

mARZ Sat

An Arizona Space Grant Consortium Program

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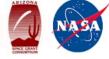
Program Goals

- Develop a top-level design for a student built Mars microsatellite
- Build a geographically disparate team
 - Arizona State University
 - □ Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University
 - □ Northern Arizona University
 - University of Arizona
- Student education



Geographically Disparate, Or: How I learned to stop worrying and love the telecon

- Inter & Intra team communication a top priority from the start
 - weekly program telecons
 - weekly management telecons
 - monthly all-hands meetings
 - weekly to daily subsystem telecons & meetings



Geographically Disparate con't

Design practices adopted

- Well defined communication channels and flow of information
- □ Frequent reviews
- □ Tight interface specifications
- Rigorous documentation requirements and configuration management procedures
- □ Use of a central file server
- □ Use of mailing lists



mARZ Sat Mission

Capture high resolution images of a set of predefined activities performed by Telesat
 Transfer those images back to Earth via Telesat



Program Requirements

- Budget not to exceed 20M FY'03 dollars
- 2008 delivery
- 20kg mass and a target volume of 8 L.
- Launch, transit, & insertion attached to Telesat
- After release, autonomously maintain station near Telesat for 3 months
- Capture images of all scheduled imaging events and relay images back to Telesat when scheduled



mARZSat Subsystems

- Attitude, Orbit,
 Determination, and
 Control (AODC)
- Structures,
 Mechanisms,
 Thermal, and
 Radiation(SMTR
- Payload (PAY)

- Command and Data Handling (C&DH)
- Electrical and Power Systems (EPS)
- Communication (COMM)



Goals for Subsystems

- Emphasis on Trades

 Trade Drivers

 Utilizing micro-technology

 Technology Readiness Levels (TRL)

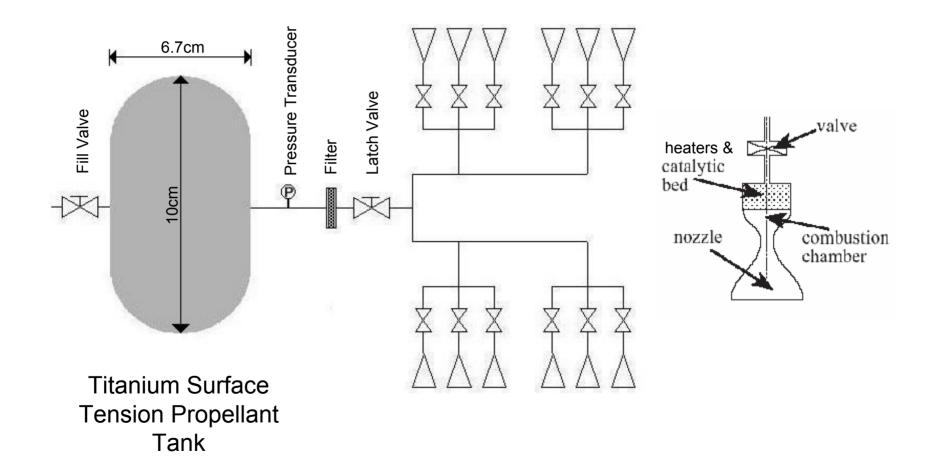
 Interaction with industry

 NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory
 - Spectrum Astro

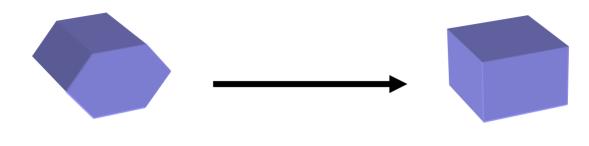


	Pro's	Con's
Passive	simpleminimal requirements	 not capable of 1° accuracy
Pure Spin Stabilization	 resists disturbance torques <1° accuracy 	 more propellant to reorient precession and wobble
Dual Spin Stabilization	 resists disturbance torques <1° accuracy, camera is not rotating 	 same as above bearings on de-spun section may fail
Reaction Wheels	 <1º accuracy minimal propellant 	 large volume, mass, and power requirements
Three-Axis Stabilization	 easily maneuverable <1° accuracy 	 propellant limits mission duration









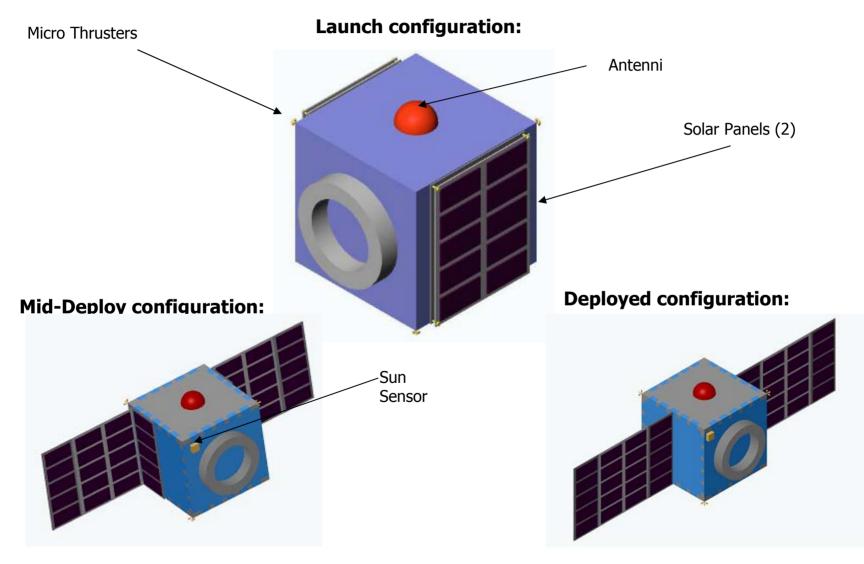
2607cm³

 3602 cm^3

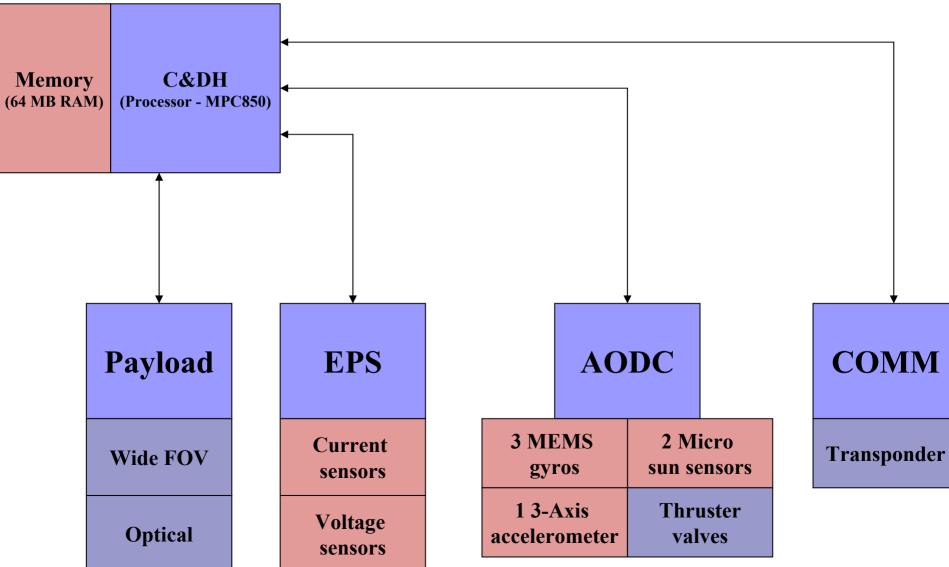
Material: Aluminum 6061-T6

	Pro	Con
Aluminum 6061-T6	Inexpensive High Availability Moderate Temperature Range Easily Machined	Lower Strength High Density Low Melting Point
Titanium	High Temperature Range High Strength Low Density High Melting Point	Hard to Machine Expensive Less available



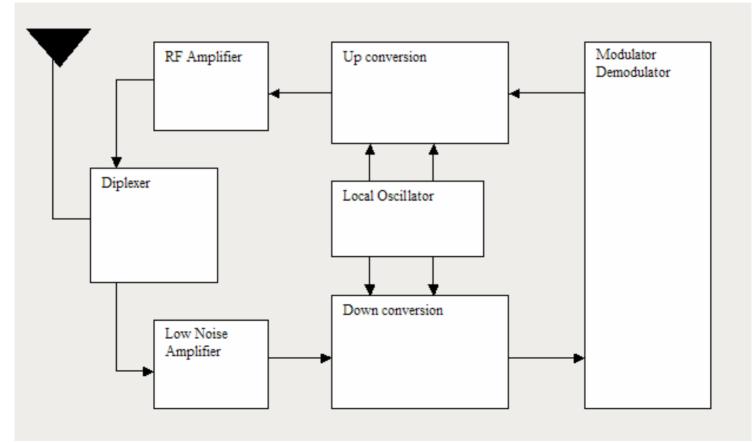




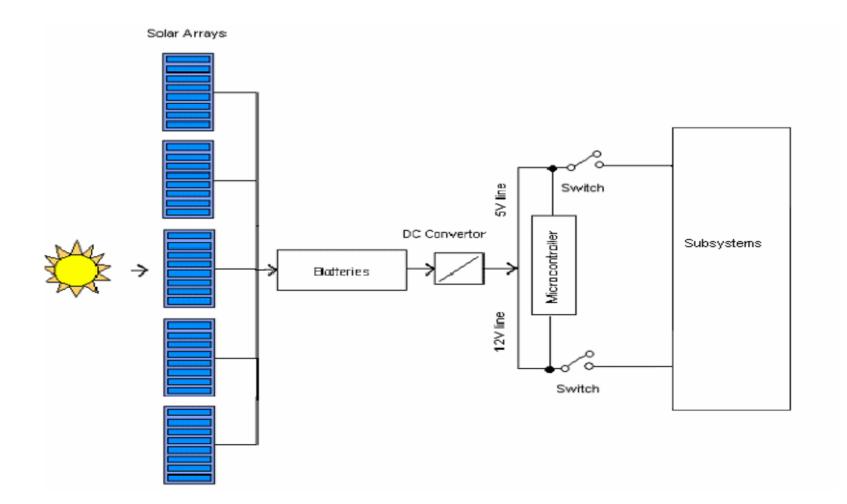




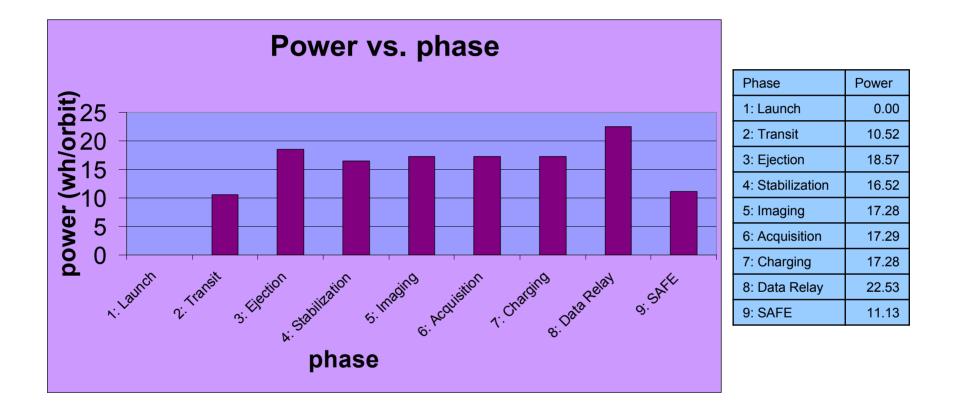
Block Diagram











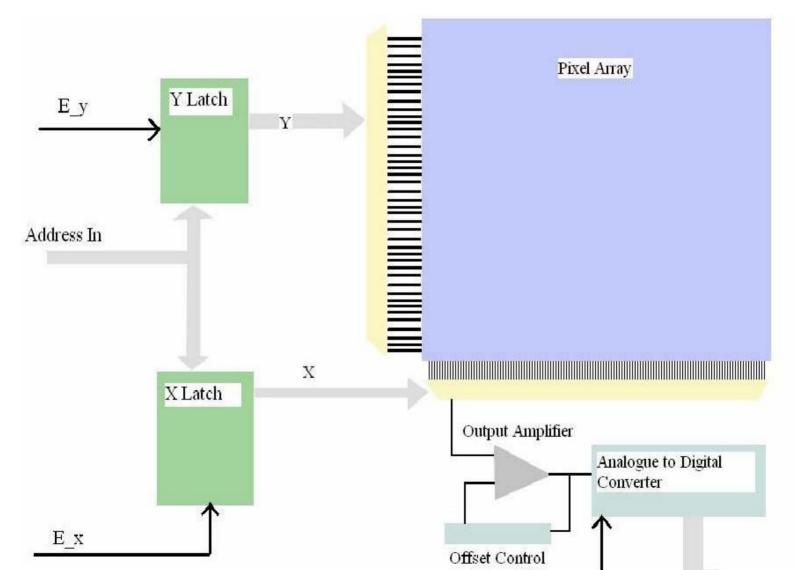
 Maximum power consumption occurs in the eighth phase which is the data relay phase.



- F-number: 1.4
 - Constrained by VMS (Visual Monitoring System) document
- Full field-of-view: 30 degrees
- Focal Length: 2.87 cm
- Aperture Diameter: 2.052cm
- Accuracy of 200 arc seconds
- 500 star catalog









Lessons Learned

- It is possible to have a successful multiinstitutional collaborative design project.
- A large database of Martian information was collected and a greater understanding of Martian missions was attained.
- Ability to apply mARZSat concept study to other missions.