



Expanding Our Reach Into The Solar System

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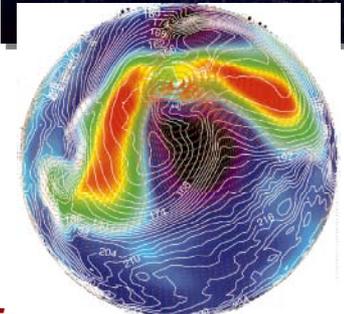
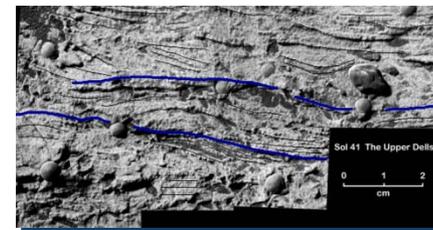
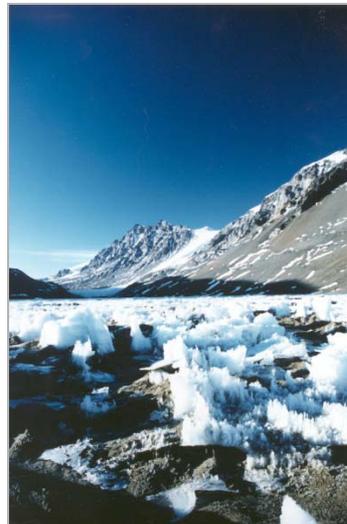
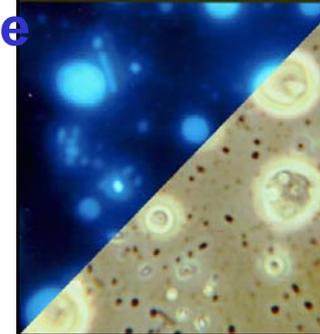
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- **We explore and utilize space for a variety of reasons**
 - Science, National Interest, Return on Investment and others
- **All space exploration is human exploration**
 - Sometimes humans are physically present, many times we send our robotic emissaries
 - Robots are excellent at 3-D's: Dull, Dirty, Dangerous work and they do what you tell them to do
 - Humans excel at adaptation in an unstructured environment
 - Of all science goals humans would be particularly valuable for exploring the surfaces of other worlds and collecting samples
- **NASA's FY 2011 Budget Advances both Human and Robotic Exploration**



- Interdisciplinary study of life in the universe created in 1996
- Three fundamental questions
 - > How does life begin and evolve?
 - > Does life exist elsewhere in the universe?
 - > What is life's future on Earth and beyond?
- Astrobiology seeks to define habitable environments and biosignatures



Exploring Mars: Following the Water

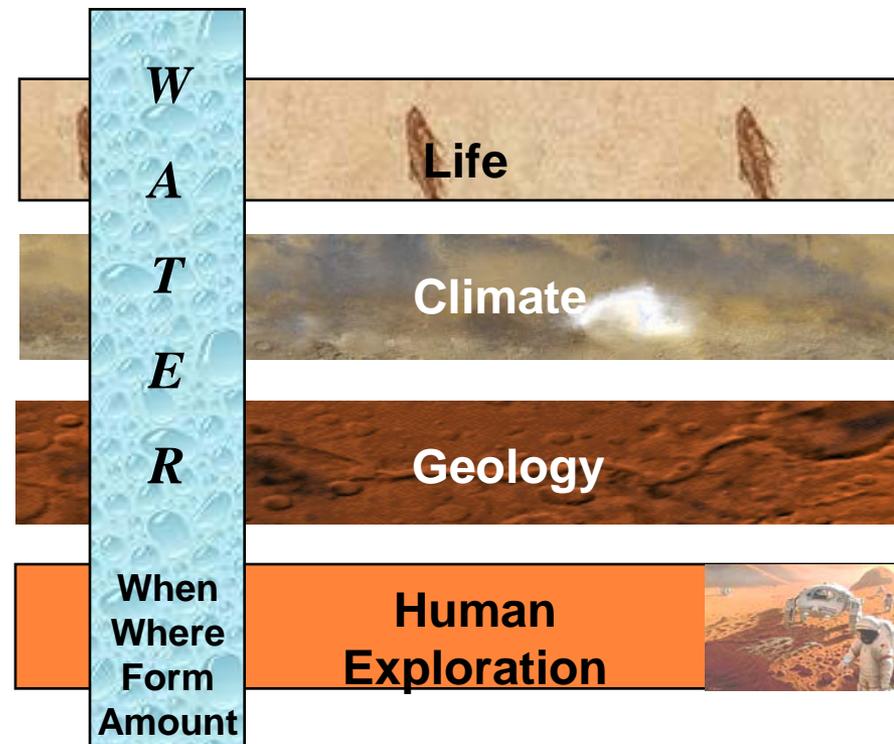
Why Mars?

It is the most Earth-like of the planets
The most likely to have past or present life
Reachable every 26 months

Why Water?

Liquid water is required for life as we know it.

Common Thread

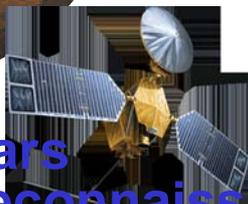




Mars Global Surveyor



Mars Odyssey



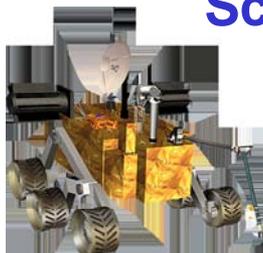
Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter



Mars Exploration Rovers



Phoenix Scout



Mars Science Laboratory

Redefined in October 2000 after twin failures in 1999

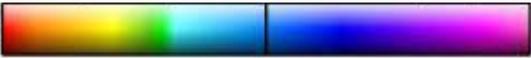
A science-driven effort to characterize and understand Mars as a dynamic system, including its present and past environment, climate cycles, geology, and biological potential.

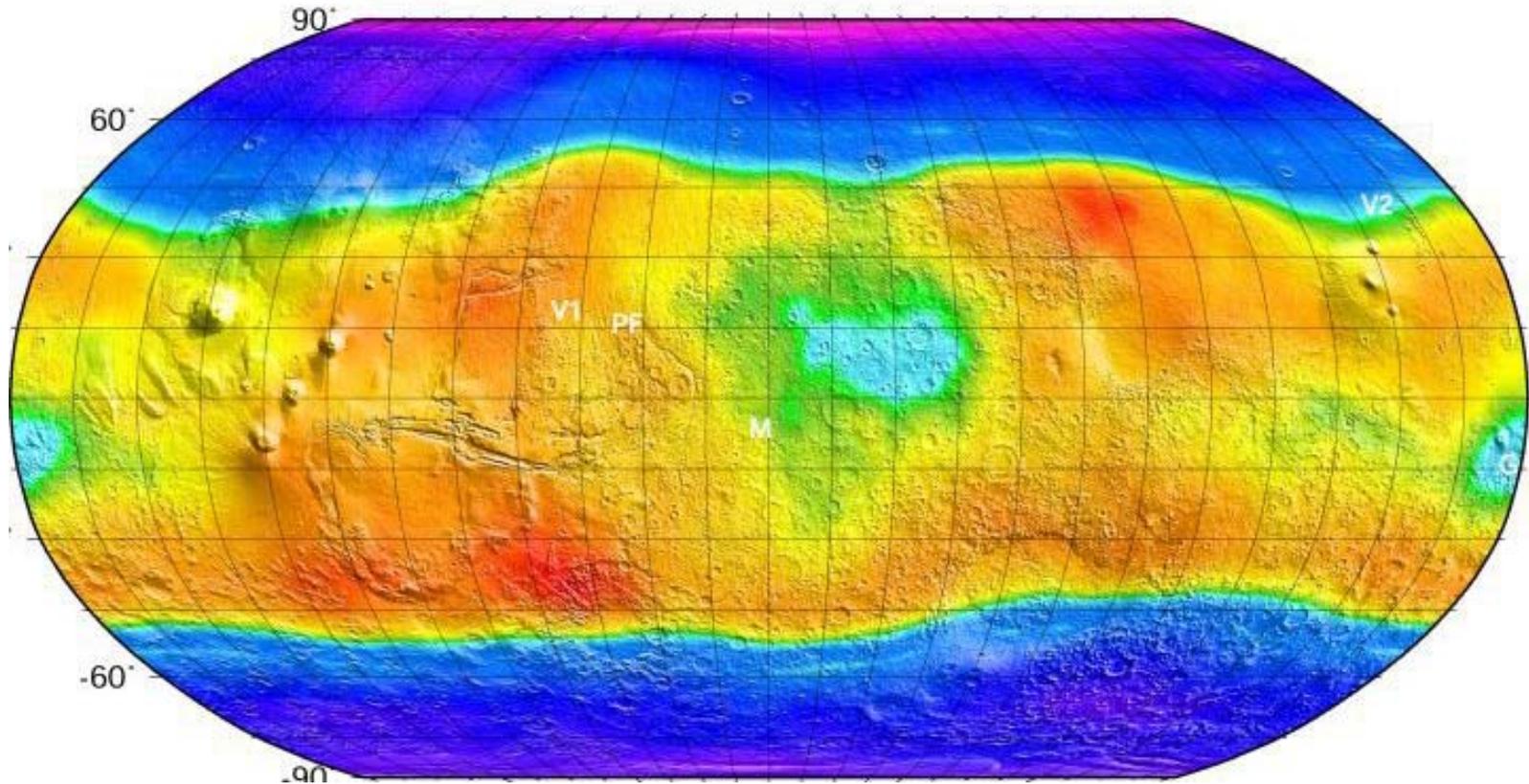
Central among the questions to be asked is...

“Did life ever arise on Mars?”

The science strategy is known as “Follow the Water.”

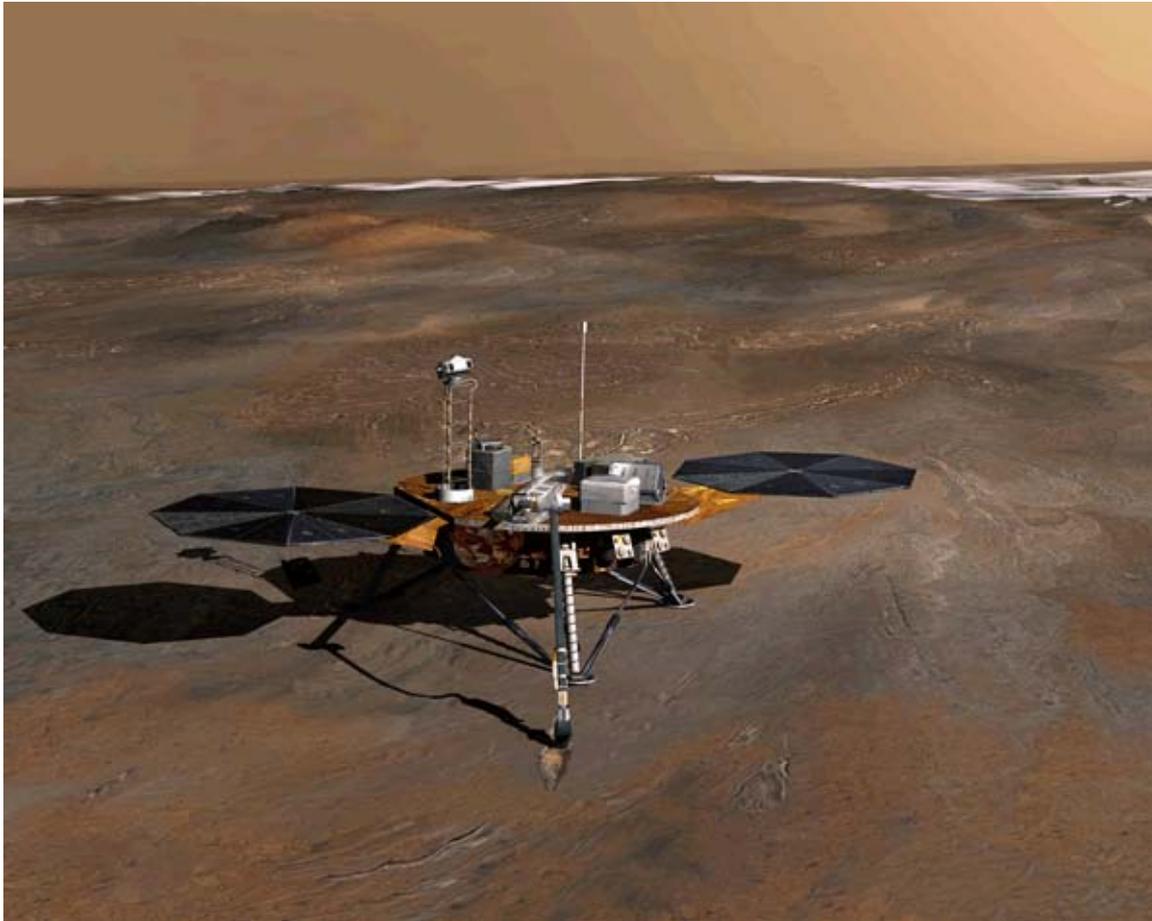


H2O Low  H2O High



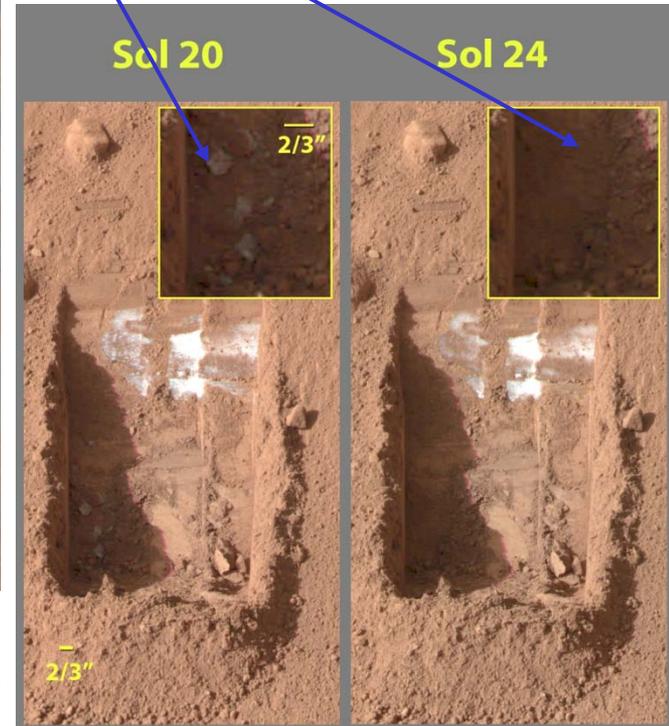
Measurements show strong evidence of underground water

ice
Stanford University Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics



Landed at Mars Northern Plains (69 deg) May 25th, 2008

Ice found, then evaporates

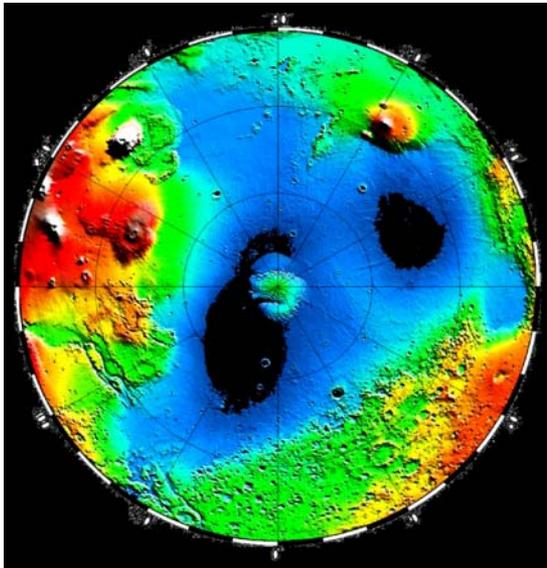


•Confirmed by on-board chemical measurements

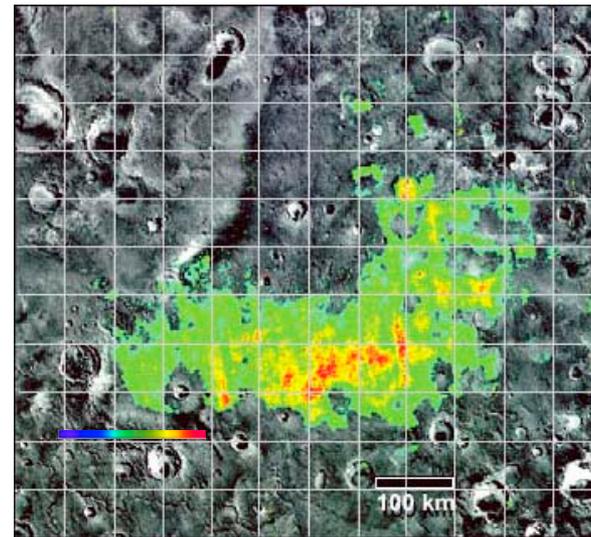
The Water Picture from Mars Global Surveyor

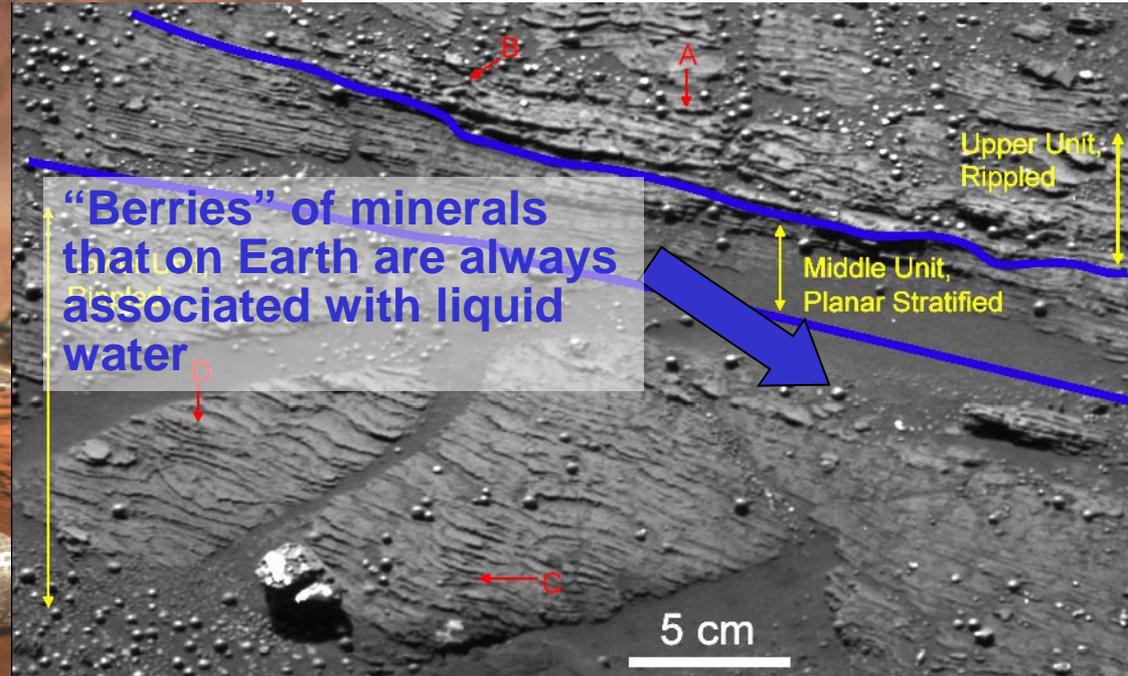
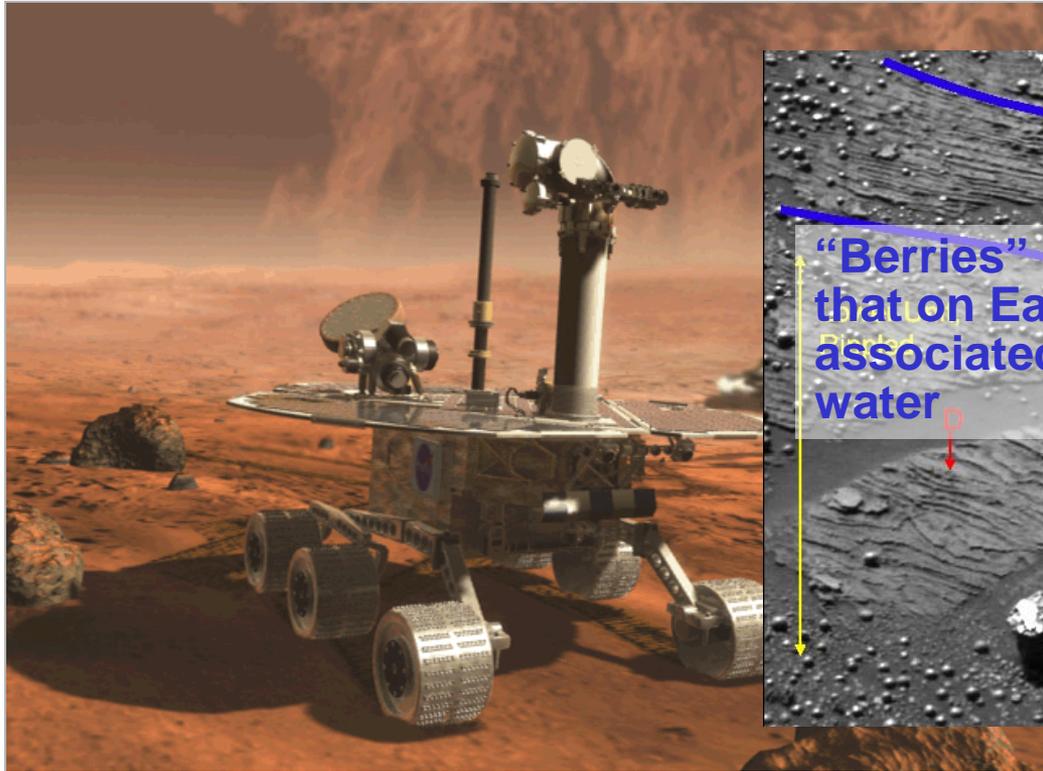


Flat northern hemisphere may represent the location of a large ancient ocean.



Minerals consistent with long exposure to water



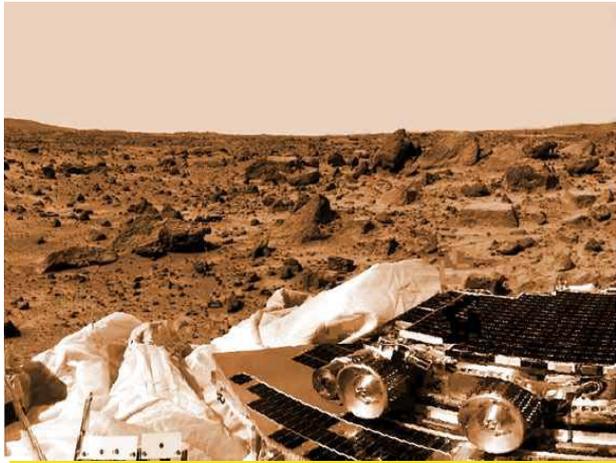


5th year of operations!!

Rover Family Tree

- In-situ science with the first astrobiology instrument (X-ray diffraction)
- Next generation roving capability (10's of kilometers)
- Radioisotope power for long duration
- Precision entry decent & landing





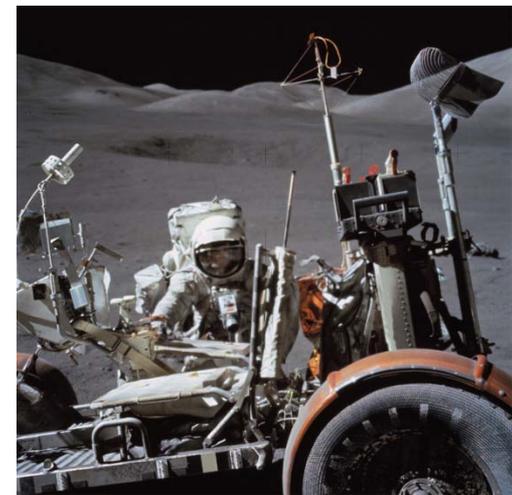
It takes the MER rover a day to do what a field geologist can do in about 45 seconds. -- Steve Squyres MER PI

The Spirit rover drove 3.6 km in 8 months and examined roughly 25 rocks. It cannot collect rocks.

Apollo 17 comparison

Drove 36 km in 20 hours of EVA (less time driving)

Collected 110 kgs of rocks from 30 sites; analysis still ongoing

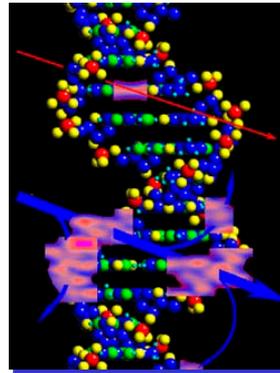




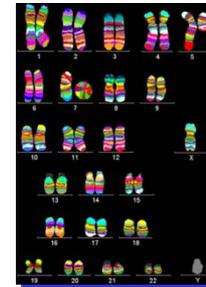
Must be affordable in
budgetary and human terms

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The biomedical problem
must be solved



Technology must
be available

- Management of large data sets
- Autonomy and mobility on other worlds
- Human/machine interaction and telepresence interface



**Heavy Lift
Launch System**



**Lunar Outpost
(if needed)**

**First Mission to Another
Planetary System:
Human Exploration of Mars**

Human Factors

NEW CAPABILITIES

**First Journeys
Beyond Earth's Gravity**

**First Interplanetary
Expeditions: NEOs**



Mars Sample Return

HUMAN SPACE EXPLORATION

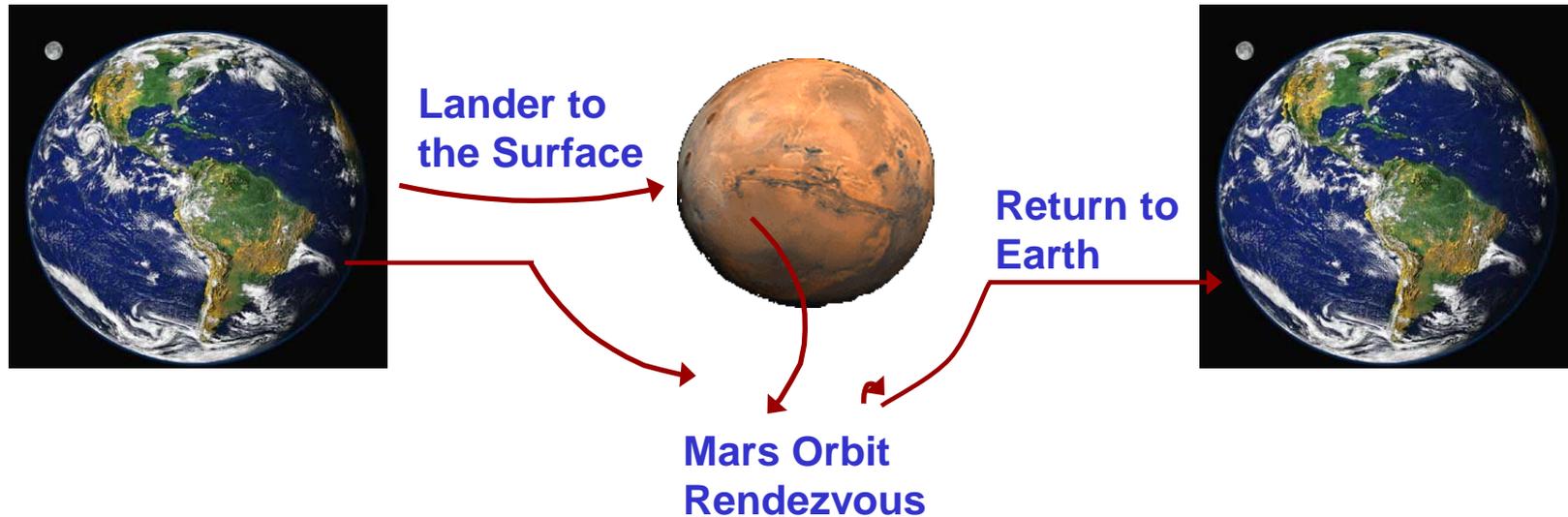
**International
Exploration**

**Martian
Habitability**



ROBOTIC MISSIONS





International collaboration probable
Key Astrobiology Science Goal
Precursor to Humans at Mars:
Examination of soil toxicity
End-to-End Travel Demonstration



The Future of Space Exploration: Searching for Life with Humans and Robots Together

