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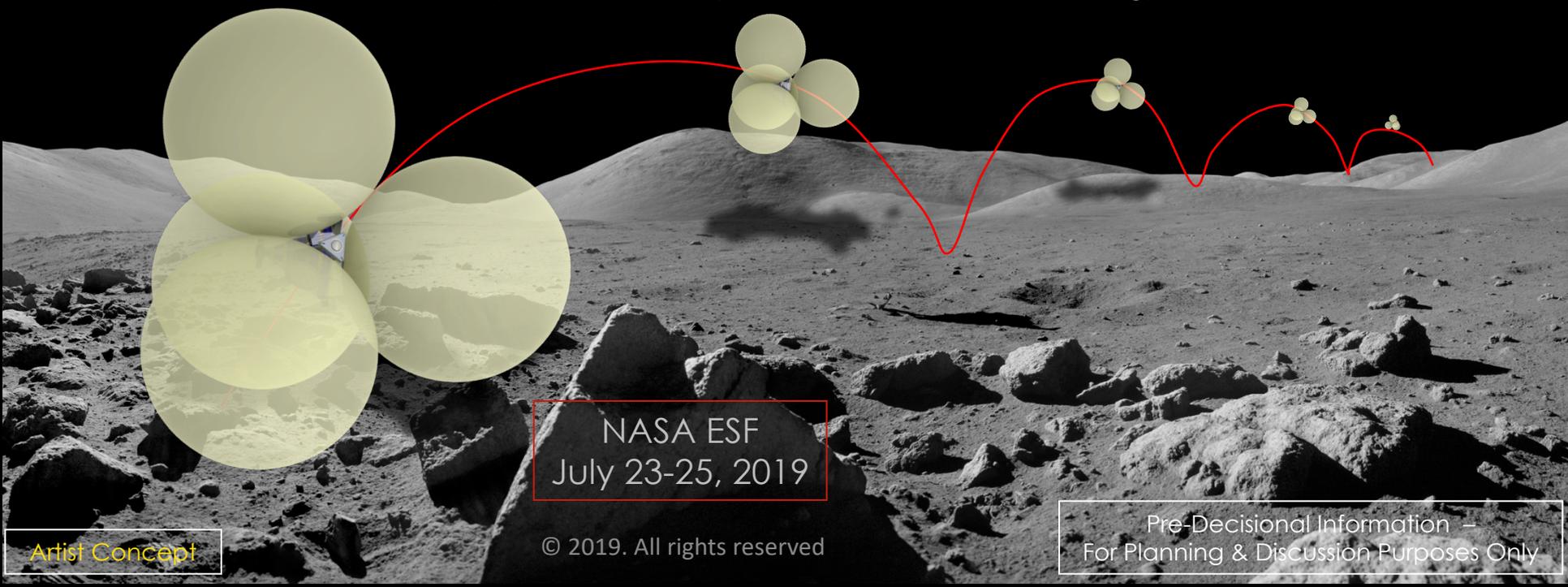
MARS INSTITUTE

# GlobeTrotter

A Concept<sup>t</sup> Airbag Hopper for Lunar  
Surface & Pit/Cave Exploration

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NASA ESF  
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Artist Concept

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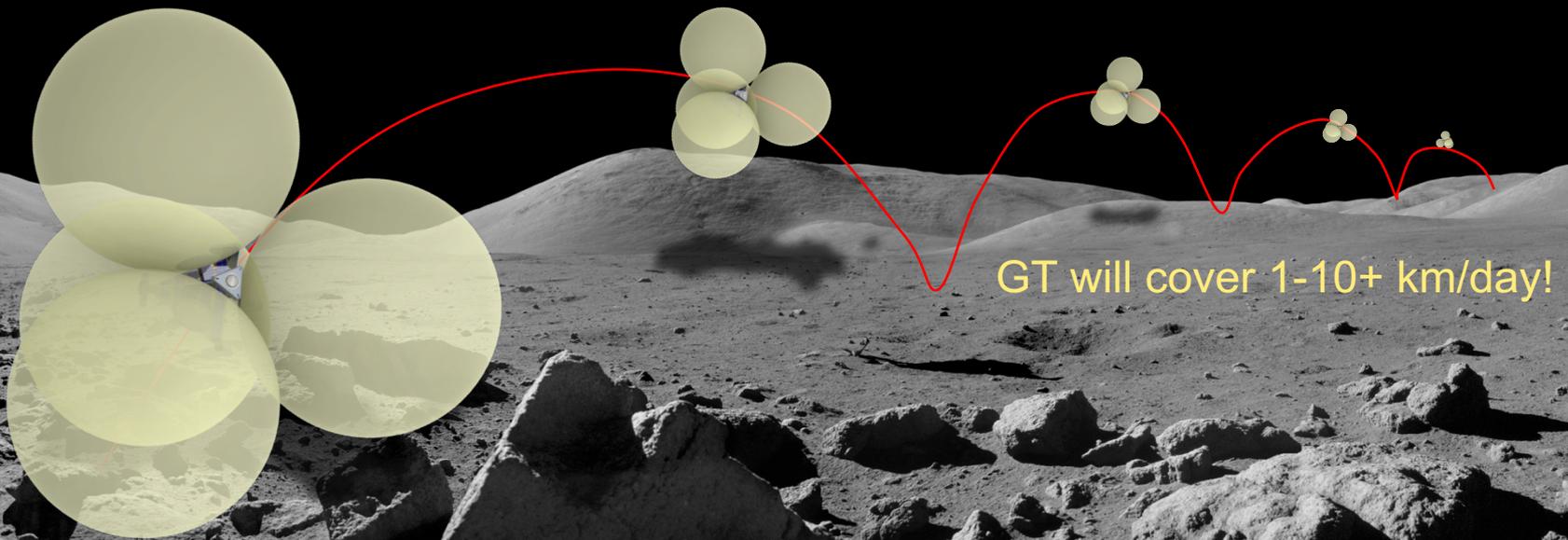
# Return to The Moon: The Challenge

- Moon Areas Visited: < 0.002%
- Highest Priority Science Sites = Difficult Terrain  
Basins, Craters, Volcanoes, Rilles, Pits/Caves, PSRs, ...
- **Artemis:** Astronauts at Lunar South Pole by 2024
- Precursors: Fill SKGs, Scout Landing Sites, Assess H<sub>2</sub>O
- Need Rapid, Robust, Low-Risk, Low-Cost, All-Terrain Scouts



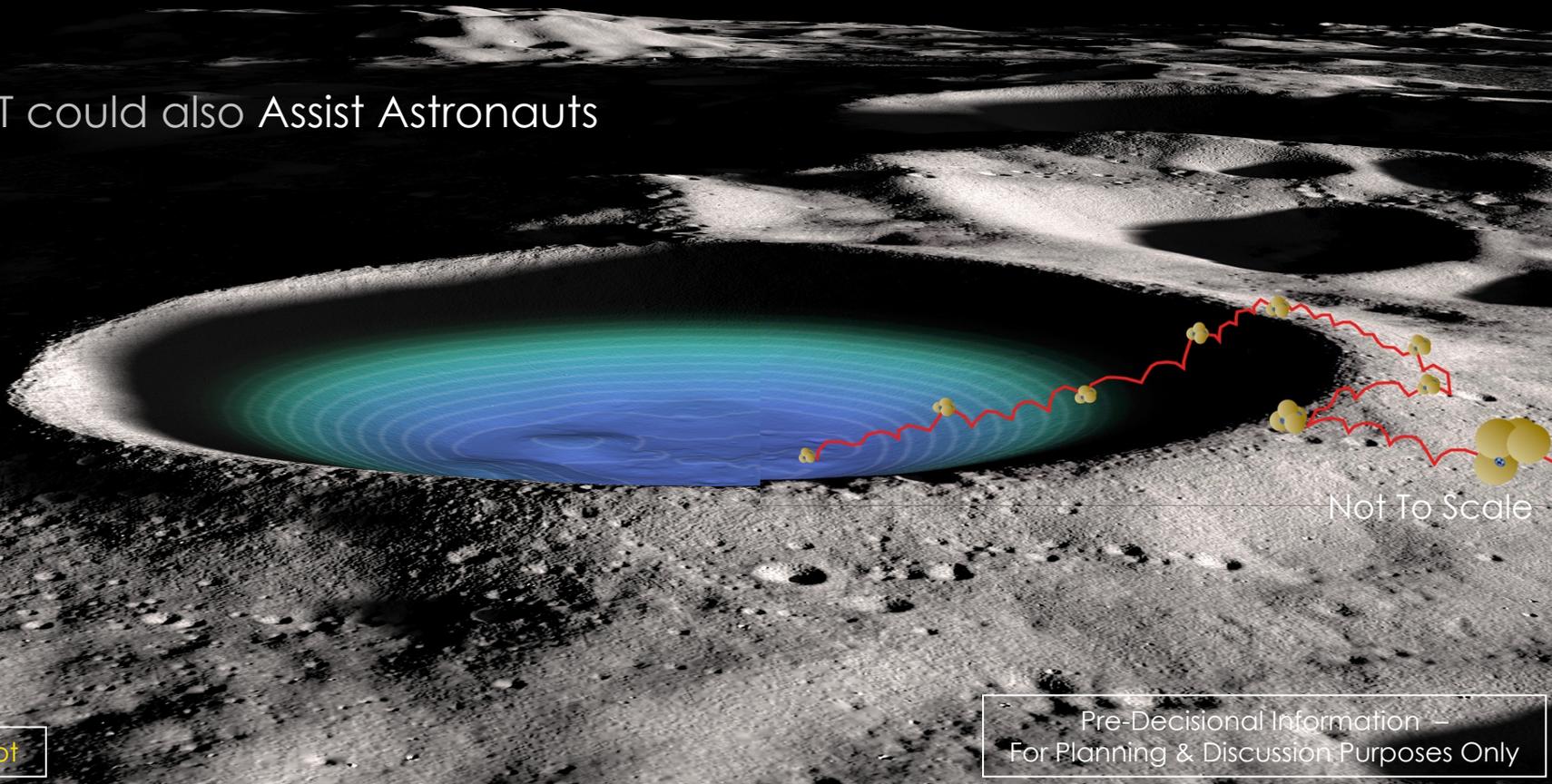
# GlobeTrotter Concept

- GlobeTrotter: Concept for All-terrain Inflatable Airbag Hopper/Rover for Lunar (+ Other) Surface + Subsurface Exploration
- GT Roves by **Leaps & Bounds** via Cold-Gas Thrusters + Pop-n-Pounce
- GT can Fly w/ Directional Control, Fall, Roll, Tumble, Settle, Right itself
- GT: Fast, Robust, Low-Risk, Low-Cost, Versatile, Scalable, Networkable

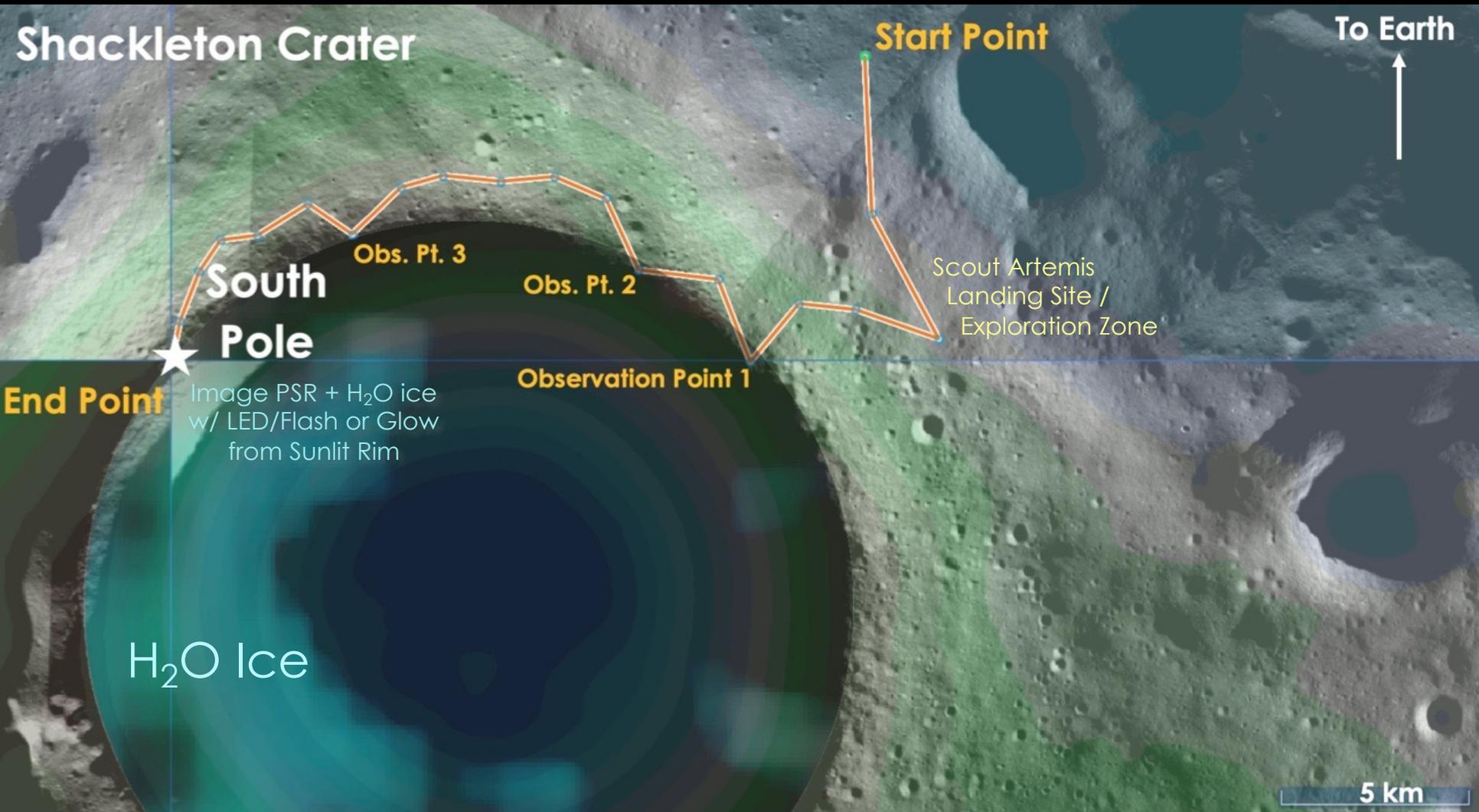


# GlobeTrotter To Shackleton

- Shackleton Crater at Lunar South Pole: D~20km, Z~4km, Slopes~25-33°  
PSR w/ Extensive H<sub>2</sub>O Signature
- GT could Scout Shackleton's Rim + Interior + South Polar Landing Sites
- GT could Be to **Artemis** What Ranger & Surveyor Were to **Apollo**
- GT could also Assist Astronauts



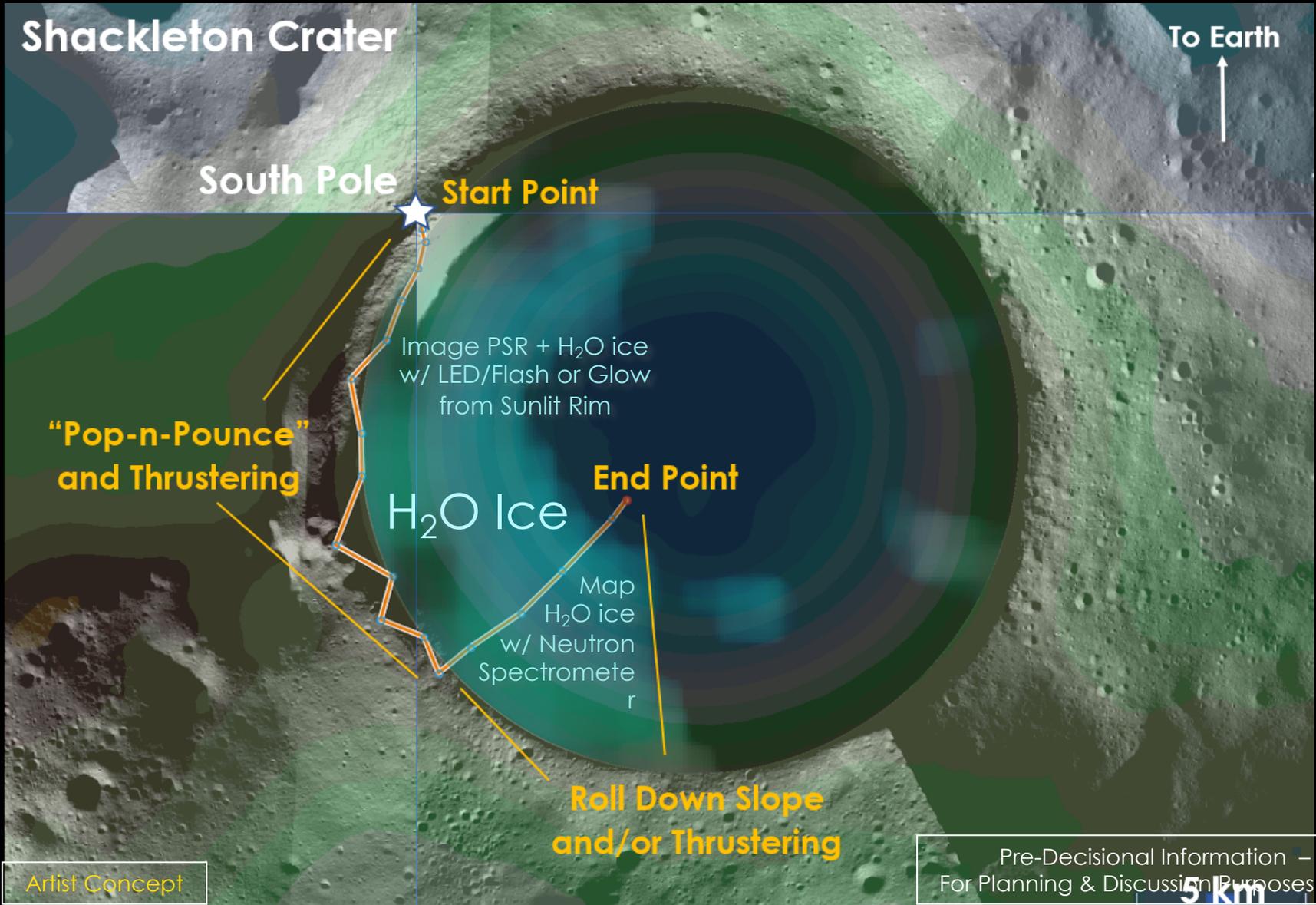
# GlobeTrotter To Shackleton Rim



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# GlobeTrotter To Shackleton PSR



# GlobeTrotter To Shackleton

## GT Specs & Performance Assumptions

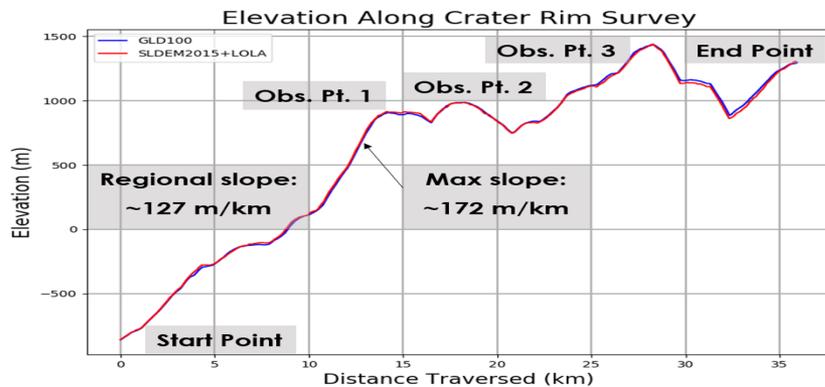
- GT Mass: 50 kg, N2 tank: 10 kg, 4.5 kg N2
- 25% Energy Loss per Bounce
- PnP Max Range: (level ground): 400 m/hop
- PnP Max Height: 60 airbag diams ~ 120 m
- PnP Max Speed (level ground): 1 km/hr
- Max Range: indefinite with PnP; 2 km with thrusters only

## GT Science Ops Assumptions

- Imaging, Neutron Spectrometry, Accelerometry
- Imaging (RGB Color) both In-Flight and at Stops
- Imaging LEDs allow Imaging inside PSRs
- Imaging for Geology + Charged Dust Transport Phenom.
- Neutron Spectrometry requires 30 min+ per Stop
- Direct To Earth (DTE) Comms and/or Relay (Other GT or Sat)

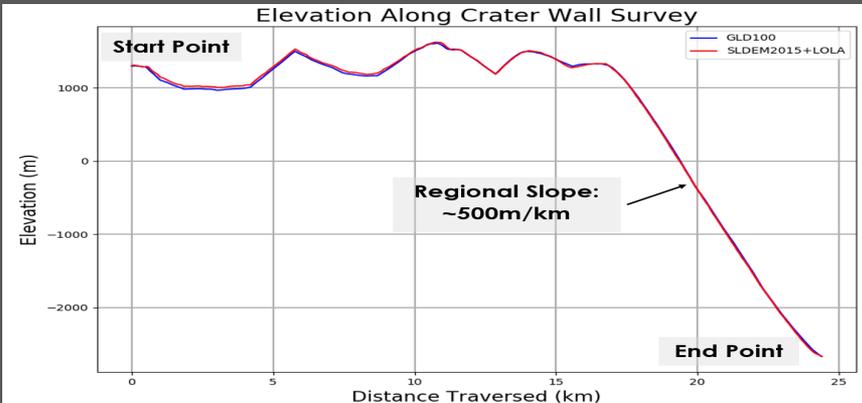
## GT To Shackleton Rim

- Start Point in Safe Landing Area
- Recons Safe Human Landing Site(s) in Vicinity
- Observation Points are along PSR boundary on Crater Rim
- End Point at South Pole
- Distance Traversed: 35.9 km
- Duration: 7 days



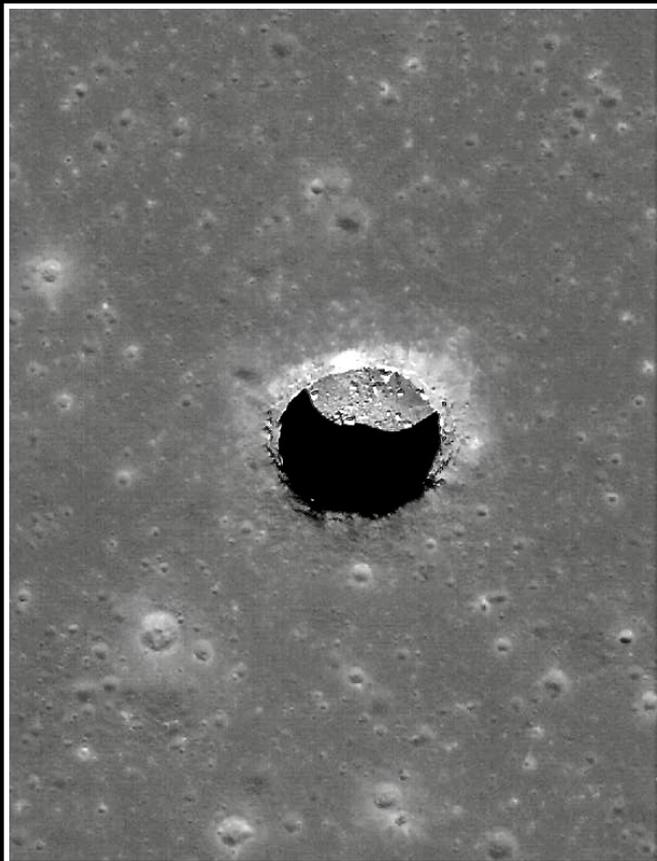
## GT To Shackleton PSR

- Survey of Crater Wall in and out of PSR
- Descent along Wall Section w/ Max Water Equivalent Hydrogen (WEH) to Maximize Ice Encounter Probability
- Descent along Earth-Facing Slope to Max DTE Comms.
- Distance Traversed: 24.4 km
- Duration: 5-6 days. (Final Descent: 1-2 days).



# Pits/Caves on the Moon

- Several Hundred Pits known on Moon. Many are Lava Tube Skylights.
- Caves = Shelters from Wide  $\Delta T$ , Micrometeorites, Radiation, Sandblasting.
- Candidate Pits/Caves at 72°N = Mini PSRs? Might Cold-Trap H<sub>2</sub>O Ice.



## Ice Caves On The Moon?

*Ice Caves on the Moon*  
Chesley Bonestell (1961)

Lava Tube Skylights in Philolaus Crater?

1 → 2 → 3

Sunlit Slope  
Sunlit Wall  
Shadowed Slope  
Sunlight  
25 m

Moon Lunar North Pole

Philolaus Crater (D~70 km)

Sunlight Shadowed Slope Sunlit Slope Sunlit Wall Skylight

Grazing Sunlight Never Enters Cave

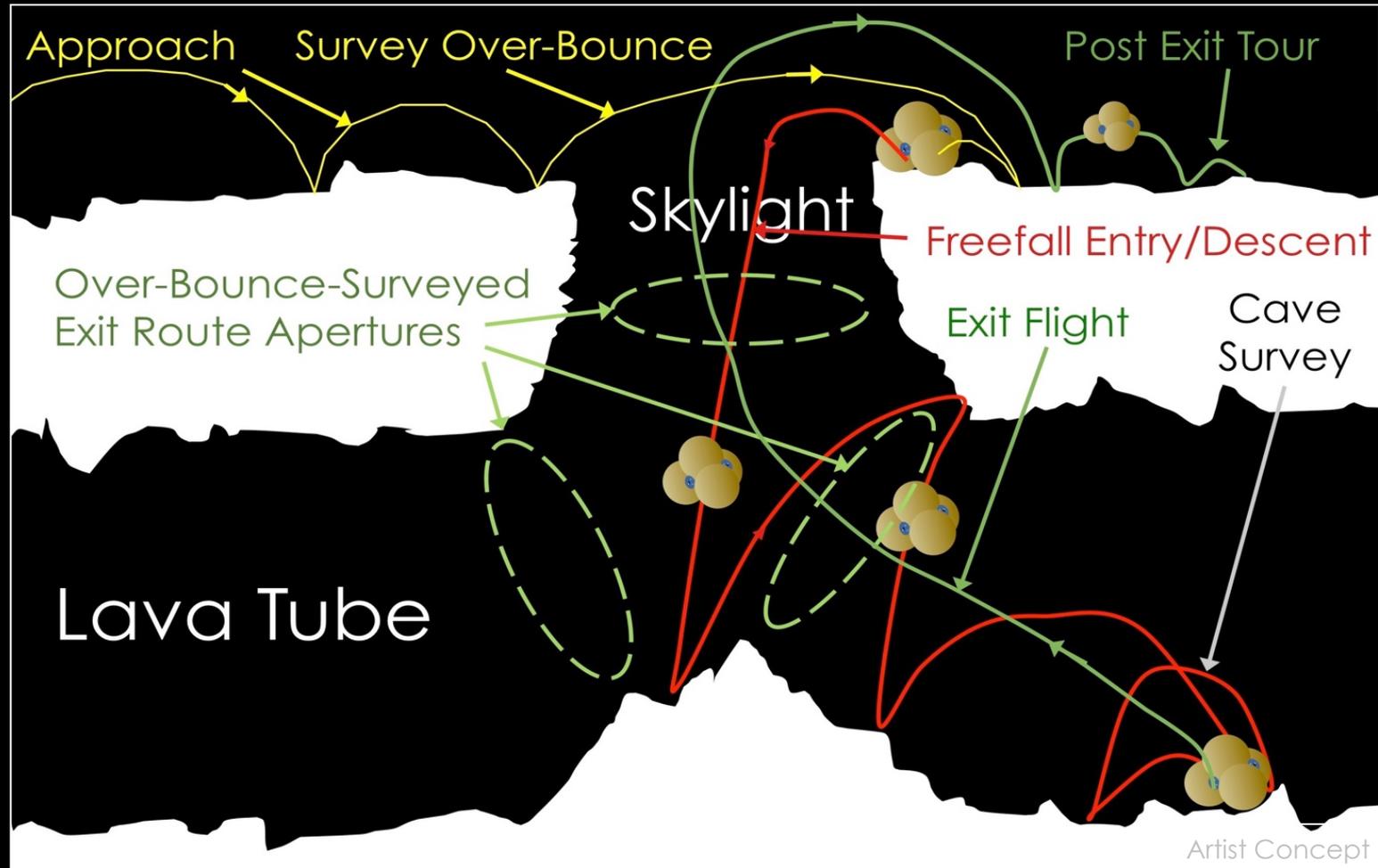
Ice in Permanently Shadowed Pit? → Debris

*Explorers On The Moon*  
Hergé (1953)

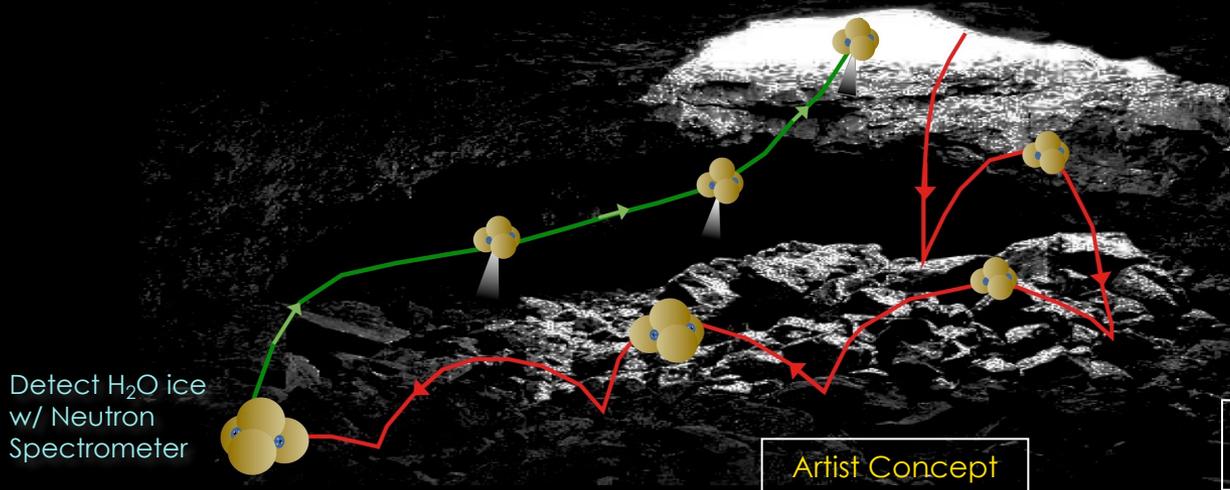
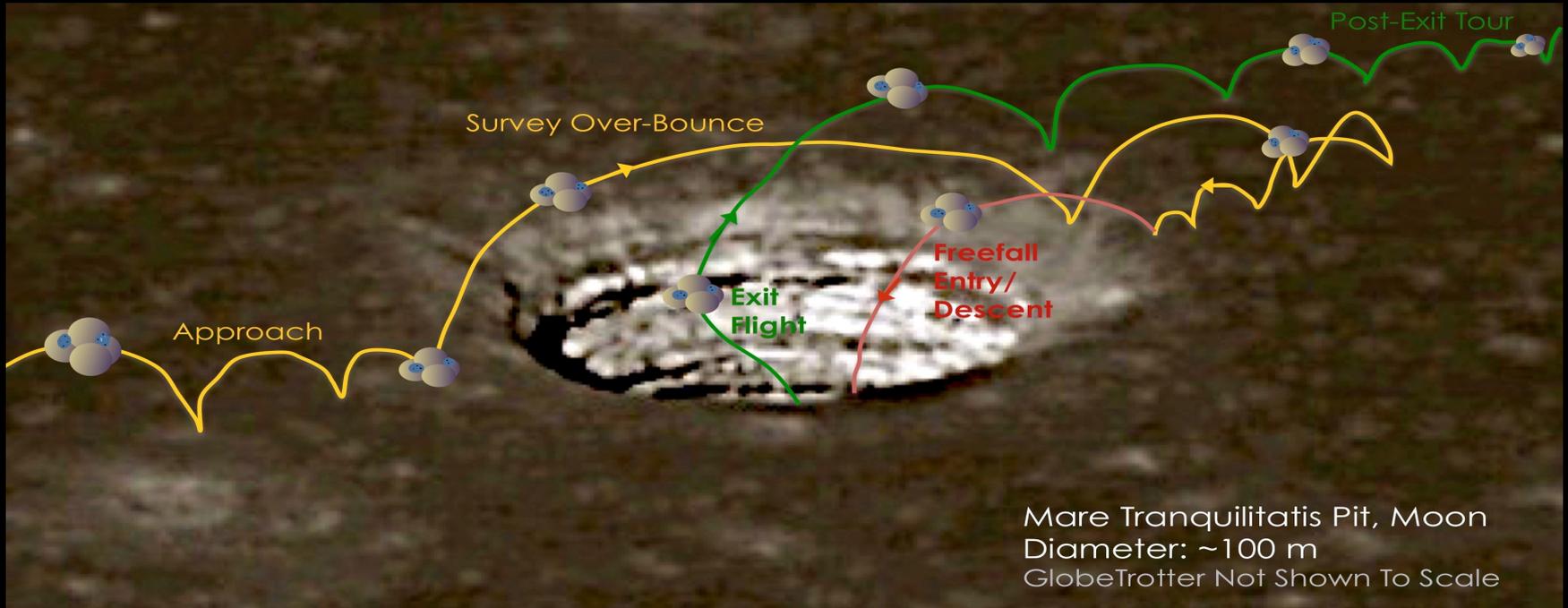
Pascal Lee (2018)

# GlobeTrotter Into Pits/Caves

- Cave Challenges: No Sunlight, Low T, No Direct Comm, Unknown Rough Terrain
- GlobeTrotter: Robust "EDL", Brief Stay, Rapid Survey, Post Exit Tour Continuation



# GlobeTrotter Into Pits/Caves

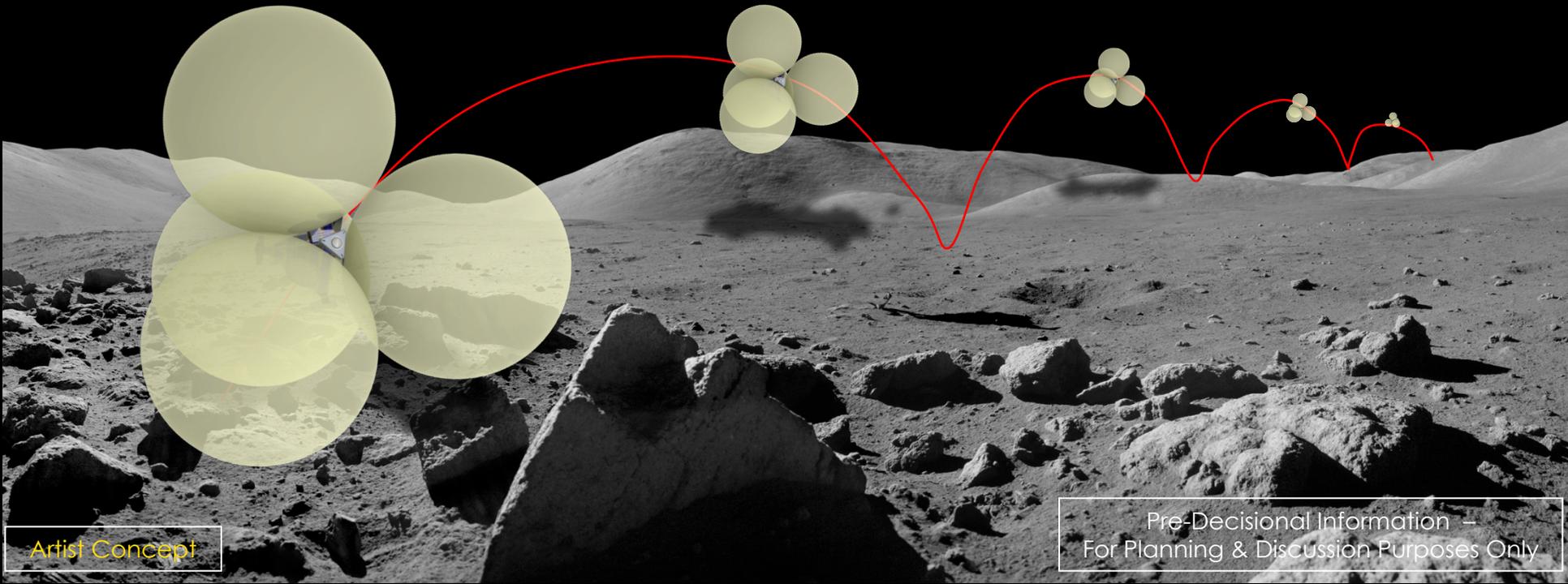


Image/Model Pit/Cave During "Entry/Descent/Landing"

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# Science & Exploration Payload

- Color Imaging  
Geology, Surface Physics, Atmosphere  
Wide-angle RGB Color (Bayer pattern) w/ LED Lighting + Long Exp.  
FOV 80+°, <28 mm, 10+ Mpxl, CMOS – Many COTS Options.
- Neutron Spectrometry  
Hydrogen (H<sub>2</sub>O, OH) + Regolith Bulk Composition + Radiation  
Two NASA-Provided Lunar Payloads are neutron spectrometers:  
NSS (1.89 kg, 2W) + NS (2 kg, 10W) – Avail March 2020.
- Accelerometry  
Slopes, Topography, Gravity, Gravity anomalies  
Part of spacecraft systems payload.



# Exploration Science Traceability

Goal	Category	Objectives	Visible Camera		Neutron Spectrometer		Bolometric Radiometer	Accelerometer
			Color Imaging	Surface Albedo	Epi-thermal	Thermal		
Evaluate Potential Human Exploration Targets	Local Surface Geology	Characterize Surface Features	Green	Green				
		Characterize the Dynamics of Surface Materials in the Terminator Zone	Green	Green				
		Determine the Composition of Surface and Near-Surface Materials			Green	Green		
		Establish Local Gravimetry						Green
	Permanently Shadowed Regions at Lunar Pole	Characterize the Geology and any Surface Exposures of H2O ice	Green	Green				
		Characterize the Physical Environment	Green	Green			Green	
		Determine the Composition of Surface and Near-Surface Materials, and the distribution of any H2O			Green	Green		
		Characterize the topography (slopes, terrain roughness)	Green	Green				Green
	Pits/Caves	Characterize the Geology and any Exposures of H2O	Green	Green				
		Characterize the Physical Environment/ Topography Inside of Pits/Caves	Green	Green			Green	Green
		Determine the Composition of Materials, and the distribution of any H2O			Green	Green		

# GT Relevance to LEAG SKGs

SKG Theme	SKG Cat.	GT Contributions
I. Lunar Resource Potential	C. Regolith 2	Quality/quantity/ distribution/form of H species and other volatiles in mare and highlands regolith
		Preservation of volatiles & organic components during robotic & human sampling, handling, storage, curation
	D. Polar	Geotechnical characteristics of cold traps
		Physiography and accessibility of cold traps
		Charging and plasma environment within and near PSR
		Composition, form, and distribution of polar volatiles
	E. Pyroclastic Deposits	Temporal variability and movement dynamics of surface-correlated OH & H <sub>2</sub> O deposits towards PSR retention
Composition/ volume/ distribution/ form of pyroclastic/dark mantle deposits & characteristics of associated volatiles		
II. Lunar Env. & Effects on Human Life	B. Radiation at Lunar Surface	Radiation environment at lunar surface (measurement)
		Radiation shielding effects of lunar materials (measurement)

SKG Theme	SKG Cat.	GT Contributions
III. How to Work & Live on Lunar Surface	A. Resource Production	Tech. for excavation of lunar resources
		Tech. for transporting lunar resources
		Tech. for comminution of lunar resources
		Tech. for beneficiation of lunar resources
	B. Geodetic Grid & Nav.	Lunar geodetic control
		Lunar topography control
		Autonomous surface navigation
		Autonomous landing and hazard avoidance
	C. Surface Trafficability	Lunar surface trafficability- in-situ measurements
	D. Dust and Blast Ejecta	Lunar dust remediation
Regolith adhesion to human systems and associated mechanical degradation		
E. Plasma Environment & Charging	Near-surface plasma environment and nature of differential electrical charging	
F. Energy Production & Storage	Energy storage – non-polar missions	
	Energy storage – polar missions	
	Power generation – non-polar missions	
	Power generation – polar missions	
G. Radiation Shielding	Lander propellant scavenging	
	Test radiation shielding technologies	
H. Micrometeorite Shielding	Test micrometeorite protection tech	
J. Habitat, Life Support, & Mobility	Fixed habitat	
	Mobile habitat	
	Semi-closed life support	
	Human mobility	



**Key GT Contribution**  
(May fill SKG)

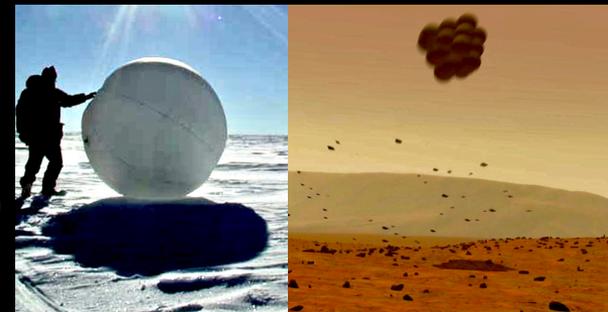


**Enhancing GT Contribution**  
(May contribute to components of SKG)

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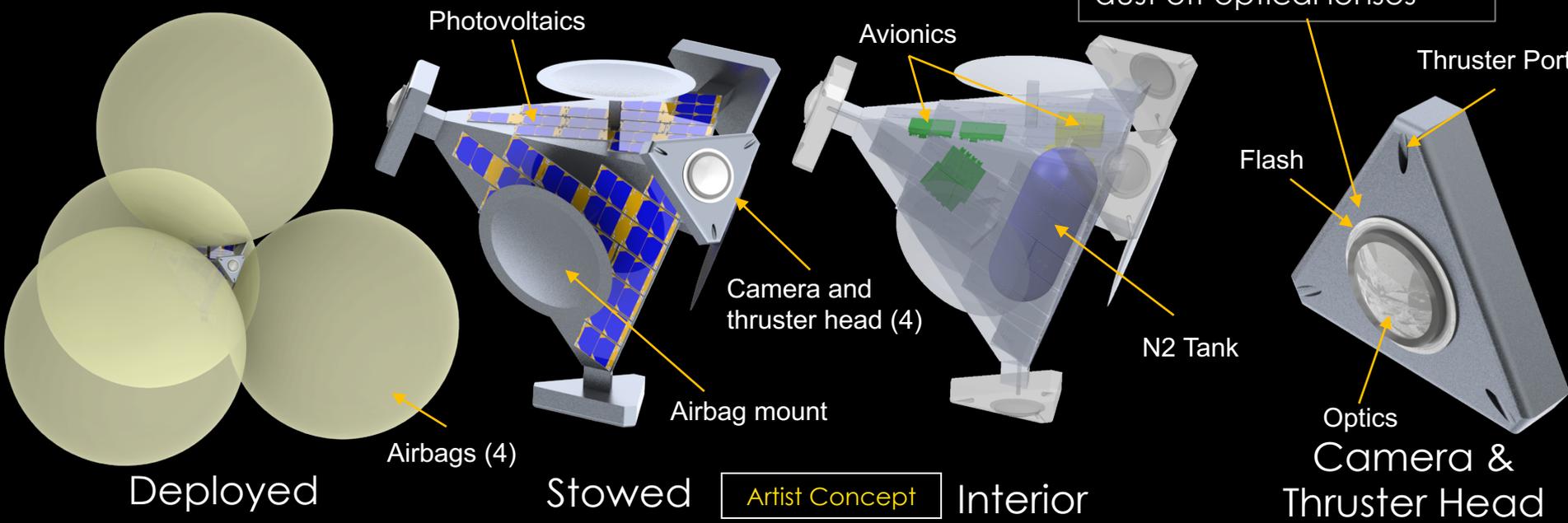
# Lander System: Design Concept

- Heritage: NASA/JPL Inflatable Rover Studies  
Airbags: MPF, MER  
Avionics: COTS Space Micro/MarCO
- Propulsion: Cold-Gas Thrusters or 'Pop-n-Pounce'
- Baseline Power Sys: Photovoltaics –  
(Translucent Airbags)



Note: Low-rate N<sub>2</sub> bleed during bounces to keep dust off optical lenses

1-3 m



Deployed

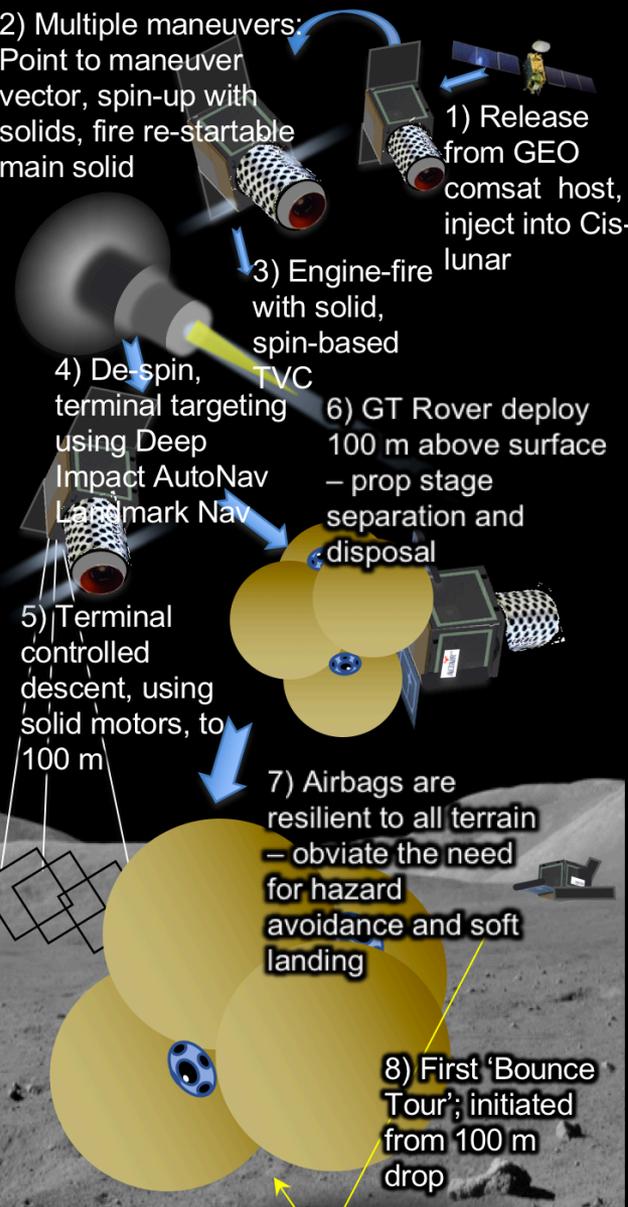
Stowed

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Interior

Camera & Thruster Head

# GT Con-Ops: GEO to Moon

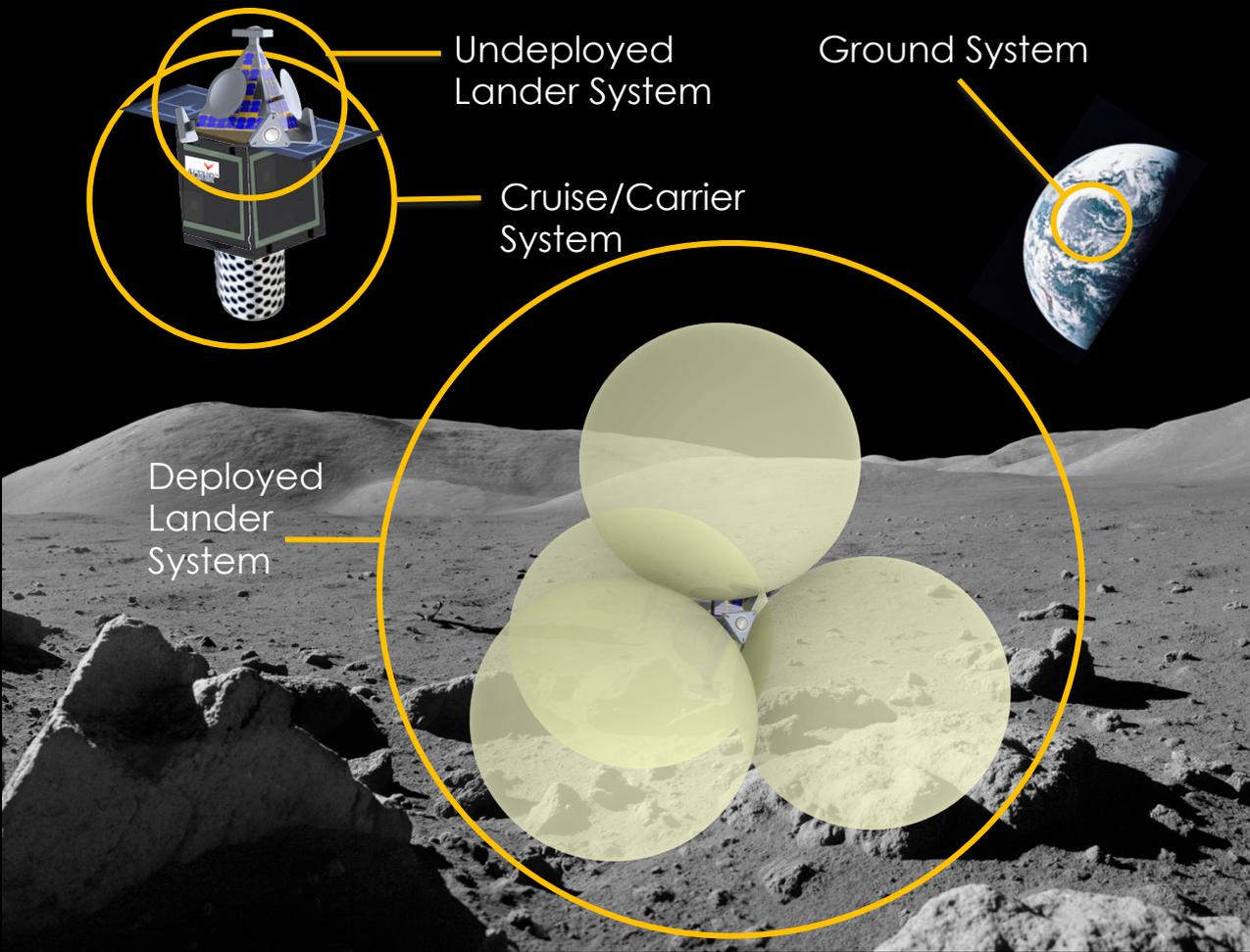


*GT Con-ops, from GEO deploy to lunar surface*

# GlobeTrotter

# GT System

- GT System Elements are COTS or High TRL

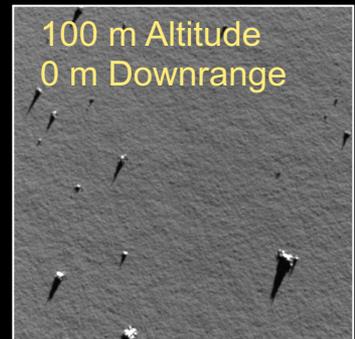
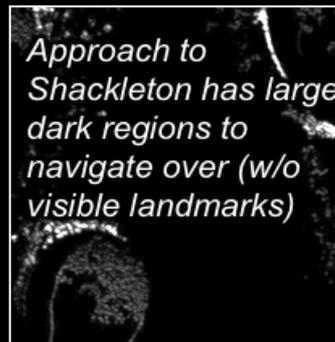
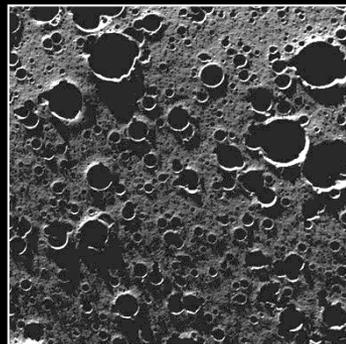
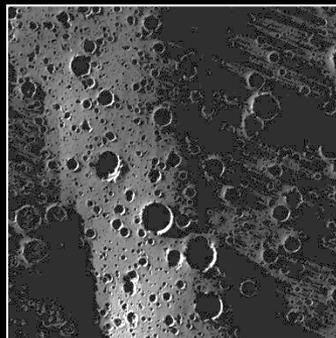
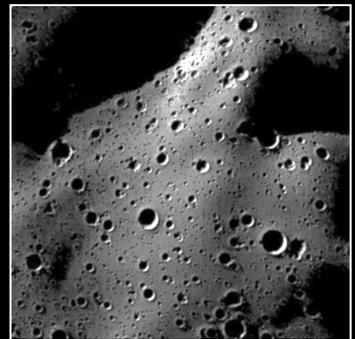
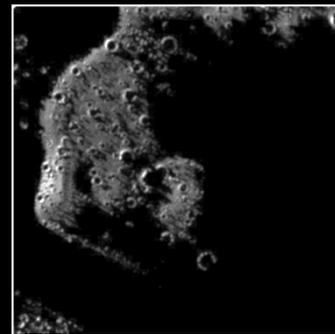
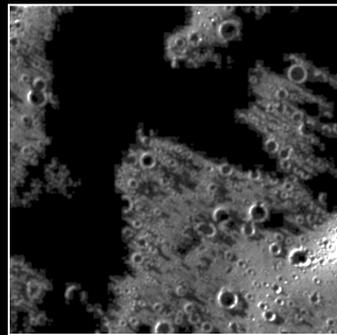
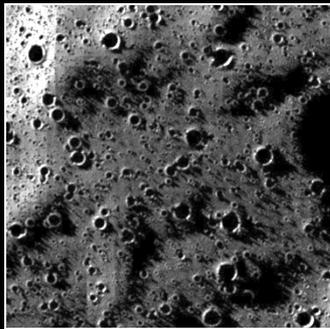
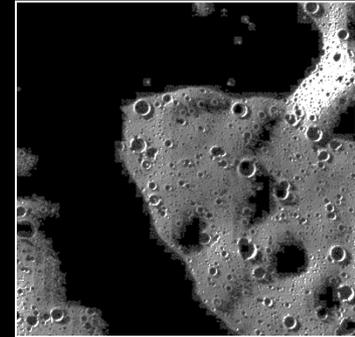
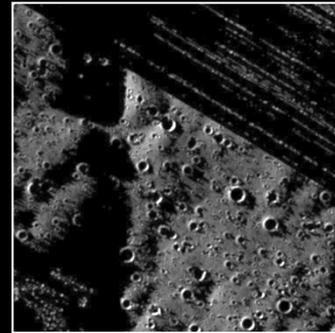
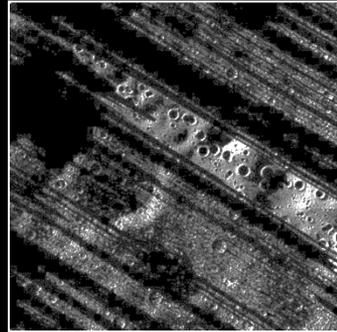
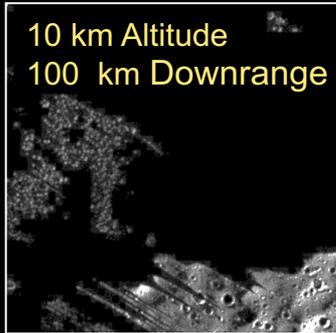


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# Shackleton AutoNav Landing Sim

- GT Landing Accuracy Sim: Meter-class Landing, Even in Winter



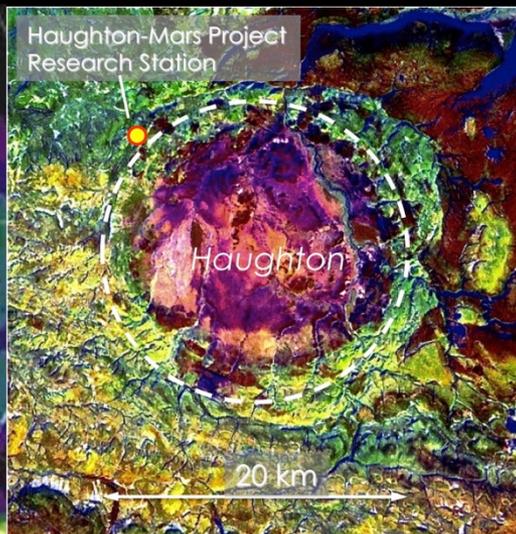
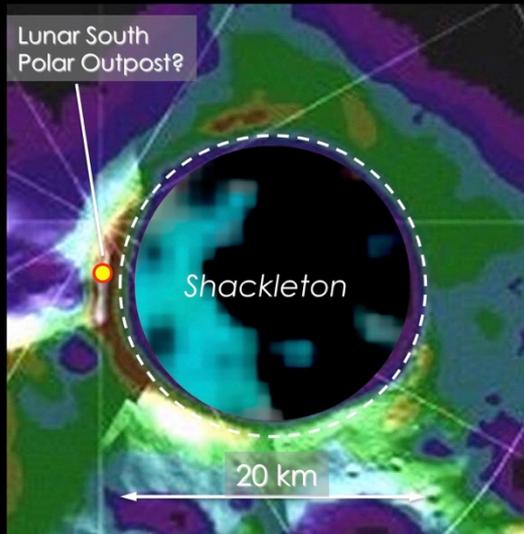
# Analog Field Tests

- GT development might include field tests at relevant lunar analog sites, e.g. NASA HMP where infrastructure for Moon/Mars field tests already exists (used by Constellation).

## Shackleton Crater vs Haughton Crater

South Pole, Moon      Devon Island, Arctic

- Not just useful. Also engages public.

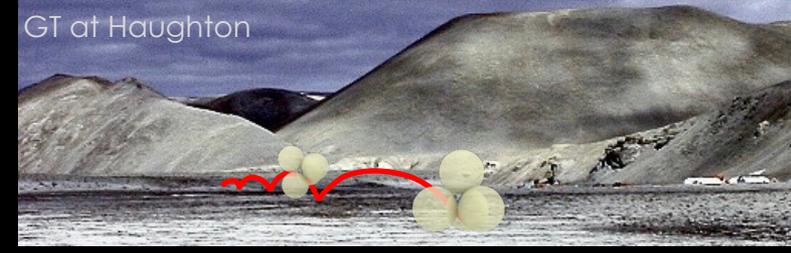
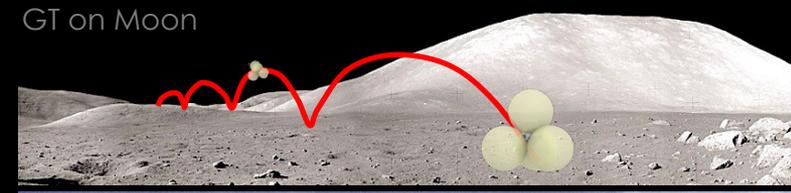


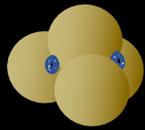
Moon  
Apollo 17 – Taurus Littrow Valley



Haughton  
Haughton Crater, Devon Island  
Valley of the Moon

	Shackleton	Haughton
Geologic Feature	Impact Crater	Impact Crater
Diameter	20 km	20 km
Terrain	Impact Rubble	Impact Rubble
Solar Power	Permanent (Rim)	Permanent (Summer)
H <sub>2</sub> O Ground Ice	Yes	Yes
Comms Direction	Horizontal	Horizontal
Research Outpost	Yes (?)	Yes

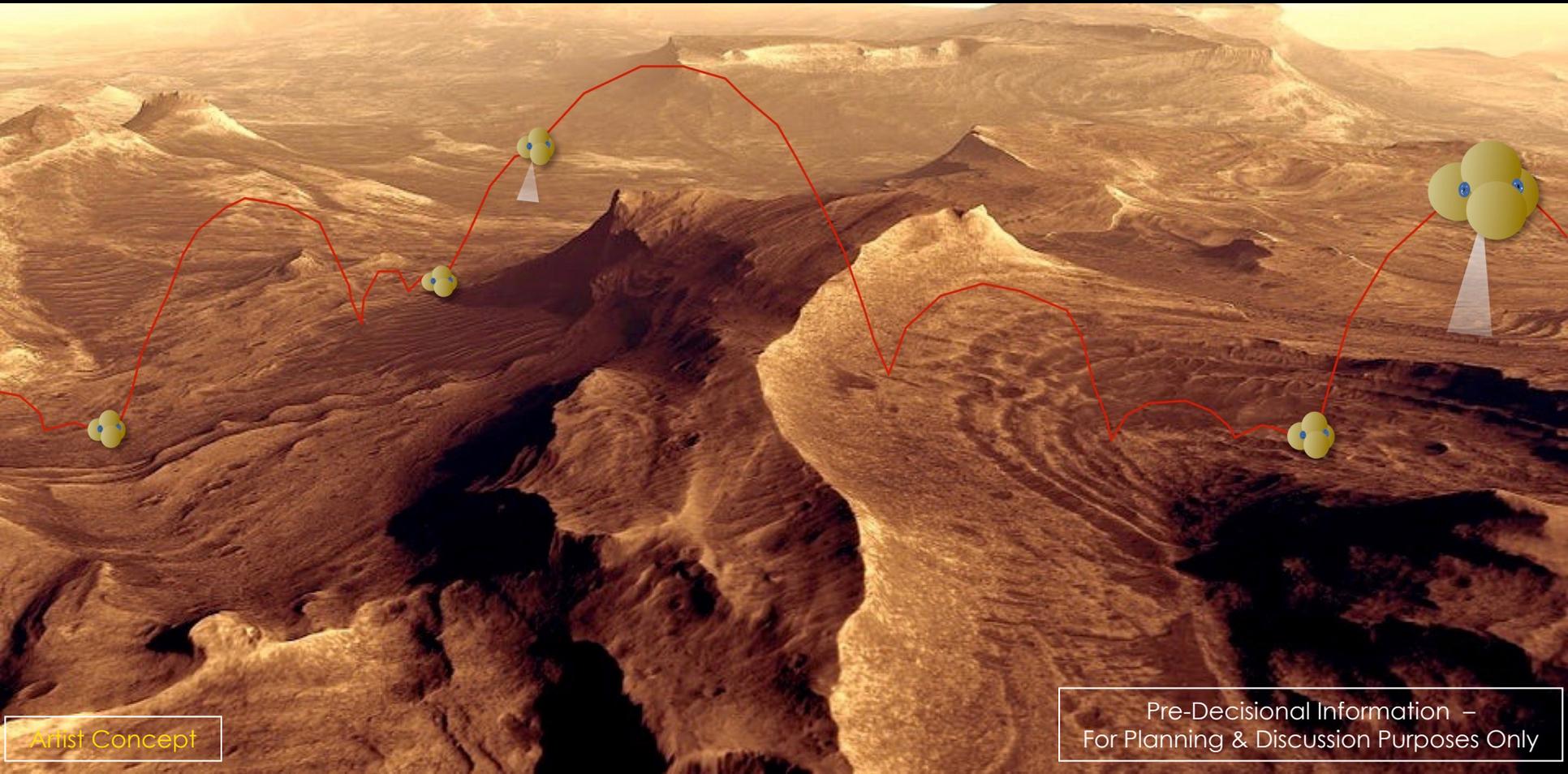
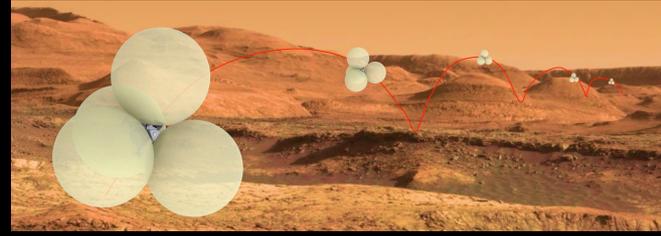
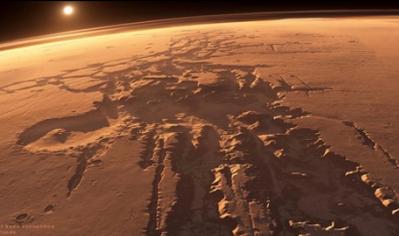




GlobeTrotter – Moon To Mars

# GlobeTrotter On Mars

Extreme Terrain

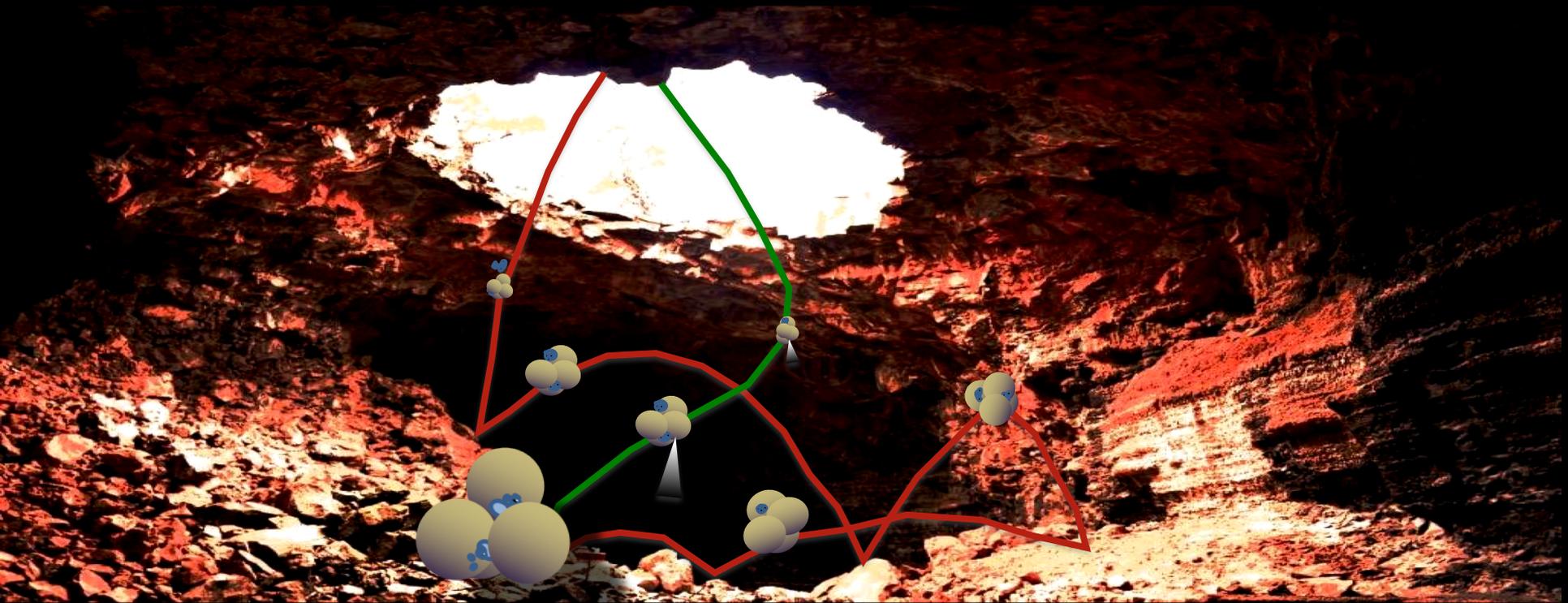
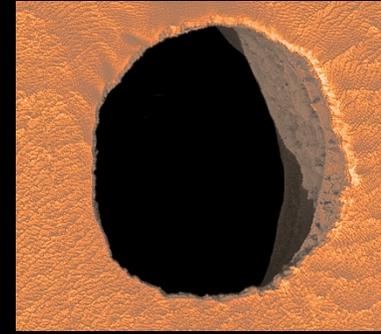
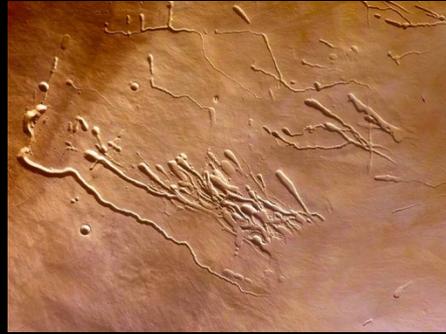


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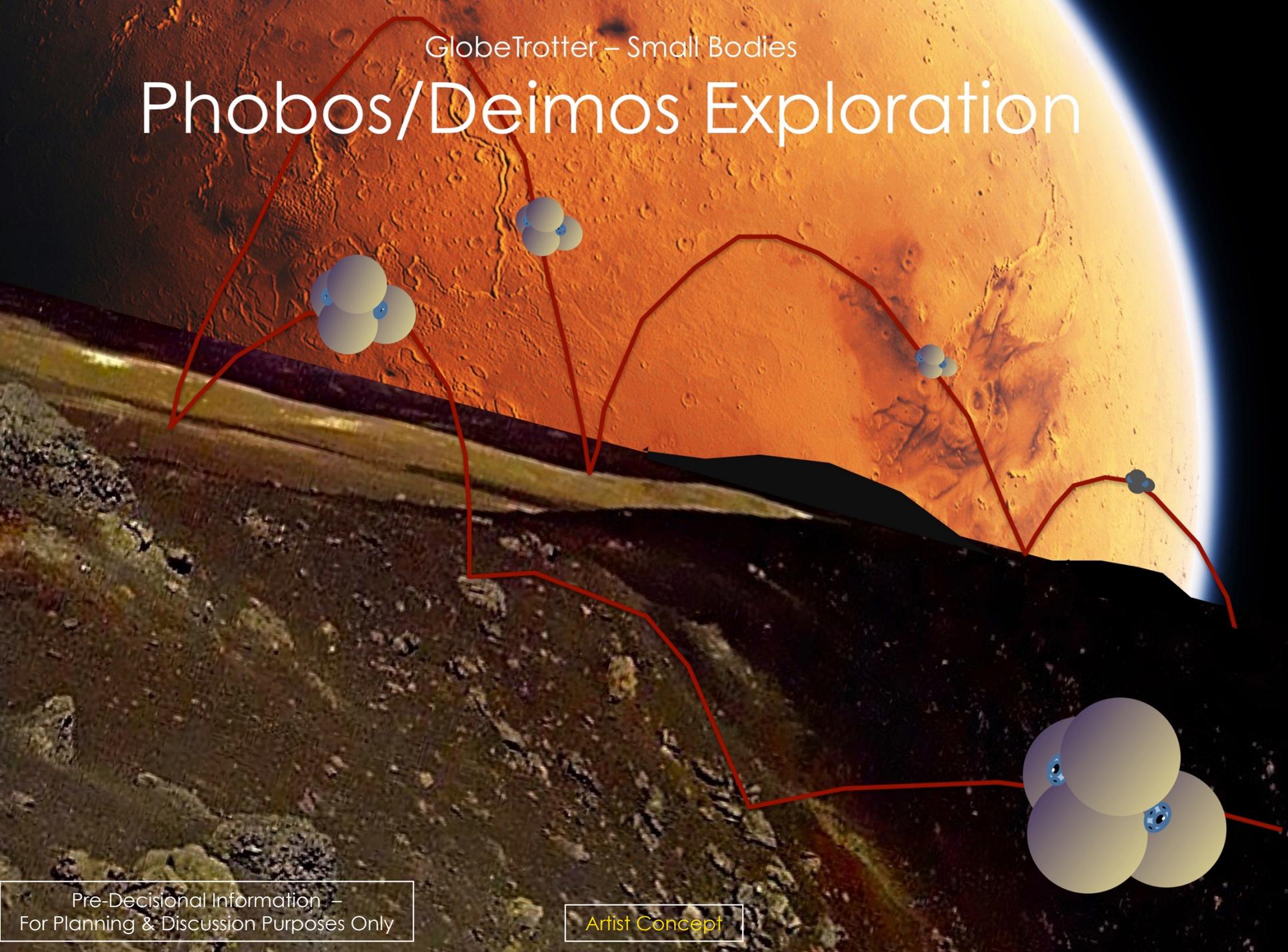
# GlobeTrotter On Mars

Pit/Cave  
Exploration



GlobeTrotter – Small Bodies

# Phobos/Deimos Exploration



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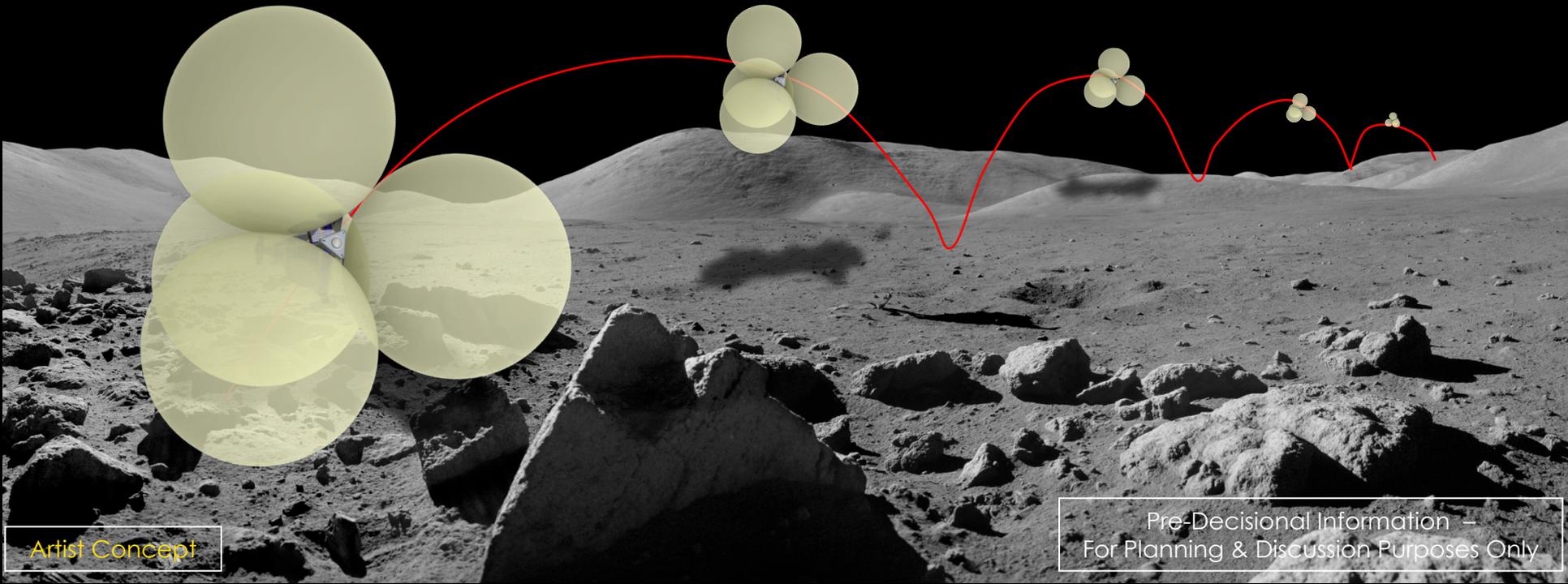
# Conclusion

- GlobeTrotter: A "Universal" Lunar and Planetary Exploration Concept
- GT could begin Scouting for Artemis by 2021

- Fast
- Robust
- Simple
- Versatile
- Efficient

- Low Risk
- Low Mass
- Low Volume\*  
\* at launch
- Networkable

- Uniquely Capable
- Scientifically Far-Reaching
- Wide-Ranging (Surface)
- Deep-Probing (Subsurface)
- Engaging & Fun!



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# For More Information

## Contact

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## Publications

Lee, P., J. E. Riedel, L. L. Jones-Wilson, E. J. Brandeau, C. O'Farrell, J. C. Gallon, & R. S. Park (2019). GlobeTrotter: An airbag hopper for lunar surface and pit/cave exploration. *NASA Exploration Science Forum 2019*, NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA, Jul 23-25, 2019. *Accepted*.

Lee, P., J. E. Riedel, L. L. Jones-Wilson, E. J. Brandeau, C. O'Farrell, J. C. Gallon, & R. S. Park (2019). GlobeTrotter: An airbag hopper for Mars surface and pit/cave exploration. *9<sup>th</sup> Int'l Conf. on Mars*, Pasadena, CA, Jul 22-25, 2019. *Accepted*.

# Next ~~Step~~ Leap

