



Pulsar Based Navigation for Deep Space and Planetary Missions

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Program: R&TD Topic

PROJECT OBJECTIVE

Develop new concepts, algorithms and analysis tools to support pulsar-based deep space navigation

- Investigate alternative clocks for pulsar navigation, including USO and Cesium atomic clocks, and pulsar-aided timing to improve clock accuracy
- Develop special covariance analysis tools (CAT) suitable for evaluating long-horizon navigation performance (10-15 years)
- Apply CAT tools to analyzing PNAV performance trade-offs - pulsar observing time, pulsar receiver SNR, and average mission thruster activity

BACKGROUND

- Pulsar-Based navigation is similar to the idea of GPS-based navigation but it operates in deep space with X-Ray Pulsars playing the role of GPS satellites
- Called out as a key technology in 2015 NASA Communication and Navigation Systems Roadmap

BENEFITS TO NASA and JPL

- Provides autonomous deep space navigation with minimal ground resources
- Position knowledge independent of distance to Earth
- Ideal for deep space and interstellar missions
- Improvement to DSN accuracy over distances greater than 5 AU (orbit of Jupiter)
- Reduced reliance and demand on the DSN

NEW TECHNOLOGY

NTR # 50323 - An Algorithm for Pulsar-Based Deep Space Navigation

NTR # 50984 - A Particle Filtering Algorithm for Resolving Integer Ambiguity in Pulsar-Based Navigation

PUBLICATIONS

- Frequency Stability Analysis of Pulsar-Aided Clocks NAVIGATION, Vol. 66, No. 3, 2019
- Autonomous Spacecraft Navigation Using X-Ray Pulsars and Multirate Processing, J. Guidance, Control, and Dynamics, Vol. 40, No. 9, Sept 2017
- Aspects of Pulsar Navigation for Deep Space Mission Applications, submitted J. Astronautical Sciences
- Experimental Verification of a Pulsar-Based Positioning System Using L-Band Measurements, submitted J. Guidance Control and Dynamics

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

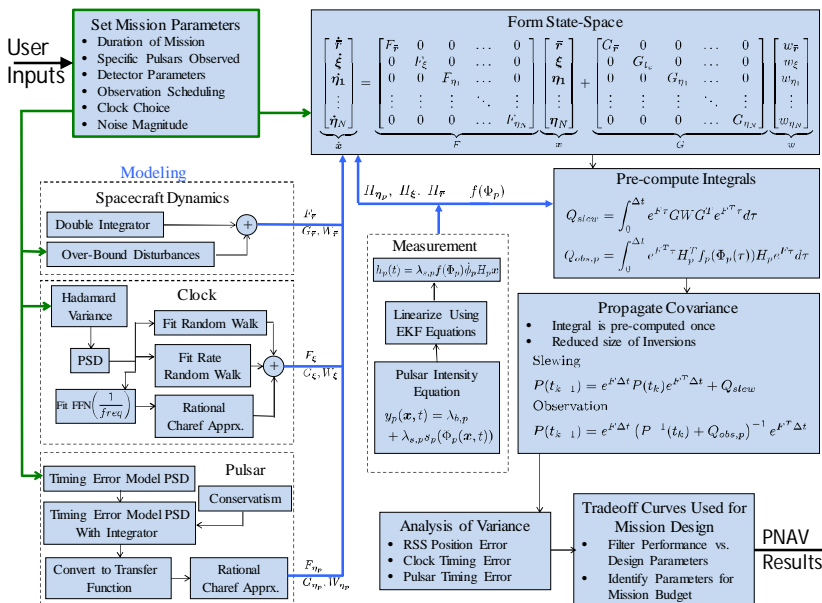
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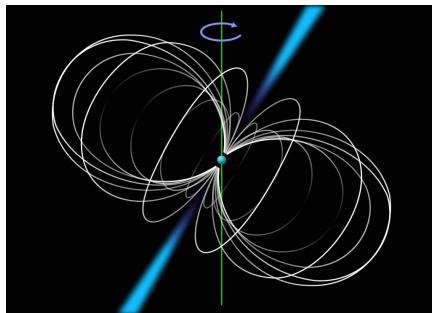
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FY18/19 Results

Pulsar Navigation Covariance Analysis Tool

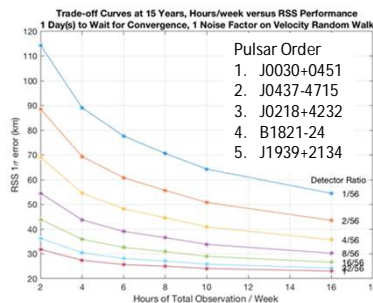


High Fidelity Clock and Pulsar Drift Modeling



- High fidelity clock and pulsar drift models for more accurate long-term analysis
 - Developed rational approximation of fractional noise for both pulsars and clocks to allow more realistic behavioral models over 15 year horizon
- Closed-form integrals in covariance analysis to significantly reduce computation time
 - 15 year analysis now performed in 2 min
- Analyzed AUTONOMOUS CRUISE for long-duration missions

Performance for 15 Year Autonomous Cruise (no DSN)



Position Error (km): RSS 1-sigma					
15 Year Mission, Noise=1*Cassini					
Weekly Observing Hours					
S/N	2	4	8	16	
1/56	114.38	89.09	70.62	54.45	
8/56	54.54	43.75	36.56	30.26	
32/56	36.25	30.49	27.12	24.28	
1	31.83	27.41	25.03	23.07	

- Initial Conditions**
- Initial Position Error (x, y, z) 1-σ : 50 km
 - Initial Velocity Error (x, y, z) 1-σ : 1 m/s
 - Initial Clock (USO) Bias Error 1-σ : 50 μs
 - Initial Clock (USO) Bias Rate Error 1-σ : 1x10⁻¹⁰ s/s
 - Initial Pulsar (all) Bias Error 1-σ : 5 μs
- Noise Parameters**
- Velocity Random Walk PSD σ² : (4.0739x10⁻¹⁰ m²/s) x ξ²
 - Scaled by ξ² : ξ = [1, 2, 4, 8, 16]
- Pulsar Observation**
- Duration of Observation : 30 (minutes)
 - Time Allocated to Slewing : 10 (minutes)
 - Hours/week of Observations and Slewing (combined)
 - [2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16] Hours/week

Velocity Error (m/s): RSS 1-sigma					
15 Year Mission, Noise=1*Cassini					
Weekly Observing Hours					
S/N	2	4	8	16	
1/56	0.0343	0.031	0.0282	0.0255	
8/56	0.0264	0.0233	0.0211	0.0191	
32/56	0.0223	0.0192	0.0174	0.0158	
1	0.0209	0.0177	0.0161	0.0146	

Blue Box: Shows PNAV has accuracy of 89 km and 3.1 cm/sec for 15 year cruise (no DSN) assuming USO clock, Cassini-level thruster disturbances, 1/56 NICER photon collection area, and 4 hrs/wk pulsar observations