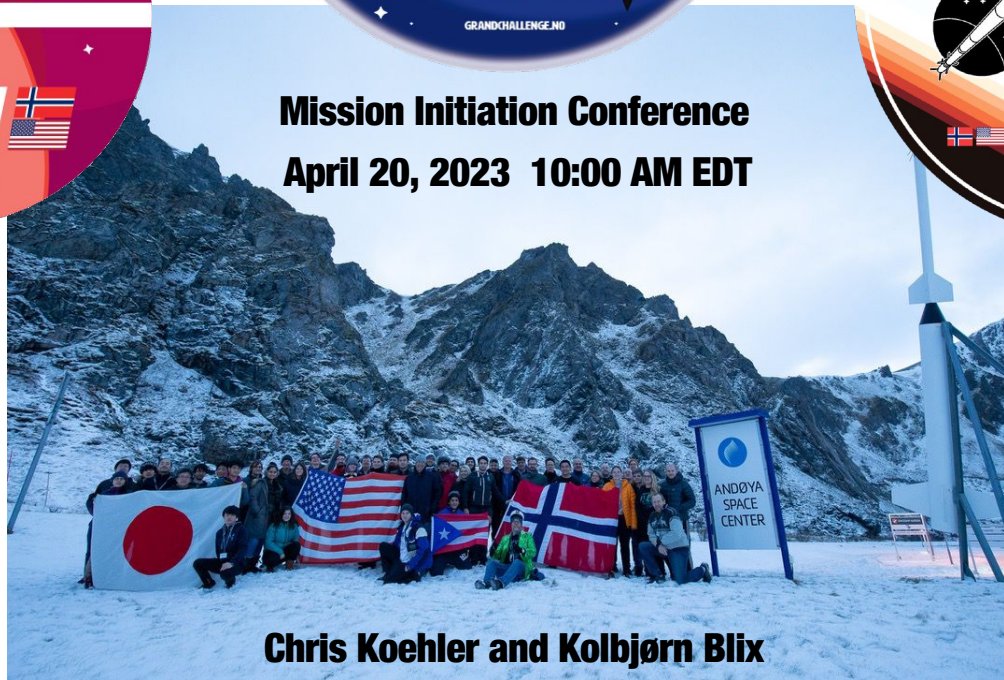




Mission Initiation Conference April 20, 2023 10:00 AM EDT

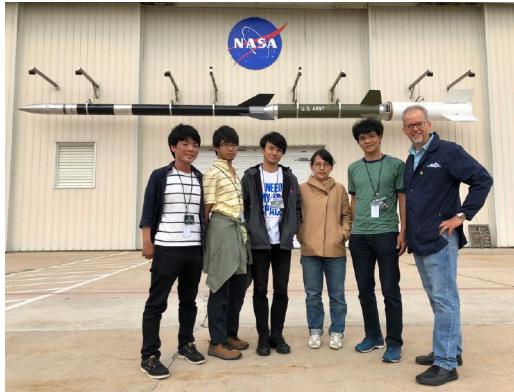


Chris Koehler and Kolbjørn Blix



Presentation Outline

1. RockSat-X Program Introduction
2. GHOST Program Introduction
3. Interfaces
4. Experiment Section
5. Requests
6. Next Steps



Wallops Flight Facility

2





GHOST Program Introduction

ROCKSAT-X



Wallops Flight Facility

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TRICE 2, Dec 2018
Photo: Kolbjørn Blix

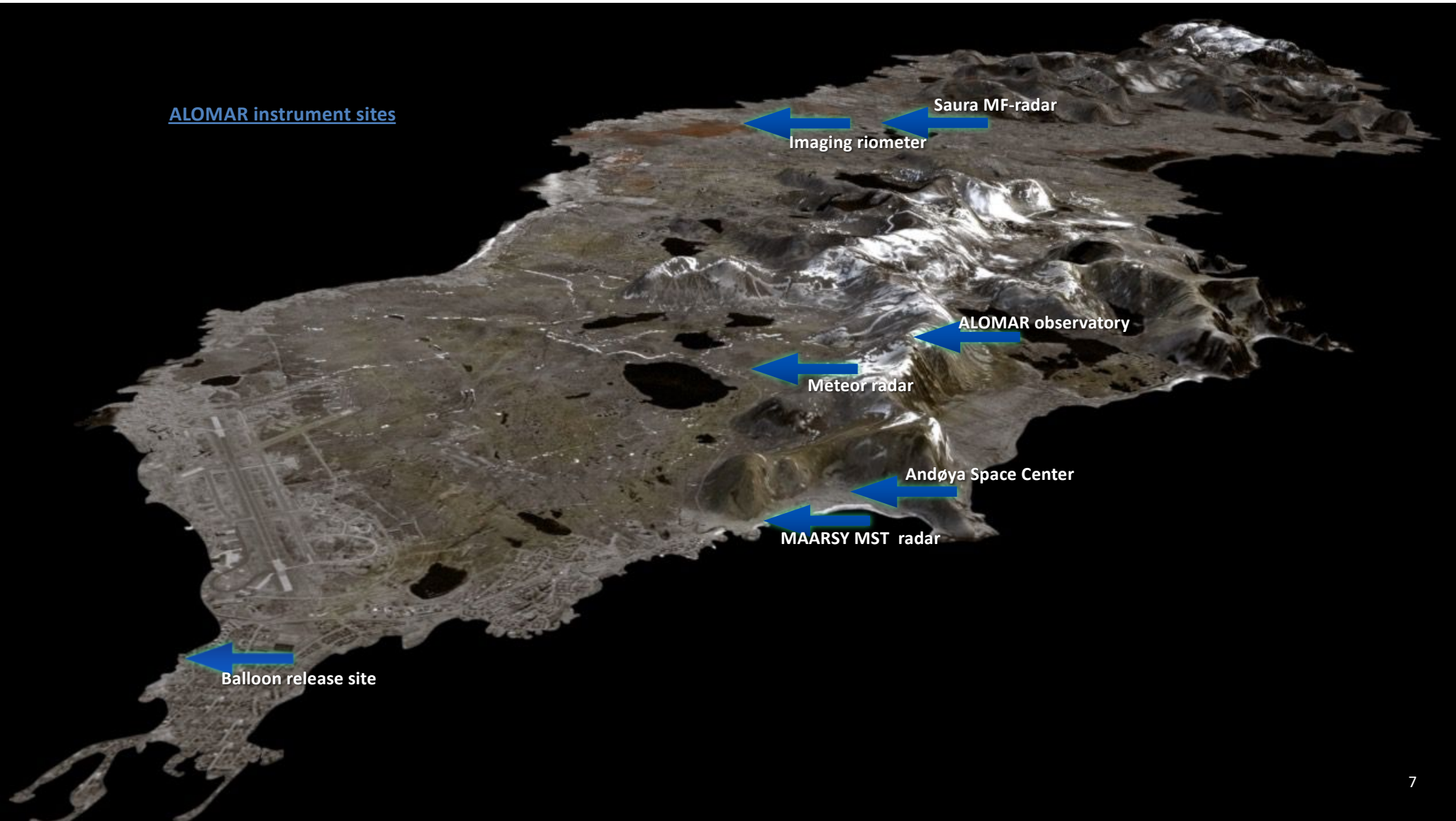
Grand Challenge Initiative – CUSP, M/LT and the proposed CUSP “Solar Max” projects







ALOMAR instrument sites



USA-Norway agreement for "Cooperation in the civil uses of outer space" 2006 → 2016 → 2026 + annex on sounding rockets

- an important agreement and
reference document for all of our
contracts and partnerships with NASA

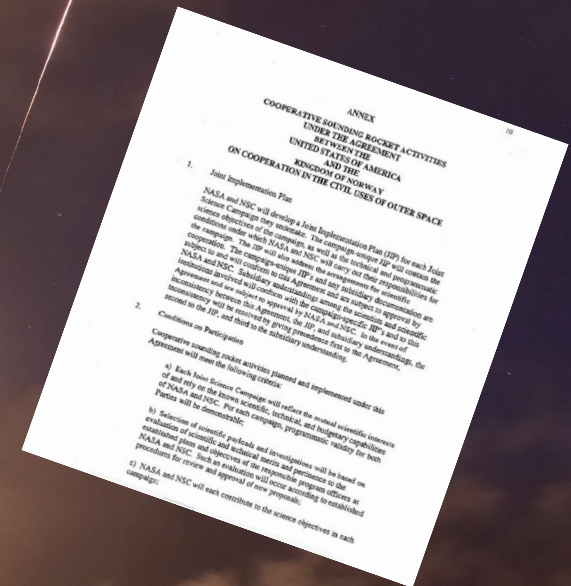
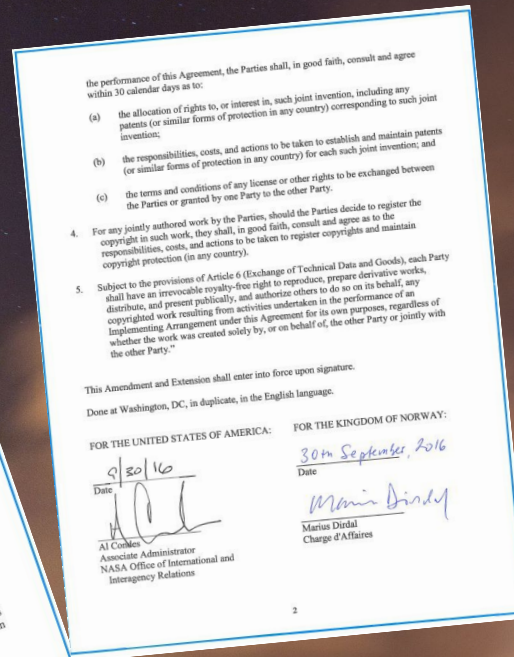
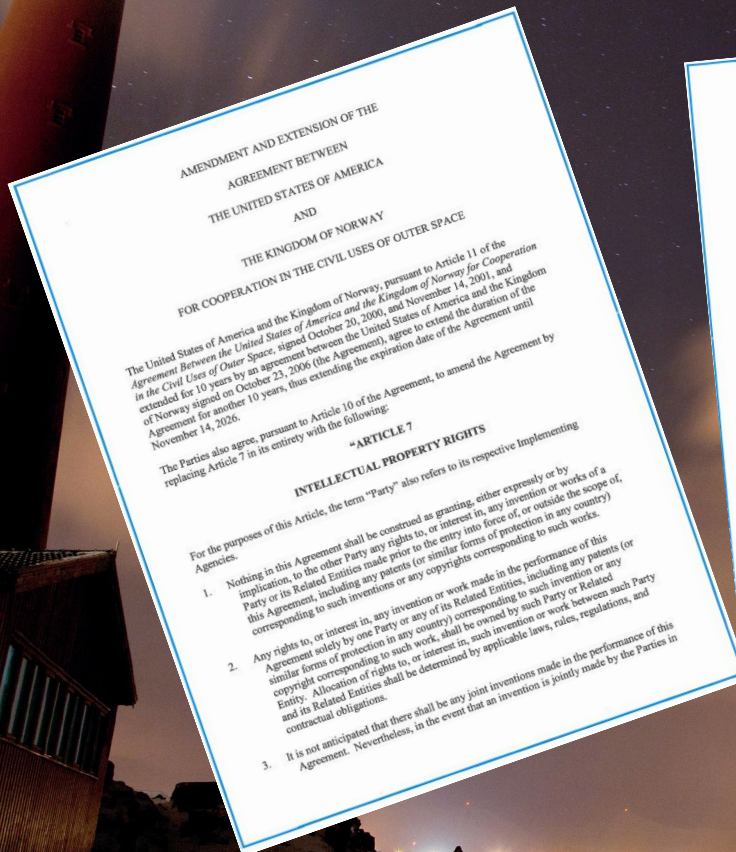
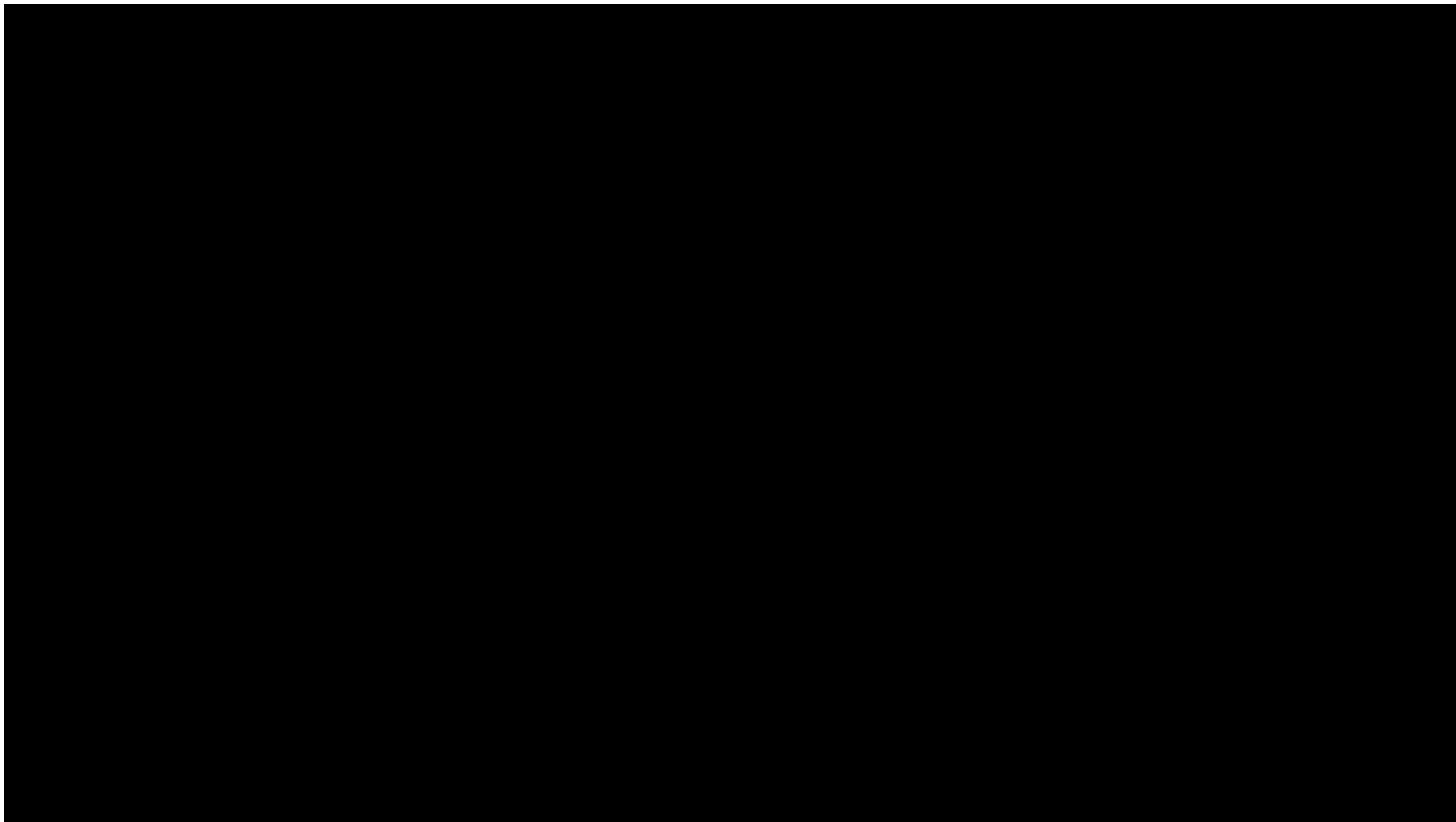


Photo: Kolbjørn Blix



THE GRAND CHALLENGE INITIATIVE - CUSP

9 MISSIONS • 12 ROCKETS

Visualizing Ion Outflow via Neutral Atom Sensing-2

How do ions get 'boiled' off the atmosphere? VISIONS-2 observes ionized oxygen—a comparatively element—acquires enough energy to escape our atmosphere. The mission escape by visualizing the other invisible atoms as they flow outwards.

Cusp-Region Experiment

C-REX-2 measures winds and velocity at around 400 km in the cusp to track causes of increased density there. The mission differentiates between possible causes such as changes in wind temperature, or ion velocity.

SS-520-3

Atmospheric escape is a universal phenomenon occurring on other planets—but the vary case by case. The SS-520 investigates the wave-particle high in Earth's atmosphere particles to heat up and escape.

*TWO ROCKETS

NASA GSFC/WFF • Andøya Space Center • University of Oslo • JAXA • ISAS • Dartmouth College • University of Iowa • University of Alaska Fairbanks • Clemson University • University of Colorado

Credit: Trond Abrahamsen, Andøya Space Center
NP-2018-4-190-WFF

MAGNETOSPHERE

AZURE*

Auroral Zone Upwelling Rocket Experiment

How do auroras impact the total amount of energy released by the magnetosphere?

THE SCIENCE OF THE CUSP:

The Grand Challenge Initiative - Cusp is an

on to explore the polar magnetic field lines bend poles and particles from enter our atmosphere.

For more information, please visit: www.grandchallenge.no

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5 months ago

RocketSat-X Successfully Launches from NASA Wallops
5 months ago

Undergraduate Students Pioneering Ideas to Reveal with Rocket Launch from NASA Wallops
3 months ago

Sounding Rockets

April 6, 2017

International Campaign to Explore Auroral Cusp

The United States, Norway and Japan signed a joint statement of scientific coordination on April 6, 2017, for participation in the Grand Challenge Initiative - Cusp -- a series of international sounding rocket missions planned for launch in 2017-2019. The Grand Challenge will provide significant advances in understanding of near-Earth space beyond what each partners' independent projects could achieve individually.

The Grand Challenge studies the cusp, a region at each pole where the magnetic bubble surrounding Earth dips inward, allowing space particles to funnel in toward our planet. The missions will launch from two sites in Norway - Andøya Space Center and Svalbard Rocket Range. Sounding rockets launched from these sites are able to fly into the cusp and measure the solar particles streaming from the sun.

The joint statement outlines a framework for data sharing and future collaboration between current and future Grand Challenge partners. All participants will develop a plan to make their data publicly available. Combining data from multiple missions maximizes the partners' ability to research and understand this little-explored region of near-Earth space.

Ground-based sites will also provide valuable data during the missions. In some cases, launches will be conducted nearly simultaneously from Andøya and Svalbard, providing simultaneous observations of different structures and features in the ionosphere.

The illustration shows the light paths of the suborbital sounding rockets being launched as part of the Grand Challenge Initiative. The red lines show the auroral cusp, the blue lines show the magnetic field lines, and the blue dots represent the ground-based instruments. On the left is the list of sounding rocket missions and on the right is a list of ground instruments.

Credit: Andøya Space Center/Trond Abrahamsen





The image is a composite graphic. The background is a photograph of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and cloud cover. Overlaid on this are several white lines representing satellite orbits and a network of red dots representing ground stations. A large, bright red, star-like shape is positioned in the upper right, with lines radiating from it towards the ground stations. A blue beam of light also originates from this red shape. In the bottom right corner, there is a large, solid black rectangular area. The text 'THE GRAND CHALLENGE' is located in the bottom left corner.

THE GRAND CHALLENGE

G-CHASER student

ENGINE INITIATIVE



ch.

G-CHASER launch, Jan 13th 2019



GCI M/LT



Grand Challenge Initiative M/LT Project White Paper



Contents

Background	3
The Grand Challenge Initiative CUSP (2018-2021)	3
Why Grand Challenge Initiative – M/LT (2022-2026)?	3
GCI M/LT Science Topics	4
Technologies, platforms and observatories	10
Timeframe and national info	13
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Current status GCI M/LT projects (Oct. 13th 2023):

X SpEED Demon*, a tech [demo mission](#) for SEED (Barjatya/Embry-Riddle) (launched Aug. 23rd, 2022 from NASA Wallops Flight Facility in Virginia)

- **SEED*** (Sporadic E Electrodynamics) (Barjatya/Embry-Riddle): –from Kwajalein Atoll ~2024 –PI Aroh Barjatya has more info at sail.erau.edu/seed

X XENON (Isotopic concentration of Xenon –Launched from Esrange in August 2021.

X PMWE 3 & 4 (IAP, DLR Moraba) –Incl 2 ~~Vipers~~ after the main rockets (same day) –Launched from Andøya Space, Oct 1st 2021

V VortEx* (Lehmacher) – **2 of 4 rockets launched, March 22nd 2023**

- **ICI-5b* (4DSpace/DAEDALUS)** (Miloch/UiO/Norway) (winter 2024 from Andøya Space)
- **MaxiDusty-2*** (Mann/UiT/Norway) (summer 2024 from Andøya Space)
- **ORIGIN*** (Gumbel/MISU/Sweden) – launch spring 2025 from ESRANGE (same time as DEFINE)
- **DEFINE*** (Strelnikov/IAP/Germany) – launch spring 2025 from Andøya Space (same time as ORIGIN) ALOMAR Observatory measurements during ORIGIN & DEFINE
- **Turb3D** (Strelnikov/Lubken/IAP/Germany)
- **SYSTER** (IRF, Sweden) & **BROR*** (2023) (Ivchenko/KTH/Sweden)
- **ROMARA** (Stude/DLR/Germany)
- **ISAS/JAXA** (Abe)
- **B-SolITARE*** “Balloon Sodium Lidar to measure Tides in the Antarctic Region” (Janches, GSFC/NASA)
- **GHOST*** (Grand Challenge Mesosphere Student Rocket) (TBD) (NASA/Andøya Space)
- **NameNotDecided** (Conde/U Fairbanks/Alaska) – project in the works. 4 rockets from Andøya. More info to come in due time.

GHOST **(Grand cHallenge MesOsphere Student rocketT)**

User Guide


A student rocket launch in partnership with NASA's Wallops Flight Facility (USA), Andøya Space (Norway), and the RockSat-X program



Wallops Flight Facility (WFF)
Wallop Island, Virginia



Andøya Space
Andøya, Norway



Program Introduction

ROCKSAT-X

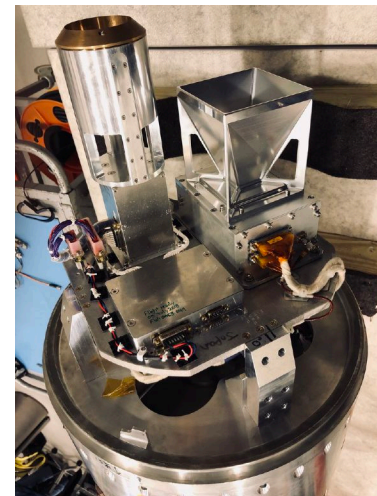
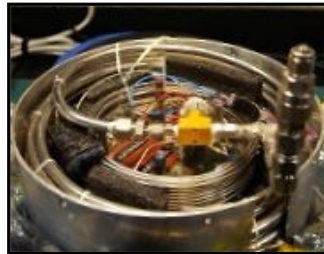
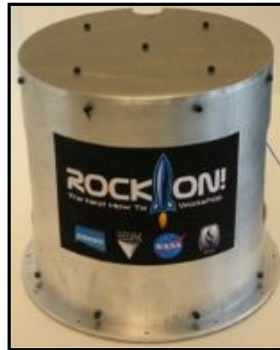
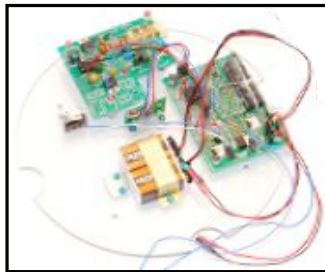
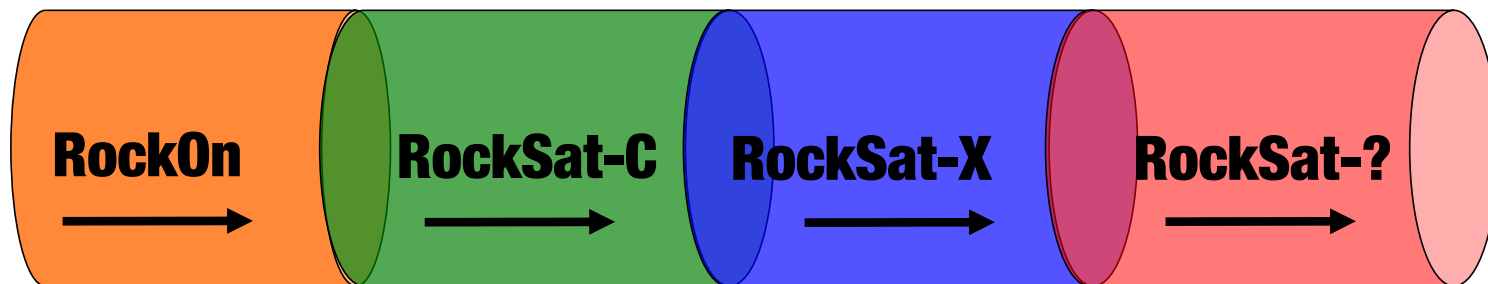


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RockSat-X Program Introduction

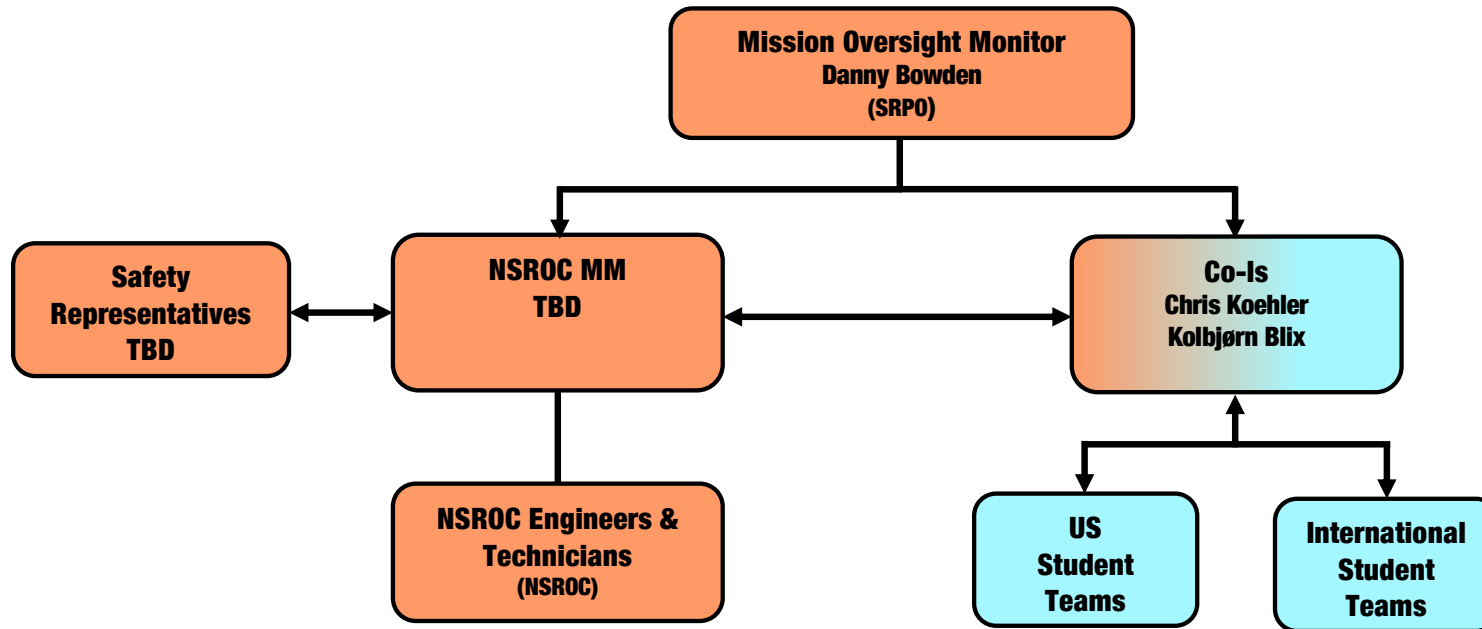


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RockSat-X Program Organization



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MOM Summary

Mission Oversight Monitor	
Flying a radioactive source?	NO
Radioactive source for ground calibration?	NO
Type of source and handling?	N/A
Responsible for handling?	N/A
Ground or flight high voltage systems?	TBD
Cryogenic systems including GSE	TBD
Desire to power during final vehicle preparations?	TBD
Foreign nationals' access to facilities?*	YES
Unique or hazardous systems, or environmental considerations?	TBD
Excess space available?	TBD



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Mission Success Criteria

Minimum Success Criteria

- At least one hot count is conducted for the RockSat-X mission.

Comprehensive Success Criteria

- Successful launch of the RockSat-X payload, including vehicle performance within 2 sigma of predictions
- All experiments successfully exposed to the space environment at an altitude within 2 sigma of the predicted nominal.
- Desired attitude achieved within 7 degrees.
- All individual deployment or ejection actuation impulses sent to each experiment at the programmed times
- Payload Recovery
- Data collected from a majority of the telemetered channels used by the participant-built experiments.

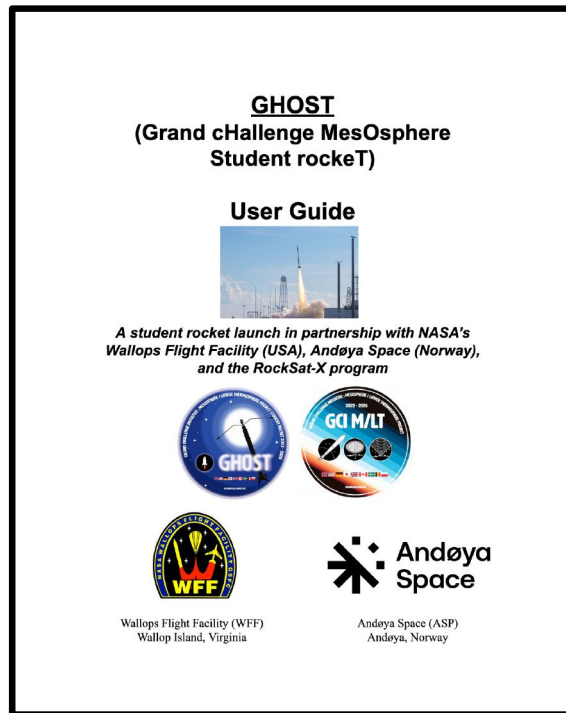


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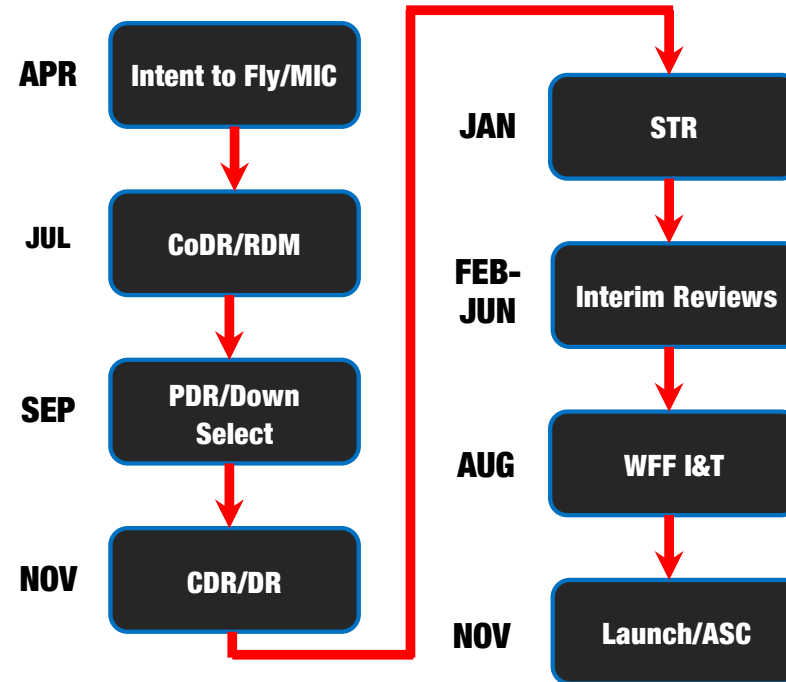
20



RockSat-X Program Introduction



GHOST User Guide 2023
Rev - DRAFT



Program Flow



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RockSat-X Program Introduction

CoDR	JUL 5-10, 2023	
PDR	SEP 11-14, 2023	
CDR	NOV 13-17, 2023	
STR	JAN 22-26, 2024	
ISTR	MAR 25-29, 2024	
FMSR	MAY 20-24, 2024	
VVC	JUN 24-28, 2024	

WFF Integration and Test -> AUG 12-16, 2024*
ASC Launch -> NOV 11-15, 2024*

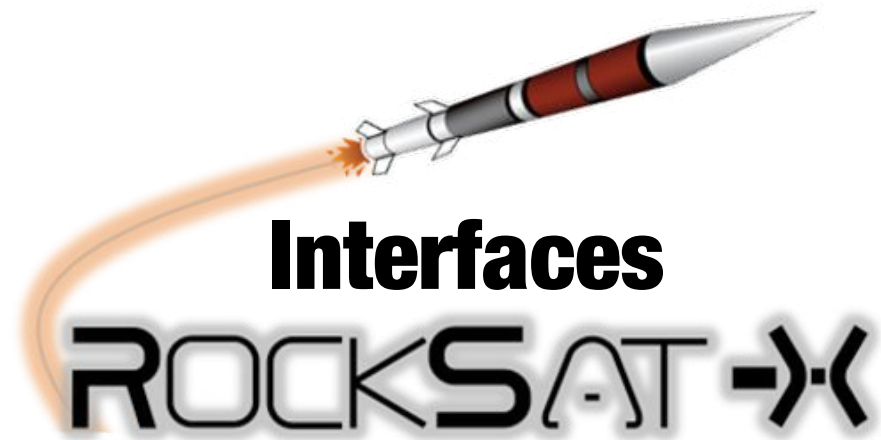
*** WFF/ASC confirmation needed**



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User Guide



Requirement
Center of gravity in 1" plane of plate
Weight 30.0+/- 1.0 (15.0 +/- 0.5 for shared) lbs.
Max Height < 10.75" (5.13" for shared)
Bottom of deck has flush mount hardware
Within Keep-Out Zone
Using < 10 A/D Lines
Using/Understand Parallel Line
Using/Understand Asynchronous Line
Using X GSE Line(s)
Using X Redundant Power Lines (TE-1, TE-2, TE-3)
Using X Non-Redundant Power Lines (TE-R)
Using < 1 Ah (< 0.5 Ah for half payload)
Using <= 28 V
Using RF (If yes, list frequency and TX Power)
Using deployable?
Whole team consists of US Persons
Using ITAR and/or Export Controlled hardware



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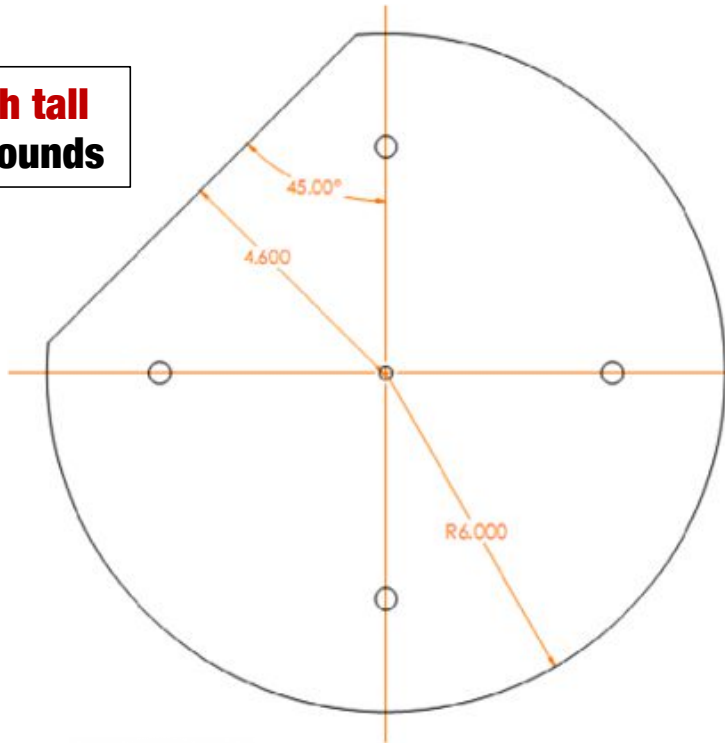
24



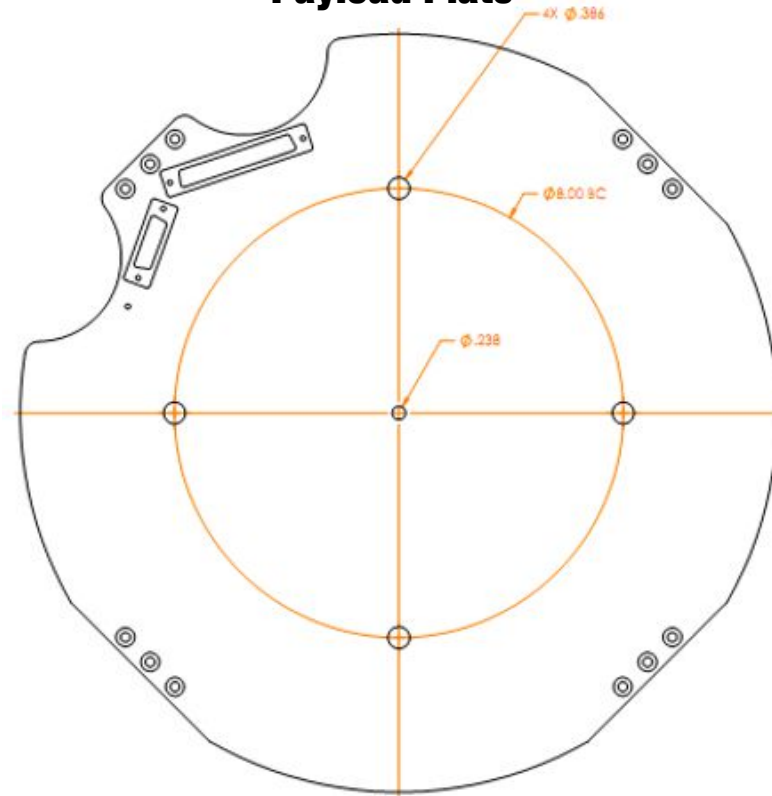
Mechanical Interface

Payload Envelope

10.75 inch tall
30 +/- 1 pounds



Payload Plate



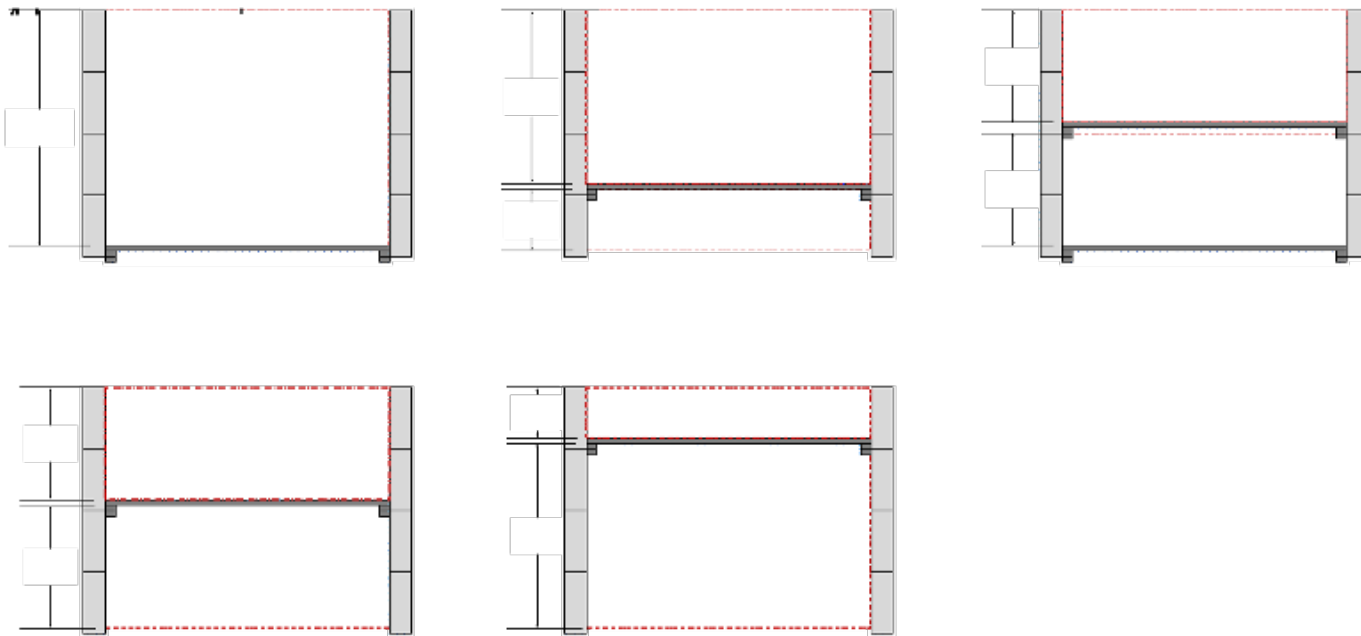
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Mechanical Interface

- Experiment height definitions to minimize chance of mechanical interference between payloads (0.25" margin)



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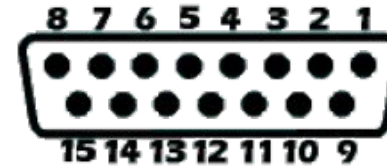


Power Interface

15 pin d-sub Connector

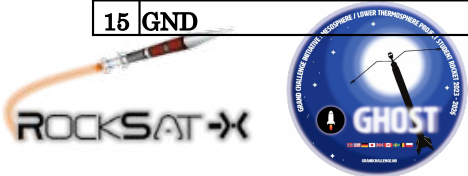
- Experiment Side: (M)
- Wallops Side: (F)

Pin	Function
1	GSE 1
2	Timer Event Redundant (TE-RA)
3	Timer Event Redundant (TE-RB)
4	Timer Event 1 (TE-1)
5	GND
6	GND
7	GND
8	GND
9	GSE 2
10	Timer Event 2 (TE-2)
11	Timer Event 3 (TE-3)
12	GND
13	GND
14	GND
15	GND



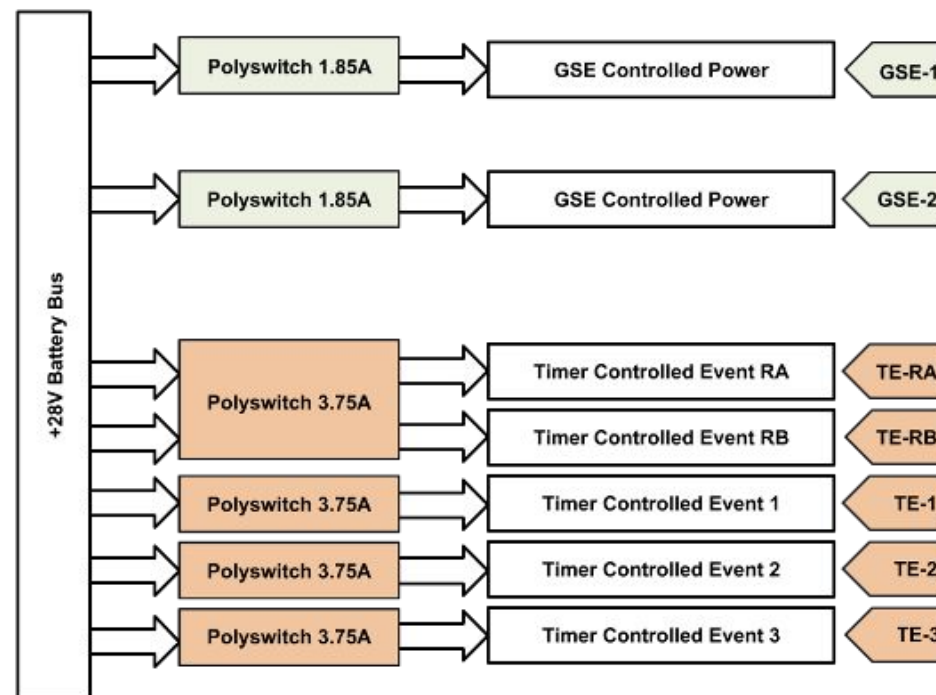
Each Standard Experiment Space Gets:

- 2 Non-Redundant GSE Lines (GSE 1 and GSE 2)
 - Pins 1 and 9, respectively
 - 28V, **1.85 A** (sum of both lines)
 - Activation specified by payloads T-10:00 to T-3:00 with dwell time
 - Automatically active after T-0:00
- 3 Non-Redundant Timer Events (TE 1-3)
 - Pins 4, 10, 11 respectively
 - 28V, **3.75 A** maximum (minus TE-R)
 - Customer specifies On (T+0:01); dwell time
- 1 Redundant Timer Event (TE-R)
 - Pins 2 and 3 tied together
 - 28V, **3.75 A** maximum (minus TE 1-3)
 - Customer specifies On (T+0:01); dwell time
- 1.4 Ah /experiment space
- Polyswitches – limited by harness



Power Interface

- Understand there are individual polyswitches
- RS-X GSE limits payload lines to the specs below
- Cumulative current draw is 3.75A for experiment



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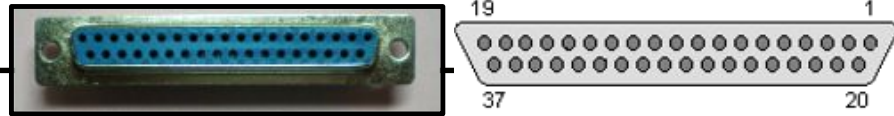
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Telemetry Interface

37 pin d-sub Connector

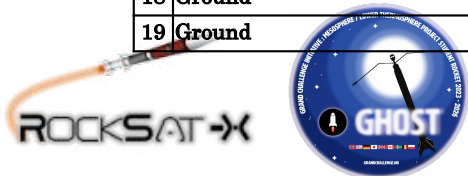
- Experiment Side: (F)
- Wallops Side: (M)



Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	Analog 1	20	Parallel Bit 7
2	Analog 2	21	Parallel Bit 8
3	Analog 3	22	Parallel Bit 9
4	Analog 4	23	Parallel Bit 10
5	Analog 5	24	Parallel Bit 11
6	Analog 6	25	Parallel Bit 12
7	Analog 7	26	Parallel Bit 13
8	Analog 8	27	Parallel Bit 14
9	Analog 9	28	Parallel Bit 15
10	Analog 10	29	Parallel Bit 16 (LSB)
11	Parallel Bit 1 (MSB)	30	Parallel Read Strobe
12	Parallel Bit 2	31	N/C
13	Parallel Bit 3	32	RS-232 Data (TP1)
14	Parallel Bit 4	33	RS-232 GND (TP2)
15	Parallel Bit 5	34	N/C
16	Parallel Bit 6	35	N/C
17	N/C	36	Ground
18	Ground	37	Ground
19	Ground		

Each Payload Space Gets:

- 10 - 10 bit (16 bit word) A/D Lines
 - Pins 1-10
 - V = 0 – 5V (Continuous)
 - Wallops side high impedance
 - Sample rate = 1875 sps
- 1 - 16 bit Parallel Line
 - Pins 11-16; 20-29
 - V = 0 (L) 5 (H)
 - Sample rate = 9375 sps
- 1 - Asynchronous Serial Line
 - TX Pin 32, GND Pin 33
 - Baud Rates (19200)
 - RS-232 protocol
 - 8-N-1
- Based on a 3 Mbit/sec PCM Stack



RockSat-X GSE

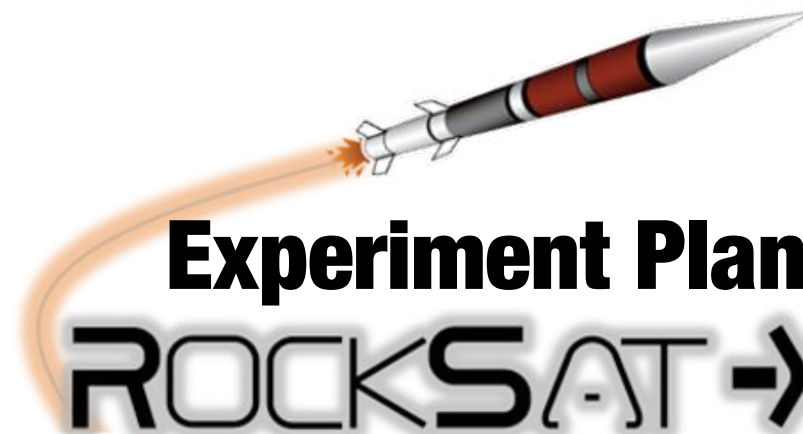
Purpose – RockSat-X GSE streamlines the integration and testing of all RS-X payloads upon arrival at Wallops



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Experiment Plan

ROCKSAT-X



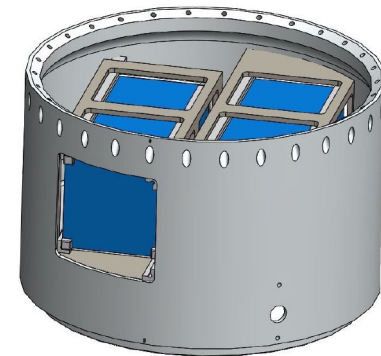
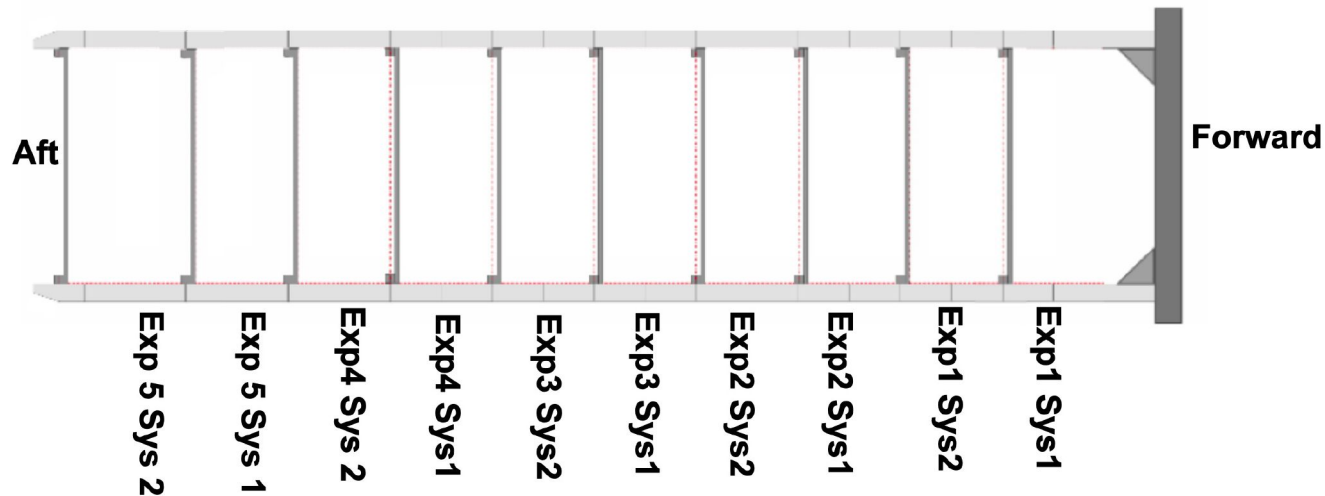
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Experiment Plan

- 5 full spaces in aft requested with option to divide into 10 half spaces
 - Volume, weight, power, T/M would be split if half space used
- 1 full space in the nose cone like on G-Chaser
- 1 module for CubeSat Deployment (like on G-Chaser)



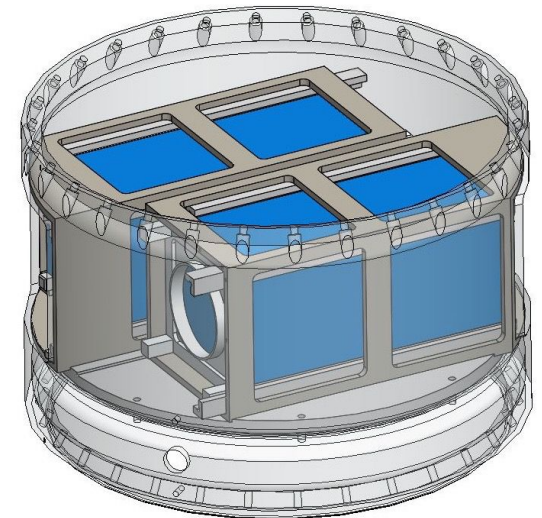
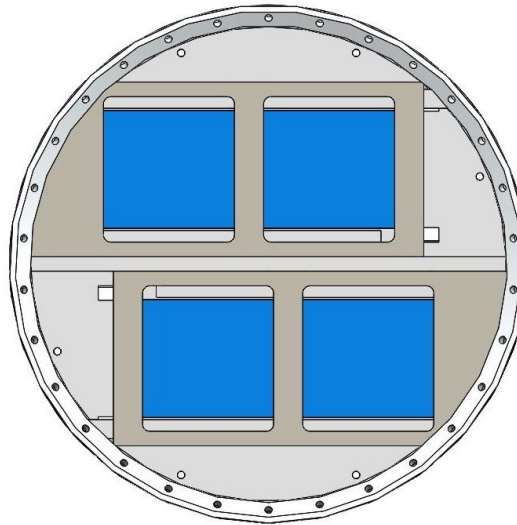
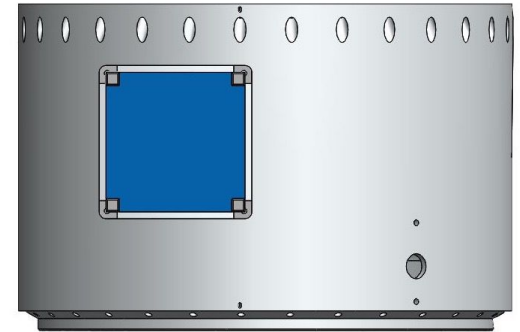
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Experiment Plan

- **Andøya Space CubeSat Eject Pod (CEP)**
- **Contains 4 x 1U CubeSats**
- **Decision on Andøya module (upscaled to 17 inches) or integrating into regular RockSat-X experiment deck**
- **No electrical connections between installed CubeSats and RockSat-X vehicle**

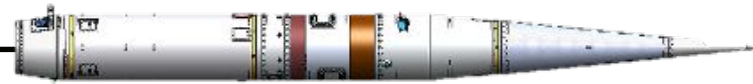


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Experiment Summaries

- Only 4 teams have submitted IFFs so far



Half Experiment	Full Experiment
  UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA	 



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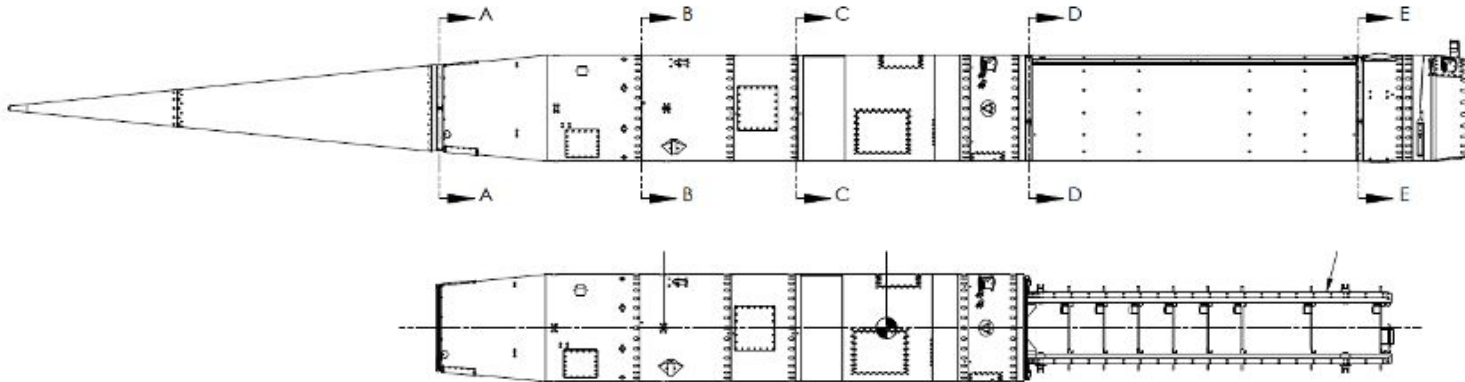
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Vehicle Requests

- ~300 km apogee
- ~100 kg of experiment weight
- Full access to space environment
- Despin to ~0 hz
- Active ACS throughout flight
- Power and telemetry for experiments



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Launch Requests

- **Launch time = TBD**
- **Location = Andøya**
- **Recovery = Not required**



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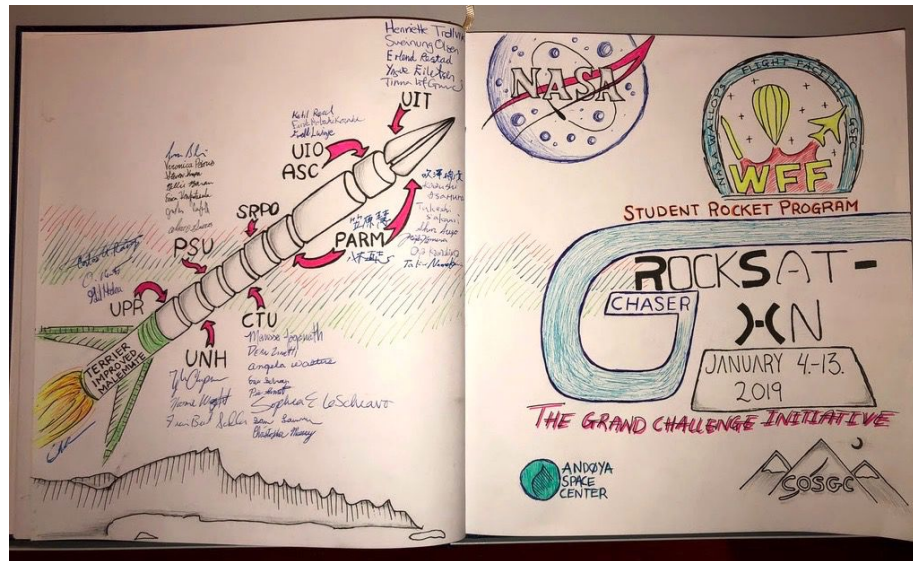
Hardware Requests

- **Up to 11 experiment decks**
 - One may be different for nose cone experiment
- **Connectors for flight decks (power and TM)**
 - 10 TM (37 pin d-sub female)
 - 10 PWR (15 pin d-sub male)
 - Stand-offs and mounting hardware
- **Help with CubeSat module**



Next Steps

- Conclude the Intent to Fly process (late April)
- Respond to action items discussed during this MIC
- Drive toward a CoDR and RDM in July 2023



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List of Contacts

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- rocksatprogram@gmail.com

Kolbjørn Blix, Vice President Andøya Space Sub-Orbital

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- kolbjoern.blix@andoyaspace.no



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