A banner for the Mars Exploration Program Analysis Group (MEPAG). The background is a dark blue, textured surface, possibly a Mars crater, with a large, reddish-orange planet (Mars) visible on the right side. The text is white and bold.

Mars Exploration Program Analysis Group (MEPAG)

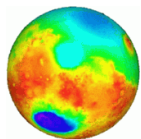
chartered by NASA HQ to assist in planning the scientific exploration of Mars

A wide-angle photograph of the Mars surface, showing a dark, rocky terrain under a dark sky with several bright stars visible.

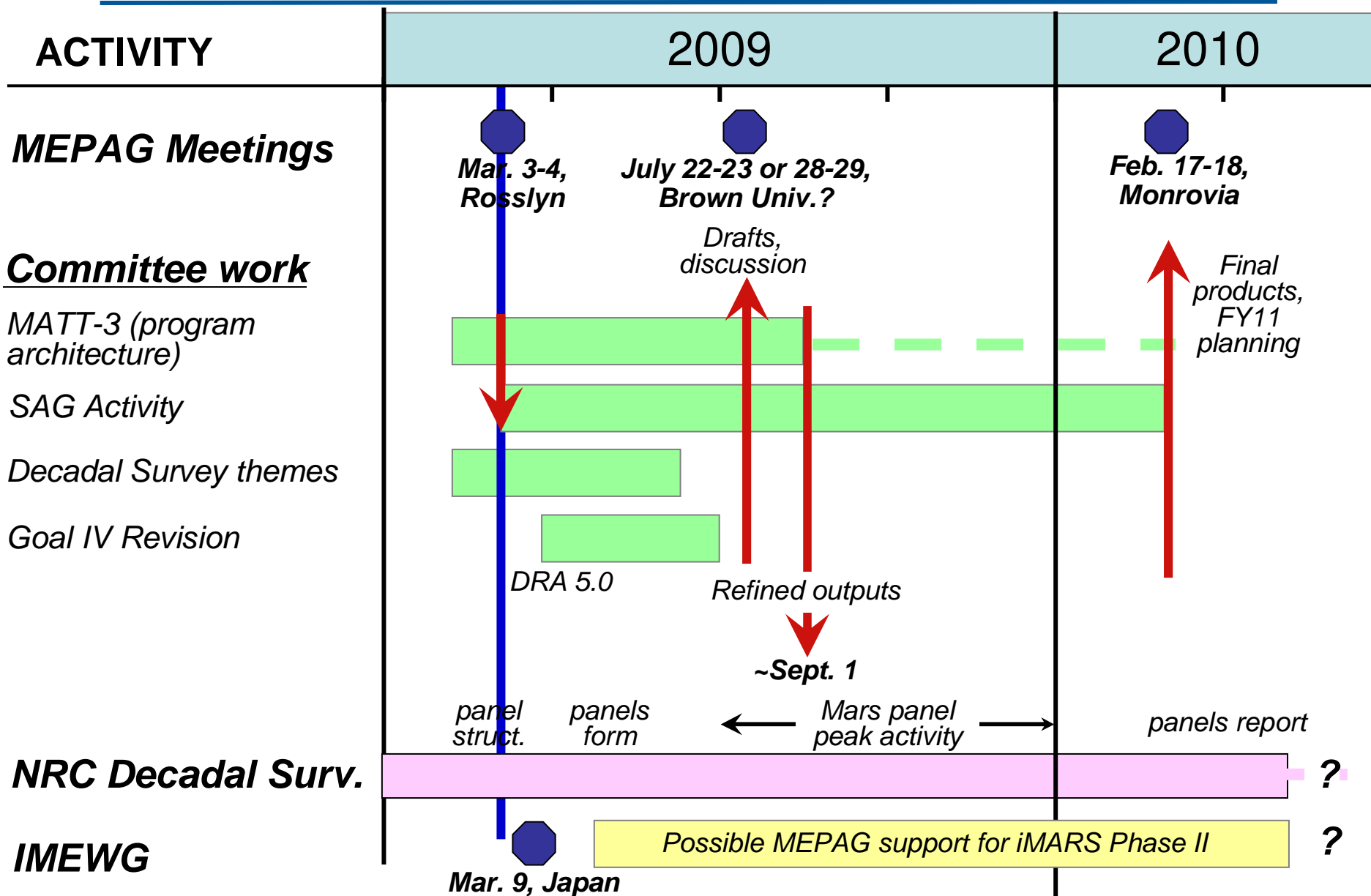
MEPAG: Action Items, Forward Planning

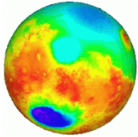
Jack Mustard, *MEPAG Chair*

NOTE ADDED BY JPL WEBMASTER: This document was prepared by Brown University. The content has not been approved or adopted by, NASA, JPL, or the California Institute of Technology. This document is being made available for information purposes only, and any views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of NASA, JPL, or the California Institute of Technology.

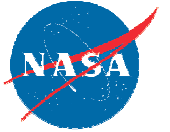


MEPAG Planning, 2009

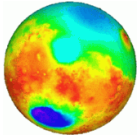




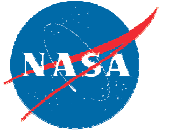
MATT-3



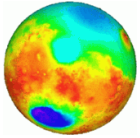
-
- Refine MATT-3's draft report of 03-03-09 based on MEPAG's discussion
 - Consider the consequences of MSO-lite instead of MSO in the context of the long-range architecture choices. These consequences include:
 - Loss of follow-on of HiRISE-class imaging for site certification
 - Possible loss of meter-scale imaging for change detection
 - Reduced telecom capability or duration
 - Further reduction to MSO-min jeopardizes the ability to identify potential localized trace gas sources
 - Consider how best to prepare for the selection of future landing sites
 - What are the implications if follow-on high-resolution imaging is not available from MSO-lite?
 - Should a landing site selection process be established now to best utilize the existing missions for the future program?
 - Preliminary analysis needed by July, 2009, draft white paper by 09-01-09.



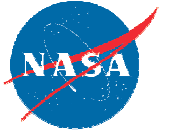
Mars Climate Modelling SAG



- Prepare a white paper defining the strategic needs for a Mars climate modelling capability, and possible implementation approaches.
- Charter to be prepared by Meyer and Zurek



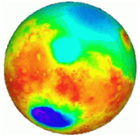
2016



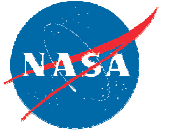
Consensus position?

- Cooperation with ESA on ExoMars...
- Decade-scale infrastructure
 - Telecommunications
 - Site certification capability for landing (ground and atmospheric)
- Trace gas science—variations in time and space.
- _____
- Surface science

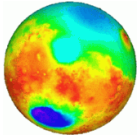
- Route further questions to MATT-3



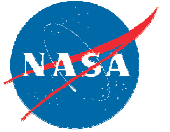
Mid-Range Rover SAG (1 of 2)



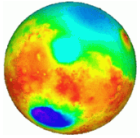
- Recommendation A-1 of MATT-3
- Possible assumptions (Draft)
 - The mission includes a single rover. Functional attributes: solar-powered, targeting accuracy of 3 km semi-major landing ellipse, rover range at least 5 km to enable exploration outside of the landing ellipse, lifetime > 1 Earth year, no requirement to be able to visit a PP Special Region
 - This is a dual-purpose mission: 1) conduct high priority in-situ science, 2) prepare for MSR.
 - The rover will have the capability to prepare a cache of samples that meet the standards of quality described by ND-SAG and that could potentially be recovered by MSR.
 - The preliminary cost cap for the mission is about \$1.3B (to be confirmed).



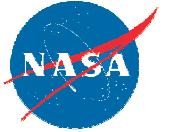
Mid-Range Rover SAG (2 of 2)



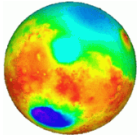
- Possible Requested Tasks (Draft)
 - Evaluate the possible and probable discoveries from MSL and ExoMars that would feed forward to 2018.
 - Based on the above, the MEPAG Goals Document, and recent reports from the NRC, analyze the kinds of high-priority science that could be accomplished with this mission concept. Propose draft statements of scientific objective.
 - Determine the most important ways in which this mission could contribute to a future MSR. The assembly of a cache is assumed, but are there other ways in which this mission could prepare for MSR?
 - Given the possibility that the 2018 sample cache could be returned by a MSR, a mission with significant planetary-protection constraints, analyze the possible planetary protection requirements for different kinds of landing sites and operational scenarios.
 - Considering the science that this mission may accomplish, in what technologies should investments be made to maximize the mission capabilities?
 - In cooperation with the Advanced Studies engineering team, evaluate possible refinements to the mission engineering and/or operational scenario that would increase the mission's value, consistent with the given approximate cost cap.
- Preliminary analysis needed by July, 2009, draft white paper by 09-01-09.



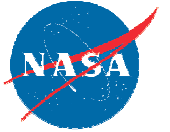
Vertical Mobility SAG?



- Recommendation A-2 of MATT-3
- Requested Tasks (Draft)
 - Determine whether a vertical mobility mission concept should be defined for prioritization consideration in future Mars architecture efforts.
 - What is the minimum science that would need to be accomplished in this mission?
 - What kind of advance information would be needed to select the site for this mission?
- Preliminary analysis needed by July, 2009, draft white paper by 09-01-09.

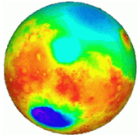


Goal IV Update



Possible process

- Form a small committee under leadership of Darlene Lim and Abhi Tripathy
 - Somebody with expertise in granular materials (IVA-1C and 6).
 - At least one atmospheric scientist (IVA-1B, 3, and dust storms).
 - One biohazard or planetary protection expert (IVA-1C and 4).
 - A geologist experienced in the distribution and phases of water (IVA-1D).
 - Somebody with expertise in human toxicology.
 - A radiation expert.
 - A couple of at-large general purpose scientists.
 - A few engineers for Objective IVB.
- Provide them with DRA5.0, carefully consider the Goal IV descriptions, propose updates as needed.
- Report back to MEPAG by July, 2009 meeting.



Summary of Volunteers Needed



- Mars Climate Modeling SAG
- Mid-range rover SAG
- Vertical mobility SAG
- Goal IV update

A banner for the Mars Exploration Program Analysis Group (MEPAG). The background is a dark blue, textured surface, possibly a Mars crater, with a large, reddish-orange planet (Mars) visible on the right side. The text is white and bold.

Mars Exploration Program Analysis Group (MEPAG)

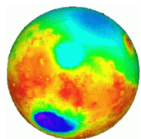
chartered by NASA HQ to assist in planning the scientific exploration of Mars

A wide-angle photograph of the Mars surface, showing a dark, rocky terrain under a dark sky with several bright stars.

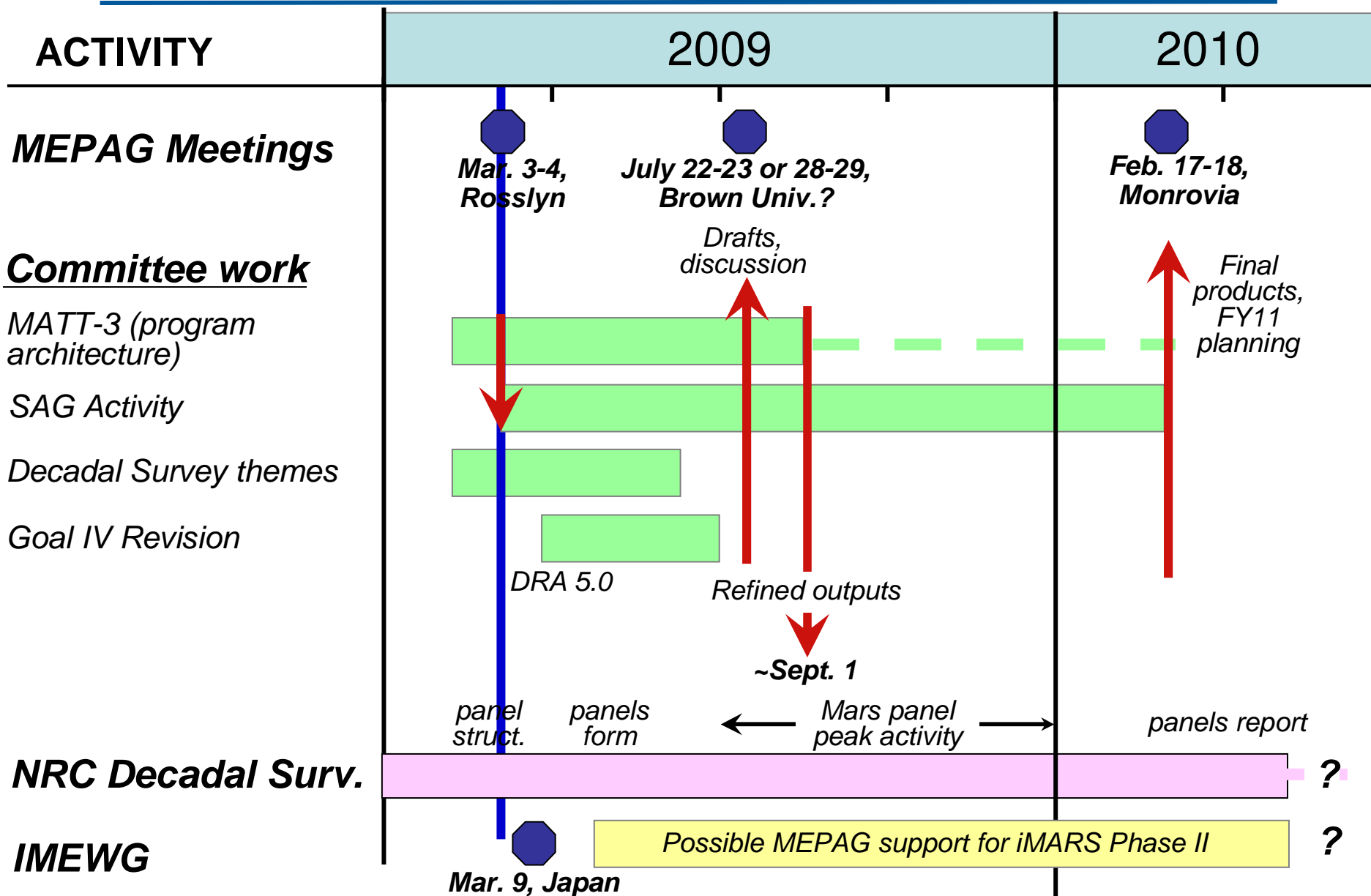
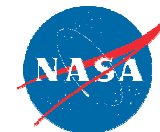
MEPAG: Action Items, Forward Planning

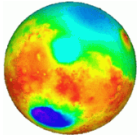
Jack Mustard, *MEPAG Chair*

NOTE ADDED BY JPL WEBMASTER: This document was prepared by Brown University. The content has not been approved or adopted by, NASA, JPL, or the California Institute of Technology. This document is being made available for information purposes only, and any views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of NASA, JPL, or the California Institute of Technology.

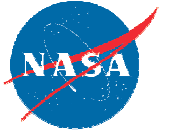


MEPAG Planning, 2009

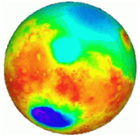




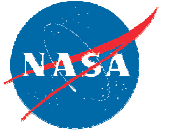
MATT-3



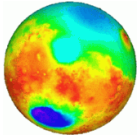
-
- Refine MATT-3's draft report of 03-03-09 based on MEPAG's discussion
 - Consider the consequences of MSO-lite instead of MSO in the context of the long-range architecture choices. These consequences include:
 - Loss of follow-on of HiRISE-class imaging for site certification
 - Possible loss of meter-scale imaging for change detection
 - Reduced telecom capability or duration
 - Further reduction to MSO-min jeopardizes the ability to identify potential localized trace gas sources
 - Consider how best to prepare for the selection of future landing sites
 - What are the implications if follow-on high-resolution imaging is not available from MSO-lite?
 - Should a landing site selection process be established now to best utilize the existing missions for the future program?
 - Preliminary analysis needed by July, 2009, draft white paper by 09-01-09.



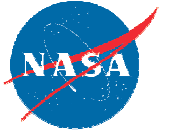
Mars Climate Modelling SAG



- Prepare a white paper defining the strategic needs for a Mars climate modelling capability, and possible implementation approaches.
- Charter to be prepared by Meyer and Zurek



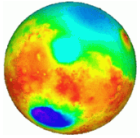
2016



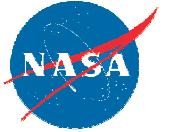
Consensus position?

- Cooperation with ESA on ExoMars...
- Decade-scale infrastructure
 - Telecommunications
 - Site certification capability for landing (ground and atmospheric)
- Trace gas science—variations in time and space.
- _____
- Surface science

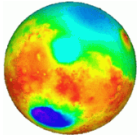
- Route further questions to MATT-3



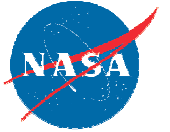
Mid-Range Rover SAG (1 of 2)



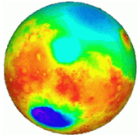
- Recommendation A-1 of MATT-3
- Possible assumptions (Draft)
 - The mission includes a single rover. Functional attributes: solar-powered, targeting accuracy of 3 km semi-major landing ellipse, rover range at least 5 km to enable exploration outside of the landing ellipse, lifetime > 1 Earth year, no requirement to be able to visit a PP Special Region
 - This is a dual-purpose mission: 1) conduct high priority in-situ science, 2) prepare for MSR.
 - The rover will have the capability to prepare a cache of samples that meet the standards of quality described by ND-SAG and that could potentially be recovered by MSR.
 - The preliminary cost cap for the mission is about \$1.3B (to be confirmed).



Mid-Range Rover SAG (2 of 2)



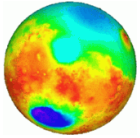
- Possible Requested Tasks (Draft)
 - Evaluate the possible and probable discoveries from MSL and ExoMars that would feed forward to 2018.
 - Based on the above, the MEPAG Goals Document, and recent reports from the NRC, analyze the kinds of high-priority science that could be accomplished with this mission concept. Propose draft statements of scientific objective.
 - Determine the most important ways in which this mission could contribute to a future MSR. The assembly of a cache is assumed, but are there other ways in which this mission could prepare for MSR?
 - Given the possibility that the 2018 sample cache could be returned by a MSR, a mission with significant planetary-protection constraints, analyze the possible planetary protection requirements for different kinds of landing sites and operational scenarios.
 - Considering the science that this mission may accomplish, in what technologies should investments be made to maximize the mission capabilities?
 - In cooperation with the Advanced Studies engineering team, evaluate possible refinements to the mission engineering and/or operational scenario that would increase the mission's value, consistent with the given approximate cost cap.
- Preliminary analysis needed by July, 2009, draft white paper by 09-01-09.



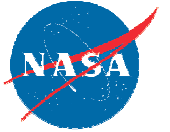
Vertical Mobility SAG?



- Recommendation A-2 of MATT-3
- Requested Tasks (Draft)
 - Determine whether a vertical mobility mission concept should be defined for prioritization consideration in future Mars architecture efforts.
 - What is the minimum science that would need to be accomplished in this mission?
 - What kind of advance information would be needed to select the site for this mission?
- Preliminary analysis needed by July, 2009, draft white paper by 09-01-09.

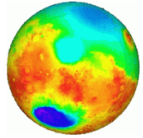


Goal IV Update

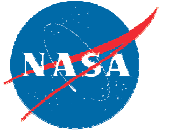


Possible process

- Form a small committee under leadership of Darlene Lim and Abhi Tripathy
 - Somebody with expertise in granular materials (IVA-1C and 6).
 - At least one atmospheric scientist (IVA-1B, 3, and dust storms).
 - One biohazard or planetary protection expert (IVA-1C and 4).
 - A geologist experienced in the distribution and phases of water (IVA-1D).
 - Somebody with expertise in human toxicology.
 - A radiation expert.
 - A couple of at-large general purpose scientists.
 - A few engineers for Objective IVB.
- Provide them with DRA5.0, carefully consider the Goal IV descriptions, propose updates as needed.
- Report back to MEPAG by July, 2009 meeting.



Summary of Volunteers Needed



- Mars Climate Modeling SAG
- Mid-range rover SAG
- Vertical mobility SAG
- Goal IV update