



The European Lunar Lander

human spaceflight
and operations



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International Context



human spaceflight
and operations

Apollo/Luna Era

1990 - 2006

- HITEN 
- CLEMENTINE 
- LUNAR PROSPECTOR 
- SMART-1 

2007 - 2012

- KAGUYA 
- L-CROSS 
- LRO 
- GRAIL 
- ARTEMIS 
- CHANG'E-1 
- CHANG'E-2 
- CHANDRAYAAN-1 

2013 - 2020

- SELENE-2 
- LADEE 
- GOOGLE-X 
- LUNAR LANDER 
- CHANG'E-3 
- CHANG'E-4 
- CHANDRAYAAN-2/
LUNAR-RESOURCE 
- CHANDRAYAAN-3 
- LUNA-GLOB 

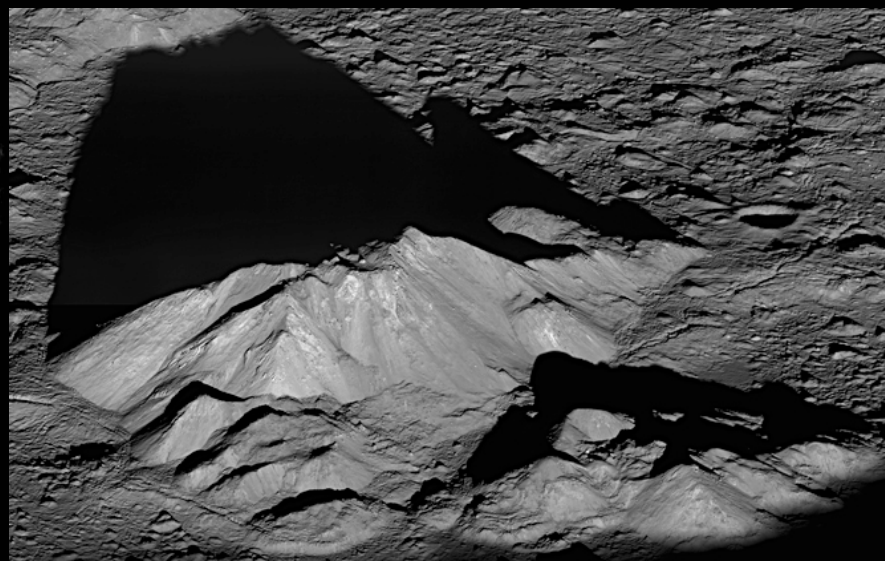
Next Decade

HUMAN LUNAR
EXPLORATION
MISSIONS

LUNAR POLAR
SAMPLE RETURN

LUNAR
GEOPHYSICAL
NETWORK

- ORBITER
- IMPACTOR
- LANDER
- SAMPLE RETURN



European Lunar Lander: Preparing for Future Exploration

1) Technology

PRECISE LANDING with advanced
Guidance, Navigation and Control

HAZARD DETECTION AND AVOIDANCE

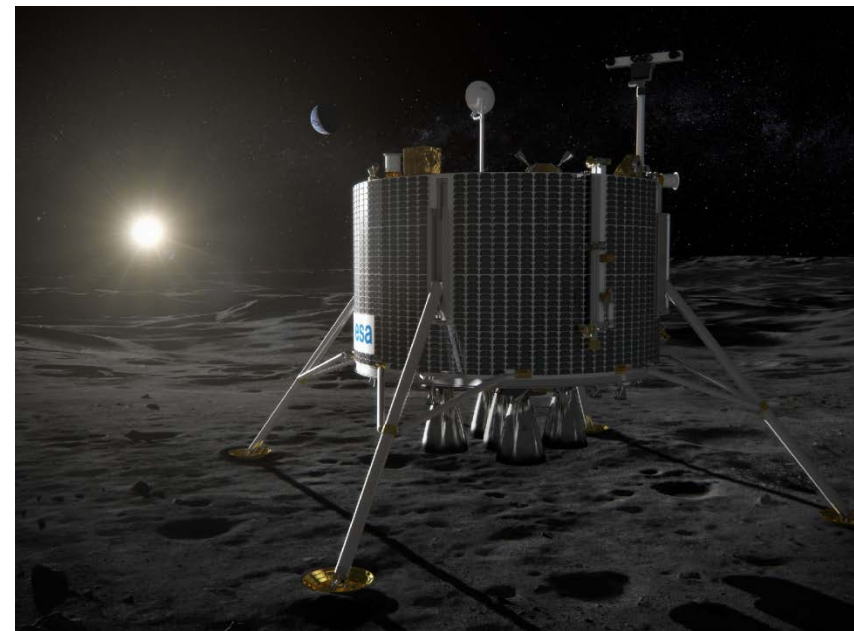
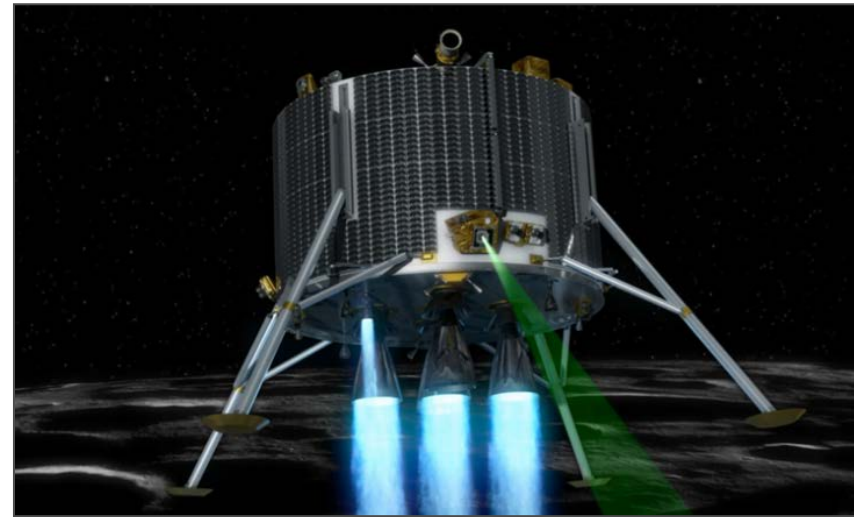
OPERATE on the Lunar surface, carry out
sampling, support autonomous survival

2) Scientific Measurements

Lunar environment & effects

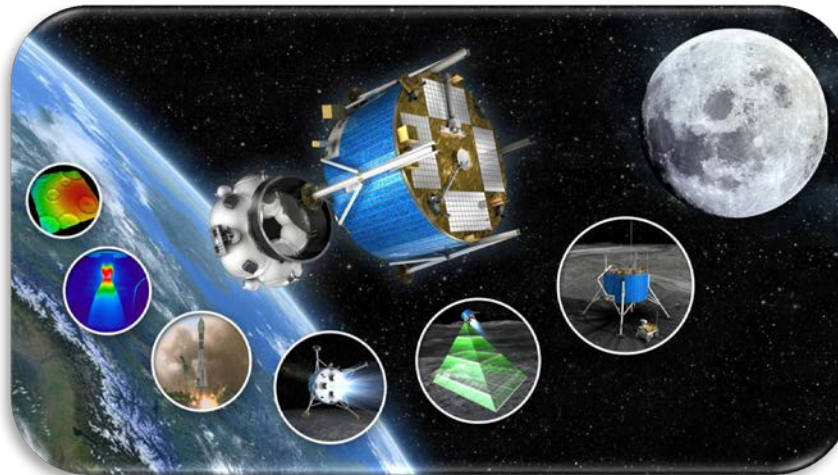
Human relevant aspects

In-situ resources



Phase B1 Contributing Member States

- Several new partners now integrating the original industrial team



2011



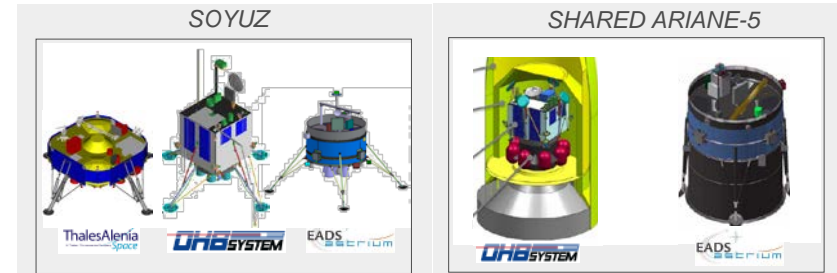
*Consortium as of 15/05/2012

- After Phase B1, pending approval at MC'12, the industrial consortium will evolve and adapt to new partners:
 - to broaden the industrial base and reflect the support across Europe
 - to further incorporate expertise necessary for B2/C/D/E



Mission Drivers

- Constraints applying to the Lunar Lander mission
 - Launch: use of European capability
 - Cost: compatible with precursor-type
 - Timeframe: not later than 2018
 - Technology: made-in-Europe



Phase A concepts (completed April 2010)

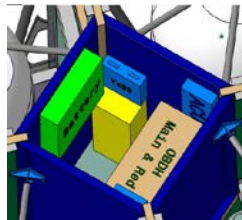
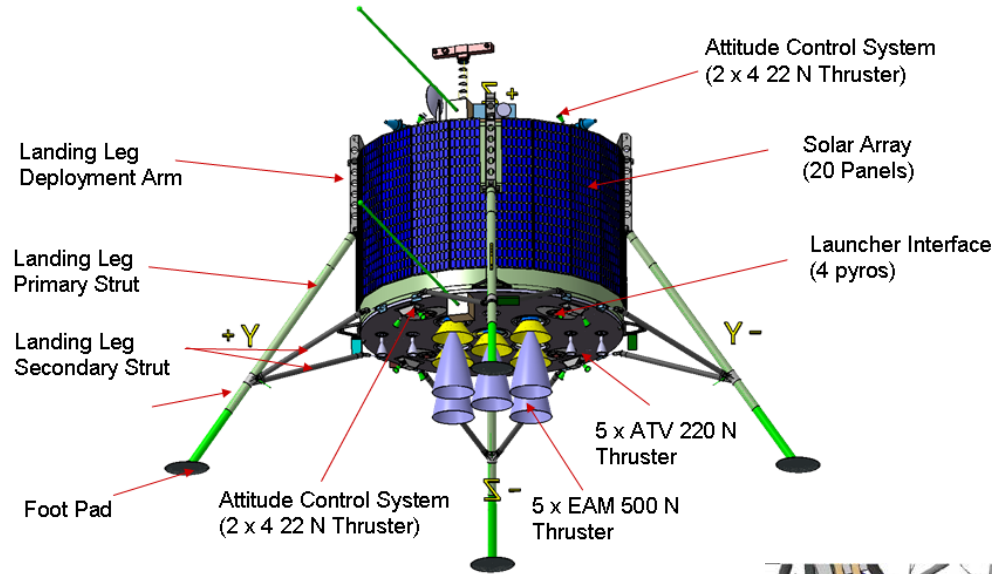
- Key mission baseline choices

<p>LAUNCHER</p> <p>Soyuz</p> <p>Courtesy of Arlanespace</p>	<p>THERMAL</p> <p>No RHUs</p> <p>Reliant on solar power generation & conventional thermal control</p>	<p>LANDING SITE</p> <p>South Polar</p>	<p>MISSION ELEMENTS</p> <p>No Orbiter</p> <p>Direct communications to Earth</p>
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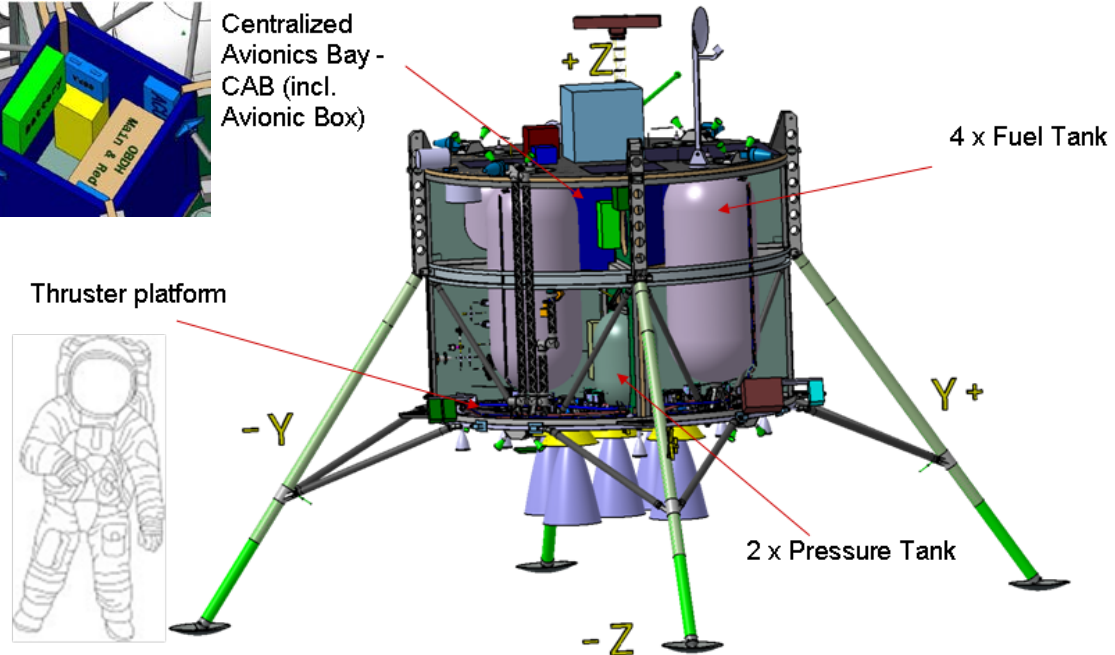
Current Configuration

- Single stage
- Wet mass at launch: 2500 kg (analysed by Arianespace in 2011)
- Mass landed: ~800 kg



Centralized Avionics Bay - CAB (incl. Avionic Box)

Diameter = 2.4 m
Height (incl. legs) ~ 3.4 m
Height (body) = 1.6 m
Footprint radius = 2.8 m



Objectives and Requirements Definition

- Wide consultation to identify objectives and requirements

Lunar Exploration Definition Team

Topical Teams and workshops:

Dust Toxicity (T3LD)

Resources (TTELPM)

Radiation Biology (TT-IBER)

Dusty Plasma Environments (TT-DPESS)

Payload Definition Studies

Landing site characterisation studies

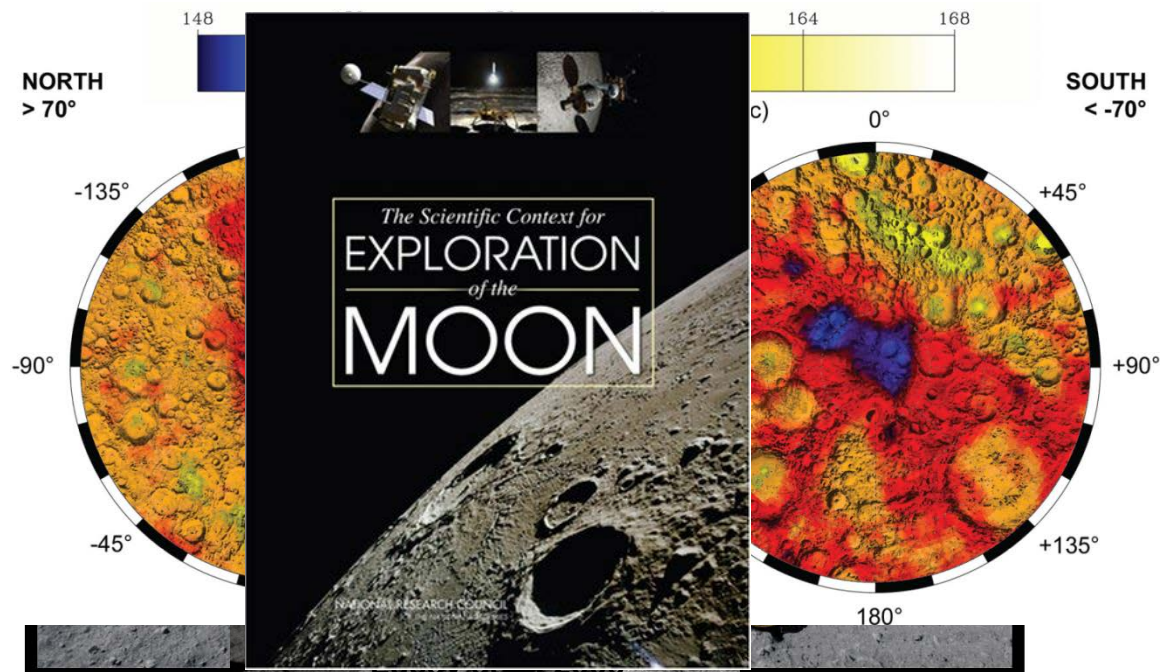


- Workshop “Scientific Preparations for Lunar Exploration” at capacity with 180 participants
- Forthcoming special issue of Planetary and Space Science



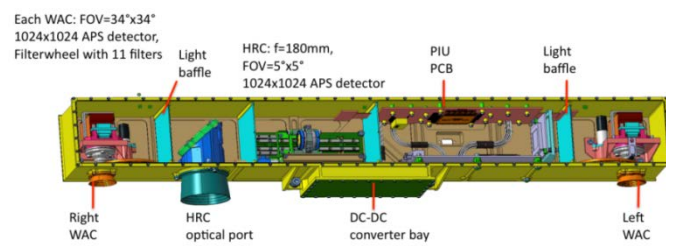
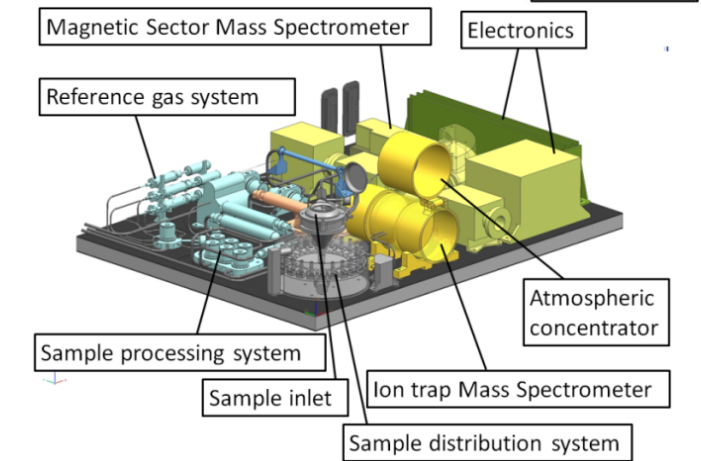
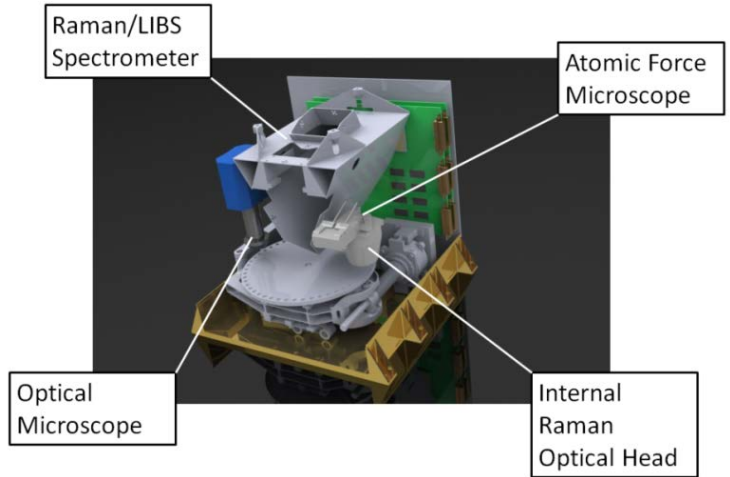
Science Objectives

Research Area	Investigation Topic
Human health	Toxicity of lunar dust associated risks to humans
	Radiation environment and likely hazards to humans
Environment and effects	Landing site characterization
	Dust properties and effects on systems
	Dust - Plasma environment and effects
Resources	water, other volatiles and mineralogical species
	Physical properties of potential resources
Preparations for future activities	Characterize the exosphere
	Radio astronomy precursor measurements

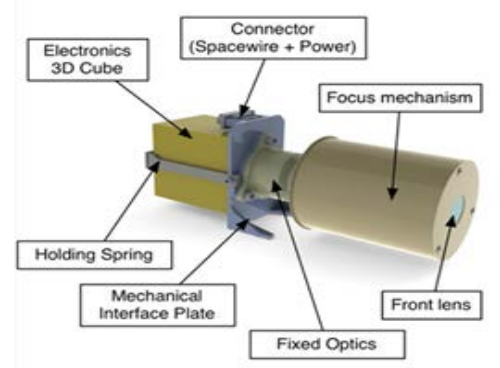
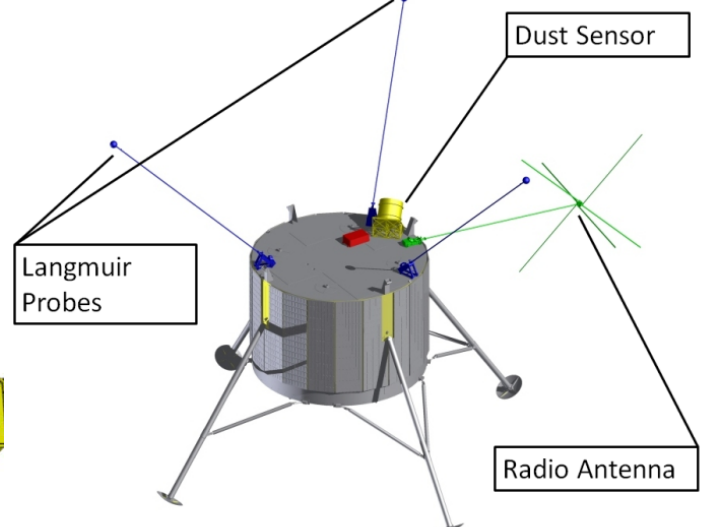




Lunar Lander: Model Payload

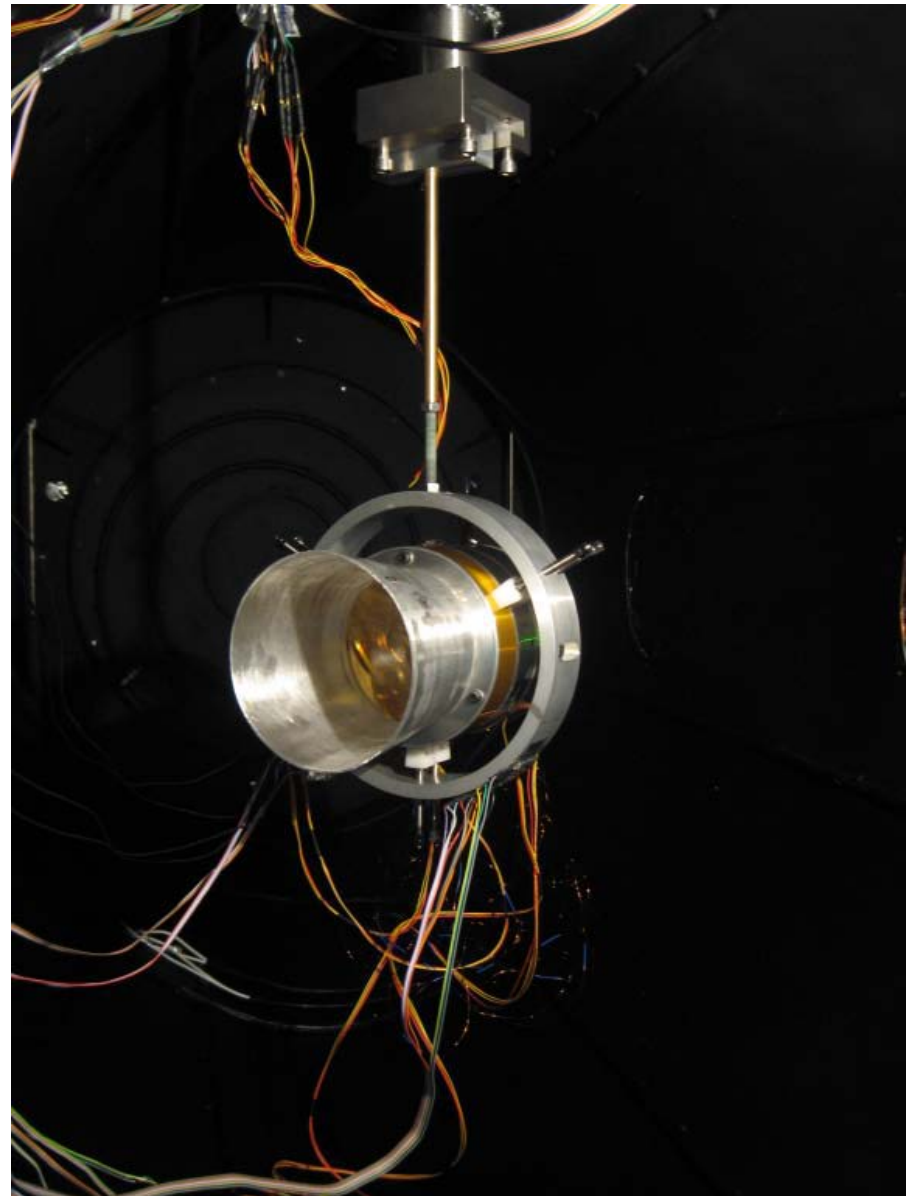


Package	Instrument
Lunar Camera Package (L-CAM)	Stereo Panoramic Camera
	High Resolution Camera
	Robotic Arm Camera
Lunar Dust Analysis Package (L-DAP)	AFM
	Micro Raman-LIBS
	Microscope
	External Raman-LIBS
Lunar Dust Environment and Plasma Package (L-DEPP)	Dust Sensor
	Langmuir Probes
	Radio Antenna
	Ion/Electron Spectrometer
	Magnetometer
Lunar Volatile Resource Analysis Package (L-VRAP)	Mass Sector Mass Spectrometer
	Ion trap mass spectrometer
Radiation and effects experiments	Radiation monitor



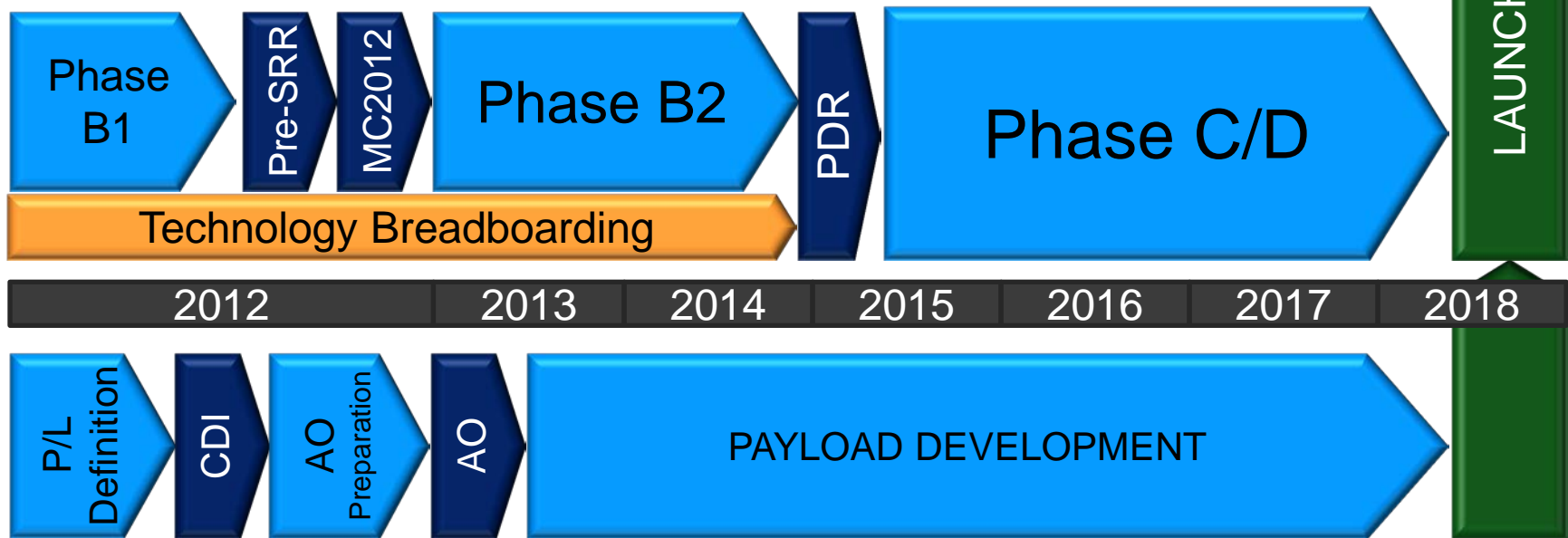
Other Experiments?

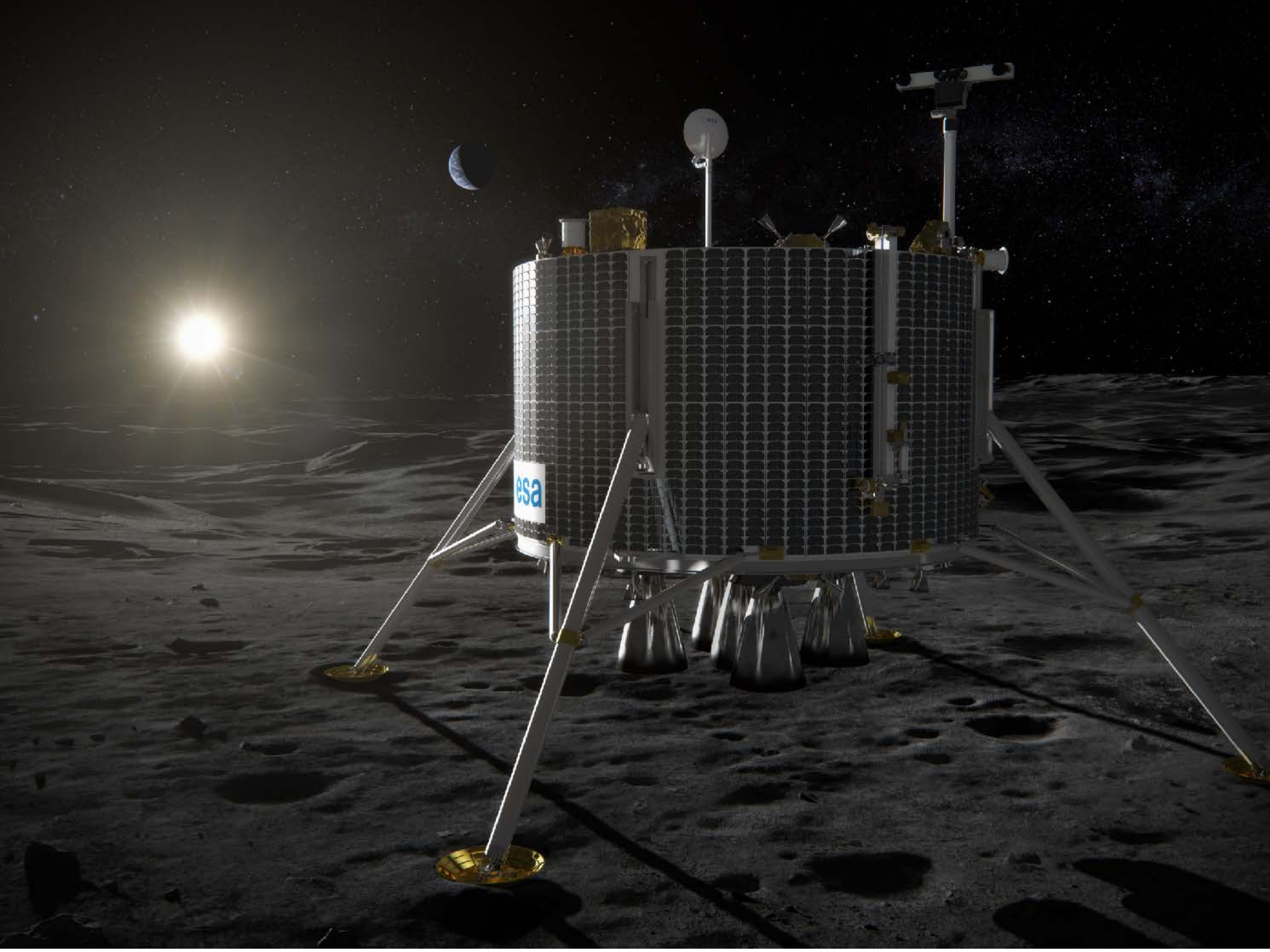
- ESA led Model Payload is not a selected payload
- Alternative experiments can be considered
- Address exploration relevant questions
- Provide fundamental scientific return
- E.g. Laser reflector
 - Verify landing precision
 - Absolute reference for coordinate systems
 - Lunar interior and fundamental physics



Schedule and Next Steps

- Pre-SRR in October 2012
- Ministerial Council in November 2012 (MC2012)
- S-PDR planned early 2015
- Breadboarding activities running continuously up to PDR (TRL 5)
- **Call for Declarations of Interest closes June 6th**
- Announcement of Opportunity expected early 2013



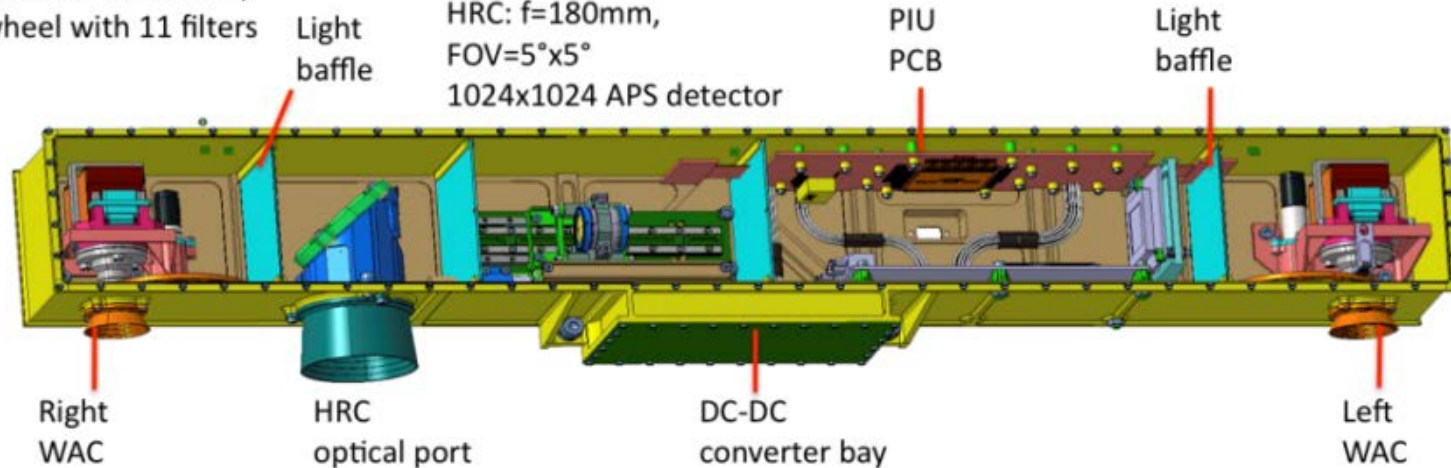




Lunar Camera Package

- Provide scientific context
- Determine illumination profile
- Monitor operations
- Stereo panoramic cameras
- Robotic arm camera

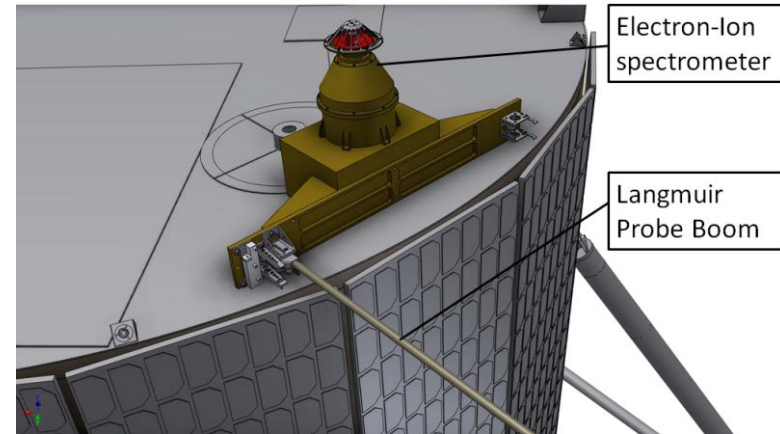
Each WAC: FOV=34°x34°
1024x1024 APS detector,
Filterwheel with 11 filters



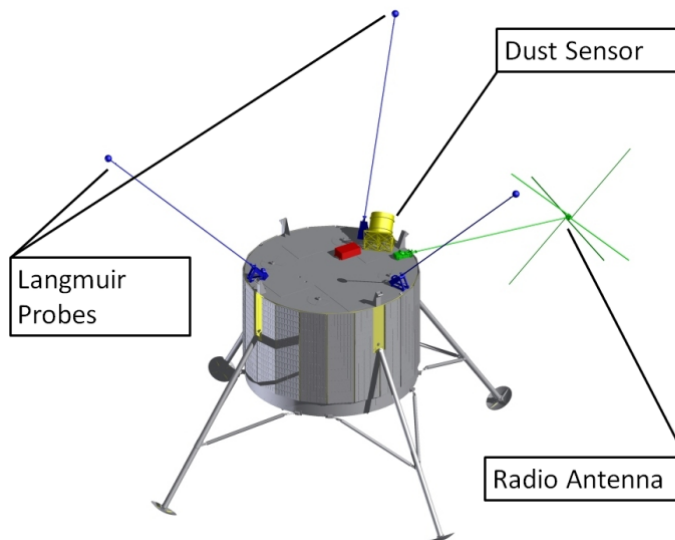
Lunar Dust Environment and Plasma Package

Measurements

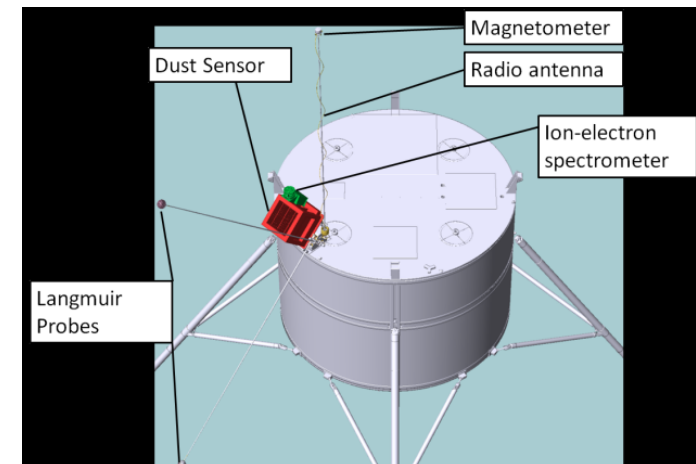
- Dust motion, charge, size distribution, trajectory
- Electric fields
- Plasma properties
- Medium - Long wavelength radio background



credit FMI/IRF



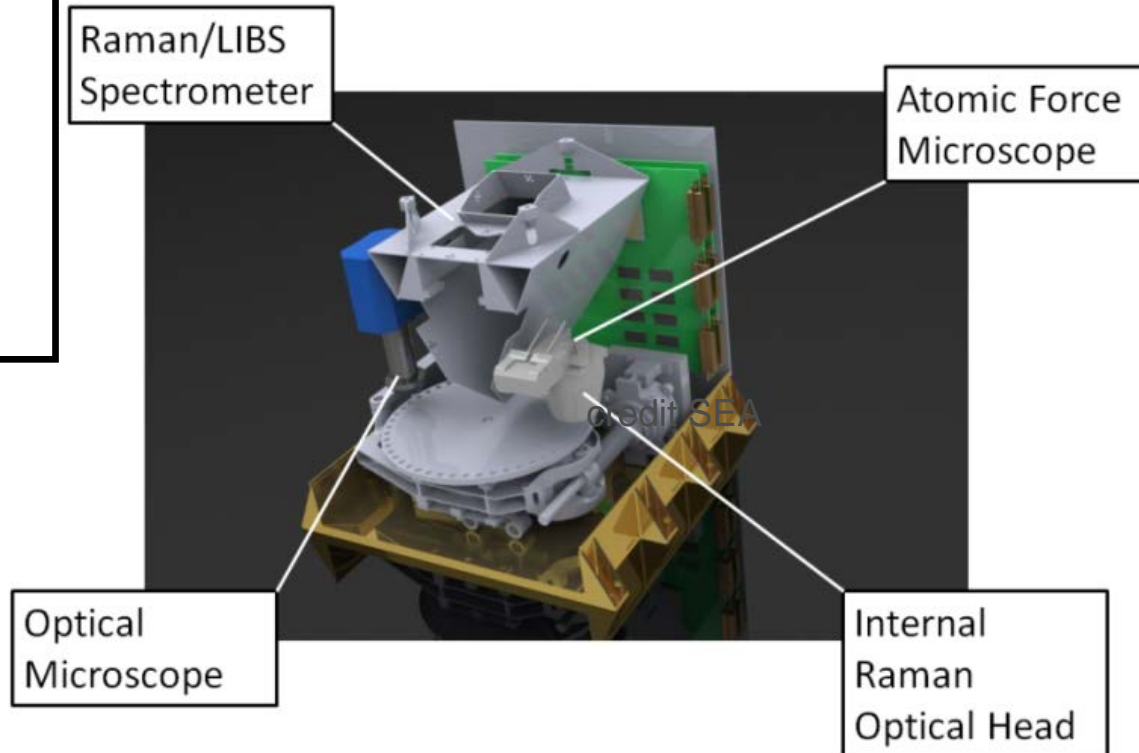
credit Kayser-Threde



credit ASI

Lunar Dust Analysis Package

- Size distribution of dust ~10nm - 100µm
- Structure and morphology of grains
- Dust/regolith chemistry/mineralogy
- Dust/regolith elemental composition?
- OH group, H₂O



Lunar Volatile Resource Analysis Package

Measurements

Identify water and solar wind implanted volatiles in the lunar regolith

Extract volatiles from the lunar regolith

Observe exosphere species

