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SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM

A NEW CAPABILITY FOR DISCOVERY

Steve Creech Manager Spacecraft/Payload Integration & Evolution August 29, 2017



SLS CAPABILITY AVAILABILITY

SLS Block 1 As Early As 2019

<u>Provides</u>

Initial Heavy-Lift Capability

Enables

Orion Test

SmallSats to Deep Space

SLS Block 1B Crew As Early As 2022

Provides

105 t lift capability via Exploration Upper Stage

Co-manifested payload capability in Universal Stage Adapter

Enables

Deep Space Gateway

Larger CubeSatand ESPA-Class Payloads SLS Block 1B Cargo As Early As 2022

<u>Provides</u>

8.4-meter fairings for primary payloads

Enables

110

Europa Clipper/Lander

Deep Space Transport

Ice or Ocean Worlds Missions

Large-Aperture Space Telescopes

SLS Block 2 As Early As 2028

<u>Provides</u>

NASA

130 t lift capability via advanced boosters

10-meter fairings for primary payloads

Enables

Crewed Mars Orbit Missions

Crewed Mars Surface Missions

After 2030

2020s

CREATING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES, ADVANCING TECHNOLOGIES, AND ENABLING DISCOVERY

Leaving the Earth-Moon System and Reaching Mars Orbit

Phase 0

Continue research and testing on ISS to solve exploration challenges. **Evaluate potential for** lunar resources. **Develop standards.**

Phase 1

Begin missions in cislunar space. Build Deep Space Gateway. Initiate assembly of **Deep Space Transport.** Phase 2

Complete Deep Space Transport and conduct yearlong Mars simulation mission.

Phases 3 and 4

Begin sustained crew expeditions to Martian system and surface of Mars.

A PHASED APPROACH TO HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT **SLS PLAYS A KEY ROLE INTO THE 2030s**

Now

Using the International **Space Station**

BOOSTER PROGRESS



CORE STAGE PROGRESS



ENGINE PROGRESS



IN-SPACE STAGE AND ADAPTER PROGRESS





PROGRESS TOWARD EM-2/BLOCK 1B

EM-2 Core Stage Welding

EUS Development Panel Forming



EM-2 Booster Insulation Installation



EM-2 Flight Engine Testing



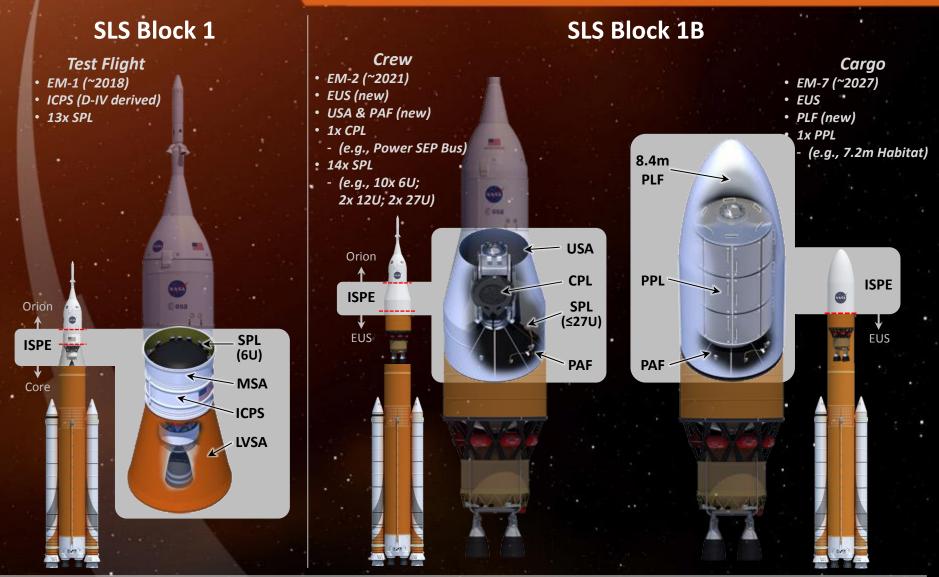
Universal Stage Adapter Contract

SLS FACE LAURE IN SYSTEM

0361.8

SLS Spacecraft/Payload Integration & Evolution (SPIE)

ISPE Hardware Development & Payload Integration for SLS Missions



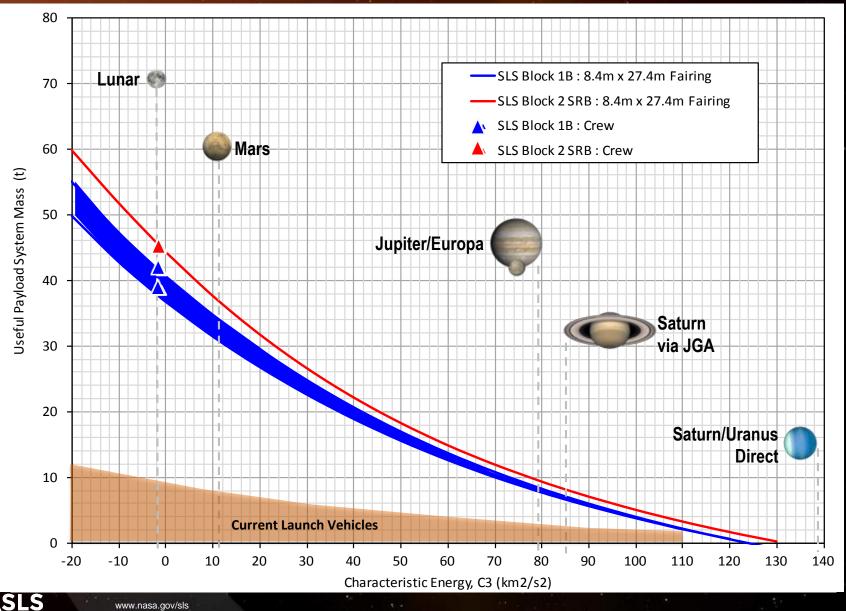
Notes: ISPE – Integrated Spacecraft Payload Element SPL – Secondary Payload MSA– MPCV Stage Adapter ICPS – Integrated Cryogenic Propulsion Stage LVSA – Launch Vehicle Stage Adapter f EUS – Exploration Upper Stage USA – Universal Stage Adapter CPL – Co-manifested Payload PAF – Payload Attachment Fitting PLF – Payload Fairing PPL – Primary Payload

--- ISPE Separation Plane

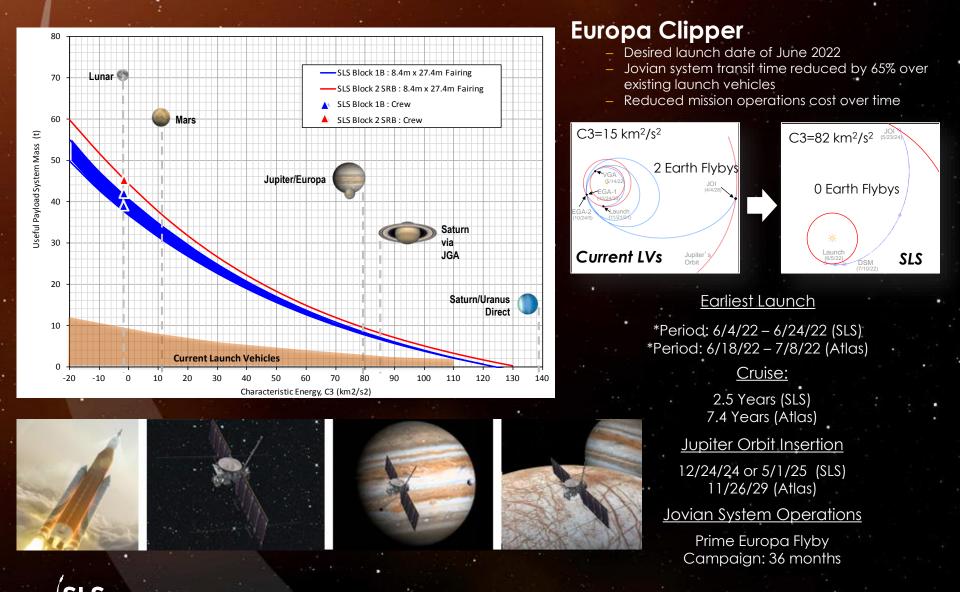
SLS NAZE LAUNER SYSTEM

www.nasa.gov/sls

SLS PAYLOAD MISSION CAPTURE

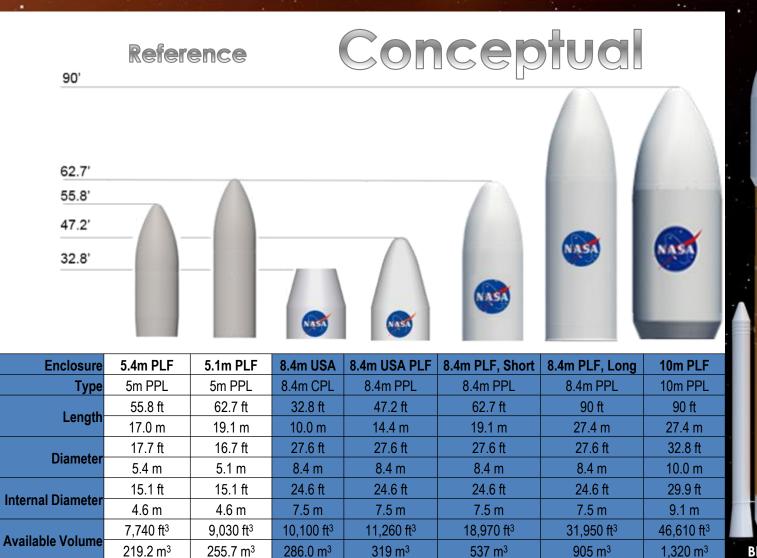


SLS TIME TO DESTINATION



www.nasa.gov/sls

RANGE OF PAYLOAD ENCAPSULATION



Block 1B



COTS: Commercial Off-the-Shelf www.nasa.gov/sls

helf CPL: Co-manifested Payload PPL: Primary Payload PLF: Payload Fairing

Block 2

NASA

SLS MASS TO DESTINATION

Up to 5 times greater mass to orbit capability than current launch systems

- Increases payload mass margins
- Offers range of injection propulsion options

New Horizons

SLS would have doubled delivered payload mass to Pluto

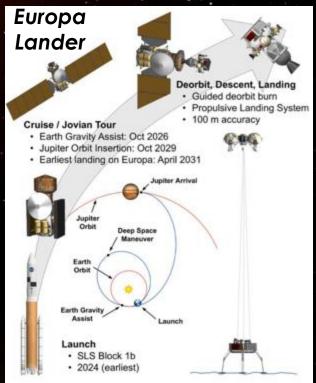
Europa Lander

16 mT delivery to outer planets (with margin)











SLS COST TO DESTINATION



Plan to fly at least 1 crewed SLS per year
System has capability to fly up to 3 SLS's per year

Orion Co-manifested Payloads cost limited to launch vehicle integration activities

More volume than Shuttle Payload Bay
Up to 10 mT of payload to cis-lunar space

Multiple payload combinations possible

- New 8.4m class (w/COTS separation systems)
 ELV 5m class (w/COTS separation systems)
 ESPA ring class (w/COTS separation systems)
- Up to 27U Cubesats (w/COTS dispenser systems)



Largest existing 5m fairing Orion Co-manifested Payload (8.4m USA)



