- 1 High level goals
- 2 Mission drivers
- 3 Functional analysis

4 Main mission phases

The JUNO mission was divided into five phases: Launch, Cruise, Insertion, Science Operations and Deorbit.

4.1 Launch

The launch took place on August 5 2011, 16:25 UTC from Cape Carnival, in Florida. The selected launcher was Atlas V551, which injected the spacecraft in the desired trajectory. This phase began with the ignition of the booster engine system, and ended with spacecraft separation from the upper stage, about 54 minutes after. The solar panels deployment was performed about five minutes after the spacecraft separation, and it took approximately five minutes.

4.2 Cruise

At the beginning of this phase, the spacecraft was injected in an interplanetary trajectory with the aim of reaching Jupiter. The cruise had a duration of about five years, during which two deep space manoeuvers and an Earth fly-by were performed. All manoeuvers will be better described in section 7. This phase also included instruments testing and verification, to ensure they were functioning properly and ready for the usage during the mission. This phase was also characterized by initial sicence observations of Jupiter.

4.3 Insertion

This phase began four days before the start of orbit insertion manoeuvre and ended one hour after the start of the orbit insertion manoeuvre. The latter occured at closest approach to Jupiter and slowed the spacecraft enoughto let it be captured by Jupiter in a 53 days period orbit. The Jupiter orbit insertion burn was performed by the main engine, and it lasted 30 minutes. After the burn, the spacecraft was in a polar orbit aorund Jupiter. The 53-days orbit provided substantial propellant savings with respect to the direct insertion in the operational orbit.

4.4 Science Operations

This phase began with a period reduction manoeuvre. It was planned to reduce the period of the orbit from 53 to 11 days, however, due toproblems with helium valves, it was decided to remain in the 53-day orbit. The Juno polar, higly eccentric orbit, was designed to facilitate the close-in measurements and to minimize the time spent in the Jupiter radiation belts.

4.5 Deorbit

The Deorbit phase occurs during the final orbit of the mission. The deorbit menoeuvre was designed to satisfy NASA's planetary protection requirements and ensure that JUNO doesn't impact any of Jupiter's moons. A deorbit burn will be performed, placing the spacecraft on a trajectory towards Jupiter surface. JUNO was not designed to operate in the atmosphere and will burn up.

- 5 ConOps
- 6 Payload analysis
- 7 Mission analysis



	Pre-arrival	First day	First week	First three months	First six months	First year
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	Send pre-start paperwork.	Assist employee with tax forms.	Help employee register for specific company benefits.	Schedule first follow-up and ensure that the employee is	Conduct a new hire performance review.	Conduct a new hire performance review.
	Give formal introduction to company policy.	Introduce employee to team and workspace.	Familiarize employee with company/daily procedure.	hitting the required metrics (if they aren't, find out why).	Check in with employee on how they are doing with their role and	Check in with employee on how they are doing with their role and
	Give informal introduction to company culture.	Train employee on company software.	Assign small, achievable tasks.	Make sure that they are fitting in with their team.	team.	team.
			Invite employee to company parties and events.	Introduce employee to other aspects of the company.	Ask employee about the onboarding process to determine its success and ways that it can be improved.	Ask employee about the onboarding process to determine its success and ways that it can be improved.

Figure 1: ciao