

Delivery Systems

A photograph of a Space Shuttle launching from a launch pad. The shuttle is white with black and red markings, including the word "USA" on the side. It is surrounded by a large plume of white smoke and a bright orange and yellow fire from the engines. The launch pad structure is visible on the right side of the image.

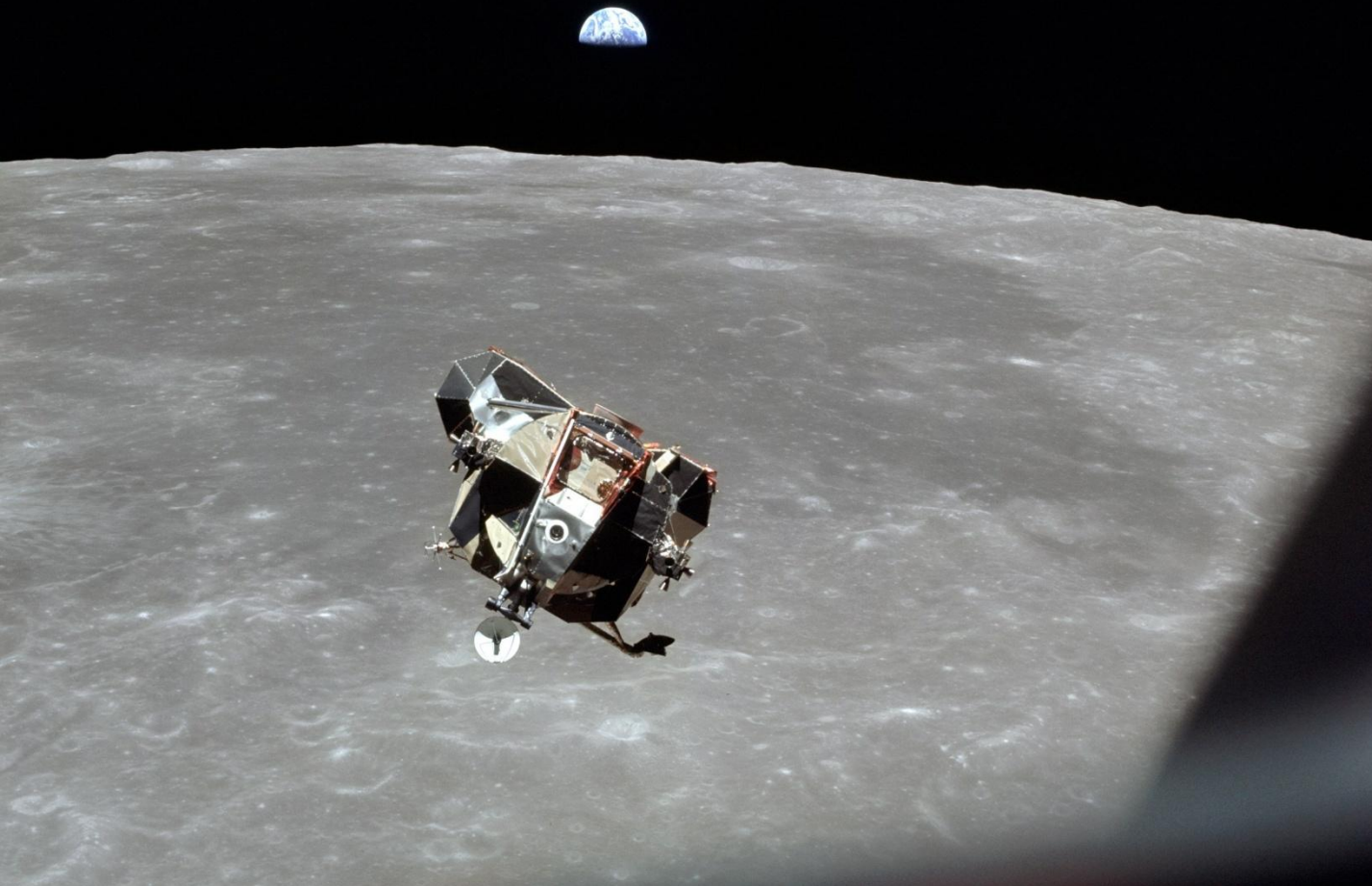
Joseph T. Wunderlich, Ph.D.

Apollo 11
first men on the
moon
(1969)
*No rover on this
mission*



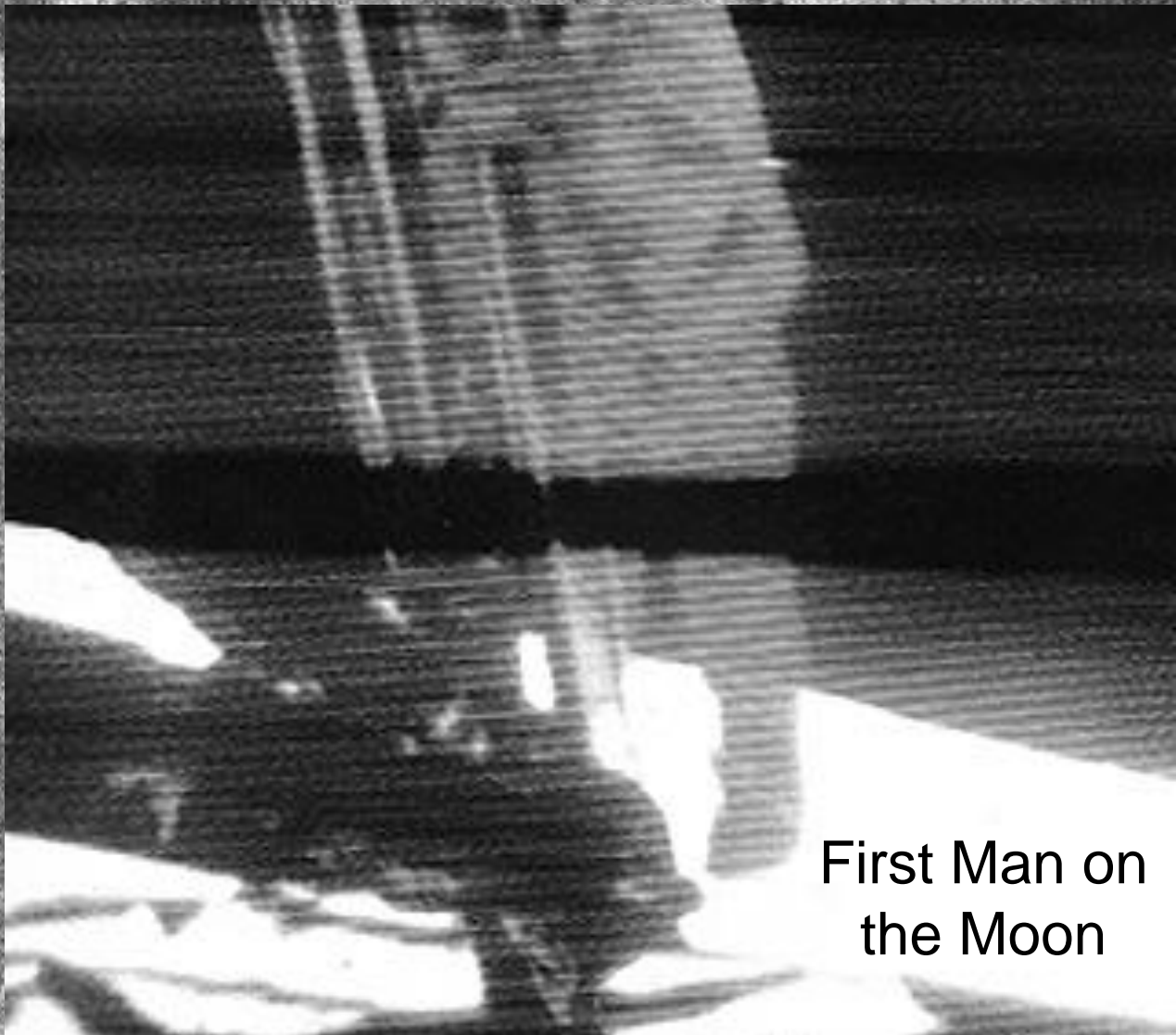
APOLLO 11 SATURN V ROCKET LUANCH VIDEO :
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wwWHnK2FiCk>

Safely landing is
always worth
celebrating



Apollo 11 Lunar
Module (LM)
with first men on
the moon
(1969)
*No rover on this
mission*

LUNAR LANDING SITES

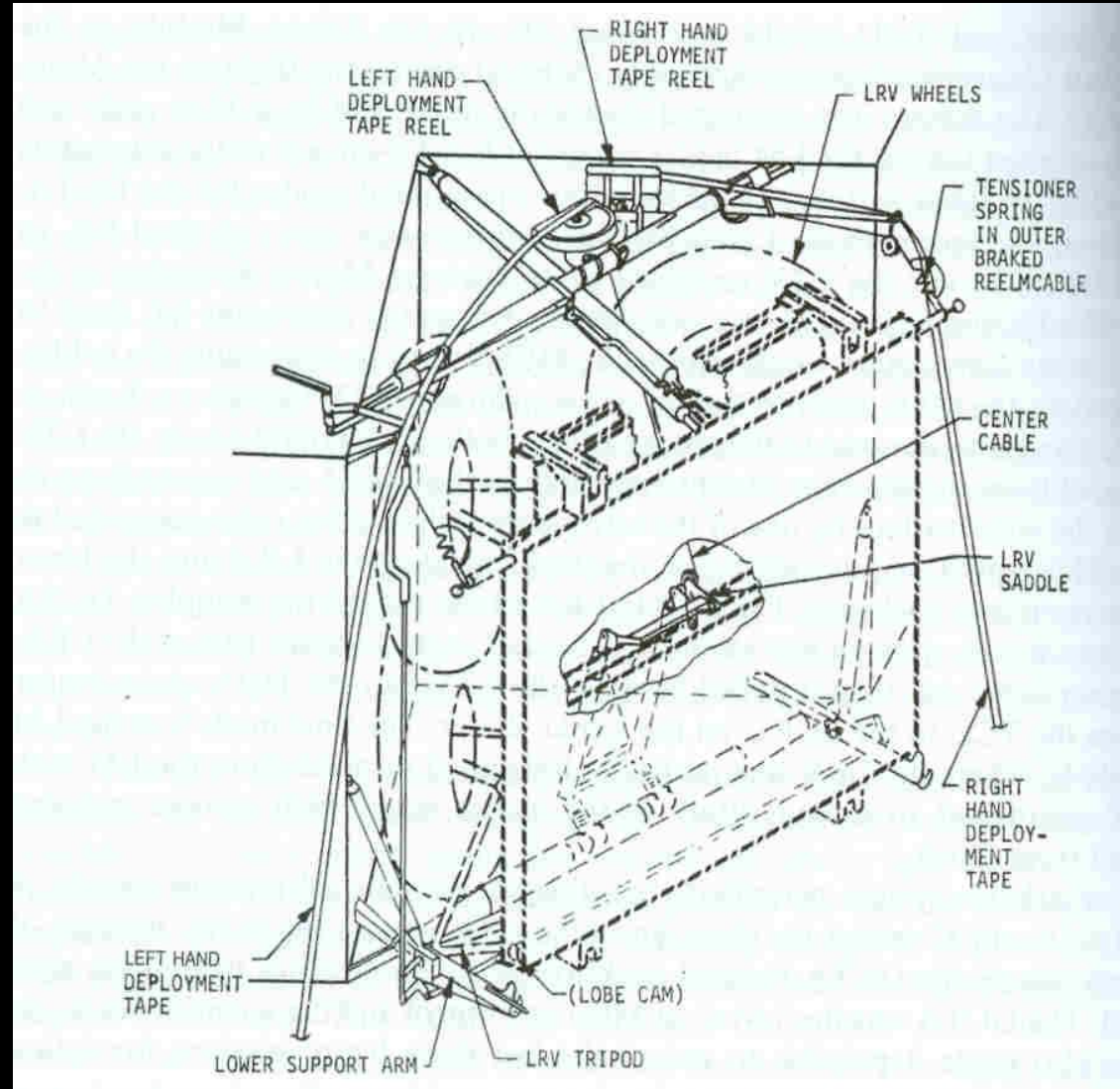
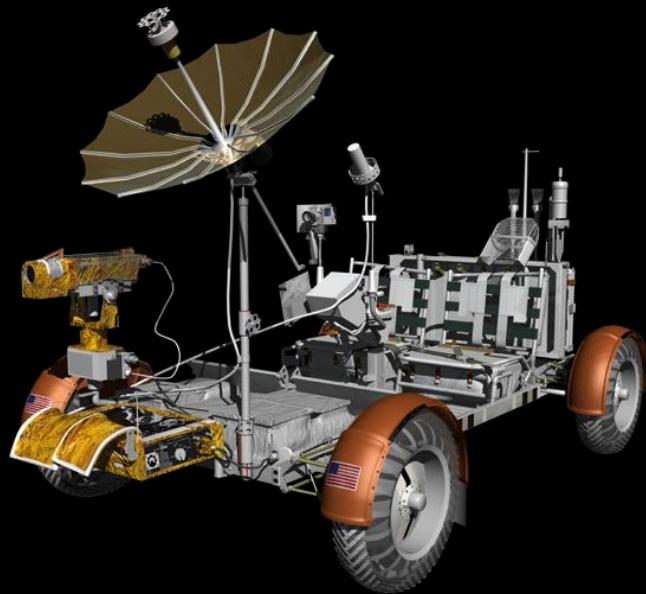


First Man on
the Moon

APOLLO 11 VIDEO :
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RMINS7MmT>

“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV)

Delivery



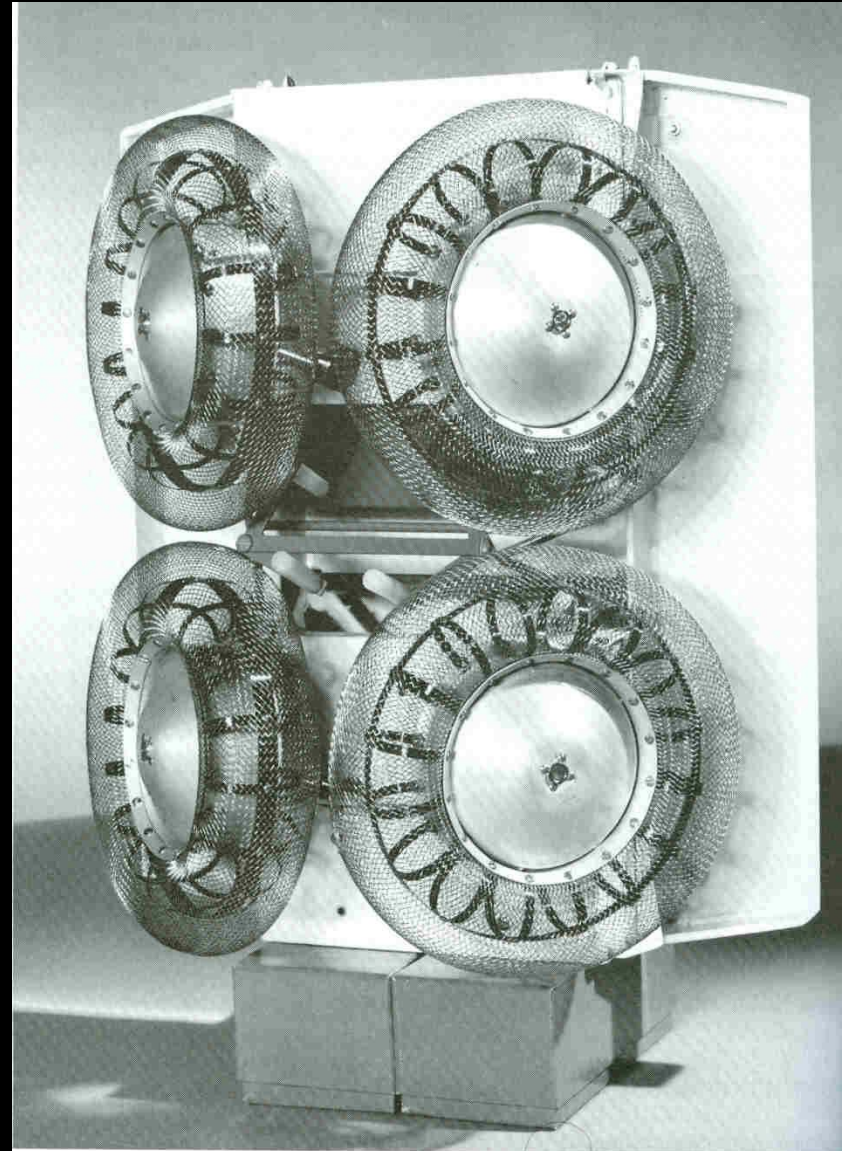
A fully-automatic deployment system was deemed too complex and NASA chose with a semi-automatic deployment system with the involvement of the astronaut (NASA)

Image from: <http://www.batsinthebelfry.com/rover/index.php>

Image from: Young, A.H. *Lunar and planetary rovers: the wheels of Apollo and the quest for mars*, Springer; 1 edition, August 1, 2006.

“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV)

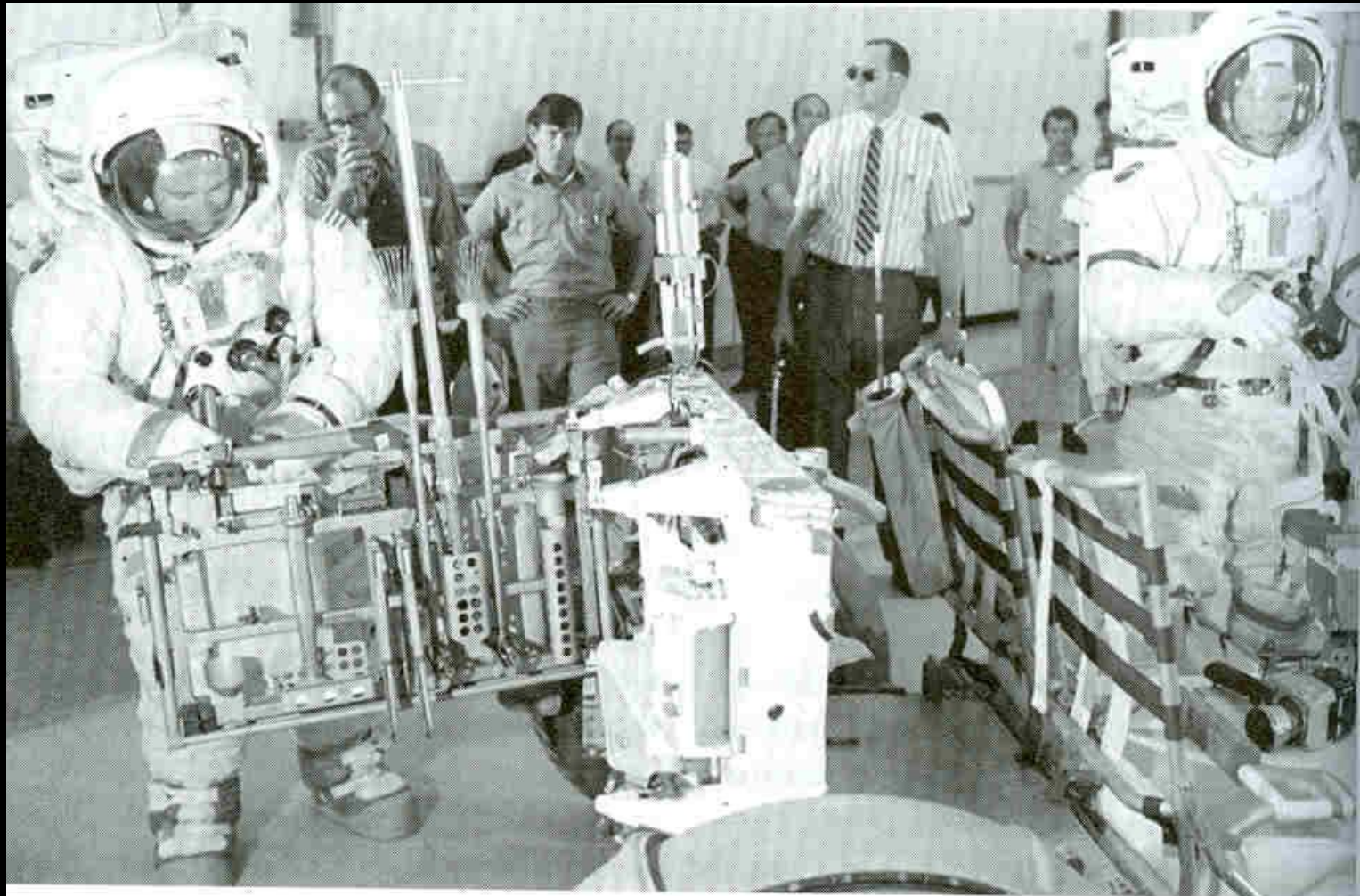
Delivery



GM-DRL built a $\frac{1}{6}$ -scale model of a proposed LRV design in 1968 to illustrate the storage and deployment from the Lunar Module. GM worked closely with Boeing in preparation of the LRV proposal to NASA. (NASA/MSFC)

“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV)

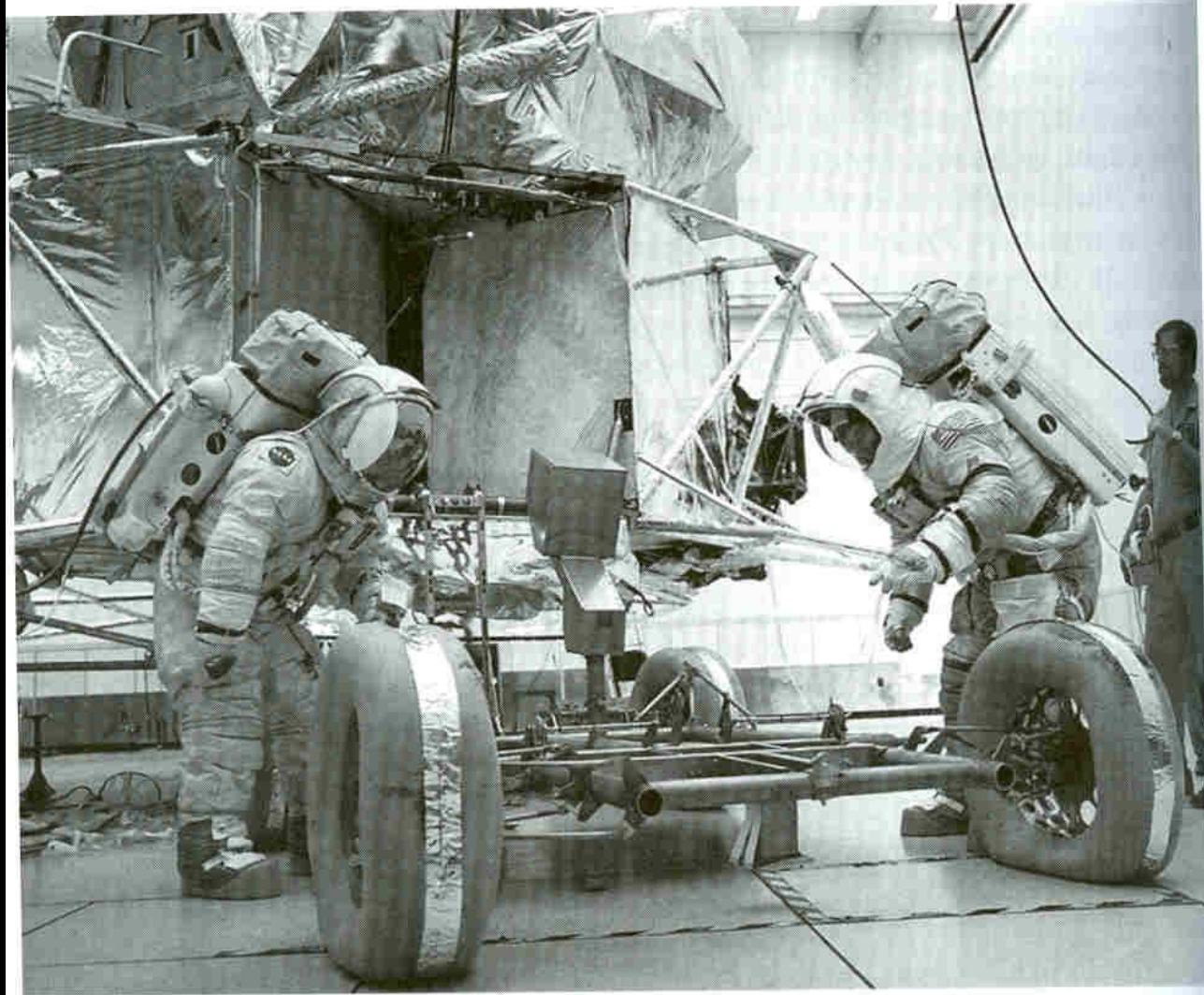
Delivery



The 1-G Trainer was used indoors at KSC for training to configure the LRV after deployment. Jim Irwin (left) is standing behind the Lunar Hand Tool Carrier of the LRV Aft Pallet Assembly. Dave Scott is holding a 70mm film canister for the Hasselblad camera on the right-hand seat. (NASA)

“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV)

Delivery



J-mission crews practised using the Deployment Trainer in the Flight Crew Training Building at Kennedy Space Center, Florida. Capt. Eugene Cernan (right) and Dr. Harrison Schmitt are shown completing the deployment sequence on 8 June 1972 (Courtesy NASA)

“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV)

Delivery

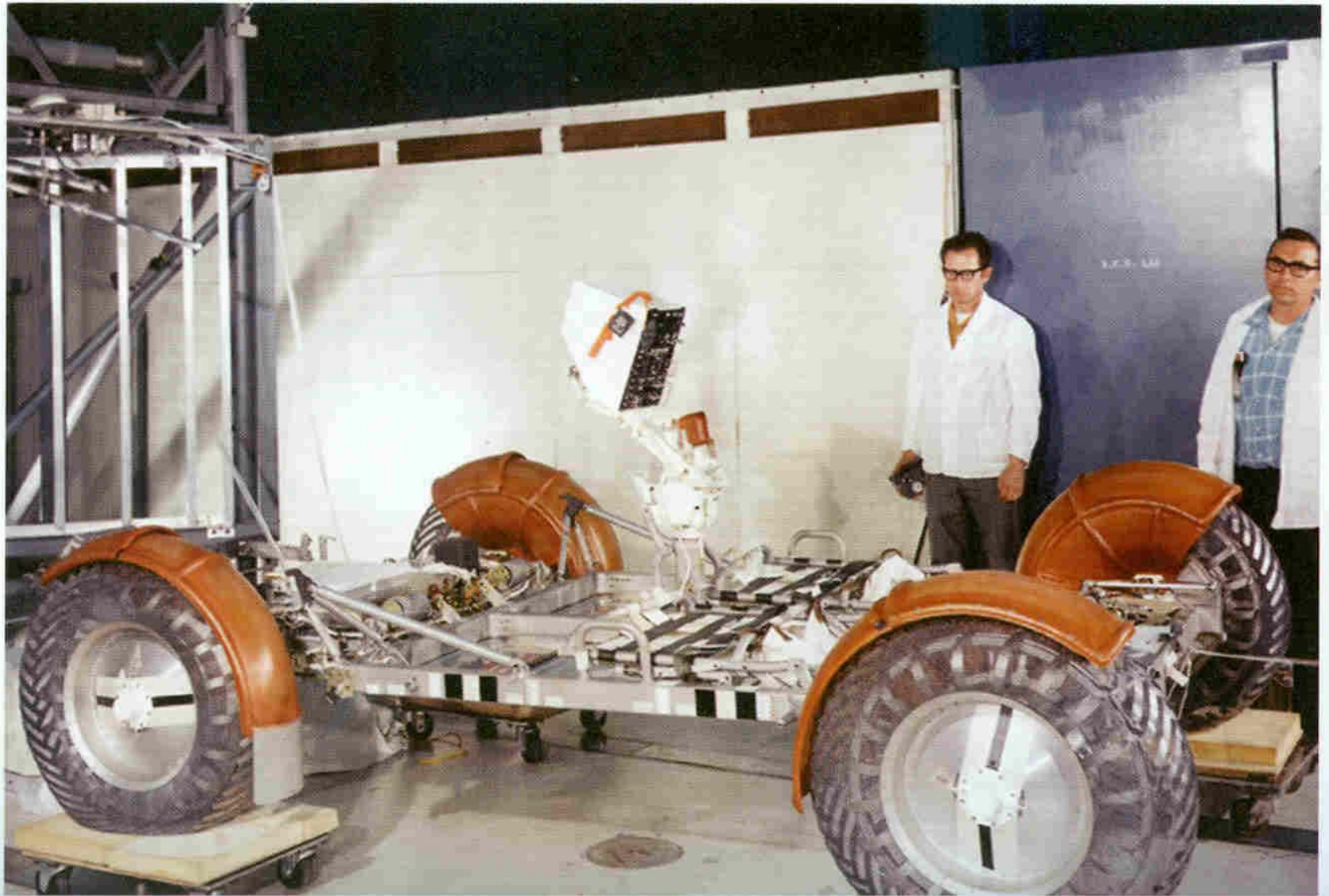
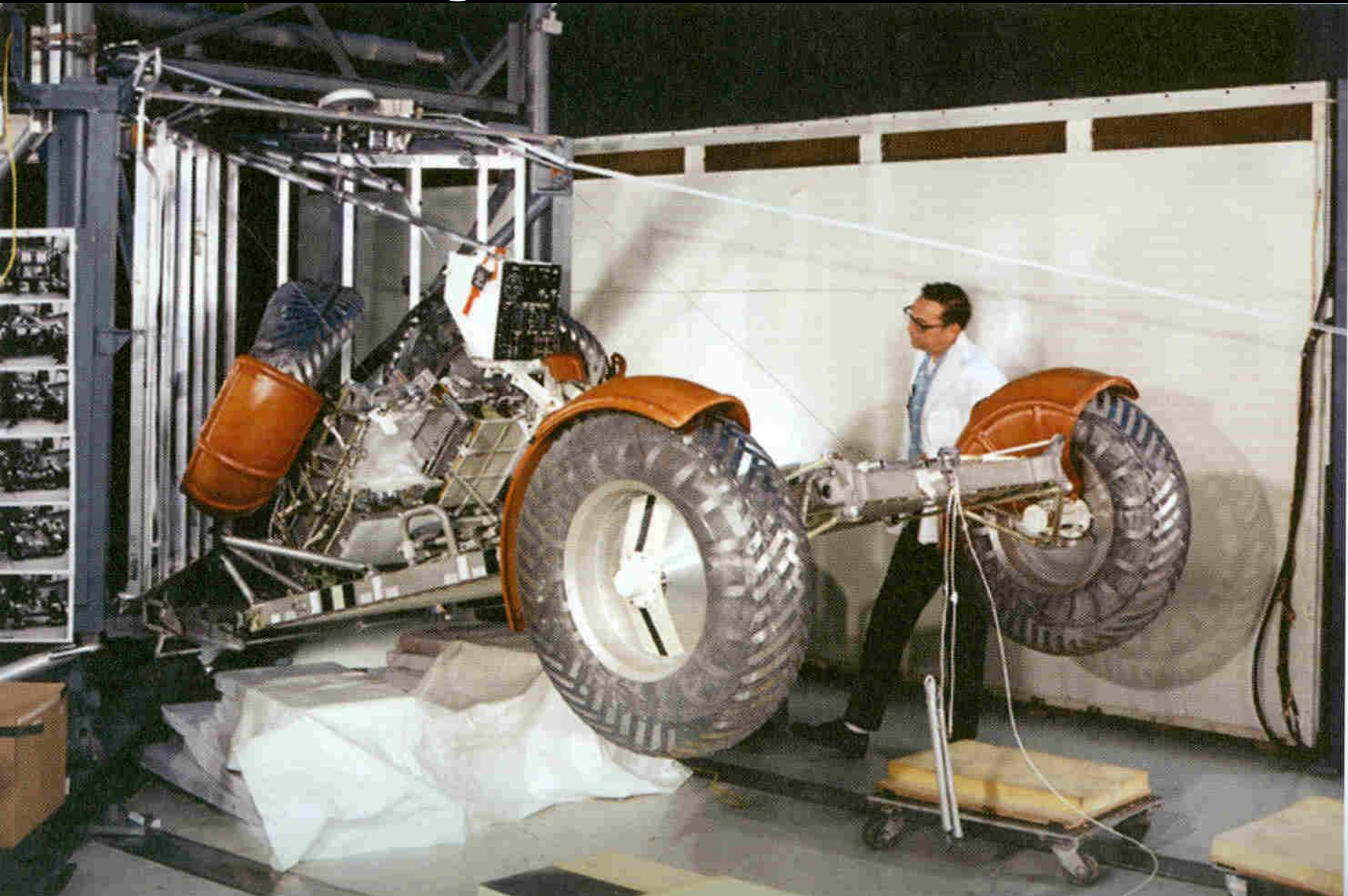


Plate 1-6 Deployment tests of the Lunar Roving Vehicle flight units were conducted at Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC) in Huntsville, Alabama. (NASA/MSFC)

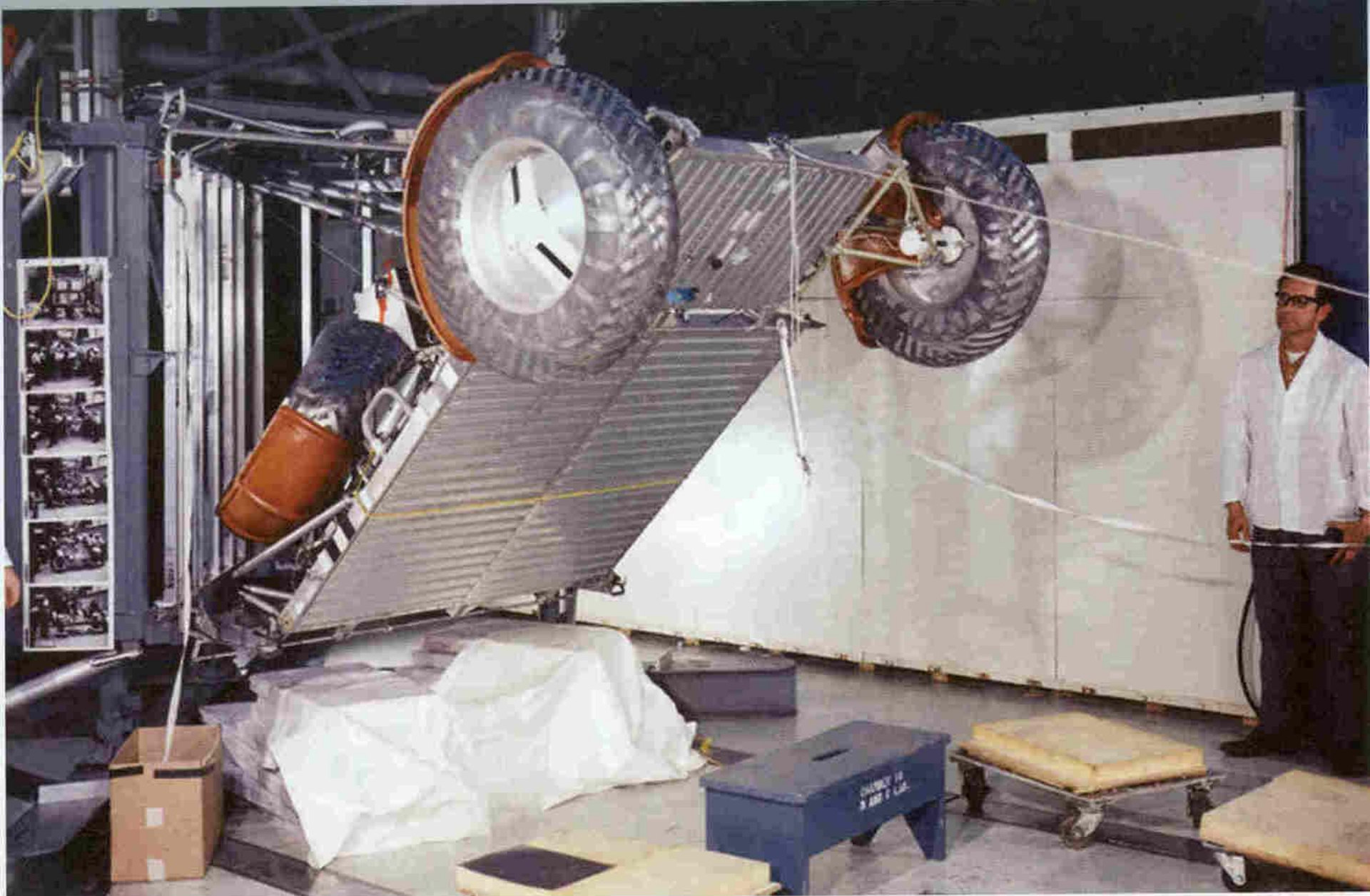
“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV)

Delivery



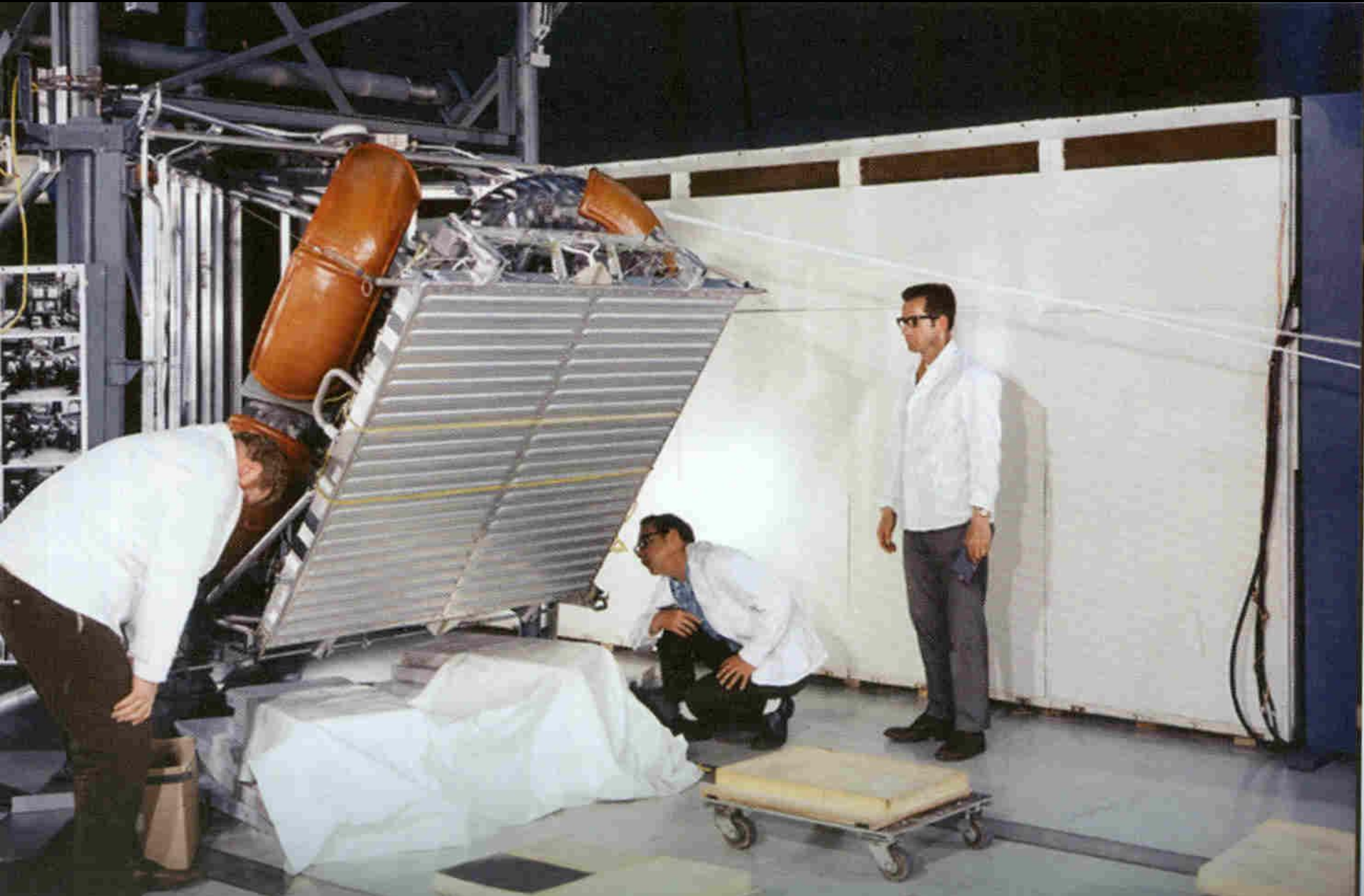
“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV)

Delivery



“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV)

Delivery



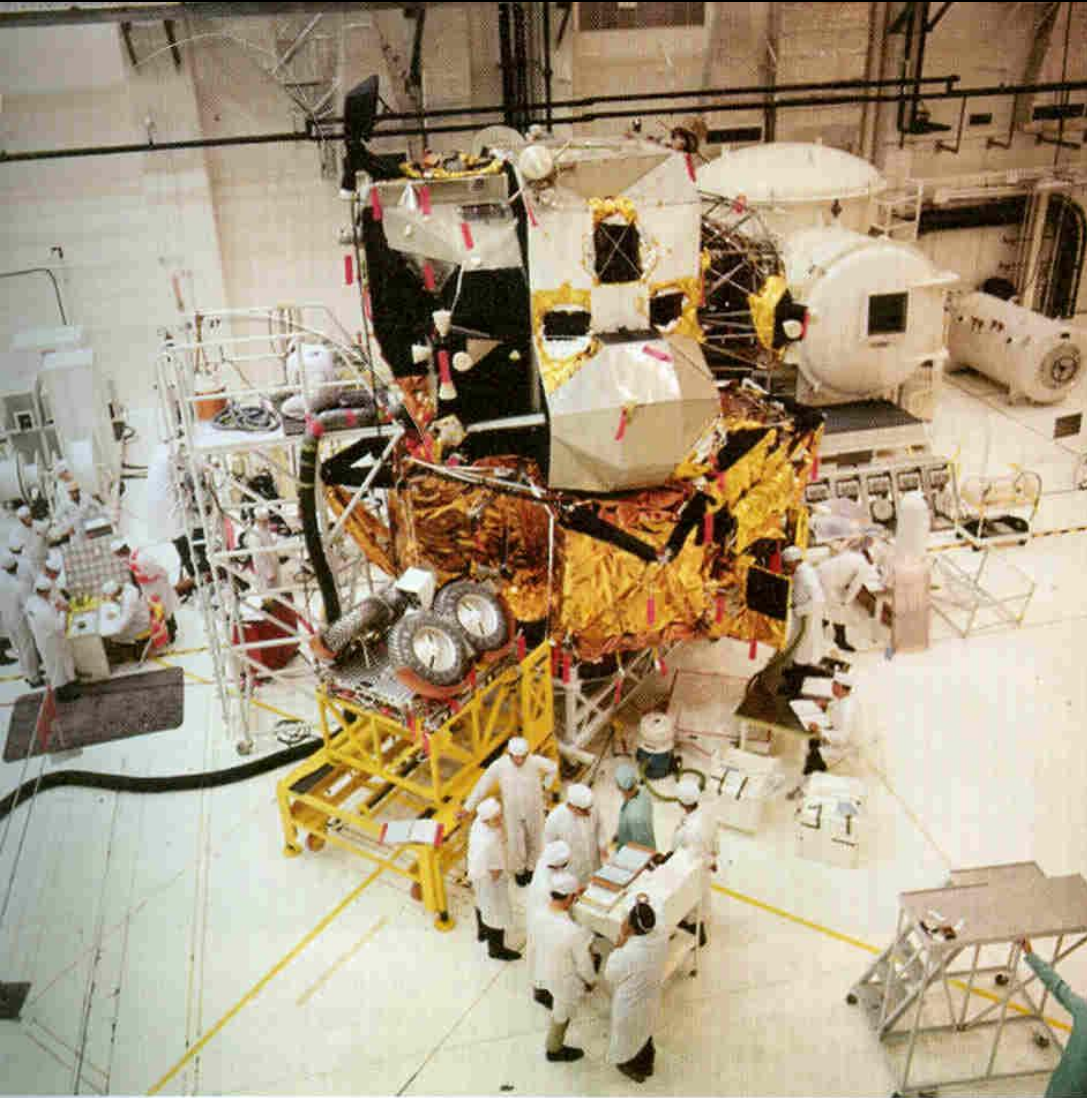
“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV)

Delivery



“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV)

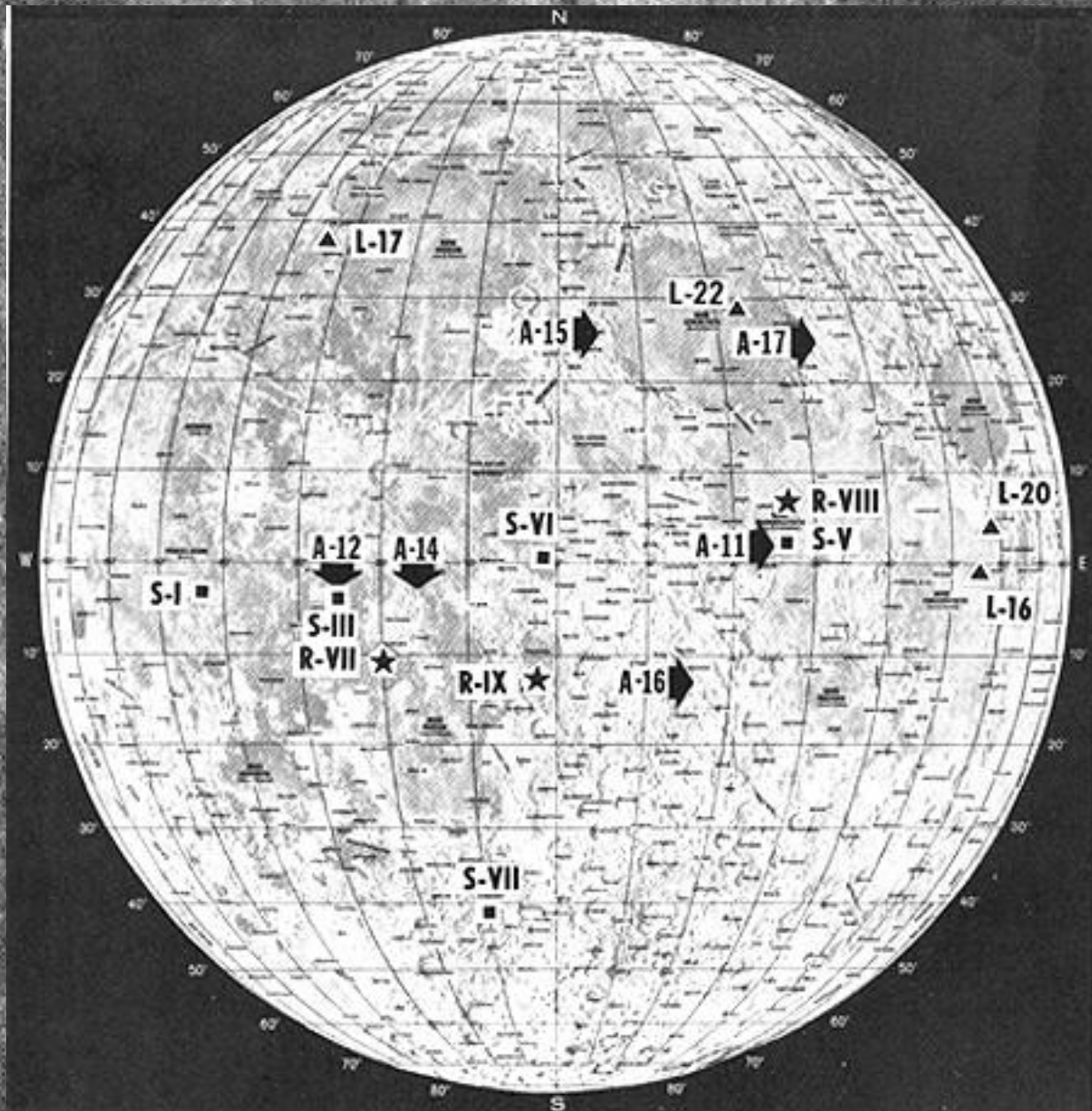
Delivery



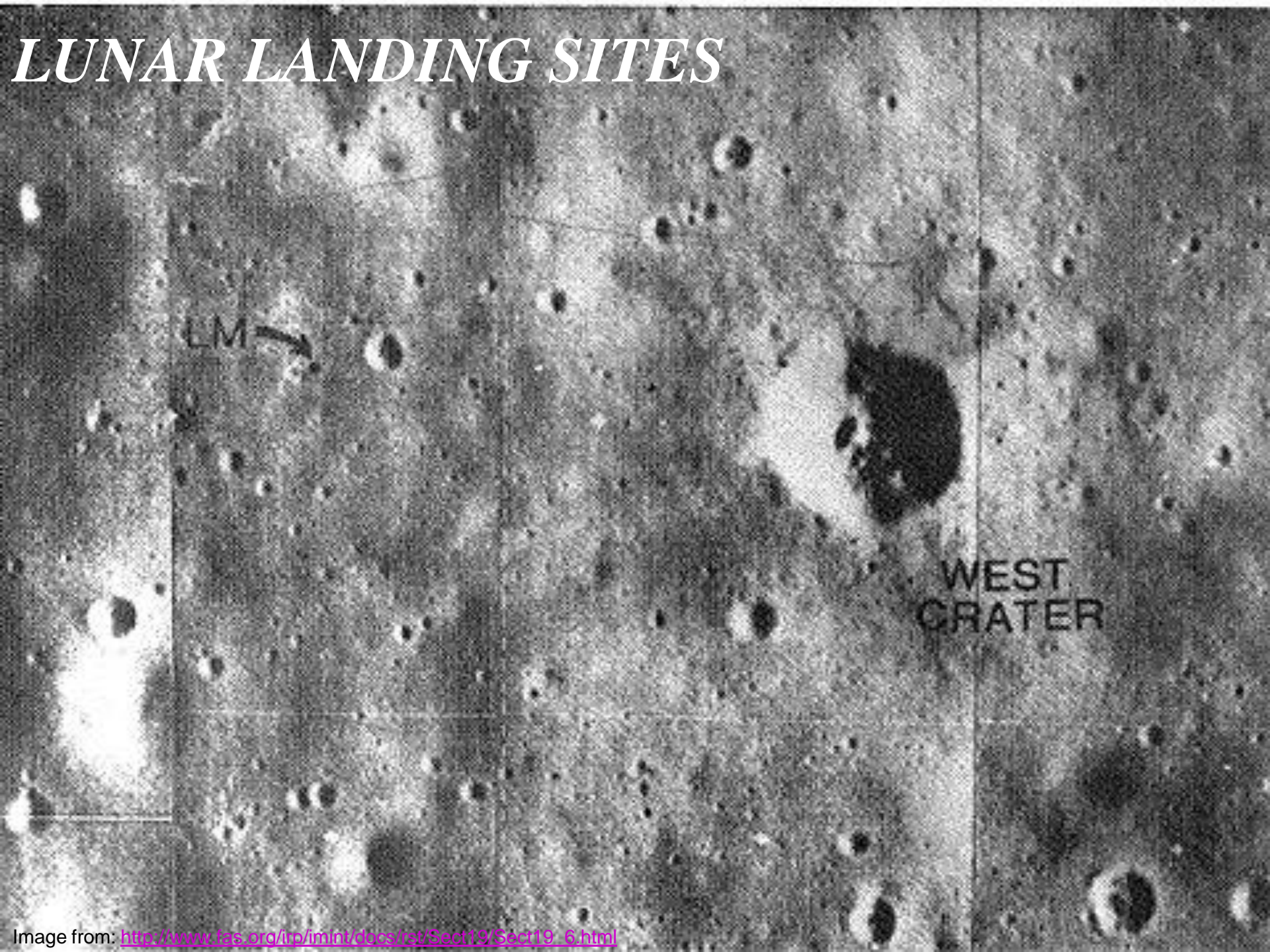
Verifying
that
everything
fits

Plate 19 LRV-1 undergoing fit checks with the Lunar Module *Falcon*. Lunar Module Pilot Jim Irwin is standing closest to the LRV with his hand on the Handling and Installation Tool fixture. (NASA/KSC)

LUNAR LANDING SITES



LUNAR LANDING SITES



LUNAR LANDING SITES

1960's and 1970's

1969
First Man
on Moon

1971
Lunar
Rover

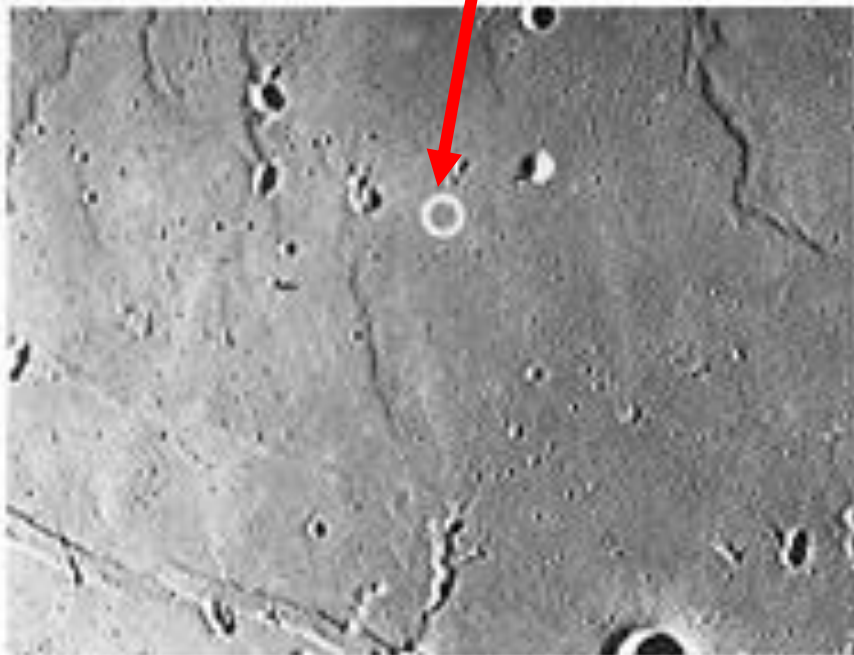
Site Science Rationale

	<i>Apollo 11</i>	<i>Apollo 12</i>	<i>Apollo 14</i>	<i>Apollo 15</i>	<i>Apollo 16</i>	<i>Apollo 17</i>
Type	Mare	Mare	Hilly upland	Mountain front/ rille/mare	Highland hills and plains	Highland massifs and dark mantle
Process	Basin filling	Basin filling	Ejecta blanket formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountain scarp • Basin filling • Rille formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volcanic construction • Highland basin filling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massif uplift • Lowland filling • Volcanic mantle
Material	Basaltic lava	Basaltic lava	Deep-seated crustal material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deeper-seated crustal material • Basaltic lava 	Volcanic highland materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crustal material • Volcanic deposits
Age	Older mare filling	Younger mare filling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early history of moon • Premare material • Imbrium Basin Formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition and age of Apennine Front material • Rille origin and age • Age of Imbrium Mare fill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition and age of highland construction and modification • Composition and age of Cayley Formation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition and age of highland massifs and possibly of low- land filling • Composition and age of dark mantle • Nature of a rock landslide

LUNAR LANDING SITES

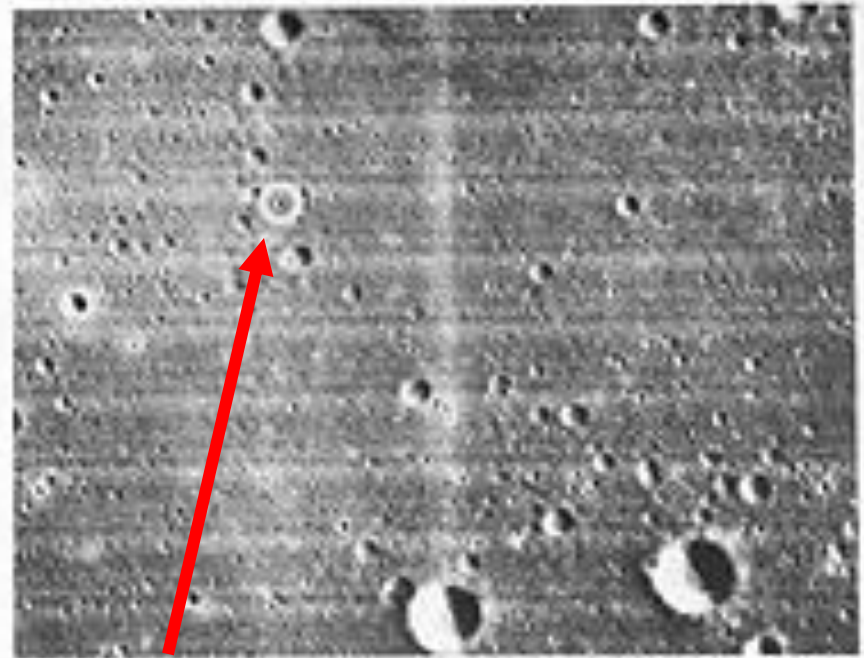


1969
First Man
on Moon



APOLLO 11

MARE TRANQUILLITATIS

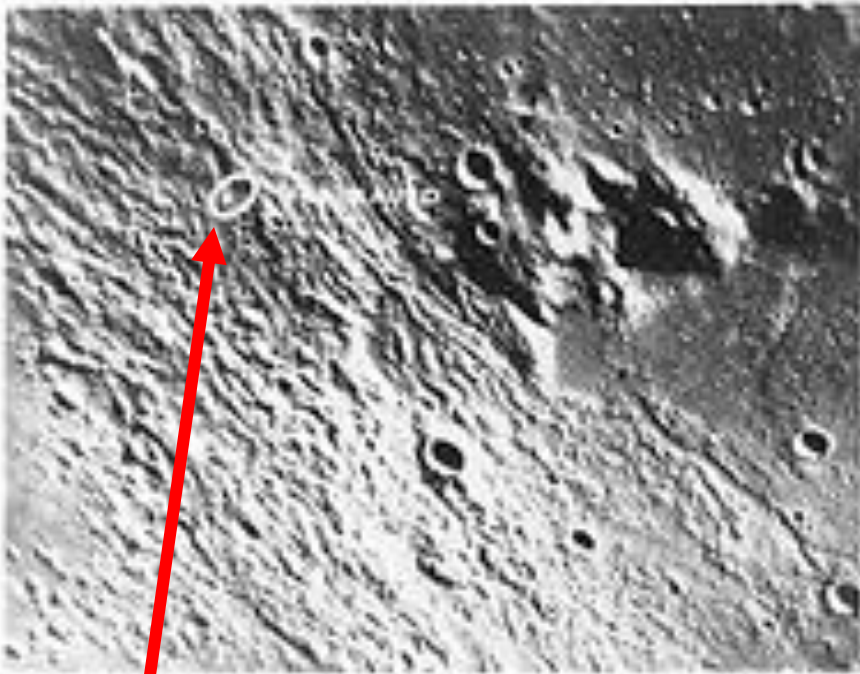


APOLLO 17

OCEANUS PROCELLARUM

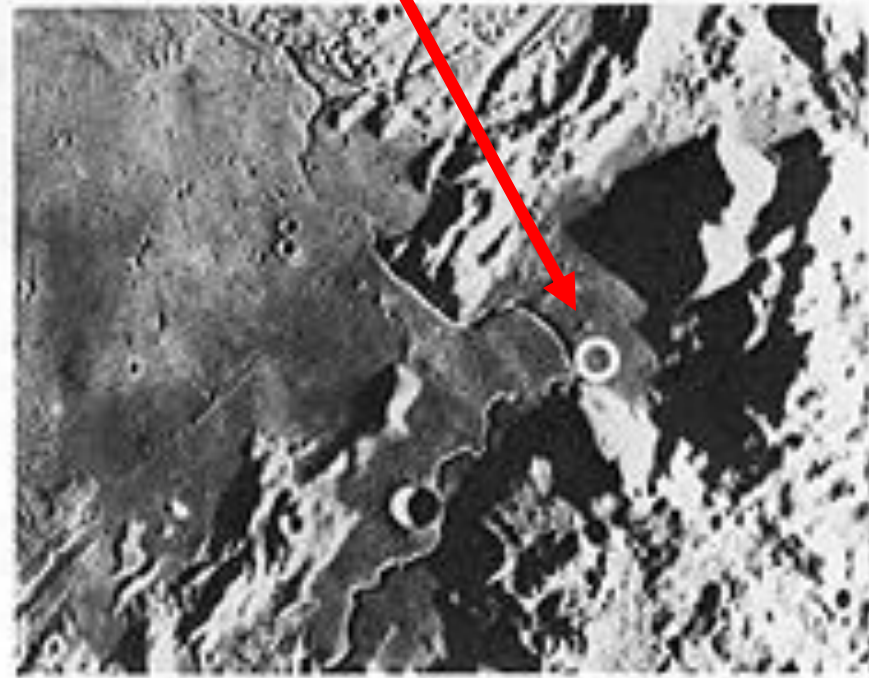
LUNAR LANDING SITES

**1971
Lunar
Rover**



APOLLO 14

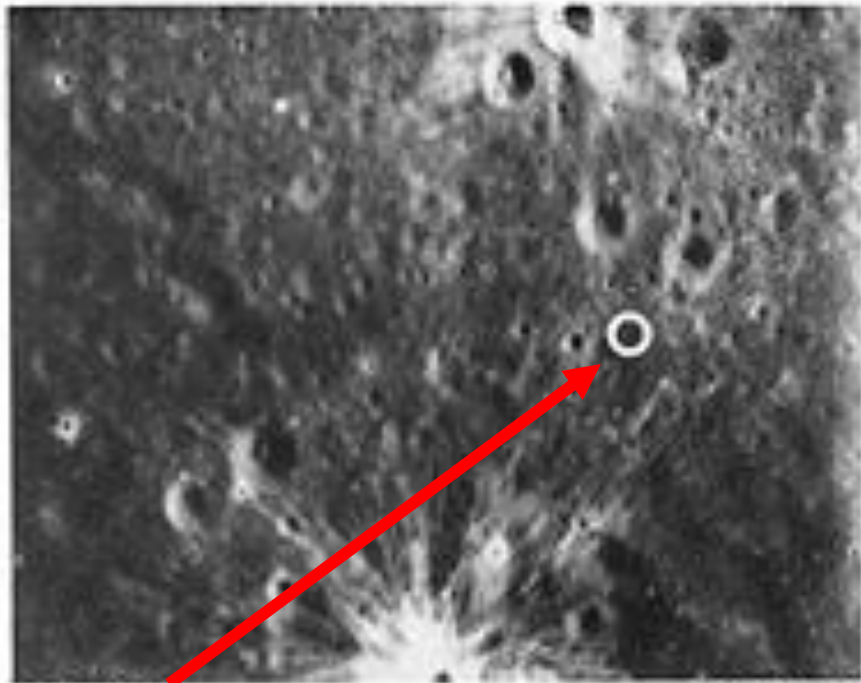
FRA MAURO



APOLLO 15

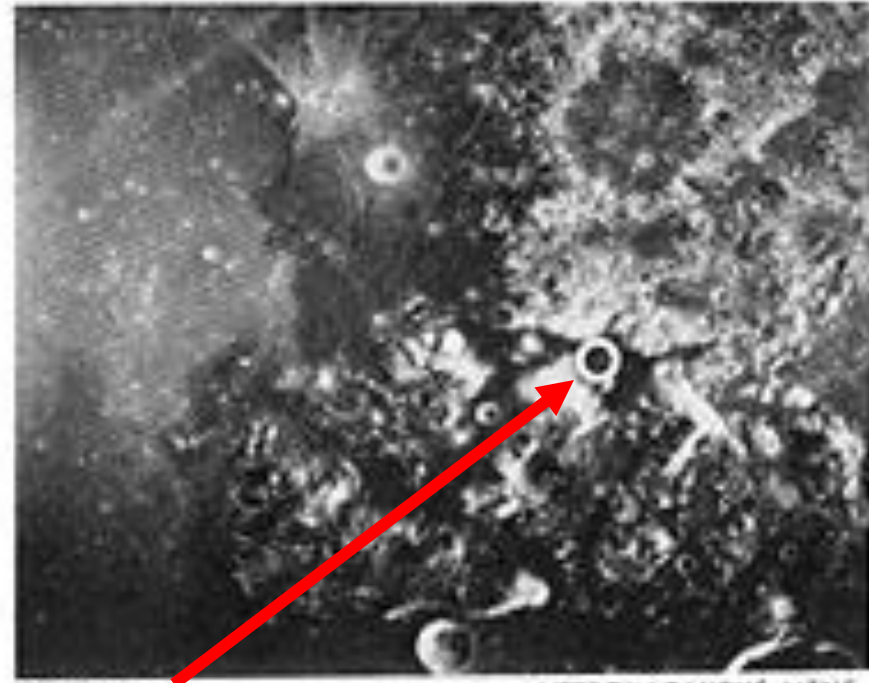
HADLEY-APENNINE

LUNAR LANDING SITES



APOLLO 16

DESCARTES



APOLLO 17

LITROW-TAURUS MTNS.

Delivery

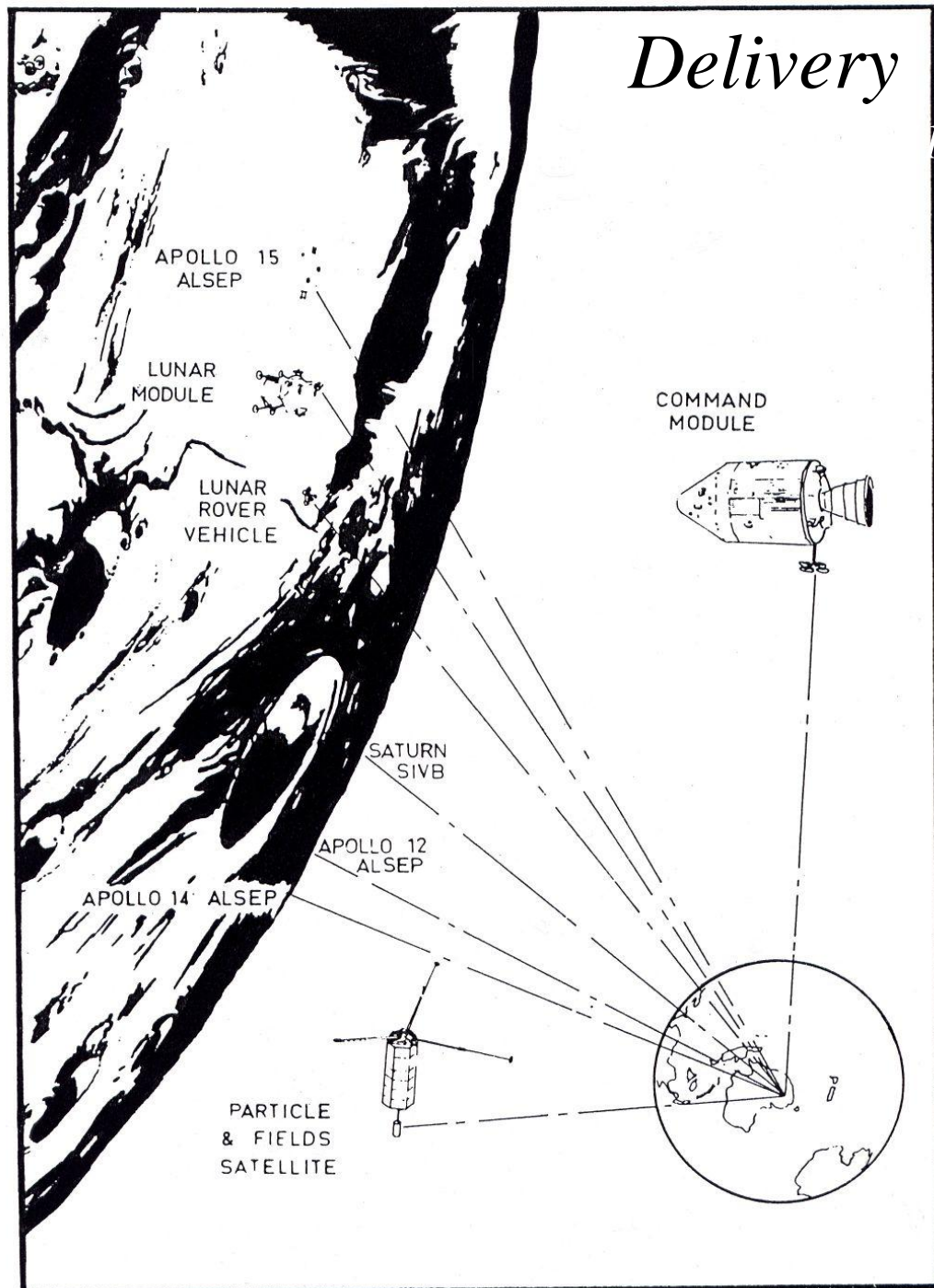
1971

*“Lunar
Roving
Vehicle”
(LRV)*

Need to
prevent all
equipment
from damage
due to
mechanical
vibration and
solar radiation



“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV)



“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV)

Delivery

Command/Service Module (CSM) and Lunar Module (LM) – LRV folds into side of LM



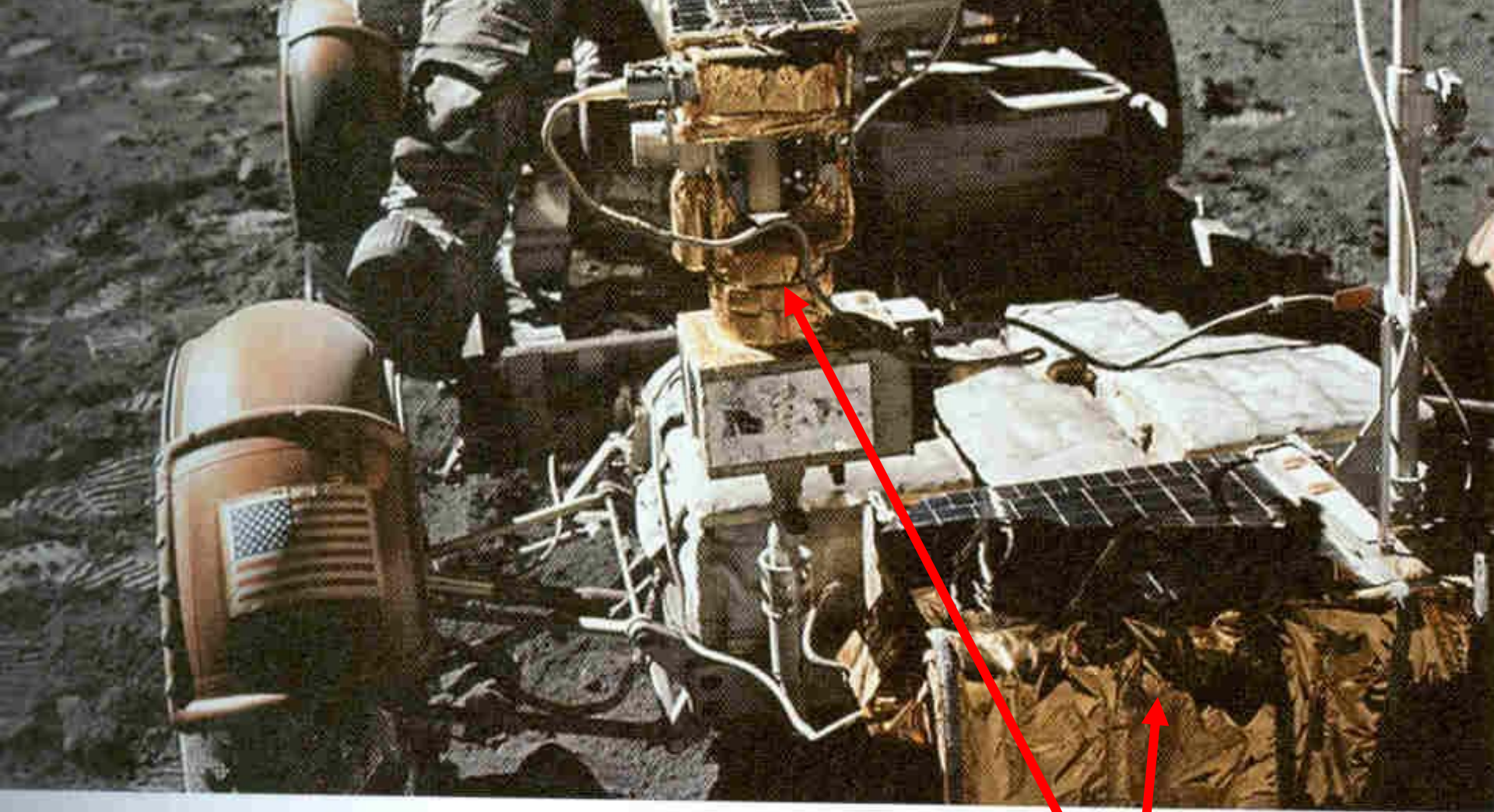
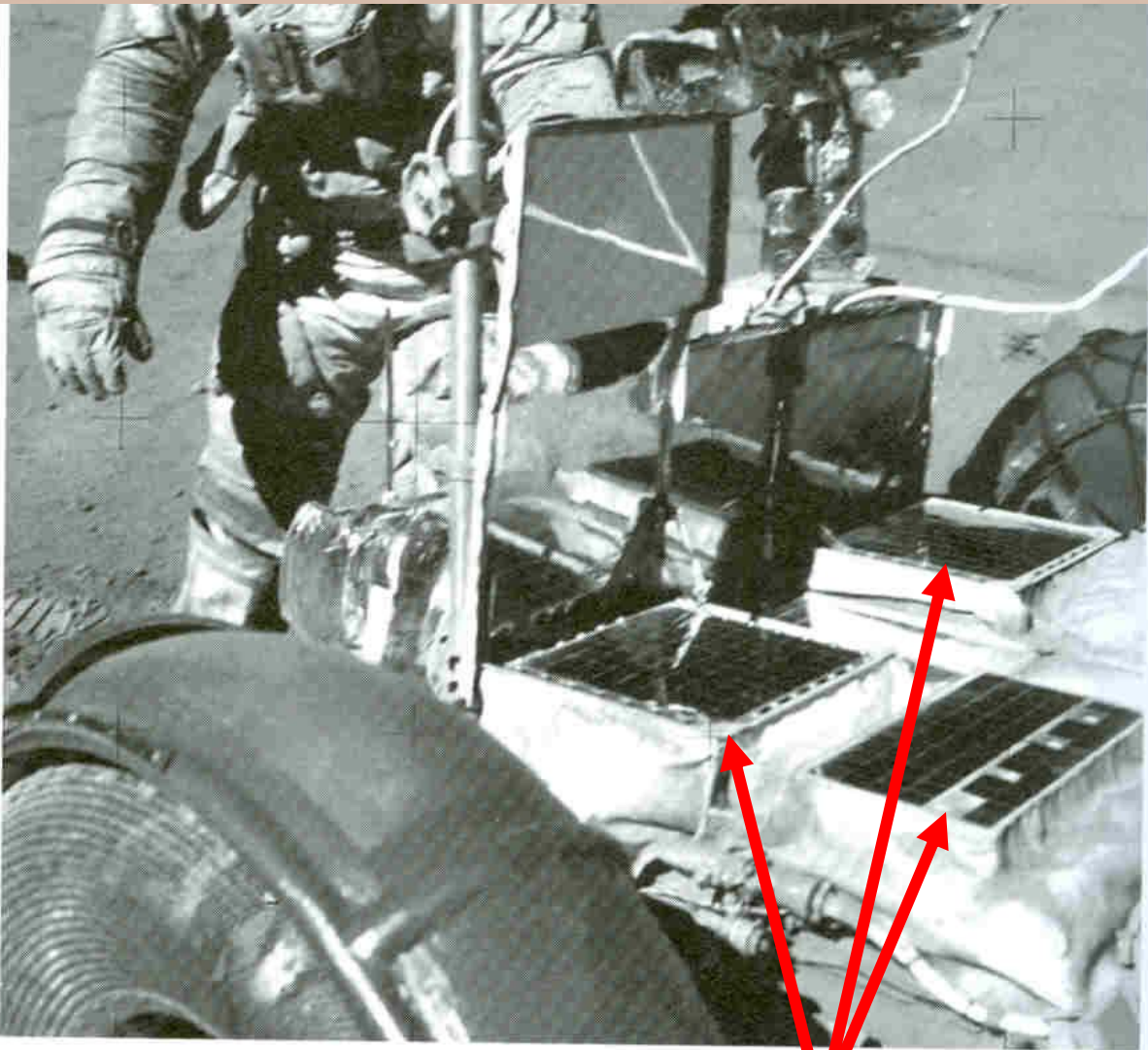


Plate 45 The pressurized EVA suit made it difficult to bend at the waist while trying to get into the LRV, as shown here with Harrison Schmitt at the Section 9 stop. He is holding the LRV Sampler in his right hand. Good photo showing the radiating surfaces of the TV camera and the Lunar Communications Relay Unit (LCRU). (NASA)

“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV) - HARDENING FOR SPACE

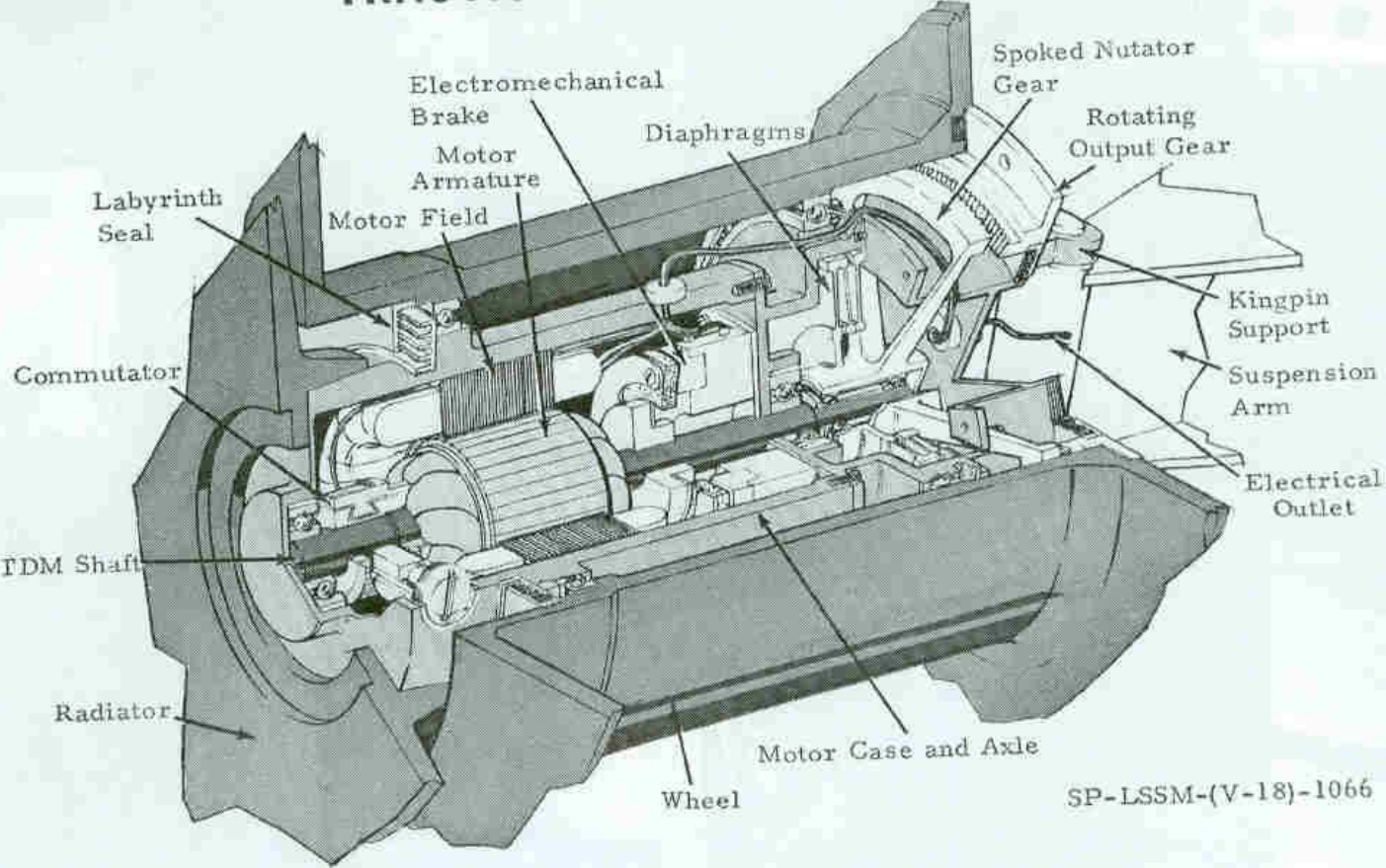


“Waste Heat”
from all devices
needs to be
dissipated to
prevent
overheating

Young photographed Duke near the front of the LRV at the end of EVA-3. Both battery covers are open and the radiators are clearly visible. (NASA)

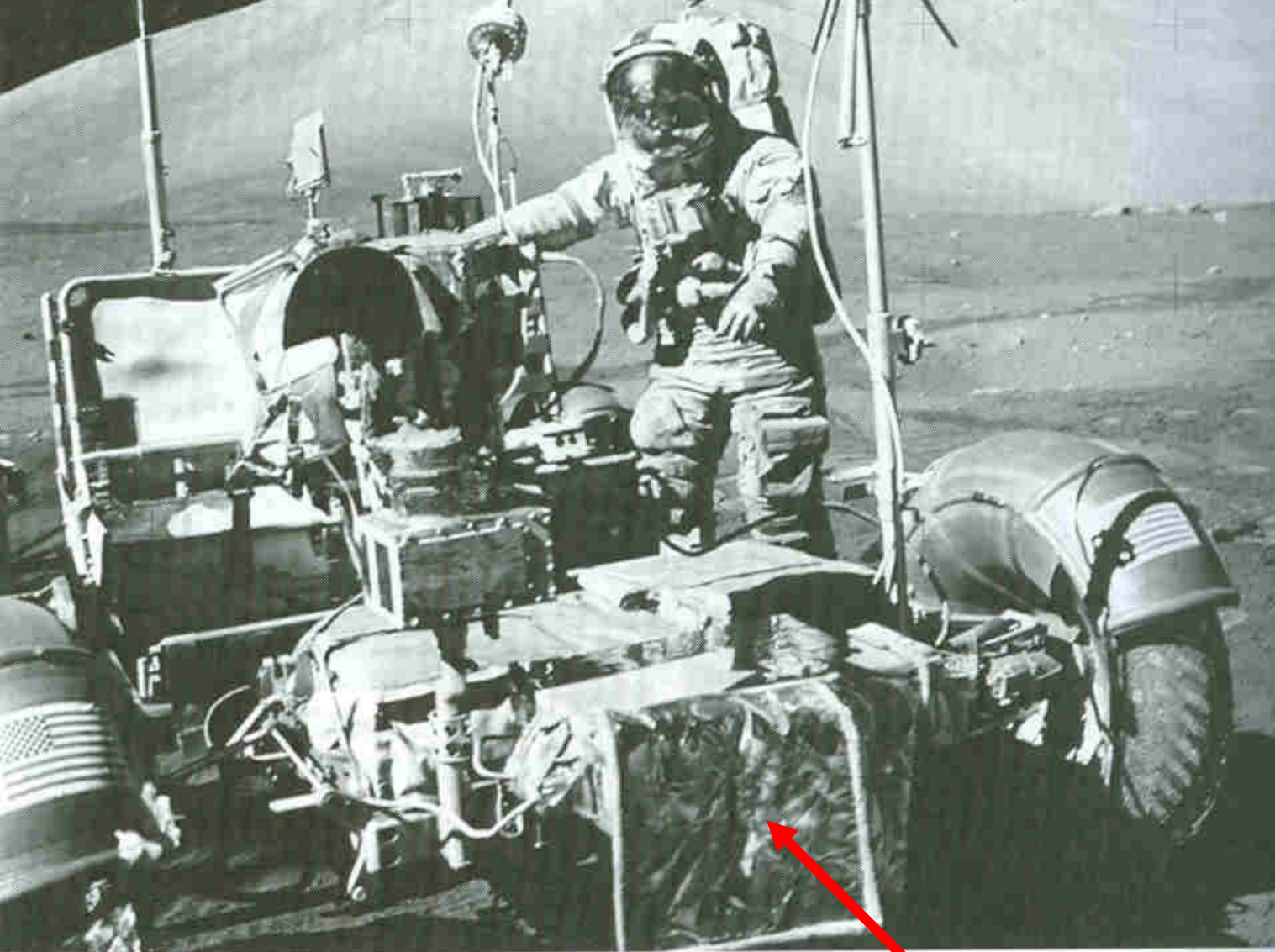
“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV) - HARDENING FOR SPACE

TRACTION DRIVE MECHANISM



Motors

Each of the four traction drive motors had a rated output of 0.25 horsepower, with a combined output of one horsepower for the LRV. The drives were completely sealed to prevent damage from lunar dust. (NASA/MSFC)



Harrison Schmitt photographed Eugene Cernan next to the LRV at the end of the third EVA, with the South Massif prominently in the background. Note the reflection on the gold mesh of the high-gain antenna from the radiator surface of the TV camera. The thermal blankets of the LCRU are pulled back to help dissipate heat. (NASA)

“Lunar Roving Vehicle” (LRV)

1971



Mars

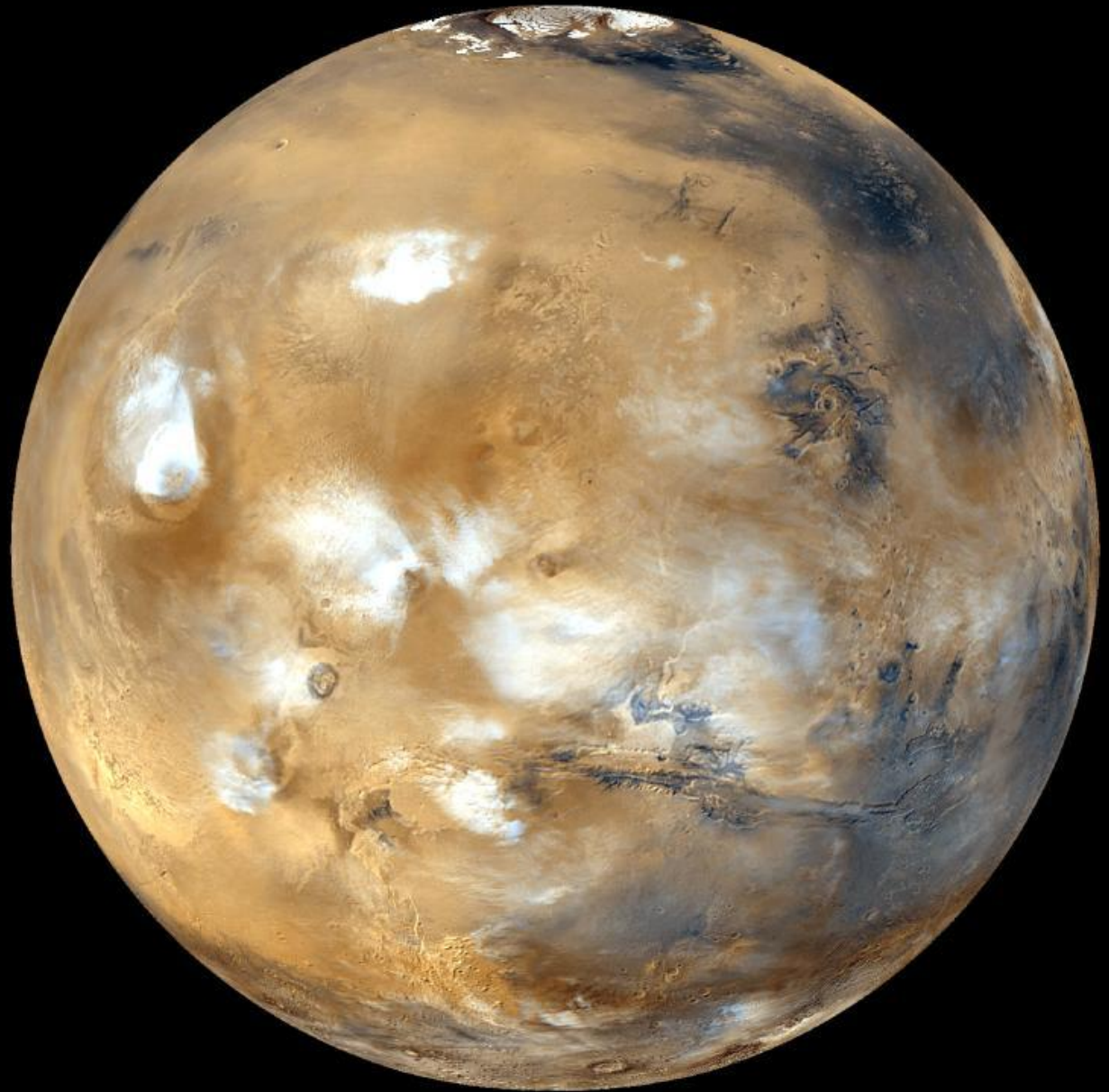
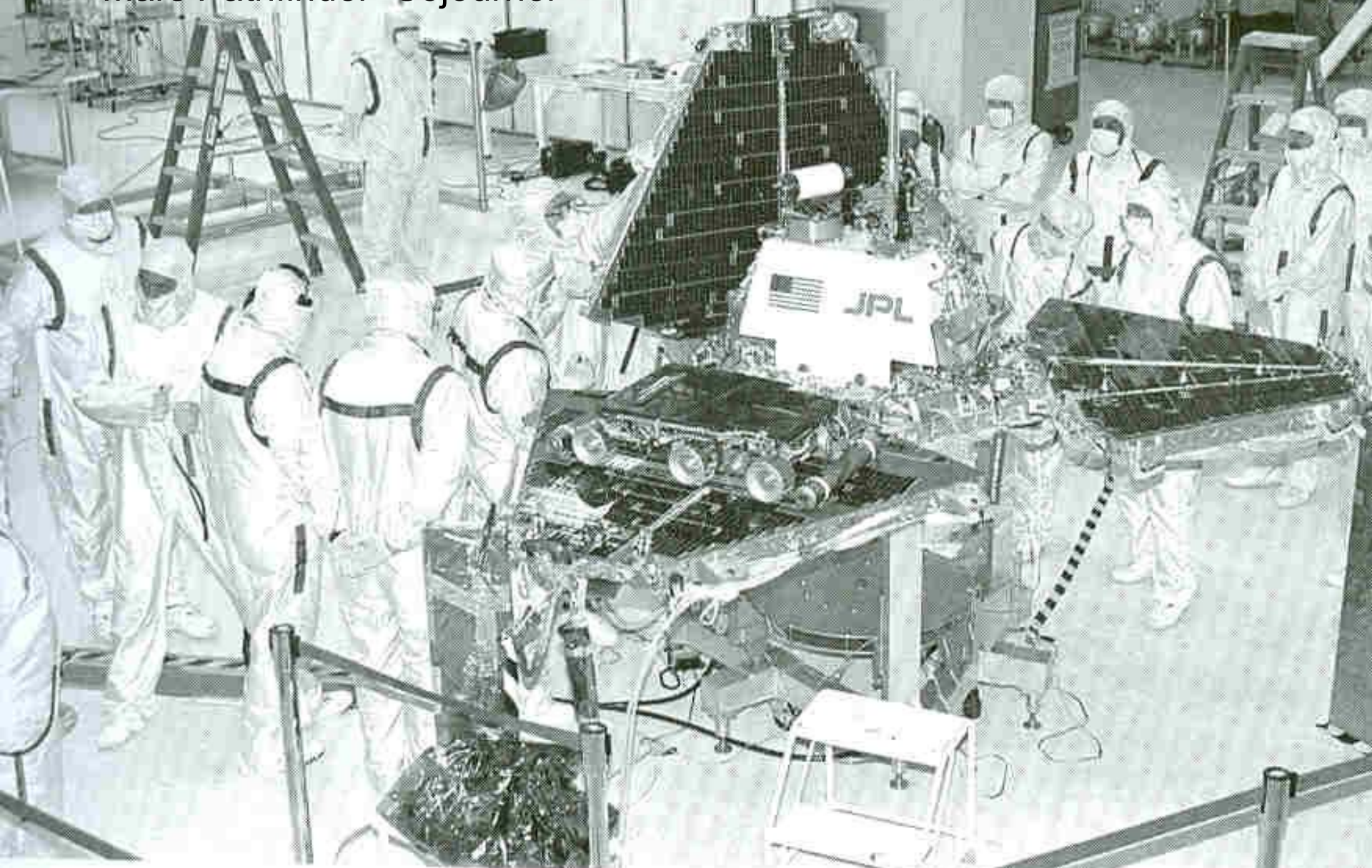


Image from: <http://photojournal.jpl.nasa.gov/catalog/PIA02570>

Mars Rovers

Mars Pathfinder "Sojourner"

Delivery

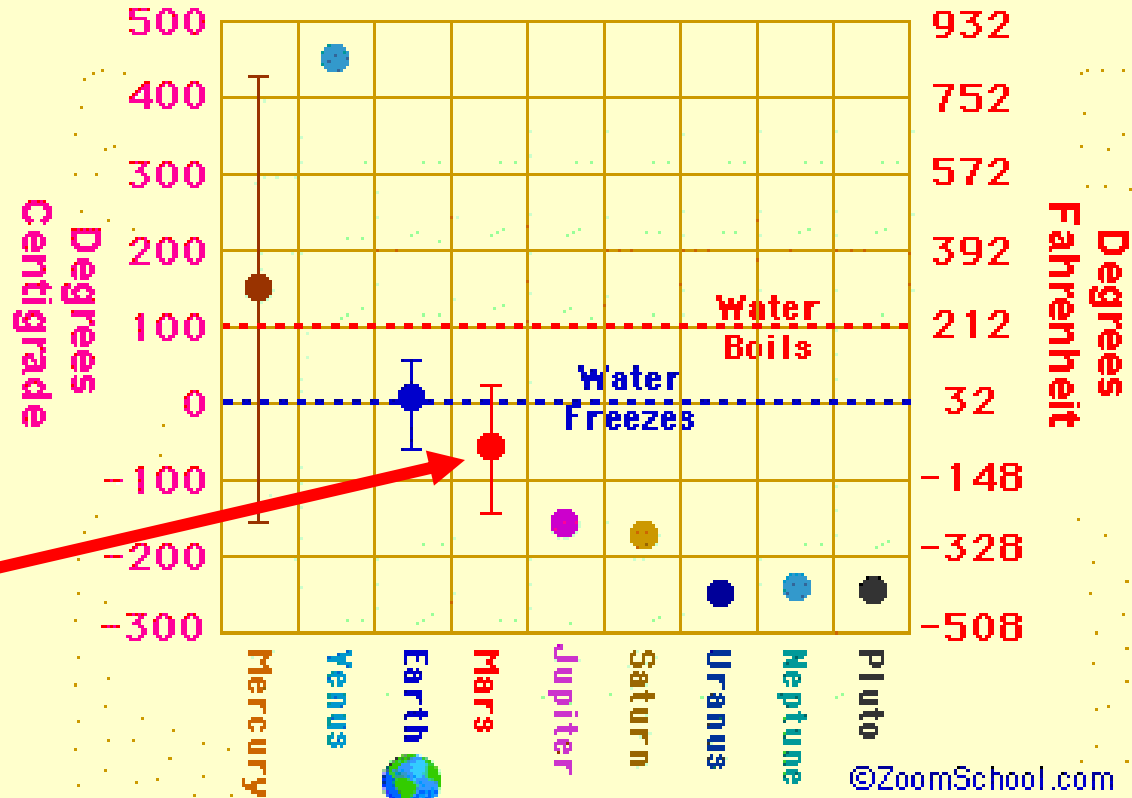


HARDENING FOR SPACE

PLANET TEMPERATURES

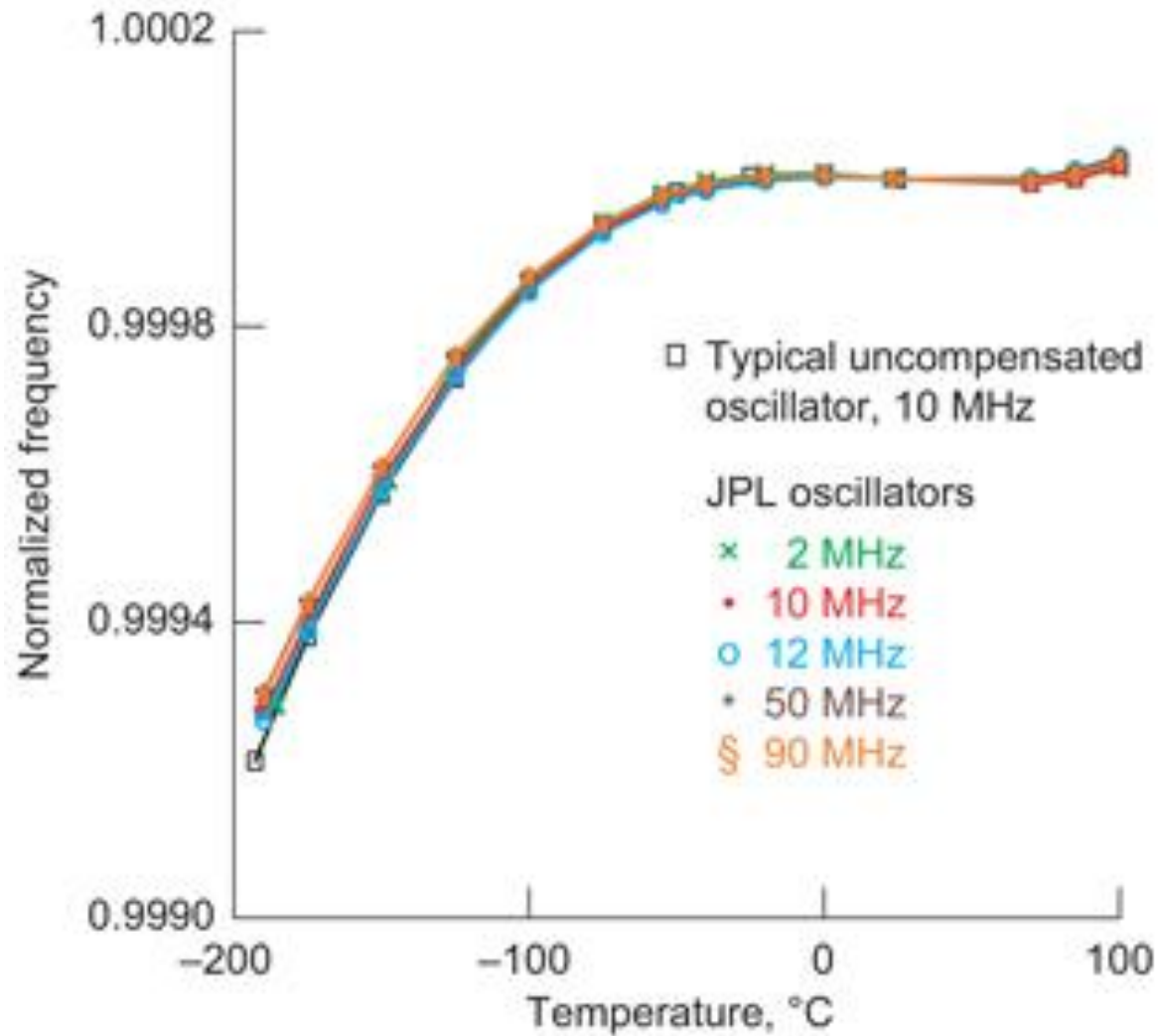
Circuit functionality (including computing) diminished at lower temperatures

The Temperatures of the Planets



— "Planets"

HARDENING FOR SPACE



HARDENING FOR SPACE

See more on hardening for space at:

Patterson, R.L.. and Hammoud, Ahmad. (2004) [Reliability of Electronics for Cryogenic Space Applications Being Assessed](#). NASA Research and Technology 2004.

and at:

[NASA Glenn Research Center Space Environment and Experiments Branch](#)

Mars Rovers

Mars Pathfinder "Sojourner"

Delivery

1996

Also need to prevent all equipment from damage due to mechanical vibration and unshielded solar radiation



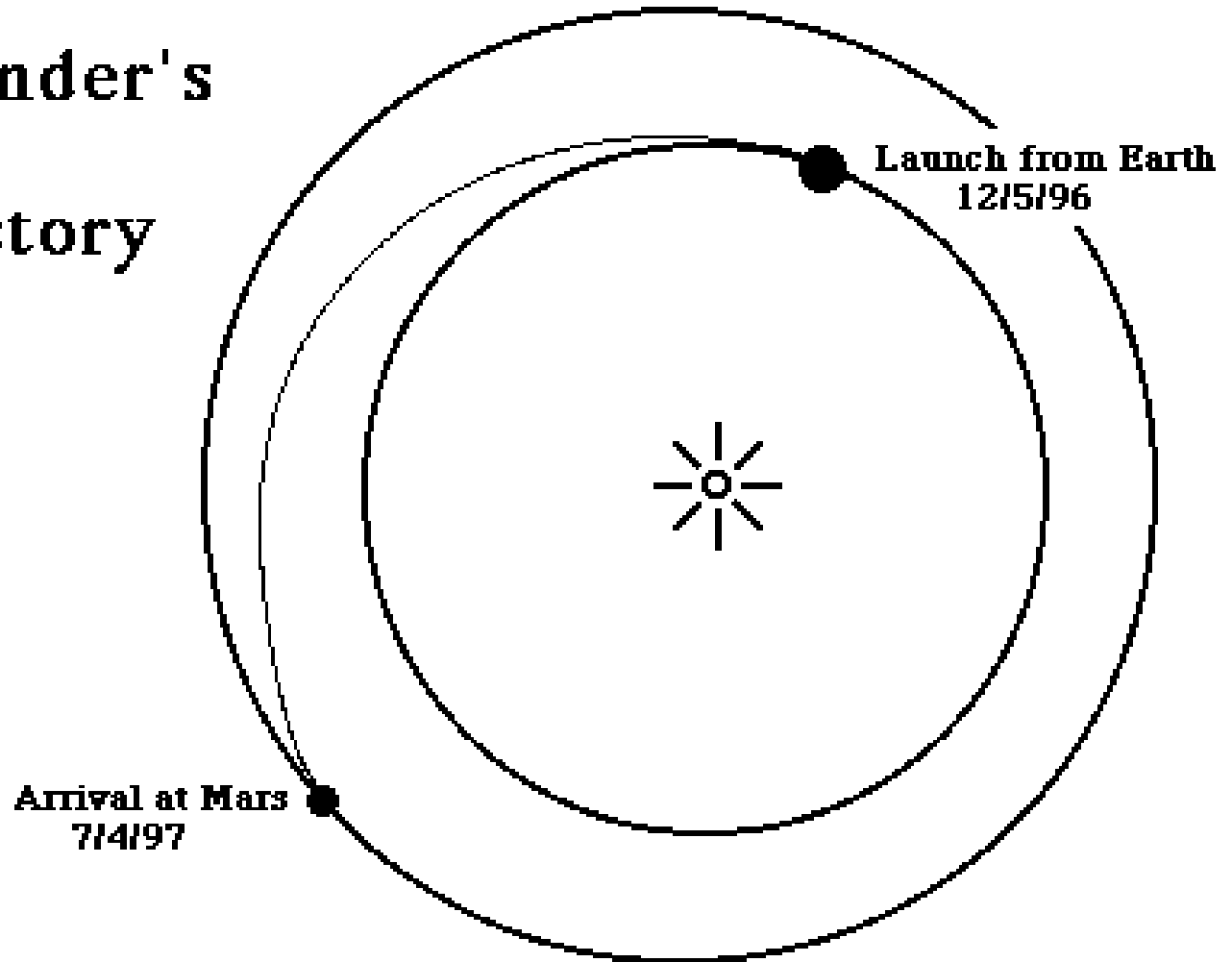
Mars Rovers

Mars Pathfinder "Sojourner"

Delivery

1996

**Pathfinder's
Trajectory
to
Mars**



Mars Rovers

HARDENING FOR SPACE

Mars Pathfinder “Sojourner”

1996



A sophisticated airbag deployment system was developed by JPL to cushion the landing of Pathfinder and protect the spacecraft from boulders and rocks by bouncing and rolling across the surface of Mars until coming to a stop. The airbags were then deflated and retracted underneath the lander. (NASA/JPL-Caltech)

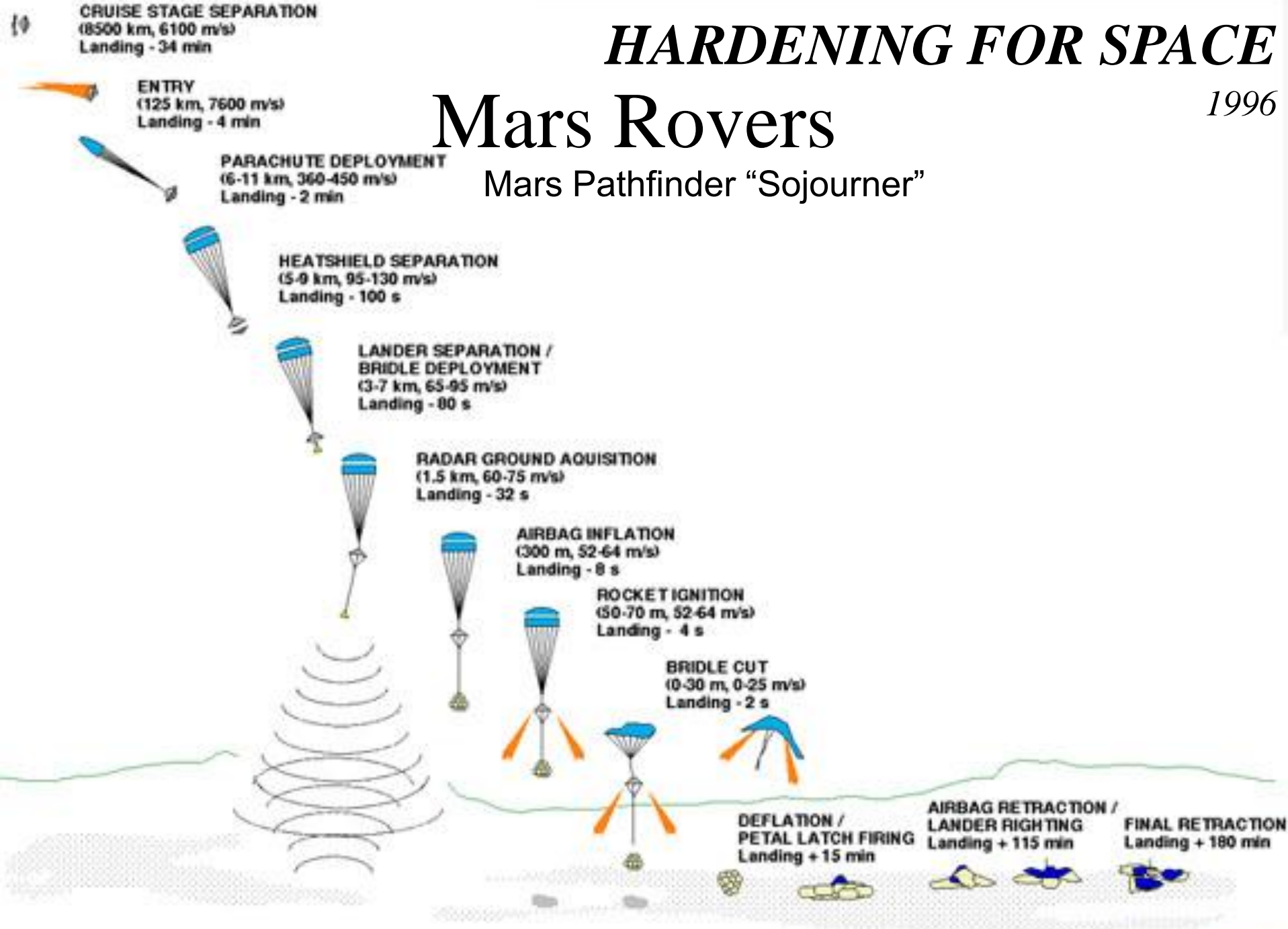
Need to
prevent all
equipment
from damage
due to
mechanical
vibration

HARDENING FOR SPACE

1996

Mars Rovers

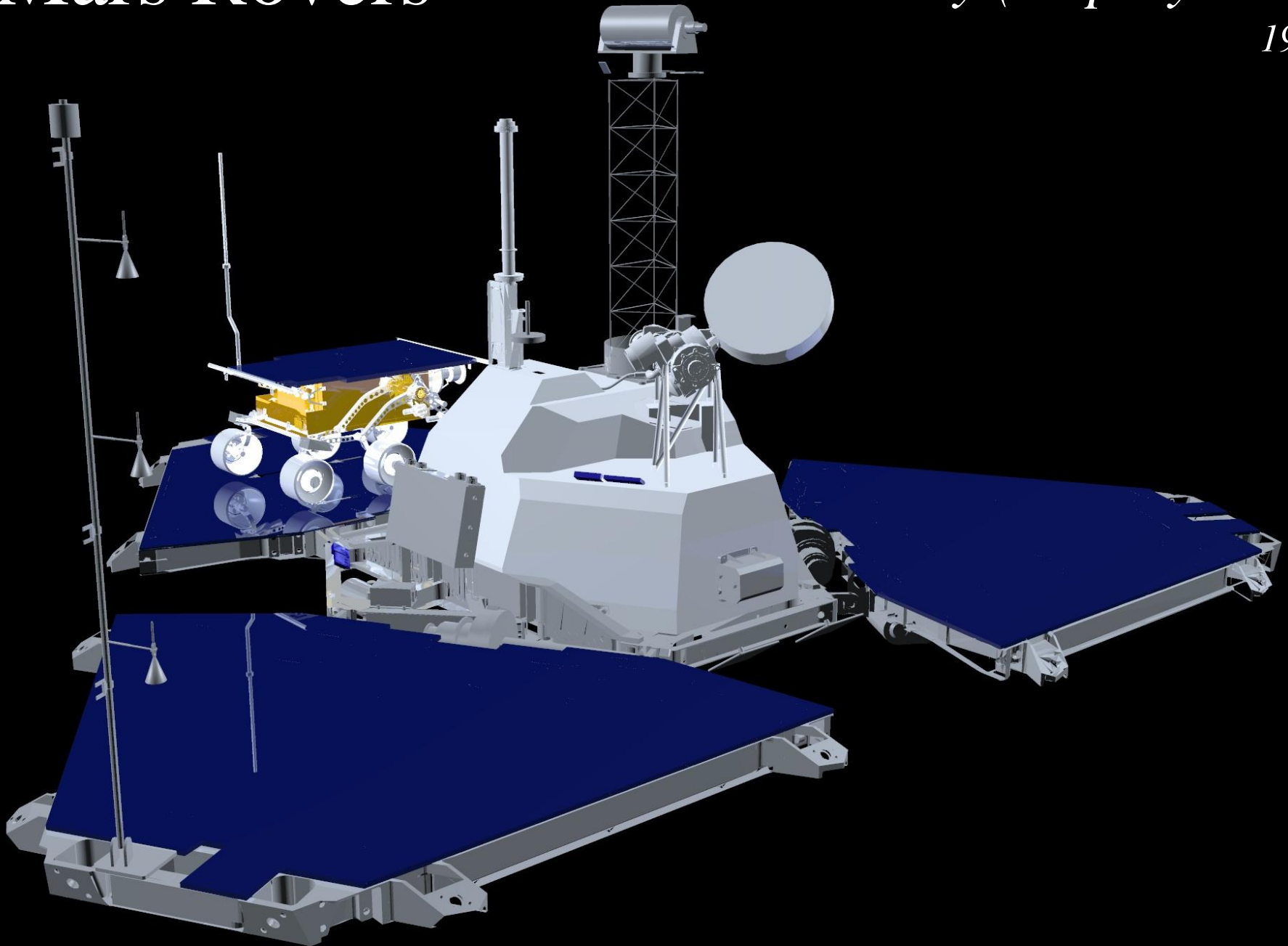
Mars Pathfinder "Sojourner"



Mars Rovers

Delivery (Deployment)

1996

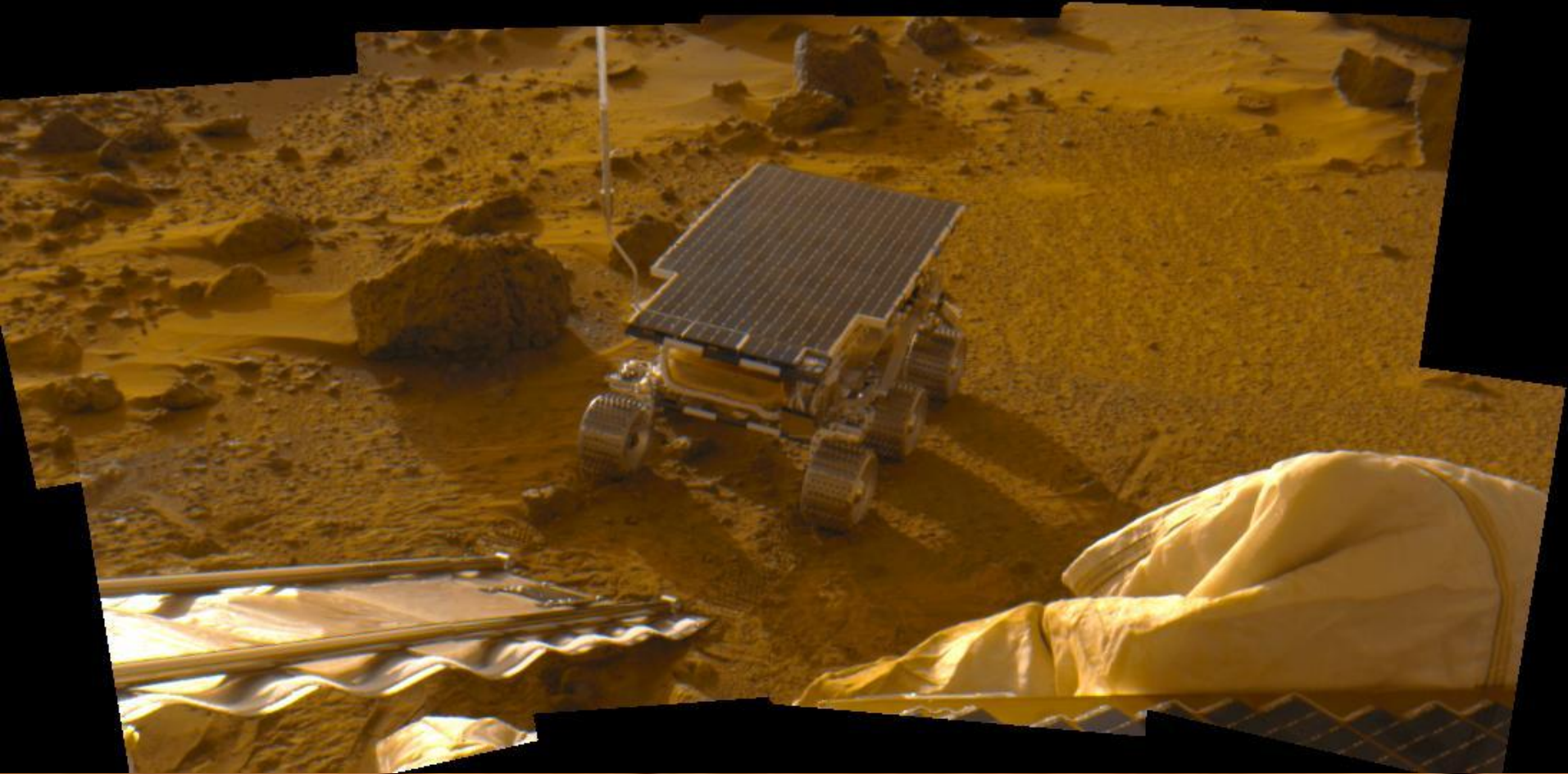


Mars Rovers

Mars Pathfinder “Sojourner”

Delivery (Deployment)

1996



Mars Rovers

“Spirit” & “Opportunity”

Delivery

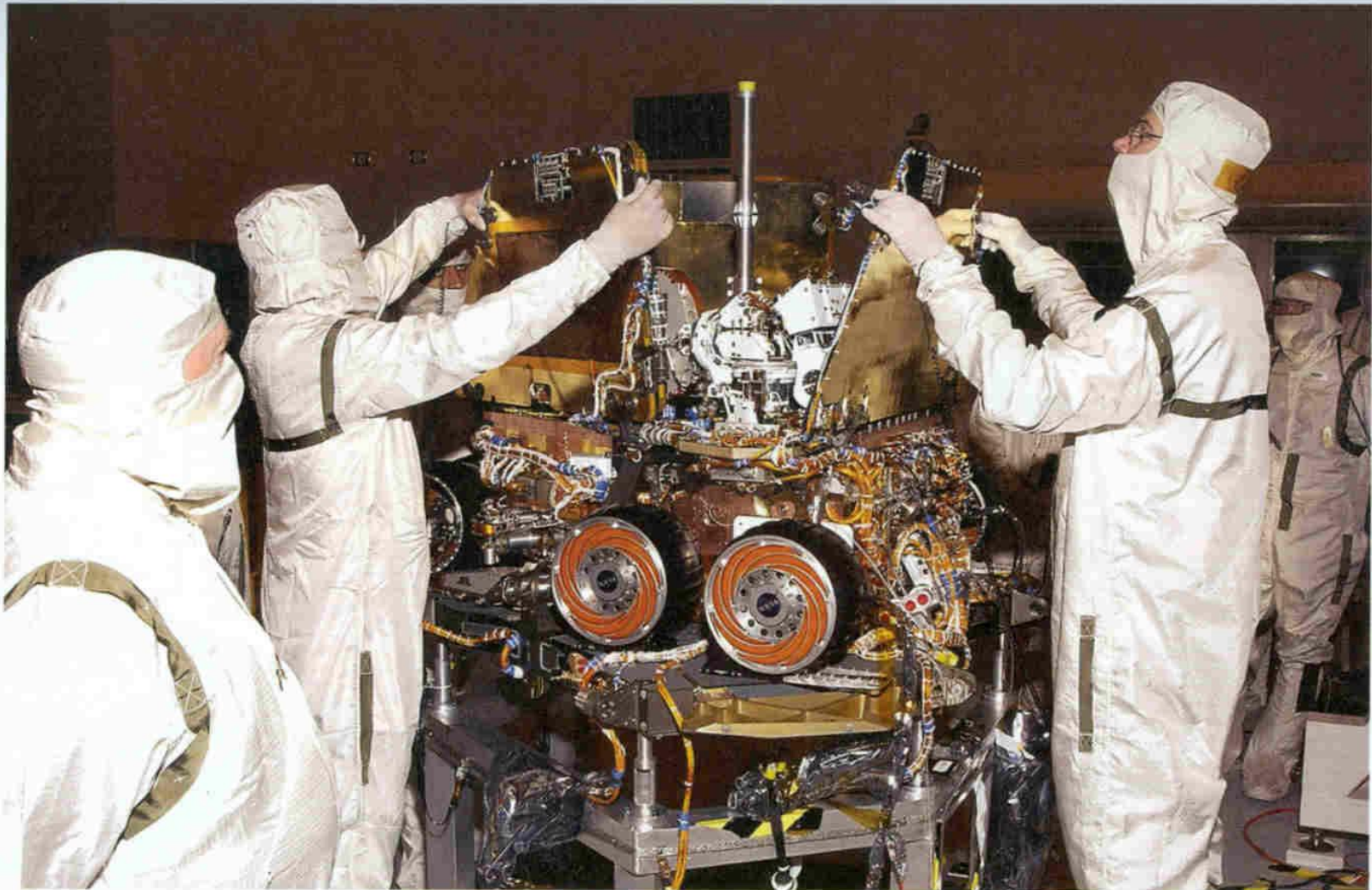


Plate 51 Technicians at the Kennedy Space Center close the solar panels on MER-2 in preparation for mounting in the lander. Mars Exploration Rover *Spirit* was launched toward Mars on 10 June 2003, and *Opportunity* followed on 7 July 2003. They landed successfully on 4 and 24 January 2004 (Universal Time). (NASA/KSC)

Mars Rovers

“Spirit” & “Opportunity”

Delivery

2004

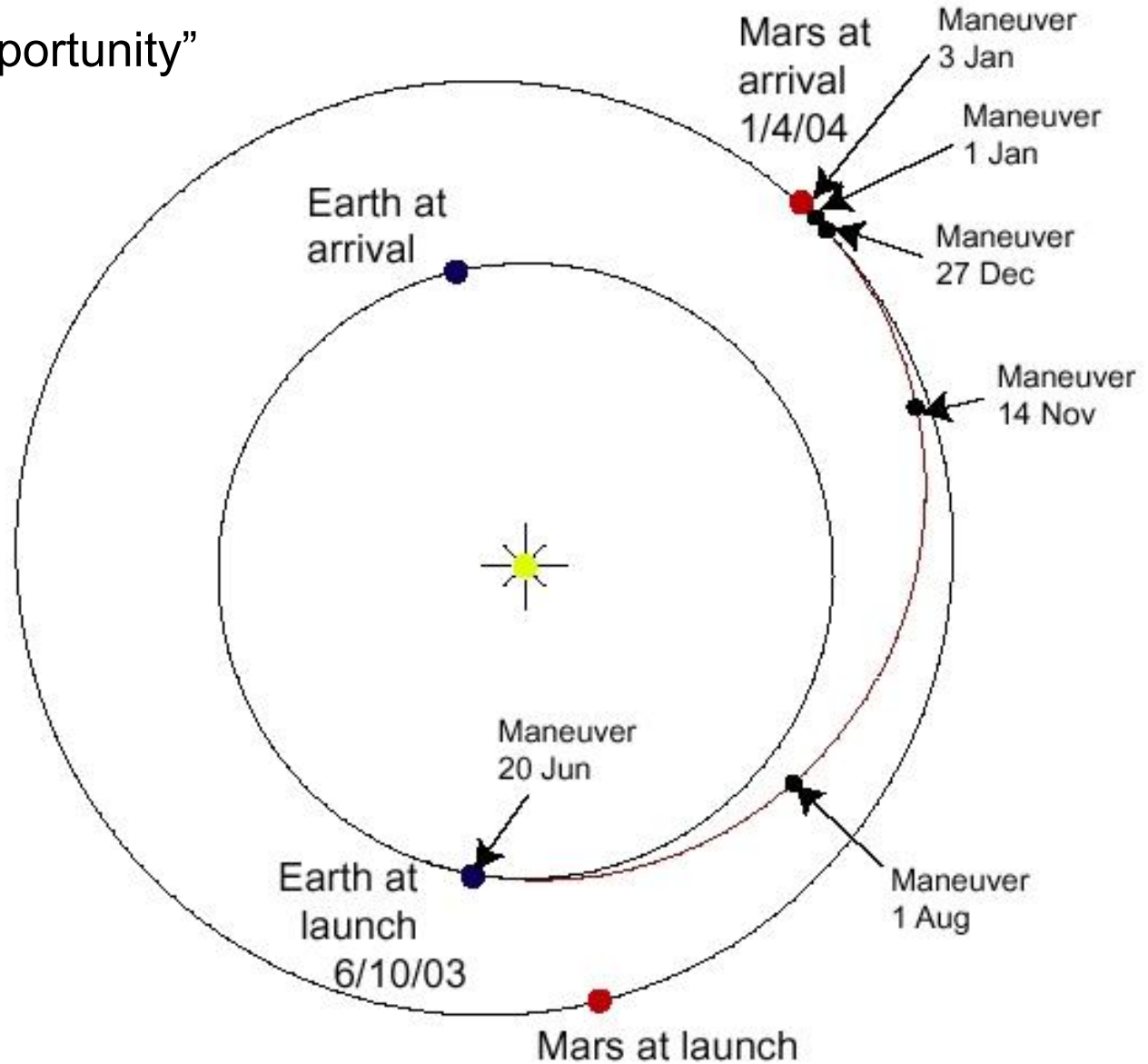


Mars Rovers

“Spirit” & “Opportunity”

Delivery

2004



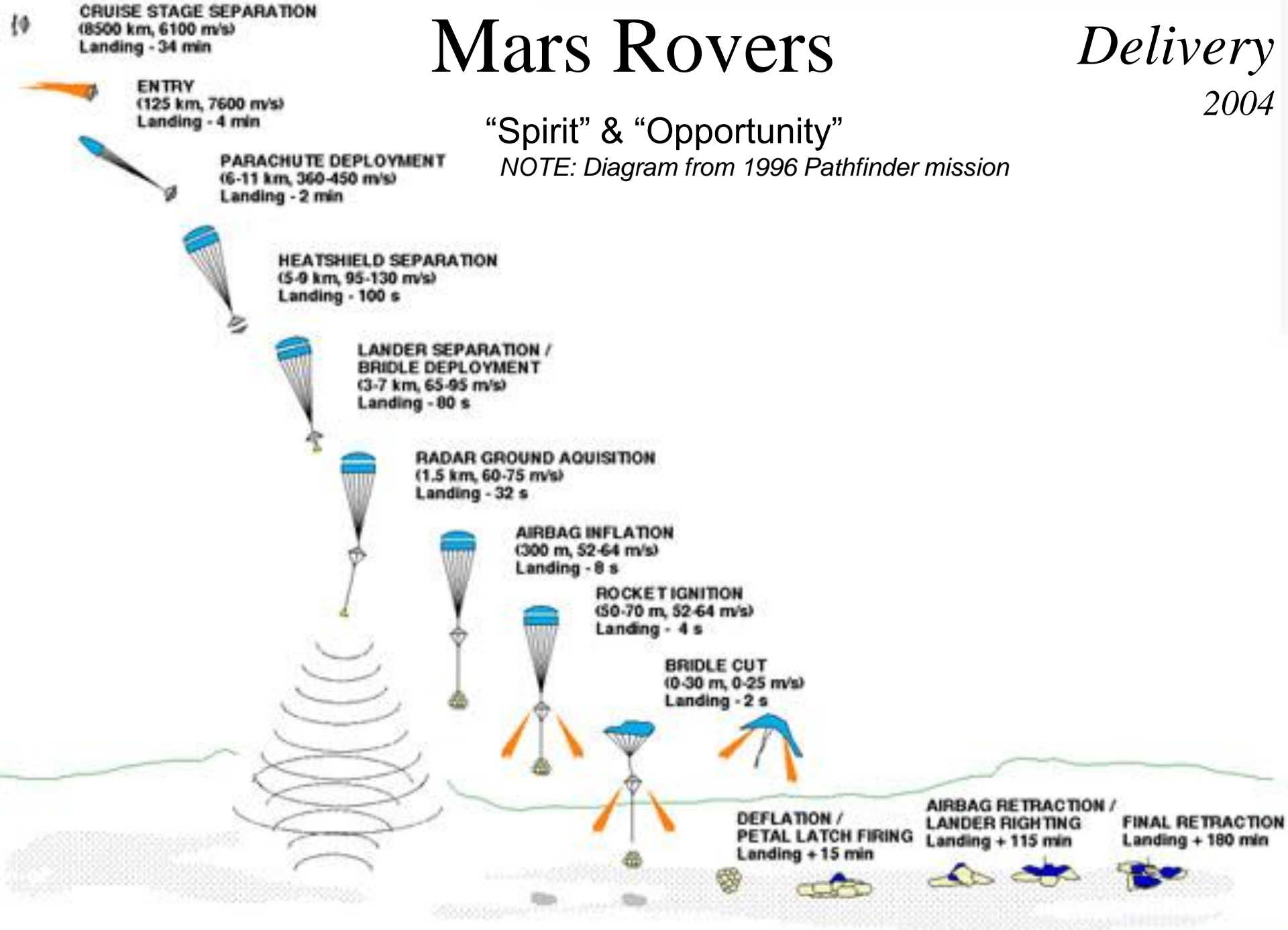
Spirit trajectory

Mars Rovers

Delivery
2004

“Spirit” & “Opportunity”

NOTE: Diagram from 1996 Pathfinder mission

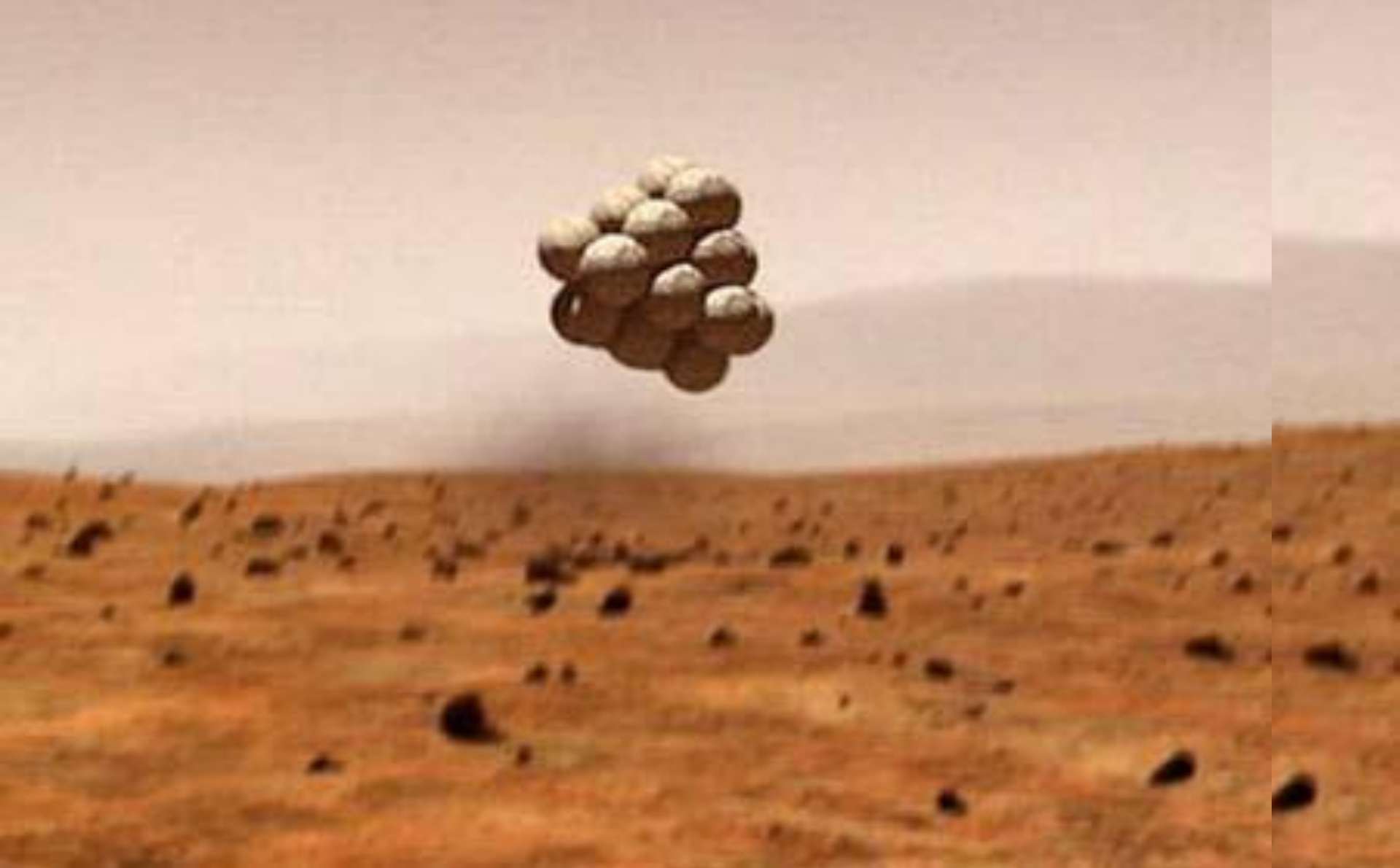


Mars Rovers

“Spirit” & “Opportunity”

Delivery

2004



Mars Rovers

“Spirit” & “Opportunity”

Delivery (Deployment)

2004



Mars Rovers

Mars Science Lab Curiosity

Delivery



Mars Rovers

Mars Science Lab

Delivery



Mars Rovers

2011

Mars Science Lab "CURIOSITY"



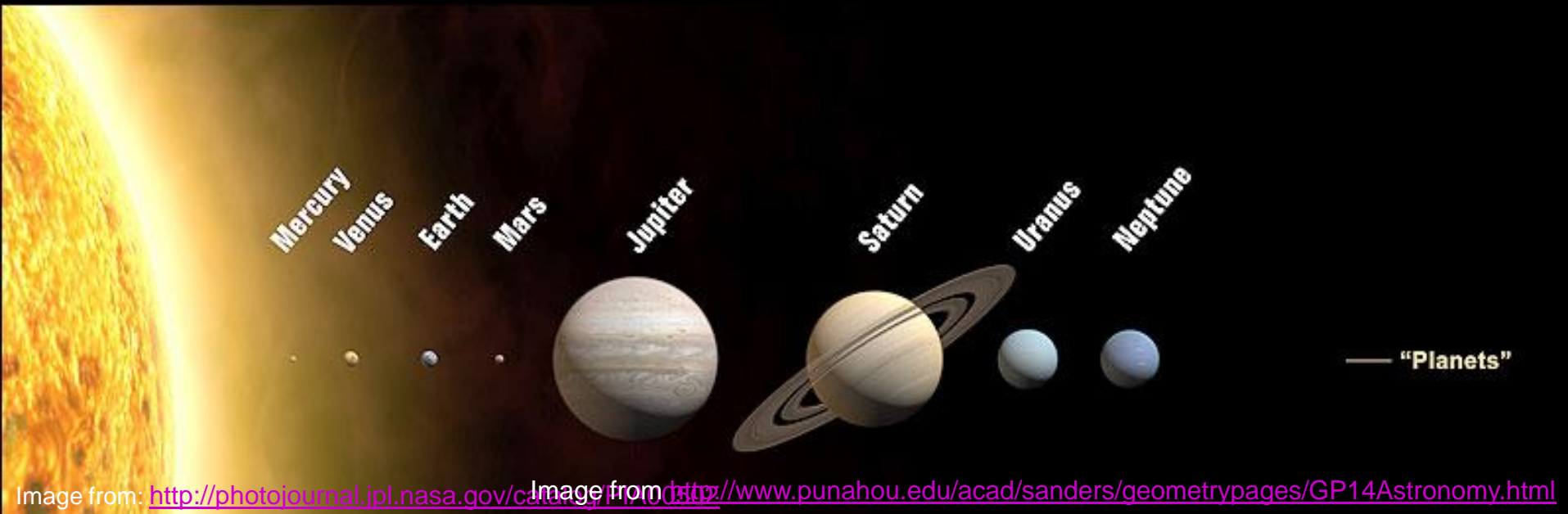
Europa Rover ?

TRAVEL DISTANCES FROM EARTH:

To Moon = 384,403 km

To Mars = 54,600,000 km (closest)

To Europa = 590,629,248 km (closest)

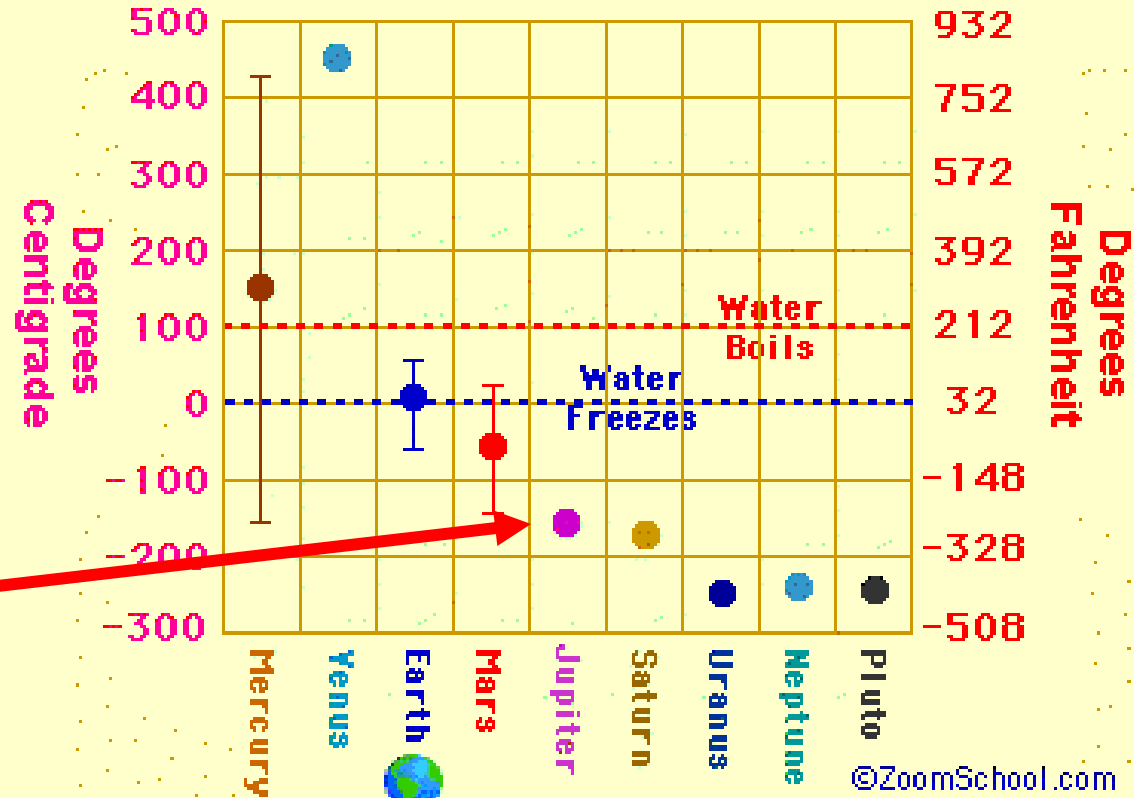


HARDENING FOR SPACE

PLANET TEMPERATURES

Circuit functionality (including computing) diminished at lower temperatures

The Temperatures of the Planets



— "Planets"

SOLAR POWER GENERATION

DISTANCES FROM SUN:

To Moon = ~1 AU (Astronomical Unit)
To Mars = 1.524 AU
To Europa = ~5.203 AU

