The trend towards Cubesat utilization for both Defense and Commercialized applications is expected to grow dramatically in the next several years. Cubesat Mission successes are a must going forward. Original cubesats were either University or Science based projects. As this market grows and matures, the reliability of operation will become critical, whether evaluated from NatSec Task or Commercial revenue aspects. Current and future cubesats will rely on full mission achievement and improved reliability.

According to a recent paper (1), an average of 36% (28-44%) of CubeSat failures, including DOA failures and in orbit failures within the first 90 days of operation, were in the electrical power system (EPS). During the first 90 days of operation, EPS Failures are the single largest contributor to mission failure.

Many CubeSats are derived from “kits” that include components of a power bus. This can include electrical power systems components such as solar panels, battery and battery charger and a regulator for the CubeSat bus.

But then, most CubeSats are user “customized” with various payload requirements that make each CubeSat design unique.

Often the bolt on function needs a DC voltage not provided by the standard bus. This means adding one or more DC-DC converters to convert the CubeSat bus to the unique user voltages.

What could go wrong?

- Can’t operate at hot or cold: Some have a range as limited as 0C to 50C
- Fail after temperature cycling: The construction and connections may fail after a low number of temperature cycles as experienced in orbit.
- Not designed for conduction cooling; need air flow for cooling. No cool breezes in space!
- Are electrically noisy, input and output: They are noisy neighbors who may interfere with the bus or with sensitive circuits nearby.
- Can’t tolerate even modest radiation: Some CMOS control circuits can only tolerate a few kRad before failing. Or, a low energy heavy ion can zap them, causing failure.
- Sensitive to shock and vibration: can cause failure during launch or deployment.
Budget constraints are always a factor in successfully designing, building, launching and executing CubeSat missions. At the present time, it appears that, excluding labor, actual launch costs remain the largest share of the expense. The average deployed 1U CubeSat is estimated to cost $100,000, and the average deployed 3U CubeSat is said to cost $300,000. (2).

The CAPEX costs, are actually a minor part of the total investment especially when mission success is taken into consideration. Furthermore if the cubesat design requirement is in the 3-6U+ range, the incremental cost of qualified power bus components is negligible.

The obvious immediate solution to improve CubeSat reliability by 30-40% is to design the Electronic Power System (EPS), using qualified DC-DC converters specifically designed for the market segment.

Benefiting from careful design, volume production and the gradual elimination of design problems from feedback over many applications, space qualified electrical power systems components can greatly increase reliability.

For over thirty years, Modular Devices, Inc., has designed and manufactured DC-DC converters for specific requirements of the satellite and Cubesat markets. Compact, Rad Hard, hermetically sealed, standard 28V input bus with single, dual and triple outputs, including: +5, +3.3, +2, and -5V for powering digital, RF, and FPGA Cubesat subsystems.

For further information from Modular Devices, Inc.: www.mdipower.com, +1 631 345 3100 sales@mdipower.com

1.”Reliability of CubeSats-Statistical Data, Developer’s Beliefs and the Way Forward” Martin Langer and Jasper Bouwmeester, SSC16-X-2, 30th Annual AIAA/USU

http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3397&context=smallsat
