National Aeronautics and Space Administration



EXPLORESCIENCE NASA's Exploration Program Update

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NASA SCIENCE

AN INTEGRATED PROGRAM









Earth Science

RESEARCH

~10,000 U.S. Scientists Funded~3,000 Competitively Selected Awards~\$600M Awarded Annually



KEY SCIENCE THEMES

Search for Life Elsewhere

Protect & Improve Life on Earth

Discover Secrets of the Universe



Solar Orbiter

Observing the Sun from new vantage points





Nov. 1, 2019 – Solar Orbiter spacecraft arrived at NASA's Kennedy Space Center's Shuttle Landing Facility; Liftoff scheduled for Feb. 5, 2020, from Cape Canaveral Air Force Station aboard United Launch Alliance Atlas V rocket





Nov. 19, 2019 – 50 hammer strokes were carried out with the scoop pressing against the soil/mole; the mole penetrated 4cm. The next hammering was on December 4, 2019

InSight

Taking the 'Vital Signs' of Mars

GPM Global Precipitation Measurement





Aug. 15, 2019 – NASA's newest IMERG analysis combines TRMM data with GPM's data to create a nearly 20-year record of precipitation



The Artemis Program

Artemis is the twin sister of Apollo and goddess of the Moon in Greek mythology. Now, she personifies our path to the Moon as the name of NASA's program to return astronauts to the lunar surface by 2024.

When they land, Artemis astronauts will step foot where no human has ever been before: the Moon's South Pole.

With the horizon goal of sending humans to Mars, Artemis begins the next era of exploration.



Science Strategy of the Moon



Implementation Strategy with Crew and Robotics

- Develop an exploration science mission plan for the first human return mission
- Use Commercial Lunar Payload Services (CLPS) contract to deliver instruments on and near the Moon
 - Volatile measurements are a priority
 - Science at both polar and non-polar locations
 - Drive increased capability including mobility and sample return
- Release and award science instrument development opportunities on an annual basis
- Develop an international strategy to enable partner scientific contributions

Humans Return by 2024



LRO: Continued surface and landing site investigation

> Artemis II: First humans to orbit the Moon in the 21st century

Artemis I: First human spacecraft to the Moon in the 21st century Artemis Support Mission: First high-power Solar Electric Propulsion (SEP) system Artemis Support Mission: First pressurized module delivered to Gateway

Artemis Support Mission: Human Landing System delivered to Gateway

Artemis III: Crewed mission to Gateway and Iunar surface

Commercial Lunar Payload Services - CLPS-delivered science and technology payloads

Early South Pole Mission(s)

- First robotic landing on eventual human lunar return and In-Situ Resource Utilization (ISRU) site
- First ground truth of polar crater volatiles

Large-Scale Cargo Lander - Increased capabilities for science

and technology payloads

Volatiles Investigating Polar Exploration Rover - First mobility-enhanced lunar volatiles survey

LUNAR SOUTH POLE TARGET SITE

Humans on the Moon - 21st Century First crew leverages infrastructure left behind by previous missions





BLUE ORIGIN

ceres[®] robotics

FIREFLY

DEEP SPACE

DRAPER

SPACEX



ORBITBeyond Delivering to the Moon

Working together to deliver science and technology to the lunar surface

Commercial Lunar

Payload Services

(CLPS)





LOCKHEED MARTIN



Astrobotic Technology





Peregrine Lander

PAYLOADS:

Exploration

- Laser Retroreflector Array (LRA)
- Navigation Doppler Lidar for Precise Velocity and Range Sensing (NDL)

• Surface Exosphere Alterations by Landers (SEAL) Technology

• Photovoltaic Investigation on Lunar Surface (PILS)

Science

- Fluxgate Magnetometer (MAG)
- Laser Retroreflector Array (LRA)
- Linear Energy Transfer Spectrometer (LETS)
- Mass Spectrometer Observing Lunar Operations (MSolo)
- Near-Infrared Volatile Spectrometer System (NIRVSS)
- Neutron Measurements at the Lunar Surface ((NMLS)
- Neutron Spectrometer System (NSS)
- PROSPECT Ion-Trap Mass Spectrometer (PITMS) for Lunar Surface Volatiles

Intuitive Machines





Nova-C Lunar Lander

PAYLOADS:

Exploration

- Laser Retroreflector Array (LRA)
- Navigation Doppler Lidar for Precise Velocity and Range Sensing (NDL)
- Stereo Cameras for Lunar Plume-Surface Studies (SCALPSS)

Technology

• Lunar Node 1 Navigation Demonstrator (LN-1)

Science

- Laser Retroreflector Array (LRA)
- Low-frequency Radio Observations from the Near Side Lunar Surface (ROLSES)



Summary of International Interest

- Australia Australia Space Agency* & Curtin University**
- Canadian Space Agency
- European Space Agency*
- Italian Space Agency
- Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency
- Korea (Korea Astronomy & Space Science Institute, Exploration Science Working Group)
- Monaco
- Polish Space Agency
- Swiss Space Office**
- United Kingdom Space Agency*
- UAE

* Sol: Statement of Intent ** LoS: Letter of Support



EXPLORE MOON to MARS

MOON LIGHTS THE WAY

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