

# KALL MORRIS INC

Keeping Space Clear for All™

Addressing Orbital Debris with our  
Fleet of In-space Capabilities



# Introduction



**Est. 2019**  
**Marquette, MI**

**Presenter**  
**Austin J. Morris**  
**Co-founder & Director**  
**of Engineering**



# KMI Mission Overview



## Focus:

- Capture multiple uncontrolled orbital debris objects with a single reusable spacecraft

## Goal:

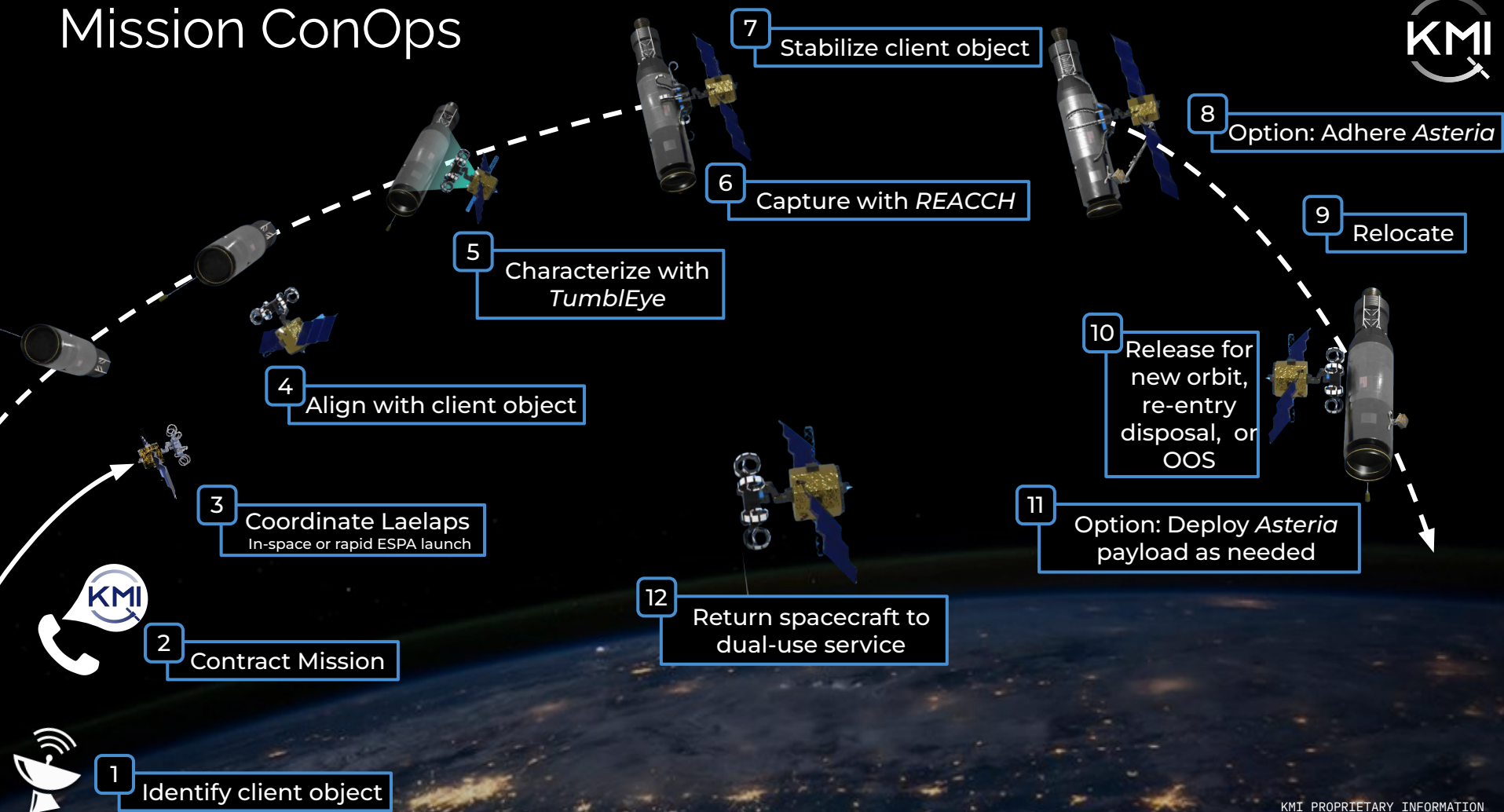
- Repeatable, efficient debris removal to stabilize the orbital environment

## Steps:

- Demo component technologies in relevant environments
- Combine technologies into system prototype
- Demo full system in orbit
- Establish ADR value chain
- Scale up industry to support space infrastructure development

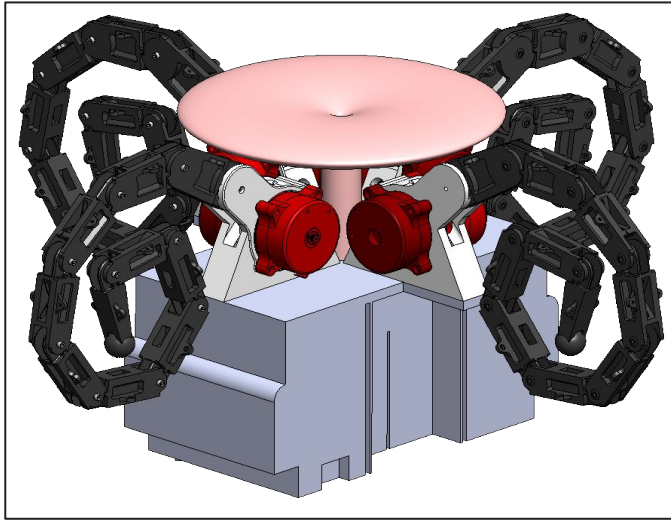


# Mission ConOps

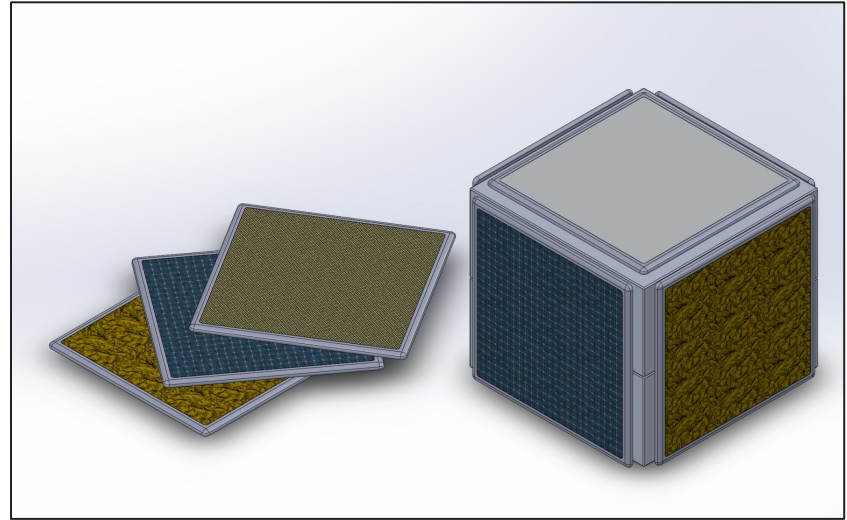




# REACCH Overview

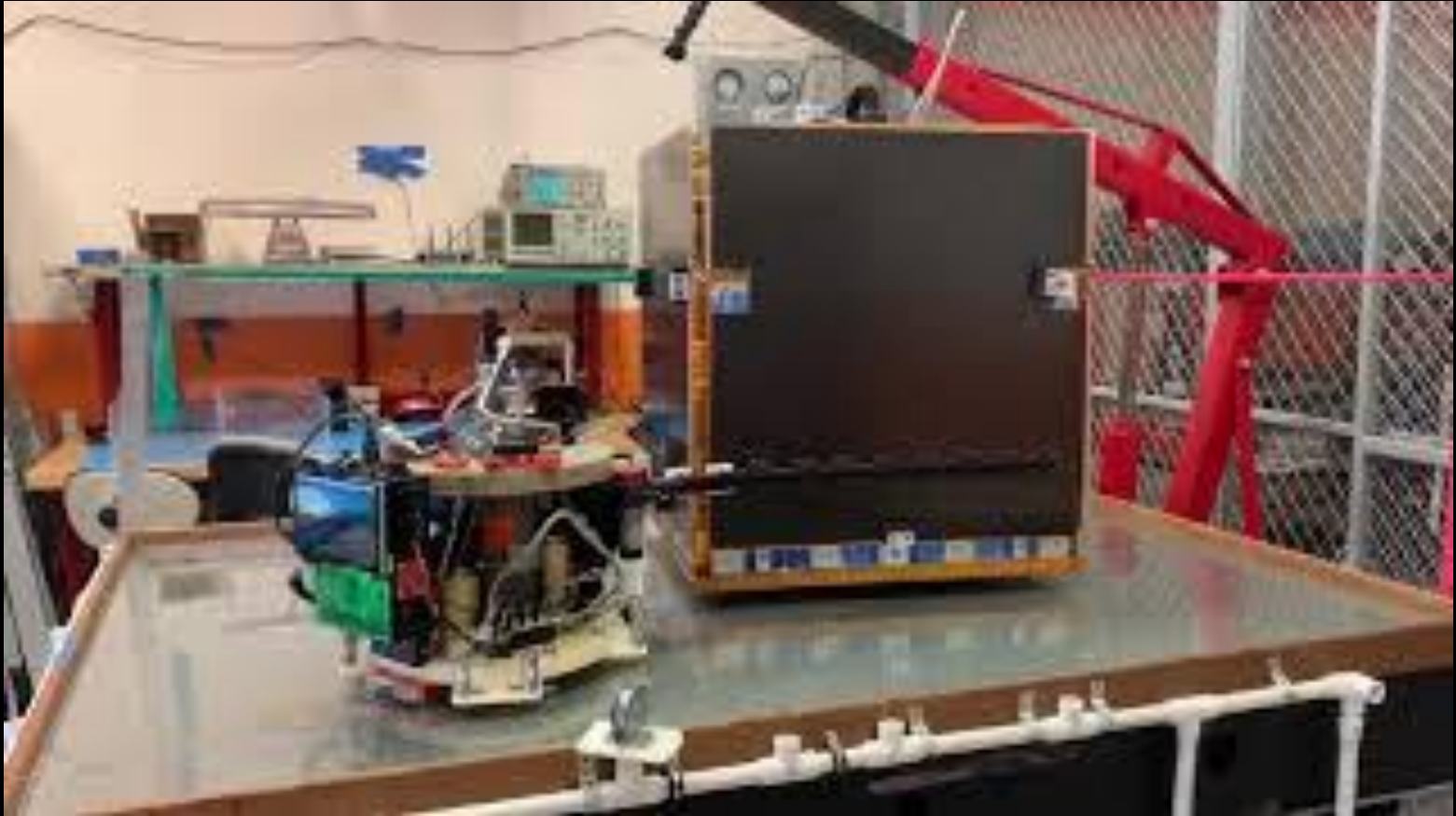


REACCH Astrobee Payload

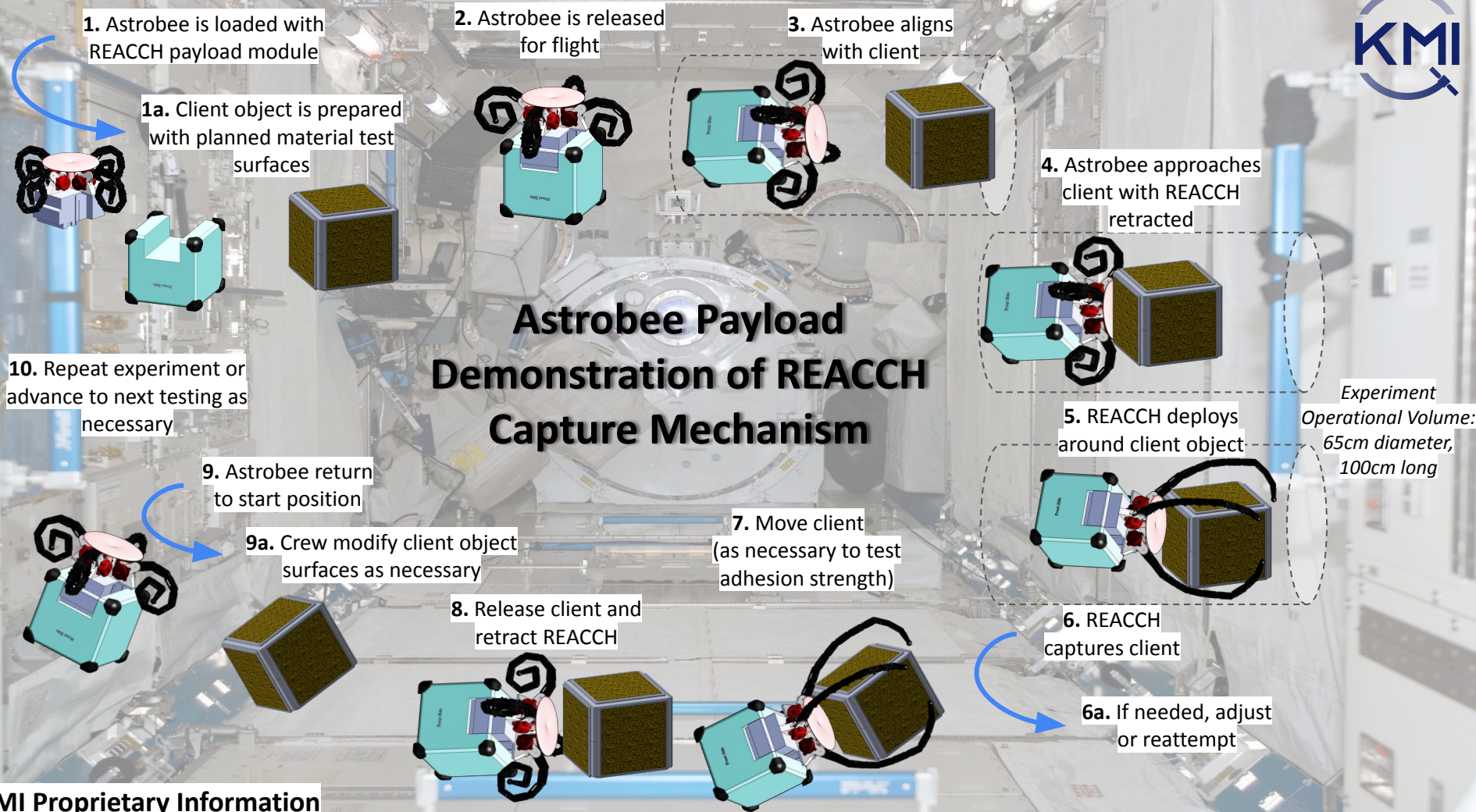


Capture Cube & Swappable Faceplates

# Demo



Video Courtesy of USC





# Milestone Overview



## Experiment Objectives

- Demonstrate capture of a free-floating client object with REACCH
- Demonstrate capture of target objects having both smooth and rough surface conditions
  - This will include flat panels of Kapton, sheet aluminum, acrylic, and carbon fiber as well as crumpled aluminum, MLI blanket, solar cell arrays, and 3D printed surfaces with large and small bumps covered in Kapton
- Demonstrate release of a captured target without remaining residue or damage from adhesion
- Study physics interaction when REACCH and Capture Cube have differing angular velocities





# Project Timelines

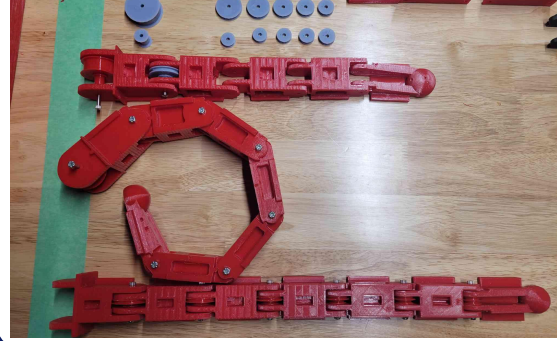


Kickoff	10/18/2023
Phase I Safety Submission	11/27/2023
Phase I Safety Review	01/09/2024
Round 1 Testing at NASA Ames	01/29/2024
Phase II / III Safety Submissions	02/12/2024
Round 2 Testing at NASA Ames	02/18/2024

Payload Handover to Nanoracks	02/20/2024
Final HFIT Review	02/27/2024
Phase II / III Safety Review	03/12/2024
Safety Approved	03/19/2024
Payload Handover	03/19/2024
Launch - SpX-31	06/01/2024

# Prototype Progression

- Improving reliability of motion profile
- Improved print resolution and component structure
- 4 arms printed and being assembled for function verification
- Flight unit and future ground prototypes will include aluminum components in areas that experience higher forces and stress
- Space-ready components on flight unit will utilize alternate 3D printed materials (Ultem 9085 instead of PETG)



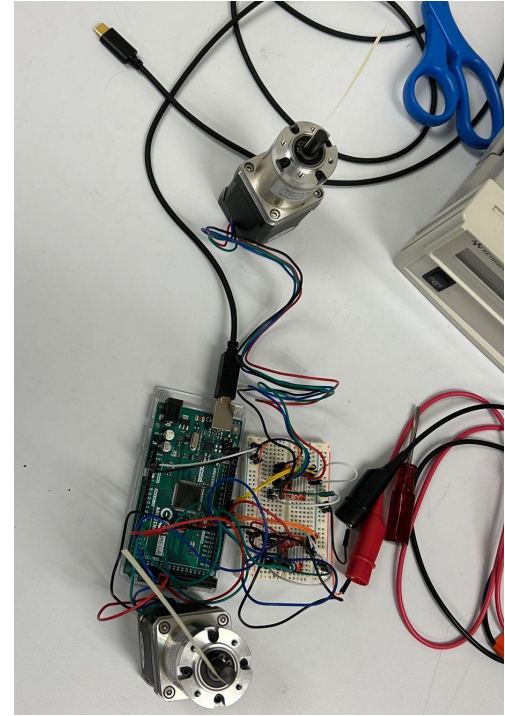
# Software / Control Updates



- Computer sends serial commands to Arduino for motor control
- Software control of multiple arms simultaneously and independently
- Next steps: integrate sensors into control system, design motor drive PCB

## Current Setup

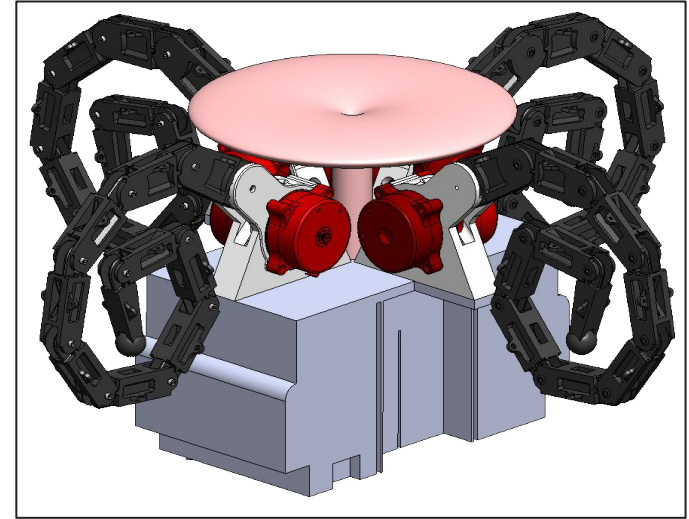
Press and hold 1, 2, 3, and/or 4 to select arm(s) to move, then  $\uparrow$  or  $\downarrow$  to actuate arm(s)



# Flight Unit Sensors Under Consideration



- Pushrod force and position sensors
- Arm-base pitch & yaw force sensors
- Motor drive current meter
- Proximity sensors (From REACCH base to client object)
- Rotary encoders on arm base
- Limit sensors





# Support Requested



## Program Management

- Define remaining timeline details
- Finalize experiment procedure documentation
- Schedule events requiring external coordination, including testing at non-KMI facilities

## Design

- Establish level of on-station serviceability
- Electrical interface guidelines & requirements

## Integration

- Ensure Astrobee software/control interfacing
- Determine relevant EMI standards re: station / Astrobee

## Testing

- Functional testing at NASA AMES
- Other testing facilities as necessary
- Launch survivability testing

# Thank You

## Contact

Austin J. Morris

[austin@kallmorris.com](mailto:austin@kallmorris.com)

[REACCH@kallmorris.com](mailto:REACCH@kallmorris.com)

## Connect

[kallmorris.com](http://kallmorris.com)

