

Nov 7th, 3:00 PM - 4:00 PM

Optimal Attitude Control of a Two-CubeSat Virtual Telescope in a Highly Elliptical Orbit

reza pirayeshshirazinezhad

University of New Mexico - Main Campus, rpirayeshshirazinezh@unm.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/skc>



Part of the [Navigation, Guidance, Control and Dynamics Commons](#)

pirayeshshirazinezhad, reza. "Optimal Attitude Control of a Two-CubeSat Virtual Telescope in a Highly Elliptical Orbit." (2018).
<https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/skc/2018/posters/57>

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by UNM Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Shared Knowledge Conference by an authorized administrator of UNM Digital Repository. For more information, please contact disc@unm.edu.

Attitude Control optimization of a Two-CubeSat Virtual Telescope in a Highly Elliptical Orbit

Reza Pirayesh¹, Asal Naseri², Fernando Moreu³
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, 87131, USA

Steven Stochaj⁴
New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM, 88003, USA

Neerav Shah⁵
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, MD, 20771, USA

and
John Krizmanic⁶
University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Baltimore, MD, 21250, USA

This paper investigates a novel approach for attitude control of 2 satellites acting as a virtual telescope. The Virtual Telescope for X-ray Observations (VTXO) is a mission exploiting 2 6U-CubeSats operating in a precision formation. The goal of the VTXO project is to develop a space-based, X-ray imaging telescope with high angular resolution precision. In this scheme, one CubeSat carries a diffractive lens and the other one carries an imaging device to support a focal length of 100 m. In this mission, the attitude control algorithms are required to keep the two spacecraft in alignment with the Crab Nebula observations. To meet this goal, the attitude measurements from the gyros and the star trackers are used in an extended Kalman filter, for a robust hybrid controller, and the energy and accuracy of attitude control is optimized for this mission using neural networks and multi objective genetic algorithm.

¹ Ph.D. Candidate, Mechanical Engineering Department, AIAA Student Member

² Senior Lecturer, Mechanical Engineering Department, AIAA Member

³ Assistant Professor, Civil, Construction & Environmental Engineering Department; Electrical & Computer Engineering (courtesy appointment) AIAA Member.

⁴ Professor, Klipsch School of Electrical and Computer Engineering

⁵ Associate Branch Head, Navigation and Mission Design Branch, AIAA Senior Member

⁶ Senior Research Scientist, Center for Space Science and Technology