A Concept for a Constellation of CubeSats at the Lunar Lagrangian Point 1 (LL1) for Radio Aperture Interferometry Measurements: network analysis and simulation



FORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY **FULLERTON**

Motivation:

- SOLARA mission of 20 CubeSats in rough 10-100 km configuration placed at LL1 to observe frequencies from 30 KHz to 30 MHz.
- Collecting data using dipoles and a distributed correlator for aperture synthesis imaging.
- Could possibly observe:
- Coronal Mass Ejections, which are dangerous to spacecraft, astronauts, and terrestrial power grids
- Giant Planet Magnetospheres, which has not been done since Voyager S in 1973.



Goals:

- Compare different configurations (peer to peer, master/slave, hierarchical)
- Determine the best strategy for contention, congestion, and power consumption
- Account for potential failure of CubeSats 3. Maximize data return while minimizing communication time



Janna Finn (California State University, Fullerton) Alessandra Babuscia, Charles Lee, Kar-Ming Cheung (Jet Propulsion Laboratories, California Institute of Technology)

Nominal Case (without Failure) Results:

Peer to Peer

- Each satellite gathering information and sending to the earth
- Maximum data rate from satellite to earth is 125 kbps
- If gathering for 1 hour per day, maximum possible bandwidth: 83 KHz



Master/Slave

- 3125 kbps

Slave16 Slave17 Slave17 Slave18 Slave19

- master

Hierarchical

- All gather data, slaves send to respective masters that transmit to earth at max 3125 kbps
- Slave to master data rate: 6000 kbps
- TDMA: each slave has fixed time with master, each master has fixed time with earth
- If gathering 1 hour per day, maximum possible bandwidth: 109 KHz



Failure Profile:

Assumptions:

- Initial failure in launch or setup of approximately 20%
- Fairly stable until 3 months, then failure rate increases up to 6 months
- Steady failure rate from 6 months until most have failed by the end of the year.





All gather data, slaves send to one master that transmits to earth at max

Slave to master rate: 6000 kbps TDMA: each slave has fixed time with

If gathering 1 hour per day, maximum possible bandwidth: 109 KHz

Hierarchical example 3 masters Bandwidth 100 KHz 2 day period



Hierarchical model is ideal, especially with failure, since other masters can still transmit data quickly to earth

Since buffers overflow significantly more once all masters have failed, the best configuration is with the most possible number of masters (5).



Master/Slave: The decrease in buffer size of the master satellite is clear Buffer Size of Slaves Slave2 Slave3 Slave4 Master/Slave example 2 days Bandwidth 30 KHz Slave10 Slave12 Slave13 Slave14 Slave15 Slave16 Slave17 Slave18 Slave19 The buffers of the slaves increase as the masters successively fail, As each master fails, the buffers of the other masters initially rise, then drop as more slaves fail. The rate at which the data is transferred slowly Total Data Transferred Table of Maximum Bandwidth Possible (with Failure) Fixed: 8 samples (Mean, Standard Deviation) Sampling for Sampling for 15 min and 30 min and transmitting transmitting transmitting for 12 hours for 12 hours for 12 hours continuously continuously (227.8, 1.49) (177.4, 0.02) (115, 0.8) (382.4, 0.95) (412.2, 1.26) (274.6, 1.98) (117.6, 0.8) (194.8, 0.52)(126, 0.78) (383.4, 0.94) (229, 1.48) (46.6, 4.12) (179.2, 0.04) (211.6, 0.71) (144, 0.86) (423.2, 1.28) (292.4, 1.97) (269.6, 0.89) (152, 1.09) (459.6, 1.48) (344.8, 2.29) As the number of masters increases, so does the maximum bandwidth possible.

Conclusion:

Amount of data collected is severely restricted by the maximum