

Reverse Engineering of Juno Mission Homework 2

Course of Space System Engineering & Operations Academic Year 2023-2024

Group 5

Alex Cristian Turcu	alexcristian.turcu@mail.polimi.it	10711624
Chiara Poli	chiara3.poli@mail.polimi.it	10731504
Daniele Paternoster	daniele.paternoster@mail.polimi.it	10836125
Marcello Pareschi	marcello.pareschi@mail.polimi.it	10723712
Paolo Vanelli	paolo.vanelli@mail.polimi.it	10730510
Riccardo Vidari	riccardo.vidari@mail.polimi.it	10711828

Contents

Contents Notation		i	
		i	
1	Mission analysis and ΔV budget	1	
2	Propulsion system architecture	1	
3	Reverse engineering of propulsion system	1	
Bibliography		2	

Notation

Acronym	Description	Acronym	Description
Acronym	Description	Acronym	Description

1 Mission analysis and ΔV budget

The mission analysis previously described can be split into two macro-categories:

- the interplanetary transfer, including the Earth fly-by;
- the planetary phase around Jupiter.

The main objectives for the mission analysis were to keep the overall launch energy C_3 and determinstic ΔV as low as possible, compliant with the constraints imposed by the navigation and spacecraft requirements. Regarding the interplanetary transfer, two main options were avialable, both including and EGA. The first option, named as $2 - \Delta V E G A$, had a launch window timeframe in October-November 2011. However, this option was discarded since the approach angle at Jupiter would have resulted in a latitude farther away from the equator. This would have brought to higher radiation levels, hence a reduced time available for the science operations. The second option, named as $2 + \Delta V E G A$, had a launch window timeframe in August 2011 and it ended up being the chosen one. A viable back-up of this transfer would have happened in October 2012.

 $2 + \Delta VEGA$, made up by a DSM (successively split in 2) and the EGA, was chosen.

- 2 Propulsion system architecture
- 3 Reverse engineering of propulsion system

Bibliography

[1] Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Juno Mission to Jupiter. Site: https://www.nasa.gov/. 2022.