

ADEPT Sounding Rocket One (SR-1) Flight Experiment Overview

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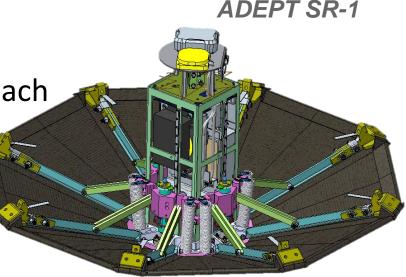
Session 2.03 Systems and Technologies for Landing on Planets, the Moon, Earth and Small Bodies

What is this talk about?

My goal is for you to walk away with an understanding of the ADEPT technology, overview of the SR-1 flight experiment, SR-1 system description and capabilities, development test summary, and longer term mission infusion

Presentation Outline

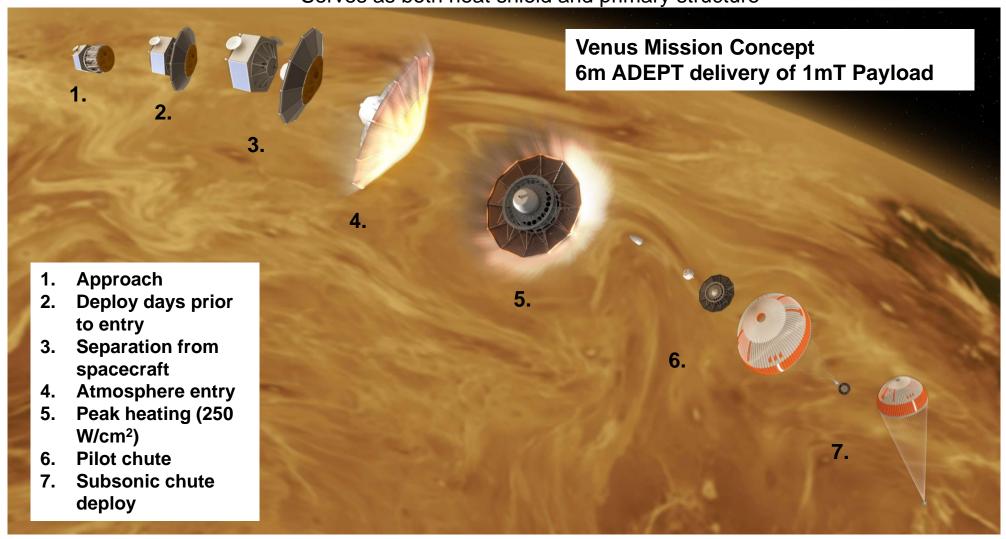
- ADEPT Technology overview
- SR-1 Flight Experiment Con-Ops
- Flight Experiment Success Criteria
- SR-1 Subsystem Description
- Risk-based Development Testing Approach
- ADEPT technology infusion options



Adaptable Deployable Entry and Placement Technology (ADEPT)

ADEPT is a novel Entry, Descent, and Landing (EDL) architecture enabled with multi-layer, flexible woven carbon fabric

- Stowed at launch and deploys prior to atmosphere entry
- Serves as both heat shield and primary structure



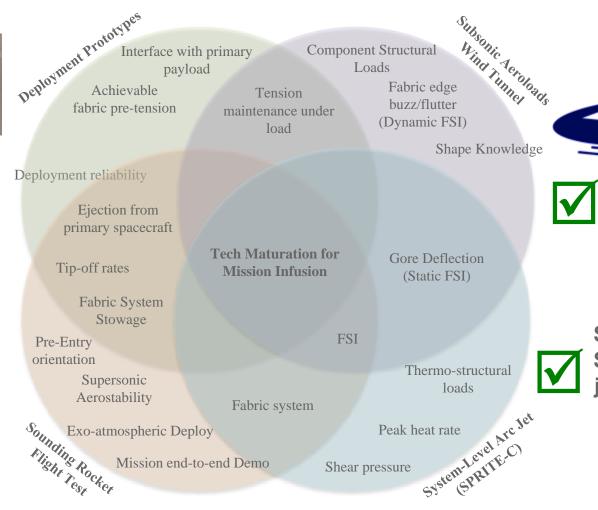
Technology Maturation Strategy



Deployment Prototype Demonstrator (FY15-16)

SR-1 Sounding Rocket Flight Test (FY17-18)







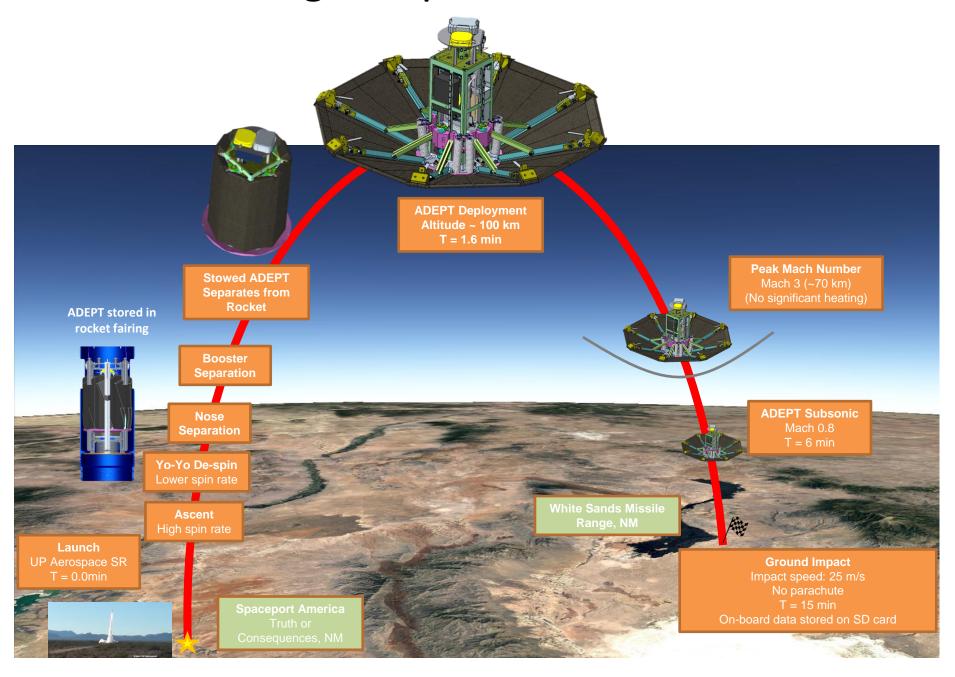
(FY15)

SPRITE C System level Arcjet testing (FY15)



- GCD approved (Aug 2016) SR-1 Sounding Rocket Flight Experiment
 - Demonstrating exo-atmospheric deployment and supersonic stability
 - Aggressive schedule -> 1 year between PDR and Launch!
 - Launch in late CY 2017

SR-1 Flight Experiment Overview



SR-1 Animation movie

ADEPT SR-1 Flight Experiment Key Performance Parameters and Success Criteria

KPP-SR1-1: Exo-atmospheric deployment to an entry configuration

Project Goal: Full, locked deployment before reaching 80 km altitude on descent, to 70° forebody cone angle

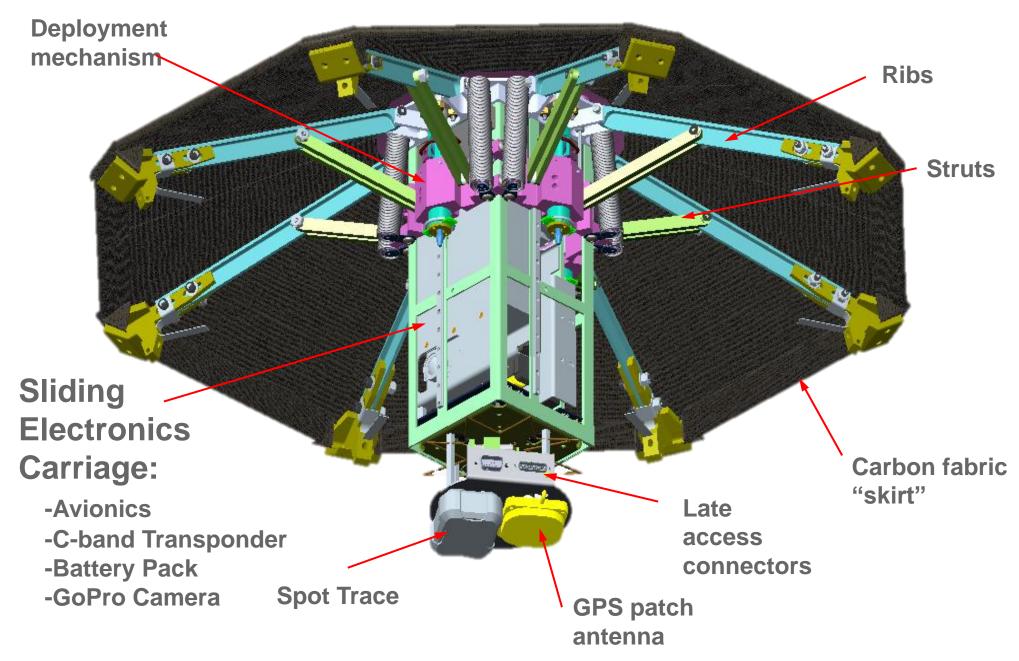
KPP-SR1-2: Aerodynamic stability without active control

Project Goal: Does not tumble before ground impact;

SR-1 Flight Test Success Criteria

- A. ADEPT separates from the sounding rocket prior to apogee
- B. ADEPT does not re-contact any part of the launch vehicle after separation
- C. ADEPT reaches an apogee greater than 100 km.
- D. ADEPT achieves <u>fully deployed</u> and locked configuration prior to reaching 80 km altitude on descent
- E. <u>Obtain video</u> of deployed ADEPT to observe fabric response and flight dynamics during entry
- F. Obtain data necessary to reconstruct ADEPT 6 DOF descent trajectory
- Data Sources to Verify Success Criteria
 - On-board data (Avionics data and GoPro camera) stored for post-launch recovery
 - White Sands Missile Range (WSMR) ground tracking data

SR-1 Layout and Subsystems



SR-1 Electronics Carriage

GoPro Camera

- Hero 3
- Data (µSD)

Affordable Vehicle Avionics (AVA)

- IMU
- Accelometers
- GPS
- Data (µSD)



- Power regulation and distribution
- Simple events timing
- LED event indicator

Battery Pack (Behind Transponder)

- Panasonic Li-Ion
 Cells
- Size 18650
- Qty 6

C-Band Transponder

- TTC 520-XPDR
- 25W Unit

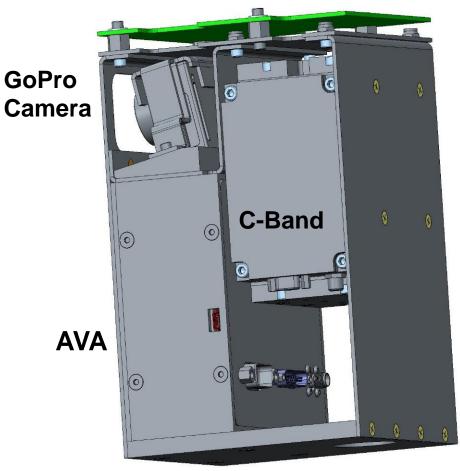
Electonics Carriage

(0)

- Supports on-board data collection and storage
- Supports Ground Tracking facilities

How SR-1 Data Sources will be Used

EPS Board



GoPro® Camera on Launch Vehicle
Deployment Confirmation LED

USE: Confirm full and locked deployment

Primary IMU Backup IMU

Magnetometer GPS Receiver

GoPro® Camera on ADEPT

C-Band Transponder

Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature Measurement with Weather Balloon

USE: Trajectory reconstruction for dynamic stability assessment and FF-CFD simulation validation

WSMR Ground Tracking Stations

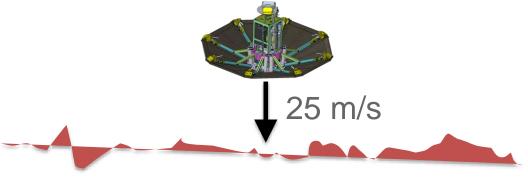


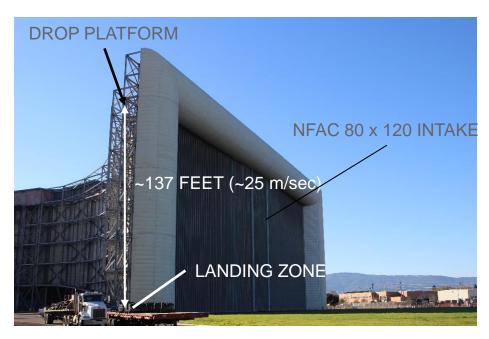
USE: Locate SR-1 after ground impact

Electonics Carriage

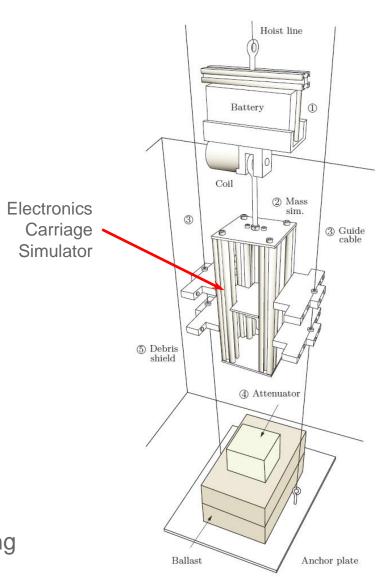
- SD cards must survive ~ 25 m/s (54 mph) impact velocity!

Shock Testing of SD Cards (Drop Testing to Assess Impact Survival)





- Drop test location allows matching of flight article impact velocity
- Drop test configuration allows controlled impact testing of impact attenuator and SR-1 electronics carriage



Shock Testing of SD Cards (Drop Testing to Assess Impact Survival)

Summary

ADEPT SR-1

"First step" Flight experiment demonstrating ADEPT

Looking beyond SR-1...

Small spacecraft by using an ADEPT EDL system to overcome volume limits

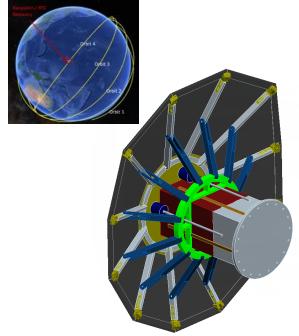
Secondary payloads to Venus, Mars, and LEO entry are feasible near-term applications

Nano-ADEPT provides technology development extensible to large ADEPT

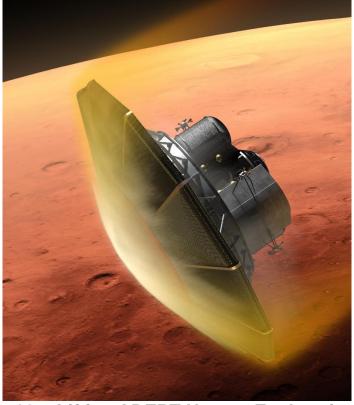
applications



1m ADEPT Mars Lander Malin SSS Concept (2014)



1.5m Lifting ADEPT LEO Flight Test Concept NASA Ames & JHU-APL Study (2016)



16m Lifting ADEPT Human Exploration

