



SuitSat-2



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Suitsat 1 ready for Deployment







SuitSat-1 Mission and Capabilities



Primary mission

Voice message Commemorating the 175thAnniversary of Bauman state University Moscow.

This included audio greetings from

Energia, Bauman State University, ARISS Europe, ARISS Canada, ARISS

A CD ROM with photos contributed from schools around the world.

Secondary mission

SSTV images of Earth and Station

Amateur operations

Packet ops

Beacon

Earth sensor test data

Gather real space operating data and experience on several candidate sensors for Eagle.

U.S.A. ARISS Japan



SuitSat-2 Mission and Capabilities

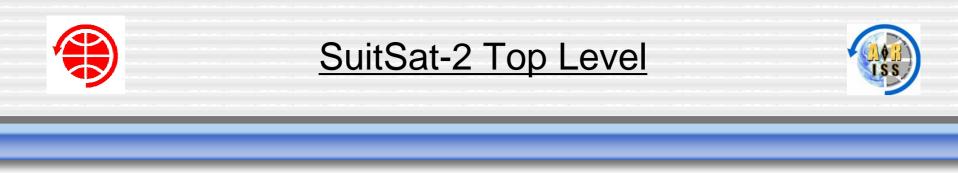


Primary mission Voice messages Commemorating (TBD) This includes audio greetings from Energia, ARISS Europe, ARISS Canada, ARISS U.S.A. ARISS Japan A CD ROM with photos contributed from schools around the world.

Secondary Mission

Testbed for systems planned for future Amateur radio satellites Amateur operations

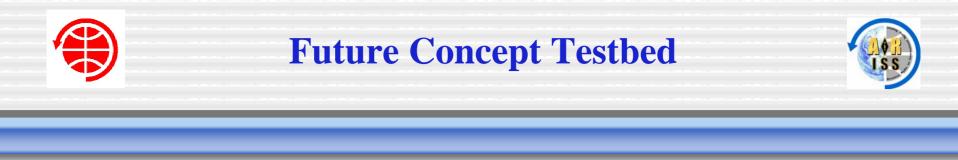
CW ID Packet ops SSB Transponder FM Cross band repeater SSTV images of Earth and Station Experiments (TBD-TSFR)



- SuitSat-2 will transmit voice messages commemorating historic events as a primary objective.
- A second objective will be to use the suit as a test bed for Amateur Radio satellite operations including packet operations, SSB transponder, FM cross band repeater, and SSTV.
- Suitsat 2 will use a specially designed encoding protocol for the telemetry.
 This is designed to overcome the problems due to rotation and Doppler shift.
- Suitsat 2 also provides the opportunity to fly additional experiments designed by university students.
- A solar power system will also be used.



- Build upon Suitsat-1 design
- Re-use safety interlock circuit with update for Solar panels
- Transmitter and Receiver module
- IHU Module
- Control Panel same as Suitsat-1
- New Power module for solar panels
- Solar Panels
- Up to Four Experiments
- Four Temperature Sensors
- Up to Four cameras for SSTV



- Use as a test bed for new concepts for future Amateur radio Satellites.
 - Satellite power system
 - Max power point converters for solar panel
 - Distributed Converters
 - Distributed Storage system
 - Software Defined Radio (SDR) Prototype
 - Additional experiments



• SSTV

- Four video ports
- No power until switched on just before data take.
- Four U.S. Supplied Cameras
- No blank video
 - Processor examines video and skips if no image present



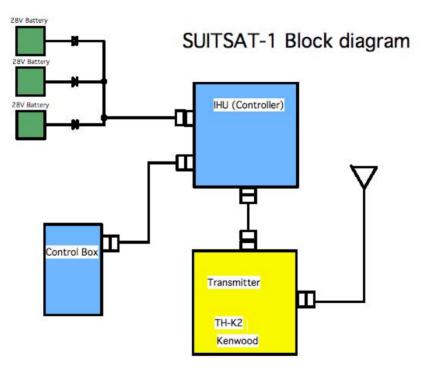
- Experiment ports
 - Four ports
 - One reserved for MicroChip (Supplier of electronics) non commercial.
 - This experiment may be replaced by the Kettering University Experiment
 - One Russian
 - Data packets to be 2k Bytes transferred on request from the IHU.



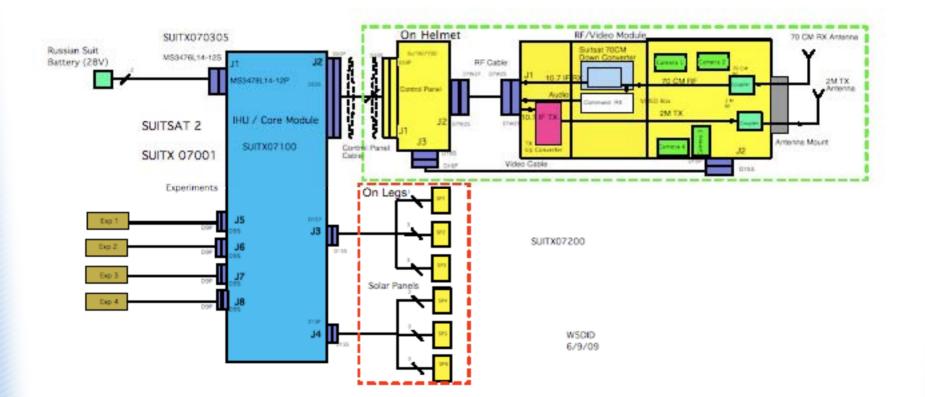
Radio

- SDX(Software Defined Transponder) Eagle prototype capabilities
 - Multimode
 - SSB Crossband (U/V) Transponder repeater with Telemetry beacon
 - FM-FM Cross band (U/V) packet
 - CW
 - Multiple signals simultaneously















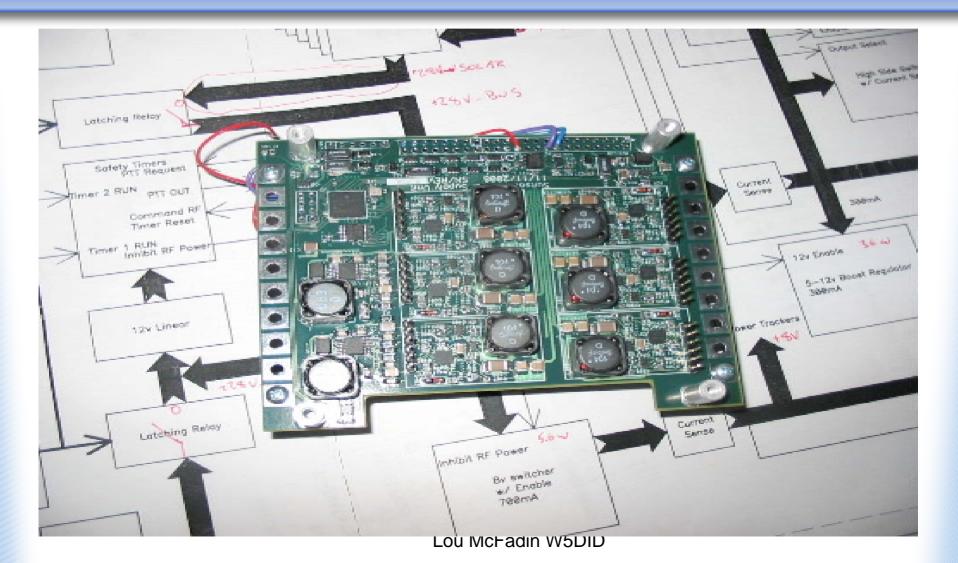




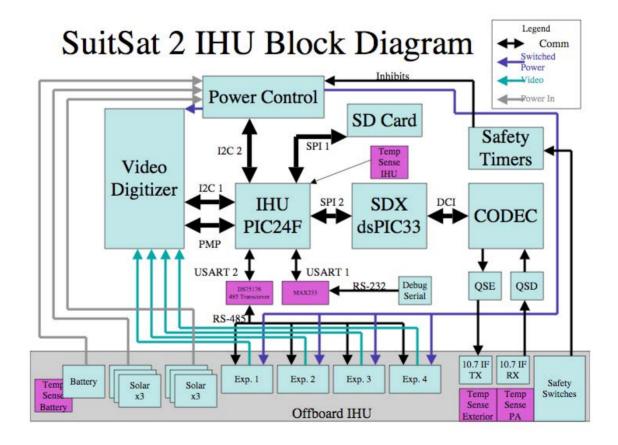


Suitsat Power Unit including Solar Power Converters

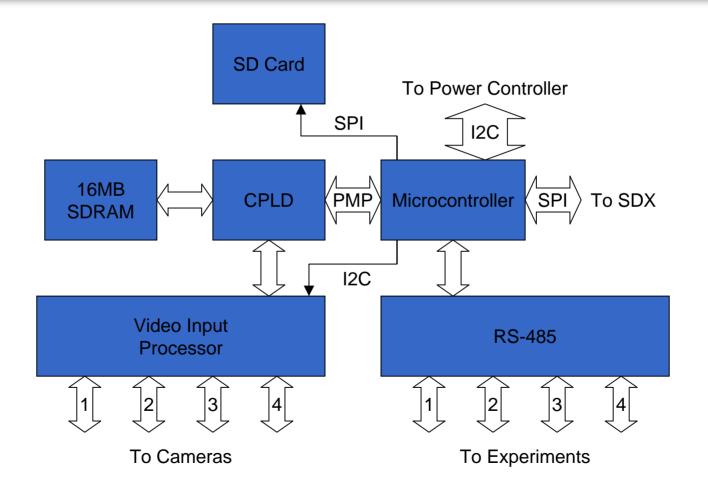








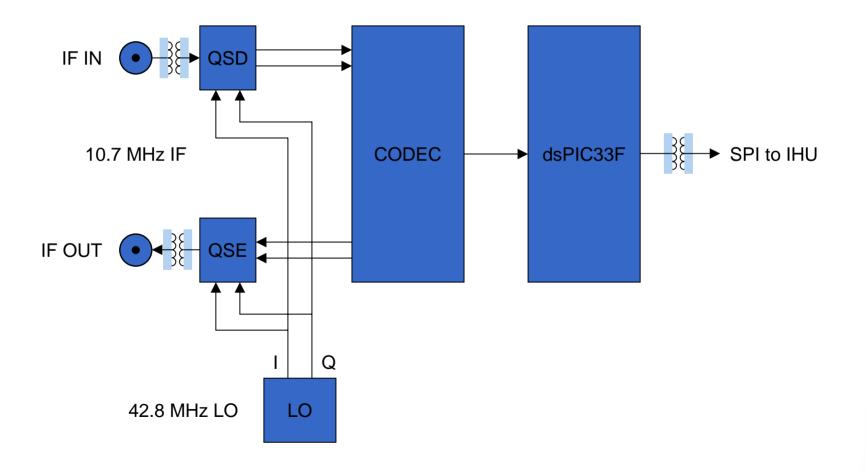




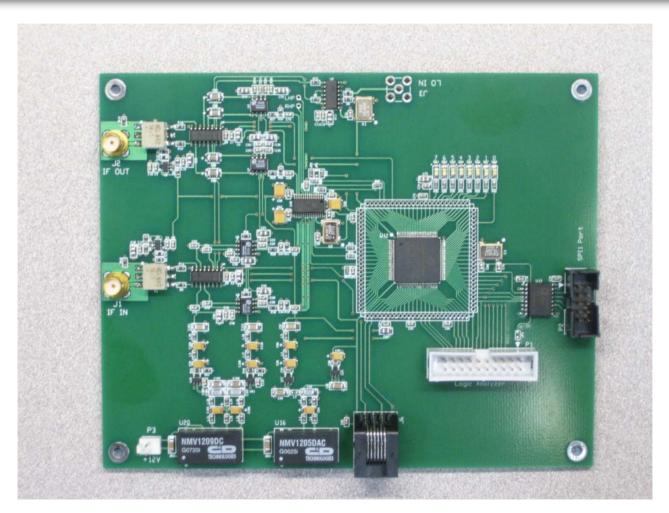




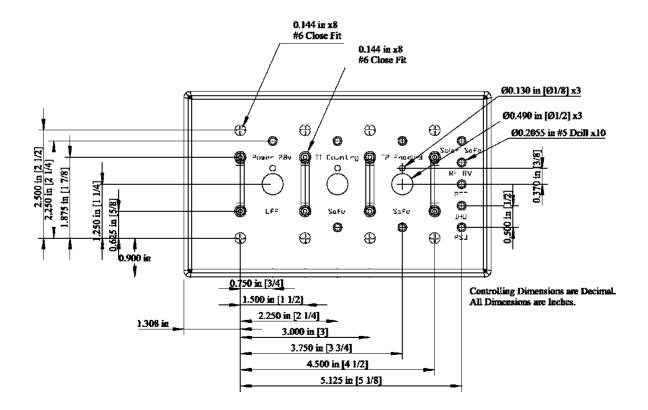




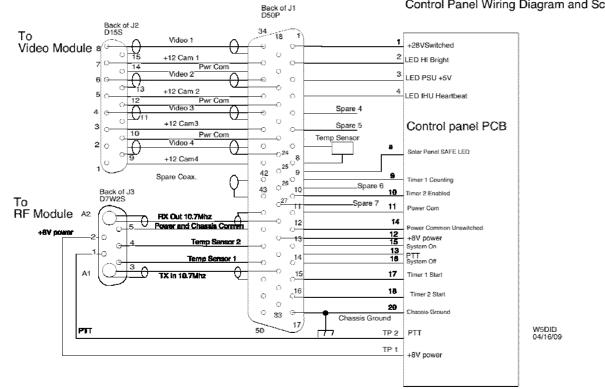










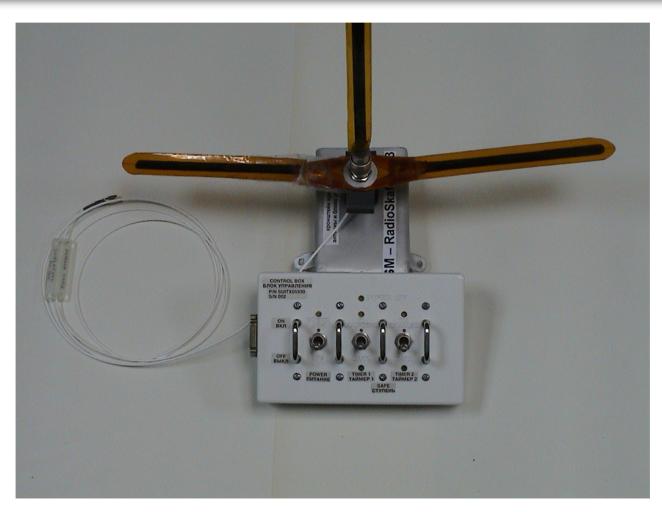


Control Panel Wiring Diagram and Schematic



Suitsat 1 Antenna





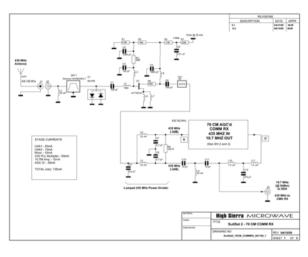


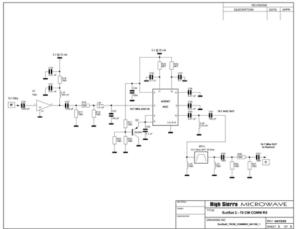


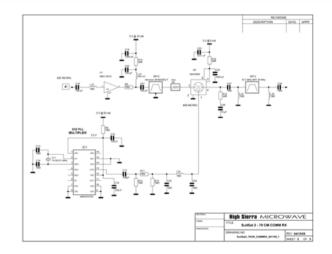


• Suitsat 2 Antenna and RF system is a fully modular system. It will be delivered as a tested operational module needing only one cable connection and mounting on the helmet.



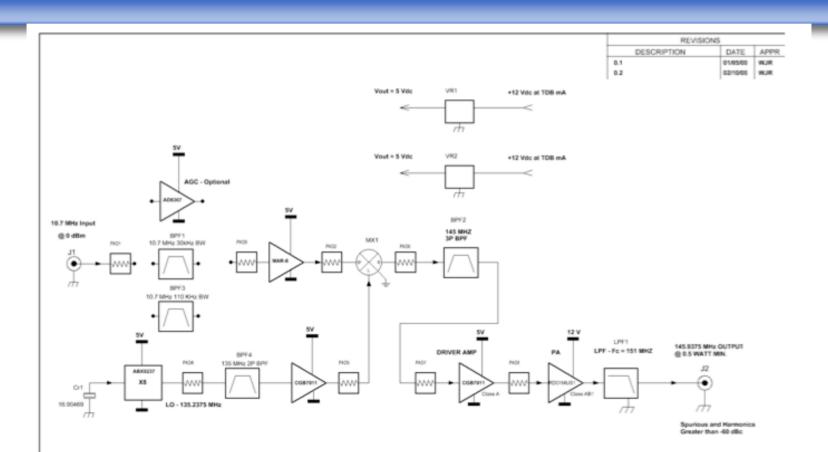






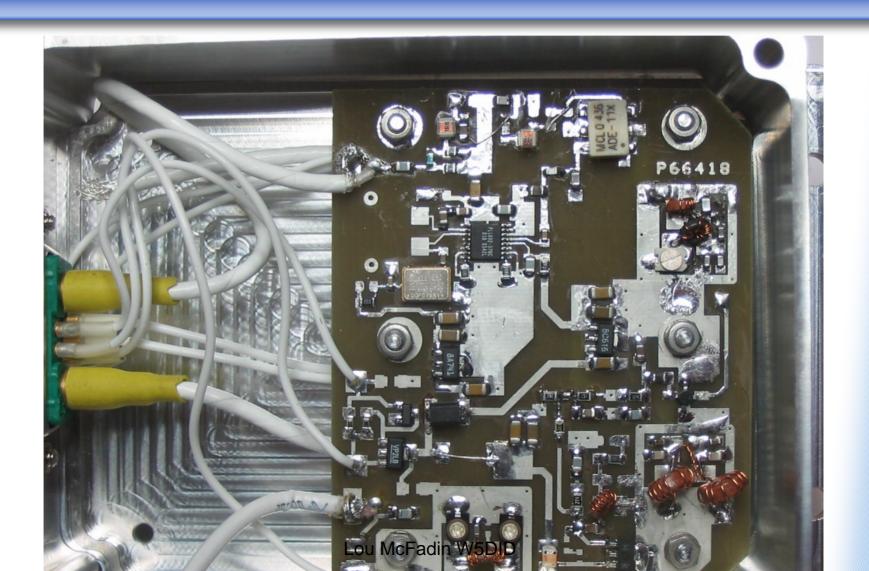
The Suitsat 2 receiver module includes two receivers. One is the communications receiver and the second is an independent Command receiver.

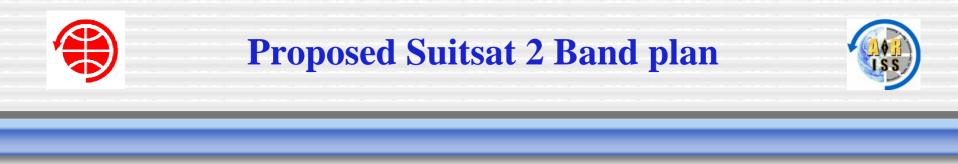


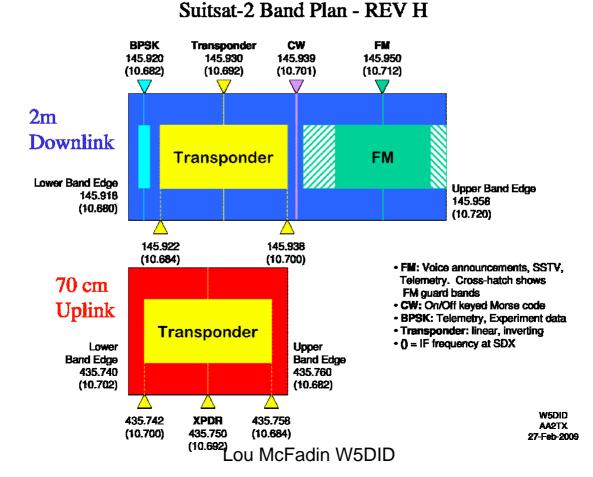










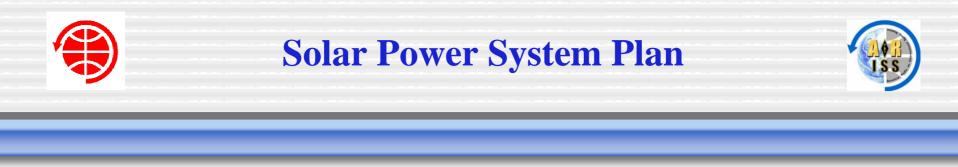




Suitsat Signals





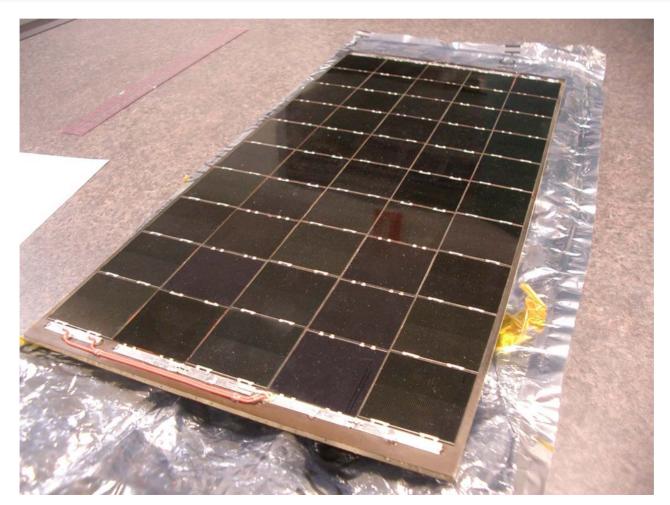


- NASA supplied.
- Surplus from previous NASA SMEX (SMall EXplorer) satellite program.
- Power converter based on planned Eagle design.
- Designed to charge the surplus ISS Russian Space Suit batteries.

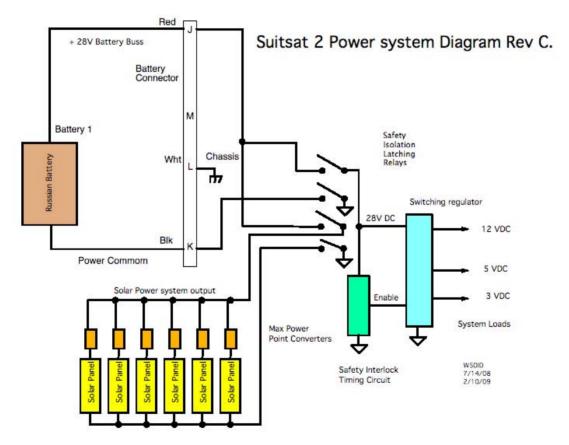


SMEX Solar Panel







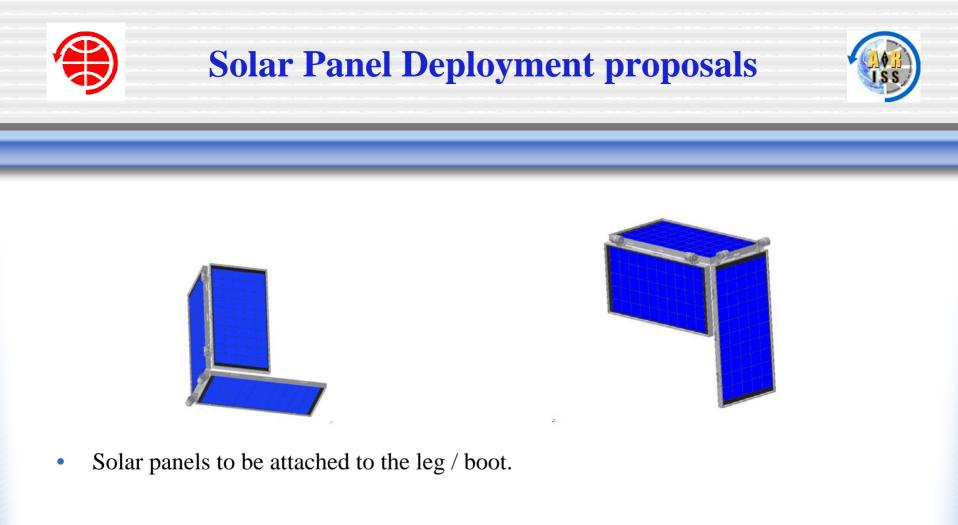


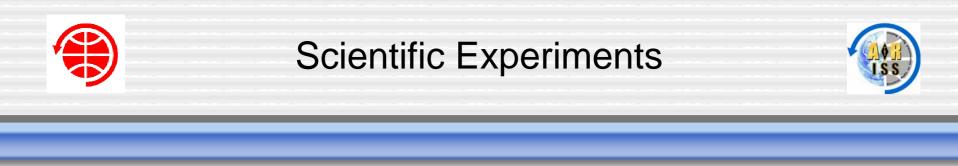


- SMEX Panel is mounted in hinged frame that is closed until deployed outside cabin.
- Panel secured closed by three two sided Velcro straps and attached to suit inside cabin.







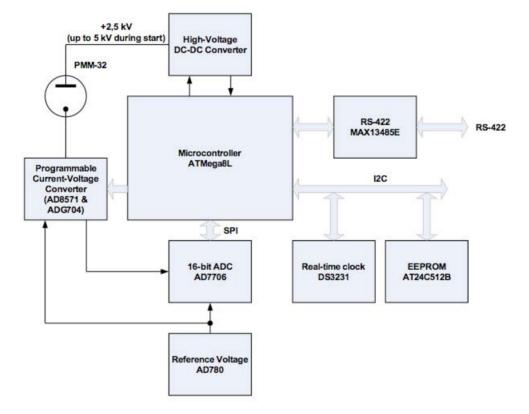


- The ARISS team will work together to determine how to select the schools that will fly experiments on SuitSat-2.
- Four CCD cameras will take pictures and whichever one has the image will be encoded and transmitted to the ground. The formats available will be Martin, Scottie- 1 and Robot-36. Cameras have been identified, but have not yet been purchased and will need to be certified.



- The experiment is designed to measure the unevenness of the vacuum atmosphere in the vacinity of the Suitsat 2
- It must be mounted so that it is exposed to the atmosphere outside the suit.
 It must send it's data to the ground via the Suitsat 2 telemetry system







Kursk Experiment Sensor







Kursk team examining mounting possibilities







Suitsat 2 Camera

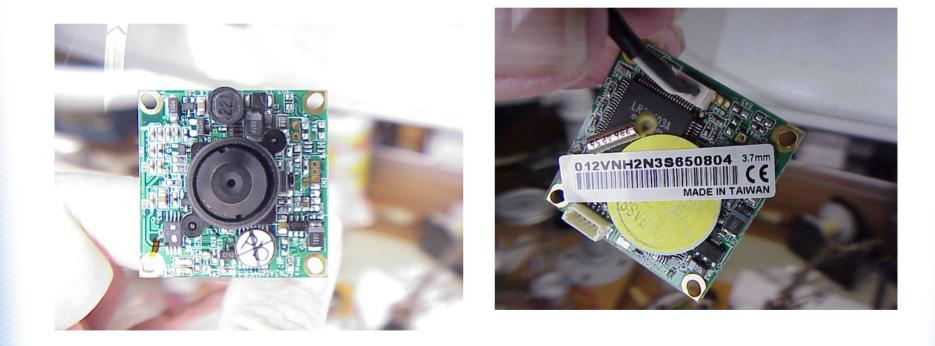






Hunt 2N323s Camera

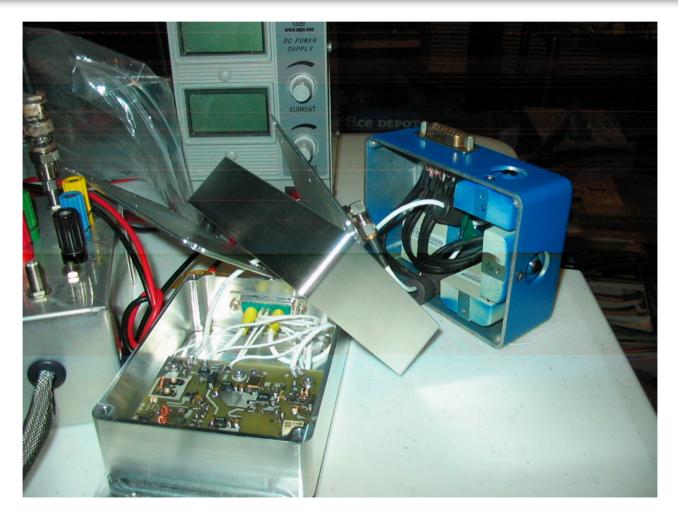






Camera mount on helmet







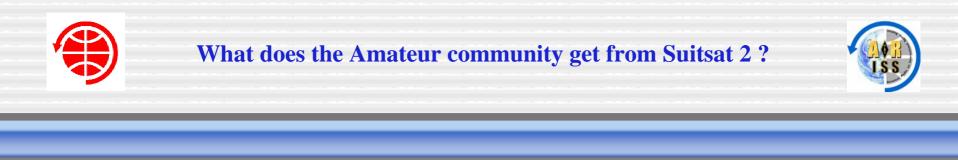
• Hardware

- Prototypes of most systems have been built.
 - IHU prototype built and next generation in fab
 - Prototype housings built. Awaiting final approval to fab flight housings.
 - Power system prototype built and in test
 - Transmitter prototype built. Flight unit design in process
 - Receiver design complete PCB is being designed
 - RF module housings built. Currently in process of passivating the outer surface.
 - Helmet mounting bracket design complete. Ready for final approval and fabrication of flight brackets.
 - Antenna prototypes built in test
 - Video Module built and in test
 - Solar panel mount prototype built. Ongoing discussions on ways to attach to Orlan Suit.
 - Cable fabrication in process



• Software

- First build of DSP software complete and in test.
- IHU software build in process
- Video and SSTV software first build demonstrated working at Dayton.
- Telemetry software in process



- Lot's of opportunity for good publicity
- Development of a new concept in the design of amateur satellites.
 - Software defined transponder
 - Maximum power point Solar power converter
 - Modular Receiver and Transmitter concept
 - An entirely new and robust telemetry encoding system capable of withstanding deep fades and Doppler effect.
- A system that can be used in the future to build small satellites on a quick turnaround basis.