The Moonlight Programme



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→ THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

esa



A Sustained Return to the Moon

2033

Americas (Agency)

ean



Planned missions to the moon in the next 10 years

esa

Dedicated cislunar COM and NAV infrastructure connecting the Earth to the Moon

esa

hic, +East, -180 - 180

The first interoperable combined Lunar Communications and Navigation Service

Aitken



Building the infrastructure to enable future lunar exploration - commercial and institutional

· eesa

ATELLIT

SATELLITE



eesa

Laying the foundations for solar system wide communication and navigation

esa

Reduced operational costs

- Optimised ground station operations
- Reduced need for backhaul of aggregated comms data



Enhanced communication performance

- Improved data rate for comms vs achievable through DTE
- Increased data volume for same terminal



Improved exploration capabilities

- Solves line of sight issue can operate on lunar far side
- Can operate independent of surface relay (lander)



Smaller, less power hungry terminals

 Greater SWAP properties vs systems required for DTE

Improved Probability of Success

- Improve the landing accuracy of landers improving mission success
- Greater accuracy opens new domains of access

Interoperability

 Flexible integration with the rest of the lunar ecosystem (e.g. LunaNet and Lunar Gateway)

Benefits to Users













n lunar orbit

A minimum of hours of continuous PNT service at South Pole every 24 h



24h ELFO ORBITS

Moonlight LCNS High-level PNT Performances

Real time < 10 m (95%) Post-processing < 3 m (95%) Estimated Real time: 3-5 meters Surface Rover



< 50 m (95%) Landing accuracy Estimated: ~20 meters



una orbiter

Real time < 100 m (95%) LLO accuracies Estimated: 30-60 meters





Potential Artemis 3 Lunar Landing areas



Moonlight will make feasible landing in Permanent Shaded Regions (PSRs)

Shoemaker

De Gerlache

Shackleton

Faustini

Landing on these sites is challenging due to the difficulty to use optical/visual navigation sensors



Amundsen

Moonlight will make feasible landing in Peaks of Eternal Light (PEL) regions

Over 20 years, the longest continuous periods in darkness are typically only 3-5 days.



Landing accuracies required < 50 metres





0.50

Spot 1

-11 ſ

-11.5

0.75

1.00

0.25

Spot 2

Moonlight LCNS Commercial Model

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Moonlight commercially owned and operated lunar COM-NAV service

ESA supporting infrastructure development, service anchor customer

International Cooperation through barter exchanges of procured services

NASA

XA



Commercial



Gov. Missions

Commercial service directly available to Gov agencies

The ESA Moonlight Ecosystem

Lunar Pathfinder

COM satellite (S-Band) <u>3 Hosted Payload Experiments</u> Commercial

ESA Missions

Gov. Missions

- Radiation Monitor
- Laser Retro-Reflect
- GNSS Weak Signal Detection

Moonlight Lun (LCNS) COM Sa 4x NAV High D

SSTL

Moonlight Lunar COM and NAV System (LCNS)

COM Satellite (Ka & S-Band) 4x NAV Satellites High Data Rate



The Road to Moonlight



SSTL Lunar Pathfinder Launch COM and NAV Demo, Commercial Service

Moonlight LCNS Manufacture, Assembly and Test

Moonlight LCNS IOC Launch (1x COM, 1x NAV)

Moonlight LCNS NAV Satellite Manufacture, Assembly and Test

Moonlight LCNS FOC Launch (3x NAV)

SSTL Lunar Pathfinder Decommissioning

Moonlight LCNS Service Delivery

Phase 1

Design and development to CDR

- COM
- NAV
- User Terminal

Ground Segment

LLI Procurement

Phase 2

Manufacture, Test Launch for IOC

- 1x COM Satellite
- 1x Nav Satellite.
- User Terminal for Service Validation

Implement and Test

Ground Segment

Phase 3

Manufacture, Test Launch for FOC
 3x NAV Satellite

Implement and Test

• Ground Segment Complement