

# Mars Surface Systems Common Capabilities and Challenges for Human Missions

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*Abstract*— This paper describes the current status of common systems and operations as they are applied to actual locations on Mars that are representative of Exploration Zones (EZ) – NASA’s term for candidate locations where humans could land, live and work on the martian surface. Given NASA’s current concepts for human missions to Mars, an EZ is a collection of Regions of Interest (ROIs) located within approximately 100 kilometers of a centralized landing site. ROIs are areas that are relevant for scientific investigation and/or development/maturation of capabilities and resources necessary for a sustainable human presence. An EZ also contains a habitation site that will be used by multiple human crews during missions to explore and utilize the ROIs within the EZ.

The Evolvable Mars Campaign (EMC), a description of NASA’s current approach to these human Mars missions, assumes that a single EZ will be identified within which NASA will establish a substantial and durable surface infrastructure that will be used by multiple human crews. The process of identifying and eventually selecting this single EZ will likely take many years to finalized. Because of this extended EZ selection process it becomes important to evaluate the current suite of surface systems and operations being evaluated for the EMC as they are likely to perform at a variety of proposed EZ locations and for the types of operations – both scientific and development – that are proposed for these candidate EZs. It is also important to evaluate proposed EZs for their suitability to be explored or developed given the range of capabilities and constraints for the types of surface systems and operations being considered within the EMC.

Four locations identified in MEPAG’s Human Exploration of Mars Science Analysis Group (HEM-SAG) report are used in this paper as representative of candidate EZs that will emerge from the selection process that NASA has initiated. A field station site plan is developed for each of these four HEM-SAG sites. Because of the difficulty in getting equipment and supplies to the surface of Mars, specific assessments have been conducted to identify those systems and processes that can perform in multiple, sometimes completely unrelated, situations. Examples of common systems that are assessed at all of these sites include: (a) habitation and associated logistics storage systems, (b) a centralized power plant capable of supplying power to a geographically distributed (but within the central habitation zone) set of systems, (c) mobility systems that can be used to off-load and move payloads to specific locations at the central field station location that could also be used to traverse long distances to reach some of the more remote ROIs and (d) robotic systems that can support various activities (such as system set up and maintenance) at the field station that could also be used to explore scientific ROIs and used to support site-specific ISRU production activities.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

NASA has begun a process to identify and evaluate candidate locations where humans could land, live and work on the martian surface. These locations are referred to as Exploration Zones (EZs). Given current mission concepts, an EZ is a collection of Regions of Interest (ROIs) that are located within approximately 100 kilometers of a centralized landing site. ROIs are areas that are relevant for scientific investigation and/or development/maturation of capabilities and resources necessary for a sustainable human presence. The EZ also contains a landing site and a habitation zone that will be used by multiple human crews during missions to explore and utilize the ROIs within the EZ.

In parallel with this EZ selection process, NASA continues to make progress on the Evolvable Mars Campaign (EMC), examining alternatives that can pioneer an extended human presence on Mars that is Earth independent. This EMC progress involves ongoing assessments of surface systems and operations to enable a permanent, sustainable human presence. Because of the difficulty in getting equipment and supplies to the surface of Mars, part of these assessments involve identifying those systems and processes that can perform in multiple, sometimes completely unrelated, situations.

To date these assessments have been performed in a very generic surface mission carried out at a very generic surface location. As specific candidate EZs are identified it becomes important to evaluate the current suite of EMC surface systems and operations as they are likely to perform at

specific locations and for the types of operations – both scientific and development – that are proposed for these candidate EZs. It is also important to evaluate the candidate EZs for their suitability to be explored or developed given the range of capabilities and constraints for the types of surface systems and operations being considered within the EMC. This means looking at setting up and operating a field station at a central location within the EZ as well as traversing to and exploring the scientific ROIs within the boundaries of the EZ.

NASA has recently completed the “First Landing Site/Exploration Zone Workshop for Human Missions to the Surface of Mars” at which 47 candidate EZs were presented and discussed [1]. A set of “reference” EZs will eventually be selected from among these proposals to serve as “stressing cases” for the types of analyses necessary to identify those systems and operations best suited for future human missions. Until those “reference” EZs become available the four locations identified MEPAG’s Human Exploration of Mars Science Analysis Group (HEM-SAG) [2] will be used as representative of the “reference” EZs.

This paper describes the current status of common systems and operations as they can be applied to actual EZ locations on Mars. The concept of a field station, as currently applied on Earth but now adapted for use on Mars, is described next. This includes a definition of the field station concept and special attributes resulting from its application on the martian surface. Application of this field station concept and use of common systems is then described at each of the four surrogate “reference” EZ locations – those locations identified in the HEM-SAG report. An assessment of lessons

then discussed to identify a useful approach that can be applied to any proposed EZ, whether it is a designated “reference” location or a proposed specific location with specific attributes and exploration objectives.

## 2. COMMON SYSTEMS AND OPERATIONS NEEDED FOR MARS SURFACE EXPLORATION

Because of the difficulty in getting equipment and supplies to the surface of Mars, specific assessments have been conducted to identify those systems and processes that can perform in multiple, sometimes completely unrelated, situations and locations. Examples of common systems that are assessed at all of the candidate EZ sites include: (a) habitation and associated logistics storage systems, (b) a centralized power plant capable of supplying power to a geographically distributed (but within the central habitation zone) set of systems, (c) mobility systems that can be used to off-load and move payloads to specific locations at the central field station location that could also be used to traverse long distances to reach some of the more remote ROIs and (d) robotic systems that can support various activities (such as system set up and maintenance) at the field station that could also be used to explore scientific ROIs and used to support site-specific ISRU production activities.

Figure 1 illustrates the general capabilities and characteristics of a small pressurized rover concept that would fulfill the long-range surface transportation needs of the crew.



**Figure 1 Small Pressurized Rover Capabilities and Characteristics**

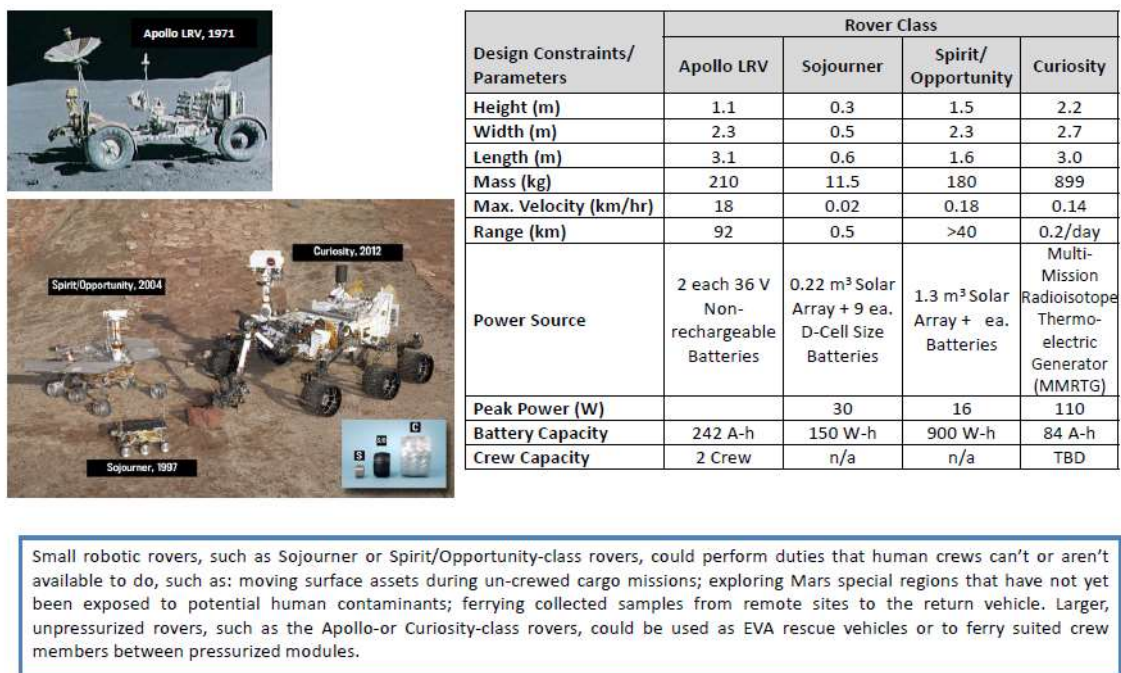
learned by applying these concepts and common systems is

Figure 2 illustrates the general capabilities and characteristics of several small rover concepts that would be used in several different situations locally in and around the habitation zone of the EZ and more broadly in exploring the ROIs within the EZ. The Lunar Rover Vehicle (LRV) is representative of a class of simple and short-range rovers capable of carrying EVS crew. The remaining three examples in this Figure are robotic rovers that have been successfully deployed at Mars. There are situations where a specialized version of one of these robotic rovers will be required. For example, a “sterilized” rover that will be used exclusively for investigations of “special regions” where planetary protection concerns apply. However, for other situations it may be possible to accomplish the tasks envisioned for the LRV-like rover with the typically smaller robotic rovers without compromising the overall surface mission but reducing the number and mass of rovers delivered to the surface.

partners and stakeholders. NASA is structuring the EMC such that it can reasonably adjust to changing priorities across the decades.

To guide studies associated with the EMC over the past several years, a set of ground-rules and assumptions were established to examine one particular approach to the human exploration of Mars. Principle among these ground-rules and assumptions that are relevant to activities and results described in this paper was a choice to concentrate all surface assets needed to support human exploration at a single location and then send all crews to this site for subsequent missions in the EMC. This contrasts with the scenario considered in Design Reference Architecture 5.0 (DRA 5.0) [5] in which a campaign of three missions sends crews to three separate stand-alone locations on Mars.

One important facet of these EMC studies is an effort to better understand details of the operations that will be carried out



**Figure 2 Small Robotic Rover Concept Characteristics**

### 3. FIELD STATION APPROACH

Over the past several years, NASA has been implementing the NASA Authorization Act of 2010 [3]. The Act calls on NASA to (1) develop and evolve the Space Launch System (SLS) rocket and Orion crew vehicle and (2) to expand human exploration beyond low Earth orbit to cis-lunar space destinations, leading eventually to the international exploration of Mars. To satisfy the second of these actions NASA is defining a long-term, flexible and sustainable deep space exploration architecture termed the “Evolvable Mars Campaign” (EMC) [4]. In short, the EMC provides a basis for (1) overall campaign architecture development, and (2) identification and analysis of trade studies with NASA’s

by human crews on Mars and the systems and infrastructure needed to support these operations. These studies recognized that in addition to scientific questions there would be “known unknowns” associated with exploration of Mars that can only be addressed and understood by human crews living and working on Mars [6]. Several of the more significant “known unknowns” that will need to be addressed include the following:

- Human physiological reaction to the Mars environment (e.g., gravity, radiation, dust, etc.)
- Plant physiological reaction to the Mars environment (e.g., gravity, radiation, lighting, etc.)
- Sources and extraction/processing technology for water

- Martian civil engineering “best practices” (e.g., surface preparation/stabilization)
- Martian chemical engineering “best practices.”

Addressing these questions could require a significant amount of time and effort to attain usable results; possibly spanning the missions of several crews. The EMC has recently adopted a three-phased approach to establishing a single surface site that is capable of addressing these questions as well as equally important scientific questions [6]. Figure 3 illustrates these three phases in the development of this surface site. The “proving ground” phase of this evolution lends itself to a “field station” approach to the development of this central habitation zone / landing site portion of the EZ. In this context, a working definition of a “field station” is as follows [7]:

Field stations create a bridge between natural environments and (Earth-based) research laboratories. Research laboratories offer considerable power to conduct analyses in a predictable environment and to infer cause and effect from manipulative experiments, but they may miss factors that turn out to be critical in a natural environment. Field studies can encompass the full range of relevant interactions and scales, but they are not as tightly controlled. By offering access to both laboratories and field environments, Field Stations combine the best of both worlds.

With this definition in mind the capabilities and constraints of specific surface systems, in particular the systems

described in the previous section, must be assessed at specific locations with specific terrain, traverse routes, etc. to develop an optimal field station site plan so that the benefits of this concept can be realized.

#### 4. APPLICABILITY TO MEPAG’S HEM-SAG LOCATIONS

Application of the “field station” concept and use of common systems described in this section as they would be applied at each of the four surrogate “reference” EZ locations – those locations identified in the HEM-SAG report. At the time that this draft was produced these assessments have not yet been completed – the tasks that will produce these results are still in work. This section and the conclusion section will be updated when information from the in-work tasks is available. However, the following items are provided as an indication of the content that will be provided in this section.

The Human Exploration of Mars Science Analysis Group (HEM-SAG) was chartered by the Mars Exploration Program Analysis Group (MEPAG) to develop the scientific goals and objectives for the scientific exploration of Mars by humans. The HEM-SAG was one several parallel NASA humans to Mars scientific, engineering and mission architecture studies going on in 2007 to support NASA’s planning for the Vision for Space Exploration (VSE), a plan for space exploration announced in January 2004 by President George W. Bush. The HEM-SAG report was used as input for the Mars Design Reference Architecture 5.0 [5] that was also prepared as an element of the VSE.

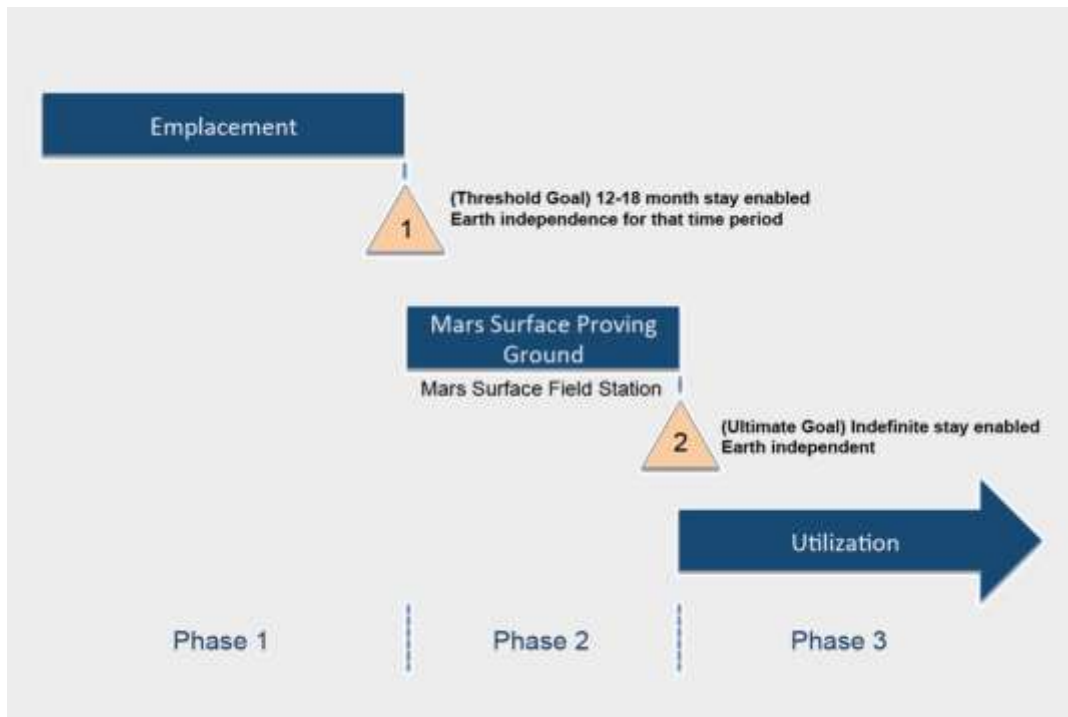


Figure 3 The Three Phases of Surface Site Development

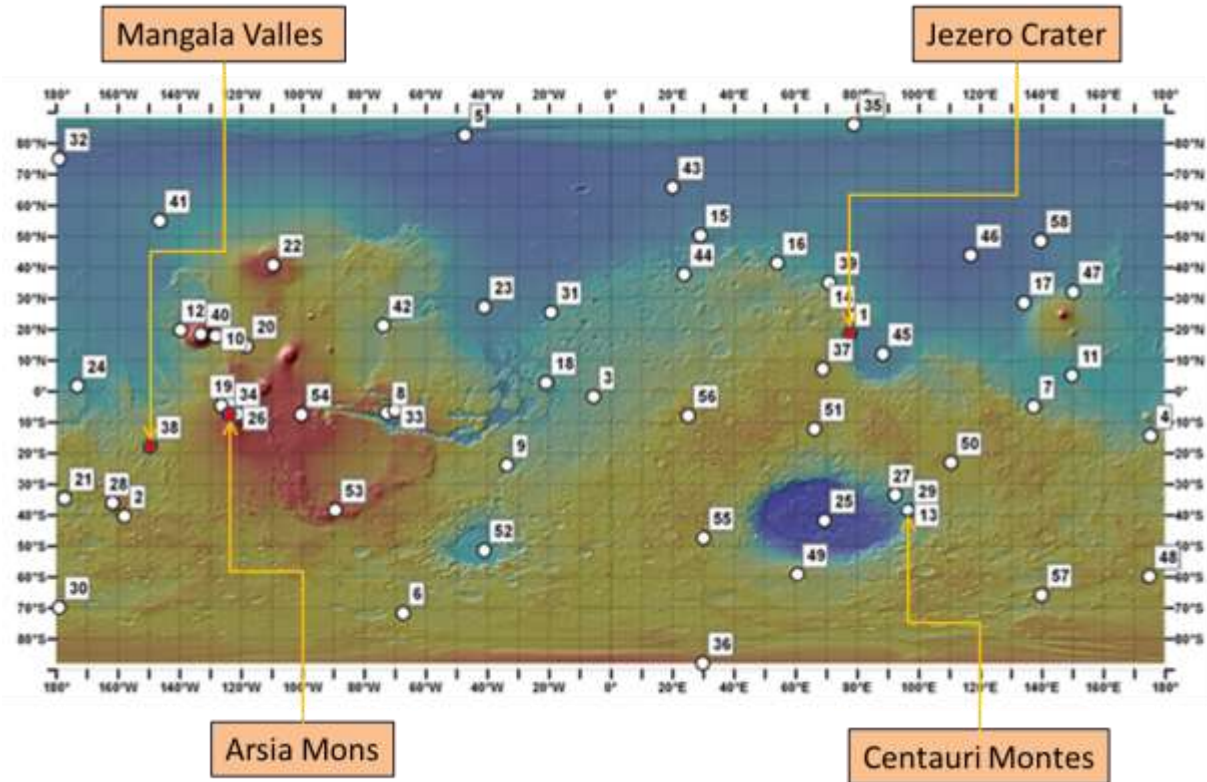
The HEM-SAG chose four sites as representative cases of the three major geologic periods in martian history (i.e., Noachian, Hesperian, and Amazonian) and a site that, at that time, was of significant interest for astrobiological research. The locations of these sites are shown in Figure 4.

Application of the previously discussed “field station” concept and use of common systems is described in the following sections.

of the crater floor appear to have been resurfaced by lava.

A proposed set of traverses to several ROIs in the vicinity of Jezero are shown in Figure 5. These traverses were part of the original HEM-SAG assessment of this EZ and were made at a time before specific rover capabilities were well defined.

The distance of each of the proposed traverses in Figure 5



**Figure 4 Landing Sites Chosen by HEM-SAG**

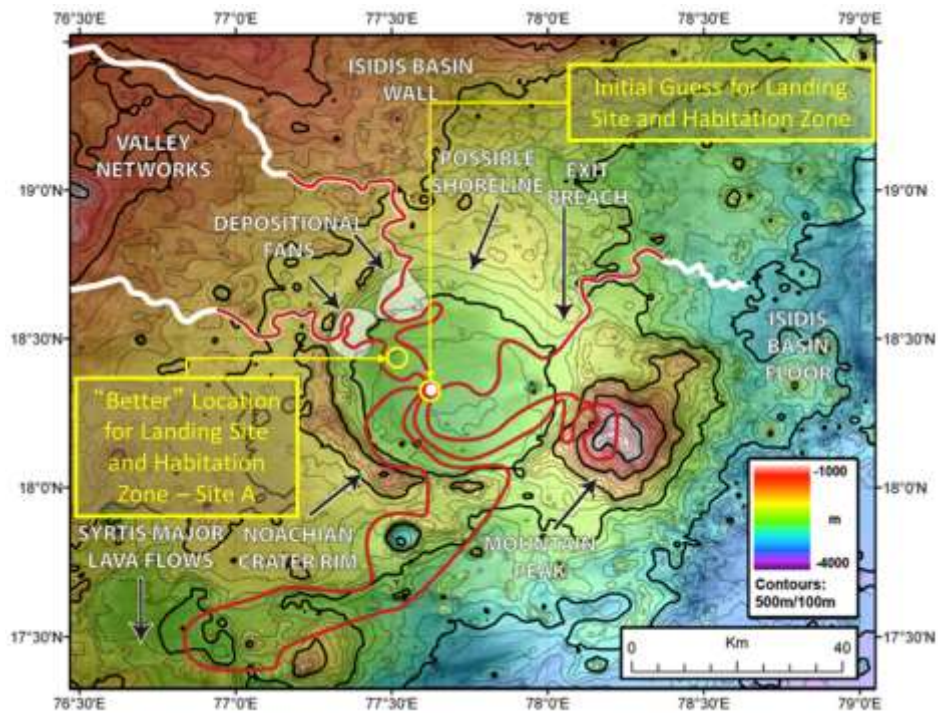
*Jezero Crater*

As described in the HEM-SAG report:

Jezero Crater is a ~45 kilometer diameter impact basin, in the Nili Fossae region of Mars. This crater on the northwest margin of the Isidis impact region is very important for understanding the formation of the Isidis basin, the alteration and erosion of this Noachian (i.e., oldest geologic era) basement, and subsequent volcanism and modification [8] [9]. The crater rim has been breached in three places: twice where channels from the neighboring highlands to the west have drained into the crater from the northwest, and once on the eastern margin where the

crater has drained eastward towards the Isidis basin [10]. Each input channel deposited deltas on the crater floor that have been preserved and reveal sedimentary structures and clay deposits in high-resolution images and spectral [11] [12]. Other parts

were estimated to determine the ability of robotic rovers and the small pressurized rovers used by the crew to complete a round trip. The horizontal distance travel as well as the elevation gain and loss are shown in Figure 6. An assessment of the capability of these two rover types indicates that the small pressurized rover should be capable of completing these round-trip traverses, including the roughly 2000 meter ascent of the small peak to the southeast of the crater. However, one or more intermediate pauses to recharge the on-board power system (e.g., with deployed solar arrays) during each of these traverses may be likely. The smaller robotic rovers are unlikely to complete any of these circuits in any reasonable amount of time while the crew is present. Consequently the smaller robotic rovers may need to be deployed close to an area of exploration by the crew using the small pressurized rover. Alternatively these robotic rovers may complete some or all of these traverses in a reconnaissance mode during the interval between crew deployments to this site. An examination of HiRISE imagery around the initially proposed landing site indicates that the area was likely unsuitable for repeated landings and use as a



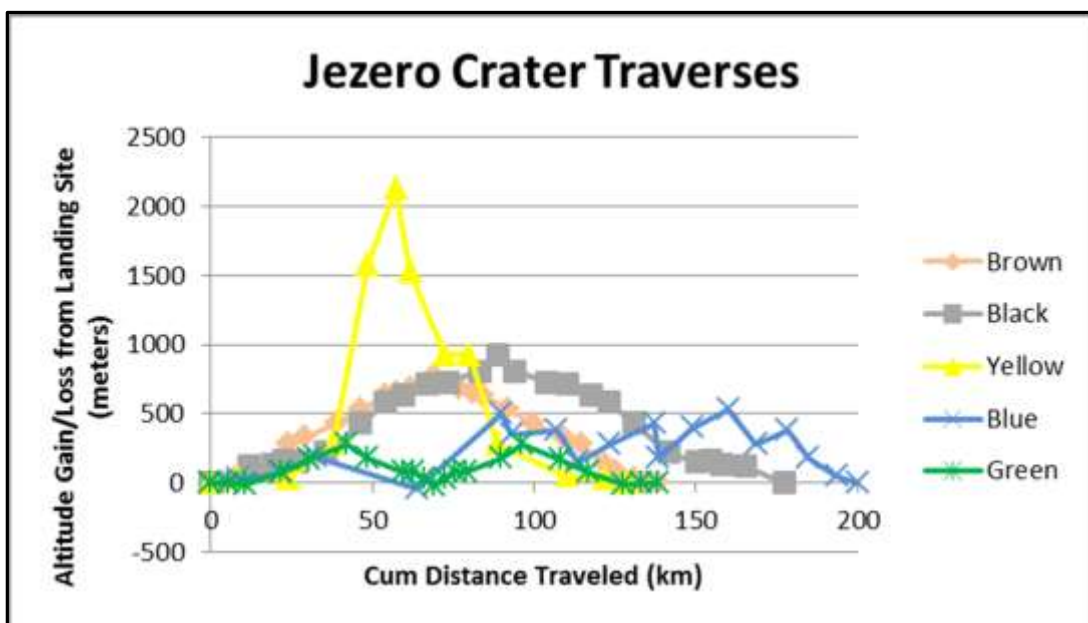
**Figure 5 Proposed Set of Traverses near Jezero crater**

habitation zone. However, a suitable location was found in this imagery, resulting in a refined location for the landing site and habitation zone – this is noted as “Site A” in Figure 5.

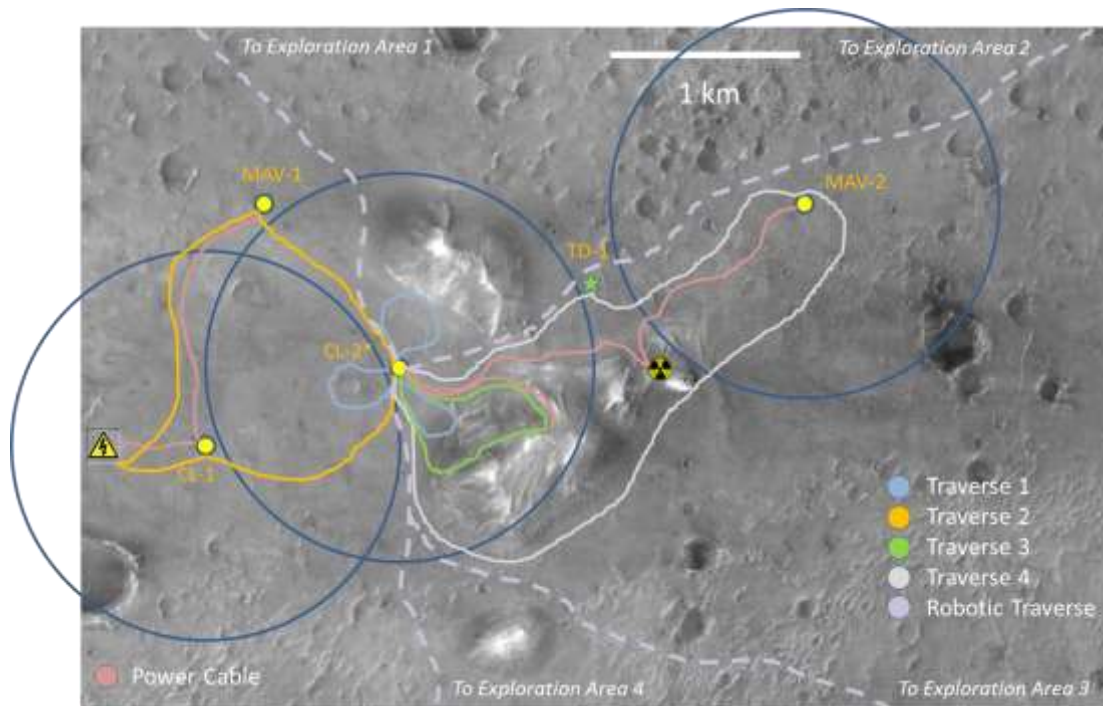
As part of the process to develop an optimal field station site plan several potential traverses in the local vicinity of the landing site were evaluated and compared to the capabilities of robotic rovers, off-loading equipment, and the small pressurized rovers used by the crew. A representative

example illustrating one case of selected landing sites, surface infrastructure sites, and local traverses is shown in Figure 7. These assessments indicate that all of the rovers described previously, both robotic and crew-carrying, would be easily capable of conducting the type of traverses of interest in this area.

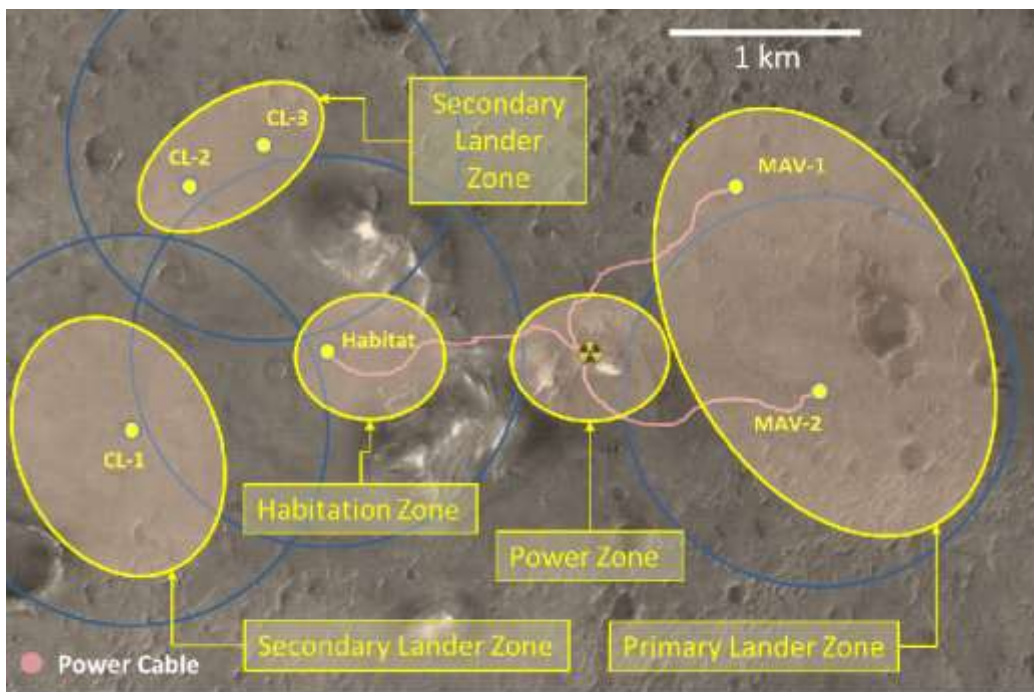
Following several evaluations of this type a final site plan for the Jezero Crater landing site and habitation site was prepared. This is shown in Figure 8.



**Figure 6 Distances Traveled in Proposed Traverses near Jezero Crater**



**Figure 7 Representative Example of Selected Landing Sites, Surface Infrastructure Sites, and Local Traverses**



**Figure 8 Evaluation of Jezero Crater Landing and Habitation Sites**

The area indicated as the “primary lander zone” would be used by MAV vehicles and has space for at least two active MAVs to be located in this area without risk of lander-created debris damage discussed previously (the blue circle is an indication of the potential range of this flying debris). The areas indicated as “secondary landing zones” would be used by cargo-only landers and would be situated closer to the

proposed habitation zone, which for this example was chosen to be near the low hills at the center of Site A. A relatively flat area located among the low hills was identified that would make a suitable location for the fission power plant that will supply power for the entire landing site and habitation zone: it is located roughly equidistant from the habitation zone and primary lander zone and the low hills

surrounding it provide a natural form of radiation protection. This would allow the fission power system to supply several infrastructure elements, whether those are habitation elements or ISRU plants or landers with payloads requiring keep-alive power, using power cables of roughly equal length.

At the time this paper was prepared the Jezero Crater site was assessed to the greatest extent of the four HEM-SAG sites. It thus became the prototype for assessing the other HEM-SAG sites and, eventually, the EZs proposed at the first landing site workshop mentioned previously. Initial assessment of the remaining three HEM-SAG sites have been carried out but not to the same extent as the Jezero Crater site. Results of the initial assessments concluded at the time of this paper's preparation are discussed in the following sections.

### *Mangala Valles*

As described in the HEM-SAG report:

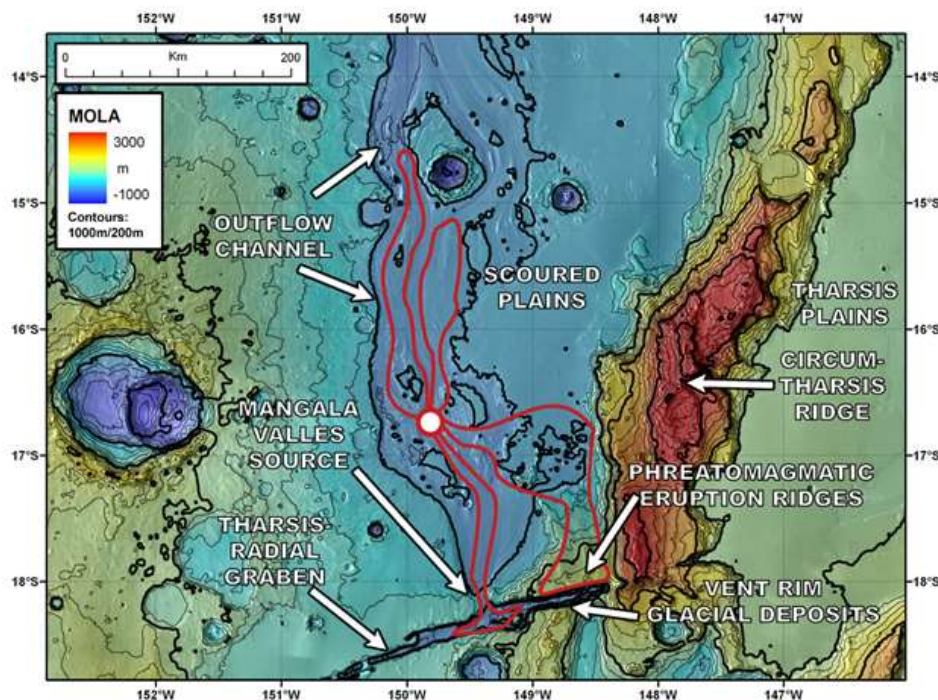
Mangala Valles is an Hesperian-aged outflow channel which has received considerable attention on account of its role in global cryosphere/hydrosphere interactions, as well as the possibility that it contains icy near-surface deposits [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20]. Mangala Valles emanates from a graben that is radial to the Tharsis volcanic complex (Figure 9). Massive release of water from the ground at the graben was accompanied by phreatomagmatic eruptions [18] and caused catastrophic flow of water to the north, carving streamlined islands. There are also young glacial deposits along the rim of the graben [19] and

evidence for glacial scour having modified the surface of the outflow channel.

This site shows evidence for fluvial, volcanic, tectonic and glacial activity and complicated interactions among them. A landing site in the smooth terrain at the center of the outflow channel would provide access to a variety of sites of interest. Traverses to the channel head and the graben would allow direct observation of cryosphere-breaching

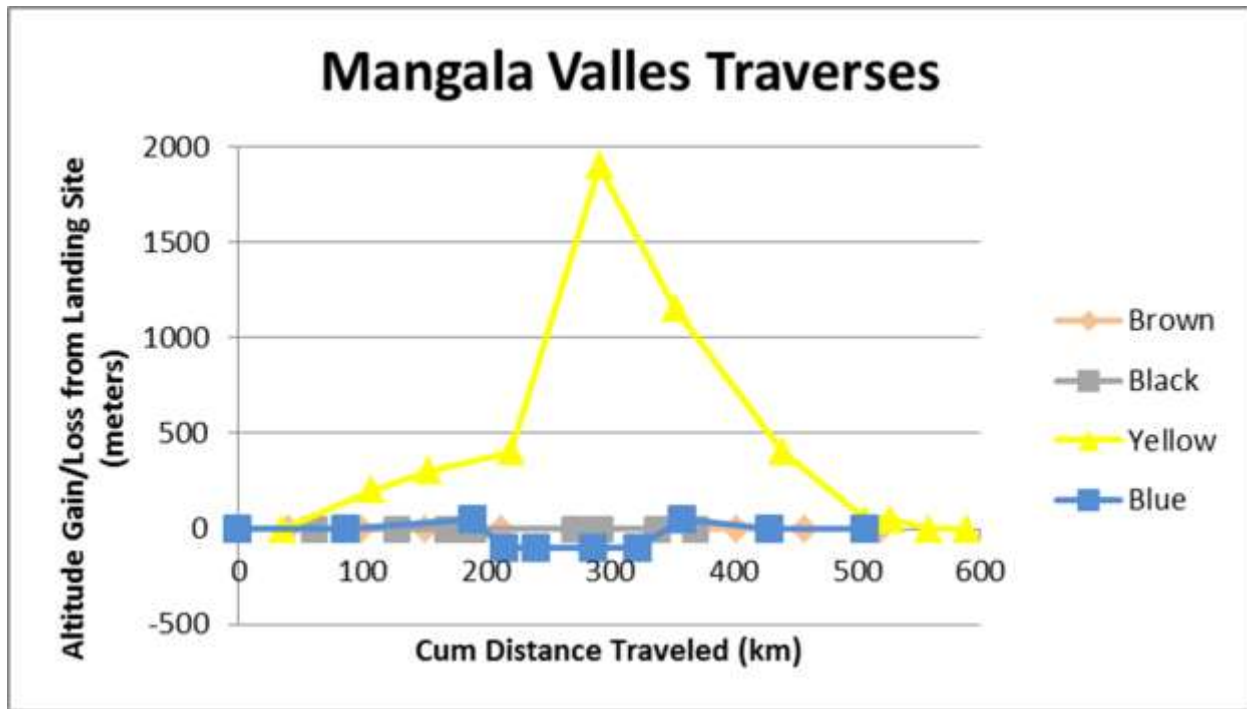
geological activity. Traverses along the floor of the outflow channel, as well as on the scoured plains would provide insight into outflow flood hydrology and erosion processes, as well as provide an opportunity for sampling ice-rich deposits which may contain ancient flood residue. A traverse to the vent-rim glacial deposits would provide access to landforms created by volcano-ice interactions, as well as to samples of distal Tharsis volcanic deposits. On the basis of the likelihood that if life exists on Mars, it is most likely to inhabit the subsurface, a site such as Mangala would offer a unique opportunity to sample for evidence of such activity.

A proposed set of traverses to several ROIs in the vicinity of Mangala Valles are shown in Figure 9. These traverses were part of the original HEM-SAG assessment of this EZ and were made at a time before specific rover capabilities were well defined.



**Figure 9 Proposed Set of Traverses in the Vicinity of Mangala Valles**





**Figure 10 Distances Traveled in Proposed Traverses near Mangala Valles**

The distance of each of the proposed traverses in Figure 9 were estimated to determine the ability of robotic rovers and the small pressurized rovers used by the crew to complete a round trip. The horizontal distance travel as well as the elevation gain and loss are shown in Figure 10. An assessment of the capability of these two rover types indicates that the small pressurized rover should be capable of completing these round-trip traverses despite the fact that the total length of these traverses is roughly twice as long as those seen for the Jezero Crater site – preliminary estimates for the small pressurized rover indicate that total traverse distances on the order of 400-500 kilometers are achievable, depending on the type of terrain encountered and assuming that one or more intermediate pauses to recharge the on-board power system (e.g., with deployed solar arrays) is included during each of these traverses. This favorable assessment includes the roughly 2000 meter ascent of a portion of the Tharsis Ridge to the southeast of the proposed landing site. The smaller robotic rovers are unlikely to complete any of these circuits in any reasonable amount of time while the crew is present. Consequently the smaller robotic rovers may need to be deployed close to an area of exploration by the crew using the small pressurized rover. Alternatively these robotic rovers may complete some or all of these traverses in a reconnaissance mode during the interval between crew deployments to this site.

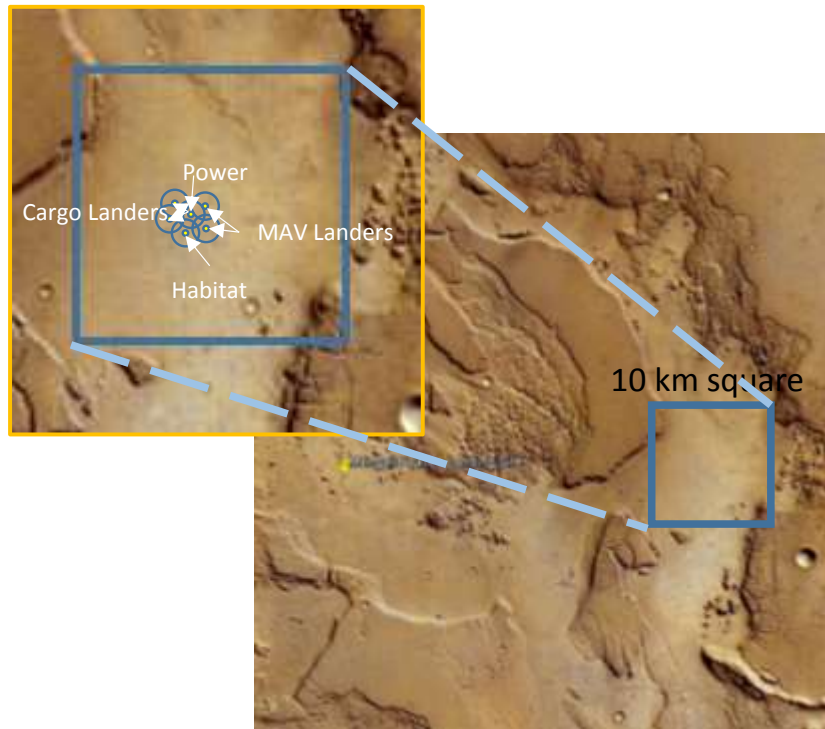
An examination of HiRISE imagery around the initially proposed landing site indicates that an area just to the east of the proposed landing site is suitable for repeated landings and use as a habitation zone – this is noted within a “10 kilometer square” area in Figure 11 (the size of this area is only meant to indicate a space suitably large for likely infrastructure

requirements; it will also be used for the remaining sites in this assessment). Figure 12 is a higher resolution image of the selected landing site area. As indicated in Figures 11 and 12, this area is free of substantial obstacles and hazardous terrain features as well as being large enough to accommodate a centrally located power system with radially placed infrastructure elements. As with the Jezero Crater “Site A” there is an area to the right (east) of the power system that would serve as the “primary lander zone” for MAV vehicles and has space for at least two active MAVs in this area (not likely to be needed for early missions but a possibility in later missions) without risk of lander-created debris damage discussed previously (the blue circle is an indication of the potential range of this flying debris). Similarly there is an area to the left (west) of the power system that would serve as the “secondary landing zones” for cargo-only landers. Finally there is an area below (south) of the power system that would serve as the habitation zone, placing this area roughly equidistant from the two landing zones. This configuration also allow the fission power system to supply several infrastructure elements, whether those are habitation elements or ISRU plants or landers with payloads requiring keep-alive power, using power cables of roughly equal length.

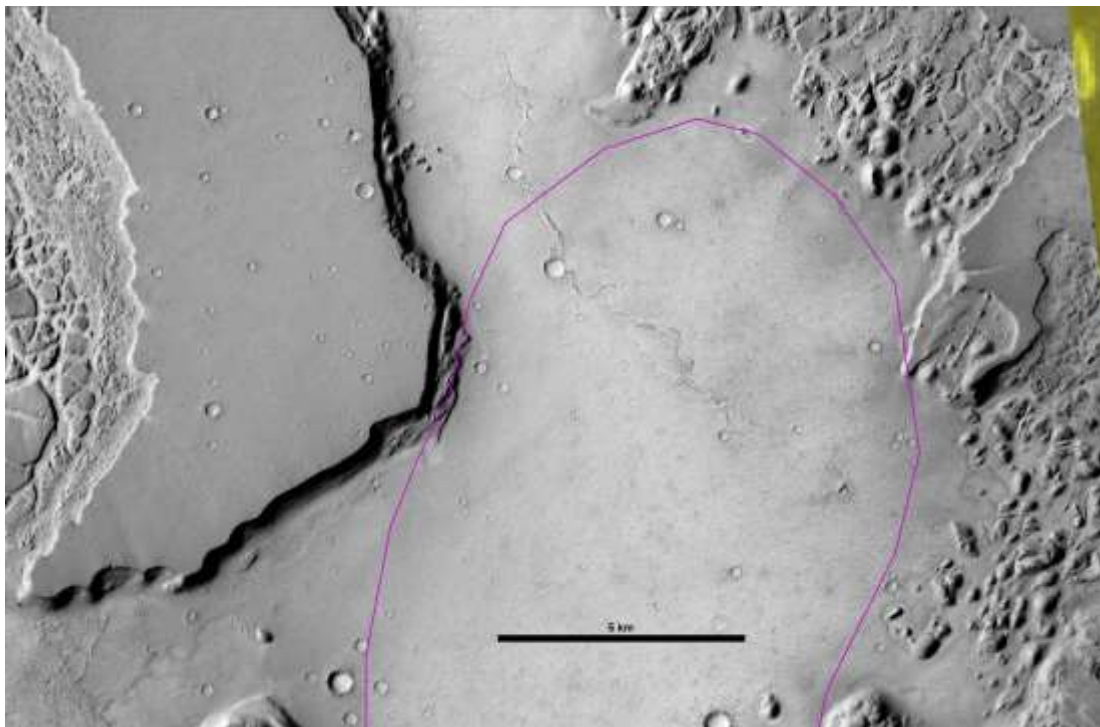
*Arsia Mons*

As described in the HEM-SAG report:

All three of the major Tharsis Montes shield volcanoes and Olympus Mons exhibit expansive late-Amazonian glacial deposits on their northwestern flanks. The broadest of these deposits



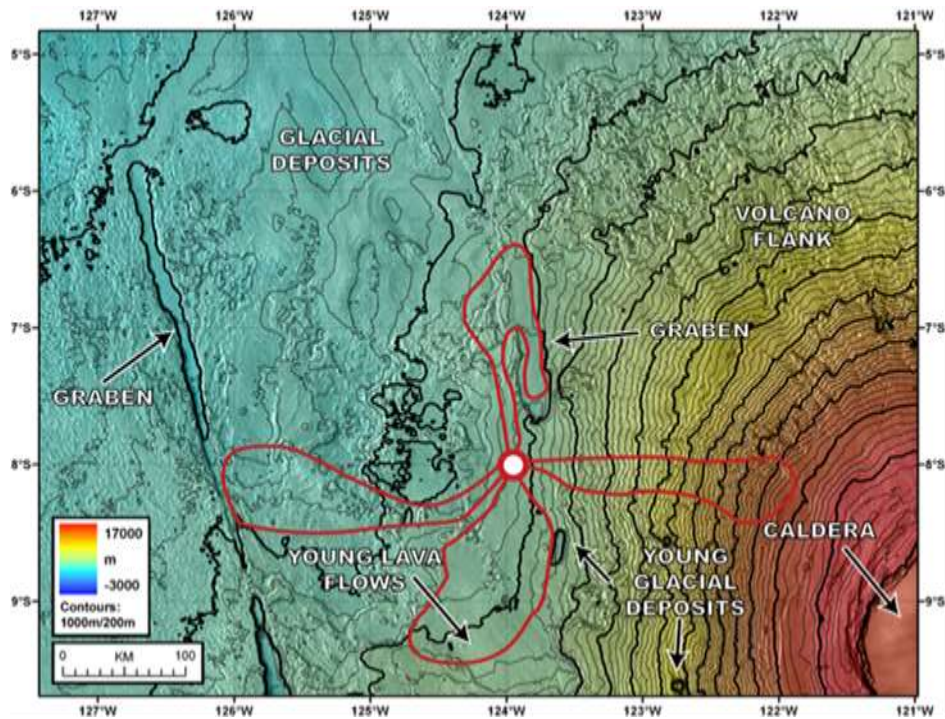
**Figure 11 HiRISE Imagery of Proposed Mangala Valles Landing Site**



**Figure 12 High Resolution Images of Proposed Mangala Valles Landing Site**

are the ones found on Arsia Mons, which show glacial deposits ~400 km to the west of the accumulation zone and cover an area of about 170,000 km<sup>3</sup> [21]. These glacial deposits are found

among classic volcanic and tectonic structures, so an extended mission at this location would provide a wealth of information concerning several of the



**Figure 13 Proposed Set of Traverses in the Vicinity of Arsia Mons**

fundamental questions of Martian geology during the Amazonian period.

We designed several traverses from a potential base camp set up at 8°S, 124°W (Figure 13) that would analyze the glacial and volcanic deposits, and the complicated relationship between them. Using extended rovers human explorers would be able to ascend the western flank of the shield and systematically obtain targeted samples that elucidate the recent volcanic history of Arsia. Another traverse from the same base camp would provide access to a ~5 km wide graben that appears to have been a major accumulation zone for much of the observed glacial deposits [22]. A systematic sampling strategy at this location would provide a history of the flow regime at this site, and drilling at targeted locations could provide the recent climate record for Mars.

A proposed set of traverses to several ROIs in the vicinity of Arsia Mons are shown in Figure 13. These traverses were part of the original HEM-SAG assessment of this EZ and were made at a time before specific rover capabilities were well defined.

The distance of each of the proposed traverses in Figure 13 were estimated to determine the ability of robotic rovers and the small pressurized rovers used by the crew to complete a round trip. The horizontal distance travel as well as the elevation gain and loss are shown in Figure 14. An assessment of the capability of these two rover types indicates that the small pressurized rover should be capable of

completing these round-trip traverses. As mentioned in the Mangala Valles case, the total length of these Arsia Mons traverses are roughly twice as long as those seen for the Jezero Crater site but preliminary estimates for the small pressurized rover indicate that total traverse distances on the order of 400-500 kilometers are achievable, depending on the type of terrain encountered and assuming that one or more intermediate pauses to recharge the on-board power system (e.g., with deployed solar arrays) is included during each of these traverses. However, the traverse climbing to the top of Arsia Mons is problematic due to the substantial elevation gain required. The smaller robotic rovers are unlikely to complete any of these circuits in any reasonable amount of time while the crew is present. Consequently the smaller robotic rovers may need to be deployed close to an area of exploration by the crew using the small pressurized rover. Alternatively these robotic rovers may complete some or all of these traverses in a reconnaissance mode during the interval between crew deployments to this site.

An examination of HiRISE imagery around the initially proposed landing site indicates that an area just to the west of the proposed landing site is suitable for repeated landings and use as a habitation zone – this is noted within a “10 kilometer square” area in Figure 15. Figure 16 is a higher resolution image of the selected landing site area. As indicated in Figures 15 and 16, this area is free of substantial obstacles and hazardous terrain features as well as being large enough to accommodate a centrally located power system with radially placed infrastructure elements. As with the Mangala Valles site there is an area to the right (east) of the power system that would serve as the “primary lander zone” for MAV vehicles and has space for at least two active MAVs in

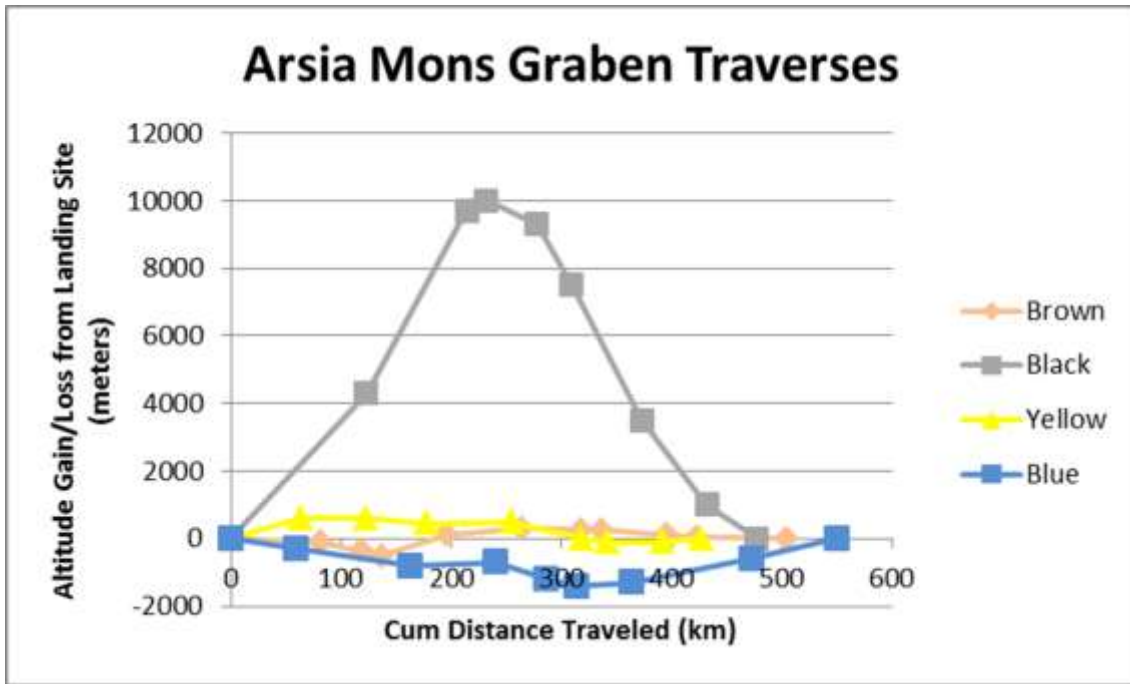


Figure 14 Distances Traveled in Proposed Traverses near Arsia Mons

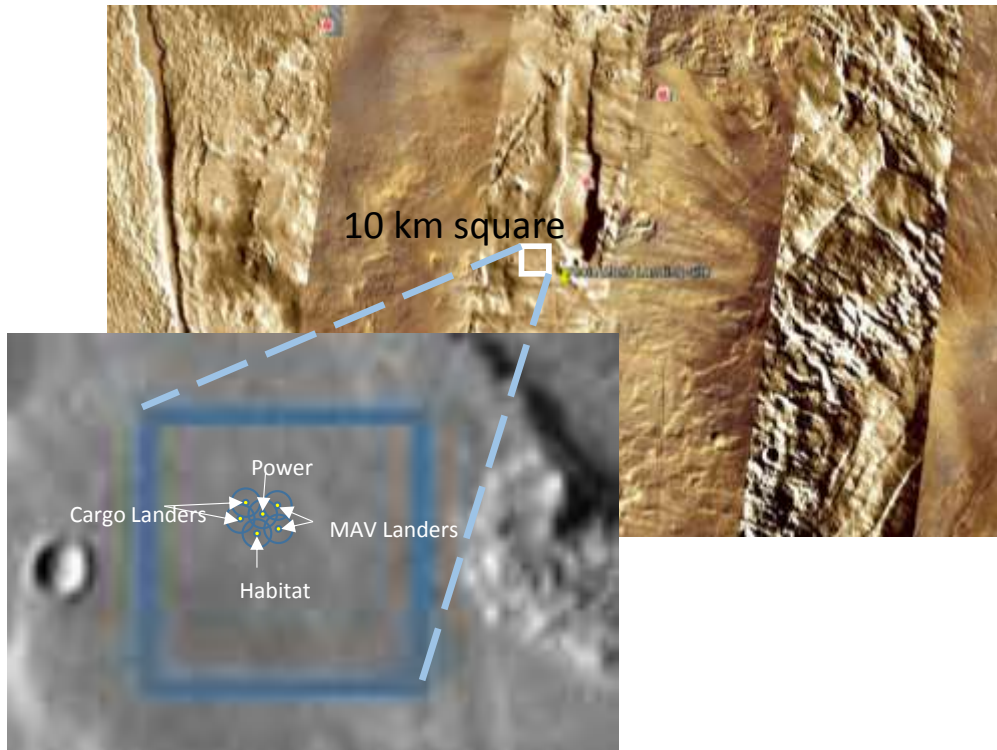
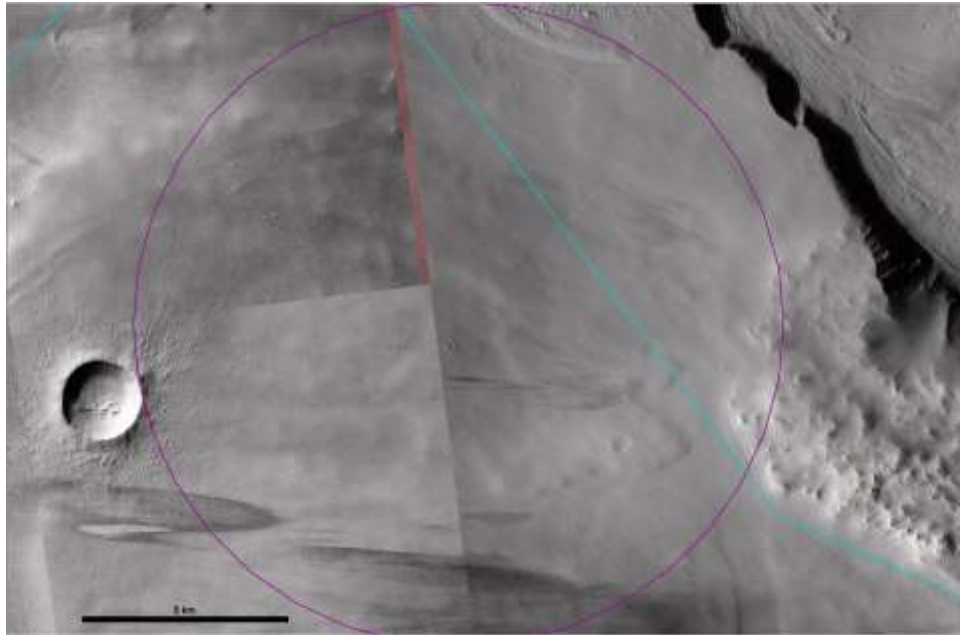


Figure 15 HiRISE Imagery of Arsia Mons Landing Site

this area. Similarly there is an area to the left (west) of the power system that would serve as the “secondary landing zones” for cargo-only landers. Finally there is an area below (south) of the power system that would serve as the habitation zone, placing this area roughly equidistant from the two landing zones. This configuration also allow the fission

power system to supply several infrastructure elements, whether those are habitation elements or ISRU plants or landers with payloads requiring keep-alive power, using power cables of roughly equal length.



**Figure 16 High Resolution Images of Proposed Arsia Mons Landing Site**

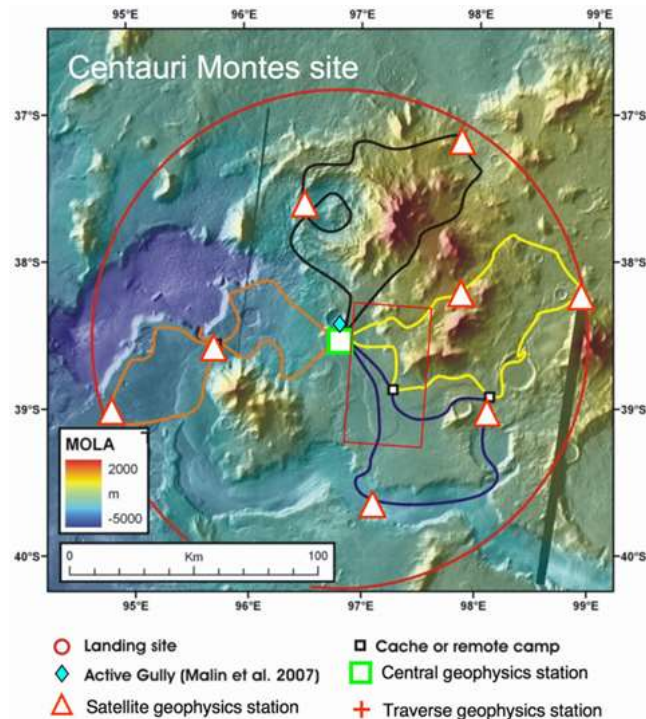
*Centauri Montes*

As described in the HEM-SAG report:

The Centauri Montes site would provide a location for addressing multiple geophysics objectives. First, it is one of three sites for global seismic monitoring. Heat flow measurements for this highlands site could be compared to, for example, such

measurements in the large volcanic Tharsis province, if the Arsia site is also chosen.

Figure 17 shows the Centauri Montes site geologic traverse plan with superposed symbols denoting geophysics central station (green square), and satellite stations (red triangles) forming part of the local/regional seismic network and locations of electromagnetic observatories. Exploration targets



**Figure 17 Proposed Set of Traverses in the Vicinity of Centauri Montes**

at this site would include recent gullies (possibly liquid water), ancient Noachian Hellas basin rim constructs, Amazonian debris aprons, and other features associated with geologically recent climate change. The figure shows several traverses, each requiring an extended period of exploration. During these traverses, specific sites would be selected for in-depth geophysical exploration. Active reflection seismology and EM sounding, for example, might be carried out to explore in detail the subsurface structure of these lobate debris aprons.

A proposed set of traverses to several ROIs in the vicinity of Centauri Montes are shown in Figure 17.

The distance of each of the proposed traverses in Figure 17 were estimated to determine the ability of robotic rovers and the small pressurized rovers used by the crew to complete a round trip. The horizontal distance travel as well as the elevation gain and loss are shown in Figure 18. An assessment of the capability of these two rover types indicates that the small pressurized rover should be capable of completing these round-trip traverses. The total length of these Centauri Montes traverses are roughly equivalent to those seen for the Jezero Crater site meaning that this set of traverses should be achievable, depending on the type of terrain encountered (little elevation data was available at the time of this assessment) and assuming that one or more intermediate pauses to recharge the on-board power system (e.g., with deployed solar arrays) is included during each of these traverses. The smaller robotic rovers are unlikely to complete any of these circuits in any reasonable amount of time while the crew is present. Consequently the smaller

robotic rovers may need to be deployed close to an area of exploration by the crew using the small pressurized rover. Alternatively these robotic rovers may complete some or all of these traverses in a reconnaissance mode during the interval between crew deployments to this site.

An examination of HiRISE imagery around the initially proposed landing site is close to Pentiction Crater, an area with an active RSL (recurring slope linea) site and thus a site with potential planetary protection concerns (and actually one of the original reasons for selecting this site for exploration). However, this area is also populated with a substantial number of lobate debris aprons (LDAs), which have a high likelihood of harboring glacial ice deposits and thus are attractive for water resource production (but also with planetary protection issues to be considered). Consequently a site located some 30-40 kilometers south-southeast of the proposed site was selected as a “better” site suitable for repeated landings and use as a habitation zone – this is noted within a “10 kilometer square” area in Figure 19. Moving to this site is one means of accommodating the two concerns just discussed. Figure 20 is a higher resolution image of the selected landing site area. As indicated in Figures 1 and 20, this area is free of substantial obstacles and hazardous terrain features as well as being large enough to accommodate a centrally located power system with radially placed infrastructure elements. As with the Mangala Valles and Arsia Mons sites there is an area to the right (east) of the power system that would serve as the “primary lander zone” for MAV vehicles and has space for at least two active MAVs in this area. Similarly there is an area to the left (west) of the power system that would serve as the “secondary landing zones” for cargo-only landers. Finally there is an area below

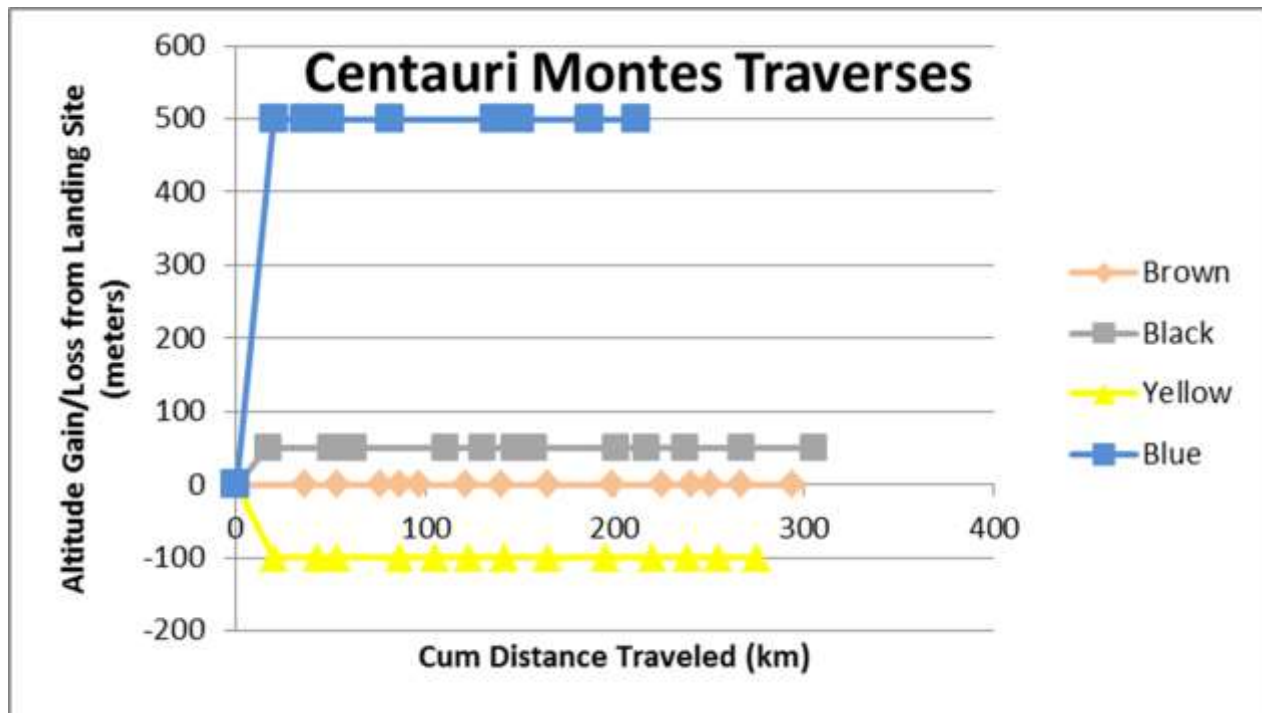
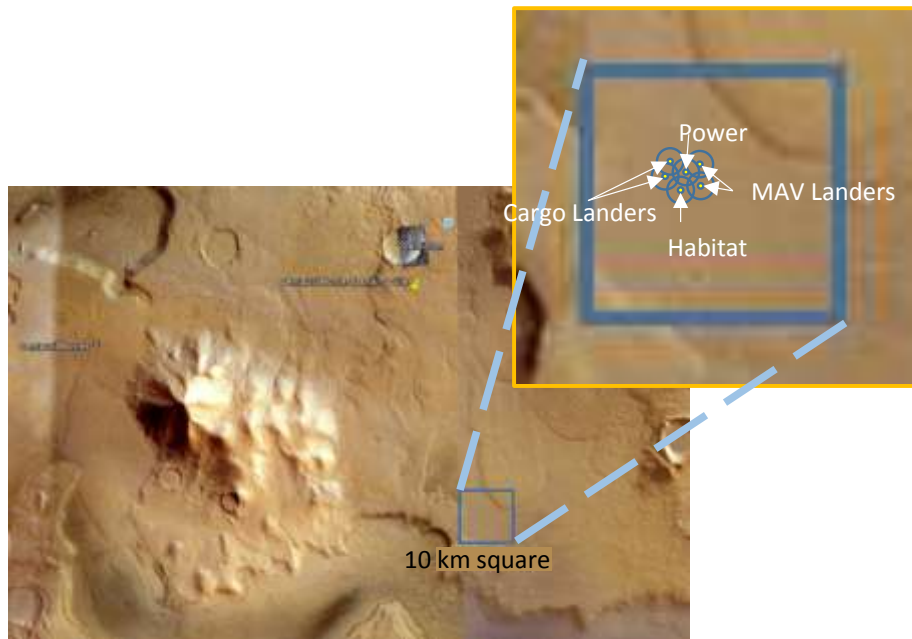
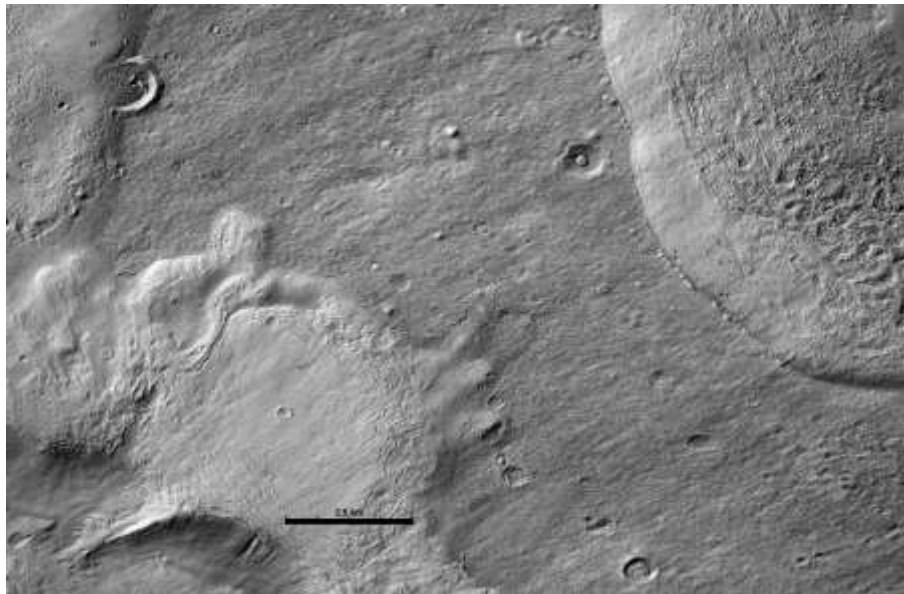


Figure 18 Distances Traveled in Proposed Traverses near Centauri Montes



**Figure 19 HiRISE Imagery of Centauri Montes Landing Site**



**Figure 20 High Resolution Images of Proposed Centauri Montes Landing Site**

(south) of the power system that would serve as the habitation zone, placing this area roughly equidistant from the two landing zones. This configuration also allow the fission power system to supply several infrastructure elements, whether those are habitation elements or ISRU plants or landers with payloads requiring keep-alive power, using power cables of roughly equal length. This location is also within a reasonable distance from the edge of one of the LDAs that could be mined should additional data indicate the presence of water as suspected.

## 5. CONCLUSION

This paper has described the current status of common systems and operations as they can be applied to actual EZ locations on Mars. This has become an area of interest because NASA has begun a process to identify and evaluate candidate locations where humans could land, live and work on the martian surface. These locations are referred to as Exploration Zones (EZs). In parallel with this EZ selection process, NASA continues to make progress on the Evolvable Mars Campaign (EMC), examining alternatives that can pioneer an extended human presence on Mars that

is Earth independent. Because of the difficulty in getting equipment and supplies to the surface of Mars and because the final selection of the EZ has yet to occur, part of these assessments involve identifying those systems and processes that can perform in multiple, sometimes completely unrelated, situations and locations. To date these assessments have been performed using a very generic surface mission carried out at a very generic surface location. Until a set of specific “reference” EZs become available from NASA’s EZ assessment process the four locations identified in MEPAG’s Human Exploration of Mars Science Analysis Group (HEM-SAG) are being used as representative of these “reference” EZs.

This paper has described progress to date of making these “common systems and processes” assessments at the four HEM-SAG sites. While much more work still needs to be done, several important findings have emerged from these preliminary assessments:

1. At each of the four HEM-SAG sites there was a 10 km x 10 km area at or near the proposed landing site within which it is reasonable to set up a landing site and habitation site consistent with the needs of a Mars surface field station. This means that this area is reasonably level and free of obstructions or hazards that would interfere with the lander operations or set up of permanent infrastructure.
2. At each of these 10 km x 10 km sites it is possible to set up a central location for a common power system and locate the landing and habitation zones in a radial “wagon wheel” configuration around this power system. This will help minimize power

cabling requirements and facilitate travel between these zones. However, additional analysis will be needed to look at alternative site layouts that could “better” utilize the natural features of a particular site. The analysis of the Jezero Crater site is indicative of how natural features can be used to the benefit of the surface field station. The concept of supporting multiple crews with a designated “cargo landing zone” and a “MAV landing zone” that is used by multiple landers that can all land close to other surface field station infrastructure appears to be reasonable and achievable based on this sampling of four diverse locations.

3. With the possible exception of a long, steep climb to the top of Arsia Mons, all of the proposed traverses appear to be feasible for the small pressurized rover currently envisioned for these surface missions. It is likely that one or more dedicated periods of time will be required to recharge the rover power system during these traverses. But at the level of analysis conducted to date, range and topography do not appear to be obstacles for the kinds of traverses envisioned at this relatively diverse set HEM-SAG EZs.

Based on these findings our recommendation is to continue (a) the selection process of EZs used in the recent workshop that will lead to one or more optimum surface locations, (b) continue to evaluate the minimum functionality required to establish a surface field station within the center of an EZ, and (c) identify those demonstrations that could be conducted at the Mars surface field station utilizing local resources to gradually establish the Earth independence necessary to sustain crews for long periods of time.



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