


ASTR 4800 - Space Science: Practice & Policy
 Today: **Report from the Artemis Science Definition Team with Professor Paul Hayne sitting in**

- **Next Class: Life on Mars** – guest lecture by Prof. Bruce Jakosky. Read article on class website for Oct. 14.
- Space Scientist Interview info due to me by Oct. 19 & paper due on Oct. 28.



Astronomy 4800 – Space Science: Practice & Policy

1



The Artemis Science Plan


By: Kiley Beckwith and Keiana Quitaqua

ASTR 4800
 October 12, 2022

2

History of Science on the Moon



- The Apollo Program
 - Geological sampling
 - Surface exploration
 - Seismic activity



3

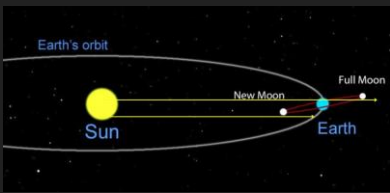
Artemis Program and Architecture

- Robotic landers will deliver science investigation payloads prior to human missions to the South Pole region in 2024
- 2021: robot precursor mission deployed to lunar orbit surface to return information about environment

4

Why the Moon's South Pole?




The diagram shows the Sun at the center, Earth's orbit as an ellipse, and Earth at one point on the orbit. The Moon is shown in two positions: 'New Moon' (between Earth and Sun) and 'Full Moon' (opposite Earth from Sun).

5

Artemis Science Objectives

- Understanding planetary processes
- Understanding character and origin of lunar polar volatiles
- Interpreting impact history of the Earth-Moon system
- Revealing the record of the ancient sun and our astronomical environment
- Observing the universe and the local space environment from a unique location
- Conducting experimental science in the lunar environment
- Investigating and mitigating exploration risks



6

Class Exercise

Which of these objectives do you think is most important?

- Understanding planetary processes
- Understanding character and origin of lunar polar volatiles
- Interpreting impact history of the Earth-Moon system
- Revealing the record of the ancient sun and our astronomical environment
- Observing the universe and the local space environment from a unique location
- Conducting experimental science in the lunar environment
- Investigating and mitigating exploration risks

7


1. Understanding Planetary Processes

GOAL 1a: Formation of the Earth Moon system

- Moon's formation affected the early thermal state of itself and Earth which affected geologic evolution
- Continues to affect Earth's rotation rate, controlling the tides and the length of a day

GOAL 1e: Impact processes: basins and craters, mixing of the crust

GOAL 1f: Regolith process and weathering



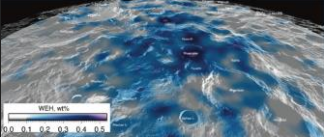
Question: How does the Moon experience weathering?

8

2. Character and Origin of Lunar Volatiles

Goal 2a: Determine the compositional state and compositional distribution of the volatile component in the lunar polar regions

Goal 2b: Determine the source(s) for lunar polar volatile deposits




View of the estimated abundance of water equivalent hydrogen around lunar south pole.

9

2. Character and Origin of Lunar Volatiles

Goal 2f: Understand the impact of exploration on the lunar volatile record across the surface

- Robotic and human activity on the lunar surface will alter the current natural state of the region



Q: Do you think there are any ethical concern with disrupting the natural environment on the Moon and eventually Mars?

10


3. Interpreting Impact History of the Earth-Moon System

Goal 3a: Test Cataclysm hypothesis

- Fundamental Science goal for entire solar system, particularly for understanding surface conditions of early Earth and Mars

Goal 3c: Understand impact history of the landing site

- Learn more about impact crater morphology and modification processes that would help analysis of geological record of impact events of that landing site

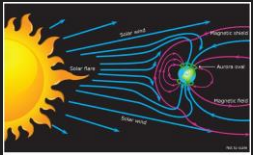


11

4. The Ancient Sun and Astronomical Environment

Goal 4a: Understand the history of the Sun, including the composition and flux of the solar wind

Goal 4c: Understand the changing composition of impactors with time, and the nature of early Earth



12

5. Observing the Universe from a Unique Location

Goal 5a: Astrophysical and basic Physics investigations using the moon

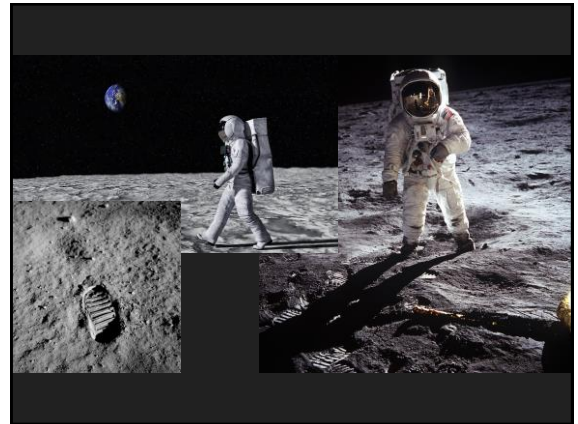
- Provides unique advantages because of a large surface and a large mass that provides shielding

Goal 5b: Heliophysical investigations using the moon

- Falls into 2 categories:
 - Observations of non-lunar plasma environments
 - Lunar electrodynamics




13



14

6. Experimental Science in the Lunar Environment




Goal 6d: Use the unique environment of the lunar surface to perform experiments in the area of fundamental physics

- Examples:
 - Cosmic rays
 - Neutrinos
 - Gravitational waves

Q: What aspects of the Moon's environment make it interesting to conduct these experiments?

15

6. Experimental Science in the Lunar Environment



Goal 6i: Investigate the production of oxygen from lunar regolith in lunar gravity

Goal 6n: Study the conversion of water-ice to gaseous hydrogen and oxygen, and liquefaction of gasses for propellant storage


16

7. Investigating and Mitigating Exploration Risks

Goal 7c: Evaluate consequences of long-duration exposure to lunar gravity on the human musculoskeletal system

Goal 7d: Study the effects of lunar radiation on biological model systems

Q: How is radiation different on the Moon than on Earth or on the ISS?



17