

Small Spinning Landers for Solar System Exploration Missions



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SmallSat Conference

Logan, UT

2014 Aug 4-7

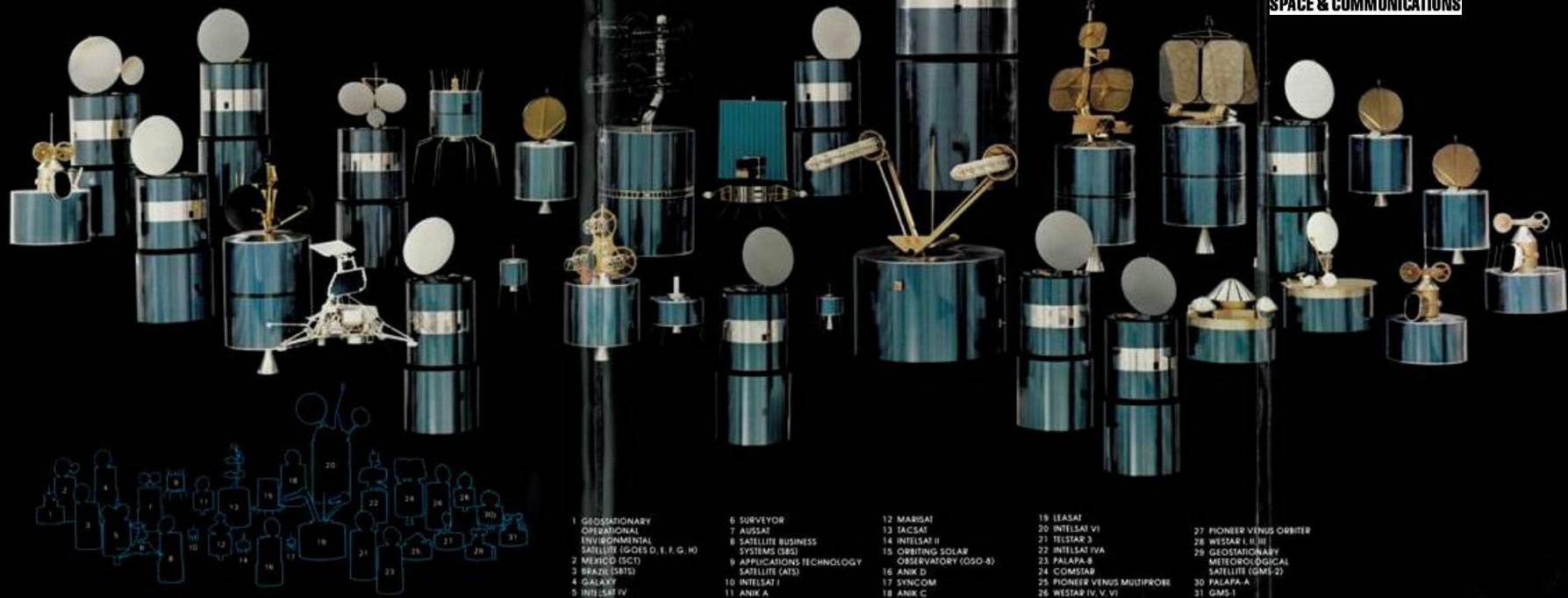
1961



1985 Hughes Family of Spacecraft

HUGHES

SPACE & COMMUNICATIONS



1 GEOSTATIONARY OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE (GOES D, E, F, G, H)
 2 MEXICO (SCT)
 3 BRAZIL (SBTS)
 4 GALAXY
 5 INTELSAT IV

6 SURVEYOR
 7 AUSPAC
 8 SATELLITE BUSINESS SYSTEMS (SBS)
 9 APPLICATIONS TECHNOLOGY SATELLITE (ATS)
 10 INTELSAT I
 11 ANIK A

12 MARISAT
 13 FALCON
 14 INTELSAT II
 15 ORBITING SOLAR OBSERVATORY (OSO-8)
 16 ANIK B
 17 SYNCOM
 18 ANIK C

19 LEASAT
 20 INTELSAT VI
 21 TELSTAR 3
 22 INTELSAT IVA
 23 PALAPA-B
 24 COMSTAR
 25 PIONEER VENUS MULTIPROBE
 26 WESTAR IV, V, VI

27 PIONEER VENUS ORBITER
 28 WESTAR I, II, III
 29 GEOSTATIONARY METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE (GMS-2)
 30 PALAPA-A
 31 GMS-1

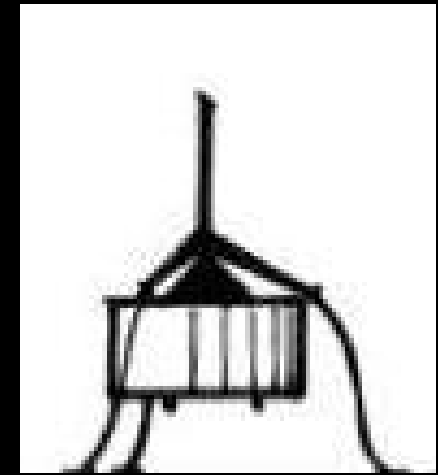
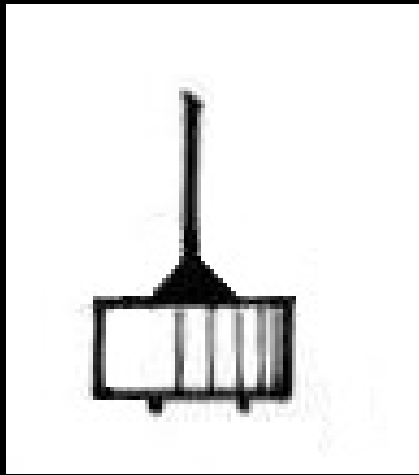
2007



2007-2008



From Dual-Spin Spinning Spacecraft to Spinning Lander



Despun Section + Leg System
Spun Section + Landing Radar =

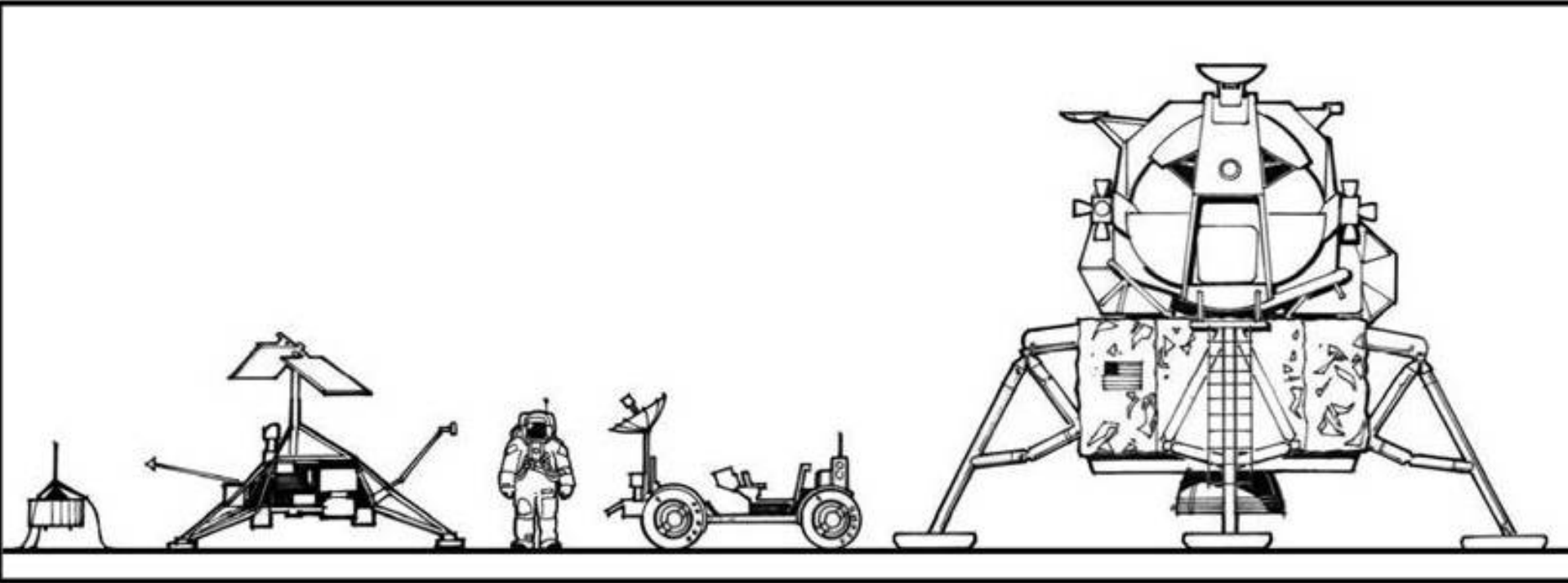
Spinning Lander*

* U.S. patent #20090206204; foreign patents pending

2008



Size Comparison for GLXP Win



Why Consider Spinning vs. 3-Axis Landers?

- Proven dual-spin system robustness and scalability
- Avionics and flight software ~1/3 as complex
- Propulsion ~1/2 as complex
- Single landing radar vs. 3
- No chance of tip-over at landing
- Excellent hopping capability (mobility)
- Overall development and I&T ~1/2 as complex
- Potential for significantly lower total mission cost

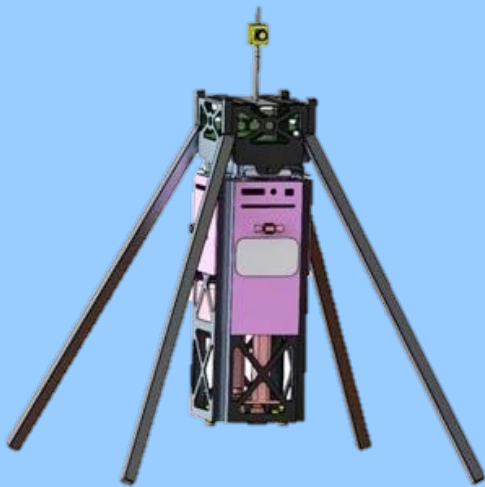
SCSG GLXP Concept



- ~240 kg wet; ~50 kg dry
- Falcon 1e / Star 30 TLI
- Solar panels + batteries
- Direct comm to Earth
- HD camera
- Biprop for all other maneuvers
 - ~4.5 km/s ΔV capability
 - Full thruster complement
 - ~5 km hopping capability
- ~\$20 million total mission cost

~3U CubeSat Concept

(Lunar Polar Crater Surveyor)



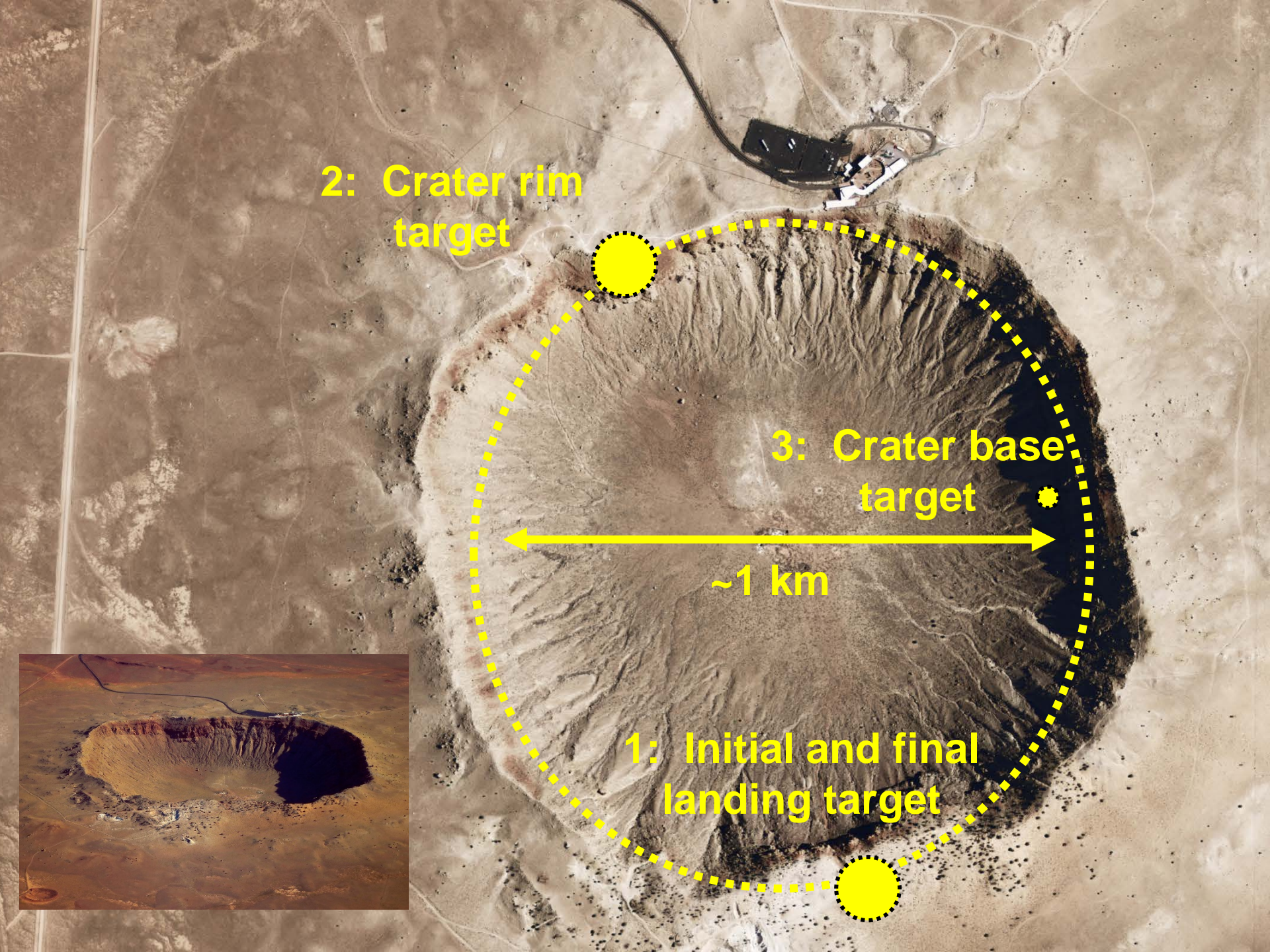
- ~5 kg wet; ~4.4 kg dry
- Carried to surface by 'Mothership'
- Batteries only
- Comm to Mothership or orbiter
- TBD science or tech payloads
- Hydrazine prop module
 - Hover & translate thrusters
 - ~2-minute hovering capability
 - ~6 km hopping capability
- Single-digit \$ millions for several

2: Crater rim target

3: Crater base target

1: Initial and final landing target

~1 km

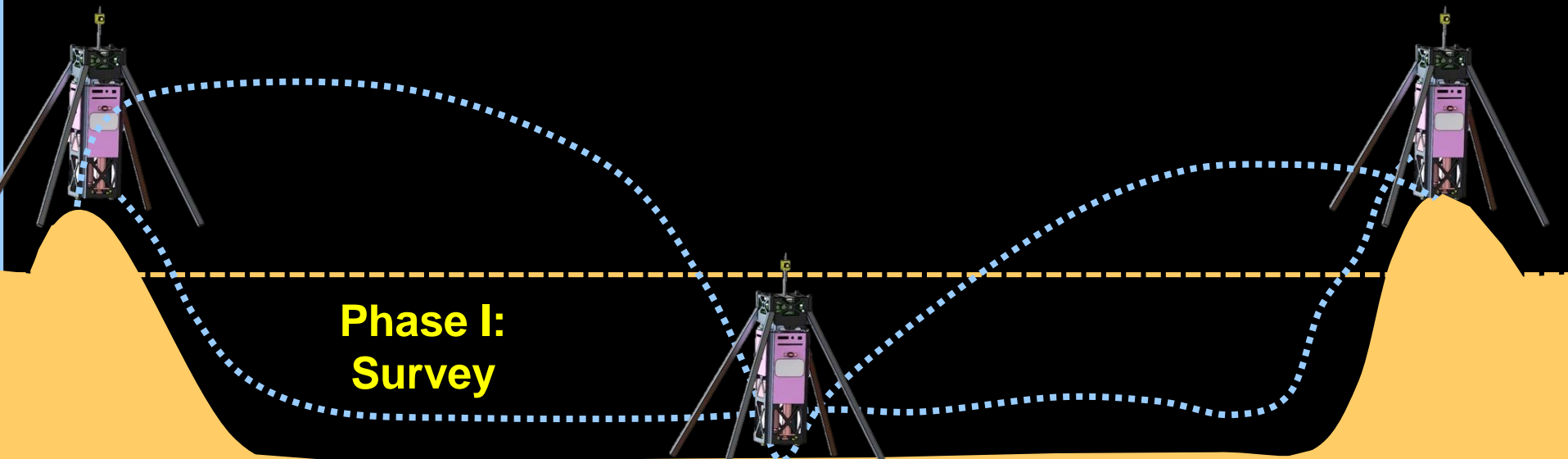


Meteor Crater Example

**Start
& End**

**Phase III:
Grab-and-Go sample**

**Phase II:
Data Relay**

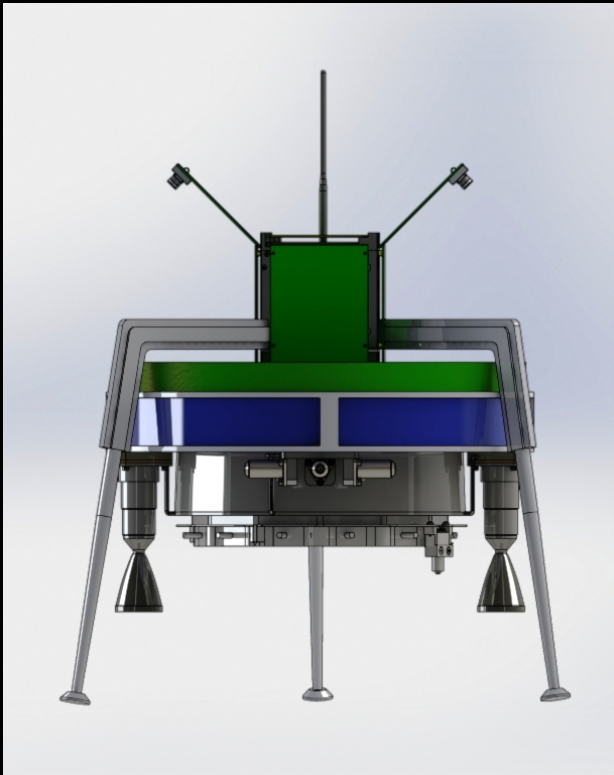


Issues With 3U Concept

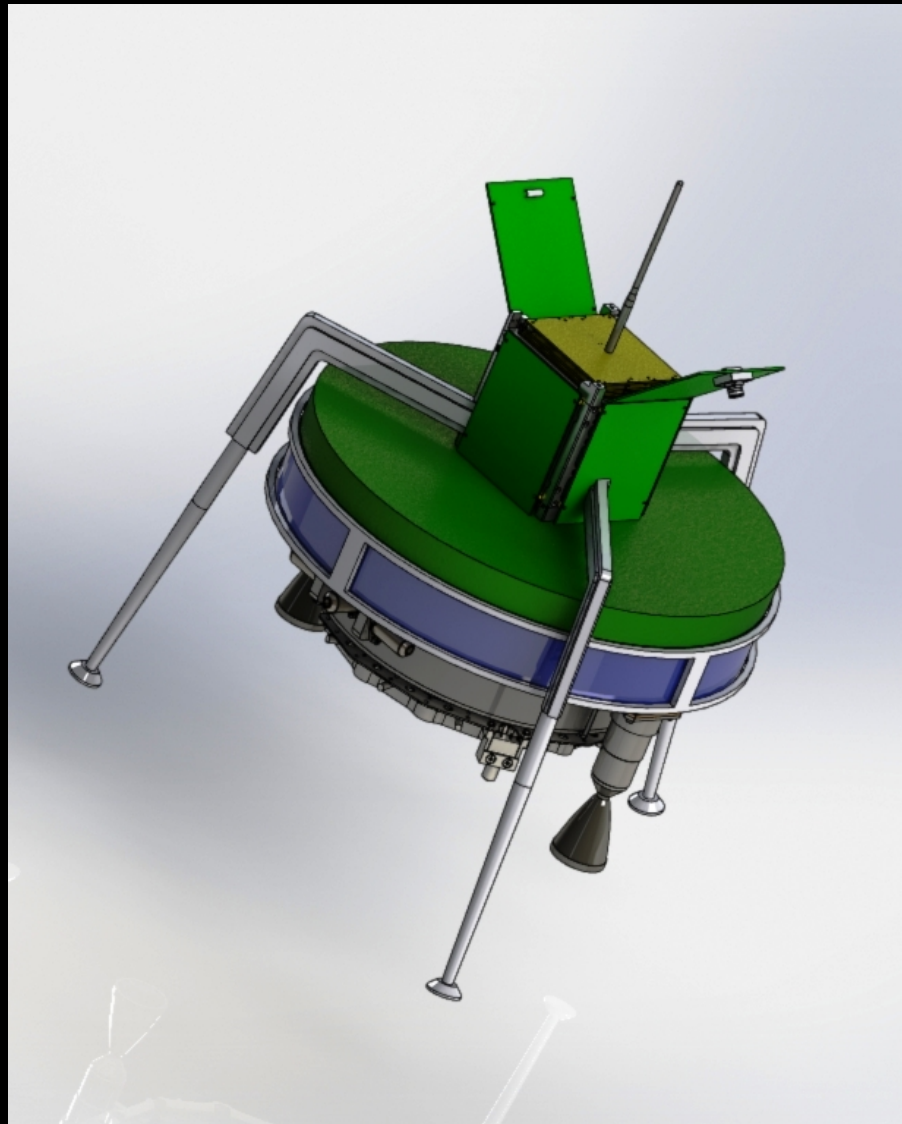
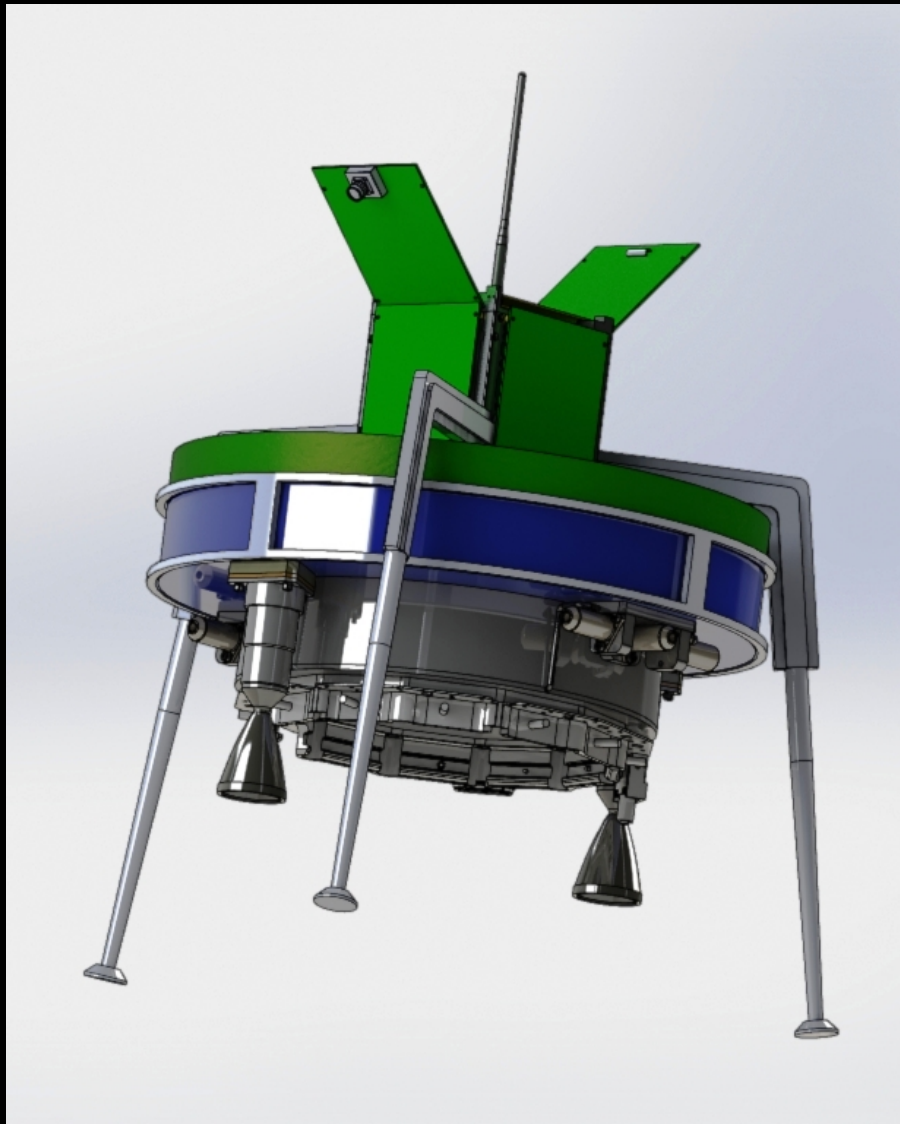
- **May not be stable spinner**
- **Potentially limiting propulsion**
- **Toxic propellant**
- **Limited power capability**

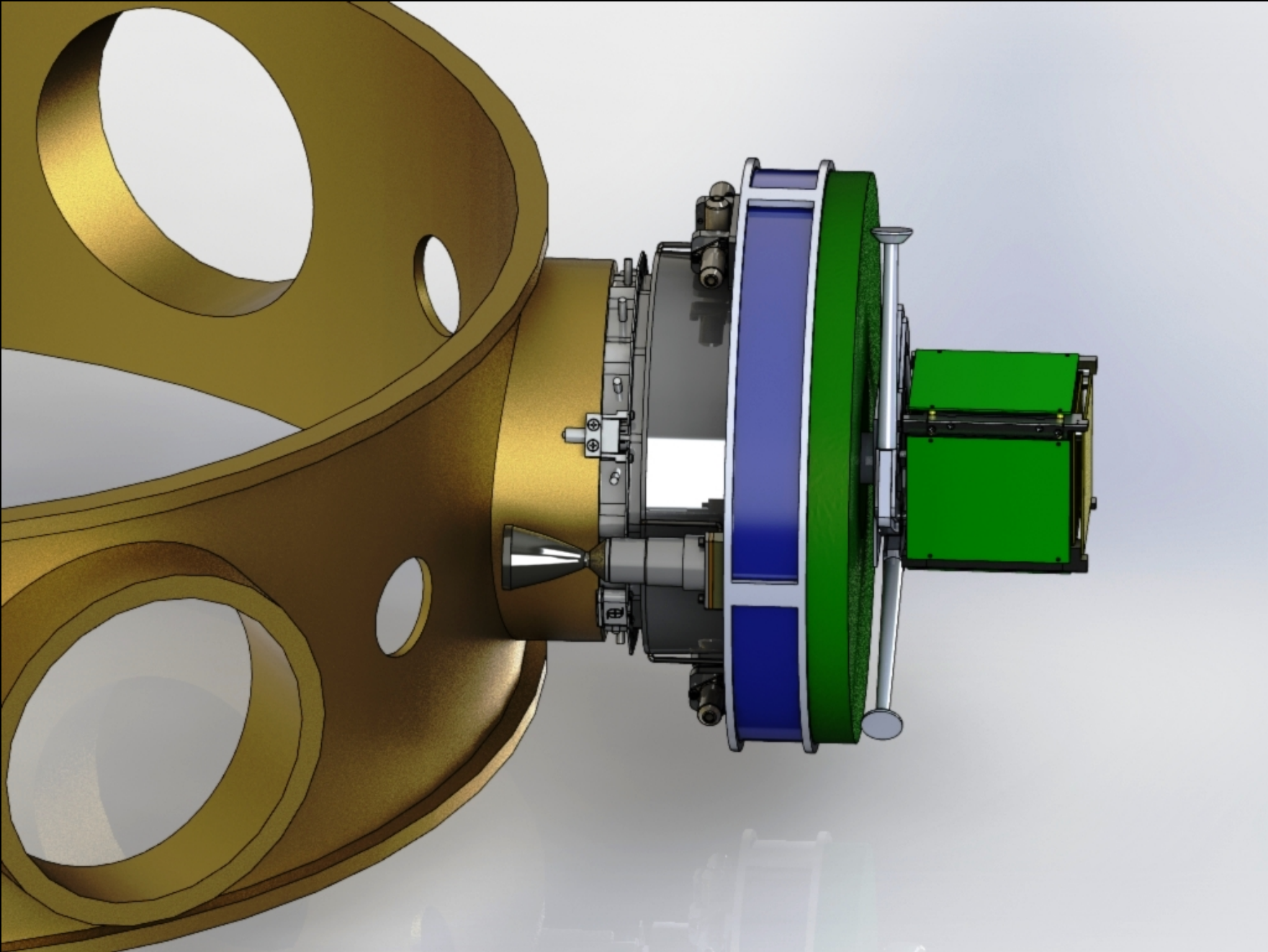
CubeSat 'Grande' Concept

(Lunar Polar Crater Surveyor)



- ~11-14 kg wet; ~7-10 kg dry
- Carried to surface by 'Mothership'
- Batteries; optional solar panels
- Comm to Mothership or orbiter
- TBD science or tech payloads
- **ADN + isobutane prop module**
 - Full thruster complement
 - ~0.8 to 1.0 km/s ΔV capability
 - ~10-minute hovering capability
 - ~15-20 km hopping capability
- **Single-digit \$ millions for a few**





Next Steps

- **Cal Poly MS thesis**
 - Configuration and layout options
 - Leg system design and assessment
 - Mission performance assessments
 - Host platform(s) integration options
- **Partnering!**

Acknowledgements



Harold Rosen and SCSG GLXP team



Riki Munakata, Shaun Luther (c)



Stephanie Wong, Jordi Puig-Suari



Joe Cardin, Chris Day and team



MicroMAS team



Joe Maly, Marissa Stender



Steve Matousek, Andy Klesh

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See me at booth #32!

