



ispace Lunar Exploration Missions Beyond Google Lunar XPRIZE

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Europe
Office



Tokyo
Headquarters

NASA Ames
Research Park
Office

Origins



Selected down from 34 teams to just 5 teams



HAKUTO
(Japan)



TeamIndus
(India)



SpaceIL
(Israel)



Moon Express
(U.S.)



Synergy Moon
(International)




120kg
🇨🇳 yutu



30kg
🇺🇸 Astrobot



4kg
i s p a c e



900kg
🇺🇸 Curiosity

Light weight design via Japanese manuf. tech

Utilization of COTS

Agile Development

Camera Imaging Test in the field

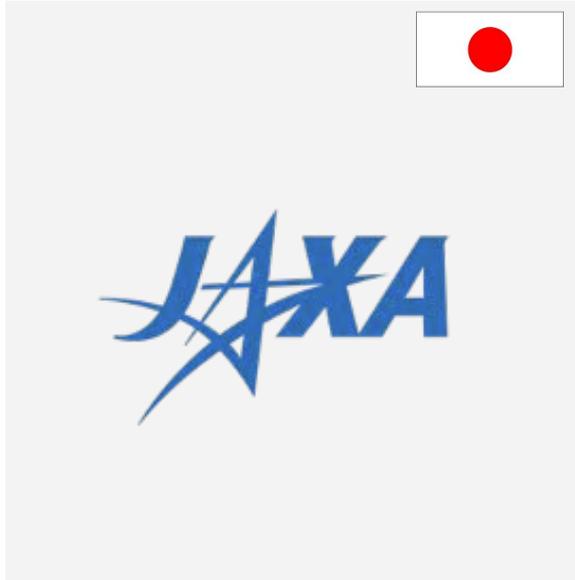


Flight Model Vibration Testing



Flight Model
Thermal Vacuum Testing

Current Collaborations



**Signed an MOU to operate R&D mission to
send a radiation counter
(December 2016)**



**Signed an MOU to operate R&D mission
to send a Neutron spectrometer
(March 2017)**

Future Lunar Missions, Phased Approach

Phase1



Google Lunar XPRIZE

- ✓ Validate micro robot technology

Phase2



Prospecting on the Moon

- ✓ Obtain technology to access the Moon
- ✓ Provide a frequent delivery service
- ✓ Map resources with swarm systems
- ✓ Develop ISRU systems

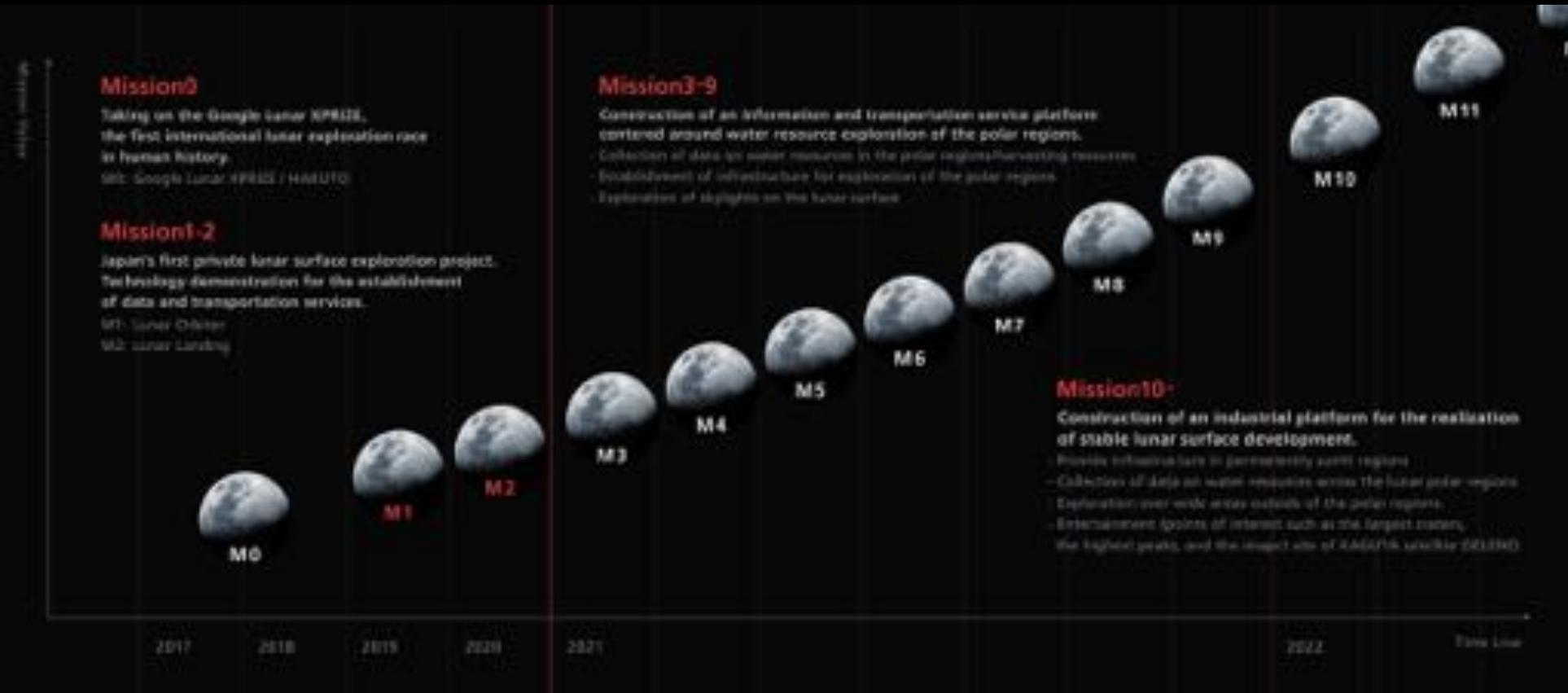
Phase3



Extraction, Process & Delivery

- ✓ Extract, Process, and Deliver resources to customers on the Moon and in CIS-Lunar Space

ispace Roadmap to 2040



2019 ~ 2020

Mission 1: Lunar Orbit

Observation from the lunar orbit, Lunar resource mapping, Attempt of Lunar landing



Status

SRR / SDR passed in November 2017
PDR & CDR scheduled for 2018.
FM procurements have begun

2020 ~ 2021

Mission 2: Lunar Landing

Soft landing on the lunar surface, Observation from the lunar surface, Lunar exploration using rover



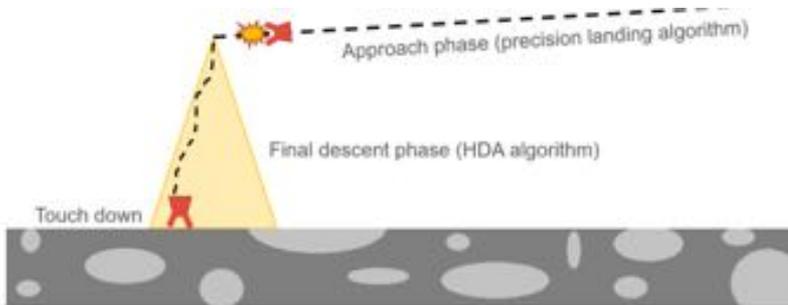
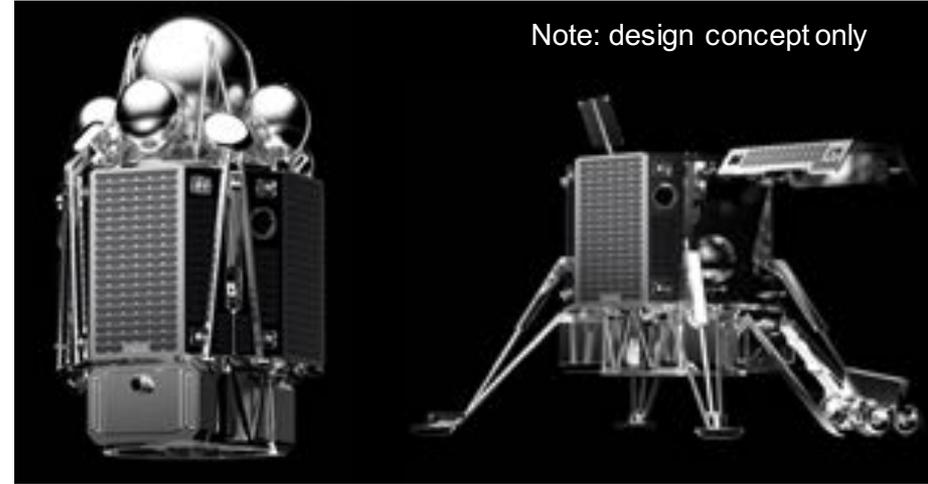
Lander Design Concept

The Lander is designed to carry 30 – 50kg of payload to the lunar surface.

Rovers are protected within the Spacecraft structure during Flight and then deployed once on the surface

A high bandwidth Communications system is incorporated to support HD video downlink

A deployable landing gear which is stowed during launch to maintain the compact envelope



Precision Landing and Hazard Detection & Avoidance is needed to access all locations, and will be performed autonomously onboard during landing.

A precision of 100m is targeted for landing

Avoid hazards: shadowed areas, slopes steeper than 15° and surface features - e.g. boulders - higher than 30 cm



Expand our planet. Expand our future.

Expand our living sphere into outer space, for the creation of a sustainable world.