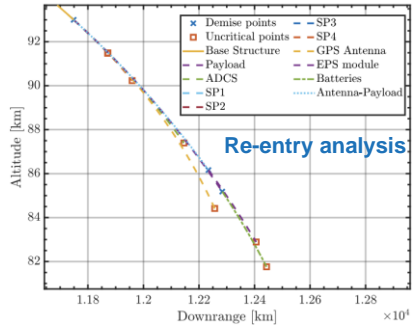
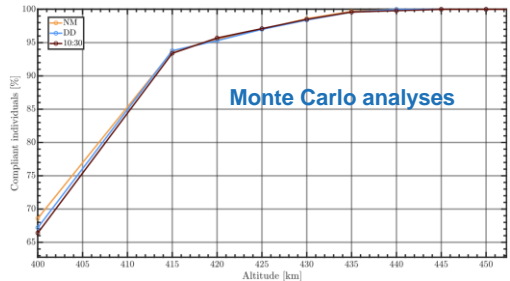
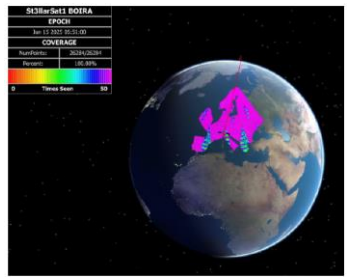
Sept'22

- 1st MA iteration**
- 9 orbits (300, 500, 600 km)
 - Preliminary analyses:
 - Lifetime
 - Spain coverage
 - GS contact (3 GSs)
 - Spain daytime contact
 - Eclipses
 - 25 years re-entry limitation

New ESA's Zero Debris Approach
5 years re-entry limitation

- 2nd MA iteration**
- 8 orbits (415 - 450 km)
 - 5 years re-entry limitation
 - Consolidated analyses:
 - Lifetime (+Montecarlo)
 - Spain + Europe coverage
 - GS contact (+17 GSs)
 - Spain daytime contact
 - Eclipses
 - Radiation analysis
 - Updated ESA Zero Debris Approach
 - +3 Space Debris Mitigation analyses:
 - Collision risk + vulnerability to impacts
 - Safe re-entry & assessment of casualty risk

Europe coverage analysis



ST3LLARsat1 Obj1/2/3: Develop a first 2U CubeSat

From beginning to FDR: Mission Analysis details

Ranges, uncertainties, different analyses & SW tools



1st MA iteration

- **9 orbits** (300, 500, 600 km)
- **Preliminary analyses:**
 - Lifetime
 - Spain coverage
 - GS contact (3 GSs)
 - Spain daytime contact
 - Eclipses
- **25 years re-entry limitation**

2nd MA iteration

- **8 orbits** (415 - 450 km)
- **5 years re-entry limitation**
- **Consolidated analyses:**
 - Lifetime (+Montecarlo)
 - Spain + Europe coverage
 - GS contact (+17 GSs)
 - Spain daytime contact
 - Eclipses
 - Radiation analysis
- **Updated ESA Zero Debris Approach**
- **+3 Space Debris Mitigation analyses:**
 - Collision risk + vulnerability to impacts
 - Safe re-entry & assessment of casualty risk

To characterize performance of ST3LLARsat1's CubeSat while in orbit, 6 critical analyses were made:

- **Lifetime analysis:** assessment of # days until S/C has re-entered Earth's atmosphere.
- **Coverage analysis:** calculation of % of Earth & Spain surface covered by each orbit.
- **Ground Station contact analysis:** computation of # windows with designated ground stations.
- **Spain contact analysis:** assessment of # passes over Madrid & Spain to characterize science windows.
- **Eclipse events analysis:** estimation of # eclipse events and their duration.
- **Radiation analysis:** preliminary estimation of radiation environment during mission.

Parameter	Range
Altitude	350-600 km
Inclination	96-98 degrees
Orbit type	SSO
LTAN	NM, DD & 10:30

ST3LLARsat1's orbit ranges for analysis



ST3LLARsat1's Lifetime analysis: Three-cases approach

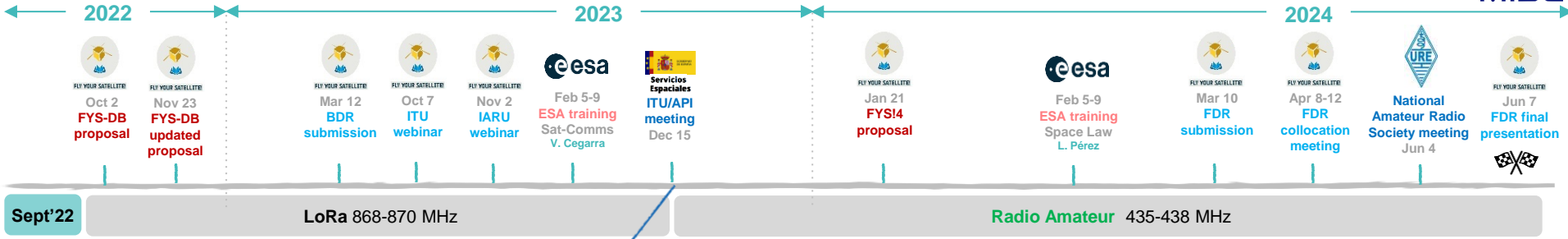
Software used for ST3LLARsat1's MA

Name	Type of Analysis	Developer
DRAMA	Lifetime and SDM	ESA
FreeFlyer	Eclipses, Contact time (GS and Spain), Coverage (Europe and Spain)	a.i. solutions
STELA	Monte Carlo analysis on the spacecraft's lifetime	CNES
OMERE	Radiation Analysis	TRAD & CNES

Legal is important, do not forget to tackle it early

ST3LLARsat1 Obj1/2/3: Develop a first 2U CubeSat

From beginning to FDR: Legal and TT&C evolution



First contact with Spanish authorities
868-870 MHz band potential issues:

- 15k€ deposit for ITU-API process
- Landing rights at each country potentially needed

To avoid above issues, on-board antenna was redesigned to **amateur-satellite band**

TT&C status

- GMSK modulation
- CCSDS Space Packet Protocol
- Coding techniques (Reed-Solomon and BCH)
- Positive link budget margins

Legal and regulatory compliance plan status

ITU

- Attended ITU webinar
- Review of applicable ITU Radio Regulations
- Request and Completion of Anticipated Publication Information (In process)
- Evaluated ITU BR software



IARU

- Attended IARU webinar
- Contacted and met with Spanish National Amateur Radio Society
 - They mentioned **our mission might not be** considered as **amateur**.
 - Preliminary contact with IARU to confirm amateur-satellite compliance

Table 1. TT&C quick facts table

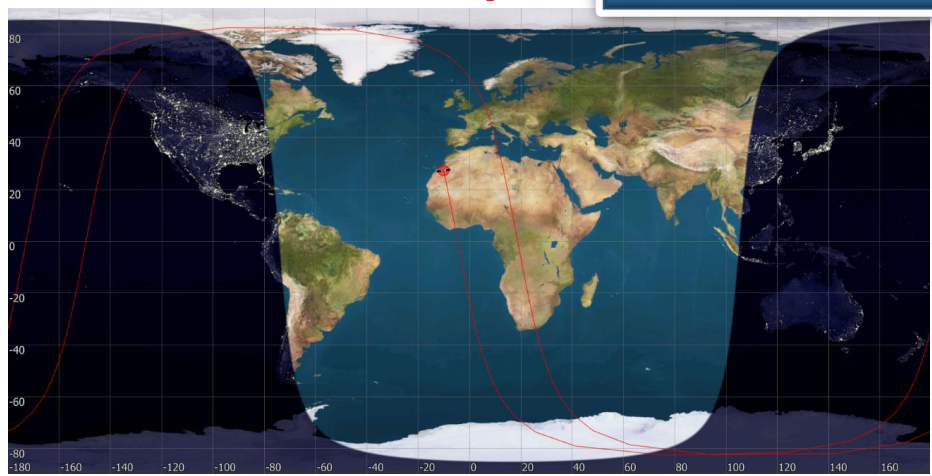
	Downlink	Uplink
Frequencies	435-438 MHz (UHF)	435-438 MHz (UHF)
Modulation	GMSK	GMSK
Coding	Reed-Solomon (255, 223) with I = 5	BCH
Frame format	ASM + CCSDS SPP + RS	CCSDS SPP (inside CLTU with BCH applied)
Bit-rate	2.4 kbps / 4.8 kbps	2.4 kbps / 4.8 kbps
RF bandwidth	25 kHz	25 kHz
BER	10-5	10-5
Signal power at LNA input	17 dBm (0.05W)	30 dBm (1W)
Link margin (nominal)	13.43 dB / 10.42 dB	6.99 dB / 3.08 dB

ST3LLARsat1 Obj2: Science – Measure Water Vapor

Make sure your science goal is feasible

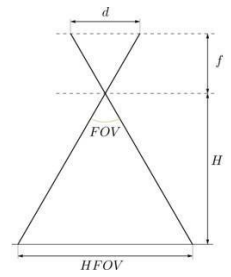


ST3LLARsat1's orbit @ FDR (SSO-450-10:30 case, J2000 frame)

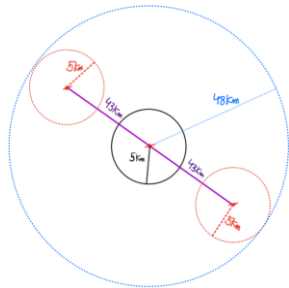


ST3LLARsat1 Ground Track @ FDR (SSO-450-10:30 case)

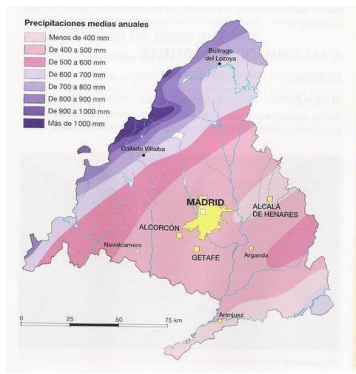
Payload: We considered an **In-House MW radiometer** and subsequently chose a **COTS spectrometer**



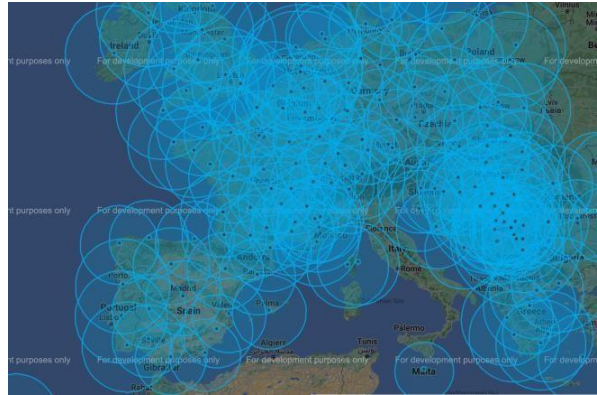
- **HFOV**: horizontal field of view (m)
- **FOV**: field of view (deg)
- **GSD**: ground sampling distance (m)
- **H**: altitude (m)
- **d**: sensor width (m)
- **f**: sensor focal length (m)
- **n_p** : resolution, number of pixels



ST3LLARsat1 science footprint analysis @ BDR



Madrid annual rain zones [Lopez-Bueno'21]



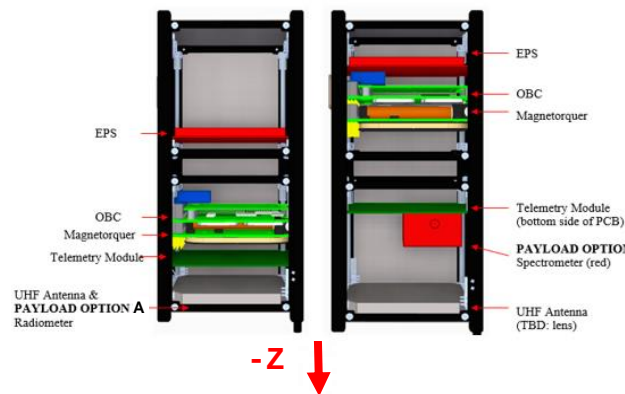
OPERA weather stations' coverage [Ovreeem'23]

Do not be afraid to change.
Be flexible, but justify the changes

ST3LLARsat1 Obj3: IOD1 – Fit all in a 2U CubeSat

From beginning to FDR: Configuration

@ Proposal (Dec'22)

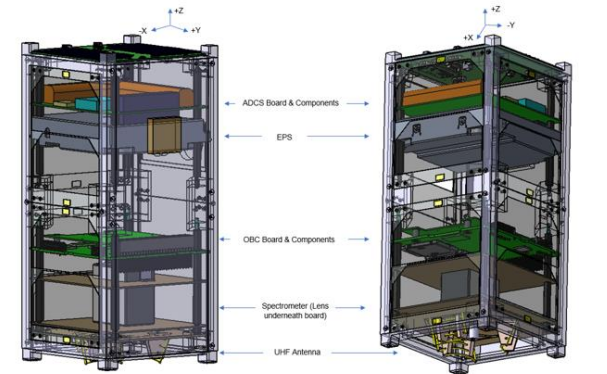


- ADCS:** STM32H7 CPU
- 3-axis gyro:** ADIS 16460
- Magnetorquers:** 1x iMTQ board
- Magnetometer:** 1x HMC5883L
- Photodiodes:** 6x SLCD-61N8
- Solar cells:** 1x SpaceMind-SP1X
2x SpaceMind-SP2X
- PCDU+Battery:** ENDUROSAT EPS-I
- GNSS receiver:** Orion B16C1
- RF transceiver:** Semtech SX1277
- Structure 2U:** In-House
- Payload:** In-House MW radiometer
or COTS Spectrometer (Ocean Insight ST-NIR-25)

- OBDDH:** STM32F4 CPU
- Watchdog:** 2x MAX6320PUK
- MRAM:** 1x M10162040108X0PWAY
- OS:** freeRTOS

CoM Opt-B	cm
X	-1.41
Y	0.04
Z	1.74
Mass (Kg)	1.948

@ BDR (March'23)



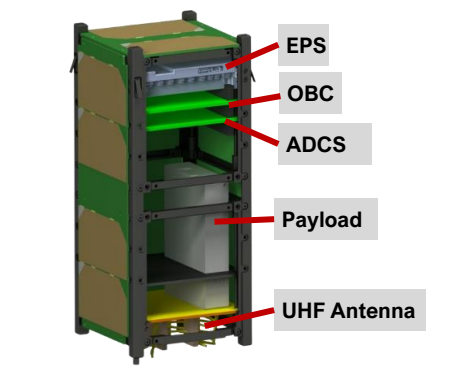
- ADCS:** STM32H7 CPU
- 3-axis gyro:** ADIS 16500
- Magnetorquers:** 2xNCTR-M003
- Magnetometer:** 1x RM3100
- Photodiodes:** 6x SLCD-61N8
- Solar cells:** 2x SpaceMind-SP2X
2x SpaceMind-SP2X
1x SpaceMind-SP1Z
- PCDU+Battery:** ENDUROSAT EPS-I
- GNSS receiver:** Orion B16C1
- RF transceiver:** Semtech SX1276
- Structure 2U:** In-House
- Payload:** COTS Spectrometer

- OBDDH:** STM32F4 CPU
- Watchdog:** 2x MAX6320PUK
- MRAM:** 2x M100424204
- OS:** RTEMS

CoM	cm
X	0.4
Y	-0.27
Z	0.42
Mol	kg·m ²
Ixx	0.005
Iyy	0.005
Izz	0.002
Mass* (Kg)	2.439

Mass*:= includes 5-20% component & 20% total margins

@ FDR (Feb'24)
[as per ST3_DML_2024-03-10_v1.0.xlsx]



- ADCS:** SAMV71Q21B-AAB CPU
- 3-axis gyro:** ADIS 16500
- Magnetorquers:** 2xCR0002 + 1xCoil
- Magnetometer:** 1x RM3100
- Photodiodes:** 15x SFH 2401
- Solar cells:** 1x SpaceMind-SP1X
3x SpaceMind-SP2X
1x SpaceMind-SP1Z
- PCDU+Battery:** ENDUROSAT EPS-I
- GNSS Antenna:** Molex 206640-0001
- GNSS receiver:** Orion B16C1
- RF transceiver:** Semtech SX1276
- Structure 2U:** SpaceMind SM-02
- Payload:** COTS Spectrometer

- OBDDH:** SAMV71Q21B-AAB CPU
- Watchdog:** 2x MAX6320PUK
- MRAM:** 2x MR5A16ACYS35
- OS:** freeRTOS

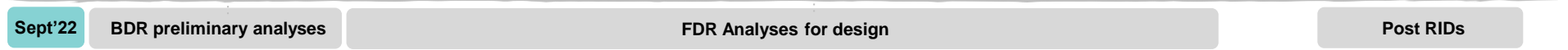
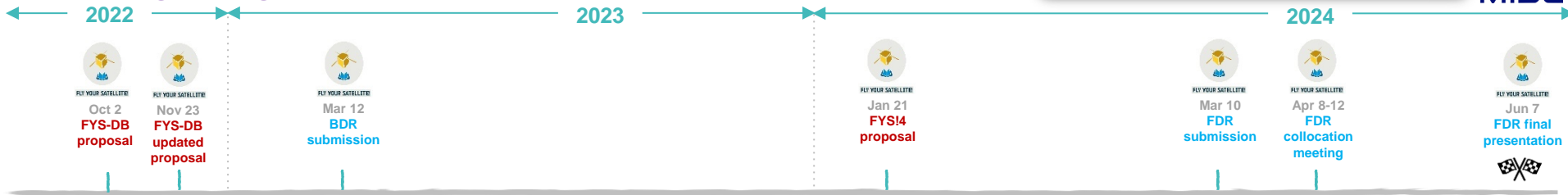
CoM	cm
X	0.26
Y	0.5
Z	0.12
Mol	kg·m ²
Ixx	0.0046
Iyy	0.0046
Izz	0.00145
Mass** (Kg)	1.366

Mass**:= only 20% total safety margin, lighter structure

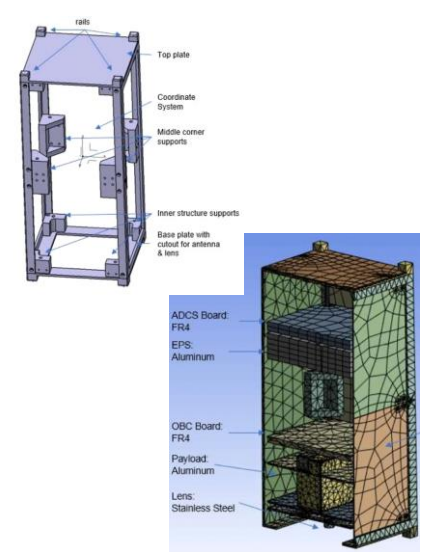
Do not be afraid to change.
More than the change itself, the important thing is to analyze & justify it.

ST3LLARsat1 Obj3: IOD1 – Fit all in a 2U CubeSat

From beginning to FDR: Structure evolution

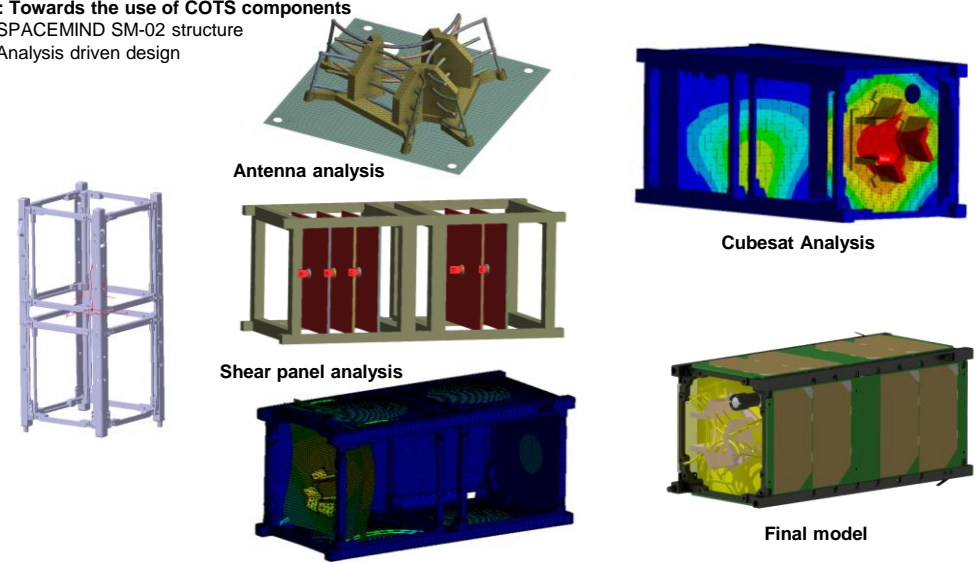


BDR: Prelim. analysis for in-house structure



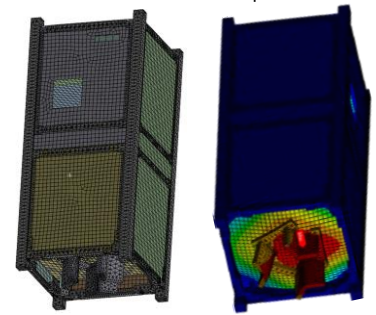
FDR: Towards the use of COTS components

- SPACEMIND SM-02 structure
- Analysis driven design



Finalising the analysis

- Load profile revision
- Model checks
- Sine vibration analysis
- New material requirement



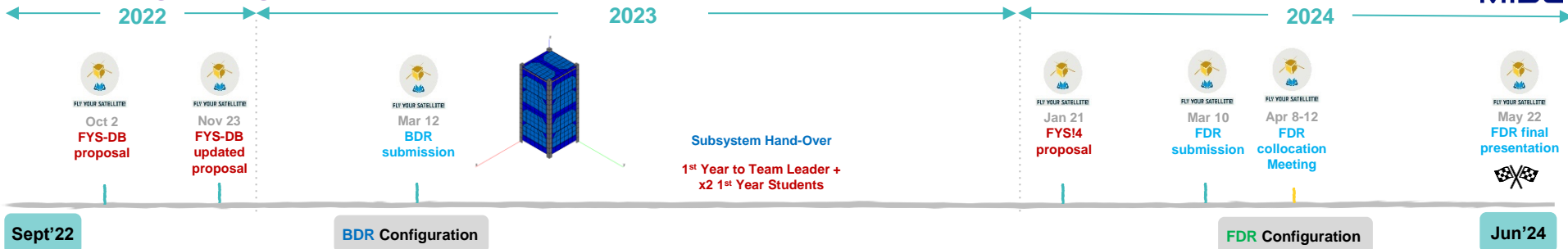
Future Work

- Torque analysis on structure
- Integrate payload into model
- Towards a less discretised model

Recognize when something is wrong and then look to improve it.

ST3LLARsat1 Obj3: IOD1 – Fit all in a 2U CubeSat

From beginning to FDR: EPS evolution



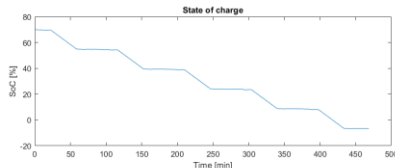
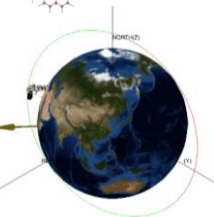
1st Iteration

- Components Trade-Off and Selection
- Preliminary Design:
 - Solar Panels Sizing Analysis
 - Battery Sizing Analysis
 - Power Budget Analysis
 - Energy Budget Analysis
- Proposed Configuration:
 - x3 Faces covered in panels
 - Endurosat EPS I
 - Spacemind Solar Panels



Insufficient Power Generated!!!

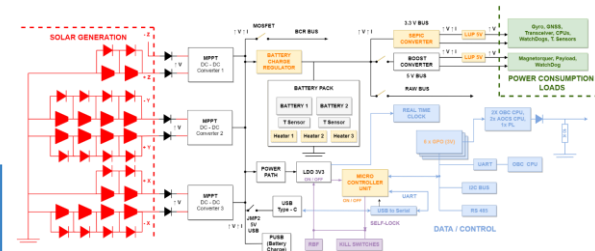
Value of Inefficiencies obtained after further contact with Suppliers



WCS: Detumbling Case for BDR Configuration

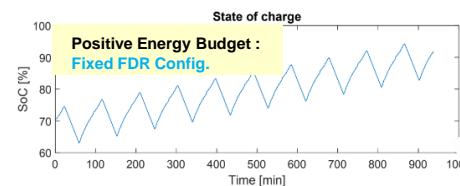
2nd Iteration

- Trade-Off Re-Iteration + Supplier Contact
- Consolidated analyses and Design:
 - Final Input Orbits from MA
 - Updated Orbital Detumbling Analysis
 - Duty Cycles established for the different modes
 - Inhibits Update between SP and EPS Module
 - Analysis Iteration with all above information
- RIDs Solving
- New Proposed Configuration:
 - x5 Faces Covered in Panels

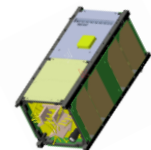


Final EPS Architecture

FDR Configuration:
x4 Lateral Panels (x3 2U + x1 1U) + Top Panel



WCS: Detumbling Case for FDR Configuration



ST3LLARsat1 Obj3: IOD1 – Fit all in a 2U CubeSat

From beginning to FDR: Thermal control subsystem evolution

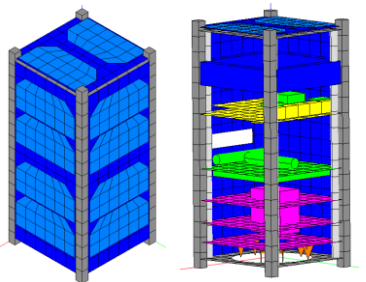


Sept'22

Jun'24

Implementation of preliminary ESATAN GMM and TMM model:

- Preliminary Heat load dissipation
- Estimated conductances
- SOLCYC algorithm
- Identification of critical components: battery and payload.



Passive thermal control:

- White paint for solar panels

Active thermal control:

- Heaters in battery module

CubeSat Configuration and thermal environment:

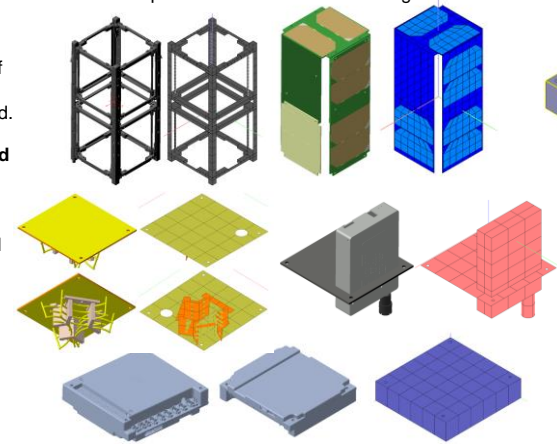
- Missing geometry and materials now gathered
- Thermo optical and bulk properties more accurate (references to values collected)
- Orbit parameters, altitude and attitude detailed.
- Temperature limits of design drivers components identified.

Conceptual analysis and design for rapid changes:

- Development of procedures (files and processing results) and methodological steps to asses if a change in other subsystem is critical, Steady and transient states analysis with Matlab

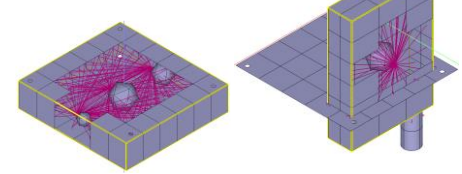
Geometrical Mathematical Model:

- Geometry redefinition of solar panels
- Structure geometry detailed
- Payload configuration changed
- PCBs design changed
- Individual GMM modules created to streamline changes
- Node numbering for debugging
- Groups for better conductance assignation



Thermal Mathematical Model:

- Computation of conductances and specific heats based on mass and volume ponderations
- User defined conductors enhanced to connect all missing nodes.
- New nongeometrical nodes created for dissipations depending on duty cycles.
- Environment parameters detailed



Selection of possible temperature sensors:

AIV procedures literature reviewed and subsystem representativeness in models assessed

Now working on SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS:

- Parameter inaccuracies.
- Uncertainty Margins

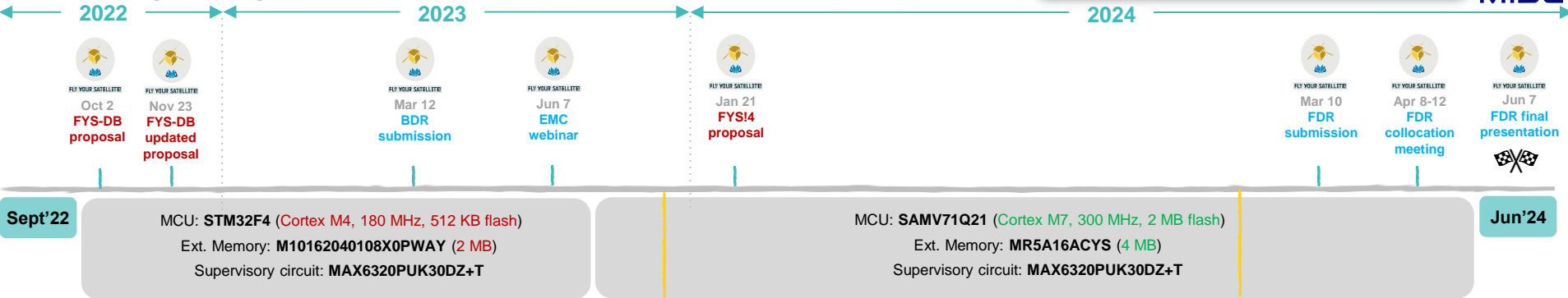
Big effort on traceability for information flow

FileName	Inherent Conductor	Type	Source	Destination	Method	Value (W/R)
ATTITUDE AND ORBIT CONTROL	AOCSS.MAT	Conductance	AOCSS.MAT[level]	BPCS.CPU[level]	Value	0.01
	GLAOCSS.MAT.PCB	Conductance	AOCSS.MAT[level]	AOCSS.PCB[level]	Value	0.01
ELECTRICAL POWER SUBSYSTEM	EPS.MainBoard.VM	Conductance	BATTERY	EPS.Case.[Board/level]	Value	0.05
	EV1.FPSU.CASE	Conductance	BPS	EPS.Case.[Board/level]	Value	0.05
	BUS.FPSU.CASE	Conductance	BPS	EPS.Case.[Board/level]	Value	0.05
	EPS.SidePanel.VM	Conductance	BTS_COMP	EPS.Case.[Board/level]	Value	0.05
ON BOARD DATA	ORDBL.VM	None	None	None	None	None
PAYLOAD	PAYLOAD.VM	Conductance	PAY.PAY_LOAD	PAY.Loads.[Main/level]	Value	0.05
	GLAUSP.PCB.LENS	Conductance	PAY.LENS.CASE[level]	PAY.Loads.[Main/level]	Value	0.05
	GLAUSP.PCB.LENS	Conductance	PAY.LENS.CASE[level]	PAY.Loads.[Main/level]	Value	0.05
	GLAUSP.PCB.LENS	Conductance	PAY.LENS.CASE[level]	PAY.Loads.[Main/level]	Value	0.05
	GLAUSP.PCB.LENS	Conductance	PAY.LENS.CASE[level]	PAY.Loads.[Main/level]	Value	0.05

Read the regulations and previous CubeSat programs' references to identify common issues and solutions

ST3LLARsat1 Obj3: IOD1 – Fit all in a 2U CubeSat

From beginning to FDR: OBDH evolution



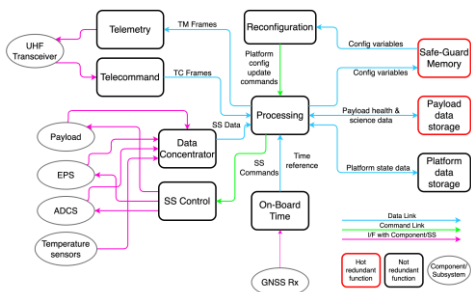
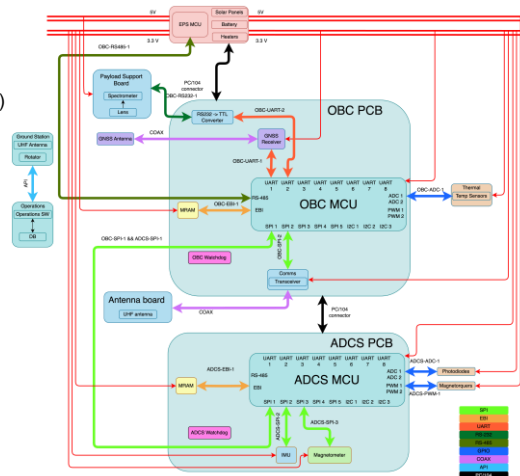
- MCU upgrade:**
- Switch to SAMV71Q21
 - Higher performance Cortex-M7 core (67 % MHz increase)
 - 2MB flash memory (4x increase)
 - ECC protection
 - Good feedback on radiation tolerance properties

- External memory upgrade:**
- Switch to higher capacity MRAM (2x increase)
 - Positive data on SEL tolerance for similar references

- Other progress:**
- Radiation effects mitigation assessment
 - EMC/EMI initial assessment

Updated physical architecture

Updated functional architecture

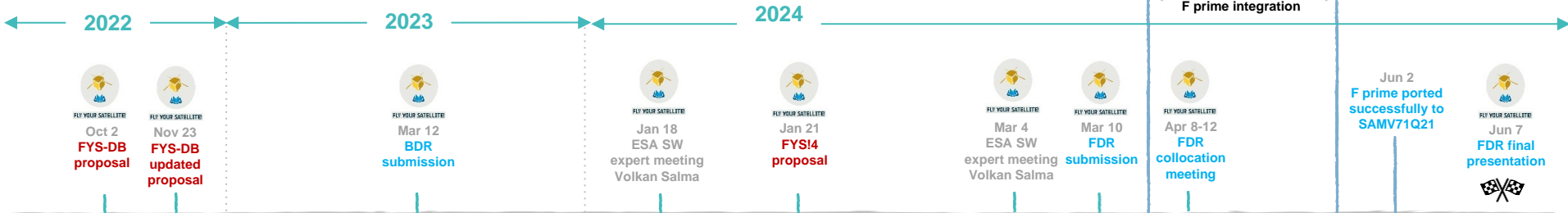


- Physical architecture update:**
- Avoidance of I2C protocol, favoring SPI & Serial
 - Centralized architecture
- Functional architecture update:**
- New functional architecture based on SAVOIR reference

CubeSats are truly multidisciplinary, make every effort to involve SW students and experts

ST3LLARsat1 Obj3: IOD1 – Fit all in a 2U CubeSat

From beginning to FDR: SW evolution



Sept'22

FYS proposal status

- Preliminary SW architecture
- FreeRTOS

BDR status

- Preliminary SW architecture
- RTEMS

FYSI4 proposal status

- In-house SW development
- FreeRTOS
- ECSS services

FDR status

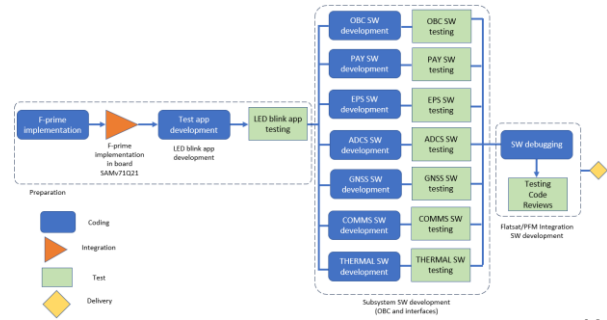
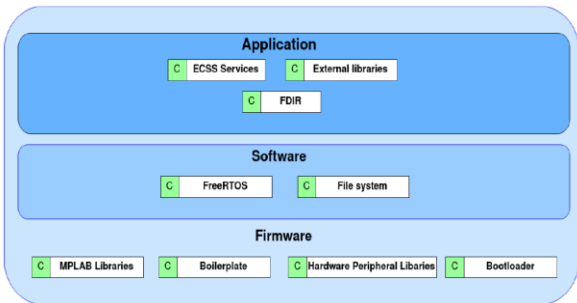
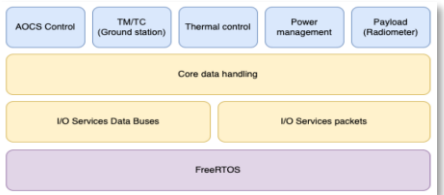
- In-house SW development
- FreeRTOS
- Memory management
- Preliminary SW development plan

Next steps

- Fprime evaluation
- SW architecture selection
- SW development plan consolidation
- Preliminary SW verification plan

Discussion SW selection
In-house development Vs Flight software

Discussion SW selection
ESA expert recommended to evaluate a flight software in parallel, evaluate and decide



ST3LLARsat1 Obj3: IOD2 – A scientific instrument in 1U

From beginning to FDR: Payload evolution

Sometimes, things fail and all-hands onboard are required



<p>Sept'22</p> <p>FLY YOUR SATELLITE!</p>	<p>2nd Oct'22 FYS-DB proposal</p> <p>FLY YOUR SATELLITE!</p>	<p>23rd Nov'22 FYS-DB updated proposal</p> <p>FLY YOUR SATELLITE!</p>	<p>12th Mar'23 BDR submission</p> <p>FLY YOUR SATELLITE!</p>	<p>19th Jul'23 ESA PM05</p> <p>FLY YOUR SATELLITE!</p>	<p>8th Jan 24 IPM08</p>	<p>21st Jan 24 FYSI4 proposal</p> <p>FLY YOUR SATELLITE!</p>	<p>Mar 10 FDR submission</p>
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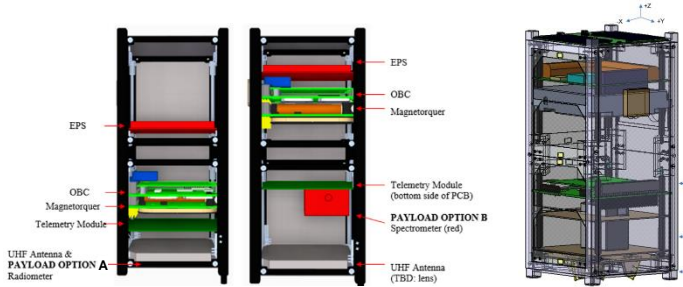
UC3M in-house 183GHz MW Silicon-Germanium radiometer

Opt-A. UC3M in-house 183GHz MW Silicon-Germanium radiometer
Opt-B. COTS ST-NIR25 spectrometer

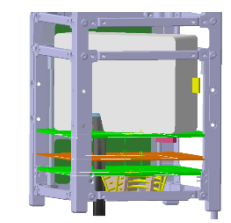
PAY-1A. COTS ST-NIR25 → ST-NIR200 spectrometer

PAY-1C. COTS NEXOS™ spectrometer

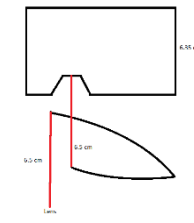
PAY-1A. COTS ST-NIR200 spectrometer
PAY-1B. COTS Mini2048CL spectrometer



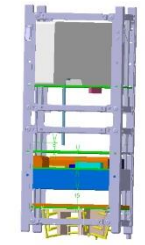
Recommendation by supplier to use a more space-ready version of spectrometer



Fiber optic cable for ST-NIR200 connectors are 6.5 cm long each and cable is 12 cm.



Sketch of possible cable implementation



Test with a new possible configuration

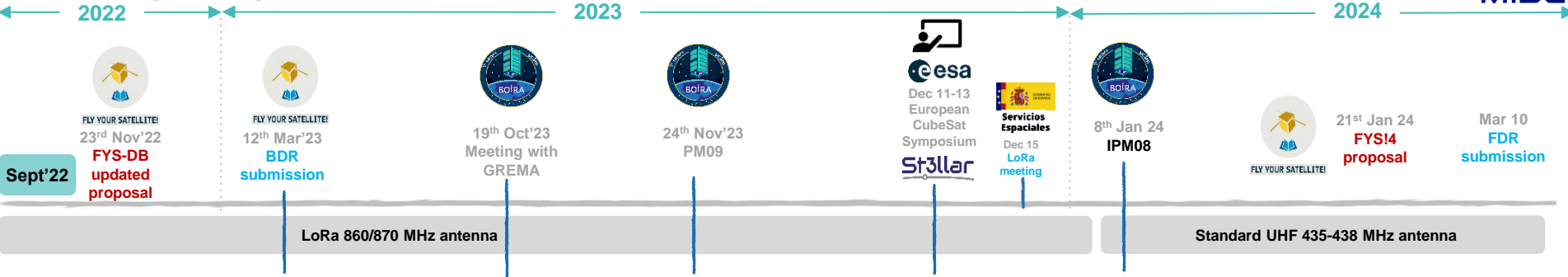


@ FDR (Feb'24)



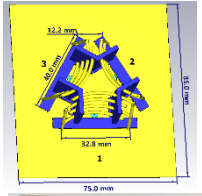
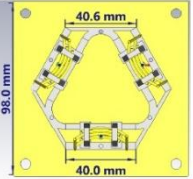
ST3LLARsat1 Obj3: IOD3 – In-House compact antenna

From beginning to FDR: Antenna evolution



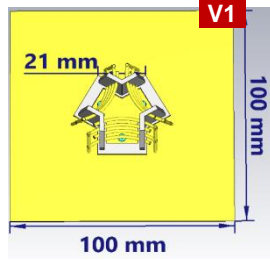
1ST DESIGN & PROTOTYPE:

- * Favoured size reduction and lower manufacturing cost
- * Polylactic Acid (PLA) support at center of -Z face
- * Prototype manufactured / tested



[V1] 2ND DESIGN – 1ST ITERATION:

- * Fiberglass support instead of PLA => Space-ready + Large size reduction
- * Possible new placements



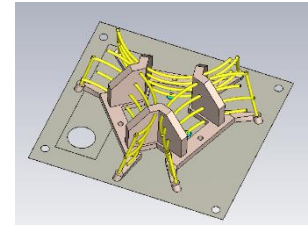
[V2] 2ND ITERATION:

- * Improved coupling and element separation
- * Increased directivity (3dB)
- * Face centre free for lens



3RD DESIGN:

- * Proven robust & flexible antenna design process (i.e. quickly produced a UHF 435-438 MHz design)
- * Larger than 1st & 2nd designs, but still fits in -Z face
- * Position accounts for new spectrometer (Mini2048CL)



3RD DESIGN – 2ND ITERATION:

- * Copper plates' stress levels in shock analysis **exceeded** yield → change them to aluminium

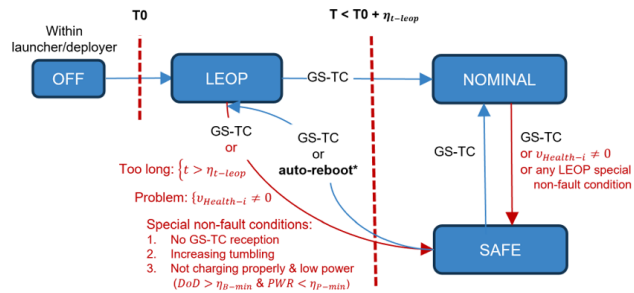
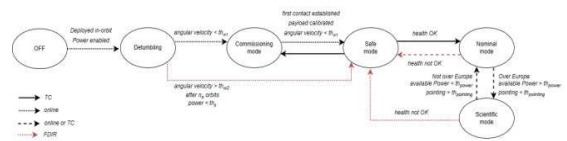
ST3LLARsat1 Obj3: IOD4 – In-House ADCS / OBC

From beginning to FDR: Modes and ADCS evolution



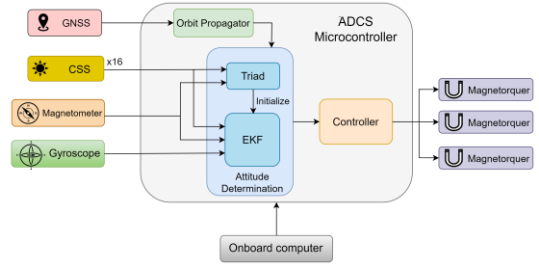
Operational modes evolution

- Simplified operational modes flow: 3 main operational modes
- Detailed mode transition triggers
- Detailed health tests for mode transition
- Consolidated activation sequence



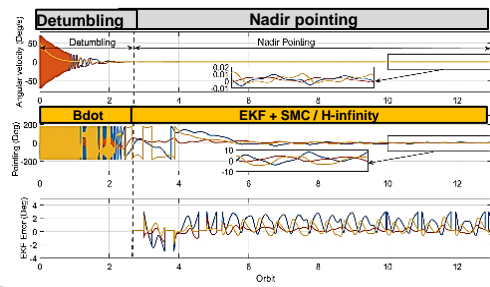
ADCS status

- Sensors (magnetometer, GYR GNSS, CSS)
- Actuators (2 magnetorquer rods and 1 coil)
- Navigation (Triad + EKF)
- ADCS modes:
 - Detumbling (b-dot algorithm)
 - Nadir pointing (sliding mode)



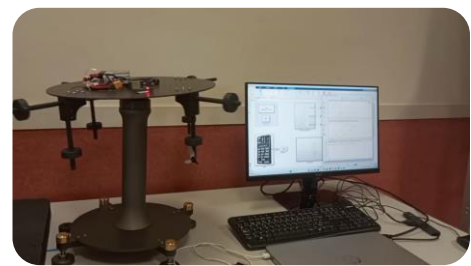
MIL Monte Carlo results

- Successful detumbling < 6 orbits
- Pointing APE < 10 deg



HIL setup

- 3 DoF balancing system



ST3LLARsat1 – CSAT & Ground Station Status

Set at least the GS at your university (and If economically possible, a n R&D / AIVT Lab)



UC3M-CSAT

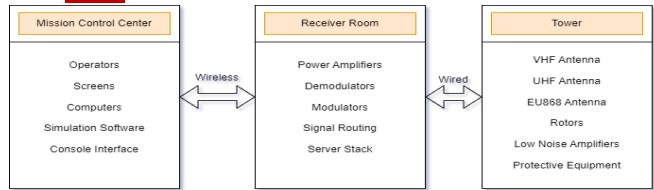
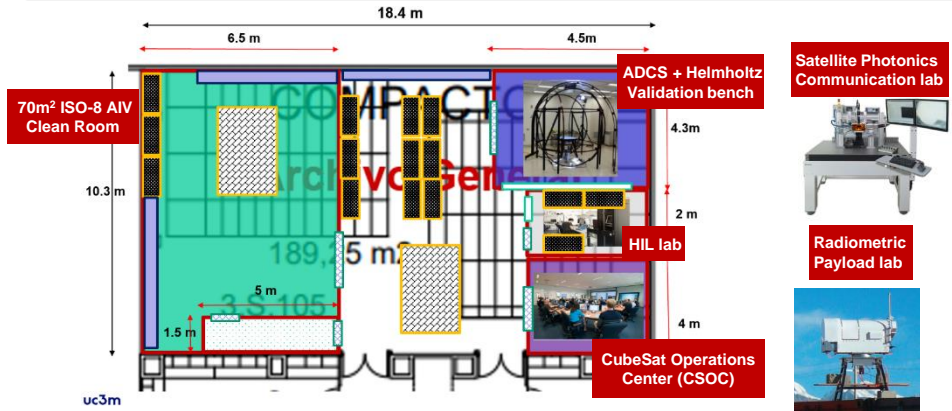


“Centro de investigación e integración de tecnología espacial y nano/micro SATélites”
 Spanish-Ciencia - Infraestructuras y Equipamiento award to Dr. A. Marcos (1.5 M€, Nov’21)

UC3M-GS

Collaboration between four actors at UC3M

1. UC3M-CSAT
2. St3llar
3. UC3-BASE
4. E.T.-PACK-F



UC3-BASE is leading a national project to create a Spanish GS federation, with current members:

1. UC3M ST3LLARsat1 "BOIRA"
2. UVIGO's SpacELab
3. ULaguna's TEIDESAT
4. UPM's EIR EA4RCT
5. UPV's PLUTON
6. UVA



ST3LLARsat1 – Next steps and challenges/Risks

Be flexible, but ...
Plan ahead and identify the Risks



Challenges & Risks [criticality / probability]

- **[Major, High]** Maintain students' interest over the end of the 'novelty'
- **[Major, Med]** Regulatory status
- **[Major, Low]** Access to AIV testing facilities or finding launch opportunity
- **[Medium, High]** Need for subsystem redesign (e.g. prelim integration or AIV indicating a shortcoming)
- **[Medium, Med]** Involvement of experts and other professors (especially, SW & electronics)
- **[Low, Low]** Funding

Acknowledgements & THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING



*A. Marcos gladly acknowledges the
Senior Distinguished Beatriz Galindo award
by the Spanish government
& additional funding by the VPRICIT framework of the
Comunidad de Madrid and UC3M.*



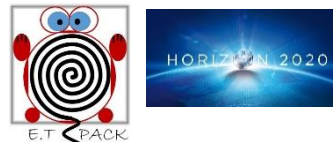
*UC3M-SENER aerospace chair ST3LLAR,
for funding and expert support*



*For expert support, training and providing
access to their facilities within the
FYS Booster Design programme*



*UC3M's Aeroelastic and Structural
Design Lab for their knowledge and
support on the structural machining*



*E.T.PACK-F H2020 project
Coord. by prof. G. Sánchez-Arriaga
(Aerospace Engineering department)
for joint GCS development activity*

UC3-BASE

*UC3M radioamateur-certified society
by prof. D. Segovia (Signal Theory dept.)
and prof D. Larrabeiti (Telematics dept.)
for joint GS development activity*



*For providing free their thermal
modeling software*



*For providing free their Mission
Analysis software*