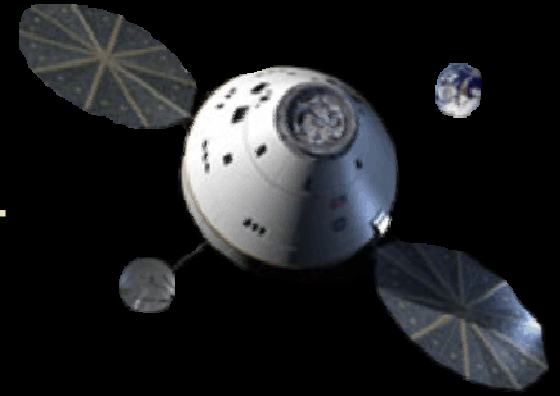


ORION/MOONRISE: JOINT HUMAN-ROBOTIC LUNAR SAMPLE RETURN MISSION CONCEPT



Leon Alkalai, Ben Solish, John Elliott,
Tim McElrath, Juergen Mueller, Jeff Parker

Jet Propulsion Laboratory,
California Institute of Technology



FISO Lecture Series
February 27th, 2013



Thank you



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- FISO Lecture Series organizers at NASA's GSFC
Harley Thronson and
- Co-authors of this paper
- John Baker and Gary Burdick, JPL Human Exploration
Program Office
- Brad Jolliff and Chip Shearer



Orion/MoonRise Mission Concept: Introduction & Motivation



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- An opportunity for significant collaboration between SMD and HEOMD.

 - Conduct an exciting and bold joint human-robotic mission in cis-Lunar space as a precursor to future Mars exploration by combining the mature MoonRise lander design with the HEOMD architecture.

 - Accomplish high national priority Decadal Survey Science with the first sample return from the lunar farside; the key to understanding the formation of our Solar System and early evolution of the Earth-Moon System at a time when life originated on Earth.
-

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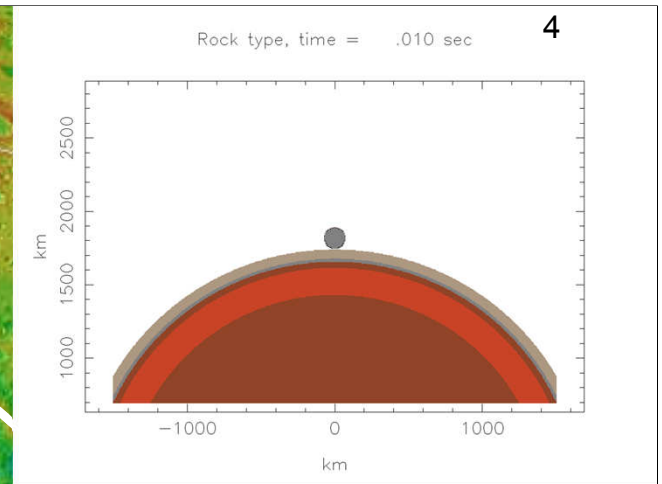
South Pole —
Aitken Basin

Equator

Aitken Crater

South Pole

LRO LOLA data on LROC
WAC context mosaic

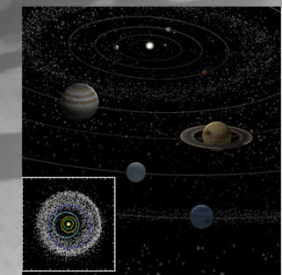


MoonRise sample return addresses key Solar System Science as endorsed by the NRC!

Addresses key objectives for Planetary Science.

Advances scientific knowledge of Solar System history and processes.

How the Solar System evolved to its current, diverse state.



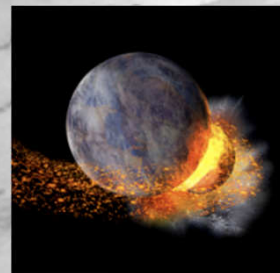
Dynamics of the Outer Solar System



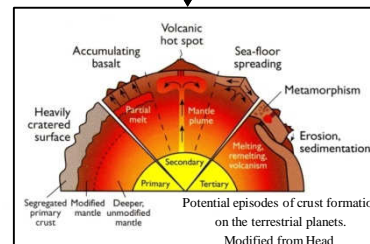
Impact Cataclysm



Effects of Giant Impacts on Planetary Evolution



Origin of the Earth-Moon system



Differentiation and Thermal History of the Terrestrial Planets



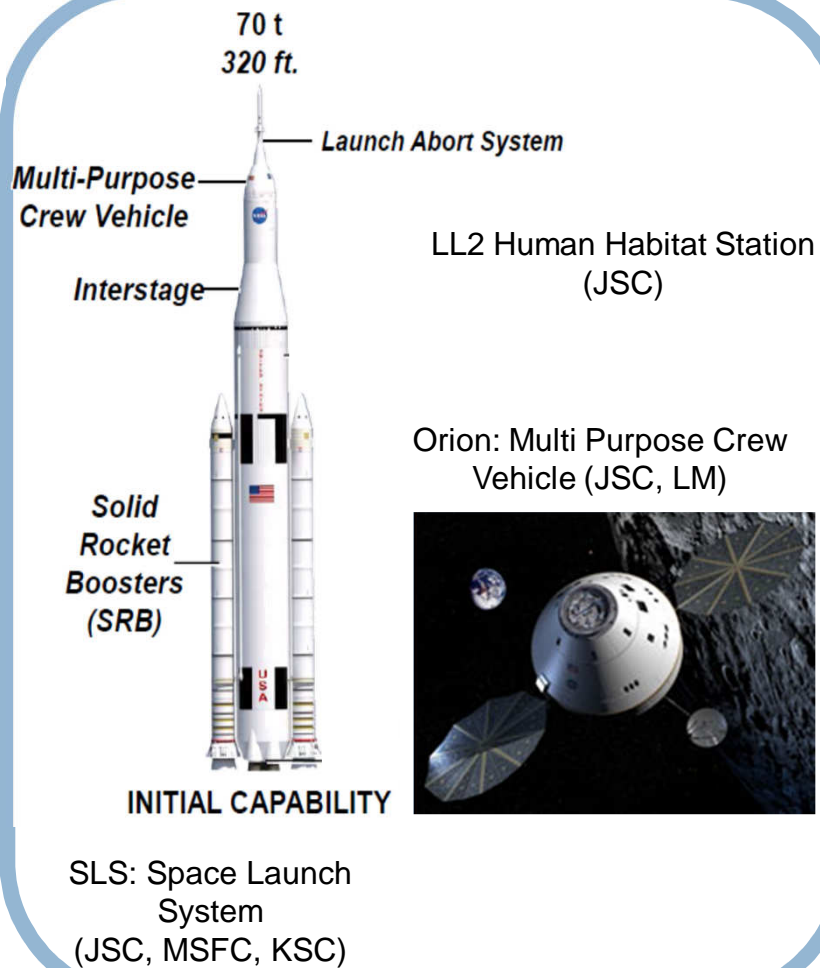
Planetary Environments for the Origin and Evolution of Life

Implications for the history of Earth at a critical time in the development of its habitable environments and the origin and survival of Earth's early life.

Architectural Elements of the Study

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Human Architectural Elements



Robotic Architectural Elements



MoonRise New Frontiers Phase A Study (JPL, LM)



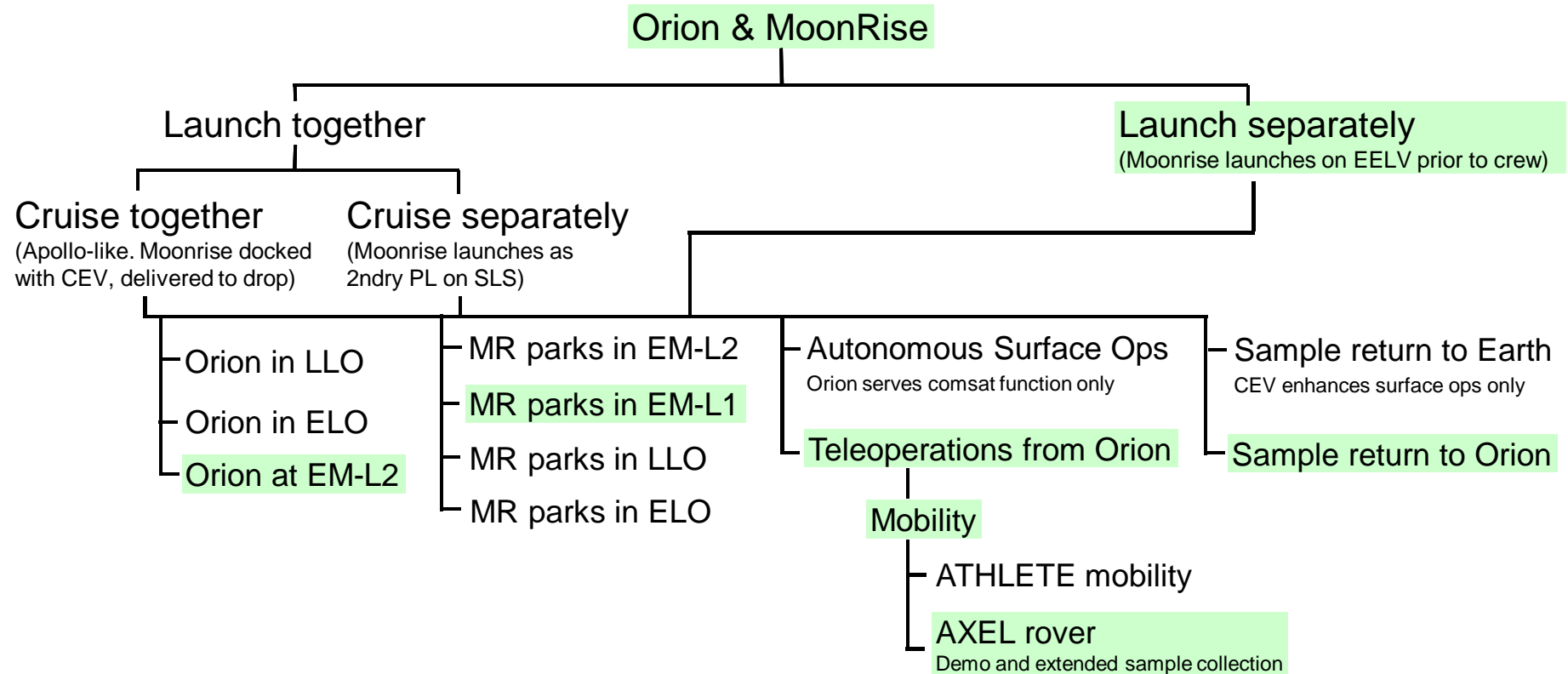
ALHAT: Autonomous Landing and Hazard Avoidance Technology (JSC, LaRC, JPL, APL, GRC)



Axel: Scalable low mass tethered rover for very steep terrain access & sample collection (JPL)



Orion/MoonRise: Trade-Space





Orion/MoonRise: Mission Concept Outline:



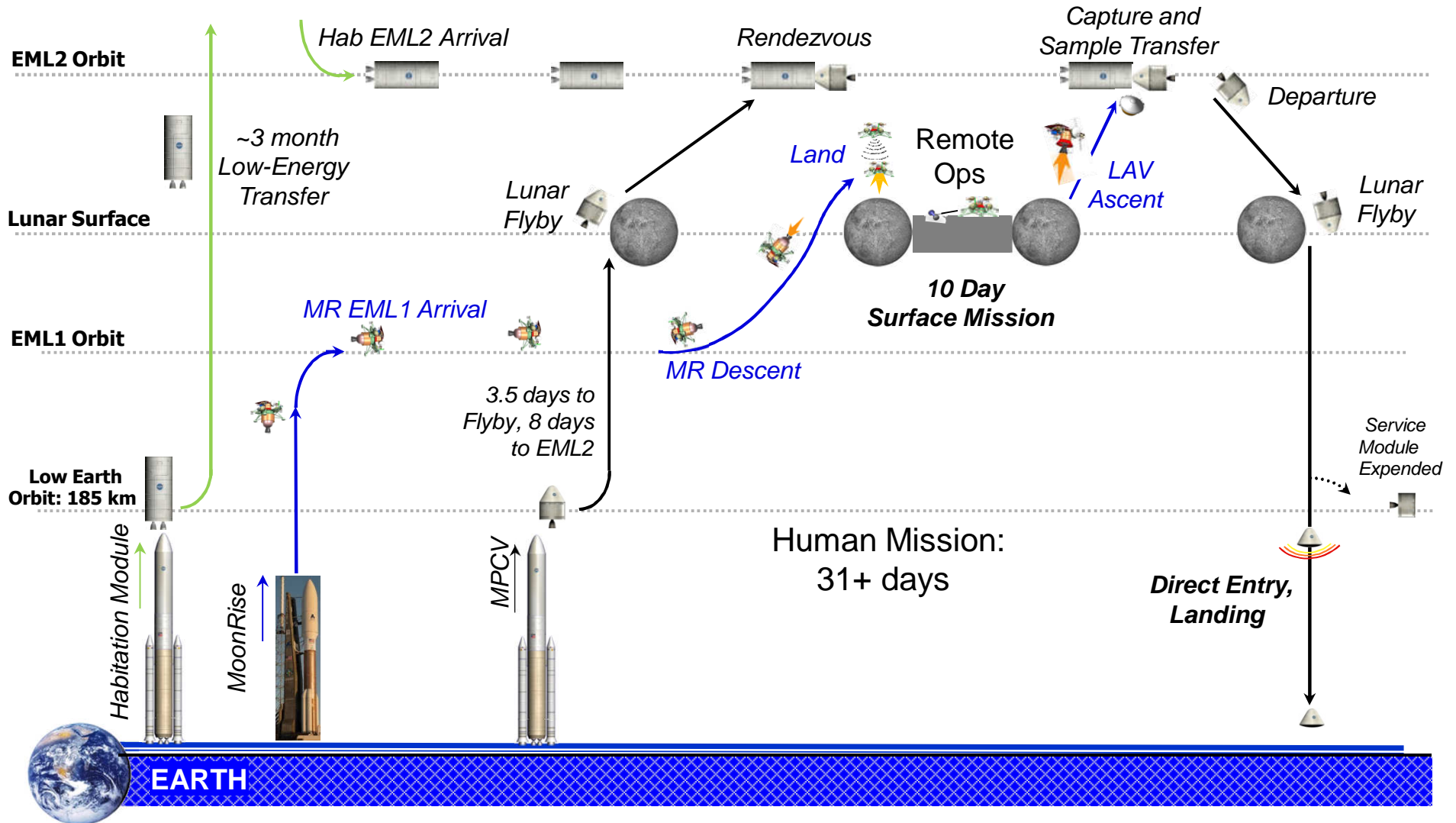
8

- Assume human habitat module is launched on SLS and is established at or around EM-L2.
 - The MoonRise robotic sample return vehicle (SRV) is launched.
 - After the SRV has successfully arrived at its staging orbit (EM-L1 or EM-L2), Orion is launched with astronauts to EM-L2 using the crew version of SLS.
 - Once Orion is ready at EM-L2, the SRV lander lands at the South Pole-Aitken Basin with Orion providing relay critical coverage during descent.
 - Upon landing, the lander, tele-operated by astronauts from Orion, uses advanced robotics and mobility systems to sample and retrieve precious scientific samples and store them in a container in the Lunar Ascent Vehicle.
 - The Ascent Vehicle with as much as **10 - 30 kg** of samples ascends to EM-L2 station.
 - Astronauts in Orion capture sample canister at EM-L2 and return samples back to Earth.
 - This mission demonstrates human/robotic sample return for future Mars missions and brings high science value payload to the science community.
 - Excellent opportunity for public engagement and outreach!
-

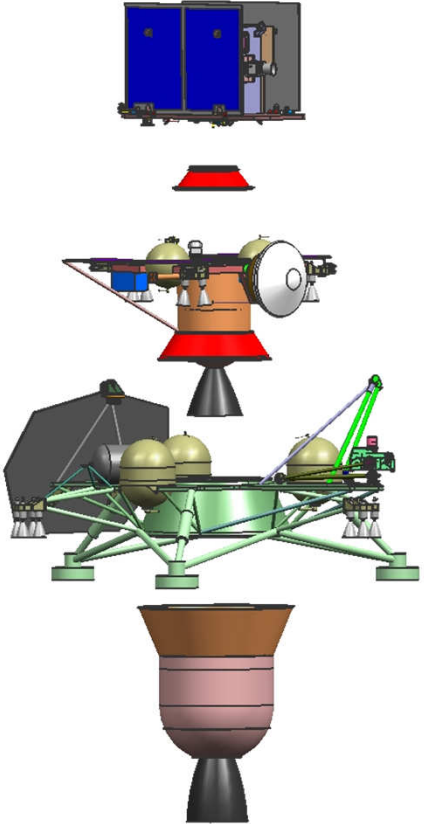
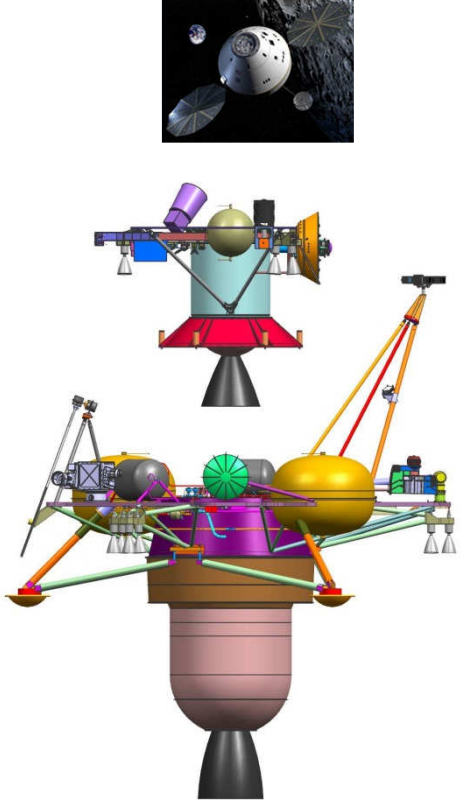
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Orion/MoonRise Mission Architecture

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Small updates to the MoonRise 2010 Architecture

MoonRise 2010	Implementation Approach	Orion/MoonRise Lander
	<p><u>Com Sat</u></p> <p><u>LAV & SRC</u></p> <p><u>LSM</u></p> <p><u>LBM</u></p>	<p>Orion</p> 

Orion/MoonRise: modified SRV

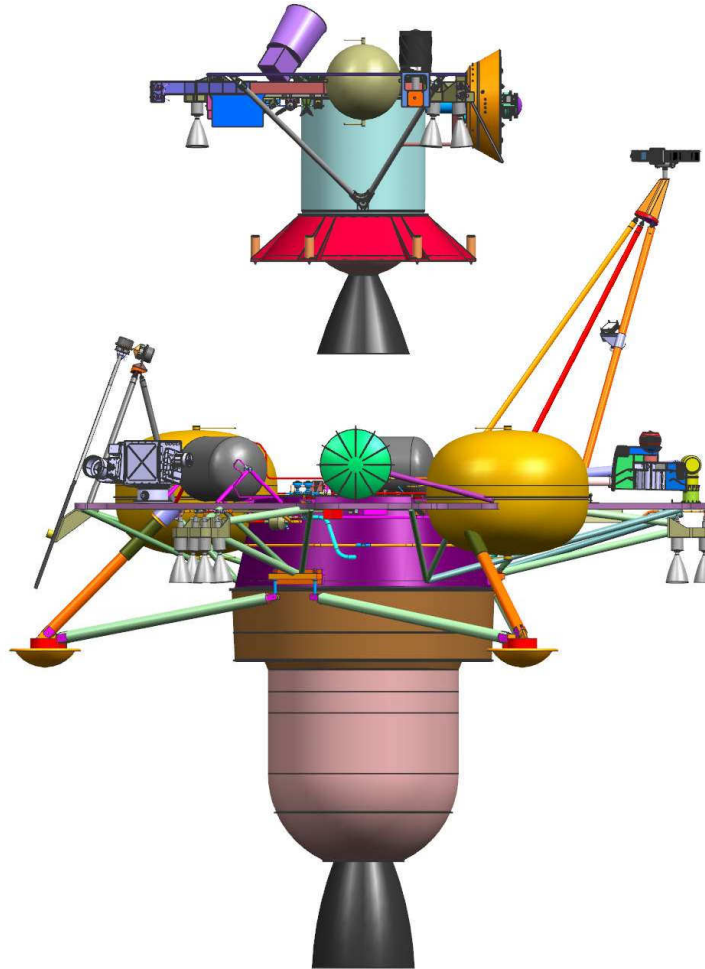
11

2x ATK/PSI 80512 Tanks
49 kg N_2H_4
Off-the-shelf

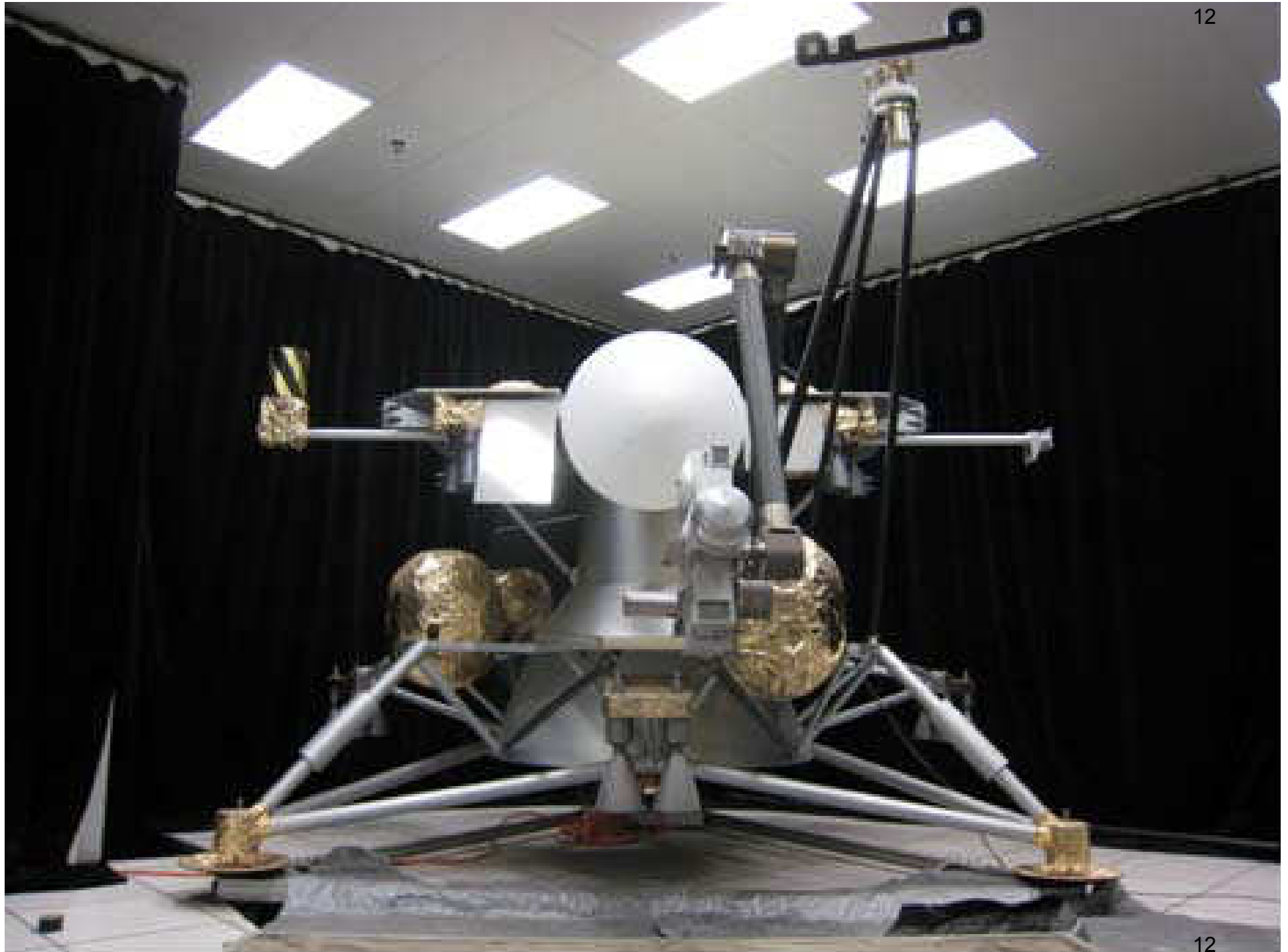
STAR 30 C/BP
Fully loaded
Off-the-shelf

2x ATK/PSI 80407 Tanks
462 kg N_2H_4
Off-the-shelf

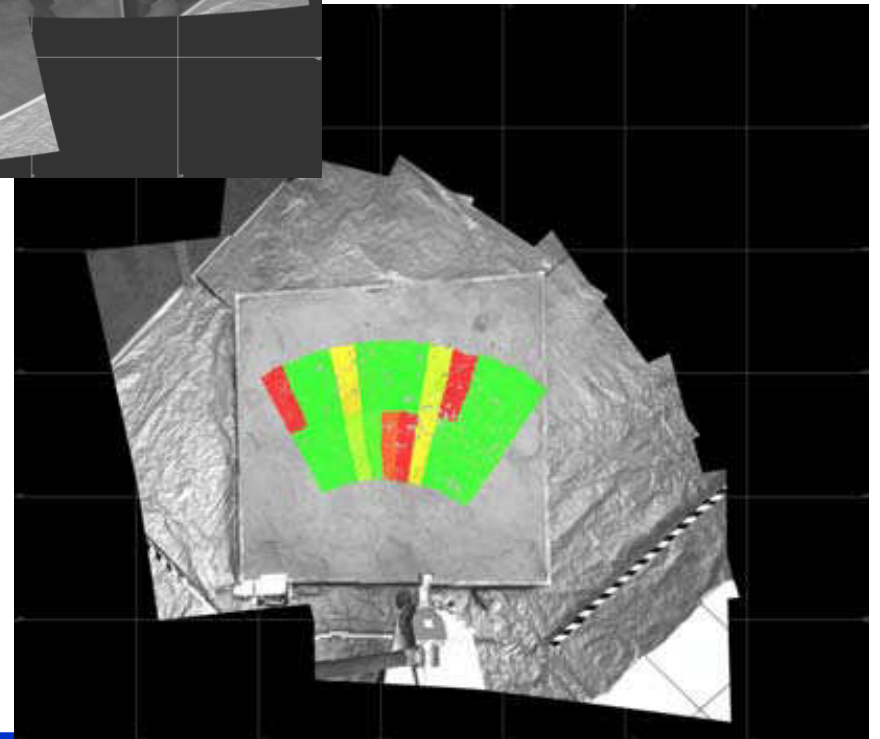
STAR 48AX 7.5%
uploaded vs
MoonRise 2010



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MoonRise Lander: Workspace characterization



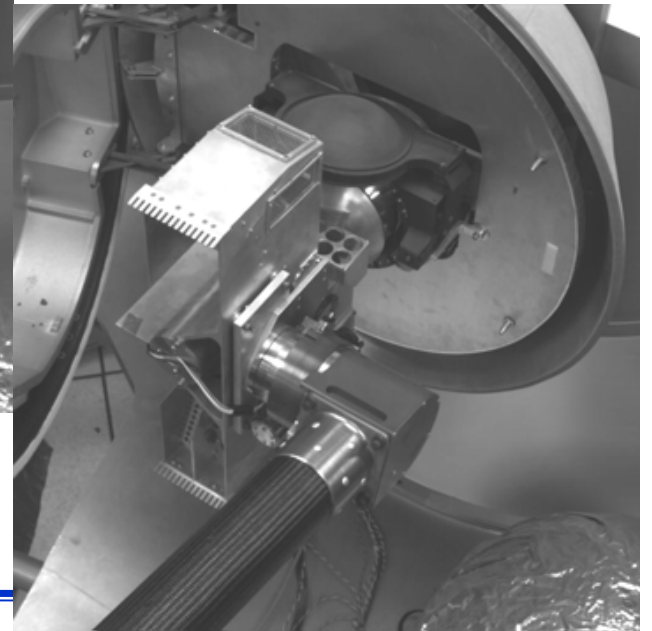
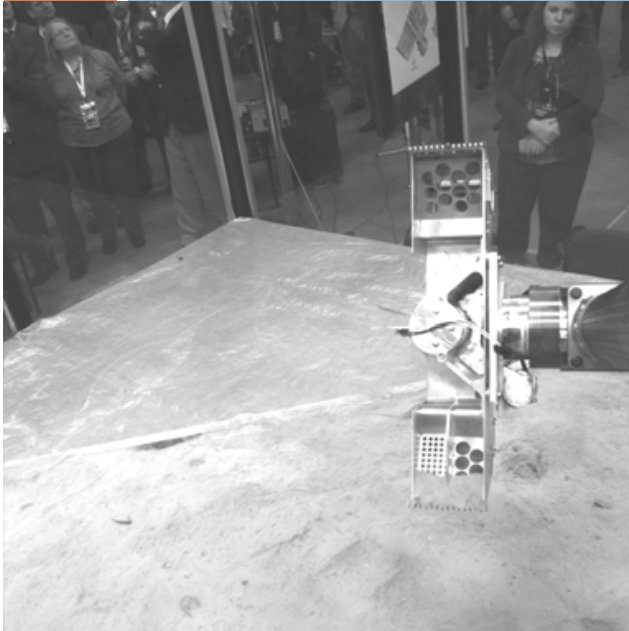
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MoonRise Lander: Sample Acquisition and Transfer System



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Orion/MoonRise Mission Design: *SRV Staging at EM-L1, Ascent to EM-L2*



Scenario

- Launch well before humans; take a low-energy transfer to the Moon; pass through the EM-L2 vicinity and arrive at a halo orbit about EM-L1.
- Remain at EM-L1 until humans launch; then proceed with descent to surface.
- Land via shallow flight path angle; remain on the surface for up to 10 days.
- Ascend via a high flight path angle on a direct return path to the EM-L2 orbits where humans will be stationed.
- Humans then rendezvous and pick up samples at EM-L2 for return to Earth.

SAMPLE RETURN VEHICLE: LAUNCH, TLC

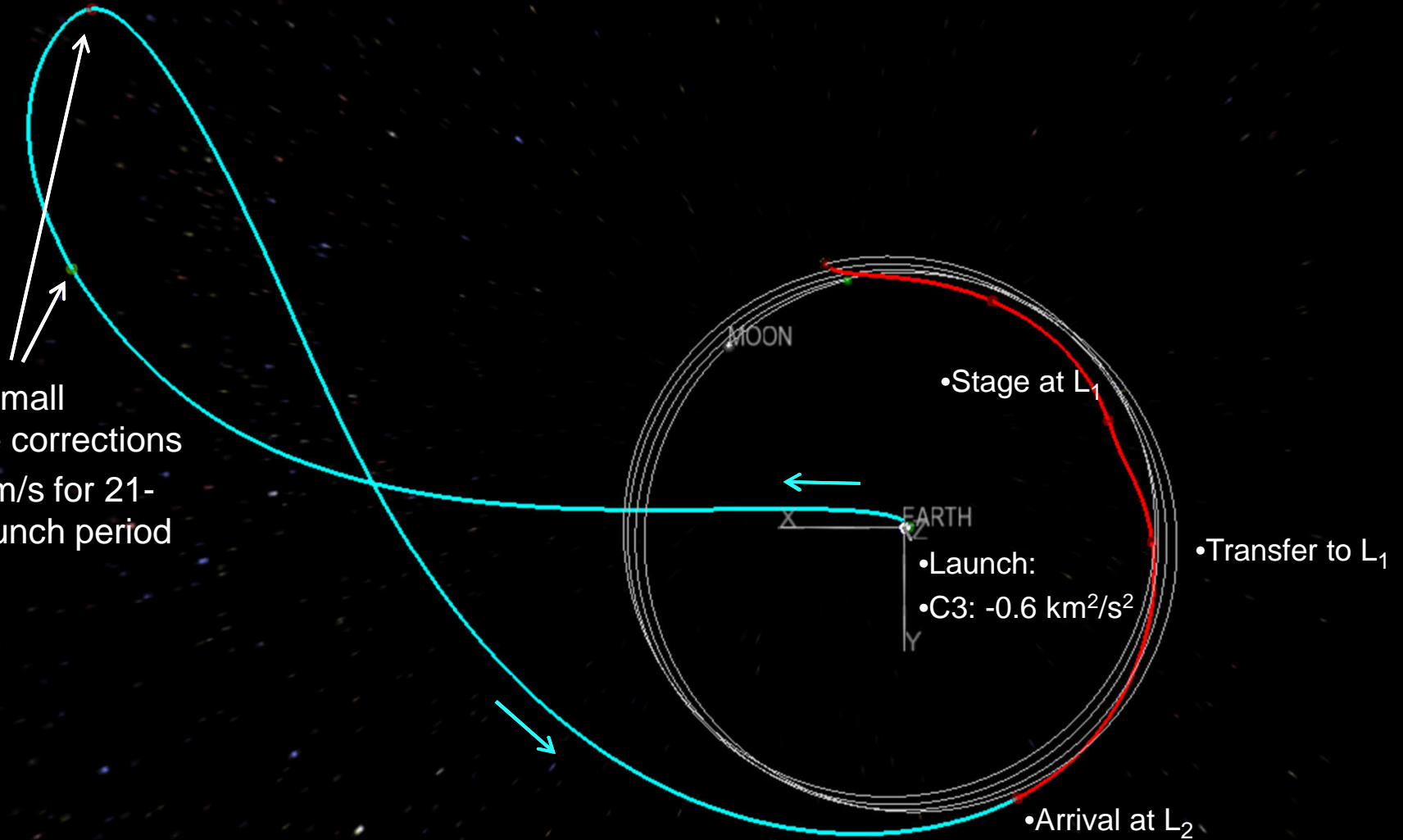
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LEAG 2012: Orion/MoonRise

- Human MoonRise Mission
- Sun-Earth Rotating Frame
- Viewed from Above

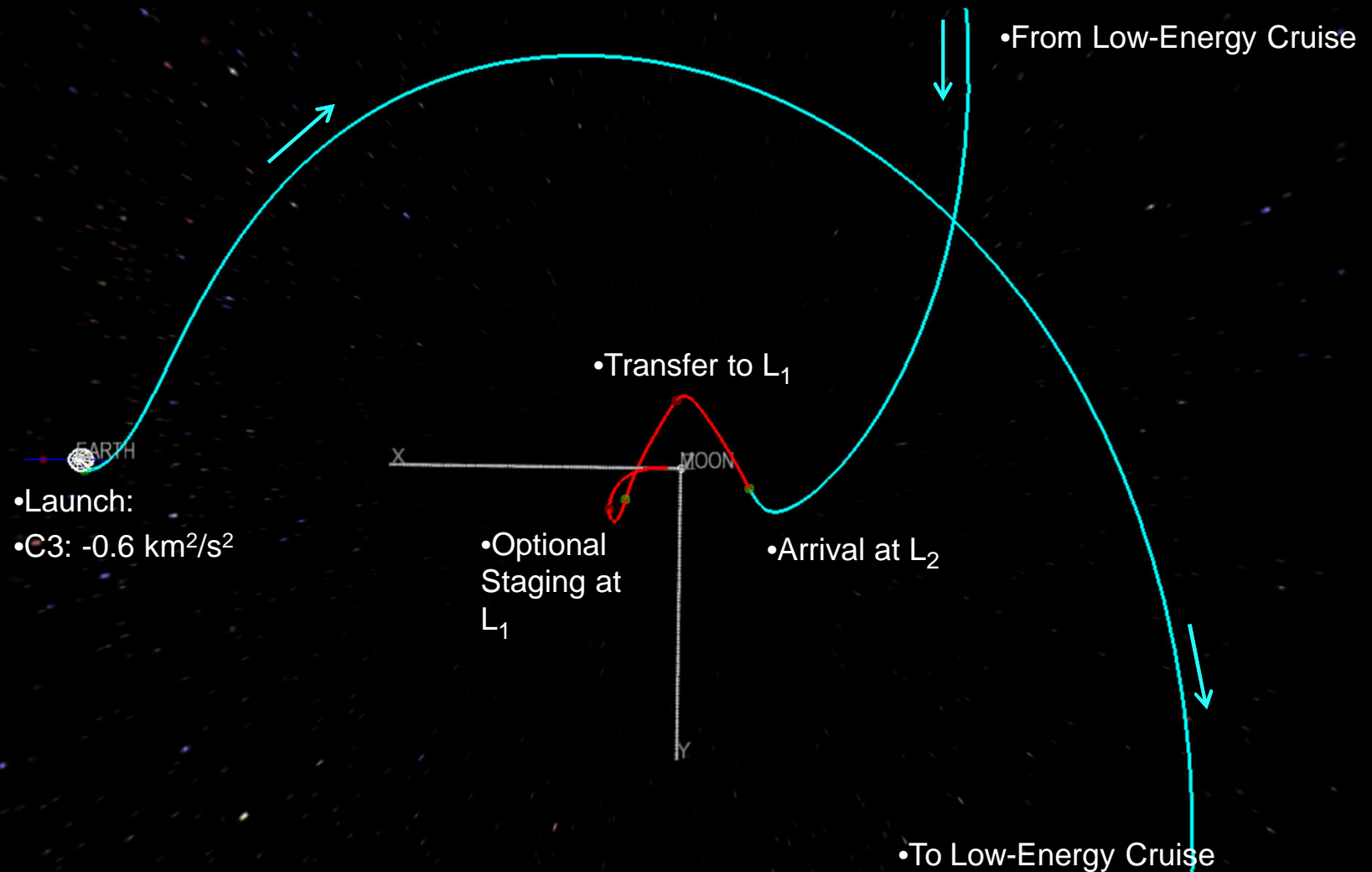
- 3 month low-energy transfer to the Moon
- Staging at L_1 or L_2
- 7.5 day descent, which may begin before humans arrive at L_2
- 10.6 days on the surface
- 4.5 day ascent from surface to halo

- Two small course corrections
- < 35 m/s for 21-day launch period



- 3 month low-energy transfer to the Moon
- Staging at L_1 or L_2
- 7.5 day descent, which may begin before humans arrive at L_2

- Human MoonRise Mission
- Earth-Moon Rotating Frame
- Viewed from Above



- Human MoonRise Mission
- Earth-Moon Rotating Frame
- Viewed from Above

- 3 month low-energy transfer to the Moon
- Staging at L_1 or L_2
- 7.5 day descent, which may begin before humans arrive at L_2

- Optional Staging at L_1

- From Low-Energy Cruise

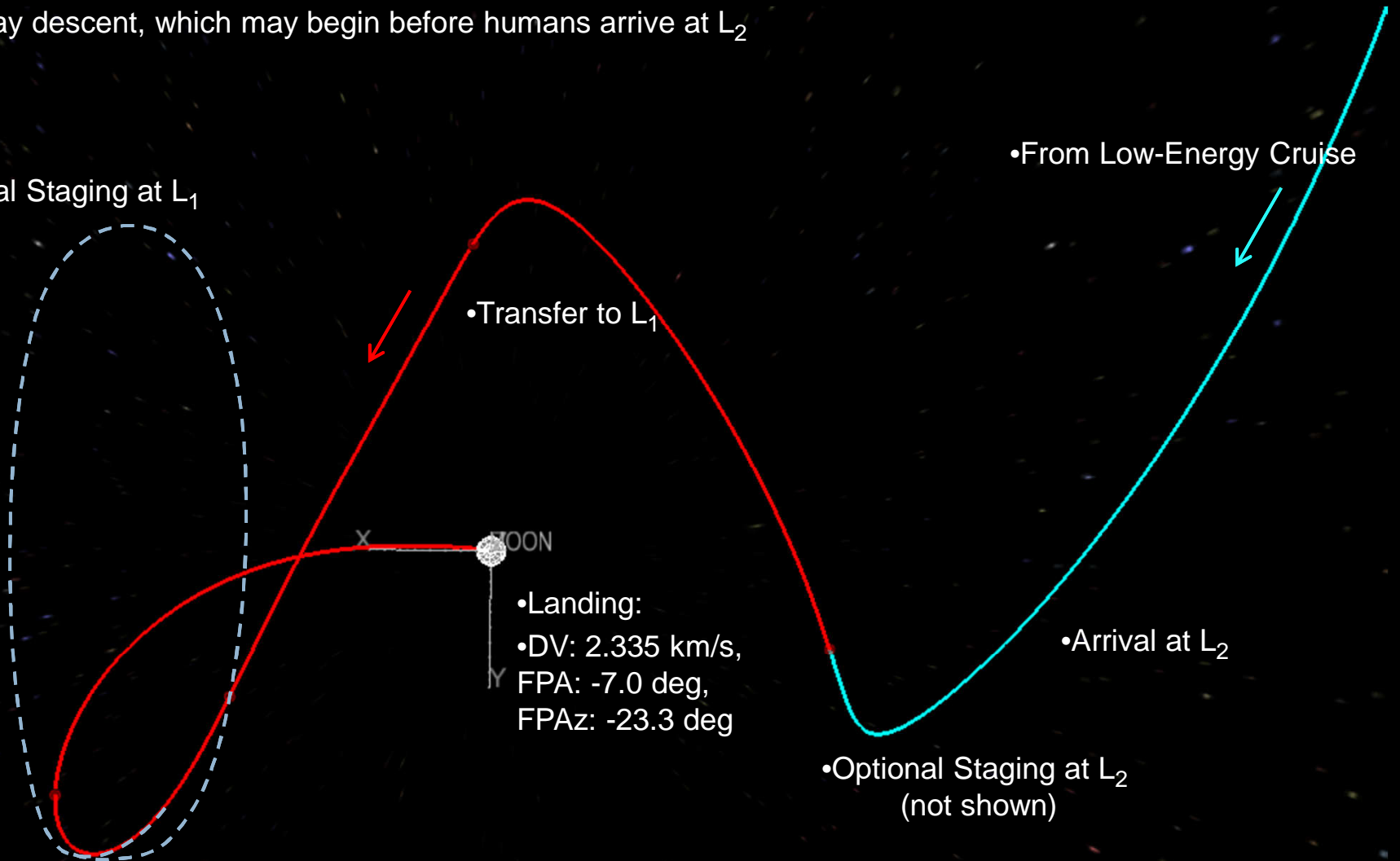
- Transfer to L_1

- Landing:
- DV: 2.335 km/s,
- FPA: -7.0 deg,
- FPAz: -23.3 deg

- Arrival at L_2

- Optional Staging at L_2
(not shown)

- Optional Staging at L_1
(direct descent shown)



SAMPLE RETURN VEHICLE: DESCENT

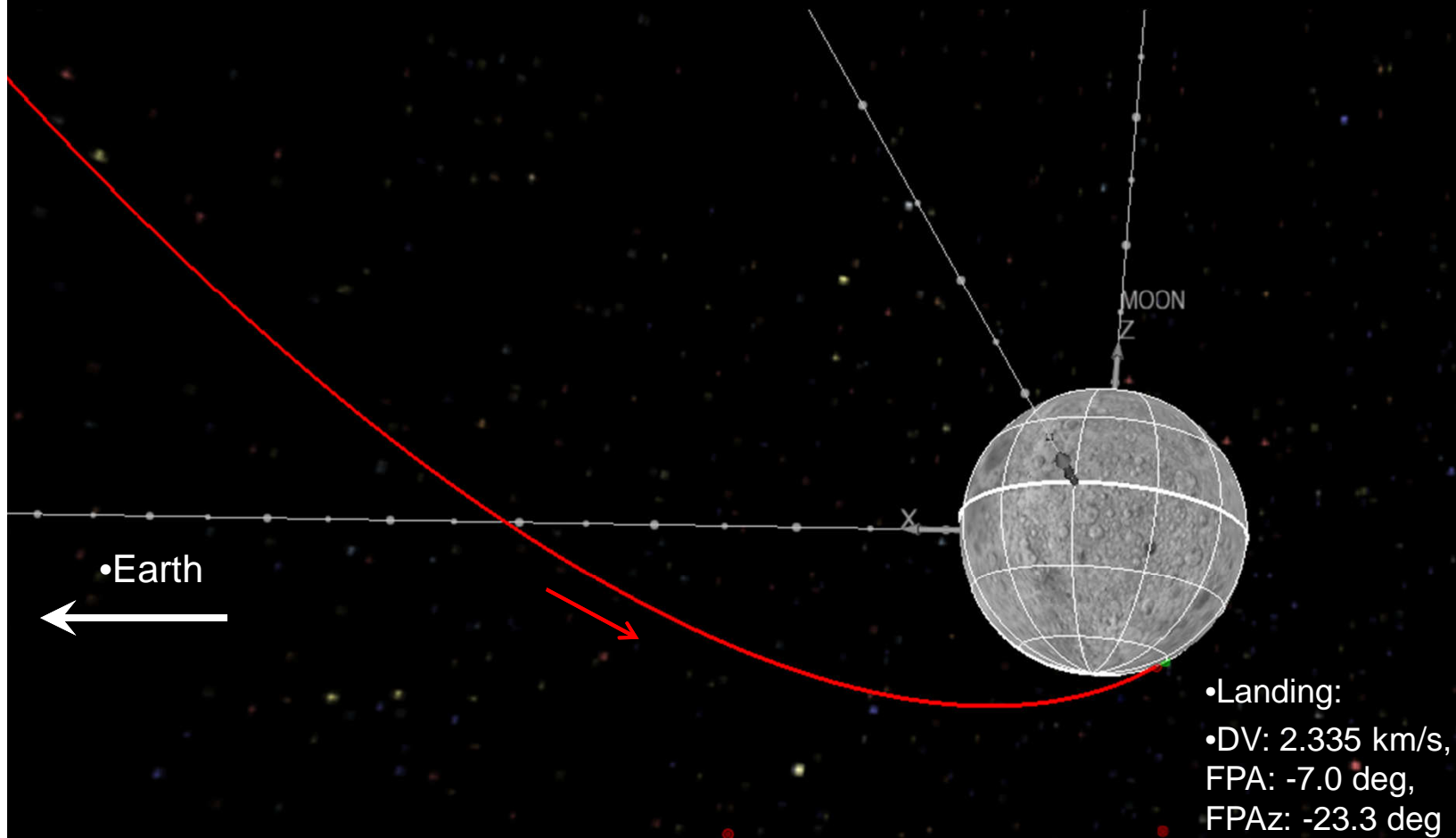
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LEAG 2012: Orion/MoonRise

- Human MoonRise Mission

- Moon-centered
Viewed from the Side

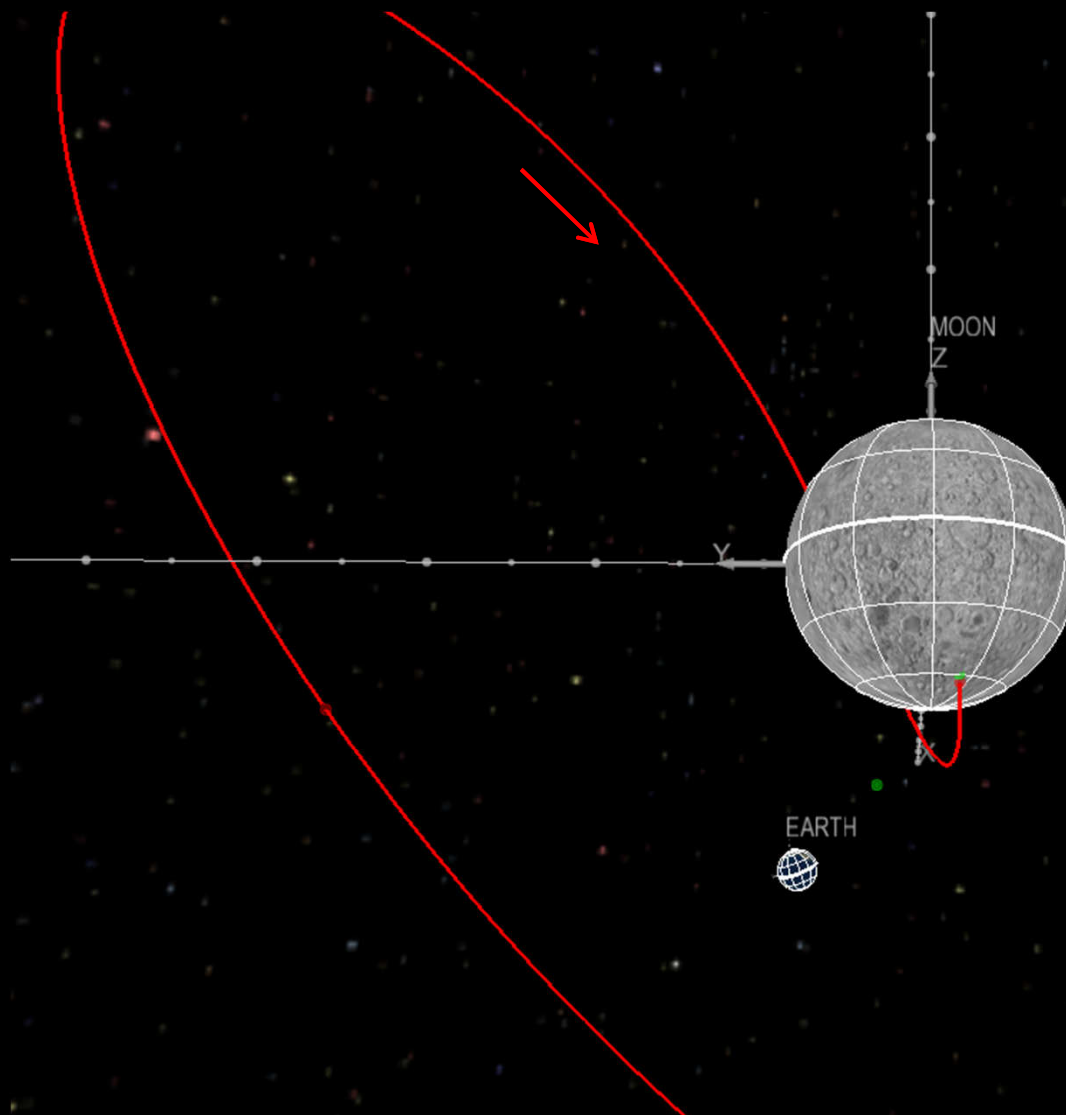
- 3 month low-energy transfer to the Moon
- Staging at L_1 or L_2
- 7.5 day descent, which may begin before humans arrive at L_2



- Human MoonRise Mission

- Moon-centered
Viewed from the Back

- 3 month low-energy transfer to the Moon
- Staging at L_1 or L_2
- 7.5 day descent, which may begin before humans arrive at L_2



- Landing:
- DV: 2.335 km/s,
- FPA: -7.0 deg,
- FPAz: -23.3 deg

LUNAR ASCENT VEHICLE: ASCENT

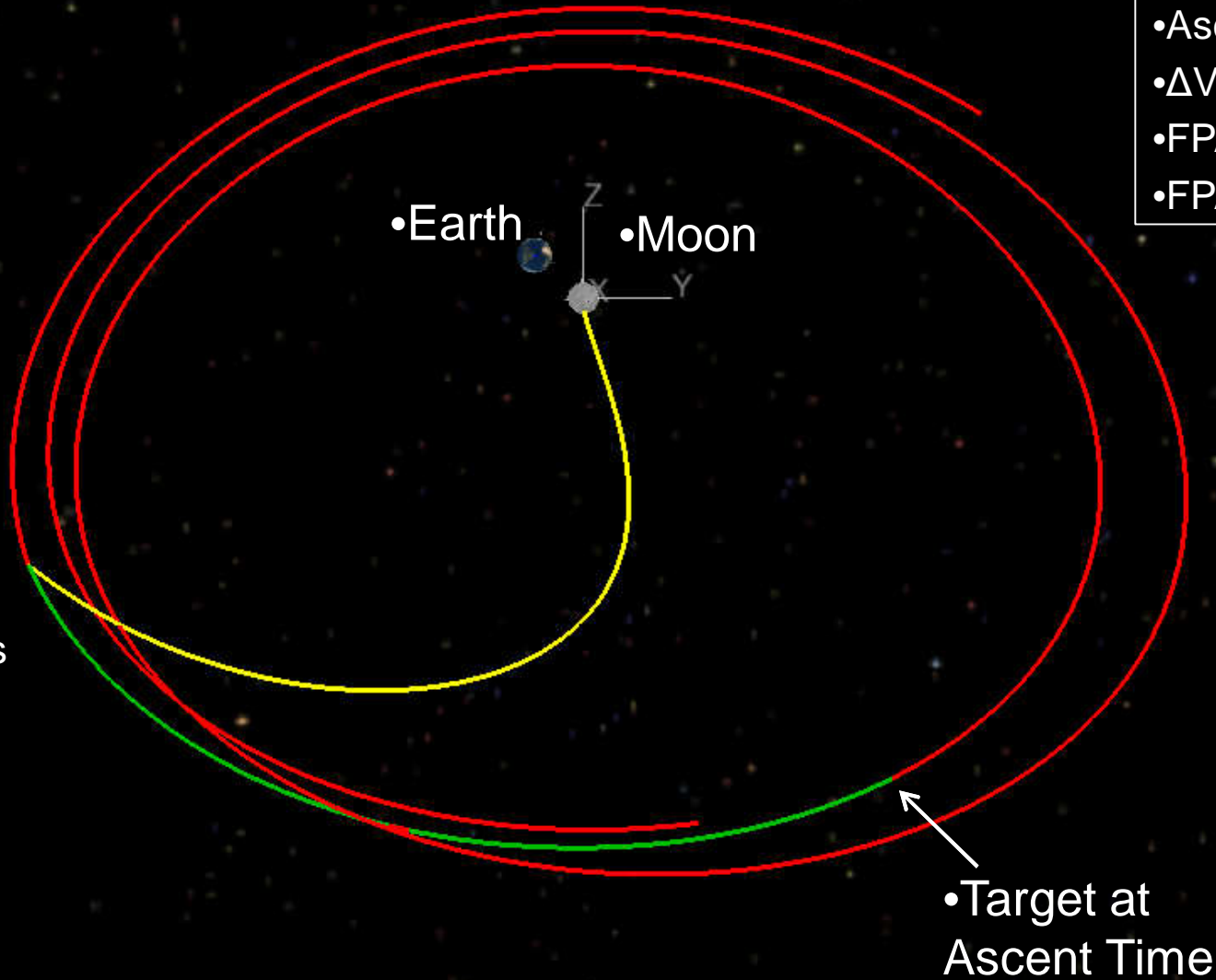
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LEAG 2012: Orion/MoonRise

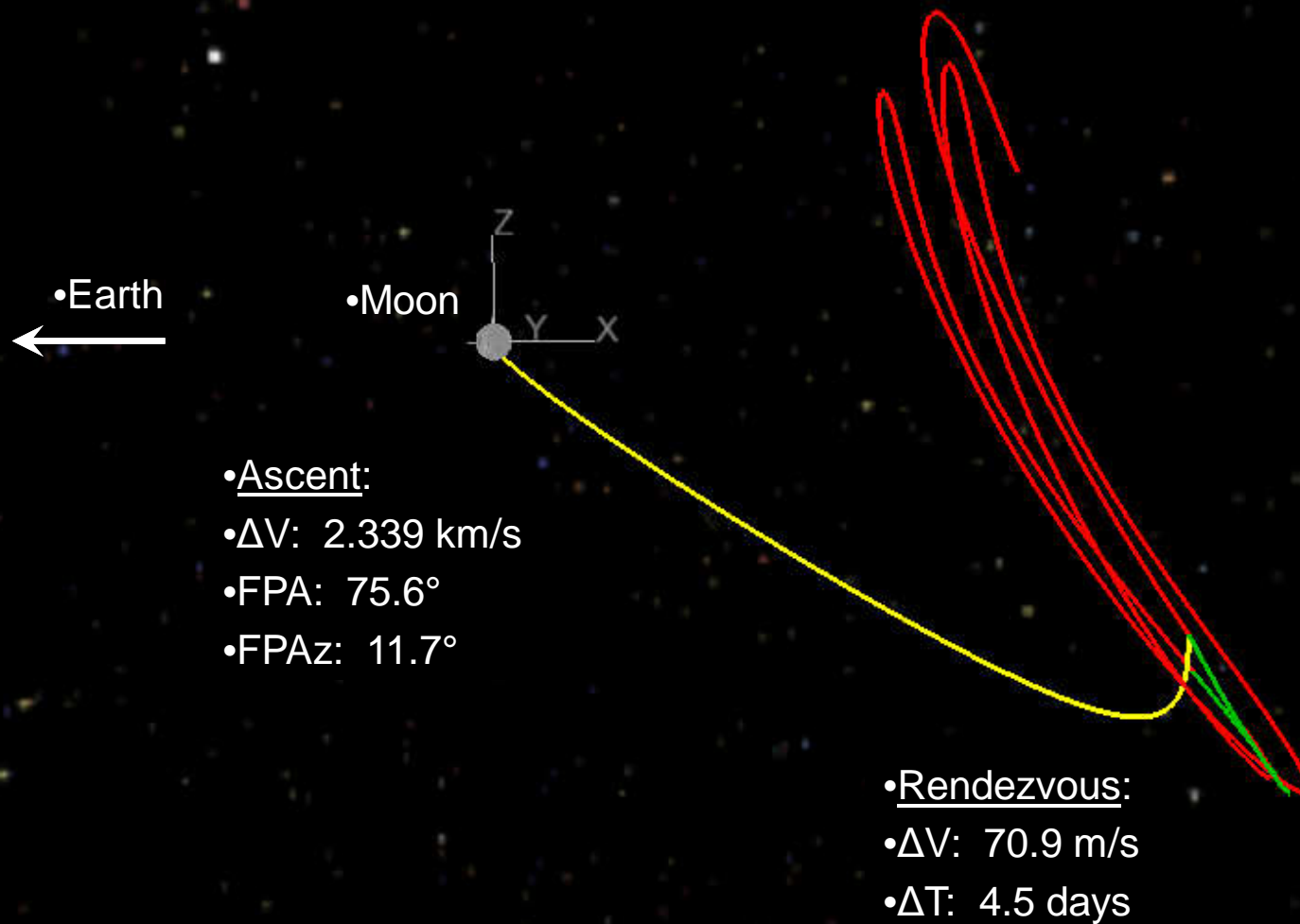
•View from Behind Halo

- Rendezvous:
- ΔV : 70.9 m/s
- ΔT : 4.5 days

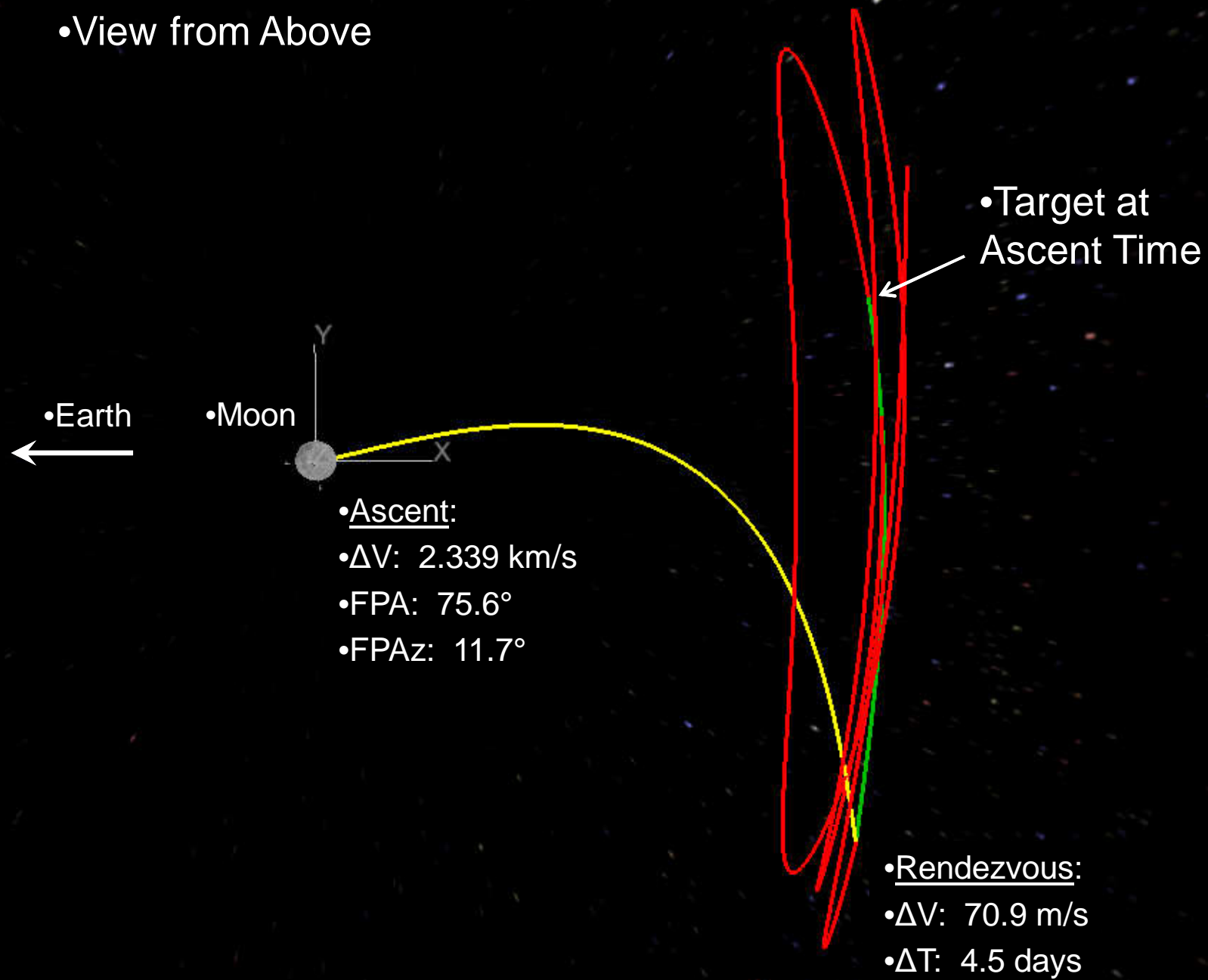
- Ascent:
- ΔV : 2.339 km/s
- FPA: 75.6°
- FPAz: 11.7°



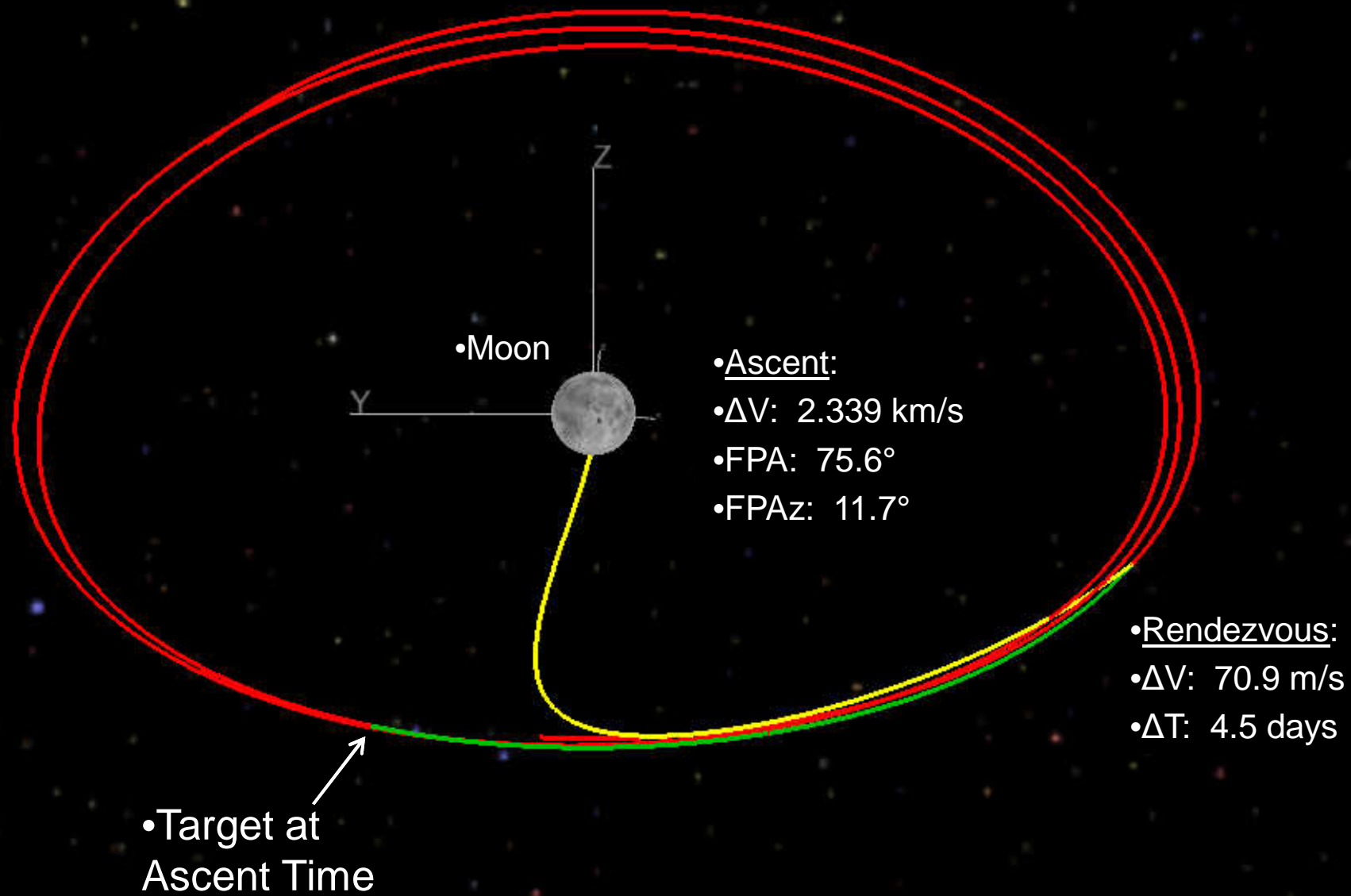
•View from the Side



•View from Above



- View from Earth





Orion/MoonRise delta-V:

Staging at EM-L1 (descent); Ascent to EM-L2

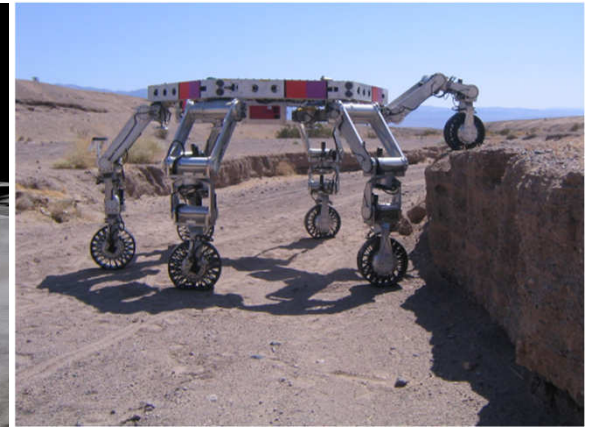
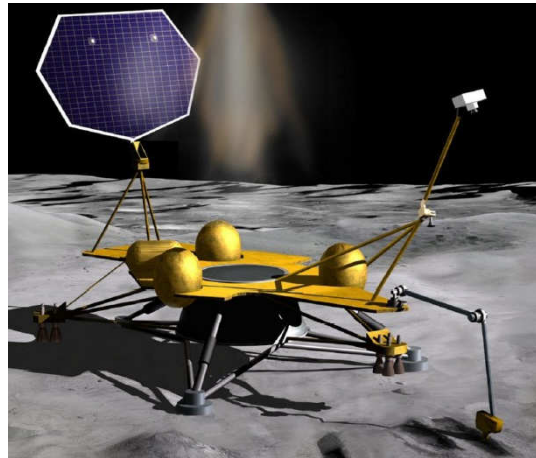


Mission Phase	Mission Element	ΔV (m/s)	Comments
Trans-Lunar Cruise			
	Deterministic ΔV	40	May be less, but it's good to carry a little extra here.
	Statistical	20	Added 12 m/s for a year of station keeping
	ACS	-	Propellant usage
	L1 Departure, Targeting	48	1-2 Additional maneuvers (not fully studied). This could be small (20?) or maybe even a little higher (50?), but probably around 30.
Landing			
	BB SRM + attitude control	2232.34	See MR Proposal
	Velocity Cleanup	167.64	
	Terminal Descent and Landing	172.48	
	Configuration Change	-	Leave lander, gain sample
Ascent			
	Pop-up	12.45	
	AB SRM + attitude control	2351	We have a smaller velocity target than MR, so this is probably conservative.
	Clean-up	63.5	
	Rendezvous	71	This may be smaller for longer-duration ascents, or larger for smaller-duration ascents.
	Statistical	28	Introduction of a rendezvous clean-up maneuver.
	ACS	-	Propellant usage
	Margin	50	I would recommend a large Margin since we haven't fully explored everything. 50 seems okay.

Orion/MoonRise Lander: Mobility Asset & Sample collection

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- The MoonRise arm provides a heritage design for the primary sample return
- AXEL rover is a scalable (20-50kg) tethered rover
- Tech demo that could provide samples from outside the landing zone
 - ▣ Pictures of the Lander and launch



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Orion/MoonRise Mission: Science & Technical Return

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Science Return

- Returning ~10-20 kg of samples
- Examine a unique record of the early solar system
- Analysis of the preserved rock fragments in the South Pole-Aitken basin
- Sample return from this area has consistently been a priority of the Decadal Survey

Technical Return

- Demonstration of human robotic sample return mission
- Demonstration of human robotic operations:
 - ▣ Feed forward to future Mars Missions
 - ▣ Critical relay coverage
 - ▣ Tele-robotics
- Demonstrates the flexibility of the EM-L2 as a destination, use of the Orion vehicle, surface assets
- Demonstration of Axel Mobility System

Public Engagement

- Pictures of Lander and launch from the surface of the Moon
- Exciting demonstration of human robotic exploration
- Sample capture at EM-L2
- First samples from another planetary body since the 1970s
- First ever samples from the SPAB

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Orion/MoonRise

Potential International Partners

Nation/ Institution	Space Assets								
	Robotics	Cameras	Instruments	Orbiters	Landers	Rovers	Launch Vehicle	ISS Cargo	Ground Stations
ISS Partners 	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada/ CSA 	x	x							
Japan/ JAXA 			x				x	x	
Russia/ Roscosmos 				x		x	x	x	
ESA 			x	x		x	x	x	
Germany/DLR 	x	x	x	x					x
France/CNES 			x				x		
Italy/ASI 	x					x			
India 									

Orion/MoonRise: Conclusion

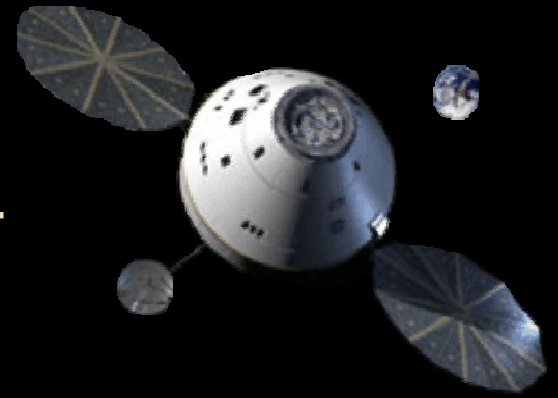


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- There is an integrated architecture that allows us to draw on our knowledge of planetary landers to demonstrate planetary sample return and human robotic interaction around a planetary body.
 - Combining the Science return from a MoonRise style mission with the human assets provides a clear opportunity for significant technical and scientific return.
 - Orion/MoonRise mission concept provides clear feed-forward to Mars sample return and Mars human exploration.
-

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ORION/MOONRISE: JOINT HUMAN-ROBOTIC LUNAR SAMPLE RETURN MISSION CONCEPT



Thank you for your attention.
Leon.Alkalai@jpl.nasa.gov

