

Optimizing the Attitude Control of Small Satellite Constellations for Rapid Response Imaging



MOTIVATION

- Distributed Space Missions are emerging as realistic methods to improve spatio-temporal-angular sampling of the Earth
- Cubesat ADCS, constellation design, single S/C and aerial planning and scheduling is developing
- Gap in literature for open-access software tools for scheduling constellation operations in terms of pointing and observing targets

GOAL: Develop a tool for scheduling pointing ops for NFOV sensors on LEO sats to maximize global coverage + minimize image distortion under ADCS, cloud cover, BRDF or downlink constraints.

IMPLEMENTATION

Orbital Mechanics => Access Times for Satellite, given discrete pointing options



Attitude Analysis => Extended Kalman filter + PID control

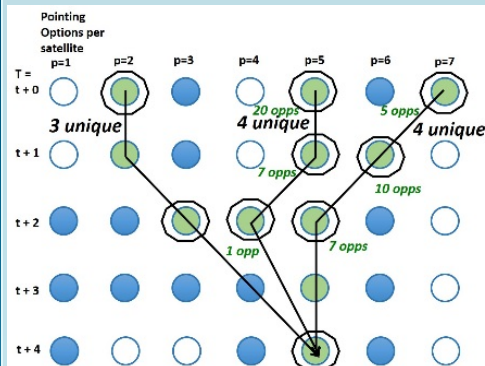


Optimization over Time => Dynamic Programming

LandSat Case Study

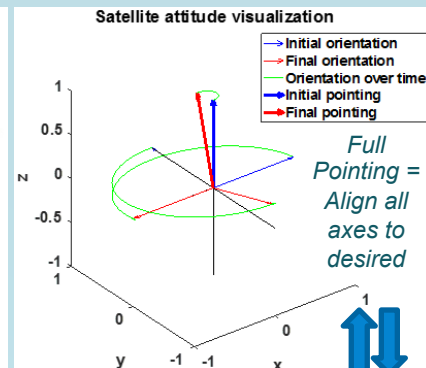
Landsat takes ~24 s to transverse over its FOV of ~185 km, 710 km/98.2 deg orbit, snaps 236/s + integrates pushbroom images over 30 s. 16896 land/coastal images.

Dynamic Programming w/ time as constraint



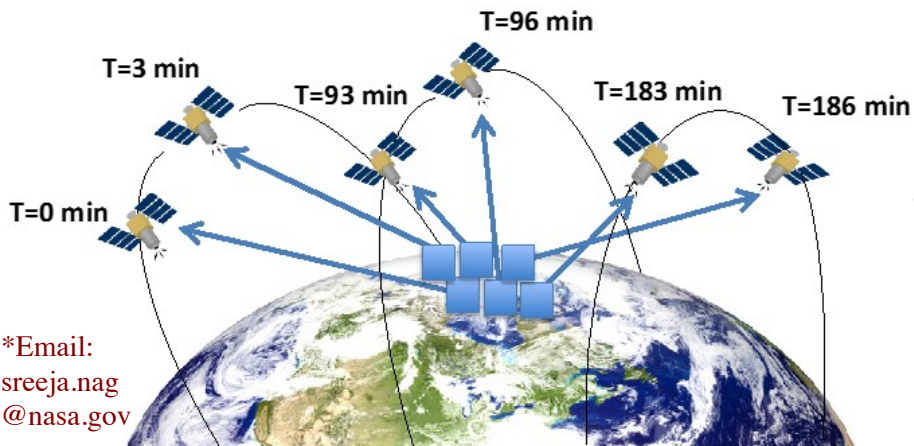
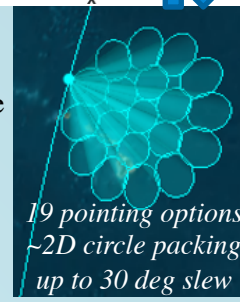
RESULTS

Fast Pointing (E = 2.8J) vs. Full Pointing (38.2J)



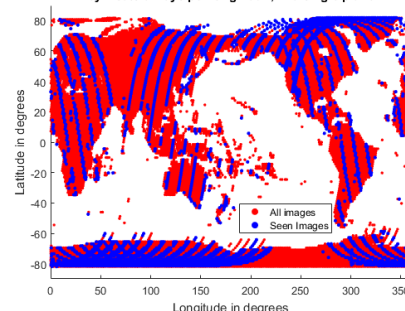
Nadir Pointing vs. Agile Pointing

- Over 24h, only 4711 images seen (28% of total, 32% of possible)
- Over 12h, 2 sat constellation sees 4367 images (30%)
- 11418 images seen (67% of total, 77.5% of possible so 140% more)
- 11034 unique images seen by 2 sats (150% improvement in spite of 1411 common images)

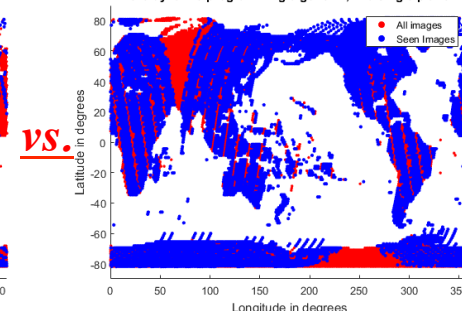


Acknowledgement: NASA ESTO

Landsat images covered in 12 hours, by 2 sats always pointing nadir, in a single plane



Landsat images covered in 12 hours, by 2 sats pointed via the dynamic programming algorithm, in a single plane



VS.

FUTURE WORK: Validate optimality using MILP, add random cloud cover + ground station downlink and charging constraints, Constellation trades