

(43) International Publication Date
20 July 2017 (20.07.2017)

(51) International Patent Classification:

H04M 1/00 (2006.01) *H04B 1/00* (2006.01)
H04B 1/08 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/US20 17/0 13076

(22) International Filing Date:

11 January 2017 (11.01.2017)

(25) Filing Language:

English

(26) Publication Language:

English

(30) Priority Data:

62/277,157 11 January 2016 (11.01.2016) US

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Beauchamp Street, Houston, TX 77009 (US).(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,
AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY,
BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DM,
DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT,
HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN,
KP, KR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA,
MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG,NI, NO, NZ, OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS,
RU, RW, SA, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY,
TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN,
ZA, ZM, ZW.(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every
kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH,
GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ,
TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU,
TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE,
DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU,
LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK,
SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ,
GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

- as to applicant's entitlement to apply for and be granted a patent (Rule 4.17(H))
- as to the applicant's entitlement to claim the priority of the earlier application (Rule 4.17(in))
- of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

Published:

- with international search report (Art. 21(3))
- before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments (Rule 48.2(h))

(54) Title: METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR MANUFACTURE AND IN-SPACE ASSEMBLY OF ANTENNAS

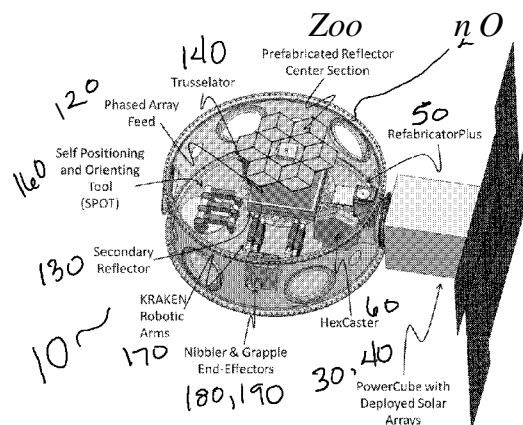


Figure 3 - OrbWeaver Subsystems. The recycling, manufacturing, and assembly components of the OrbWeaver can fit within the ESPA ring, and only one payload port is required to support the "PowerCube" smallest bus.

(57) Abstract: Apparatus for Manufacture and In-Space Assembly of Antennas comprising: a prefabricated primary reflector center section; a trusselator truss assembler; a phased feed array; wherein said prefabricated reflector center section, trusselator, and phased feed array are fixedly connected to one another; a self-positioning and orienting tool; a truss extending from said trusselator; a secondary reflector attached to said truss; robotic arms; a nibbler end effector mounted on one of said robotic arms; a grapple end effector mounted on one of said robotic arms; a mold for casting a piece of a primary reflector; a power cube; a solar array providing power to said power cube; refabricator plus; and an ESPA ring

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Methods and Apparatus for Manufacture and In-Space Assembly of Antennas

This application claims the benefit of provisional application number 62/277,157 filed on 11 January 2016 and incorporates application number 62/277,157 by reference.

Application number 14/553,970 is also hereby incorporated by reference.

1.1 Abstract

Certain embodiments are referred to hereafter as OrbWeaver 10. An OrbWeaver 10 embodiment can provide affordable, resilient SATCOM capabilities by recycling an unmodified ESPARing 20 on-orbit to form a large aperture phased array capable of providing high-bandwidth SATCOM services to K-band VSAT terminals on the ground. An OrbWeaver 10 system in accordance with an embodiment integrates novel technologies for in-space recycling, in-space manufacturing, and in-space assembly, all of which have been prototyped to at least the proof-of-concept level and several of which are in process for flight demonstrations. Feasibility studies have developed detailed concept-of-operations for all phases of the repurposing of an ESPARing 20 and in-space assembly of the SATCOM satellite. The phased array system design was developed through detailed end-to-end analyses of RF system performance. In addition to the DoD-relevant VSAT communications application, OrbWeaver 10 systems also enable affordable construction of novel SATCOM systems, such as Direct-To-Smartphone Broadband satellites. OrbWeaver 10's in-space recycling technologies also enable a viable path to commercially supported remediation of the space debris environment. An OrbWeaver 10 embodiment can provide a cost-leverage deterrent against present threats to DoD-critical SATCOM systems by enabling any launch using an ESPARing 20 to place on orbit a system able to responsively transform a nondescript 'space debris' object into a tactically-relevant SATCOM asset.

1.2 BACKGROUND

OrbWeaver 10 embodiments address both the DoD's needs for affordable, resilient broadband satellite communications (SATCOM) capabilities as well as a commercial market opportunity for 'Direct-To-Smartphone Broadband' (DTSB) data services.

Our nation's tactical and strategic operations are highly reliant upon SATCOM services. At present these services are provided primarily by a handful of government SATCOM and leased commercial SATCOM satellites located in geosynchronous orbit (GEO), most of which are highly subscribed with little surge capacity. These GEO SATCOM satellites are now vulnerable to adversarial anti-satellite capabilities. There is, therefore, a critical need for capabilities to rapidly and affordably reconstitute or augment these SATCOM services in order to provide system resiliency as well as to serve as deterrents to any adversarial action against existing assets.

In the commercial sector, there is currently significant interest and investment in developing constellations of low Earth orbit (LEO) communications satellites to provide broadband data services to customers that are underserved by existing terrestrial cable and wireless data services (e.g. OneWeb and SpaceX constellation), as well as to provide low-latency communications links (eg. BridgeSat, LeoSat, SkyR) for financial markets. A key limitation of all of the broadband constellations under development is that they rely upon traditional fixed or deployable antennas on the satellites, which are limited in gain due to size and cost constraints. As a result closing the link to the LEO satellite requires a bulky and expensive satellite terminal or TiotSPOT 160' on the ground. This requirement limits the potential market of these services to customers able to afford costs of the 'hotSPOT 160' antenna. If, however, the satellite side of the system had sufficient gain to dose the data link directly to an unmodified mobile device, the potential market of such a system could be every smartphone user on the planet—a market size expected to exceed 2.5 billion customers by 2018.

1.3 THE VALUE PROPOSITION FOR IN-SPACE RECYCLING & MANUFACTURING

1.3.1 Limitations of the Current "Earth-Bound" Space Manufacturing Supply Chain

After several decades of stagnancy and contraction, the Space Industry is currently experiencing a reinvigoration as the rapid advance of small satellite capabilities has enabled commercial and government organizations to affordably and incrementally develop ventures that previously required massive up-front investments. Nonetheless, the Space Industry is still constrained by a Space Manufacturing Supply Chain (SMSC) that evolved out of the early aircraft supply chain and has remained largely unevolved for the six decades of the Space Age. The structure and costs of the traditional supply chain have always been dominated by the laws of gravity, which drive the high costs and high risks of "getting out of the gravity well."

Up until now, the only means to deploy space systems has been to build them in factories here on Earth, at the bottom of the gravity well, and then blast them into space on a rocket. Despite more than a trillion dollars in cumulative global investment in rocket and missile technologies, this remains an incredibly expensive and highly risky endeavor. The design labor, hardware mass, and testing required to ensure spacecraft operate reliably after experiencing ten minutes of abuse during launch are a dominant driver of the high life-cycle costs and many-year schedules of most space systems. As a result, a large fraction of the engineering cost, launch mass, and schedule of space systems is required exclusively to ensure the system survives the stress and abuse of launch. This is particularly true for systems with physically large components, such as antennas, booms, and panels, which must be designed to stow for launch and then deploy reliably on orbit. Even with such investments, such deployments do not always succeed, resulting in loss or substantially degraded performance of the satellite.

Furthermore, the need to transport fully-integrated satellites also places severe constraints on the kinds of systems that government and commercial space users can employ. The performance of space systems is largely determined by the sizes of their antennas, solar panels, optics, and other key apertures, and the sizes of these apertures are limited by the traditional SMSC's requirement to stow them within available launch fairings. Current deployable technologies, such as unfurlable antennas, coilable booms, and deployable solar panels enable apertures, baselines, and arrays of up to several dozen meters to be stowed within existing launch shrouds. However, the costs and risks of these components scale very quickly with increased size, driven by the complexity of the mechanisms required to enable them to fold up within the available volume as well as the extensive testing necessary to ensure they deploy reliably on orbit. As a result, aperture sizes significantly beyond 25 meters are generally not feasible or affordable with current technologies, and the high costs of deployable antennas are one of the dominant cost drivers for many SATCOM systems.

1.3.2 Transform the Space Manufacturing Supply Chain with In-Space Manufacturing

Technology and process advances over the last three decades have enabled significant transformations in the supply chains serving many industries, producing significant gains in productivity and efficiency. Key elements of those transformations have been: repositioning manufacturing and distribution closer to the point of use to reduce transportation costs and risks as well as to increase design options; introducing new technologies such as robotics to improve productivity and reduce manufacturing times; and sourcing supplies locally.

These and other measures have generated order-of-magnitude or more financial gains, reduced cycle times, and increased product performance in many manufacturing industries, including automotive, aviation, and consumer goods.

The timing is now right to likewise transform the SMSC with a combination of innovative technologies and manufacturing process changes, which we collectively call In-Space Manufacturing (ISM). The essence of In-Space Manufacturing is shifting significant elements of the supply chain out of the gravity well to low Earth orbit (LEO) and beyond, thereby avoiding many of the costs, risks, and constraints of the traditional SMSC.

The value proposition and benefits of In-Space Manufacturing - lower costs, lower launch risks, faster time to deployment, larger and higher-performance components such as RF apertures, increased operating life, and greater ROI - accrue from the differences between terrestrial manufacturing within the current SMSC and on-orbit manufacturing:

- ISM reduces the mass and weight of a total system because the design of systems can be optimized for the microgravity loads of space, not the multiple Gs of vibration and shocks they must survive during launch. Furthermore, the 'parasitic mass' of hinges, latches, and other mechanisms required for deployment can in most cases be eliminated;
- ISM eliminates the size constraints imposed by the necessity of folding and fitting a system into a launch shroud. The best examples of this are antenna sizes. Bandwidth, resolution, and sensitivity are generally proportional to the size of a system's antenna, and current antennas are limited to what can be built to fold up in a launch shroud. For example, typical GEO K-band communications satellites are currently limited to deploying four 2.6 m antennas. ISM of antennas could enable these systems to support 8 or more 4+ m antennas, allowing the satellite to re-use its frequency allocation across twice as many smaller beam footprints, effectively doubling the revenue-generating capacity of the satellite;
- ISM reduces the volume of space required for a particular system on a launch vehicle, enabling the use of smaller, less expensive launch vehicles or launch of many more systems on a large vehicle;
- ISM enables many high-value components for a large space system to be separated and launched using several flights of a small rocket, rather than a single launch of a large rocket. This enables ISM to take advantage of the dramatic cost savings enabled by frequent flight of small reusable launch systems;
- ISM reduces the complexity of the system that has to survive launch stresses. For example, rather than needing a delicate, folded antenna to survive launch stresses and then successfully unfold, ISM enables Firmamentum to launch compact and durable packages of raw material such as carbon fiber and metal wire and then process these materials into large antennas and other components;
- ISM reduces the amount of time, budget, and infrastructure spent on testing a system's ability to survive launch stresses;
- ISM will dramatically reduce launch insurance premiums by moving the launch risk event before the costs associated with manufacture, integration, and validation;
- ISM tools also enable on-orbit servicing and repair to extend operational lifetimes and ROI of satellites. Capability for repair and adjustment will provide transformational benefits to space users, dramatically reducing risks associated with design flaws, component failures, and micrometeorite impacts, and enabling responsive reconfiguration for changing mission needs.
- ISM also enables use of "Orbital In-Situ Resources" - the material available in spent upper stages, interstage rings, ESPA adapters and defunct satellites that otherwise would contribute to the space debris population. Technologies that enable profitable re-purposing of such 'space waste' could enable the space debris problem and the impending "Kessler Syndrome" to be addressed by self-supporting commercial endeavors rather than by relying upon the creation of a multi-billion dollar government "superfund" cleanup program.

1.3.3 Description

OrbWeaver 10 embodiments will advance the maturity of key technologies for in-space recycling, in-space manufacturing, and in-space assembly. While the scale of the RF aperture created by the proposed OrbWeaver 10 system described below is modest and within the capabilities of current deployable antenna technologies, the ISM approach has potential for not only enabling significant cost reductions for creating resilient SATCOM capabilities but also scaling to aperture sizes not realizable with current deployable technologies. For the K-band frequencies of interest for future tactical SATCOM, current state

of the art deployable antenna solutions have very high recurring costs, on the order of \$500K/m², with total costs scaling very rapidly with increased aperture diameter. The OrbWeaver Iffs ISM approach has the potential to create high-precision antennas with costs nearly independent of antenna size, enabling significant reductions in recurring costs for large-aperture systems.

OrbWeaver 10 systems comprise methods and apparatus for repurposing components of launch systems to affordably and responsively create large phased-array communications systems. An example OrbWeaver 10 system deconstructs a standard aluminum ESPA ring 20 to create a 3.5m diameter K/Ka-band antenna. The subsystems required for this deconstruction and reconstruction process are shown in **Error! Reference source not found..** Prototypes of all key components have been developed to at least the proof-of-concept level, and most are at mid-TRL maturity with several in preparation for flight validation as part of other systems. Most of the system, including the recycling, manufacturing, and assembly subsystems 90, can occupy the center section of the ESPA ring 20, which is unused volume in a typical launch configuration. The only resource external to the ESPA ring 20 that is required is the PowerCube 30, a smallsat bus providing attitude control, C&DH, TT&C, and power via a deployable "SunMill" solar array 40 that generates approximately 2kW of electrical power.

Re-Purposing Approach: An example OrbWeaver 10 embodiment enables recycling of launch system components, such as ESPA rings 20 and rocket shrouds, into feedstock for in-space manufacturing processes without requiring design changes to those components. This approach, rather than designing a custom ESPA ring 20 optimized for recycling, eliminates costs and schedule impacts associated with re-design and re-qualification of the adapter as well as to makes an embodiment applicable to recycling existing space debris objects. To accomplish this recycling, an OrbWeaver 10 system integrates robotic tools for de-constructing the aluminum structure of an ESPA ring 20 into small pieces 80- without generating any debris - with an upgraded version of the "Refabricator" recycling-and-manufacturing payload that TUI/Firmamentum is preparing for flight to the International Space Station (ISS) in 2018 under funding from NASA. This embodiment's upgraded recycling system, called the "Refabricator-Plus" 50, will melt the aluminum pieces 80, filter out 'impurities' such as stainless steel inserts, and deliver the molten aluminum to this embodiment's "Hexcaster 60" casting subsystem that casts hexagonal reflector segments. This embodiment's robotic manipulation and attachment subsystems 90 will then integrate these hexagonal segments to create large-aperture phased array antennas 100 to support Tactical SATCOM and DTSB services.

Phased Array Design Approach: Based upon extensive design analyses and trade studies, we have designed the OrbWeaver 10 system to create an antenna system that uses a hybrid ReflectArray-Cassegrain configuration. The OrbWeaver 10 ISM systems will create a 3.5m diameter, 12m radius-of-curvature spherical primary reflector 110, and this spherical reflector will be driven by a compact phased array feed 120. An adjustable reflectarray subreflector 130 will provide correction of spherical aberration on the beam. The subreflector 130 will be deployed below the primary reflector 110 using a "Trusselator 140" device that will manufacture an 8.35m composite truss 150 in between the primary reflector 110 and subreflector 130.

The design analyses that led us to the proposed configuration are detailed below in Sections 1.5 and 1.6, but the key analysis results that drove the design included:

- In comparison to a 'traditional' large, flat-panel phased array antenna, the hybrid ReflectArray-Cassegrain reflector configuration can be constructed within 2-3 years, not the decade predicted for flat-panel phased array systems to mature, and achieve comparable multi-beam and beam-steering capabilities with significantly lower system complexity, lower power, lower part count, and dramatically lower non-recurring costs, [see Section 1.6]

- Flat-panel phased array antennas generate numerous side-lobes that can cause significant problems with interference between adjacent satellites in a constellation. The ReflectArray-Cassegrain configuration mitigates this side-lobe issue.
- Use of a spherical primary reflector, rather than a parabolic reflector, enables all of the hexagonal segments to be identical, enabling a single, relatively simple casting tool to produce all of the pieces 80 of the reflector. [In future efforts, the Hexcaster60 can be augmented with additive manufacturing processes or subtractive processes to vary the shaping of each segment to enable creation of more complex reflector geometries such as offset, shaped-beam parabolic reflectors]. Additionally, use of a spherical reflector improves the beam quality at high steering angles.
- In-space manufacturing of the long truss supporting the reflectarray enables the primary reflector to have a large radius of curvature. This large radius of curvature results in very small spherical surface deviations from the ideal parabola [Section 1.6.2], and the resulting spherical aberration is readily corrected by a reflectarray subreflector 130. The large radius of curvature also minimizes polarization losses in the beam, providing more bits of throughput per Mhz of bandwidth allocation than a traditional short radius antenna.

1.4 CONSTRUCTIBLE ANTENNA REFLECTOR ASSEMBLY PROCESS

Error! Reference source not found, illustrates the OrbWeaver 10 process for repurposing an ESPA to create a SATCOM system 210.

Prior to antenna fabrication from the ESPA ring 20, OrbWeaver 10 will: (1) deploy the solar arrays 40 as shown in **Error! Reference source not found,** to support the required power generation, (2) remove and stow wires other non-recyclable components from the ESPA, and (3) prepare the phased array antenna feed center section. Since the location of the wires, clamps, and other components on the ESPA ring 20 are known prior to launch; the KRAKEN robotic arms 170, with assorted end-effectors, can be used to remove these component and store them in a container. The path planning and removal processes can be tested on the ground prior to launch to ensure a proper removal process. The "RF Assembly" 120 includes a prefabricated reflector center section 200, the phased array feed 120, TUI's Trusselator 140 (see Volume II - Part II for more information on Trusselator 140), and the antenna subreflector 130. All of these items are preassembled on the ground prior to launch. As depicted in **Error! Reference source not found.,** the KRAKEN Robotic Arm will lift this RF Assembly 120 out of the ESPA ring 20 center. The "Self Positioning and Orientation Tool" (SPOT 160), a precision fixturing and welding jig, will then extend its positioning arms 170, and the KRAKEN Arm 170 will hand off the RF Assembly 120 to one of SPOTs 160 positioning arms.

After deployment of the PowerCube 30/s solar arrays 40 and preparation of the RF Assembly 120, OrbWeaver 10 uses four phases of operation to convert the aluminum ESPA ring 20 to a 3.5m diameter K-band antenna. The logical flow of the four phases of operation, the tasks that are performed in these phases of operation, and the subsystems used are detailed in Figure 5. These four phases of operation are discussed in detail in the following sections.

1.4.1 ESPA ring 20 reconstruction and Material Handling

The ESPA ring 20 deconstruction and material handling phase is illustrated in **Error! Reference source not found,** and **Error! Reference source not found..** This phase includes: (1) removing material from the ESPA ring 20 using "Nibbler 180" end effectors positioned by the robotic arms 170 and (2) transferring that material to the input chamber of Refabricator-Plus 50. See Volume II - Part II for more information on Refabricator-Plus 50. The Nibbler 180 mechanism is similar in concept to the "air nibbler 180" tool that machine and body shops use to trim sheet metal, but designed to provide the force needed to shave pieces 80 of the ESPA ring 20, which is composed of significantly thicker (1/4"-1") aluminum elements, as well as to trap and store all shavings 80 within a contained volume.

Removing material from the ESPA ring 20 is performed by the Nibbler 180 end-effector mounted to the KRAKEN robotic arm. The KRAKEN robotic arm provides the localization and placement of the Nibbler 180 at different locations. The Nibbler 180, through its gripping design, provides the forces necessary to remove the material and keep itself firmly engaged with the ring. The Nibbler 180 uses a skirt around the processing area to confine the removed material during deconstruction. The material pieces 80 that are removed from the ESPA ring 20 are collected within the Nibbler 180. When the amount of material collected is sufficient to form a reflector section, the KRAKEN arm will transfer the material to the input chamber of Refabricator-Plus. The Nibbler 180 end-effector will positively engage itself over the Refabricator-Plus input chamber and, using a piston or other transfer mechanism, force the material into the input chamber. The Refabricator-Plus 50 input chamber will then mechanically trap the input material, allowing the KRAKEN arm with the Nibbler 180 end-effector to return to begin removing material from the ESPA ring 20 for the next reflector section.

1.4.2 Manufacturing Reflector section 70

Once the material has been transferred to the Refabricator-Plus 50 input chamber, the reflector section forming phase of operation begins. The reflector section forming phase of operation includes: (1) melting the aluminum and (2) molding/casting the reflector section.

Melting aluminum requires approximately 1.2 MJ/kg. The energy required to melt the entire 105 kg ESPA ring 20 is then 126 MJ, which is a quarter of that allowed by the solicitation. However, melting down the entire ESPA ring 20 is not necessary, as will be described in Section 1.4.5, which also discusses Refabricator-Plus and its power consumption in more detail. However, the above calculation does indicate that a larger reflector can be constructed from an ESPA ring 20 in a similar fashion within the power limits specified in the solicitation.

The energy required to melt the aluminum will be generated by the PowerCube 30 and transferred to Refabricator-Plus 50 in an incremental manner as each molded reflector section is fabricated. Any large current draws and power demands will be supported through a battery storage and power conditioning system within the PowerCube 30. The molten aluminum will flow directly into the Hexcaster 60 mold using a positive displacement pump. The pump chamber and piston is heated and geometrically configured to minimize any remaining aluminum on the chamber walls and piston. After cooling, the Hexcaster 60 will be opened mechanically. A semicircular ring along the periphery will keep the reflector section stationary while exposing the two grapple points (center and periphery located) on the molded reflector section. Exposure of the grapple points will allow the KRAKEN arm with the grapple end-effector 190 to grab the molded reflector section prior to its complete release from the mold. After the KRAKEN arm with the grapple end effector 190 has grabbed the reflector section at the peripheral grapple point, the semicircular ring will be mechanically removed and the Reflector Welding and Assembly process started.

1.4.3 Reflector Welding and Assembly

To assemble the antenna reflector, the molded sections need to be: (1) transferred to the SPOT 160 assembly jig and (2) joined to the existing antenna reflector section 70. This 2-step process is performed for each molded section and continues until the entire reflector is fabricated as outlined in **Error! Reference source not found..**

At the end of the Reflector Section Forming phase of operation, the Grapple end-effector 190 on the KRAKEN robotic arm is holding the molded reflector section at grapple point located at the periphery of the hexagon. The KRAKEN arm will transfer the molded reflector section to the SPOT 160 jig as illustrated in **Error! Reference source not found..** SPOT 160 receives the molded reflector section 70 using its unoccupied positioning arm by grabbing the new reflector section at the center grapple point.

As shown in **Error! Reference source not found..**, SPOT 160 is composed of three main elements: (1) two positioning arms 170, (2) a joining (welding) tool, and (3) an alignment sensing system. The two positioning arms 170 are used to hold the new molded reflector section and the assembled reflector in place for joining. The joining tool is used to perform the joining operation by adjusting and SPOT 160-welding the tabs on the sides of the reflector section 70. The alignment sensing system, which consists of cameras and laser range sensors, is used to ensure alignment of the antenna sections pre- and post-joining. All three elements are mounted to a rigid plate and the degrees-of-freedom are minimized to constrain the movement of the jig and enable precision alignment and joining.

As illustrated in **Error! Reference source not found..**, the reflector will be assembled by adding molded reflector section 70 from the rear of the reflector in a spiraling out sequence. The reflector center section, indicated by blue hexagons in **Error! Reference source not found..**, will be fabricated on the ground prior to launch. As mentioned previously, this prefabricated center section 200 will have the phased array antenna feed and a Trusselator 140 with the antenna subreflector 130 mounted to the concave side. The convex side of this prefabricated section 200 will have center grapple locations to allow SPOT ISO's positioning arms to grab the center section at the required locations. Performing the assembly procedure in an outward-spiraling sequence takes advantage of the symmetry of the reflector and results in a robotic jig that requires fewer degrees-of-freedom, which gives a more precise alignment.

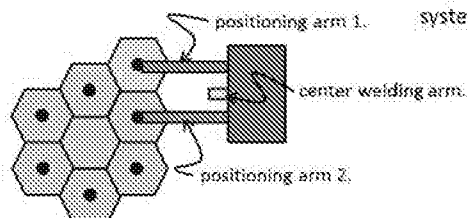
The molded reflector section are of hexagonal shape. Each reflector hexagon 70 is 25cm from side to side. The motivation for using this reflector hexagon size is discussed in the follow section. As can be seen from

Error! Reference source not found., the reflector 110 is composed of a total of 199 hexagons 70. Of the 199 hexagons 70, seven are part of the prefabricated center section 200 (blue) and 192 are fabricated and attached in-space. The prefabricated section 200 could be made from 7 hexagons assembled on the ground or from a single curved piece that has the required shape. In either situation, this prefabricated section 200 will have 6 grapple locations as indicated in Error! Reference source not found, to perform assembly. All 192 molded reflector sections 70 will have the center grapple locations for the robotic jig to position them prior to welding.

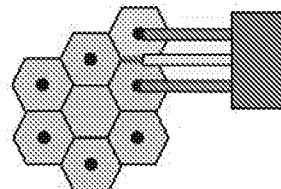
Prior to performing the assembly procedure of adding a new reflector section 70, one of the positioning arms 170 will be holding the reflector 110 that has already been assembled. The KRAKEN arm, which is holding the molded reflector section on the periphery, will hand off the molded reflector section to SPOT 160, which will use one of its positioning arms to grab the molded reflector section at the center grapple location. After this handoff, the joining process of a new reflector section to the reflector will begin.

When a new reflector section is added to the reflector it will be bordered on either two sides or three sides depending on its location in the reflector. The assembly procedure to add a new reflector section to the reflector when the added reflector is bordered on two sides is shown in Figure 1 below. As can be seen in Figure 1, when the added reflector section is bordered on two sides, two weld operations and one movement will be necessary. The repetitive operation positioning and welding is performed with a rigid jig as opposed to a robotic arm to allow precision alignment and welding by minimizing the degrees-of-freedom, reducing compliance, and constraining movement. Because of the high degree symmetry of the reflector and reflector section 70 being assembled, movement from one weld to another can be performed in a geometric progression that allows a step-by-step sequence of movement. Figure 1 shows the sequence of movements of the two positioning arms 170 until the 10th weld is performed, which occurs when joining the 5th molded reflector section. If the added reflector section is bordered on three sides, then Steps 3 and 4 in Figure 1 are repeated for the additional side. These repeated steps would result in a total of three weld operations and two movements.

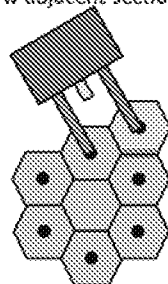
Step 1 – New reflector section is moved into place and aligned with sensing system.



Step 2 – Center weld arm performs the 1st welding operation (in red) on the flanges that run between the reflector sections. Sensing system performs post-weld inspection.



Step 3 – One of the positioning arms releases. The other positioning arm moves relative to the reflector to a new grapple position. The released positioning arm engages a new adjacent section.



Step 4 – Center weld arm performs the 2nd welding operation (in purple) on the flanges that run between the reflector sections. Sensing system performs post-weld inspection.

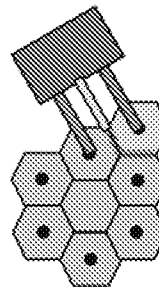


Figure 1 - Process to Add a New Reflector Section during Assembly of the Reflector.

The assembly procedure in Figure 1 is repeated each time a new molded reflector section is available, which, as indicated by **Error! Reference source not found.**, is 192 times. From **Error! Reference source not found.**, it can be derived that of these 192 added reflector section 70, 60 require 2 welds and 132 require 3 welds, which results in a total of 516 welds to assemble the 3.5m diameter reflector. The fully assembled reflector is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**

1.4.4 Reflector Final Assembly and Deployment

After all 162 reflector section 70 have been fabricated and assembled to form the reflector, the Reflector Final Assembly and Deployment operational phase will begin. As outlined in **Error! Reference source not found.**, during the Reflector Final Assembly and Deployment operational phase: (1) the PowerCube 30 is transferred from the ESPA ring 20 to the assembled reflector, (2) the subreflector 130 is deployed, and (3) the completed antenna is released.

At the beginning of the Reflector Final Assembly and Deployment operational phase, SPOT 160 will be holding the assembled reflector at the last added reflector section. The KRAKEN robotic arm will assist the SPOT 160 in walking the reflector back closer to the center of the deconstructed ESPA ring 20. Once SPOT 160 is holding the reflector closer to the center, the KRAKEN robotic arm will remove the PowerCube 30 from the only remaining section of the ESPA ring 20 and attach it to the connector on the back of the center hexagon as shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** During the time of transfer, the required power will be delivered from a battery storage system located in the ESPA ring 20; a small secondary solar panel integrated with the components inside the ESPA ring 20 may be required to ensure the system can maintain battery charge to accommodate any delays that might occur during the PowerCube 30 transfer process. The interface used to attach the PowerCube 30 to the reflector will allow both mechanical and electrical connections to be made using a mechanical/electrical mating interface such as the iBOSS connector developed by DLR.¹

After the PowerCube 30 is attached to the assembled reflector, the subreflector 130 is extended as illustrated in **Error! Reference source not found.** Launch locks securing the subreflector 130 for launch will be released, and the subreflector 130 will then be deployed below the reflector using TUI's Trusselator 140 system. Trusselator 140 uses spools of composite feedstock to manufacture 1st-order truss segments in-space. In the case of OrbWeaver 10, Trusselator 140 and the required feedstock are mounted to the phased array cube at the center of the reflector with the 1st-order truss segment partially deployed and the subreflector 130 mounted to the end of the truss segment prior to launch. In this configuration, when it is time to deploy the subreflector 130, Trusselator 140 simply has to begin manufacturing truss to extend the subreflector 130 out the required 8.35m.

Upon completion of the extension of the subreflector 130, the antenna is ready for operation. The KRAKEN robotic arm will take the assembled antenna and deploy it by slowly pushing it away from the deconstructed ESPA ring 20. The remainder of the ESPA ring 20 and OrbWeaver 10 components can then be deorbited or retained on orbit for resupply and re-use, if desired. As an alternative method of deployment, if a free-flying servicing or tug robot is available, the assembled SATCOM system 210 can be handed off to the servicing or tug robot using the multiple grapple points on the reflector. The servicing or tug robot could then transfer the antenna to its operational location.

1.4.5 Aluminum Recycling and Reflector Segment Fabrication Process

The aluminum recycling and fabrication process used in OrbWeaver 10 leverages TUI's Refabricator, which is a combination in-space recycler and 3D printer under development for the ISS, as well as TUI's experience with molding composite and metal parts.

¹ <http://www.iboss-satellites.com/iboss/philosophy/>

The Refabricator headed for the ISS is designed to melt and recycle high-temperature polymers such as Ultem and PEEK, which have melting temperatures above 300 C. For OrbWeaver 10, the temperature capacity of the technology will be upgraded to enable it to process aluminum. This "Refabricator-Plus" 50 system will consolidate, filter, and melt the aluminum chips fed to it by the Nibbler 180 end effector. Filtering of the aluminum from the ferrous materials such as inserts and non-metallic pieces such as insulation may be accomplished using a combination of an electromagnet and an eddy-current separator technique. To fabricate each molded reflector section requires approximately 350g of aluminum; to create the 3.5m primary reflector 110 will thus require only about 70 kg of aluminum, or 64% of the 109 kg ESPA ring 20 mass.

The aluminum chips removed from the ESPA ring 20 by the Nibbler 180 end-effector are pushed into the Refabricator-Plus 50 input chamber with a piston attached to the end-effector. The Refabricator design uses a movable input chamber. After receiving the aluminum chips, this movable input chamber will translate along linear slides to align itself with the Refabricator-Plus 50 drive piston. The Nibbler 180 end-effector will then retract its piston and return to decomposing the ESPA ring 20. This sequence of operations ensures that the metal chips are positively constrained at all times to prevent generation of space debris. The chamber, piston head, and aluminum chips in the Refabricator-Plus 50 will then be heated to 20°C above melting (680°C). The 20°C excess is chosen to accommodate for temperature loss when the molten aluminum is flowed into the Hexcaster 60 mold. If it is assumed that the initial temperature of the aluminum chips prior to heating is 25°C and that the efficiency of the process is 80%, then 433kJ of energy is required to melt the aluminum and bring it to 680°C. The total amount of energy to melt all the 199 reflector section 70 is then 86.2MJ. This is approximately 1/10* the allowable energy consumption specified in the solicitation. If all 2kW of power is available to melt the aluminum, then it will take 3.6 minutes to melt down the aluminum for a segment. The molten aluminum will then be directly flowed into the Hexcaster 60 mold using the piston in the Refabricator-Plus 50.

Hexcaster 60 leverages TUI's experience with permanent injection molding. In-space molding does not require vents to allow air to exit the molding cavity, as the molten aluminum flows through the runners and gates of the mold. However, there are challenges due to the microgravity environment and the inability to manually prep the mold surface. In microgravity, the molten aluminum will not flow to lowest points of the mold and fill up the mold as more aluminum enters. The process must follow more of an injection-molding approach, which is common with plastics. Injection molding aluminum is in itself a challenge because the contractions as the aluminum cools can form voids and defects. To remedy such effects, care must be taken in the mold design, during the injection process, and in controlling the cooling rate of the mold. Casting and molding process simulation tools can prove very useful when designing the mold while considering the above issues. Releasing the cast part from the mold is often a challenge. A common approach is often to apply a mold release. The better the mold release, the less frequent it must be applied. The selection of the type of and the application of mold release is complicated by the in-space application. TUI has a strong material team that will be leveraged to identify appropriate release agents and devise strategies such as electrodeposition to apply these agents. TUI has already overcome significant challenges in this area with the identification of appropriate nozzle coating for the Positrusion recycling process used in the ISS Refabricator. These challenges and TUI's solutions are further discussed in more detail in Volume II - Part II.

1.4.6 OrbWeaver 10 System SWaP

Table 1 presents a preliminary estimate of OrbWeaver 10 system mass and power requirements. Including uncertainties, system mass is estimated at 320 kg, and the PowerCube 30 system must generate 2kW of power. Based upon our preliminary configuration design, the ISM components can fit within the ESPA ring 20 internal volume, and the satellite bus and power components will occupy one of the six microsat payload ports.

Table 1. Preliminary Weight and Power Estimates for OrbWeaver 10.

Sub-System	Quantity	Mass (kg)	CBE Mass	Uncertainty	Est. Mass	Power Draw (W)	Ext Power Draw
Base Plate	1	30	30	10%	33	0	0
Positrusion	1	20	20	30%	26	1000	1000
Hex Caster	1	10	10	30%	13	200	200
Trusselator 140	1	6	6	15%	6.9	100	100
Robotic Arms	4	5	20	15%	23	60	240
Power cube 30	1	100	100	30%	130	-2000	-2000
Swift Array	25	0.5	12.5	20%	15	50	1250
Feedhorns	100	0.25	25	10%	27.5	0	0
ReflectArray	1	2	2	20%	2.4	10	10
C&DH	1	15	15	15%	17.25	50	50
SPOT 160 Base	1	10	10	30%	13	50	50
On-board Electronics	1	10	10	30%	13	100	100
		sum	260.5		320		

1.5 SATCOM SYSTEM CONCEPTS

Presented in the follow-in sections are the high level satellite system designs / trades for both the proposed K/Ka-Band to VSAT system specified in the solicitation and the commercial "Global-Fi™ Direct-To-Smartphone-Broadband system. Design mythologies, as well as end data-rates and coverage areas are presented. For both cases a modified Cassegrain reflector antenna system was selected as a design basis.

1.5.1 K/Ka-Band to VSAT System Concept

1.5.1.1 Design Methodology

The design process employed for the "Orb-Weaver, K/Ka-Band to VSAT" satellite system (and related satellite systems) is present in Table 2, below. The details for each of the design steps are covered in the following sections.

Table 2. SATCOM Satellite System Design Methodology

Step	Process	Notes
1	Define RF Center Frequency	Design Process may need to be repeated twice if Uplink and Downlink frequencies are significantly separated, as in the case of commercial Ka (20 / 30 GHz)
2	Define Satellite Altitude	Normally between 650 and 1200 Km
3	Define Satellite Antenna Aperture Diameter	Normally between 3 and 15 Meters
4	Calculate Satellite Antenna 3dB Beam-width	See link (https://www.easycalculation.com/physics/electromagnetism/3db-beamwidth.php)
5	Calculate Satellite Antenna footprint on the Earth	Approximately, Satellite Altitude * 3dB Beam-width (in rads)
6	Scale the Satellite Antenna footprint by the number of transponders (nxm)	Normally between 64 and 120 (e.g. 8x8 or 12x10)
7	Select Gain of the Ground Station Antenna	0 dB for hand held, 40 dB for Satellite TV dish
8	Balance Modulation and Coding (MODCOD) with available Transmitter Power with available Bandwidth to Optimize Data Throughput	Both Power and Bandwidth are limited and "expensive" quantities

1.5.1.2 K/Ka- Band frequency ranges

The K/Ka Band frequency range covers a very large part of the RF spectrum from 17 to 40 GHz. For the analysis presented, the following frequencies were selected. These frequencies represent the "band edges" for the K/Ka spectrum allocations in use today.

17.3, 20.2, 21.2, 25.5, 26.5, 27.5, 29, 30, 31 GHz

Note: It is common for K/Ka-band systems to use two "very different" frequency ranges for satellite uplink and downlink bands. An example of this is commercial satellite internet services that downlink at approximately 20 GHz and uplink and approximately 30 GHz.

1.5.1.3 Aperture sizing and Antenna Beam Footprints

The mathematical definition for antenna beam width is illustrated in **Error! Reference source not found..** Beam footprint on the ground is calculated using the 3dB beamwidth and the satellite altitude.

1.5.1.3.1 Antenna Beam-width Calculations

Table 3 tabulates the antenna 3dB beam-widths (in degrees) as a function of antenna diameter (in meters), rounded to 2 decimal places.² The calculations assume an aperture efficiency of 65%.

Table 3. Antenna 3dB Beam-width (in degrees) as a function of Antenna Diameter (in Meters)

Operating Frequency:	17.3 GHz	20.2 GHz	21.2 GHz	25.5 GHz	26.5 GHz	27.5 GHz	29 GHz	30 GHz	31 GHz
3 Meter	0.39	0.33	0.32	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.22
5 Meters	0.23	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13
7 Meters	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09
9 Meters	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07
11 Meters	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
13 Meters	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
15 Meters	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04

1.5.1.3.2 Antenna Footprint Calculations

Error! Reference source not found. shows how the antenna SPOT 160-beam is project on to the Earth's surface. For this analysis, the angles A and B are assumed to be the same, and the small angle approximation is used for the tangent function. Thus, the projected footprint is given by:

$$\text{Satellite Altitude} * 3\text{dB Beam-width (in rads)}$$

Tabulated footprint sizes for satellite orbits of 1000 Km and 650 Km are provided in Table 4 and Table 5 , respectively.

Table 4. Antenna Footprint (in Km) as a function of Antenna Diameter (in m) – Satellite Orbit 1000 Km

Operating Frequency	17.3 GHz	20.2 GHz	21.2 GHz	25.5 GHz	26.5 GHz	27.5 GHz	29 GHz	30 GHz	31 GHz
3 Meters	6.81	5.76	5.59	4.54	4.36	4.36	4.01	3.84	3.84
5 Meters	4.01	3.50	3.32	2.79	2.62	2.62	2.44	2.27	2.27
7 Meters	2.97	2.44	2.44	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.74	1.74	1.57
9 Meters	2.27	1.92	1.92	1.57	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.22	1.22
11 Meters	1.92	1.57	1.57	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.05	1.05	1.05
13 Meters	1.57	1.40	1.22	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.87	0.87	0.87
15 Meters	1.40	1.22	1.05	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.70	0.70

Table 5. Antenna Footprint (in Km) as a function of Antenna Diameter (in m) - Satellite Orbit 650 Km

Operating Frequency	17.3 GHz	20.2 GHz	21.2 GHz	25.5 GHz	26.5 GHz	27.5 GHz	29 GHz	30 GHz	31 GHz
3 Meter	4.42	3.74	3.63	2.95	2.83	2.83	2.61	2.50	2.50
5 Meters	2.61	2.28	2.16	1.81	1.70	1.70	1.59	1.48	1.48
7 Meters	1.93	1.59	1.59	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.13	1.13	1.02
9 Meters	1.48	1.25	1.25	1.02	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.79	0.79
11 Meters	1.25	1.20	1.02	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.68	0.68	0.68

² <http://www.satsig.net/pointing/antenna-beamwidth-calculator.htm>

13 Meters	1.02	0.91	0.79	0.79	0.68	0.68	0.56	0.56	0.56
15 Meters	0.91	0.79	0.68	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.45	0.45

The OrbWeaver 10 Satellite RF design is based upon an array of software defined radios (SDRs) feeding a large aperture as illustrated in Error! Reference source not found.. Note: the actual satellite system will most likely be implanted in a more advanced Cassegrain design; however, for the analysis present, the concept shown in Error! Reference source not found, is sufficient. Consider a 100 element SDR array (10 x 10) each having a SPOT 160-beam / foot print calculated in the previous section. The arrayed footprint on the Earth's surface can be approximated by a hexagonal "honeycomb" mesh as shown below. The 4-color (Red, Green, Violet and Blue) circulars represent a "basic" 4-color frequency reuse plan. The "basic" frequency reuse plan is provided in Error! Reference source not found.. While different (and more advanced) frequency reuse plans do exist and are in use, the "basic" 4-color reuse plan is sufficient for this first-order analysis.

1.5.1.4 Relevance to Areas of Operation

To better understand the impact of satellite footprints on satellite system designs and give a sense of the scale involved, the satellite footprints (for systems operating at 26.5 GHz) are overlaid on maps of Washington State (Seattle and Spokane), Washington DC, New York City, and locations in the UAE. For reference, Washington State is about 360 miles (580 Km) long and 240 miles (450 Km) wide.

Note that these footprint plots do not assume beam steering capabilities; the beam steering discussed in Section 1.6.3.3 Beam Steering could increase the footprint area addressable by each satellite by a factor of approximately 9.

1.5.1.5 Antenna Gain Calculations

Table 2 shows the antenna gain (per SPOT 160-beam) as a function of antenna diameter (in Meters), rounded to 1 decimal place.³ The calculations assume an aperture efficiency of 65%.

Table 6. Antenna Gain (dBi) as a function of Antenna Diameter (in Meters)

Operating Frequency	17.3 GHz	20.2 GHz	21.2 GHz	25.5 GHz	26.5 GHz	27.5 GHz	29 GHz	30 GHz	31 GHz
3 Meters	49.8	51.2	51.6	53.2	53.5	53.9	54.3	54.6	54.9
5 Meters	54.3	55.6	56.0	57.6	58.0	58.3	58.8	59.0	59.3
7 Meters	57.2	58.5	59.0	60.6	60.9	61.2	61.7	62.0	62.3
9 Meters	59.4	60.7	61.1	62.7	63.1	63.4	63.9	64.2	64.4
11 Meters	61.1	62.5	62.9	64.5	64.8	65.1	65.6	65.9	66.2
13 Meters	62.6	63.9	64.3	66.3	66.3	66.6	67.1	67.4	67.6
15 Meters	63.8	65.2	65.6	67.2	67.5	67.8	68.3	68.6	68.9

1.5.1.6 Satellite Transmitter Power and Bandwidth Availability

For the following analysis, the satellite transmitter power (per SPOT 160 beam) was assumed to be between 2 and 5 Watts. Similarly, the available bandwidth (per SPOT 160 beam) was assumed to be between 20 and 120 MHz.

These numbers aggregate to a maximum power of 2,500 Watts for a 10x10 antenna feed array operating at 20% efficiency; and a total bandwidth of 480 MHz for a 4-color frequency reuse plan. The aggregate totals are consistent with the current upper limits for the current Ka-Band satellite industry.

³ <http://www.satsig.net/pointing/antenna-beamwidth-calculator.htm>

1.5.1.7 Ground Station Antenna Gain

Per the contract solicitation:

The resulting phased array antenna would have to be capable of closing a Ka-band link from an altitude of 1,000 km to a terrestrial 0.5-m very small aperture terminal (VSAT) receiver with minimum 3 dB link margin. Nominal atmospheric attenuation is assumed in a non-interference environment."

A 0.5 Meter diameter aperture terminal operating at %65 aperture efficiency has a maximum gain of 41 dB.⁴

For an assumed operating center frequency of 26.5 GHz (a potentially available frequency band), the required Total Antenna System Gain vs. Data Rate is plotted for various allocated bandwidths in **Error! Reference source not found.** Note: All the design curves are normalized to a 1 Watt transmitter and there is no margin included in the design curves.

Thus, consider the following link margin calculation; the proposed system design "will close."

Table 7. Link Margin Calculation for Proposed K-band VSAT System Design

Link Margin Component	dB
SPOT 160 Beam Transmitter Power	3 dB (power above 1 Watt)
3 Meter Tx Dish Antenna Gain	53.5 dB
0.5 Meter Rx Dish Antenna Gain	41 dB
Total Antenna System Gain Required	-65 dB (middle point on design graph)
System Design Operating Margin	-30 dB (Rain Fade, Pointing Errors, etc.)
Link Closure Margin	2.5 dB (link will close)

Assuming the actual System Operating Margin varies around the System Design Operation Margin by +/- 10 dB, then the system designed can cost-effectively utilize 50 MHz of bandwidth. Applying this same design methodology, it can be shown that the system design is overpowered for a 20 MHz bandwidth selection and underpowered for a 120 MHz bandwidth selection.

A detailed link analysis at both uplink and downlink frequencies is presented in Section 1.5.3.

1.5.2 GlobalFi™ System Concept

Error! Reference source not found. illustrates the GlobalFi concept for using large apertures in LEO to deliver broadband data connections directly to smartphones and other mobile devices.

1.5.2.1 Design Methodology

The design process employed for the "Global-Fi" satellite system (and related satellite systems) is present in Table 2, below. The details for each of the design steps are covered in the following sections. This process is very similar to the previous process used in the above analysis of the K/Ka-Band to VSAT.

Table 8. Satellite Design Methodology

Step	Process	Notes
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⁴ <http://www.satsig.net/pointing/antenna-beamwidth-calculator.htm>

1	Define RF Center Frequency	Design Process may need to be repeated twice if Uplink and Downlink frequencies are significantly separated, as in the case of commercial Ka (20 / 30 GHz)
2	Define Satellite Altitude	Normally between 600 and 1200 Km
3	Define Satellite Antenna Aperture Diameter	Normally between 5 and 20 Meters
4	Calculate Satellite Antenna 3dB Beam-width	See link (https://www.easycalculation.com/physics/electromagnetism/3db-beamwidth.php)
5	Calculate Satellite Antenna footprint on the Earth	Approximately, Satellite Altitude * 3dB Beam-width (in rads)
6	Scale the Satellite Antenna footprint by the number of transponders (nxm)	Normally between 60 and 120 (e.g. 8x8 or 12x10)
7	Select Gain of the Ground Station Antenna	0 dB for hand held, 30 to 40 dB for Satellite TV dish
8	Balance Modulation and Coding (MOD-COD) with available Transmitter Power with available Bandwidth to Optimize Data Throughput	Both Power and Bandwidth are limited and "expensive" quantities

1.5.2.2 L-Band frequency range

The L-Band frequency range was selected as a basis for the creation of Global-Fi due to the overarching requirement / goal of direct satellite communications with a Smart-Phone. The L-Band frequency range is defined as frequencies from 1-2 GHz. This frequency band offers the significant advantages listed below.

- Low Cost Electronics
- Limited Propagation Distortion due to Atmosphere and Terrain
- Easily Managed Manufacturing Tolerances
- Is Widely used in Existing Mobile Communications Systems

The primary disadvantage is that the frequency band is limited in availability and must be divided between uplink and downlink. GPS also operates in this frequency band. Our baseline concept is to negotiate with existing cell phone service providers to allow re-use of their frequency allocations in regions that they do not currently serve. The GlobalFi service would thus be an augmentation of existing cell networks that extends their coverage maps to full global coverage.

1.5.2.3 Antenna Beam-width Calculations

Table 3 lists the antenna 3dB beam-widths (in degrees) as a function of antenna diameter (in meters), rounded to 2 decimal places.⁵ The calculations assume an aperture efficiency of 65%.

Table9. Antenna 3dB Beam-width (in degrees) as a function of Antenna Diameter (in Meters)

⁵ <http://www.satsig.net/pointing/antenna-beamwidth-calculator.htm>

Operating Frequency:	1.0 GHz	1.5 GHz	2.0 GHz
3 Meters	6.75	4.50	3.37
5 Meters	4.05	2.70	2.02
7 Meters	2.89	1.93	1.45
9 Meters	2.25	1.50	1.12
11 Meters	1.84	1.23	0.92
13 Meters	1.56	1.04	0.78
15 Meters	1.35	0.90	0.67
17 Meters	1.19	0.79	0.60
19 Meters	1.07	0.71	0.53

1.5.2.4 Antenna Footprint Calculations

Tabulated footprint sizes for satellite orbits of 1000 Km and 650 Km are provided in Table 4 and Table 5, respectively.

Table 9. Antenna Footprint (in Km) as a function of Antenna Diameter (in m) – Satellite Orbit 1000 Km

Operating Frequency:	1.0 GHz	1.5 GHz	2.0 GHz
3 Meters	117.8	78.54	58.82
5 Meters	70.86	47.12	35.26
7 Meters	50.44	33.68	25.31
9 Meters	39.27	26.18	19.55
11 Meters	32.11	21.47	16.06
13 Meters	27.23	18.15	13.61
15 Meters	23.56	15.71	11.69
17 Meters	20.76	13.79	10.47
19 Meters	18.68	12.39	9.25

Table 10. Antenna Footprint (in Km) as a function of Antenna Diameter (in m) - Satellite Orbit 650 Km

Operating Frequency:	1.0 GHz	1.5 GHz	2.0 GHz
3 Meters	76.57	51.05	38.23
5 Meters	46.06	30.63	22.92
7 Meters	32.79	21.89	16.45
9 Meters	25.52	17.02	12.71
11 Meters	20.87	13.96	10.44
13 Meters	17.70	11.80	8.85
15 Meters	15.31	10.21	7.60
17 Meters	13.49	8.96	6.80
19 Meters	12.14	8.05	6.01

As in the K/Ka-Band to VSAT Satellite design, the Global-Fi Satellite design is based upon an array of software defined radios (SDRs) feeding a large aperture. Note: the actual satellite system will most likely be implemented in a more advanced Cassegrain design; however, for the analysis present, the concept shown in **Error! Reference source not found**, is sufficient. Consider a 100 element SDR array (10 x 10) each having a SPOT 160-beam / foot print calculated in the previous section. Again, the satellite's beam is approximated by a hexagonal "honeycomb" and a 4-color "basic" frequency reuse plan. The "basic" frequency reuse plan is assumed (see the previous section K/Ka-Band to VSAT Satellite design for more details).

1.5.2.5 Relevance to Areas of Operation

To better understand the impact of satellite footprints on satellite system designs, the satellite footprints (for systems operating at 1.5 GHz) are overlaid on maps of Washington State (Seattle and Spokane), Washington DC, New York City, and locations in the UAE.

Note that these footprint plots do not assume beam steering capabilities; the beam steering discussed in Section 1.6.3.3 Beam Steering could increase the footprint area addressable by each satellite by a factor of approximately 9.

1.5.2.6 Antenna Gain Calculations

Table shows the antenna gain (per SPOT 160-beam) as a function of antenna diameter (in Meters), rounded to 1 decimal place.⁶ The calculations assume an aperture efficiency of 65%.

Table 11. Antenna Gain (dBi) as a function of Antenna Diameter (in Meters)

Operating Frequency	1.0 GHz	1.5 GHz	2.0 GHz
3 Meters	25.1	28.6	31.1
5 Meters	29.5	33.0	35.5
7 Meters	32.4	35.9	38.4
9 Meters	34.6	38.1	40.6
11 Meters	36.4	39.9	42.4
13 Meters	37.8	41.3	43.8
15 Meters	39.0	42.6	45.1
17 Meters	40.1	43.7	46.2
19 Meters	41.1	44.6	47.1

1.5.2.7 Satellite Transmitter Power and Bandwidth Availability

For the following analysis, the satellite transmitter power (per SPOT 160 beam) was assumed to be between 2 and 5 Watts. Similarly, the available bandwidth (per SPOT 160 beam) was assumed to be between 5 and 50 MHz.

These numbers aggregate to a maximum power of 2,500 Watts for a 10x10 antenna feed array operating at 20% efficiency; and a total bandwidth of 200 MHz for a 4-color frequency reuse plan. The aggregate totals are consistent with the current upper limits for the current L-Band satellite industry.

1.5.2.8 Smart-Phone Antenna Gain

For the analysis presented below, a "Smart-Phone" is assumed to have an average antenna gain of 0 dBi.

1.5.2.9 Link Margin Analysis

For an assumed operating center frequency of 2.0 GHz (a potentially available frequency band), the required Total Antenna System Gain vs. Data Rate is plotted for various allocated bandwidths in **Error! Reference source not found..** Note: All the design curves are normalized to a 1 Watt transmitter and there is no margin included in the design curves.

Thus, consider the following link margin calculation; the proposed system design "will close."

Table 12. Link Margin Calculation for Proposed System Design

Link Margin Component	dB
SPOT 160 Beam Transmitter Power	7 dB (power above 1 Watt)
9 Meter Tx Dish Antenna Gain	40.6 dB
Smart-Phone Rx Dish Antenna Gain	0 dB
Total Antenna System Gain Required	-37 dB (middle point on design graph)
System Design Operating Margin	-10 dB (Atmospheric Effects, Pointing Errors, etc.)
Link Closure Margin	0.6 dB (link will close)

Assuming the actual System Operating Margin varies around the System Design Operation Margin by +/- 5 dB, then the system designed can cost effectively utilize 10 MHz of bandwidth. Applying this same design

⁶ <http://www.satsig.net/pointing/antenna-beamwidth-calculator.htm>

methodology, it can be shown that the system design is overpowered for a 5 MHz bandwidth selection and underpowered for a 50 MHz bandwidth selection. The System Design is questionable as to whether the system design can cost-effectively utilize 20 MHz of bandwidth.

A detailed link analysis at both uplink and downlink frequencies is presented in Section 1.5.3.

1.5.3 Summary of Link Analyses for VSAT and GlobalFi Concepts

Table 10 summarizes detailed link analyses for uplink and downlink for the VSAT and GlobalFi system concepts. Both designs close with available symbol margin > 15 dB.

Table 10. Link Analyses for VSAT and GlobalFi System Concepts.

Spectral Content		V-sat Terminal		GlobalFi-Smartphone	
		Uplink	Downlink	Uplink	Downlink
Center Frequency	MHz	26,500	26,500	1,800	1,800
Data Rate	Mbit/s	100	100	20	20
Coding Rate		0.875	0.875	0.875	0.875
Symbol Density	bits/sym	3	3	3	3
Symbol Rate	MSym/s	38.10	38.10	7.62	7.62
Allocated Bandwidth	MHz	53.33	53.33	10.67	10.67
Handset					
Power	dBm	30		24	
Antenna Diameter	m	0.8	0.8		
Antenna Efficiency		65%	65%		
Antenna Gain	dBi	45.06	45.06	0.00	0.00
Geometry					
Altitude	km	1000	1000	1000	1000
Elevation Angle	deg	90	90	90	90
Slant Range	km	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Free Space Path Loss	dB	-180.91	-180.91	-157.56	-157.56
Atmospheric/Rain Loss	dB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spacecraft					
Antenna Diameter	m	3	3	10	10
Antenna Efficiency	%	65%	65%	65%	65%
Transmit Power	dBm		30		30
Antenna Gain	dBi	56.54	56.54	43.64	43.64
Link Margin					
Noise Temperature	K	270	270	270	270
Carrier Margin	dBHz	124.98	124.98	84.37	90.37
Available Symbol Margin	dB	49.17	49.17	15.55	21.55
Spacecraft					
Antenna HPBW	deg	0.26	0.26	1.17	1.17
Nadir SPOT 160 Beam Diameter	km	5	5	20.363	20.363

1.6 COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM TRADE ANALYSES FOR TACTICAL K-BAND SATCOM AND GLOBALFI™ DTSB

1.6.1 Parabolic Dish Reflectors, Reflect Arrays and Phased Arrays

Dish Reflectors, Reflect Arrays and Phased Arrays all represent a class (or family) of large aperture antennas. In general, these large aperture antennas are design to provide a highly focused, pencil beam, in a particular direction. Many times they are also required to maintain a tight angular tolerance (e.g. 0.3 degrees) for their pointing direction. Furthermore, it is often required to move the pointing direction of the antenna at high speeds or subdivide the main beam of the aperture into multiple points of focus. Depending upon the requirements of any particular large aperture antenna system, the decision to use Dish Reflectors, Reflect Arrays or Phased Arrays is directly tied to the C-SWaP (Cost, Size, Weight and Power) available. The general capabilities and C-SWaP of each large aperture antenna type is discussed below.

1.6.1.1 Dish Reflectors

Generally speaking, Parabolic Dish Reflector Antennas represent the greatest "performance per dollar" for stationary Point-to-Point communication systems. The basic antenna can be manufactured very inexpensively using a stamped metal reflector and a bolt-on feed structure. Additional costs can be incurred when the reflector antenna needs to be protected from environmental effects, such as by adding a protective radome.

Hidden costs associated with Parabolic Dish Reflector Antennas are primarily associated with the installation and pointing of the antenna itself. The antenna's large surface area makes it vulnerable to wind and vibrations. Parabolic Dish Reflector Antennas are also subject to motions of their mounting platforms.

Costs for activity (mechanically) pointed (steered) Parabolic Dish Reflector Antennas increase between one and two orders of magnitude depending on the level of pointing accuracy required. For an "On the Move" communications antenna, the pointing and tracking mechanisms easily overshadow the mechanical aspects of the Parabolic Dish Reflector Antenna.

Finally, multiple beams from a single Parabolic Dish Reflector Antenna requires multiple feed elements that are normally mechanically fixed into position. This again significantly increase the cost and limits flexibility.

In general, Parabolic Dish Reflector Antennas start out incredibly simple and inexpensive and rapidly increase in cost and complexity as their operational requirements become more demanding. Because of this steep curve in cost and complexity, users often look to Phased Array antenna technology as an alternative solution to Parabolic Dish Reflector Antennas. Unfortunately, Phased Arrays have their own cost and complexity issues that often direct users back to Parabolic Reflector Antennas.

Phase Arrays

RF Phased Arrays use numerous small antennas (elements) to steer RF beams without mechanical movement. Their lack of moving parts enables them to look in several directions at once. However, this technology is extremely expensive and can take many years to engineer and build. The primary cost driver of Phased Arrays is the packing density of the elements necessary to enable a Phased Arrays' full capabilities. The general "rule of thumb" is 4-elements per square wavelength of aperture area. For Ka-Band frequencies, the wavelength is on the order of 1 cm; hence 4-elements are required for each square centimeter of antenna aperture. This is equivalent to 40,000 elements per square meter of antenna aperture. Furthermore, Phased Arrays experience a cosine roll-off performance factor as a function of scan angle, forcing apertures to be oversized by as much as a factor of two, to maintain performance levels. Thus, worse case, a Ka-Band Phased Array would require 160,000 elements per equivalent square meter of aperture. Over the years, various methods have been tried to reduce the element count, each with their own unique constraint on the Phased Array's performance.

In addition to the element count, there are the ancillary components associated with exciting and controlling each antenna element (e.g. waveguides, phase shifters, diplexers, controllers and low noise amplifiers). Each of these ancillary components adds cost, adds weight and generates heat. With a multiplication factor of 160,000, the marginal effects of any of these additional components are significant.

For satellite applications, an additional concern is that phased arrays generate significant side lobes across a wide range of angles, and as the arrays steer the main beam, these side beams also move. These side lobes pose a significant risk for causing interference with other satellites, such as neighboring satellites in a SATCOM constellation.

1.6.1.2 Reflect Arrays

1.6.1.3 Use of Reflect Arrays as Sub-Reflectors for Cassegrain Antenna Systems

One promising use of Reflect Arrays is as sub-reflectors for Cassegrain antenna systems. Since the sub reflector of a Cassegrain antenna system is normally small (less than a square meter), the number of reflecting elements and associated control circuits remains manageable (as compared to that of the large Cassegrain reflector), while most of the benefits of Phased Arrays / Reflect Arrays are imparted on the Cassegrain system (Beam steering and Multi Beam capability). **It is this hybrid ReflectArray-Cassegrain Antenna System that we proposed to implement the OrbWeaver 10 system.**

This choice of antenna system design is consistent with related DARPA development efforts such as DARPA-BAA-14-53: Advanced Scanning Technology for Imaging Radars (ASTIR)

The goal of the Advanced Scanning Technology for Imaging Radars (ASTIR) program is to demonstrate a new imaging radar architecture using an electronic sub-reflector to produce a more readily available, cost effective sensor solution that does not require platform or target motion as in SAR or ISAR. The ASTIR concept will minimize system complexity by using a compound antenna with an electronic sub-reflector and a single transmit/receive chain. The sub-reflector would work in concert with a large primary aperture that would define the angular resolution of the radar."

1.6.1.4 Cost and Capabilities Comparison

A direct cost and capabilities comparison between Dish Reflector Antennas, Reflect Arrays and Phased Arrays is complicated by the need to develop ASIC and other specialized electronic circuitry for Reflect / Phased Arrays. Dish Reflector Antenna technology is a mature technology where many of the necessary components are commodity items. Reflect Array and Phased Arrays are newer technologies and hence significant amounts of custom component developments need to happen from them to become commodity items. While Reflect / Phased Arrays can (and are) fabricated from discrete components, their cost and SWaP make them impractical for all but the most specialized applications. However, once the initial investments in ASIC and other specialized electronic circuitry have been made, they appear to be a preferred option to Dish Reflector Antennas. For this proposed effort, the assumption has been made that the necessary Phase Array ASIC technology will not be available in a timely manner and thus we will pursue a Hybrid Reflectarray Cassegrain Antenna with Dish Reflector configuration.

1.6.2 Parabolic vs. Spherical Reflector

TUI is currently developing additive manufacturing systems designed to perform ISM (In-Space Manufacturing) of parabolic and shaped beam reflector antennas. **Error! Reference source not found,** illustrates one such concept of TUI's family of "Antenna Printer" technologies. The objective of this work is to enable GEO communication satellites (and other high throughput satellites) to fabricate and integrate larger or additional reflectors thus increasing their capabilities and capacities. An overview of TUI's reflector antenna printers is given in Volume II - Part II.

Since 2008, TUI has been working to develop an ecosystem of technologies to enable ISM of key elements of space systems. Our intention is to build upon the architecture and component technologies developed in our SpiderFab NIAC and Trusselator 140 SBIR efforts (see Volume II - Part II) to implement a family of

"Construct! bte" technologies that will supplant current deployable technologies by enabling space programs to field larger, higher performance systems with lower life-cycle costs.

One of the many interesting ISM architecture questions is how does the reflector dish printing mechanism scale with the size of the reflector being printed. Ideally, one would like the "Antenna Printer" mechanism size to remain constant and "small", independent of the size of the antenna being printed. While the example device presented in **Error! Reference source not found.**, benefits from being essentially a 2D device, the mechanism's size scales with the size of the reflector antenna under fabrication; hence, making the architecture less desirable. This is not the case for the more complex mechanism presented in **Error! Reference source not found.**, where the size of the mechanism is, for the most part, independent of the size of the reflector antenna under fabrication. Unfortunately, the complexity of the second mechanism also makes it a less desirable architecture.

A solution to this problem is found in the examination of the curvatures of large reflector antennas. **Error! Reference source not found.**, shows the "minimal" curvature associated with a large reflector surface having a high F/D (Focal Length to Diameter) ratio. As can be seen from the figure, the change in curvature over the reflector's aperture is very slight

In addition, it is known from conic section theory that all parabolas can be approximated by a circle at their vertex. In fact, the radius of curvature at the vertex of a parabola is simply twice the focal length of the parabola (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).⁷

As can be inferred from **Error! Reference source not found.**, a circular approximation of a parabola is valid for a "usable" region of a reflector aperture. This usable region also increases as the F/D ratio of the parabola increases. For F/D ratios on the order of 2 to 3, this usable region of the aperture increases to a point where the aperture is capable of closing a "meaningful" RF Space to Ground link (see Section 1.5).

Error! Reference source not found., shows the approximation error associated with using a constant radius of twice the focal length for a 3.5 Meter aperture with a F/D ratio of 3. As can be seen from the figure, the surface error is sufficient to support operating frequencies well above Ka-Band (error \ll 1cm).

1.6.3 Phase Error Correction and Beam Steering

While parts of the analysis present throughout this proposal use a simplified, focal point feed, parabolic reflector as a reference design, an actual instantiation of the proposed satellite system would most likely employ a Cassegrain antenna design, where the large parabolic reflector is approximated by a spherical reflector and the small focal plane reflector is replaced with a ReflectArray (see Section 1.6.4). This configuration is preferable for the following reasons:

- The spherical main reflector allows for highly scalable fabrication processes and tooling
- The Reflect Array allows for real time correction of manufacturing and alignment errors
- The Reflect Array allows for various types of antenna beam steering

Each of these features is discussed in detail below.

1.6.3.1 Spherical Main Reflector

The benefits of a spherical main reflector are touched on in several places throughout this proposal. From a mechanical standpoint a spherical surface can be constructed from a series of hexagonal sub-surfaces that can either be manufactured on-orbit or packaged in a tight volume for launch. From an electrical /

⁷ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parabola>

RF prospective, the constant radius of curvature greatly simplifies the complexities associated with electronic beam steering in conjunction with a highly parabolic surface. Provide that "space" is available to support the long focal lengths necessary for the spherical approximate to remain valid; a spherical main reflector is most likely the best choice for the proposed satellite system.

1.6.3.2 Real Time Correction of Manufacturing and Alignment Errors

The most difficult part of any on-orbit fabrication or deployment activity is the "one time" nature of the process. Once the on-orbit fabrication or deployment has happened, there is rarely an opportunity to go back and correct unintended issues found with the end product. In most cases the end user has to live with the end product, like it or not.

The inclusion of a ReflectArray into the satellite system design provides end users the rare ability to "correct" for unintended issues that may occur during the on-orbit fabrication process. The workings of a ReflectArray are covered in Section 1.6.4. The key benefit that a ReflectArray brings is the ability to "locally" adjust the phase of the wave front to "pre-correct" for any anomalies associated with the spherical reflector surface. Hence, large reflectors that may have been manufactured incorrectly can be accounted and corrected for allowing the satellite system to perform at its "full" potential.

The ReflectArray also has the potential to correct for thermal effects and CTE issues as well as external forces such as solar pressure and atmospheric drag. The ability to electronically control the antenna's beam pointing direction, to correct for minor pointing errors, greatly reduces the requirements on the satellite's ACS (Attitude Control System). This ability to electronically control the antenna's beam pointing direction is expanded upon in the next section.

1.6.3.3 Beam Steering

A Cassegrain antenna design employing a Reflect Array as its sub-aperture offers three types of electronic beam steer that are beneficial to the overall satellite mission. First, the antenna design can offer "dynamic" main beam locations (the switching of the satellite's main beam from one geo-location to another) in real time without any satellite maneuvering. Second, the antenna design can offer extended "dwells" on a given geo-location if required by the ground user. Finally, when working in conjunction with the reflector antenna's feed array, the antenna design can offer simultaneous - multiple SPOT 160 beams at various geo-locations. Each of these three types of beam steering is illustrated in the figures below.

1.6.4 Reflect Array Feed Structure

Error! Reference source not found, illustrates a simplified representation of the dual-reflector optics, where the main and subreflector 130 are shown along with a blowup of the subreflector 130 profile. The desired hyperbolic subreflector 130 shape is nearly planar, approximately 70cm in diameter and 1.1cm deep. Given the shallow depth of the subreflector 130, it is possible the reflect-array can be fabricated on a flat surface to simplify manufacturing, with fixed delay lines added to the elements to account for the deviation off of planar.

Given the expected slowly varying phase gradient across the aperture, the current premise is the reflect-array will require an element spacing of approximately 0.9 wavelengths at 30GHz; as a result the required reflect-array element count will number on the order of 5000 elements (illustrated in **Error! Reference source not found.**). To account for arbitrary polarization, the elements will be dual-polarized where each polarization has separate phase control.

In general, the performance of properly designed arrays with large element counts tends to degrade gracefully with randomly distributed element failures. As part of the design process, the reflectarray performance verses requirements will include a 1-2% (50-100) element failure potential to mitigate this risk.

1.6.4.1 Reflectarray Element Phase Control

Element phases will be adjusted using low-loss switches tied to a number of discrete reactive loads. For the switch network, high efficiency, wideband switches are readily available from commercial sources. Alternatively, surface mount single-pole/dual throw switches can be chained to create wideband, arbitrarily large switch networks as needed. Once the switching structure has been developed the control circuitry can be designed easily using standard electronics components and tied to a predefined interface. Initial analysis shows as few as 8 impedance states (equivalent to an SP8T switch) to control the elements phase appropriately. Each impedance state will be designed using chip mount inductors and capacitors.

The notional architecture for the reflectarray is shown in **Error! Reference source not found..** An RF switch network is used to terminate each element in the reflectarray. The switch will have multiple impedance states (reactive loads) used to terminate the elements. Each load state will allow the elements to reradiate with a unique phase. By adjusting the phase states, the reflectarray can engage in limited scan and be used to compensate the imperfect optics of the main reflector. Given an approximate element count of 5000, for dual-polarized phase control the baseline implementation will utilized 10,000 switch networks (two per element). Independent control of each switch network will result in 10,000 control and power lines.

1.6.4.2 ReflectArray Operation

The primary purpose of the reflect array will be to correct for manufacturing defects in the main reflector surface. An algorithm will be developed to actively adjust the reflect-array phases to compensate for the as-build geometry deformations; the maximum reflector distortions are expected to be on the order of a wavelength.

During normal operation, the feed cluster will allow for discrete scanned beams based upon the individual feed locations within the cluster. For example, **Error! Reference source not found,** illustrates a beam scanned off of the reflectarray using the outermost feed element as the source (results in a scanned system beam through the main reflector optics). Additional scan will be possible with the reflect-array phase control, where for instance the same scanned beam shown in **Error! Reference source not found,** can be generated using a central feed element and the appropriate reflect-array phasing.

1.6.5 Dish Reflector Feed Structure

The baseline design for the OrbWeaver 10 Cassegrain satellite utilizes a 10x10 transmit array and a 10x10 receive array each located at the center of the primary reflector 110. The two arrays are interweaved in structure. The 10x10 structure provides 100 independent transmitting and 100 independent receiving SPOT 160 beams, each projected on the Earth's surface.

In addition, each of the transmitters in the transmit array and each of the receivers in the receiver array will be phased locked. This allows multiple transmitters and / or receivers to work in conjunction with one another to dynamically adjust their SPOT 160 beam's shape and pointing direction.

The prototype instantiation of these antenna feed arrays will be developed using TUI's K/Ka-Band SWIFT Software Defined Radios (SDRs). TUI's K/Ka-Band SWIFT SDRs have phased locked, dual channel transmit and dual channel receive, systems included in their base design. The dual channel transmit and receive systems allows the baselined 10x10 transmit array and the 10x10 receive array to be realized in one 5x5 array of SWIFT K/Ka-Band Radios.

Details on the realization of the 5x5 array of SWIFT K/Ka-Band Radios is provided in the following section.

1.6.5.1 5x5 Phase-Locked Regular Feeder Array

The feed for the fabricated antenna will be constructed as a regular array of identical software-defined radio blocks based on TUI's high-maturity SWIFT software-defined radio platform. TUI has high-TRL SWIFT SDR solutions at UHF, S, L, and X-bands, and is currently developing K/Ka solutions under funding from Army/SMDC. The SWIFT platform consists of a modular selection of plug-n-play digital baseband processors and RF frontend up/down converters, all designed and built specifically for micro-satellite applications. The SWIFT SDRs are designed to enable phase-coherent operation of multiple SDR units, to accomplish beam steering or multi-beam collection applications. The 5x5 regular tile array architecture is depicted in Error! Reference source not found, below. Each tile will consist of four feed horns and monolithic radio block that is itself constructed with five key elements:

- 2x K-/Ka-band 1W transmitters (30 dFm output)
- 2x dual-channel K-/Ka-band receivers (4 receivers per tile)
- 1x digital baseband processor

The interface to the baseband processor will include both Gigabit Ethernet (for both data and command/control) and time/frequency synchronization signaling.

Two key features will be leveraged to maintain phase-lock of the entire tile array. The first will be a daisy-chained distribution (w/ local delay compensation) of time and frequency signaling. This time and frequency synchronization signaling will be used as a local phase reference for each radio block and then re-distributed to the next tile in the array. The second will be the use of a dedicated receiver connected to the output of each transmitter to auto-calibrate the phase offsets introduced during up-conversion and compensate for non-linearities in the power amplifiers.

Table 11. SWaP characteristics of the SWIFT K-band 5x5 regular tile array.

Specification	Tile	Array
Power	50W (Tx: 15W/ea, Rx: 5W/ea)	1250W
Mass	1kg	25kg
Volume	10x10x10cm (1,000cm ³)	250x250x10cm (25,000cm ³)

1.7 SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Error! Reference source not found, presents an overview summary of the OrbWeaver 10 concept. The OrbWeaver 10 system concept is assembled from components that have been prototyped to at least the proof-of-concept level, and most of the necessary components are at mid-TRL level or better. We have presented a detailed CONOPS for deconstruction of an ESPA ring 20, use of its material to manufacture and assemble a large antenna system, and integration of the antenna with RF and satellite bus components to create a small satellite system capable of closing a multiple high-bandwidth data links to K-band VSAT terminals. The RF payload and in-space manufacturing and assembly components can be packaged within the ESPA ring 20, and the satellite bus and power supply will occupy one payload port on the ESPA. Total system launch mass (not including ESPA ring 20) is 320 kg.

Based upon the concept design effort and SATCOM system analyses, we conclude that the OrbWeaver 10 concept is technically feasible, and can enable in-space manufacture of large aperture RF systems to provide transformative communications capabilities, such as a K-band smallsats to provide resilient tactical SATCOM to VSAT terminals and the GlobalFi Direct-to-Smartphone Broadband system. Several DARPA-worthy technical challenges remain to be addressed to establish all of the required components at a mid-TRL level, in particular the tools for deconstructing the aluminum ESPA ring 20, methods for microgravity casting of high-quality reflector segments, and the jig-based tools for precision assembly of the large reflector. Nonetheless, maturation of all of these components to mid-TRL maturity is within scope of the proposed Phase II effort, and the potential for providing asymmetric SATCOM resiliency capabilities as well as enabling entirely new kinds of SATCOM services, along with the possibility for enabling a commercially-viable path to remediation of the space debris environment, justify SBIR investment in maturing the OrbWeaver 10 technology as detailed in Section 2.

2. Volume Two -- Part Two: Technical Proposal

2.1 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM

2.1.1 Summary

The OrbWeaver 10 effort will develop technologies to enable on-orbit re-purposing of material in launch vehicle structures to create large-aperture satellite antennas for SATCOM missions. These technologies will provide transformative capabilities to address not only the DoD's needs for affordable, resilient broadband satellite communications (SATCOM) systems but also a commercial opportunity to provide 'Direct-To-Smartphone' Broadband (DTSB) data services.

2.1.1.1 Motivation 1: Military SATCOM Resiliency

The primary motivation for the OrbWeaver 10 effort is to provide resiliency and surge capacity for DoD SATCOM services, and to do so at a cost point so dramatically lower than traditional SATCOM system architectures that it will serve as a cost-leverage deterrent against emerging anti-satellite threats to existing SATCOM assets. This is a critical need because our nation's tactical, strategic, and intelligence operations are highly reliant upon SATCOM services provided primarily by a handful of large satellites located in geosynchronous orbit (GEO), and these GEO SATCOM satellites are now vulnerable to adversarial anti-satellite capabilities. The many-year development timelines and many-hundred-million-dollar costs of traditional large GEO comsats pose obstacles to responsive reconstitution or augmentation of these systems in times of need, and so a radically different approach is required.

2.1.1.2 OrbWeaver 10 Technical Advances

The OrbWeaver 10 effort will develop two key technical advances to enable the cost-leverage, responsiveness, and performance required. First, it will develop the capability to 'recycle' and re-purpose components of launch vehicles on-orbit to create the steered RF apertures necessary for SATCOM missions. In-space recycling of the mass available on launch vehicles, such that adapter rings such as the ESPA, interstage components, shrouds, or tanks will dramatically reduce the launch costs required to deploy high-performance SATCOM systems. It will also establish a technical solution for repurposing the many tons of mass available in spent upper stages and other space debris, creating a commercially viable path towards self-funding active remediation of the space debris environment. Second, OrbWeaver 10 will develop a system for on-orbit manufacturing and assembly of large RF antennas. This in-space manufacturing (ISM) capability will enable creation of very large antenna apertures at lower cost and with significantly smaller launch volume requirements than existing deployable antenna solutions. These two advances, combined with emerging high-performance small-satellite platforms and software-defined radio technologies, will enable OrbWeaver 10 to fly as a secondary payload on an ESPA ring 20 and then responsively create a smallsat SATCOM system able to close the link to VSAT terminals on the ground at total system costs nearly two orders of magnitude lower than traditional SATCOM systems. OrbWeaver 10 thus will enable the DoD to affordably populate low Earth orbit with 'discarded ESPA rings 20' that, upon command, can responsively transform into highly-capable SATCOM systems to reconstitute or augment military SATCOM capabilities.

2.1.1.3 Motivation 2: Commercial Direct-to-Mobile SATCOM

The capability to affordably create very large RF apertures on-orbit will also enable the OrbWeaver 10 effort to address a significant commercial opportunity, that of providing ubiquitous broadband data services to mobile users. In the commercial sector, there is currently significant interest and investment in developing constellations of low Earth orbit (LEO) communications satellites to provide broadband data services to customers that are underserved by existing terrestrial cable and wireless data services (e.g. OneWeb and SpaceX constellation), as well as to provide low-latency communications links (e.g. BridgeSat, LeoSat, SkyFi) for financial markets. A key limitation of all of the broadband constellations under development is that they rely upon traditional fixed or deployable antennas on the satellites, which are

limited in gain due to size and cost constraints. As a result, closing the link to the LEO satellite requires a bulky and expensive satellite terminal or 'hotSPOT 160/'. This requirement limits the potential market of these services to customers able to afford costs of the 'hotSPOT 160/' antenna. If, however, the satellite side of the system had sufficient gain to close the data link directly to an unmodified mobile device, the potential market of such a system could be every smartphone user on the planet, a market size expected to exceed 2.5 billion customers by 2018. Although deployable antenna technologies exist at the sizes necessary, their costs are an order-of-magnitude too high for the business case for such a venture to close. The OrbWeaver 10 system will enable creation of smallsat platforms with the 10-m scale antennas necessary to close the link directly to mobile devices, and do so with the tenfold reduction in antenna cost necessary for the 'Direct-to-Smartphone Broadband' (DTSB) business case to close.

2.1.2 Background

The OrbWeaver 10 concept has evolved out of an architecture for in-space manufacturing of antennas and other components for satellites that TUI began to develop in a 2011-2013 DARPA/TTO seedling titled CHRYSLIS⁸ and further developed in a 2012-2015 NASA Innovative Advanced Concepts (NIAC) Program effort titled SpiderFab.⁹ These efforts investigated the technical feasibility and value proposition of using in-space manufacturing and construction technologies to create and integrate key components of space systems. The CHRYSLIS and SpiderFab analyses indicated that in-space manufacture of satellite components for which performance scales with size, such as antennas, solar arrays, and optics, could enable order-of-magnitude improvements in performance-per-cost for a wide range of DoD, NASA, and

8. Hoyt, R.P., *et al.*, "CHRYSLIS -- Technologies for On-Orbit Self-Fabrication and Assembly of Large Space Systems," Final Report on DARPA/TTO Seedling contract HR0011-11-C-0107, 28Feb12.

9. Hoyt, R.P., *et al.*, "SpiderFab: Process for On-Orbit Construction of Kilometer-Scale Apertures," NIAC Final Report, <https://goo.gl/17CXxi>.

commercial missions.¹⁰ In-space manufacturing of these components can also enable creation of apertures dramatically larger than can be packaged within a rocket shroud using state-of-the-art deployable technologies, enabling significant improvements in space system power, data throughput, sensitivity, and resolution. The efforts also developed a concept architecture for accomplishing manufacturing and construction of such components in the space environment by combining additive manufacturing techniques with robotic assembly methods, as illustrated notionally in **Error! Reference source not found**, and **Error! Reference source not found**. The efforts also demonstrated in the lab environment methods for in-situ manufacture of high-performance composite truss 150 structures that can be used to support long-base-line sensors, antennas, arrays, and other large spacecraft components.

In a subsequent NASA/LARC SBIR effort, TUI matured the truss-fabrication technology, called "Trusselator 140", building and testing a 3U (10x10x30cm) prototype mechanism capable of taking feedstock in the form of spools of carbon fiber reinforced thermoplastic (CFRTP) tape and forming it into very high performance carbon fiber trusses. The Trusselator 140 technology has progressed to a "Phase III" effort funded as part of Space Systems Loral's "Dragonfly" project, funded by NASA/STMD's Tipping Point Program, working towards a flight demonstration of capabilities for in-space integration of antenna reflectors onto GEO communications satellites. This Trusselator 140 technology will play a role in the OrbWeaver 10 concept by providing a means to position the antenna sub-reflector at the focal point of the main reflector.

Error! Reference source not found, illustrates our technical roadmap. Current efforts are maturing technologies for ISM of structures for flight validation on GEO comsats in the SSL Dragonfly program and capabilities for and in-space recycling/refabrication for flight on the ISS in 2018, and our goal is to integrate these ISM technologies with TUI's SWIFT software defined radio (SDR) and smallsat component technologies to build the OrbWeaver 10 system for in-space construction of a DTSB satellite constellation.

2.1.2.1 Nibbler 180 and Grapple End-Effectors 190

The Grapple end-effector 190 is used by the KRAKEN robotic arm to: transfer the RF Assembly 120 from its initial location in the ESPA ring 20 to SPOT 160, transfer hexagonal reflector section 70 from the Hexcaster 60 to SPOT 160, support the reflector during assembly, and transfer the PowerCube 30 to the assembled reflector 110.

The mold used to make the antenna reflector section 70 will contain 2 grapple points, one in the center and one on the periphery. The grapple point on the periphery is used for transferring the reflector section to the jig. The grapple point in the center is used by the jig for assembly. The grapple points at the center and periphery have unique geometries that allow a camera mounted on the end-effector to identify and locate the grapple points. As shown in **Error! Reference source not found**, TUI has experience with this approach to identifying and locating grapple points. This approach is also common practice in in-space assembly and has been used in multiple environments including on the International Space Station (ISS). The grapple end-effector is designed to be compatible with both the center located and periphery located grapple points. This design allows the robotic arm and jig to use either grapple points. For the KRAKEN robotic arm, the grapple end-effector is a detachable end-effector that will be located in the end-effector changer for changing. For the jig positioning arms 170, the grapple end-effector is permanently mounted to the arms 170.

The Nibbler 180 end-effector is used by the KRAKEN robotic arm to remove material from the ESPA ring 20 and transfer that material to the Refabricator-Plus for fabrication of each 250mm hexagon reflector section. Each 250mm reflector section has a thickness of 2mm. Based on this volume, 327g of

10. Hoyt, R.P., et al., *SpiderFab: An Architecture for Self-Fabricating Space Systems*, AIAA Paper 2013-5509, AIAA Space Conference 2013, San Diego CA, 10-13 September 2013, <https://goo.gl/QowdUI>.

aluminum is required. Inclusion of the welding tabs, grapple points, and margin bumps this mass of aluminum for each hexagonal reflector section to 350g.

Several concept designs of the Nibbler 180 end-effector have been performed by TUI. Of these concept designs, two will be investigated further in the Phase 2. The first concept, shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, uses a pinching type material removal tool. This concept has been demonstrated in high cutting capacity commercial nibbler 180s that are capable of removing material of removing material from aluminum up to 12.7 mm. This concept could employ a material capture system that would trap the nibbled pieces 80 of aluminum as they were removed and store the aluminum in a thin material containment chamber. Pieces 80 of removed material could be forced into this tube through mechanical action or eddy current separation. Eddy current separation is used in the separation of aluminum cans from other metals. In eddy current separation the induced currents from a varying magnetic field produce diamagnetic-like repulsion properties that force non-ferrous conductors like aluminum away from the magnet while the ferrous materials are attracted to the magnet. A bristle boundary, flap, or piston type mechanism could be used to help retain the pieces in the tube. A critical aspect of the design is to ensure that no debris can be released during the deconstruction process. If the material can be compacted in the tube using eddy current separation or other technique, the amount of material could be sensed with distributed light source on one side of the transparent tube and a photodetector strip on the other. The best method of capturing and sensing the amount of material will be further investigated in the Phase 2 effort. After the approximate 350g grams of aluminum have been captured, the KRAKEN arm will transfer the material to the input chamber of the Refabricator-Plus. A piston internal to the Nibbler 180 end-effector will then be used to drive the aluminum chips into the melt chamber of the Refabricator-Plus as described in Section 2.1.2.2.

The second concept design shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, uses an end mill cutting bit to remove the material from the ESParing 20. The end mill cutting bit will tend to jump off the cutting surface unless a positive engagement force is applied. Using the KRAKEN robotic arm to apply this force would require large joint torques because of the increasing distances away from the point of application of the force. Using a mechanical clamping engagement around the piece 80 being cut such that the clamping action pulls the rotating end mill into the piece 80 could produce this force with less effort. This action could be realized using teeth mounted on the side of the cutting tool that bite down and pull the tool into the material as like the holding teeth in **Error! Reference source not found.**. A skirt around the cutting section can be used to confine the material. To move the material into the material containment chamber, a sweeping mechanism or eddy-current motivation device could be used. This sweeping mechanism could remove the chips from the cutting area and pull them past the containment bristles into the material containment chamber. Similar strategies to determine the amount of material in the material containment chamber and deliver the material to the input chamber of the Refabricator-Plus as identified in the first concept could be used. In the Phase 2 effort, TUI will continue to develop these concepts leading to a detailed design and prototype of the Nibbler 180 end-effector.

2.1.2.2 Refabricator-Plus and Hexcaster 60

Through the NASA Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program, TUI has successfully transitioned the Refabricator in-space recycling and fabrication system to a Phase 3 SBIR. The Refabricator is scheduled for operation on the International Space Station (ISS) in the first quarter of 2018 and will demonstrate the promise of in-space recycling of space-grade polymers. The Refabricator-Plus developed in the OrbWeaver 10 effort will extend the Refabricator's capabilities beyond space-grade polymers to aluminum. **Error! Reference source not found.**, shows a conceptual design of the Refabricator-Plus based on the configuration of the current Refabricator. The Refabricator-Plus includes an input chamber where the 350g of aluminum chips required to fabricate a hexagonal reflector section will be inserted. When these aluminum chips are inserted the melt chamber will be aligned with the input chamber. The piston inside

the Nibbler 180 end-effector will then be used to push the aluminum chips into the melt chamber. The melt chamber will then translate to be aligned with drive piston as shown by the configuration in **Error! Reference source not found..** The piston in the Nibbler 180 end-effector will then be withdrawn from the input chamber and Nibbler 180 end-effector will return to dissecting the ESPA ring 20. With the melt chamber aligned with the drive piston and the 350g of aluminum chips in the melt chamber, the 433kJ required to raise the temperature to 680°C and melt the aluminum as discussed in Section 1.4.2 will be supplied to the melt chamber. The molten aluminum will then be driven through ducting by the drive piston into the Hexcaster 60 mold. This ducting will be heated with the rest of the melt chamber to ensure a steady flow rate of molten aluminum.

The improvements to the Refabricator that must be made to handle aluminum include: (1) determination and approach to prepare the molten aluminum including separation of impurities, (2) designing the geometry of the melt chamber and drive piston to push all molten aluminum out of the chamber and into the mold and (3) identifying materials and coatings to eliminate adhesion and sticking of molten aluminum to the walls. The first improvement stems from the operations required to prepare molten aluminum for casting. Depending on the amount of impurities and type of aluminum, it is sometimes necessary to skim off slag, which contains the impurities, and add bonding additives to the molten aluminum. In the Phase 2, TUI will investigate if removal of slag and/or supplying additives to the molten aluminum is necessary. If these processes are necessary, TUI will further determine how it will be performed within the Refabricator-Plus. To address improvements 2 and 3 above, TUI will leverage its experiences with the current Refabricator design to design the melt chamber and identify materials.

As discussed in Section 1.4.2, because of microgravity, in-space casting of aluminum is best performed through some form of injection or centrifugal process to create the necessary casting forces. Hexcaster 60 uses an injection process to form the hexagon shaped reflector section 70. Section 1.4.2 discusses several design considerations that must be addressed to successfully perform in-space injection molding:

- Control the pressure in the mold to prevent under-fill or under-pressure conditions.
- Control the cooling of the mold to prevent voids and defects in the molded part.
- Use a material or coating that allows effective release of the molded part.
- If a release coating that must be reapplied is used, determine an effective method for in space use.

The detailed design of Hexcaster 60 will consider different materials and geometries as well as different closed-loop pressure and temperature control approaches to address the above design considerations. TUI has performed several preliminary concept designs. **Error! Reference source not found,** shows a cross-section of one of several conceptual designs of the Hexcaster 60 designed by TUI. In this concept, the molten aluminum travels from the Refabricator-Plus to the Hexcaster 60 through the ducting on the right and flows into the mold through the gate in the center. The backpressure from the drive pump in the melt chamber of the Refabricator-Plus causes the molten aluminum to flow from the center of the hexagon out to the edges and up the flange volume as indicated by the blue section in **Error! Reference source not found..** One of the benefits of this concept is that the flash does not need to be removed prior to assembly of the hexagonal reflector section 70. This is because the flash is confined to flow parallel to tabs on the sides, as opposed too perpendicular as would be the case with a typical parting plane.

Self-Positioning and Orienting Tool (SPOT 160)

The Self-Positioning and Orienting Tool (SPOT 160) is used to precisely position two hexagonal reflector section 70 and join them by welding their peripheral tab sections together as shown in **Error! Reference source not found..** For effective reflector operation, less than 2mm of variation over the 250mm hexagon reflector section is required. This tolerance range does not require ultra-precision, but high precision should be employed to ensure that these tolerances are well met. Robotic arms 170, such as TUI's KRAKEN

robotic arm, are well suited for tasks that are not well-bounded. That is, tasks that will change over time, require a large amount of dexterity, and/or are being performed in active environments that will change. When confronted with a well-bounded repetitive task that requires high precision, a robotic jig is generally favored over a robotic arm. As discussed in Section 1.4.3] due to the large amount of symmetry in assembling the reflector from hexagonal sections and the required tolerances, the assembly process is a well-bounded repetitive task that requires high precision. SPOT 160, shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, is a robotic jig designed to perform this well-bounded high precision task.

As shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, SPOT 160 has two positioning arms and a joining arm located between the positioning arms. Each positioning arm holds one of the two hexagonal sections that are going to be joined. The positioning arms each have three degrees-of-freedom (DoFs) in a rotation-rotation-prismatic (RRP) configuration. The first rotational DoF controls the roll of the arm, the second rotational DoF controls the pitch of the arm, and the prismatic DoF controls the vertical translation. The combination of these three DoFs of the positioning arms allow placement of the center of each hexagonal section rigidly in the appropriate position relative to each other. At the tip of each positioning arm is a TUI COBRA gimbal. TUI's COBRA gimbal, shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**, is an implementation of a carpal wrist mechanism that TUI developed for small satellite pointing applications. COBRA is currently being used as the steering solution for RF and Optical intersatellite communications link systems being developed under DARPA funding by Orbital ATK (ISCL) and LGS innovations (CICADA). In SPOT 160, the COBRA gimbal is used to perform the precision manipulation of the hexagonal reflector's orientation around the center point positioned by the positioning arms three DoFs. At the tip of the COBRA gimbal is a grapple end effector 190 that is designed to grab the hexagonal reflector section 70 at their center grapple point.

The joining arm performs the welding of the two hexagonal reflector section 70 after positioning. The joining arm also has three DoFs but in a rotation-prismatic-rotation (RPR) configuration. The first rotational DoF controls the pitch of the arm along the joining axis, the prismatic DoF controls the translational distance along the length of the arm, and the second rotational DoF controls the angle of the welding tool. The location and assignment of these joints allows the center joining arm to sweep down the desired weld line while keeping the welding mechanism perpendicular to the surface. The welding tool, which is baselined as a pinching SPOT 160 welder, is mounted at the tip of the center joining arm. Investigations are also currently being pursued to determine if a filling weld process, such as MIG or TIG welding, would be more appropriate.

The sequence of events used to join two hexagonal reflector section 70 is:

1. The three DoFs of the positioning arms are used to place the center points of the two hexagonal reflector section 70 relative to the linear translation path of the center joining arm. The sensor on the center joining arm (camera or LIDAR) is used to help alignment.
2. The three DoFs of the COBRA gimbal are used to precisely orient the hexagonal reflector section 70 relative to each other. The sensing system can be used to assist in this alignment.
3. The three DoFs of the center joining arm are actuated to move the welding tool along the joining line of the hexagonal reflector section 70. While this actuation is taking place, the welding tool is performing its welding operation. The sensing system is used to inspect the weld operation.

Because of the minimization of compliance in both the arms and joints of the robotic jig, knowledge of the position of one hexagon relative to the other is known with higher precision. This means that reliance on a vision-based sensing system for closed-loop control of the alignment is not imperative. This is a significant benefit because closed-loop control using vision-based sensing to align components without identification tags can be computationally expensive. SPOT 160's sensing system will, in general, provide verification of alignment and welding operations but not significant closed-loop sensing. The sensing system

will include a combination of cameras and LIDAR sensors mounted on the base and welding tool. The exact combination of sensors will be identified when a prototype of SPOT 160 is fabricated during this effort. TUI will leverage its experience with robotic assemble of composite truss 150es performed under the SpiderFab effort.

Additionally, one of the benefits of using a robotic jig, which has well-bounded operation, compared to a robotic arm is that a robotic jig does not require complex mathematical transformations inverse kinematics with a large number of DoFs. As seen from the sequence of control steps above, step 1 only requires the solution of a three DoF positioning problem, step 2 requires only the solution of a three DoF orientation problem, and step 3 can be a preprogrammed trajectory of a linear translation with constant orientation. Through TUI's development of the COBRA gimbal, the required inner-loop and kinematic control required in Step 2 has already been developed. Additionally, through TUI's KRAKEN robotic arm and SpiderFab efforts; TUI has implemented the inner-loop control of the two rotational DoFs in Step 1 and a large percentage of the sensing system. This implies that TUI has developed approximately 60% of the technologies required to implement SPOT 160.

CLAIMS

1. An Apparatus for Manufacture and In-Space Assembly of Antennas comprising: a prefabricated primary reflector center section; a trusselator truss assembler; a phased feed array; wherein said prefabricated reflector center section, trusselator, and phased feed array are fixedly connected to one another; a self-positioning and orienting tool; a truss extending from said trusselator; a secondary reflector attached to said truss; robotic arms; a nibbler end effector mounted on one of said robotic arms; a grapple end effector mounted on one of said robotic arms; a mold for casting a piece of a primary reflector; a power cube; a solar array providing power to said power cube; refabricator plus; and an ESPA ring

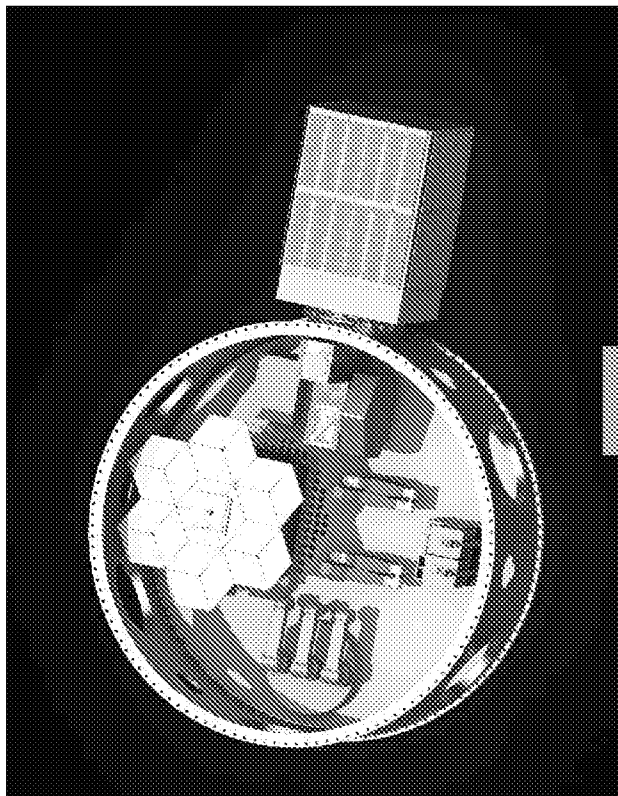


Figure 1. OrbWeaver launch Configuration.

OrbWeaver is a compact secondary payload that will integrate into/onto a standard ESPA ring.

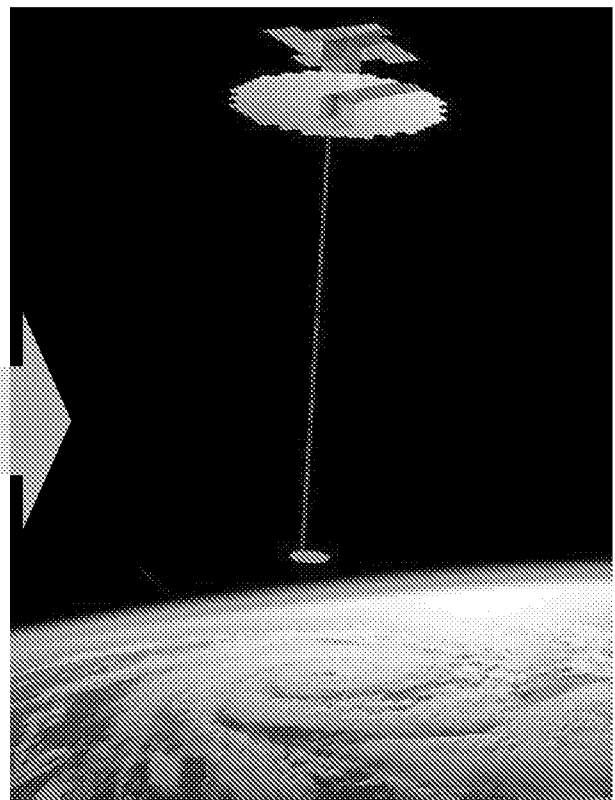


Figure 2. System constructed by OrbWeaver to provide Ka-band SATCOM to VSAT terminals.

OrbWeaver re-purposes the material in an ESPA ring to create a large-aperture phased array system to provide resilient SATCOM services.

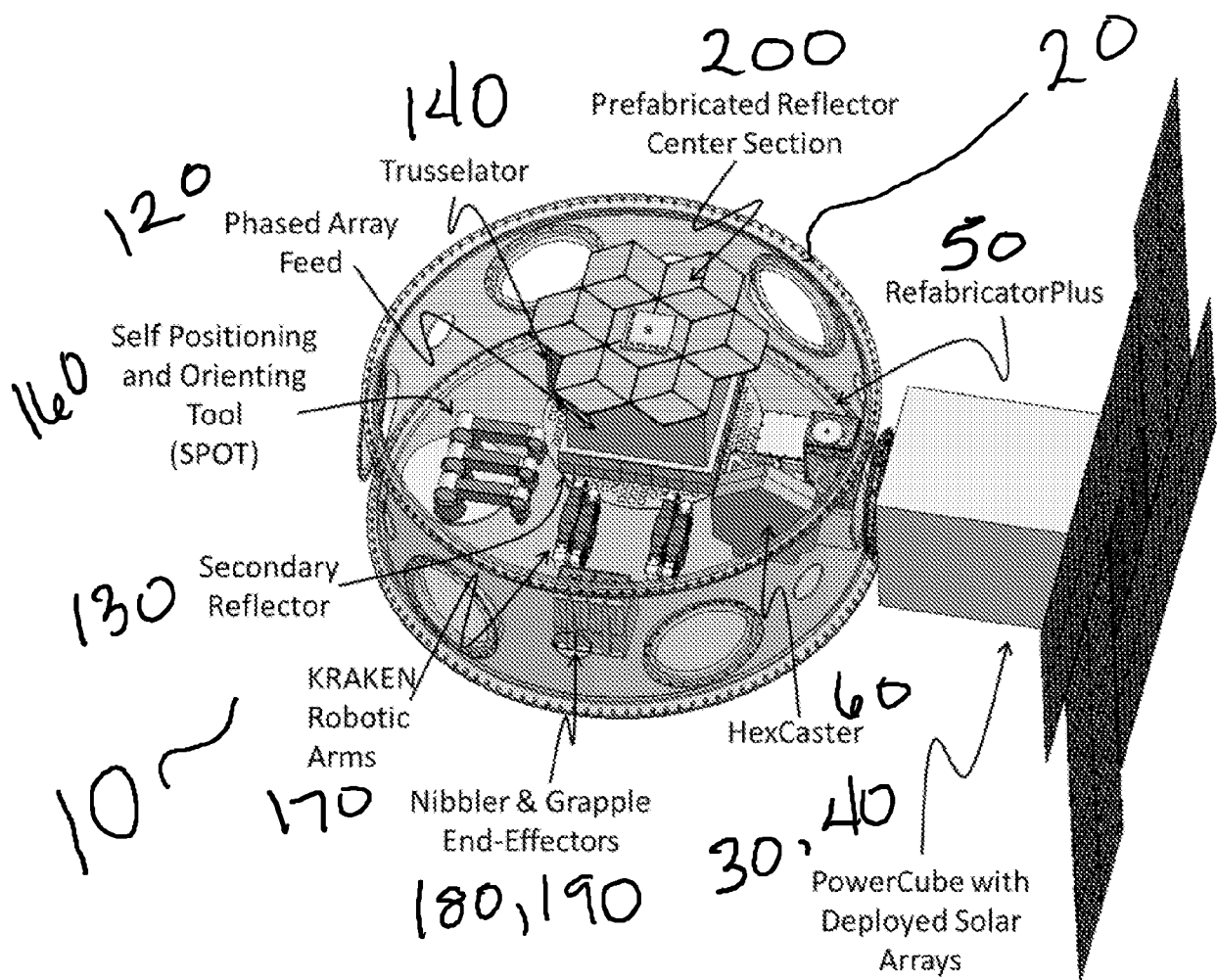


Figure 3 - OrbWeaver Subsystems. The recycling, manufacturing, and assembly components of the OrbWeaver can fit within the ESPA ring, and only one payload port is required to support the "PowerCube" smallsat bus.

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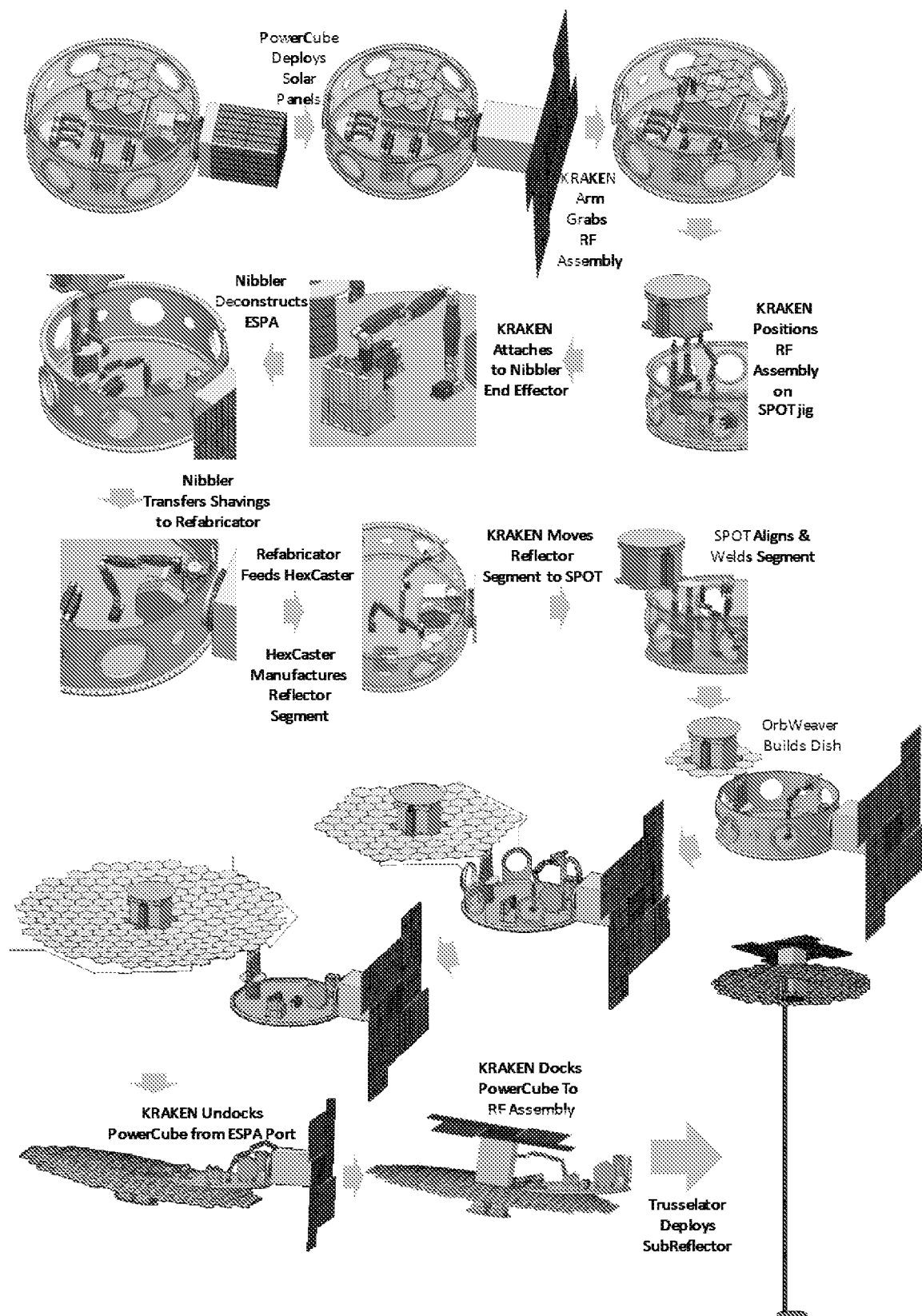


Figure 4. OrbWeaver CONOPS for Recycling ESPA into a Large Phased Array SATCOM System.

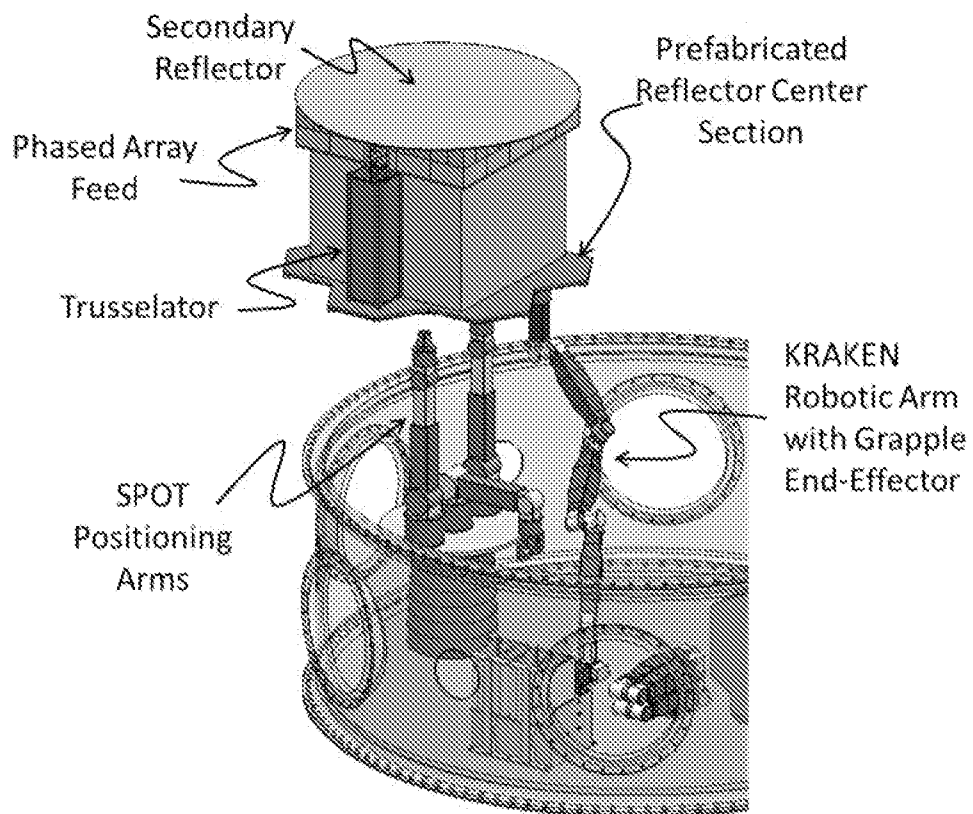


Figure 5 - OrbWeaver with Deployed Phased Array Feed Center Section.

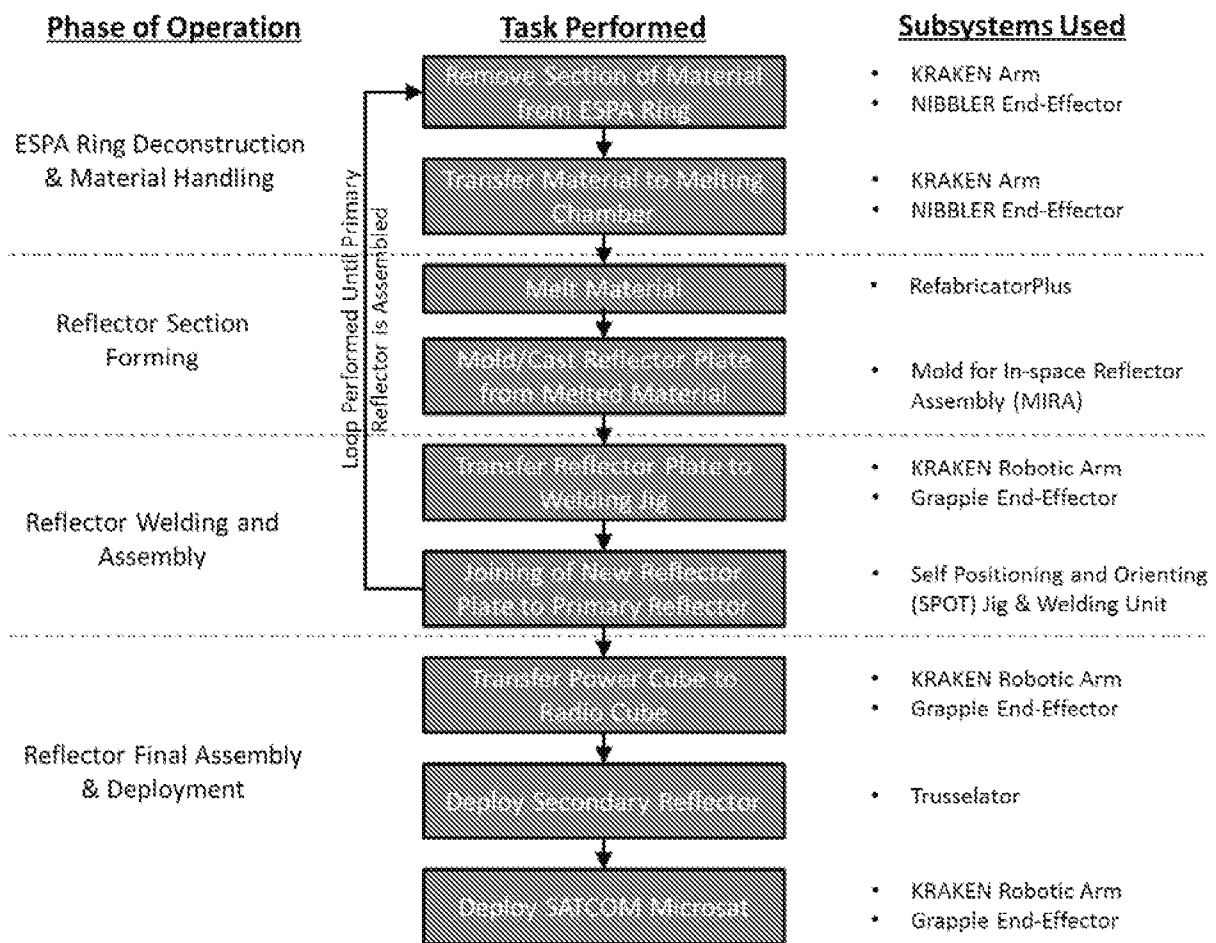


Figure 6 - Phases of Operation, Tasks Performed, and Subsystems Used During OrbWeaver Operation.

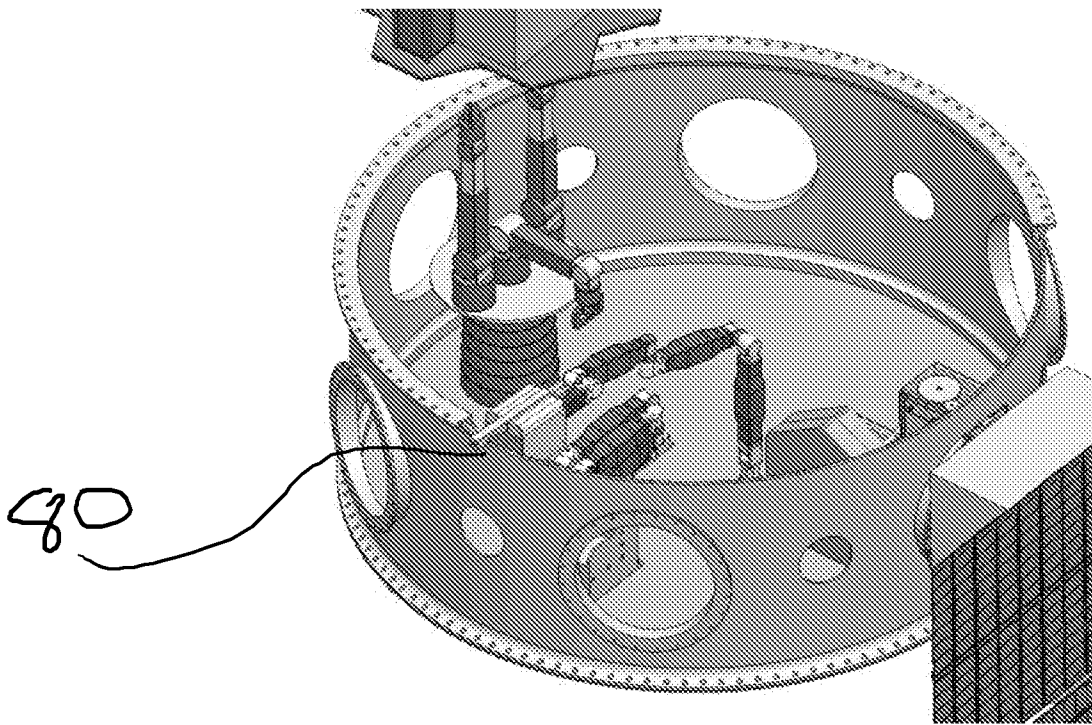


Figure 7 - KRAKEN Arm with Nibbler End-Effector Removing Material from ESPA Ring. *The OrbWeaver system deconstructs the ESPA ring into small aluminum pieces using mechanical Nibbler tools. The Nibbler tools are designed to constrain all pieces and fragments to prevent generation of space debris.*

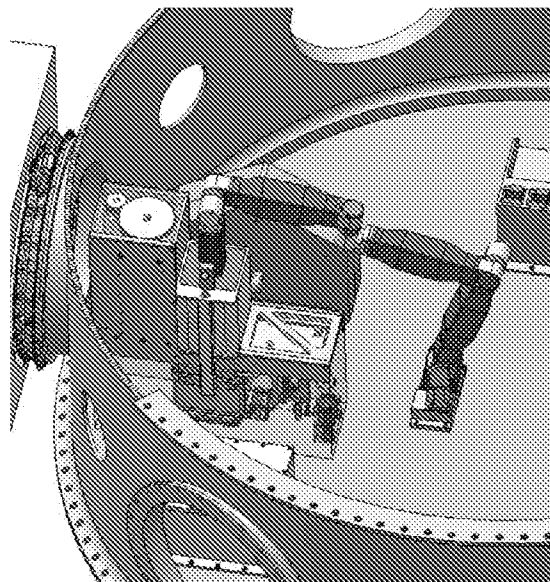


Figure 8 - KRAKEN Arm with Nibbler End-Effector Transferring Removed Material to Refabricator-Plus. *The design of the Nibbler and Positrusion-Plus systems positively constrain all pieces and debris generated in the deconstruction process.*

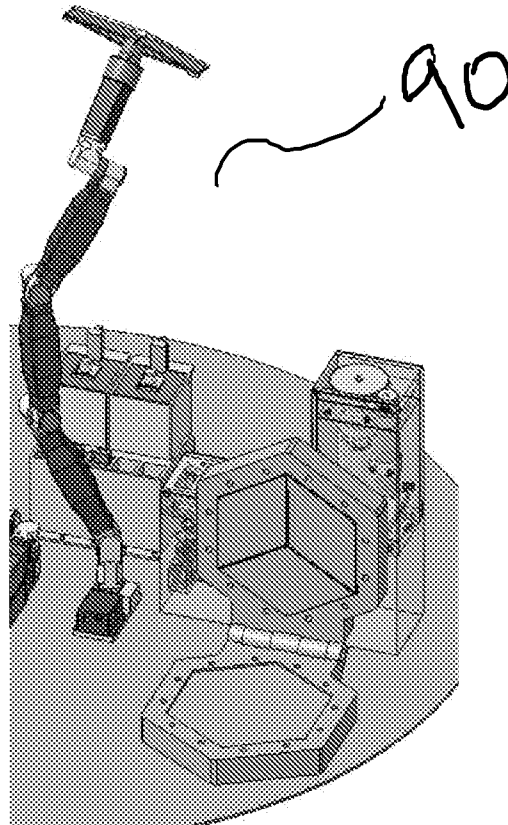


Figure 9 - KRAKEN robotic arm with Grapple end-effector will remove the reflector segment from the HexCaster mold and transfer it to the SPOT assembly subsystem.

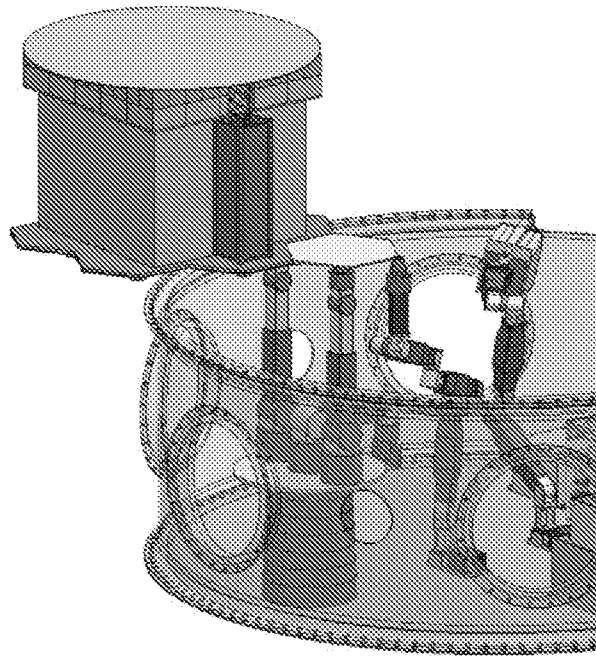


Figure 10 – SPOT Jig assembling the reflector segments to form the primary reflector. *The SPOT Jig design minimizes the degrees-of-freedom required to assemble the reflector.*

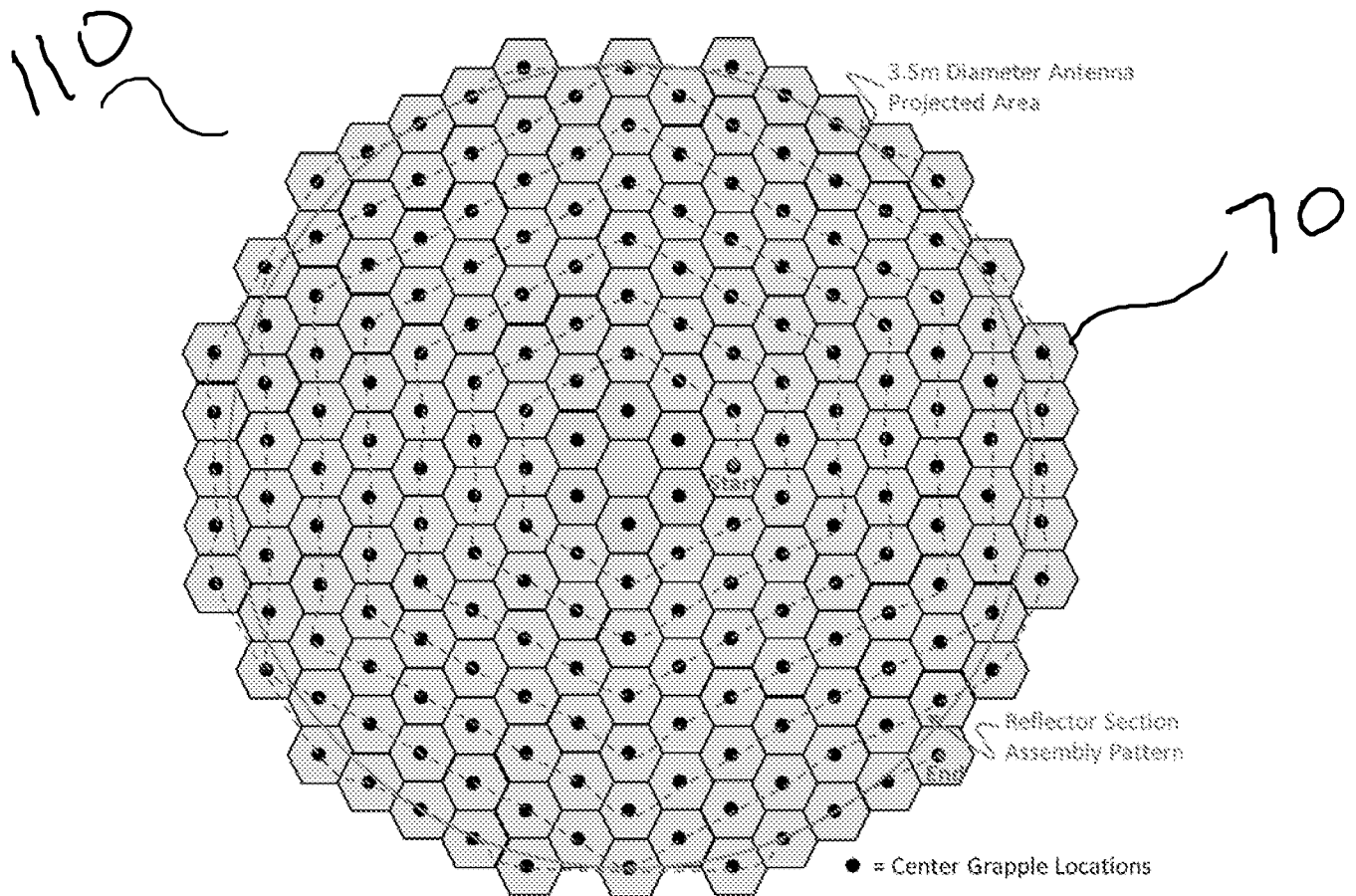
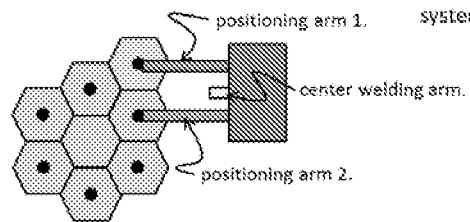
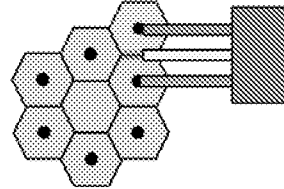


Figure 11 - Reflector Assembly Procedure. The assembly process attaches molded hexagon sections (gray) to the preformed hexagons (blue) from the back of the reflector in a spiraling out sequence.

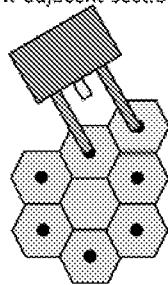
Step 1 ~ New reflector section is moved into place and aligned with sensing system.



Step 2 ~ Center weld arm performs the 1st welding operation (in red) on the flanges that run between the reflector sections. Sensing system performs post-weld inspection.



Step 3 ~ One of the positioning arms releases. The other positioning arm moves relative to the reflector to a new grapple position. The released positioning arm engages a new adjacent section.



Step 4 ~ Center weld arm performs the 2nd welding operation (in purple) on the flanges that run between the reflector sections. Sensing system performs post-weld inspection.

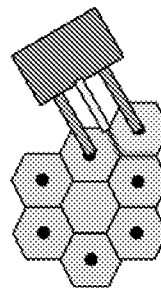


Figure 12 - Process to Add a New Reflector Section during Assembly of the Reflector.

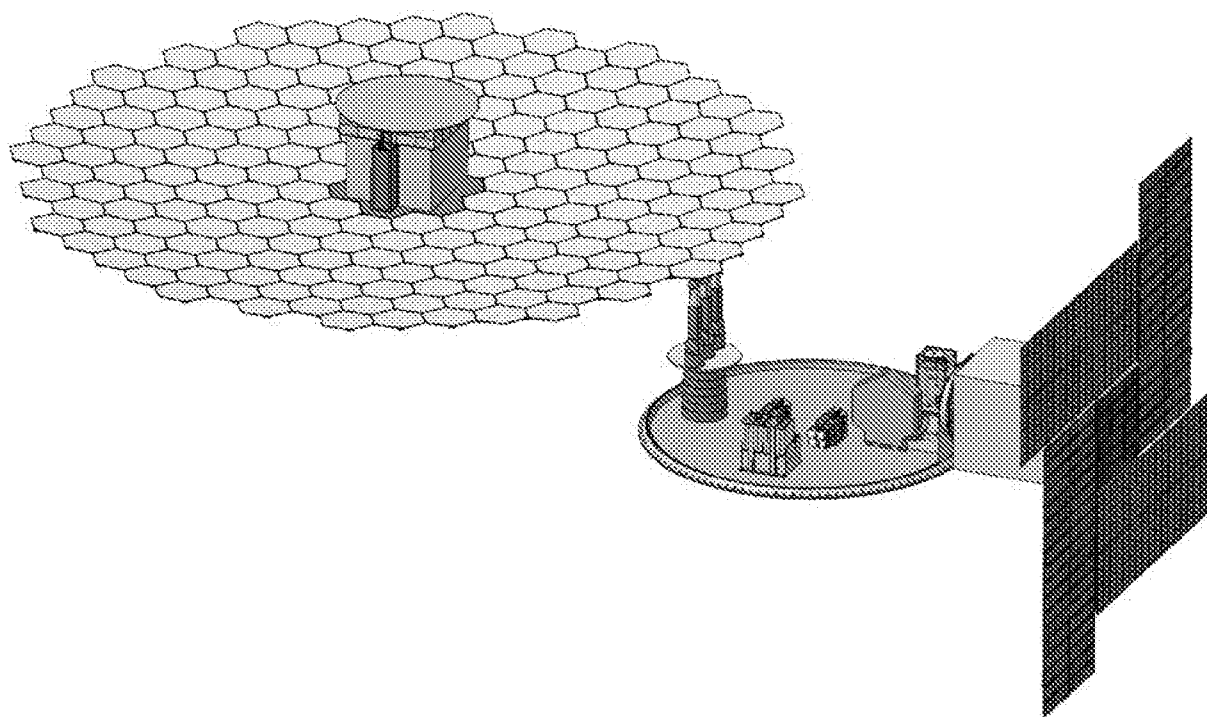


Figure 14 - Reflector at the End of the Fabrication Process

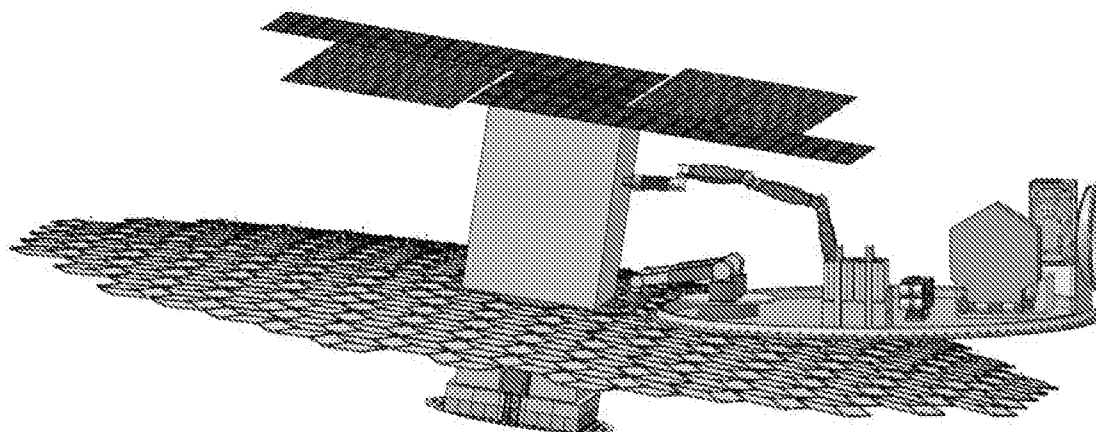


Figure 15 - KRAKEN Robotic Arm Moving Power Cube to Attach to the Assembled Reflector

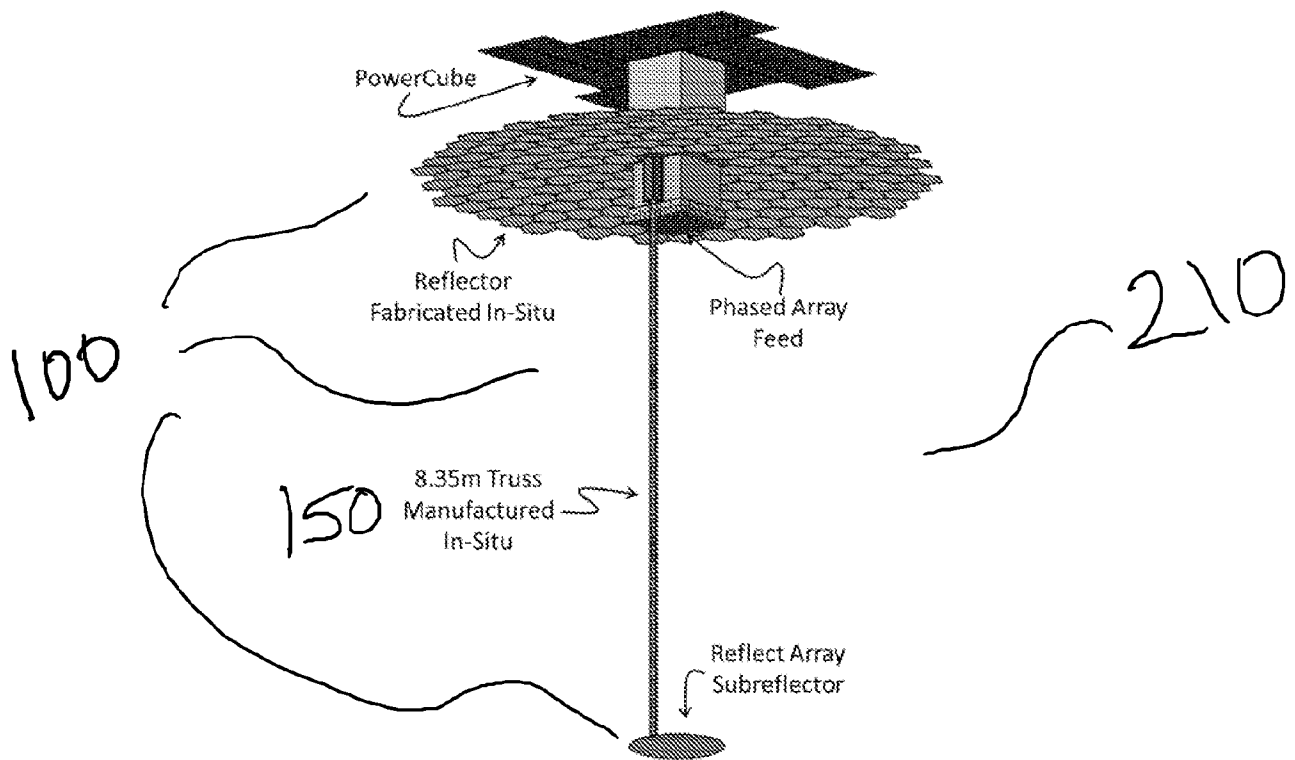


Figure 16 – Extension of SubReflector to 8.35m using Trusselator

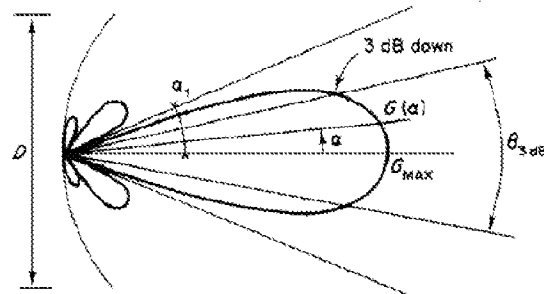


Figure 17. Mathematical Definition for Antenna Beam-width

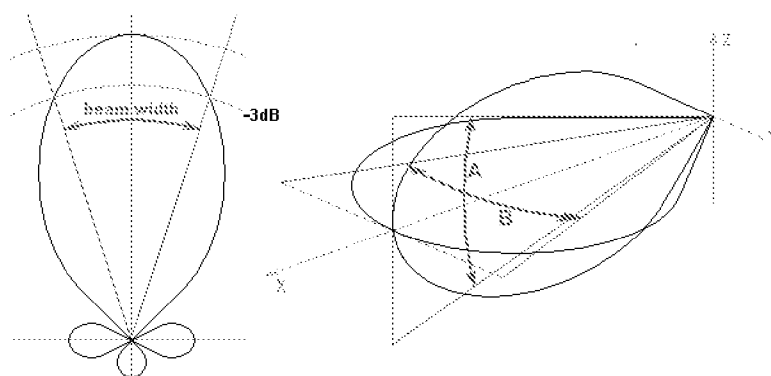


Figure 18. Projection of Antenna Spot-beam on Earth Surface.

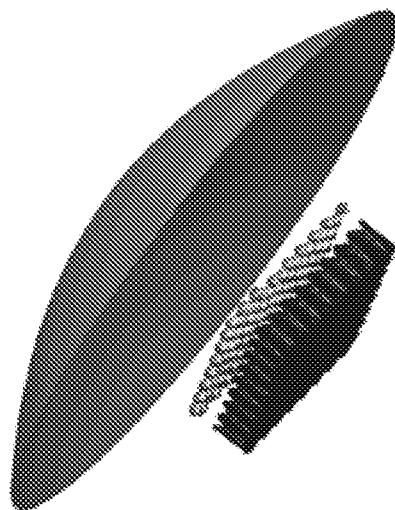


Figure 19. Conceptual Phased-Array Fed Reflector Configuration for Satellite System Design

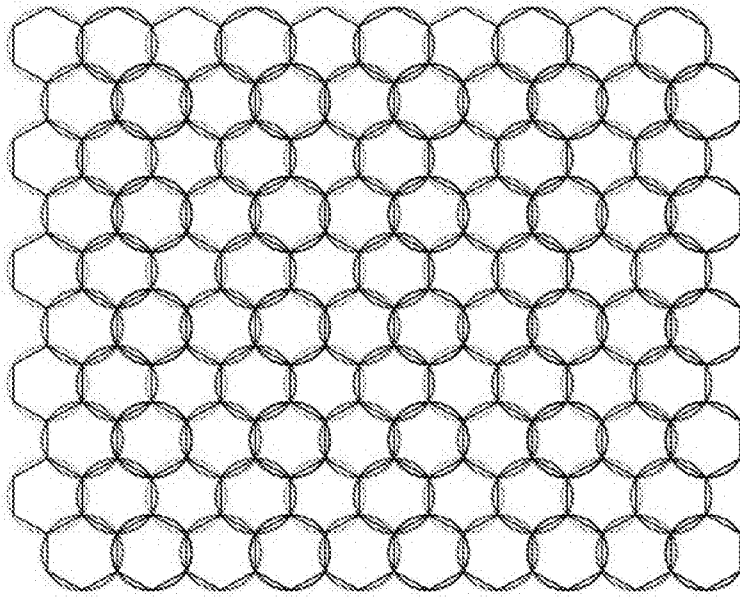


Figure 20. 4-Color Frequency Reuse Plan.

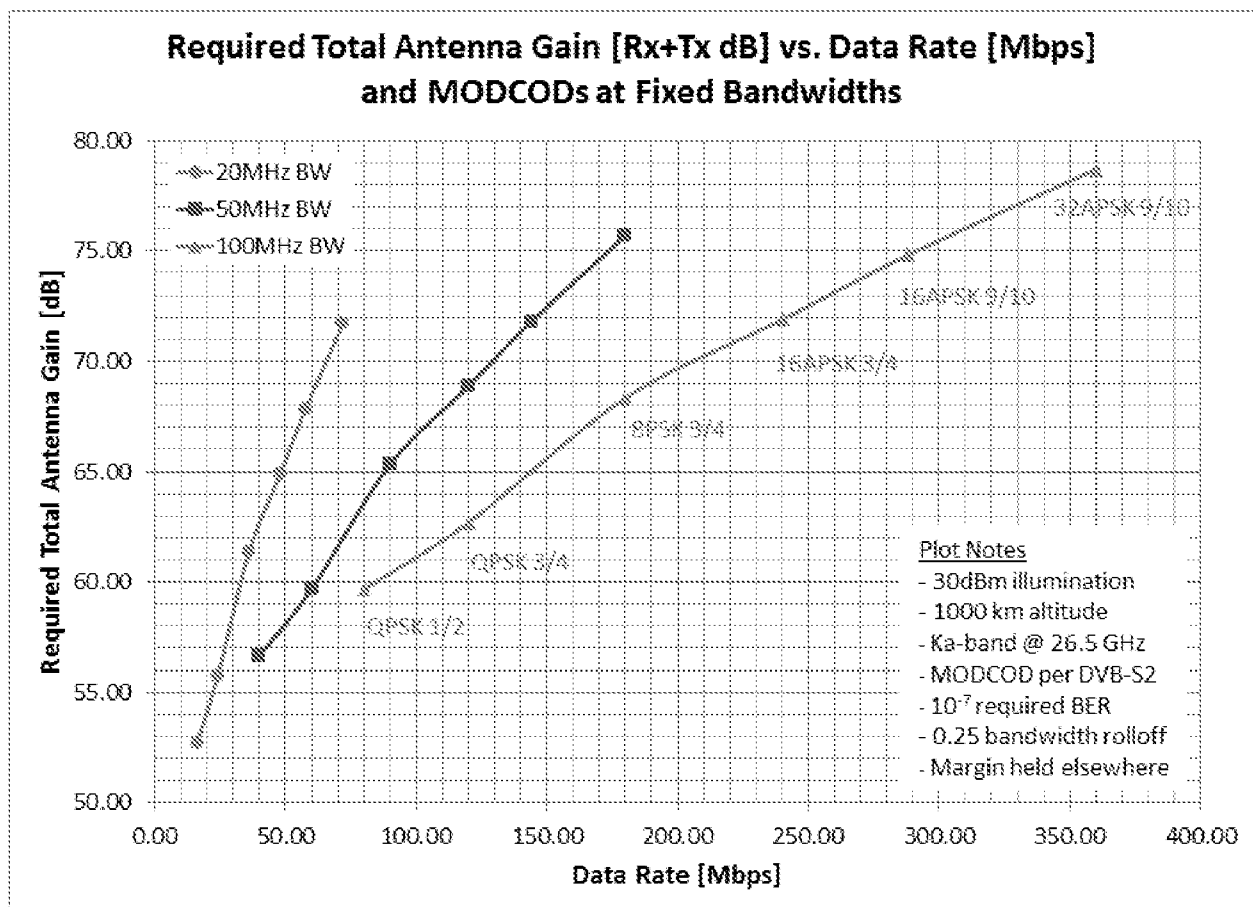


Figure 21. Total Antenna Gain vs. Data Rate and MODCOD for Fixed Bandwidths

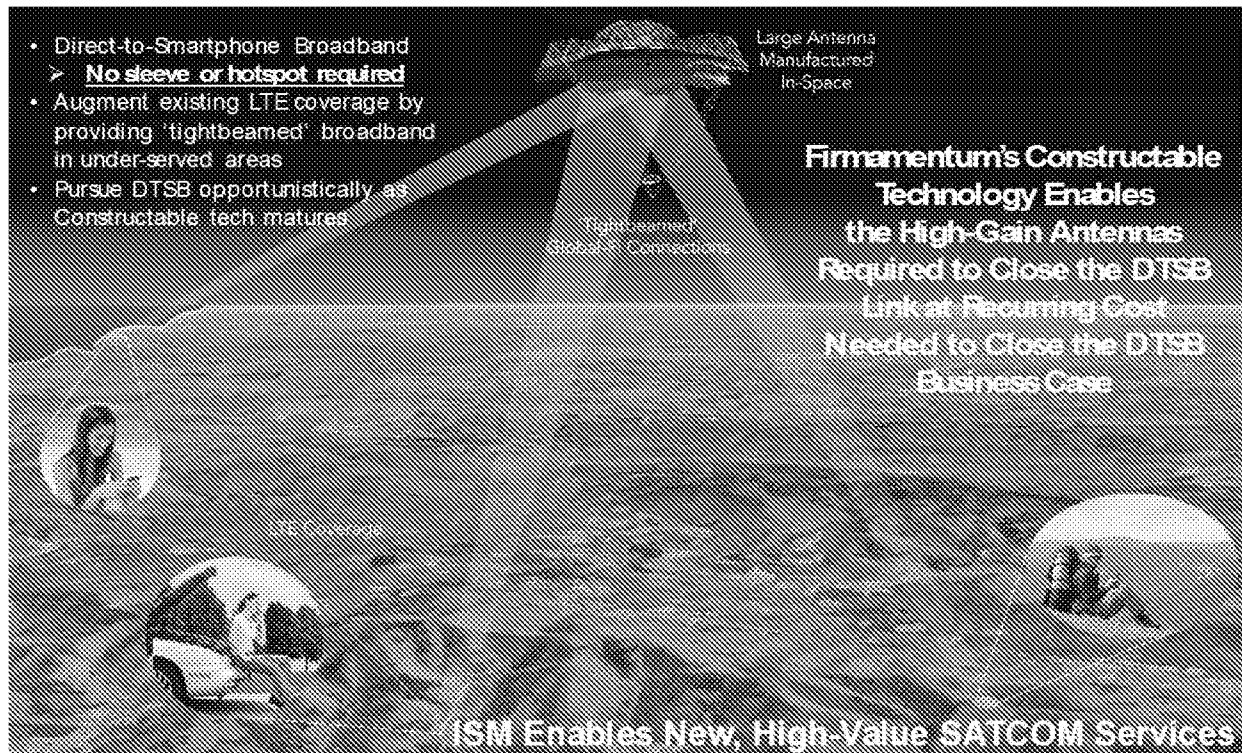


Figure 22. GlobalFi DTSB System Concept. The GlobalFi system will use large ISM antennas to enable a constellation of small satellites to provide Direct-to-Smartphone Broadband data services to areas underserved by existing cell-phone networks.

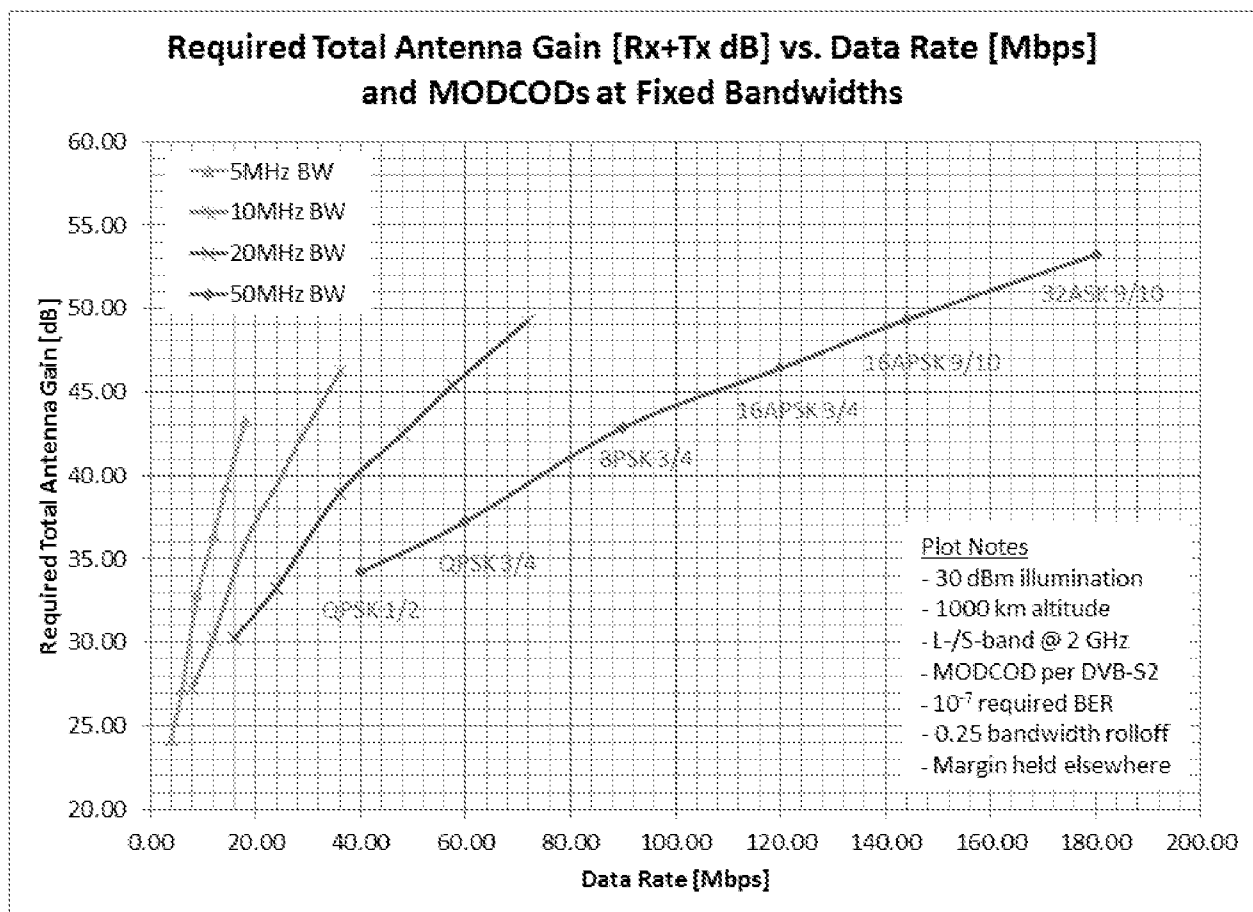


Figure 23. Total Antenna Gain vs. Data Rate and MODCOD for Fixed Bandwidths

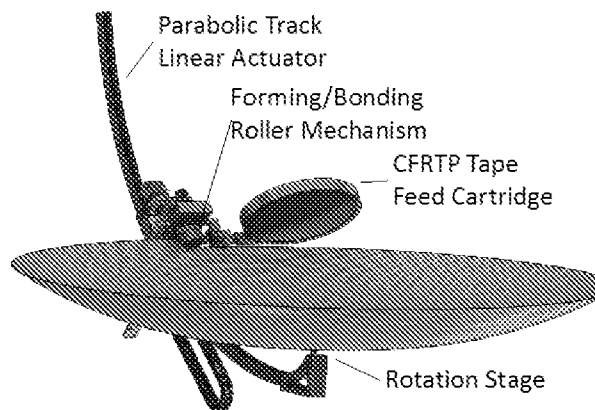


Figure 24. Concept design for 'AntennaFab' additive manufacturing system configured to manufacture parabolic antenna reflectors.

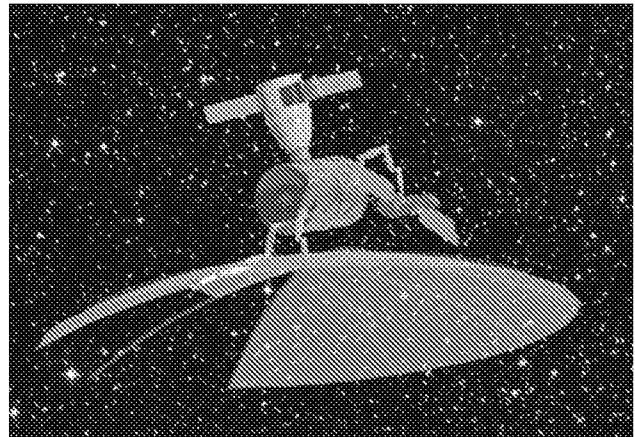


Figure 25. Notional SpiderFab System for In-Space Manufacturing (ISM) of large antennas

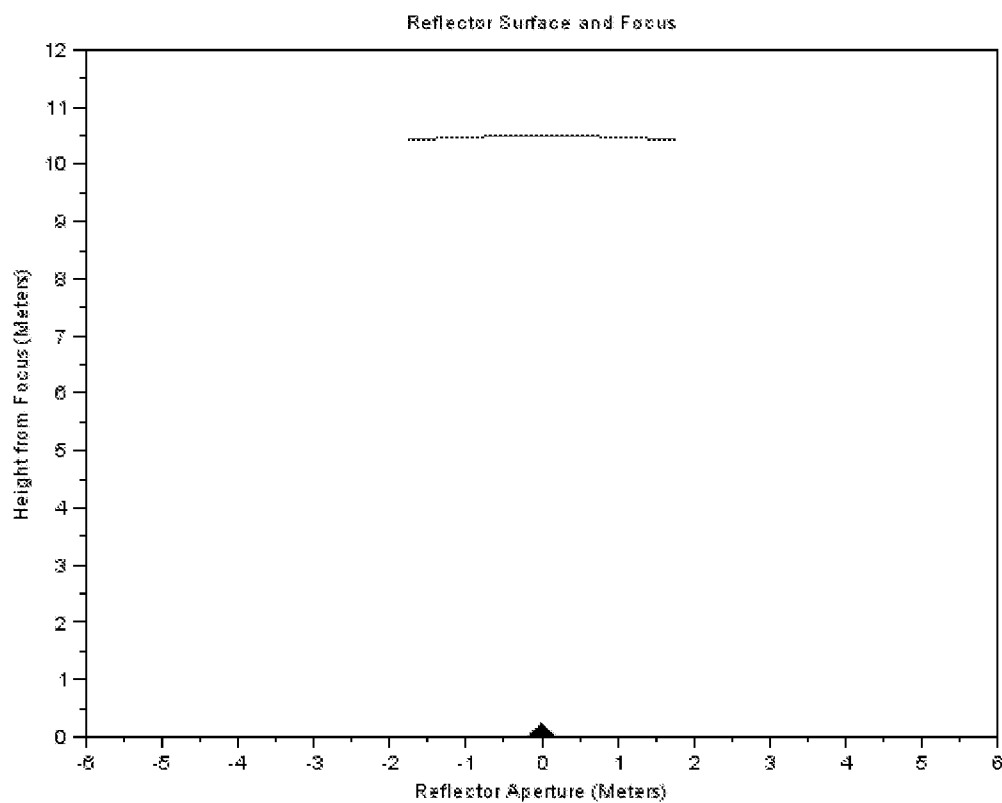


Figure 26. 3.5 Meter Reflector Antenna with a F/D Ratio of 3

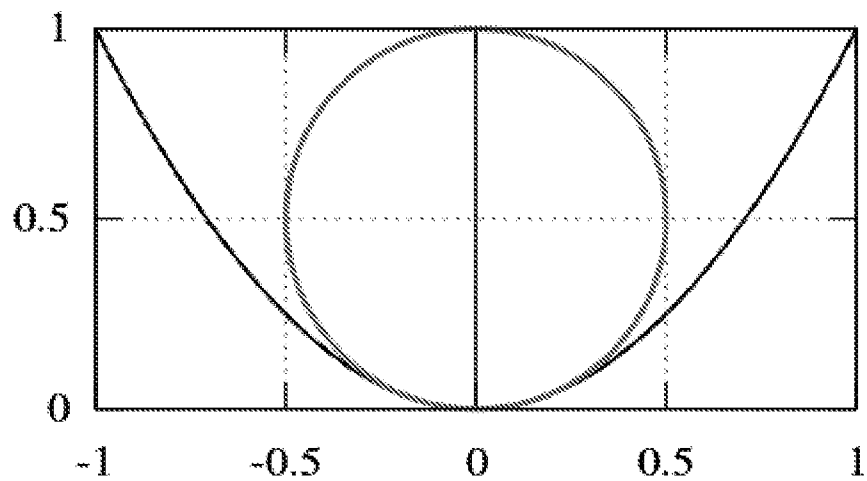


Figure 27. Radius of Curvature for a Parabola at its Vertex

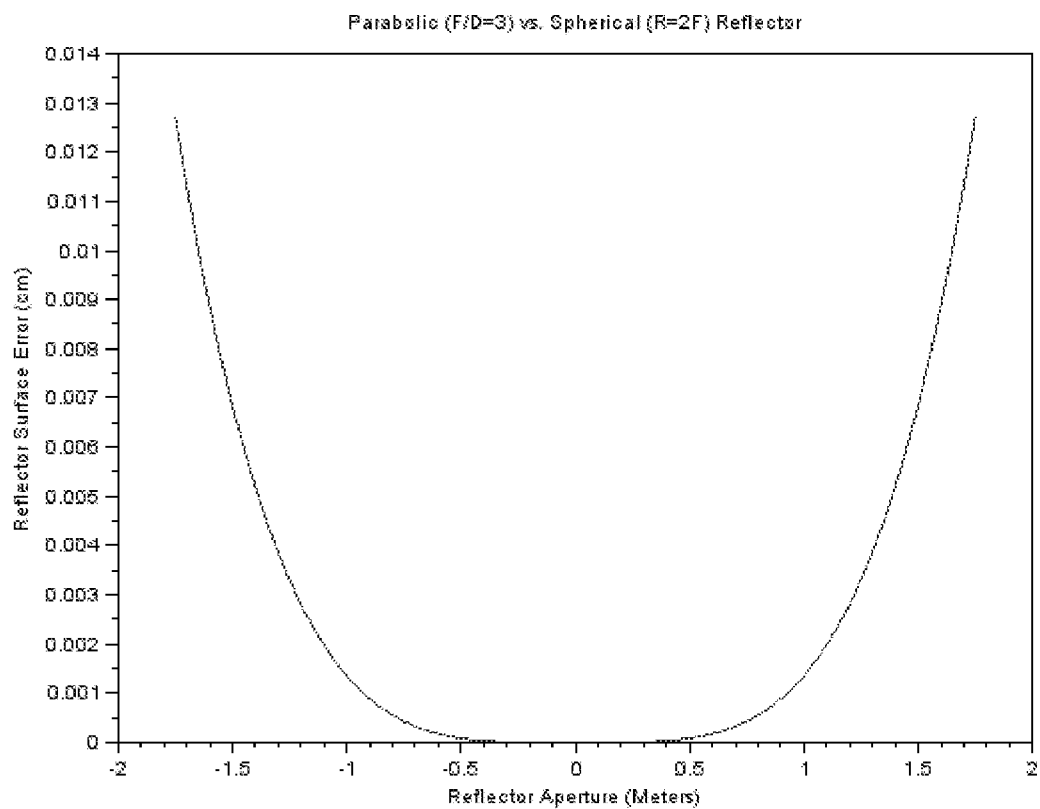


Figure 28. Approximation Error for 3.5 Meter Reflector Antenna with $F/D=3$.

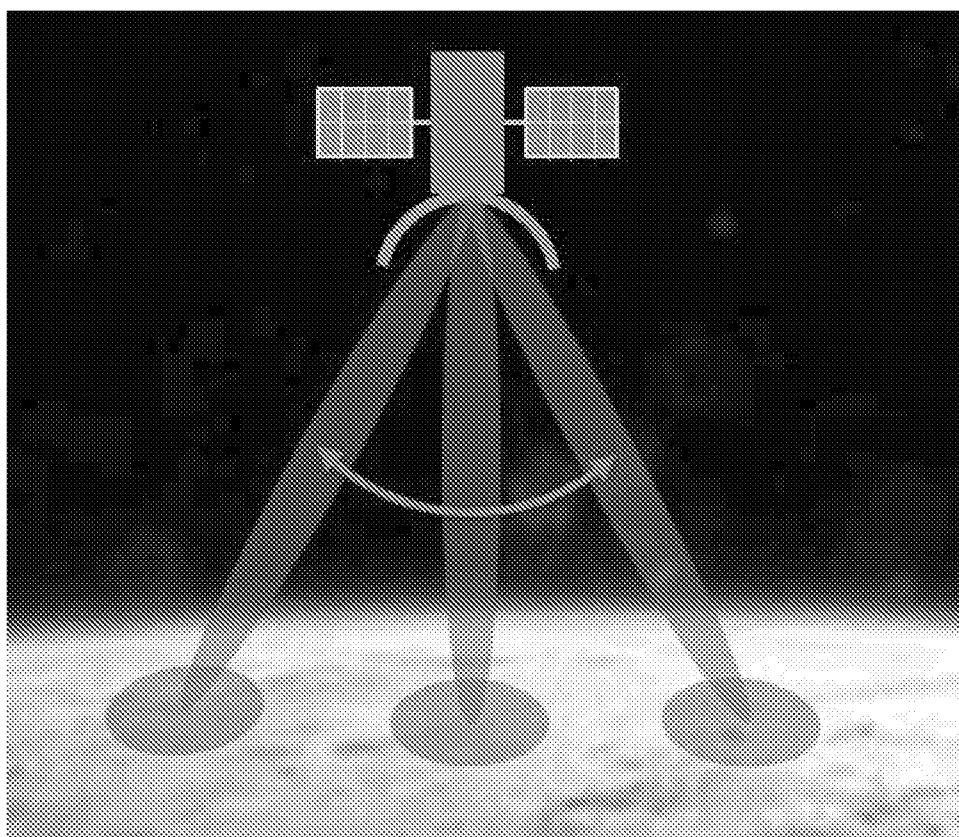


Figure 29. Dynamic Main Beam Pointing.

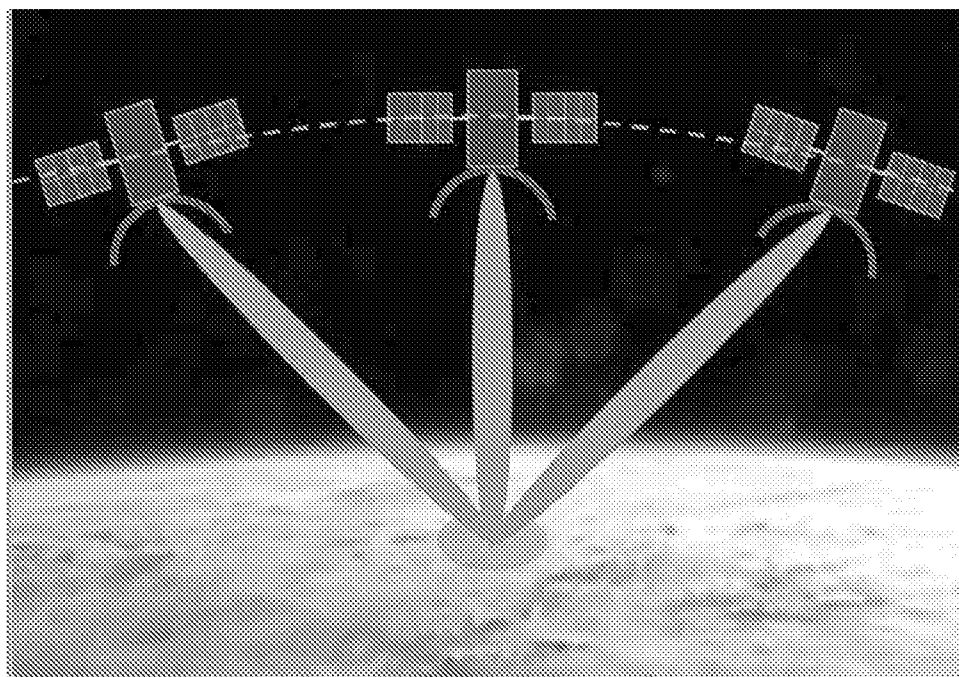


Figure 30. Extended Dwell Beam Steering.

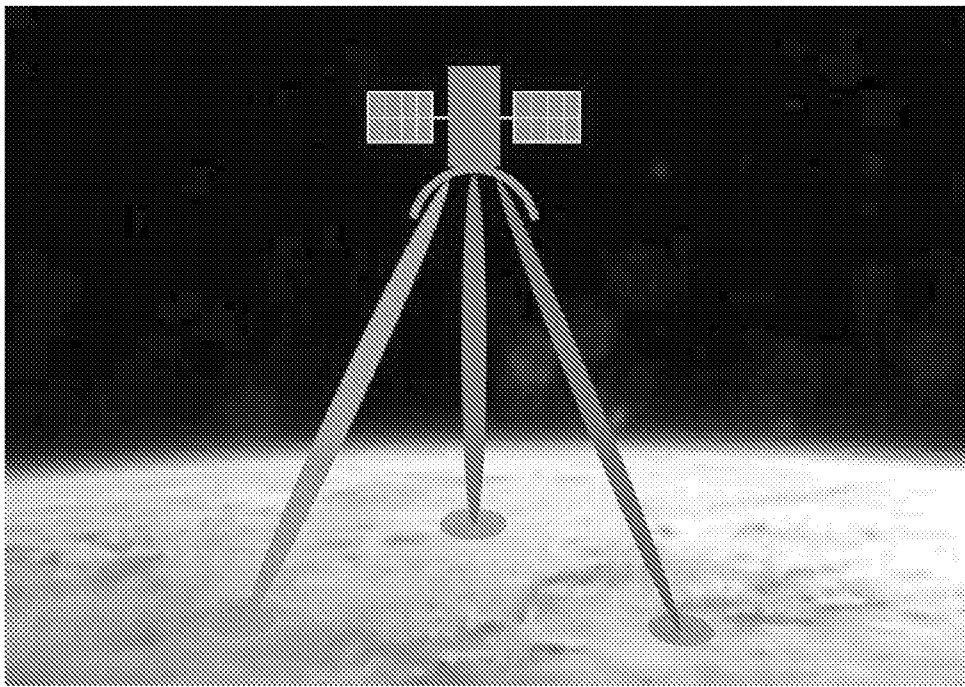


Figure 31. Simultaneous - Multiple Spot Beams.

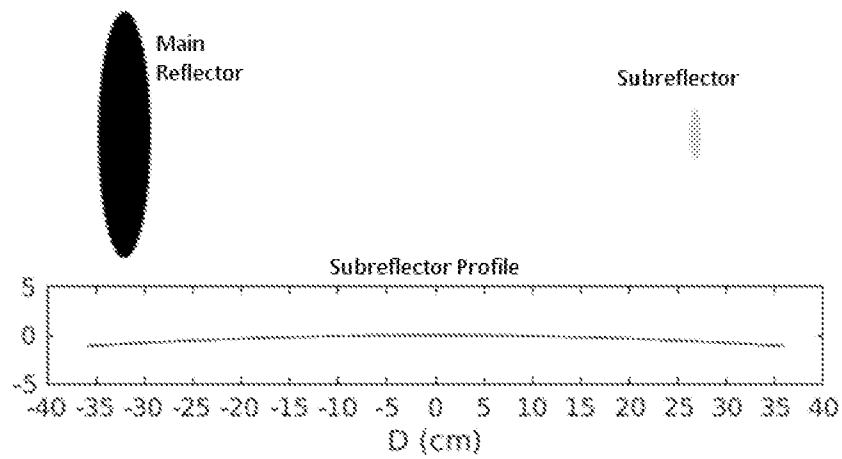


Figure 32. Reflector geometry and subreflector profile

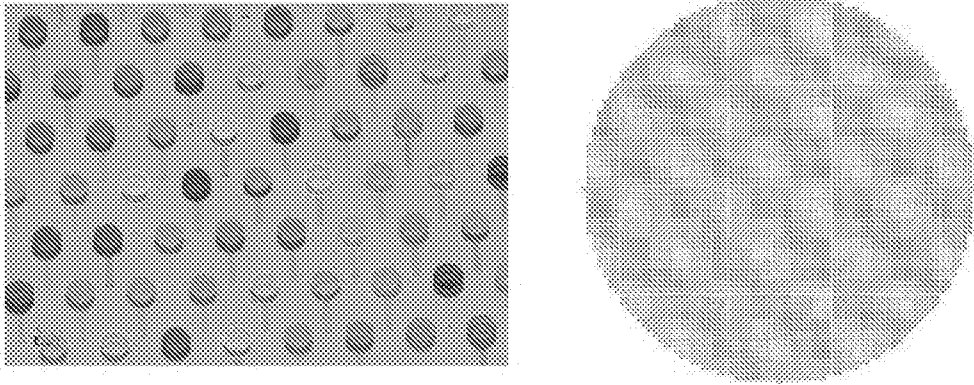


Figure 33. Example of subset of DRA elements in reflectarray (left) and ~5000 elements on the subreflector profile (right)

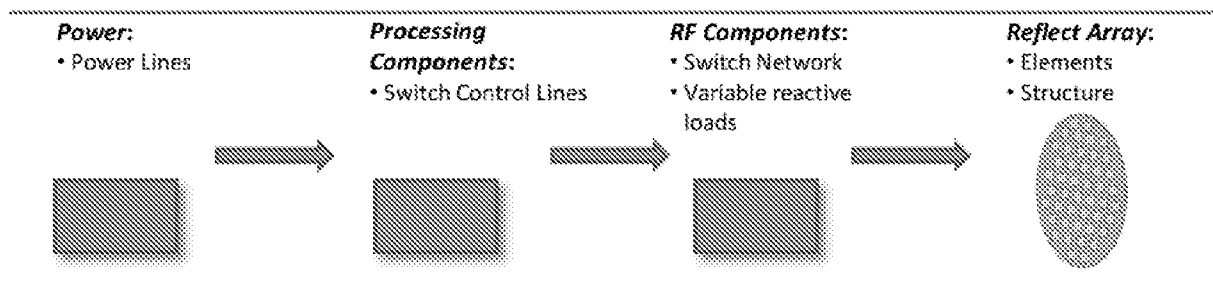


Figure 34. : ReflectArray architecture diagram.

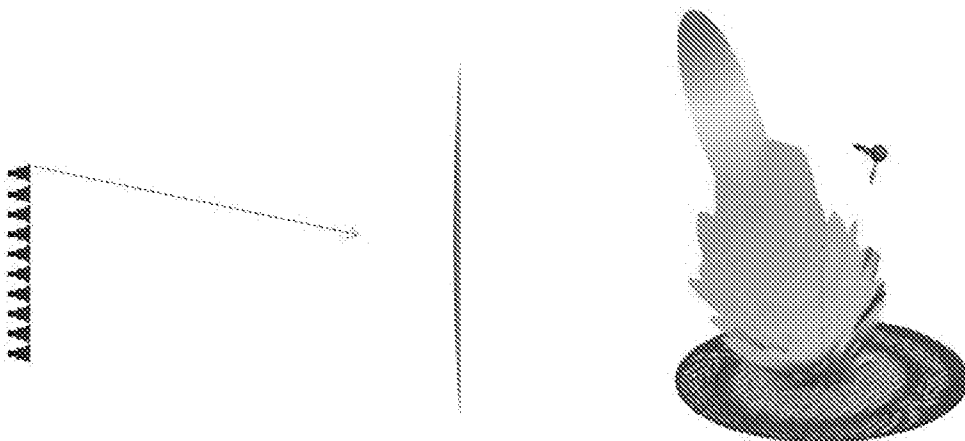


Figure 35. Feed cluster illuminating reflect-array subreflector (left) and subsequent reradiation (right).

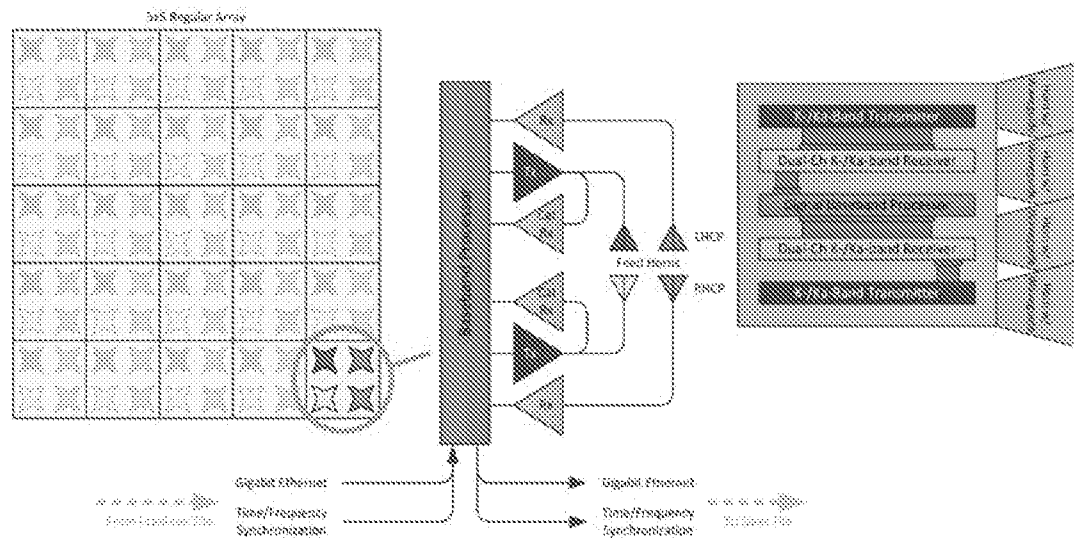


Figure 36. A 5x5 phase-locked regular tile array of radio blocks will be used to feed the antenna.



- OrbWeaver payload recycles ESPA ring on-orbit to create large SATCOM antenna
 - For K-band VSAT terminals: 3.5m dish for 120 MBps per spot beam, 100 spot beams; 150x150 km footprint
 - For L-band Direct-to-Smartphone Broadband: 10m dish, 40 MBps per spot beam, 100 spots; 750x750 km footprint
- Pre-position on ESPA launches to enable responsive reconstitution of SATCOM services
- Costs: \$5M to system-level TRL-5; \$40M flight demo to TRL-8; ~\$10M recurring cost

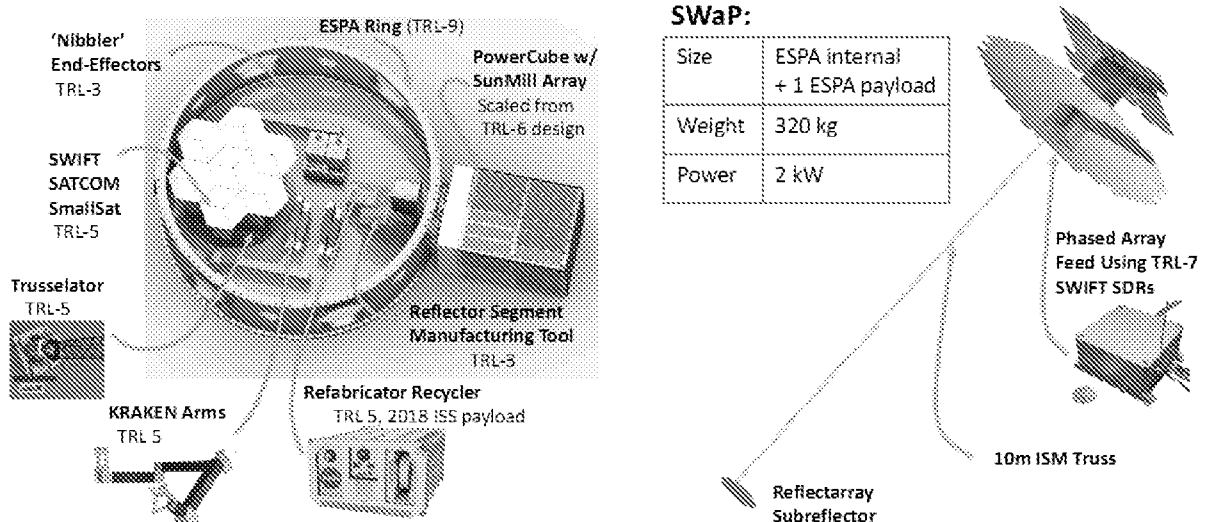


Figure 37. Summary of OrbWeaver Concept.

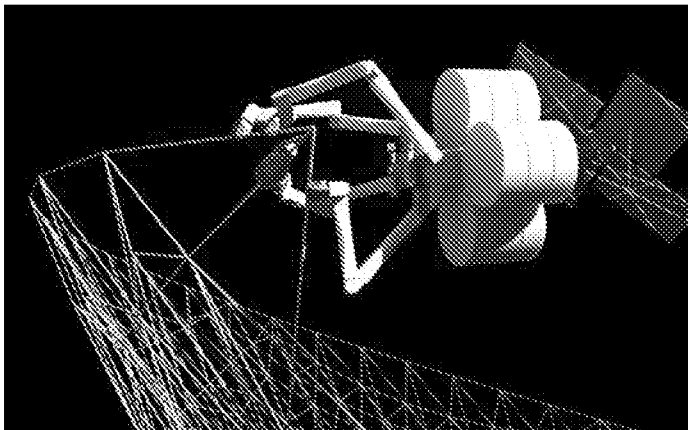


Figure 38. Concept for assembly of a support structure for a parabolic reflector by a mobile 'SpiderFab' robot.

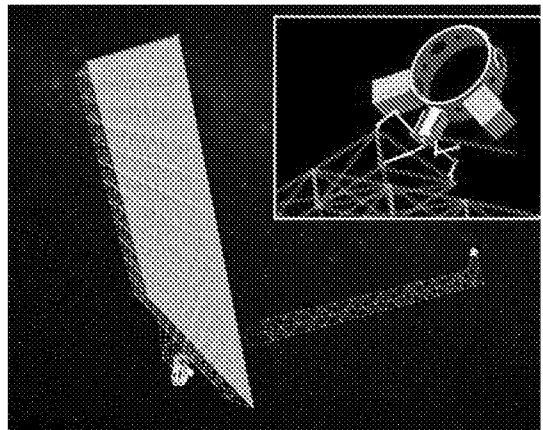


Figure 39. Concept for in-space manufacture of a large phased array antenna using a SpiderFab robot hosted on an ESPA ring.

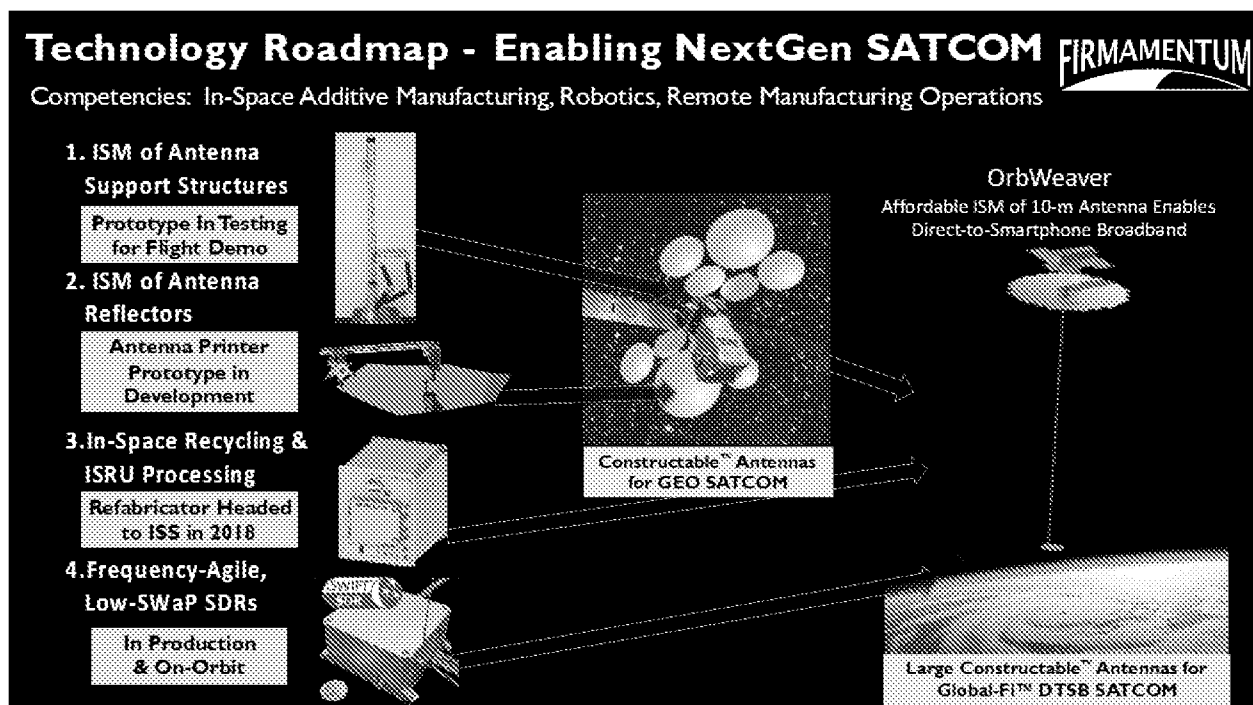


Figure 40. TUI/Firmamentum's roadmap for developing and commercializing technologies for in-space manufacturing and construction of SATCOM systems.

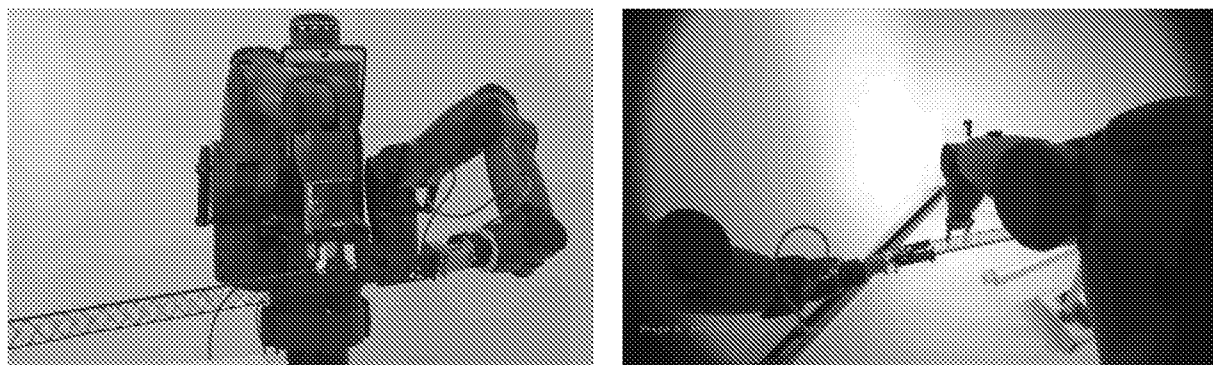


Figure 41. Carbon Fiber Truss to Custom Joint End-Effector Robotic Assembly Demonstration. (left) External viewpoint (right) Robot head camera viewpoint.

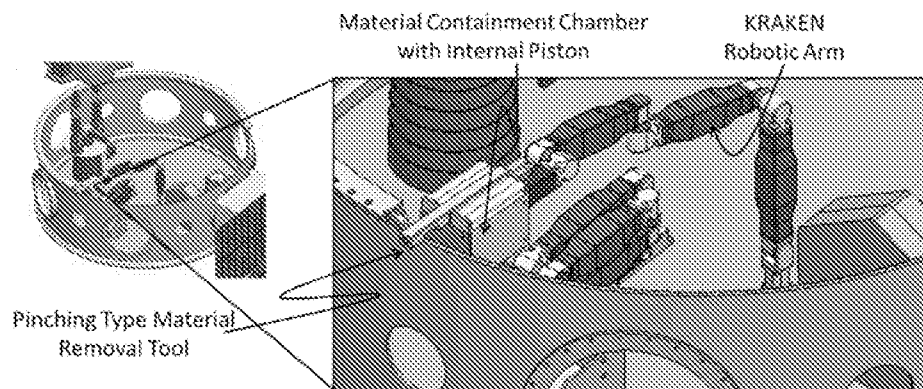


Figure 42 - First Concept Designs for the Nibbler End-Effector.

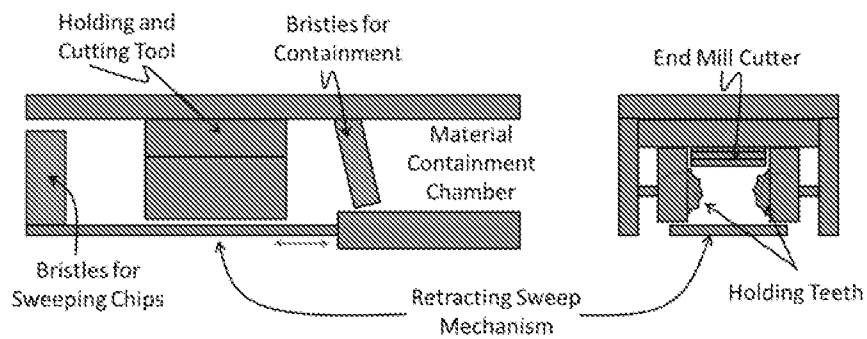


Figure 43 - Second Concept Design for Nibbler End-Effector

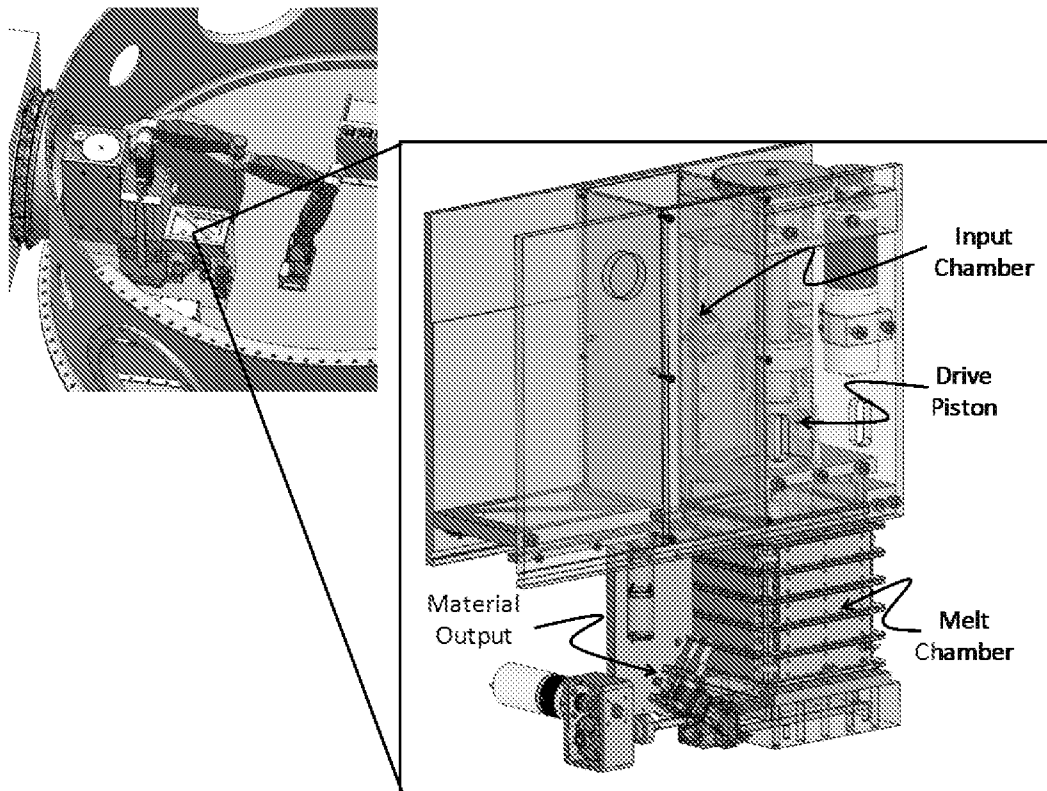


Figure 44 - Conceptual Design of Refabricator-Plus

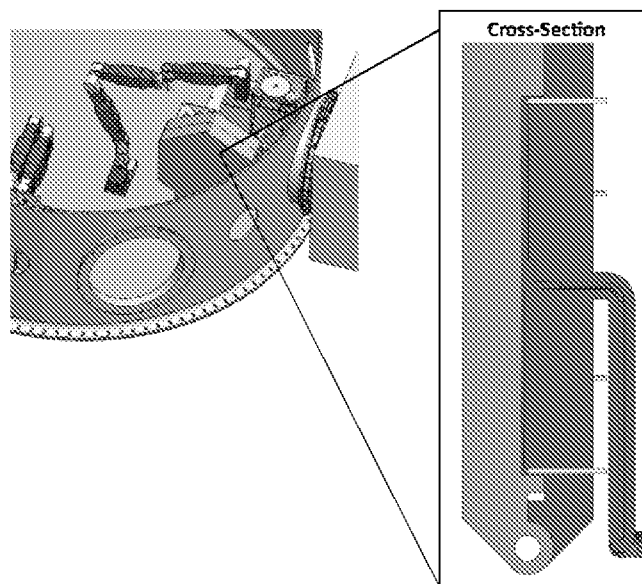


Figure 45 - Conceptual Design of HexCaster

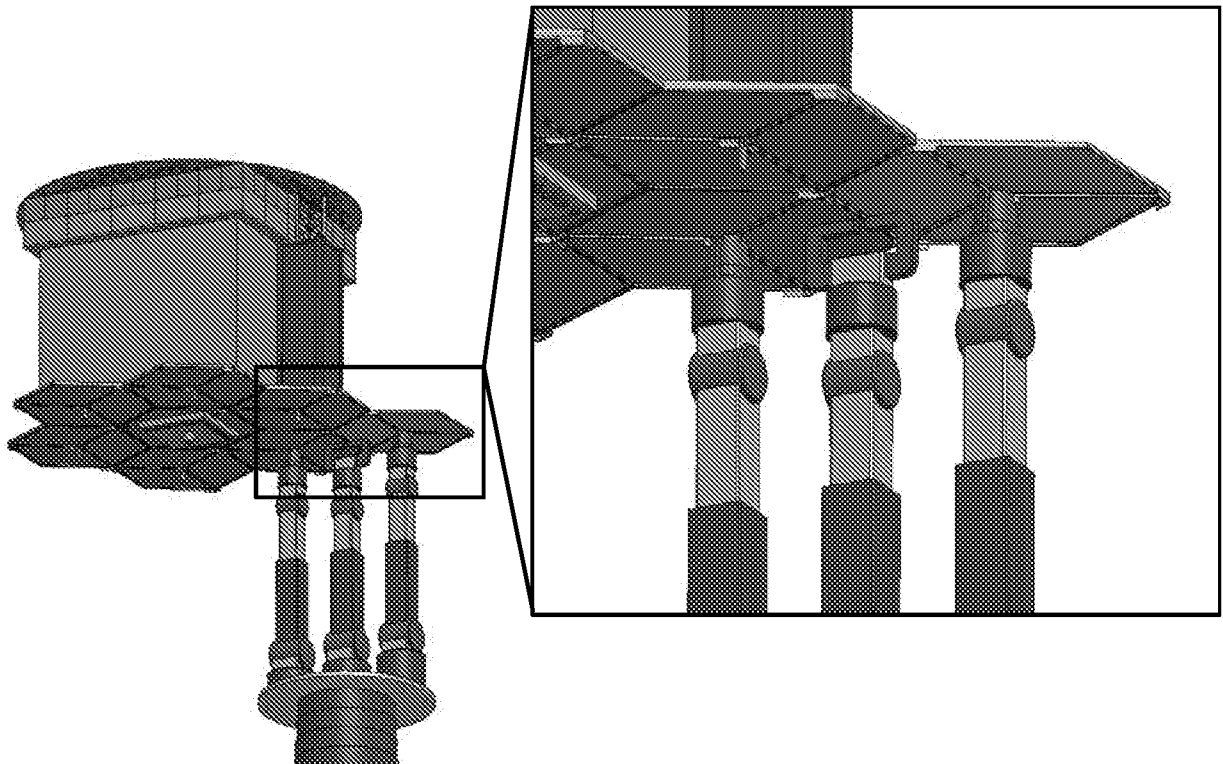


Figure 46 - Self-Positioning and Orienting Tool (SPOT). *SPOT is a robotic jig used to precisely position two reflectors and join the reflectors by welding their tabs.*

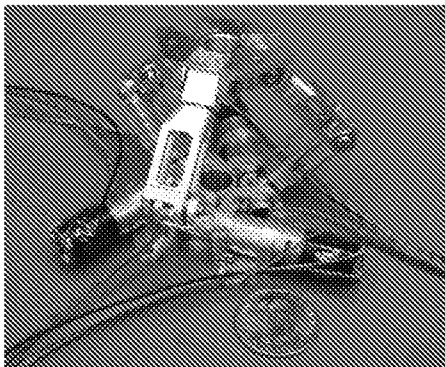


Figure 48. TUI's COBRA Gimbal.

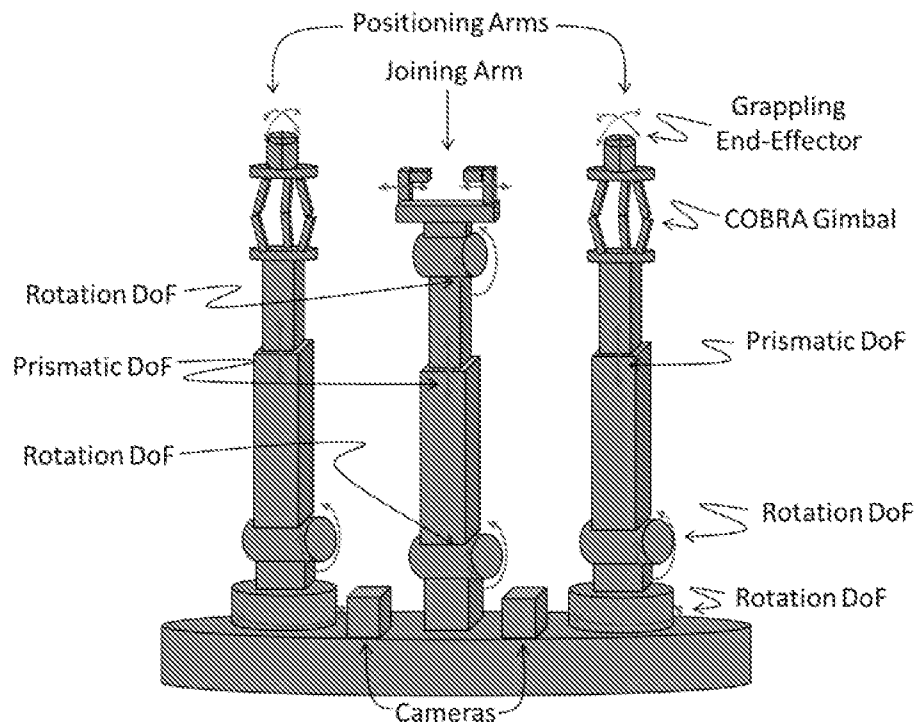


Figure 48 - SPOTs Degrees-of-Freedom for Alignment and Welding Operation.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 17/13076

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(8) - H04M 1/00, H04B 1/08, B64G 1/00 (2017.01)

CPC - H01 Q1/52, H01 Q21/28, H04M1/03, B64G1/22, B64G2001/1 092

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

See Search History Document

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

See Search History Document

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

See Search History Document

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Rhodes et al., Baseline Tests of an Autonomous Telerobotic System for Assembly of Space Truss Structures, NASA Technical Paper 3448, July 1994 (07/1994), [Retrieved from Online on 04 April 2017 (04.04.2017)], [Retrieved from URL: https://ntrs.nasa.gov/archive/nasa/casi.ntrs.nasa.gov/19950003589.pdf]; entire document, especially, Abstract, FIG. 2-5, Page 1, col. 1, para 1, Page 2, col.1, para 2, Page 2, col.2, para 2, Page 3, col.1, para 2-3, Page 3, col.2, para 1, Page 3, col.2, para 3	
A	2014/0139386 A1 (Liu et al.) 22 May 2014 (22.05.2014); entire document, especially. Abstract, para [0014], [0066],	
A	US 6,491,256 B1 (Wingo) 10 December 2002 (10.12.2002); entire document, especially, Abstract, col.2, In 2-7, col.2, In 28-35	
A	Humphreys, Large-Scale Dexterous End-Effector Manipulation, 11 December 2006 (11.12.2006), [Retrieved from online on 04 April 2017 (04.04.2017)], [Retrieved from URL: http://trace.tennessee.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2083&context=utk_chanhonoproj]; entire document,	
A	Nishioka et al. Workshop on Technology Development Issues for the Large Deployable Reflector, 17 March 1985 (17.03.1985), [Retrieved from Online on 04 April 2017 (04.04.2017)], [Retrieved from URL: https://ntrs.nasa.gov/archive/nasa/casi.ntrs.nasa.gov/19880010851.pdf]; entire document,	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



* Special categories of cited documents:	* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

05 April 2017

Date of mailing of the international search report

08 MAY 2017

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US 17/13076

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	Rice, Design of a High Power Cube Satellite Power System, 01 August 2014 (01. 08.2014) , [Retrieved from Online on 04 April 2017 (04.04.2017)], [Retrieved from URL: http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3007&context=smallsat]; entire document,	
A	US 2013/0221 162 A1 (Darooka) 29 August 2013 (29.08.2013); entire document	