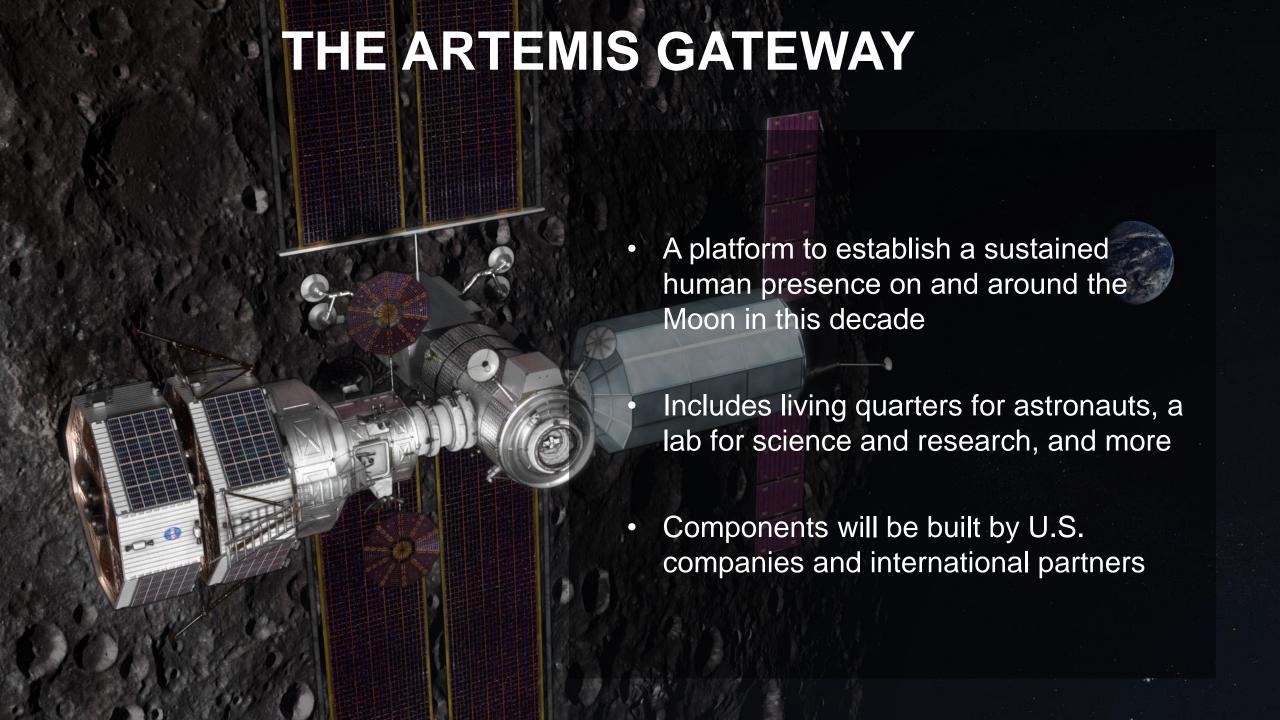


Introduction to Gateway

Dina Contella

- Manager, Mission Integration and Utilization Office, Gateway Program
- Utilization Integration Lead for Advanced Exploration Systems (AES)

Decadal Survey on Planetary Science and Astrobiology: Panel on Mercury and the Moon



ARTEMIS: LANDING HUMANS ON THE MOON



Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter: Continued surface and landing site investigation

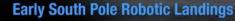
> Artemis I: First human spacecraft to the Moon in the 21st century

Artemis II: First
humans to orbit the
Moon and rendezvous
in deep space in the
21st Century

Gateway begins science operations in lunar orbit with launch of Power and Propulsion Element and Habitation and Logistics Outpost

Initial human landing system delivered to lunar orbit

Artemis III:
Orion and crew
dock to human
landing system for
crew expedition to
the surface



Science and technology payloads delivered by Commercial Lunar Payload Services providers Volatiles Investigating Polar Exploration Rover
First mobility-enhanced lunar volatiles survey



First crew leverages infrastructure left behind by previous missions

GATEWAY ORBIT

Cislunar space offers innumerable orbits for consideration, each with merit for a variety of operations. The Gateway will support missions to the lunar surface and serve as a staging area for exploration farther into the solar system, including Mars.

ORBIT TYPES



LOW LUNAR ORBITS

Circular or elliptical orbits close to the surface. Excellent for remote sensing, difficult to maintain in gravity well.

» Orbit period: 2 hours



DISTANT RETRO-GRADE ORBITS

Very large, circular, stable orbits. Easy to reach from Earth, but far from lunar surface.

» Orbit period: 2 weeks



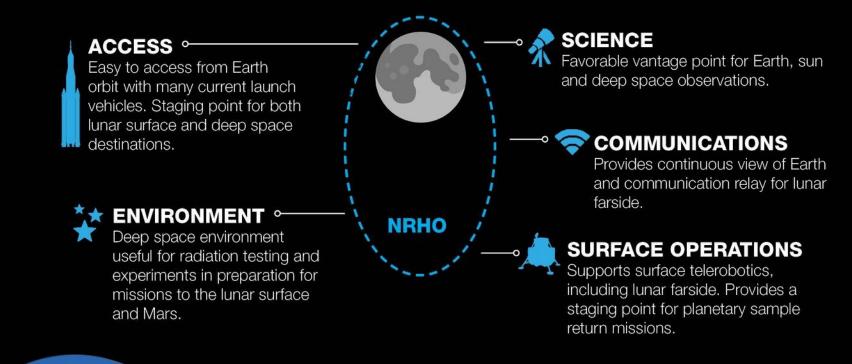
HALO ORBITS

Fuel-efficient orbits revolving around Earth-Moon neutral-gravity points.

» Orbit period: 1-2 weeks

NEAR-RECTILINEAR HALO ORBIT (NRHO)

1,500 km at its closest to the lunar surface, 70,000 km at its farthest.



FIRST GATEWAY COMPONENTS INTEGRATED FOR LAUNCH IN 2024

MAXAR

POWER AND PROPULSION ELEMENT (PPE)

- 60 kW-class spacecraft with 50kW dedicated to the solar electric propulsion engine and the other 10kW dedicated to spacecraft power, communications, experiments
- Provides Gateway with electrical power, propulsion, and communication capabilities
- Accommodates science and technology demonstration payloads

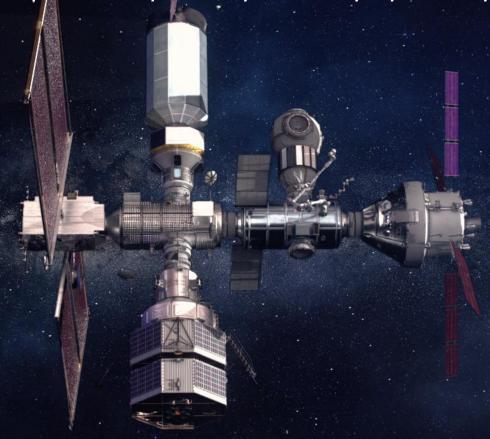


HABITATION AND LOGISTICS OUTPOST (HALO)

- Initial crew cabin for astronauts visiting the Gateway
- Multiple docking ports for visiting spacecraft
- Cargo space for science and stowage
- Accommodates science and technology demonstration payloads

GATEWAY INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

Building on ISS partnerships to expand deep space capabilities









European Space Agency



GATEWAY LOGISTICS SERVICES (GLS)

SPACEX

- SpaceX selected as the first U.S. commercial provider under the Gateway Logistics Services contract to deliver cargo, experiments and other supplies to the Gateway in lunar orbit
- Multiple supply missions are planned in which the cargo spacecraft will stay at the Gateway for up to several months at a time
 - 5 MT delivered cargo capability
 - Power to internal and external payloads
 - Disposal of equipment and trash

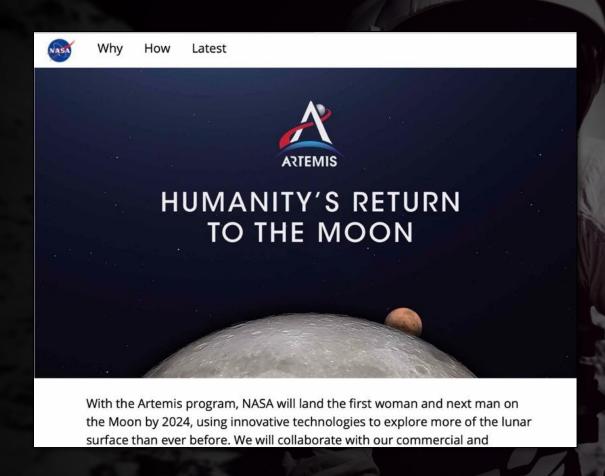
GATEWAY UTILIZATION – UNIQUE ASPECTS



- NASA's agreements with the Gateway international partners require significant multilateral collaboration
 - Must minimize or eliminate redundancy in experiments and develop multilateral utilization plans to coordinate and integrate each Gateway partner's high-priority utilization objectives
- Number of utilization opportunities are much more limited than with the International Space Station (ISS)
 - Significantly smaller vehicle, limited crew time, fewer cargo flights, less return capability, less stowage
 - Emphasizing collaborative multilateral payloads, data sharing, equipment sharing
- Payloads may be operated on/in logistics module, even post-Gateway departure
- Gateway uncrewed for many months/year, but sending telemetry when no crew present
- New modules, vendors and interfaces intending to make interfaces/consistent
- The unique location in Cislunar space results in new areas of research/focus
 - Focused on objectives that cannot be met from other locations/platforms (e.g., ISS)



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