

Three stylized silhouettes of astronauts in space suits are arranged horizontally. The left silhouette is filled with a blue-toned Mars landscape featuring a rover and a lander. The middle silhouette is filled with a black-toned Mars landscape showing a rover and a lander. The right silhouette is filled with a red-toned Mars landscape with a rover and a lander. A dark blue horizontal bar with white text is overlaid across the center of the silhouettes.

# Key Mars Architecture Decisions

# Architecture Segments



## Human Lunar Return

Initial capabilities, systems, and operations necessary to re-establish human presence and initial utilization on and around the Moon.



## Foundational Exploration

Expansion of lunar capabilities, systems, and operations supporting complex orbital and surface missions to conduct utilization and Mars forward precursor missions.



## Sustained Lunar Evolution

Enabling capabilities, systems, and operations to support regional and global utilization, economic opportunity, and a steady cadence of human presence on and around the Moon.



## Humans to Mars

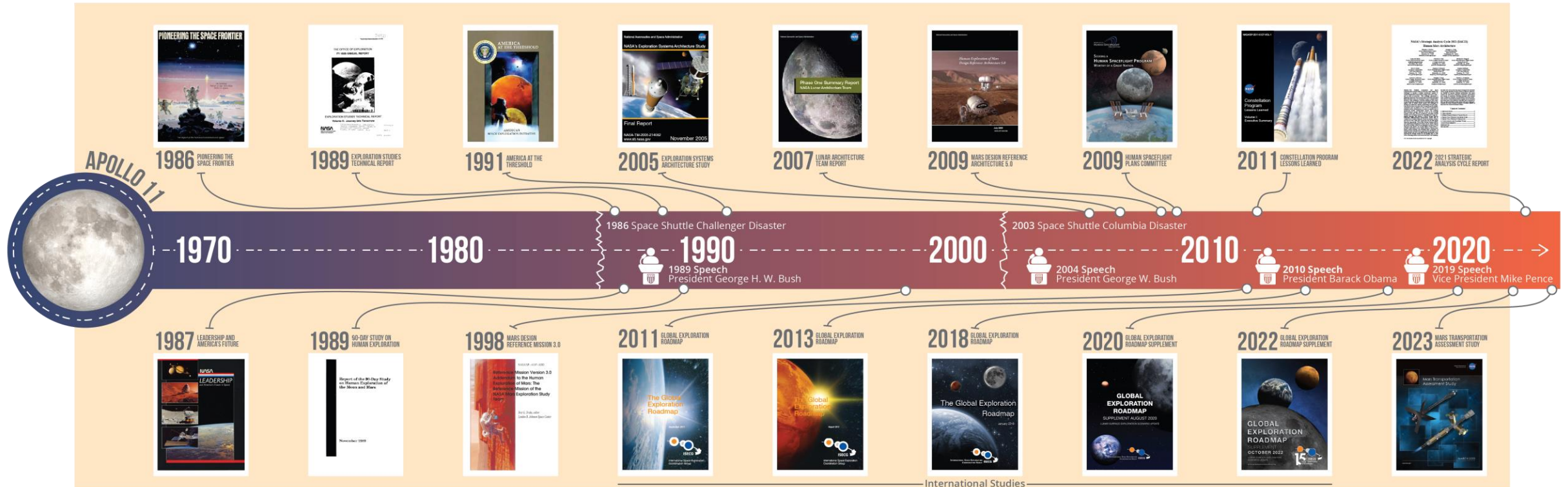
Initial capabilities, systems, and operations necessary to establish human presence and initial utilization on Mars and continued exploration.

Future Segments

# To send Humans to Mars...



## WE NEED TO MOVE BEYOND STUDIES...



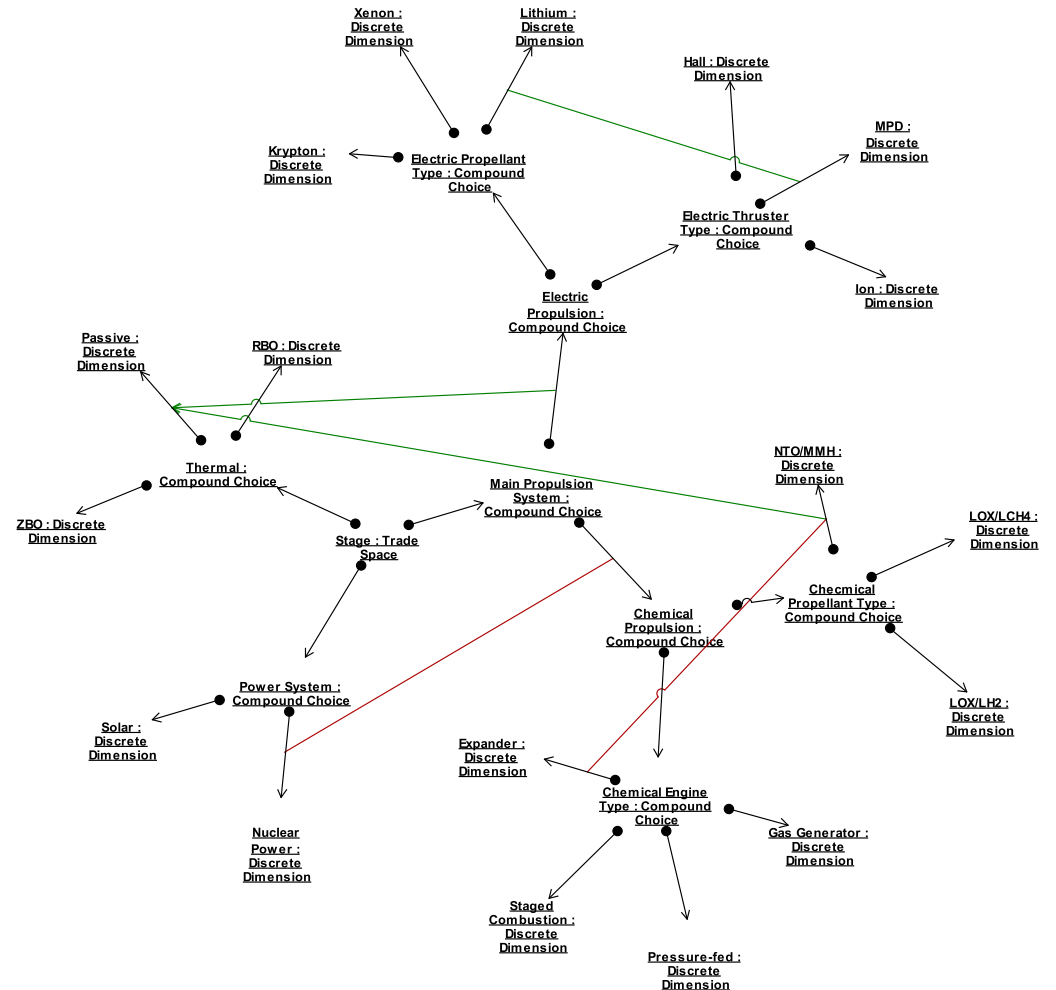
## ...AND START MAKING DECISIONS

# Decision Space Modeling

**NASA is developing a decision modeling process and tools.**

- Preliminary analysis identified nearly 100 key architecture decisions.
- NASA is currently refining the catalog of needed decisions and modeling in a decision trade space that maps linkages between decisions.

**Seven key decisions recommended for priority analysis in the 2024 analysis cycle.**

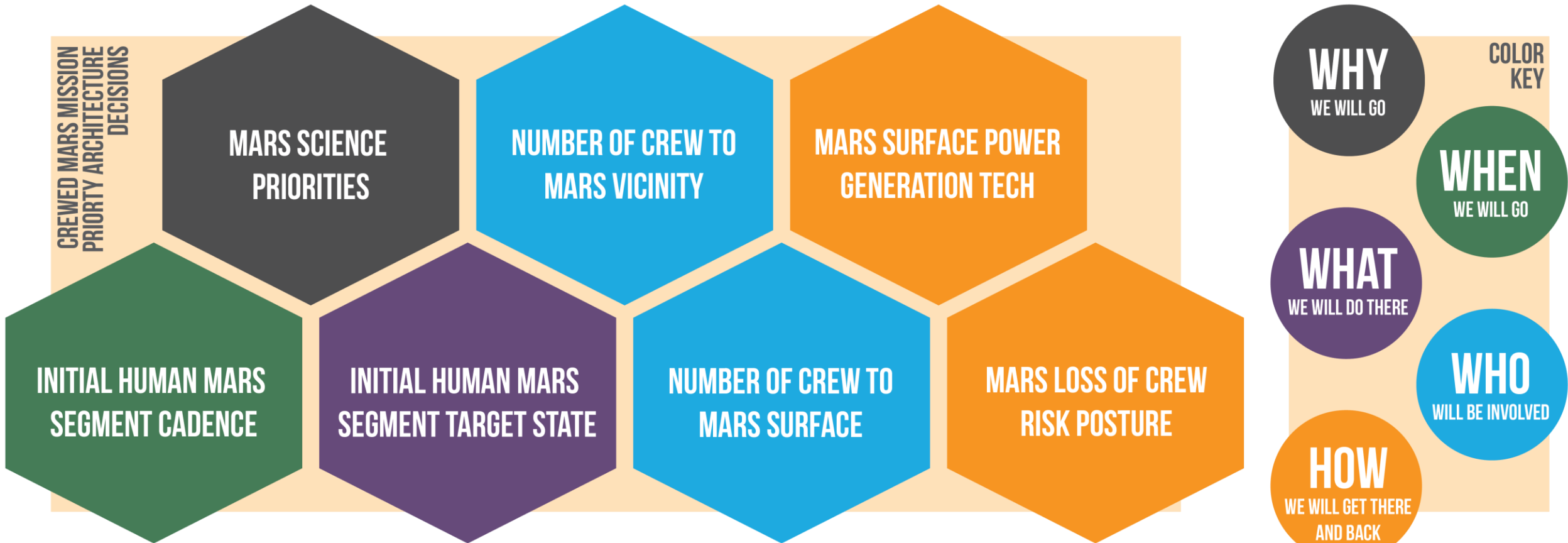


# Decision Time Criticality





# Mars Priority Architecture Decisions



# Candidate Key Mars Architecture Decision

## *Science Priorities for Initial Human Mars Segment*



**Needed Decision Outcome:**  
Identify the highest science priorities *for the initial human Mars segment*

— *Includes both planetary and biological science priorities*

**Context:** Picking where before considering why may force us to revisit our how decisions



Science priorities are why and what decisions, not how (implementation) decisions — but they can anchor the how



# Candidate Key Mars Architecture Decision

## *Initial Human Mars Segment Target State*

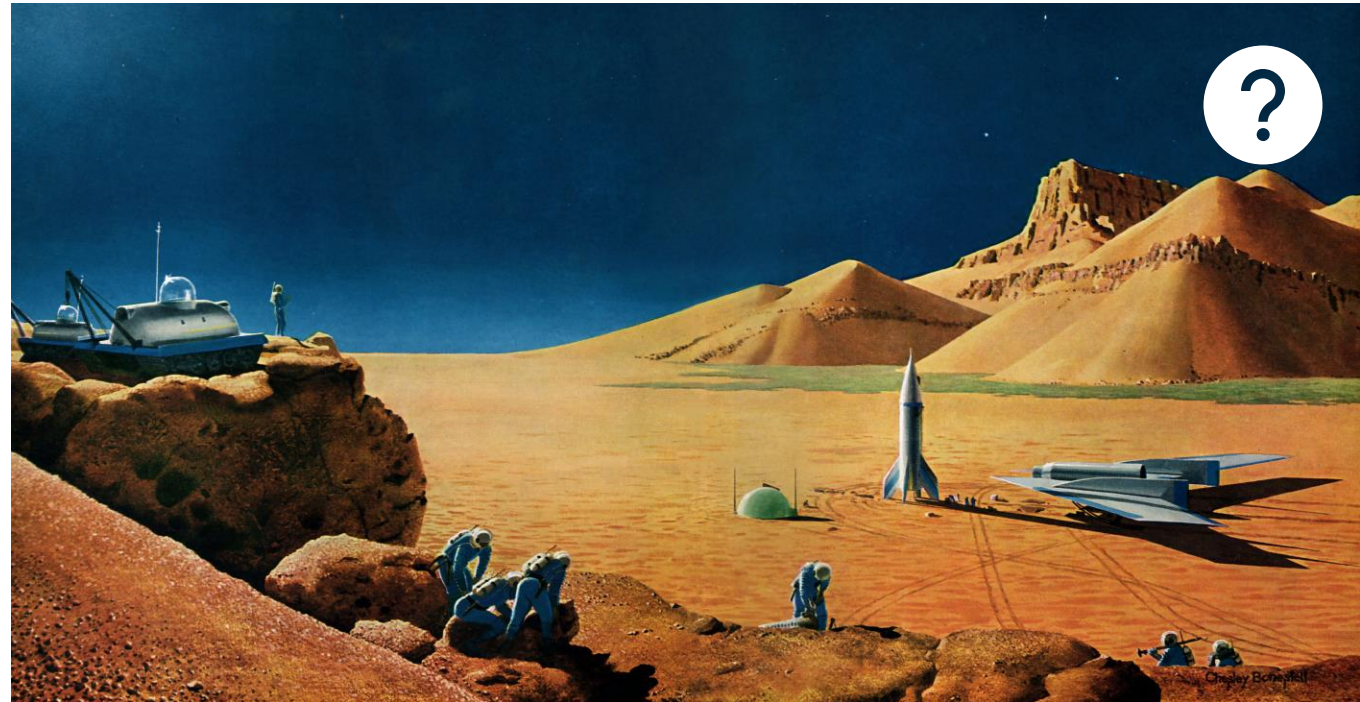


**Needed Decision Outcome:** What is the target state ("vision") for the *initial human Mars segment*?

- *Science missions to different sites, excursions from an established base at one site, or something else?*

**Context:** Segment scope should focus on the target state, not just a first mission

- *Apollo focused on getting to the Moon and back, so architecture wasn't suited for more crew, longer stays, larger exploration radii, or ambitious infrastructure*



Chesley Bonestell, *The Exploration of Mars*, 1953, oil on board.  
(Chesley Bonestell, Smithsonian Institution)



# Candidate Key Mars Architecture Decision

## *Initial Human Mars Segment Mission Cadence*



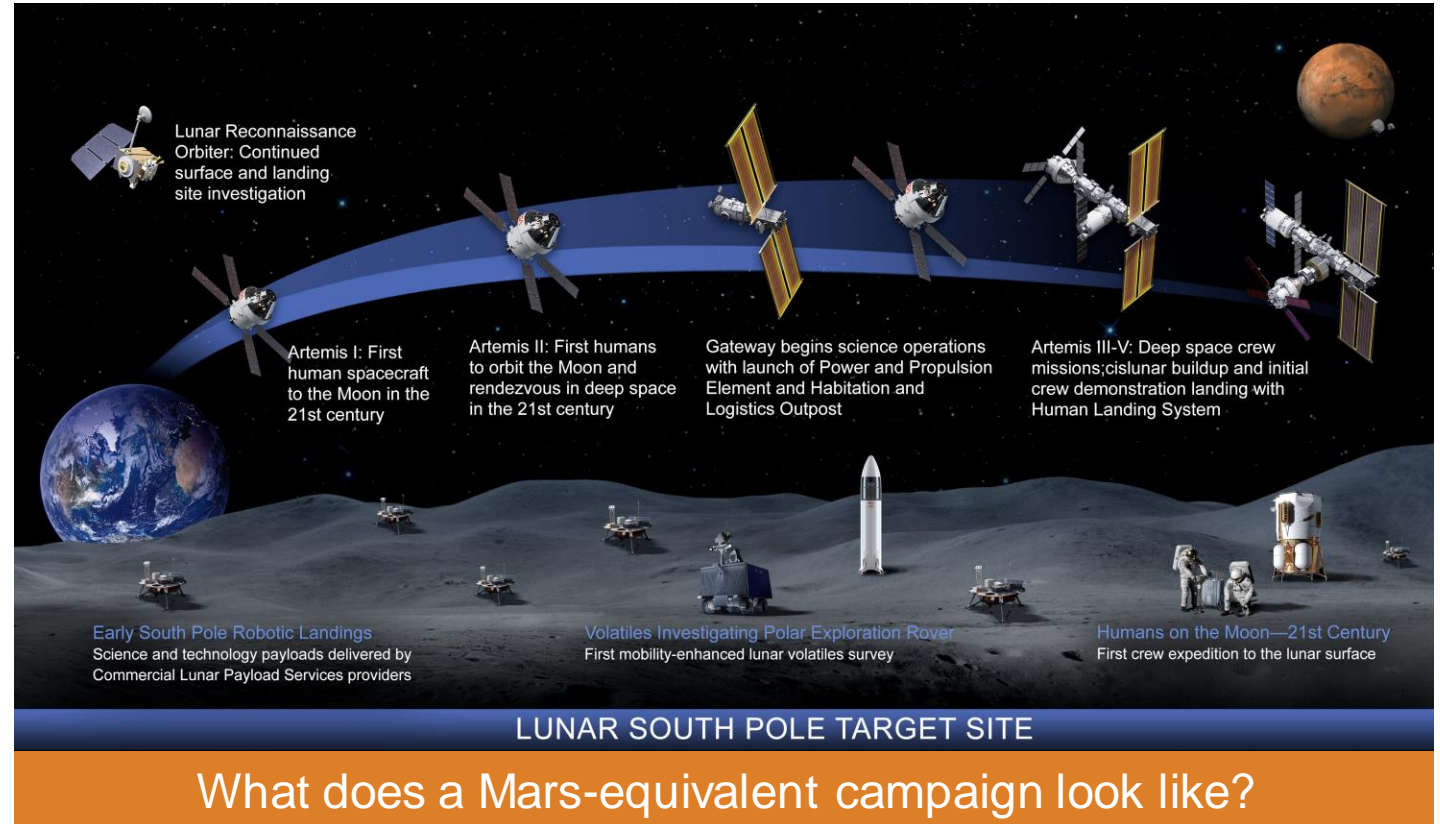
INITIAL HUMAN MARS  
SEGMENT CADENCE

### Needed Decision Outcome:

What is the cadence of missions for the *initial human Mars segment*?

**Context:** Initial Mars Segment Target State key decision will establish the segment scope

- *How many unique missions (including robotic precursors, cargo, and demonstrations) are necessary to achieve desired scope?*



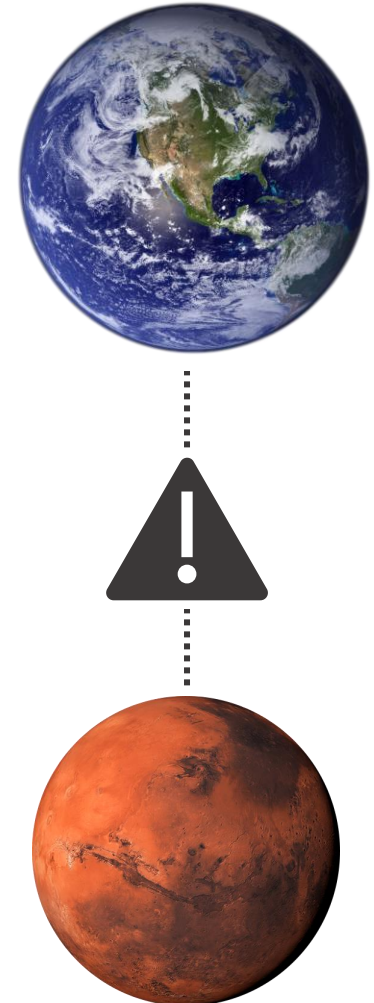
# Candidate Key Mars Architecture Decision

## *Mars Architecture Loss of Crew (LOC) Risk Posture*



**Needed Decision Outcome:** Define probability LOC risk posture for a Mars mission.

**Context:** Human spaceflight programs typically develop an understanding of the overall LOC risk for the candidate operations and define a minimum level of acceptable risk (i.e., safety threshold) for the mission.



# Candidate Key Decision

Crew Complement to Mars Surface per Crewed Mission



**Needed Decision Outcome:** How many crew will descend and land on the Mars surface per crewed mission?

- *Minimum number for first mission and upper limit for subsequent missions in the initial segment*
- *Note that number of crew to surface is not necessarily the same as number of crew to Mars vicinity*

**Context:** Crew complement is the most common study constraint across all architectures and elements, with implications for virtually every crewed element, plus logistics and operations.



# Candidate Key Mars Architecture Decision

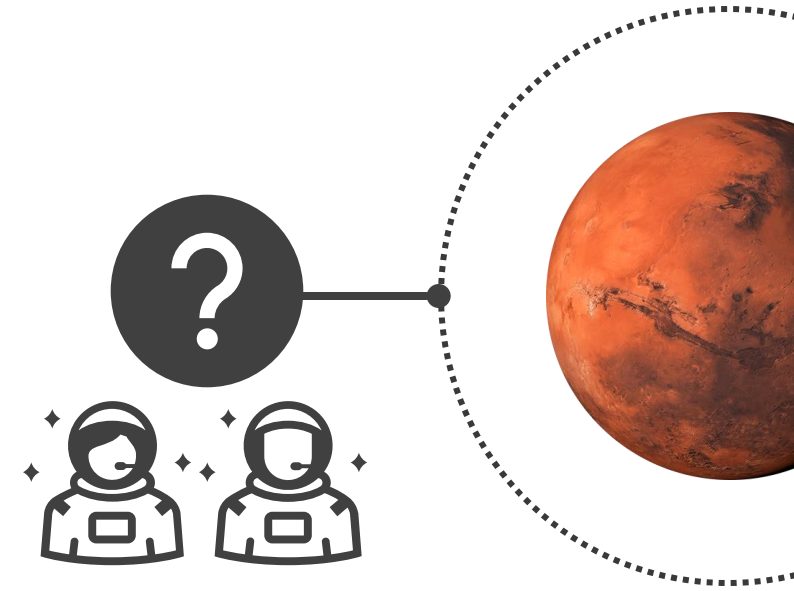
## Crew Complement to Mars Vicinity per Mission



**Needed Decision Outcome:** How many crew will travel to Mars vicinity per crewed mission?

- *Minimum number for first mission and upper limit for subsequent missions*
- *Note that number of crew to surface is not necessarily the same as number of crew to Mars vicinity*

**Context:** Crew complement is the most common study constraint across all architectures and elements, with implications for transit and Earth launch/land vehicles.



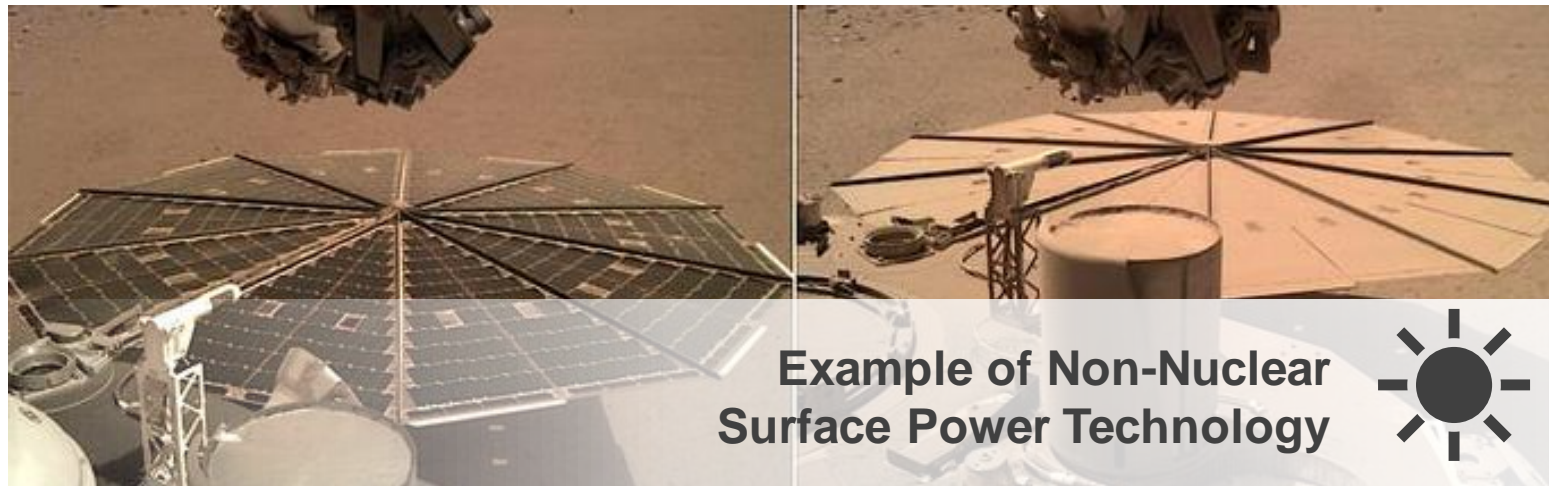
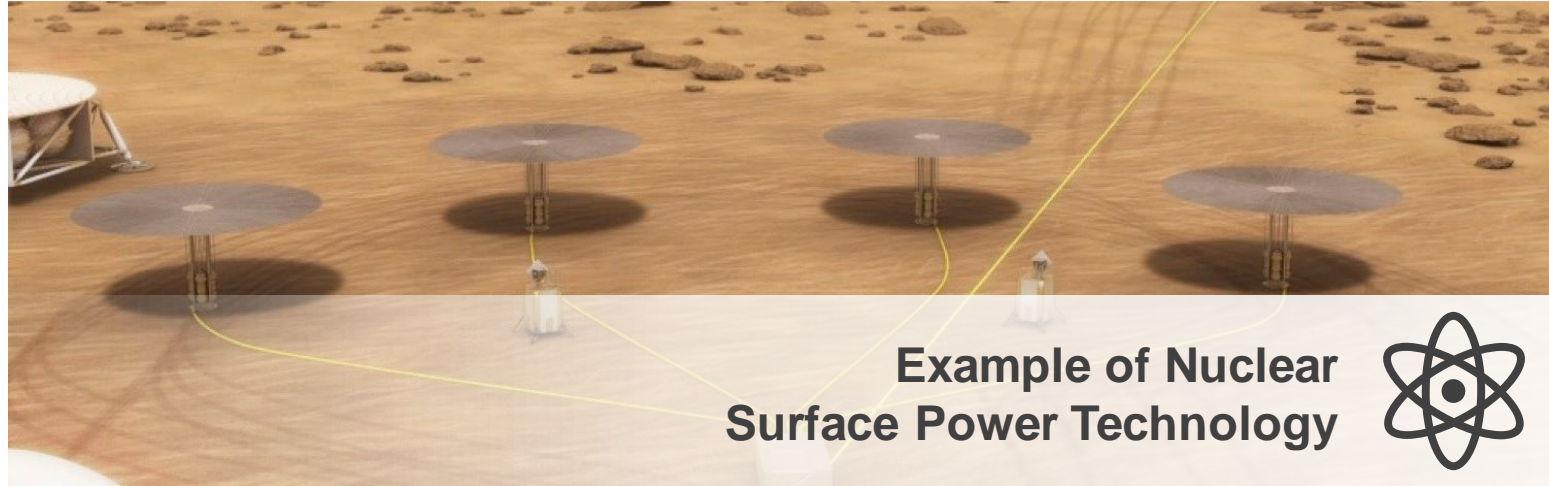
# Candidate Key Mars Architecture Decision

## *Mars Primary Surface Power Generation Technology*



**Decision Outcome Needed:**  
Select *primary* surface power generation technology.

**Context:** Extensive robotic mission experience has made clear that reliable surface power is mission critical in Mars' challenging environment. Primary power source selected will be a scalability driver for human Mars missions.



# Key Take-Aways



The **order in which key decisions are made** heavily influences exploration architectures.

*Every decision is important, but not every decision can be first.*

NASA endeavors to identify a **logical order for decision making** by modeling the decision trade space for human Mars exploration.

*Methodology allows decision makers to understand the integrated impacts of each individual decision on the overarching architecture.*

Application of the new process and tools resulted in **seven key Mars architecture decisions** to focus on in the current analysis cycle.

*These decisions affect every subsequent decision.*

Mars serves as a **test case** for this approach.

*Lessons will inform future decisions for the Moon and subsequent exploration.*

As architecture decisions are made, updates will be reflected in NASA's **Moon to Mars Architecture Definition Document**.

*The Architecture Definition Document is updated annually.*

