



Lunar Base Scenario Cost Estimates



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**Lunar Base Scenario
Cost Estimates**

**National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
Advanced Projects Office**

Lunar Base Systems Study Task 6.1

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Foreword

The Lunar Base Scenario Cost Estimation Task was performed as a part of the Advanced Space Transportation Support Contract (ASTS), which is part of a NASA study to address planning for a Lunar Base near the year 2000. This report describes the projected development and production costs of each of the base's systems, and estimates unit costs for transporting the systems to the Lunar surface and for setting up the systems.

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1.0 Executive Summary

This report describes the estimated development and production costs, in constant 1988 dollars, of each of the systems conceptually designed under the Advanced Space Transportation Support Contract. In addition, estimates were derived for a unit cost (dollars per kilogram) to transport the systems from Earth to the Lunar surface and for a unit cost (dollars per EVA and IVA hour) to set up the systems on the Lunar surface. These estimates do not include the cost of spares, consumables, new facilities for system development and production, or ongoing operations on the lunar surface.

The ASTS contract did not include provisions for designing crew habitation and laboratory modules, nor for costing them. However, a price tag for the entire lunar system would not be complete without their inclusion. Solely for the purpose of providing a more complete picture of lunar system costs, gross cost estimates were made for these modules, using a cost estimating relationship developed for estimating space station module costs [14]. The projected pressurized volume is 658.17 m³, and includes two habitation modules, one laboratory, one node, and two airlocks. The projected cost for pressurized volume is \$4028/m³, or \$2,651,000,000 for the entire system. The development to production cost ratio was assumed to be 3:1 for these modules.

Table 1-1 summarizes the total system hardware costs, and Table 1-2 summarizes the unit costs for transport and setup.

Table 1-1, Summary of Lunar Base Scenario Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

System	Development	Production	Total
Lunar Lander	\$ 1,415	\$ 649	\$ 2,064
Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant	732	122	854
Unpressurized Lunar Rover	140	47	187
Pressurized Lunar Rover	474	184	658
Solar Power Plant	314	118	432
Logistics Module	242	108	350
Storm Shelter	241	70	311
Transportation Node	7,219	2,361	9,580
Surface Construction Equipment	350	79	429
Fuel Cell Cart	70	13	82
Supplemental Cooling Cart	45	7	52
Orbital Transfer Vehicle	1,464	1,059	2,523
Low Earth Orbit Launcher	4,162	13,166	17,328
Lunar Landing Pad	581	104	685
Surface Habitats/Labs	1,988	663	2,651
Total	\$19,437	\$18,750	\$38,186

Table 1-2, Summary of Lunar Base Scenario Transport and Setup Costs

<u>Operation</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>
Transport	
Earth-Lunar Surface	\$ 23,732/kg
Setup	
EVA	\$ 84,237/hour
IVA	\$ 29,483/hour

As a point of comparison, the Apollo program cost \$80 Billion in 1985 dollars, or \$93 Billion in 1988 dollars [20]. It has been estimated that a manned Mars mission would cost \$27 Billion in 1986 dollars, or \$30 Billion in 1988 dollars [21].

2.0 Introduction

Lunar base scenario cost estimates were developed primarily with the aid of PRICE-H, a parametric cost model developed and operated by RCA. PRICE-H estimates development and production costs for a system by using the following fundamental data:

- Quantities of equipment to be developed
- Schedules for development and production
- Size and weight of structural and electronic elements
- Amount of new design required and complexity of the development engineering task
- Hardware structural and electronic design repeat
- Operational environment of the hardware
- Type and manufacturing complexity of the structural/mechanical and electronics portion of the hardware

The outputs of these cost model runs can be found in Appendix A. Each page of output represents the estimated cost breakdown of one subsystem.

There are some subsystems for which the PRICE-H model was not used to estimate costs. In these cases, the rationale for estimating the cost is explained in the appropriate section of the report. Generally, these were cases where the subsystems were similar to Apollo or Freedom Space Station subsystems, in which case estimates could be derived directly from historical costs; or design data in the system's conceptual design report was insufficient to provide PRICE-H with the parameters necessary to perform the estimation, in which case less detailed cost estimating relationships were used.

While the PRICE-H model provides cost estimates for the development and production of system hardware, it does not evaluate the costs associated with system software. The development and production costs for software were not considered in this analysis. Exceptions include the software for the Guidance, Navigation and Control Systems and Data Management Systems onboard the lunar lander and orbital transfer vehicles. These system costs are further explained in the appropriate sections of the report.

3.0 System-Wide Assumptions

The following assumptions, unless specifically overridden for a particular subsystem, apply to all the systems whose costs were estimated.

- No systems are presumed to be government or contractor furnished, or direct purchase with no modification.
- All costs are stated in constant 1988 dollars.
- All masses are in kilograms and all volumes are in cubic decimeters.
- All development is presumed to begin in January, 1995.
- All production is presumed to begin in January, 2000.
- All design is presumed to be new design, but within an established product line, continuing the state of the art.
- The engineers are presumed to have normal experience, having previously completed similar type designs.
- **No spares or consumables are included** in the costs.
- The costs do not include new facilities costs.
- **Operations costs are not included.**
- The governing tolerances for fabricated parts or assemblies is 0.002".
- For machined or fabricated items, the assembly tolerances are presumed to be the same as the parts tolerances.
- The organization developing the integration plans knows how to integrate systems, but has never integrated this type of system before. Although the process is understood, no existing drawings, plans, or procedures can be used.
- Development will generally include the construction of one fully-operational prototype; the equivalent of a half a prototype to test integration with the launch vehicle; and the equivalent of one full prototype to account for the development of subsystem subassemblies. In addition, for systems that are to be integrated on the moon or in orbit, development will include the construction of the equivalent of a half a prototype for integration testing on the Earth.
- Integration costs include only those costs to integrate whole subsystems to one another. They do not include intra-subsystem integration, nor integration that occurs on the surface of the moon or in orbit (which is covered in the EVA/IVA unit costs).

4.0 Lunar Lander Costs

4.1 Lunar Lander Assumptions

The Lunar Lander is a single stage, multi-purpose vehicle designed for reuse and maintenance in space. It can carry cargos or crew to the lunar surface and will be returned to the LEO space station after each mission for refurbishment and propellant loading [1]. See Figure 4.1-1.

Tables 4.1-1 through 4.1-15 summarize the characteristics assumed for each of the Lunar Lander subsystems. For the purposes of costing, it was presumed that seven prototype vehicle equivalents would be produced during the development phase, three of which would be fully-functioning vehicles. Ten production vehicles would be manufactured. In some cases, additional prototypes of subsystems would be developed that would not be a part of a full prototype vehicle.

The software development and production costs for the Guidance, Navigation and Control System (GN&C) and the Data Management System (DMS) were not estimated with the Price-H model. Based on guidelines used to project flight software requirements for the CERV, the software for the Lander systems was estimated to contain 143,000 lines of code [2]. Projecting 3000 lines per man-year for coding and debugging (which is about 15% of the total software development effort) the total estimated effort would occupy 317 man-years. At \$100K per man-year the cost would be \$31.7M. Sixty percent of the total cost is attributed to development, or \$19.02M, and 40% of the total cost is for production, or \$12.68M.

Table 4.1-1, Lunar Lander Structures Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	7
Production Quantity:	10
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New, but familiar and routine
Primary Structural Material:	Filament wound tubes
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	30
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	40%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A



Figure 4.1-1, Lunar Lander

Table 4.1-2, Lunar Lander Engines Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	18 (12 for 3 proto vehicles + 6)
Production Quantity:	40
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Primary Structural Material:	Titanium alloy equivalent
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	300
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Difficult, requiring matching or timing
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%
Other Assumptions:	Assembly tolerances about 2X tighter than build tolerances of parts. New, state of the art technology being advanced.

Table 4.1-3, Lunar Lander RCS Distribution Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	10 (6 for 3 proto vehicles + 4)
Production Quantity:	20
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Difficult, requiring alignment or matching
Primary Structural Material:	Copper equivalent
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	New, but familiar and routine
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 4.1-4, Lunar Lander RCS Nozzle Cluster Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	16 (12 for 3 proto vehicles + 4)
Production Quantity:	40
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine
Primary Structural Material:	Titanium alloy equivalent
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	75%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	80%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 4.1-5, Lunar Lander Landing Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	28 (7 proto vehicles)
Production Quantity:	40
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	New, but familiar and routine
Primary Structural Material:	2024 Aluminum
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	15
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 4.1-6, Lunar Lander Thermal Protection Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	10
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Difficult, requiring alignment or matching
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminized Kapton foil
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	N/A
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	75%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 4.1-7, Lunar Lander LO₂ Tank Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	14 (7 proto vehicles)
Production Quantity:	20
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 4.1-8, Lunar Lander H₂ Tank Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	14 (7 proto vehicles)
Production Quantity:	20
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 4.1-9, Lunar Lander DMS/GN&C Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	5 (3 proto vehicles +2)
Production Quantity:	10
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Difficult, requiring alignment or matching
Primary Structural Material:	N/A
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	N/A
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	20%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	State of the art, requiring calibration
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%
Other Assumptions:	New, state of the art technology being advanced.

Table 4.1-10, Lunar Lander Electrical Power Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	5 (3 proto vehicles + 2)
Production Quantity:	10
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	1000
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	State of the art, requiring adjustments
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 4.1-11, Lunar Lander Airlock/Tunnel Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	7
Production Quantity:	10
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	30
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	30%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 4.1-12, Lunar Lander Crew Module Shell Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	7
Production Quantity:	7
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	25%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 4.1-13, Lunar Lander Crew Module ECLSS Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	5 (3 proto vehicles + 2)
Production Quantity:	7
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	1500
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	80%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 4.1-14, Lunar Lander Crew Module Controls Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	5 (3 proto vehicles + 2)
Production Quantity:	7
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	State of the art, requiring adjustments
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	90%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 4.1-15, Lunar Lander Crew Module Hatches Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	8 (4 proto vehicles)
Production Quantity:	14
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	30
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

4.2 Lunar Lander Subsystem Costs

Table 4.2-1 summarizes development and production costs for each of the Lunar Lander's subsystems. These costs are based on the assumptions outlined in section 4.1. A detailed breakout of these costs can be found in Appendix A.

Table 4.2-1, Lunar Lander Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Structures	\$ 127.754	\$ 90.297	\$ 218.051
Engines	613.580	189.323	802.903
RCS Distribution	23.628	18.747	42.375
RCS Nozzle Cluster	3.465	4.895	8.360
Landing System	30.091	16.092	46.182
Thermal Protection	20.562	15.049	35.610
Oxygen Tanks	80.142	44.929	125.071
Hydrogen Tanks	45.881	24.346	70.227
DMS/GN&C (hw/electrical)	87.891	35.115	123.006
DMS/GN&C (sw)	19.020	12.680	31.700
Electrical Power	64.262	57.704	121.966
Airlock/Tunnel	28.843	13.316	42.159
Crew Module Shell	82.140	34.370	116.510
Crew Module ECLSS	118.522	69.063	187.585
Crew Module Controls	17.668	5.706	23.374
Crew Module Hatches	2.965	1.650	4.614
Integration	48.456	15.902	64.358
Total	\$ 1414.867	\$ 649.181	\$2064.047

5.0 Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Costs

5.1 Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Assumptions

The Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant is designed as a predecessor to a larger scale production facility. The pilot plant will produce two metric tons of oxygen per month using the method of hydrogen reduction of ilmenite. Using extensive automation and robotics applications, the plant will be operated for continuous periods without on-site human attention [3]. See Figure 5.1-1.

Tables 5.1-1 through 5.1-28 summarize the characteristics assumed for each of the Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant subsystems. For the purposes of costing, it was presumed that three equivalent prototype plants would be produced during the development phase. One production system would be manufactured. The cost to integrate each of the major subsystems is not included in this estimate, as it is presumed that integration will occur on the Lunar surface, and Lunar setup costs are addressed elsewhere in this report.

Table 5.1-1, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Feed Bin Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	25%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	25%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

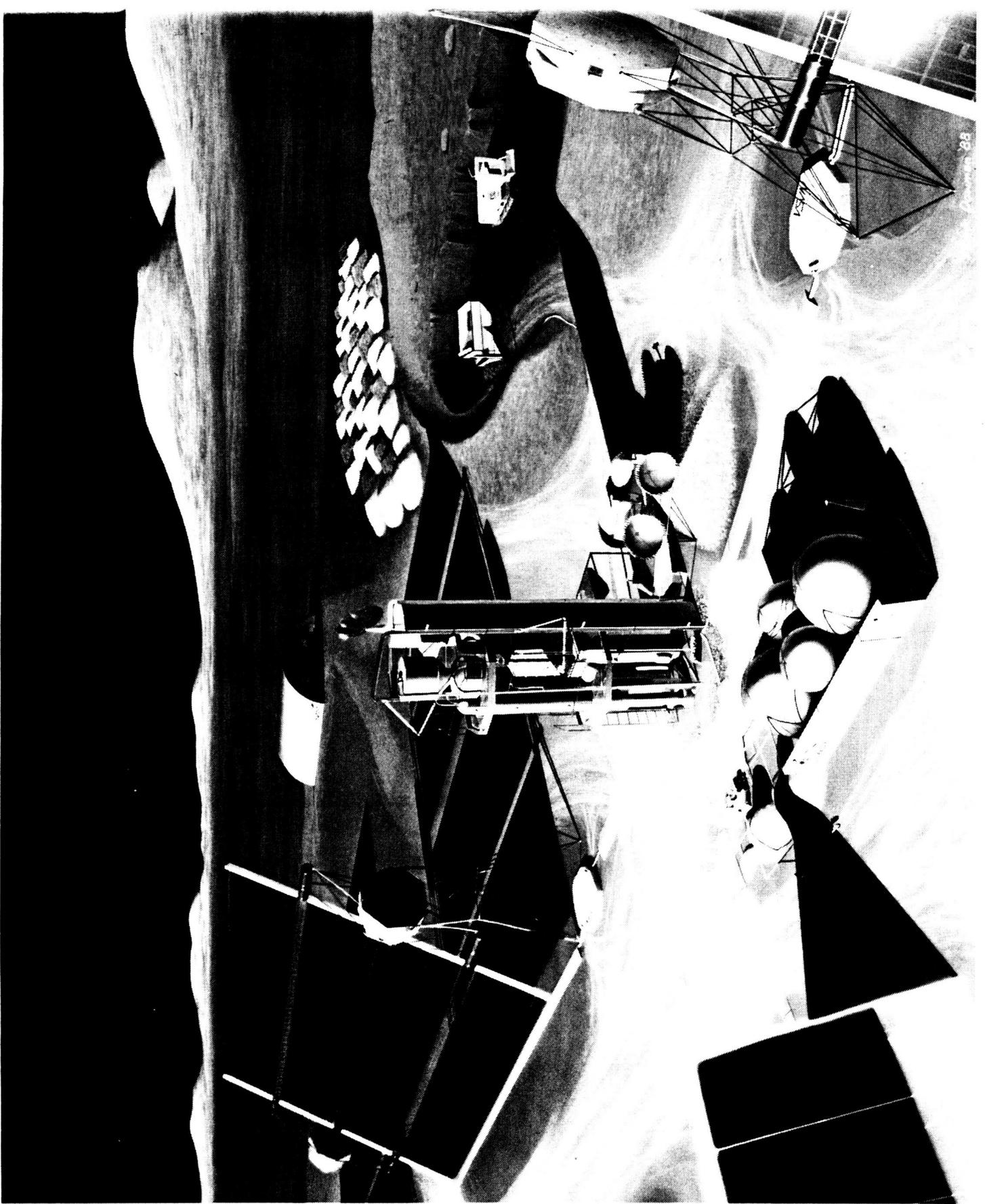


Figure 5.1-1, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant

Table 5.1-2, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Primary Jaw Crusher Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Alloy Steel
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	10%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-3, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Coarse Screen Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Alloy Steel
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	10%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-4, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Secondary Crusher Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Alloy Steel
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	10%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-5, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Secondary Screen Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Alloy Steel
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	10%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-6, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Ball Mill Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Alloy Steel
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	200
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	80%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	25%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-7, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Fine Vibratory Screen Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Alloy Steel
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	200
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	10%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-8, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Storage Hopper Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	25%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	25%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-9, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Magnetic Separator Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	300
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	80%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	10%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-10, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Low Pressure Feed Hopper Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	25%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	25%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-11, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant High Pressure Feed Hopper Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Iron Base Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	25%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	25%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-12, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Reactor Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Iron Base Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	1000
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	40%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-13, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Electric Heater Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Iron Base Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	150
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	25%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-14, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Electrolysis Cell Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Iron Base Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	150
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	25%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%
Other Assumptions:	Build tolerances = .001"

Table 5.1-15, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Blower Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Iron Base Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	25%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	10%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-16, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Cyclone Separators Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	3
Number of Subsystems Per System:	3
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Iron Base Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	20
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	40%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 5.1-17, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Discharge Hopper Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Iron Base Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	25%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	25%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-18, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Tailings Conveyor Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	300
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	70%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	40%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-19, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Oxygen Liquefier Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	300
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	10%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-20, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant LO₂ Storage Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	2
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	150
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-21, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Radiator/TCS Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	1000
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	80%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	40%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-22, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Liquid Hydrogen Tank Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-23, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Hydrogen Heater Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Iron Base Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	25%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 5.1-24, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Hydrogen Blower Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Iron Base Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	25%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	10%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0

Table 5.1-25, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant 3cm ID Pipe Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Iron Base Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	25%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	75%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 5.1-26, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant 0.25cm Pipe Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Iron Base Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	150
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	25%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	75%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 5.1-27, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant PV Power System Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	N/A
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	N/A
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	75%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 5.1-28, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Regenerative Fuel Cell Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Laminate Composite
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	250
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	75%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%
Other Assumptions:	Build tolerance = .001"

5.2 Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Subsystems Costs

Table 5.2-1 summarizes development and production costs for each of the Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant's subsystems. These costs are based on the assumptions outlined in section 5.1. A detailed breakout of these costs can be found in Appendix A.

Table 5.2-1, Lunar Oxygen Pilot Plant Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Feed Bin	\$ 4.263	\$.841	\$ 5.104
Primary Jaw Crusher	25.868	5.474	31.342
Coarse Screen	.323	.038	.361
Secondary Crusher	10.785	2.086	12.871
Secondary Screen	.323	.038	.361
Ball Mill	74.330	14.230	88.560
Fine Vibrating Screen	22.502	5.155	27.656
Storage Hopper	1.015	.175	1.191
Magnetic Separator	15.468	2.466	17.934
Low Pressure Feed Hopper	.622	.093	.715
High Pressure Feed Hopper	2.384	.504	2.889
Reactor	256.608	26.986	283.594
Electric Heater	7.816	1.704	9.520
Electrolysis Cell	11.361	2.471	13.832
Blower	1.579	.367	1.946
Cyclone Separators	.087	.029	.116
Discharge Hopper	2.872	.637	3.509
Tailings Conveyor	1.955	.322	2.278
Oxygen Liquefier	10.275	2.066	12.341
LOX Storage Tanks	6.150	1.121	7.272
Radiator/TCS	65.605	13.846	79.451
Liquid Hydrogen Tanks	1.306	.110	1.417
Hydrogen Heater	.022	.002	.024
Hydrogen Blower	.496	.077	.574
3 Cm ID Pipe	5.352	1.307	6.659
.25 Cm ID Pipe	3.312	.824	4.136
Photovoltaic Power System	54.861	6.895	61.757
Regenerative Fuel Cell	144.275	32.434	176.709
Total	\$ 731.815	\$ 122.318	\$ 854.133



6.0 Unpressurized Lunar Rover Costs

A subsystem weight and volume breakout was not provided in the conceptual design of the LOTRAN vehicle, so the PRICE-H cost model was not used to estimate costs for this system. Instead, a gross estimate was performed based on historical development and production costs for the Apollo Lunar Rover [4]. See Figure 6.1-1.

Total development and production costs for prototypes and four production vehicles was \$39,591,000 in 1969 dollars. Accounting for inflation, that would be \$156,068,000 in 1988 dollars. A projected ratio of development costs to production costs for an equal number of prototypes and production vehicles was 3:1 [5]. Applying this ratio to the Apollo Lunar Rover program, costs could be broken out as follows:

Development -	\$117,051,000
Production -	<u>39,017,000</u>
	\$156,068,000

The Lunar Rover mass was 209.5 kg [6]. The LBSS Unpressurized Vehicle mass is estimated to be 550 kg, or 63% larger than the Lunar Rover [7]. An in-house cost-estimating relationship was used to scale up the costs to account for the increase in mass. The weight to cost relationship is log-log, and for structures a 60% increase in weight corresponds to approximately 20% increase in cost.

Applying this to the Lunar Rover costs, and presuming four prototype and four production vehicles will be manufactured, the Unpressurized Vehicle costs are estimated to be:

Development -	\$140,000,000
Production -	<u>47,000,000</u>
	\$187,000,000



Figure 6.1-1, Unpressurized Lunar Rover

7.0 Pressurized Lunar Rover Costs

7.1 Pressurized Lunar Rover Assumptions

The Pressurized Lunar Rover system is comprised of the Primary Control Research Vehicle (PCRIV), the Habitation Trailer Unit (HTU), the Auxiliary Power Cart (APC), and the Experiment and Sample Trailer (EST) [7]. Collectively, this is known as MOSAP, or Mobile Surface Applications Traverse Vehicle. The complete rover assembles in a train configuration capable of traverses up to 1,500 km from the base. The pressurized rover missions would involve numerous stops and crew surface excursions, with an estimated trip time of 42 days. See Figure 7.1-1.

Tables 7.1-1 through 7.1-23 summarize the characteristics assumed for each of the PCRIV subsystems. Tables 7.1-24 through 7.1-45 summarize the characteristics assumed for each of the HTU subsystems. Tables 7.1-46 through 7.1-52 summarize the characteristics assumed for each of the EST subsystems. The 1.5 megawatt-hour EST was chosen for costing. Tables 7.1-53 through 7.1-57 summarize the characteristics assumed for each of the APC subsystems.

For the purposes of costing, it was presumed that 4.5 prototype PCRIV's, 3.5 prototype HTU's, 3.5 prototype EST's, and 1 prototype APC would be produced during the development phase. (The APC's are nearly identical to the Fuel Cell Power Cart described in Section 13, so additional prototypes were not deemed necessary). One production PCRIV, one production HTU, five production EST's, and seven production APC's would be manufactured.

Many subsystems are similar or identical across these four vehicles. In such cases, the majority of the development work was arbitrarily assigned to the PCRIV. New design was estimated to be 10% for the remaining vehicles for these subsystems.

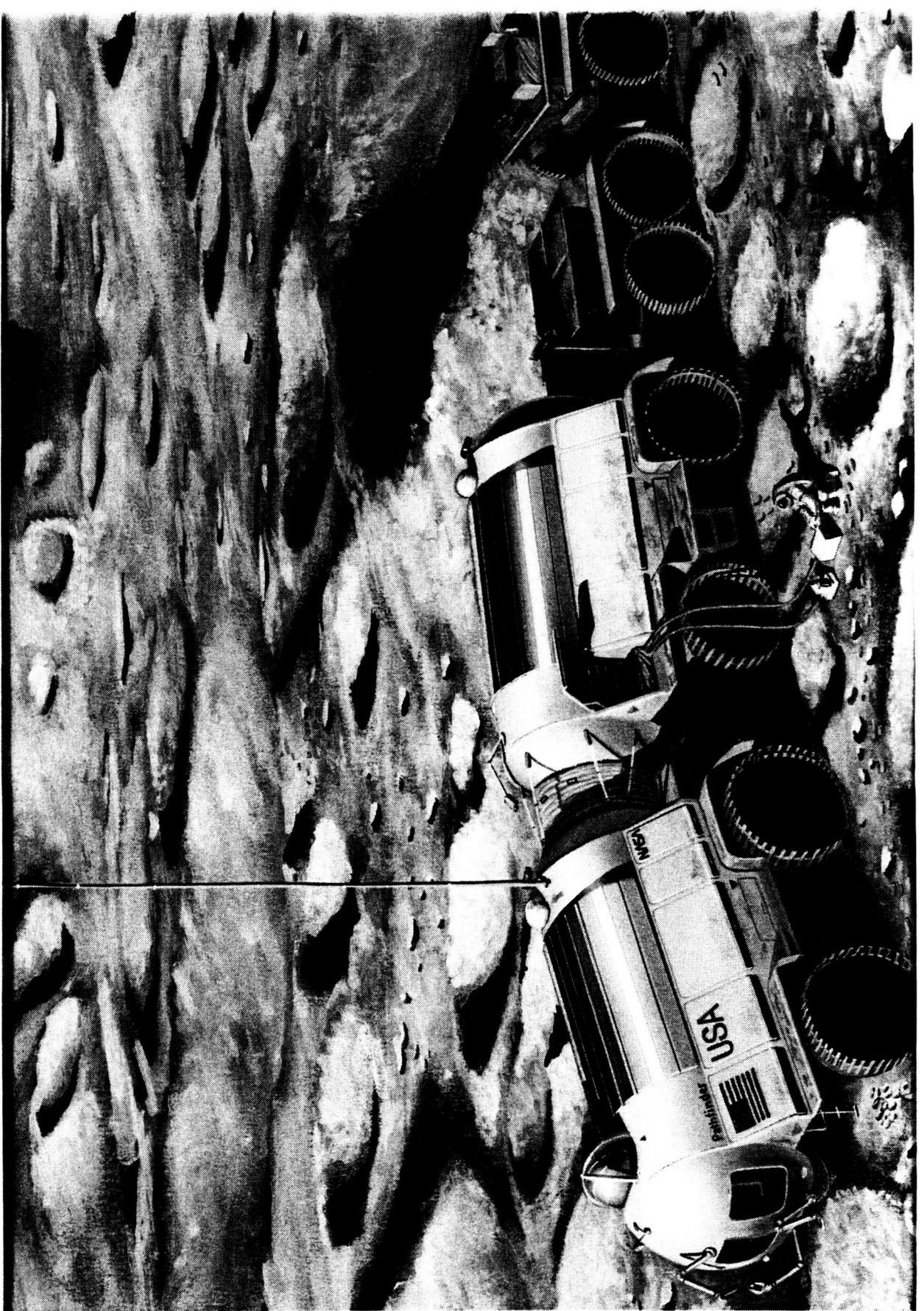


Figure 7.1-1, Pressurized Lunar Rover

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Table 7.1-1, MOSAP PCRV Hydrogen Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-2, MOSAP PCRV Oxygen Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-3, MOSAP PCRV Water Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-4, MOSAP PCRV Non-regenerative Fuel Cells Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	6
Production Quantity:	2
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Laminate composite, filament wound case
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	250
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	20%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Advanced state of the art interfaces
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%
Other Assumptions:	Build tolerance = .001"

Table 7.1-5, MOSAP PCRV Power Distribution Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	1000
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Advanced state of the art interfaces
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-6, MOSAP PCRV Wheels and Locomotion Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	18
Production Quantity:	4
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Primary Structural Material:	Steel
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-7, MOSAP PCRV Man Locks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	2
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-8, MOSAP PCRV Galley Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Routine interfaces
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-9, MOSAP PCRV Personal Hygiene Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	2%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-10, MOSAP PCRV Emergency Equipment Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Simple interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-11, MOSAP PCRV Avionics Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	9
Production Quantity:	2
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	N/A
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Routine interfaces
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-12, MOSAP PCRV ECLSS Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New, but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	1500
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	80%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	New, but familiar and routine interface
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-13, MOSAP PCRV Drive Stations Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	9
Production Quantity:	2
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	New but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	New but familiar and routine interfaces
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI, display with CRT
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-14, MOSAP PCRV Workstation Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New, but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	New, but familiar and routine interface
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI, display with CRT
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-15, MOSAP PCRV Sleep Quarters Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	9
Production Quantity:	2
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	10
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-16, MOSAP PCRV Inner Shell Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Simple interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	10
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	80%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-17, MOSAP PCR V Outer Shell Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Simple interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	10
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	80%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-18, MOSAP PCR V Other Structure Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Simple interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	500
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-19, MOSAP PCR V Insulation Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminized Kapton Foil
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	N/A
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-20, MOSAP PCR V Radiator Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	90%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-21, MOSAP PCR V Thermal Pump Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	10
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	New but familiar and routine interface
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-22, MOSAP PCR V Heat Exchanger Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	10
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-23, MOSAP PCRV Thermal System Piping Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	500
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	60%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-24, MOSAP HTU Hydrogen Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-25, MOSAP HTU Oxygen Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-26, MOSAP HTU Water Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-27, MOSAP HTU Non-regenerative Fuel Cells Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	2
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Laminate composite, filament wound case
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	250
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Advanced state of the art interfaces
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%
Other Assumptions:	Build tolerance = .001"

Table 7.1-28, MOSAP HTU Power Distribution Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	1000
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Advanced state of the art interfaces
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-29, MOSAP HTU Wheels and Locomotion Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	4
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Primary Structural Material:	Steel
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-30, MOSAP HTU Man Locks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	2
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-31, MOSAP HTU Galley Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Routine interfaces
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-32, MOSAP HTU Personal Hygiene Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	2%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-33, MOSAP HTU Shower Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Simple interface
Primary Structural Material:	Laminate composite
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	20
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-34, MOSAP HTU Emergency Equipment Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Simple interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-35, MOSAP HTU Avionics Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	2
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	N/A
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Routine interfaces
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-36, MOSAP HTU ECLSS Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New, but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	1500
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	New, but familiar and routine interface
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-37, MOSAP HTU Workstation Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New, but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	New, but familiar and routine interface
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-38, MOSAP HTU Inner Shell Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Simple interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	10
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	5%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	80%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-39, MOSAP HTU Outer Shell Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Simple interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	10
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	5%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	80%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-40, MOSAP HTU Other Structure Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Simple interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	500
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	5%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-41, MOSAP HTU Insulation Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	N/A
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-42, MOSAP HTU Radiator Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	90%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-43, MOSAP HTU Thermal Pump Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	10
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	New but familiar and routine interface
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-44, MOSAP HTU Heat Exchanger Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	10
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-45, MOSAP HTU Thermal System Piping Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	500
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	60%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-46, MOSAP EST Bed Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	5
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	1
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-47, MOSAP EST Remote Manipulator Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	5
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Advanced state of the art interfaces
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-48, MOSAP EST Hydrogen Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	5
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-49, MOSAP EST Oxygen Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	5
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-50, MOSAP EST Water Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	5
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-51, MOSAP EST Non-regenerative Fuel Cells Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	2.5
Production Quantity:	5
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Laminate composite
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	250
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Advanced state of the art interfaces
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	10%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%
Other Assumptions:	Build tolerance = .001"

Table 7.1-52, MOSAP EST Cart Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	5
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	20
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	40%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 7.1-53, MOSAP APC Hydrogen Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	1
Production Quantity:	28
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Graphite/epoxy, filament wound
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	3
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-54, MOSAP APC Oxygen Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	1
Production Quantity:	28
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Graphite/epoxy, filament wound
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	3
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-55, MOSAP APC Water Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	1
Production Quantity:	28
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	3
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 7.1-56, MOSAP APC Fuel Cells Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	0
Production Quantity:	28
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Laminate composite
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	250
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	30%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Advanced state of the art interfaces
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	30%

Table 7.1-57, MOSAP APC Cart Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	2
Production Quantity:	7
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	20
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	40%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

7.2 Pressurized Lunar Rover Subsystems Costs

Tables 7.2-1 through 7.2-4 summarize development and production costs for each of the Pressurized Lunar Rover's subsystems. These costs are based on the assumptions outlined in section 7.1. A detailed breakout of these costs can be found in Appendix A.

Table 7.2-1, MOSAP Primary Control Research Vehicle Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Inner Shell	\$ 10.661	\$ 1.240	\$ 11.901
Outer Shell	10.836	1.262	12.097
Other Structure	19.042	2.478	21.519
Insulation	1.515	.297	1.812
Radiator	5.708	.861	6.568
Thermal Pump	3.885	.254	4.139
Heat Exchanger	5.213	.305	5.518
Thermal System Piping	9.779	1.277	11.056
Hydrogen Tanks	3.485	.268	3.752
Oxygen Tanks	2.818	.211	3.029
Water Tanks	5.825	.472	6.297
Fuel Cell	7.152	2.641	9.793
Power Distribution	16.218	2.934	19.152
Wheels and Locomotion	13.903	2.362	16.266
Man Locks	32.526	5.309	37.836
Galley	13.079	1.223	14.302
Personal Hygiene	7.133	1.037	8.169
Emergency Equipment	1.197	.326	1.523
Avionics	12.206	1.513	13.719
ECLSS	48.358	8.399	56.756
Drive Stations	24.943	3.872	28.815
Work Stations	20.720	2.846	23.567
Sleep Quarters	4.238	.330	4.568
Integration	11.242	1.163	12.405
Total	\$ 291.679	\$ 42.883	\$ 334.562

Table 7.2-2, MOSAP Habitation Trailer Unit Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Inner Shell	\$ 5.294	\$ 1.264	\$ 6.558
Outer Shell	5.379	1.299	6.678
Other Structure	7.387	2.600	9.987
Insulation	1.312	.302	1.614
Radiator	3.605	.870	4.474
Thermal Pump	.715	.267	.982
Heat Exchanger	1.120	.318	1.437
Thermal System Piping	4.218	1.319	5.537
Hydrogen Tanks	.421	.101	.522
Oxygen Tanks	.334	.080	.413
Water Tanks	.736	.180	.916
Fuel Cell	3.708	2.743	6.451
Power Distribution	6.575	3.083	9.659
Wheels and Locomotion	2.524	2.477	5.001
Man Locks	8.229	5.752	13.980
Galley	2.955	1.291	4.246
Personal Hygiene	2.971	1.079	4.050
Shower	12.571	1.178	13.749
Emergency Equipment	1.027	.332	1.360
Avionics	1.963	1.680	3.643
ECLSS	18.927	9.049	27.976
Work Stations	4.730	3.045	7.775
Integration	9.680	1.051	10.731
Total	\$ 106.381	\$ 41.359	\$ 147.740

Table 7.2-3, MOSAP Experiment and Sample Trailer Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bed	\$ 6.732	\$ 1.121	\$ 7.852
Remote Manipulator System	9.597	2.343	11.940
Fuel Cell	2.689	4.386	7.074
Hydrogen Tank	.702	.107	.809
Oxygen Tank	.702	.107	.809
Water Tank	.702	.107	.809
Cart	14.119	4.219	18.338
Integration	1.874	.349	2.223
Total	\$ 37.115	\$ 12.739	\$ 49.854

Table 7.2-4, MOSAP Auxiliary Power Cart Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Oxygen Tanks	\$ 3.567	6.034	9.601
Hydrogen Tanks	4.690	8.385	13.075
Water Tanks	3.567	6.034	9.061
Fuel Cell	8.789	59.882	68.671
Cart	11.792	5.078	16.870
Integration	6.039	2.060	8.099
Total	\$ 38.444	\$ 87.473	\$ 125.917

8.0 Solar Power Plant Costs

8.1 Solar Power Plant Assumptions

The Solar Power Plant consists of a fixed flat array of gallium arsenide cells for solar collection and a regenerative fuel cell system for lunar night energy storage. The fuel/electrolysis cell modules and associated tanks are sized for 25 kW. The plant is configured with four modules for a total of 100 kW [8]. See Figure 8.1-1.

Tables 8.1-1 through 8.1-8 summarize the characteristics assumed for each of the Solar Power Plant subsystems. For the purposes of costing, it was presumed that six prototype equivalents would be produced during the development phase. One production system would be manufactured.

The PRICE-H cost model was not used to cost the solar arrays. Rather, a cost per watt calculation was performed based on an equation developed for the Space Station [9]. The projected total cost in 1983 dollars for a Gallium Arsenide array was \$100-150 per watt, or \$129-193 per watt in 1988 dollars. Using the upper end of the range, solar array cost for a 100 kW system would be \$19,305,000.

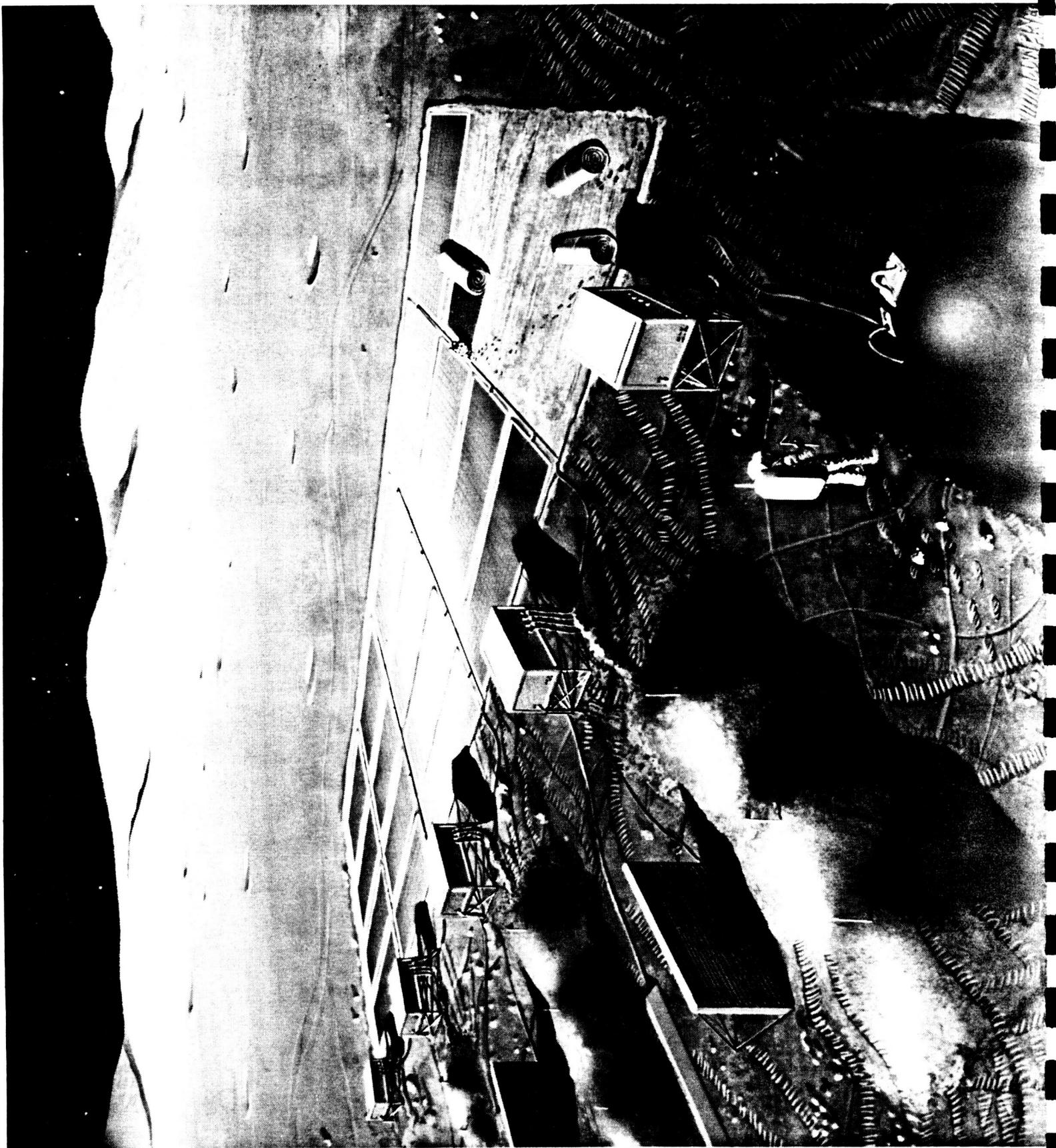


Figure 8.1-1, Solar Power Plant

Table 8.1-1, Solar Power Plant Regenerative Fuel Cells Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	6
Production Quantity:	4
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Laminate composite
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	250
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%
Other Assumptions:	Build tolerance = .001"

Table 8.1-2, Solar Power Plant Electrolysis Cells Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	6
Production Quantity:	4
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Iron base alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	150
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	25%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	25%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%
Other Assumptions:	Build tolerance = .001"

Table 8.1-3, Solar Power Plant Radiator Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	6
Production Quantity:	4
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	90%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 8.1-4, Solar Power Plant Oxygen Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	6
Production Quantity:	4
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Laminate composite
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 8.1-5, Solar Power Plant Oxygen Tank Lining Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	6
Production Quantity:	4
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	3
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	75%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 8.1-6, Solar Power Plant Hydrogen Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	6
Production Quantity:	4
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Laminate composite
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 8.1-7, Solar Power Plant Hydrogen Tank Lining Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	6
Production Quantity:	4
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	3
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	75%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 8.1-8, Solar Power Plant Water Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	6
Production Quantity:	4
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

8.2 Solar Power Plant Subsystems Costs

Table 8.2-1 summarizes development and production costs for each of the Solar Power Plant's subsystems. These costs are based on the assumptions outlined in section 8.1. A detailed breakout of these costs can be found in Appendix A.

Table 8.2-1, Solar Power Plant Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fuel Cells	\$ 32.487	\$ 13.416	\$ 45.903
Electrolysis Cells	40.409	18.393	58.802
Radiators	32.149	15.971	48.120
Solar Array	7.722*	11.583*	19.305
Oxygen Tanks	66.249	19.946	86.195
Oxygen Tank Lining	2.016	.412	2.428
Hydrogen Tanks	100.513	30.971	131.484
Hydrogen Tank Lining	2.016	.412	2.428
Water Tank	16.112	3.635	19.747
Integration	14.100	3.603	17.704
Total	\$ 313.773	\$ 118.342	\$ 432.116

* 40% of total has been allocated to development and 60% to production, the same ratio as the other Solar Power Plant subsystems.

9.0 Logistics Module Costs

9.1 Logistics Module Assumptions

In the case of permanent lunar base occupancy, Logistics Modules will be developed to deliver spares and consumables to the lunar surface. The design for the logistic supply module evolved into three module types depending on the requirements of the payload. These include a pressurized supply module, a tank module, and pallet modules [10]. See Figure 9.1-1.

Tables 9.1-1 through 9.1-3 summarize the characteristics assumed for each of the Logistics Module subsystems. For the purposes of costing, it was presumed that 2.5 prototype module equivalents of the Supply and Fluid Shipping Modules would be produced during development, but no prototypes of the Pallets is necessary because they have already been developed. One production version of the Supply and Fluid Shipping Modules would be manufactured, and three production Pallets would be manufactured.

Table 9.1-1, Logistics Supply Module Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	2.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	350
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	40%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	0%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	15%

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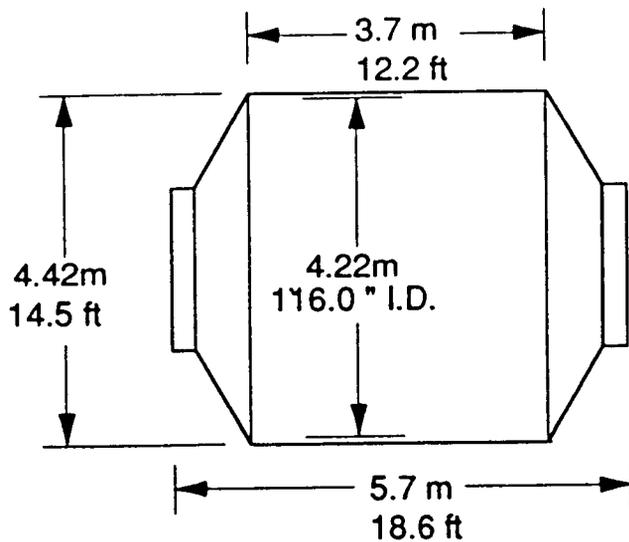


Figure 9.1-1 Logistics Supply Module

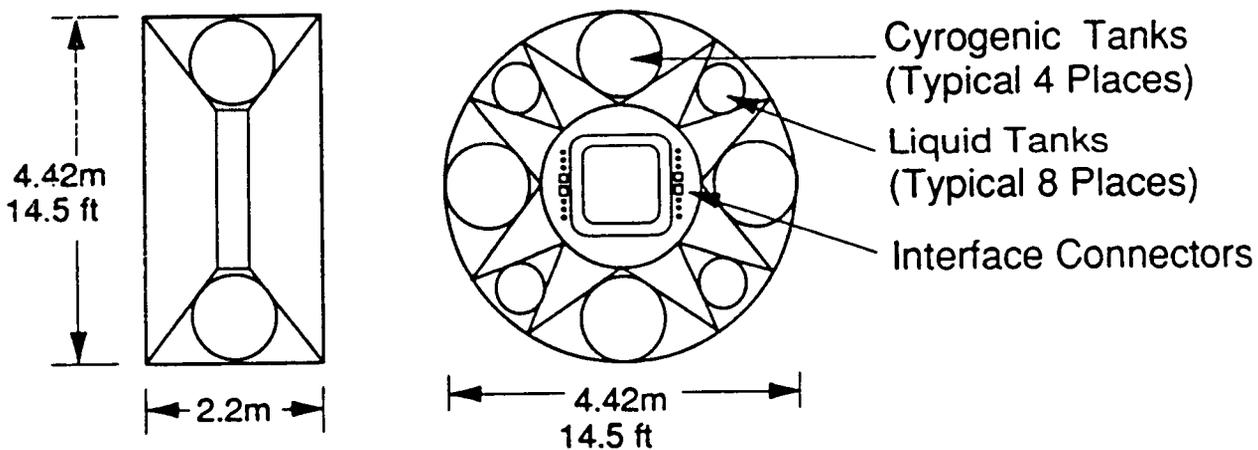


Figure 9.1-2 Fluid Shipping Module

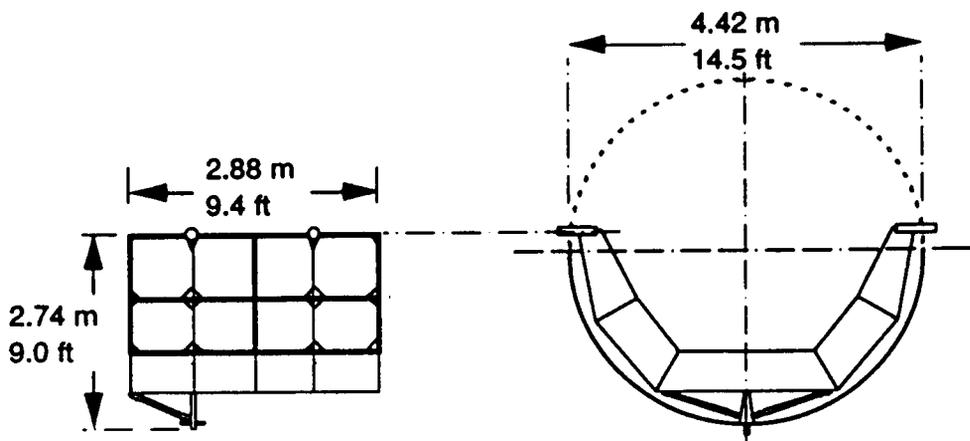


Figure 9.1-3 Logistics Module Pallets

Table 9.1-2, Fluid Shipping Module Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	2.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	350
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	60%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	30%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	0%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	15%

Table 9.1-3, Logistics Module Pallets Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	0
Production Quantity:	3
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	0%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	80%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

9.2 Logistics Module Subsystems Costs

Table 9.2-1 summarizes development and production costs for each of the Logistics Module subsystems. These costs are based on the assumptions outlined in section 9.1. A detailed breakout of these costs can be found in Appendix A.

Table 9.2-1, Logistics Module Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Logistics Supply Module	\$ 161.439	\$ 42.650	\$ 204.089
Fluid Shipping Module	80.806	23.616	104.422
Logistics Module Pallets	-	41.274	41.274
 Total	 \$ 242.245	 \$ 107.540	 \$ 349.785

10.0 Storm Shelter Costs

10.1 Storm Shelter Assumptions

The Earth-fabricated Storm Shelter is capable of supporting four men for a period of up to 10 days, while a solar flare is in progress. This type of shelter is considered applicable for missions of up to 30 days duration. A Partial Protection Garment is recommended for exposure to high radiation fields during surface operations performed in a spacesuit [11]. See Figures 10.1-1 and 10.1-2.

Tables 10.1-1 and 10.1-2 summarize the characteristics assumed for the solar protection system. For the purposes of costing, it was presumed that four prototype Partial Protection Garments and 3.5 prototype Four-Man Storm Shelters would be produced during the development phase. Five production garments and two production shelters would be manufactured.



Figure 10.1-1, Partial Protection Garment

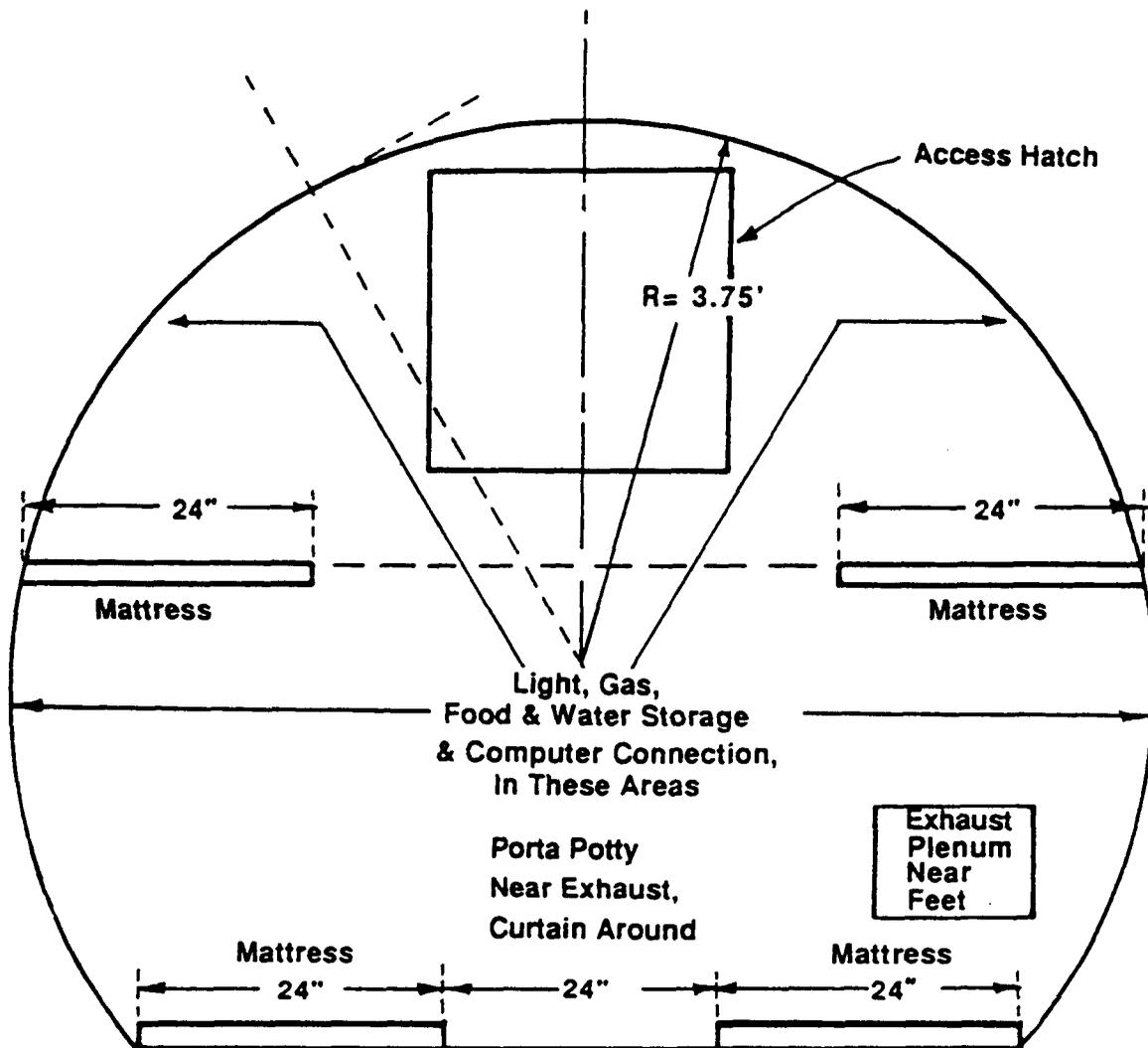


Figure 10.1-2, Four-Man Storm Shelter

Table 10.1-1, Partial Protection Garment Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	4
Production Quantity:	5
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Laminate composites
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	3
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 10.1-2, Four-Man Storm Shelter Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3.5
Production Quantity:	2
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	20
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	10%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	15%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	10%

10.2 Storm Shelter Subsystems Costs

Table 10.2-1 summarizes development and production costs for each of the Storm Shelter subsystems. These costs are based on the assumptions outlined in section 10.1. A detailed breakout of these costs can be found in Appendix A.

Table 10.2-1, Storm Shelter Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Partial Protection Garment	\$ 11.227	\$ 3.994	\$ 15.221
Four-Man Shelter	229.709	66.432	296.141
Total	\$ 240.936	\$ 70.426	\$ 311.362

11.0 Space Transportation Node Costs

11.1 Space Transportation Node Assumptions

The low Earth orbit Space Transportation Node is intended to support a reusable transportation system for lunar flights. The node is oriented exclusively toward the assembly, refurbishment, maintenance, propellant loading, checkout, and repeated reuse and launch of cargo and piloted vehicles going to the lunar surface. The STN will support up to eight flights per year to the lunar surface and a fleet mainly consisting of reusable OTVs that deliver reusable lander/launchers to low lunar orbit [12]. See Figure 11.1-1.

Tables 11.1-1 through 11.1-6 summarize the characteristics assumed for the Space Transportation Node subsystems unique to the LBSS design analysis. For the purposes of costing, it was presumed that three prototypes of each subsystem would be produced during the development phase. One Space Transportation Node would be manufactured for orbital operations.

The remaining subsystems that comprise the node are derived from the current Freedom Space Station design configuration. These subsystems include the truss/mobile transporter/airlock structures, habitation modules, nodes, solar power generation system, thermal control system, data management system, communications/tracking, GN&C, propulsion, mechanisms, utilities and EVA systems. The cost estimates for the common node subsystems were derived from current Space Station cost analyses [13].

However, projected cost ratios were used for estimating the power and pressurized volume costs. Cost per watt and cost per cubic meter calculations were performed based on equations developed for the Space Station [14]. The projected total cost for the solar power system in 1988 dollars is \$8.17K/watt. For the Space Transportation Node requirement of 65,809 watts, the power system cost would be \$537,660K. The projected total cost for pressurized volume in 1988 dollars is \$4028K/m³. Note that pressurized volumes include the habitation modules and the nodes. For the Space Transportation Node requirement of five modules and ten nodes, totalling 1617 m³, the pressurized volume cost would be \$6,513,276K.

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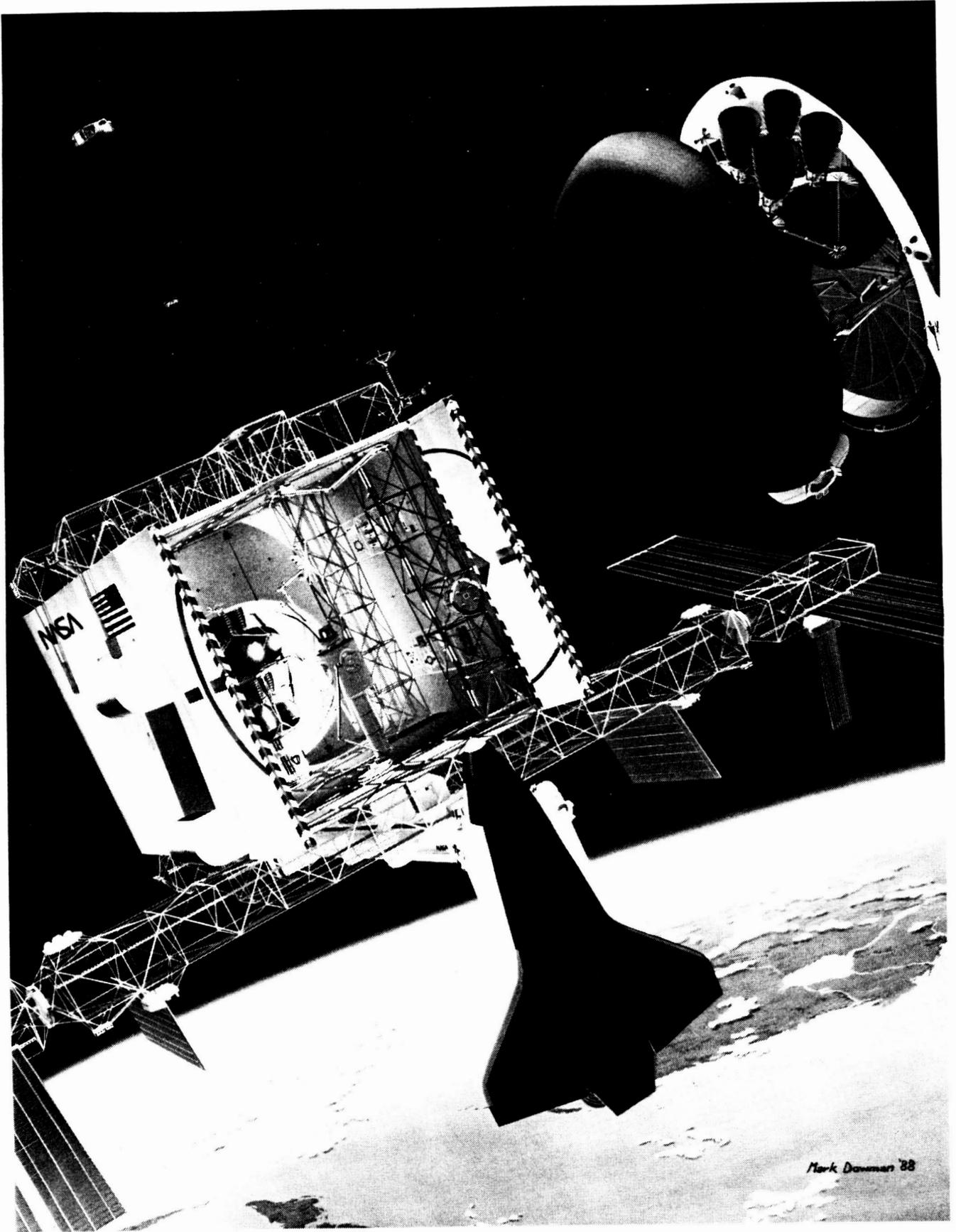


Figure 11.1-1, Space Transportation Node

Table 11.1-1, Space Transportation Node Hangar Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	75
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 11.1-2, Space Transportation Node Hangar Tunnel Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 11.1-3, Space Transportation Node Storage Tanks Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	8
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	300
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 11.1-4, Space Transportation Node Propellant Transfer Lines Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	8
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 11.1-5, Space Transportation Node HLLV Resupply Interface Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 11.1-6, Space Transportation Node Lander/OTV Prop Interface Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	150
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

C-2

11.2 Space Transportation Node Subsystems Costs

Table 11.2-1 summarizes development and production costs for each of the Space Transportation Node subsystems. These costs are based on the assumptions outlined in section 11.1. A detailed breakout of these costs can be found in Appendix A.

Table 11.2-1. Space Transportation Node Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Hangar	\$ 210.223	\$ 31.947	\$ 242.170
Hangar Tunnel	29.045	2.894	31.938
Storage Tanks	262.983	130.549	393.532
Propellant Transfer Lines	189.590	28.519	218.109
HLLV Tanker Resupply Intf.	11.730	1.138	12.868
Lander/OTV Prop Boom & Intf.	30.392	3.668	34.060
Truss, mbl transp., airlock	66.488	22.163	88.651
Habitation Modules & Nodes	4884.957	1628.319	6513.276
Solar Power System	403.245	134.415	537.660
Thermal Control Sys/Radiators	139.185	46.395	185.580
DMS	248.550	82.850	331.400
Communications & Tracking	266.573	88.858	355.431
GN&C	84.510	28.170	112.680
Propulsion/Attitude control	80.160	26.720	106.880
Mechanisms	64.620	21.540	86.160
Utilities	14.910	4.970	19.880
EVA Systems	232.295	77.465	309.860
Total	\$7219.456	\$2360.58	\$9580.036

12.0 Surface Construction Equipment Costs

12.1 Surface Construction Equipment Assumptions

The equipment for lunar surface construction includes one crane, one loader, two haulers, and three trailers. See Figures 12.1-1 and 12.1-2. Subsystem weight and volume breakdowns were not provided in the conceptual design report; therefore, the Price H cost model was not used to estimate costs for the construction equipment [15]. Instead, a gross estimate was performed based on comparisons with the development and unit production costs for the Unpressurized Lunar Rover.

The crane, consisting of two booms and a stationary/mobile platform, has a projected development cost ratio to the rover of 1:1 and a production cost ratio to the rover of 1.5:1. The front-end loader with manned controls has an estimated development cost ratio to the rover of 0.5:1 and a production cost ratio of 1:1. The haulers, or mobile repository bins, have a development cost ratio of 0.5:1 and a production cost ratio of 0.9:1. The trailer, consisting of a module caddy on a mobile platform, has a development ratio to the rover of 0.5:1 and a production ratio of 0.75:1.



Figure 12.1-1, Crane, Front-End Loader, and Hauler



Figure 12.1-2, Trailers ORIGINAL PAGE IS
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12.2 Surface Construction Equipment Subsystems Costs

Table 12.2-1 summarizes development and production costs for each piece of surface construction equipment. These costs are based on the assumptions outlined in section 12.1.

Table 12.2-1, Surface Construction Equipment Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cranes	\$140	\$18	\$158
Front-End Loaders	70	12	82
Haulers	70	22	92
Trailers	70	27	97
Total	\$350	\$79	\$429

13.0 Fuel Cell Power Cart Costs

13.1 Fuel Cell Power Cart Assumptions

The Fuel Cell Power Cart provides portable, supplemental power to vehicles stationed at the landing pad. The power system primarily consists of cryogenic hydrogen and oxygen tanks, liquid water tanks, and a fuel cell system mounted on a four-wheeled cart [16]. See Figure 13.1-1.

Table 13.1-1 summarizes the characteristics assumed for the Fuel Cell Power Cart system. For the purposes of costing, it was presumed that 2.5 prototype carts would be produced during the development phase, while one production cart would be manufactured.

Table 13.1-1, Fuel Cell Power Cart System Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	2.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	500
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	20%

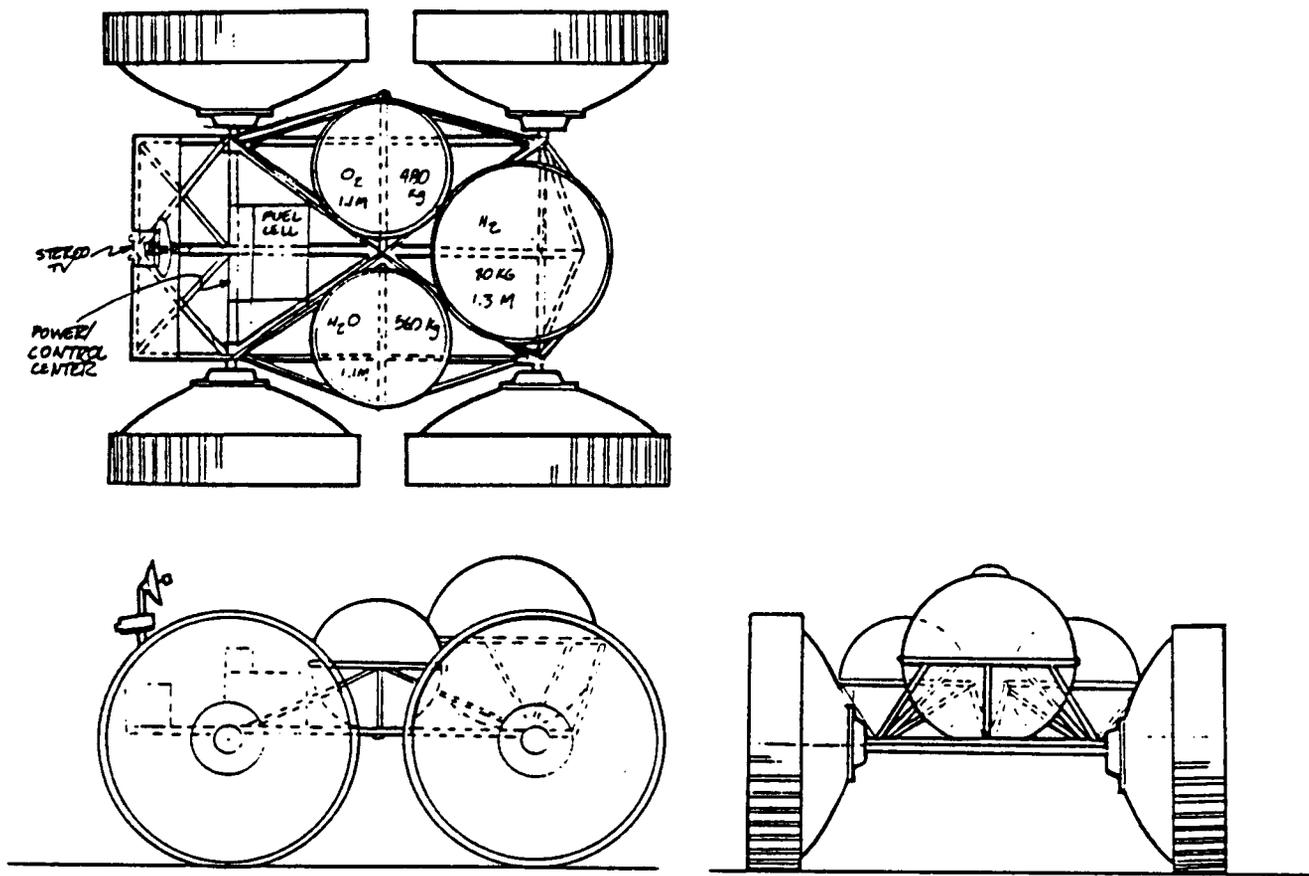


Figure 13.1-1, Fuel Cell Power Cart

13.2 Fuel Cell Power Cart System Costs

Table 13.2-1 summarizes development and production costs for the Fuel Cell Power Cart system. These costs are based on the assumptions outlined in section 13.1. A detailed breakout of these costs can be found in Appendix A.

Table 13.2-1, Fuel Cell Power Cart System Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Fuel Cell Power Cart	\$ 69.813	\$ 13.310	\$82.123

14.0 Supplemental Cooling Cart Costs

14.1 Supplemental Cooling Cart Assumptions

The Supplemental Cooling Cart provides additional cooling capability to piloted vehicles on the landing pad. A supplemental cooling system will add radiator surface area to the lander so the vehicle can handle the extensive heat loads experienced during lunar day [16]. See Figure 14.1-1.

Table 14.1-1 summarizes the characteristics assumed for the Supplemental Cooling Cart system. For the purposes of costing, it was presumed that 2.5 prototype carts would be produced during the development phase, while one production cart would be manufactured.

Table 14.1-1, Supplemental Cooling Cart System Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	2.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	150
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

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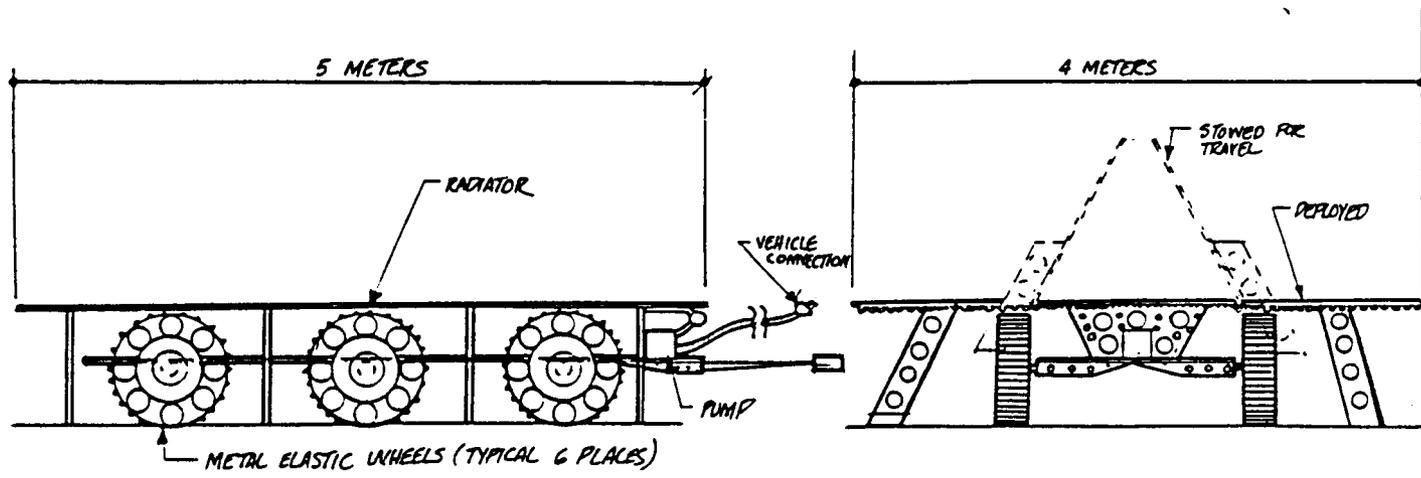


Figure 14.1-1, Supplemental Cooling Cart

14.2 Supplemental Cooling Cart Systems Costs

Table 14.2-1 summarizes development and production costs for the Supplemental Cooling Cart system. These costs are based on the assumptions outlined in section 14.1. A detailed breakout of these costs can be found in Appendix A.

Table 14.2-1, Supplemental Cooling Cart System Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Supplemental Cooling Cart	\$ 45.067	\$ 7.183	\$ 52.250

15.0 Orbital Transfer Vehicle Costs

15.1 Orbital Transfer Vehicle Assumptions

The Orbital Transfer Vehicle is a multi-purpose vehicle designed for reuse and maintenance in space. Its payload capability includes crew or cargo to be transported from low Earth orbit to low lunar orbit. The OTV is intended to be returned to the LEO space station after each mission for refurbishment and refueling [17]. See Figure 15.1-1.

Tables 15.1-1 through 15.1-15 summarize the characteristics assumed for each of the Orbital Transfer Vehicle subsystems. For the purposes of costing, it was presumed that seven prototype vehicle equivalents would be produced during the development phase, three of which would be fully-functioning vehicles. Ten production vehicles would be manufactured. In some cases, additional prototypes of subsystems would be developed that would not be a part of a full prototype vehicle.

The software development and production costs for the Guidance, Navigation and Control System (GN&C) and the Data Management System (DMS) were not estimated with the Price-H model. Based on guidelines used to project flight software requirements for the CERV, the software for the OTV systems was estimated to contain 123,000 lines of code [2]. Projecting 3000 lines per man-year for coding and debugging, (which is about 15% of the total software development effort) the total estimated effort would occupy 273 man-years. At \$100K per man-year the cost would be \$27.3M. Sixty percent of the total cost is attributed to development, or \$16.38M, and 40% of the total cost is for production, or \$10.92M.

Table 15.1-1, OTV Structures Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	7
Production Quantity:	10
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New, but familiar and routine
Primary Structural Material:	Laminate composites
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	30
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

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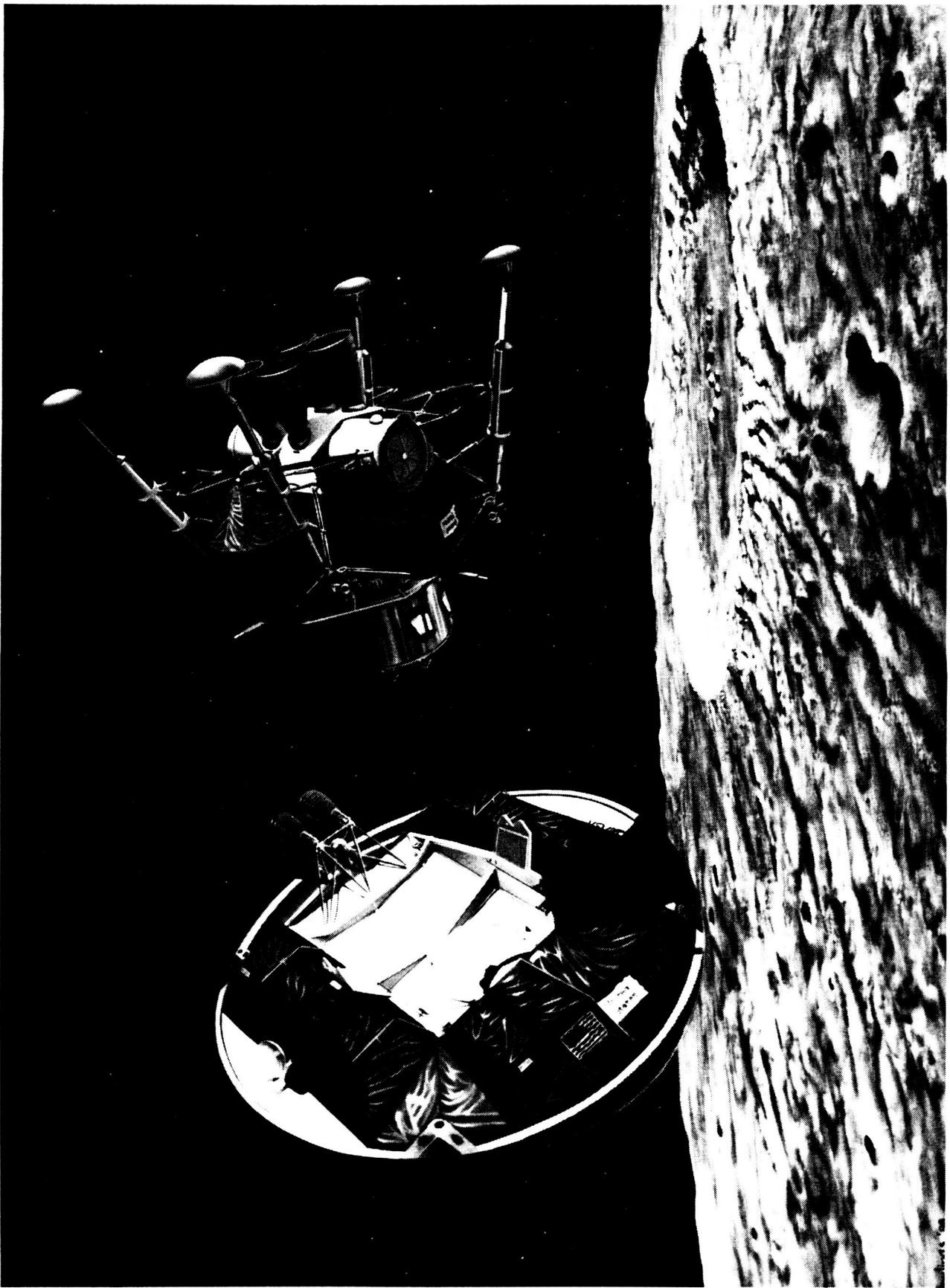


Figure 15.1-1, Orbital Transfer Vehicle

Table 15.1-2, OTV Engines Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	18 (12 for 3 proto vehicles + 6)
Production Quantity:	40
Number of Subsystems Per System:	4
Structural Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Primary Structural Material:	Titanium alloy equivalent
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	300
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	Difficult, requiring matching or timing
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%
Other Assumptions:	Assembly tolerances about 2X tighter than build tolerances of parts. New, state of the art technology being advanced.

Table 15.1-3, OTV RCS Distribution Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	10 (6 for 3 proto vehicle, OTV Thermal Protection Subsystem Assumptions)
Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	10
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Difficult, requiring alignment or matching
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminized Kapton foil
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	N/A
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	75%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 15.1-4, OTV RCS Nozzle Cluster Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	36 (24 for 3 proto vehicles + 4)
Production Quantity:	80
Number of Subsystems Per System:	8
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine
Primary Structural Material:	Titanium alloy equivalent
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	75%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	67%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 15.1-5, OTV Thermal Protection Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	10
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Difficult, requiring alignment or matching
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminized Kapton foil
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	N/A
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	75%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 15.1-6, OTV Oxygen Tank Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	14 (7 proto vehicles)
Production Quantity:	20
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 15.1-7, OTV Hydrogen Tank Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	14 (7 proto vehicles)
Production Quantity:	20
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 15.1-8, OTV DMS/GN&C Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	5 (3 proto vehicles + 2)
Production Quantity:	10
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Difficult, requiring alignment or matching
Primary Structural Material:	N/A
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	N/A
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	20%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	State of the art, requiring calibration
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%
Other Assumptions:	New, state of the art technology being advanced.

Table 15.1-9, OTV Electrical Power Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	5 (3 proto vehicles + 2)
Production Quantity:	10
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	1000
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	50%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	State of the art, requiring adjustments
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 15.1-10, OTV Crew Module Shell Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	7
Production Quantity:	7
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Routine
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	100
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	25%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 15.1-11, OTV Crew Module ECLSS Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	5 (3 proto vehicles + 2)
Production Quantity:	7
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	New but familiar and routine interface
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	1500
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	80%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 15.1-12, OTV Crew Module Controls Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	5 (3 proto vehicles + 2)
Production Quantity:	7
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	50
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	State of the art, requiring adjustments
Electronics Technology:	Digital VLSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	90%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 15.1-13, OTV Crew Module Hatches Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	8 (4 proto vehicles)
Production Quantity:	14
Number of Subsystems Per System:	2
Structural Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	30
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

Table 15.1-14, OTV Aerobrake Shell Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	10
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Primary Structural Material:	Shuttle-type tiles
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	4000
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	85%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A
Other Assumptions:	New, state of the art technology being advanced. Build tolerance = .001"

Table 15.1-15, OTV Aerobrake Structure Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	10
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	Moderately difficult, requiring alignment
Primary Structural Material:	Laminate composites
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	20
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	25%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	N/A
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	N/A
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	N/A

15.2 Orbital Transfer Vehicle Subsystem Costs

Table 15.2-1 summarizes development and production costs for the Orbital Transfer Vehicle subsystems. These costs are based on the assumptions outlined in section 15.1. A detailed breakout of these costs can be found in Appendix A.

Table 15.2-1, Orbital Transfer Vehicle Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Structures	\$ 136.791	\$ 104.315	\$ 241.106
Engines	303.331	130.969	434.300
RCS Distribution	23.628	18.747	42.375
RCS Nozzle Cluster	7.022	8.549	15.571
Thermal Protection	20.562	15.049	35.610
Oxygen Tanks	79.387	44.467	123.854
Hydrogen Tanks	45.881	24.346	70.227
DMS/GN&C (hw/electrical)	87.891	35.115	123.006
DMS/GN&C (sw)	16.380	10.920	27.300
Electrical Power	39.678	26.470	66.148
Aerobrake Shell	373.631	469.473	843.103
Aerobrake Structure	58.756	41.394	100.150
Crew Module Shell	82.140	34.370	116.510
Crew Module ECLSS	101.399	54.604	156.002
Crew Module Controls	17.668	5.706	23.374
Crew Module Hatches	2.965	1.650	4.614
Integration	66.754	32.580	99.334
Total	\$ 1463.862	\$1058.723	\$ 2522.584

16.0 Low Earth Orbit Launcher Costs

The Low Earth Orbit Launcher was not included in the LBSS design analyses; however, the launcher cost is discussed here in order to provide a more thorough estimate of the lunar transportation systems. The Saturn V rocket, stages S-IC and S-II, was selected as a reference since it has a history of lifting large masses into low Earth orbit, and development and production costs are available for this vehicle. Table 16.0-1 provides the relevant cost information in 1988 dollars for the subsystems of the two Saturn stages.

The Saturn-IC and Saturn-II combination were capable of delivering approximately 152,000 kg into low Earth orbit [18].

The production cost estimate accounts for the procurement of 47 expendable vehicles. Twenty-five of the 47 launches to low Earth orbit are dedicated to delivering ten OTV/lander stacks with accompanying propellant in addition to 250 mt of lunar base cargo. The remaining 22 launches are required to deliver 338 mt of cargo and the necessary OTV/lander propellant. Note that the total mass estimate for all the lunar base systems, excluding the OTV's and landers, equals approximately 588 mt, and one stack of OTV/lander propellant equals approximately 151 mt, or one Saturn V launch.

Table 16.0-1, Low Earth Orbit Launcher (Saturn V) Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
SATURN-IC			
Structures	\$ 1252.914	\$ 4449.302	\$ 5702.216
Avionics	345.216	400.675	745.891
5 F1 Engines	1015.907	1880.000	2895.907
SATURN-II			
Structures	1113.335	3992.556	5105.891
Avionics	98.603	512.206	610.809
5 J2 Engines	336.230	1930.995	2267.225
Total	\$4,162.205	\$13,165.734	\$17,327.939

17.0 Landing Pad Costs

17.1 Landing Pad Assumptions

The Landing Pad for an initial, manned lunar base requires a variety of facilities and equipment to assist in landing and launch operations [16]. The Landing Pad Markers are designed to assist flight crews in visually locating the pad. The Transfer Tunnel functions as a pressurized crew transport facility capable of interfacing between the lander and the pressurized rover. The Propellant Refill Vehicle is used for loading and unloading propellants, either liquid hydrogen or liquid oxygen, from tanks on board the lander vehicle. The Electric Cord Power Supply system allows for supplemental power to the landing pad. The system consists of a 1-kilometer long cord on a spool which is mounted on a cart for extension capability to the central, lunar-base, power supply. See Figure 17.1-1.

Tables 17.1-1 through 17.1-4 summarize the characteristics assumed for each of the Landing Pad subsystems. For the purposes of costing, it was presumed that 3 prototype equivalents of the Markers and Transfer Tunnel and 2.5 prototype equivalents of the Electric Cord Power Supply and the Propellant Refill Vehicle would be produced during development. One production version of the Landing Pad subsystems would be manufactured, except for the Markers which would be manufactured in quantities of eight.

Table 17.1-1, Landing Pad Markers Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	8
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	25
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	50%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	0%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

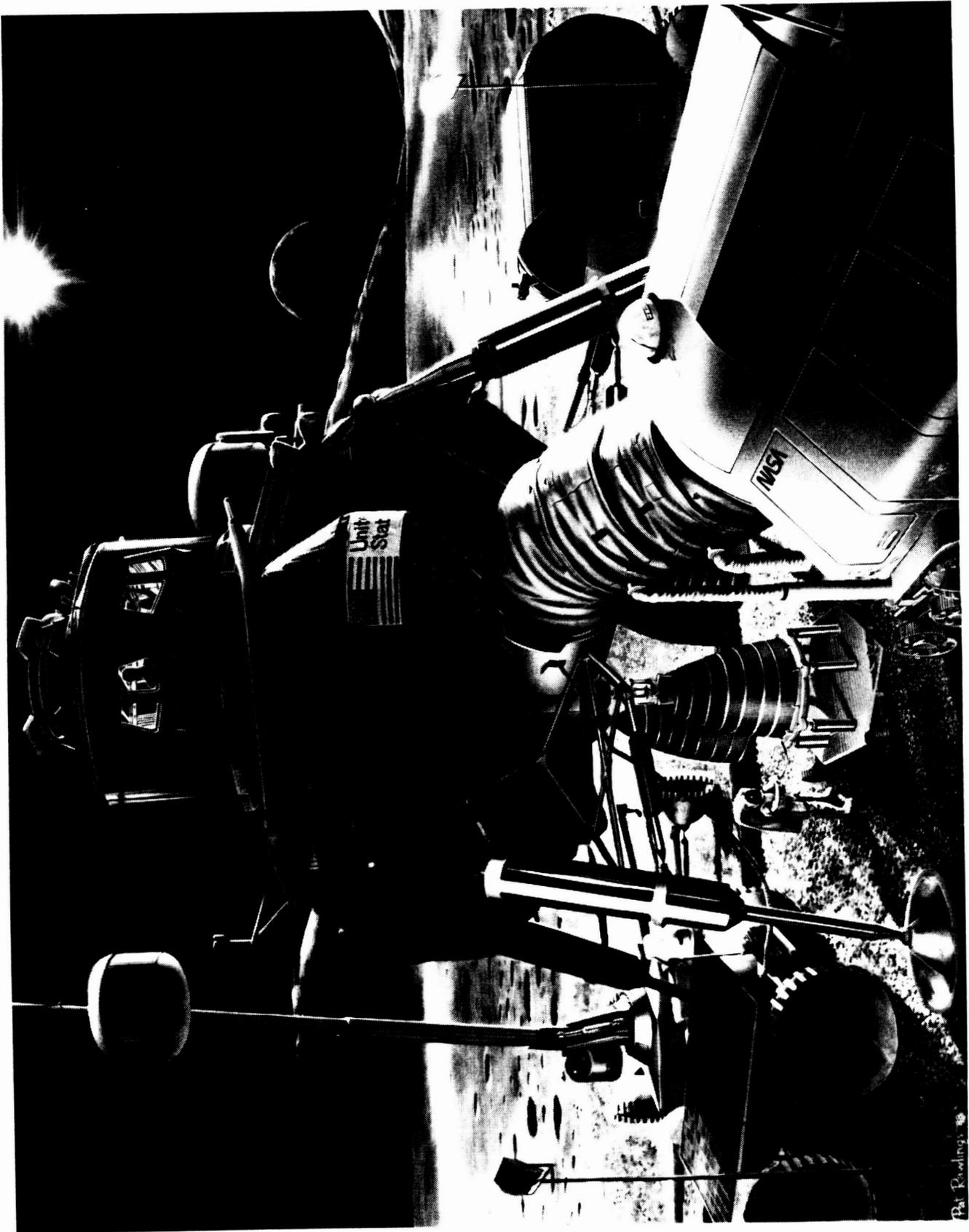


Figure 17.1-1, Landing Pad

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Table 17.1-2, Landing Pad Electric Cord Power Supply Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	2.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Copper
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	150
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 17.1-3, Landing Pad Propellant Refill Vehicle Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	2.5
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	150
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	0%

Table 17.1-4, Landing Pad Transfer Tunnel Subsystem Assumptions

Number of Prototypes:	3
Production Quantity:	1
Number of Subsystems Per System:	1
Structural Integration Complexity:	N/A
Primary Structural Material:	Aluminum Alloy
Estimated Number of Parts Per Subsystem:	300
Percent of Structure That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Structural Parts That Are Repeated:	15%
Electronics Integration Complexity:	N/A
Electronics Technology:	Digital LSI
Percent of Electronics That Is New Design:	100%
Percentage of Electronics Boards Repeated:	15%

17.2 Landing Pad Subsystems Costs

Table 17.2-1 summarizes development and production costs for the Landing Pad subsystems. These costs are based on the assumptions outlined in section 17.1. A detailed breakout of these costs can be found in Appendix A.

Table 17.2-1, Lunar Landing Pad Subsystem Estimated Costs (\$Millions)

<u>Subsystem</u>	<u>Development</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pad Markers	\$.927	\$.327	\$ 1.254
Electric Cord Power Supply	39.210	6.287	45.497
Propellant Refill Vehicle	372.064	64.496	436.560
Transfer Tunnel	169.145	32.928	202.073
Total	\$ 581.346	\$ 104.038	\$ 685.384

18.0 Transportation Costs

The cost to transport hardware from the Earth's surface to the lunar surface was estimated based on a five-stage process:

- an expendable heavy lift vehicle (HLV, described in section 16 of this report) would place the payload into Earth orbit, along with the propellants required to transport it to the moon;
- the payload would be moved to an Orbital Transfer Vehicle/Lander combination (described in sections 15 and 4, respectively), which would haul the Lander's propellant and the payload from Earth orbit to lunar orbit;
- the Lander would bring the payload to the surface of the moon, where it would be off-loaded;
- the Lander would ascend from the lunar surface and re-dock with the OTV;
- the OTV/Lander combination would return to low-Earth orbit.

The process is presumed to be essentially unmanned. Human physical intervention would occur at the Earth-orbiting transportation node to assist in transferring the payload to the OTV and to fuel the OTV and lander; and at the lunar surface, to assist in off-loading the payload. These human intervention costs are not included in the transportation costs (see section 19.0, Setup Costs).

An OTV/Lander combination can carry a 25 MT payload from LEO to the lunar surface, and return empty, using 150 MT of propellant [1]. The capacity of the HLV is 152 MT (see section 16 of this report). Therefore, seven HLV flights are required to deliver into orbit enough payload and propellant for six OTV/Lander flights. In order to calculate the per-kilogram transportation cost, a cost was derived for a 25 MT mission (one OTV/Lander and 7/6 of an HLV) and the result divided by 25 MT.

The transportation costs are comprised of:

- launch and flight operations costs;
- propellant costs;
- vehicle hardware costs;
- contractor administration costs;
- research & program management, or R&PM costs (civil service institutional costs);
- and tracking network support costs.

Each of these is discussed in turn. A summary of transportation costs is provided in table 18.0-1.

Operations costs include such items as mission planning, vehicle assembly, payload processing and integration, launch control, and mission control. We assumed that operations activities would be similar to those presumed by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment for the proposed Titan V heavy-lift ELV, whose per-launch operations costs were estimated to be

\$157M [22]. Ten percent was added to this number to account for flight operations costs beyond Earth orbit.

Propellant estimates for the HLV were derived from Saturn V specifications, which used LO₂/RP-1 in a 2.55:1 ratio for the first stage, and LO₂/LH₂ in a 6:1 ratio for the second stage. The first stage used 2,085,736 kg of propellant, and the second stage used 441,218 kg. Therefore, the HLV is presumed to consume 1,876,392 kg of LO₂ (at \$0.12 per kg), 63,031 kg of LH₂ (at \$7.06 per kg), and 587,531 kg of RP-1 (at \$0.52 per kg). The total propellant cost for one LEL flight is \$975,682. Propellant cost for 7/6 of a LEL flight is \$1,138,296.

The 150,000 kg of propellant required for the OTV/Lander is comprised of 128,571 kg of LO₂ and 21,429 kg of LH₂, costing a total of \$194,500.

The entire hardware cost of the HLV is included in the transportation cost. Production cost for 47 vehicles was estimated to be \$13,165,734,000, or \$280,122,000 per vehicle. Seven-sixths of this is \$326,809,000.

Although reusable, the OTV and Lander have a finite lifetime over which their production costs are spread. This amortized production cost is included in the transportation costs. It was presumed that these vehicles would be used ten times before refurbishment and maintenance costs would equal the cost of a whole new vehicle, therefore their production costs are spread over ten flights.

Contractor administration costs for the Shuttle are estimated to be 0.53% of operations and hardware costs. R&PM costs for the Shuttle are 13.5% of operations, hardware, and network support costs [23]. These same percentages were used for the HLV.

Network support costs were assumed to be approximately the same as for the Shuttle, which was estimated to be \$2,555,098 per flight [23].

Table 18.0-1, Summary of Transportation Costs To Emplace 25 MT on the Lunar Surface

Operations	\$172,700,000	
Propellant		
- 1st Stage To LEO	566,184	
- 2nd Stage to LEO	572,113	
- OTV and Lander	194,500	
Hardware		
- HLV	326,809,000	
- OTV	10,587,230	
- Lander	6,491,810	
Contractor Administration	2,737,917	
R&PM	70,084,324	
Network Support	<u>2,555,098</u>	
Total	\$593,298,176	Cost per Kilogram: \$23,732

19.0 Setup Costs

The setup costs to emplace systems on the lunar surface include the hours associated with extravehicular activity (EVA) and intravehicular activity (IVA). Any activity requiring the use of an extravehicular mobility unit (EMU) and portable life support system constitutes an EVA; whereas an activity performed in a pressurized volume is considered an IVA.

The cost estimate for an EVA hour was based on the current rates charged by NASA for EVA performance during a National Space Transportation System mission [19]. The EVA optional service is divided into two types: a planned payload EVA, which is incorporated into the mission timeline, and a contingency payload EVA, which is not incorporated into the mission timeline but may be required for mission success. A planned EVA requires more extensive crew training and integrated simulations and includes the cost of EMU refurbishment and expendables. Because of the uncertainty of a contingency EVA, the price does not include the costs for premission integrated simulations, refurbishments, or expendables. With respect to the setup of a lunar base, it is assumed that a lunar EVA qualifies for the planned category.

NSTS EVA's are further classified by level of complexity: simple, intermediate, and complex. For the purposes of extrapolating for a lunar scenario, the EVA complexity is estimated as the equivalent of an NSTS intermediate. An intermediate EVA requires development of new payload-unique tools and equipment. Existing procedures and techniques require modifications and more extensive crew training in order to accomplish the tasks. A lunar surface EVA was not considered complex since the designated activities are performed in a gravity environment, therefore access or restraint problems and mobility aids are not as important an issue as in zero gravity.

The cost for an NSTS planned, intermediate (two-person) EVA is \$505,420 in 1988 dollars. Using an average EVA duration of six hours, the cost is \$84,237 per hour. This EVA unit cost does not include extensive training, such as the practice sessions performed in the wet facility. It is assumed that extensive crew training in specialized facilities will not be required for a lunar EVA; rather the crew will be generally trained for a variety of surface activities. Note that the projected EVA costs do not include the procurement of EVA equipment, such as EMU's, portable life support systems, and tools. An estimate for EVA system costs is not provided here since the crew size and EVA equipment designs have not been defined.

The projected unit cost for a Space Station EVA is quoted as \$58,000 per hour and an accompanying IVA unit cost of \$20,000 per hour [14]. The Space Station comparison of EVA cost to IVA cost, approximately 35%, was used to derive the IVA unit cost for a lunar base. For the setup of the lunar base, IVA cost is estimated at \$29,483 per hour.

20.0 References

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Appendix A - PRICE-H Cost Model Subsystem Cost Reports

- - - PRICE HARDWARE MODEL METRIC - - -
ELECTRONIC ITEM

INPUT FILENAME: LA 17-OCT-88 13:57
(188225)

LUNAR LANDER - ENGINES

PRODUCTION QUANTITY 40 UNIT WEIGHT 400.50 MODE 1
PROTOTYPE QUANTITY 18.000 UNIT VOLUME 3000.00 QUANTITY/NHA 4

UNIT PROD COST 3526.33

MONTHLY PROD RATE 1.12

PROGRAM COST (\$ 1000)	DEVELOPMENT	PRODUCTION	TOTAL COST
ENGINEERING			
DRAFTING	39278.	867.	40145.
DESIGN	193009.	4217.	197227.
SYSTEMS	57506.	-	57506.
PROJECT MGMT	74078.	11487.	85564.
DATA	29235.	11823.	41058.
SUBTOTAL (ENG)	393106.	28395.	421501.
MANUFACTURING			
PRODUCTION	-	141053.	141053.
PROTOTYPE	195113.	-	195113.
TOOL-TEST EQ	25361.	19875.	45236.
SUBTOTAL (MFG)	220474.	160928.	381402.
TOTAL COST	613580.	189323.	802903.

DESIGN FACTORS	ELECTRONIC	MECHANICAL	PRODUCT DESCRIPTORS
WEIGHT	0.500*	400.000	ENGINEERING COMPLEXITY 2.300
DENSITY	1.667	0.133*	PROTOTYPE SUPPORT 1.5
MFG. COMPLEXITY	10.320	9.160	PROTO SCHEDULE FACTOR 0.250*
NEW DESIGN	1.000	1.000	ELECT VOL FRACTION 0.000*
DESIGN REPEAT	0.000	0.000	PLATFORM 2.500
ENGINEERING CHANGES	0.037*	0.021*	YEAR OF TECHNOLOGY 1995*
HW/SW INTEG. LEVEL	0.000		RELIABILITY FACTOR 1.0
INTEGRATION LEVEL	0.484	0.350	MTBF (FIELD) 534150*

SCHEDULE	START		FIRST ITEM		FINISH	
DEVELOPMENT	JAN 95	(61)	JAN 00*	(40)	MAY 03*	(101)
PRODUCTION	JAN 00	(28)	APR 02*	(35)	MAR 05*	(63)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

ECONOMIC BASE 188
ESCALATION 0.00
T-1 COST 5995.43*
AMORTIZED UNIT COST 4733.07*
DEV COST MULTIPLIER 1.00*
PROD COST MULTIPLIER 1.00*

TOOLING & PROCESS FACTORS
DEVELOPMENT TOOLING 1.00
PRODUCTION TOOLING 1.00
RATE TOOLING 0
PRICE IMPROVEMENT FACTOR 0.953*
UNIT LEARNING CURVE 0.872*

- - - PRICE HARDWARE MODEL METRIC - - -
ELECTRONIC ITEM

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LUNAR LANDER - RCS DISTRIBUTION

PRODUCTION QUANTITY	20	UNIT WEIGHT	156.00	MODE	1
PROTOTYPE QUANTITY	10.000	UNIT VOLUME	1000.00	QUANTITY/NHA	2

UNIT PROD COST 672.64 MONTHLY PROD RATE 1.02

PROGRAM COST (\$ 1000)	DEVELOPMENT	PRODUCTION	TOTAL COST
ENGINEERING			
DRAFTING	2104.	203.	2307.
DESIGN	7908.	874.	8782.
SYSTEMS	845.	-	845.
PROJECT MGMT	1235.	1211.	2446.
DATA	351.	1252.	1603.
SUBTOTAL (ENG)	12442.	3540.	15983.
MANUFACTURING			
PRODUCTION	-	13453.	13453.
PROTOTYPE	9940.	-	9940.
TOOL-TEST EQ	1245.	1754.	2999.
SUBTOTAL (MFG)	11186.	15207.	26392.
TOTAL COST	23628.	18747.	42375.

DESIGN FACTORS	ELECTRONIC	MECHANICAL	PRODUCT DESCRIPTORS
WEIGHT	1.000*	155.000	ENGINEERING COMPLEXITY 1.000
DENSITY	10.000	0.155*	PROTOTYPE SUPPORT 1.0
MFG. COMPLEXITY	10.320	8.240	PROTO SCHEDULE FACTOR 0.250*
NEW DESIGN	1.000	1.000	ELECT VOL FRACTION 0.000*
DESIGN REPEAT	0.000	0.500	PLATFORM 2.500
ENGINEERING CHANGES	0.056*	0.024*	YEAR OF TECHNOLOGY 1995*
HW/SW INTEG. LEVEL	0.000		RELIABILITY FACTOR 1.0
INTEGRATION LEVEL	0.263	0.484	MTBF (FIELD) 270803*

SCHEDULE	START	FIRST ITEM	FINISH
DEVELOPMENT	JAN 95 (20)	AUG 96* (11)	JUL 97* (31)
PRODUCTION	JAN 00 (20)	AUG 01* (18)	FEB 03* (38)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

ECONOMIC BASE	188	TOOLING & PROCESS FACTORS
ESCALATION	0.00	DEVELOPMENT TOOLING 1.00
T-1 COST	958.21*	PRODUCTION TOOLING 1.00
AMORTIZED UNIT COST	937.35*	RATE TOOLING 0
DEV COST MULTIPLIER	1.00*	PRICE IMPROVEMENT FACTOR 0.955*
PROD COST MULTIPLIER	1.00*	UNIT LEARNING CURVE 0.888*

- - - PRICE HARDWARE MODEL METRIC - - -
THRU-PUT COST

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GLOBAL FILENAME:
ESCALATION FILENAME:

LUNAR LANDER - DMS/GN&C THRUPUT

CATEGORY 3

MODE 8

PROGRAM COST	DEVELOPMENT	PRODUCTION	TOTAL COST
THRU-PUT COST	19020.	12680.	31700.

- - - PRICE HARDWARE MODEL METRIC - - -
HARDWARE SOFTWARE INTEGRATION

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LUNAR LANDER - DMS/GN&C INTEGRATION

MODE 52

LANGUAGE Ada SOURCE CODE 143000 NON-EXECUTABLE SLOC 0.01
APPLICATION 10.95 MGMT COMPLEXITY 1.00

PROGRAM COST (\$ 1000)	DEVELOPMENT
ENGINEERING	
DRAFTING	686.
DESIGN	5802.
SYSTEMS	1264.
PROJECT MGMT	915.
DATA	456.
TOTAL COST	9123.

SCHEDULE	START	END
DEVELOPMENT	JAN 99	JUL 01*

(31)

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

ECONOMIC BASE	199*	
ESCALATION	0.00	DEV COST MULTIPLIER 1.00*

- - - PRICE HARDWARE MODEL METRIC - - -
SYSTEM COST SUMMARY

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TOTAL COST, WITH INTEGRATION COST

PROGRAM COST(\$ 1000)	DEVELOPMENT	PRODUCTION	TOTAL COST
ENGINEERING			
DRAFTING	111935.	6409.	118345.
DESIGN	456312.	27622.	483934.
SYSTEMS	97610.	-	97610.
PROJ MGMT	126501.	42814.	169315.
DATA	46304.	44450.	90754.
SUBTOTAL (ENG)	838663.	121295.	959958.
MANUFACTURING			
PRODUCTION	-	440896.	440896.
PROTOTYPE	501714.	-	501714.
TOOL-TEST EQ	55470.	74311.	129780.
PURCH ITEMS	0.	0.	0.
SUBTOTAL (MFG)	557184.	515206.	1072390.
TOTAL COST	1395847.	636501.	2032347.

THRU-PUT COSTS	DEVELOPMENT	PRODUCTION	TOTAL COST
FIELD SUPPORT	0.	0.	0.
FIELD TEST	0.	0.	0.
SOFTWARE	19020.	12680.	31700.
OTHER	0.	0.	0.
TOTAL THRU-PUT COST	19020.	12680.	31700.

TOTAL COST, WITH THRU-PUT COSTS	DEVELOPMENT	PRODUCTION	TOTAL COST
	1414867.	649181.	2064047.

- - - PRICE HARDWARE MODEL METRIC - - -
SYSTEM COST SUMMARY

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(188012)

TOTAL COST, WITH INTEGRATION COST

PROGRAM COST (\$ 1000)	DEVELOPMENT	PRODUCTION	TOTAL COST
ENGINEERING			
DRAFTING	6377.	2999.	9376.
DESIGN	22041.	13605.	35646.
SYSTEMS	2801.	-	2801.
PROJ MGMT	5236.	3425.	8661.
DATA	1448.	3628.	5076.
SUBTOTAL (ENG)	37904.	23657.	61561.
MANUFACTURING			
PRODUCTION	-	14917.	14917.
PROTOTYPE	61827.	-	61827.
TOOL-TEST EQ	6650.	2785.	9435.
PURCH ITEMS	0.	0.	0.
SUBTOTAL (MFG)	68477.	17702.	86179.
TOTAL COST	106381.	41359.	147740.

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*****
* SYSTEM WT          3274.99          SYSTEM WS          3248.04 *
* SYSTEM SERIES MTBF HRS.      883          AV SYSTEM COST      41359 *
* SYSTEM QUANTITY              1
*****

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- - - PRICE HARDWARE MODEL METRIC - - -
SYSTEM COST SUMMARY

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TOTAL COST, WITH INTEGRATION COST

PROGRAM COST(\$ 1000)	DEVELOPMENT	PRODUCTION	TOTAL COST
ENGINEERING			
DRAFTING	5533.	579.	6112.
DESIGN	19143.	2333.	21476.
SYSTEMS	2430.	-	2430.
PROJ MGMT	2149.	931.	3080.
DATA	798.	974.	1772.
SUBTOTAL (ENG)	30054.	4817.	34871.
MANUFACTURING			
PRODUCTION	-	6414.	6414.
PROTOTYPE	6264.	-	6264.
TOOL-TEST EQ	798.	1508.	2305.
PURCH ITEMS	0.	0.	0.
SUBTOTAL (MFG)	7062.	7921.	14983.
TOTAL COST	37115.	12739.	49854.

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*****
* SYSTEM WT          375.00          SYSTEM WS          371.00 *
* SYSTEM SERIES MTBF HRS.    9007          AV SYSTEM COST    2548 *
* SYSTEM QUANTITY          5                                *
*****

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- - - PRICE HARDWARE MODEL METRIC - - -
SYSTEM COST SUMMARY

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TOTAL COST, WITH INTEGRATION COST

PROGRAM COST (\$ 1000)	DEVELOPMENT	PRODUCTION	TOTAL COST
ENGINEERING			
DRAFTING	6760.	1132.	7892.
DESIGN	21587.	4522.	26109.
SYSTEMS	3146.	-	3146.
PROJ MGMT	2198.	5584.	7782.
DATA	962.	5778.	6741.
SUBTOTAL (ENG)	34654.	17016.	51670.
MANUFACTURING			
PRODUCTION	-	61530.	61530.
PROTOTYPE	3266.	-	3266.
TOOL-TEST EQ	524.	8926.	9450.
PURCH ITEMS	0.	0.	0.
SUBTOTAL (MFG)	3790.	70457.	74247.
TOTAL COST	38444.	87473.	125917.

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*****
* SYSTEM WT                2670.00          SYSTEM WS          2653.60 *
* SYSTEM SERIES MTBF HRS.   1464           AV SYSTEM COST     12496  *
* SYSTEM QUANTITY           7
*****

```


- - - PRICE HARDWARE MODEL METRIC - - -
SYSTEM COST SUMMARY

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TOTAL COST, WITH INTEGRATION COST

PROGRAM COST (\$ 1000)	DEVELOPMENT	PRODUCTION	TOTAL COST
ENGINEERING			
DRAFTING	24240.	2024.	26264.
DESIGN	81779.	8116.	89896.
SYSTEMS	11248.	-	11248.
PROJ MGMT	18158.	8924.	27082.
DATA	5209.	4433.	9642.
SUBTOTAL (ENG)	140635.	23497.	164132.
MANUFACTURING			
PRODUCTION	-	69584.	69584.
PROTOTYPE	159709.	-	159709.
TOOL-TEST EQ	13869.	14316.	28185.
PURCH ITEMS	0.	0.	0.
SUBTOTAL (MFG)	173577.	83900.	257477.
TOTAL COST	314212.	107397.	421609.

