

LUNARSABER: Lunar Utility with Navigation, Advanced Remote Sensing, and Autonomous Beaming for Energy Redistribution
Lunar Surface Innovation Consortium (LSIC) Presentation – Spring 2024

DARPA LunA-10: 10-Year Lunar Architecture Capability Study

Vishnu Sanigepalli, Richard Margulieux, Nicholas Naclerio, Kayla Klein, Lily Clay, Zach Begland, Dean Bergman, Kris Zacny

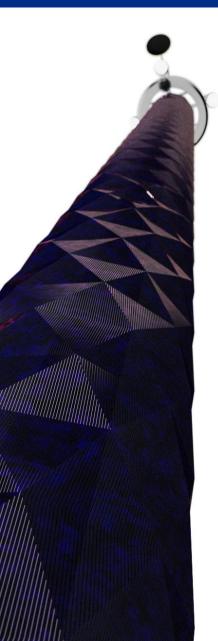
This research was developed with funding from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA).

The views, opinions and/or findings expressed are those of the author and should not be interpreted as representing the official views or policies of the Department of Defense or the U.S. Government.

Distribution Statement A: Approved for Public Release, Distribution Unlimited.

LUNARSABER Overview

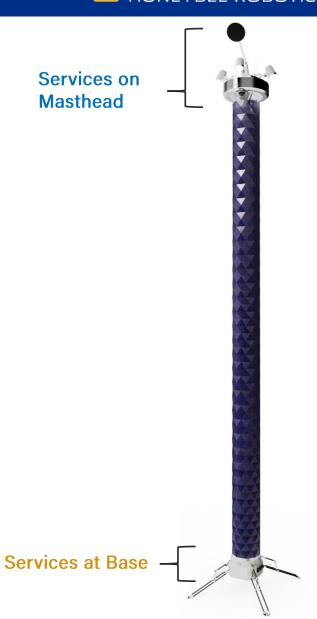




LUNARSABER - Lunar Utility with Navigation, Advanced Remote Sensing, and Autonomous Beaming for Energy Redistribution

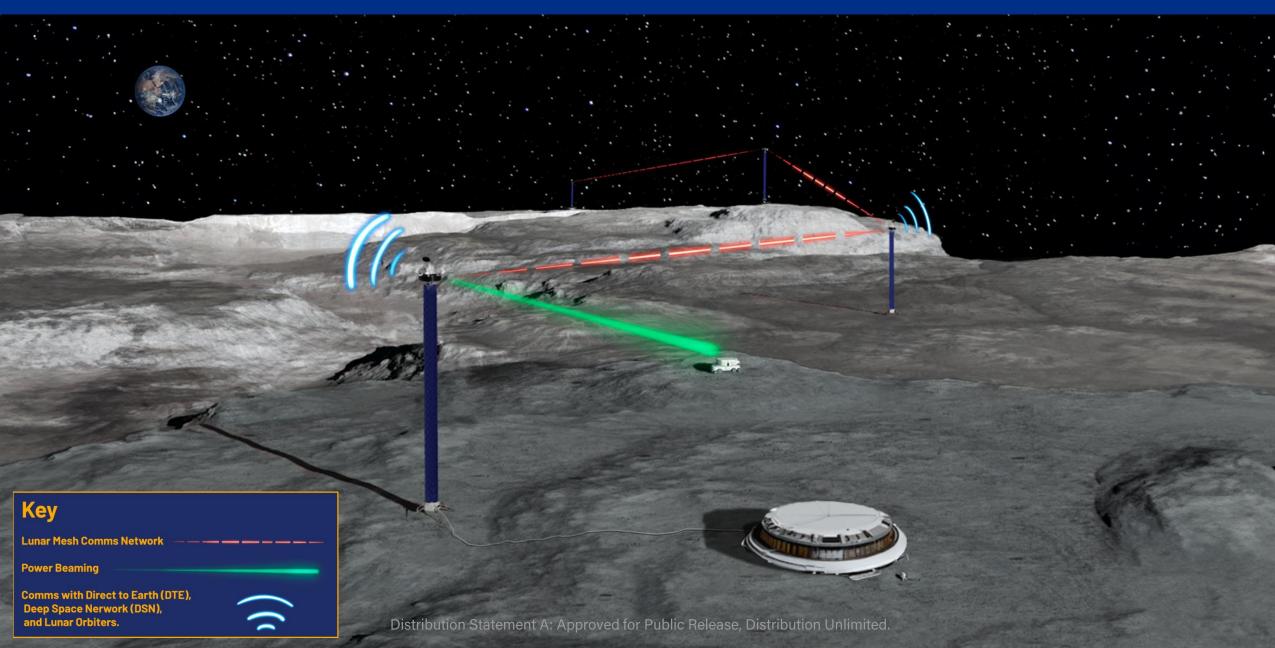
Payload Service Platform:

- High Availability Solar Energy and Power Transfer
 - IR Power Beaming
 - Wired Power Transmission (DC)
 - Battery Energy Storage
- Masthead Hosted Payloads
- Communications and Data Services
 - Local 3GPP network and Lasercomm terminals
 - Lunar Mesh Network including Direct-to-Earth
 - Edge computing and data storage
- Situational Awareness
 - Asset Monitoring
 - Local Position, Navigation, and Timing (PNT)
 - Lunar Surface Traffic Control



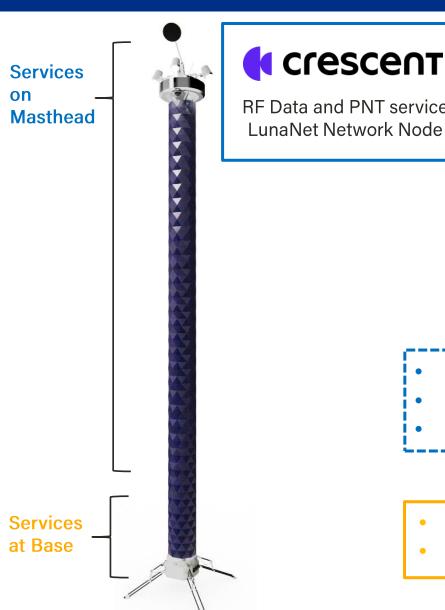
LUNARSABER Infrastructure





LUNARSABER Key Services





crescent

BELL LABS RF Data and PNT service



Local 4G/5G **Data Service**

NOSIA

Comms with **Lunar Starlink**





Wireless Power Transmission



1+ kW Power Beaming



Solar Energy (30kW)

Energy Storage

- **Localized PNT**
- Instruments



Honeybee Masthead Services



Honeybee Dust

Tolerant Connector

Wired Power Transmission



SLUNAR

GITAI



Honeybee Robotics - Lunar Vertical Systems



- LUNARSABER is configured to serve a variety of market needs
- Build out of Lunar Mesh network using a combination of LS-30 and LS-100 towers deployed one or more per landing
- LS-30 sized to deploy on Blue Moon MK1 and Starship

	LAMPS	LS-15 Mobile	LS-30	LS-100
Height	16 m	15m	30m	100m
Solar Power	10 kW	10 kW	30 kW	100 kW
Hosted Payload Mass	N/A	N/A	300 kg	300 kg
Mass to Lunar Surface	600 kg	1400 kg	2200 kg	3500 kg
Re-stowable	Yes	Yes	No	No



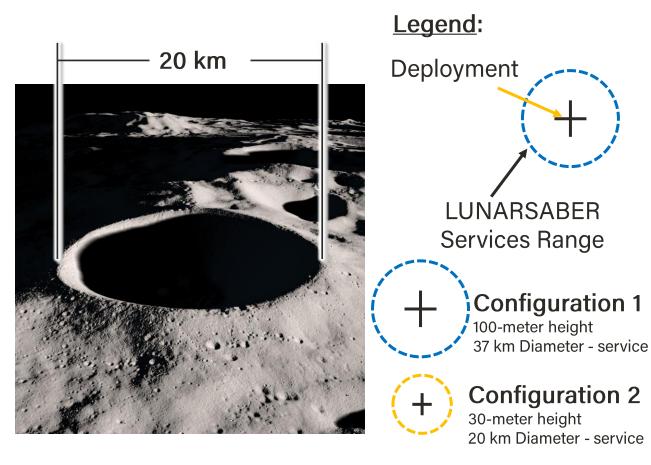


LAMPSLunar Array Mast and Power System

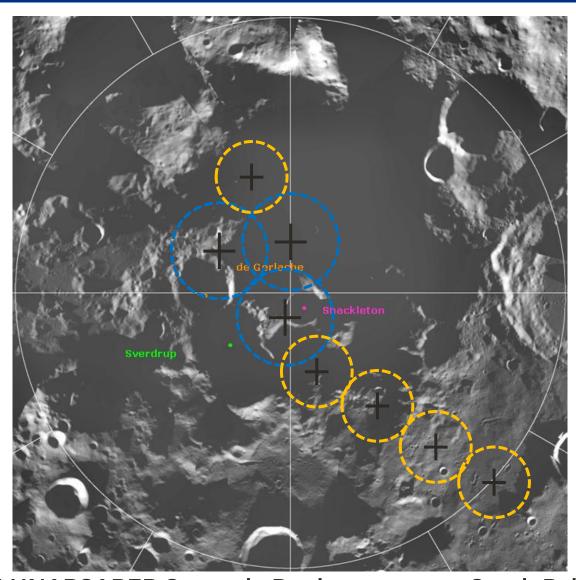
LUNARSABER Configurations

Strategic Deployment and Optimization





A LUNARSABER placed near the rim of Shackleton crater can provide key services such as power and communication to lunar assets inside of Permanently Shadowed Region (PSR)



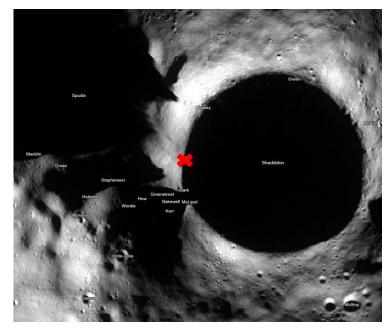
LUNARSABER Strategic Deployment near South Pole

Lunar Cartography tool for LUNARSABER

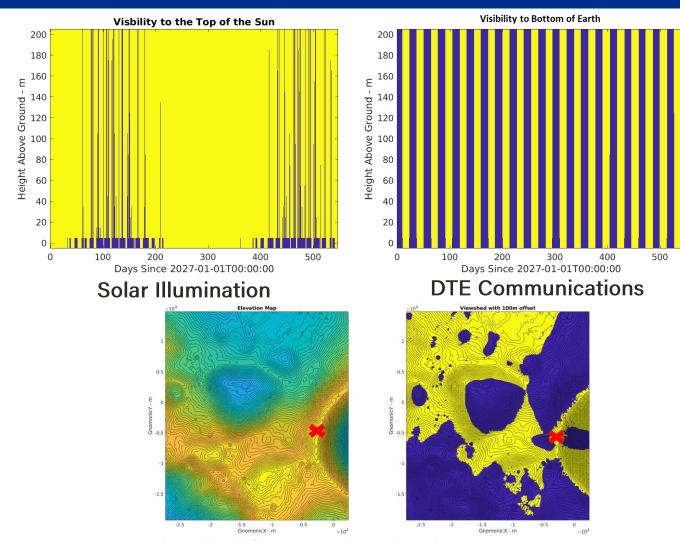


Lunar Cartography – tool setup to analyze the best LUNARSABER configuration based on location for various mission phases of LunA-10

- Increased illumination and power generation
 >90% through out the year
- 1% illumination increase -> 9 MWh



Sample Site - Shackleton Rim



Viewshed for Hosted Payloads at 100+ meters

Honeybee Robotics has developed a cartography tool to rapidly assess potential sites

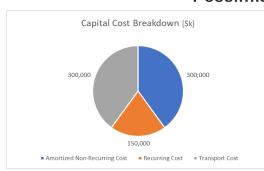
Commercialization

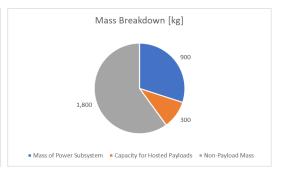


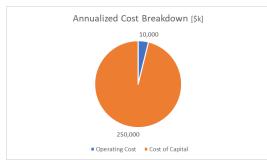
LUNARSABER Cost Model based on:

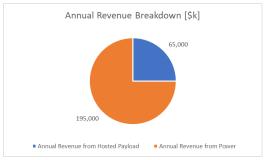
- Mass-based cost parametrics for non-recurring, recurring, and transportation
- Non-recurring costs are amortized over the first few units
- Capital repayment over the first few years
- Model has optimistic and pessimistic parameter sets to determine a range of cost values

Pessimistic Cost Model





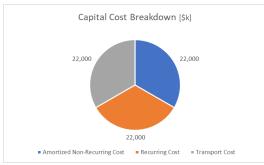


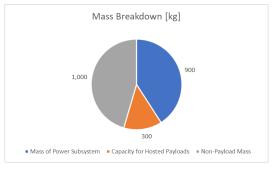


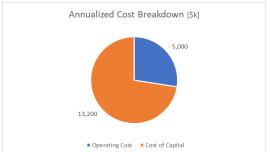
Service	Unit	Price Range*
Hosted Payload	\$M/kg	< 1.0
Power (Day)	\$k/kWh	< 1.2
Beamed Power (received)	\$k/kWh	10 - 80

^{*}Service costs are first-order as they are heavily dependent on future costs. Cost estimates are notional and do not represent an offer of services.

Optimistic Cost Model











Distribution Statement A: Approved for Public Release, Distribution Unlimited.