

The Lunar Polar Hydrogen Mapper Mission (LunaH-Map)

Igor Lazbin, LunaH-Map Chief Engineer

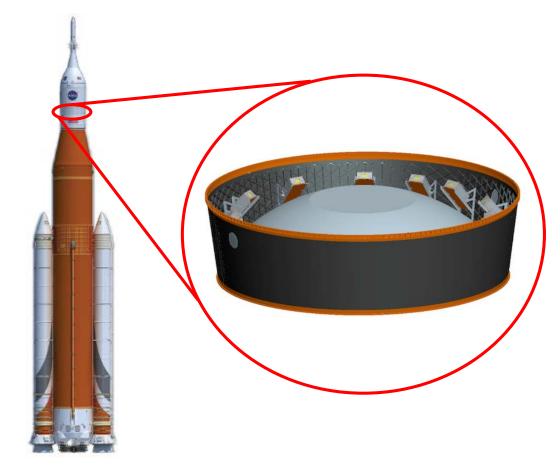
Craig Hardgrove

LunaH-Map Principal Investigator – Assistant Professor, School of Earth and Space Exploration, ASU



LunaH-Map Mission Overview

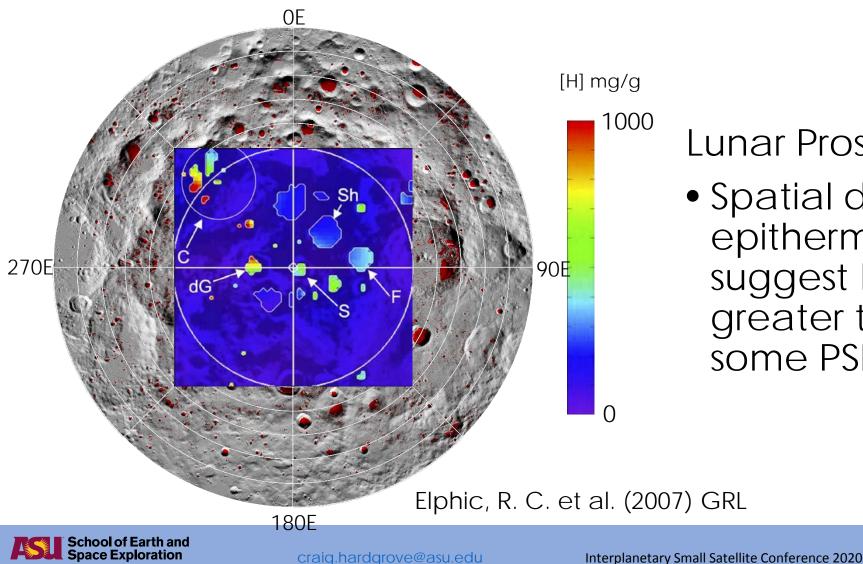




- NASA SMD SIMPLEx 2015 mission led by ASU
- 6U+ CubeSat form factor
- Manifested on SLS Artemis-1
- Science Objective: Map lunar south pole hydrogen enrichments within PSRs at spatial scales <20 km²
- Tech Objectives: Deep space navigation and operations using ion propulsion on a small (very small) sat



Lunar south pole – hydrogen



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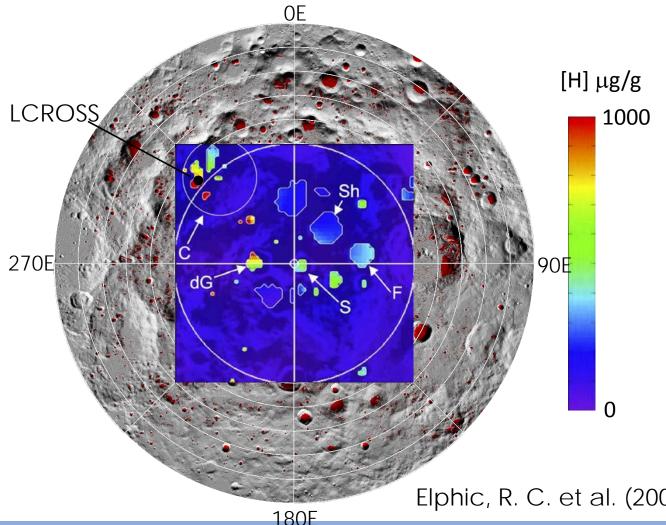
Lunar Prospector

 Spatial deconvolution of the epithermal counting data suggest H concentrations greater than 0.5 wt.% in some PSRs



3

Lunar south pole - water ice



LCROSS

- Probed deeper than LP/LEND
- Data imply 5 wt.% water in regolith
- Volatiles other than water are more abundant than expected
- Both comet/meteorite origins and in situ formation of volatiles on cold grains are possible

Elphic, R. C. et al. (2007) GRL Colaprete, A. et al. (2010) Science

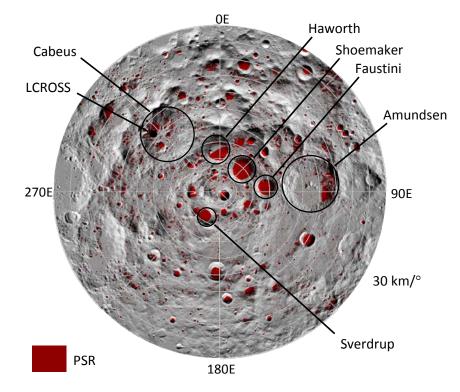


Bulk Lunar Hydrogen at Smaller Spatial Scales

- The Dawn Gamma-Ray and Neutron Detector (GRaND) investigation showed that a combination of sublimation and impacts control the distribution of subsurface ice on Ceres (AGU2019 P54A-05).
- Similar processes may occur in and around permanently shadowed regions near the lunar south pole (e.g., Rubanenko et al., 2019).
 - Thick ice deposits (delivered by water rich asteroids or comets) may be pervasive at high southern latitudes.
 - Impact gardening could vertically redistribute the ice, bringing it closer to the surface.
- High spatial resolution measurements by LunaH-Map can test this hypothesis, e.g.
 - Is the observed distribution of hydrogen consistent with that predicted by ice stability modeling?
 - If not, other processes such as impact gardening may influence the vertical distribution of subsurface ice.



LunaH-Map south pole study areas

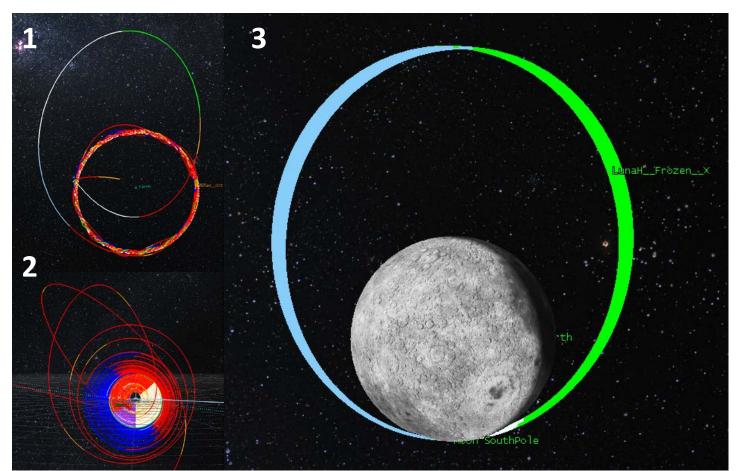


Based on LOLA shape models by Mazarico, E. *et al.* (2011), *Icarus*; see also NAC data, Cisneros, E. et al., *LPS* 48.



LunaH-Map Navigation and Trajectory Design



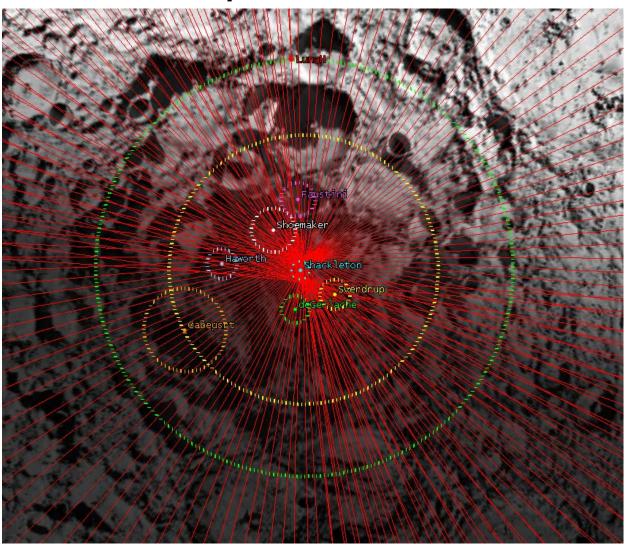


Period	4.76 hour
Aposelene Altitude	3150 km
Periselene Altitude	RAAN dependent 15-25 km
Inclination	90°
Argument of Periselene	273.5°

Genova, A. L. and Dunham, D. W. (2017) 27th AAS/AIAA Space Flight Mechanics Meeting 17-456.



LunaH-Map Science Phase

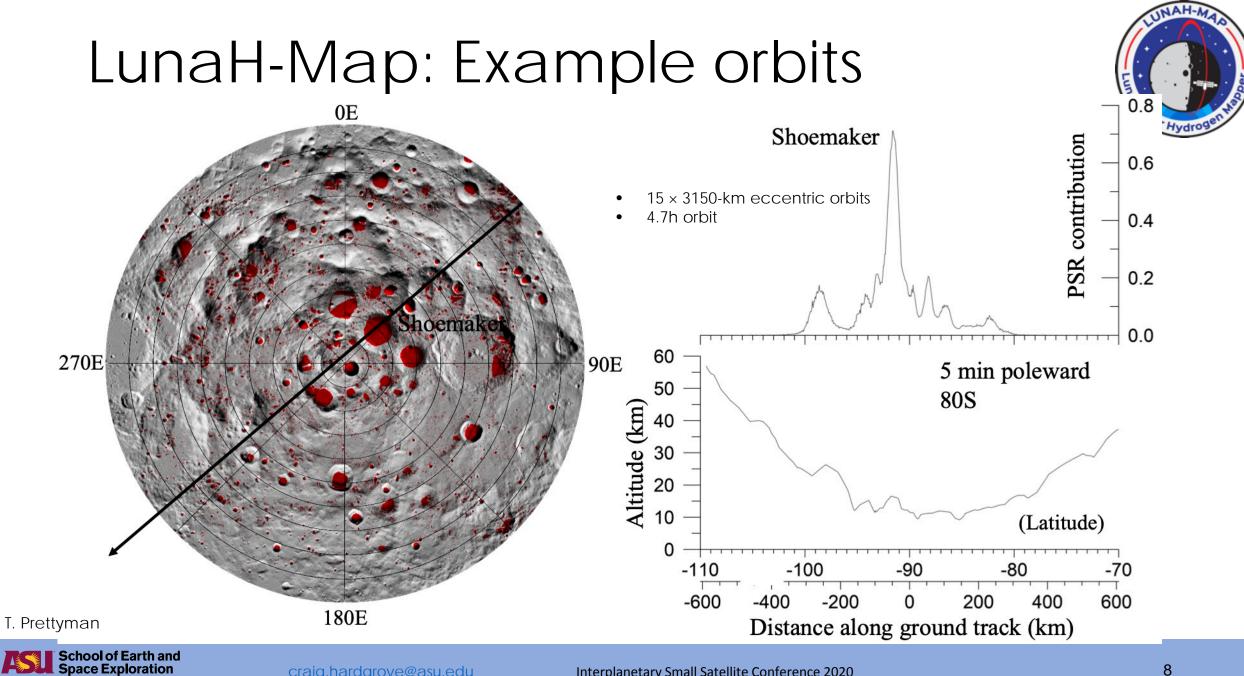




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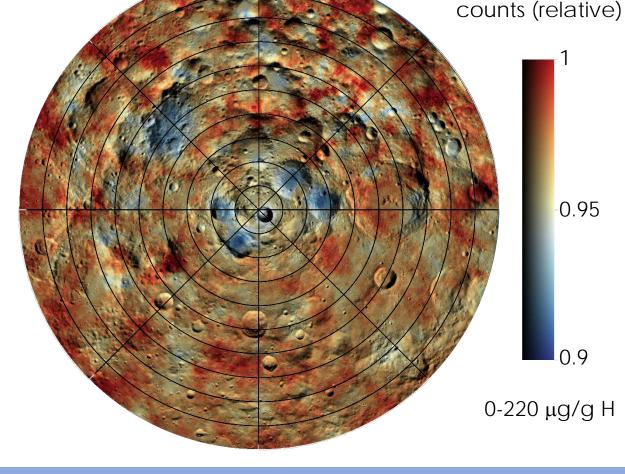
LunaH-Map H Mapping Capabilities

- LunaH-Map can detect expected H concentrations in PSRs
- PSRs are resolved; although, full contrast is not achieved
- Low altitude measurements enable high spatial resolution mapping of PSRs and surrounding permafrost
- Enables verification of results of previous missions (LP/LEND)

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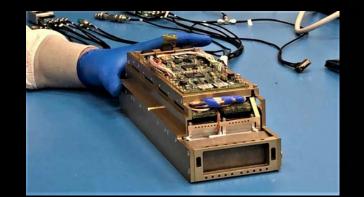








Mini-NS Flight Unit



Mini-NS: Miniature Neutron Spectrometer

Miniature Neutron Spectrometer for CubeSats and SmallSats – Flight Unit



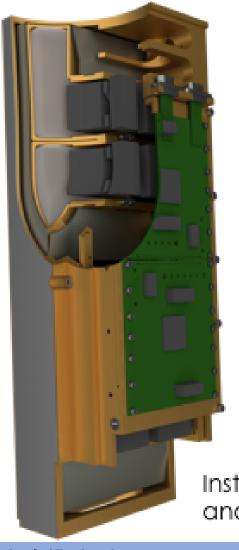
Detector	2x4 array of CLYC (elpasolite scintillator, Cs ₂ LiYCl ₆ :Ce) crystals, each crystal 4 cm x 6.3 cm x 2 cm
Dimensions	25 cm x 10 cm x 8 cm
Mass	3.3 kg
Power	10W
Data Acquisition	Counts binned every 1 sec

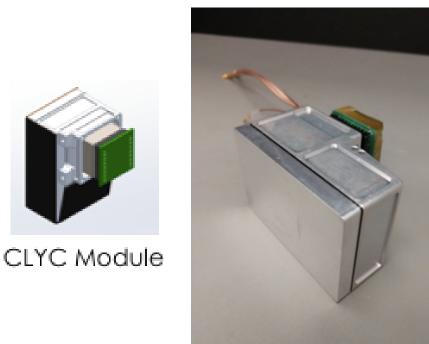
 Mini-NS Flight Unit delivered and calibrated at Los Alamos National Lab Neutron Free In-Air (NFIA) facility in late Fall 2018

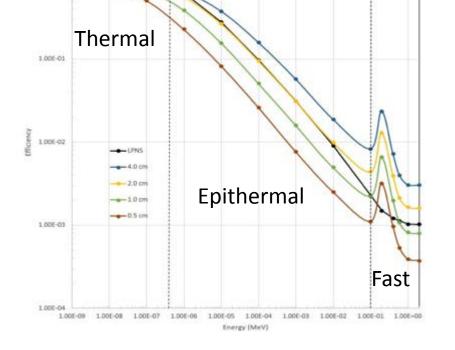


Miniature Neutron Spectrometer for CubeSats and SmallSats









1005-0

Instrument Housing and Electronics Individual CLYC module, PMT and housing (x8)



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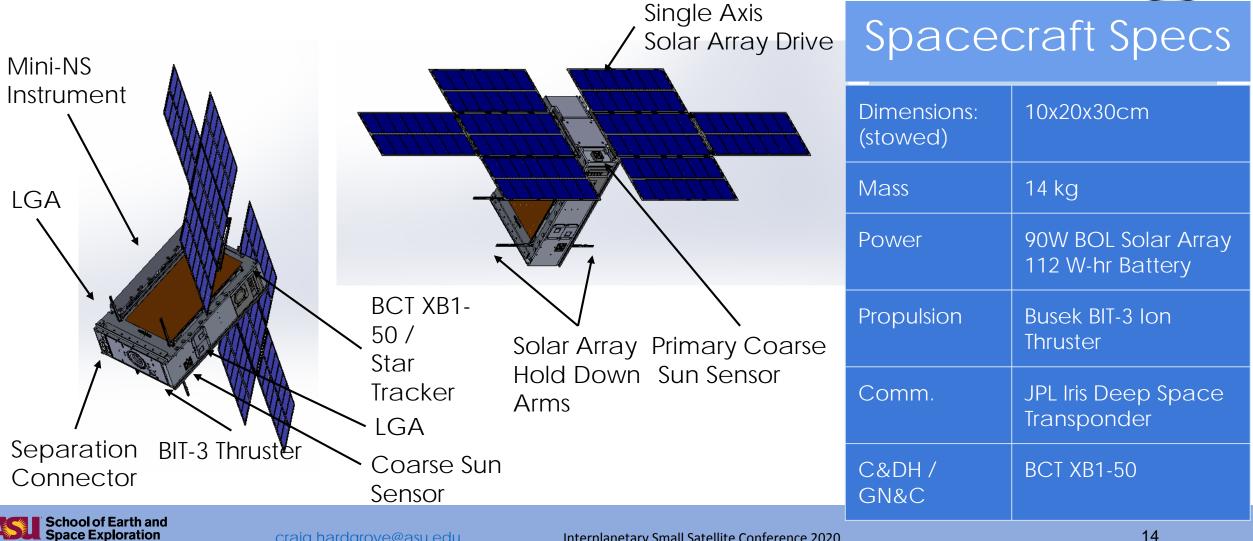
Mini-NS calibration team at Los Alamos National Laboratory Neutron Free In-Air Facility – December 2018



left to right: Lena Heffern (ASU), Erik Johnson (RMD), Tom Prettyman (PSI), Joe DuBois (ASU), Richard Starr (NASA GSFC), Bob Roebuck (AZST), Katherine Mesick (LANL), Graham Stoddard (RMD), Craig Hardgrove (ASU) 13

LunaH-Map Spacecraft

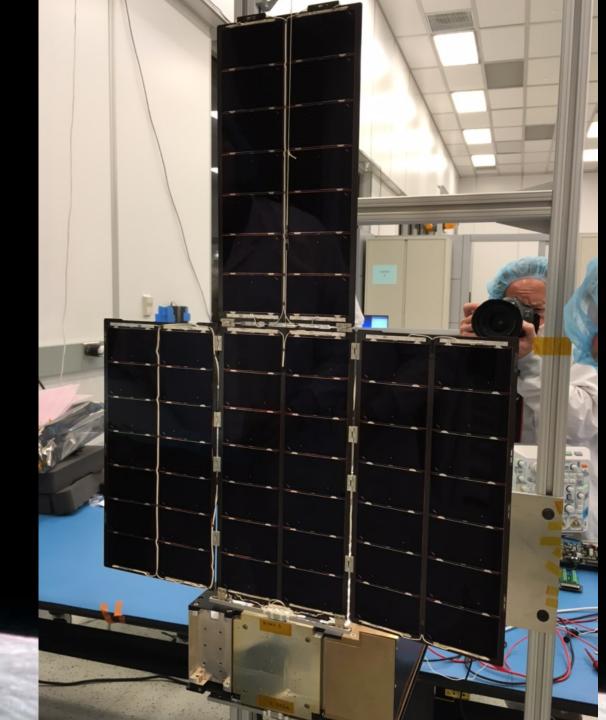




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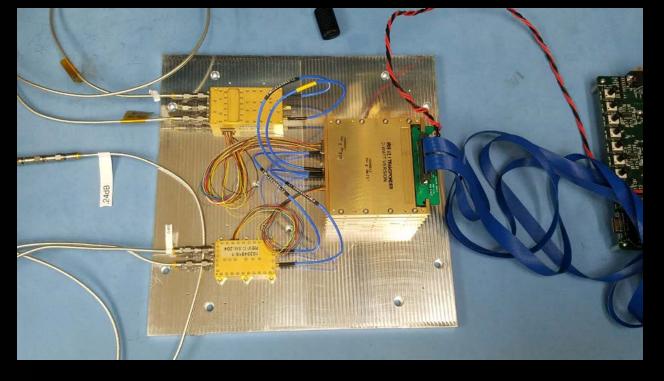




LunaH-Map MMA eHawk+ Flight Solar Arrays – Delivered February 2019







LunaH-Map Flight Iris radio – Delivered February 2019







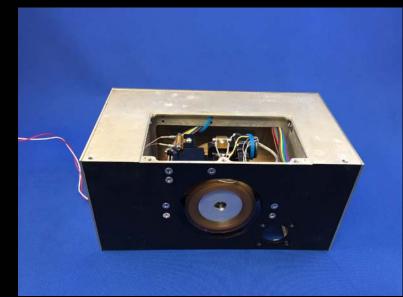
LunaH-Map Flight Battery (1 of 2), Power Distribution and XB1-50







LunaH-Map Flight BIT-3 propulsion system – Delivered December 2019



LunaH-Map Flight BIT-3



BIT-3 QM Hot Fire Iodine Testing







- MOC co-located in ASU's shared operations facility
- JPL AIT for spacecraft uplink and downlink
- KinetX provides mission navigation
- ASU science/instrument ops development coincident with Mars 2020 and Psyche missions

KINETX



Venus Orbit

> 200 km altitude - all 3 flybys)

Mercury Flyby

Mercury Fly

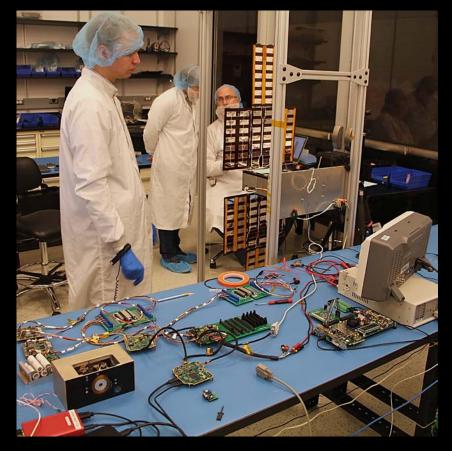




AZST staffed Chief Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Software Engineer, Systems Engineer, and Integration Technician roles for this Cubesat project

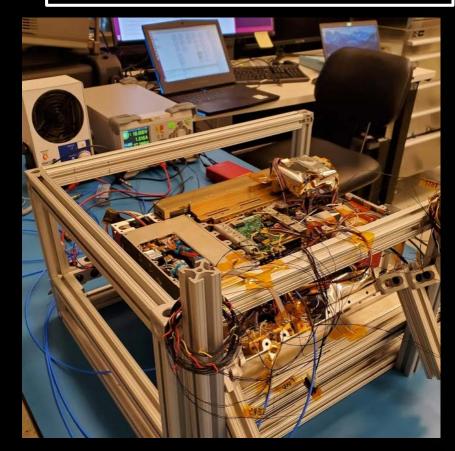
Mechanical and thermal design, systems engineering, instrument software, safety engineering, harness design, I&T support

AZST has decades of experience in integration and testing of spacecraft level systems and avionics



Flatsat Testing

AZST Role in LunaH-Map Development



Preparing for top panel closeout



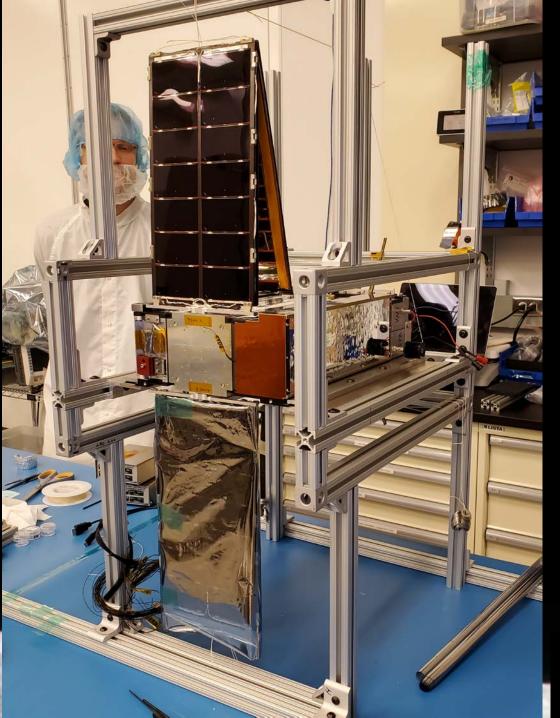


All subsystem EM and FM units delivered! EMs integrated into the LunaH-Map flatsat

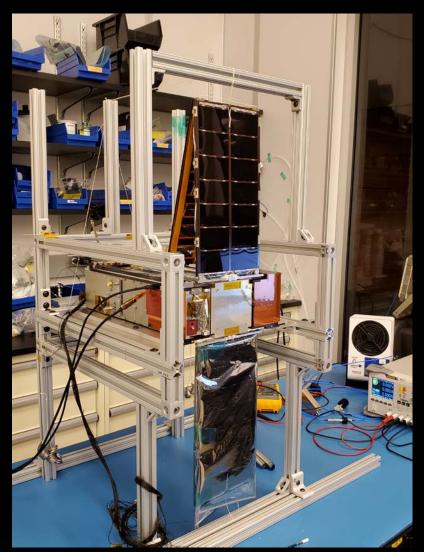
Flight S/C on schedule for delivery in mid 2020

<u>Current Engineering</u> Team Activities

- Electrical and mechanical integration complete
- Preparing for
 environmental test
 campaign staring in
 May



LunaH-Map Status



Fully integrated spacecraft undergoing functional tests

Website: lunahmap.asu.edu Twitter: @lunahmap

3