Planetary Science Division Status Report

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NASA, Planetary Science Division
January 27, 2016

Presentation at SBAG
Outline

• Mission Overview
• FY 2016 Appropriation
• Discovery & New Frontiers and Mars Exploration Programs
• Europa mission
• New Cubesat Selections
• Initiate New Studies
Planetary Science Missions Events

2014
July – Mars 2020 Rover instrument selection announcement
August 6 – 2nd Year Anniversary of Curiosity Landing on Mars
September 21 – MAVEN inserted in Mars orbit
October 19 – Comet Siding Spring encountered Mars
September – Curiosity arrives at Mt. Sharp
November 12 – ESA’s Rosetta mission lands on Comet Churyumov–Gerasimenko
December 2/3 – Launch of Hayabusa-2 to asteroid 1999 JU₃

2015
March 6 – Dawn inserted into orbit around dwarf planet Ceres
April 30 – MESSENGER spacecraft impacted Mercury
May 26 – Europa instrument Step 1 selection
July 14 – New Horizons flies through the Pluto system
September – Discovery 2014 Step 1 selection
December 6 – Akatsuki inserted into orbit around Venus

2016
March – Launch of ESA’s ExoMars Trace Gas Orbiter (Launch of NASA’s InSight under review)
July 4 – Juno inserted in Jupiter orbit
September – Launch of Asteroid mission OSIRIS – REx to asteroid Bennu
September – Cassini begins plane change maneuver for the “Grand Finale”
Late 2016 – Discovery 2014 Step 2 selection

* Completed
FY16 Appropriation supports a robust Planetary Science program

Planetary Science $270M above the request, at $1.63B
• $277M for Planetary Science Research
• $189M for Discovery (+$33M), including full funding for LRO
• $259M for New Frontiers
• $448M for Mars (+$36M), including full funding for Opportunity
• $197M for Technology (+$55M)
  – Includes $25M for icy satellites surface technology
• $261M for Outer Planets (+$145M) with direction
  – Directs that the Europa mission be launched on an SLS in 2022 and that a lander be included ($175M)
• Direction to continue to fund AIDA/DART joint study with ESA
• Direction to establish a new Ocean Worlds program with a primary goal to discover extant life on another world using a mix of Discovery, New Frontiers, and flagship class missions.
Ocean Worlds (OW)

• Working with Astrobiology on life detection instruments for OW
• Developing the “ladder of life”
  – Type of life measurement versus instruments
• Discovery is open to OW mission proposals
• Titan and Enceladus added as targets in New Frontiers
• Request OPAG to develop an OW Roadmap consistent with the Planetary Decadal
Discovery and New Frontiers

- Address high-priority science objectives in solar system exploration
- Opportunities for the science community to propose full investigations
- Fixed-price cost cap full and open competition missions
- Principal Investigator-led project

- Established in 1992
- $450M cap per mission excluding launch vehicle and operations phase (FY15$)
- Open science competition for all solar system objects, except for the Earth and Sun

- Established in 2003
- $850M cap per mission excluding launch vehicle and operations phase (FY15$)
- Addresses high-priority investigations identified by the National Academy of Sciences
Discovery Program

Completed


NEO characteristics: NEAR (1996-1999)


Completed


Comet internal structure: Deep Impact (2005-2012)

Lunar Internal Structure GRAIL (2011-2012)

Completed


Main-belt asteroids: Dawn (2007-2016)

Lunar surface: LRO (2009-TBD)

ESA/Mercury Surface: Strofio (2017-TBD)

Mars Interior: InSight (TBD)
Status of Discovery Program

**Discovery 2014** – Selections announced September 30
- About 3-year mission cadence for future opportunities

**Missions in Development**
- *InSight*: Missed March 2016 launch window
- *Strofio*: Delivered to SERENA Suite (ASI) for BepiColombo

**Missions in Operation**
- *Dawn*: Science observation now in Low Altitude Mapping Orbit

**Missions in Extended Operations**
- *LRO*: In stable elliptical orbit, passing low over the lunar south pole
Discovery Selections 2014

Psyche: Journey to a Metal World
PI: Linda Elkins-Tanton, ASU
Deep-Space Optical Comm (DSOC)

NEOCam:
Near-Earth Object Camera
PI: Amy Mainzer, JPL
Deep-Space Optical Comm (DSOC)

VERITAS: Venus Emissivity, Radio Science, InSAR, Topography, And Spectroscopy
PI: Suzanne Smrekar, JPL
Deep-Space Optical Comm (DSOC)

Lucy: Surveying the Diversity of Trojan Asteroids
PI: Harold Levison, Southwest Research Institute (SwRI)
Advanced Solar Arrays

DAVINCI: Deep Atmosphere Venus Investigations of Noble gases, Chemistry, and Imaging
PI: Lori Glaze, GSFC
New Frontiers Program

1st NF mission
New Horizons:
Pluto-Kuiper Belt

Launched January 2006
Flyby July 14, 2015
PI: Alan Stern (SwRI-CO)

2nd NF mission
Juno:
Jupiter Polar Orbiter

Launched August 2011
Arrives July 4, 2016
PI: Scott Bolton (SwRI-TX)

3rd NF mission
OSIRIS-REx:
Asteroid Sample Return

Launch window: Sept. 8, 2016
PI: Dante Lauretta (UA)
Status of New Frontiers Program

Missions in Development – OSIRIS-REx
  – Operate at Bennu for over 400 days.
  – Returns a sample in 2023 that scientists will study for decades with ever more capable instruments and techniques.

Missions in Operation
  – New Horizons:
    • Pluto system encounter July 14, 2015
    • NH targeted to a small Kuiper Belt object (2014 MU69)
    • Will be in the 2016 Senior Review
  – Juno:
    • Spacecraft is 5.01 AU from the sun and 1.02 AU from Jupiter
    • Orbit insertion is July 4, 2016
Pluto News

• New Horizons Team selected as the 2016 winner of the Robert Goddard Memorial Trophy

• Twitter has named #PlutoFlyby one of the most influential moments of 2015

• The Pluto mission won the popular vote in Science Magazine’s list of the biggest science breakthroughs of 2015

• The iconic image of Pluto revealed on the morning of July 14 was among TIME’s list of the Top 100 Photos of 2015
Next New Frontiers Program AO

• Community Announcement Regarding New Frontiers Program January 2016
• Draft to be released by end of Fiscal Year 2016
• Investigations are limited to the following mission themes (listed without priority):
  – Comet Surface Sample Return
  – Lunar South Pole-Aitken Basin Sample Return
  – Ocean Worlds (Titan, Enceladus)
  – Saturn Probe
  – Trojan Tour and Rendezvous
  – Venus In Situ Explorer

Five themes are described in the Planetary Science Decadal Survey. The Ocean Worlds theme for this announcement is tentatively focused on the search for signs of extant life and/or characterizing the potential habitability of Titan or Enceladus. The draft AO will fully elucidate information on the mission themes.
Next New Frontiers AO Time Frame

Notional Schedule:

– Release of final AO……………………… January 2017 (target)
– Preproposal conference...................... ~3 weeks after final AO release
– Proposals due .................................. ~90 days after AO release
– Selection for competitive Phase A .... November 2017 (target)
– Concept study reports due............... October 2018 (target)
– Down-selection ................................. May 2019 (target)
– KDP B ........................................... August 2019 (target)
– Launch readiness date ..................... 2024
RPS Mission Planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mission</th>
<th>Operational</th>
<th>Projected Launch Year</th>
<th>Power Reqmnt (W_e)</th>
<th>RPS Type (Flight + Spare)</th>
<th>Pu-238 Availability</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mars Science Lab</td>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 MMRTG</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mars 2020</td>
<td>In Development</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1 MMRTG + Spare</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Frontiers 4</td>
<td>In Planning</td>
<td>2025</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3 MMRTG/ eMMRTG</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Frontiers 5</td>
<td>Notional</td>
<td>2030</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>Requires new</td>
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</table>

- Up to 3 MMRTGs can be used for NF4, with LRD of 2025
- Potential 5-6 year-cadence for New Frontier mission opportunities
  - RPS not required for all mission concepts
- Radioisotope heater units may be used on missions that do not require RPS
- Strategic missions often require RPS; highest priority strategic missions in current decadal (Mars 2020 and Europa) are already in work
  - Mars 2020 will use an MMRTG
  - Europa mission will be solar powered
FY12 FY13 FY14 FY15 FY16
ASRG $55.1 $56.2 $14.2 $1.2 $0.0
Stirling Cycle Tech $5.8 $7.4 $4.5 $8.5 $8.7
Thermoelectric Tech $4.4 $4.3 $3.5 $3.5 $3.3
MMRTG $5.0 $3.0 $1.3 $4.7 $8.6
Multi-Mission Launch Approval $3.2 $5.4 $4.6 $1.8 $2.2
Studies/Sys/Eng/Safety $3.7 $4.6 $3.3 $3.9 $3.8
Program Mgmt/E&PO/Misc $5.5 $5.6 $5.6 $2.6 $3.2
Pu-238 Supply Project $10.0 $10.0 $14.5 $17.0 $15.0
DOE Operations & Analysis $51.3 $57.4 $57.3
Total $92.7 $96.6 $102.8 $100.6 $102.1

TBD
Potential Exploration Zones

1st Human Landing Site Workshop
October 27-30 at LPI

#JOURNEYTOMARS
Europa Multi-Flyby Mission Concept Overview

### Science

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ice Shell &amp; Ocean</td>
<td>Characterize the ice shell and any subsurface water, including their heterogeneity, and the nature of surface-ice-ocean exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composition</td>
<td>Understand the habitability of Europa’s ocean through composition and chemistry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>Understand the formation of surface features, including sites of recent or current activity, and characterize high science interest localities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recon</td>
<td>Characterize scientifically compelling sites, and hazards for a potential future landed mission to Europa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Conduct 45 low altitude flybys with lowest 25 km (less than the ice crust) and a vast majority below 100 km to obtain global regional coverage

- Traded enormous amounts of fuel used to get into Europa orbit for shielding (lower total dose)

- Simpler operations strategy

- No need for real time down link

### Key Technical Margins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Margin</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>37 - 41%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Power</td>
<td>40%</td>
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* Depends on Launch Opportunity and Launch Vehicle
Major comments; see notes section
Jens Feeley, 6/5/2015
SIMPLEx Cubesats Selections
Full missions (2)
and
Approved for 1 year Tech Development (3)
Small Innovative Missions for Planetary Exploration (SIMPLEEx-2014) – New Awards in FY15

Lunar Polar Hydrogen Mapper (LunaH-Map)
PI: Craig Hardgrove
ASU School of Earth and Space Exploration

CubeSat Particle Aggregation and Collision Experiment (Q-PACE)
PI: Josh Colwel
University of Central Florida
Simplex Cubesats
Approved for Tech Development (1 year) Study ONLY

Mars Micro Orbiter
PI: Michael Malin
Malin Space Science Systems

Diminutive Asteroid Visitor using Ion Drive (DAVID)
PI: Geoffrey Landis
NASA Glenn Research Center

Hydrogen Albedo Lunar Orbiter (HALO)
PI: Michael Collier, NASA GSFC
Planetary Defense Coordination Office (PDCO)

Hosted by the Planetary Science Division PDCO is responsible for:

• Oversight of US efforts on potentially hazardous objects (PHOs):
  – Ensure early detection
  – Characterize PHOs of size large enough to affect Earth’s surface
  – Provide warning of potential impact effects if not deflected or mitigated
  – Provide timely and accurate communications about PHOs and any potential impact

• Lead research into potential asteroid deflection and impact mitigation technologies and techniques

• Provide lead coordination role in U.S. Gov’t planning for response to an actual impact threat (e.g., planetary science and deep space mission expertise for Federal Emergency Response Team)
Planetary Defense Coordination Office (PDCO)

- Manages NASA’s Near-Earth Object Observations (NEOO) Program to obtain best data available
- Coordinates NEO observation efforts conducted at ground-based observatories sponsored by the National Science Foundation and space situational awareness facilities of the U.S. Air Force
- Participates in Federal agency exercises to plan and develop appropriate potential impact response
- Conducts collaborative research on mitigation techniques with interagency and international partners
Planetary Defense Coordination Office

- NASA Administrator
  - Associate Administrator
- Associate Administrator, Science Mission Directorate
- Planetary Science Division Program Director
- Lead Program Executive Planetary Defense Officer
  - Public Communications
  - Interagency and Emergency Response Projects Program Officer(s)
    - Interagency coordination
    - Emergency Response planning
    - Interagency exercises
  - Mitigation Research Projects Program Officer(s)
    - SMPAG
    - ARM Gravity Tractor Demo
    - AIDA
    - Short Warning Mitigation
    - .......
- NEO Observation Program Program Manager
  - Program Scientist
    - Minor Planet Center/IAWN
    - Center for NEO Studies @ JPL
    - Catalina Sky Survey
    - Pan-STARRS
    - LINEAR/SST
    - IRTF
    - GSSR
    - NEOWISE
    - ........
- Policy Development

Associate Administrator, Science Mission Directorate
- Associate Administrator
- Planetary Science Division Program Director
- Lead Program Executive Planetary Defense Officer
- Public Communications
Astrophysics Missions - Planetary Science Community

- New Website: http://www.lpi.usra.edu/astrophysicsassets/

- Mission Updates, Links and Presentations:
  - Kepler/K2
  - SOFIA
  - Spitzer
  - HST/JWST
  - IRSA and NEOWISE
  - IRTF
  - PDS

- Important Deadlines for Astrophysics Assets
  - Hubble Cycle 23 mid-cycle call: due by Jan. 31, 2016 (rolling deadline)
  - Kepler K2, Campaigns 11-12-13: due Feb 5, 2016 (submitted through NSPIRES)
Initiate New Studies
NASA’s Standard AO Under Revision

- NASA’s Science Mission Directorate (SMD) solicits proposals for flight mission investigations via Announcements of Opportunity (AOs).
- SMD develops each individual AO solicitation by customizing an SMD framework document, known as the Standard AO.
- This document is being revised with goals of reducing the burden on proposers and increasing the efficiency of review.
- Comments were invited from the community by 15-Jan-2016.
- Revised version expected for release in April-2015

- For more details see:
  https://prod.nais.nasa.gov/cgibin/eps/synopsis.cgi?acqid=168345
Ice Giants Study

• Initiate an Ice Giants Study assigned to JPL
• Goal: Assess science priorities and affordable mission concepts & options in preparation for the next Decadal Survey

• Objectives:
  – Identify mission concepts that can address science priorities based on what has been learned since the 2013-2022 Decadal
  – Identify potential concepts across a spectrum of price points
  – Identify enabling/enhancing technologies
  – Assess capabilities afforded by SLS
Study Ground-Rules

• Address both Uranus and Neptune Orbiters
• Target cost range NTE $2B (FY15$) per mission
• Technical aspects to investigate:
  – Determine pros/cons in using one spacecraft design for both missions (possibility of joint development of two copies)
  – Evaluate use of realistic emerging enabling technologies: distinguish mission specific vs. broad applicability
  – Constrain missions to fit on a commercial LV
  – Identify benefits/cost savings if SLS were available (e.g., time, trajectory…)
• Identify clean-interface roles for potential international partnerships
• Establish a Science Definition Team by end of Jan 2016
  – ESA will provide 2 team members and an observer
Asteroid Impact & Deflection Assessment (AIDA)

• AIDA is a mission concept to test asteroid impact mitigation with a kinetic impact technique demonstration
• AIDA would be a joint US and European mission:
  – European asteroid rendezvous spacecraft, the Asteroid Impact Monitor (AIM) mission
  – US kinetic impactor, the Double Asteroid Redirection Test (DART) mission
• NASA has agreed with ESA to enter parallel mission formulation concept studies
• DART is on track for formal approval to enter Phase A
• The DART mission is planned to intercept the moonlet of the binary near-Earth asteroid 65803 Didymos in October, 2022
Questions?

Image by john doe