5.4 Nuclear Concepts/Propulsion –
Thomas Miller, Lewis Research Center

Nuclear thermal and nuclear electric propulsion systems will enable and/or enhance important space exploration missions to the moon and Mars. Current efforts are addressing certain research areas, although NASA and DOE still have much work yet to do.

Relative to chemical systems, nuclear thermal propulsion offers the potential of reduced vehicle weight, wider launch windows, and shorter transit times, even without aerobrakes. This would improve crew safety by reducing their exposure to cosmic radiation. Advanced materials and structures will be an important resource in responding to the challenges posed by safety and test facility requirements, environmental concerns, high temperature fuels and the high radiation, hot hydrogen environment within nuclear thermal propulsion systems.

Nuclear electric propulsion (NEP) has its own distinct set of advantages relative to chemical systems. These include low resupply mass, the availability of large amounts of onboard electric power for other uses besides propulsion, improved launch windows, and the ability to share technology with surface power systems. Development efforts for NEP reactors will emphasize long-life operation of compact designs. This will require designs that provide high fuel burn-up and high temperature operation along with personnel and environmental safety.
Integrated Technology Plan
for the
Civil Space Program

FOCUSED TECHNOLOGY: NUCLEAR PROPULSION

Nuclear Thermal Propulsion

Nuclear Electric Propulsion

FOCUSED TECHNOLOGY: NUCLEAR PROPULSION

SUMMARY

- IMPACT:
  - Nuclear Propulsion Enables and/or Enhances Space Exploration Missions

  Nuclear Electric Propulsion (NEP)
  Enables: Robotic Science Missions
  Enhances: Lunar & Mars Cargo, & Mars Piloted Space Exploration

  Nuclear Thermal Propulsion (NTP)
  Mars Piloted
  Lunar & Mars Cargo, Lunar Piloted & Robotic Science Space Exploration

- USER COORDINATION:
  - Exploration Studies Identify Nuclear Propulsion as a Key Technology
  - OAST/RZ - Provide Performance Predictions for NASA Studies
  - OSSA Study on NEP for Robotic Science Missions
  - DOE, DoD & NASA Included on Steering Committee (also Astronaut Office)

- TECHNICAL REVIEWS:
  - Interagency Design Review Teams will Periodically Review Technical Progress

- OVERALL TECHNICAL AND PROGRAMMATIC STATUS:
  - High Priority Technology Areas Identified (some efforts initiated)
  - Budget Deliberations Continue
  - Single Multi-Agency Plan Defined for FY92 Implementation

- MAJOR TECHNICAL/PROGRAMMATIC ISSUES:
  - Agency/Department Roles
  - Funding to Initiate Technical Efforts
  - Projected Budget Does Not Support Schedules
Nuclear Thermal Propulsion

**Performance Objectives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>State-of-the Art</th>
<th>Objective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thrust (Lbf)</td>
<td>75K (NERVA)</td>
<td>75K-125K/Engine (may cluster multiple engines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Impulse</td>
<td>250K (PHOEBUS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamber Pressure</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>500-1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhaust Temperature</td>
<td>5,000-6,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power (MW)</td>
<td>1100 (NERVA)</td>
<td>1,700 (ref. average, safety &amp; reliability margin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,200 (PHOEBUS)</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime (hrs)</td>
<td>Single Burn: 1.0</td>
<td>2.5 for 5th mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cumulative:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reusability (No. Missions)</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

**Challenges**
- High Temperature Fuel and Materials
- Hot Hydrogen Environment
- Test Facilities
- Safety
- Environmental Impact Compliance
- Concept Development

**Mission Benefits**
- Short Transit Time Missions are Enabled
- Reduced IMLEO (~1/2 of Chemical)
- Crew Safety Enhanced
- Wider Launch Windows
- More Mars Opportunities
- High Thrust Available
- Aerobrake Not Required

Nuclear Electric Propulsion System Schematic

Example High Power Dynamic System for Piloted Missions
NUCLEAR ROCKET ENGINE SCHEMATIC

PUMP
TURBINE
 CONTROLS

REFLECTOR
PRESSURE VESSEL
 LINES

TANK
 VALVE

TURBINE EXHAUST

NUCLEAR ROCKET ENGINE SCHEMATIC

Nuclear Electric Propulsion

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

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<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
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<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POWER</td>
<td>SP-100</td>
<td>&gt; 10.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>POWER LEVEL (MWk)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC MASS (Kg/kWe)</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROPULSION</td>
<td>ION</td>
<td>ION</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC IMPULSE (sec)</td>
<td>2000-9000</td>
<td>1000-5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>EFFICIENCY</td>
<td>0.7-0.8</td>
<td>0.3-0.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>POWER LEVEL (MWk)</td>
<td>0.01-0.05</td>
<td>0.01-0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIFETIME (hrs)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMAD</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPECIFIC MASS (Kg/kWe)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>≤ 2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REJECTION TEMP. (K)</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>800</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CHALLENGES

- Long Operational Lifetime
- High Temperature Reactors, Turbines, Radiators
- High Fuel Burn-up Reactor Fuels, Designs
- Efficient, High Temperature Power Conditioning
- High Efficiency, Long Life Thrusters
- Safety
- Environmental Impact Compliance
- Concept Development

MISSION BENEFITS

- Low Resupply Mass
- Availability of Onboard Power
- Reduced IMLEO Sensitivity w/Mission Opportunity
- Broad Launch Windows
- Commonality with Surface Nuclear Power
- Aerobrake Not Required
FOCUSED TECHNOLOGY: NUCLEAR PROPULSION

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