



Materials Technologies for Robotics and Small Robotic Spacecraft

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"Changing the Economics of Space"

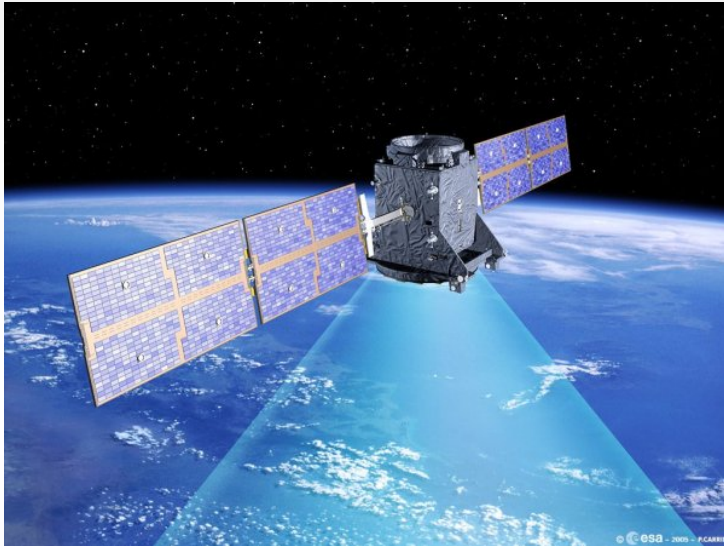


- Brief overview of materials requirements for space missions
 - NOT the same as materials for rockets
- Large satellites v. small satellites
 - 'Changing the economics of Space'
- Typical microspacecraft
 - Example: DMC
 - DMC structural materials, propulsion
- Precision optics on a small satellite
 - Lightweight optics
 - Solar arrays
- MoonLITE: A robotic mission to the Moon
- Rocket motors, or thrusters
- Current State of the Art and Market challenges





Satellites

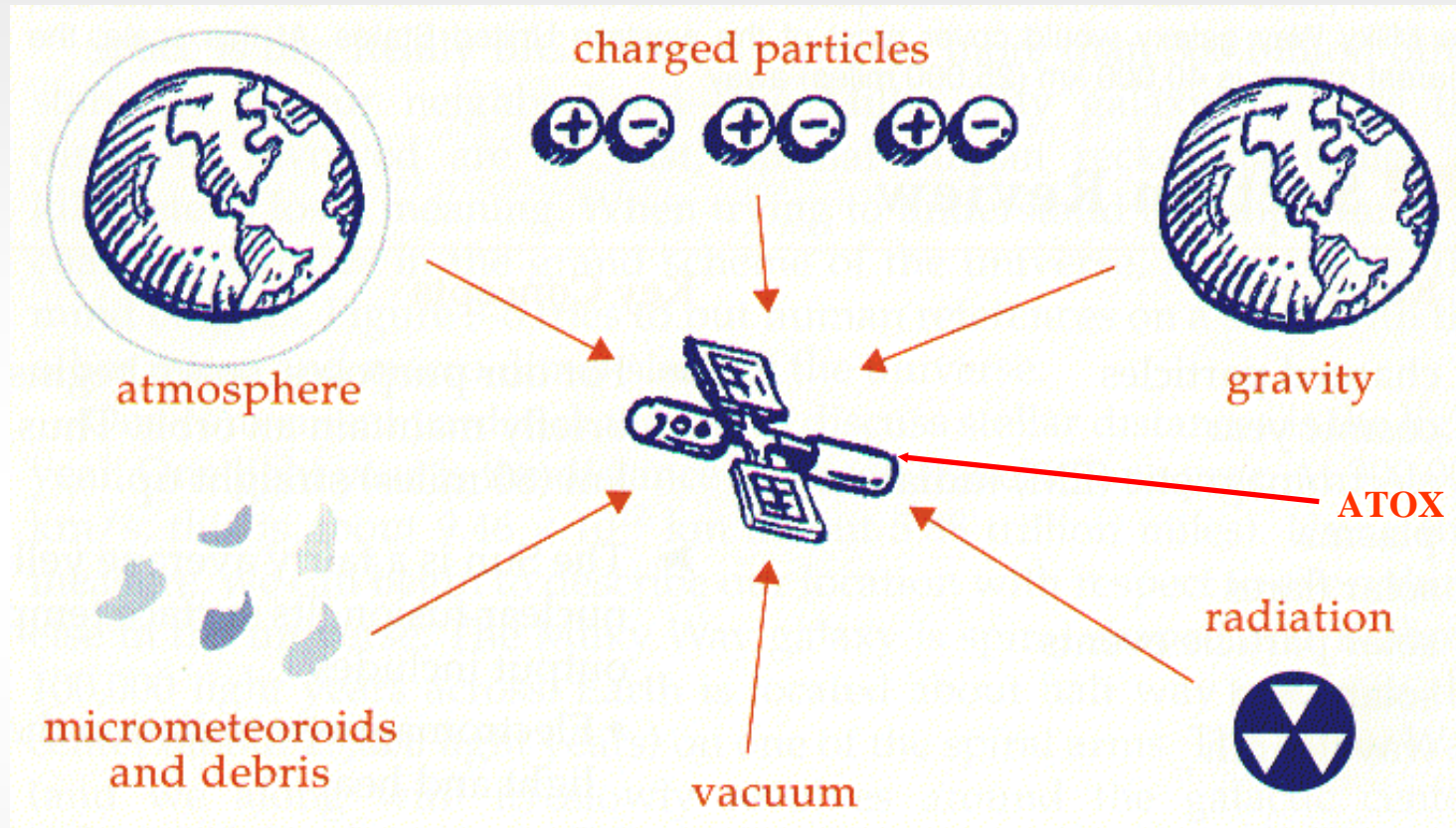


Rockets



Some common issues but quite a different set of problems...

The space environment



Lubrication (*graphite*)

Thermal cycles ($\pm 100^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Charging/discharging

(erosion - tethered satellite)

Radiation cascades (chips)

Impact damage (Cerise)

Orbit maintenance / drag

...and, of course, light weight (low mass)...

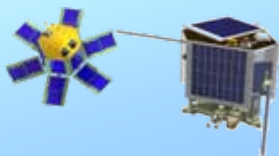


What is a 'small satellite' ?

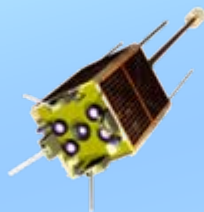


A 'small' satellite has

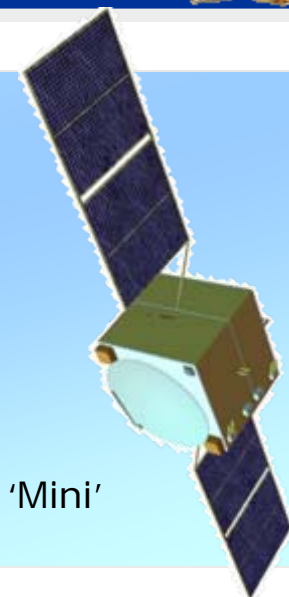
SSTL's "Spacecraft Platform" families



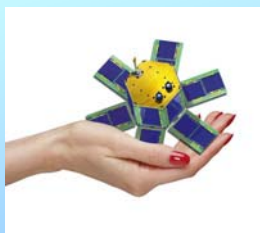
'Pico' and
'Nano'



'Micro'



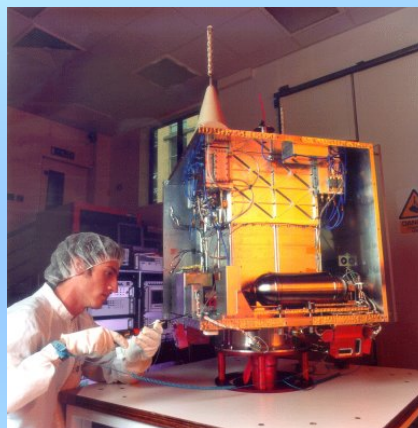
'Mini'



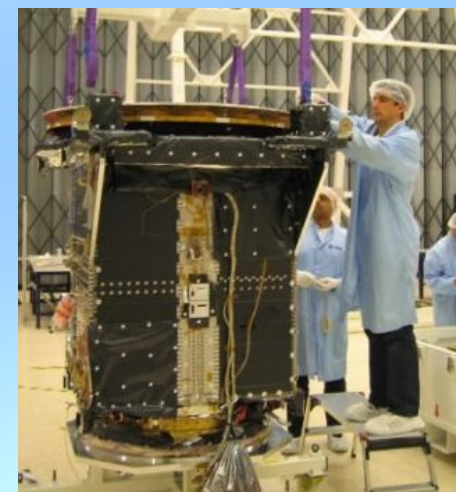
'Pico': PalmSat



'Nano': SNAP



'Micro': DMC



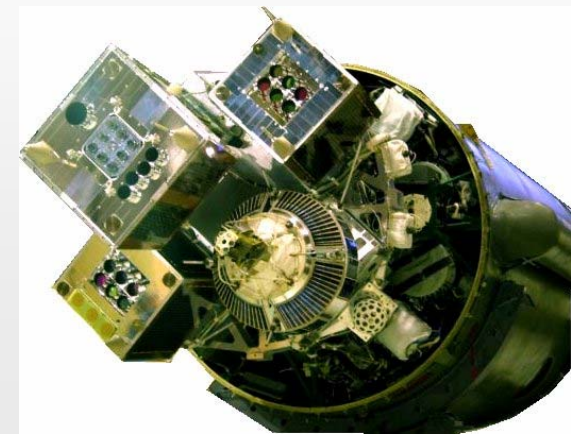
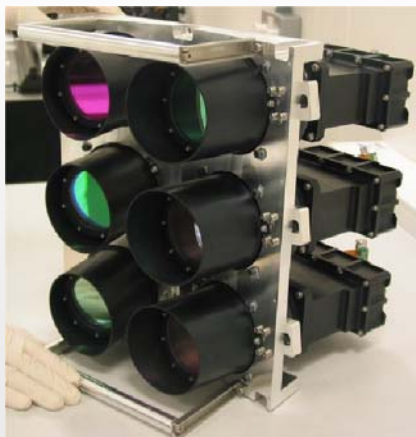
'Mini': GMP, GIOVE-A

Materials

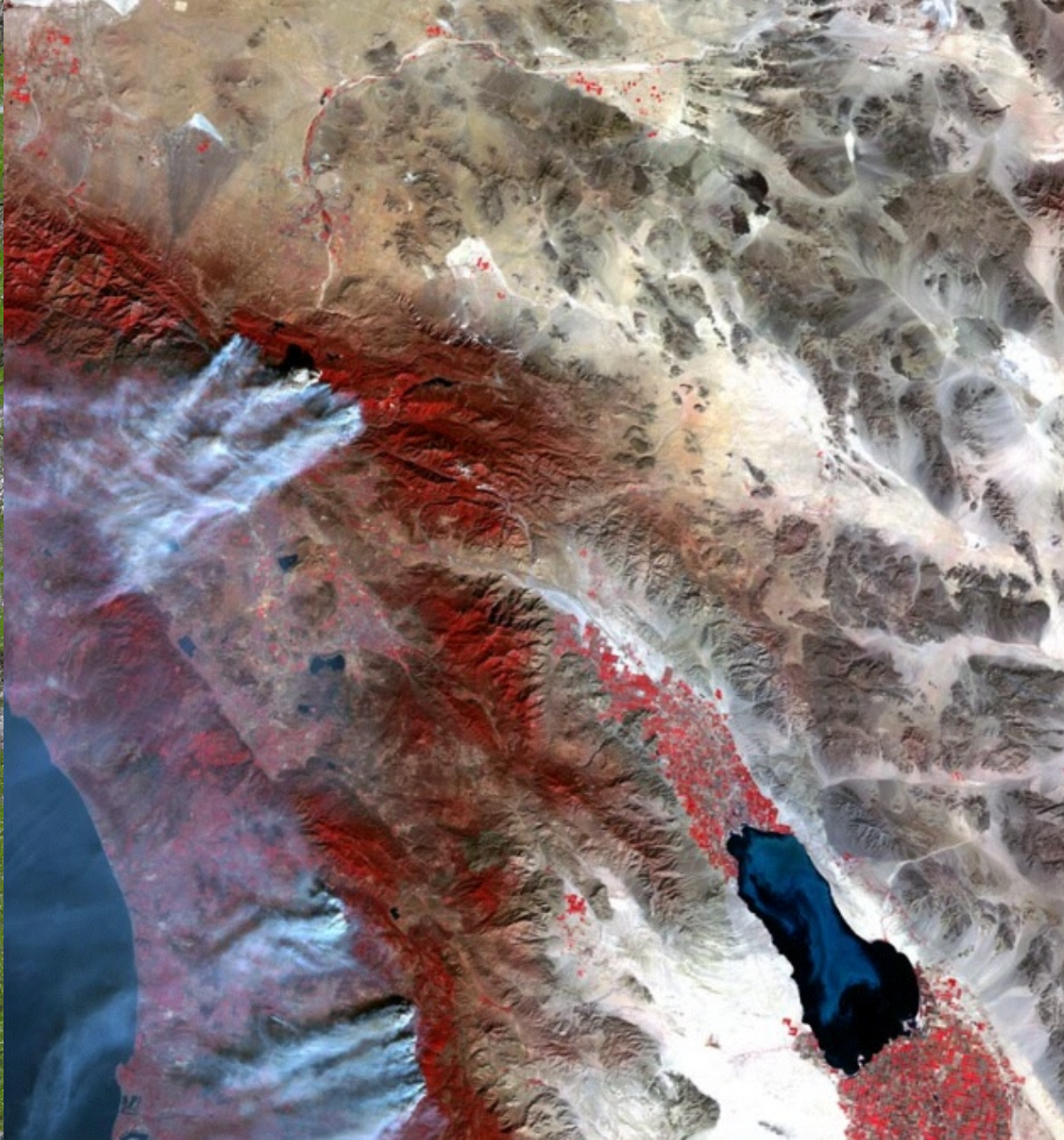
Small satellites (or low cost space missions) do not use advanced materials – nor can they afford to develop new materials



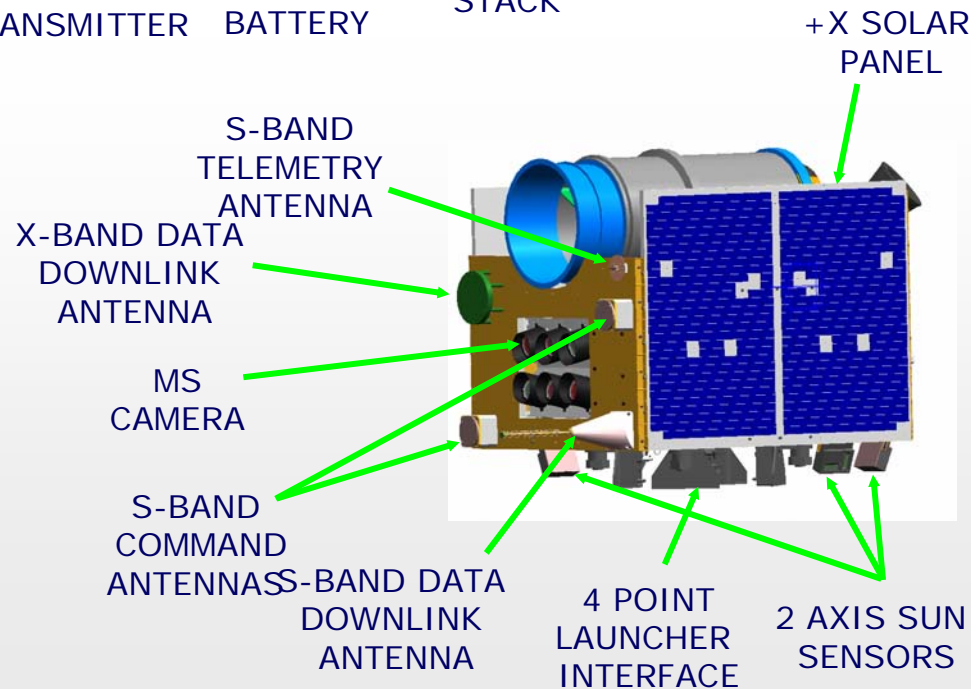
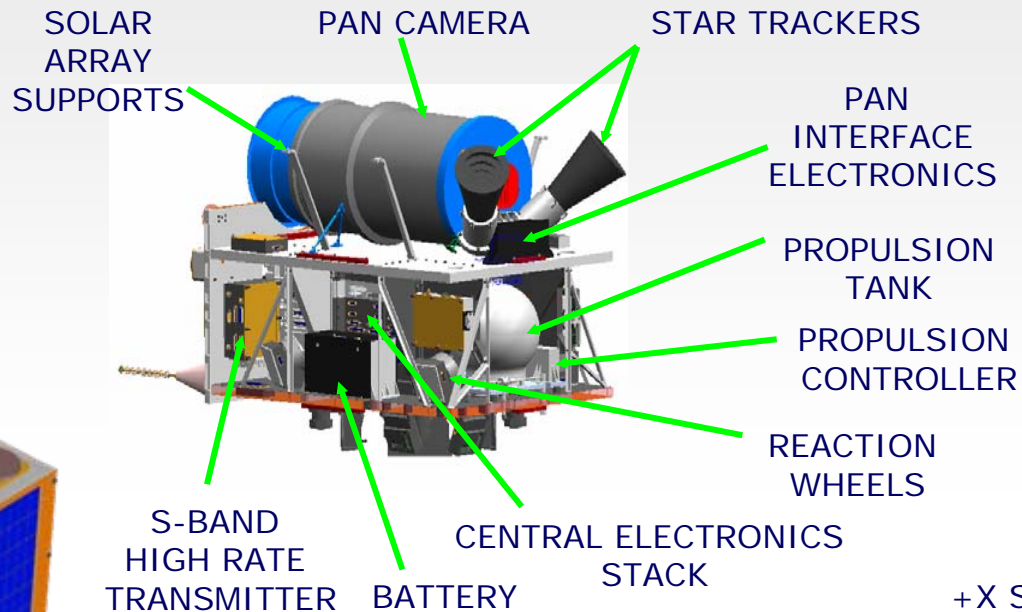
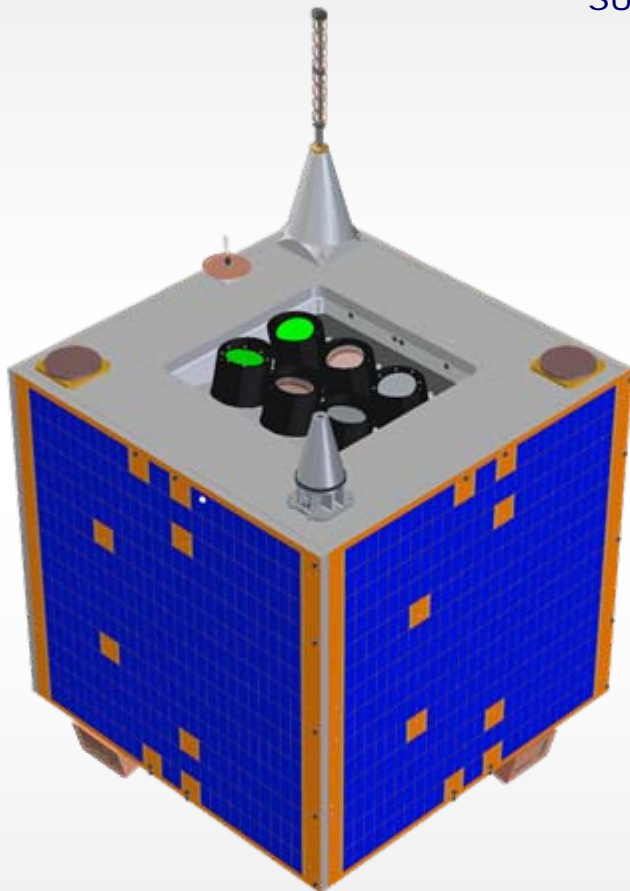
- Disaster Monitoring Constellation
- 100kg, $\sim 80 \times 80 \times 80\text{cm}$
- Uplink data at 9.6kbps, downlink at 8Mbps
- 1-2GByte data storage
- 50W available from solar panels / NiCd battery
- Small thruster for orbit manoeuvring
- Can carry a payload weighing 10-15kg
- Yours for only £5Million



DMC results

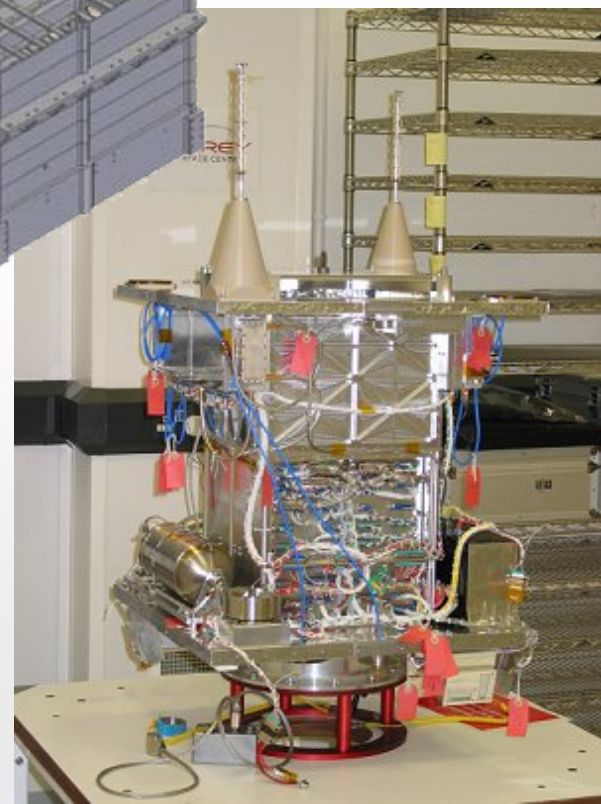
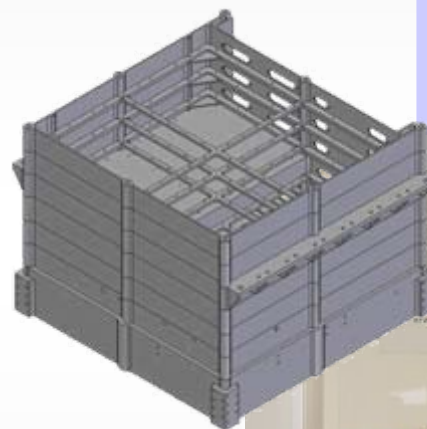
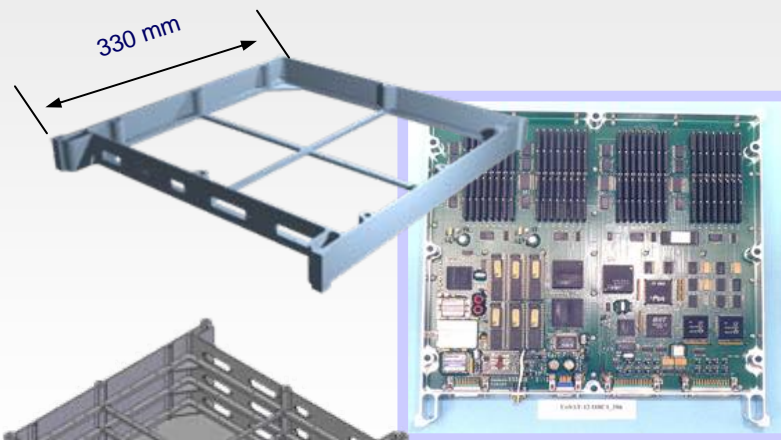


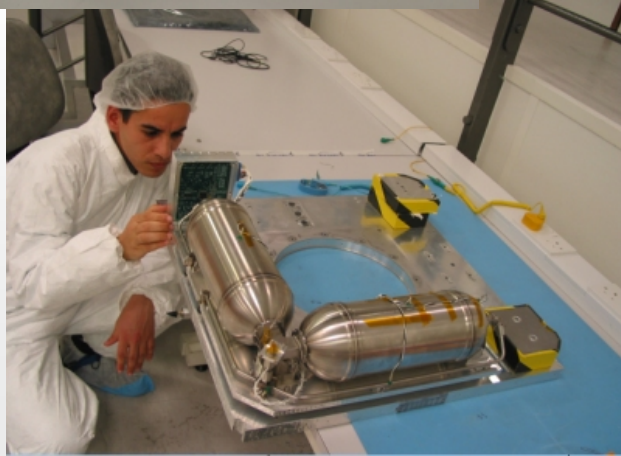
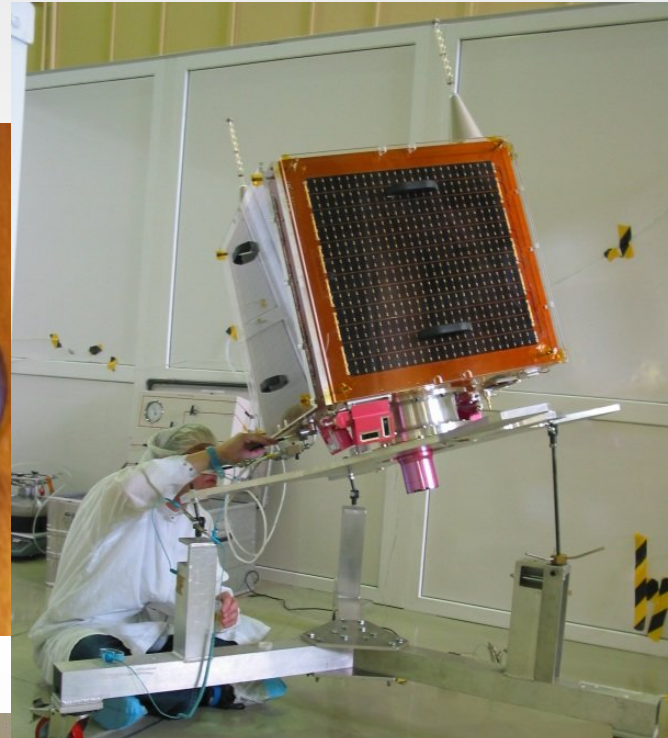
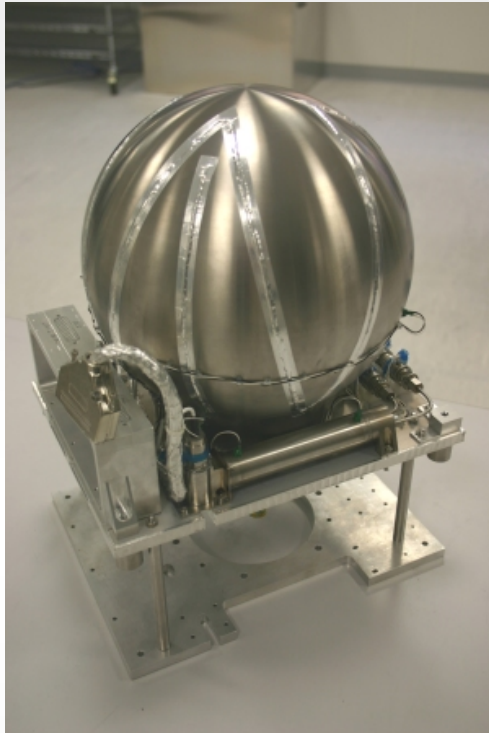
Inside a DMC

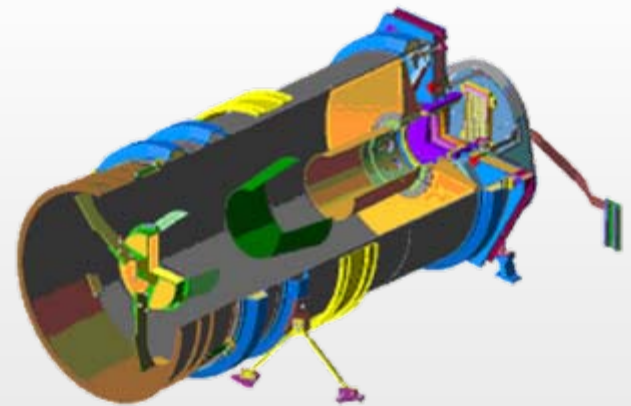
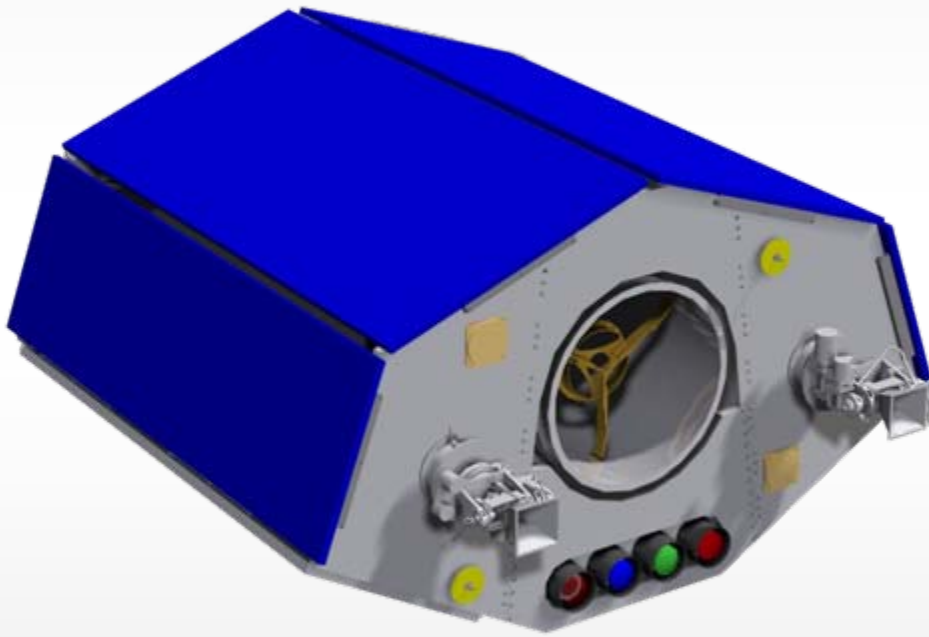




- Machined Al alloy trays and boxes
 - 6082-T6
 - 7075-T7351
- Titanium bolts / tie rods
 - Ti-6Al-4V
- Al honeycomb panels, Al faceskins
 - 0.6mm 2014-T6 clad with 1050
 - 5052 Core
- Carbon fibre faceskins for larger solar cells









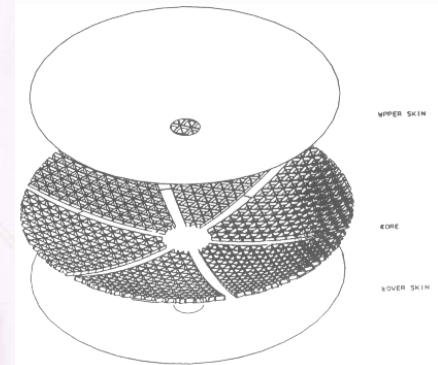
TOPSAT:

- Tactical Optical Satellite

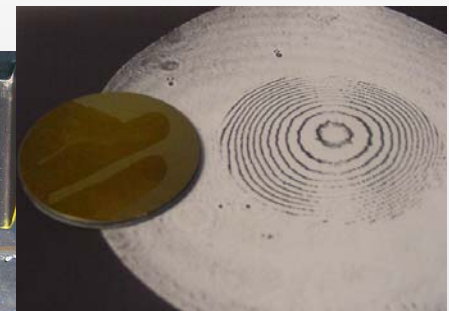
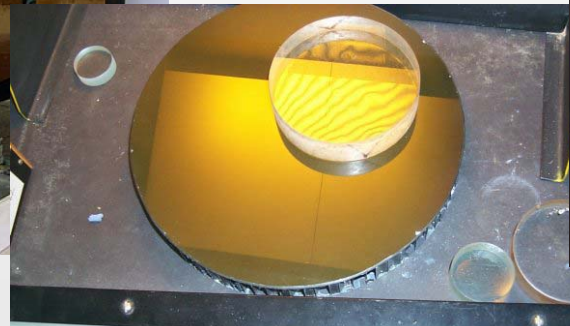
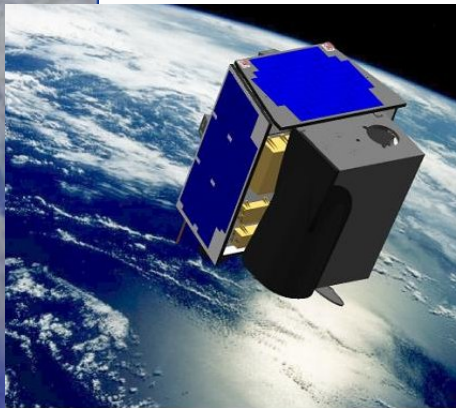


Light Weight optics programme for BNSC

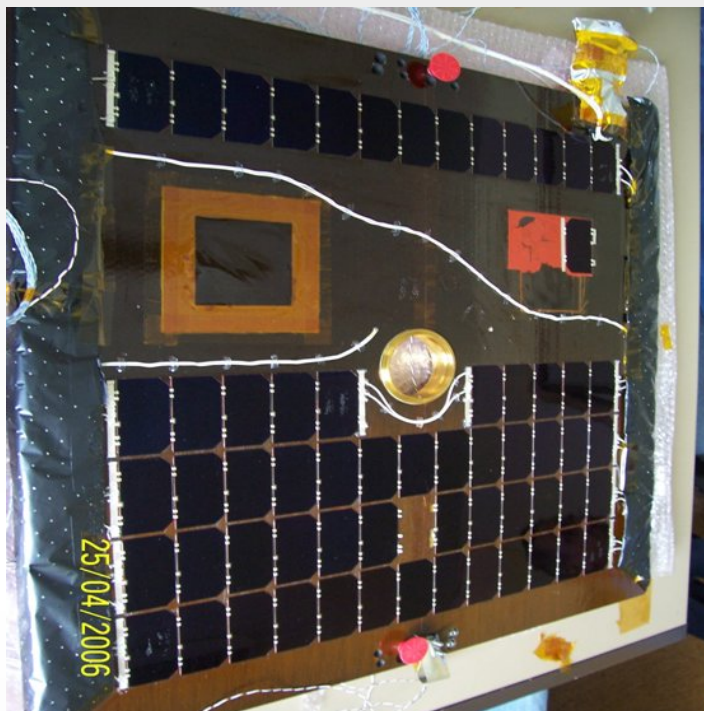
- TOPSAT primary mirror
220mm diameter, machined glass, 180kg / m²



$$(E/\rho^3)^{1/2}$$



Solar arrays

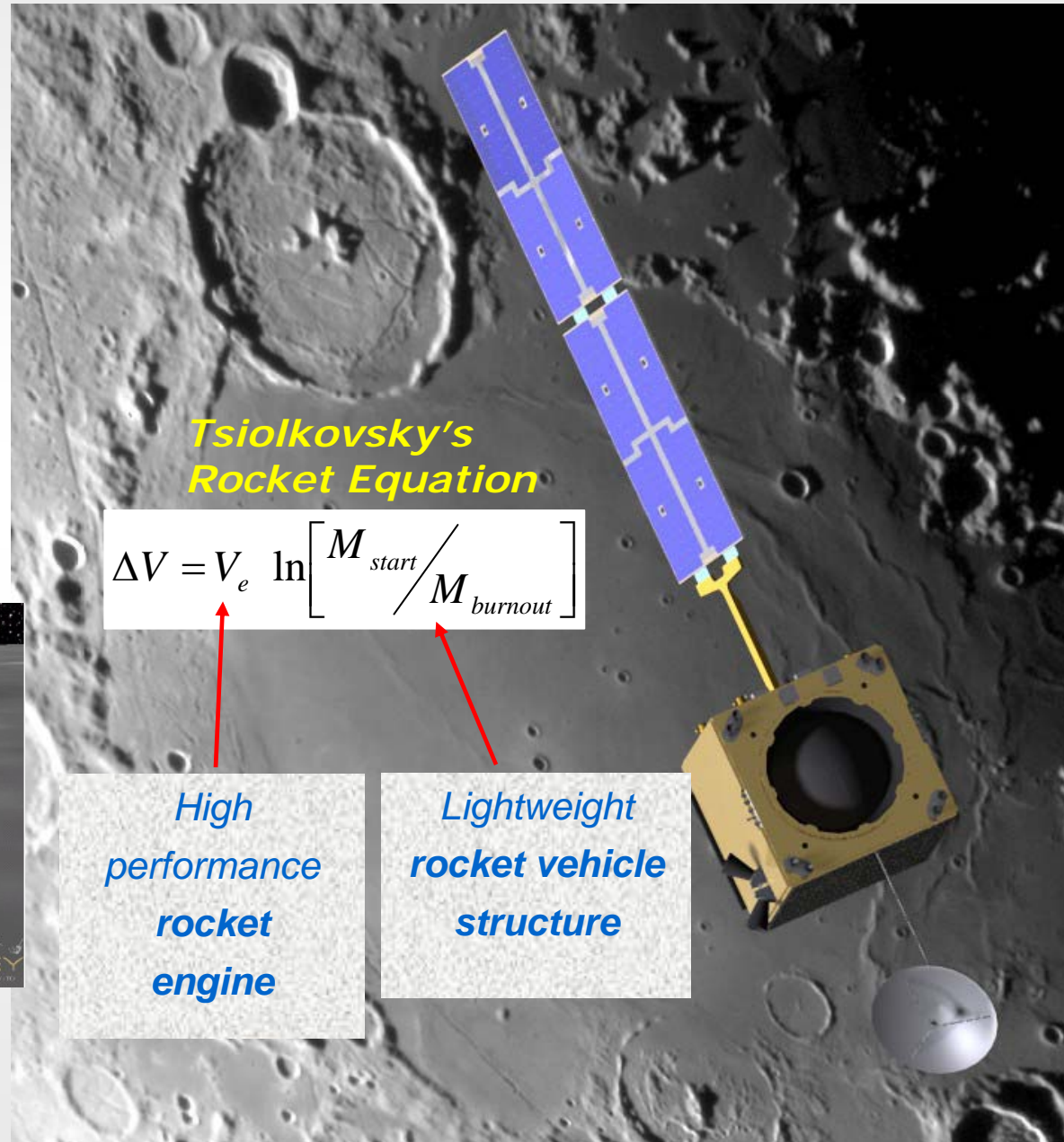
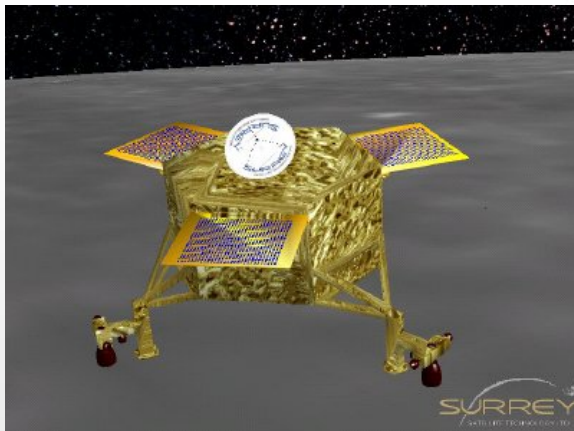
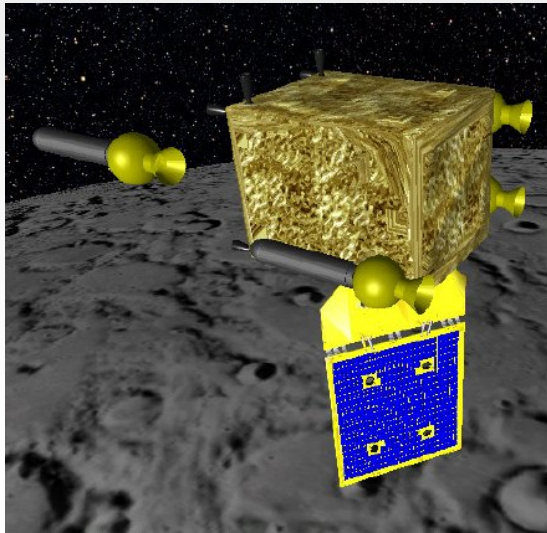


Umbra

Penumbra

Surrey Rigid Array, supporting 80 x 120mm GaAs cells

- M55J UD / Cytec Cycom 950-1 resin quasi isotropic panels
- Al honeycomb core
- **Stiffness and low moisture uptake are key parameters**



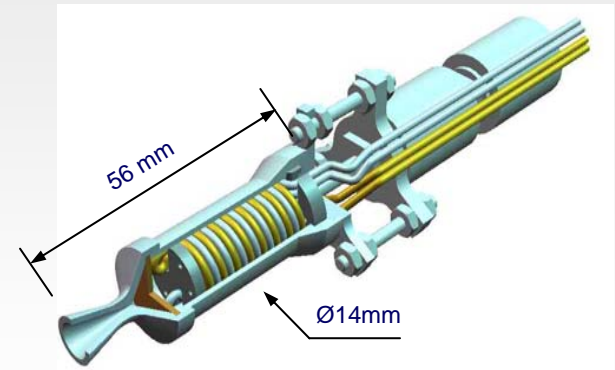
*Tsiolkovsky's
Rocket Equation*

$$\Delta V = V_e \ln \left[\frac{M_{start}}{M_{burnout}} \right]$$

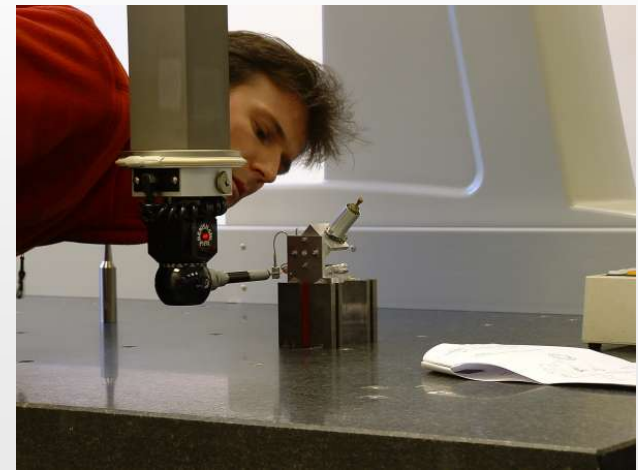
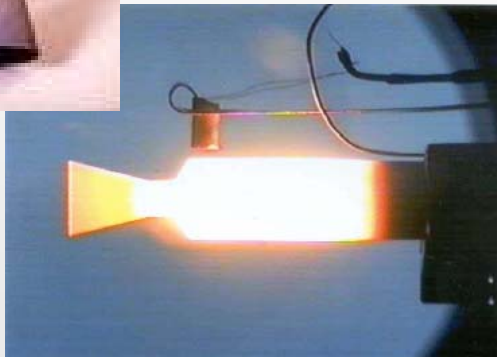
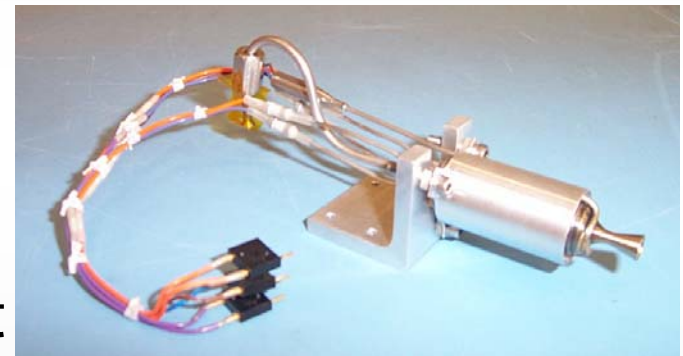
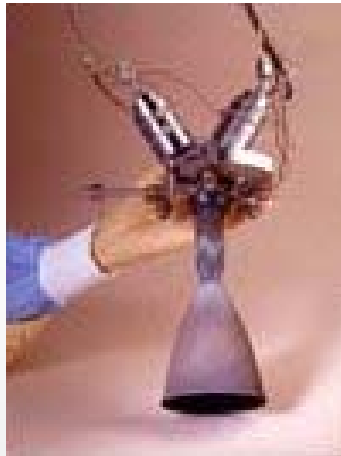
*High
performance
rocket
engine*

*Lightweight
rocket vehicle
structure*

Rocket motors, or 'Thrusters'



Low
power
resistojet





The 'small' spacecraft world

- Low cost, dimensionally stable composite structures – athermal for larger and larger optical telescopes
 - The supply of carbon fibre
- Lightweight mirror materials
- Titanium structures and 'blanks' e.g. forgings for propellant tanks
- Radiation resistant / shielding materials
- Lightweight structures for deep space missions
- Use of MEMS / microsystems to benefit very small spacecraft

'Big' spacecraft?

- A different set of challenges



Questions?

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