

NASA's Exploration Systems Development Mission Directorate

Key Science Issues and Priorities



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Exploration Systems Development Mission Directorate



Artemis I

First Mission
(Uncrewed Flight Test)



COMPLETE

Artemis II

First Crew



Artemis III

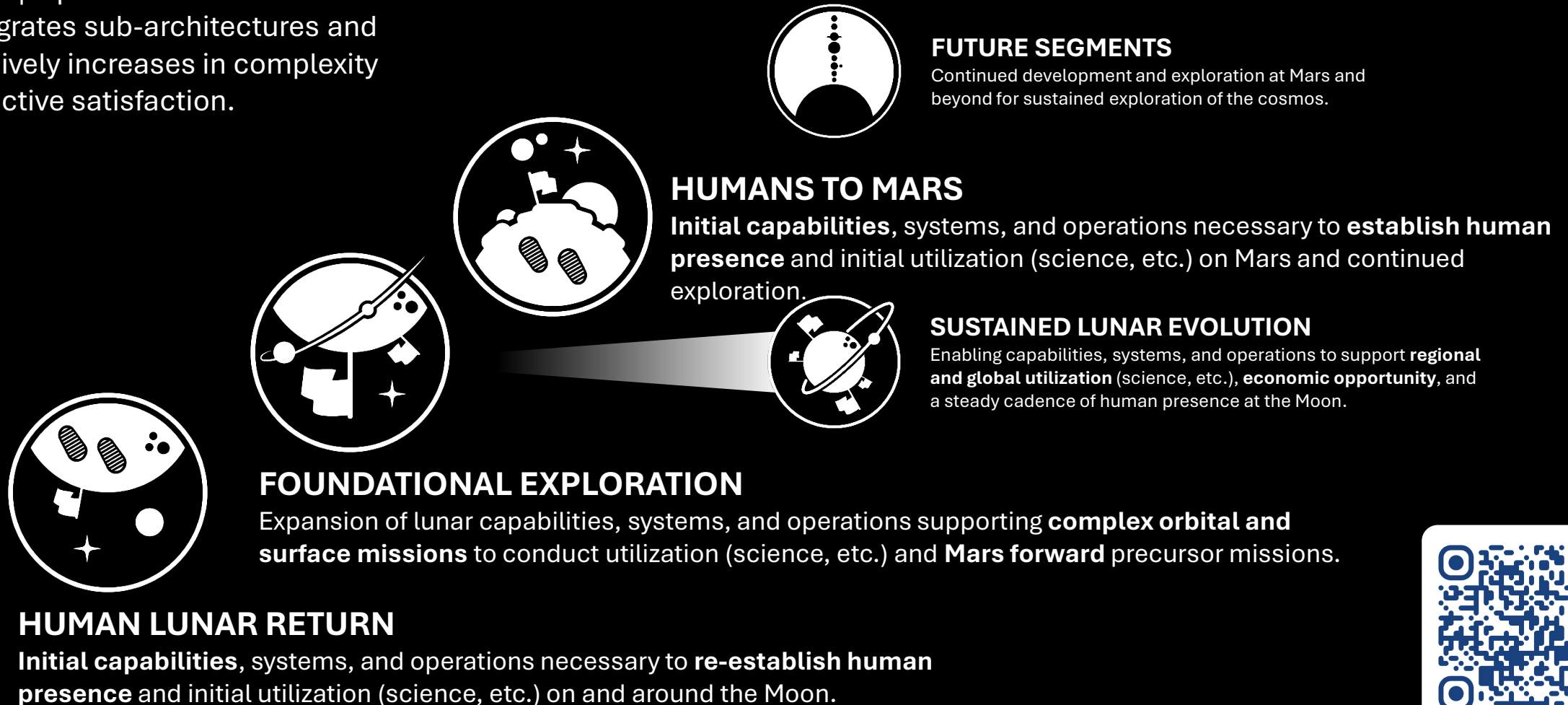
First Human Surface Landing



Architecture Segments



Segment | A portion of the architecture that integrates sub-architectures and progressively increases in complexity and objective satisfaction.



Moon to Mars
Architecture Website

Focus on Lunar Surface Capabilities



- **Commercial transportation services**
- **Increased emphasis on lunar surface capabilities**
- **Lunar sustainment activities that support future Mars exploration**



Human Exploration of Mars



More than \$1 billion in new technology investments in FY 2026 to enable a crewed mission to Mars

\$350 million to accelerate development of Mars technologies, executed by JSC and MSFC and leveraging agency-wide expertise

\$200 million to conduct a near-term entry, descent, and landing demonstration for a human-class Mars lander

\$200 million to start commercial payload deliveries to Mars


\$50 million to lay the groundwork for space suits that are appropriate for the environment on Mars

\$80 million to develop communications relay capabilities around Mars that provide more robust communication links between Mars and Earth

\$50 million for partnerships with industry to mature concepts for transporting humans to and from the surface of Mars

\$120 million for Mars robotic exploration missions and instrument payloads that will help prepare for human exploration

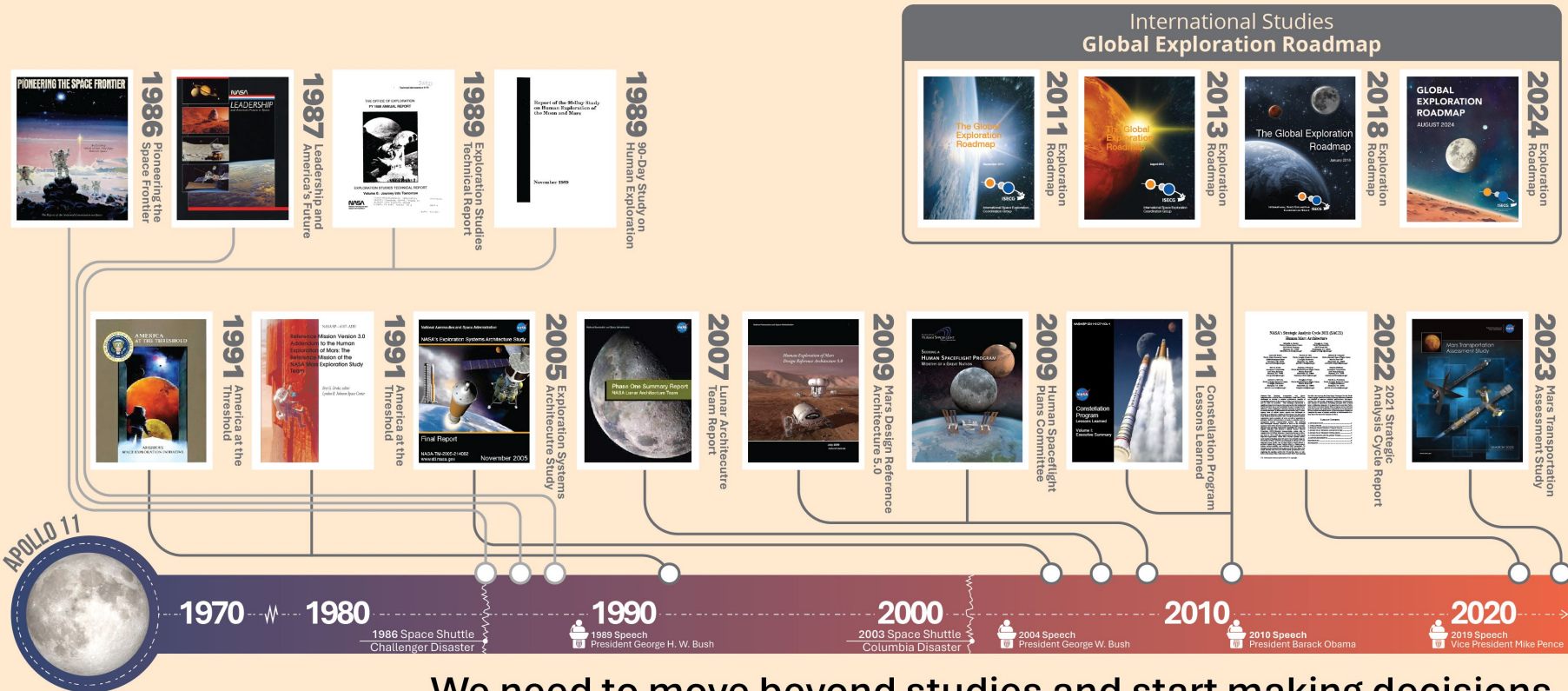
\$80 million to accelerate development of space computers, Mars surface communications options, Mars-focused technology development prizes, and advanced surface power generation concepts

 = Included in Exploration Budget Request

Mars-Forward Planning



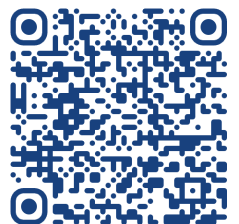
Moving Beyond Studies



We need to move beyond studies and start making decisions.

**study list representative, not comprehensive.*

Historical Mars studies have generally focused on point solutions optimized to a single stakeholder constraint.




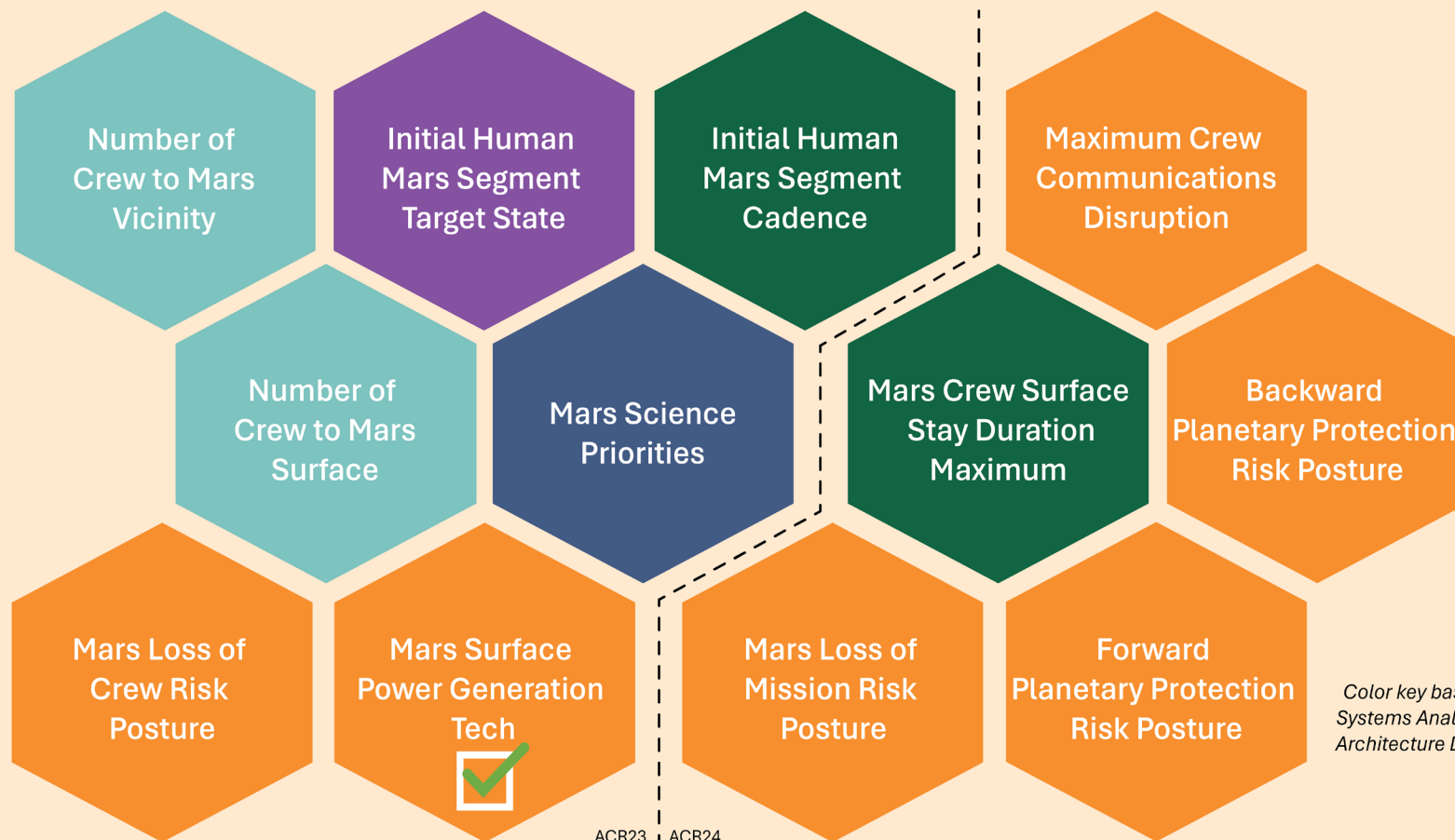
Historic Mars Architecture Studies

Mars Architecture: Priority Decisions



Priority Decisions

 = Decision



ACR23 | ACR24

Color key based on
Systems Analysis of
Architecture Drivers
(2022)

Why
We Will Go

Where
We Will Go

When
We Will Go

What
We Will Do There

Who
Will Be Involved

How
We Will Get There and Back

Major Milestones for Artemis II



PARACHUTES QUALIFIED FOR FLIGHT	*CREW EGRESS TRAINING AT NBL	ORION PRESSURE VESSEL ELEMENTS MACHINED	*HAND CONTROLLER EVAL	*DOCKING HATCH EVAL	ORION WATER IMPACT TESTING	*CREW EMERGENCY EGRESS TESTS	*CREW AT SEA TEST	*CREW MODULE UPRIGHT SYSTEM TEST	ORION ENVIRONMENTAL TESTS	HEAT SHIELD BLOCK INSTALL COMPLETE	SLS BOOSTER MOTOR SEGMENTS CAST	RS-25 ENGINES PROCESSED	SLS CORE STAGE PROOFING AND WELDING
*HUMAN-IN-THE-LOOP TESTS	*DIVER RECOVERY TRAINING	ORION MISSION CONTROL SIMULATIONS	*VACUUM PRESSURE CREW TEST	PRESSURE VESSEL COMPLETE	PRESSURE VESSEL ARRIVES AT KSC	*DISPLAY AND CONTROL EVAL	ASSEMBLY, INTEGRATION, AND TESTING AT KSC	JETTISON MOTOR QUALIFIED	ATTITUDE CONTROL MOTOR QUALIFIED	SLS RL10 ENGINE COMPLETION	CREW MODULE TRAINING ARTICLE TRANSPORTED TO LETF	*EES MOCKUP EVALUATION	*PAD EMERGENCY EGRESS SYSTEM 60% DESIGN REVIEW
*EMERGENCY EGRESS SYSTEM BASKET PROTOTYPE	LH2 SPHERE	*MOBILE LAUNCHER 1 60% DESIGN REVIEW	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SYSTEM CHILLERS INSTALLED	ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SYSTEM INFRASTRUCTURE INSTALLED	EUROPEAN SERVICE MODULE ASSEMBLY AT AIRBUS	EUROPEAN SERVICE MODULE SHIPS TO KSC	CREW MODULE ADAPTER/ EUROPEAN SERVICE MODULE MATE	CORE STAGE 2 FORWARD JOIN	CORE STAGE 2 4/5ths JOIN	CORE STAGE 2 ENGINE SECTION BREAKOVER COMPLETE	ARTEMIS I ORION N/C AVIONICS INSTALLATION IN ARTEMIS II CREW MODULE	SLS LAUNCH VEHICLE STAGE ADAPTER COMPLETION	HEAT SHIELD INSTALL ON CREW MODULE
MOBILE LAUNCHER 1 ROLL TO PAD FOR MEV	BOOSTERS ARRIVE AT KSC	EGS BOOSTER OFFLINE PROCESSING START	SLS INTERIM CRYOGENIC PROPULSION STAGE (ICPS) READY FOR TRANSFER TO EGS	CREW MODULE COMPLETE	CREW AND SERVICE MODULE MATE	CORE STAGE 2 READY FOR SHIPMENT TO KSC	VAB ECS UPGRADES COMPLETE	*MOBILE LAUNCHER 1 MULTI-ELEMENT V&V TEST AT PAD COMPLETE	EGS OPERATIONAL READINESS CHECKPOINT	*MOBILE LAUNCHER 1 MULTI-ELEMENT V&V AT VAB COMPLETE	BOOSTER STACKING COMPLETE	ETA TEST CAMPAIGN COMPLETE	CORE STAGE MOVED AND STACKED IN VAB HIGH BAY 3
CORE STAGE, LVSA, & ICPS INTEGRATED	ORION HANDOVER TO EGS	ORION MOVED TO MPPF FOR OFFLINE PROCESSING START	START SLS INTEGRATED TESTING	*1.4Mgal LH2 Sphere Testing Complete	ORION TO VAB	ORION INTEGRATION TO SLS	CONDUCT FINAL INTEGRATED TESTING	ROLL TO PAD FOR TANKING TEST & LAUNCH	ARTEMIS II TANKING TEST	ARTEMIS II LAUNCH	ARTEMIS II		

- Unique aspect of Artemis II
- FY25 Milestone
- FY26 Milestone



Artemis II Progress



Stacking of the solid rocket boosters completed in High Bay 3 of the Vehicle Assembly Building: February 2025



Artemis II Core Stage Integration with solid rocket boosters at NASA Kennedy complete: March 24, 2025



NASA Ground Systems successfully integrated the SLS rocket's upper stage, including the interim cryogenic propulsion stage: May 1, 2025



Lockheed Martin completed assembly and testing of Orion and officially transferred to NASA EGS teams: May 1, 2025



NASA Ground Systems fuel the Orion Service Module to prepare for stacking atop the SLS: June 3, 2025



Artemis II Crew Training



Artemis II crew training in an Orion mockup at Johnson, allowing the crew to walk through what a day would look like during their upcoming mission and practice maneuvers inside the mock-up: May 2024

EGS teams test practice Artemis mission emergency escape or egress procedures during a series of integrated system verification and validation tests: August 2024

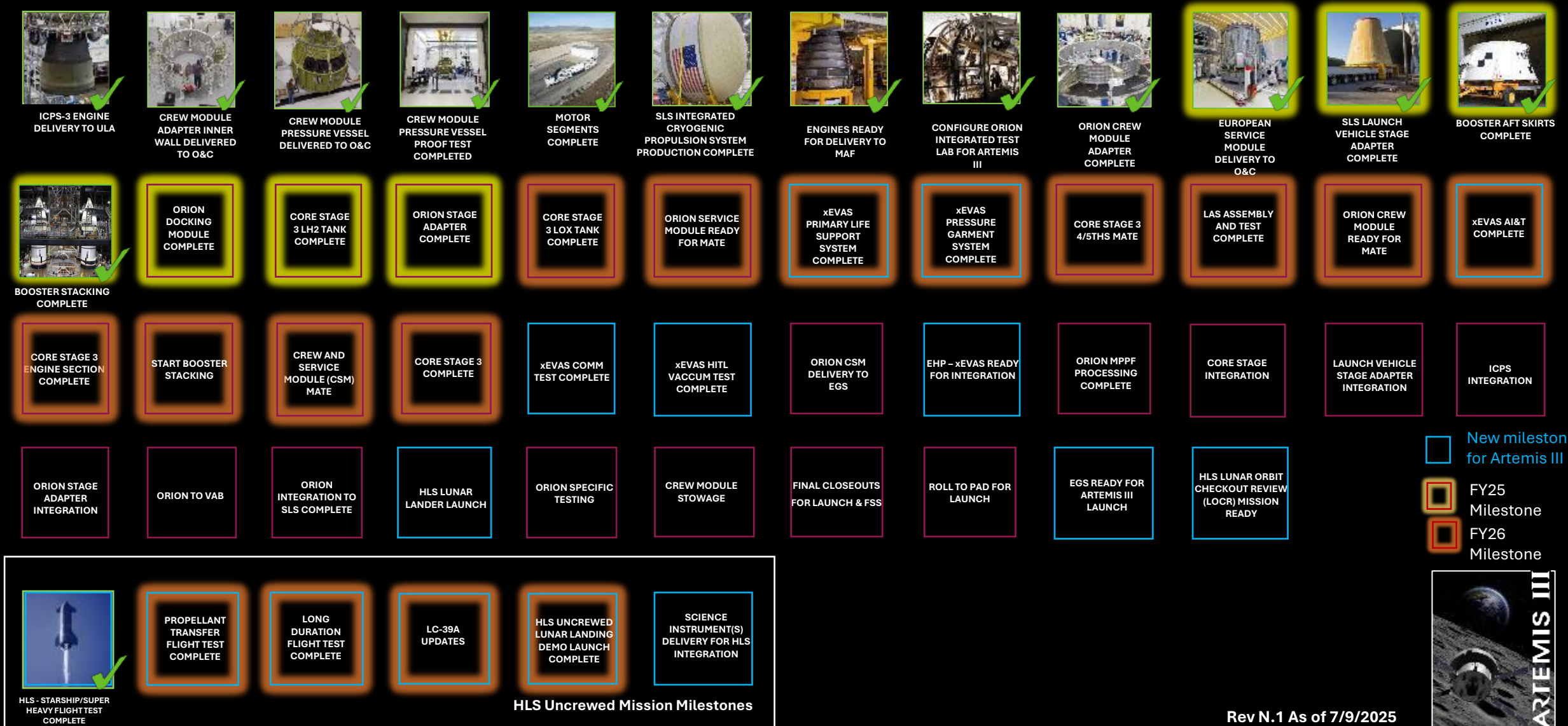
More recently, teams from NASA and DOD also rehearsed abort scenario recovery procedures with the Crew Module Test Article. [VALENT] June 12, 2025

Crew members and backup members for NASA's Artemis II mission and teams from the agency's Exploration Ground Systems Program participate in emergency egress training at Launch Complex 39B at NASA Kennedy. May 6, 2025

NASA astronauts Reid Wiseman and Victor Glover participate in a simulation of their Artemis II entry profile: March 13, 2025

NASA and DOD conducted landing and recovery exercises with crew members: March 25-31, 2025

Major Milestones for Artemis III



HLS Uncrewed Mission Milestones

 New milestones for Artemis III
 FY25 Milestone
 FY26 Milestone

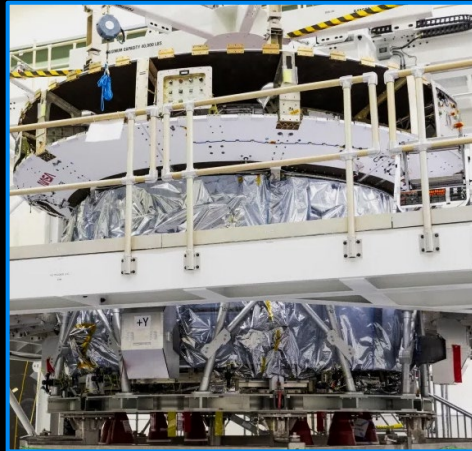


Artemis III Progress

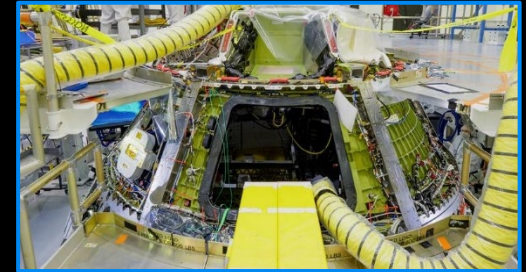


ICPS

Interim cryogenic propulsion stage complete final testing and checkout: September 2023



European Service Module 3 joined with Crew Module Adapter: September 24, 2024



Technicians powered on the Artemis III Orion crew module for the first time at KSC: May 29, 2025



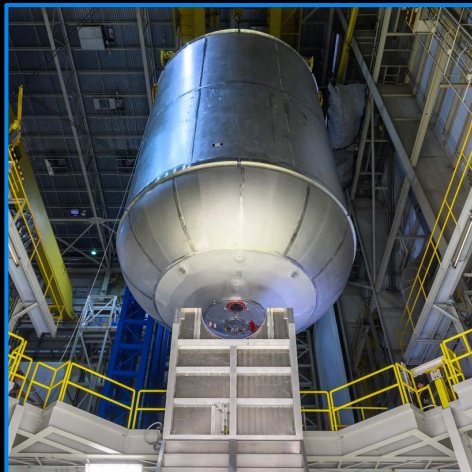
SpaceX flight 9 launch: May 27, 2025.



Artemis III Launch Vehicle Stage Adapter completed and ready to be moved to KSC: March 30, 2025



Teams at NASA's Kennedy Space Center installed four "quad pods" around the Artemis III core stage engine section: September 10, 2024



Core stage liquid oxygen tank completed hydrostatic proof testing: November 3, 2024



Integrated Artemis III testing: Full-scale airlock, elevator mockup, pressurized suits, HITL: April 2024



After applying the thermal protection system to the SLS liquid hydrogen tank for Artemis III, teams moved the tank to the final assembly area: May 14, 2025

Artemis III Crew Training and Equipment Testing



Wearing Axiom Space's lunar spacesuit, crew members practice for future lunar science operations during spacesuit task capability assessment: March-April 2025

NASA's LEMS (Lunar Environment Monitoring Station), a seismometer being designed for the lunar surface, is ready for building and assembly: April 21, 2025

Axiom astronaut and NASA spacesuit engineers conducted spacesuit testing in NASA's Neutral Buoyancy Lab. This is the first time that the spacesuits were tested in conditions that simulated gravity at the lunar surface. July 9, 2025

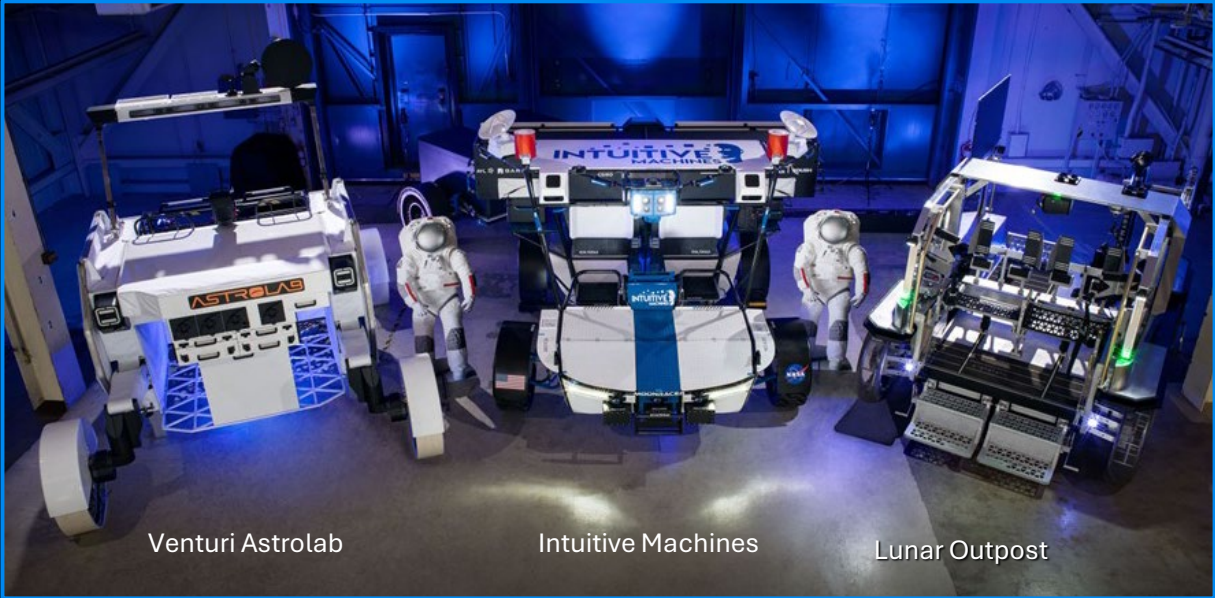
Other Recent Progress



The heavy-lift New Glenn rocket first flight test: January 16, 2025



Blue Origin's Blue Moon Mark 1 test flight will carry a NASA science payload when it lands near the lunar South Pole later this year.

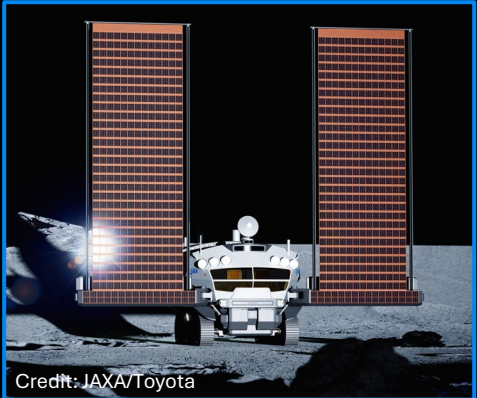


Venturi Astrolab Intuitive Machines Lunar Outpost

Three commercial lunar rover concepts tested: December 2024
 Three LTV science instruments selected: July 10, 2025



Credit: JAXA/Toyota



Credit: JAXA/Toyota

Pressurized Rover Agreement with Japan/JAXA.
 Second Management Control Board meeting planned Sept. 2025.

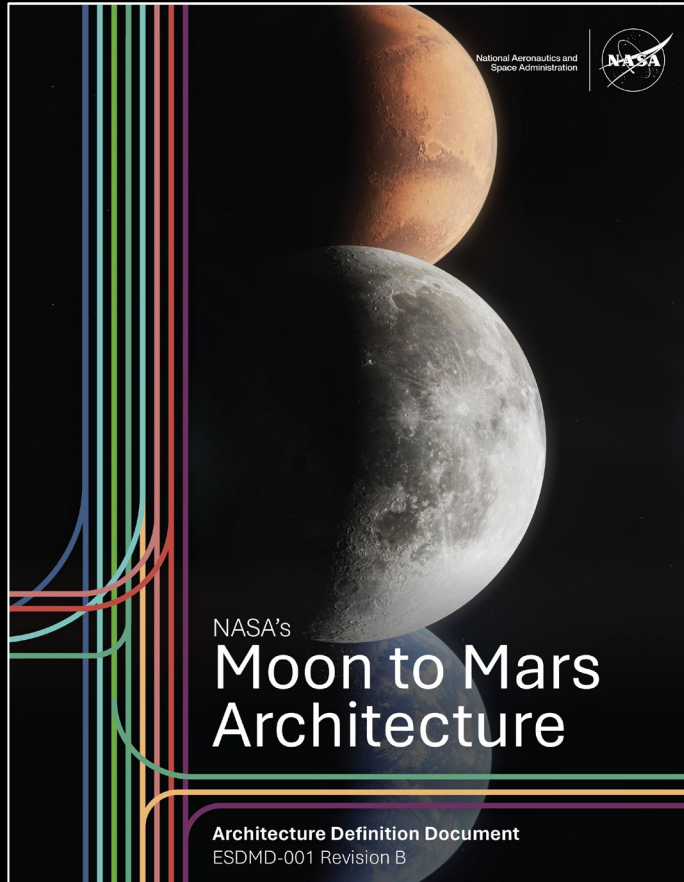


Summary and Q&A



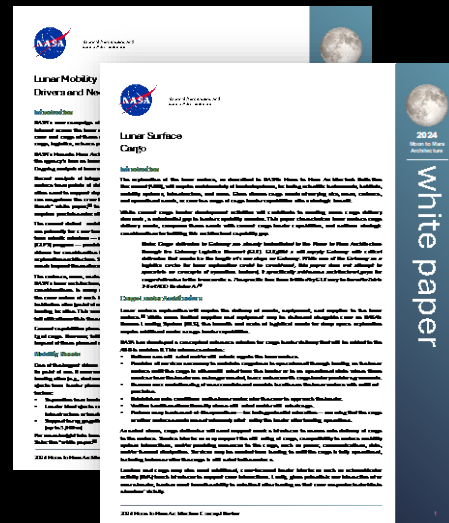
Backup Slides

Architecture Products



NASA's Architecture Definition Document

Architecture White Papers



Executive Overview



NASA documents its roadmap for deep space exploration in the Architecture Definition Document (ADD).

The agency updates the ADD yearly and publishes it alongside other public-facing products, including white papers on relevant topics and an executive overview of the architecture.



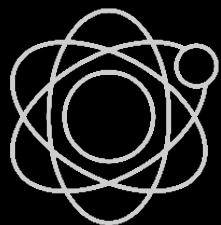
NASA's Moon to Mars Architecture Website
nasa.gov/architecture

Architecture products provide transparency of NASA planning and decision-making enabling collaboration and strategic alignment across government, industry, and international partnerships

Mars Surface Power Decision



Attribute	Nuclear (Fission)	Non-Nuclear (Solar)
Robustness to Dust Storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reliable power generation through severe storms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Limited/no reliable power generation during storms with $\tau > 7$ increases system mass energy storage
Scalability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mass advantage Increases with increasing power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Competitive mass at/below 10 kW ✗ Mass disadvantage grows with power need
Robustness to Solar Flux	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Power not appreciably affected by season, latitude, or day/night 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Mass/volume dependent on season/location; need energy storage mass for night-time operations
Affordability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Higher development & unit cost ✓ Potential lunar cost/risk buy down 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lower development & unit cost ✓ Potential for lunar activity cost/risk buy down
Robustness to Nominal Dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Dust build-up on radiators may require active/passive mitigation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Dust build-up on arrays will require active mitigation ✗ Dust suspended in the atmosphere will reduce power generation and increase stored energy mass needed



Nuclear fission power selected as primary surface power generation technology for initial crewed missions to Mars

Power White Paper
<https://bit.ly/3VN2Z1r>

