

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING  
AND TECHNOLOGY

A PURDUE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL  
Indianapolis



Purveyors of  
Space Solar Power

# Overcoming the GEO WPT Show-Stopper

presented by

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to the Judges of the  
International Space Solar Power Student Competition  
International Space Development Conference 2019

# Introduction

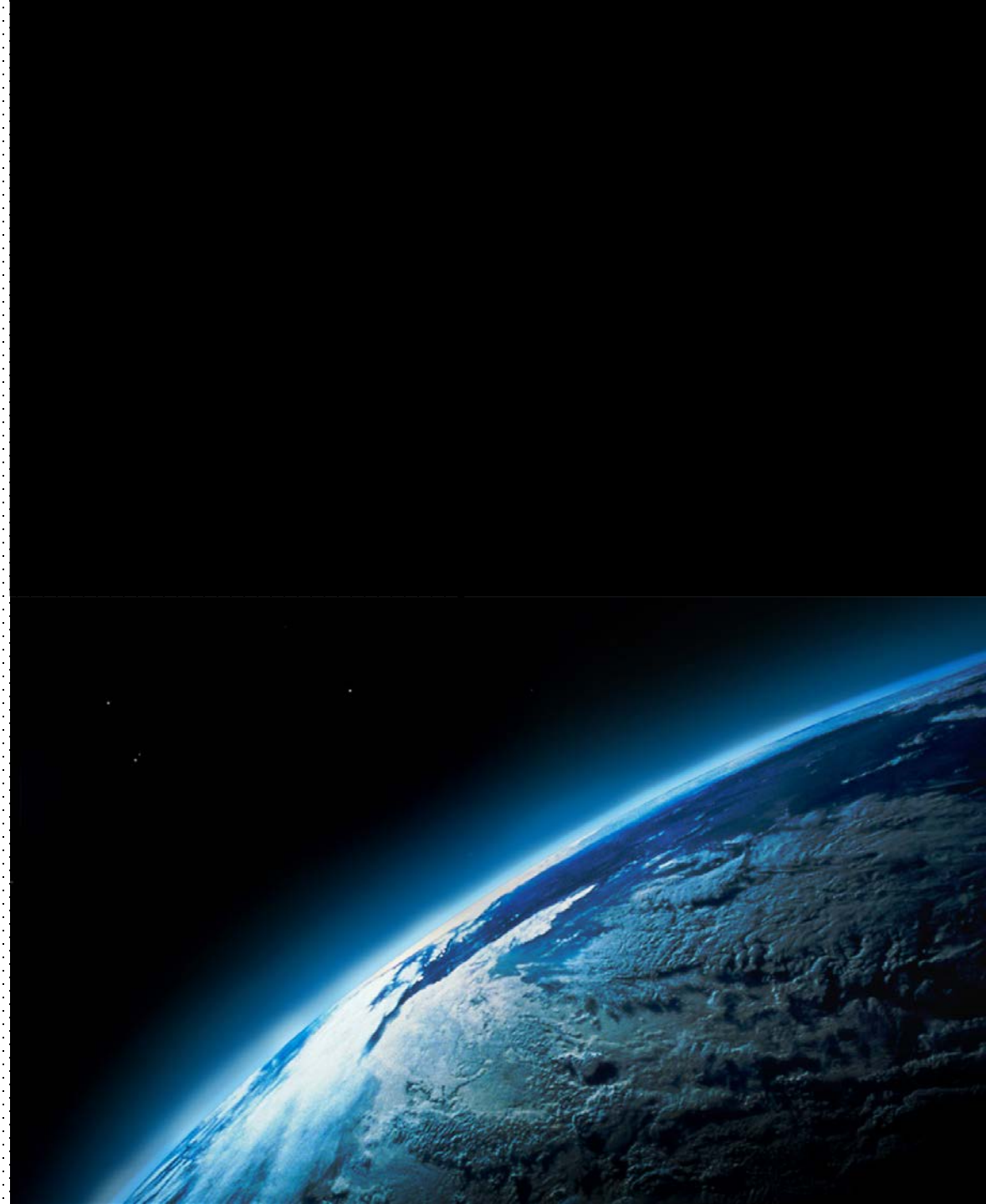
## *Areas of Focus:*

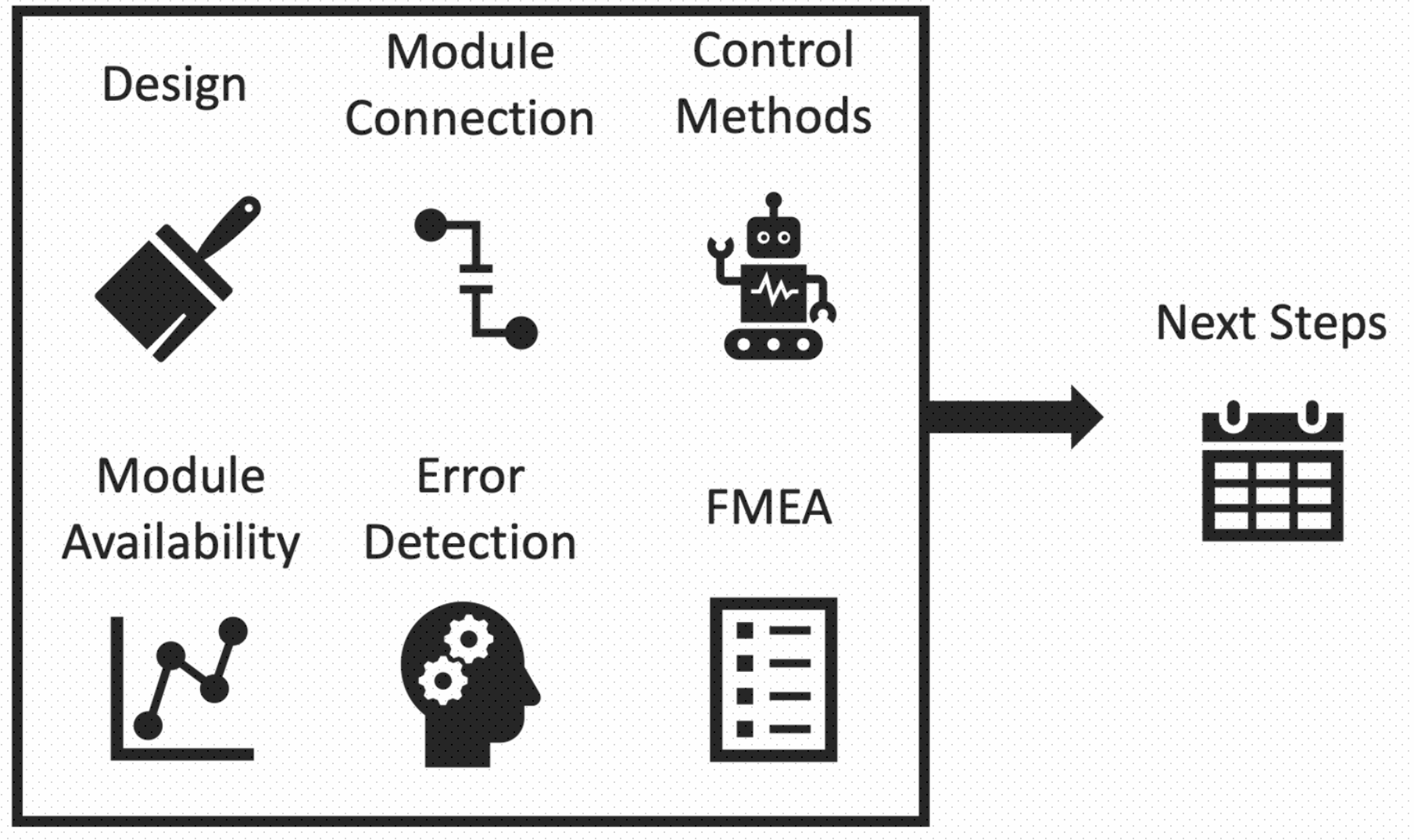
1. Layout & Spacing of Spacetenna Design
2. Error Detection and Repair
3. Minimization of Askew Angles Between Adjacent Sandwich Modules

## *Goal:*

- Side Lobe Levels (SLL) less than **-112 dBm / -82 dB**
- Good for Bluetooth, IEEE 802.11, IEEE 802.15.4, and radios

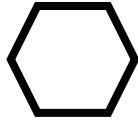
per McSpadden, IEEE Wireless Power Transfer Conference 2015





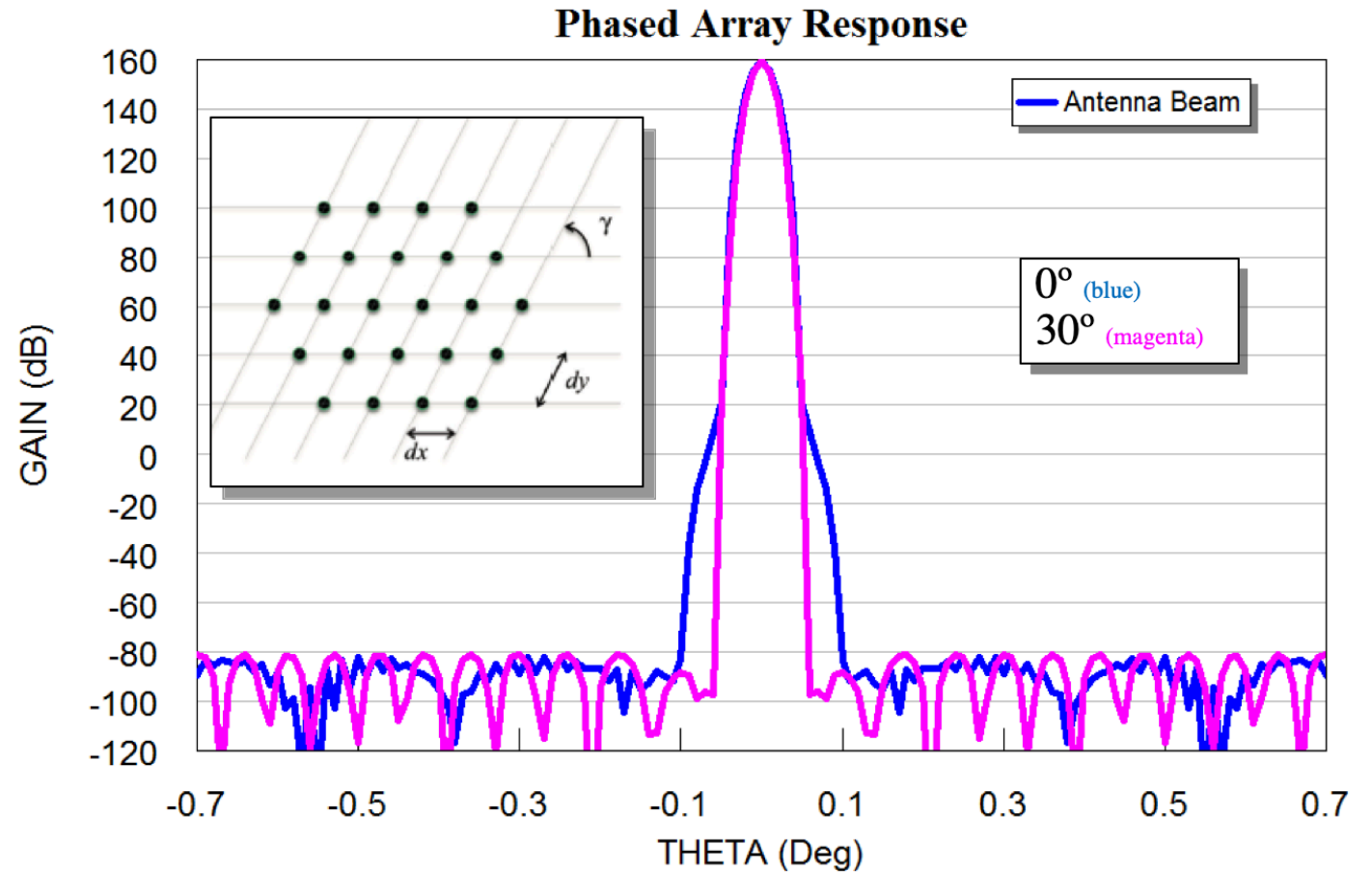
# SLL Breakthrough

Hexagonal  
perimeter



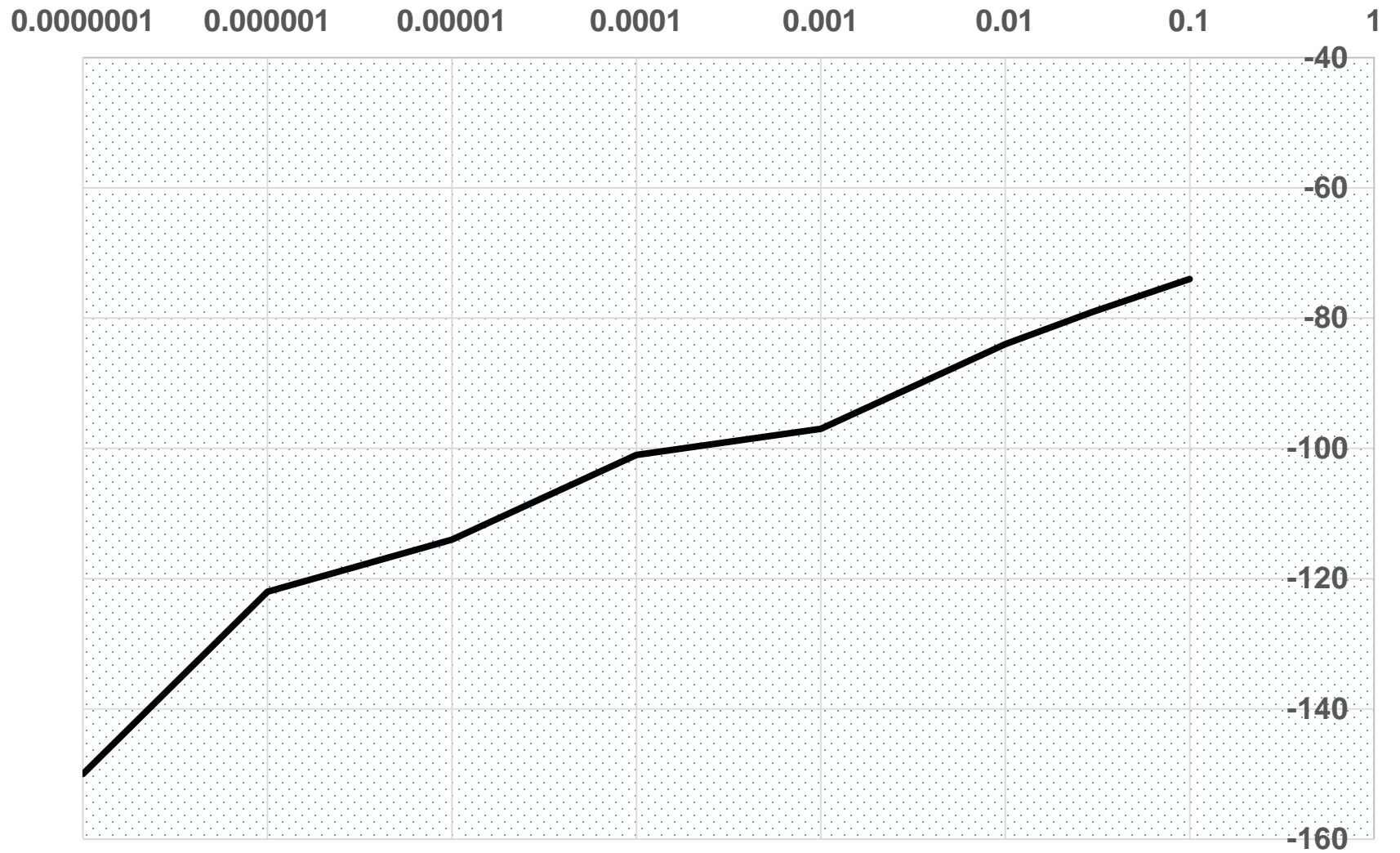
Symmetry  
every  $60^\circ$

Many  
Components



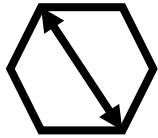
Schubert, P., "SIDELOBE REDUCTION FOR GEO TO EARTH WIRELESS POWER TRANSFER", paper **IAC-16.C3.2.3**, International Astronautical Conference 2016. Guadalajara, MX.

# Side Lobe Level vs Element Error Fraction



\* All errors at this level or lower are -240 dB

950m diameter  
spacetenna

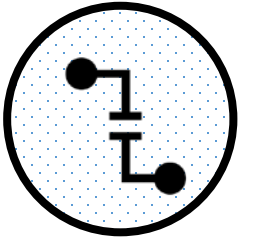


Randomized  
failures

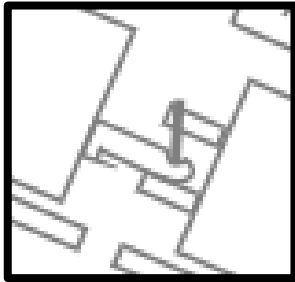
NI VSS  
Tool



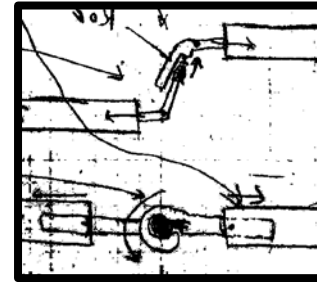
# Module Connection



Railroad Coupling



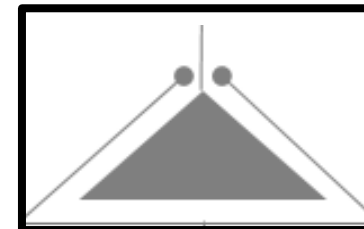
Mechanical hand



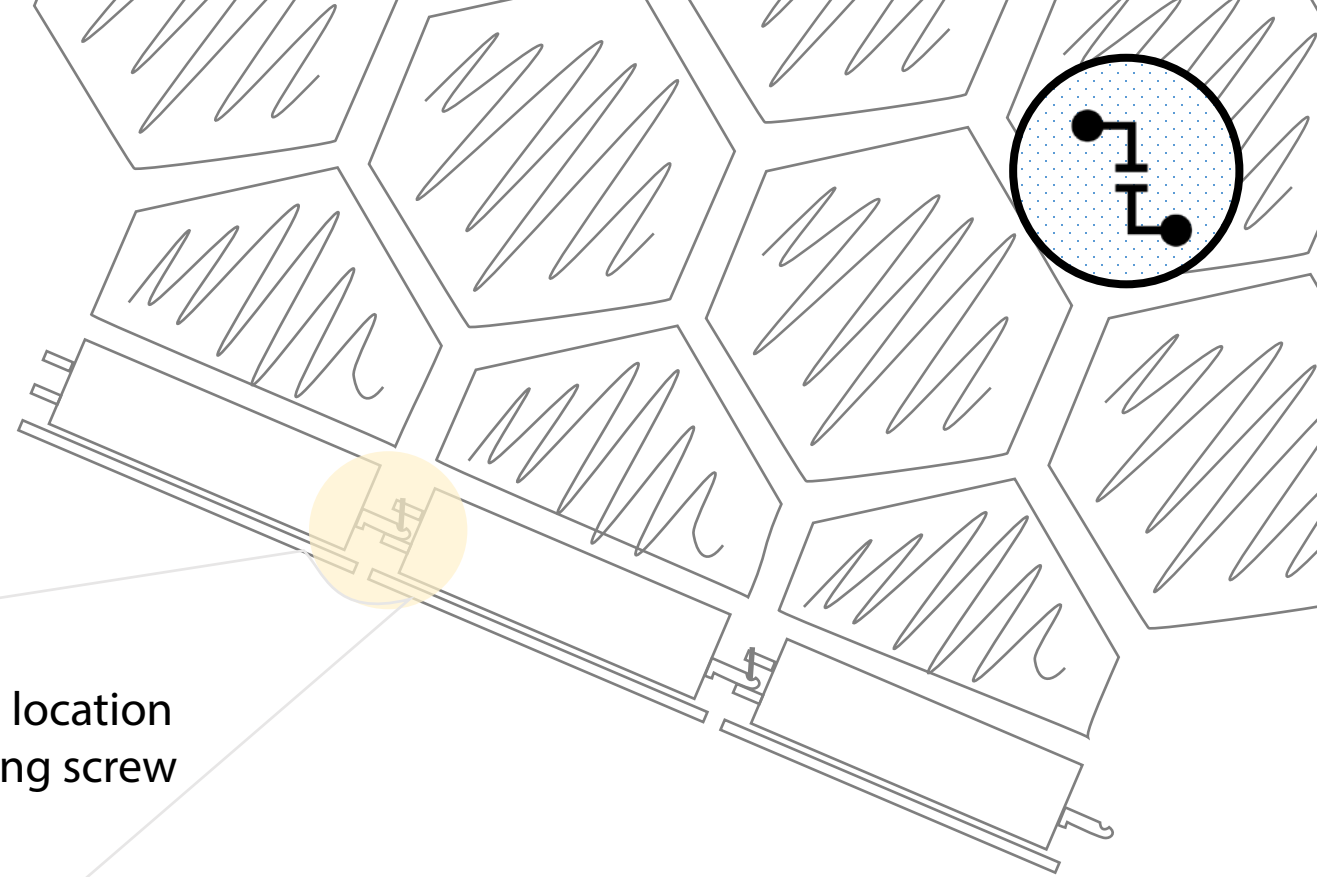
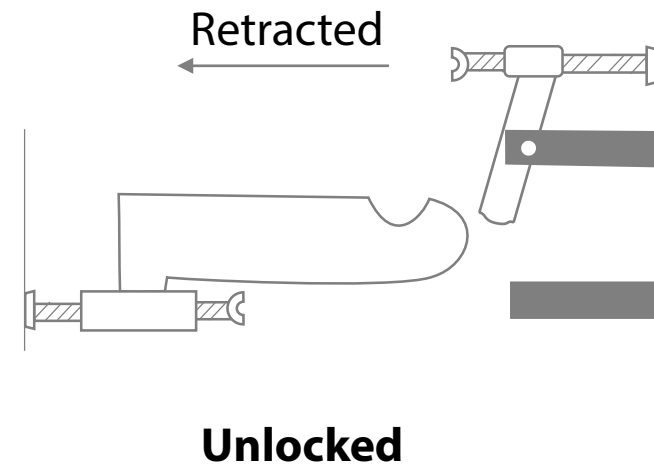
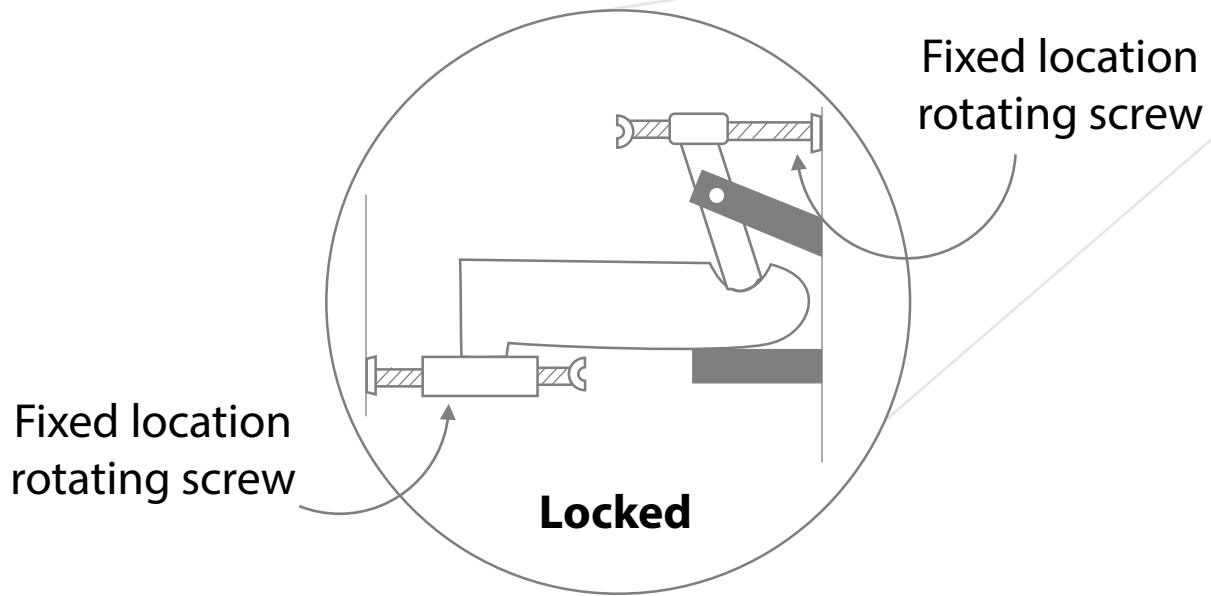
Flying tab



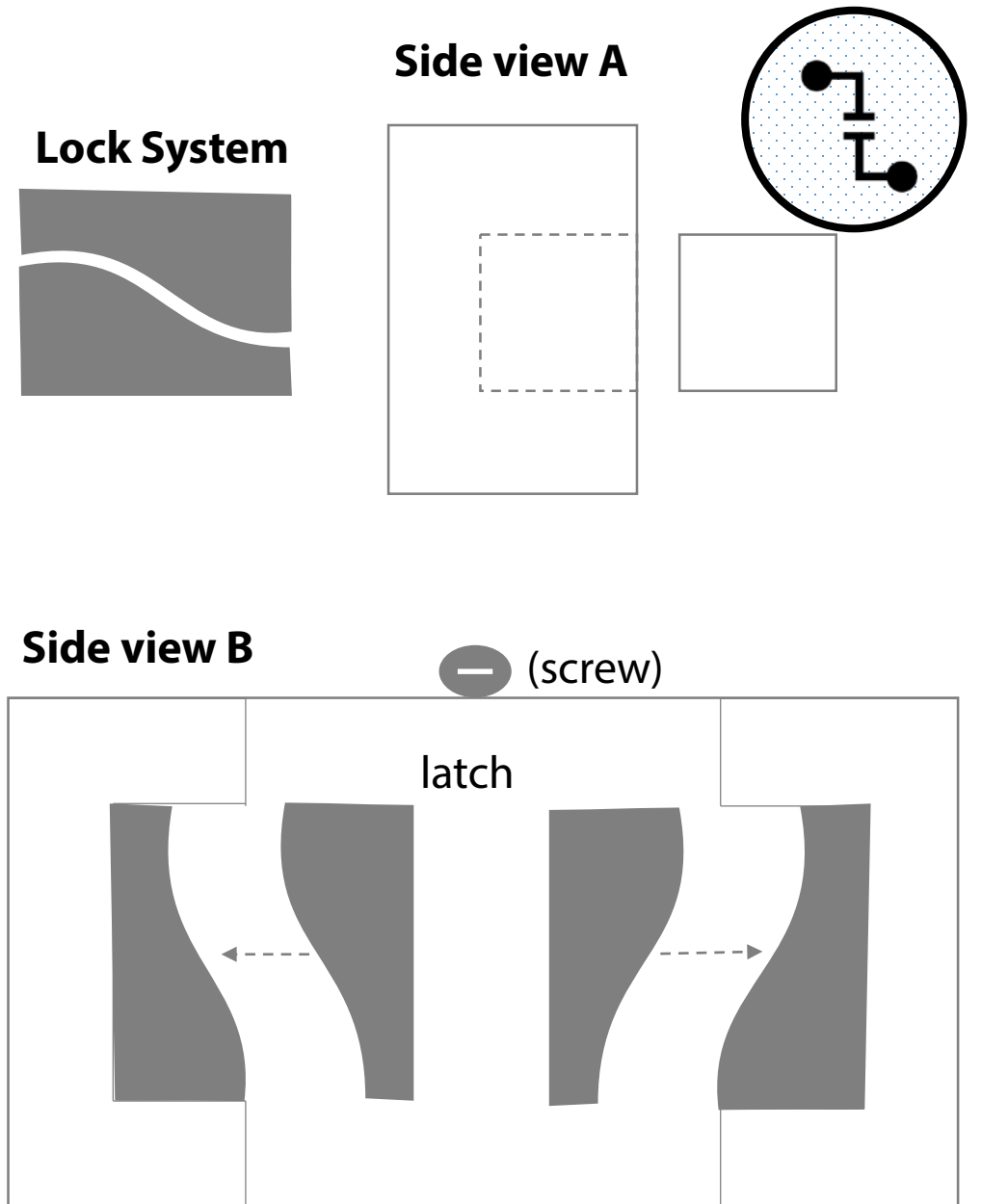
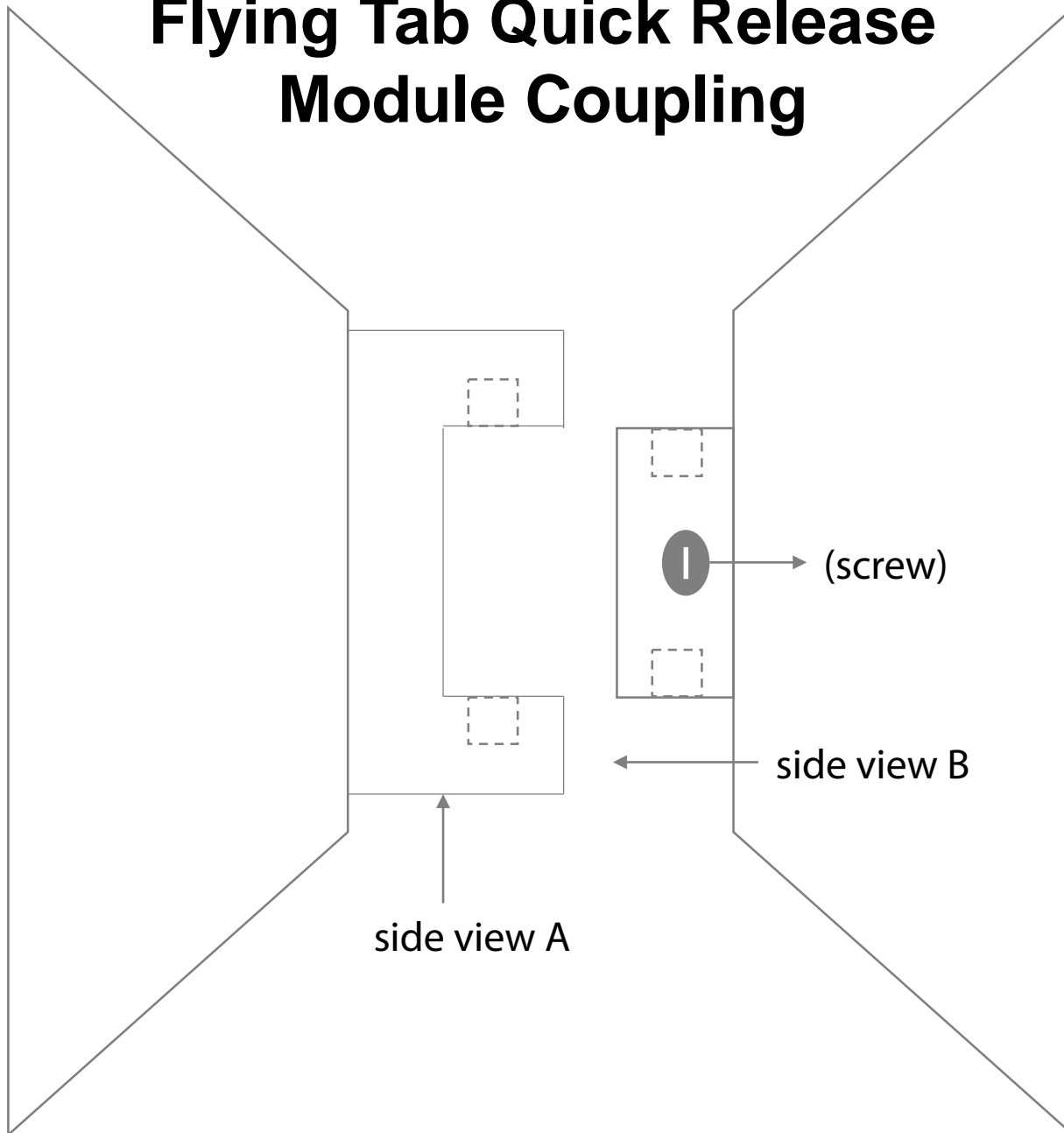
Binder clip



# Railroad Inspired Coupling Design

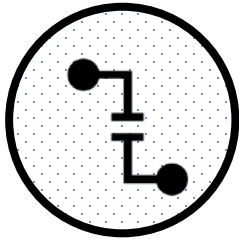


# Flying Tab Quick Release Module Coupling

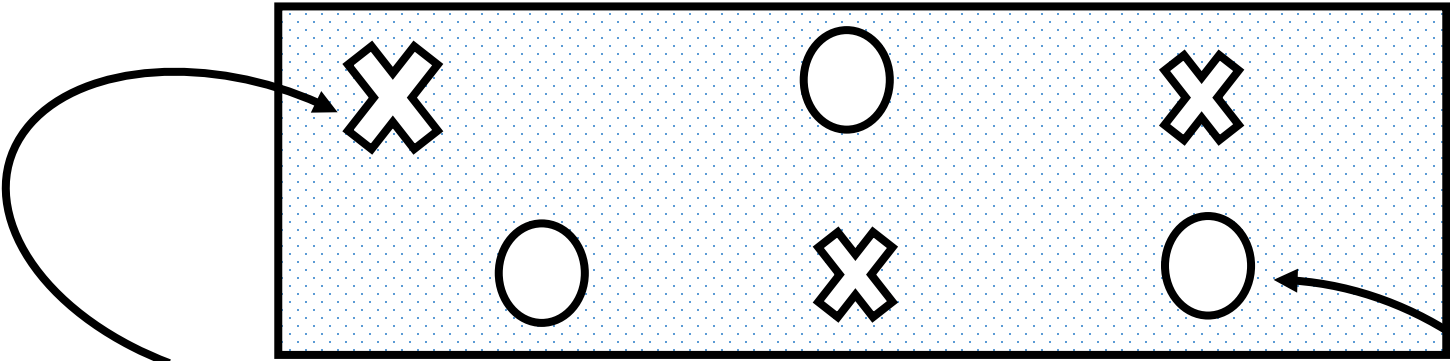




# Binder Clip Inspired Coupling

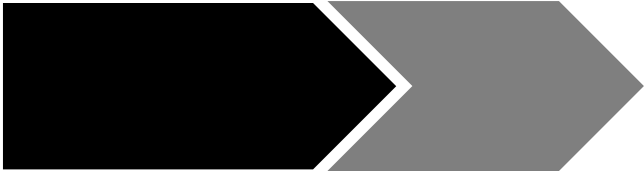
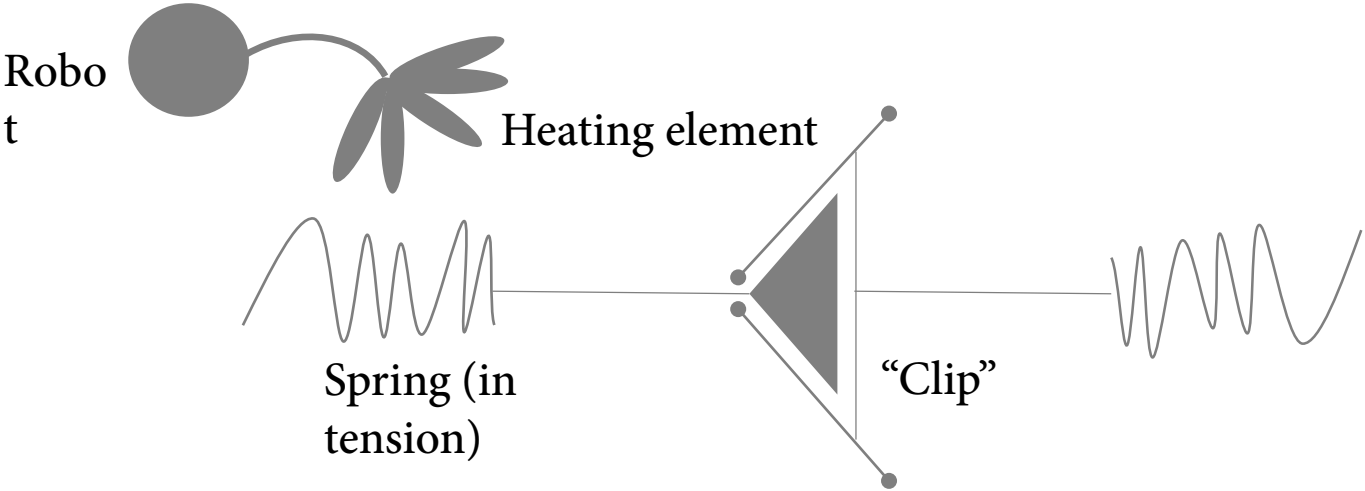


Cross section of hexagon side



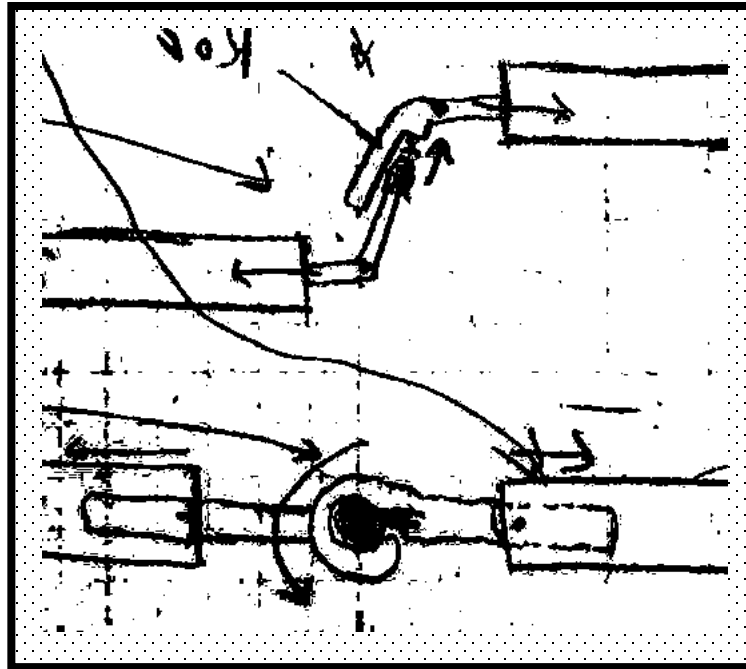
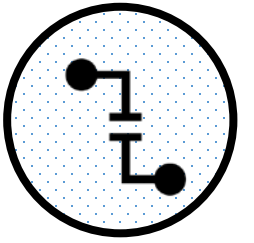
“Clip” Connections

“Wire” Connections



In compression

# Mechanical hand inspired coupling

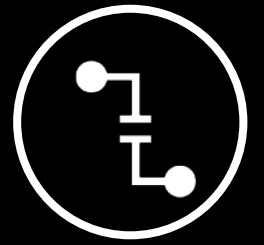


Side view of two sandwich  
modules connecting



Mechanical analogy

# Connection Analysis Chart



	Registration	Connection speed	Stability in all axes	Electrical Connection	Robot simplicity	Mechanism simplicity	Rubbing metal	Brittle metal	Total Score
<b>Railroad Coupling</b>	3	1	9	1	1	3	1	9	142
<b>Mechanical Hand</b>	3	9	3	1	9	1	9	3	180
<b>Flying Tab</b>	3	3	9	9	3	3	1	3	184
<b>Binder Clip</b>	3	1	9	9	1	9	9	1	184
<b>Weight</b>	9	9	9	3	3	3	1	1	

# Error Detection



	Reliability	Non-invasiveness	Accuracy	Cost	Speed	Complexity	Total
Coordinate Method	3	9	3	6	3	3	165
Robots check modules	9	1	9	3	1	9	192
Peer to peer check	3	5	3	9	9	3	156
Reverse simulation based on rectenna patterns.	1	9	1	9	3	1	136
Weights	9	9	9	3	3	1	

# Module Availability



```
totalSandwichModules = 2.2e6; % Total number of sandwich modules
failureRateDay = 2200; % Num of sandwich modules failing per day
robotQueue = [];
repairTimeLeft = 0;
maxTime = 10000; % Time in minutes the robot has to travel
%availableRobots = 200; % Available Robots
```

```
i = 1;
% Updating status of the bots
while i < queueSize
    % Update current distance left to travel
    distLeft = robotQueue(i, 2);
```

```
hour = 60;
day = 24*60;
week = 7 * day;
month = day * 30;
year = day * 365;
```

```
time = 0;
failureRateMinute = ...
    failureRateDay / (1440);
```

```
robotQueue = [];
totalCurrentFailures = 0;
failureHistory = [];
unaddressedFailures = 0;
robotHistory = [];
```

```
% Robot info in robotqueue:
% traveldist, distleft, repTimeLeft
```

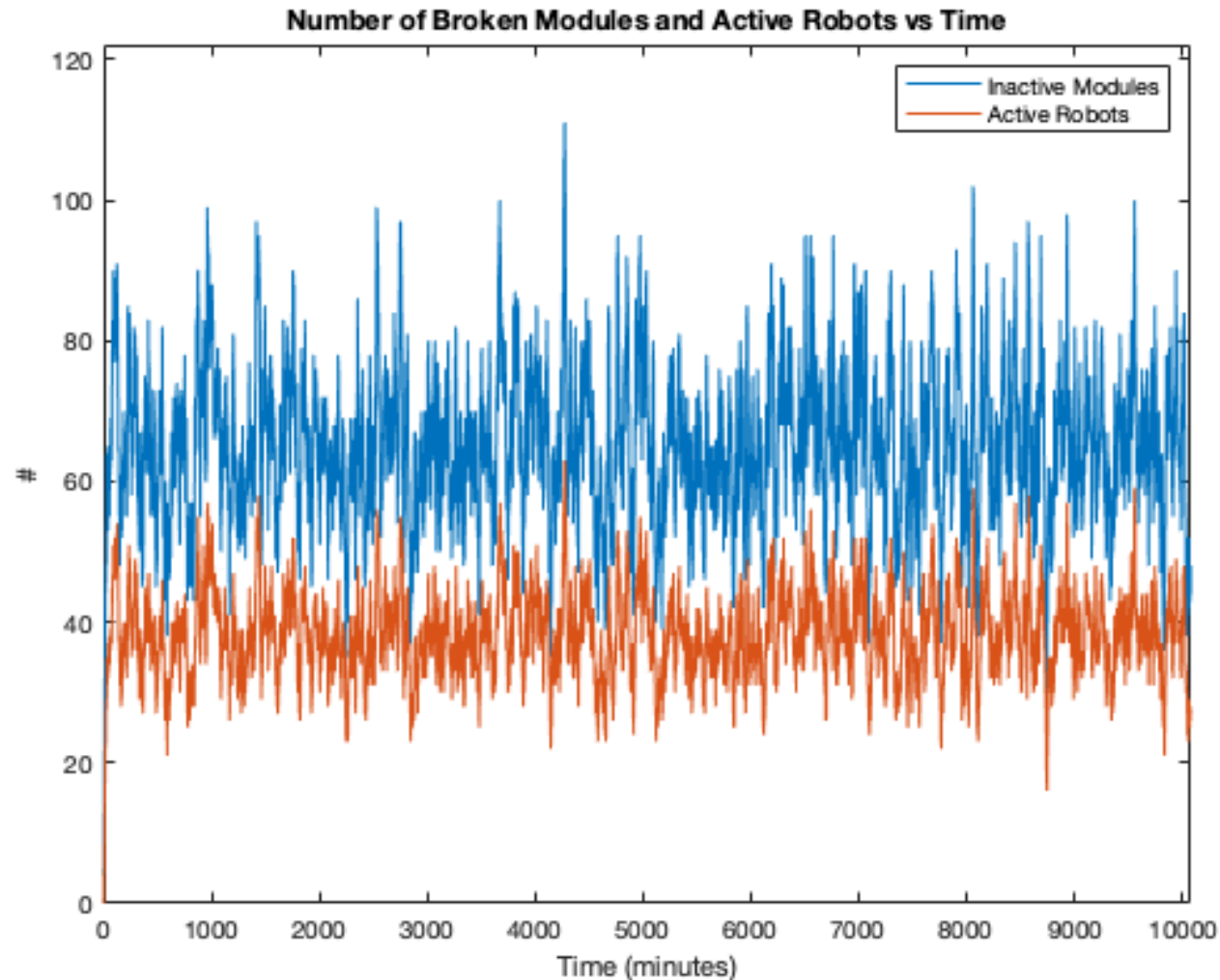
```
f = waitbar(0, "Simulating...");
```

```
timeSpan = week;
```

```
robotSpeed = robotSpeed * 60;
```

```
while(time < timeSpan) % Every
    waitbar(time/timeSpan);
```

```
    queueSize = size(robotQueue);
    queueSize = queueSize(1);
```



```
peed;
```

```
s repaired or not
```

```
ir
0 && repTimeLeft >= 0)
1;
ft;
```

```
s then turn around
:= 0 && repTimeLeft <= 0)
```

```
irrentFailures - 1;
```

```
re it as an active bot
:= 1)
```

```
queueSize = queueSize - 1;
totalCurrentFailures = totalCurrentFailures - 1;
```

```
end
```



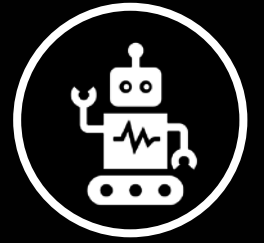
# FMEA: Failure Modes and Effect Analysis



- FMEA is a step-by-step approach for identifying all possible failures in a design.
- Murphy's Law

Process Step/Input	Potential Failure Mode	Potential Failure Effects	Potential Causes	Action Recommended	SEVERITY (1 - 10)	OCCURRENCE (1 - 10)	DETECTION (1 - 10)	RPN
Pilot beam	Loss of Signal	Beam direction off	Loss of power, sabotage, broken parts, interference	Shut off beam	10	4	1	40
Phase	Phase decoherence	High sidelobe levels (SLL)	Loss of flatness	Shut off beam /or spin the spacetenna	7	5	1	35
Acts of Nature	Solar Flare	Wipe out electronics	coronal mass ejection	Shut off beam, use rad-hard electronics	9	3	1	27
Module	Module comes loosed	Debris field	Micrometeorite	Debris avoidance manoeuvre	3	3	2	18
			Failed coupling	Debris avoidance manoeuvre	3	3	2	18
Acts of War	Large-scale damage	Loss of beam coherence	Missile	Shut off beam	9	2	1	18
Solar Panel	Connection is loose	Decrease energy captured by the panel	Collision of space debris	Debris avoidance manoeuvre	2	4	2	16
DC to RF converter	device might burned out	Decrease in efficiency	Manufacturing defect	Replace module	2	4	2	16
Phase Electronics	Phase shifter broken	Beam decoherence	Manufacturing defect	Replace module, insist on improved quality	2	4	2	16
	Temperature is too high	Decrease in efficiency	Concentration level is too high	addition of radiator area to the PV panel	2	3	2	12
Antenna	Multipactor which might damage antenna	Decrease in efficiency	exponential electron multiplication	Replace module, improve design, operate at lower power	2	2	2	8

# Control Methods



## Centralized

**Less equipment on each individual sandwich model, leading to fewer components.**

**Higher control over control software, allowing for adjustments and updates.**

**Increased wiring connecting each sandwich module, allowing for connection-based failures and increased connection complexity.**

**Increased potential for delayed controls with large array structure.**

**Increased communication between modules, allowing for a connection-based error detection system.**

## Distributed

More equipment on each individual sandwich module, leading to higher component count.

Phase control is more sophisticated and individualized to each module.

Fewer wired connections between neighboring sandwich modules, reducing connection-based failures.

Completely localized control, reducing errors due to communication delay.

Higher difficulty communicating with neighboring modules, requiring more complex RF communication.



# Next Steps: Proposed Timeline



## **Current Objective: Continued Modeling and Analysis**

- **Array Antenna Arrangement**
- **Failure and Repair Time Analysis**

**7/15: Completed list of Specifications**

**8/19: Completion of all Modeling and Analysis**

**9/30: Completion of Formal Paper**

**10/19: Completion of Formal Presentation**

**10/21: Presentation of Results at the IAC**