

Solar Sail Assembly/Deployment in Earth Orbit: An Enabling Capability for an Enabling Capability

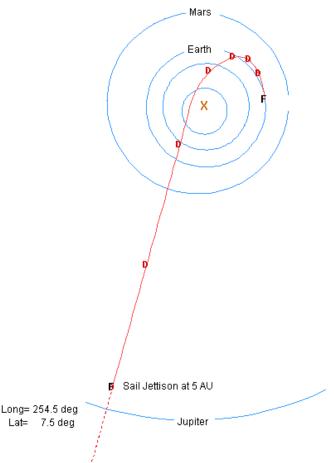
International Workshop on On-Orbit Satellite Servicing Adelphi, Maryland, USA 24-26 March, 2010 Bruce Campbell
Tim Van Sant
NASA/GSFC

What's a Solar Sail?



 Unique form of in-space propulsion that uses the reflection of photons of light from the Sun to produce thrust

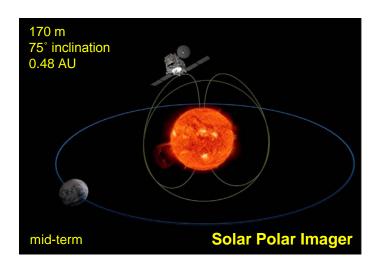
- Potentially continuous thrus from solar radiation
 - Allows some orbits unobtainable by other forms of propulsion
- Potentially unlimited delta-v
 - Allows some performance unobtainable by other forms of propulsion

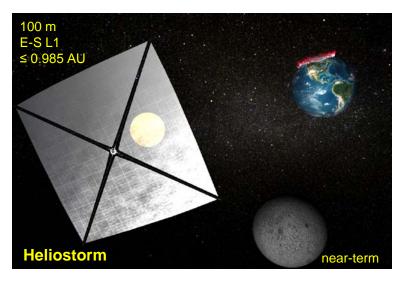


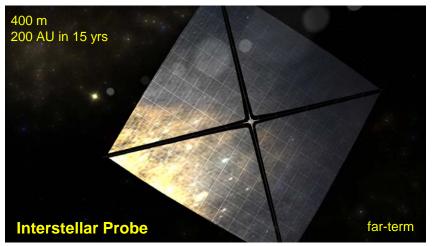
Solar Sail Strategic Missions



- Three strategic missions in earlier Heliophysics Roadmaps require solar sail propulsion.
 - Heliostorm
 - Solar Polar Imager
 - Interstellar Probe
- The sail dimensions, orbital parameters, and notional timeframe are shown



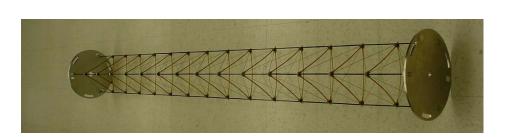




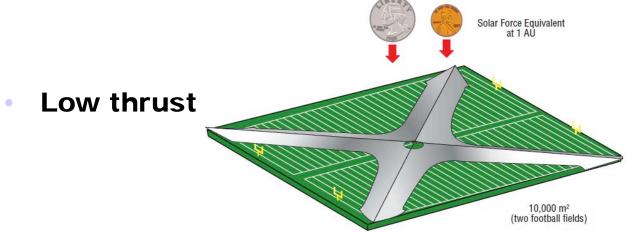
Solar Sail Characteristics

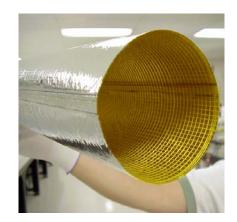


- Lightweight reflective material for sail
 - 1 micron, silver coating
- Lightweight booms/support









Solar Sail Technology - TRL 6-ish





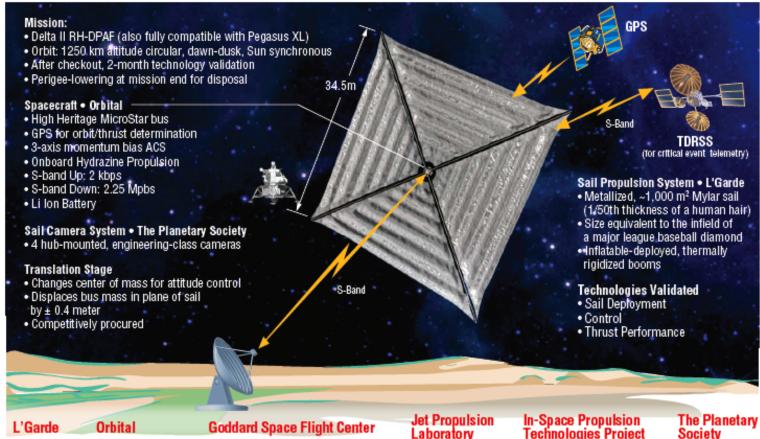




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ST9 Proposal – Ready for Validation





Tustin, CA

- Solar Sail
- Sail Electronics and Structure

OSC Mission Operations Center Dulles, VA

- · Spacecraft Bus
- System Integration and Test
- Mission Operations

NASA Ground Network

- 11 m Dishes
- Alaska
- Wallops

Greenbelt, MD

- Project Management
- Systems Engineering

Technology Validation

- Mission Assurance
- Education/Public Outreach

Pasadena, CA

- Thrust Estimation
- Inflation/ Deployment Modeling

LaRC

Hampton, VA Structural Modelina

MSFC Huntsville, AL

- Control Modeling
- Design Validation and Test
- Space Environment Test

Society

Pasadena, CA

- Sail Camera System
- Education/ Public

Outreach

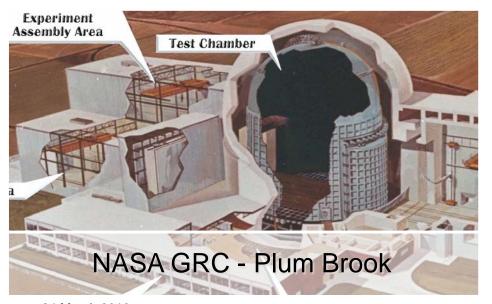
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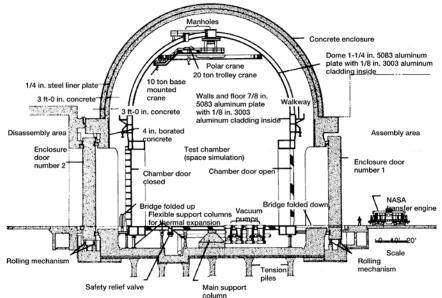
Greatest Challenges to Solar Sail Mission Development



- Ground testing
 - Accommodation of large sail sizes
 - Gravity

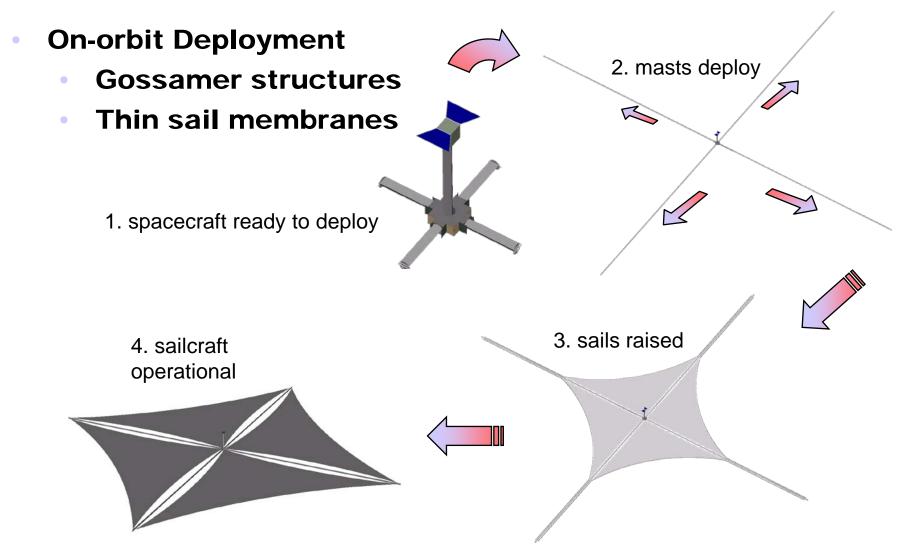






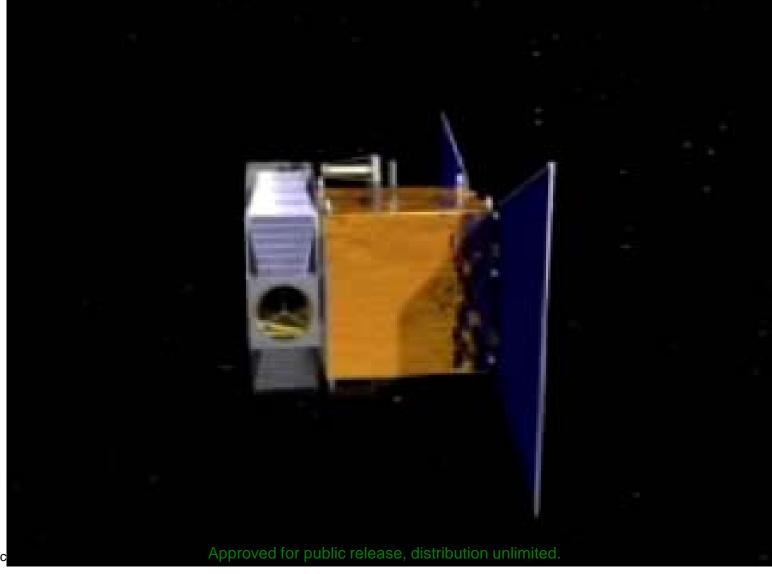
Greatest Challenges to Solar Sail Mission Development (cont.)





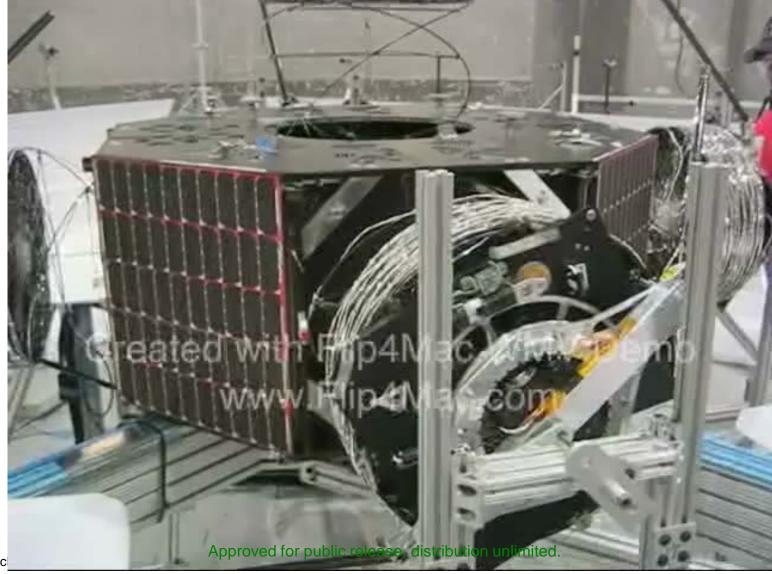
Very Nice Deployment Video



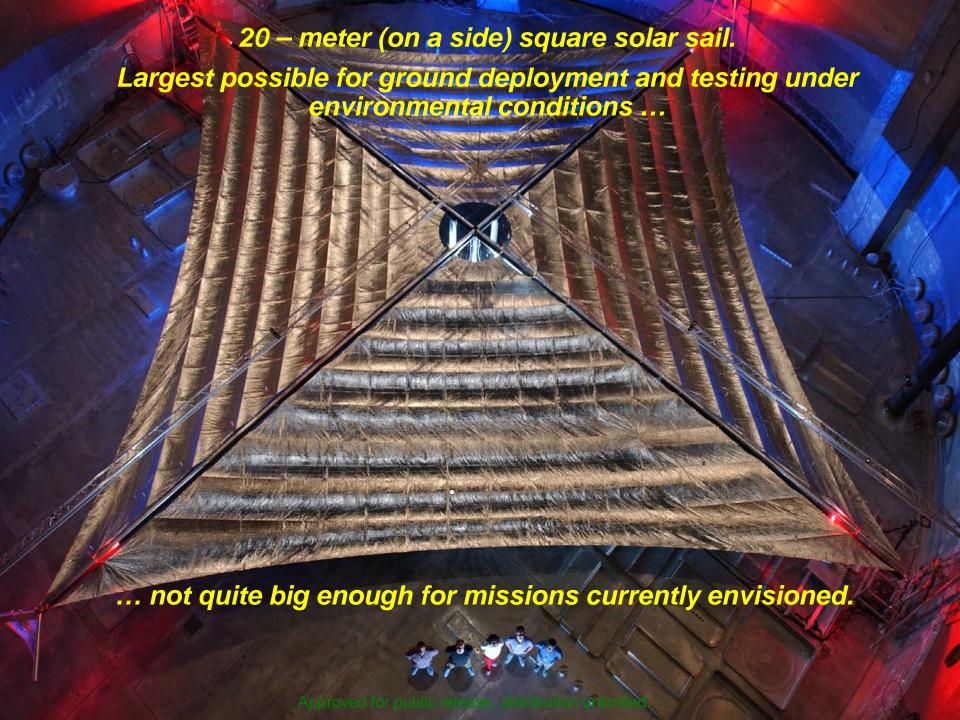


REAL Ground Deployment Video

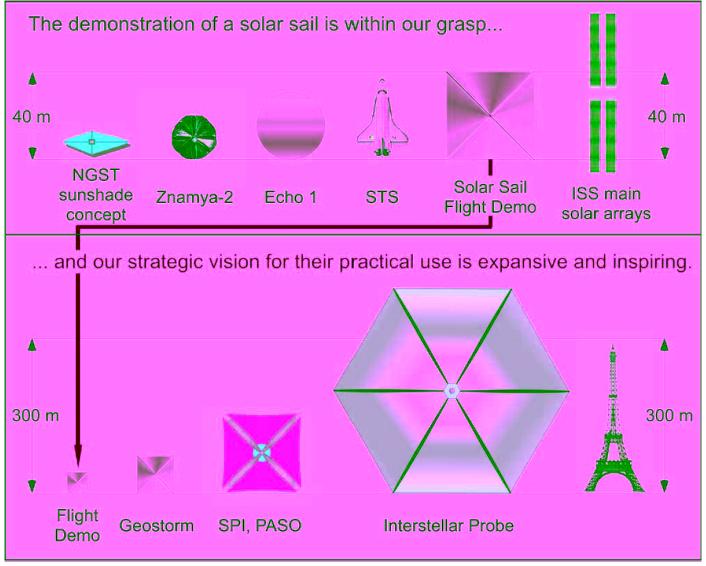




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Solar Sail Mission Size Comparison



In-Space Deployment/Assembly Benefits



- Tended Deployment:
 - Stable platform from which to deploy
 - No thrust/attitude control complications
 - On-site monitoring and control
 - Start, stop, reverse as needed
 - Intervention and assistance during deployment
 - Sticky boom or sail material, mechanisms
 - Post-deployment repairs
 - Rips/tears
 - Complete system check-out
 - Payload as well as sail system
 - Positive mission launch

In-Space Deployment/Assembly Benefits (cont.)



- In-Space Assembly:
 - Same benefits as Tended Deployment, PLUS:
 - Larger sail sizes possible
 - Modular components assembled to large size
 - More mission capability (bigger is better)
 - NOT designed for gravity loads
 - Lighter booms and sail materials
 - NOT designed for deployment
 - As above, lighter, more efficient booms and sails designed only for in-space performance
 - Packaged for transport & assembly
 - No need for deployment-associated systems

In-space assembly would enable design and use of solar sail systems capable of performing game-changing science missions.

