CubeSats and Mission Success: 2017 Update (with a closer look at the effect of process management on outcome)

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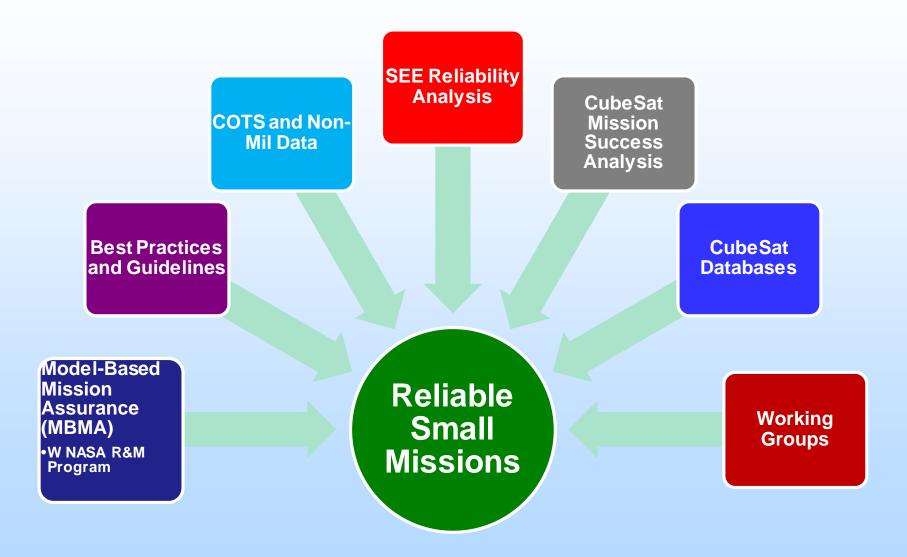
2017 Electronics Technology Workshop

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NEPP - Small Mission Efforts



Motivation and Objectives

S·S·R·L

- CubeSats: Toys, tools, or debris cloud?
- CubeSats Bring Opportunities
 - Missions: Single-instrument science, **commercial constellations**
 - Schedule: Concept-to-operations in under 24 months
 - Modularity: Form-factor forcing standardized parts
- CubeSats Bring Risks
 - <u>Actual</u> Capabilities: Reports are confusing, conflated, and/or apocryphal
 - Cost-to-performance: Is it good? [What is good?!?!]
 - Go Fever: should we view CubeSats as a magic solution to all our space problems?
- Our Plan (sponsored by NEPP)
 - Collect data on missions, teams, performance
 - Analyze/sort
 - Identify strengths, weakness and opportunities



The Next 25 Minutes

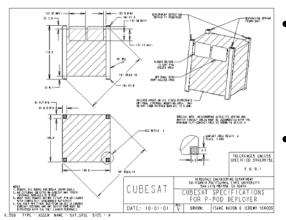
- Define terms
 - CubeSat
 - Types of CubeSat Developers
- 2017 Update
 - Raw numbers
 - What's new: India!
 - What's new: Constellations!
 - What's not new: Failure rates!
- Mission success in CubeSats: Parts vs Process?
 - Census trends (and caveat about forecasting)
 - Helpful (?) categorizing of programs
 - Working hypotheses on mission success





[Do I Still Need to Define a CubeSat?]









- Twiggs (Stanford) and Puig-Suari (Cal Poly) defined a standard for carrying 10 cm, 1 kg cubes into space
- Enabling/Driving Technology: P-POD
 - Key feature: launch container
 - Volume, not mass, is the driver (!?!?)
- Milestones
 - 1999 Concept definition, flight validation
 - 2003 First flight with CubeSat specification
 - 2010 70th flight
 - 2012 100th flight; NASA selects 33 CubeSats to fly (backlog of 59)
 - 2013 28 CubeSats on the same launch
 - 2014 ISS ejects 52 CubeSats over the year
 - 2015 400th flight
 - 2017 600th flight (101 on same launch)

How to Create These Lovely Plots



- Scour databases, ask lots of questions
 - Public: Gunter's Space Page (international launch log)
 - Public: Jonathan's Space Report (orbital elements)
 - Public: DK3WN Satblog (university/amateur operations)
 - Public: Union of Concerned Scientists (operational status)
 - Public: Program websites, conference presentations
 - Private: Personal communications
- Compile information into a central database
 - "Census" data, plus our own internal assessments
 - Web-accessible/searchable/plotable
- Try not to pull your hair out when several dozen CubeSats deploy in the span of 3 days
- All plots (and more): https://sites.google.com/a/slu.edu/swartwout/home/c ubesat-database/etw2017



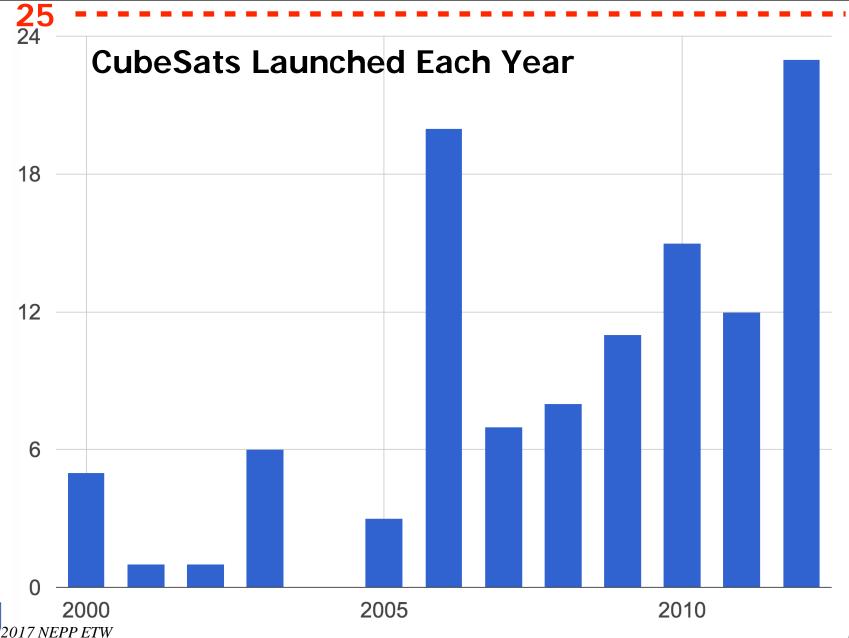
In Our Database



- Data quality: Complete, partial, incomplete
- Census Data
 - Identifiers (NORAD, COSPAR, Mission Name)
 - Basic parameters (Mass, size)
 - Launch and orbit (Launch site, launch date, orbit elements, launch vehicle, ejector, decay date)
 - Organization (Prime contractor, user/sponsor)
 - Mission (**Description**)
 - Key instruments/components
- Mission assessments
 - Category/type of mission, developer
 - Mission and functional status
 - Operational milestones
- Not collected (yet?)
 - Cost



2012: I remember when ...

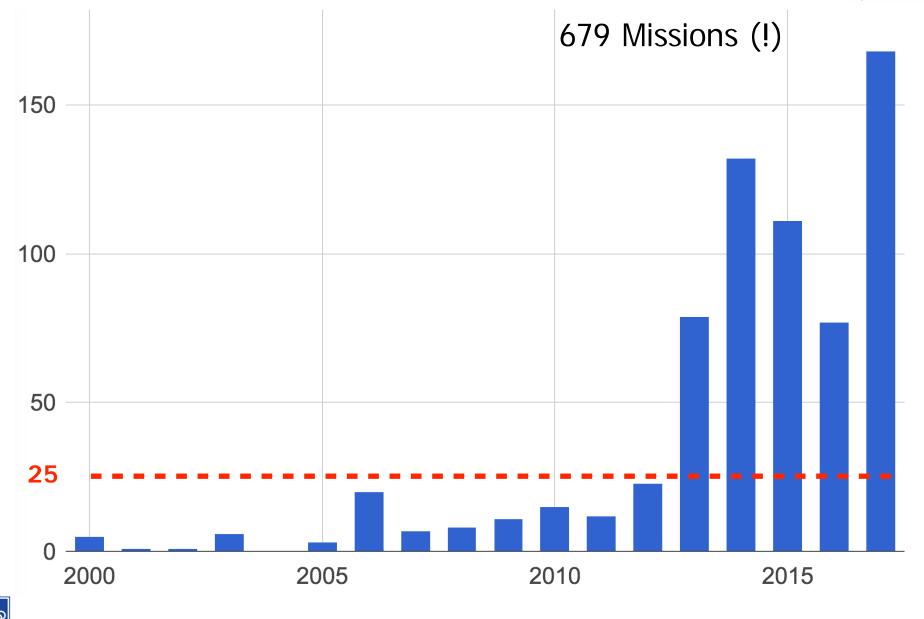


Swartwout

 $S \cdot S \cdot R \cdot L$

CubeSats Launched (2000-2017)





17 NEPP ETW

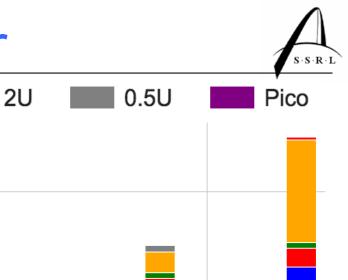
Swartwout

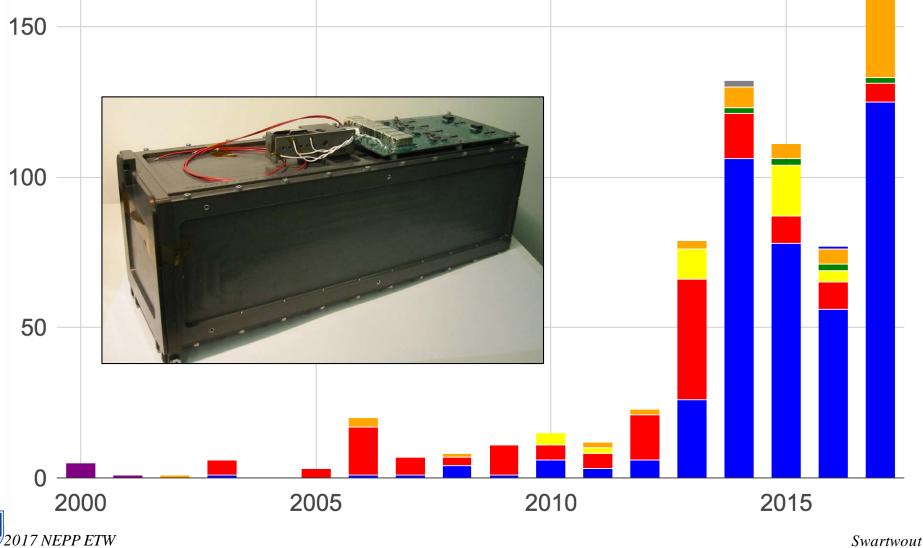
CubeSats by Form Factor

1U

1.5U

3U

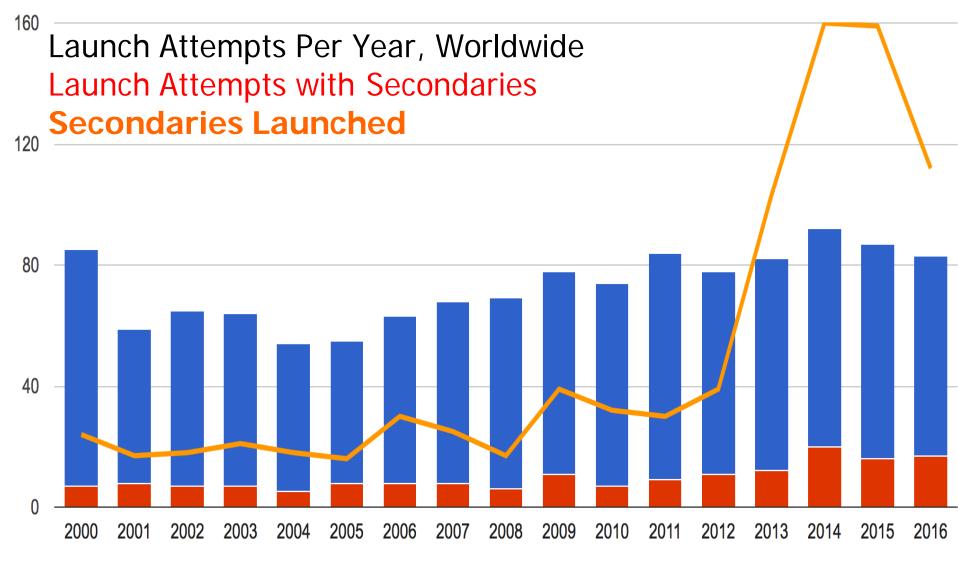




6U

How are they reaching orbit?

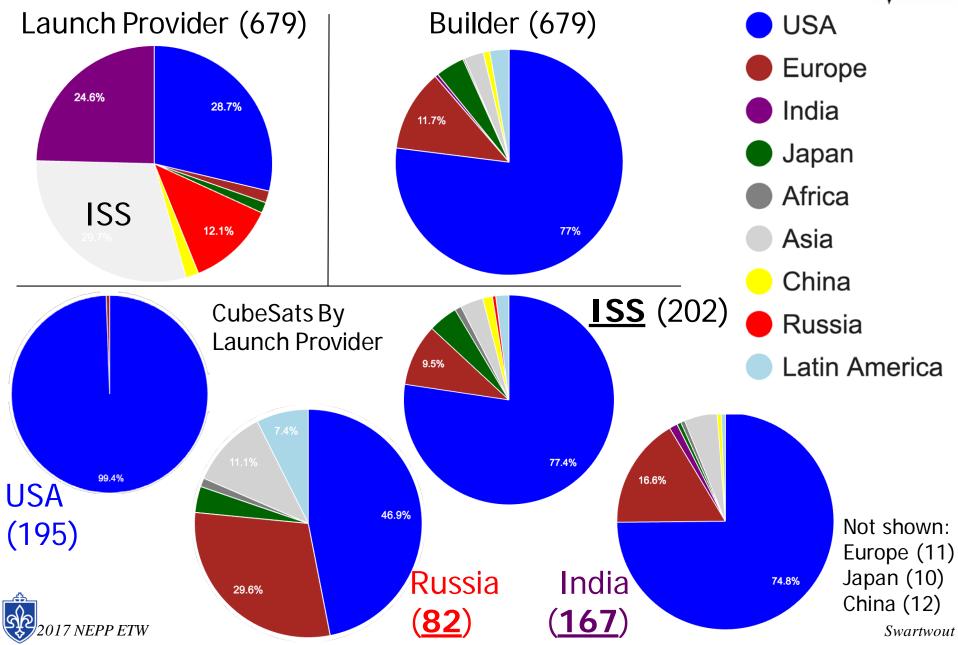






CubeSat By Nation (2000-present)





What's New? International Changes

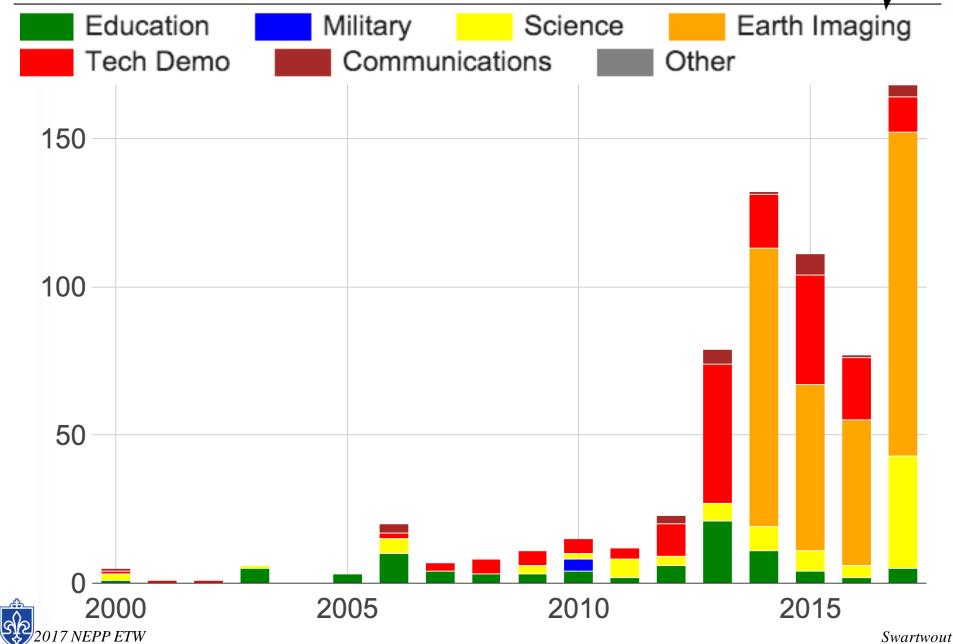


- Dnepr is grounded (Russia-Ukraine)
 - 66 CubeSat launches 2006-2014
 - No CubeSat launches since 2014
 - No launches at all since 2015
- India is happy to pick up the slack
 - June 2016: 20 Spacecraft (16 CubeSats)
 - Feb 2017: 104 Spacecraft (101 CubeSats)
 - June 2017: 31 Spacecraft (26 CubeSats)
- NanoRacks is close behind (~50/year via the ISS)



CubeSat by Mission Type





Why Fly CubeSats?

S-S-R-L

- Giving Youngsters Something to Do
 - Nothing teaches systems engineering like, well, doing systems engineering
 - Let students (or fresh-outs) burn their fingers on <u>short</u>, low-consequence missions
- The Mission Fits
 - Single-instrument science
 - Flight-testing new technologies
 - Low-rate communications (but persistent!)
 - <u>Modest</u> power, data and lifetime needs
 - <u>Rapid</u>(ish) turnaround
- High-Risk, High-Reward



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None of These Things are Quite Like the Others .

Hobbyists

- No real experience in the field
- Building for fun & future profit
- Ad hoc practices

Industrialists

- Experienced builders of big spacecraft
- Building under gov't contract
- Standard space system practices, with some truncation

Crafters

- Experienced builders of small spacecraft
- Building under contract (including services)
- Streamlined practices, experientially developed

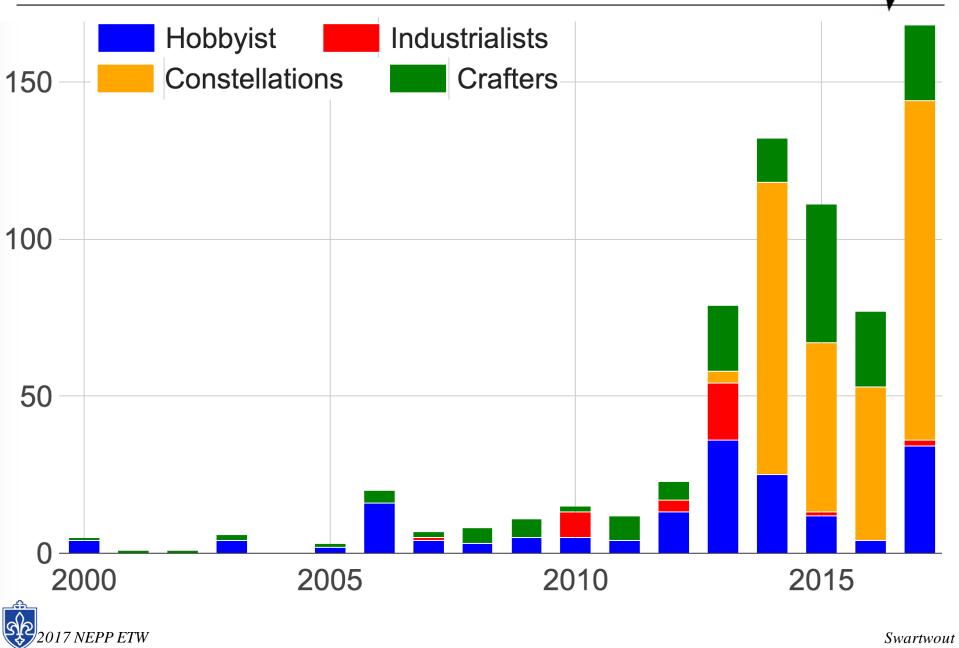
Constellations

- Dozens of vehicles in improvised constellations
- Mission success is for aggregate system
- Mission success depends on sustained delivery of service
- Proprietary practices, which may not apply to other programs, anyway



CubeSat by Developer Class

017 NEPP ETW



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 $S \cdot S \cdot R \cdot L$

What's New? Constellations

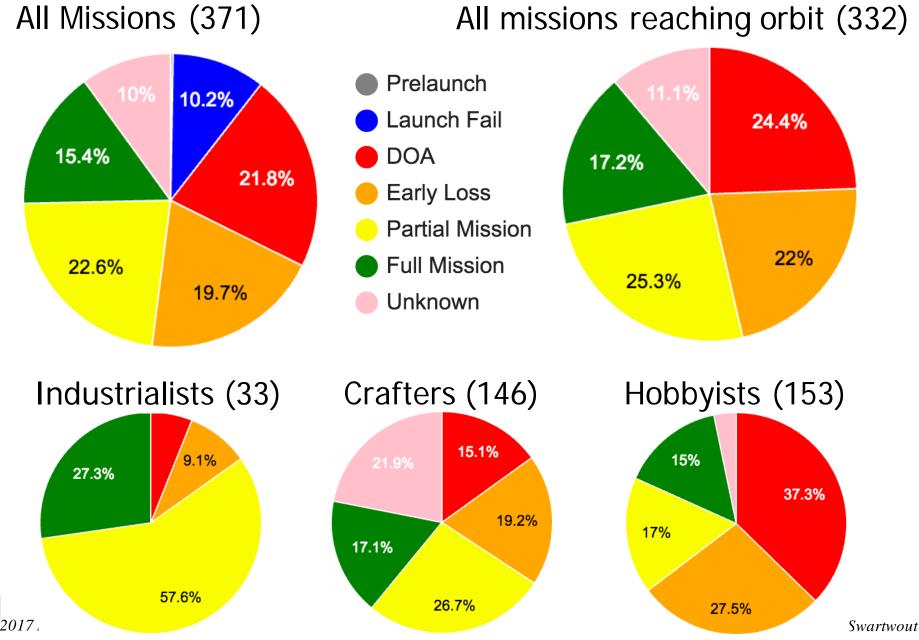


- Planet (263): Whole-Earth imaging
- Spire (41): Meteorology, AIS
- Sky and Space Global (3): Narrowband communications
- Cicero (1): Radio signal occultation (science)
- QB50 (37): Upper-atmosphere physics (heterogeneous spacecraft)



CubeSat Mission Status, 2000-2016 (No Constellations)





Why the discrepancy?

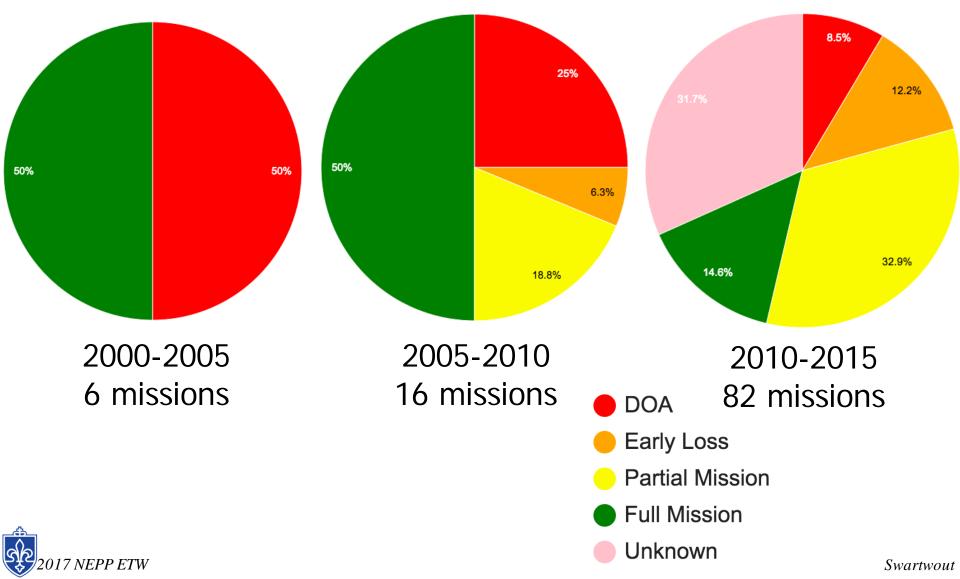
- S-S-R-L
- Industrialists: You get what you pay for!
- Crafters: Failures appear to be a result of ambitious technology infusion (i.e., acceptable losses)
- Hobbyists:
 - -Lack of time spent on integration & test
 - -Workmanship (vs space environment)
 - The terrestrial skill sets don't always translate well into space success



2016 Rewind: Are They Getting Better? Yes.



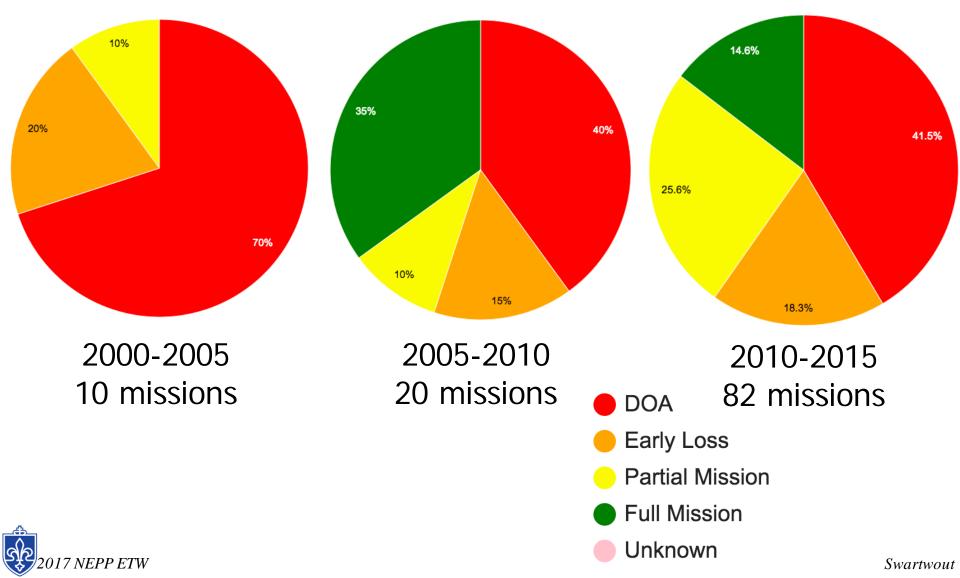
All SmallSat-Class CubeSats



2016 Rewind: Are <u>They</u> Getting Better? No.

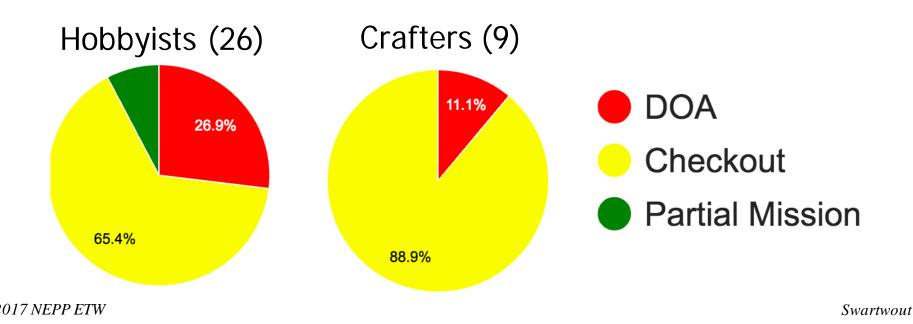


All Hobbyist-Class CubeSats



Case in Point: QB50

- S-S-R-L
- QB50: Confederation of universities performing lower-thermosphere science measurements
 - -Standard instruments
 - -Custom-built spacecraft
 - -35 launched in 2017 (2 batches)



Parts vs. Process

- S-S-R-L
- Mission success: it depends on how long you need this to work
- Success stories of Process: Crafters
 - MINXSS-1 (6 mos, deorbit)
 - STRAND-1 (4+ years)
 - RAX-2 (18 mos)
 - HRBE (3 years, decommissioned)
- Cautionary tales of Process: Hobbyists
- We can't answer the question, but there are finally enough people to ask!
 - Colorado/LASP (MINXSS-1, MINXSS-2 upcoming)
 - Constellations, constellations, constellations (if they'll talk)
 - QB50 (meet me in Logan)



The Cynical Page (2017 Edition)



- Mission success
 - If new programs keep building new CubeSats, failure rates will be high
 - Experienced programs do (much) better
 - Hobbyists (and some Crafters?) are missing something crucial to mission success
- The laws of physics are still against us
 - Power, communications and many instruments have minimum effective sizes (> 3U)
 - There's a reason why Boeing, Lockheed, Arianespace, Orbital, & SpaceX build bigger rockets, not smaller. (Ask India about the value of a "dedicated" CubeSat-class launch vehicle.)
- We've made a lot of work for the FCC, NOAA, JSPOC and debris-worriers. When do they revolt?
- Would you rather:

Pay \$2M to launch to a specific orbit in 18-24 months, or Pay \$200k for a sun-synch-ish orbit in 6 months?



The Cynical Page: Homework Edition



Iridium	Roton
Globalstar	Athena
Teledesic	QuickReach
Odyssey	K1
Ellipso	Priboi
ICO	R2150
Astrolink	Eclipse Express
STARSYS	Conestoga 1229
LEOCOM	Eaglet
ARIES	Intrepid



Acknowledgements

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 - Public: Union of Concerned Scientists (operational status)
 - Public: Program websites, conference presentations
 - Public: Bryan Klofas (communications/operational status)
 - Private: Personal communications
- Support
 - AFOSR / UNP (original work)
 - NASA NEPP (ongoing)





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