NASA ARC /MSFC Nanosail-D and NASA ARC PRESat (PharmaSat Prototype)

CAMPAIGN MISSION OVERVIEW

Mission Information

Launch Date: June 10, 2008 Launch Vehicle: Spacex Falcon 1 Launch site: Omelek Island, RTS (Kwaj) Orbit: 685 X 330 km, 9° inclination Mission Operation Period: 60 days +

Mission Overview and Objectives

The PreSat nano-satellite and NanoSail-D (NSD) campaign mission system was comprised of four major functional physical segments. They were the Space Segment (Satellite and Deployer), Ground System and Flight Operations Segment, System Safety and Mission Assurance Segment, and Launch.

Mission Objectives

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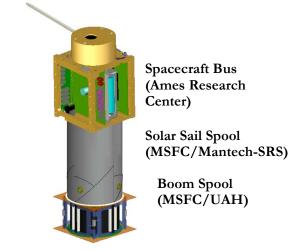
The overall goal of the PreSat Project was to utilize autonomous, in-situ bioanalytical and sample management technologies for investigations in support of the Advanced

Capabilities Division non-exploration and exploration objectives. Experiment requirements are described in ARC PharmaSat Project Science Requirements A240-0702-XR004.

Minimum success criteria for PreSat focused on demonstrating that the satellite can provide the necessary environment for executing the biological experiment planned for the later PharmaSat mission. Extended success for PreSat includes detection of actual biology growth during orbit.



PreSat Hardware



NanoSail-D (Aluminum Closeout Panels Not Shown)

near-equatorial orbits.

Minimum success criterion for NanoSail-D (NSD) was to demonstrate that the ARC NanoSatellite bus and MSFC NanoSail-D payload can be integrate and delivered for launch. Extended success for NSD includes validation of the sail deployment mechanism and demonstration of de-orbit performance by use of a solar-sail device.

In addition, both the PreSat and Nanosail-D missions were to demonstrate the ability to launch on the Falcon-1 vehicle and operate portable ground stations for

Nanosail Objectives:	PRESat Objectives:
-Primary •Establish ARC-MSFC collaborative	-Primary [Pharmasat Risk Reduction/Technology Demonstration)
relationship for future small satellite initiative •Deploy first solar sail leveraging work by MSFC approved under the SMD In-Space	•Demonstrate/validatepPerformance of NASA-Ames 2 nd Generation Modular Triple CubeSat Nanosatellite Platform
Propulsion Program	•Spaceflight performance evaluation of generic biofluidic sample management and optical detection
-Secondary/Opportunity	system
•Demo Orbital Debris Mitigation technology – drag sail	•Evaluation of payload environmental management system
•Ground Imaging to reduce spacecraft	
instrumentation	-Secondary (Opportunity/Benefits)
•Add to flight experience - ARC Bus "light" experience	•First NASA NanoSat Mission on SpaceX Falcon Launch Vehicle
•Relevance	•Establishment of South Pacific Ground Comm System
-Planetary & Heliophysics Science missions Most smallsats orbiting above 450 km struggle	•Demonstrates 6-month, low-cost mission implementation
to meet <25 year life MOD requirement	•Establishes collab mechanisms w AFRL, MSFC, Entrepreneur
	•Relevance to ISS Non-Exploration and SMD/Astrobiole Science Missions, etc
Specific Tasks	Specific Tasks (uses Prototype HW leveraged from PharmaSat Program (ESMD provided)
•GeneSat heritage Bus	
• $10 m^2$, 3 micron CP-1 Sail	•Configure Triple-Cube Satellite
• 2.2 m Tape Spring Booms	• <i>Flight System Engineering, Environmental Testing</i>
• UHF & S-Band comm	•Integrate PPOD LV Interface w SAT Rideshare Adapte
Closeout Panels	•Configure Comm System, install at Ground Ops Site
Magnetic Passive Stabilization	
•E/PO outreach	•Support Spacecraft / LV Integration @ Launch Site
	•Conduct Mission Ops Evaluate Results, Transfer to Formal Science Missions

SpaceX Falcon Flight-003: Secondary Payload Flight Integration



NanoSail-D Integration

Integrated Payload Stack

Mission Status:

The NASA ARC Nanosatellite Missions Office team successfully assembled, tested, delivered and integrated both the NanoSail and PreSat spacecrafts. The SpaceX Falcon-1 Flight 003 launched on 8/2/2008, but failed to reach orbit.