



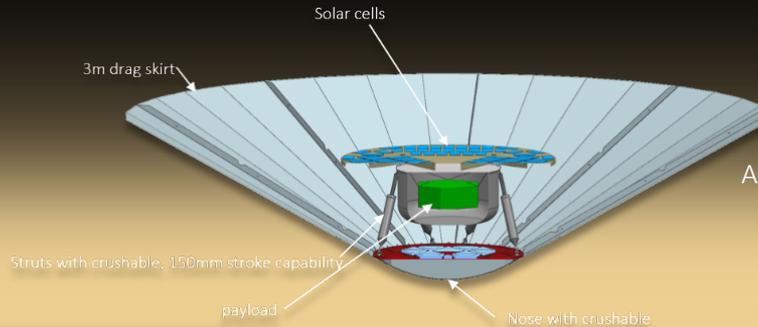
Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
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# Affordable Surface and Subsurface Exploration of Mars using SHEILD

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Parameter	Full Scale
Projected Diameter	1.8m
Nose Radius	0.45m
Crush Stroke	0.25m
Mass	50 kg

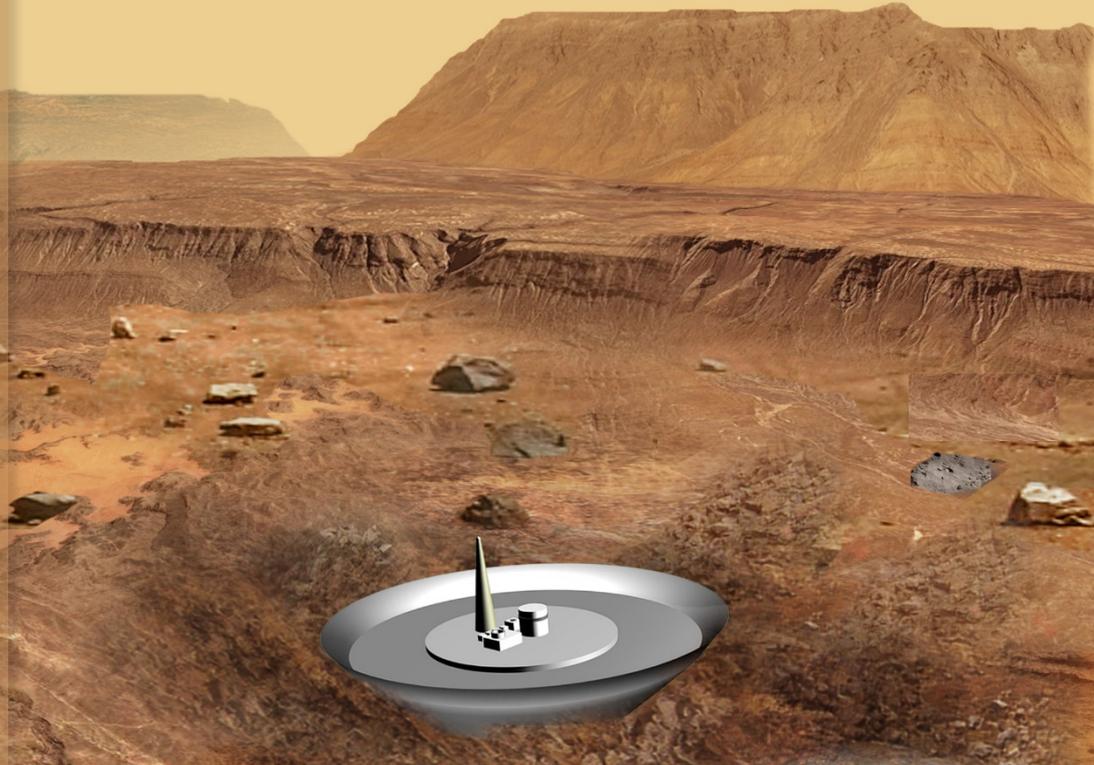
## SMALL HIGH IMPACT ENERGY LANDING DEVICE

SHIELD would enable the transportation of small scientific payloads affordably to the surface.

- Landed Mass: 50kg
- Science Payload Mass: 6kg
- Impact load range 1000 g – 2000 g.
- Static science platform, investigating options for surface and aerial mobility.
- Target mission duration: 90 sols to 1 Martian year (latitude dependent)
- Science goals of high priority for Decadal science, MEPAG, and HEO SKG's.

### Low Cost Approach

- Hosted, secondary, or dedicated P/L configurations.
- Does not have a parachute or propulsive deceleration. Uses low ballistic coefficient to slow down.



# Compelling Surface Science Measurements



## Fundamental & New Single Measurements

### Targeted Science

- Focused
- instrument suite.

### 3D/4D is the Science

- Global Coverage
- Networks
- Causality
- Processes
- Scouts



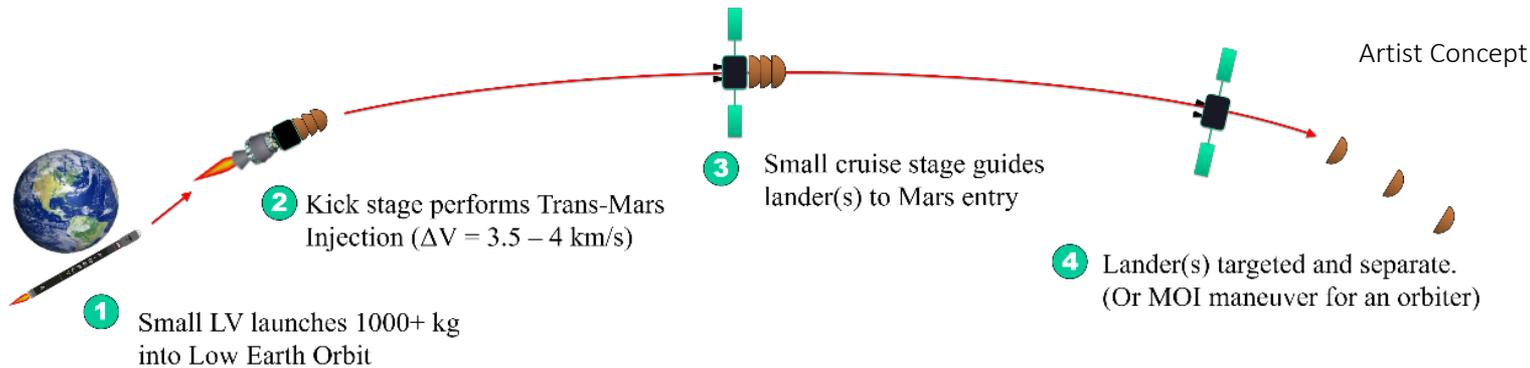
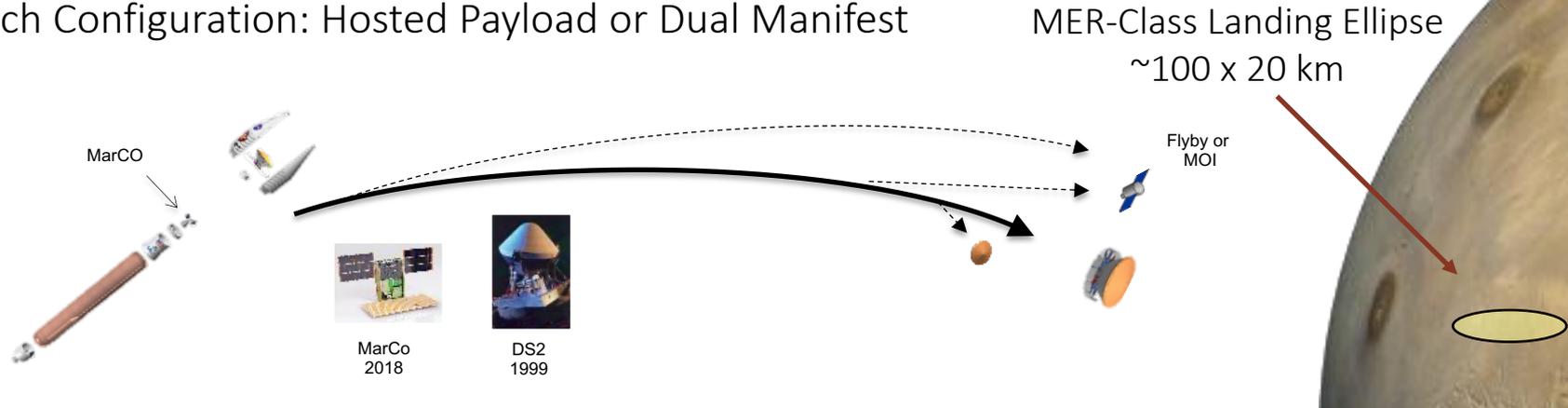
*High value science at low cost, would be complementary to any MSR efforts.*

# Notional Mission Scenarios: Delivering SHIELD from Earth to Mars



## Hosted Payload on Mars Orbiter or Mars Bound Mission

- Launch Configuration: Hosted Payload or Dual Manifest



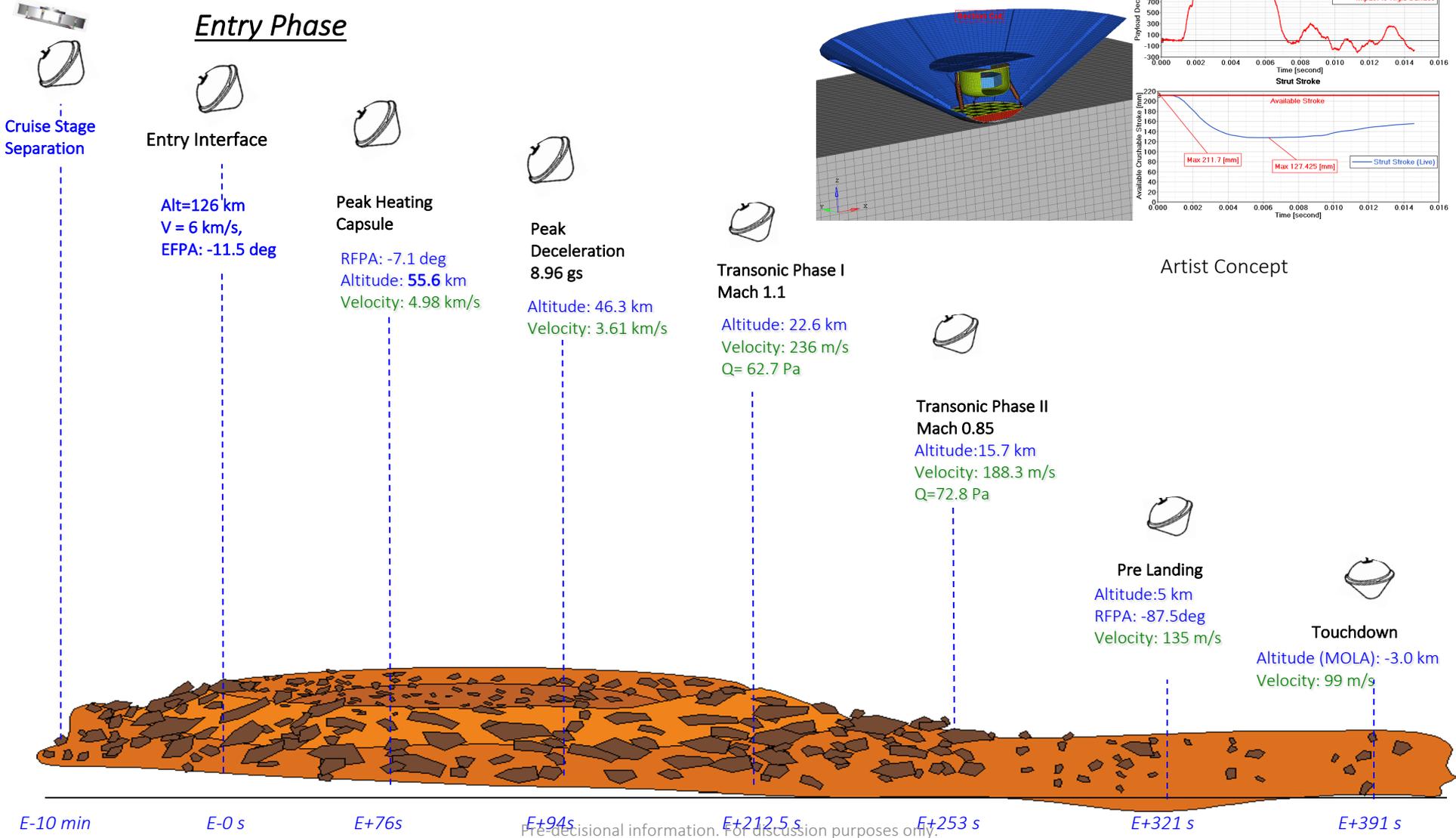
## Launch on Large or Small Launch Vehicle

- Launch Configuration: Multiple SHIELD landers and cruise stage s/c.

# SHIELD Lander EDL Concept of Operations



**Entry Mass: 40 kg**  
**Aeroshell Geometry (Pioneer):  $D=1.8\text{m}$ , '45 deg spherecone'**



**Science Objective:** Subsurface liquid water detection using transient electromagnetic sounder.

**Primary Instrument:** TH2OR TEM Liquid Sounder; 100 m transmit loop, receive loop, detector electronics.

**Secondary Instrument Options:** Meteorological sensors, trace gas sensors, dust sensors, and/or imager(s). Ruggedized for impact and environment

**Mission Duration:** Primary -1 month, Extended -1 Mars year

**Configuration:** <3 SHIELD landers with cruise stage

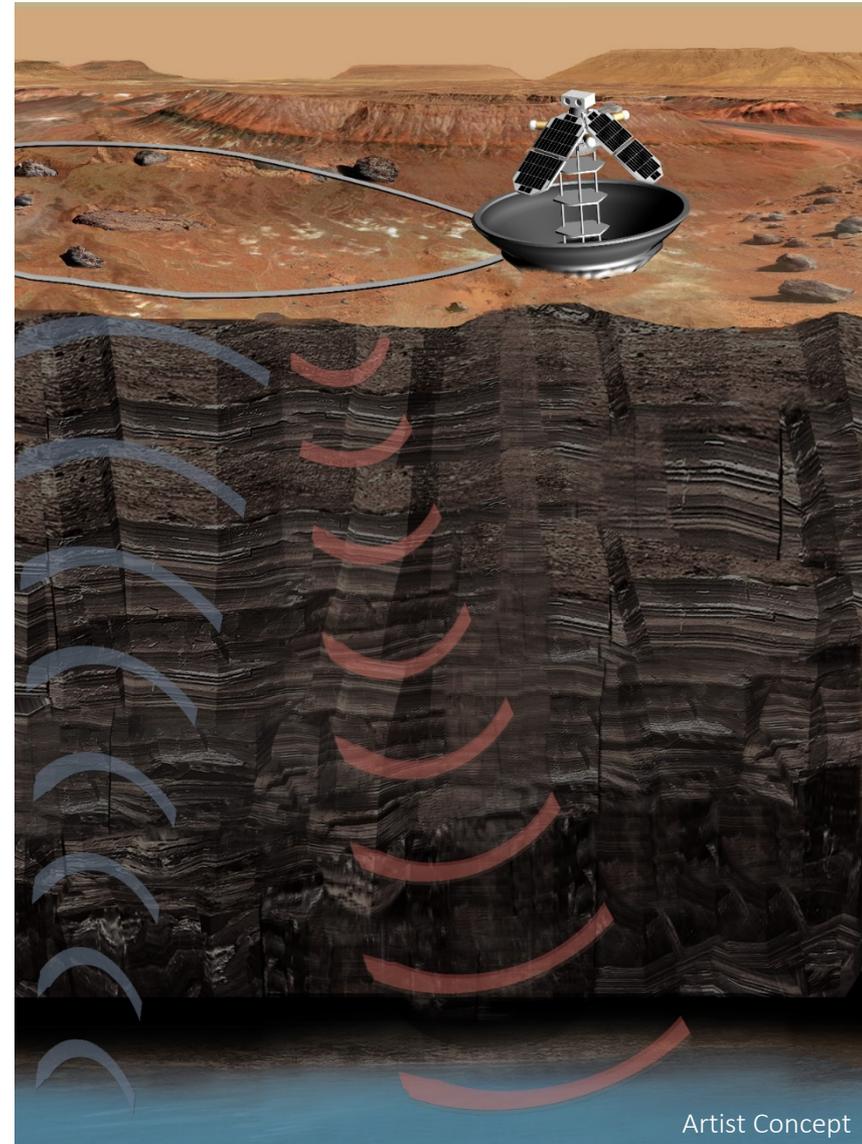
**Mission Design:** Ballistic trajectory, landing at equator +/- 30° latitude

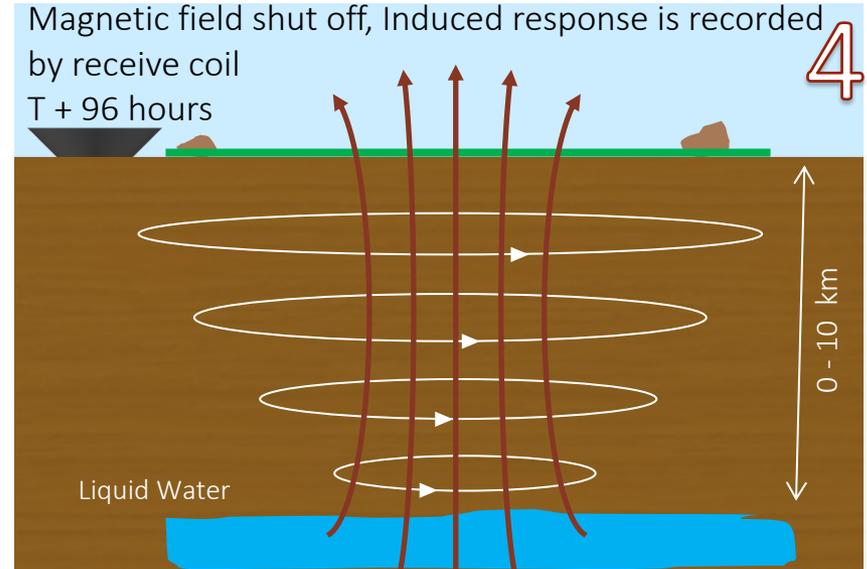
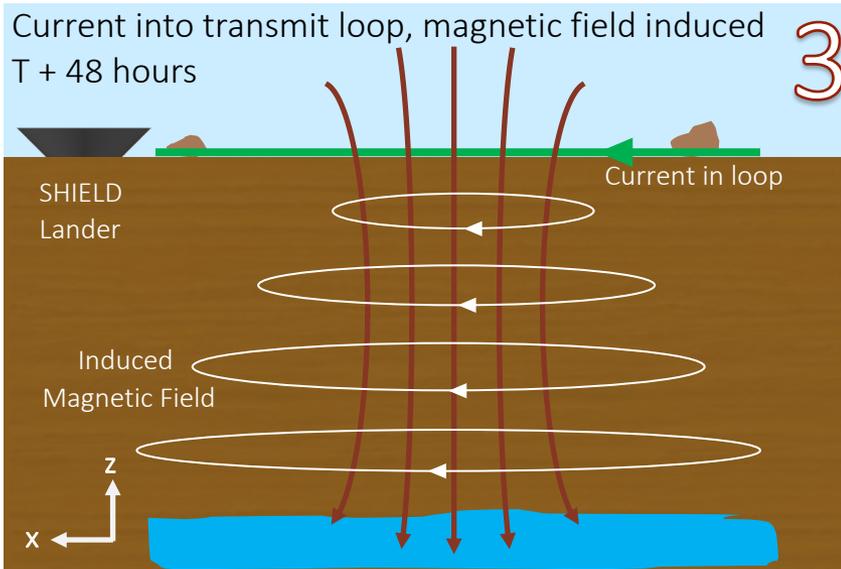
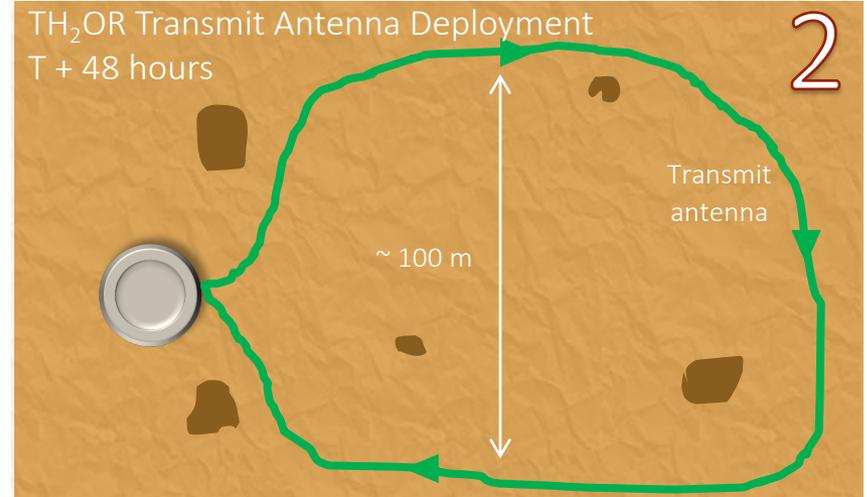
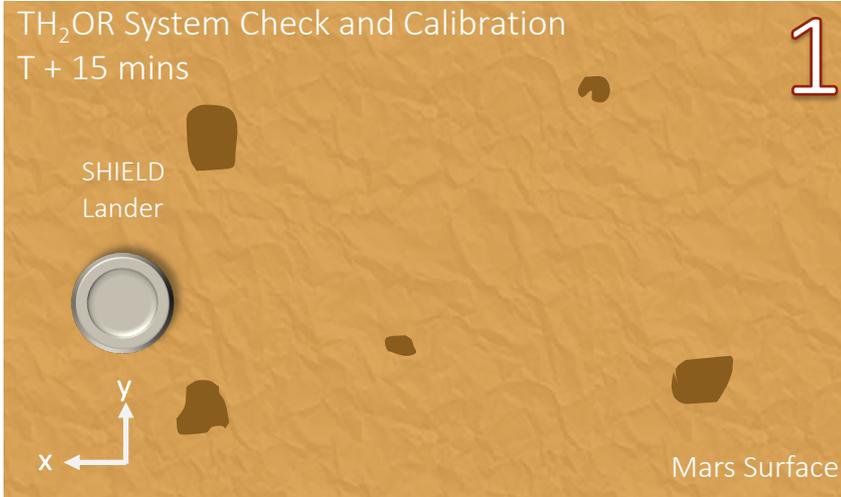
## If we want to go > kms

- ~100 m loop diameters , < 10 W, and integration times of hours.
- If mission constraints do not allow a large loop, a ~10 m diameter TEM system can theoretically sense Martian aquifers down to ~2-3 km if the integration time and power can be extended.

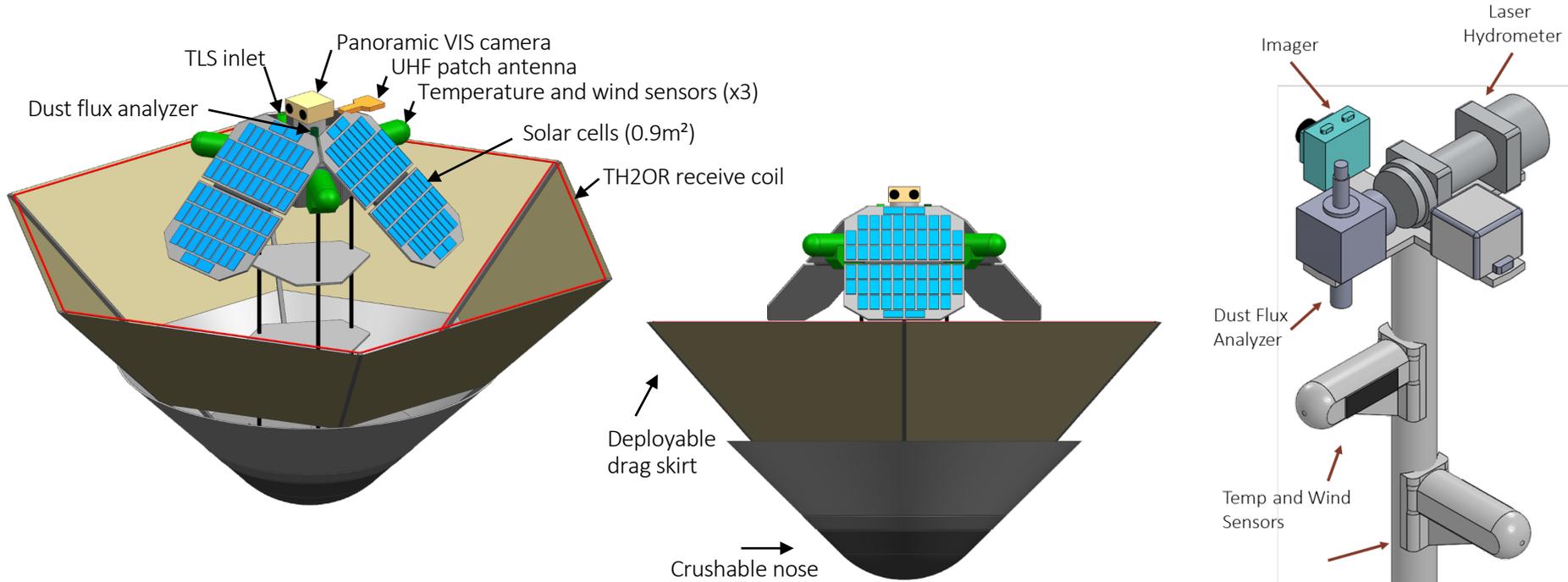
## If < 1km suffices

- ~2-m loop TEM systems with their modest mass, power, and AWG are suited to study subsurface liquid water below ~1 km on Mars.

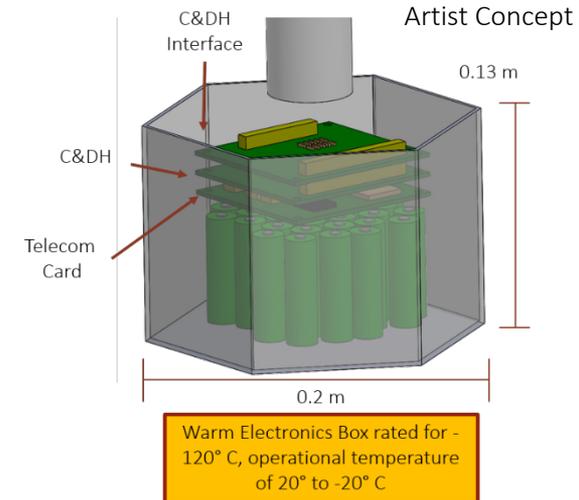




# Notional Flight System for Subsurface Water Detection Mission Concept



- **Payload Mass Maximum Expected Value (MEV):** 6 kg
- **Power:** 0.9m solar array, 200Wh energy storage capacity
- **Telecom:** UHF Relay with <8kbps data rate(s), 19 Mb daily volume
- **Payload Impact Acceleration:** 1000 – 2000 g



## Scientifically Compelling

SHIELD can accomplish decadal class surface and sub-surface science exploration while being complementary to Flagship missions in type of science investigation.

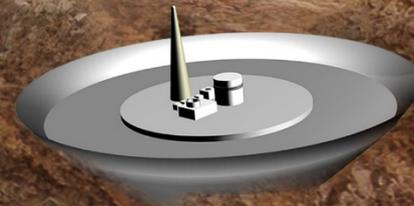
## Low Cost

The SHIELD lander concept cost target is \$50 M per lander with a total mission cost target of <\$200 M which includes cruise and launch vehicle.

## Technically Feasible

SHIELD is capable of delivering 6 kg of science payload per lander. Each lander has a landing ellipse of 100 x 20 km.

**SHIELD would enable the transportation of small scientific payloads affordably to the surface of Mars.**



Artist Concept



# Backup