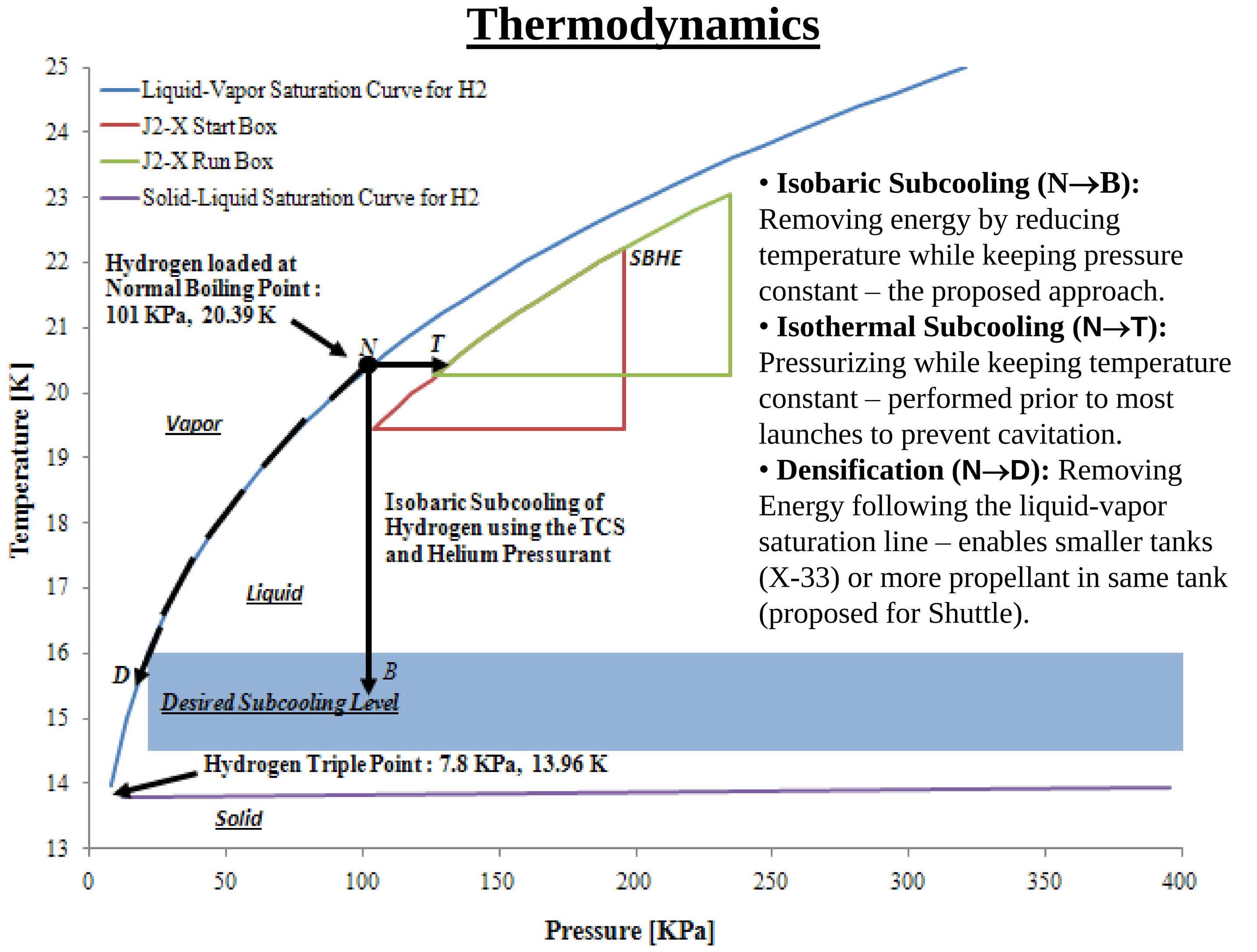
Long-term Cryogenic Propellant Storage for the TOPS Mission

GSFC: Shuvo Mustafi, John Francis, Xiaoyi Li, Lloyd Purves, Hudson DeLee, Sara Riall
Dan McGuinness, Dewey Willis, Conor Nixon
MSFC: Matt Devine, Ali Hedayat

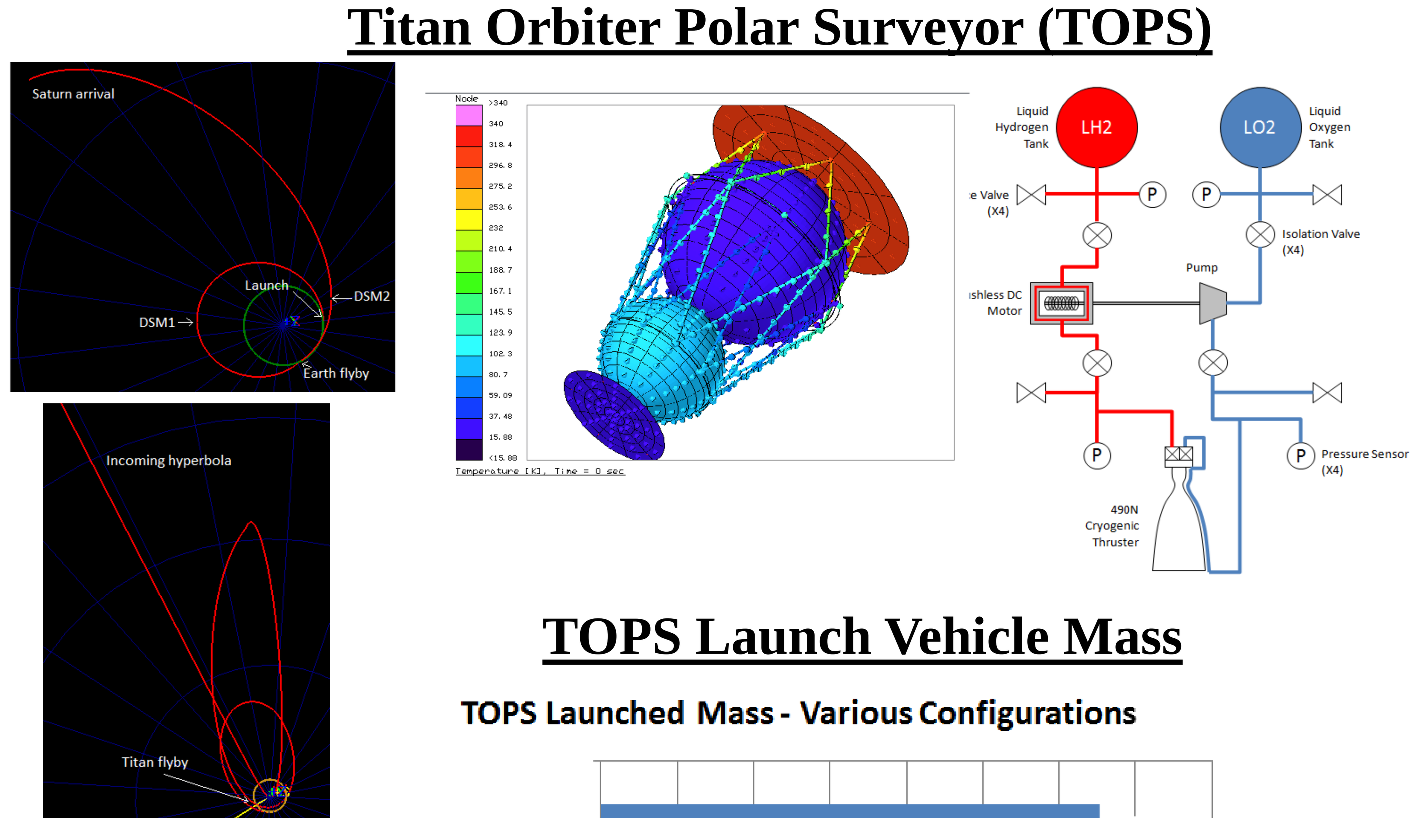
Motivation

- Liquid Hydrogen (LH2) and Liquid Oxygen (LO2) provide the highest specific impulse of any practical chemical propulsion system. → Highest payload mass fraction.
- NASA is working on several passive, active, and fluid conditioning strategies for long duration in-space storage of cryogenic propellants.
- Subcooling liquid hydrogen prior to launch will triple the in-space vent-free hold time without adding any significant launched mass.
- Mission Design Laboratory (MDL) study of a representative mission to Titan: Titan Orbiter Polar Surveyor (TOPS).
- TRL Increase in Launchpad Cryogen Subcooling Heat Exchanger Hardware.

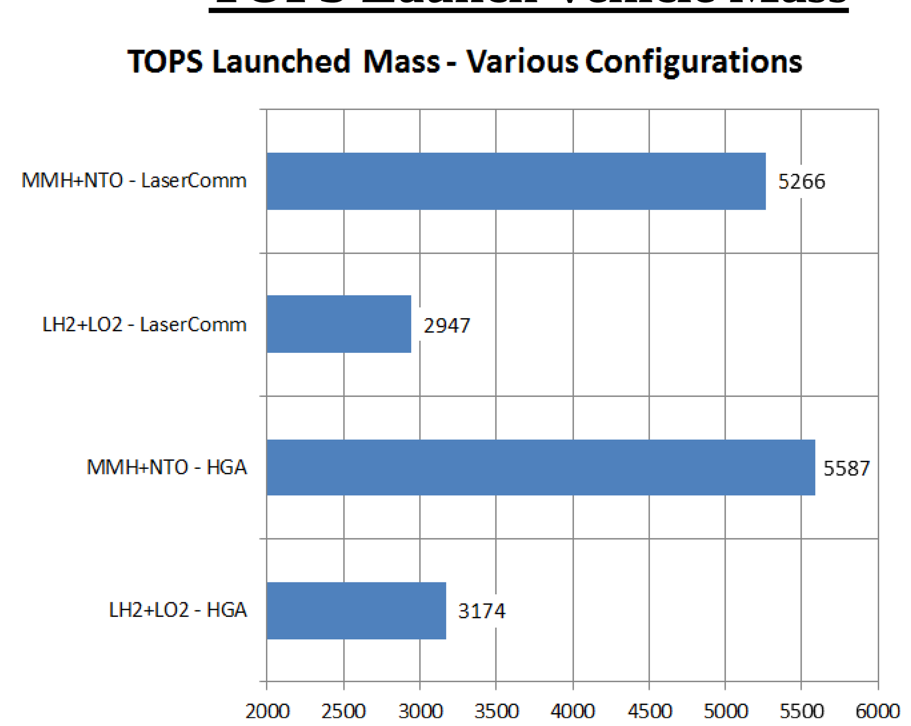
Thermodynamics



Titan Orbiter Polar Surveyor (TOPS)



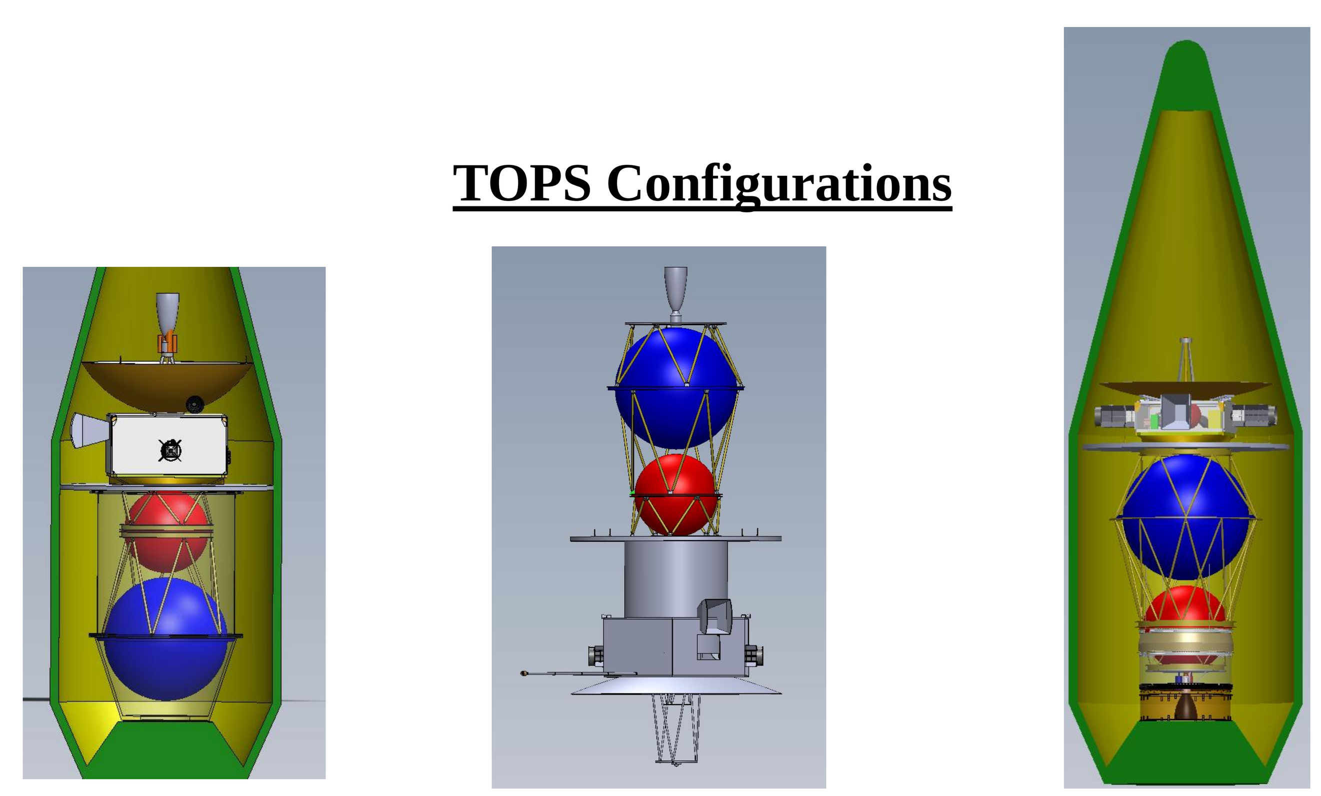
TOPS Launch Vehicle Mass



TOPS Design Study Results

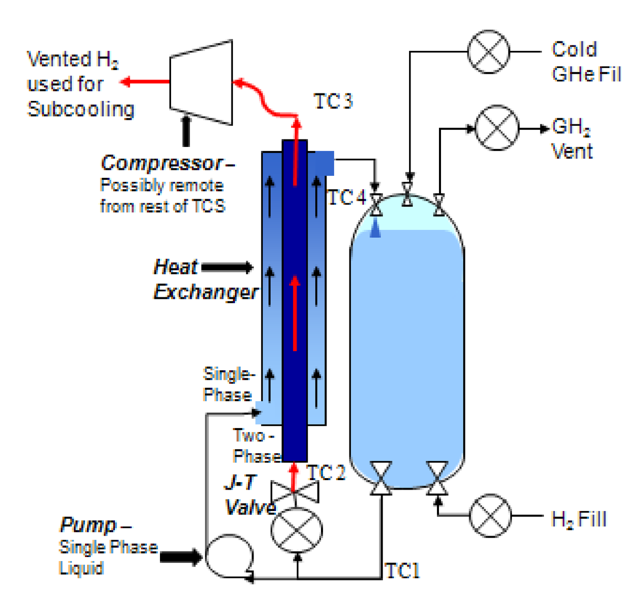
- TOPS that is propelled by LH2+LO2 saves 43% in launched mass over TOPS that is propelled by MMH+NTO
- TOPS (with the 25% dry mass contingency) can be launched on an Atlas V 551 with a 8% launch mass margin.
- This mission does not close on any Atlas V vehicle if a standard hypergolic propulsion option is used.
- A LH2+LO2 cryogenic propelled TOPS mission could fit comfortably as a New Frontiers mission.
- Confirmed the basic viability and value of the LH2+LO2 cryo propulsion system.
- Provided a much better understanding of how to incorporate this kind of LH2+LO2 cryo propulsion into an actual mission.
- Generated a number of promising approaches for how the cryo propulsion could be further improved in terms of I_{sp}, mass, envelope, thermal control, and required electrical power.
- Efforts are underway to further reduce the TOPS expected dry mass to fit in even smaller launch vehicles without science reduction.

TOPS Configurations

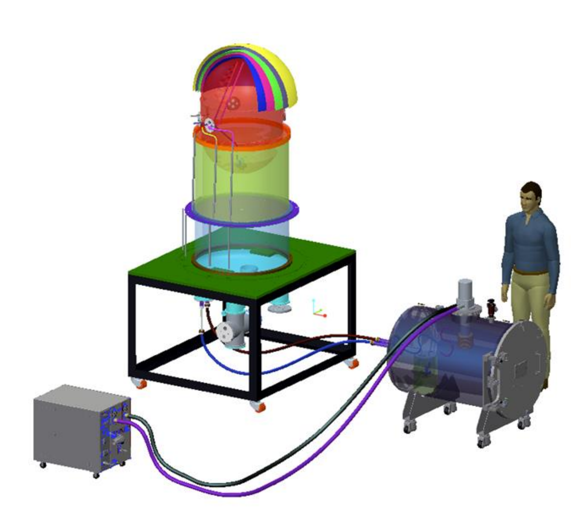


Design 1 *Design 2* *Design 3*

Subcooling Systems



Launch Pad Ground Support Thermodynamic Cryogen Subcooler

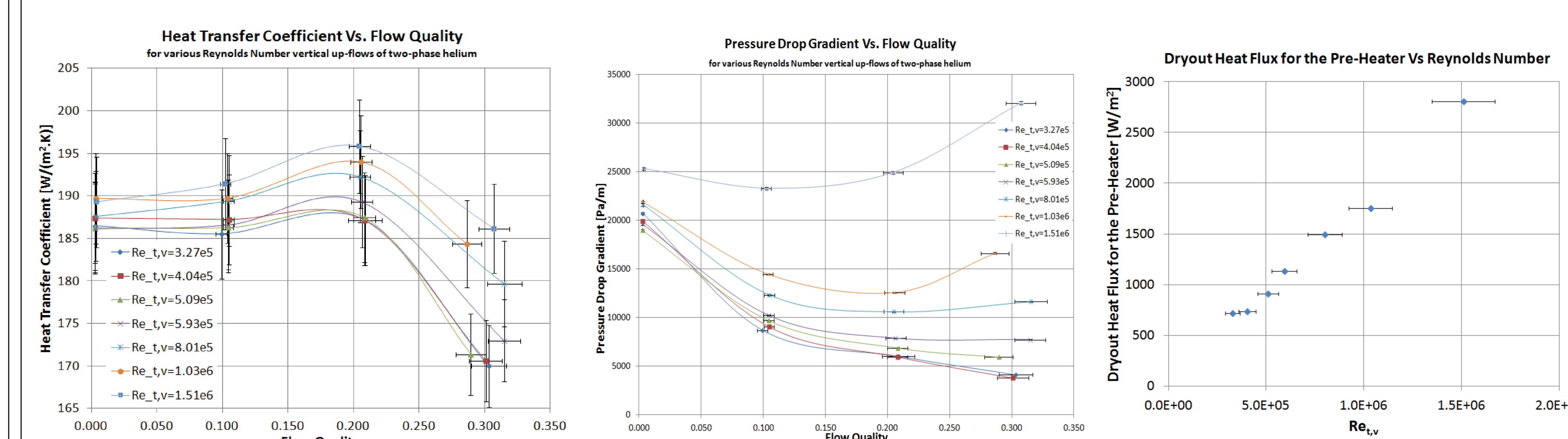


Launch Pad Ground Support Cryocooler

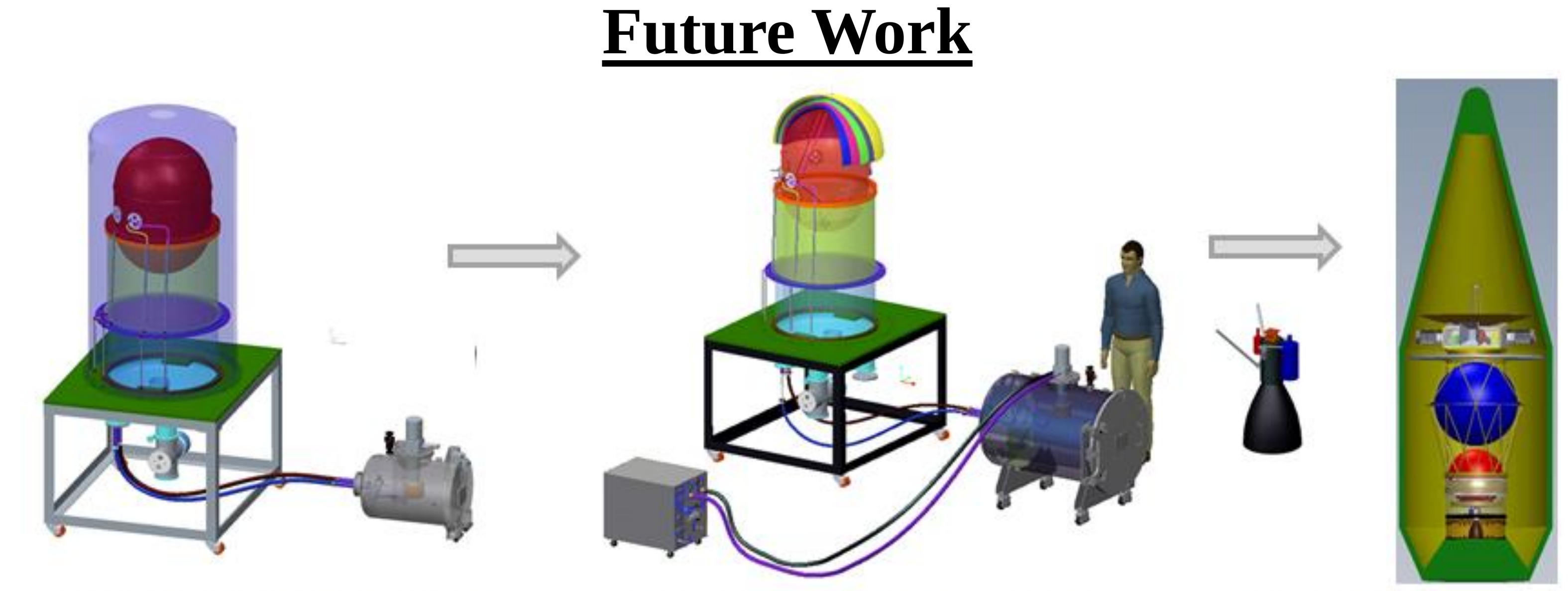
Subcooling Heat Exchanger Development

Experiment Results

Data used to design Subcooling Hardware



Future Work



- LH2+LO2 propulsion system for planetary science missions will significantly enable or enhance many planetary science missions.
- Opens up new opportunities to explore outer planets and their moons by orbiting, landing and/or sample return, potentially without the necessity of proper planetary alignments for gravity assists.
- Increased science in the near term as well as providing a cost-effective, safe and clean technique for exploration of our solar system.

Acknowledgements:
This study was made possible by the GSFC FY 2013 + 2014 IRAD
Contact:
shuvo.mustafi@nasa.gov
301-286-7436