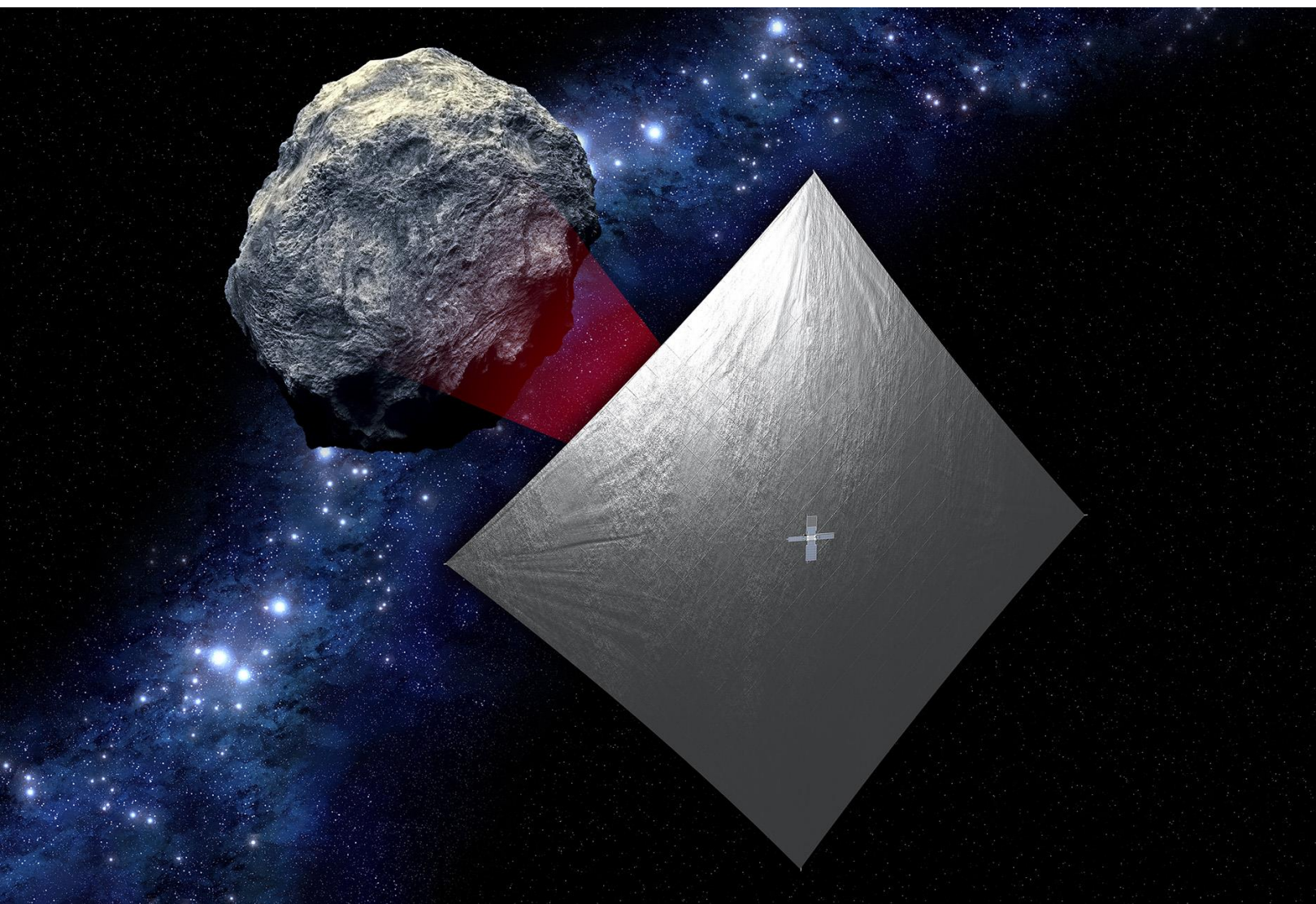


# Near Earth Asteroid (NEA) Scout



Les Johnson, Jared Dervan  
and Leslie McNutt

NASA George C. Marshall  
Space Flight Center

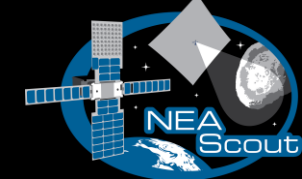
Julie Castillo-Rogez

NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory





# Near Earth Asteroid Scout



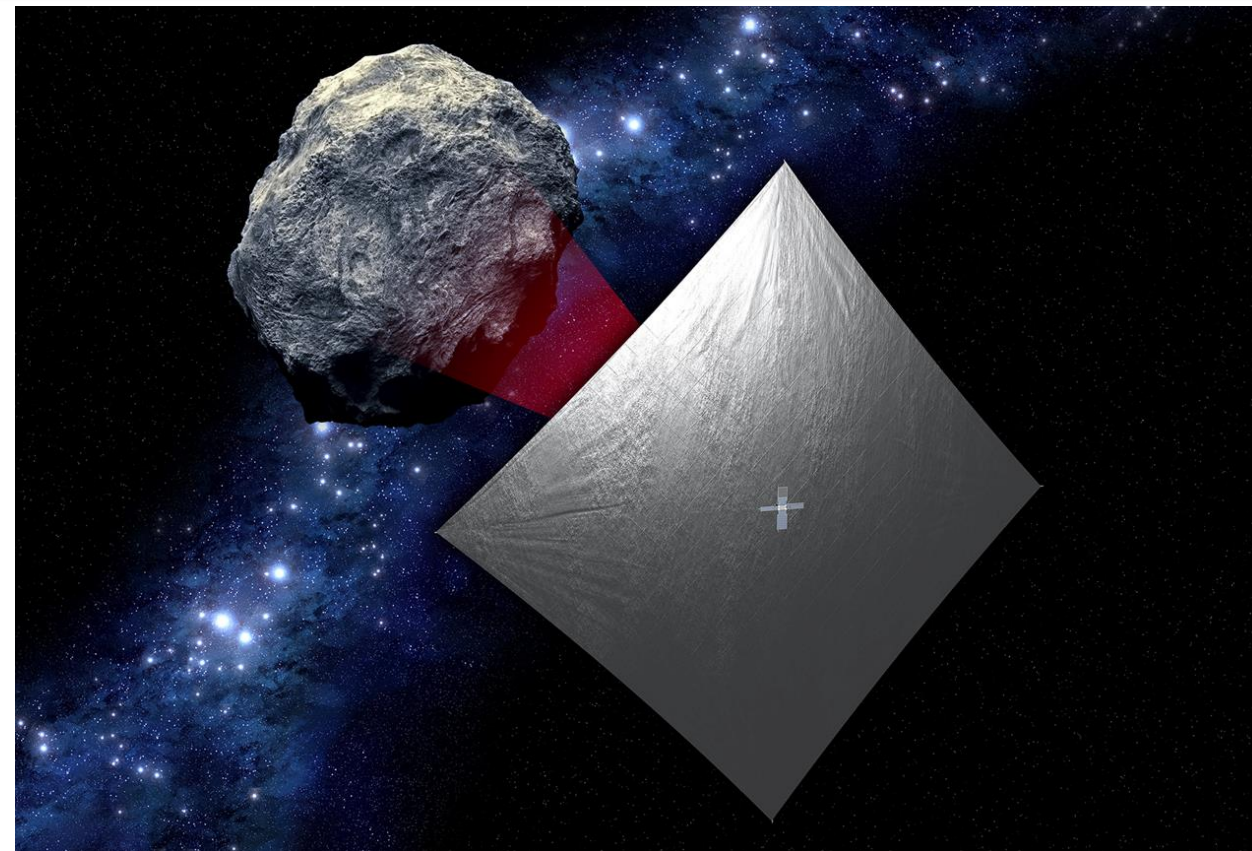
## The Near Earth Asteroid Scout Will

- Image/characterize a NEA during a slow flyby
- Demonstrate a low cost asteroid reconnaissance capability

## Key Spacecraft & Mission Parameters

- 6U cubesat (20cm X 10cm X 30 cm)
- ~86 m<sup>2</sup> solar sail propulsion system
- Manifested for launch on the Space Launch System (EM-1/2018)
- 1 AU maximum distance from Earth

**Leverages:** combined experiences of MSFC and JPL with support from GSFC, JSC, & LaRC



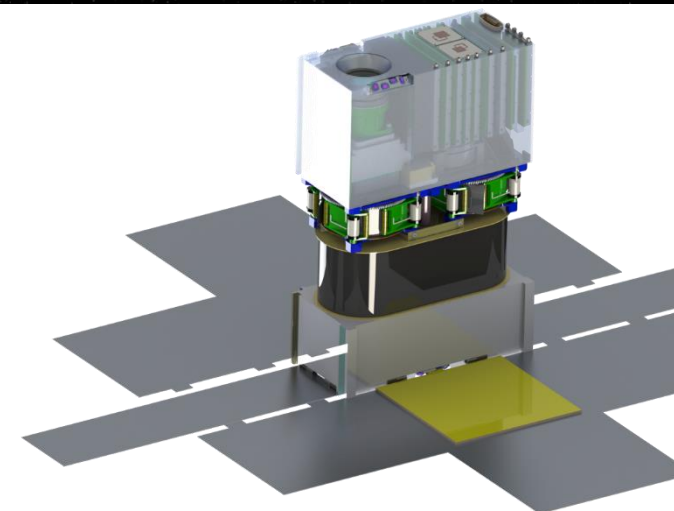
### Target Reconnaissance with medium field imaging

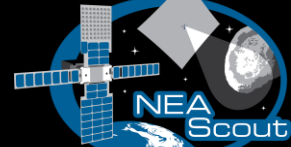
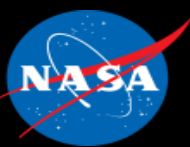
Shape, spin, and local environment



### Close Proximity Imaging

Local scale morphology, terrain properties, landing site survey


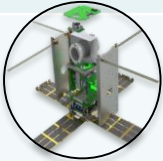





# NEA Scout Sponsoring Organization within NASA



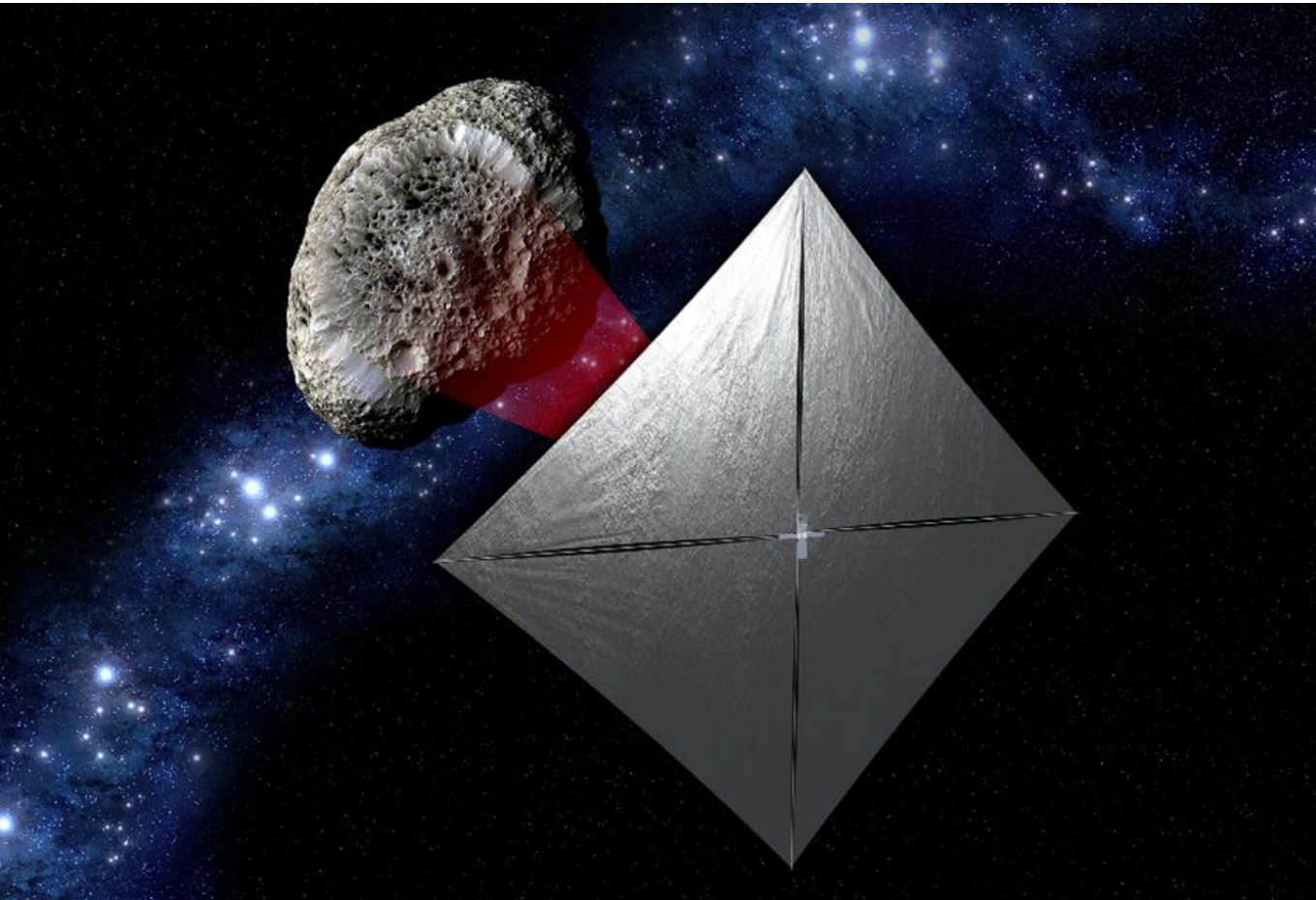
- Human Exploration and Operations Mission Directorate (HEOMD) Advanced Exploration Systems (AES) selected 3 cubesats for flight on the first flight of the Space Launch System
- Primary selection criteria:
  - Relevance to Space Exploration Strategic Knowledge Gaps (SKGs)
  - Life cycle cost
  - Synergistic use of previously demonstrated technologies

Payload <i>NASA Centers</i>	Strategic Knowledge Gaps Addressed	Mission Concept
<b>BioSentinel</b> <i>ARC/JSC</i> 	<b>Human health/performance in high-radiation space environments</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fundamental effects on biological systems of ionizing radiation in space environments</li></ul>	Study radiation-induced DNA damage of live organisms in cis-lunar space; correlate with measurements on ISS and Earth
<b>Lunar Flashlight</b> <i>JPL/MSFC</i> 	<b>Lunar resource potential</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Quantity and distribution of water and other volatiles in lunar cold traps</li></ul>	Locate ice deposits in the Moon's permanently shadowed craters
<b>Near Earth Asteroid (NEA) Scout</b> <i>MSFC/JPL</i> 	<b>Human NEA mission target identification</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NEA size, rotation state (rate/pole position)</li></ul> <b>How to work on and interact with NEA surface</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NEA surface mechanical properties</li></ul>	Flyby and characterize one NEA that is candidate for a human mission





# NEA Scout Roles and Responsibilities



## Near Earth Asteroid Scout

- Project Manager: Leslie McNutt (MSFC)
- Science PI: Julie Castillo-Rogez (JPL)
- Solar Sail PI: Les Johnson (MSFC)
- Spacecraft System: JPL
- Solar Sail System: MSFC



# NEA Scout Goals & Objectives



- 1) Design, develop, integrate and operate a spacecraft for the purpose of demonstrating a low cost reconnaissance capability
- 2) Enable asteroids as potential destinations for human exploration
- 3) Characterize a candidate NEA with an imager to address key SKG's

*“Precursor robotics, robotic missions that investigate candidate destinations and provide vital information to prepare for human explorers, will lay the groundwork for humans to achieve new milestones in deep space.”*

**HEOMD/AES Strategic Goals/Objectives  
(Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.1)**

*“Robotic exploration is the principal method we use to explore the solar system, and is an essential precursor to human exploration of space.”*

**SMD Strategic Goals/Objectives  
(Strategic Goal 1, Objective 1.5)**



# Baseline Target Asteroid: 1991 VG

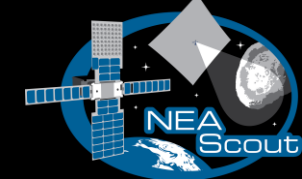


- Diameter ~ 5-12 meters
- Albedo is unknown
- Position is known within 2700 km ( $1-\sigma$ ) but optical observation opportunity in July '17 will decrease uncertainty to a few 100s km
- Rotation period between a few minutes and less than 1 hour
- Unlikely to have a companion
- Unlikely to retain an exosphere or dust cloud
  - Solar radiation pressure sweeps dust on timescales of hours or day





# Near Earth Asteroid Scout Mission Overview



The diagram illustrates the mission phases and instruments. At the top left, an asteroid is shown with two inset images: a high-resolution surface view and a global shape view. A red translucent plane represents the spacecraft's field of view. In the center, a large, dark, triangular shape represents the spacecraft's approach path, with a small crosshair indicating the target. At the bottom left, a yellow-bordered box shows a target star field with a 'Target' star and 'Reference stars'.

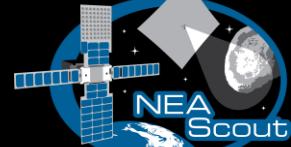
**Close Proximity Science**  
High-resolution imaging,  
10 /px over >30% surface  
**SKGs: Local morphology**  
**Regolith properties**

**NEA Reconnaissance**  
<100 km distance at encounter  
50 cm/px resolution over 80% surface  
**SKGs: volume, global shape, spin**  
**properties, local environment**

**Target Detection and Approach:**  
50K km, Light source observation  
**SKGs: Ephemeris determination and**  
**composition assessment**

**JPL IntelliCam)**

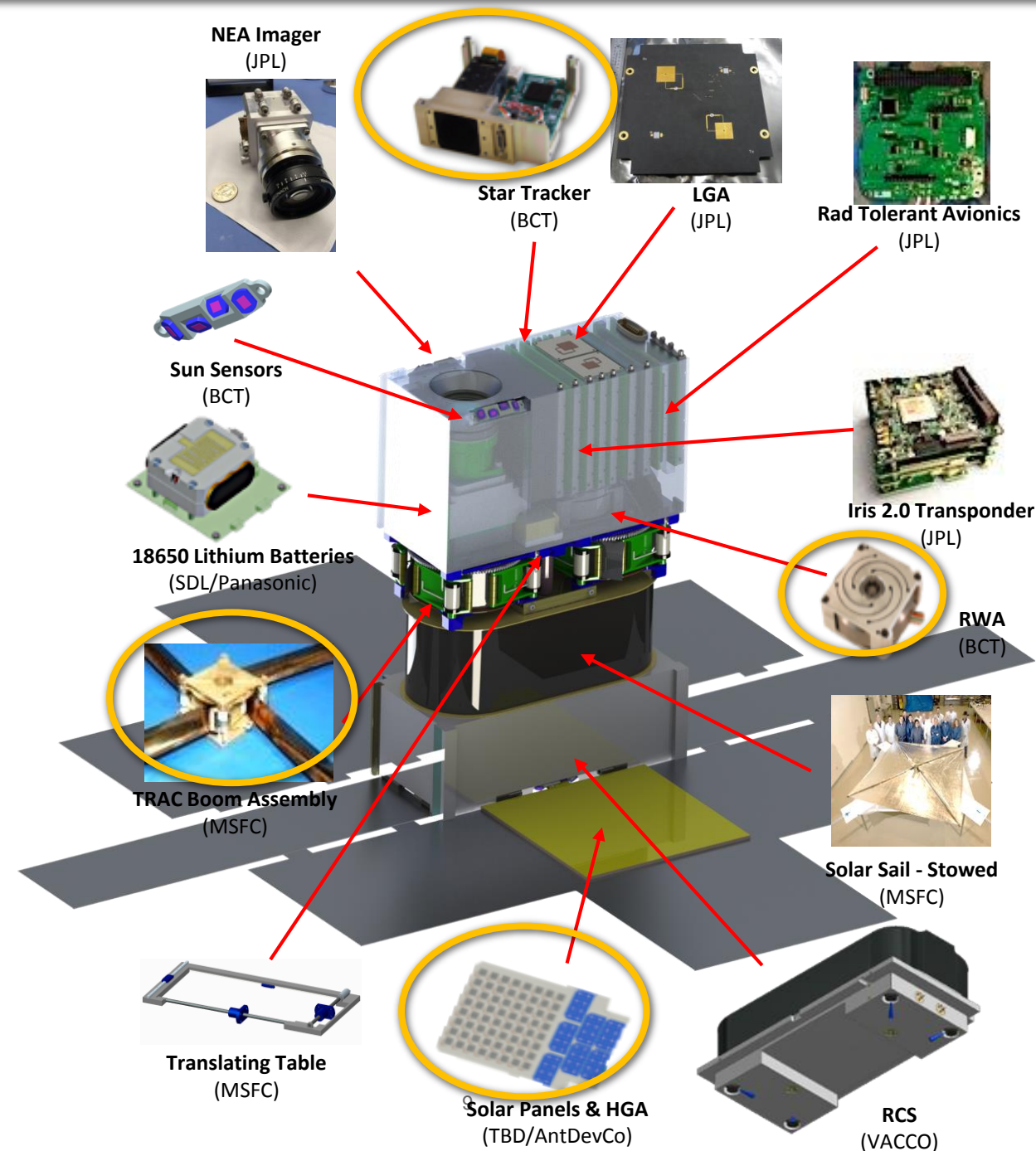




# Flight System Overview

<b>Payload</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Context Camera</li></ul>
<b>Mechanical &amp; Structure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>"6U" CubeSat form factor</li><li>&lt;14 kg total launch mass</li><li>Modular flight system concept</li></ul>
<b>Propulsion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>~86 m<sup>2</sup> aluminized CP-1 solar sail (based on NanoSail-D2)</li></ul>
<b>Avionics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Radiation tolerant architecture</li></ul>
<b>Electrical Power System</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Trifold deployable solar arrays with GaAs cells (~51.2 W EOL at 1 AU solar distance)</li><li>6.2 Ah Battery</li><li>10 -12.3 V unregulated, 5 V/3.5 V regulated</li></ul>
<b>Telecom</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>JPL Iris 2.0 X-Band Transponder; 4 W RF output power supports doppler, ranging, and D-DOR</li><li>2 pairs of INSPIRE-heritage LGAs (RX/TX)</li><li>8x8 element microstrip array HGA (TX); ~1 kbps to 34m DSN at 0.8 AU</li></ul>
<b>Attitude Control System</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>15 mNm-s (x3) &amp; 100 mNm-s RWAs</li><li>Active mass translation system</li><li>VACCO R-236fa (refrigerant gas) 'warm gas' RCS system</li><li>Nano StarTracker, Coarse Sun Sensors &amp; MEMS IMU for attitude determination</li></ul>

**A fully functional planetary spacecraft in a shoebox**

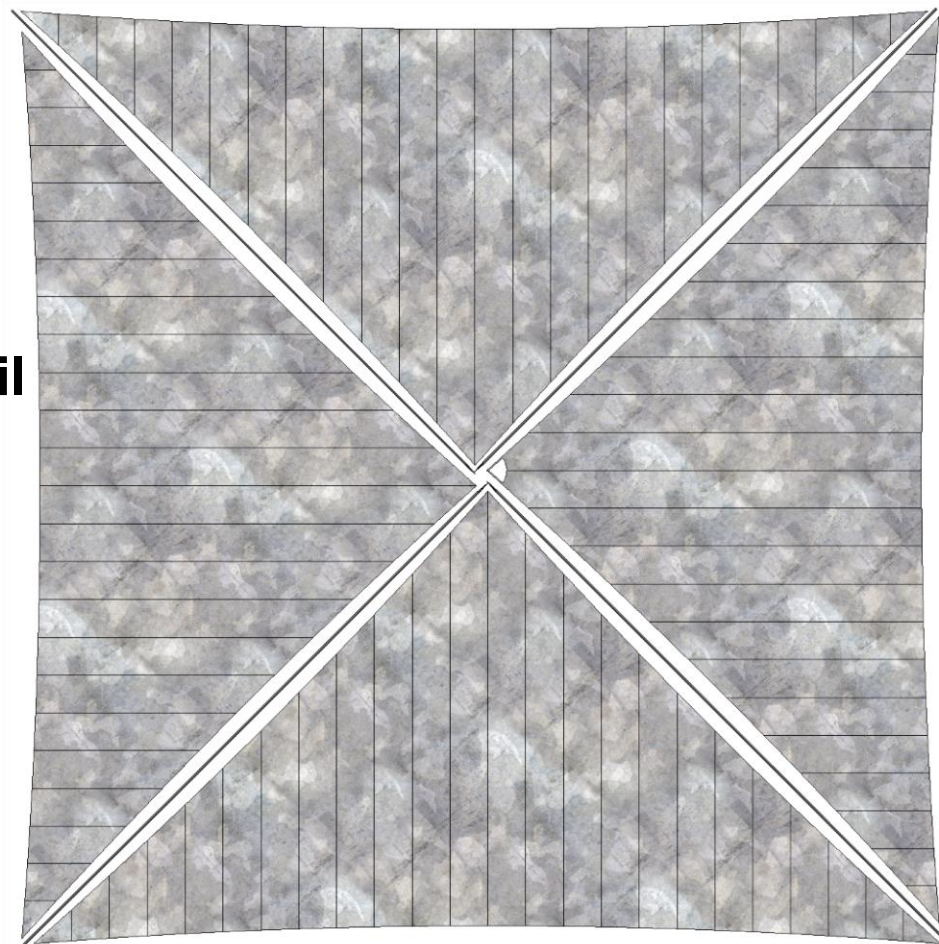






# NEA Scout Approximate Scale

Deployed Solar Sail



School Bus



Human

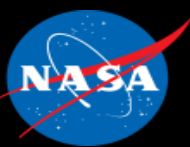


6U Stowed Flight System

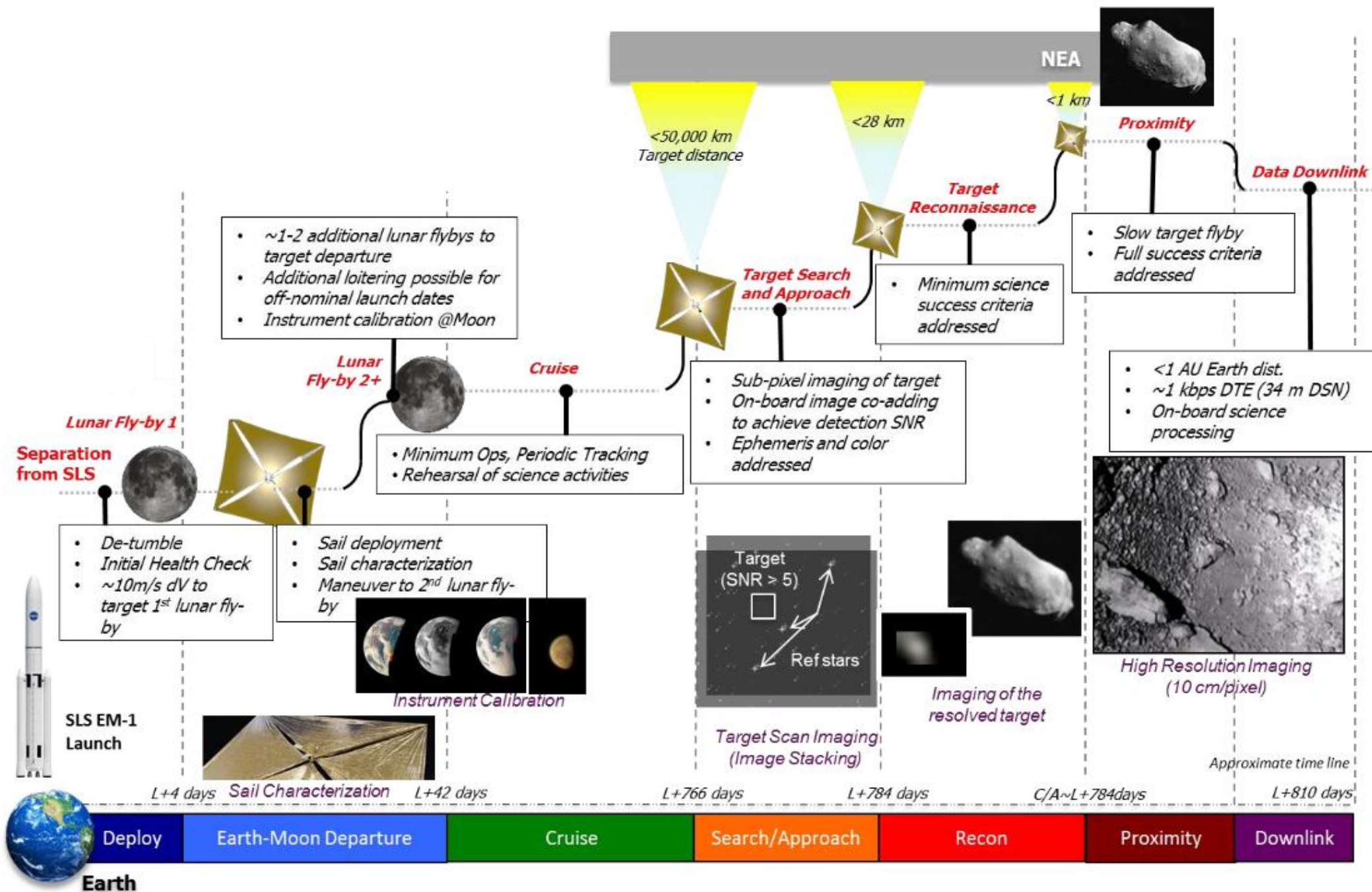


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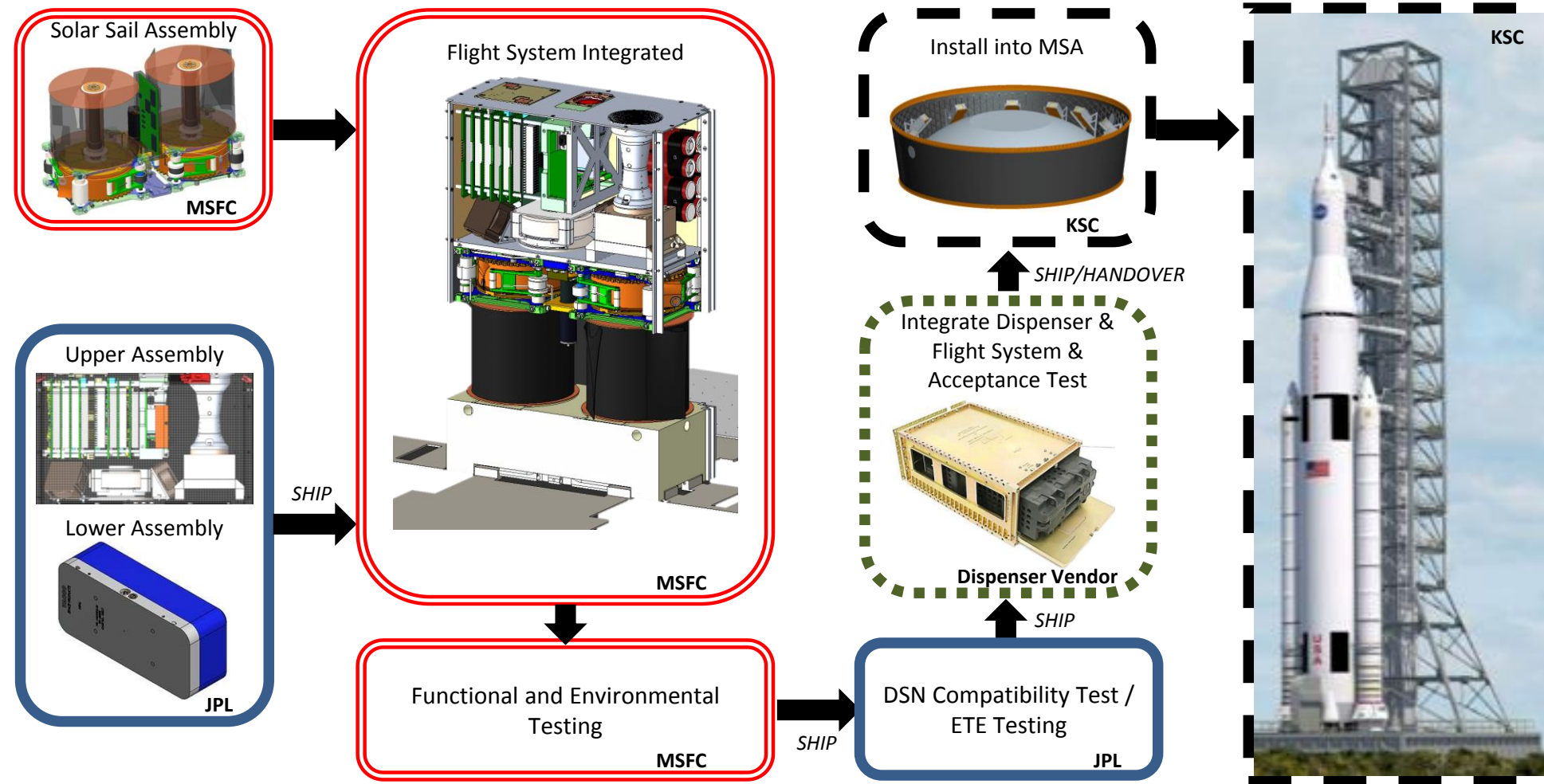


# Concept of Operations Overview





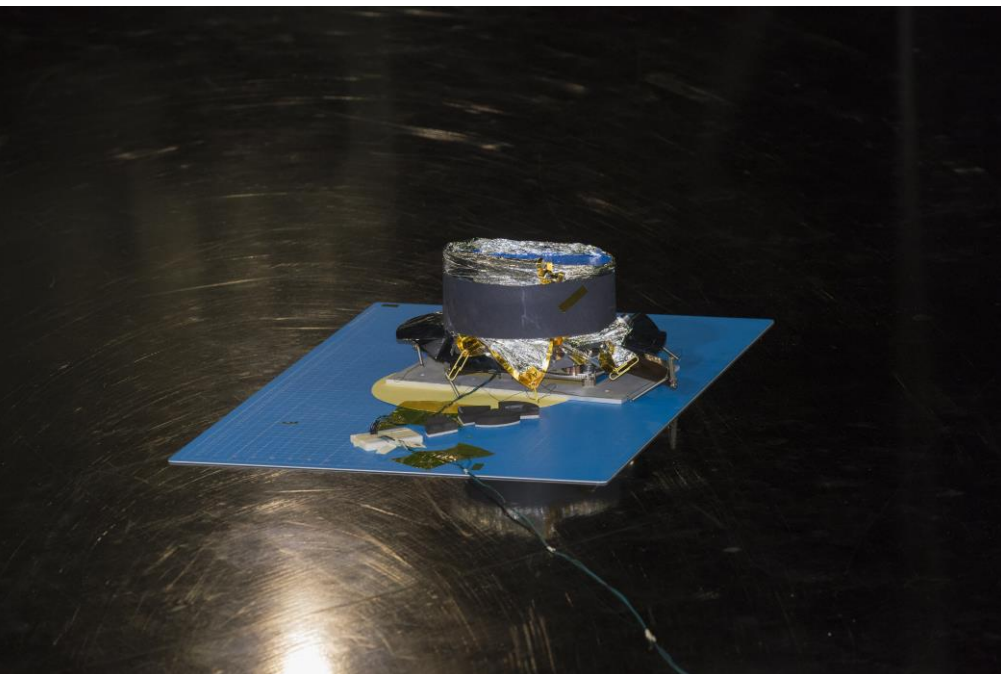
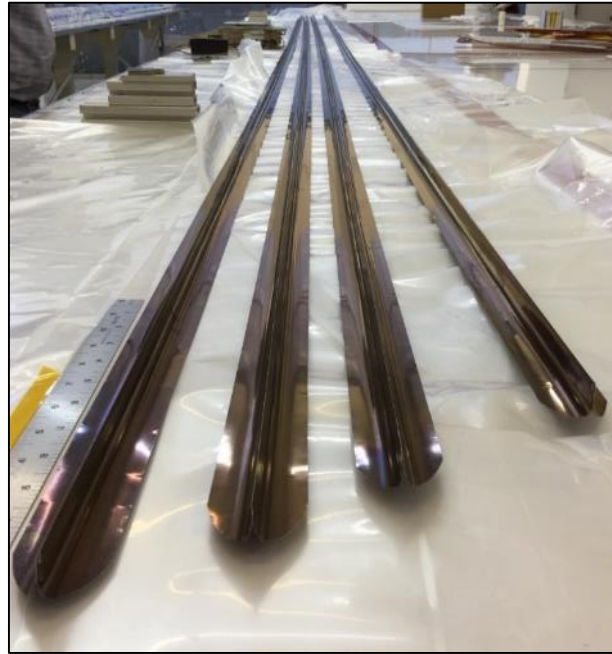
# Assembly, Integration, and Test (AI&T) Overview







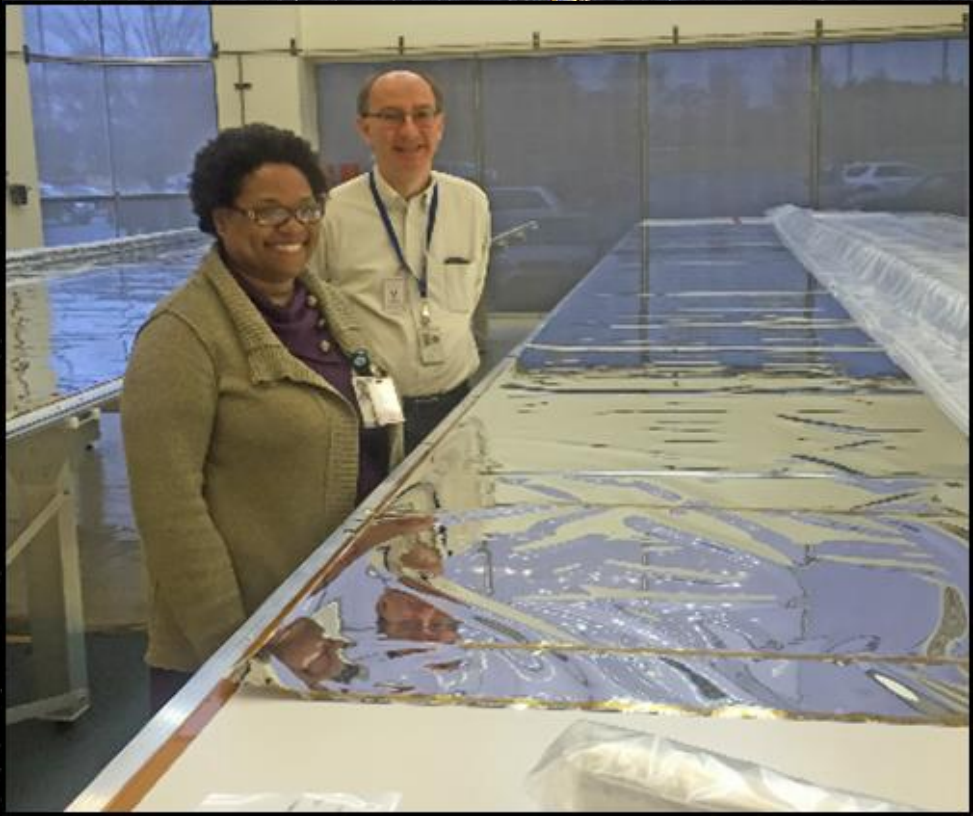
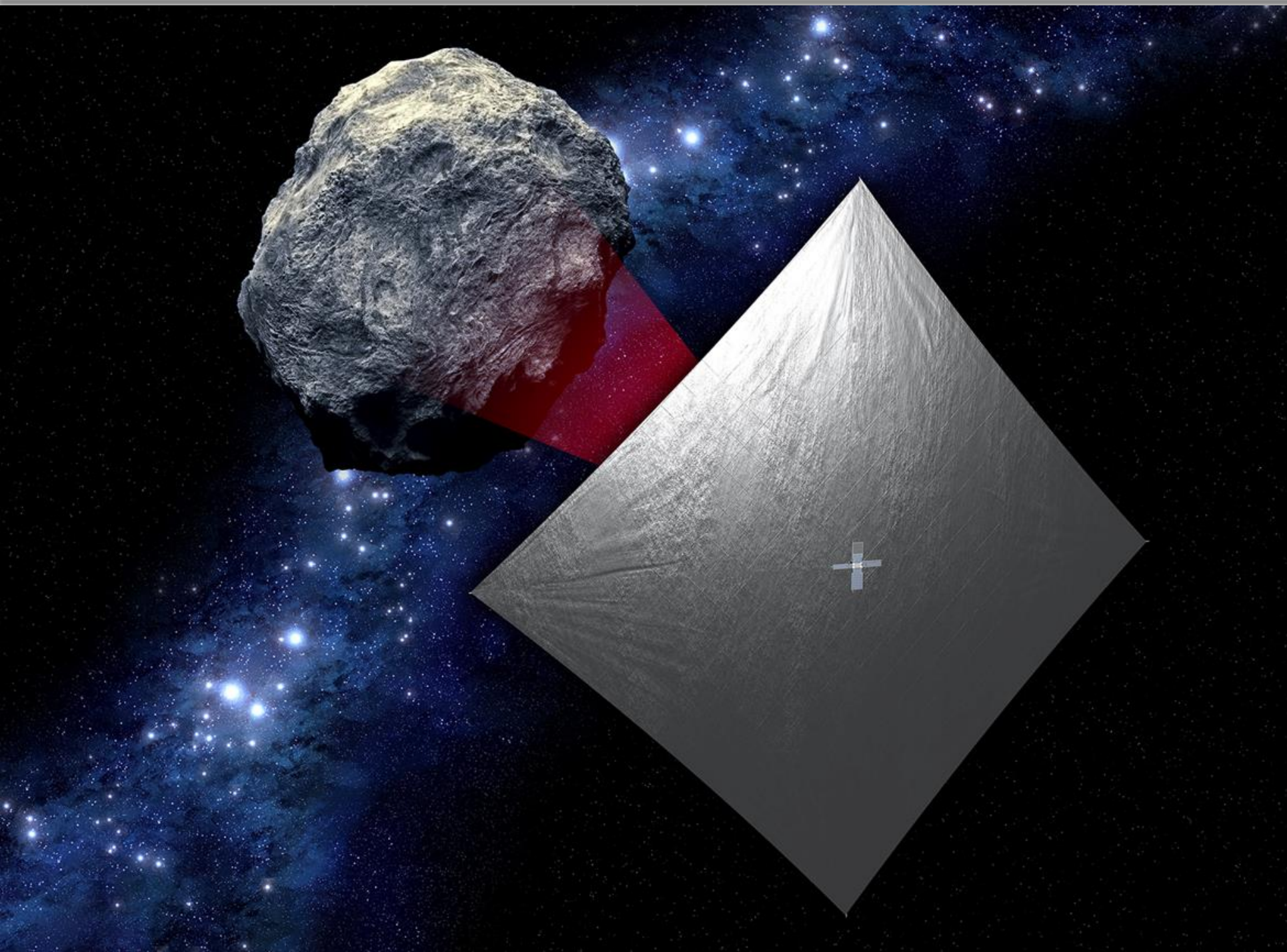
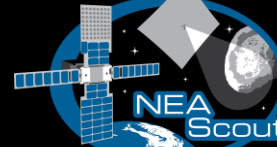
# On Schedule to Deliver Spacecraft in 2017







# Questions?





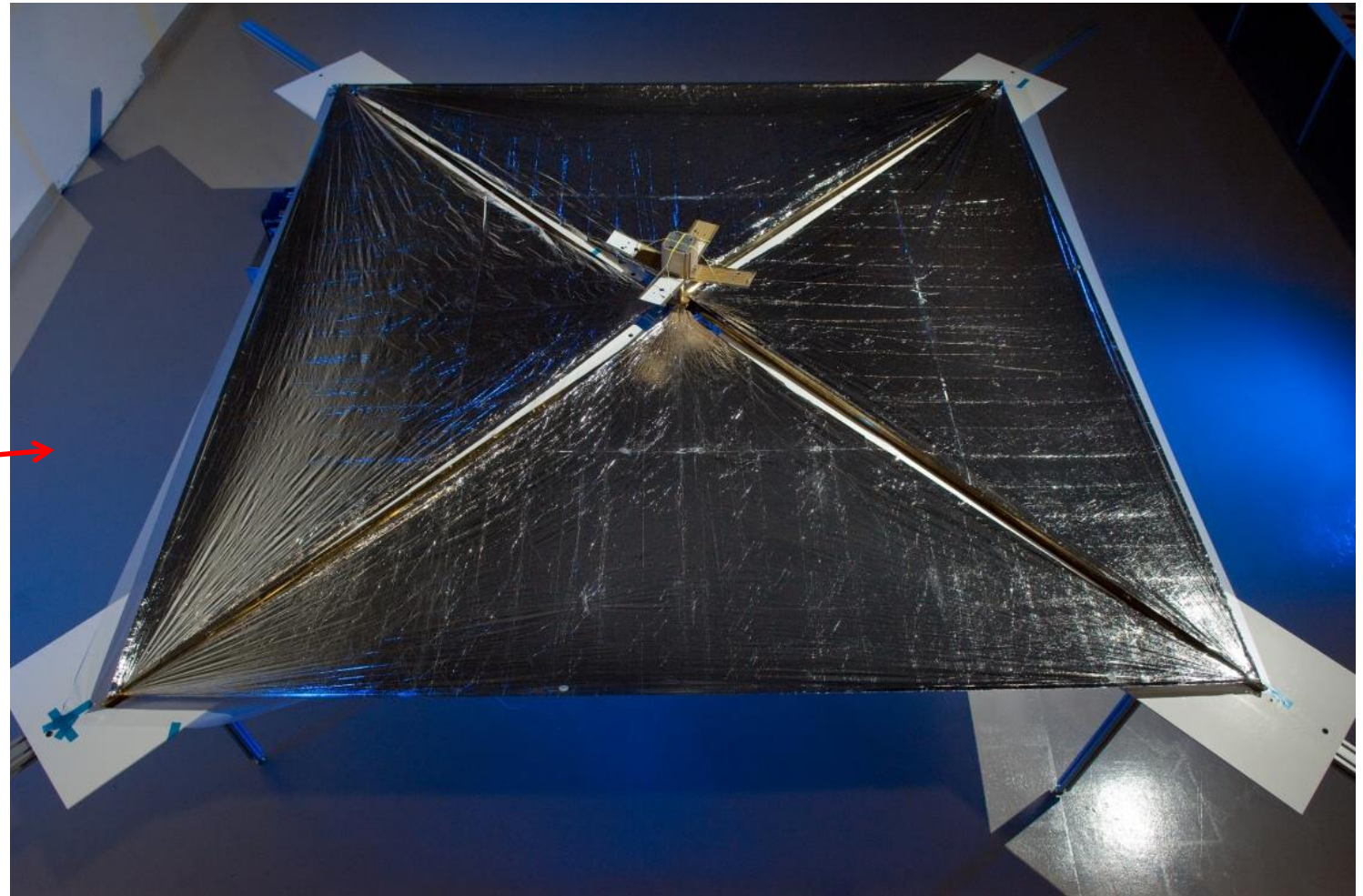
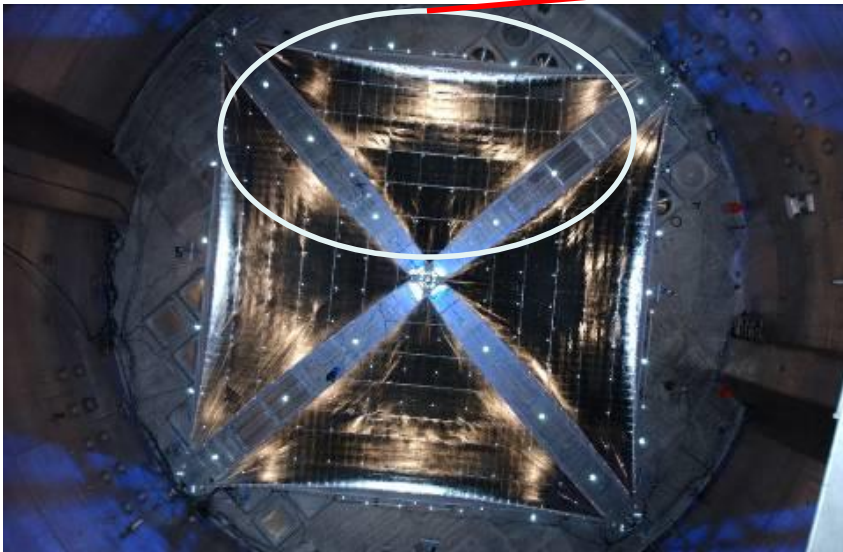


# Backup Information



## Mission Description:

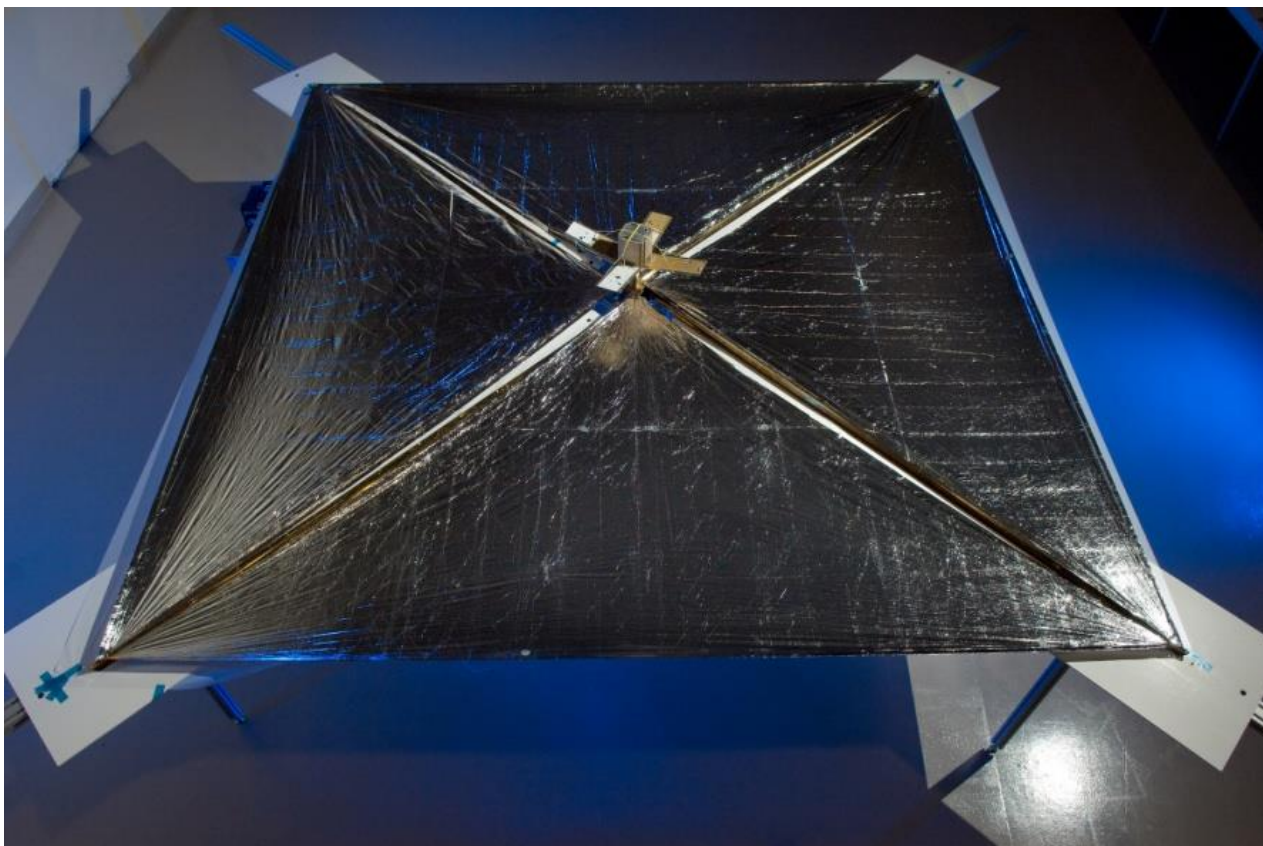
- 10 m<sup>2</sup> sail
- Made from tested ground demonstrator hardware





## Launch

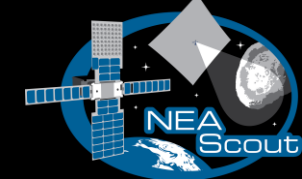
- Falcon-1, flight 3
- Kwajalein, Missile Range
- Primary payload: AFRL PnPSat
- Secondary P-POD payloads (2)







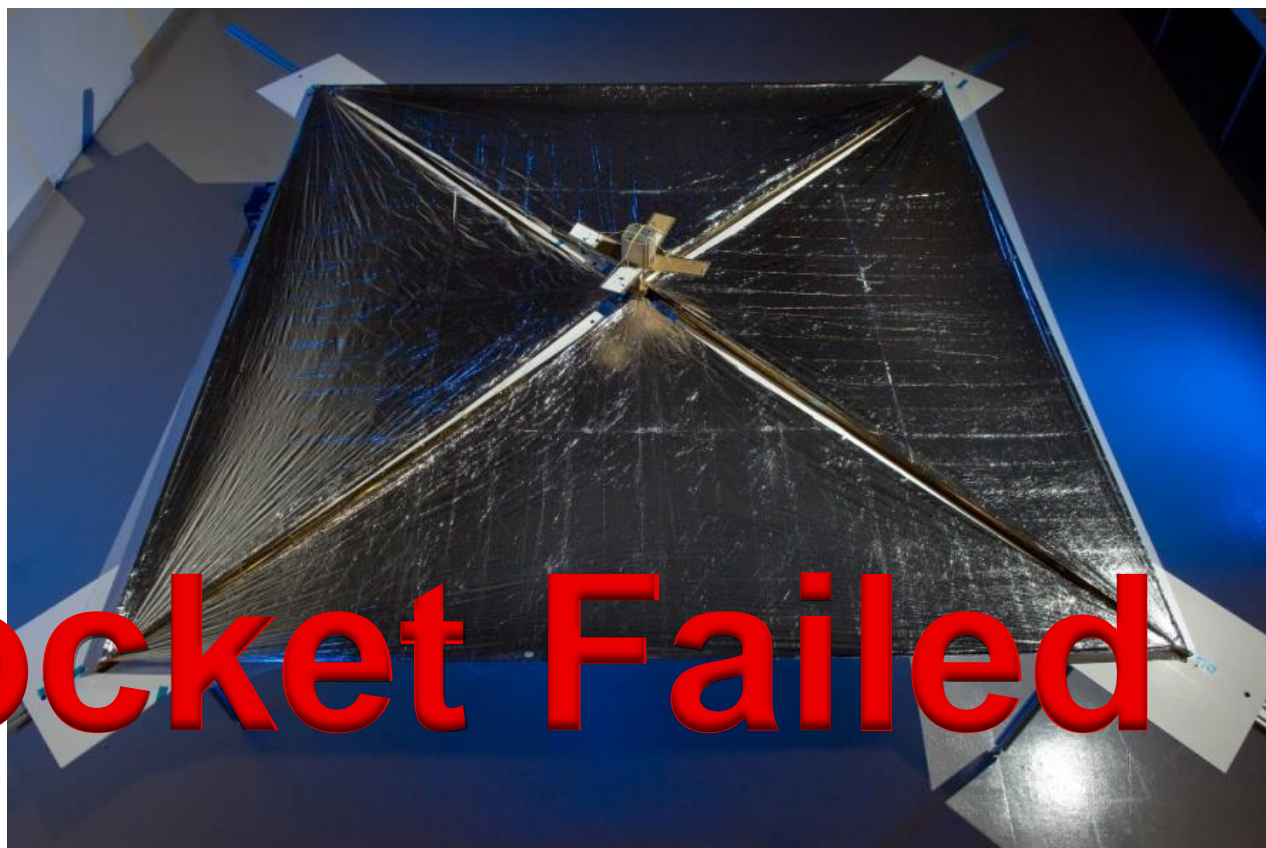
# NanoSail-D1 Flight (2008)

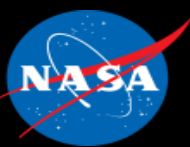


## Launch

- Falcon-1, flight 3
- Kwajalein, Missile Range
- Primary payload: AFRL PnPSat
- Secondary P-POD payloads (2)

**Rocket Failed**





# NanoSail-D2 Mission Configuration (2010)



**AFRL Satellite  
(Trailblazer)**

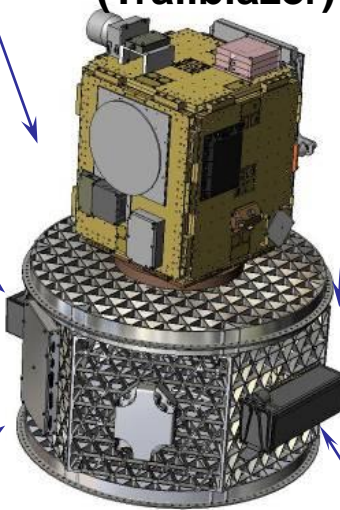


**HSV-1**

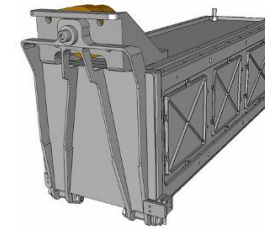
**Adapter**

**PreSat (ARC)**

**Ride Share Adapter  
(Space Access Technology)**

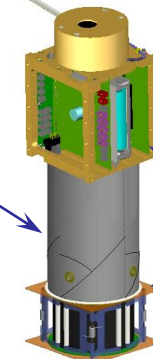


**NanoSail-D  
(MSFC)**



**PPOD Deployer  
(Cal-Poly)**

**Boom &  
Sail Spool  
(ManTech  
SRS)**



**Spacecraft  
Bus  
(Ames  
Research  
Center)**

**Bus  
interfaces  
Actuation  
Electronics  
(MSFC/UAH)**

**NanoSail-D**

**(Aluminum Closeout Panels Not Shown)**

**Stowed Configuration**



**NSD-002**

**NSD-001**

- 3U Cubesat: 10 cm X 10 cm X 34 cm
- Deployed CP-1 sail: 10 m<sup>2</sup> Sail Area (3.16 m side length)
- 2.2 m Elgiloy Trac Booms
- UHF and S-Band communications