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ARTEMIS

What is the Artemis program?

With the Artemis program, NASA will land the first woman and next man on the Moon by 2024, using innovative technologies to explore more of the lunar surface than ever before. We will collaborate with our commercial and international partners and establish sustainable exploration by 2028. Then, we will use what we learn on and around the Moon to take the next giant leap – sending astronauts to Mars.

WE ARE GOING TO THE MOON

To prepare for MARS

Our calling is to go farther into the solar system than ever before. To prepare for Mars we must study and prove new human deep space capabilities on our Moon.

To access RESOURCES

Using resources found in space is critical to extending human reach.

Accessing ice and converting it for other uses on the Moon will prove what's possible on Mars.

To LEARN

Science and technology are leading the way forward to the Moon.

Through robotic and human activities we will better understand the universe and our home planet.

To live and work on the Moon

Humanity has never lived and worked on another world.

With a sustainable architecture, the likes

of which has never been built before.

To explore the solar system

Exploration begins on the ground.

NASA is upgrading the launch pads,

the Vehicle Assembly Building

and firing room at the agency's Kennedy Space Center in Florida for Artemis missions as well as a variety of commercial and government launch services' customers.

Exploration Ground Systems

A network of Earth based structures required for launch

Space exploration begins on the ground. NASA is upgrading the launch pads,

the Vehicle Assembly Building and firing room at the agency's Kennedy Space Center in Florida for Artemis missions as well as a variety of commercial and government launch services' customers.

Space Launch System

The most powerful rocket in the world

NASA'S powerful new rocket will send humans and cargo to the Moon and beyond. The Space Launch System is designed to be flexible and evolvable and is the agency's first deep space rocket since Saturn V.

Orion

Deep space human rated

Command Module

NASA'S Orion spacecraft will take up to four astronauts to the Gateway in lunar orbit where they will board a human landing system for missions to the surface of the Moon. Once docked, Orion will provide life support systems to the orbital outpost on early missions and will keep astronauts alive in the case of an emergency 250,000 miles from earth.

Gateway

Lunar Outpost Around the Moon

The Gateway will serve as orbital outpost to support human and scientific exploration of the Moon. As a command and service module in lunar orbit, the Gateway can be evolved to support longer duration lunar missions, and exploration farther into the solar system.

Lunar Landers

Modern Human Lunar Landers

NASA is working with American companies to study and soon, build, a modern human landing system that will take astronauts including the first woman and next man to the surface of the Moon by 2024.

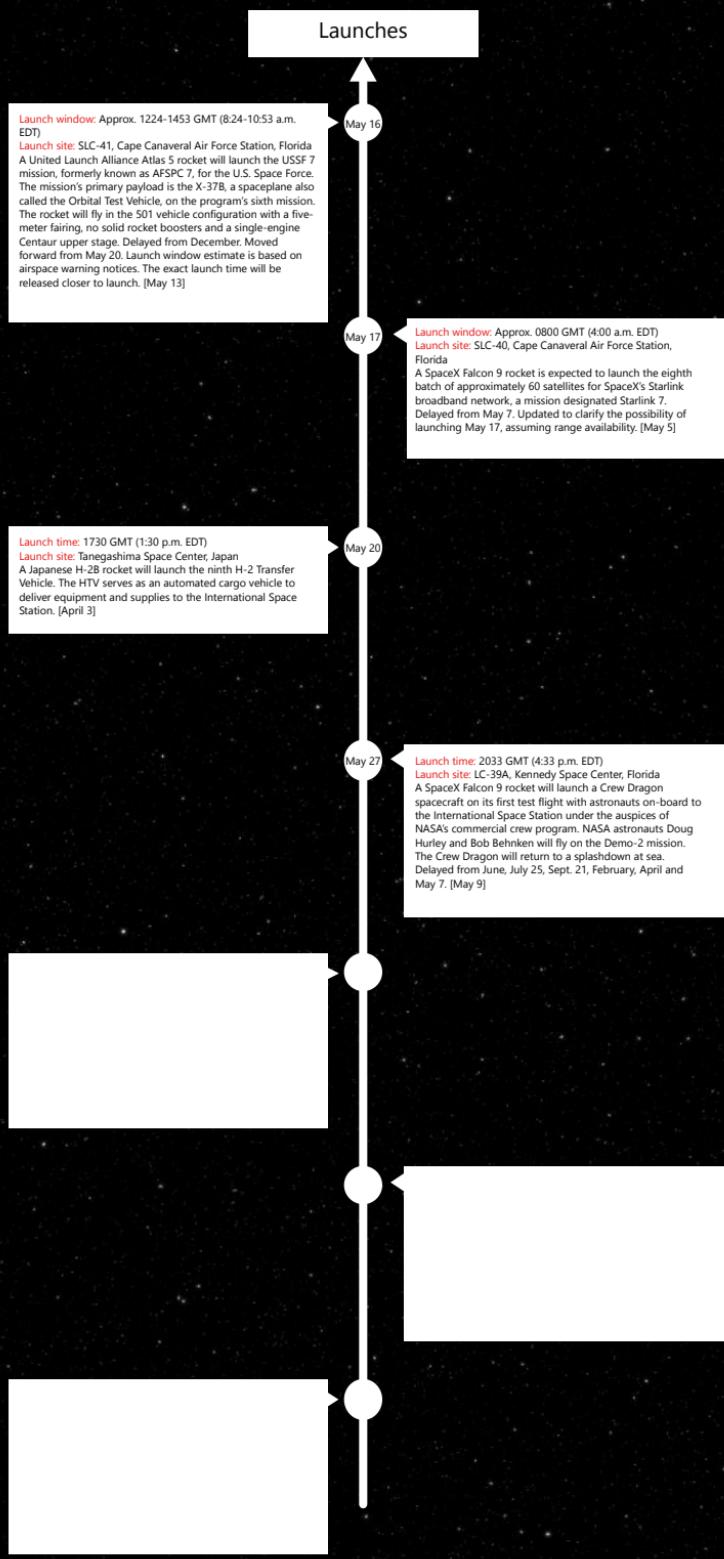
Artemis Generation Spacesuits

Surface suits designed for a broad range of movement

In the harsh environment of space, astronauts will need modern spacesuits to once again explore the unknown, beginning with the lunar South Pole. NASA's advanced exploration extravehicular mobility unit or xEMU will support lunar surface expeditions.

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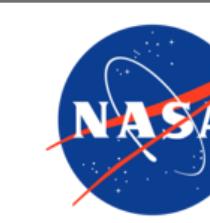
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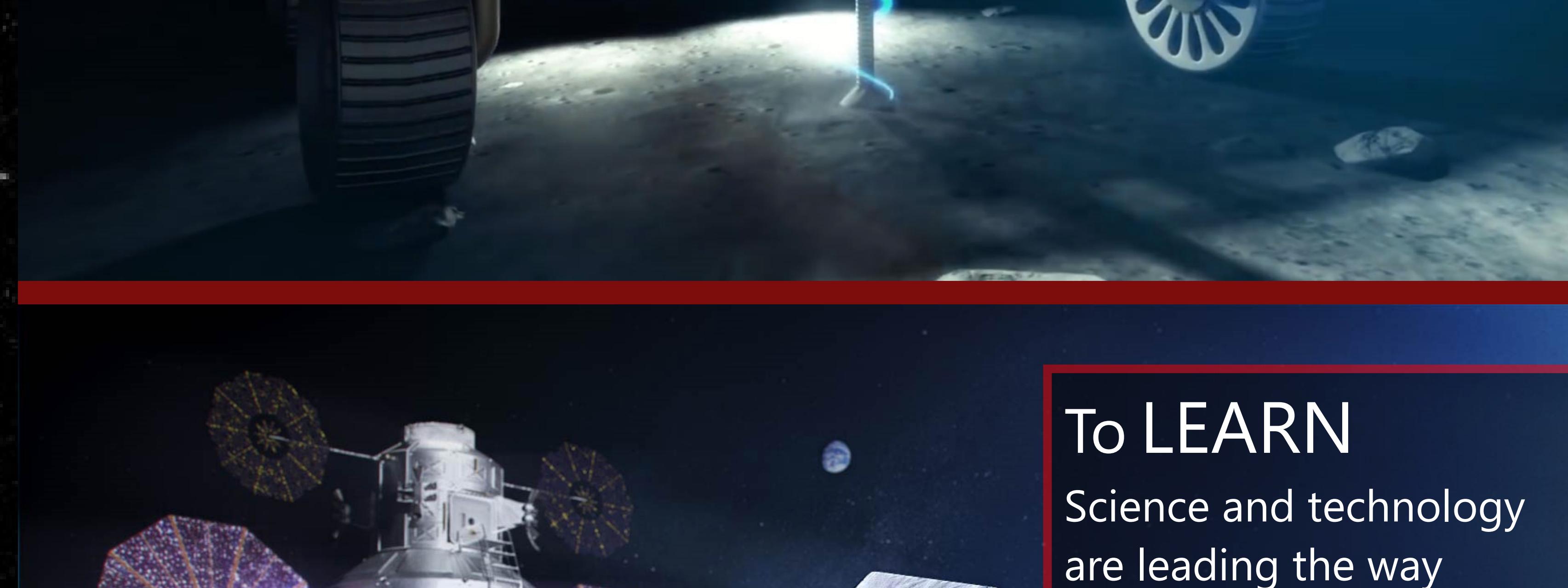
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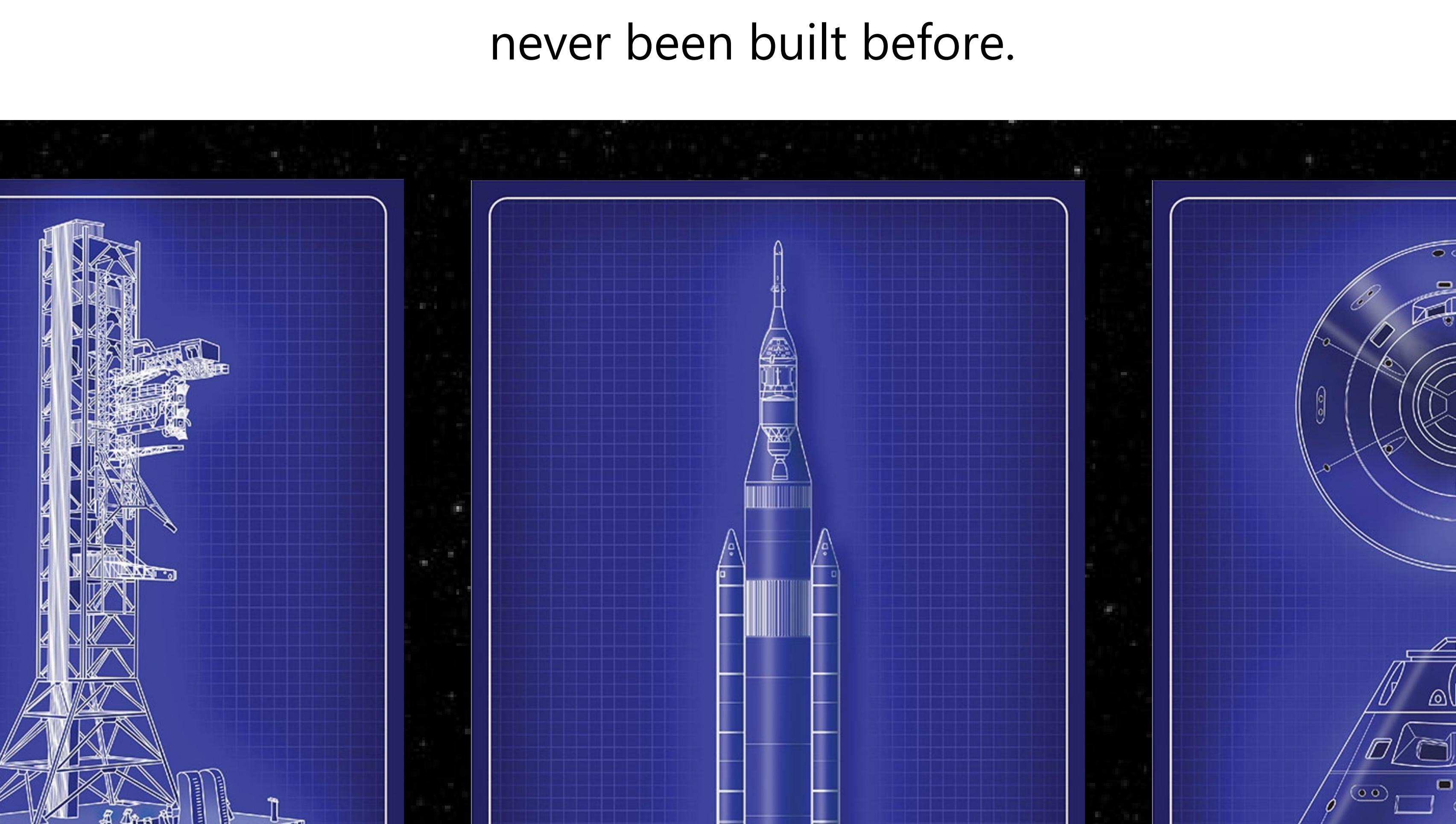
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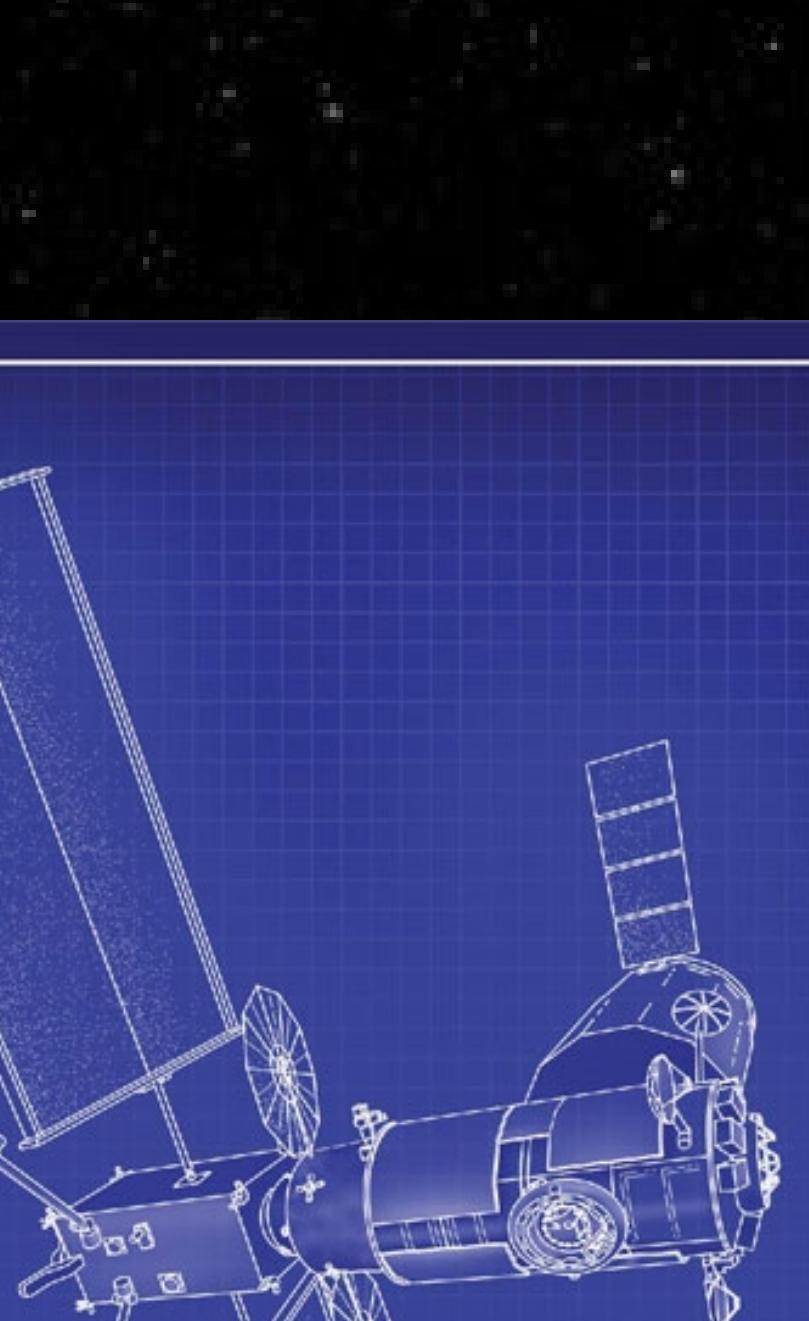
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How are we going?

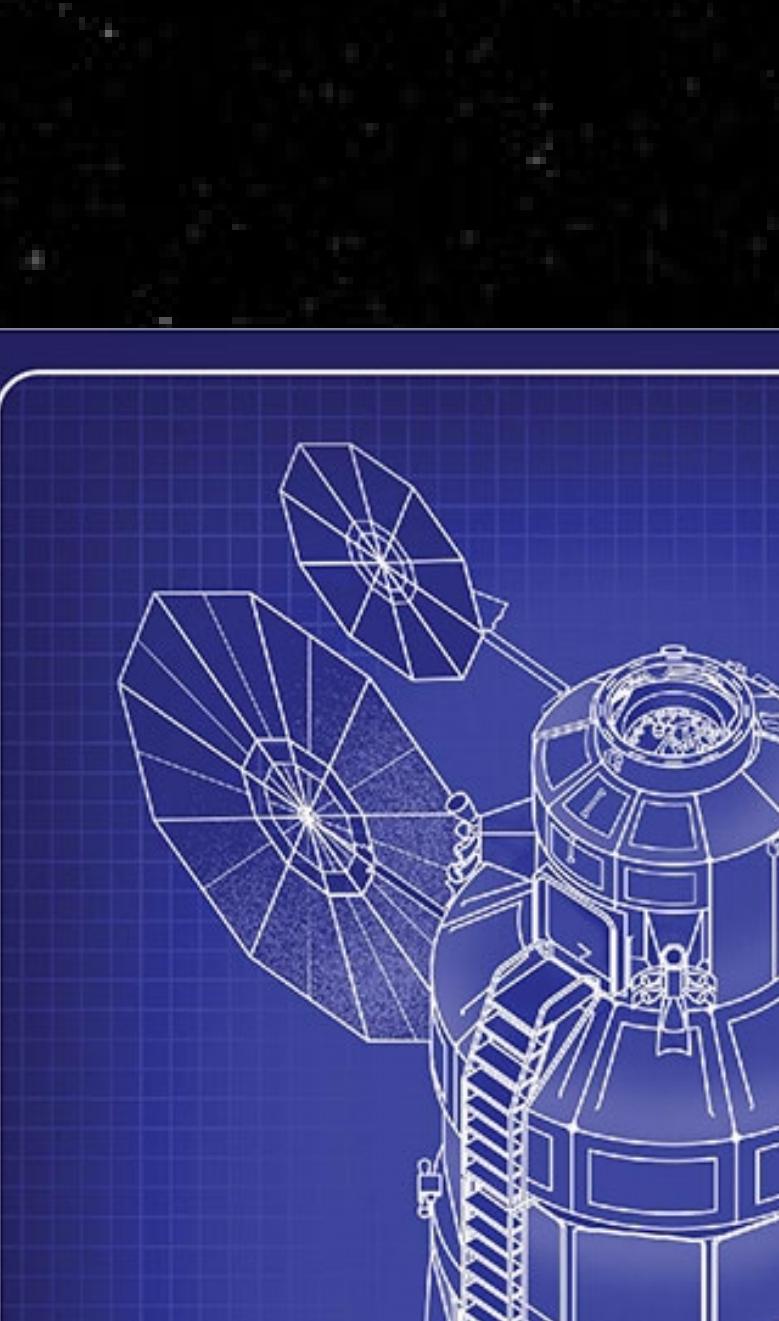
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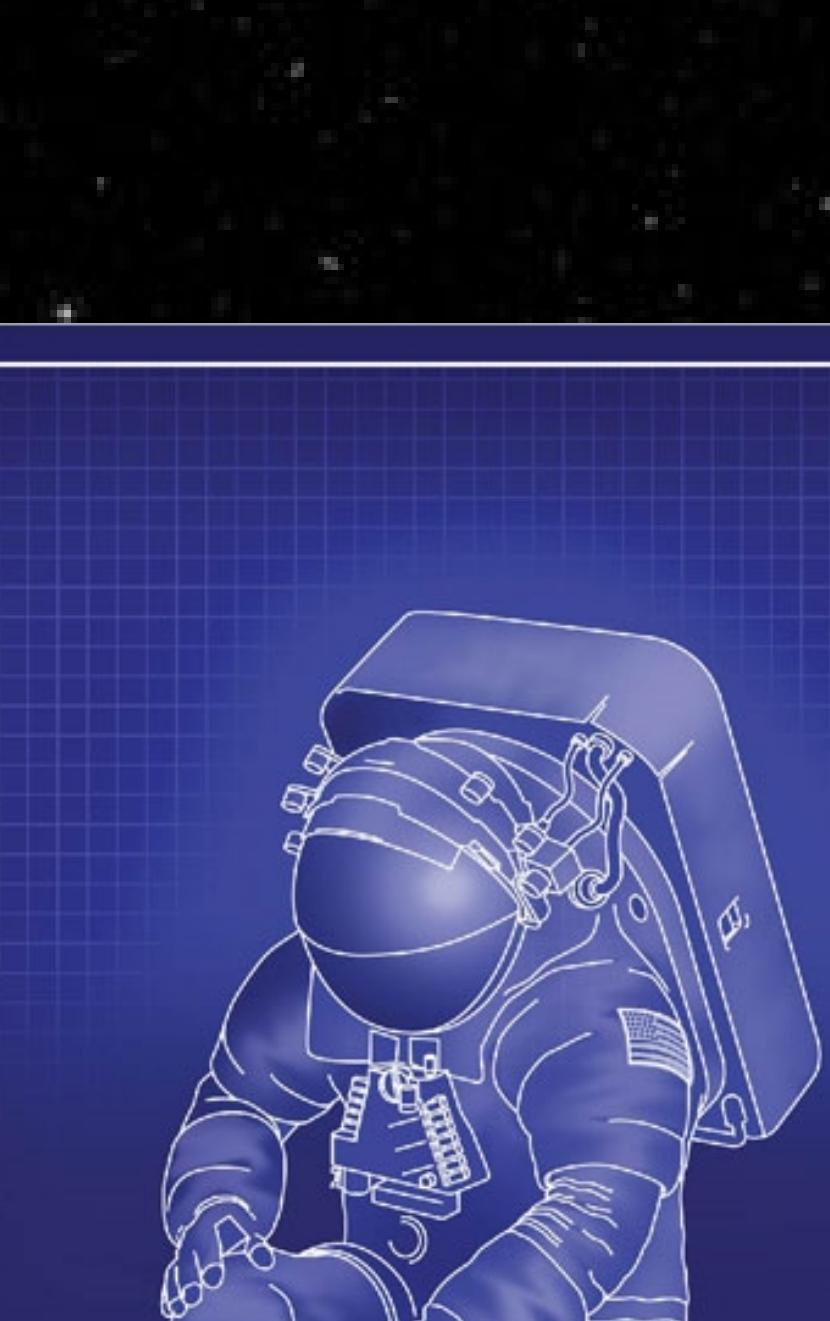
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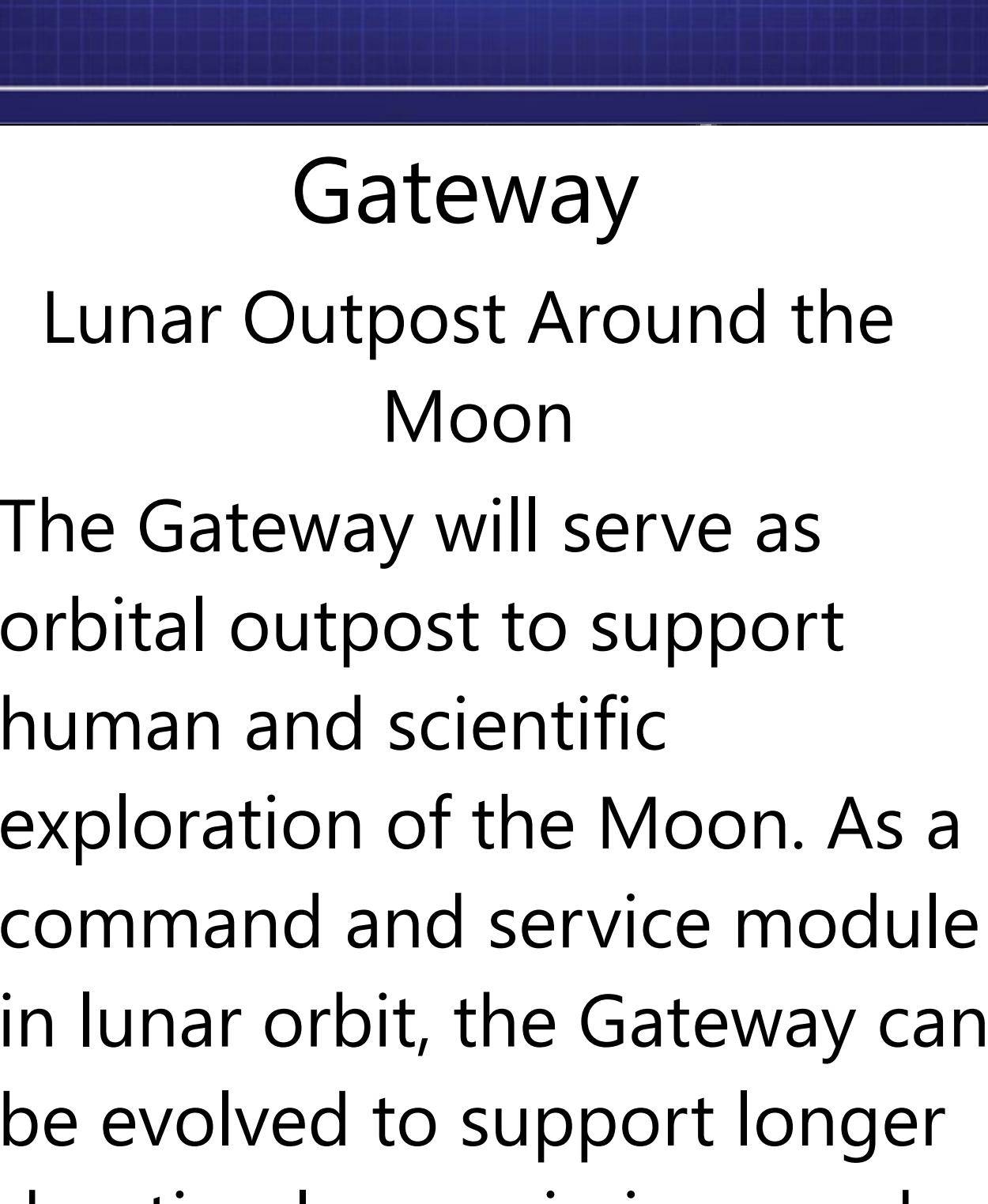
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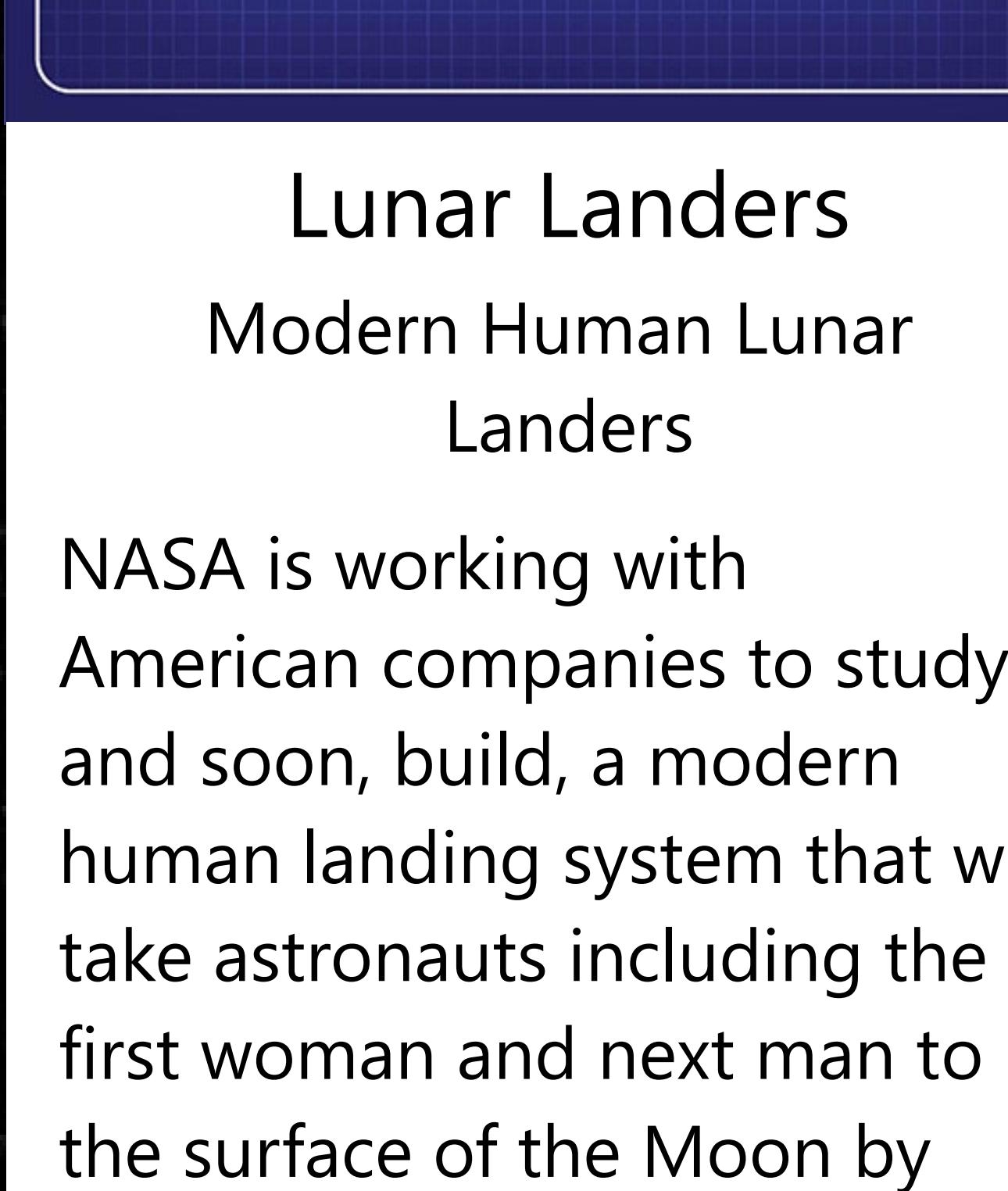


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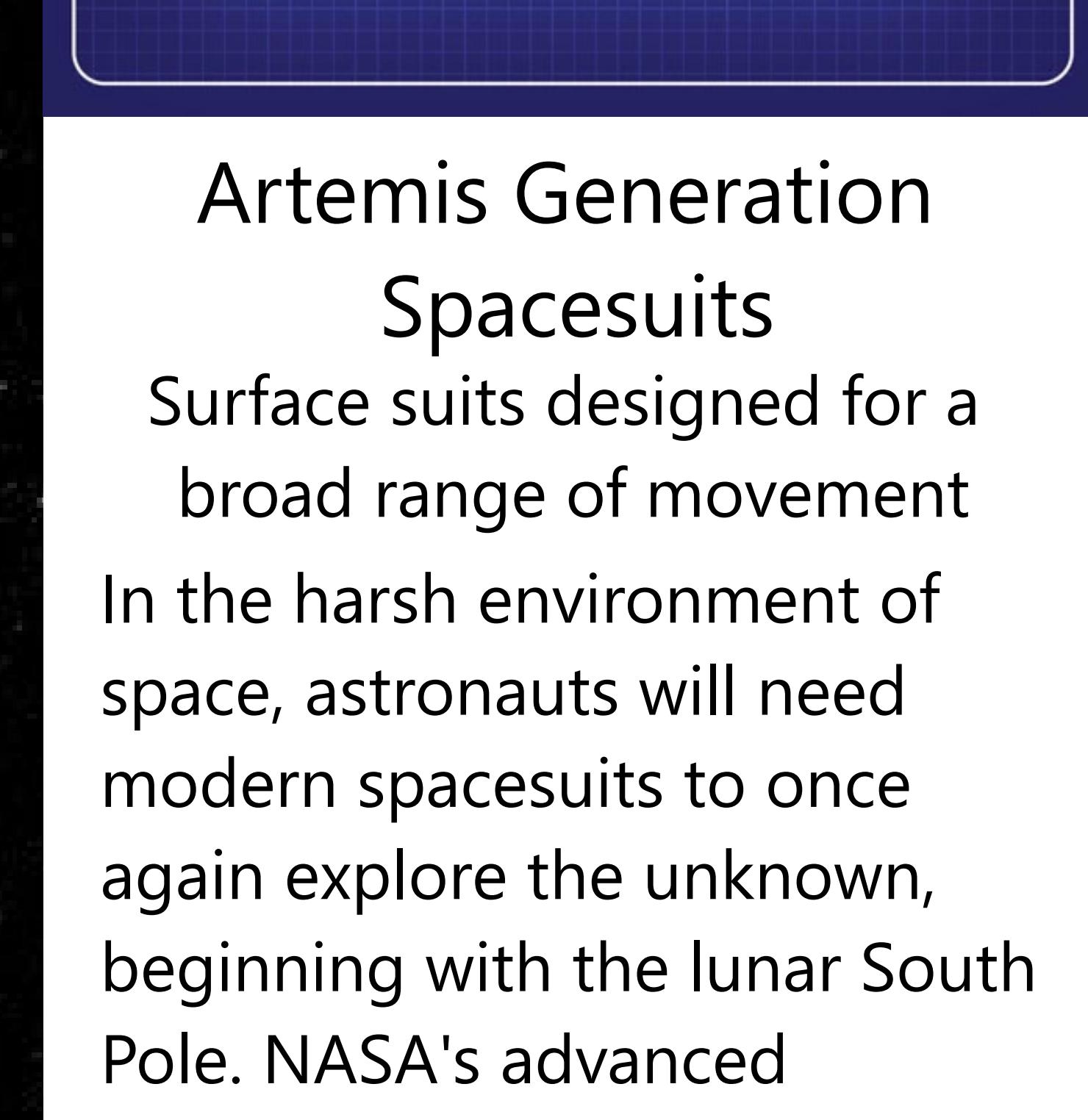


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Launches

May 16

Launch window: Approx. 1224-1453 GMT (8:24-10:53 a.m. EDT)
Launch site: SLC-41, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida
A United Launch Alliance Atlas 5 rocket will launch the USSF 7 mission, formerly known as AFSPC 7, for the U.S. Space Force. The mission's primary payload is the X-37B, a spaceplane also called the Orbital Test Vehicle, on the program's sixth mission. The rocket will fly in the 501 vehicle configuration with a five-meter fairing, no solid rocket boosters and a single-engine Centaur upper stage. Delayed from December. Moved forward from May 20. Launch window estimate is based on airspace warning notices. The exact launch time will be released closer to launch. [May 13]

May 17

Launch window: Approx. 0800 GMT (4:00 a.m. EDT)
Launch site: SLC-40, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida
A SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket is expected to launch the eighth batch of approximately 60 satellites for SpaceX's Starlink broadband network, a mission designated Starlink 7. Delayed from May 7. Updated to clarify the possibility of launching May 17, assuming range availability. [May 5]

May 20

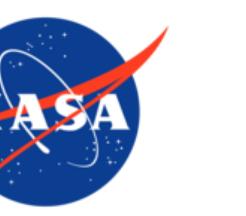
Launch time: 1730 GMT (1:30 p.m. EDT)
Launch site: Tanegashima Space Center, Japan
A Japanese H-2B rocket will launch the ninth H-2 Transfer Vehicle. The HTV serves as an automated cargo vehicle to deliver equipment and supplies to the International Space Station. [April 3]

May 27

Launch time: 2033 GMT (4:33 p.m. EDT)
Launch site: LC-39A, Kennedy Space Center, Florida
A SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket will launch a Crew Dragon spacecraft on its first test flight with astronauts on-board to the International Space Station under the auspices of NASA's commercial crew program. NASA astronauts Doug Hurley and Bob Behnken will fly on the Demo-2 mission. The Crew Dragon will return to a splashdown at sea. Delayed from June, July 25, Sept. 21, February, April and May 7. [May 9]

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