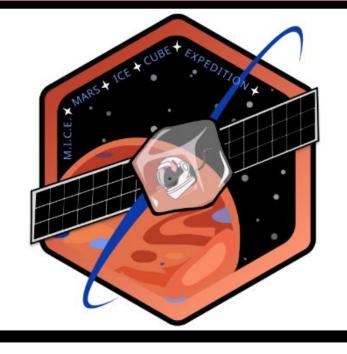


San Diego State University

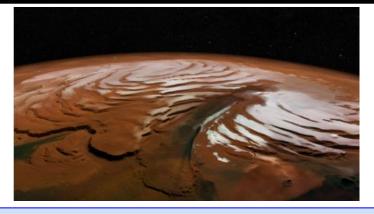
Mars Ice Cubesat Expedition (MICE)

Kiril Yampolsky, Daniel Green, Santiago Ulloa, Devin Patel Kyle Huynh, Jared Agos, Dylan Spiker, Ryan Henderson



Mission Objectives

Focus on **Ice mapping** near-surface ice deposits in mid-latitude regions of Mars





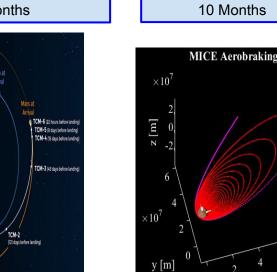
Develop a scalable approach to planetary mapping using SmallSat technology to obtain high-resolution data without needing large expensive hardware

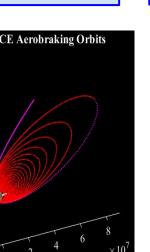
Timeline of Project

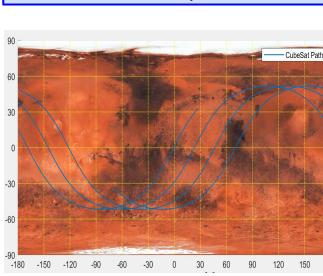
Aerobraking

Launch (Rideshare VIA Falcon X)



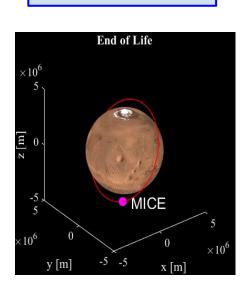






Scientific Orbit

26.5 Days

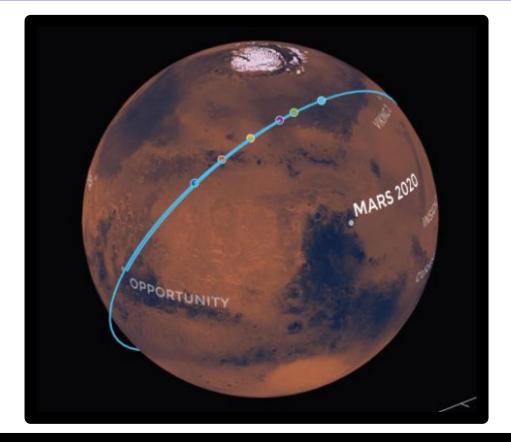


End of Life

Payload

Mission Details

- 6 Cubesats around Mars
- Circular Orbit, 300 km Altitude
- 60 degree Inclination
- Antenna takes up 1.5 U in CubeSat
- Martian Regolith, Water Ice, and Dry Dust
- swath width of 26.18 meters
- Mars will be fully scanned in 26.5 days



Antenna Details

- L-Band radar, 930 MHz
- Resolution of 10 20 m
- Penetration 0 10 m
- 7.1 Gigameters Coverage per day
- Total Coverage of 86.6% of Mars
- Data rate of 12.5 kbps for 1.03 Gb per day

y [m]

Trajectory

MICE Aerobraking Orbits

Transfer Requirements

● ΔV < 5 km/s

Get from GEO to Mars insertion

Solution

- Transfer Date: November 27, 2028 Change of Velocity: $\Delta V = 3.22$
- Time of Flight: 280 Days

Insertion Requirements

- Minimize ΔV to save fuel and weight Insert into a Mars orbit
- Establish the science orbit at an alt. of 300km

Solution

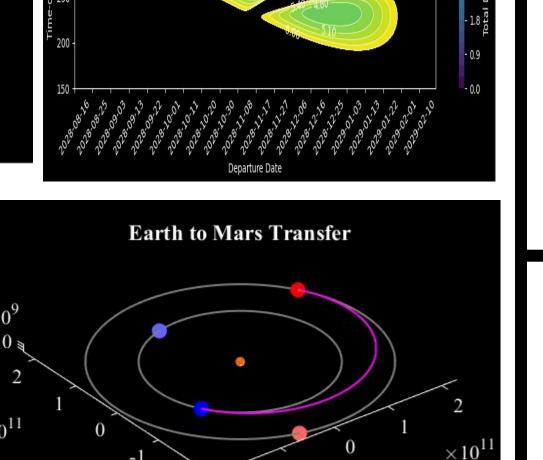
- Insert into a highly elliptical orbit ranging from 98,000 km to 270 km Lower periapsis to 200km and aerobrake to slow
- Reduce apoapsis to 1,050 km then circularize Change of Velocity: $\Delta V = 1728 \text{ m/s}$

End of Life Requirements

- Minimize ΔV to save fuel
- Avoid collision with Mars Finish the mission in a safe

Solution

- Orbit at altitude of 660km
- Change of Velocity: ΔV = 155 m/s



Porkchop Plot for Earth-to-Mars Mission

CAT and MICE

MOUSE: CubeSat

The MOUSE is an 8U CubeSat structure utilizing an anodized T6-6061 Aluminum and Titanium frame. The anodized frame, exterior z-shielding panels, and a layer of MLI protect against radiation and thermal loads. Total weight amounts to 14.135 kg.

CAT: Carrier Vehicle

The CAT vehicle is able to hold 6 MOUSE CubeSats on its journey to mars. The CAT's propulsive capabilities take the form of two 20N thrusters fueled by MMH and N2O4. The CAT also features 2 large solar panels to power the vessel on its journey.

Structural Simulations

Overall Factor of Safety: 1.5

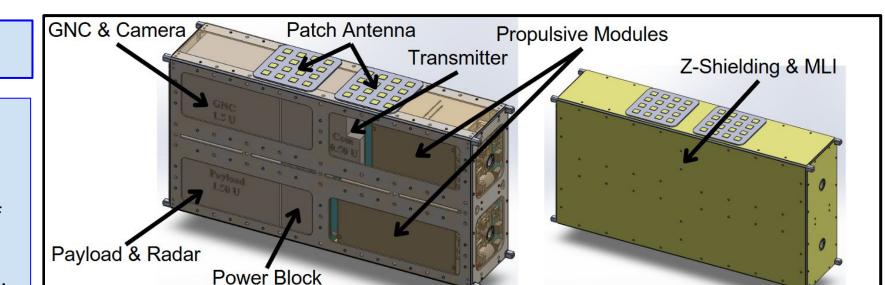
- Statically Simulated to mimic launch loads Axially Loaded: 832 N
- Laterally Loaded: 278 N
- Avoid natural frequency range **25-100** Hz to avoid resonance with carrier

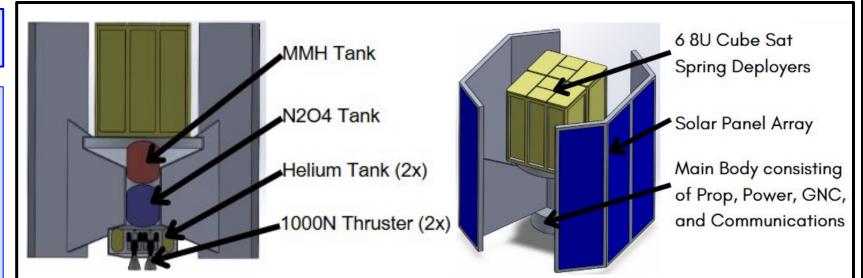
Thermal Simulations

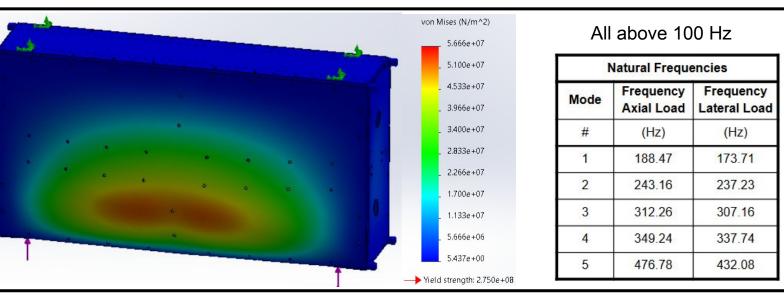
Hot Case: Exposed directly to the Sun within Mars' Atmosphere

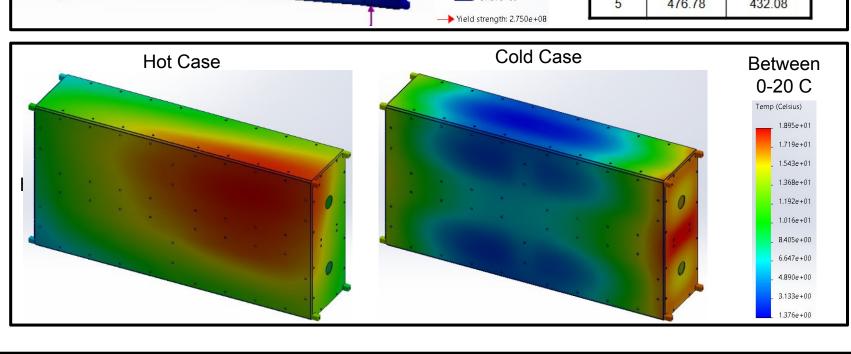
Cold Case: Eclipsed from the Sun in Mars' Atmosphere

Must be within **0-20 C** to ensure good operating conditions









Reaction Wheel Torques vs Time

Spacecraft Orbit Around Mars

Guidance, Navigation, and Control

CAT Requirements

MOUSE Requirements

- Achieve pointing accuracy of sub 25 arcescs during SAR imaging
- Perform semi autonomous orbit and
- attitude corrections
- Maintain precise relative positions and orientations between other MOUSE
- units with sub-meter accuracy

Compact system based on XACT-50

MOUSE GNC

- unit (1.23 kg) Pointing accuracy of ±10.8 arcsec and
- ±25.2 arcsec
- Thrusters for large corrections

Execute precise and controlled

- aerobraking maneuvers
- Deploy MOUSE units with precise velocities and orientations Maintain attitude and orbit post MOUSE
- deployment to serve as communications relay

CAT GNC

- State of the art sensor and control suite: Honeywell MIMU, 3x RWs, star and sun trackers, 8x control thrusters
 - Optical navigation and deployment verification cameras

Attitude Simulations

- Simulation visualizes hybrid attitude control system in Mars orbit Visualizes cubesat trajectory around mars with fixed-body axis, control system
- performance, and efficient control actuator usage • Reaction wheels provide continuous pointing within ±6 mNm Thrusters only remain active throughout initial stabilization achieving precise attitude
- maintenance with minimum propellant usage • Initial conditions - roll:45°, pitch:45°, yaw:180°, 0.01 rad/s rotation along X and Y axis

MOUSE Thrusters

Requirements: • Volume envelope ≤ 3.5 U • $\Delta V \ge 246 \text{ m/s} (160 \text{ m/s} EOL)$

+ 40% margin)

- Total impulse ≥ 3 586 N·s
- CubeDrive Modules: 1.5 U + 2 $U \rightarrow \sim 3700 \text{ N} \cdot \text{s} \text{ impulse}$ Compact Fit: 3.5 U envelope
 - Thrusters: Dawn Aerospace CubeDrive bipropellant thrusters

Acknowledgements

The MICE mission team would like to thank our amazing professor Pablo Machuca for helping and advising us on this mission for the past year. We would also like to thank the Aerospace Department for funding this project and give a special shoutout to our good friend and former team member, Alvaro Rubio Tejada.

Communications

Mission Dataflow SYSTEM ANTENNA MICE FLEET CAT **Normal Path** Inter CubeSat Path → C.A.T Path X-BAND Send / Receive SYSTEM

Minimum SNR:

Maximum SNR:

24.1 dB

82.3 dB

• Minimum data rate speed of 1500 kbps to send .4 GB (8hrs)

Requirements

• Linked for at least 8 hours a day. • The required signal strength also has to be over 20 dB for a mars orbiter.

Antenna

Ground Station Communications:

- 2 X-Band Patch Array Antennas
- X-Band Transmitter
- MICE & CAT Communications
- 2 UHF Patch Array Antennas

• UHF Transmitter

Ground Stations

Nasa Deep Space Network 70m

- Goldstone, CA Madrid, Spain
- Canberra, AU

Cost: \$25 million Mass: 442 grams Size: .5U

PCMS

Power: 5-7 W

Power

Requirements

 Produce an average of at least 46 watts of solar power per orbit to have energy stored for eclipses

Link Budget

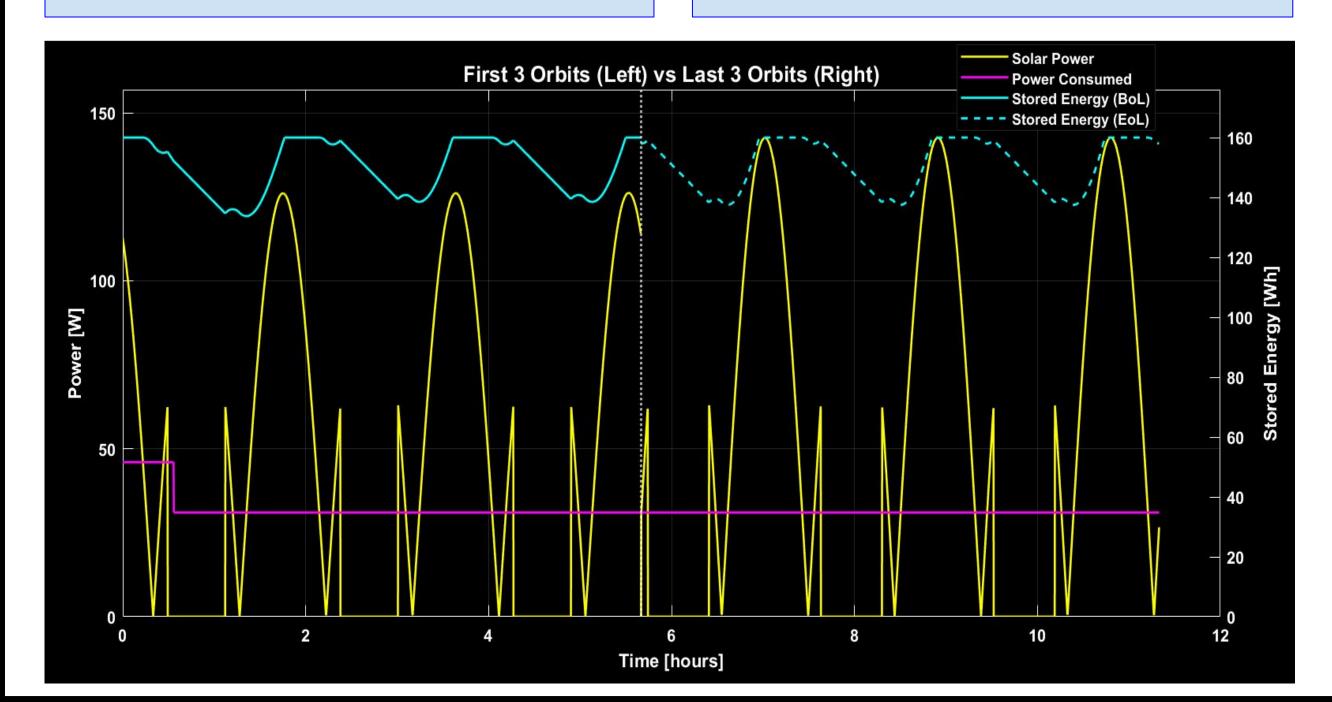
Signal-to-Noise Ratio vs Distance

Distance (km)

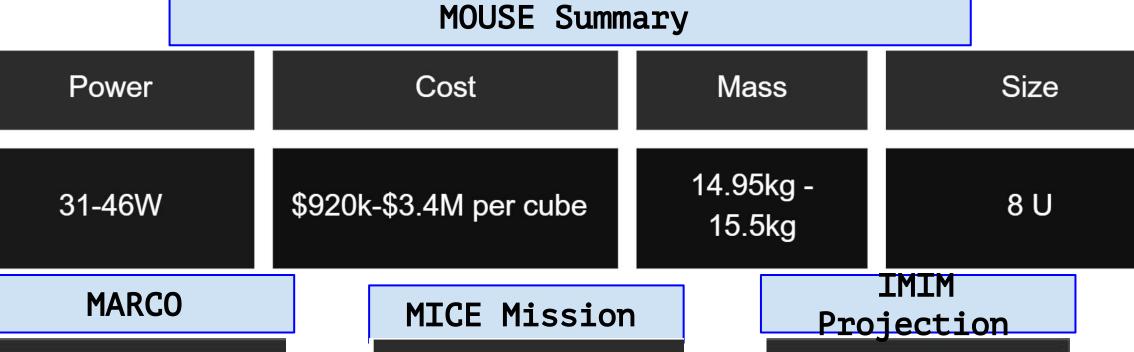
- Store enough energy to survive multiple eclipses 40Wh backup battery for communications
- 160Wh total battery capacity
- 0.8 m² double-sided panels (160 W peak) to capture

Solution

• Power consumption: 46 W (attitude control, first 2000 seconds), then 31 W thereafter



Mission Summary



Cost Cost \$17M for 2 CubeSat \$82M-\$190M

Cost

\$185M

Spring 2025