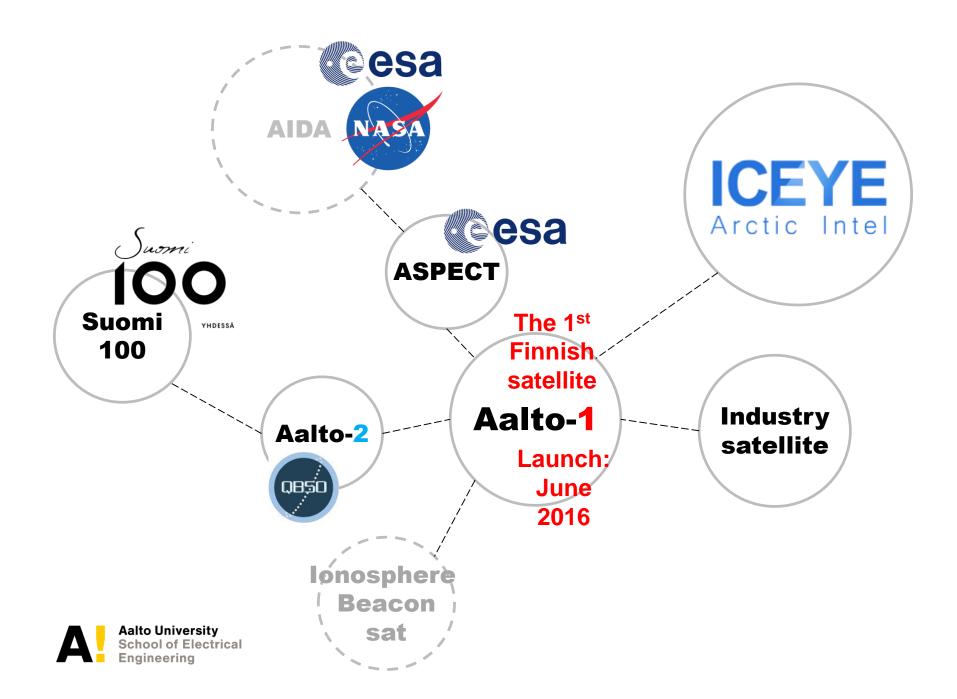
Nanosatellite research at Aalto University





Space missions

TO SUN 881 years

Start now and you would not get there till after 2000 A.D. Yet light gets here from the sun in eight and a third minutes

TO MERCURY 54 years

News of Lin-coln's death due there soon

> TO MARS 461 years

A man would grow old on the way

TO VENUS 25 years

TO MOON 83 days

UNBELIEVABLE TIME REQUIRED TO COVER IMMENSE DISTANCES OF SPACE



IF MAN SHOULD INVADE SPACE -A RACE FOR SUN, MOON, AND PLANETS AT THE TERRIFIC SPEED OF TWO MILES A MINUTE

Man has invaded space—not in airplanes which would fall to pieces with age before Earth's near neighbors were visited, but with thoughts which travel faster and work more miracles even than the light of the sun. Standing on his own tiny planet, an infinitesimal atom in a boundless universe, he can with cunningly contrived pieces of glass bring many thousands of other worlds to him, and make them tell him their story. By measuring the speed of light, he can tell their distance; by splitting up their faint rays of light, he can judge of what they are made. Though they be a nillion times as big as he, yet standing on his little spot of earth, he can weigh them as he would weigh a pound of sugar. Keeping track of their movements, he can tell where they will be hundreds of years in the future.



372 years

755 years

get to us

TO URANUS

1610 years

2571 years

Neptune

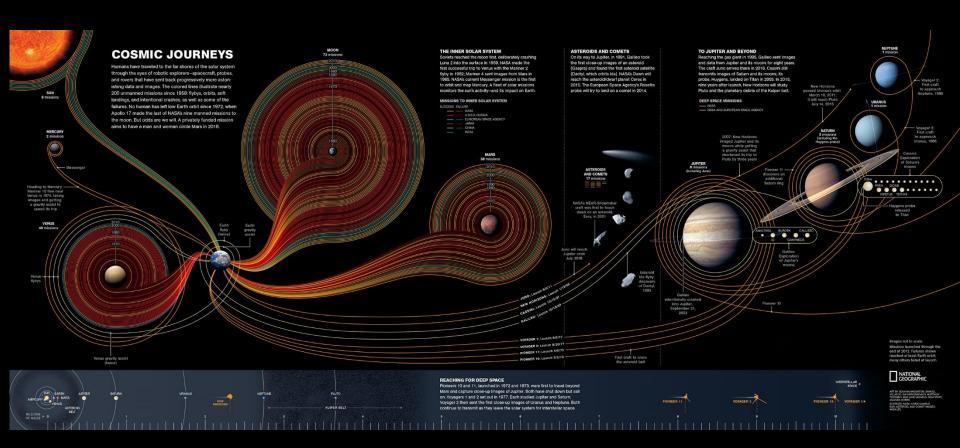
TO THE STARS Millions and

millions of

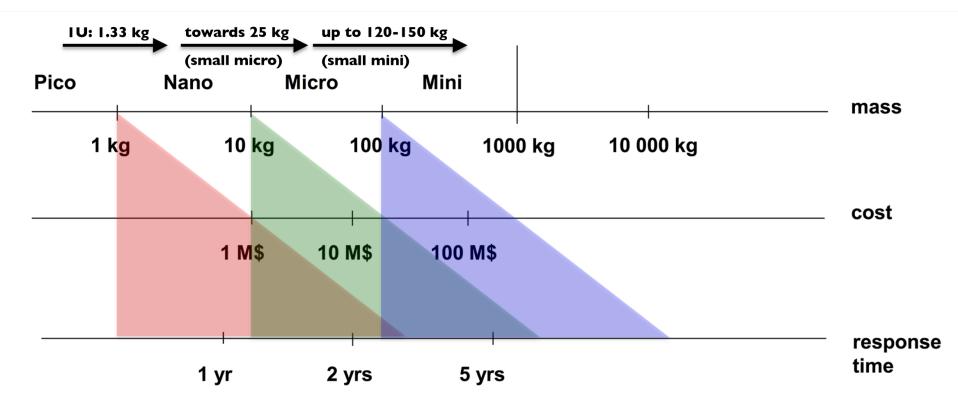
years

Cosmic journeys

The colored lines illustrate nearly 200 unmanned missions at 1958 - end of 2014



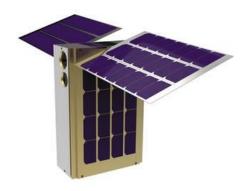
From large satellites to small satellites



Based on: Sandau, Rainer; Brieß, Klaus; D'Errico, Marco (2010): "Small satellites for global coverage: Potential and limits". In: ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing. 65 (6), S. 492-504, DOI: 10.1016/j.isprsjprs.2010.09.003.



USA and cubesats



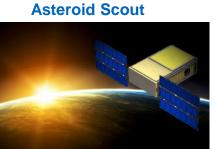
Luna H-Map: Lunar Polar Hydrogen Mapper



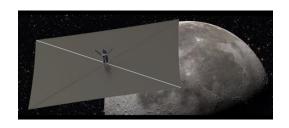
IceCube



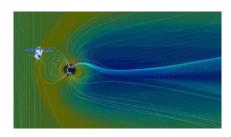
NEA Scout: Near-Earth Asteroid Scout



BioSentinel



Lunar Flashlight



CuSP: CubeSat to study Solar Particles



Mars Cube One (MarCO)



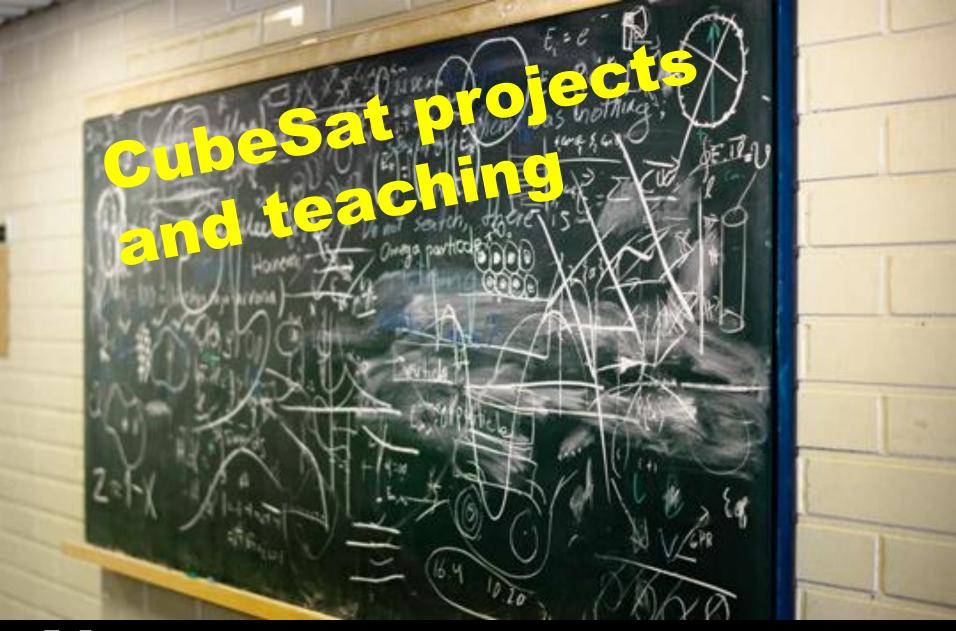
Europe and cubesats

The QB50 mission will demonstrate the possibility of launching a network of 50 CubeSats built by Universities Teams all over the world as a primary payload on a low-cost launch vehicle to perform first-class science in the largely unexplored lower thermosphere.











Satellite project connection to curriculum

- Most of the satellite was built in Master thesis projects and special assignments
- The project worked together with many teachers in many disciplines
- The satellite project provided topics in:
 - Space science, space technology, remote sensing, radio engineering, electronics, mechanical engineering, material sciences, software engineering and others



Aalto new Master programmes in 2015

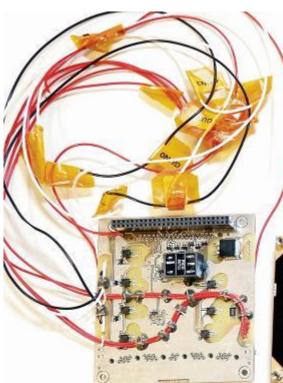


A new Master programme on **Nano and Radio Sciences** started in autumn **2015**.

- New Space Sciences and Technology Major.
- Tight integration with radio- and nanosciences.
- Collaboration with Joint European ERASMUS MUNDUS Space Master programme.
- Collaboration with Nordic Five Tech.

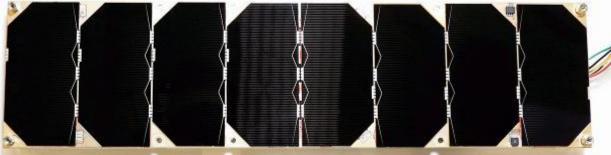






Typical thesis projects























Aalto University

Multidisciplinary Institute of Digitalisation and Energy







UNIVERSITY OF JYVÄSKYLÄ











Multi Payload, technology demonstration
Mass: 4 kg

Aalto-1

Minist

Payloads

AaSI (VTT)

Mass: 592 g

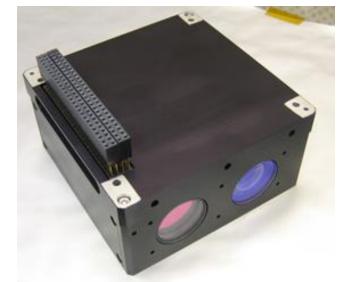
Power: max 2.5 W



Mass: 259 g

Power consumption: 1-1.6 W

1000 V high voltage generation







RADMON (Univ. Of Turku, Univ of Helsinki)

Particle detector measuring the flux of >700 keV electrons and >10 MeV proton

Mass: 354 g

Power consumption: 1 W







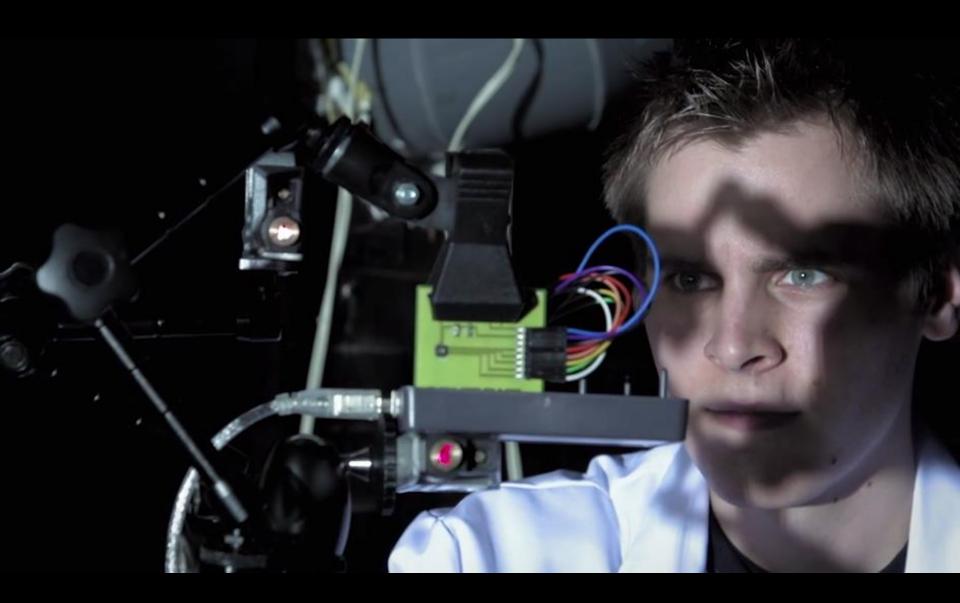




Test and development facilities









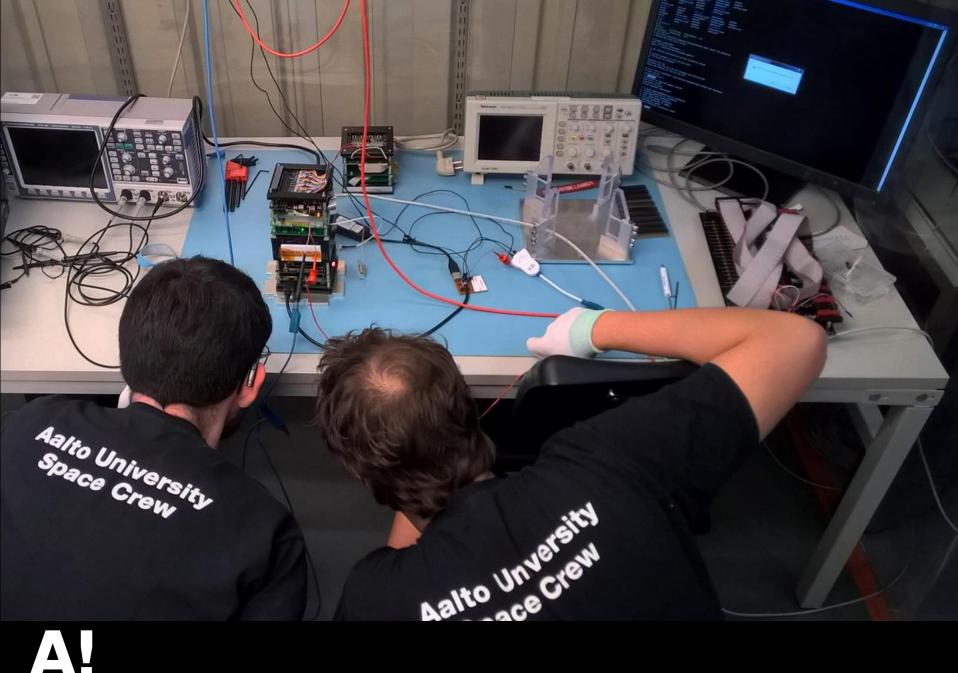
Sun sensor calibration measurements















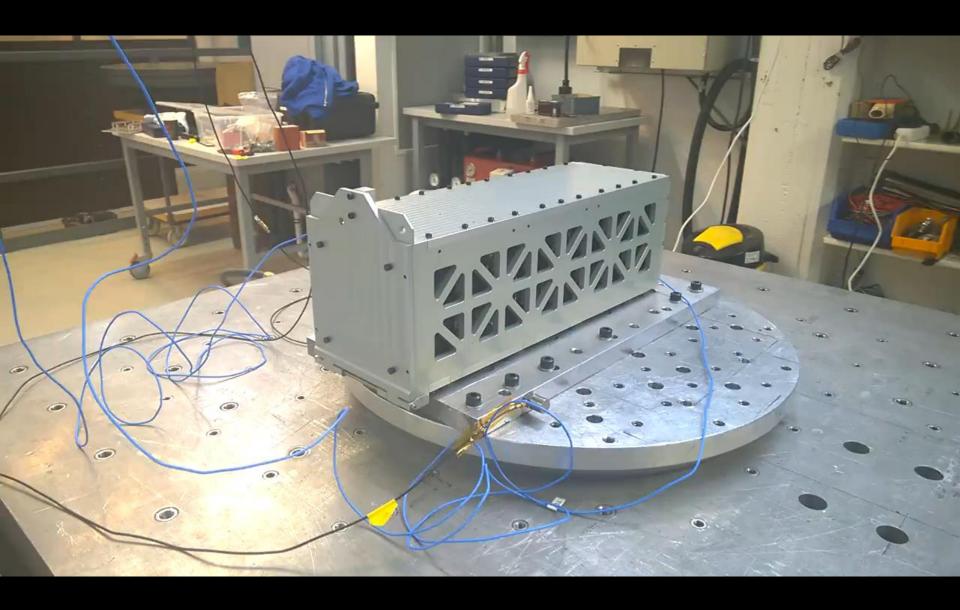






















Aalto-1 launch

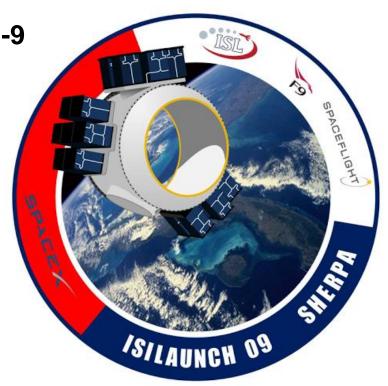
Aalto-1 is booked to SpaceX Falcon-9

Launch: June 2016

Seconday payload contains 14 CubeSats

The launch is delayed because of launch failure in July 2015

Price of the launch 240 k€

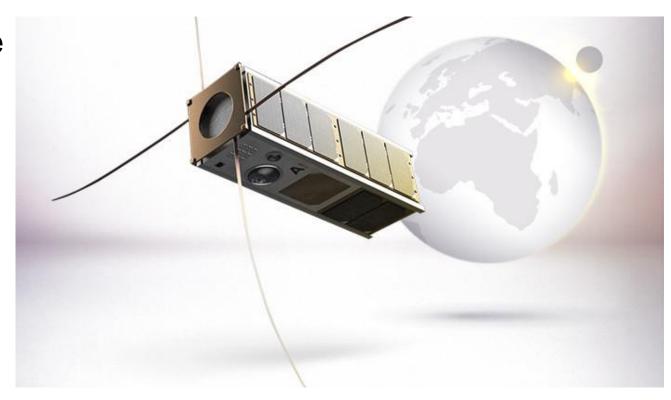






Aalto-1 cubesat science

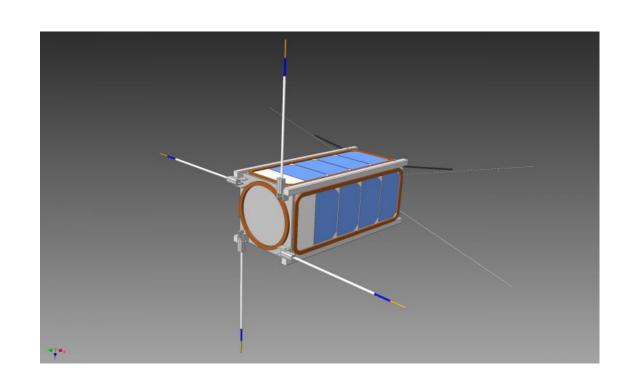
- Launch: June 2016
- Earth observation
- Space weather: energetic particles



http://cubestar.no/index.php?p=1_13_Scientific-experiment

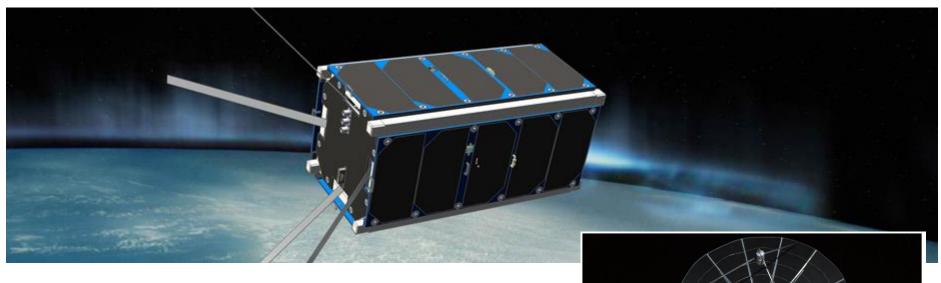
Aalto-2 cubesat science

- Launch: Dec. 2016
- Payload: Langmuir probe
- Science:
 Space
 weather /
 ionosphere





Suomi100 satellite



Launch: 2017

Payload:

 auroral camera
 aradio wave
 instrument

Science: Space weather & ionosphere



http://suomi100satelliitti.fi/

Possible future projects (1/2): ESA's Asteroid Impact Mission with Cubesats

- ESA's The Asteroid Impact Mission (AIM) plan
- Five cubesat proposals
- ASPECT: VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland, University of Helsinki, Aalto University
- A CubeSat equipped with a near-infrared spectrometer to assess the asteroid composition and effects of space weathering and metamorphic shock, as well as post-impact plume observations.





Possible future projects (2/2): Pulsar-based navigation

Nanosatellites are ideal platforms for the pulsar navigation.

Based on comparing received pulsar signal time-of-arrival (TOA) with expected TOA, accurate navigation can be achieved.

Developed for X-ray and radio frequencies in several research groups.

Aalto University has been developing a radio pulsar navigation system.





DRIVERS OF THE NEW SCIENCE AND TECNOLOGY: Enthusiasm, passion, spirit, teachers, students, fun!