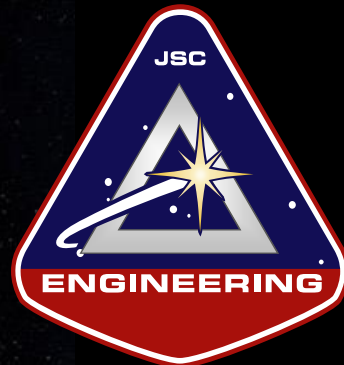




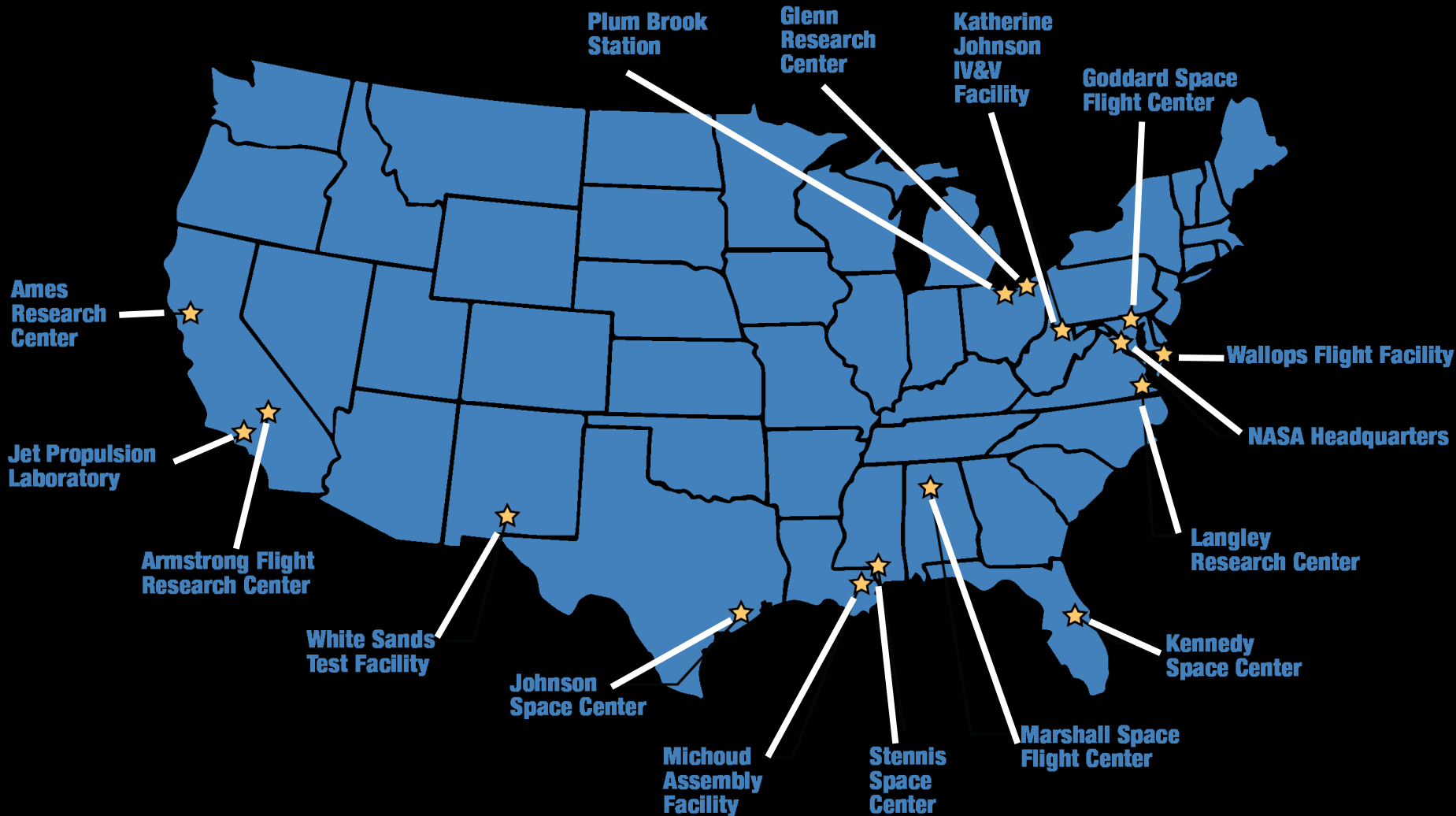
Artemis: NASA's Plan for Sustainable Lunar Exploration (c. 2024)



Montgomery Goforth
Assistant Director
Strategic Pursuits and Partnerships
NASA JSC Engineering

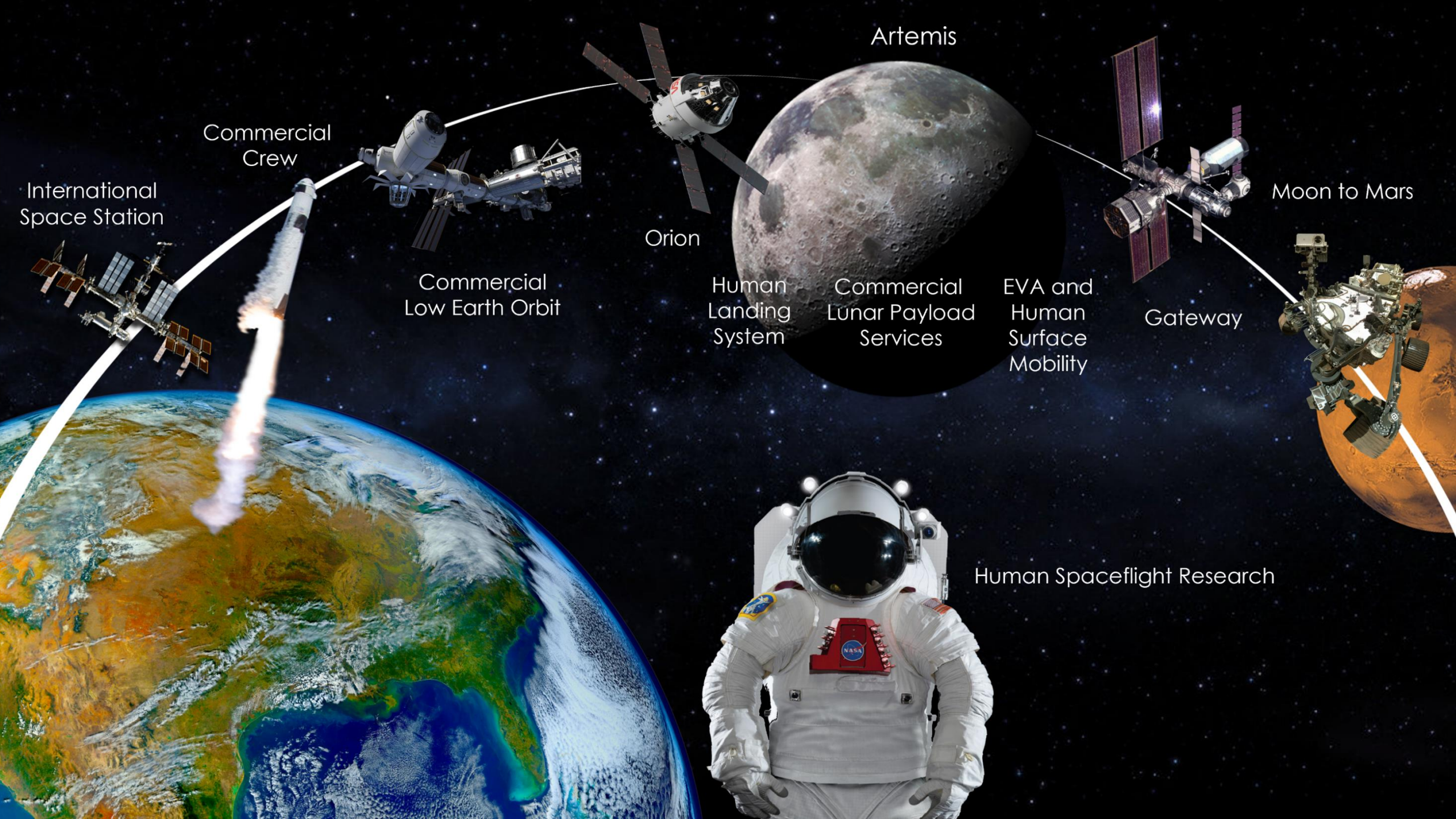


NASA Centers and Mission Directorates



Mission Directorates

- Aeronautics Research
- Science
- Space Operations
- Exploration Systems Development
- Space Technology



International Space Station

Commercial Crew

Commercial Low Earth Orbit

Orion

Human Landing System

Commercial Lunar Payload Services

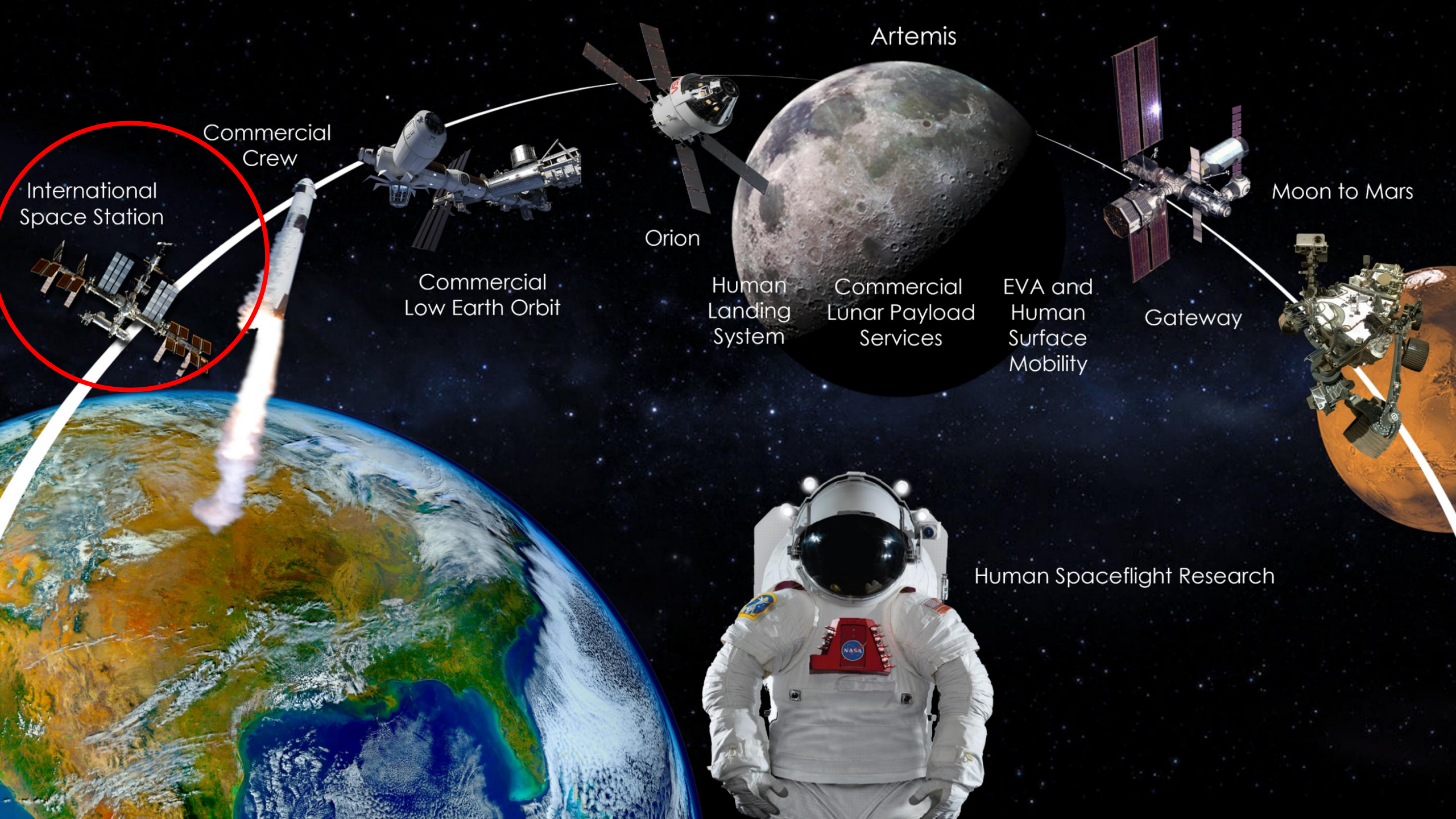
EVA and Human Surface Mobility

Gateway

Moon to Mars

Artemis

Human Spaceflight Research



International Space Station

Commercial Crew

Commercial Low Earth Orbit

Orion

Artemis

Human Landing System

Commercial Lunar Payload Services

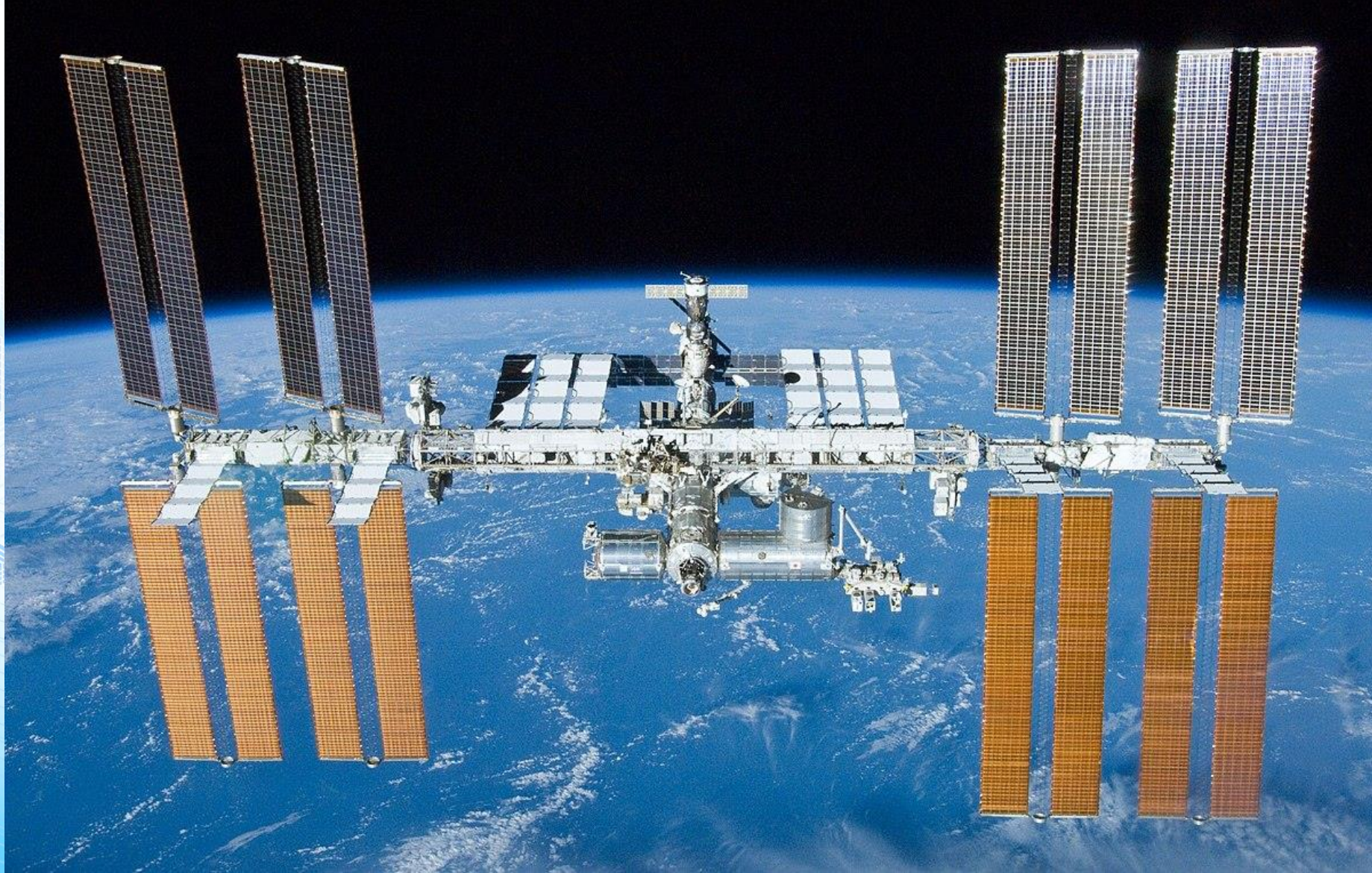
EVA and Human Surface Mobility

Gateway

Moon to Mars

Human Spaceflight Research

International Space Station (ISS)





Commercial Resupply Services

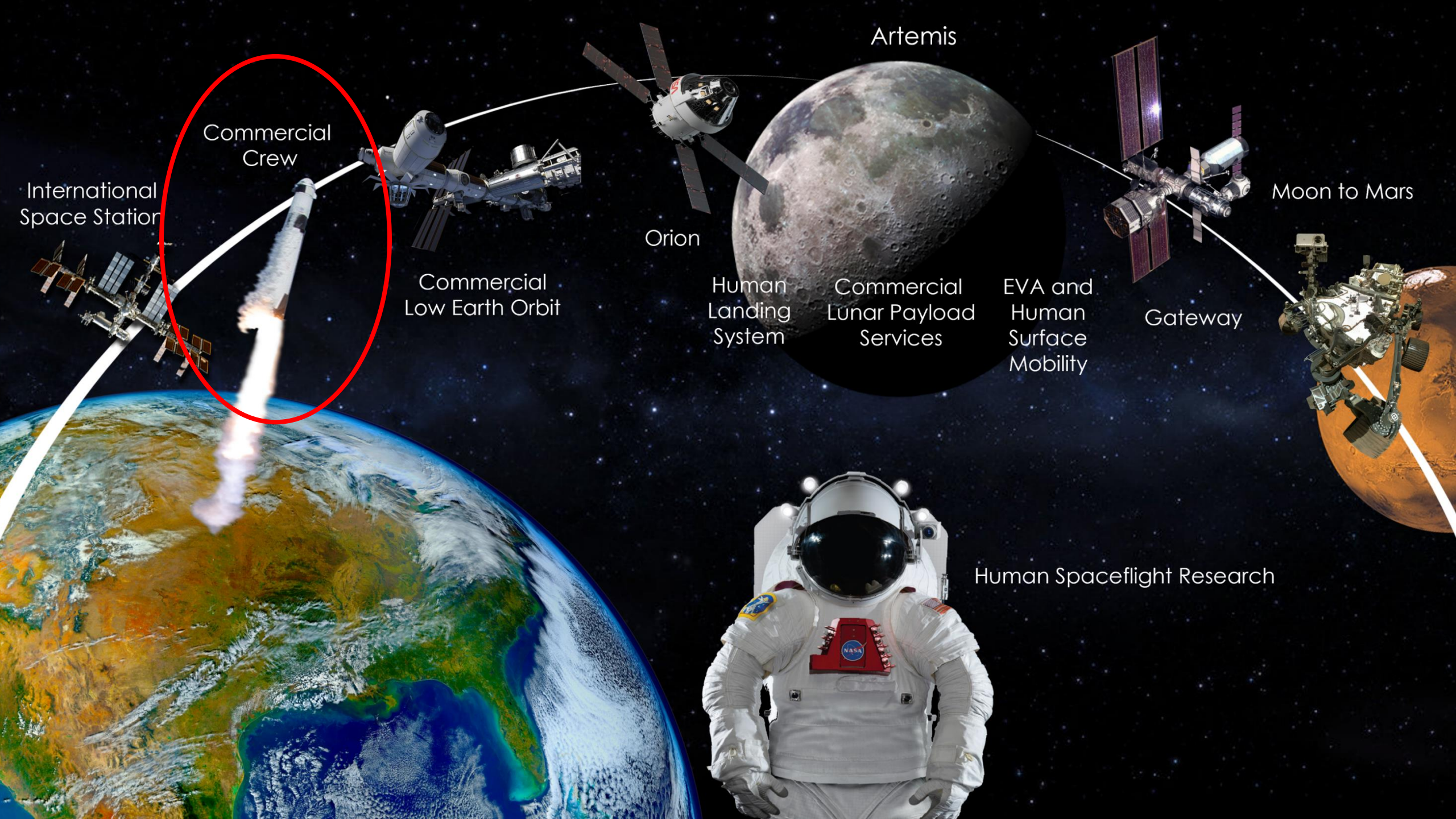


SpaceX
Falcon & Dragon



Northrup-
Grumman
Cygnus





International
Space Station

Commercial
Crew

Commercial
Low Earth Orbit

Orion

Human
Landing
System

Commercial
Lunar Payload
Services

EVA and
Human
Surface
Mobility

Gateway

Moon to Mars

Human Spaceflight Research

Artemis

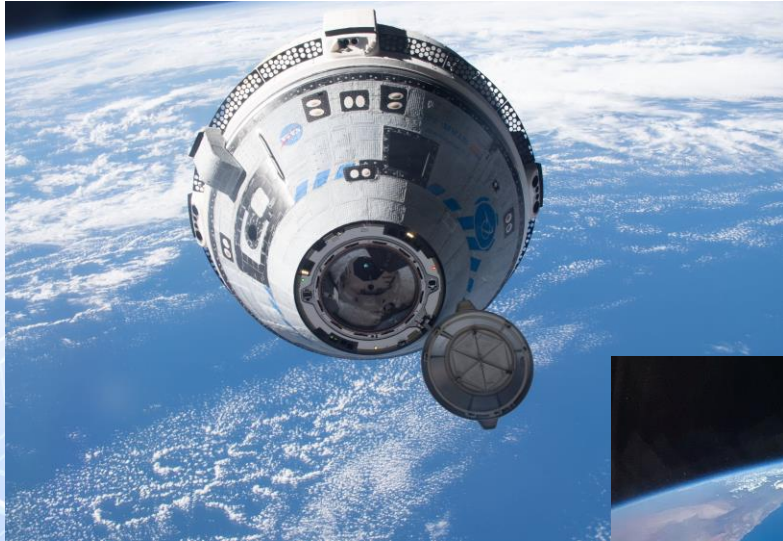
Commercial Crew SpaceX Crewed Dragon & Deorbit Vehicle

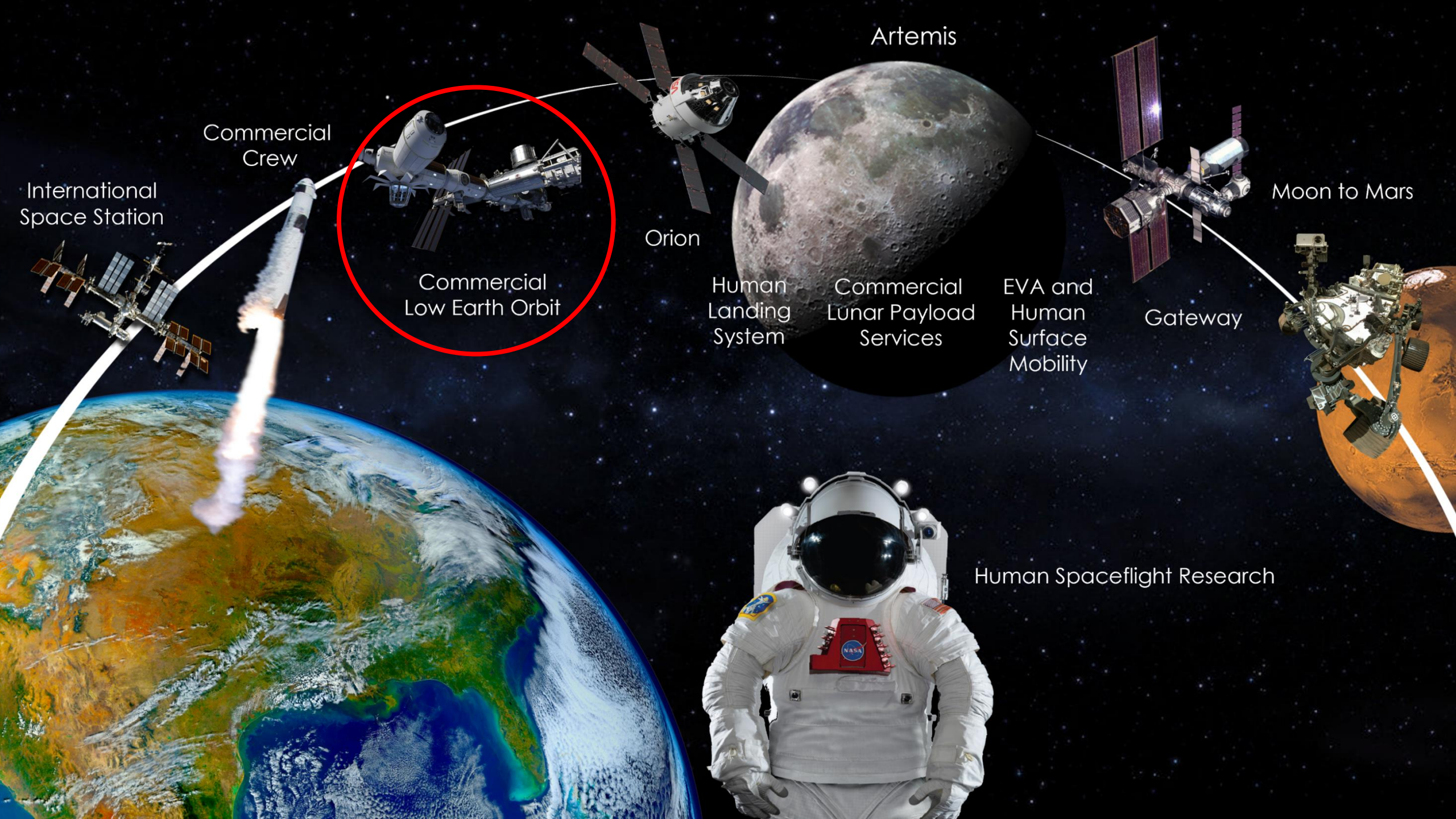


Private Astronaut Missions
“Polaris Dawn”



Commercial Crew Boeing CST-100 Starliner





International Space Station

Commercial Crew

Commercial Low Earth Orbit

Orion

Artemis

Human Landing System

Commercial Lunar Payload Services

EVA and Human Surface Mobility

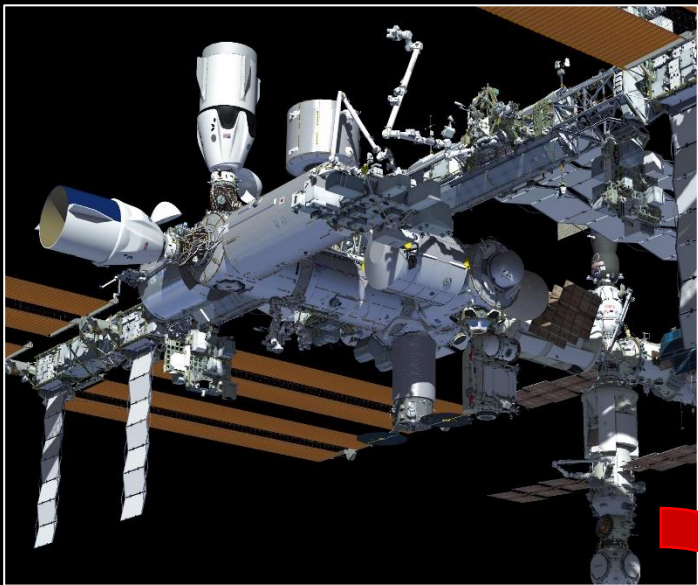
Gateway

Moon to Mars

Human Spaceflight Research

ISS In The Future...

Axiom Commercial Destination Module Concept



(Image Credit - Axiom)

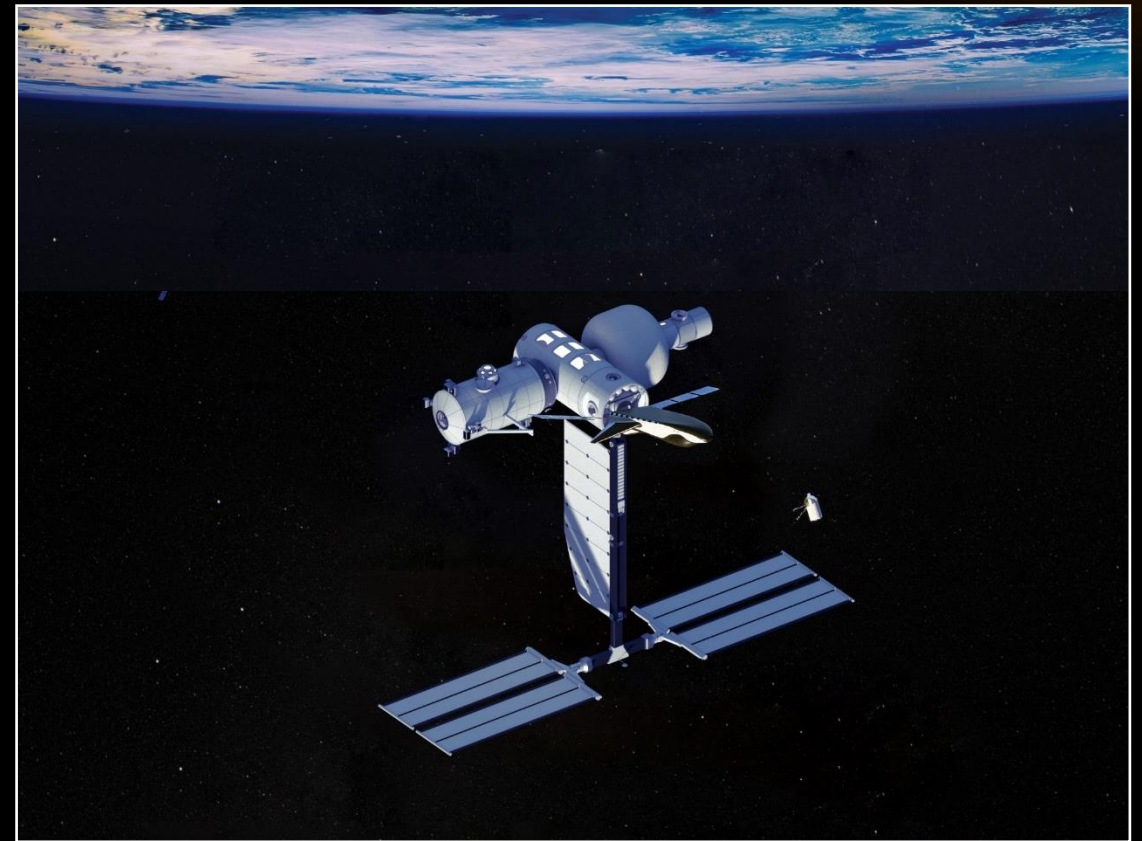
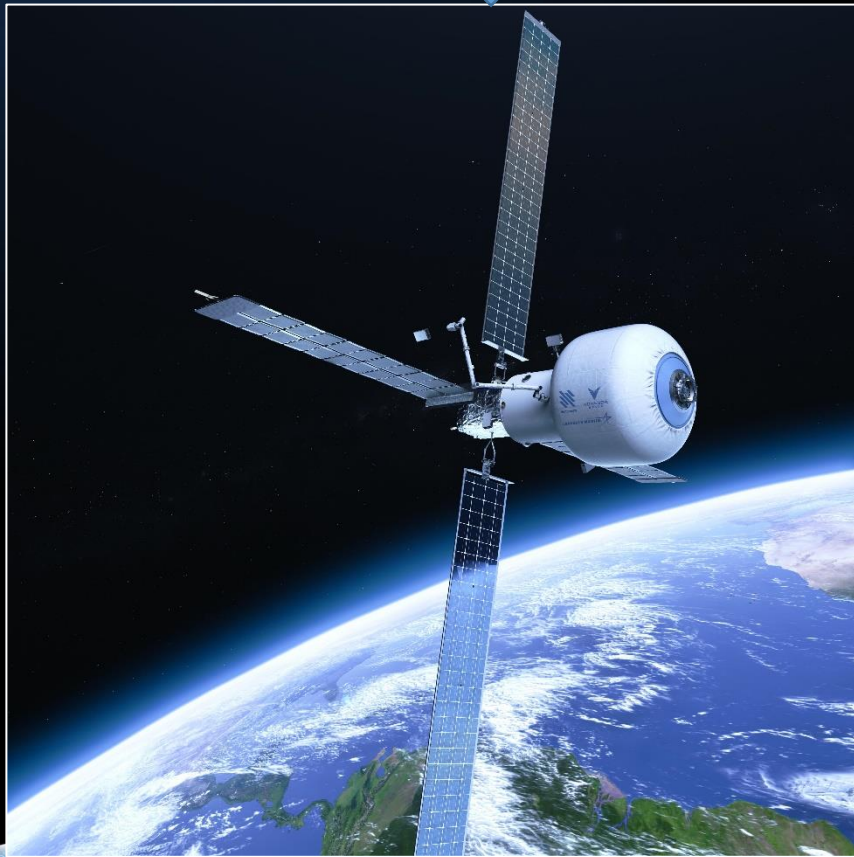
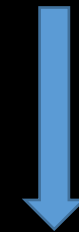


Nanoracks, Voyager Space,
Northrup Grumman and Airbus
"Starlab"



NASA Commercial Destinations in Space

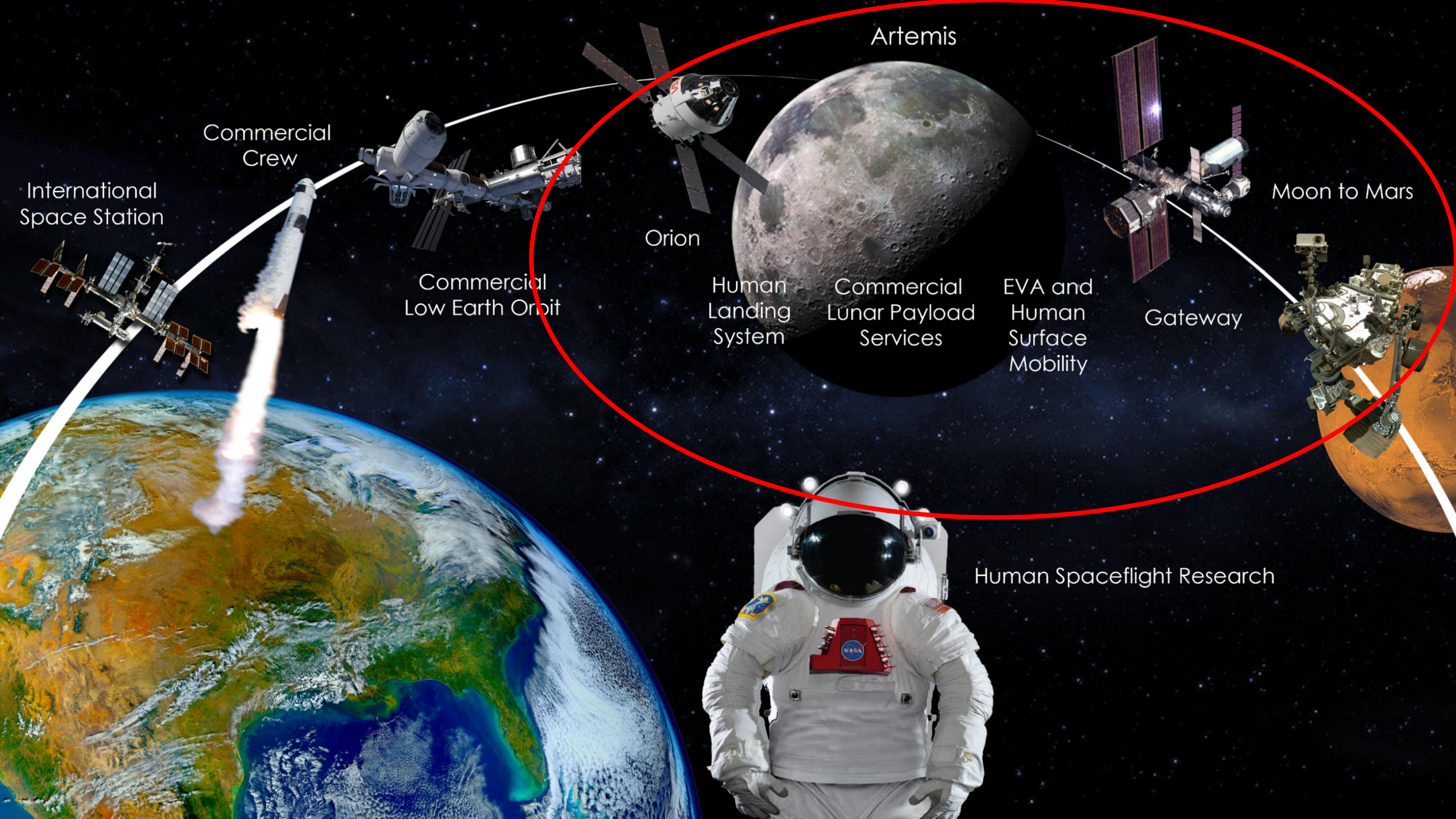
Blue Origin and Sierra Space
"Orbital Reef"



Collaborations for Commercial Space Capabilities-2 (CCSC-2)



- Seven companies have been selected for Unfunded Space Act Agreements which are designed to advance commercial space-related efforts through NASA contributions of technical expertise, assessments, lessons learned, technologies, and data.
 - Blue Origin, Kent, Washington
 - Northrop Grumman Systems Corporation, Dulles, Virginia
 - Sierra Space Corporation, Broomfield, Colorado
 - Space Exploration Technologies Corporation, Hawthorne, California
 - Special Aerospace Services, Boulder, Colorado
 - ThinkOrbital Inc., Lafayette, Colorado
 - Vast Space LLC, Long Beach, California



International Space Station

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Commercial Low Earth Orbit

Orion

Artemis

Human Landing System

Commercial Lunar Payload Services

EVA and Human Surface Mobility

Gateway

Moon to Mars

Human Spaceflight Research

Space Policy Directive-1



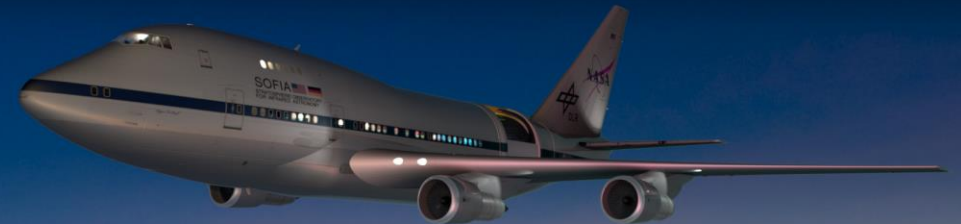
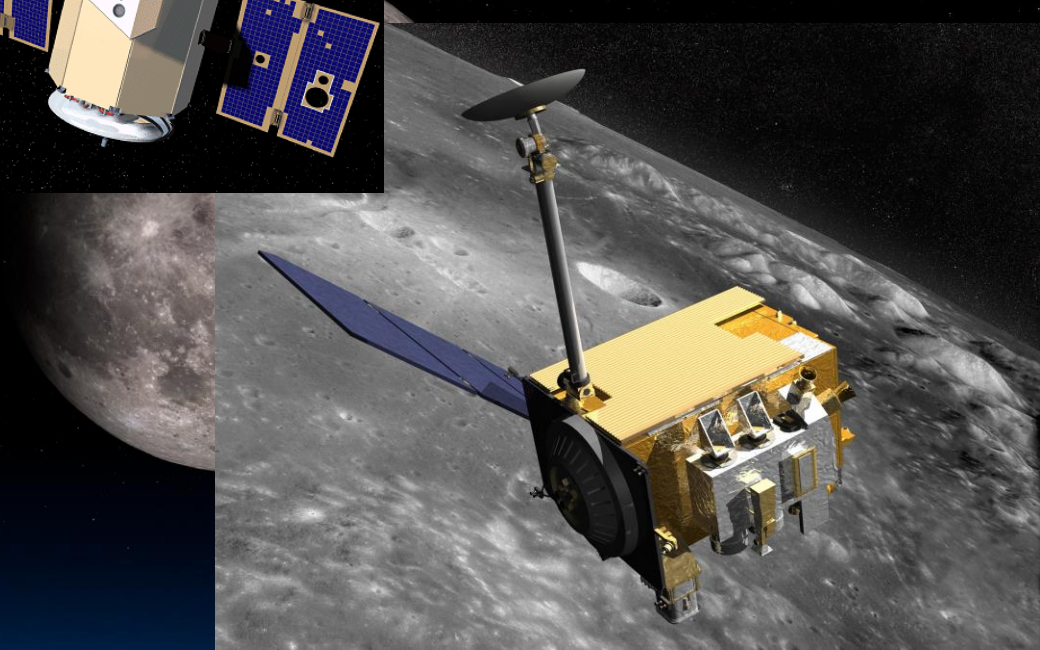
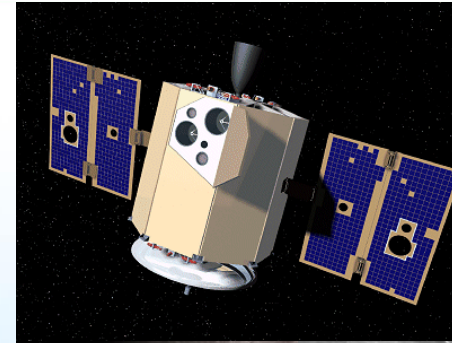
“Lead an innovative and sustainable program of exploration with commercial and international partners to enable human expansion across the solar system and to bring back to Earth new knowledge and opportunities.

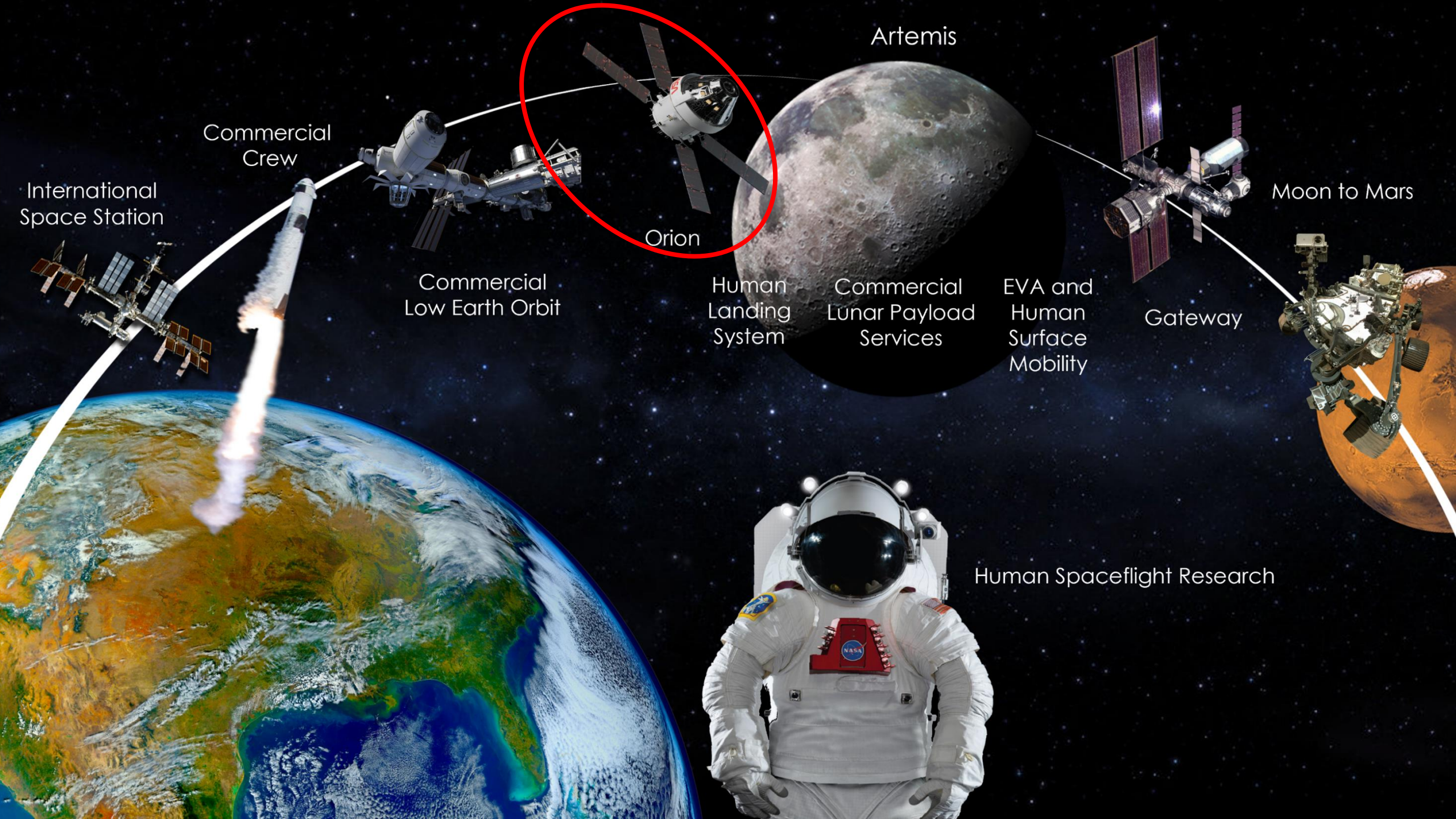
Beginning with missions beyond low-Earth orbit, **the United States will lead the return of humans to the Moon for long-term exploration and utilization**, followed by human missions to Mars and other destinations.”

Why the Moon? “Follow the Water”



- Clementine (1994)
 - Found evidence of water ice in the bottom of a permanently shadowed crater at the lunar south pole (60,000-120,000 Cubic Meters)
- Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO) (2009-present)
 - Evidence of water ice in other permanently shadowed regions
 - “Confirmed” by observation of LCROSS impact
- Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy (SOFIA)
 - Has detected water molecules in sunlit regions
 - Subsequent investigations appear to confirm





Artemis

Commercial Crew

International Space Station

Commercial Low Earth Orbit

Orion

Human Landing System

Commercial Lunar Payload Services

EVA and Human Surface Mobility

Gateway

Moon to Mars

Human Spaceflight Research

Artemis I Key Elements and Systems



Rocket



Spacecraft



Launchpad



Communications



Orion Testing



Heatshield



Parachute



Launch Abort System



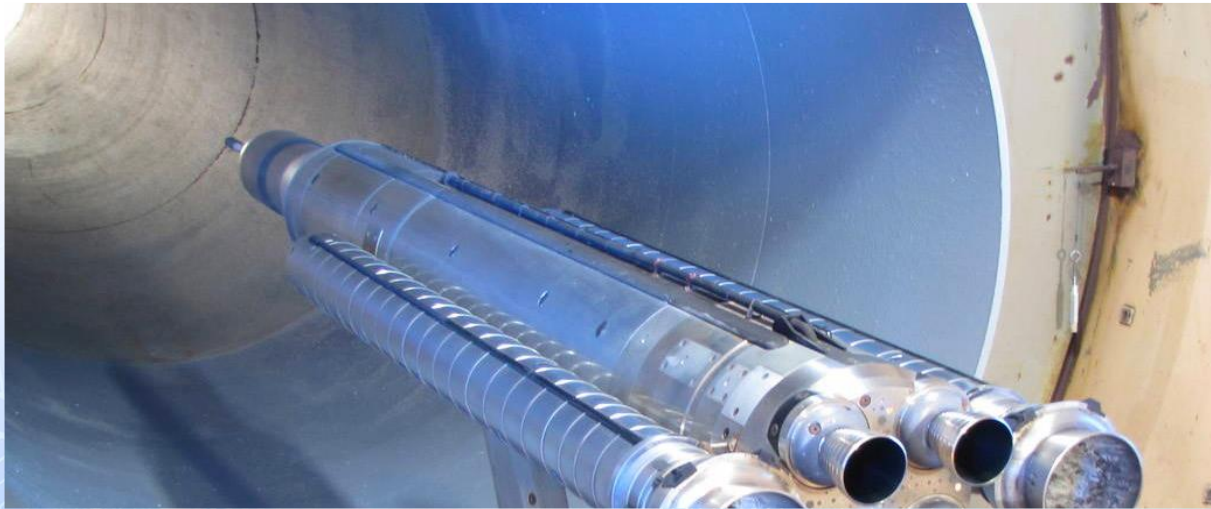
Integrated CM & SM



Space Launch System (SLS) Testing



Wind Tunnel



RS-25 Engine



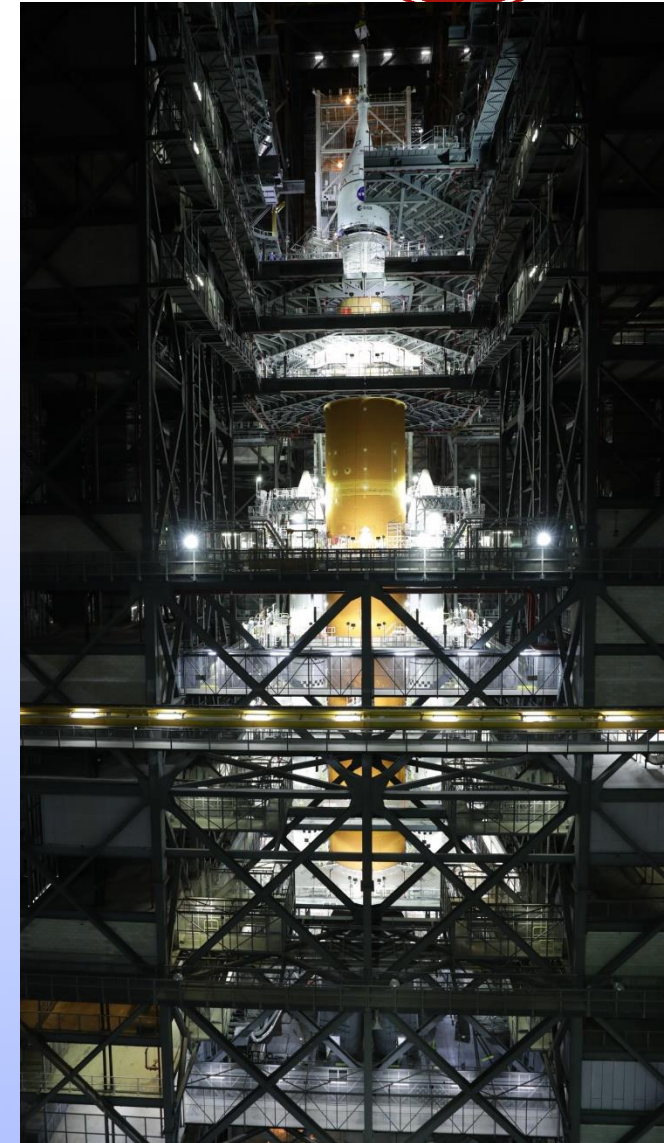
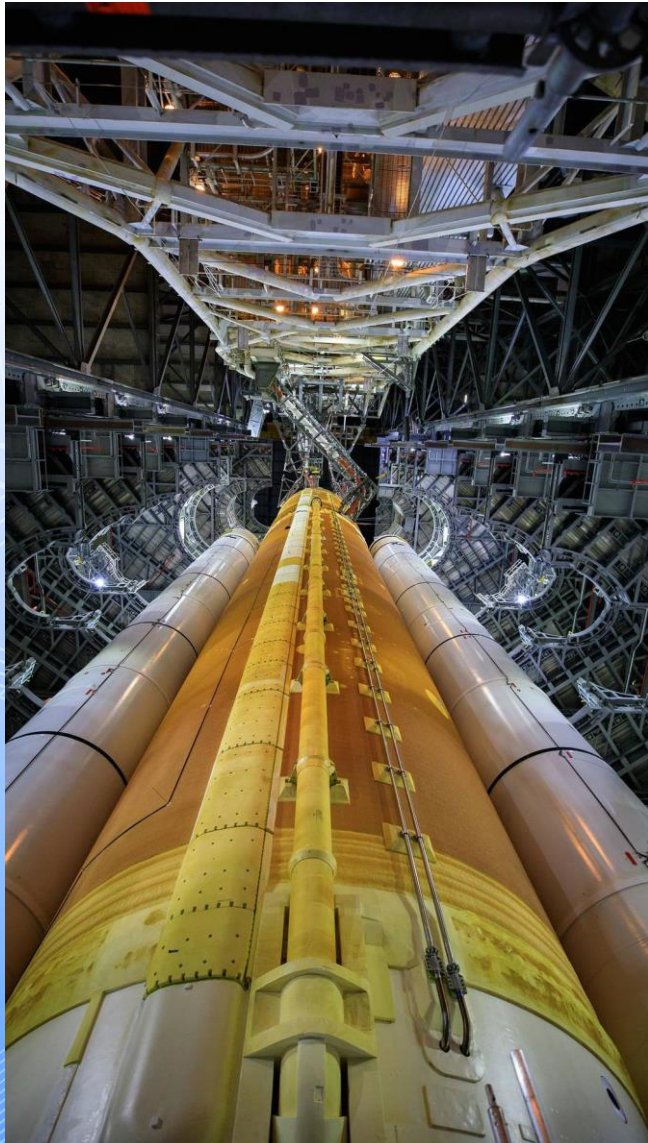
Booster



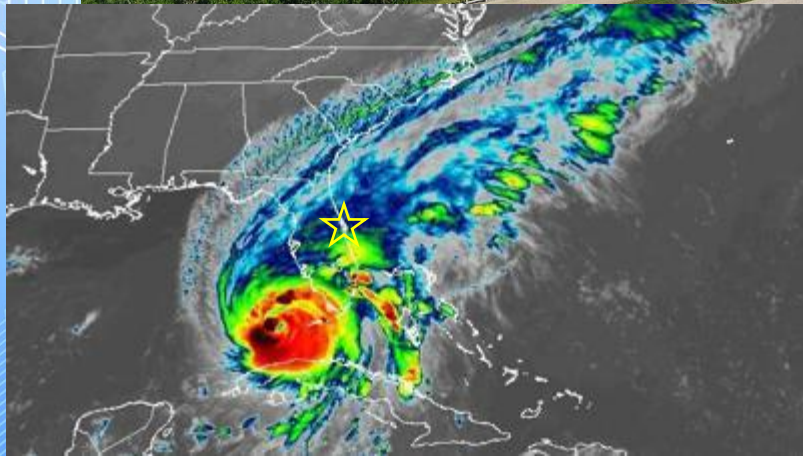
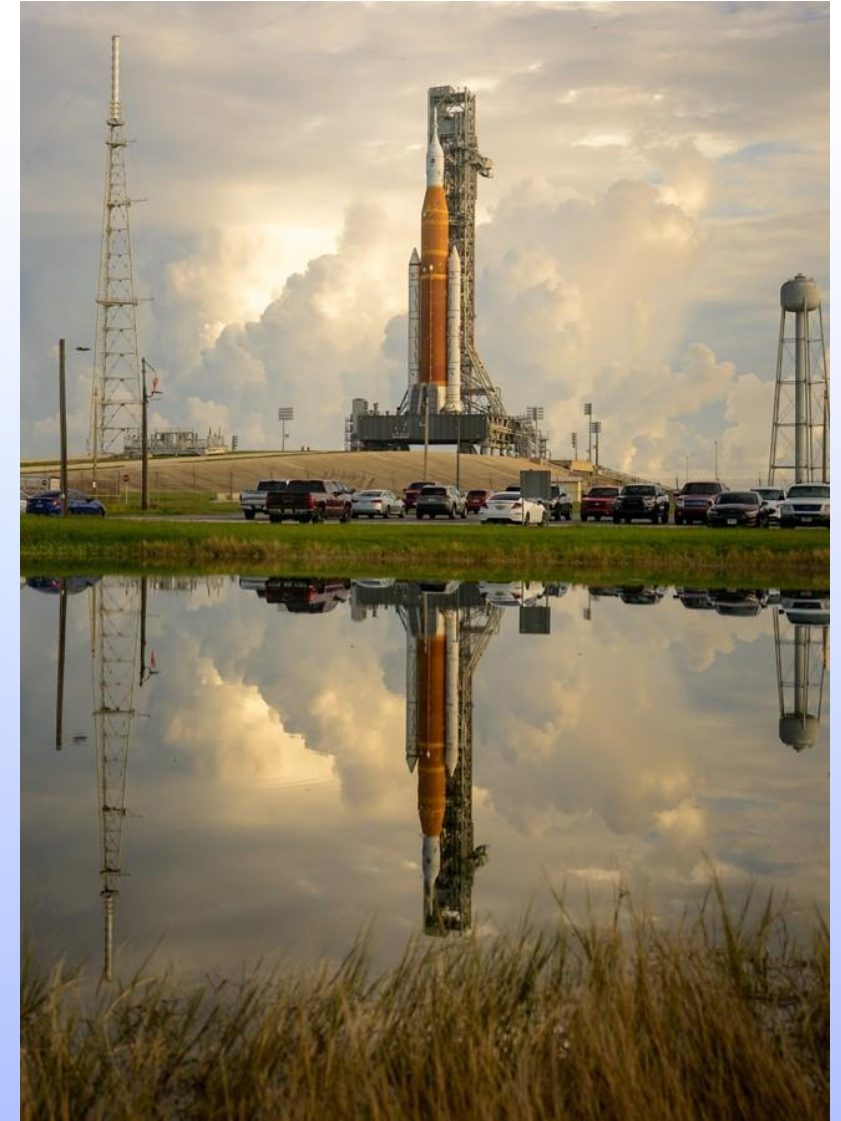
MLV & Pad 39B



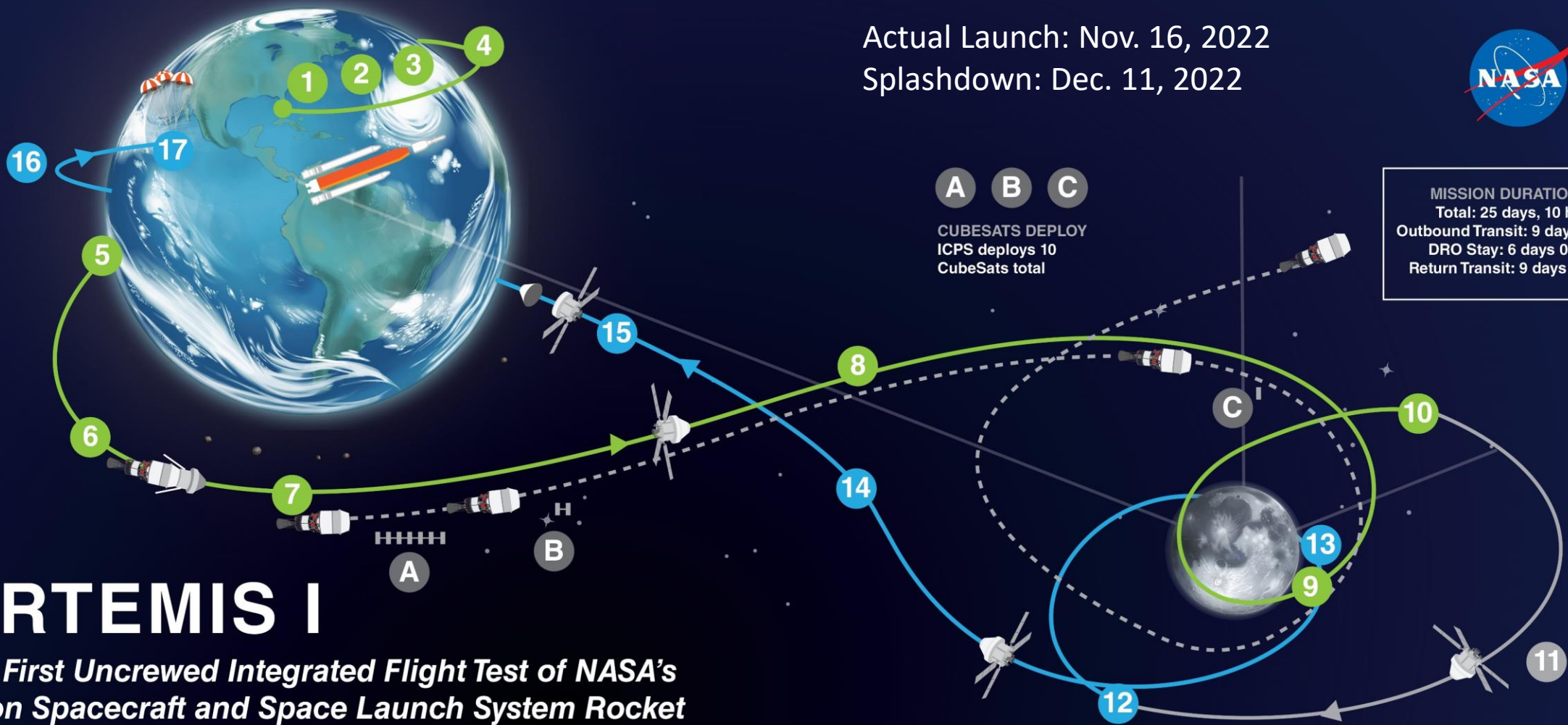
Artemis I: Stacked & Ready



Artemis I: Launch Attempts



Actual Launch: Nov. 16, 2022
 Splashdown: Dec. 11, 2022



MISSION DURATIONS:
 Total: 25 days, 10 hrs
 Outbound Transit: 9 days 13 hrs
 DRO Stay: 6 days 0 hrs
 Return Transit: 9 days 19 hrs

A B C
 CUBESATS DEPLOY
 ICPS deploys 10
 CubeSats total

ARTEMIS I

The First Uncrewed Integrated Flight Test of NASA's Orion Spacecraft and Space Launch System Rocket

- 1 LAUNCH (11/16/22)**
SLS and Orion lift off from pad 39B at Kennedy Space Center.
- 2 JETTISON ROCKET BOOSTERS, FAIRINGS, AND LAUNCH ABORT SYSTEM**
- 3 CORE STAGE MAIN ENGINE CUT OFF**
With separation.
- 4 PERIGEE RAISE MANEUVER**
- 5 EARTH ORBIT**
Systems check with solar panel adjustments.
- 6 TRANS LUNAR INJECTION (TLI) BURN**
Maneuver lasts for approximately 20 minutes.
- 7 INTERIM CRYOGENIC PROPULSION STAGE (ICPS) SEPARATION AND DISPOSAL**
ICPS commits Orion to moon at TLI.
- 8 OUTBOUND TRAJECTORY CORRECTION BURNS**
As necessary adjust trajectory for lunar flyby to Distant Retrograde Orbit (DRO).
- 9 OUTBOUND POWERED FLYBY**
105.5 miles from the Moon; targets DRO insertion.
- 10 LUNAR ORBIT INSERTION**
Enter Distant Retrograde Orbit.
- 11 DISTANT RETROGRADE ORBIT**
Perform a half revolution (6 day duration) in the orbit 43,730 miles from the surface of the Moon.
- 12 DRO DEPARTURE**
Leave DRO and start return to Earth.
- 13 RETURN POWERED FLYBY**
RPF burn prep and return coast to Earth initiated. Closest approach in middle of burn, 81 miles.
- 14 RETURN TRANSIT**
Return Trajectory Correction burns as necessary to aim for Earth's atmosphere.
- 15 CREW MODULE SEPARATION FROM SERVICE MODULE**
- 16 ENTRY INTERFACE**
Enter Earth's atmosphere.
- 17 SPLASHDOWN (12/11/22)**
Pacific Ocean landing within view of the U.S. Navy recovery ship.

Artemis I: Results



- Operational Telemetry Data monitored in real-time. Additional Flight Test Data recorded and retrieved after splashdown for detailed analysis
 - Almost everything worked as good or better than expected
- Some Avionics components have been removed from the Artemis I Orion and integrated into the Artemis II Orion.
- Examples of planned Exceptions:
 - Orion ECLSS
 - Orion Crew Interfaces
 - Launchpad Emergency Egress System
 - Open water recovery of the crew
- A few anomalies
 - Fuelleakage problems before launch (atomic hydrogen is tricky – small and cold)
 - More damage than expected to the Mobile Launcher
 - Some latching current limiters (~circuit breakers) switched open without commanding several times throughout the mission.
 - While within margins, the heat-shield did not perform as expected.
 - We believe we now understand the cause, and can fly Artemis II safely

Bottom Line: We had a good test flight, and SLS, Orion, and Exploration Ground Systems will be ready for Artemis II

Planned Launch: September 2025
 Planned Duration: 10 days



ARTEMIS II

First Crewed Test Flight to the Moon Since Apollo

- 1 LAUNCH**
Astronauts lift off from pad 39B at Kennedy Space Center.
- 2 JETTISON SOLID ROCKET BOOSTERS, FAIRINGS, AND LAUNCH ABORT SYSTEM**
- 3 CORE STAGE MAIN ENGINE CUT OFF**
With separation.
- 4 PERIGEE RAISE MANEUVER**
- 5 APOGEE RAISE BURN TO HIGH EARTH ORBIT**
Begin 23.5 hour checkout of spacecraft.
- 6 ORION SEPARATION FROM INTERIM CRYOGENIC PROPULSION STAGE (ICPS) FOLLOWED BY PROX OPS DEMO**
Plus manual handling qualities assessment for up to 2 hours.
- 7 ORION UPPER STAGE SEPARATION (USS) BURN**
Begins high Earth orbit checkout. Life support, exercise, and habitation equipment evaluations.
- 8 PERIGEE RAISE BURN**
- 9 TRANS-LUNAR INJECTION (TLI) BY ORION'S MAIN ENGINE**
Lunar free return trajectory initiated with European service module.
- 10 OUTBOUND TRANSIT TO MOON**
Outbound Trajectory Correction (OTC) burns as necessary for Lunar free return trajectory; travel time approximately 4 days.
- 11 LUNAR FLYBY**
6,479 miles / 10,427 km (mean) lunar farside altitude.
- 12 TRANS-EARTH RETURN**
Return Trajectory Correction (RTC) burns as necessary to aim for Earth's atmosphere; travel time approximately 4 days.
- 13 CREW MODULE SEPARATION FROM SERVICE MODULE**
- 14 ENTRY INTERFACE (EI)**
Enter Earth's atmosphere.
- 15 SPLASHDOWN**
Ship recovers astronauts and capsule.

- Commander Reid Wiseman
- Pilot Victor Glover
- Mission Specialist Christina Hammock Koch
- Mission Specialist Jeremy Hansen



Artemis

Commercial Crew

International Space Station

Commercial Low Earth Orbit

Orion

Human Landing System

Commercial Lunar Payload Services

EVA and Human Surface Mobility

Gateway

Moon to Mars

Human Spaceflight Research

CLPS: Past Missions



Astrobotic Peregrine



Astrobotic Peregrine Mission One

Launched: 8 Jan 2024

Did not land on Moon

Re-Entered: 18 Jan 2024

IM Nova-C



Intuitive Machines IM-1
"Odysseus"

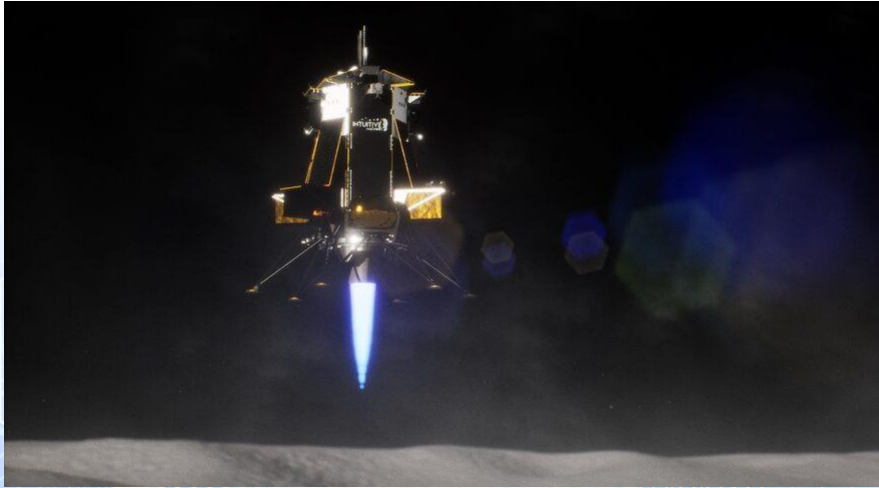
Launched: 15 Feb 2024

Landed: 22 Feb 2024

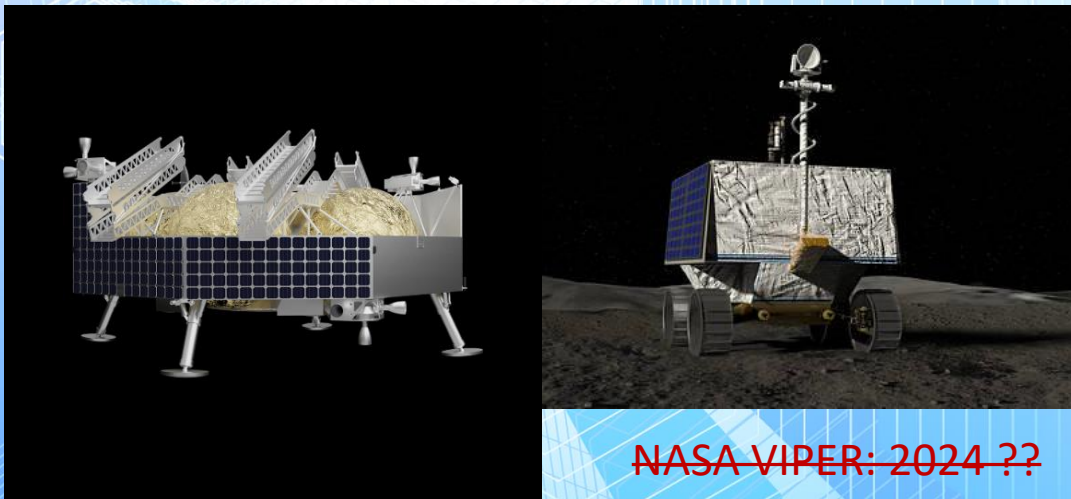
CLPS: Planned Missions



IM Nova-C: 2024, 2025

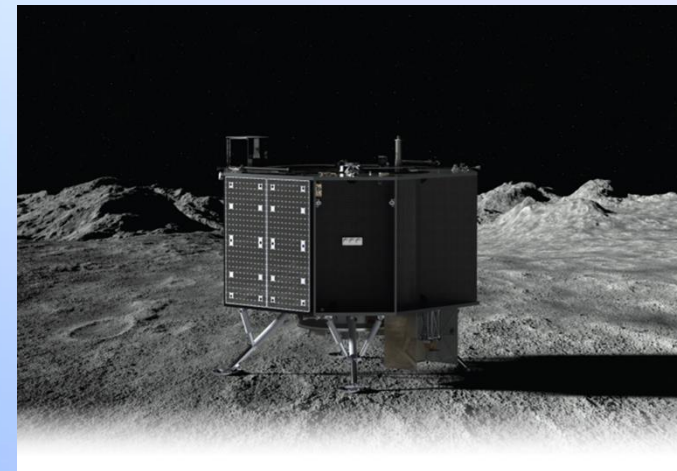


Firefly Blue Ghost: 2024, 2026

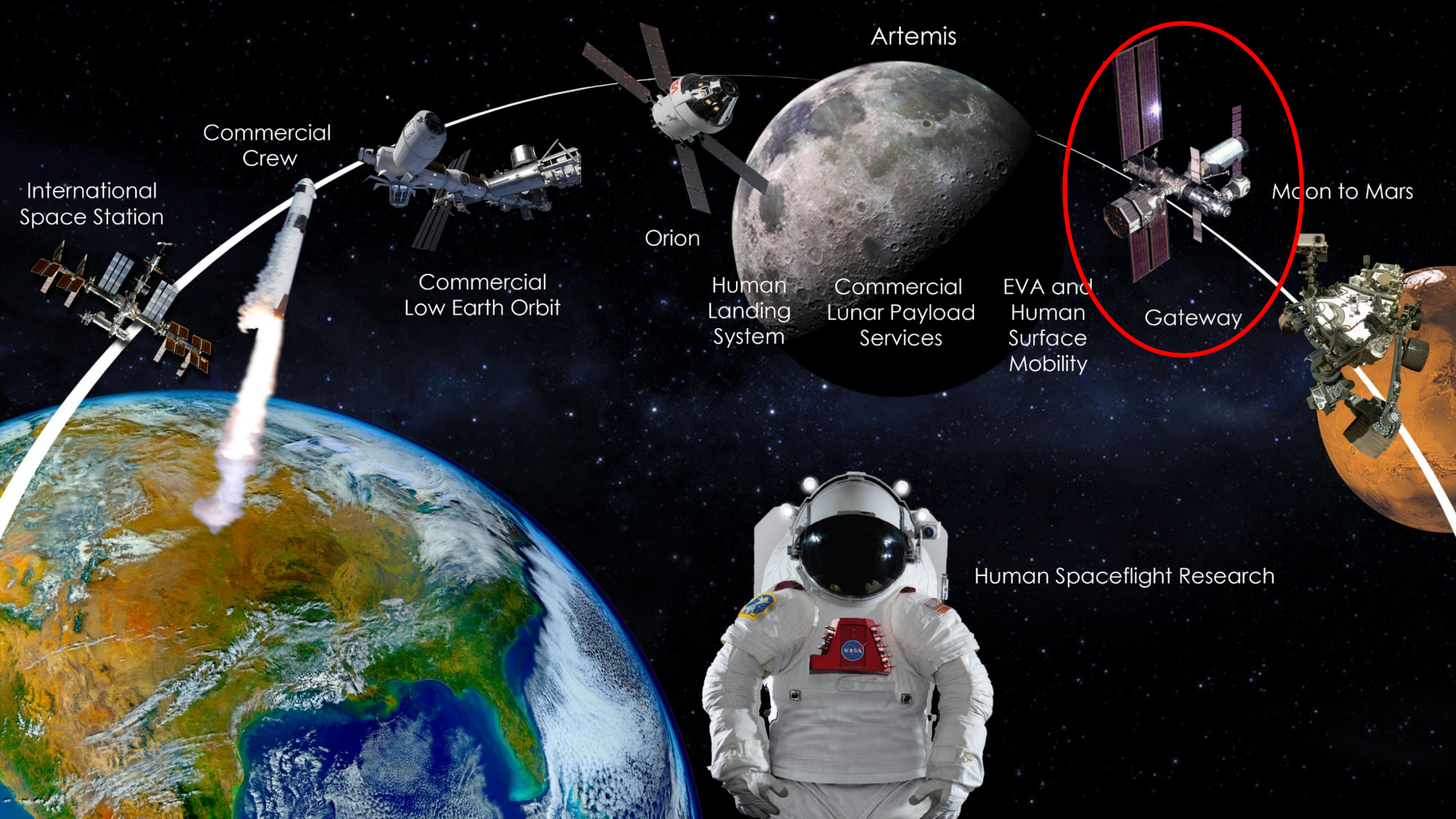


~~NASA VIPER: 2024 ??~~

Astrobotic Griffin: NET Fall 2025



Draper SERIES-2: 2025



International
Space Station

Commercial
Crew

Commercial
Low Earth Orbit

Orion

Human
Landing
System

Commercial
Lunar Payload
Services

EVA and
Human
Surface
Mobility

Gateway

Moon to Mars

Human Spaceflight Research

Artemis

Gateway Space Station Overview



GATEWAY LUNAR SPACE STATION



Lunar I-Hab: Crew living quarters that will house life support systems, cameras, and will support scientific research. Provided by ESA and JAXA.

Canadarm3: Next-generation robotic arm provided by CSA that will move end-over-end to different parts of the space station to install science experiments, assist astronauts on spacewalks, and perform external surveys.

Orion: The spacecraft that will carry international teams of four astronauts from Earth to Gateway and back. Orion will also deliver the Lunar I-Hab, Lunar View, and Crew and Science Airlock modules to Gateway.

HALO (Habitation and Logistics Outpost): Crew living quarters with life support systems, fire detection and suppression, water storage and distribution, and Lunar Link, a high-rate lunar communications system provided by ESA.

Crew and Science Airlock (Govt. Reference): Provided by the Mohammed Bin Rashid Space Centre of the United Arab Emirates, the airlock will enable spacewalks and the transfer of hardware and science experiments from inside Gateway to the vacuum of deep space. It could also be used as an additional spacecraft docking point.

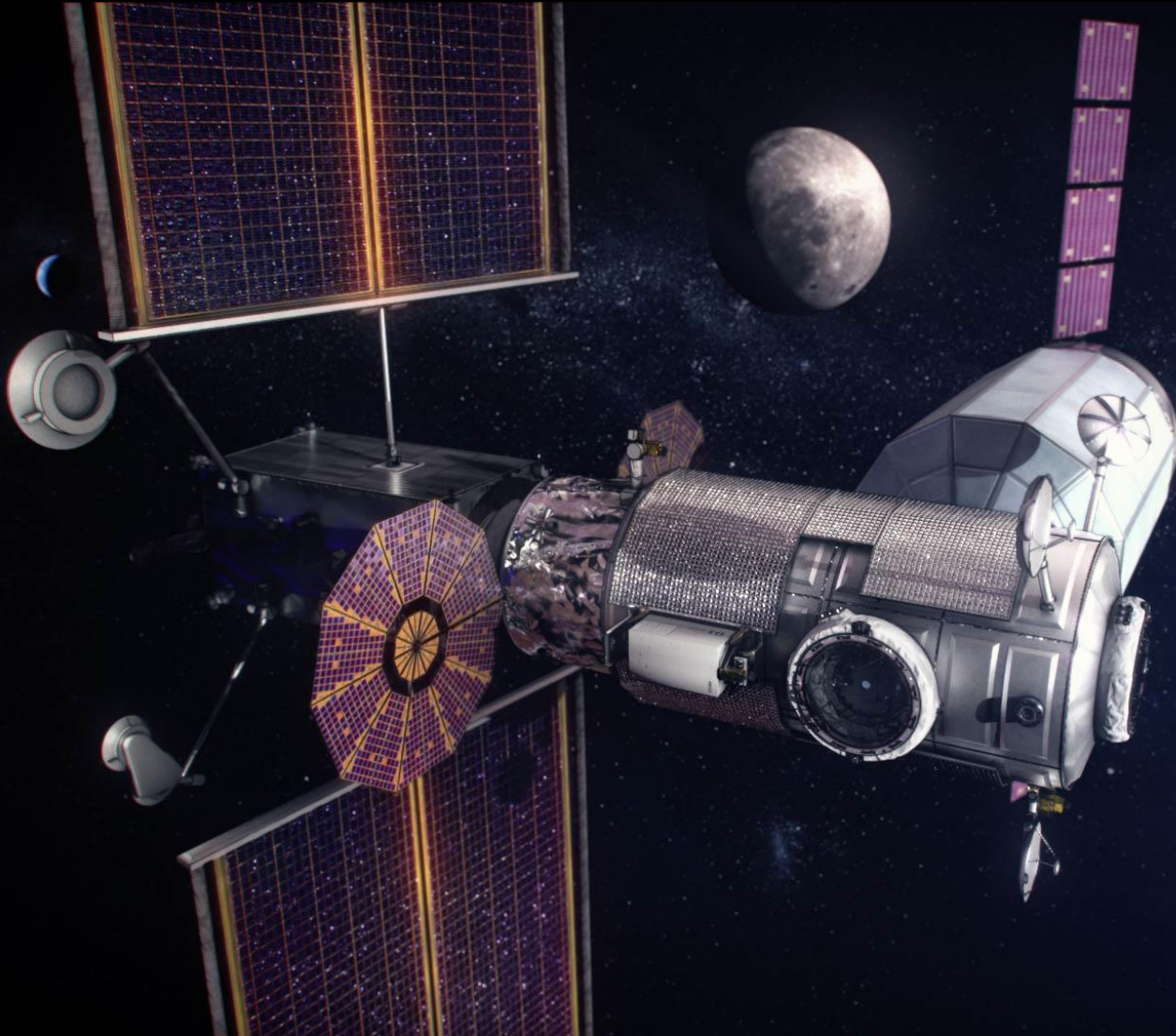
Power and Propulsion Element: Provides Gateway's power, communications, attitude control, and orbital control and transfer capabilities. Roll-out solar arrays will generate 60 kW of electrical power, making Gateway the most powerful solar electric spacecraft ever flown.

Logistics Module (LM): Cargo spacecraft that will deliver supplies and internal and external science experiments.

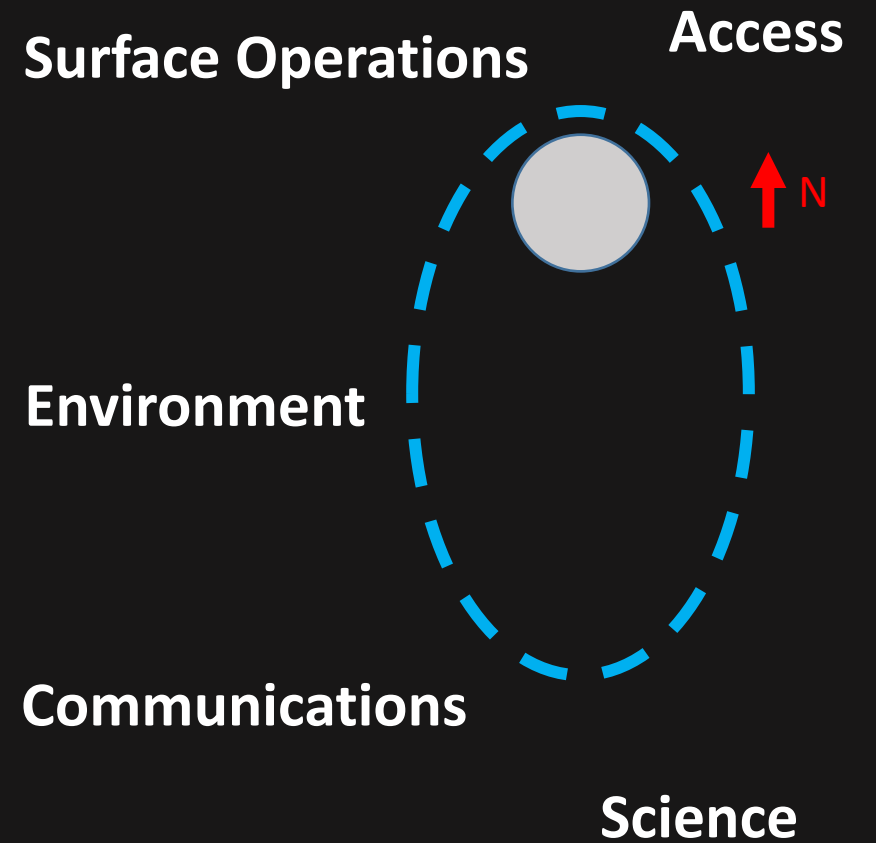
Lunar View: ESA-provided cargo space, fuel tanks to refuel the Power and Propulsion Element, and large windows where Artemis astronauts will capture stunning images of the Earth and Moon from deep space.

- PPE and HALO are to be launched aboard a Falcon Heavy in 2027
 - Will take ~9 months to get to Lunar Orbit
- Other elements will be added using Orion/SLS
 - Artemis IV: Habitat (ESA/JAXA)
 - Artemis V: Refueling Module (ESA)
 - Artemis VI: Airlock (UAE)
 - Artemis VII: Logistics
 - TBD (NET 2029): Canadaarm3

Gateway's Near-Rectilinear Halo Orbit



NRHO as viewed from Earth





Artemis

Commercial Crew

International Space Station

Commercial Low Earth Orbit

Orion

Human Landing System

Commercial Lunar Payload Services

EVA and Human Surface Mobility

Gateway

Moon to Mars

Human Spaceflight Research

Space X Starship HLS: The next Human Lunar Lander



Height 50 m
Diameter 9 m
Propellant Capacity 1200 t
Payload Capacity 100+ t



Space X Starship Test Flights



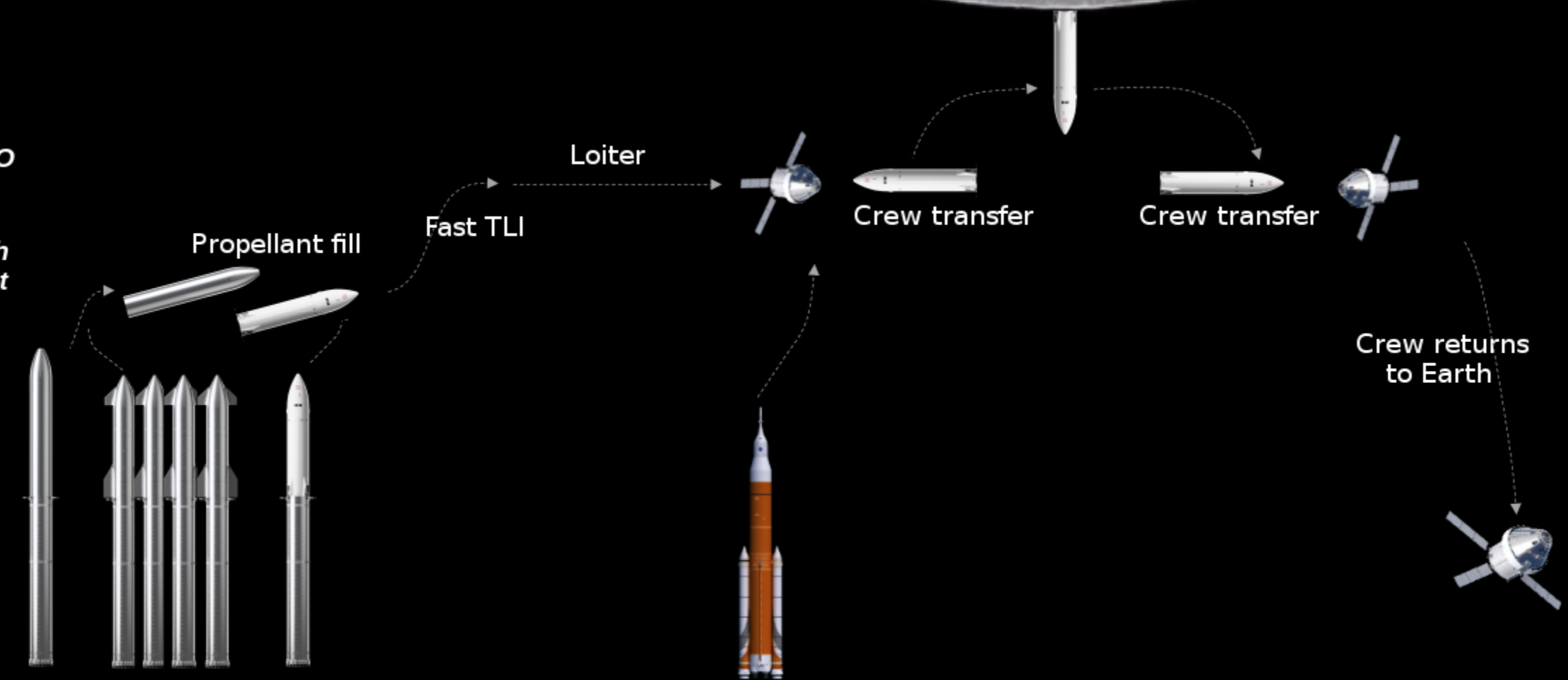
Artemis III Concept of Operations

Moon

NRHO

Earth Orbit

Earth



Propellant aggregation

HLS Starship launches

Extended loiter if needed

Orion launch

Variable Stay on the Moon

Crew returns to Orion



Artemis

Commercial Crew

International Space Station

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Gateway

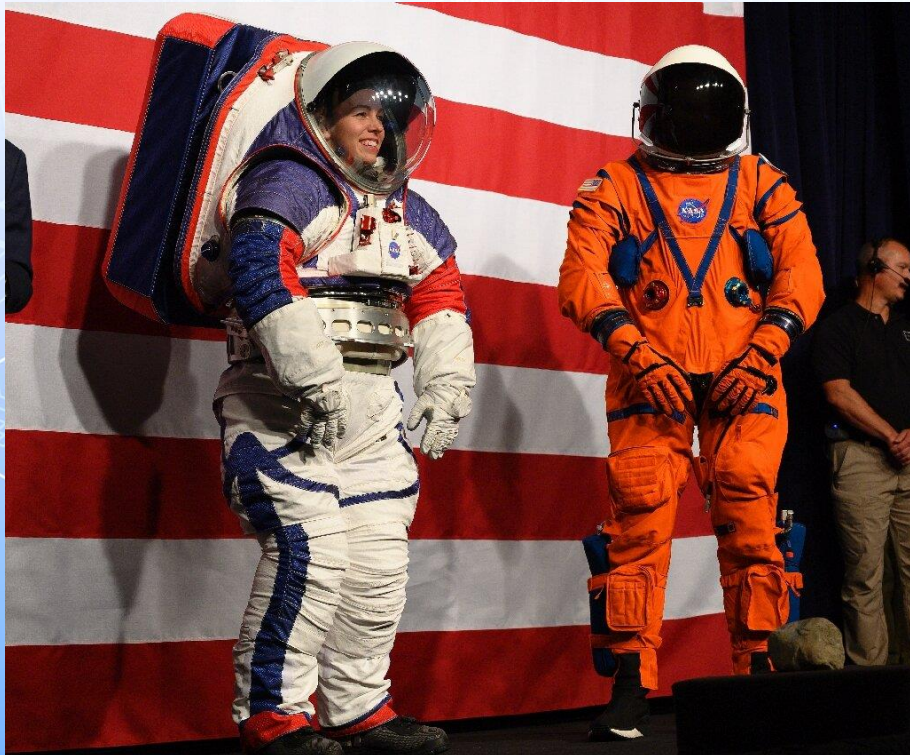
Moon to Mars

Human Spaceflight Research

Exploration Extravehicular Activity Services (xEVAS)



NASA xEMU (precursor)

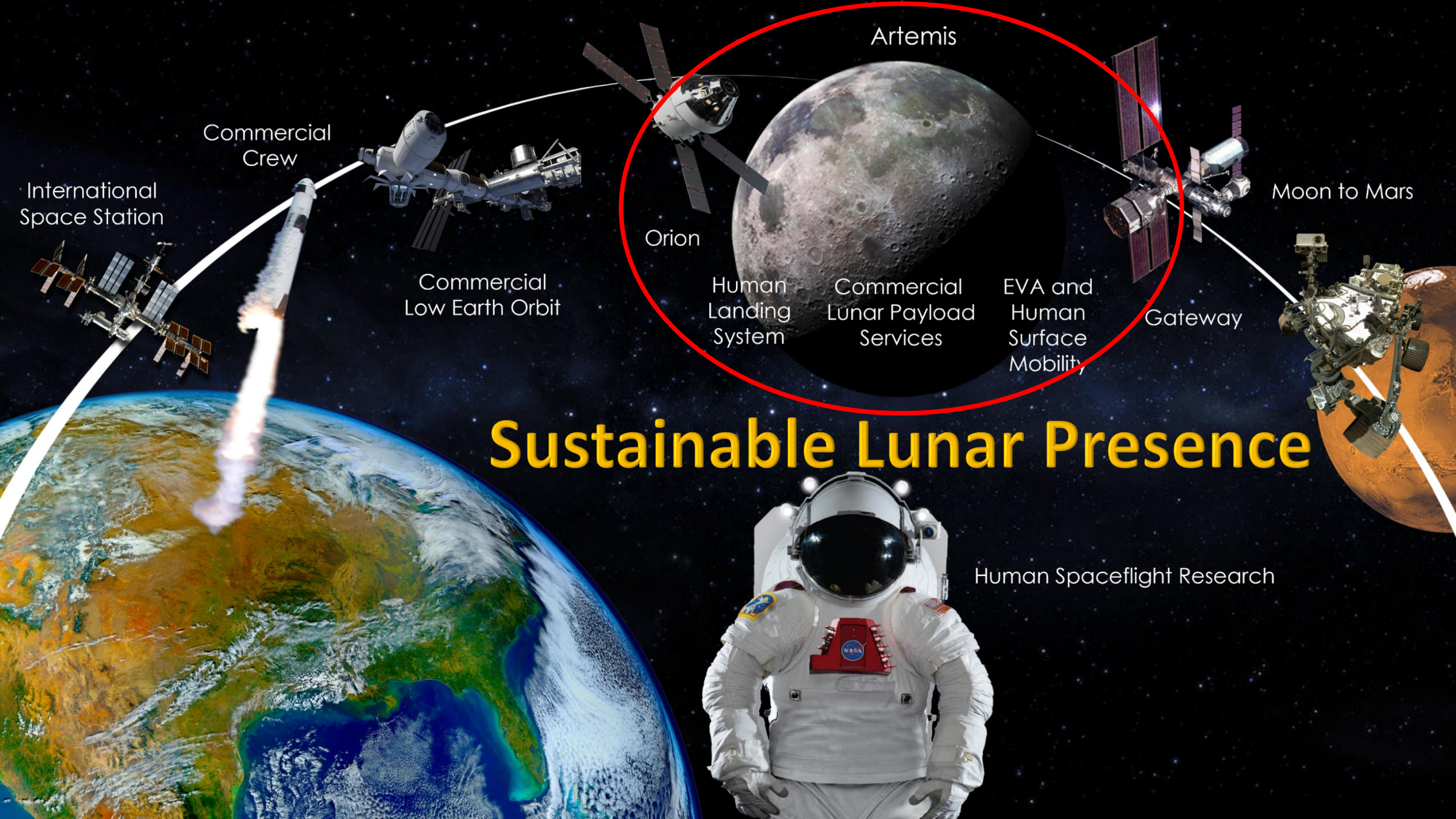


Collins



Axiom





International
Space Station

Commercial
Crew

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System

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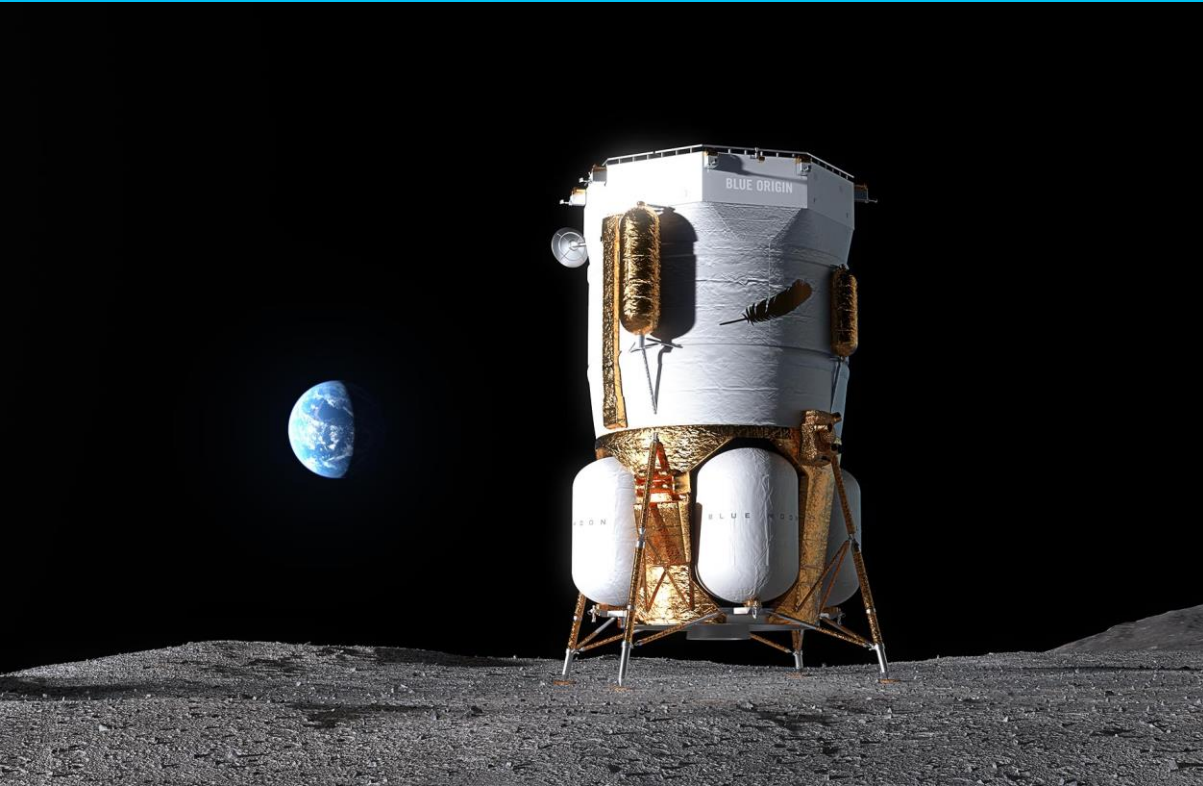
Moon to Mars

Artemis

Sustainable Lunar Presence

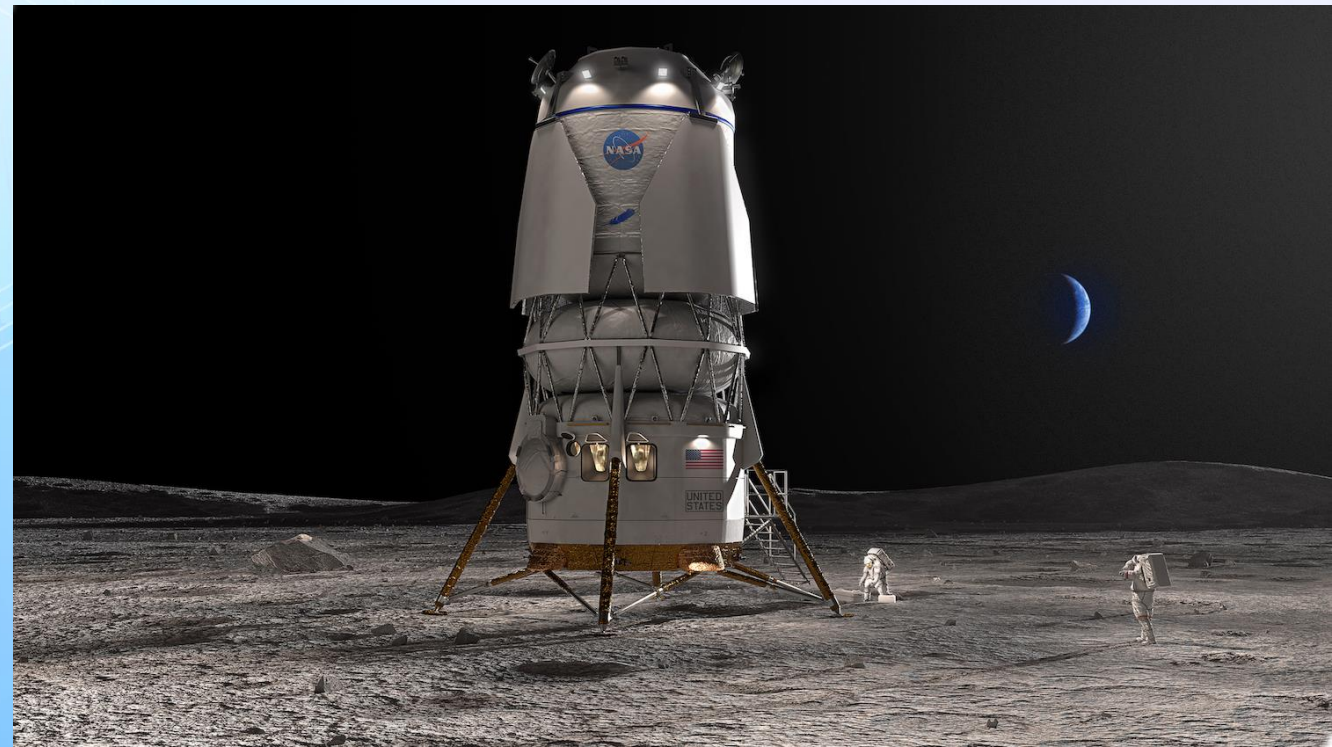
Human Spaceflight Research

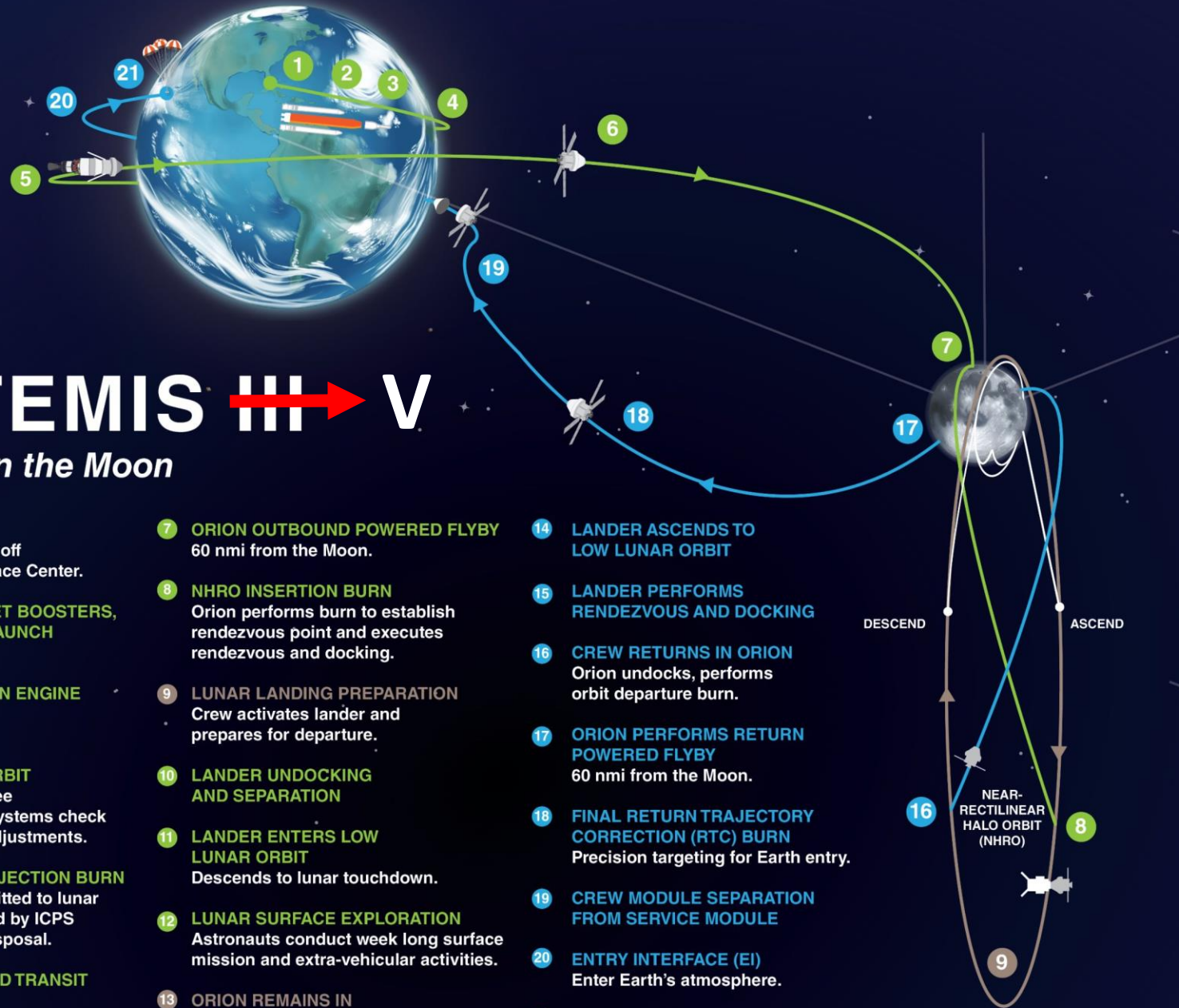
Blue Origin: Blue Moon



Mk-1: Cargo Lander

Human Lander

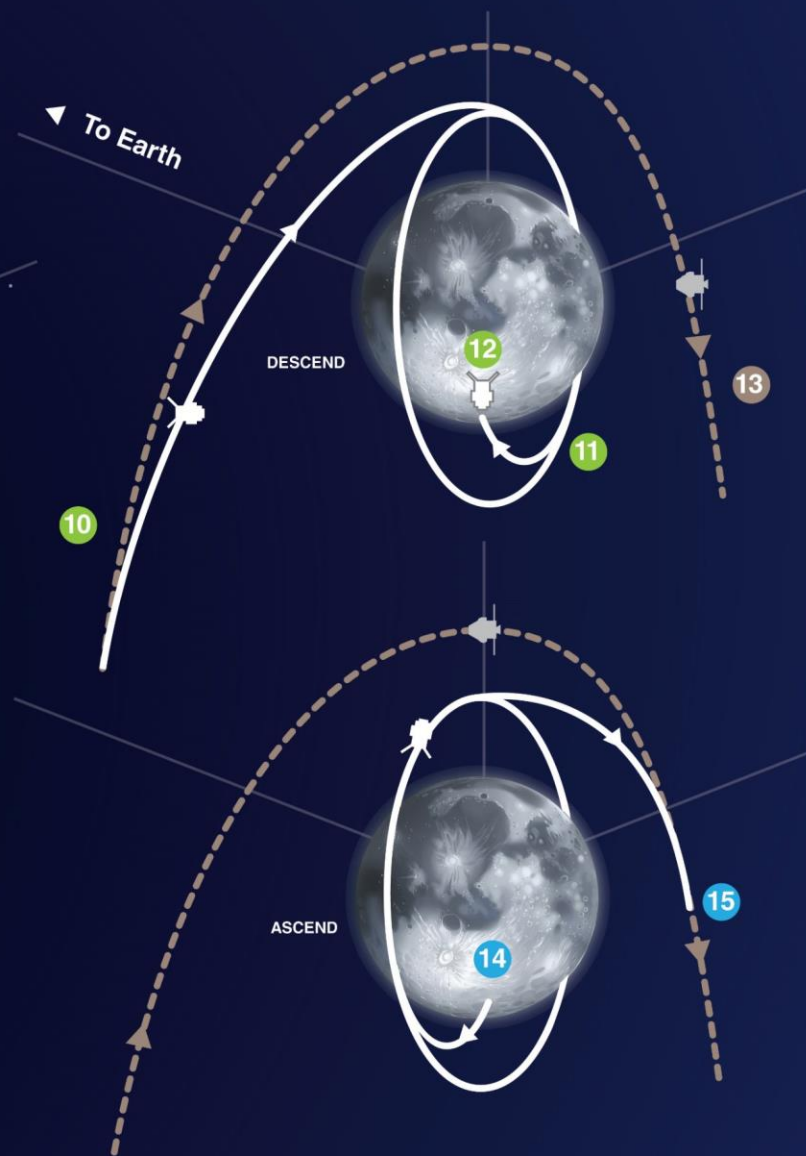




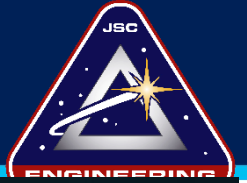
ARTEMIS III → V

Landing on the Moon

- 1 LAUNCH**
SLS and Orion lift off from Kennedy Space Center.
- 2 JETTISON ROCKET BOOSTERS, FAIRINGS, AND LAUNCH ABORT SYSTEM**
- 3 CORE STAGE MAIN ENGINE CUT OFF**
With separation.
- 4 ENTER EARTH ORBIT**
Perform the perigee raise maneuver. Systems check and solar panel adjustments.
- 5 TRANS LUNAR INJECTION BURN**
Astronauts committed to lunar trajectory, followed by ICPS separation and disposal.
- 6 ORION OUTBOUND TRANSIT TO MOON**
Requires several outbound trajectory burns.
- 7 ORION OUTBOUND POWERED FLYBY**
60 nmi from the Moon.
- 8 NHRO INSERTION BURN**
Orion performs burn to establish rendezvous point and executes rendezvous and docking.
- 9 LUNAR LANDING PREPARATION**
Crew activates lander and prepares for departure.
- 10 LANDER UNDOCKING AND SEPARATION**
- 11 LANDER ENTERS LOW LUNAR ORBIT**
Descends to lunar touchdown.
- 12 LUNAR SURFACE EXPLORATION**
Astronauts conduct week long surface mission and extra-vehicular activities.
- 13 ORION REMAINS IN NHRO ORBIT**
During lunar surface mission.
- 14 LANDER ASCENDS TO LOW LUNAR ORBIT**
- 15 LANDER PERFORMS RENDEZVOUS AND DOCKING**
- 16 CREW RETURNS IN ORION**
Orion undocks, performs orbit departure burn.
- 17 ORION PERFORMS RETURN POWERED FLYBY**
60 nmi from the Moon.
- 18 FINAL RETURN TRAJECTORY CORRECTION (RTC) BURN**
Precision targeting for Earth entry.
- 19 CREW MODULE SEPARATION FROM SERVICE MODULE**
- 20 ENTRY INTERFACE (EI)**
Enter Earth's atmosphere.
- 21 SPLASHDOWN**
Ship recovers astronauts and capsule



Lunar Terrain Vehicle Services (LTVS)



Moon Racer

- Intuitive Machines
- AVL, Boeing, Michelin, Northrup-Grumman

Lunar Dawn

- Lunar Outpost
- Lockheed-Martin, GM, Goodyear, MDA

FLEX

- Astrolab
- Axiom Space, Odyssey Space Research



JAXA Pressurized Rover (PR)

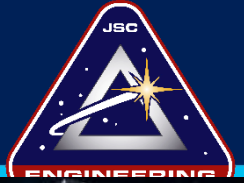


LUNAR CRUISER

- Toyota
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries



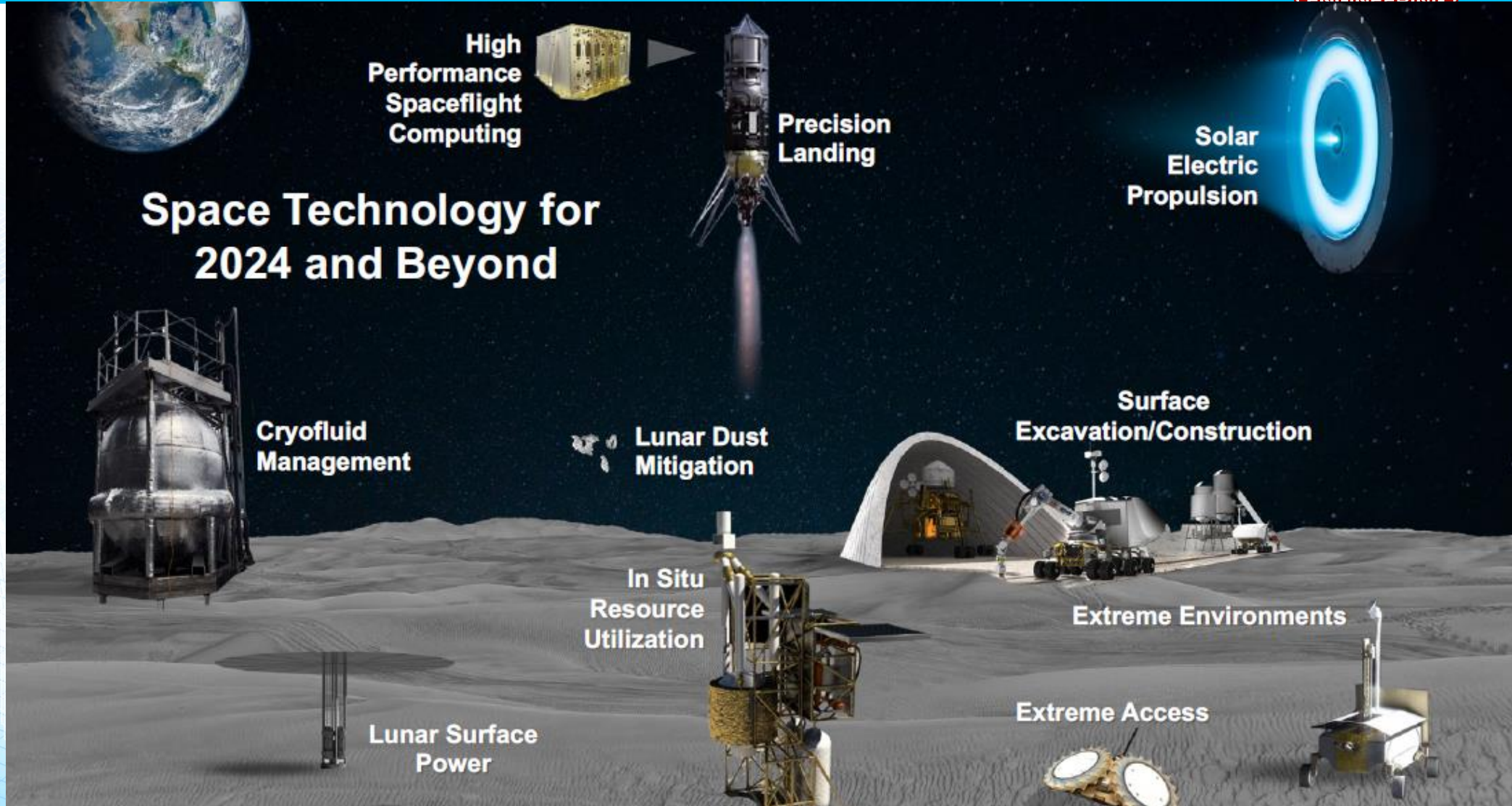
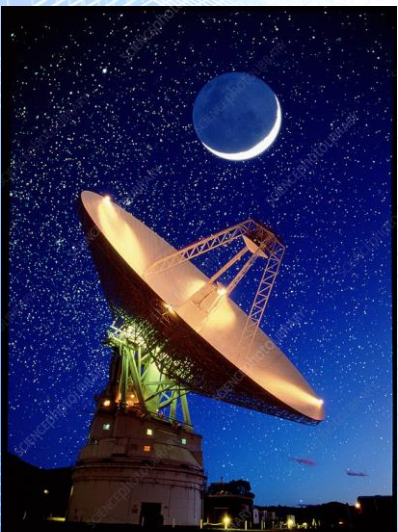
Artemis Base Camp



Habitat



Enhanced Communication



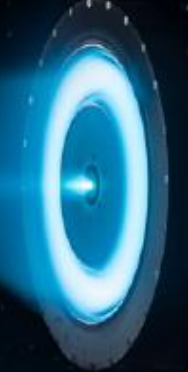
High Performance Spaceflight Computing



Precision Landing



Solar Electric Propulsion



Space Technology for 2024 and Beyond

Cryofluid Management



Lunar Dust Mitigation



Surface Excavation/Construction



In Situ Resource Utilization



Extreme Environments

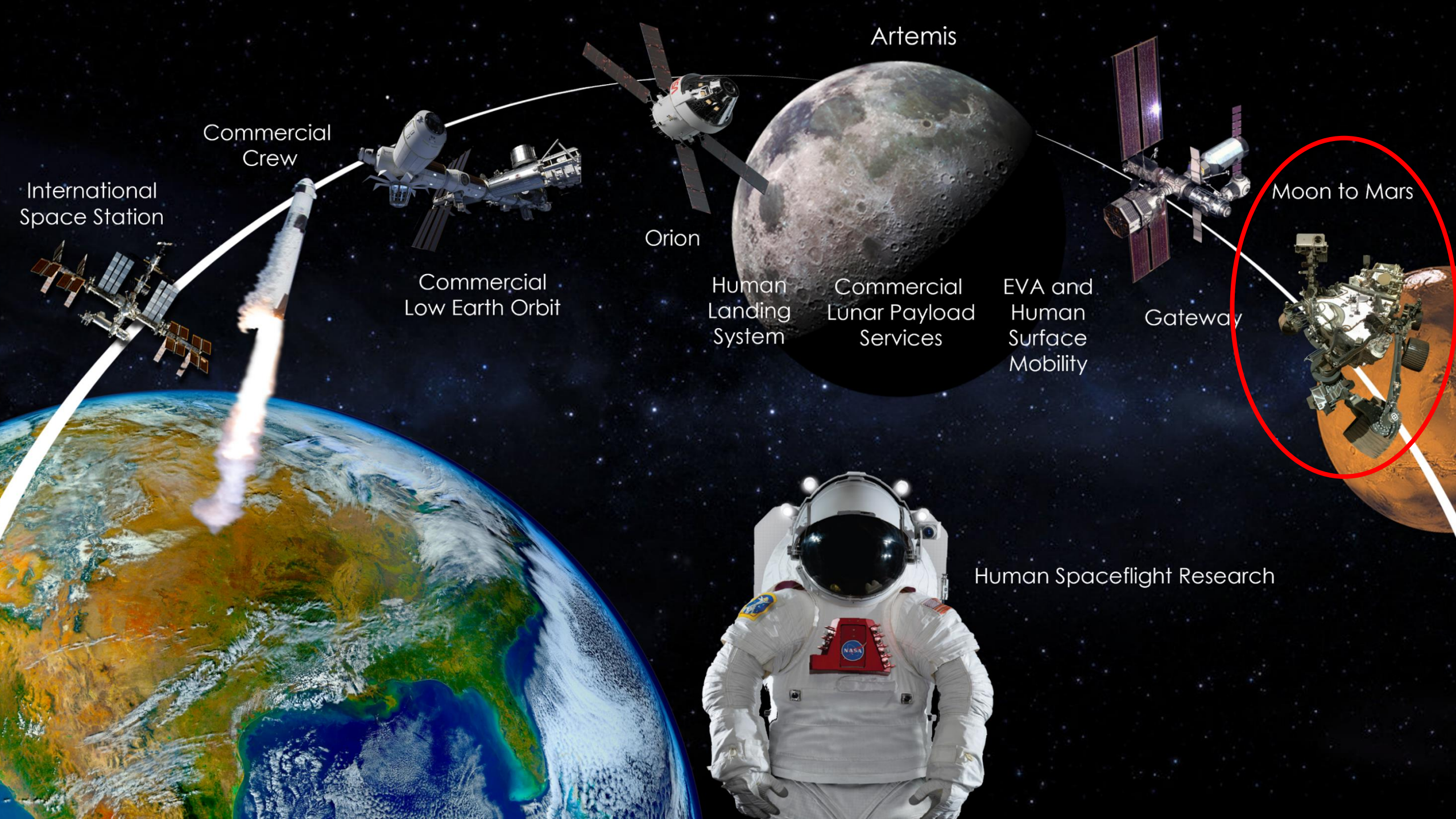
Lunar Surface Power



Extreme Access



Lunar Surface Innovation Initiative



Artemis

Commercial Crew

International Space Station

Commercial Low Earth Orbit

Orion

Human Landing System

Commercial Lunar Payload Services

EVA and Human Surface Mobility

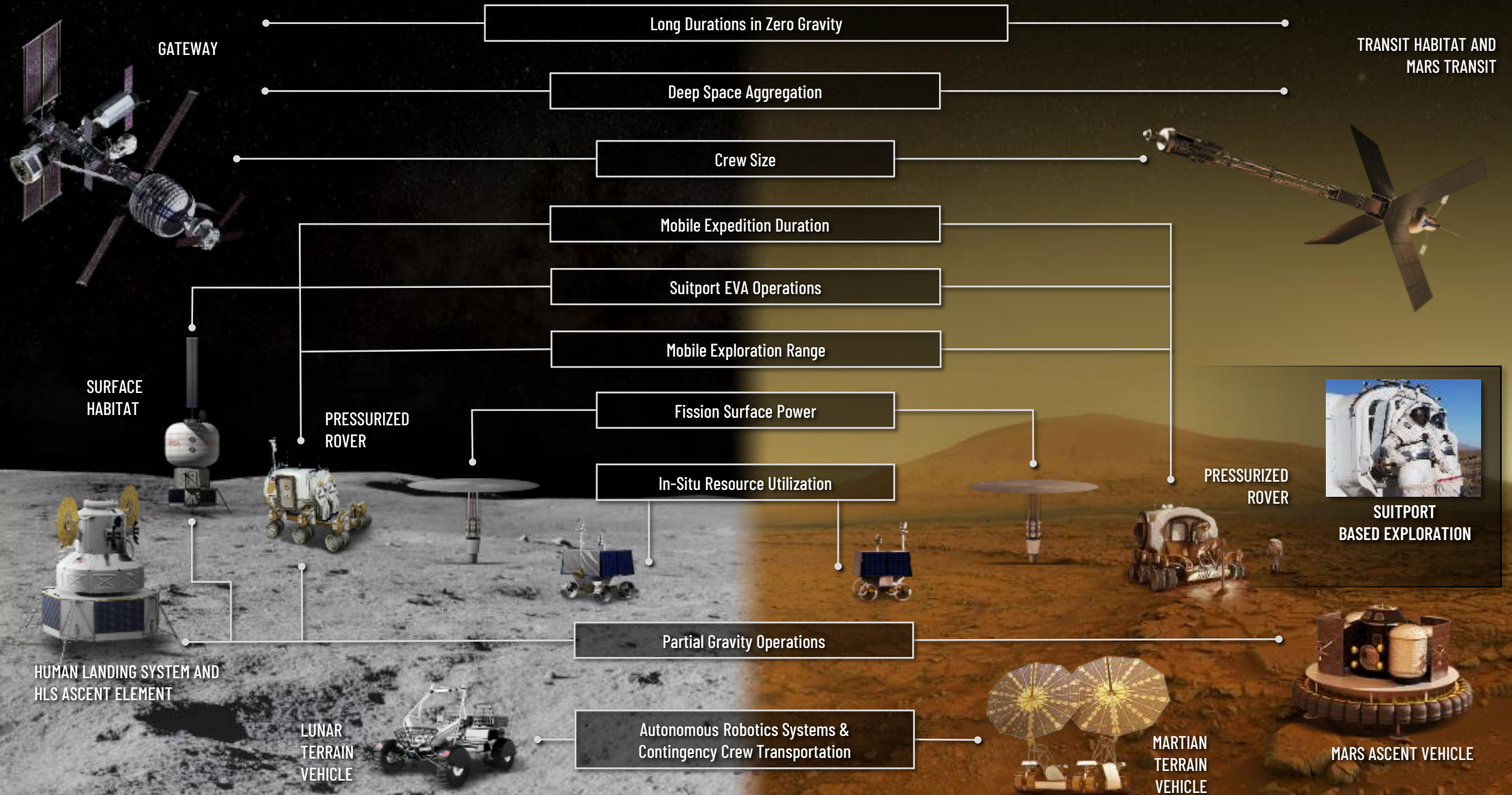
Gateway

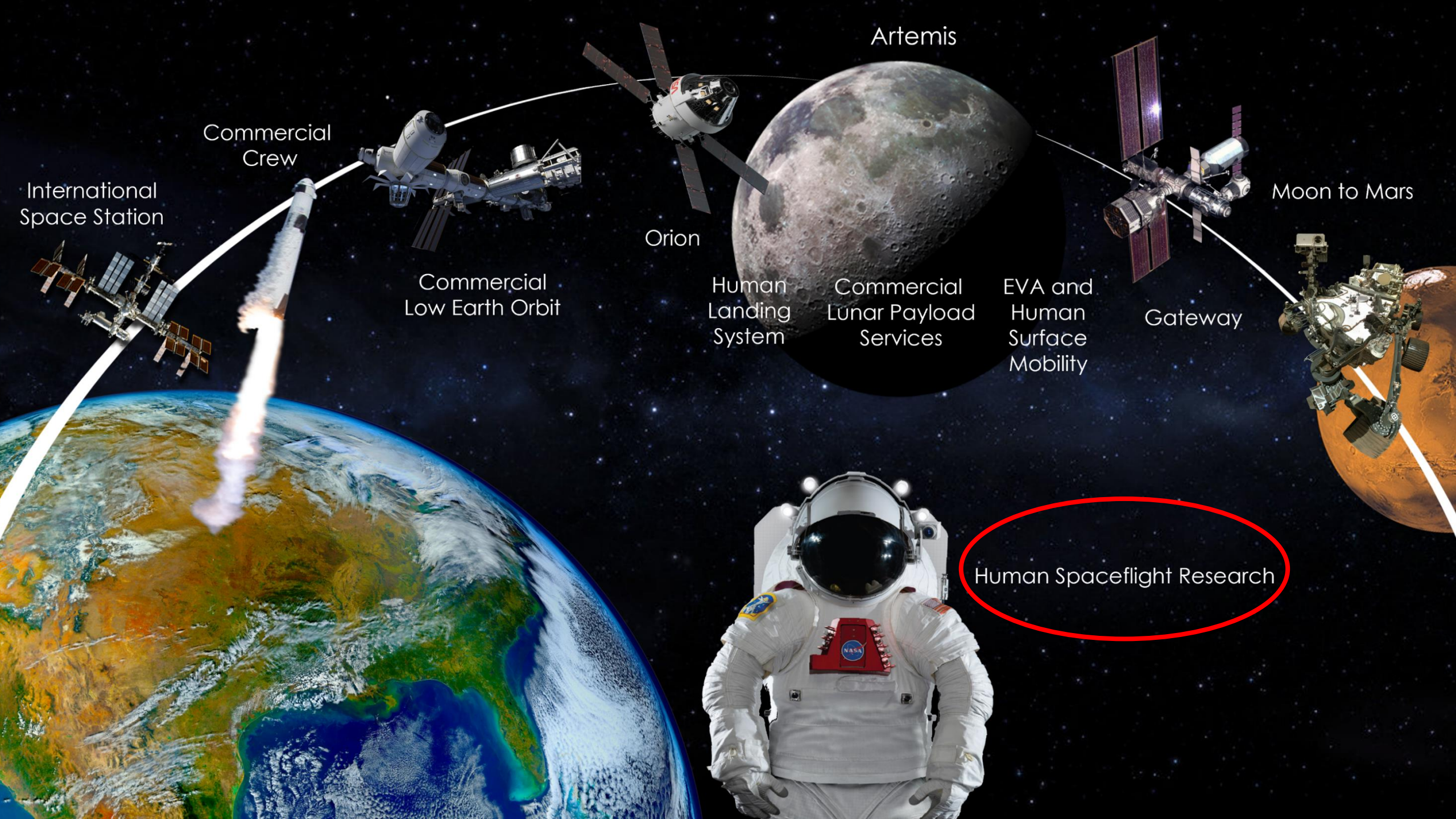
Moon to Mars

Human Spaceflight Research

MOON AND MARS EXPLORATION

Campaign elements and systems have common applications, enabling versatility across missions





Artemis

Commercial Crew

International Space Station

Commercial Low Earth Orbit

Orion

Human Landing System

Commercial Lunar Payload Services

EVA and Human Surface Mobility

Gateway

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Human Spaceflight Research



HERA and CHAPEA Analogs



Human Exploration Research Analog (HERA)

- 4 Missions per Campaign
- Missions are ~45 days
- Have completed 6 Campaigns since 2014

Crew Health and Performance Exploration Analog (CHAPEA)

- Missions are ~1 year
- Analog mission 1 – “Landed” 7/6/24
- Analog mission 2 – “Launches” Spring 2025

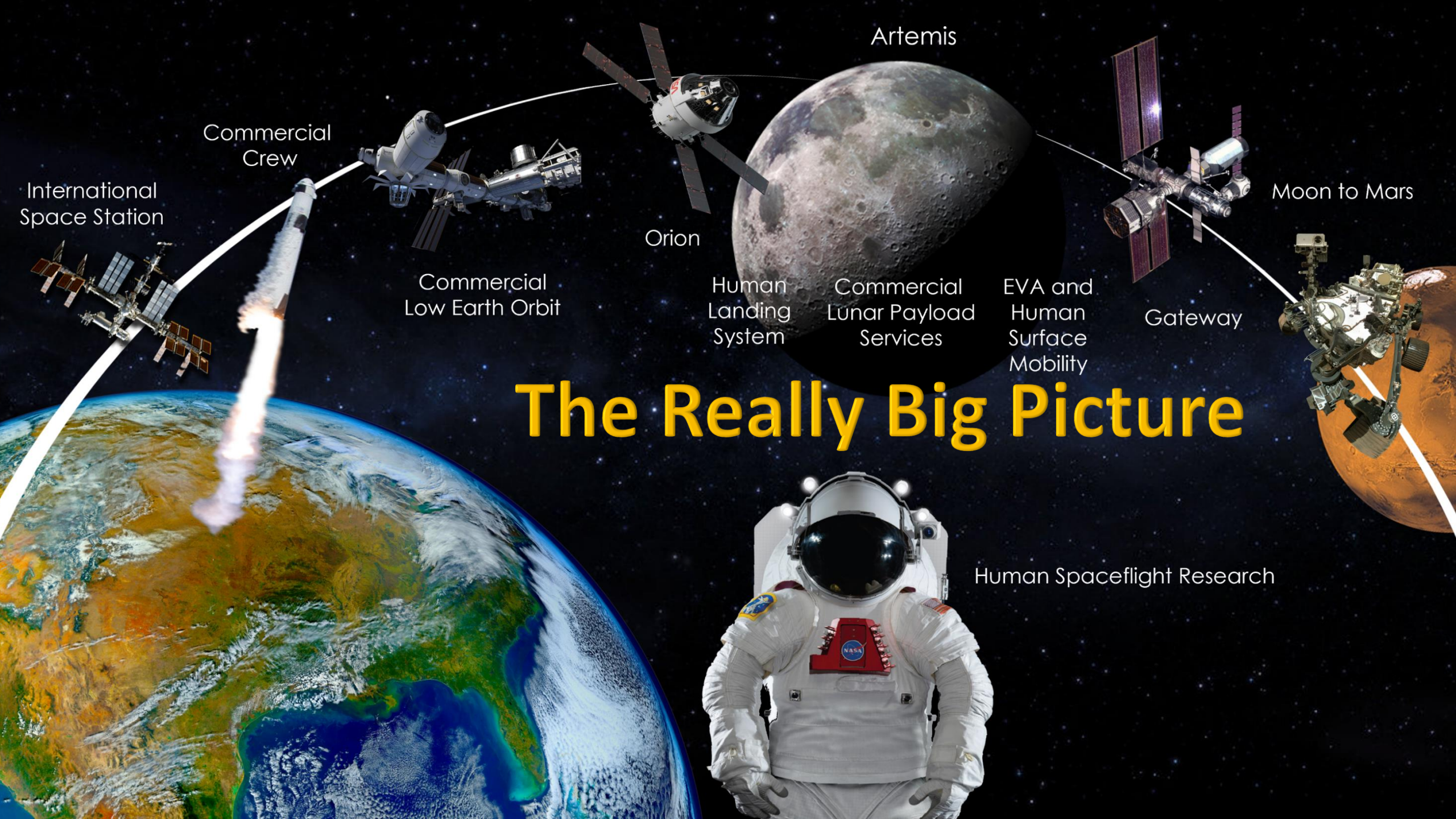


BEHAVIORAL HEALTH Group Dynamics Isolation Confinement	HUMAN FACTORS Human Interactions with Their Environment
EXPLORATION MEDICAL CAPABILITIES Self-Diagnosis and Treatment	COMMUNICATION & AUTONOMY Delayed Communication and Self-Sufficiency

<h3>Similarities to Space</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Daily tasks• Schedule• Supported by Mission Control• Communication Delays• Isolation• Confinement• Space Food• Daily Exercise• All Maintenance done by Inhabitants• Weekly Housekeeping

Joint EVA and Human Surface Mobility Test Team (JETT5) -2024





International Space Station

Commercial Crew

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Orion

Artemis

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Commercial Lunar Payload Services

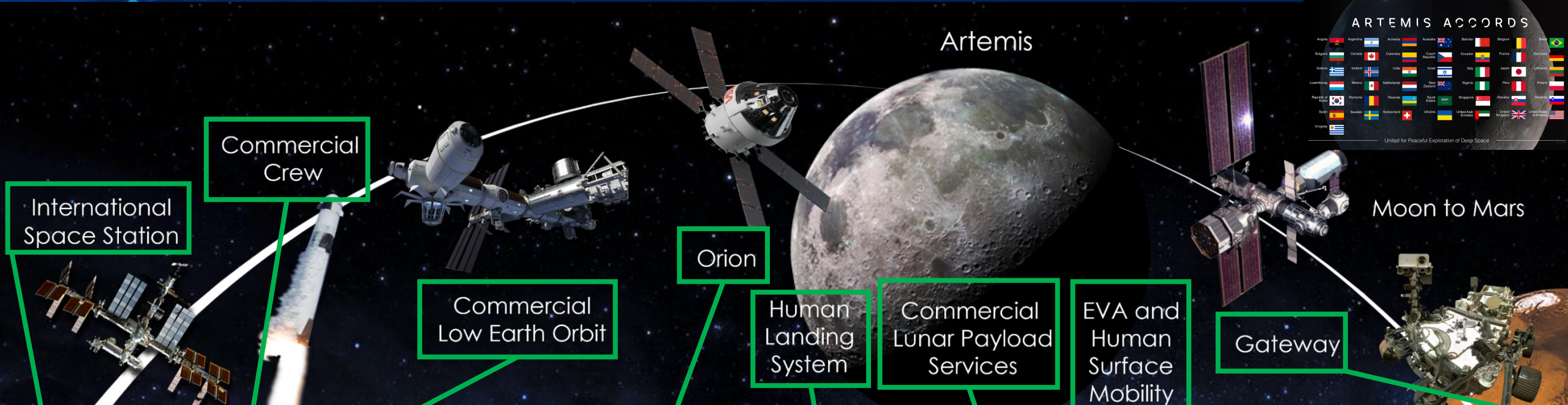
EVA and Human Surface Mobility

Gateway

Moon to Mars

The Really Big Picture

Human Spaceflight Research



ARTEMIS ACCORDS



International Space Station

Commercial Crew

Commercial Low Earth Orbit

Orion

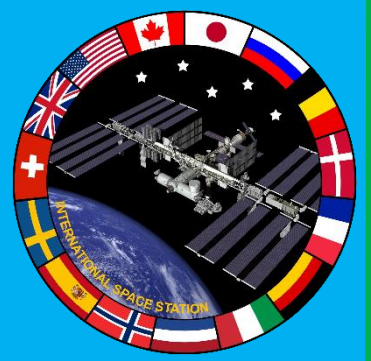
Human Landing System

Commercial Lunar Payload Services

EVA and Human Surface Mobility

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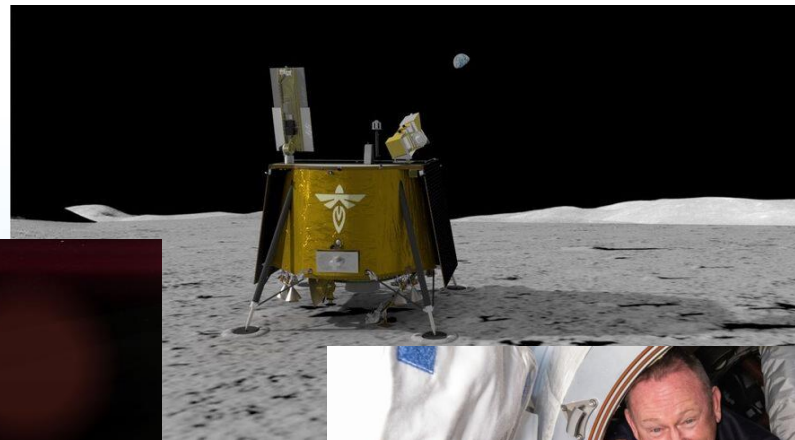
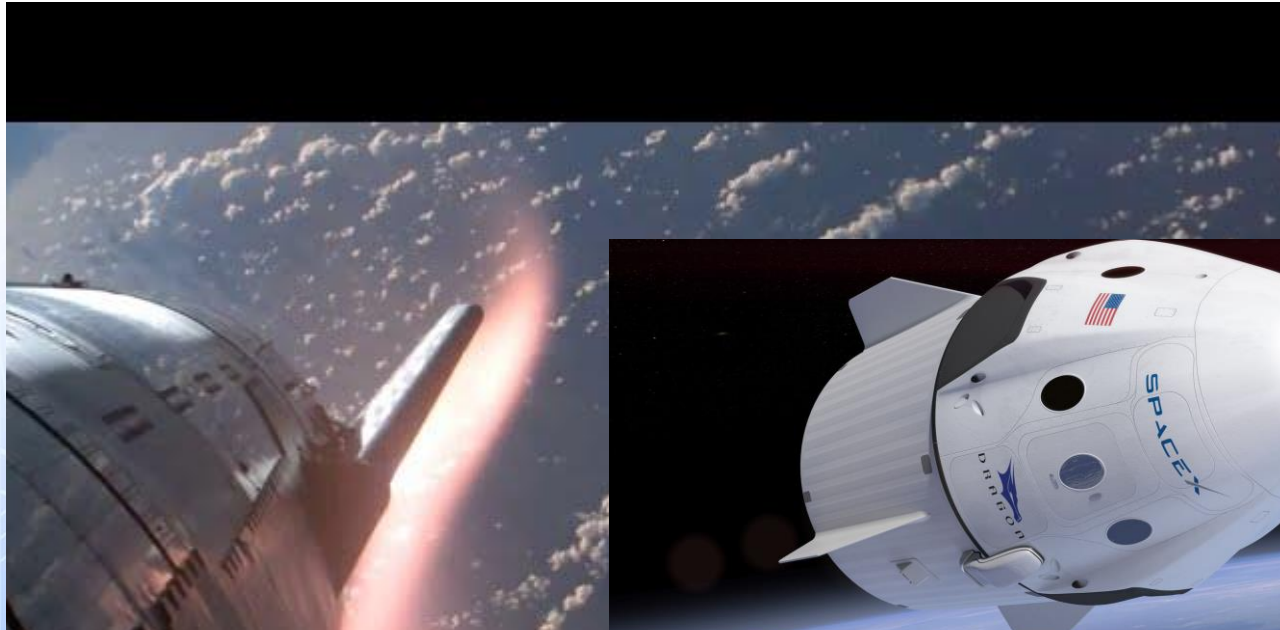


ARTEMIS ACCORDS



United for Peaceful Exploration of Deep Space

Upcoming Artemis Events





*Concept image