



Blue Marble : Remote Characterization of Habitable Planets

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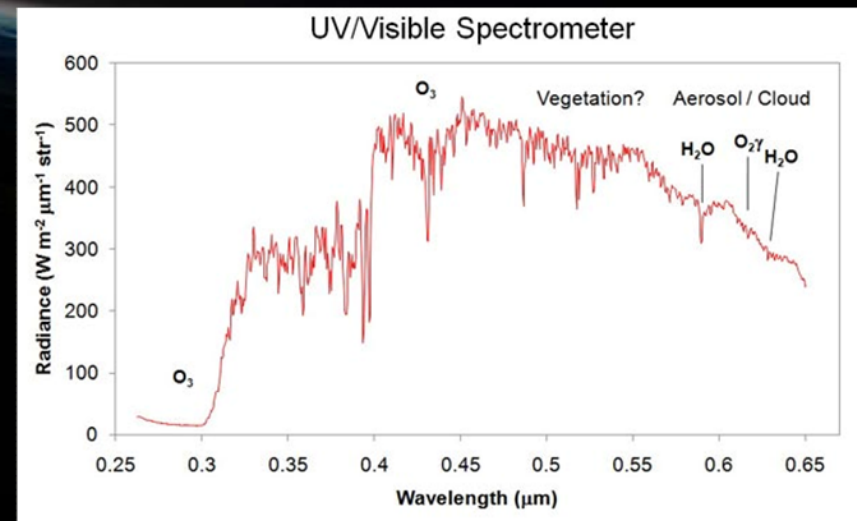
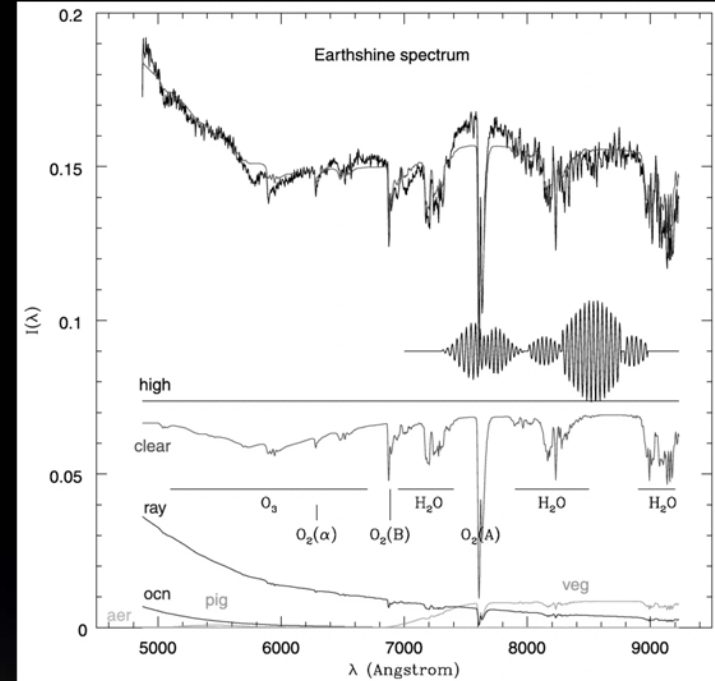
Introduction

- Search for extrasolar habitable planets has relied on models with partial ground truth
- Current theory predicts that alternative measurements may yield better data for determining exoplanet habitability
- With some instrument and trajectory design investments, a small spacecraft platform would return data on these measurements
- Mission is well suited for low cost spacecraft and launch vehicles



Science Investigation

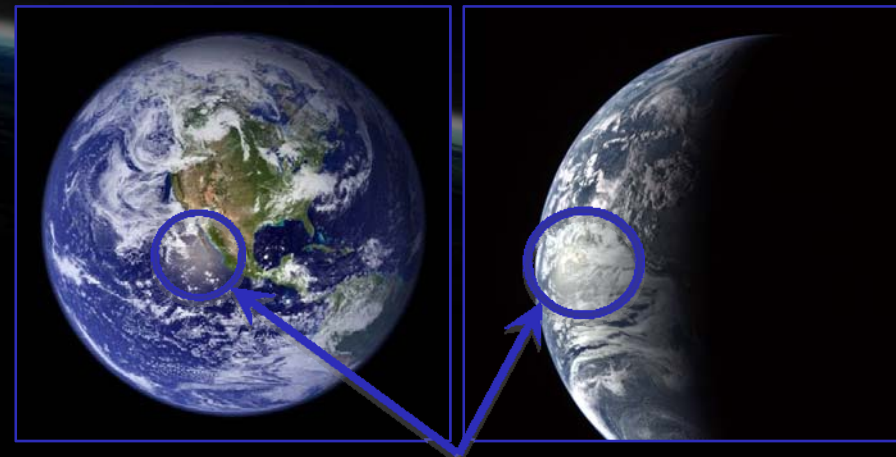
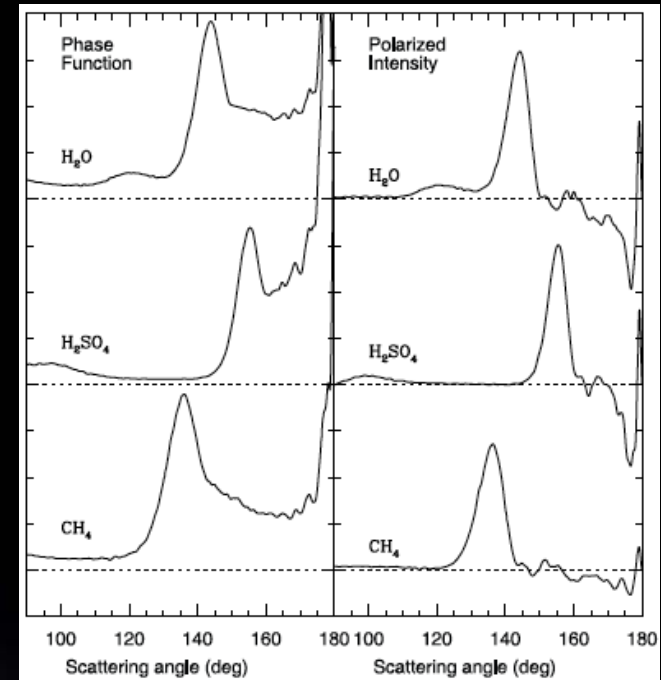
- 2008 Astrobiology Roadmap Goals 1 and 7
 - Detect and characterize habitable planets
 - Develop methods for recognizing life on distant planets
- Previous mission concepts have focused on IR bands
 - Initial studies in MWIR
 - Expanded to VIS through LWIR





Science Investigation

- Linear and circular polarization of interest
 - Refraction index can be used to differentiate atmospheric and liquid water
 - Features of interest known in VIS through MWIR
- Illumination phase variation also of interest
- Time variation of interest



Polarized glint effects



Preliminary Requirements Trace

Science Objective	Science Measurement	Instrument	Instrument Requirements	Mission Requirements
Obtain linear spectroscopy of full Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe at least 98% of earth disc 	Spectropolarimeter / Polarizing Imager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rotate instrument about boresight at 0.5 to 1 rpm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mission distance from Earth > 200,000 km Orient spin axis to <15 arc-min error Observe Earth in 360° angle per season Mission lifetime > 1 year
Obtain circular spectroscopy of full Earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe in VNIR wavelengths Observe full 360° phase angle Observe over full range of Earth seasons 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect 8 - 12 samples per spacecraft rotation Instrument bandpass from 350 to 900 nm 	
Obtain polarized imagery of full earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe at 4 bands 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe 400, 570, 650, and 760 nm Resolution of at least 400 x 400 pixels FPA readout rate of 5 to 20 Hz 	
Obtain infrared spectroscopy of full earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe in M/LWIR band 	IR Spectrometer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instrument bandpass from 5 to 20 microns <125 nm resolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mission distance from Earth > 200,000 km
Obtain infrared imagery of full earth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe in M/LWIR band 	IR Imager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolution of at least 128 x 128 pixels Imager bandpass from 5 to 20 microns FPA readout rate of 5 to 20 Hz 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mission distance from Earth > 200,000 km
Obtain ground truth imagery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observe in 3 colors 	Visible Camera	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Instrument bandpass from 350 to 900 nm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mission distance from Earth > 200,000 km

Primary Objectives
Secondary Objectives
Tertiary Objective



Instrumentation

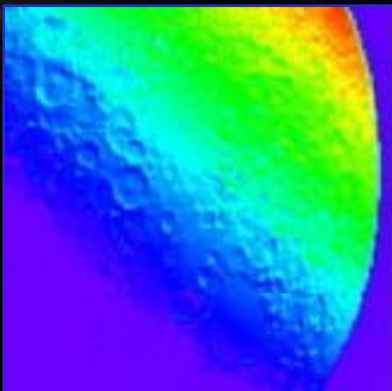
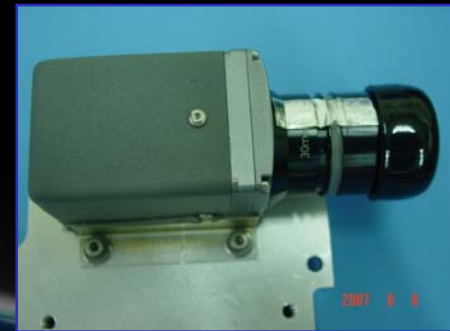
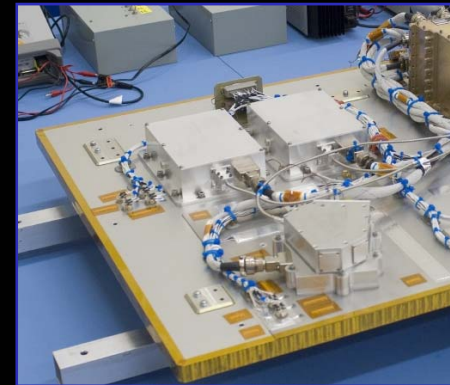
- Spectropolarimeter and imaging polarimeter provides primary science
 - Observe 4 bands from 400 to 760 nm
 - Collect 8 – 12 samples around 360° rotation angle
 - FPA readout rate of at least 5 Hz
- Represents development item
 - POLDER-2 / MICAS serve as surrogates





Instrumentation

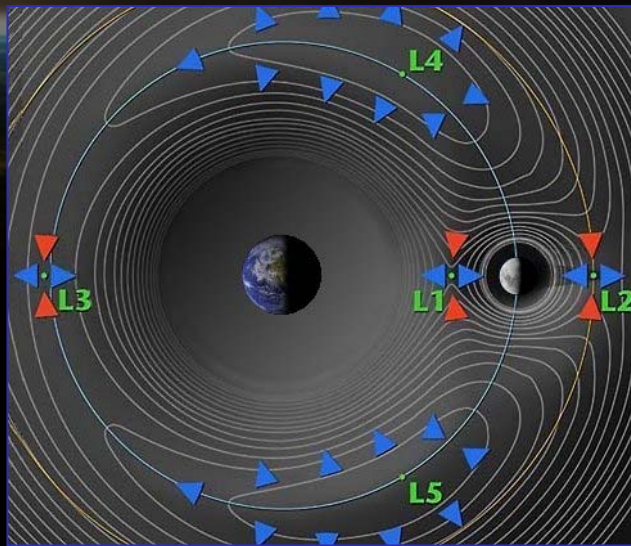
- Secondary instruments drawn from LCROSS mission
 - NIR spectrometer
 - Extend to MWIR
 - NIR, VIS, MIR cameras
- Excellent preliminary results obtained





Mission Design

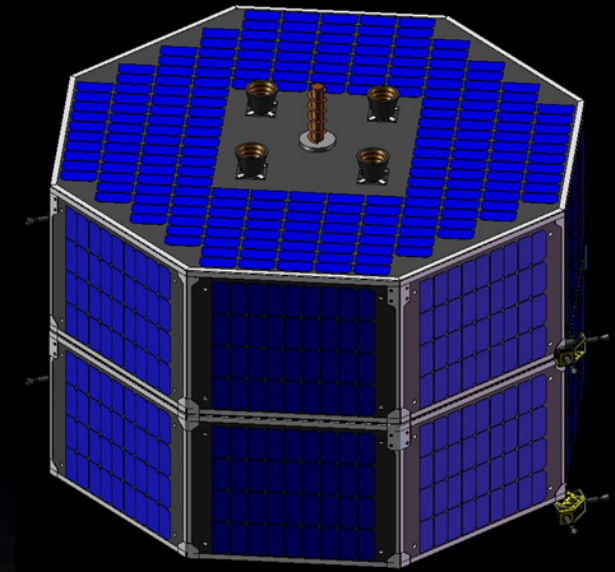
- Desired orbit distance leads to Lunar or Lunar Lagrangian orbits
 - Lunar interference and complexity remove L2, L3
 - L1, L4, L5 considered acceptable destinations
- To simplify instrument design, spacecraft designed to spin about boresite
- Spin axis precession required for Earth imaging
 - Continuous spin, reorient with thrusters
 - Spin – despin with single reaction wheel and reorient with thrusters





Spacecraft Design

- Simple deep-space bus
- Derivative of LADEE bus
- Co-boresighted, fixed instruments
- Dual mode bipropellant system for injection
- Fixed arrays for power generation
- 15 arc-min spin axis control
- X band RF system with fixed antennas





Launch and Operations

- Launch mass compatible with Minotaur I, Minotaur IV and Falcon 1E vehicles
 - Launch from CCAFS
 - Falcon 1E primary
 - Best match to launch mass
 - Minotaur IV backup
 - Excellent margin may allow co-manifest
- Mission operations directed at ARC MOC with Deep Space Network contacts

