



The Deep Space Network

Committee on the Review of Progress toward Implementing the Decadal Survey Vision & Voyages for Planetary Sciences

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Deep Space Network

Topics

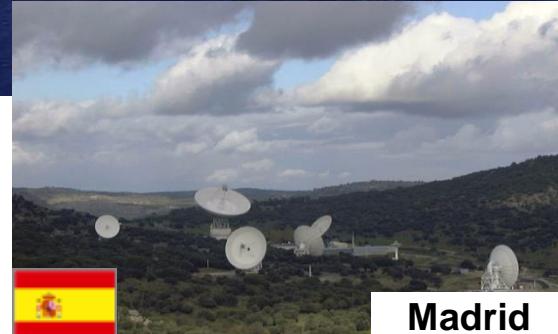
- Deep Space communications and navigation
- Planetary radar
- Future planning



Canberra



Goldstone



Madrid



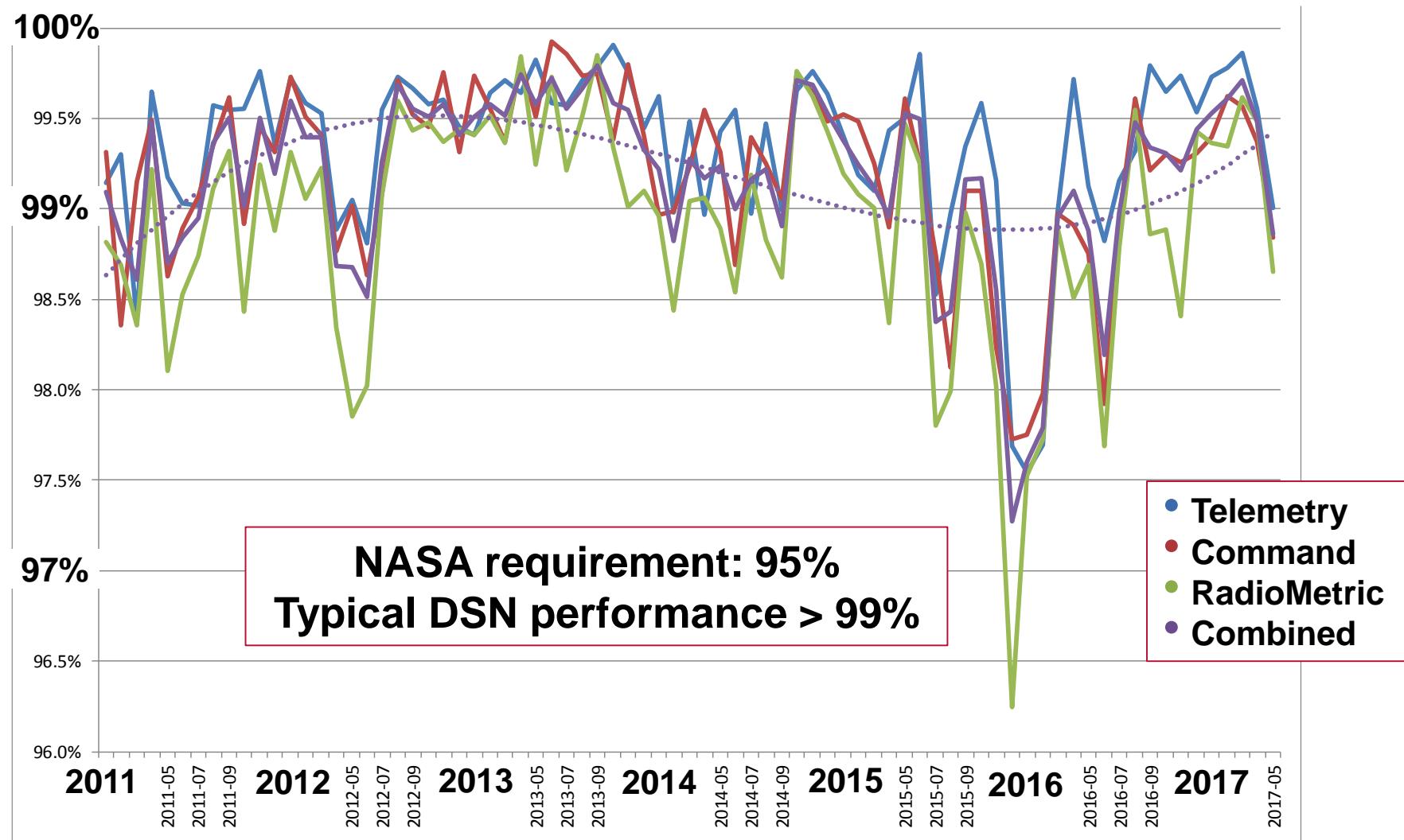
Planetary Sciences-DSN Partnership

Don't Leave Earth Without Us!

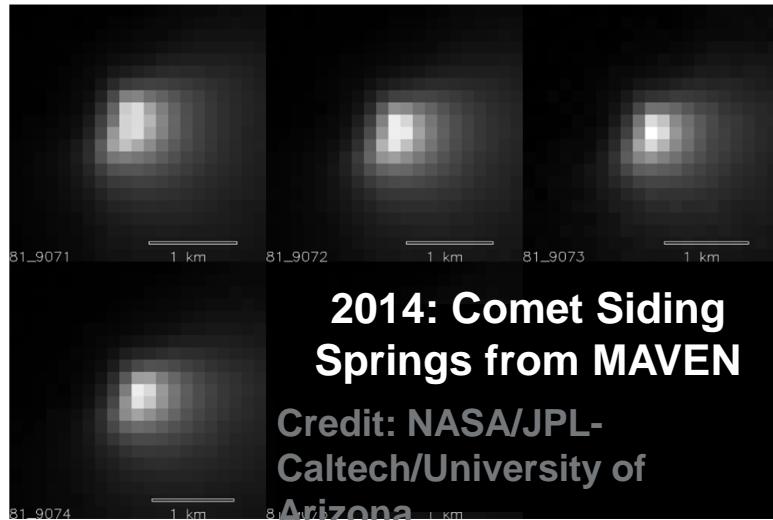


Telemetry, Tracking, & Command: 5 Year

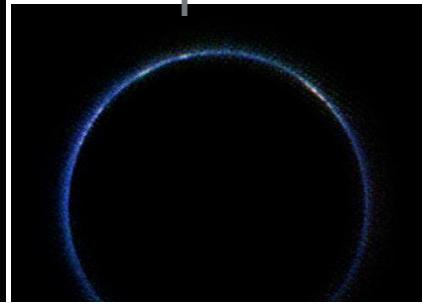
Monthly Data, Averaged over All Missions



DSN and Planetary Science

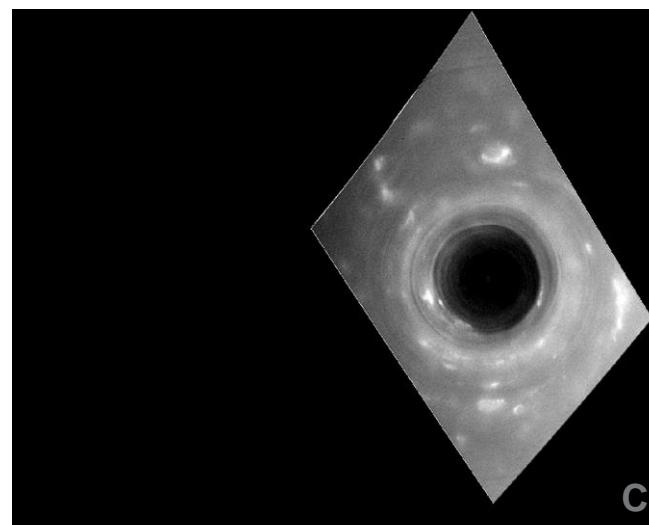
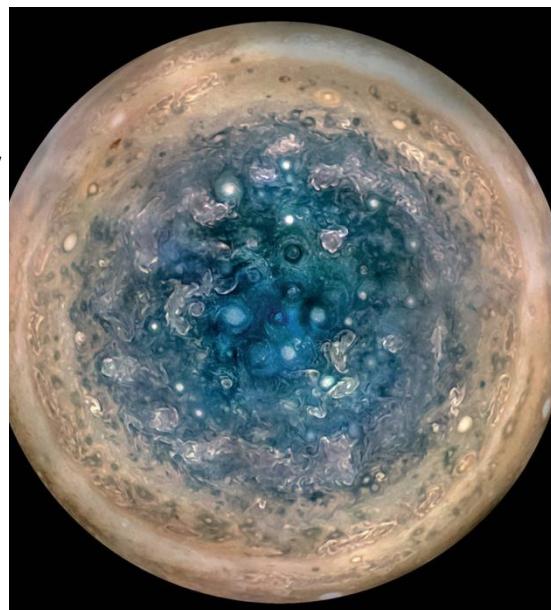


Credit:
NASA/JHUAPL/SwR



2016: Jupiter from Juno

Credit:
NASA/JPL-Caltech/SwRI/MSSS/Betsy Asher Hall/Gervasio Robles



2017: Saturn from Cassini

Credit: NASA/JPL-Caltech/Space Science Institute

Planetary Radar

The Primitive Bodies

Earth-Based Telescopes

The Arecibo and **Goldstone radar** telescopes are powerful, complementary facilities that can characterize the surface structure and three-dimensional shapes of the near-Earth objects within their reach of about one-tenth of the Earth-Sun distance. Arecibo has a sensitivity 20 times greater than Goldstone, but Goldstone has much greater sky coverage than Arecibo. Continued access to facilities for the detailed study of near-Earth objects is essential to primitive bodies studies.

National Radar Assets



Goldstone DSS-14 (DSN)

70 m antenna, 500 kW
transmitter, 4 cm
wavelength (X band)



Arecibo (NAIC)

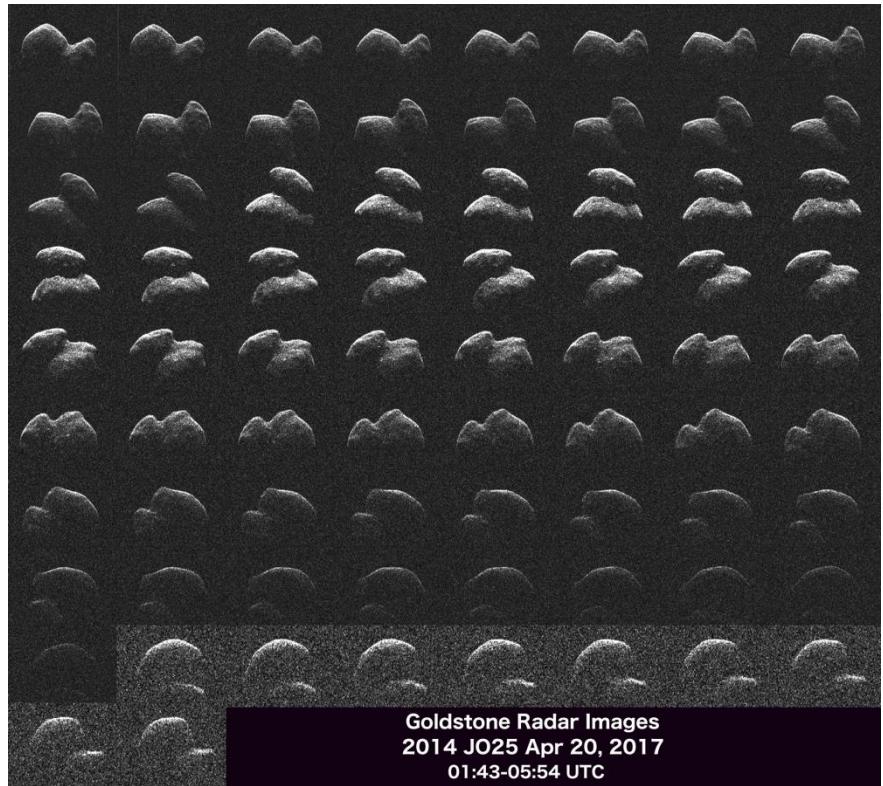
300 m antenna, 1 MW
transmitter, 13 cm
wavelength (S band)



**Green Bank Telescope
(GBT)**

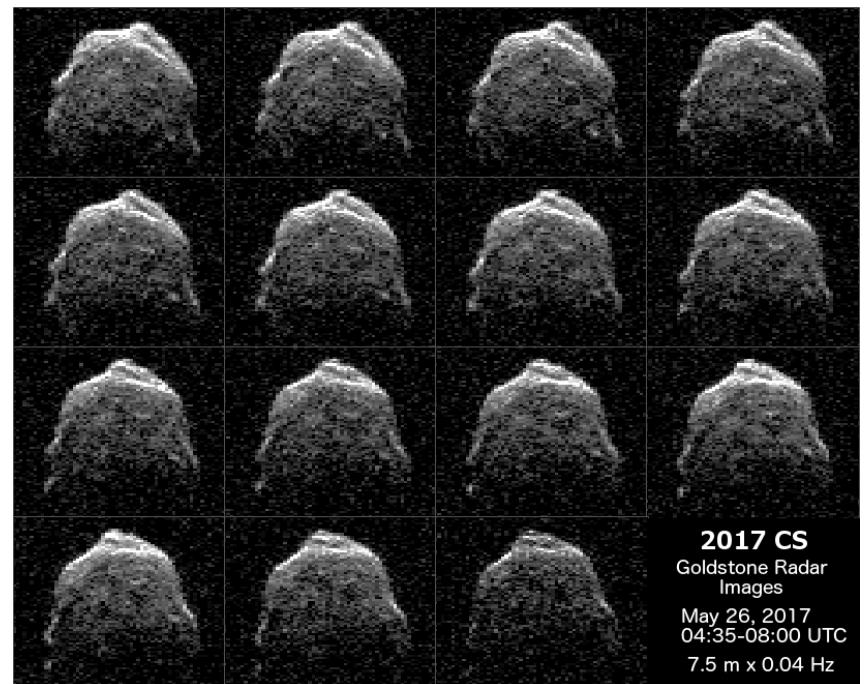
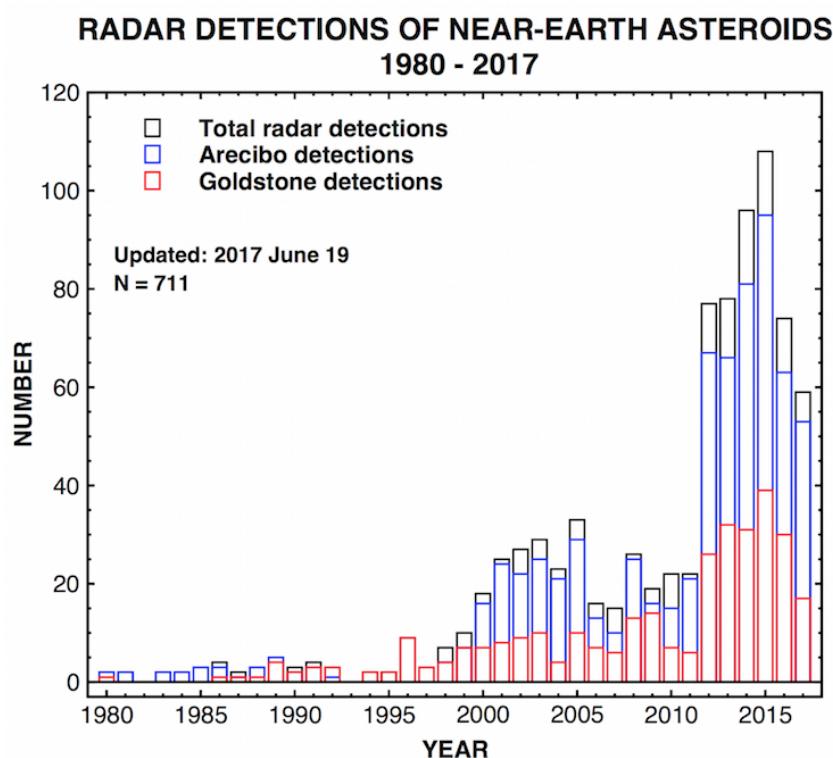
100 m antenna, no
transmitter

Goldstone Solar System Radar

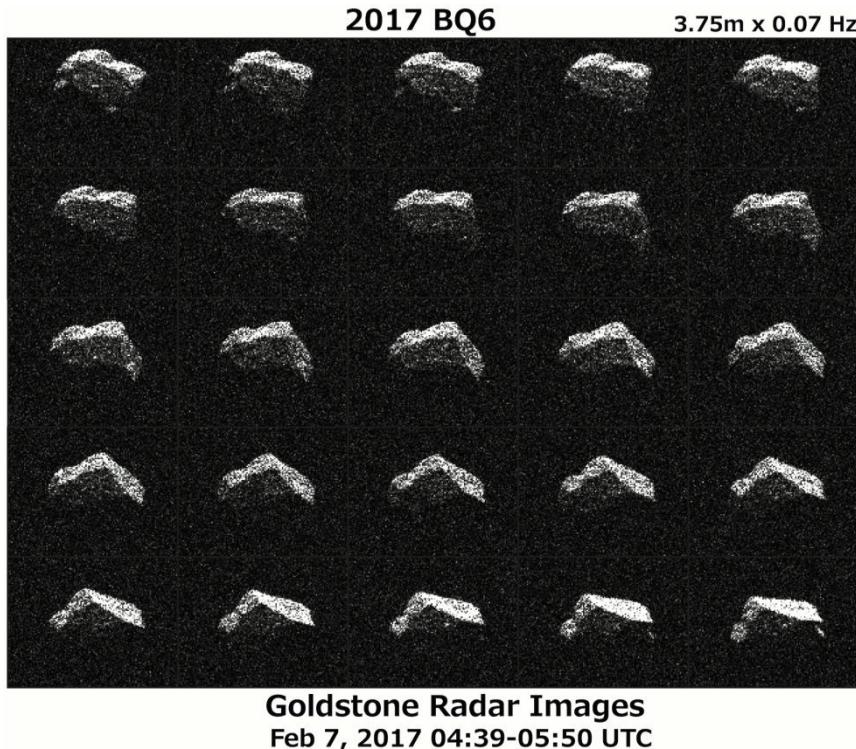


**DSS-14: 70 m antenna at Goldstone
Deep Space Communications
Complex**

Goldstone Solar System Radar



Goldstone Solar System Radar



Vision and Voyages for Planetary Science in the Decade 2013-2022

The Deep Space Network

“The DSN is a critical element of NASA’s solar system exploration program. It is the only asset available for communications with missions to the outer solar system, and is heavily subscribed by inner solar system missions as well. As instruments advance and larger data streams are expected over the coming decade, this capability must keep pace with the needs of the mission portfolio. Future demands on the DSN will be substantial. Missions to the distant outer solar system requires access to either 70-meter antennas or equivalent arrays of smaller antennae. The DSN must also be able to receive data from more than one mission at one station simultaneously. If arrays can only mimic the ability of one 70-meter station and nothing more, missions would still be downlink constrained and would have to compete against one another for limited downlink resources.

“Although Ka-band downlink has a clear capacity advantage, there is a need to maintain multiple band downlink capability. For example, three-band telemetry during outer planet atmospheric occultations allows sounding of different pressure depths within the atmosphere. In addition, S-band is required for communications from Venus during probe, balloon, lander, and orbit insertion operations where other bands cannot penetrate the atmosphere. X-band capability is required for communication through the atmosphere of Titan, and also for emergency spacecraft communications. The committee recommends that all three DSN complexes should maintain high power uplink capability in X and Ka-band, and downlink capability in S, Ka, and X-bands. NASA should expand DSN capacities to meet the navigation and communication requirements of missions recommended by this decadal survey, with adequate margins.

2020--2021 Mars Contention Period Planning

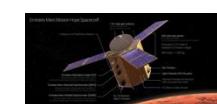
New Mars missions launch in mid-2020 and arrive in early 2021
~ 8-week window

Current Mars Missions

- TGO 2016 (orbiter) – operating
- MAVEN (orbiter) – operating
- Curiosity (rover) – operating
- InSIGHT (lander) – operating
- MRO (orbiter) – likely operating
- MOM-1 (orbiter) – likely operating
- MER (rover) – possibly operating
- ODY (orbiter) – possibly operating
- MEX (orbiter) – possibly operating?

2020--2021 New Mars Missions with DSN Support

- NASA Mars 2020 (Rover) (EDL)
- ESA ExoMars Rover and Surface Platform (RSP) (EDL)
- SpaceX Red Dragon lander 1 (EDL)
- SpaceX Red Dragon lander 2 (EDL)
- ISRO MOM-2 orbiter (MOI)
- UAE EMM orbiter (MOI)

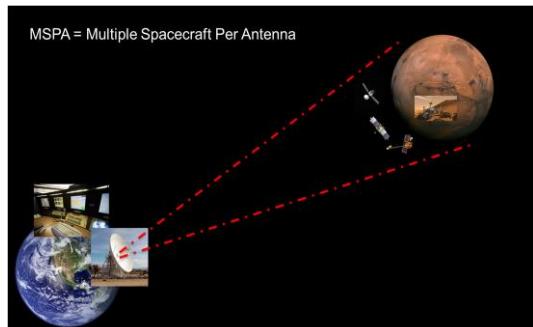


2020--2021 Mars Contention Period Planning

Preliminary Findings I

Deep Space Network will be supporting unprecedented volume of missions and data at one planetary body

- DSN planning for Mars and 30+ non-Mars missions
 - Longer term impacts from Mars mission “surge” persists
 - Does not “go away” later --- overall mission load increased
 - Mitigating actions also long-term strategies: in 2020s--2030s, growth in planetary, crewed missions expected to continue ...

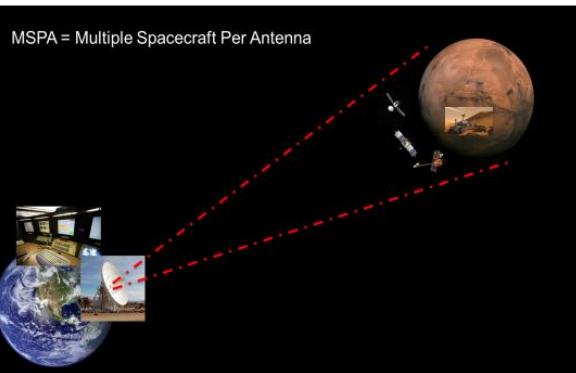


DSN Futures

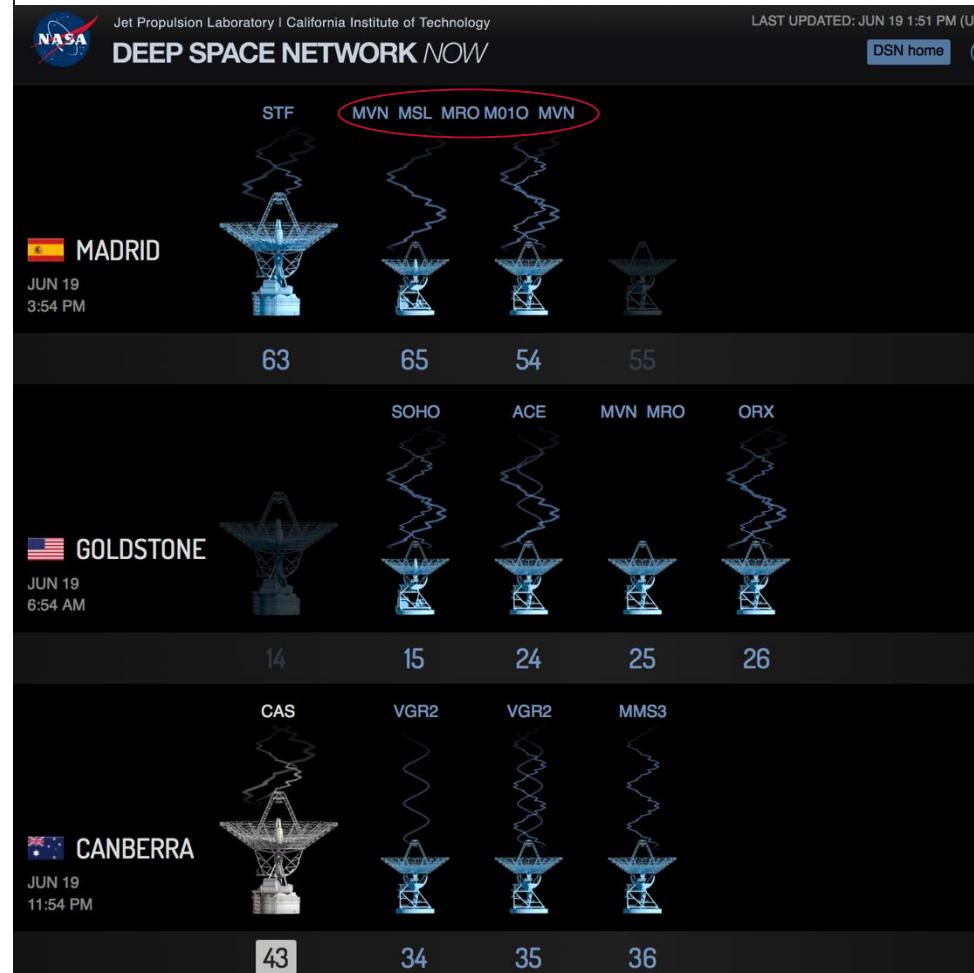
Mitigation and Strategy I

Maximize use of Multiple Spacecraft Per Aperture (MSPA)

- up to four at once (downlink)
- Investigating multiple uplink per aperture
 - Likely requires changes to on-board radios



<http://eyes.nasa.gov/dsn/dsn.html>



DSN Futures

Mitigation and Strategy II

DSN Aperture Enhancement Project

- DSN identified efficiencies to enable construction of additional 34 m antennas
- Provides multiple mission coverage at each Complex
- Addressing Decadal Survey recommendation

Maximize use of non-DSN large antennas

ESA, Sardinia, JAXA, ISRO,
Morehead State



DSS-56 foundation
in Madrid



Deep Space Network

DSN Aperture Enhancement Project (through 2025)



Canberra



Goldstone



Madrid

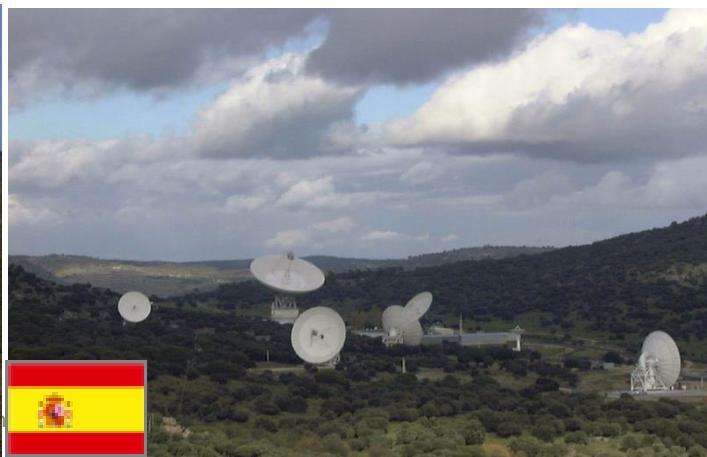
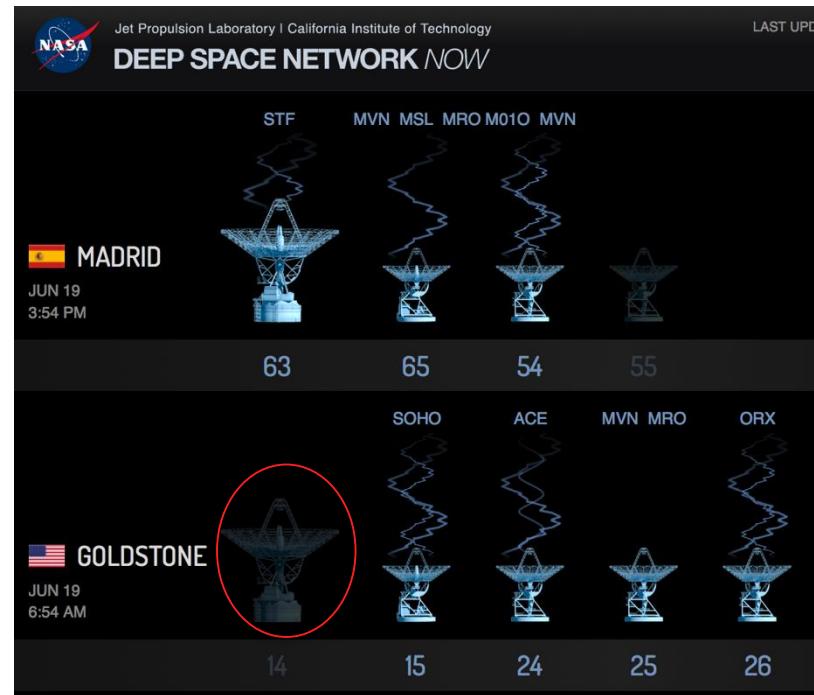
DSN Futures

Mitigation and Strategy III

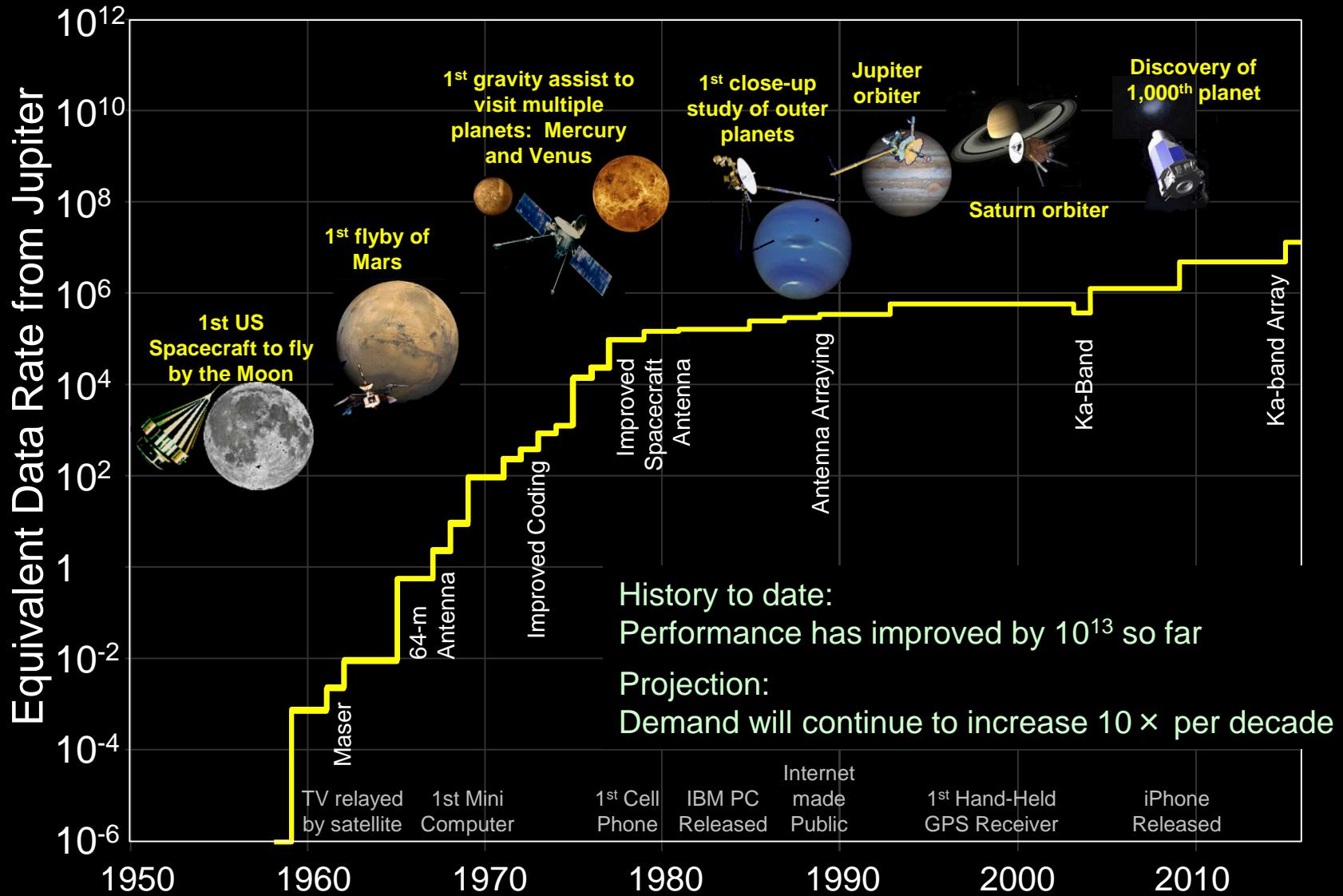
Modify maintenance schedule to maximize DSN availability during critical periods

(launches, Mars arrivals)

- Accelerate some antennas, defer others
cf. change car's oil before embarking on long road trip



History of Downlink Performance

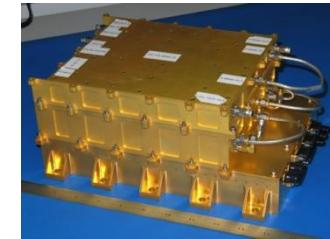
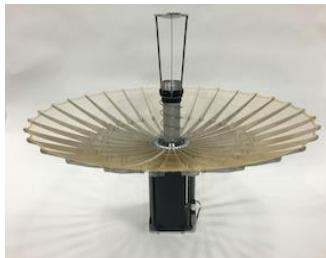


DSN Future Technologies



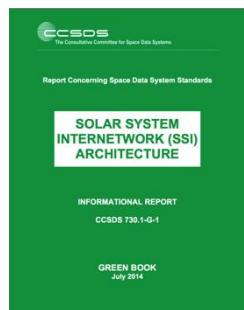
Solid-state power amplifiers for higher uplink rates

**New, software-defined radios, associated technologies
Including for smallsats**



Next-generation clocks

Standards for cross-agency support and interaction



Quantum communications?

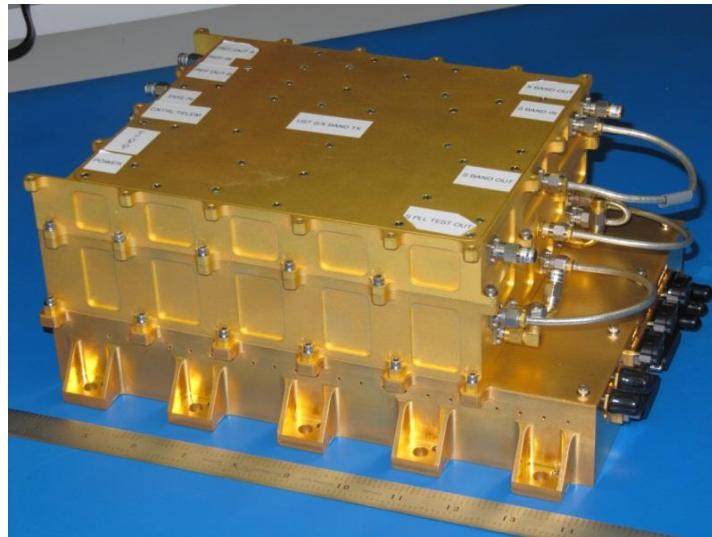
Decade 0--1: 10× Improvements over Today

Vision for the DSN's Future

Make upgrades to enhance future Mars orbiter relay capabilities

... and other spacecraft

- **On-board → software-defined radios**
 - Universal Space Transponder (UST)
 - Iris smallsat transponder
- **On the ground**
Common Platform signal processor
- **On board and ground → Ka band**



Universal Space Transponder (UST)



new digital backends

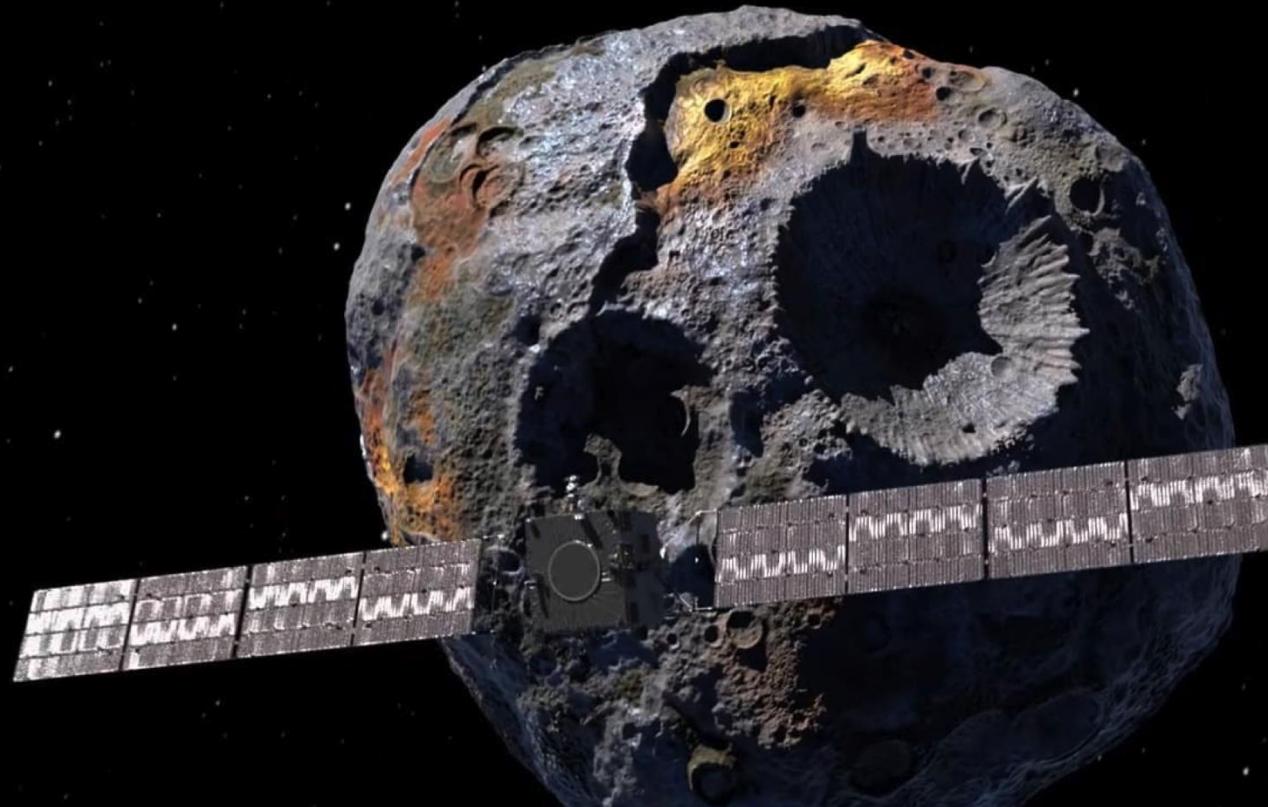
Decade 2+: 100× Improvements over Today

Vision for the DSN's Future



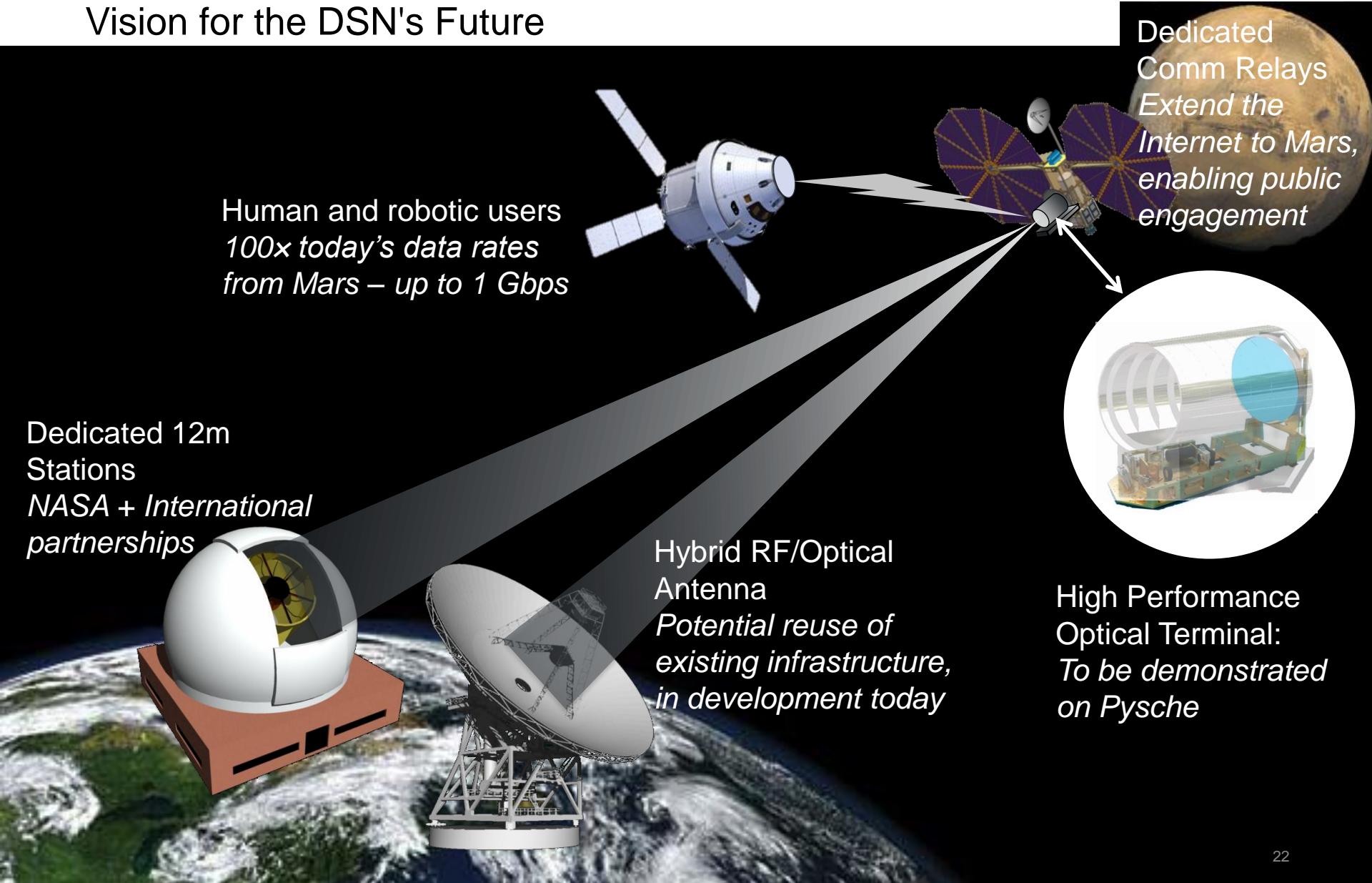
Psyche: Journey to a Metal World

from School of Earth & Space



Decade 2+: 100x Improvement over Today

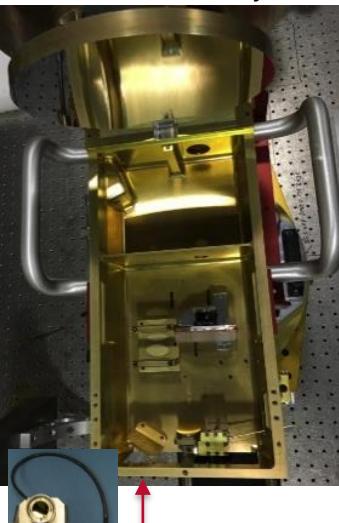
Vision for the DSN's Future



DSOC Technologies & Advances

FLIGHT LASER TRANSCEIVER (FLT)

Aluminum Optical Transceiver Assembly

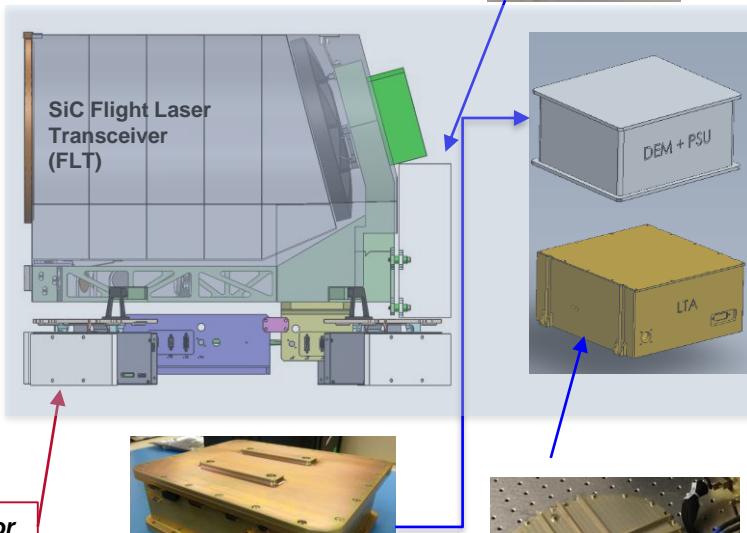


Point-Ahead Mirror

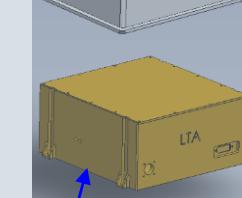
Photon-Counting Camera



SiC Flight Laser Transceiver (FLT)

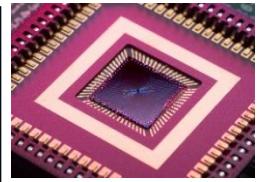


flight-like electronics



Laser Transmitter
Average Power 4 W

GROUND TECHNOLOGY



Packaged Nanowire Array

Electron microscope detail of 320 μm active area tungsten silicide (WSi) superconducting nanowire single photon detector (SNSPD) array



Palomar Observatory/Hale Telescope 5 m



Isolation Pointing Assembly

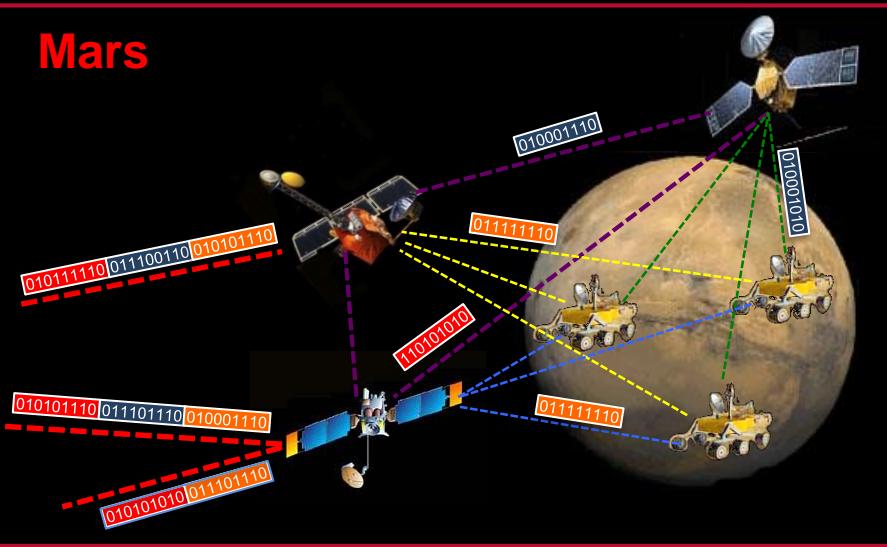


Single strut photo

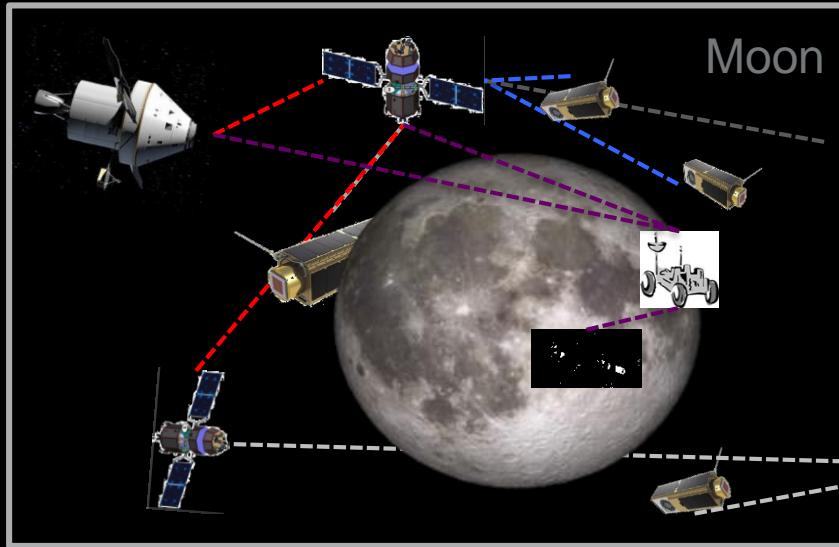
The DSN and the Interplanetary Internet

Vision for the DSN's Future

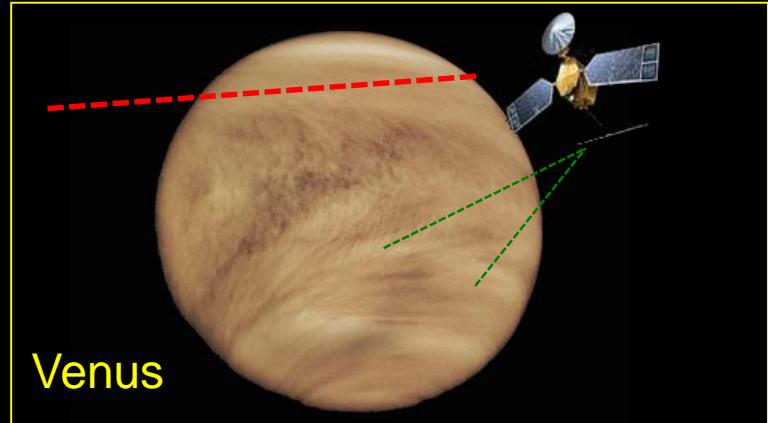
Mars



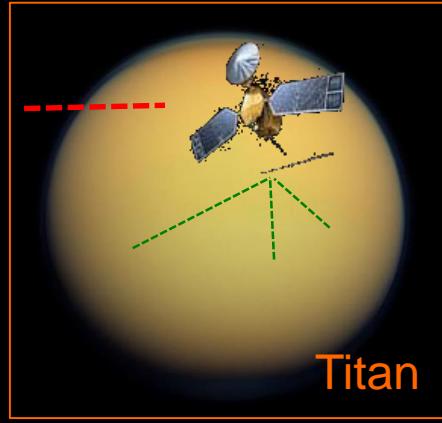
Moon



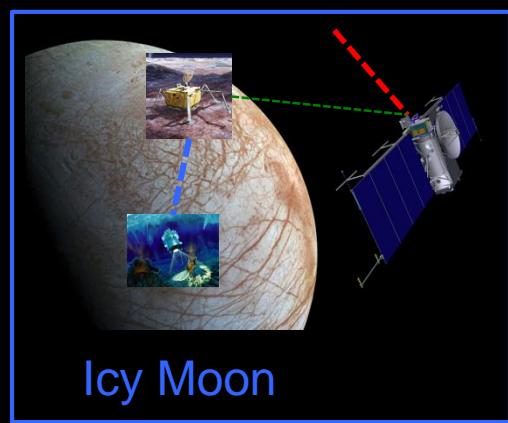
Venus



Titan



Icy Moon



The Deep Space Network



- ✓ Enabling 35+ missions
- ✓ Maintaining 99% reliability
- ✓ Radar contributing to planetary science and planetary defense
- ✓ Implementing strategies to continue performance into 2020s and beyond

