

SMARTCUDES System of Magnetically Aligning Reconfigurable Tiny Cube Satellites Ryan Oroke • Cole Smith • Corey Schroeder • Jake Thames • Garrett Schmitz • Holly Young • Grant Maclachlan • Johnathan Neptune • Brody Austin • Jared Baumert

Mission

- Demonstrate functionality of CubeSat swarm that can
- lock to each other, but also rearrange unrestricted. Potential applications include a telescope reflector, antenna, or instrument boom.

Key Functionalities

- Three identical, independent SMARTCubeS. Cubes freely pivot about each other.
- Swarms held together via **passive locking**.
- Wireless cube power and communication.
- Active faces self-align with other active faces. *Five active faces, one payload enabled face.*

Magnetic System Design

Electromagnets

- Cause actuation via repelling magnetic fields.
- 8 N of force between repelling electromagnets.
- Draw 7A during ¹/₂ second actuation period (24V).
- Same magnetic pole always facing outwards.

Permanent Magnets

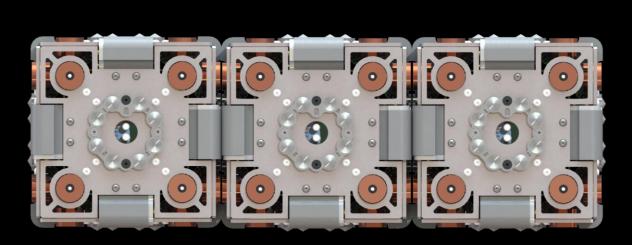
- Dual Function: Passive Locking and Pivot Point
- 1.5N of attractive magnet-to-magnet force.
- Contained within Edge Assembly.

Passive Locking Mechanism

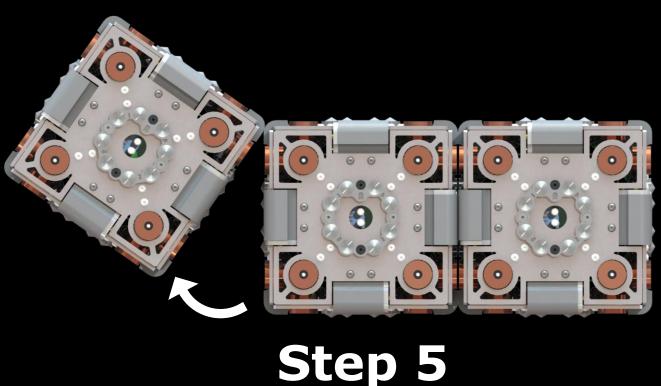
- Universal attraction between cube faces.
- Diametric, permanent magnets rotate when faceto-face to create passive locking force.
- Once electromagnets initiate separation, permanent magnets retract into Edge Assembly.

Actuation

- 1. User Generates Command
- 2. Inter-cube Communication
- 3. Signal Processing
- 4. Electromagnet Activation
- 5. Coasting
- 6. Passive Locking
- 7. Positional Verification



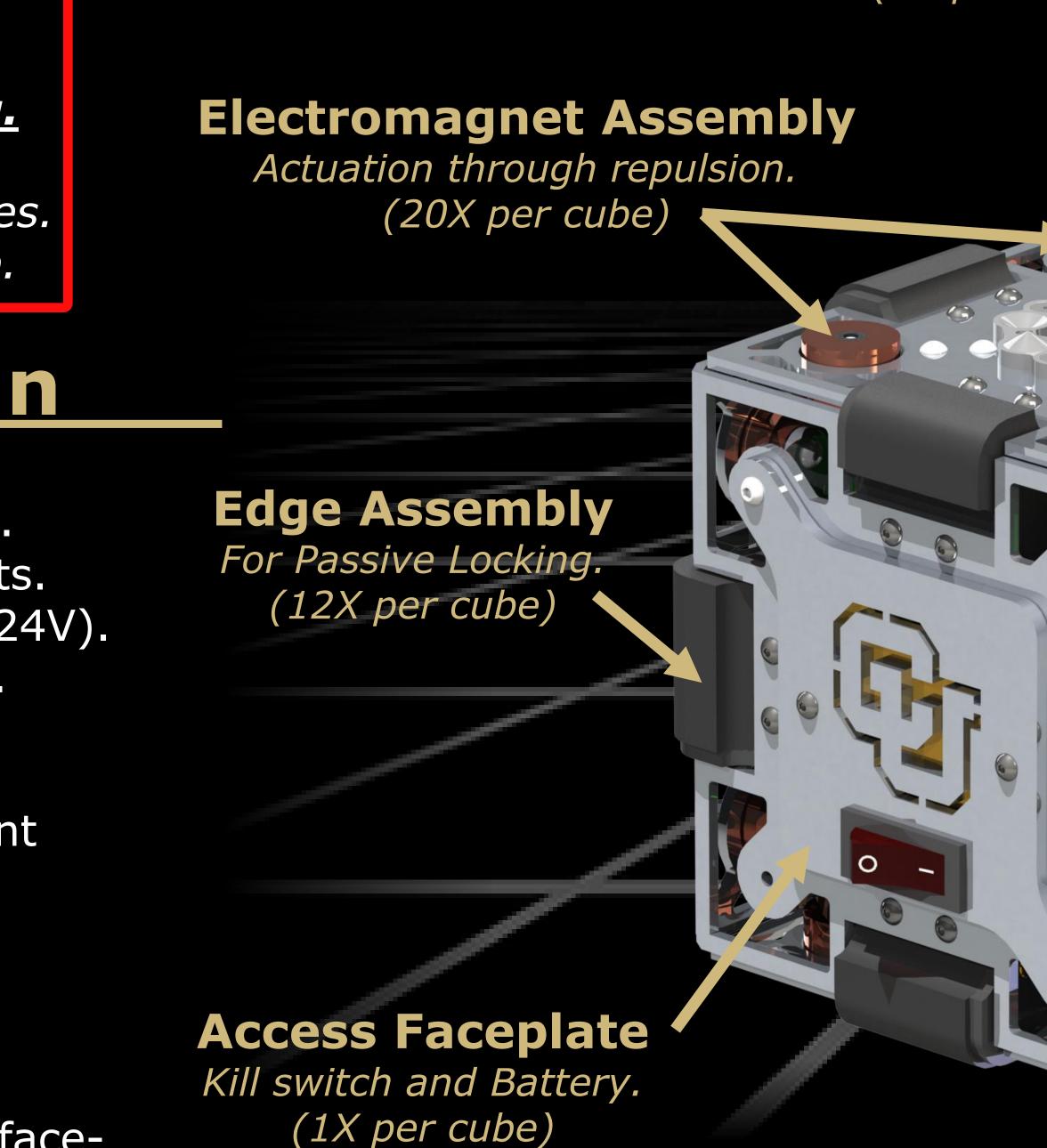
Step 4



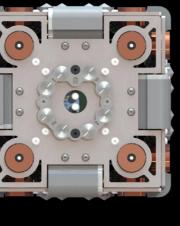
A Special Thanks To: Mieszko Salamon (JPL) • Tom DiSarro (JPL) • Daria Kotys-Schwartz • Julie Steinbrenner • Shirley Chessman • Dr. Jianliang Xiao • Greg Potts • Chase Logsdon • Victoria Lanaghan • Lauren McComb • Patrick Maguire

Cup-cones Alignment Features Align cubes post-actuation. (40X per cube)

Standard Faceplate Used for alignment and actuation. (5X per cube)

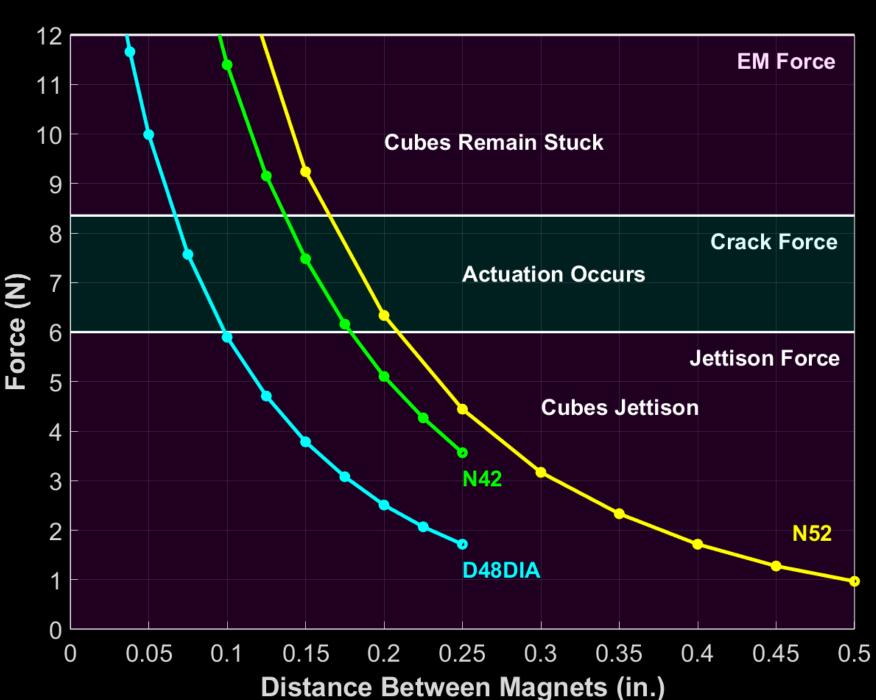






Testing & Results

- Permanent magnets selected to balance cube rotation with jettison/locking forces.
- Magnet force curves used to set edge contact thickness.



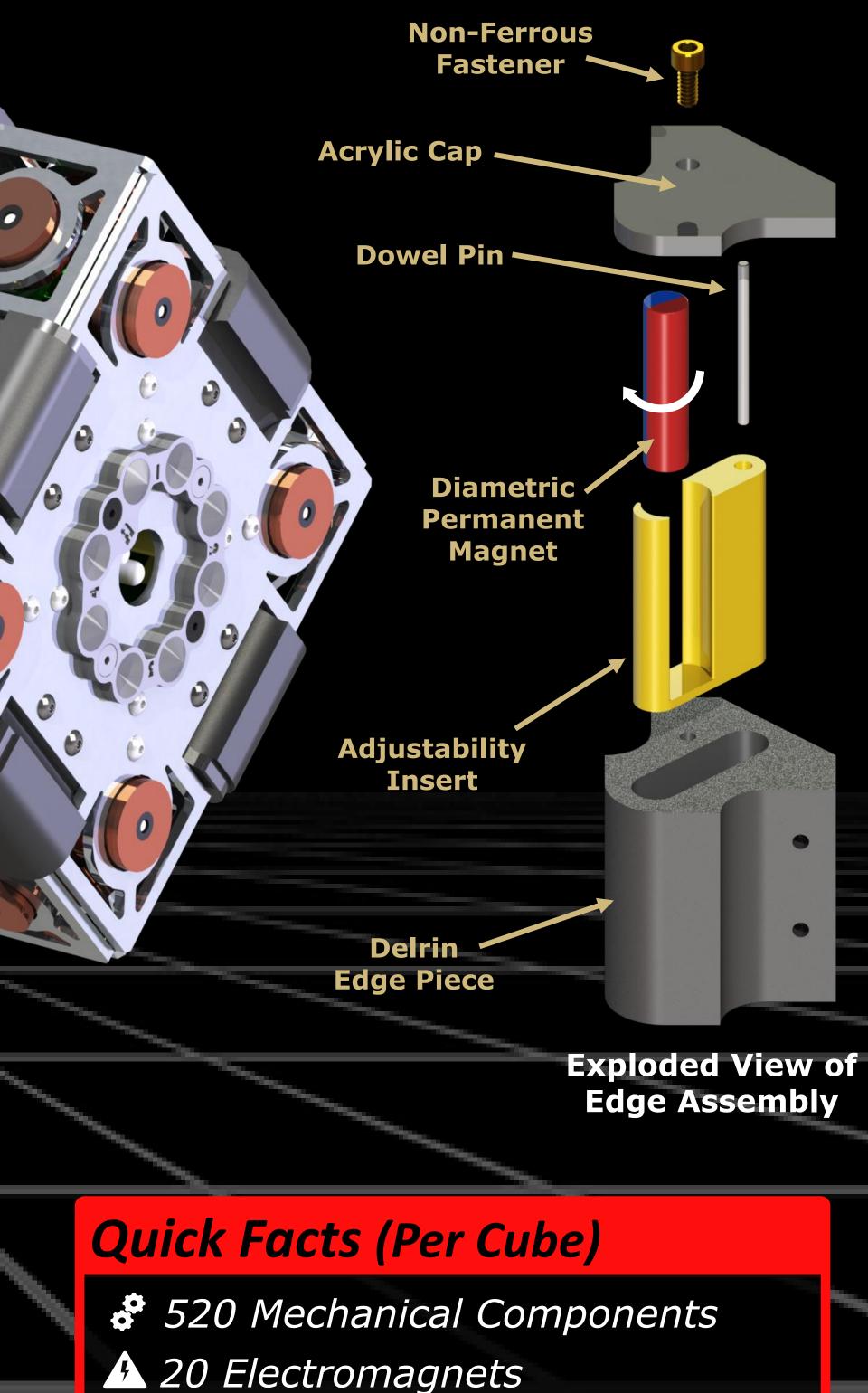
IR Proximity Sensor Verifies complete actuation. (5X per cube)

Electromagnets selected using force and voltage relationships collected on UTM/Instron. Thermal testing used to determine cube actuation frequency limits. EM Force 88.1 Crack Force **Jettison Force** N52 74.6 **\$FLIR**

Thermal testing of an actuation.



Paul M. Rady Mechanical Engineering



- **○** 12 Diametric Magnets
- 40 Cup-cone Alignment Features
- 5 Infrared Proximity Sensors

Impact

 Magnetic subsystem unprecedented in research and industry. Enables creation of larger deployable space-structures than ever before.

Future Work

- Write technical paper and publication to AIAA SciTech 2023. Advanced microgravity testing. Potential JPL future mission.
- "This technology could be used for adjustable deployable booms, large aperture reflectors and more complex structures down the road such as a fleet of space assembled and reconfigurable interplanetary vessels."

-Tom DiSarro, JPL Mechanical Engineer