

NanoMagSat: a 3x16U satellite constellation for fast recovery of the Earth magnetic field and the ionospheric environment, a project update

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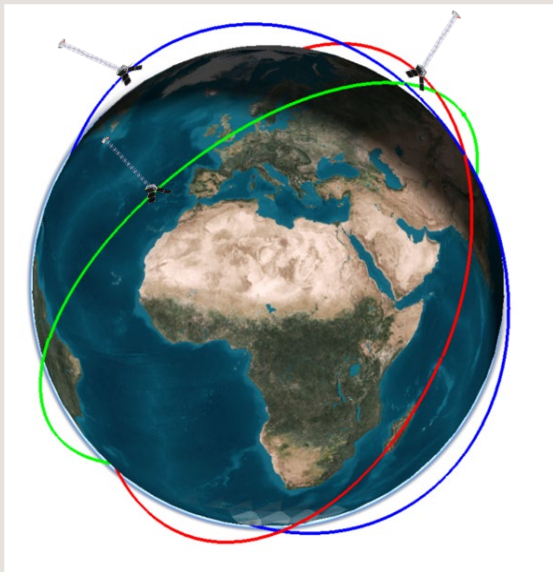
(2) Université Paris Cité, Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris, CNRS, Paris France

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Monitoring the Earth's magnetic field and ionospheric environment



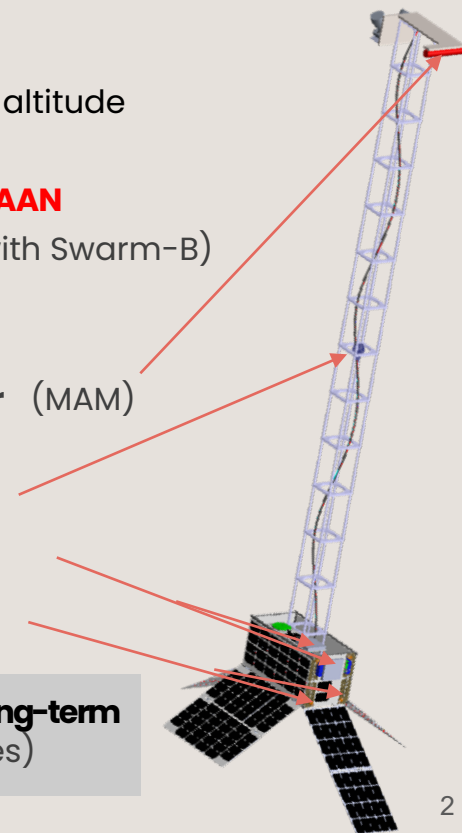
A 3x16U Cubesat constellation at 575 km initial altitude

- **1 satellite at 60° inclination**
- **1 satellite at 60° inclination offset by 90°-RAAN**
- **1 satellite in near-polar orbit** (optimised with Swarm-B)

State of the art compact payloads







- A **Miniaturised Absolute Magnetometer (MAM)** with a set of **two Star Cameras (STR)**
- A **High Frequency Magnetometer (HFM)**
- 2 **dual-frequency GNSS**
- A **multi-Needle Langmuir Probe (m-NLP)**

Initiating a **low-cost scalable collaborative constellation solution for very long-term observations** (extending to space the Intermagnet network of magnetic observatories)

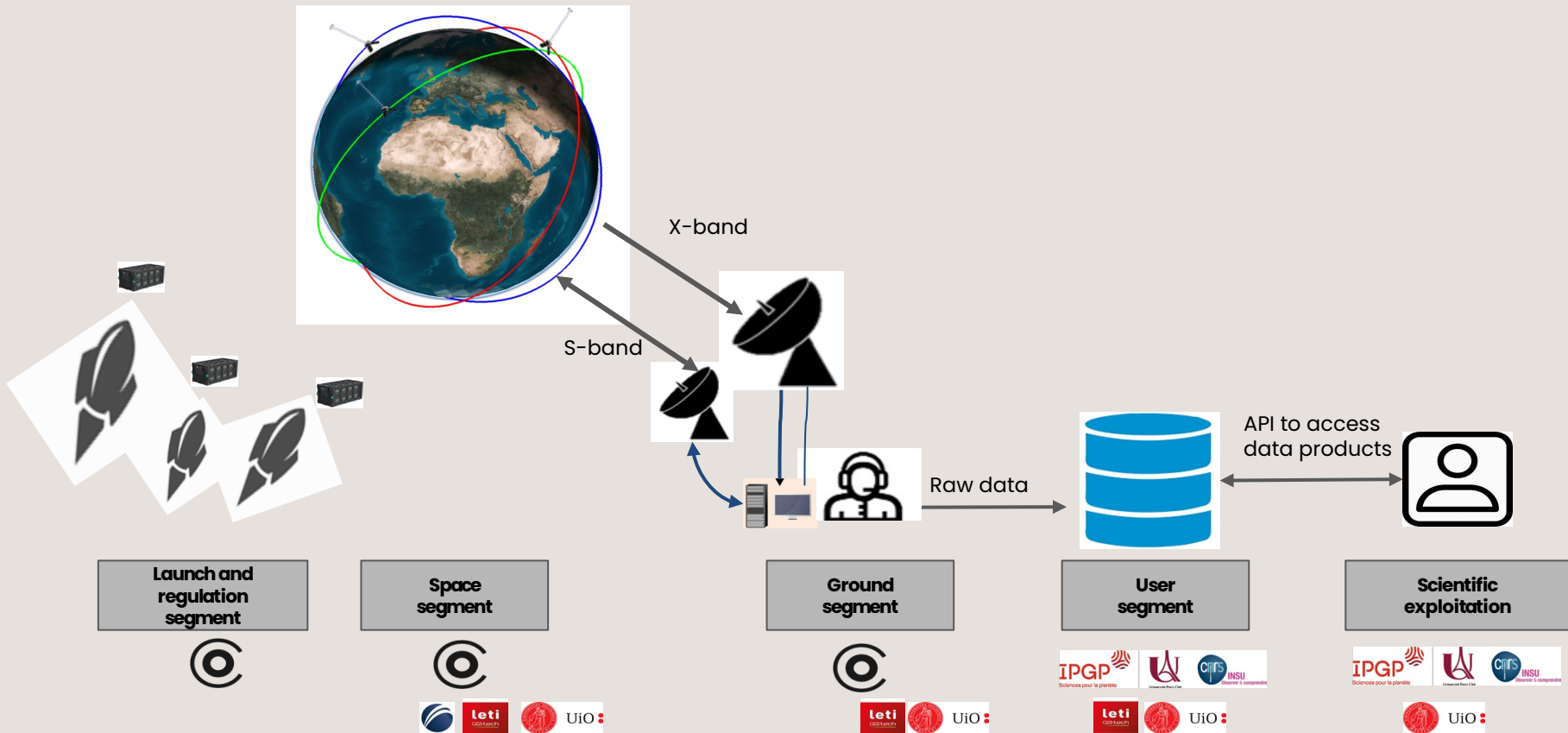


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Science Payloads Mission and platform

<p><u>Wednesday 8:45am</u> B7.01.1 Scout: ESA NewSpace Science missions</p> 	<p>NanoMagSat, an optimal New Space low-Earth orbiting nanosatellite constellation to investigate Earth's magnetic field and ionospheric environment Dr. Gauthier Hulot Université de Paris, Institut de physique du globe de Paris, CNRS France</p>
<p><u>Thursday 1:30pm</u> A6.02.1 Upper/Lower Atmosphere Processes, Coupling and Ion- Neutral Interactions</p> 	<p>Whistler in ELF detected from LEO: lightning detection and ionospheric monitoring using Swarm satellites and the future NanoMagSat mission Dr. Pierdaveide Coïsson Université de Paris, Institut de physique du globe de Paris, CNRS France</p>
<p><u>Thursday 2:45pm</u> B7.03.1 New Space missions with small and nanosatellites - 1</p> 	<p>The NanoMagSat Magnetometry Payload Dr. Jean-Michel Léger CEA-LETI France</p>
<p><u>Thursday 3:55pm</u> B7.03.2 New Space missions with small and nanosatellites - 2</p> 	<p>NanoMagSat: a 3x16U satellite constellation for fast recovery of the Earth magnetic field and the ionospheric environment, an update Florian Deconinck Open cosmos Ltd. United Kingdom</p>
<p><u>Thursday 5:20pm</u> Poster Session Day 4</p> 	<p>Coupling of electromagnetic waves between the magnetosphere and the topside ionosphere: new proposed science targets for the NanoMagSat mission Prof. Ondrej Santolik Department of Space Physics, Institute of Atmospheric Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechia; Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University, Prague, Czechia Czech Republic</p>
	<p>The multi-needle Langmuir probe on board NanoMagSat Dr. Lasse B.N. Clausen University of Oslo Norway Show details</p>

© NanoMagSat mission architecture



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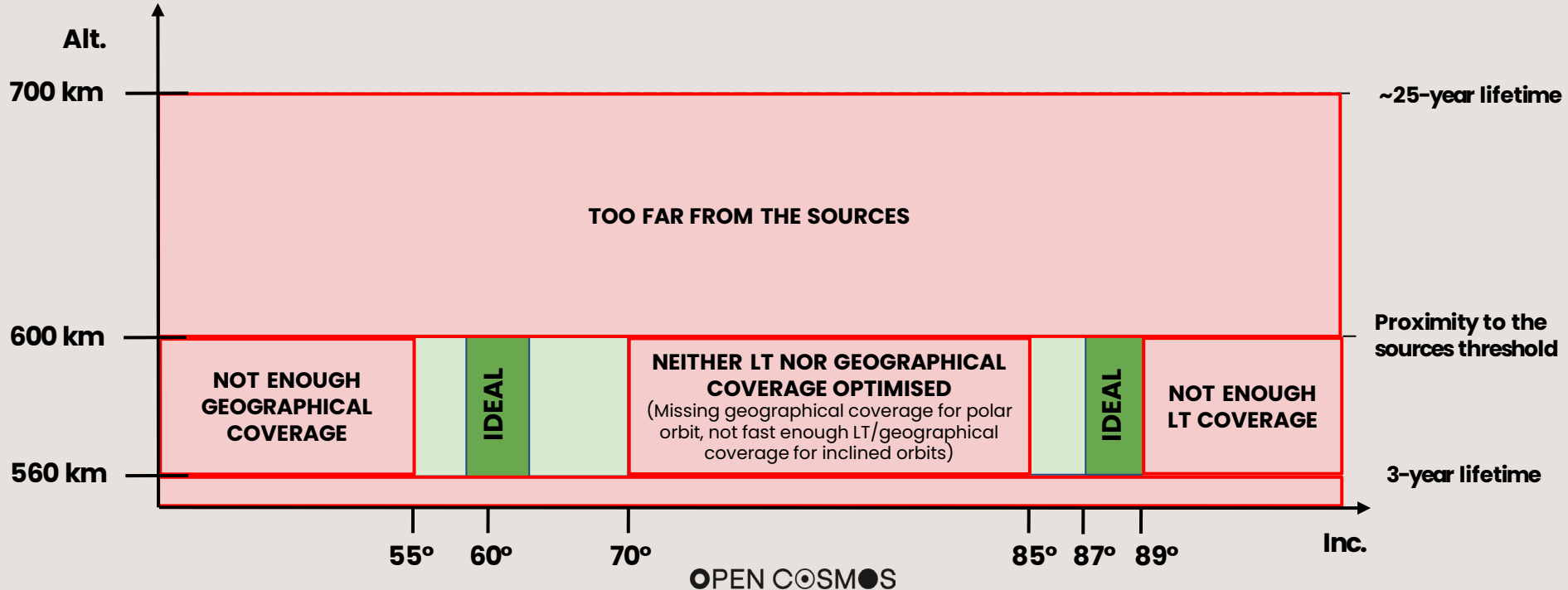


Launch segment	Orbits	1x 87° inclination, circular orbit at 575 km altitude 2x 60° inclination, circular orbit at 575 km altitude offset in RAAN by 90°
	Launch	3 dedicated launches
	Design Lifetime	4 years: 1 year constellation build up, 3 years nominal operations

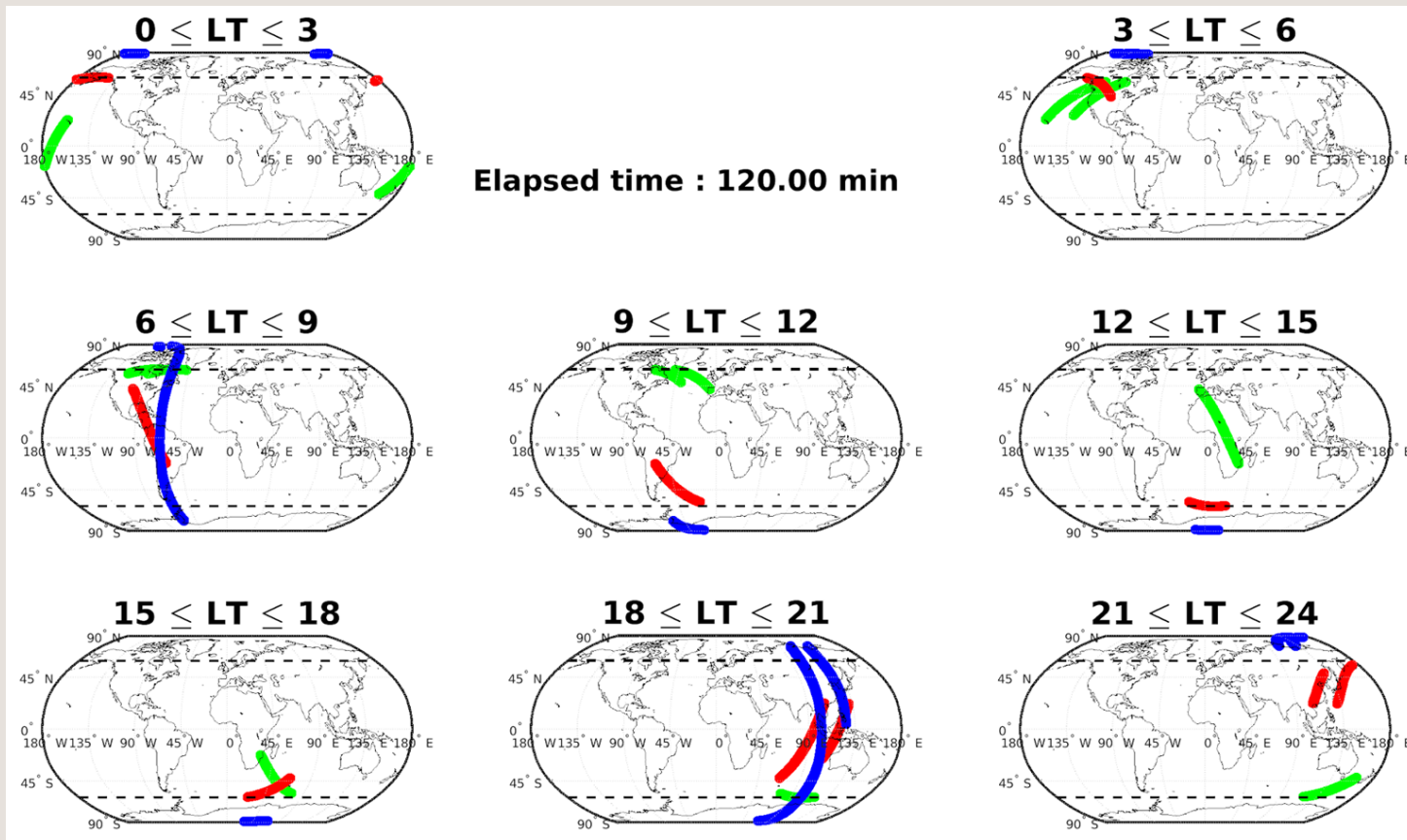


NanoMagSat driving observation requirements

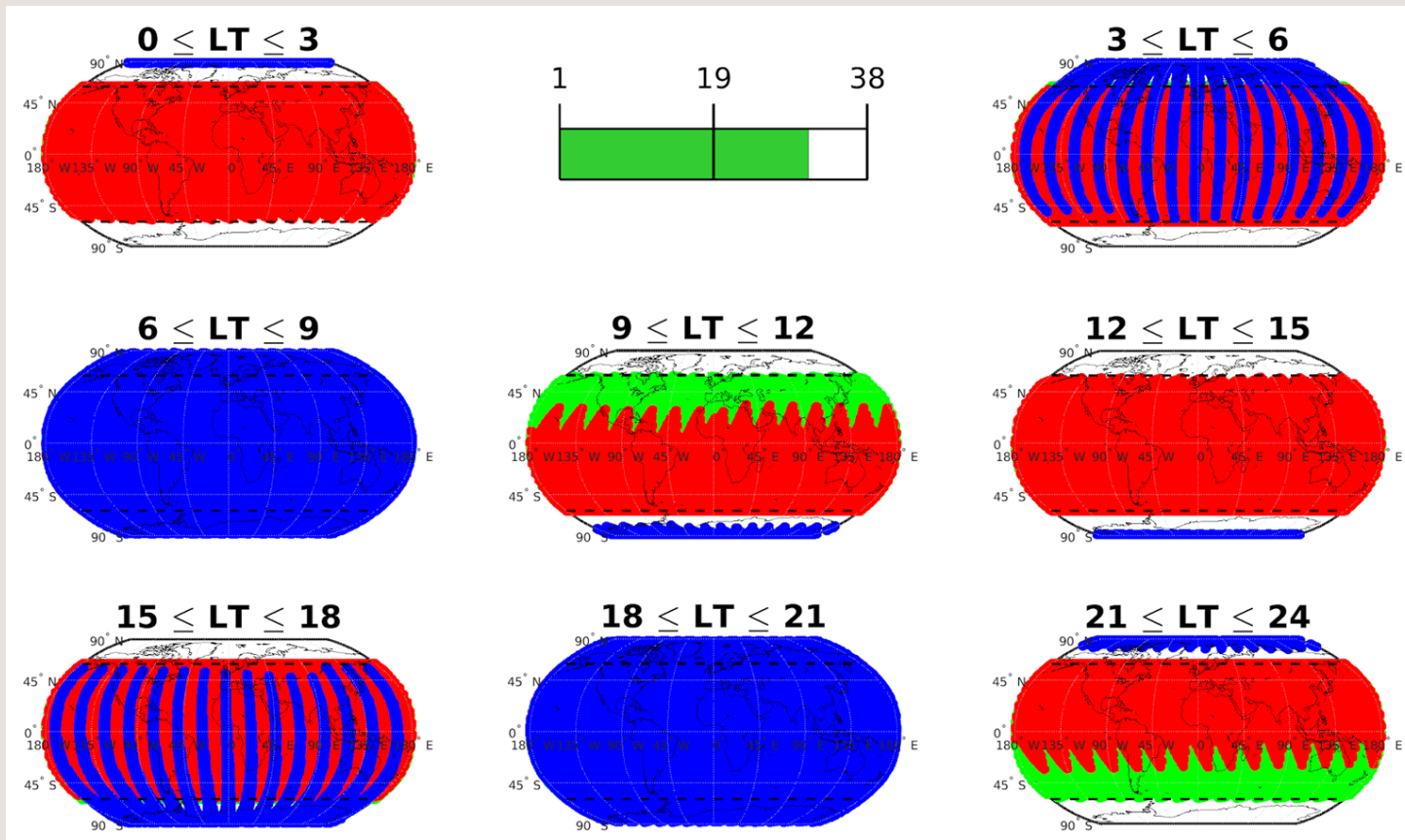
- Spatio-temporal grid requirement: [$\pm 6^\circ$ long. ; $\pm 6^\circ$ lat. ; ± 1.5 h LT] covered as often as possible
- 3-year minimum duration plus the combination of Local Time and geographical coverage
- Stability of the constellation configuration: shift in RAAN by 90°



© NanoMagSat driving observation requirements



© NanoMagSat driving observation requirements



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Space segment	Magnetic cleanliness	Optimised for the instruments: no reaction wheels, no propulsion, 3m boom, wiring design, accommodation optimisation
	Volume per spacecraft	16U Cubesat , 19 litres of internal volume
	Power per spacecraft	Double deployables for >42W (depending on inclination/RAAN/date)
	AOCS	Gravity gradient stabilised, air-torquers, GNSS, sun sensors, magnetometers
	Link per spacecraft	S-Band uplink: 256 kbit/s S-Band downlink: 1 Mbit/s X-Band downlink: 100 Mbit/s

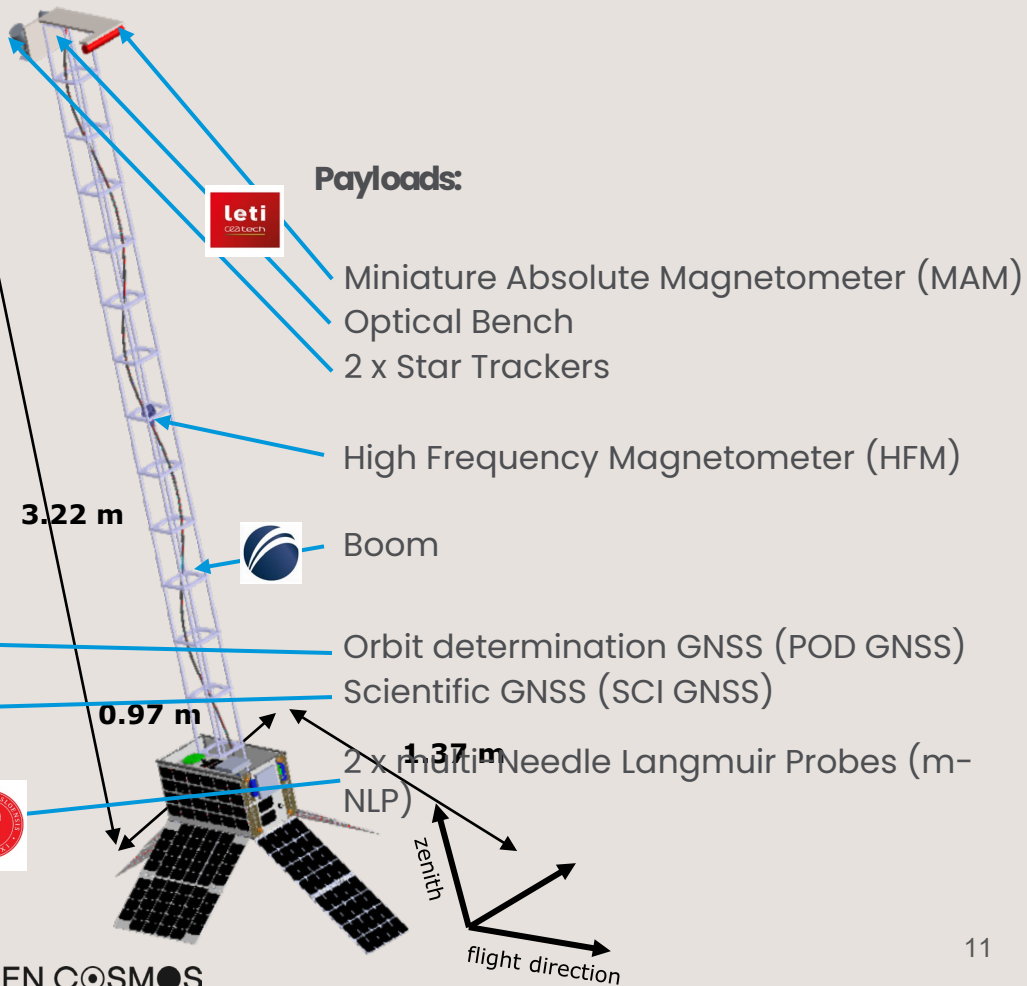
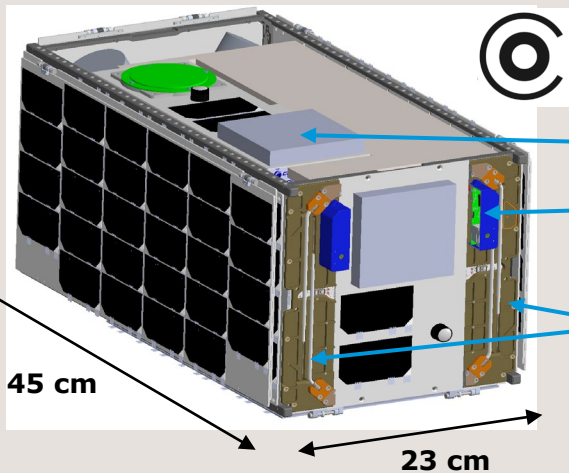
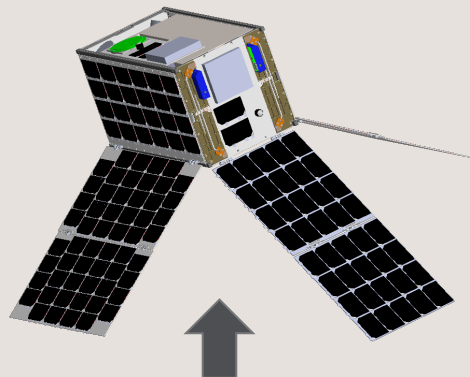


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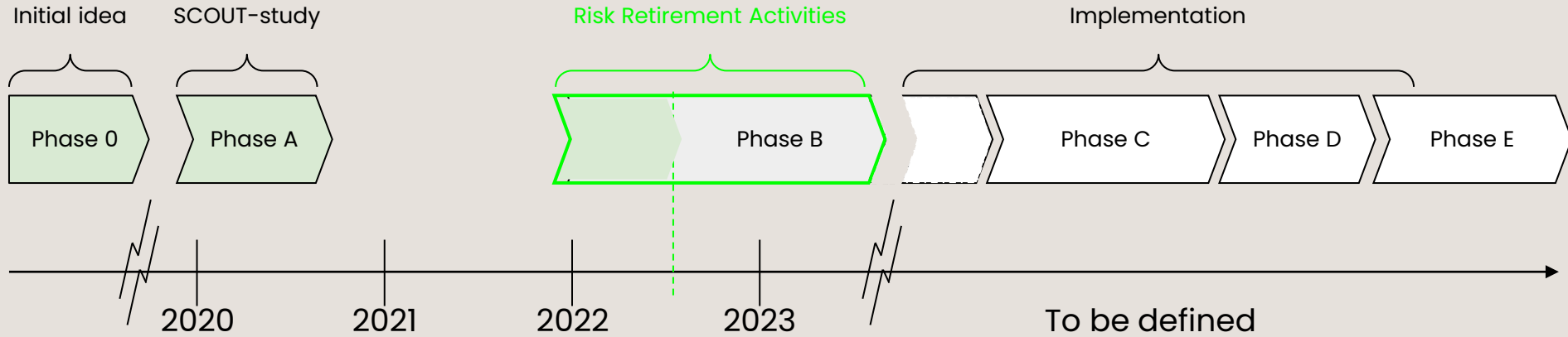
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Ground segment	Ground stations	3 polar ground stations and 4 mid-latitude ground stations 2 passes/day for TT&C, 4 passes/day for data downlink	
	Data per spacecraft	Payload and science-relevant auxiliary data: 5 GByte / day Platform telemetry: day	17 MByte /



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Scope of Risk Retirement activities:

- Development of the magnetometers electronics
- Structural model of the deployable boom
- Satellite platform optimised for magnetic cleanliness

→ The NanoMagSat Magnetometry Payload
Dr. Jean-Michel Léger | CEA-LETI | France

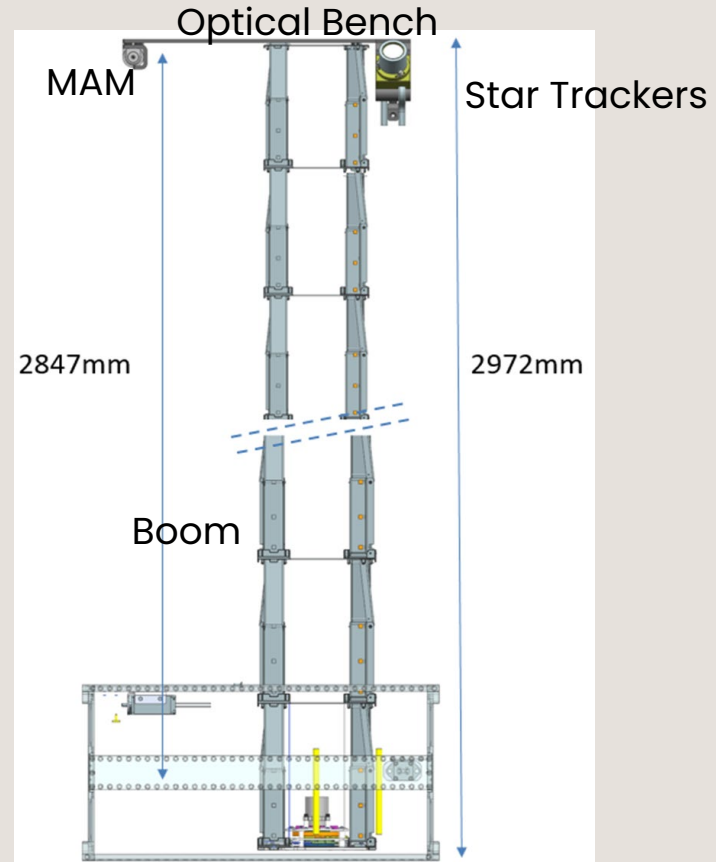
© NanoMagSat boom - deployed

Boom

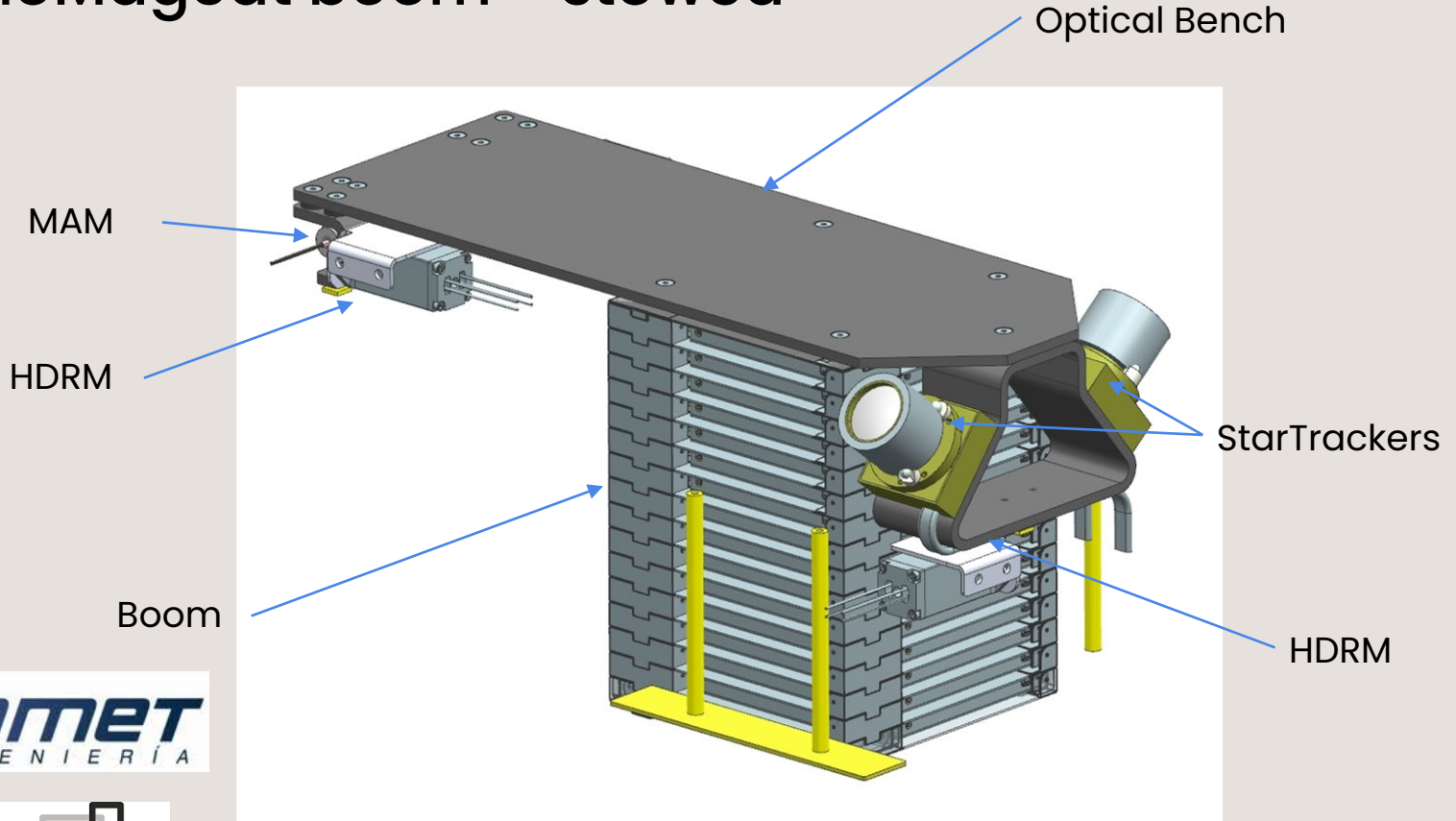
- High Stiffness & dynamic behaviour optimisation
- High Thermoelastic stability
- Extensive use of amagnetic materials
- Self deploying without electric actuation
- Extra motorisation to deploy harnesses
- Inner accommodation of harness and HFM

Optical Bench

- High thermoelastic stability
- High accuracy for Star Trackers accomodation and orientation
- Extensive use of amagnetic materials



© NanoMagSat boom - stowed



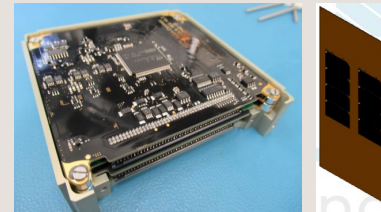
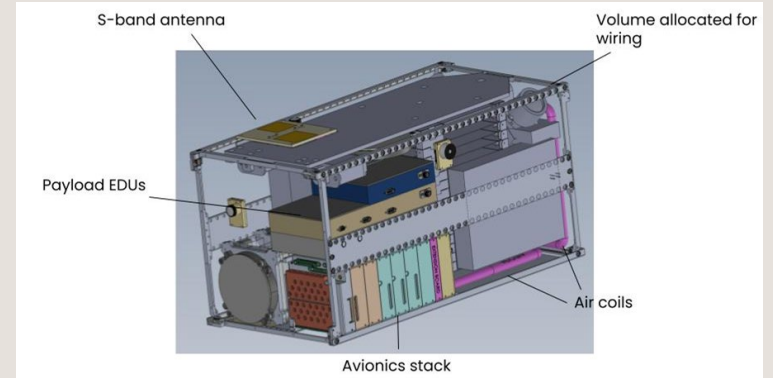
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Satellite-level analysis

- Mass budget: being refined with latest 16U deployer limitations
- Accommodation to be iterated to minimise the magnetic signature
- Thermal analysis ongoing

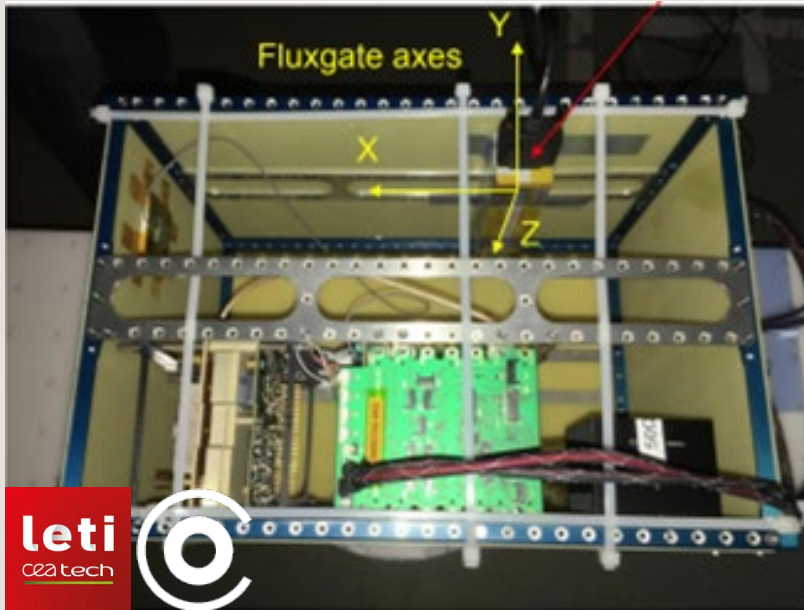
Magnetic budget specific contributors

- AOCS -> use of air coils
- EPS representative models for test
 - Batteries
 - EPS distribution board
 - Solar panel
- Wiring concept



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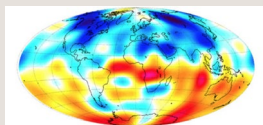
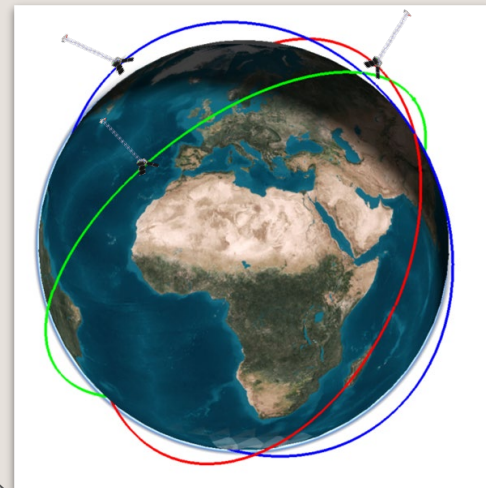
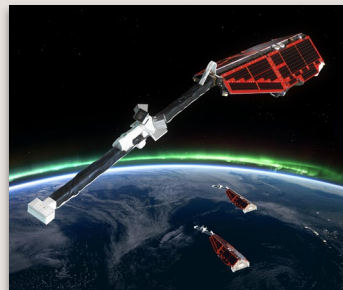
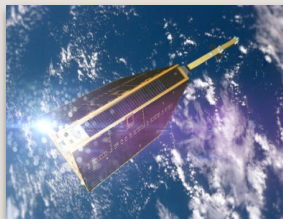
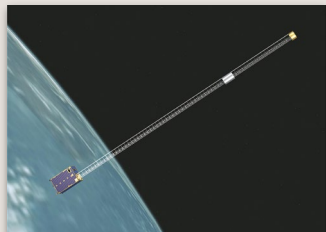
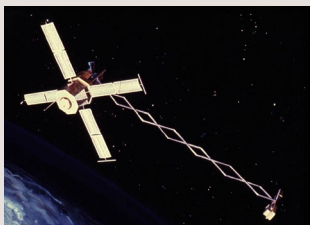
- **Threshold of 135 mA.m² at 3m**
- Initial tests done in 2020 at CEA-Leti premises



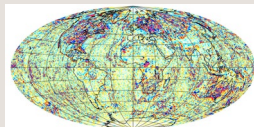
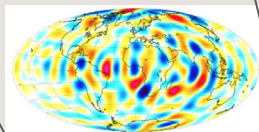
Sub-system	Measured during the consolidation study	Proposed moment allocation (nT, or mA.m ²)
STR + OB	Partially (1 STR)	1 nT, before compensation (included in the anisotropy characterization)
Boom	N	0,2 nT, before compensation
HFM	Y	0,5 nT, before compensation
EPS	N	50 mA.m ² for batteries & power distribution (bonding, shielding, grounding) still subject to significant changes
COMMS TT&C	N	5 mA.m ² TBC
COMMS HDR	N	5 mA.m ² TBC
ADCS	Partial tests only	20 mA.m ²
Structure + OBDH	Y (12U) # 7 mA.m ²	10 mA.m ²
Fixed Panels	Y	2 mA.m ²
Solar Panels	N	50 mA.m ² (preliminary estimate by OC) Lessons learnt from Swarm : if properly designed (back wiring), could be reduced to a point where stray fields compensation is no longer required
Harness	N	Grounding concept & thermoelectric effects to be taken into account
MAM & HFM DPUs	N	15 mA.m ²
STR DPU	Y	1 mA.m ²
M-NLP	Y, but evolutions expected (material replacement & electron emitter integration)	5 mA.m ² (including electron emitter stray field to be evaluated during the RRA)
GPS	Partial tests only (no antenna) < 0,1 mA.m ²	1 mA.m ²

Magnetic cleanliness budget

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MagSat



CHAMP

Ørsted

Swarm-A
Swarm-B
Swarm-C

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1980

1990

2000

2010

2020

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A night sky photograph featuring the Milky Way galaxy arching across the frame. The galaxy's core is bright and colorful, transitioning from purple and blue at the top to orange and yellow at the bottom. The foreground shows the dark, silhouetted outlines of rugged mountains or hills. The overall scene is a vast, cosmic landscape.

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