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Bruce Askins
Infrastructure Manager
SLS Program Office

THE POWER OF SLS AND ORION



ORION

The only spacecraft capable of carrying and sustaining crew on missions to deep space, providing emergency abort capability, and safe re-entry from lunar return velocities

SLS

The only rocket with the power and capability required to carry astronauts to deep space onboard the Orion spacecraft



THE POWER OF SLS



FOUNDATION FOR A GENERATION OF DEEP SPACE EXPLORATION

Payload to LEO	95 t (209.4k lbs)	95 t (209.4k lbs)	105 t (231.4k lbs)	105 t (231.4k lbs)	130 t (286.6k lbs)	130 t (286.6k lbs)
Payload to TLI/Moon	> 27 t (59.5k lbs)	> 27 t (59.5k lbs)	38 t (83.7k lbs)	42 t (92.5k lbs)	> 43 t (94.7k lbs)	> 46 t (101.4k lbs)
Payload Volume	516 ft ³ (14.6 m ³)	8,118 ft ³ (229.9 m ³)	10,100 ft ³ (286 m ³)**	21,930 ft³ (621.1 m³)	10,100 ft³ (286 m³)**	34,910 ft ³ (988 m ³)
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 Crew	SLS Block 1 Cargo	SLS Block 1B Crew	SLS Block 1B Cargo	SLS Block 2 Crew	SLS Block 2 Cargo
Maximum Thrust	8.8 M lbs	8.8 M lbs	8.9 M lbs	8.9 M lbs	9.5 M lbs	9.5 M lbs

NASA'S SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM

UNIQUE CAPABILITY FOR HUMAN AND ROBOTIC EXPLORATION

VOLUME

 Block 1B/2: Double the volume of any currently flying heavy lift vehicle

Only vehicle that can launch Orion and a
 10 ton co-manifested payload to the Moon



8.4 m x 27.4 m fairing with large-aperture telescope

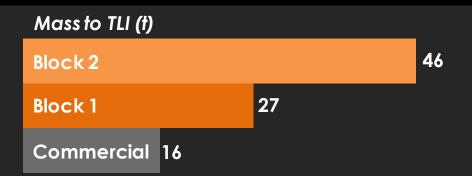


Orion with Co-Manifested Payloads

MASS

 Block 1: Launches nearly 70% more mass than any currently operational vehicle

Block 2: Mars-enabling capability of greater
 than 46 tons to the Moon or 36 tons to Mars



DEPARTURE ENERGY

 Can reduce transit times by half or greater to the outer solar system

 Block 1B/2 provides more frequent launch availability

Transit time to Jupiter in years

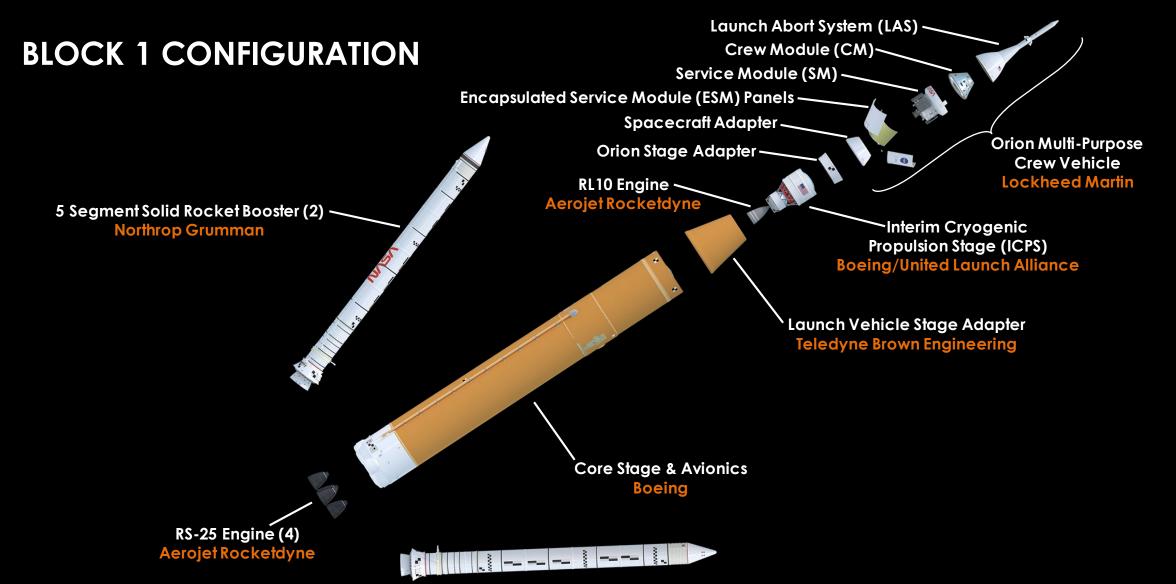




NASA'S SPACE LAUNCH SYSTEM







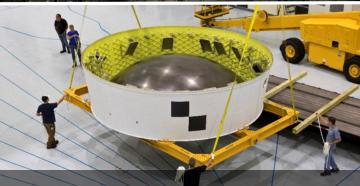
SLS ARTEMIS I ELEMENTS DELIVERED











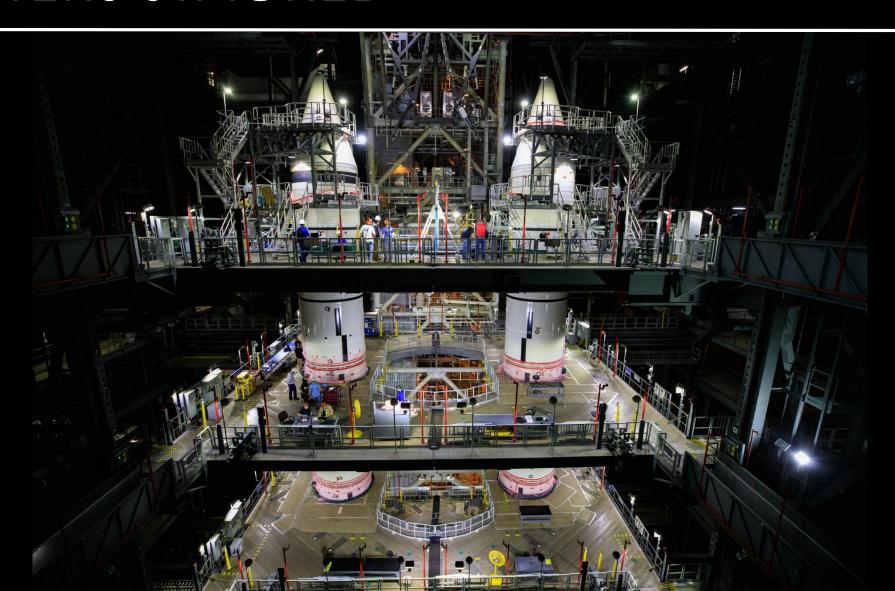
Orion Stage Adapter complete





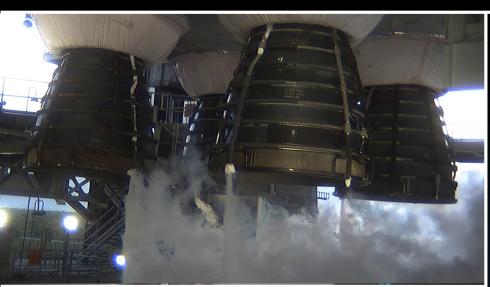
SLS ARTEMIS I SOLID ROCKET BOOSTERS STACKED





GREEN RUN TEST SERIES COMPLETE









TESTING THE WORLD'S LARGEST ROCKET STAGE

A total of eight Green Run tests minimize risk to the **ARTEMIS I** core stage and ensure the flight hardware satisfies design objectives and validates design models:

TEST 1	Apply forces simulating launch to the unpowered,
	suspended core stage.



TEST 3 Simulate potential issues to test systems that shut down other systems if there's a problem.

TEST 4 Test main propulsion system components that connect to the engines.

Test thrust vector controls and check out all the related hydraulic systems.

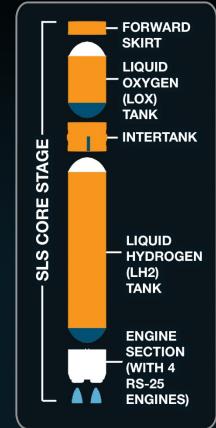
TEST 6 Simulate launch countdown to validate timeline and sequence of events.

TEST 7 Load and drain more than 700,000 gallons of cryogenic propellants.

TEST 8 Fire all four RS-25 engines for up to 8 minutes.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration







GREEN RUN HOT FIRE TEST COMPLETE





SLS ARTEMIS I CORE STAGE DELIVERED





RS-25 PRODUCTION RESTARTED





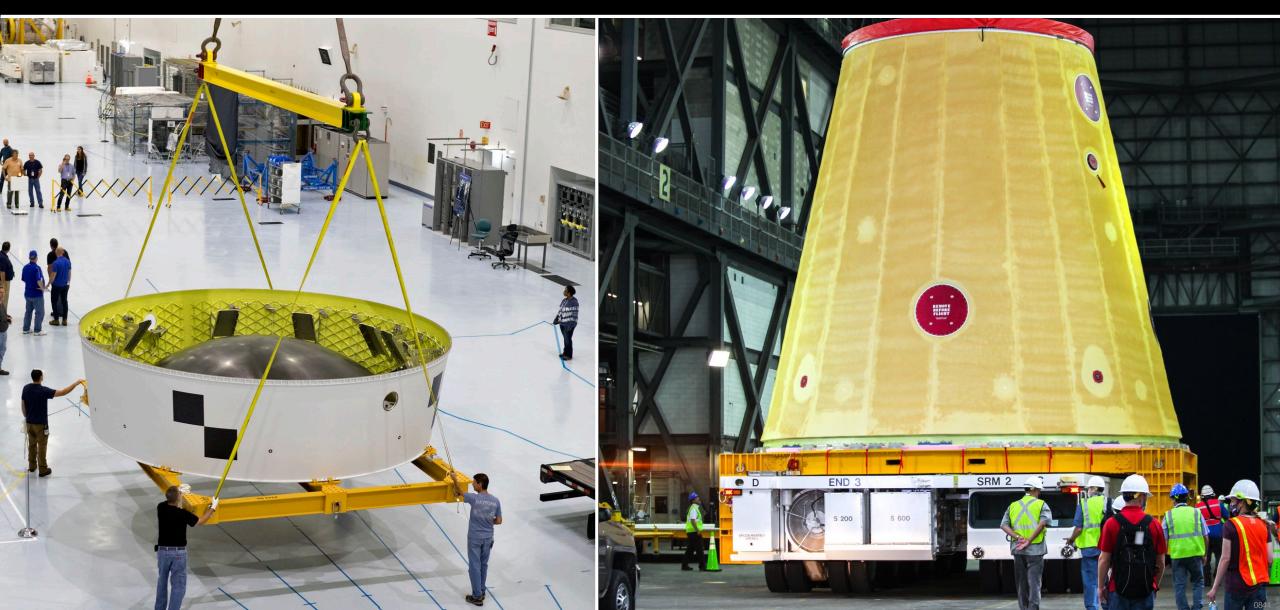
SLS ARTEMIS I ICPS IN-SPACE STAGE DELIVERED





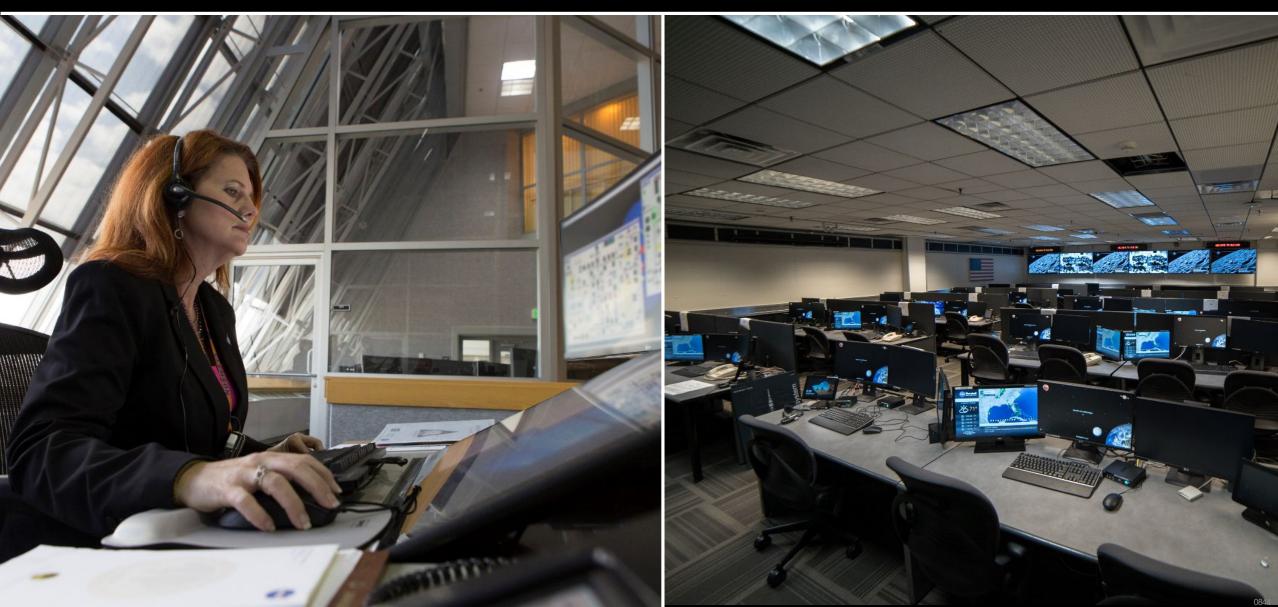
SLS ARTEMIS I ADAPTERS DELIVERED





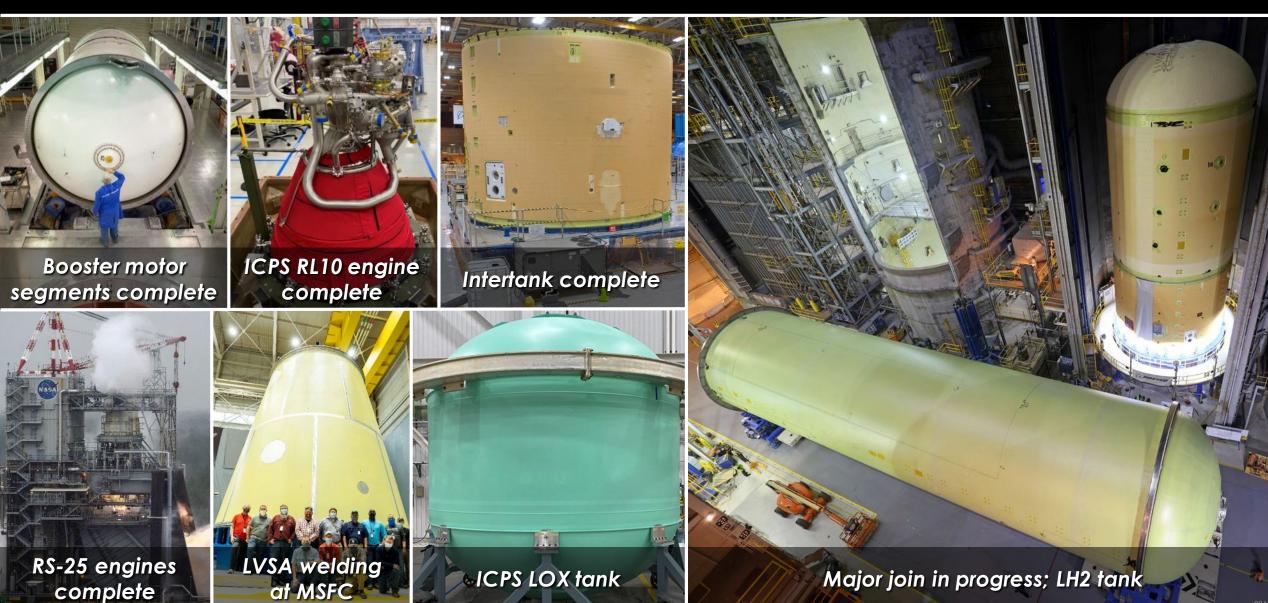
MISSION SIMULATIONS UNDER WAY





SLS PROGRESS TOWARD ARTEMIS II



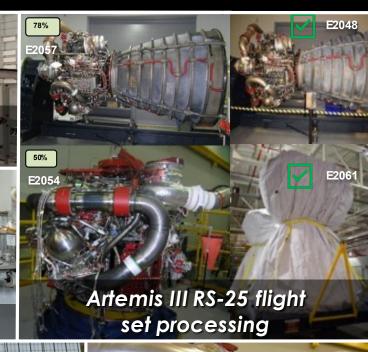


SLS PROGRESS TOWARD ARTEMIS III AND BEYOND





















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