

SPACE TRANSFER
VEHICLE CONCEPTS AND
REQUIREMENTS
NAS8-37856

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VEHICLE CONCEPTS AND REQUIREMENTS.
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FOREWORD

This report, prepared by Martin Marietta Corporation, is submitted to George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC), Alabama, in response to the DR-5 requirements of contract NAS8-37856, Space Transfer Vehicle Concept and Requirements. It is the DR-5 identified in Data Procurement Document No. 709.

APPENDIX A

90-DAY STUDY CONCEPT DEFINITION

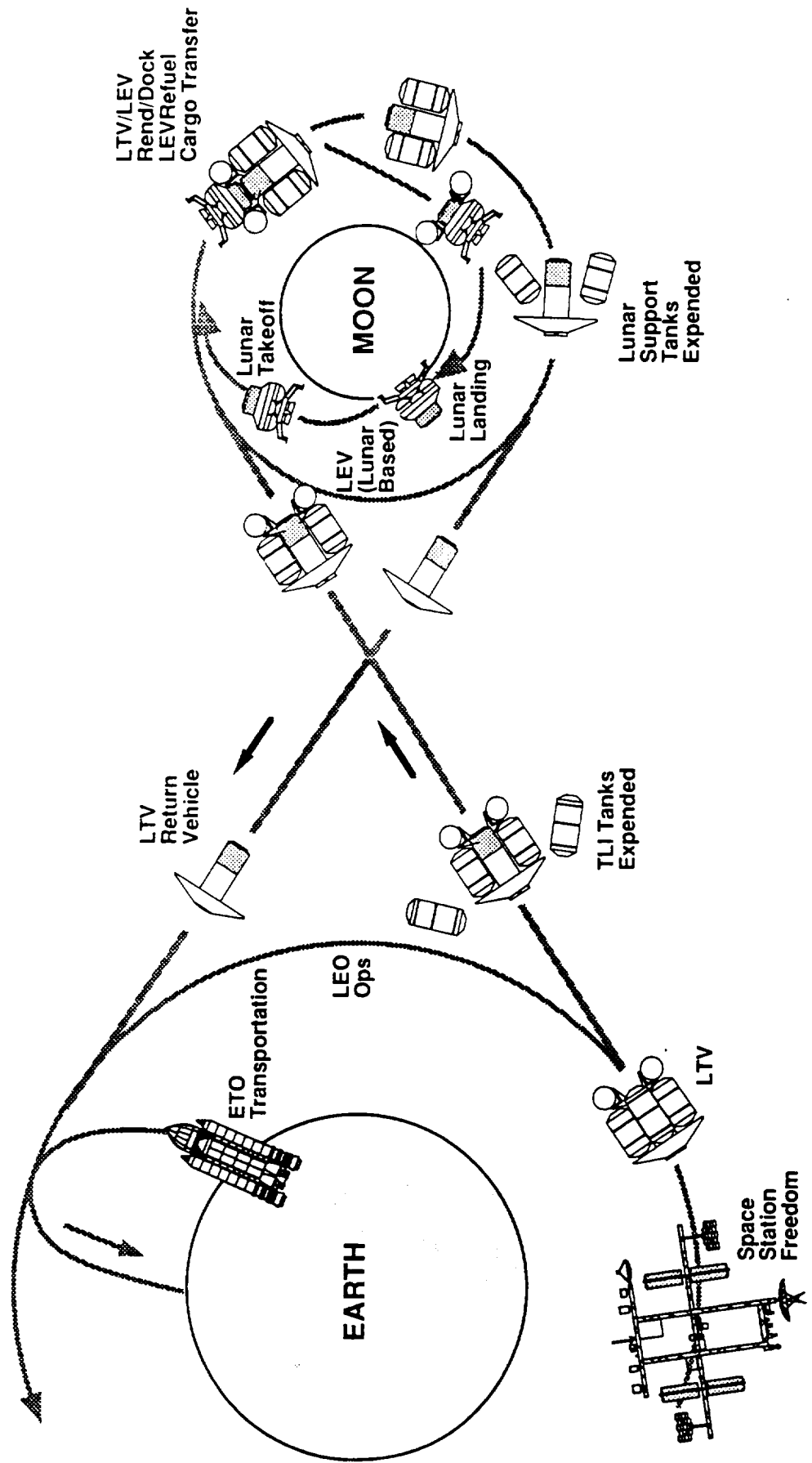
This appendix describes the work that was performed to define the Lunar transfer vehicle and Lunar excursion vehicle which were part of the "Report of the 90-Day Study on Human Exploration of the Moon and Mars." A detailed concept definition of both vehicles including overall dimensions, mass properties, subsystem definition, and operational flight sequences is contained herein. These data were presented at Interim Review #1 in December 1989.

1.0 MISSION SCENARIO

The steady-state Lunar mission scenario for the 90-day study is depicted in Figure 1.0-1. In this scenario, two separate vehicles, a Lunar transfer vehicle (LTV) and a Lunar excursion vehicle (LEV) are utilized to deliver cargo and crew to the Lunar surface. In the steady-state scenario shown, propellant is delivered to Space Station Freedom using the Earth to Orbit (ETO) Transportation System. After undergoing any required refurbishment and attachment of propellant tanks delivered from Earth, the LTV leaves Space Station Freedom with crew and/or cargo. The translunar injection (TLI) tanks are expended after the TLI burn. The LTV then performs a Lunar orbit insertion (LOI) burn. Once the LTV is in low Lunar orbit (LLO), the LEV ascends from the Lunar surface for rendezvous and docking with the LTV. After completing the docking maneuver, crew and/or cargo along with propellant is transferred to the LEV from the LTV. Once the LEV is fueled and has its crew and cargo, the vehicles separate and the LEV prepares for descent to the Lunar surface. The LTV propellant tanks for supplying fuel to the LEV are then expended and the LTV prepares for return to Space Station Freedom. The LTV engines are retracted, doors in the aerobrake are closed, and the LTV performs a transearth injection (TEI) burn. After the aeropass maneuver, the LTV performs a rendezvous maneuver with Space Station Freedom. The LEV remains on the Lunar surface until the LTV returns months later.

2.0 LTV/LEV CONCEPT DEFINITION

Figure 1.0-1 Lunar Mission Scenario - Steady State



The LTV/LEV stacked configuration as shown in Figure 2.0-1 is approximately 23 m in total length. The configuration consists of the LTV and the LEV along with their respective crew cabs and cargo. The LTV is a stage and a half concept with 4 expendable drop tanks. There are two separate crew cabs, one on the LTV and one on the LEV. Cargo along with propellant must be transferred from the LTV to the LEV.

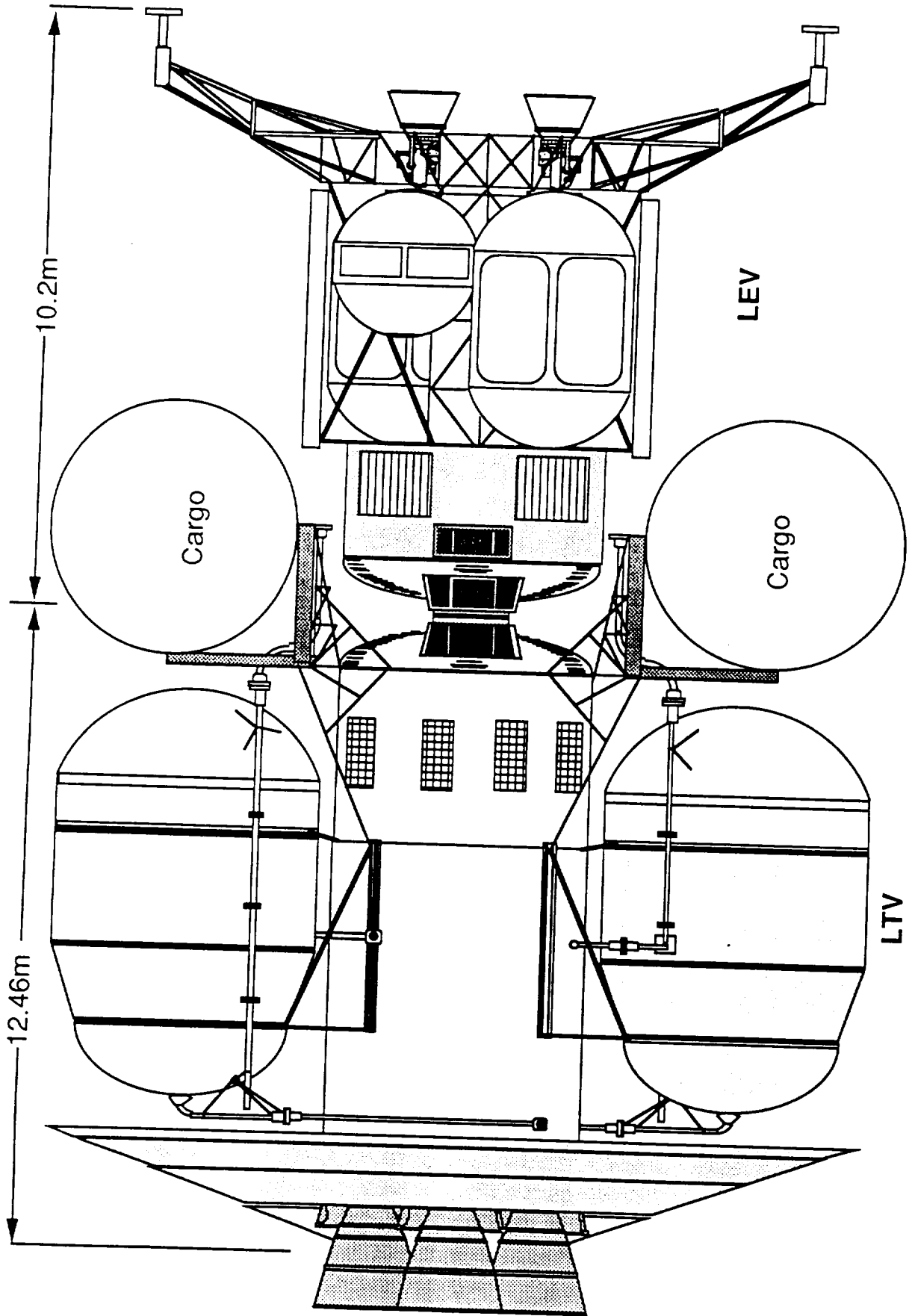
2.1 LTV CONFIGURATION

The basic LTV configuration shown in Figure 2.1-1 consists of a rigid 13.7 m aerobrake and a core vehicle that consists of a propulsion module and a lunar transit crew cab. Drop tank attach structure and feedlines are mounted to the core vehicle.

The aerobrake as shown in Figure 2.1-2 is a 13.7 m (45 ft) diameter rigid structure composed of composite materials and covered with advanced Shuttle-type thermal protection system tiles. A 7.6 m (25 ft) preassembled core with the engine nozzle doors, mechanisms, and tiles installed is delivered to orbit attached to the LTV. The outside periphery of the aerobrake (eight equal segments) is assembled at Space Station Freedom. The aerodynamic pressure environment, TPS (FRCI-12) thicknesses, and weight summary for the aerobrake are shown. The TPS for the aerobrake is tailored into four bands corresponding to the pressure and aeroheating regions. Total dry weight for the aerobrake is slightly over 2 t.

The core vehicle illustrated in Figure 2.1-3 is an integrated structure which includes the propulsion module, the transit crew cab, and the aerobrake attachment structure. The core is an integrated structure to reduce on orbit assembly times and structural weight. The basic core structure consists of a composite shell of graphite/epoxy with eight (8) longerons designed to transfer and distribute engine thrust loads and TLI and LLO tank loads. The longerons are equally spaced at 45° around the core. The engines are mounted on a set of crossbeams which intersect the shell (and longerons) at 0, 90, 180, and 270°. Auxiliary support/stabilizing beams run from each side of the engine mount beams to the other 45° spaced longerons. The aerobrake support is a trussed structure. The crew cab is built into the basic core unit but can be removed and replaced with a skirt of equal structural support. Ring frames are spaced at major interface locations to support drop tank and cargo attachment, with intermediate stiffening rings spaced as required to maintain structural rigidity along the core shell.

Figure 2.0-1 LTV/LEV Configuration



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Figure 2.1-1 LTV Core Configuration

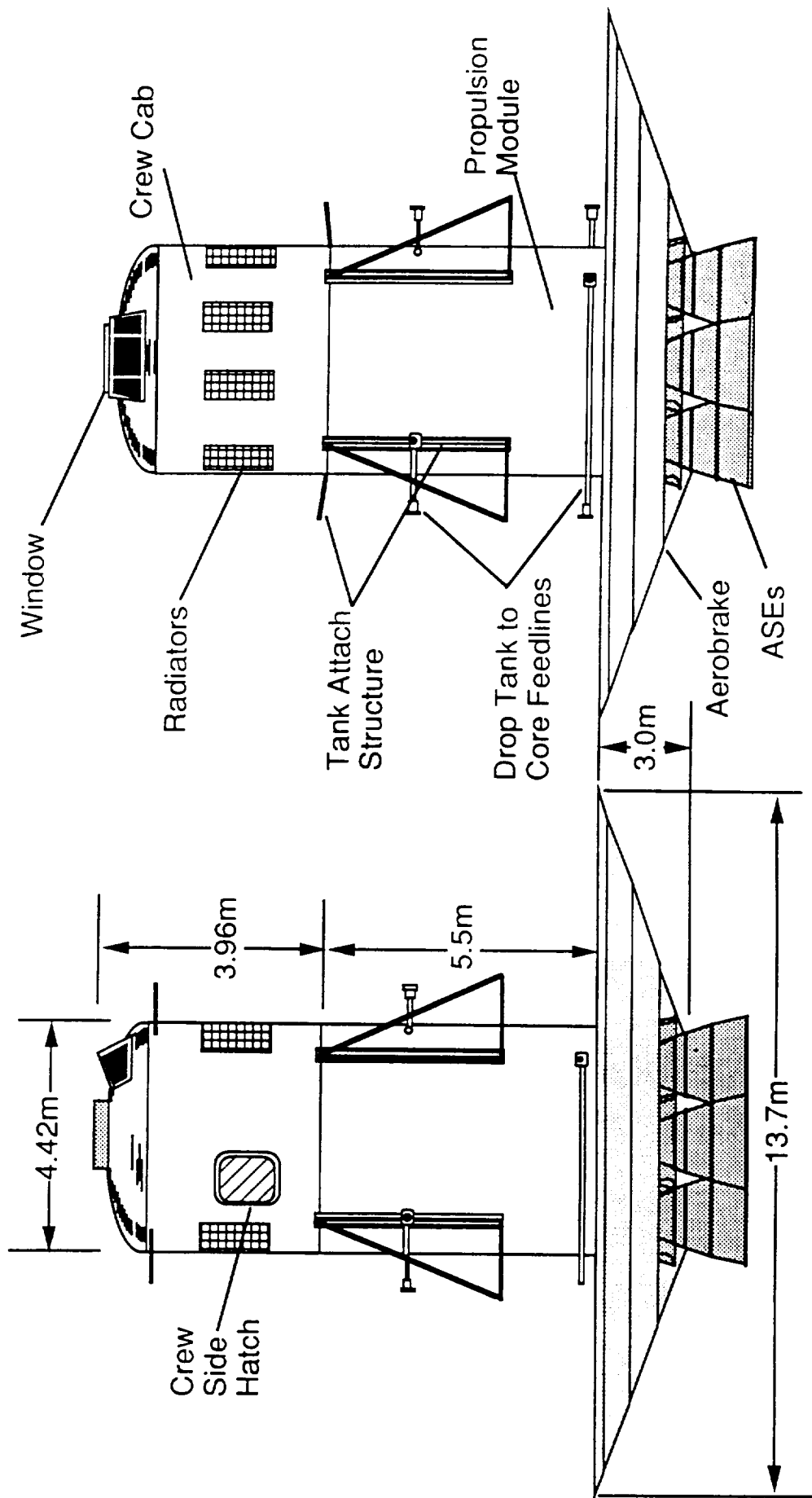
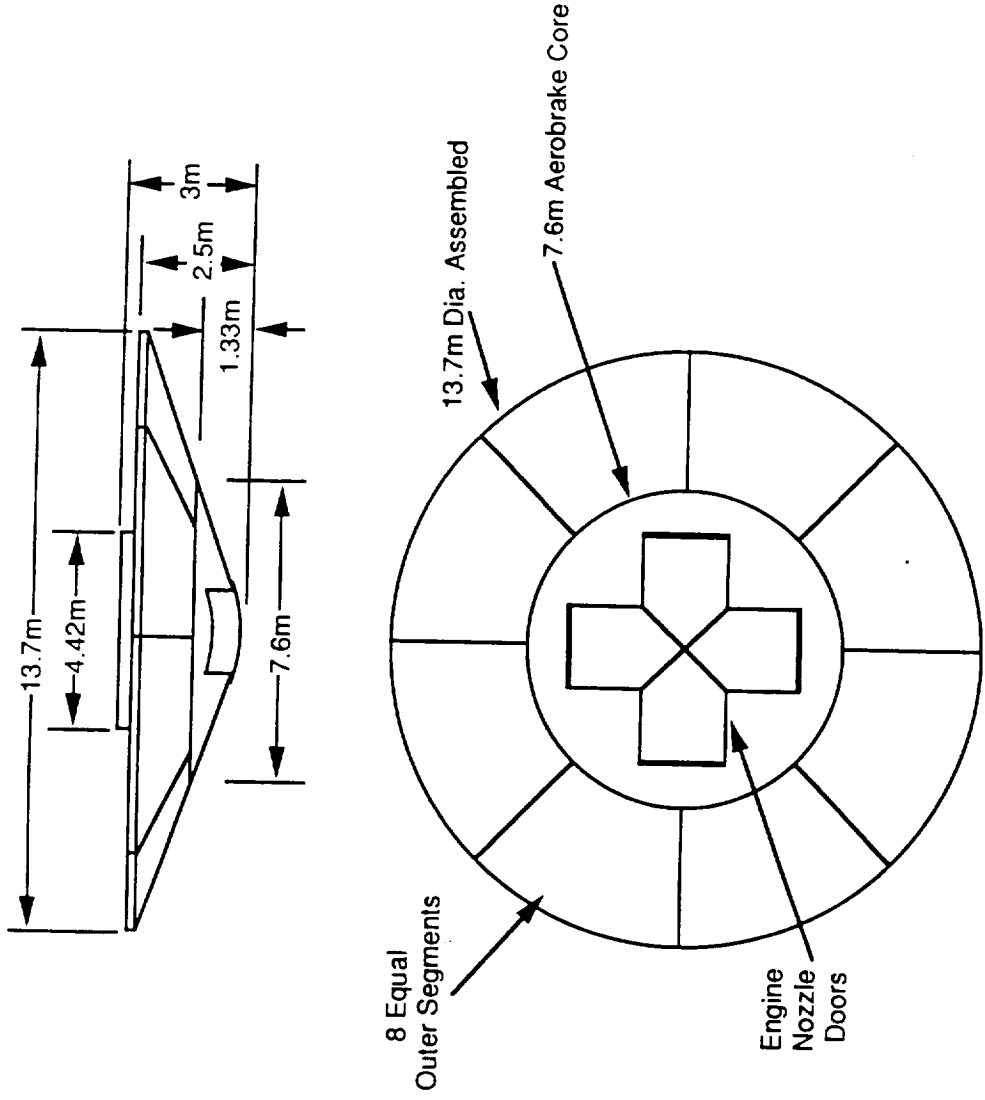


Figure 2.1-2 Aerobrake Overview

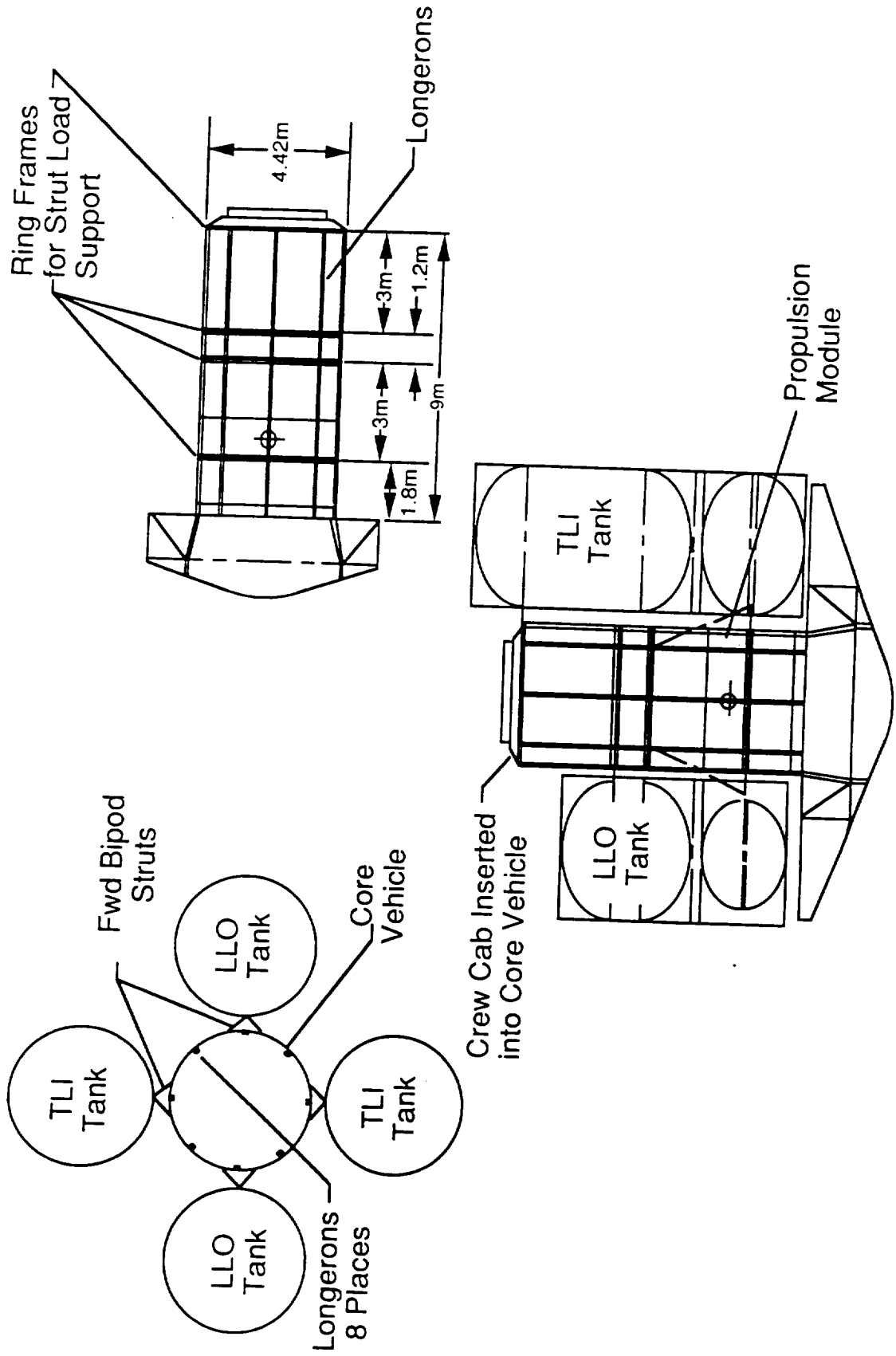


Weight Summary (t)	
Ribs & Struts	.59
Honeycomb	.66
TPS	.46
Mechanism	.11
Contingency	.27
Total	2.08

Pressure Distribution	
r = 0	134 psf
r = 11.1'	121 psf
r = 16.5'	107 psf
r = 20.6'	94 psf
r = 22.5'	87 psf

TPS Distribution (FRCI-12)	
r = 0 to 11.1'	.75"
r = 11.1' to 16.5'	.65"
r = 16.5' to 20.6'	.55"
r = 20.6' to 22.5'	.45"

Figure 2.1-3 Core Vehicle



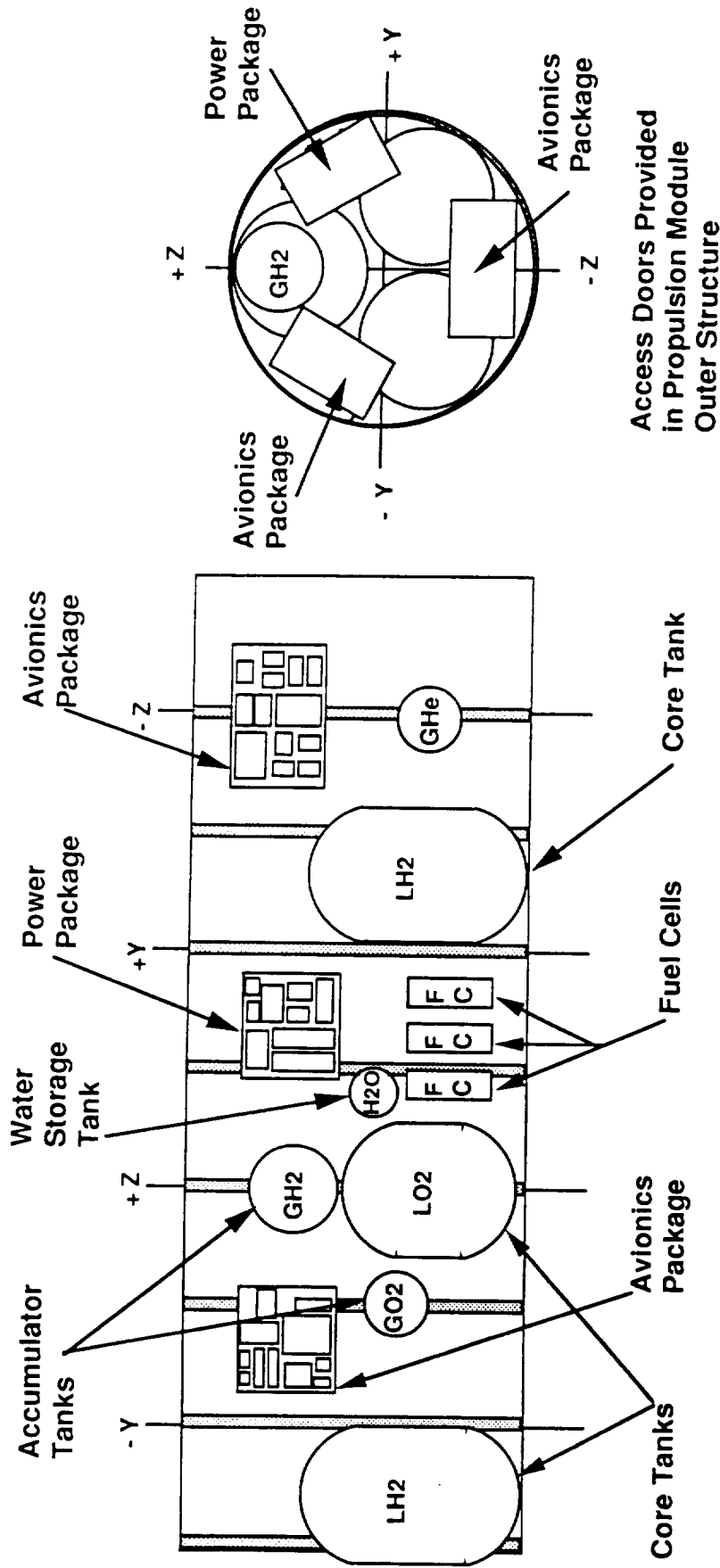
The core propulsion module, approximately 5.5 meters in length and 4.42 meters in diameter, includes core propellant tanks, plumbing, other subsystem equipment, and 4 advanced space engines (20,000 lbs thrust each). The three core propellant tanks (1 LO₂ and 2 LH₂) contain approximately 7 t of propellant. The 2 LO₂ tanks are 1.9 m in diameter and 2.46 m in length. The LH₂ tank is the same diameter but 3.15 m in length. The relative location for the various LTV subsystems are shown in Figure 2.1-4. The avionics is packaged in two avionics bays and electrical distribution is located above the fuel cells. The accumulator tanks for GH₂ and GO₂ are located near the LO₂ tank. LN₂ for crew ECLSS support is contained inside the crew cab. Access doors are provided in the core vehicle outer structure to allow for repairs and maintenance of equipment.

Figure 2.1-5 shows the TLI tanks with their LH₂ and LO₂ feedline connections mounted to the LTV core vehicle. The LLO tanks are mounted in a similar manner. This plan view indicates the position of the drop tanks around the core vehicle. Each TLI tank is 10.4 m long by 4.42 m in diameter and contains separate oxygen and hydrogen tanks connected by an intertank. Total propellant capacity of each TLI tank is 44.6 t. The two TLI tanks are expended after the TLI burn on the way to the moon. Each LLO tank is about 7 m in length and 4.42 m in diameter and contains separate oxygen and hydrogen tanks. Total propellant capacity of each LLO tank is 22.3 t. The LLO tanks are expended after rendezvous/docking with the LEV and transferring propellant in LLO. Both the TLI and LLO tanks are delivered to Space Station Freedom for each mission using expendable ETO transportation.

The lunar transit crew cab, approximately 4 meters long and 4.42 meters in diameter, contains a side hatch for alternate crew egress/ingress as well as a standard Space Station Freedom berthing ring for attachment to Station. A window on the top of the crew cab allows viewing of the rendezvous/docking procedure while radiators provide thermal heat rejection.

Cargo is attached to the LTV as shown in Figure 2.1-6 utilizing the cargo support racks mounted above the LLO tanks. Also shown is the propellant transfer lines used for transferring propellant from the LTV to the LEV. Details of the cargo and propellant transfer will be discussed in a later section of this document. Preliminary mass properties of the LTV are shown. The total dry weight of the vehicle is slightly over 22 t with the crew module and drop tanks making up the majority of the weight.

Figure 2.1-4 Equipment Layout in Propulsion Module



Interfaces to Crew Cab

- Power
- Avionics
- Water
- Oxygen Supply Line

Figure 2.1-5 LTV Tank Configuration

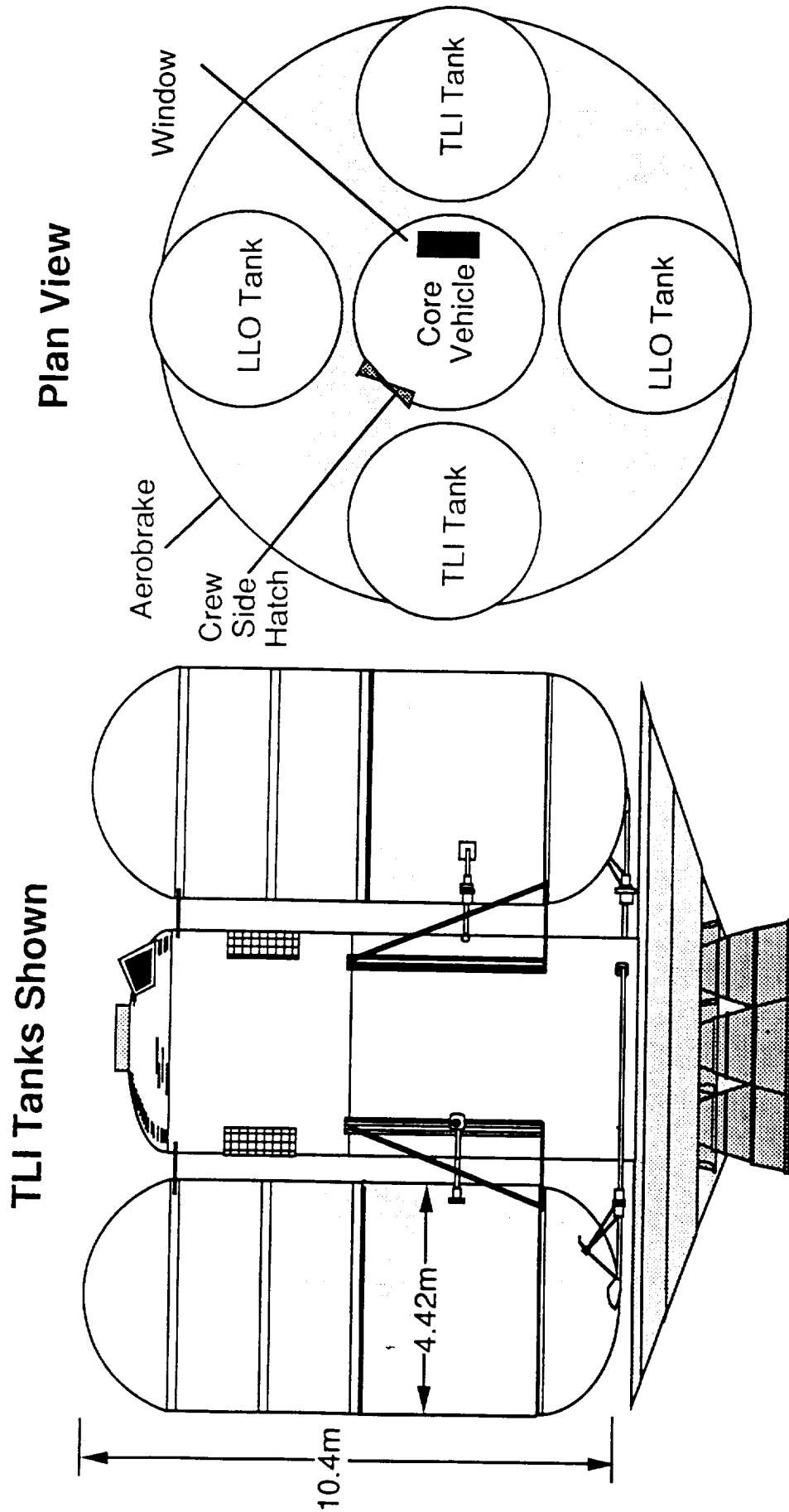
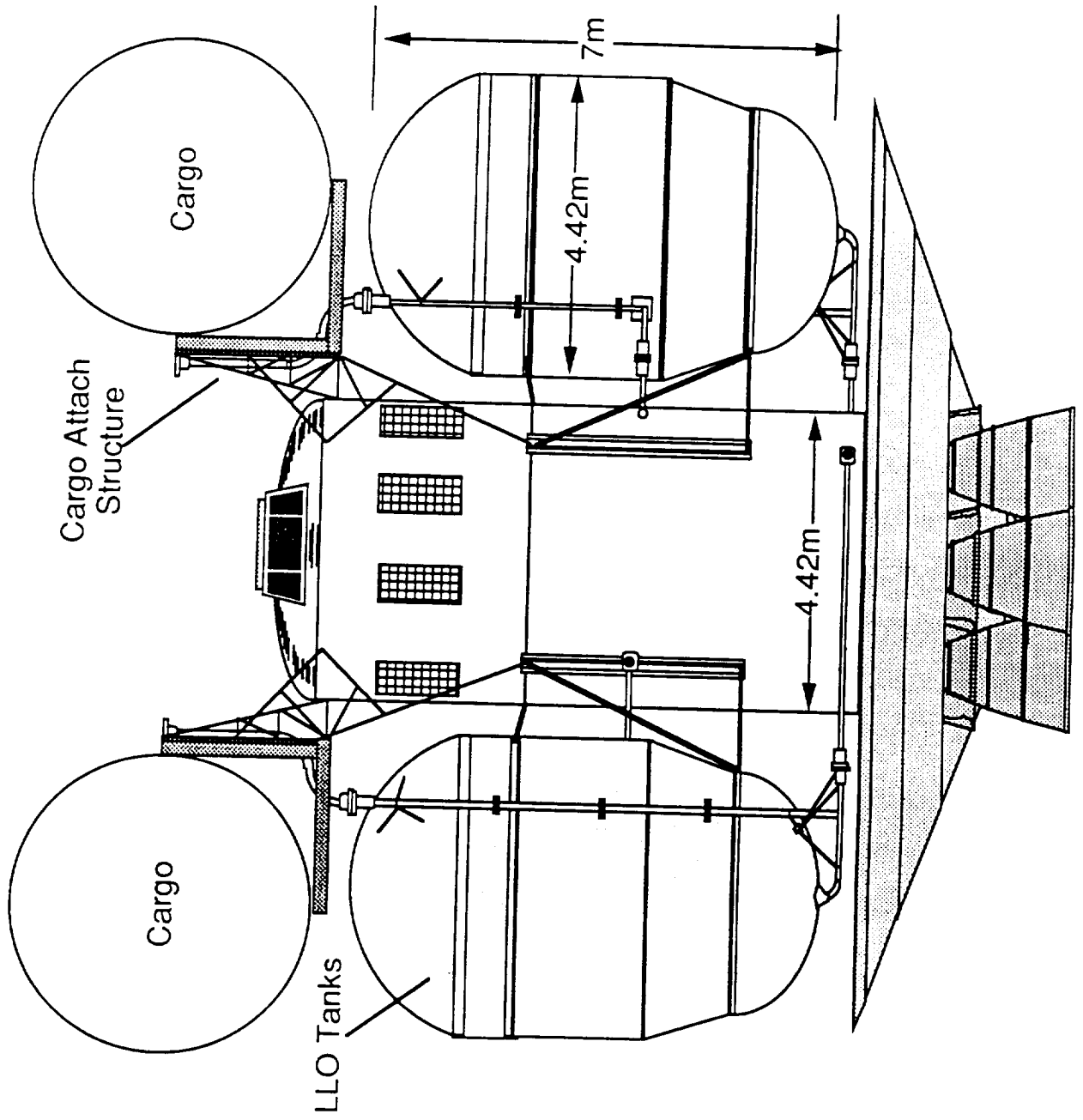


Figure 2.1-6 LTV Configuration with Cargo



Mass Properties Summary (t)	
Structure	1.00
Drop Tanks	6.50
Core Propulsion	.97
Main Engines	1.24
RCS	.14
GN&C	.12
C&DM	.26
Power	.45
Thermal Control	.15
Aerobrake	1.81
Crew Module	6.63
Contingency	2.89
Total Dry Weight	22.16

The LTV return configuration is depicted in Figure 2.1-7. The LTV is shown just before the aeropass maneuver begins. The 4 engine nozzles have been retracted and the aerobrake doors have been closed and sealed. The doors will remain closed until the vehicle has returned to Space Station Freedom. 15% of the propellant in the propulsion module core tanks remain for RCS maneuvers around Space Station Freedom. The aerobrake is sized for a 10° angle of attack and 20° wake angle. The cg of the vehicle during the aeropass maneuver is situated inside the propulsion module.

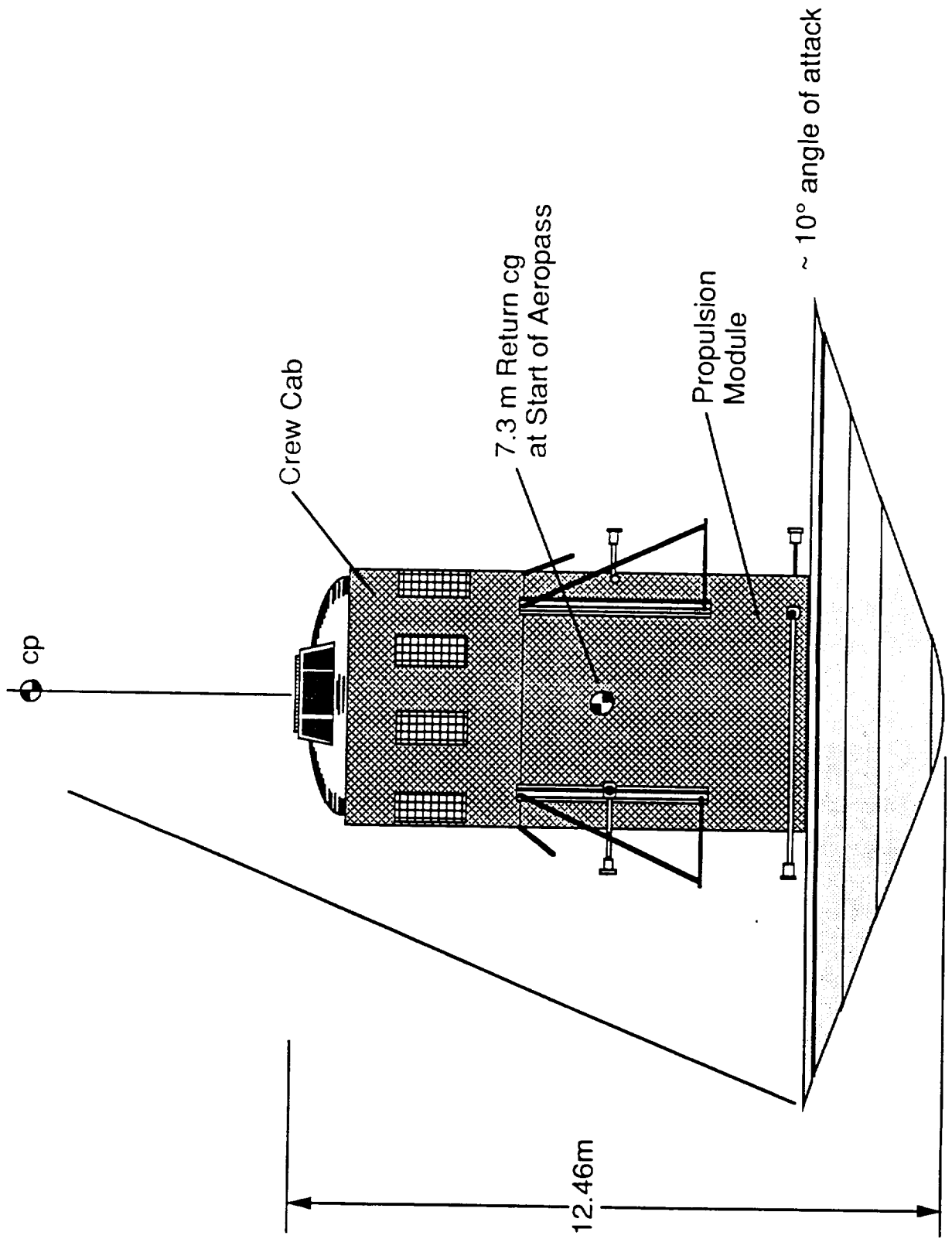
2.2 LEV CONFIGURATION

Side views of the LEV configuration are shown in Figure 2.2-1. The LEV consist of four advanced space engines, 4 landing legs, propellant tanks and support structure, subsystem equipment, the lunar crew cab, and the cargo transfer structure. The overall dimensions are 11.8 m from landing leg to landing leg and 10.2 m from the lunar surface to the top of the crew cab.

The lunar crew cab is 2.9 m high by 4.42 m in diameter. The lunar crew cab is smaller than the transit cab due to the limited stay in the lunar cab, only during the short descent/ascent to/from the lunar surface and for limited hours on the lunar surface. A window located in the top of the crew cab provides viewing for rendezvous/docking with the LTV and a side window provides viewing for landing operations on the lunar surface. Real time fiber optic imaging may be required to alleviate the problem of large cargo blocking the field of view of the landing legs. A crew side hatch provides egress/ingress on the lunar surface and radiators provide thermal heat rejection.

The core of the LEV contains subsystem equipment along with four propellant tanks (2 LO2 and 2 LH2) that hold 22.4 t of propellant. The LO2 tanks are almost spherical, 2.4 m by 2.5 m. The LH2 tanks are 2.8 m in diameter and 4.6 m long. Since propellant is transferred from the LTV, these four tanks are not structurally designed for wet launch but they do have multi-layer insulation for orbital boiloff reduction. The four ASEs (20,000 lbs thrust each) have no nozzle extensions and are approximately 1.3 m from the lunar surface after landing. The cargo transfer structure is located on either side of the core tanks and allows the cargo to be lowered directly to the lunar surface.

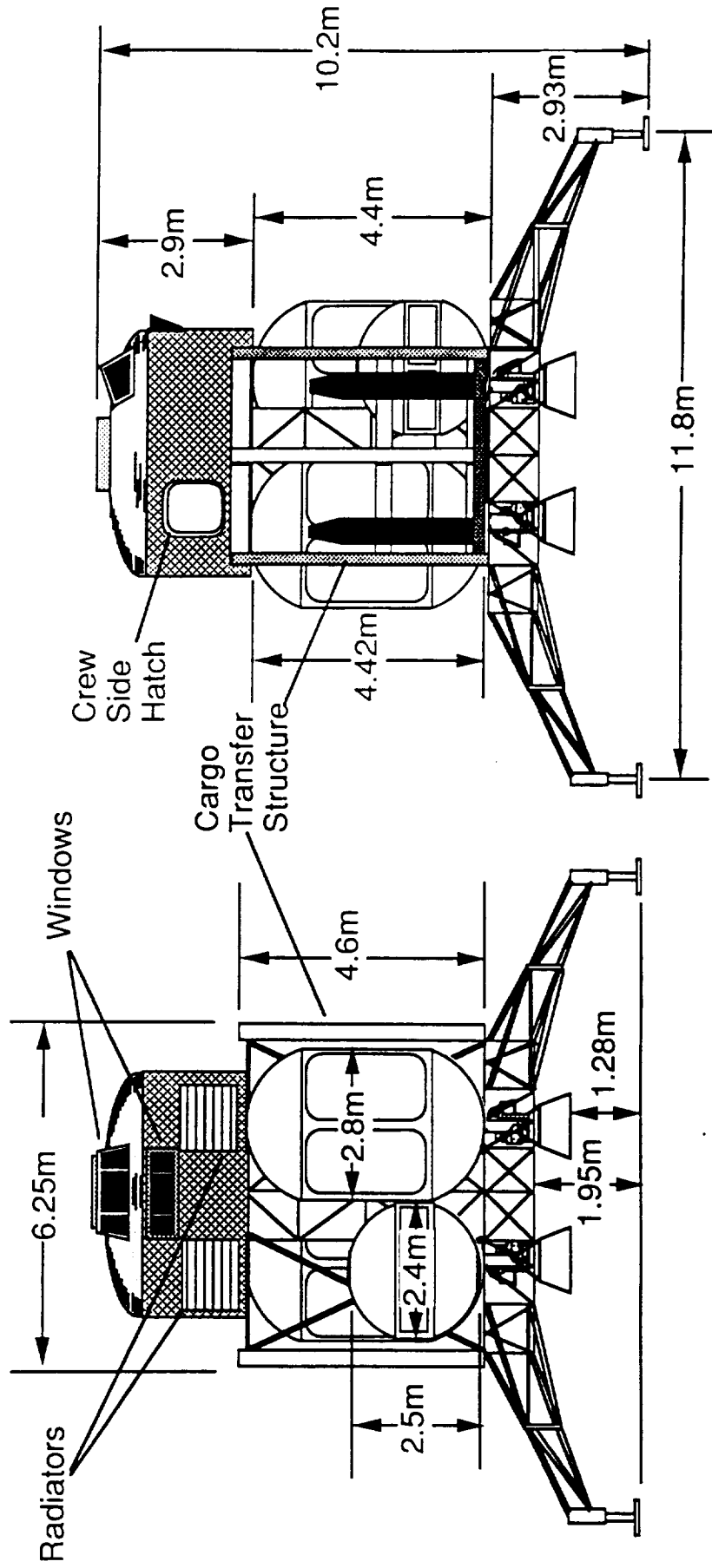
Figure 2.1-7 LTV Return Configuration



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Figure 2.2-1 LEV Configuration

Side Views



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Figure 2.2-2 shows a plan view of the LEV, the opposite side view of the LEV, and a preliminary mass properties summary of the vehicle. The position of the crew cab and windows, propellant tanks, and cargo mechanism is shown along with the 16.8 m diagonal spacing between the landing legs. Total dry weight of the LEV is about 9.2 t with the crew cab about one third of the total dry weight. The LEV configuration with cargo is illustrated in Figure 2.2-3. The chart illustrates how the cargo is attached to the cargo transfer mechanism and can be lowered directly to the lunar surface between the landing legs for cargo less than 6.1 m in total length.

2.3 SUBSYSTEM DEFINITION

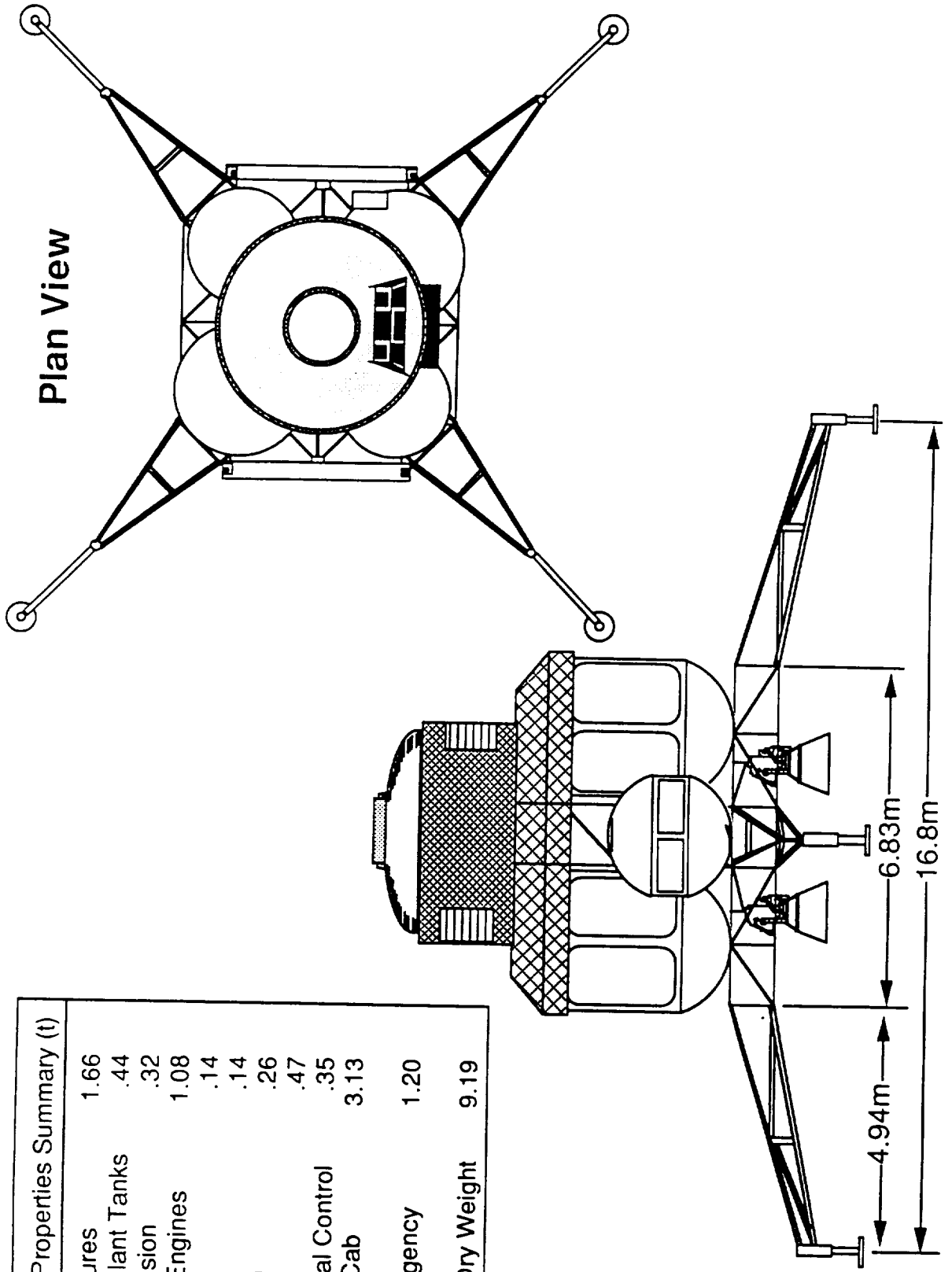
2.3.1 Aerobrake

A detailed view of the aerobrake is shown in Figure 2.3.1-1. The aerobrake is a rigid spherical sector-truncated cone composed of composite graphite/polyimide structure and honeycomb panels and covered with advanced Shuttle-type thermal protection system tiles (FRCI-12). The honeycomb outer panels are foam with aluminum facesheets (4 layers of .005 inch). The thin shell surface is supported by radial ribs that extend outward from a 7.6 m (25 ft) diameter central spherical core to a 13.7 m (45 ft) peripheral ring. Radial ribs are spaced at the panel interfaces and at the center of each outer panel. Circumferential stiffening rings are placed at the 7.6 m diameter and at the 13.7 m diameter locations. 16 support struts that extend from the core to the outer panels (2 per panel) also provide additional support. An isometric view of the aerobrake structure is shown in Figure 2.3.1-2. The 16 radial ribs, the 2 circumferential stiffening rings, and the 16 support struts are shown along with the core support structure and engine support structure.

Four, five-sided, pentagon-shaped doors as illustrated in Figure 2.3.1-3 provide openings for the 72" engine bells/nozzles plus clearance and misalignment tolerances. The doors open toward the outside of the aerobrake and remain open during all but the final aeropass operations. To open, the doors translate slightly outward (straight up motion) before being rotated about a hinged interface to preclude interference with the aerobrake TPS. Small motors designed to be fail-op, fail-op, fail-safe are used to drive the translation and hinge mechanisms. Operations are reversed for closure. The pentagon shape allows the doors to be supported by an aerobrake cap member running crosswise between the engines. Each door also contains a locking mechanism which fastens the door to the aerobrake cap member to preclude any tendency of the door to open

Figure 2.2-2 LEV Configuration

Mass Properties Summary (t)	
Structures	1.66
Propellant Tanks	.44
Propulsion	.32
Main Engines	1.08
RCS	.14
GN&C	.14
C&DM	.26
Power	.47
Thermal Control	.35
Crew Cab	3.13
Contingency	1.20
Total Dry Weight	9.19



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Figure 2.2-3 LEV Configuration with Cargo

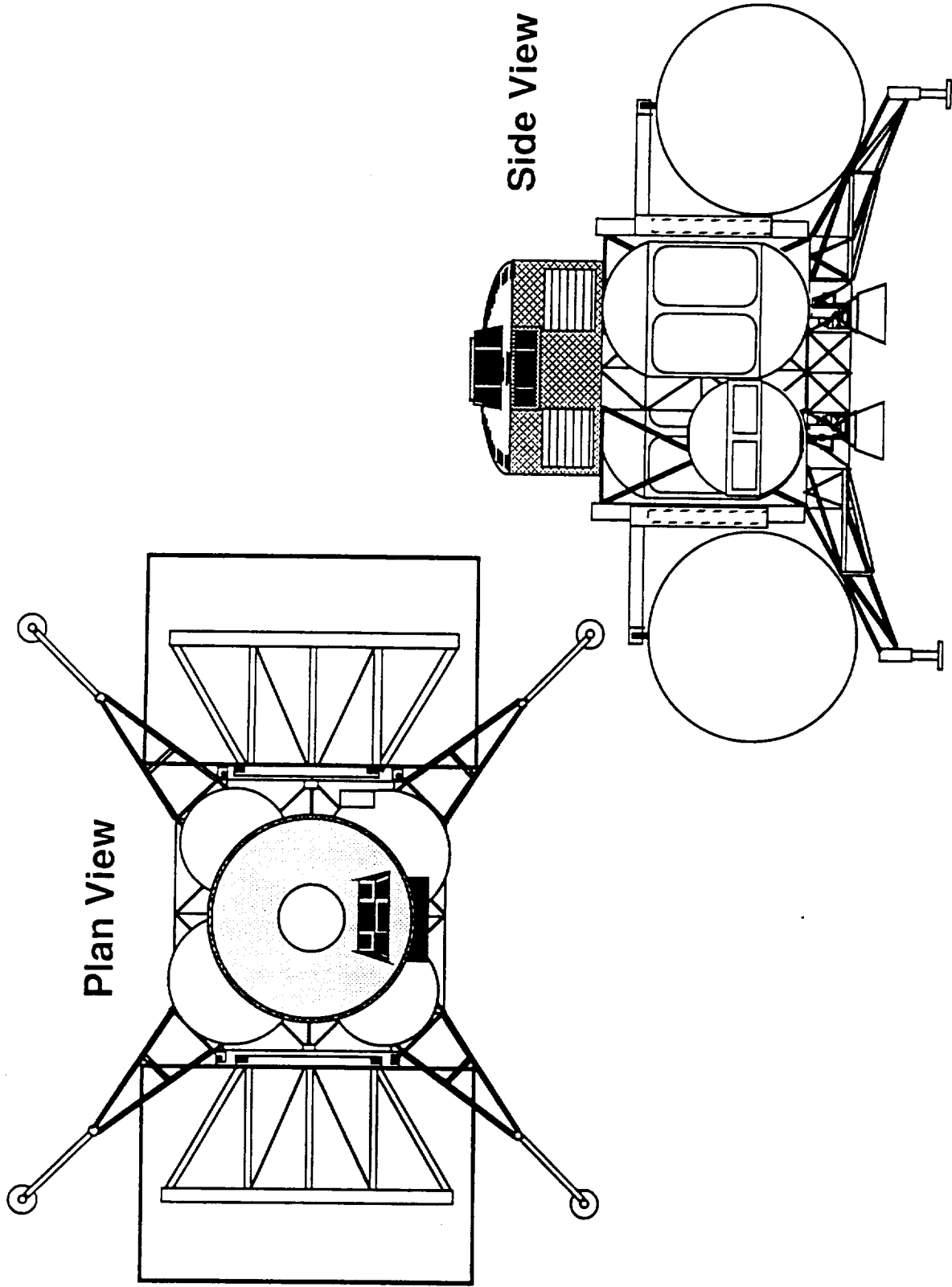
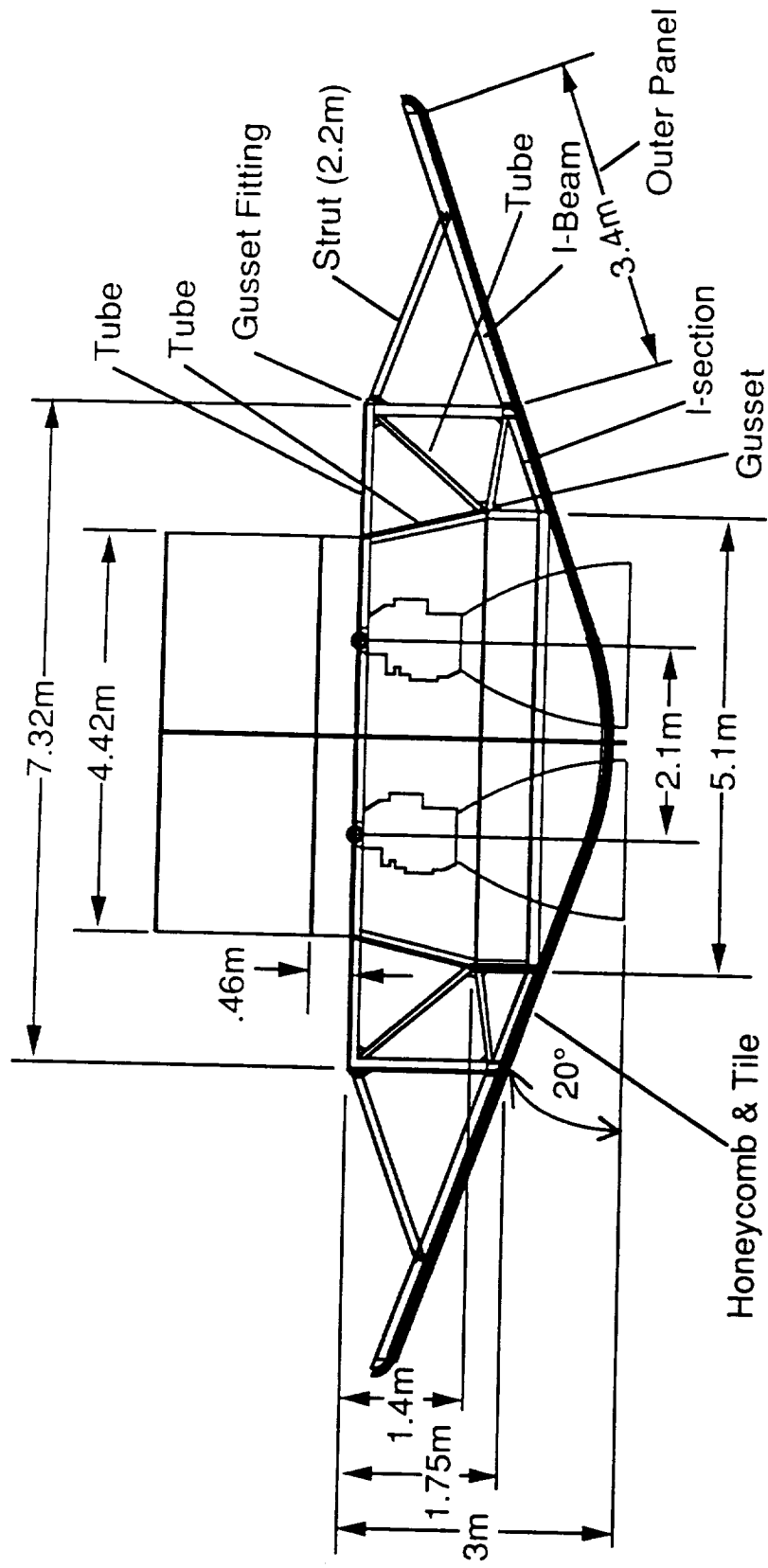
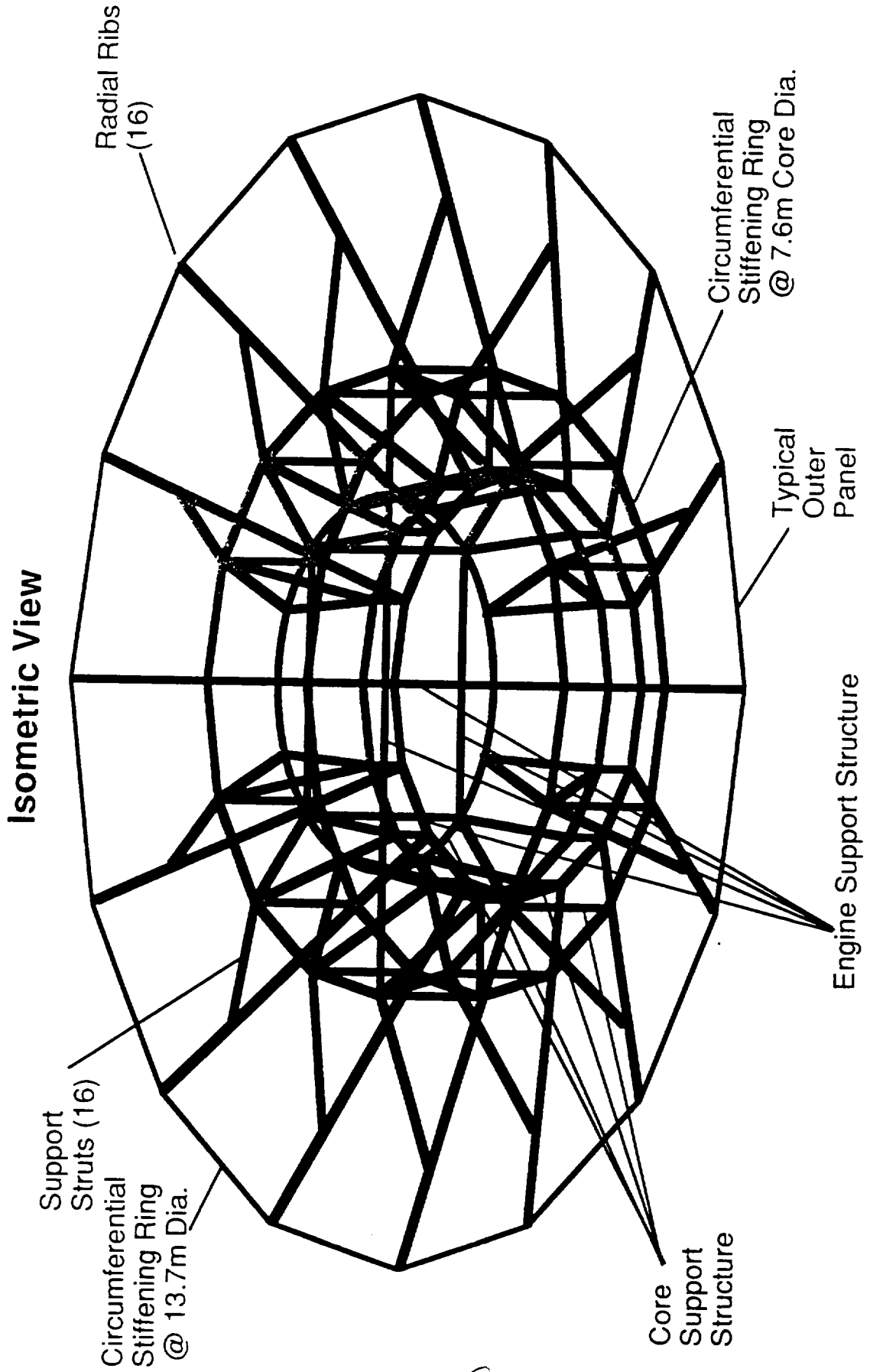


Figure 2.3.1-1 Aerobrake Details



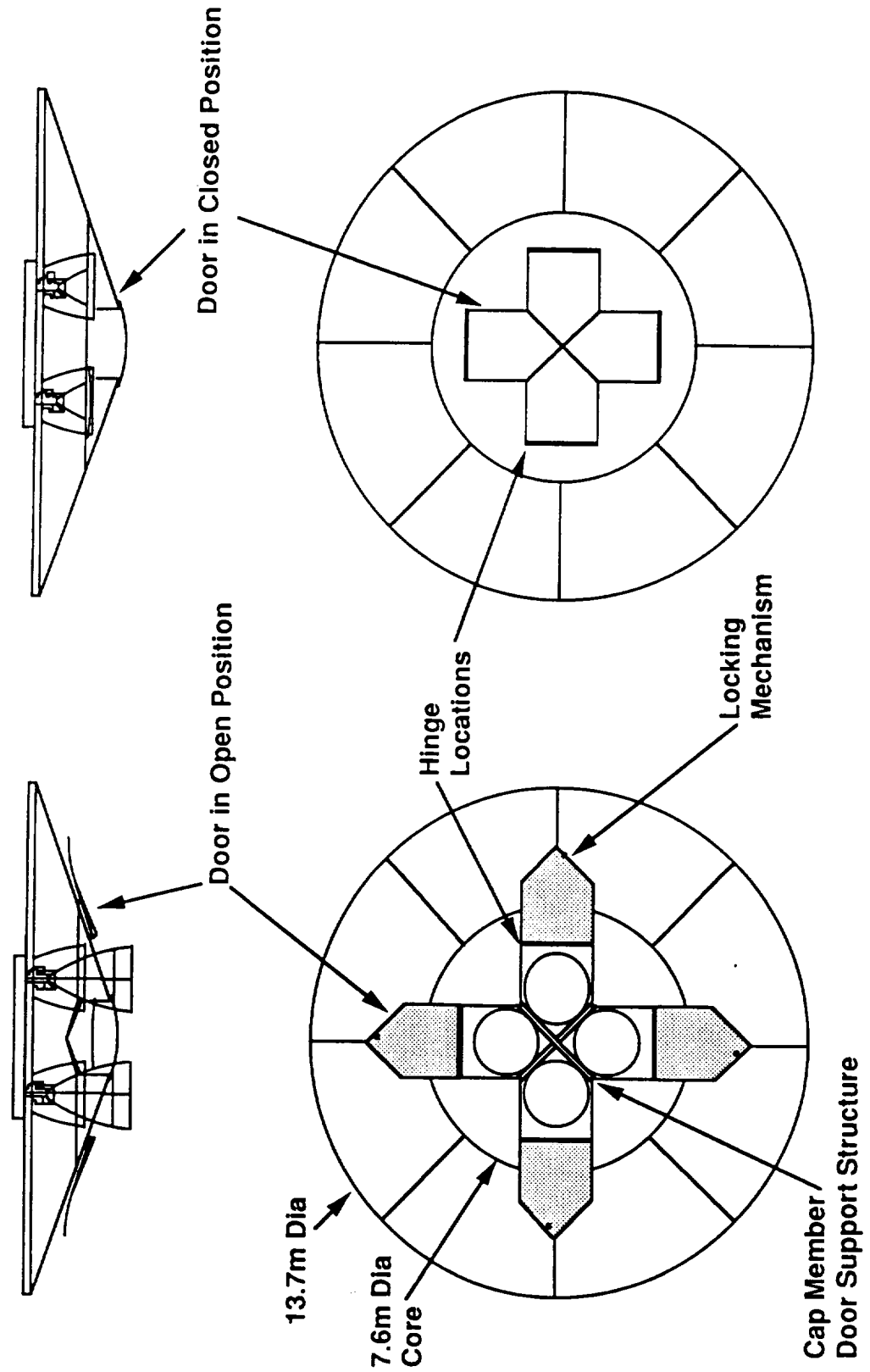
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Figure 2.3.1-2 Aerobrake Details



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Figure 2.3.1-3 Aerobrake Door Details



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during the aeropass operations. Provisions are included for emergency closure utilizing EVA-suited personnel if door mechanisms fail. As an option, the doors could be translated slightly outward (straight up motion), then slid back along the outside of the brake utilizing guide rails on the inside of the brake.

As illustrated in Figure 2.3.1-4, the eight outer aerobrake segments are attached to the aerobrake central core with the aid of Space Station Freedom robotics. The central core is attached to a daisy-wheel type structure and is rotated to allow attachment of each segment. The first of the eight panels has three radial ribs for support – one rib in the center of the panel and a rib on each side of the panel to provide support for the second and eighth segment. Panels two through seven are common and have two ribs each – one rib in the center of the panel and one rib on the side to provide support for the panel that attaches to it. The eighth and final panel to be attached has only one rib in the center since it is supported by the ribs on panels one and seven. Each outer segment will have been prefitted on the ground and clearly numbered to ensure a matched fit at station. The eight segments are snapped into place utilizing robotics. Each segment has shear pins/blades which fit into receiving lugs on the aerobrake central core and adjacent segments. These self-locking devices, spaced approximately one foot apart, minimize the need for EVA support to attach the segments. After each segment is attached to the central core with the shear pins, support struts must be attached on the backside of the aerobrake between the segment and the central core. The struts provide the necessary structural support for attaching the next panel as well as providing support during aeropass operations. The struts are attached to the individual segments and are pinned to the central core after initial segment attachment. EVA inspection of the assembled aerobrake may be required to ensure all panels are secured and locked in place.

An optional assembly technique for the aerobrake utilizes folded, deployable structure as shown in Figure 2.3.1-5. The structural ribs of each of the eight outer segments would be folded back against the central core of the aerobrake (toward the vehicle) in the ETO transportation mode using a hinged mechanism at the central core interface. The backside support struts would be prepinned to the central core and folded along with the ribs. The structural ribs of the segments would then be deployed (motor driven) and locked in place once the vehicle is at the station minimizing the EVA requirement. The backside support struts would then be pinned to the ribs using robotics. The segment panels would then be attached to the extended rib/strut configuration with self-locking devices using the station robotics. Inspection and verification of the assembled aerobrake could be performed by EVA suited crewmen. As an option to the above configuration,

Figure 2.3.1-4 Aerobrake Assembly

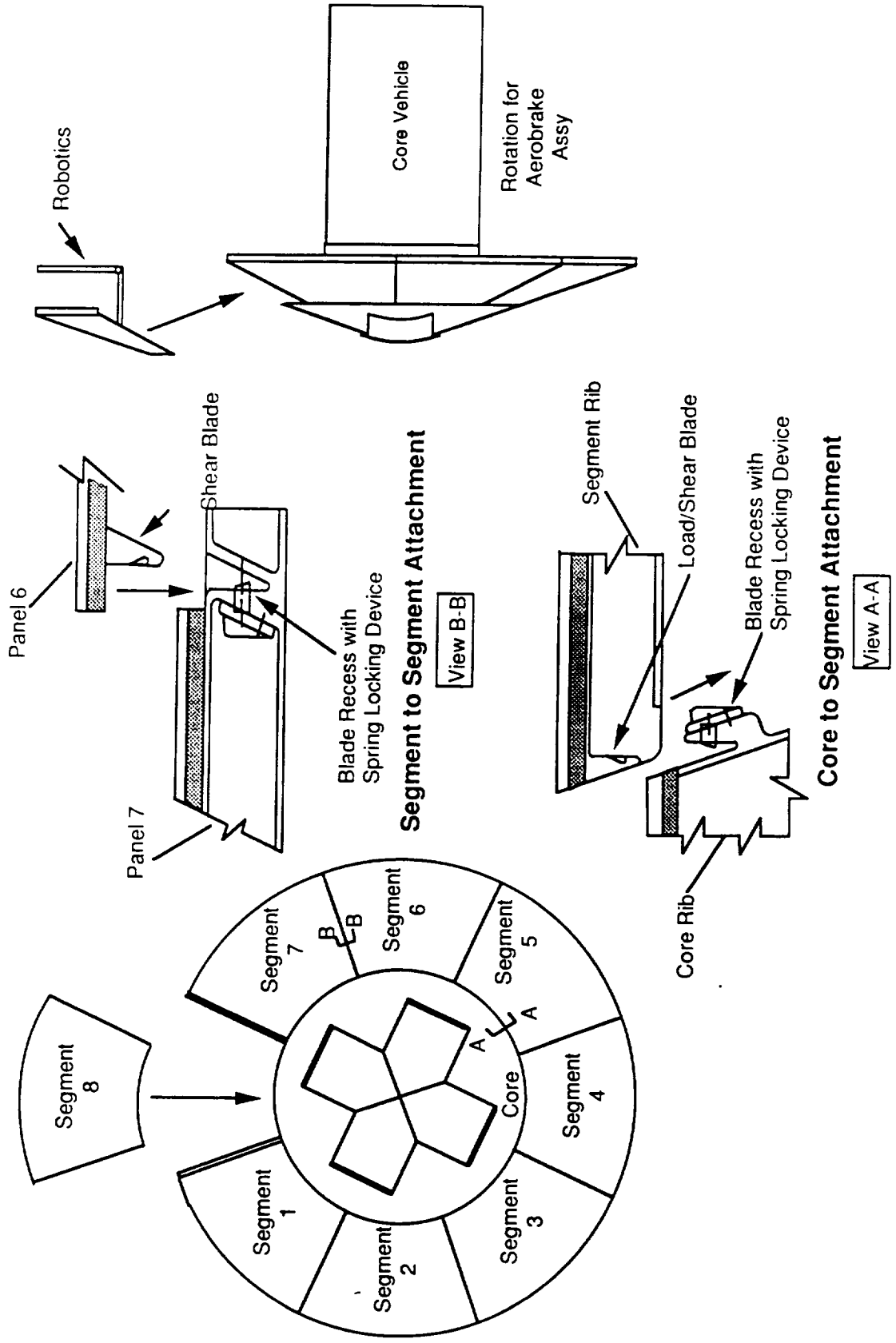
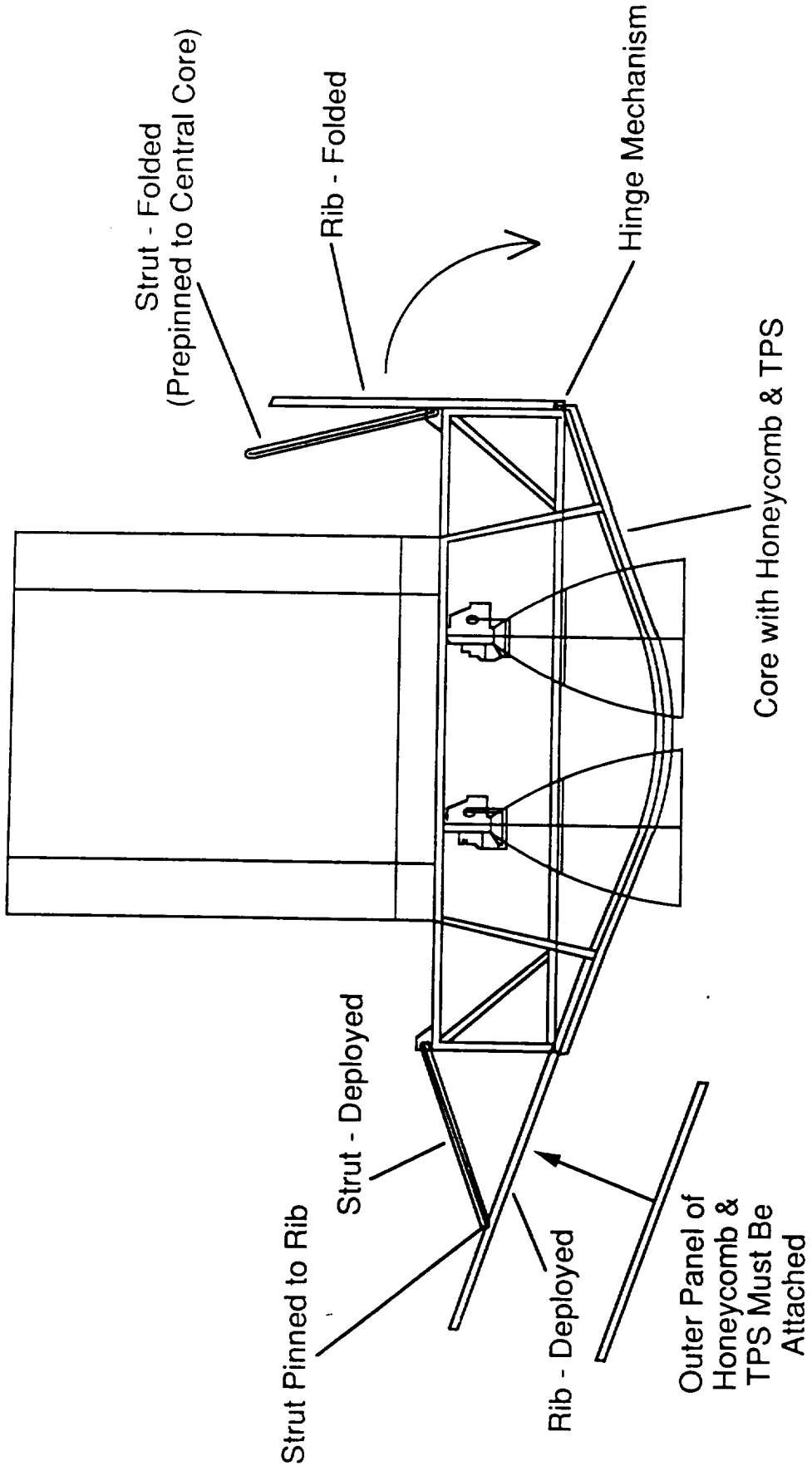
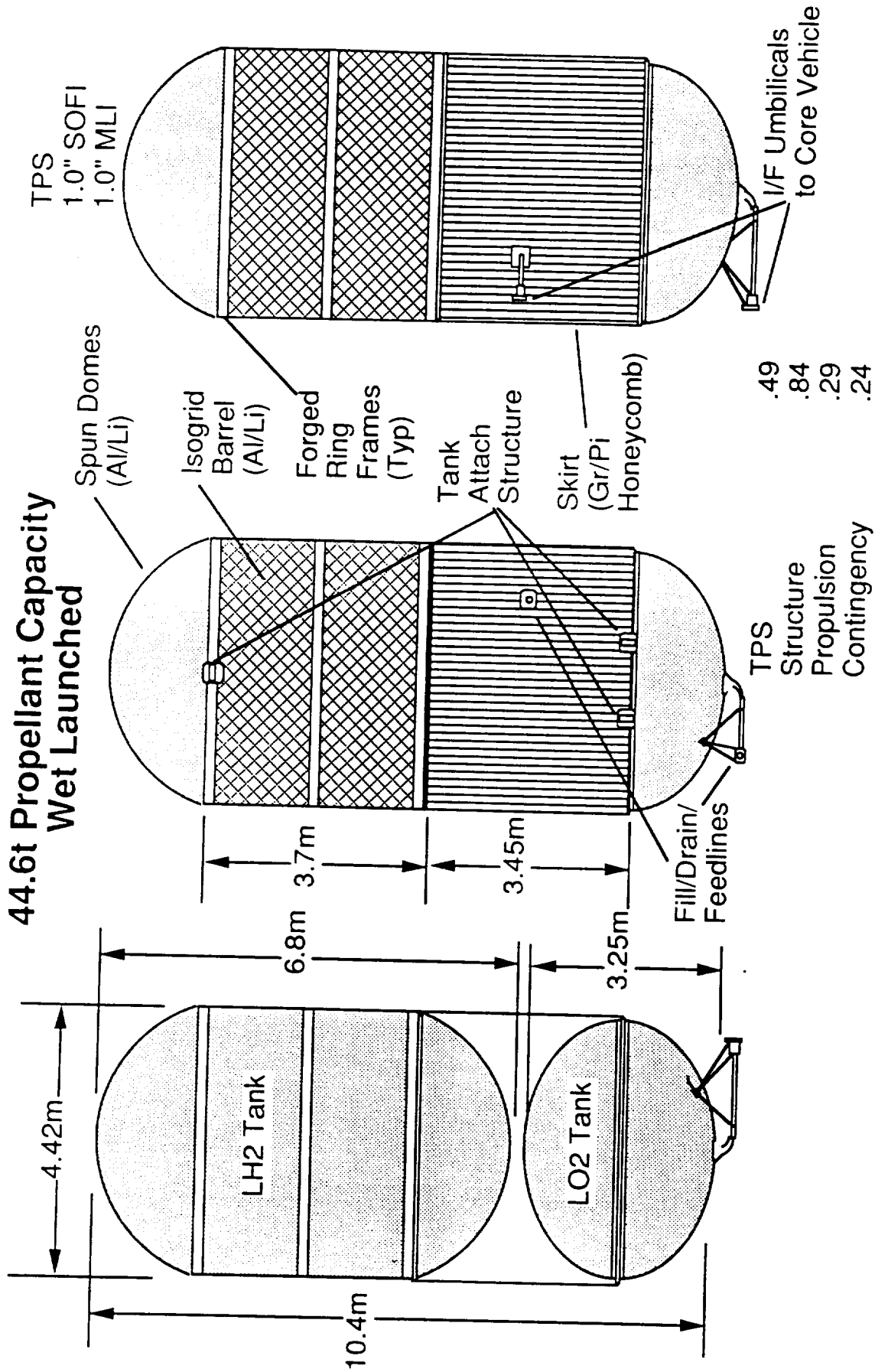


Figure 2.3.1-5 Aerobrake Assembly - Folded Structure



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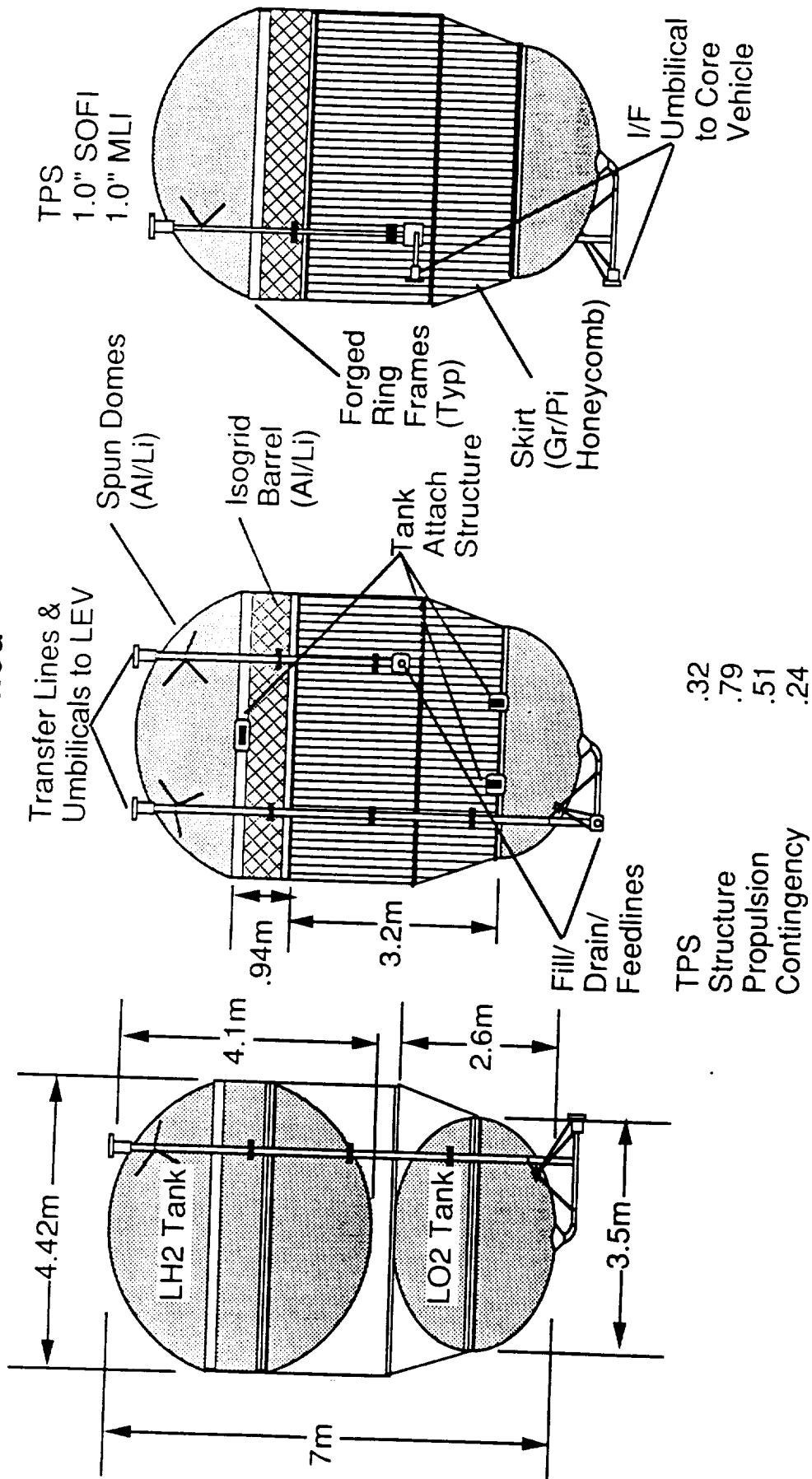
Figure 2.3.2-2 TLI Drop Tank Configuration



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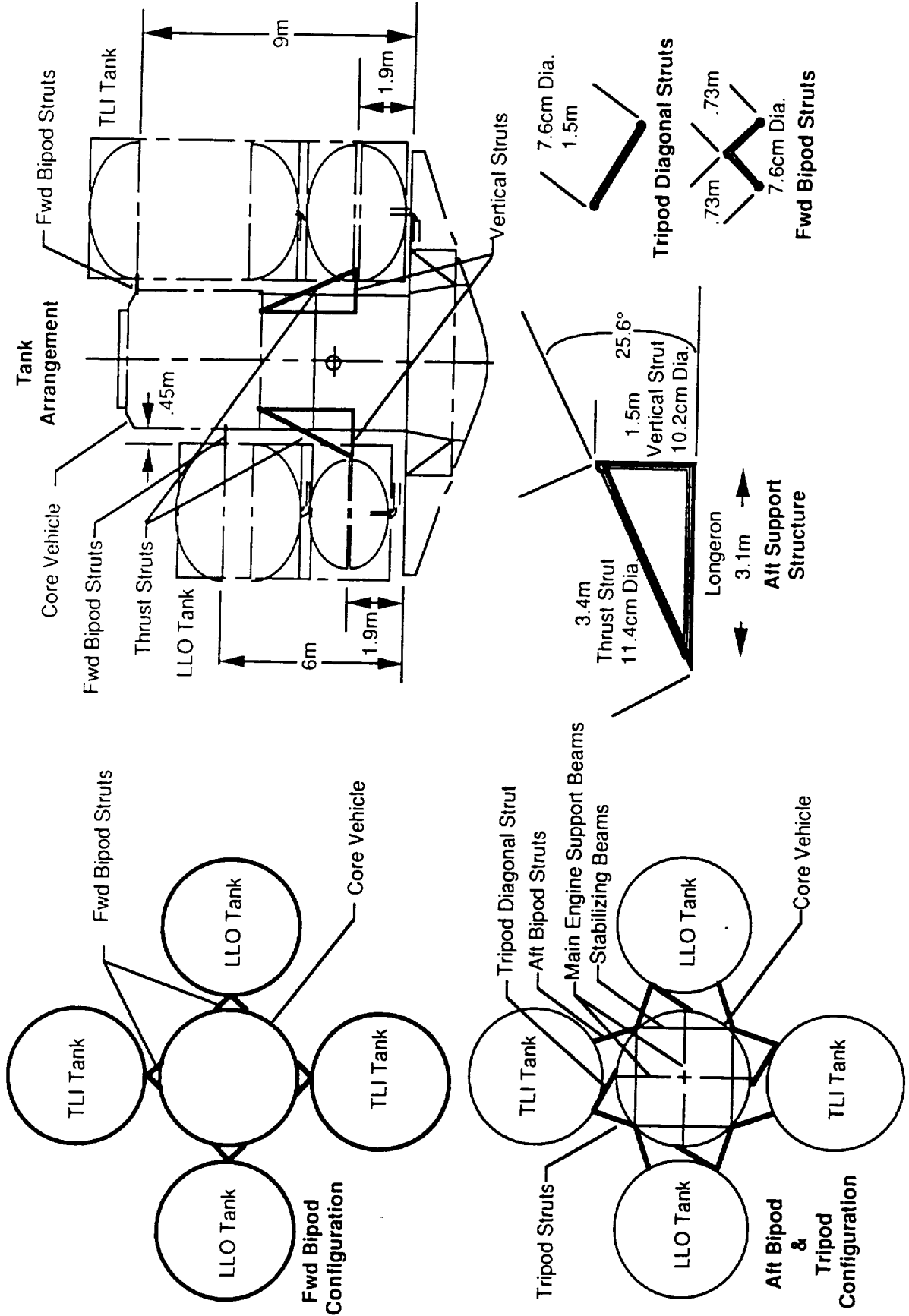
Figure 2.3.2-3 LLO Drop Tank Configuration

22.3 t Propellant Capacity Wet Launched



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Figure 2.3.2-1 Drop Tank Support Structure



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the backside support struts could be jointed and prepinned to the panel ribs and central core. The struts could be automatically deployed and locked in place along with the structural ribs. This would require struts that are complex two-piece configurations, and they would be somewhat heavier than the one-piece versions described above. Segment panels could be attached in the same manner as described above.

2.3.2 Drop Tanksets

As shown earlier in Figure 2.1-5, the LTV configuration consists of four drop tanksets (2 TLI tanksets and 2 LLO tanksets). These tanksets contain all the propellant required to perform the lunar mission (that needed by both the LTV and LEV). The tanksets are delivered wet to Space Station Freedom using ETO transportation. Once at Station, they are structurally attached to the LTV and fluid connections are made in preparation for the lunar mission. Propellant is routed from these tanksets through the LTV core tanks to the engines. Propellant for the LEV is contained in the LLO tanksets. The TLI tanksets are expended after the early TLI burn and the LLO tanksets are expended in LLO after the propellant has been transferred to the LEV.

The drop tanksets are mounted to the core vehicle in similar fashion as the ET/Orbiter attachment which is a three-point mount – two aft and one forward. Details of the tankset attachment is shown in Figure 2.3.2-1. One aft support is a tripod, making it fixed, while the other two mounts are bipods. The aft bipod permits lateral pivot motion and the forward bipod allows fore/aft motion. The aft bipod and tripod structure is attached to the LTV core vehicle and mated to the drop tanks at the LO₂ tank ring frames. The forward bipod structure is attached to the LTV core vehicle and mated to the drop tanks at LH₂ tank ring frames near the end of the tank. After structural mate is complete, fluid connections are made. The drop tankset/core vehicle propellant interfaces (two per tank) are located at two aft umbilical assemblies adjacent to, but separated from the two aft structural interfaces. The disconnects contain shutoff valves that are closed prior to retraction of the umbilical assembly.

The TLI drop tankset consists of an LH₂ tank, an intertank, and a LO₂ tank with corresponding feedlines and umbilicals. The tankset shown in Figure 2.3.2-2 is designed to be launched wet in the ETO transportation system. The LH₂ tank has aluminum-lithium spun domes and an isogrid barrel section. The intertank is a graphite/polyimide honeycomb structure. The LO₂ tank has aluminum-lithium spun domes with a forged ring center frame. The TPS consists of

1.0" of SOFI for prelaunch boiloff reduction and one inch of MLI for on orbit boiloff control on both tanks. The diameter of the TLI tankset is 4.42 m and the overall length is 10.4 m. Each TLI tankset contains a total of 44.6 t of propellant which is utilized during the TLI burn. Preliminary dry weight of the TLI tankset is shown as 1.87 t.

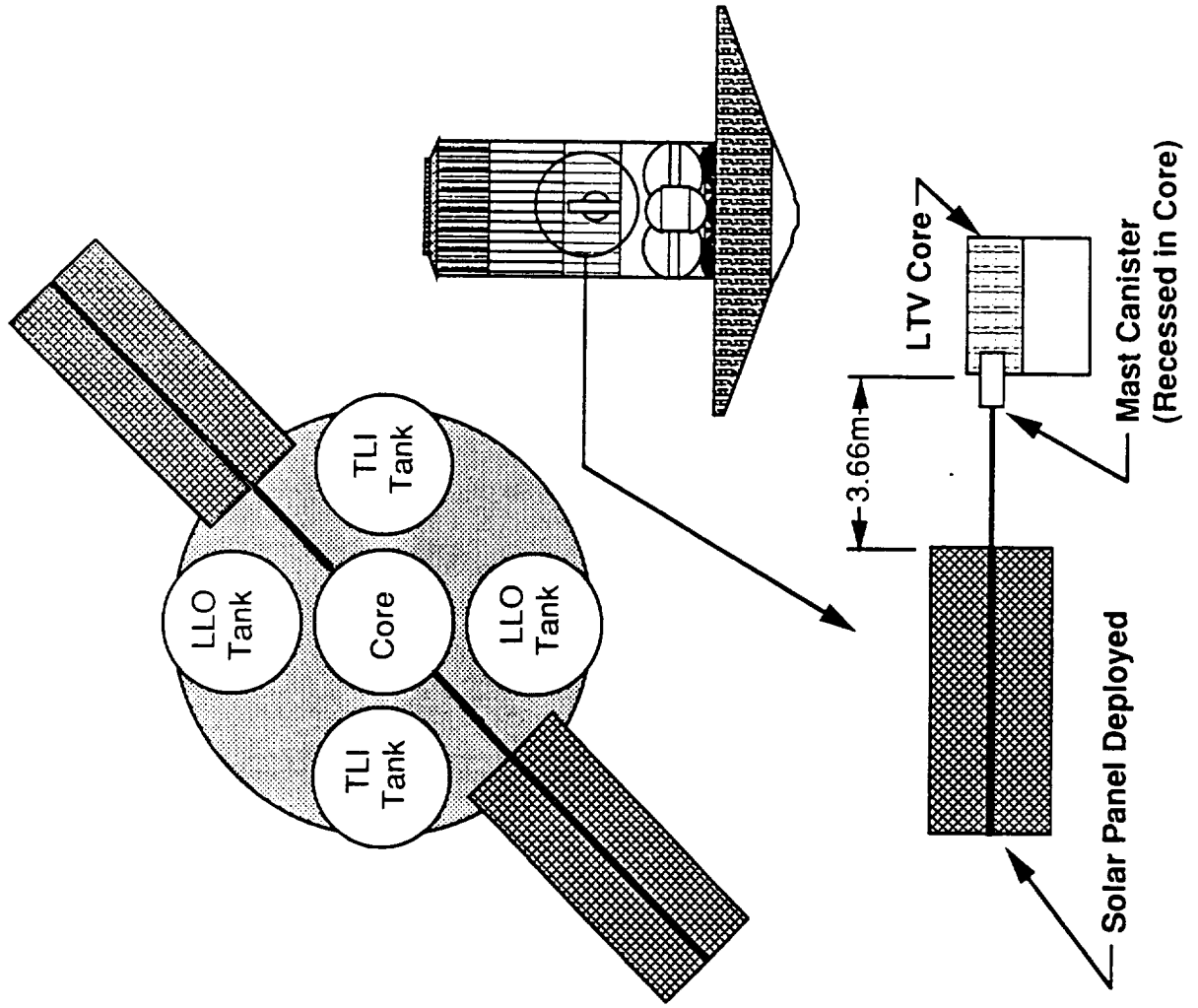
The LLO drop tankset as shown in Figure 2.3.2-3 is very similar to the TLI tankset with an LH2 tank, an intertank, and a LO2 tank. The LLO and TLI tanksets have similar TPS and are constructed with similar materials and manufacturing techniques. However, the LLO tankset not only has feedlines and umbilicals to the LTV core vehicle but also has transfer lines and umbilicals to fill the LEV. The diameter of the LLO tankset is 4.42 m at the LH2 tank diameter but tapers to 3.5 m at the LO2 tank location. Overall length is 7 m. Each LLO tankset contains 22.3 t of propellant which is utilized for the LLO burn and for supplying the LEV. The LLO tankset weights are similar to those of the TLI tankset because of the additional transfer lines to the LEV and the addition of a full communication device in each tank for propellant transfer.

2.3.3 Power

The LTV baseline power system utilizes current STS fuel cells which are significantly improved from the ones used for Apollo missions. These STS units are lighter (91kg) and produce 6 to 8 times more power (7 kW average) which results in fewer units and more efficient packaging. The fuel cells are packaged in the LTV skirt region and utilize propellant boiloff for fuel (450kg of H2 and O2 in 3 days). Water is produced as a byproduct (660 L in 3 days) and could be piped to the crew cab.

On long duration missions, solar arrays are required for power supply. The solar arrays as illustrated in Figure 2.3.3-1 must be extended out at least 12 feet from the core vehicle to clear the drop tanks and avoid shadowing from the tanks. Shadowing from overhead cargo may require further extension of the arrays. The arrays and masts are stored in a 6 foot long cannister recessed into the side of the core vehicle to prevent interference problems during ETO transportation. Batteries are also required for backup power supply when the arrays are not deployed. Fuel cells offer distinct advantages over solar arrays for short duration lunar missions in areas of weight, packaging, dependability, and eliminating the need for batteries. A weight comparison for the LTV power system with fuel cells and with solar arrays is provided.

Figure 2.3.3-1 Power System Solar Arrays vs Fuel Cells



Fuel Cell Power System	
Components	Weights (t)
Fuel Cells (3)	.27
Accumulator Tanks	.05
Water Storage Tank	.01
Total	.33

Solar Array Power System	
Components	Weights (t)
Solar Arrays (2)	.29
Mast Assembly (2)	.33
Drive Mechanism (2)	.01
Deployment Controller	.01
Charge Controller (5)	.01
Batteries (5)	.13
Total	.78

2.3.4 Propulsion

The TLI tankset propulsion schematic shown in Figure 2.3.4-1 indicates the various subsystems on the TLI tanksets. Gaseous helium was baselined as the tank pressurization systems. The LH2 and LO2 feedlines are also used for fill, drain, and purge as well as for feed for the engines. Each tank has a propellant outlet device and a propellant utilization probe. The LLO tankset propulsion schematic shown in Figure 2.3.4-2 indicates the various subsystems on the LLO tanksets. Each tank will have a full communication device for propellant transfer from the tanks to the LEV during lunar orbit. The transfer will be accomplished using cryo pumps. Gaseous helium was baselined as the tank pressurization systems. The LH2 and LO2 feedlines are capable of transferring propellant to the LTV and LEV and are also used for fill, drain, and purge.

As shown in the cross feed schematic in Figure 2.3.4-3, propellant is transferred from the drop tanksets to the core tanks before being routed to the engines. The cross feedline from the drop tanks to the core vehicle tanks is shown. The system is split into two zones taking propellant from one TLI and LLO tankset. The interfaces are set up so that there is no left or right tankset requirement. The zoning allows for equal propellant flow and reduces the required amount of linear feedline. Figure 2.3.4-4 shows the overall location of the subsystems for the LTV core tanks. The LO2 and LH2 cross feed system from the drop tanksets are connected to the core tanks to ensure that the LTV will always have propellant in case of mission abort. Gaseous helium is used for tank pressurization. GO2 and GH2 is used to fuel the reaction control system as well as providing fuel to the fuel cells.

A trade study was conducted to determine the effect of different numbers and thrust levels of engines for the LTV. With only one or two engines, the thrust to weight ratio is very low and the vehicle incurs large gravity losses. As the number of engines increase, the gravity losses approach zero. For 20,000 lb thrust ASEs, the breakeven point is somewhere around 5 engines. However, another parameter that had to be considered if a common engine was to be used on the LTV and LEV was the throttling ratio of the engine. Based on an LEV throttling ratio constraint of 20:1, 4 engines (20,000 lb thrust ASEs) are required for the LEV. Therefore, based on gravity losses and throttling requirements, 4 ASE (20,000 lb thrust each) were baselined for both the LTV and LEV.

Figure 2.3.4-1 TLI Tank Propulsion Schematic

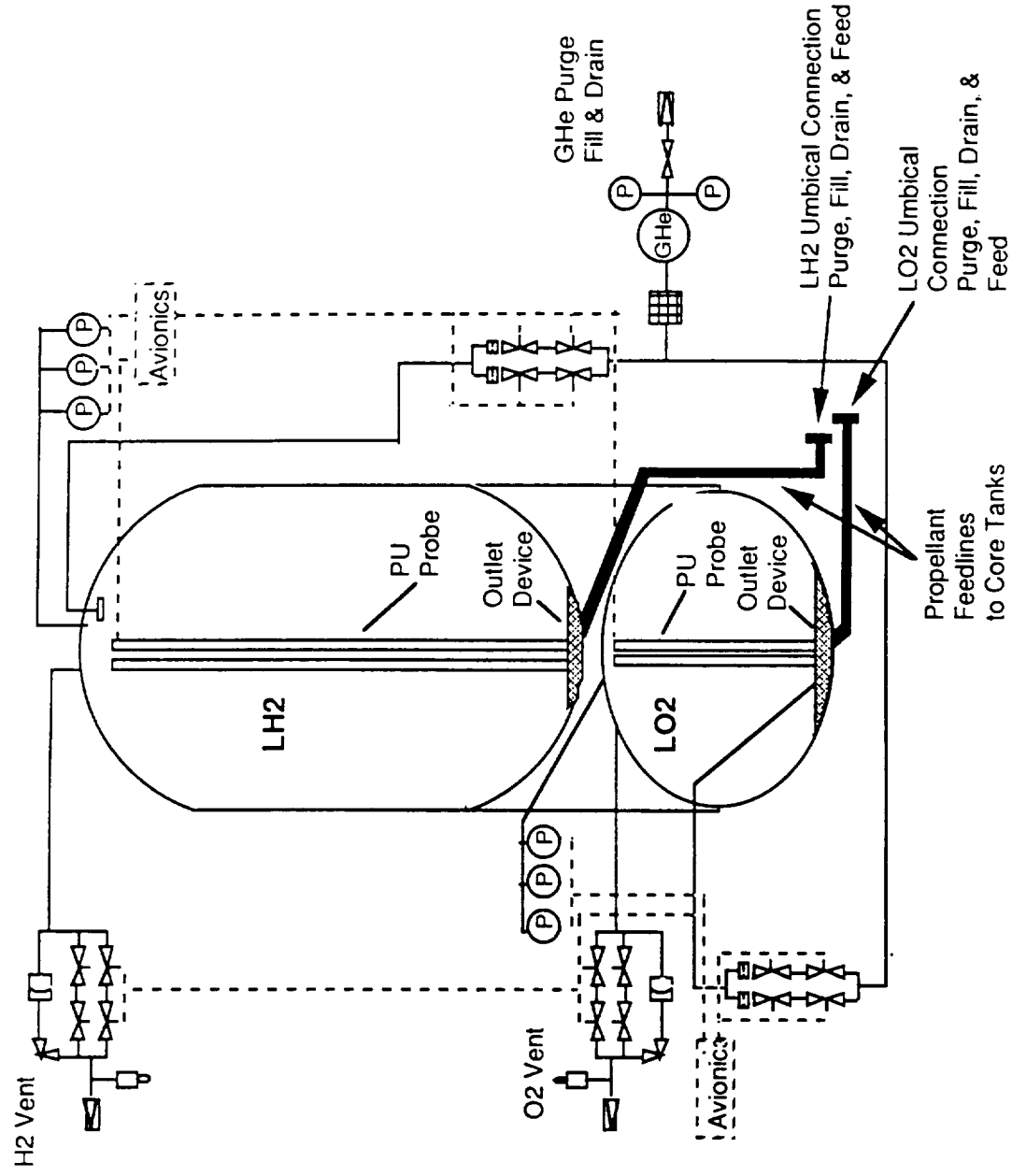
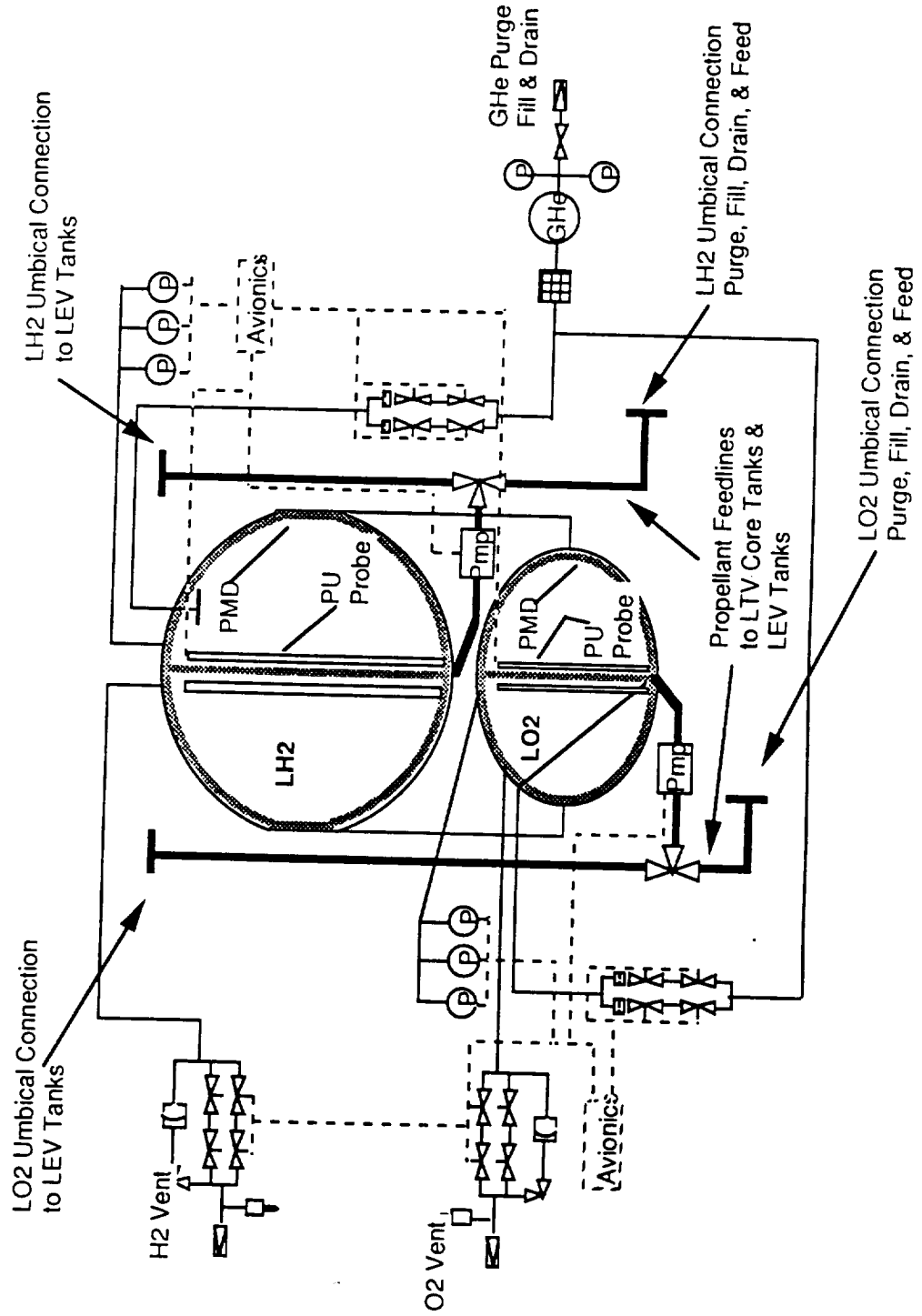
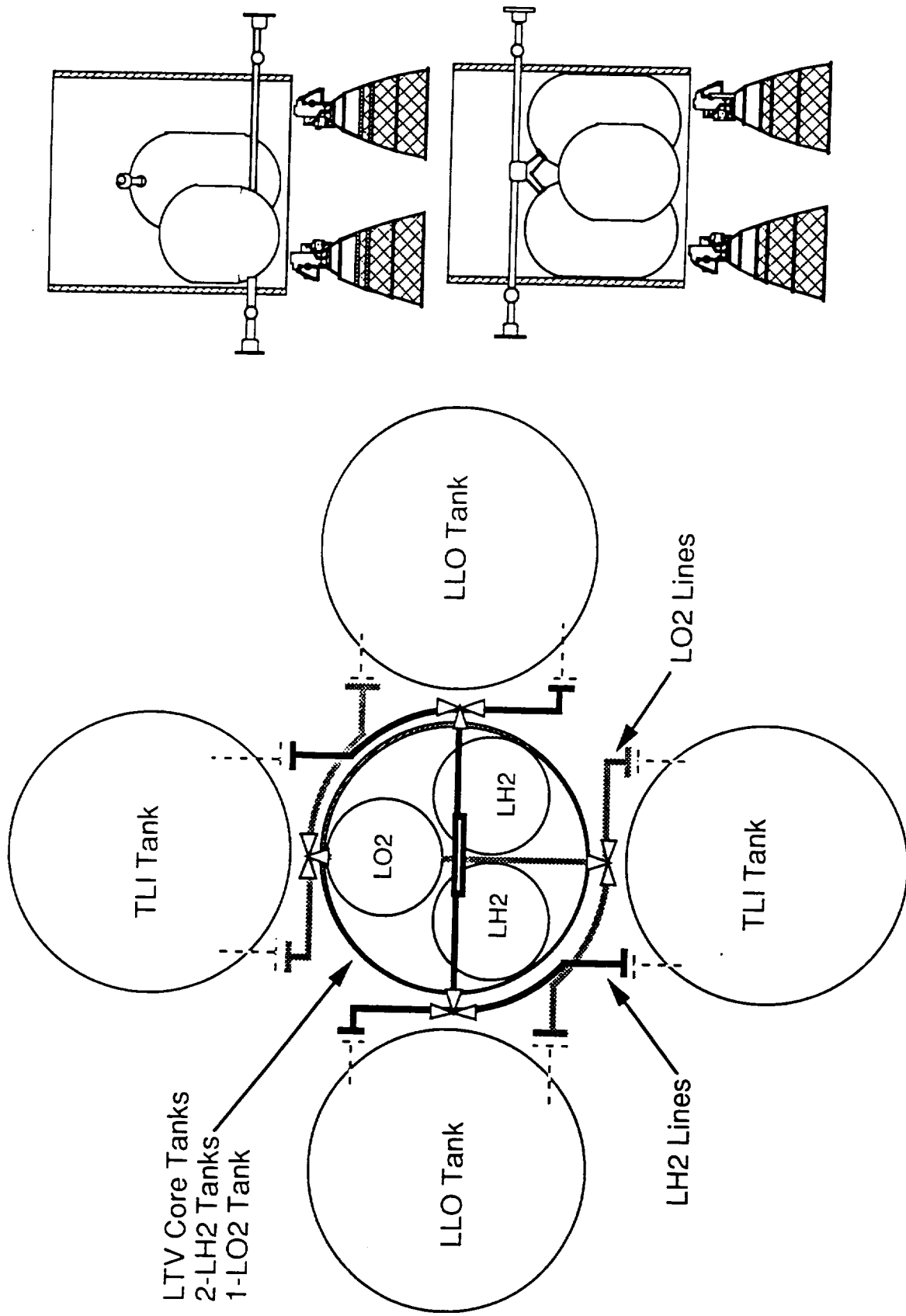


Figure 2.3.4-2 LLO Tank Propulsion Schematic



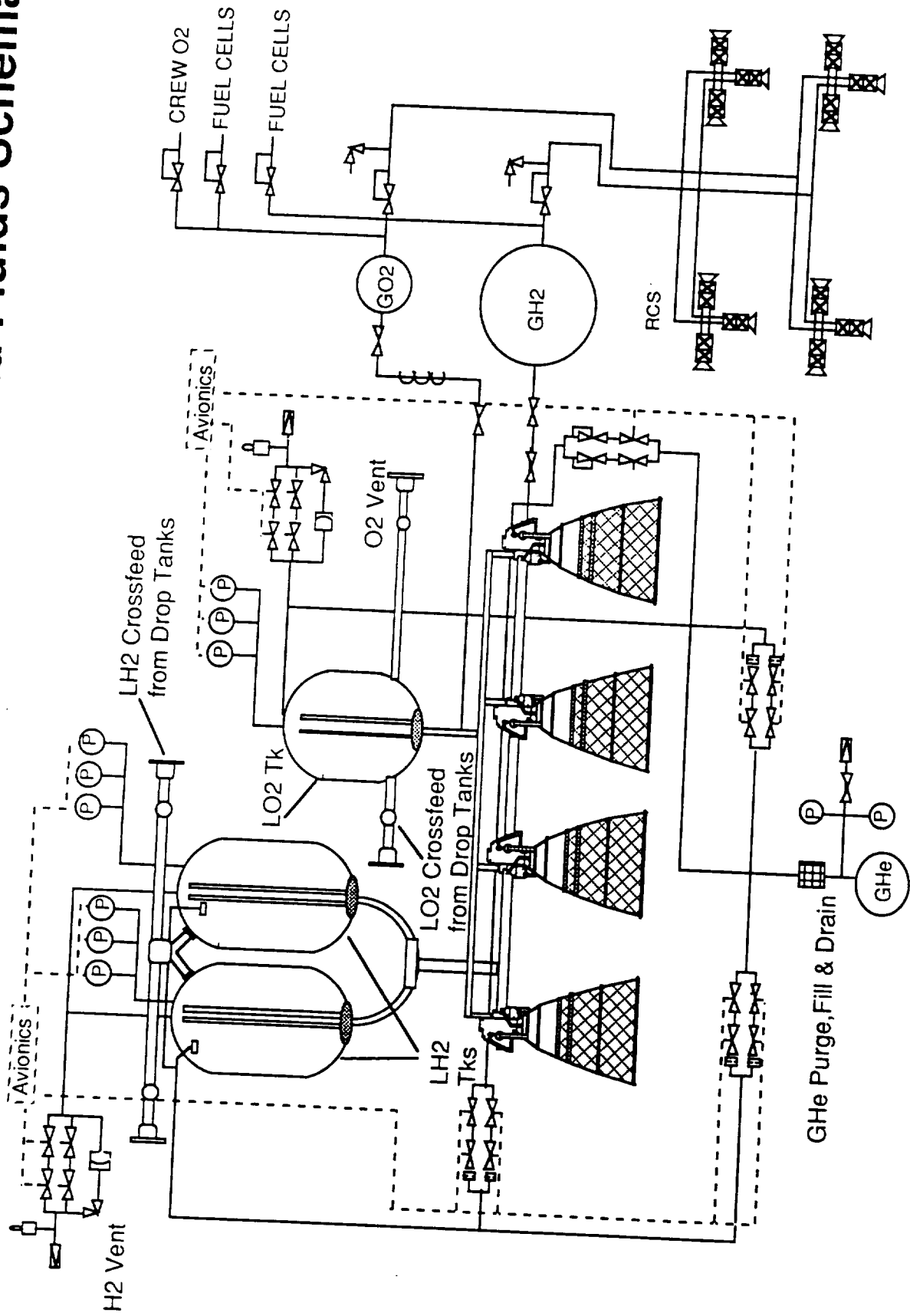
32

**Figure 2.3.4-3
Cross Feed Schematic from Drop Tanks to Core Tanks**



LTV Core Tanks
2-LH2 Tanks
1-LO2 Tank

Figure 2.3.4-4 Core Tanks Propulsion and Fluids Schematic



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A trade study was performed to evaluate preliminary insulation concepts for the LTV TLI and LLO drop tanksets. The analysis focused on the LH2 tanks since they represent the worst case for boiloff. Ground performance for various insulation configurations were determined simulating the conditions inside the ETO transportation vehicle which was assumed to be continuously purged with gaseous nitrogen while on the launch pad. Various thicknesses of Spray-On-Foam-Insulation (SOFI) were analyzed. As expected, the boiloff rate was minimized as the SOFI thickness increased. However, since the insulating effect of the SOFI is marginal on orbit, minimizing the SOFI thickness is desirable. Based on External Tank experience and a review of Shuttle Centaur requirements, 2.54 cm of SOFI was baselined for both the TLI and LLO tanksets. The on orbit boiloff was estimated for three configurations of multi-layer insulation (MLI) varying from 1.3 cm to 5.0 cm in thickness. Since a combination of SOFI and MLI will be required on the tanks for ground and on orbit thermal control, the total weight penalty of insulation and boiloff was calculated for various SOFI/MLI combinations. Assuming a thirty day on orbit period before the mission begins, the combination of 2.54 cm of SOFI and 2.54 cm of MLI provided the lowest weight penalty and was baselined for the tanksets.

A trade study was also performed to evaluate the insulation concepts required for the LEV core tanks while on the lunar surface and on orbit. As stated earlier, the LH2 tanks were examined since they represent the worst boiloff. Various thicknesses of MLI, ranging from 1.3 cm to 10 cm were evaluated. The lunar surface conditions represented the worst case thermal environment for the LEV core tanks, particularly during the lunar cycle. Shading of the tanks during the lunar day is desirable to limit the boiloff. Only passive insulation concepts were considered, but further reductions in boiloff could be realized if active cooling such as mechanical refrigeration or a vapor-cooled shield were added. Based on the analyses, an insulation configuration of 5.0 cm of MLI was chosen as the baseline insulation concept for the LEV core tanks. This insulation concept will provide an LH2 boiloff of approximately 0.25% per day while on the lunar surface and 0.10% per day while on orbit.

2.3.5 Other Subsystems

The various subsystems for both the LEV and LTV are shown in Figure 2.3.5-1. Except for the automated landing system on the LEV, commonality exists between vehicles for all subsystem components. All subsystems are man-rated, redundant, fault tolerant (configured to be

Figure 2.3.5-1 LTV/LEV Subsystem Description

LTV/LEV SUBSYSTEM COMMONALITY

REACTION CONTROL SYSTEM

- Accumulator Tanks
- Thrusters
- Valves & Lines
- Conditioning Units

ELECTRICAL POWER

- Fuel Cells
- Radiators
- Residual H2O System
- Reactant Tanks (LH2 & LO2)
- Power Distribution & Management
- Valves & Lines

GUIDANCE, NAVIGATION & CONTROL

- Flight Controller
- IMU Processor
- Thrust Controller
- GPS/Deep Space Receiver
- Rendezvous & Docking Radar System
- Collision Avoidance System

COMMUNICATION & DATA HANDLING

- GPS/Deep Space Antenna System
- STDN/TDRS Transponder
- 20W RF Power Amp
- S-Band RF System
- VHF System
- Ku Band System
- Video & Imaging Processor System
- Data Processing and Storage System
- TDRSS
- Health & Instrumentation Monitoring System
- Central Computers

LEV UNIQUE SUBSYSTEM

- Automatic Landing System

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fail op, fail op, fail safe) to ensure crew safety. A more detailed listing of these subsystem components were generated to determine mass properties.

3.0 ON ORBIT OPERATIONS

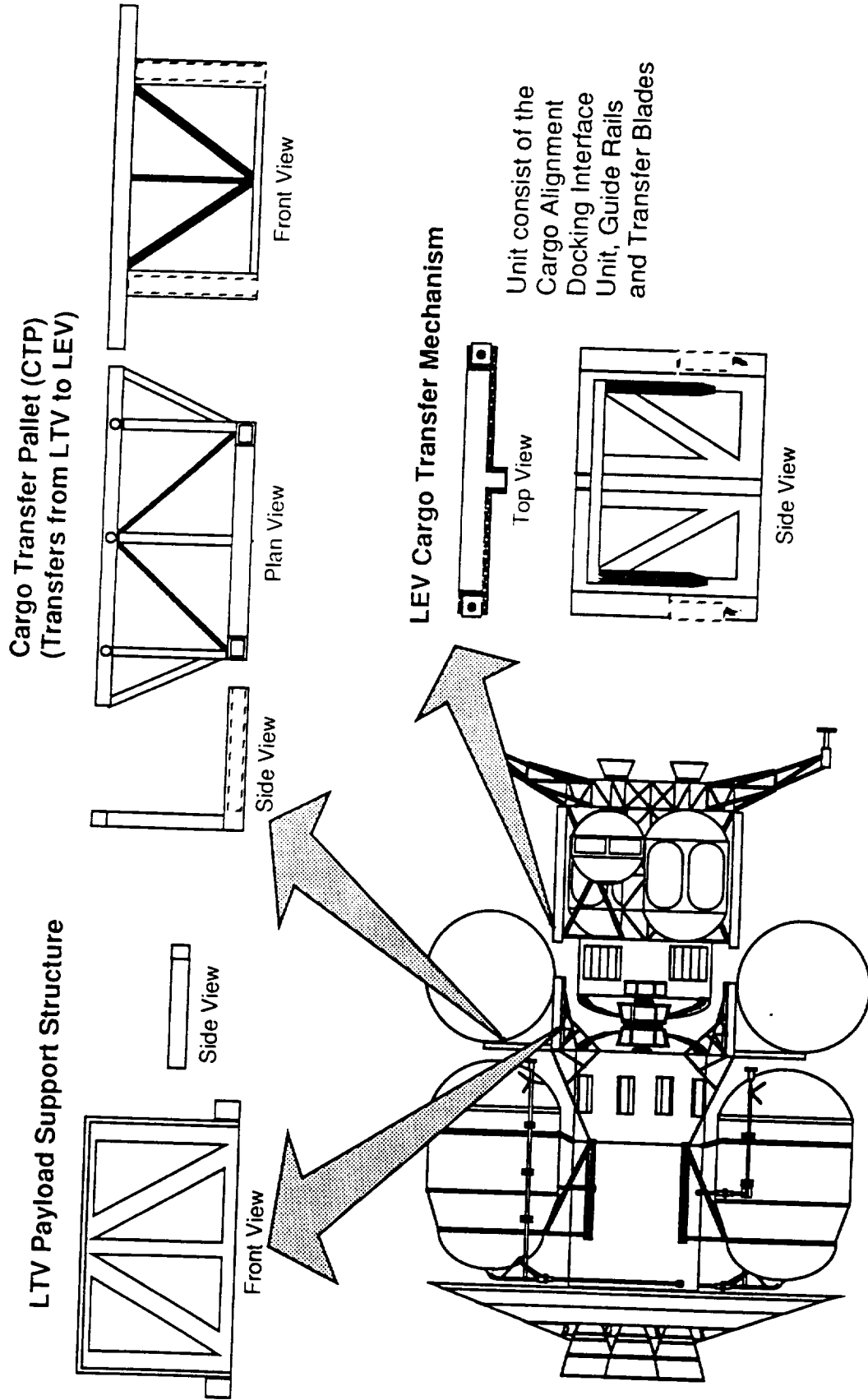
3.1 CARGO TRANSFER

During steady state operations, cargo is delivered via the ETO transportation system and attached to the LTV at Space Station Freedom. The LEV is waiting on the lunar surface for the LTV to arrive in LLO. The LEV will then ascend from the surface and rendezvous and dock with the LTV in LLO. The cargo on the LTV must be autonomously transferred from the LTV to the LEV for delivery to the lunar surface.

Cargo is mounted to the LTV as shown in Figure 3.1-1 via a cargo transfer pallet which consist of a "L" shaped structure housing the cargo pick up points. A payload support structure on the LTV has guide rails built into it to seat the cargo transfer pallet (CTP) and automatically lock the CTP into place. Cargo transfer between the LTV and LEV is achieved by using a mechanism similar to a forklift mounted on the LEV. The forklift type blades engage the payload support structure which releases the mounting pins holding the cargo to the LTV and locks the cargo to the blades.

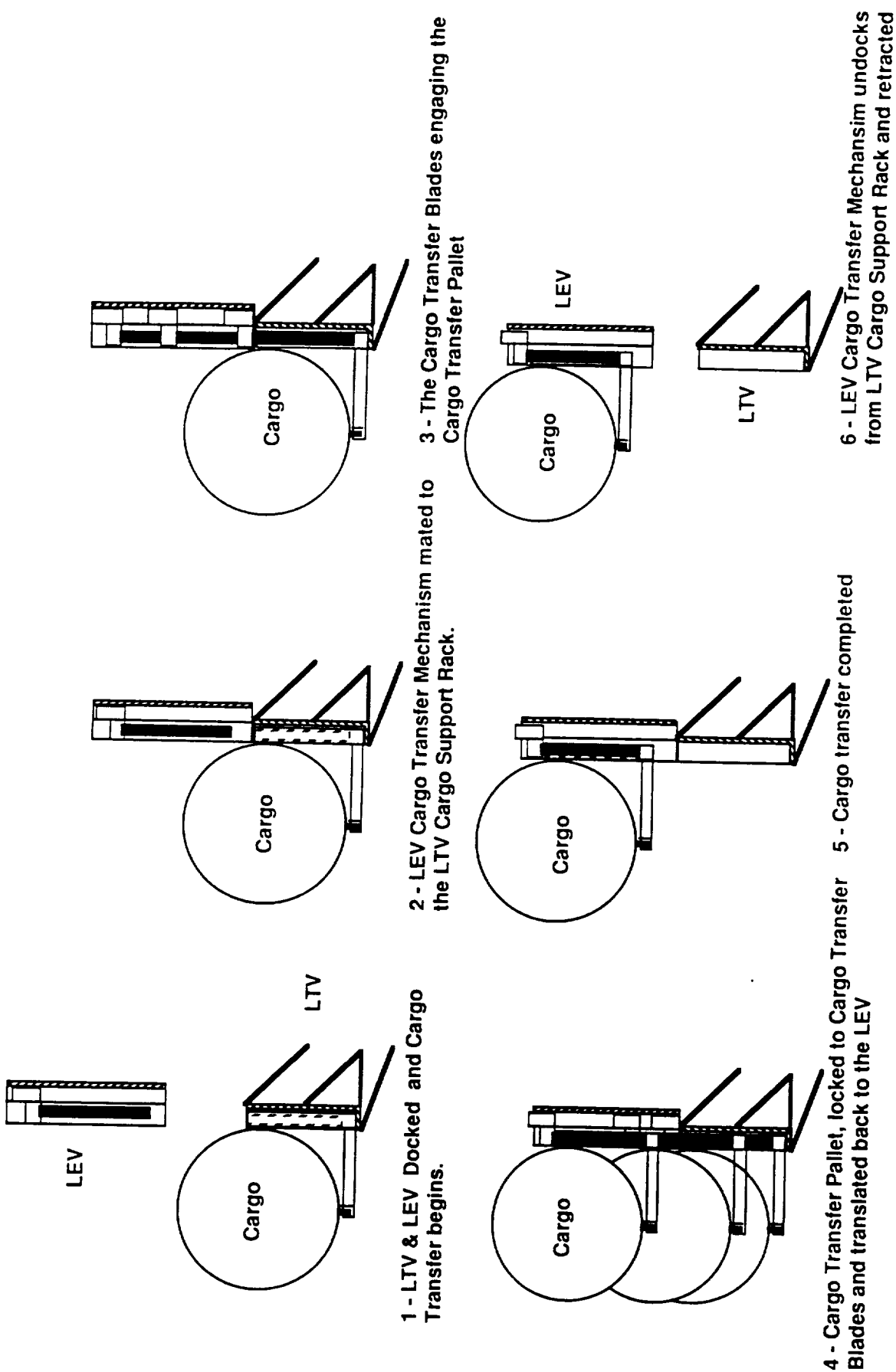
Figure 3.1-2 illustrates the cargo transfer sequence between the two vehicles in LLO. Cargo is mounted to the cargo transfer pallet. The CTP with cargo is then mounted into the payload support structure on the LTV. The cargo transfer pallet is held in place with latching pins that automatically activate via a tripping mechanism when the CTP is seated. Sensors will indicate that the pins are seated. After the docking maneuvers between the LTV and LEV are completed at LLO, the cargo transfer operation is instituted when the cargo alignment docking interface (CADI) unit, is raised from the LEV and mates with the payload support structure. The alignment device consist of two tapered pins that mate into the respective receptacles on the payload support structure. Once the alignment is made, the two forklift type blades are raised from the LEV on guide rails and engage the CTP. This action releases the mounting pins holding the CTP to the payload support structure and locks the CTP to the blades. The blades then retract down the guide rails to the LEV. The CADI unit is then undocked and lowered back to the LEV completing the transfer sequence.

Figure 3.1-1 Cargo Transfer Components



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Figure 3.1-2 LTV/LEV Cargo Transfer Sequence



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3.2 PROPELLANT TRANSFER

During steady state operations, propellant is delivered in the TLI and LLO tanksets via the ETO transportation system and attached to the LTV at Space Station Freedom. The steady state mission scenario is the same as that described in the cargo transfer operation. The LEV core tanks are essentially empty of propellant once the LEV and LTV have docked. Propellant in the LLO tanksets on the LTV must be autonomously transferred from the LTV to the LEV core tanks to provide propellant for the LEV to continue its mission.

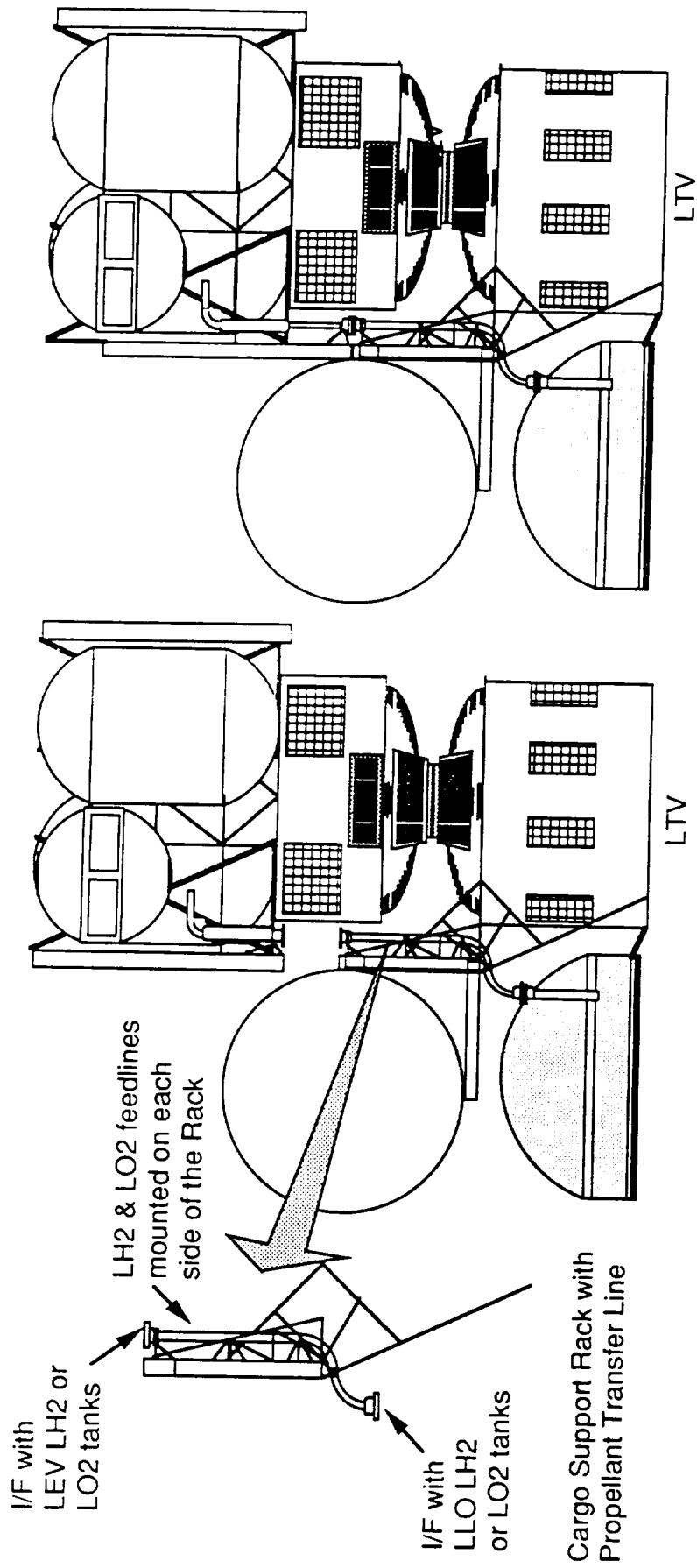
Figure 3.2-1 illustrates the propellant transfer operation that is taking place in conjunction with the cargo transfer operation. In order to transfer propellant from the LLO tanksets to the LEV, interface feedlines (LO₂ and LH₂) are mounted in the cargo support rack. After the vehicles are docked, the cargo transfer mechanism extends from the LEV and mates with the cargo support rack. This allows the LEV crossfeed to extend using a series of internal bellows and connect with the LO₂ and LH₂ interfaces on the cargo support rack. Propellant is then transferred using the cryo pumps located in the LLO tanksets. The connecting sequence is reversed once the propellant has been transferred.

3.3 CARGO UNLOADING ON LUNAR SURFACE

Cargo unloading on the lunar surface will be similar to that of on orbit transfer of the cargo from the LTV to the LEV. The forklift-like mechanism mounted on the LEV will be used for transfer. The various positions of the cargo once attached to the LEV are shown in Figure 3.3-1. The cargo is lowered to just below the crew cab for better viewing during landing on the lunar surface. The cargo can then be lowered along the transfer mechanism to heights which allow for unloading to transporters or others means for lunar deployment. Figure 3.3-2 illustrates an option for unloading cargo directly onto a lunar transporter. After the LEV lands on the lunar surface, the transporter will be positioned under the cargo. Guide rails will guide the cargo directly to the transporter using the forklift mechanism on the LEV. Once the cargo is on the transporter, the forklift blades will unlink and retract back to the LEV. The LEV configuration lowers the cargo to within .9 m of the lunar surface if the cargo fits between the landing legs (< 6.1 m).

4.0 MANIFEST DATA

Figure 3.2-1 Propellant Transfer from LTV to LEV



1 - LTV/LEV docked and ready to begin Cargo and Propellant transfer. The Cargo Transfer Mechanism will extend from the LEV, and align with the Cargo Support Rack. This will bring the propellant Interface into contact and allow for the refueling of the LEV before the cargo is transferred.

2 - The Cargo Transfer Mechanism has mated with the Cargo Support Rack. When the CTM is extended on the LEV Propellant Interfaces (LH2 & LO2) mounted on each side of the CTM are also extended through use of a series of internal bellows. This allows for the linear motion the I/Fs need to complete the hookup and the propellant is then transferred.

Figure 3.3-1 LEV Cargo Scenario

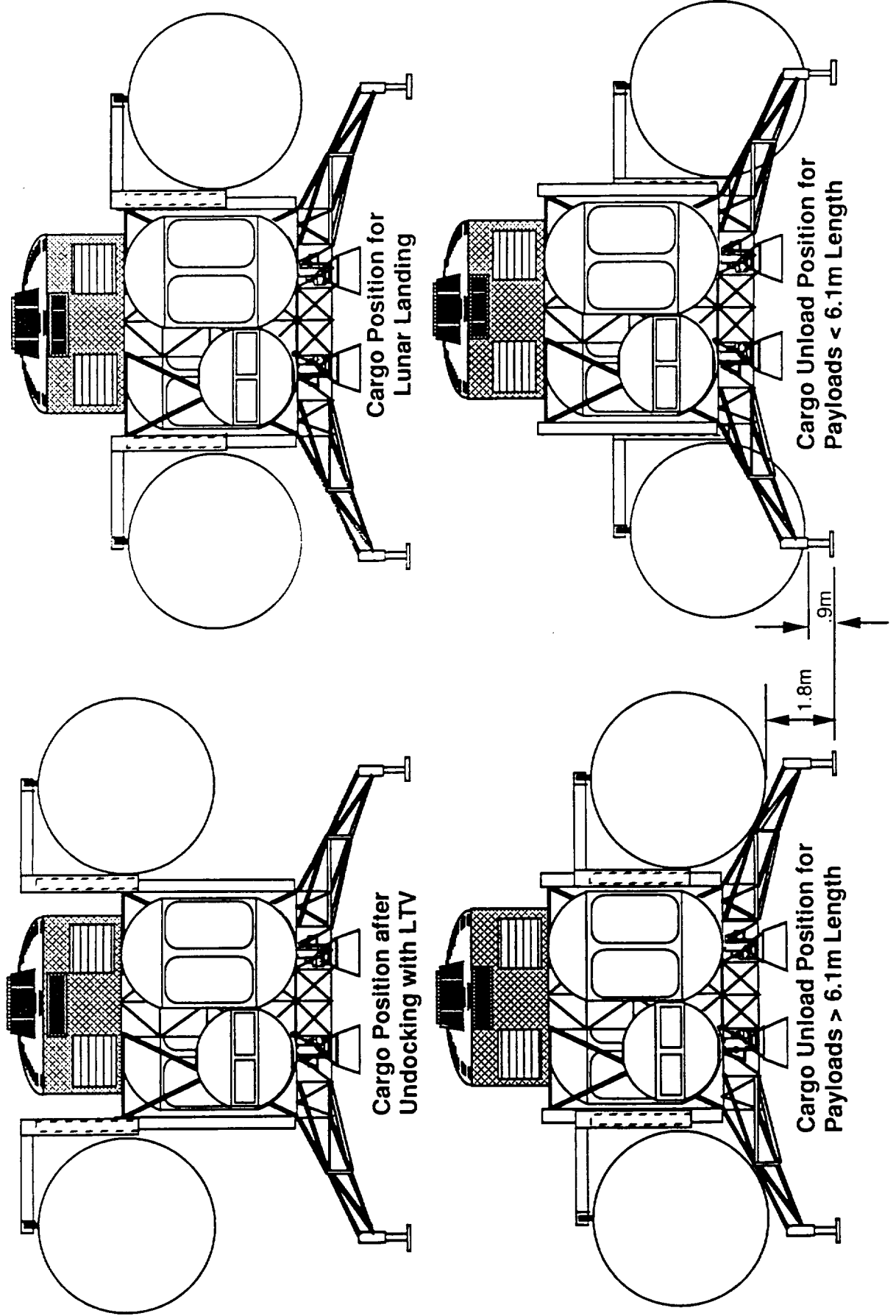
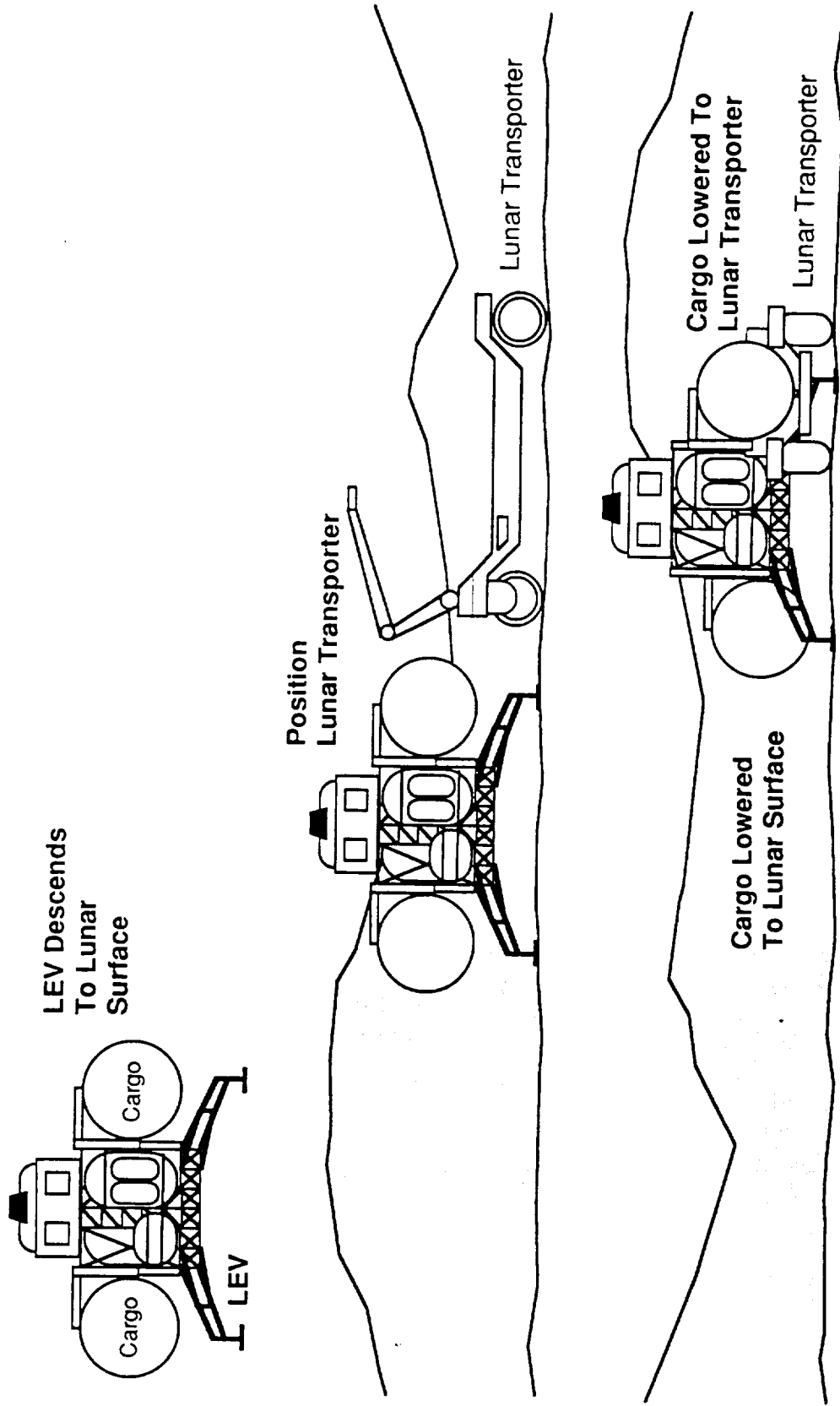


Figure 3.3-2 Cargo Unloading - Lunar Surface

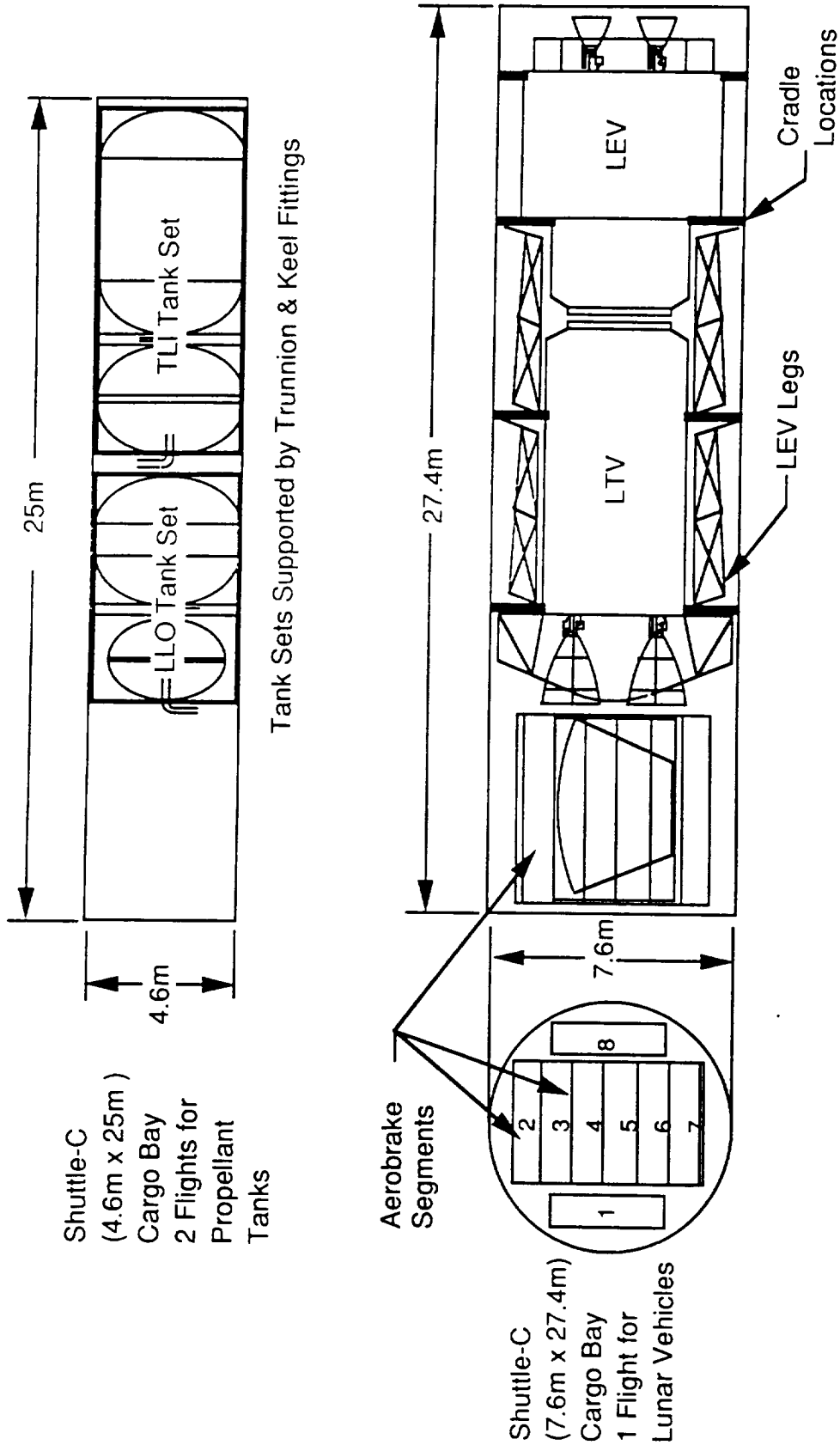


The LTV and LEV described in the preceding pages were manifested in the ETO transportation system to determine the number of flights required to Space Station Freedom. The ETO transportation system utilized in the manifest was the Shuttle-C (4.6 m x 25 m cargo bay and 7.6 m by 25 m cargo bay).

The LTV core vehicle and aerobrake outer segments, along with the basic LEV and its detached landing legs require a full Shuttle-C (7.6m x 27.4m) cargo bay for manifesting as shown in Figure 4.0-1. Both the LTV core and LEV will each require two mounting cradles utilizing standard trunnion and keel fittings to secure the payloads in the cargo bay. Special packaging and mounting provisions will be required for the aerobrake outer segments and the LEV landing legs.

The propellant-loaded drop tanksets are packaged in the Shuttle-C (4.6m x 25m) cargo bay. One TLI tankset and one LLO tankset are packaged together in the cargo bay. Two Shuttle-C flights are required to bring all four tanksets to station. Each tankset is supported in the cargo bay using trunnion and keel fittings. Although not volume limited in the Shuttle-C, the weight of the two tanksets pushes the performance limits of the vehicle. Each tankset and the lunar vehicles will also be equipped with handling/grappling fixtures to accommodate transfer from the cargo bay to the station by a cargo transfer or similar vehicle.

Figure 4.0-1 Manifesting Data



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STV CONCEPT SELECTION
SS FREEDOM ON-ORBIT OPERATIONS
EVALUATION

PRELIMINARY DATA

DON BRYANT
MDSSC-KSC
6/2/90

METHODOLOGY

1. Defined shopping list of potential on-orbit tasks by phase. (See Methodology Illustration, Ref "A")
2. Defined task "complexity factors" based upon on-orbit crew/teleoperator resource usage as follows:
 - 1 IVA support to control and monitor tests and simple SSRMS operations.
 - 2 IVA support of propellant loading and SSRMS operations involving high mass elements and/or FTS control
 - 3 Simple EVA translations, minimal tool usage
 - 4 Combined IVA/EVA assembly of medium size elements.
 - 5 Combined IVA/EVA assembly of loaded tanks/stages/large mass elements or use or multiple SSRMSs/FTS.
3. Assigned "complexity factors (C.F.)" to each potential on-orbit task. (See Methodology Illustration, Ref "B")
4. Developed "EXCEL™" spreadsheet to calculate individual task and configuration total serial shifts (8 Hour) and "an arbitrary (but consistent) complexity numerical reference" based upon individual task time estimate inputs multiplied by the C.F.s defined above. (See entire Methodology Illustration)

Note: Spreadsheets are included in backup data file.

CONCEPT # 4E-3A 99 ELEMENTS: IC = TLI Stage, 1E = LOI Stage, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 6A = CC, 7 = Cargo, & 8 = Cryo Tanker/Xier system

DESCRIPTION: Multistage TV & Separate LV - Single Crew Cab

DATE 5/30/90

CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	COMPLEXITY FACTORS			RESOURCES - SHIFTS								COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TOTAL COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS	
	EVA	IRMS	IC	1E	3B	5A	6A	7.0	7.0	8.0	TOTAL SHIFTS				
Refurbishment Phase															
Crew Module Reurb						45.0							45	1	45
Electrical Checkout	X			2.0	1.5								3.5	1	3.5
Engine Servicing	X			8.0									8	3	24
Aerobrake TPS Repair	X			2.5									2.5	3	7.5
Subsystem Leak And Functionals	X			6.0									6	3	18
TCS Refurbishment	X			6.0									6	3	18
Avionics System Verification	X			6.0									6	1	6
													77		
Hardware Delivery Phase															
Delivery Vehicle Offloading	X			1.5			0.5	0.5	1.0				3.5	2	7
Receiving Inspection	X			1.0			0.5	0.5	1.0				3	2	6
Installation at Temporary Location	X			2.0	2.0				1.5				5.5	5	27.5
													12		
Assembly Phase															
Element Assembly	X												0	4	0
STV Assembly	X			1.0			1.0	1.0	2.0				5	5	25
													5		
Verification Phase															
Interface Verification				1.0									1	1	1
Integrated Vehicle Test				1.0	1.0		2.0						4	1	4
Mate & Berthing Test													0	2	0
													5		
Propellant Servicing Phase															
Cryo Servicing				2.0									2	2	4
Cryo Top Off													0	2	0
													2		
Closeout Phase															
Fluids Top Off						4.0							4	1	4
Vehicle Closeout						4.0			0.5				4.5	1	4.5
Crew Ingress	X					0.5							0.5	1	0.5
Pre Deployment C/O						0.5							0.5	1	0.5
													9.5		
Launch Phase															
Countdown Operations													2.5	2	5
													2.5		
De-Integration Phase															
Post Flight Inspection	X			###	2.0	2.0							33	3	99
Propellant Residual Drain				4.0									4	2	8
Crew Module/Return Cargo Deatow						9.0							9	1	9
													46		
													159	n/a	327
													159		

REF "B"
COMPLEXITY FACTORS

REF "C"
INDIVIDUAL TASK TIMELINE INPUTS

REF "A"
CANDIDATE TASK LIST

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METHODOLOGY

5. Researched past KSC study reports to establish individual element task timelines and input same into spreadsheets (One for each concept initial flight and if appropriate, steady state/reflight). (See Methodology Illustration, Ref "C")
6. Produced timelines for 8 concepts (5 with reflights) based on spreadsheet output data.
7. Produced concept comparison charts utilizing spreadsheet data.
8. All of the above data is to be evaluated to produce summary charts. (TBS)

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GROUND RULES AND ASSUMPTIONS

NOTES & OBSERVATIONS:

- Timeline data were derived from the MDSSC-KSC On-Orbit Assembly/Servicing Task Definition Study GFY 1989 Summary Report of November 1989. All processing times are "KSC Ground equivalent" times and do not have EVA and automation enhancements yet incorporated.
- When fully assembled for initial mission, Configurations 3A-3, and 4E-3A&B exceed the presently planned ASF length.
- When fully assembled, Configurations 4E-2A, 4E-2B, 4E-3A, and 4E-3B have widths that are marginal or greater than planned ASF width.
- TLV refurbishment times could be impacted by lunar dust cleanup.

GROUND RULES AND ASSUMPTIONS

GENERAL

- SSF resources required to support the timeline are: IVA (2); EVA including cabin atmosphere loss associated with Airlock use; MSC; ASF; DMS; TCS; & Power.
 - SSF assembly/refurbishment crew of 4 is baseline.
- The only on-orbit cryo servicing will be for concepts 4E-3A & B steady state missions. These missions will be supplied from a tanker that includes an integral propellant transfer system (including displacement gas supply).
 - All other Propellant Tanks are assumed to be delivered full and no top-off capability is required from SSF resources.
- All cargo is passive and is pre-assembled into single or dual containers when received.
- Advanced OMV will be available to support deployment and retrieval operations.
- All LVs require on-orbit erection of the cargo platform and installation of (2) filled cryo Propellant Tanks and (4) Landing Legs
- * TLVs require no on-orbit assembly.

GROUND RULES AND ASSUMPTIONS

SPECIFIC GROUND RULES (per flight)

3A-2

- LV & TV are mated when delivered to SSF.
- TLV Core/LV will be delivered first, Cargo will be last .

3A-3

- LV & LOI Stages are mated when delivered to SSF.
- TLI Stage will be delivered first, Cargo will be last.

3A-5

- TLI Tanks are pre-plumbed to a dual tank type interface when delivered.
- TLV Core requires no on-orbit assembly and will be delivered first , Cargo will be last.

GROUND RULES AND ASSUMPTIONS

SPECIFIC GROUND RULES (per flight) (Cont)

4E-2A,B

- TV Core/Aerobrake/Cargo delivered first - TLI/LOI Tanks Last

4E-3A,B

- TLI Stage will be delivered first, - Re-supply Tanker Last (reflights only)

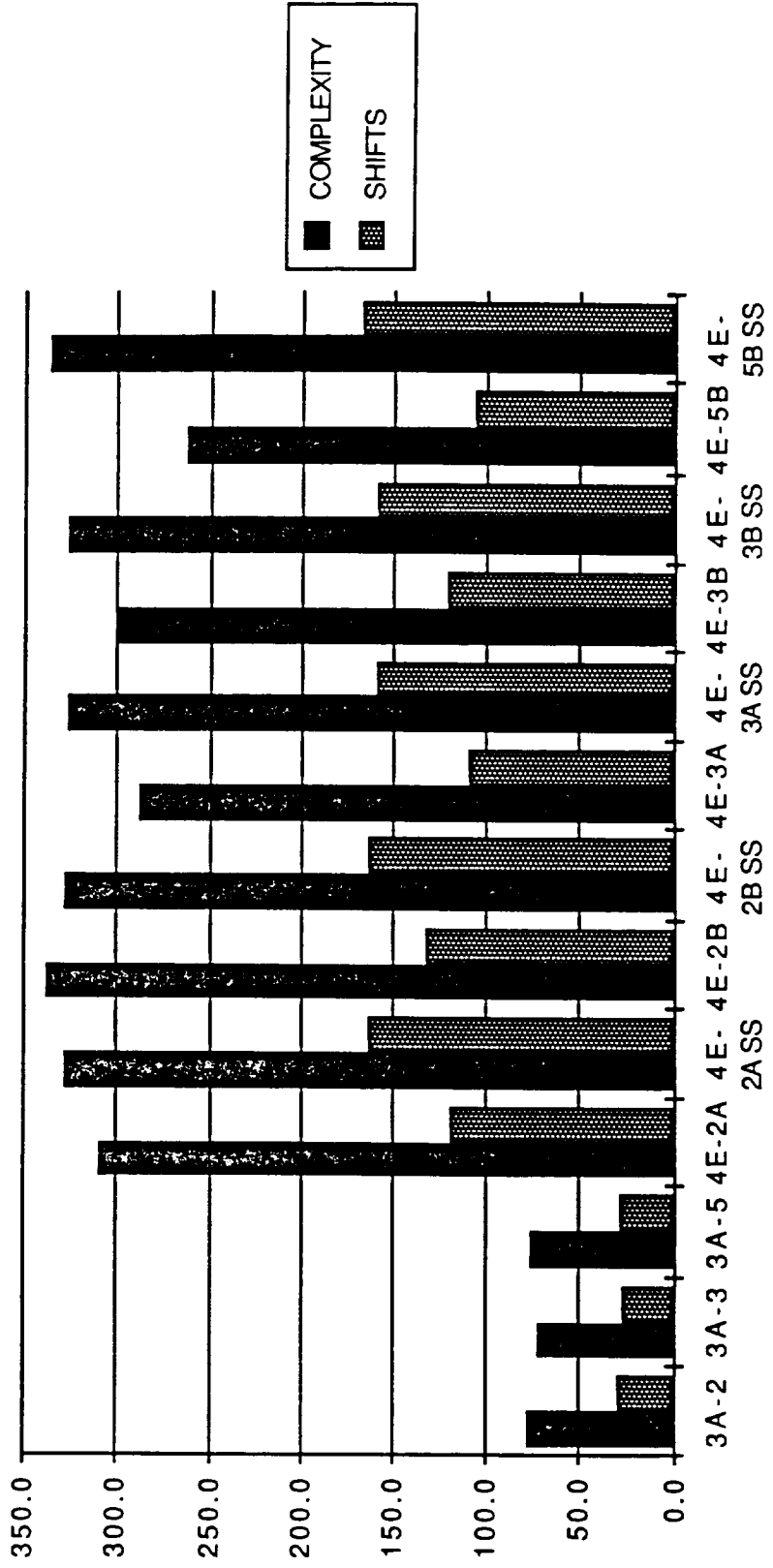
4E-5B

- TLV Stage/Aerobrake will be delivered First.

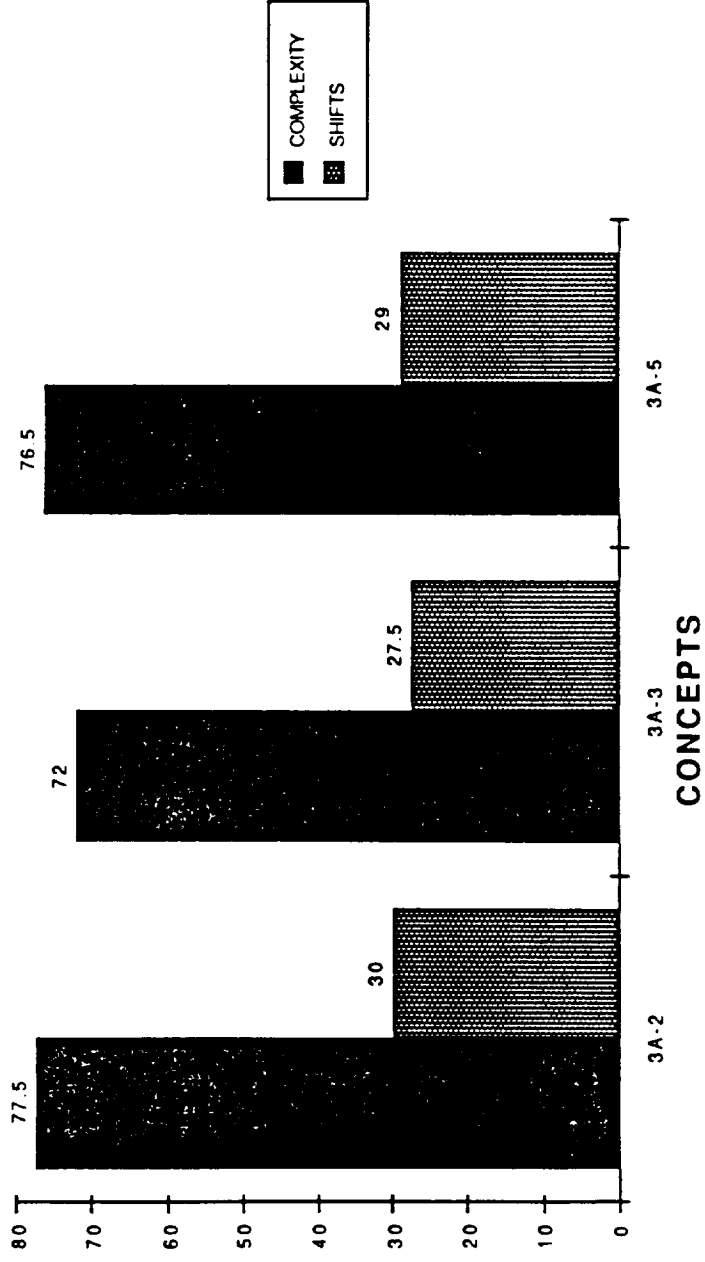
COMPARISON TABLE

CONFIGURATION	COMPLEXITY	SHIFTS
3 A - 2	77.5	30.0
3 A - 3	72.0	27.5
3 A - 5	76.5	29.0
4 E - 2 A	309.5	120.0
4 E - 2 A SS	328.5	163.0
4 E - 2 B	338.5	132.0
4 E - 2 B SS	328.5	163.0
4 E - 3 A	288.0	109.5
4 E - 3 A SS	327.0	159.0
4 E - 3 B	302.0	121.5
4 E - 3 B SS	327.0	159.0
4 E - 5 B	262.5	106.5
4 E - 5 B SS	337.0	167.5

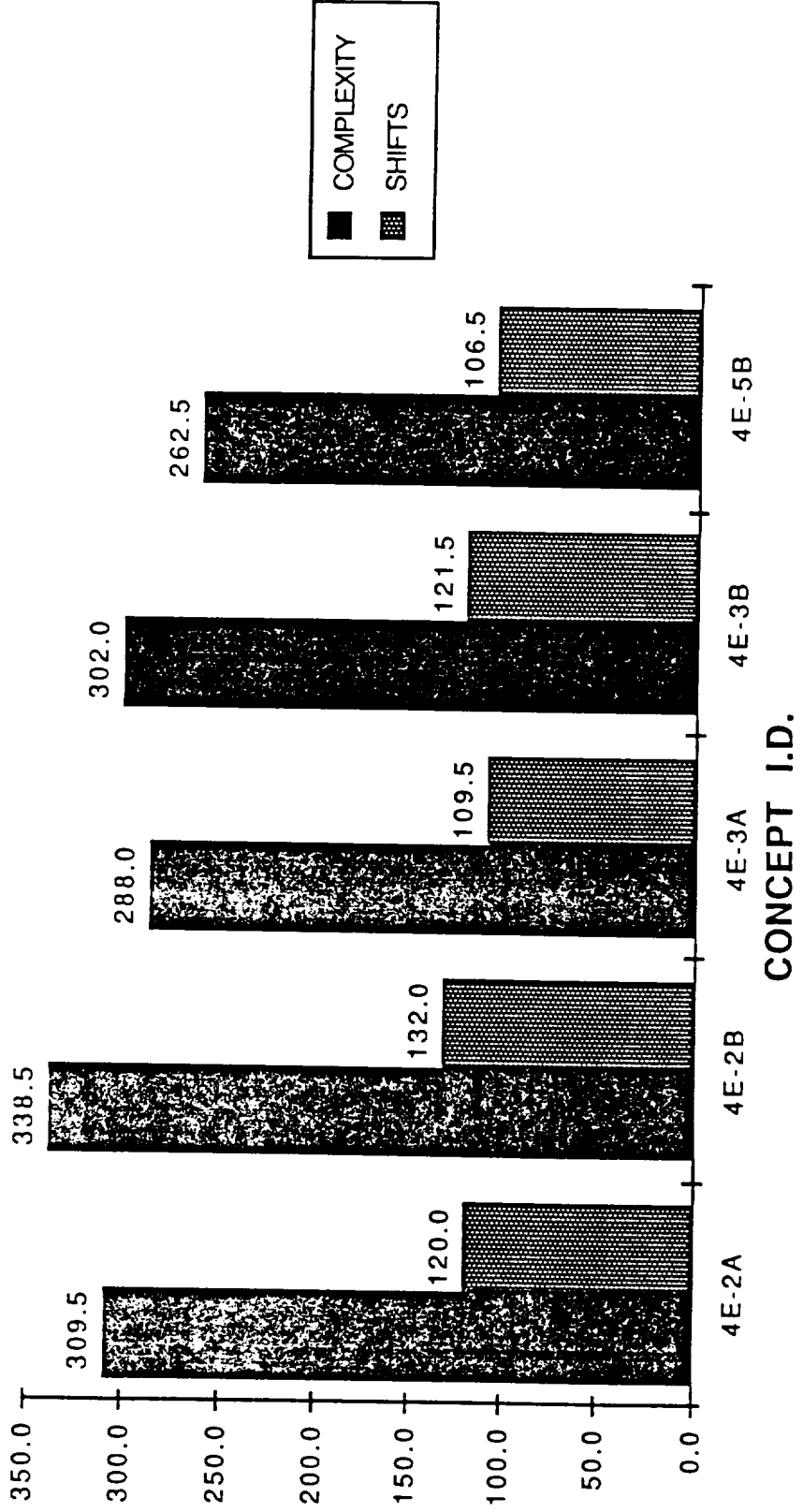
STV CONCEPT ON-ORBIT OPERATIONS AT SS FREEDOM COMPARISON - OVERVIEW



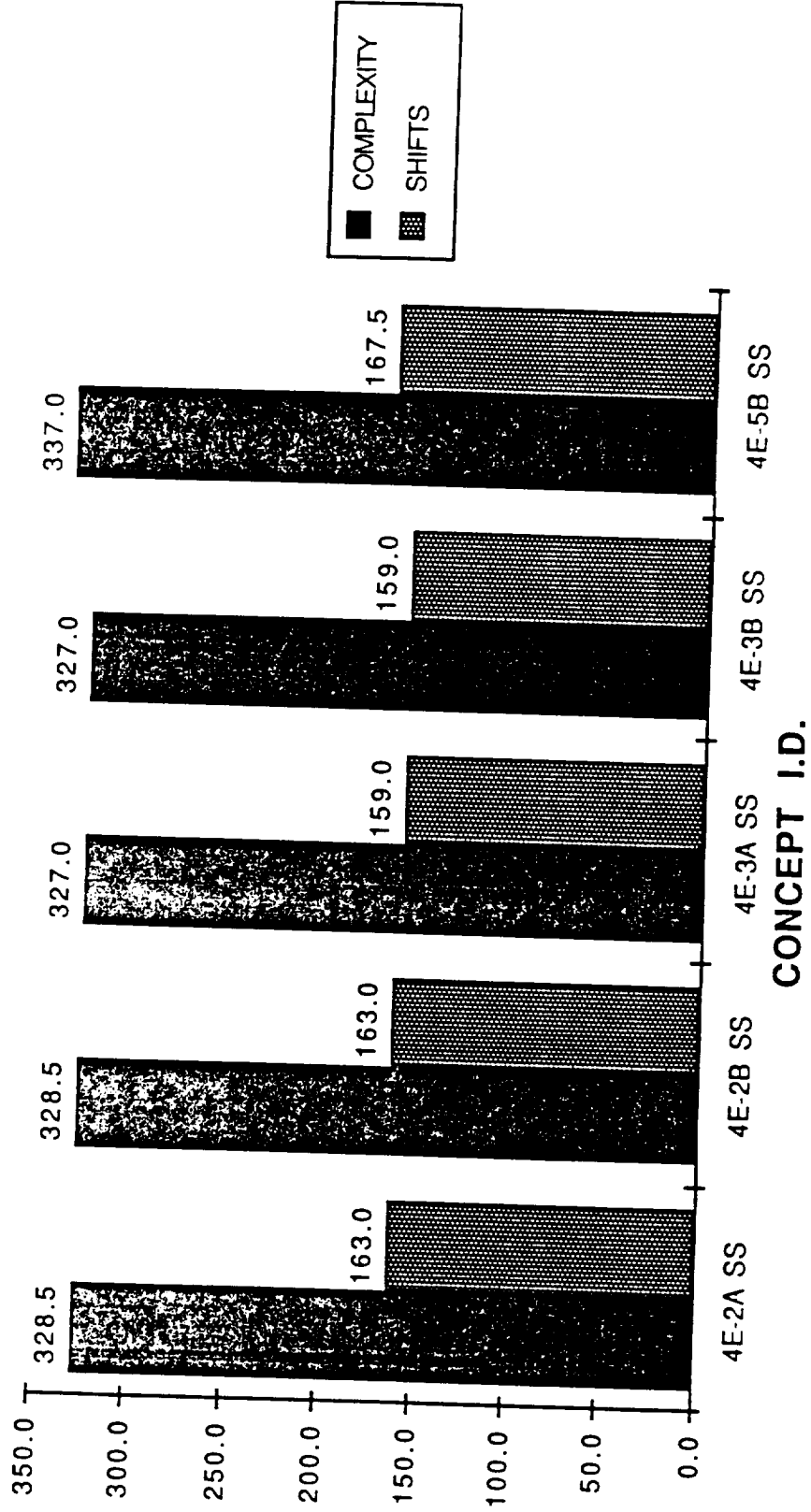
CARGO CONFIGURATIONS - COMPARISON



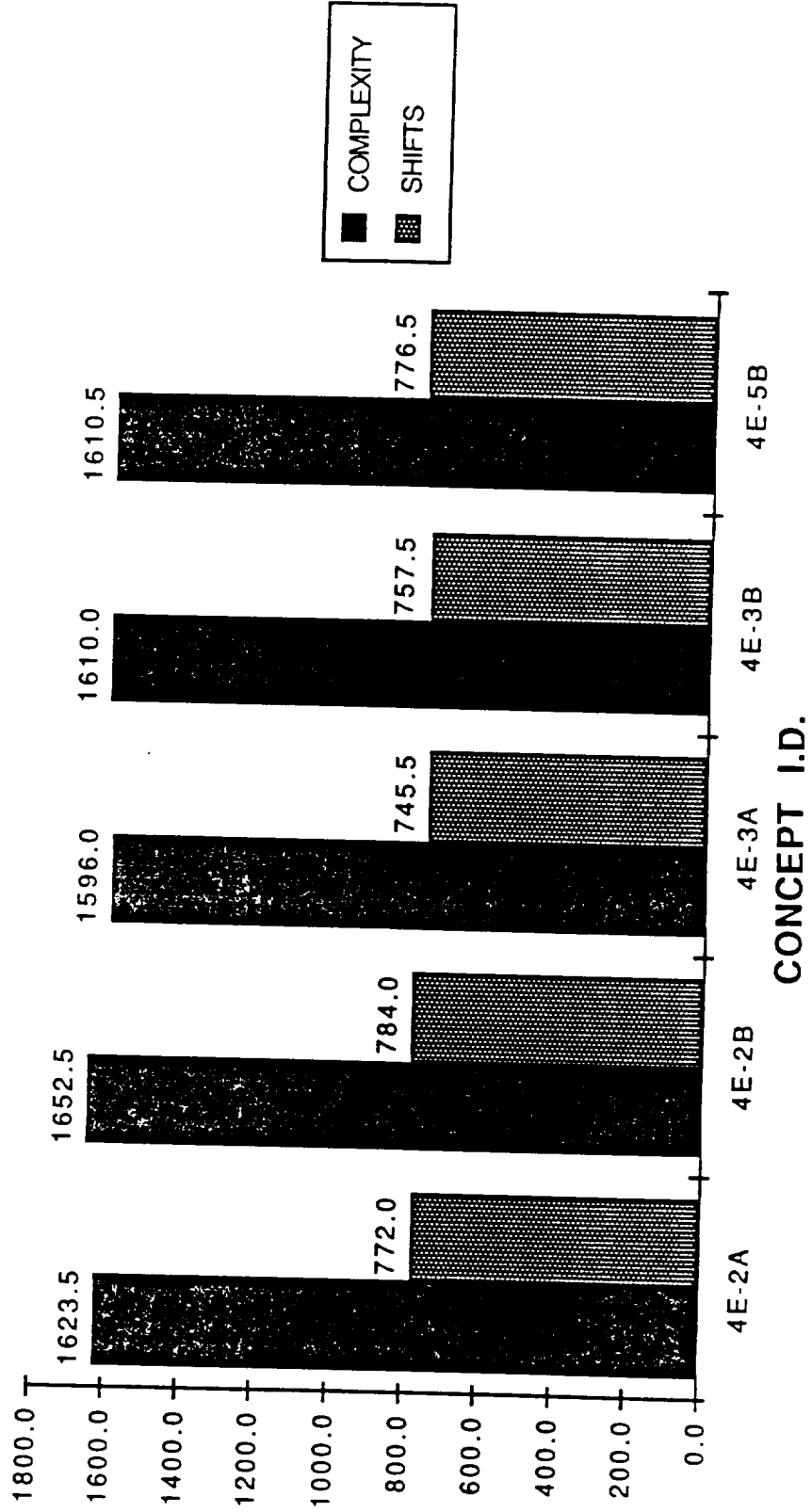
MANNED CONFIGURATIONS - INITIAL LAUNCH COMPARISONS



MANNED CONFIGURATIONS - STEADY STATE COMPARISON



MANNED CONFIGURATIONS - LIFETIME (5 FLIGHT) COMPARISON



BACKUP DATA

CONCEPT #3A-2 ELEMENTS 1A = TV CORE, 2 = TLI TANKS, 3 = LV, 7 = CARGO												DATE 5/31/90						
DESCRIPTION: 1 STAGE SEPARATE TV & LV W/DROP TANKS - CARGO ONLY (NO RETURN)																		
COMPLEXITY FACTORS	CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EVA/RMS							RESOURCES - SHIFTS			COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS				
		1A	2	0	2	0	3A	7.0	1A	2	0				3A	7.0	TOTAL SHIFTS	
	Refurbishment Phase																	
	Crew Module Relurb														0.0	1	0	
	Electrical Checkout													0.0	1	0		
	Engine Servicing													0.0	3	0		
	Aerobrake 1P'S Repair													0.0	3	0		
	Subsystem Leak And Functionals													0.0	3	0		
	TCS Refurbishment													0.0	3	0		
	Avionics System Verification													0.0	3	0		
	Hardware Delivery Phase													0.0	1	0		
	Delivery Vehicle Offloading													0.0				
	Receiving Inspection	X	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5							5.5	2	11		
	Installation at Temporary Location	X	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5							5.5	2	11		
	Assembly Phase													1.5	5	7.5	Into ASF assy fixt.	
	Element Assembly	X				4.0								12.5				
	STV Assembly	X	1.5	-	-	-	-							4.0	4	16	Tanks (2), Platform/ Landing Legs (1)	
	Verification Phase													4.0	5	20		
	Interface Verification													4.0	1	4		
	Integrated Vehicle Test													3.0	1	3		
	Mate & Berthing Test													0.0	2	0		
	Propellant Servicing Phase													7.0				
	Cryo Servicing													0.0	2	0		
	Cryo Top Off													0.0	2	0		
	Closeout Phase													0.0				
	Fluids Top Off													0.0	1	0	Manned flights only	
	Vehicle Closeout													0.0	1	0		
	Crew Ingress													0.0	1	0		
	Pre Deployment C/O													0.0	1	0		
	Launch Phase													0.0				
	Countdown Operations													2.5	2	5	Requires OMV	
	De-integration Phase													2.5				
	Post Flight Inspection													0.0	3	0		
	Propellant Residual Drain													0.0	2	0		
	Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow													0.0	1	0		
														0.0				
GRAND TOTALS												30.0	N/A	77.5				

3A.

CONCEPT #3A-3		ELEMENTS: 1C = TLI Stage, 1D = LOI Stage, 3A = LV. 7 = Cargo					DATE 5/31/90							
DESCRIPTION: Multistage TV & separate LV - Cargo only (no return)		RESOURCES - SHIFTS												
COMPLEXITY FACTORS	CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EVAIRMS							COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS			
		1C	1D	3A	7.0	7.0	7.0	TASK SHIFTS						
	Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Refurb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Aerobrace TPS Repair Subsystem Leak And Functionals ICS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification								0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 3 3 3 3 3 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			
	Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location	X	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.5		5.5	2	2	11			
	Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly	X	X	X	X	X	4.0	4 3 7	4 5	16 15		To ASF Assy Fixt Tanks (2), Platform/Landing Legs (1)		
	Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Berthing Test						1.0 2.0	3 3 0 6	1 1 2	3 3 0				
	Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off						- - -	0 0 0	2 2	0 0				
	Closeout Phase Fluids Top Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O						- - -	0 0 0 0	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0		Manned Flights only		
	Launch Phase Countdown Operations							2.5 2.5	2	5		Requires OMV		
	De-Integration Phase Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow							0 0 0	3 2 1	0 0 0				
GRAND TOTALS											27.5	n/a	72	

CONCEPT #3A-5		ELEMENTS 2 = TOI & LOI TANKS, 4A = TLV, 7 = CARGO										DATE 5/31/90			
DESCRIPTION		SINGLE PROPELLSION STAGE COMBINED WITH DROP TANKS										COMMENTS			
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS										COMPLEXITY			
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EVA/RMS	2							2			TOTAL SHIFTS	TASK COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS	
		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4A	7				
Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Helicub Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Aircraft P/S Repair Sub-system Leak And Functionals TCS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification													00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location	- - X	X X X	1.0 1.0 1.0	1.0 1.0 1.0	1.0 1.0 1.0	1.0 1.0 1.0	0.5 0.5 0.5						55 55 15 12.5	11.0 11.0 7.5	To ASF Assembly Fixture
Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly	X X	X X	1.5 1.5	1.5 1.5	1.5 1.5	1.5 1.5	1.0 1.0						00 7.0 7.0	0.0 35.0	
Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Berthing Test	- - -	- - -	1.0 0.5 -	1.0 0.5 -	1.0 0.5 -	1.0 0.5 -	1.0 1.0 -						4.0 3.0 7.0	4.0 3.0	
Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off													0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	
Closeout Phase Fluids Top Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O	X												0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	Manned Flights Only
Launch Phase Countdown Operations													2.5 2.5	5.0	Requires OMM
De-Integration Phase Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow	X	X											0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	
GRAND TOTALS												29.0	n/a	76.5	

CONCEPT #4E-2A		ELEMENTS 1B =TV, 2 =TLI & LOI TANKS, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 6A = CC, 7 = CARGO												DATE 5/30/90			
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		DESCRIPTION: SINGLE STAGE SEPARATE TV & LV W/DROP TANKS & SINGLE CREW CABIN												COMMENTS			
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EVA/RMS/1B	RESOURCES - SHIFTS												COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS	
		2	2	2	2	3B	5A	6A	7	7	7	7	TOTAL SHIFTS				
Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Refurb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Aerobrake TPS Repair Subsystem Leak And Functionals ICS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification														00	1.0	00	
														00	1.0	00	
														00	3.0	00	
														00	3.0	00	
Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location	X	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	-	0.5	0.5			85	2.0	17.0	
	X	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	-	0.5	0.5				85	2.0	17.0	To ASF Assy Fixt for 1B, to ITA for 5A
	X	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	-	-	-			25	5.0	12.5	
Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly	X	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	11.0	-	-	-	-		150	4.0	60.0	
	X	-	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	-	-	1.0	1.0			100	5.0	50.0	
														250			
Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Burthing Test		-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	1.0	-	-			70	1.0	7.0	
		1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	-	2.0	-	-			60	1.0	6.0	
														50	2.0	10.0	
Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off														180			
														00	2.0	00	
														00	2.0	00	
Closeout Phase Fluids Top-Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O														40	1.0	4.0	
														40	1.0	4.0	
	X													05	1.0	0.5	
														05	1.0	0.5	
Launch Phase Countdown Operations														90			
														25	2.0	5.0	
De-Integration Phase Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow														330	3.0	99.0	
														40	2.0	8.0	
	X	29	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-			460	1.0	9.0	
		40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			460	1.0	9.0	
													120.0	N/A	309.5		
GRAND TOTAL																	

CONCEPT #4E-2A SS ELEMENTS 1B =TV, 2 =TLI & LOI TANKS, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 5A = CC, 7 = CARGO

DESCRIPTION: SINGLE STAGE, SEPARATE TV & LV W/DROP TANKS & SINGLE CREW CABIN

DATE 5/30/90

COMPLEXITY FACTORS	CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	RESOURCES - SHIFTS										TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS	
		EVARMS		1B		2		2		2						
		2	2	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0					
Refurbishment Phase	Crew Module Return	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.0	1.0	45.0	
	Electrical Checkout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	1.0	3.5	
	Engine Servicing	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	3.0	24.0	
	Auobrako TPS Repair	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	3.0	7.5	
	Suitability Leak And Functionals	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	3.0	18.0	
	ICS Refurbishment	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	3.0	18.0	
	Avionics System Verification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	1.0	6.0	
												77.0				
Hardware Delivery Phase	Delivery Vehicle Offloading	-	X	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	5.0	2.0	10.0	
	Receiving Inspection	-	X	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	5.0	2.0	10.0	
	Installation at Temporary Location	X	X	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	5.0	7.5	
		X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	-	-	
Assembly Phase	Element Assembly	X	X	-	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	6.0	5.0	6.0	
	STV Assembly	X	X	-	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	6.0	5.0	6.0	
													8.0		8.0	
Verification Phase	Interface Verification	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	4.0	
	Integrated Vehicle Test	-	-	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	5.0	1.0	5.0	
	Mate & Berthing Test	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	2.0	0.0	
													9.0		9.0	
Propellant Servicing Phase	Cryo Servicing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	2.0	0.0	
	Cryo Top Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	2.0	0.0	
													0.0		0.0	
Closeout Phase	Fluids Top-Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	4.0	
	Vehicle Closeout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	4.0	
	Crew Ingress	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1.0	0.5	
	Pre Deployment C/O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1.0	0.5	
													9.0		9.0	
Launch Phase	Countdown Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.0	5.0	
													2.5			
													33.0	3.0	99.0	
De-integration Phase	Post Flight Inspection	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	4.0	2.0	8.0	
	Propellant Residual Drain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	1.0	9.0	
	Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.0	n/a	46.0	
													163.0		163.0	
													378.5		378.5	

GRAND TOTALS

CONCEPT #4E-2B ELEMENTS 1B =TV, 2 =TLI & LOI TANKS, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 6B = TVCC, 6C = LVCC, 7 = CARGO														DATE	5/30/90			
DESCRIPTION SINGLE STAGE SEPARATE TV & LV W/DROP TANKS & DUAL CREW CABIN																		
COMPLEXITY FACTORS																		
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	RESOURCES - SHIFTS													TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS	
	EV	AIRMS	1B	2	2	2	2	2	3B	5A	6B	6C	7					7
Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Returb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Auroras 1P/S Repair Subsystem Leak And Functional ICS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification															00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	10 10 30 30 30 30 30 10	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	
Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	85 85 25	20 20 50	170 170 125	To ASF Assy Fixt for 1B & ITA for 5A
Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	150 100 250	50 50	750 500	
Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Berthing Test	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 80 70	10 10 20	60 80 140	
Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00 00 00	20 20	00 00	
Closeout Phase Fluids Top Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O	X														80 80 10 10	10 10 10 10	80 80 10 10	
Launch Phase Countdown Operations															180 25 25	20	50	Requires OMV
De-integration Phase Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Deslow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	330 40 90 460	30 20 10	990 80 90	
GRAND TOTALS														132.0	N/A	338.5		

CONCEPT #4E-2B SS ELEMENTS 1B =TV, 2 =TLI & LOI TANKS, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 5A = CC, 6B = TVCC, 6C = LVCC, 7 = CARGO													
DESCRIPTION: SINGLE STAGE SEPARATE TV & LV W/DROP TANKS & DUAL CREW CABIN DATE 5/31/90													
COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	RESOURCES - SHIFTS										COMMENTS	
		EV	1B	2	2	2	2	2	5A	6B	7		7
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)													
Refurbishment Phase													
Crew Module Returb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	45.0	45.0
Electrical Checkout	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	3.5	3.5
Engine Servicing	X	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	24.0
Aerobrake TPS Repair	X	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	2.5	7.5
Subsystem Leak And Functionals	X	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	18.0
TCS Returb/Alignmt	X	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	18.0
Avionics System Verification	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	6.0
												77.0	
Hardware Delivery Phase													
Delivery Vehicle Offloading	X	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	5.0	10.0
Receiving Inspection	X	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	5.0	10.0
Installation at Temporary Location	X	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	7.5
												11.5	
Assembly Phase													
Element Assembly	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
STV Assembly	X	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	8.0	40.0
												8.0	
Verification Phase													
Interface Verification		-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0
Integrated Vehicle Test		1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	2.0	-	-	-	5.0	5.0
Mate & Berthing Test		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
												9.0	
Propellant Servicing Phase													
Cryo Servicing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Cryo Top Off		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
												0.0	
Closeout Phase													
Fluids Top-Off		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	4.0	4.0
Vehicle Closeout		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	4.0	4.0
Crew Ingress	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
Pre Deployment C/O		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5
												9.0	
Launch Phase													
Countdown Operations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.5
												2.5	
De-integration Phase													
Post Flight Inspection	X	29	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	33.0	99.0
Propellant Residual Drain	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	8.0
Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	9.0	9.0
												46.0	
												163.0	328.5
												N/A	

CONCEPT #4E-3A												ELEMENTS: 1C = TLI Stage, 1E = LOI Stage, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 6A = CC, 7 = Cargo												DATE 5/30/90				
DESCRIPTION: Multistage TV & Separate LV - Single Crew Cab																												
COMPLEXITY FACTORS												RESOURCES - SHIFTS																
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)												EV	AIRMS	1C	1E	3B	5A	6A	7.0	7.0			TOTAL SHIFTS		COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS	
Refurbishment Phase																												
Crew Module Reurb												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	
Electrical Checkout												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	
Engine Servicing												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	
Aerobreak TPS Repair												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	
Subsystem Leak And Functionals												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	
TCSS Refurbishment												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	
Avionics System Verification												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	
Hardware Delivery Phase																												
Delivery Vehicle Offloading												X	X	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	6.5	2	13		
Receiving Inspection												-	X	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	5.5	2	11		
Installation at Temporary Location												X	X	2.0	2.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	25		
Assembly Phase																												
Element Assembly												X	X	-	-	4.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	60		
STV Assembly												X	X	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	6	5	30		
Verification Phase																												
Interface Verification												-	-	1.0	2.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4		
Integrated Vehicle Test												-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	5		
Mate & Berthing Test												-	-	-	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	5	2	10		
Propellant Servicing Phase																												
Cryo Servicing												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0		
Cryo Top Off												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0		
Closeout Phase																												
Hands Top Off												-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4		
Vehicle Checkout												-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4		
Crew Ingress												X	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1	0.5		
Pro Deployment C/O												-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1	0.5		
Launch Phase																												
Countdown Operations												-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	5		
De-Integration Phase																												
Post Flight Inspection												X	X	-	29.0	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	33	3	99		
Propellant Residual Drain												-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	8		
Crew Module/Return Cargo Deslow												-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	9		
GRAND TOTALS																								109.5	n/a	288		

CONCEPT # 4E-3A SS		ELEMENTS: IC = TLI Stage, 1E = LOI Stage, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 6A = CC, 7 = Cargo, & 8 = Cryo Tanker/Xfer system										DATE 5/30/90						
DESCRIPTION: Multistage TV & Separate LV - Single Crew Cab																		
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS										COMPLEXITY		TOTAL				
CANDIDATE TASK (Checked Only As Appropriate)		EV	AI	RM	S	1C	1E	3B	5A	6A	7	0	8	0	TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR	COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS
Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Refurb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Aerbrake TPS Repair Subsystem Leak And Functionals ICS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification	X								45.0						45	1	45	
															35	1	35	
															8	3	24	
															25	3	75	
															6	3	18	
															6	3	18	
Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location	X														77	1	6	
															3.5	2	7	
															5.5	5	27.5	Returning LOI stage at ASF for refurb then move to ITA during TLI stage arrival.
Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly	X														0	4	0	
															5	5	25	Tanker VF connection
															5			
Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Berthing Test															1	1	1	
															4	1	4	
															0	2	0	
Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off															2	2	4	
															0	2	0	
															2			
Closeout Phase Fluids Top-Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O															4	1	4	
															4.5	1	4.5	
															0.5	1	0.5	Tanker disconnect
															0.5	1	0.5	
Launch Phase Countdown Operations															9.5			
															2.5	2	5	
															2.5			
De-integration Phase Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow	X														33	3	99	
															4	2	8	
															9	1	9	
															46			
GRAND TOTALS														159	n/a	327		

CONCEPT #4E-3B ELEMENTS: 1c = TLI Stage, 1E = LOI Stage, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 6B = CC, 6C = CC, 7 = Cargo												
DESCRIPTION: Multistage TV & Separate LV - Dual Crew Cabs												
DATE 5/30/90												
COMPLEXITY FACTORS	RESOURCES - SHIFTS											
	EV	AI	RM	1C	1E	3B	5A	6B	6C	7	0	TOTAL SHIFTS
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)												
Refurbishment Phase												
Crew Module Relurb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Electrical Checkout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Engine Servicing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Avionics IFS Repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Subsystem Leak And Functionals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
TCS Refurbishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Avionics System Verification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Hardware Delivery Phase												
Delivery Vehicle Offloading	-	X	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	6.5
Receiving Inspection	-	X	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	5.5
Installation at Temporary Location	X	X	2.0	2.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	5
Assembly Phase												
Element Assembly	X	X	-	-	4.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	15
STV Assembly	X	X	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	6
Verification Phase												
Interface Verification	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Integrated Vehicle Test	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	7
Mate & Berthing Test	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	1.0	1.0	-	7
Propellant Servicing Phase												
Cryo Servicing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Cryo Top Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Closeout Phase												
Fluids Top Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	-	-	-	8
Vehicle Closeout	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	-	-	-	8
Crew Ingress	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	1
Pre Deployment C/O	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	1
Launch Phase												
Countdown Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
De-Integration Phase												
Post Flight Inspection	X	X	-	29.0	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	33
Propellant Residual Drain	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	9
GRAND TOTALS											121.5	
COMPLEXITY FACTOR											n/a	
TASK COMPLEXITY											302	

CONCEPT # 4E-3A SS															
ELEMENTS: 1C = TLI Stage, 1E = LOI Stage, 5A = A/B, 6B = CC, 7 = Cargo, & 8 = Cryo Tanker/Transfer System															
DESCRIPTION: Multistage TV & Separate LV - Dual Crew Cabs															
DATE 5/31/90															
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	COMPLEXITY FACTORS								RESOURCES - SHIFTS			COMMENTS			
	EA	VR	IRMS	1C	1E	5A	6B	7	0	7	0		8	TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR
Refurbishment Phase															
Crew Module Returb	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.0	-	-	-	-	-	45	1	45
Electrical Checkout	-	-	-	2.0	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	1	3.5
Engine Servicing	x	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	24
Aerobrake TPS Repair	x	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	3	7.5
Subsystem Leak And Functionals	x	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	18
ICS Refurbishment	x	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	18
Avionics System Verification	-	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6
													77		
Hardware Delivery Phase															
Delivery Vehicle Offloading	x	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	1.0	-	-	-	3.5	2	7
Receiving Inspection	x	1.0	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	1.0	-	-	-	3	2	6
Installation at Temporary Location	x	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	5.5	5	27.5
													12		
Assembly Phase															
Element Assembly	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	0
STV Assembly	x	x	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	5	5	25
													5		
Verification Phase															
Interface Verification	-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Integrated Vehicle Test	-	1.0	1.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4
Mate & Berthing Test	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
													5		
Propellant Servicing Phase															
Cryo Servicing	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Cryo Top Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
													2		
Closeout Phase															
Fluids Top Off	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4
Vehicle Closeout	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	4.5	1	4.5
Crew Ingress	x	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1	0.5
Pro Deployment C/O	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1	0.5
													9.5		
Launch Phase															
Countdown Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2	5
													2.5		
De-Integration Phase															
Post flight Inspection	x	-	29.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	3	99
Propellant Residual Drain	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	8
Crew Module/Return Cargo Dostow	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	9
													46		
													159	N/A	327
GRAND TOTALS															

4E-5

CONCEPT # 4E-5B		ELEMENTS 2 = TL1/LOI Tanks, 2B = A/B Tanks, 4B = TLV, 5B = A/B, 6D = C.C., 7 = Cargo												DATE	COMMENTS					
DESCRIPTION: Single Propulsion Stage Combined Vehicle w/Drop Tanks														5/30/90						
COMPLEXITY FACTORS	CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	RESOURCES - SHIFTS												TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS			
		EV	AI	RM	S	2	2	2	2A	2A	4B	5B	6D					7	7	
	Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Refurb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Accelerator TPS Repair Subsystem Leak And Functionals ICS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification																0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 1 3 3 3 3 3 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location																7.5 7.5 1.5 16.5	2 2 5	15 15 7.5	
	Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly																8.5 9 17.5	4 5	34 45	
	Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Berthing Test																7 6 3 16	1 1 2	7 6 6	Demate/mate to A/B
	Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off																0 0 0	2 2	0 0	
	Closeout Phase Fluids Top Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O																4 4 0.5 0.5 9	1 1 1 1	4 4 0.5 0.5	
	Launch Phase Countdown Operations																2.5 2.5	2	5	
	De-Integration Phase Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow																32 4 9 45	3 2 1	96 8 9	
GRAND TOTALS												106.5	N/A	262.5						

CONCEPT #4E-5B SS		ELEMENTS: 2 = TLV/LOI Tanks, 2A = A/B Tanks, 4B = TLV, 5B = A/B, 6D = CC, 7 = Cargo										DATE 5/30/90							
DESCRIPTION Single Propulsion Stage Combined Vehicle w/Drop Tanks		COMPLEXITY FACTORS										COMMENTS							
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EVARMS	RESOURCES - SHIFTS										TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY					
		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2A	2A	4B	5B	6D				7.0	7.0			
Refurbishment Phase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	1	45	Simplified Aerobrake
Crew Module Reurb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	
Electrical Checkout	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	24	Simplified Aerobrake
Engine Servicing	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	3	4.5	
Aerobrake TPS Repair	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	18	
Subsystem Leak And Functionals	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	18	
ICS Refurbishment	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	
Avionics System Verification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.5			
Hardware Delivery Phase	-	x	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	12	
Delivery Vehicle Offloading	-	x	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	12	
Receiving Inspection	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	5	7.5	
Installation at Temporary Location	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.5			
Assembly Phase	x	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	8	
Element Assembly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	40	
STV Assembly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10			
Verification Phase	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	
Interface Verification	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	
Integrated Vehicle Test	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	
Mate & Berthing Test	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12			
Propellant Servicing Phase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	
Cryo Servicing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	
Cryo Top Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Closeout Phase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	
Fluids Top-Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	
Vehicle Closeout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1	0.5	
Crew Ingress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1	0.5	
Pre Deployment C/O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9			
Launch Phase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2	5	
Countdown Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5			
De-integration Phase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	3	96	Simplified Aerobrake
Post Flight Inspection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	8	
Propellant Residual Drain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	9	
Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45			
GRAND TOTAL												167.5	N/A	337					

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STV/LTS Phase II On-Orbit Operation Evaluations

Overall Assumptions - All Configurations

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Overall Assumptions - All Configurations

Note: Timelines are based on these assumptions
(Any change to assumptions will require timeline adjustment)

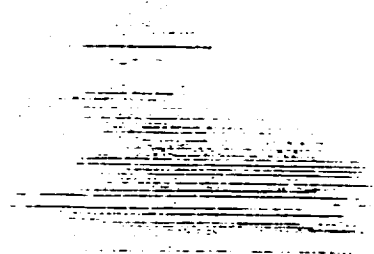
- Timelines assume all undefined design details operate trouble free to produce the intended result
- All Aerobrake (A/B) configurations have identical subsystems including docking features:
 - A/B subsystem checkout is not timed (Not identified and not a discriminator)
 - No A/B subsystem assembly is required on-orbit (e.g., No electrical or fluid connections across on-orbit field joints except as follows:
 - Timelines accommodate the connection of two redundant electrical connectors per detachable segment.)
- Any additional TV monitoring and/or lighting capability required by individual scenarios (not provided by the SSRMS or SPDM) is set up pre-task (not timed)
- All configurations require launch restraints and/or FSE/OSE to hold segments together during launch
 - Release of launch restraints is by remote control
 - No special steps by SSRMS or SPDM required
 - Control from SSF is through umbilicals
 - Umbilical hook-up is timed

Overall Assumptions - All Configurations (Cont)

- Control and monitoring of the A/B functions is through a single ASF to A/B umbilical
 - The umbilical is designed to permit a minimum A/B rotation of 315 degrees while connected
- It is highly desirable to maintain ASF Doors and Segments closed during assembly operations to protect the aerobrake from micrometeorite/debris damage and a constantly changing thermal environment.
- ASF Doors and Segments must remain open during all periods when the SSRMS supports A/B assembly
- Whenever possible, an SPDM mounted on a dedicated Power Data Grapple Fixture (PDGF) within the ASF is used to perform all assembly and inspection Functions
 - ASF may be closed during SPDM only assembly
 - Special end effectors as required to support assembly will be stored on the SPDM body pre-task
- Special adapter OSE structures are provided as required to attach A/B elements to the MSC for transportation.
- All A/B configurations have a special passive female adapter at their forward (TPS) center to interface with the Assembly and Servicing Facility (ASF) Aerobrake Assembly and attach Fixture (AAAF) active probe
 - Closeout of this AB/AAAF adapter TPS discontinuity is not timelined
- Indicates that this assumption is also a recommendation

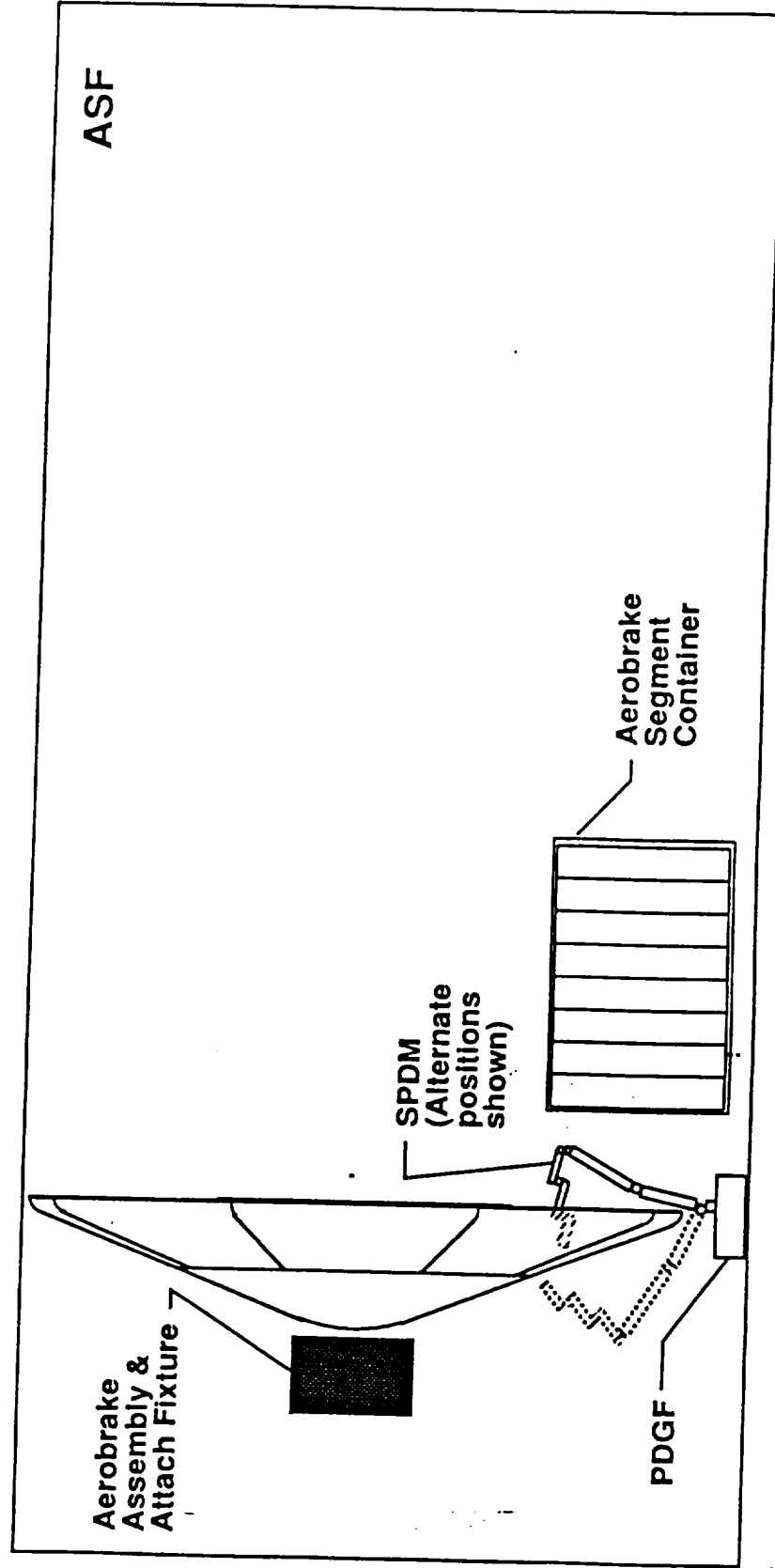
Overall Assumptions - All Configurations (Cont)

- ✓ A grapple fixture is located on the aft (structure) side of every aerobrake segment
- The launch carrier vehicle is docked at the SSF ITA with cargo doors open prior to timeline start



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Assumed ASF Facility Accommodations Configuration



* This generic configuration is not applicable to F-1 & F-1A Aerobrakes

Overall Assumptions - All Configurations (Cont)

- In order to make direct one to one comparisons between all configuration scenarios, the following MSFC Rigid A/B Groundrules and Assumptions have been adopted for all scenarios
 - Turntable will hold the aerobrace to facilitate robotic assembly with only one RMS. Assembly operations are limited to available SSF robotic capabilities. RMS maneuvers not limited by hanger.

Note: "Hanger" is assumed to be the Assembly and Servicing Facility (ASF) without Mobile Manipulators. The "Turntable" is assumed to be the ASF Aerobrace Assembly And Attach Fixture without any robotic capabilities.

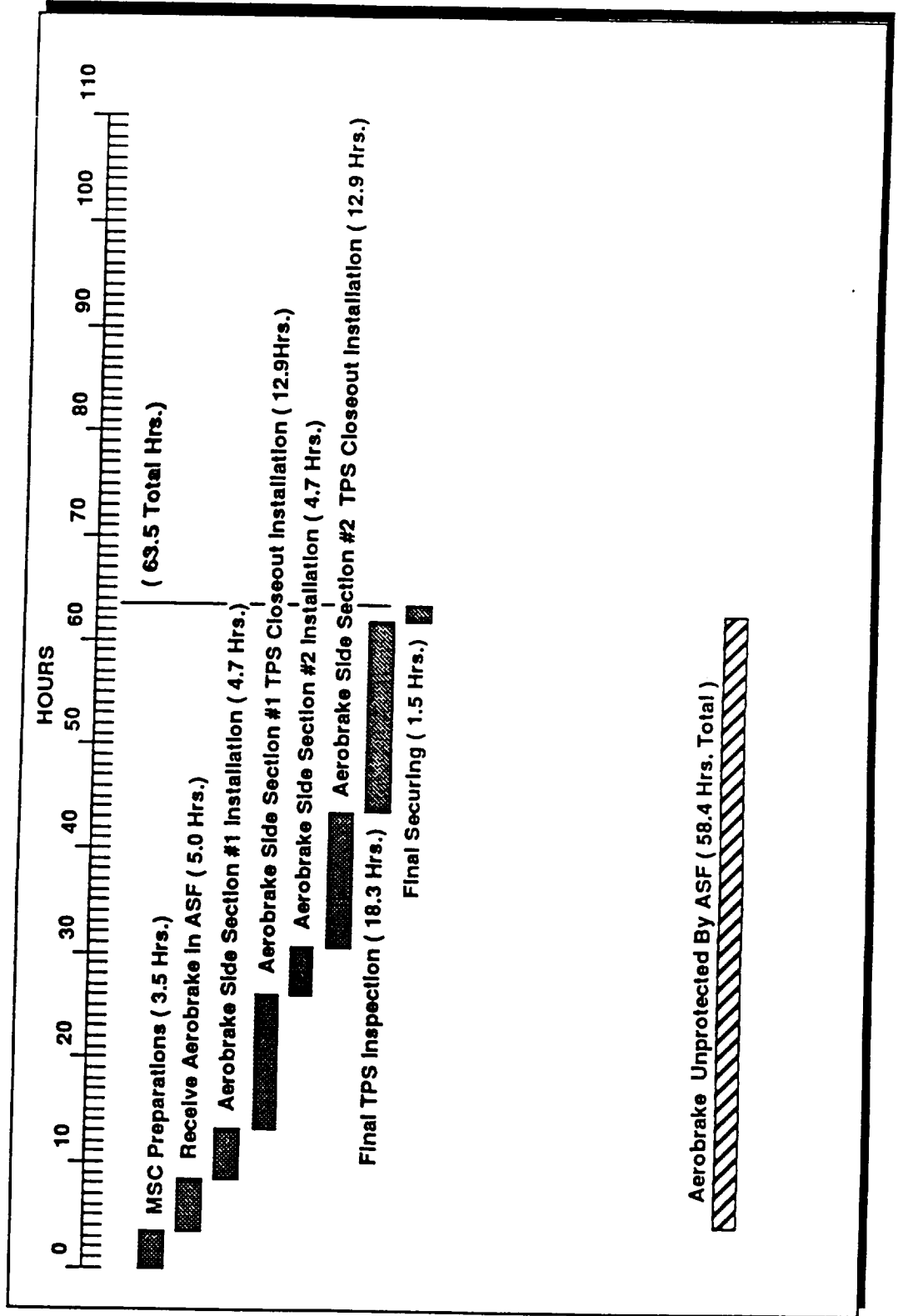
- Crew. robotic arm , lights, cameras, etc. are in place on SSF and ready for assembly operations.
- Aerobrace segments are stored where the robotic arm can grapple each one and assemble it without translation.
- EVA required for backup of all robotic tasks, but will be used for contingency only
- Segment design should consider tolerance buildup and loading for space environment

Recommendations - All Configurations

Recommendations - All Configurations

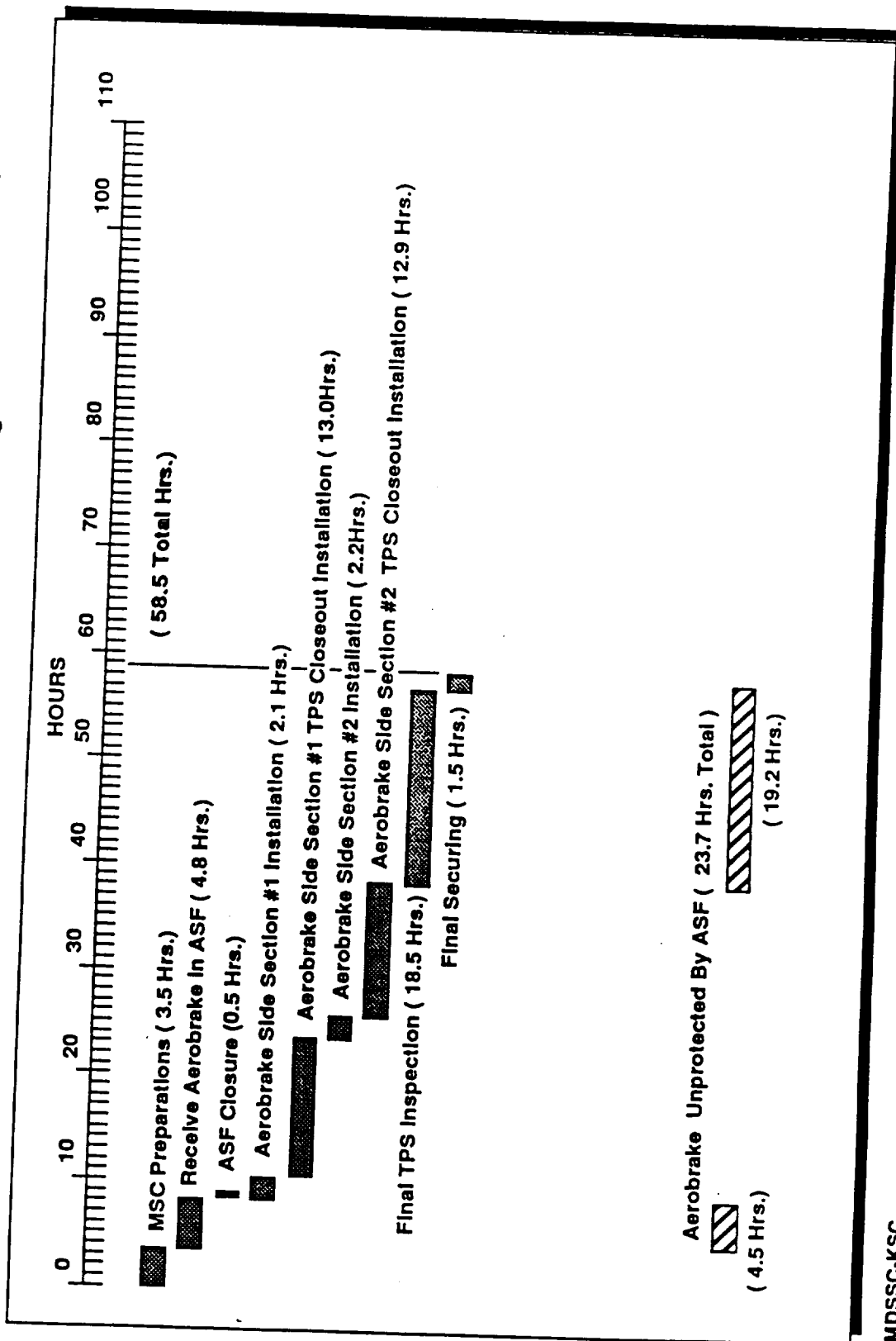
- Incorporate all checked (✓) general assumptions
- Design AAAF as a specialized robot to assemble the selected A/B design
 - Provide AAAF with ground controlled and monitored inspection capability including multiple TV cameras to allow inspection/documentation of the entire A/B TPS surface in a single rotation/pass (1 Hr. max)
 - Provide at least one Remote Manipulator within the ASF to allow ASF closure during assembly and to free up the MSC for SSF oriented tasks
- Design A/B specifically for telerobotic assembly
- Develop AAAF to A/B interface to minimize TPS closeout after disconnect

MMC R-2 Aerobrake Assembly Timeline



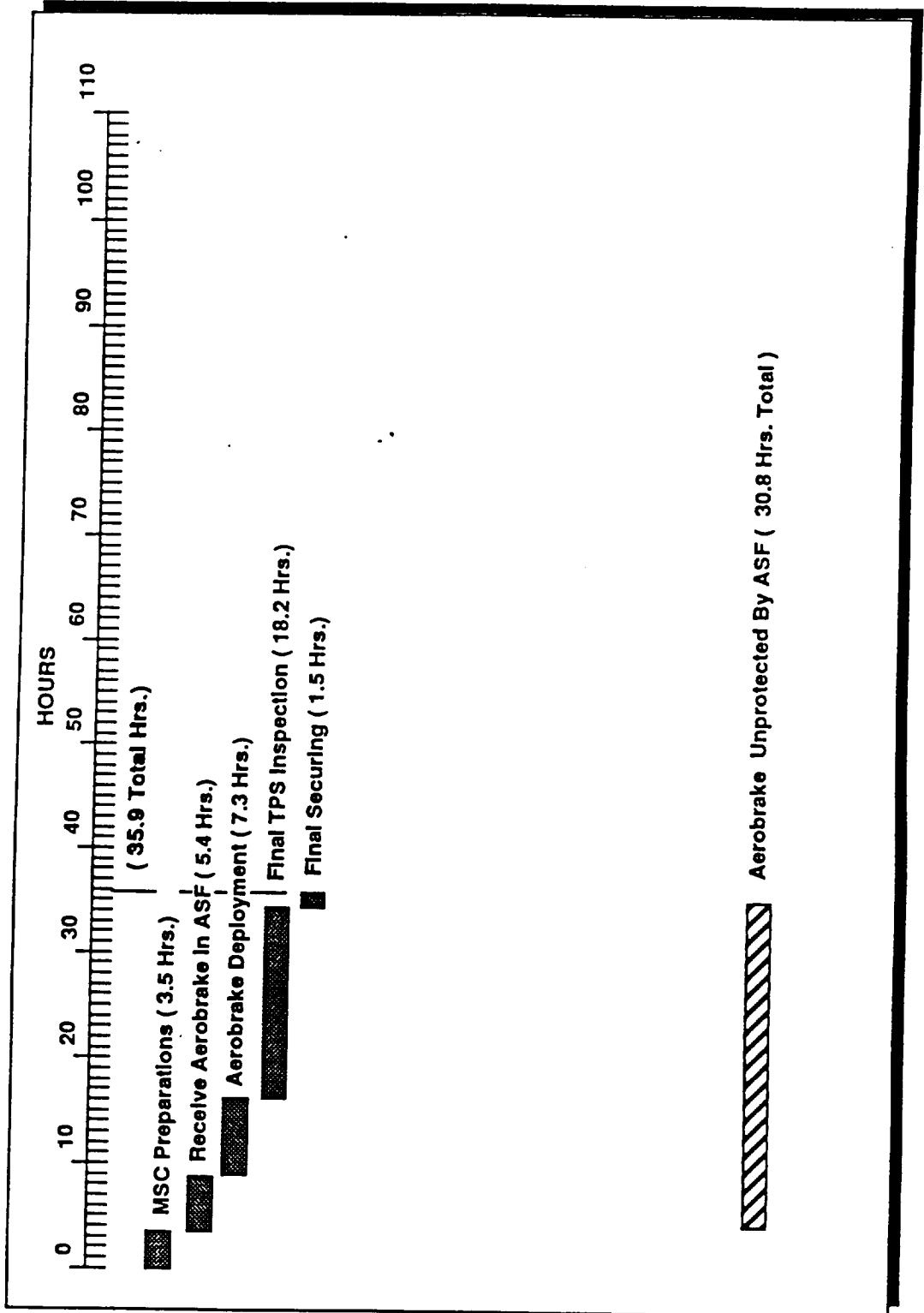
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MMC R-3 Aerobrake Assembly Timeline



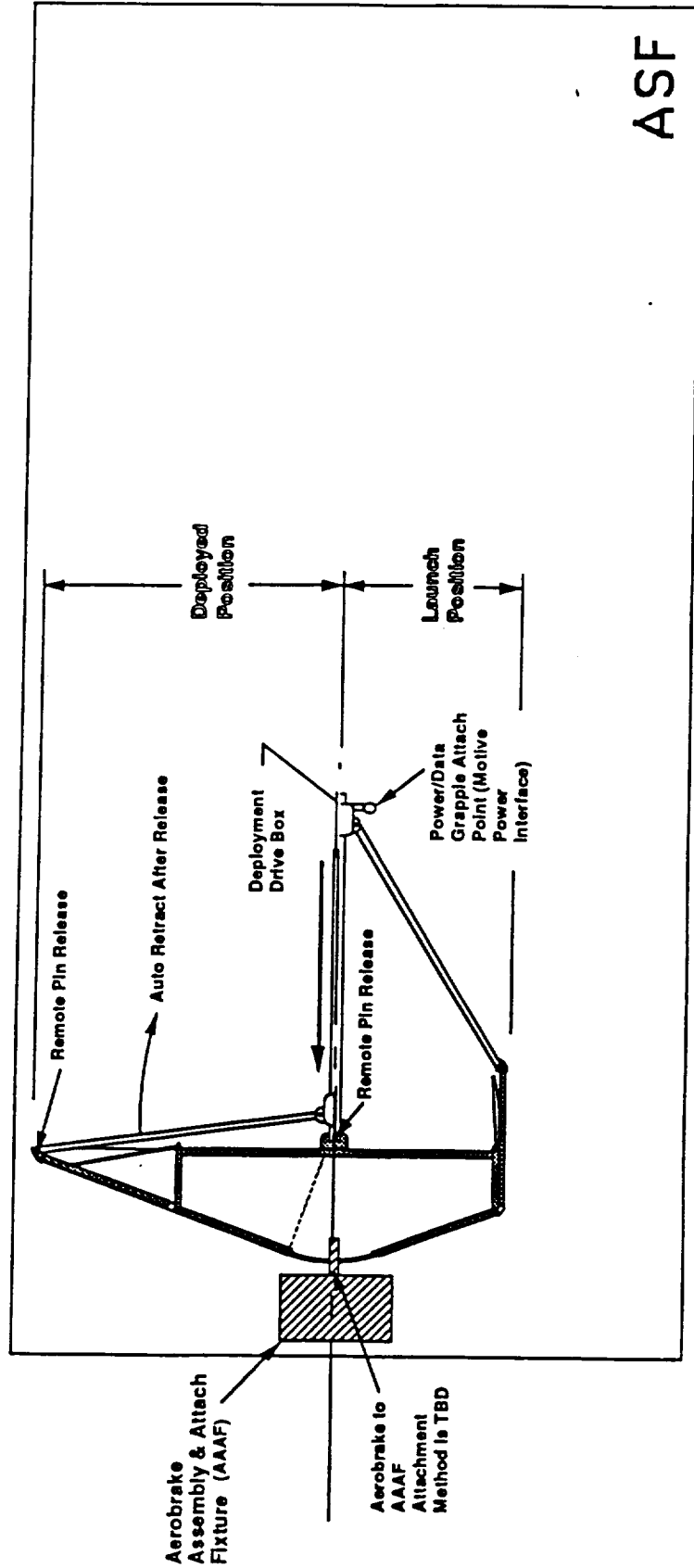
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MMC F-1 Aerobrake Assembly Timeline



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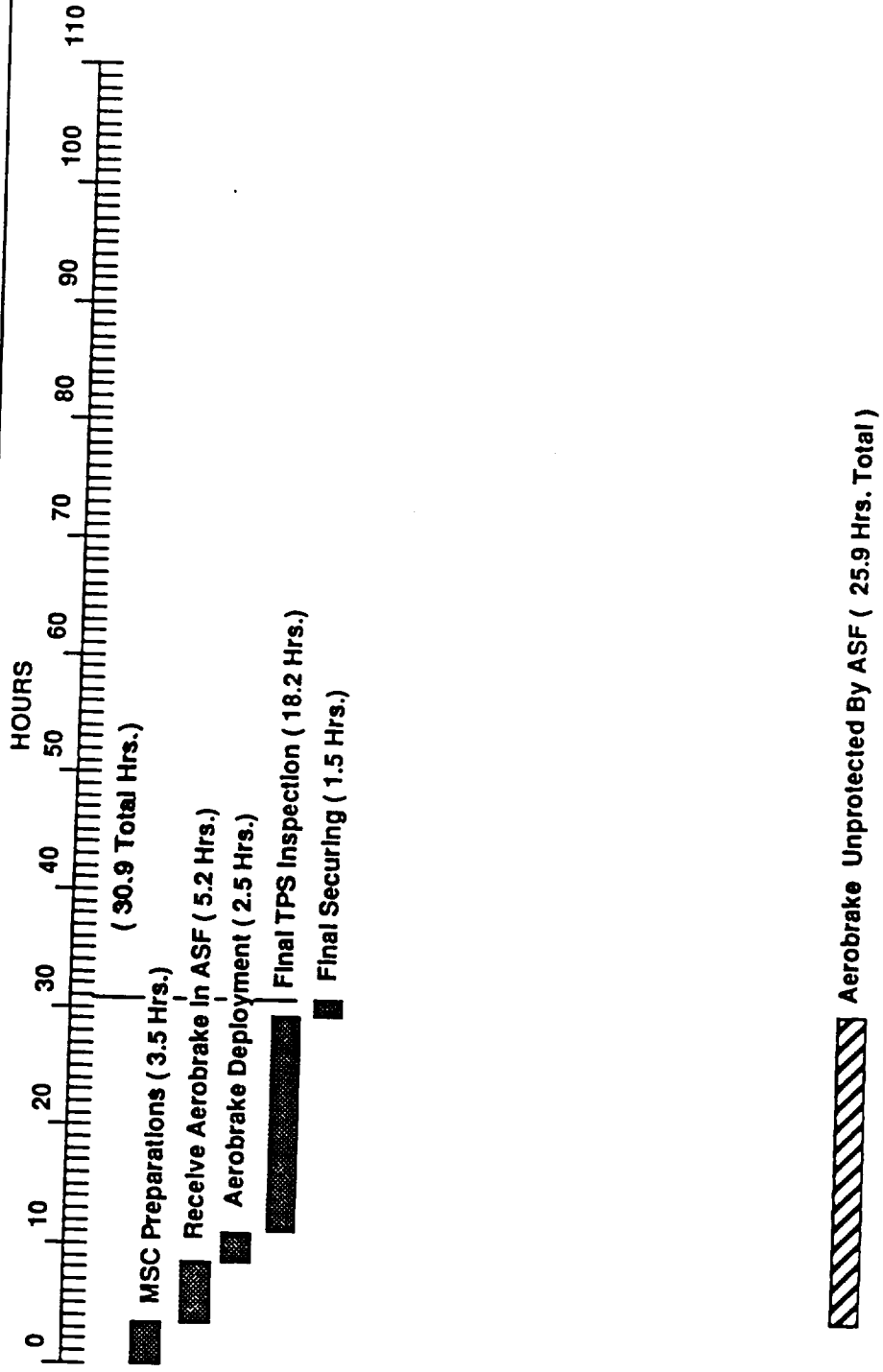
Configuration F-1A OSE



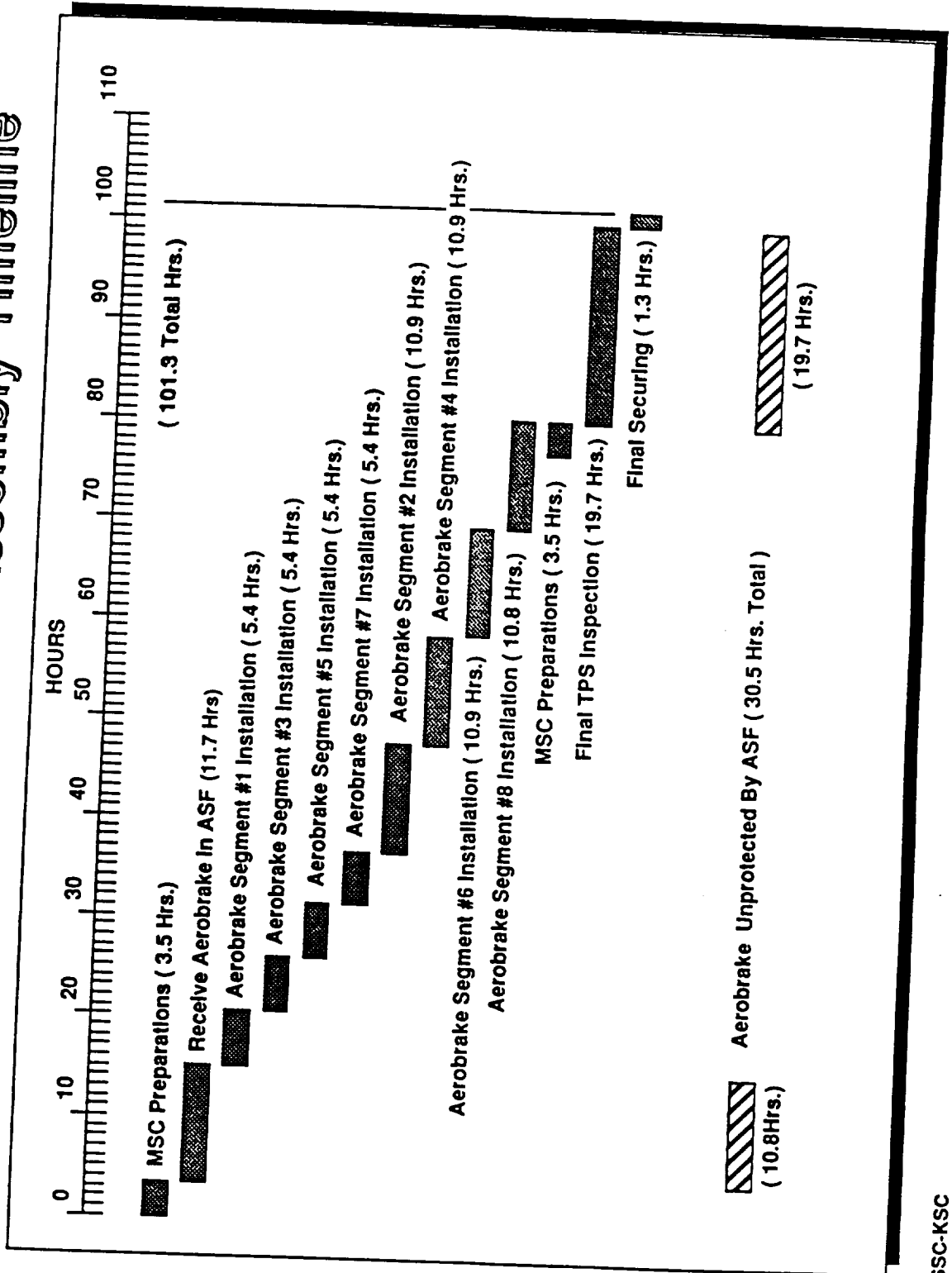
Note: Two positions shown on same sketch for brevity
 All Non-Shaded Items are OSE (Aerobrake)
 Deployment fixture (ADF)
 ADF is launched From KSC Attached to The Aerobrake

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MMC F-1A Aerobrake Assembly Timeline

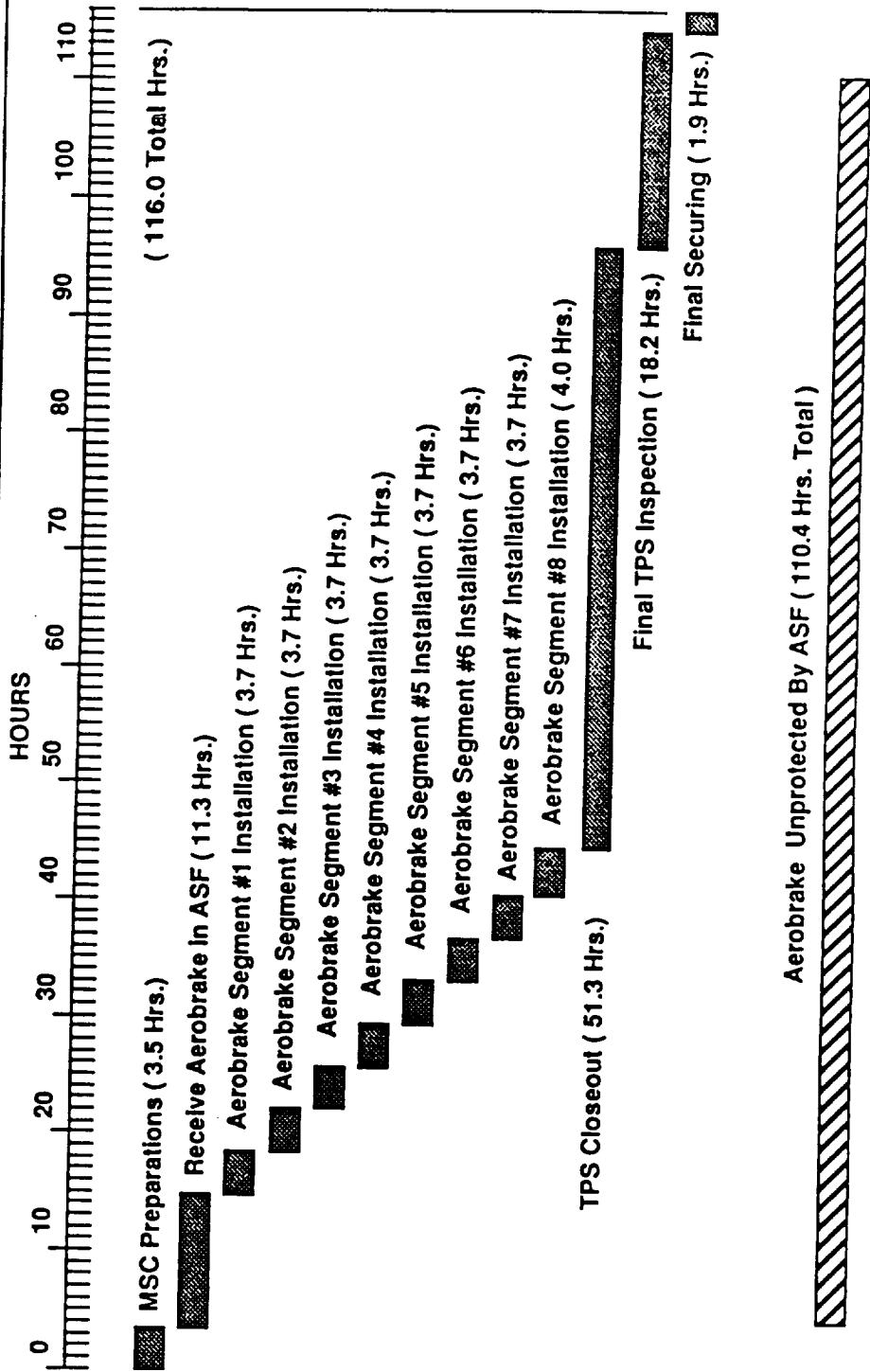


MSFC Rigid Aerobrake Assembly Timeline



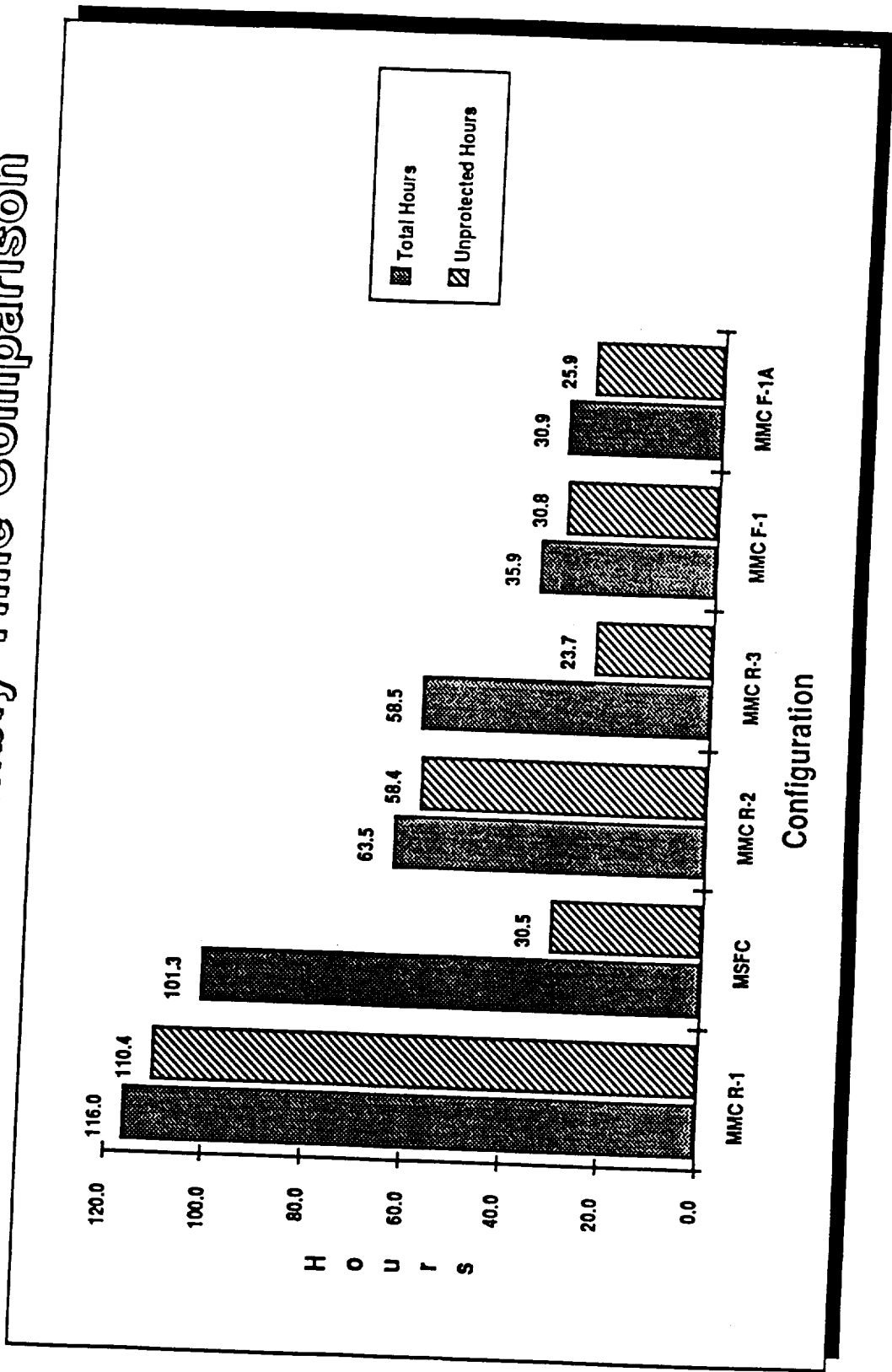
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MMC R-1 Aerobrake Assembly Timeline



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Aerobrake Assembly Time Comparison



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Conclusions

- The preceding Assembly Timeline Comparison chart reiterates:
 - The MMC R-1 configuration requires the most on-orbit assembly time
 - The MSFC Rigid option takes ^{nearly} the greatest amount of on-orbit assembly time, but:
 - The long duration tasks are good automation candidates
 - This is possibly the lowest risk option
 - Addition of robotics capabilities to the ASF could reduce already low A/B exposure time
 - The MMC R-2 configuration represents a considerable improvement from an assembly timeline standpoint but exposure time is still high due to the need to support sections with the SSRMS while making actual attachment connections with the SPDM
 - The MMC R-3 configuration assembly time is only reduced by 8 percent compared to R-2 but the exposure time is reduced by 96 percent.
 - This option appears to have the greatest potential for minimizing operations complexity and risk due to its overall simplicity and minimum number of parts to be manipulated on-orbit

Conclusions (Cont)

- On-orbit assembly time for the MMC F-1 option is next to the lowest of all options but:
 - This option presents the greatest risk due to:
 - Deployment mechanism complexity
 - Supporting OSE complexity
 - Operational complexity associated with OSE to flight hardware interface mate on-orbit
 - Suggested Improvements would not appreciably reduce the risk associated with flight mechanism complexity

- On-orbit assembly time for the MMC F-1A option is the lowest of all options but:
 - Risk is less than for the MMC F-1 due primarily to simpler OSE and OSE to flight hardware interfaces.

STV/LTS Network Logic Derived Schedules

Space Transfer Vehicle/Lunar Transportation System Master Schedule

Activity Description	Start	Complete	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
			Gantt Chart (Activity Bars)																											
GC ACCEPTANCE/TO LTS-1	11/12/2001	11/30/2001	[Bar]																											
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-2	05/12/2000	01/25/2002	[Bar]																											
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-3	06/12/2000	03/22/2002	[Bar]																											
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-4	07/12/2000	05/17/2002	[Bar]																											
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-5	08/09/2000	07/12/2002	[Bar]																											
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-6	09/07/2000	09/06/2002	[Bar]																											
FAB/ATP/QC/SPARES	10/05/2000	11/01/2002	[Bar]																											
ENGRG MAINTENANCE	06/05/2000	06/16/2023	[Bar]																											
MAIN PROPULSION SYSTEM																														
PRELIMINARY DESIGN	10/02/1997	09/15/1998	[Bar]																											
LONG LEAD PROCUREMENT	10/02/1997	10/05/1998	[Bar]																											
DEV HOME PROCUREMENT	10/02/1997	04/30/1998	[Bar]																											
FAB DEV TEST UNIT	10/02/1997	08/24/1998	[Bar]																											
DEVELOPMENT TESTING	08/25/1998	02/22/1999	[Bar]																											
DEV TEST ANALYSIS & EVAL	02/23/1999	04/20/1999	[Bar]																											
DEV TEST REPORT	10/28/1998	11/05/1999	[Bar]																											
CRITICAL DESIGN	12/08/1998	06/02/2000	[Bar]																											
UPDATE & BASELINE ENGRG	10/28/1998	05/25/1999	[Bar]																											
FAB/GTU HOME PROCUREMENT	09/20/1999	03/15/2000	[Bar]																											
CHPNT QUAL TEST UNIT	09/20/1999	03/15/2000	[Bar]																											
CHPNT QUAL TEST ANAL & EVAL	03/15/2000	05/11/2000	[Bar]																											
CHPNT QUAL TEST REPORT	11/25/1998	11/12/1999	[Bar]																											
FAB PTA UNIT	11/15/1999	04/12/2000	[Bar]																											
ATP REPORT PTA UNIT	04/13/2000	06/09/2000	[Bar]																											
QC ACCEPTANCE/TO PTA	06/12/2000	06/30/2000	[Bar]																											
FAB GTU UNITS	01/05/1999	01/19/2000	[Bar]																											
ATP GTU UNIT	01/20/2000	06/09/2000	[Bar]																											
ATP REPORT GTU UNIT	06/12/2000	08/08/2000	[Bar]																											
QC ACCEPTANCE/TO GTU	08/09/2000	08/29/2000	[Bar]																											
PROD HOME PROCUREMENT	11/08/1999	11/08/2000	[Bar]																											
FAB LTS-TST UNIT	03/16/2000	03/30/2001	[Bar]																											
ATP LTS-TST UNIT	04/02/2001	07/20/2001	[Bar]																											
ATP REPORT LTS-TST UNIT	07/23/2001	09/14/2001	[Bar]																											
QC ACCEPTANCE/TO LTS-TST	09/17/2001	10/05/2001	[Bar]																											
FAB LTS-1 UNIT	04/13/2000	05/25/2001	[Bar]																											
ATP REPORT LTS-1 UNIT	09/17/2001	11/09/2001	[Bar]																											
QC ACCEPTANCE/TO LTS-1	11/12/2001	11/30/2001	[Bar]																											
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-2	05/12/2000	01/25/2002	[Bar]																											
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-3	06/12/2000	03/22/2002	[Bar]																											
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-4	07/12/2000	05/17/2002	[Bar]																											
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-5	08/09/2000	07/12/2002	[Bar]																											
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-6	09/07/2000	09/06/2002	[Bar]																											
FAB/ATP/QC/SPARES	10/05/2000	11/01/2002	[Bar]																											
ENGRG MAINTENANCE	06/05/2000	06/16/2023	[Bar]																											
REACTION CONTROL SYSTEM																														
PRELIMINARY DESIGN	10/02/1997	09/28/1998	[Bar]																											
LONG LEAD PROCUREMENT	10/01/1997	10/05/1998	[Bar]																											
DEV HOME PROCUREMENT	10/01/1997	04/29/1998	[Bar]																											
FAB DEV TEST UNIT	10/01/1997	08/21/1998	[Bar]																											
DEVELOPMENT TESTING	08/24/1998	02/19/1999	[Bar]																											
DEV TEST ANALYSIS & EVAL	02/24/1998	02/19/1999	[Bar]																											
DEV TEST REPORT	02/22/1999	04/19/1999	[Bar]																											
CRITICAL DESIGN	10/28/1998	11/18/1999	[Bar]																											
UPDATE & BASELINE ENGRG	12/08/1998	06/02/2000	[Bar]																											
QUAL/GTU HOME PROCUREMENT	10/28/1998	05/25/1999	[Bar]																											

Space Transfer Vehicle/Lunar Transportation System Master Schedule

Activity Description	Start	Complete	Gantt Chart (Timeline from 1997 to 2003)
MECHANICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT			
REQUIREMENTS DEFINITION	10/02/1997	01/07/1998	[Bar from 10/02/1997 to 01/07/1998]
PRELIMINARY DESIGN	01/08/1998	12/17/1998	[Bar from 01/08/1998 to 12/17/1998]
PROCUREMENT	01/08/1998	01/11/1999	[Bar from 01/08/1998 to 01/11/1999]
DEV UNITS BUILD & TEST	01/08/1998	01/25/1999	[Bar from 01/08/1998 to 01/25/1999]
PDR	12/18/1998	01/04/1999	[Bar from 12/18/1998 to 01/04/1999]
CRITICAL DESIGN	01/05/1999	01/19/2000	[Bar from 01/05/1999 to 01/19/2000]
COR	01/20/2000	01/26/2000	[Bar from 01/20/2000 to 01/26/2000]
FAB & CHECKOUT PROD HOME	01/27/2000	02/09/2001	[Bar from 01/27/2000 to 02/09/2001]
PROD HOME SHIP	02/12/2001	03/02/2001	[Bar from 02/12/2001 to 03/02/2001]
PROD HOME RECEIVE & INSPECT	03/05/2001	03/23/2001	[Bar from 03/05/2001 to 03/23/2001]
PROD HOME CHECKOUT	03/26/2001	09/07/2001	[Bar from 03/26/2001 to 09/07/2001]
ENGRG MAINTENANCE	01/27/2000	06/16/2023	[Bar from 01/27/2000 to 06/16/2023]
TOOLING			
DESIGN	10/02/1997	07/27/1998	[Bar from 10/02/1997 to 07/27/1998]
DESIGN REVIEW 1	02/05/1998	02/09/1998	[Bar from 02/05/1998 to 02/09/1998]
DESIGN REVIEW 2	07/28/1998	07/30/1998	[Bar from 07/28/1998 to 07/30/1998]
ENGRG MAINTENANCE	07/31/1998	06/16/2023	[Bar from 07/31/1998 to 06/16/2023]
PROCUREMENT	10/02/1997	07/13/1998	[Bar from 10/02/1997 to 07/13/1998]
FABRICATION	07/31/1998	05/21/1999	[Bar from 07/31/1998 to 05/21/1999]
QC ACCEPTANCE	05/24/1999	06/07/1999	[Bar from 05/24/1999 to 06/07/1999]
AVAILABLE	06/08/1999	06/08/1999	[Bar from 06/08/1999 to 06/08/1999]
HOME MAINTENANCE	06/09/1999	06/16/2023	[Bar from 06/09/1999 to 06/16/2023]
DATA			
TECHNICAL DATA SERVICES	10/02/1997	06/16/2023	[Bar from 10/02/1997 to 06/16/2023]
TRAINING			
TRAINING SERVICES	10/02/1997	06/16/2023	[Bar from 10/02/1997 to 06/16/2023]
FIRST TIME INTEGRATION			
GTU REC & INSPECT SUBSYSTEMS	09/10/2001	10/05/2001	[Bar from 09/10/2001 to 10/05/2001]
GTU ASSEMBLY	10/08/2001	02/22/2002	[Bar from 10/08/2001 to 02/22/2002]
GTU FINAL ASSY INSPECTION	02/25/2002	03/08/2002	[Bar from 02/25/2002 to 03/08/2002]
GTU QC ACCEPTANCE	03/11/2002	03/22/2002	[Bar from 03/11/2002 to 03/22/2002]
GTU PROCESSING	03/25/2002	12/27/2002	[Bar from 03/25/2002 to 12/27/2002]
GTU POST PROCESSING CHECKOUT	12/30/2002	01/24/2003	[Bar from 12/30/2002 to 01/24/2003]
GTU REFURB OR STORE	01/27/2003	01/27/2003	[Bar from 01/27/2003 to 01/27/2003]
AEROBRAKE #1 PREP PAYLOAD	06/22/2002	09/04/2002	[Bar from 06/22/2002 to 09/04/2002]
AEROBRAKE #1 PAYLOAD LAUNCH	09/05/2002	09/05/2002	[Bar from 09/05/2002 to 09/05/2002]
AEROBRAKE #1 ON-ORBIT ASSEMBLY	09/06/2002	09/13/2002	[Bar from 09/06/2002 to 09/13/2002]
POLAR MISSION OPS (A/B TEST)	09/14/2002	09/14/2002	[Bar from 09/14/2002 to 09/14/2002]
LTS-TST MANAGEMENT RESERVE	07/01/2002	12/13/2003	[Bar from 07/01/2002 to 12/13/2003]
LTS-TST DELIVER TO KSC	12/15/2002	01/17/2003	[Bar from 12/15/2002 to 01/17/2003]
LTS-TST RECEIVE & INSPECT	01/20/2003	02/07/2003	[Bar from 01/20/2003 to 02/07/2003]
LTS-TST QC ACCEPTANCE	02/10/2003	02/21/2003	[Bar from 02/10/2003 to 02/21/2003]
LTS-TST DD250	02/24/2003	03/07/2003	[Bar from 02/24/2003 to 03/07/2003]
LTS-TST PAYLOAD #1 PROCESSING	03/08/2003	05/21/2003	[Bar from 03/08/2003 to 05/21/2003]
LTS-TST PAYLOAD #1 LAUNCH	05/22/2003	05/22/2003	[Bar from 05/22/2003 to 05/22/2003]
LTS-TST PAYLOAD #2 PROCESSING	05/22/2003	07/03/2003	[Bar from 05/22/2003 to 07/03/2003]
LTS-TST PAYLOAD #2 LAUNCH	07/04/2003	07/04/2003	[Bar from 07/04/2003 to 07/04/2003]
LTS-TST PAYLOAD #3 PROCESSING	07/04/2003	08/15/2003	[Bar from 07/04/2003 to 08/15/2003]

Space Transfer Vehicle/Lunar Transportation System Master Schedule

Activity Description	Start	Complete
LTS-20 ON-ORBIT ASSEMBLY	03/07/2006	08/03/2006
LTS-20 MISSION OPS (EXPEND)	08/04/2006	08/10/2006
LTS-3A MANAGEMENT RESERVE	09/20/2004	10/15/2004
LTS-3A DELIVER TO KSC	10/18/2004	11/19/2004
LTS-3A REC & INSPECT	11/22/2004	12/10/2004
LTS-3A QC ACCEPTANCE	12/13/2004	12/24/2004
LTS-3A D0250	12/27/2004	01/07/2005
LTS-3A PAYLOAD #1 PROCESSING	03/07/2006	05/20/2006
LTS-3A PAYLOAD #1 LAUNCH	05/22/2006	05/22/2006
LTS-3A PAYLOAD #2 PROCESSING	05/21/2006	07/02/2006
LTS-3A PAYLOAD #2 LAUNCH	07/03/2006	07/03/2006
LTS-3A PAYLOAD #3 PROCESSING	07/03/2006	08/14/2006
LTS-3A PAYLOAD #3 LAUNCH	08/15/2006	08/15/2006
LTS-3A ON-ORBIT ASSEMBLY	08/11/2006	01/07/2007
LTS-3A MISSION OPS	01/08/2007	07/16/2007
LTS-3B MANAGEMENT RESERVE	01/10/2005	02/04/2005
LTS-3B TANK SETS DEL TO KSC	02/07/2005	03/11/2005
LTS-3B TANK SETS REC & INSPECT	03/14/2005	04/01/2005
LTS-3B TANK SETS QC ACCEPTANCE	04/04/2005	04/15/2005
LTS-3B TANK SETS D0250	04/18/2005	04/29/2005
LTS-3B PAYLOAD #1 PROCESSING	01/08/2007	02/19/2007
LTS-3B PAYLOAD #1 LAUNCH	02/20/2007	02/20/2007
LTS-3B PAYLOAD #2 PROCESSING	02/20/2007	04/03/2007
LTS-3B PAYLOAD #2 LAUNCH	04/04/2007	04/04/2007
LTS-3B ON-ORBIT ASSEMBLY	07/17/2007	12/13/2007
LTS-3B MISSION OPS	12/14/2007	06/20/2008
LTS-3C MANAGEMENT RESERVE	05/02/2005	05/27/2005
LTS-3C TANK SETS DEL TO KSC	05/30/2005	07/01/2005
LTS-3C TANK SETS REC & INSPECT	07/04/2005	07/22/2005
LTS-3C TANK SETS QC ACCEPTANCE	07/25/2005	08/05/2005
LTS-3C TANK SETS D0250	08/08/2005	08/19/2005
LTS-3C PAYLOAD #1 PROCESSING	12/14/2007	01/25/2008
LTS-3C PAYLOAD #1 LAUNCH	01/28/2008	03/08/2008
LTS-3C PAYLOAD #2 PROCESSING	03/10/2008	03/10/2008
LTS-3C PAYLOAD #2 LAUNCH	03/10/2008	03/10/2008
LTS-3C ON-ORBIT ASSEMBLY	06/21/2008	11/17/2008
LTS-3C MISSION OPS	11/18/2008	05/26/2009
LTS-3D MANAGEMENT RESERVE	08/22/2005	09/16/2005
LTS-3D TANK SETS DEL TO KSC	09/19/2005	10/21/2005
LTS-3D TANK SETS REC & INSPECT	10/24/2005	11/11/2005
LTS-3D TANK SETS QC ACCEPTANCE	11/14/2005	11/25/2005
LTS-3D TANK SETS D0250	11/28/2005	12/09/2005
LTS-3D PAYLOAD #1 PROCESSING	11/18/2008	12/30/2008
LTS-3D PAYLOAD #1 LAUNCH	12/31/2008	12/31/2008
LTS-3D PAYLOAD #2 PROCESSING	12/31/2008	02/11/2009
LTS-3D PAYLOAD #2 LAUNCH	02/12/2009	02/12/2009
LTS-3D ON-ORBIT ASSEMBLY	05/27/2009	10/23/2009
LTS-3D MISSION OPS	10/24/2009	11/12/2009
LTS-3E MANAGEMENT RESERVE	12/12/2005	01/06/2006
LTS-3E TANK SETS DEL TO KSC	01/09/2006	02/10/2006
LTS-3E TANK SETS REC & INSPECT	02/13/2006	03/03/2006
LTS-3E TANK SETS QC ACCEPTANCE	03/06/2006	03/11/2006
LTS-3E TANK SETS D0250	03/20/2006	03/31/2006
LTS-3E PAYLOAD #1 PROCESSING	10/24/2009	12/05/2009
LTS-3E PAYLOAD #1 LAUNCH	12/07/2009	12/07/2009
LTS-3E PAYLOAD #2 PROCESSING	12/06/2009	01/17/2010
LTS-3E PAYLOAD #2 LAUNCH	01/18/2010	01/18/2010
LTS-3E ON-ORBIT ASSEMBLY	12/09/2009	05/07/2010
LTS-3E MISSION OPS	05/07/2010	11/12/2010
LTS-4A MANAGEMENT RESERVE	04/03/2006	04/28/2006
LTS-4A DELIVERY TO KSC	05/01/2006	06/02/2006
LTS-4A REC & INSPECTION	06/05/2006	06/23/2006
LTS-4A QC ACCEPTANCE	06/26/2006	07/07/2006
LTS-4A D0250	07/10/2006	07/21/2006

