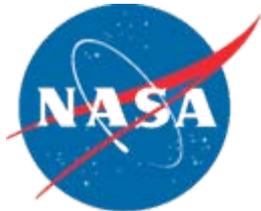


Instrument Accommodation on the Pioneer Venus and Galileo Probes



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24 June 2008



General Instrumentation Accommodation Requirements (1)



- Most instruments require “normal” housekeeping support from probe subsystems
 - Power
 - Thermal control
 - Telemetry and command functions
- Entry probes, with in-situ instrumentation, require additional support that may include some or all of the following services
 - Field-of-view through windows
 - Atmospheric ingestion and expulsion
 - Dynamic / static mounting requirements
 - Deployments
 - Magnetic cleanliness
 - Outgassing and contamination control
 - EMI/EMC analysis
 - Microphonics



General Instrumentation Accommodation Requirements (2)



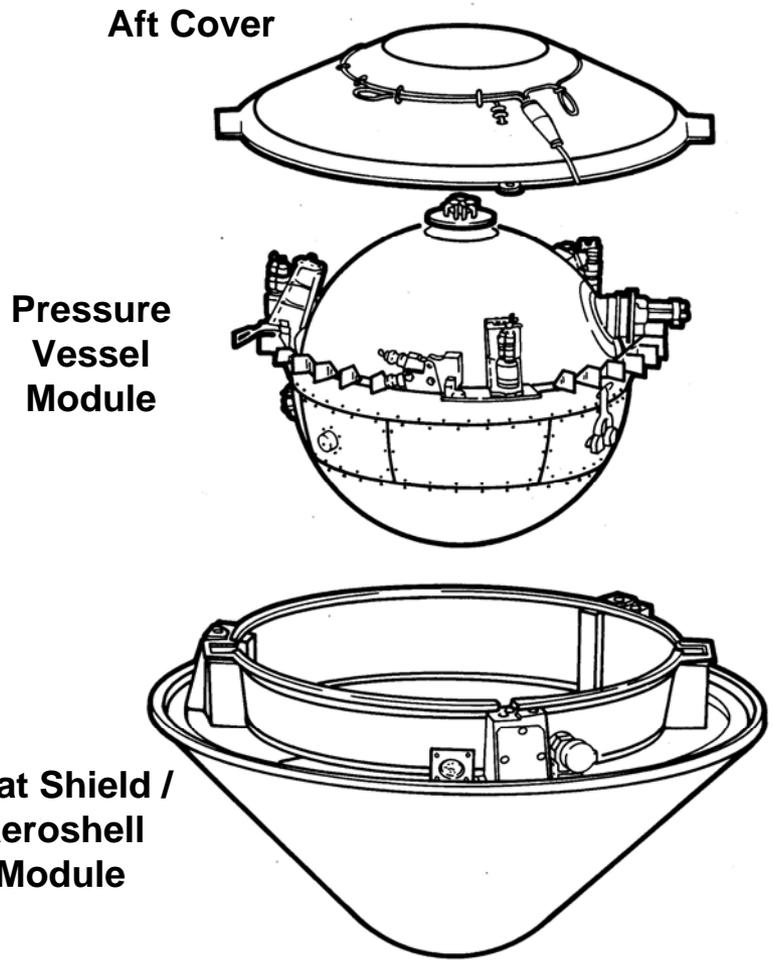
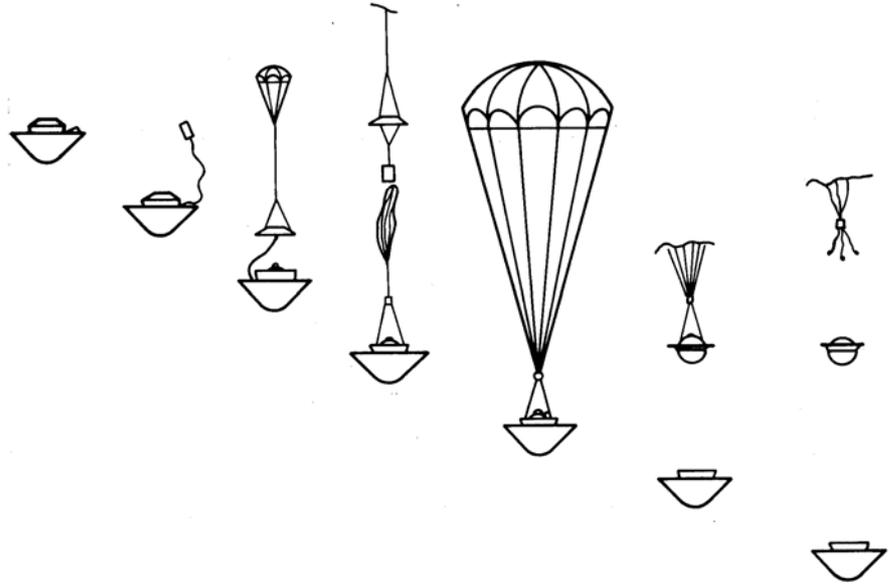
- Instrument accommodation complexity is driven by probe design philosophy
 - Pressurized probes, such as the Pioneer Venus Large and Small Probes, require the probe pressure vessel itself to provide the viewing and sampling access for the instruments
 - A “vented” probe, such as the Galileo probe, allows instruments to incorporate external atmospheric sampling and viewing within the instrument
- With any entry probe design, instrument accommodation requires a continuing, design coordination between the probe science PI(s) and the probe engineers



Pioneer Venus Large Probe Design



- **Pressure Vessel**
 - 79 cm diameter
- **Aeroshell**
 - 142 cm diameter
 - 45° blunt cone

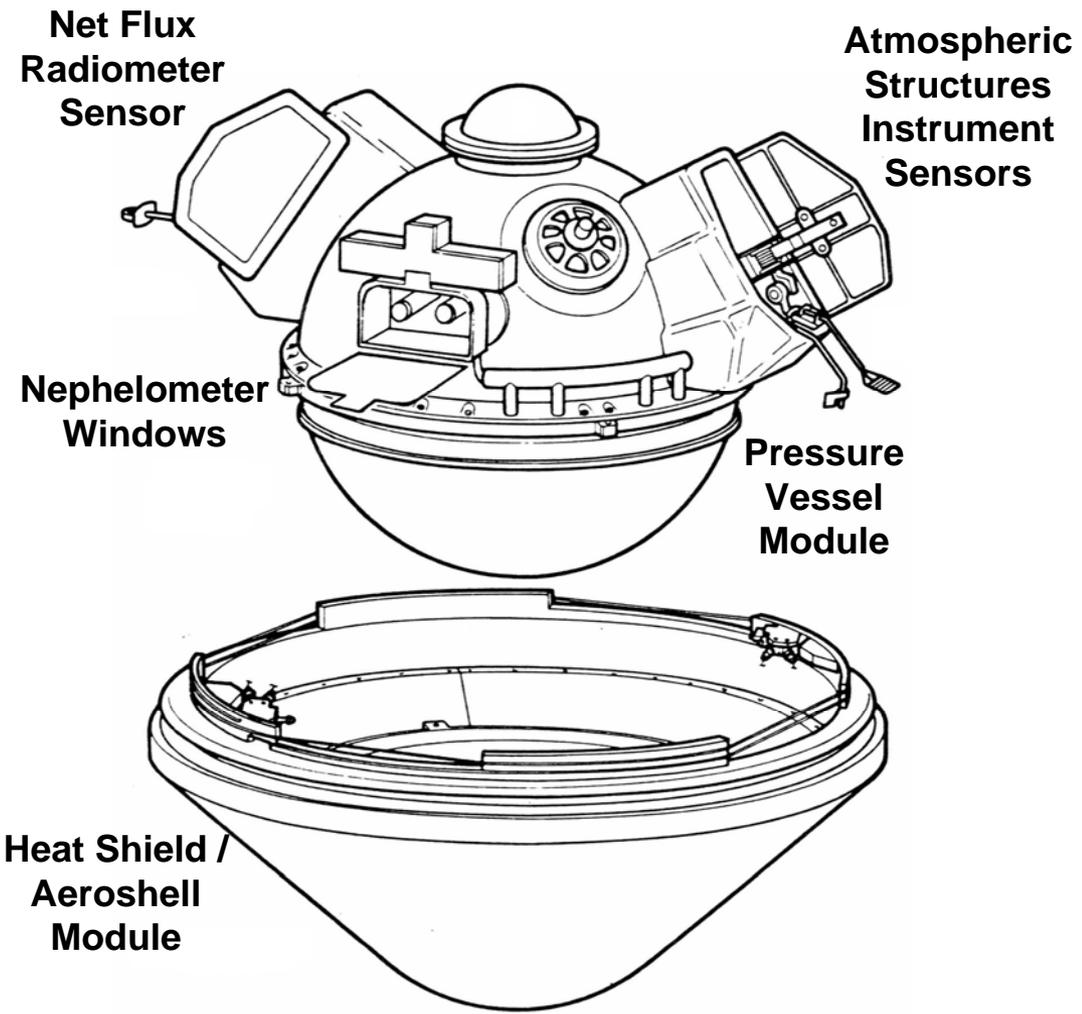




Pioneer Venus Small Probe Design

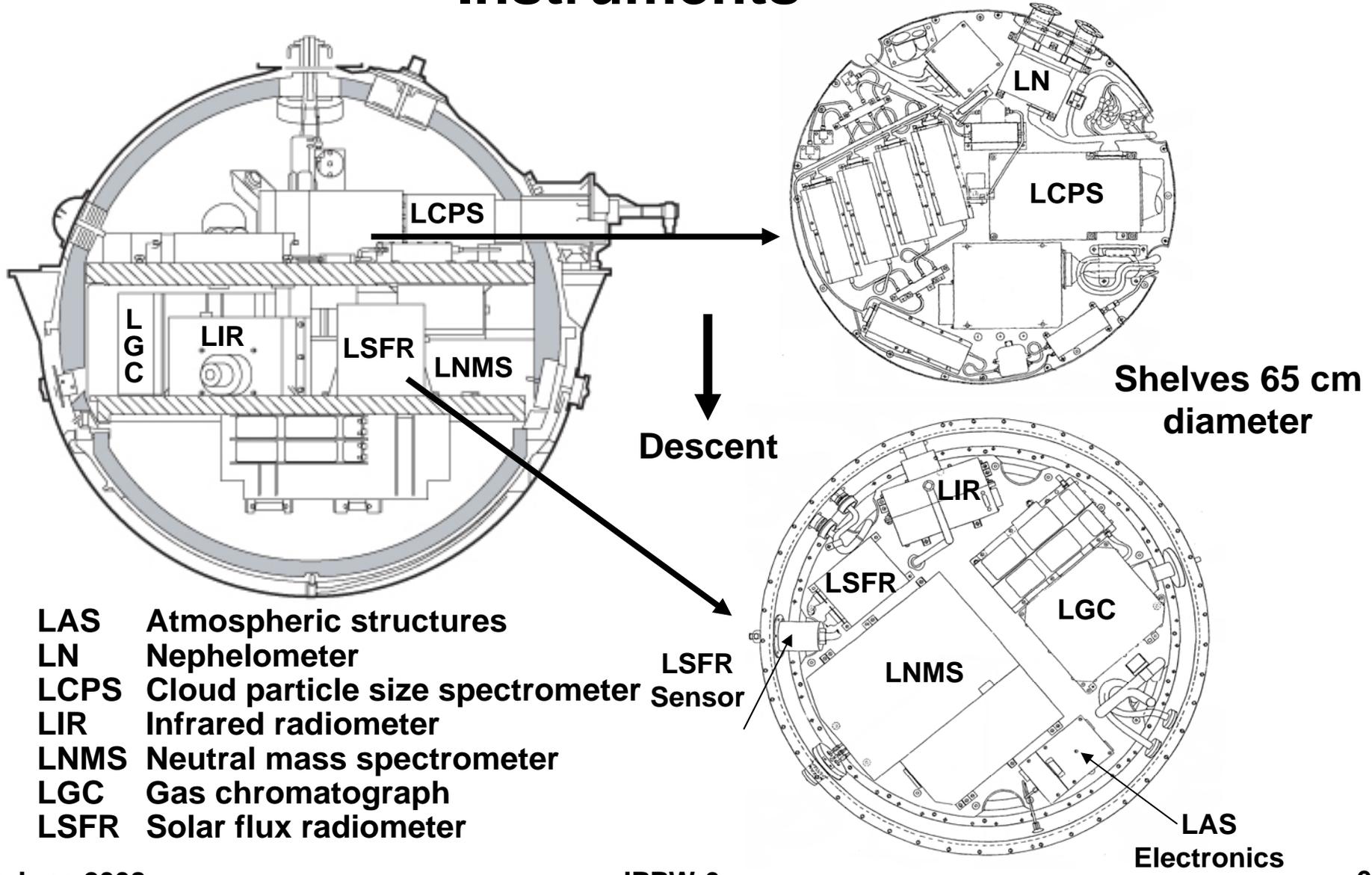


- **Pressure Vessel**
 - 47 cm diameter
- **Aeroshell**
 - 76 cm diameter
 - 45° blunt cone





Pioneer Venus Large Probe Instruments



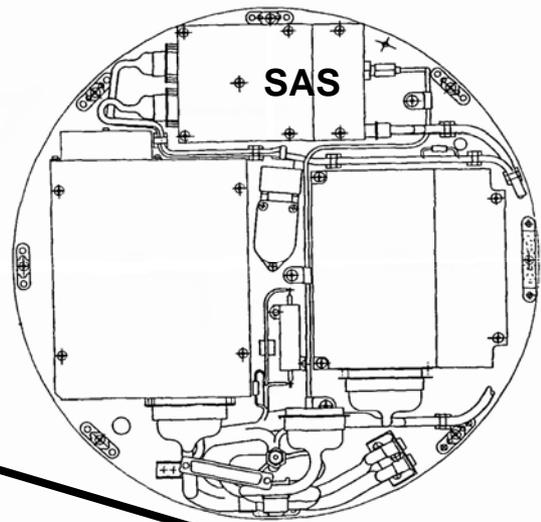
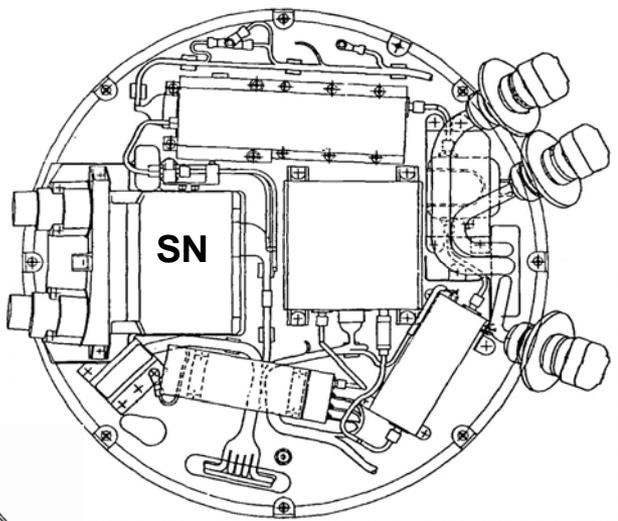
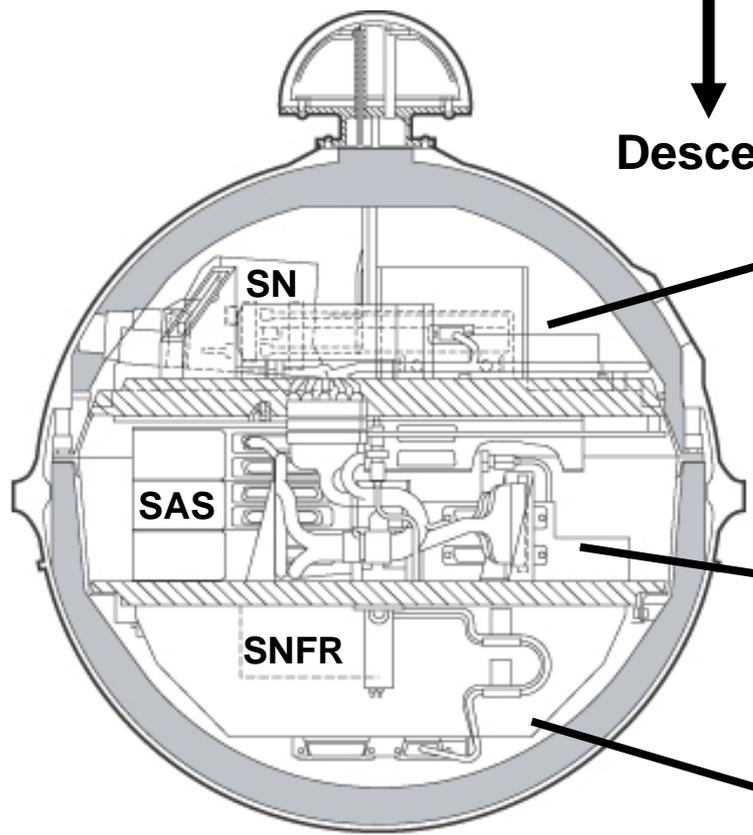
- LAS** Atmospheric structures
- LN** Nephelometer
- LCPS** Cloud particle size spectrometer
- LIR** Infrared radiometer
- LNMS** Neutral mass spectrometer
- LGC** Gas chromatograph
- LSFR** Solar flux radiometer



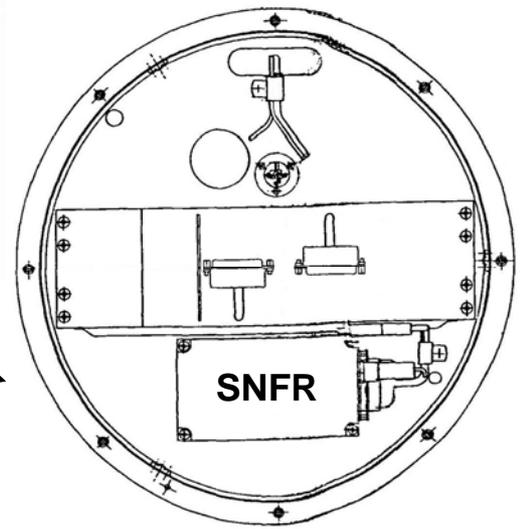
Pioneer Venus Small Probe Instruments



↓
Descent



Shelves 39 cm diameter



- SAS Atmospheric structures
- SN Nephelometer
- SNFR Net flux radiometer



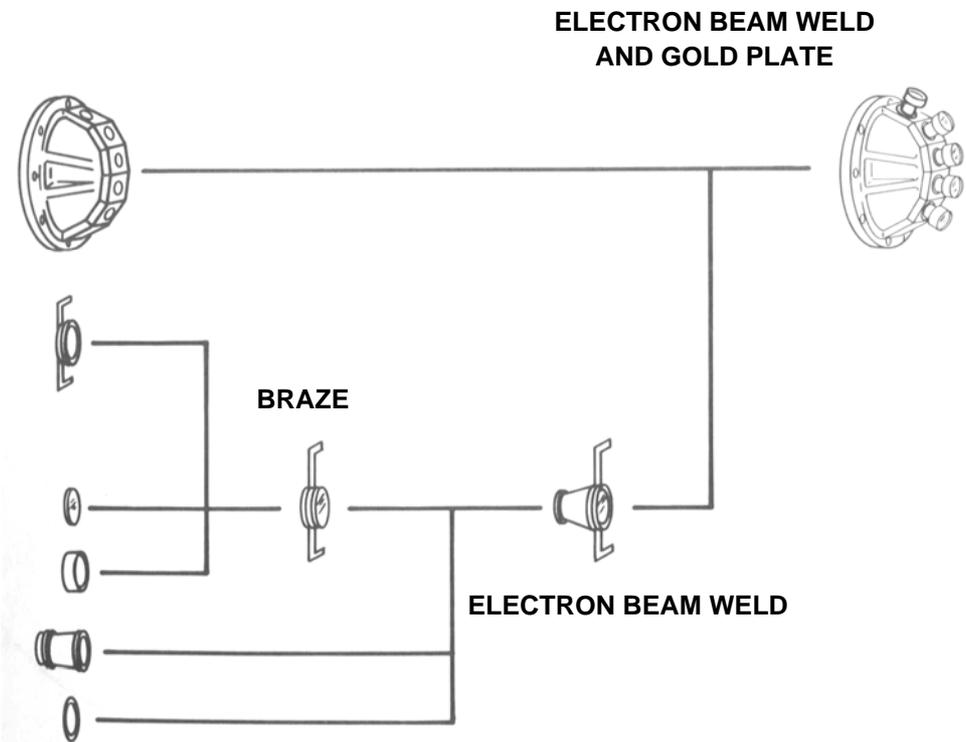
Pioneer Venus Window Summary



Probe	Instrument	Windows	Material	Diameter (mm)	Thickness (mm)
LP, SP	Nephelometer	2	Sapphire	33.8	8.0
LP	Cloud Particle Size Spectrometer	1	Sapphire	38.6	6.2
LP	Solar Flux Radiometer	5	Sapphire	9.5	2.0
LP	Infrared Radiometer	1	Diamond	15.4	2.5

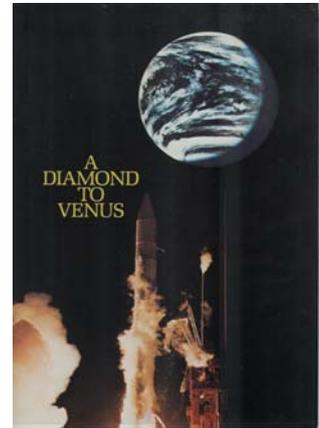
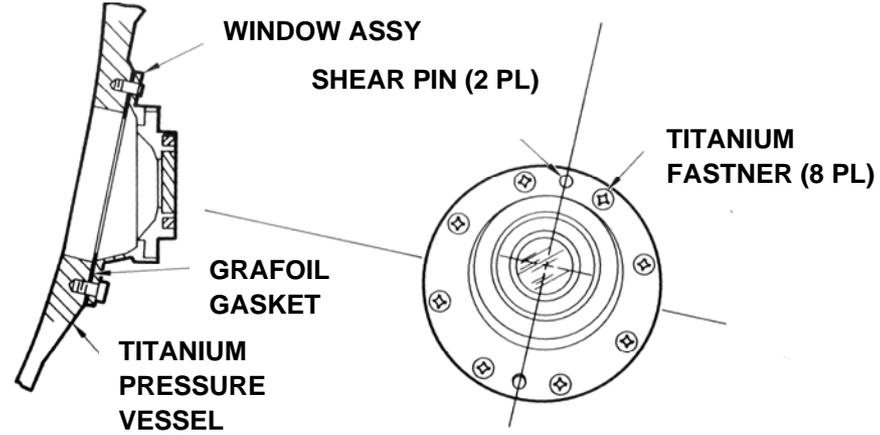
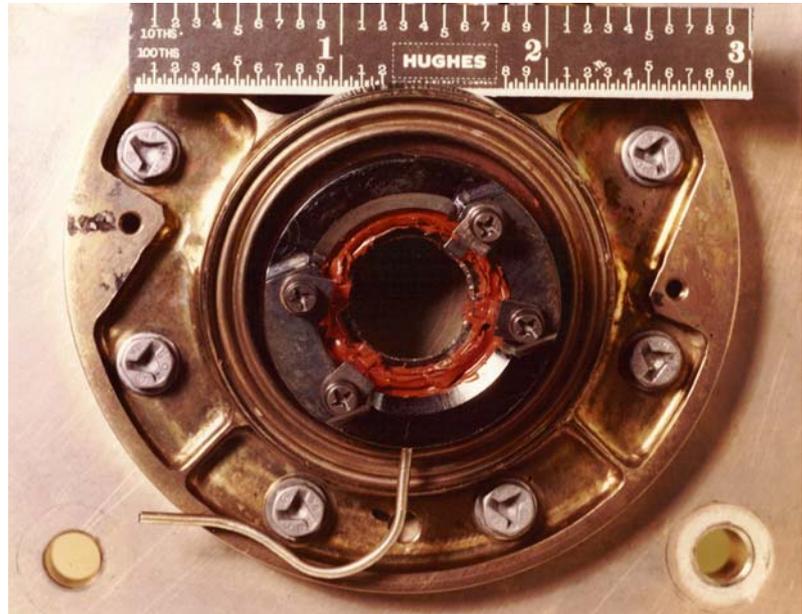
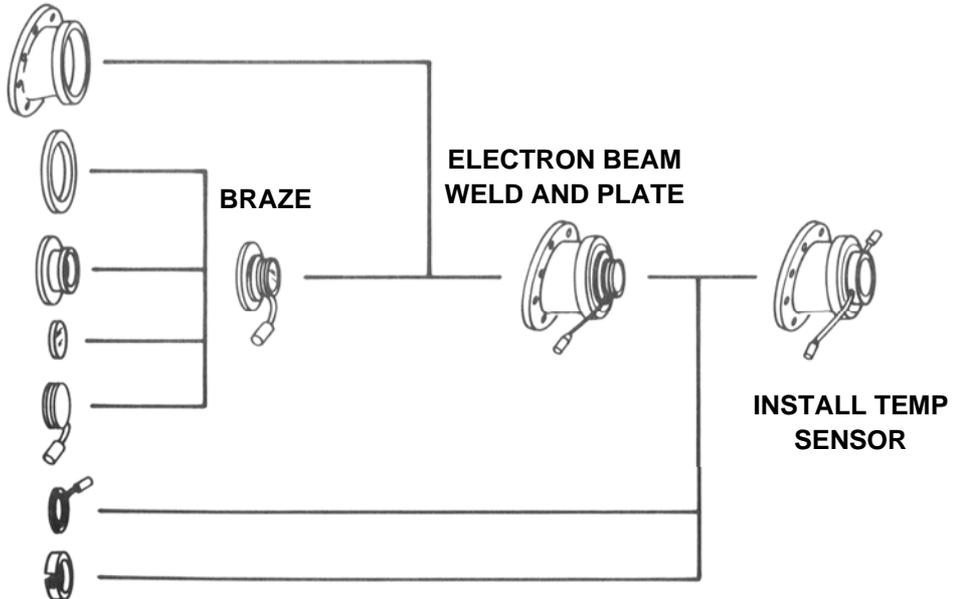


Large Probe LSFR Window



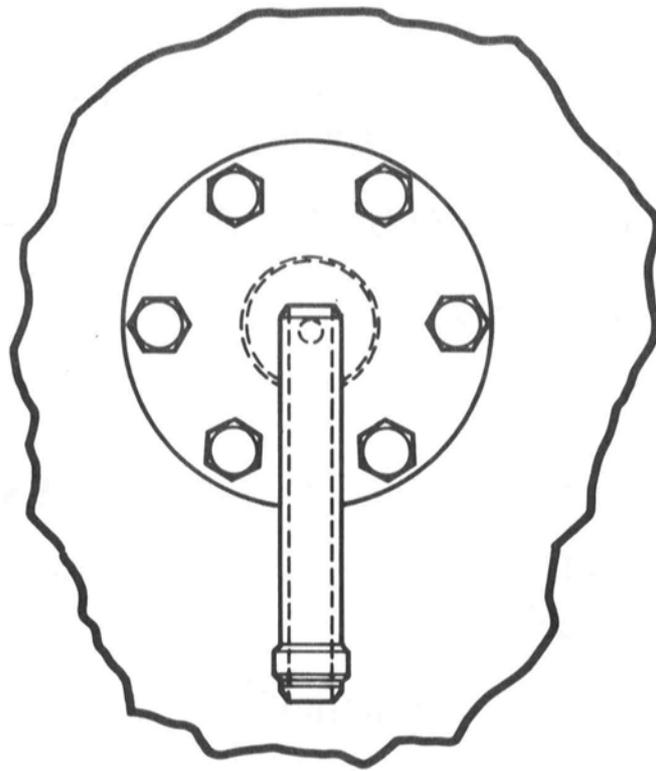
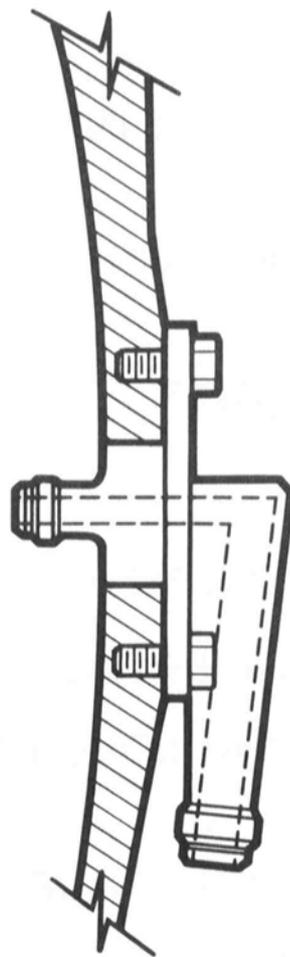


Large Probe LIR Window





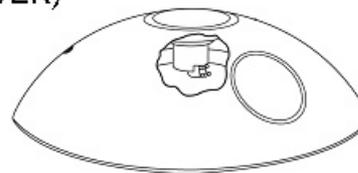
Large Probe Pressure Inlet



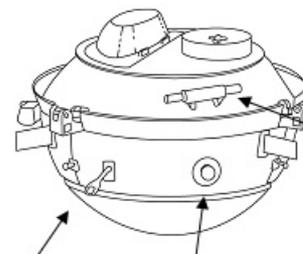
Galileo Probe Major Elements

- **Descent Module**
 - 66 cm diameter
- **Aeroshell**
 - 126 cm diameter
 - 45° blunt cone

DECELERATION
MODULE (AFT COVER)



DESCENT
MODULE

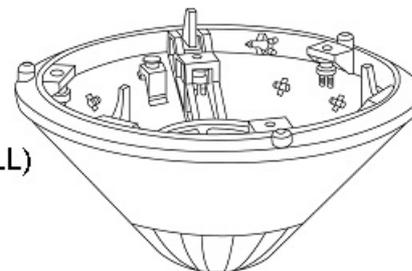


LIGHTNING DETECTOR
ANTENNA

ASI TEMP SENSOR

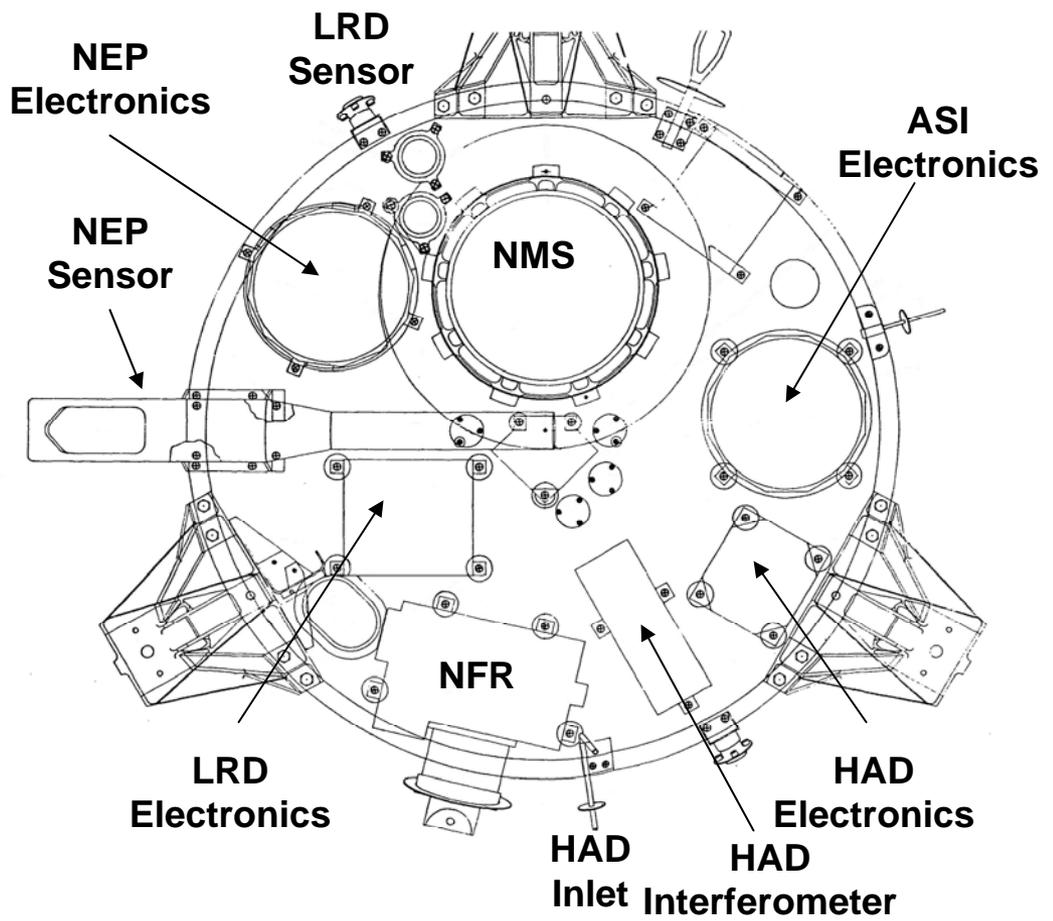
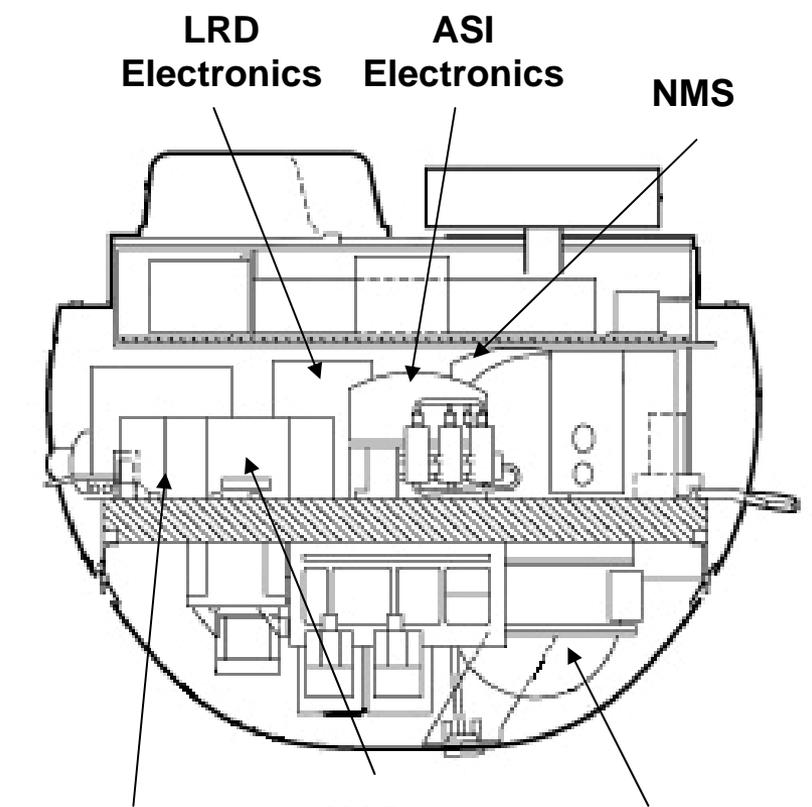
LRD SENSOR

DECELERATION
MODULE (AEROSHELL)





Galileo Probe Instruments



ASI Atmospheric structures inst
 NEP Nephelometer
 HAD Helium abundance detector
 NFR Net flux radiometer

NMS Neutral mass spectrometer
 LRD Lightning and radio emission detector
 EPI Energetic particle instrument



Conclusions



- Probe instrument accommodation requires a close working relationship between the PI(s), instrument designers and probe engineering team
- Early definition of mechanical interfaces is critical
- Key considerations are instrument accommodation and integration
- Extremely limited probe resources drive innovative solutions to resolve tough problems
- Future probe mission success must leverage lessons learned from past missions