

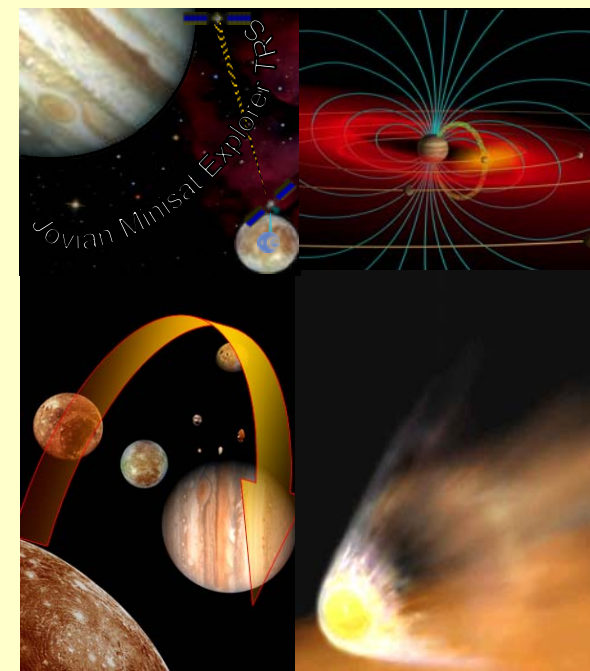
# Overview of the Jovian Exploration Technology Reference Studies

## The Challenge of Jovian System Exploration

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- 
- Europa Explorer  
(Jovian Minisat Explorer)
  - Magnetospheric Explorer  
(Jovian System Explorer)
  - Atmospheric Entry Probe  
(Jupiter Entry Probe)

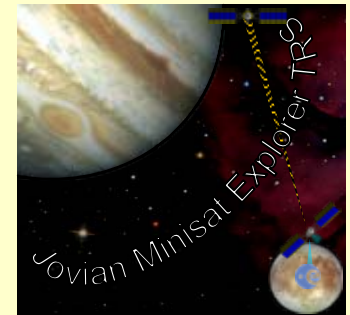
# Jupiter related Technology Reference Studies

## Motivation:

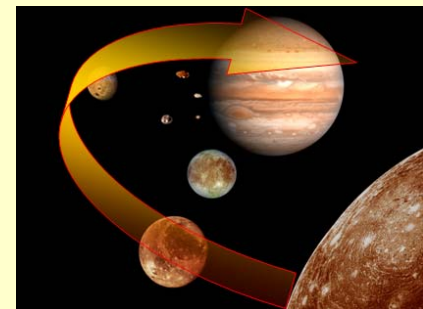
- providing **minimal** building blocks ('lego') for future science missions
- definition & development of **enabling technologies** for future science missions
- enable **realistic evaluation** of proposals in the frame of ESA's Cosmic Vision 1525
- **several 'theme proposals'** for Jovian System with in CV1525 exercise ⇒background

- Presently the first phase of Jovian studies has been completed & a new phase has been initiated:

- ✓ **Jovian Minisat Explorer:**  
Focussing on the exploration of Europa  
(or any other Galilean moon, except Io)



- ⇒ **Jovian System Explorer:**
  - Study of the **Jovian magnetosphere**  
(one or more magnetospheric S/C)
  - Study of the **Jovian atmosphere**  
(one or more entry probes, up to 100 bar)

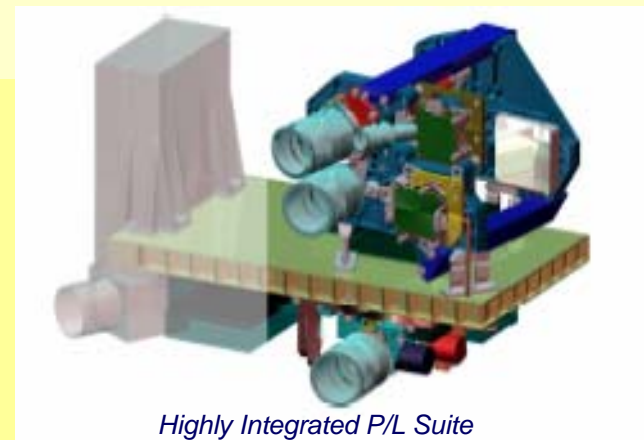


# Programme Concept - Europa

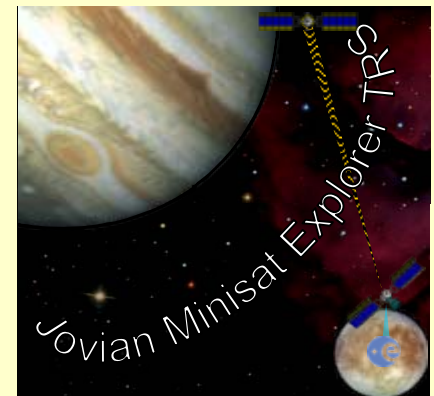
- Emphasis on a **cost & resource minimised mission scenario**: Small launcher, highly integrated payload & avionics, minisat
- Configuration of phase 1:  
1 Europa Orbiter & 1 Jovian Relay Spacecraft (in orbit around Jupiter)

## ⇒ 2 S/C approach rationale:

- **Lifetime, data rate and power limited:**  
transmission of all data is impossible in the ~66 day JEO lifetime.  
⇒ a relay S/C is required capable of delivering all data to Earth
- **Europa radiation environment:**  
stay outside radiation belts with equipment which is not needed for Europa exploration
- **Delta-V requirements:**  
bring into Europa orbit only what is really needed there !
- **Additional JRS science:**  
JRS will be able to gather valuable scientific data on the Jovian system from its orbit during ~2 year in orbit lifetime
- **Additional Fly-by opportunities:**  
JRS: 1xCallisto & 5xGanymede GAM's, JEO: 4xGanymedeGAM



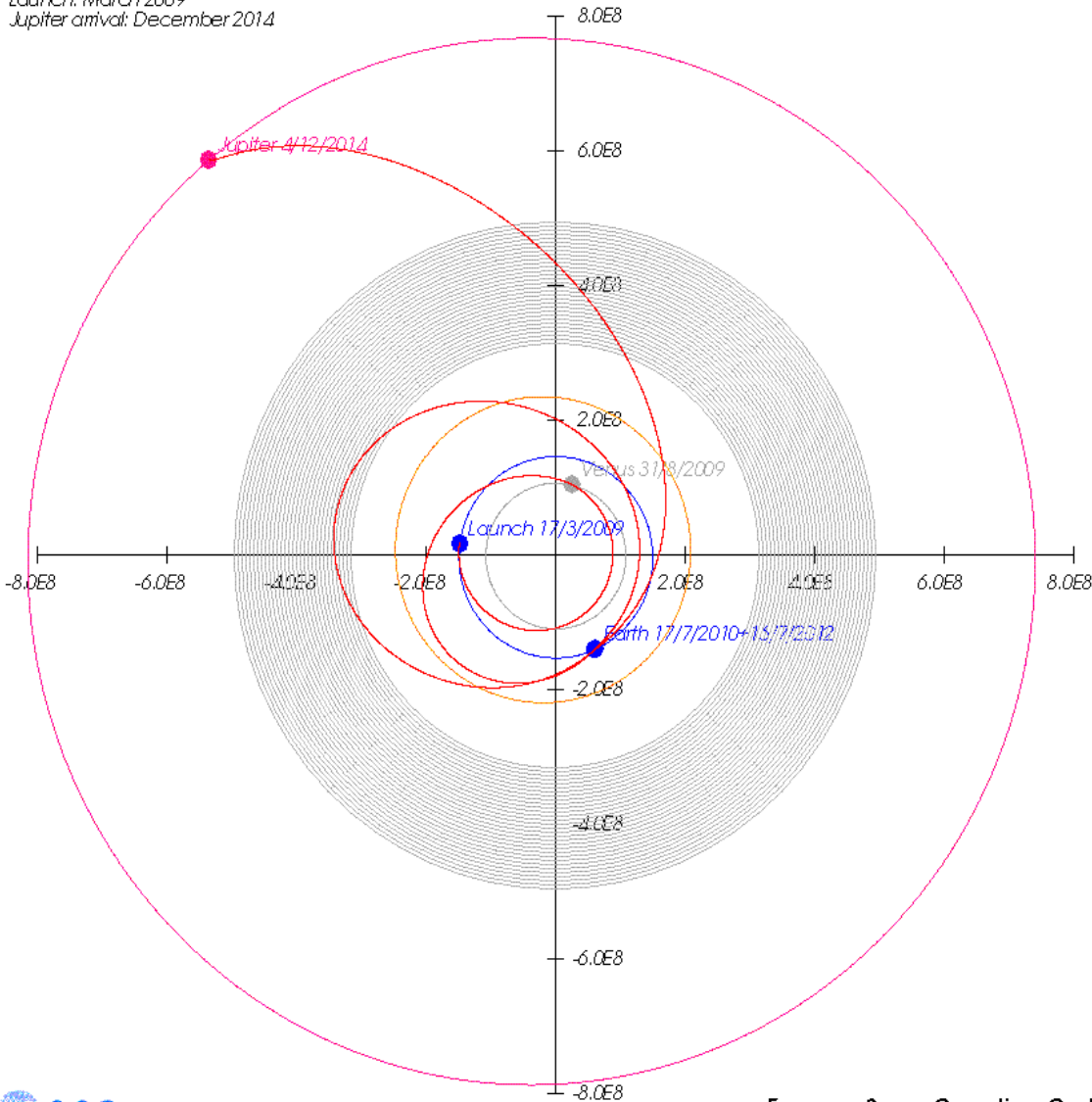
Highly Integrated P/L Suite



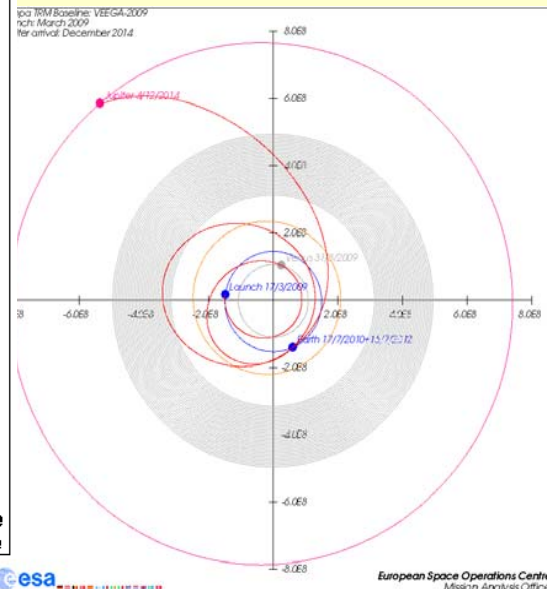


# Mission Analysis (1)

Europa TRM Baseline: VEEGA-2009  
 Launch: March 2009  
 Jupiter arrival: December 2014



Launch Date	Total DV (m/s)	Duration (yrs)
19-Jul-10	2290	6.4
31-Jul-11	2380	6.2
21-Apr-12	1890	6.4
07-Oct-13	2300	6.2
01-Jan-17	2180	6
25-Jun-18	2240	9.1
08-Feb-20	2770	6.2
16-May-23	2140	6.2
26-Oct-24	2560	7.2
13-Aug-26	2210	6.1
20-Nov-29	2580	7.4



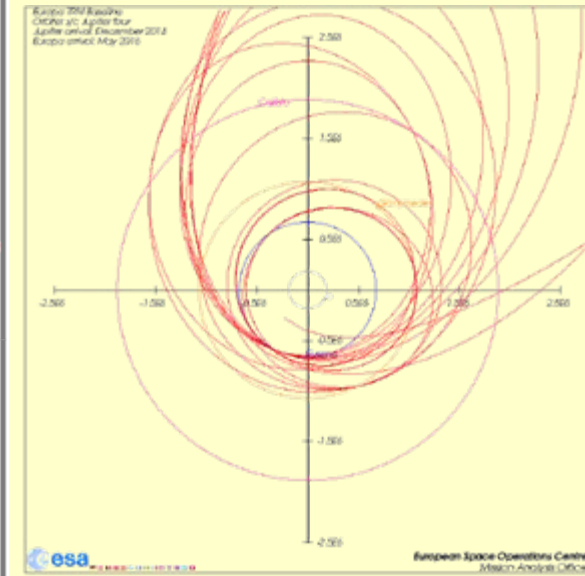
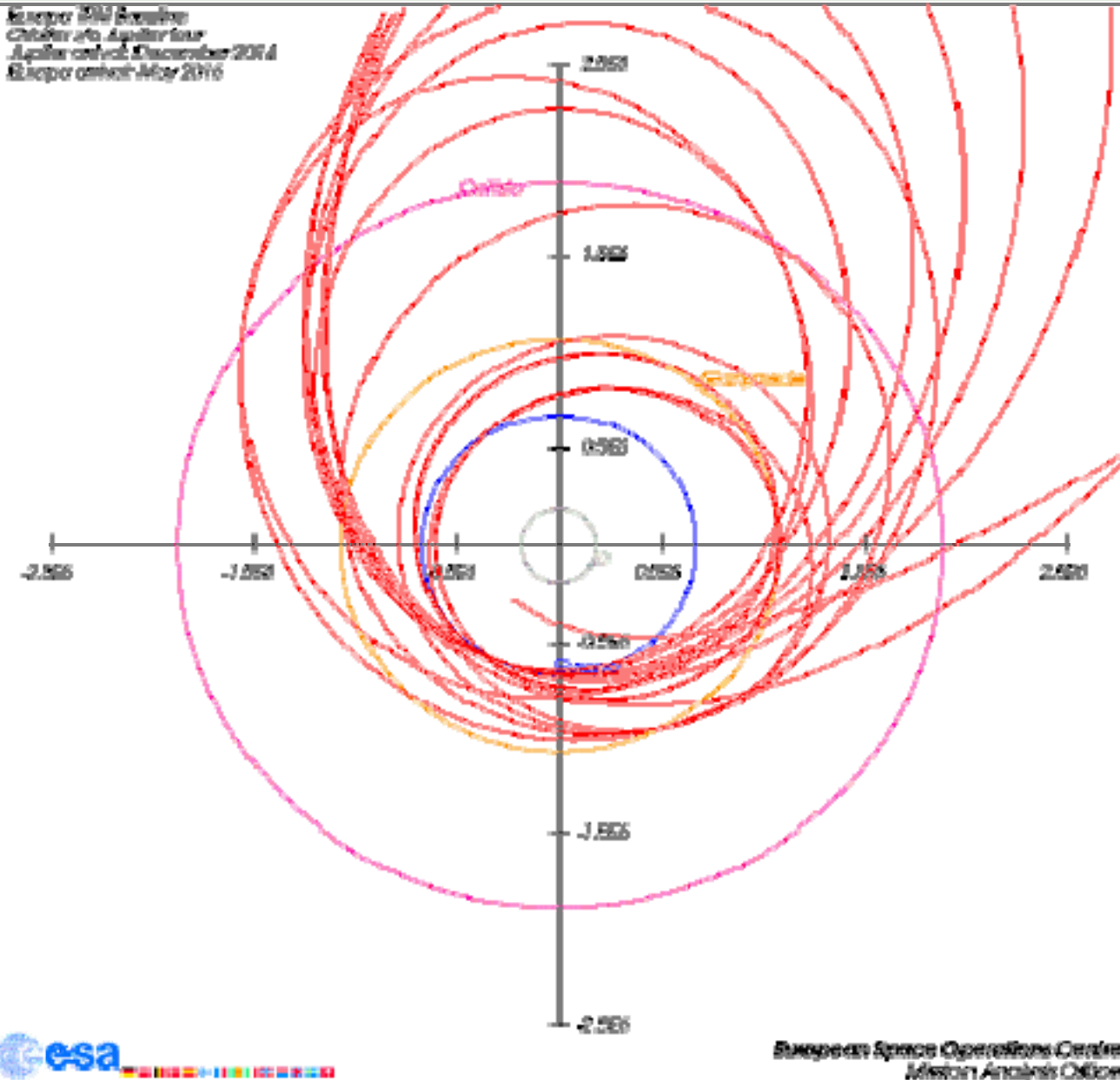
European Space Operations Centre  
 Mission Analysis Office



Planetary Exploration Studies Section  
 Science Payload and Advanced Concepts Office



# Mission Analysis (2)

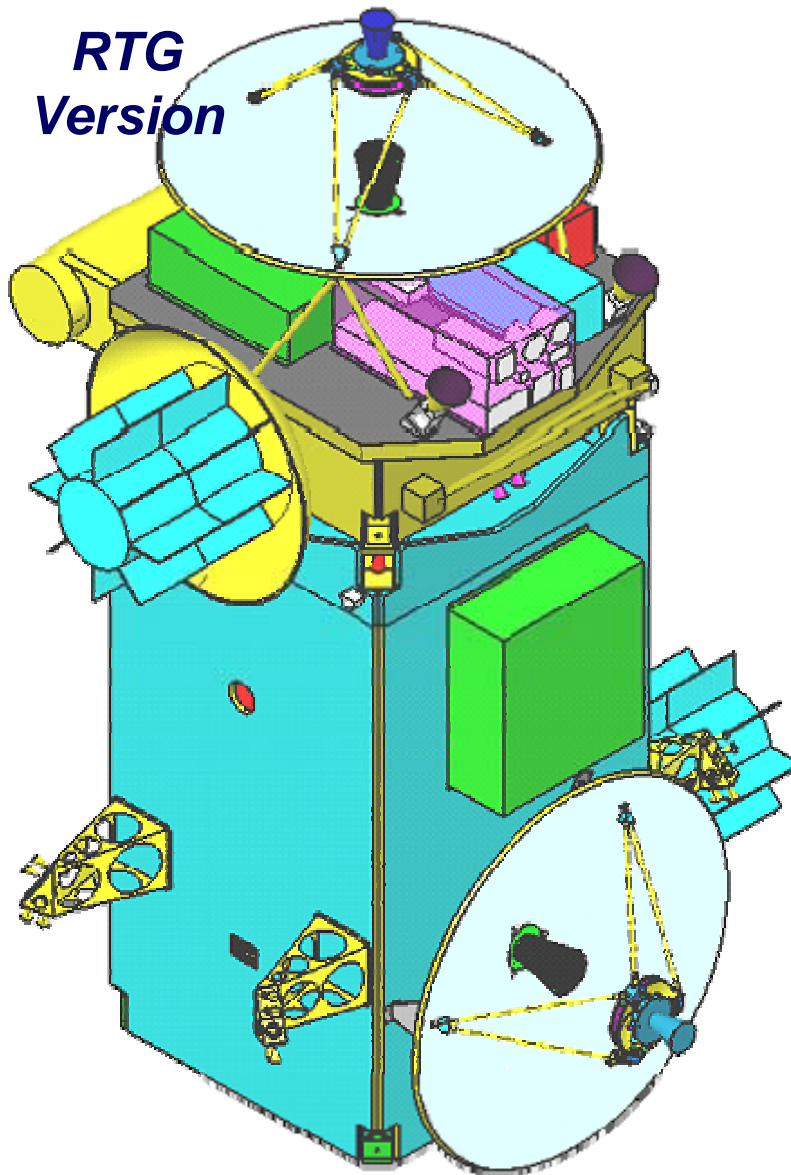


# S/C Configuration (1): Launch

Ground penetrating rad  
(accommodation does  
reflect present concept

Pyro bolts

JRS volume for avionics  
and science instruments



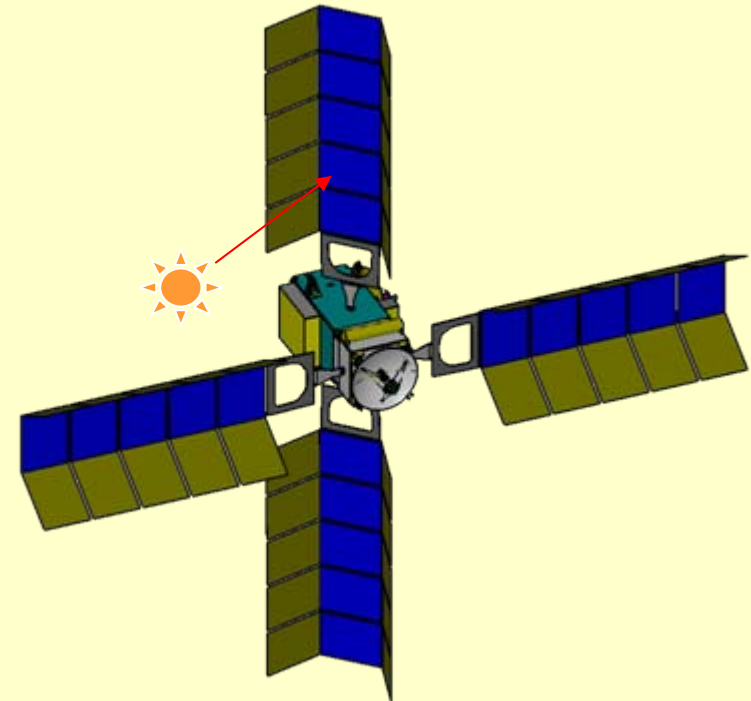
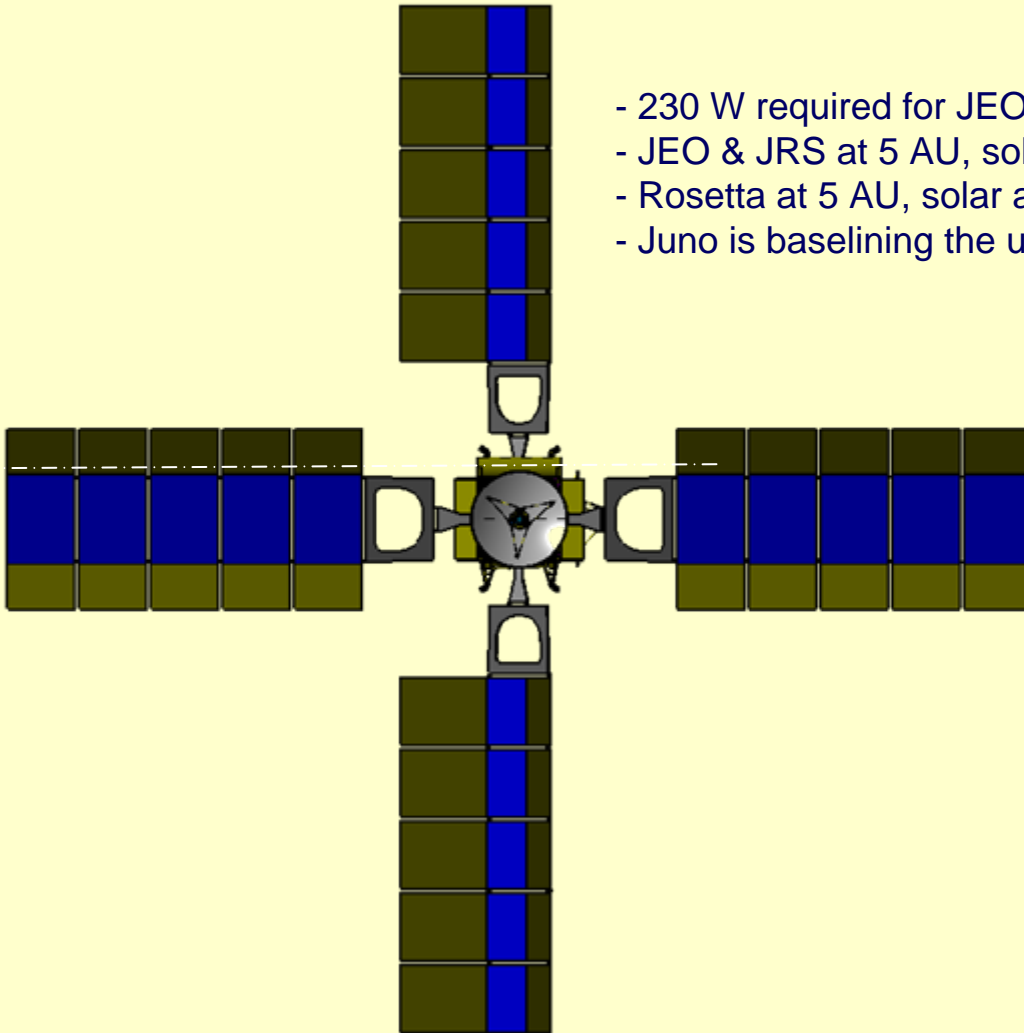
GA mounted on top HGA

22N Leros 20H  
thrusters

0N EADS-Astrium  
thrusters

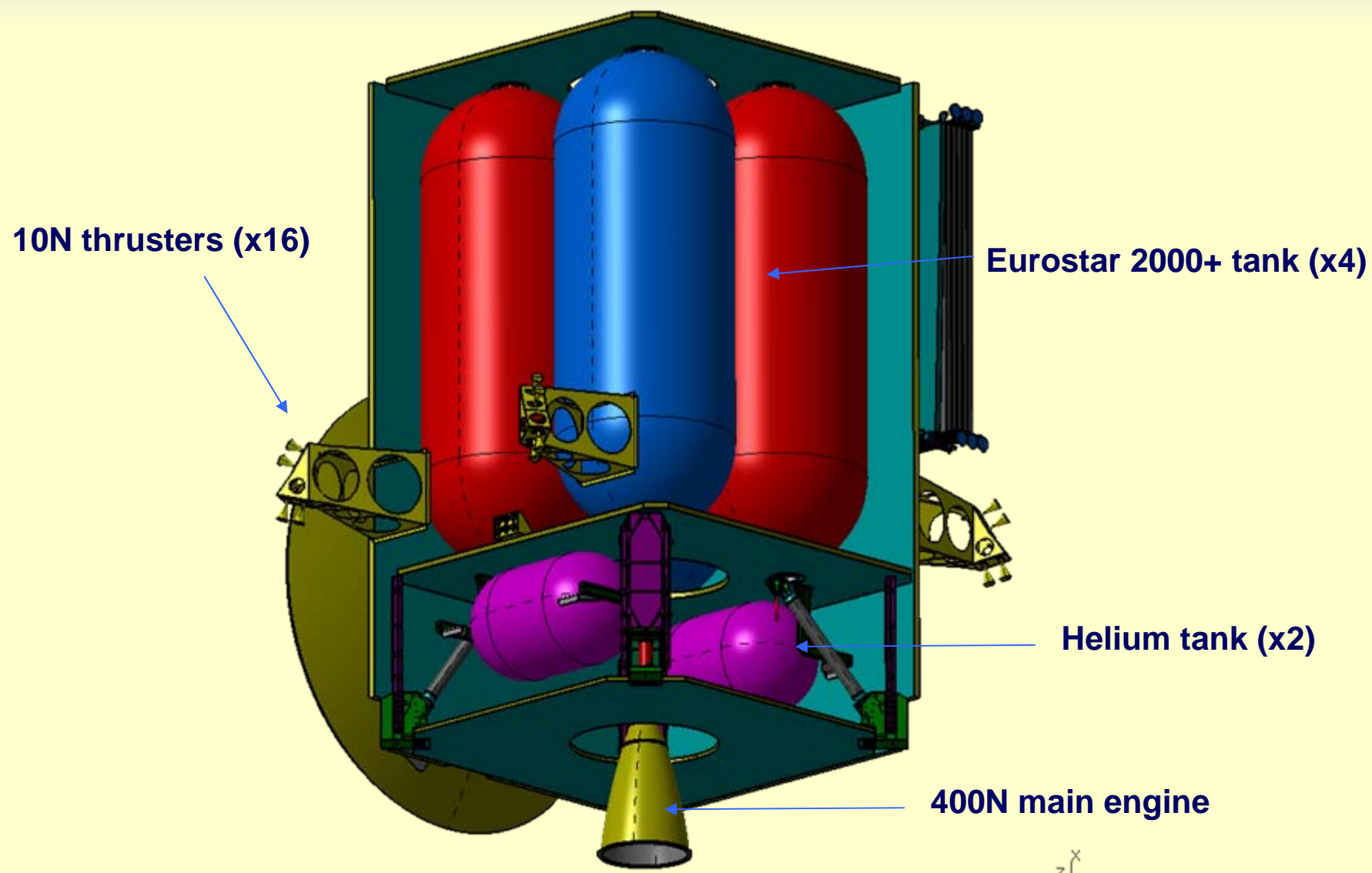
# S/C Configuration (2): transfer configuration

- 230 W required for JEO, 300 W required for JRS (EOL)
- JEO & JRS at 5 AU, solar array size ~15 m<sup>2</sup> (each) (GaAs + concentrators)
- Rosetta at 5 AU, solar array size 2\*32 m<sup>2</sup> (Si)
- Juno is baselining the use of Rosetta solar cell technology

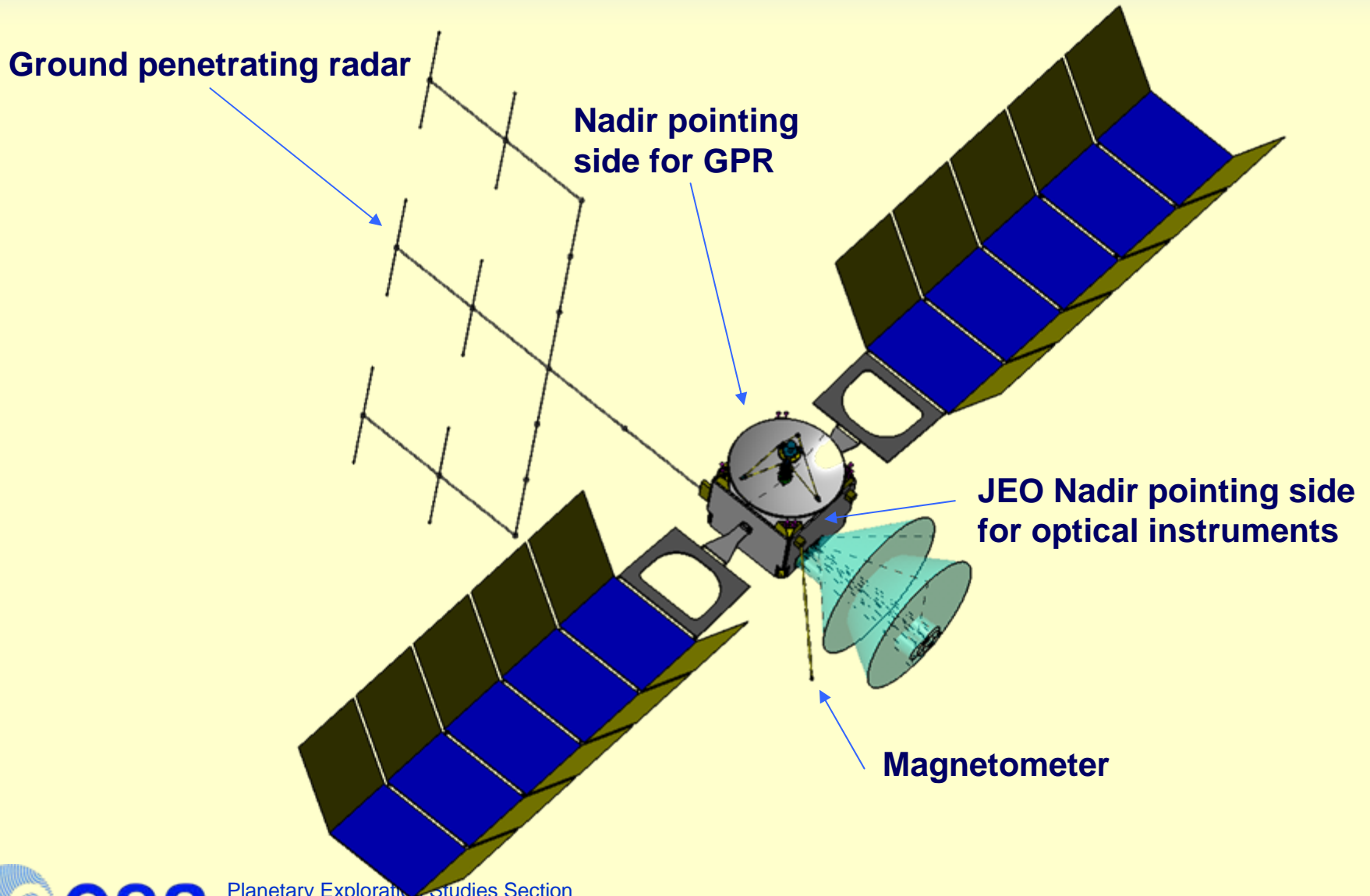




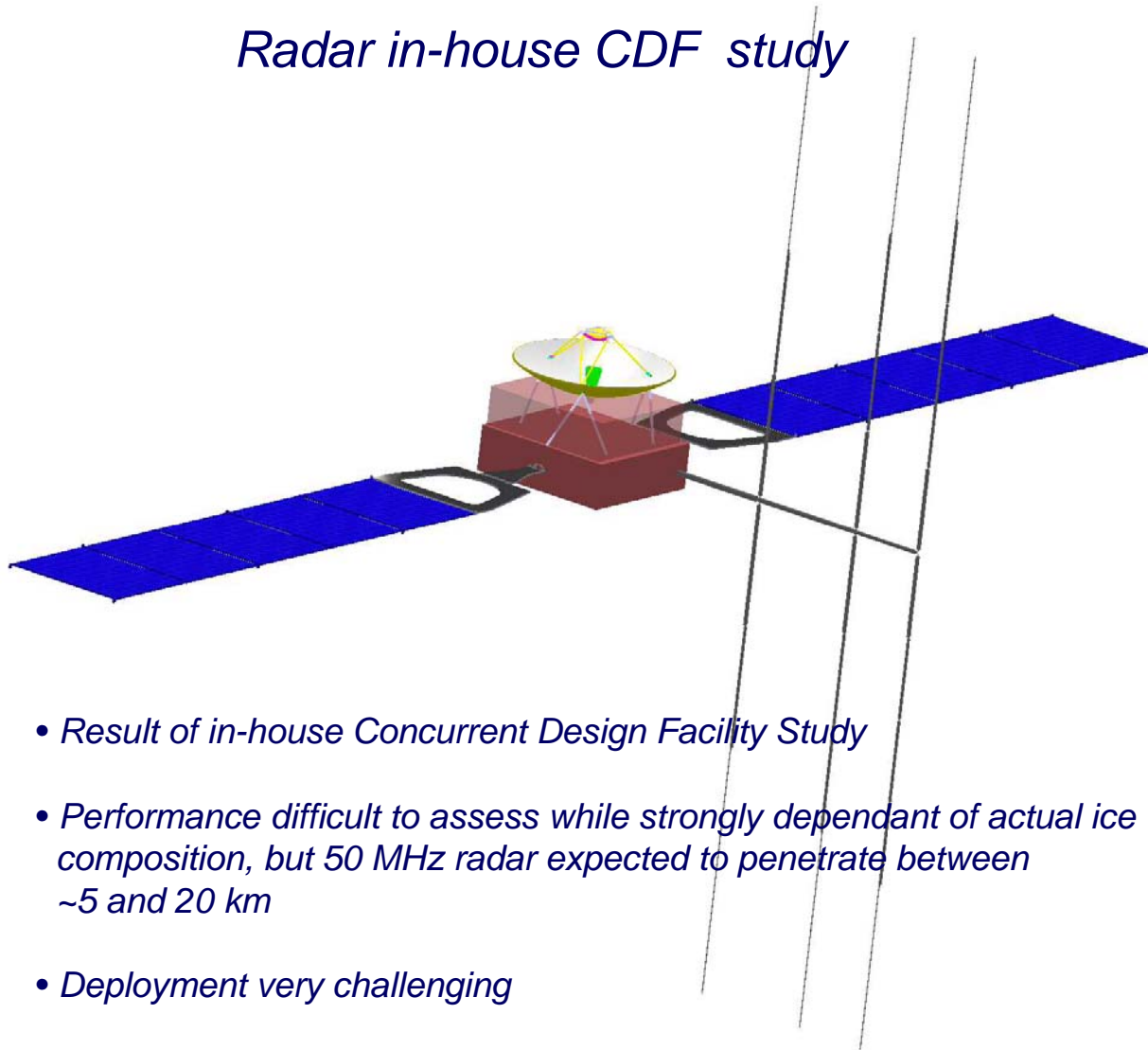
# S/C Configuration (3): Relay Satellite propulsion system



# S/C Configuration (3): JEO operational configuration

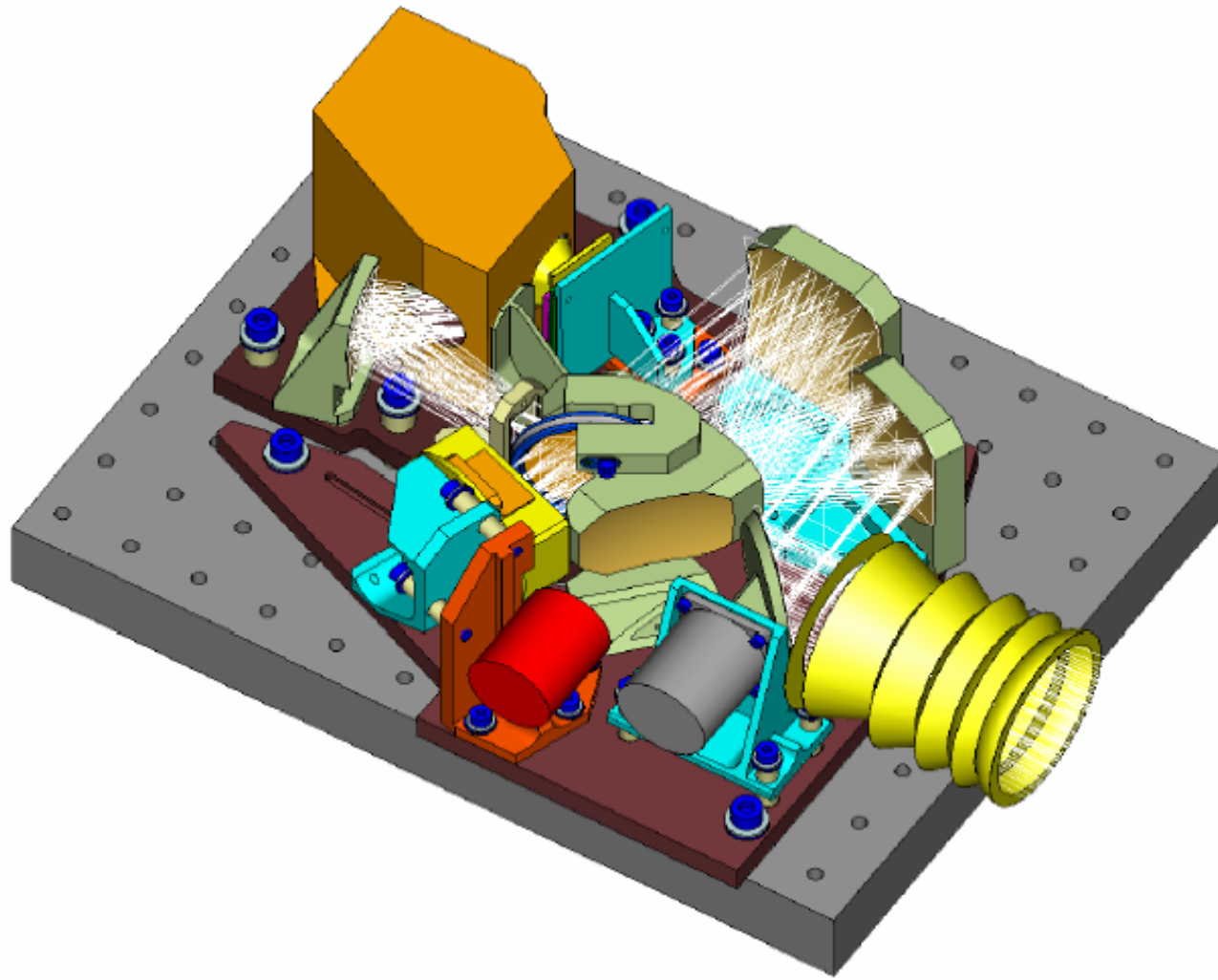


## Radar in-house CDF study



- *Result of in-house Concurrent Design Facility Study*
- *Performance difficult to assess while strongly dependant of actual ice composition, but 50 MHz radar expected to penetrate between ~5 and 20 km*
- *Deployment very challenging*

# Highly Integrated Strawman Payload used in the study



## Highly Integrated P/L Suite – Design Study and Bread Boarding



## Main challenges for JME

- Development of low resource minisats and instruments, maximise the use of solar power, even at ~5 AU from Sun
- Surviving deep space as well as Jupiter's extreme radiation environment:
  - Radiation hardened components (~1 Mrad) + radiation shielding
  - Radiation optimised solar cells, LILT GaAs development required
  - RPS systems, should solar cells be unfeasible: development/procurement/implications
  - Thermal variations (Venus hot case, Jupiter cold case)
- Development of highly integrated systems (incl. low resource P/L)
- Low power deep space comms
- Highly autonomous mission capability
- Planetary protection compatible systems
- Balance between low cost and investments in new developments

➤ The technology development activities that are identified in these studies will have to be started soon should similar mission concepts be selected for the CV 1525



- Studying **additional Jovian study scenario's** in view of CV 2015-25 recommendations, e.g.:

- **Jovian Magnetospheric S/C**

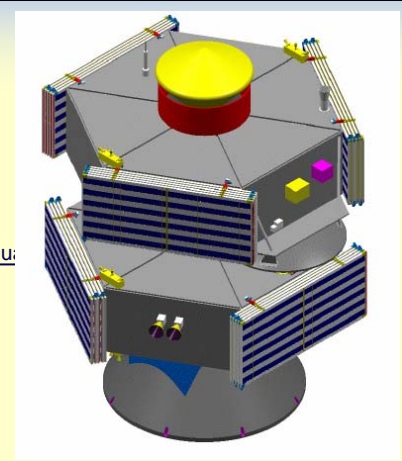
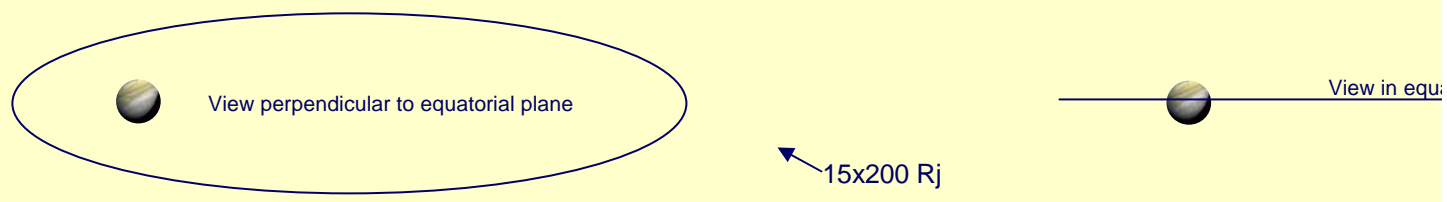
- Magnetopause
- Magnetotail
- Poles (aurorae)

- **Jupiter Atmospheric Probes**

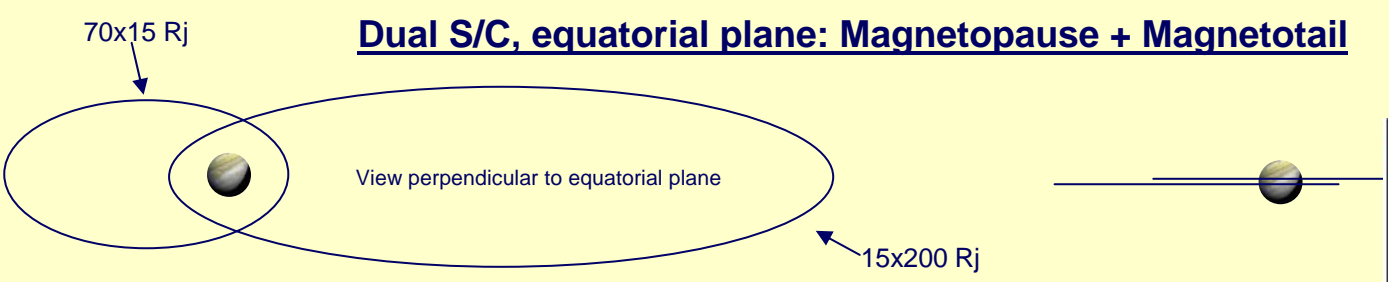
- Up to 100 bar
- Assess minimum configuration for relevant science
- Assess feasibility of combining atmospheric probe with magnetospheric mission (EMC, stabilisation, etc.)

# Considered magnetospheric mission scenarios

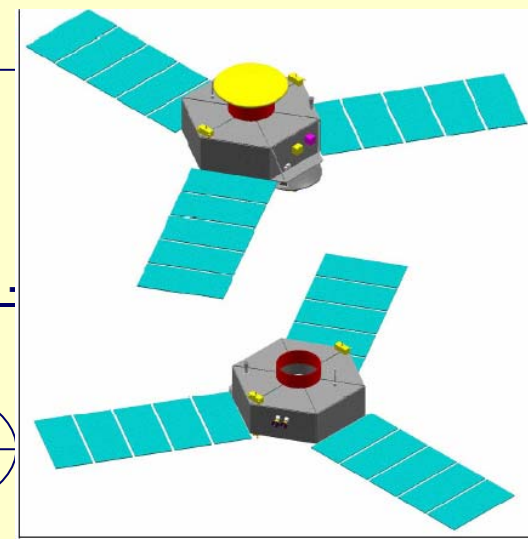
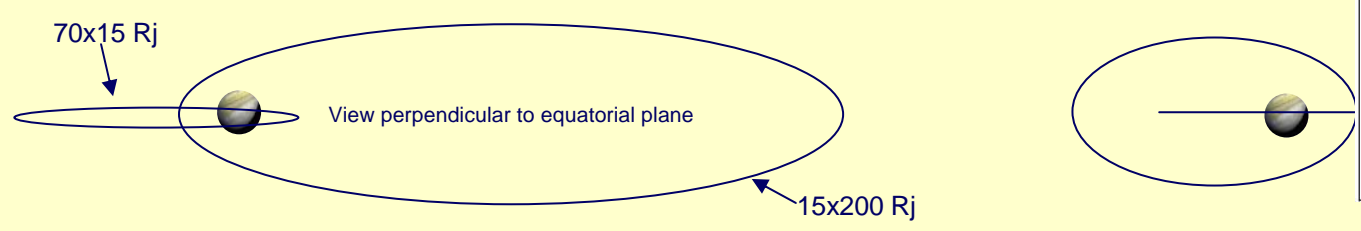
## Single S/C, equatorial plane: Magnetotail



## Dual S/C, equatorial plane: Magnetopause + Magnetotail



## Dual S/C, equatorial and polar plane: Magnetopause + Magnetotail

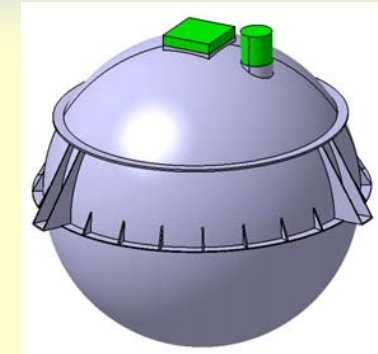




# Entry Probe

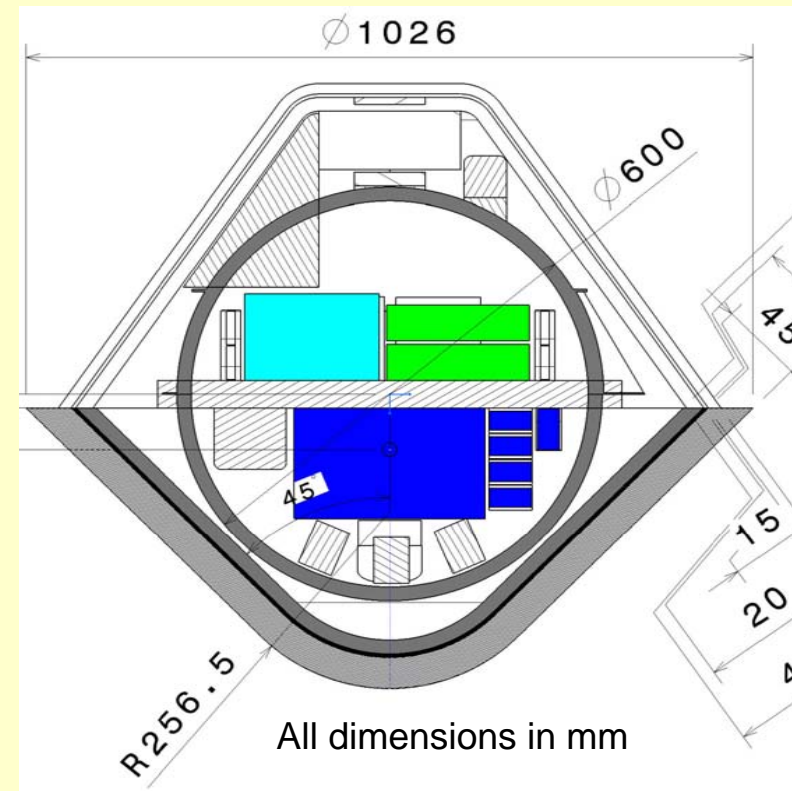
## 40 bar probe:

- Mass ~ 270 kg
- P/L resource ~ 12 kg, ~30 W (peak), ~350 bps
- Entry latitude between -7 and +3 deg
- Two probes + one orbiter
- Descent time = 1 hour
- Comms scenario complicated but should be feasible



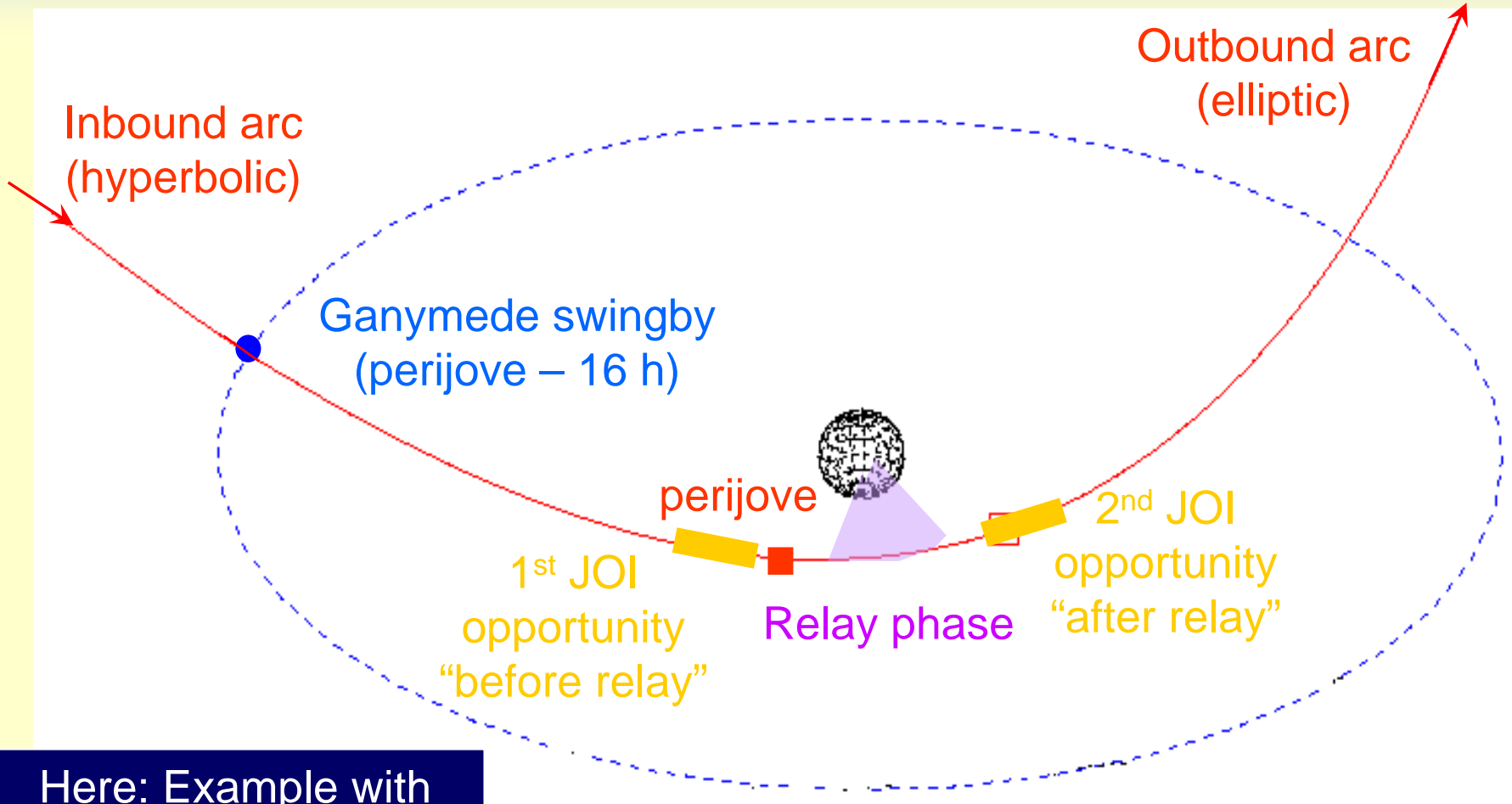
## 100 bar probe:

- Mass > 320 kg
- P/L resource ~ 12 kg, ~30 W (peak), ~350 bps
- Entry latitude +3 deg
- One probe + one orbiter
- Descent time = 1 hour
- Variable power comms system to cope with very strong atmospheric attenuation (~23 dB)





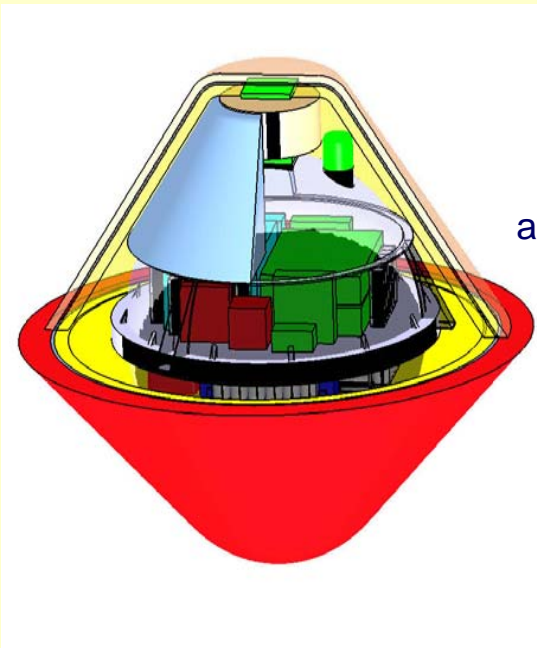
# Swingby-Augmented JOI



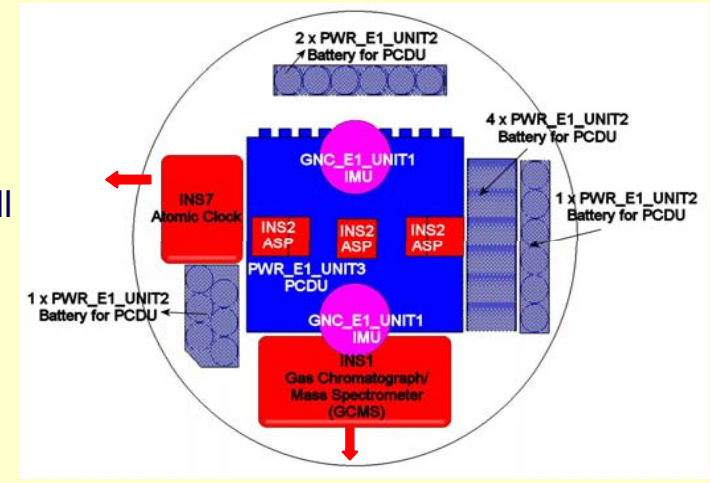
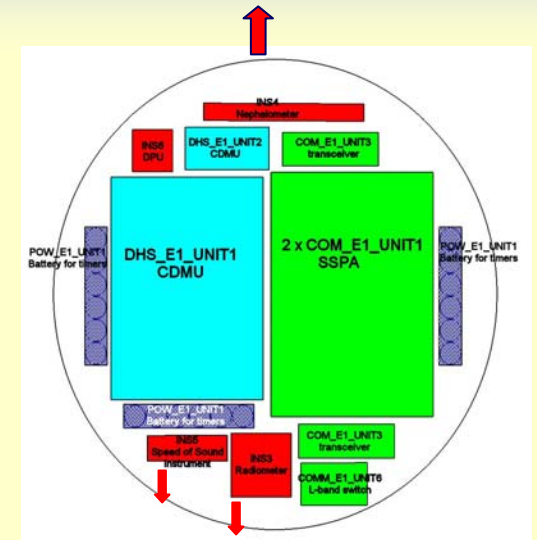
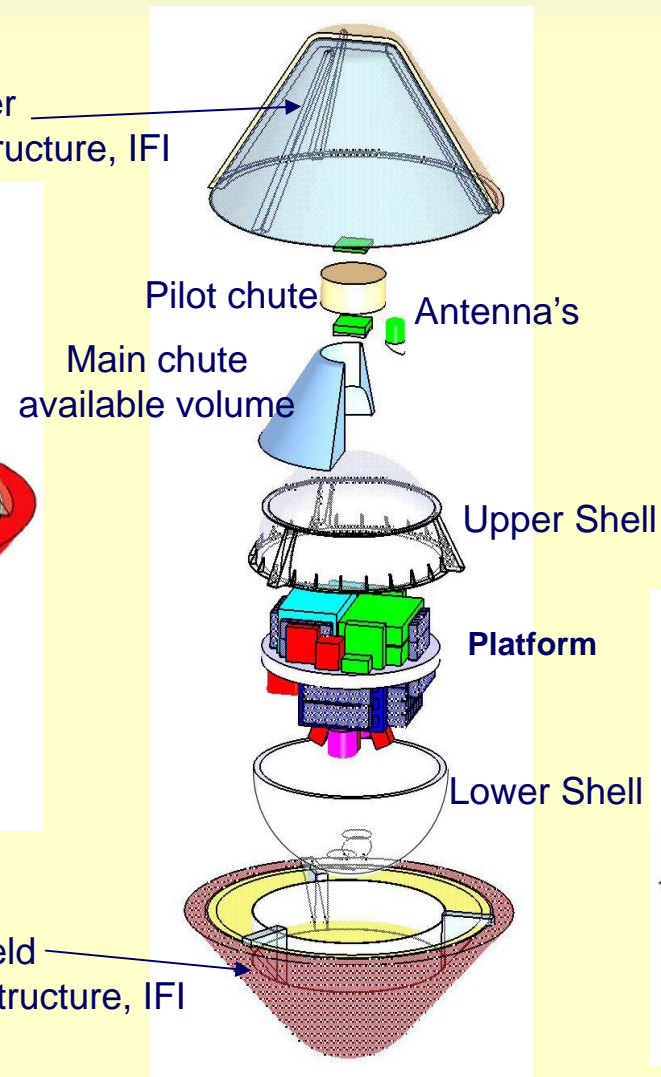
Here: Example with Ganymede swing-by

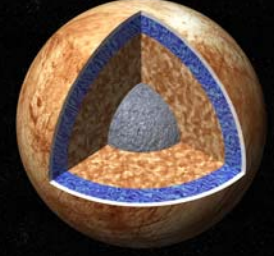
# Accommodation

Back cover  
3 layers: ablator, structure, IFI



Front shield  
3 layers: ablator, structure, IFI





**Thank You**  
**Any Questions ?**

