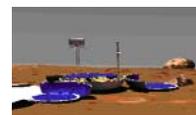


# SEIS-NL : a VBB - 3 Axis - Seismometer to study Mars internal structure

S. Cacho<sup>1</sup>, P. Lognonné<sup>1</sup>, J. Gagnepain-Beyneix<sup>1</sup>, P. Schibler<sup>1</sup>, J.F. Karczewski<sup>1</sup>, A. Desautez<sup>1</sup>, C. Cavoit<sup>2</sup>, T. Gabsi<sup>1</sup>, M. Favede<sup>1</sup>, B. Dauchelle<sup>1</sup>, N. Striebig<sup>1</sup>, O.Pot<sup>1</sup>, D. Giardini<sup>3</sup>, P. Zweifel<sup>3</sup>, D. Mance<sup>3</sup>, B. Banerdt<sup>4</sup>, T. Pike<sup>4</sup>.



- 1 : I.P.G.P. - Département des Etudes Spatiales, 4 av. de Neptune, 94107 Saint Maur, France.
- 2 : INSU/D.T. – C.R.G. –58150 Garchy, France.
- 3 : ETH Hoenggerberg, CH-8093, Zurich, Switzerland.
- 4 : JPL, 4800 Oak Grove Drive, CA 91109 Pasadena, USA

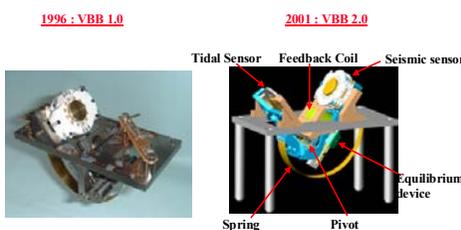


The Space Department of IPGP has started to develop seismometers for the Mars 96 Russian mission.

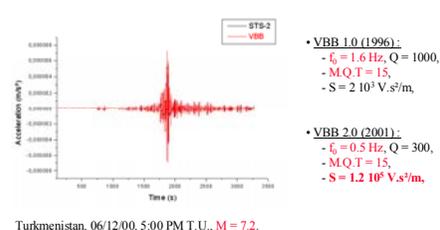
Since 1994, we have started to design a new seismometer for future Martian exploration programs. A VBB 3 axis mock-up was realized and tested in 1997. This instrument proposed an interesting concept with a very low mass, a low volume, a low power consumption and it reached performances close to reference terrestrial seismometer like STS-2.

In the framework of the Netlander mission which will install 4 landers on Mars in 2007, we started to up-grade the VBB seismometer to fit its performances to the objectives of the first seismic network planned to be installed on Mars.

## Mock-up



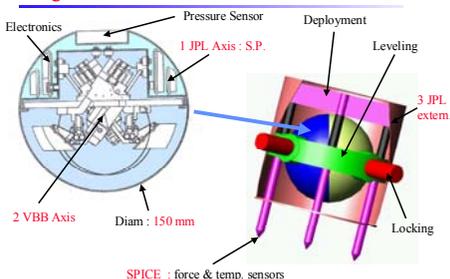
## Results (1/2)



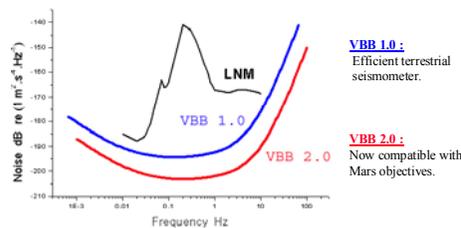
## Objective 1 : Low Noise / High Sensitivity

- **Mechanics:**
  - High mechanical amplification : ( $> 3.10^2$  s<sup>2</sup>)
  - Tilted Inverted Pendulum technology (high amplification / low mass),
  - Very Low Brownian Noise : ( $< 10^{-10}$  m/s<sup>2</sup>.Hz<sup>1/2</sup>)
  - High Quality Factor (damping reduction on assembly, spring...),
- **Electronics:**
  - High Sensitivity displacement transducers : ( $10^6$  V/m)
  - Dedicated differential capacitance sensors (tidal & seismic outputs),
  - Mixed analog / digital feedback : ( $> 140$  dB)
  - Provides stability / adjustment required.

## Integration



## Results (2/2)

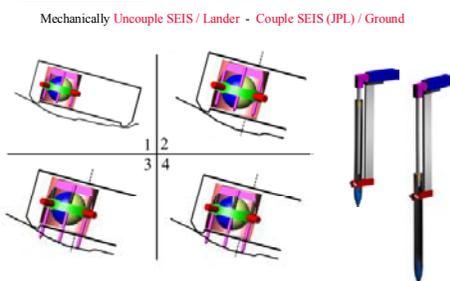


## Objective 2 : Low Sensitivity to Environment

- **Temperature:**
  - Low thermal drift : ( $< 1 \mu\text{m/K}$ )
  - Specific materials and treatments for spring.
  - Thermo-mechanical finite element model (NASTRAN).
- **Passive protection:**
  - Lander used as a thermal shield + Efficient Thermal Insulation.
- **Active correction:**
  - Decorelation with T measurement ( $\mu\text{K}$ ).
- **Pressure:**
  - Passive protection.
  - Lander used as a windshield + evacuated rigid structure.
  - Active correction:
  - Decorelation with P measurement ( $\mu\text{bar}$ ).



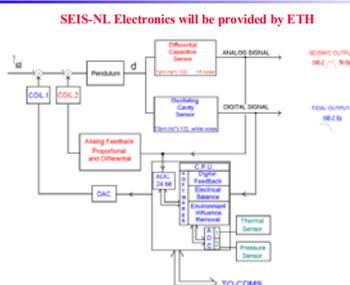
## Installation Scenario



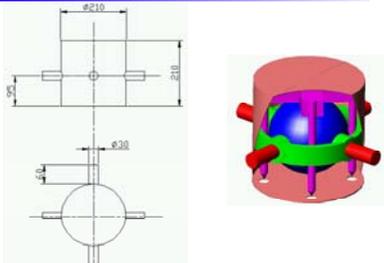
## POWER Breakdown

	Mean or continuous Power (mW)
<b>Inside sphere</b>	
IPGP VBB (2 axis)	
CCD capacitive detector	10
CCD capacitive oscillator	40
Feedback electronics	20
JPL SP micro seismometer (1 axis)	20
AVD 24 bits	50
Inductometers, temperature pressure sensor	200
Sub total inside sphere	300
JPL SP micro seismometer (2 axis)	
sub-total	120
<b>Inside the SEP</b>	
Microprocessor	180
Sub total inside COMS	180
<b>TOTAL without installation (continuous power)</b>	990
Idle	180 mW during 8 hours
<b>TOTAL without installation, mean power</b>	660
<b>Installation devices</b>	
Estimation by 1 Vinyard during 2 days night and day with	
with an absolute maximum of	400
<b>TOTAL during installation</b>	990

## Block diagram



## Volume requirement



## MASS Breakdown

Component	Mass (g)
IPGP VBB (2 axis)	120
JPL SP micro seismometer (1 axis)	20
AVD 24 bits	50
Inductometers, temperature pressure sensor	200
Sub total inside sphere	300
JPL SP micro seismometer (2 axis)	120
Microprocessor	180
Sub total inside COMS	180
<b>TOTAL without installation</b>	990
Idle	180 mW during 8 hours
<b>TOTAL without installation, mean power</b>	660
Installation devices	400
<b>TOTAL during installation</b>	990