

Innovative In-Space Transportation for Servicing Applications

Presentation to

NASA GSFC Workshop

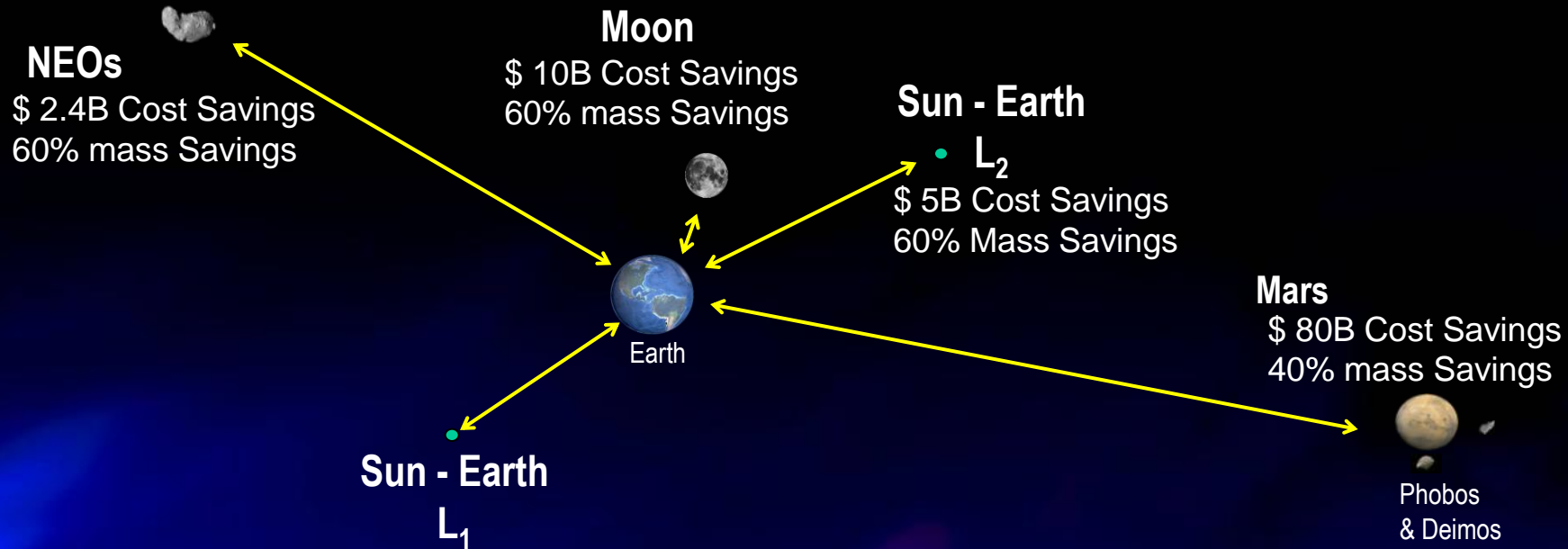
March 26, 2010

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High Efficiency In-Space Transportation Payoff



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Separate cargo transport with high specific impulse provides:

- Large reduction in Initial Mass to LEO (40%-60%)
- Substantial Mission Cost Savings
- Flexible: Applies across all destinations

***SEP Tug enables a Low Cost, Radical Change
In Space Transportation***



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Aerojet Electric Propulsion Heritage

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1983 – First Flight of
Electrothermal Hydrazine
Thruster (EHT)
RCA Astro



1991 – First Flight of Improved
Electrothermal Hydrazine
Thruster (IMPEHT)
- Flying on 131 satellites today

1993 – First Flight of
Hydrazine Arcjet System
Telstar 4

1996 – First Flight of 2 kW
Hydrazine Arcjet System
- Flying on 51 satellites today



1998 – First Flight of
Hall Thruster System
on Western Spacecraft
STEX

1999 – Highest Power
EP Device Flown – 30
kW Ammonia Arcjet
System – ARGOS/ESEX



***NASA Investment in R&D and
Flight Demonstrations Has
Been Critical to
Commercialization of Electric
Propulsion by Aerojet***



2002 – First All Propulsive
ACS – Pulsed Plasma
Thruster (PPT) System
EO-1

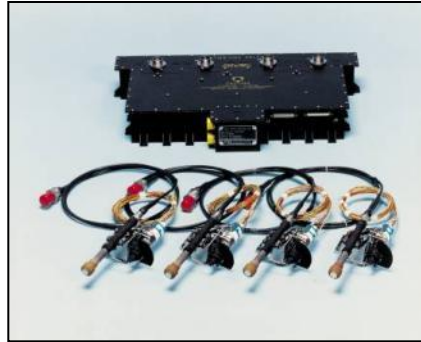


2010 (Expected) – Highest
Power Hall Thruster
System Demonstration
Advanced EHF

Aerojet's EP Power Processing Experience



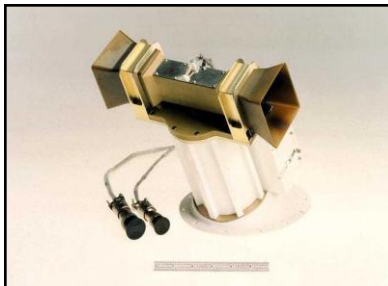
**2kW Series 7000 Arcjet
PCUs (1993)**



4.4kW A2100 Arcjet PPU (1995)



HTPS 4.5 kW PPU (2006)



E0-1 PPT (1993)

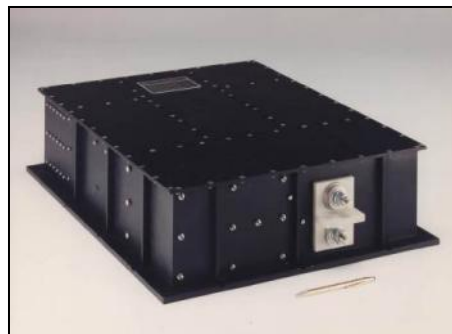
- **Nine (9) EP PPU Products Qualified**
- **Over 100 Flight Units Delivered**



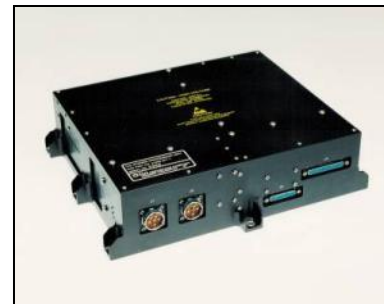
**500W IMPEHT PCU
(2002)**



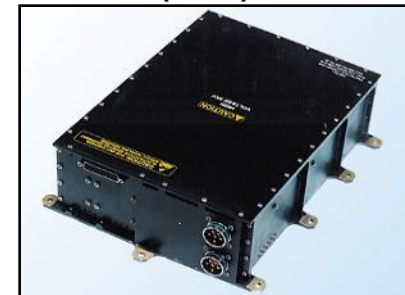
**4.4kW A2100 Switch Box
(1995)**



**30kW ESEX Arcjet PCU
(1993)**



**1.5kW STEX Hall PPU
(1997)**



**2kW DRTS Arcjet PPU
(1997)**

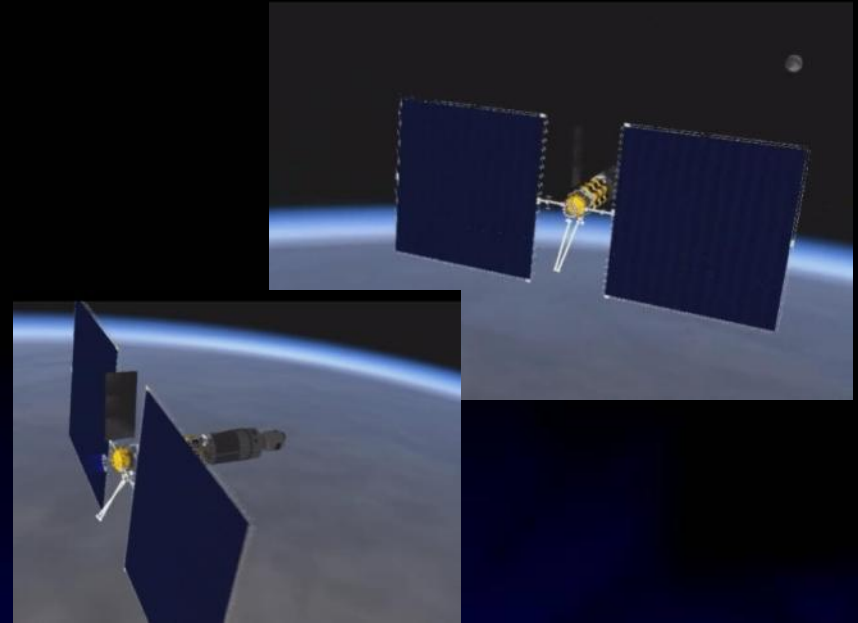
Solar Electric Propulsion for In-space Transportation

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Dawn Spacecraft

- Exploring asteroids Ceres and Vesta
- First SEP Science Mission
- EP Enables Visits to Multiple Targets
- EP Provides Relaxed Launch Windows



SEP Cargo Tug Spacecraft

- Haul cargo from LEO to targets and back
- Scales from heritage platforms
- Provides Increased Mission Mass and Power Capability
- Reusable, Scalable and Extensible

***Low Risk Technology Investments Needed for Scale-up
In System Power and Flight Demonstration***

Flight Electric Propulsion (EP) Power Levels are Consistent with 150kW by 2020

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Flight Programs



Hayabusa
350 W



Deep Space-1
2.5 kW



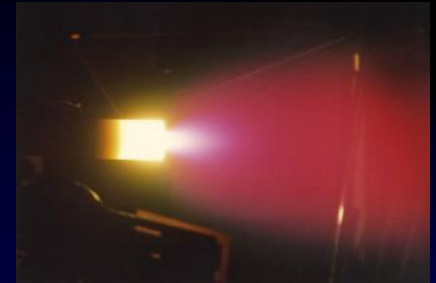
A2100™
4 kW



Advanced EHF
10 kW



ESEX Arcjet
26 kW



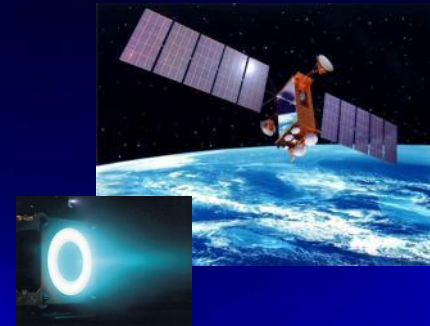
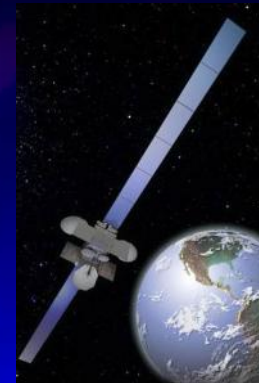
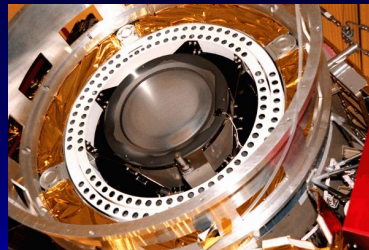
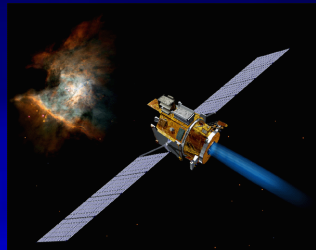
• Thruster Technologies have been Demonstrated
• Available Power for EP is Increasing

Maturity of Electric Propulsion



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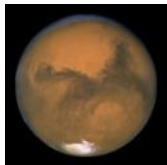
- Electric Propulsion (EP) launched on ~200 spacecraft
- All new large comsats, (i.e. A2100™, FS1300, BSS 702) use electric propulsion
- Dramatic improvements in Solar Array technology in recent years
 - Efficiency - from 19% to 28% in past 10 years - 37% demonstrated
 - Specific Mass – 45 W/kg(1998), 180 W/kg (Today), 350 W/kg (2010)
- Demonstrated lifetimes in excess of 30 khr (5 years operational time)
- LEO to Lunar Orbit transfer with EP, already demonstrated on SMART-1 by Europeans
- Transfer from asteroid Itokawa accomplished by Japanese on Hayabusa



Electric Propulsion Used Today at Power Levels up to 20 kW

SEP Tug Applications

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Mars

~14km/s from LEO

Mars Exploration Logistics

- LEO-LMO environment characterization
- Orbiter delivery
- Lander delivery
- Sample return mission support
- Human lander pre-positioning

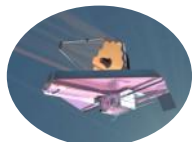


Moon

8km/s from LEO

Lunar Exploration Logistics

- LEO-LLO environment characterization
- Orbiter delivery (Observers, Lunar GPS constellation)
- Lander delivery
- Human lander pre-positioning



L1, L2

~6 to 7km/s from LEO

Large Telescope Logistics

- Reboost
- Refuel
- Repair
- Upgrade



MEO, GEO

<6km/s from LEO

Satellite Servicing

- Reboost
- Refuel
- Repair
- Upgrade

LEO

Autonomous Rendezvous

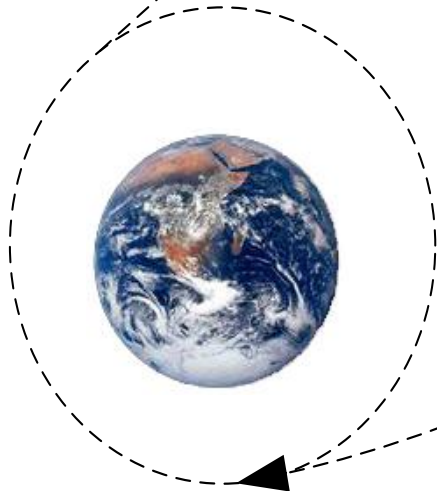
- Refuel tug vehicle
- Drop off payloads (sample return missions)
- Pick-up new payloads
- Re-purpose tug vehicle

SEP Tug provides Evolutionary Path to Sustainable Human Exploration

SEP Tug – Concept of Operations

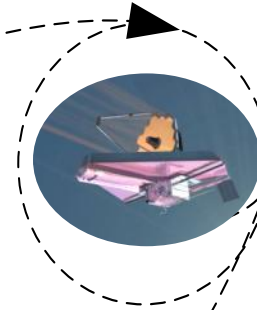
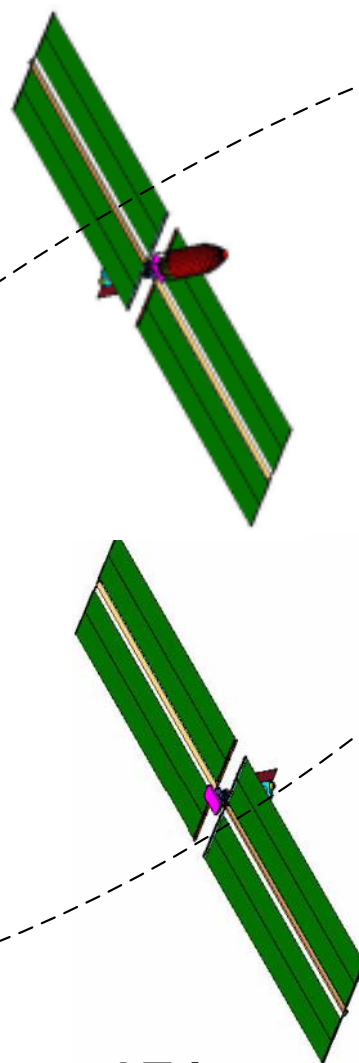
Destinations

- L1, L2
- Moon
- Mars
- MEO
- NEO



550 km orbit

Baseline Design – 5+ Round Trips



Typical Telescope Servicing Mission
Cargo Manifest:

- New Instruments
- New Gyros
- Cryogenics
- Fuel

Missions

- Satellite Refueling & Servicing
- Fuel Depot Transfer
- Autonomous Rendezvous
- Debris Remediation
- Deploy Telescopes & Return

Electric Thruster Technology



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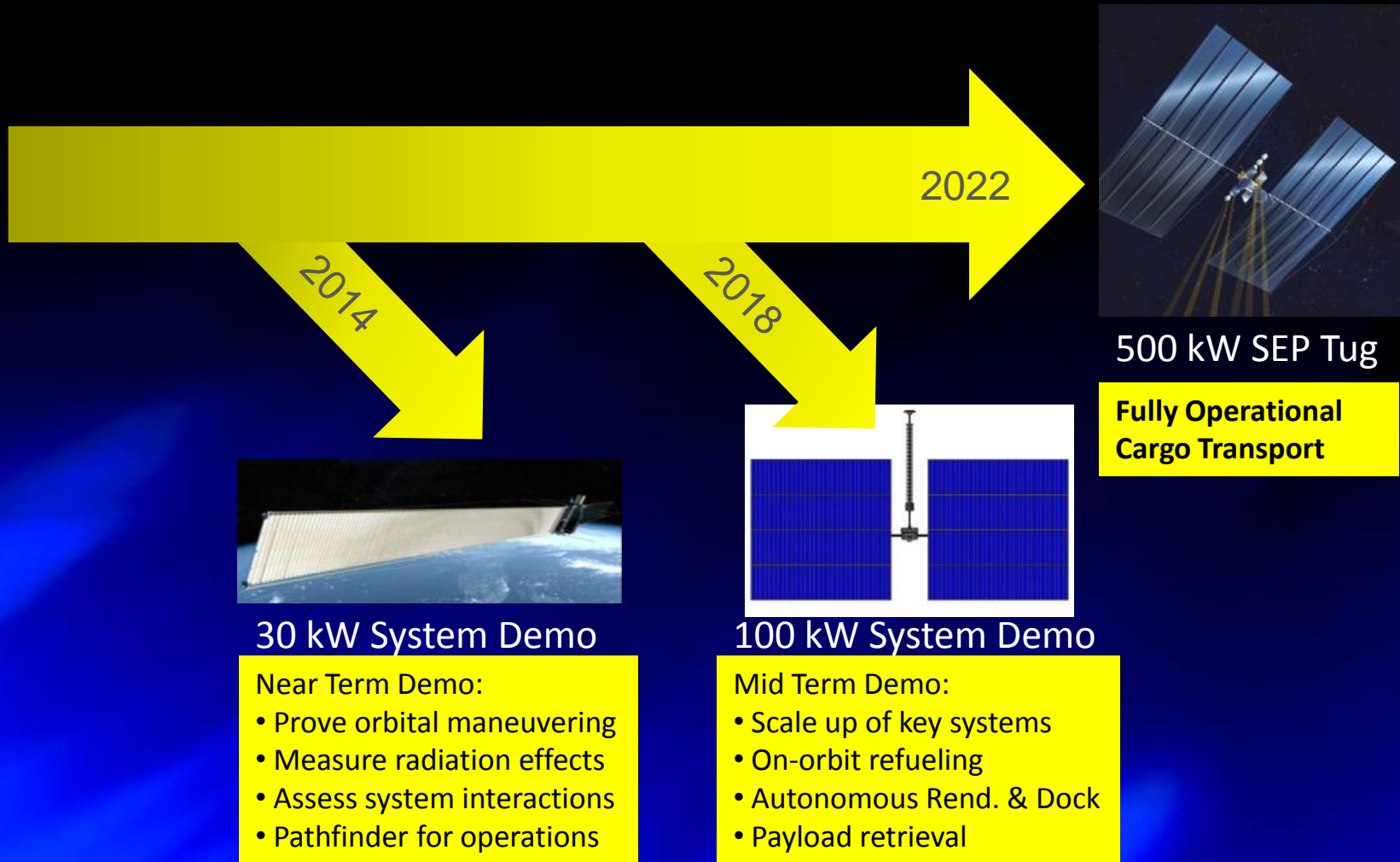
	Current (TRL = 6 or above)	Near Term (TRL = 4 - 5)	Future (TRL = 3 or below)
Hall Thruster	 <p>4.5 kW 290 mN 1790 sec</p>	 <p>20 kW 1.3 N 2200 sec</p>	 <p>150 kW 6.0 N 3300 sec</p>
Ion Thruster	 <p>7 kW 240 mN 4200 sec</p>	 <p>25 kW 540 mN 6000 sec</p>	

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SEP Tug Evolutionary Development

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SEP Tug capability is achievable within the NASA planned budget and schedule

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Summary



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- **Aerojet is a World Leader in Electric Propulsion**
- **Investment in Innovative In-Space Propulsion has High Payoffs**
 - **SEP Tug will cut the cost of logistics transportation in half**
 - **Technologies needed for a space tug are ready for demonstration**
- **Key to developing a more economic In-space transportation architecture are investments in:**
 - **In-Space Electric Propulsion**
 - **Solar Array Technology**
 - **Power Conversion**
- **Aerojet led the 2005 NASA ESRT program to develop a 600kW SEP Tug for lunar mission logistic support**

Our Goal is to Develop an Evolutionary Path to Change the Economics of Space Transportation by Enabling Low Cost Transfer of Cargo and Supplies

Why does propulsion matter?

- “Any new capabilities that the space-faring nations will have depend in large part on the progress of propulsion research...The few million dollars that have been spent by NASA for advanced propulsion research have been devoted almost entirely to squeezing another few percent out of hydrogen-oxygen chemical propulsion systems. Scarcely a cent has been spent on genuine new technology. If you spend all your resources on one percent improvements, and ignore anything that might give you factor-of-ten improvement, then of course you are immortalizing a level of technology that otherwise would have inevitably given way to new, superior systems.”

– John S. Lewis (ca. 1987)

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