National Aeronautics and Space Administration



NASA Advisory Committee

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Exploration Systems Development Mission Directorate Status

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ESDMD Organization Chart





Exploration Systems Development Mission Directorate (ESDMD) Goals

Note: Mission Safety and Success are not listed as a goal because they are an inherent mandate

<u>ESDMD Goals 2024-2025</u>

- Execute NASA's Artemis missions
- Evolve a sustainable architecture to meet Moon to Mars objectives
- Enable a national deep space transportation capability
- Enhance affordability of all exploration systems
- Expedite toward a yearly mission cadence

To accomplish these goals, we will continue to:

- Foster high standards of program and project management
- Balance funding profile, mission dates, and risks
- Lead international and commercial exploration partnerships
- Collaborate with centers to maintain highly skilled workforce & capabilities
- Communicate clear status and plans for all stakeholders

Moon to Mars Manifest—FY2025 President's Budget Request





lcons are representative only, and may not reflect final configurations, not to scale | lcons represent the fiscal year in which an event occurs | Based on FY 2025 President's budget request

Artemis II Progress





January 24, 2024—In preparation for the Artemis II crewed mission, EGS teams begin installation of four emergency egress baskets at Launch Complex 39B

Artemis II core stage with installed engines undergoing final outfitting

Artemis II booster motor segments receive "worm"

logotype in the Rotation, Processing and Surge Facility at Kennedy Space Center

Artemis II Progress





Artemis II Orion Crew Module Interior



Integration of Crew and Service Modules for the Artemis II Orion Spacecraft



Artemis II Orion Spacecraft is lifted into an altitude chamber at NASA's Kennedy Space Center for electromagnetic interference/compatibility testing



Artemis II Orion Spacecraft inside the altitude chamber at NASA's Kennedy Space Center for testing



Orion environmental test article being prepared for vibro-acoustic testing at NASA's Neil Armstrong Test Facility



Artemis II Service Module

Artemis II Progress







Artemis II crew members Reid Wiseman (foreground) and Jeremy Hansen participate in training in the Orion simulator



U.S. Navy personnel grab onto a mockup of the Orion spacecraft during a practice procedure of the Underway Recovery Test 11 (URT-11)



Teams conducted a cryogenic simulation for the Artemis II mission inside Launch Control Center Firing Room 1 at Kennedy Space Center. During this operation, the launch team practiced loading the super-cool liquid propellant on the SLS.



The four Artemis II astronauts practiced procedures to exit the Orion spacecraft in an emergency



NASA Artemis II crew members are assisted by U.S. Navy personnel as they exit a mockup of the Orion spacecraft in the Pacific Ocean during URT-11

Starship Human Landing System Progress





March 14, 2024—Starship third integrated test flight. Credit: SpaceX

all 33 Raptor engines on the Super Heavy Booster started up successfully and completed a full-duration burn during ascent. Credit: SpaceX



Starship Human Landing System elevator astronaut testing

Artemis III Progress





All Artemis III booster motor segments complete



Artemis III launch vehicle stage adapter has completed frangible joint assembly



Artemis III SLS core stage liquid oxygen tank moved to Cell D at Michoud



European Service Module 3 integration in Bremen cleanroom



Artemis III SLS engine section at Kennedy Space Center



Artemis III interim cryogenic propulsion stage in Delta Operations Center



Artemis III crew module integration

Artemis III Progress





AxEMU spacesuit during testing



Astronauts Victor Glover and Christina Koch practice runs on a Starship elevator mockup in the Neutral Buoyancy Laboratory



Spacesuit and hardware tests on the simulated lunar terrain on the Neutral Buoyancy Laboratory (NBL) pool floor



The Joint Extravehicular Activity and Human Surface Mobility Program Test Team (JETT) testing tools and spacesuits in a rock yard at NASA's Johnson Space Center, simulating the uneven terrain of the lunar surface, in preparation for Moonwalks



Spacesuit and EVA hardware testing in the NBL

Gateway Initial Capability Progress





PPE Roll Out Solar Array (ROSA) Boom



Power and Propulsion Element 12-kilowatt Solar Electric Propulsion Test



Gateway advanced electric propulsion system qualification thruster



Engineers at Thales Alenia Space Italia gently guide HALO from its welding platform to an integration test stand.



Power and Propulsion Element (PPE) Solar Array Power Module



Power and Propulsion Element central cylinder testing at Maxar



Habitation and Logistics Outpost after completion of final welds in Turin, Italy

Artemis IV Progress





ML-2 truss work



Artemis IV payload adapter engineering development unit ready for evaluation



Artemis IV Crew Module Pressure Vessel at Kennedy Space Center



ML-2 tower module



Artemis IV universal stage adapter development test article at Marshall for testing



Artemis IV engine section in progress



Artemis IV European Service Module in Bremen, Germany

Artemis IV Progress – Gateway





Gateway's Lunar I-Hab module under construction at Thales Alenia Space facility in Turin, Italy.

Early hardware for Lunar I-Hab

Pieces of Lunar I-Hab with HALO module visible in center, back of image

Artemis V Progress





Artemis V Y-ring manufactured at Michoud Assembly Facility



European Service Module-5 at the Airbus Integration Hall in Bremen, Germany



Artist's concept of Venturi Astrolab's FLEX lunar terrain vehicle. Credit: Astrolab



Artist's concept of Lunar Outpost's Lunar Dawn lunar terrain vehicle. Credit: Lunar Outpost



Artist's concept of Intuitive Machines' Moon RACER lunar terrain vehicle. Credit: Intuitive Machines



Certification testing for production of new RS-25 Retrofit 3b engines to power the SLS rocket, beginning with Artemis V, completed early April 2024



Orion crew module pressure vessel welding has begun at NASA's Michoud Assembly Facility

Blue Moon Human Landing System Progress





A Blue Origin technician conducts a vacuum chamber fit check for a fuel cell at Blue Origin's facility in West Texas.



Blue Origin conducted a drop test of the Blue Moon MK1 cargo lander leg to provide engineers with data to correlate design models for dynamic loads analysis.



Blue Origin's BE-7 team conducted a successful Thrust Chamber Assembly test at NASA Marshall Space Flight Center.



Hardware for Blue Origin's New Glenn second stage, which will refuel the cislunar transporter as part of Blue Origin's Artemis V architecture, is being manufactured at Blue Origin's production facility in Cape Canaveral, FL.



The first and second stages of New Glenn's test vehicle mated for the first time enabled Blue Origin to exercise their tooling and stage interfaces in preparation for the first launch.

pad for the first time. The rocket's first stage underwent

three tanking tests in preparation for its first launch.



Dual Tank Cryo Fluid Management Test Article. Credit: Blue Origin



New Glenn test article on Blue Origin's launch pad at LC-36

Beyond Artemis V Progress





NASA Administrator Bill Nelson, left, and Japan's Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology Masahito Moriyama, hold signed copies of an historic agreement between the U.S. and Japan. Under the agreement, Japan will design, develop, and operate a pressurized rover for crewed and uncrewed exploration on the Moon. NASA will provide the launch and delivery of the rover to the Moon as well as two Japanese astronaut missions to the lunar surface.



The European Service Module 6 structure ahead of shipment to the Airbus Integration Hall in Bremen, Germany



BOLE DM-1 Booster Segment complete for Artemis IX



Artist's concept of a pressurized rover. Credit: JAXA/Toyota



Early conceptual renderings of cargo variants of human lunar landing systems from NASA's providers SpaceX, left, and Blue Origin, right. Both industry teams have been given authority to begin design work to provide large cargo landers capable of offloading 15 metric tons of cargo, such as a pressurized rover, on the Moon's surface. (SpaceX and Blue Origin)