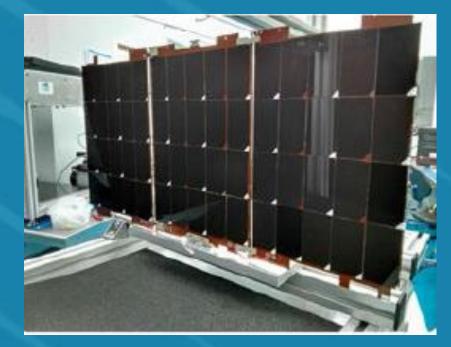
Design, Manufacturing & Qualification of 6U Deployable Solar Arrays for Deep Space Missions

Vicente Diaz, M. Vazquez, V. Burgos, I. Sanchez 4th IAA Conference on University Satellite missions and Cubesat Workshop Rome, Italy December 2017



DHV TECHNOLOGY Málaga (Spain)





OUTLINE

- Short Company presentation
- 6U Mission for Deep Space
- Power needs & Radiation Harness & Environmental requirement
- Design of solar panels
- Simulations
- Test plan
- Conclusions



DHV Technology is a company specialized on the design and manufacture of solar panels for small satellites



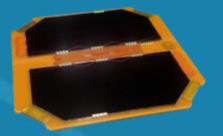


- DHV Technology was funded on 2013, located in Malaga (Spain)
- Staff: 20 focused on Mechanical design, FEM analysis and simulations, solar panel testing and validation, solar cells
- Staff coming from high maturity markets: Photovoltaics, Defence, Electronic, Renewable companies. <u>Since 1995 in Solar Panels</u>
- Facilities: 350 m². ISO-7 clean room 120m²

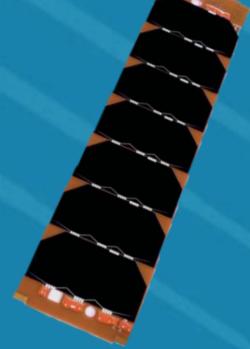


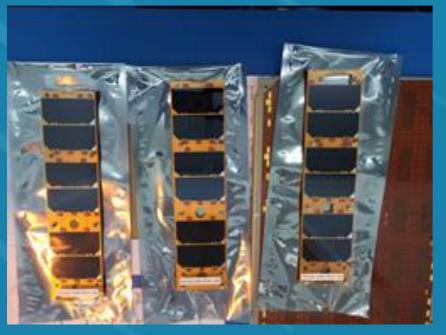


Solar Arrays of different architectures
 PocketQube, CubeSat 1U, 2U, 3U, 6U, 12U
 Small Satellites











 Solar Arrays for small satellite missions
 The solar panels manufactured using CFRP over an aluminium honeycomb core or aluminium mechanical treated.

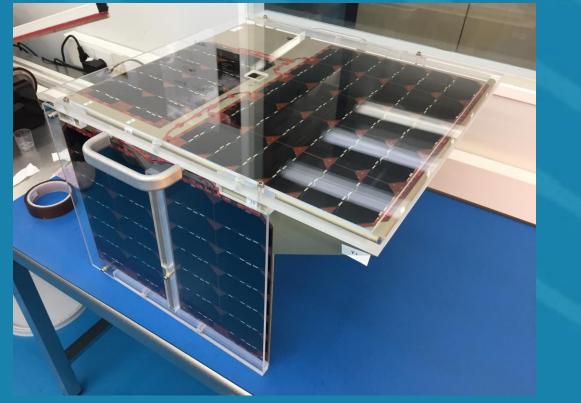


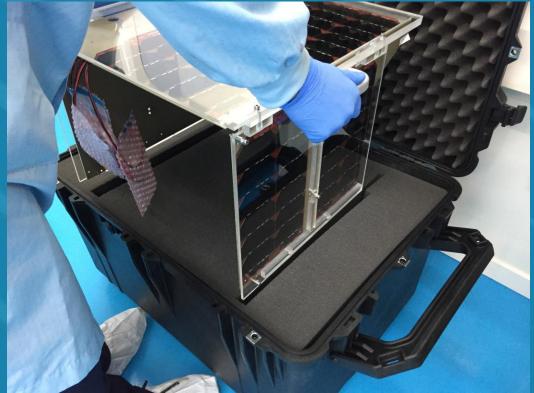




Solar Arrays for small satellite missions

The solar panels manufactured using treated aluminium and kapton for solar cells string interconnection



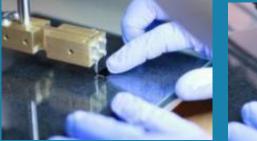
















- Solar Cells Capabilities
 - Welding, Coverglass, Bypass diode





60 Mission for Deep Space

Overview

CubeSat Deployers

- Initial configuration of vehicle optimized for near-term heavy-lift capability
- Completed Critical Design Review in July 2015

SLS Block 1

Capability: >70 metric tons

Height: 322 feet (98 meters)

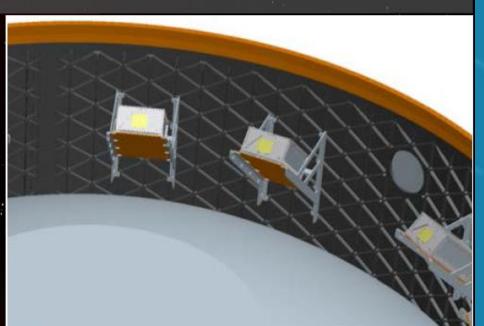
Weight: 5.75 million pounds (2.6 million kg)

Thrust: 8.8 million pounds (39.1 million Newtons)

Available: 2019

Secondary Paylooads

On Exploration Mission-1, SLS will include thirteen 6U payload locations of up to 14kg per CubeSat





6U Mission for Deep Space

<u>Bus Stops</u>	Distance (approx.)	Flight Time (approx.)	Approx. Temp.
1	26,700 km	3 Hrs. & 34 Min.	13°C (55°F)
2	64,500 km	7 Hrs. & 51 Min.	-7°C (20°F)
3	192,300 km	3 Days, 6 Hrs. & 12 Min.	-29°C (- 20°F)
4	384,500 km	6 Days, 11 Hrs. & 57 Min.	-26°C (- 15°F)
5	411,900 km	7 Days, 0 Hrs. & 16 Min.	-29°C (- 20°F)

Van Allen Belts Estimate; depends on mission profile

	Bus Stops	Description	
	1	First opportunity for deployment, cleared 1st radiation belt	
	2	Clear both radiation belts plus ~ 1 hour	
	3	Half way to the moon	
	4	At the moon, closest proximity (~250 km from surface)	
	5	Past the moon plus ~12 hours (lunar gravitational assist)	

Note: All info based on a 6.5 day trip to the moon.



60 Mission for Deep Space

Lunar Flashlight (NASA) Lunar IceCube (Morehead State University) LunaH-Map (Arizona State University) OMOTENASHI (JAXA)

Asteroid

NEA Scout

Sun

CuSP (Southwest Research Institute)



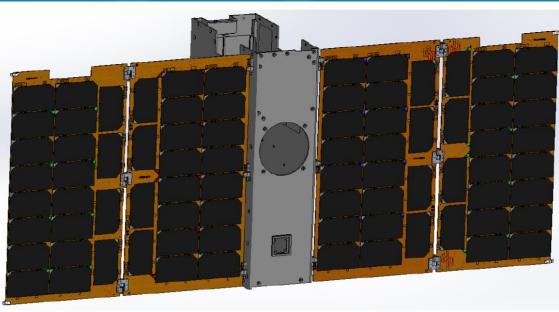
And Beyond

Biosentinel (NASA)
ArgoMoon (ESA/ASI).
Three Centennial Challenge Winners (TBD)



6U Power Needs, Radiation, Environmental Requirements

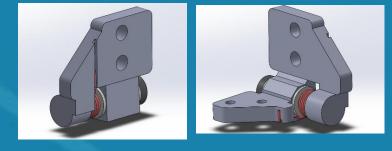
- 80 W BOL (5 strings 8 solar cells in series per wing. 40W)
- Two wings double deployable
- Reduced thickness (less than 5 mm in stowed configuration including everything)
- Van Allen Belts Crossing requirements
- Vibration, Shock, Vibro Acoustinc and TVAC test requirements

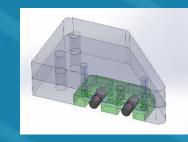


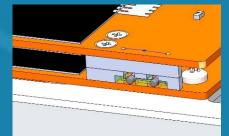


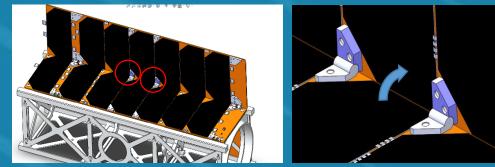
Design of Solar Panels

- Mechanical parts of the Solar Array
 - Hinges, Torsion Springs
 - Tie Down and other mechanical items
- Substrate selection
- Solar cells, connectors, sensors
- Thermal knife and associated circuitry
- Design extension to meet Interplanetary missions: RAD HARD, Special Coatings, ...





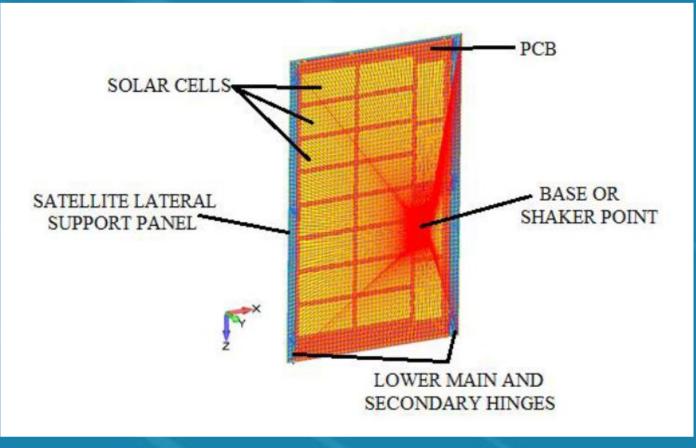






Simulations: modelling of the panels

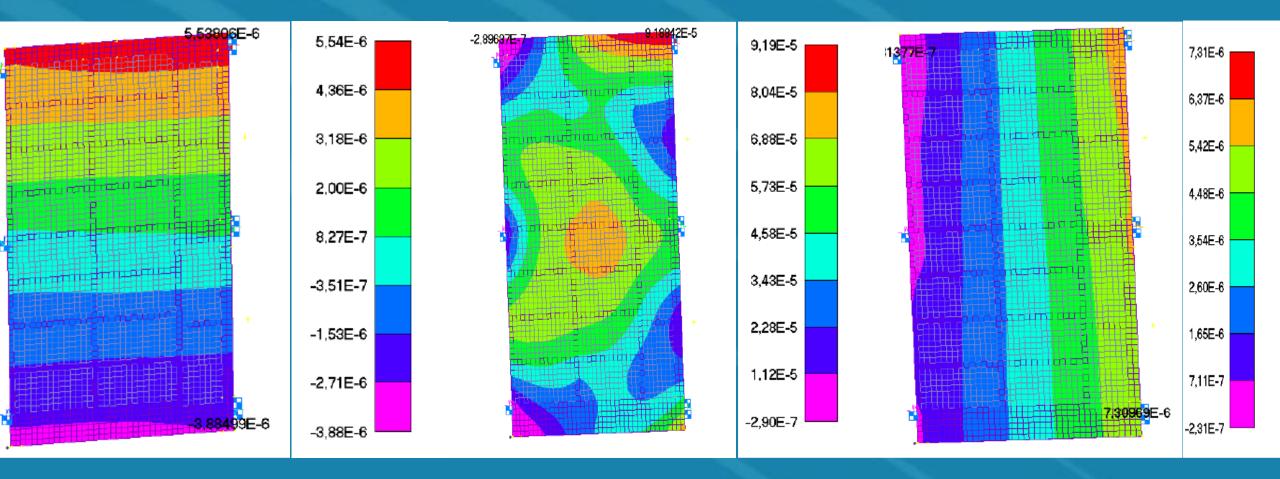
- Substrates have been modeled with linear plate elements
- Solar cells
- Interface with panels
- Hinges, connections to the satellites
- **Torsion Springs**
- Tie down





Simulations: results

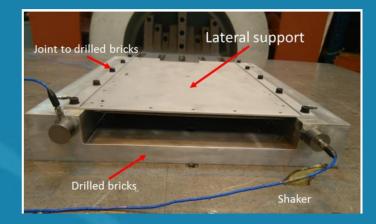
Stowed model. Static loads. Displacement analysis X, Y, Z

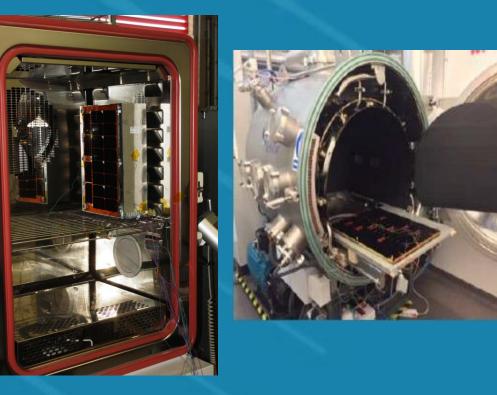




Test plan

- Mechanical and vibration tests: (GSFC-STD-7000A standard, NASA GEVS levels.) sinusoidal vibration random vibration shock loads resonance survey test
- Thermal and vacuum test: thermal cycling at low pressure conditions.
- Electric performance and over voltage test
- Development of Tools for Gravity compensations during deployment tests







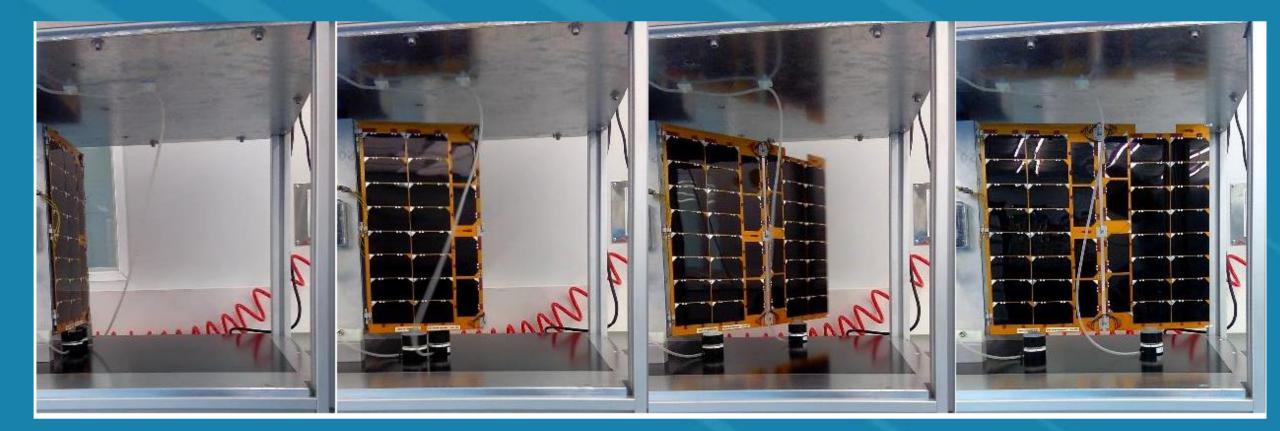
Test plan: deployment. GSE





Test plan: deployment

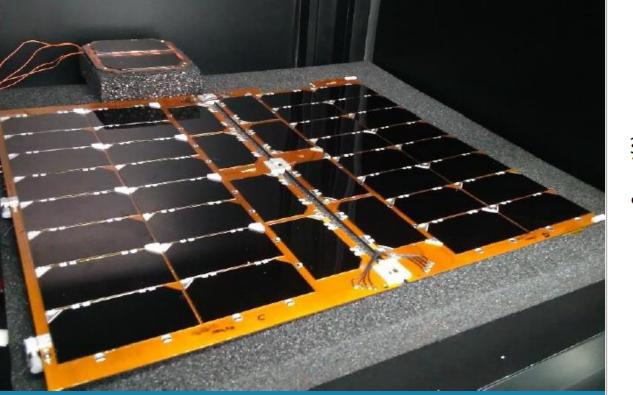
• In house Deployment process by Ground Support Equipment

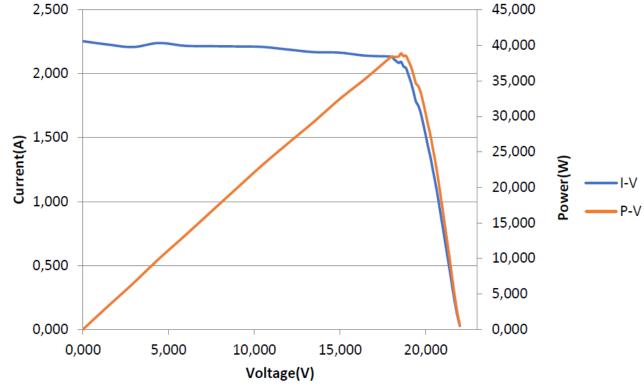




Test plan: Flash test

• In house Flash IV Test: 40 W BOL per wing

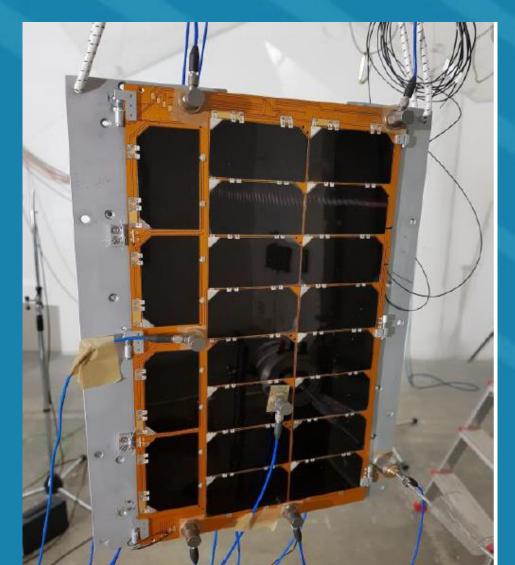






Test plan: Vibro acoustic

• External Vibro acoustic test



- I a chamber of: External Vibro acoustic test trapezoidal base: 5,7 m 7,35 m, 6,25 m and 6,3 m
- Height 4,90 ,
- Area 210 m2
- Volume 200 m3
- Plus 9 plane acoustic diffusers for a more diffuse field



Conclusions

DHV is delivering to the market 3U & 6U for LEO but also interplanetary Missions

Full customized design according to mission requirements is always considered

FEM and mechanical simulation is a must

A dedicated test plan is carried out for each project. Engineering model is extremely recommended on a deployable cubesat mission



Acknowledgment

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MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA Y COMPETITIVIDAD



Thanks so much for your kind attention

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