

The Moon's Role in the Exploration of the Solar System

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(with apologies to people from whom I have poached graphics)

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Ames Research Center

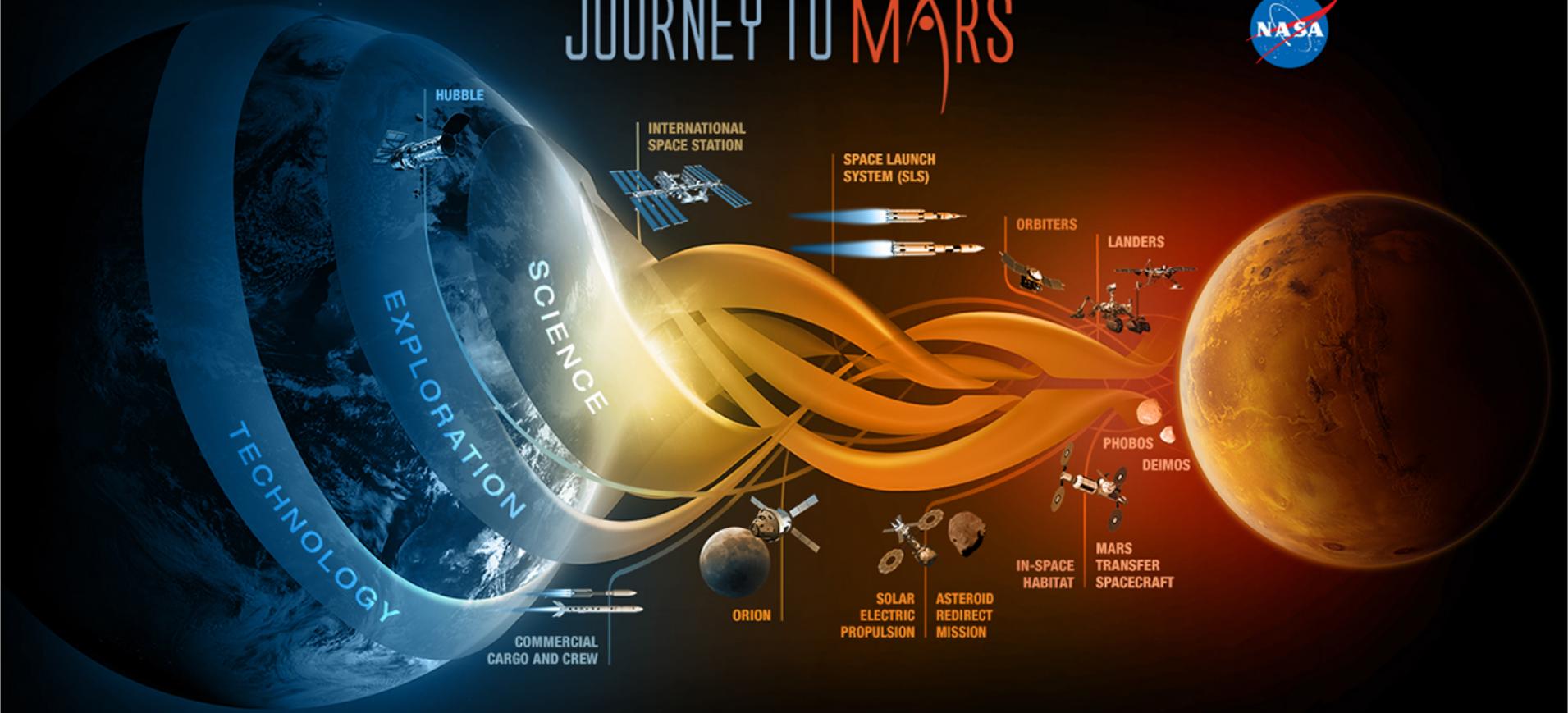
Moon's Role



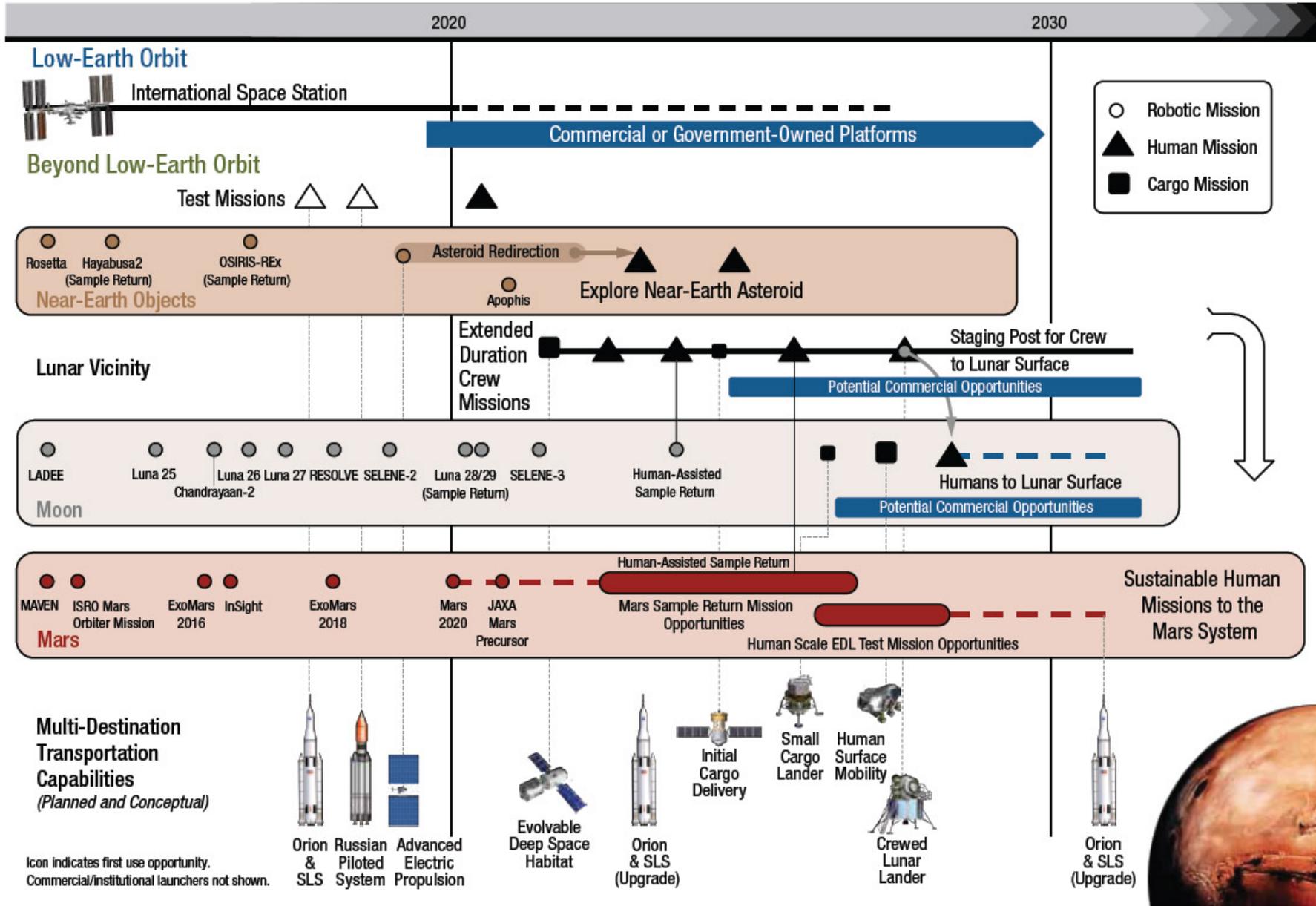
- Science
 - Lunar science – in situ
 - Lunar observatory
 - Laboratory experiments
- Test bed
 - Technology validation
 - Operations demonstration
- Resources
 - Fuel
 - Life support
- Public Engagement
 - Excitement
 - Tangible goals
 - Visibility
- Commercial Opportunities
- National Security
- *Premise: Continued program of solar system exploration with humans and a presence in cislunar space ± Mars.*



JOURNEY TO MARS



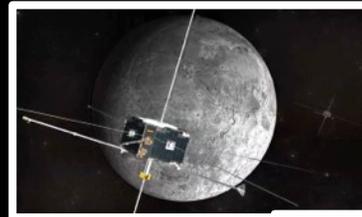
ISECG Mission Scenario



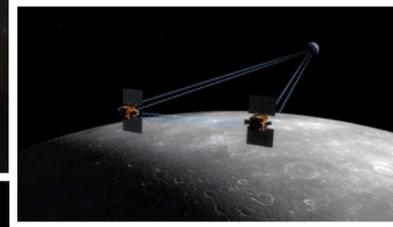
Lunar Science – Recent Missions



LRO/LCROSS



ARTEMIS



GRAIL



LADEE



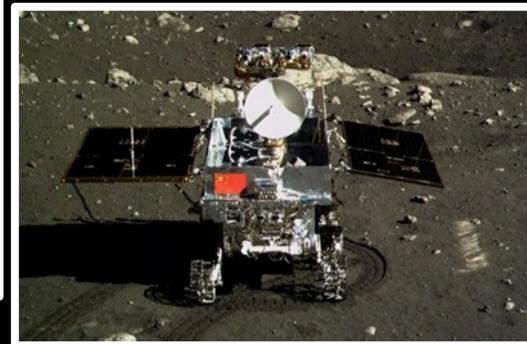
Chandrayaan



Kaguya

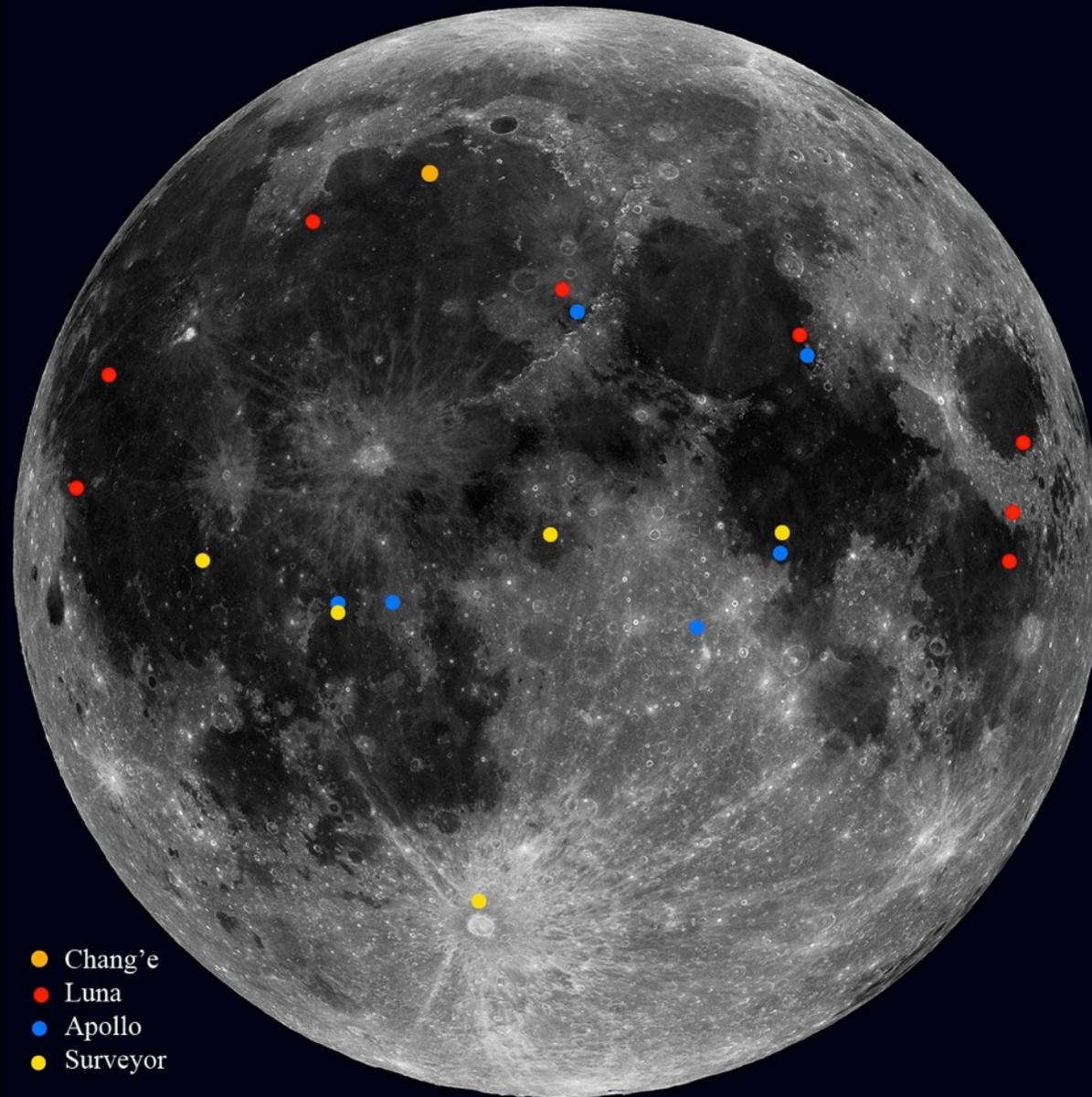


Chang'e 1 & 2 & 3



SMART 1

Lunar Science – Surface Missions



Lunar Science - Questions

Lunar Exploration Analysis Group (LEAG)

Understand the environmental impacts of lunar exploration.

Development and implementation of sample return technologies and protocols.

Characterize the environment and processes in lunar polar regions.

Understand the dynamical evolution and space weathering of the regolith.

Understand lunar differentiation.

Understand volcanic processes.

Understand the impact process.

Determine the stratigraphy, structure, and geological history of the Moon.

Understand formation of the Earth-Moon system.

Understand the impact history of the Inner Solar System as recorded on the Moon.

Regolith as a recorder of extra-lunar processes.

Scientific Context for Exploration of the Moon: Final Report

Bombardment history of the inner solar system uniquely revealed on the Moon.

Structure and composition of the lunar interior provide fundamental information on the evolution of a differentiated body.

Key planetary processes are manifested in diversity of lunar crustal rocks.

The lunar poles are special environments that may bear witness to the volatile flux over the latter part of solar system history.

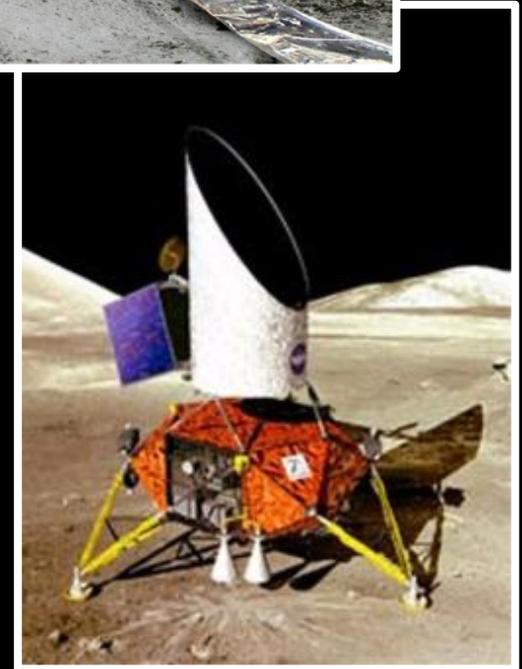
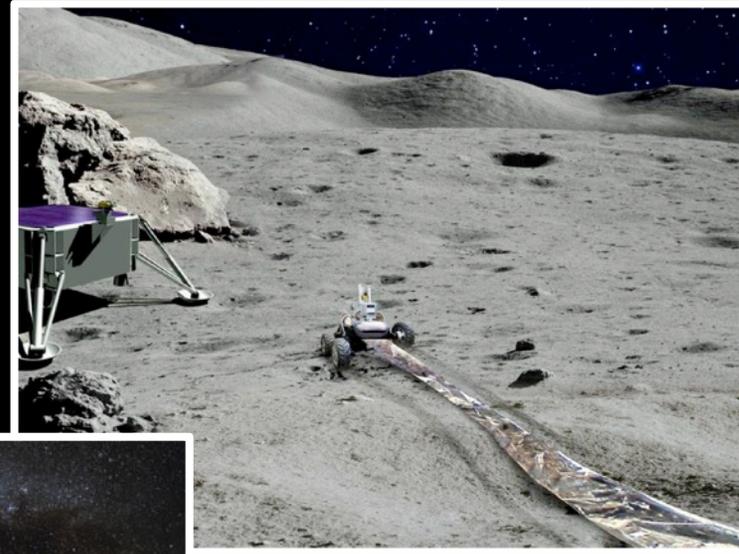
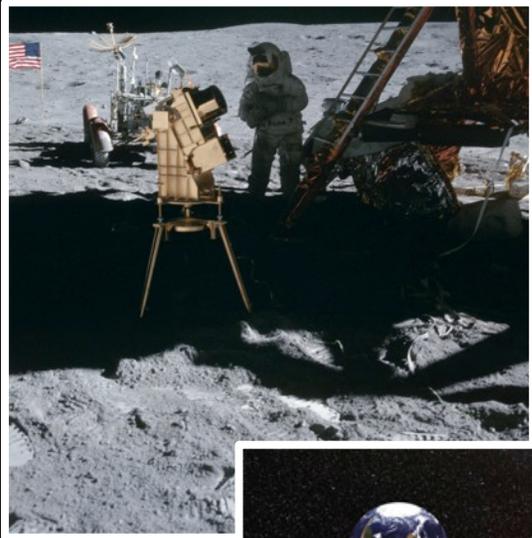
Lunar volcanism provides a window into the thermal and compositional evolution of the Moon.

The Moon is an accessible laboratory for studying the impact process on planetary scales.

The Moon is a natural laboratory for regolith processes and weathering on anhydrous airless bodies.

Processes involved with the atmosphere and dust environment of the Moon are accessible for scientific study while the environment remains in a pristine state.

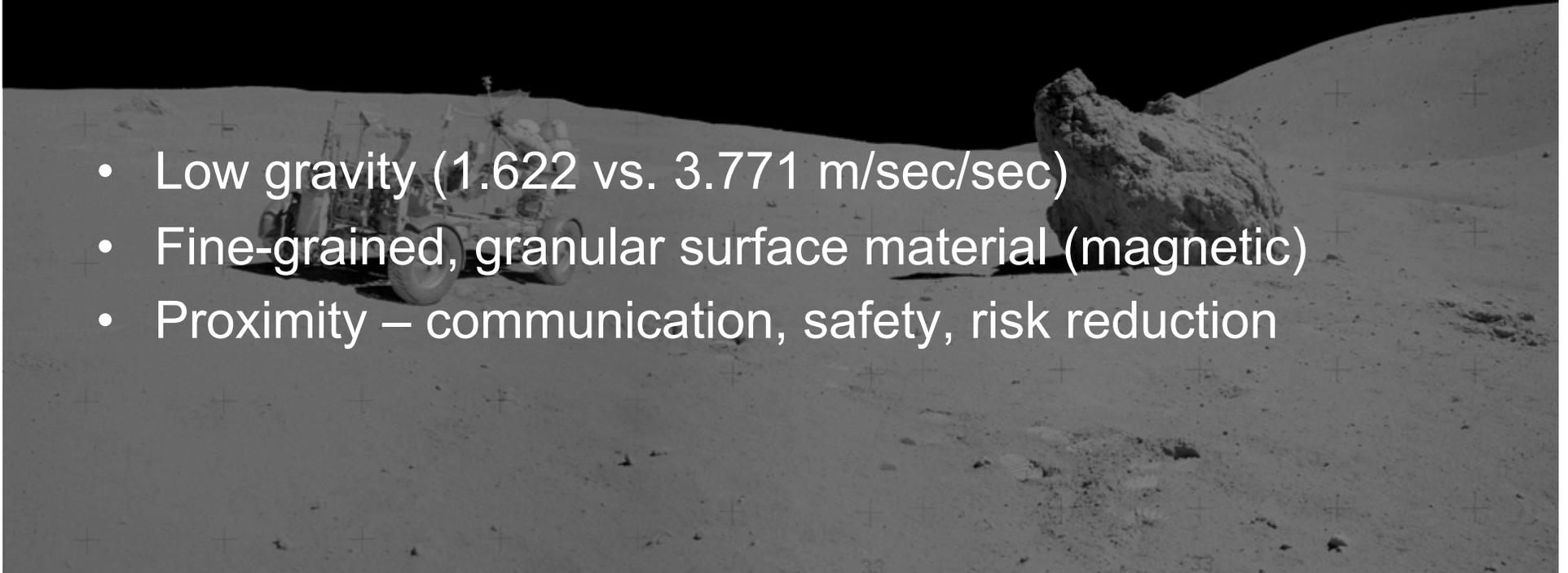
Lunar Science - Observatories



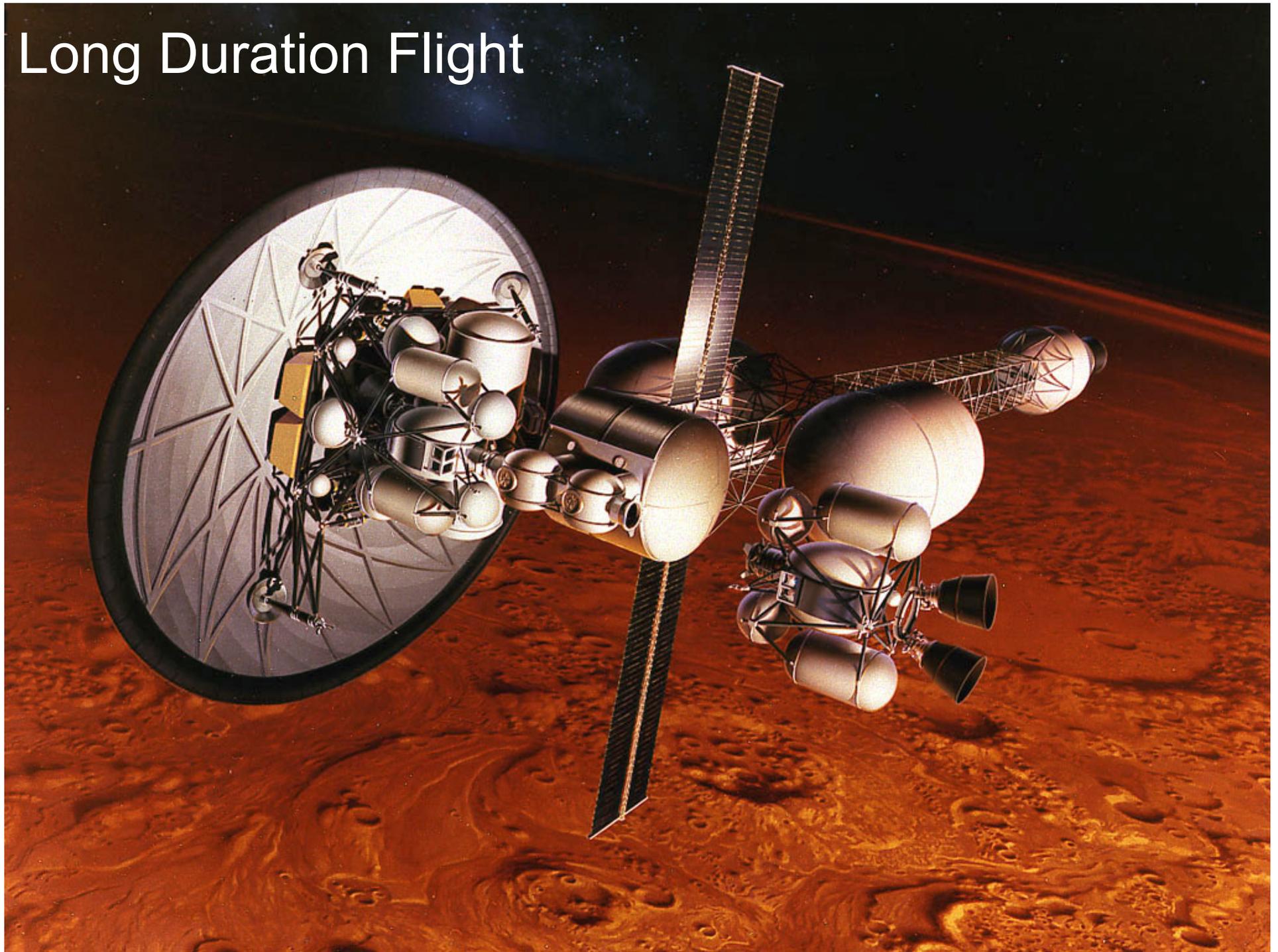
Moon - Test Bed

- Surface or Cislunar Space
- Deep space environment
- Deep space radiation environment (at least part time)

- Low gravity (1.622 vs. 3.771 m/sec/sec)
- Fine-grained, granular surface material (magnetic)
- Proximity – communication, safety, risk reduction



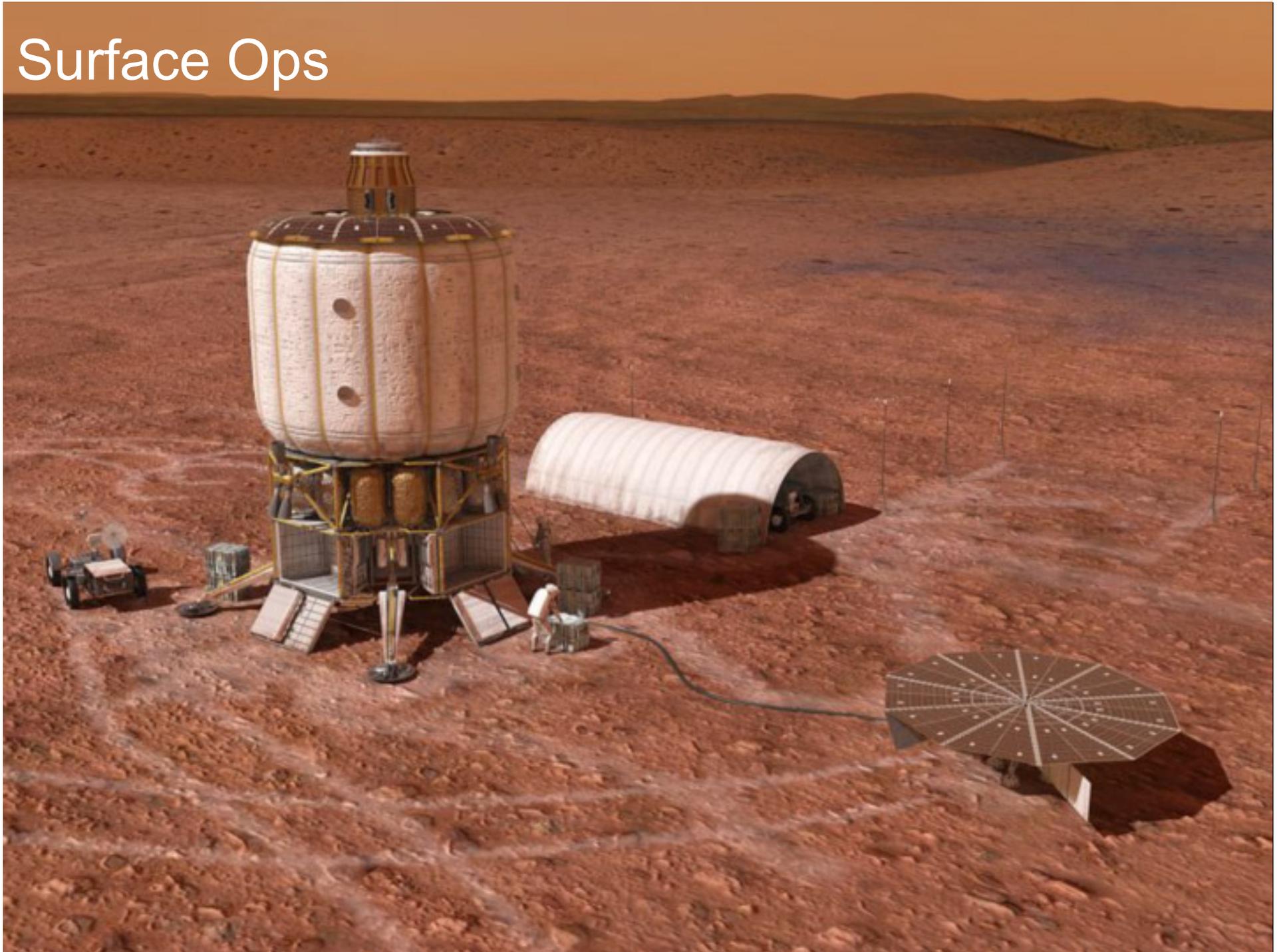
Long Duration Flight



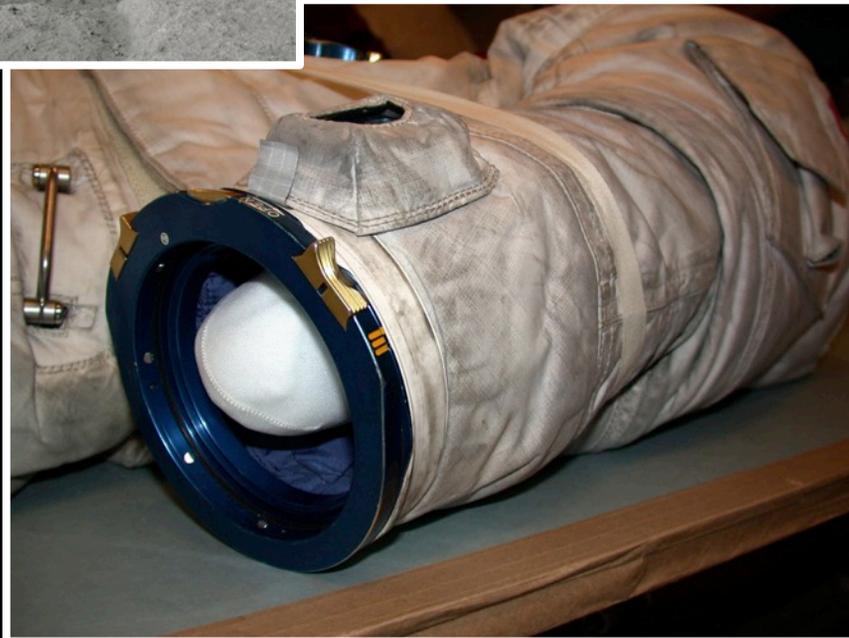
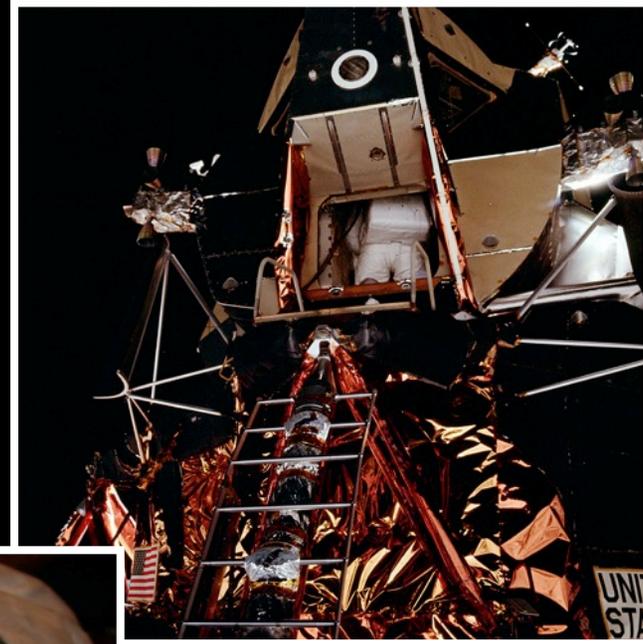
ISRU



Surface Ops



Evils of Regolith and Dust



Evils of Regolith and Dust



Understand Interplay Between Humans and Robots

“When does the human become the tool of choice for solar system exploration?”



“How should the ratio of humans to robots change over time to meet that goal?”



Understand Interplay Between Humans and Robots - Robots

Pro

Expendable – risky situations

Excellent at boring, repetitious tasks – listening to me

Environmentally robust – operate in extreme environments

Continuous to near-continuous duty cycle – don't sleep



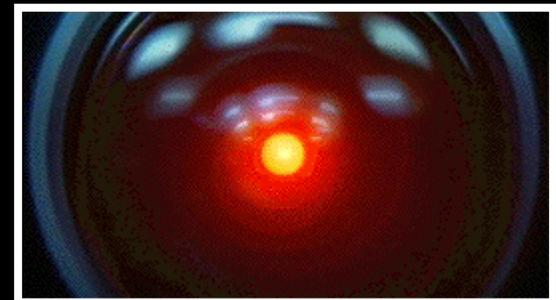
Con

Limited intellectual capability – they only do what they are asked, usually

Slow - data rate, power constrained

Limited payload

Expensive



I'm sorry Clive, I'm afraid I can't do that.

Understand Interplay Between Humans and Robots - Humans

Pro

Intellectually flexible – orange soil at Apollo 17

Adaptable to different situations

Communicate ideas not just data

Mechanically flexible – Hubble, ALSEP

Ability to handle difficult terrain – rock strewn ejecta

Ability to distinguish critical data from mass of
of irrelevant information



Con

Require life support

Need to sleep, eat, and ...



Lunar Resources

Apollo 11 soil (mare) Apollo 16 soil (terrae)

H	20-100 ppm	4-40 ppm
He*	19-80 ppm	3-35 ppm
Ar	1.3-12 ppm	0.7-3 ppm
Xe	0.5-3.8 ppm	0.2-1 ppm
C	100-200 ppm	30-280 ppm
N	20-80 ppm	4-200 ppm
K	1000-1800 ppm	380-1100 ppm
P	480-650 ppm	130-1100 ppm
S	660-1500 ppm	470-640 ppm
F	75-520 ppm	27-105 ppm
Cl	3-40 ppm	12-270 ppm

* $^4\text{He}/^3\text{He} = \sim 2500$



1 m³ of lunar regolith contains enough hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, potassium, and other trace elements to make lunch for two – two cheese sandwiches on rye, two colas (flavored with real sugar, although there's enough Cl to sweeten it with Splenda instead), and two large plums.

L. Taylor

Lunar Resources

Oxygen and hydrogen are valuable commodities

Oxygen - human consumption and oxidizer

Hydrogen (H_2O) - life support, radiation shielding, propellant, fuel cells

Present on the Moon - small amounts (H_2) or tightly bound to metals (O)

Significant amounts of time and energy to extract, purify, and store

Heat regolith to $700^\circ C$ to drive off solar wind H_2 , higher temperatures to crack oxygen

Movement and handling of large amounts of regolith

Lunar polar ice is a concentrated, easily usable form of hydrogen and oxygen

Remove water by heating to $100^\circ C$

Might be possible to extract *in situ*

Electrolyze water into component H_2 and O_2 , liquefy and store

Relatively simple processing compared to solid-gas or liquid-gas reactions

Lunar Resources

Define the resource

Understand how to extract it

Calculated the costs

Make a decision

Drives the outpost site selection process

- Distance to ore

- Power for production

- Transport of resource



Lunar Resources - Demonstration

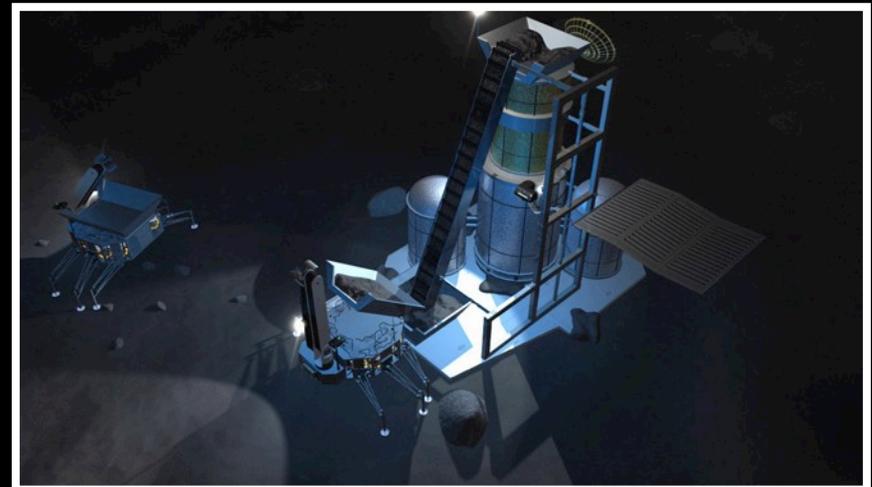
Demonstrate

Excavation and transport

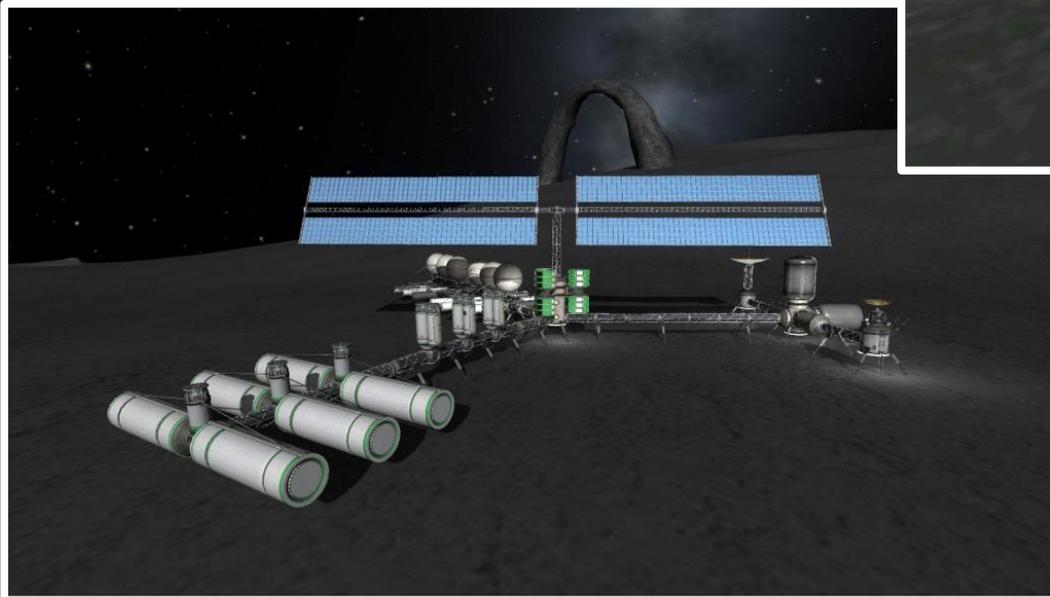
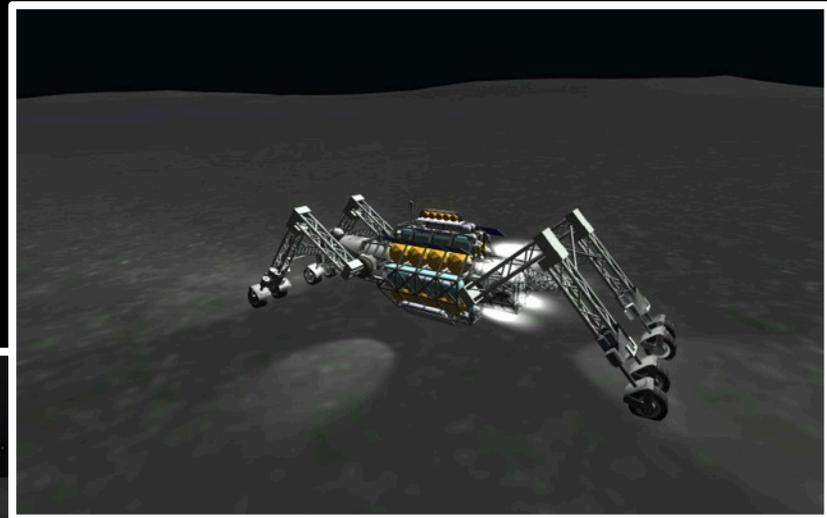
Recovery of volatiles

Cryogenic storage and transfer

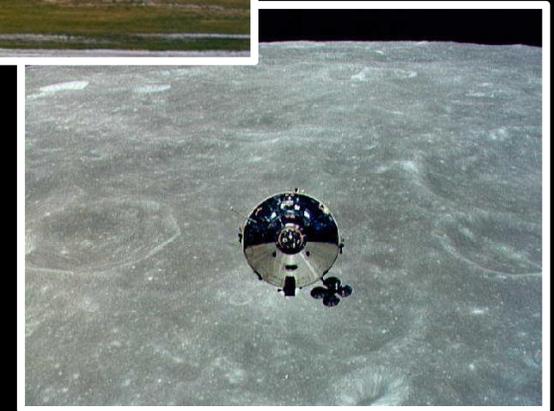
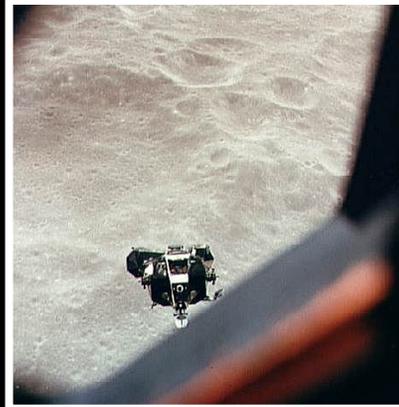
Requires advanced power, mobility,
large landed payload capacity



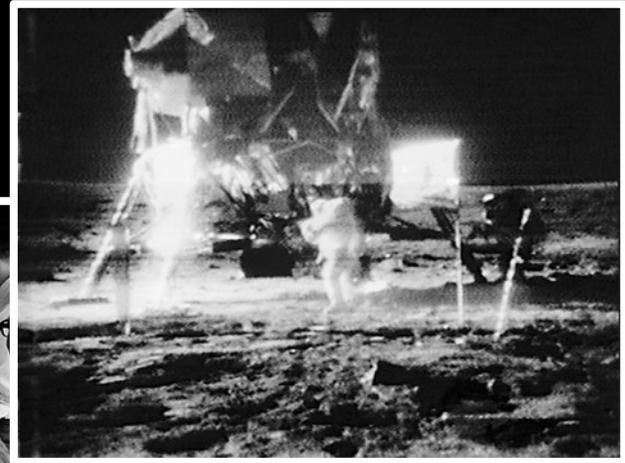
Lunar Resources - Processing, Storage, Use



Visible Milestones



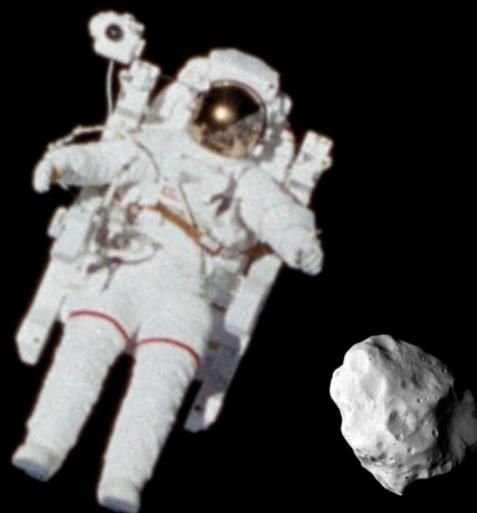
Public Engagement



Public Engagement



Public Engagement



MGM PRÉSENTE

PLANETE INTERDITE

"FORBIDDEN PLANET"
EN COULEURS

CINEMASCOPE

WALTER PIDGEON · ANNE FRANCIS
LESLIE NIELSEN

**SURPRENANT!
VERRASSEND!**

VERBODEN PLANEET



FIVE DECADES
~~TWO YEARS IN THE~~
MAKING!

DESTINATION



MOON

color by *Technicolor*



SEE The screen's most heart-breaking farewell!
Would you let your man fly to the Moon?



SEE The pull of gravity crushes them deep into their crash-couches as the space ship takes off at 32000 feet a second!



SEE Man's greatest thrill as he finally sets foot on the Moon!

Produced by GEORGE PAL • Directed by IRVING PICHEL • Screenplay by RIP VAN RONKEL, ROBERT HEINLEIN and JAMES O'HANLON