

The EADS micropack project

A novel, modular approach to packaging integrated microsystems for exciting future mission applications in space

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Outline

- Micropack Programme Overview, Vision and Objectives
- Early Micropack prototypes
- Current Miniaturised Micropack prototype
- Micropack space applications
- Possible Missions
- Conclusion
- Questions



The Micropack Programme overview

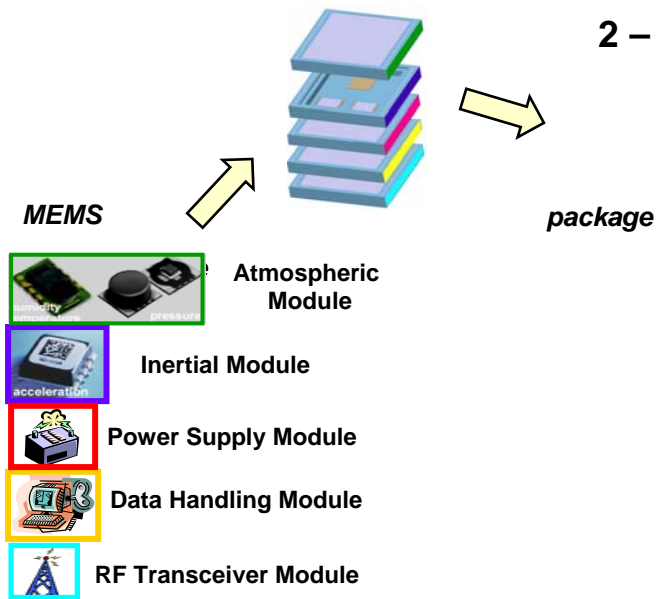
- MEMS systems have a high function/mass ratio and very high levels of integration
- EADS realise that many aerospace applications can benefit
- ‘EADS Micropack programme’ was a vision started in 2002:
 - to harmonise research into MEMS by all EADS businesses
 - to develop approaches to packaging microsystems
 - to demonstrate that complete microsystems can be created and combined together into high performance systems, e.g. space
 - to identify and solve industrialisation and integration issues raised by MEMS.
 - to target aerospace applications which can benefit from an increased function over mass ratio.
- Micropacks would include suites of COTS MEMS sensors, packaged and integrated into a system platform.
- Idea was to tailor the micropacks to the needs of each user, e.g. Astrium, Sodern, EADS ST, MBDA etc



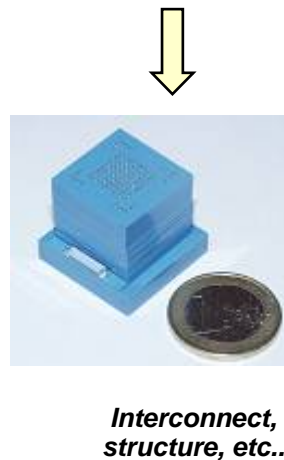
Micropack Vision



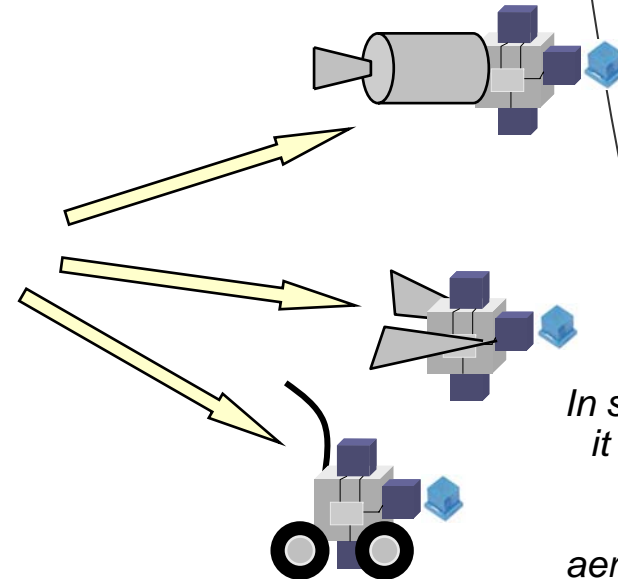
1 – To build MEMS modules with dedicated functions



2 – To integrate the modules into a micropack



3 – To incorporate the micropack into an aerospace system with specific R&D purposes



In space applications it is potentially the core of a nanosatellite, aerobot, micro-probe or micro-rover.

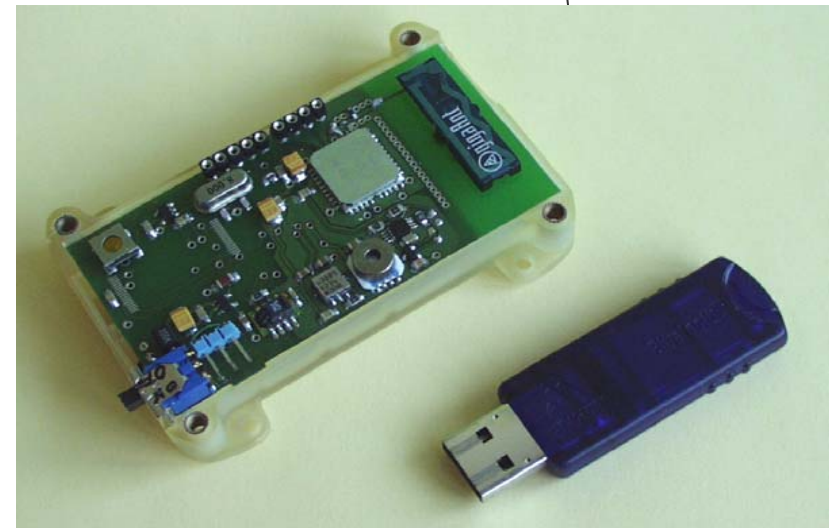
Micropack Historical Overview

- Early work
 - Definition of EADS business unit user requirements
 - Identification & procurement of COTS MEMS devices
 - Integration of MEMS devices into PCB micropack breadboards
 - Functional and environmental tests of micropacks.
- By end of 2003, EADS CRC had completed 2 micropack demonstrators packaged in PCB with bluetooth link to remote PC:
 - an atmospheric micropack
 - an inertial measurement unit (IMU) micropack.
- From 2004 EADS is developing a novel modular approach to packaging miniaturised integrated microsystems
 - Project now spearheaded by Astrium through EADS CRC
 - Focus on space applications and miniaturisation
 - Current breadboard prototype is an LTCC (Low-Temperature Co-fired Ceramic) package for enhanced miniaturisation
 - Demonstrator should be ready by end of 2005



2003 Atmospheric Micropack

- Atmospheric Sensors (pressure, temperature, humidity)
- Acceleration sensor,
- Flash memory,
- Micro-controller,
- Battery
- Bluetooth communications system
- Packaged in synthetic/PCB: FR4.
- Volume 78 x 53 x 18.5mm³,
- Mass is 58g.
- Power 180mW peak, 13mW active
- Operating Time 100h
- Range 10m

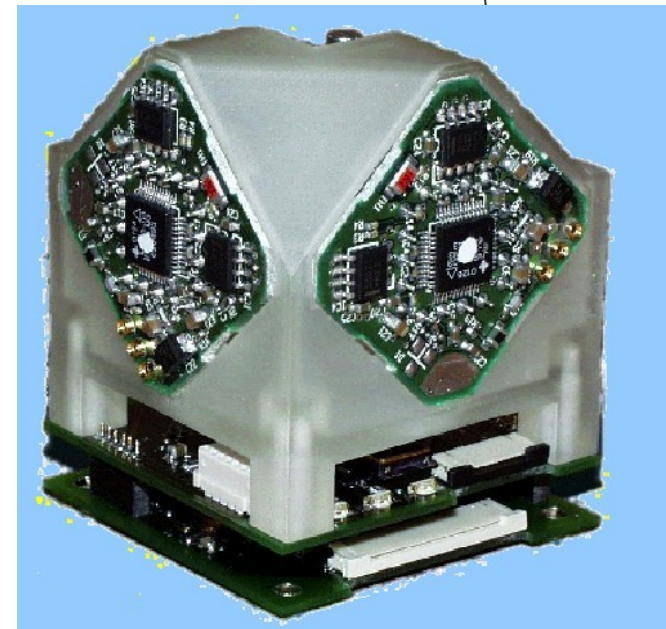


2003 Atmospheric Micropack with Bluetooth USB

Sensor-related data:	Range	Resolution
Acceleration Sensor	$\pm 2g$ (2-axis)	2mg
Humidity Sensor	0-100%	$\pm 0.5\%$
Temperature Sensor	-40°C to 123.8°C	$\pm 0.04^{\circ}\text{C}$

2003 Inertial Micropack

- 3 micro-gyros (Silicon Sensing CRS 03)
 - measurement range $100^{\circ}/s$
 - resolution of $0.05^{\circ}/s$
- 3 accelerometers (VTI),
 - measurement range 1.7g
 - resolution better than 6mg
- Packaged in synthetic/PCB: FR4.
- Size $40 \times 40 \times 65 \text{mm}^3$
- Overall mass 65g.
- Power 2.56W power up, 1.18W active
- No RF and battery included



2003 Inertial Micropack

Objectives of current miniaturised prototype



- Focus on Space applications
- Achieve major size reduction by advanced 3D LTCC packaging
- Use a standardised modular design to increase flexibility
- Use a packaging technology that is suitable for harsh environments
- Reduce overall power consumption with new RF concept
- Networking/routing capability



2003 Micropack Demonstrator

Size:
78x53x18.5 mm³
Power Con.:
180mW

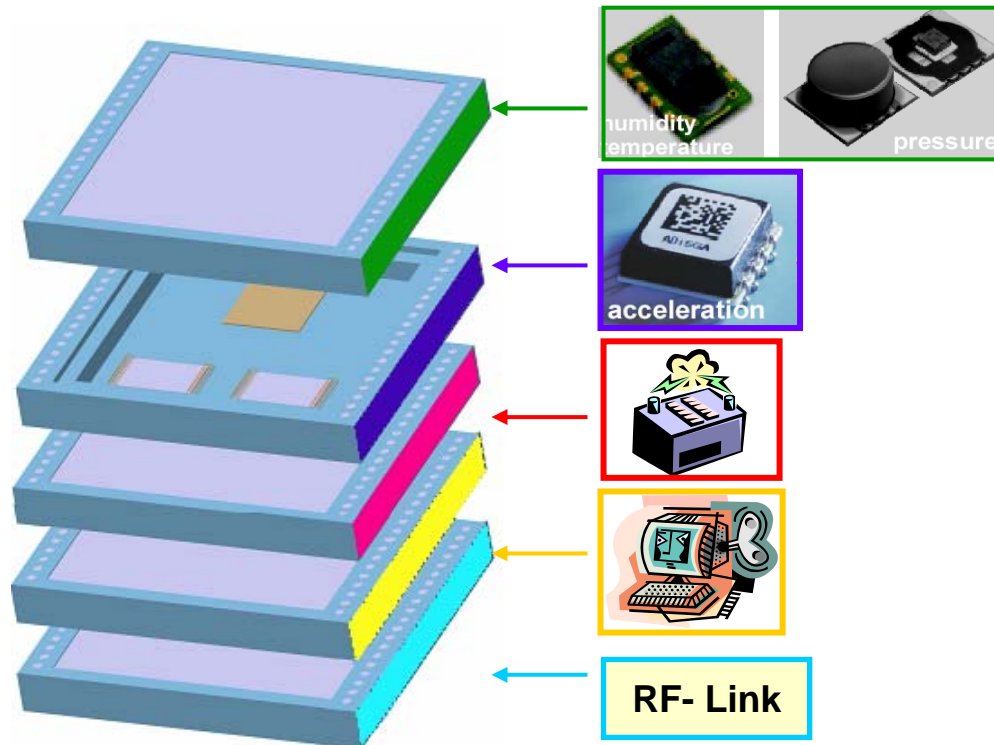


2004 / 2005 Modular Micro-Pack

Size:
20x20x(5x5) mm³
Power Con.:
< 100mW

Discrete LTCC Modules

- Flexibility by using modular multi-layer LTCC package



Atmosphere sensor unit
(Temp/Humidity/Pressure)

Inertial sensor unit (2 dual axis
Acceleration sensors, 3 axis detection)

Power supply unit (Li Polymer battery)

Data handling unit (16Mbit)
(TI MSP430 micro-controller)

Chipsize RF transceiver unit with antenna
laminated into LTCC ceramic with RF link
- IEEE 802.15.4 (250kbps, 2.45GHz)

- MatchX-Technology
 - Construction kit for developing modular microsystems
 - Standardized electrical/mechanical interface between modules for microsystem-applications
- Future applications (e.g. gas analysis sensor) can easily be added/exchanged with an existing package



2004 miniaturised Micropack specifications

- Volume 20 x 20 x 25mm³,
- Mass is 25g,
- Power 8mW average,
- Operating Time 60h,
- Range 100m (more with power amplification)

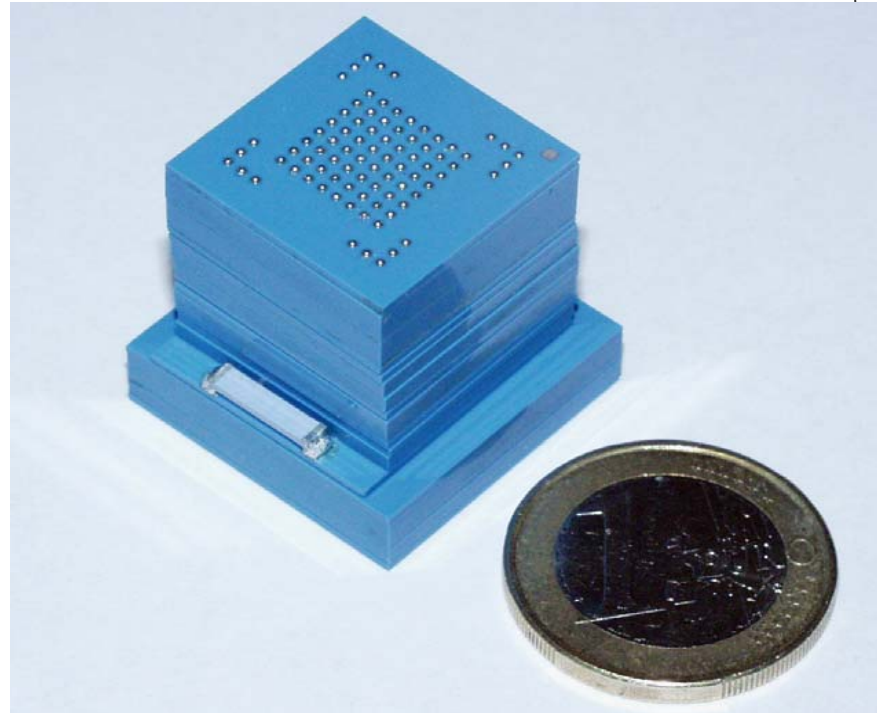
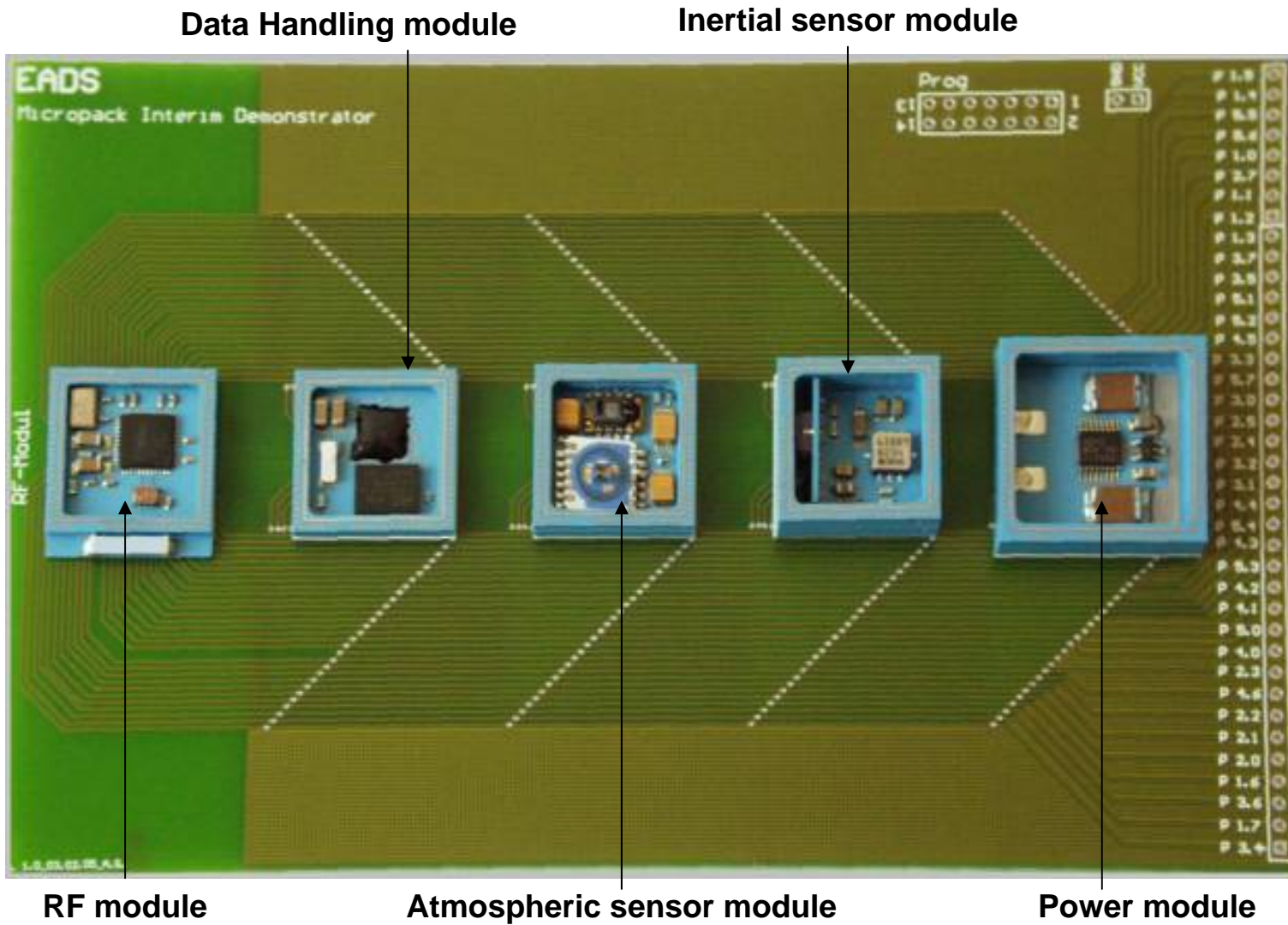


Photo of the the EADS micropack, next to a 1€ coin



Sensor-related data:	Range	Resolution
Acceleration Sensor	±2g (3-axis)	2mg
Humidity Sensor	0 - 100%	±0.5%
Pressure Sensor	300 -1100mbar	± 1.5mbar
Temperature Sensor	-40°C to 123.8°C	± 0.04°C

Interim Demonstrator

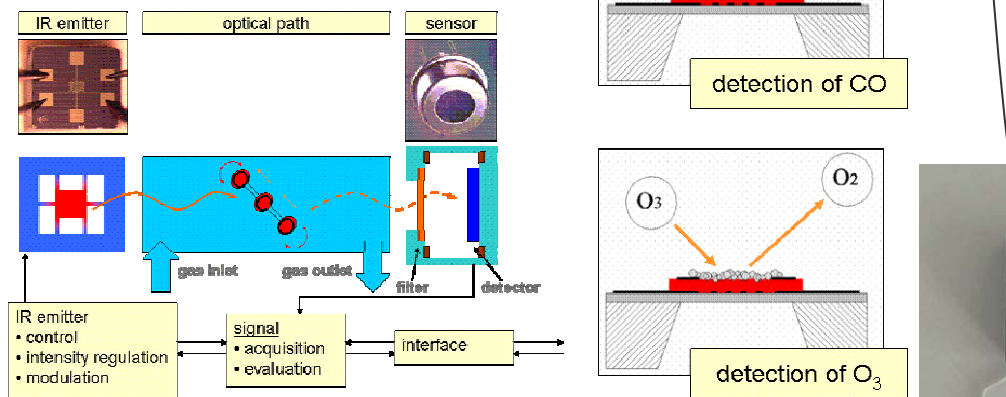


Scientific Sensor Modules

Today's payload:



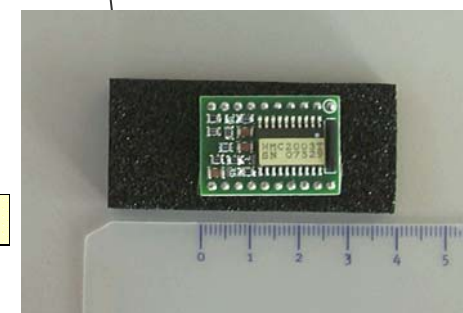
Future Options:



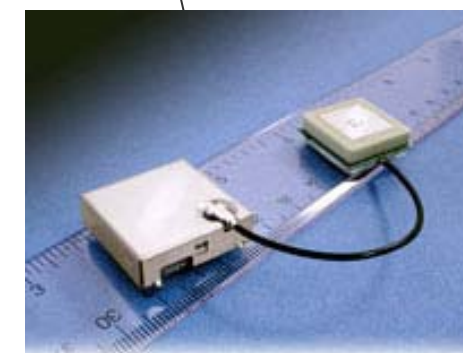
- **Humidity**
 - Measurement range: 0 –100 %RH
 - Resolution: typical 0.03 %RH
- **Pressure**
 - Operating pressure range: 0 –1bar
 - Sensitivity: typical 240 mV/bar
- **Temperature**
 - Measurement range: -40 to +123°C
 - Resolution: typical 0.01°C

Future Payloads:

- **Intelligent gas sensors for detection of planetary trace gases (above)**
- **Magnetometers (see right)**
- **Particle Analysers**
- **Debris Sensors (IRECIN 8g)**
- **Radiation detectors (Aero Corp. 4g)**
- **Optical sensors (bolometers , etc.)**
- **GPS (right)**



Miniature Magnetometer
Honeywell HMC 2003 – 4g



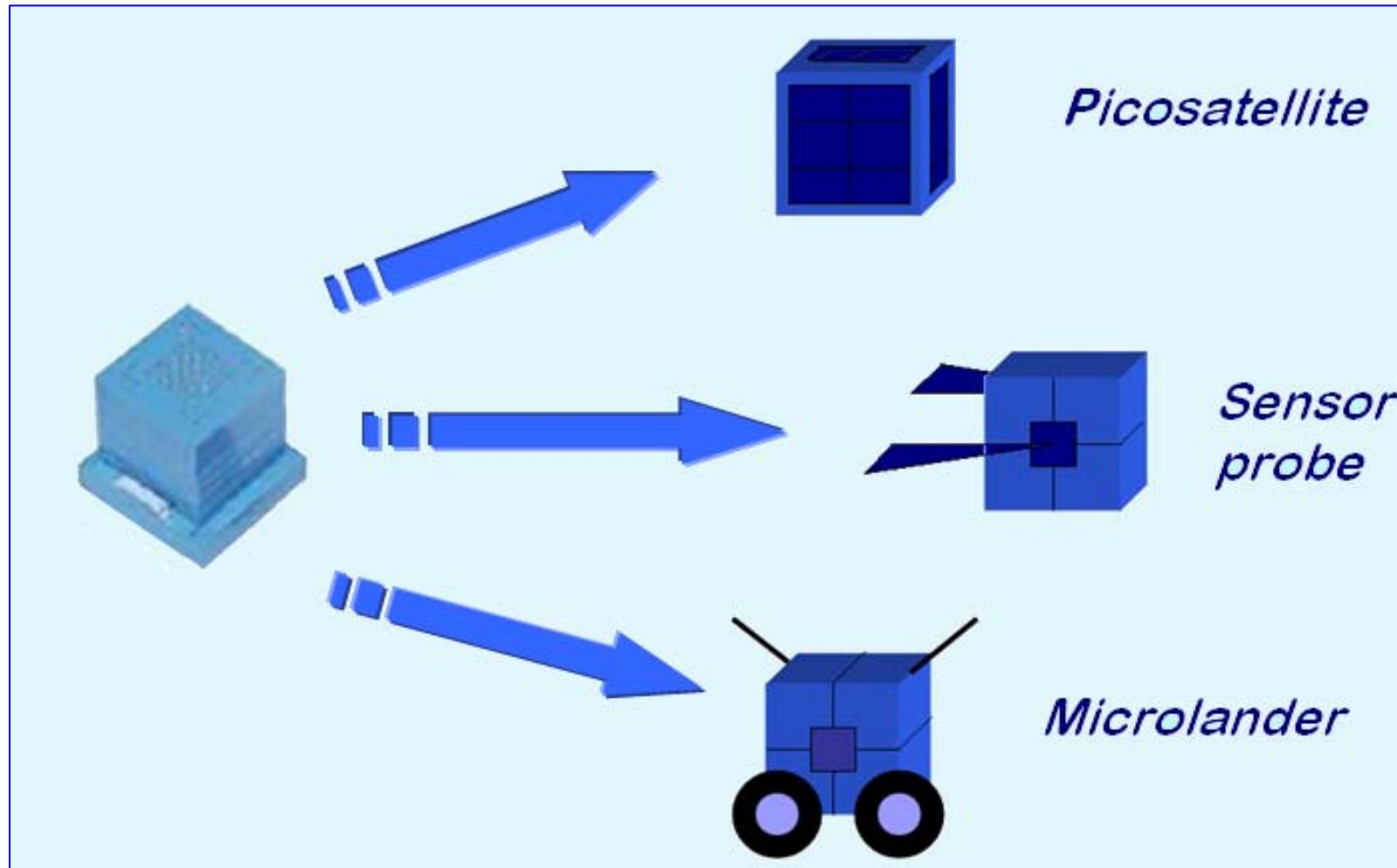
Miniature GPS
Trimble M-Loc MPM Module – 5.7g

Micropack as a spacecraft solution?

- Very low mass, volume and power consumption
 - can dramatically reduce launch/mission cost.
 - can enable missions that would otherwise have been unfeasibly expensive with standard spacecraft.
 - can be highly integrated and hence a simpler overall system can be obtained
- Can operate in large numbers or swarms
 - large in-situ spatial coverage
 - increased redundancy spreads the risk
- Can be batch fabricated and hence large arrays of such systems can be produced at low cost.



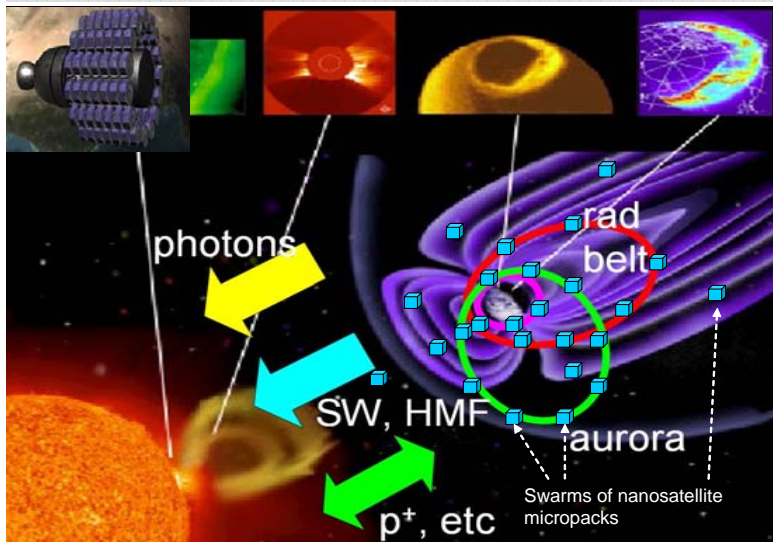
Micropack space applications



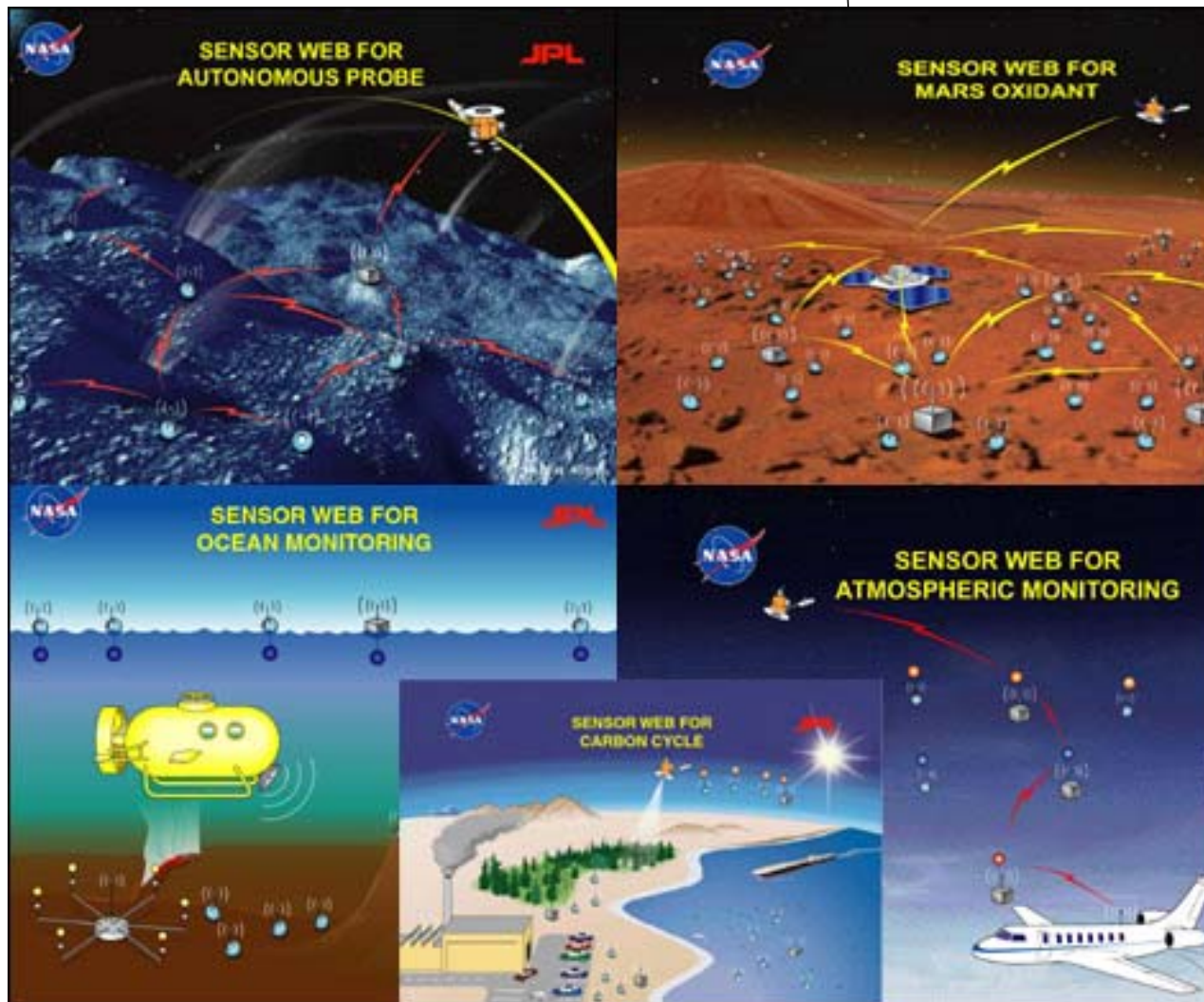
The micropack vision for space



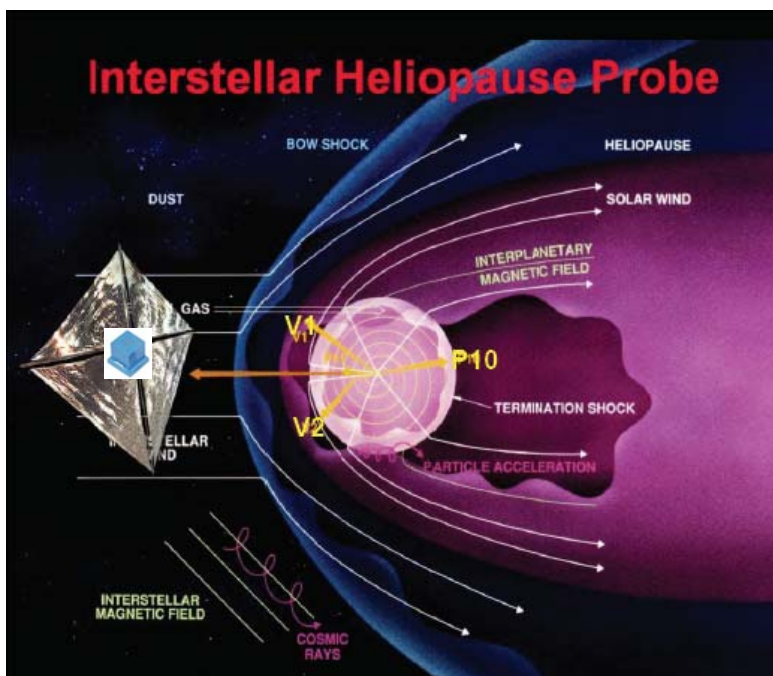
Potential future Micropack Missions



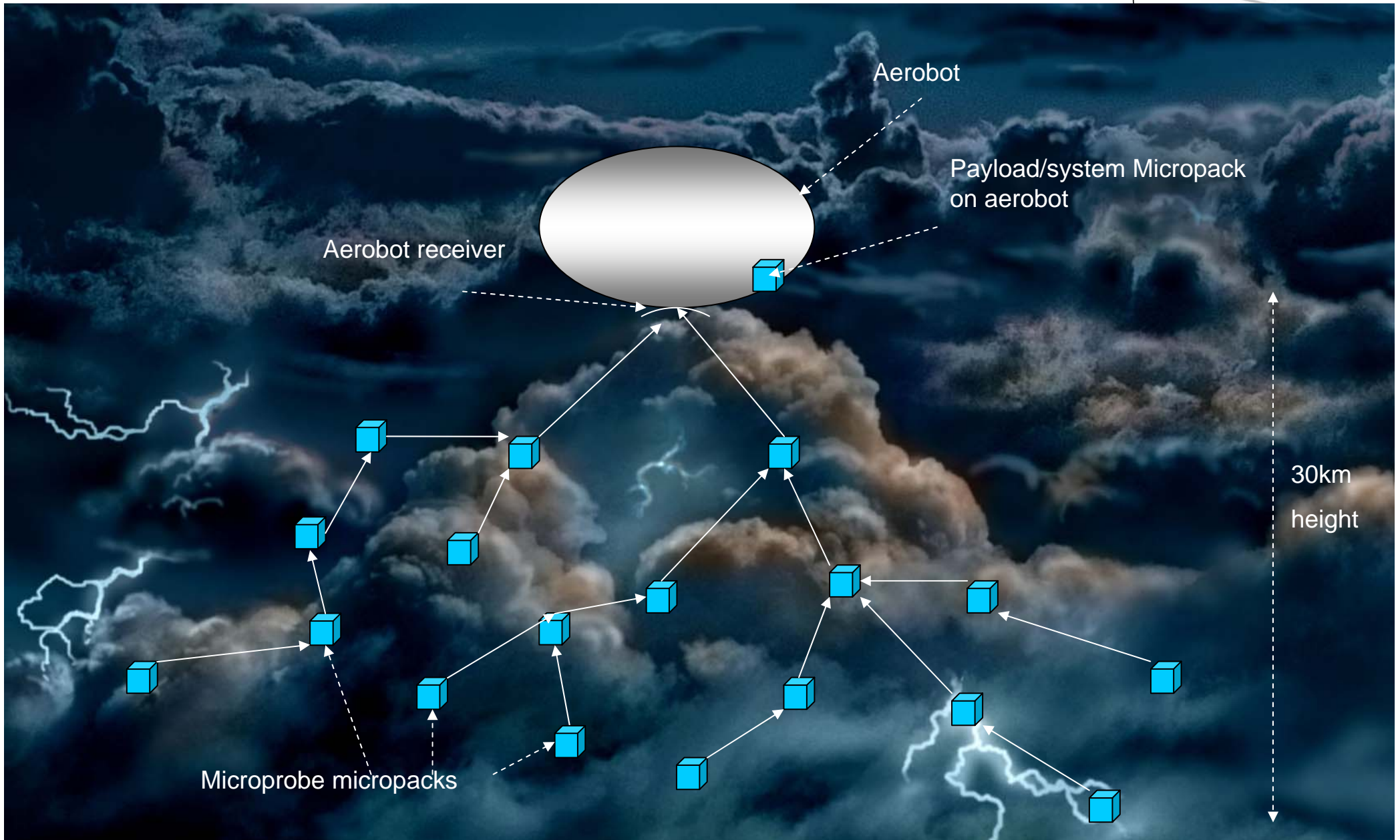
Solar Terrestrial Physics/Space Weather constellations



Planetary Sensor-Webs



Jupiter Micropack Microprobe Network to Aerobot



Conclusion

- Impressively light and compact sensor package
- Novel modular approach to Microsystems packaging.
- Modular approach means that additional sensors/hardware can easily be included/exchanged
 - MEMS gyros
 - Scientific instruments,
 - Advanced micropower techniques
 - Advanced data communication networking
 - Microcomputer-on-a-chip (with autonomous capability).
- For specific applications; modification, qualification and testing is required, e.g.
 - Thermal
 - Radiation
- Micropack could be a key technology for range of future missions



Questions?

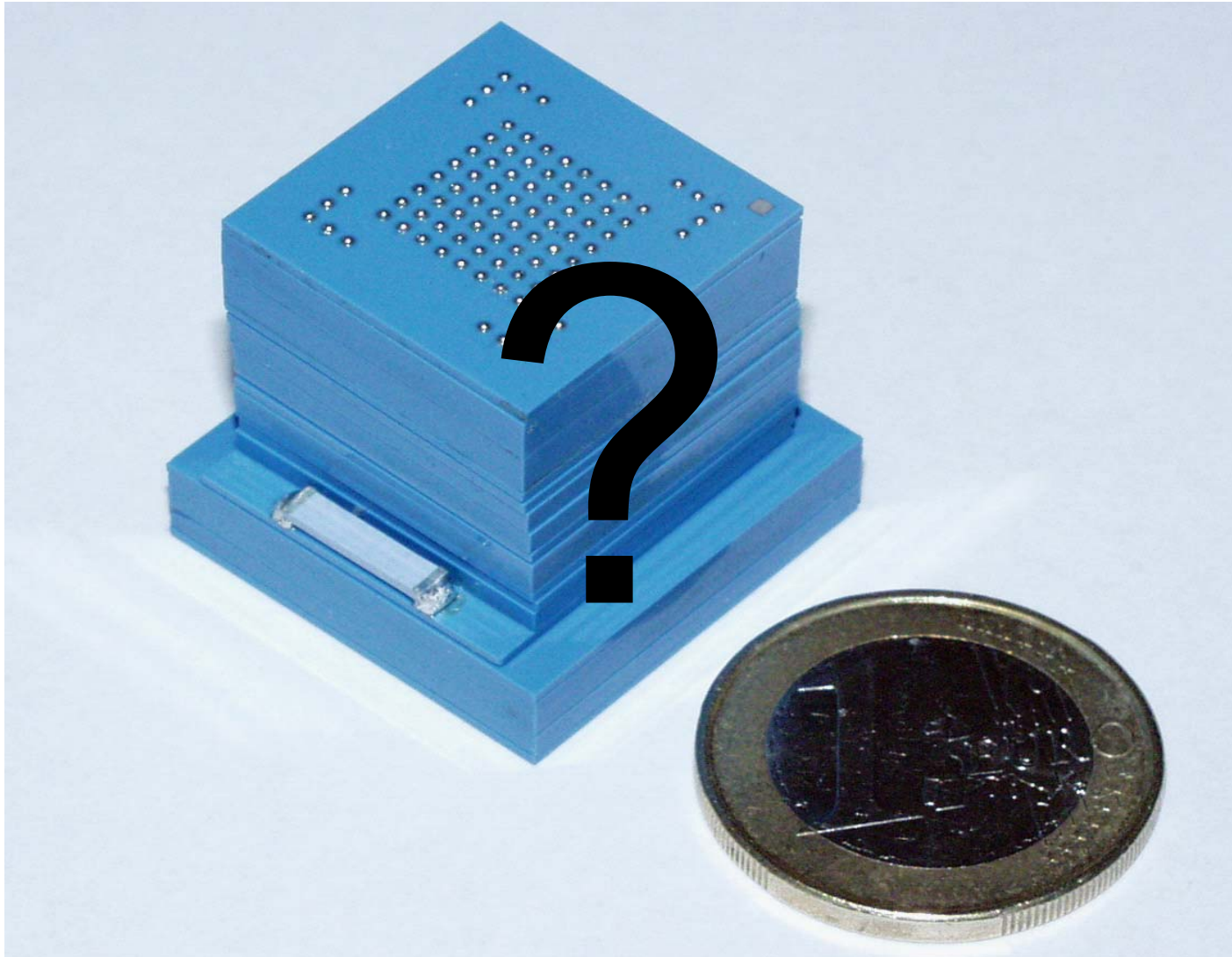


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