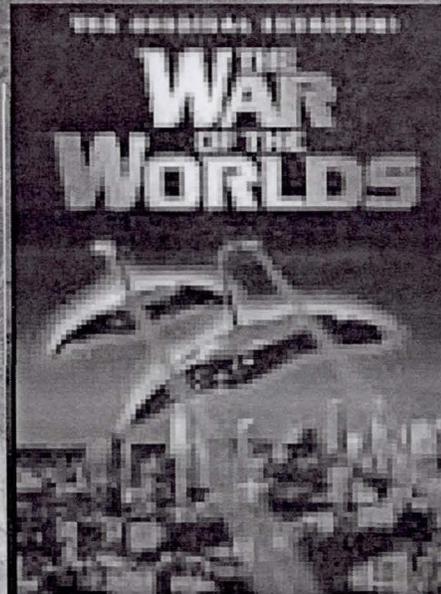
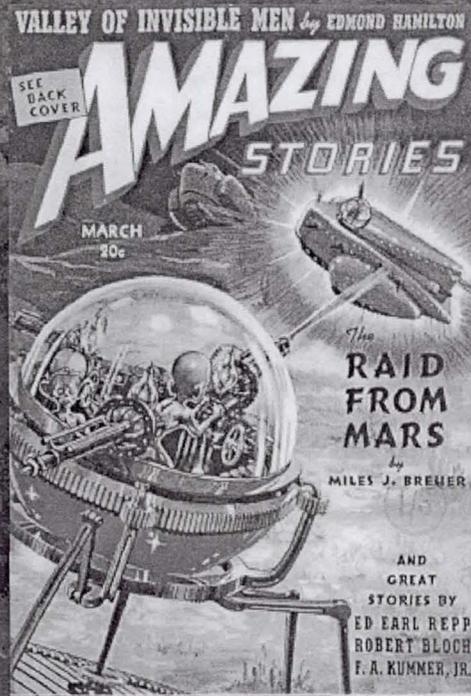


The Future of Human Exploration

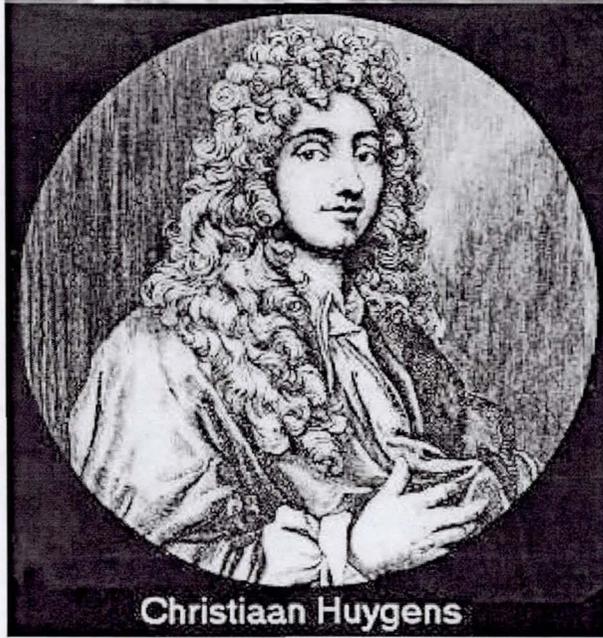
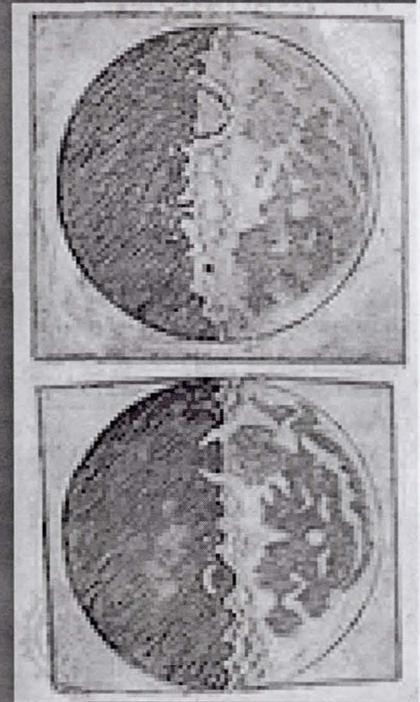
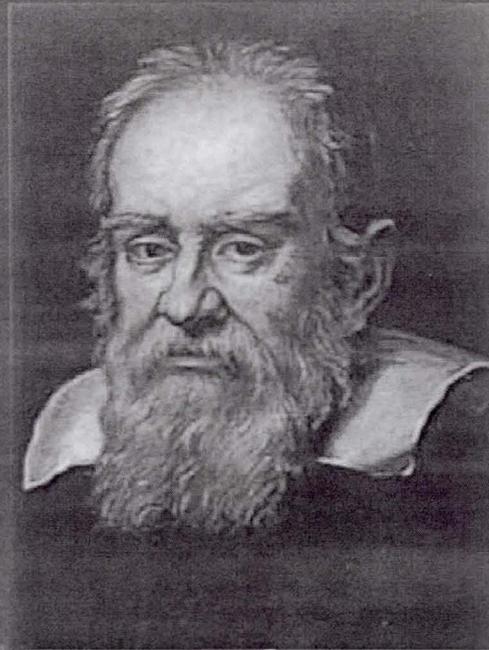
Doug Cooke
Manager- Advanced Development Office
NASA – Johnson Space Center

9/07/01

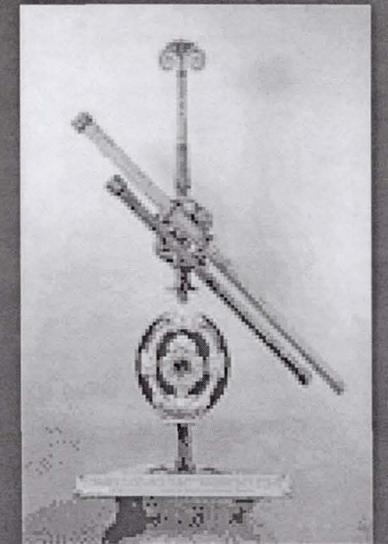


598

Galileo
1609

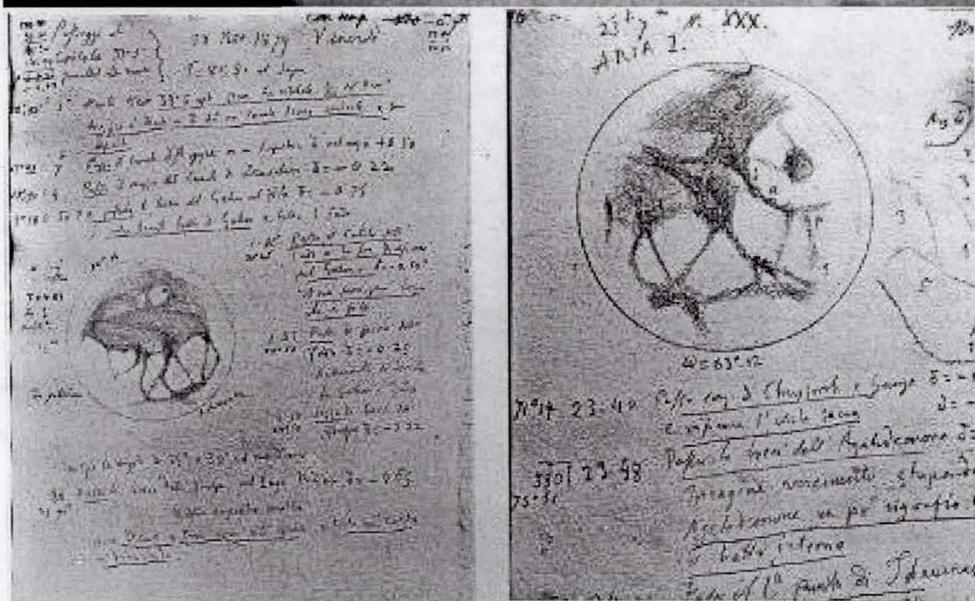


Christiaan Huygens

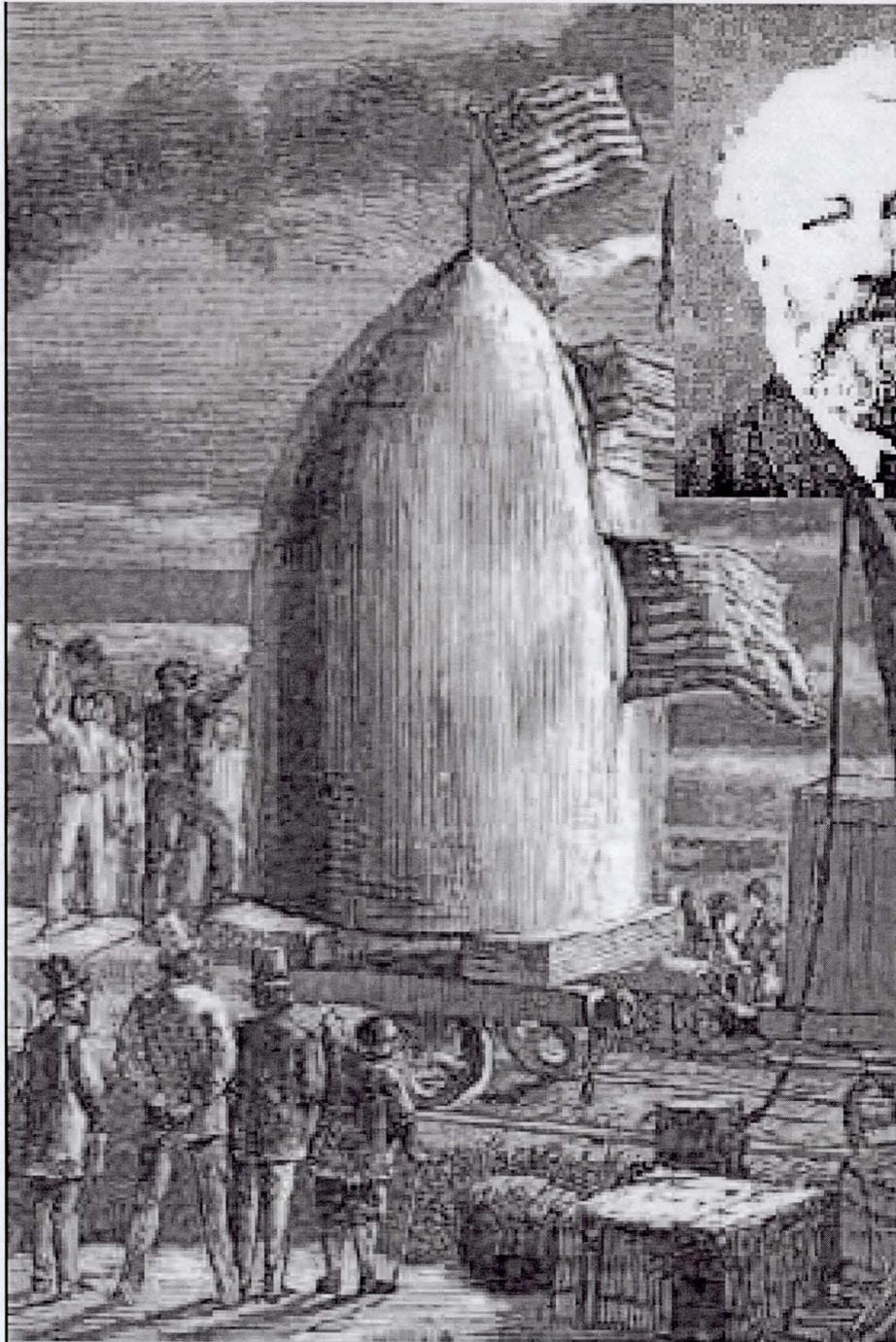




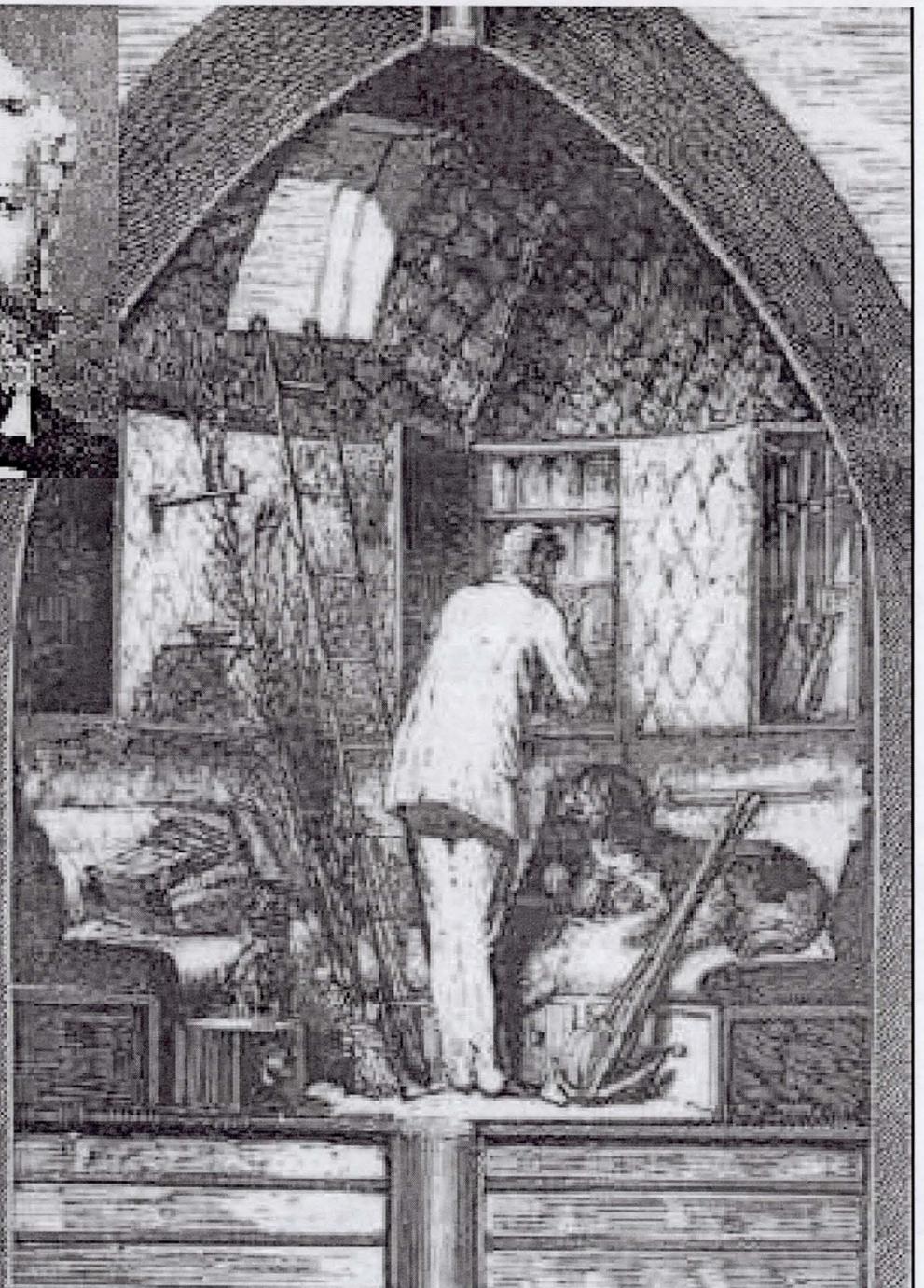
Giovanni Virginio Schiaparelli



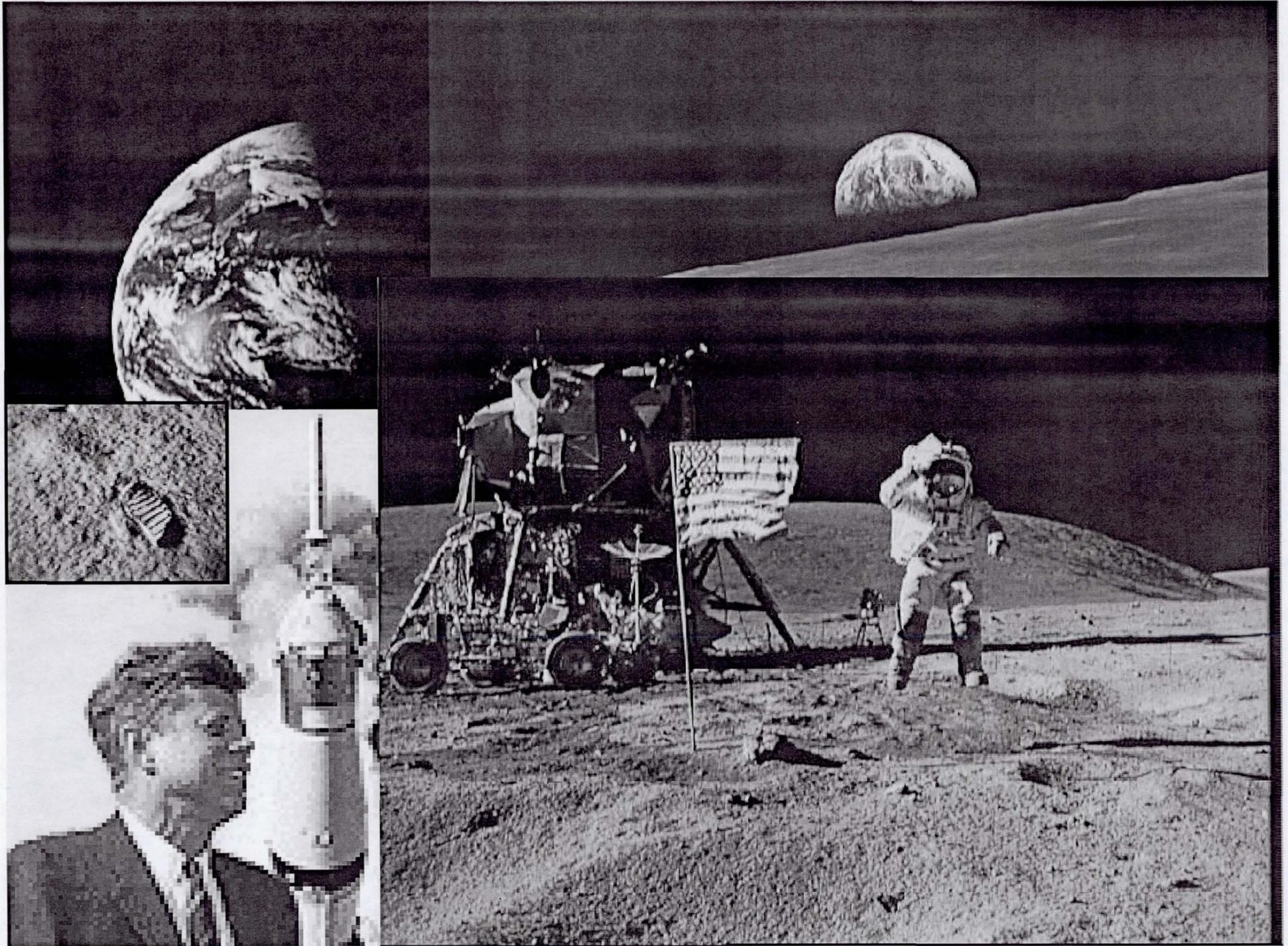
Pages from Schiaparelli's observing notebook, 1879



veme_moon2.jpg

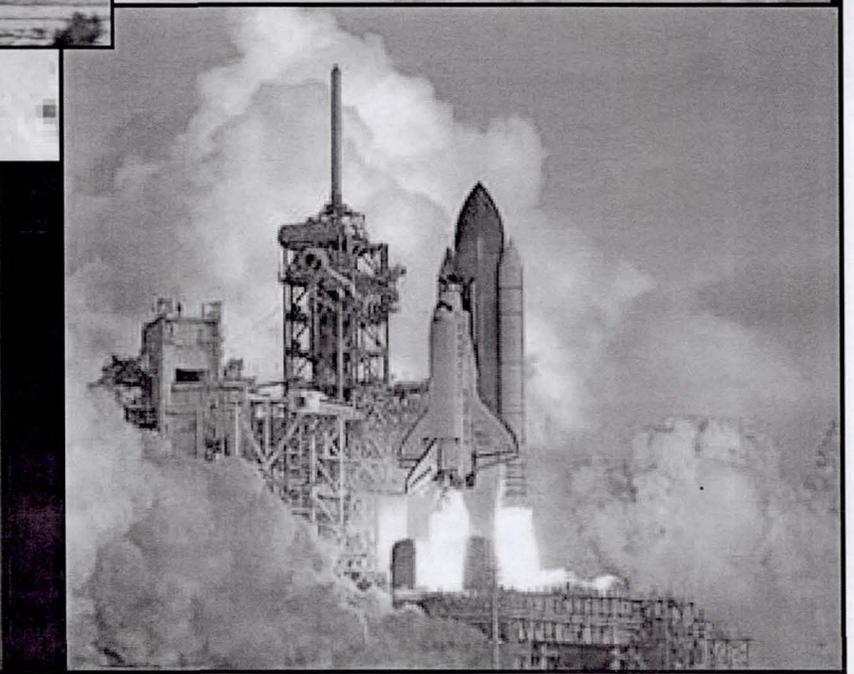
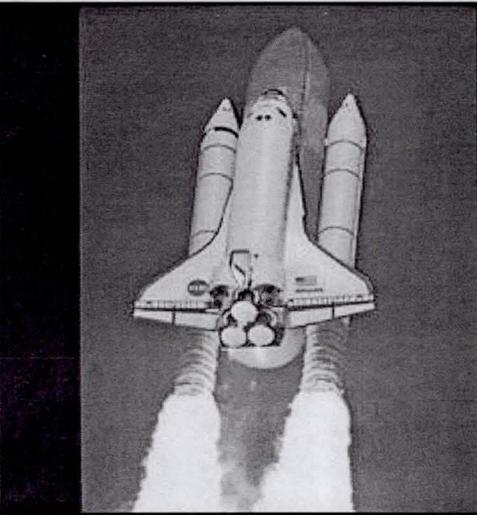
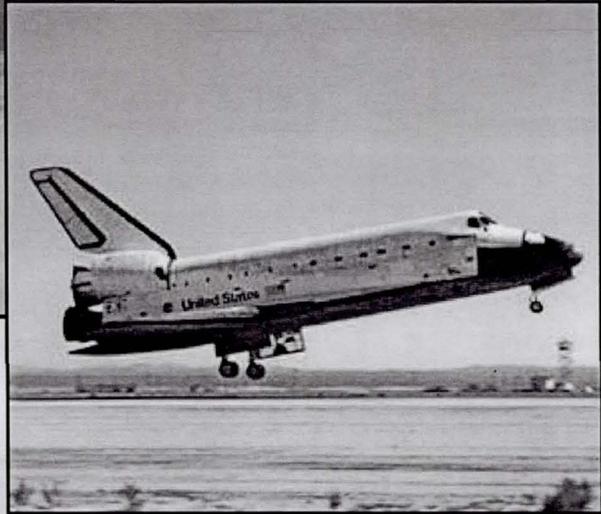
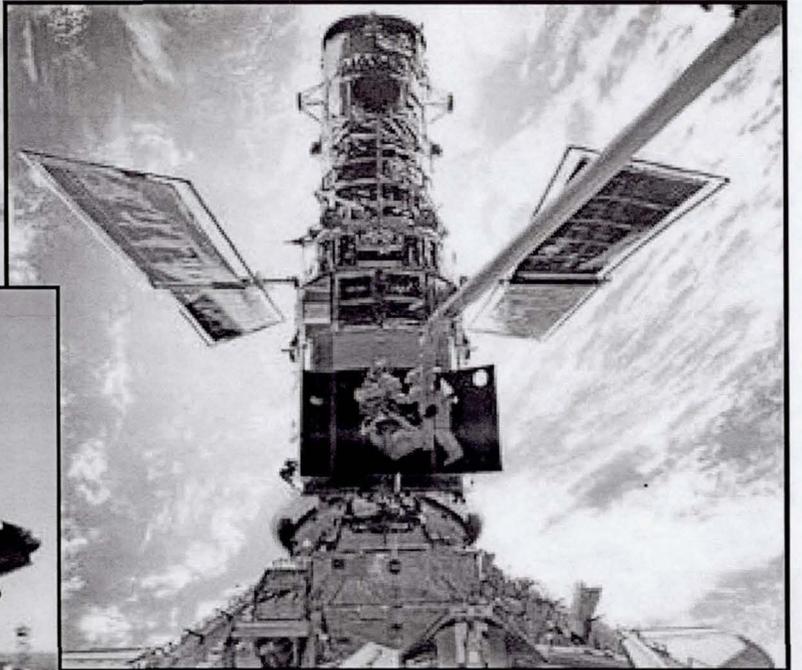
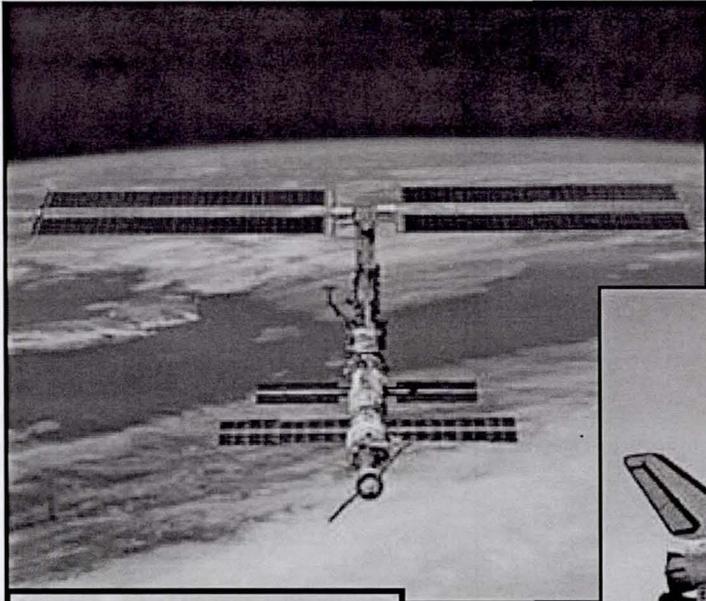


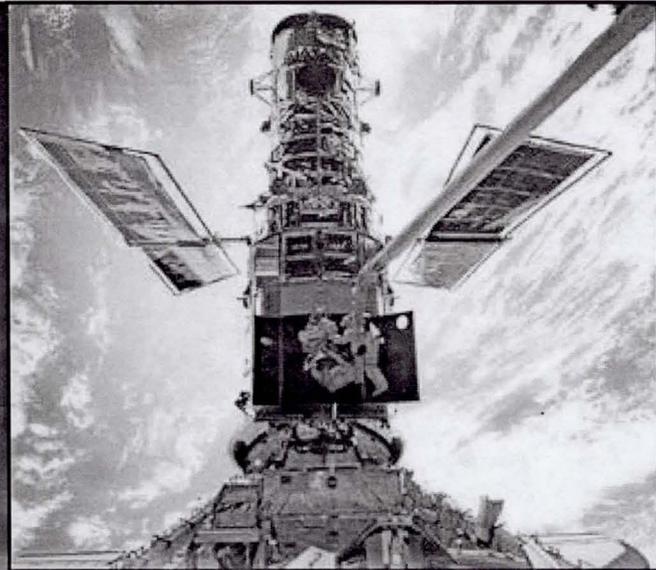
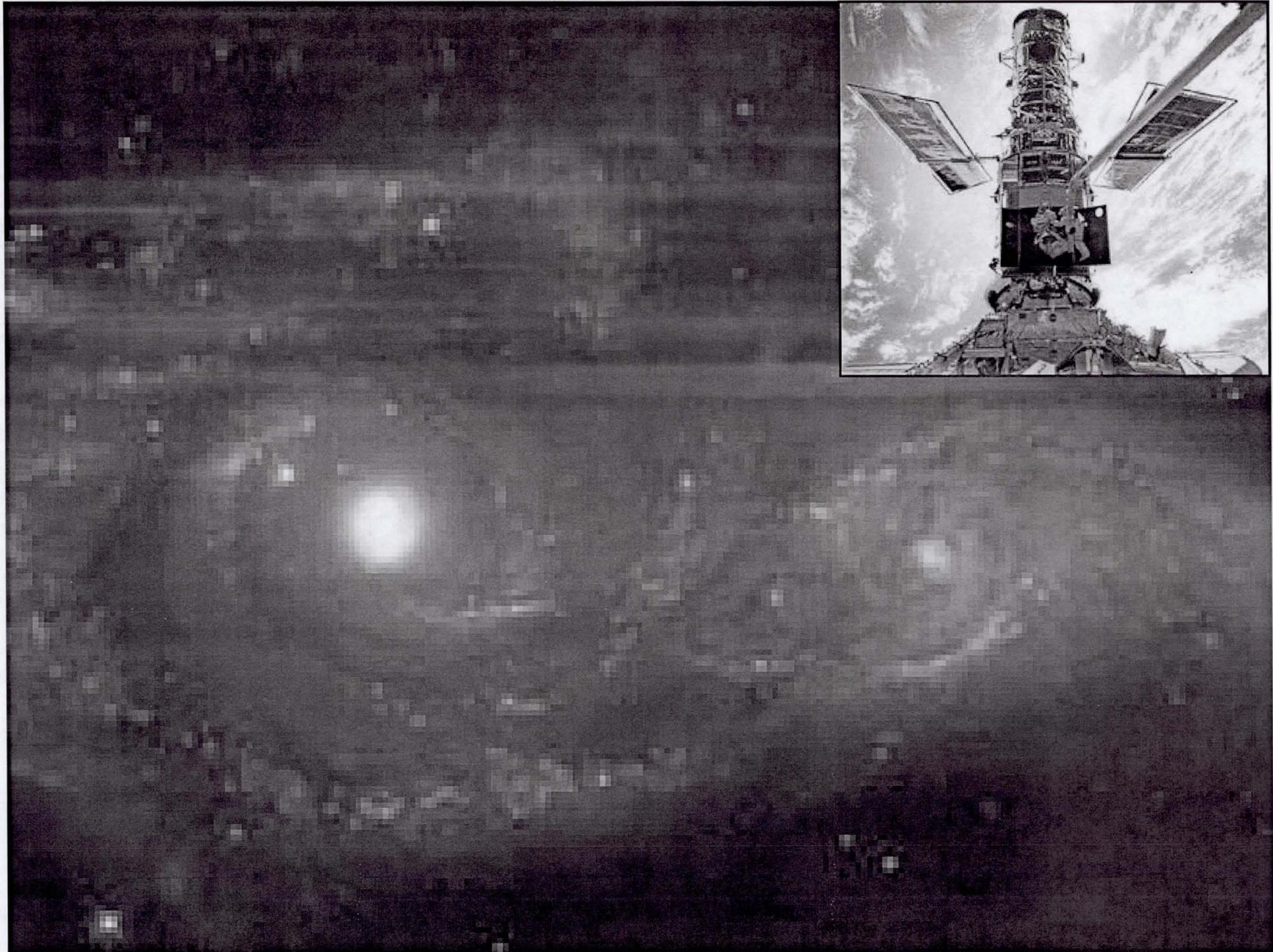
veme_moon1.jpg

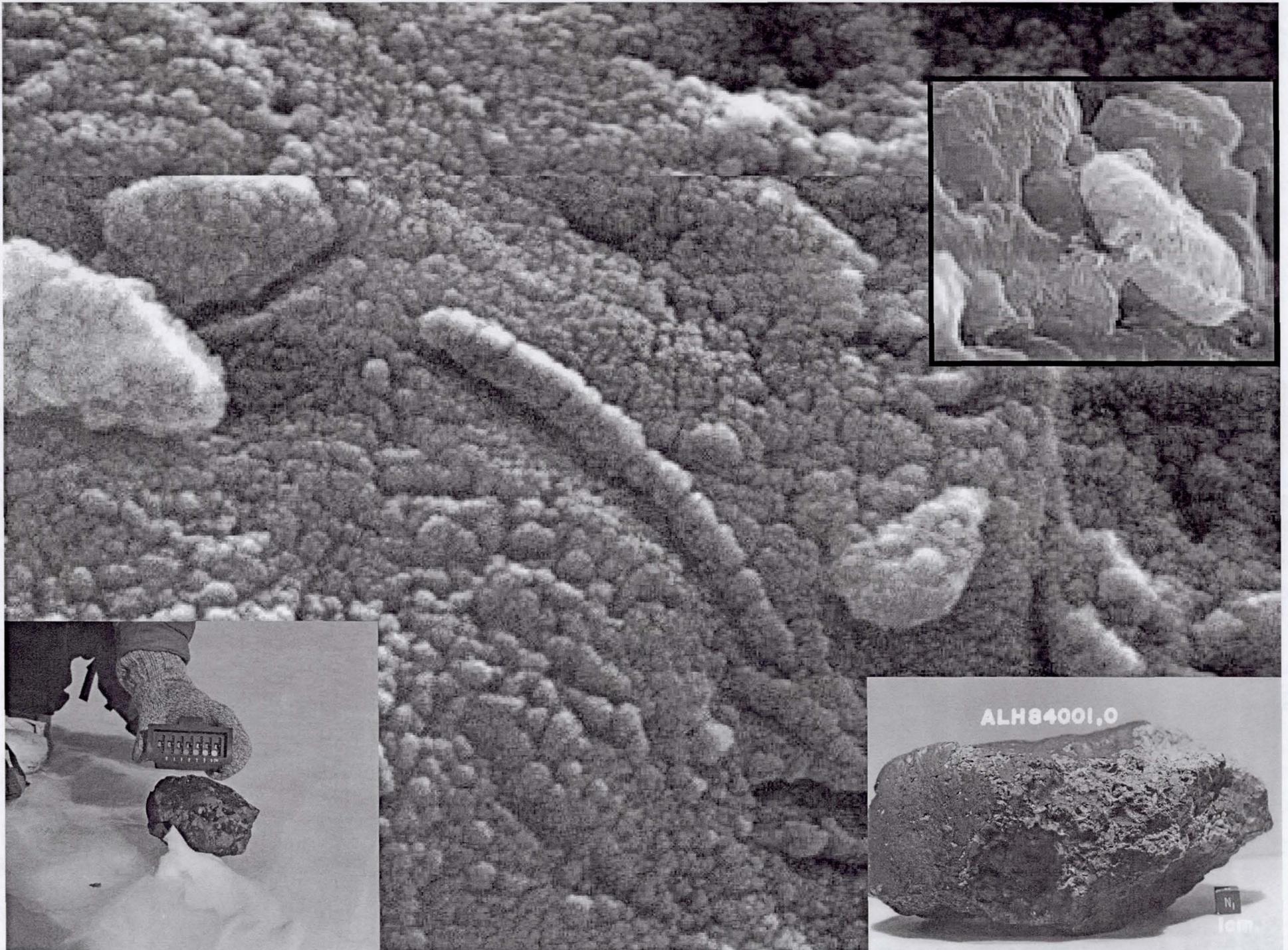






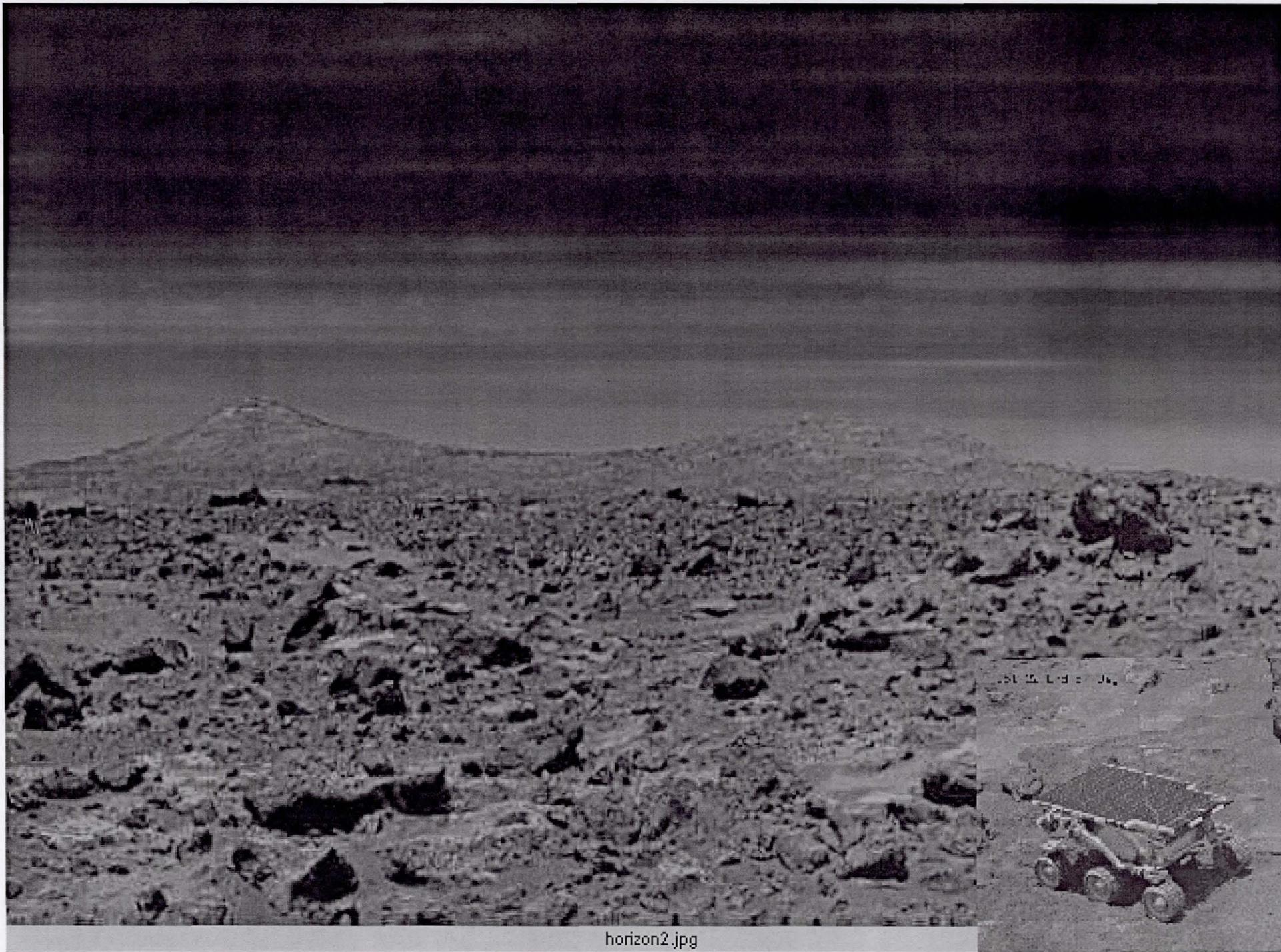




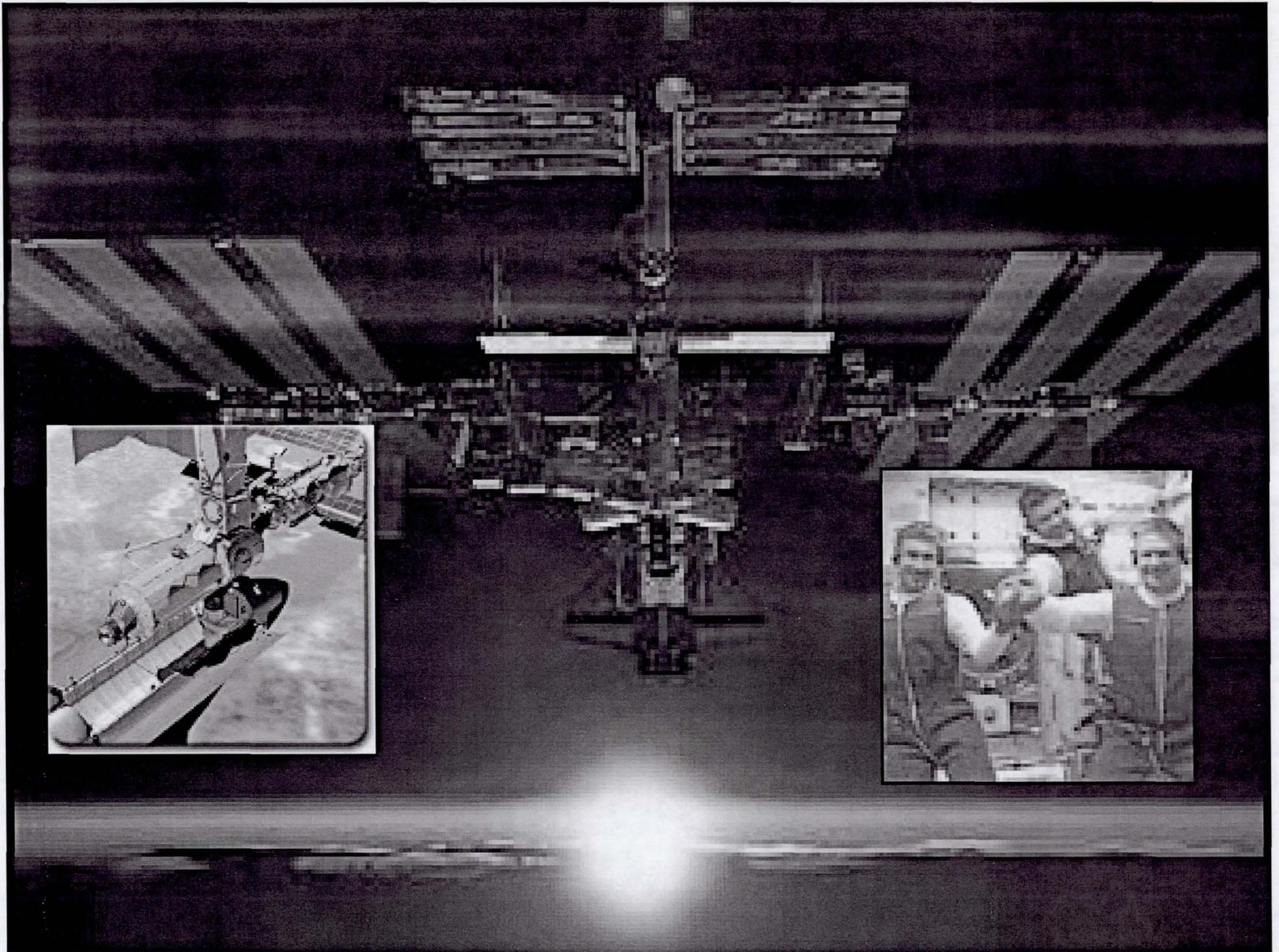


ALH84001,0

1cm



horizon2.jpg



Expanding Knowledge

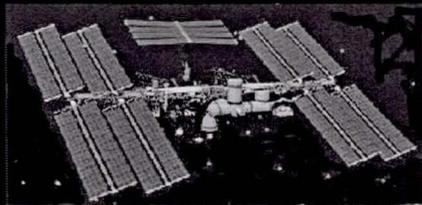
Science of Earth's Systems

Search for Past Life

Search for Present Life

Origin of Solar System

Mars Climatic History



90 Days

1000 Days

2000 Days?

1/4 Million Miles

40 Million Miles

400 Million Miles



Developing Operational Capabilities

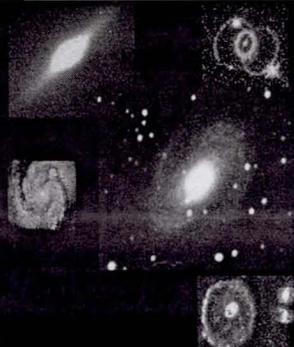
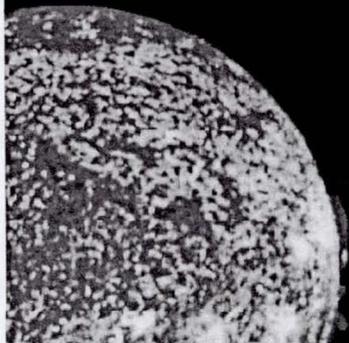
Operational Safety

Reduced Cost and Risk

Reduced Transit Time

Self Sustainability

Commercial Opportunities





Core Capabilities & Technologies



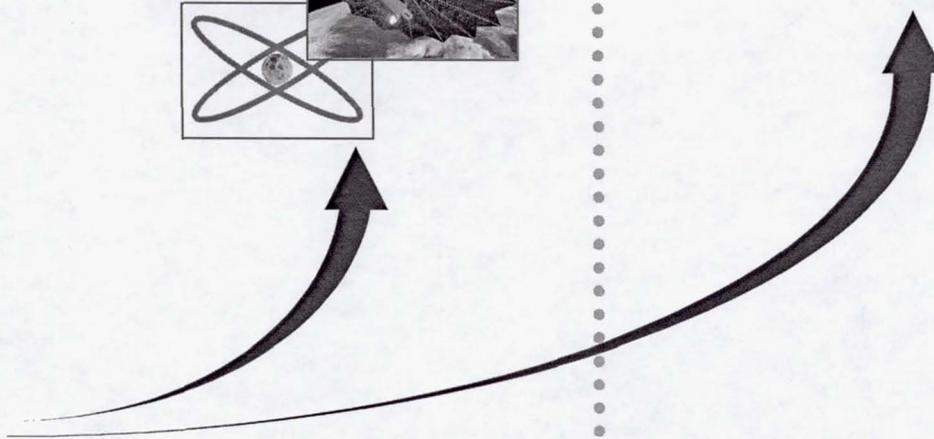
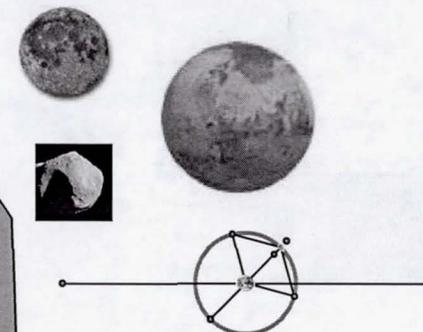
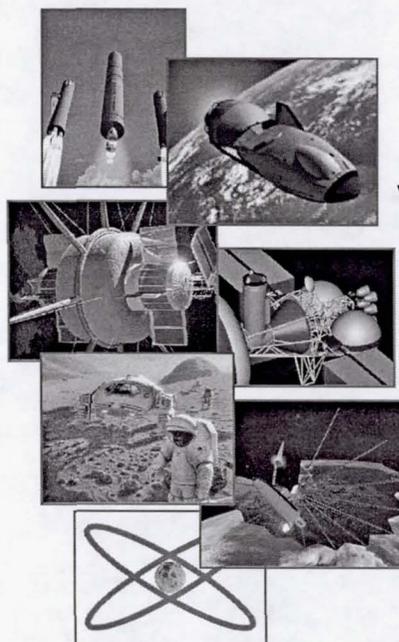
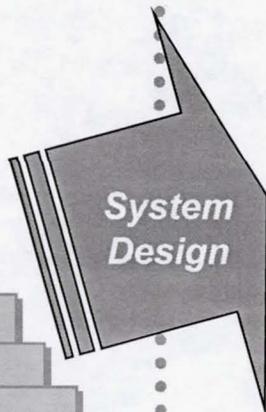
*Common Technology Building Blocks
(Core Technologies)*

*Common System Building Blocks
(Core Capabilities)*

*Potential
Destinations*

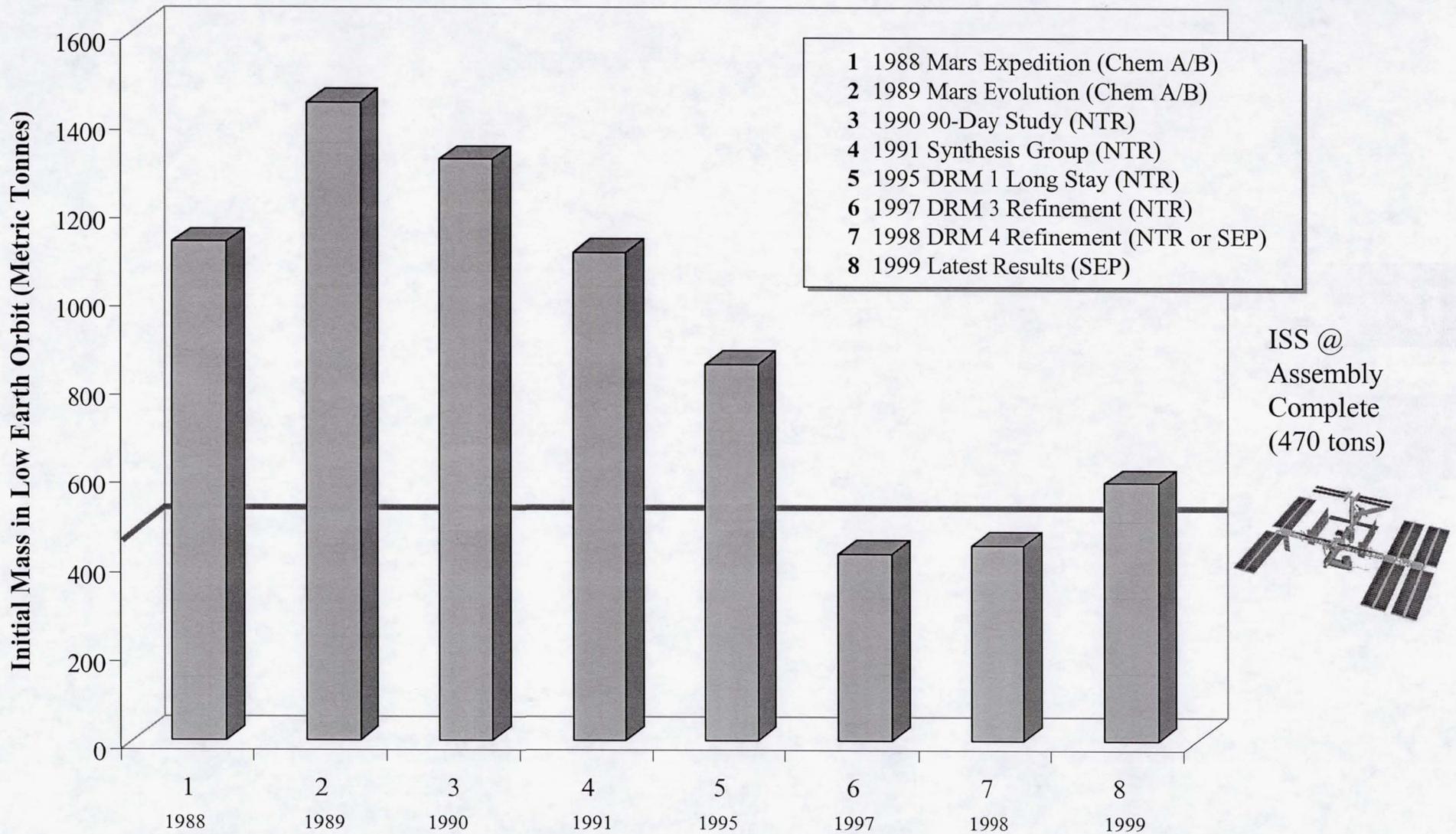
Examples

- Efficient In-Space Prop..
- Aeroassist
- Low-cost Engines
- Cryo Fluid Management
- Robust/Efficient Power
- Lightweight structures
- Radiation Research
- Zero/Low-g Research
- Regenerable Life Support
- Advanced Lightweight EVA
- "Breakthrough"
- "Breakthrough"
- "Breakthrough"
- "Breakthrough" Technologies





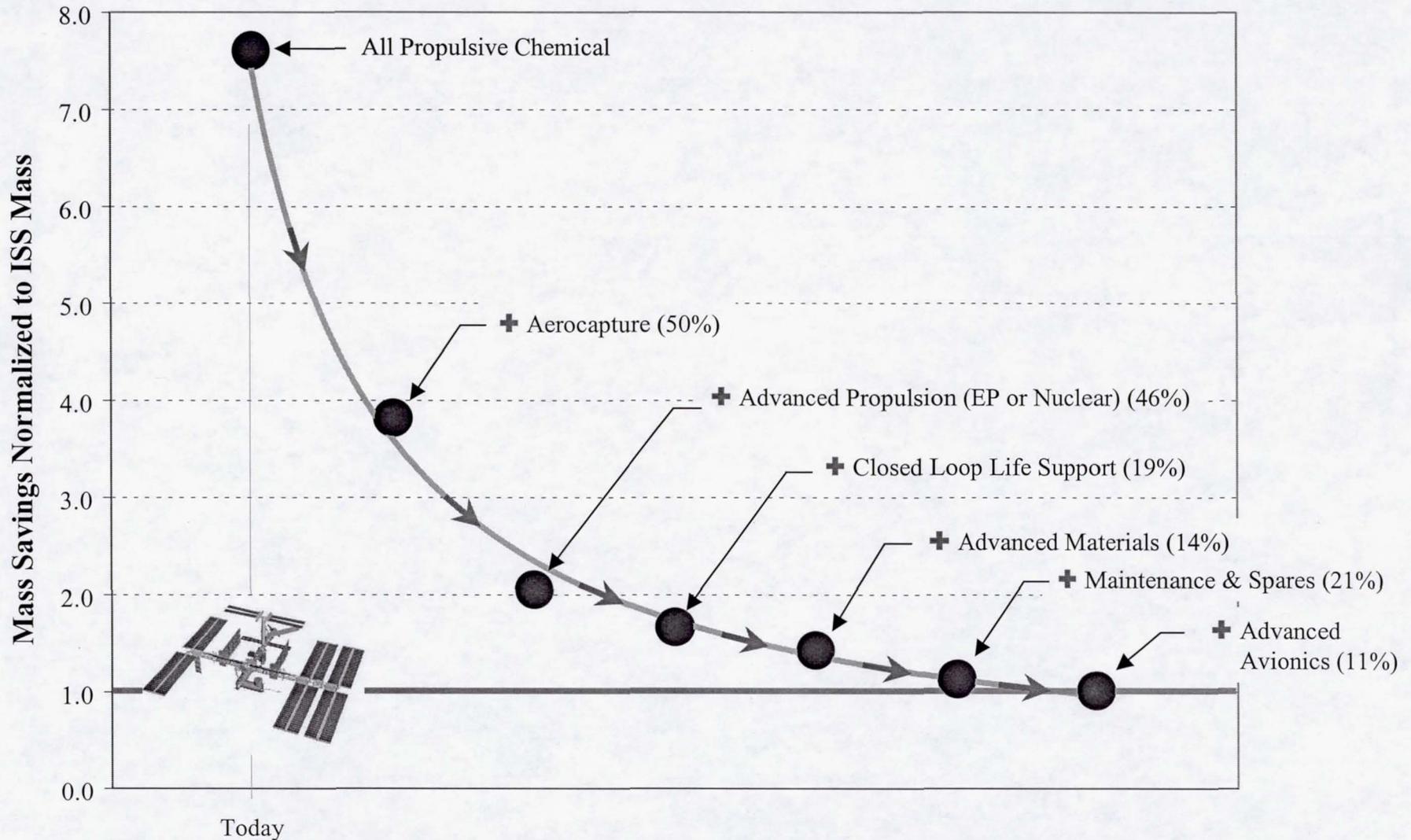
Mars Architecture Mass Comparison





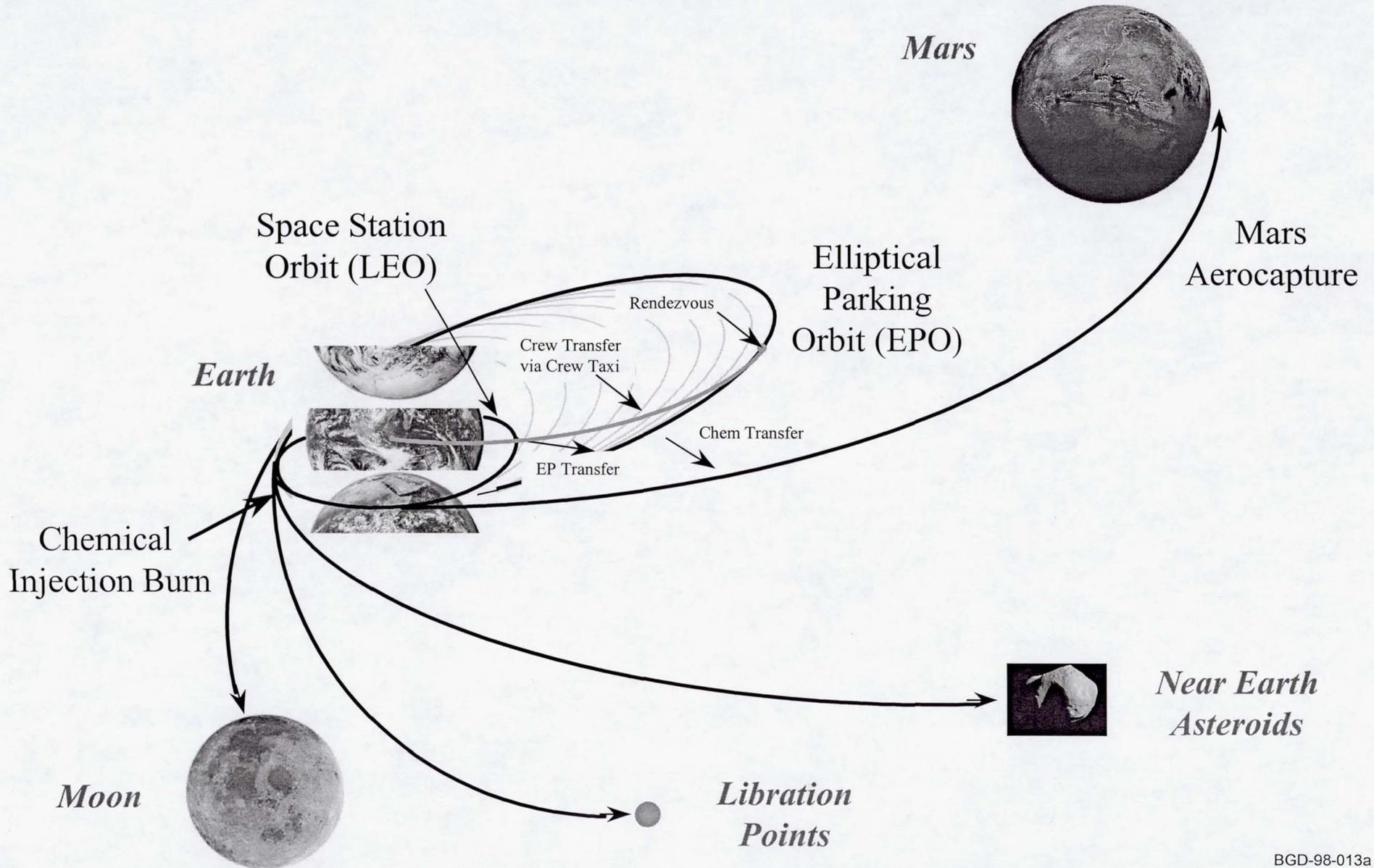
The Value of Technology Investments

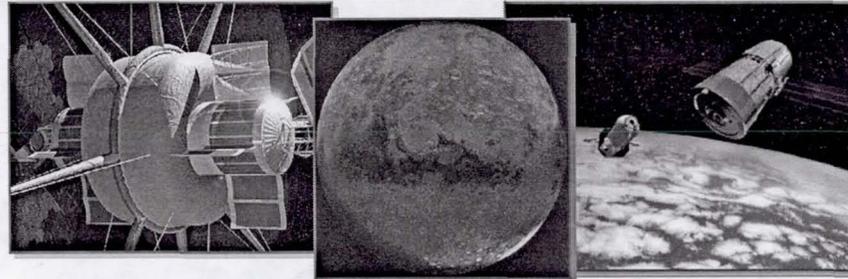
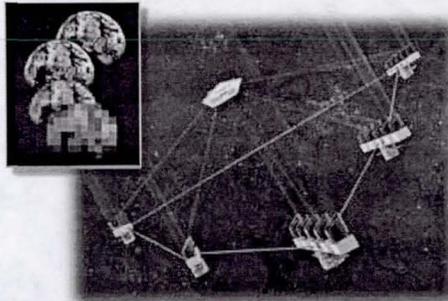
Mars Mission Example





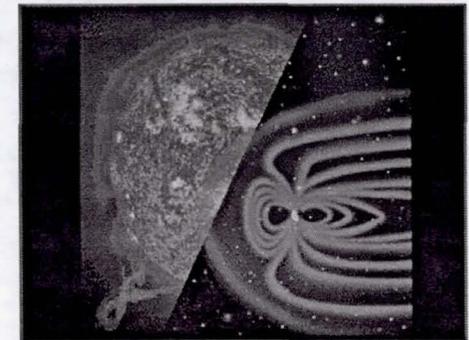
High Earth Orbit Staging Mission Scenarios





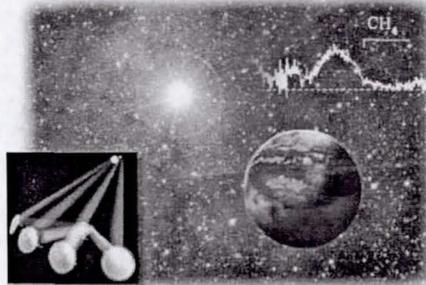
Human Mars Exploration

- Technology Development
- Deep-Space Operational Experience
- Mission Staging (Hybrid Prop Module Fuel Depot)



Construct and Deploy Solar Sentinels

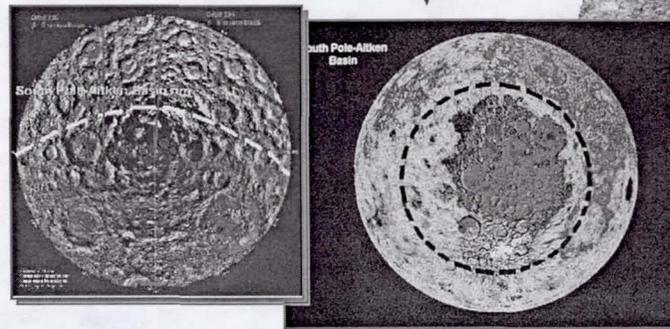
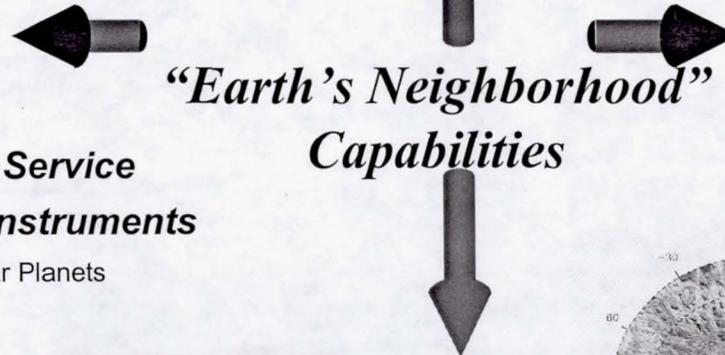
- Search for Location and Mechanism of Solar Flares
- Increase Lead Time and Accuracy for Geospace Forecasts



Construct, Deploy, and Service Advanced Astronomical Instruments

- Detect Biological Activity on Extra-Solar Planets
- Image Surfaces of Extra-Solar Planets

“Earth’s Neighborhood” Capabilities

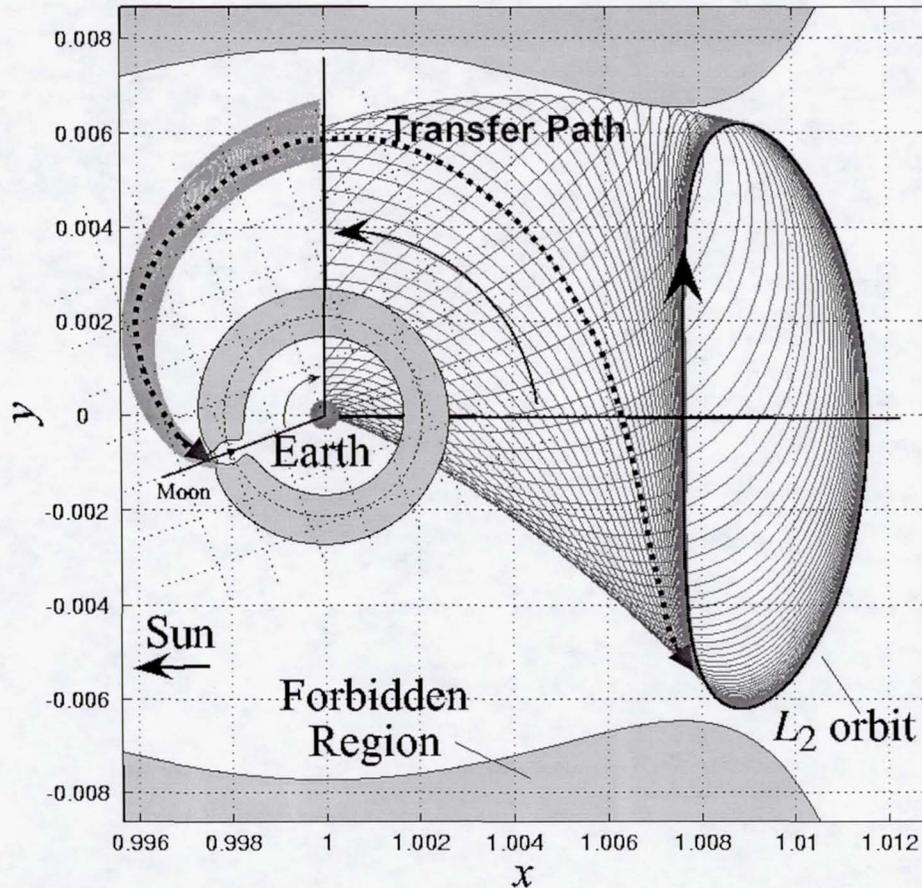
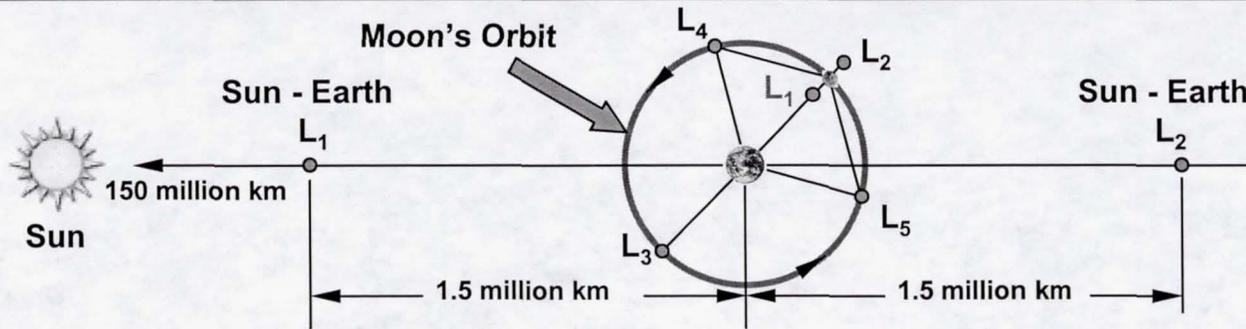


Lunar Science

- Impact History in Near-Earth Space
- Composition of Lunar Mantle
- Past and Current Solar Activity
- Poles - History of Volatiles in Solar System



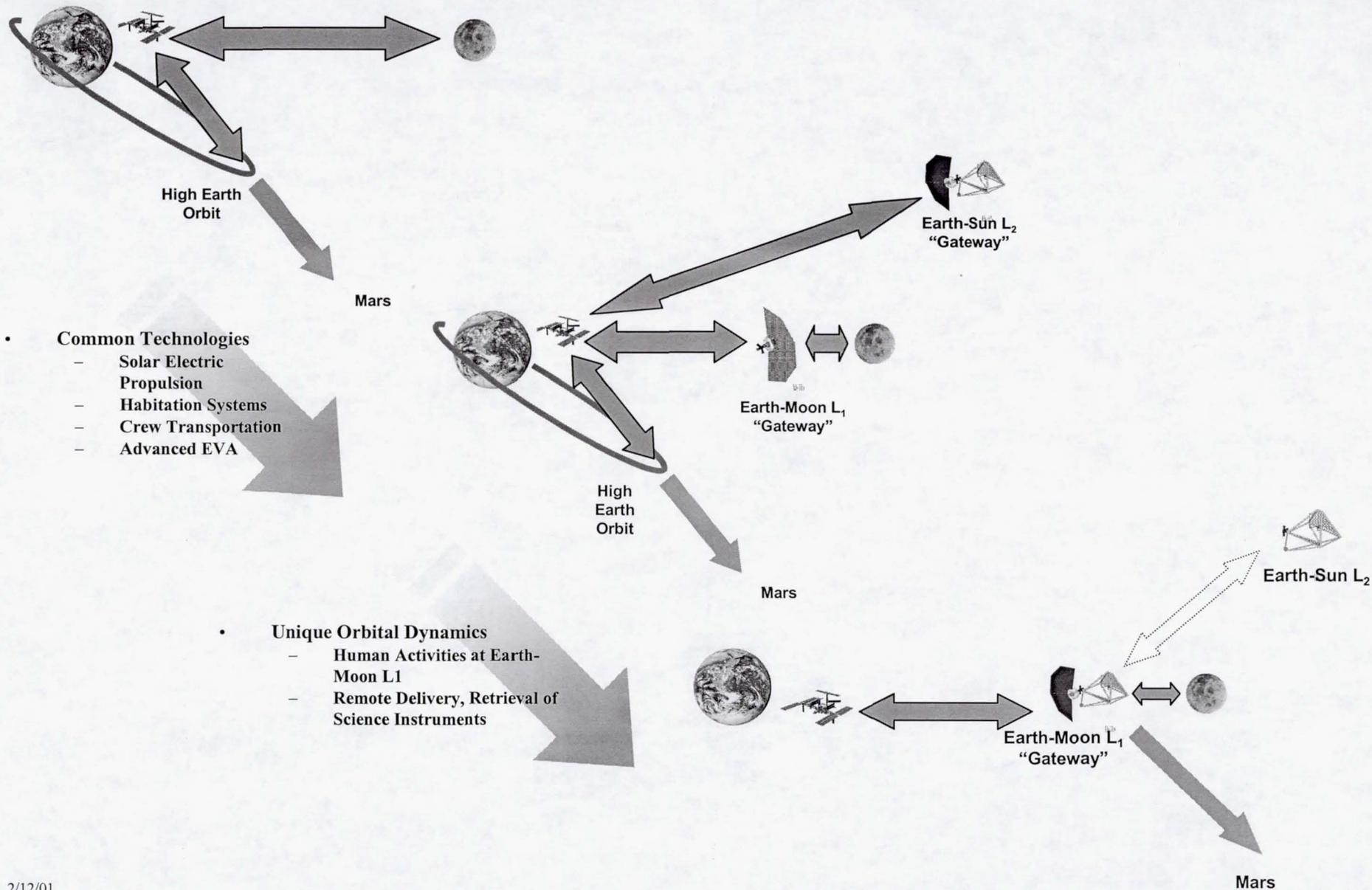
Unique Orbital Dynamics



- Orbital Dynamics in Earth-Moon System Leads to Unique Capabilities
 - Low-Energy Transfer from Earth-Moon L1 to Solar Libration Points and Return
 - Potential Staging Point for Human Mars Missions
- Allows for Earth-Moon L1 Deployment and Servicing of Science Assets



Architecture Evolution



- **Common Technologies**
 - Solar Electric Propulsion
 - Habitation Systems
 - Crew Transportation
 - Advanced EVA

- **Unique Orbital Dynamics**
 - Human Activities at Earth-Moon L₁
 - Remote Delivery, Retrieval of Science Instruments

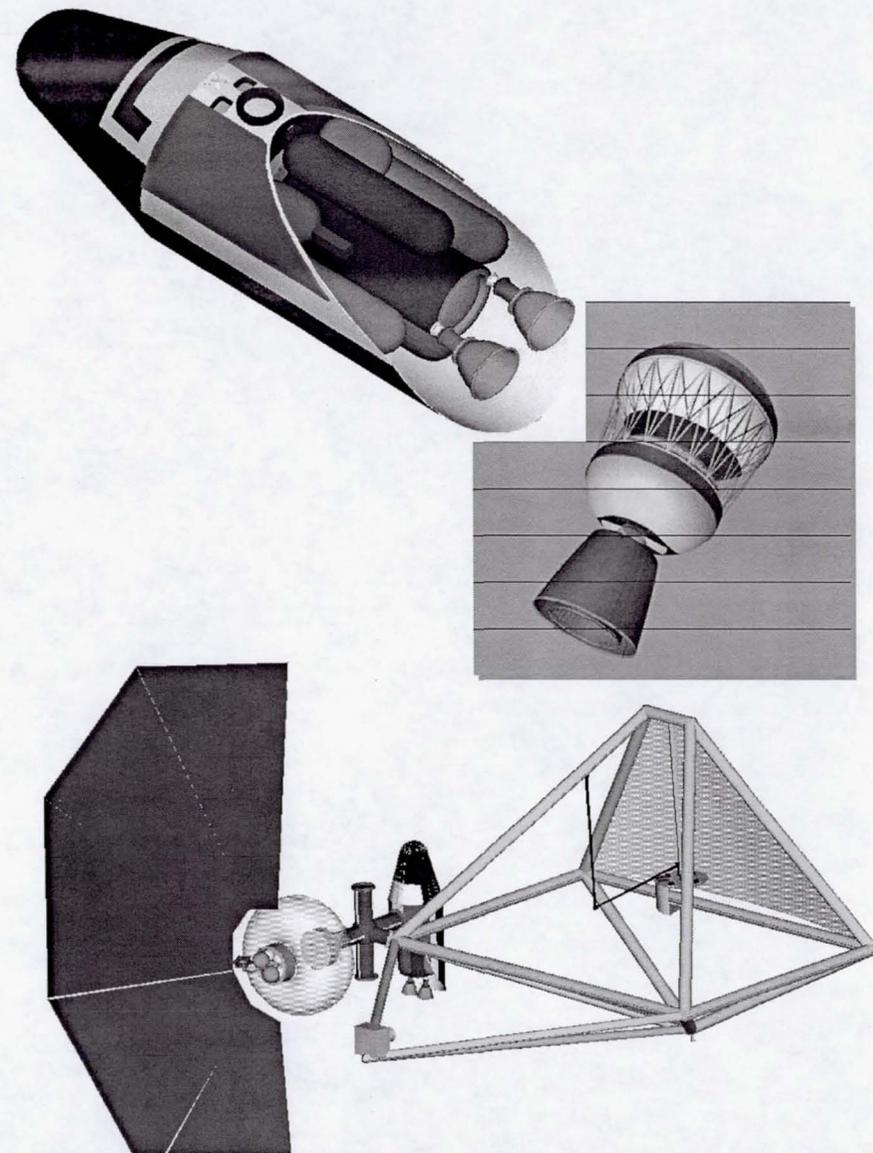


Earth's Neighborhood, Libration Points Architecture



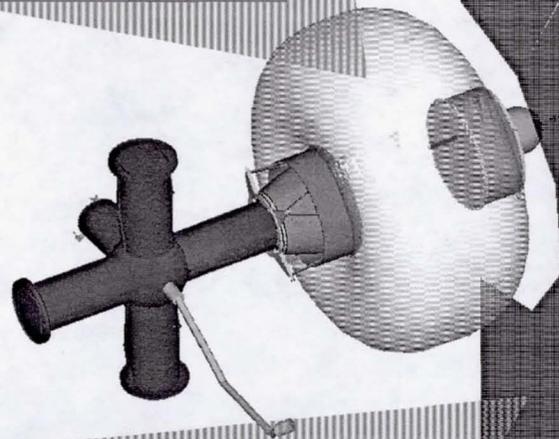
Key Attributes

- Crew of 4
- 65 day mission duration
- Deployment, assembly, and servicing of large complex science facilities to achieve revolutionary discoveries
- ISS integral as a staging platform
- Serves as a “stepping stone” by providing an opportunity to test technology and operational concepts, reducing risk of future exploration endeavors
- Architecture can be bought “by the yard” resulting in increasing capabilities and operational experience
- Modest augmentation of commercial launch vehicles
- Common architecture elements for all Earth's Neighborhood missions





Lunar L₁ “Gateway”

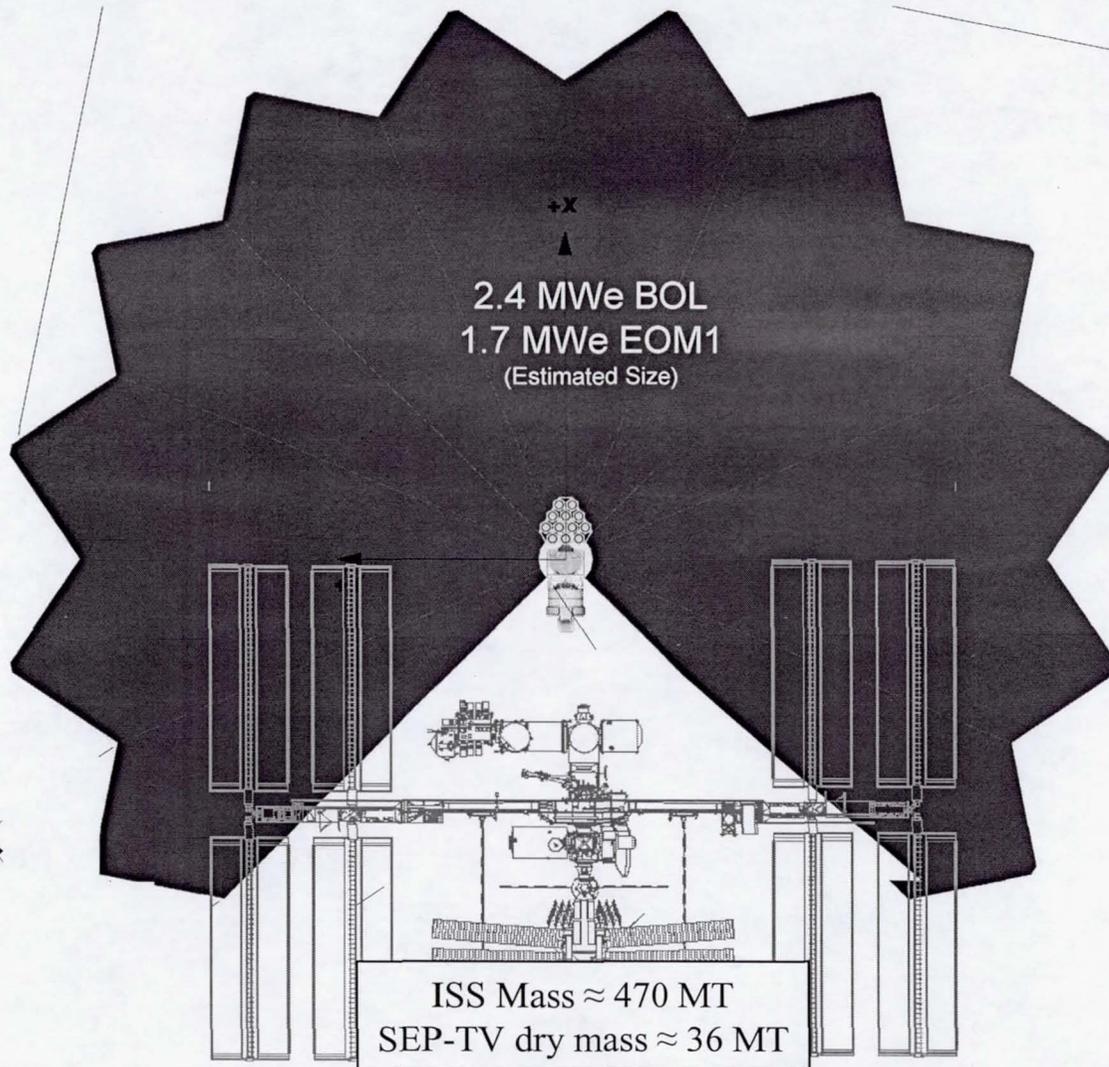


Key Attributes

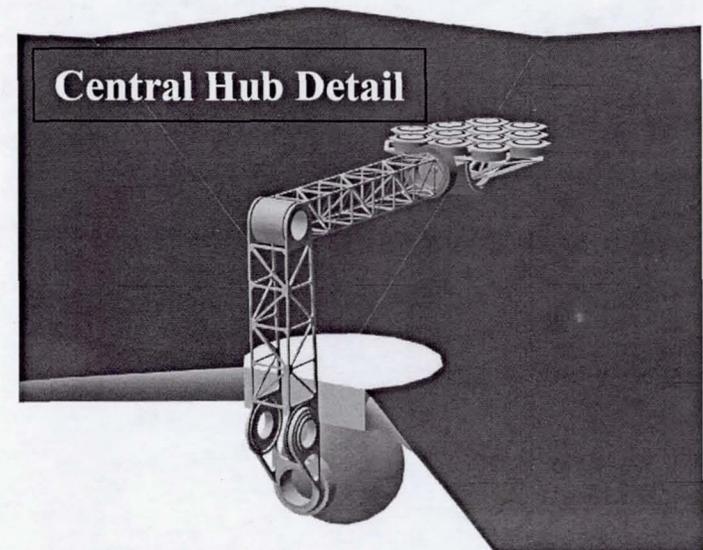
- Crew of 4
- Global lunar access – 3 day
- Lunar polar outpost – 30 days
- ISS integral as a staging platform
- Lunar missions serve as “stepping stones” by providing an opportunity to test technology and operational concepts, reducing risk of future exploration endeavors
- Architecture can be bought “by the yard” resulting in increasing capabilities and operational experience
- Modest augmentation of commercial launch vehicles
- Common architecture elements for all Earth’s Neighborhood missions



Solar Electric Propulsion Concept

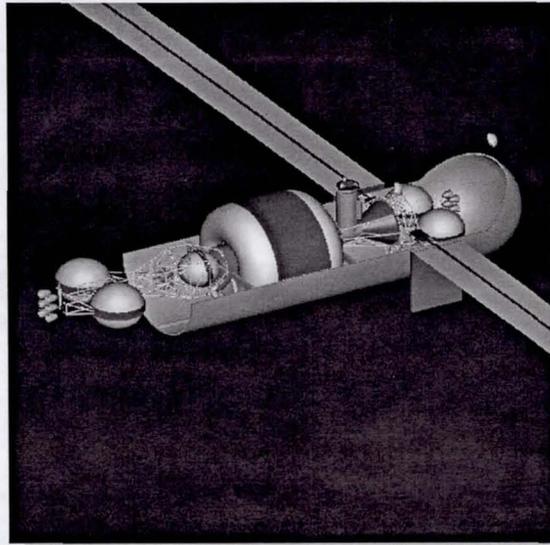


- Array sized to provide 1700 kW_e throughout first mission
- 14700 m² CuInS₂ array area
- 171 m span (wingtip-wingtip)
- 17 x 100 kW_e Hall Thruster Propulsion
- Articulated boom thruster gimbaling



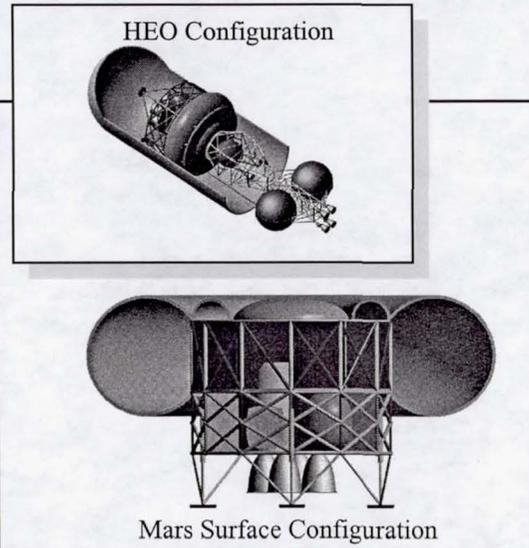


Mars Mission Vehicle Concepts



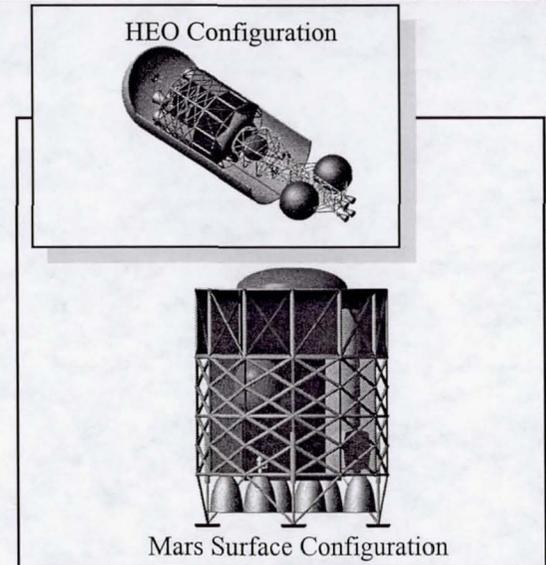
Mars Transit Vehicle

- Supports mission crew of six for up to 200-day transits to and from Mars
- Return propulsion stage integrated with transit system
- Provides return-to Earth abort capability for up to 30 hours post-TMI
- Total Vehicle Mass in High-Earth Orbit = 188 mt



Mars Surface Habitat

- Vehicle supports mission crew of six for up to 18 months on the surface of Mars
- Provides robust exploration and science capabilities
- Descent vehicle capable of landing 36,000 kg
- Total Vehicle Mass in High-Earth Orbit = 99 mt



Descent/Ascent Vehicle

- Transports six crew from Mars orbit to the surface and back to orbit
- Provides contingency abort-to-orbit capability
- Supports six crew for 30-days
- Vehicle capable of utilizing locally produced propellants
- Total Vehicle Mass in High-Earth Orbit = 103 mt



Mars Mission Overview

