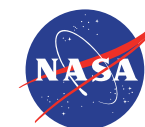




## ICEE-2 Overview

Joel Krajewski, Payload Manager, Europa Lander PreProject

26 June 2019



**Jet Propulsion Laboratory**  
California Institute of Technology

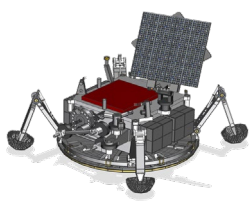
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Pre-Decisional Information – For Planning and Discussion Purposes Only

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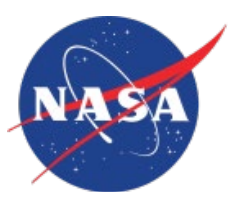


# ICEE-2 Program

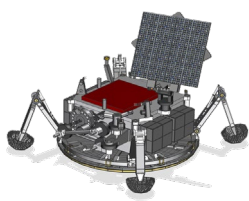


- Award Date: 8 Feb 2019 to 14 awardees
- Planned execution duration: 2 years
- Deliverables
  - Biannual: Briefings via telecon with NASA program managers
  - End of Year 1: Report on detailed spacecraft accommodation
  - End of ICEE-2 Task: Final Report (< 10 pages); Final Briefing at NASA HQ





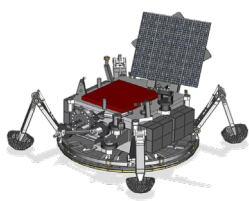
# ICEE-2 Goals from ROSES Call



- “The goal of the program is to advance both the technical readiness and spacecraft accommodation of instruments and the sampling system for a potential future Europa lander mission ... to TRL 6 in the 2021/2022 timeframe.”
- Expected Instrument Technology Advancement Activities:
  - “Evolve this path [to TRL6] into a detailed technology development plan and begin executing it.”
  - “Developing requirements and flowing them down to the subsystem level and across to the spacecraft”
  - “Developing the instrument architecture; conducting acquisition planning”
  - “Completing heritage assessment; conducting performance, cost, and risk trades”
  - “Identifying and mitigating development and programmatic risks”
  - “Initiating engineering development activities; creating preliminary system-level designs”
  - “Developing time-phased cost and schedule estimates”
- Expected Spacecraft Accommodation Activities:
  - “close interaction (including face to face) between the NASA-JPL pre-project lander study team and ICEE 2 selectees. “
  - “collaborative discussions of issues and solutions regarding instruments, the sample acquisition and delivery system, and the landed element”



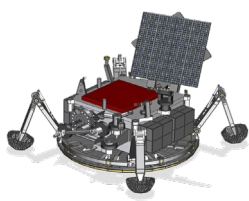
# Pre-Project Gains from ICEE-2



ICEE-2 Task Area Priority order	Pre-Project interest
Sample Analysis Instrument Accommodation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) Refine driving requirements on delivered sample, e.g., minimum volume, thermal constraints, etc.</li><li>2) Develop viable sample transfer concepts and address associated Lander accommodation (e.g., thermal)</li><li>3) Assess range of desired sample processing and associated TRL level; Identify possible commonality across instrument types; Reassess plan for implementation responsibility</li></ol>
Autonomy	Develop instrument capabilities driven by short mission duration, especially autonomous sampling instrument checkouts/calibrations
Geophone Accommodation	Develop requirements for minimization of both European seismic signal attenuation and self-generated Lander noise
Camera Accommodation	Evaluate pros/cons of current baseline, which levies engineering requirements/constraints on Science cameras (i.e., cameras mounted to HGA, imaging of sampling hardware, etc)
Planning	Refine assumptions regarding development schedule



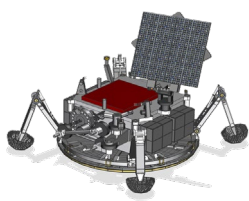
# ICEE-2 Awardees



Principal Investigator, <i>Institution</i>	Instrument
<b>Byrne, Shane, <i>Univ. Of Arizona</i></b>	<b>C-LIFE:</b> Cold-Lightweight Imagers for Europa
<b>Murchie, Scott L, <i>JHU/APL</i></b>	<b>ELSSIE:</b> Europa Lander Stereo Spectral Imaging Experiment
<b>Arevalo, Ricardo D, <i>U. Maryland, College Park</i></b>	<b>CORALS:</b> Characterization of Ocean Residues and Life Signatures
<b>Glein, Christopher R, <i>Southwest Research Institute</i></b>	<b>MASPEX-ORCA:</b> MAss Spectrometer for Planetary EXploration-ORganic Composition Analyzer for Europa Lander
<b>Mathies, Richard A, <i>UC Berkeley</i></b>	<b>MOAB:</b> Microfluidic Organic Analyzer for Biosignatures
<b>Brinckerhoff, W. B., <i>Goddard Space Flight Center</i></b>	<b>EMILI:</b> European Molecular Indicators of Life Investigation
<b>Lambert, James L., <i>Jet Propulsion Laboratory</i></b>	<b>CIRS:</b> Compact Integrated Raman Spectrometer
<b>Quinn, Richard, <i>Ames Research Center</i></b>	<b>ELM:</b> Europa Luminescence Microscope
<b>Bailey, Samuel Hop, <i>University Of Arizona</i></b>	<b>SIIOS:</b> Seismometer to Investigate Ice and Ocean Structure
<b>Panning, Mark P, <i>Jet Propulsion Laboratory</i></b>	<b>ESP:</b> Europa Seismic Package
<b>Ricco, Antonio J, <i>Ames Research Center</i></b>	<b>MICA:</b> Microfluidic Icy-World Chemistry Analyzer
<b>Moldwin, Mark B, <i>U. Michigan, Ann Arbor</i></b>	<b>MAGNET:</b> Radiation Tolerant Magnetometer for Europa Lander
<b>Grimm, Robert E., <i>Southwest Research Institute</i></b>	<b>EMS:</b> Europa Magnetotelluric Sounder
<b>Malespin, Charles A, <i>Goddard Space Flight Center</i></b>	<b>CADMES:</b> Collaborative Acceptance and Distribution for Measuring European Samples System



# ICEE-2 – PreProject Rules of Engagement

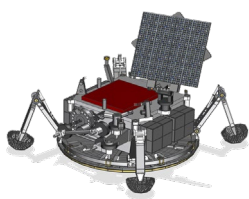


- HQ encourages open exchange with the PreProject, and the process will be a mix of
  - Awardee-wide discussions
  - Periodic Telecons between Individual Awardees and Pre-Project
  - Site-visits at Individual Awardees if specifically useful
  - Internal Pre-Project Analyses
  - Fully public workshops
- NASA HQ Rep (Schulte, Salute) is CC'd on email exchanges and invited to telecons
- JPL PreProject establishes Non-Disclosure Agreements with all PI's who desire one
- JPL ICEE-2 teams are treated with the same constraints as non-JPL ICEE-2 teams
- Any additional Pre-Project technical material will be posted to a PreProject public website
  - Motivation: maintain level playing field for possible future AO



# Payload Accommodation Resources

## No changes to relative to the Draft PIP



**Table 3-5. Sampling System Requirements and Sample Characteristics**

Requirement on Delivered Sample	Baseline
Number of sampling locations within the workspace (i.e., number of trenches)	1
Number of samples delivered to each instrument	3
Minimum volume of each sample for each instrument	Proposers should specify requirement. Baseline assumption from SDT Report Model Payload is: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 cc for the Organic Compositional Analyzer</li> <li>1 cc for the Vibrational Spectrometer</li> <li>5 cc for the Microscope</li> </ol>
Minimum target depth for delivered sample	>= 10 cm (below horizontal surface)
Minimum fraction of delivered sample from target depth	80% (by volume)
Maximum fraction of sample-to-sample cross-contamination	No requirement but will characterize and minimize by design and operations
Maximum temperature of sample prior to presentation or delivery to science instrument	150 K (or $T_{\text{surface}} + 10$ K, whichever is greater)
Maximum Particle Diameter	3 mm

Change since draft PIP

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

None

} Expect ICCE-2 results may suggest refinements

**Table 3-2. The entire proposed integrated payload should not exceed these resource envelopes.**

Resource	Payload Not-to-Exceed Value
Mass (see Table 3-1)	32.7 Kg at selection (CBE+Uncertainty) <sup>(1)</sup>
Volume (See Figure 3-1)	34.5 L (internal and external to the vault)
Energy	1600 W-Hr total for all payloads; See Table 5-2
Science Data	600 Mbits total; See Table 5-2
Note (1): The Project holds payload mass reserves for use post-selection to solve accommodation and other issues in order to achieve a not-to-exceed total payload mass of 42.5kg at hardware delivery	

None

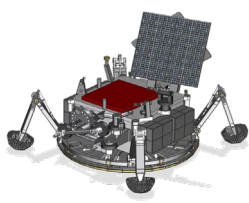
None – see later chart

None – see later chart

None

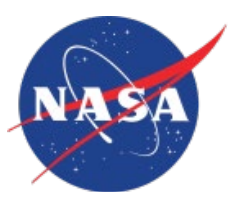


# Instrument Technical Resource allocations and Interfaces

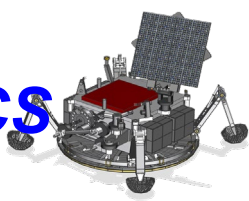


- Draft PIP posted with ICEE-2 call remains the project's baseline
- Default policy is to retain the original allocations and interfaces described in draft PIP.
  - i.e., Treat any deviation needed by a given ICEE-2 team's as an instrument-unique accommodation "cost"
- Specific draft PIP clarifications / refinements include:
  - Augmentation to Power interface requirements
  - Maximum Instrument length in Vault
  - Camera Heads on HGA:
    - Max length and stowed orientation
    - radiation-shielding from HGA
    - flexibility in camera head housing
  - Assessment of 2-meter external cable length assumption
  - Vault Temperature during Cruise and Surface Phases





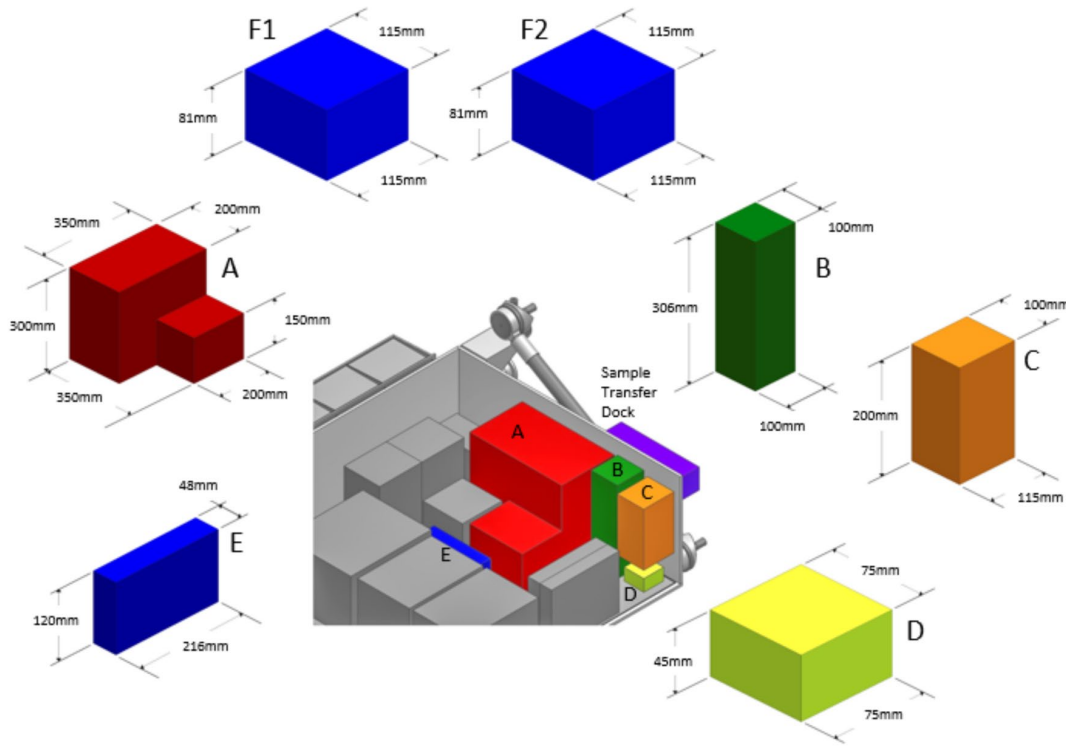
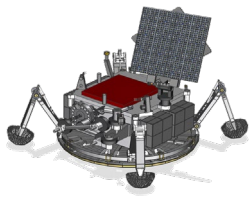
## Power Interface Requirements – Augmentation in *BLUE ITALICS*



- Information regarding Power Interface (Draft PIP Section 3.8.1):
  - 28V bus with a nominal range of 24-36V (operational range) *at the connector interface*
  - All instruments need to tolerate any voltage 0-40V (survival range)
  - Lander provides 2A channels and a limited number of 5A channels
    - *Instrument can draw 100% of channel rated current during nominal operations (peak and average)*
    - *Instrument can draw 200% of rated current for up to 80ms at turn on (INRUSH)*
    - *No spec available on ripple at this time*
  - *A 10A channel can be provided by ganging 2x 5A switches*
  - Single-point ground (SPG) system; primary power is kept isolated (typically > 1 MOhm, for both the active and return)
  - Instrument provides all its own secondary voltage conversion with the secondary returns tied to chassis



# Payload Volume Allocation



Overall volume allocation remains the same

**Suballocation per instrument is notional only**

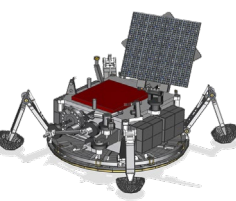
**Shapes of notional suballocation are not strict**

ICEE-2 teams should propose volume shapes that are most natural to instrument design, improve ease of assembly/disassembly, etc.;

PreProject will identify if/when a proposed shape is inherently un-accommodatable



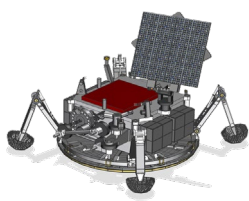
# Maximum Instrument Length in Vault



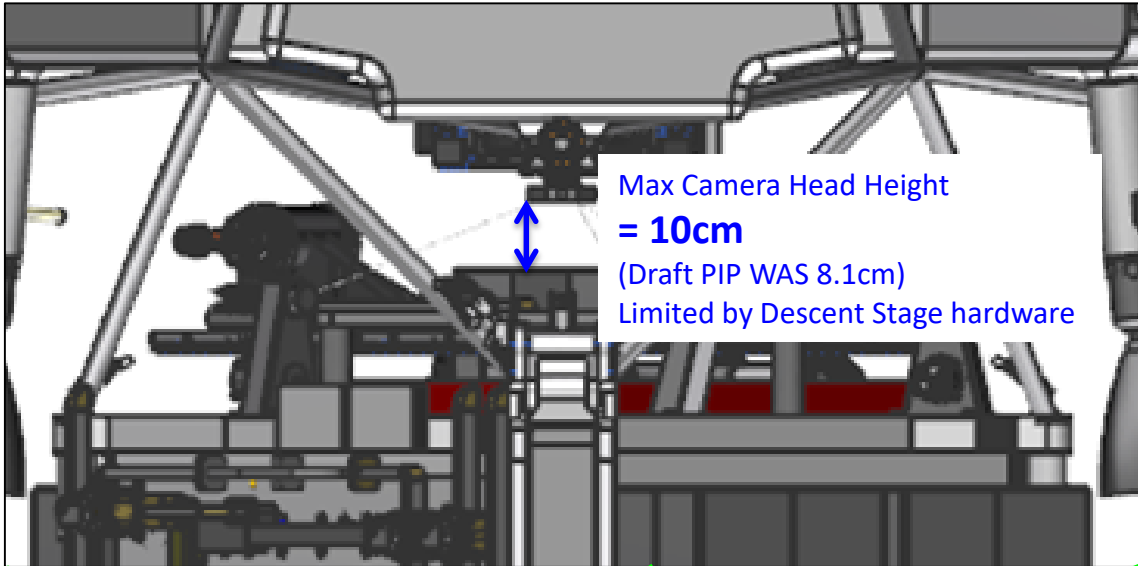
- As noted in ICEE-2 Kickoff, the individual instrument volumes shown in draft PIP Figure 3-1 are notional only - The overall collective instrument volume is a constraint
- Configuration of Flight System components and instruments within the Lander Vault can be rearranged to adapt to individual instrument form-factors
- The maximum length for a “long-skinny” instrument that can be accommodated in the Lander Vault without incurring Vault growth is 85 cm.
  - External Lander Vault dimension is 1 meter; 15cm allows for vault wall thickness, mounting brackets, cabling access, etc.



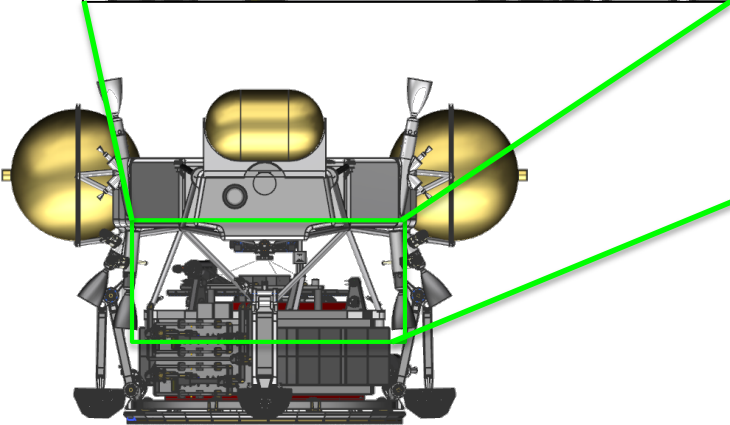
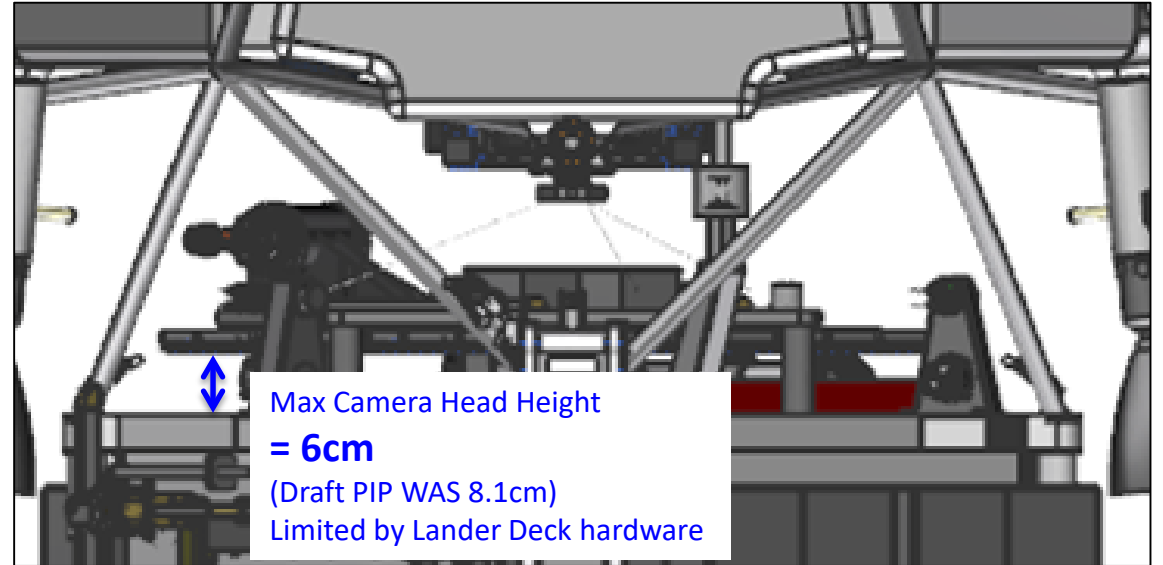
# Camera Head on HGA: Max Length and stowed orientation



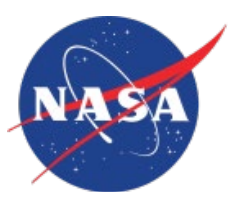
Baseline: Camera Head Face Up for Landing  
Lens-mounted deployable covers advisable



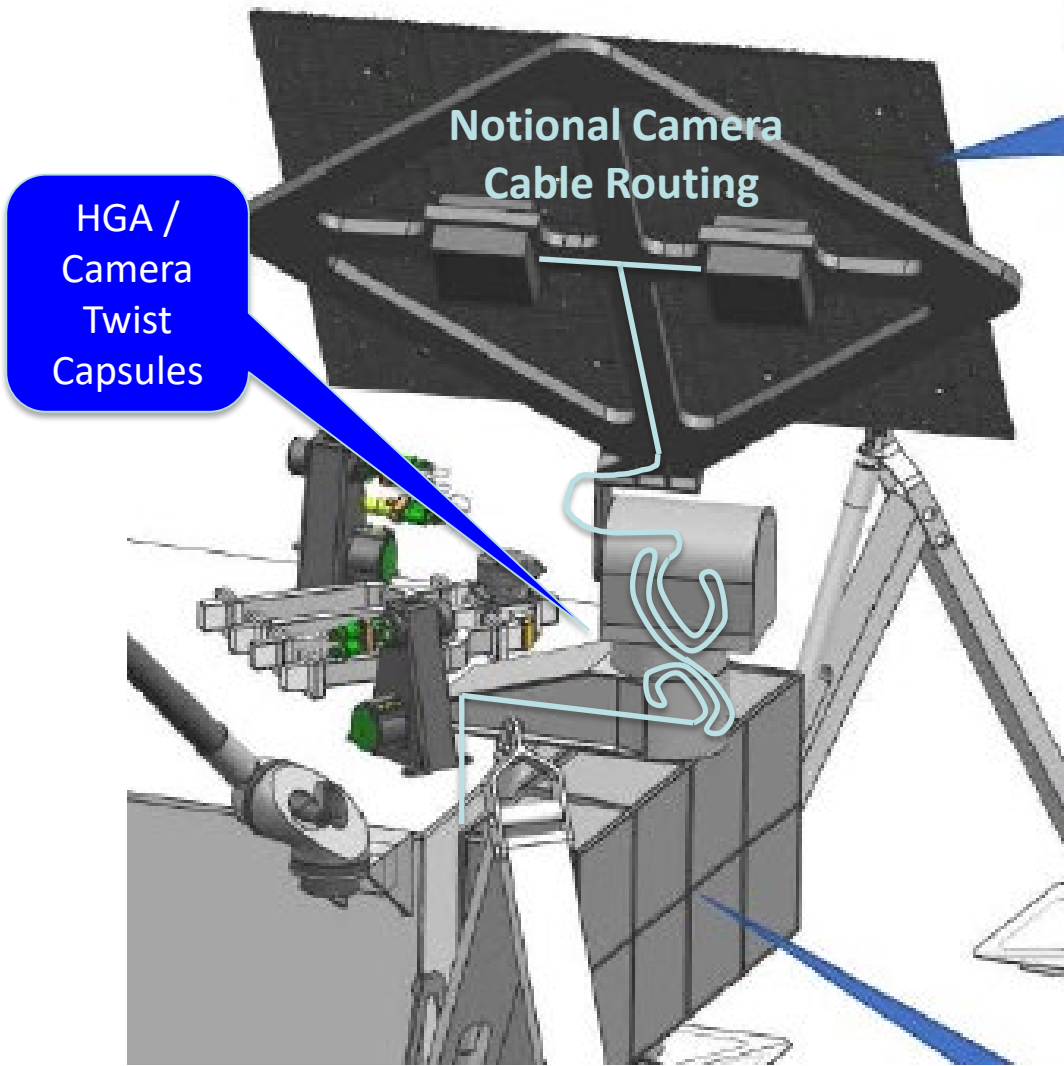
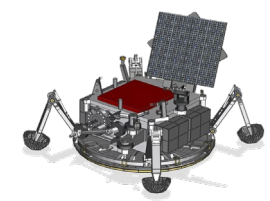
Alternative: Camera Head Faces Down for Landing  
Enables deck-mounted lens covers that disengage with HGA elevation actuation







# Rationale for Cable Length assumption for externally-mounted hardware



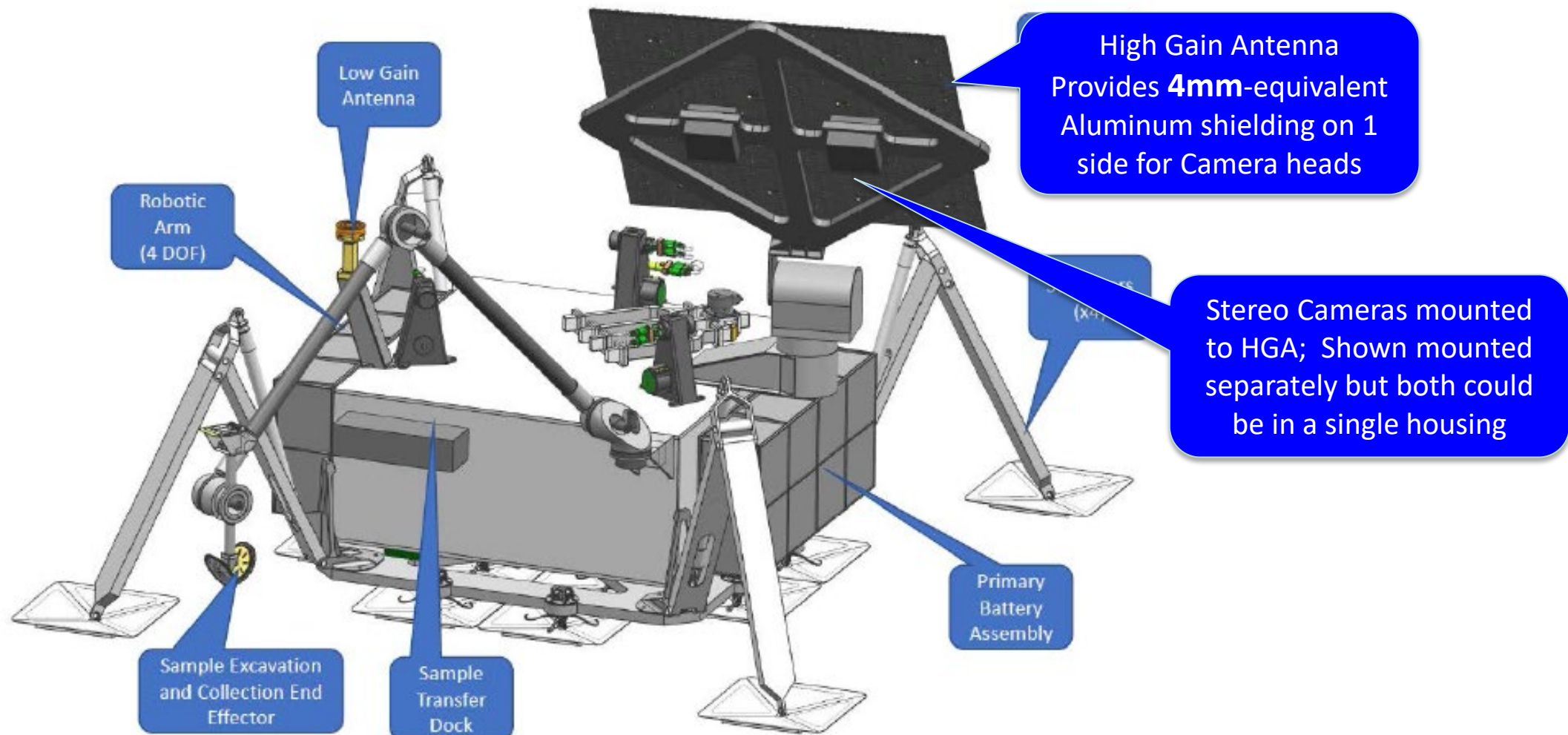
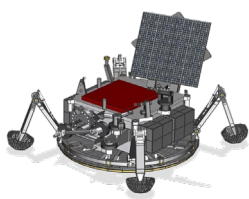
Camera Heads mounted  $\sim 0.7\text{m}$  above Lander deck  
Require cables at least  $1.5\text{m}$  length to reach vault interior Including service loops and Az and EL joint twist capsules.

Draft PIP paragraph 3.3.1 specified  $2.0$  meter length  
To enable flexibility in Camera electronics Placement

By comparison MSL Cameras on mast  $\sim 1$  meter above deck required  $3.7\text{m}$  flex cable to reach Camera electronics



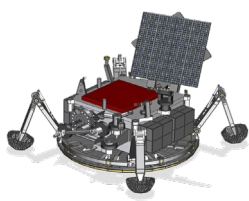
# Additional Information on draft PIP Figure 2-10 relevant to Camera Heads



**Figure 2-10. Lander Configuration**



# Vault Temperature During Cruise

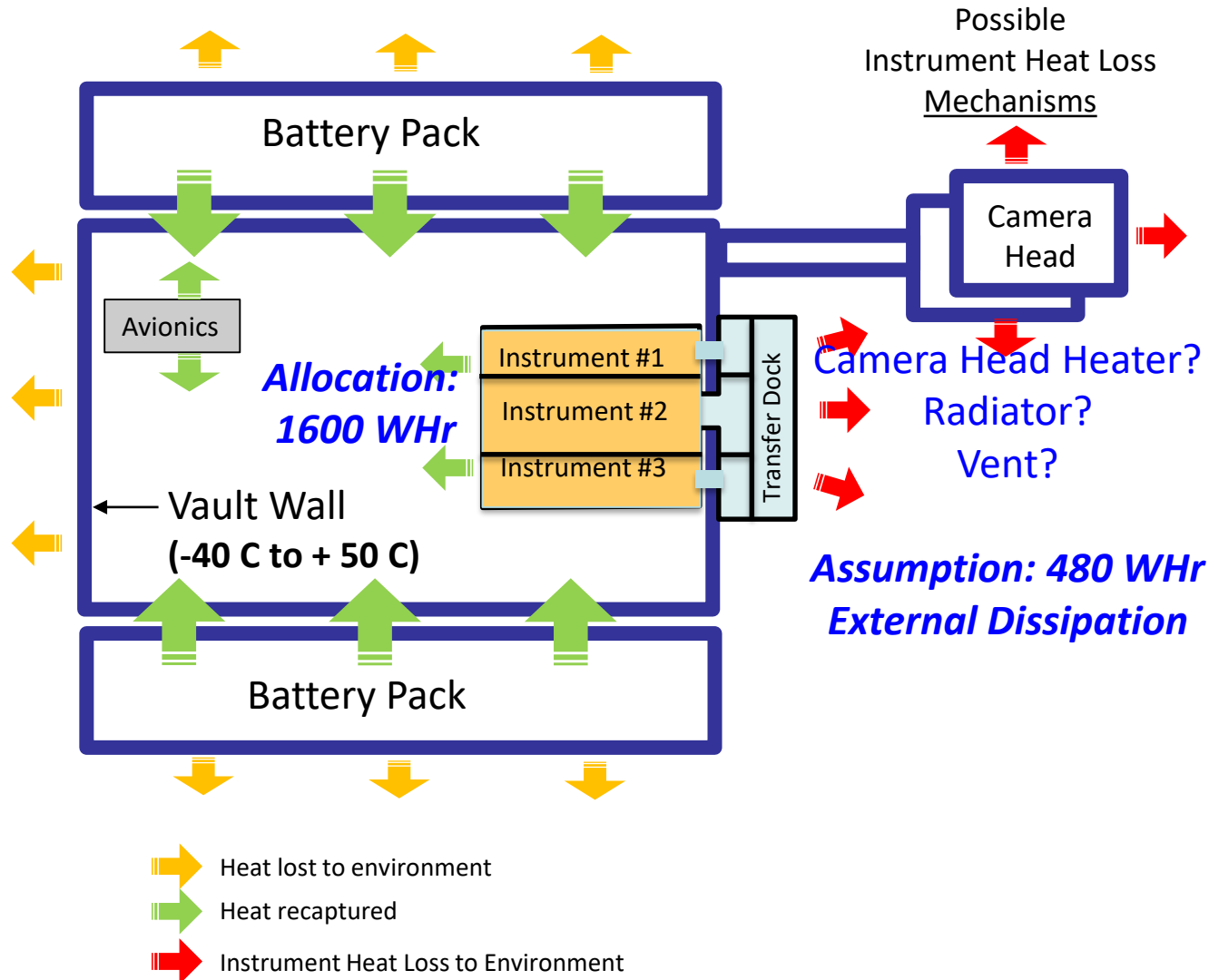
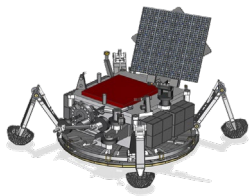


- Expect Vault to transition to steady state of  $\sim -10$  C within a couple days after launch
- $\sim -10$ C vault temperature is expected to be maintained until  $< 1$  day prior to Landing.
- Landing Day temperature transient up to max operating range of  $+50$  C
  - Hardware required for DDL will be powered on and dumping heat into vault



# Lander Thermal Balance

## Need to account for Instrument heat loss to Environment

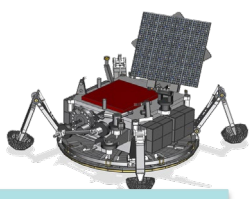


- Europa Lander makes use of battery, instrument, and avionics waste heat to maintain thermal balance
- To date, all instrument power allocations are assumed to be recaptured as waste heat into vault
- **For Instruments with external heat loss:**
  - Needs to be accounted for within Instrument power/energy usage estimates
  - Applies both during operation and non-operating conditions





# Vault Temperature bounds during Surface Phase

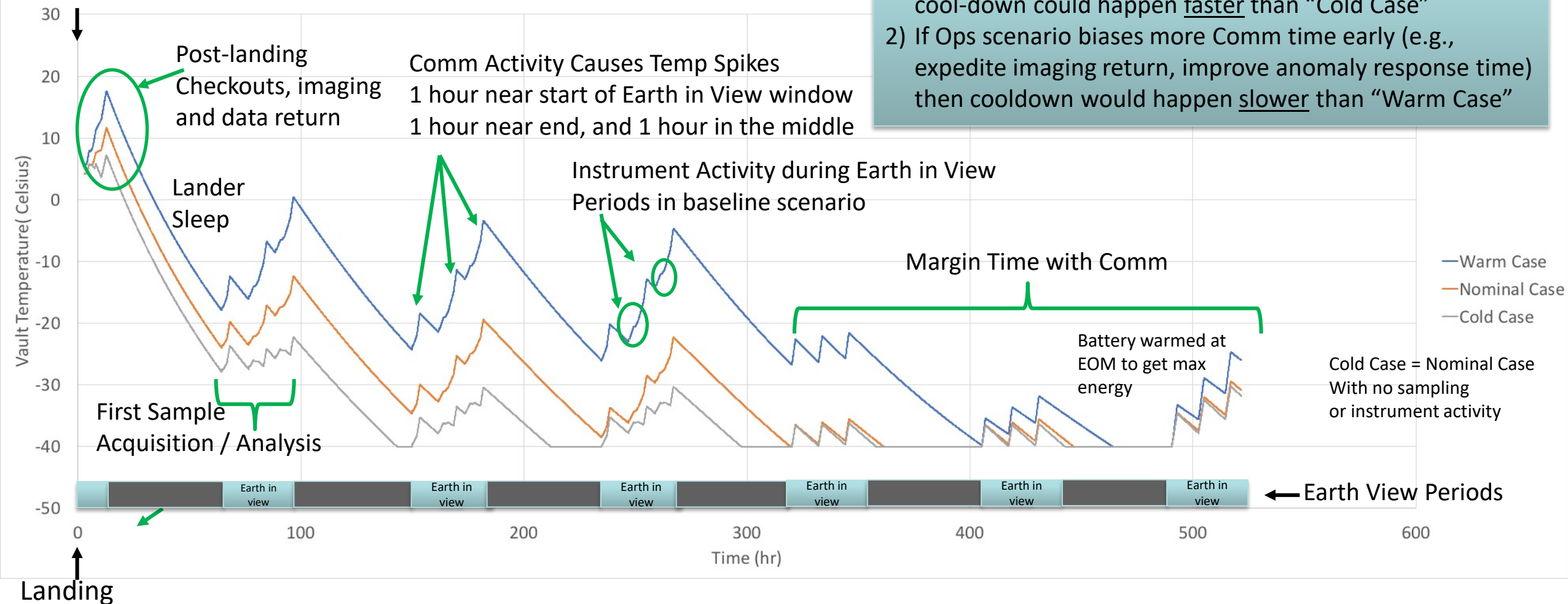


Vault temperature at Landing could be as high as 25C

Estimated Vault Wall Temperature

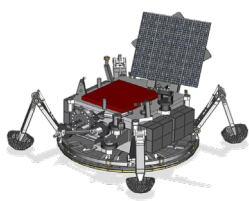
**Warm/Cold bounds could expand as design evolves, e.g.,**

- 1) If vault becomes thermally leakier than currently planned, cool-down could happen faster than “Cold Case”
- 2) If Ops scenario biases more Comm time early (e.g., expedite imaging return, improve anomaly response time) then cooldown would happen slower than “Warm Case”





# Wrap Up; PreProject Points of Contact



- JPL PreProject is excited to make progress on the unique challenges of instruments suitable for Europa Lander
- Joel Krajewski, Payload Manager ←primary point of contact
  - [Joel.a.krajewski@jpl.nasa.gov](mailto:Joel.a.krajewski@jpl.nasa.gov)
  - 818-354-5808 (office); 818-687-9829 (cell)
- Roger Gibbs, Project Manager
  - [roger.g.gibbs@jpl.nasa.gov](mailto:roger.g.gibbs@jpl.nasa.gov)
  - 818-354-6826 (office)
- Kevin Hand, Project Scientist
  - [Kevin.P.Hand@jpl.nasa.gov](mailto:Kevin.P.Hand@jpl.nasa.gov)
  - 818-354-9547 (office)
- Steve Lee, Flight System Manager
  - [steven.w.lee@jpl.nasa.gov](mailto:steven.w.lee@jpl.nasa.gov)
  - 818-393-6685 (office)