RETURN TO THE LUNAR SURFACE Lunar Exploration Campaign

Next "COTS" Project?

Commercial Development Summit - Lunar '08

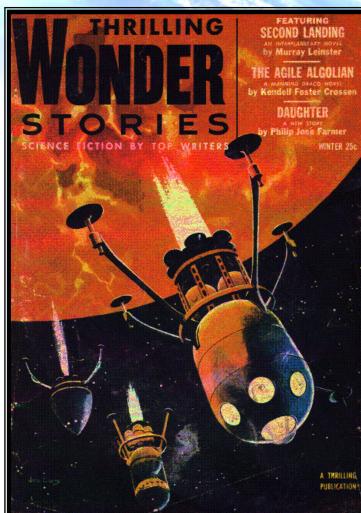
Robert M. Kelso Manager, Commercial Space Development NASA-JSC, Commercial Crew/Cargo Program May 13, 2008



Executive Overview

NASA

- Historical perspective
- State of renewed interest in the Moon
- Commercial lunar payload delivery - establishing an aggressive lunar science and technology campaign enabled by commercial leveraging with NASA...to a near-term technology demonstration on the lunar surface.



Historical Perspective



- Spring 2007 trip to Hq Mission Directorates
- Aug 2007 request for LESC white paper
 - Ames, JSC, GSFC, industry, LPI, NASA headquarters
- Sept 2007 Google Lunar X- Prize
- March 2008 NASA Lunar Science Institute
- April 2008 NASA Acquisition of Lunar Payload Delivery and Lunar Data

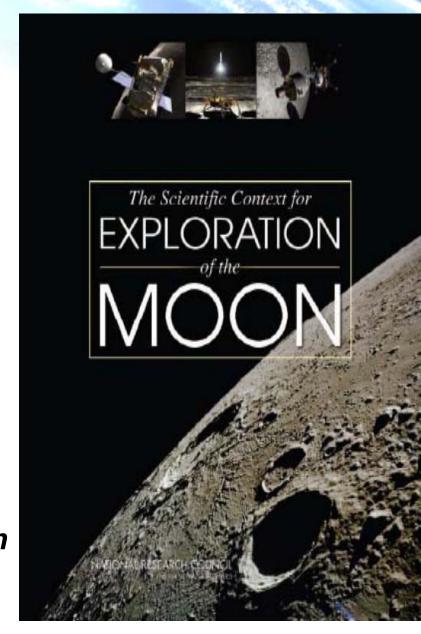
RENEWED INTEREST IN THE MOON #1 Scientific Interests



- National Research Council Report:
 "Scientific Context for Exploration of the Moon"
- •Asked by NASA SMD to provide guidance on the <u>scientific challenges</u> and opportunities enabled by a <u>sustained program of robotic and</u> human exploration of the Moon during the period 2008-2023 and beyond

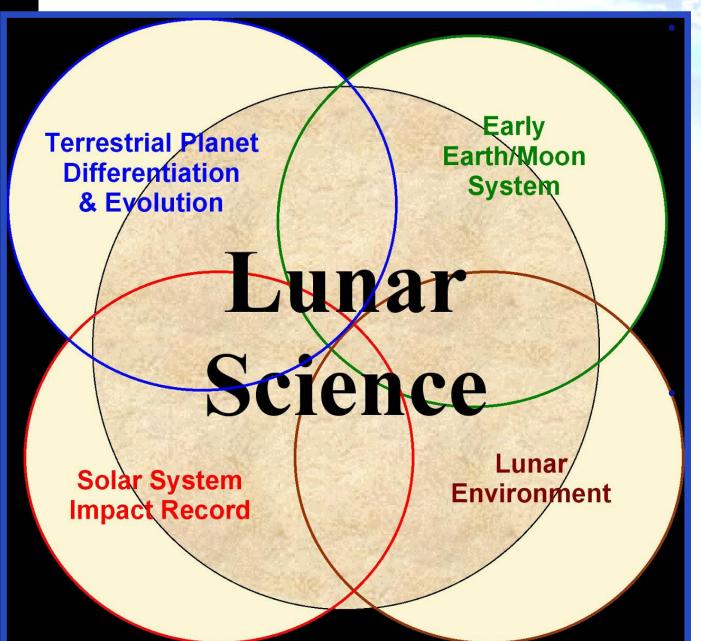
Key Science Findings:

- Exploration of the South Pole-Aitken Basin remains a priority
- Diversity of lunar samples is required for major advances
- The Moon may provide a unique location for observation and study of Earth, near-Earth space, and the universe



SMD LUNAR SCIENCE ROBOTIC MISSION INITIATIVE





"It is the unanimous consensus of the (NRC) committee that the Moon offers profound scientific value.....A vigorous near term robotic exploration program providing global access is central to the next phase of scientific exploration of the Moon and is necessary both to prepare for the efficient utilization of human presence and to maintain scientific momentum as this major national program moves forward."

-The Scientific Context for Exploration of the Moon, National Research Council, Space Studies Board, 2007.

RENEWED INTEREST IN THE MOON #2 Foreign Interest



KAGUYA Captures The Earth Rising Over The Moon ...first Hi Def image from moon Nov 14, 2007



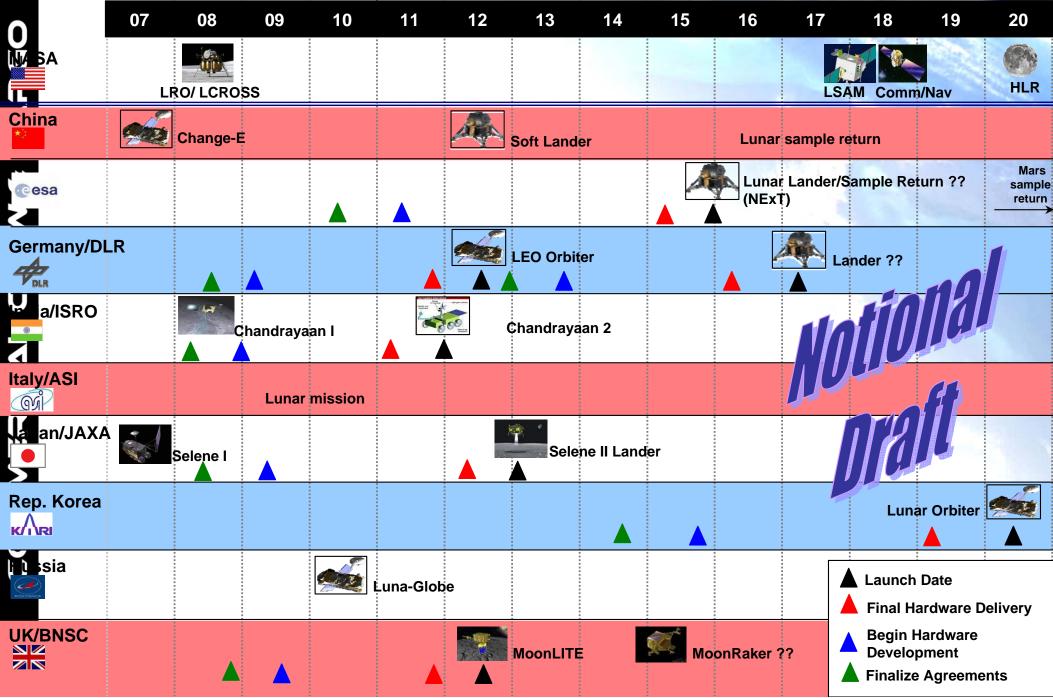
Congressman Nick Lampson comment

"We need to keep a focus on science in this country. Other countries are taking advantage of opportunities the U.S. isn't, for example – China's recent lunar launch and Japan's similar activities. We are losing technological ground". Comments to BAHEP Aerospace Adv. Cmte, 11/7/2007 Japan's next mission in 2012 will aim at landing a robot on the moon's surface

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INTERNATIONAL LUNAR ROBOTIC MISSION PLANS





THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL LUNAR NETWORK (ILN)



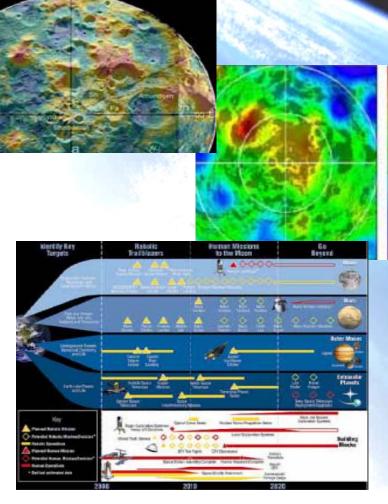
- □ NASA's Science Mission Directorate is initiating an effort to coordinate future lunar landed missions into an International Lunar Network (ILN).
- ☐ The ILN is designed to emplace 6-8 stations on the lunar surface, forming a second-generation geophysical network.
- ☐ Individual stations could be fixed or mobile.
- ☐ Each ILN station would fly a core set of instrument types (e.g., seismic, laser retro-reflector, heat flow) requiring broad geographical distribution on the Moon.
- □ Each ILN station could also include additional passive, active, ISRU, or engineering experiments, as desired by each sponsoring space agency.

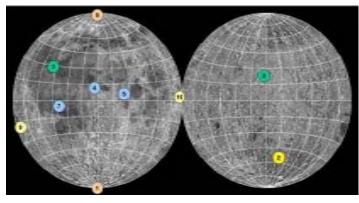
RENEWED INTEREST IN THE MOON

#3 Sustainability / Technology

NASA

- Why <u>Early</u> Robotic Scientific Exploration?
- Sustain the Vision for Space Exploration
 - Sustain program with cadence of visible milestones
- Emplacement of assets
- Risk mitigation





RENEWED INTEREST IN THE MOON #4 Commercial Interest



- Market <u>Supply</u> side transportation
 - GLXP: Astrobotic Tech, Odyssey Moon, others
- Market <u>Demand</u> side transportation
 - 1. NASA Science
 - 2. NASA Applied science, plus technology on-ramp
 - 3. Foreign countries
 - 4. Commercial users

Communication nodes and infrastructure

Power and mobility infrastructure

Cargo transport services

Entertainment and education

Observatories

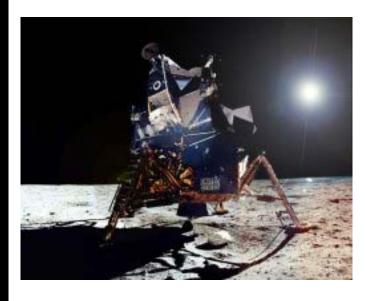
5. Other government agencies

Fundamental Change for NASA



Apollo Model

From NASA as the customer funding prime contractors on a cost plus fixed fee basis



Insufficient Government Resources



Commercial – Leveraged (COTS) Model

To NASA as <u>a</u> customer and partner, working with other customers, financiers, and emerging space companies on fixed price basis to secure capabilities, services and products

Open Architecture: Infrastructure Open for Potential External Cooperation



- EVA system
 - CEV and Initial Surface capability
 - Long duration surface suit

Power

- Basic power
- Augmented
- Habitation
- Mobility
 - Basic rover
 - Pressurized rover
 - Other; mules, regolith moving, module unloading

Navigation and Communication

- Basic mission support
- Augmented
- High bandwidth
- ISRU
 - Characterization
 - Demos
 - Production

Robotic Missions

- LRO- Remote sensing and map development
- Basic environmental data
- Flight system validation (Descent and landing)
- Lander
- Small sats
- Rovers
- Instrumentation
- Materials identification and characterization for ISRU
- ISRU demonstration
- ISRU Production
- Parallel missions
- Logistics Resupply
- Specific Capabilities
 - Drills, scoops, sample handling, arms
 - Logistics rover
 - Instrumentation
 - Components
 - Sample return

Options for Commercial Participation in NASA Missions



Spectrum of Options for Commercial Participation

Lunar X-Prize (Commercial funded and managed)

Odyssey Moon

Lunar Exploration
Science Campaign Regular Small Missions
to the Moon
(Hybrid model - NASA and
commercial funding and
management)

Lunar
Precursor
Robotic
Program
(NASA funded and managed)

- Lunar Comm/Nav
- Lunar Micro-Landers
- Lunar Observatories
- Lunar Sample Return (e.g. dust)

- ISS National Lab Science
- Earth Observations
- Sub-Orbital Observations
- Free Flyers

Commercial - Leveraged Model (COTS)



COTS Project executed in two phases:

- Phase 1: Technical Development/Demonstration funded Space Act Agreements
- Phase 2: Competitive Procurement of Orbital Transportation Services

COTS Phase 1 is NOT a procurement or contract for products and services –

It is NASA's catalyst for technology demonstrations where the potential high

return on investment outweighs the associated financial risk

Lunar COTS

- Lunar COTS Phase 1 GLXP essential provided LC Phase 1 funding for demonstration
- Lunar COTS Phase 2 Be prepared for entering LC-Phase 2 once demo flight successful (procure services)
 - Similar to Commercial Resupply Services (CRS)

MISSION FEASIBILITY



- Several low-cost private robotic missions to the Moon have been proposed in recent months
- Fully private companies have raised money and are procuring launch vehicles
- Industries outside of the traditional space markets have been approached and have shown strong interest

MISSION FEASIBILITY: BlastOff!



- Entertainment and Media-driven business model
- Missions sending multiple rovers to Apollo sites
- Technology
 Demonstrations to
 create saleable
 legacy hardware



Source: BlastOff!

MISSION FEASIBILITY: LunaCorp



- Plan to land 440-pound (200-Kg) rover on the Moon
 - Night-time operation
 - 4-foot drill
 - Science Instruments
- Signed \$1M sponsorship deal with RadioShack
- Additional deal with RadioShack to create computer game
- Partnership with Carnegie Mellon University



Source: LunaCorp

Possible Scenario for Lunar Science and Technology On-ramp

- (1) Establishing an aggressive lunar science/technology campaign to the lunar surface
- (2) Lunar transportation enabled by commercial leveraging with NASA
 - commercial delivery system
- (3) Leading to a near-term technology demonstration on the surface.



Lunar COTS



- Small (\$100M)
- Frequent, multiple flights
- Commercially-leveraged: Open Competition for lunar transportation services
- Fixed price service
- Industry provide the "Fed-Ex" to the surface

Launch Vehicles



- Launch is clearly a large expense, and a significant portion of the total mission costs
- Falcon 9 / Minotaur V class
 - \$25M
 - TLI: 465 kg (1025 lbm)
- Discussion with ULA
 - Secondary payload adapter (ESPA)
 - 180kg
 - GEO
 - − ~\$2M
- AdAstra lunar tug from LEO





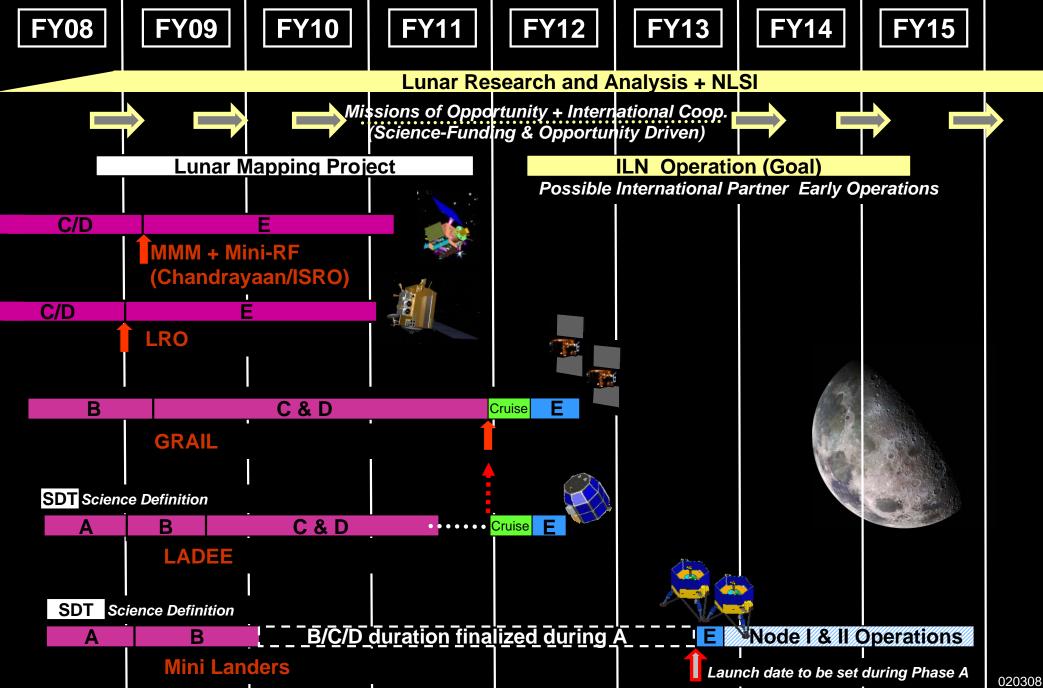
How could the Lunar-COTS help?

Relative to the lunar science campaign, it is felt that this business model could:

- Enabling the campaign (sooner than later...)
- Enabling global science on the moon (ILN)
- Enabling ESMD risk reduction
- Enabling more commercial opportunities relative to the moon. (ex: lunar commercial communications).
- Getting more public interest and participation

PLANNED NASA LUNAR FLIGHT PROGRAM





Commercial Lunar Payload Delivery.... GOING FORWARD



□ Enabling earlier lunar access to the surface.

