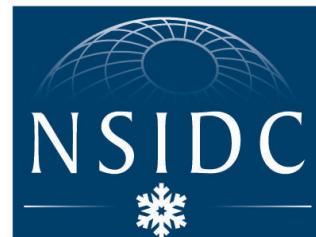


# PolarCube

University of Colorado  
Boulder

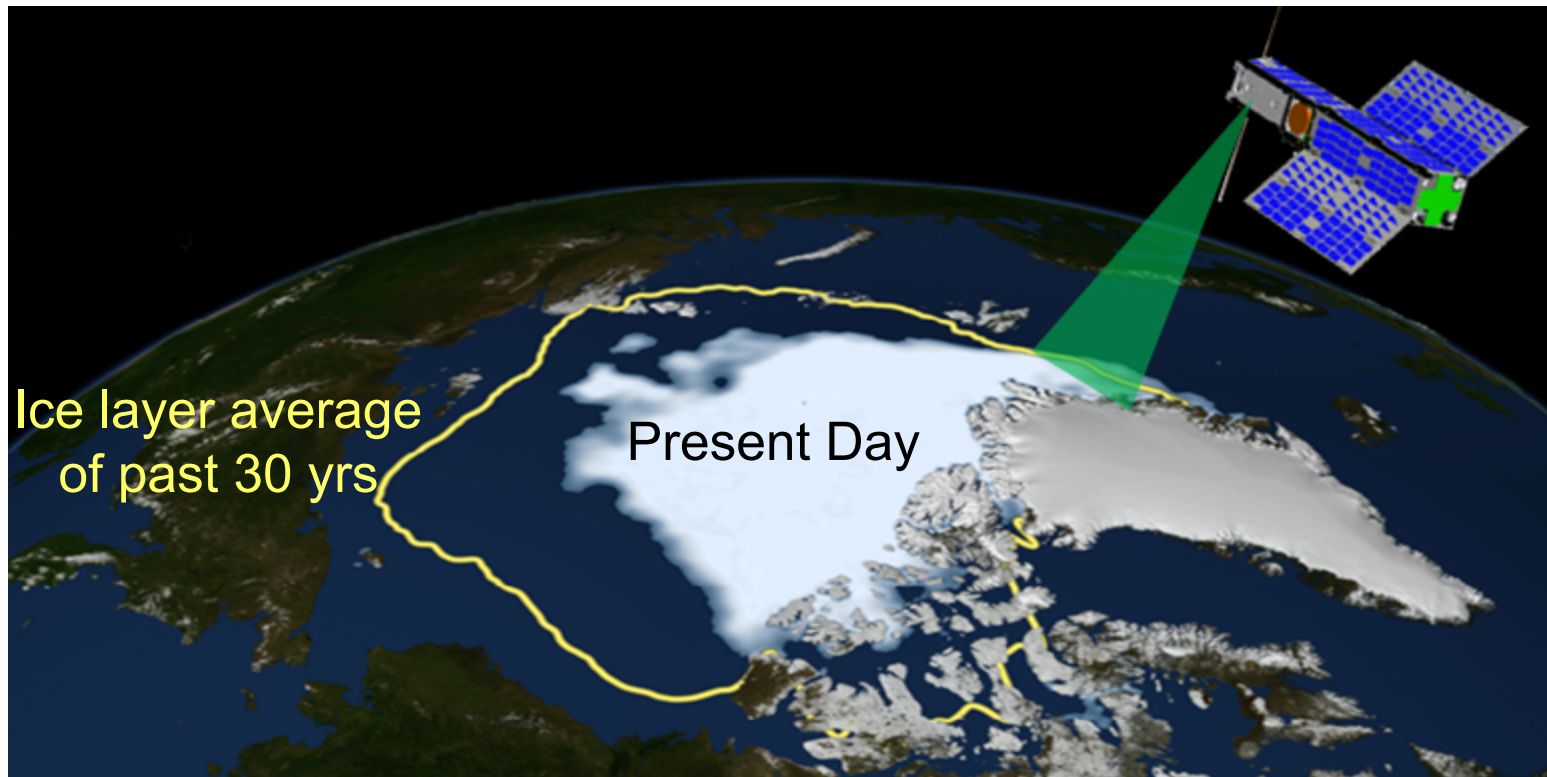
Colorado Space Grant  
Research Symposium

April 19, 2014  
Boulder, Colorado



National Snow and Ice Data Center

# Mission Overview



PolarCube will perform tropospheric temperature sounding using the 118 GHz O<sub>2</sub> resonance, by using a radiometer.



# Mission Application



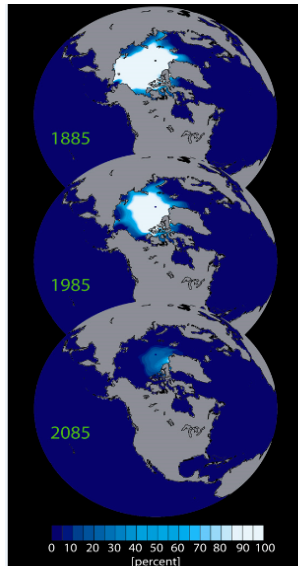
## Polar

***Perform observation of sea ice/open ocean boundaries.***

Critical effect on troposphere in Polar regions.

Summer/Fall Arctic Ice Retreat

Moisture heat flux/storage



Aug Sept Oct Sea Ice Concentration  
Prediction

## Weather

***Providing representative data inputs to tropospheric weather models applicable to severe mesoscale weather phenomena.***

High resolution/real-time warm core behavior of hurricanes/mesoscale weather.



Hurricane Sandy Image taken by NOAA  
(10-27-2012)

## Heat Detection

***Cloud penetrating thermal imaging.***

Heat detection through cloud Cover.



**Can accomplish with a radiometer centered at 118.7503 GHz O<sub>2</sub> atmospheric temperature sounder.**

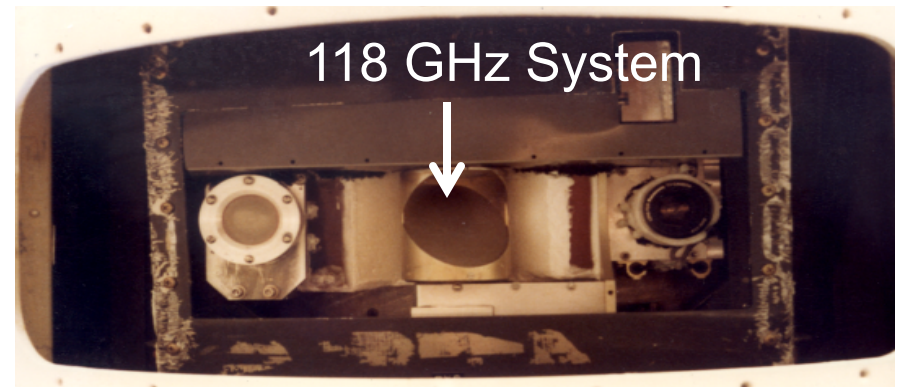




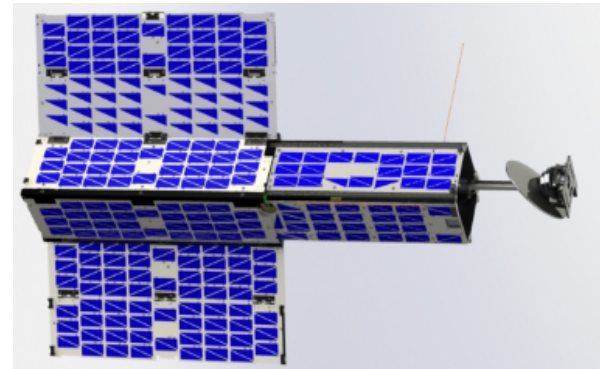
# Radiometer Technology



- Miniaturized past flown radiometer
  - NASA ER-2 Millimeter Wave Temperature Radiometer (MTS) 1986
  - ~600 lb.
- Temperature profiler
  - High resolution
  - ~2X Spatial res. Better than AMSU-AB
    - Currently used for weather predictions (temp. sound.)
  - Low cost alternative
- First to explore...
  - Passive Microwave sensing at 118 GHz small satellite (one of the first)
  - Observe Polar regions
  - Investigate Sea Ice/Water imaging
- Pathfinder
  - Constellation on staggered orbits
  - Near real time high resolution data at low cost

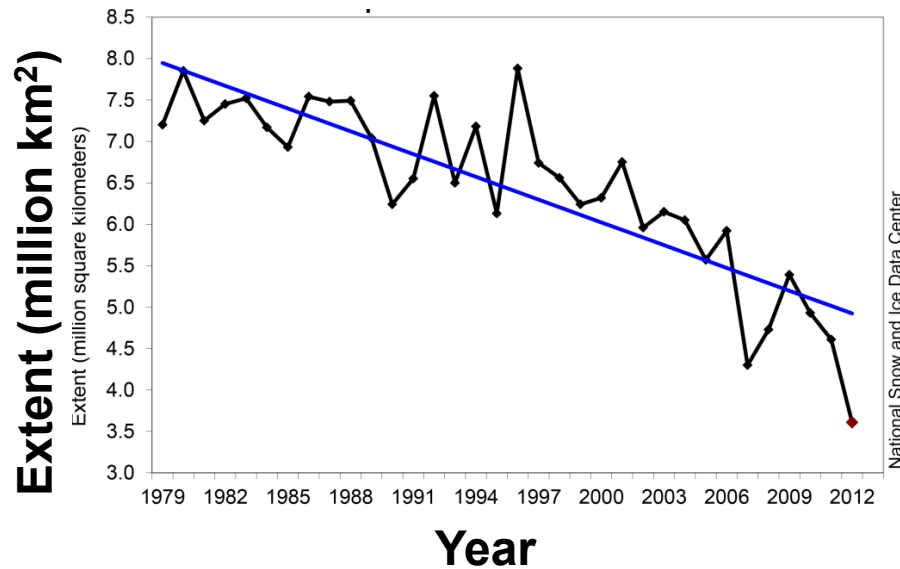


NASA ER-2 Aircraft & MTS Radiometer



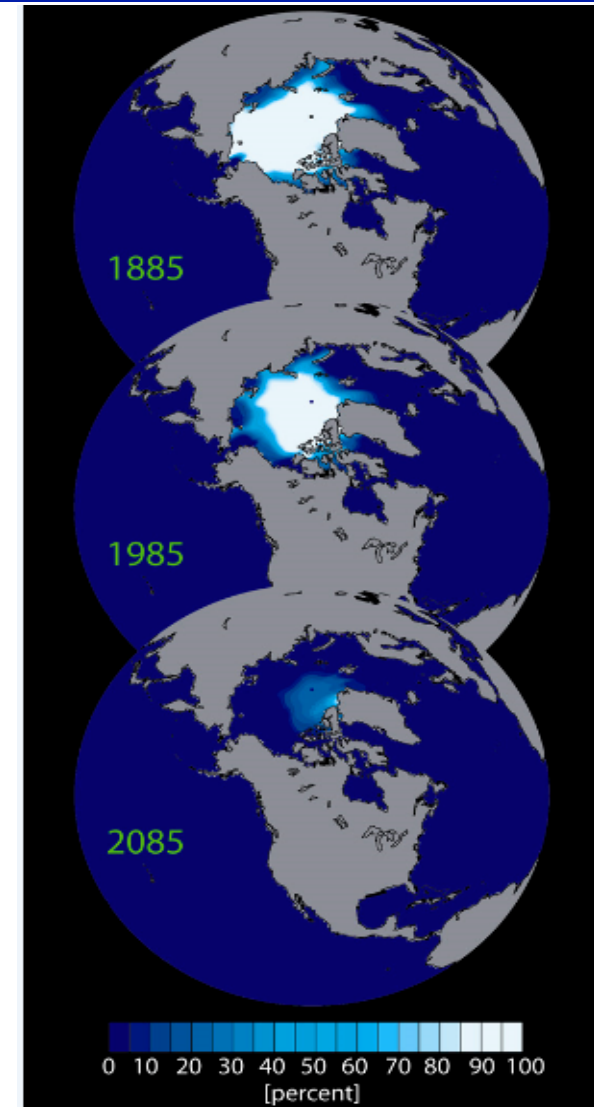
PolarCube Deployed spacecraft<sup>4</sup>





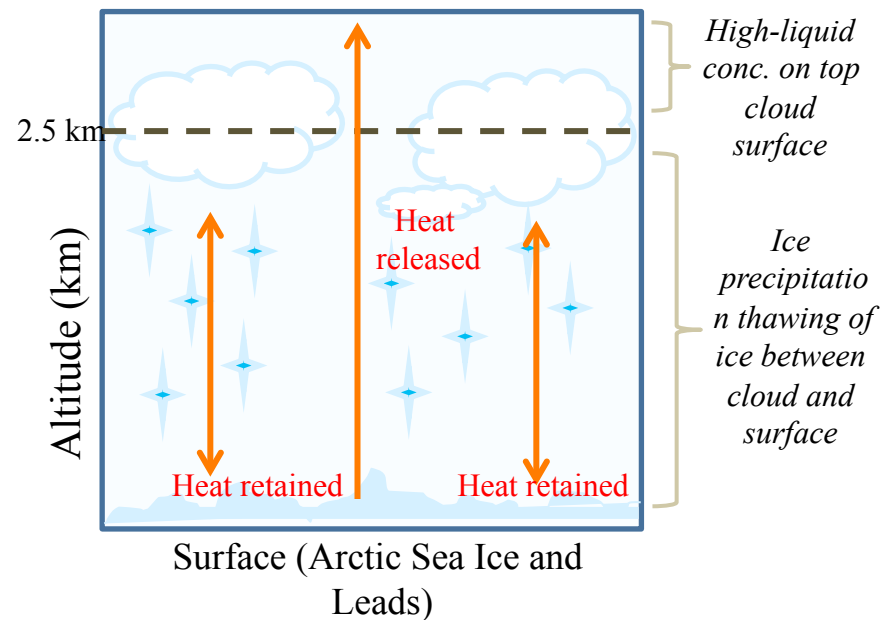
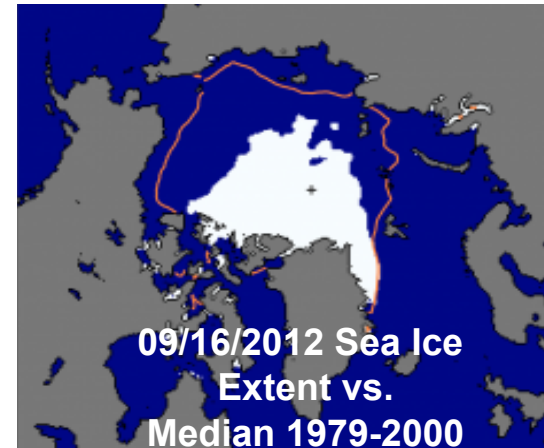
Average Monthly Arctic Sea Ice Extent: September 1979 - 2012

- Critical effects on troposphere
  - Summer/Fall Arctic ice retreat
  - Moisture heat flux
- Proper modeling
  - Response to global atmosphere
  - Radiative feedbacks to sea ice



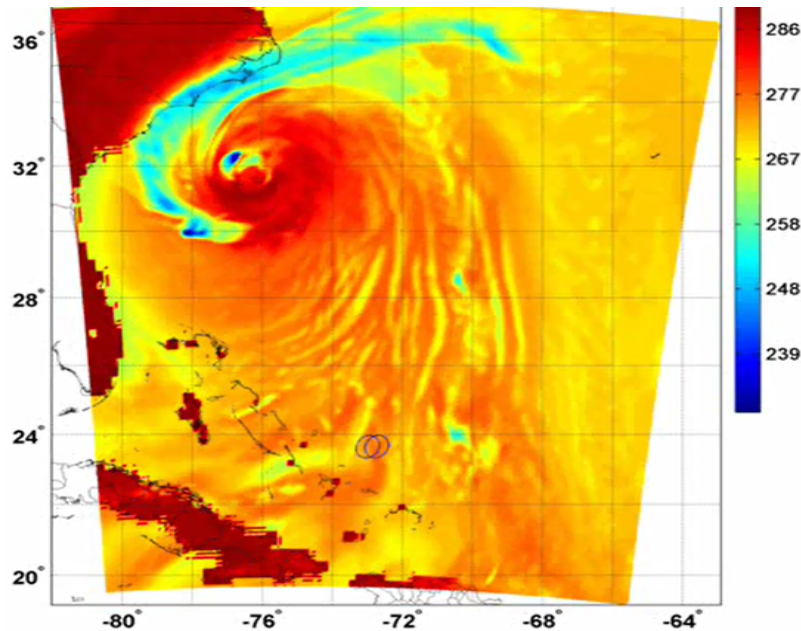
Average Fall Sea Ice  
Concentration Prediction

- Correlation: Sea ice & tropospheric arctic temp. variations
  - Cloud radiative feedback
    - Uncharacterized heat flux
  - Cloud cover change
    - Thinning sea ice
    - Biogenic impact
    - Ocean mixing
- Application: Arctic climate modeling
  - Radiative feedback models
- PolarCube
  - High-res. temp. profile needed for arctic climate modeling





# Numerical Weather Forecasting – PolarCube as a PATH demonstrator



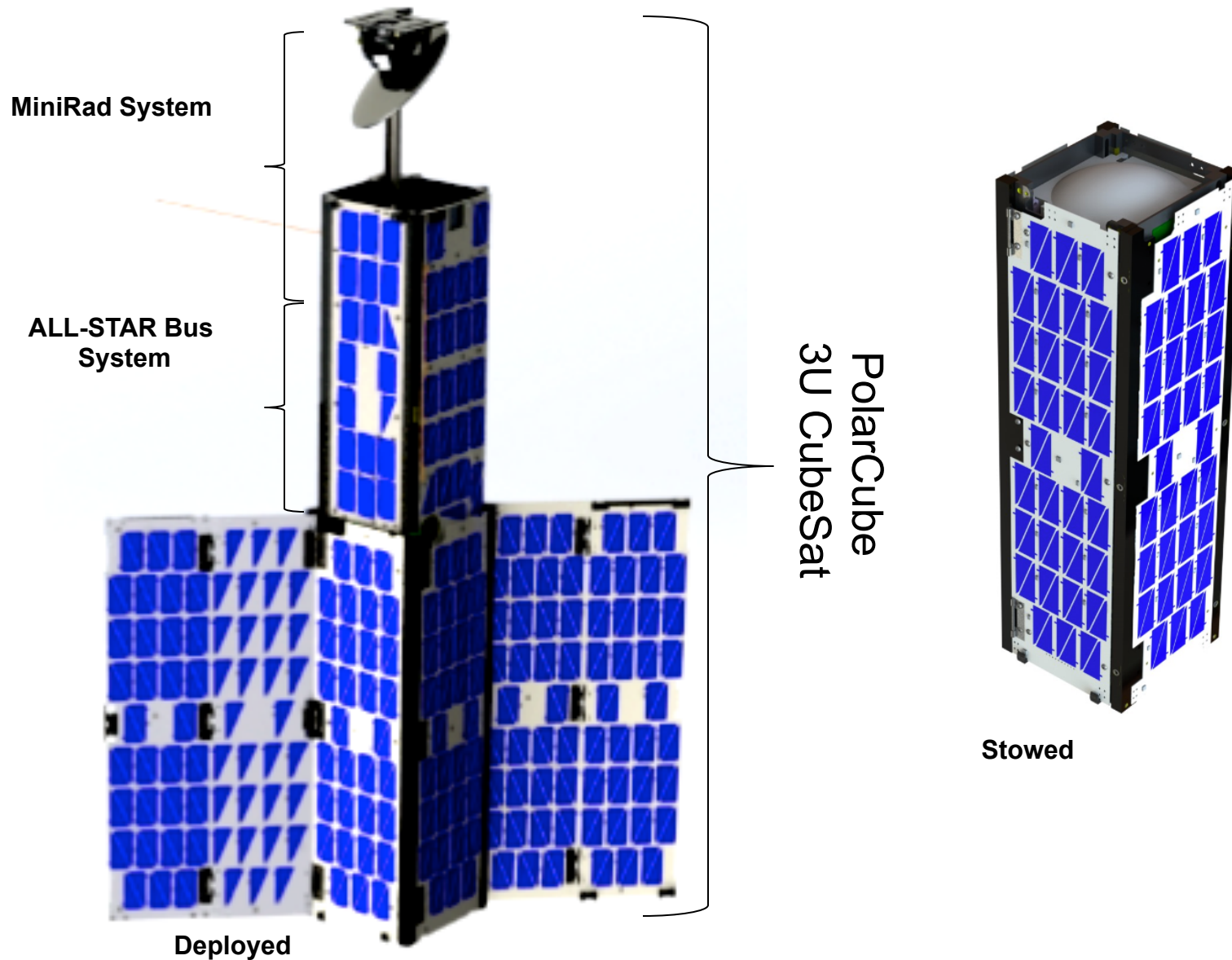
Hurricane Bonnie: Aug 1998 113.7503 GHz  
Brightness Temperature (top of atmosphere)

- PATH = Precipitation, Atmospheric Temperature and Humidity
  - PolarCube as a PATH array constellation satellite
  - Potential cost savings of a CubeSat-based satellite fleet
- Severe mesoscale weather
  - 15 minute time scales
  - 16.5 km resolution
- Hurricanes
  - Hurricane warm core behavior
  - Tropical cloud ice background measurements



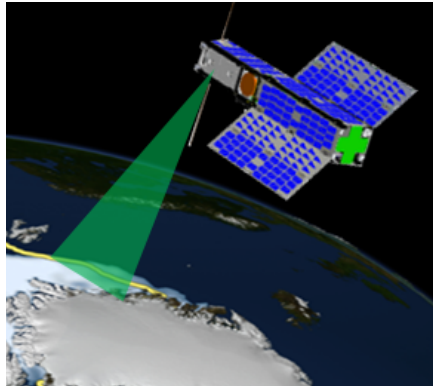


# PolarCube Spacecraft

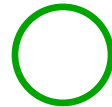
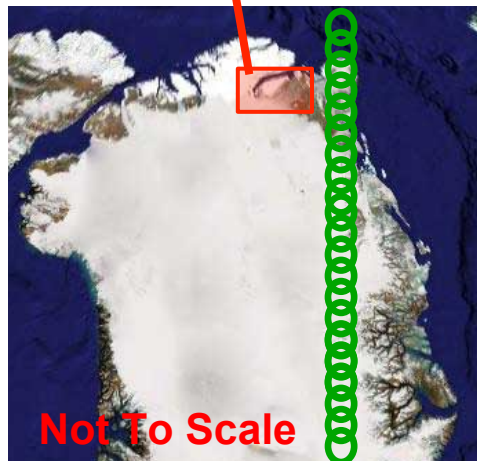
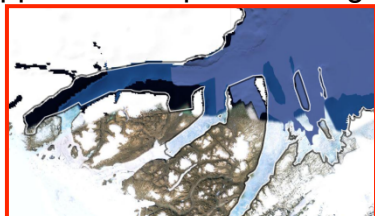




# MiniRad Data Collection

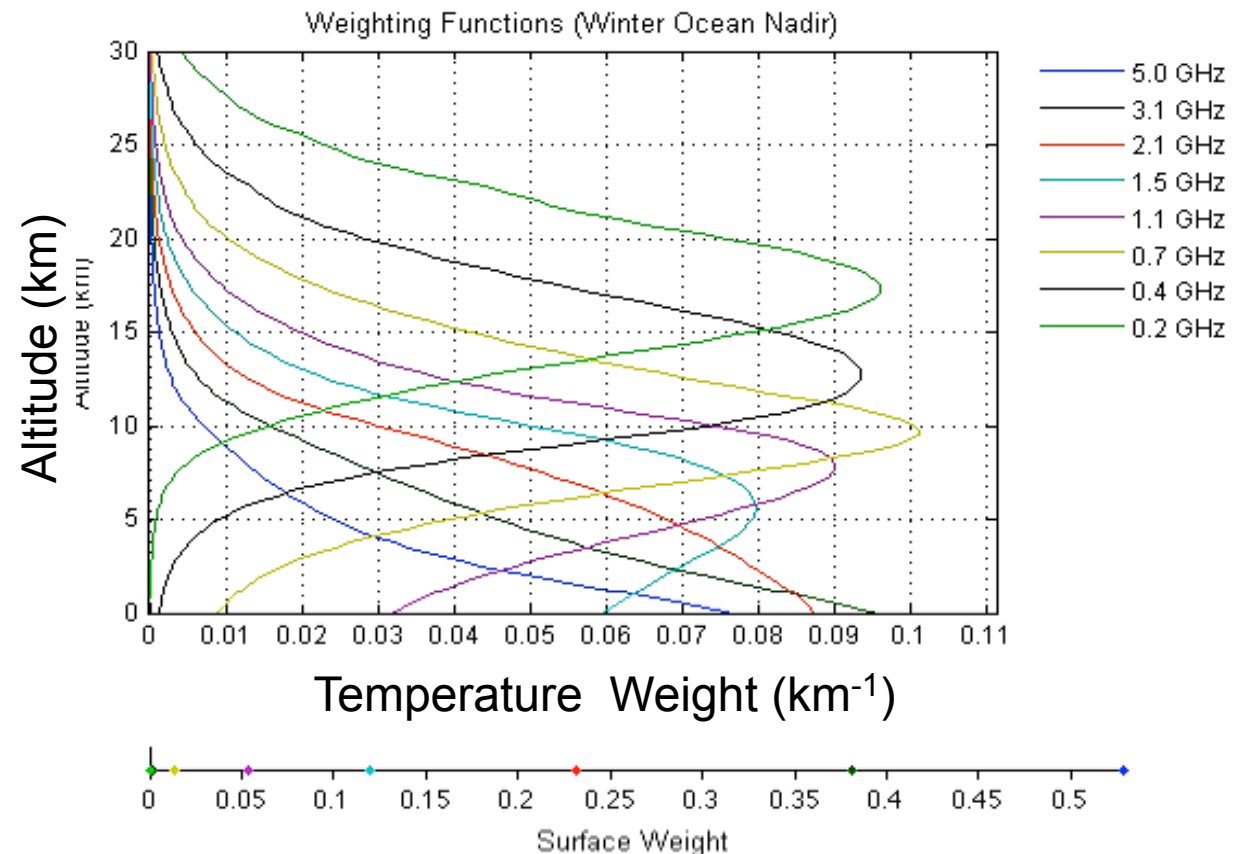


Approximate spot size on ground



16.5 km Data Sample taken by PolarCube

- Sub-Track Data Sampling
  - Function of temperature & altitude
  - Each channel corresponds to different frequency
  - Centered at 118.7503 GHz

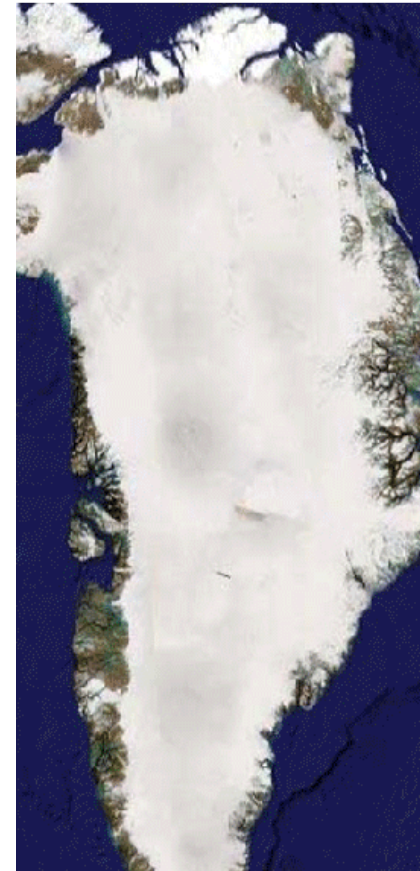




# Data Collection: Operational Modes



Stabilized Instrument  
Demonstration  
(Minimum Success)



1.0 Hz MiniRad  
Sounding: Cold  
Calibration & Nyquist  
Sampling (map)

Temperature Profiling over Greenland (Not to Scale)





# Science Data Collection



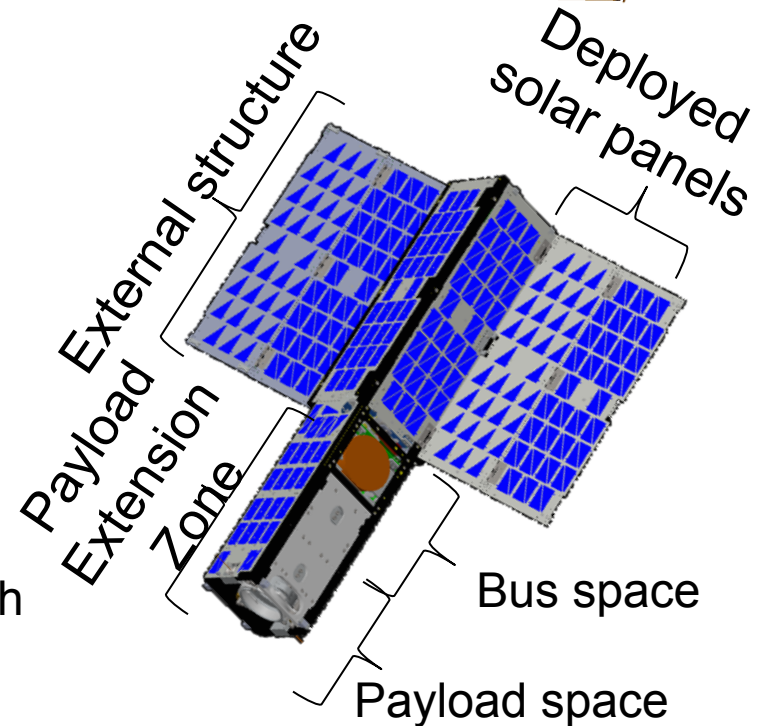
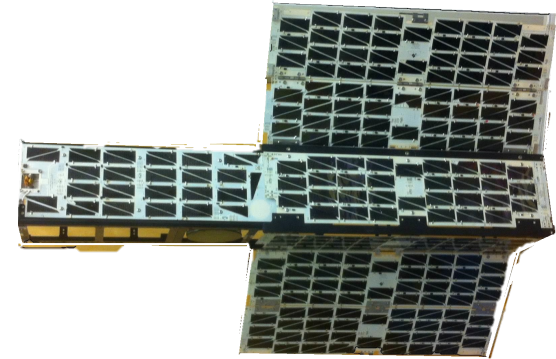


# PolarCube using ALL-STAR

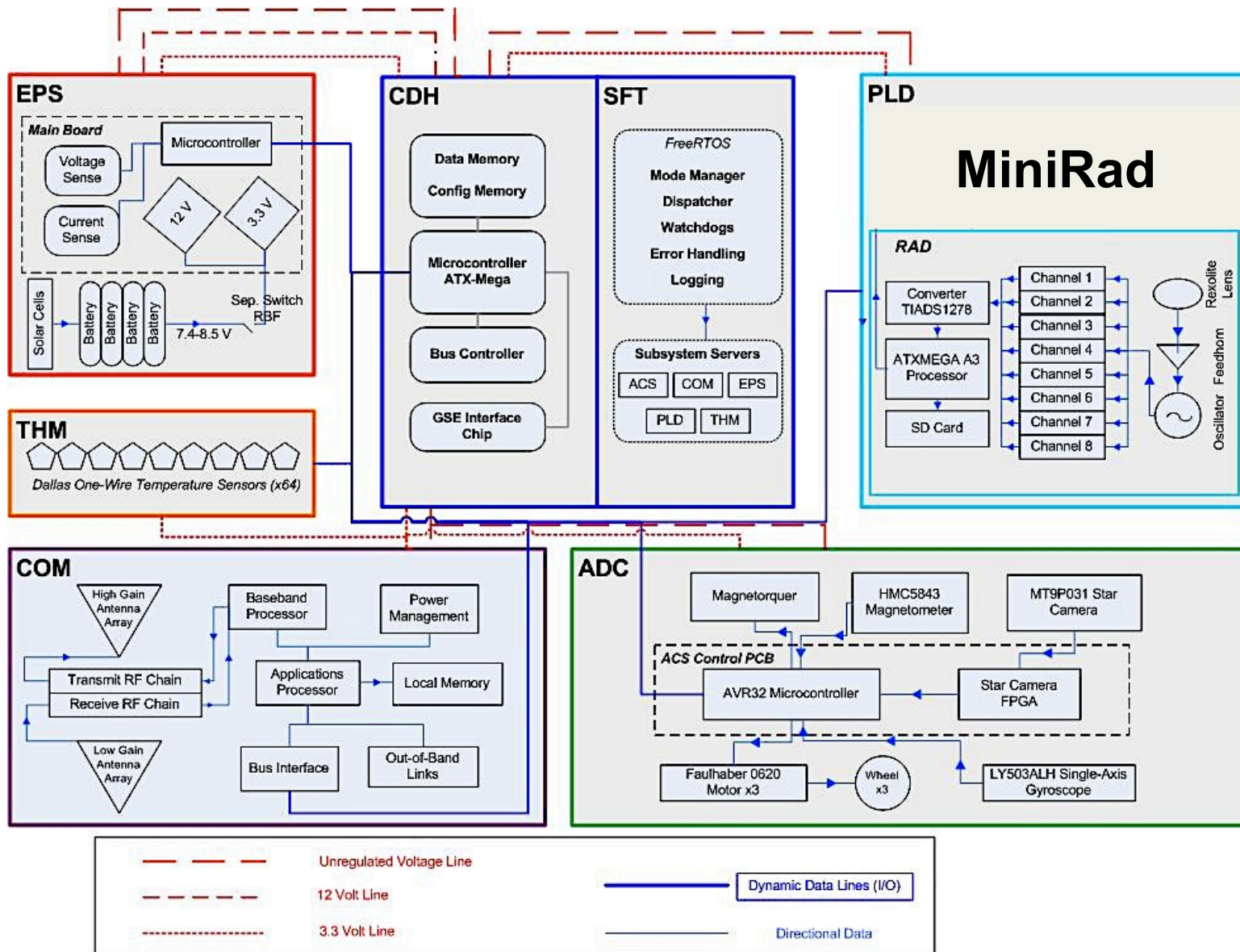


Agile  
Low-cost  
Laboratory  
- for  
Space  
Technology  
Acceleration  
Research

- Purpose
  - Reproducible bus capable of flying variety of small payloads
  - Low cost
  - Support up to 1 year of research
- 3U CubeSat Bus
  - Bus components: 1.5U
  - Payload: 1.5 U
- Deployment
  - Payload extension
  - Solar panel wings
- Status
  - ALL-STAR-THEIA launch March 2014



# Functional Block Diagram



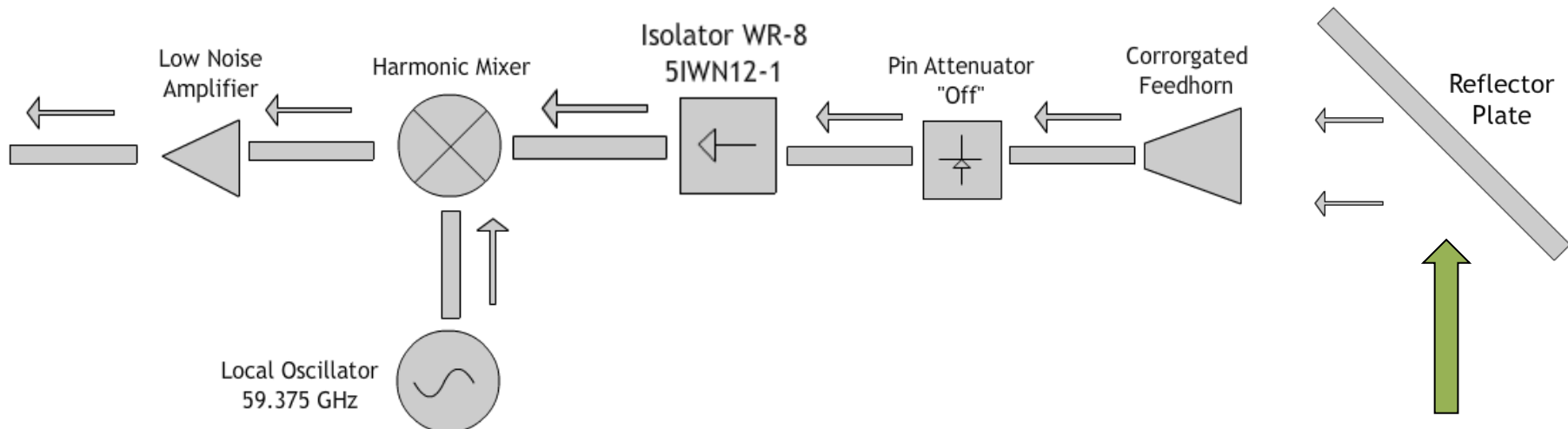




# Radio Frequency (RF) Receiver



- Inputs
  - 118 GHz Radiation
    - Antenna temperature from environment
  - Thermal energy from environment
  - PIN diode control
  - Power rails: 6.5V (LO), 15V (LNA)
- Outputs
  - Intermediate frequency signal (150-6300 MHz)
- Function
  - Receive/down-convert 118 GHz radiation spectrum
    - Parabolic reflector and feedhorn
  - Mix signal down to intermediate frequency

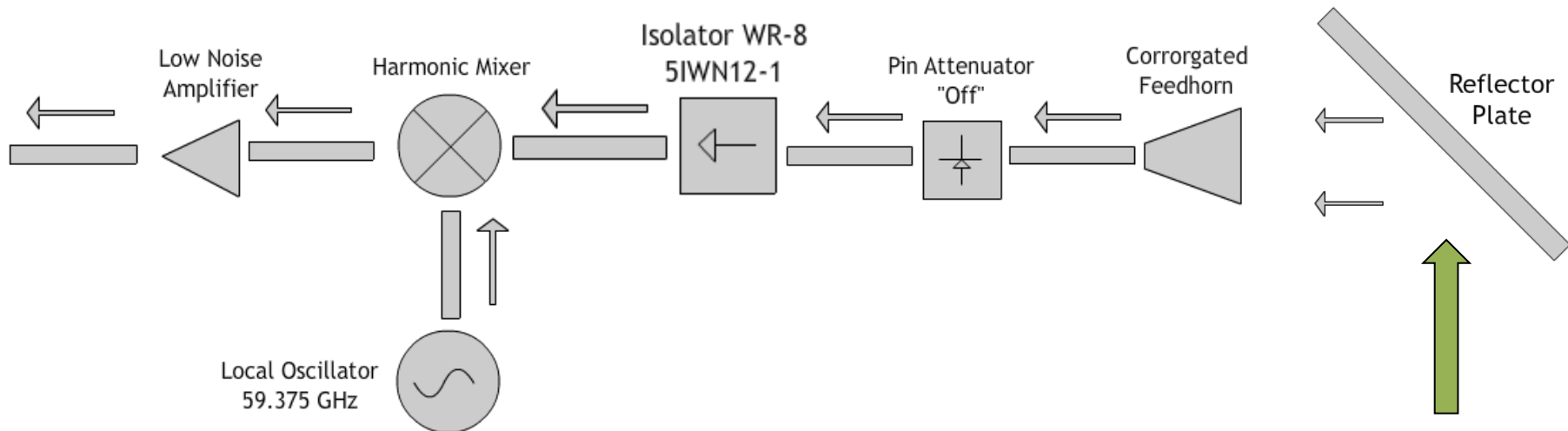




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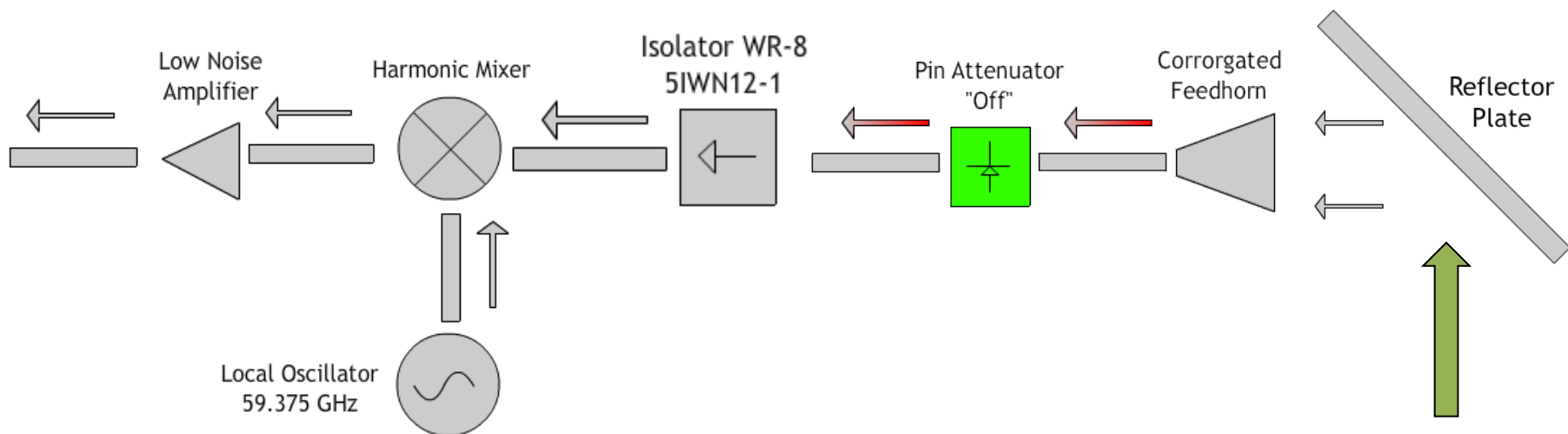




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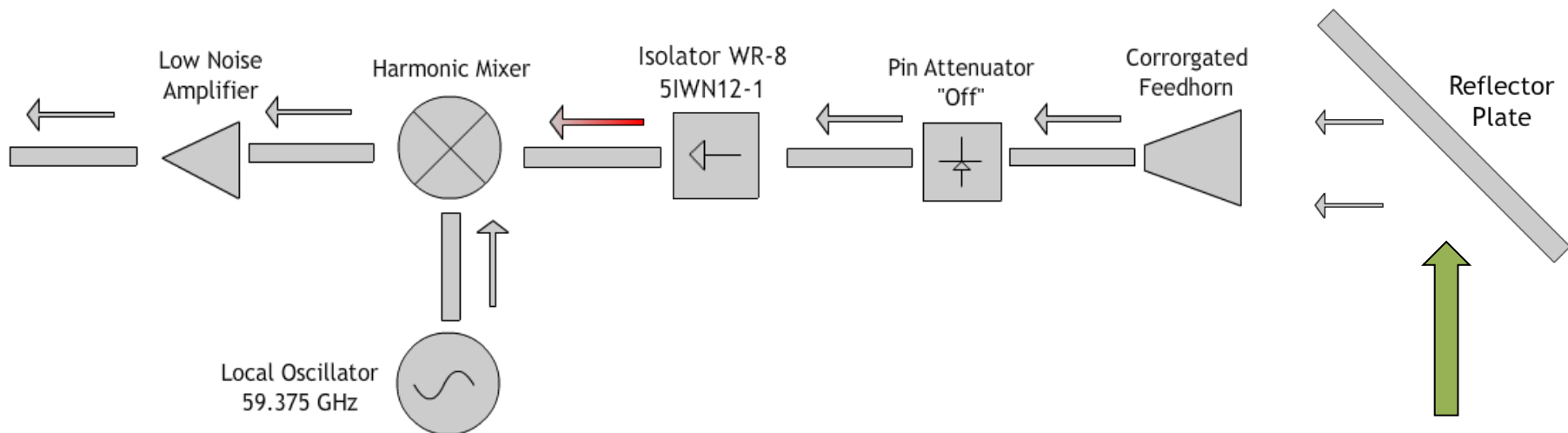




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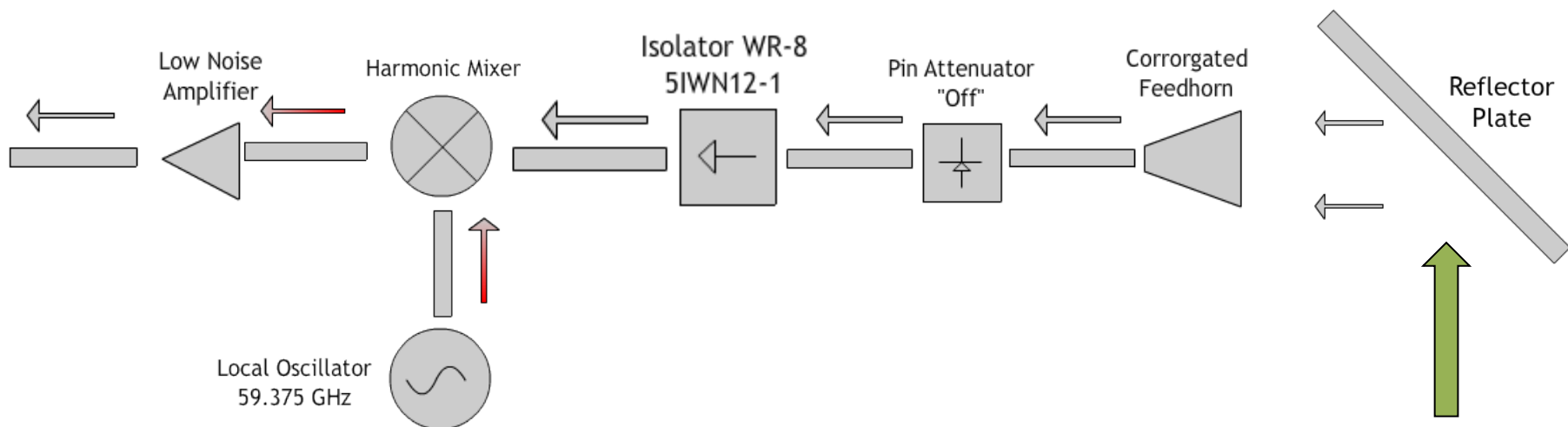




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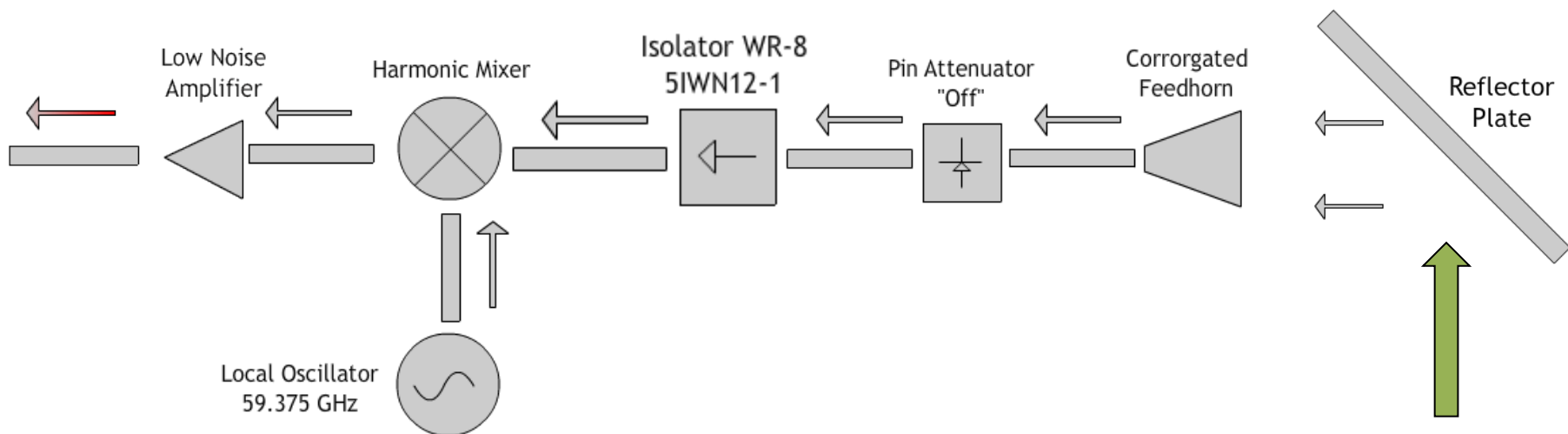




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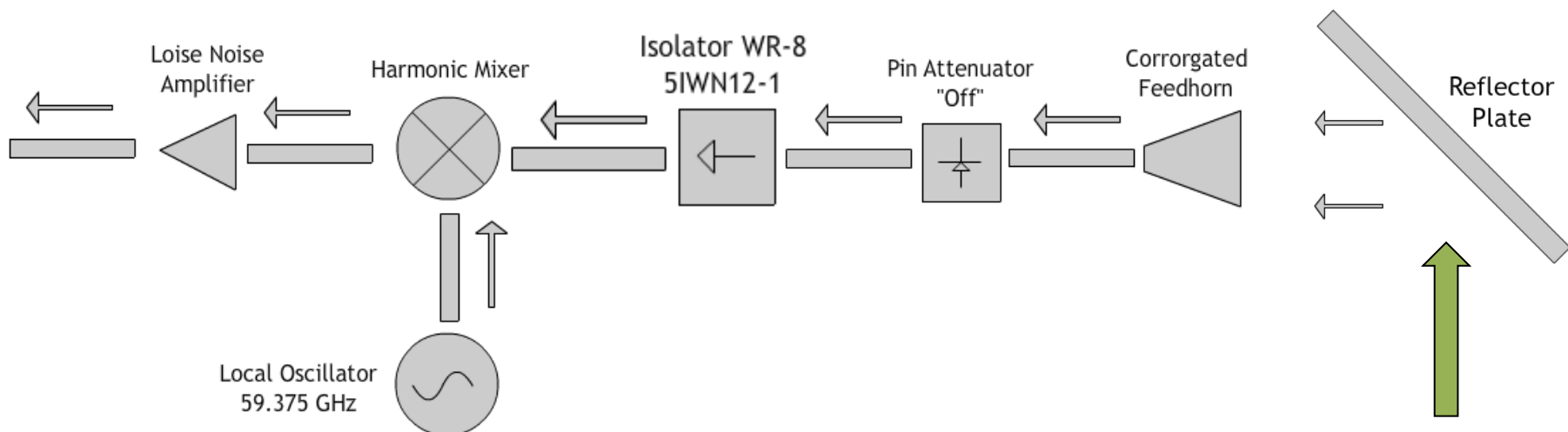




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  - PIN diode is used to cut-off 118 GHz radiation for calibration



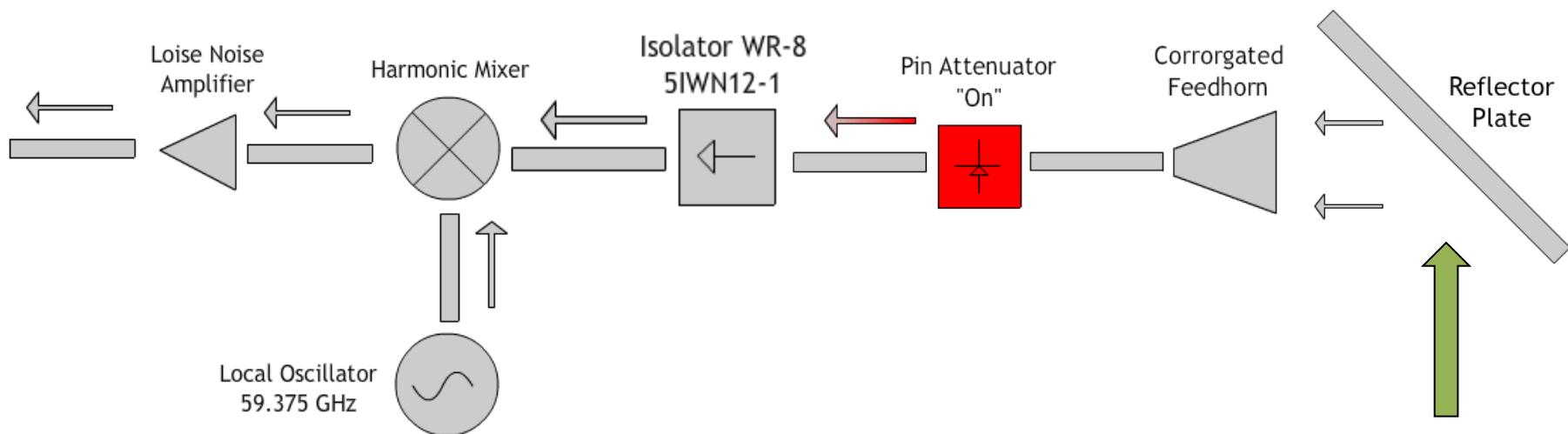




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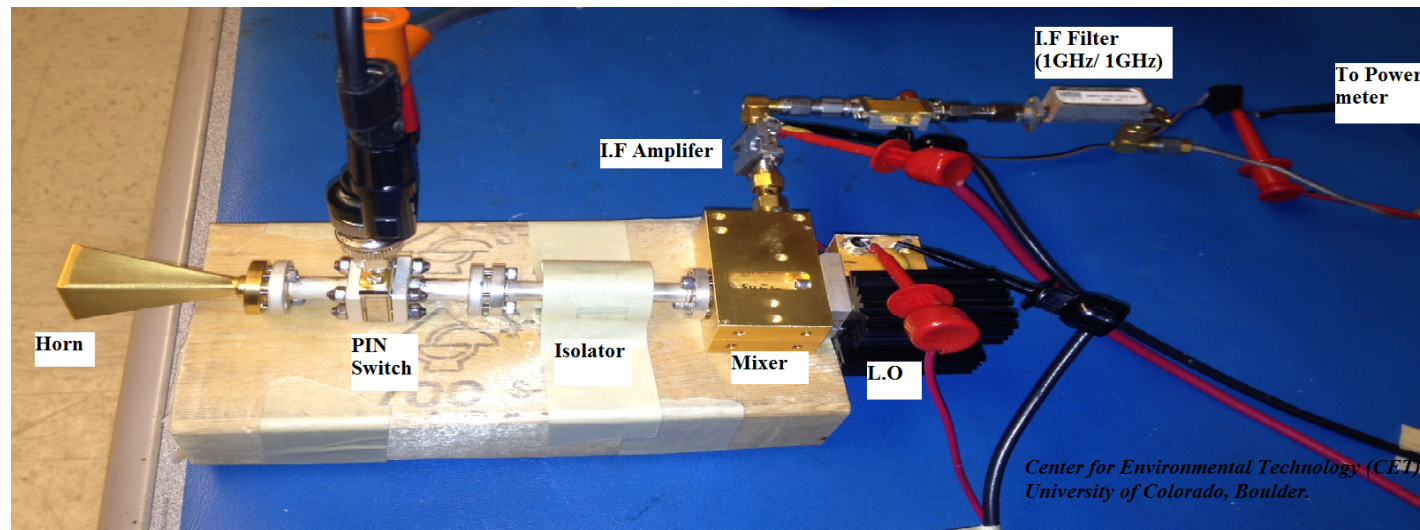


- **Y-Factor Test:**

- Characterize system noise temperature of radiometer
- Ratio of two noise power levels (or temp) on or off
  - $Y = N(\text{on})/N(\text{off})$

- **Experiment**

- RF absorber
  - At room temperature (290 K)
  - Immersed in liquid nitrogen (LN2, ~77 K)
- Measure power for both input temperatures, compute Y-factor and receiver noise temperature

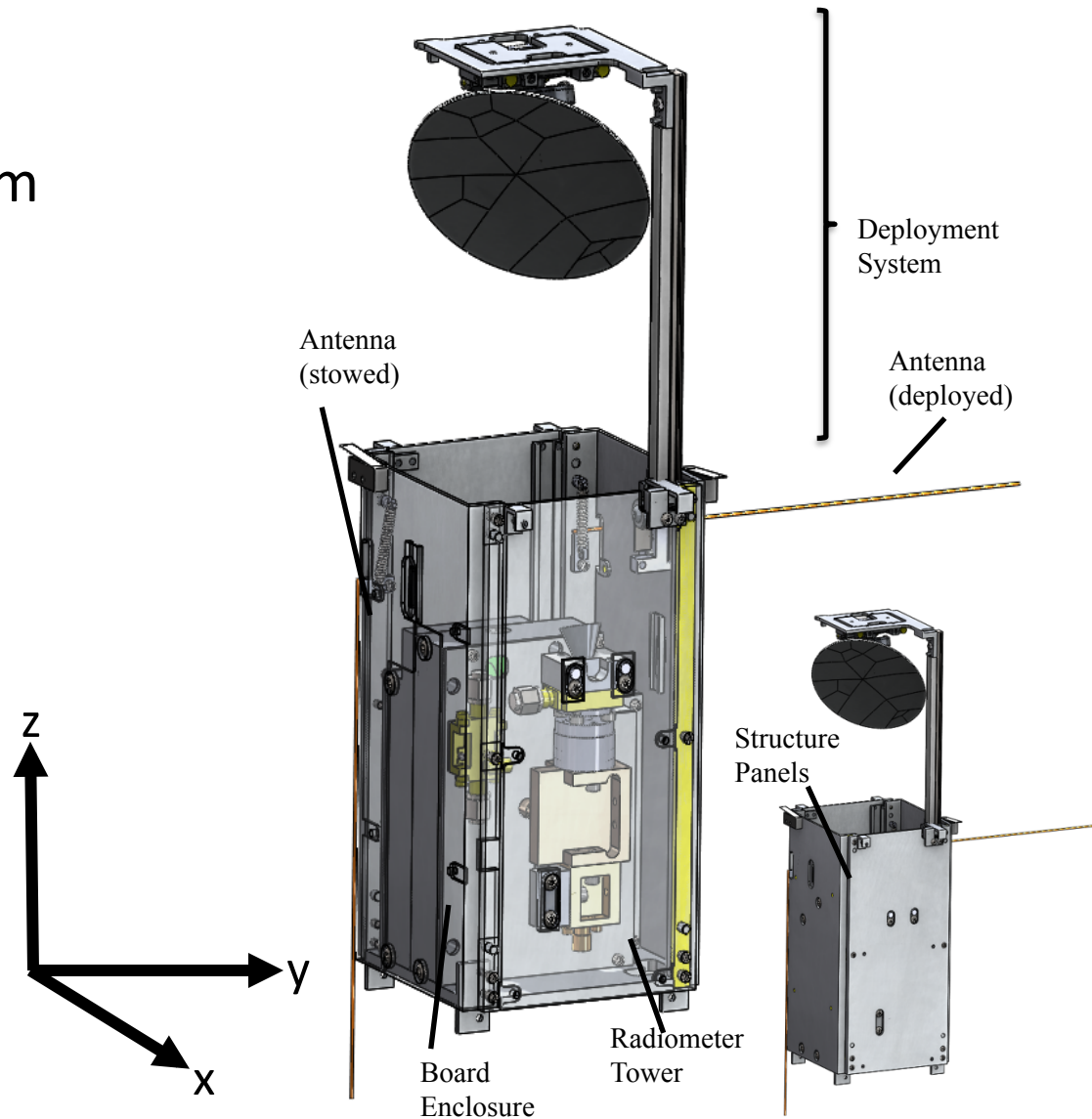


MiniRad Y-Factor Test Set-Up

# Overview Structure MiniRad

## Major Components:

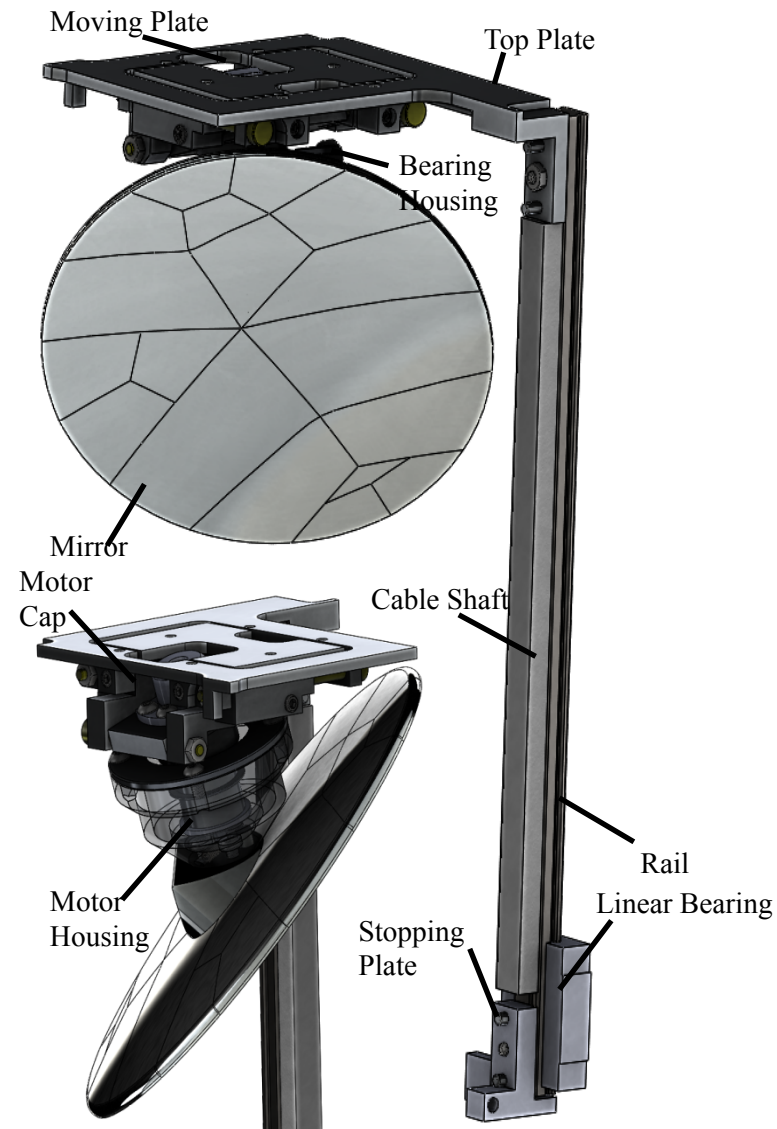
- Deployment System
- Outer Structure
- Board Enclosure
- Radiometer Tower
- Receive Antennas



# Deployment System

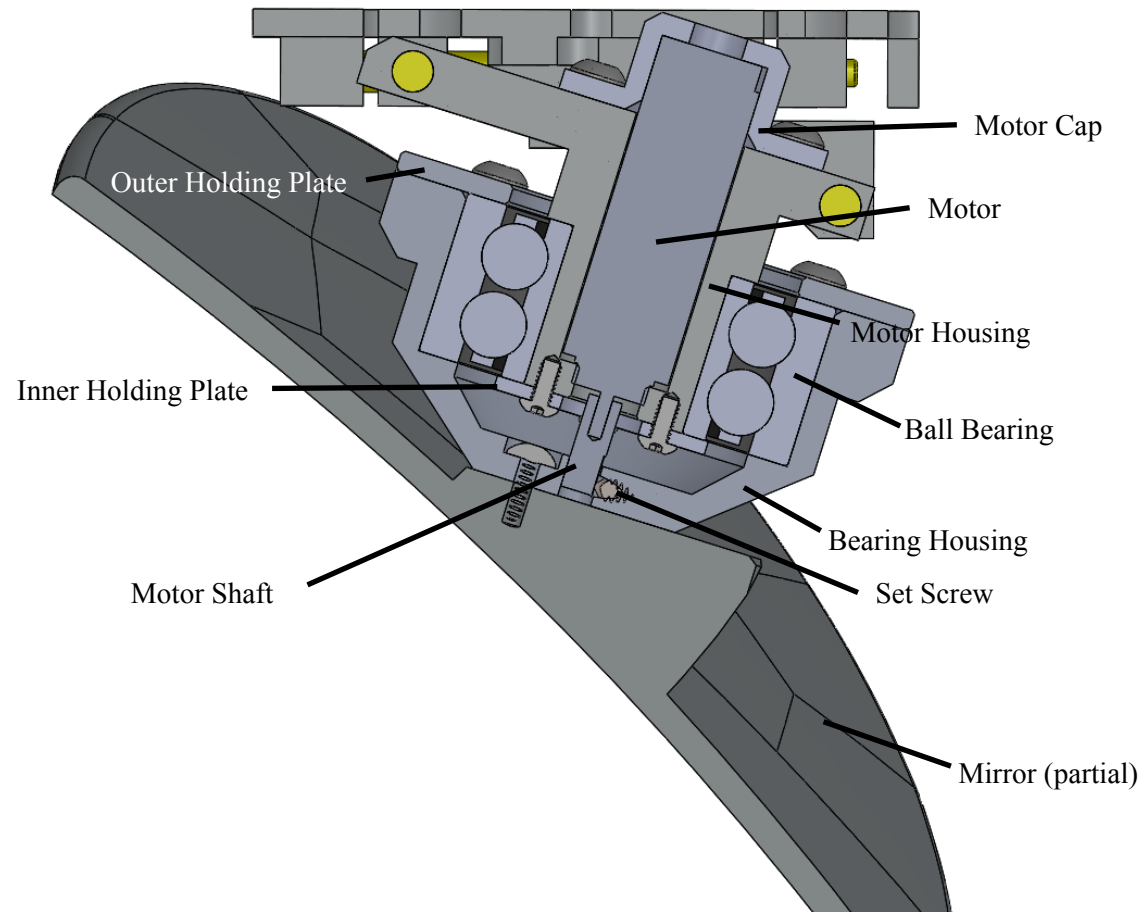
## Major Components:

- Mirror
- Mirror Motor
- Rotation System
- Ball Bearings
- Adjustment Mechanism
- Linear Bearing





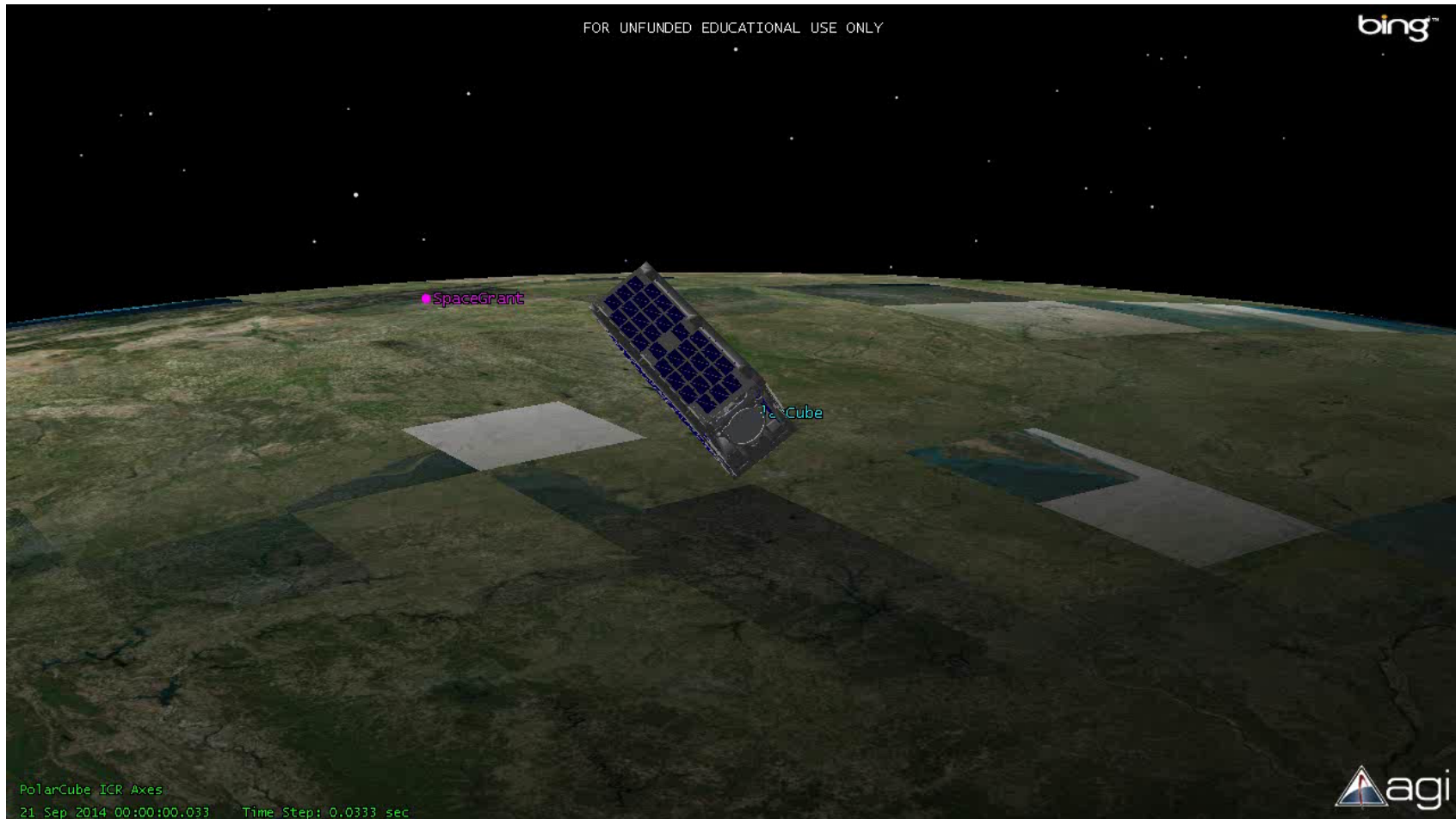
# Rotation System



Cut through mirror rotation system



# Deployment Visualization



**\*\* Note: ALL-STAR Bus Deployment Only, MiniRad Deployment Not Shown**



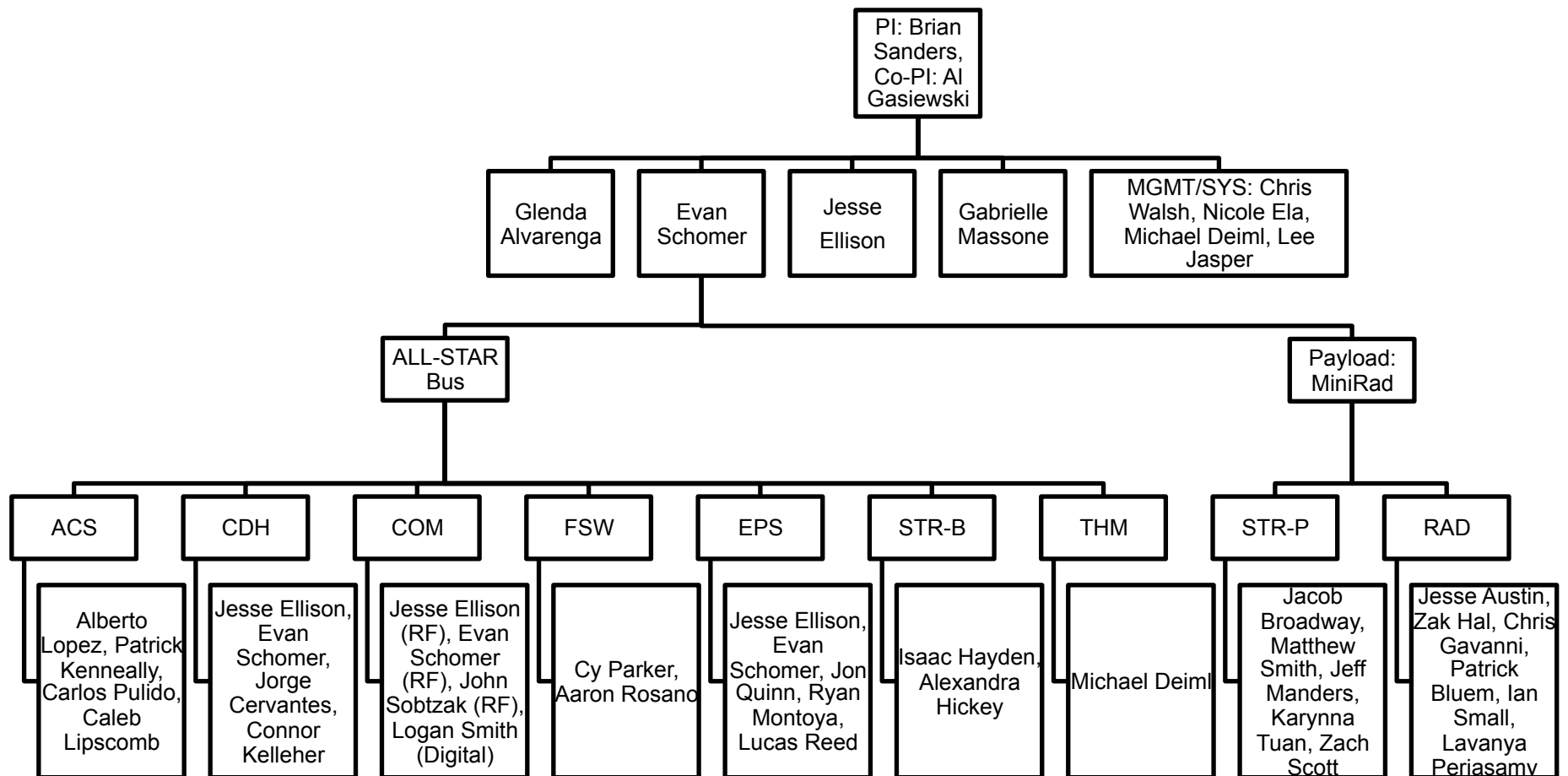
# Program Schedule



	Spring 13	Summer 13	Fall 13	Spring 14	Summer 14	Fall 14
SCR		<i>Concept Design, Requirements Definition</i>				
Prelim. Design & Breadboard						
PDR			<i>Design Documentation, Analysis, Breadboard Verification</i>			
Flat-sat Build						
CDR	<i>Analysis, Flat Sat, Verification at 50%</i>					
Engineering Model Build						
EDR	<i>Proto-Qualification Unit at 80%, Verification at 90%</i>					
FCR	<i>Engineering Unit at 100%, Verification at 100%, as-built documentation</i>					



# Team Organization



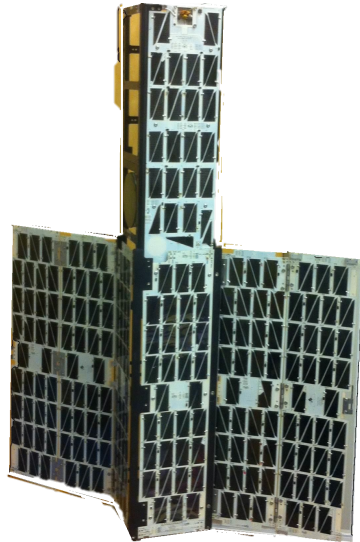




# PolarCube Team



- **A student led interdisciplinary team of undergraduates and graduates**
- **Satellite build and delivery history**
  - Hermes 1U CubeSat delivered and launched
  - DANDE Micro-satellite delivered and launched, in operation from 9/2013 to present
  - ALL-STAR-THEIA 3-Axis stabilized 3U CubeSat bus approaching delivery and launch



ALL-STAR-THEIA Integrated Avionics

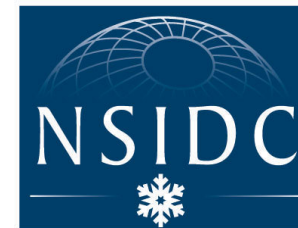
- **Student Team**
  - Experience in near space suborbital projects
    - High altitude balloon program
    - Sounding rocket program
- **Industry and Academic experts Active Mentoring**
  - Experienced advisors for different disciplines.
    - Current students, alumni, faculty



PolarCube 2014 Team



# Thank You



National Snow and Ice Data Center



<http://spacegrant.colorado.edu/allstar-projects/polarcube>