

NASA'S

SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM:
ENABLING ARTEMIS AND
TRANSFORMATIVE
SCIENCE MISSIONS

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JOHN HONEYCUTT

Program Manager

NASA's Space Launch System

Artemis Phase 1: To the Lunar Surface by 2024

Artemis 2: First humans to orbit the Moon in the 21st century

Artemis 1: First human spacecraft to the Moon in the 21st century Artemis Support Mission: First high power Solar Electric Propulsion (SEP) system Artemis Support Mission: First pressurized module delivered to Gateway

Artemis
Support Mission(s):
Human Lander
System delivered
to Gateway

Artemis 3: Crewed mission to Gateway and lunar surface

Commercial Lunar Payload Services

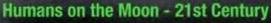
- CLPS delivered science and technology payloads

Early South Pole Mission(s)

- First robotic landing on eventual human lunar return and ISRU site
- First ground truth of polar crater volatiles

Large-Scale Cargo Lander

- Increased capabilities for science and technology payloads



First crew leverages infrastructure left behind by previous missions

LUNAR SOUTH POLE TARGET SITE

SLS LIFT CAPABILITIES

NASA

FOUNDATION FOR A GENERATION OF DEEP SPACE EXPLORATION

Payload to LEO	95 t (209k lbs)	95 t (209k lbs)	105 t (231k lbs)	105 t (231k lbs)	130 t (287k lbs)	130 t (287k lbs)
Payload to TLI/Moon	> 26 t (57k lbs)	> 26 t (57k lbs)	34–37 t (74k–81k lbs)	37–40 t (81k–88k lbs)	> 45 t (99k lbs)	> 45 t (99k lbs)
Payload Volume	N/A**	9,030 ft ³ (256m ³)	10,100 ft ³ (286m ³)**	18,970 ft ³ (537 m ³)	10,100 ft³ (286m³)**	34,910 ft³ (988 m³)
Low Earth Orbit (LEO) represents a typical 200 km circular orbit at 28.5 degrees inclination Trans-Lunar Injection (TLI) is a propulsive maneuver used to set a spacecraft on a trajectory that will cause it to arrive at the Moon. A spacecraft performs TLI to begin a lunar transfer from a low circular parking orbit around Earth. The numbers depicted here indicate the mass capability at the Trans- Lunar Injection point. *** Not including Orion/Service Module volume	SLS Block 1	SLS Block 1	SLS Block 1B Crew	SLS Block 1B Cargo	SLS Block 2 Crew	SLS Block 2 Cargo
Maximum Thrust	Crew 8.8M lbs	Cargo 8.8M lbs	8.8M lbs	8.8M lbs	11.9M lbs	11.9M lbs

NASA'S SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM

UNIQUE CAPABILITY FOR HUMAN AND ROBOTIC EXPLORATION



VOLUME

- Block 1B: Double the volume of any contemporary heavy lift vehicle
- Only vehicle that can carry the Orion and a co-manifested payload to the Moon



8.4 m x 27.4 m fairing with large-aperture telescope

Orion with Co-Manifested Payloads

*Not to scale

MASS

- Block 1B: Can launch 50% more mass than any contemporary launch vehicle
- Block 2: Mars-enabling capability of greater than 45 metric tons to Trans Lunar Injection

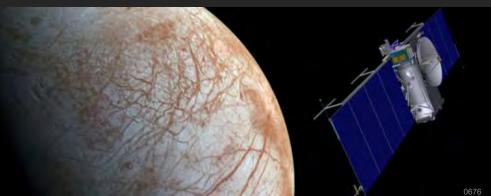






DEPARTURE **ENERGY**

- Reduce transit times by half or greater to the outer solar system
- Enables larger payloads to deep space destinations







ARTEMIS 1 INTERIM CRYOGENIC PROPULSION STAGE COMPLETE



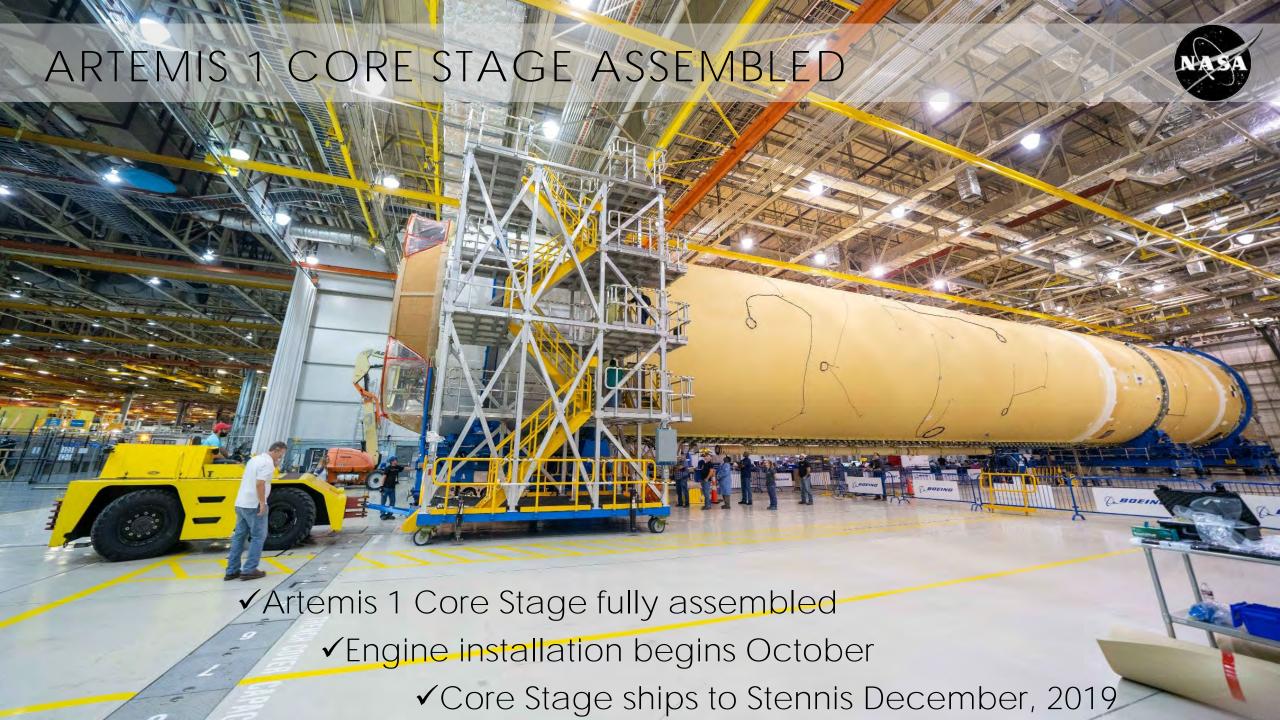


✓ Stored in Space Station Processing Facility at KSC

ARTEMIS 1 STAGE ADAPTERS STATUS







CORE STAGE STRUCTURAL TESTING





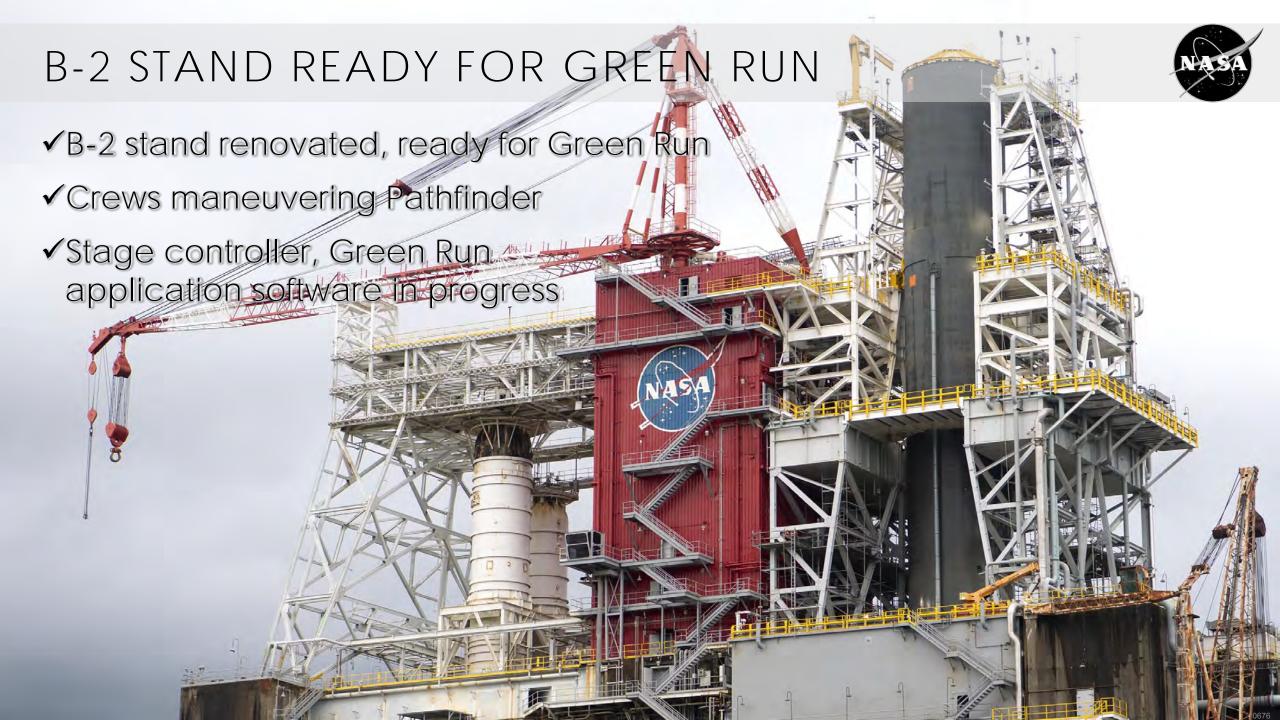


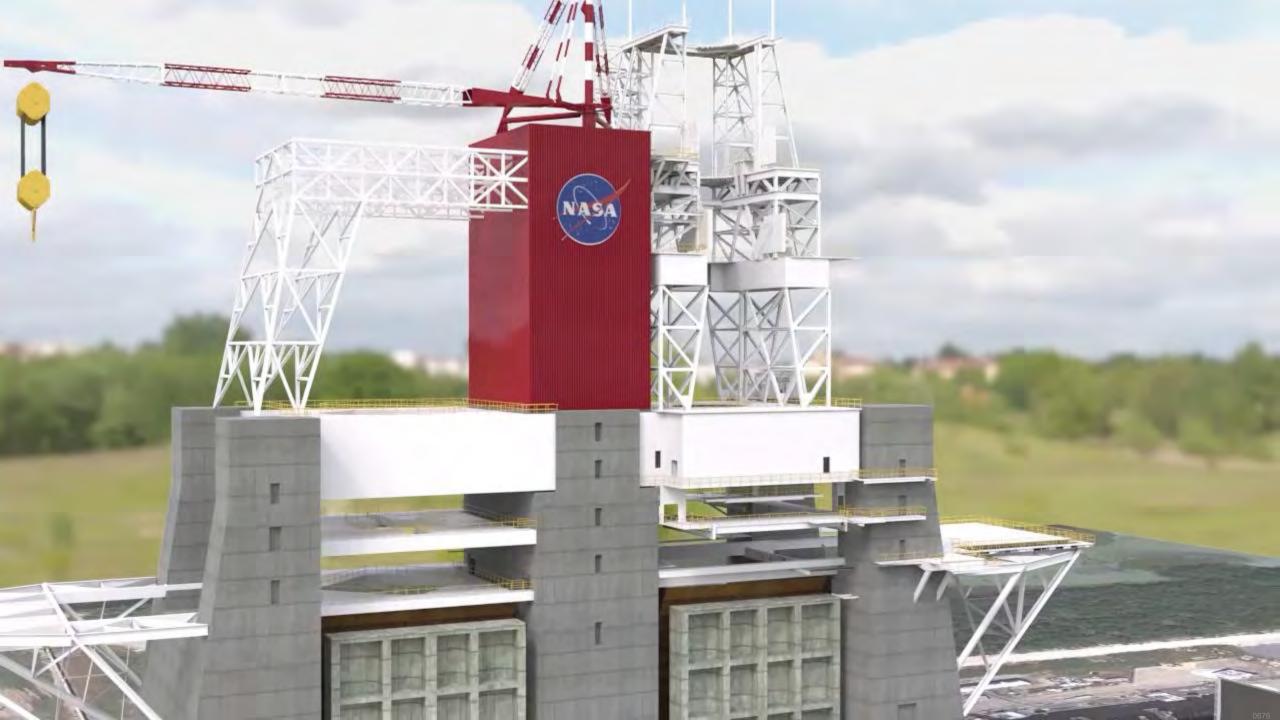


CORE STAGE STRUCTURAL TESTING









REMAINING STEPS TO FINAL INTEGRATION



BOOSTERS: Deliver forward & aft assemblies, ship motor segments; crews maneuvering pathfinders in RPSF

CORE STAGE: Engine installation, shipping to SSC, Green Run test campaign, shipping to KSC

LAUNCH VEHICLE STAGE ADAPTER: Install DFI, quick disconnects & cable runs; final checkout; shipping

SYSTEMS ENGINEERING & INTEGRATION: DCR, flight software delivery, Software Integration Lab (SIL) certification, CoFR, training



ORION PROGRESS TOWARD ARTEMIS 1





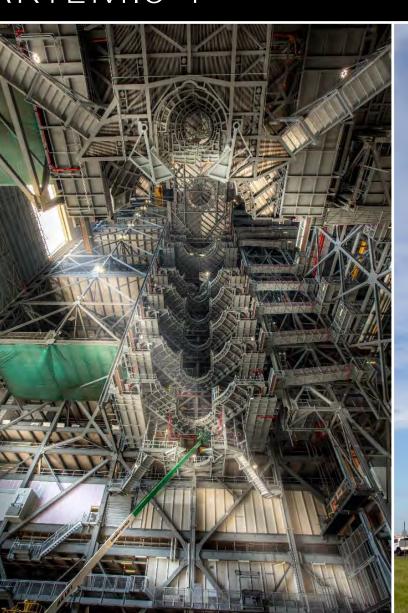




EXPLORATION GROUND SYSTEMS PROGRESS TOWARD ARTEMIS 1









ARTEMIS I Mission Priorities

A flight test that will enable NASA to fly crew to the Moon and back on Artemis II:

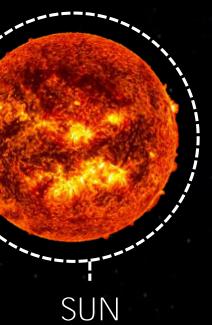
- 1. Demonstrate Orion heatshield at lunar entry velocities
- 2. Operate Systems in Flight Environment
- 3. Retrieve Spacecraft
- 4. Complete Remaining Objectives: Perform residual mission in the absence of system failures and conduct all mission content as planned





ARTEMIS I SECONDARY PAYLOADS



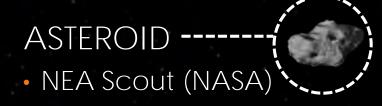


 CuSP (Southwest Research Institute)

MOON

- Lunar Flashlight (NASA)
- Lunar IceCube (Morehead State University)
- LunaH-Map
 (Arizona State University)
- OMOTENASHI (JAXA)
- LuniR (Lockheed Martin)
- EQUULEUS (JAXA)





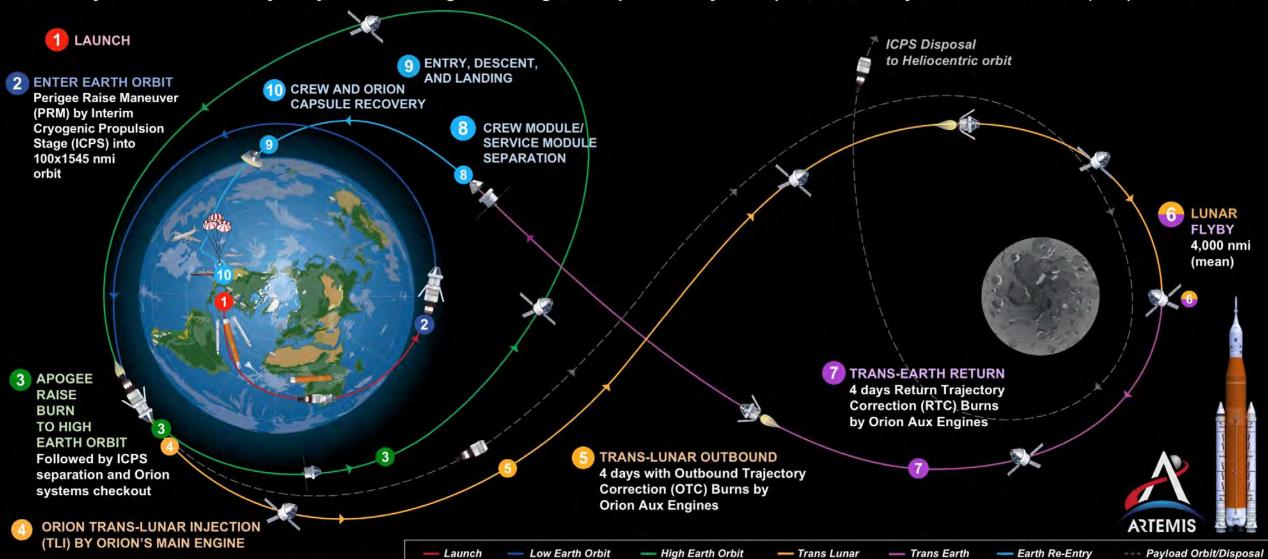
...AND MORE

- Biosentinel (NASA)
- Cislunar Explorers
 (Cornell University)
- CU-E³ (University of Colorado Boulder)
- Team Miles (Miles Space)

ARTEMIS II



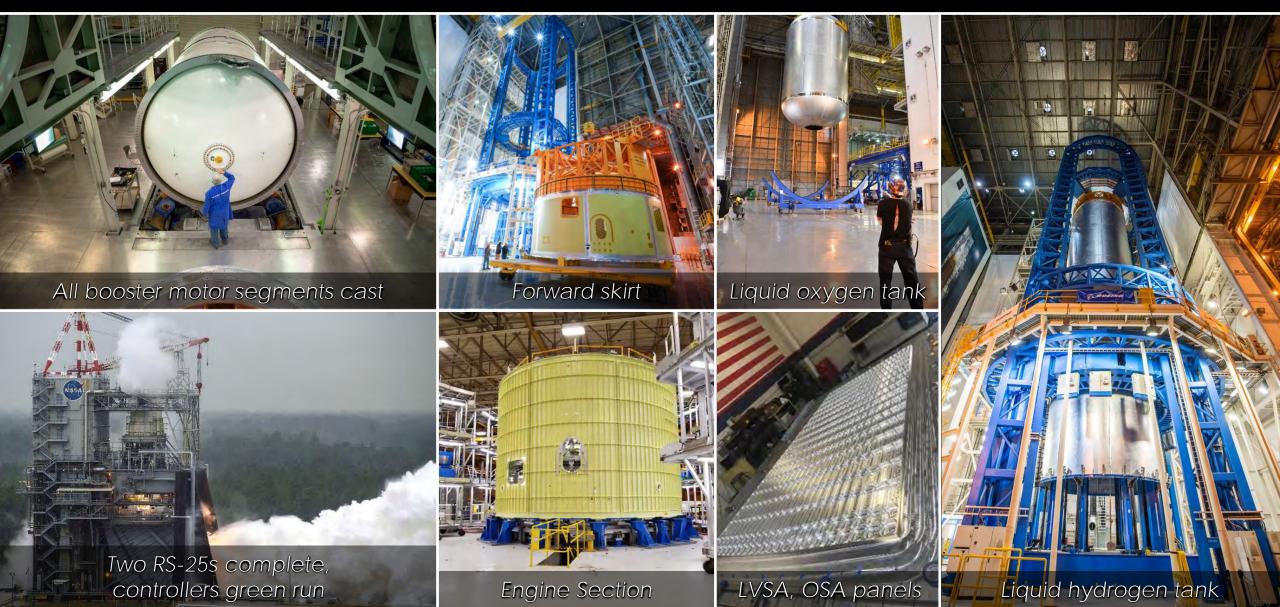
Crewed Hybrid Free Return Trajectory, demonstrating crewed flight and spacecraft systems performance beyond Low Earth Orbit (LEO)



SLS Configuration (Block 1) with Human Rated ICPS | 15x1200 nmi (27.8x2222.4 km) insertion orbit | 28.5 deg inclination

SLS PROGRESS TOWARD ARTEMIS 2





THIRD FLIGHT AND BEYOND















SLS ENABLES SCIENCE MISSIONS



- Discussions with the science community are ongoing to determine how SLS can enable breakthrough science missions
- Missions being evaluated include Europa Clipper and Lander, space-based solar power, largeaperture telescopes, an interstellar probe mission and others



CubeSats



Science Payloads



Orion with Co-manifested Science Missions



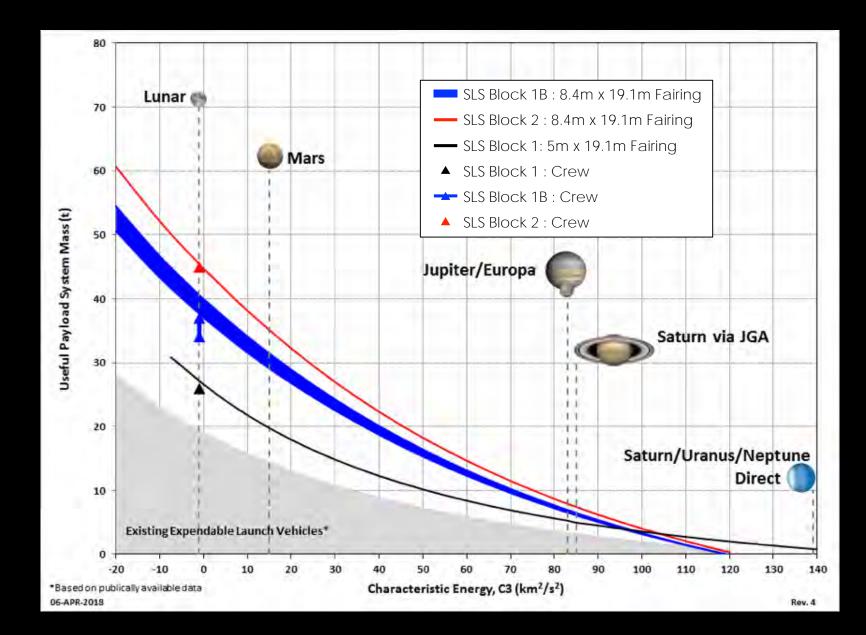
Large-aperture space telescopes



Interstellar probe precursor mission

SLS MASS TO DESTINATIONS





UNMATCHED VOLUME FOR PAYLOADS



