



Progress Update on the Morehead State University Ground System Development for Interplanetary CubeSat Missions

Interplanetary Small Satellite Conference

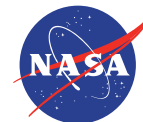
May 8, 2017

Ben Malphrus, Jeff Kruth (MSU)

Tim Pham, Jay Wyatt, (JPL)



MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY



In Partnership with
Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology



A New Era of Planetary Exploration with Small Satellite Platforms

- History was Made on Saturday with the Launch of MarCO A and B
- EM-1 will Launch 13 Interplanetary CubeSats
- Numerous Interplanetary SmallSat Missions are in Planning (PSDS3 Studies, Others at NASA Centers and in the Private Sector)
- All Need Deep Space Communications and Ranging Support
- DSN is Heavily Subscribed
- Idea Emerged to Utilize Large Aperture non-NASA Assets*
- This Project Represents the Prototype Experiment

* Suggested by Rob Staehle JPL
in 2014

21 Meter Space Tracking Antenna at Morehead State University



- Specifications by MSU faculty with **NASA assistance**
- **Dual Purpose Instrument**
 - Ground Station for Smallsats
 - Radio Telescope for Astronomy Research
- Built and Installed by VertexRSI (General Dynamics)
- Operational in 2006
- **Program Funded by AES in 2016 to Upgrade the 21 m Toward DSN Compatibility**

The Morehead State University Ground Station

- Quiet RFI Environment in Eastern Kentucky (Southeastern US)
- 21 m Ground Station (few in the US large enough for DSN Work)
- Staff Experienced in Mission Operations
- Experienced RF and Telecom Engineers and Scientists
- Talented, Intrepid Students

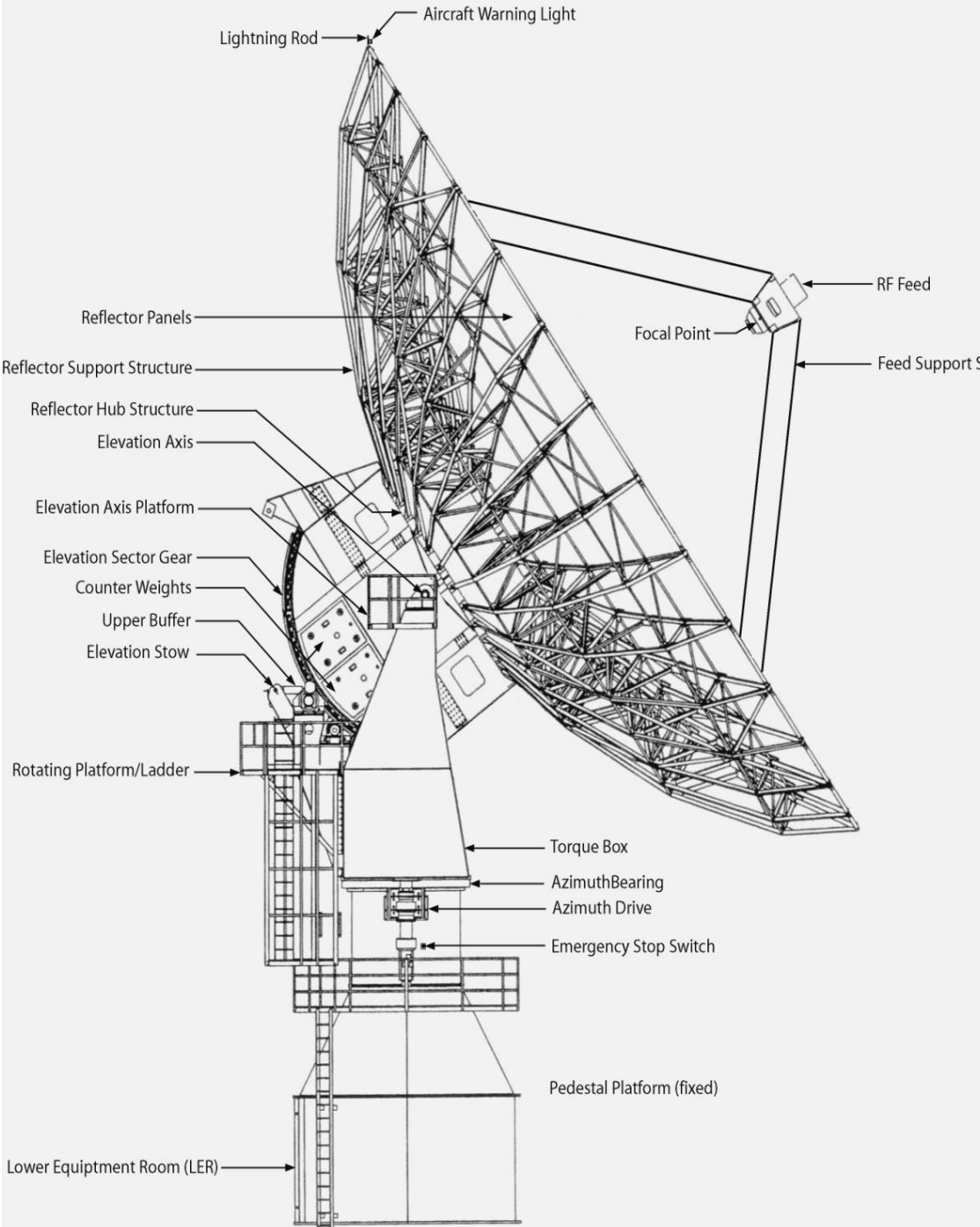


21 M Operations

- Satellite Ground Station for Morehead State SmallSat Missions and Others
- **JPL ASTERIA Ground Station**
- Radio Telescope Mode for Research in Astrophysics
- Test-Bed for Experimental Communication Systems



21 M Overview



Parameter	Measured Values
Axis Slew Velocity	
Azimuth	> 3.0 °/sec minimum
Elevation	> 1.6 °/sec minimum
Polarization	> 0.7 °/sec minimum
Axis Acceleration	
Azimuth	1.0 °/sec²
Elevation	0.6 °/sec²
Travel Range	
Azimuth	± 269.8°
Elevation	1.0° to 90.3°
Polarization Range	± 90°
Pointing Accuracy	0.005° RMS
Tracking Accuracy	0.0004° RMS
Aperture Efficiency, η (L/Ku)	0.653/0.563
Surface Tolerance @ 35 mph wind	< 0.020" RMS

Interplanetary SmallSat Ground Ops: Morehead State 21 M Ground Station- **Current Operational State**

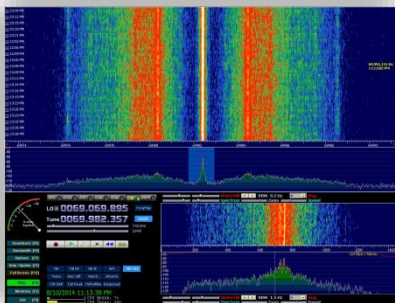


Morehead State University
21 M Ground Station

- Fully Operational, Full-Motion, 21 M Antenna
- Operational Experience: LRO, ISEE-3, Planet Labs, KySpace, JPL ASTERIA
- High Gain, Pointing and Tracking Accuracy
- Station is ideal for Inner Solar System Experiments
- Full Remote Control of All Systems
- UHF and S-Band Uplink and Downlink
- NASA NEN Compatible
- Software-Defined TT&C Processor (SoftFEP) and High Data Rate Digitizer for Experimental Missions
- Extensive use of Student Operators (STEM Engagement)



Student Operators in the MSU 21 M LER



ISEE-3 Carrier During Lunar Fly-by Sept 2014



Student Operators in the MSU Mission Ops Center

MSU 21 Meter Current RF Capabilities

Radio Band	Frequency Range	Gain	Uses of Band
UHF	400-480 MHz	30 dBi	Satellite Telecom
S-Band	2.2-2.5 GHz	52.8 dBi	Both Satellite Telecom and Radio Astronomy
Ku-Band	11.2-12.7 GHz	65.50 dBi	Primarily Satellite Telecom



AES Program: 21 m DSN Station (DSS-17)



Project Description and Objectives

Demonstrate a cost-effective process for expanding DSN capabilities by utilizing non-NASA assets to provide communication and navigation services to small spacecraft missions to the Moon and inner solar system, thereby enabling interplanetary research with small spacecraft platforms.

Technical Approach

- Develop and implement a strategy to transfer Deep Space Network (DSN) processes and protocols to the MSU 21 m antenna system to enable integration into the DSN as an auxiliary station to support small spacecraft missions.
- Implement deep space communications, tracking and navigation techniques as well as adoption of CCSDS standards.
- Implement systems upgrades, conduct tests/demonstrations, and transition to an operational capability.

Benefits

- Serves as a test-case for other non-NASA ground stations to provide auxiliary deep space navigation and tracking support for small spacecraft missions.
- Develops an operational capability to support EM-1 CubeSat missions in the 2018- 2019 timeframe
- Transparent to Missions Being Supported



Targets

- Full DSN Compatibility
- Scheduled by DSN
- Support CCSDS-SLE
- DSN Tracking and Ranging
- Support Lunar, NEA, Lagrange Point Missions at 64-256 kbps





Enabling Interplanetary Smallsat Ground Support- Toward DSN Compatibility



Primary Tasks

- Design, Develop and Implement Single-channel, Customized “Lite” Versions of DSN Equipment:
 - DTT- Downlink, Tracking and Telemetry
 - DCD- Data Capture and Delivery
 - UPL (USG- Uplink Signal Generator and UPA-Uplink Processing Assembly)
- Develop a 21 m version of NMC
- Implement 3 KW Power Amplifier
- Implement Hydrogen MASER
- Design and Fabricate Cryogenic X-Band Feed
- Modify IF Stages
- IT and Physical Security Upgraded
- Implement DSN Ranging Techniques
- Calibrate, Test and Validate System and all Subsystems
- Perform a Series of Downlink, Uplink and Ranging Demonstrations
- Commission as an Affiliated DSN station
- Add DSS-17 to DSN Scheduling
- Support Operational Readiness Review in Advance of EM-1





Enabling Interplanetary Smallsat Ground Support- Toward DSN Compatibility



Incremental Delivery and Testing

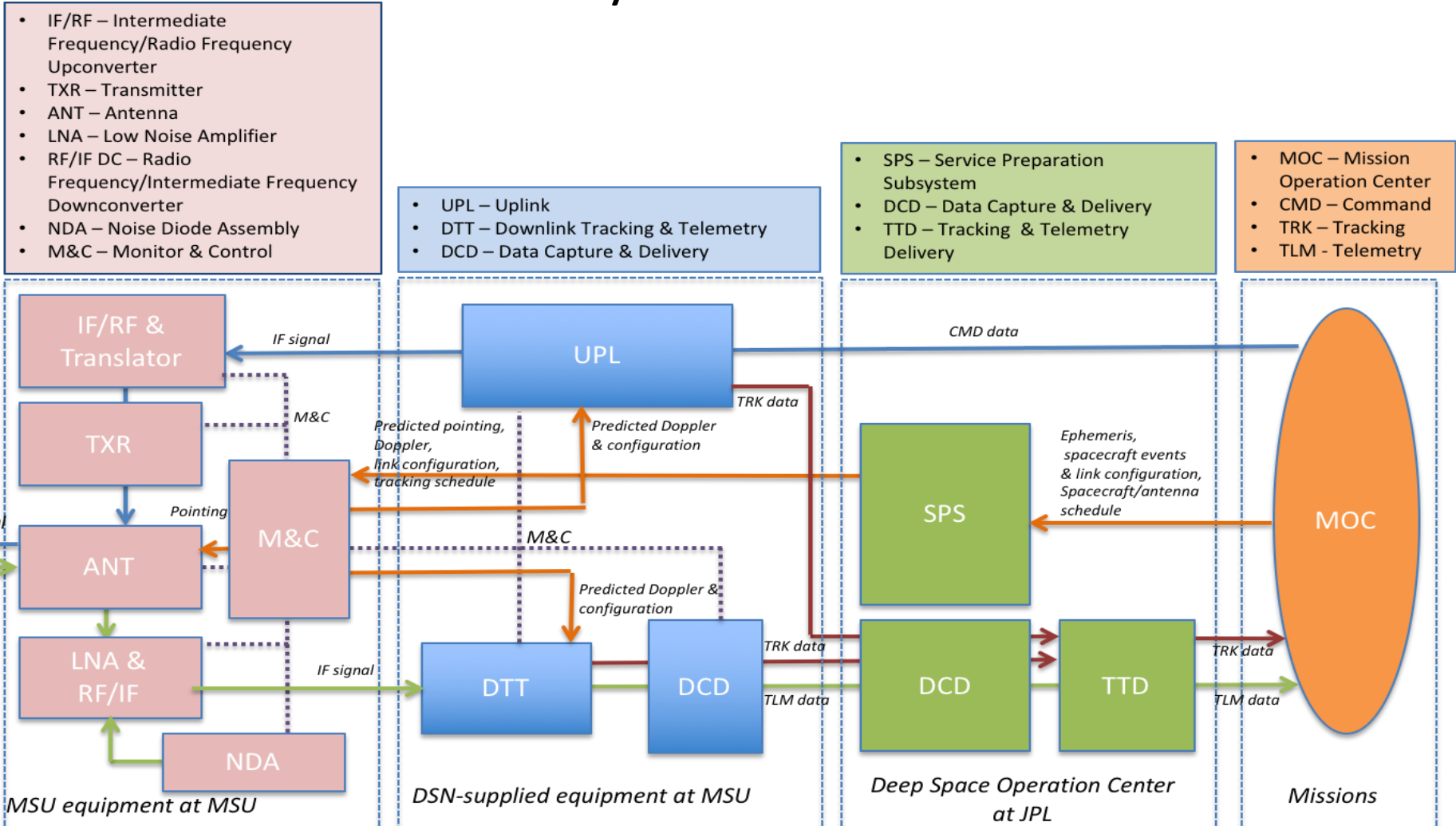
Delivery Increment	Test Focus
DSN-provided Uplink, Downlink and Data capture & delivery	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Generation of command dataGeneration and correlation of ranging signal, for both sequential and pseudo-noise rangingExtraction of telemetry dataData transfer between the uplink and downlink equipment and the Data Capture & Delivery
Connection to NASA Mission Backbone Network	<ol style="list-style-type: none">IP connection (after IT Security scan)Data delivery between the MSU DCD and JPL DCD (verifying all routing permissions in the firewall setting, both for MSU & JPL)Simulated data flow from DTT (at MSU) to TTD (at JPL)
Installation of downlink RF equipment at the antenna	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Extraction of telemetry and delivery to JPL
Installation of uplink RF equipment and Transmitter at the antenna	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Generation of command data with Transmitter in the loop, with connection from SLE user to MSU Uplink equipmentCorrelation of ranging signal, including the Transmitter and LNA componentsRadiometric (Doppler/Ranging) data delivery to JPL





New System Architecture Required

DSS-17 System Architecture

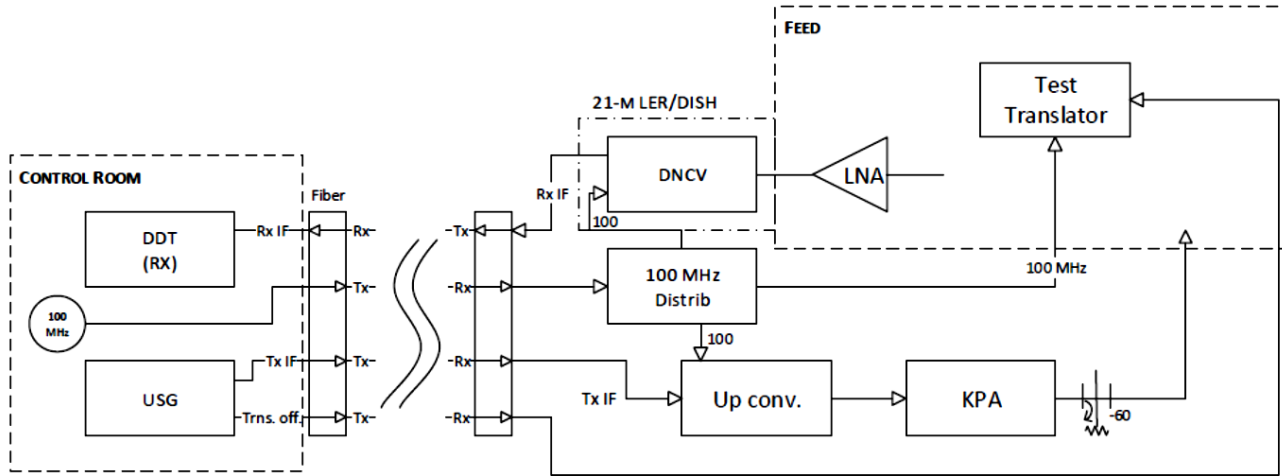




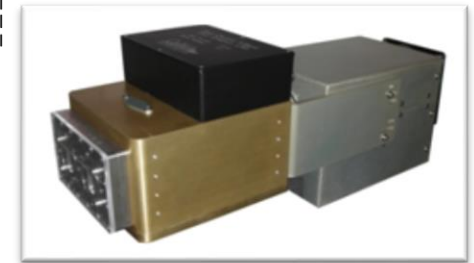
DSS-17 RF System and X-Band Feed



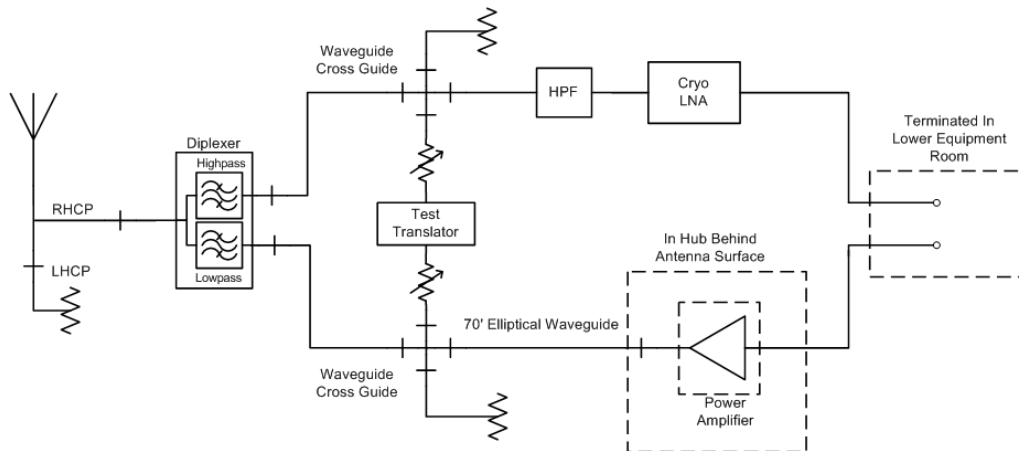
New X-Band Feed Required with Cryogenic LNA and High Power TX Capability



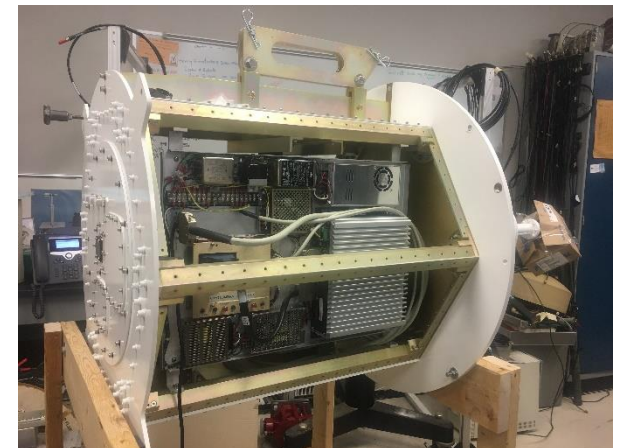
RF System Block Diagram



Cryogenic X-Band LNA <20K



X-Band Feed Diagram

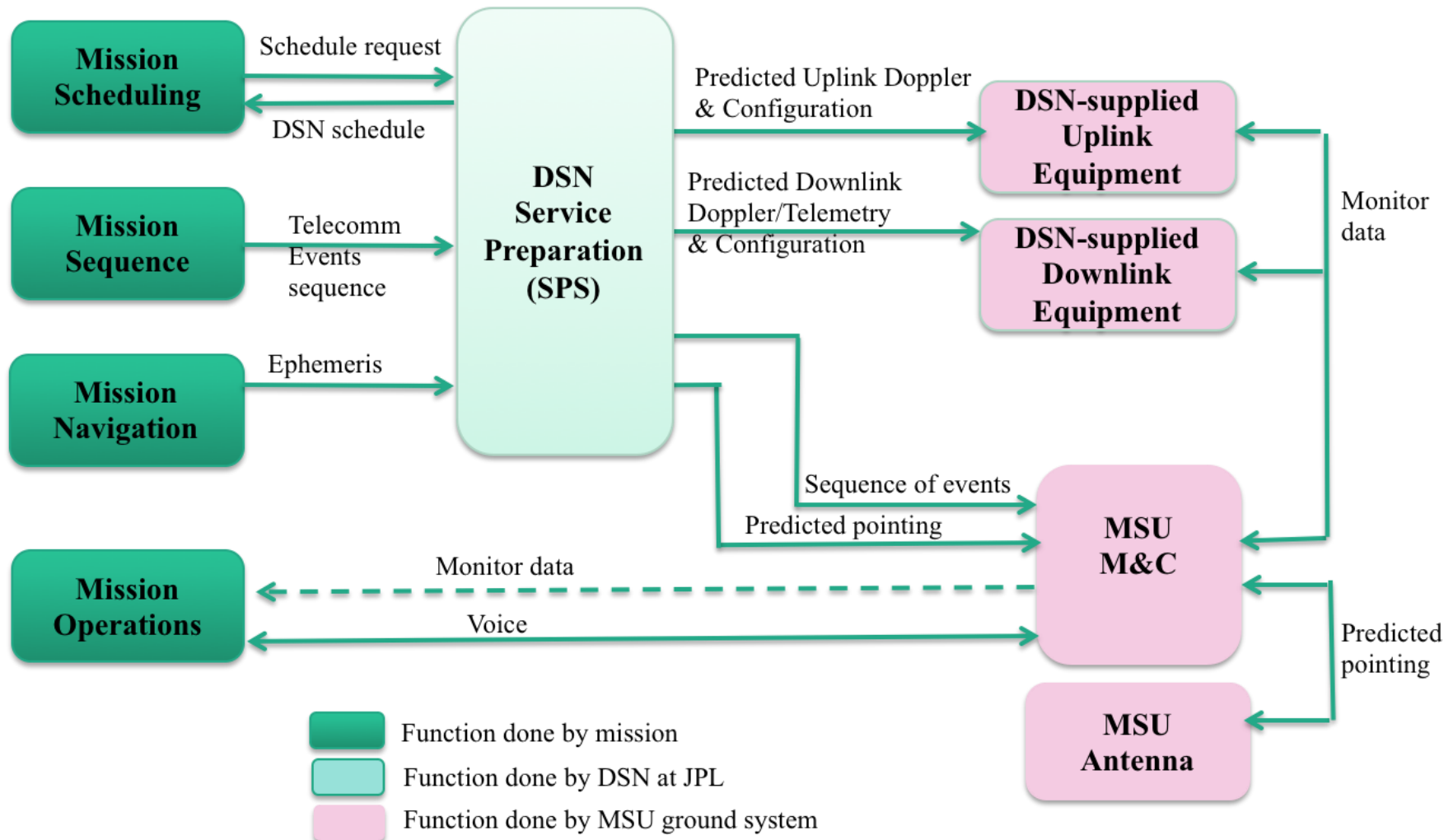


X-Band Feed





Service Management Data Flow



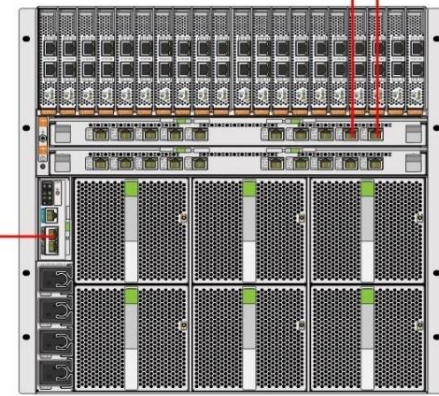
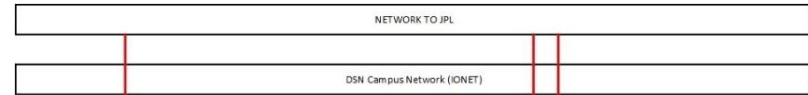


IT Security and NMB Connection

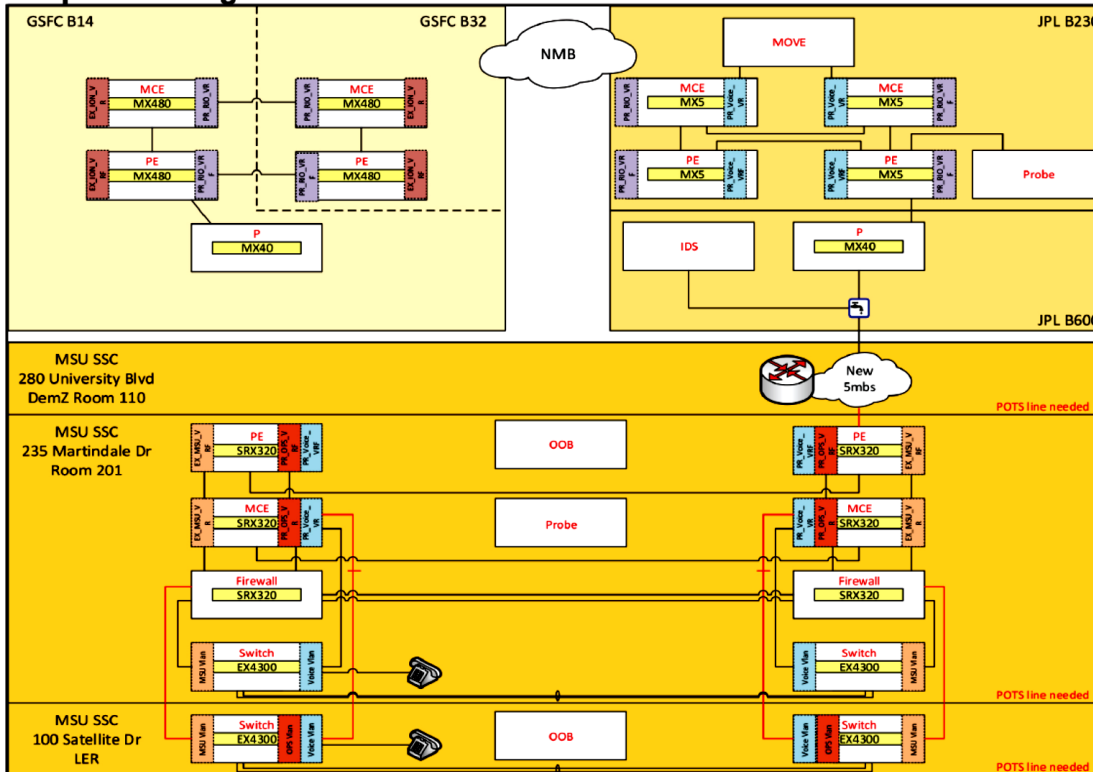


IT Security and Network Connection Required

- LAN Independent of University Network
- Architecture Designed with JPL and CSO
- Behind NASA Firewall
- Designed by NASA JPL and CSO
- Direct Connection to the NASA NMB



Proposed Design



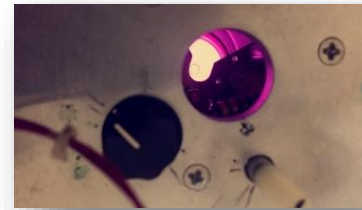


Project Status and Remaining Tasks



Primary Tasks Complete/In Process

- DSN Designation Assigned- DSS-17
- System Architecture Design Complete
- DSN Equipment Installed and In Testing
- Hydrogen MASER in Operation (on semi-permanent loan from MIT)
- X-Band Feed Designed and Fabricated
- IF Systems Complete
- Antenna Control Systems Tested
- IT Security Scans Being Conducted
- Initial Staff and Student Training Conducted



Purple Glow from the Hyperfine Transition of Atomic Hydrogen



Duration (s)	Detector reading	Measured Allan Deviation	Required	Hydrogen MASER
1	4.50E-013	3.18198E-13	3.30E-13	
10	6.00E-014	4.24264E-14	1.00E-13	
100	2.00E-014	1.41421E-14	3.30E-14	

Major Tasks Remaining

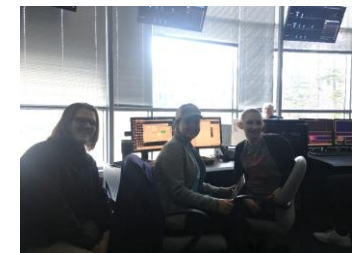
- Implement and Test HPA
- Transfer Tracking and Ranging Processes
- Complete Staff and Student Training
- Implement Monitor Control
- Conduct Series of Validation Demonstrations
- Commissioning
- EM-1 ORR



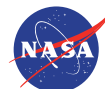
DSN Equipment at DSS-17



21 m Station Control System



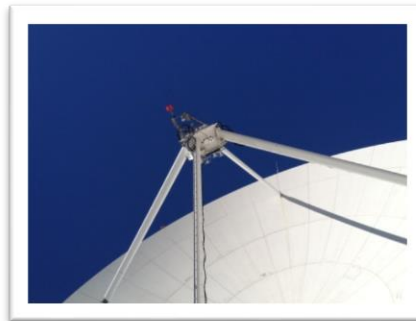
Morehead State Student Operators Gaining Invaluable Experience during JPL ASTERIA mission





Expected 21m Performance

Performance Measure	Pre-Upgrade	Post-Upgrade
X-Band Frequency Range	7.0 – 7.8 GHz	7.0 – 8.5 GHz
LNA Temperature	70 K	< 20 K
System Noise Temperature	215 K	<100 K
Antenna Gain	62 dBi (@7.7 GHz)	62.7 dBi (@8.4 GHz)
System Noise Spectral Density	-175 dBm/Hz	<-178 dBm/Hz
G/T at 5° Elevation	37.5 dB/K	40.4 dB/K
Time Standard	GPS (40 ns)	Hydrogen maser (1 ns/day)
EIRP	N/A	93.7 dBW
HPBW	0.124 deg	0.115 deg
SLE Compliance	N/A	Yes
CCSDS Compliance	N/A	Yes
Forward Error Coding	Reed Solomon/Convolutional	Reed Solomon/Convolutional, Turbo, Low Density Parity Check
Radiometric	Angle, Doppler	Angle, Doppler, Ranging





Planned Testing and Validation Demonstrations



MarCO

- Downlink Using X-Band Feed and DSN Equipment
- Downlink Using X-Band Feed and MarCO Receiver System
- OMSPA Using X-Band Feed and Custom SDR-based Multiple Receiver System
- UHF Uplink Simulating Insight for MarCO Testing

OSIRIS Rex and MAVEN

- Uplink Testing
- Downlink Testing
- Ranging Tests

Mission	Uplink Margin, dB	Downlink Margin, dB
Osiris Rex	20.9	5.8
Maven	17.3	5.5

LRO

- Tracking Precision Testing
- SNR and CNR Measurements

Lunar IceCube

- DTN Demonstration





DSS-17 Next Steps



Remaining Critical Milestones

Downlink Demo	NASA NMB Connection	Downlink Demos	Uplink Demo	Ranging Demo	ORR	Operational	EM-1 Mission Ops	Mission Duration	Future Interplanetary Smallsats
5/5/2018	06/30/2018	2Q 2018	3Q 2018	4Q 2018	Q3 2019	Q4 2019	Q4 2019	EM-1 CubeSats Duration	Beyond EM-1





On Target for Operational Readiness for EM-1



Prepared to Provide Support for NASA EM-1 CubeSats

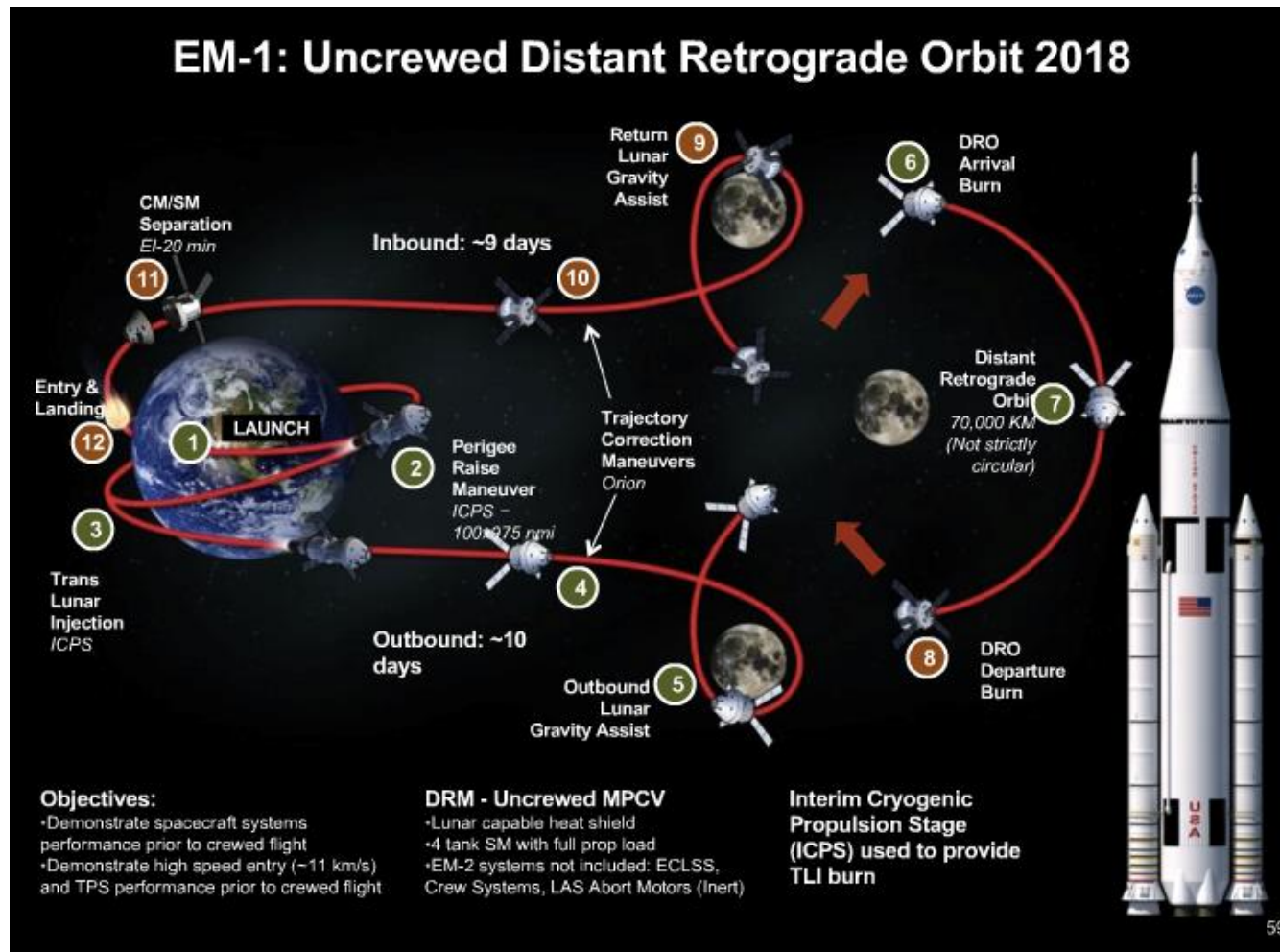
Lunar IceCube

NEA Scout

LunaH- Map

Lunar Flashlight

Biosentinel





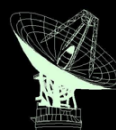



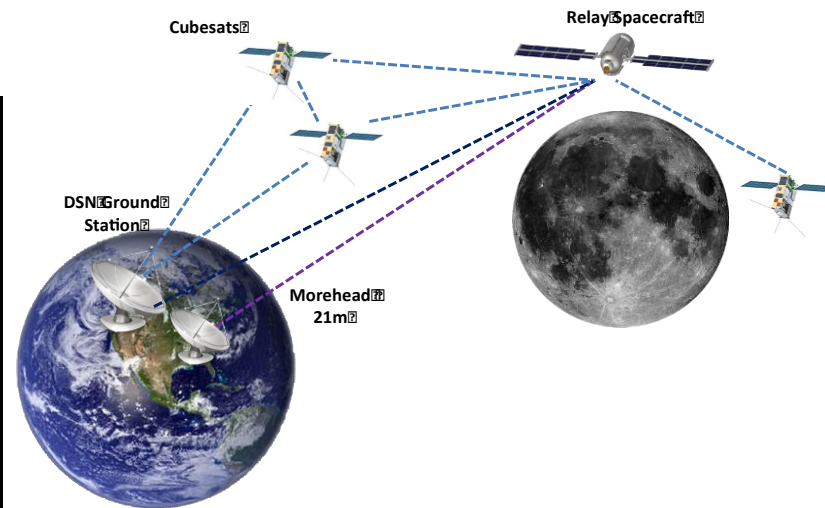
Future of DSS-17

Possible Extensions and Adaptations

- Multiple Spacecraft per Aperture (MSPA) and Opportunistic MSPA (OMSPA)
- Delay/Disruption Tolerant Networking (DTN)
- UHF Uplink/X-band Downlink for MarCO Experiment

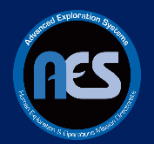
Support for Space Networking

Traditional MSPA	Opportunistic MSPA
<p>2 spacecraft that will be in same beam formally schedule to share antenna.</p> 	<p>"N" <u>smallsats</u> opportunistically transmit open loop while in beam of a "host" spacecraft.</p> 
<p>Each spacecraft downlinks to a separate receiver.</p>	<p>"Host" spacecraft has a formally scheduled downlink to a receiver.</p>
 <p>Currently, 2 receivers per antenna, allowing 2-MSPA. DSN moving to 4-MSPA capability on selected antennas.</p>	 <p><u>Smallsat</u> open-loop transmissions are captured on a wideband recorder.</p>





DSS-17 Affiliated Station



Goldstone, California



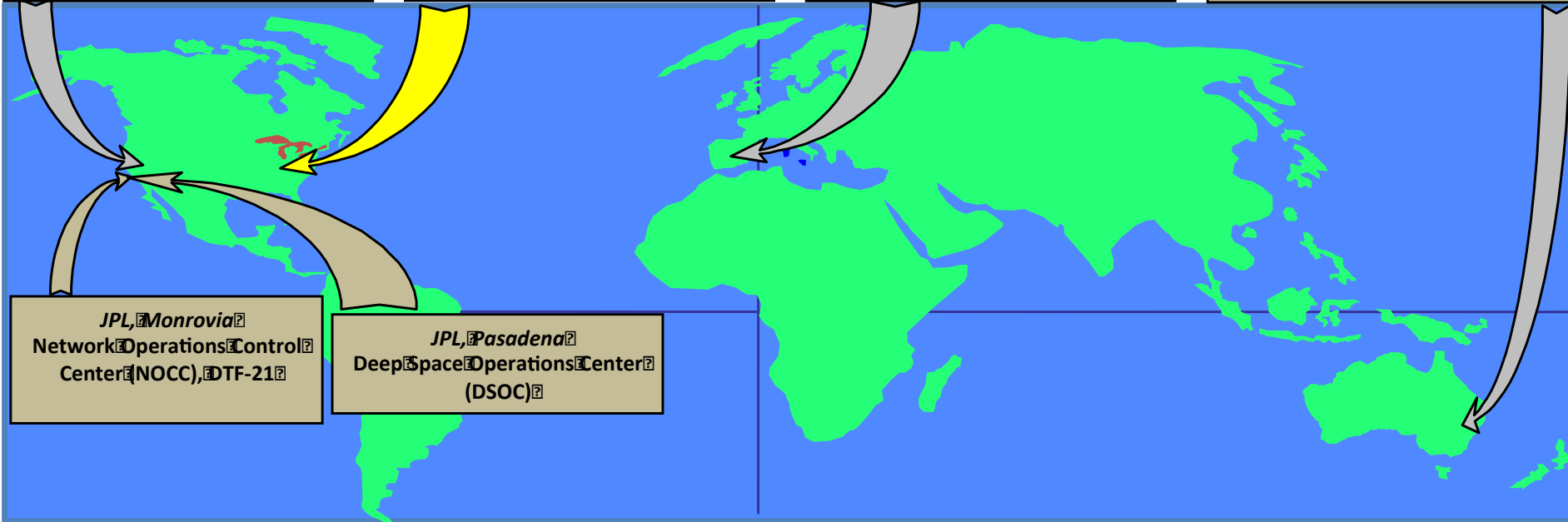
Morehead State Univ.



Madrid, Spain



Canberra, Australia





Questions?

