

Advanced Space Exploration

From Importing to Exporting:

The Impact of ISRU on Space Logistics

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From Importing to Exporting: The Impact of ISRU on Space Logistics

- Lunar Development Plans
- Cislunar Transportation Architectures
- Impact on Outpost Consumables and Surface Payloads
- ETO Mass to Support Reference Mission Model
- Propellant Exports
- Architecture Comparative Assessment
- Reducing ISRU Production Requirements



Commercial Lunar Development Plans



- Bigelow Lunar Base
- Follows LEO Complex
- Lease to national agencies
- 12 18 person occupancy
- Next decade



- Shackleton Energy Company
- 12 18 person crew
- One-way deploy mission
- Water export for propellant
- 7 years after funding received

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Reference Mission Model for Outpost Support

- Outpost is near accessible water ice deposits
- Outpost is permanently and continuously occupied
- 4-18 person Outpost population
- 2 personnel rotation missions per year
- 2 cargo deliveries per year
- 25 year scenario for comparison
- Depot and ISRU IOC in year 11



Constellation Provides Comparative Benchmark



- LEO Depot added in year 11
- Two 4-person crew & 35 t cargo missions
- Years 11- 25

- Two 4-person crew missions with limited cargo
- Two 20.9 t cargo missions
- Years 1 10





Reusable Cislunar Transportation Architecture for Earth and Moon Propellants



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RCTA Systems Sized to Deliver 25 t to Surface

| System | | Inert Mass (kg) | Propellant Capacity (kg) |
|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Reusable Aerocapture Transfer Vehicle | | 6,665 | 46,177 |
| Reusable Circumlunar Transfer Vehicle | | 3,301 | 18,706 |
| Reusable Lunar Lander | | 12,479 | 49,917 |
| Propellant Depots | | 20,000 | 81,600 |
| Propellant Tank Module | | 3,000 | 22,000 |
| Reusable Propellant Carrier | | 6,400 | 25,600 |

- RATV (LEO to EML1 to LEO)
 25 t to EML1; 5 to LEO
- RLL
 - 25 t circumlunar to Moon;
 0 Moon to circumlunar
- RCTV
 - 86 t EML1 departure with 12 t upon EML1 arrival



Water and Oxygen Can Be Eliminated From Earth-Supplied Consumables with ISRU





ISRU Replenishes Hygiene and Cleansing Water Lost in Recycling Process



- 90% water recycled
- 90% airlock recovered
- 50% US use assumed
 - Hygiene
 - Clothes
 - Dishes
- Egress approach drives range
 - Lower All suitlock
 - Upper All airlock



ISRU Maximizes Supportable Population and Surface Payloads for Fixed Cargo Capacity



Maximum Populations

- Constellation
 - 19 25 no ISRU
 - 52 58 w ISRU
- Constellation w Depot
 33 43 no ISRU
 - 91 100 w ISRU
- RCTA-A
 23 30 no ISRU
- RCTA-B • 12 – 20 no ISRU
- RCTA

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• 63 – 70 w ISRU



Constellation with Depot IOC in Year 11 Sets Comparative Benchmark



- Without LEO depot
 - 757 t/yr to LEO
 - 70% propellant
 - 24.5% flt HW
 - 5.5% cargo
- With LEO Depot
 - 773 t/yr to LEO
 - 75% propellant
 - 16% new flt HW
 - 9% cargo



RCTA-A ETO Mass Through Year 10 55% Greater than Constellation



- All Earth Propellant
 - 1177 t/yr to LEO
 - 92% propellant
 - 4.4% flt HW
 - 4.2% cargo
- All Moon Propellant
 - 87 t/yr avg to LEO
 - 0% propellant
 - 42% new flt HW
 - 58% cargo
 - 2588 t/yr ISRU water



RCTA-A ETO Mass Through Year 10 5% Greater than Constellation



- All Earth Propellant
 - 788 t/yr to LEO
 - 91% propellant
 - 4.3% flt HW
 - 4.3% cargo
- All Moon Propellant
 - 87 t/yr avg to LEO
 - 0% propellant
 - 42% new flt HW
 - 58% cargo
 - 2588 t/yr ISRU water



Propellant to Move Propellant Plus Loss Rate Exceeds Support Missions Propellant



- All Earth-A Propellant
 - 34% support missions
 - 21% propellant moved
 - 22% propellant to move
 - 23% loss
- All Earth-B Propellant
 - 31% support missions
 - 21% propellant moved
 - 26% propellant to move
 - 23% loss
- All Moon Propellant
 - 12% support missions
 - 61% propellant moved
 - 12% propellant to move
 - 14% loss
 - 138% ISRU water



ISRU for RLL Only (Min and Max) are Most Propellant Efficient RCTA ConOps



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ISRU Greatly Reduces ETO and Hardware Mass



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Stoichiometric Rocket Engines in RCTA Minimizes ISRU Production Requirement



- 38% LLOx by-product eliminated
- Precludes water transport with depot propellant production
- Maximizes loss rate as all transfers are cryogenic



10 & 20 t of ISRU Water Required per t Exported to L1 & LEO with 5.5 MR; 6 t & 9 t with 8.0 MR



Export to L1 5.5 MR: 10% Loss LOx/LH Transfer 10% net export (11 t) 35% less ISRU Water

> Export to L1 8.0 MR: 1% Loss Water Transfer 17% net export (12.5 t)





Export to LEO 5.5 MR: 10% Loss LOx/LH Transfer 5% net export (41 t) 44% less ISRU Water **Export to LEO** 8.0 MR; 1% Loss Water Transfer 11% net export (49 t)



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26-34% Reduction in ISRU Production Possible



- Total Propellant Needs
 - 20-22% less propellant if MR = 8.0 vs 5.5
 - 34-41% less propellant if MR = 8.0 with water transport and 1% loss rate
- Lunar Water Production
 - 26% less if MR = 8.0, water transport, and 10% loss rate
 - 34% less if MR = 8.0, water transport, and 1% loss rate



ISRU Impact on Lunar Outpost Logistics

- 90% reduction in ETO requirement wrt Constellation
- >50% reduction in new hardware wrt Constellation
- 9 2 6 times maximum population with ISRU
- 10% and 5% ISRU water exported to L1 and LEO
- ISRU Water ~2.2 x Earth propellant for 5.5 MR RCTA
- 34% ISRU reduction if 8:1 MR, water transport, and 1% loss rate

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