

# Nanospace, an open source tool to help concurrent engineering teaming in cubesat preliminary design

Thibault Gateau, Lucien Senaneuch



OSCW 2020 - December 11, 2020

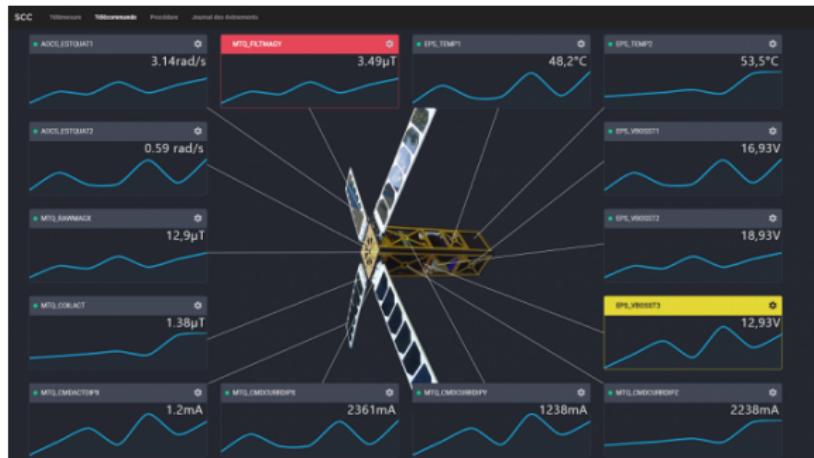
# Phase 0/A: Preliminary Design

## Specialized skills

- Sub-systems budgets
- Sub-systems architectures

## Team work

- Communication
- Management



Eyesat synaptic view

# Expectations vs reality



<https://www.kspaceprogram.com/> - January 2018

# Expectations vs reality

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	
<b>1</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>																		<b>System dissipation</b>	
<b>2</b>	Preliminary implementation of the cubesat 1U mission with the basic sensor as a payload without a propulsion system.																									Without margin W
<b>3</b>																										With margin W
<b>10</b>	Mission start date	20/06/2020																								Power x
<b>11</b>	Mission end date	20/07/2020																								Payload x
<b>12</b>	Operation time	30,00	days																							Total dissipated power without any margin x
<b>13</b>	<b>Mission Launch Segment</b>																									Total dissipated power without system margins x
<b>14</b>	Launch date	20/06/2020																								Total dissipated power with system margins x
<b>15</b>	Launch vehicle name	Toyot																								Total dissipated power including system margins x
<b>16</b>	Launch site name	Baksan																								
<b>17</b>	<b>Spacecraft Name</b>																									
<b>18</b>	<b>Payload</b>																									
<b>19</b>	Type	sensor	kg																							
<b>20</b>	Required power	49																								
<b>21</b>	Generated Data	0	Mbit																							
<b>22</b>	Weight	0,2	kg																							
<b>23</b>	<b>Construction</b>																									
<b>24</b>	Structure type	1U																								
<b>25</b>	Spacecraft height	100	mm																							
<b>26</b>	Spacecraft width	100	mm																							
<b>27</b>	Spacecraft depth	114	mm																							
<b>28</b>	Structure mass	0,3	kg																							
<b>29</b>	Total mass	1,650	kg																							
<b>30</b>	Margin	0,00307	kg.m <sup>-2</sup>																							
<b>31</b>	Iyy	0,00267	kg.m <sup>-2</sup>																							
<b>32</b>	Izz	0,00307	kg.m <sup>-2</sup>																							
<b>33</b>	<b>Mass Budget</b>																									
<b>34</b>	Without margin, kg	Margin, %	Margin, %	Including margin, kg	% of total																					
<b>35</b>	Structure	0,1	20 %	0,020	0,120	6,25 %	<b>System mode - NOMINAL</b>			Without margin, W	Margin, %	Including margin, W														<b>Propulsion system</b>
<b>36</b>	Power	0,658	23,63 %	0,090	0,748	41,13 %	<b>Power</b>	0,2	30 %	0,22	x														<b>Link budget</b>	
<b>37</b>	Communication	0,1095	5 %	0,005	0,115	6,84 %	<b>Communication</b>	3	10 %	3,3															<b>UHF/VHF</b>	
<b>38</b>	OBIC	0,075	10 %	0,008	0,083	4,69 %	<b>OBIC</b>	3,2	10 %	3,52															<b>S-B</b>	

Preliminary 1U design by Anton Poltoradnev - ISAE-Supaero

# Software Tools and libraries



## Candidate Software List Specification for Nanostar

### Power budget :

- IDM-CIC
- Home made scripts

### Structure :

- IDM-CIC
- **Catia** [X]

### Mission analysis :

- GMAT
- Satorb
- DOCKS
- libs :
  - Celestlab
  - Poliastro
  - Orekit



### Visualization Tools :

- Home made
- VTS
- Celestia
- Cosmographia



### Dynamic database :

- IDM-CIC (ECSS Standard)
- **Valispace** database
- Home made database



### LOS :

- Stella



### Thermal :

- **Systema thermica**
- Home made scripts

### Link Budget :

- AMSAT
- Home made



# Trendy way: Concurrent Design Engineering

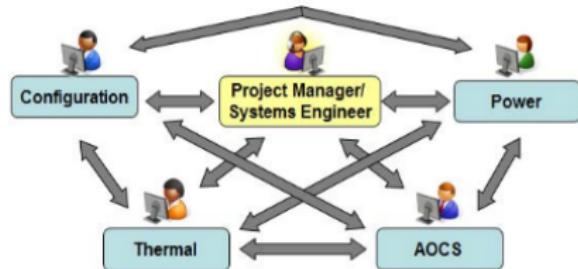
## Efficient data management and exchanges

- create data models
- shared common models
- data update should be propagated in each expert tool

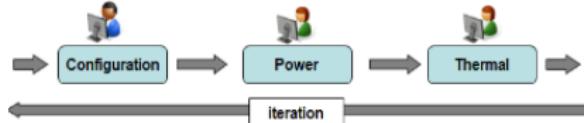
## Strategy?

- take an existing CDE?
- adapt from libs?
- adapt from MBSE?

## Concurrent Design / Engineering Process



Sequential Engineering (with iterations):



[Di Domizio and Gaudenzi, 2008]

Review [Knoll et al., 2018]

## Goal: Concurrent design engineering with some requirements

- Student challenges on cubesats preliminary design
- Multiple access from multiple sites (5 institutions)
- Database rather than spread-sheets [Gordon, 1999]
- Allow users to keep their favorite expert tools
- Student friendly & Open-source

**Interreg Sudoe**



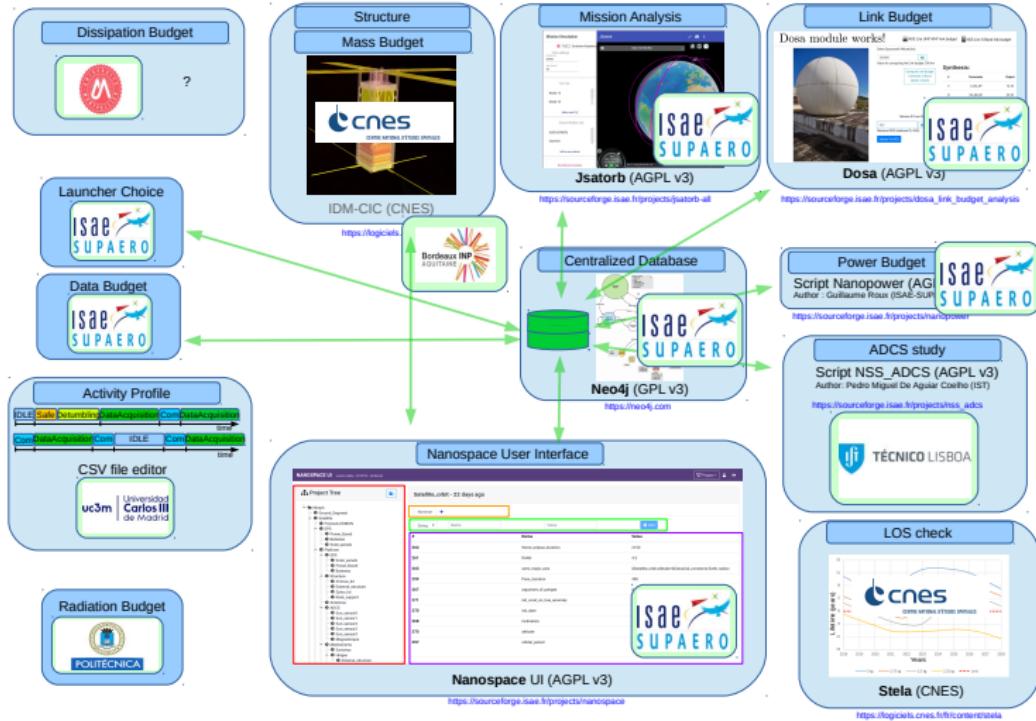
European Regional Development Fund



POLITÉCNICA



# NSS: Nanostar Software Suite



## 1 Nanospace - Demo

- Demo: First connection
- Nanospace-UI
- Demo: First interactions

## 2 Nanospace - Architecture

- Technical choices
- Running Architecture
- Interaction with third party applications

## 1 Nanospace - Demo

- Demo: First connection
- Nanospace-UI
- Demo: First interactions

## 2 Nanospace - Architecture

# Demo: First connection

## Using your favorite Web Browser

- Go to <https://dcas-nanostar.isae.fr>
- You can **Subscribe** and **Login**
- Import an example project json project file:  
<https://gitlab.isae-supraero.fr/nanostar/nanospace/nanospace-user>

The screenshot shows the Nanospace UI interface. On the left, the Project Tree displays a hierarchical structure of projects and components, including 'OrbitalParameter' under 'Project A'. On the right, the 'OrbitalParameter' table lists various parameters with their values:

#	Name	Value
400	altitude_km	300
401	eccentricity	0.0000000
402	semi_major_axis_km	6771
403	orbital_inclination	0.02
404	argument_of_perigee	0
405	reset	0
406	initial_aeconic_anomaly	0
407	initial_mean_anomaly	0.0
408	semi_minor_axis	671800.0



# Nanospace-UI

NANOSPACE UI version Alpha - 07/2019 - v1c64c4a

Project Tree

- TutorialNanostar
  - OrbitalParameter
  - Refresh
  - Synthesis\_Global
  - Synthesis\_ADCS
  - Synthesis\_Power
  - Synthesis\_Telecom
  - Ground\_station
  - Platform
    - OBC
    - Structure
    - Antenna
  - ADCS
    - Sun\_sensors
    - Magnetotorquer
  - EPS
    - Batteries
    - Solar\_pannels
    - Power\_board
  - Tranceiver
  - Payload
  - Ground\_segment
  - S-band-Guyane
  - UHF-TLS

OrbitalParameter

StandBy • Visibility • Survival • Nominal • +

#	Name	Value
409	altitude_km	300
466	altitude	300000.0
445	semi_major_axis_km	6671
446	eccentricity	0.02
447	inclination	98
448	argument_of_periapsis	0
449	raan	0
450	initial_eccentric_anomaly	0
443	initial_Mean_anomaly	0.0
469	semi_minor_axis	6671000.0

Nanostar project

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View of a project in a browser

# First interactions

The screenshot shows the NANOSPACE UI interface. On the left, a red-bordered **Project Tree** panel displays a hierarchical tree of a Nanostar project. The root node is **TutorialNanostar**, which contains nodes for **OrbitalParameter**, **Refresh**, **Synthesis\_Global**, **Synthesis\_ADCS**, **Synthesis\_Power**, **Synthesis\_Telecom**, **Ground\_station**, **Platform** (containing **OBG**, **Structure**, **Antenna**), **ADCS** (containing **Sun\_sensors** and **Magnetorquer**), **EPS** (containing **Batteries**, **Solar\_pannels**, **Power\_board**), **Tranceiver**, **Payload**, **Ground\_segment**, **S-band-Guyane**, and **UHF-TLS**. On the right, the **OrbitalParameter** details page is shown. It features a toolbar with buttons for StandBy (red), Visibility (red), Survival (red), Nominal, and Add. Below the toolbar is a table with columns for #, Name, and Value. The table lists orbital parameters with their values:

#	Name	Value
409	altitude_km	300
466	altitude	300000.0
445	semi_major_axis_km	6671
446	eccentricity	0.02
447	inclination	98
448	argument_of_periapsis	0
449	raan	0
450	initial_eccentric_anomaly	0
443	initial_Mean_anomaly	0.0
469	semi_minor_axis	6671000.0

Nanostar project

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View of a project in a browser

# First interactions

The screenshot shows the NANOSPACE UI interface. On the left, a red-bordered **Project Tree** displays a hierarchical structure of a Nanostar project, including sub-components like OrbitalParameter, Refresh, Synthesis\_Global, Synthesis\_ADCS, Synthesis\_Power, Synthesis\_Telecom, Ground\_station, Platform, OBC, Structure, Antenna, ADCS, Sun\_sensors, Magnetorquer, EPS, Batteries, Solar\_pannels, Power\_board, Tranceiver, Payload, Ground\_segment, S-band-Guyane, and UHF-TLS. On the right, the **OrbitalParameter** details page is shown. At the top, there are four radio buttons: StandBy (selected), Visibility, Survival, and Nominal, followed by a '+' button. Below this is a table with columns for #, Name, and Value. The table contains 14 rows of orbital parameters:

#	Name	Value
409	altitude_km	300
466	altitude	300000.0
445	semi_major_axis_km	6671
446	eccentricity	0.02
447	inclination	98
448	argument_of_periapsis	0
449	raan	0
450	initial_eccentric_anomaly	0
443	initial_Mean_anomaly	0.0
469	semi_minor_axis	6671000.0

Nanostar project

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View of a project in a browser

# First interactions

The screenshot shows the NANOSPACE UI interface. On the left, a red-bordered **Project Tree** displays a hierarchical structure of a Nanostar project. The tree includes nodes for TutorialNanostar, Platform, EPS, Payload, and Ground\_segment, each with further sub-nodes like OBC, Structure, Antenna, etc. In the center, a detailed view for the **OrbitalParameter** node is shown. At the top, there are four radio buttons: StandBy (selected), Visibility, Survival, and Nominal, followed by a '+' button. Below this is a table with columns for #, Name, and Value. The table lists orbital parameters with their corresponding values:

#	Name	Value
409	altitude_km	300
466	altitude	300000.0
445	semi_major_axis_km	6671
446	eccentricity	0.02
447	inclination	98
448	argument_of_periapsis	0
449	raan	0
450	initial_eccentric_anomaly	0
443	initial_Mean_anomaly	0.0
469	semi_minor_axis	6671000.0

Nanostar project

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View of a project in a browser

# First interactions

NANOSPACE UI version Alpha - 07/2019 - v1c64c04a

Project Tree

- TutorialNanostar
  - OrbitalParameter
  - Refresh
  - Synthesis\_Global
  - Synthesis\_ADCS
  - Synthesis\_Power
  - Synthesis\_Telecom
  - Ground\_station
  - Platform
    - OBC
    - Structure
    - Antenna
  - ADCS
    - Sun\_sensors
    - Magnetorquer
  - EPS
    - Batteries
    - Solar\_pannels
    - Power\_board
  - Transceiver
  - Payload
  - Ground\_segment
  - S-band-Guyane
  - UHF-TLS

OrbitalParameter

StandBye • Visibility • Survival • Nominal +

#	Name	Value
409	altitude_km	300
466	altitude	300000.0
445	semi_major_axis_km	6671
446	eccentricity	0.02
447	inclination	98
448	argument_of_periapsis	0
449	raan	0
450	initial_eccentric_anomaly	0
443	initial_Mean_anomaly	0.0
469	semi_minor_axis	6671000.0

Nanostar project

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View of a project in a browser

# First interactions

NANOSPACE UI version Alpha - 07/2019 - v1c64c04a

Project Tree

- TutorialNanostar
  - OrbitalParameter
  - Refresh
  - Synthesis\_Global
  - Synthesis\_ADCS
  - Synthesis\_Power
  - Synthesis\_Telecom
  - Ground\_station
  - Platform
    - OBC
    - Structure
    - Antenna
  - ADCS
    - Sun\_sensors
    - Magnetorquer
  - EPS
    - Batteries
    - Solar\_pannels
    - Power\_board
  - Transceiver
  - Payload
  - Ground\_segment
  - S-band-Guyane
  - UHF-TLS

OrbitalParameter

StandBye • Visibility • Survival • Nominal +

String	Name	Value
	Add	
409	altitude_km	300
466	altitude	300000.0
445	semi_major_axis_km	6671
446	eccentricity	0.02
447	inclination	98
448	argument_of_periapsis	0
449	raan	0
450	initial_eccentric_anomaly	0
443	initial_Mean_anomaly	0.0
469	semi_minor_axis	6671000.0

Nanostar project

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View of a project in a browser

# First interactions

The screenshot shows the NANOSPACE UI interface. On the left, a red-bordered **Project Tree** panel displays a hierarchical tree of project components under the root **TutorialNanostar**. The tree includes sections like Platform, ADCS, EPS, and Payload. A specific node, **OrbitalParameter**, is selected and highlighted with a blue border. On the right, a large panel titled **OrbitalParameter** contains a toolbar with buttons for StandBy, Visibility, Survival, Nominal, and a plus sign (+). Below the toolbar is a table header with columns for #, Name, and Value. A green row highlights the **Name** column. The main data table lists orbital parameters with rows numbered 409 through 469. The first two rows are highlighted with a pink border:

#	Name	Value
409	altitude_km	300
466	altitude	300000.0
445	semi_major_axis_km	6671
446	eccentricity	0.02
447	inclination	98
448	argument_of_periapsis	0
449	raan	0
450	initial_eccentric_anomaly	0
443	initial_Mean_anomaly	0.0
469	semi_minor_axis	6671000.0

Nanostar project

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View of a project in a browser

## 1 Nanospace - Demo

## 2 Nanospace - Architecture

- Technical choices
- Running Architecture
- Interaction with third party applications

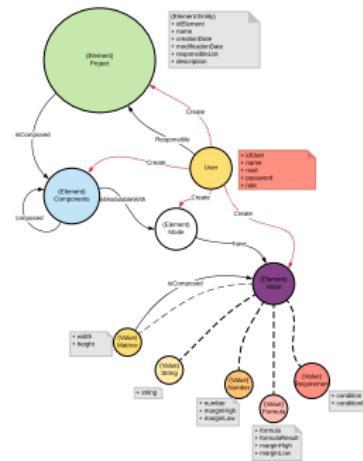
## Requirements

- Web App  
<platform independent>
- REST API  
<ease third party connection>
- ACID<sup>1</sup> property  
<concurrent access>

## Technical choices

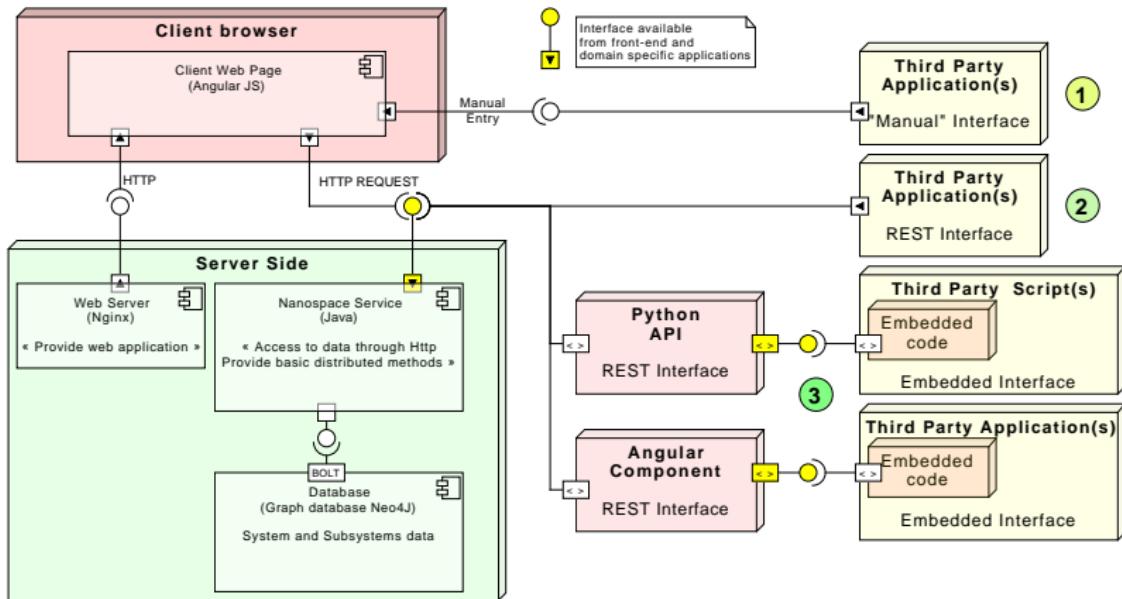
- Database: Neo4j
- Front-end: Angular
- Back-end: Spring Boot  
(Neo4j direct compatibility)

1: Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, Durability



Database model prototype

# Running Architecture



# REST interface

## Easy to run your own scripts

- Direct connection to the REST interface
- Python API provided (nanospace.py)
- You can use your favorite libs (poliastro, orekit, celestlab...)

## Python example

```
2 from nanospace import Nanospace
3 nanospace = Nanospace(srvAddr, usr, pw)
4 altitude =getNanospaceString(nanospace,altitudeID)
5 d = getMarginDown(altitudeKm,dataJsonFile)
6 EB_N0 = round(d['Eb_N0_Down'],1)
7 nanospace.update_string_value(Eb_N0_DownID, 'EB_N0', str(EB_N0)+" in [dB]")
```

# Adding an Angular component

## Angular component example available on-line

- Angular Component (3 lines of code)
- Available online:  
[www.npmjs.com/package/ngx-nanospace-client-lib](http://www.npmjs.com/package/ngx-nanospace-client-lib)

## Embedded component example

```
/*app.component.html*/
<nano-input-id [(ngModel)]="idImported"></nano-input-id>
<nano-input-value [(ngModel)]="valueImported"></nano-input-value>
<nano-import-export-value [(ngModel)]="valueImported"></nano-import-export-value>
```

# Example with Angular component

NSS Lite UHF/VHF link budget   NSS Lite S-Band link budget

Select Spacecraft Altitude (m):  
300000  
Value for computing the Link budget: 300 km

Compute Link Budget  
Downlink: S-Band  
Uplink: S-Band

Pedagogical link budget module view

# Example with Angular component

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface. At the top, there are two tabs: "NSS Lite UHF/VHF link budget" and "NSS Lite S-Band link budget". Below the tabs, a large white satellite dish is shown mounted on a building. A text input field contains the value "300000". To the right of the input field, the text "Value for computing the Link budget: 300 km" is displayed. A button labeled "Compute Link Budget" is visible. On the right side of the screen, there is a table titled "Synthesis:" with six rows of data.

#	Parameter	Output
1	C_N0_UP	73.35
2	Eb_N0_UP	33.53
3	margin_UP	8.33
4	C_N0_Down	68.18
5	Eb_N0_Down	-1.82
6	margin_Down	-12.32

Pedagogical link budget module view

# Example with Angular component

The screenshot shows a web-based application interface. At the top, there are two tabs: "NSS Lite UHF/VHF link budget" and "NSS Lite S-Band link budget". Below the tabs, there is a large image of a white, hemispherical ground station dish antenna mounted on a metal structure against a blue sky.

On the right side of the interface, there is a form for calculating a link budget. It includes a dropdown menu for "Select Spacecraft Altitude (m)" with "300000" selected, and a note below it stating "Value for computing the Link budget: 300 km". A blue "Compute Link Budget" button is visible, along with "Downlink: S-Band" and "Uplink: S-Band" options. A red circle highlights the "Compute Link Budget" button and the altitude input field.

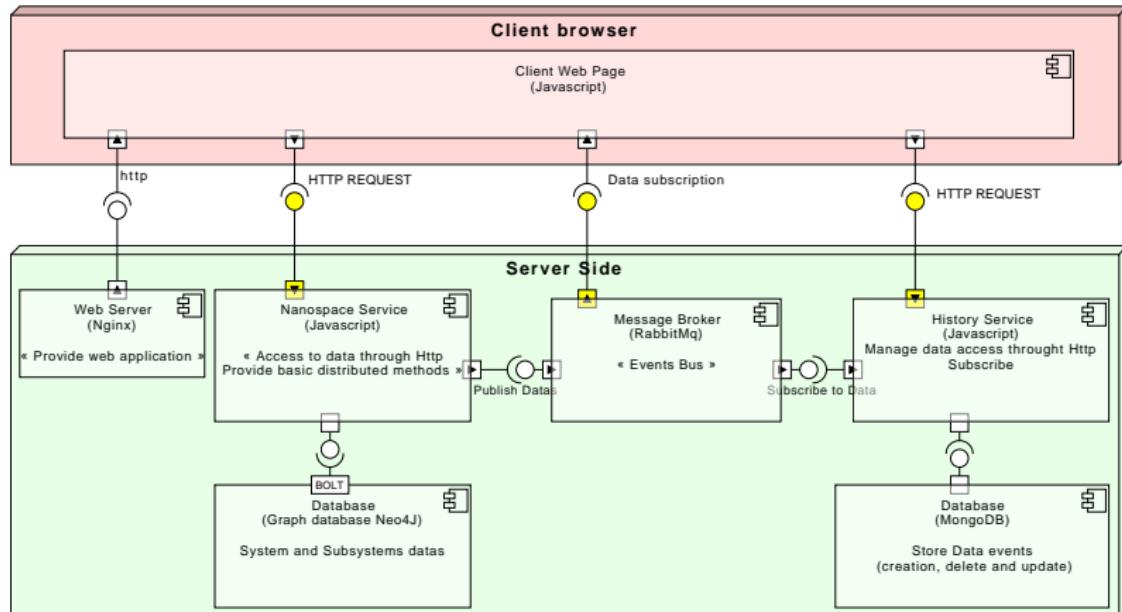
Below the form, the word "Synthesis:" is displayed in bold. To its right is a table with six rows, each containing a parameter name, its value, and an output value. The table has three columns: "#", "Parameter", and "Output".

#	Parameter	Output
1	C_N0_UP	73.35
2	Eb_N0_UP	33.53
3	margin_UP	8.33
4	C_N0_Down	68.18
5	Eb_N0_Down	-1.82
6	margin_Down	-12.32

At the bottom of the synthesis section, there is a "Retrieve ID from NSS database:" input field containing "426", a "Upload To NSS" button, and a note stating "Retrieved NSS database ID: #426". A red circle highlights the "Upload To NSS" button and the database ID input field.

Pedagogical link budget module view

# Targeted Architecture



## Take Home Message

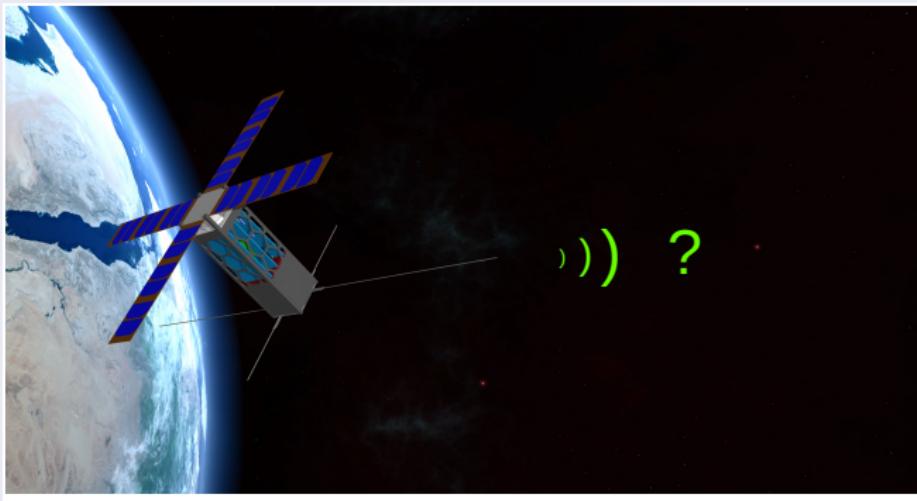
- Easy to integrate to third party application
- Concurrent access, remote-located team context
- Available source code (AGPL v3):  
<https://gitlab.isae-supaero.fr/nanostar/nanospace>
- Available test server:  
<https://dcas-nanostar.isae.fr/>
- Web-service - Docker Version

## Future Works

- Event management
- Formal pipeline management, top bottom approach (MBSE?)
- Life cycle beyond phase 0/A (up to C...)
- Check resilience (interaction with DOCKS? GMAT?)

Thank you for your attention!

Any question ?



Special thanks to:  
**Marie-Carmen Fauré, Frédéric Fal, Maxime Syidalza,  
Jacques Villemur, Ludovic Bosseaux**

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