

# Landing Site Considerations Related to the Potential Sample Retrieval and Launch Mission

August 4, 2015

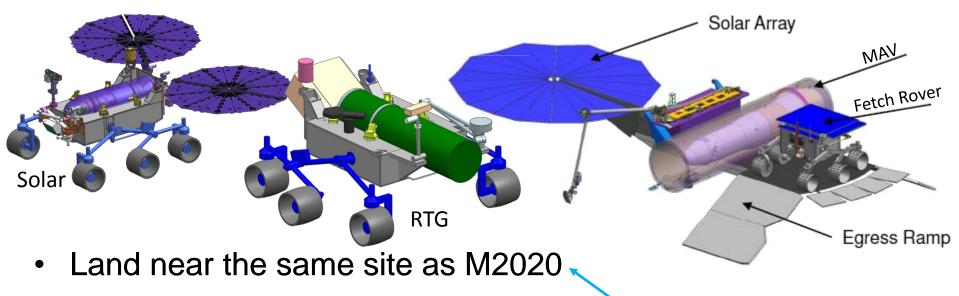
**Austin Nicholas** 

- Mars Program Requirements Review (July 2014) addressed the implications of M2020 design/operations on potential future Mars Sample Return-related missions
  - The fundamental direction received was that future missions will be designed to successfully operate at the landing site chosen for M2020
- In today's discussion, we are quite clear that:
   Future Mars mission considerations should not be treated as constraints on M2020 landing site selection
  - But we do want the community to understand these considerations!
- Three major areas of influence
  - EDL
    - Traversability
    - Latitude

We will address these factors in the next few slides

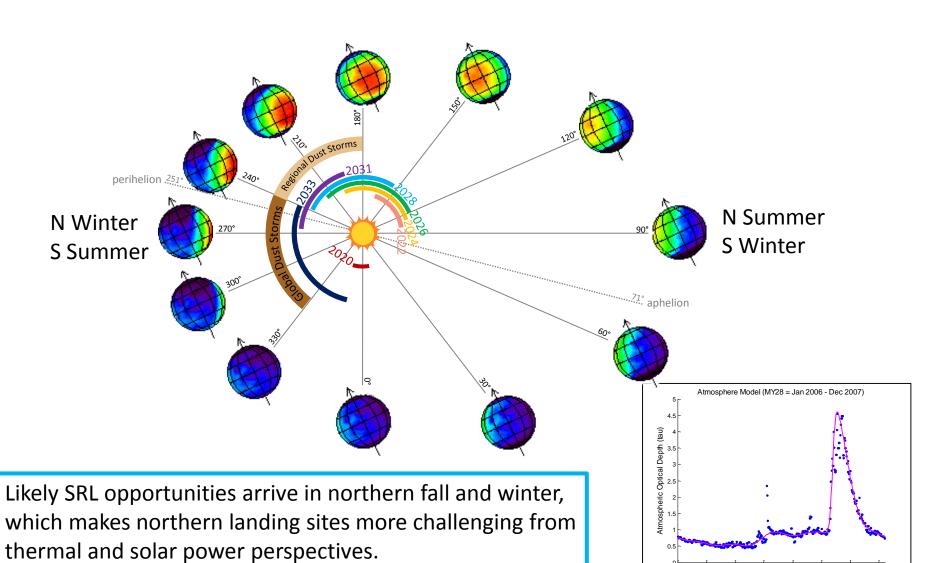
#### **Mobile MAV Concept**

#### <u>Platform + Fetch Concept</u>

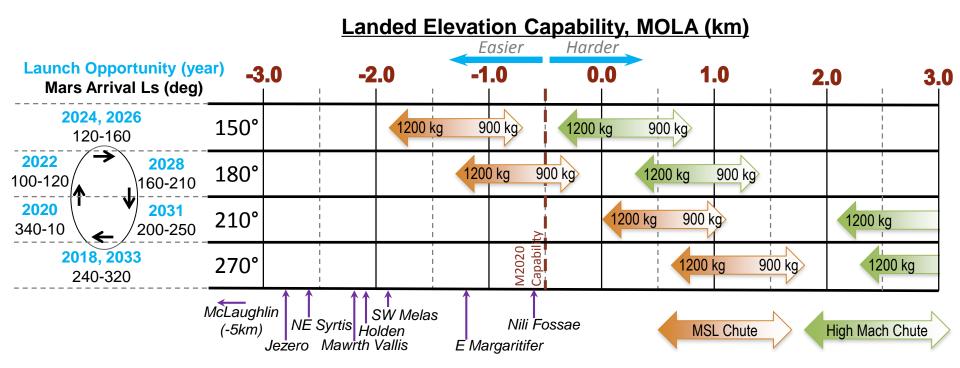


- Traverse to location(s) of tubes
- Pick up tubes from the ground
- (Return to landing site, if fetch)
- Load tubes into MAV
- Launch MAV

Affected by landing site choice



- Assume an M2020-like EDL system with similar capability
  - Elevation
  - Accuracy
  - Obstacle/Slope Tolerance
  - TRN (if M2020 uses it)



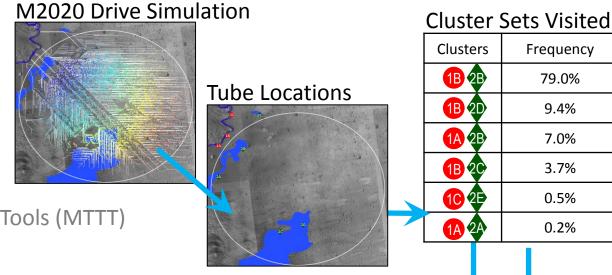


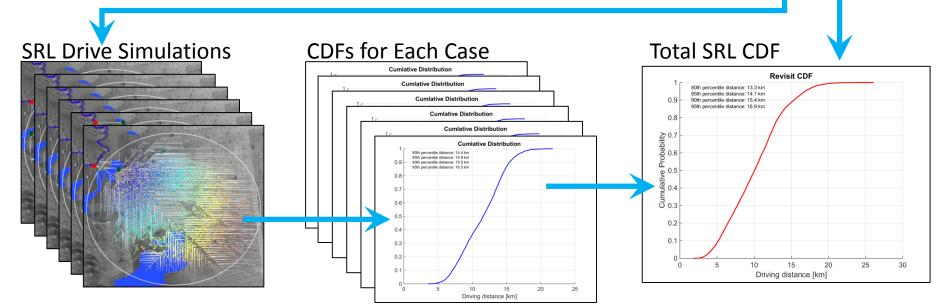
Mars Formulation



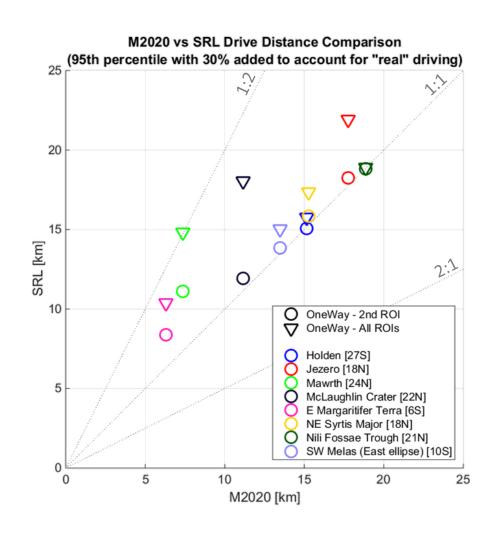
- Identify ROIs visited
- 3. Cluster ROIs for analysis
- 4. Identify revisit cases
- 5. Simulate each SRL revisit
- Combine statistics

\*Using M2020 Traversability Tools (MTTT)





- When dropping all prime mission tubes at the 2<sup>nd</sup> ROI visited,
   SRL traverse distances are similar to M2020
- SRL drive distances at Mawrth, McLaughlin and Margaritifer are longer than M2020, but still shorter than all other sites
- Results shown for one-way, round trip traverse distances are approximately double



- Three major areas:
  - EDL higher altitude landing sites are more challenging
    - Future opportunities may have less favorable atmospheric conditions than 2020
  - Traversability SRL considerations generally parallel M2020

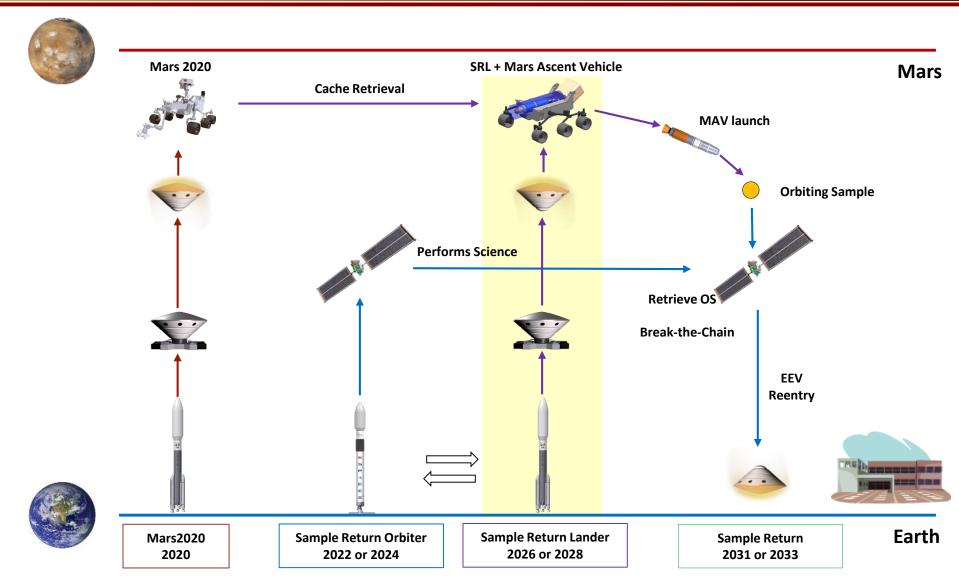
Latitude — Northern latitude sites are more challenging for solar concepts



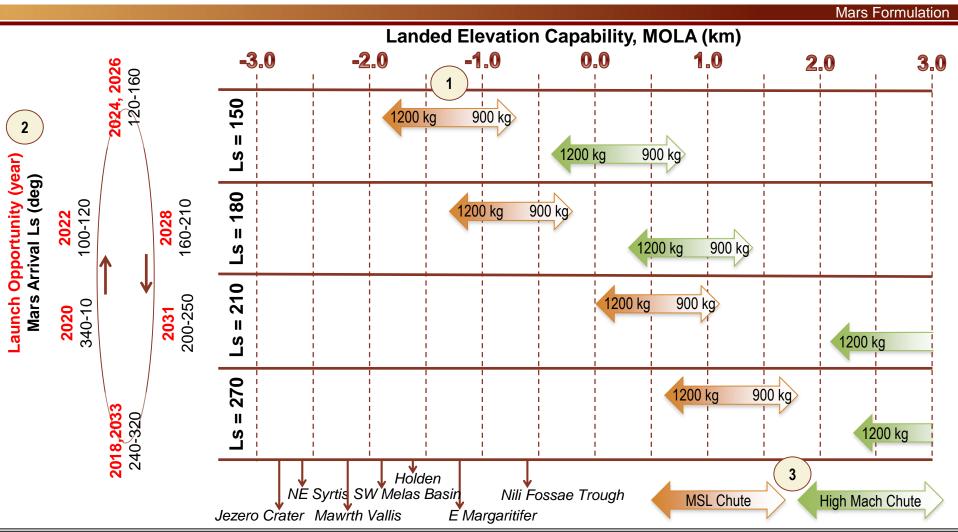
## Backup

### Mars Sample Return (Reference Concept)





#### Summary of SRL Elevation Considerations

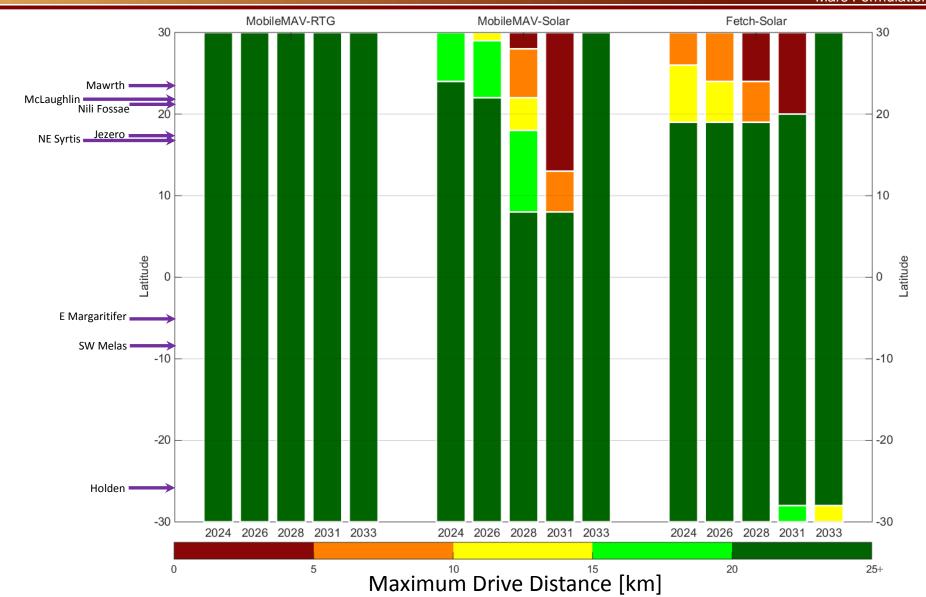


#### Notes:

- -Results assume baseline M2020 hardware, software and timeline, vehicle mass properties, and entry interface condition
  - Close to equatorial landing site (Gale Crater)
  - Effects of dust not considered (Ls ≈ 180-330)
- -Results are accurate to within  $\pm$  ~0.5 km
- -High fidelity cases were run at 1200 kg; altitude performance at other landed masses was calculated using ballistic coefficient partial
- -Each launch opportunity has a range of viable arrival Ls values; ranges shown for realistic values of C3, entry velocity, and TOF

# Latitude and Opportunity Impacts to Surface Performance

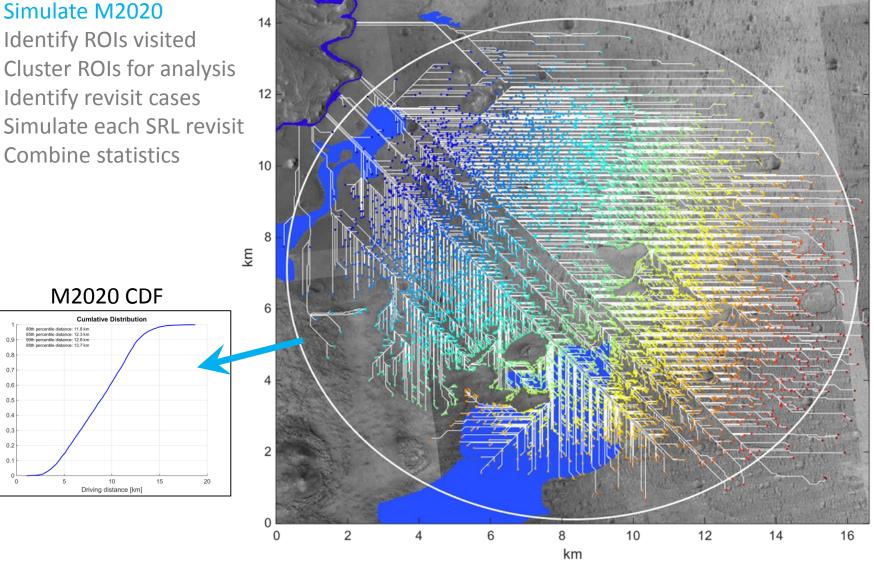






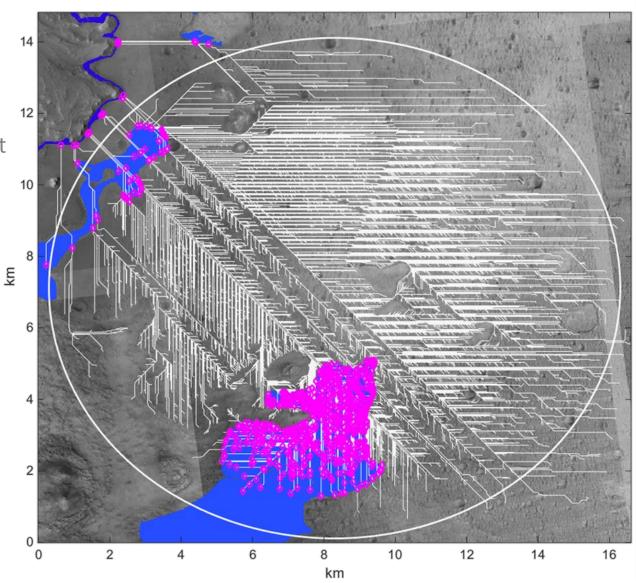


- Identify ROIs visited



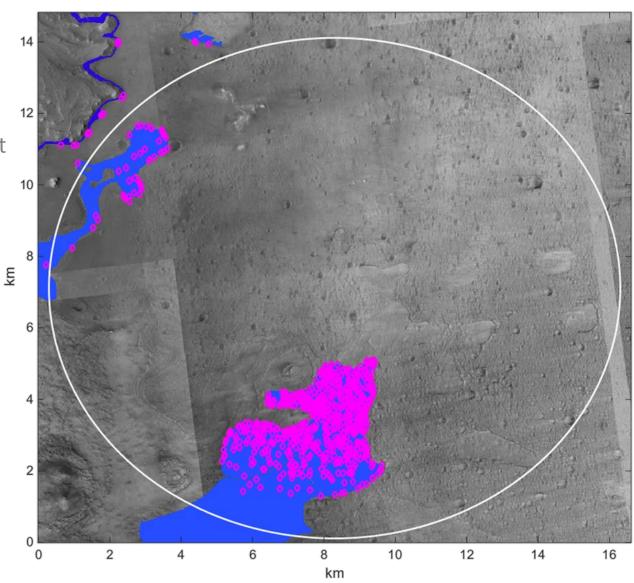
*Pre-Decisional: For planning and discussion purposes only.* 

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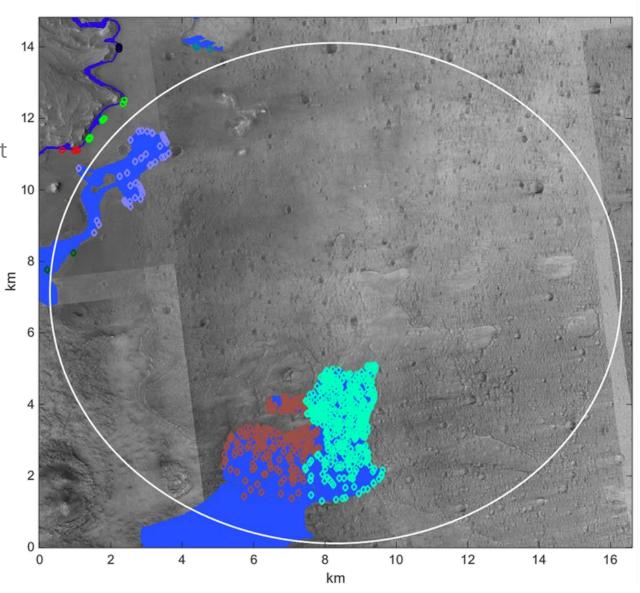
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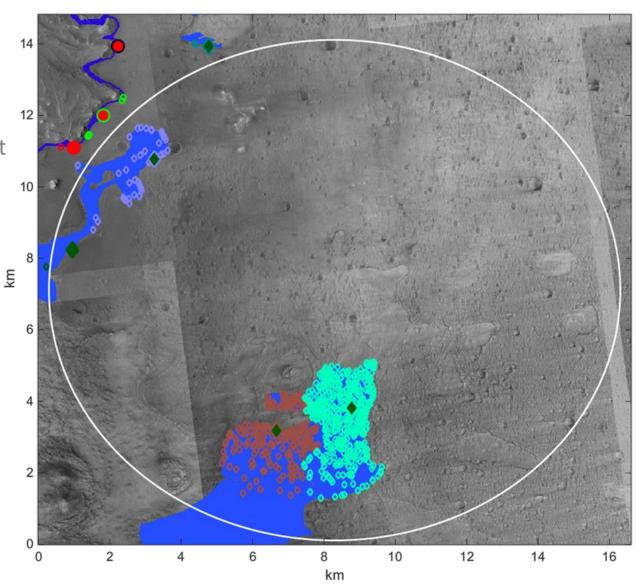
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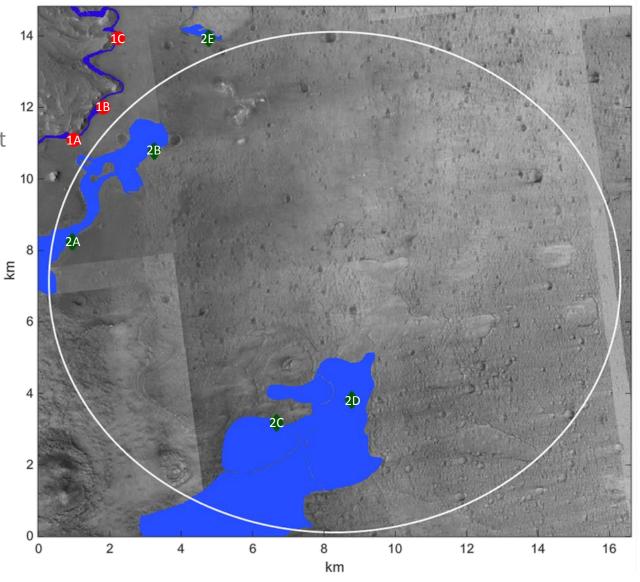


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Clusters	Frequency				
<b>1</b> B <b>2</b> ₽	79.0%				
<b>1</b> B <b>2</b> ₽	9.4%				
1A 2B	7.0%				
1B 20	3.7%				
10 4	0.5%				
1A 2A	0.2%				

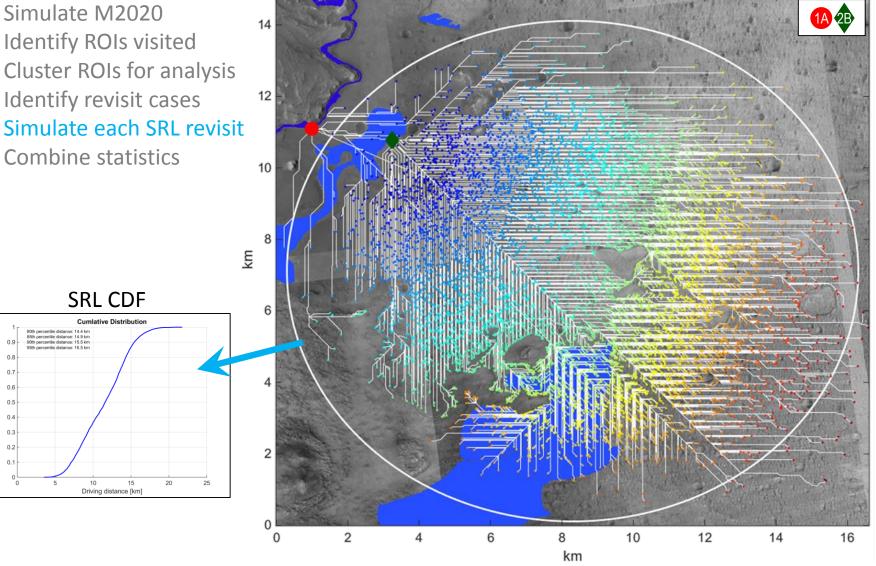


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- Identify ROIs visited



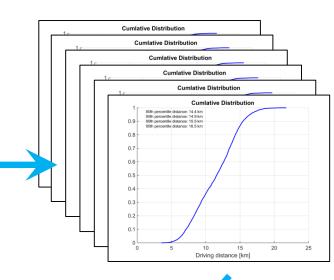
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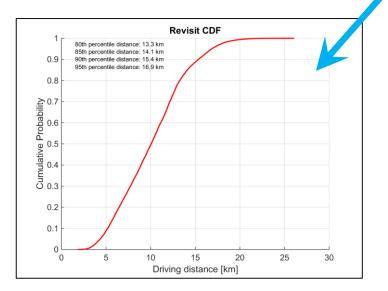
#### Jet Propulsion Laboratory California Institute of Technology

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Clusters	Frequency				
<b>B</b>	79.0%				
<b>1</b> B <b>4</b> D	9.4%				
1A 2B	7.0%				
<b>⊕</b>	3.7%				
104	0.5%				
(A)	0.2%				



#### **Drive Distance Results**



Jet Propulsion Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

	95th Percentile Drive + 30% for "Real" Driving				SRL Relative to M2020				
		SRL OneWay	SRL OneWay	SRL RoundTrip	SRL RoundTrip	SRL OneWay	SRL OneWay		SRL RoundTrip
<u>Site</u>	M2020	2nd ROI	All ROIs	2nd ROI	All ROIs	2nd ROI	All ROIs	2nd ROI	All ROIs
Holden [27S]	15.1	15.1	15.8	30.2	30.9	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
Jezero [18N]	17.8	18.3	21.9	36.5	37.9	1.0	1.2	2.1	2.1
Mawrth [24N]	7.4	11.1	14.8	22.2	26.5	1.5	2.0	3.0	3.6
McLaughlin Crater [22N]	11.1	11.9	18.0	23.9	31.0	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.8
E Margaritifer Terra [6S]	6.3	8.4	10.4	16.8	19.9	1.3	1.6	2.7	3.1
NE Syrtis Major [18N]	15.3	15.8	17.4	31.7	32.8	1.0	1.1	2.1	2.1
Nili Fossae Trough [21N]	18.9	18.8	18.9	37.7	37.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0
SW Melas [10S]	13.5	13.9	15.0	27.7	28.6	1.0	1.1	2.1	2.1

					_				
		Maximum Driving Capability [km] (1 Mars Year or Full Life)							
			Solar		Fetch (One-Way)				
<u>Site</u>	RTG	2026	2028	2031	2026	2028	2031		
Holden [27S]	>25	>25	>25	>25	23.5	23.9	22.2		
Jezero [18N]	>25	>25	15.8	5.2	>25	>25	>25		
Mawrth [24N]	>25	18.2	9.3	0.1	10.0	5.6	0.5		
McLaughlin Crater [22N]	>25	20.1	11.4	1.3	11.1	6.8	1.8		
E Margaritifer Terra [6S]	>25	>25	>25	>25	>25	>25	>25		
NE Syrtis Major [18N]	>25	>25	15.8	5.2	>25	>25	>25		
Nili Fossae Trough [21N]	>25	21.3	12.5	2.5	12.0	7.5	2.5		
SW Melas [10S]	>25	>25	>25	>25	>25	>25	>25		

- Maximum Driving [Fraction of Requirement] (1 Mars Year or Full Life) Solar Fetch 2026 2028 2031 2026 2028 2031 Site RTG >2 Holden [27S] >2 >2 >2 1.6 1.5 1.6 >2 Jezero [18N] 1.4 0.9 0.3 >2 >2 >2 Mawrth [24N] 0.8 0.0 >2 1.6 0.9 0.5 0.0 McLaughlin Crater [22N] >2 1.7 1.0 0.1 0.9 0.6 0.2 >2 >2 >2 Margaritifer Terra [6S] >2 >2 >2 >2 NE Syrtis Major [18N] >2 1.6 >2 >2 >2 1.0 0.3 Nili Fossae Trough [21N] >2 0.7 1.1 0.1 0.6 0.4 0.1 SW Melas [10S] >2 >2 >2 >2 >2
- All results are preliminary
- Many assumptions
- Assumes no EDL accuracy improvements

