



# Overview of NASA's Moon-to-Mars Planetary Autonomous Construction Technology

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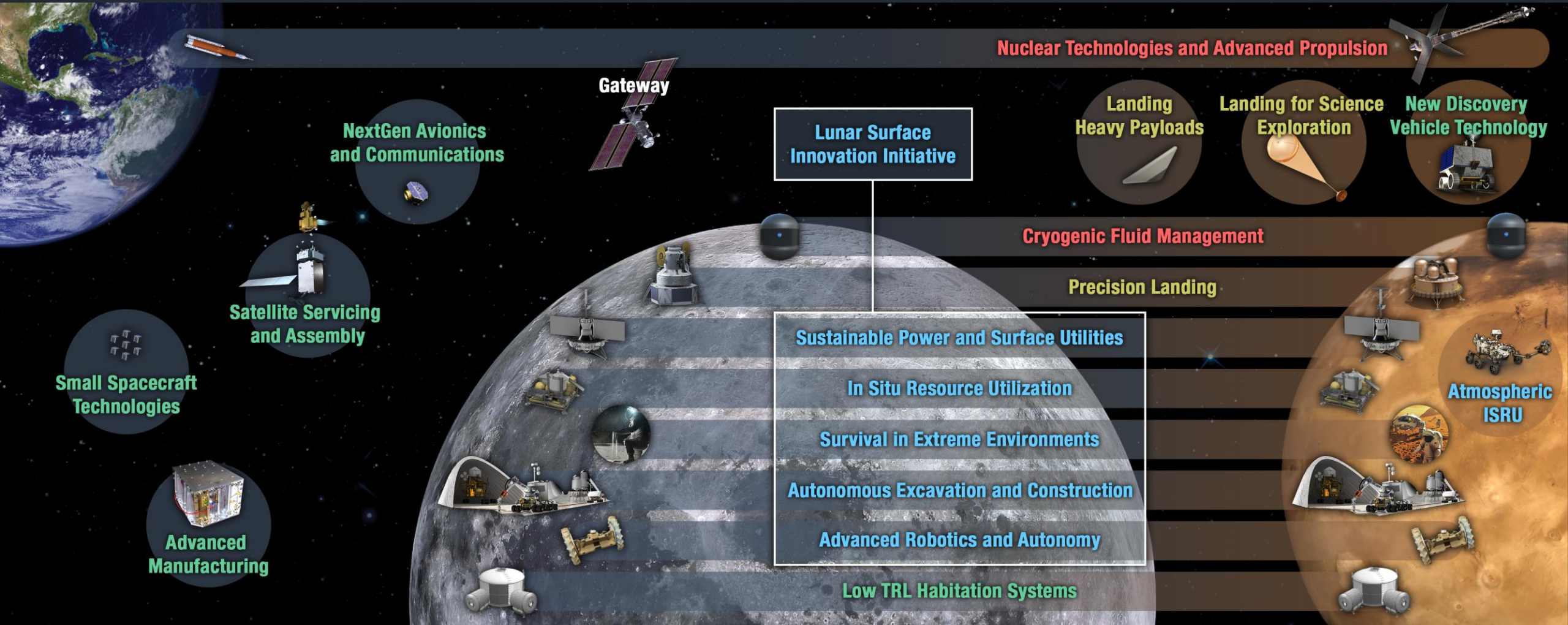
# TECHNOLOGY DRIVES EXPLORATION

Rapid, Safe, and Efficient  
Space Transportation

Expanded Access to Diverse  
Surface Destinations

Sustainable Living and Working  
Farther from Earth

Transformative Missions  
and Discoveries



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203X

# Moon-to Mars Planetary Autonomous Construction Technologies (MMPACT) Overview

## GOAL

Develop, deliver, and demonstrate on-demand capabilities to protect astronauts and create infrastructure on the lunar surface via construction of landing pads, habitats, shelters, roadways, and blast shields using lunar regolith-based materials.

## MMPACT is structured into three interrelated elements:

1. Olympus Construction Hardware Development
2. Construction Feedstock Materials Development
3. Microwave Structure Construction Capability

## OBJECTIVES

- Demonstrate 3D-printing construction of various structures as materials evolve from Earth-based to exclusively *In Situ* Resource Utilization (ISRU)-based.
- Develop an approach for integrated sensors and monitoring in support of *in situ* verification & validation of Olympus system and printed structures.
- Develop microwave sintering ConOps, protocols/processing procedures and horn designs for lunar regolith simulants materials.
- Demonstrate microwave sintering construction of subscale structures while quantifying and managing thermal loads reflected from sintering regolith into the horn and waste heat.
- Develop cementitious blends that can originate from *in situ* resources for Olympus.
- Test and evaluate Olympus and MSCC products for use in the lunar environment.



# MMPACT ELEMENTS, STRUCTURE, AND TEAM MEMBERS

**PI: Clinton**      **CE: Burlingame**  
**PM: Edmunson**    **LSE: Thompson**

**Resource Analyst: Clark**

## Construction Feedstock Materials Development Edmunson

- MSFC CANs
  - Mississippi State University (2)
  - Branch Technologies
- MSFC CIFs (pending)
  - Mississippi State University
  - South Dakota School of Mines and Technology
- Penn State University (PSU) - NSTGRO

## Olympus – Autonomous Construction System Fiske

- AFWERX SBIR (W/AFCEC/TANG/DIU)
  - ICON Technologies
    - SEArch+
    - Bjarke Ingels Group
    - Blue Origin
    - Colorado School of Mines
- Jacobs
- LaRC
- MSFC CANs
  - UAH
  - University Of Mississippi
  - Drake State (2)
  - Sinte Gleska University
  - Blue Origin (In Review)
  - UAH (In Review)
  - Clarkson/PSU (In Review)
  - University Of Mississippi (In Review)
  - Kappler (In Review)
  - CANVAS (In Review)

## Microwave Structure Construction Capability Effinger

- JPL
- KSC
  - SURA
- LaRC
- Jacobs
- Dr. Holly Shulman
  - Microwave Properties North
- Radiance Technologies
- RW Bruce Assoc. LLC
  - JP Gerling Microwave Applications
  - Crown College
  - Space Resources Extraction Technologies
  - Microwave Materials Technologies
- Southern Research
- Aerie Aerospace
- MTS
- Logical Innovations
- Universities (2 Pending - FY22 Starts)

# Autonomous Construction for the Lunar Outpost

## Regolith-based Materials and Processes:

- Cementitious
- Geopolymers
- Thermosetting materials, including melting
- Laser sintered
- Microwave sintered

## High Level Capability Gaps and Challenges

- Regolith excavation, beneficiation, transfer, and conveyance
- Deposition processes and associated materials
- Increased autonomy of operations
- Long-duration operation of mechanisms and parts under lunar environmental conditions (Reliability and Maintainability)
- Scale of construction activities
- Structural Health Monitoring and Repair
- Inspection and Certification of as-built structure
- Interdependencies on other infrastructure capabilities
- Material and construction requirements and standards

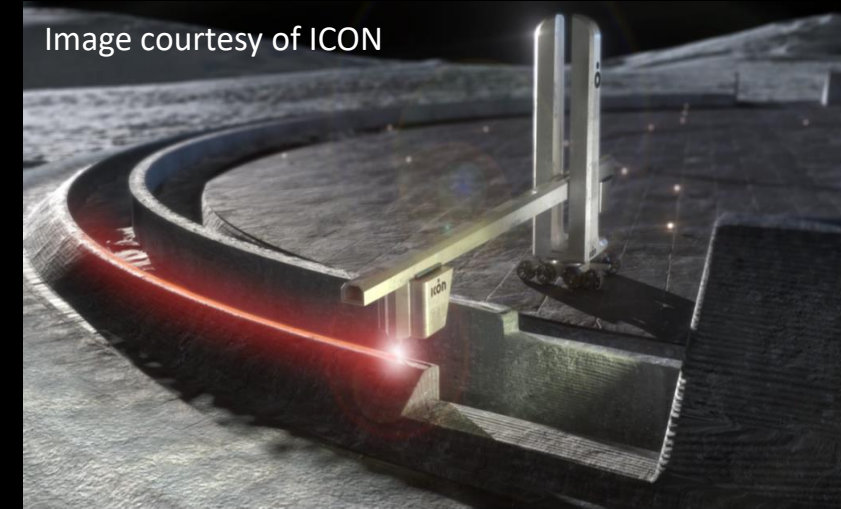


Image courtesy of Bjarke Ingels Group

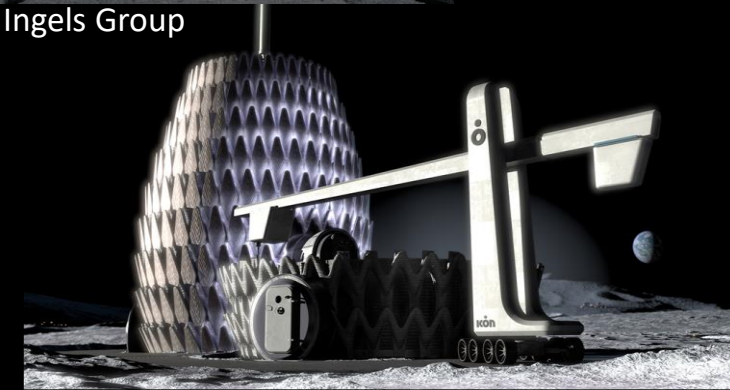
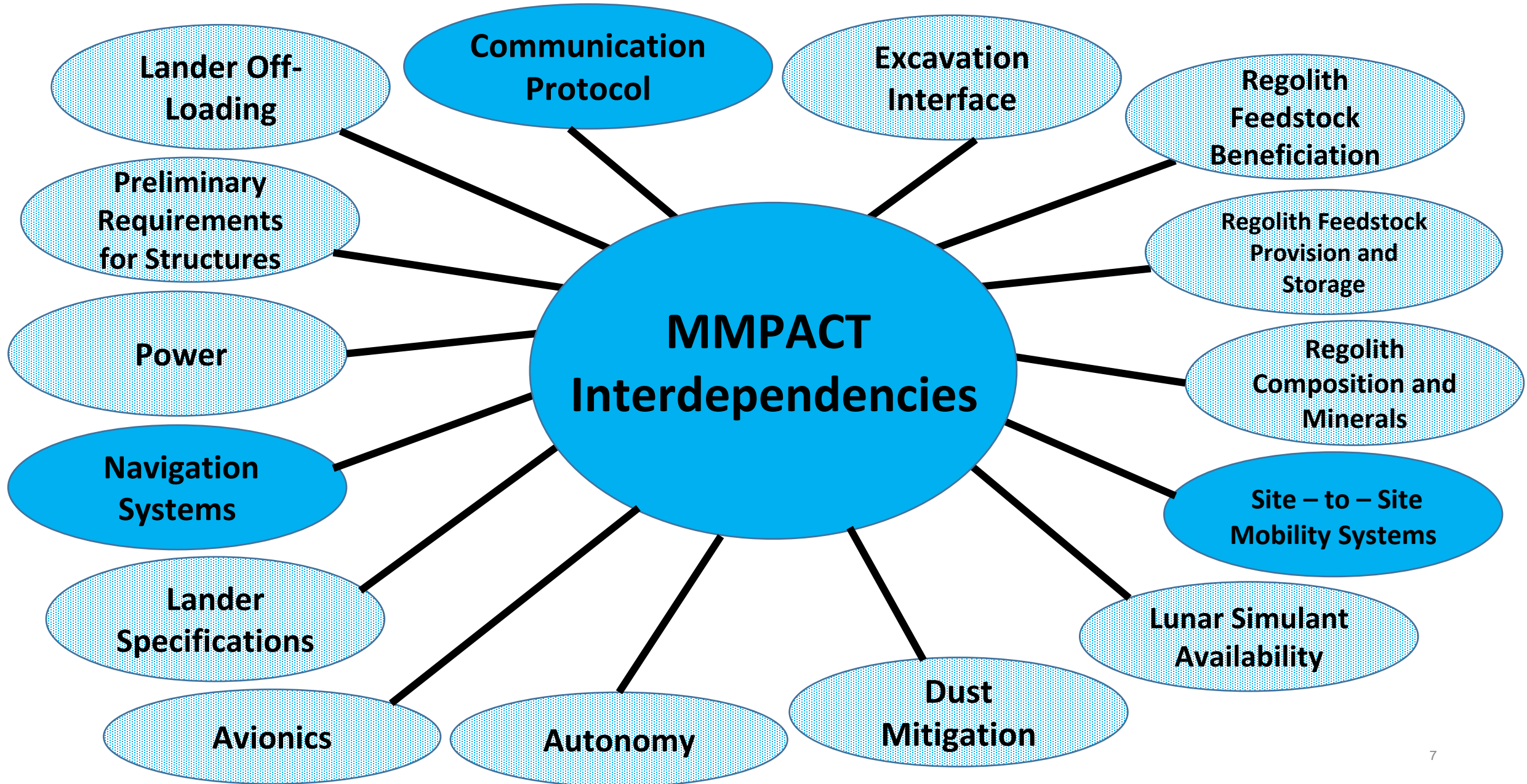


Image courtesy of SEArch+

# MMPACT Interdependencies (Primarily DM-2 and Beyond)



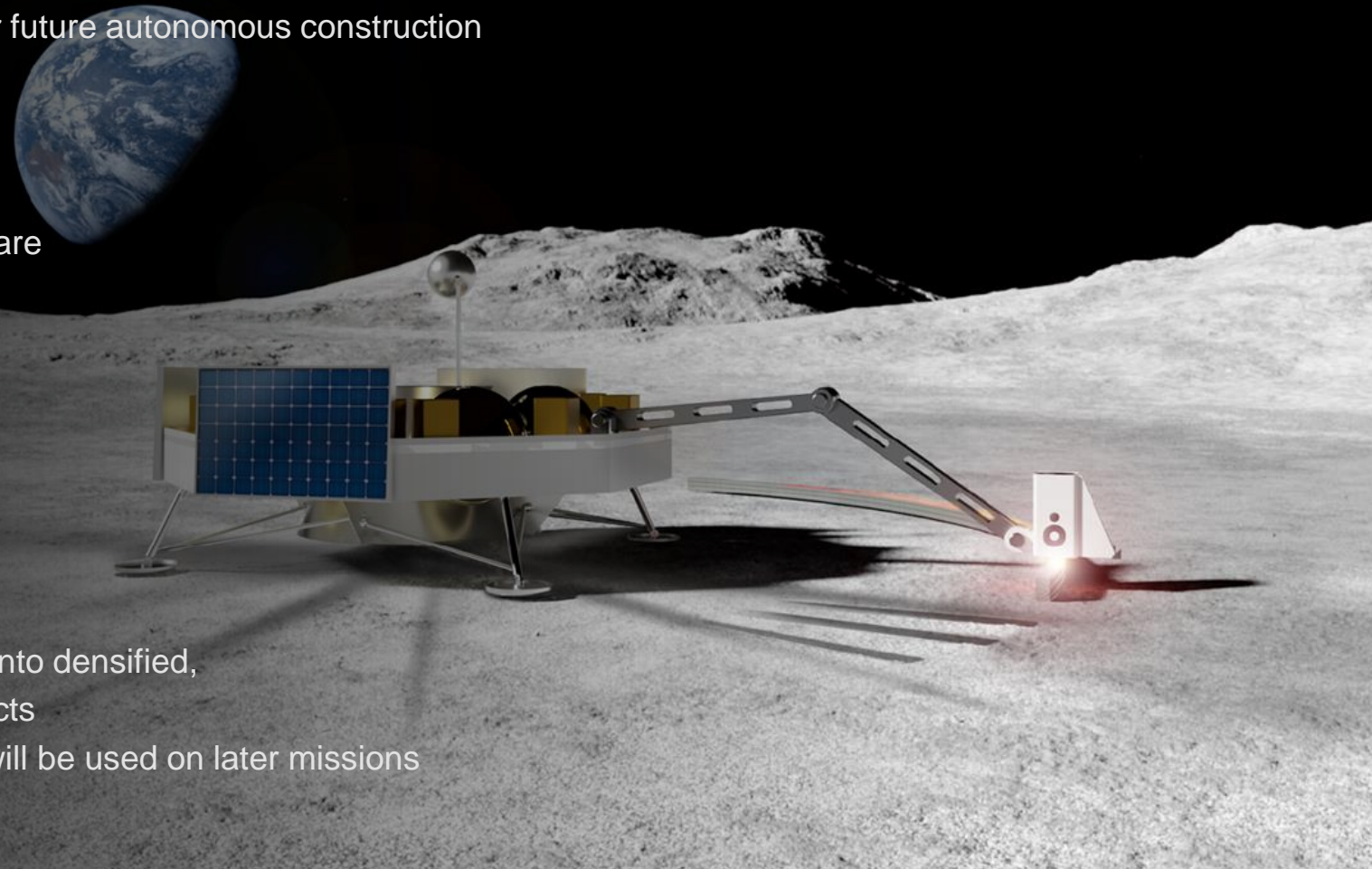
# Initial Construction Technology Demonstration Mission, DM-1 ( 2026 ) **IMPACT**

## Construction Roadmap

- Demonstrate downselected construction technique utilizing ISRU materials at small scale from lander base (horizontal and vertical subscale “proof of concept” elements )
- Results are critical to inform future construction demonstrations & characterize ISRU-based materials and construction processes for future autonomous construction of functional infrastructure elements
- Demonstration of remote/autonomous operations
- Initial demonstration of instrumentation and material
- Validation that Earth-based development and testing are sufficient analogs for lunar operations
- Anchors analytical models
- *Rationale: Must prove out initial construction concept in lunar environment*

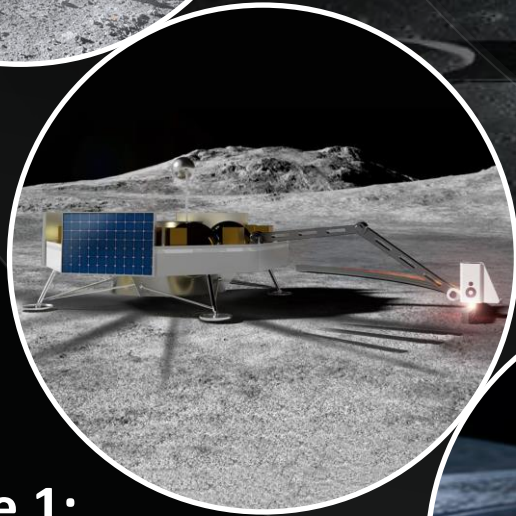
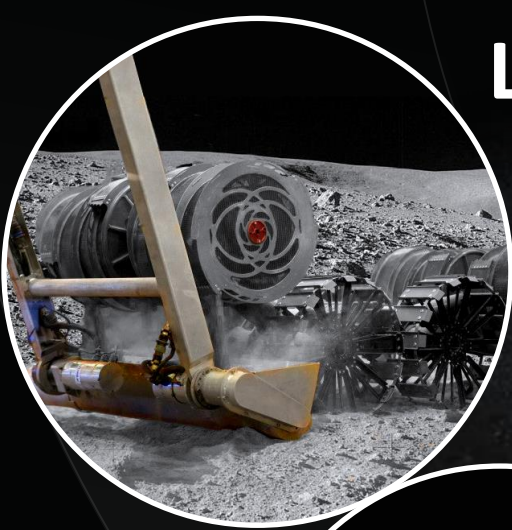
## Outcome

- **TRL 6** achieved for autonomous ISRU consolidation into densified, subscale horizontal and vertical demonstration products
- **TRL 9** for limited hardware and instrumentation that will be used on later missions





# Lunar Construction Capability Development Roadmap

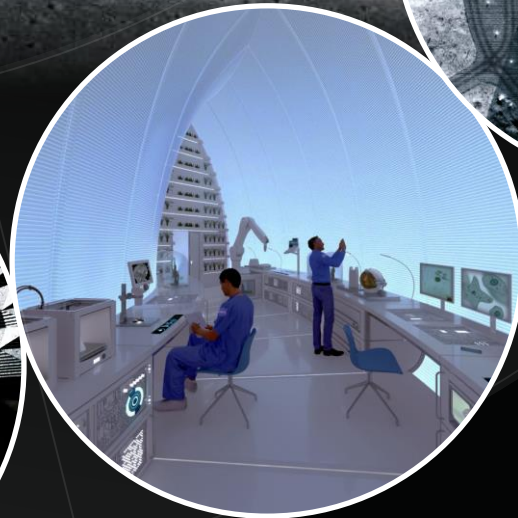


## Phase 1:

Develop & demonstrate excavation & construction capabilities for on-demand fabrication of critical lunar infrastructure such as landing pads, structures, habitats, roadways, blast walls, etc.



**Phase 2:** Establish lunar infrastructure construction capability with the initial base habitat design structures.



**Phase 3:** Build the lunar base according to master plan to support the planned population size of the first permanent settlement (lunar outpost).



**Phase 4:** Complete build-out of the lunar base per the master plan and add additional structures as strategic expansion needs change over time.



# MMPACT

A futuristic lunar base is shown on the moon's surface. The base features a large, metallic, geometric dome structure with a complex, faceted design. A lunar lander is docked at the base, and two astronauts in white suits are standing near its entrance. The moon's surface is covered in craters and rocks, and the Earth is visible in the dark sky above.

MOON  
TO

MARS

A long, curved, modular structure is shown on a reddish planet surface. The structure is composed of many vertical, cylindrical segments that form a continuous, arch-like shape. The surface is sandy and reddish-brown, and there are some small structures and equipment visible in the background.

PLANETARY AUTONOMOUS CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY

QUESTIONS?