

Moon Village のゴールを定義してみる

**第1回宇宙探査の将来を考える会
2019年8月30日**

稲谷芳文

The image features a large, detailed view of the moon's surface, showing numerous craters and lunar maria. A bright light source on the left creates a lens flare effect. A glowing blue circle is superimposed on the moon's surface, containing the text 'MOON VILLAGE ASSOCIATION'. The word 'MOON' is in a large, white, sans-serif font, with the letter 'O' replaced by a white crescent moon. Below it, 'VILLAGE ASSOCIATION' is written in a smaller, white, sans-serif font.

MOON
VILLAGE ASSOCIATION

A futuristic lunar base is depicted on the moon's surface. The base consists of several large, white, dome-shaped structures. Several large, circular satellite dishes are mounted on tall poles, pointing towards the sky. A lunar rover is visible in the foreground on the left. The moon's surface is covered in dust and rocks, and the Earth is visible in the dark sky above. The overall scene is illuminated by a bright light source, likely the sun, creating long shadows.

Moon Village Association

The concept of a "Moon Village" is the ensemble of all efforts from private, governmental and others, aiming to explore and use the moon in a sustainable manner. It is not a literal village on the moon, it is not an "*International Space Station on the moon*" and it is not a single science facility.

[Read more](#)



What is the Moon Village Association?

The Moon Village Association (MVA) was created in June 2017, to foster the implementation of the Moon Village

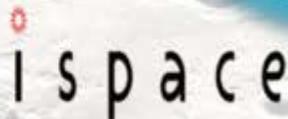
A forum to advance development of the Moon Village involving Industry, government, space agencies, international organizations / NGOs, and the Public at large

A catalyst stimulating a virtuous cycle of investments for the development of a lunar economy aiming to settle humankind on the Moon as well as cultural inspiration for future generations

**Individual Members:
150 from 34 countries**



**Institutional Members:
8 from 7 countries**



Working Groups



Moon Village Architectural Concepts & Issues WG



Moon Village Standards WG



Human Factors WG



Moon Market, Missions & Economics – Forecasts and Financials WG



Lunar Data Harmonization WG



Moon Village Critical Services WG



Moon Village & Exploration Analogues WG



Cultural Considerations WG



Outreach WG



Coordination and Cooperation WG

月の上に社会を作る

考えておくべきことは……

1. ソサエティの規模・何人の持続的・常時滞在？移住？
2. ソサエティ運営のルール，文化，世代を継ぐ？
3. どのような活動をする？どのような価値を生み出す？
4. 経済的に自立する？
5. 持続的に滞在できる仕掛けは？
6. 現地の資源や資材をどのように調達し輸送する？



月・火星上に社会を作る・・・仮定をおく

2050 - 2100 程度の未来を想定

社会の規模 = 社会としての要件

地球への依存を最小化

経済的に自立する

社会の構成員が現地で価値を生み出す

.....

有人探査，滞在の規模・・・ソサエティのサイズ

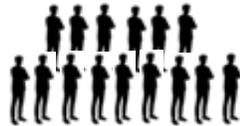
APOLLO



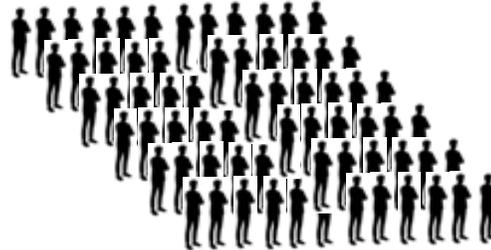
ISS / LOP-G ?



Initial Moon Base?

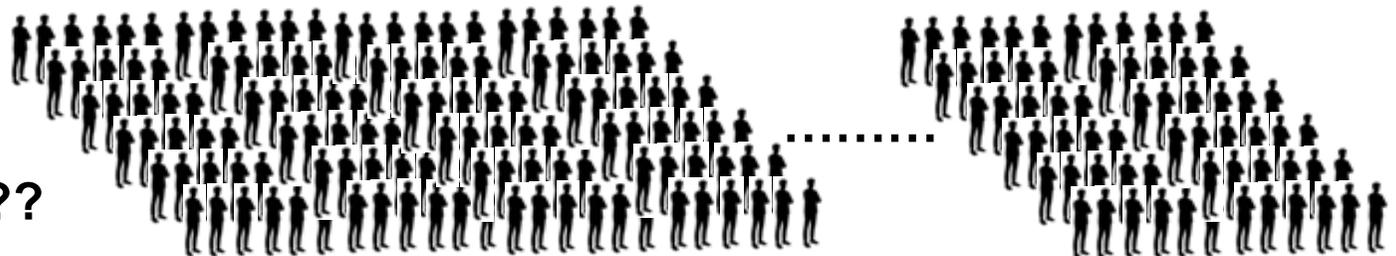


Dunbar's Number
150-250



“Everybody knows
Everybody” Community

1000
Society members ??



月・火星上のソサエティはどういうものと相似か？

Antarctic Base



Amundsen-Scott south pole station
200 in summer, 100 in winter (isolated)

Arctic Science Village Ny Alesund



Former Coal Mining Base
operated by private company
30 researchers & 20 operators

Space Colony

Onil, J.K. et.al.



10-1000 thousand inhabitants
In Earth-Moon Lagrange pt.

Cruise Liner



3000 passenger / guest & 1000 crew

月・火星上で何をして価値を生み出すのか？

科学探査

資源採掘

生産・建設, 維持管理サービス

エンターテインメント

教育・広告・宣伝

テレオペレーション・ゲーマー

セメタリーサービス

旅行・観光

ツーリスト・ビジターへのサービス

ビジネスサービス

.....

MVA, Space Settlement Summit@LA 2018での議論などから

社会を構成する有人滞在の施設の設計は どうのことを考えて作る？

radiation exposure

transportation

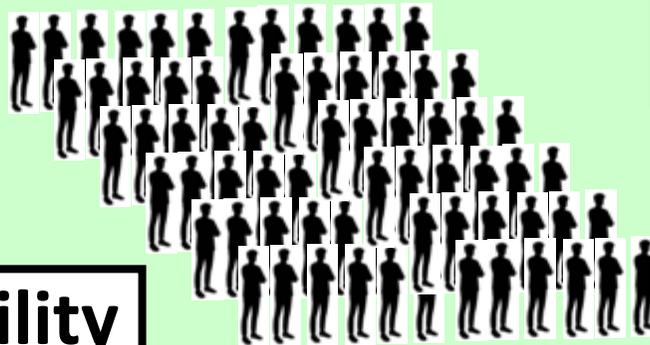
food / water

accommodation

communication

environment
control

life support



Operation flexibility

emergency
action

information

entertainment

evacuation

深宇宙における持続的有人滞在の システムアーキテクチャー

故障しない信頼性, 冗長性と, 故障に対する耐性から
現地での再構成, 修理, 製造へ

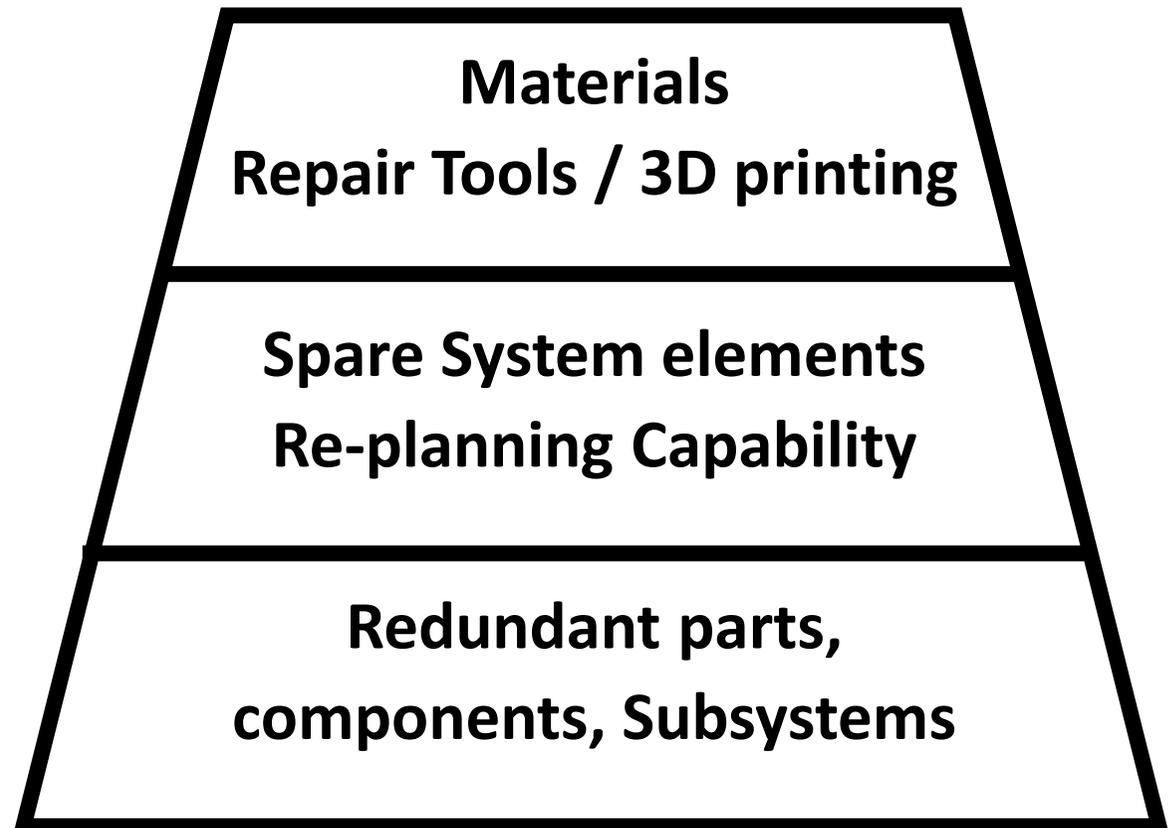
• **Survivability**



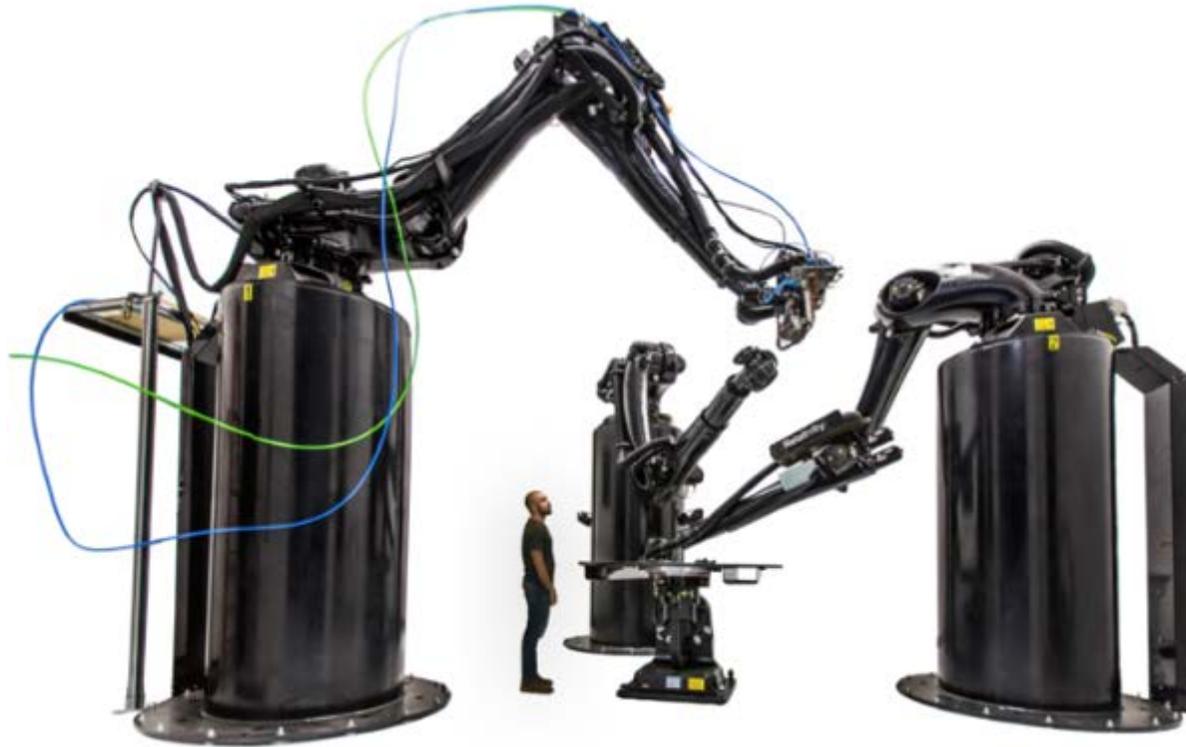
• **Flexibility**



• **Reliability**



サバイバビリティのための現地での製造・・・3DPの技術



Flexible, automated production of rocket production

Propellants of the future:
oxygen + methane.

Enhanced mission reliability by simplifying engine igniters, turbopumps, reaction control thrusters, and vehicle pressurization systems.

As a bonus, these propellants are the easiest to eventually make on Mars.



THRUST
19,600 LBF-VAC

ISP
>380 SEC

CYCLE
OPEN EXPANDER

Aeon has completed over 100 test fires.

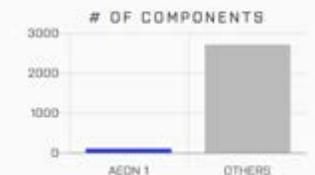
Quicker production.
Faster iteration.

An evolvable engine design coupled with 3D printing of every component unlocks agility from development through operation.



Fewer components.
Designed for automation.

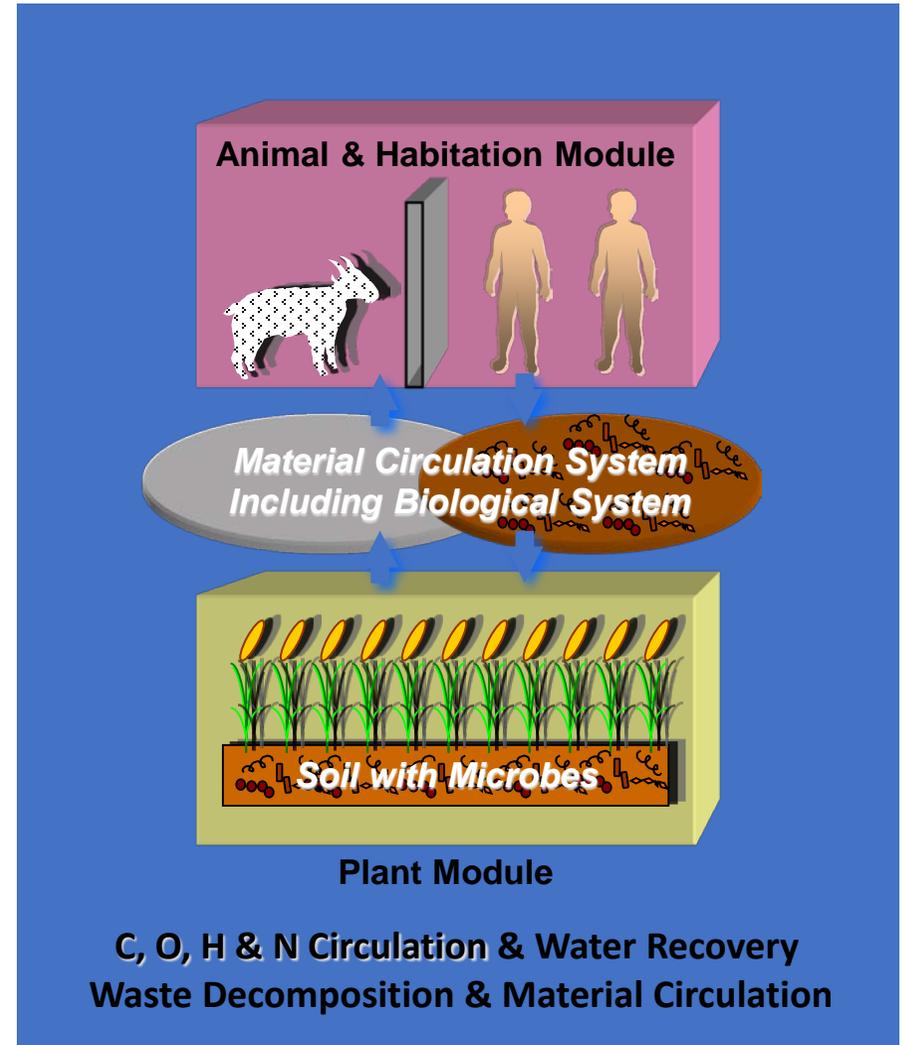
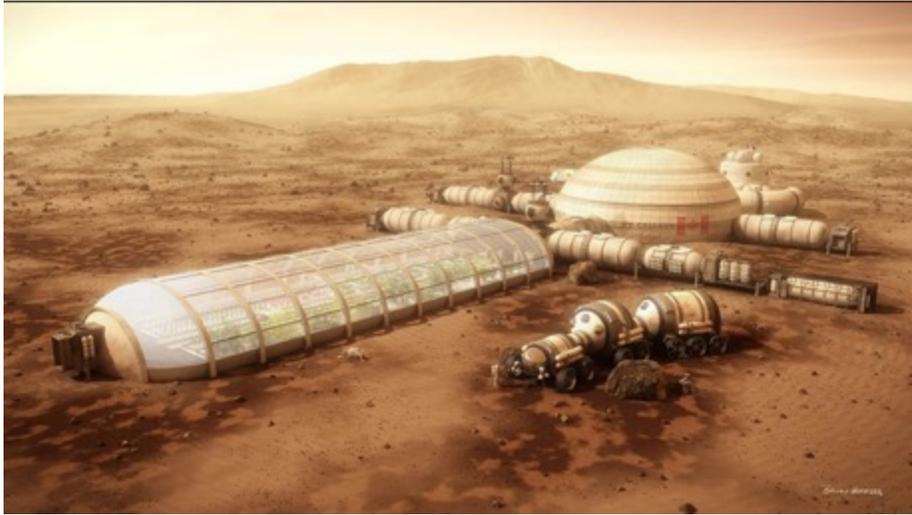
Our process reduces the number of component interfaces, making full robotic automation of engine production possible.



ISRU(In-situ resource utilization)

月・火星での資源，資材，エネルギーの調達

宇宙農業から生態系の構築へ



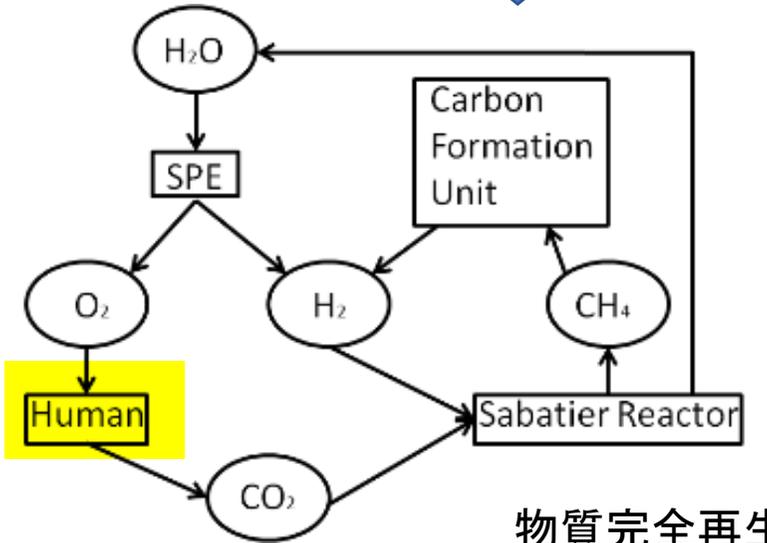
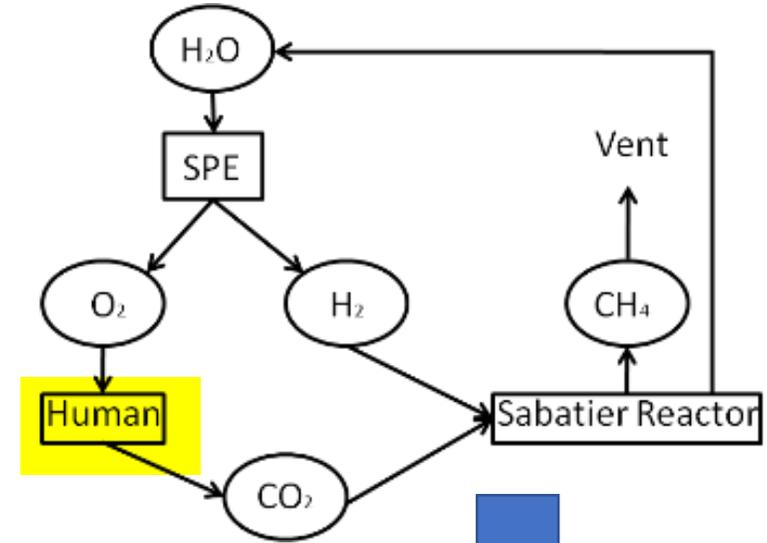
バイオスフェアでの実験・・Lessons Learned

コロンビア大学, アリゾナ大学



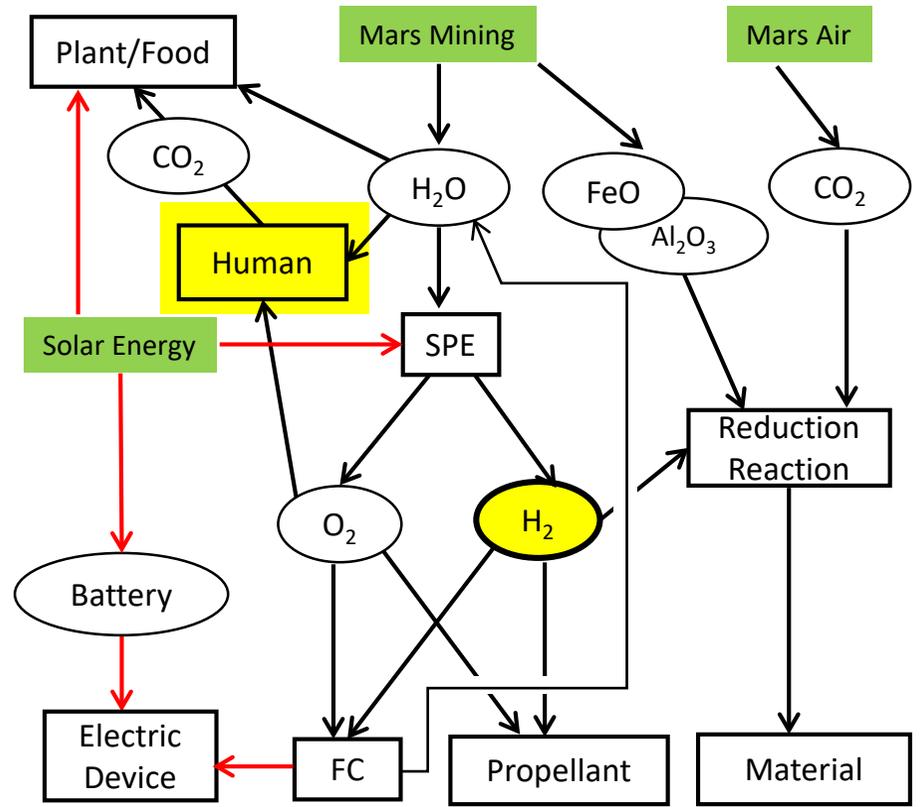
有人滞在生命維持：物質再生から火星資源利用へ

宇宙ステーション（空気再生率=50%）



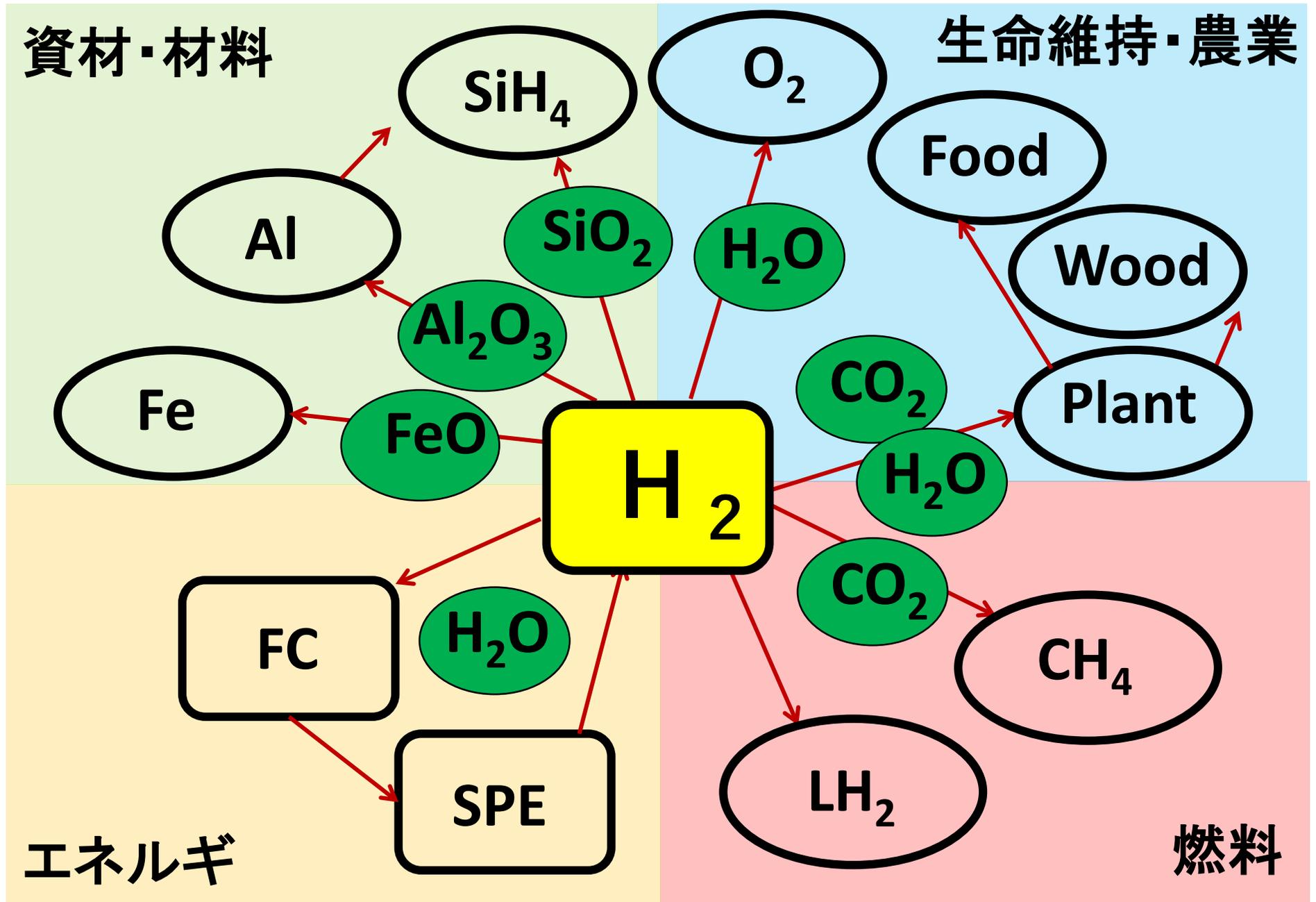
物質完全再生型

現地資源最大利用



SPE: Solid Polymer Electrolyte (水電解装置)
FC: Fuel Cell

● = ISRU 水素を中心に考える？



地上における水素エネルギー社会の構築



Distribution and filling

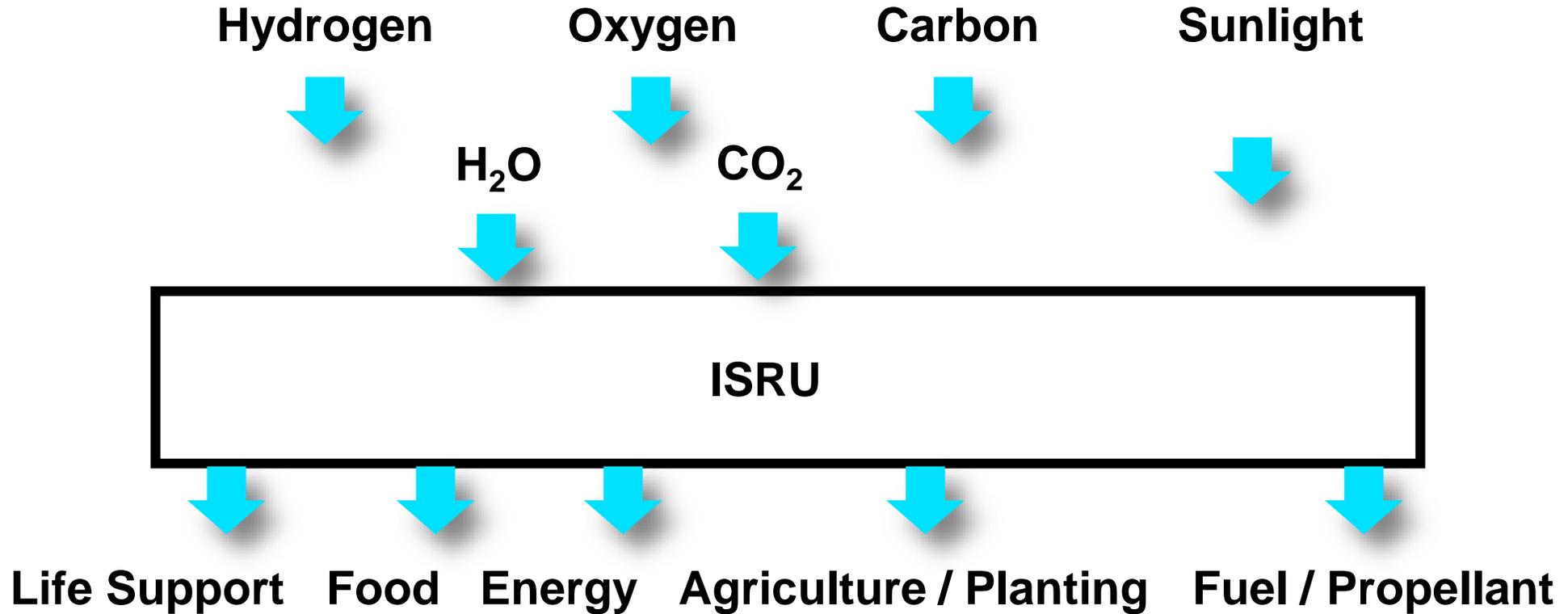
Use of hydrogen and related technology



Generation of hydrogen from unlimited and renewable sources



Necessary Stuff & Missing Stuff on the Moon & Mars



Hydrogen / H₂O
Possibly found in the South Pole

Carbon / CO₂ from Earth ?

Residual Propellant of Landers / Human Waste / Abandoned Stuff

光合成による炭素の固定 月・火星に森林を栽培



40 Cedar trees / person needed for producing O₂ by Photosynthesis

Necessary Carbon =

Growing Cedar trees for human breathing =

3160 kg / person

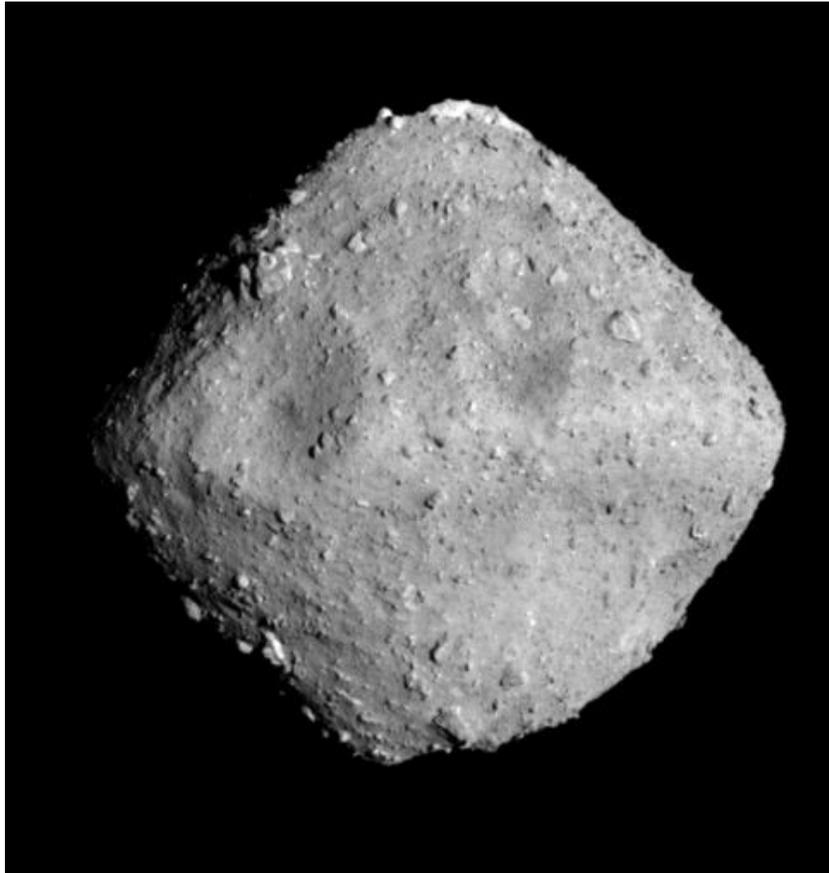
Human Breathing

=

96 kg / year / person

月では炭素をどう調達するか

C-type (Carbonaceous) Asteroid to be a carbon source ?
to be carried & impacted to the Lunar Surface ?



Total Number of Near Earth Asteroid: 18937
C-type (Carbonaceous) Asteroid: ~50
Comets: 107

C-concentration of Carbonaceous Chondrite
= 2-3%: ISAS Hayabusa2 team will make
sure by Sample Return & Analysis

Ryugu	Volume	0.38km ³
	Average density	1.2
	Mass	456 × 10 ⁶ ton

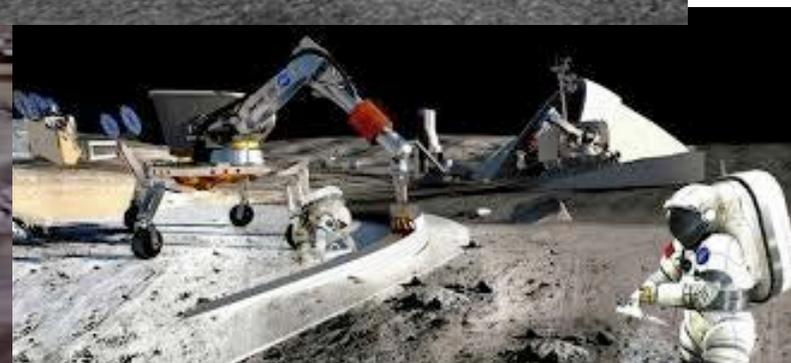
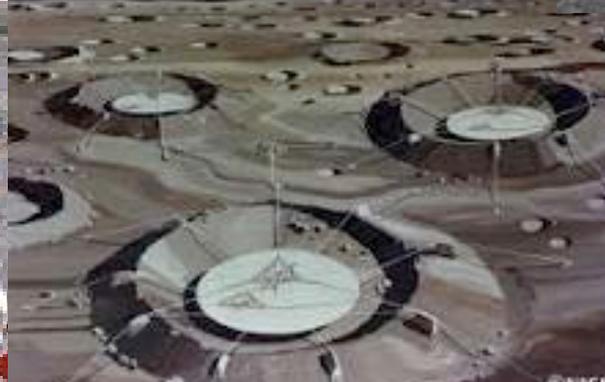
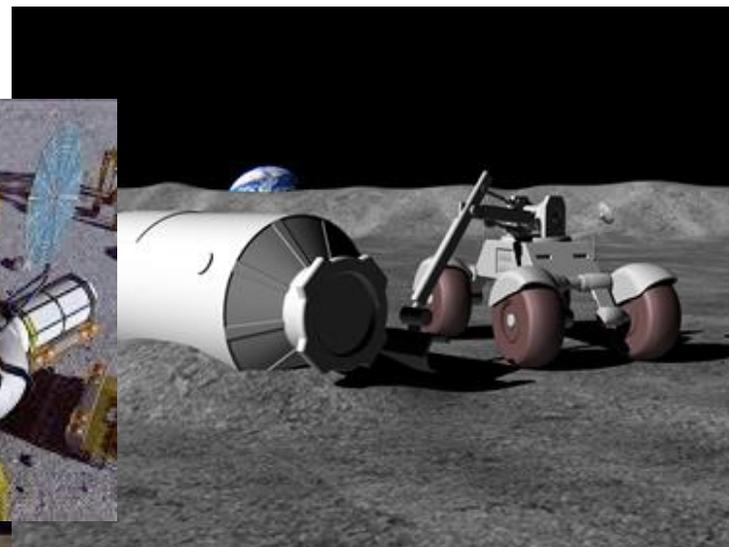
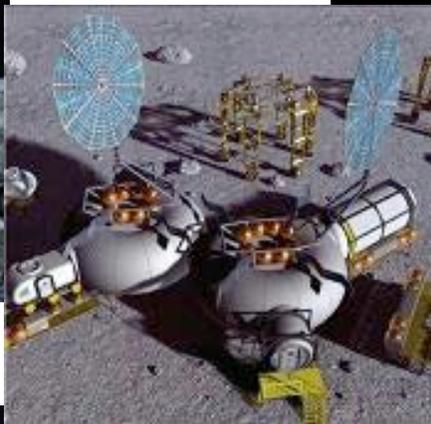
Total Carbon on Ryugu : 10 million ton
(assuming ~ 2% fraction)

Internal Asteroidal boc'
Rubble pile ?? -----
easy to remove &
carry small portion ?



Ryugu : a C-type Asteroid
Hayabusa2 is now visiting
ISAS/JAXA

月面における基地建設



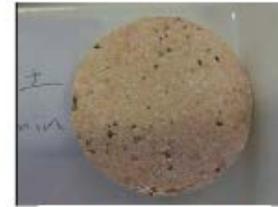
月のレゴリスを建設資材に



* Large pumiceous soil * Kanuma dirt * Fukushima volcanic sand * Kagoshima pumice stone * Pumiceous soil * Toyoura sand



Pumiceous soil



Fine-grain Kanuma soil



Fukushima volcanic sand



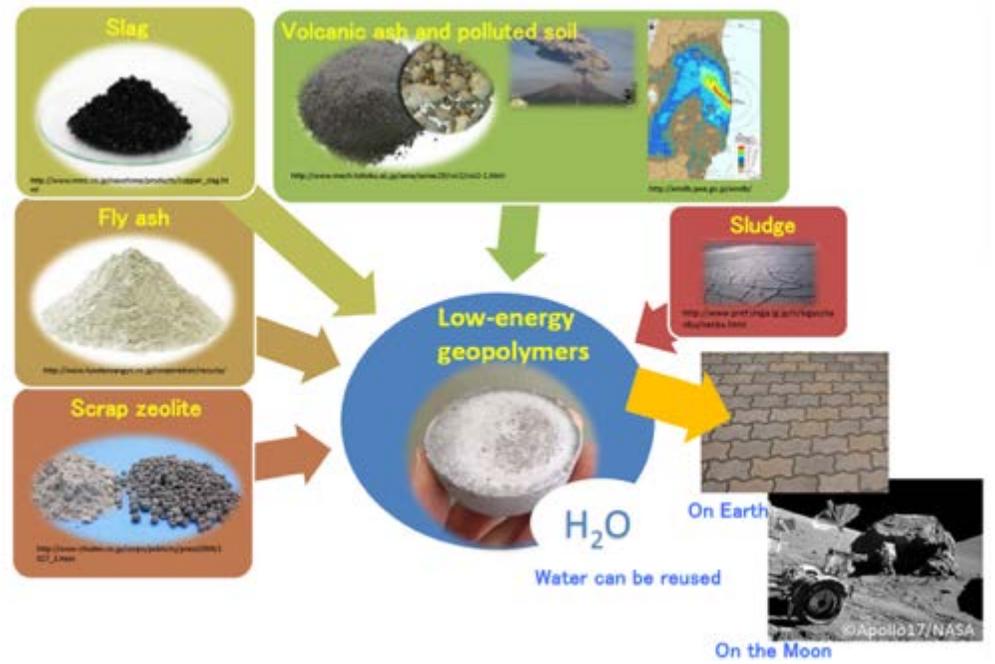
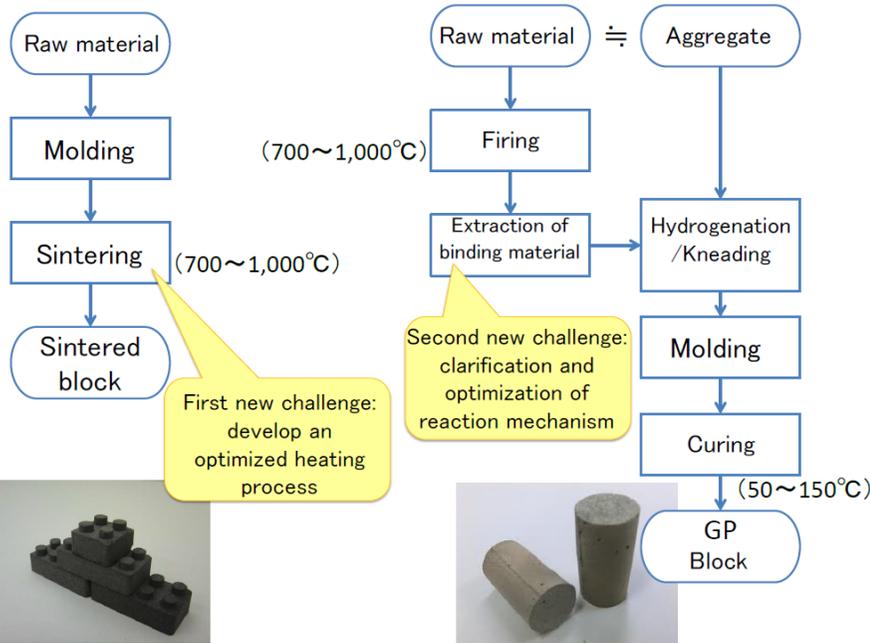
Kagoshima pumice



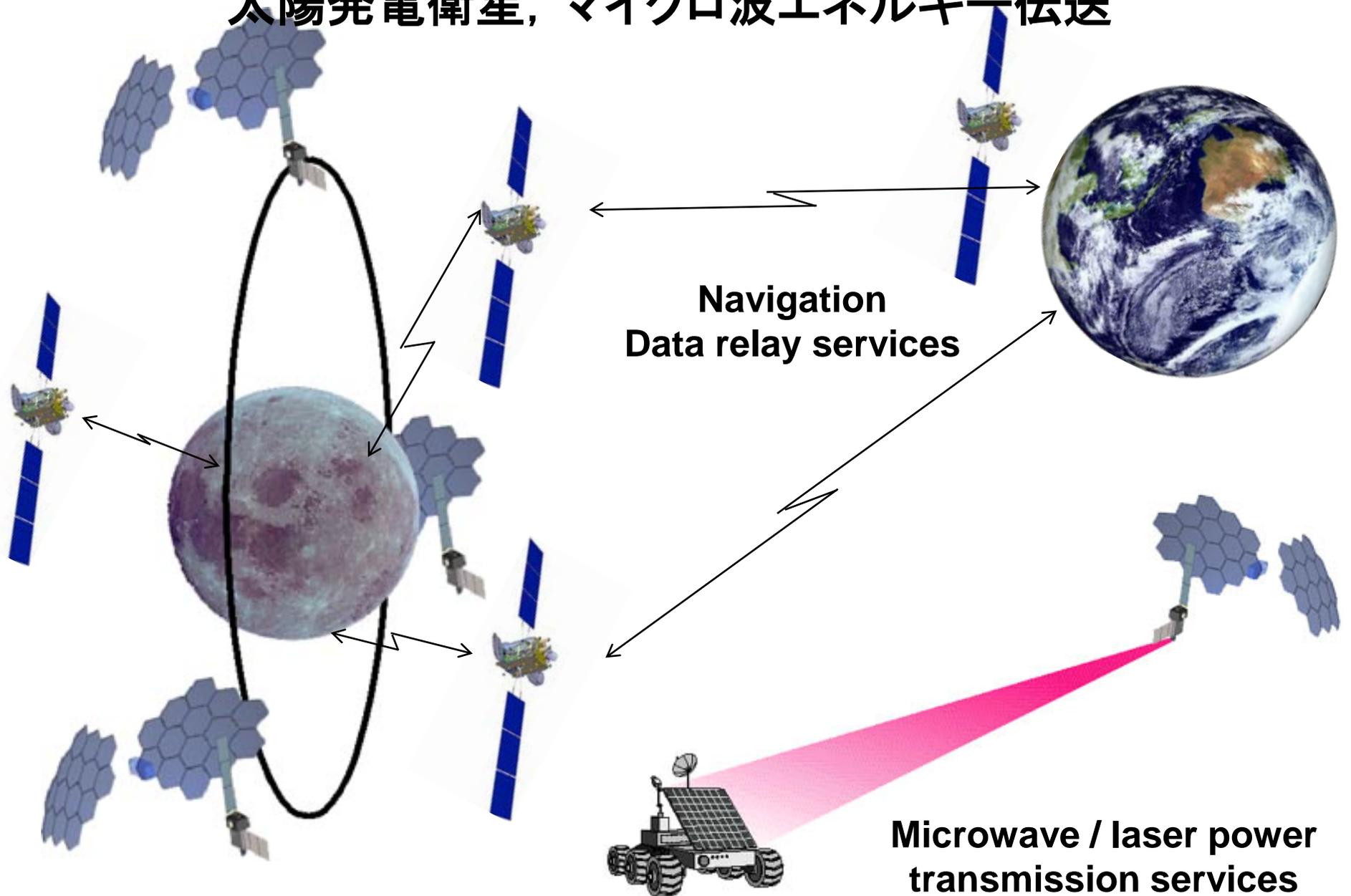
Large pumiceous soil



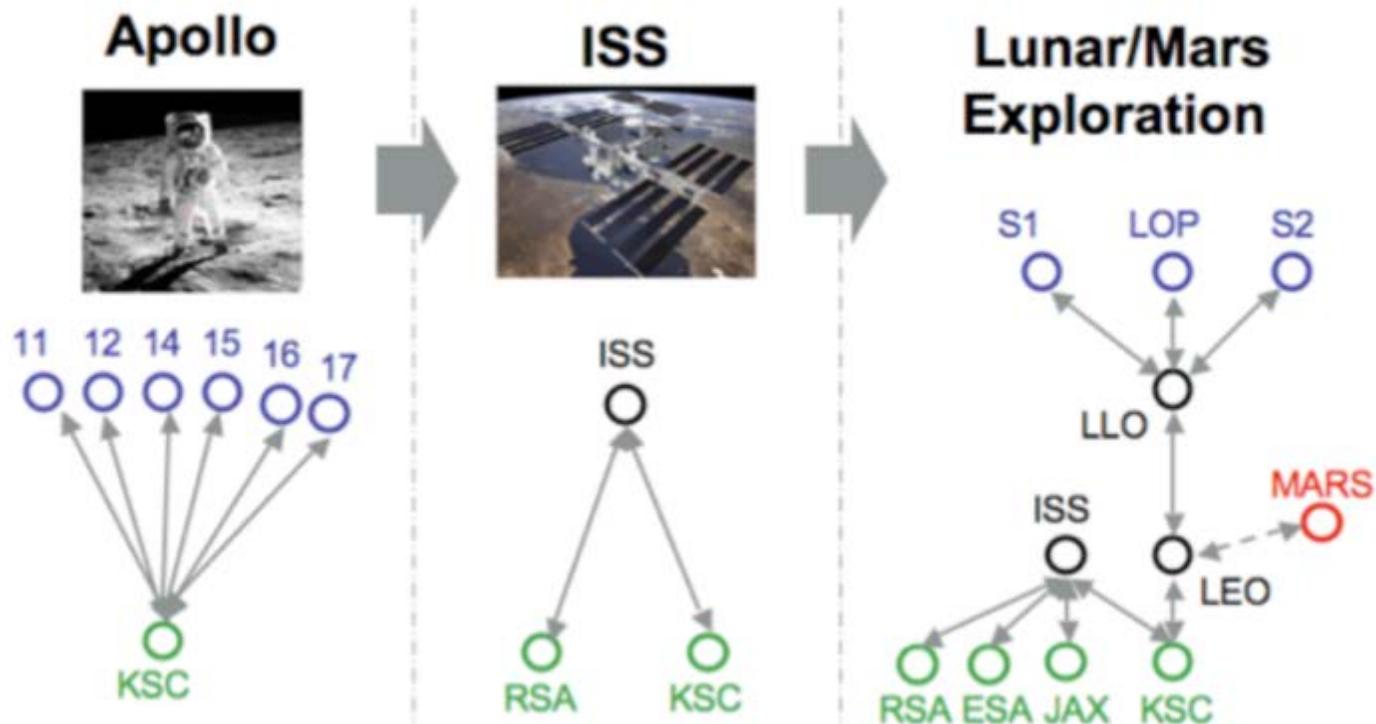
Toyoura sand



月におけるエネルギー調達, 通信, 航法のネットワーク 太陽発電衛星, マイクロ波エネルギー伝送



単発ミッションと持続的滞在のためのサプライチェーン

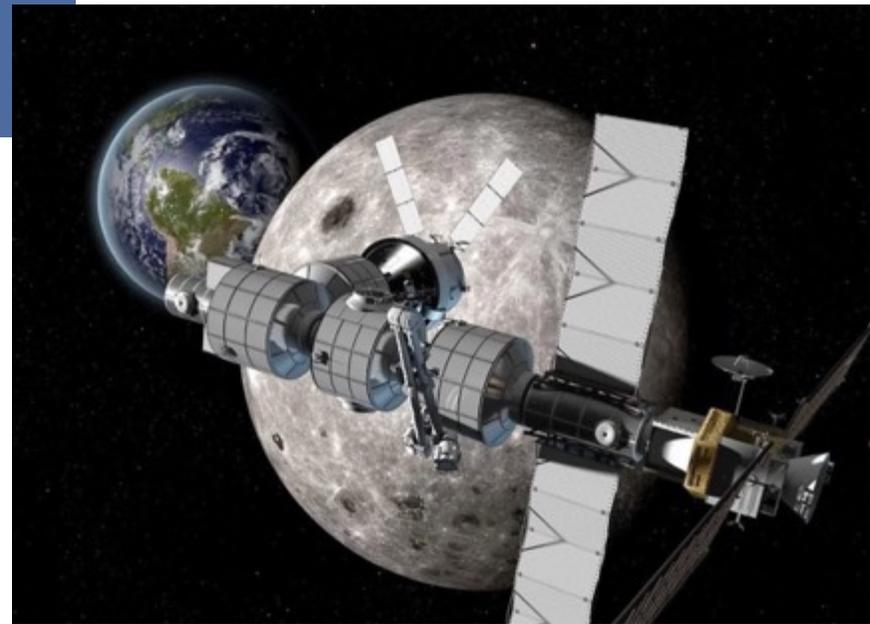
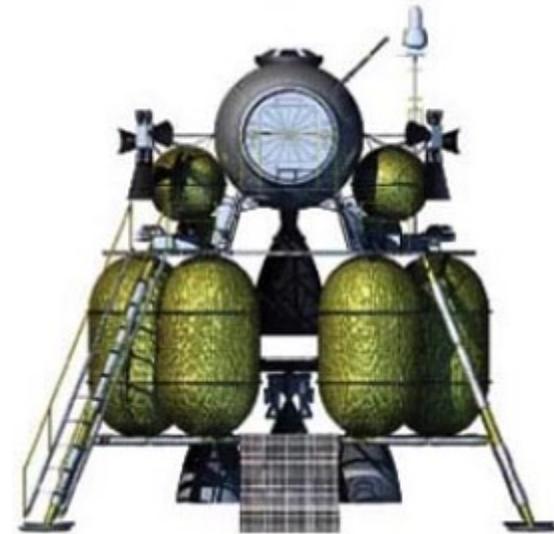


New System Architecture Needed in

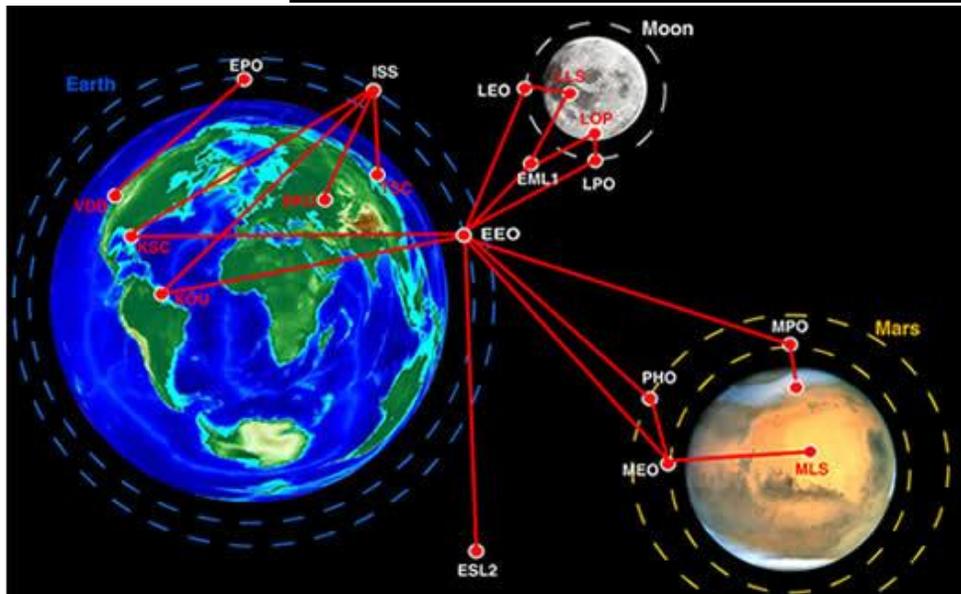
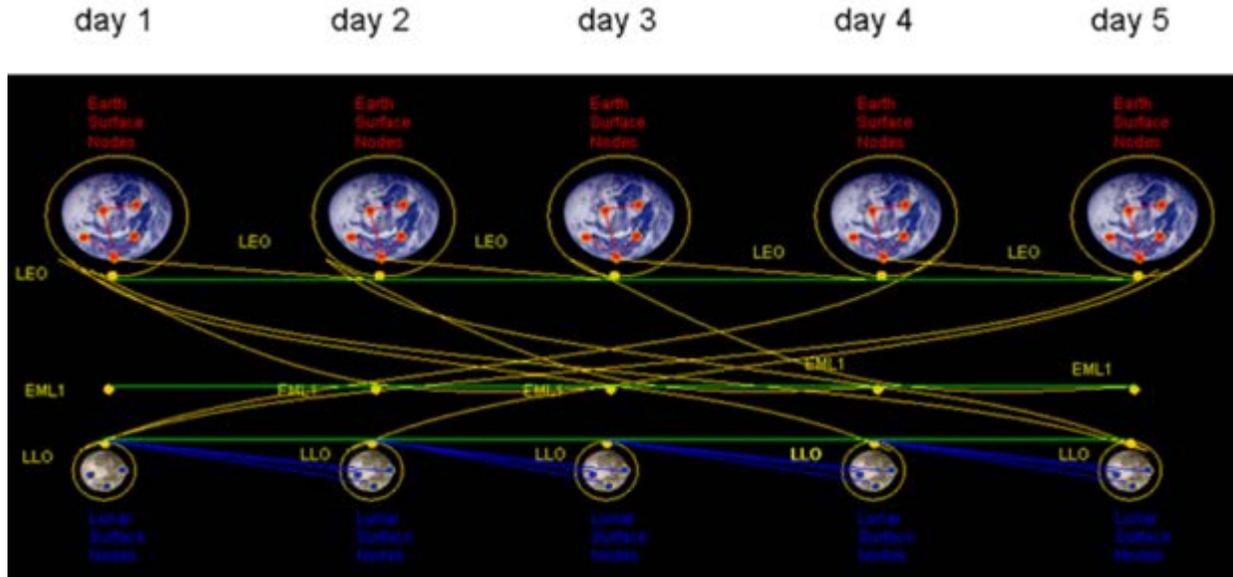
- SPACE LOGISTICS ENGINEERING
- SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT
- IN-SITU RESOURCE UTILIZATION & POWER GENERATION
- LONG DURATION HABITATION & TRAVEL
- ORBITAL INFRASTRUCTURE
-

SLS, Orion and Lander

NASA Gateway に向けた輸送システム



地球一月一火星間でのトラフィックネットワーク



Sustainable Human Presence



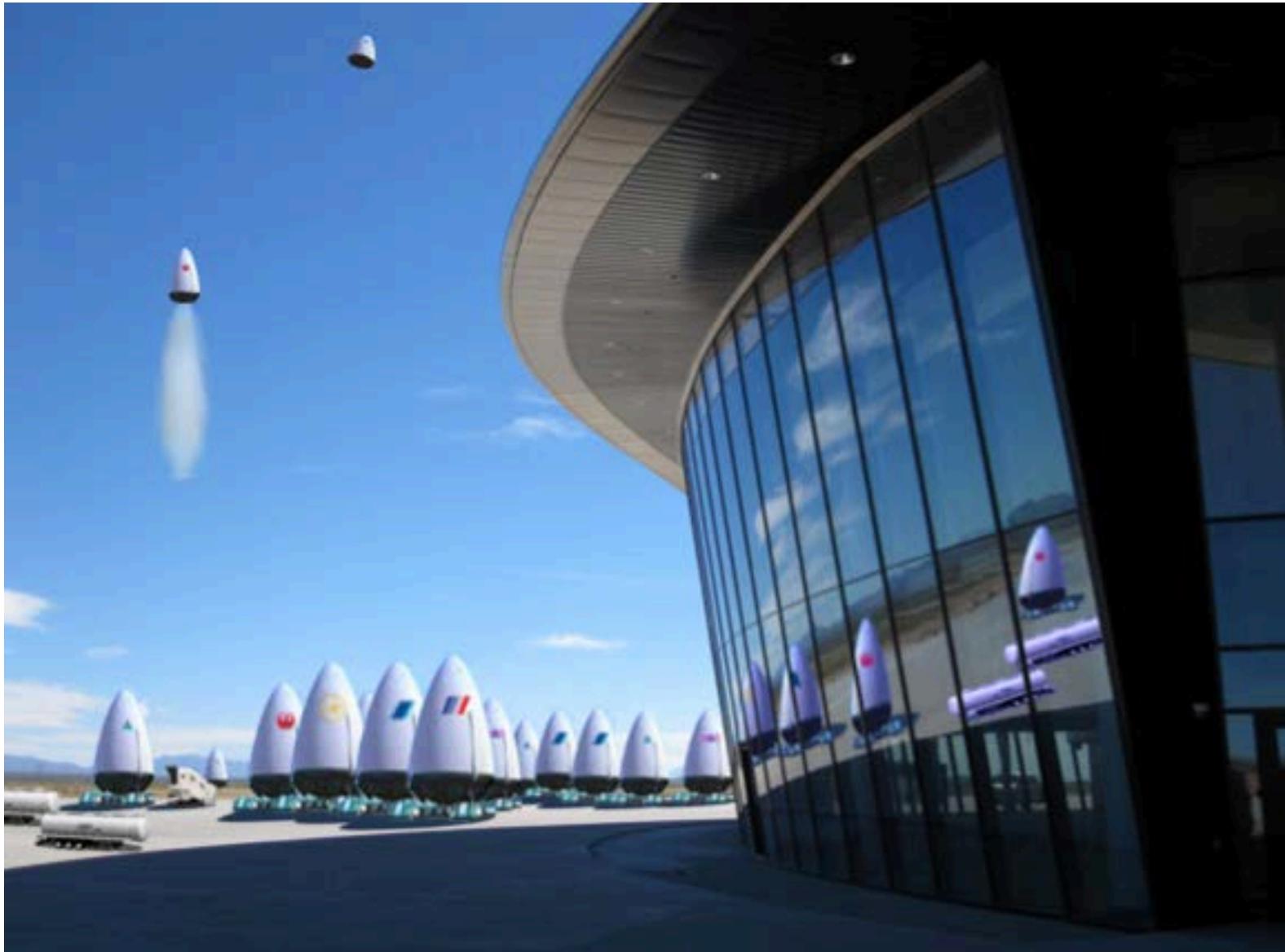
**Space Logistics and
Supply Chain Management**

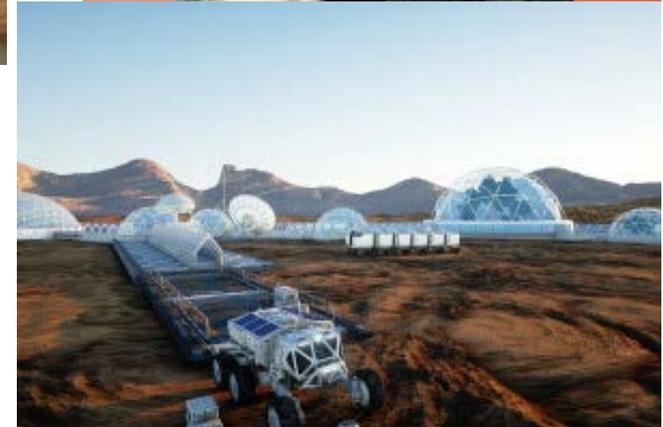


**New Architecture of
Space Transportation**

地上から地球周回軌道への輸送

高頻度大量輸送の航空機的システムの構築による2桁のコストダウン





民間主導の月火星探査・移住 Blue Origin / SpaceX

月・火星における持続的な社会の構築のために必要なこと

社会の規模, 生み出す価値, 地球依存を減らすための仕掛け

深宇宙, 月, 火星上での持続的滞在のシステムアーキテクチャー

可能な限り現地での資源エネルギー調達・ H , O , C の調達

サバイバビリティオリエンテッドなシステム:再構築, 修理や再製造の仕掛け

サプライチェーンのマネジメント, スペースロジスティックス, 低コストな輸送システム