Abstract

This is the Space Station Freedom (SSF) Evolution Study 1993 Final Report, performed under NASA Contract NAS8-38783, Task Order 5.1. This task examined: (1) the feasibility of launching current National Space Transportation System (NSTS) compatible logistics elements on expendable launch vehicles (ELVs) and the associated modifications and (2) new, non-NSTS logistics elements for launch on ELVs to augment current SSF logistics capability.

Key Words

Space Station Freedom
Space Station Evolution Technology
Logistics
Expendable Launch Vehicles
Unpressurized Logistics Elements
Pressurized Logistics Elements
Space Station Evolution Study
Final Report
September 1993

NASA Contract NAS8-38783
Task 5.1 Logistics System Elements
ELV-Delivered Logistics Carrier Evaluation

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REV NEW D495-69756-1
This document is the September, 1993, final report from the Space Station Evolution Study, contract NAS8-38783, Task 5.1, Logistics System Elements. This task was conducted by the Space Station Freedom (SSF) Applications Group, Boeing Defense and Space Group, Huntsville, Alabama, for NASA Marshall Space Flight Center. The purpose of the study was to perform conceptual evaluations of SSF logistics carriers launched on expendable launch vehicles.

The statement of work for this task originally contained four subtasks: (1) 5.1.1.1, ELV Delivered Logistics Carrier Evaluation; (2) 5.1.1.3, Non-STS/ELV Logistics Packaging; (3) 5.1.1.2, Shuttle/SSF Logistics Element Optimization; and (4) 5.1.2.1, Expendable Logistics Carrier Evaluation. In May, in support of SSF restructure activity within NASA, the COTR expanded the scope of the first two tasks and verbally directed us to expend remaining study resources on them. He directed us to stop the other two tasks.

This report details our efforts on tasks 5.1.1.1, ELV Delivered Logistics Carrier Evaluation, and 5.1.1.3, Non-STS/ELV Logistics Packaging.
Overview

- Purpose
- Approach
- Groundrules
- Issues
- SSF Logistics Elements
- Launch Vehicle Characteristics
- Pressurized Logistics Carriers
  - STS-Compatible
  - ELV-Optimized
- Unpressurized Logistics Carriers
  - STS-Compatible
  - ELV-Optimized
- STS/ELV Mixed Fleet Logistics
  Scenario Evaluation--Mass Properties
- Alternate Carrier Return Concepts
- Summary
The purpose of this study was to perform conceptual evaluations of SSF logistics carriers launched on expendable launch vehicles. Two evaluations were performed: (1) modifications of current STS-compatible carriers for launch on an ELV and return on STS, and (2) new carriers intended for launch on an ELV and either non-STS reentry or reuse on-orbit. Study focus was on carrier concepts. Study products for individual logistics carriers and mods conceived were conceptual design sketches, mass properties estimates, and operational considerations.
ELV-Delivered Logistics Carriers Study

- **Purpose**
  - Evaluate concepts for SSF Logistics Carriers launched on ELVs
- **Approach**
  - Identify minimum mods to existing STS-compatible carriers
  - Define new ELV-optimized carriers
  - Characterize carriers/mods
  - Mass properties estimates
  - Structure concept
  - Operational considerations
- **Groundrules**
  - Evaluate PLM, MPLM, PM, ULC, COC, CNC, DCC
  - Evaluate provisions for late access
  - Use worst case of Titan IV and Ariane V load factors

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ELV-Delivered Logistics
Issues

- Range safety requirement for payload destructive charge vs SSF safety requirement of no pyrotechnics

- Limited CTV power/cooling support to carriers (2215 W PLM requirement including CR for additional refrig/freezers)

- Late access
  - Into ELV shroud (unique shroud probably required)
  - Into vertical PLM/MPLM (hatch/rail mods, GSE required)

- ELV-delivered carrier stowage at SSF prior to STS return (location/duration)

- Returnable (STS compatible) carriers compromise ELV delivery efficiency due to strongback mass

- All cargo (including logistics payload items) must be qualified for ELV environments

- Use of Ariane V for PM involves airlifting carriers with hazardous cargo
This section summarizes the SSF logistics carriers currently in development. They are all intended for launch and return in STS. The STS middeck also carries SSF logistics but was not evaluated in this study.
SSF Logistics Elements

- Overview
- Pressurized Logistics Module (PLM)
- Mini Pressurized Logistics Module (MPLM)
- Propulsion Module (PM)
- Unpressurized Logistics Carrier (ULC)
- Cryogenic Oxygen Subcarrier (COC)
- Cryogenic Nitrogen Subcarrier (CNC)
- Dry Cargo Subcarrier (DCC)
Logistics Element (LE Overview)

Pressurized Logistics Module (PLM) 2 Flight Articles

Mini Pressurized Logistics Module (MPLM) 2 Flight Articles

Unpressurized Logistics Carrier (ULC) 4 Flight Articles

Cryogenic Oxygen Carrier (COC) 3 Flight Articles

Cryogenic Nitrogen Carrier (CNC) 3 Flight Articles

Dry Cargo Carrier (DCC) 8 Flight Articles

Logistics Elements are major components of the system used to transport cargo to and from the space station.
A new weight estimate from Alenia dated June 15 puts MPLM tare weight at 7688 lbs.
BOTH THE MPLM AND PLM ARE DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE 1 EA
ACTIVE REFRIGERATOR/FREEZER RACK AND FREEZER RACK

Current MPLM & PLM

Current MPLM

Tare Weight = 8,346 lbs
- Subsystem Outfitting = 1,482 lbs
- Distribute 3 KW Power = 1,031 lbs
- MM/Debris Shielding = 5,863 lbs

Cargo Transportation Capability = 9,275 lbs
- 3 Passive Stowage Racks = 2,733 lbs
- 2 Passive Racks (2) @ PMC = 2,424 lbs
- 2 Active Racks = 2,342 lbs
- 2 Aisle Storage Containers = 1,776 lbs

Current PLM

Tare Weight = 11,496 lbs
- Subsystem Outfitting = 2,623 lbs
- MM/Debris Shielding = 1,778 lbs
- Structures/Mechanisms = 7,097 lbs

Cargo Transportation Capability = 22,896 lbs
- 12 Passive Stowage Racks = 10,932 lbs
- 5 Passive Racks (2) @ PMC = 6,080 lbs
- 2 Refrigerator/Freezer Racks = 2,342 lbs
- 4 Aisle Storage Containers = 3,852 lbs
Launch vehicle performance is summarized here. The key performance parameters are: STS performance directly to SSF orbit (220 nmi), and ELV performance to 100 nmi. For ELVs, the CTV takes payloads from 100 nmi up to SSF orbit.

Load factors for both Titan and Ariane exceed those for STS as shown. For Titan, these higher load factors occur at engine shutdown from fuel or oxidizer exhaustion. If commanded shutdown is chosen, load factors are reduced to the range of STS load factors. Payload penalty for commanded shutdown is ~30 lbs fuel and oxidizer left over + ~5 lbs for low fuel/oxidizer sensors for a total of 35 lbs. We assumed essentially no difference between STS and ELV loads on the carrier concepts we examined at the level of detail of this study. Of course more detailed loads analyses would consider differences in value and orientation between the two classes of vehicles.
# Launch Vehicle Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARACTERISTICS</th>
<th>STS</th>
<th>Titan IV</th>
<th>Ariane V</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Performance</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 100 n.m. (185 km.); Circular; 28.5°</td>
<td>53,700 lbs (24,400 kg.)</td>
<td>39,100 lbs (17,700 kg.)</td>
<td>?? lbs (?? kg.)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37,800 lbs (17,180 kg.)</td>
<td>48,655 lbs (22,110 kg.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P/L Dynamic Envelope</strong></td>
<td>180 in. (472 cm.) x</td>
<td>180 in. (457 cm.) x</td>
<td>180 in. (457 cm.) x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>731 in (1,856 cm.)</td>
<td>480 in. (1,220 cm.)</td>
<td>480 in. (1,220 cm.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Load Factors</strong></td>
<td>+ 3.2 g axial</td>
<td>+ 4.5 g axial</td>
<td>+ 4.25 g axial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>± 2.5 g lateral</td>
<td>± 3.5 g lateral</td>
<td>± 2.0 g lateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CTV Weight</strong></td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>20,062 lbs (9,118 kg.)</td>
<td>13,342 lbs (6064 kg.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Solid Rocket Motor Update
2. 220 nm. Circular; 28.5°
3. BUS-1
ELV Capability Versus Logistics Carrier Weights

Pounds to 220 nmi Orbit (x 1000)

- PLM 34,384
- Progress 21,000
- ULC 19,010
- MPLM 17,621
- PM 11,032
- COC 6,080
- CNC 5,160
- DCC 2,600
- Titan IV w/SRMU & Stage 2 Restart
- Titan IV w/SRMU
- Titan III
- Atlas II E
- Atlas II AS
- Atlas II A
- Delta II

Note: CTV req'd to bring cargo into SSF CCZ. Carrier weights do not include CTV weights, except for Progress.
This chart describes a reference mission scenario for delivering logistics elements to SSF on an ELV and returning them on STS. For long delays between ELV and STS flights, logistics elements may have to be moved on SSF to a temporary storage location.
ELV/STS Reference
Mission Profile

1. L-0
2. SRM Separation
3. Jettison Fairing
4. ATV provides orbital transfer to SSF
5. ATV w/PLM are berthed to SSF & PLM is transferred to closest module for unloading.
6. STS is launched after PLM has been unloaded.
7. SRB Separation
8. ET Separation, Orbiter Performs Primary Mission
9. Orbiter berths to SSF & PLM is transferred to Orbiter bay.
10. ATV deberths from SSF and re-enters atmosphere.
11. Orbiter returns to Earth with empty PLM.
A CTV carries payloads from 100 nmi, where the ELV releases its cargo, to 220 nmi SSF orbit. We did not trade between these options, but used the ATV in most of our analyses because its cargo capacity was closer to the range in which we were working.
Cargo Transfer Vehicle Options

**BUS-1**

- Cargo Capability: 50,000 lbs (22,727 kg.)
- Dry Weight: 6,562 lbs (2,982 kg.)
- Propellant Load: 13,500 lbs (6,136 kg.)
- TOTAL WEIGHT: 20,062 lbs (9,118 kg.)*

**AUTOMATED TRANSFER VEHICLE (ATV)**

- Cargo Capability: 32,000 lbs (14,500 kg.)
- Dry Weight: 6,478 lbs (2,944 kg.)
- Propellant Load: 6,864 lbs (3,120 kg.)
- TOTAL WEIGHT: 13,342 lbs (6064 kg.)**

* MSFC provided data
** ESA ATV Executive Summary Document 12/15/92
Four strongback concepts are shown. Their sources are described below. We used concept (1) in most of our analyses. In order to fly STS compatible logistics carriers without modification on ELVs, a strongback providing equivalent trunnion and keel pin fitting interfaces is required. Use of a strongback will require either ELV shroud modifications (additional holes with aerodynamic covers to allow trunnion and keel pins, fittings, and interfacing structure to protrude) or a new, larger diameter shroud (with the exception of concept (4) below).

- (1) STS Compatible Payload Carrier is a MMC concept with a weight estimate of 4370 lbs as shown. This option was used in our studies most often because it was the only option available at the beginning of the study with a weight estimate.
- (2) Option 3: Shell Structure is a Boeing concept from last year's Evolution Study. Although conceived for an NLS-type vehicle, the concept of a semi-monocoque structure could apply to a Titan IV as well. No weight estimate was available.
- (3) The truss-type strongback shown is a Boeing concept also from last year's Evolution Study, also conceived for NLS. We shortened it for our application and reduced the initial weight estimate to the value shown.
- (4) The MDAC concepts shown are from several years ago. We emphasize the "Strongback Approach" concept, where the Titan shroud itself becomes a strongback, and STS-compatible payloads attach directly to the bottom half of the shroud using trunnion and keel pin fittings. The payload capability of 26-32K lbs (depending on atmospheric and trajectory assumptions) is the performance allocated to CTV plus actual payload (logistics carriers). The next chart describes structural details.
Payload Carrier Performance Summary Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONCEPT</th>
<th>DATA USED FOR PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITAN STANDARD PAYLOAD CARRIER</td>
<td>• No Change to Fairing Weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Carrier Dry Weight = 1140 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRUSS MOUNT PAYLOAD CARRIER</td>
<td>• No Change to Fairing Weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Carrier Dry Weight = 3193 lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STS COMPATIBLE PAYLOAD CARRIER</td>
<td>• No Change to Fairing Weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Carrier Dry Weight = 4370 lbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Option 3: Shell Structure

Option Attributes
- Semi-monocoque structure simulates STS cargo bay accommodations
- Payload Support Structure acts as on-orbit stowage structure
- NLS longerons and keel integral to Payload Support Structure
- Complete assembly is expendable
Strongback Concept

ISSUES
- Payload extraction on-orbit.
- Hard point attachment details.

CHARACTERISTICS
- Truss-type strongback structure shown above as optimized for distributed load.
- No modifications to STS-compatible carrier needed for launch on ELV.
- Option to retain STS return capability using shroud blisters around pins.
Titan IV Sized SSF Resupply Vehicles
Payload Accommodations Compatible with STS Trunnion Mounted Payload Support System

**MCDONNELL DOUGLAS**

**KEY FEATURES:**
- Fully Reuseable
- Returns to Launch Site
- Highly Operational
- Cargo Return Capability
- Payload Mounted to Beams and Shell Slides over Payload
- New Titan IV Adapter with Auto Cleat Design

**KEY FEATURES:**
- Reuseable CTV
- Expendable Cargo Carrier
- De-Orbits SSF Trash
- Payloads Mounted to Beams and Slid into Shell
- Shell Jettisoned Post MECO
- Conventional Cleat Attachment to 2490 Skirt

**KEY FEATURES:**
- Reuseable CTV
- Expendable Cargo Carrier
- De-Orbits SSF Trash
- Payloads Mounted to Strongback
- Shell Half Jettisoned Pre MECO
- Conventional Cleat Attachment to 2490 Skirt

**SLIDING SHELL APPROACH**
Payload Capability 14-20 K

**SLIDING BEAM APPROACH**
Payload Capability 20-26 K

**STRONGBACK APPROACH**
Payload Capability 26-32 K

Logistics Study/6-29-93/rg
Integral Payload Support Beam Simulates Orbiter Longeron

- Integral payload support beam reduces weight
- Allows STS payload support without repackaging
- Uses existing STS latches
- Uses Titan IV-derived skins and thrusting separation joints
Two approaches were taken in this study. First, we looked at concepts for minimum mods to existing logistics carriers to adapt them for launch on an ELV and return on STS. The second time through, we looked at ways to modify carriers more significantly, or identify new carriers, for launch on ELV without return on STS. Logistics elements "optimized" for ELV launch must be either deorbited for destructive reentry, returned in another manner, or reused on-orbit. Pressurized carrier concepts in both categories are described below.
Pressurized Logistics Carriers

- Minimum Mods to STS-Compatible Carriers
- End-Mounted PLM
- ELV-Optimized Carriers
  - PLM with Late Access Panel
- Spacehab on ELV
End-Mounted PLM

CHARACTERISTICS

- PLM mounted longitudinally in ELV shroud
  - PLM to CTV Adapter
  - Adapter attaches to PLM primary ring

- PLM modifications
  - Main ring strengthening: 175 lbs
  - Ring stabilizing gussets: 20 lbs

- STS return capability retained
  - Trunnion/keel Pins installed on-orbit, or
  - Shroud blisters around pins

- Late access through shroud/hatch

- Power from CTV and/or batteries in adapter

- Cooling from Body Mounted Radiators

Adapter Ring:
- O.D. = 170 in. (431 cm.)
- Length = 28 in. (71 cm.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mass Properties</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tare Weight</td>
<td>11,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>22,886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modifications</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>34,579</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
End-Mounted MPLM

CHARACTERISTICS
- MPLM mounted longitudinally in ELV shroud
- MPLM to CTV Adapter
- Adapter attaches to MPLM primary ring
- MFRM modifications
- Main ring strengthening: 175 lbs
- Ring stabilizing gussets: 20 lbs
- STS return capability retained
- Trunnion/Keel Pins installed on-orbit, or
- Shroud blisters around pins

Module to CTV Adapter Ring

High Torque Motor Assembly

Ring Stabilizer

MPLM Primary Ring

Adapter Ring:
O.D. = 170 in.
(431 cm.)
Length = 28 in.
(71 cm.)
The following nine charts describe modifications to the PLM/MPLM required for flight on an ELV.

An adapter structurally connecting the PLM to the CTV is required. The configuration shown was conceptualized during Boeing SSF Phase B studies. A weight trade was conducted and the wafflegrid structure had the lowest weight at 780 lbs. During the current study, several more adapters were conceptualized to attach different logistics carriers to a CTV. They were all based on this concept, but not all were weighed. When a weight was not available, the weight estimate for this adapter was used. The same adapter was used for both PLM/MPLM in this study.
Logistics Resupply - STS/ELV Dual Compatibility

Payload Adaptor Configuration

- 1 ASSY - MONOCOQUE
- 2 ASSY - WAFFLEGRID

NOTES:
Two Configurations
Monocoque
Wafflegrid
All dimensions in inches
2219-T87 ALUM
Seventy-two gusset stabilizers were added to the PLM aft ring where the adaptor attaches. This Phase B chart did not show a payload de-couple, or separation, system. A separation system concept defined in the current study is shown in the next chart. The separation system would be actuated by a CTV command.
Logistics Resupply - STS/ELV Dual Compatibility

Module Modification

- Stabilize aft ring frame
- Design payload de-couple system

Ring Frame Stabilizer
5° increments
20 lbs / set

8.0 in.

Payload Adaptor
As described in the previous End-Mounted PLM concept chart, trunnion and keel pins on the PLM/MPLM will exceed the 180" diameter dynamic envelope of a Titan IV or Ariane V ELV (installed pins yield payload diameter of 195.5''). In order to launch on an ELV and return on STS, either the pins will have to be taken out and reinstalled on-orbit, or left in and holes cut in the ELV shroud. The pins are designed to be installed into their fittings by interference fit and secured with a fastener. On the ground this is done by cooling the pins before installation. This technique appears feasible on-orbit but would complicate the process of readying the PLM/MPLM for return in the Orbiter.
Trunnion and keel pins provide interfaces with the NSTS and create a five-point retention system (indeterminate system).

**Stabilizing Fitting**
- Reacts vertical loads \((F_z)\)

**Aft Trunnion Pin**

**Forward Trunnion Pin**

**Keel Pin**

**Primary Fitting**
- Reacts longitudinal \((F_x)\)
- Vertical loads \((F_z)\)

**Auxiliary Fitting**
- Reacts side loads \((F_y)\)
Power and cooling will have to be provided to the PLM/MPLM during launch and transfer to SSF. The ATV provides up to 500W to the payload, but the PLM/MPLM will require more power and liquid cooling. For purposes of sizing, a load of 1875W (MPLM with 1 system rack and 7 refrigerator/freezer racks) was used. Calculations for providing these resources are shown in the following charts. It is envisioned that the batteries (or fuel cells) would be located inside the CTV/PLM adapter. Body-mounted radiators would be located on the cylindrical surface of the PLM/MPLM.

The following two charts describe a concept for providing only the 500W the ATV is designed to provide to the payload. Note that even with this lower level of power, liquid cooling would still have to be provided to the PLM/MPLM.
Zn/AgO Batteries

ASSUMPTIONS

- Batteries provide needed MPLM power during CTV orbit transfer.
  - Fuel cells offer potential mass savings.
- MPLM average power requirement of 1875 W, 120V during CTV orbit transfer with 7 refrigerator/freezer racks, 1 system rack.
- Logistics carrier application options
  - Carrier provided kit
  - CTV designed-in capability
  - CTV-provided kit

CALCULATION

- Silver-Zinc (Zn/AgO) batteries lowest mass for this application.
- MPLM load of 1875 W for 48 hours nominal transfer mission.
- Yardney PML400 battery (space qualified) provides 48,000 Whr at 540 lbs and 3.3 ft³ each.
- Total energy required: \(1875 \text{ W})(48 \text{ Hr}) = 90,000 \text{ Whr}\)
- Number of batteries required: \((90,000 \text{ Whr})/(48,000 \text{ Whr/battery}) = 2 \text{ bat.}\)
- Weight of batteries: \((2)(540 \text{ lbs}) = 1,080 \text{ lbs}\)
- Volume of batteries: \((2)(3.3) = 6.6 \text{ ft}^3\)
- 4 batteries required for 48 hours plus additional 40 hours standoff capability yielding 2,160 lbs and 13.2 ft³
Fuel Cells

ASSUMPTIONS

- Fuel Cells provide needed MPLM power during CTV orbit transfer.
- MPLM average power requirement of 1875 W, 120V during CTV orbit transfer with 7 refrigerator/freezer racks, 1 system rack.
- Logistics carrier application options
  - Carrier provided kit
  - CTV designed-in capability
  - CTV-provided kit
- Use existing STS fuel cells/tankage designs

CALCULATION

- MPLM load of 1875 W for 48 hours nominal transfer mission.
- Total energy required: \((1875 \text{ W})(48 \text{ Hr}) = 90,000 \text{ Whr.}\)
- Weight of fuel cell system: 990 lbs. (four fuel cells plus tankage)
- Weight of fuel cell system with additional 40 Hr standoff capability: 1,034 lbs. (includes additional \(\text{LO}_2/\text{LH}_2\))
- Volume of fuel cells: Cells: 7.5 ft\(^3\); Tankage: 24.7 ft\(^3\) (same for both 48 & 88 hr option).
Body Mounted Radiators

ASSUMPTIONS

- BMR performance for MPLM is similar to BMR performance for HAB, USL, Nodes from WP01.*
  - 4067 ft² rejecting 36.1 kW for 6305 lbs yields 8.9 W/ft² and 5.7 W/lb.

- BMRs based on heat pipe technology, silverized teflon coatings.

- MPLM average power requirements of 1875 W during CTV orbit transfer with 7 refrigerator/freezer racks, 1 system rack.

CALCULATION

- BMR for load of 1875 W yields 211 ft (of 414 ft² available on MPLM) and 329 lbs

* 1989 TCS BMR study package
ATV Power to PLM/MPLM

- **Automated Transfer Vehicle (ATV)** provides power to PLM/MPLM payload.
- During orbit transfer from ELV release until rendezvous with SSF.
- Wires external to pressurized environment.
- Remote disconnect controlled by ATV.
- **Weight estimate 90 lbs**.

- Nominal power requirements for PLM/MPLM are 1339/997W during ascent, and if powered to this level requires fluid flow for cooling.
## ATV Power to PLM/MPLM (cont)

### Concept Sketch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATV Interface Connector</td>
<td>2 lbs</td>
<td>Unknown type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATV Cable</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.15 lb/ft x 10 ft x 5 wires; runs internal to ATV/Adapter shell (3 wires for power, 2 wires for remote disconnect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC/DC Converter</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Converts 28V to 120V (80% efficiency); est 8x8x8&quot;; rad cooled (WP02 Aux Power Conversion Unit (APCU-B), rad cooled, 1 kW, 100 lbs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLM Cable</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.05 lb/ft x 40 ft x 5 wires; penetration at Adapter shell; runs under PLM M/D shield, MLI (3 wires for power, 2 wires for remote disconnect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Disconnect</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Remote disconnect device for Adapter/PLM separation, controlled by ATV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLM Feedthrough Penetration</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>PLM cable wired directly to feedthrough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracketry Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Converter, cable support</td>
</tr>
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</table>
The next two charts illustrate concepts for pressurized carriers optimized for ELV launch. PLM with Late Access Panel and Spaceheb on ELV are conceptualized to ease the late access problem with a vertically installed PLM/PLLM on an ELV. Access panel is sized to allow rack-sized items to pass.
PLM with Late Access Panel

CHARACTERISTICS

- PLM mounted longitudinally in ELV shroud
  - PLM to CTV Adapter
  - Adapter attaches to PLM primary ring

- PLM modifications
  - Access panel 40 x 42 in. (102 x 107 cm.)
  - Soft stowage inside of access panel replaces rack displaced by panel.

- PLM access panel requires a shroud panel of equal or greater dimensions.

- Simpler GSE than vertical access
Spacehab on ELV

CHARACTERISTICS

- Spacehab provides accessible space on ELV for late access cargo.
  - Horizontal access through new hatch on flat radial surface.
- Spacehab adapted for launch on ELV.
  - Truss adapter for end-mounting.
  - Hatch for late access through shroud.
- Current Spacehab on STS.
  - 625 W payload provided power during ascent.
  - 1100 ft (71 locker equivalent)
  - Tare Weight: 10,194 lb.
  - Maximum payload weight: 3000 lb.

ISSUES

- Development status of Spacehab modifications to berth at SSF.
- New hatch for horizontal access on launch pad.
The next section describes unpressurized logistics carrier concepts defined during the two portions of this study, (1) concepts for minimum mods to existing carriers to adapt them for launch on an ELV and return on STS, and (2) ways to modify carriers more significantly, or identify new carriers, for launch on ELV without return on STS. Logistics elements "optimized" for ELV launch must be either deorbited for destructive reentry, returned in another manner, or reused on-orbit. Unpressurized carrier concepts in both categories are described below.
Unpressurized Logistics Carriers

- Minimum Mods to STS-Compatible Carriers
  - End-Mounted ULC
  - Strongback-Mounted ULC
  - Strongback-Mounted PM

- ELV-Optimized Carriers
  - Shroud Chamber ULC
  - End-Mounted PM
  - "Edible" ULC/Racks
  - Triangular Beam ULC
  - Cruciform ULC
  - Atlas IIA-Launched ULC
  - Progress-Delivered ULC
  - Stacked Triangular Beam ULC
We identified concepts for flying a ULC both end-mounted and installed in a strongback. We felt the end-mounted ULC concept could be accomplished with "minimum mods". The strongback option requires a larger diameter ELV shroud.
End-Mounted ULC

CHARACTERISTICS

- ULC mounted longitudinally in ELV shroud
  - ULC to CTV adapter
  - Adapter attaches to ULC front face hard-points

- ULC modifications (truss stiffener) = 175 lbs

- STS return capability retained
  - Trunnion/Keel pins installed on-orbit, or
  - Shroud blisters around pins

- Power from CTV and/or batteries in adapter

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Mass Properties</th>
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<tr>
<td>Current ULC Design</td>
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<td>Cargo</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL:</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,185</strong></td>
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</table>
Strongback-Mounted ULC

CHARACTERISTICS

- No modifications to ULC
- Strongback structure required
- Large diameter shroud required

Section A - A

Dynamic Envelope
209 in. (531 cm.)

CTV/Bus 1

Titan IV Payload Bay

Strongback

Integrated ULC

THE BOEING COMPANY

THE BOEING COMPANY
End-mounting a pair of PMs would require more than minimum mods to the carrier, so we opted for a strongback installation as the minimum mod concept. An end-mounted concept is shown in the next section.
Characteristics

- No modifications to PM.
- Strongback attaches to CTV adapter and picks up PM trunnion and keel pins.
- STS return capability retained.
- Increase in ELV shroud diameter required.

Mass Properties (lbs)

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<td>Propellant load (each)</td>
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</table>
The following section describes our ELV-optimized unpresurized carriers.

Some of these options require reaching (either EVA or RMS) inside the ULC to release subcarriers or OFUs. An automated technique for releasing capture mechanisms by the RMS (as part of the grapple fitting) similar to that previously included in WP01 carrier design activity would simplify this process.
"Shroud Chamber" ULC Concepts

**OPTION 1**

**CHARACTERISTICS**
- "Shroud Chamber" structure is integral with shroud reducing overall weight
- ORU attachment same as current ULC design
- Fairing above and below shroud chamber is jettisoned at altitude
- Attachment area is increased 25% over current ULC design
- Shroud chamber length is 160 in. (same as current ULC design) to support cryogenic and dry cargo subcarriers
- Packaging options favor long, low, bottom-mounted ORUs/ kits
- Requires CTV adapter

**ISSUES**
- Access to ORU capture mechanisms within shroud chamber
- Requires new ELV fairing design

**OPTION 2**

**CHARACTERISTICS**
- Plate is constructed to accommodate end-mounting of subcarriers and ORU's
- Plate transfers and distributes loads from payload to CTV
- At altitude, ELV fairing is jettisoned to expose payload and CTV
- Packaging options favor long, end-mountable ORUs/kits
- Does not require CTV adapter

**ISSUES**
- Requires modifying subcarriers/ORUs for end-mounting
End-Mounted Propulsion Module

ISSUES

- PM support structure redesign.
- Violates structural limitation of PM fluid acquisition device (limited to PM Y-axis along velocity vector).

CHARACTERISTICS

- PMs modified for end-mounting and back-to-back support:
  - Support structure moved closer to tanks
  - SSF truss interface unchanged
- Interfacing transfers and distributes loads from Propulsion Module to CTV.
- At altitude, ELV fairing is jettisoned to expose Propulsion Modules and CTV.

* Only on MB-2 Forward Propulsion Module
The "edible" carrier term came from a NASA statement requesting innovative ideas for reducing the cost of logistics carriers and therefore SSF resupply. The term "edible" applies here because in this concept the carrier is in fact used for a different purpose after it arrives at SSF, as the term implies. Two concepts are shown, an edible ULC and an edible rack. Both are envisioned to be designed for two purposes, one to deliver logistics, and the other to be disassembled and reassembled into another structure. Potential applications for structures so constructed include external payload support and SSF system support.

The size of the smallest reusable member in a reusable structure can vary. Our ideas include members from ULCs or racks a few inches long (as illustrated), planar sections from the current or new ULC concepts herein, or cylindrical sections from other new ULC concepts also described herein.

Reusability offers the benefit of substantial reduction in downmass (due to no carrier tare weight to be returned) at the cost of a slight increase in upmass (due to the relative inefficiency of structures designed for multiple uses compared to single-purpose structures).
"Edible" Carrier/Rack Concepts

Racks with Reusable Members

CHARACTERISTICS
- ULC/racks designed to be disassembled on orbit and used to construct new structures.
- Optional ULC structural concepts.
  - Truss structure with reusable members. (as illustrated)
  - Similar to current ULC design with reusable planar sections.
  - Cylindrical ULC concepts with stacking sections.
- Optional rack structural concepts.
  - Bolted skin/members (as illustrated)
  - Built-up aluminum rack
- Allows reuse of ULCs/racks slated for destruction or return on STS.
- Eliminates ELV-delivered ULC/rack accumulation at SSF.
- Requires truss attachment structure.
- Applications for ULCs/racks reassembled on-orbit:
  - Truss substructure for payload attachment
  - SSF System support structure for SSF evolution.
- Other reusable items could include:
  - Captive fasteners
  - Individual Members (Curved and Straight)
  - Fittings
  - Connectors (Fluid/Electrical)

ISSUES:
- Not structurally efficient and may reduce payload mass to orbit.
- Utility of constituent parts will not be 100%. Surplus items may include following:
  - Fittings
  - Plumbing
  - Power Lines
- Intended on-orbit utility will drive design of ULC/rack configuration.
- Applications for space structures using shape-memory alloys.
- Contents of ULC/rack converted to another use must be removed through trash disposal or returned in another form.

Reconfigurable ULC Concept

Weight: 4,900 lbs (approx.)
"Triangular Beam" ULC Concept

CHARACTERISTICS

- Dimensions of beam are optimized to allow largest ORUs to lie within dynamic envelope.
- Usable attachment area is approximately same as current ULC design.
- Weight: 3,200 lbs (approximate)

ISSUES

- Access to subcarriers/ORUs on interior surfaces.
- Example ORUs (batteries in staggered arrangement)
  Dynamic Envelope 160 in (406 cm)
  Dry Cargo Carrier

CHARACTERISTICS

- Attachment panels are same as current ULC design.
- Requires CTV adapter.
Unpressurized Logistics Carrier
"Cruciform" Option

CHARACTERISTICS

- Attachment panels are same as current ULC design.
- Usable attachment area is decreased 33% over current ULC design.
- More uniform load distribution allows shorter CTV adapter than current ULC end-mounted design.
- Weight: 4,500 lbs (approximate)

ISSUE

- Reduced surface area.
This chart illustrates a concept for a ULC configured for launch on an Atlas. The concept will require a new CTV (Titan and Ariane CTVs are 160" to 155" diameter) or a larger diameter Atlas shroud. The concept also suggests that further investigation of existing smaller launch vehicles and their capability to resupply SSF should be made considering number of launches and cost.
Small ULC (Atlas IIA Launched)

**Characteristics**
- Attach planes provide area for ORU packaging as well as support for upper ORU mounting surface
- ORU attachment same as current ULC design
- Attach planes could be reconfigurable to allow for a variety of different-sized ORUs

**Optional Configurations**

**Issues**
- Requires reduced diameter CTV
- Lengthened shroud required for:
  - ULC carrying COC/CNC (~ 160 in.)
  - CTV based on ATV (97 in. axial length)
  - 281 in. exceeds current 165 in. cylindrical length of shroud
- Relocation of subcarrier grapple fixtures may be necessary
- Weight: 2,500 lbs (approximately)
Progress ULC

CHARACTERISTICS

- Replace Progress unpressurized section with ULC
  - Small ULC (< 9 ft. dia.) for Soyuz launch vehicle
  - Standard ULC (< 15 ft. dia.) for Titan IV/Ariane V
- ORU/subcarrier attachment same as current ULC design.
- Progress transports payload to SSF RMS.
- Progress provides orbit maneuvering capability —— no CTV required.

ISSUES:

- Progress cargo weight limitations.
- Launch vehicle integration.
- ORU subcarrier transport to Soyuz launch site.
- Progress interface with other launch vehicle.
Stacked "Triangular Beam" ULC

**Issues**
- Access to subcarriers/ORUs on interior surfaces.

**Characteristics**
- Attachment panels are same as current ULC design.
- Dimensions of beam are optimized to allow largest ORUs to lie within dynamic envelope.
- Requires CTV adapter.
- Weight: 6,400 lbs (approximate).

**Issuing**
- Usable attachment area is approximately same as current ULC design.
- Optimizes payload for Ariane V.

**Dimensions**
- Upper Deck Payload
  - 190 in. (483 cm.)
- Lower Deck Payload
  - 190 in. (483 cm.)
- Isogrid
  - 180 in. (457 cm.)

**Notes**
- REV NEW D495-69756-1
- N/21/Stacked "Triangular Beam"/Evans/6-14-93
Weights analyses of two potential STS/ELV logistics upmass scenarios were completed. The specific vehicle and carrier/cargo mixes were provided by NASA. The downmass scenario assumes some trash disposal on each flight prior to reentry to not exceed STS landing weight limits. Weight analysis on the downmass scenario was not performed.
STS/ELV Mixed Fleet Logistics
Scenario Evaluation---Mass Properties
# Logistics Delivery
## Option 1 Mass Properties

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<th>ITEM</th>
<th>STS DELIVERED</th>
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1. ATV from 100 nmi. circular to 220 nmi.
2. Titan IV with SRMU to 100 nmi. circular.
3. To 220 nmi.
## Logistics Delivery
### Option 2 Mass Properties

<table>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

1. ATV from 100 nmi. circular to 220 nmi.
2. Titan IV with SRMU to 100 nmi. circular.
3. To 220 nmi.
An issue mentioned earlier associated with delivering carriers to SSF by ELV and returning them by STS is twofold: (1) delay in arrival of STS means carriers with contents to be returned in STS may accumulate at SSF (taking up valuable attachment locations) and after exposure must be structurally and otherwise verified prior to STS reentry, and (2) in order to pick up a carrier at SSF and return it, the STS must either make a special trip or have completed another mission and released its primary cargo, then swing by SSF, checkout and reintegrate carriers with contents to be returned (with required ASE either available at SSF or already installed), and return.

Two alternative methods for returning carriers and other items to Earth without STS are described. The concepts include a vehicle to transport contents into a destructive reentry, and a vehicle providing safe return of contents autonomously.
Alternate Carrier Return Concepts

- Trash Disposal Concept
- Ballistic Return of Logistics Elements
A trash disposal technique has been conceived that will make ELV resupply of SSF more effective by reducing the amount of materials that must be returned by STS. This trash disposal concept is a simple, low-cost technique of transporting trash and other non-returnable items to a destructive reentry. The concept makes use of a ballute providing high atmospheric drag. The trash disposal vehicle (TDV) will carry its contents through a slow, passive reentry process, and burn up during the final stages.
Trash Disposal Concept

**Characteristics**
- Trash disposal vehicle (TDV) launched in STS or ELV, stowed at SSF externally
- Items to be destroyed placed in trash disposal vehicle (TDV) trash container or secured to TDV hardpoints
  - Load trash container IVA
  - Install container/load large items EVA/RMS
- TDV jettisoned when SSF at lowest orbit (after STS safely away)—small Δv imparted (springs or compressed gas)
- TDV balloon inflated after SSF reboosted
- TDV/trash deorbit/burn up due to atmospheric drag
- Mylar balloon easily tracked with radar
- Balloon inflated with waste gas (reducing gas expelled around SSF—compression system required), or compressed O2 or N2 (providing emergency gas supply for crew—compressed on ground)
- Drag-inducing device could be ballute or antenna-type aerobrake
- Mass/material limitations on trash

**Issues**
- Safety concerns of pressurized bottles
- Time/trajectory/ballute shape studies required
An autonomous return vehicle has been conceived that will return its contents safely to a water landing. The vehicle is stored at SSF, and returns carriers, modules, and their contents without STS.
Ballistic Return of Logistics Elements

CHARACTERISTICS
- PLM/MPLM/ULC delivered to SSF on ELV
- Aerobrake/Heat Shield/Reaction Control System (RCS) delivered on ELV
- Return Vehicle integrated on orbit
- Logistics element recovered after water landing
- Eliminates accumulation of ELV-delivered logistics carriers at SSF or need to destroy after use

ISSUES
- On-orbit integration of return vehicle
- Aerobrake/Heat Shield/RCS vehicle development

Autonomous re-entry vehicle returns logistics elements to ground.
Summary

- Existing STS logistics carriers evaluated for ELV-compatibility
- New ELV carriers conceptualized
- Study complete