

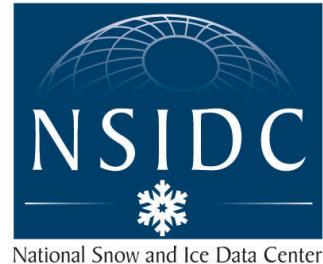
PolarCube

University of Colorado Boulder

Colorado Space Grant Research Symposium

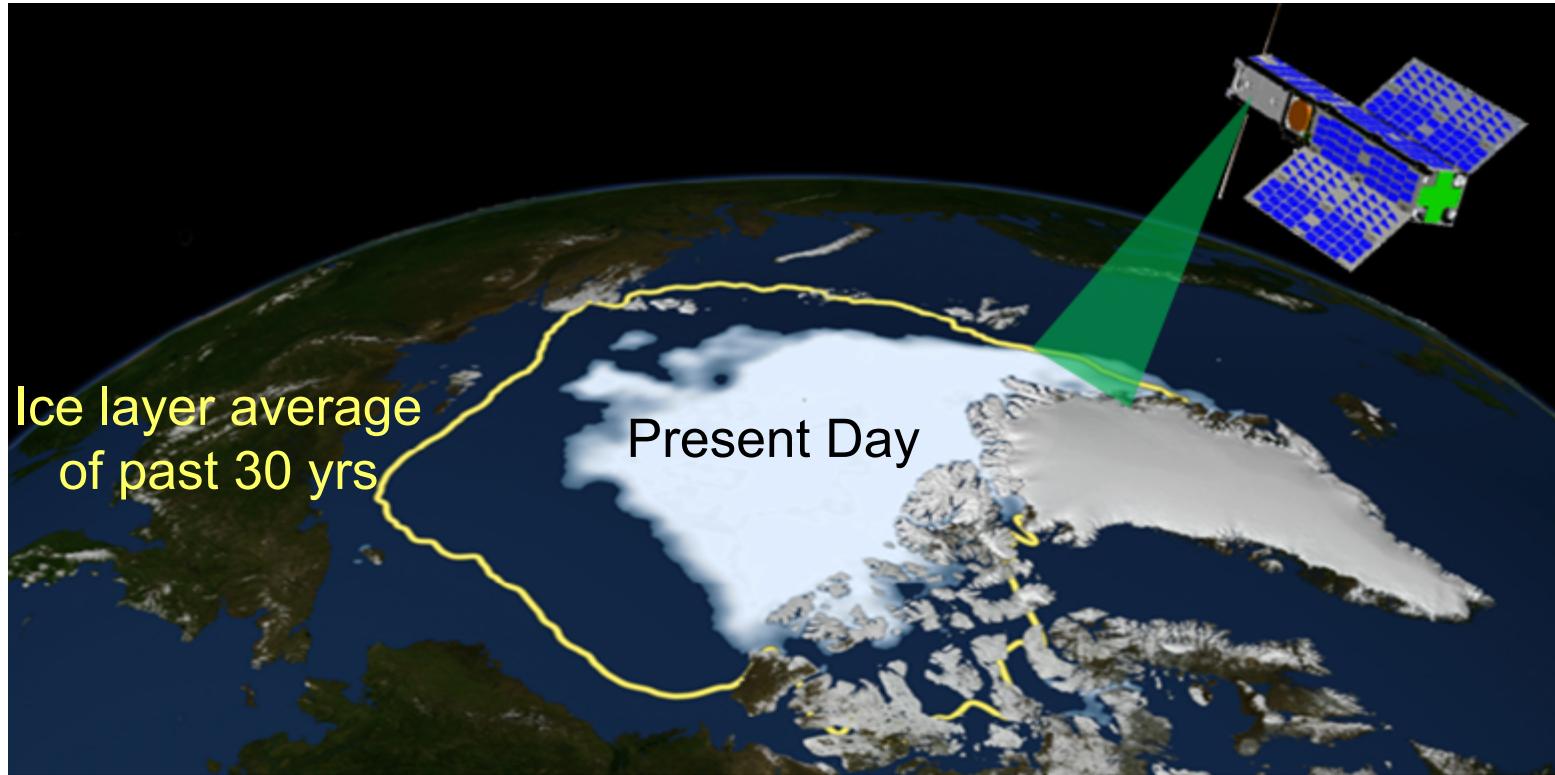
April 19, 2014

Boulder, Colorado





Mission Overview



PolarCube will perform tropospheric temperature sounding using the 118 GHz O₂ resonance, by using a radiometer.



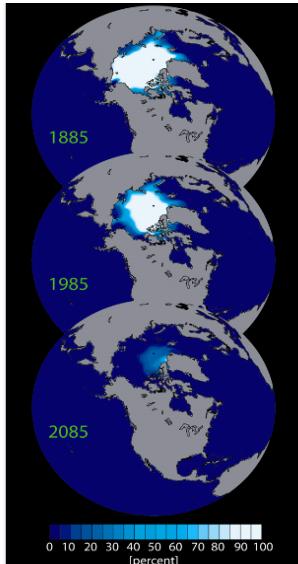
Mission Application

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.



NASA/U.S. Forest Service

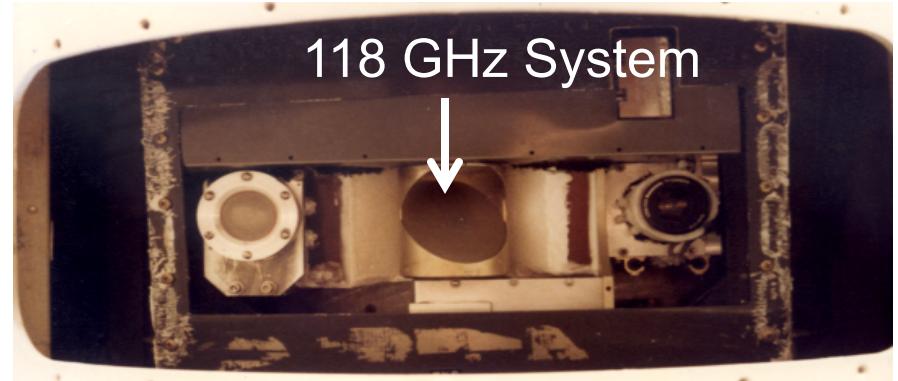
Can accomplish with a radiometer centered at 118.7503 GHz O₂ atmospheric temperature sounder.



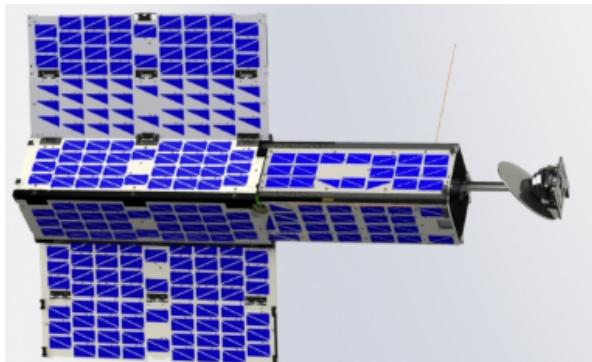
Radiometer Technology



- 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



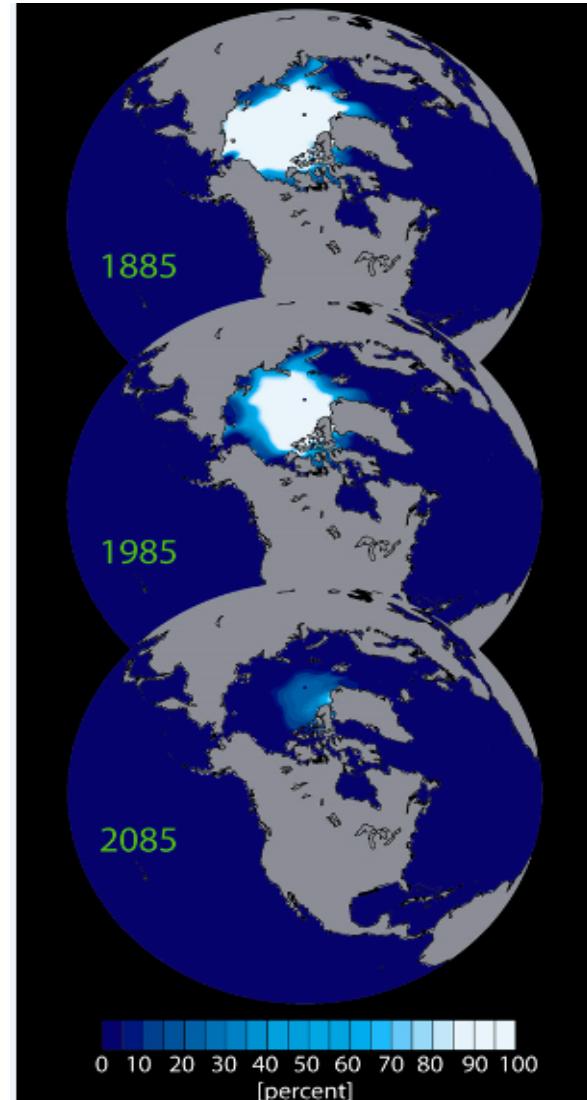
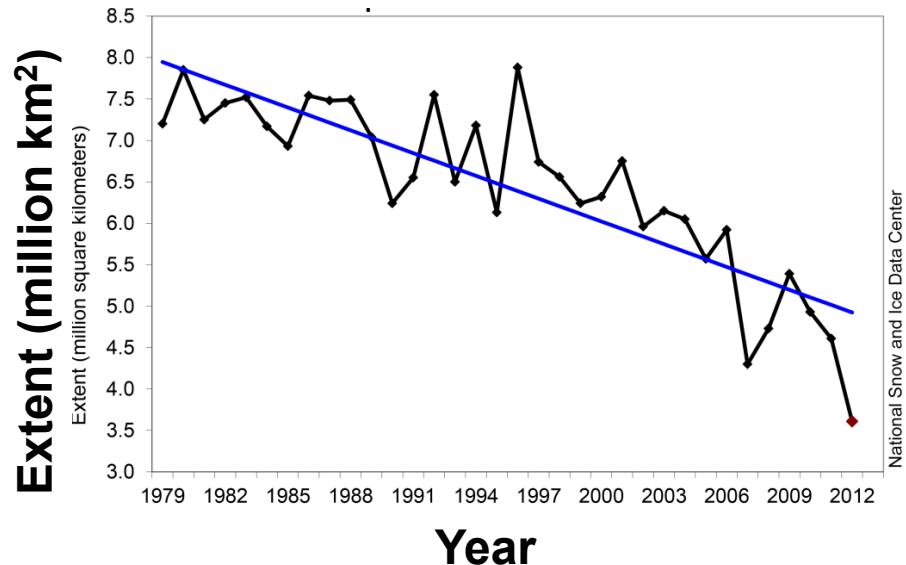
NASA ER-2 Aircraft & MTS Radiometer



PolarCube Deployed spacecraft⁴



Polar Science



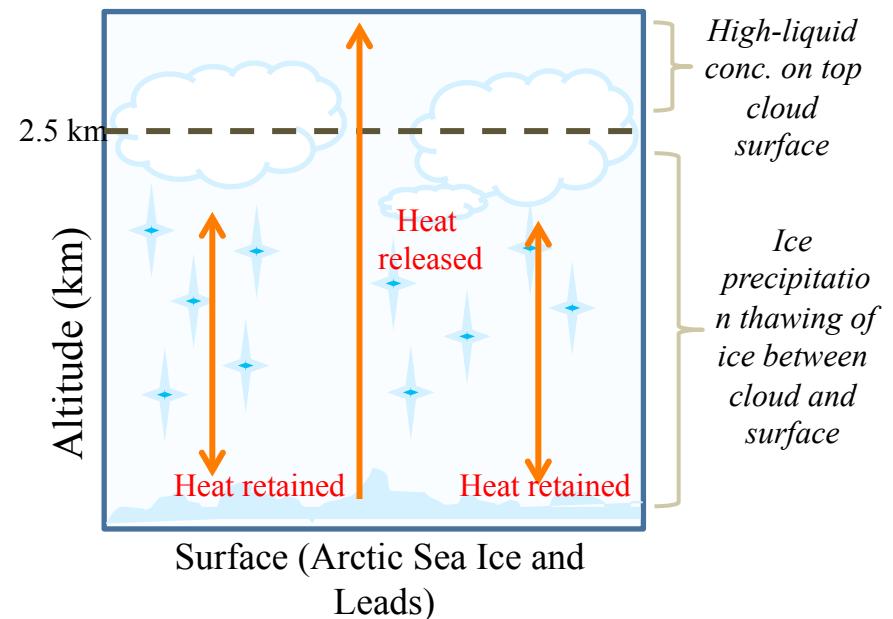
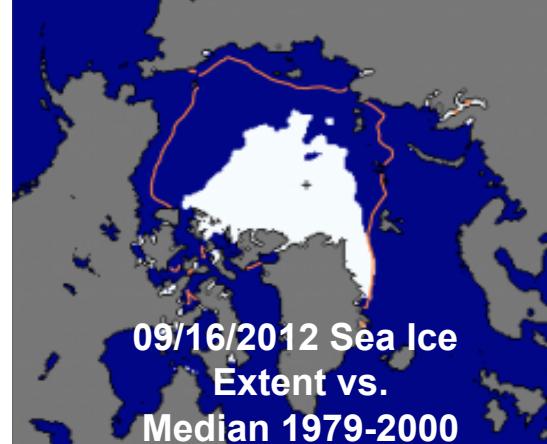
- Critical effects on troposphere
 - Summer/Fall Arctic ice retreat
 - Moisture heat flux
- Proper modeling
 - Response to global atmosphere
 - Radiative feedbacks to sea ice



Polar Science

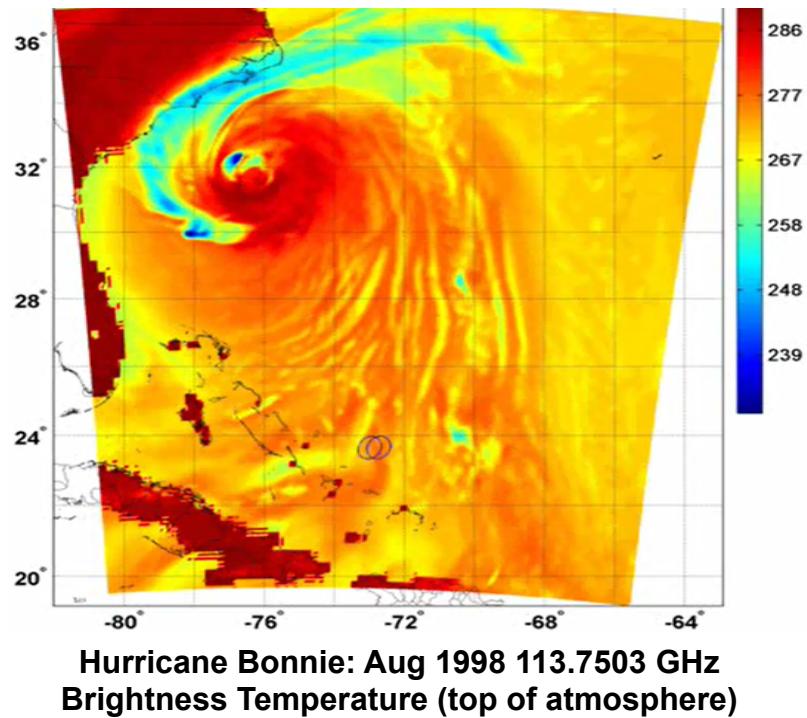


- Correlation: Sea ice & tropospheric arctic temp. variations
 - Cloud radiative feedback
 - Uncharacterized heat flux
 - Cloud cover change
 - Thinning sea ice
 - Biogenic impact
 - Ocean mixing
- Application: Arctic climate modeling
 - Radiative feedback models
- PolarCube
 - High-res. temp. profile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





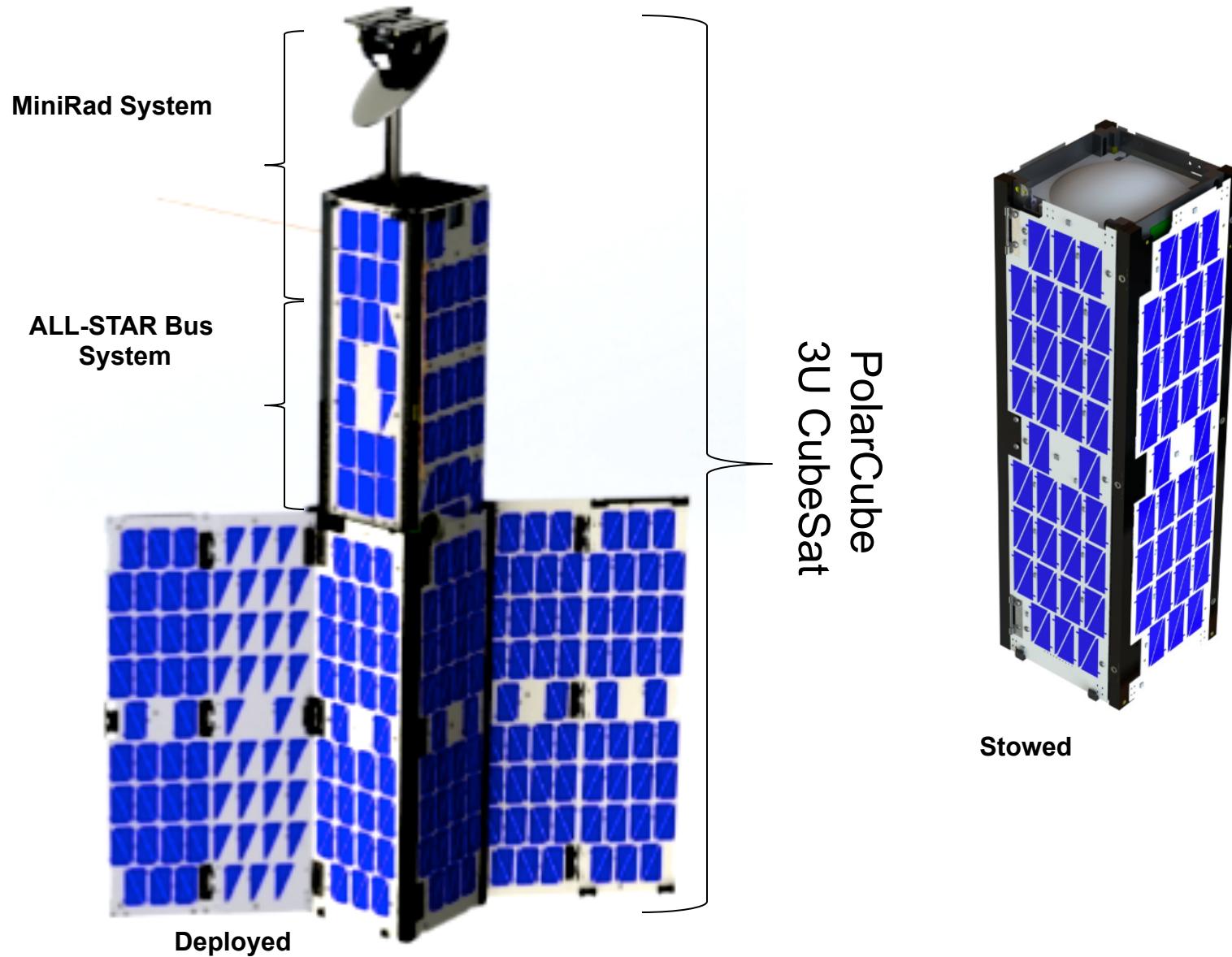
Numerical Weather Forecasting – PolarCube as a PATH demonstrator



- 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

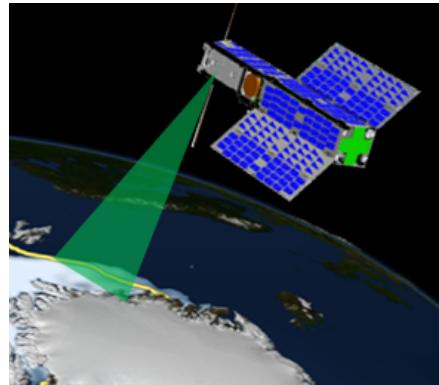


PolarCube Spacecraft

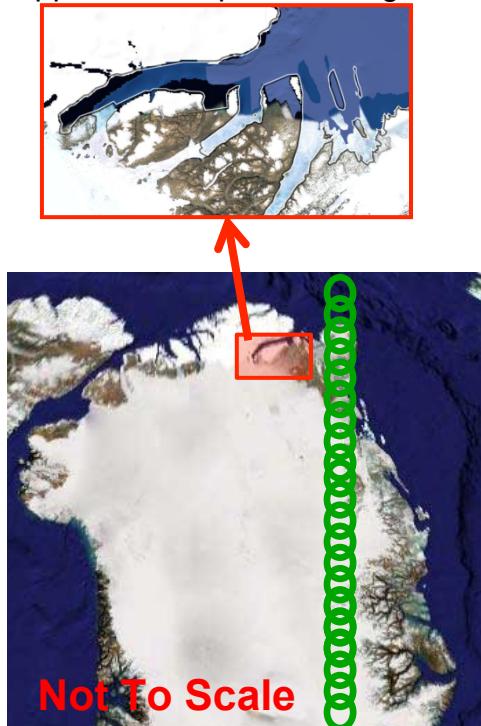




MiniRad Data Collection

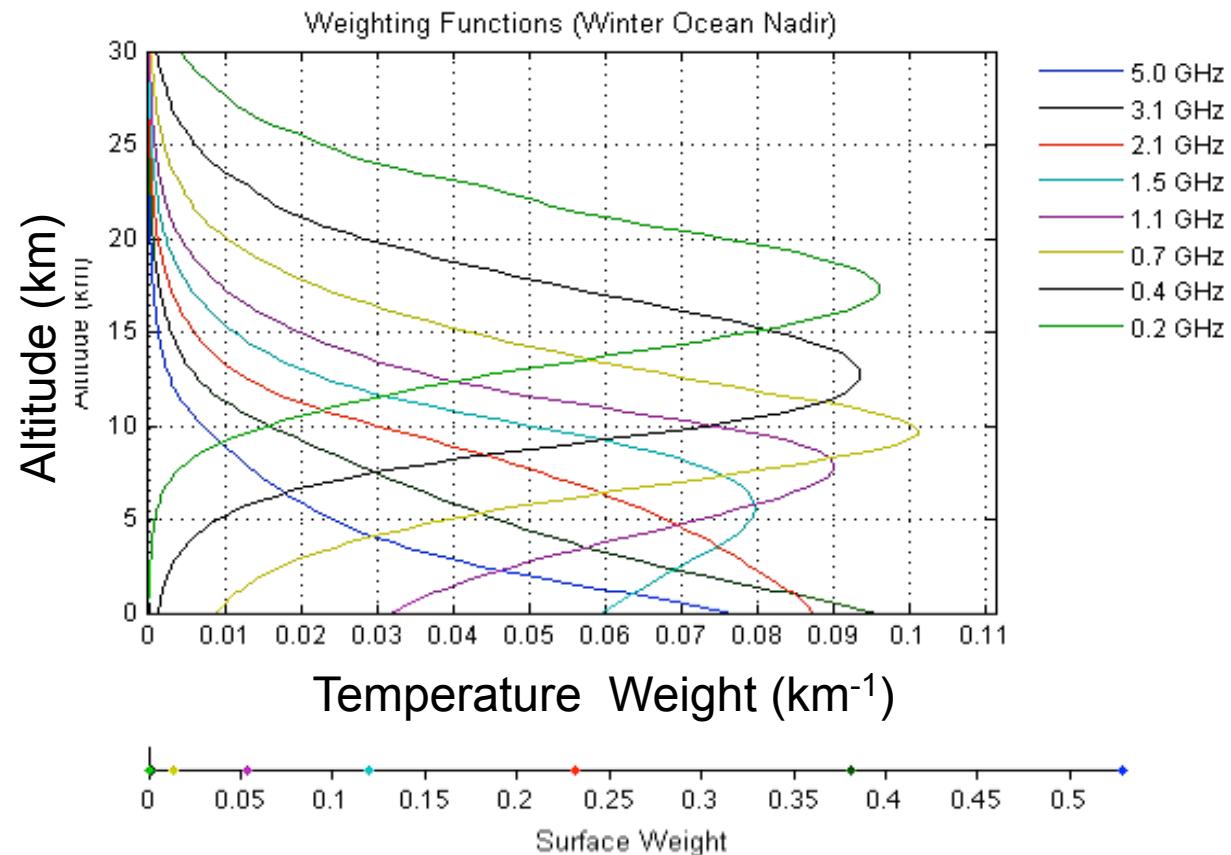


Approximate spot size on ground



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

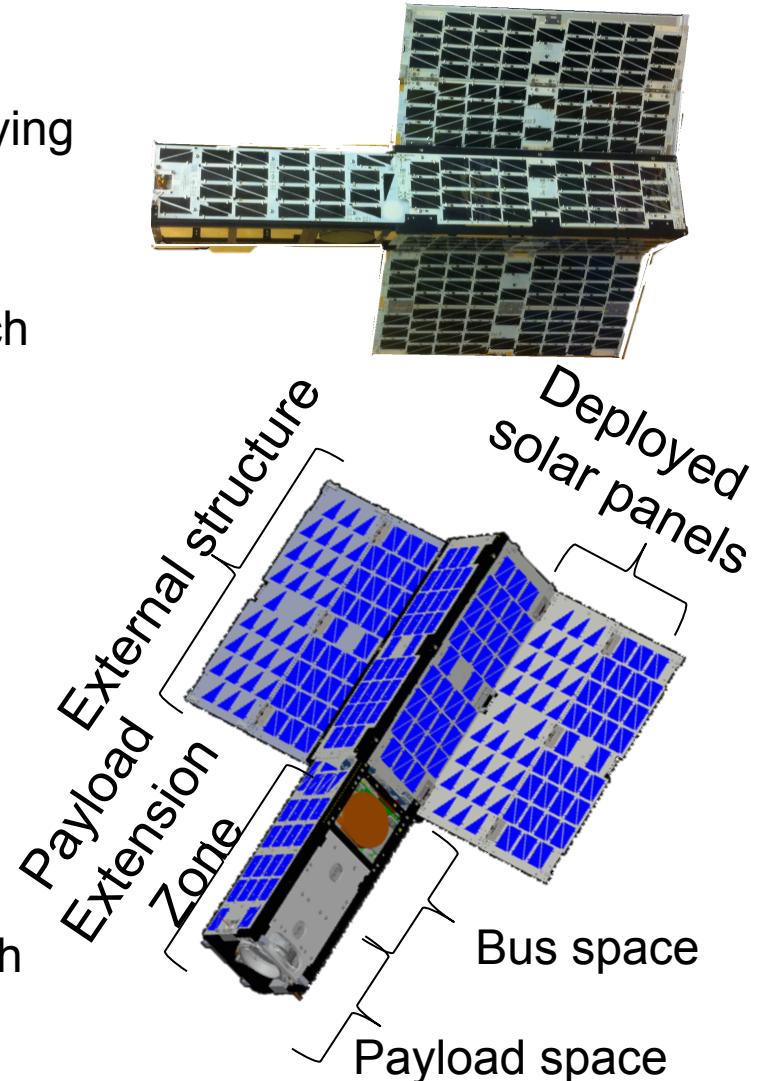




PolarCube using ALL-STAR

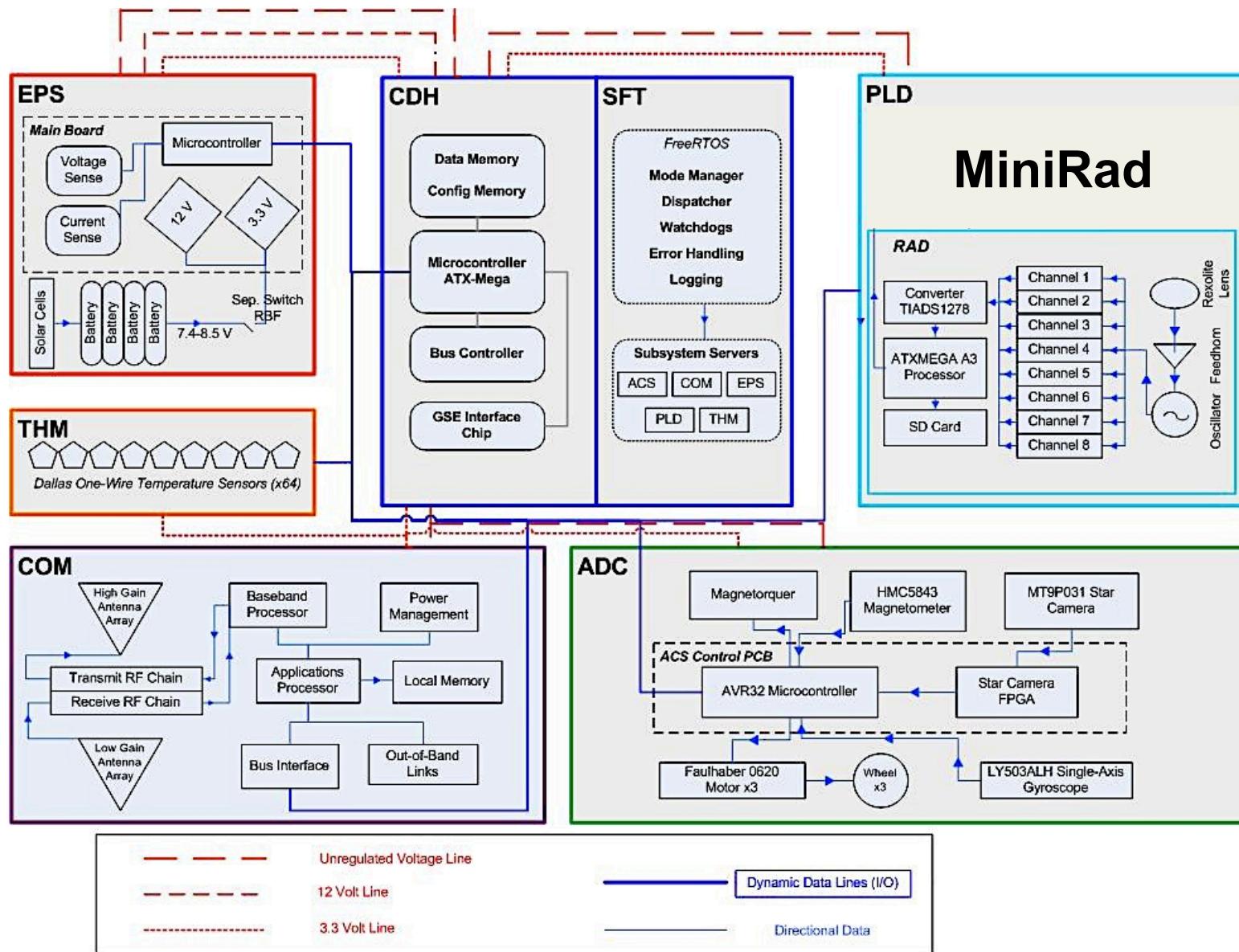


- Purpose
 - Reproducible bus capable of flying variety of small payloads
 - Low cost
 - Support up to 1 year of research
- 3U CubeSat Bus
 - Bus components: 1.5U
 - Payload: 1.5 U
- Deployment
 - Payload extension
 - Solar panel wings
- Status
 - ALL-STAR-THEIA launch March 2014



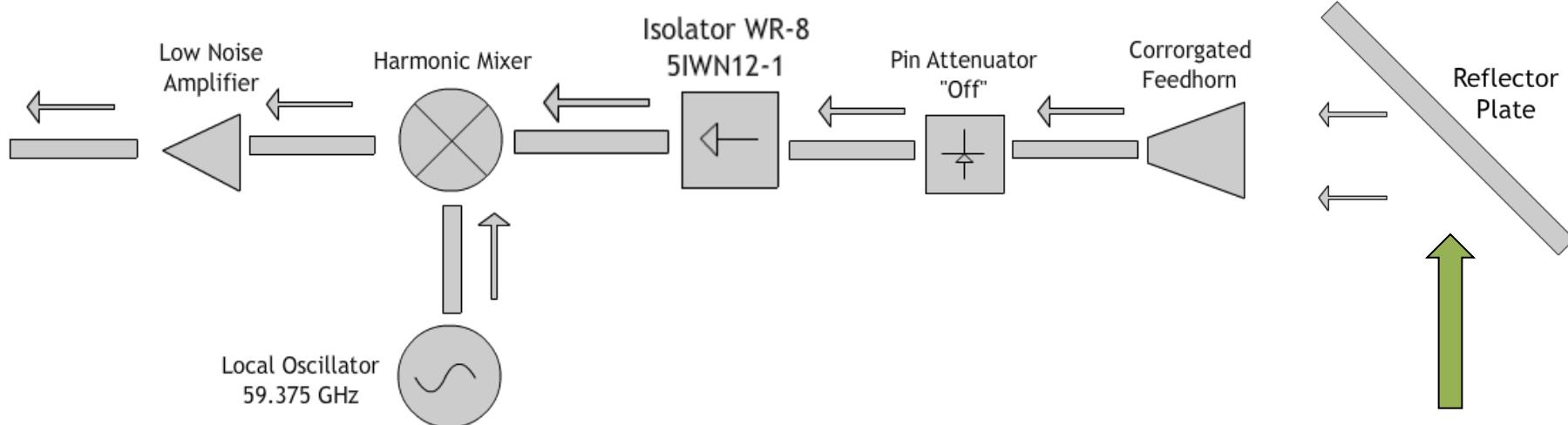


Functional Block Diagram



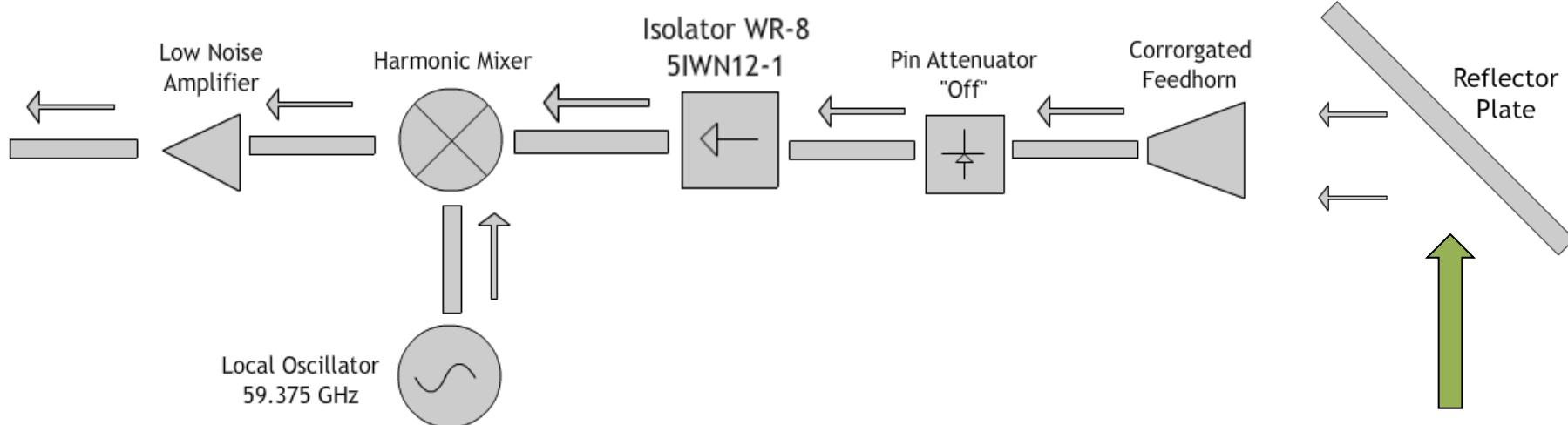
Radio Frequency (RF) Receiver

- 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



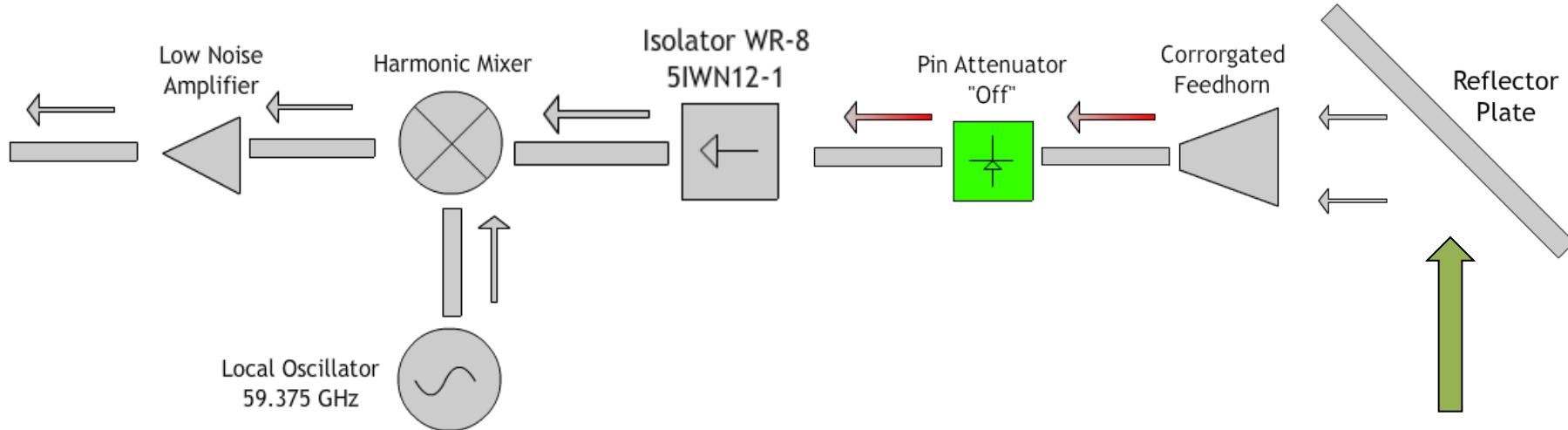
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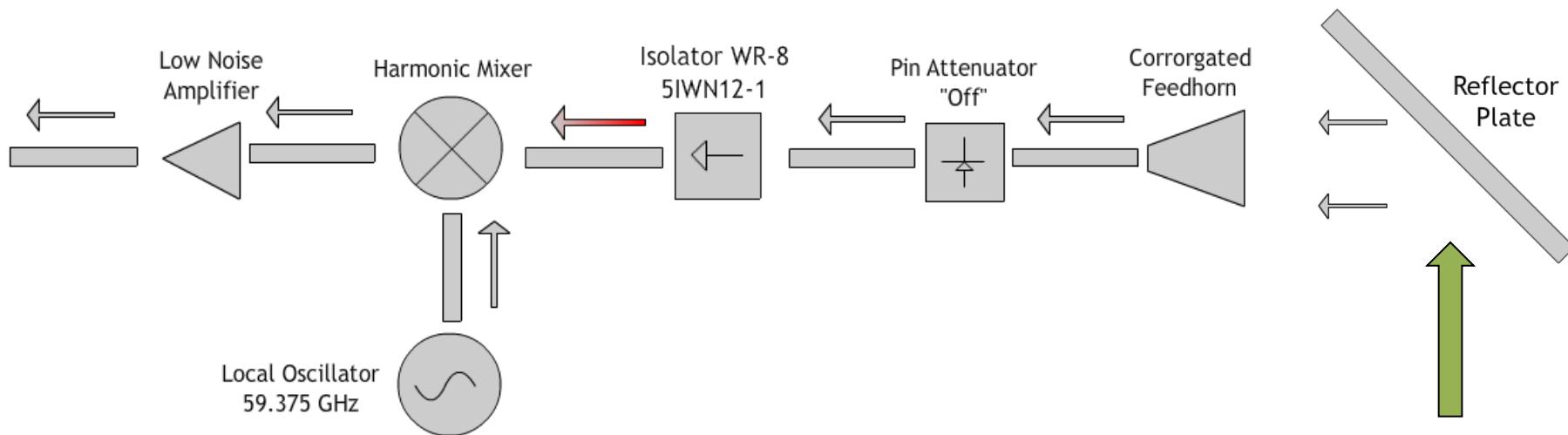
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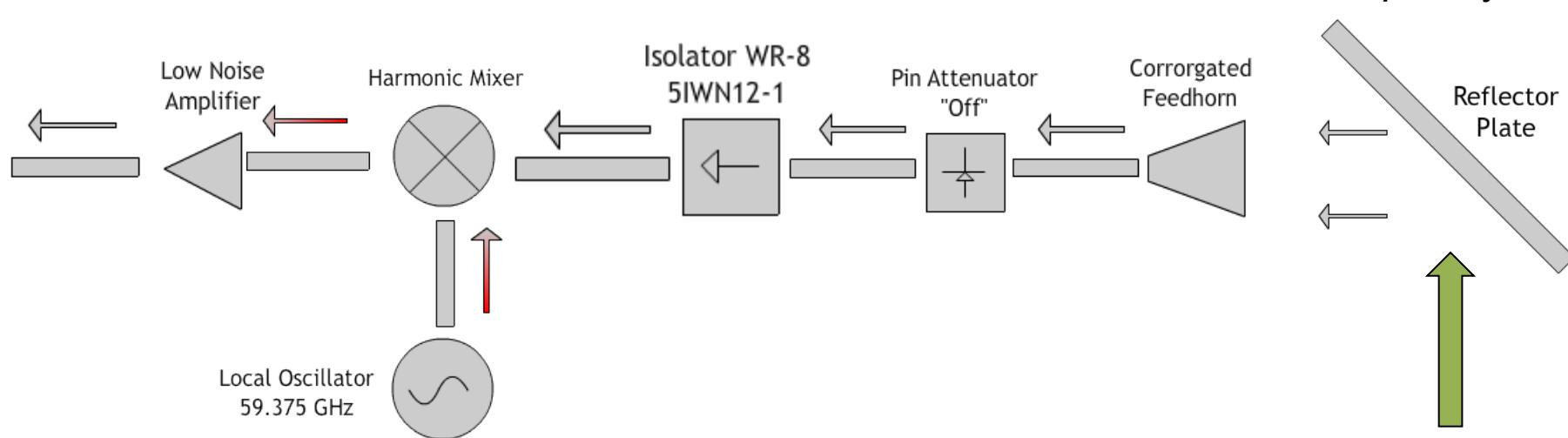
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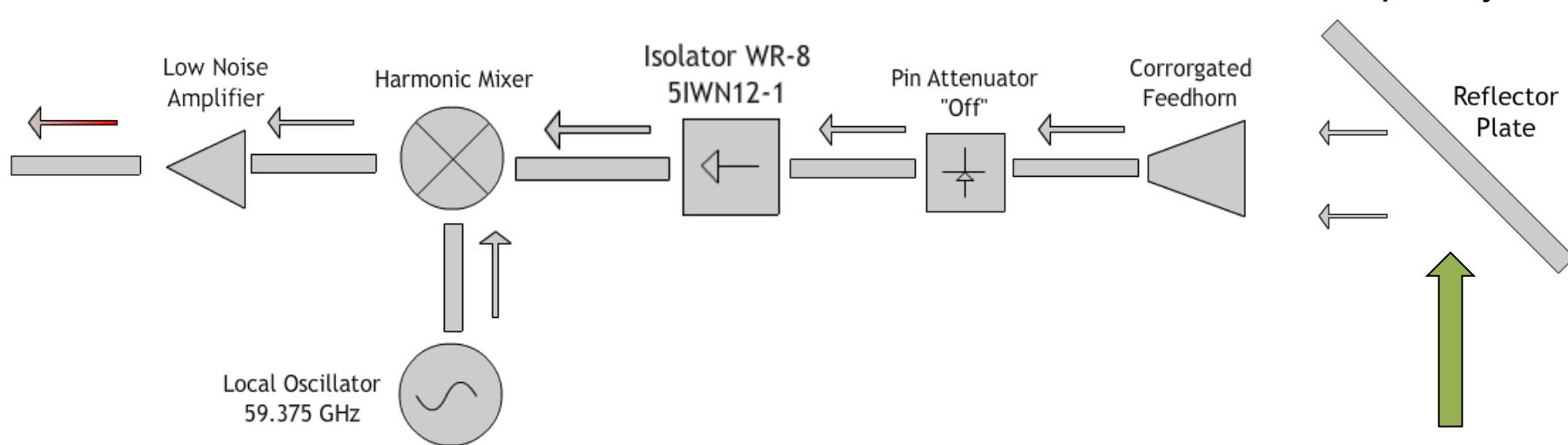
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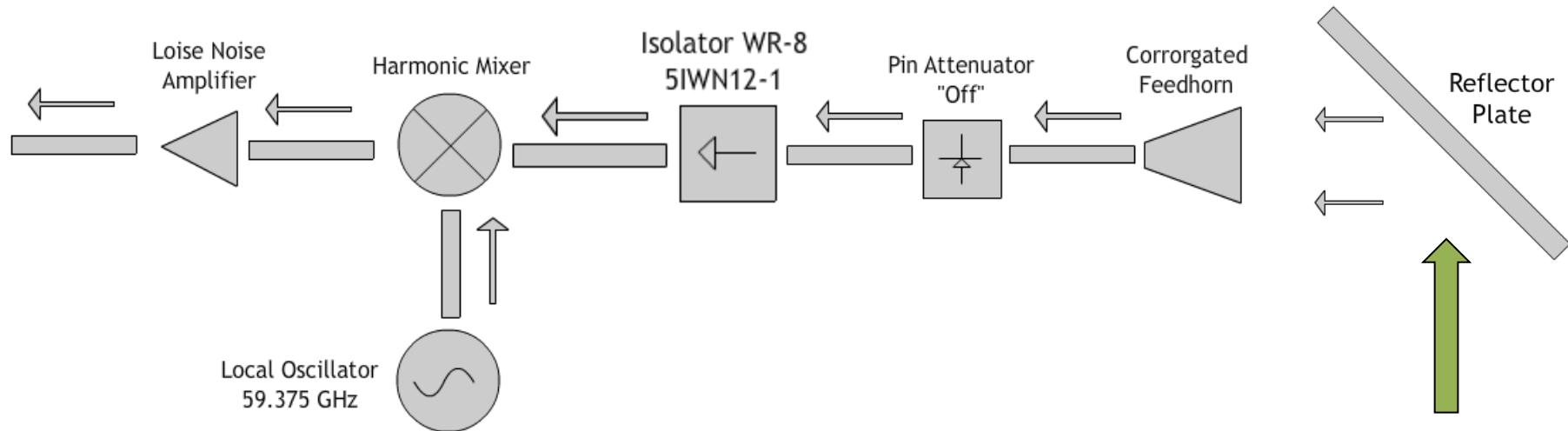
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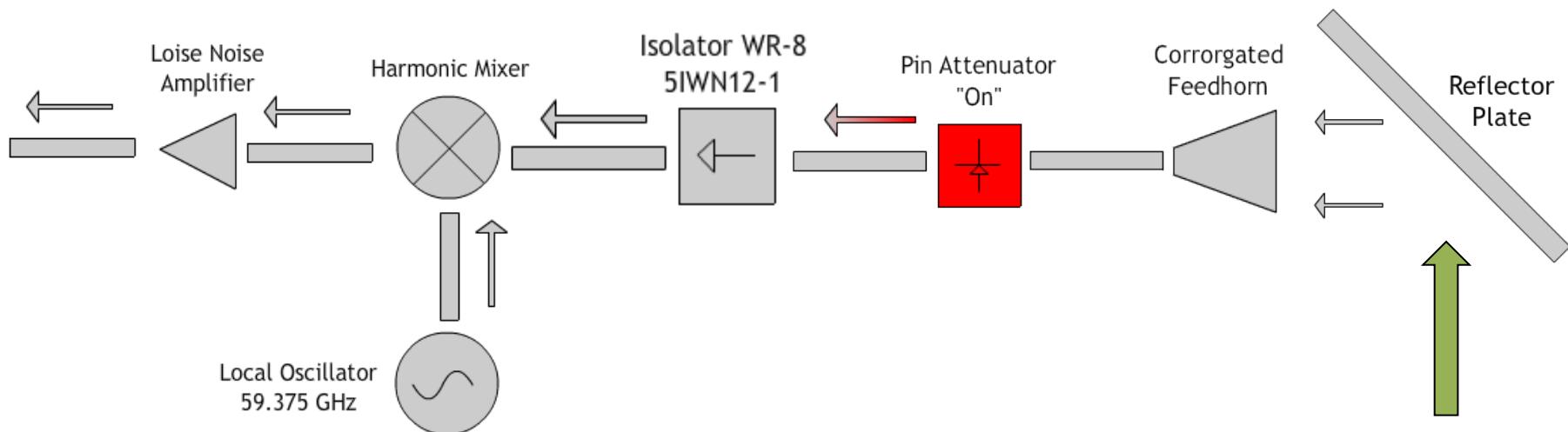
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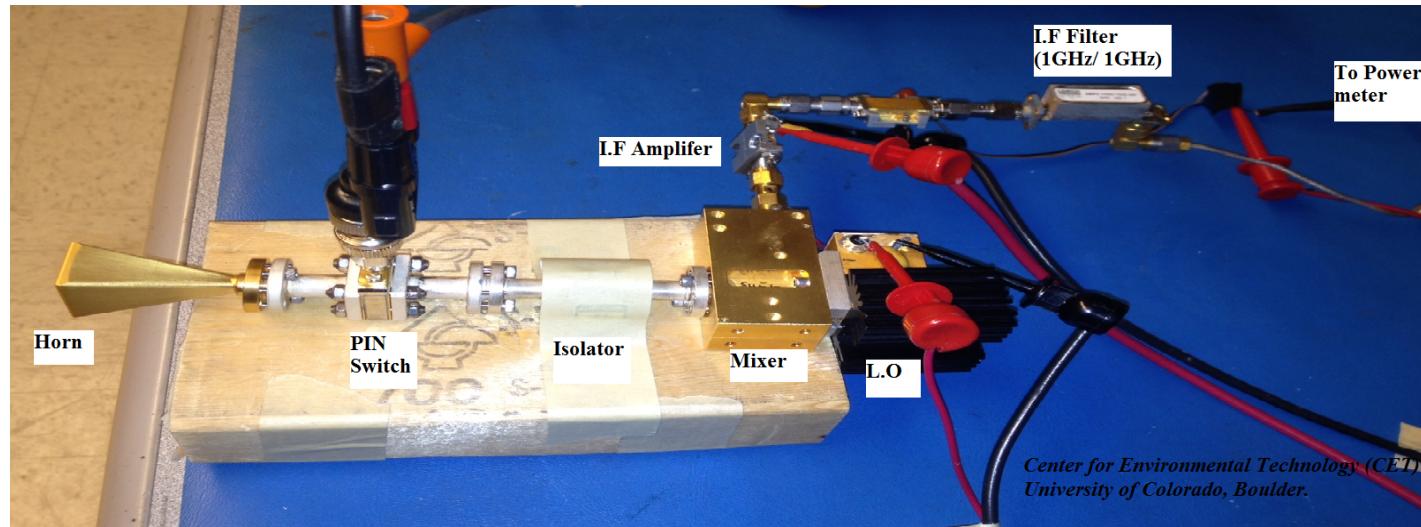
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Verification & Testing



- **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

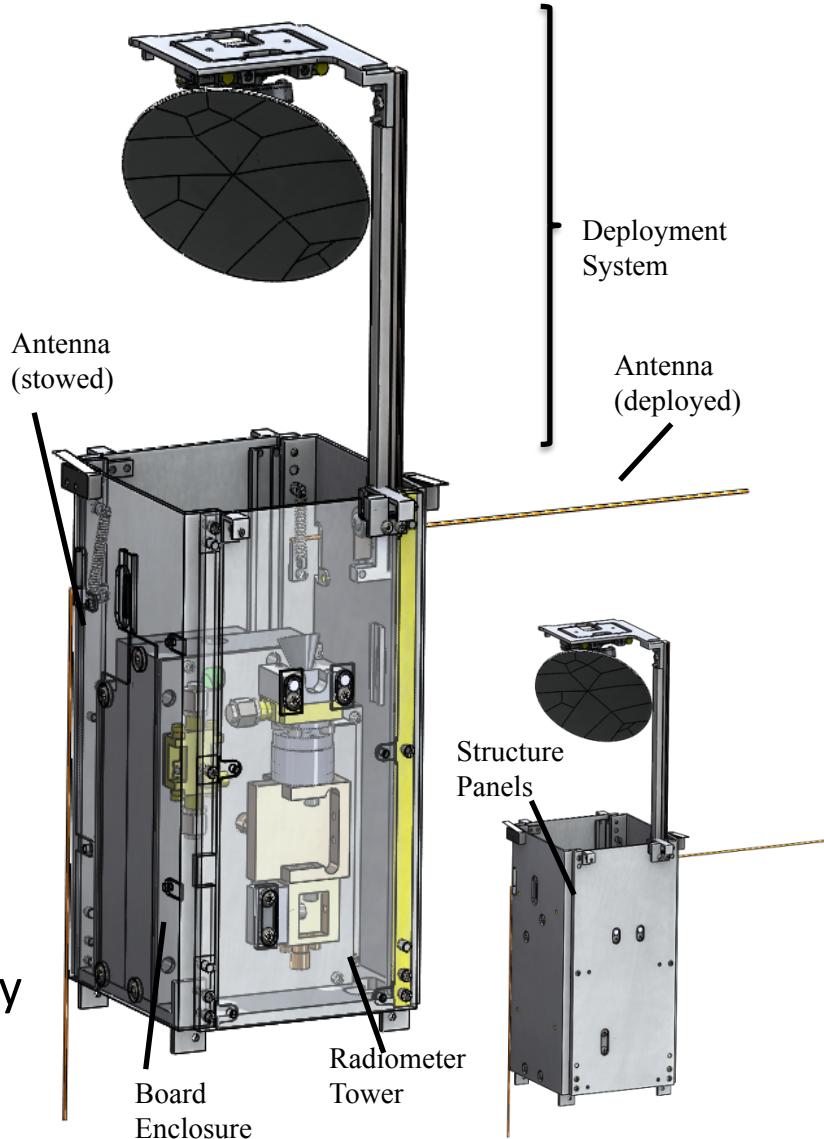
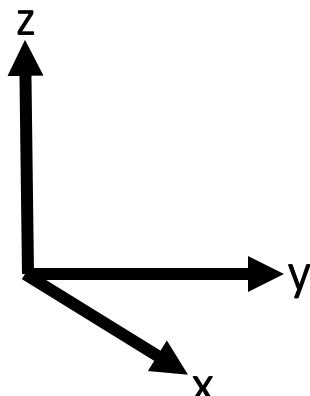


Overview Structure MiniRad



Major Components:

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



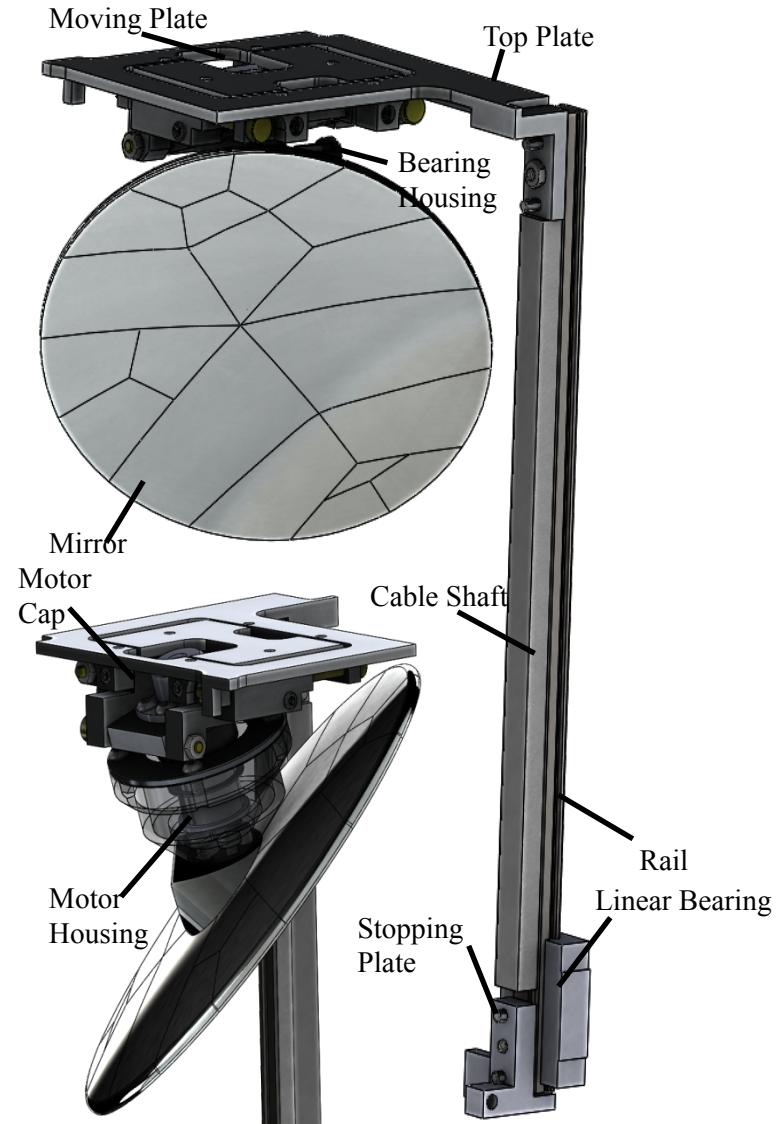


Deployment System



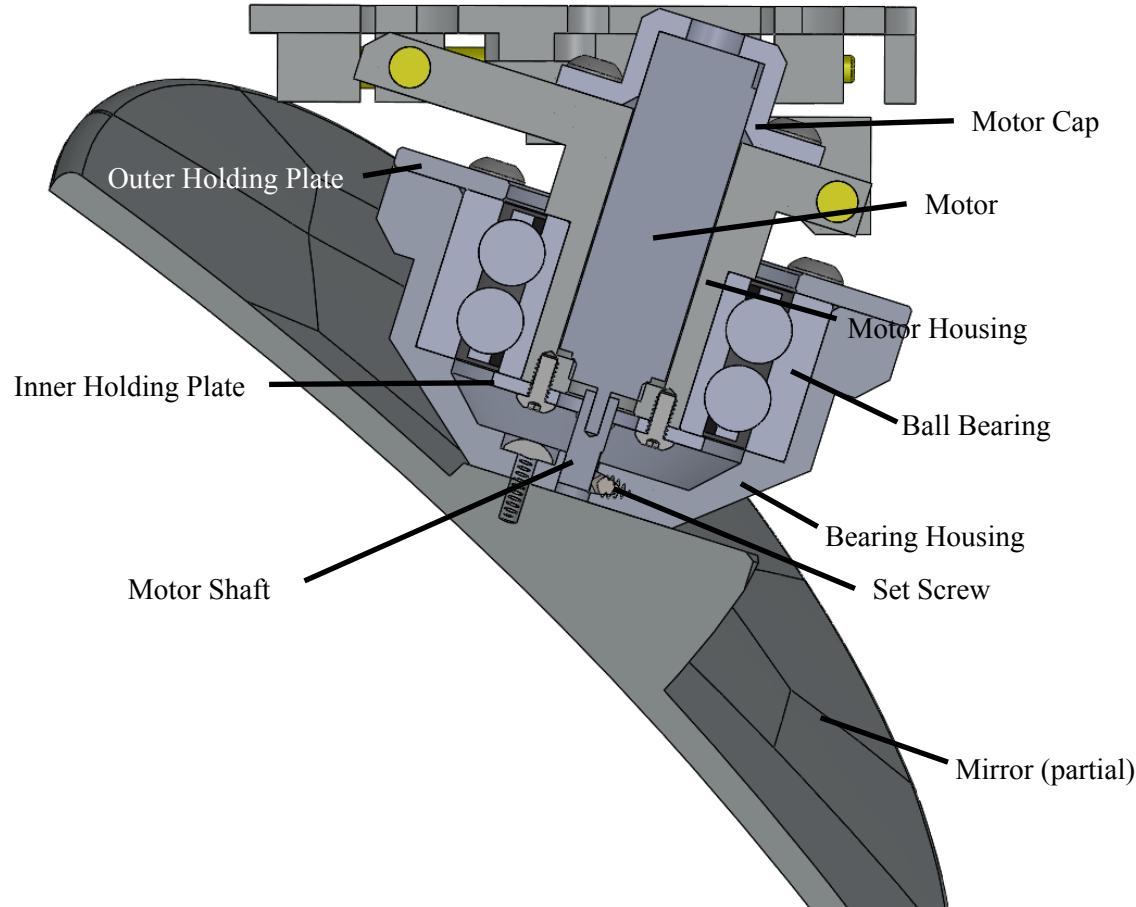
Major Components:

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





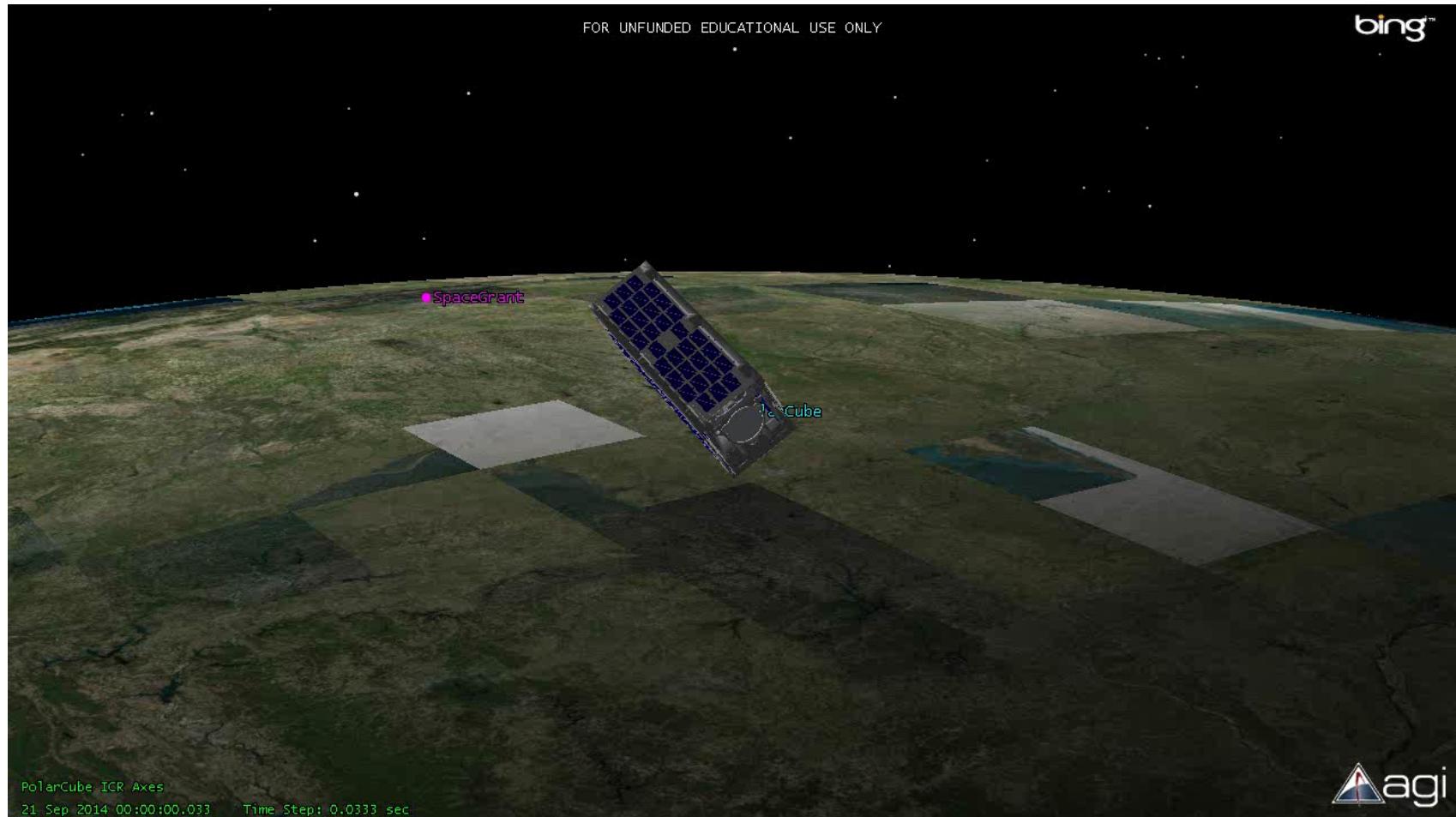
Rotation System



Cut through mirror rotation system



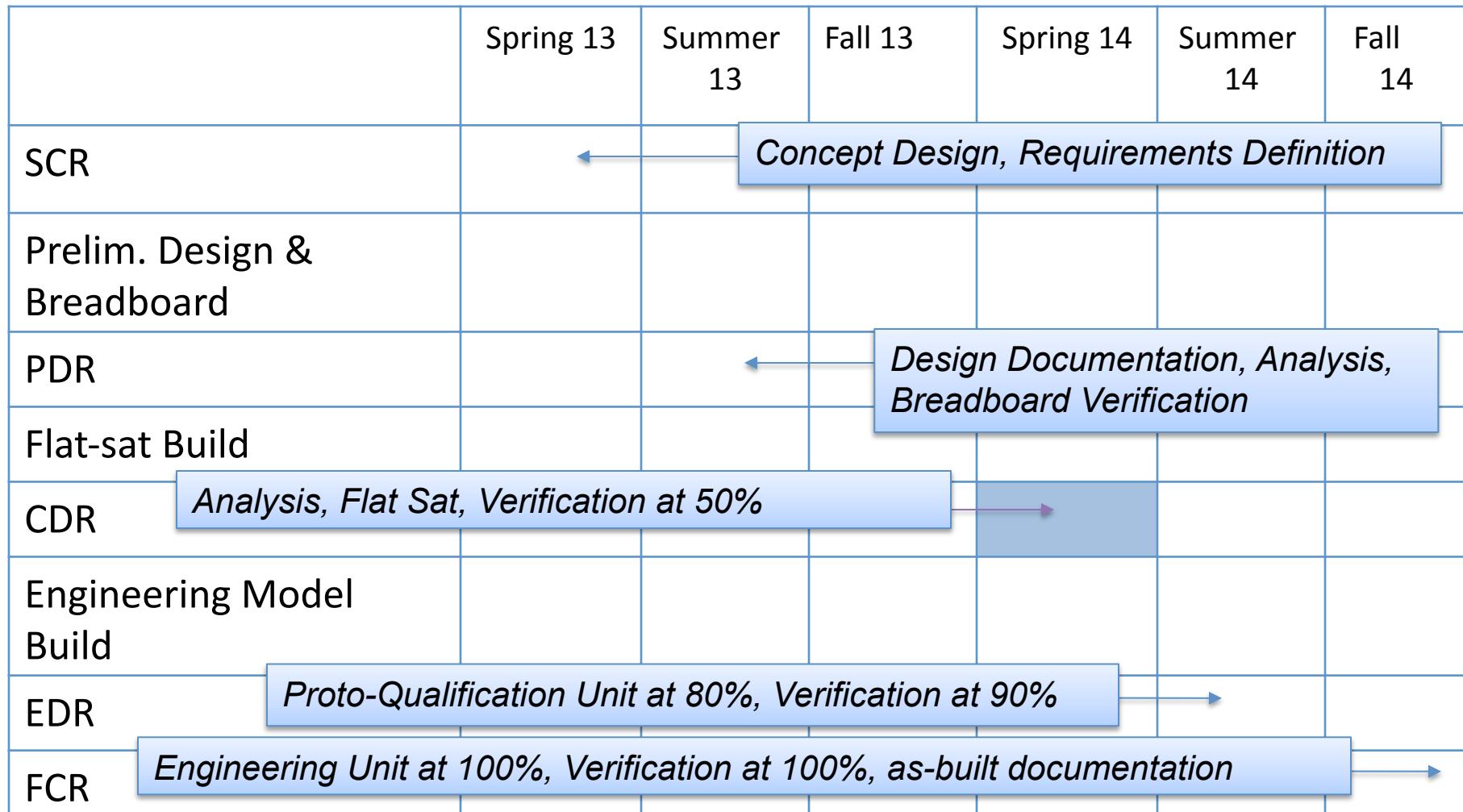
Deployment Visualization



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

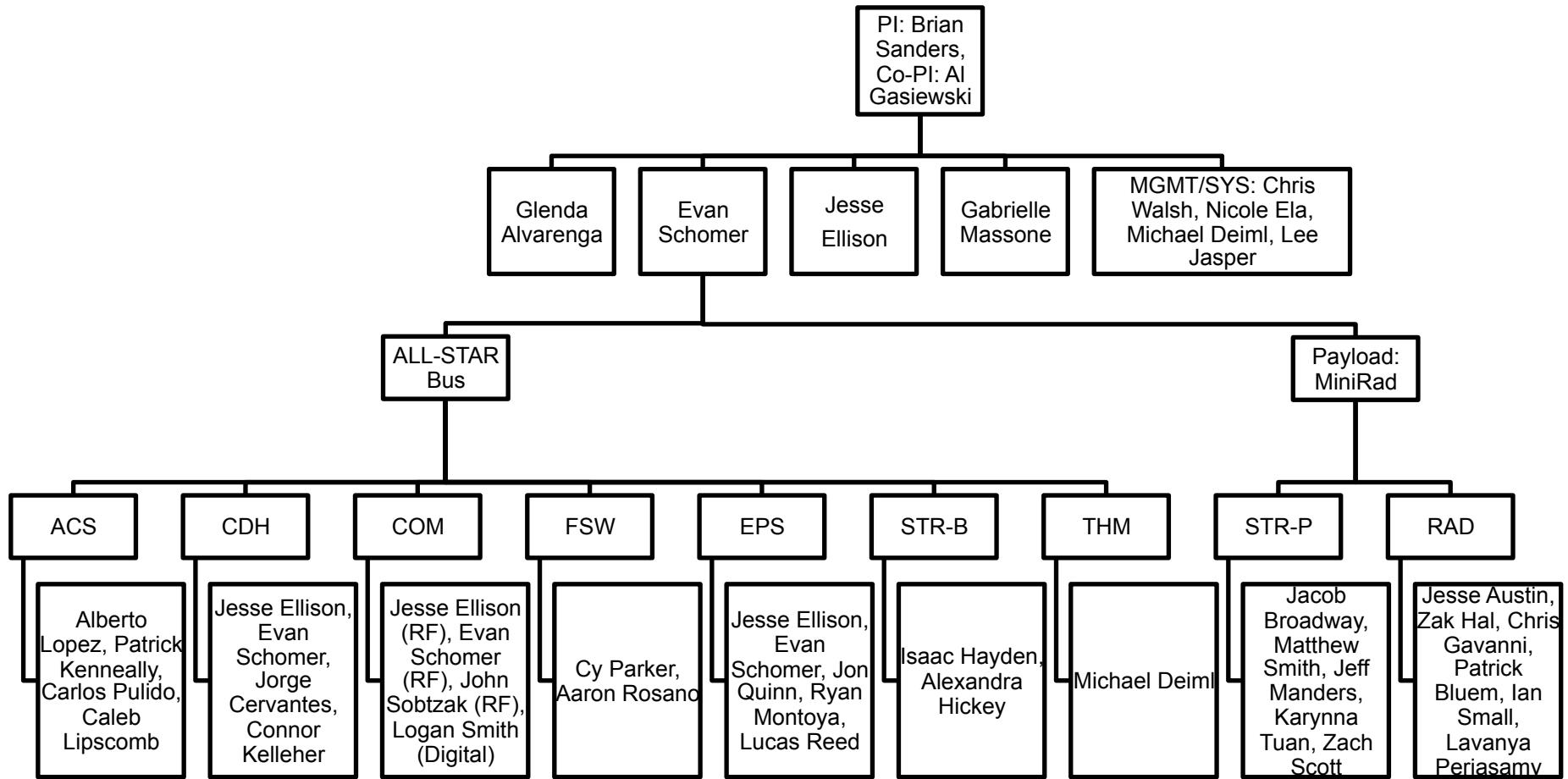


Program Schedule





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



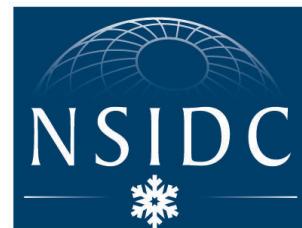
PolarCube 2014 Team



Thank You



U.S. AIR FORCE



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