



POLITECNICO

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Reverse Engineering of Juno Mission

Homework 5

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Group 5

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Notation

TCS	Thermal Control System	SPM	Sun Pointing Mode
SYM	to remove this cite ^[1]	EPM	Earth Pointing Mode
TP	Thermal Phase	HGA	High Gain Antenna
LEOP	Launch and Early Orbit Phase	SOI	Sphere Of Influence
IC	Inner Cruise	JOI	Jupiter Orbit Insertion
OC	Outer Cruise	IR	InfraRed
S/C	SpaceCraft		

1 Introduction of TCS

The Thermal Control System of Juno adopts various strategies in order to maintain the instrumentation within operative ranges of temperature. This is done through both active and passive systems, which will be analyzed in [section 3](#). First thing first, an analysis of the mission will be conducted to enlighten the thermal conditions the satellite is exposed to, which range from really hot environment nearby the Sun to extremely cold environment nearby Jupiter. A selection of the two most extreme situations will be done through a preliminary evaluation of the heat fluxes in these phases. In the light of this, the architecture of the Juno's TCS will be studied and justified through a brief rationale analysis. Finally, a reverse sizing will be carried out imposing some simplifying assumptions in order to find the temperatures on Juno and to verify the compliance with its mission.

2 Analysis of thermal conditions along the mission

In this section, the mission will be analyzed and divided in perspective of thermal environment encountered. During this study, the internal heat flux generated by instrumentation won't enter the reasoning. This is done because its maximum value and its variability are both contained during the mission, so it won't affect the sectioning of the TPs and the selection of the hot and the cold cases. The architecture of the S/C won't affect the reasoning and only the heat fluxes from the external environment (Sun flux, planets' albedo and IR emission) will enter this preliminary analysis. A deeper study will be conducted during the reverse sizing in [section 4](#).

2.1 Thermal phases analysis

Different thermal conditions have been encountered by Juno during its cruise. In previous chapters, the mission was divided into phases by different attitude and communication constraints. These phases will be now grouped by the means of thermal constraints to better analyze their evolution during the mission time.

- **TP-1:** in this first phase, which comprehends both LEO and IC-1, the S/C is in SPM due to thermal and power requirements. In particular, since the trajectory is relatively close to the Sun, Juno has to protect the vault with the HGA (as already explained in the previous chapters). Even if TP-1 is considered a hot phase, it is not the most critical as other phases have more stringent requirements, facing longer periods closer to external heat sources (i.e. Sun and Earth).
- **TP-2:** this second phase corresponds to IC-2. Among the ICs it is the longest and the only one featuring EPM. It does not call for any particular thermal requirement, being Juno farther from both Sun and Earth. No specific attitude is required to thermally control the S/C during the different manoeuvres performed during IC-2. Neither hot nor cold phase is considered along TP-2.
- **TP-3:** the third thermal phase consists of IC-3 till the EGA, performed in SPM to protect the electronics inside the vault as the S/C passes through the perihelion of the orbit (at 0.88 AU). During TP-3, Juno was found to face the most relevant hot environment, occurring at the closest approach to the Sun. As a consequence, this condition was selected to be the hot case.
- **TP-4:** the fourth phase analyzed consists only of the EGA, from the entrance till the exit of Juno from Earth's SOI. This phase contains both a possible hot case and a possible cold case, the first due to the proximity to the planet, the latter due to the eclipse. As a consequence, this is the phase when Juno faces the highest flux excursion of the entire mission. It was found that both of the two conditions are the most extreme in terms of heat flux as the obtained results are linked with the simplified model used. As explained in [subsection 2.2](#), these conditions won't be selected as hot or cold case.
- **TP-5:** this phase is the continuation of the TP-3, except that the S/C does not encounter such high flux environment as at perihelion. It goes from the end of EGA till the end of IC-3.
- **TP-6:** this phase only includes the OC up to JOI. The S/C encounters a progressively colder environment as it is going away from the Sun. However, Juno will face colder contexts along its mission.
- **TP-7:** the last phase goes from the JOI till the end of the mission, including all the science orbits around Jupiter. During this period of time, the spacecraft is subject to the harsh environment of Jupiter, where it faces oscillating flux from the planet: higher nearby the perijoves and lower at the apojoves. Overall, the environment stays cold during the whole phase with a minimum when both Jupiter and Juno are around the apocentre of their respective orbits. This condition is elected as the coldest case of the entire mission.

2.2 External heat flux analysis

In order to find the hot and the cold cases, a simplified model of the main external heat fluxes has been carried out. To facilitate the computation, some assumptions have been adopted:

- as previously mentioned, only the external heat fluxes have been modeled discarding the internal contribution, which is better treated in [section 4](#);

- the only contribution considered during the interplanetary phases is the Sun flux, while in proximity of the planets also albedo and IR emissions are added;
- for the hot case only TP-3 and TP-4 have been analyzed, since the other phases do not have critical condition in this sense;
- for the cold case TP-4 and TP-7 have been analyzed, the first because of the criticality of the eclipse condition, the second because of the increasingly farther position of the S/C with respect to the Sun in an interplanetary environment and the third because Juno is orbiting Jupiter at its farthest point from the Sun;
- the analysis has been carried out from the ephemeris of the real mission instead of taking the nominal cruise;
- the $\cos\theta$ factor in the albedo formula is assumed to be always equal to 1 as a conservative simplification, so only the distances are taken into account during the calculations.

The external heat fluxes computed by this simplified model for TP-3 (Figure 1), TP-7 (Figure 2) and TP-4 (Figure 3) are shown in the plots below.

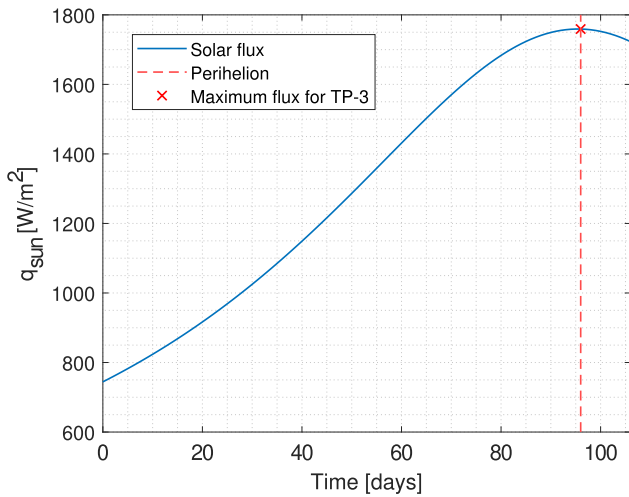


Figure 1: Flux analysis of TP-3

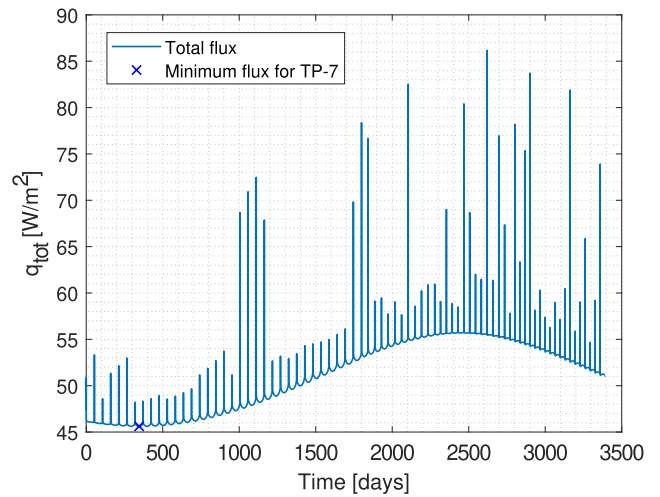


Figure 2: Flux analysis of TP-7

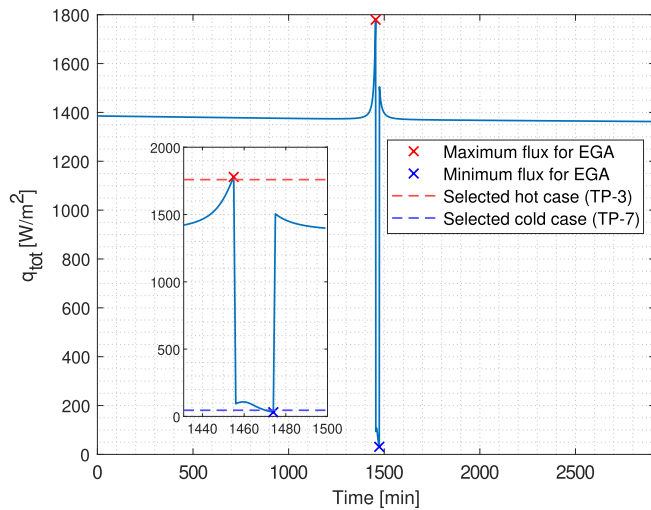


Figure 3: Flux analysis of TP-4 (EGA phase)

Phase	Total heat flux [W/m^2]
TP-4 hot case	1779.32
TP-3 hot case	1759.23
TP-4 cold case	31.13
TP-7 cold case	45.62

Table 1: Summary of considered hot and cold cases

It is worth noting that the flux derived from albedo contribution is greatly overestimated due to the simplification discussed before. Despite TP-4 presents both the hottest and the coldest points of the whole mission, the time spent by Juno in these regions is limited. As can be noticed in Figure 3, the S/C spends only around half a minute above the heat flux of the other hot case (TP-3) and around four minutes below the one of the other cold case (TP-7). Moreover, as can be also seen in Table 1, the cases are very close to each other. For this reason, it wouldn't make sense to consider EGA's peaks as hot and cold cases, also because in the real mission Juno has to overcome a transient before reaching extreme temperatures. The passage from perihelion during TP-3 is hence selected to be the most significant hot environment. On the other side, the most relevant cold case was found to be a few orbits after JOI, around the farthest position of Juno from both Sun and Jupiter, where both solar flux and the planet's contribution are at their lowest.

3 Architecture and rationale of TCS

4 Reverse sizing of TCS

Bibliography

- [1] Richard Grammier. *Overview of the Juno Mission to Jupiter*. Site: <https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/missions/juno>. 2006.