

INSPIRE

Interplanetary NanoSpacecraft Pathfinder In a Relevant Environment

Low-cost mission leadership with the world's first CubeSat beyond Earth-orbit

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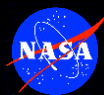
PM: Ms. Lauren Halatek, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology

University Partners:

- *U. Michigan – Ann Arbor*
- *Cal Poly - San Luis Obispo*
- *U. Texas – Austin*

Collaborator:

- *Goldstone-Apple Valley Radio Telescope (GAVRT)*



Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

CALPOLY

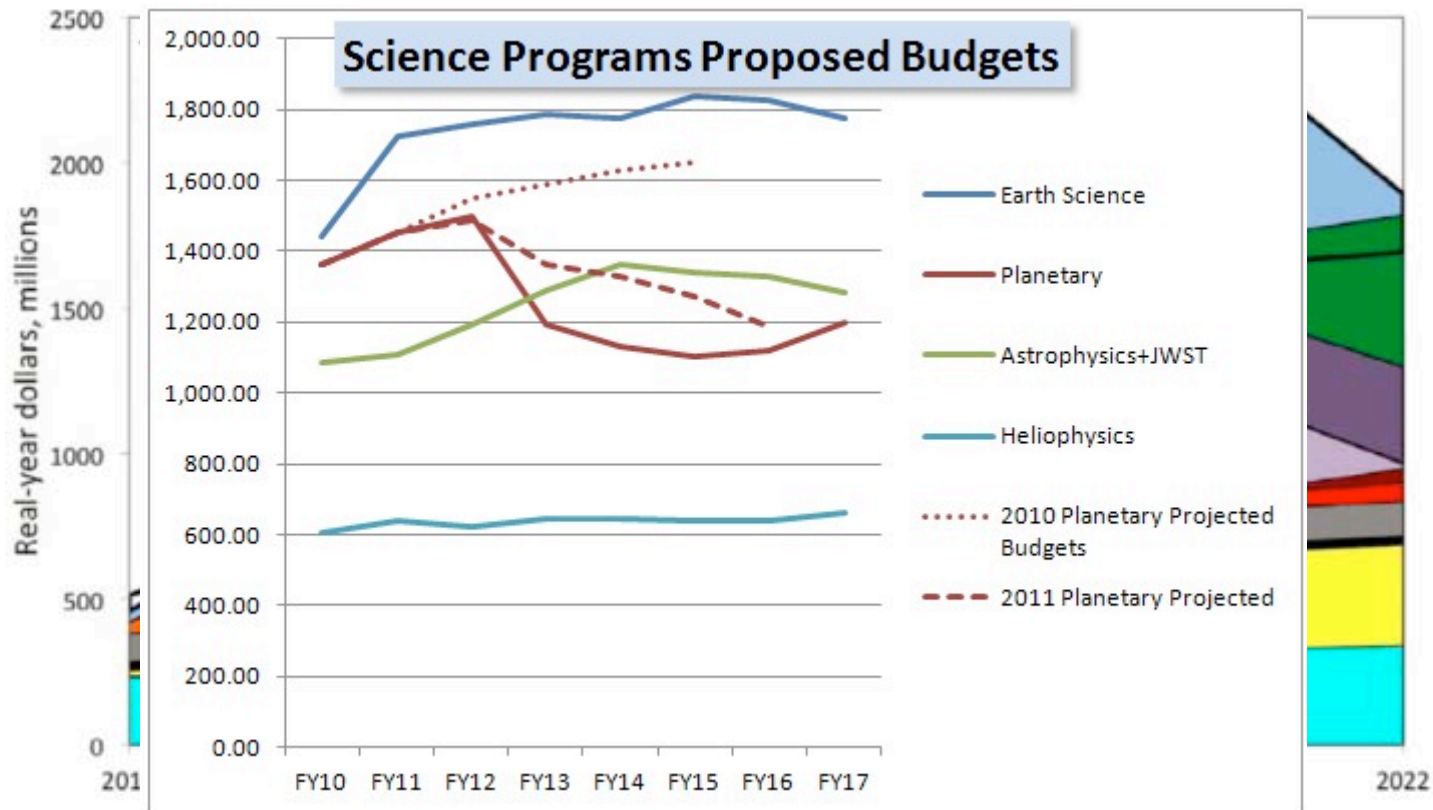
GAVRT



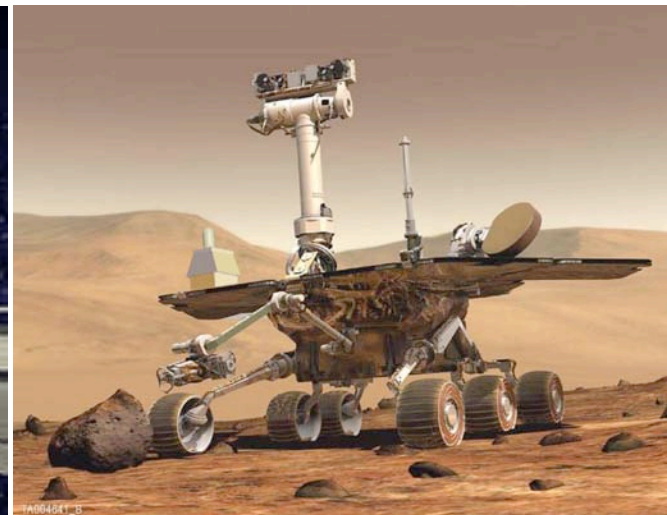
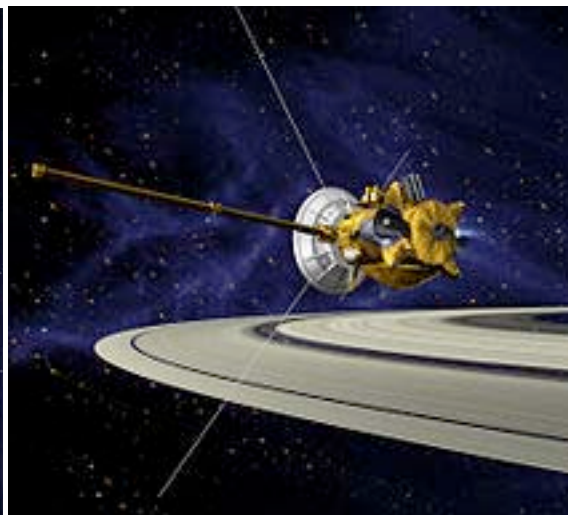
THE UNIVERSITY OF
TEXAS
— AT AUSTIN —

Currently Flying Overhead...

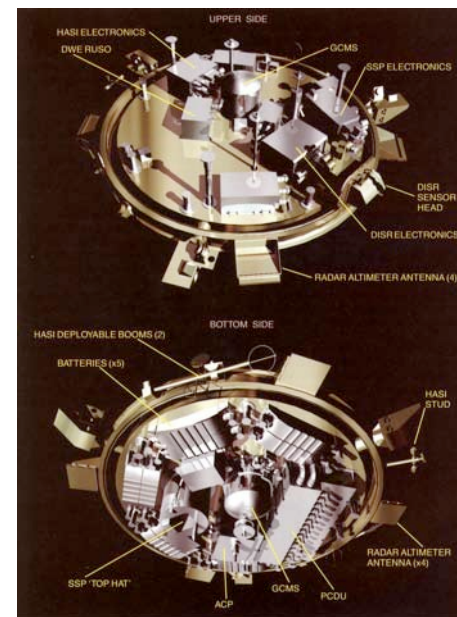
- MSL, Cassini, Dawn – Worth many CubeSats!
+ more than 25 other missions JPL is involved in (Voyager is still performing science!)



But JPL does BIG things!

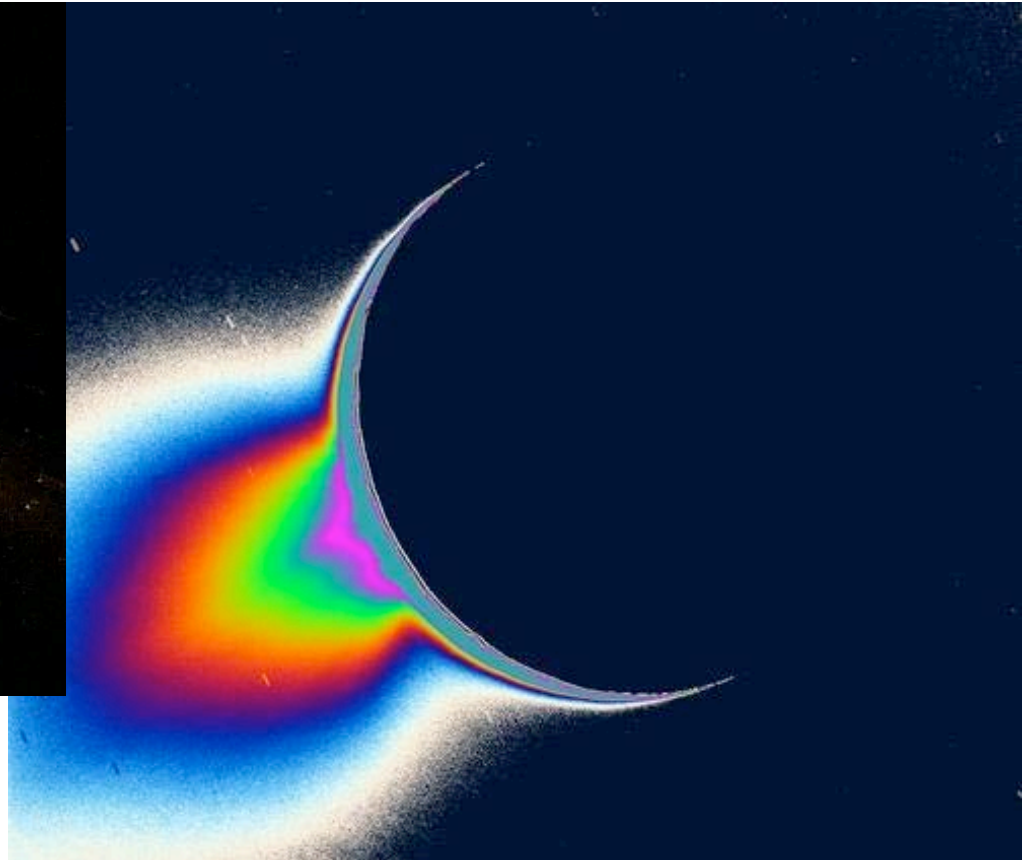


.... Except for these:



It's a Scary Solar System

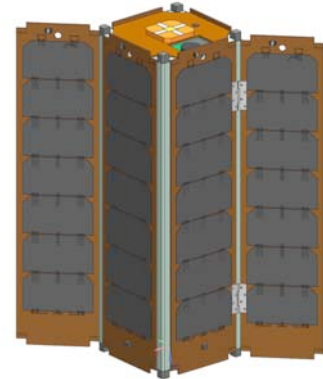
- NanoSatellites may be useful at other places in the solar system
- Is there compelling science enabled by this platform?



INSPIRE would enable a new class of interplanetary explorer, while providing components to reduce the size and cost of traditional missions

Mission Objectives

- Demonstrate and characterize key nano-spacecraft telecommunications, navigation, command & data handling, and relay communications for mother-daughter
- Demonstrate science utility with compact science payload (1/2U Helium Magnetometer and combination Star-Tracker/Imager)
- Demonstrate ability to monitor and power cycle COTS/university processing systems

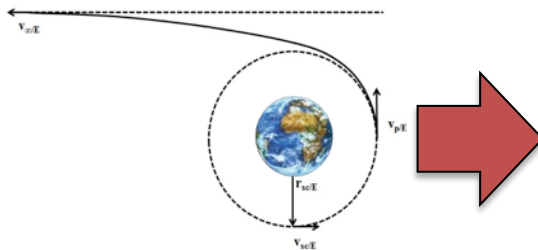
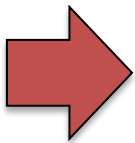


Mission Concept

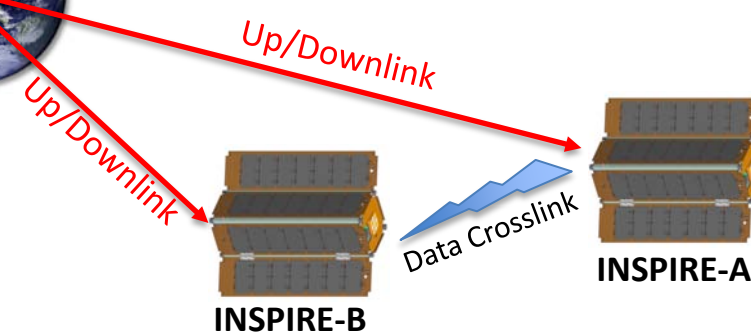
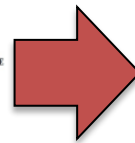
- JPL-built spacecraft; collaborative partnerships with Michigan, Texas, and CalPoly/Tyvak for COTS processing systems. Ground stations at U. Michigan and Goldstone with DSN compatibility



Nominal:
CLI Launch:
Ready by
Summer 2014



Nominal:
Deploy to Escape

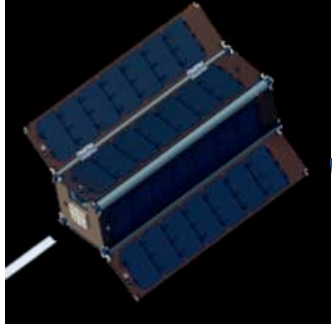




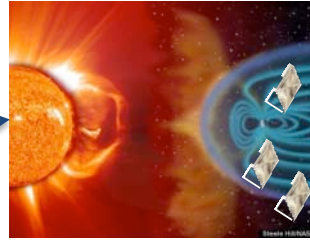
Opportunities



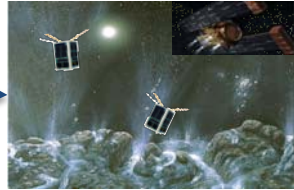
Why do this? NASA and JPL have identified high-value science applications using Nano s/c



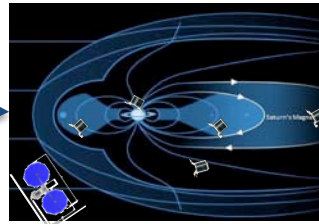
INSPIRE Mission



Low-Cost Heliophysics: Constellation of 50 standalone 10 kg spacecraft to monitor the solar wind 3D structure at Sun-Earth L1.



Supplemental Science: Sacrificial probes used to scout plume passage or descend into high magnetic fields.



Enabling Novel Science: Use multiple nano s/c to allow for distributed flybys, capturing multiple vantage points simultaneously.

These innovative science applications can only be enabled through the development and demonstration of critical gap-filling nano-s/c technologies.

INSPIRE
Telecom, C&DH, Nav,
Magnetometer

Explorer
Disco-13

InSight Launch
NF-4

Mars '18

Mars '20
Disco-14
Clipper?

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2020 and Beyond

Pre-Decisional -- For Planning and Discussion Purposes



Design Overview



CubeSat Overview:

Volume: 3U (10x10x30cm)

Mass: 3.8 kg

Power Generation: 20 W

Data Rate: 62-64000 bps

Software:

Developed in-house

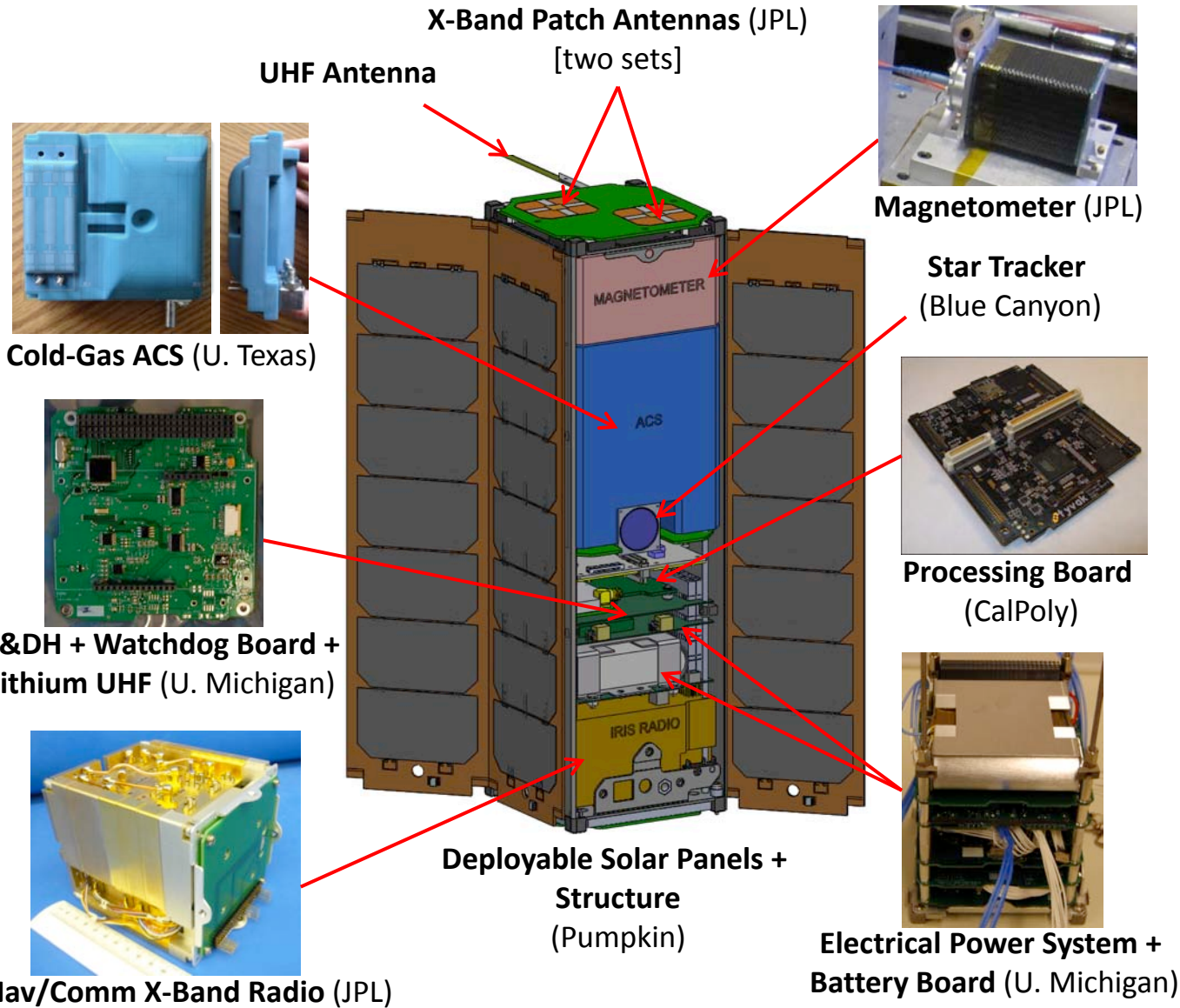
I&T:

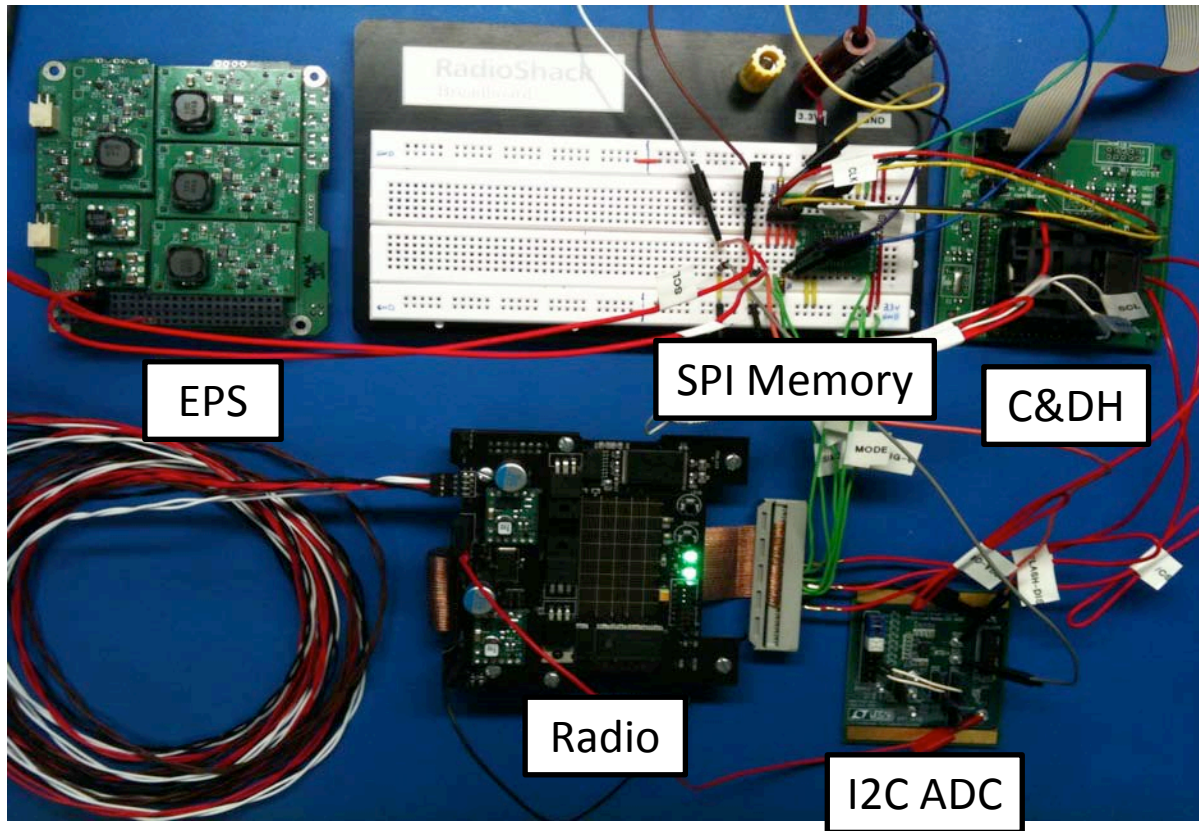
In-house S/C I&T, CalPoly
P-Pod/Launch Integration

Operations:

DSN, DSS-13 (JPL), & Peach
Mountain (U. Michigan)

S/C components would provide *the basis for future high-capability, lower-cost-risk missions* beyond Earth expanding and *providing JPL leadership in an emergent domain*

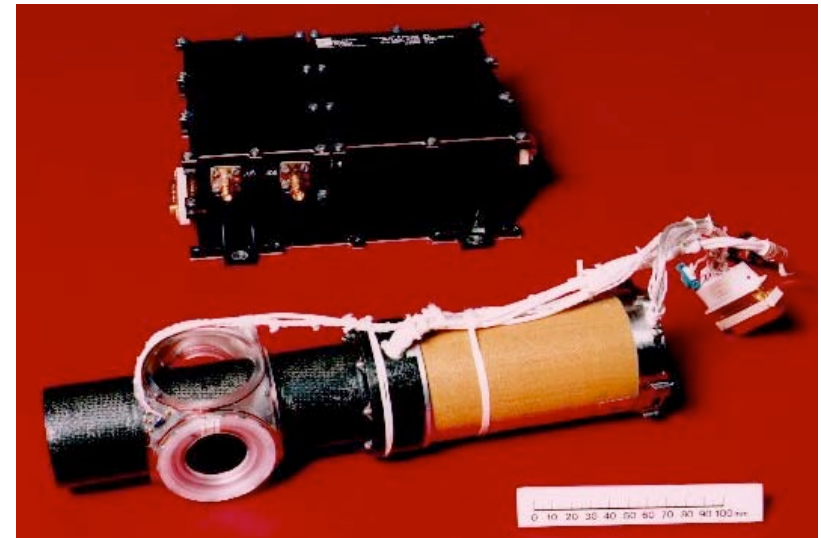




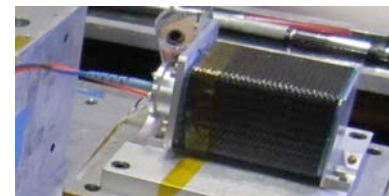
Current Status:

- Selected by the CubeSat Launch Initiative
- Flight Software interfaces to development components and external computer via CCSDS (DSN compliant & utilizes existing NASA Advanced Multi-Mission Operations Software)
- Partners are preparing prototype units to be integrated this summer. Interns from partner schools will be on site at JPL and involved in prototype I&T.
- Currently designing mechanical and electrical interfaces between subsystems.

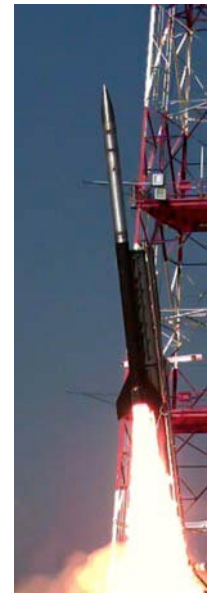
- Derived from a long heritage of Helium magnetometers at JPL
 - Stable and accurate
 - Vector and scalar mode
 - Traditionally heavier than fluxgate systems
- Recent developments aimed at an instrument for high-radiation environment
 - Laser-pumped helium magnetometer, compact sensor, new digital electronics (in partnership with UCLA)
 - Achieved significant mass reduction (sensor 300g, electronics 1 board)
 - Tested on the Dynamo sounding rocket mission in June 2011 – next flight June 2013
 - Compact system retains the stability and accuracy of the heritage systems
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ U formfactor at $\sim 0.5\text{kg}$



Cassini S/VHM (0.8kg sensor, 3kg electronics)



CVHM sensor during vibration testing





Lessons Learned



- NASA's Deep Space Network is interested in supporting NanoSpacecraft missions and the CubeSat community
 - Investing in a low-cost "CubeSat" version of NASA Advanced Multi-Mission Operations System.
- Everyone is learning in the CubeSat community
 - Collaboration is key. JPL has deep expertise in certain areas, but the CubeSat community has developed (and flown) incredible capability.
- Interplanetary missions are not Earth-orbiting
 - 8-hour passes, position is not provided, no magnetic field, more high energy particles, no eclipse,
- Heliophysics and planetary scientists are excited about mission possibilities with NanoSpacecraft
 - INSPIRE would examine solar wind turbulence, as two spacecraft would be located close together.



Conclusions



- Deep space NanoSpacecraft are scientifically compelling – but they must be proven before PI / reviewer acceptance
- INSPIRE would demonstrate survivability, navigation and communication utilizing the CubeSat platform, and in partnership with the CubeSat community
- INSPIRE is partnering with the CubeSat community to extend capabilities to deep space
 - Peach Mountain and DSS-13 receive stations
 - Robust low-power C&DH
 - Monitored high-power processing
 - 3-axis cold-gas system
- JPL is developing novel technologies to support these and future missions
 - X-band Nav/Comm radio
 - Vector-Helium Magnetometer
 - DSN Compatible Ground Data System and Flight Software