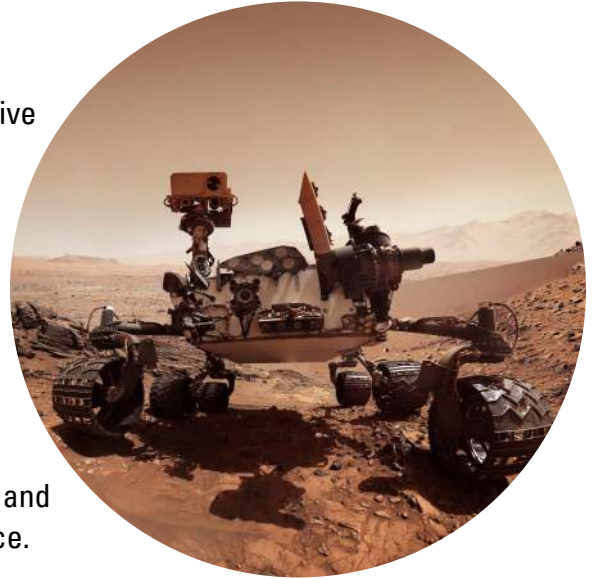


# Mars Explorer Rover

The Mars Explorer Rover (MER) program's two rovers - Spirit and Opportunity - were equipped for their January 2004 launch with a five degree-of-freedom, 1-meter long robotic arm known as the Instrument Deployment Device (IDD). The IDD positions instruments mounted to its end effector with greater precision than any previous Martian arm. Two dual-use caging mechanisms were designed for the IDD. The mechanisms are very small in size and act as launch restraints, as well as passive cradling (re-stowing) features during rover excursions on the Martian surface.



A mechanism was needed to protect the IDD during launch, travel and landing and release the IDD when required on the planetary surface.

Key design parameters included:

- Wide temperature range (-120°C to +110°C survival / -120°C to +45°C operational)
- Lowest possible mass and volume

The resulting design relied upon pins engaging bushings, where the pin ends were radiused to mimic spherical bearings. Spherical bearings could not be used due to height limitations.

Initially no lubrication was specified; however, upon assembly, the sliding friction of the pins through the bushings was assessed to be too high. A wet lubricant was not used because low viscosity at the -120°C operational temperature could hinder latch release.

**DICRONITE<sup>®</sup>** dry lubrication met the required temperature ranges, with a functional temperature range of -188°C to +538°C, and was selected for lubrication of all sliding and rotating surfaces. Another key consideration was that **DICRONITE<sup>®</sup>**, at maximum 0.5 micron thickness, would not affect the mechanical tolerances.

**DICRONITE<sup>®</sup>** also played a role in mass reduction. The radiused ball ends of the pins, while saving significant weight over spherical bearings, resulted in very high contact stresses. The lubricating properties of **DICRONITE<sup>®</sup>** were used to relieve this stress and provide lubrication over the life the part.

According to NASA, since landing on Mars in January 2004, Spirit and Opportunity have not only succeeded in their prime objective of finding evidence of past water and an environment that could have been suitable for sustaining at least microbial life, but have chalked up one "first" after another in the annals of planetary exploration, rewriting all the books on Mars, blazing new extraterrestrial trails, and setting the standard for all other rovers to follow.