# MINIATURE DISTRIBUTED OCCULTER TELESCOPE (MDOT) A SUBSCALE STARSHADE MISSION IN EARTH ORBIT

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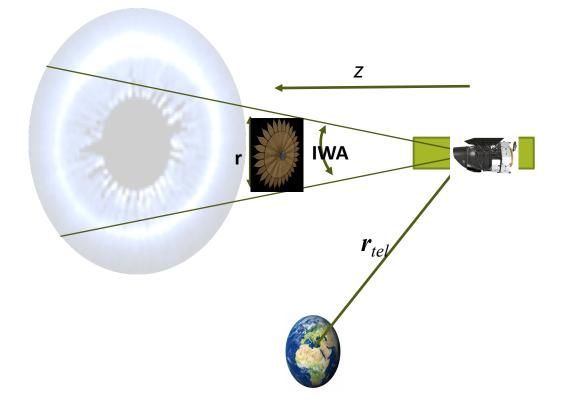
Stanford University

Ames Mission Design Center

JPL Tendeg LLC



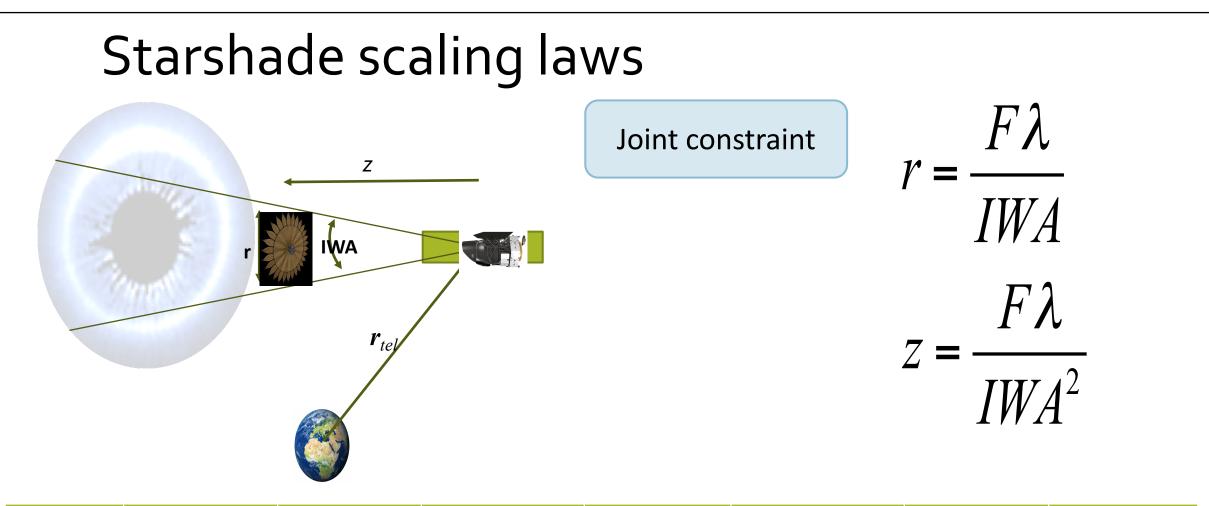
### Starshade scaling laws



#### Geometry: Inner Working Angle

 $IWA > \frac{r}{7}$ 

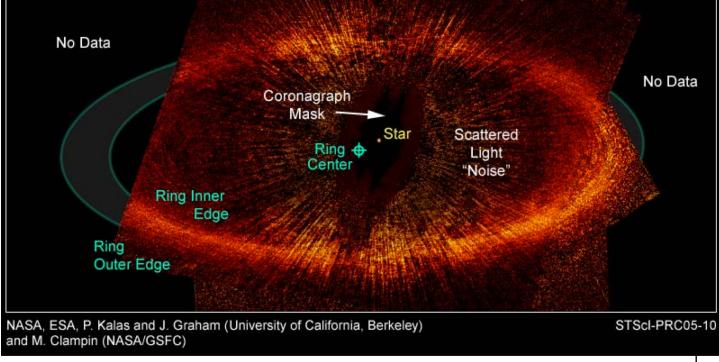
Diffraction: Fresnel number  $F < \frac{r^2}{z\lambda}$ 



	IWA	Fresnel F	Wavelen $\lambda$	Radius R	Distance z	Contrast	D <sub>tel</sub>
Classic	0.1″	14	1000 nm	28	59,000 km	10 <sup>-10</sup>	2.4 M
Mini	0.6″	10	300 nm	1.5	350 km	10 <sup>-7</sup>	0.1 M
					3		3

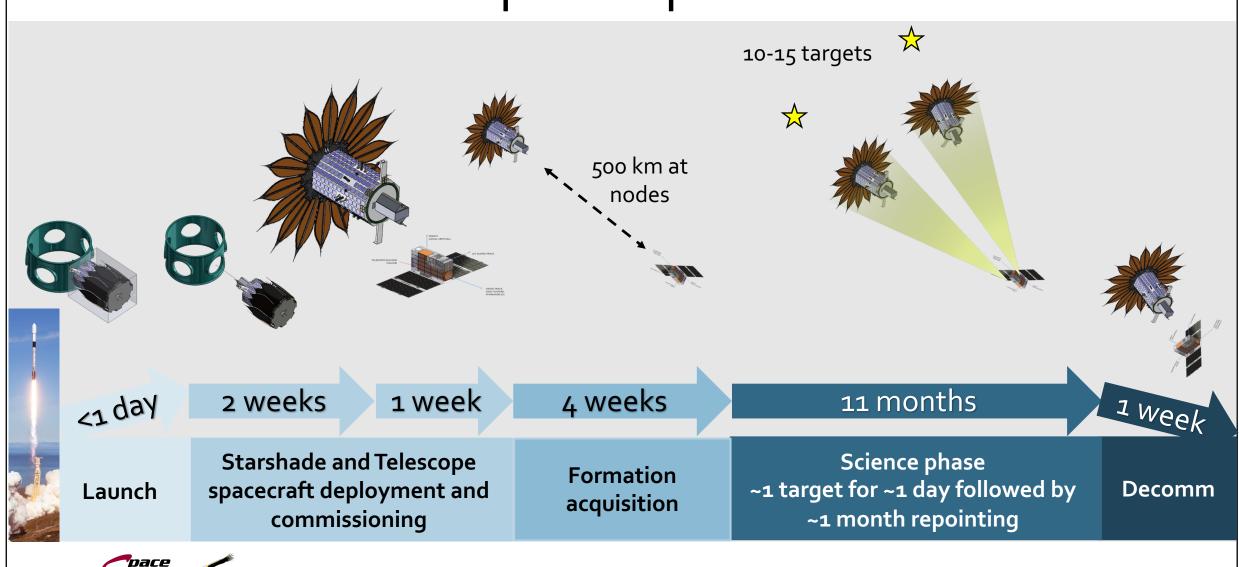
# Science objectives: circumstellar debris disks

- Objective 1: Characterize known bright outer (10-1000 AU) debris disks at short wavelengths
- Objective 2: Measure visible to IR brightness ratio for stars with disks known through thermal emission
- Objective 3: Detect or constrain inner (<5 AU) zodiacal dust equivalents



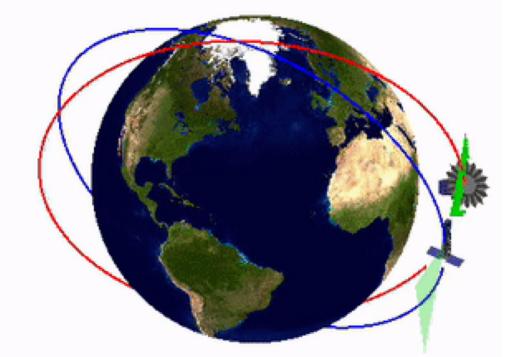
Hubble image of Fomalhaut ring (20")

## **Concept of Operations**



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## Spacecraft in sun-synchronous orbits

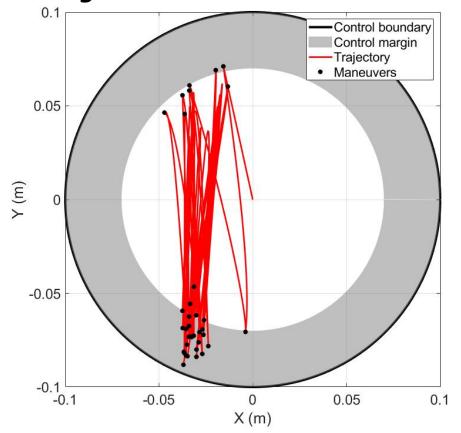


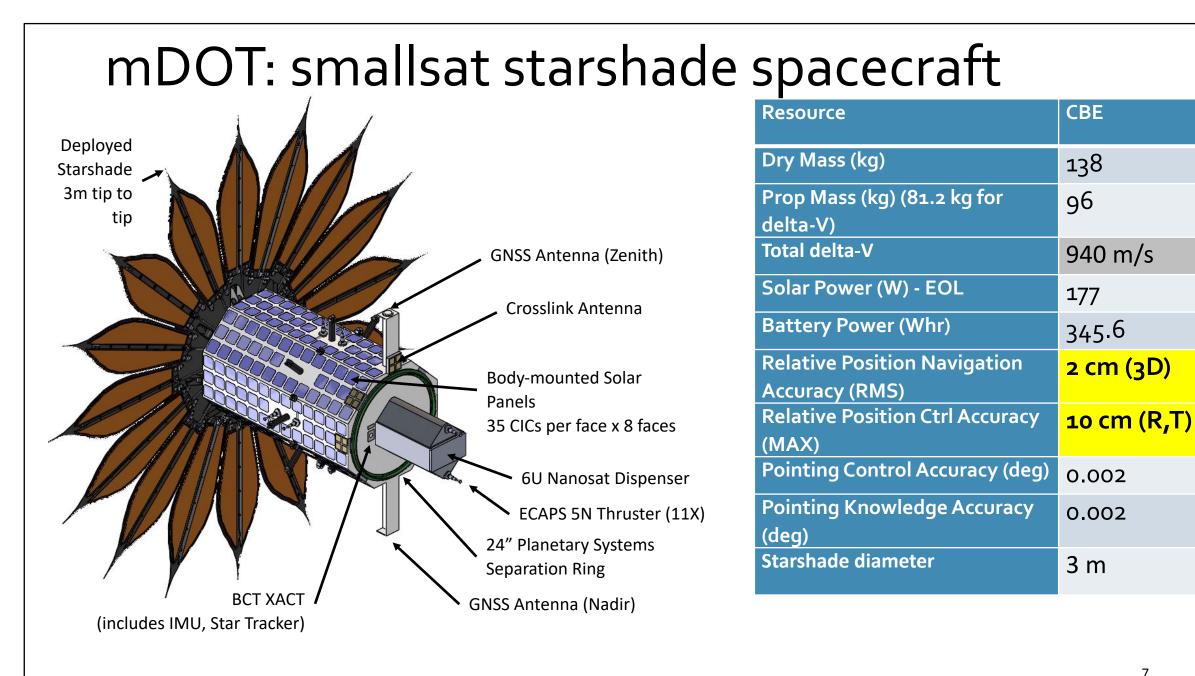
**Observations: multiple 3-5 minute exposures** 

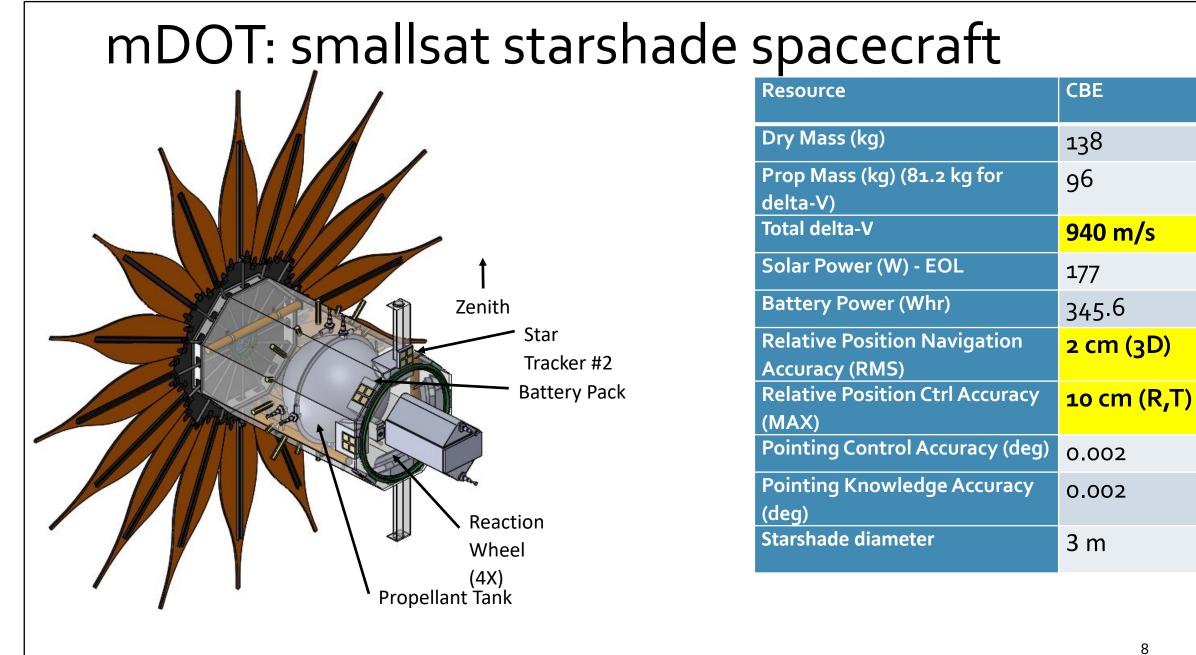
during node crossings in shadow

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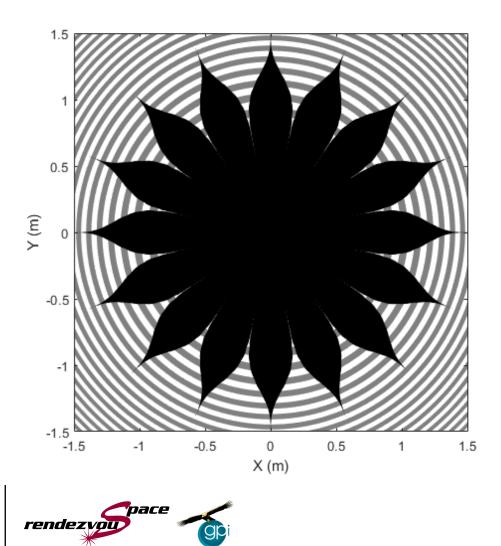
Positional accuracy w thruster firings during typical 5-minute exposure **GNSS** navigation

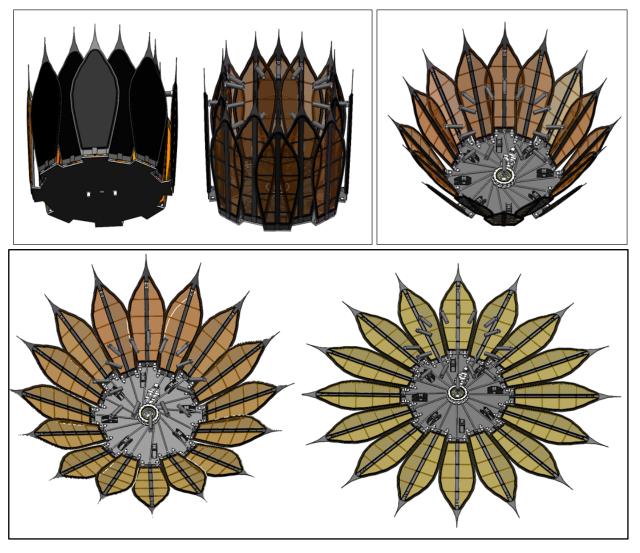






### Starshade suppression level 10<sup>-7</sup>





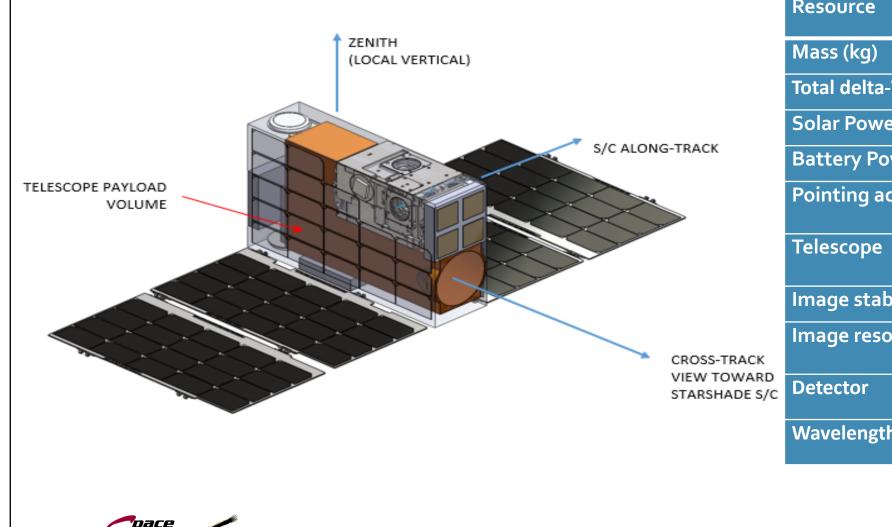
Tendeg LLC (proprietary)

# Starshade petals (Tendeg LLC)

- Carbon fiber spine and battens
- Carbon fiber + amorphous foil optical edge
- Kapton petal material
- Typical tolerance ~2 mm



### mDOT: 6U Telescope spacecraft

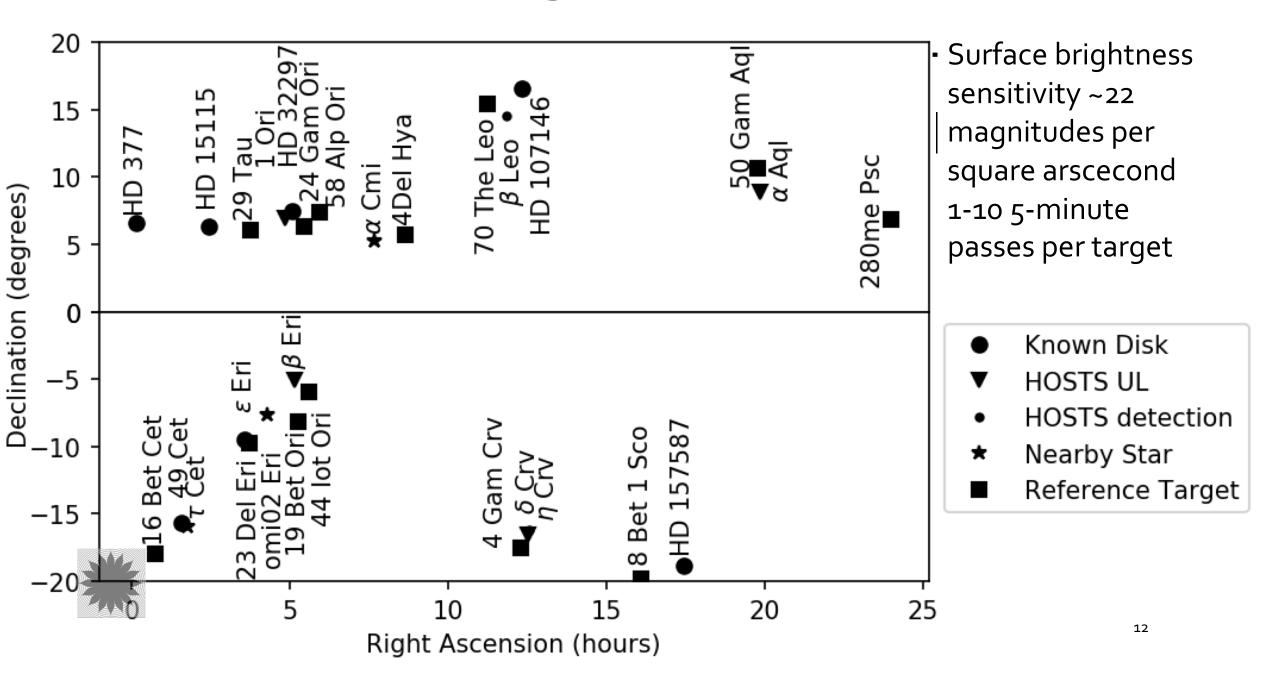


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Total delta-VN/ASolar Power (W) - EOL10Battery Power (W)45Pointing accuracy2 cm (3D)Telescope9.2 cmImage stability0.2"Image resolution1"Detector2 x CMOS	Resource	CBF
Solar Power (W) - EOL10Battery Power (W)45Pointing accuracy2 cm (3D)Telescope9.2 cmImage stability0.2"Image resolution1"Detector2 x CMOS	Mass (kg)	12
Battery Power (W)45Pointing accuracy2 cm (3D)Telescope9.2 cmImage stability0.2"Image resolution1"Detector2 x CMOS	Total delta-V	N/A
Pointing accuracy2 cm (3D)Telescope9.2 cmImage stability0.2"Image resolution1"Detector2 x CMOS	Solar Power (W) - EOL	10
Telescope9.2 cmImage stability0.2"Image resolution1"Detector2 x CMOS	Battery Power (W)	45
Jmage stability0.2"Image resolution1"Detector2 x CMOS	Pointing accuracy	2 cm (3D)
Image resolution1"Detector2 x CMOS	Telescope	9.2 cm
Detector 2 x CMOS	Image stability	0.2″
	Image resolution	1″
Wavelength B (450 nm)	Detector	2 x CMOS
	Wavelength	B (450 nm)

CDE

mDOT Targets



# Simulations and Delta-V Budget

#### Mission profile

- 98deg, LTAN of noon, 600km
- 15 targets (<5min single observations)
- Up to 50min cumulative observations
- Lifetime of about 1 year
- Declinations from 5 to 16 degrees
- State-of-the-art force modeling

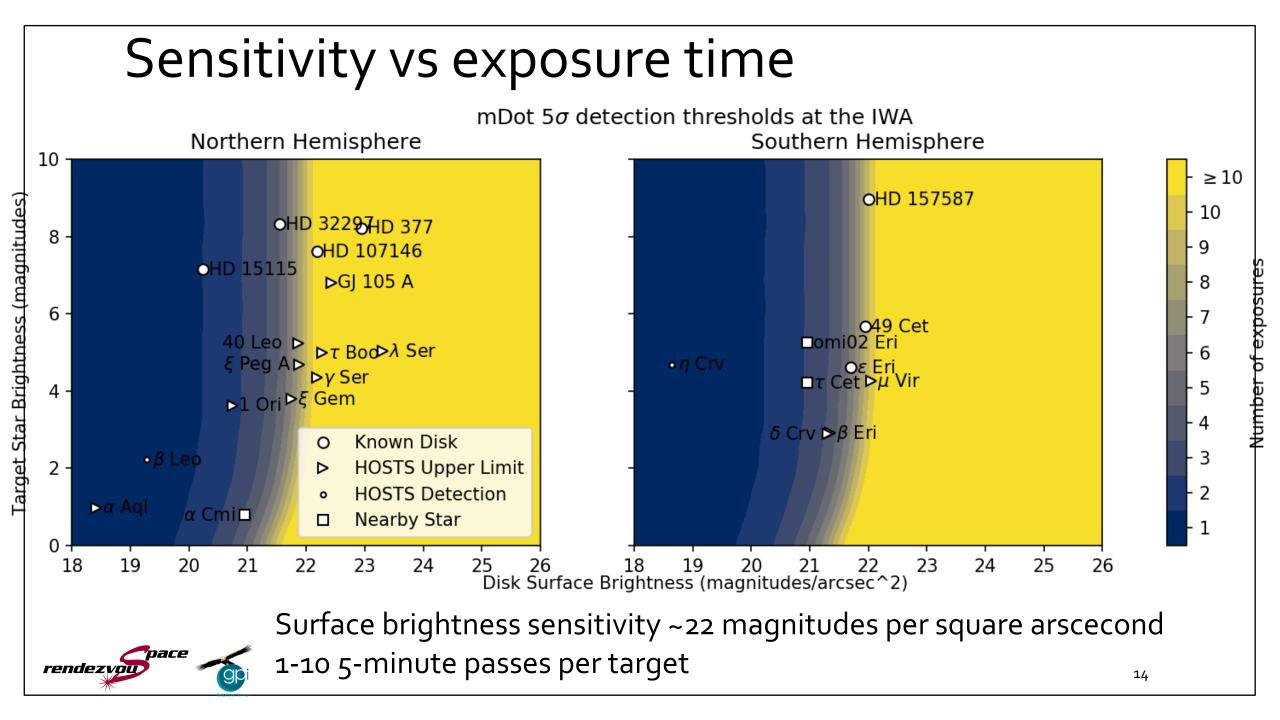
#### • GNC errors (3σ)

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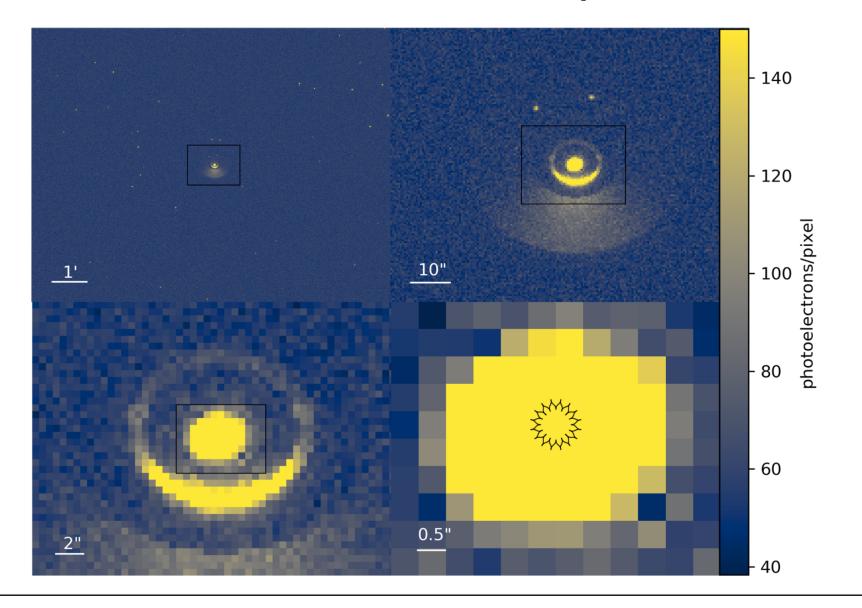
- Absolute navigation: 1.5 m and 3 mm/s
- Relative navigation: 3cm, 0.03 mm/s
- Maneuver execution errors: 5%
- Process noise: only J2 considered in GNC

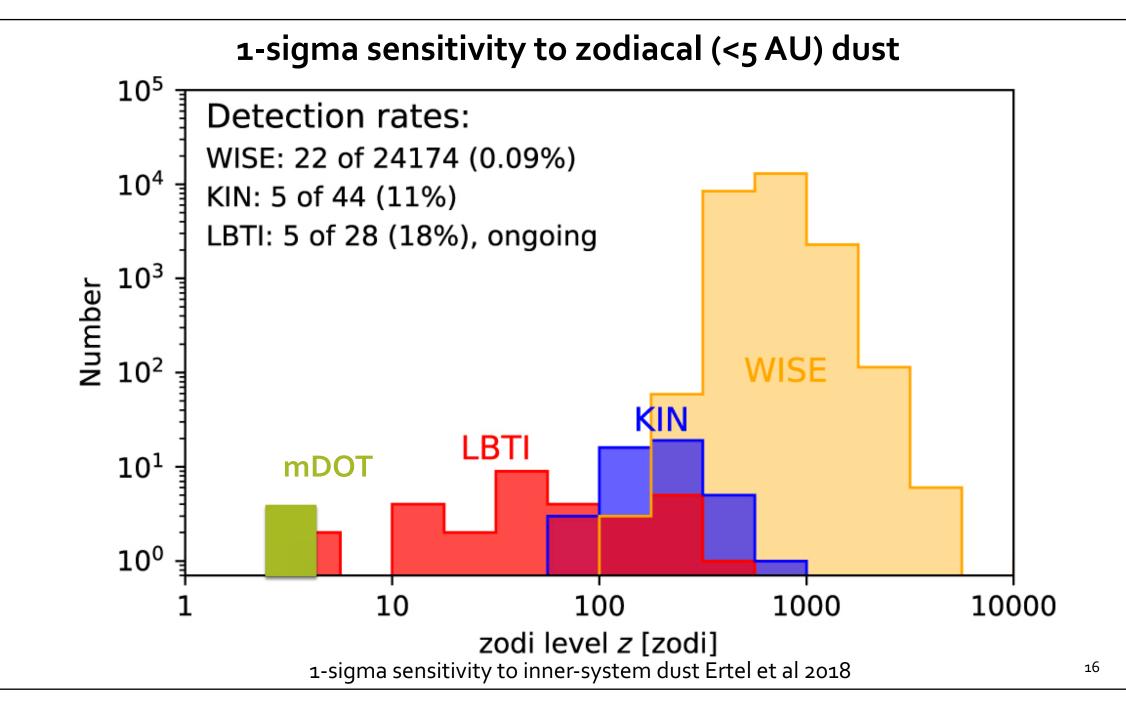
Source	Amount (m/s)	
Formation acquisition	275	
Science phase	375	
Observations	115	
Reconf to same target	91	
Reconf to other target	169	
Safe modes	25	
De-orbiting	50	
Margin (23%)	215	
Total	940	
Propulsion system	ECAPS (Green)	
Specific impulse	240 S	
Amount of propellant	81.2 kg	
Thrusters	11X 5N	





### mDOT observations of Epsilon Eridani





### Status

- This version of mDot is science-driven, not a pure technology demonstration
  - Design choices emphasized lowering cost and maximizing science potential
- Astrophysics small satellite study completed
  - Parametric estimate \$48M
- Didn't submit a mission proposal for 2019 call
- Refining project plan for 2021



# **Conclusion and Future**

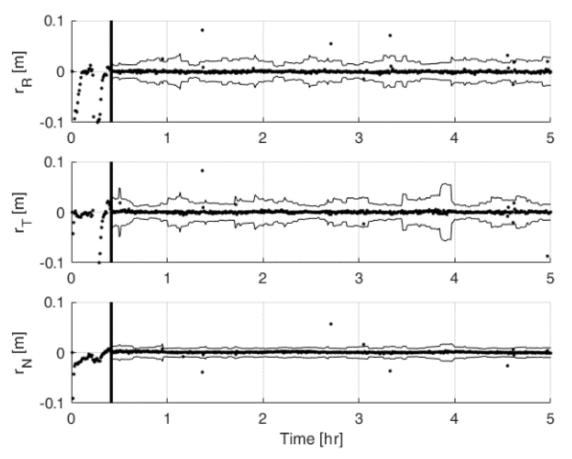
- Small starshade concepts in Earth orbit are feasible science missions and technology demonstrations
- Point design closes with healthy technical margins...mass, power, data
- Technology readiness level and risks have been assessed...and can be mitigated
  - Most systems TRL 7
  - Starshade manufacture and deployment, precision navivation, green thrusters TRL 5
- Future work and trades
  - Lower-cost mission implementation options (e.g., commercial partner)
  - Higher-capability versions with 20-30 cm telescope for exoplanet imaging
  - Dedicated technology demonstration features (navigation, performance)
  - Planning a workshop for early 2020



### Precise (cm-level) Relative Navigation using GNSS



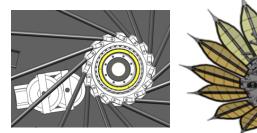
Relative State	Statistics	
X	0.19 ± 9.96 mm	
У	0.60 ± 9.72 mm	
Z	0.84 ± 0.84 mm	
VX	-0.015 ± 0.013 mm/s	
vy	0.019 ± 0.023 mm/s	
VZ	-0.009 ± 0.008 mm/s	



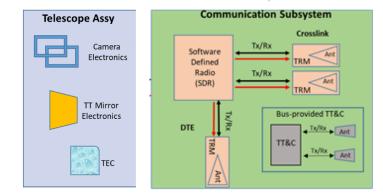


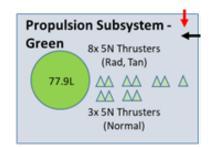
# Technology Readiness Level

- Most subsystems have TRL >7
- Subsystems with TRL 5-6
  - Starshade hub and motor with 16 deployable petals (Tendeg)
  - Telescope assembly with tip/tilt mirror and TEC (Planet)
  - Two (2x) Software Defined Radios with S-band module and antennas (Cesium)
  - Autonomous formation-flying software for precision navigation and control (Stanford)
  - Propulsion system with 11x 5N HPGP thrusters (ECAPS), LMP-1035 green propellant
- It is believed that all subsystems can be matured to TRL 6 within 2 years
  - Ground and qualification testing (starshade, communication)
  - Flight demonstrations (propulsion, GNC software)



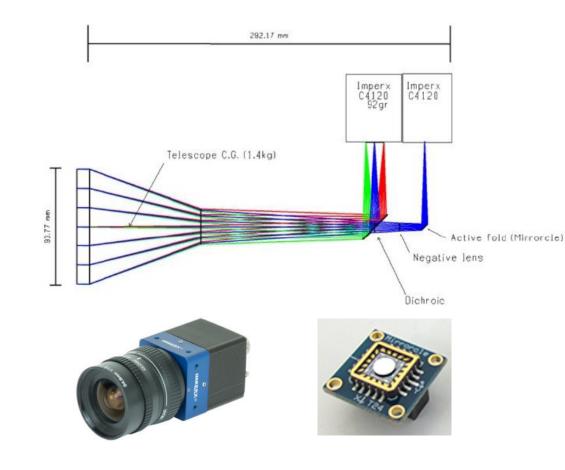








# Payloads: Telescope from Planet Lab



Telescope	Parameter	Unit
Aperture	9.2	[cm]
Effective f/#	9	[-]
Focal length	70	[cm]
Weight	1400	[gr]
HFoV	1.484	[deg]
Camera	Parameter	Unit
Px size	3.45	[um]
Px count	4112	[px]
Mass	91.8	[gr]
FoV	1.2	[deg]

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### Flight System: Launch Vehicle

