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## The Preliminary EPS Sizing of KOMPSAT-2

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### Abstract

The Electrical Power System (EPS) shall supply required power to maintain spacecraft and payload during the mission. The EPS sizing are based on space environment, satellite mission and lifetime, and allocated budgets. The type of the primary and secondary power is determined according to satellite design-level and allocated subsystem budgets.

The design of EPS has closely related to system and others' subsystems design. To supply the sufficient power to the satellite, the implementation of the larger power source and energy storage is impossible actually. And there will be some problems of the attitude control of the satellite, the handling power capability of the electronic boxes, and launch vehicle selection caused by EPS oversizing. Also, the thermal control is not easy in the space by extra power. And the maintenance of the satellite within the specific orbit from orbit-drag is a big design burden of the thruster. So the various technologies have been developed to optimize the EPS sizing and to operate the power system efficiently.

, . , 1  
 , 2 ,  
 .  
 , 1 2  
 , orbit drag  
 .  
 : (electrical power system), (EPS sizing), (battery)

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**1.**

**2.**

PDR(Preliminary Design Review)

2

**2.1**

2

10:50AM , 685km 3

2

. 2

Multi-Spectral Camera (MSC)

1

2

20%

ASTRIUM

30°

1

roll maneuver 56° roll maneuver,  
30° pitch maneuver

2

TRW

2

SSTI, TOMS-

1

EP,  
가 . TRW

(Worst Case Conditions)

, 1

1

2

1

2

2

20%

orbit drag

30deg. roll-maneuver 10%

가

over-sizing

over - sizing

2

**2.2**

2

**2.2.1**

2

1

	MSC	
2	Solar Array Drive	1
	Assembly (SADA)	2
		1

**1. KOMPSAT-2 Mission Requirements**

Orbit Parameters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 3 years mission</li> <li>- 685 km circular orbit</li> <li>- 98.13 degree inclination</li> <li>- 10:50 am local time of ascending node</li> <li>- 98.4 minutes orbit period</li> <li>- 34.6 minutes eclipse</li> <li>- 63.8 minutes sunlight</li> </ul>
Up to 56-degree roll for cartography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ±30 degree roll tilt operation</li> <li>- ±30 degree pitch tilt operation</li> </ul>
Science power profile (greatest energy)	
Satellite shadows on the solar array	
Winter solstice solar array temperature (+5 deg for uncertainty)	
17.5-degree fixed solar array cant angle	

DET(Direct Energy Transfer)



**1. Interface with Others' Subsystem**

Electrical Design Integration (EDI)

roll-maneuver  
Reaction Wheel Assembly(RWA)  
가

roll-maneuver , SADA

Mechanical Design Integration (MDI)

가

56deg. roll-maneuver 2

1 Delta-V maneuver , 20%  
 over-sizing

2 MSC 20%  
 roll/ pitch offpoint angle  
 가 가  
 가 PDR (Preliminary Design Review)

2.2.2 가 5deg. 56.17deg.  
 30deg. roll  
 maneuver  
 6

3 (Eclipse)  
 Solar Array Regulator (SAR)  
 4 SAR  
 Direct  
 Energy Transfer (DET)  
 2 3 가  
 85deg.C가 , DET  
 2  
 1 가  
 (DOD : Depth Of Discharge) 25%

가 가  
 가  
 20% ,  
 30deg. 10%  
 20%

EPS Assumptions :  
 3 Years EOL worst case solar array  
 degradation & design factors  
 Summer solstice solar intensity  
 Solar array high temperature is 85 deg.C  
 Battery has one shorted cell; RR is 1.10  
 EDI spacecraft load profile used for 30 deg.  
 roll maneuver during 10 minutes and two  
 consecutive orbit operation of MSC

Solar array offpont angle varies from 5 deg. to 56.17 deg. for 10:50AM

Solar array shadow is present during most of suntime, with maximum of 6 solar cell strings not producing output current in -30deg. roll

Solar array clamped to battery voltage for first three minutes of suntime

2.2.4

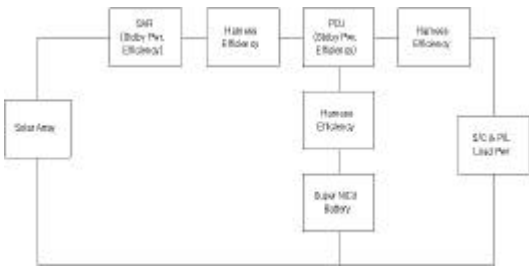
Eagle-Picher  
가  
25%  
가  
37AH

2.2.3

2  
1  
SAR Power Control  
Unit (PCU)

= (W x T) / V  
W : Average Load [Watts]  
T : Eclipse Time [Minutes]  
V : Average Discharge Voltage [Volts]

37AH



2. KOMPASAT-2 EPS Power Losses Model

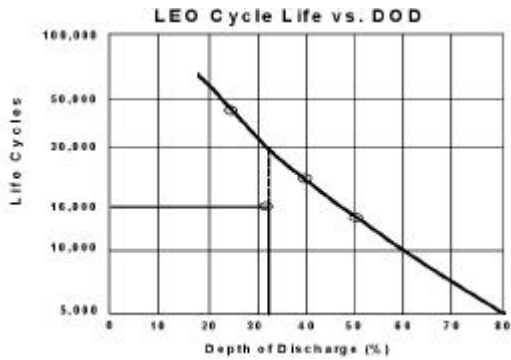
SAR 93%  
Proto Model (PM) SAR 93%  
PCU 98%

3  
25% DOD  
3  
가  
가

- PCU to S/ C LOAD & P/ L : 98%
- PCU to Battery : 99.5%
- PCU to SAR : 99.5%

10deg.C가  
1

3 ~ 4deg.C



3. LEO Cycles Life vs. DOD

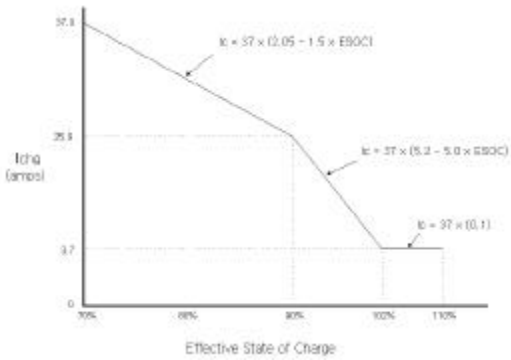
4

2  
(High-Rate

Charge Algorithm)

Peak Power Tracker (PPT) DET 가  
. PPT

, DET



4. Battery Charging Current vs. ESOC

Current Taper (CT) 가  
Temperature Compensated Voltage Level (TCVL) 가  
State of Charge (SOC)

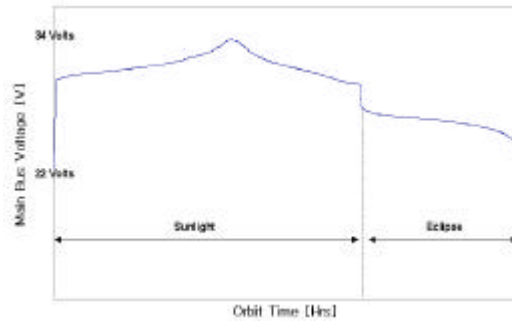
SAR contingency SOC

SAR

5

C/2

22 volts



5. Main Bus Voltage Profile

2.2.5

2  
PDR

Science , thruster

Safe-Hold RWA

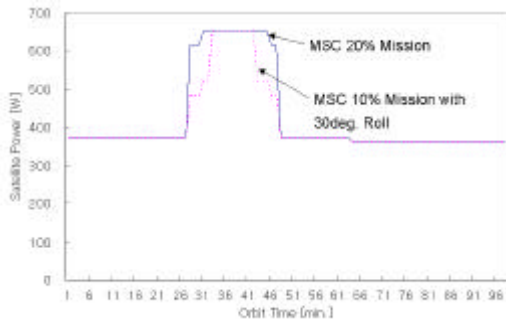
Backup-Sun 가

가 science 가  
20% 10% roll-maneuver (30deg.)

360.89 watts 6 science

**2. KOPMSAT-2 average Load Power in Science Mode**

MSC \ Duty	20%, Normal	10%, 30deg. Roll
Sunlight avg. Power	459.33 W	438.70 W
Eclipse avg. Power	360.89 W	360.89 W



**6. Satellite Load Power Profile in Science Mode**

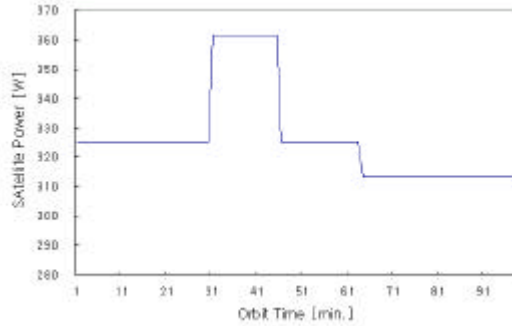
3 contingency Backup-Sun mode 30deg. 10% RWA Reaction-Wheel 가 Safe-Hold 2 3

**3. KOPMSAT-2 average Load Power in Contingency Mode**

MSC \ Duty	Safe-Hold Mode	Backup Sun Mode
Sunlight avg. Power	286.72 W	333.91 W
Eclipse avg. Power	281.65 W	313.27 W

2.2.6

**7 Backup-Sun science**



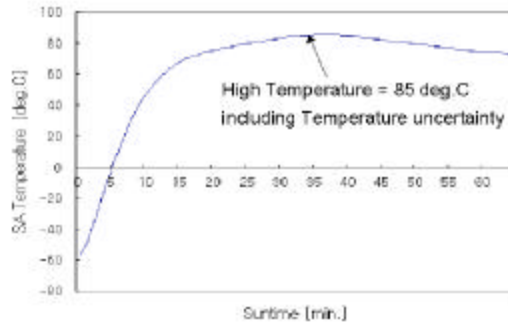
**7. Satellite Load Power Profile in Backup-Sun Mode**

, 2 20% , , 20%

가

offpoint-angle

jitter  
 SADA  
 20% , 30deg. roll  
 maneuver 10% ,  
 8 2 10:50AM  
 offpoint-  
 angle . 2 20% ,  
 offpoint 5deg.  
 56.17deg.  
 , PDR  
 30deg. roll-maneuver  
 6  
 가 . 6

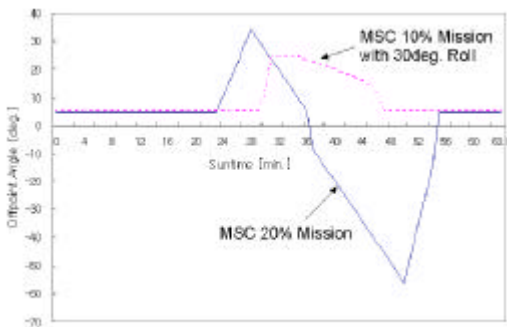


9. Solar Array Temperature Profile

2.2.7

9 2 End-of-Life(EOL), Winter Solstice(WS)

, 2  
 85°C가 . 2



8. SA Offpoint Angle @ 10:50AM Crossing Time

3.

2

. Science contingency

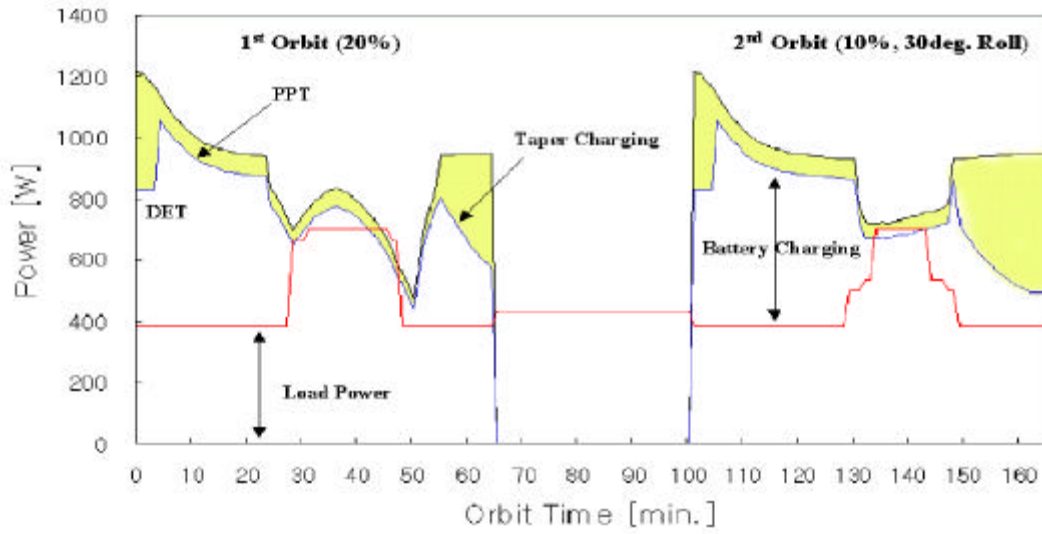
4

. PDR

4. SA Power Required Power in Science & Contingency Mode

MSC \ Duty	20% Normal	10%, 30deg. Roll	Safe-Hold Mode	Backup Sun Mode
SA Power Capability	957 W	957 W	957 W	957 W
Sunlight avg. Power	459.33 W	438.70 W	286.72 W	333.91 W
Eclipse avg. Power	360.89 W	360.89 W	281.65 W	313.27 W
EPS Required Power	928 W	838 W	550 W	603 W
SA Power Margin	3.1 %	14.2 %	74 %	58.7 %
Battery DOD	23.27 %	23.27 %	18.15 %	20.19 %





10. KOMPSAT-2 Power Prediction in Two Consecutive Orbits

	957 watts	5	
Science	20%		
	928 watts		
3.1%	PDR		860 watts
	3.1%		11%
	DOD science		
23.27%	25%	10	
	Contingency		
	DOD		
			10

5. SA Power Required Power in Two Consecutive Orbits

MSC \ Duty	First Orbit	Second Orbit
	20%	10%, 30deg. Roll
SA Power Capability	957 W	
Sunlight avg. Power	459.33 W	438.70 W
Eclipse avg. Power	360.89 W	360.89 W
EPS Required Power	860 W	
SA Power Margin	97 W (11.3 %)	

1. KOMPSAT-2 EPS Preliminary Design Audit, KARI, 2001
2. H.S. Rauschenbach, Solar Cell Array Design Handbook, Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1980
3. Larry D. Partain, Solar Cells and Their Applications, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1995