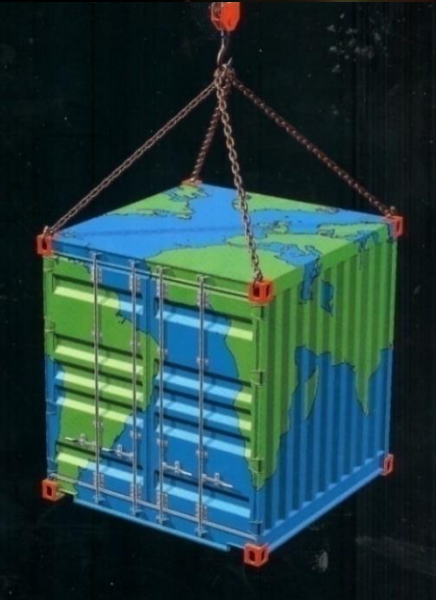


Pico-Satellite Formations: The Science & Technology Challenge in „New Space“



NetSat, the Future in Space : Smart, Small, and Cooperativ ?

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NetSat Launch Party, Würzburg 28.9.2020



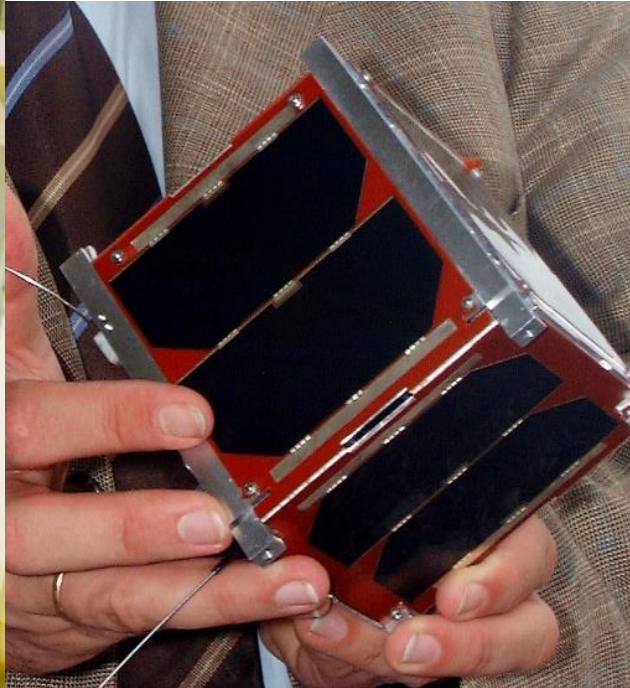
Huge Perspectives for Small Satellite Formations

Satellite Evolution during my Professional Life



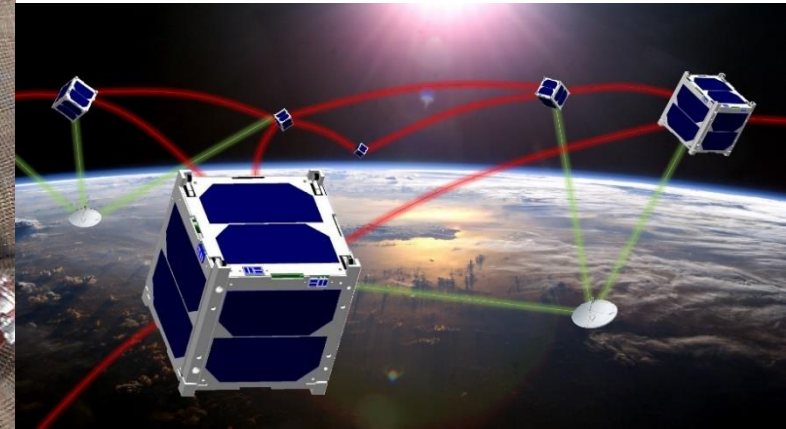
Cassini/Huygens by NASA
/ ESA to explore Saturn
and Titan (initiated 1986)
6.7 m height / Ø 4 m
launch mass: 5.82 t

miniaturization



UWE-1 first German
pico-satellite; 10 cm
cube; mass < 0,9 kg;
for Internet from space;
launch 27.10.2005

cooperation

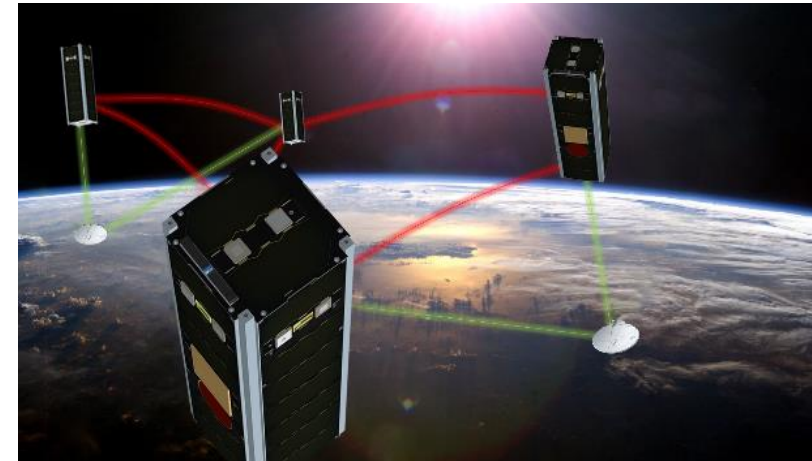


NetSat distributed,
networked multi-satellite
system; launch 28.9.2020

NetSat Motivation

decentralized, distributed systems offer

- **higher fault tolerance and robustness**
(after defects, the other satellites continue)
- **scalability** according to application needs
(additional satellites can be added to increase resolution and coverage)
- **better availability** for multi-satellite system



Research
supported by an
ERC Advanced
Grant 2012

NetSat Control Challenges

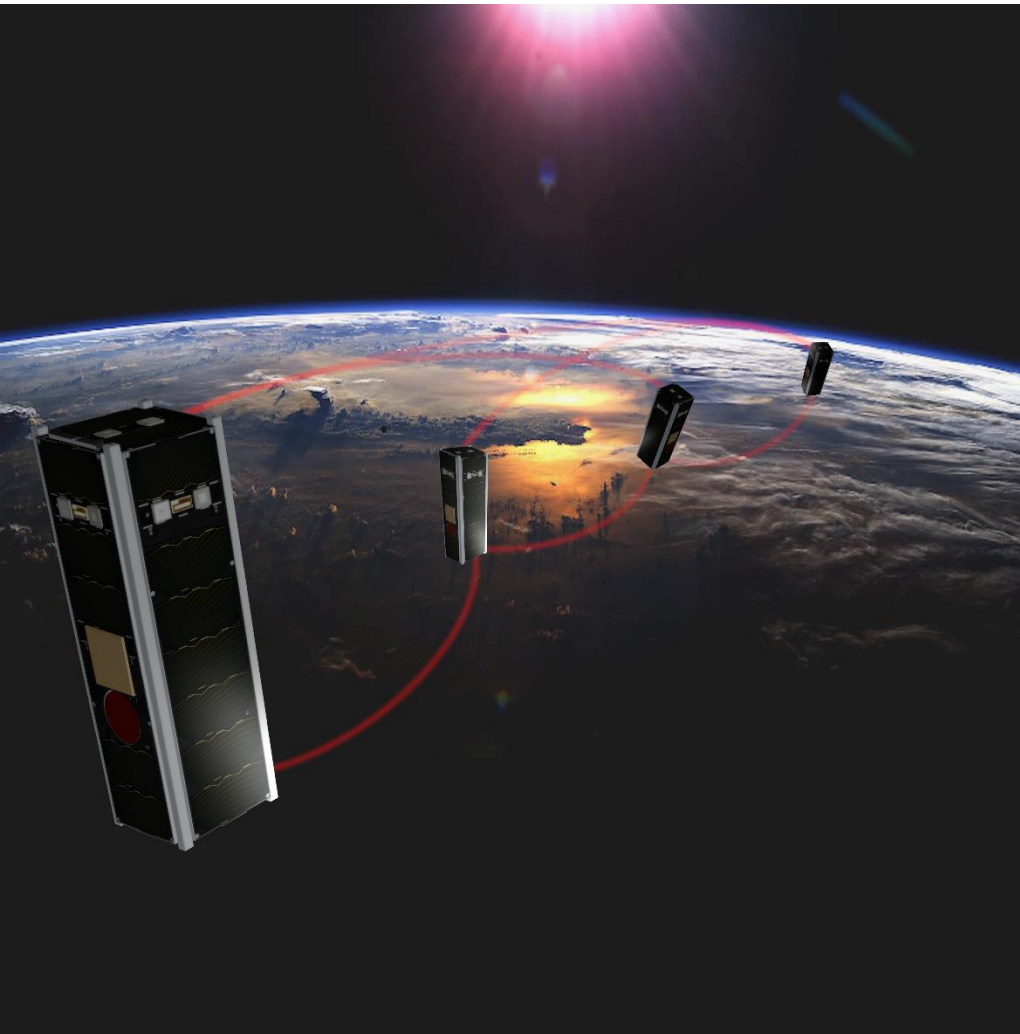
- **self-organization:** inter-satellite links, networked control, cooperation
- **autonomous reactions:** relative navigation, fuel efficiency, collision avoidance
- **miniaturization :** control & FDIR software have to compensate noise

Gefördert durch

Bayerisches Staatsministerium für
Wirtschaft, Landesentwicklung und Energie

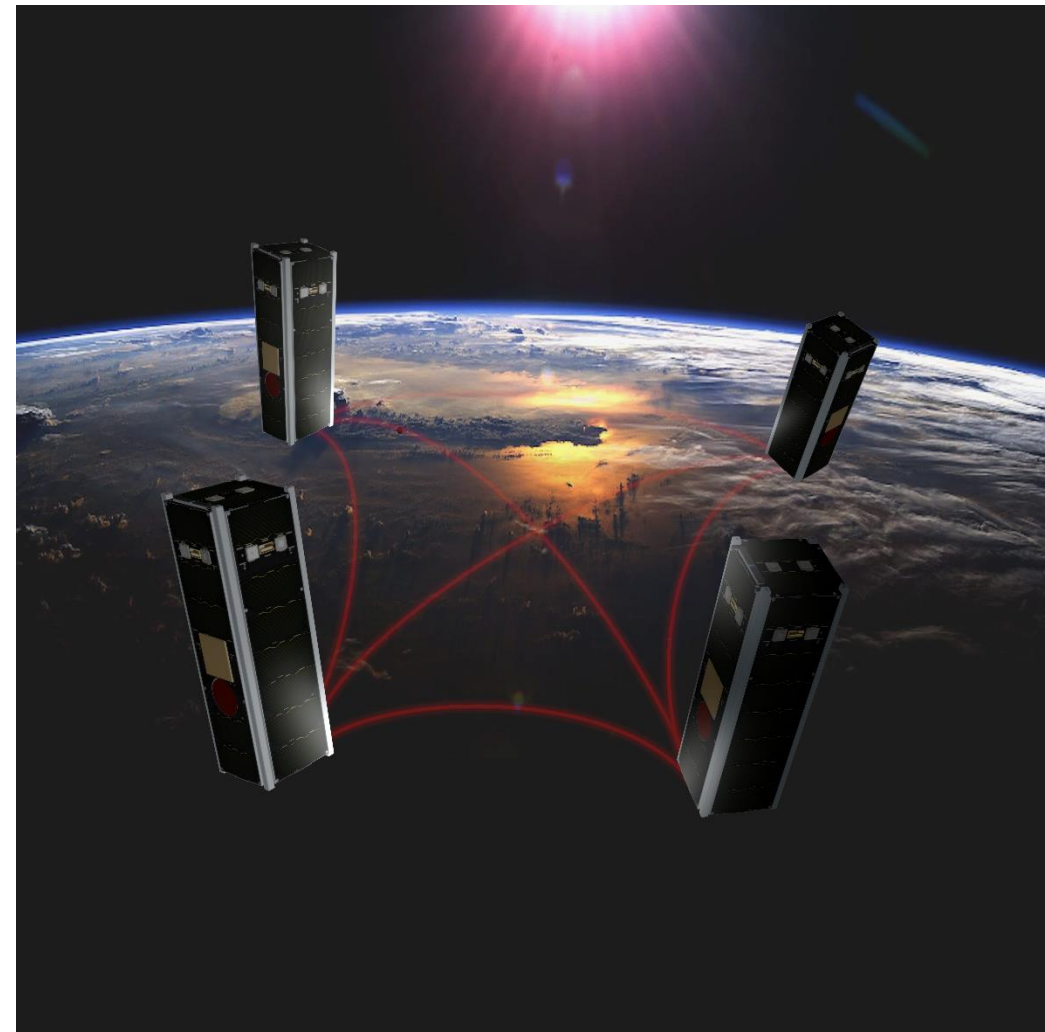


Formation Implementation

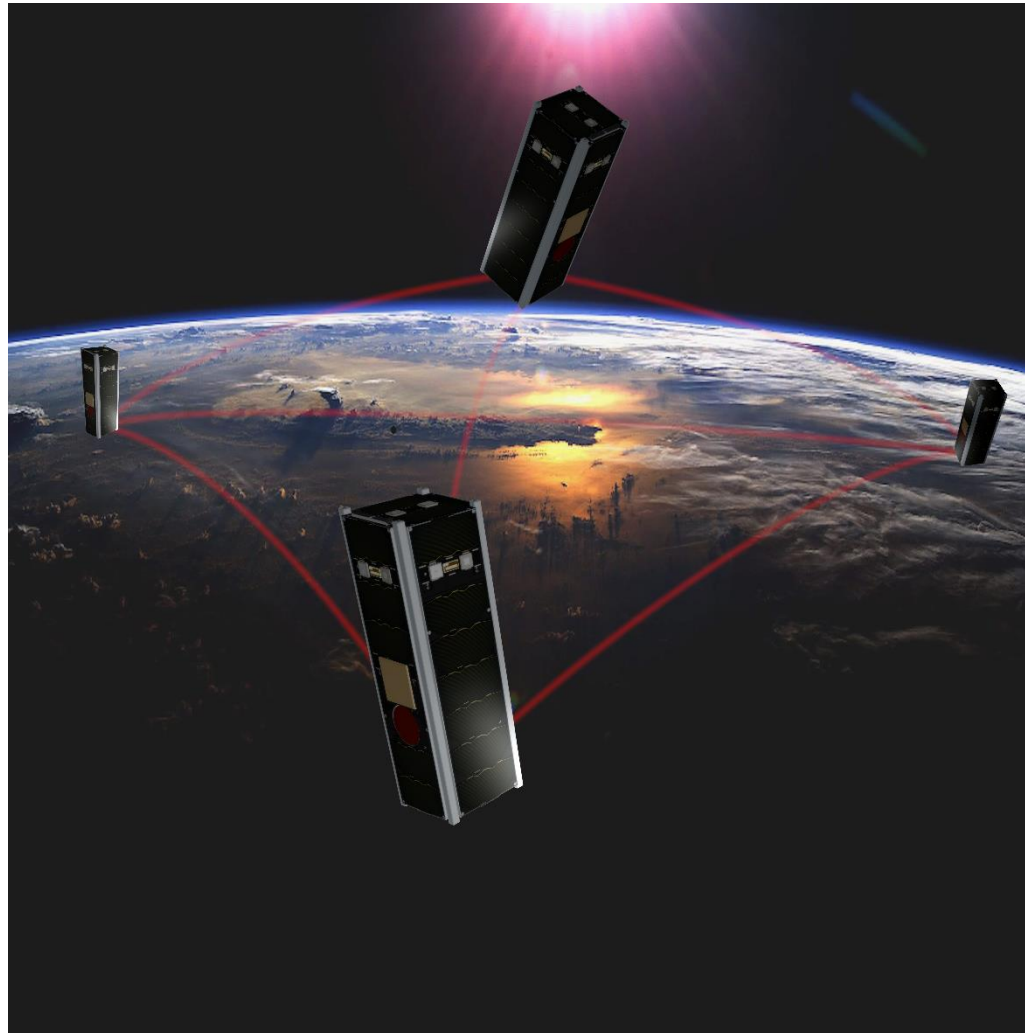


1-dimensional configuration
all satellites aligned in one line;
string of pearls

2-dimensional configuration
all satellites in one plane

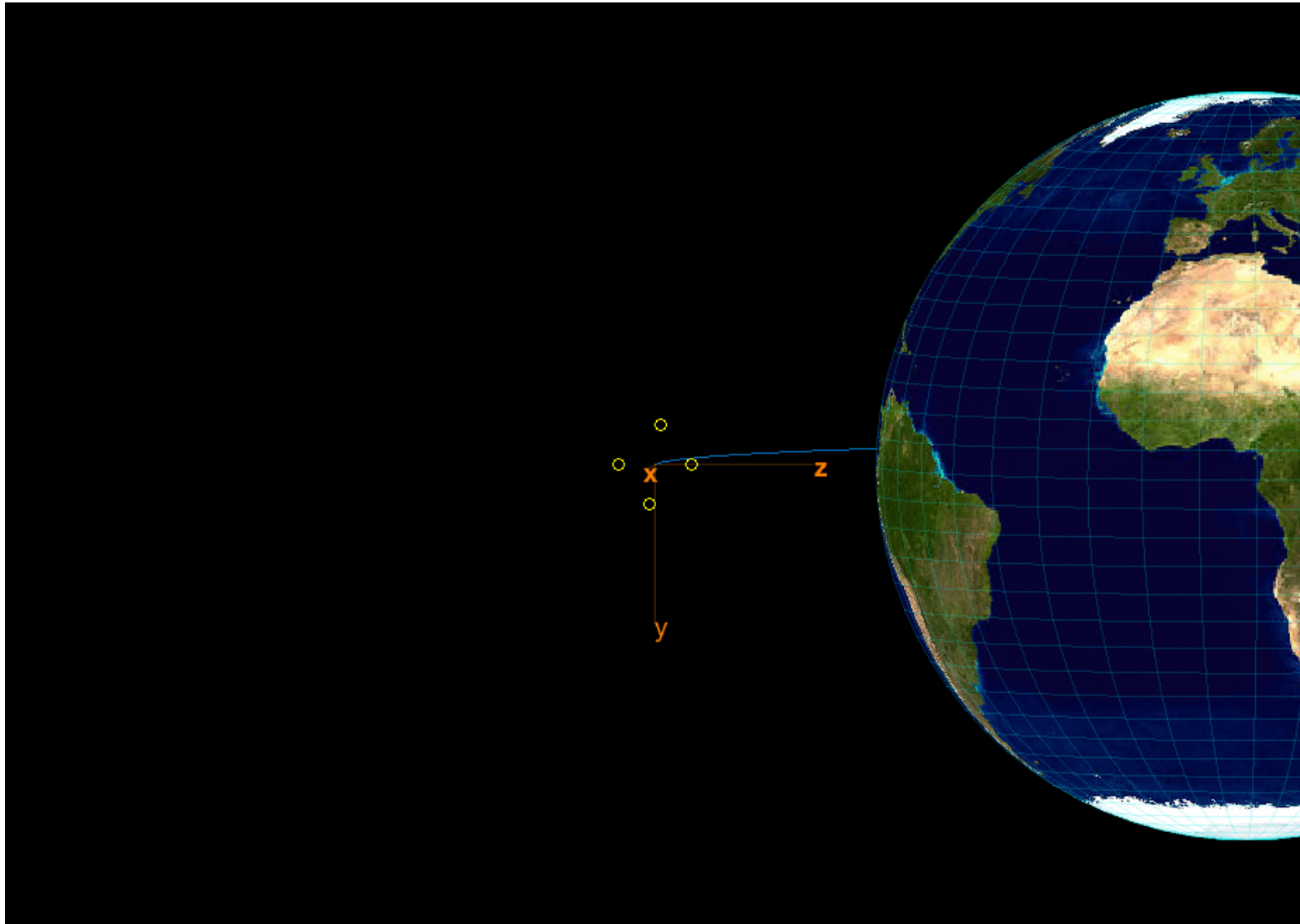


NetSat Innovation

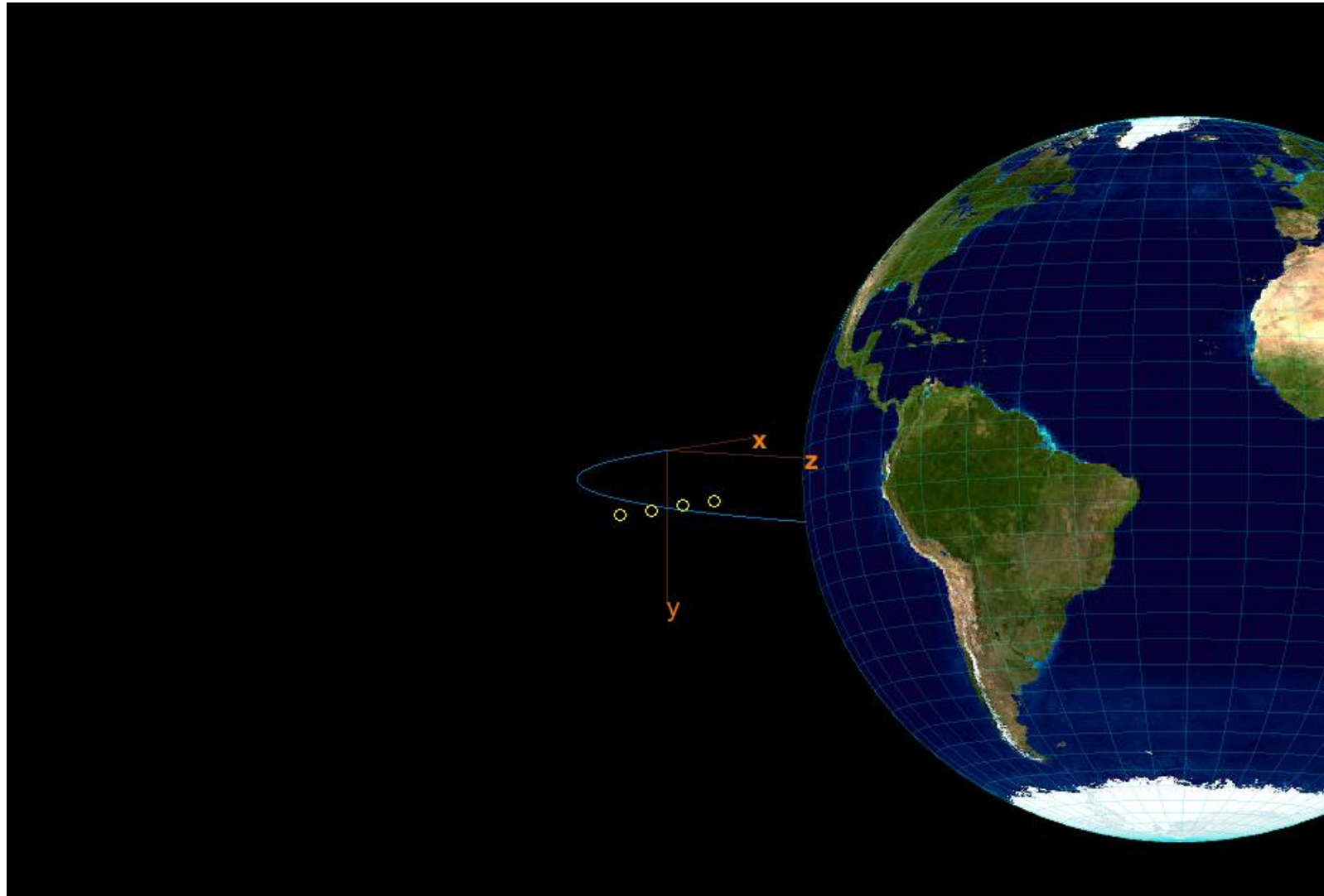


3-dimensional configuration
satellites distributed in 3D space
Shape of a tetrahedron

Space Dynamics: Cartwheel Helix Orbit 1



Space Dynamics: Cartwheel Helix Orbit 2



Forthcoming NetSat Experiments

- formation control for optimum observation configurations in 3D
- transitions between different formation topologies
- control strategies for autonomous formation maintenance
- distance reduction from 100 km in the beginning to 20 m at end of mission

Future Application of these Formation Technologies

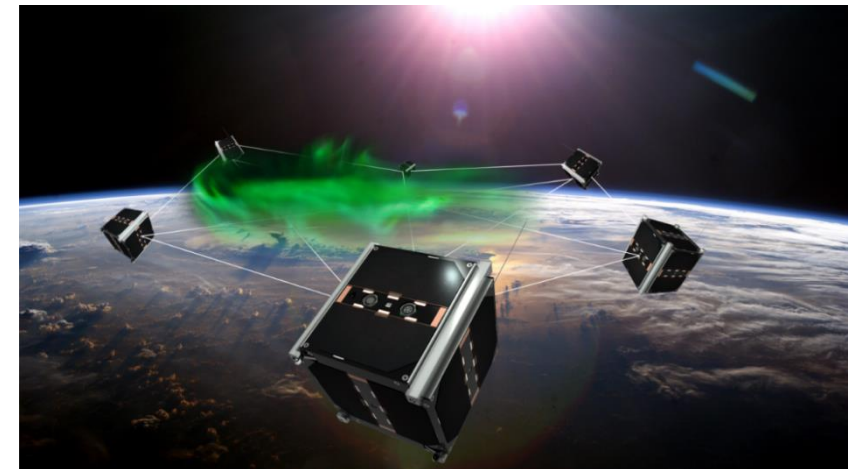
sensor networks for scientific observations

- multi-point, multi-perspective observations
- very long baseline data acquisition

traditional satellites for illumination, large
small satellite detector networks as receiver

forming of virtual large antenna arrays for

- long distance data transmission
- high resolution detection



Future applications of satellite formations

technology development for nano-satellite formations



NetSat (launch now in one hour)

networked control, intersatellite links,
and relative navigation technologies
for small satellite formations



Advanced
Grant 2012

**Excellent perspectives for
scientific innovations in
telecommunication and Earth
observation networks !**

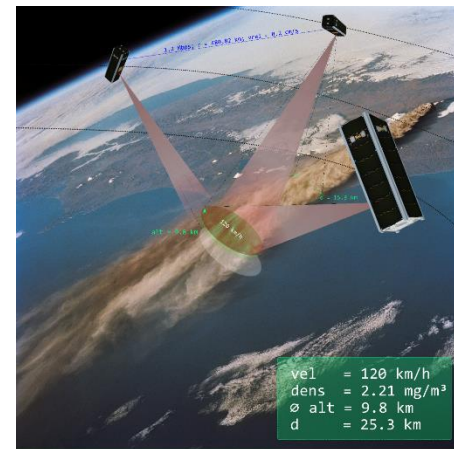
Synergy Grant 2018



applications



QUBE (2021)
Quantum key
distribution for
secure
communication



TIM / TOM (2021)
3D-Earth
observation by
photogrammetric
methods



CloudCT (2022)
computertomo-
graphy of clouds
for improved
climate predictions