FERSAT project

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Objective: Launch 1U CubeSat with a selection of scientific payloads and engineering demonstrations

Funding and resources:

- Croatian Science Foundation (HRZZ IP-2018)
- ➤ Collaboration with other departments at FER, other Faculties at the University of Zagreb, and Croatian industry (Croatel d.o.o, Geolux d.o.o)
- ➤ Multiple donations from Croatian industry
- A dozen faculty and 70 students are involved

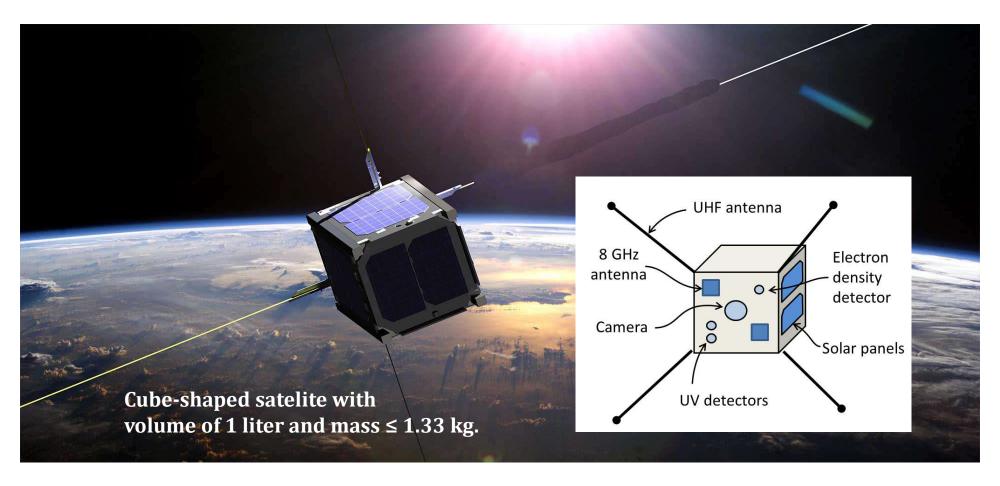


CROSPERITY

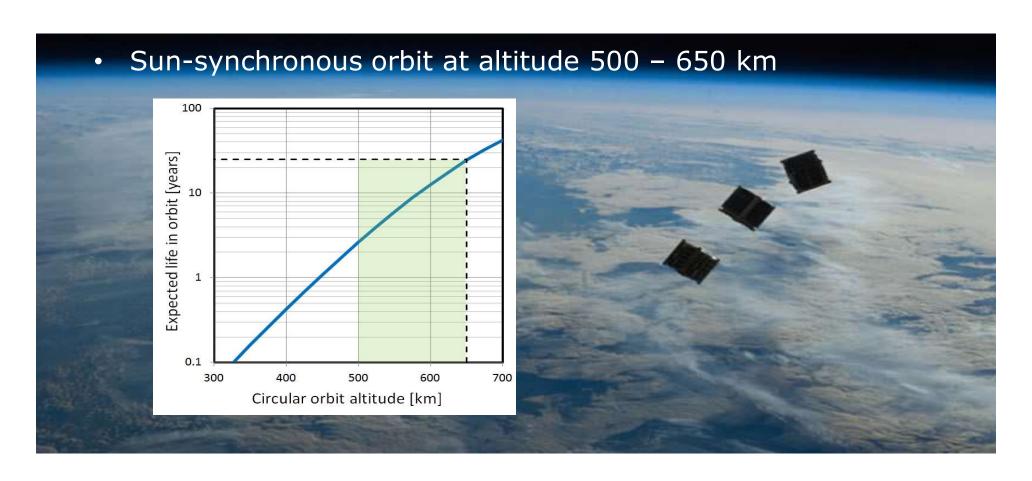
FER STUDENT



FERSAT nanosatellite



Planned FERSAT orbit



Satellite project components:

JiV3

Building a satellite



Operation phaseData download, analysis, adapting satelite functions

Satellite Launch

Building an Earth station

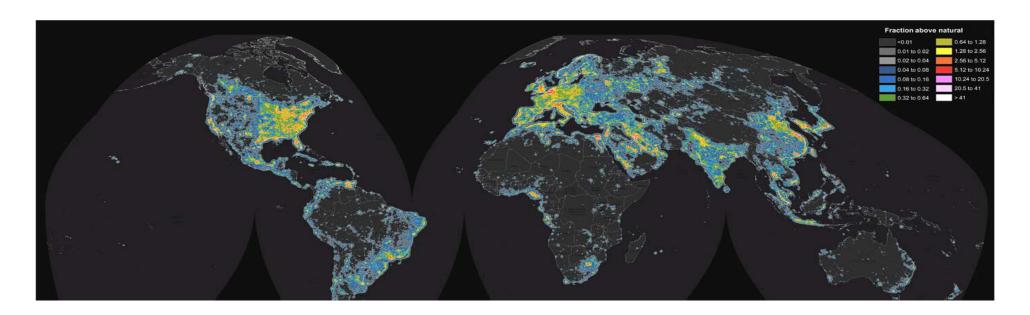




Bulding/establishing Earth station Josip i Vedrana, 10-Dec-18 JiV3

Primary payload: Light pollution measurement

- The type of illumination is changing in the world: from conventional sodium/Mercury lighting, people are moving to solid-state lighting (LED).
- Question: Can we get an estimate of what fraction of global lighting has been converted to LEDs?

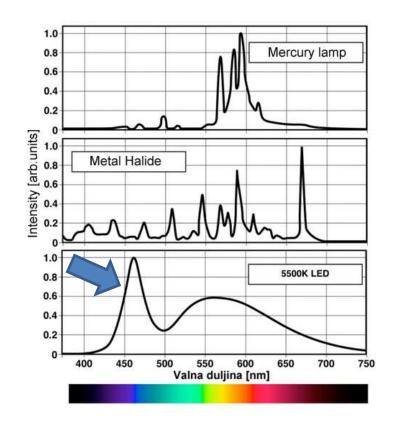


The problem

Solid-state lighting exhibits an unnaturally high intensity of blue light. Blue light in the night disturbs animal behavior and human circadian rhythm.

Our objectives:

- Develop an algorithm to provide the fractional contribution of solid-state lighting in the overall world illumination from spectrally resolved images from FERSAT and existing satellites.
- Demonstrate that this can be done efficiently and inexpensively using a CCD camera on a 1U CubeSat.



Secondary payload: Implement X-band downlink

- CubeSat downlinks are generally in the VHF/UHF amateur radio band and it typically takes 6 satellite passes to download 2MPixel image.
- Question: Can we speed this up to download tens or hundreds of images per satellite pass?

The objective:

 Demonstrate high data-rate X-band communication between 1U CubeSat and Earth station.

Secondary payload: the approach

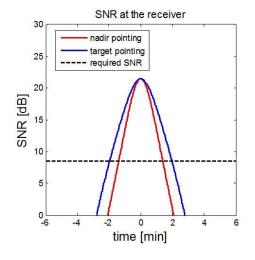
The challenge:

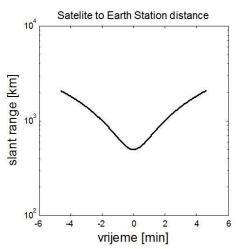
 CubeSat thermal budget is very limited, while X-band transmitters dissipate a lot of power (several Watts).

The approach

- Design and implement highly efficient X-band transmitter
- Optimize the link budget.
- Optimize satellite energy management for short-term emission.

Link budget at 8 GHz





X-band Earth receiver

The challenge:

Build a high-precision X/Y antenna with an X-band receiver

The approach

- Use 2.4-m elliptical dish with X-band receiving electronics
 - In collaboration with Croatel, d.o.o, and Geolux, d.o.o, Zagreb
- Innovative tracking system
 - in collaboration with Department of Aeronautical Engineering at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering and Nautical Architectures in Zagreb



Tertiary payloads: Space-readiness of PureB detectors

- PureB detectors are detectors for electrons and ultra-violet light and are made using nanometer thin boron layer on silicon (nanotechnology)
- Technology has been developed at the University Twente/NL and in, detector developed in collaboration with FER/Zagreb.
 - Detectors are commercially used in scanning electron microscopes.

Question: Can we use PureB detectors to track the electron density in ionosphere and can we use them to track ozone holes?

The objective:

- Demonstrate a detection system for measuring electron density and ultra-violet light measurements in space.
- Use the data to add information to the study of sun's activity

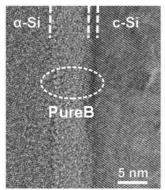
Ultra-violet light and electron-density detection

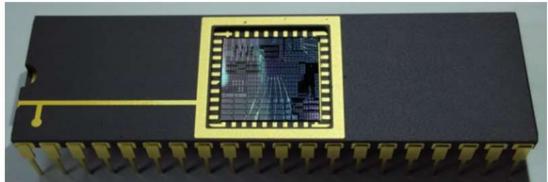
The challenge:

• PureB has not been used for electron-density measurements in space at low electron density range (lonosphere at 500 km has $T_E \sim 1400$ K).

The approach

Develop a practical detection system using PureB detectors





Satellite build is a STUDENT project



CubeSat development team



plus 50 students