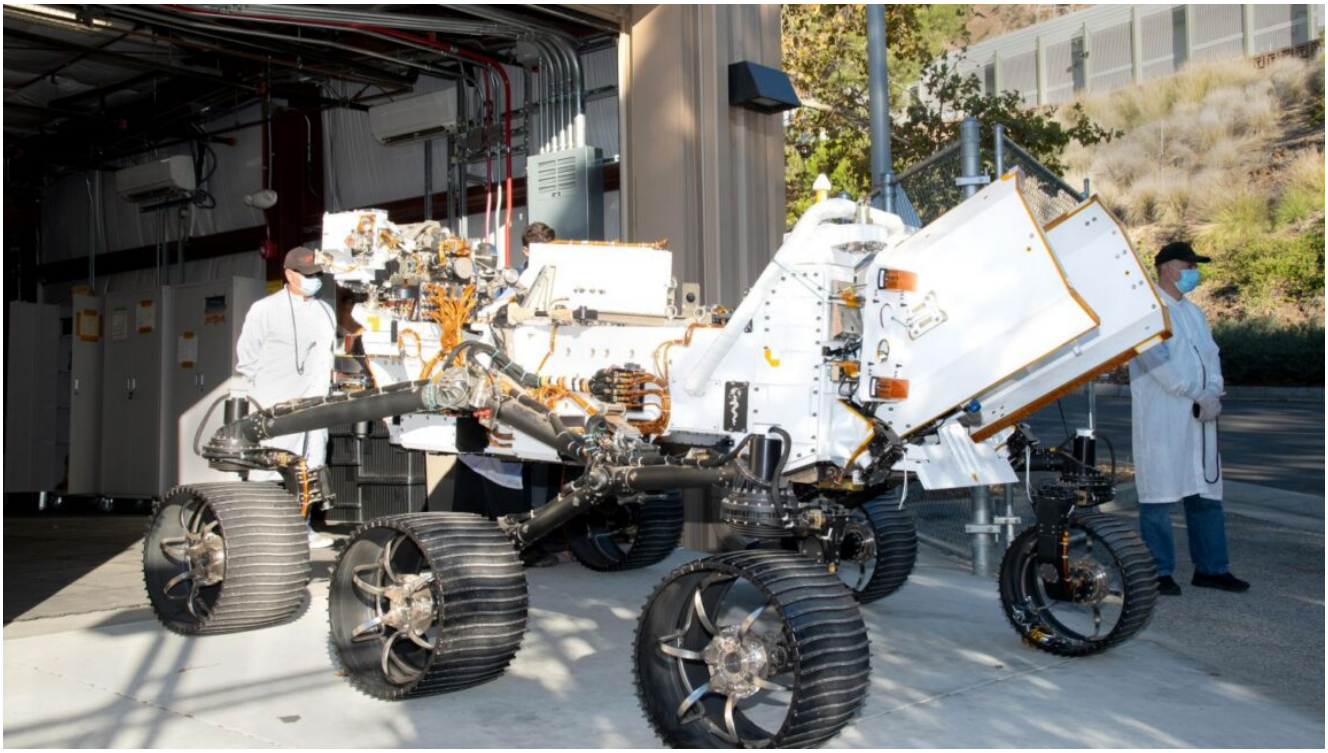
NASA may send a backup, nuclear-powered Mars rover to the Moon



Perseverance launched to Mars in July 2020, and its predecessor, the similarly sized Curiosity rover, launched to the red planet in November 2011.

“It makes sense, early on, when we’ve got a problem that we might want to test it out here before we upload it to Mars,” Isaacman said. “But we’ve had years now of experience operating the two rovers on the surface of Mars, and we’ve got this hardware that the taxpayers invested a lot in. So the question was posed, what if we sent it to the Moon?”

Although the Mars rovers were designed to operate on the surface of Mars, the JPL engineers said Promise could be modified to work on the Moon. NASA will also need to make some adjustments to the scientific instruments aboard the vehicle, but Isaacman said this represents a creative way to advance the agency’s interests in understanding the environment where

it wants to establish a long-term human presence.

“We’ve got the hardware, and this is exactly what we should be trying to do to put wins on the board, getting a capability like Promise to the surface of the Moon,” he said.

Could do a lot of useful science

There are many useful scientific and exploration objectives a rover like this could accomplish. NASA studied these questions less than a decade ago with an “Endurance” rover proposal that would have traveled nearly 2,000 km across the South Pole-Aitken basin on the far side of the Moon (see this large PDF file for more information). It was never built.

This decision is not final, and NASA is still assessing the feasibility of using Promise as a mainstay of its lunar fleet. However, the announcement on Tuesday underscores that Isaacman and his team are scouring NASA for hardware and other tools to advance the agency’s mandate to return to the Moon and to build a surface base.

The space agency is effectively on a wartime footing as it seeks to accelerate plans to land humans on the Moon’s south pole before China and to explore the most interesting terrain there first. Mars is not a near-term priority.

“It’s quite symbolic, in a way, the harvesting up what’s left of the Mars program and shipping it to the Moon,” said Casey Dreier, chief of space policy for The Planetary Society.

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