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## 📣 MathWorks

Enabling MBSE with Simulation to perform System Analysis for Space-Based Solar-Power

#### Stephan van Beek

EMEA MBSE Application Engineer



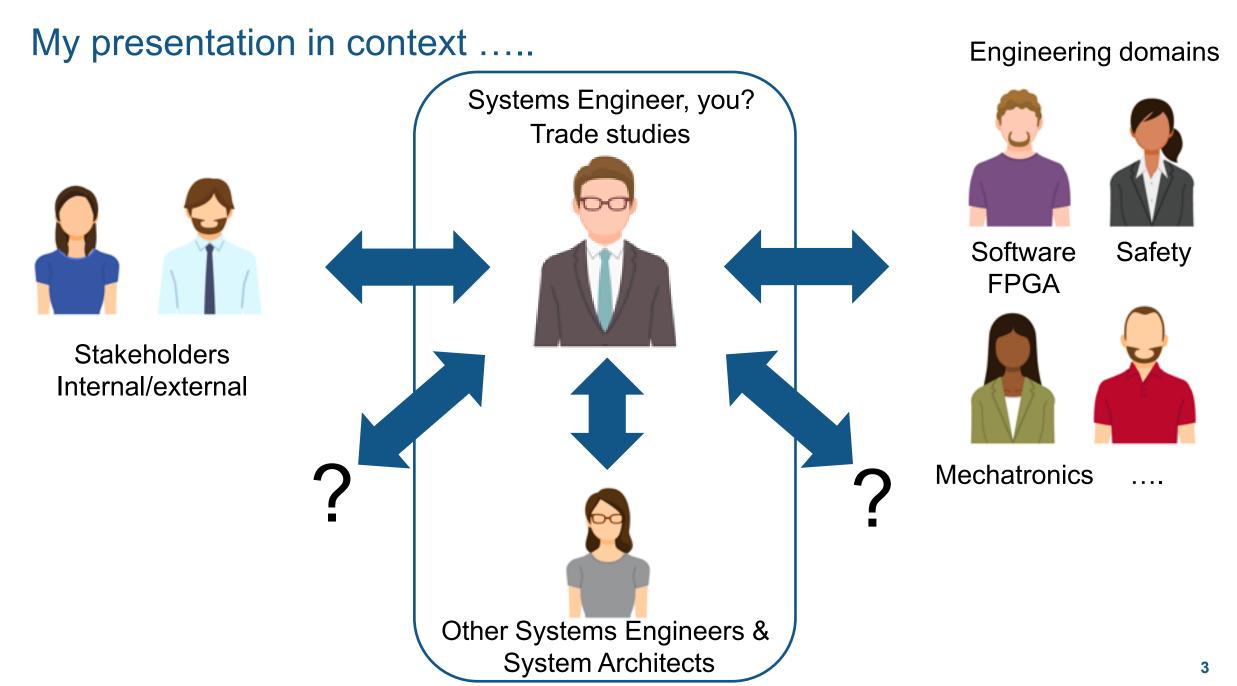
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Acknowledgement

## This work has been done in collaboration with **Thales Alenia Space Italy**:

Serena Brizio, Lorenzo Guarino, Umberto Di Tommaso





#### Agenda

- What is Space-Based Solar-Power?
- What are the main challenges/needs?
- Solution
  - Process/methodology
  - Bridge between Capella and System Composer
  - Analysis Workflow
- Outcomes & Concluding Remarks
- Q&A

### What is Space-Based Solar-Power about?

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• Space-Based Solar Power involves harvesting sunlight from Earth orbit then beaming it down to the surface where it is needed.



- 2. Solar energy capture and regulation
- 3. Power beaming
- 4. Beam capture and conversion
- 5. Transmission and distribution

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#### What are the main challenges/needs?

Technical viewpoint (efficiency, orbital analysis, safety)

**Economic viewpoint** 

**Multiple actors** 

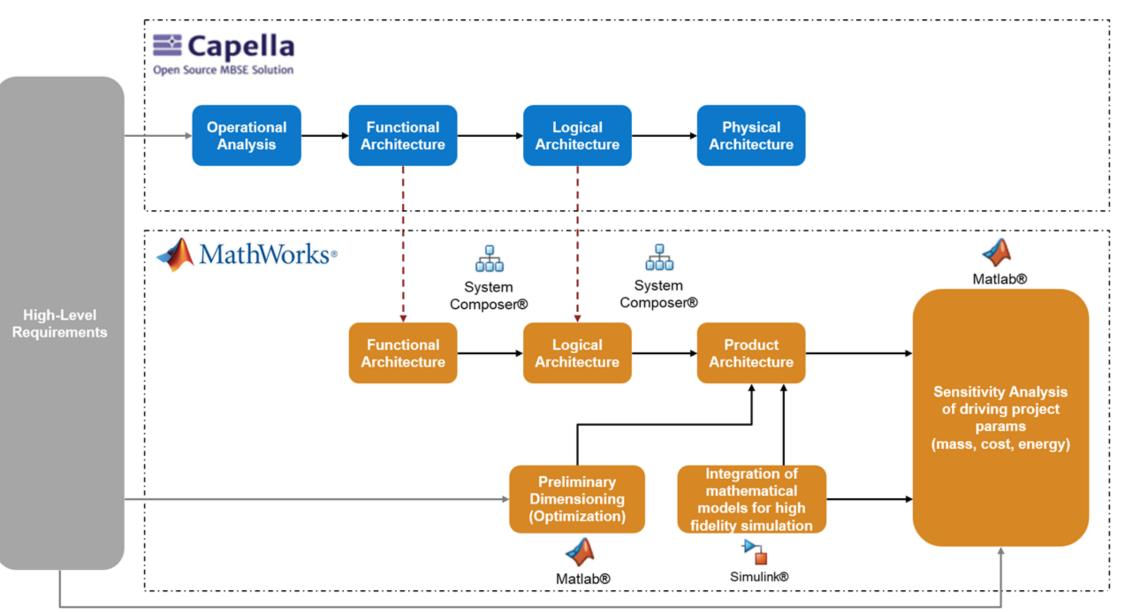
Static point of view (Capella)



Dynamic point of view (System Composer, Simulink)

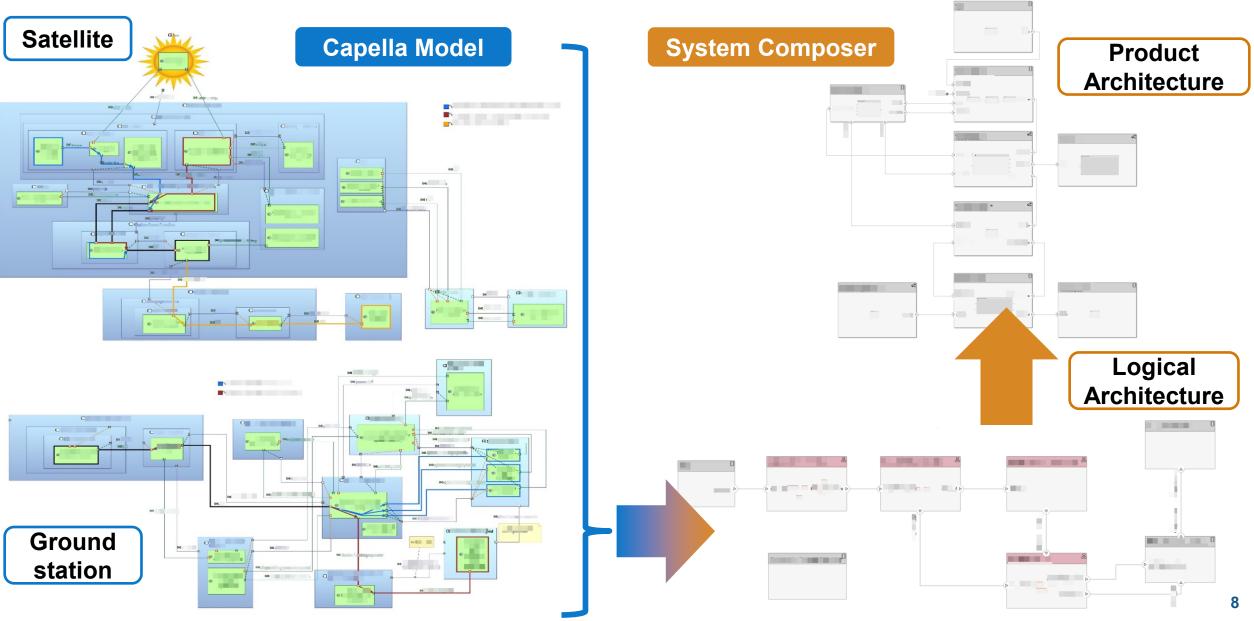


#### Solution - Process/methodology



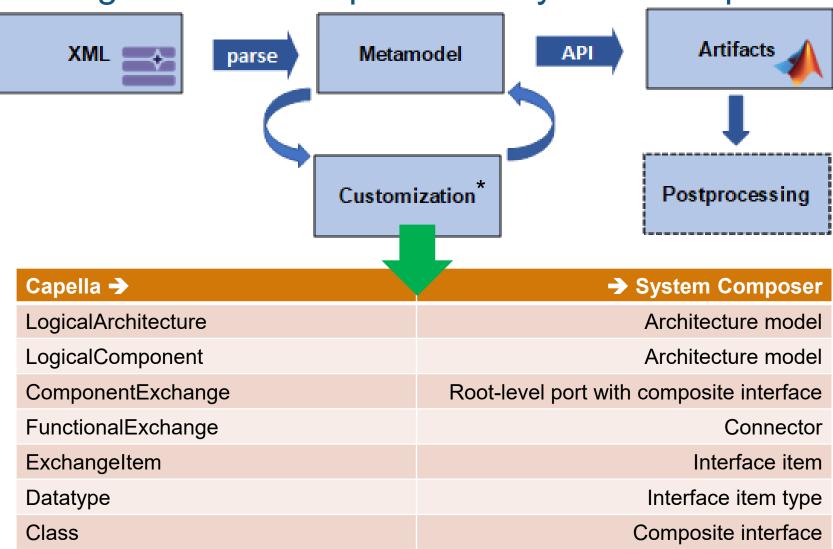


### Solution - Bridge between Capella and System Composer



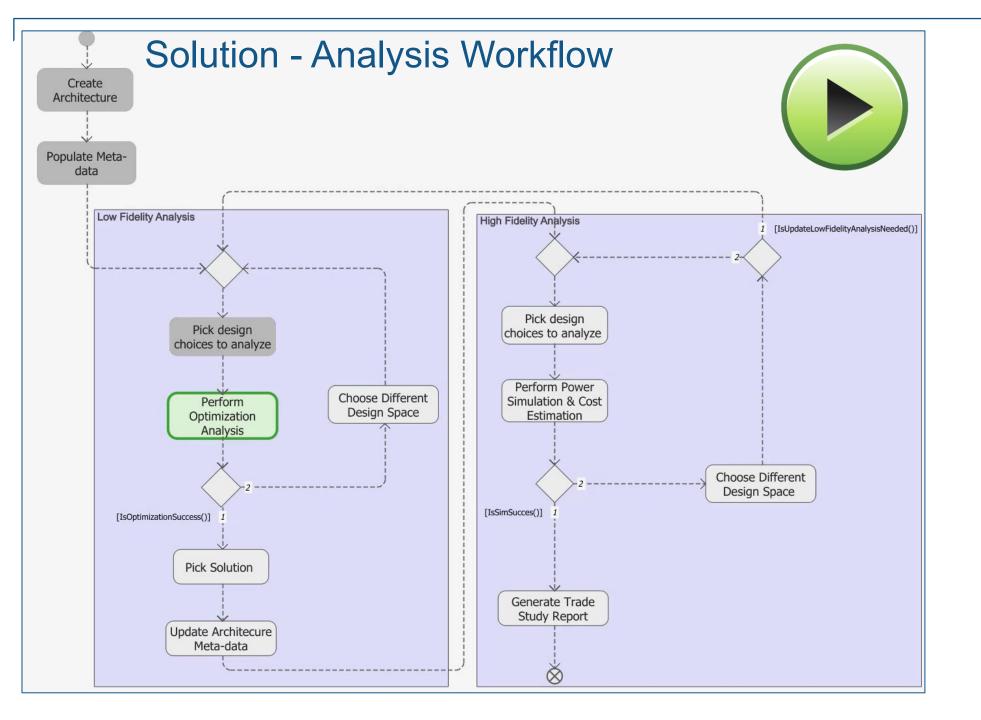


#### Solution - Bridge between Capella and System Composer



\* can be customized for other objects and mappings like requirements, profiles, etc.





## Solution - Analysis Workflow

#### 3 x 3 x 2 = 18 unique variant combinations

Low Fidelity Analysis

- Objective: Find optimal combination of the Photovoltaic (PV) area, antenna area, and GPS area
- Design Choices
  - (3) Cell technology
  - (3) Ground Station Location
  - (2) Transmission Frequency

	ThalesAlenia	SBSP Ana	alysis	Framework							
	Mission Definition Analysis Set Up	Analysis Result Analys	sis Plots								
	Define Multisimulation Parameters & Set	tings									
on of na area,	Tunable Parameter List         Call Technology         GroundPowerStationLocation         TransmissionFrequency	Optimiz Pam WGo WAn	rate Sim Report ( ization Weights Lis neter Name oundStation ntenna olarPanel get wer			ation: 6/6 is for SBPS v Scenario #2 Low Fidelity eters: StationLocat Frequency	vith the following part - Full-scale space	arameters:	unalysis Plots		
	Parameter Name	Parameter Selection	Pa	rameter Value	- CellTechnolog		15.				
	CellTechnology	Perovskite	[29	% 0.3Kg/m^2]							
	GroundPowerStationLocation	Spain	[40	.2085°Lat -3.7130°Long]							
	TransmissionFrequency	F_5_8	[5.8	3GHz]							
						Gound Power Station Lat (°)	Transmission Frequency (GHz)	Cell Efficiency (%)	Ground Power Station Area (Km^2)	Antenna Area (Km^2)	Solar Panel Area (Km^
					1	40.2085	2.45	29	53.2922	0.87479	5.926
					2	40.2085	5.8	29	25.494	0.39651	6.203
					3	51.1657	2.45	29	72.2886	0.89906	5.936
				Run	4	51.1657	5.8	29	29.7018	0.45058	6.199
						50.1282	2.45	29	103.9448	0.92116	5.946
					-	50.1282	5.8	29	41.6778	0.4762	6.200
					-					0.4702	0.200
objective =	= w1*x(1)+w2	2*x(2)+w	/3*x(3	5)							

#### Ground Power Station area On-orbit antenna area Solar panels area Weight factor 1 Weight factor 2 Weight factor 3

Export To Architecture



## Solution - Analysis Workflow

High Fidelity Analysis

- Objective:
  - High-fidelity power simulations in various mission scenarios
  - Preliminary mass and cost estimation

Define Multisimulation	on Parameters & Se	ettings	_		
Tunable Paramet	er List		Analysis Ty	pe High Fidelity	
DC_RF_ EclipticIn SPSAlign	iment		Generate Sim Repo	nt No	
Define Fixed Param	eter Values				
Define Fixed Param		Parameter Selec	tion	Parameter Value	
	2	Parameter Selec SolidStatePower			
Parameter Name	e Dgy				
Parameter Name DC_RF_Technolo	e Dgy	SolidStatePower	Aplifier 👻	[60W 0.001Kg]	
Parameter Name DC_RF_Technolo EclipticInclination	e Dgy	SolidStatePower, Nominal	Aplifier -	[60W 0.001Kg] Nominal WellAligned	

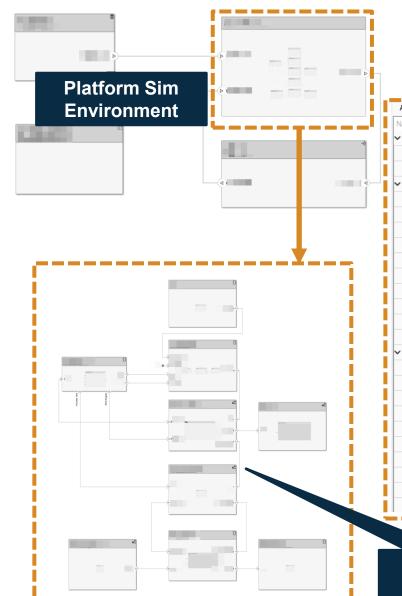
- Design Choices
  - (3) DC-RF Technology
  - (2) Simulation Day
  - (2) Ecliptic inclination
  - (2) SPS Alignment

Ecliptic Inclination [-]	Average Transmission Power (MW)	&	&	EROEI (-) & Energy Paybacktime (days)
Nominal	@PVA=2064     @PMainBus=1979     @On-board Antenna=1577     @GPS=1051     @Grid=993	<ul><li>tot_mass=6591</li><li>tot_launch=106</li></ul>	<ul><li>miss_cost=14</li><li>LCOE=191</li></ul>	<ul><li>EROEI=42</li><li>EPBT=219</li></ul>
Nominal	@PVA=1883     @PMainBus=1805     @On-board Antenna=1439     @GPS=959     @Grid=993	tot_mass=6591     tot_launch=106	miss_cost=14     LCOE=191	<ul><li>EROEI=42</li><li>EPBT=219</li></ul>

#### 3 x 2 x 2 x 2 = 24 unique variant combinations

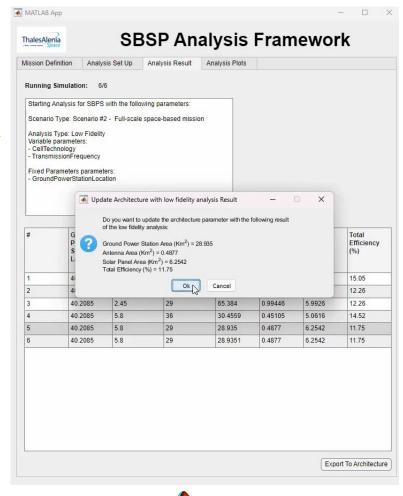


#### Solution - Analysis Workflow



	Archite Metao	
Architecture Info		1
NAME	VALUE	
- Main		
Name	PlatformArch	
Stereotype	Add	~
<ul> <li>LowFidelityAnalysisResult</li> </ul>	Select	~
GroundPowerStationArea	25.494 Km^2	
AntennaArea	0.39651 Km^2	
SolarPanelArea	6.2034 Km^2	
TotalEfficiency	11.84 GHz	
eta_pv	0.23229	
eta_DCRF	0.83	
eta_airy	0.83202	
eta_RFDC	0.83413	
CellEff	29 %	
CellDensity	0.3 Kg/m^2	
<ul> <li>TunableParameters</li> </ul>	Select	
TransmissionFrequency	F_2_45	
CellTechnology	Perovskite	~
DC_RF_Technology	Klystron	~
GroundPowerStationLocation	Spain	~
OrbitType	GEO	~
CommsStatus	On	~
WeatherCondition	Sun	×
SPSAlignment	WellAligned	
SimulationDay	NominalDay	
EclipticInclination	Nominal	

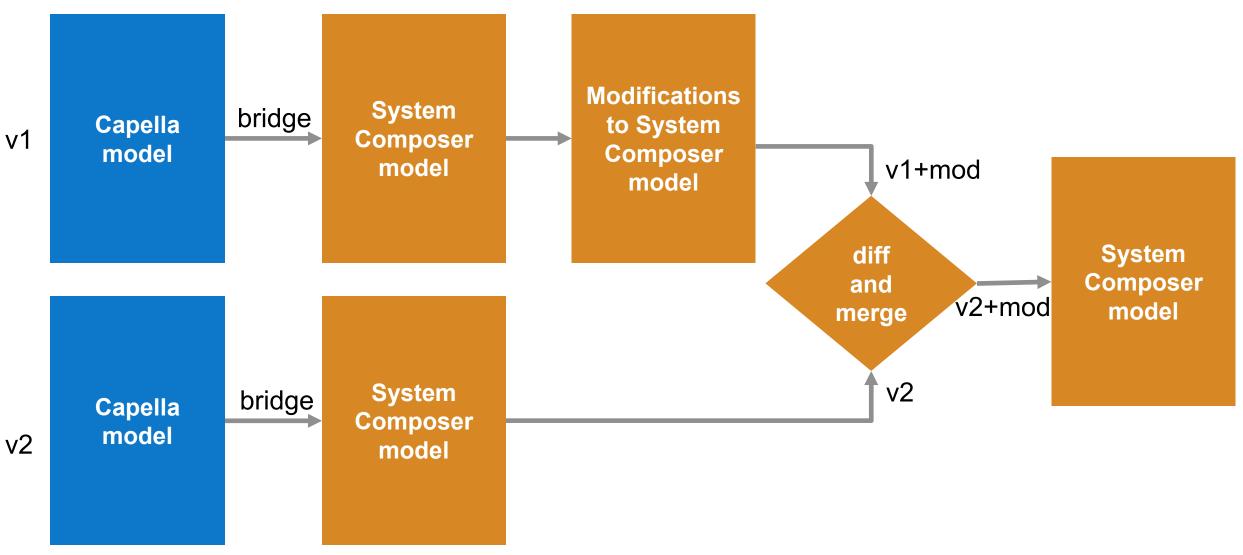
Architecture







#### Solution - Bridge between Capella and System Composer *Digital continuity*



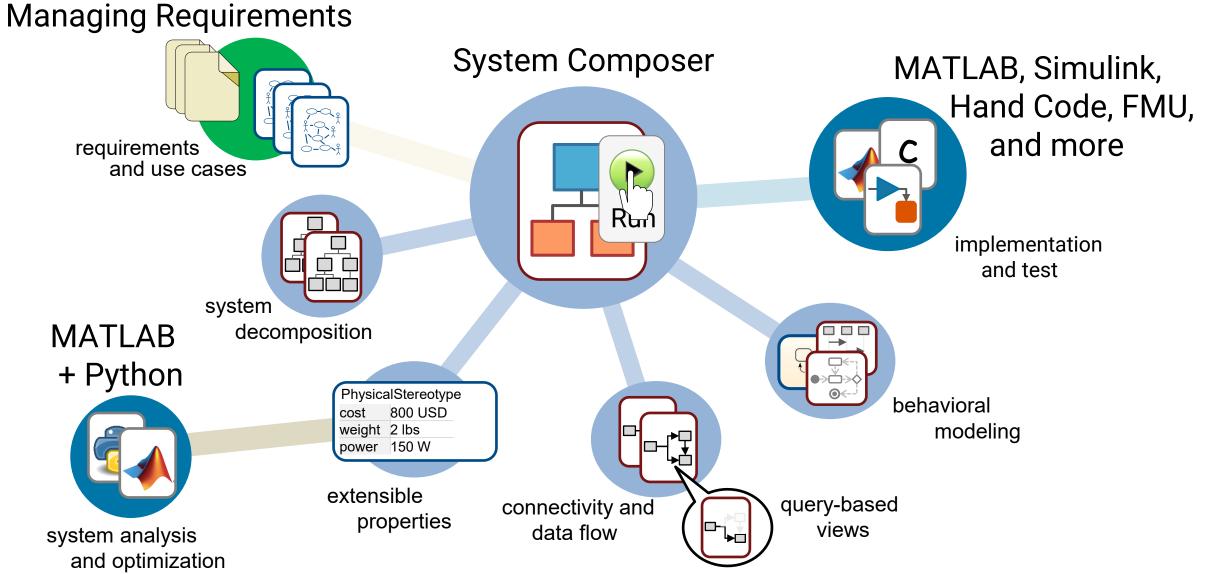


#### Outcomes

- Comprehensive Understanding, systematic analysis of the mission
- Simulation of Complex Scenarios, different solar conditions, orbit variations, etc.
- Data-Driven Insights using digital models
- Efficiency Improvements, optimize system components
- **Risk Mitigation**, identify challenges early
- Iterative Design, refine and improve the mission design over time
- Cost and Resource Savings, reduce the need for physical prototypes
- Communication and Collaboration, models facilitate effective communication



### Model-Based Systems Engineering at MathWorks





# Scan me for digital handouts



Q&A

#### Stephan van Beek

EMEA MBSE Application Engineer svanbeek@mathworks.com

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