



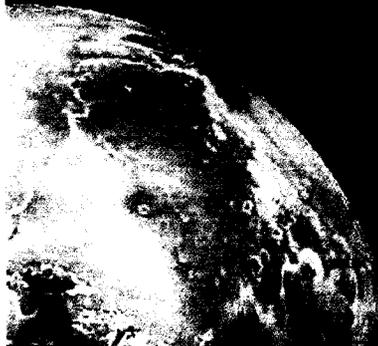
Current Status of Mars Scouts

Steve Matousek

2002 IEEE Aerospace Conference

Big Sky, Montana

March 11, 2002



The work described here was performed at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology under contract with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.



Outline

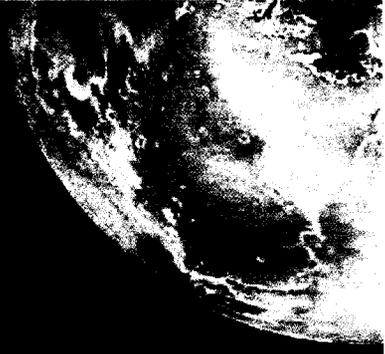
- Why Mars Scouts?
- What are Mars Scouts?
- When is a Scout likely to launch?
- Summary of Concepts to Date
- Concepts Currently Studied
- Mars Infrastructure and Scouts
- Scout Technologies
- Future Work





Why Mars Scouts?

- ▶ Achieve program science goals not otherwise covered in the baseline plan.
- ▶ Optimize the use of limited resources to accomplish the best science
- ▶ Provide the flexibility to quickly respond to discoveries at Mars.



March 11, 2002

Matousch



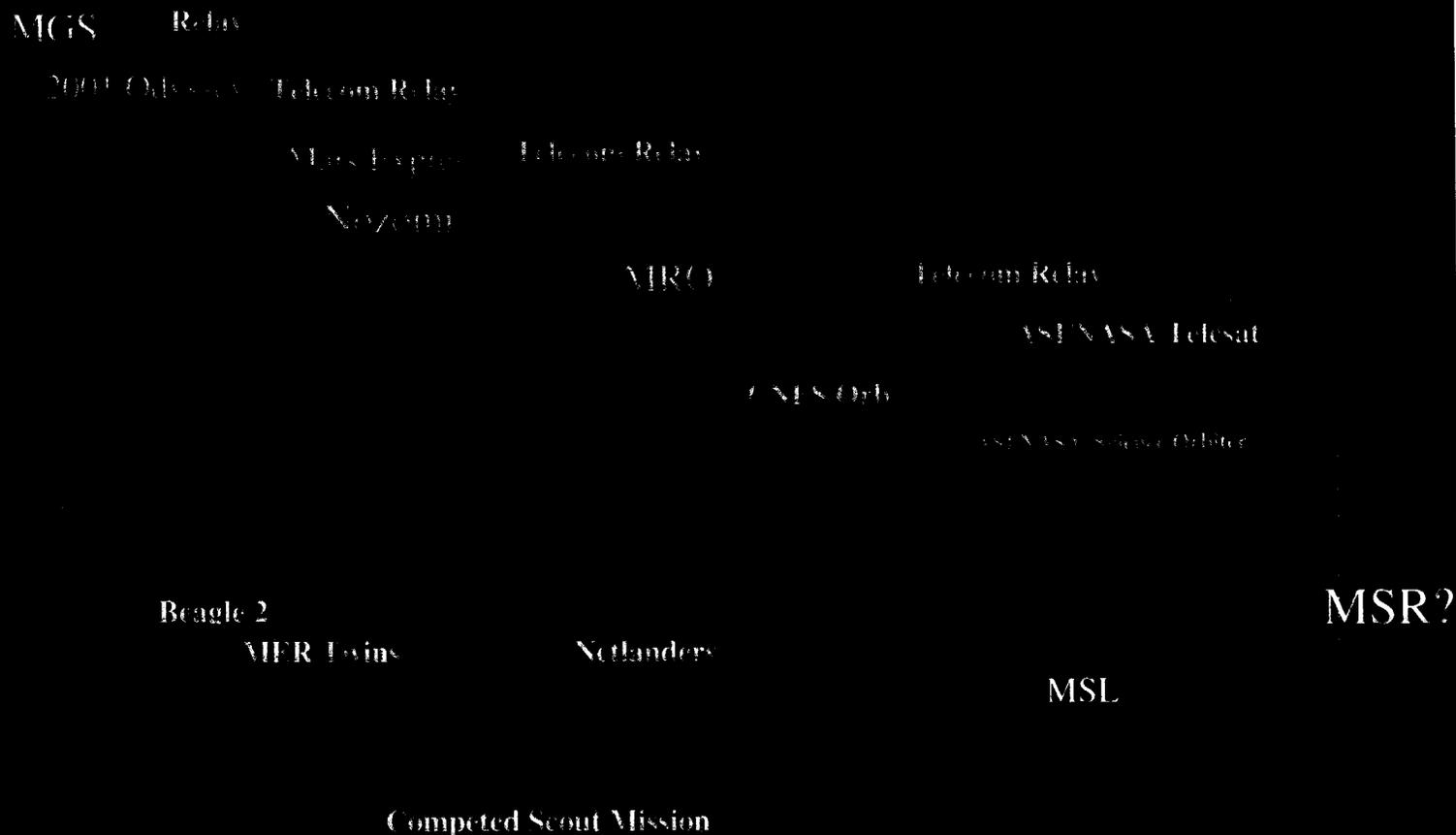
Mars Mission Timeline

2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014

Orbiters
(on-orbit)

Landers
(surface operations)

Tech

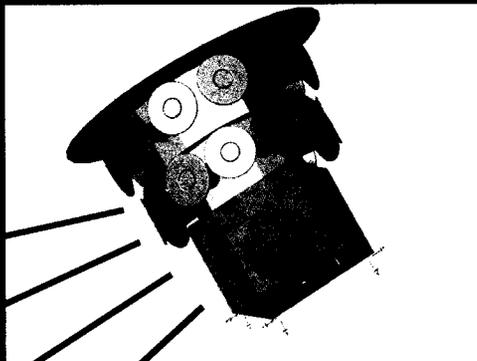
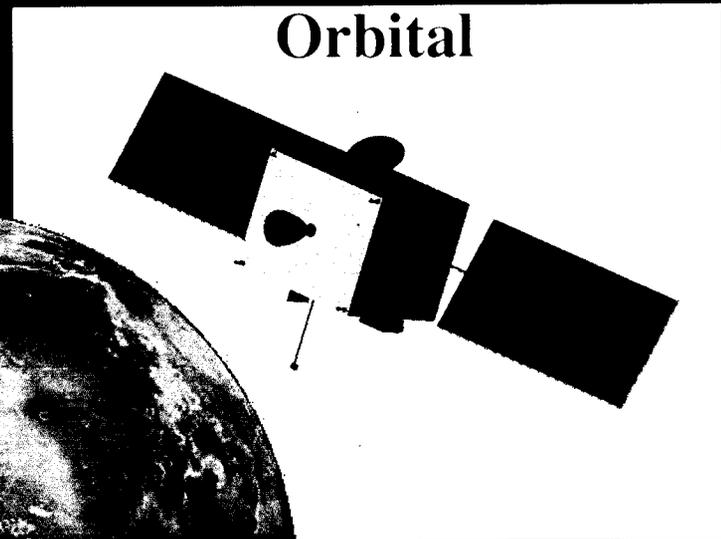
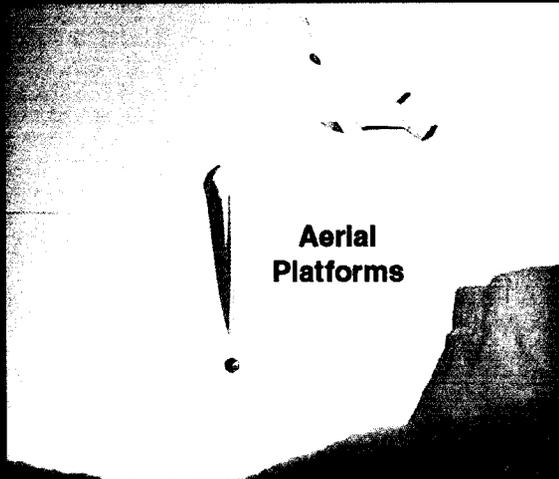


Smart Lander, MSR and Other Technologies



What are Mars Scouts?

PI-led missions:





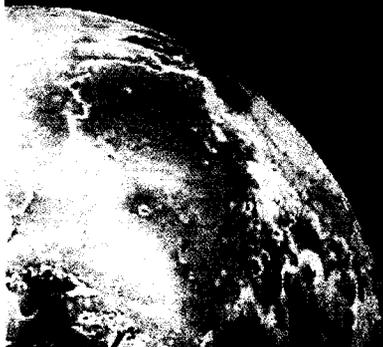
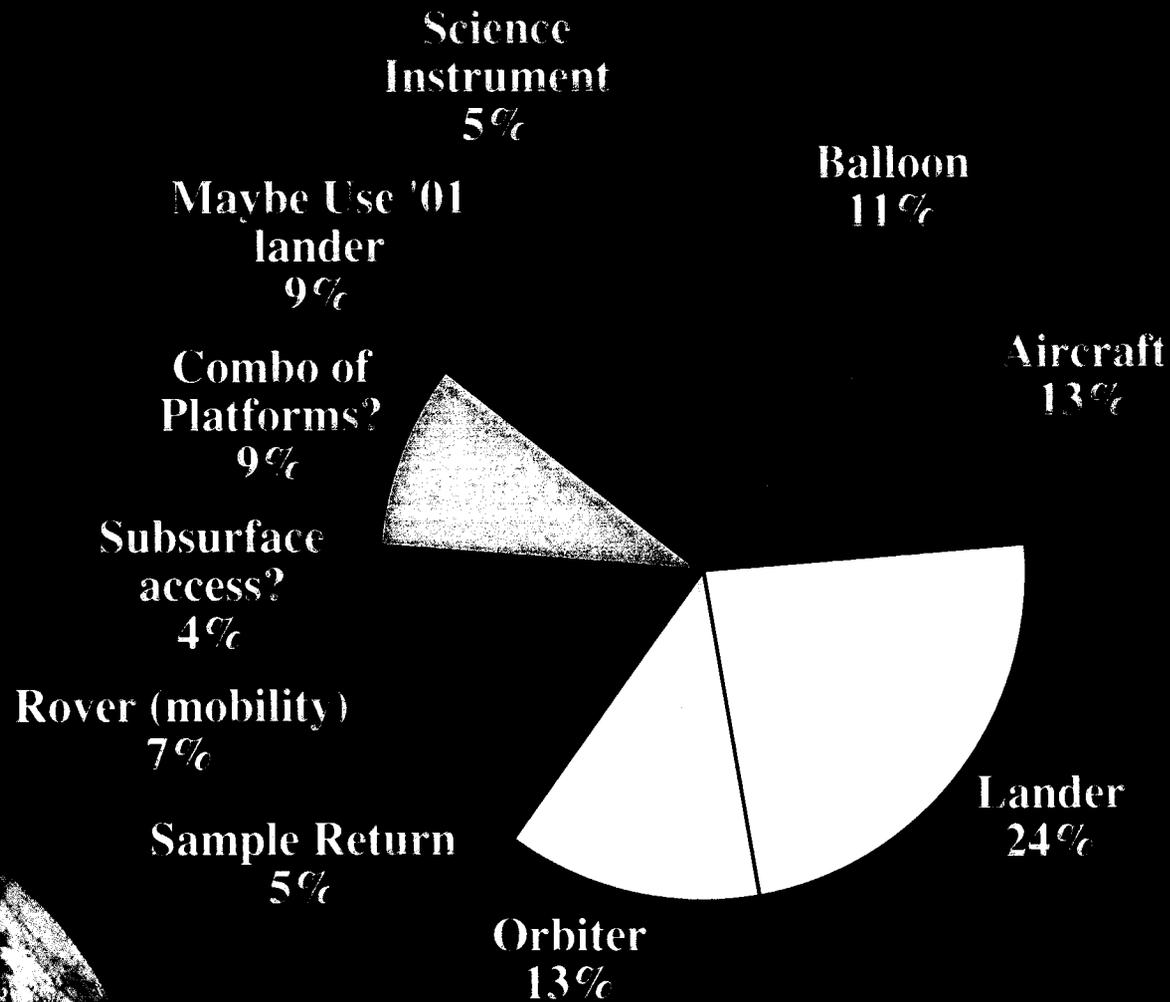
May '01 Scout Workshop

- Encourage Community Cross-Fertilization
- Select 6-10 Concepts for Further Study
- Selected Concepts Help Scope '02 AO
 - ✓ Possible Science
 - ✓ Needed Technology
 - ✓ Cost/Schedule/Risk
- 43 Concepts Submitted, 10 Selected
- Selected Concepts DO NOT Prejudice AO



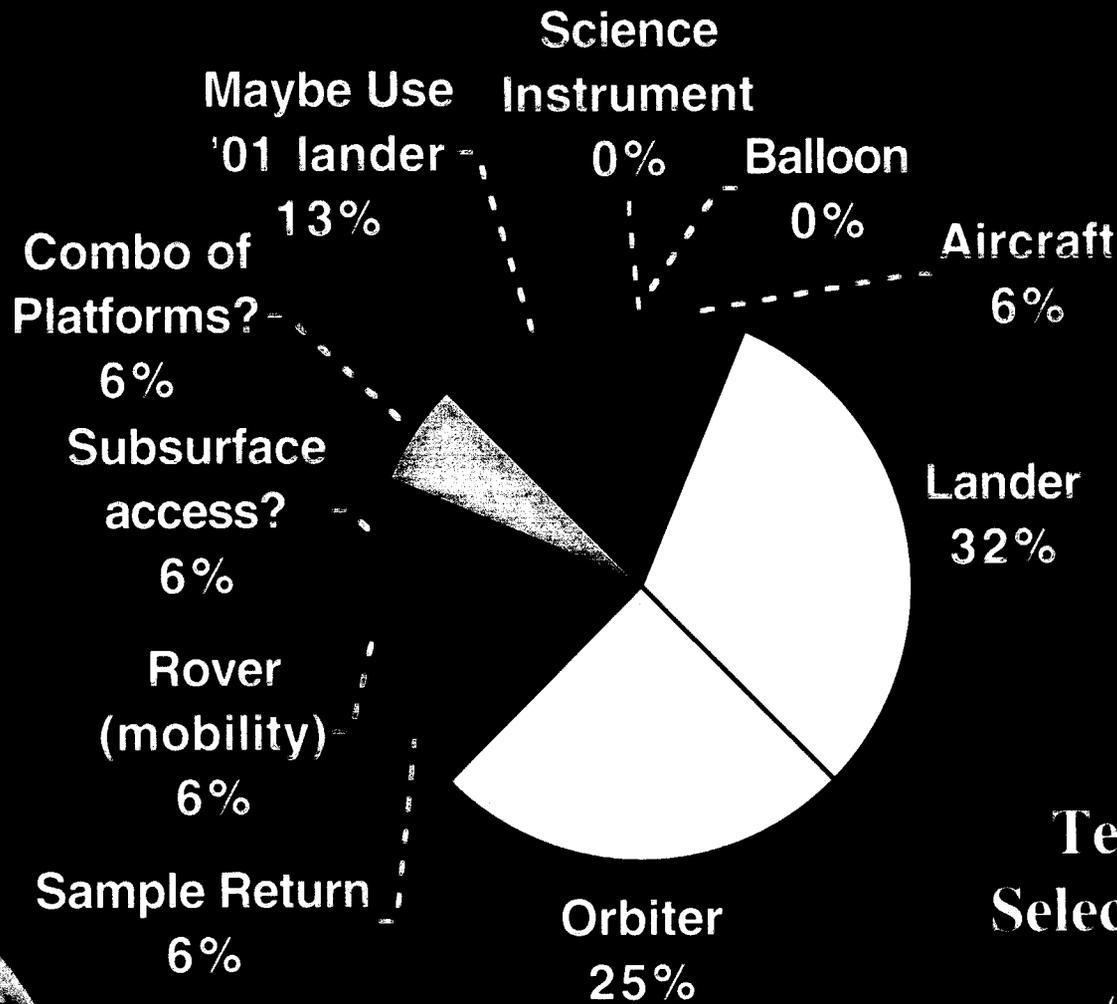


Summary of Submitted Concepts





Concepts Currently Studied



Ten Concepts Selected for Study
(~150K each)





Ten Selected Scout Studies

Area	Study Title	PI (institution)	Short Description
Landers/Rovers ↓	The Urey Mission	Plescia (USGS)	Lander/Rover for age dating.
	The NAIADES	Grimm (Blackhawk Geoservices)	Low-frequency electromagnetic sounding for groundwater.
	Artemis	Paige (UCI A)	Multiple polar small landers to the north and south poles.
	Cryosecut	Carsey (JPL)	North Polar probe melts into ice.
	PASCAL	Haberle (ARC)	Global meteorology network.
Orbiters ↓	Mars SAR	Campbell (Smithsonian)	Global imaging radar from orbit.
	Mars Atm Const Obs	Kursinski (UA)	Radio sounding of Mars atmosphere from multiple orbiters.
	Mars Env Obs	Janssen (JPL)	Orbital observation of Mars' atmosphere.
Aerial	KittyHawk	Calvin (UNR)	Multiple gliders observing Valles Marineris.
Sample Return	SampleCollection for Investigation of Mars	Leshin (ASU)	High altitude Martian dust collection and return to Earth via Mars atmospheric flyby.



General Scout Technologies

- Lightweight Propulsion Components
 - ✓ Tanks
 - ✓ Filters, Regulators, Valves
 - ✓ Thrusters (Low Min Impulse Bit [mN])
- Lightweight telecomm components
 - ✓ Antennas
 - ✓ Transmitters
 - ✓ Receivers
- Minimum mass structures
- Low mass, low power, small volume instruments

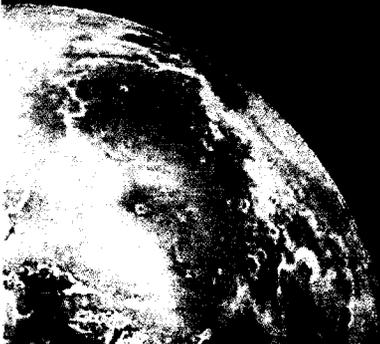




Scout Orbiter Technologies

- Minimum mass Electra
- High capacity, low mass, on-board storage (mass memory)
- Low mass Mars-Earth antennas (deployable?)
- High power, low mass Mars-Earth transmitter
- Cross-link (receive only?) capability

Driver for orbiters is always data to Earth capability!





Scout Near-Surface / Surface Technologies

- Small, robust Entry/Descent systems
(delivered surface payload varies from 5 - 150 kg)
- Precise control of entry corridor (similar to MSL)
- Entry/Descent Critical Event Comm
- Accurate delivery to atm interface (opnav,
adv radio nav techniques)
- Autonomy --> ability to carry out mission
with minimal ground interaction as time is
short for small missions





Near-Surface (airplane, balloon) Technologies

- Guidance and Navigation (small, lightweight, sun sensors, horizon sensors, terrain recognition)
- Extremely lightweight telecomm (total payload may be only a few kg per probe, including instruments)
 - ✓ Antennas
 - ✓ Transmitters/Receivers
- High efficiency, light weight solar cells
- Adv structures (thin materials for balloon, light weight airfoil shapes, deployment mechanisms)





Surface Technologies

- Low temperature, long life, low mass (low power?) power sources (solar, battery, RHU, RPS)
- Precision landing, hazard tolerance (hazard avoidance?) similar to MSL, but for very much smaller probes (5 - 150 kg payload)
- Mobility (meters to kilometers)
- Deployment mechanisms (during various phases of EDE and on surface)
- Low mass (~0.1 kg?), long-life (years), low power (mW - W) power systems enabling for network mission





Future Work

- Get AO out so schedule can proceed!!!
- Finish Analyzing Results of Studies
- Begin Preparation for Competed Scout Technologies for post-2007 Scouts
- Get 2007 Mission Selected for Flight

Mars Scouts are an Exciting
Addition to the Mars Program!

