

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



Architectures for Human Exploration of Near Earth Asteroids

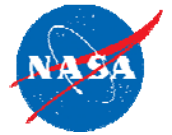
February 22, 2011

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Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center



Human Exploration of NEAs Key Factors



◆ Challenges of supporting humans for long-durations in deep-space

- How short can the trip times be reduced in order to reduce crew exposure to the deep-space radiation and micro-gravity environment?

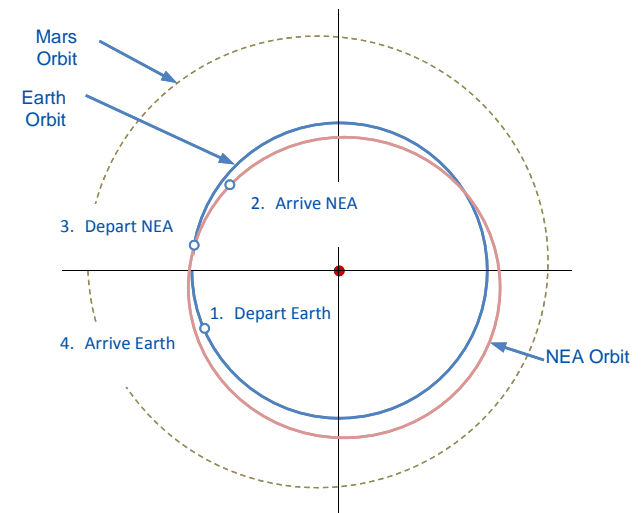
◆ Incorporation of advanced technologies

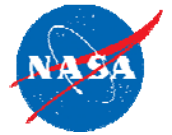
- Are there options to conduct easy, early missions?
- What is the affect of infusion of advanced propulsion technologies on target availability

◆ Mission design constraints:

- When do the departure opportunities open up?
- How frequent are they?
- How long is the departure window

◆ How many launches are required to conduct a round trip human mission to a NEA





Overview

- ◆ **NHATS [Near-Earth Asteroid (NEA) Human Space Flight (HSF) Accessible Targets Study] trajectory scans by both the GSFC and JPL teams produced millions of potential trajectories to thousands targets**
- ◆ **Of those millions of trajectories, thousands may represent “good” candidate mission opportunities**
- ◆ **Several different transportation technologies considered, including**
 - All chemical propulsion
 - Nuclear Thermal Propulsion (NTR)
 - Electric Propulsion (Solar Electric) for the deep space portion of the mission
 - Hybrid Propulsion as characterized by chemical boost + Solar Electric
- ◆ **Architecture mass estimated for each unique trajectory to help facilitate the strategic planning process**



Due to time limitations and the sheer magnitude of number of simulations to be run, only parametric mass sizing was implemented. Although the parametric results have been validated with results from more detailed assessments, the results contained herein should be used for comparative assessments only

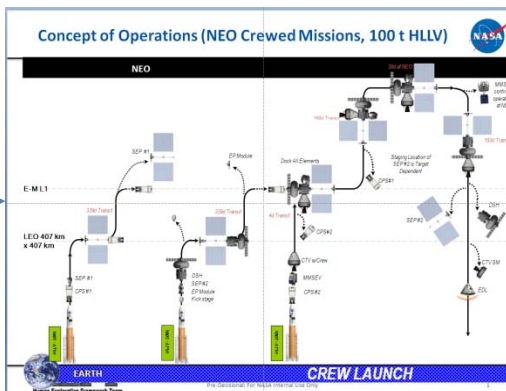


Applied Methodology

Trajectory Scans

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	Star ID	Number	Name	Launch	DV (km/s)	TOF (d)	CJ (km/s)	Post-DV (km/s)	Ast Arr DV	Ast Dep DV	Earth Arr DV
1398	1397	3423321	2008 PW4	5/19/2033	11.523	210	22.457	7.341	4.337	2.676	0.20
1399	1398	3423321	2008 PW4	4/29/2038	11.306	238	22.028	7.141	3.89	1.776	1.47
1400	1399	3423321	2008 PW4	4/29/2038	10.185	252	22.028	6.019	3.89	2.098	0.03
1401	1400	3426791	2008 RH1	2/21/2019	11.688	357	13.617	7.881	4.988	2.893	
1402	1401	3426791	2008 RH1	2/28/2019	11.839	350	13.273	7.961	5.068	2.893	
1403	1402	3426791	2008 RH1	9/29/2019	8.82	357	12.899	3.043	3.352	1.443	
1404	1403	3426791	2008 RH1	12/5/2019	11.673	292	22.547	7.486	4.391	3.067	0.02
1405	1404	3426791	2008 RH1	4/9/2020	11.569	357	7.75	8.02	4.52	3.5	
1406	1405	3426791	2008 RH1	5/21/2020	11.865	343	7.099	8.345	4.906	3.437	
1407	1406	3426791	2008 RH1	10/10/2030	11.928	322	22.792	7.781	3.752	3.955	0.02
1408	1407	3426791	2008 RH1	9/12/2030	8.894	357	17.545	4.918	1.5	3.11	0.34
1409	1408	3426791	2008 RH1	7/17/2031	11.613	287	23.334	7.393	3.965	3.408	
1410	1409	3426791	2008 RH1	5/8/2031	11.344	357	15.806	7.443	3.837	3.606	
1411	1410	3426791	2008 RH1	4/1/2032	11.536	322	23.605	7.307	2.082	5.19	0.02
1412	1411	3426791	2008 RH1	4/2/2032	9.61	357	21.915	5.449	3.715	3.733	
1413	1412	3427453	2008 SO	4/8/2031	11.707	175	23.432	7.483	2.583	4.9	
1414	1413	3427453	2008 SO	4/3/2031	10.777	357	23.432	6.552	2.583	3.969	
1415	1414	3429819	2008 TO2	10/17/2024	11.576	357	4.379	8.177	5.374	2.803	
1416	1415	3429819	2008 TO2	4/2/2025	11.953	182	7.726	8.405	5.602	2.803	
1417	1416	3430494	2008 TT26	4/28/2022	11.649	357	17.414	7.662	4.408	3.572	
1418	1417	3430494	2008 TT26	5/12/2022	11.946	343	14.508	8.111	4.539	3.572	
1419	1418	3430494	2008 TT26	4/21/2023	11.805	357	22.481	7.621	3.672	3.949	
1420	1419	3438964	2008 VA15	10/1/2015	11.94	182	9.984	8.293	3.332	4.901	
1421	1420	3438964	2008 VA15	10/8/2015	11.974	175	12.004	8.237	3.277	4.901	
1422	1421	3438964	2008 VA15	10/8/2015	11.544	357	13.367	7.792	2.784	5.008	
1423	1422	3439478	2008 WK	11/15/2035	11.966	188	15.892	8.082	2.978	5.104	
1424	1423	3439478	2008 WK	11/15/2035	11.815	182	15.892	7.91	2.978	4.933	

Operational Concept



Mission Payload Definition

In-Space Mission Elements for DRM 4

Mission Element	CTV-A/E	MMSEV	DSH	Kick Stage	CPS	SEP	EPM
Mass (kg)**	13,500	6,700	23,600	6,300	12,600	10,600	2,900
Diameter (m)	5.2	4.5	4.57 (max stowed)	1.9	7.5	5.75 (stowed)	5.75 (stowed)
Length (m)	4.2	6.8	7.7*	3	12.3	9	5.1
Pressurized Vol. (m ³)	18.4	12	115	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

NOTES:
 * Elements not to scale
 ** Habitat length with adapters. Add as needed mass shown for CPS, SEP and EPM

Propulsion System Parametric Sizing

$$R = \frac{\Delta V}{e^{g^0 I_{sp}}}$$

$$Mass_{prop} = Mass_{payload} * (R - 1) * \frac{(1 - f_{inert})}{1 - R * f_{inert}}$$

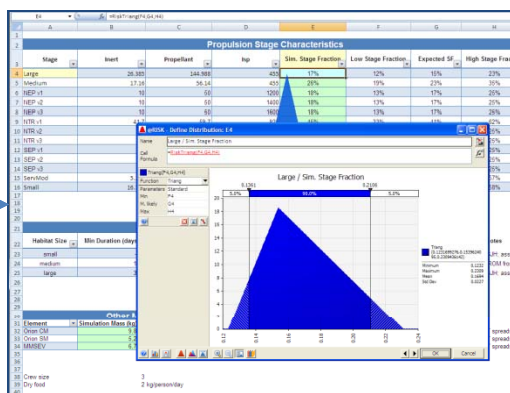
$$Mass_{inert} = Mass_{prop} * \frac{f_{inert}}{1 - f_{inert}}$$

$$Mass_{stage} = Mass_{prop} + Mass_{inert}$$

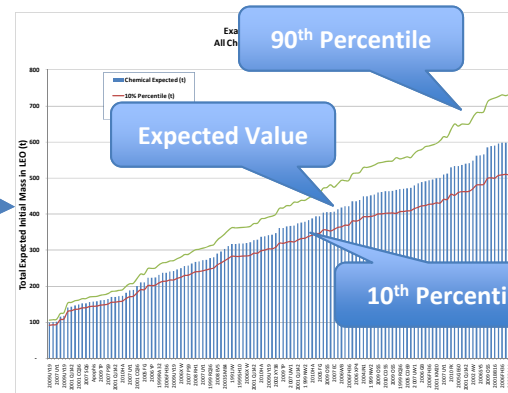
$$Mass_{phase} = Mass_{stage} + Mass_{payload}$$

Define Simulation Variables

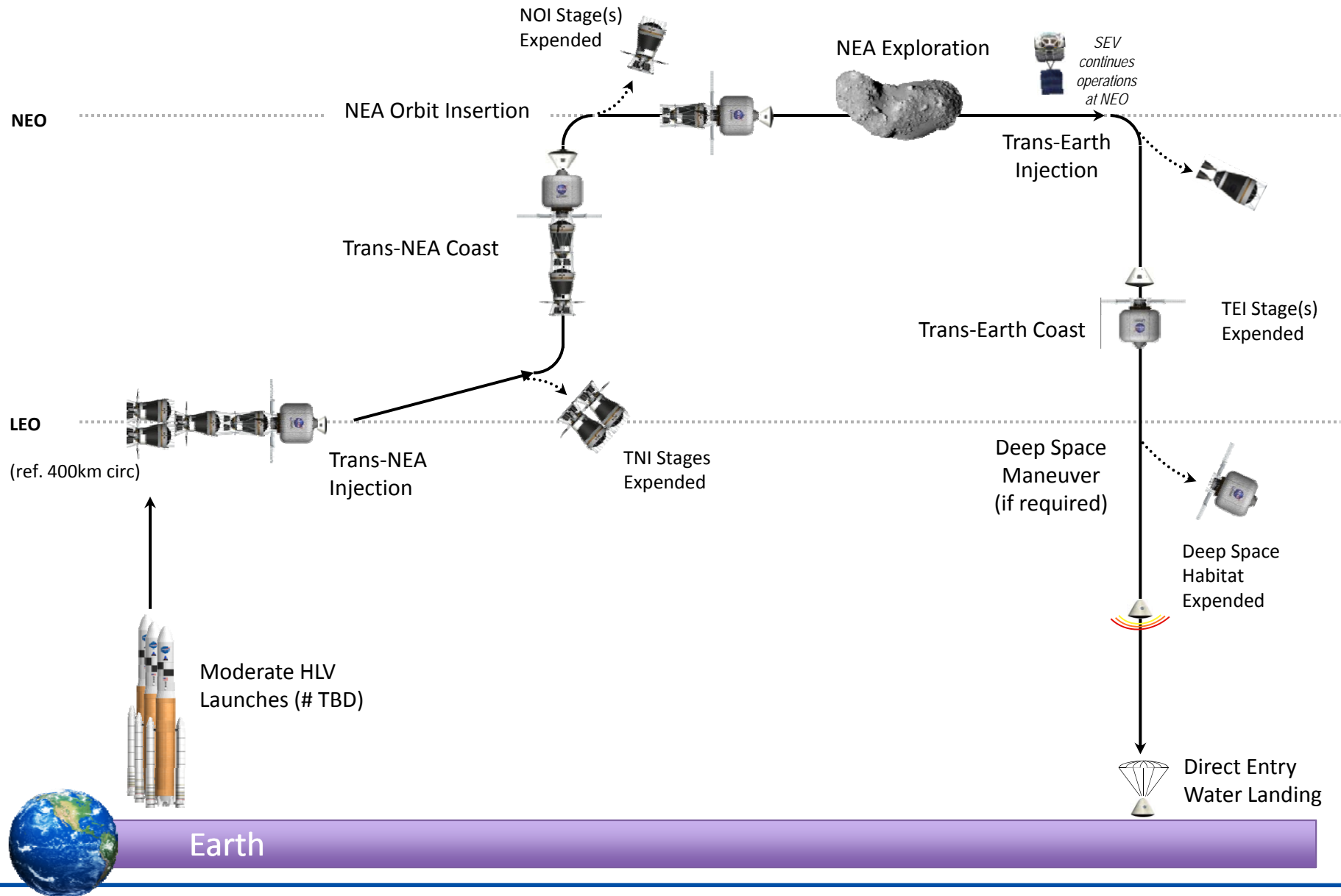
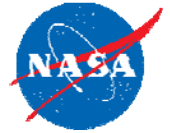
To account for early conceptual designs



Simulation Results

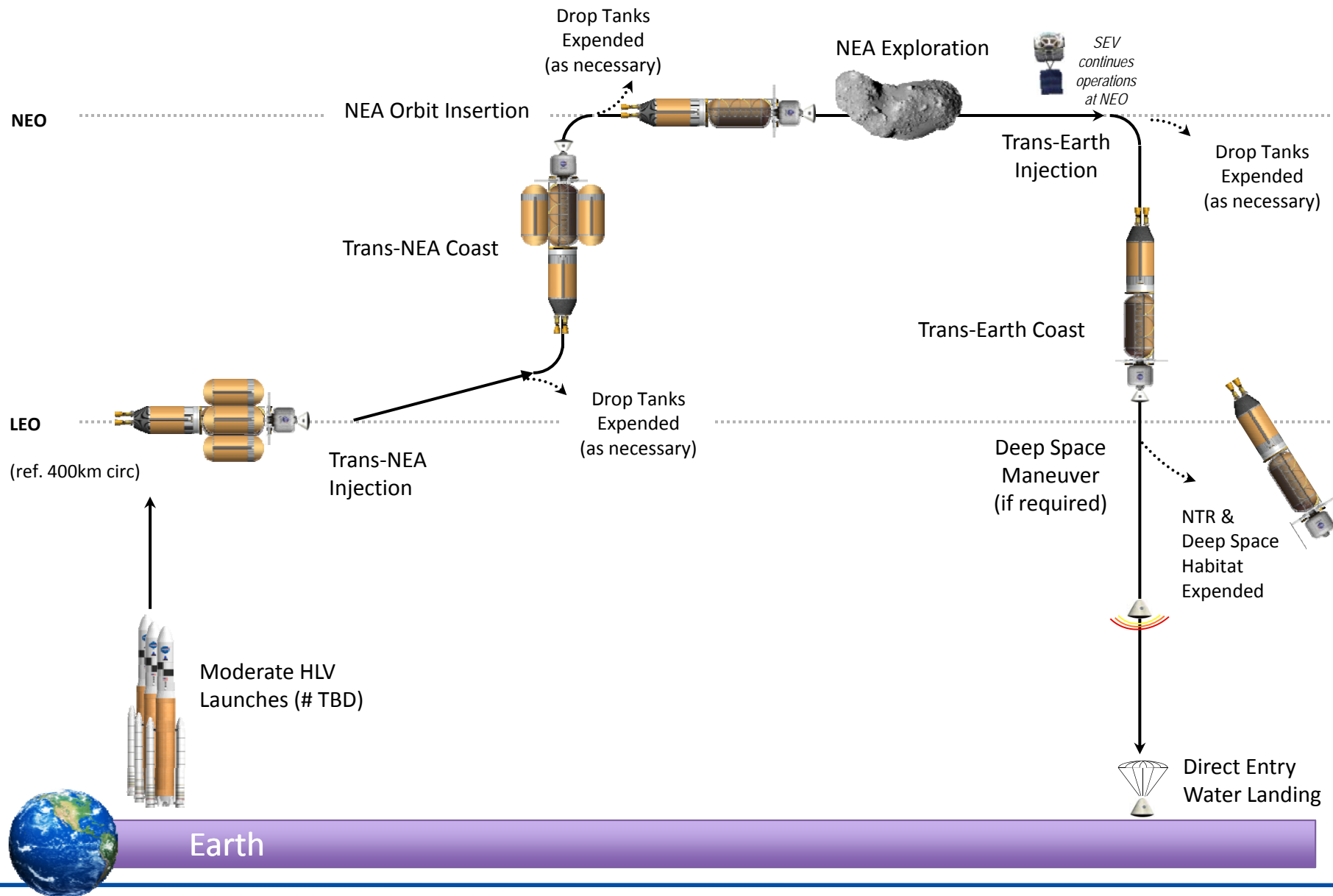


All Chemical NEA Mission Operations

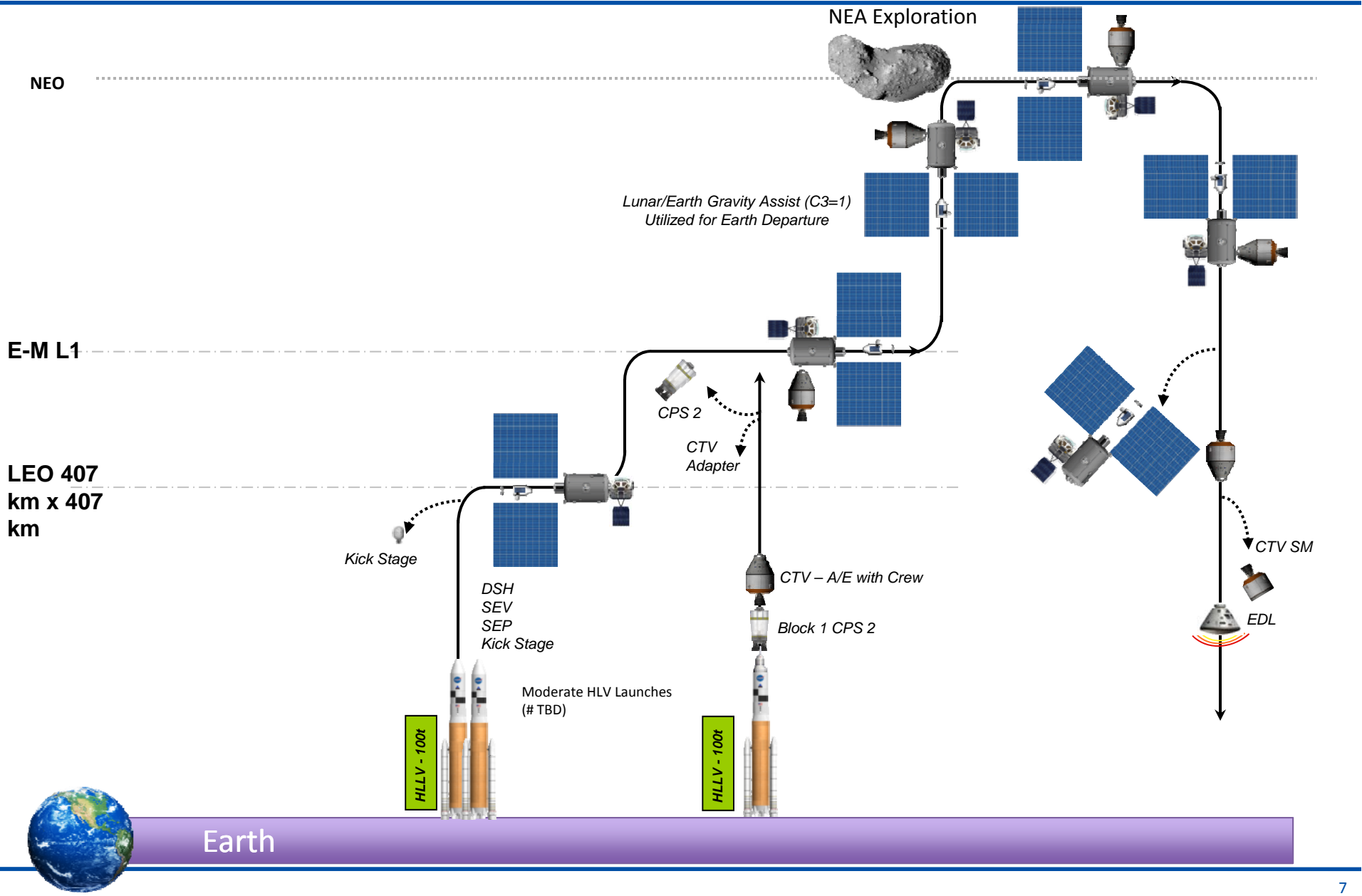
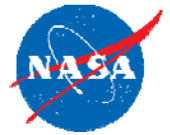




All Nuclear Thermal Propulsion NEA Mission Operations



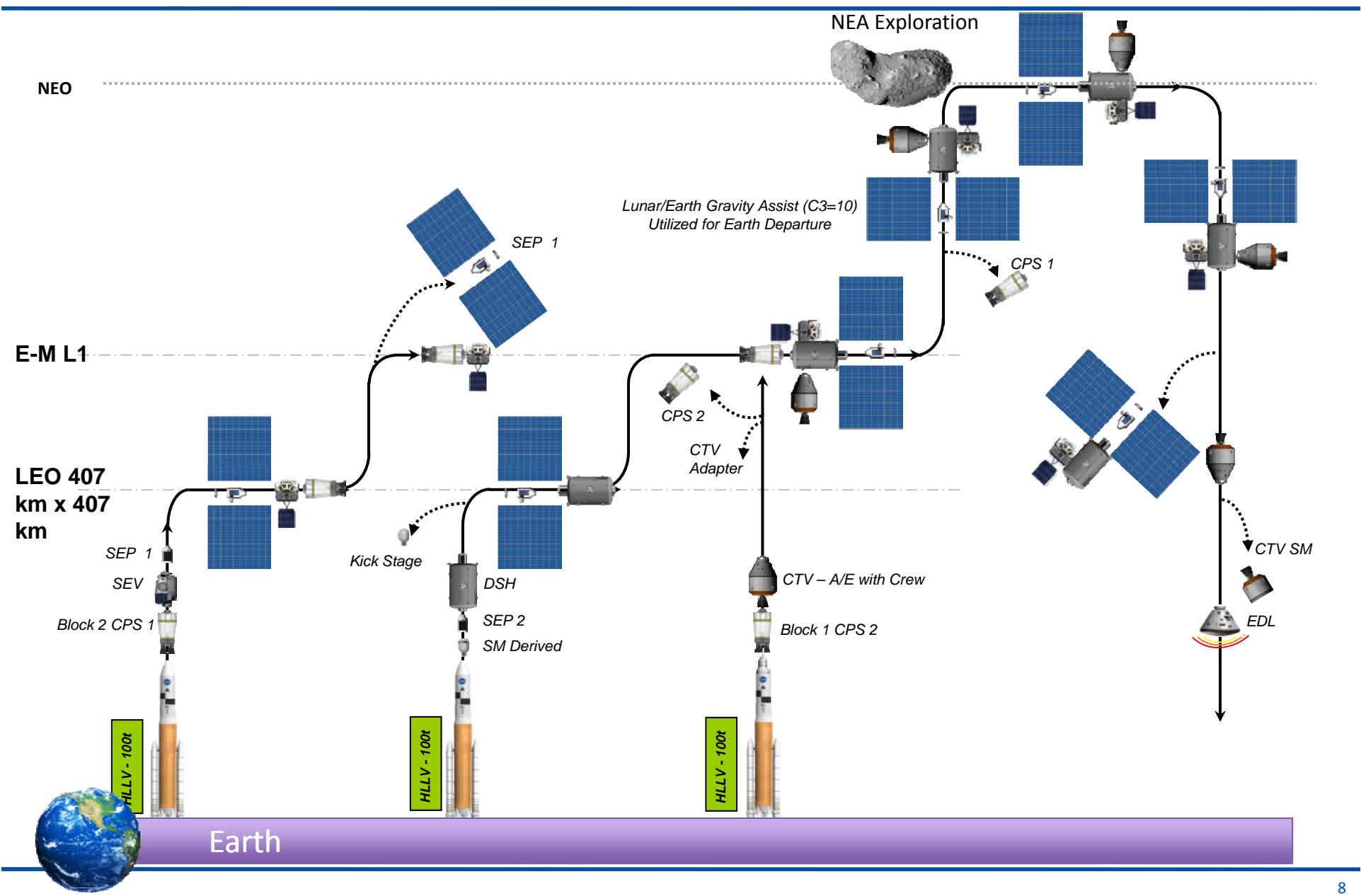
SEP Only for Deep Space Mission Operations



Earth

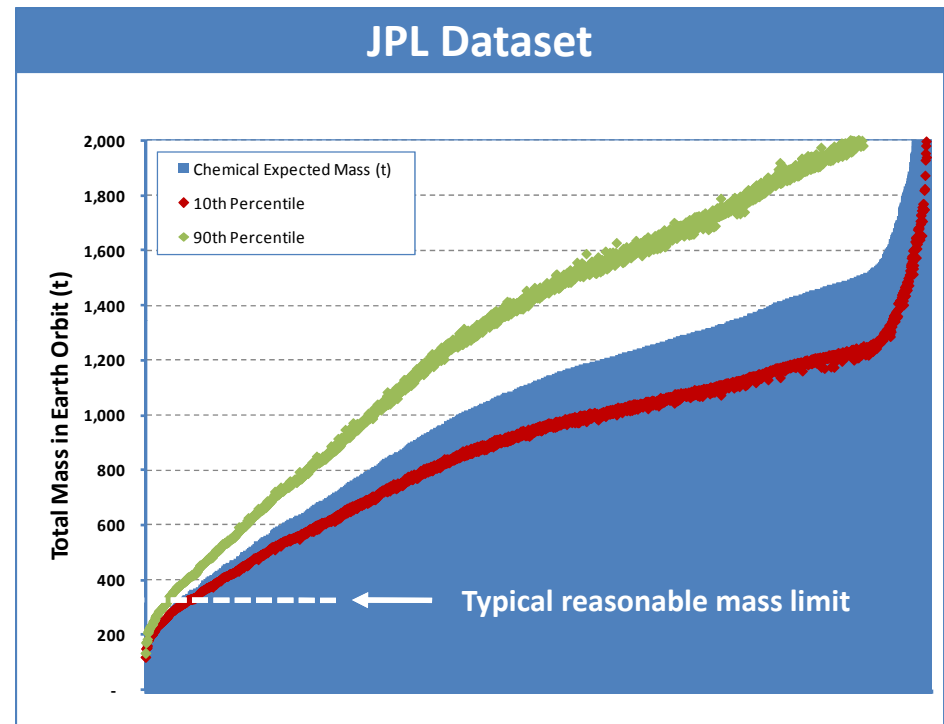
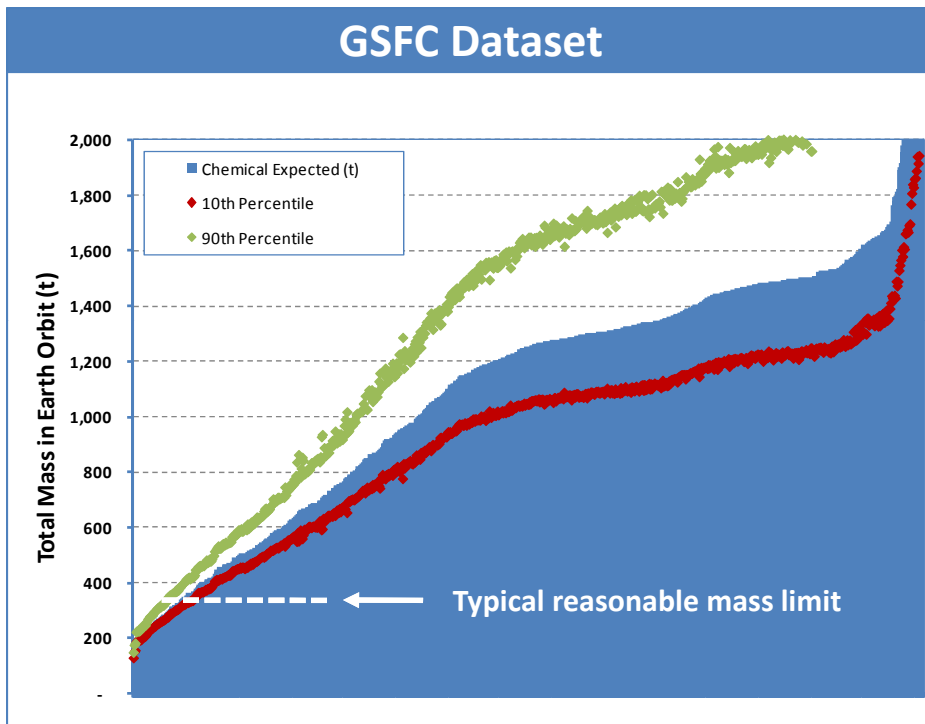
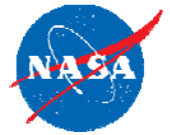


SEP/Chemical Hybrid NEA Mission Operations



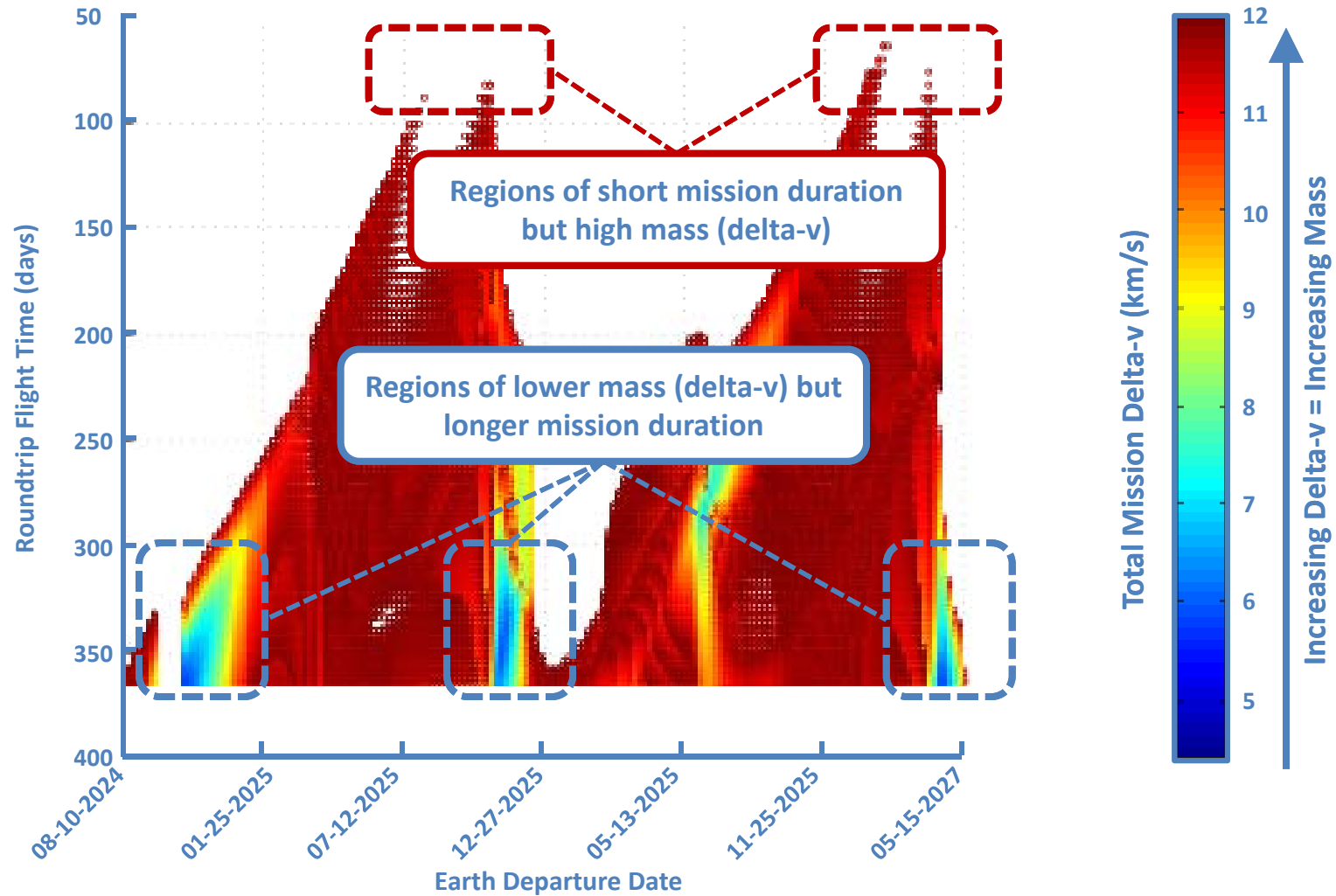
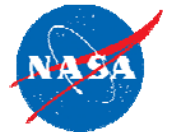
Example Mass Trends Between Datasets

All Chemical Propulsion Architecture



Example Sensitivity of Delta-v and Trip Time

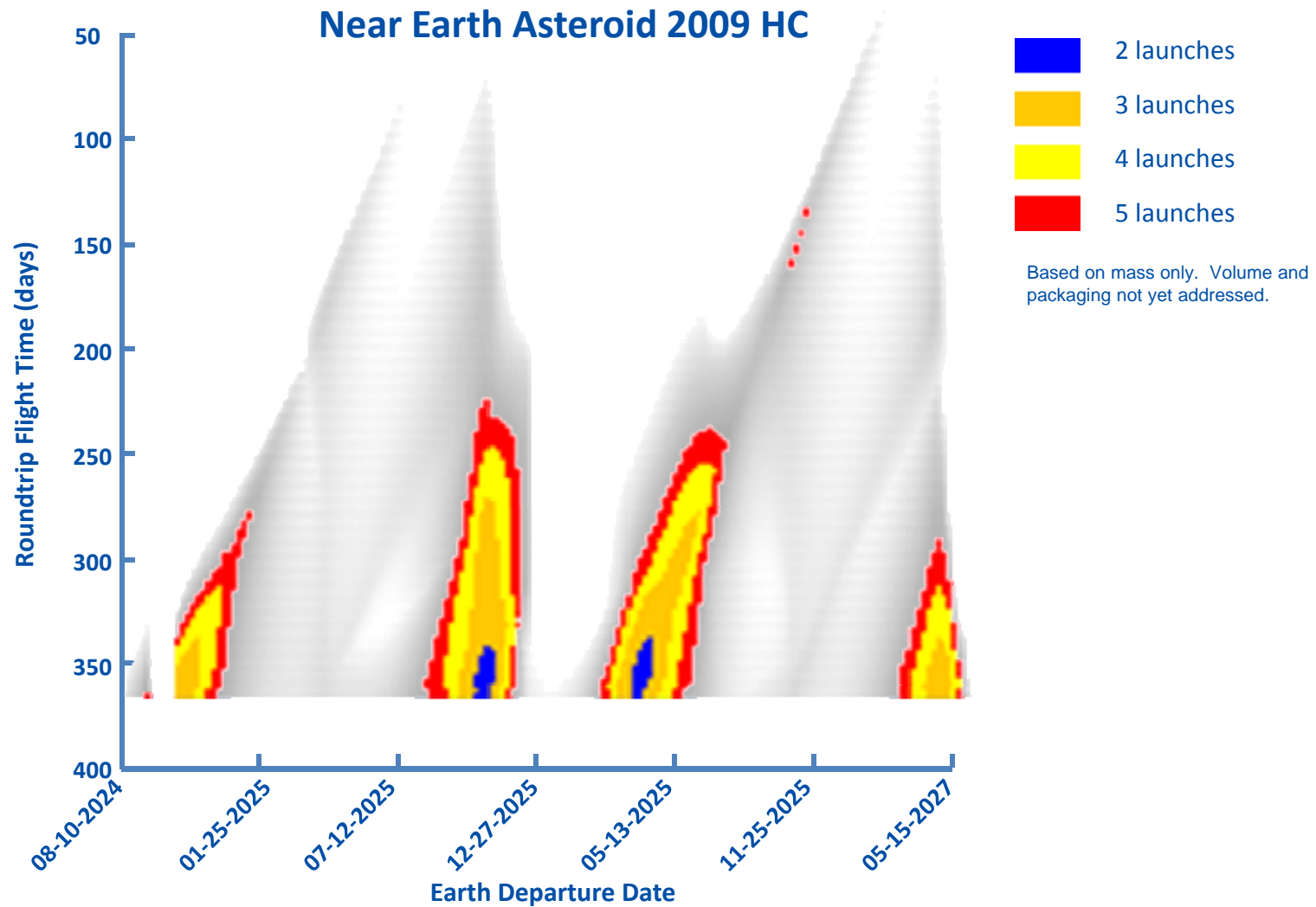
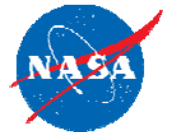
Near Earth Asteroid 2009 HC



Courtesy GSFC

Example Sensitivity of Number of Launches and Trip Time

All Chemical Propulsion Architecture

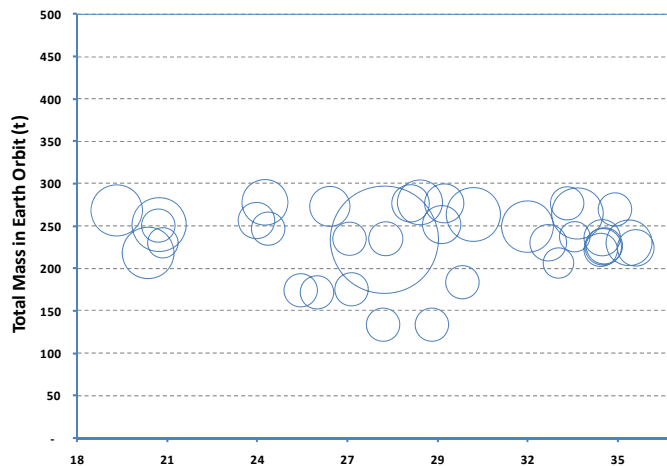




Example # of Expected Targets for Various Transportation Architectures

Circa 2020-2035, Asteroids > 30m, Approximately 3 Launches, < 1 Year Duration

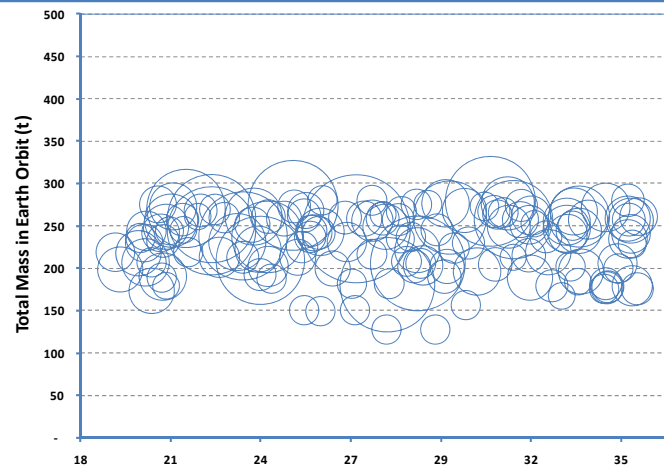
All Chemical Architecture



Earth Departure Year

Mass estimated from parametric sizing only.

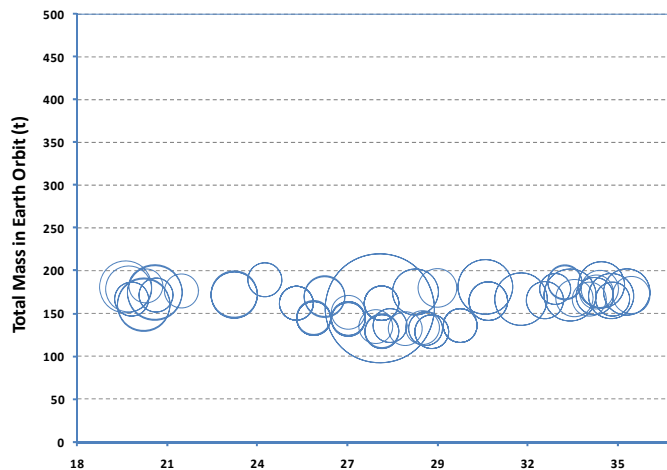
All NTR Architecture



Earth Departure Year

Mass estimated from parametric sizing only.

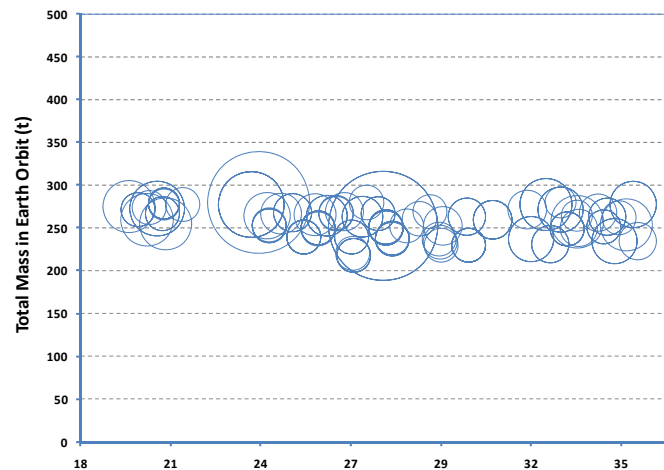
All SEP for Deep Space



Earth Departure Year

Mass estimated from parametric sizing only.

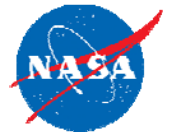
SEP/Chemical Architecture



Earth Departure Year

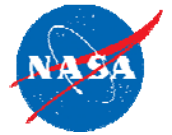
Mass estimated from parametric sizing only.

Results associated with the JPL data set



Summary

- ◆ **Mission design and architectural assessments still under way**
- ◆ **No firm decisions yet on specific technologies or NEA targets have been made**
- ◆ **Key focus is on understanding the key capabilities and technologies required for a broad range of exploration architectures including human exploration of NEAs**



◆ JPL NHATS Trajectory

- John D. Baker, JPL, Lead
- Bret Drake, NASA/JSC
- Brent Sherwood, JPL
- Brian Muirhead, JPL
- Don Yeomans, JPL
- Damon Landau, JPL *
- Nathan Strange, JPL
- Tim McElrath, JPL
- Jon Sims, JPL
- Joe Guinn, JPL
- Dennis Byrnes, JPL
- Jerry Condon, NASA/JSC/EG5
- Jacob Williams, JSC/ESCG
- Elizabeth Davis, JSC/ESCG
- David Lee, NASA/JSC/EG5
- Kurt Hack, NASA/GRC
- Rob Falck, NASA/GRC
- Steve Chesley, JPL
- Jon Giorgini, JPL
- Alan Chamberlain, JPL

◆ GSFC NHATS Trajectory

- Ron Mink, NASA/GSFC
- Dave Folta, NASA/GSFC
- Paul Abell, NASA/JSC
- Brent Barbee, GSFC/ESTI
- Timothy Esposito, GSFC/ESTI
- Elfego Piñon III, GSFC/ESTI
- Dan Adamo, JSC

◆ Mass Estimation

- Bret Drake, NASA/JSC
- Rob Falk, NASA/GRC
- Kurt Hack, NASA/GRC
- Steve Hoffman, JSC/SAIC
- D.R. Komar, NASA/LaRC
- Dan Mazanek, NASA/LaRC
- Steve Voels, JSC/SAIC