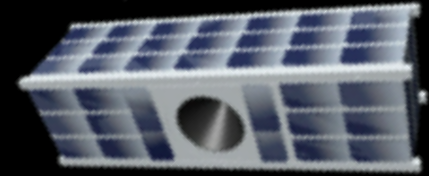




Massachusetts  
Institute of  
Technology



# Planetary Science: Unique Space Science from Small Satellites

Professor Sara Seager, MIT

Keck Institute for Space Studies Workshop

Small Sats: A Revolution in Space Science, July 2012

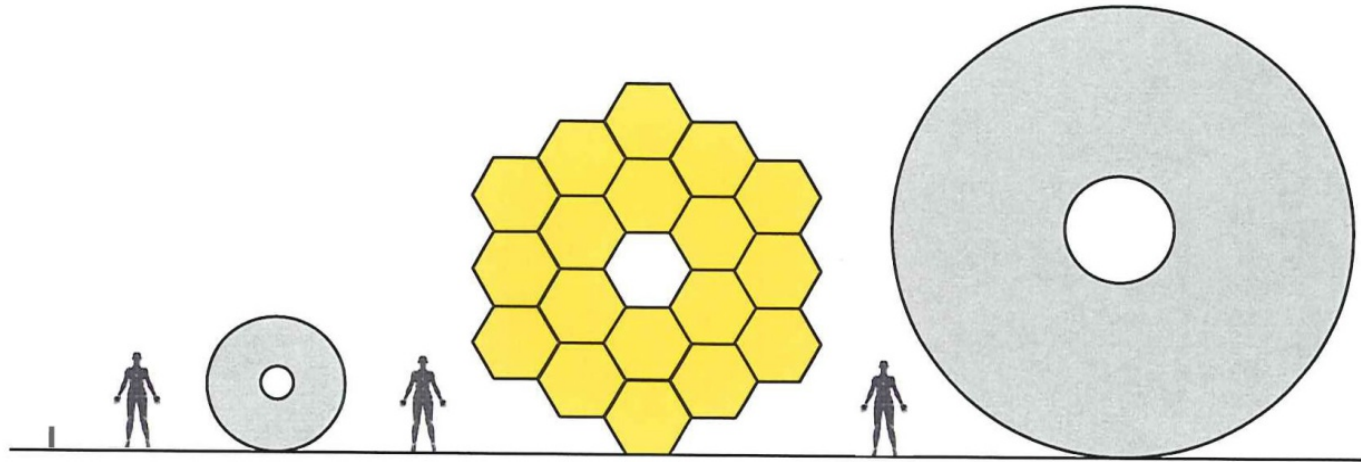
Acknowledgements: Mary Knapp, Vlada Stamenkovic

# High Impact Planetary Science in an iCubeSat Era

- Search for Exoplanets around the Brightest Sun-like Stars
- Characterize Interior Composition of Small Bodies and Moons
- Search for Life in the Solar System



# Flagship vs. CubeSat



**ExoplanetSat**  
85 mm  
Cost 5 M  
Sched. 2014

**Hubble**  
2.4 m  
Cost > 6B

**JWST**  
6.5 m  
Cost 8B  
Sched. 2018

**ATLAS**  
8 m  
NASA Concept

**Fleet: ~30 M**



# *Milky Way Galaxy*

**Kepler Search Space**

← 3,000 light years →

**Sagittarius Arm**

**Sun**

**Orion Spur**

**Perseus Arm**



2,326 AS OF DECEMBER 5, 2011

Jupiter transiting the Sun →

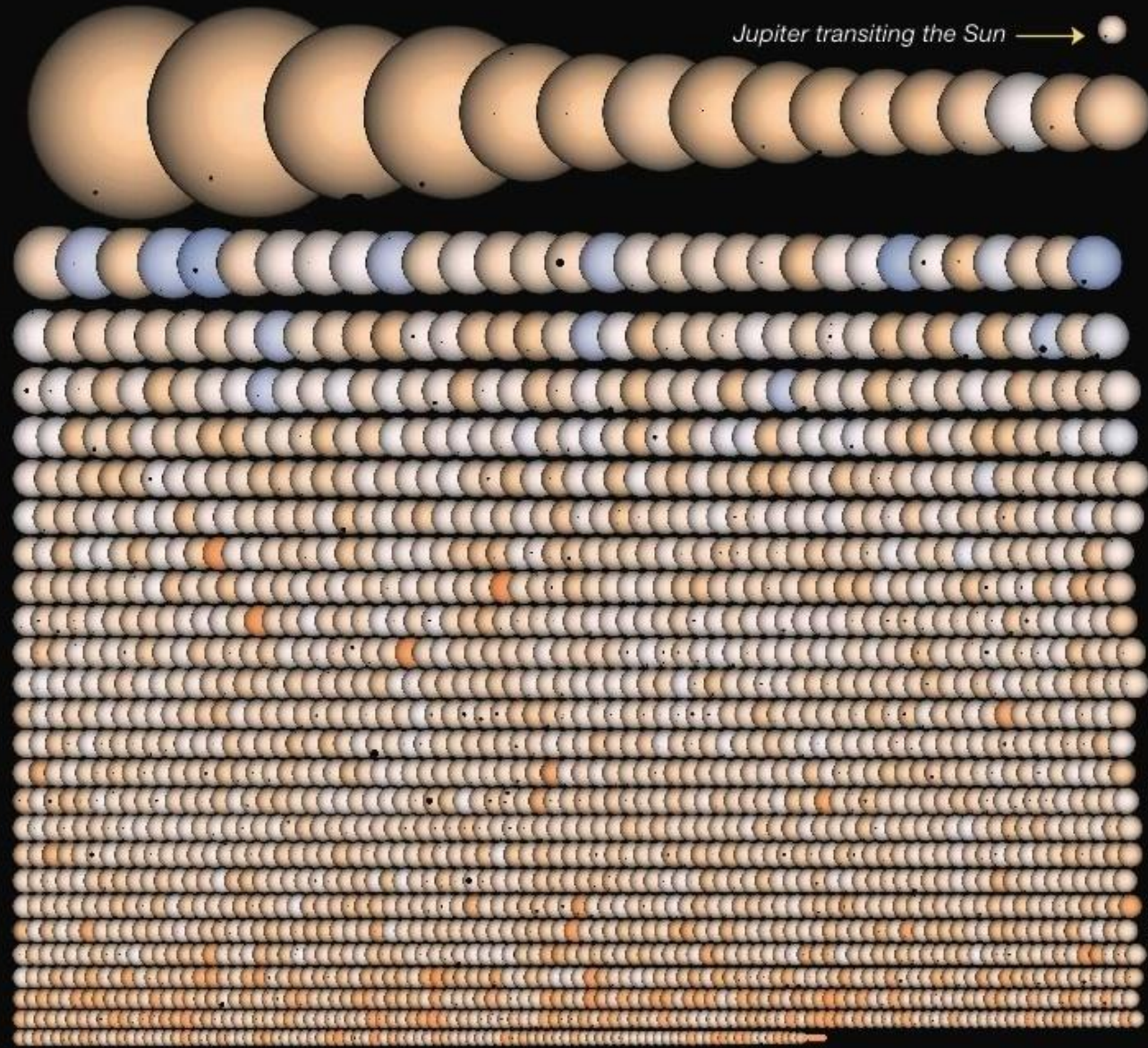
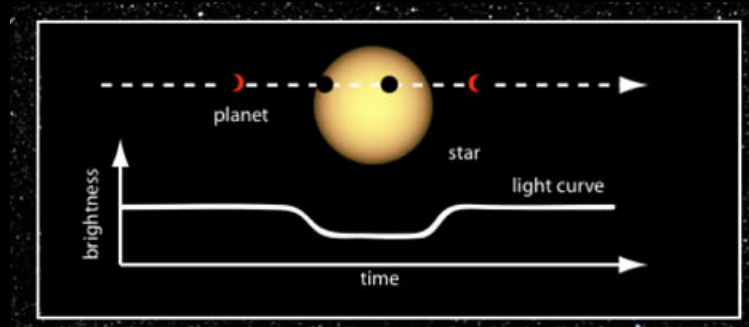
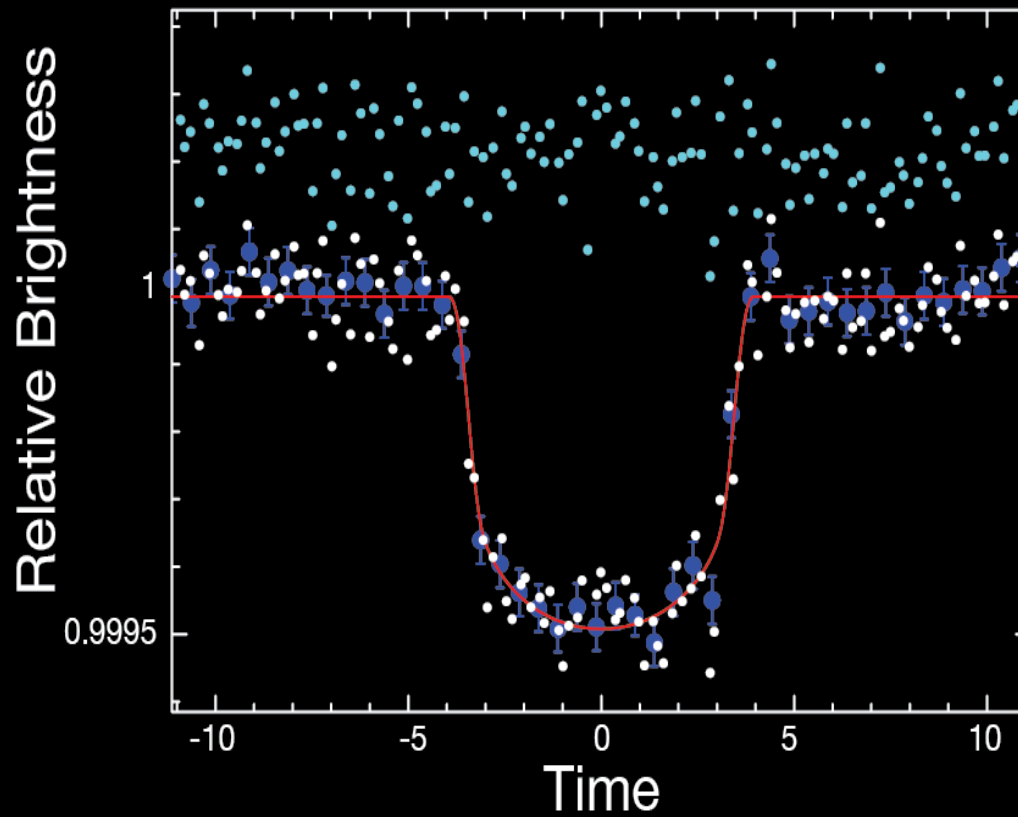


Image Credit: NASA Ames Research Center and SETI Institute





## Kepler Folded Light Curve

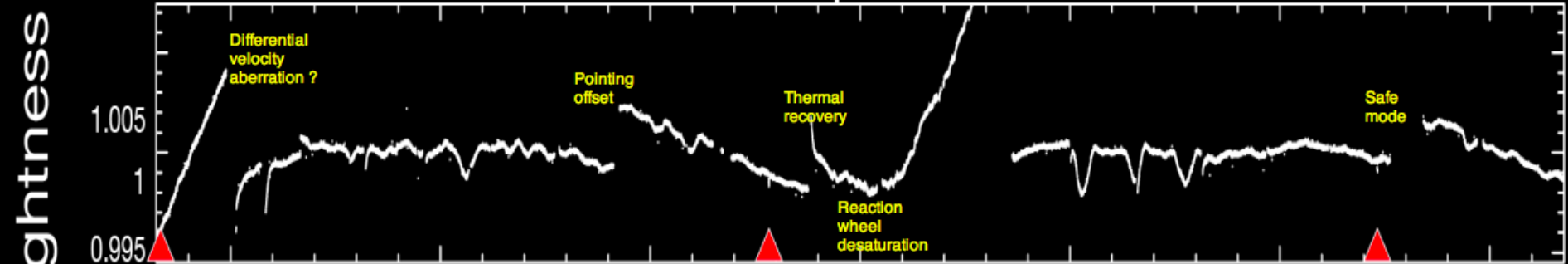




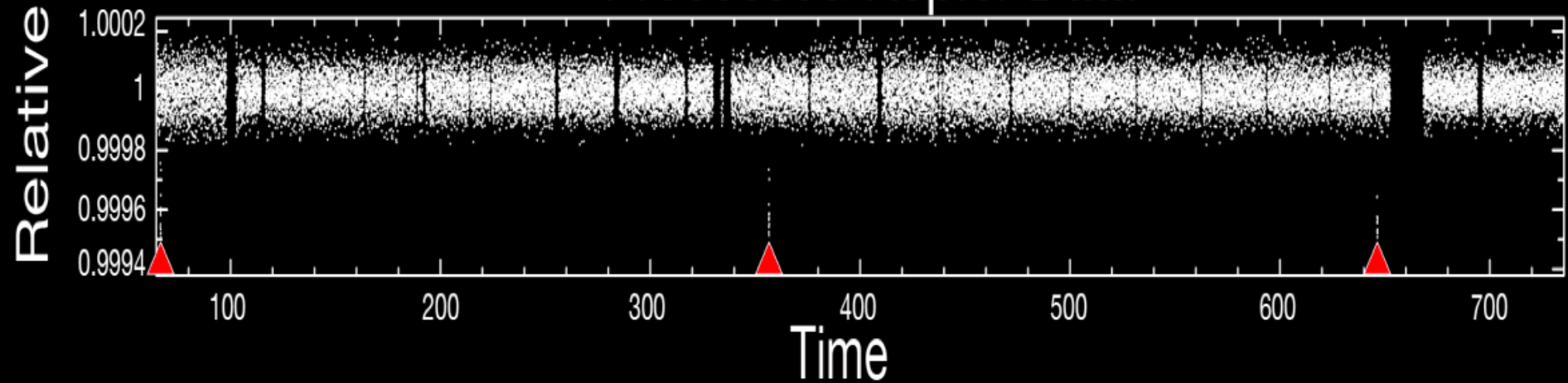
# Kepler-22



## Raw Kepler Data



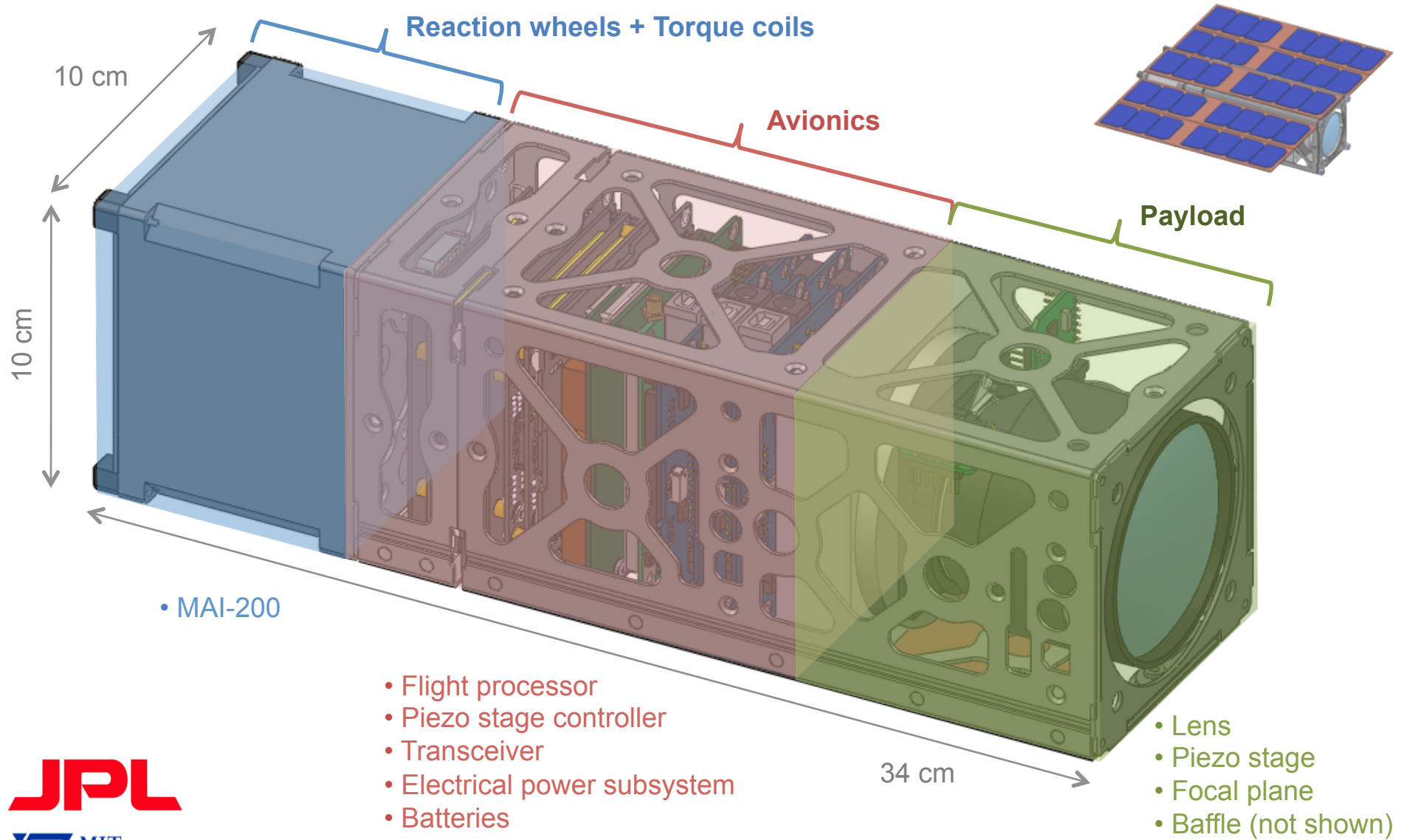
## Processed Kepler Data







# ExoplanetSat

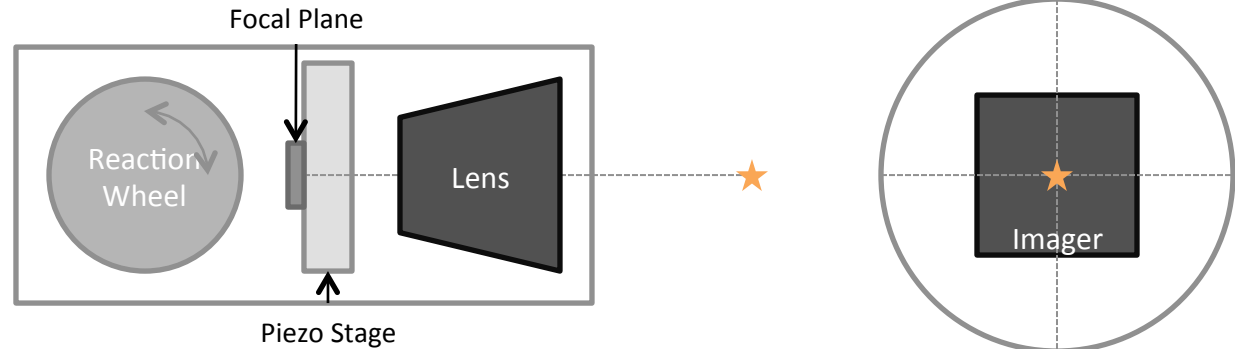


For an overview see Smith et al. 2010

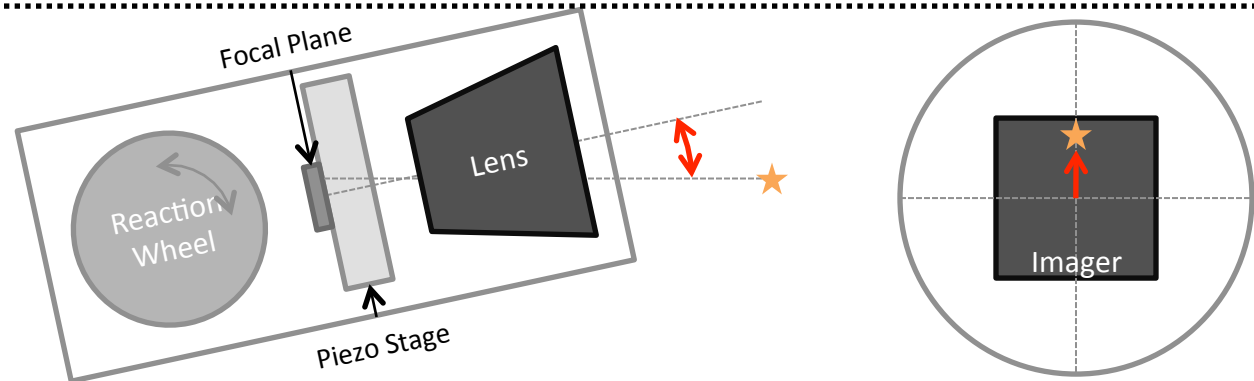


# Two-Stage Control Concept

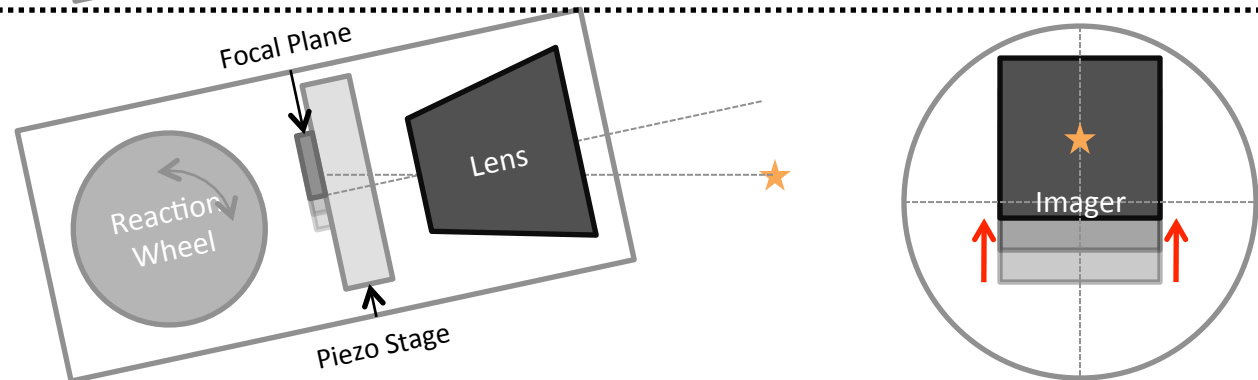
The **reaction wheels** point the spacecraft attitude towards the target star



With slight attitude errors, target star gets offset from boresight

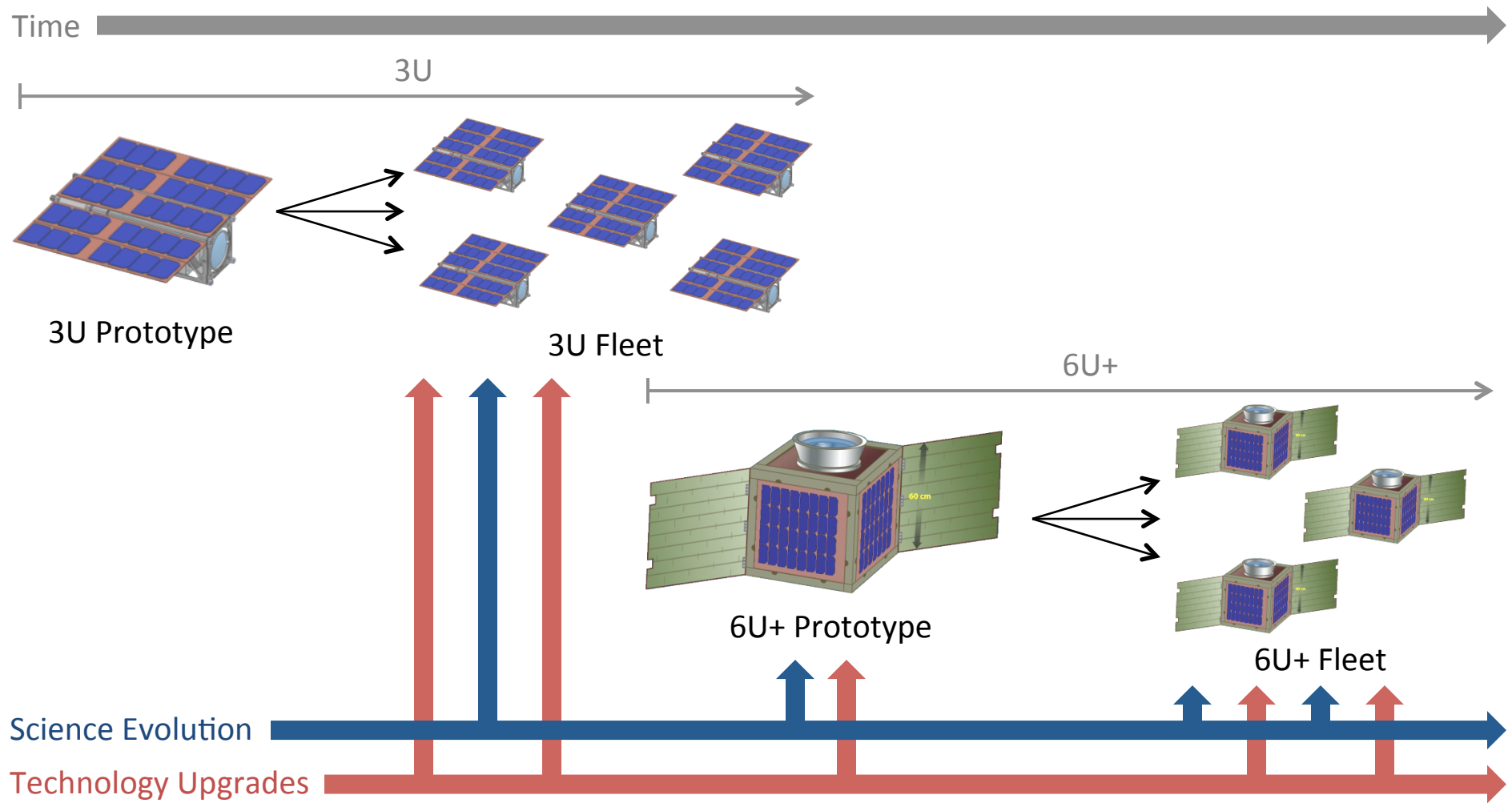


The **piezo stage** can compensate for attitude errors, by translating the imager



Lab-based demo has shown several arcsecond control. See Pong et al. 2010

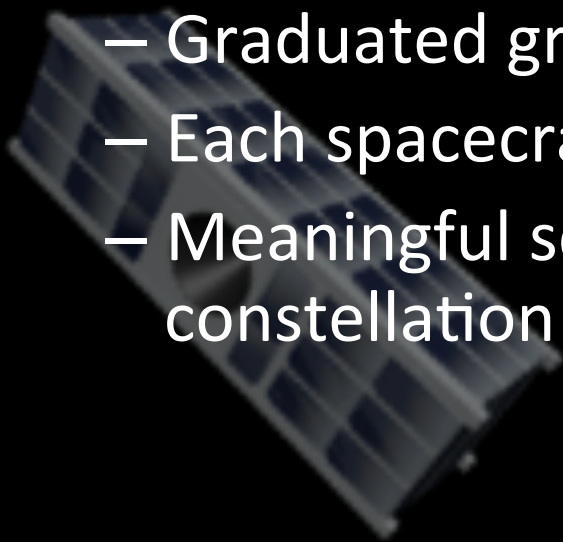
# ExoplanetSat Mission Design



**The ExoplanetSat 3U prototype lays the technological and scientific foundation for the graduated growth of a modular, extensible fleet of satellites observing bright stars for other Earths.**

# ExoplanetSat Lessons Learned

- A singular focused science goal
- Real science = complexity = cost
- Investment cost for first unit is 10 to 50 times that of most CubeSats
- A new paradigm for space science
  - Graduated growth of a constellation
  - Each spacecraft functions independently
  - Meaningful science achieved from the constellation

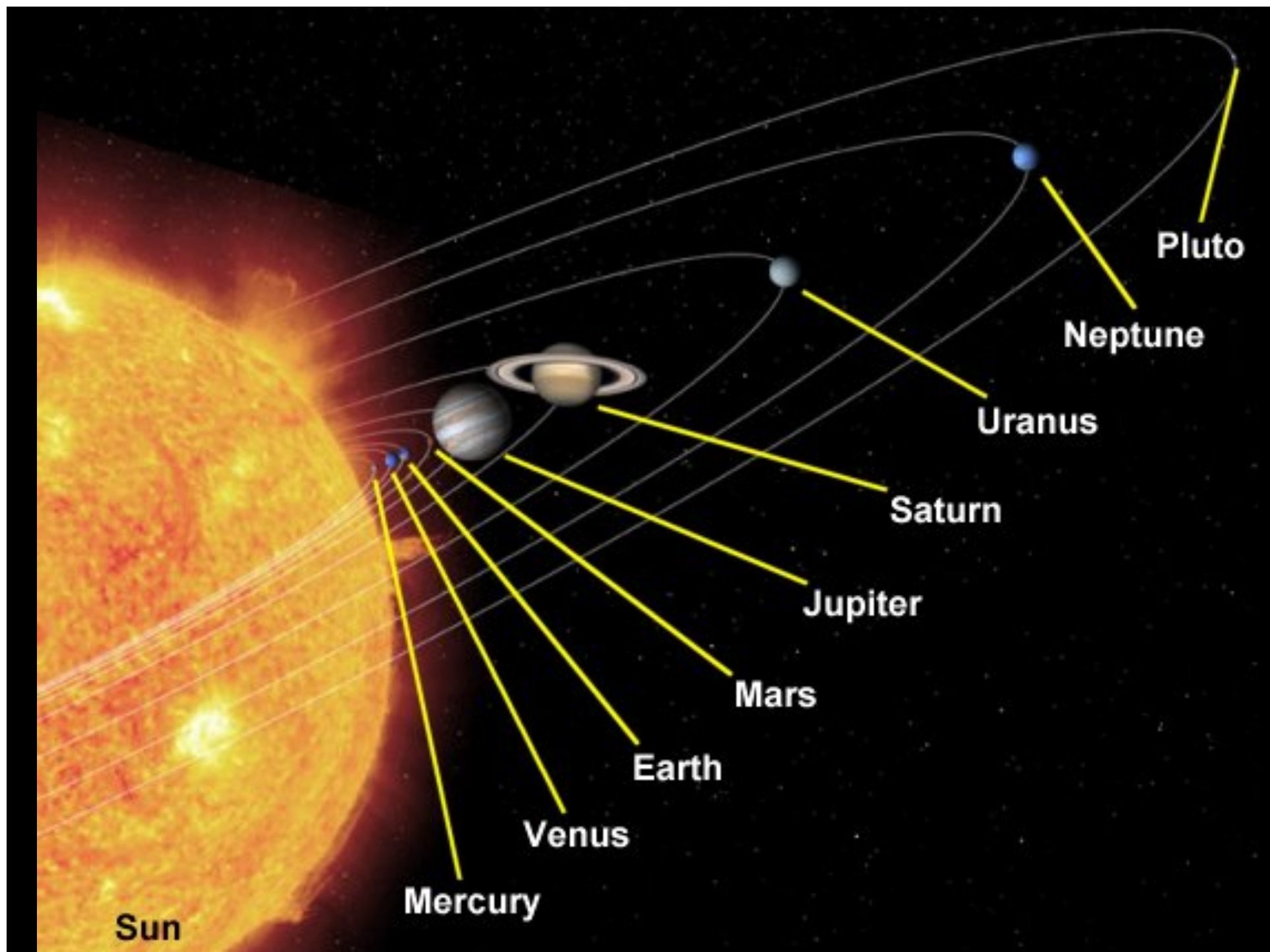




# High Impact Planetary Science in an iCubeSat Era

- Search for Exoplanets around the Brightest Sun-like stars
- Characterize Interior Composition of Small Bodies and Moons
- Search for Life in the Solar System







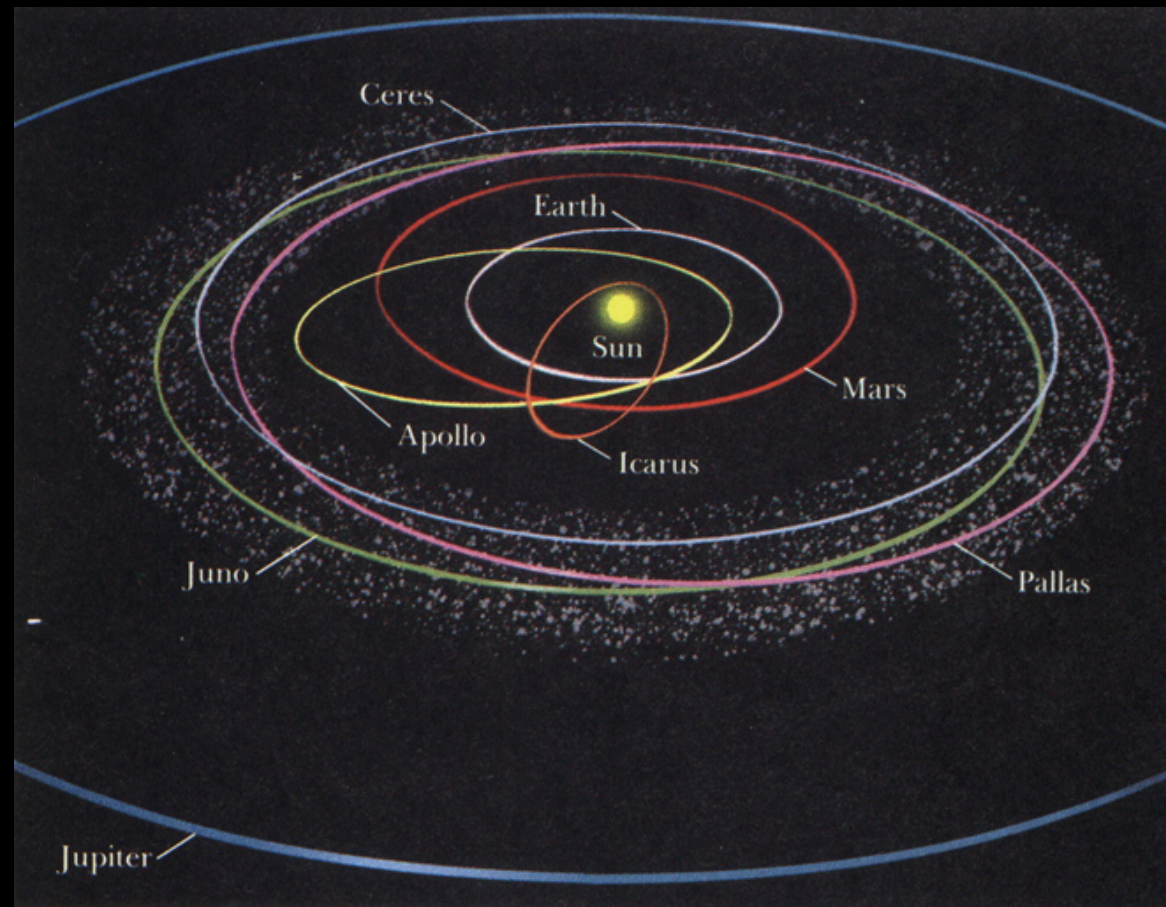
# Asteroids: Friends or Foes?

Asteroid 2012 KT 24 passed  
within 9 Earth radii of Earth on  
Monday May 28, 2012



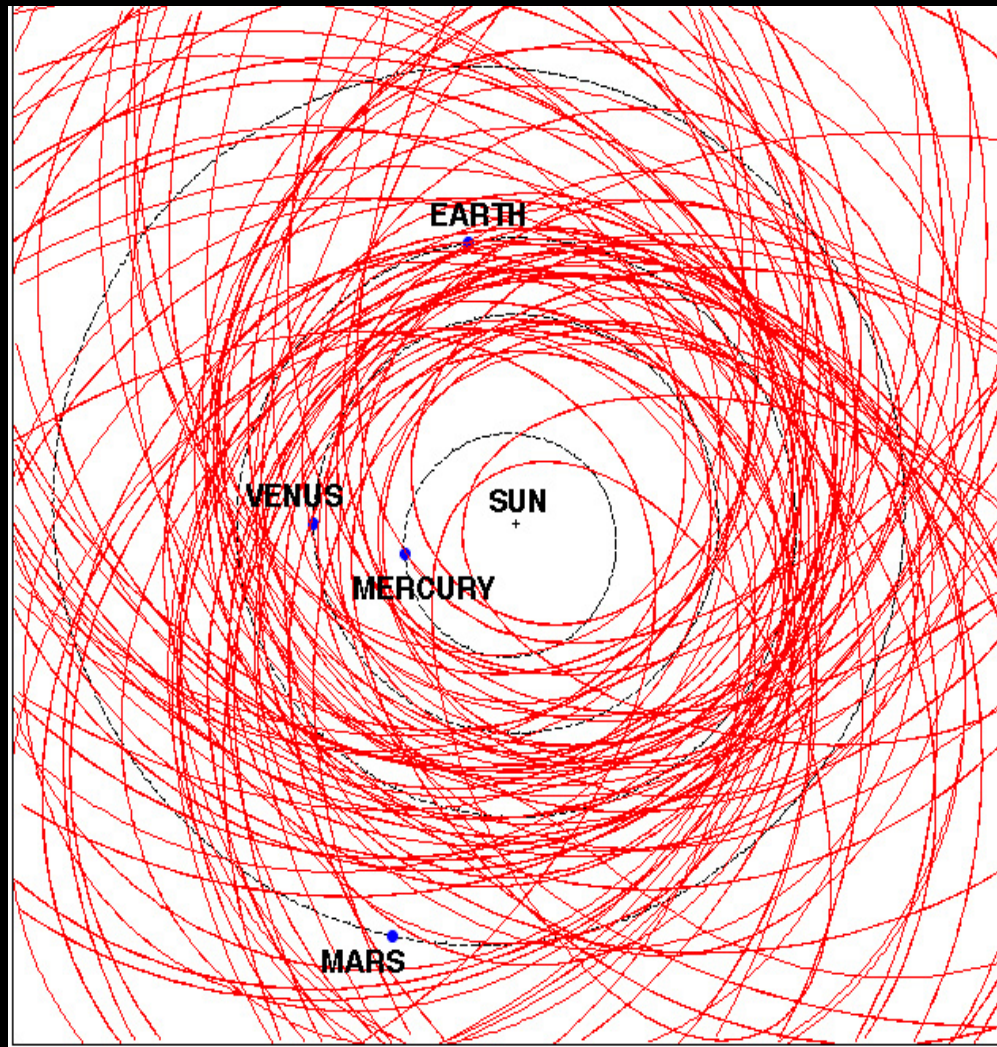
# Asteroids

More than 500,000 known.  
Most, but not all, between Mars and Jupiter



# Orbit Crossing “Near-Earth Asteroids”

More than 8,000 known.



Depicted:  
Orbits for  
100 largest

Mathilde

Eros



Gaspra



Ida



59 kilometers





Eros

Solid



Solid with  
major fracture



Rubble pile  
covered  
with dust



Gravel  
conglomeration



SWRI

Gaspra



Ida



59 kilometers



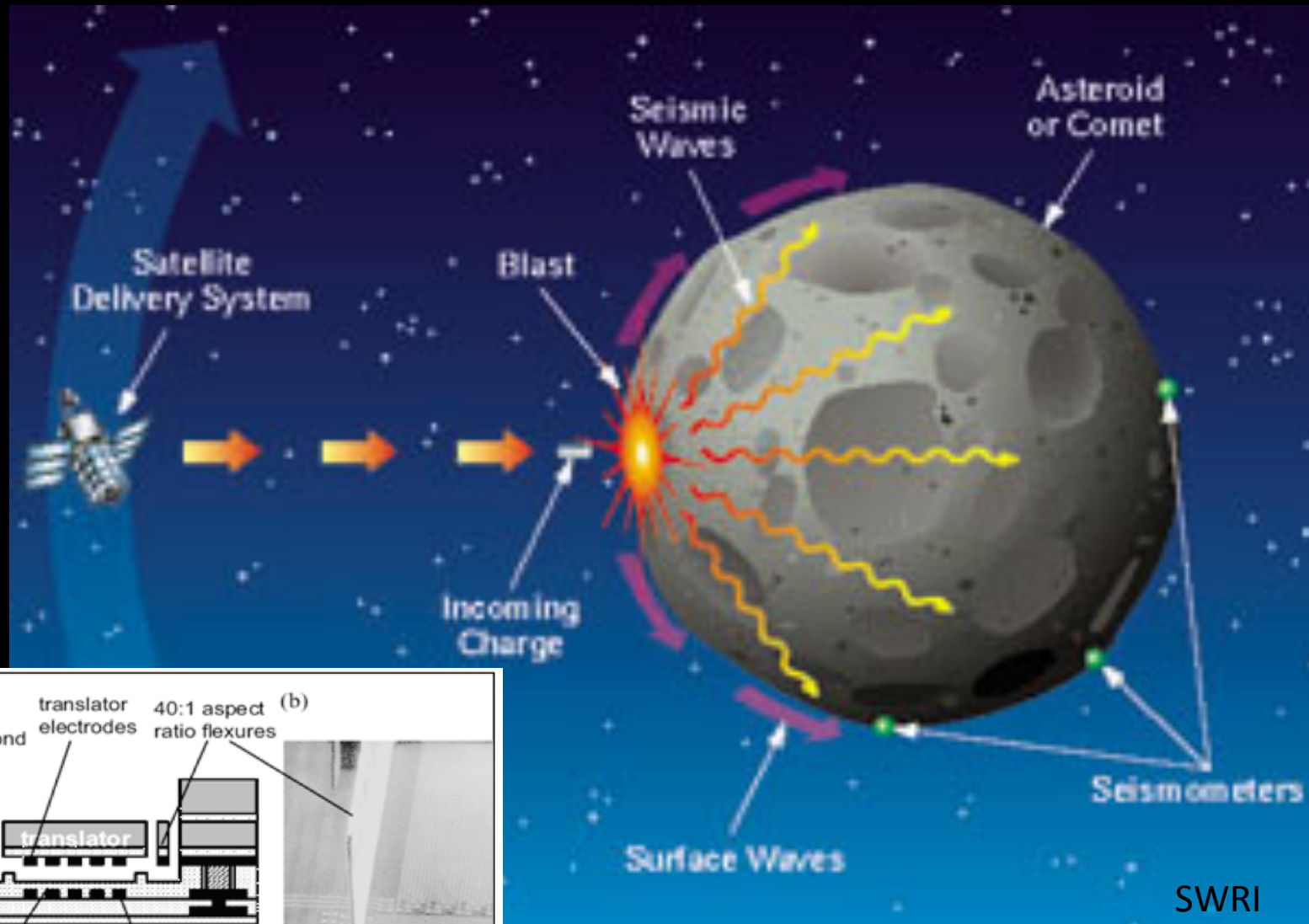


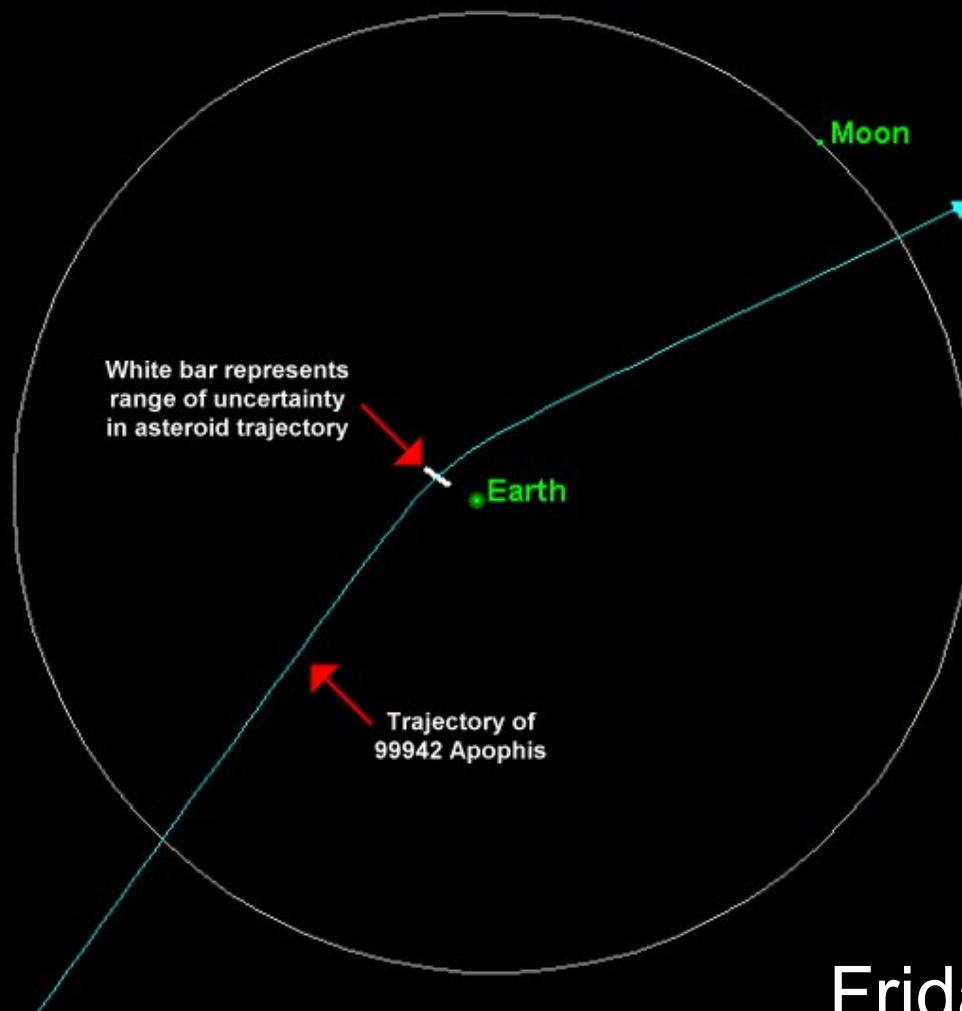
Figure 1: ASGARD MEMS Seismic and Gravimetric Sensor  
 Murphy et al. 2010, Draper Lab/MIT

# Asteroids: Friends or Foes?

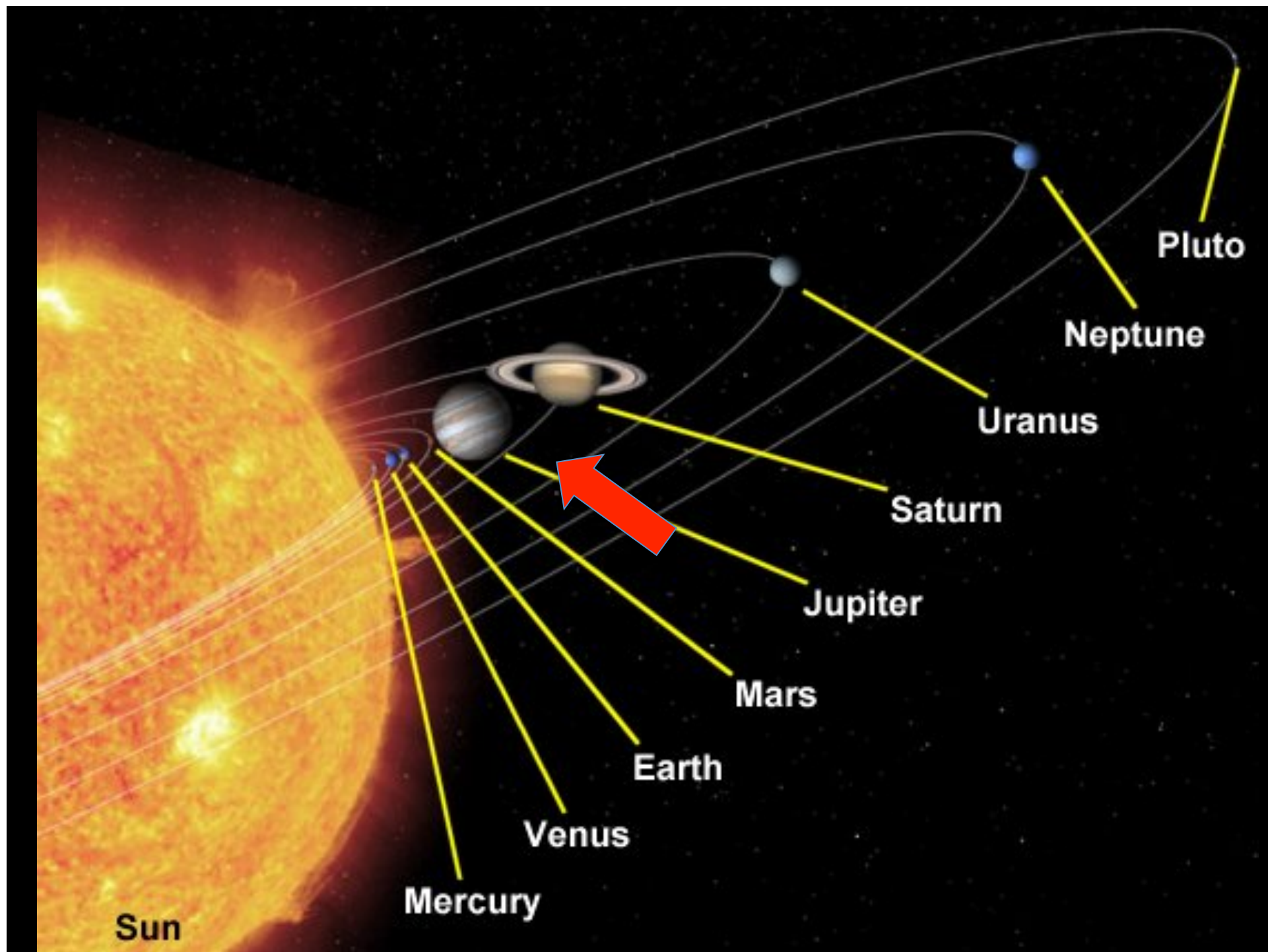
Asteroid 2012 KT 24 passed  
within 9 Earth radii of Earth on  
Monday May 28, 2012



# Asteroid 99942 Apophis



Friday April 13, 2029



# Europa

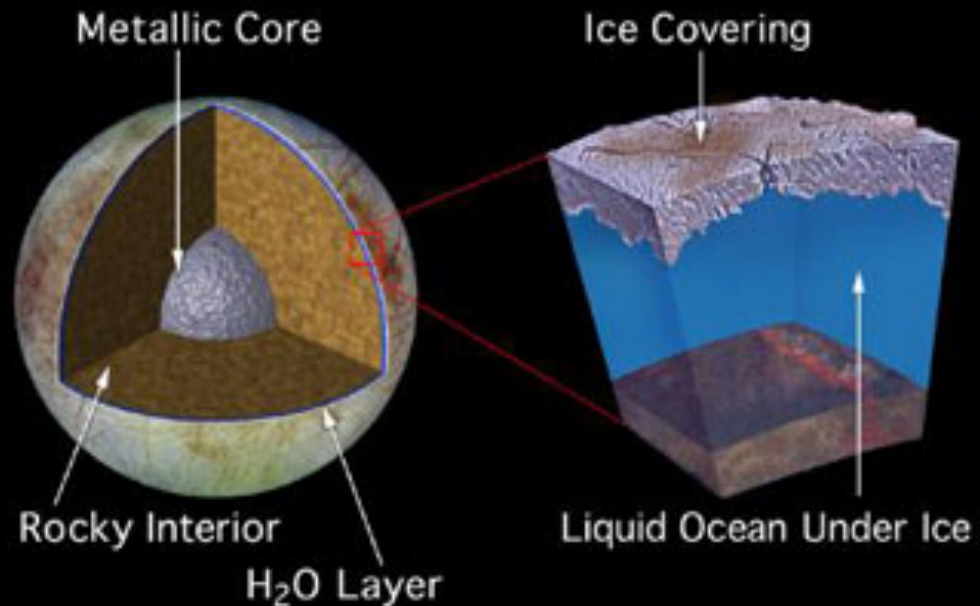
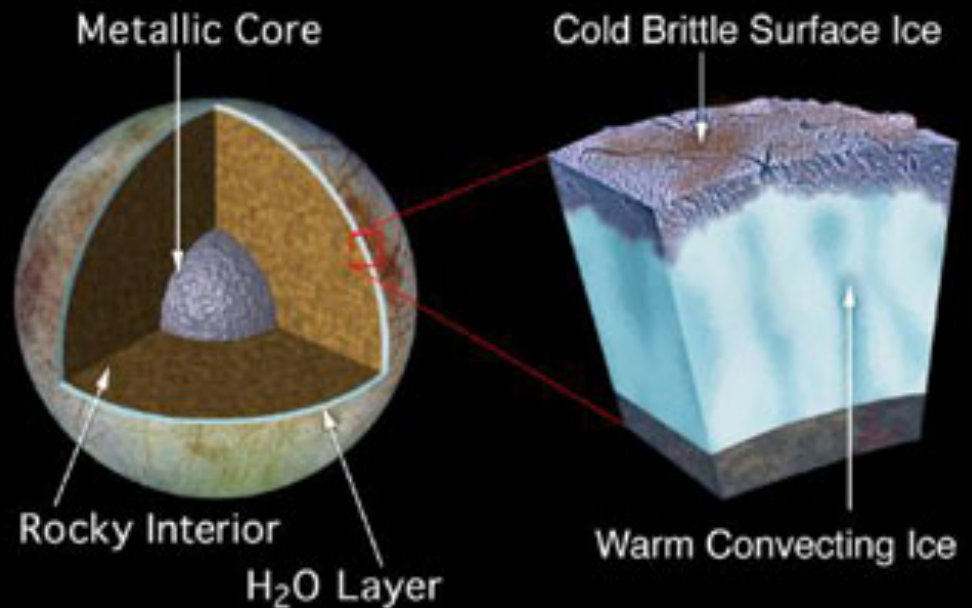
Subsurface life?

Indirect evidence for  
a liquid water ocean

Thickness of the ice  
covering?

Europa should have  
natural seismic  
signals

Kovac and Chyba 2001

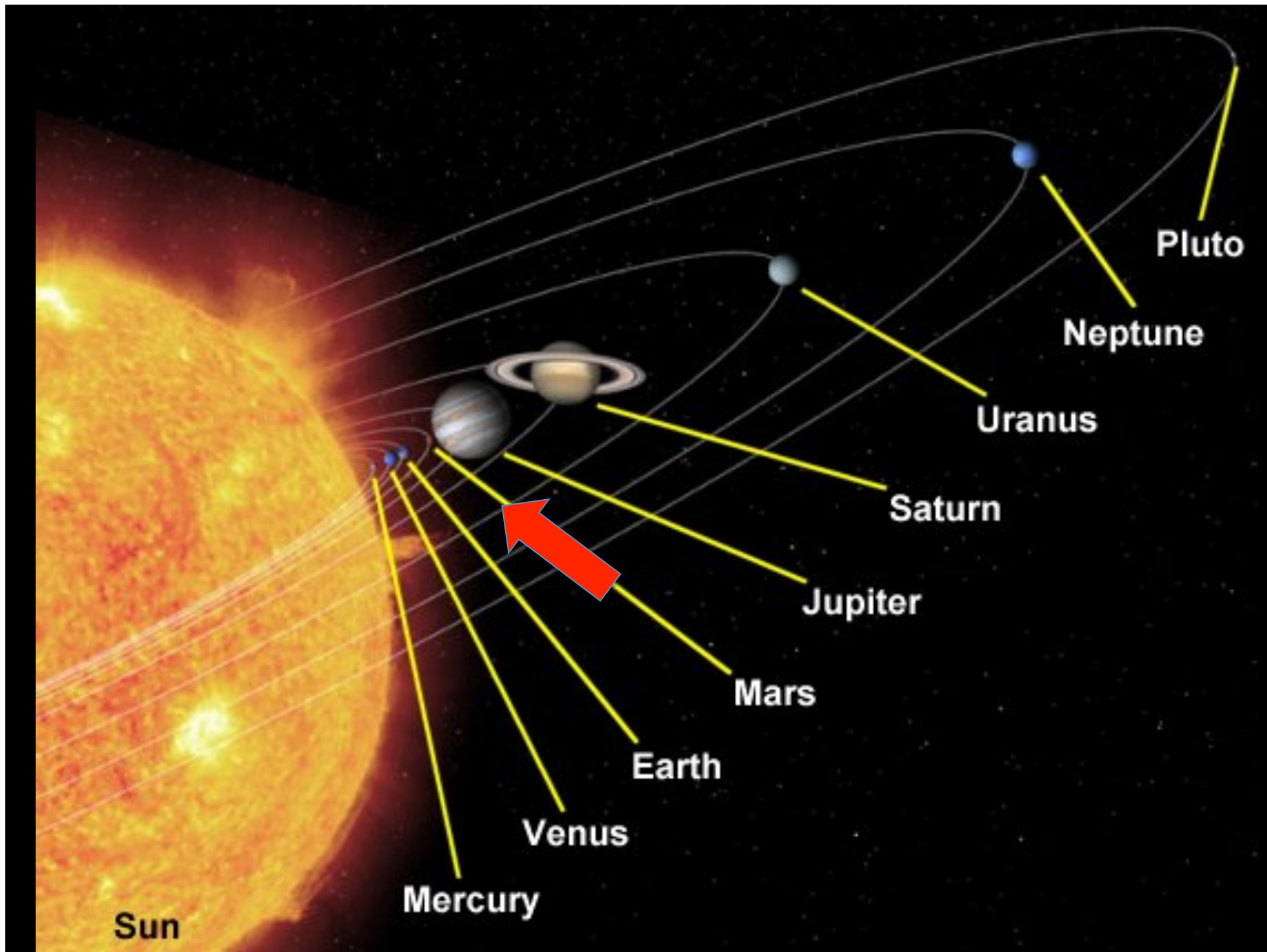


# High Impact Planetary Science in an iCubeSat Era

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# The Search for Life on Mars

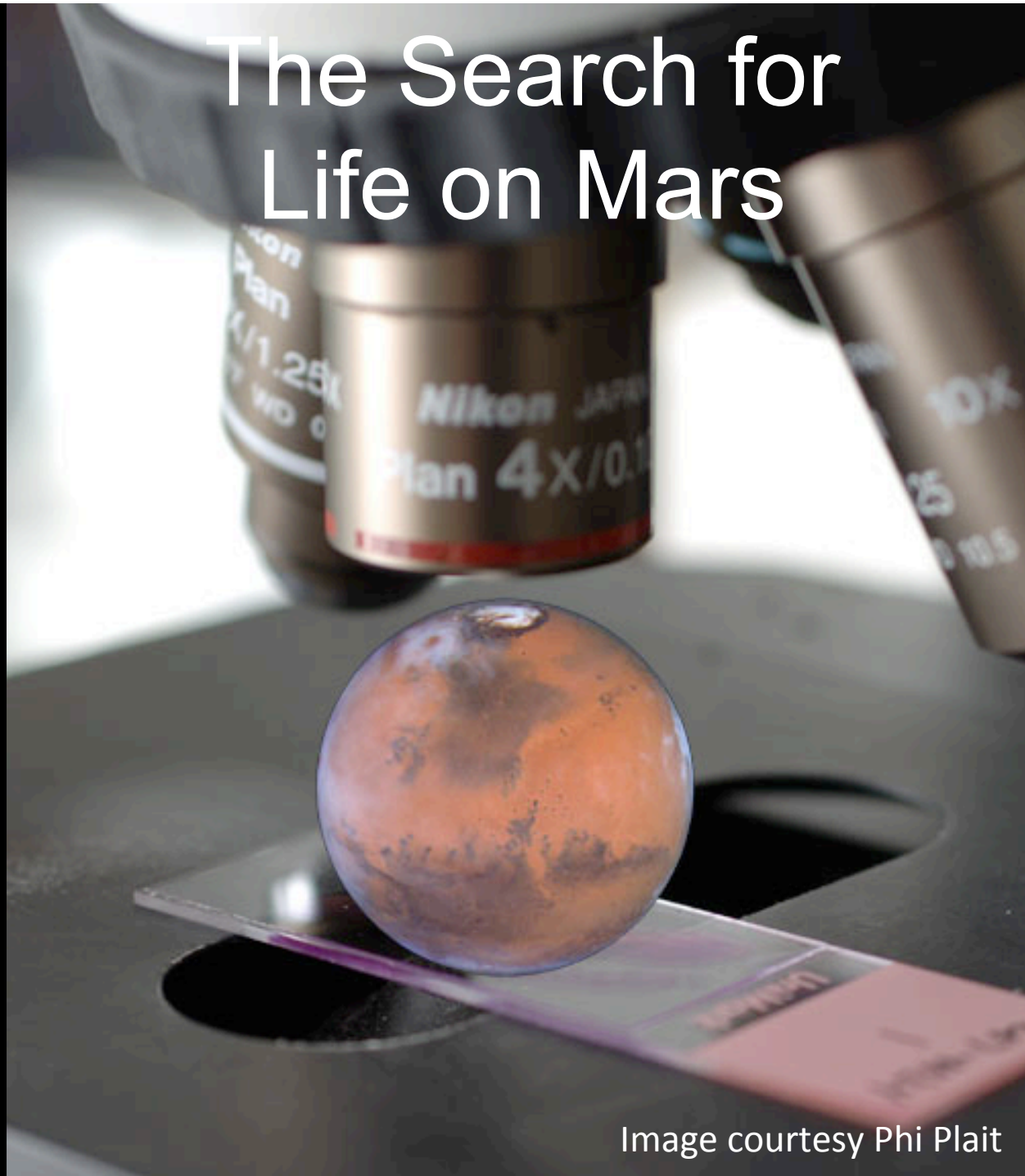


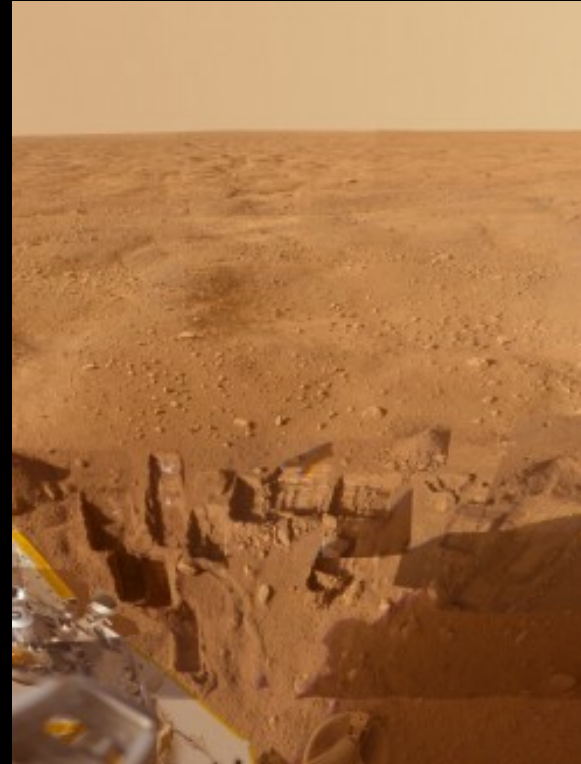
Image courtesy Phi Plait

# The Search for Water on Mars



Gullies with characteristics of water-carved channels.

Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter  
Image: NASA/JPL/University of Arizona

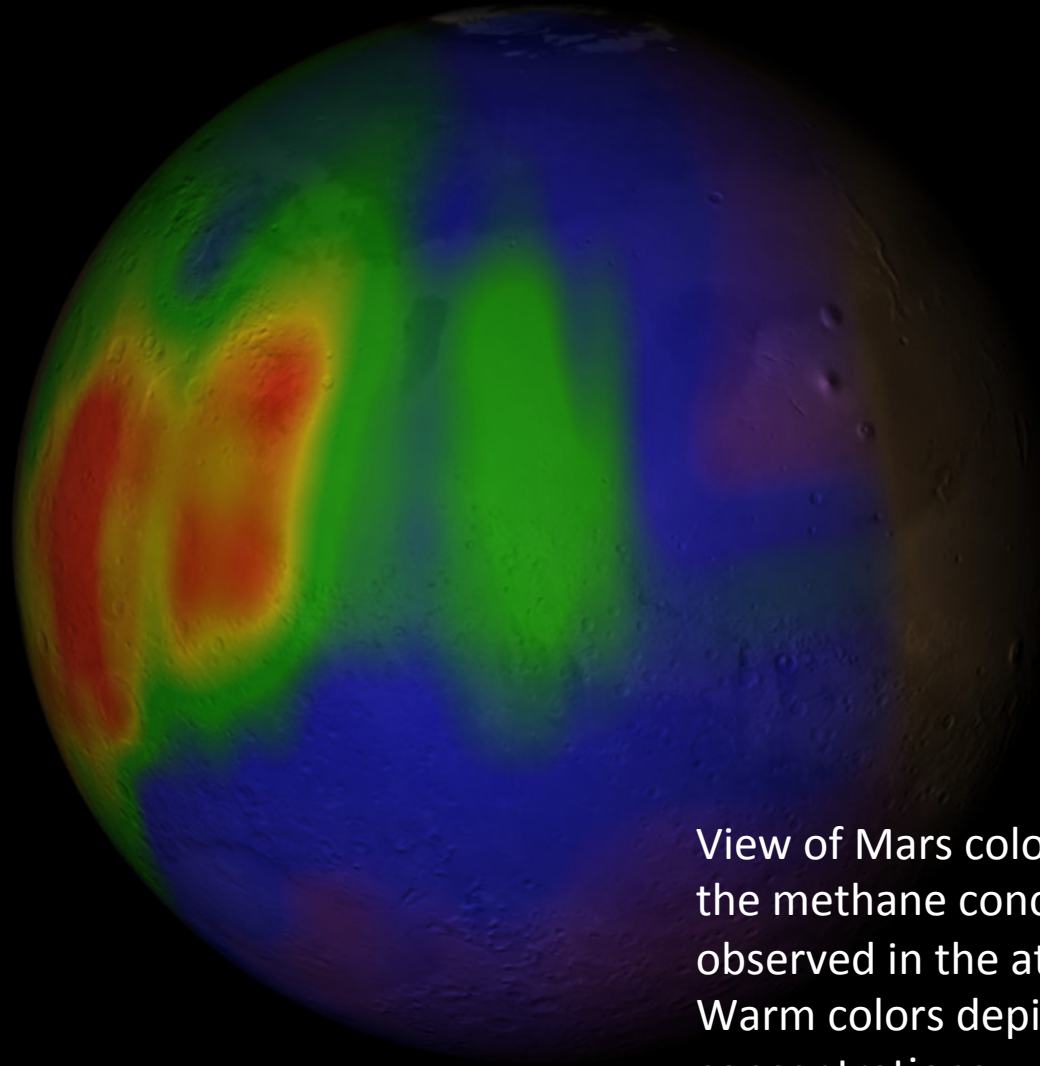


Trenches dug by the Phoenix Mars Lander.

Photo credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/  
University of Arizona/Texas A&M  
University



# Methane on Mars

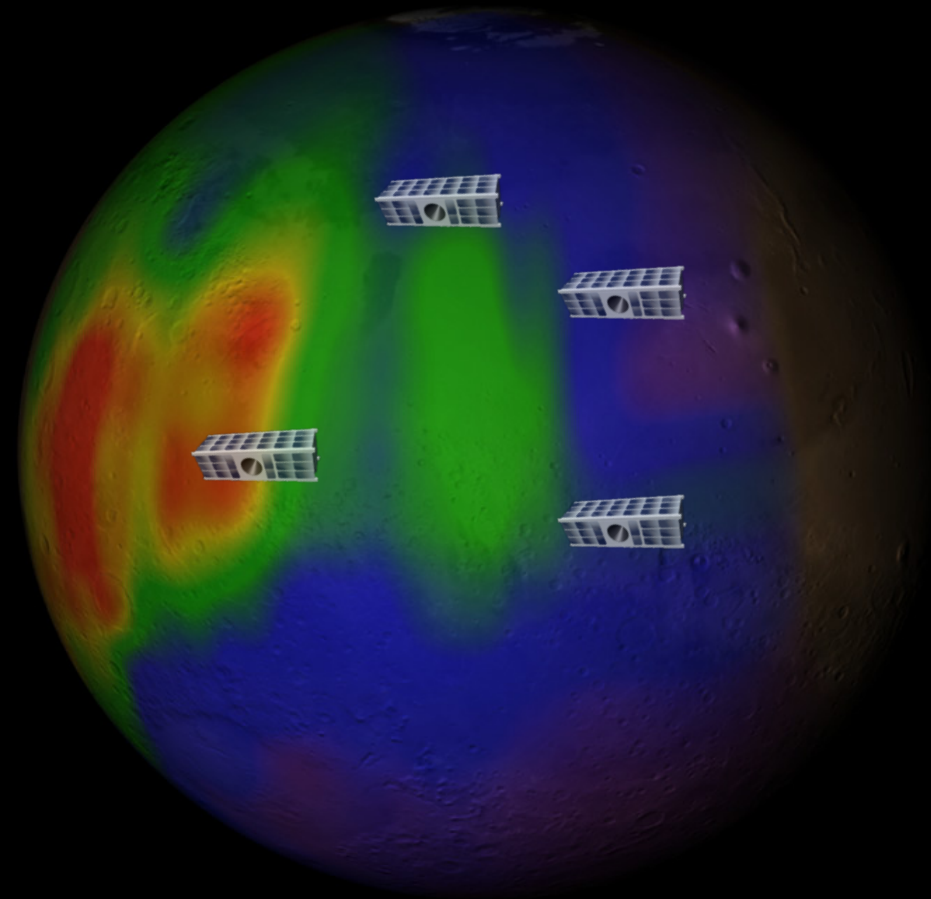


View of Mars colored according to the methane concentration observed in the atmosphere. Warm colors depict high concentrations.

<http://dps.aas.org/education/>

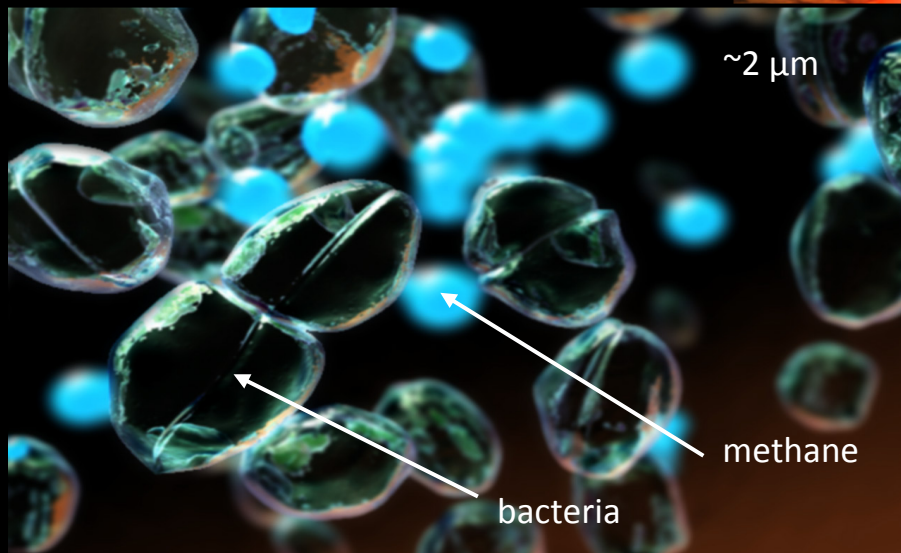
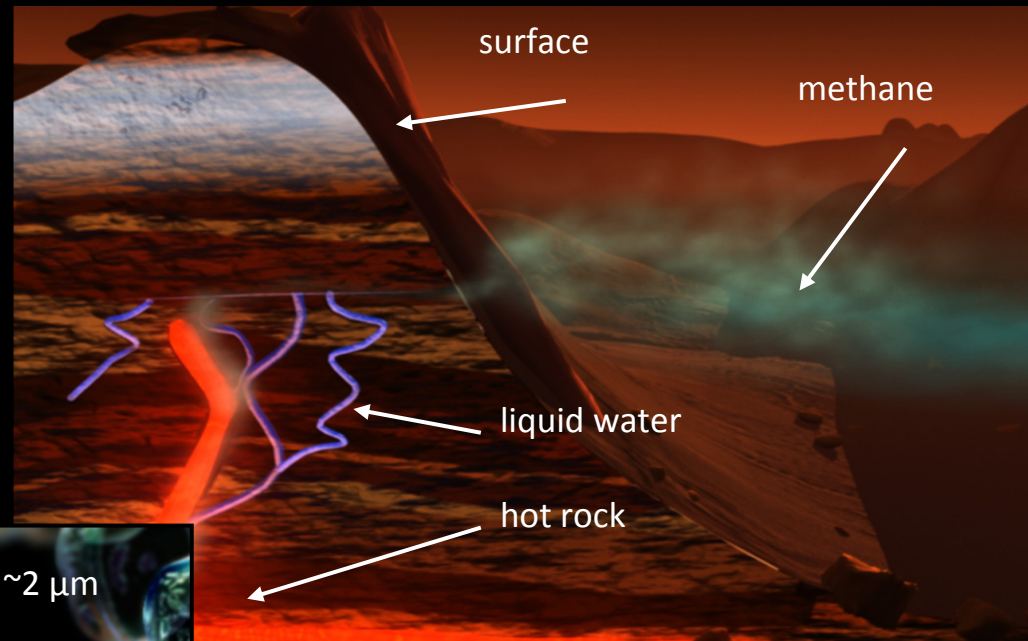
# Methane on Mars

- View of Mars colored according to the methane concentration observed in the atmosphere. Warm colors depict high concentrations.
- Methane has a short lifetime, implying recent production
- Variations in space and time suggest origin from localized areas



# Methane on Mars

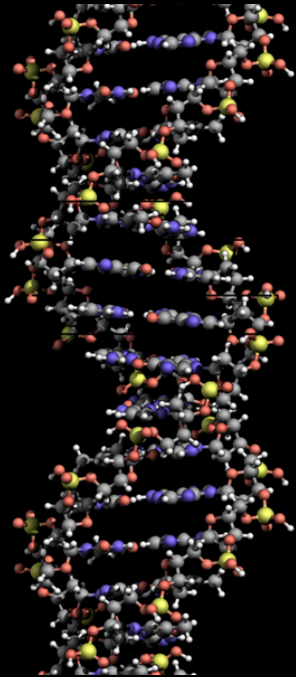
Explanation #1:  
water-rock  
interactions



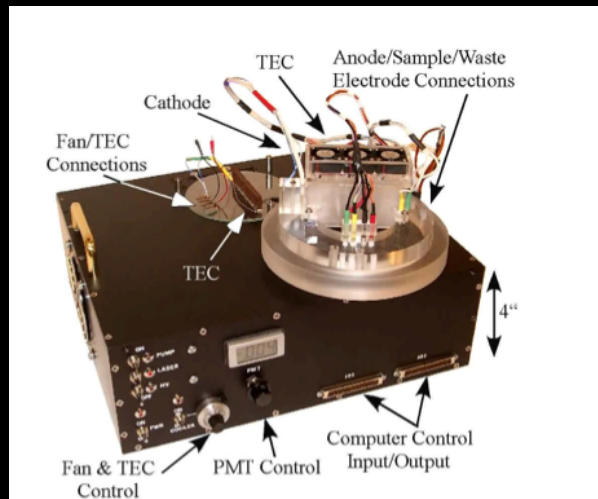
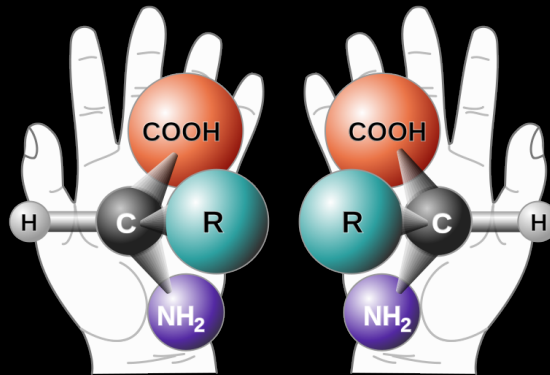
Explanation #2:  
Produced by bacteria  
in subsurface regions with  
liquid water



# How to Detect Life on Mars?



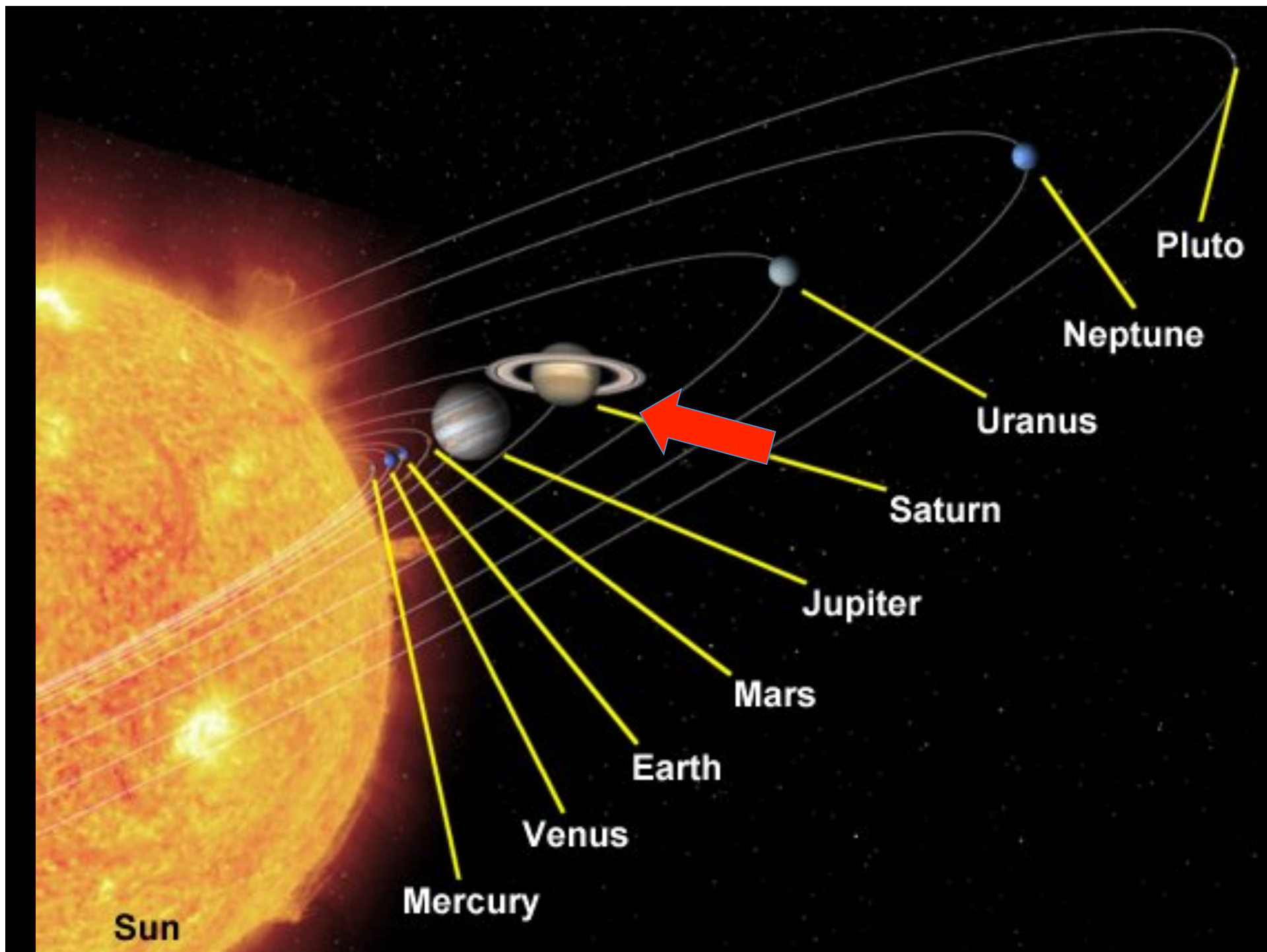
DNA



Mars Organic Analyzer (Mora et al. 2011) Automation of Microfluidics for Extraterrestrial In Situ Analysis

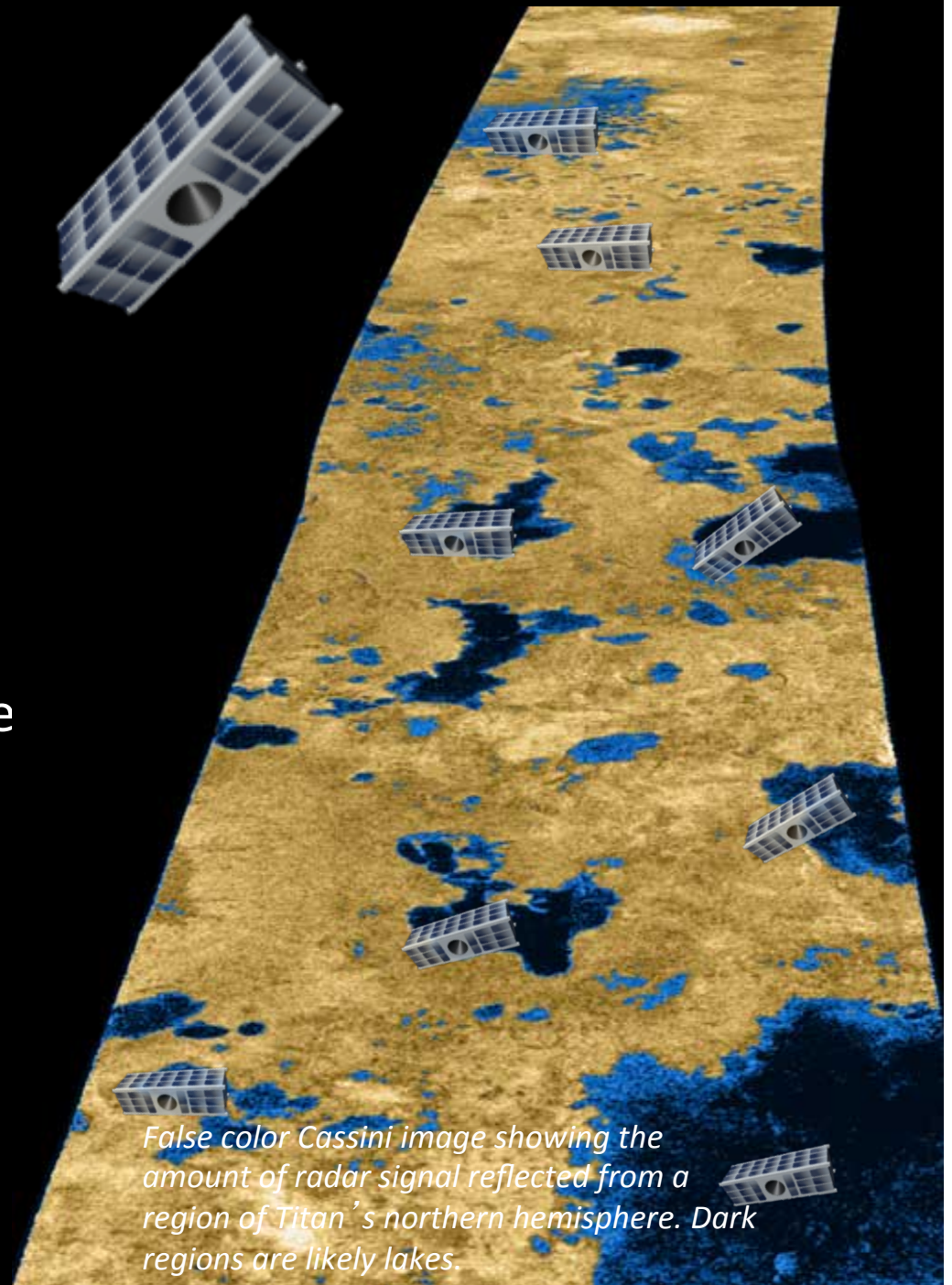


Protein



# Titan: Lakes without Water

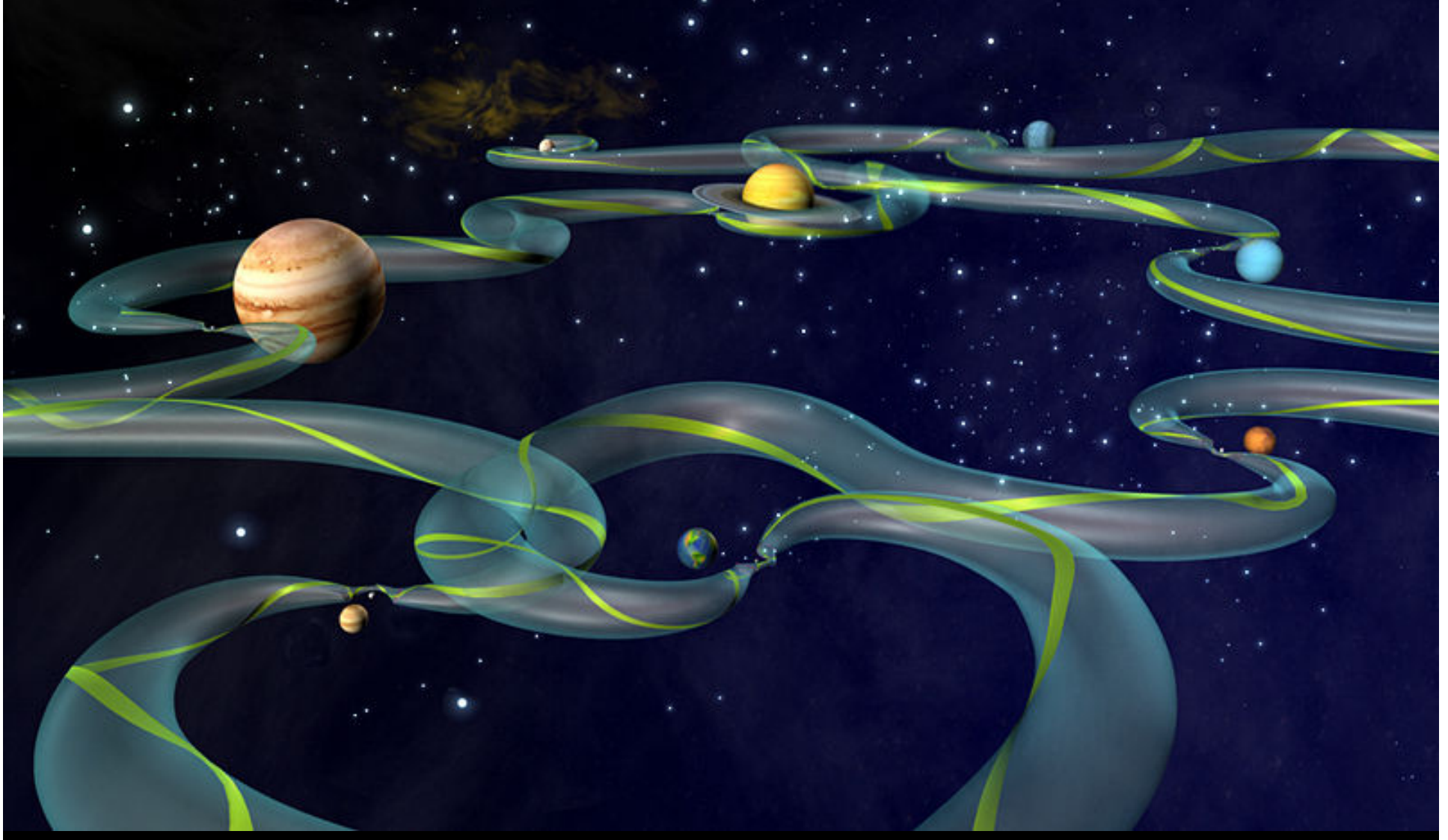
- Titan is 94 K - too cold for liquid surface water, but not too cold for liquid methane and ethane
- Sunlight should rapidly convert atmospheric methane to ethane and other species. But methane is abundant, so must be replenished.
- Robust evidence for liquid lakes from Cassini radar, imaging, and spectra



*False color Cassini image showing the amount of radar signal reflected from a region of Titan's northern hemisphere. Dark regions are likely lakes.*



# A New Paradigm for Planetary Space Science



# A New Paradigm for Planetary Space Science

- Frequent iCubeSat launches as complimentary to the rare Flagship/New Horizons/Discovery class NASA missions
- For impact: a singular, focused science goal is essential
- Unique science breakthroughs will come from the iCubeSats unparalleled capability of constellations or fleets of independently functioning spacecraft or landers