

IPPW Short Course

Planetary Object Geophysical Observer

Overview

POGO

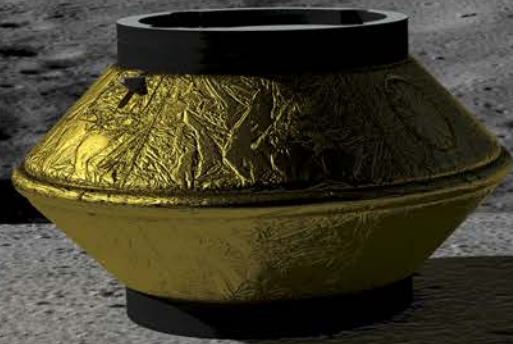
☐ Elena Adams
☐ POGO team

Presented by Ralph Lorenz



What is POGO?

Hopping Lander that measures elemental composition and surface strength of small moons, asteroids and comets



Uses

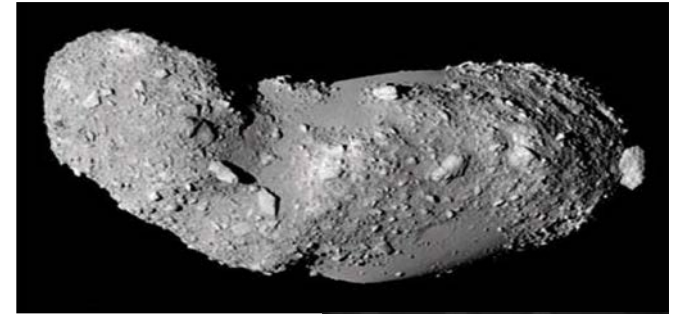
Gamma Ray
Spectrometer (GRS)

Active X-Ray
Spectrometer (AXRS)

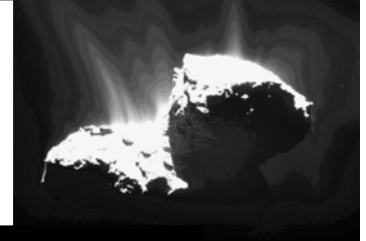
Accelerometers

Why POGO?

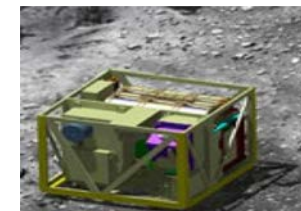
- Understanding small planetary bodies compositions, e.g. comets and asteroids, allows us to learn about the origin and formation of our solar system
 - These observations are best conducted from the surface of the small bodies
- It is important to measure multiple spots on the body to determine heterogeneity of the surface/ subsurface
- Roving on the surface by wheeled vehicles is practically impossible
- Observations can be conducted by landers using propulsion (e.g. cold gas thrusters) to move around or hopping using a mechanical device
 - Platforms must be able to reorient themselves to make sure that they are able to acquire the measurements of their payload
- Philae on Rosetta, Minerva on Hayabusa, MASCOT on Hayabusa-2 are all examples of landers that have attempted or will attempt missions to small planetary bodies



Credit: ISAS, JAXA



Credit: ESA

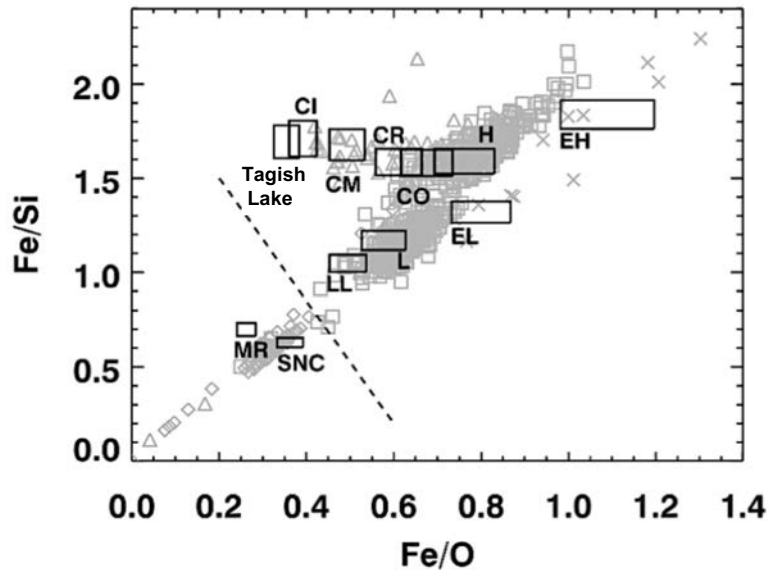


Credit: ESA

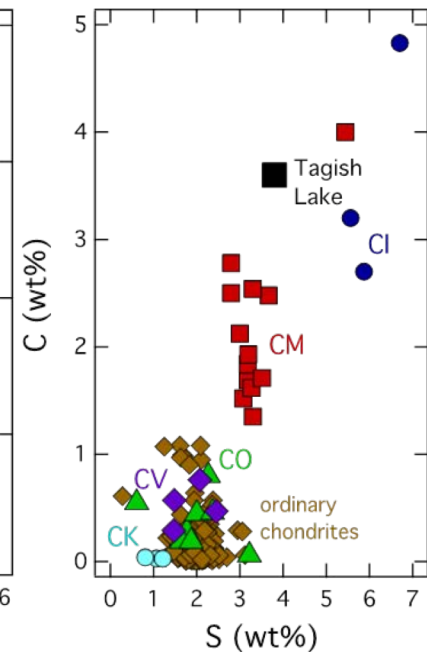
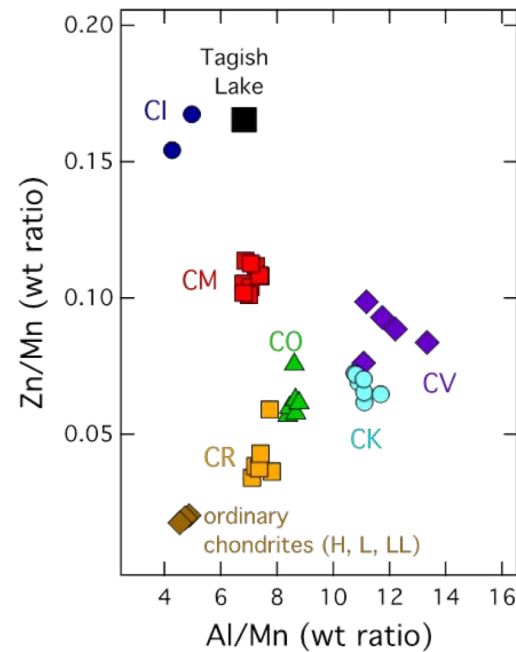
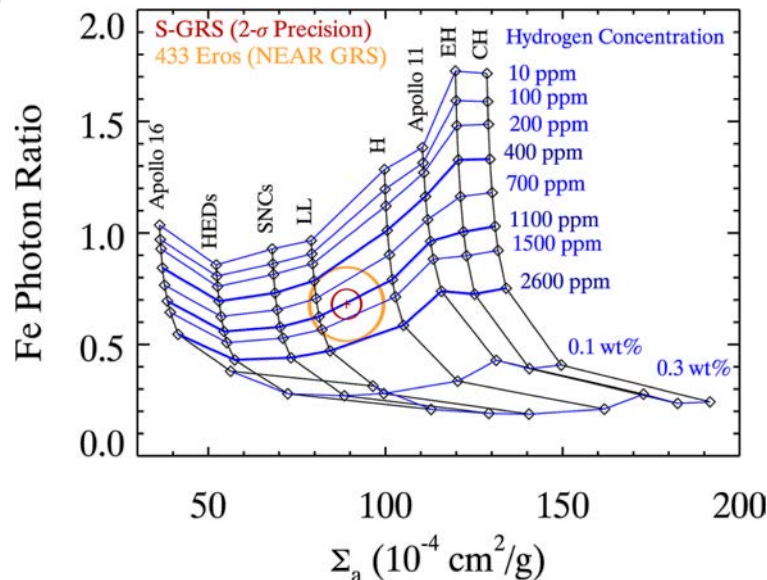


Credit: JAXA

POGO Provides Comprehensive Chemical Measurements



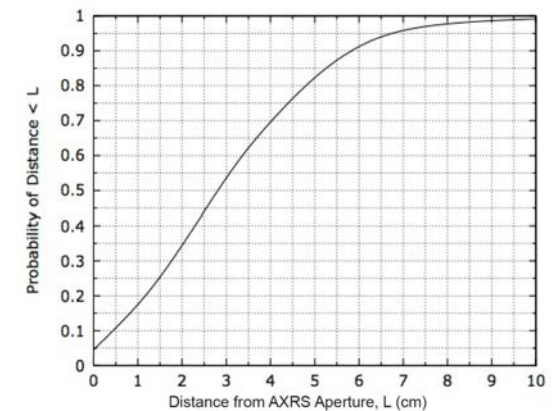
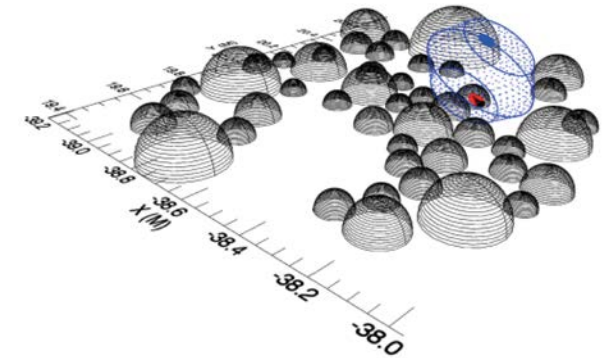
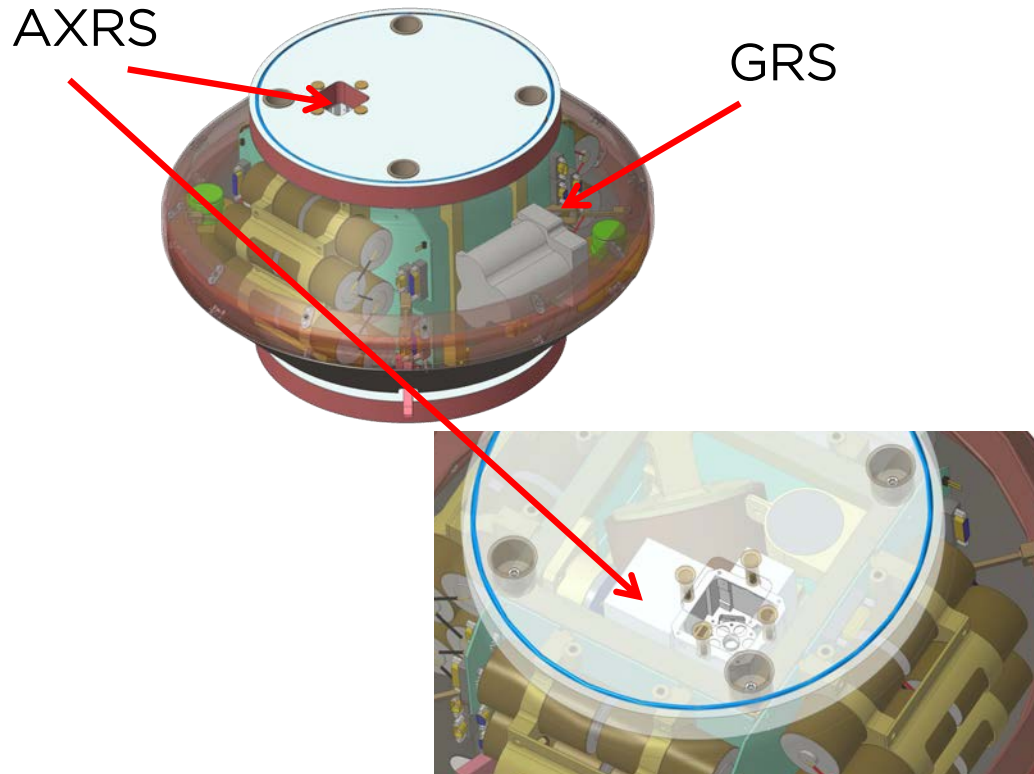
- GRS
 - Major elements distinguish chondrite types and evolved compositions
 - “Indirect neutron spectroscopy” detects H to 100’s ppm [Peplowski et al. 2015]
- AXRS
 - Minor elements distinguish related carbonaceous types
- Both
 - Measuring C, S distinguishes volatile-rich/poor material



POGO Science Instrumentation

- AXRS (Active X-ray Spectrometer)
 - Two sensors mounted on POGO oriented 180° to face landed surface.
 - Only sensor facing surface is turned on
 - Able to measure abundances of elements from Na to Zn
 - Each visited location will have an AXRS measurement taken
 - X-ray integration time required: 30 min, compared to 12 hrs for alternative technology (APXS)
- GRS (Gamma Ray Spectrometer)
 - Single instrument consisting of three sensor head assembly mounted in one of four battery bays
 - Measurements reveal presence of O, Mg, Si, Al, K, Fe, H, S, and C
 - GRS will be powered on continuously for duration of POGO mission
 - 24-hr integration time needed for measurements of O, Mg, Si, Al, K and Fe
 - 72-hr integration time needed for measurements of H, S, and C
- 3-axis Accelerometers
 - Provide measurements of regolith strength and porosity of the surface from landing impacts
 - Located on POGO boards

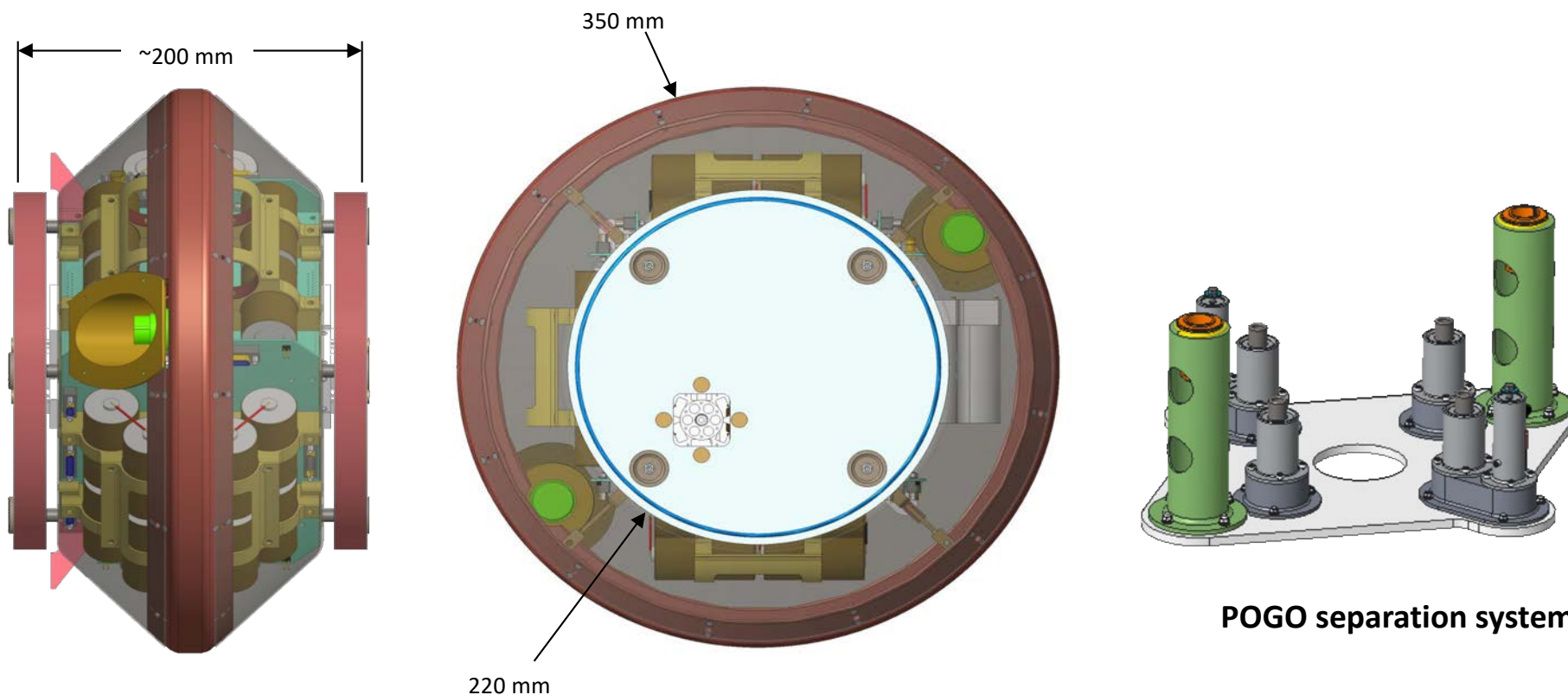
POGO enables GRS & APXS to perform surface measurements at low risk



- POGO lands with 1 of 2 flat faces down; both have an AXRS sensor
- Probability of distance of AXRS aperture to surface was modeled by Monte Carlo simulations of POGO coming to rest on an Eros-like blocks surface
 - 99% probability of AXRS within 10-cm design range
- GRS is omni-directional and works in any orientation

POGO requires few spacecraft resources

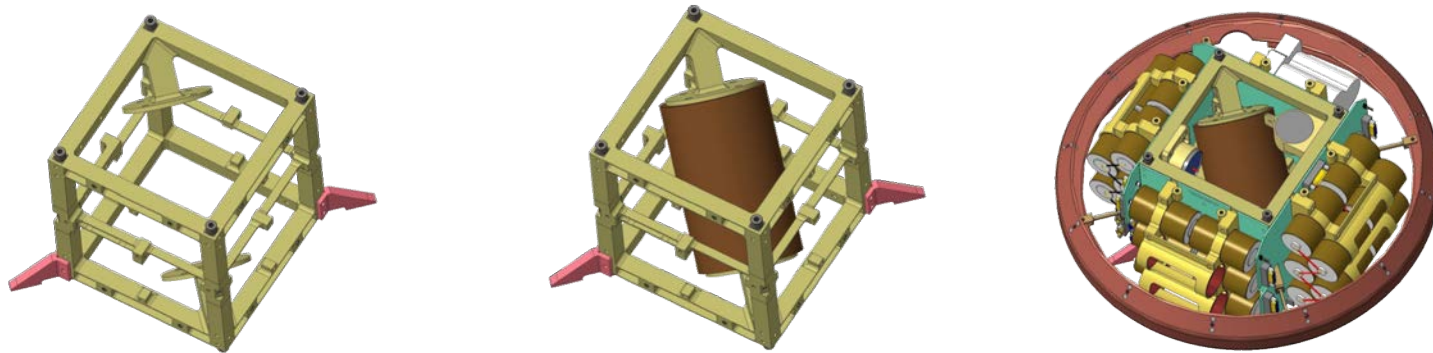
- Mass: 13 kg (flyaway) + ~ 3 kg (separation system)
- In cruise: survival heater power: 1 W
- Data Rate to 30 km altitude: ~30 kbps
- Communications: UHF
- Highly autonomous once on surface



POGO separation system

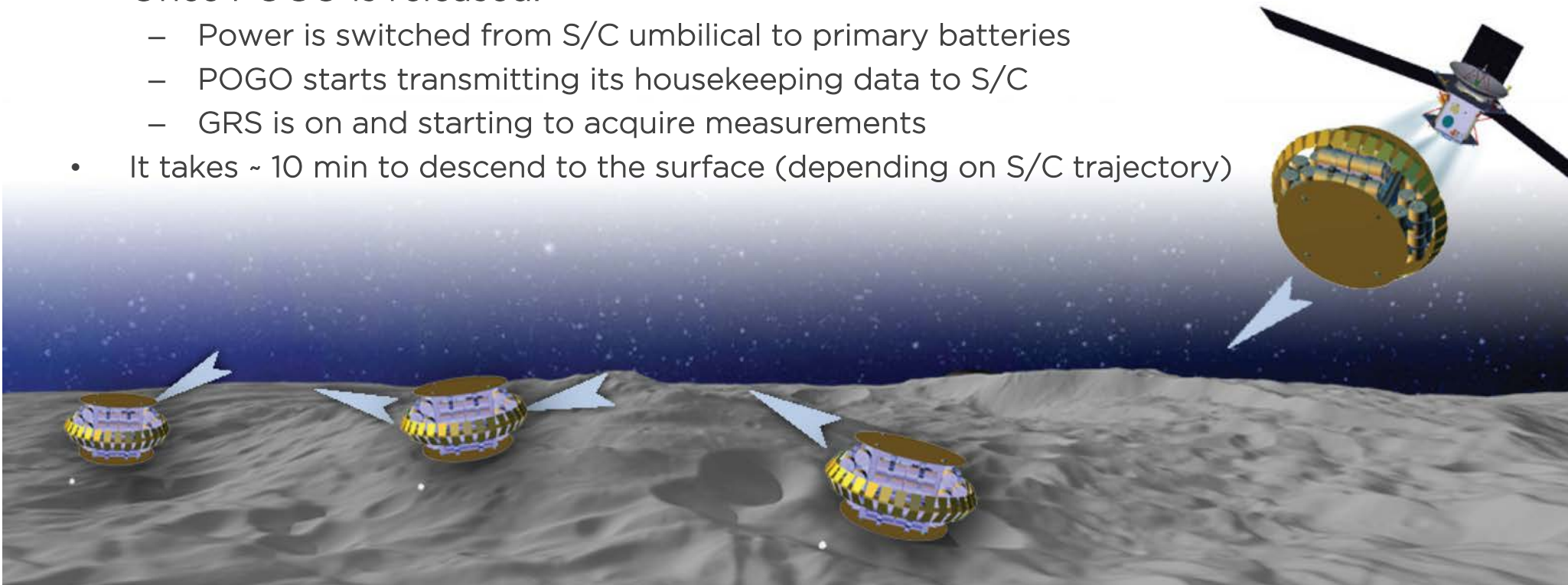
POGO subsystems are deliberately kept simple

POGO Subsystem	Key Characteristics
Mobility Mechanism	Voicecoil actuator
Structure	Ti; designed to absorb >5 m/s landing shock loads; transfer linear momentum from voice coil into ground for hop
Thermal	Thermal vault; keeping constant dissipation
Communications	Rugged loop antennas, UHF, 160° beamwidth; transmit-only
Power	Primary batteries, allow ~5 days of survival at the surface, depending on # of hops
Avionics	Pre-canned sequence of operations; can be updated in flight using S/C umbilical

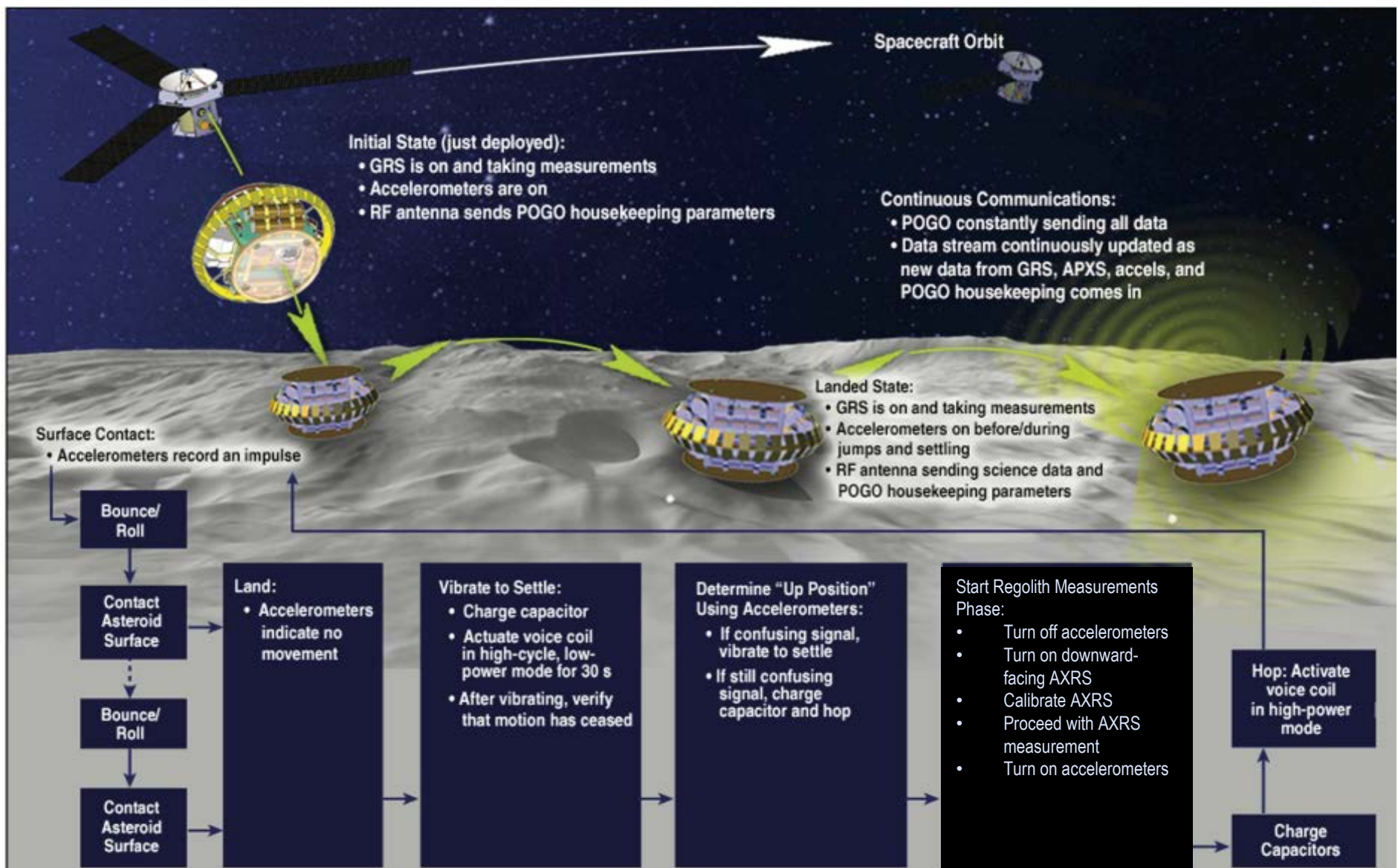


POGO's operations are straightforward & low risk

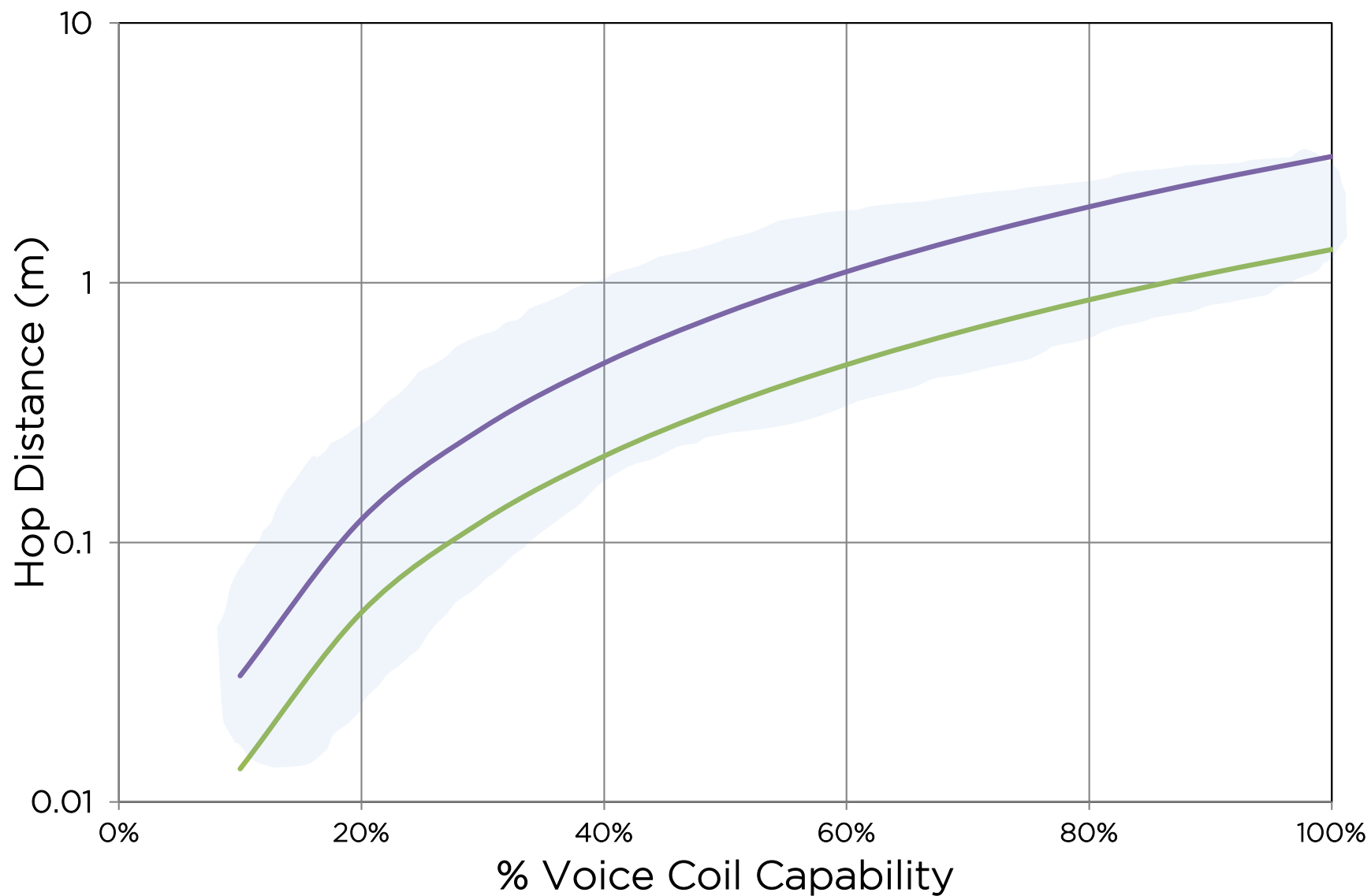
- In cruise, POGO is on the outside of the S/C; S/C provides power, data, and survival heater through umbilical (for software uploads, APXS door actuation, etc.)
- E.g. on Phobos, POGO could be deployed from up to 1.5 km altitude
 - It can land anywhere on the small body surface (sun, shade, any latitude)
- POGO separation system is designed to provide a small push (0.25 cm/s) towards the surface
- Once POGO is released:
 - Power is switched from S/C umbilical to primary batteries
 - POGO starts transmitting its housekeeping data to S/C
 - GRS is on and starting to acquire measurements
- It takes ~ 10 min to descend to the surface (depending on S/C trajectory)



POGO's operations are straightforward & low risk



POGO can hop a few meters on Phobos

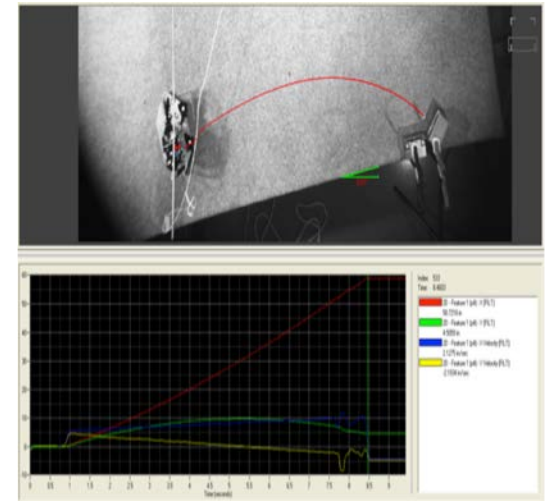


POGO has been thoroughly tested

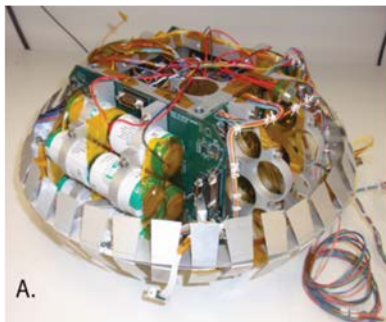
- Voicecoil actuator, batteries, and antenna performance characterized
- Full prototype built up and environmentally tested:
 - Thermal vacuum confirmed that thermal system functions as expected and keeps all of the systems within temperature limits
 - Shock tests confirmed survival to 5 m/s shock in worst case orientation
- Mobility testing performed in 2-D setup
 - POGO was floated on air bearings and actuated on a tilted table, allowing it to travel in a projectile motion
 - Based on angles and velocity, model of impulse vs. current in voice coil was developed



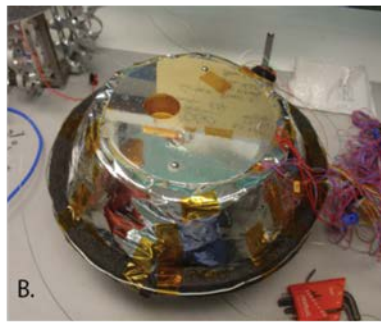
Shock Tests, 2015



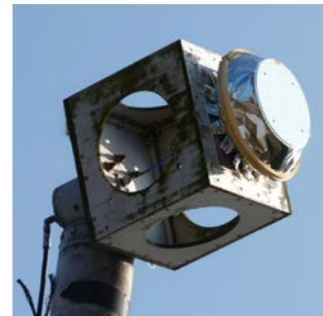
Mobility Tests, 2012



Thermal Tests, 2013

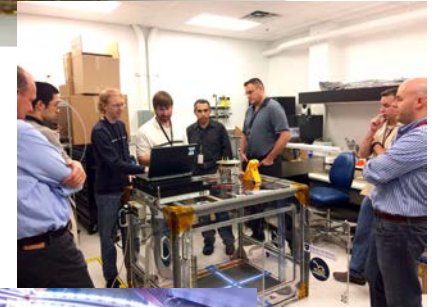
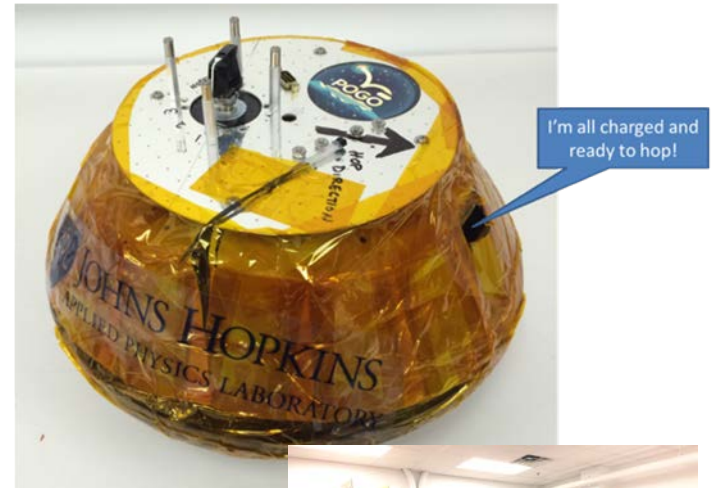


Antenna Tests, 2013



Testing under Homesteader Grant

- Demonstrated the mobility of the fully assembled prototype in low gravity on the ZeroG flight
- Design, fabrication, and test of the s/c separation system
- Additional system design and test (updates to RF system, qualify POGO to a the range of impact velocities)
- Tested ability to land, hop and communicate in a dusty terrain (e.g. on a comet)
- Battery Lifetime - testing to understand the degradation of the batteries over long cruise





Movies of Hopping

* performed at higher g than expected for Martian moons and other small bodies

POGO is getting ready to be infused into missions

Thank you for your time
Questions?

