

A wide-angle photograph of Earth from space, showing the curvature of the planet and the thin blue atmosphere. The top half of the image shows the dark side of Earth with some cloud patterns, while the bottom half shows the sunlit side with a dense layer of white clouds. The horizon line is clearly visible, separating the dark and light sides of the planet.

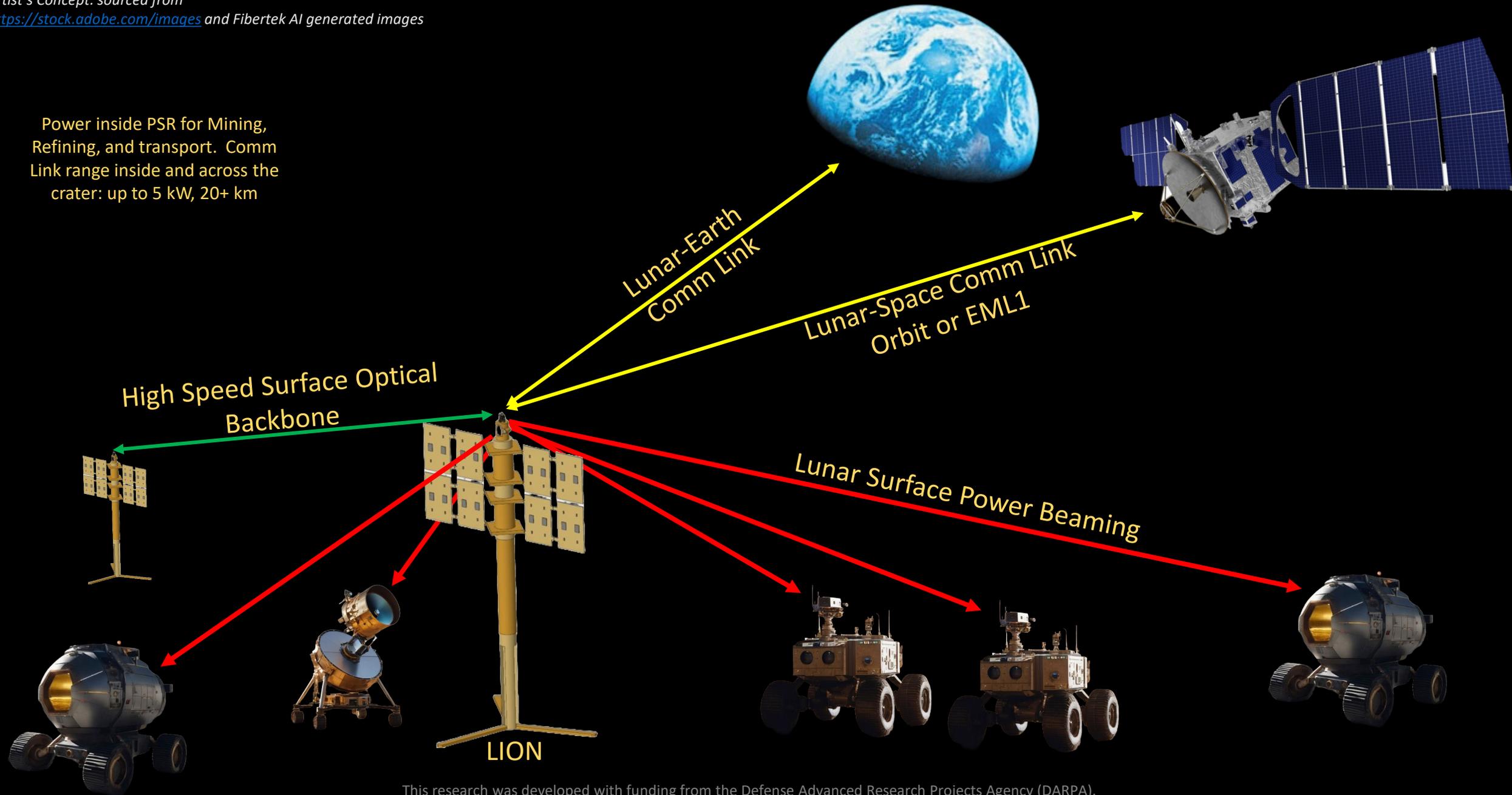
DARPA 10-year Lunar Architecture Capabilities Study (LunA-10) Lunar Infrastructure Optical Node (LION)



25 April 2024 Mark Storm, Principal Investigator

This research was developed with funding from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA).
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Power inside PSR for Mining, Refining, and transport. Comm Link range inside and across the crater: up to 5 kW, 20+ km



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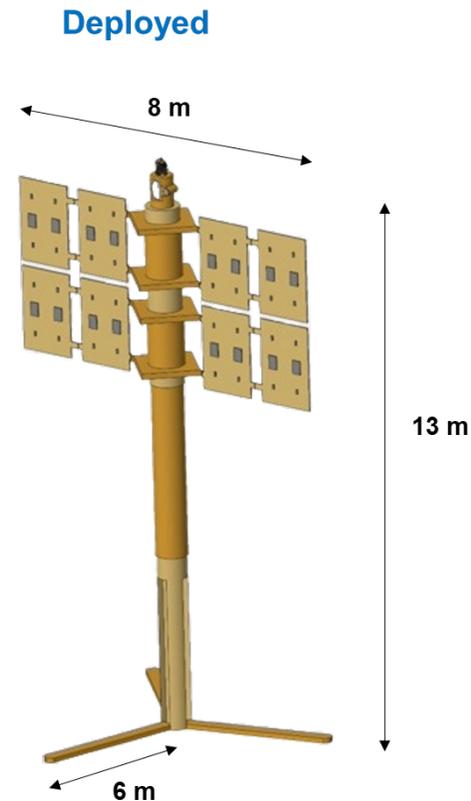
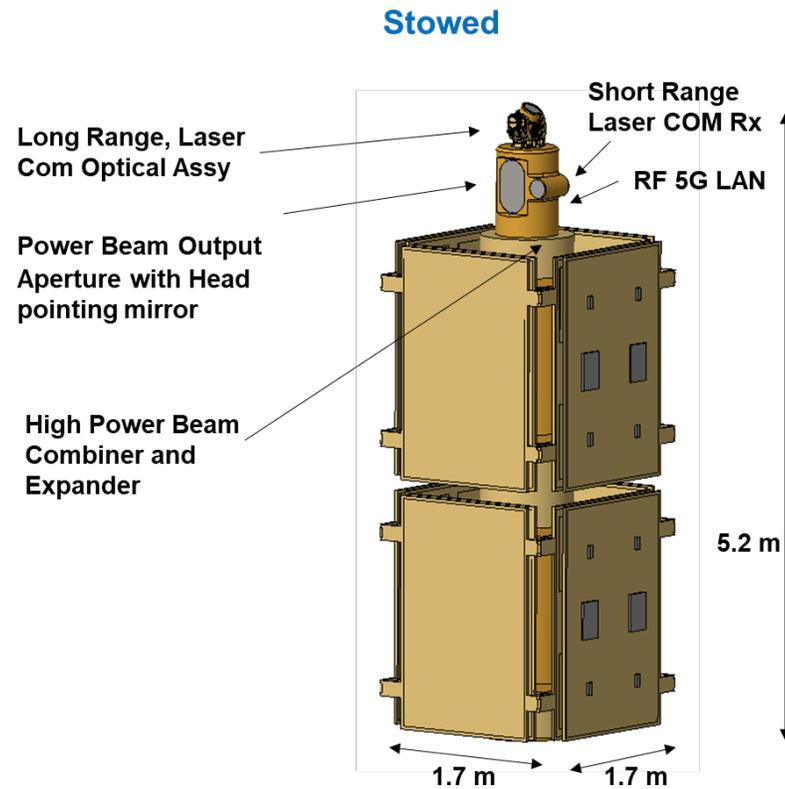
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Lunar Infrastructure Optical Node (LION)

Key Hardware Features

- Low-mass, efficient thermal management
- Modular, configurable design for multi-service integration, scalability, inherent redundancy
 - Laser Power Beaming
 - Optical/RF Communications
 - Position, Navigation, & Timing (PNT)
- High-TRL component technologies



High-efficiency, sustained laser power beaming on the Lunar surface through low-mass and efficient thermal management

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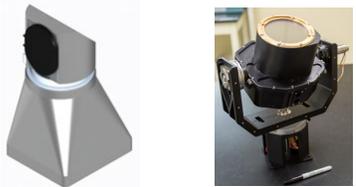
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LION Scalability - SWaP Optimized Solutions

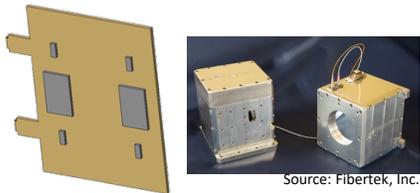
Regulated Power to User (kW)

LION Nano

- ◆ 0.35 kW regulated power
- ◆ Mass: <80 kg, *no tower*



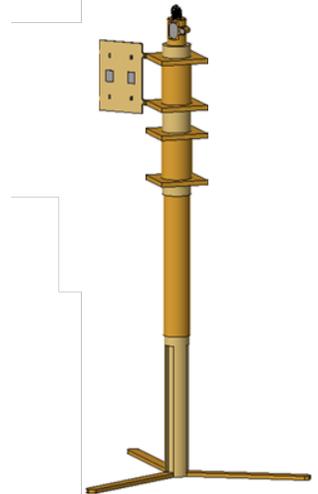
Source: Fibertek, Inc.



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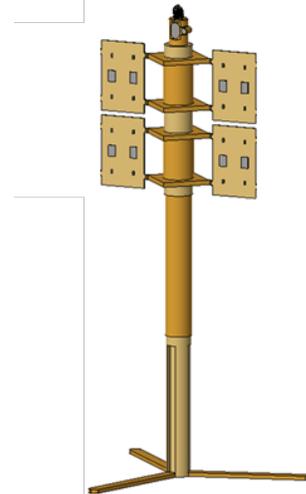
LION Micro

- ◆ 0.74 kW regulated power
- ◆ Mass: 223 kg, including tower
- ◆ Tower height per application



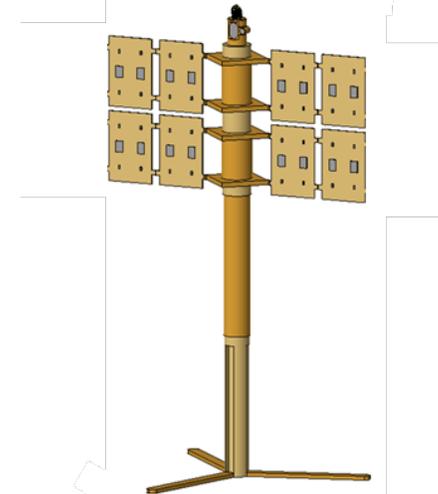
LION Mini

- ◆ 3.0 kW regulated power
- ◆ Mass: 285 kg, including tower
- ◆ Tower height per application



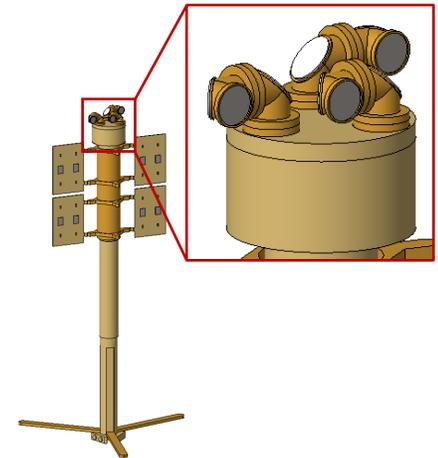
LION

- ◆ 5.9 kW regulated power
- ◆ Mass: 360 kg, including tower
- ◆ Tower height per application



LION Multi

- ◆ Individual beam directors per laser
- ◆ Power scalable
- ◆ SWaP: Scalable, up to full LION
- ◆ Tower height per application



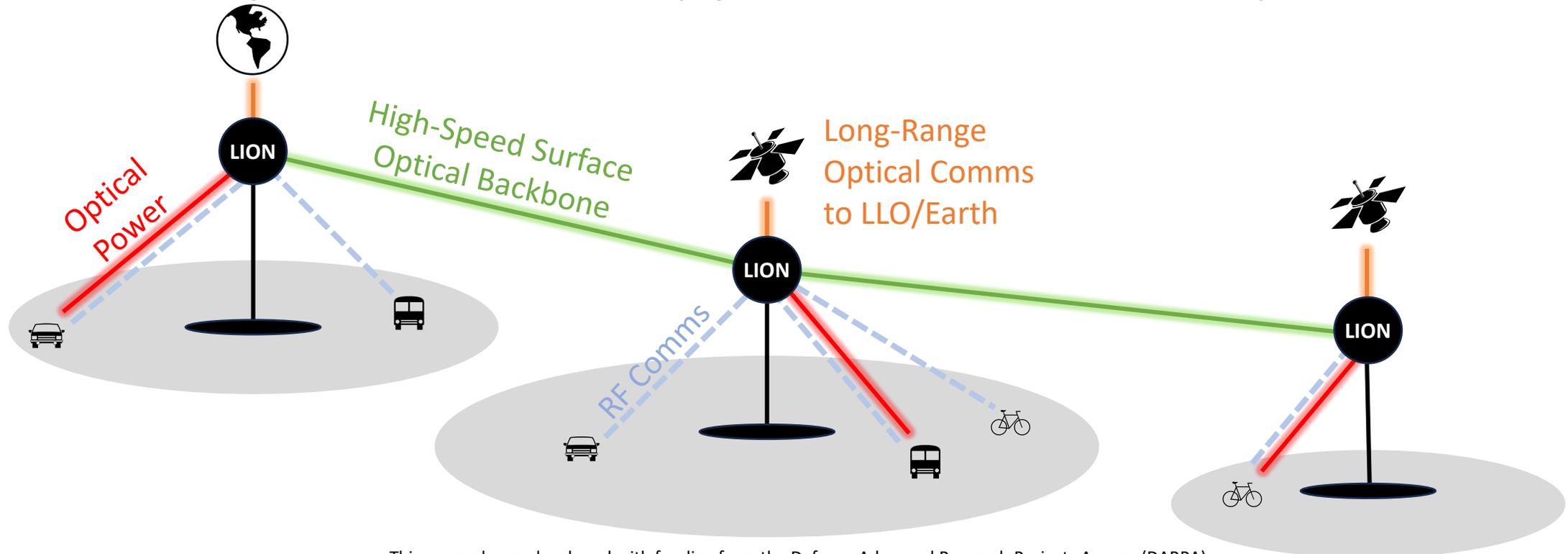
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LION Network Scalability

- ◆ Each LION terminal serves as a *fully capable* network node providing:
 - Optical Power Beaming
 - Long-Range Optical Comms (to Orbit or Earth)
 - Surface RF Comms (between users)
 - Short-Range Optical Network Comms (high-bandwidth users, LION terminals)

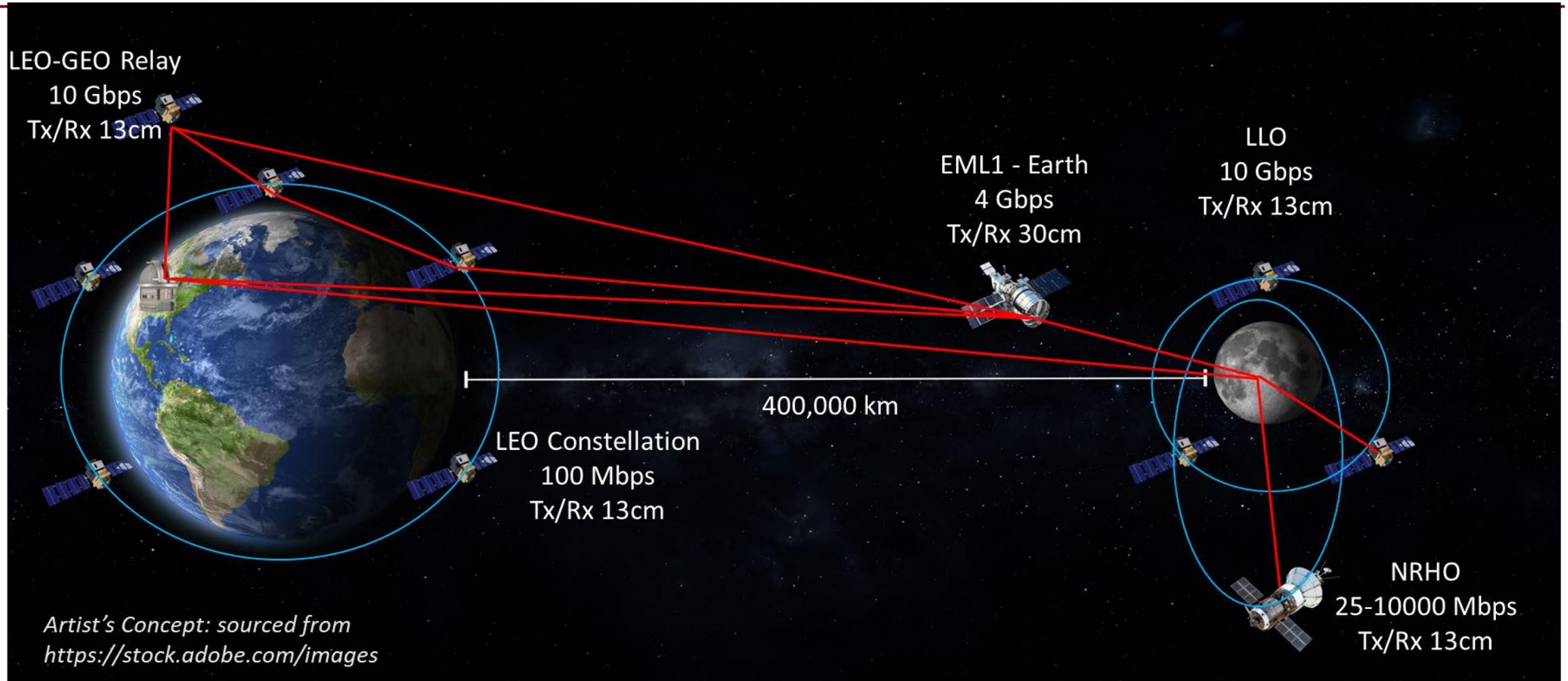


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Off Surface Optical Links to support persistence



Long-range optical comms link budgets modeled from first principles and verified using commercial software enables key capabilities from lunar surface direct to Earth, satellite relays, and constellations.

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LION: Power & Data Costs

		Power Beaming (\$/kWh)		Optical Communication to Earth/Orbiter (\$/Gb)	
	Input Power Cost (Daytime) (\$/kWh)	Fully Loaded Production Price (\$/kWh)	Distributed Launch Costs (\$/kWh)	Fully Loaded Production Price (\$/Gb)	Distributed Launch Costs (\$/kWh)
	Earth: 0.1	1.4k – 1.8k	432	0.6 – 0.9	0.15
	10	1.4k – 1.8k		0.6 – 0.9	
CBE	100	1.8k – 2.2k		0.6 – 0.9	
	1,000	6.4k – 6.8k		0.7 – 1.0	

- ◆ Operating costs are *low*, biggest unknown is input power costs
 - On Earth, power is ~ \$0.10/kWh
 - Current Best Estimate (CBE) Lunar Daytime Input Power: \$40 – \$600/kWh
- ◆ Launch costs assumes \$500,000/kg, tower is included in Power Beaming payload only
 - Users will have to purchase or provide their own laser power receiver & optical communications payloads
- ◆ Assumptions include:
 - 10-year mission
 - 90% operational duty cycle
 - 1 LION terminal
 - Power Beaming: 20% end-to-end efficiency
 - Laser Comms: 400 Mbps
- ◆ LION Nano: Cost is driven by launch (35 kg @ \$500k/kg = \$17.5m for expected 1 Lunar day, unknown operational time or input power costs)

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