

To Mars – and back
again!



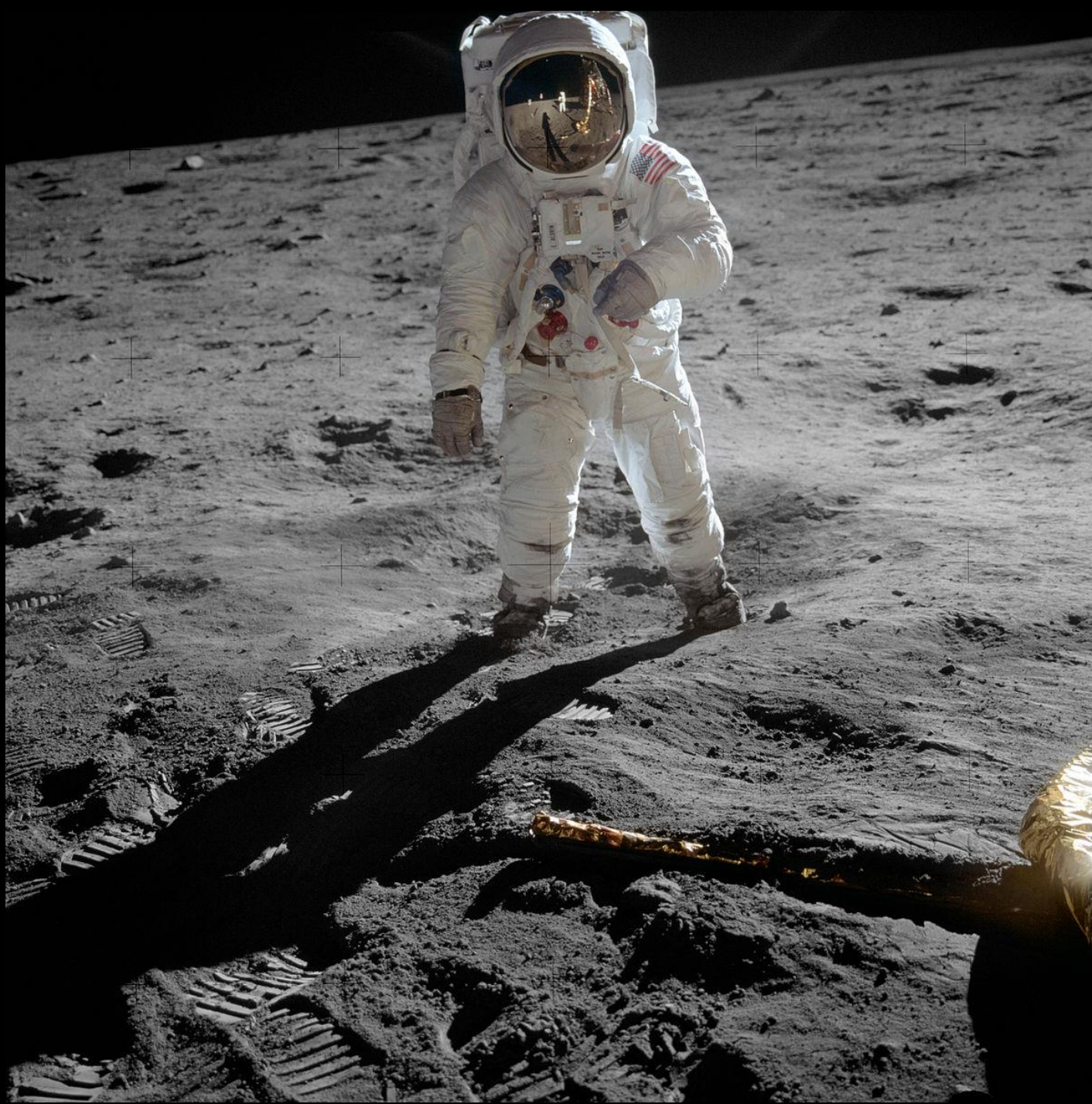
1957



1961

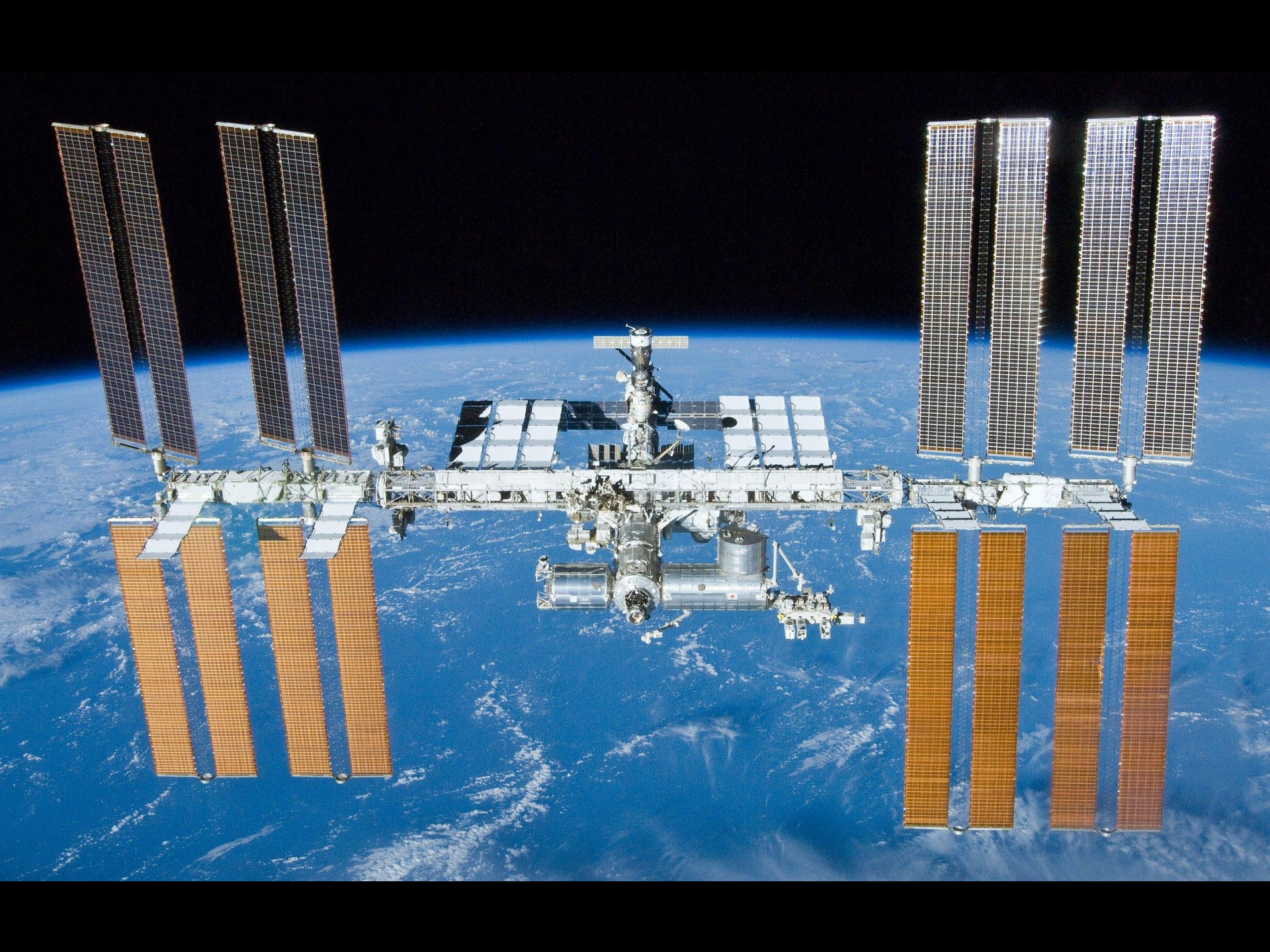


1969



1995







Humans → Mars Challenges

- Getting there
- Radiation
- Low gravity
- Resources
- Distance from Earth
 - Long mission duration
 - Isolation
 - Psychological health
 - Time delay

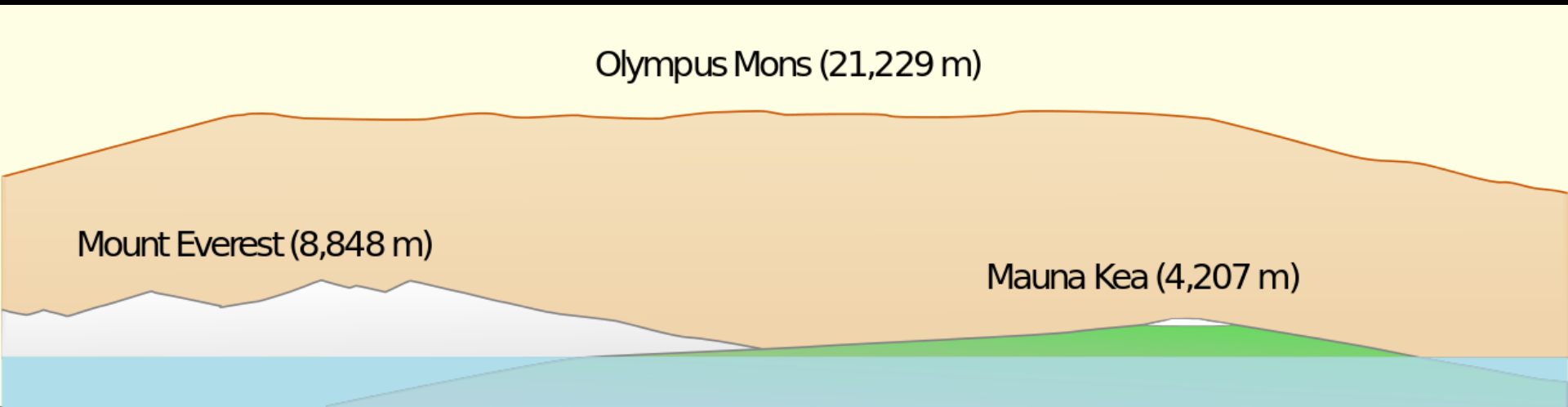
Credit: NASA

About Mars

- 142 million miles from Sun (average)
- Year: 687 Earth days
- Day: approx. 24hrs and 39 minutes
- Moons: Phobos and Deimos
- Gravity: $\sim 1/3G$
- Atmosphere: $\sim 0.6\%$ of Earth's, mostly CO₂
- No magnetosphere (dynamo stopped $\sim 4Gya$)



Olympus Mons



Lava Tubes

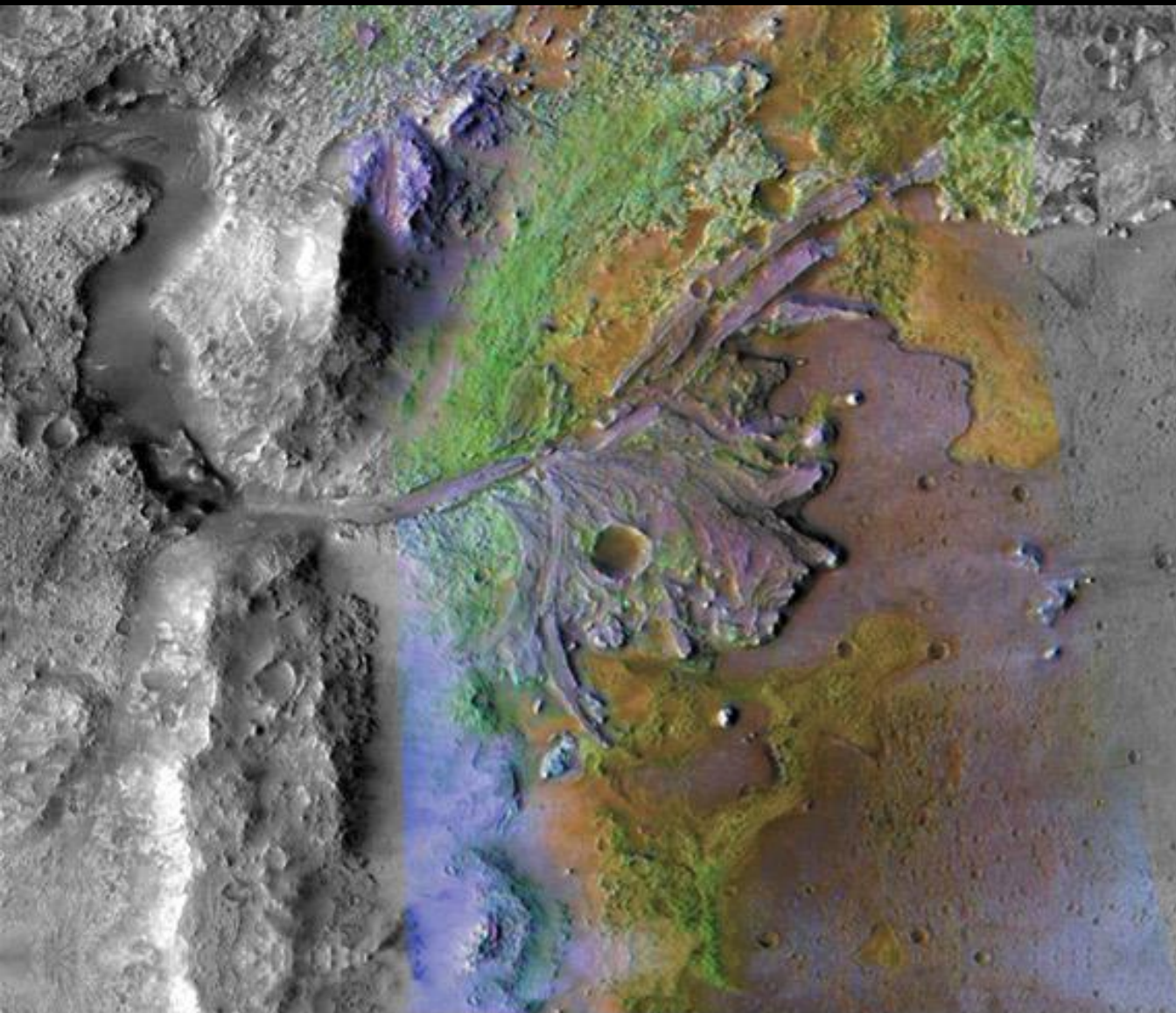


Why lava tubes?

- *Geology*: access to rocks relatively preserved from surface weathering
- *Biology*: stable temperature, radiation protection, conditions may be favorable for stable water ice
- *Exploration*: natural shelters, subsurface volatiles, potential hazards



Credit: HI-SEAS



NASA / JPL / Malin Space Science Systems

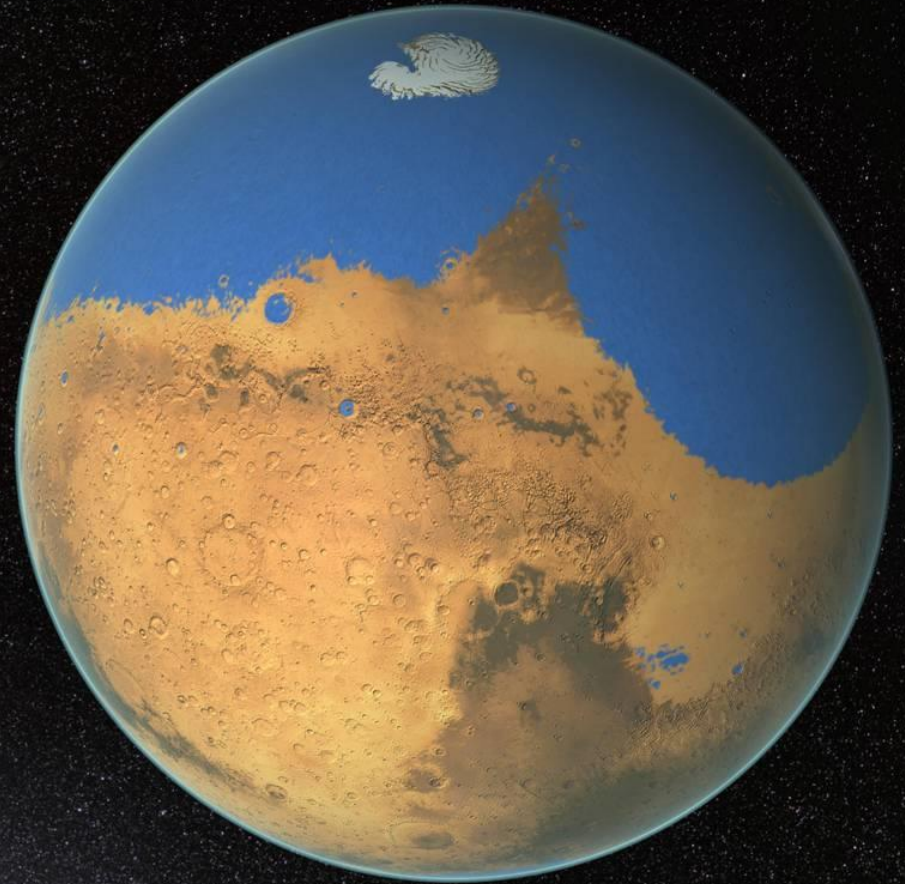
Early Mars (~3.5Gya ago)

- Thicker atmosphere
- Warmer (greenhouse effect)
- Liquid water on surface
- Life?

The western fan of the **Jezero delta** is believed to have formed when a lake occupied the crater early in Mars' history. Jezero crater is located at 18.9°N and 77.5° East. **Color shading represents minerals mapped by the CRISM instrument on MRO: phyllosilicates are green, olivines are yellow, and pyroxenes are blue/purple (see Ehlmann et al., 2008).**

Mars Ocean?

- N hemisphere is lower, flatter and less cratered than S hemisphere
- Ocean was about the same size as Arctic Ocean?
- 87% of water lost to space?
- Or: could be impact feature





Human Exploration of Mars

*Design Reference
Architecture 5.0*

HUMAN EXPLORATION

NASA's Path to Mars



EARTH RELIANT

MISSION: 6 TO 12 MONTHS
RETURN TO EARTH: HOURS



Mastering fundamentals
aboard the International
Space Station

U.S. companies
provide access to
low-Earth orbit

PROVING GROUND

MISSION: 1 TO 12 MONTHS
RETURN TO EARTH: DAYS



Expanding capabilities by
visiting an asteroid redirected
to a lunar distant retrograde orbit

The next step: travelling beyond low-Earth
orbit with the Space Launch System
rocket and Orion spacecraft

MARS READY

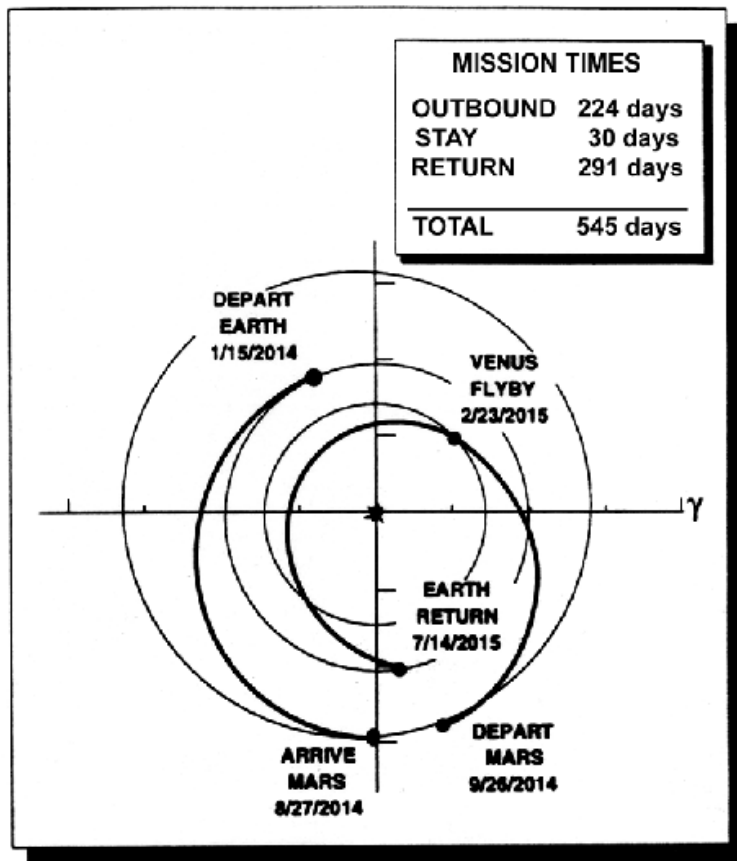
MISSION: 2 TO 3 YEARS
RETURN TO EARTH: MONTHS



Developing planetary independence
by exploring Mars, its moons and
other deep space destinations

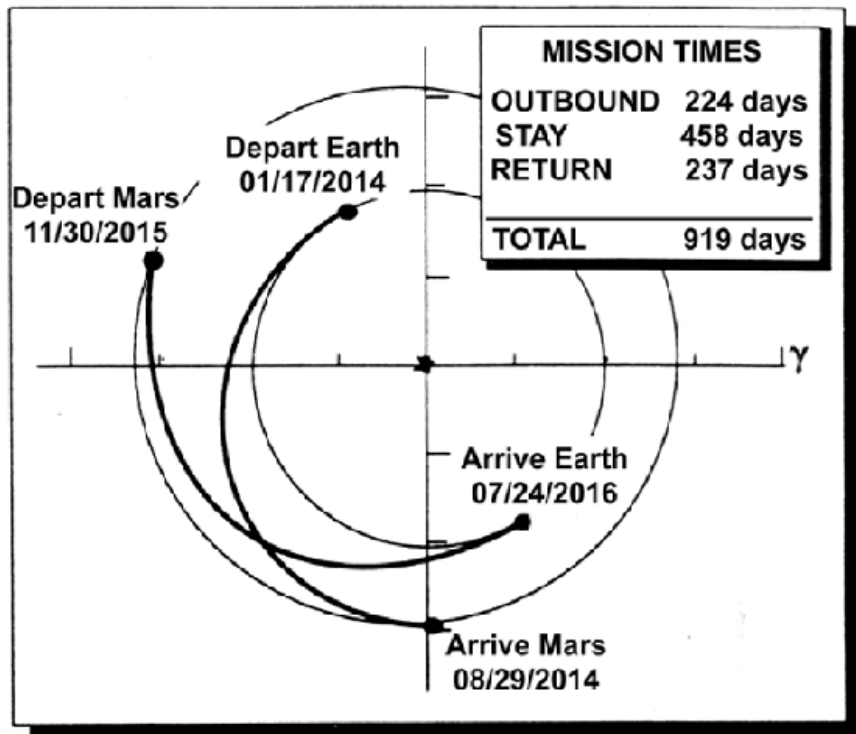
www.nasa.gov

Mission Profile Option 1: Short Stay



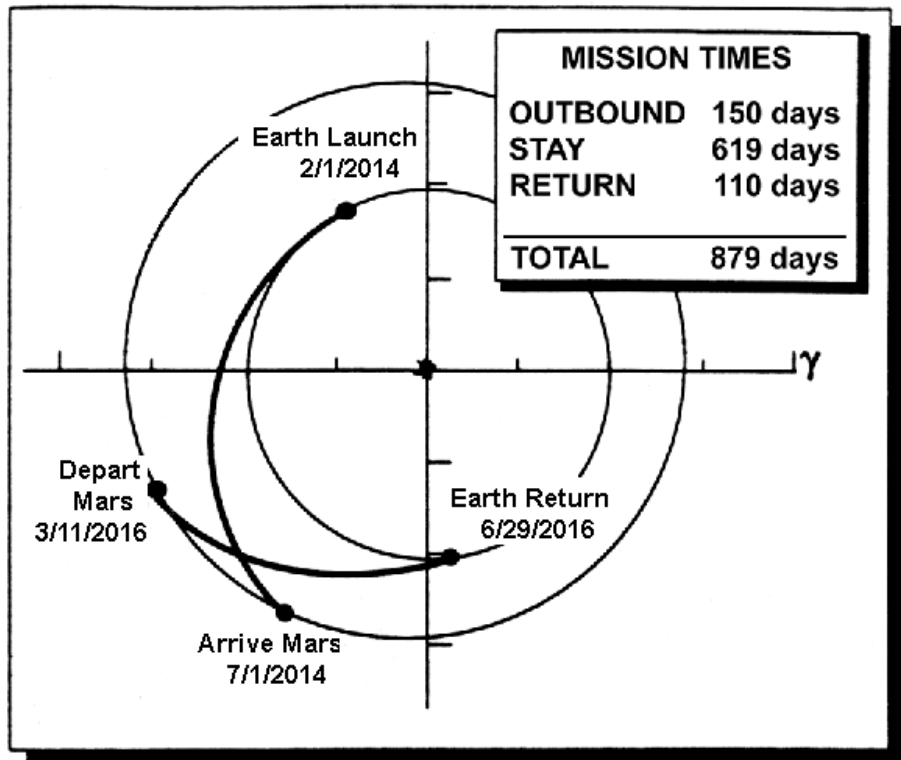
- AKA: “Opposition Class” mission
- Pro: shortest overall time
- Con: A lot of time in space (the most dangerous part), little on the surface

Mission Profile Option 2: Long Stay, Minimum Energy



- AKA “Conjunction Class” mission
- Pro: Less time in space, more on surface, less energy (\$\$) overall
- Con: Longest total time

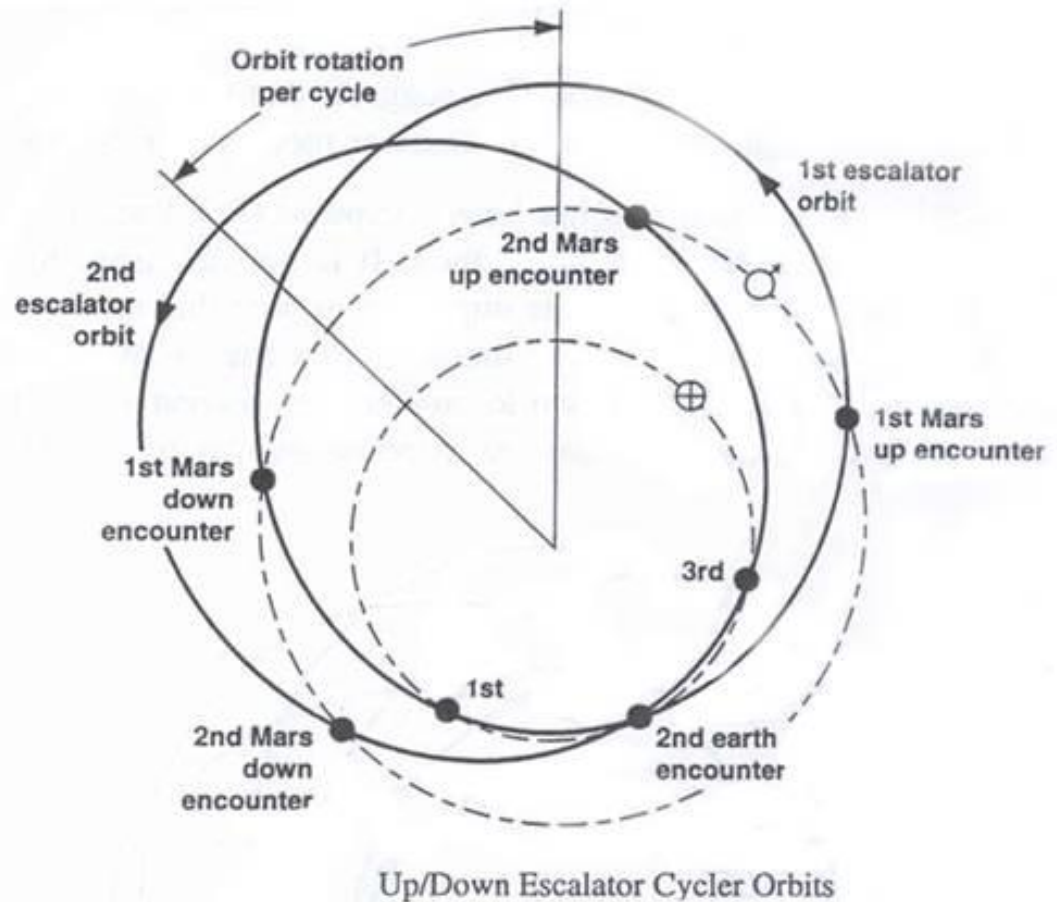
Mission Profile Option 3: Long Stay, Faster Transit



- Similar to 3, but adding propulsion to reduce transit time
- Makes overall mission slightly shorter
- More importantly, reduces time in space by ~100 days each way.
- Preferred option in DRA 5

Another option: The Aldrin Cyclers

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qCVfUIFZQ4U>
- Pro: once set up, minimizes propellant, transit ship can have heavy shielding
- Still requires heavy lift from planetary surfaces - and they have to be *fast* to catch up with the cyclers!
- More upfront expense



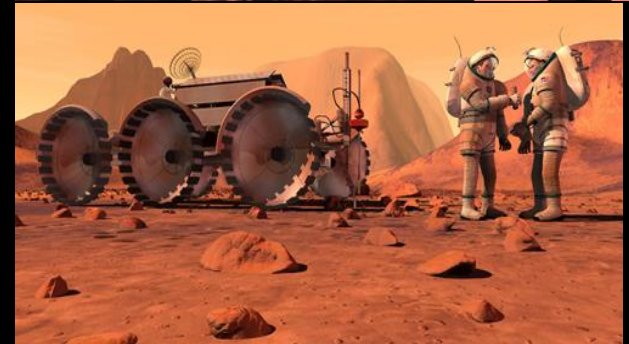
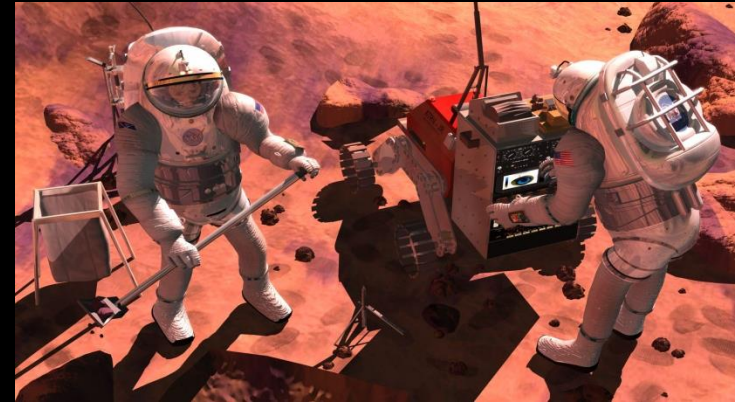
Mars Design Reference Architecture 5.0



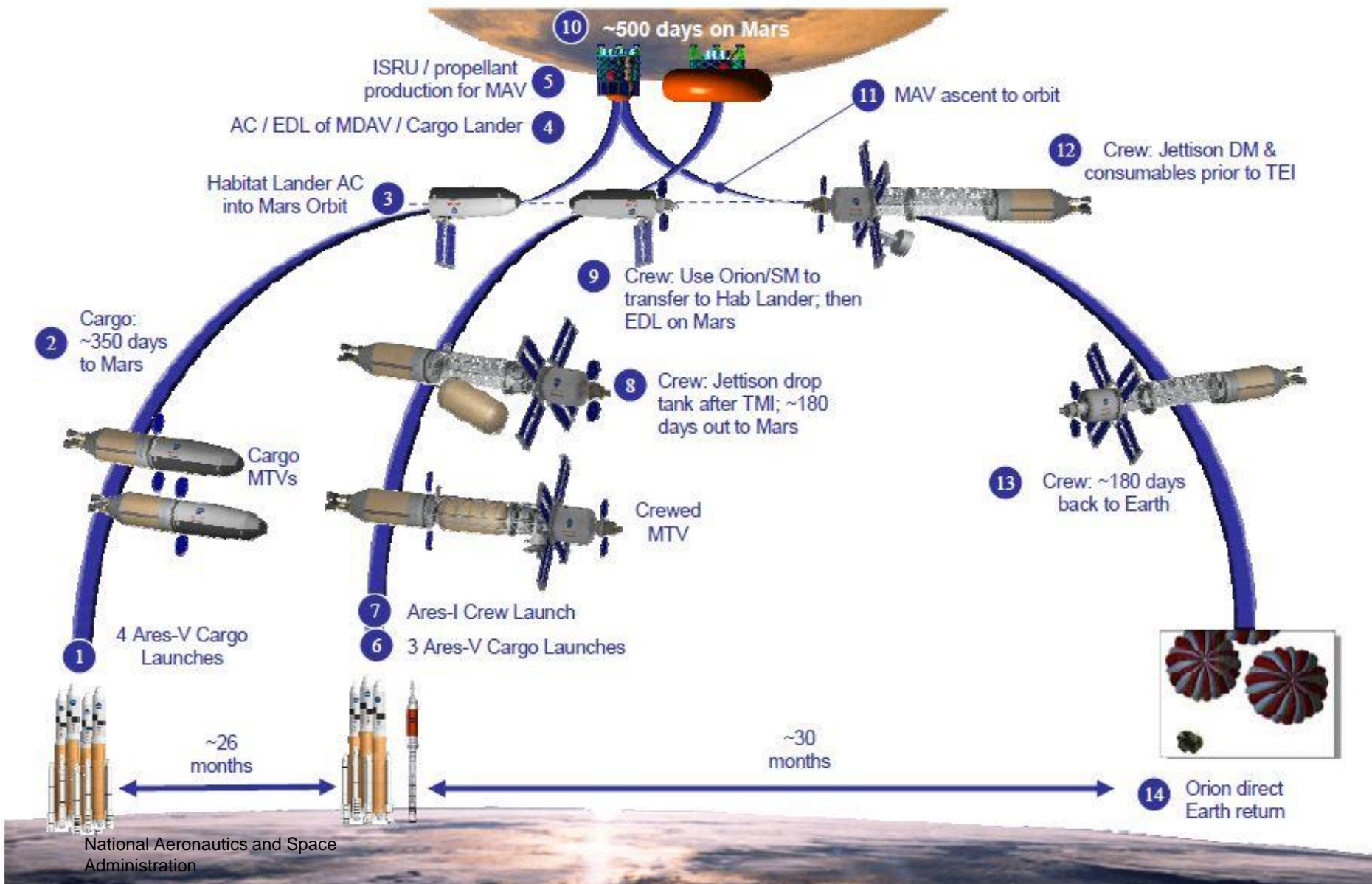
- Twenty-six months prior to crew departure from Earth, pre-deploy:
 - Mars surface habitat lander to Mars orbit
 - Mars ascent vehicle and exploration gear to Martian surface
 - Deployment of initial surface exploration assets
 - Production of ascent propellant (oxygen) prior to crew departure from Earth
- Crew travel to Mars on “fast” (six month) trajectory
 - Reduces risks associated with zero-g, radiation
 - Rendezvous with surface habitat lander in Mars orbit
 - Crew lands in surface habitat which becomes part of Mars infrastructure
 - Sufficient habitation and exploration resources for 18 month stay

Surface Exploration and Discovery

- Long surface stays with visits to multiple sites provides scientific diversity thus maximizing science return
- Mobility at great distances (100's km) from the landing site enhances science return (diversity)
- Subsurface access of 100's m or more highly desired
- Advanced laboratory and sample assessment capabilities necessary for high-grading samples for return



Sequence Summary



En Route To Mars



- Radiation shielding
- Food, water, air
- Exercise
- Power
- Communications
- Medical
- Psychological

Stocktrek Images/Walter Myers via Getty Images

In-Situ Resource Utilization

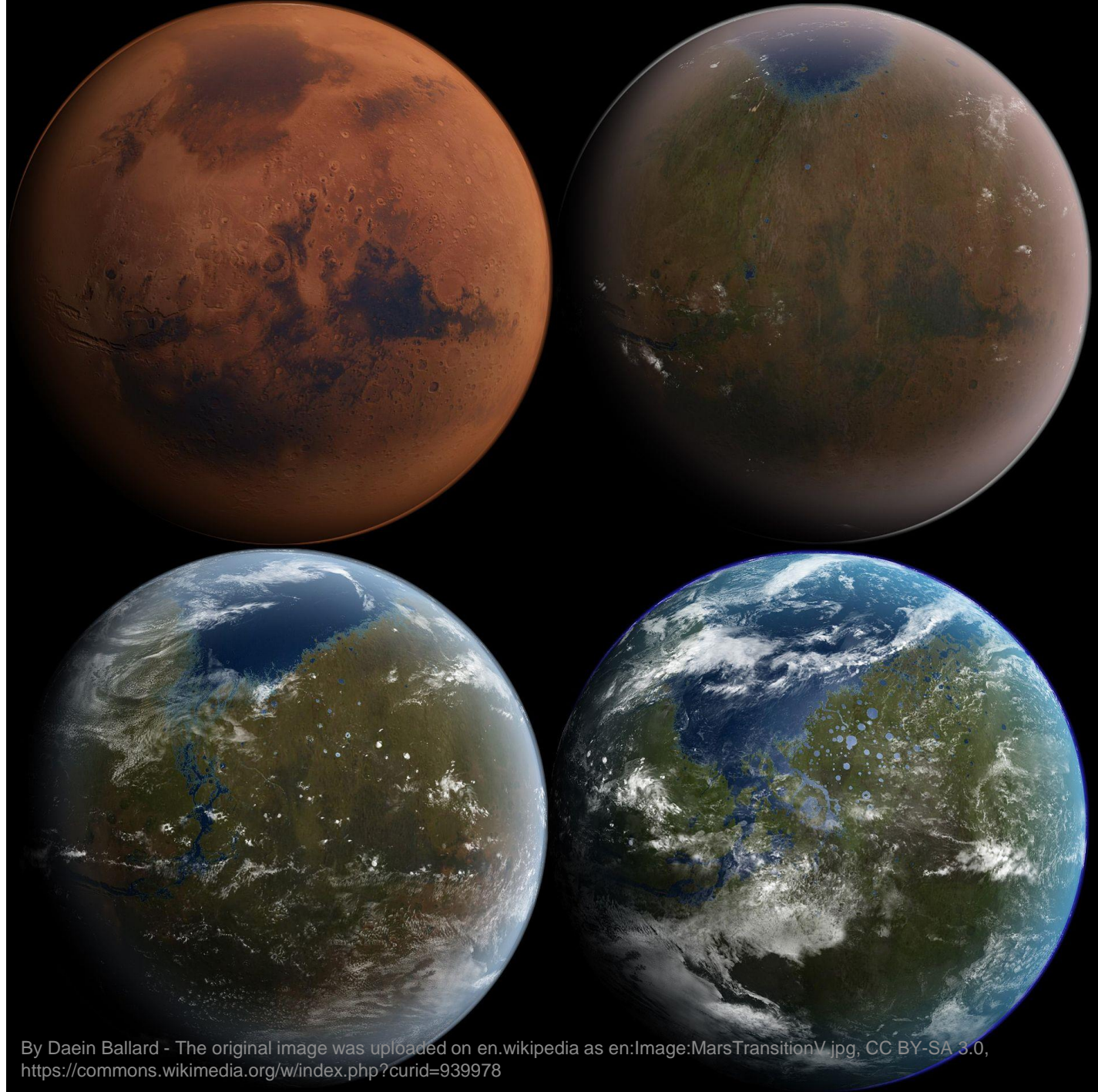
- Water from permafrost and/or reservoirs
- Propellant (oxygen, methane) from water/atmosphere
- Power from Sun

- Water/regolith for radiation shielding, construction, plant growth
- Sintered regolith for launch pad
- Food/O₂ from plants
- Regolith for 3D printing

Planetary Protection (both directions!)



Terraforming



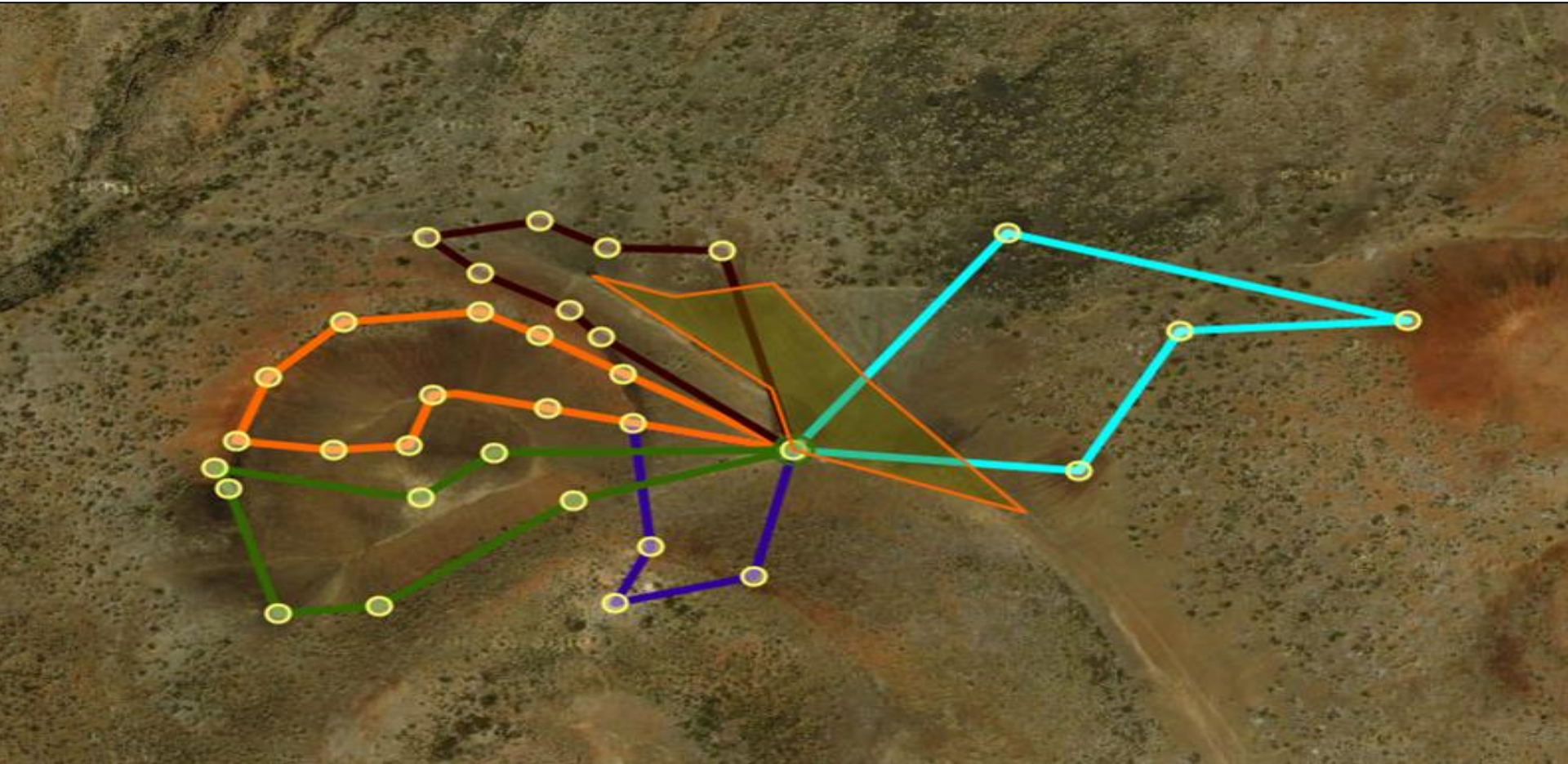
By Daein Ballard - The original image was uploaded on en.wikipedia as en:Image:MarsTransitionV.jpg, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=939978>

Use analogs to:
discover problems, test solutions



November 11, 2019

Use analogs to:
design in the context of use



Use analogs to: *integrate* people and systems in realistic scenarios



HI- SEAS



Retiring risks for long duration missions

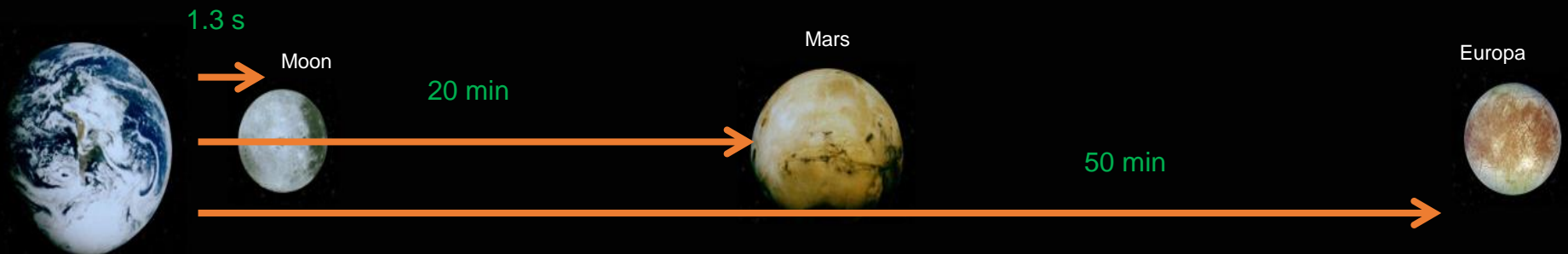
- Astronaut or astronaut-like crew
- High-fidelity mission profile and environment
- Long-duration (4+ months) studies
- Site that allows both crew isolation and easy access by researchers
- High level of control of mission parameters (e.g. communications latency) by researchers

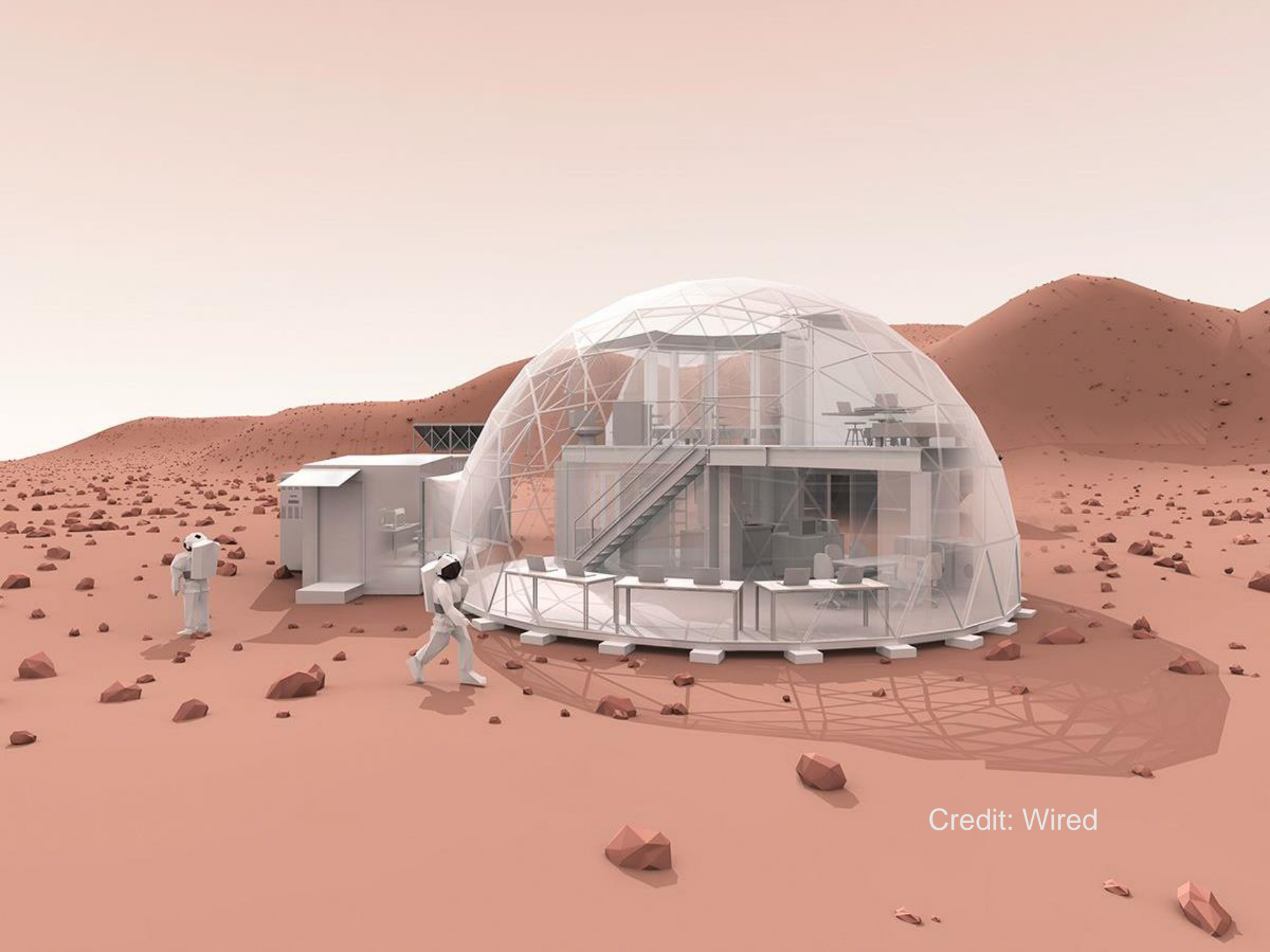


Time Delay → Need Autonomous Crews



Credit: NASA



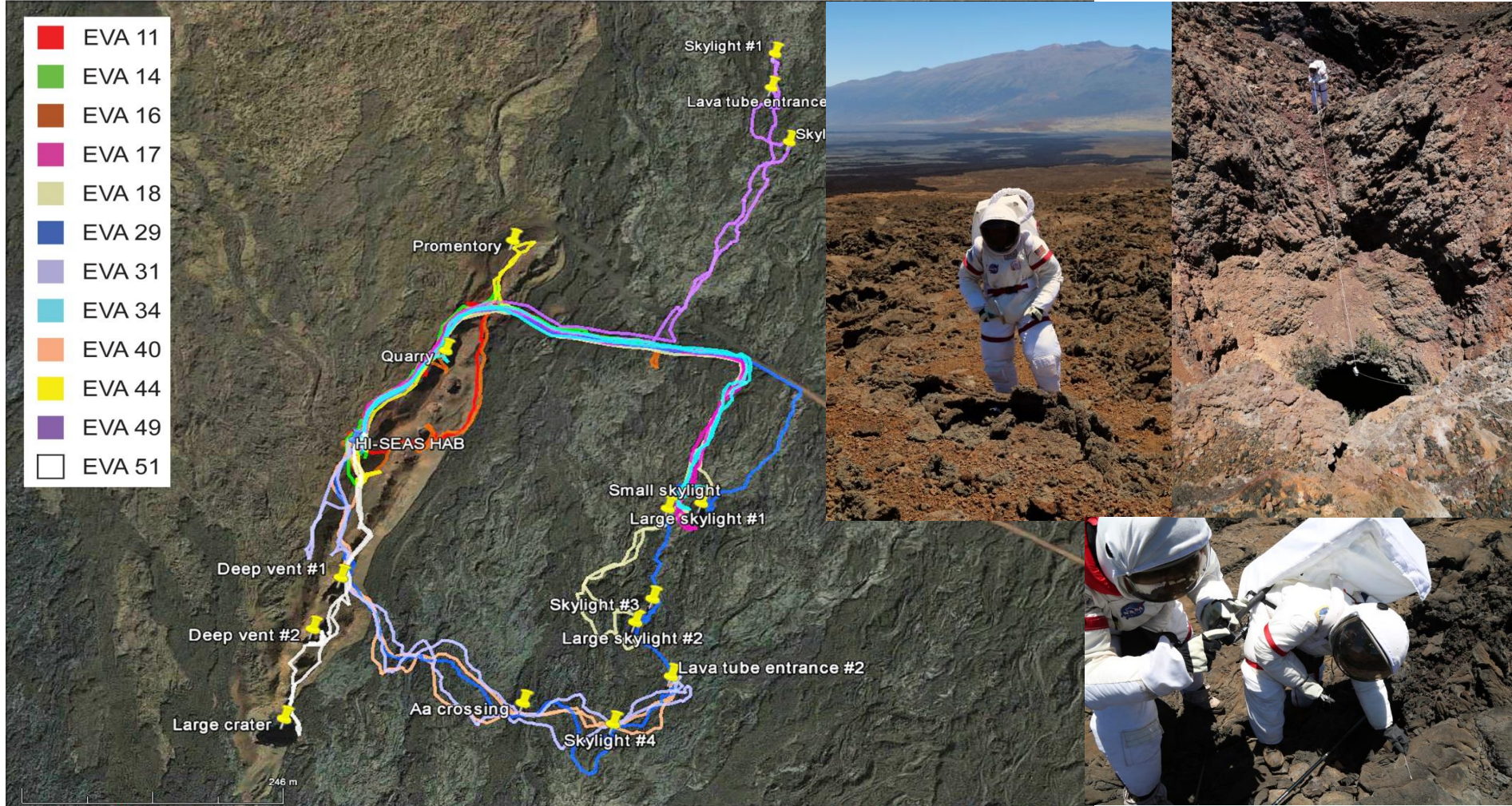


Credit: Wired



Credit: HI-SEAS

HI-SEAS Mission 1 EVA map



MX spacesuit simulators provided by Space Systems Laboratory, University of Maryland

Crew selection

All happy families are alike; each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way. - **Anna Karenina**, Leo Tolstoy.

- Need certain skillsets
- Prefer international with demographic balance
- There is no “perfect astronaut.”
- Something will always cause conflict – instead select/train for resilience.



Questions?