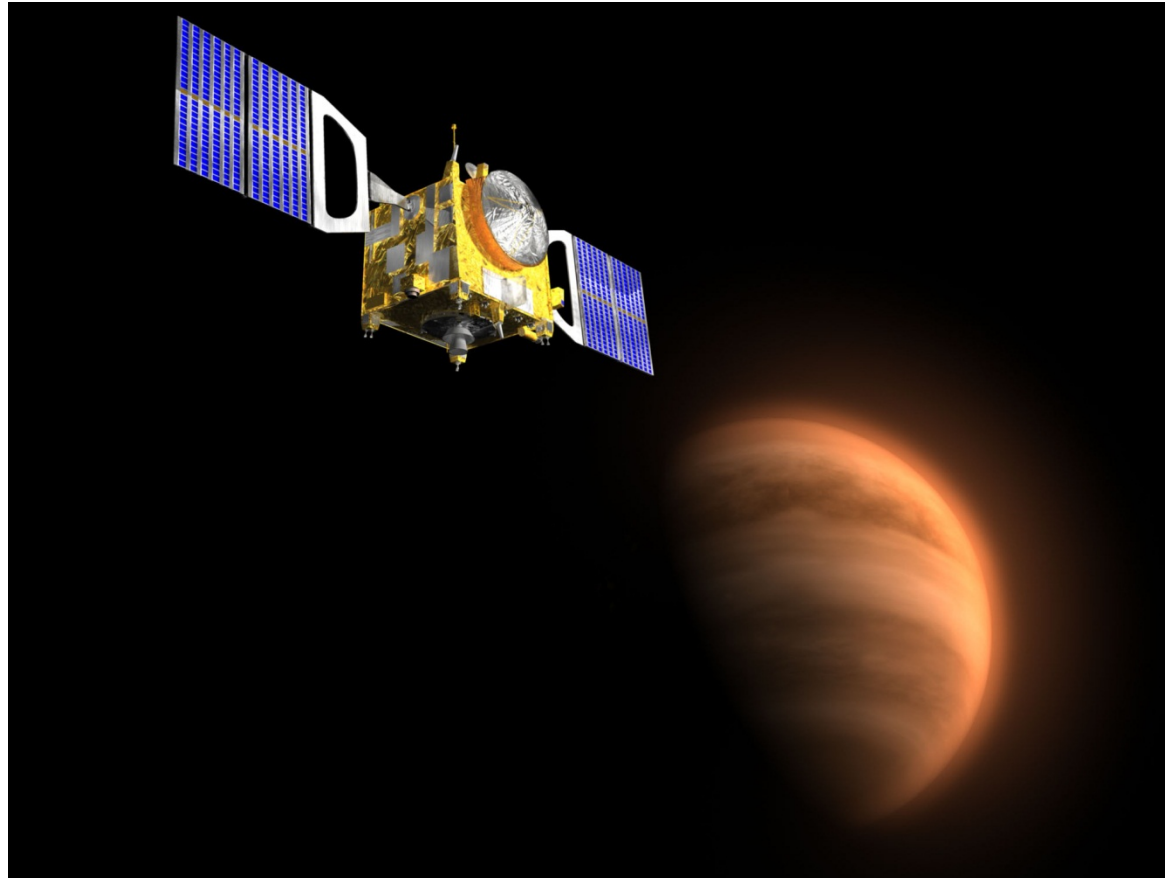


VExADE - Venus Express Atmospheric Drag Experiment



Grotheer, Emmanuel (DLR-GTP / SRE-S)

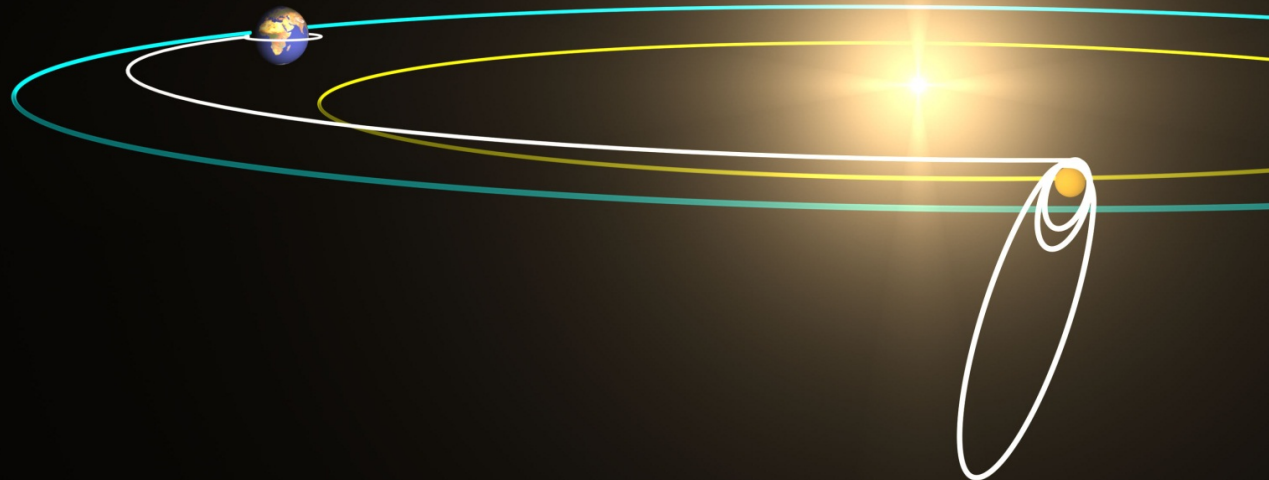
19 November 2013

European Space Agency

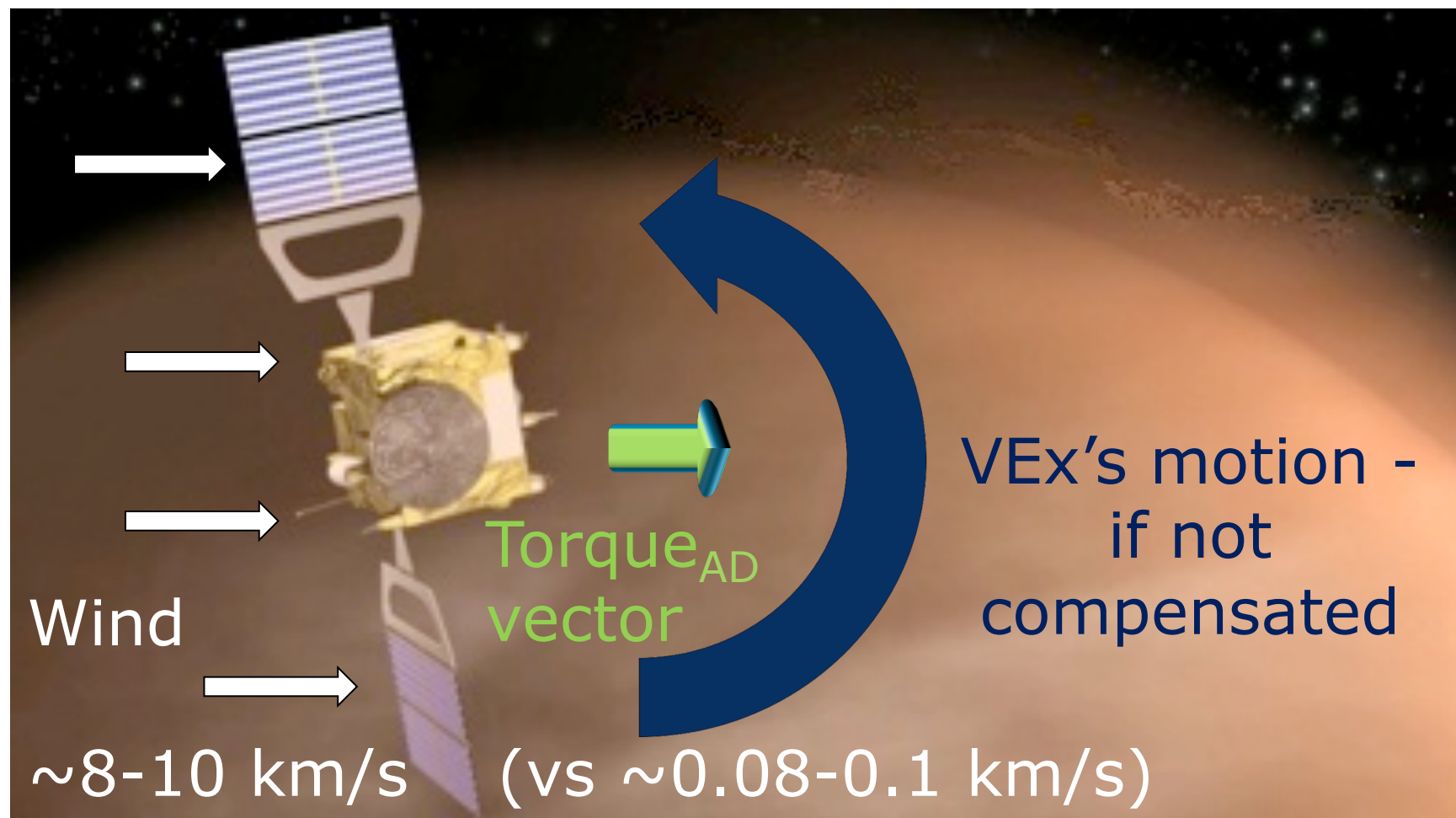
Venus Express Mission Facts



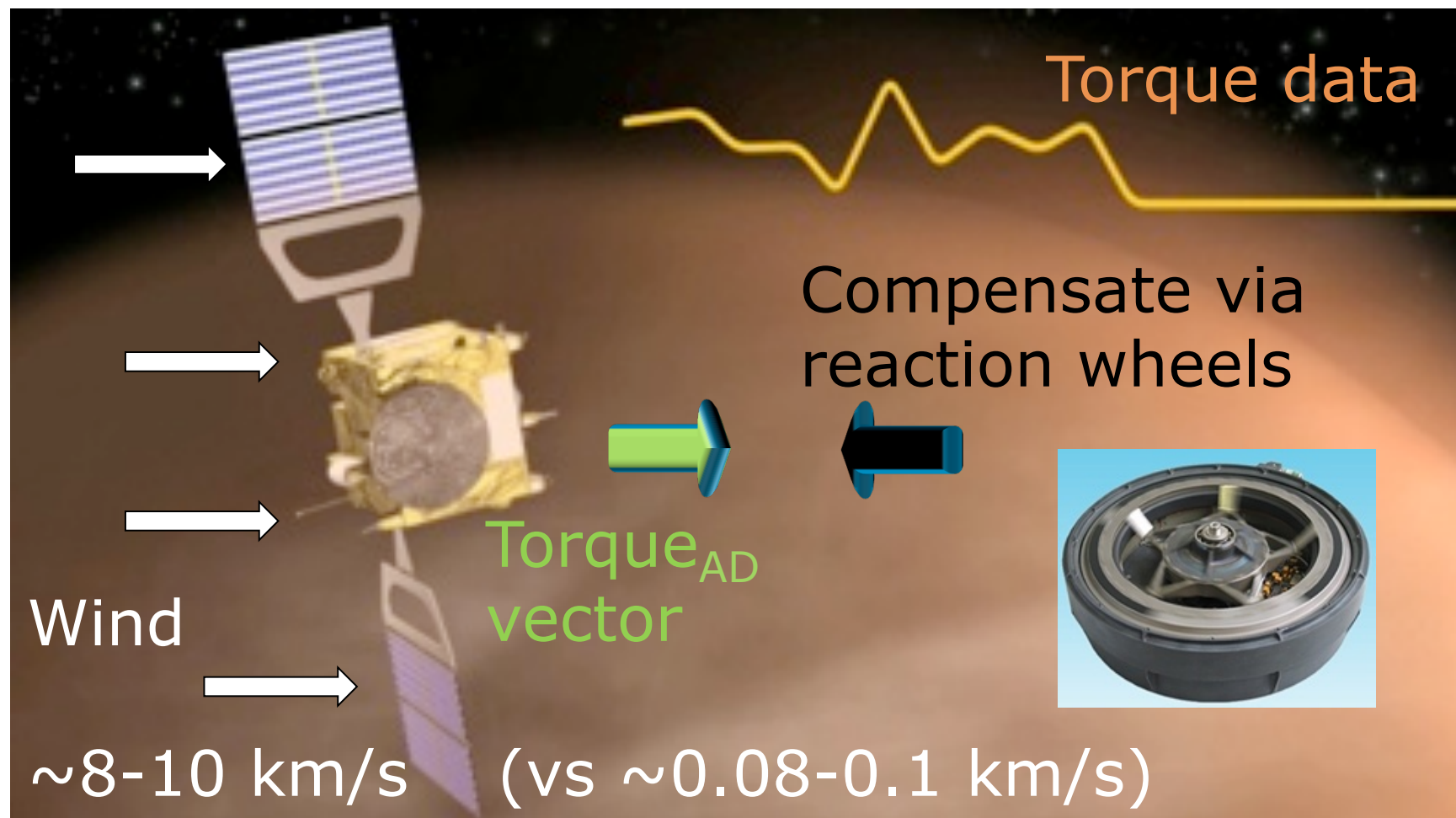
- 1st ESA mission to Venus
- April 2006 - Arrived at Venus
- October 2009 - VExADE started



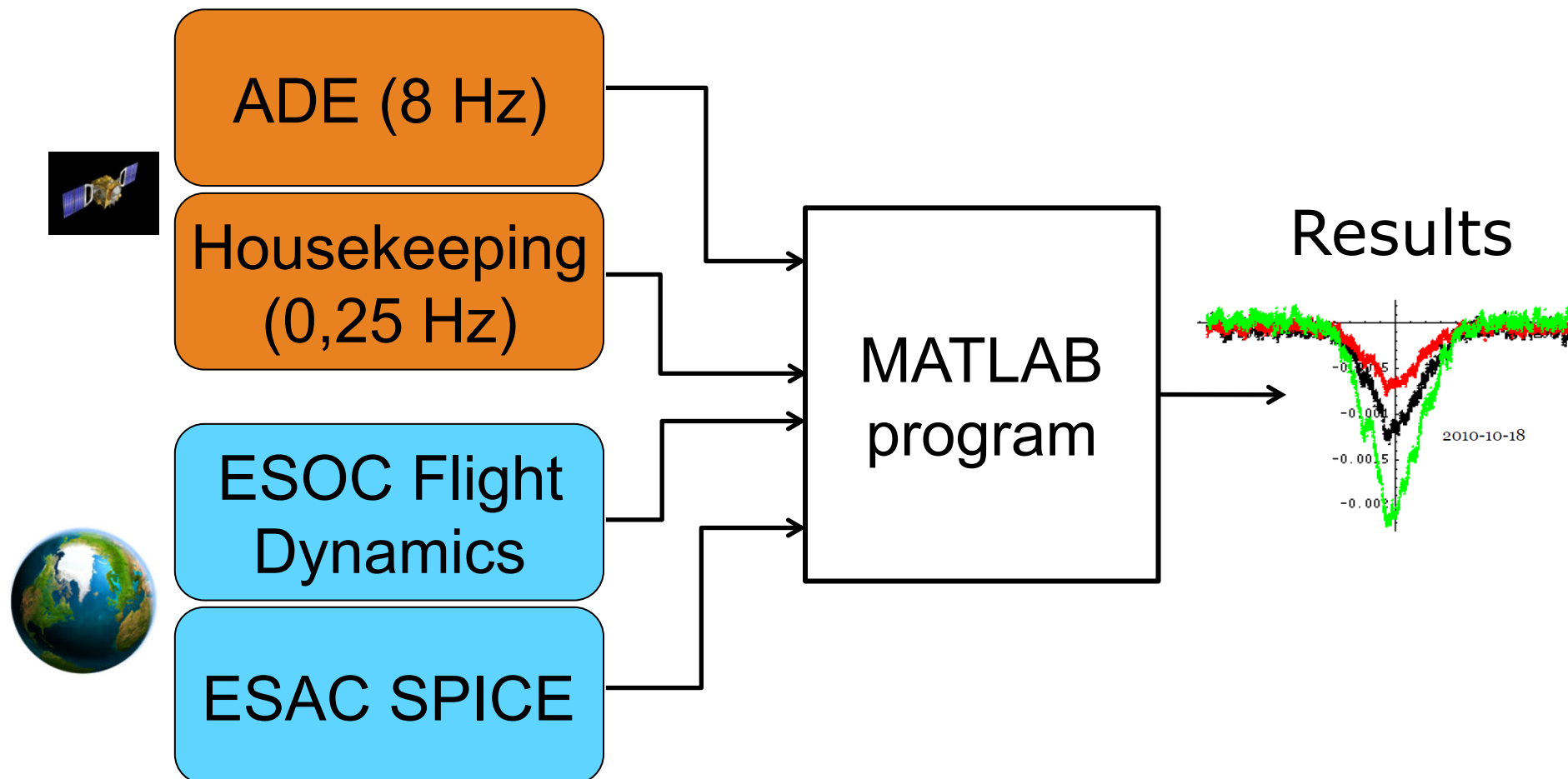
Atmospheric Drag - 1



Atmospheric Drag - 2



VExADE Data Streams



SPICE = Spacecraft, Planets, Instruments, C-matrix, Events

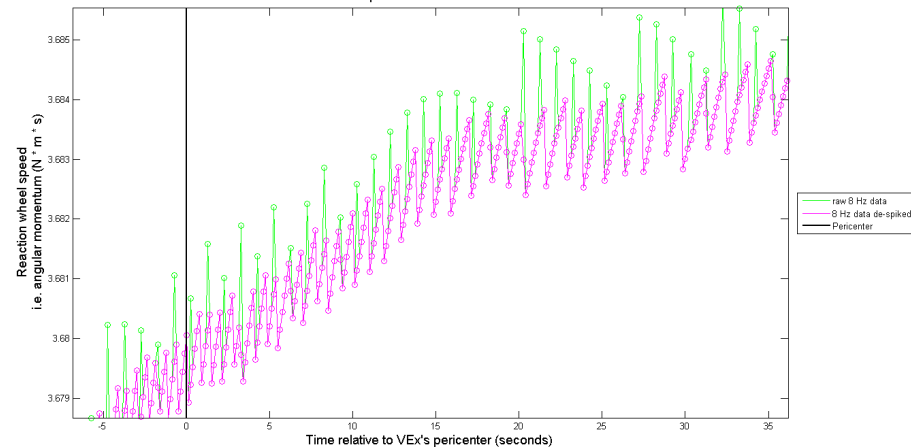
Noise in VExADE Data



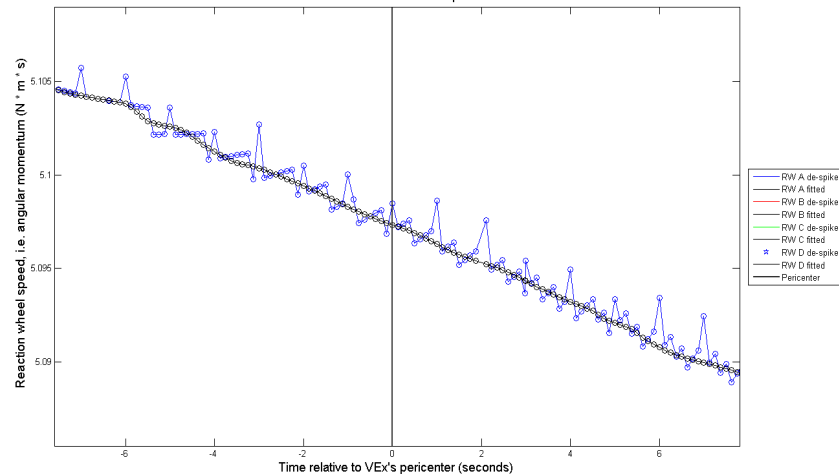
1. Systematic error →

2. Random error ↓

VEx 8 Hz RW 1 raw vs 1 Hz removal on
2012 MAY 03 05:42:26.027, Alt_{peri} = 165.1076 km
1st problem index: 9681



VEx 8 Hz RW angular momentum despiked vs AMEME-fitted values
On 2010 OCT 18 06:37:14.857, Alt_{peri} = 165.4356 km



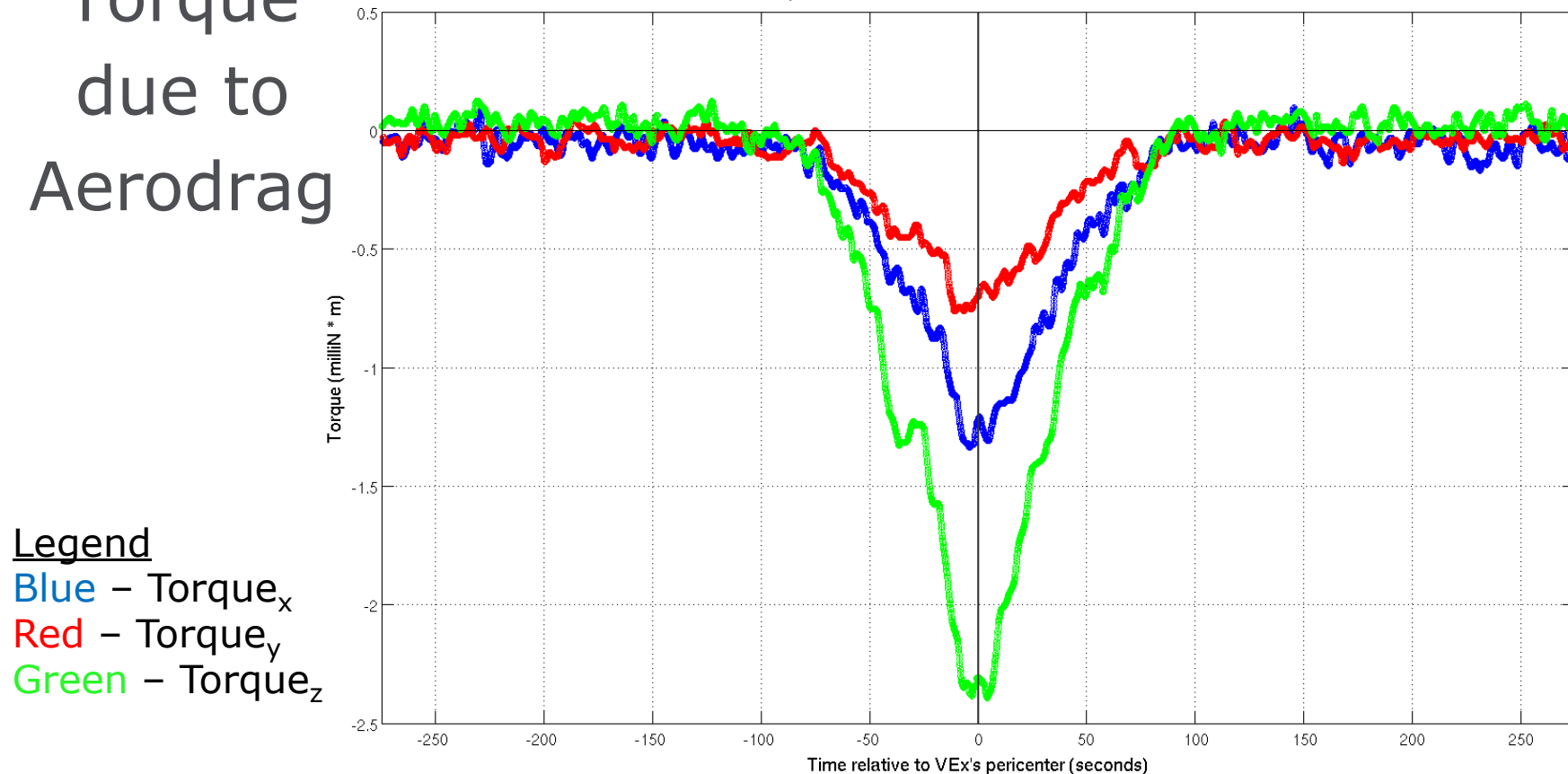
AMEME – Average of
Maximum Envelope
and Minimum Envelope

VExADE Results - 1



Torque due to Aerodrag

Smoothed Atmospheric Drag torques acting on VEx on 2010 OCT 18
Alt_{peri} = 165.4 km, AMEME fit window = 14



VExADE Results - 2

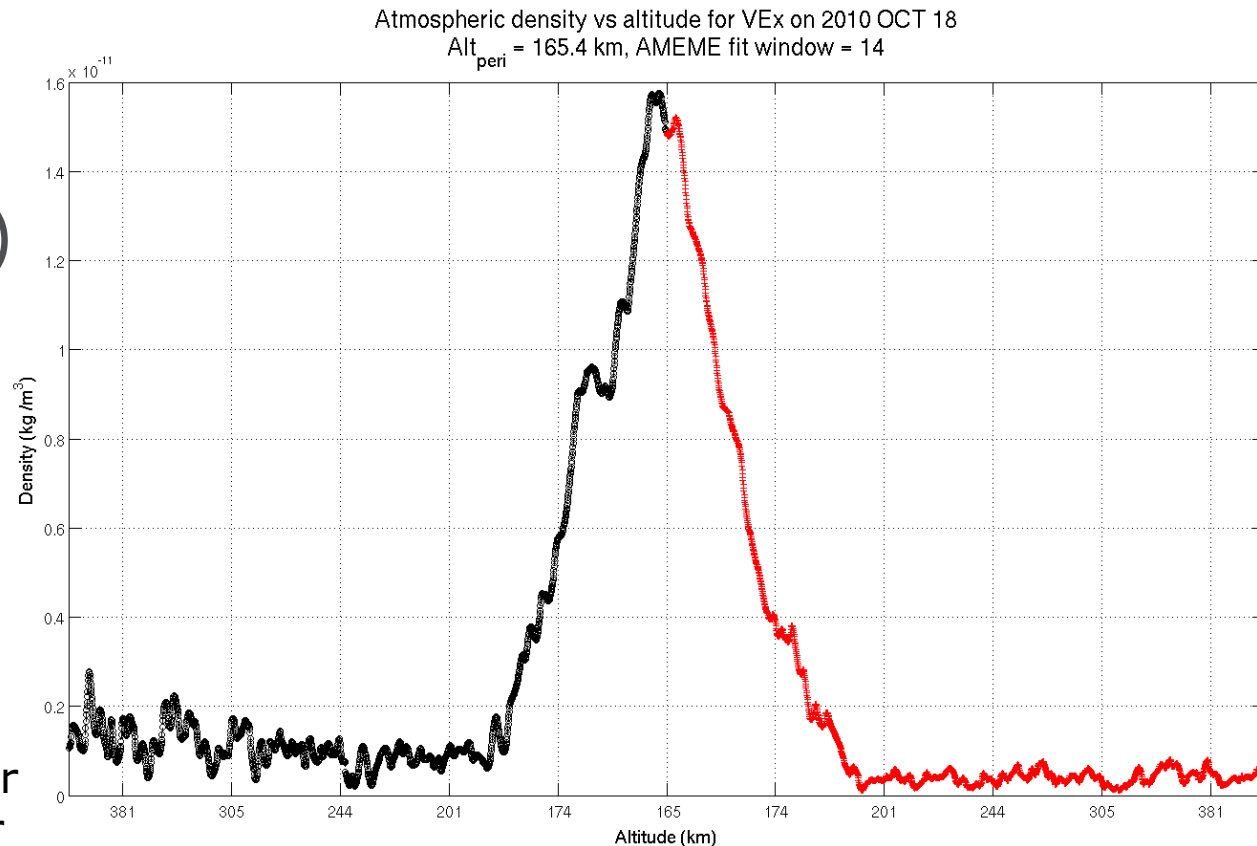


Density
($\sim 10^{-12}$ to
 10^{-10} kg /m³)
– with wave
signatures?

Legend

Black – Pre-pericenter

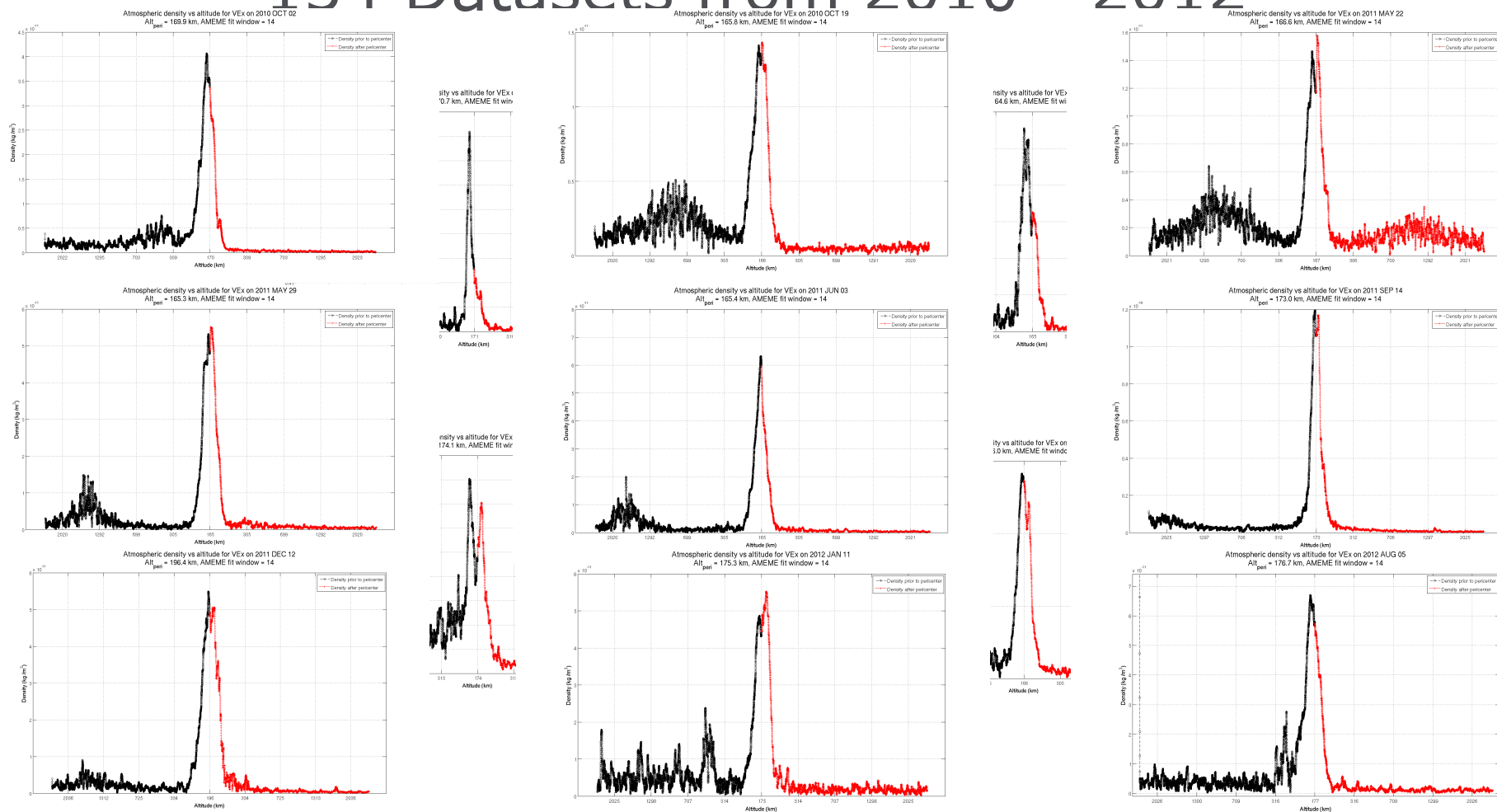
Red – Post-pericenter



VExADE Results (aplenty) - 3



134 Datasets from 2010 - 2012

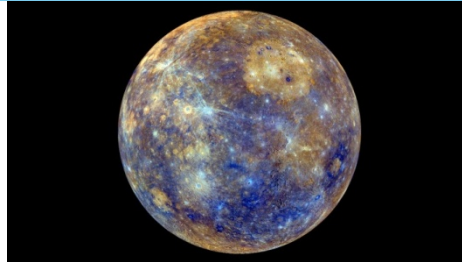


Next Steps

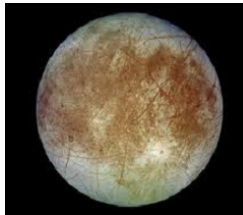


1. Include 2013 campaigns & reaction wheel friction data
2. Aggregate data – latitudes, local solar time, etc.
3. Share results with VEx team (VIRTIS, SPICAV, etc.)

Research Interests



1. HEMO simulations (PhD in Physics); see
E.B. Grotheer & S.A. Livi. "Small meteoroids' major contribution to Mercury's exosphere." *Icarus* **227.1** (2014): 1-7.
2. Expand HEMO with more processes
3. Apply HEMO to other bodies/moons
(Luna, Europa, Ganymede, Callisto, ...)



Pytania? (PL)

Perguntas? (PT)

Întrebări? (RO)

Preguntas? (ES)

Frågor? (SE)

Questions? (GB, CA)

Kérdések? (HU)

Küsimused? (EE)

Vprašanja? (SI)

Jautājumi? (LV)



Backup Slide: VExADE equations



$$\vec{T}_{env} = I_{com,SC} \dot{\vec{\omega}} + \vec{T}_{RW} + \vec{\omega} \times \vec{L}_{SC}$$

$$\vec{T}_{GG} = \frac{3\mu}{r^3} \vec{r} \times I_{COM,SC} \vec{r}$$

$$\vec{T}_{AD} = \vec{T}_{env} - \vec{T}_{GG}$$

A_{SA} = solar array panel area

V = wind velocity

$\vec{n}_{\pm}$ = solar array normals

$\vec{e}_w$ = wind direction

$\vec{r}_{SA\pm}$ = solar array centers of pressure

a = accommodation coefficient (0.9)

T_{env} = environmental torque

$I_{com,SC}$ = VEx inertia tensor

$\dot{\omega}$ = angular acceleration

T_{RW} = torque on reaction wheels

ω = angular rate

L_{SC} = VEx angular momentum

T_{GG} = gravity gradient torque

μ = mass * grav. constant

r = VEx position

T_{AD} = atmospheric drag torque

ρ = atmospheric density

$$\vec{T}_{AD} = -\rho A_{SA} V^2 \sum |\vec{n}_{\pm} \cdot \vec{e}_w| \vec{r}_{SA\pm} \times (a \vec{e}_w + 2(1-a)(\vec{n}_{\pm} \cdot \vec{e}_w) \vec{n}_{\pm})$$