



# 15th International Planetary Probe Workshop

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РОСКОСМОС



## Post-Flight Analysis of the Radio Doppler Shifts of the ExoMars Schiaparelli Lander

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AMELIA: Atmospheric Mars Entry and Landing Investigations & Analysis

# EXOMARS 2016 EDM EDL



**Schiaparelli enters atmosphere**

Time: 0 sec  
 Altitude: 121 km  
 Speed: 21 000 km/h



**Heatshield protection during atmospheric deceleration**

Time of maximum heating: 1 min 12 sec  
 Altitude: 45 km  
 Speed: 19 000 km/h



**Parachute deploys**

Time: 3 min 21 sec  
 Altitude: 11 km  
 Speed: 1700 km/h



**Front shield separates, radar turns on**

Time: 4 min 1 sec  
 Altitude: 7 km  
 Speed: 320 km/h



**Parachute jettisoned with rear cover**

Time: 5 min 22 sec  
 Altitude: 1.2 km  
 Speed: 240 km/h



**Thruster ignition**

Time: 5 min 23 sec  
 Altitude: 1.1 km  
 Speed: 250 km/h



**Thrusters off, freefall**

Time: 5 min 52 sec  
 Altitude: 2 m  
 Speed: 4 km/h



**Touchdown**

Time: 5 min 53 sec  
 Altitude: 0 m  
 Speed: 10 km/h

# EXOMARS 2016 EDM EDL



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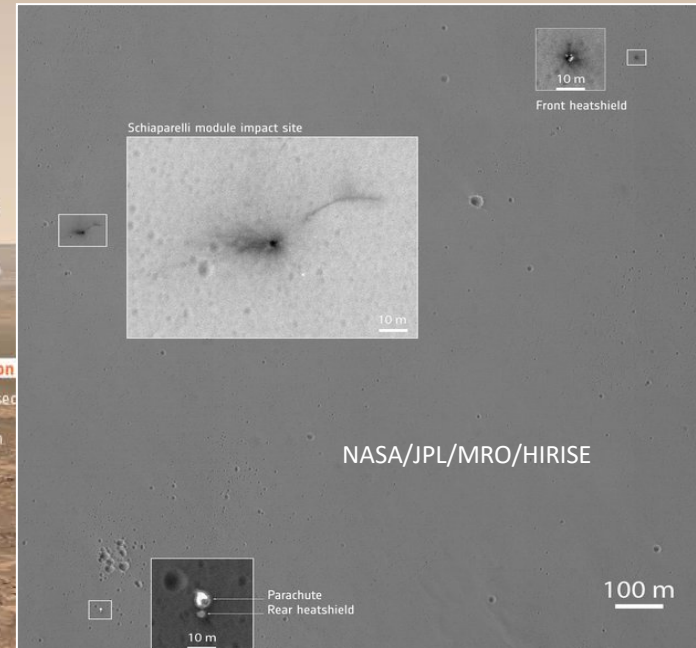


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ESA UNCLASSIFIED - Release to the Public

**esa**

**DOCUMENT**

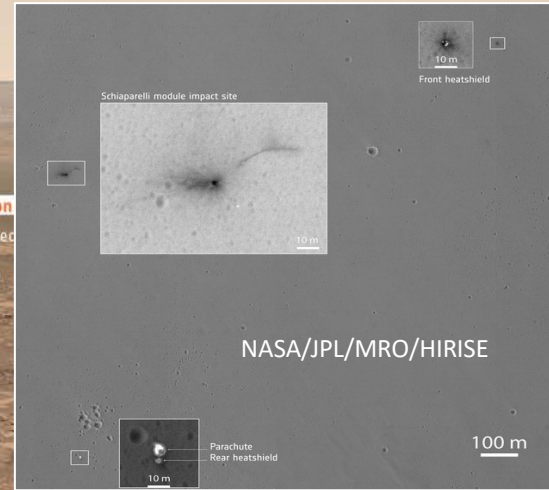
**EXOMARS 2016 - Schiaparelli Anomaly Inquiry**

Prepared by: Toni Tolkan-Nielsen, ESA EG  
 Reference: DG2-2017-546-TEN  
 Issue: 1  
 Revision: 0  
 Date of Issue: 18/05/2017  
 Status: Issued  
 Document Type: Report

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**The availability of Real-Time flight data allowed reconstruction understanding and learning**

Telemetry Rate Limit of 8 kbps for real-time during EDL

“EDL Essential data” labelling for data sent in real-time

“EDL Non-Essential data” labelling for full set of EDL data in mass memory

# EDM Radio Communication System

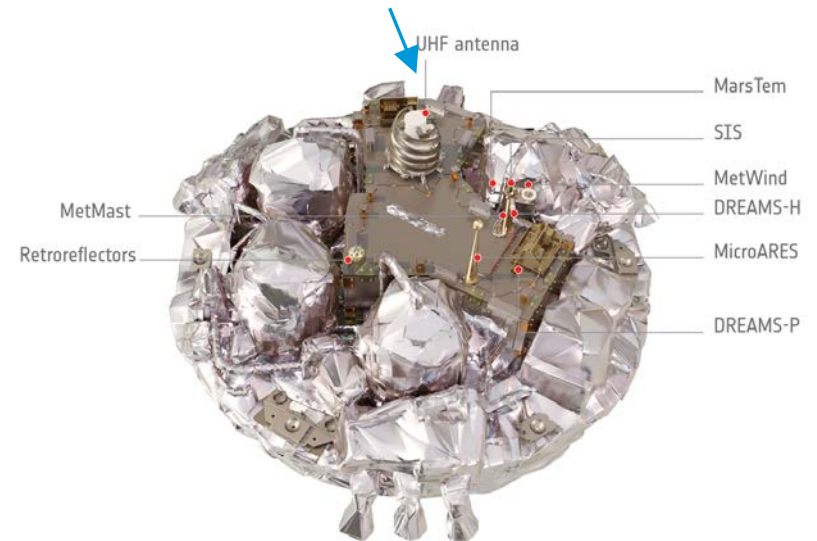
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EDM's Telemetry, Tracking and Command (TT&C) subsystem was composed of a UHF (ultra-high frequency) Transceiver Unit transmitting at  $\sim 401.58$  MHz and two UHF low gain antennas.



The patch antenna, mounted on the base of back shell, is used during first part of EDL phase.



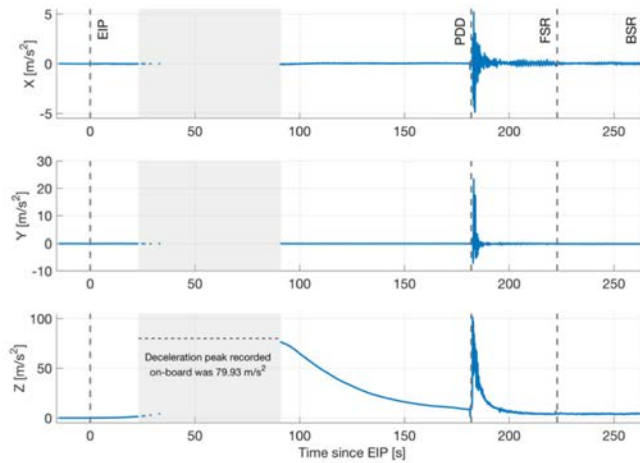
The helix antenna mainly designed for Mars ground operations was used during the EDL phase after Back Cover separation.

# TRAJECTORY AND ATMOSPHERIC PROFILES FROM REAL TIME TELEMETRY

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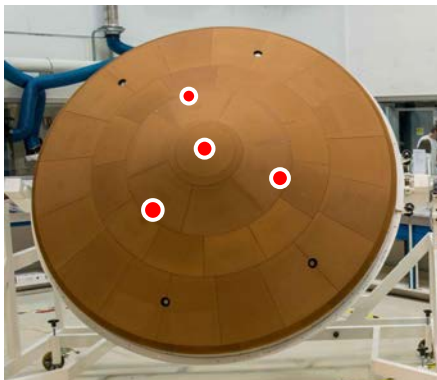
## GNC DATA SET



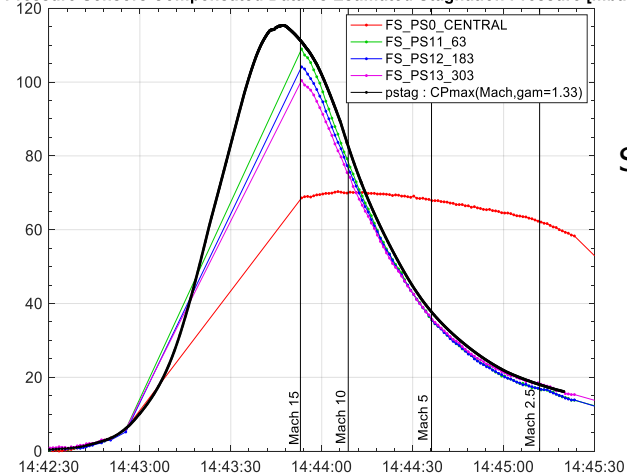
Space Science Reviews manuscript No.  
(will be inserted by the editor)

- 1 Schiaparelli Module Trajectory and Atmospheric Profiles Reconstruction
- 2 Analysis of the on-board inertial and radar measurements
- 3 A. Aboudan · G. Colombatti · C. Bettanini · F. Ferri · S. Lewis · B. Van Hove · O. Karatekin · S. Debei.

## FRONT SHIELD PRESSURE



Pressure Sensors Compensated Data vs Estimated Stagnation Pressure [mbar]

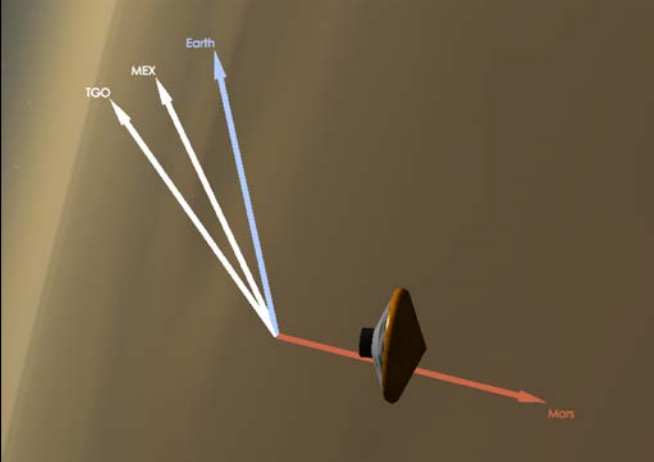
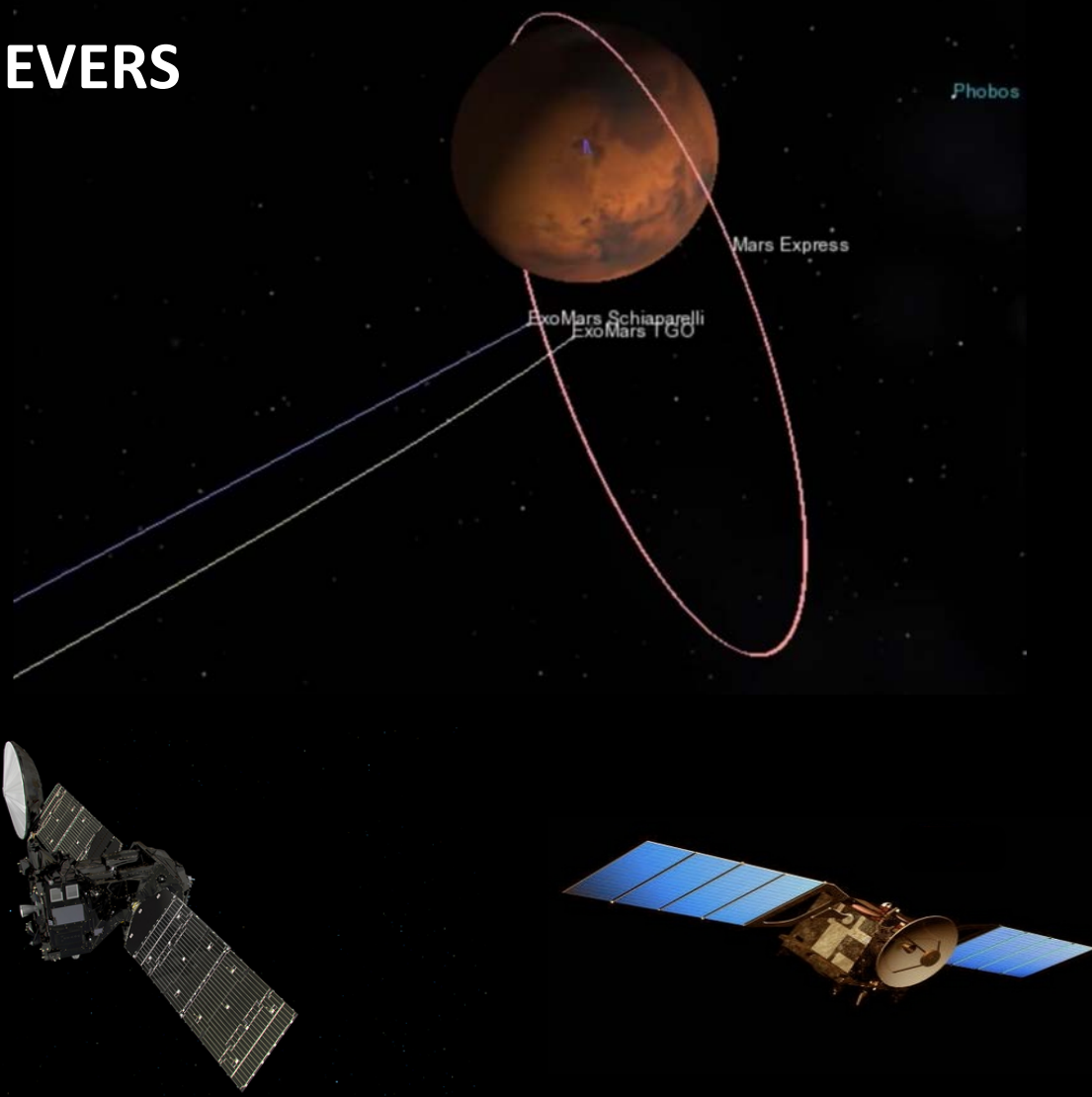


See the talk by van Hove

## RADIO LINK

Present talk!

# RECEIVERS



Trace Gas Orbiter (TGO)'s twin Electra UHF transceivers were able to record and relay the essential telemetry at 8 kps .

The Mars Express ` MELACOM transceiver recorded and relayed the EDM carrier signal.

GMRT was able to detect and track EDM carrier signal

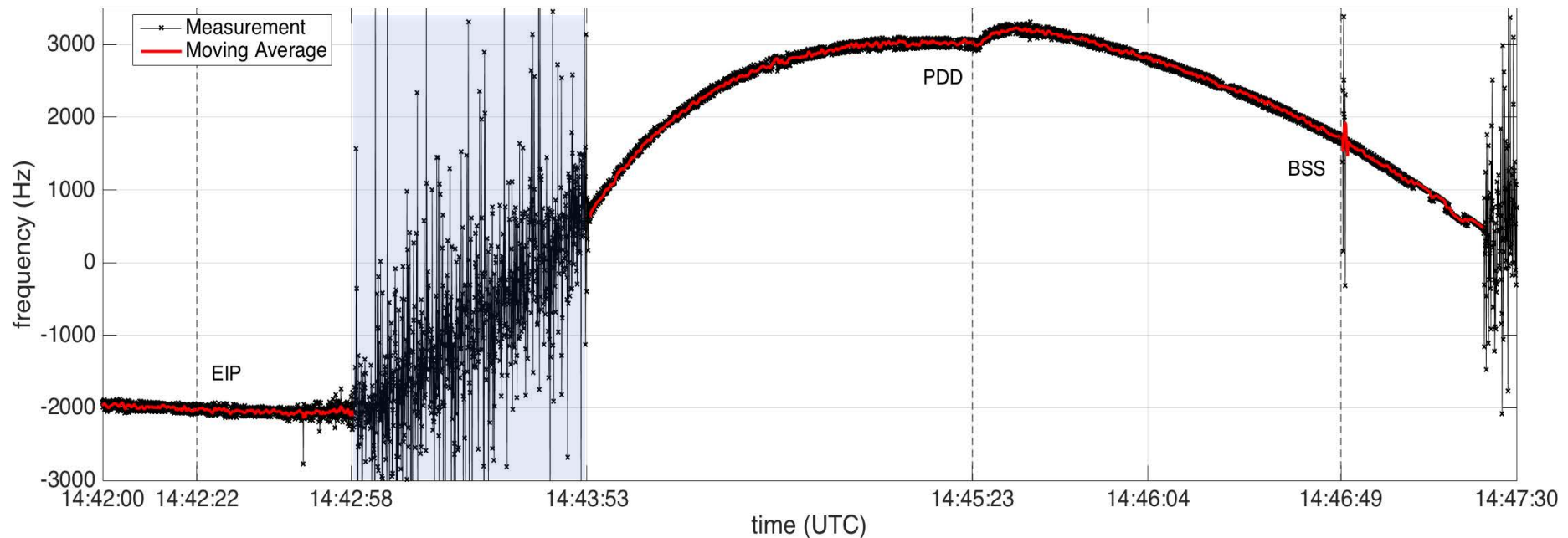
# EDM-TGO Radio Link

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- The Doppler shift and rate profiles are **lines-of-sight observations** of the relative velocity and accelerations between EDM and the radio receiver. They contain a unique “signature” of the entry trajectory.
- Doppler data analysis and receive power analysis is a **major outcome of Post-Flight confirming observations**
- The three Doppler shifts between EDM and TGO/MEX/GMRT have been measured along their respective lines-of-sight.

## EDM - TGO Doppler Shift





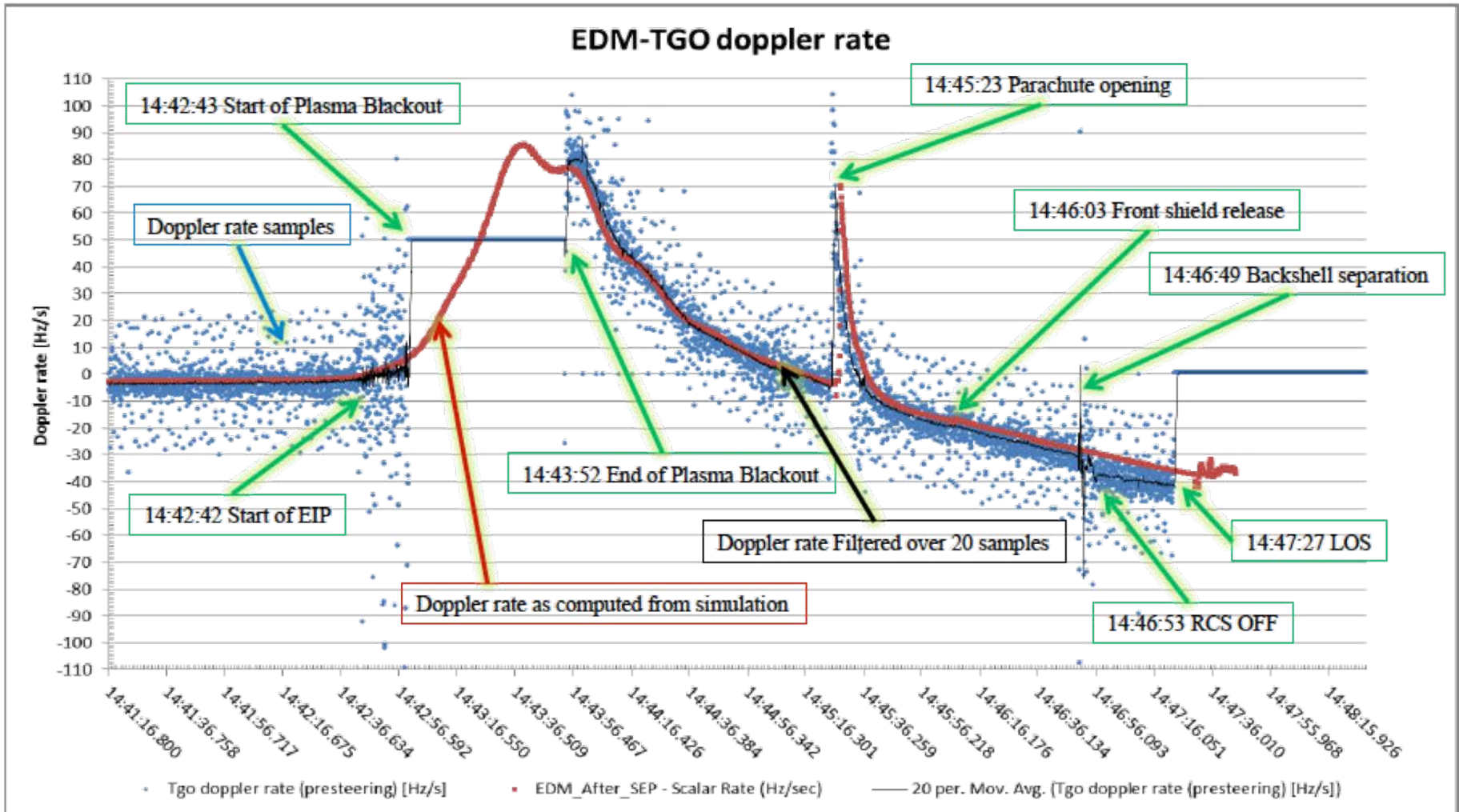
# EDM-TGO Radio Link



1. Blue dots: telemetry

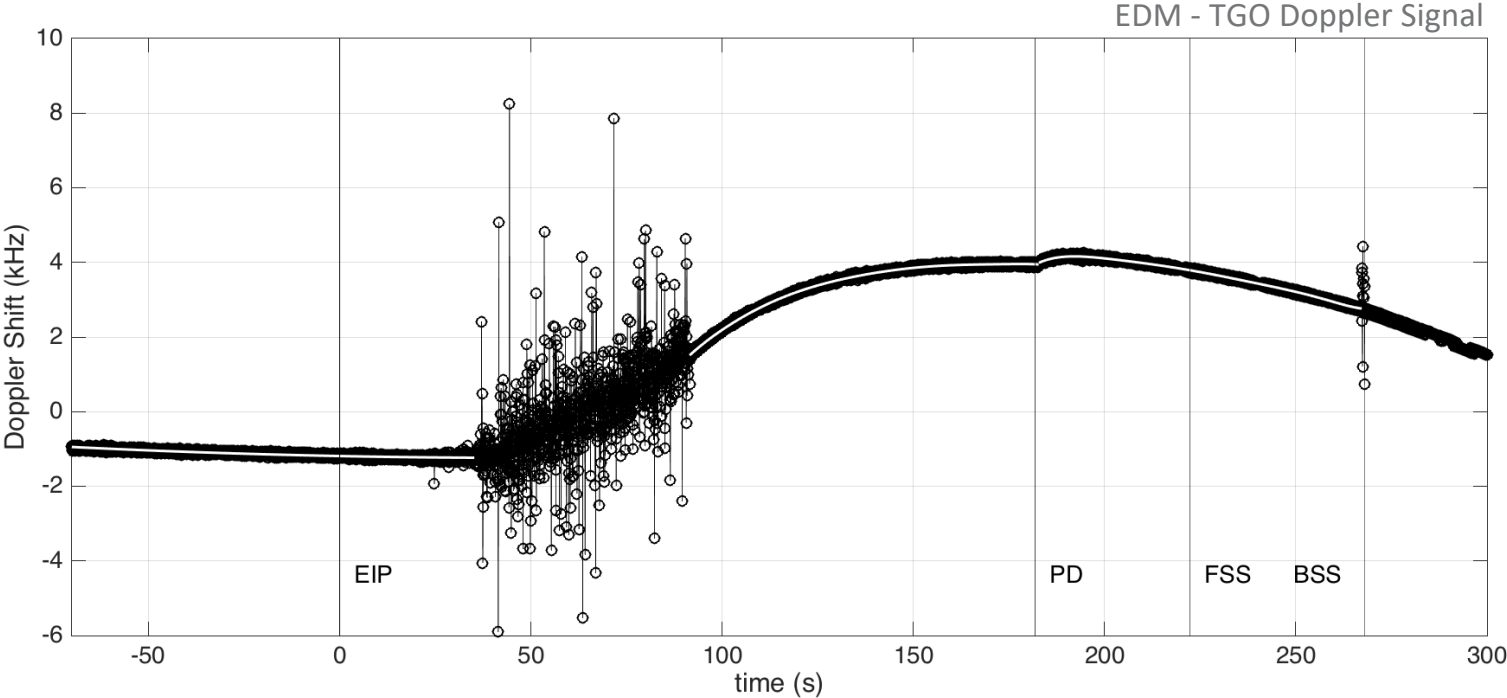
Black Line: Filtered Telemetry

Brown Line : Simulation (Pre-EDL Trajectory)

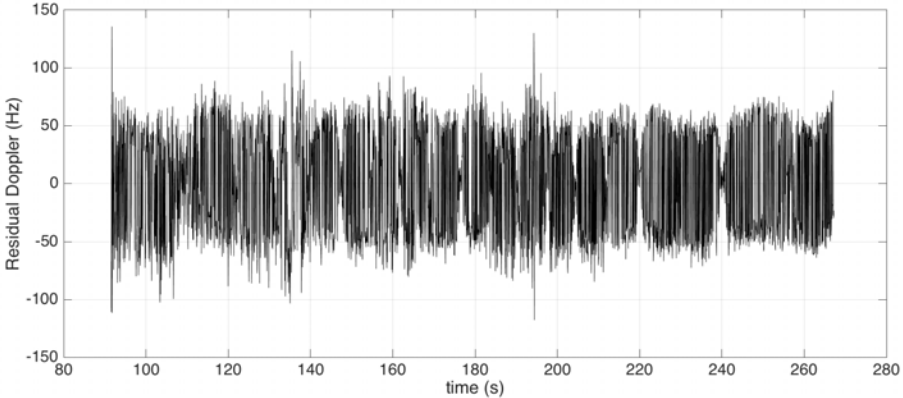




# DENOISING DOPPLER DATA

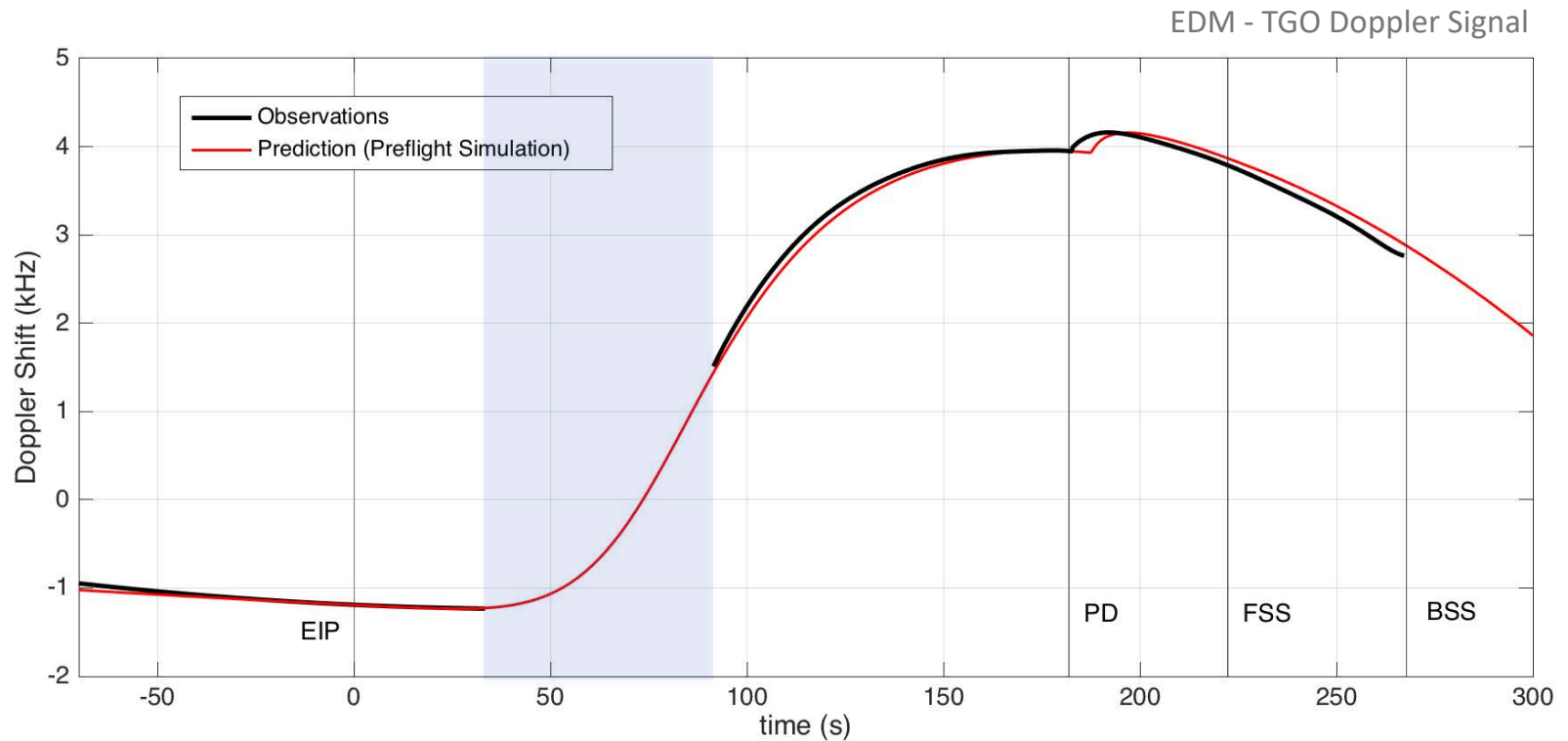


- Data is denoised by applying a polynomial fits over 3 separate ranges:
- 1- Start - black out
- 2- Out of black out – Parachute Deployment (PD)
- 3- Parachute Deployment (PD) – Back Shell Separation





# Predicted Doppler (Preflight)

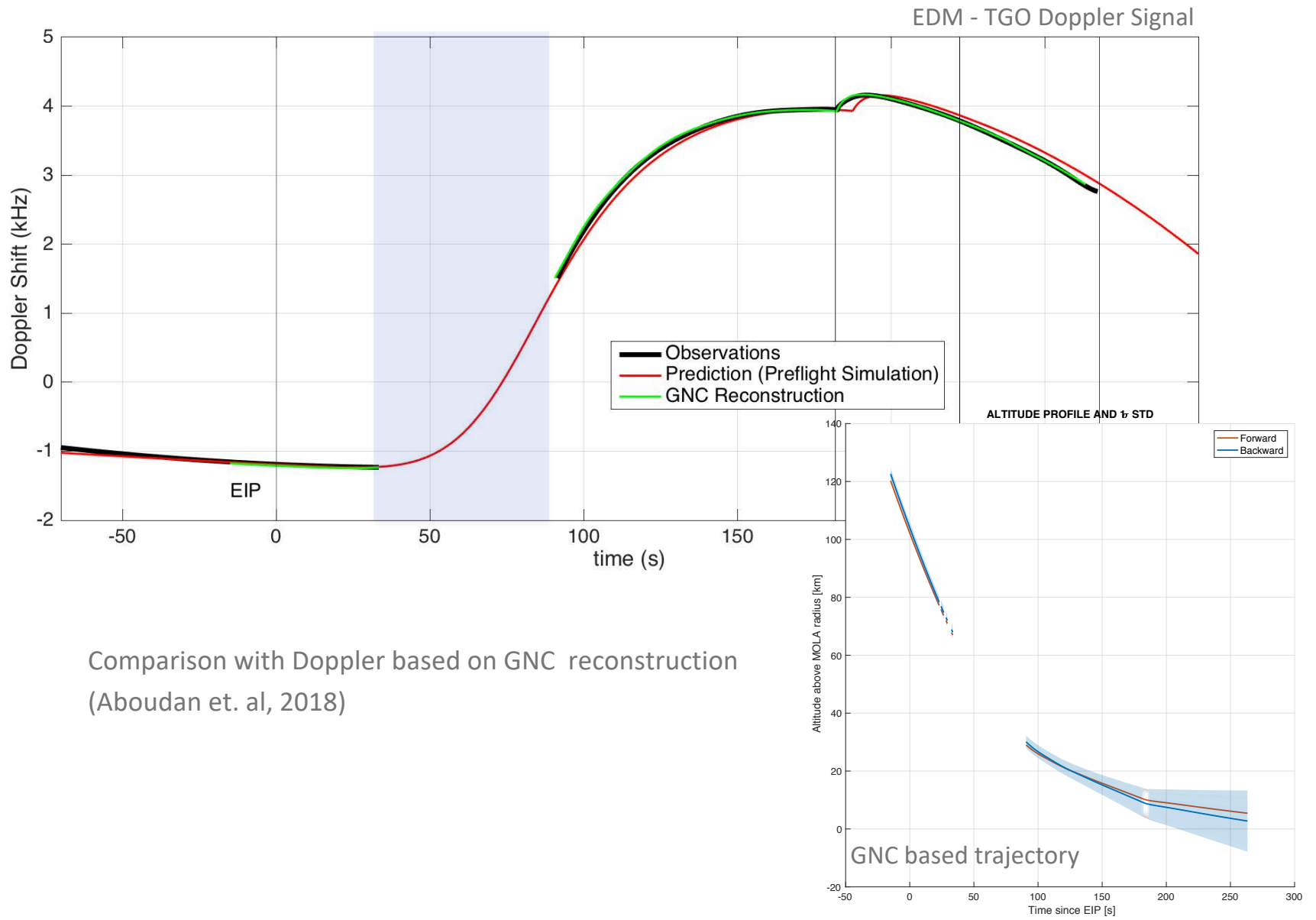


- A bias (~850 Hz) is applied to the data set to take into account the clock-drift
- Data over the black out period is neglected

- Predicted data is based on post-separation simulations few days before the Entry
- Radio Data after the black out is slightly different and Parachute opening happened earlier than predicted



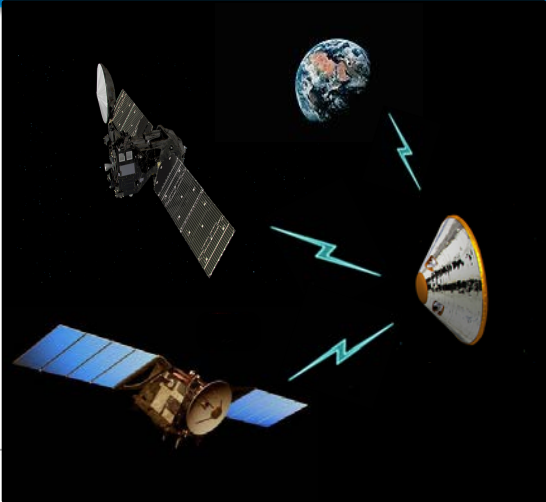
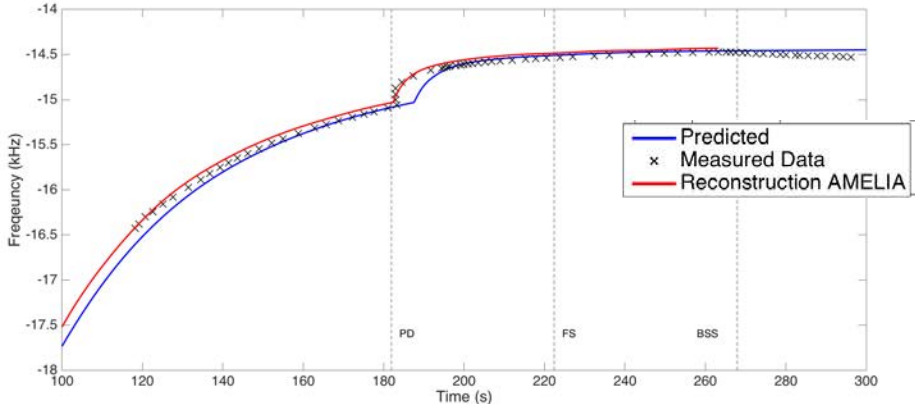
# Reconstructed Doppler Signal



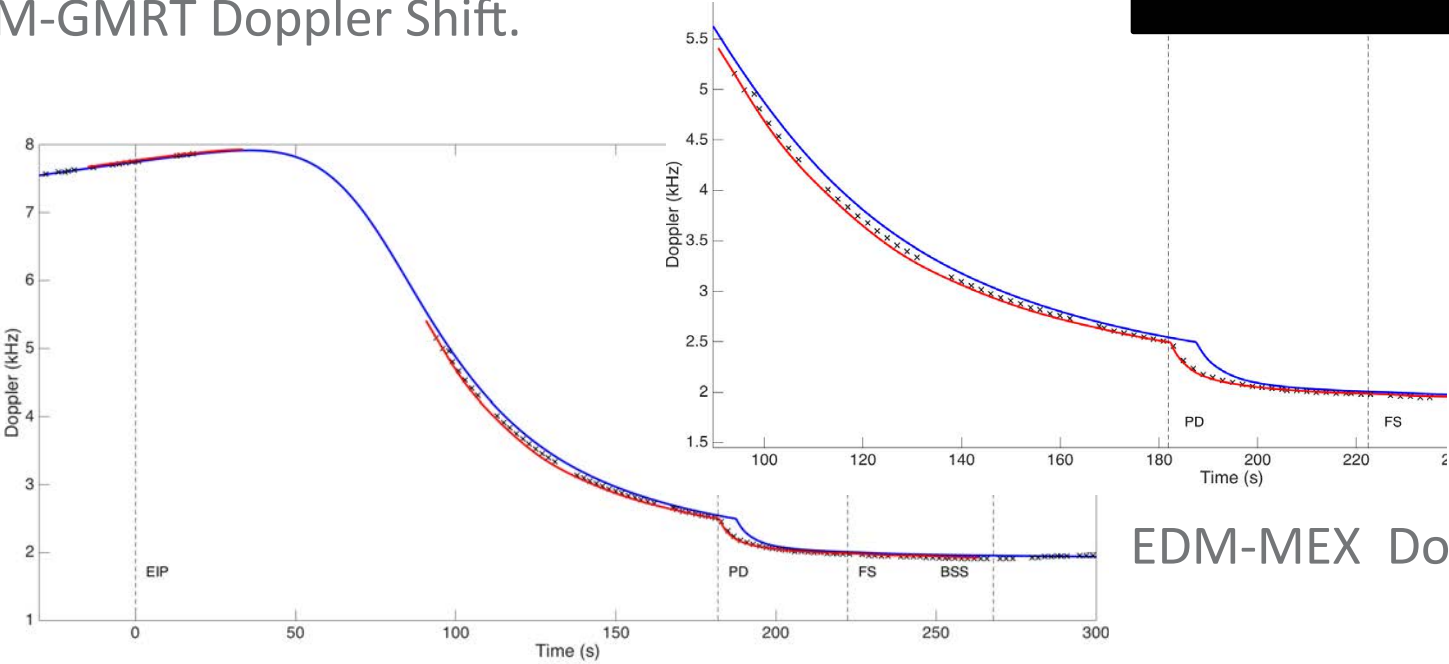
Comparison with Doppler based on GNC reconstruction (Aboudan et. al, 2018)



# Comparison with Doppler based on GNC



EDM-GMRT Doppler Shift.

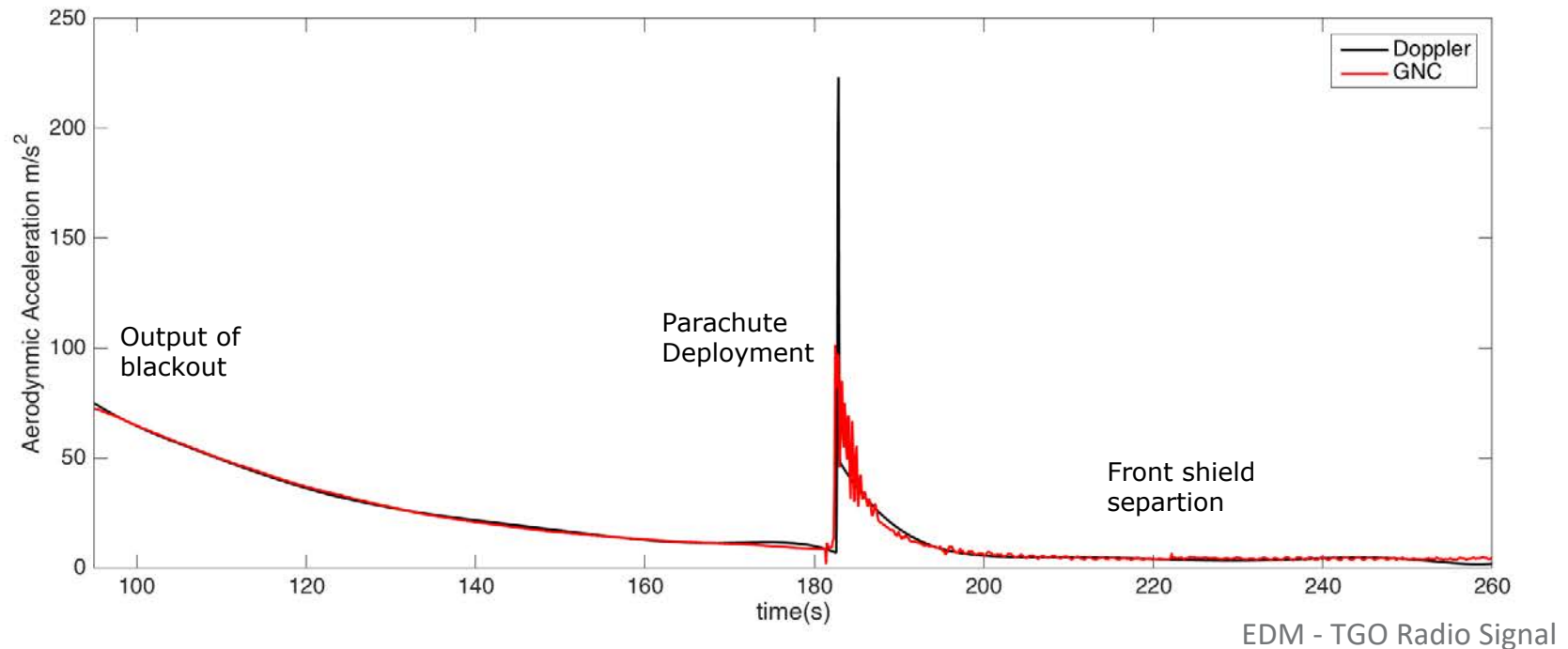


EDM-MEX Doppler Shift.



# RECONSTRUCTED TRAJECTORY

- From radio link, the trajectory reconstruction can be done using one or more receivers . Applied successfully previous landers such as Opportunity and Phoenix which transmitted radio signal in X band 8.4 Ghz (Withers 2010, Gerbal et al. 2015).
- Reconstruction using only one Receiver assumes purely ballistic trajectory
- Acceleration is derived using the time derivative of the observed line of sight velocity (Withers 2010).



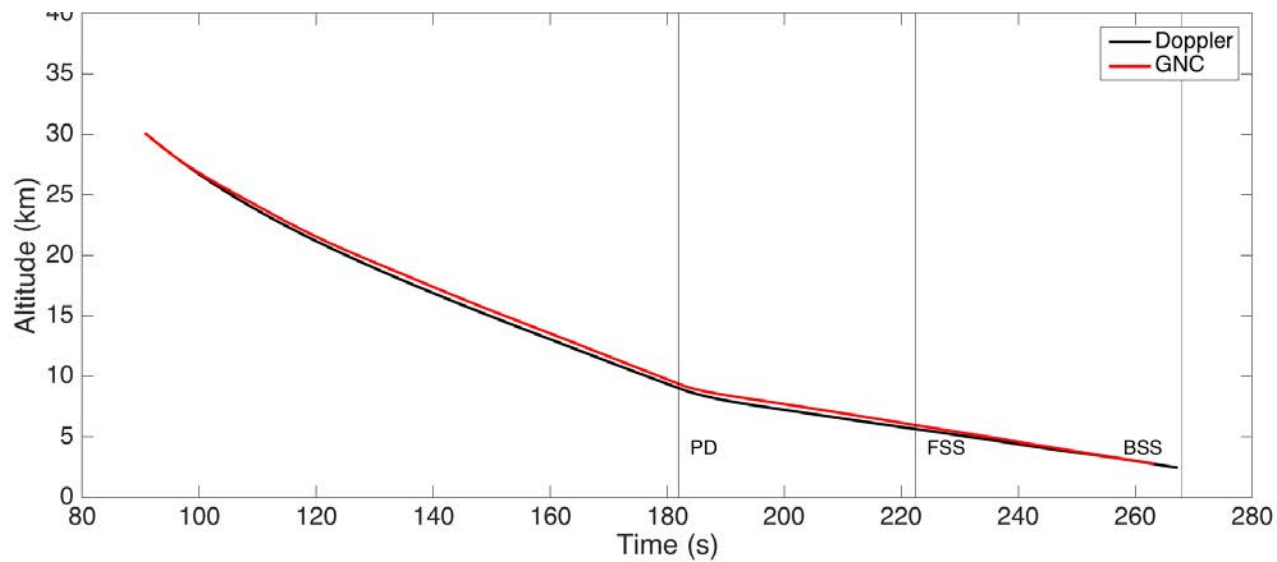
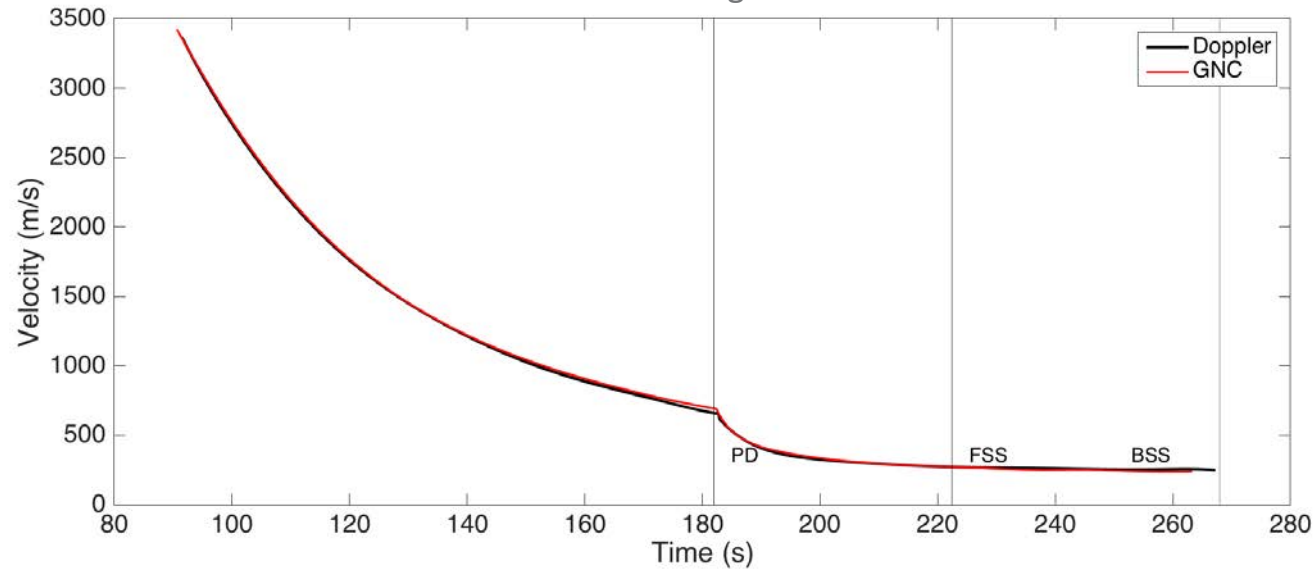
- Initial trajectory state in taken from GNC data)

# RECONSTRUCTED TRAJECTORY

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EDM - TGO Radio Signal & EDM GNC Data



# ATMOSPHERIC RECONSTRUCTION

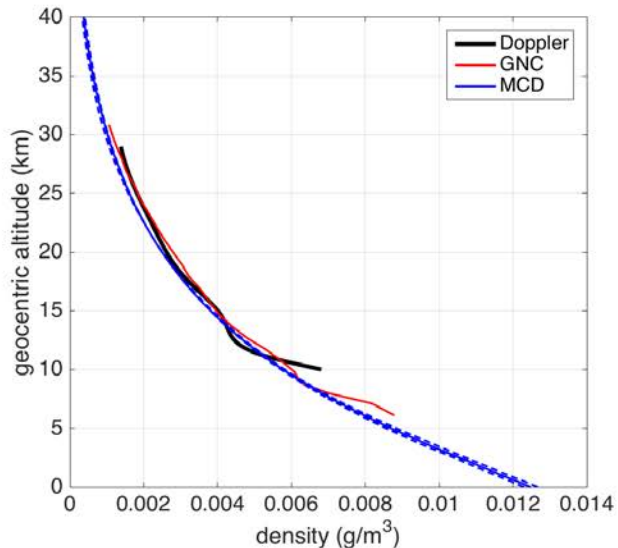
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E X O M I V B 2

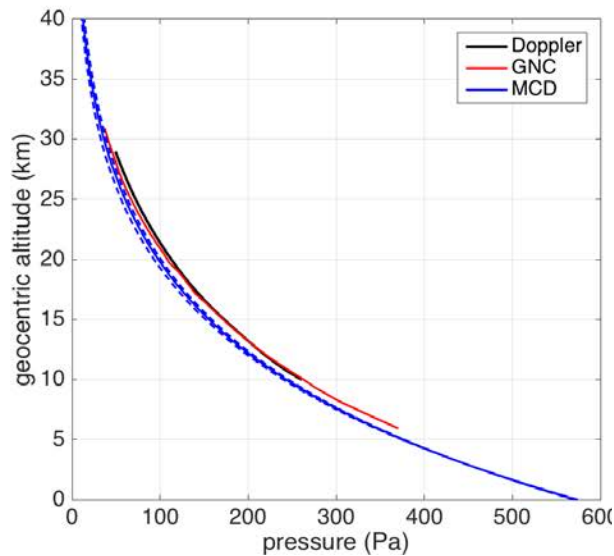


EDM - TGO Radio Signal, EDM GNC Data & Mars Climate Database (LMD) Scenarios: Climatology: "Best guess" scenario for a typical Mars year (solid blue line), Cold: very clear sky & Warm: dusty atmosphere (Dashed)

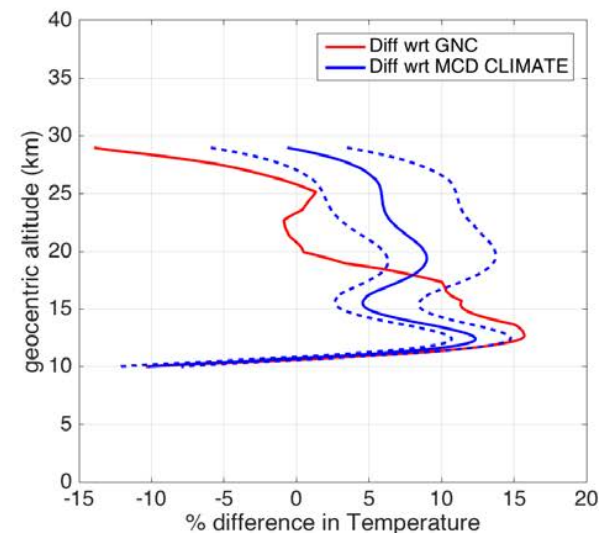
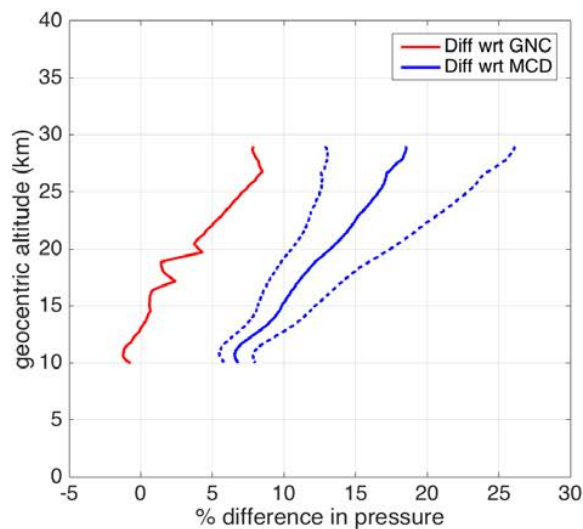
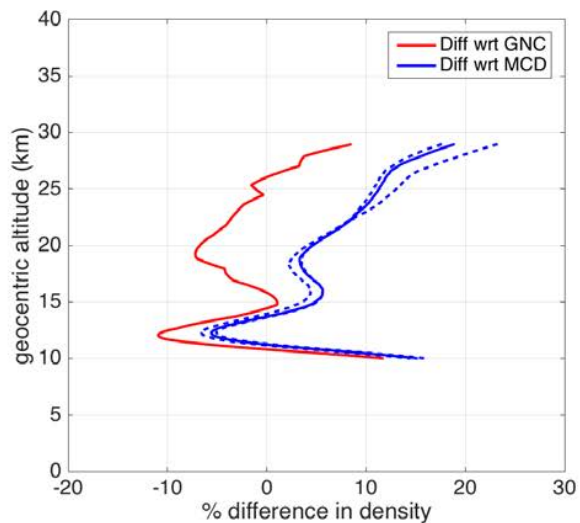
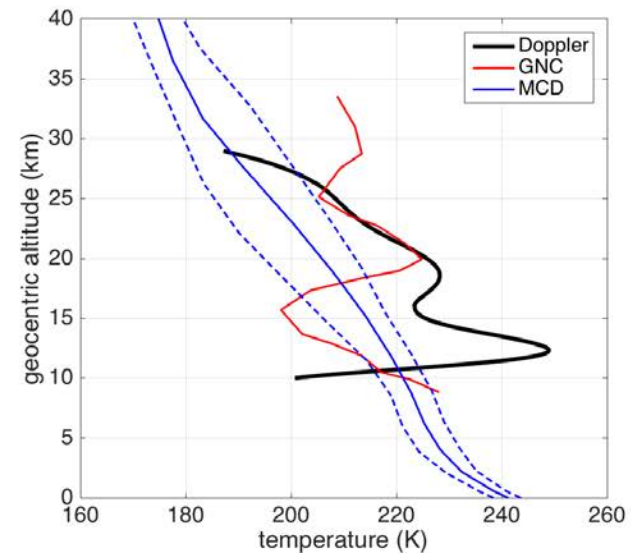
### Temperature



### Pressure



### Temperature







# CONCLUSIONS & SUMMARY

- ExoMars 2016 Schiaparelli radio communication provided **essential telemetry via orbiter relay**. This allowed reconstruction, understanding and learning in spite of telemetry rate limitation.
- Doppler shifted **radio carrier signals** contribute to constrain spacecraft state and trajectory and understanding Mars's atmosphere.
- Data acquired in **Direct-to-Earth** effort useful for reconstructing events, especially when combined with carrier signal received by TGO, Mars Express, and telemetry from on-board sensors.
- Atmospheric Mars Entry and Landing Investigations & Analysis (**AMELIA**) team working on the data analysis for reconstruction of Schiaparelli trajectory and attitude and **retrieval of atmospheric profiles using different data sets** (GNC, Surface Pressure, Radio).
- Putting the experience and the lessons learned into perspectives for **ExoMars 2020 EDL**.