

Group 4: Innovative Science Produced by Nano-Satellite Observation

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6 Participants (8 persons in total)
[4: Science background,
4: Engineering background]

Participants (Group 4)

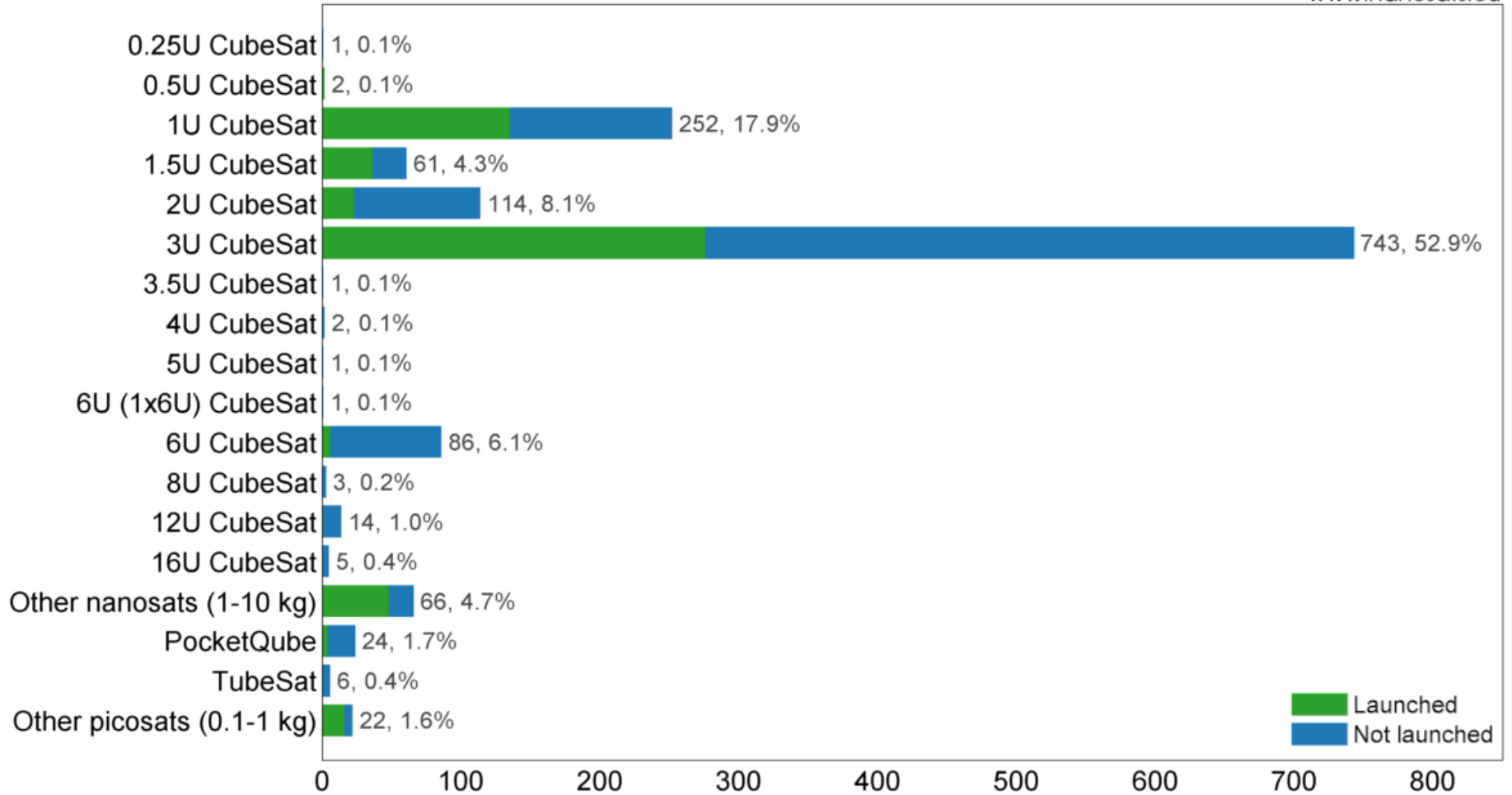
- Masashi Kamogawa (Moderator)
- Mariana Bogdanova (Assistant)
- Hiroki Uto
- Yasuyuki Miyazaki
- Zdravko Dimitrov
- Himmat Panag
- David Lam
- Jordan Bozmarov

Our motivation

- Can Cubesat observe practical scientific data?
- Were there scientific papers using Cubesat data?
- What is the plausible missions for Cubesat?

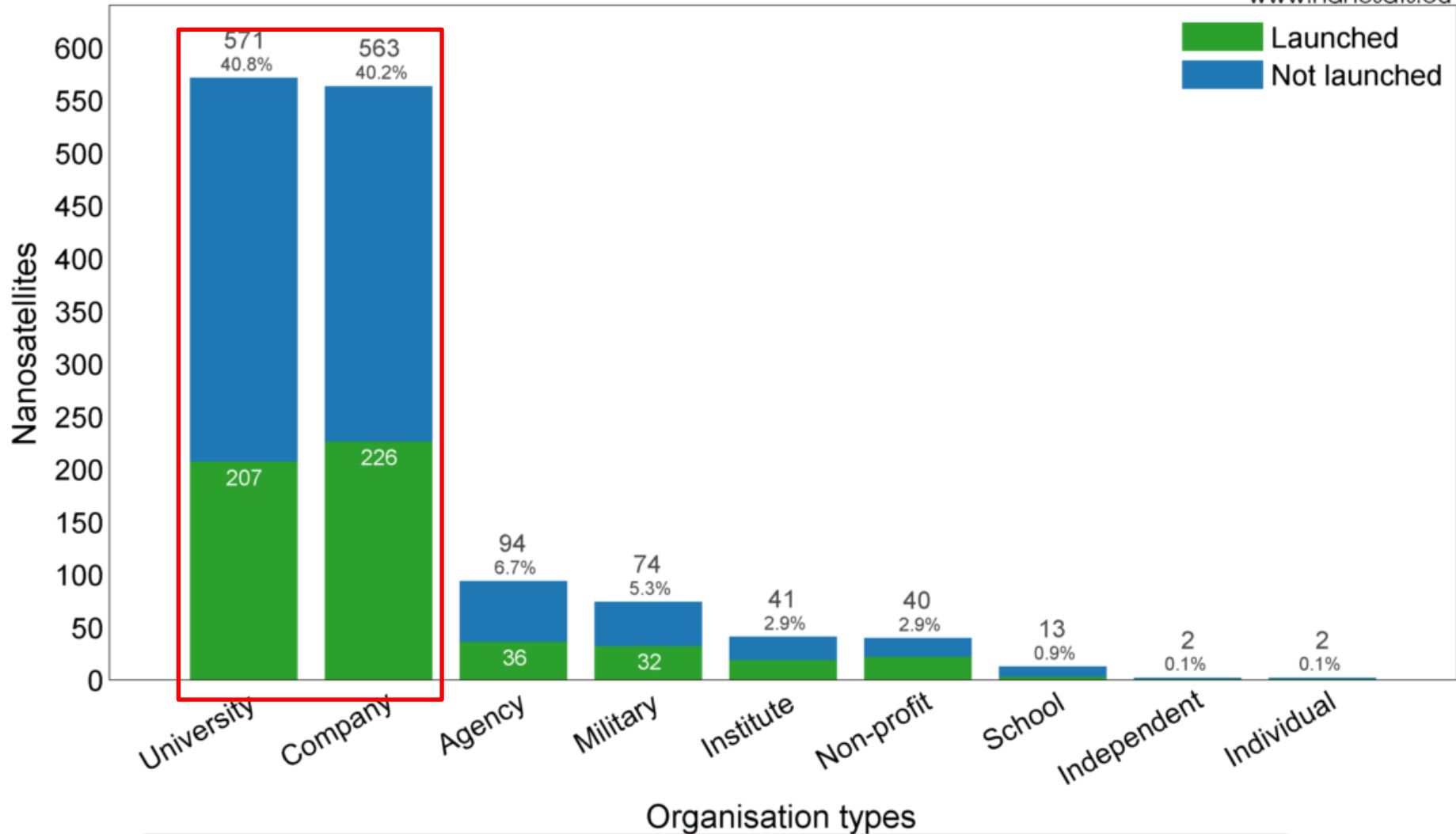
Nanosatellites by types

www.nanosats.eu



Nanosatellites by organisation types

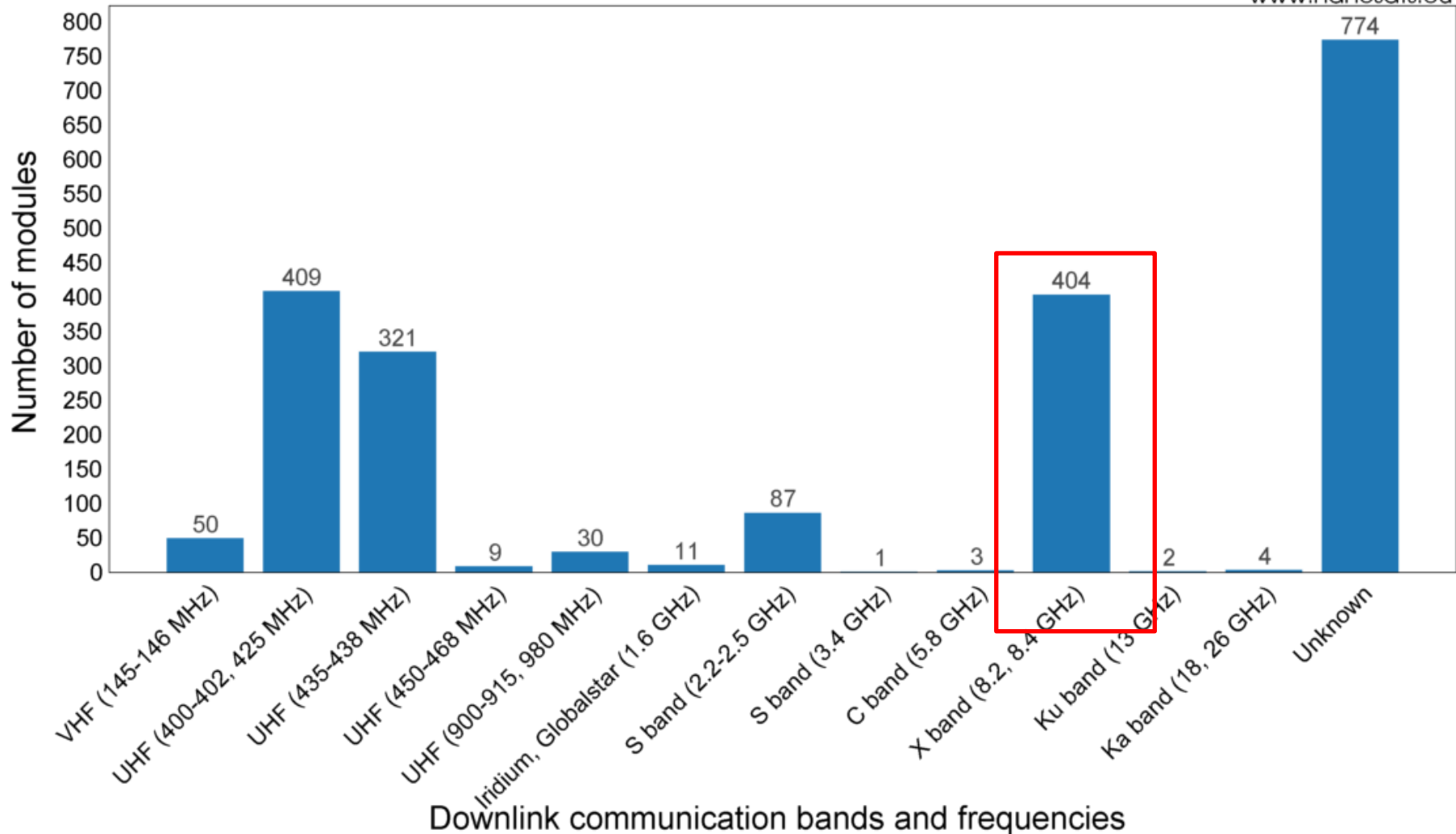
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It seems to easily employ ambitious missions.

Nanosatellite downlink modules

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Note! Not the number of satellites. Some have 2 downlink modules. Amateur radio transponders or satellite-to-satellite links usually not included.

Downlink of practically sampled data is available.

Recent scientific results

- Most relevant Cubesat for Science:
Radio Aurora Explore (NASA-NFS / 3U)
- Ionospheric irregularities
- Energetic electron precipitation
- Space weather

What is better mission for Cubesat?

- Current Cubesat can use X-band communication.
- University and company are major developers.
- Many instruments are currently feasible for CubeSat.
- Good resolution is difficult to obtain.
(in particular, camera and spectrometer)

What is feasible mission?

- Earthquake electromagnetic precursor
- Tsunami real-time monitoring
- Lunar mission (energetic particles around magnetotail, material resource)
- Animal behavior
- Microgravity, energetic charged particles, vacuum experiment for biology, material science etc.
- Radio noise temperature of passive measurement by two Cubesats (Microwave Radiometer)

Earthquake electromagnetic precursor

- Electromagnetic wave measurement
(○ Electric field, × Magnetic field)
- In-situ plasma measurement (Langmuir probe)
- Long term observation (no interruption).
- Robust Cubesat is required.

Tsunami real-time monitoring

- Ship-GPS measurement - AIS communication
→ Ship number depends on season, weather etc.
- Ionospheric monitoring (TEC measurement)
⇒ Alternative method

Lunar mission

(energetic particles around magnetotail,
material resource)

- Langmuir probes (magnetotail)
 - Particle measurement (magnetotail)
 - Spectrometer (material on the surface)
 - Magnetic field (local magnetic field survey)
- > Concurrent two missions depends on space inside the satellite.

Animal behavior

1) Is anomalous behavior before the earthquake true?

2) Do animal feel magnetic field?

- Trackers embedded in the animal
- Store and forward system
- Several Cubesats are required.

Microgravity, energetic charged particles, vacuum experiment for biology, material science etc.

- Small biology probe (microscope etc.)
- Small material probe

Radio noise temperature of passive measurement by two Cubesats (Microwave Radiometer)

To create real-time map of noise temperature for the differential data.

- Antenna with very low noise temperature
- Synchronous detector

Conclusion

- Scientists push Cubesat developers to employ their scientific mission.
- Special sensors for Cubesat should be developed.
- Cubesat mission produces more data affordable for the science.