RadCube: The Space Weather Monitoring Satellite

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Technology dependence in the space age

- Space weather influences
 - Satellite services
 - Ground infrastructures
 - Manned space flights
 - Future Lunar/Mars missions





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We need space weather monitoring services! → cost–effective solution: fleet of CubeSats



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Similar missions

- Mainly big science satellite missions
- No existing space weather monitoring network
- No instrumentation with the following capabilities:
 - Measuring cosmic rays and magnetic field at the same time
 - Including a small boom system to support the magnetic field measurements
 - Including radiation hardness test capabilities
 - Realised within the constraints of a 3U CubeSat mission

RadMag instrument concept



- RadMag = Cosmic Radiation and Magnetic Field Instrument Package
- Space weather monitoring by combination of cosmic ray and magnetic field measurements into one instrument
- Specification is reflecting to ESA SSA SWE product requirements
- Cosmic ray measurements by silicon based telescopes: proton, electron, HZE spectra separately
- In-board and outboard 3-axis magnetoresistive sensor
- Built-in boom system to support the magnetic field measurements
- Built-in dose rate monitoring and Radiation Hardness Assurance (RHA) capabilities
- Small size to fit for CubeSat/SmallSat missions (fitting ~1.2U CubeSat standard)
- Low-cost alternative in future space weather studies and forecast services and in general radiation damage monitoring for commercial use
- Instrument development within ESA GSTP programme



Radiation Sensor System specification

Parameter	Values, ranges	
Particle types	electrons, protons, heavy ions	
Minimum electron energy	100 keV	
Electron energy range	0.3 MeV – 8.0 MeV Channel number: 2-5 Contamination: <10 %	
Minimum proton energy	1 MeV	
Proton energy range	4 MeV – 1 GeV Channel number: 11-18 Contamination: <10 %	
Heavy ion energy range (He&C&N&O&Fe)	100 MeV/n – 1 GeV/n Channel number: 4 Contamination: <10 %	
Field of view for electron and proton measurement (half-angle)	31°	
Field of view for heavy	46°	
ion measurement (half- angle)	SPACE	

Magnetometer specification

Parameters	Mode	
	Nominal	High resolution
Range	± 60,000 nT	
Sampling rate	1.0 Hz	10 Hz
Orthogonal directions	3	
Orthogonality error	≤0.1°	
Noise limit	≤500pTrms/VHz (at 1Hz at 25°C)	
Temperature coefficient	≤±1 nT/°C	
No. of sensors	2 (1: inboard, 1: outboard)	







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RADCUBE in-orbit demonstration mission

- In-orbit demonstration 3U CubeSat mission within ESA GSTP 6.3 programme
- Lead by a Hungarian CubeSat Company (C3S LLC)
- Project is reaching the CDR
- Expected launch: Q1 of 2020

 Future vision: CROSS Network = Cosmic Ray Observatory Satellite System

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COMPLEX SYSTEMS & SMALL SATELLITES

CROSS Network = Cosmic Ray Observatory Satellite System

- Multi-Payload and Multi-Sat concept
- C3S provides 6/12U platforms for MTA-EK's RadMag 2.0 (~2.5U)
- The rest of the free units can be rented

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COMPLEX SYSTEMS & SMALL SATELLITES

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Summary

- New space weather monitoring instrument development: RadMag
- Unique combination of cosmic ray and magnetic field measurements into one instrument
 - Very small size to fit for CubeSat/SmallSat missions (fitting ~1.2U CubeSat standard)
 - Built-in boom system to support the magnetic field measurements
 - Relatively low-cost alternative for future space weather studies and in general radiation damage monitoring for commercial use
- Instrument development just now passed PDR and moving into phase C
- 1st IOD Mission: RADCUBE 3U CubeSat
 - Expected launch is Q1 2020
- Future vision (CROSS Network): CubeSat/SmallSat constellation for space weather and radiation damage monitoring services





Thank you for your attention!

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