

# Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency

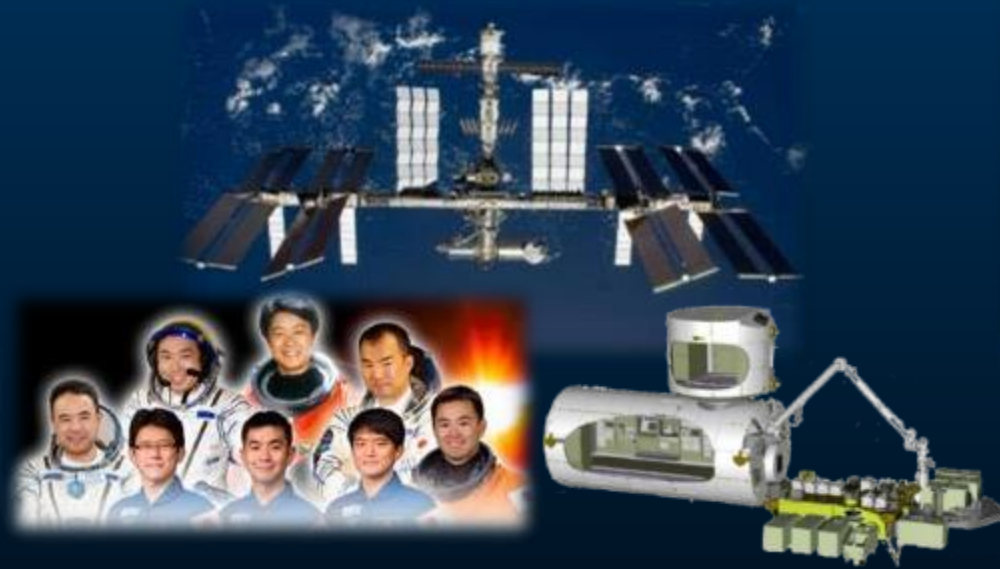


- The core implementing agency to support the Japanese government's development and utilization of space with technology.

## Space Transportation



## Human Space Activities



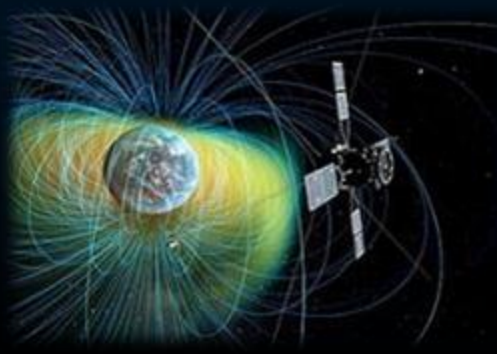
## Satellite Program



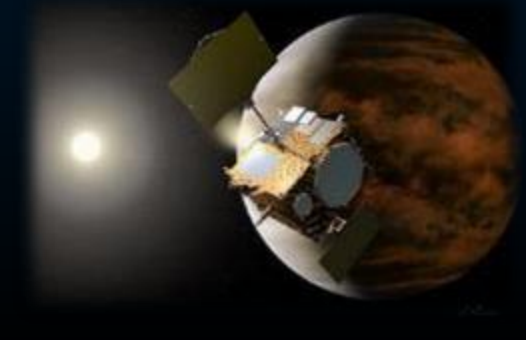
## Aviation Program



## Space Science



## Lunar & Planetary Exploration Program



# International Space Station



NASA

Russia

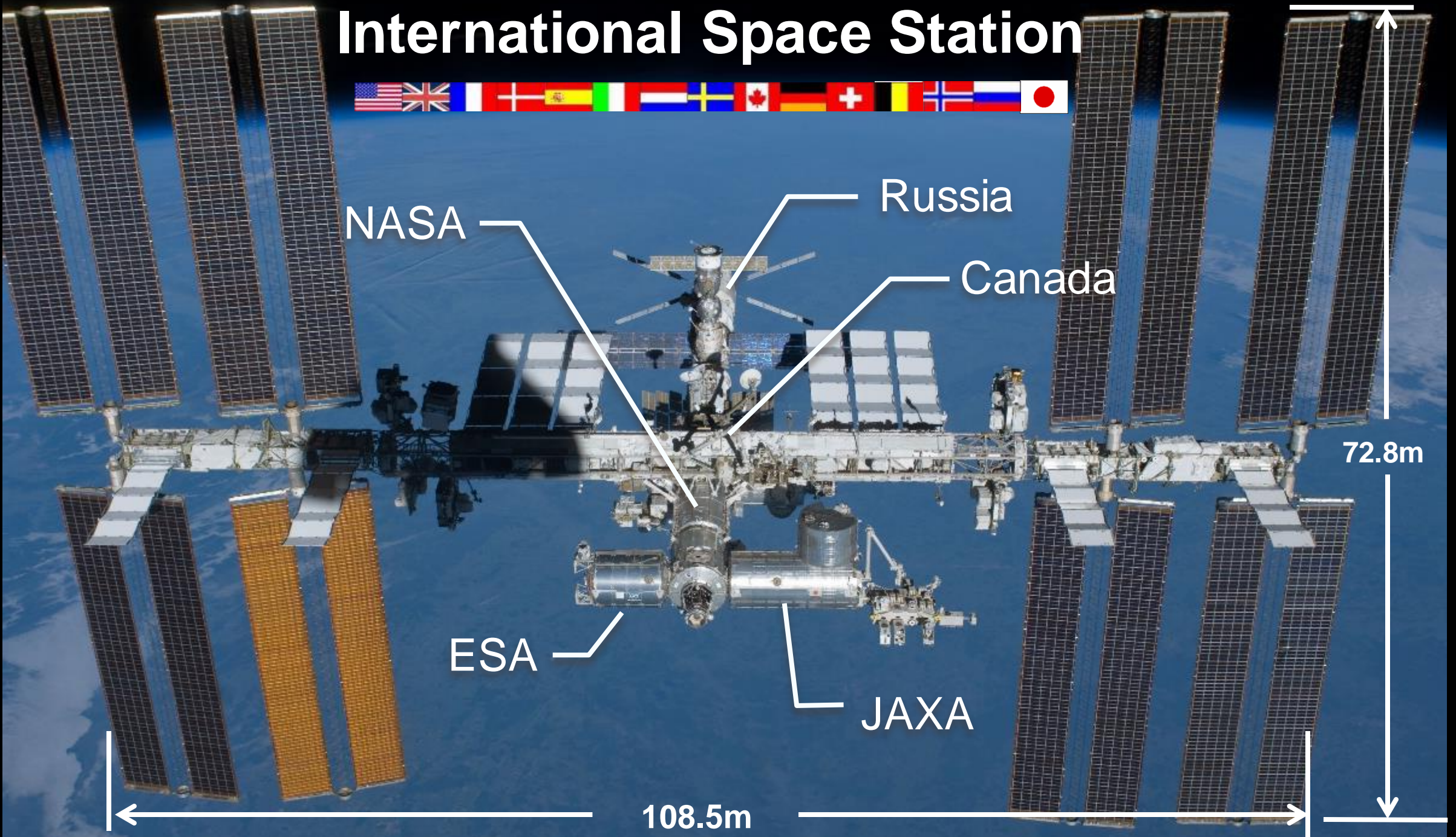
Canada

ESA

JAXA

72.8m

108.5m



# Kibo (Japanese Experiment Module)



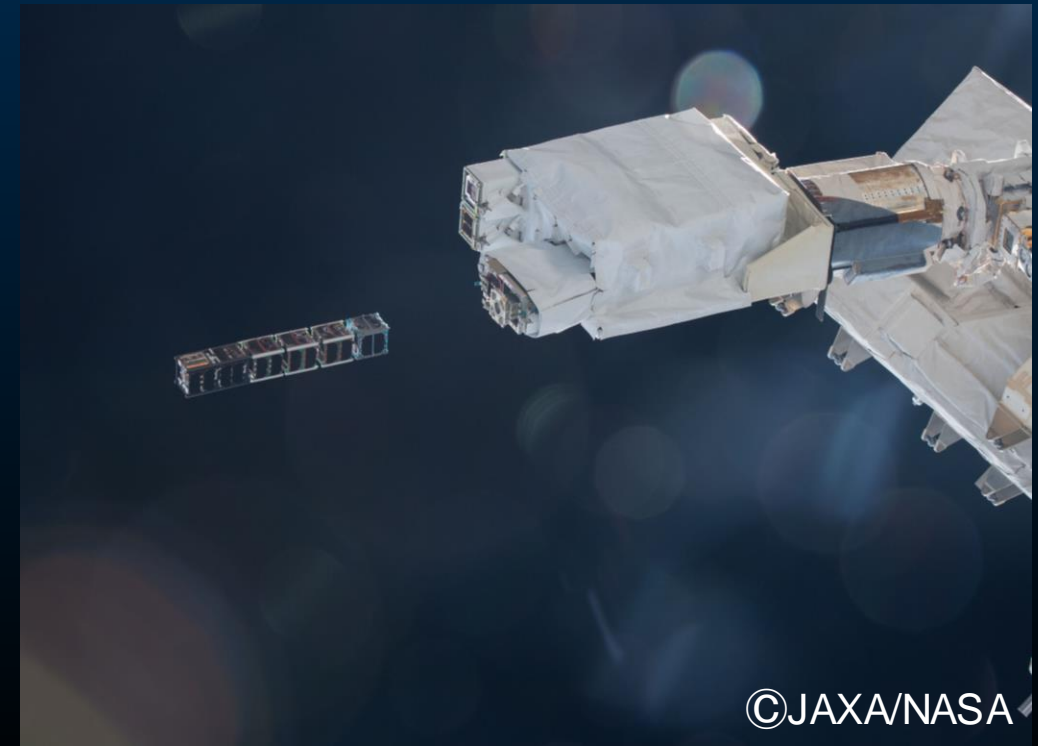
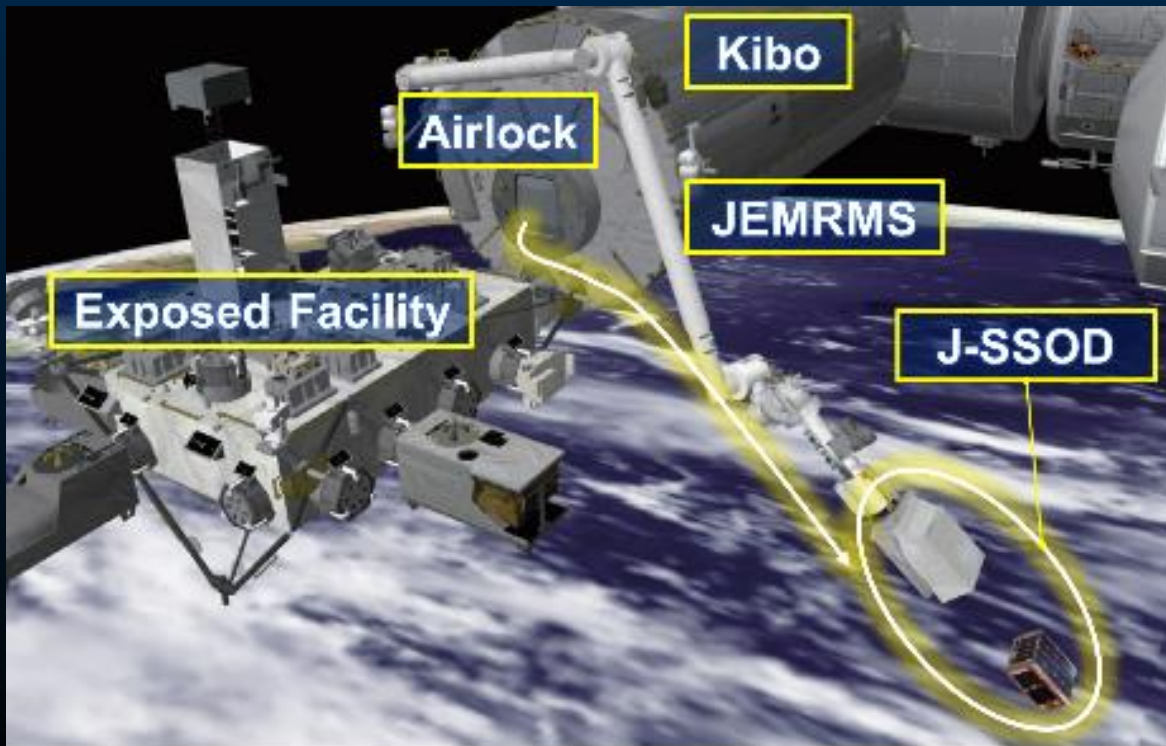
Kibo Pressurized  
Module

Kibo Exposed Facility

# Kibo Exposed Facility

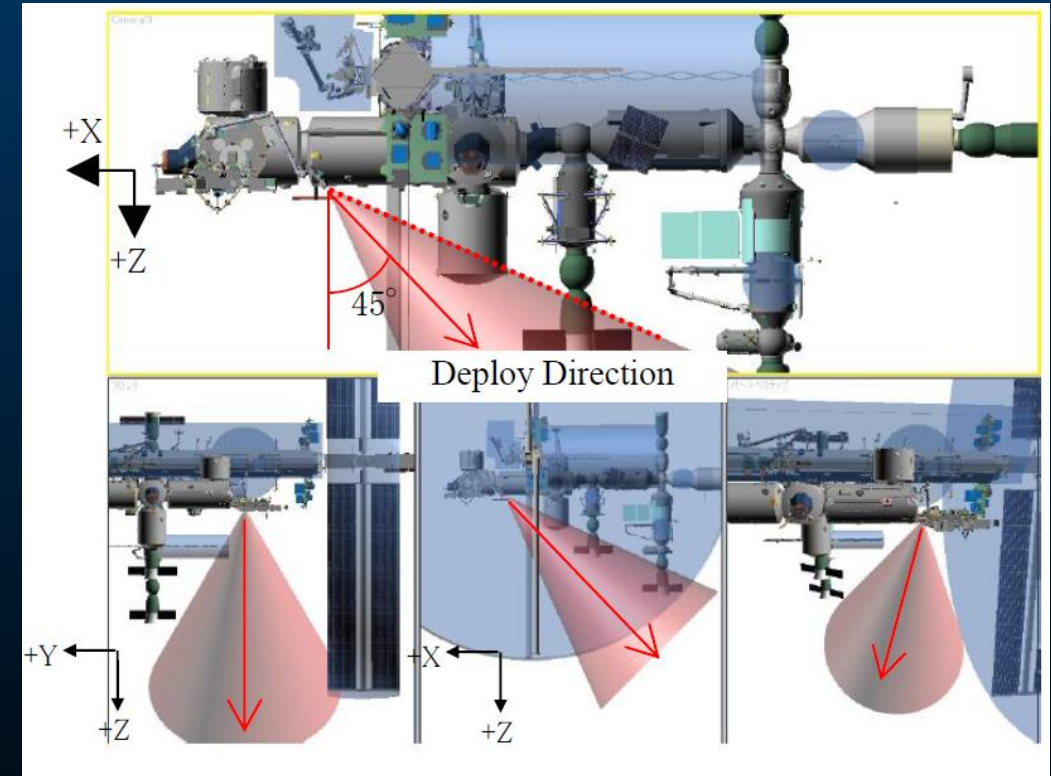


- ◆ Kibo has a unique Exposed Facility (EF) with an Airlock (AL) and a Remote Manipulator System (JEMRMS) and a high capacity to exchange experimental equipment.
- ◆ JEM Small Satellite Orbital Deployer has been operated to deploy the satellite from 2012.



# Specification of J-SSOD

Item	Specifications
Satellite size	CubeSat: 1U <sup>*1</sup> , 2U, 3U, 4U, 5U, 6U, W6U 50-kg class satellite: 55 × 35 × 55 cm
Satellite mass	CubeSat: 1.33 kg or less per 1U 50-kg class satellite: 50 kg or less
Orbital altitude	approximately 380 - 420 km <sup>*2</sup>
Inclination	51.6°
Deployment direction	Nadir-aft 45° from the ISS nadir side
Deployment velocity	CubeSat: 1.1 - 1.7 m/sec. 50-kg Microsat: 0.4 m/sec.
Ballistic coefficient	CubeSat: 120 kg/m <sup>2</sup> or less <sup>*3</sup> 50-kg Microsat: 100 kg/m <sup>2</sup> or less <sup>*3</sup>



\*1) CubeSat specifications: 1U : 10 cm (W) x 10 cm (D) x 10 cm (H)

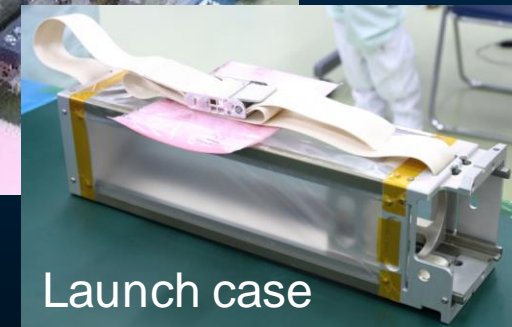
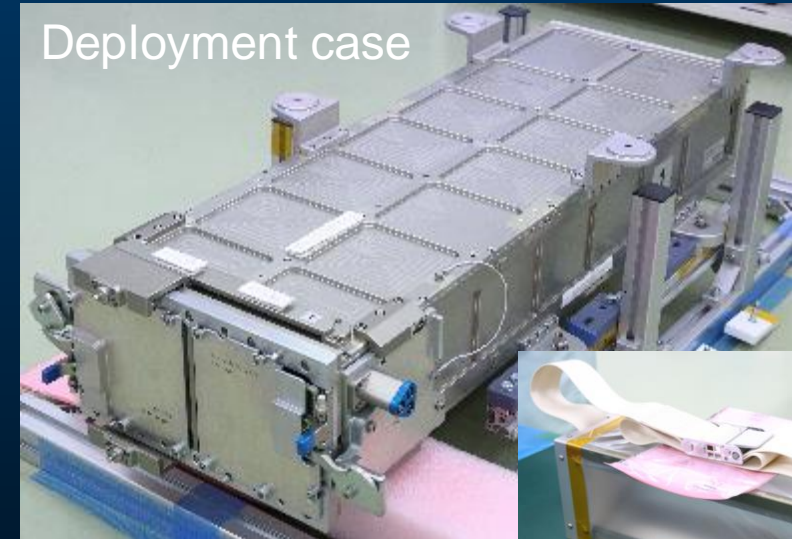
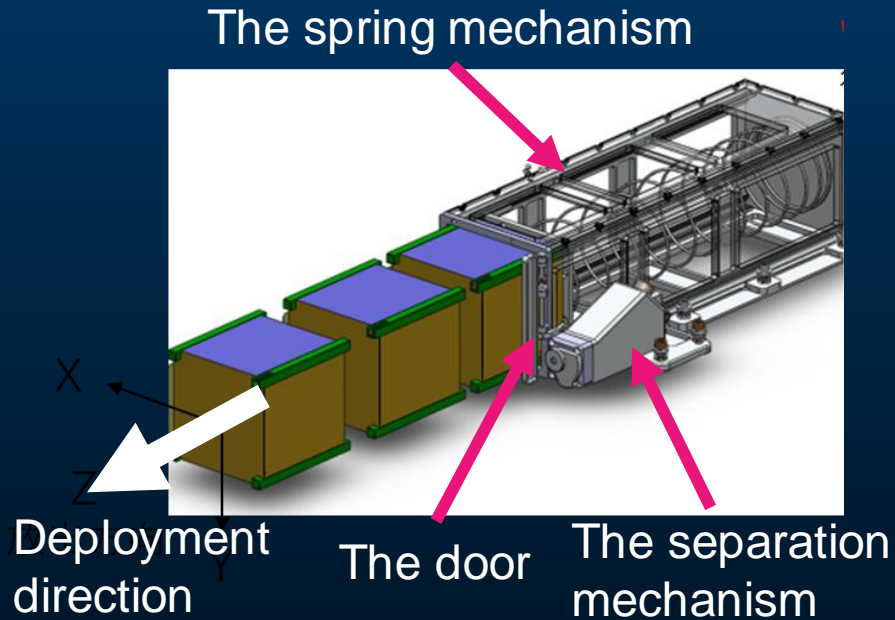
\*2) Depends on the ISS altitude.

\*3) Depends on the ballistic coefficient, altitude at release, solar activity, etc.

# Deployment Mechanism of J-SSOD

J-SSOD case(Twin type)

J-SSOD-R case



- ◆ The spring mechanism and the separation mechanism are installed on the J-SSOD case to deploy the satellites.
- ◆ A new deployment case (J-SSOD-R), which can be used repeatedly and can release 6U satellites in a slot.

# Small Satellite Deployment Process



Video

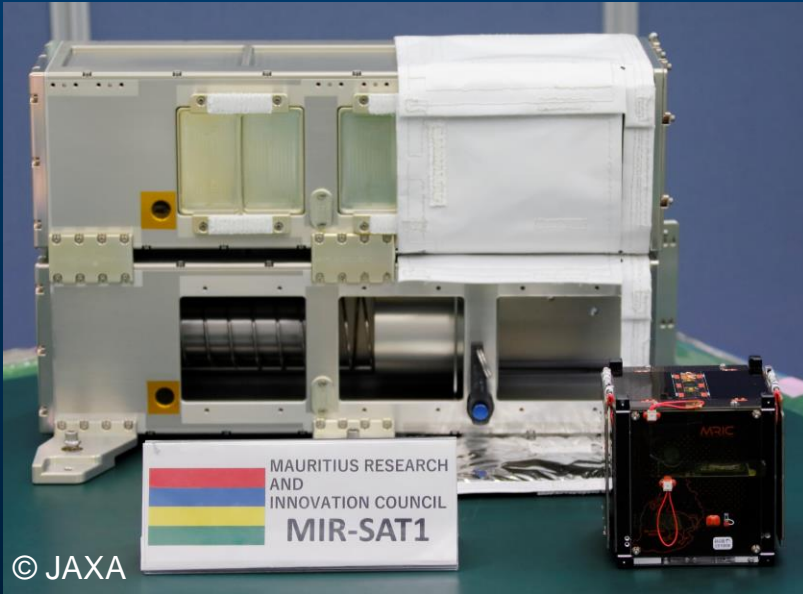
# Support from the ground



Flight Control Team  
and  
Engineering Team



# Overview of Small Satellites



MIR-SAT1 (Mauritius : KiboCUBE 3<sup>rd</sup> winner )

## ◆ Extremely Low-cost

(more than 200 M\$ → less than 5 M\$ (50kg class satellite))

- New players are welcome to join (enterprises, local governments, developing countries etc.)
- Great opportunity for education tools and challenging missions

## ◆ Short Turn Around Life Cycle

(more than 5 years → less than 1-2 years)

- College students can experience whole development cycle
- Curriculum can be standardized as sustainable program
- Quick return on your business investments, technology demonstration

## ◆ Cost-Effective Method for Various Missions

- Practical remote sensing data can be obtained from small satellites



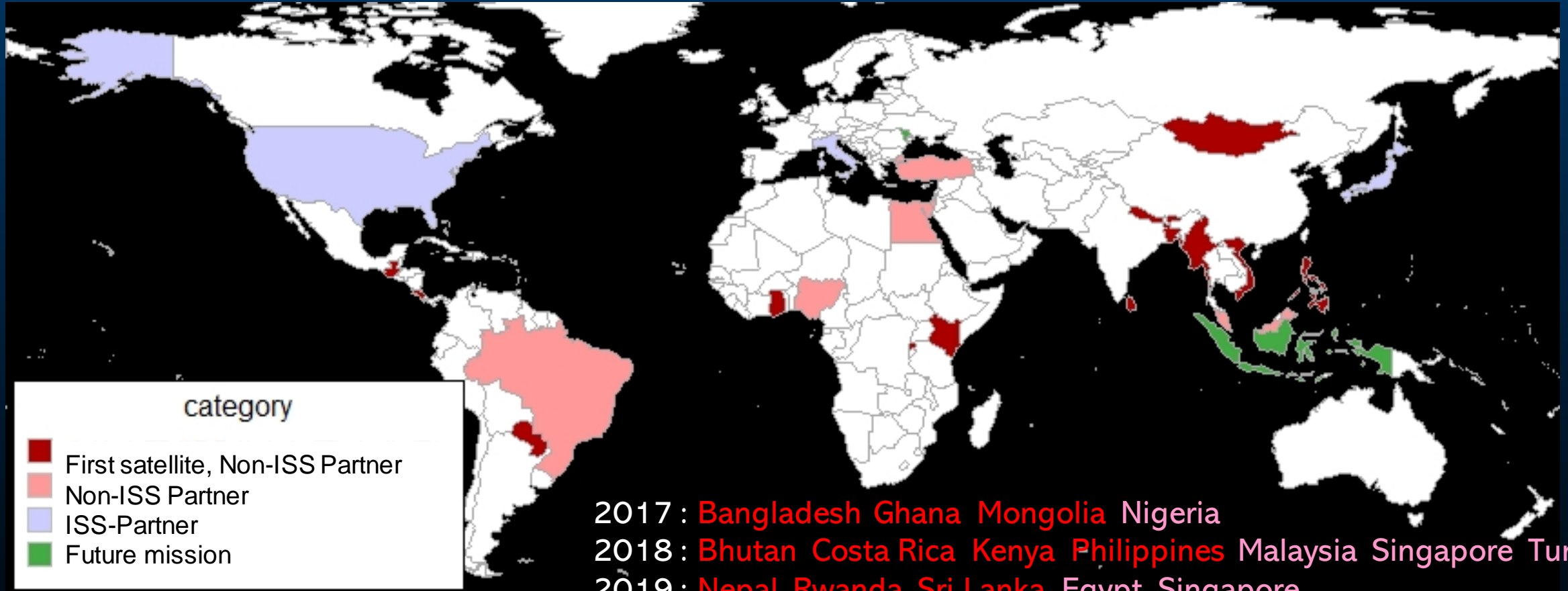
Snapshot of Banana farm, Mindanao, the Philippines  
(provided by PHL-MICROSAT, DIWATA-1)

Ref: Prof. Nakasuka, Tokyo Univ. (2017.6.12)  
(modified by JAXA)

# Deployment Achievements from J-SSOD



- ◆ 38 Cubesats from 17 countries were deployed using J-SSOD.
- ◆ 54 Cubesats were successfully deployed from J-SSOD from 2012 to 2021.



□ NASA and the U.S. private sector can operate the satellite deployment missions from Kibo. Including these deployment, **278** satellites have been successfully deployment from Kibo by May 2021.

A photograph of a space station or satellite in orbit above Earth. The station's complex structure, including a large white module and various instruments, is visible against the blackness of space. A large, golden-brown solar panel array is partially visible on the left side. The Earth's horizon is seen at the bottom, showing a thin blue atmosphere. In the lower center, two small, white, cube-shaped objects are floating in space.

**Thank you for your kind attention!!**