Interstellar Propulsion Research: Realistic Possibilities and Idealistic Dreams

Les Johnson
NASA George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
ED04 / Huntsville, Alabama 35812
256-544-7824 (phone); 256-544-5194 (fax)
c.les.johnson@nasa.gov

Though physically possible, interstellar travel will be exceedingly difficult. Both the known laws of physics and the limits of our current understanding of engineering place extreme limits on what may actually be possible.

Our remote ancestors looked at the night sky and assumed those tiny points of light were campfires around which other tribes were gathered – and they dreamed of someday making the trip to visit them. In our modern era, we’ve grown accustomed to humans regularly traveling into space and our robots voyaging ever-deeper into the outer edges of our solar system. Traveling to those distant campfires (stars) has been made to look easy by the likes of Captains Kirk and Picard as well as Han Solo and Commander Adama.

Our understanding of physics and engineering has not kept up with our imaginations and many are becoming frustrated with the current pace at which we are exploring the universe. Fortunately, there are ideas that may one day lead to new physical theories about how the universe works and thus potentially make rapid interstellar travel possible – but many of these are just ideas and are not even close to being considered a scientific theory or hypothesis.

Absent any scientific breakthroughs, we should not give up hope. Nature does allow for interstellar travel, albeit slowly and requiring an engineering capability far beyond what we now possess. Antimatter, fusion and photon sail propulsion are all candidates for relatively near-term interstellar missions.

The plenary lecture will discuss the dreams and challenges of interstellar travel, our current understanding of what may be possible and some of the “out of the box” ideas that may allow us to become an interstellar species someday in the future.
Interstellar Propulsion Research
Realistic Possibilities & Idealistic Dreams

Les Johnson
Deputy Manager, Advanced Concepts Office
NASA George C. Marshall Space Flight Center
Who am I to talk about Interstellar Propulsion?

- Managed Interstellar Propulsion Research Project in the late 1990’s and early 2000’s for NASA
- Managed In-Space Propulsion Technology Project which included technologies that might one day enable us to reach the stars
- Deputy Manager for Advanced Concepts Office
- Advocate of solar sails as a propulsion system - and believe they have the potential to take us to the stars
- And
I watched Star Trek ...

And I believe it is a future open to us
The challenge is great (distance!!!)
Today

Voyager I (launched April 1977)
(Launch + 32 Years)

Distance:
10 billion miles
108 Astronomical Units (AU)

Speed:
17 km/sec
(3.7 AU/Year, 0.006% c)

Time to Travel
150 AU: 40 Years
4.3 Light Years: 74,000 Yrs

Today plus 74,000 years
Alpha & Beta Centauri will be ours!
(If Voyager were going in the right direction...)
Interstellar Propulsion Research: Near Term, Far Term & Beyond

• Near-Term
  – Several “do-able” missions have been proposed
    ▪ Interstellar Probe (250 AU)
    ▪ Gravity Lens Mission (550 AU)
    ▪ TAU Mission (1000 AU)

• Far-Term
  – Technologies that might enable missions to another star (4.3 LY min.)

• Beyond
  – Will physics allow us to build a warp drive?
Near Term
The Heliopause is a barrier where charged particles from the sun cannot go beyond because cosmic rays from deep space force them back.

• Three propulsion approaches appear to be possible in the “near” term
  - Chemical with Jovian and Solar Close Approaches (25 – 30 years required)
  - Solar Sails (via close solar approach)
  - Nuclear Electric (fission reactor)
Solar Sail Propulsion

- Solar sails use photon “pressure” of force on thin, lightweight reflective sheet to produce thrust; ideal reflection of sunlight from surface produces **9 Newtons/km²** at 1 AU
- Net force on solar sail perpendicular to surface
- One component of force always directed radially outward
- Other component of force tangential to orbit (add/subtract $V_o$)

<0.2 oz per football field>
Candidate Solar Sail Trajectory

- Delta-II class launch to Earth escape
- Sail unfurled with 1800 N-sec impulse for spin up to 12 rpm
  - Final spin rate of 0.3 rpm (after deployment)
- Heliocentric trajectory inbound to 0.25 AU for maximized solar photon pressure
- Sail jettisoned on outbound near 5 AU (low solar pressure beyond this point)
  - 14 AU/year final coast velocity achieved

**Figure 1: Spacecraft Trajectory, Baseline Option**
Minimum Perihelion 0.25 AU—15 yr to 200 AU
Solar Sail Propulsion Technology Status

- Technology Status:
  - Two competing teams designed, fabricated, and tested solar sails and performed system level ground demonstrations:
    - 10 m system ground demonstrators were developed and tested in 2004.
    - 20 m system ground demonstrators designed, fabricated, and tested under thermal vacuum conditions in 2005.
  - Developed and tested high-fidelity computational models, tools, and diagnostics.
  - Multiple efforts completed: materials evaluation, optical properties, long-term environmental effects, charging issues, and assessment of smart adaptive structures.
Near-Term Solar Sail Applications Lead to Interstellar Capability with Laser Sails

- **Solar Powered**
- **Laser Powered**

= Areal Density (Sail Mass/Sail Area)

**INTERSTELLAR MEDIUM EXPLORATION**
- 1-km DIA = 0.1 g/m²

**INTERSTELLAR PROBE FLYBY**
- 4.5 LY

**INTERSTELLAR PROBE RENDEZVOUS**
- 40 LY

**NEAR-TERM SAIL**
- 2010 - 2015
- 10 m²
- NanoSail-D

**MID-TERM SAIL DEMO**
- 2015 - 2025
- ~ 100-m DIA = 10 g/m²

**INTERSTELLAR PROBE**
- 2025 - 2050
- 1-km DIA = 0.1 g/m²

- 4-km DIA = 0.1 g/m²

- OORT CLOUD

- INTERSTELLAR PROBE
- EUROPA LANDERS
- COMET SAMPLE RETURN

- SOLAR POLAR IMAGER
- MERCURY ORBITER
- NON-KEPLERIAN EARTH ORBITS

**TRAVEL WITHIN SOLAR SYSTEM:**
- DAYS TO WEEKS
- 1000-km DIA = 0.1 g/m²
Electric Propulsion

Is an In Space Propulsion technology that utilizes electrical energy to produce an electrostatic reaction (with a propellant) to obtain thrust. May utilize Solar or Nuclear generated power.
Solar Electric Propulsion Status

Solar powered DAWN mission is flying to Asteroids Ceres & Vesta

Hall thrusters are in use on multiple orbital spacecraft
Nuclear Electric Propulsion
For the Interstellar Probe Mission

- **Small Reactor:** 180 kWe, 335 kg, 32 cm x 35 cm core

- **Power Conversion**

- **Electric Thrusters** (13,300 s Isp)

- **Thermal Radiators**

- **Payload** (250 kg)

- **Fuel:** 2500 kg dry mass, 5500 kg propellant

- **Performance:**
  - 30 a.u. in 6 yrs
  - 250 a.u. in 15 yrs
  - 500 a.u. in 26 yrs
  - 123 km/s; 26 au/yr; 0.4 milli-c

- **Mid-course maneuvering**
Far Term
**Cruise Velocity**

- **Alpha Centauri (4.5 LY)**
- **40 Light-Years**

**Kinetic Energy of 1,000 kg Spacecraft**

- Energy Output of Humanity for:
  - 1 Month: $10^{20}$ Joules
  - 1 Day: $10^{18}$ Joules

- Tunguska (1908) Impact: $10^{16}$ Joules
- 1 M-Ton H-Bomb: $10^{14}$ Joules
- Saturn V First Stage: $10^{12}$ Joules

**Interstellar Mission**

- Required cruise velocity ~ 0.5 c
- Total mission velocity change $\Delta V$ ~ 1.0 c for rendezvous mission (start & stop)
Far Term: Extending Our Reach Demands Extraordinary Methods of Propulsion

- **Matter-Antimatter (Highest Energy Density Propellant)**
  - Production, handling and storage
  - Converting energy to exhaust

- **Fusion Ramjet (Refueling on the Road)**
  - H-H fusion
  - Large area magnetic scoops
    - “Drag-free” fusion

- **Beamed Energy (Propellantless Propulsion)**
  - Very high power lasers with large apertures
  - Precision pointing
  - Large, low density sails
Antimatter Propulsion Concept

Propellant Tanks

Antimatter Storage and Feed System

- LH2
- Trap Magnets
- Refrig (<1K)
- Vac Pump (<10^-14 atm)
- Feed System (Magnets)
- Pressure Isolation System
- Extraction System (Levitation Lasers)

Engine System

- Thruster
- Radiation Shield
- Solid Anti-H2 (Diamagnetic Trap)
Intermediate Returns on Antimatter Infrastructure And Propulsion Investment

Medical / Industrial Applications
- Imaging & Treatment - e.g., Detect & Destroy Cancer Tumors
- Basic research

Additional Space Applications
- 4-Month R/T to Mars - Deliver/Retrieve 100 M-tons (TAU)
- < 4-Weeks travel to any place in the Solar System (TTAU)

Basic Science Return
Nuclear Fusion Propulsion

- Fusion concepts will enable human exploration beyond Mars to the moons of the outer planets.

- Antimatter-catalyzed fusion looks promising for space applications
  - Might be the first real application of fusion technology

- Insufficient energy density to enable true interstellar travel -- unless Bussard ramjet proves feasible
  - Must collect enough interstellar hydrogen to work ($v>0.6c$ required)
  - Most interstellar hydrogen is not the correct isotope and therefore will not likely work at all!
Interstellar Light Sail Concept

INTERSTELLAR FLYBY

- Laser (1.5µm)
- Transmitter
- Optics
- Light Sail
- 100 km Diameter
- 1000 km Diameter
- 2 L.Y.
- Coast Rest of Way to Star

INTERSTELLAR RENDEZVOUS

- Laser (0.5µm)
- Transmitter
- Optics
- Light Sail
- 300 km Diameter
- 2nd Stage (300 km Dia.)
- 6 L.Y.
- Stops at Star
- 1st Stage (1000 km Dia.)
- Accelerated Out of System

• Advantages
  • Perform interstellar missions in 50 - 100 years
  • Only competitor is antimatter
  • Use as a solar sail once in orbit about target
  • Use solar power satellite as driver for robotic flybys

• Disadvantages
  • Very high laser / microwave powers (0.1-1,000 TW)
  • Very large optics (100-1,000 km)

• Far-term concept, but one of the few ways to do "fast" interstellar missions
Laser Sails Are BIG

LightSail for 40 LY Rendezvous Mission
- 100 Year Trip Time
- 0.2 gees Max Accel.
- 936 km Dia
- 3,000 TW Beam

LightSail for 4.5 LY Rendezvous Mission
- 20 Year Trip Time
- 0.2 gees Max Accel.
- 117 km Dia
- 47 TW Beam

Beamed-Energy Transmitter Array
- 1,000 km Dia
- 1 μm Wavelength

Courtesy: Robert Frisbee
Cue Breakthrough Inspirations

- 1880, P. Grec, "Antigravity"
- 1928, E.E. Smith, "FTL"
- 1931, J. Campbell, "Hyperspace"
- 1935, N. Schachner, "Space Warp"
- 1951, M. Gibbs, "Warp Drive"

1880, 1928, 1931, 1935, 1951

1956, Forbidden Planet
1966, Star Trek
1999, Galaxy Quest
Perry Rhodan

1978, Star Wars
1977, Babylon 5
1984, Buckaroo Banzai
1978, Douglas Adams
Infinite Improbability Drive

Unless specified otherwise, all images stolen from the Internet for this impromptu, non-commercial presentation.
Ingoing Premise - History Repeats Itself

limits prior technology

different technology

(Foster, Innovation - The Attacker’s Advantage, 1986)
**Propulsion’s Next S-Curve**

- Propulsion *technology*, even when at its upper limit, is inadequate for *timely* interstellar flight

- Since *Science* is the progenitor of *technology*...

- Seek new *physics* to circumvent *technological* limits
  - Even if impossible, spaceflight introduces new perspectives toward solving the lingering mysteries of physics
  - More optimistically, if new propulsion physics *is* discovered, a breakthrough class of technologies would result, revolutionizing spaceflight and enabling humanity to reach other habitable planets
Stages of Progress

Conjecture
"I want to believe"

Speculation
Sci-Fi

Science
Nature

Technology
Devices

Commerce
Profitable Devices

What do I know? From theory to real nature to hard ware valuable and affordable.
Complications of Pursuing These Topics

• The Good
  - Intellectually stimulating topic
  - Easy to be a pioneer while others shy away – by simply doing an honest, competent job
  - Coworkers offer encouragement (to watch the arrows in your back)

• The Bad
  - Virtually no funding
  - Difficult on your management ("It doesn't fit our plan!")
  - Revolutionary work is disruptive

• And The Ugly
  - Attracts the Lunatic Fringe
  - Pedantic reactions

Lost in Space images - Irwin Allen
Great Researchers & Important Problems

1986 lecture, Richard Hamming, distinctions between good and great researchers

- Have courage to tackle Important Problems
  - Grand challenges that will make a real difference, not just "safe" research
  - Attackable; there is a way to begin solving the problem
- Start with independent thoughts and then collaborate
- Make steady progress, driven and focused
- Learn things beyond own work; "Knowledge is like compound interest"
- Redirect what is difficult to something easier (convert liabilities to assets)
- Honest with personal flaws & work to overcome (convert liabilities into assets)
- Tolerate ambiguity
  - Believe in self enough to proceed
  - Doubt self enough to honestly see flaws
Overall Status

• Subjective Assessment
  – **State of Art** spans *defining problems* to *testing hypotheses* - pieces of the puzzle
  – Nothing yet at **TRL-1** (Basic principles observed and reported)
  – Numerous research options remain unexplored

• Facts
  – More than 16 approaches explored by NASA and others
  – Private $ exceeded NASA $, but with undisclosed results
  – Progress continues in small, isolated efforts, with publications in peer-reviewed journals
  – No funding currently exists to seek out and support the best prospects

• Hype Warning: “antigravity” and “free energy” claims
Book: *Frontiers of Propulsion Science*

- AIAA *Progress in Aeronautics and Astronautics Series*
- **Editors:**
  - Marc Millis (NASA GRC)
  - Eric Davis (Inst. Adv. Studies, Austin TX)
- **18 Authors**
- **22 Chapters**
  - Gravity control
  - Faster-than-light
  - Energy conversion
  - How to's
- **Publication Date:** 2009-Feb-2
Book - Table Of Contents

Foreword (Rutan)
Preface (Millis)

1. History (Gilster)
2. Propulsion technology limits (Frisbee)
3. Space drive prerequisites (Millis)
4. Review of gravity control theory (Davis)
5. Gravity / superconductor experiments (Hathaway)
6. Nonviable mechanical devices (Millis)
7. Yamishita null tests (Siegenthaler)
8. Lifter tests in air (Miller, et al)
9. Lifter tests in vacuum (Canning)
10. Propulsion and photon momentum in media (LaPointe)
11. Results of Woodward tests (Buldrini)
12. Thrusting against the quantum vacuum (Maclay)
13. Inertia as Stochastic Electrodynamics (Cambier)
14. Relativistic limits of spaceflight (Cassenti)
15. Faster-than-light in General Relativity (Davis)
16. Faster-than-light implications of Quantum Mechanics (Cramer)
17. Comparative space power technology (Bennett)
18. Extracting energy from quantum vacuum (Davis)
19. Sonoluminescence energy (Wrbanek et al)
20. Null tests of free energy claims (Little)
21. Computational tools (Maccone)
22. Prioritizing revolutionary research (Millis)
Today

Voyager I (launched April 1977)  
(Launch + 32 Years)

Distance:
10 billion miles
108 Astronomical Units (AU)

Speed:
17 km/sec  
(3.7 AU/Year, 0.006% c)

Time to Travel
150 AU: 40 Years
4.3 Light Years: 74,000 Yrs

Tomorrow

A Galactic Empire!