



ASTEX

– Near-Earth Asteroid Mission Concept Study –

A. Nathues¹, H. Boehnhardt¹, A. W. Harris², W. Goetz¹, C. Jentsch³, Z. Kachri⁴,
S. Schaeff⁵, N. Schmitz², F. Weischede⁶, and A. Wiegand⁵

¹ MPI for Solar System Research, 37191 Katlenburg-Lindau, Germany

² DLR, Institute for Planetary Research, 12489 Berlin, Germany

³ Astrium GmbH, 88039 Friedrichshafen, Germany

⁴ LSE Space AG, 82234 Oberpfaffenhofen, Germany

⁵ Astos Solutions, 78089 Unterkirnach, Germany

⁶ DLR GSOC, 82234 Weßling, Germany

ASTEX



Primary Objectives of the ASTEX Study



Identification of the required technologies for an in-situ mission to two near-Earth asteroids.

- Selection of realistic mission scenarios
- Definition of the strawman payload
- Analysis of the requirements and options for the spacecraft bus, the propulsion system, the lander system, and the launcher
- Definition of the requirements for the mission's operational ground segment

ASTEX



ASTEX Primary Mission Goals



- The mission scenario foresees to visit two NEAs which have different mineralogical compositions: one “primitive” object and one fragment of a differentiated asteroid.
- The higher level goal is the provision of information and constraints on the formation and evolution history of our planetary system.
- The immediate mission goals are the determination of:
 - Inner structure of the targets
 - Physical parameters (size, shape, mass, density, rotation period and spin vector orientation)
 - Geology, mineralogy, and chemistry
 - Physical surface properties (thermal conductivity, roughness, strength)
 - Origin and collisional history of asteroids
 - Link between NEAs and meteorites

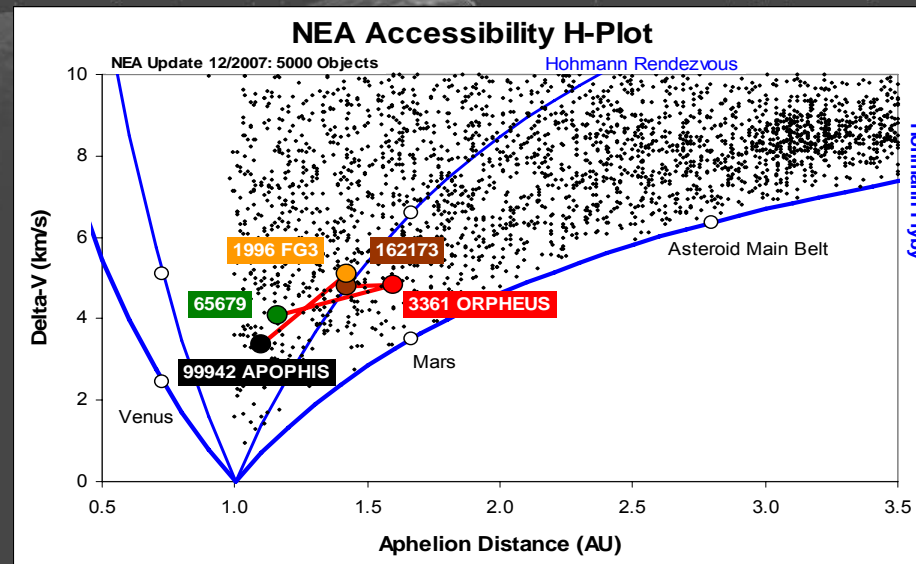
ASTEX



Target Selection (II)



1. **Pre-selection**
 - $H < 22.5 \text{ mag}$
 - $\Delta v < 7 \text{ km/s}$ for 1st target
2. **Hohmann transfer computations**
 - Combinations with $\Delta v > 11 \text{ km/s}$ rejected
3. **Patched conics computations**
 - Time interval of missions: 2015 to 2040
 - Max. mission duration: 15 years
4. **Identification of interesting NEA pairs**
 - Primitive asteroid of type: C, D, P, B, F
 - Evolved fragment of type: E, V, M, S, A, Q, R
5. **Prioritizing**
 - V and E types favored
 - Rotation period between 2h and 80h
 - Min. time of stay around NEA: 6 months
 - Max. total mission duration < 10 years
6. **Low-thrust computations of complete transfers for 29 missions scenarios and selection.**
 - **Output: 3 primary missions**



| Mission Index | 1st Target | Taxonomy of 1st | 2nd Target | Taxonomy of 2nd |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 38 | 99942 Apophis | Sq | 1996 FG3 | C |
| 150 | 162173 1999 JU3 | Cg | 3361 Orpheus | S, V |
| 152 | 65679 1989 UQ | B | 3361 Orpheus | S, V |

ASTEX

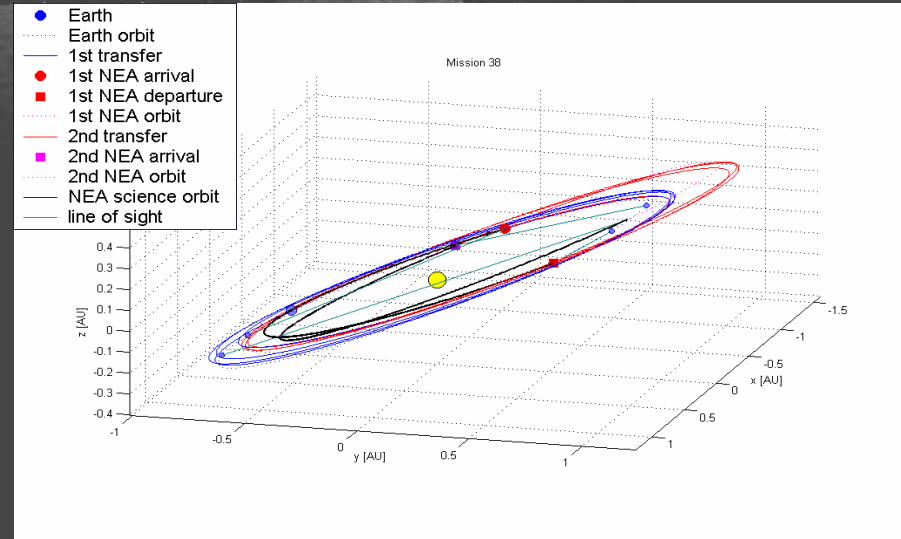


Mission Analysis -Transfer-

- Propulsion system
 - Δv requirement of up to 11 km/s
 - Chemical propulsion system is insufficient
 - High Isp for low fuel consumption
 - ➔ Ion engines required

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Index | 38 |
| 1st Target | 99942 Apophis |
| 2nd Target | 1996 FG3 |
| Taxonomy 1st | Sq |
| Taxonomy 2nd | C |
| Start Mission | 20 May 2023 |
| Arrival 1st | 08 Jun 2027 |
| Departure 1st | 05 Dec 2027 |
| Arrival 2nd | 30 Dec 2031 |
| End Mission | 27 Jun 2032 |
| 1st Transfer Time | 1480 d |
| Stay Time 1st | 180 d |
| 2nd Transfer Time | 1486 d |
| Stay Time 2nd | 180 d |
| Mission Duration | 9.11 years |
| Delta-V to 1st | 3.838 km/s |
| Delta-V to 2nd | 5.276 km/s |
| Delta-V Mission | 9.114 km/s |
| Fuel Mass | 287.3 kg |

ASTEX baseline mission



ASTEX



Proximity Operations



• Orbiting

- Uncontrolled stable orbiting (thrust free)
- Controlled orbiting (periodic correction maneuvers required)

• Flyovers

- High-altitude flyovers
- Low-altitude flyovers

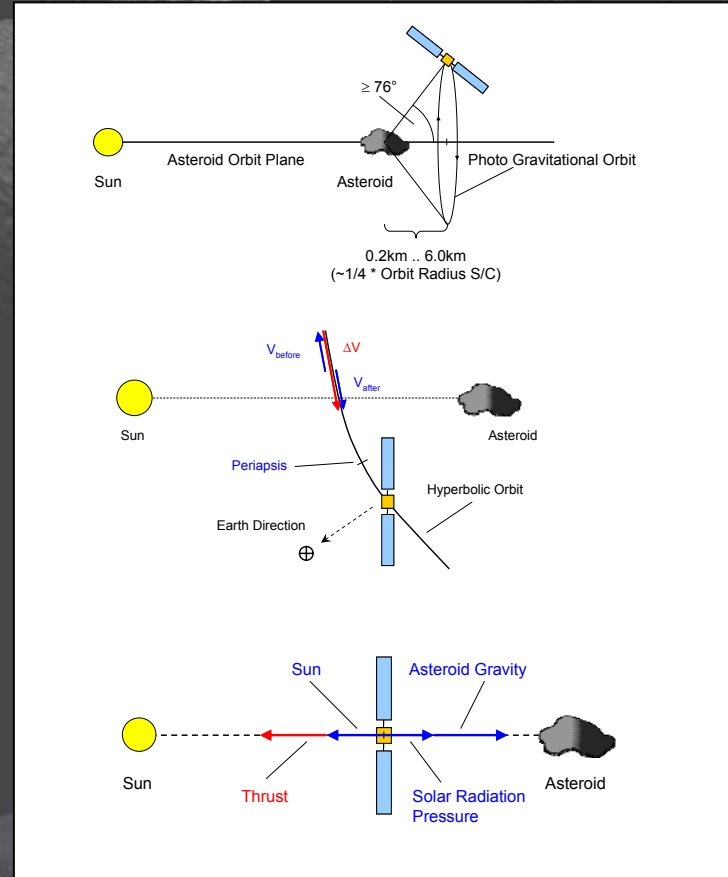
• Hovering

- Inertial hovering
- Body-fixed hovering

• Landing

Conclusions:

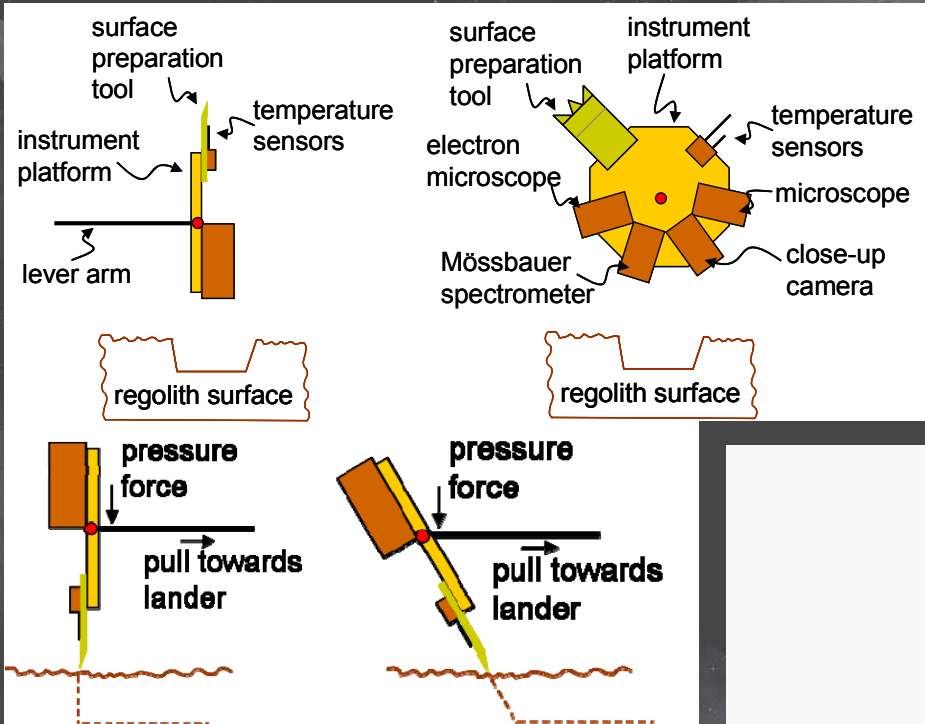
- Hovering [imaging phase] and (stable) terminator orbit [radar phase]
- Autonomous active lander descent with visual navigation on sunlit asteroid side
- Further investigations especially for binary systems needed



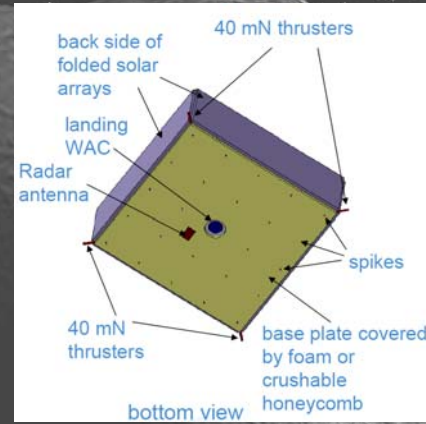
ASTEX



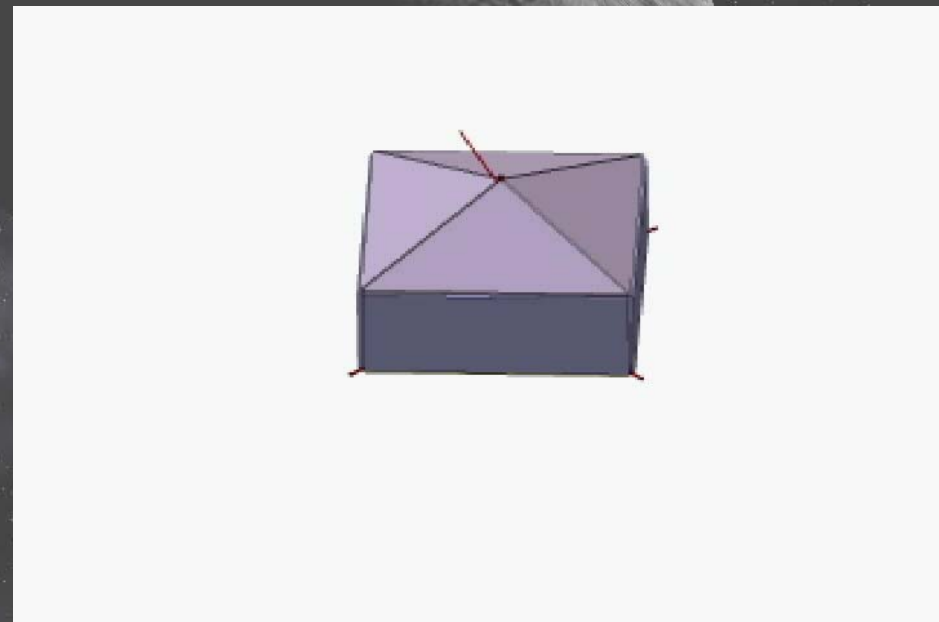
ASTEX Lander



Payload platform with surface preparation tool



Lander rear side



Surface analysis

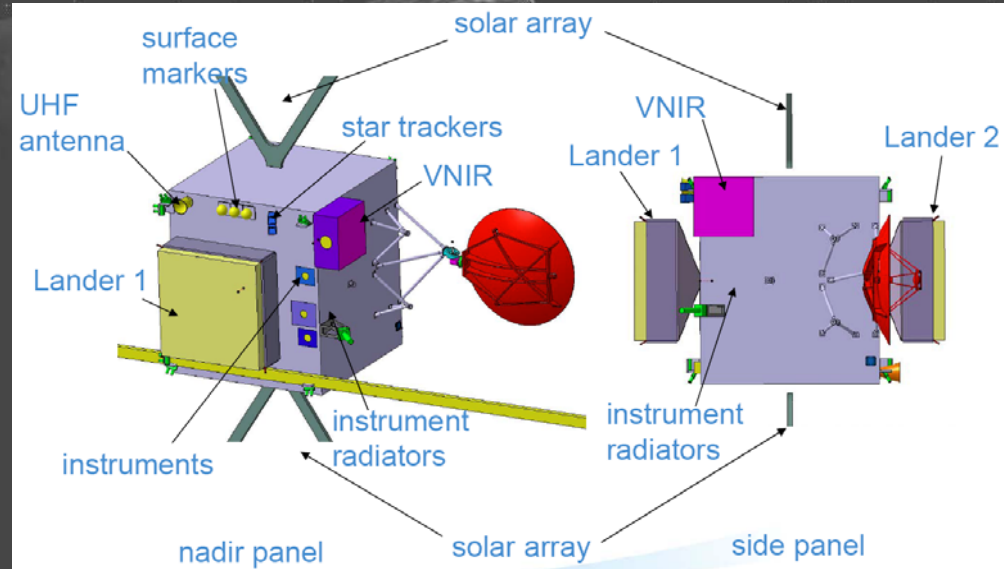
ASTEX



ASTEX Spacecraft



- Carries two landers and the remote sensing payload
- SEP
- Power generation by 40 m² solar arrays
- Visual navigation during target approach
- Autonomous collision avoidance
- Mono-prop system for proximity operations
- Extended tracking mode at second target possible



Low cost launcher: Soyuz-Fregat ST offers sufficient performance for direct Earth escape of the ASTEX S/C (mass 1598 kg, incl. 20% margin).

ASTEX



ASTEX Strawman Payload



| Orbiter Instruments | Mass [kg] | Size [mm ³] | Power Consumption [W] |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------------------|
| Radar Reflection Tomographer | 12 | Antennas: 15 m length each Electronics: 160 x 250 x 110 | 100 (peak) |
| Cameras | 2 * 5.5 | 160 x 190 x 380 | 18 (average) |
| VNIR Spectrometer | 15 | 500 x 500 x 110 | 20 (average) |
| Laser Ranger | 5 | 140 x 120 x 120 | 9 (peak) |

| Lander Instruments | Mass [kg] | Size [mm ³] | Power Consumption [W] | Comment |
|--|-----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| Panoramic Camera (two camera heads) | 2 x 0.5 | 2 x (90x60x80) | 2 x 2.5 (peak) | On robotic arm or elevated rotatable platform |
| Microscope | 0.3 | 125x60x50 | 5 (peak) | On robotic arm |
| Close-Up Camera | 0.5 | 90x60x80 | 6 (peak) | On robotic arm |
| Electron Microscope | 0.5 | 50x50x80 | 3 (peak) | On robotic arm |
| Temperature Sensor (16 sensors) | 16 x 0.02 | 10x10x3 | 16 x 0.01 | On robotic arm and distributed over lander on representative positions |
| Mössbauer-Spectrometer | 0.8 | 90x50x40 | 5 (peak) | On robotic arm |
| Common DPU/ PSU | 4.0 | 120x120x60 | 12 | On lander base |

ASTEX

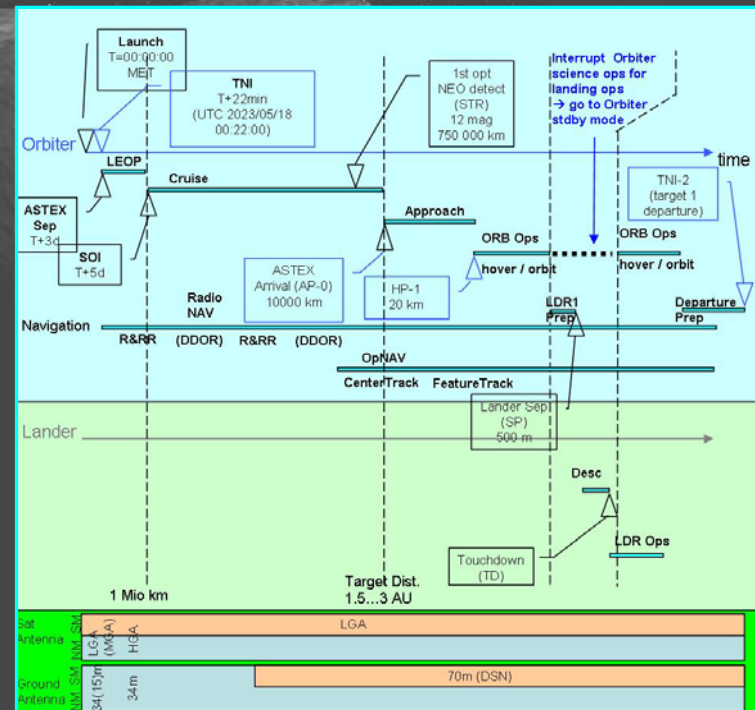


Mission Flight Phases



ASTEX

| ORBITER | Phase | Description | Distance from Target [km] | LANDER | Phase | Description |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|---------------------------|------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Launch and Cruise | LEOP | | | | | |
| | Commissioning | | | | | |
| | IC | Interplanetary cruise starts at SOI distance | | | | |
| Approach | AP-0 | initial approach point | 10000 | | | |
| | AP-1 | approach step 1 | 2000 | | | |
| | AP-2 | approach step 2 | 100 | | | |
| | AP-3 | approach step 3 | 50 | | | |
| Hovering and / or Orbiting | HP-1 | hover position 1 | 20 | | | |
| | HP-2 | hover position 2 | 10 | | | |
| Orbiting | HP-3 | hover position 3 | 1.5 | | | |
| | OP-1 | orbit insertion 1 (optional) | 1 | | | |
| | OP-2 | orbit insertion 2 (optional) | 0.5 | | | |
| Lander Separation | SP | Lander separation betw. HP-2 and OP-2 (interrupt Orbiter Ops) | 0.5 .. 10 | | SP | Lander separation position |
| Target Science Ops | HP-X | ...further hover positions | | Lander Ops | LP | Touchdown at landing point |
| | OP-X | ...further orbit phases | | | LO-1 | Start lander ops 1 |
| | FO-X | ...further fly-overs | | LO-2 | Start lander ops 2 | |



ASTEX timeline for the baseline mission in graphical form



Conclusions

- The ASTEX mission to two NEAs of different composition would represent a giant step forward in the exploration of the Solar System.
- The ASTEX study demonstrates the overall technical feasibility of the mission and highlights some technological challenges that require further study and development.
- The favoured system concept being one orbiter to perform the remote-sensing campaigns and carry two identical lander units.

ASTEX