

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



EXPLORE MOON_{to}MARS

Moon to Mars Update

Dr. Joel Kearns

Dr. Sarah Noble

Science Mission Directorate, NASA

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Exploration Science Strategy and Integration Office



Implementation Strategy

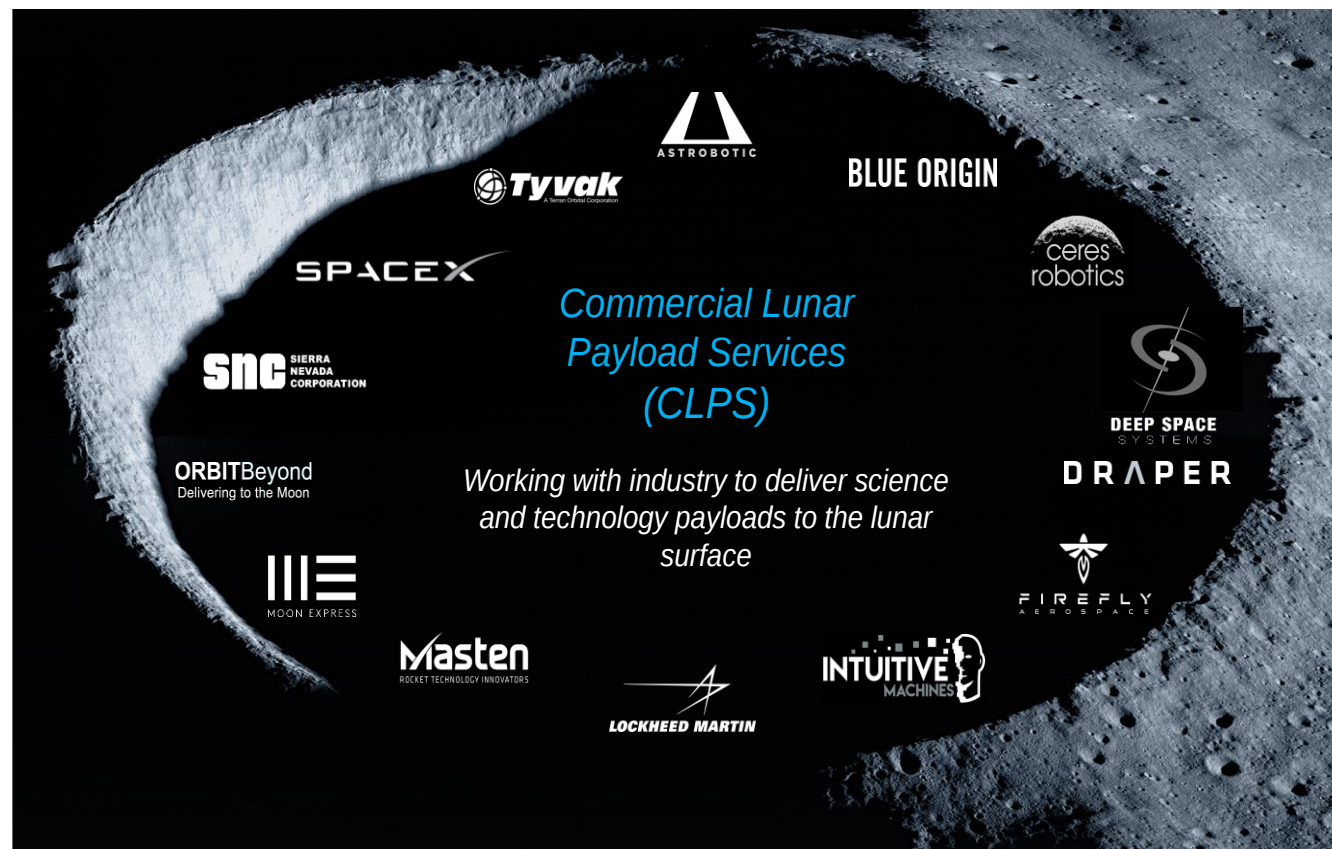
- Develop lunar surface science instruments
- Use commercial companies to deliver payloads to the Moon
- Develop mobility systems to expand and enhance science investigations on the surface
- Leverage international partnerships for additional opportunities (e.g., instruments, rovers)
- Obtain new scientific data from lunar orbit using smallsats
- Use new human exploration systems, such as Gateway and Human Landing System (HLS) to enable science
- Lead the science mission planning for humans on the lunar surface

Lunar
Discovery &
Exploration
Program
(LDEP)

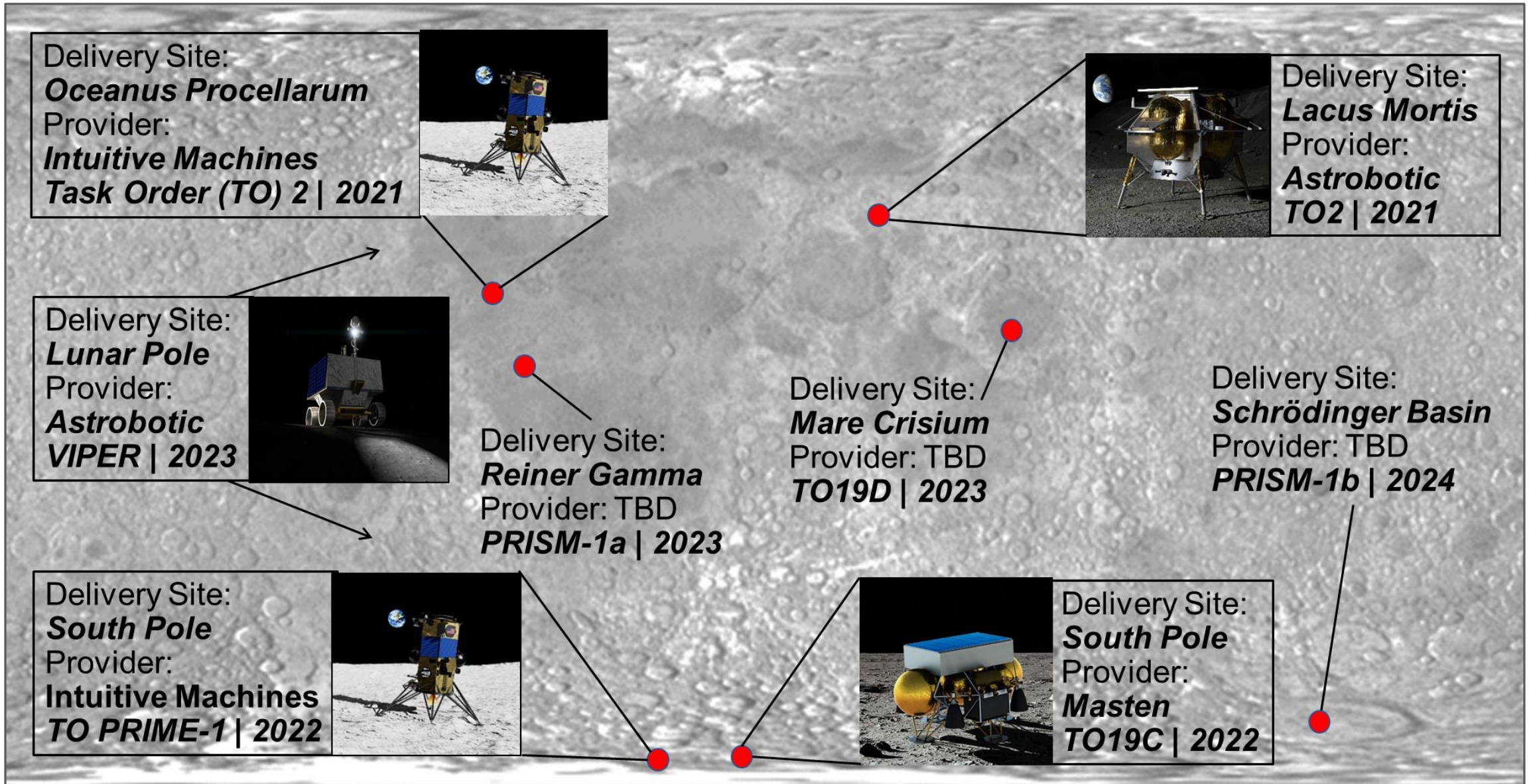
Commercial Lunar Payload Services (CLPS)

Goal: Utilize commercial end-to-end delivery services to enable access to the lunar surface

- Deliveries initiated using a Task Order (TO)
 - Any of the 14 companies on the catalog can respond to a task order
 - Expected Task Order cadence of 2 per year
- Task Orders list what NASA wants delivered and any constraints
 - E.g., landing site, specific needs of instruments
- First 4 lunar surface delivery Task Orders awarded with deliveries commencing in 2021
 - 2021: Non-polar delivery (Astrobotic & Intuitive Machines) – TO 2A & 2B
 - 2022: Polar delivery (Masten) – TO 19C
 - 2022: PRIME-1 (Intuitive Machines)
 - 2023: Volatiles Investigating Polar Exploration Rover (VIPER) to Moon's south polar region (Astrobotic) – TO 20A



CLPS Deliveries 2021-2024



2021 CLPS Delivery Manifests

Astrobotic

Surface Exosphere
Alterations by
Landers (SEAL)

Photovoltaic
Investigation on
Lunar Surface (PILS)

Near-Infrared
Volatile
Spectrometer
System (NIRVSS)

Mass Spectrometer
Observing Lunar
Operations (Msolo)

PROSPECT Ion-Trap
Mass Spectrometer
for Lunar Surface
Volatiles (PITMS)

Linear Energy
Transfer
Spectrometer
(LETS)

Neutron
Spectrometer
System (NSS)

Neutron
Measurements
at the Lunar
Surface (NMLS)

Fluxgate
Magnetometer
(MAG)

Navigation
Doppler Lidar
for Precise
Velocity and
Range Sensing
(NDL)

Key

Science



Technology



Exploration



HEOMD/STMD



Intuitive Machines

Lunar Node 1
Navigation
Demonstrator (LN-1)

Stereo Cameras for
Lunar Plume-Surface
Studies (SCALPSS)

Low-frequency Radio
Observations from the
Near Side Lunar
Surface (ROLSSES)

Navigation Doppler
Lidar for Precise
Velocity and Range
Sensing (NDL)

Radio Frequency Mass
Gauge (RFMG)

2022 CLPS Delivery Manifests

Polar

Masten Space Systems - South Pole

Sample Acquisition,
Morphology Filtering &
Probing of Regolith
(SAMPLR)

Camera System for lunar
science on commercial
vehicles
(Heimdall)

Near-Infrared Volatile
Spectrometer System
(NIRVSS)

Linear Energy Transfer
Spectrometer (LETS)

Lunar Compact Infrared
Imaging System (L-CIRiS)

Moon Rover with
Exploration Autonomy
(Moon Ranger)

Laser Retroreflector

Mass Spectrometer
Observing Lunar
Operations (Msolo)

Neutron Spectrometer
System (NSS) – Deployed
on Moon Ranger

Key

Science 
Technology 
Exploration 

Non-Polar

TBD - Crisium

Lunar Environment
Heliophysics X-Ray Imager
(LEXI)

Next Generation Lunar
Retroreflectors (NGLR)

Radiation Tolerant
Computer System

Sample Acquisition &
Delivery System for
Instruments & Sample
Return
(PlanetVac)

Lunar Instrumentation for
Subsurface Thermal
Exploration with Rapidity
(LISTER)

Lunar Magnetotelluric
Sounder (LMS)

Regolith Adherence
Characterization
(RAC)



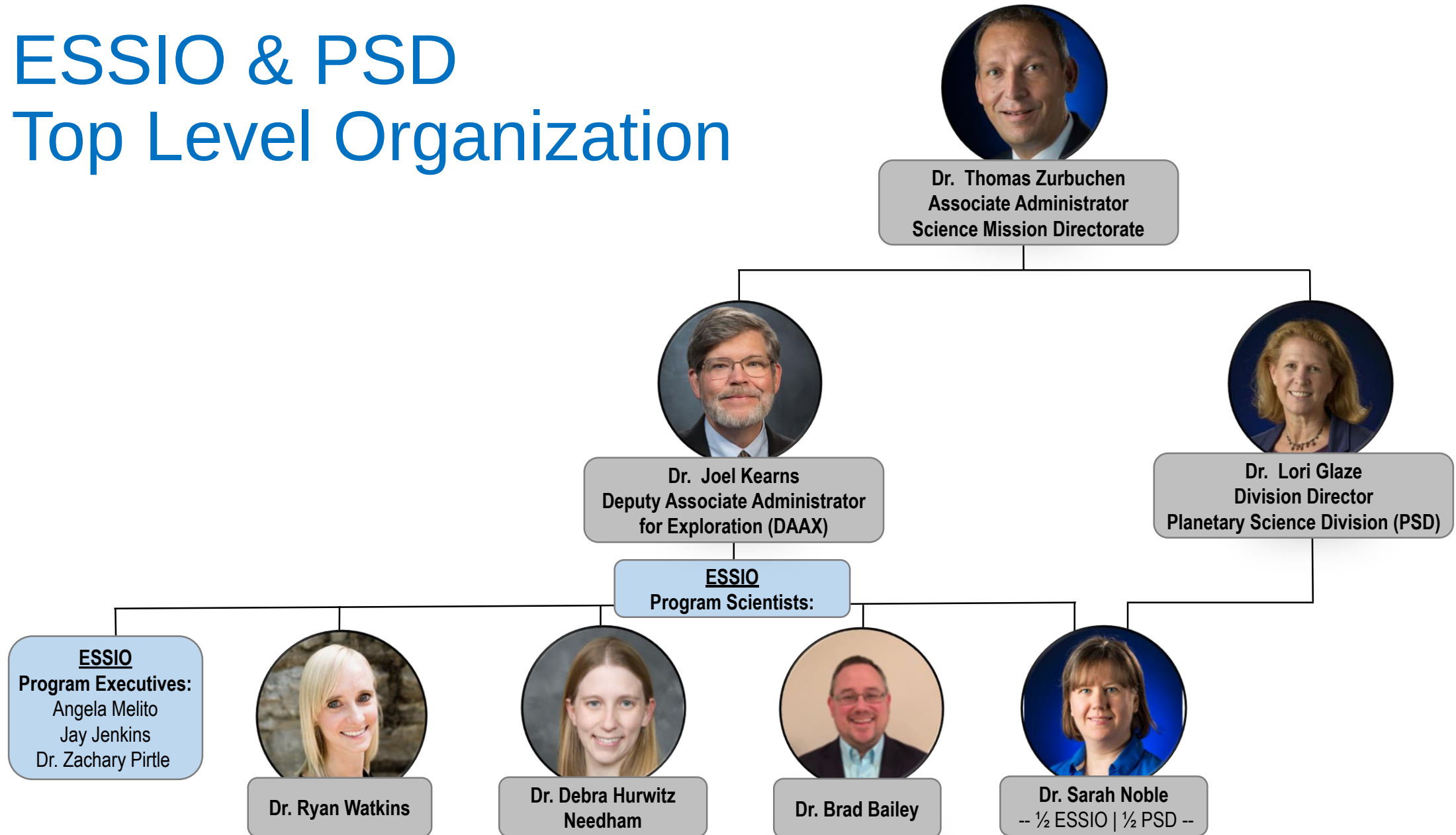
CLPS Deliveries & Future Payloads

While the payloads for the first CLPS deliveries from the NPLP (NASA internal) and LSITP (external) calls, were focused first and foremost on speed, we are now working towards a science-driven model through PRISM (Payloads and Research Investigations for the Surface of the Moon)

- We expect PRISM calls to occur on a regular cadence
 - PRISM instruments will feed the manifests for Task Orders for CLPS deliveries from late 2023 onwards
 - The first call requests science investigations utilizing multi-instrument suites to maximize the science for named locations
 - High-value 'location agnostic' instruments may be called for in PRISM-2
- The locations are high science-value targets, as discussed in numerous community documents and where significant progress can be made utilizing CLPS platforms, the locations for this call are:
 - ❖ Reiner Gamma magnetic anomaly (lunar swirl)
 - ❖ Schödingen far side basin impact melt
- The destinations for these two deliveries were announced in July, allowing PIs time to prepare to propose science optimized for those locations
 - Step 1 proposals were received in December 2020, and step 2 were due February 3, 2021

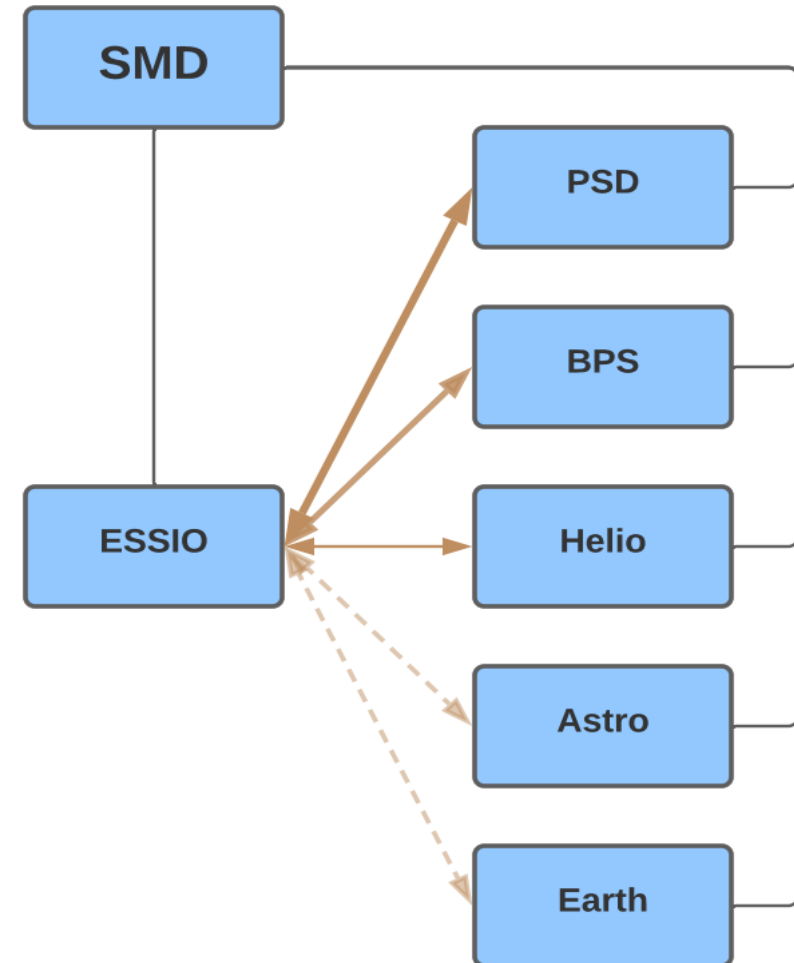
ESSIO & PSD

Top Level Organization



ESSIO's Artemis role within SMD is to provide the **integration** function

- Working closely with PSD as well as with BPS and Heliophysics (to a lesser extent Astrophysics and Earth Sciences) to maximize the science return from Artemis
- Making sure that science is in the room and has a seat at the table as decisions are being made that impact science
- Engaging with the science community
 - Lunar Surface Science Workshops





Coordinated activities with PSD

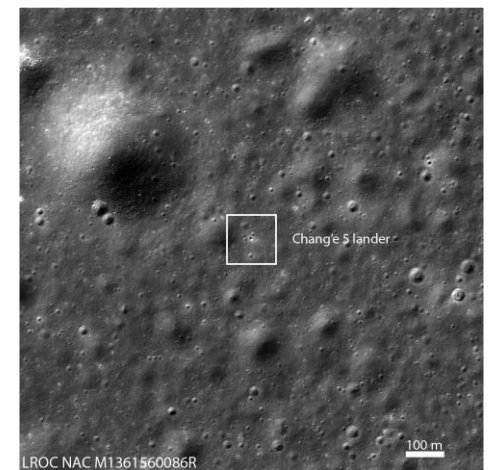
- VIPER
 - Rover managed by PSD
 - CLPS landing managed by ESSIO
- Lunar Trailblazer
 - Funded by ESSIO, managed by PSD
- ANGSA
 - Funded by ESSIO, managed by PSD
- DALI
 - Funded by ESSIO, managed by PSD
- LRO
 - Transferred to ESSIO

Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter

The LRO spacecraft began its 50,000th orbit of the Moon in August 2020

Still going strong after more than 11 years in orbit!

After starting its life as an Exploration asset under ESMD, then transitioning to a science workhorse that has revolutionized our global understanding of the Moon, LRO is once again being called upon to serve our exploration needs by providing input to landing site characterization for Artemis and CLPS landers.



FY 2021 Budget (President's Budget Request)

PSD Budget Authority (in \$ millions)	Op Plan FY 2020	Enacted FY 2021*	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
1. Discovery						
2. Planetary Science Research						
3. Planetary Defense						
4. Lunar Discovery and Exploration (LDEP)						
5. Mars Exploration						
6. New Frontiers						
7. Outer Planets and Ocean Worlds						
8. Radioisotope Power						
Total	2,712.6	2,700.0	2,800.9	2,714.9	2,904.8	2,830.7

LDEP Budget Authority (in \$ millions)	Op Plan FY 2020	Enacted FY 2021*	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Lunar Future	4.2	70.0	107.4	111.9	111.0	111.0
Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0
Lunar Instruments	34.2	37.5	70.8	75.8	70.8	70.8
Commercial Lunar Payload Services	184.6	254.0	254.0	254.0	254.0	254.0
Lunar International Mission Collaboration	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Volatiles Investigating Polar Exploration Rover	54.9	67.5	62.6	27.0	0.0	0.0
Total	300.0	451.5	517.3	491.3	458.3	458.3

*NASA is currently working an Initial Operating Plan proposal to Congress which may change FY 2021 totals



Questions

