

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



Beyond the Cradle: Looking Back at Human Missions to NEOs

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The Beginning: 2010



“...by 2025, we expect new spacecraft designed for long journeys to allow us to begin the first-ever crewed missions beyond the Moon into deep space. So we’ll start by sending astronauts to an asteroid for the first time in history.”

*-- US President Barack Obama
April 15, 2010*

The Beginning: 2010



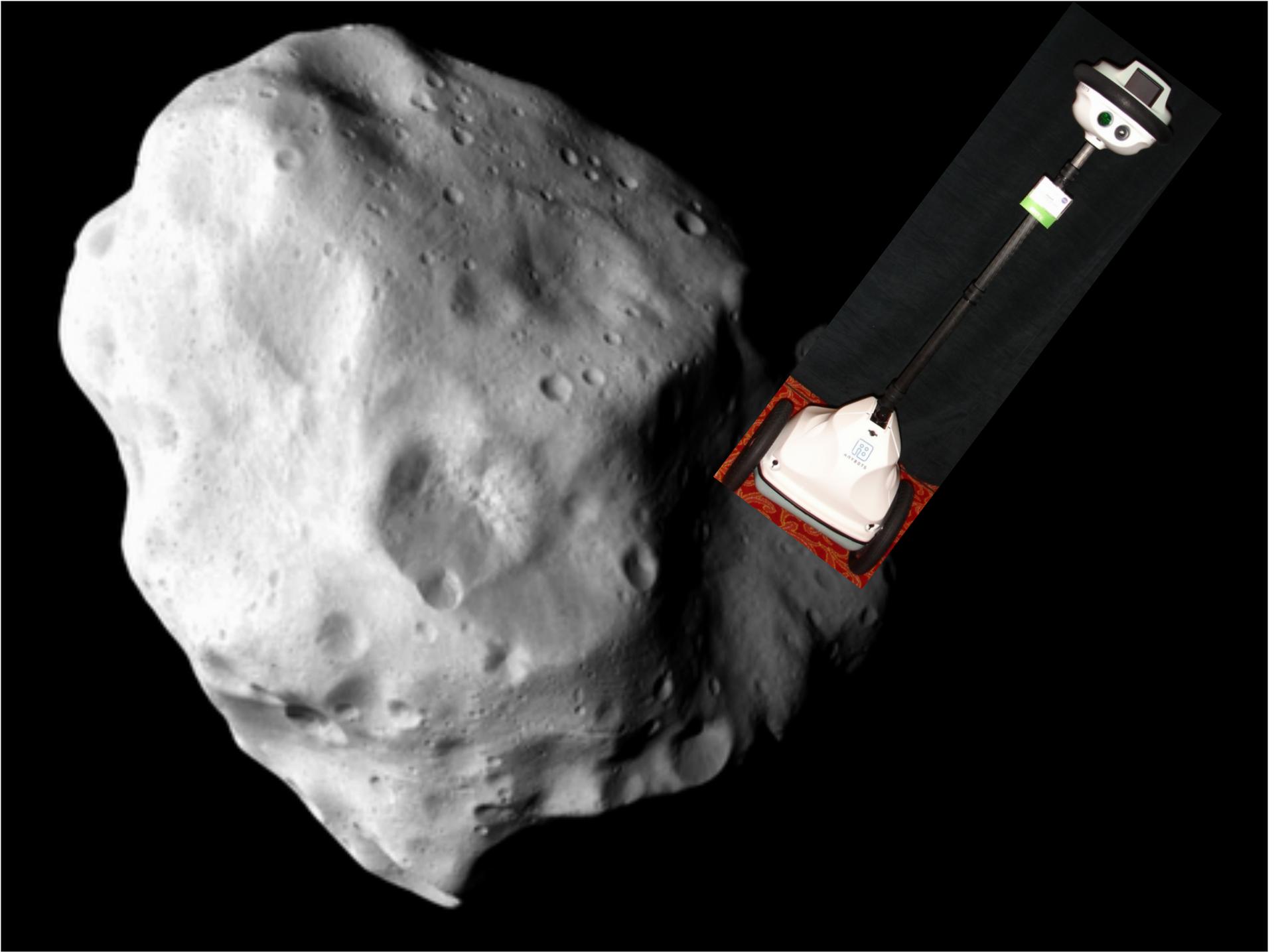
“The ExploreNOW Workshop way back in 2010 really constituted our first steps toward human exploration of Asteroids. That meeting laid the foundation for our success”

-- NASA Administrator John Olson

Why Did We Boldly Go?



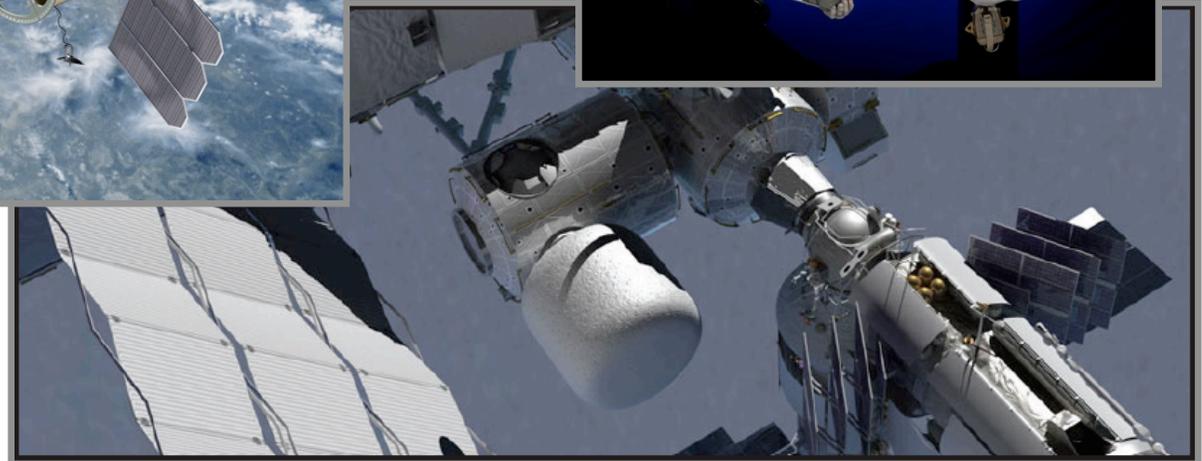
- Drive prosperity on Earth by pushing the boundaries of what humanity can achieve through innovation and cooperation
- Inspire the people across Earth to embrace science and technology as paths to a prosperous future
- Leave the Cradle for Good: Build the capability for sustained deep space exploration with humans
- Understand the origin of the Earth, the solar system, and life
- Identify, characterize and learn to mitigate threats to Earth from asteroid impacts



Developing Key Capabilities for Sustainable Exploration



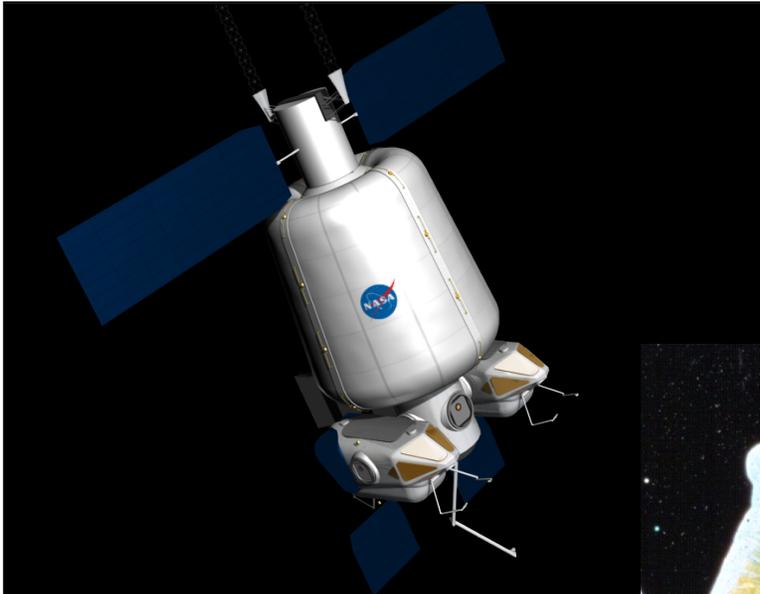
- Demonstrate sustainable operational deep space capabilities - including Radiation Shielding / Hazards, Closed Loop ECLSS, Power, ISRU, Microgravity Effects, Autonomous Operations, Communications, In-flight training



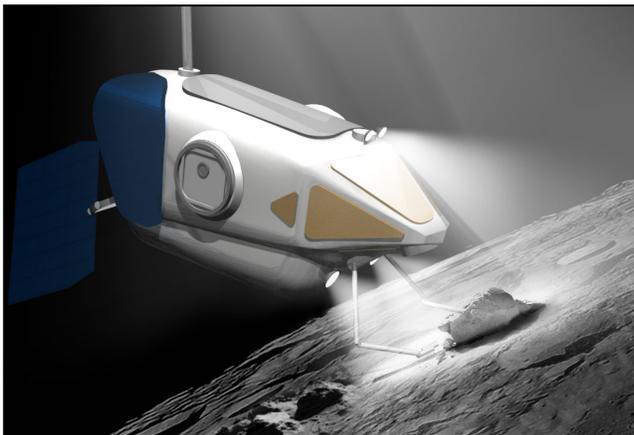
Our Brave Explorers: The Crews



Human Activities at NEOs

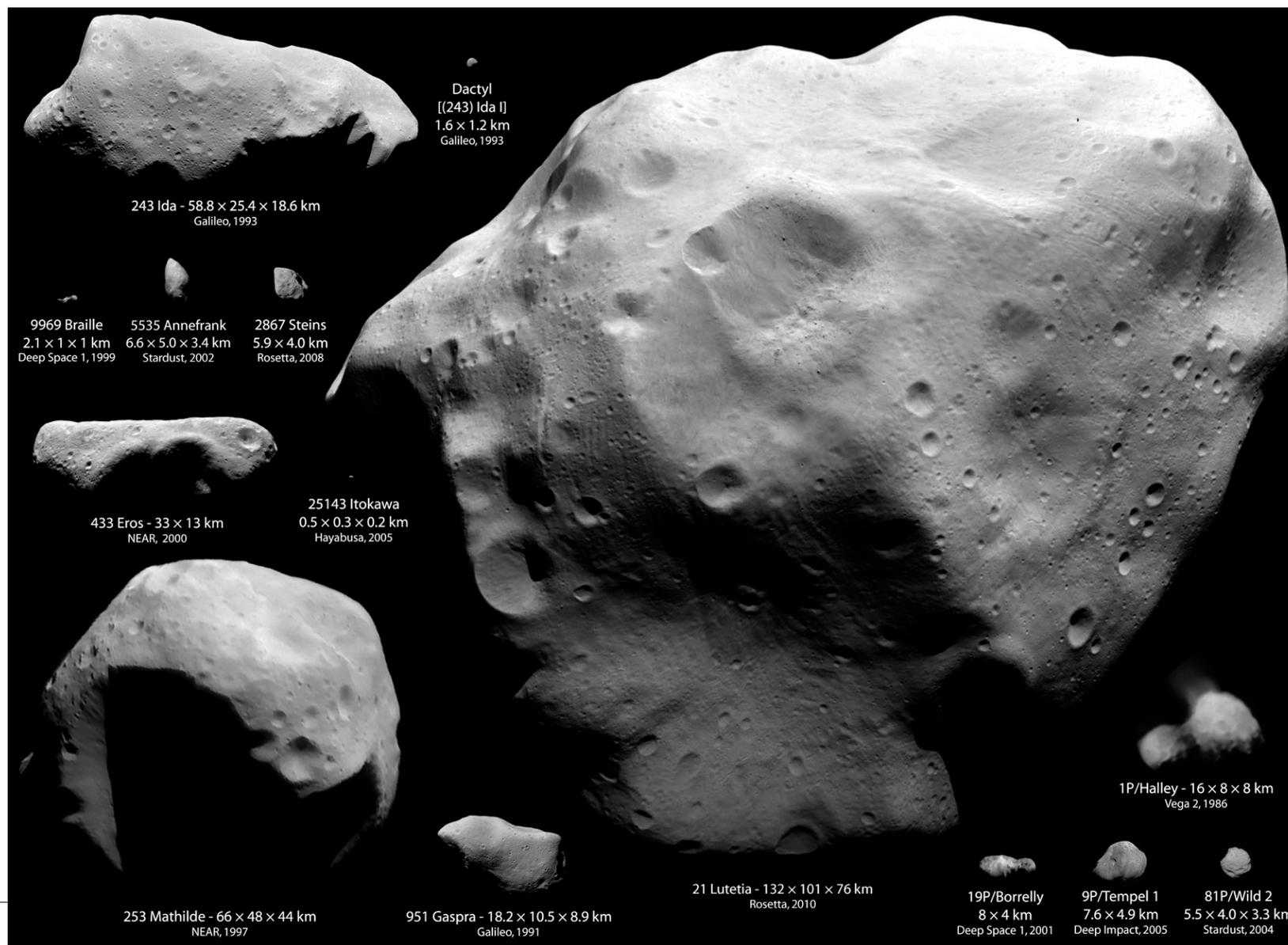


- Test Hardware Systems: High Performance Propulsion, Long Duration Habs, Radiation Mitigation, ISRU
- Sample Handling and Curation



- Deploy Scientific Instruments for On-going Operations (Subsurface Drilling, Core Sampling)
- Test potential mitigation techniques
- Characterize Physical and Chemical Properties of NEOs - mass, shape, density, porosity, spin, strength, mineralogy

A Bounty of Scientific Information



Dactyl
[(243) Ida I]
1.6 × 1.2 km
Galileo, 1993

243 Ida - 58.8 × 25.4 × 18.6 km
Galileo, 1993

9969 Braille
2.1 × 1 × 1 km
Deep Space 1, 1999

5535 Annefrank
6.6 × 5.0 × 3.4 km
Stardust, 2002

2867 Steins
5.9 × 4.0 km
Rosetta, 2008

433 Eros - 33 × 13 km
NEAR, 2000

25143 Itokawa
0.5 × 0.3 × 0.2 km
Hayabusa, 2005

253 Mathilde - 66 × 48 × 44 km
NEAR, 1997

951 Gaspra - 18.2 × 10.5 × 8.9 km
Galileo, 1991

21 Lutetia - 132 × 101 × 76 km
Rosetta, 2010

19P/Borrelly
8 × 4 km
Deep Space 1, 2001

9P/Tempel 1
7.6 × 4.9 km
Deep Impact, 2005

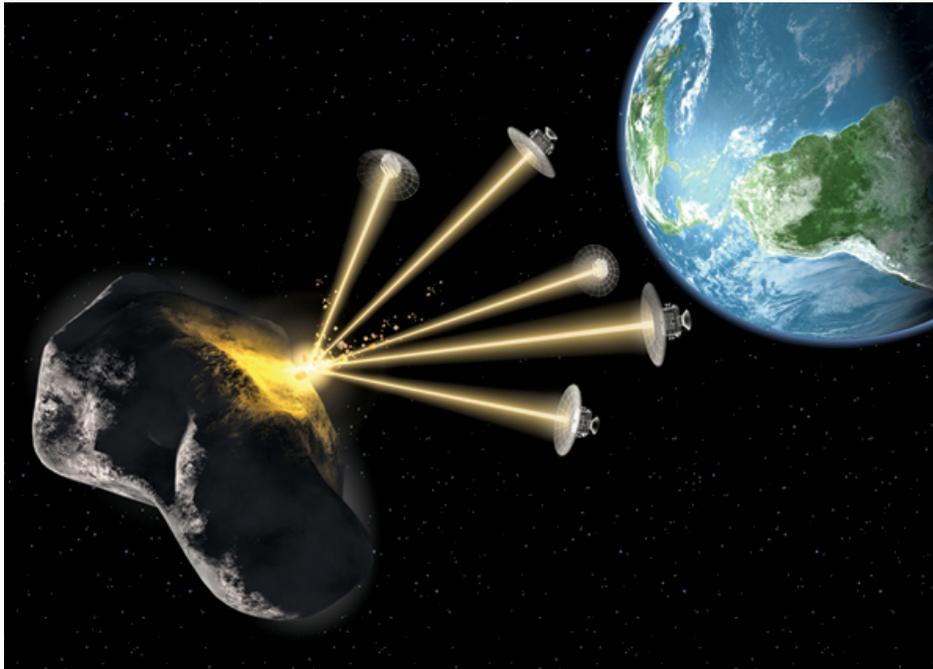
81P/Wild 2
5.5 × 4.0 × 3.3 km
Stardust, 2004

1P/Halley - 16 × 8 × 8 km
Vega 2, 1986

Great Science, Inspiring the World



Mitigating the Threat

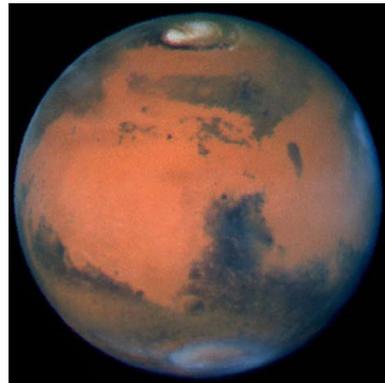


- Characterization of NEOs increased key knowledge relevant to Planetary Defense
- Key tests at the NEOs demonstrated a path to Planetary Defense
 - Future missions will follow up on this critical issue

Looking to the Future



- As planned, our NEO activities have paved the way for Lunar, Mars and other deep space exploration
 - Development of systems currently underway for Lunar and Mars missions this decade
 - Deep space capabilities already being used for advanced telescope and in-space construction activities



NEO Exploration has succeeded in taking humanity
Beyond the Cradle
and we're not looking back!

But Seriously...



A Few Takeaways



- This workshop has provided critical innovations, insights, and ideas that we WILL USE as we formulate both robotic precursor and human exploration missions
- Showed some (many?) synergies between goals in science, PD and HSF
 - Many communities can benefit from exploration of NEOs
 - Clear that PD provides opportunity for public and international engagement in NEO activities, but need to understand full implications of this
- Some near term questions to be answered:
 - What is a reasonable number of targets (of what characteristics) to have in our catalog? (Drives need for survey telescope)
 - What are the core set of precursor measurements needed for design?
 - What are the key precursor activities needed for ConOps?
 - What are the most important technologies?
 - How do we ensure the most flexible capabilities are developed to ensure NEO exploration feeds future Moon, Mars and Deep Space exploration?