



University of New Hampshire
Department of Mechanical Engineering
Department of Engineering Physics



Quad-X Swarm
A.S.T.R.A.
Aerial Satellite Testbed for
Research Applications



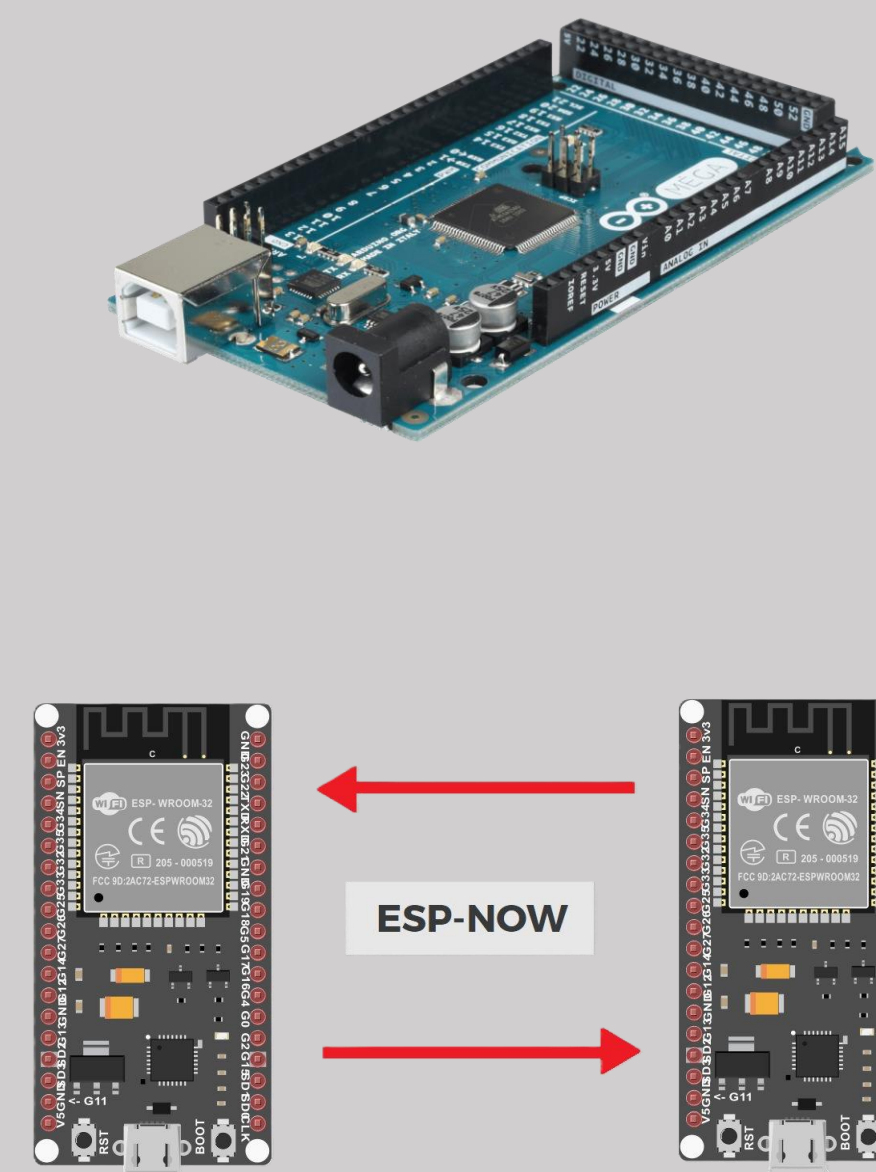
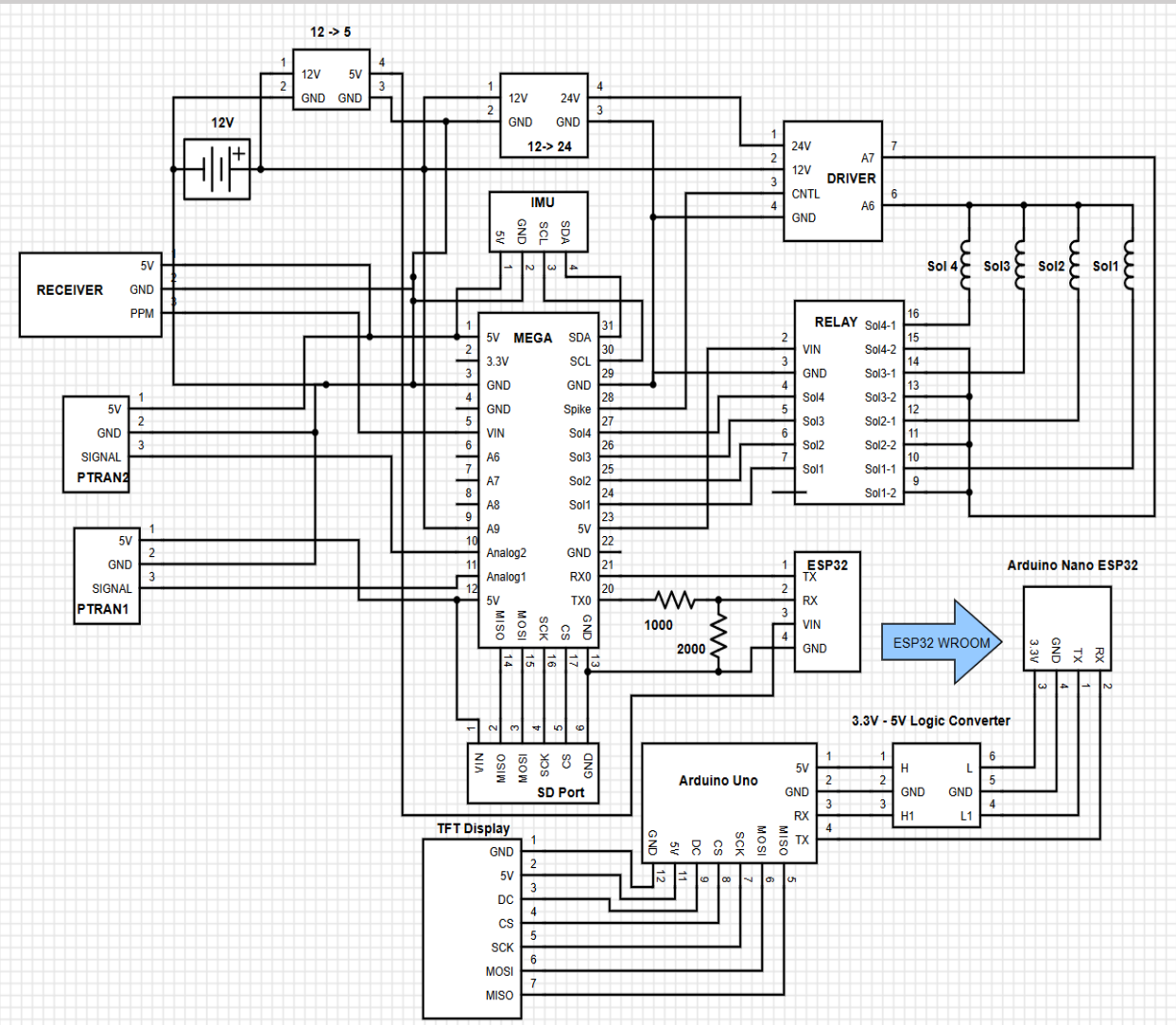
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Engineering Physics: Max Allen, Luke Abanilla
Advisors: May-Win Thein Ph.D.
James Connell Ph.D.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.S.T.R.A. is a subsection of UNH's Quad-X Swarm team focusing on providing a scaled test platform for satellite control. It is an interdisciplinary team of Mechanical Engineering and Engineering Physics students working in the Kingsbury Design Lab. This year's focus is on translational movement, while future applications of our research would include a swarm of hexacopters that would provide an accurate representation of satellite configurations and attitude control.

CONTROL SYSTEM & DATA COMMUNICATION

- Main Microcontroller:** Arduino MEGA 2560
- Feathering Control:** PWM (5 Hz, 10 HZ)
- Wireless Communication:** ESP NOW
- Display:** 320 x 480 SPI TFT Screen
- Sensors:** FXOS8700/FXAS21002C IMU



SENSOR CALIBRATION AND FILTERING

9-AXIS IMU: FXOS8700/FXAS21002C

50 Hz Operating Frequency

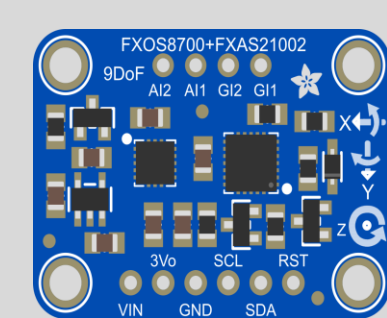
Filters Applied:

- Low-Pass: Smooth Data
- High-Pass: Low Frequency Drift
- Madgwick: quaternion calculation sensor orientation

150 PSI Pressure Transducer

Accuracy: 0.1% Full Scale Error

Accuracy: $\pm 0.005 \text{ m/s}^2$, $\pm 0.1 \text{ m/s}$
Calibration Sequence: 1000 samples



ATTITUDE CONTROL

Given by cold gas thrusters mounted below the frame.

Motion in x-y plane (perpendicular to the Earth)

Future iterations:

Z-axis movement

Rotational control

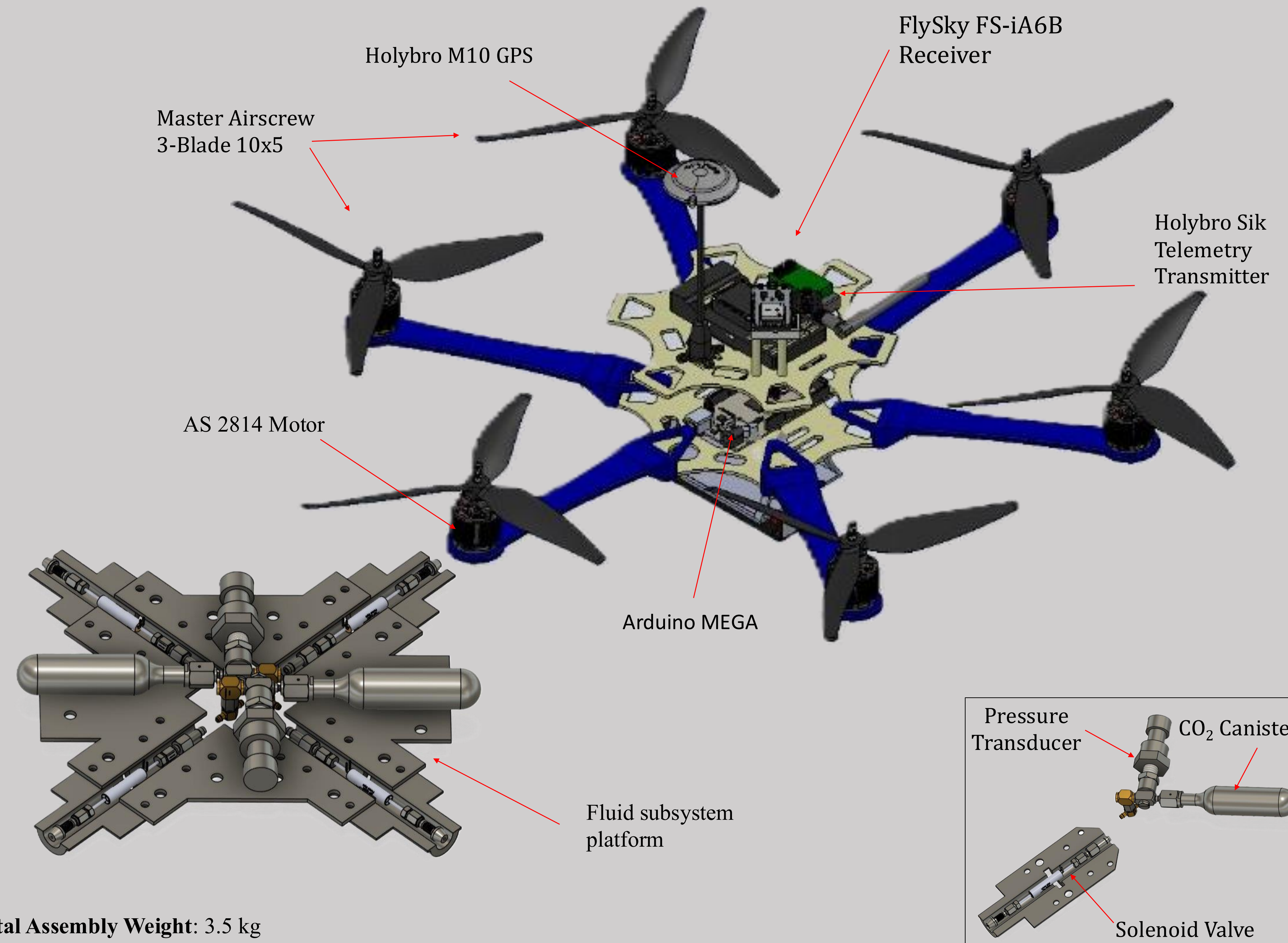
Swarm control

$$I_x = \frac{1}{5} m_s r_s^2 + m_r r_r^2$$

$$I_y = \frac{1}{5} m_s r_s^2 + m_r r_r^2$$

$$I_z = \frac{2}{5} m_s r_s^2 + 2m_r r_r^2$$

S550 HEXACOPTER



Total Assembly Weight: 3.5 kg

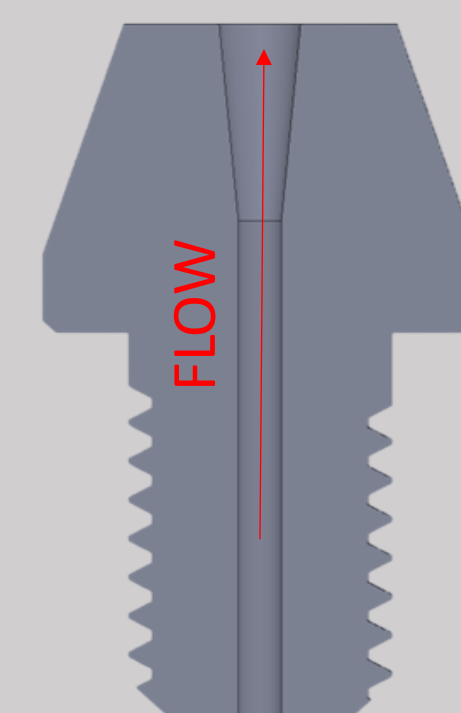
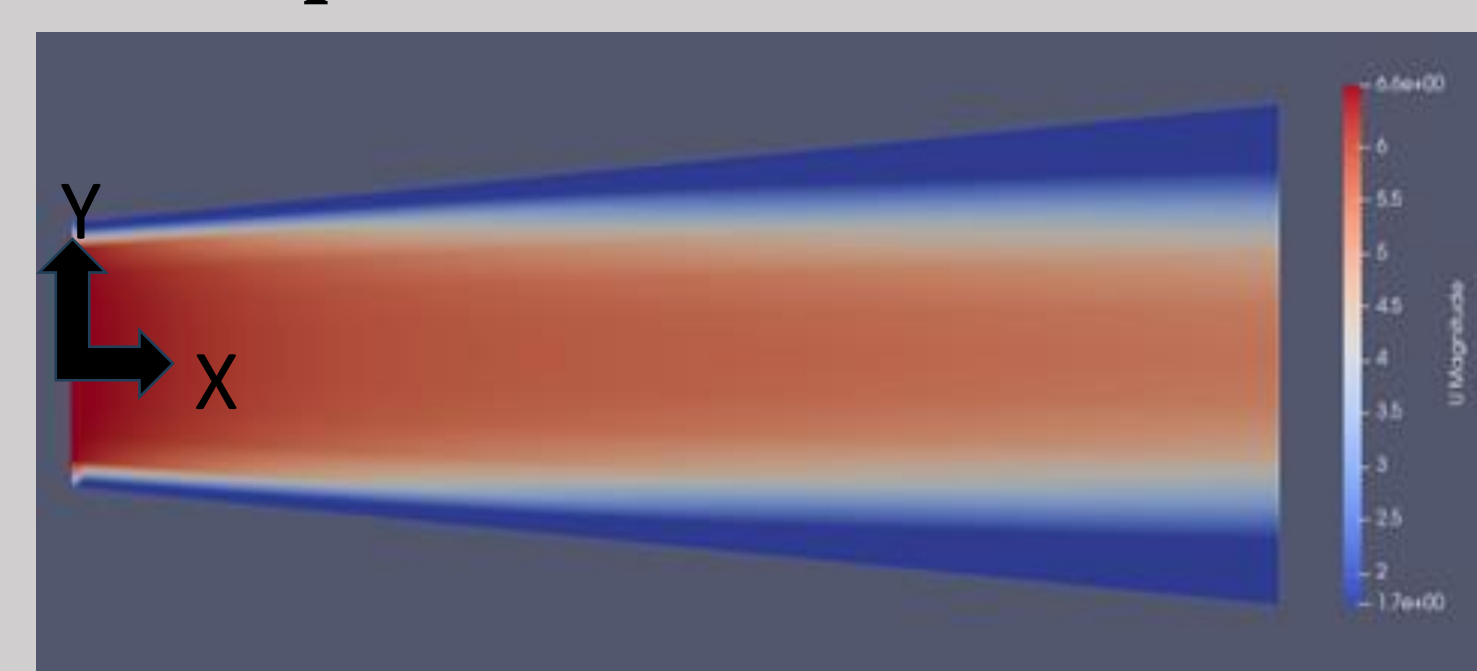
FLUID SUBSYSTEM

Nozzle Exit Diameter: 1.28 mm

Nozzle Exit Velocity (min, max): 1.7 m/s, 5.5 m/s

Thrust Generated (100 psi): 1.24 N

Expansion Nozzle CFD



Solenoid Valve Information

Type: Lee Company High Speed In-Line Valve

Response Time: < 1 ms

Weight: 4 g

Flow (100 psi): 0.2 L/m



Fittings & Tubing

Fittings: Beswick 303 SS, Brass

Tubing: 450 psi Nylon

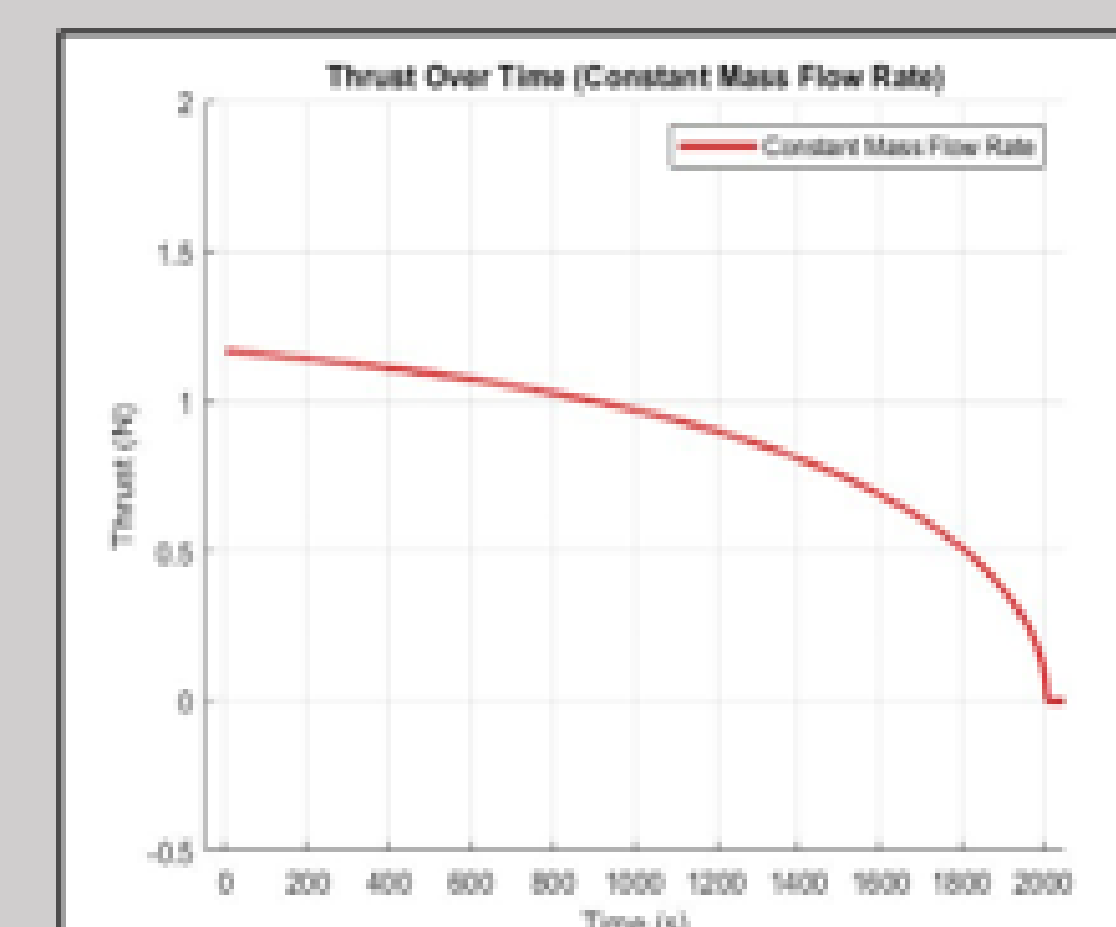
PRESSURE CONTROL

Governing Equations

$$PV = mR_{CO_2}T \quad F_t = \dot{m}V_e + (P_e - P_0) * A_e \quad V_e = \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma R_{CO_2}T_c}{\gamma-1} \left(1 - \frac{P_e}{P_c(t)}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}}$$

Pressure in Canister as a function of time:

$$P_c(t) = P_0 e^{\left(\frac{-C_d A_{tc} R T_c}{V} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma}{RT} \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{\gamma-1}}} t \right)}$$



CURRENT TESTING

Current testing for satellite attitude control consists of floating a balloon in the air and performing dynamic testing upon it. A hexacopter-based aerial platform would allow for easier control, maneuverability, and real-time adjustments. While balloons are valuable for reaching very high altitudes and low-cost passive experiments, remote controlled vehicles are far better suited for precise, repeatable, and reactive dynamic testing that aligns more closely with real-world spaceflight scenarios.

RC Vehicle	Data collection & real-time adjustments	Reusability & turnaround time	Altitude range & stability	Control & maneuverability
Balloon	Limit control during flight	Often single-use	Higher, but less stable altitudes	Follows atmospheric currents

FLIGHT COMPONENT

Flight Controller: Pixhawk 6X

GPS: Holybro M10

Receiver: FlySky FS-iA6B

Transmitter: Holybro Sik Telemetry

Frame: S550 Hexacopter

Battery: 11.1V 6000 mAh



UPGRADED FLIGHT COMPONENTS

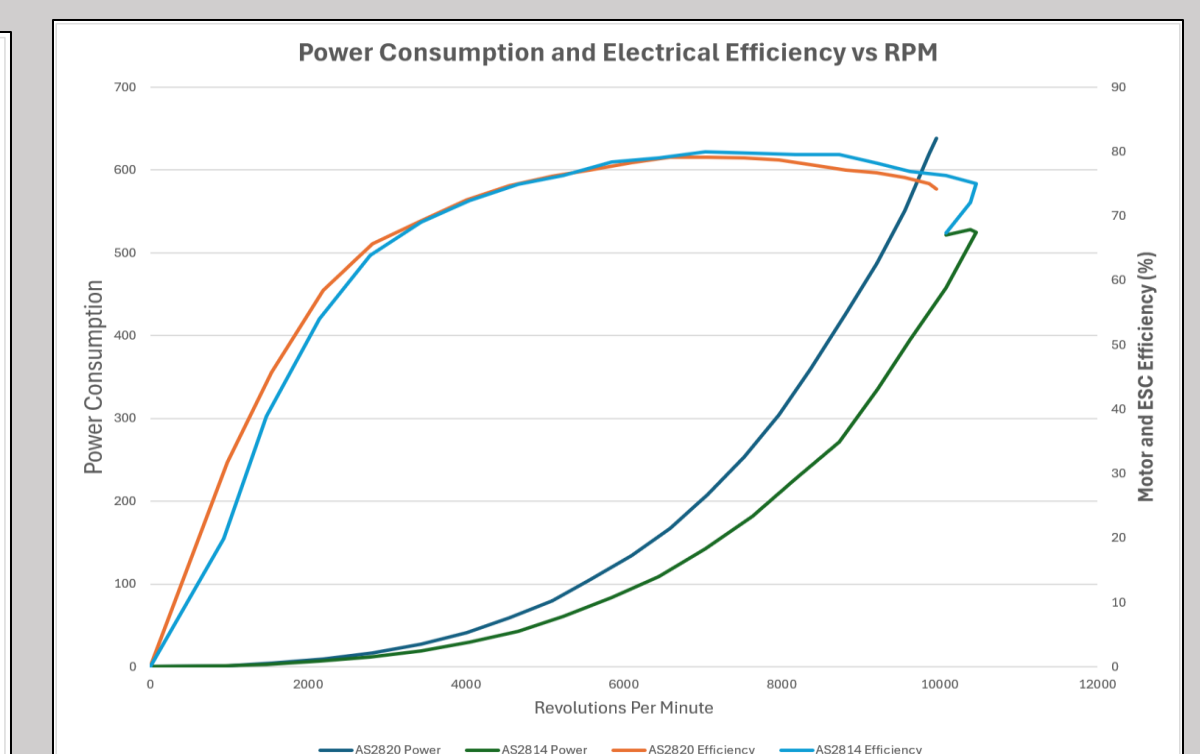
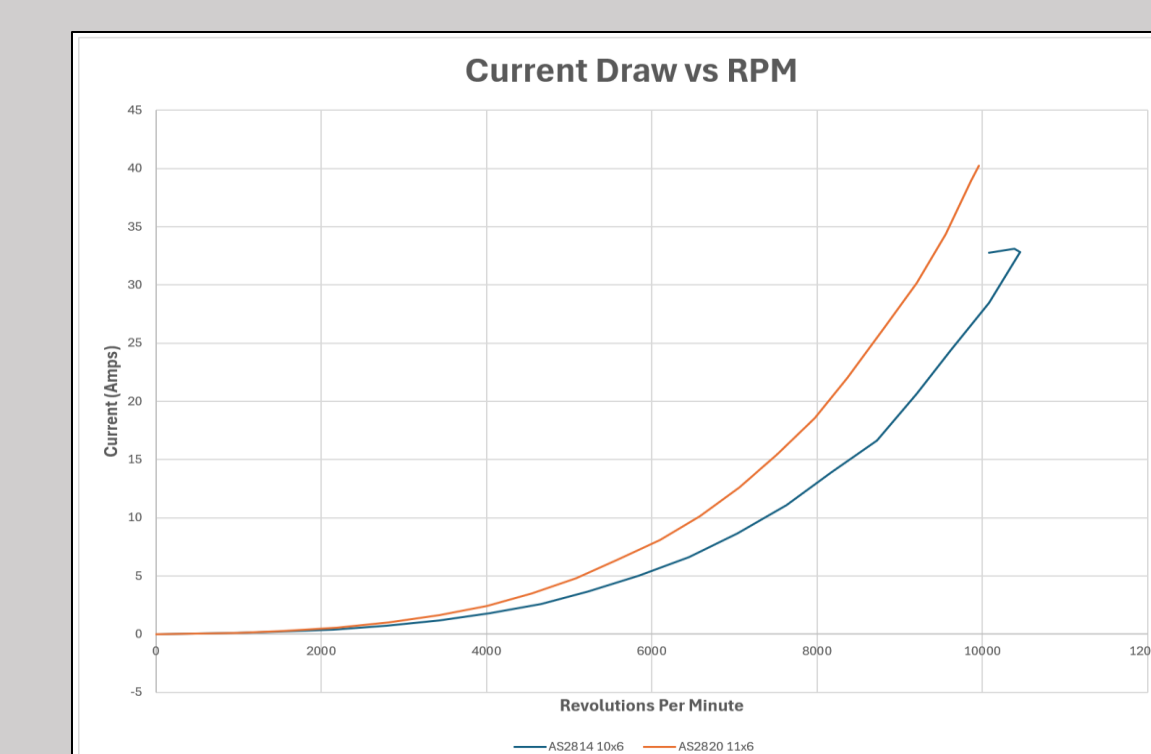
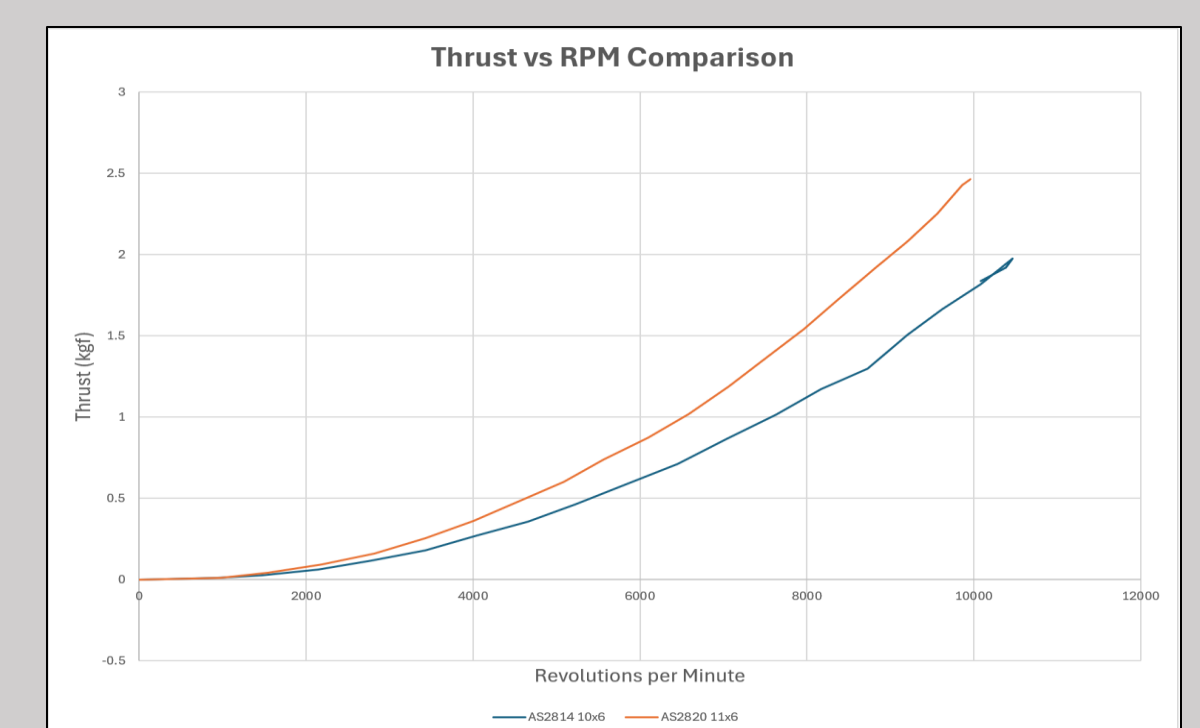
Motor: AS2814 900 KV

Propeller: 3-Blade 10x5

ESC: 40 Amp ESC

Motor Output: >1.5 kgF

Operating RPM: 8000



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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REFERENCES

