SUMMARY OF JPL ACTIVITIES

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JPL Flight Program Summary

Solar System Exploration

- Deep Space 1 - Asteroid Rendezvous
- Deep Space 2 - Mars Penetrator
- Mars Global Surveyor
- Mars Surveyor '98
- Stardust - Comet Sample Return
- Europa Orbiter - Jupiter Lunar System Explorer
- Mars Surveyor 2001
- Mars “03 Lander and Rover
JPL Flight Program Summary (cont'd)

Earth Sciences

ACRIMSAT - Active Cavity Radiometer Irradiance Monitor
TOPEX/Poseidon - Ocean Topography Experiment
Jason-1 - Ocean Topography Experiment Follow-On
QuikScat /Seawinds - Ocean Winds Tracking

Astrophysics

Genesis - Solar Dust Return
Deep Space 1

Mission:
Its first destination was the near-Earth asteroid Braille. Deep Space 1 flew by this asteroid on July 28, 1999. The New Millennium Program is conducting to demonstrate new technologies in the environment of space.

Launch:
October 24, 1998 from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Completion:
Deep Space 1 began thrusting toward Comet Wilson-Harrington less than 36 hours after encountering Braille.

Batteries: CPV NiH2, 12AH, 11-Cell, Dual String
MARS GLOBAL SURVEYOR

Launched 6 Nov. 1996
Regulated Direct Energy Transfer System
4 Solar Array Panels (2 GaAs, 2 Si) Capable of Generating 667 W @ Aphelion
2 - 20 Amp-hr Nickel Hydrogen (NiH2) Batteries
28 Vdc +/-2% Regulated Bus

BATTERY
2 BATTERIES / 8 NiH₂ CP V’S PER BATTERY
VOLTAGE MONITORED AT BATTERY AND HALF BATTERY LEVEL
2 STRAIN GAUGES AND 2 TEMPERATURE SENSORS PER BATTERY
CHARGE CONTROL: V/T WITH PRESSURE AND AHR INTEGRATION

REGIME
11 MONTH CRUISE (THREE 40% DOD CYCLES)
MODIFIED AEROBRAKING (TO MAINTAIN S/A INTEGRITY)
~8500 MAPPING CYCLES (29% DOD) AND ~14,000 RELAY CYCLES (24% DOD)

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MGS EONV TRENDS

Voltage (Volts)

Date


B1 EOD Voltage
B2 EOD Voltage
ORBITER BATTERY REQUIREMENTS 13,500 CYCLES @ 50% DOD
BOTH ORBITER AND LANDER WILL USE 2.5” 2-CELL CPV NiH₂ BATTERIES
16 Amp-Hour capacity (RNHC-16-1, Lot 5)
11 CPVs for the orbiter and 11 CPVs and one IPV for the lander
Rabbit Ear, Teflon coated wall, 31% KOH
LANDER WILL CARRY TWO PROBES FOR THE DS-2 MISSION
MARS MICROPROBE DS-2

Mission:
Characterize Martian Sub-surface soil
Aft body plus forebody ~2Kg
Demonstrate Key Technologies for future missions
(low temp performance, flex cabling, Telecom-on-a-chip)

Batteries:
Lithium-Thionyl Chloride
- 80°C Environment
80,000 g shock,
Voltage 6-14 V,
550 mAh capacity @ -80°
Yardney Technical Products
STARDUST

Sample Return Mission -- The STARDUST mission will fly within approximately 100 kilometers (62 miles) of the comet Wild-2 in early 2004 and collect cometary dust and volatiles. The comet samples are made up of ancient pre-solar interstellar grains and nebular condensates that were incorporated into comets at the birth of the solar system. During cruise, STARDUST will collect contemporary particles that recently came to our solar system from the interstellar medium. This interstellar dust was first discovered by Ulysses in 1993 and later confirmed by the Galileo mission. STARDUST will return to the Earth in January of 2006 and drop off the samples using a streamlined, low-cost reentry capsule.

BATTERY REGIME

LOW CYCLE LIFE (~200 CYCLES @<71% DOD)

7 YEAR CRUISE + 1 YEAR PRELAUNCH

BATTERY DESIGN

2.5" 2-CELL CPV NiH₂ BATTERIES

16 AMP-HOUR CAPACITY(RNHC16-1 Lot 6)

CELL DESIGN SIMILAR TO MSP '98

SAMPLE RETURN CAPSULE BATTERY

LITHIUM/SULFUR DIOXIDE

SAFT AMERICA

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Europa Orbiter

Missions:
Explore the Frozen Oceans on Moon of Jupiter and look for signs of Life

Batteries: Cold and Wet

Solar Probe

Mission: This first exploration mission to the Sun's Corona seeks a new understanding of a star by flying through its corona.

Batteries: Hot and Dry
Mars Surveyor 2001

This mission will allow scientists to study the ancient climate and geologic history of Mars, investigate the role water may have played on Mars in the past and search for evidence of ancient life.

The Mars Surveyor 2001 Orbiter Mission:
It will arrive at Mars on Dec. 10, 2001.
Battery:
NiH2 2.5" CPV RNHC16-1 or 16-9

Mars Surveyor 2001 Rover / Lander Mission:
Land on Mars on Jan. 27, 2002.
Batteries:
Lander: Li-Ion batteries, 7AH size
Rover: Same Li-SO₄ D-Cells as used in "98

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ACRIMSAT - Active Cavity Radiometer Irradiance Monitor:

Mission: Study of the Solar Activity

System Contractor: Hughes (in STV)

Launch: 2000

Completion: TBD

Batteries: Ni-H$_2$?
TOPEX

PRIME CONTRACTOR - FAIRCHILD
MODULAR POWER SUBSYSTEM / McDac
NASA STANDARD BATTERY (3 x 22 CELL)
50 Amp-Hr CELLS / GATES AEROSPACE
PELLON 2505 SEPARATOR / Eagle-Picher
NONPASSIVATED POS / TEFLOLATED NEG

LAUNCH AUGUST 10, 1992

BATTERY OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

LIMIT PEAK CHARGE TO LESS THAN 24 AMPS

LIMIT RECHARGE RATIO (C/D) TO 105 (+/-3%)

OPERATE AT LOWEST PRACTICAL (V/T 3 FULL SUN, V/T 4 ECLIPSES)

AVOID HIGH CHARGE CURRENTS DURING FULL SUN PERIODS

CURRENT STATUS - OVER 85 MONTHS SUCCESSFUL OPERATION

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TOPEX END OF NIGHT BATTERY VOLTAGE PREDICTION

Ten Years of Operation
Beyond 2000: Jason-1

Mission: Follow-up Mission to TOPEX
Spacecraft Contract: ESA/France/AS
Launch: 2000
Completion: TBD
Batteries: Single String Ni-H₂, IPV / SAFT
QuikScat /Seawinds

Mission: Microwave radiometry - measuring wind speed and direction over Earth's oceans.

System Contractor: Ball Aerospace

Launch: June 19, 1999

Completion: TBD

Batteries: E.P. CPV Ni-H$_2$
Genesis

Mission:
Return solar matter for compositional analysis in terrestrial laboratories. Ultra pure materials will be exposed to the solar wind for two years.

System:
This system is to use the New X2000 power subsystem under development at JPL.

Batteries:
RNH16-9, 11 Cell, CPV Ni-H₂
GRACE (Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment) Produce a new model of the Earth's gravity field with unprecedented accuracy every 12 to 15 days for five years.


System Contract: German

Battery: CPV NiH2
CELL TESTING

Ni-H$_2$

2.5" CPV Characterization - On Going
3.5" CPV Characterization - On Going
MGS Simulation - Over 2300 Cycles

Ni-Cd

Topex Simulation - 21 Occultations on Zero Degree Pack
NASA BATTERY WORKSHOP - 1999

CPV EVALUATION

TECHNOLOGY STATUS
NUMEROUS BATTERIES FLYING OR BEING BUILT
PREVIOUS MECHANICAL PROBLEMS HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED

MISSIONS USING CPV
NEW MILLENIUM DS-1, MARS '98 (ORBITER AND LANDER), MARS 2001 ORBITER
STARDUST, GENESIS, GRACE, SIRTF, GOES

PROGRAM
PROCURE REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES FROM FLIGHT LOTS
DEVELOP A PERFORMANCE DATABASE - CHARACTERIZATION TESTS
PERFORM MISSION SIMULATION TESTING
PROVIDE SUPPORT TO PROGRAMS THROUGH TELCONS AND WORKSHOP
FOLLOW DEVELOPMENT OF NEW DESIGNS

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2.5'' CPV DESIGNS

SIZES CURRENTLY MANUFACTURED BY E.P.

RNHC 4-1 (12 UNITS)
RNHC 6-1 (77 UNITS)
RNHC 10-1 (335 UNITS)
RNHC 12-3 (81 UNITS)
RNHC 16-1 (147 UNITS)
2.5" CPV EVALUATION

BACKGROUND

HISTORY OF FAILURES DURING VIBRATION AND REDESIGNS

STATUS

OBTAINED THREE (RNHC 10-1) CPV UNITS FROM EAGLE-PICHÉR
CHARACTERIZATION TESTS IN PROGRESS
INITIAL CAPACITY 11.3 AHR

PLANS

CONTINUE ELECTRICAL CHARACTERIZATION
COMPILE RESULTS AND ISSUE REPORT

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20 AH CPV Prorated Battery Discharge for Four Rates Following 10 degree C/10 16 hour charge
3.5'' CPV EVALUATION

3 Cells in MGS Characterization Tests

Insert Information Here

3 Cells in MGS Simulation Test

Provides Mission Leading Information

Shows Characteristic Pressure Decline

Unusual Charge Control Regime Uses VT and Switch to Trickle
Ni-H2 Modeling

GOALS
DEVELOP A NiH2 BATTERY PERFORMANCE MODEL
MODEL FLIGHT TYPE CELLS WITH INTERNAL DETAILS
COMBINED ELECTROCHEMICAL / ELECTRICAL / THERMAL MODEL

APPROACH
COMPUTATION FLUID DYNAMICS (CFD)
EXCELLENT INDUSTRY SUPPORT (S/W TOOLS)
EASIER TO IMPLEMENT EQUATION THAN PREVIOUS MODELS
QUICK SOLUTIONS PROVIDED
PROVIDES FIRST CONVECTION SOLUTION
EASY TO CHANGED GRANULARITY OF MODEL - DETAILS

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Li-Ion ASSESSMENT

OBJECTIVES
- GENERATE PERFORMANCE CHARACTERIZATION DATA
- IDENTIFY POTENTIAL ISSUES AND WORK TOWARD RESOLUTION
- DETERMINE FLIGHT READINESS OF TECHNOLOGY

APPROACH
- PARTICIPATE IN THE JOINT AIR FORCE / NASA PROGRAM
- CHARACTERIZE CELL PERFORMANCE FROM MULTIPLE VENDORS
- DOCUMENT MANUFACTURING PROCEDURES
- DEVELOP METHODS/FACILITIES FOR EVALUATION
- DEVELOP MODELS FOR BATTERY PERFORMANCE PREDICTIONS
- COMMUNICATE FLIGHT INFORMATION TO BATTERY COMMUNITY
Li-Ion ASSESSMENT

STATUS
BASELINE CHEMISTRY SELECTED WITH LOW TEMP ELECTROLYTE
EVALUATION OF FOUR VENDORS FOR MARS "01 LANDER COMPLETED
YARDNEY SELECTED FOR "01 LANDER BATTERY DEVELOPMENT
EVALUATION OF TWO VENDORS FOR MARS "03 ROVER IN PROGRESS
EXTENDED LIFE CYCLE TESTING AND STORAGE TESTING IN PROGRESS
IMPROVED COMPONENTS RESEARCH ONGOING

PLANS
CONTINUE THE EVALUATION OF CELLS FROM 5AH TO 25 AH INCLUDING:
CONTINUE COLD TEMPERATURE CYCLING
STORAGE / CRUISE TESTING
RATE AND TEMPERATURE EFFECTS / VARIABLE TEMP CYCLING
PULSE TESTING
CHARGE CONTROL DEVELOPMENT
AC IMPEDANCE
FAILURE ANALYSIS

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TELECONS

NASA Ni-Cd BATTERY OPERATIONS TELECON

FUNCTIONING FOR ~5 YEARS

CONCENTRATION IS ON MPS S/C

TOPEX, GRO, UARS, EUVE

ALSO LOOKS AT NEWER EXPLORERS

GSFC, BERKELY, JPL PARTICIPATION

BENEFITS ALL PARTIES INVOLVED
TELECONS

Ni-H2 BATTERY OPERATIONS TELECON

NEW ACTIVITY IN 1999
DAVE PICKETT CONSULTS ON CALLS
LARGE PARTICIPATION BY NASA AND CONTRACTORS
DETAILED ANALYSIS OF S/C PERFORMANCE
DISCUSSIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST
ONGOING "WORKSHOP ATMOSPHERE"
PARTICIPANTS BRING IN THEIR ISSUES/QUESTIONS
FLIGHT BATTERY STORAGE PROGRAM

GOALS

DEVELOP FLIGHT BATTERY REUSE PROGRAM
BUILD BATTERY STORAGE FACILITY
COLLECT FLIGHT SPARE BATTERIES FROM FPO'S
MAINTAIN SPARES UNDER QC PROGRAM (FHLP)
PROVIDE BATTERIES TO NEW PROGRAMS - FAST!
BRIDGE THE PROGRAM GAP
FLIGHT BATTERY STORAGE PROGRAM

PLAN

SECURE MONEY TO BUY/LEASE FACILITY
CO-OPERATE WITH FLIGHT HA/W LOGISTICS PROG
SOLICIT FPO’S FOR SPARES
MAINTAIN SPARES INVENTORY AND LOGS
ADVERTISE AVAILABILITY TO NEW PROGRAMS
EXTRACT COMPENSATION FROM FPO TO FUND

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BATTERY LABORATORY

STATUS

THREE MACCOR CYCLERS OPERATING
OVER ONE HUNDRED CHANNELS AVAILABLE
LAB OPERATING AT NEAR CAPACITY
BATTLAB SERVER OPERATING
REMOTE CONNECTIONS TO SERVER IN PLACE
ROOM TEMP FACILITY UPGRADE COMPLETED

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