

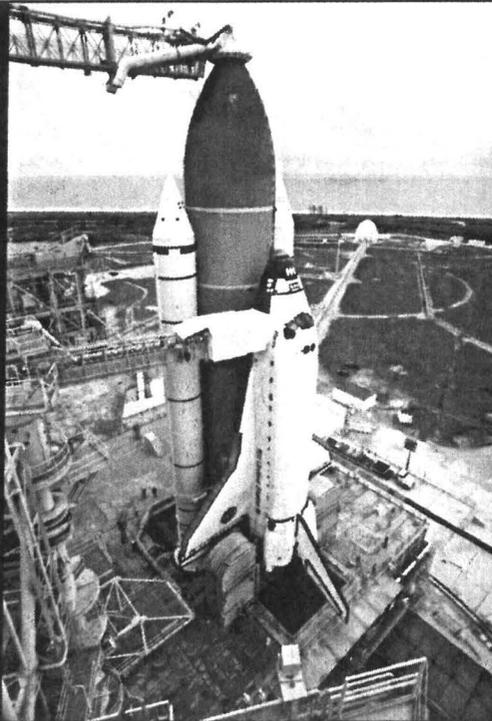


Space Transportation
System (STS)

Orbital Vehicle

External Tank (ET)

Solid Rocket Boosters
(SRB's)



OV-099
Challenger

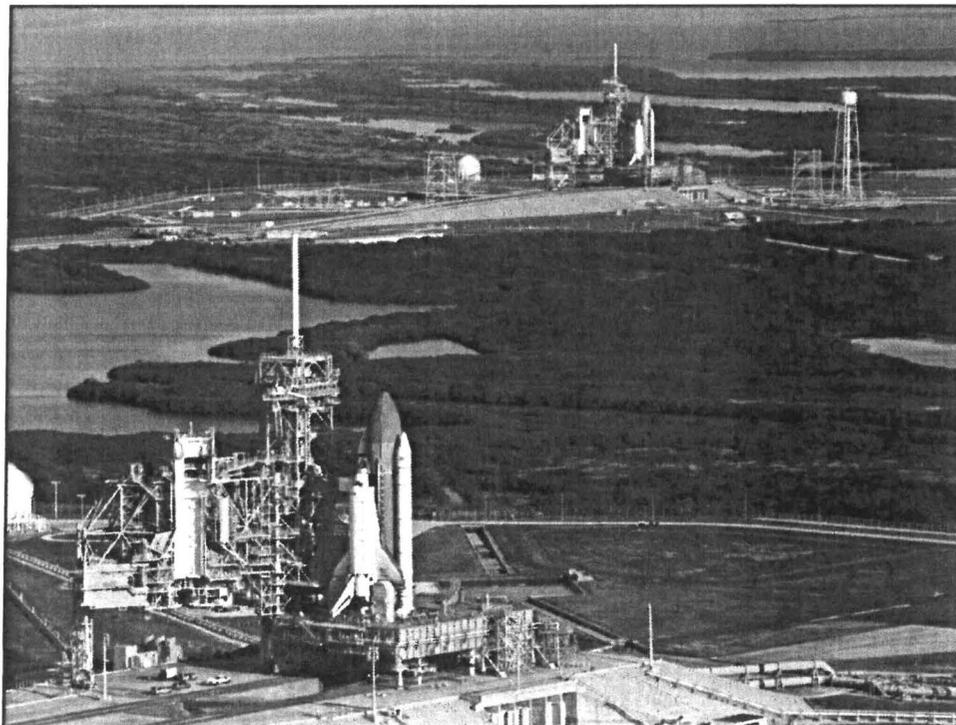
OV-102
Columbia

OV-103
Discovery

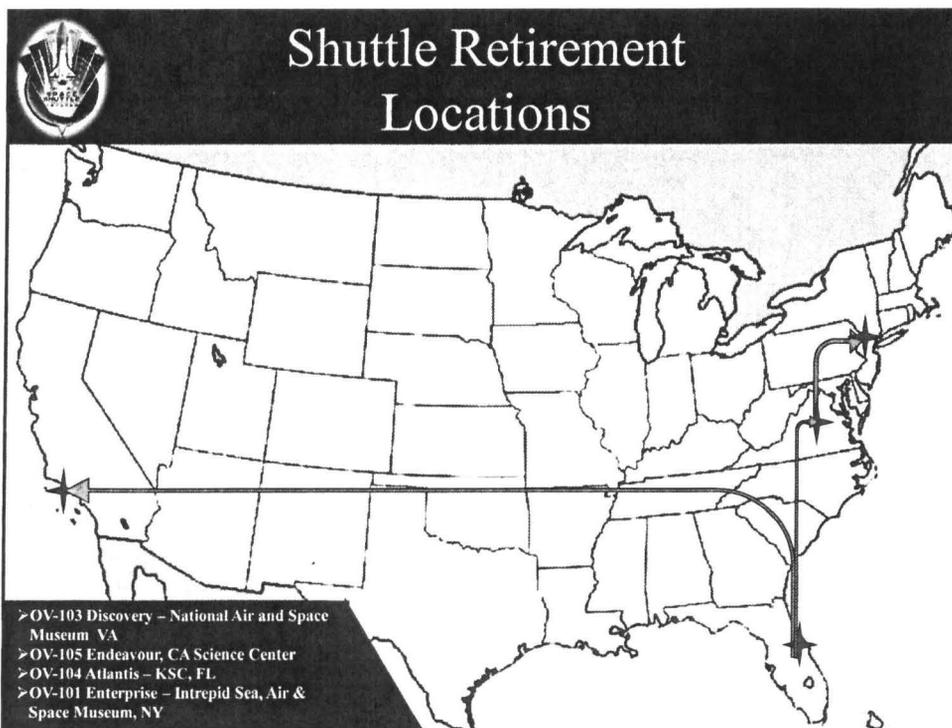
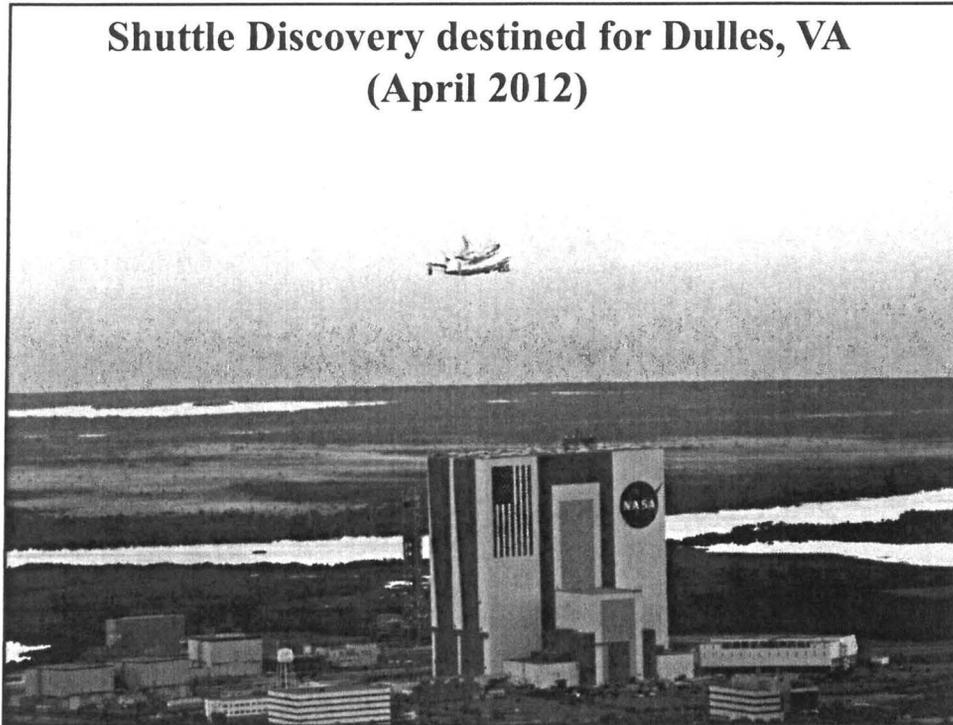
OV-104
Atlantis

OV-105
Endeavour

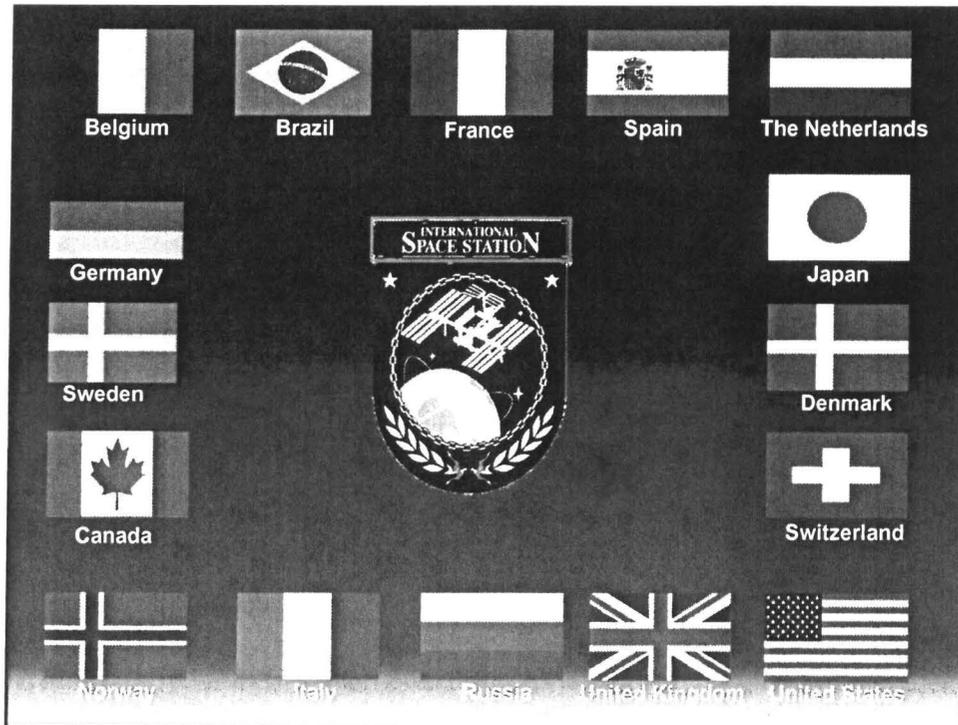
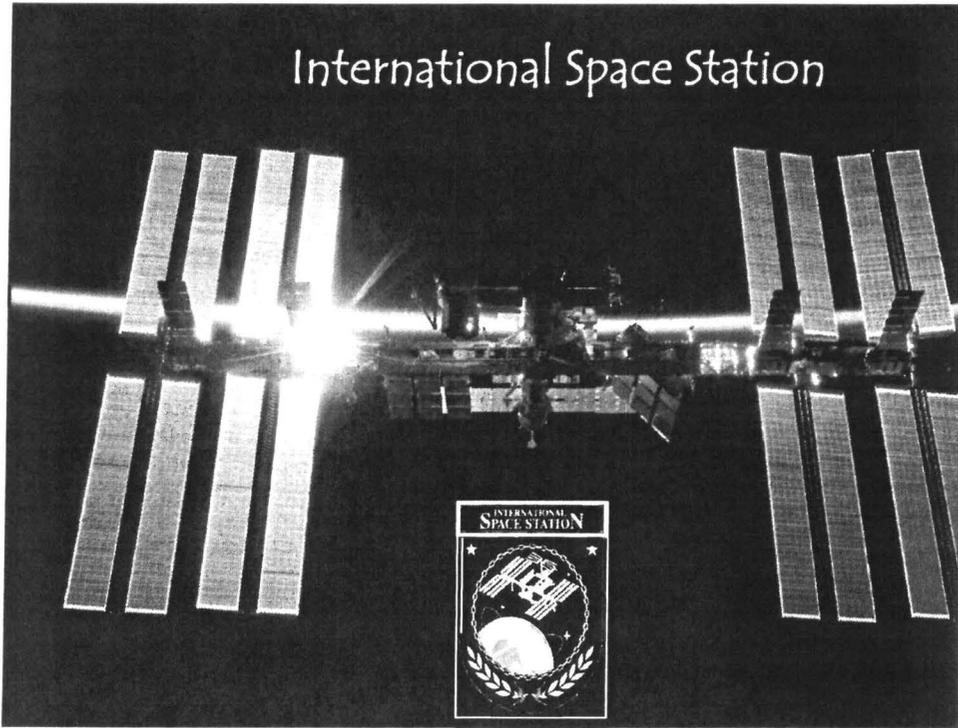
OV-101
Enterprise
(development)



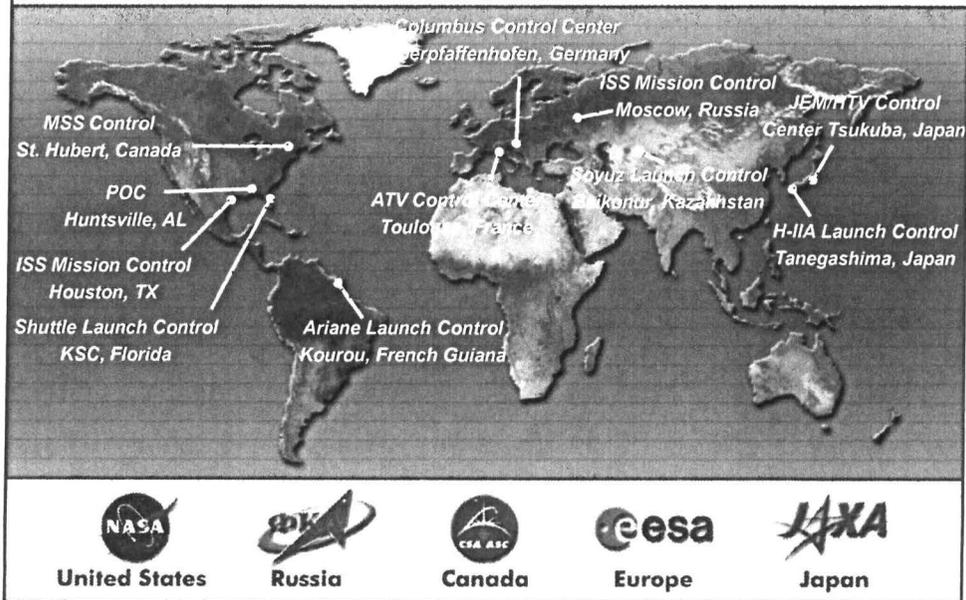
Shuttle Discovery destined for Dulles, VA (April 2012)



International Space Station



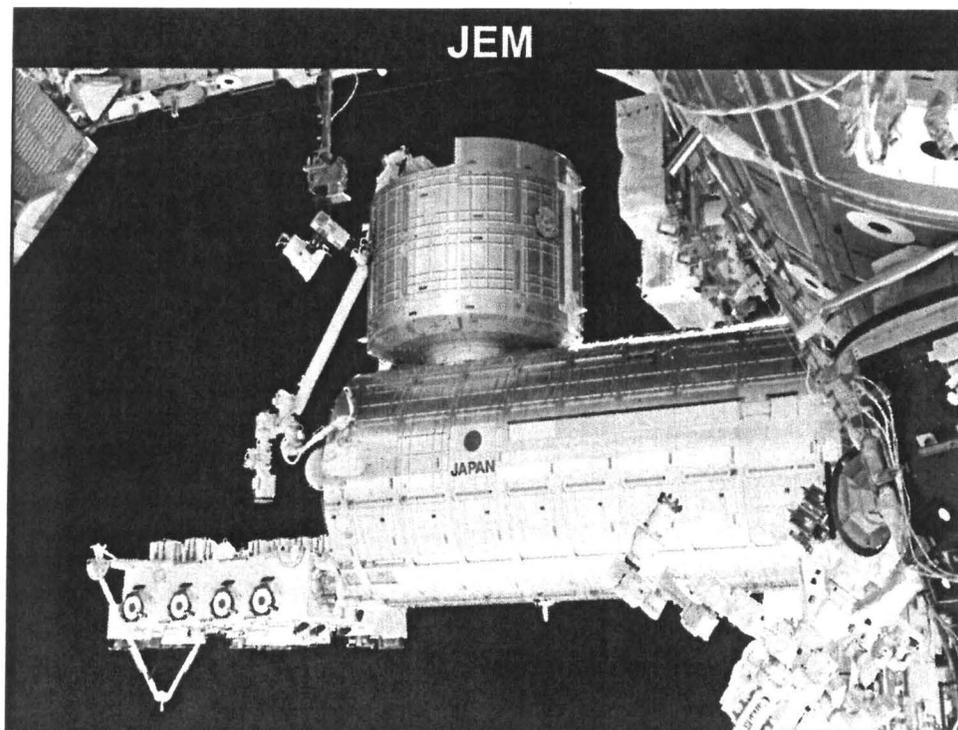
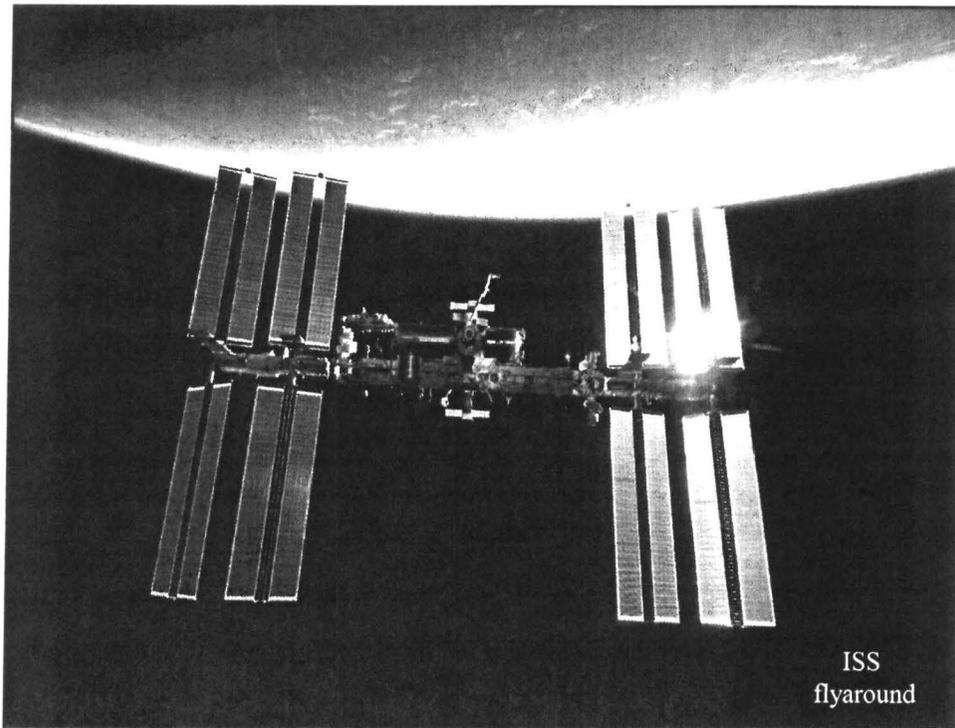
NASA and International Partner Operations Scope



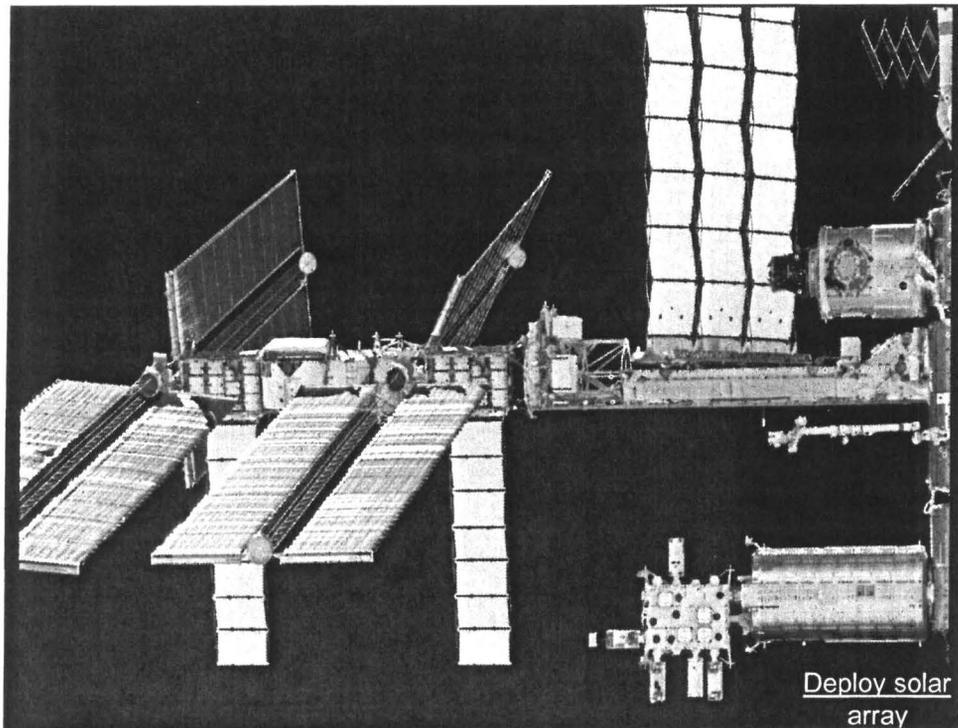
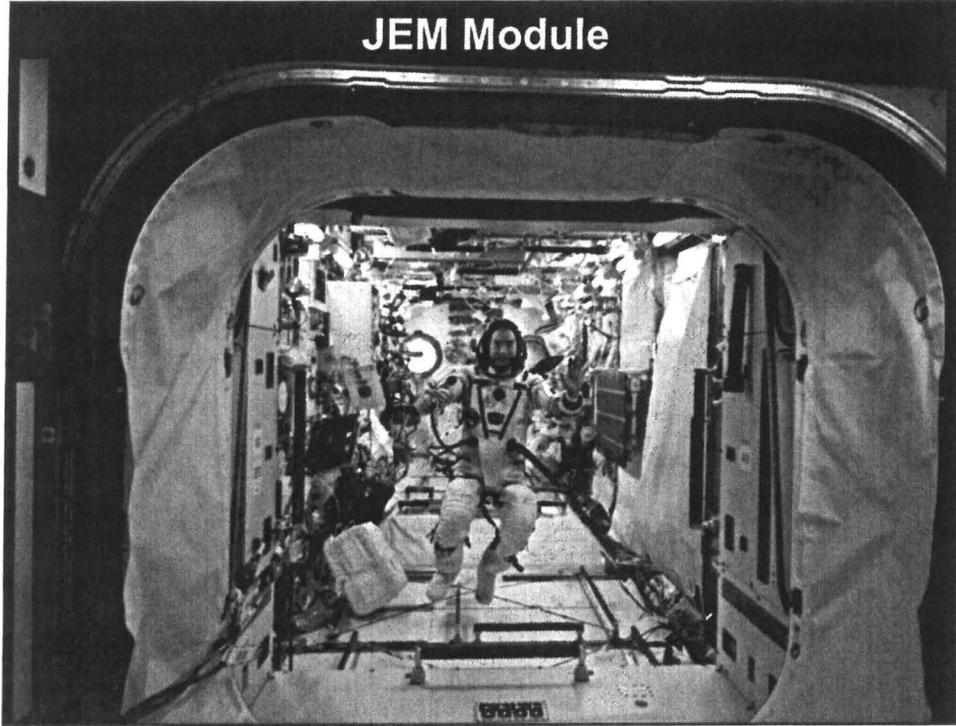
ISS Overview & Capabilities

- Wingspan End-to-End -- 361 feet
- Operating Altitude -- 220 mile average
- Length -- 199 feet
- Weight -- Approx. 900,000 lbs
- Inclination -- 51.6 degrees to the equator covering 90% of the worlds population
- Volume -- Approx 25,000 cubic feet of pressurized living today
- Crew -- 6 people living and working on the ISS
- Atmosphere -- 14.7 pounds per square inch (same as Earth)
- Speed -- 17,500 mph orbiting the Earth 16 times a day
- Nov 10, 2000 first humans on ISS

Mission Accomplished



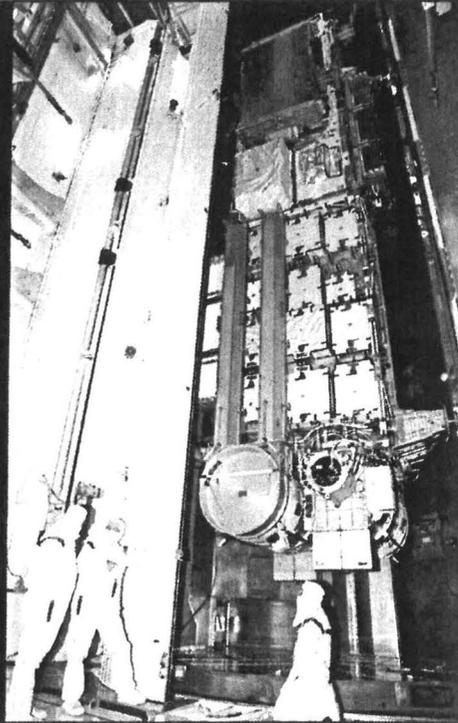
JEM Module



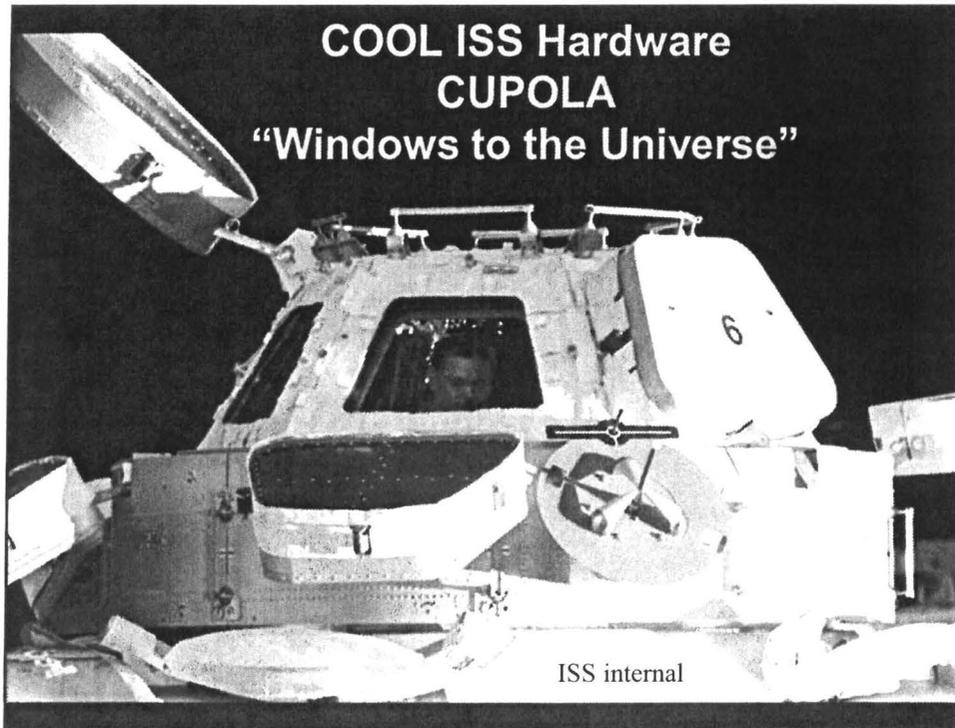
Solar Arrays

- Eight photovoltaic solar arrays convert sunlight to electricity.
- Each solar arrays is 112 feet long by 39 feet wide.
- U.S. and Russian power system, generates 110 kilowatts (kW) total power,
- about as much as 55 houses typically use.
- Approximately 30 kW are available for research activities.

P6 Solar array in Payload Bay
STS 97, Endeavour Nov 2000



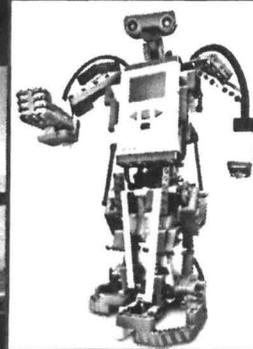
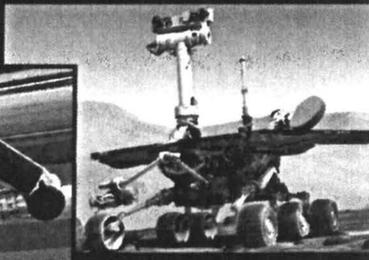
COOL ISS Hardware CUPOLA “Windows to the Universe”



ISS internal

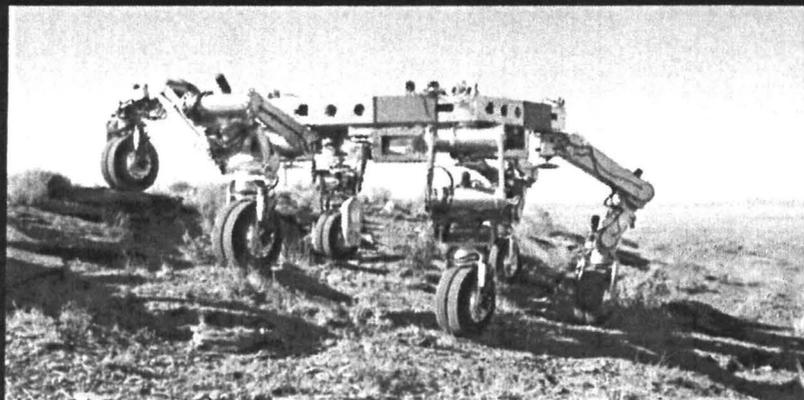
NASA and Robotics

- Robotics is the study of robots
- So what are robots?
 - Robots are machines that can be used to do jobs
- Robots are often broken into two categories:
 - Robotic devices
 - True robots



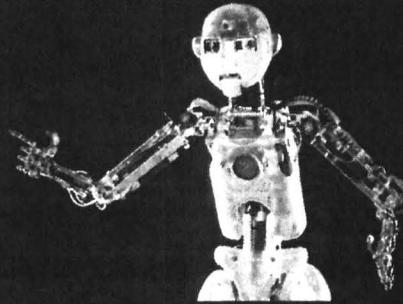
Robotic Devices

In order for these devices to be useful
they must be controlled at all times

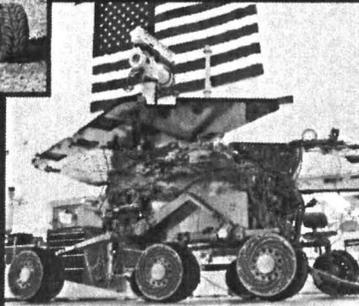
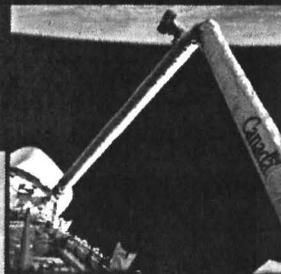


True Robots

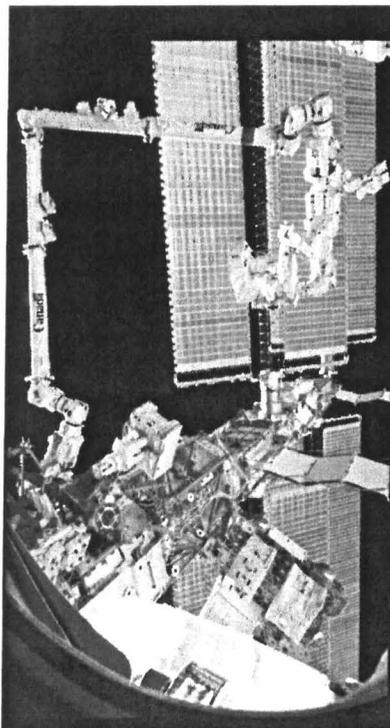
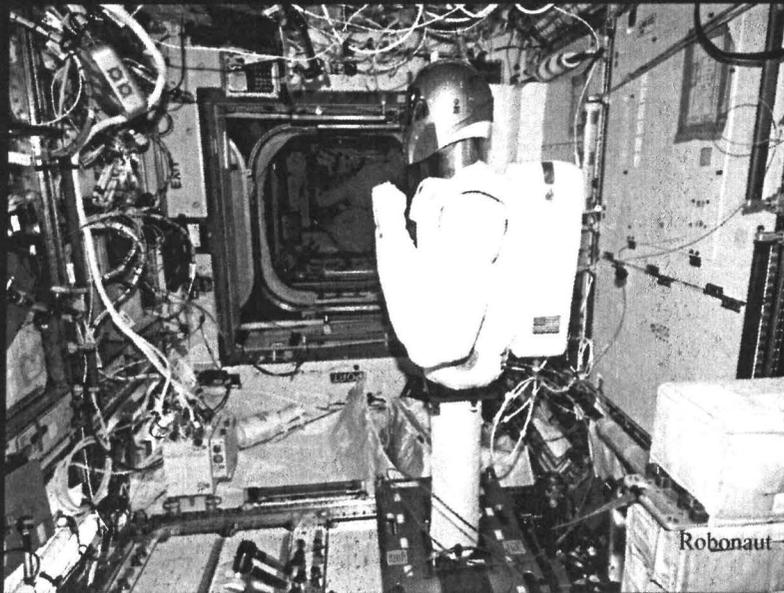
- True robots we would simply call “robots”
- These are devices that, once programmed, can perform on their own



Where Does NASA use Robots/Robotics?



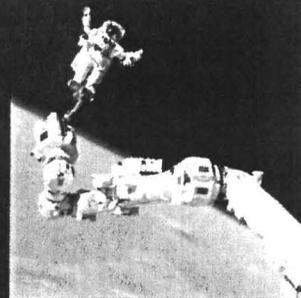
**COOL ISS Hardware
Robonaut**

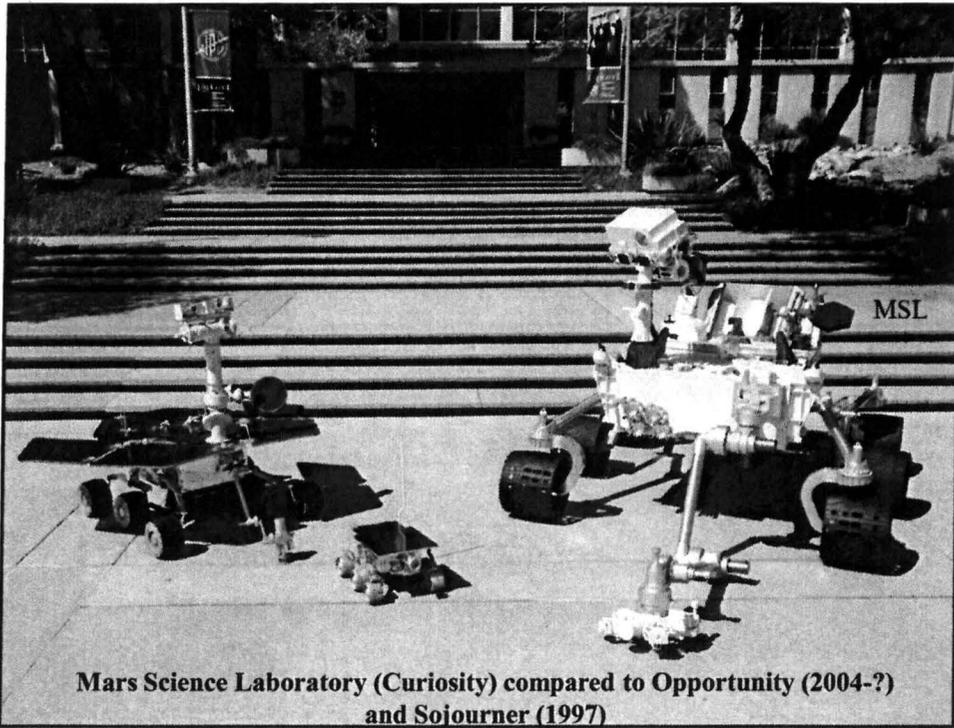


**Canada
Arm**

SPDM

**Orbiter Boom
Sensor System**



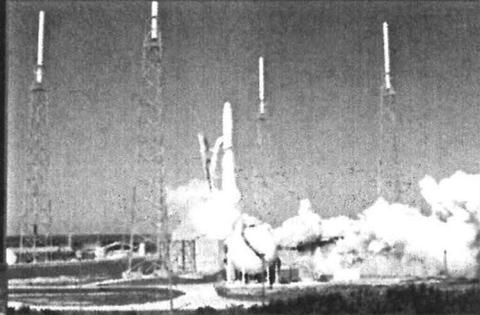


Rockets

Next Steps

NASA

explore and develop technologies and push the boundaries of space frontier

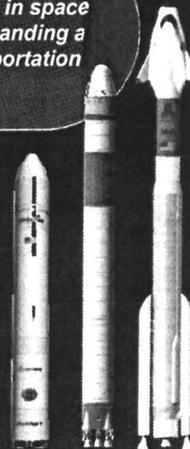


Commercial improve efficiencies, lower costs, and handle "routine" space flight

NASA Commercial Programs

- 1998 - Launch Services Program purchases ELV launch services from Commercial Providers
- 2005 - Commercial Cargo Program office established to provide an alternate commercial source to deliver cargo to the ISS
- 2011 - Commercial Crew Program office established to provide a commercial source for transporting NASA crew to the ISS

Commercial initiatives extend the human presence in space by enabling and expanding a robust space transportation industry



Future Cargo



Space Exploration Technologies



COTS (2006 – 2012)

Development capabilities
Launch Site and Vehicle

CRS (2012 – 2015)

Operational ISS Resupply
Cargo and ORUs

SpaceX COTS 1 Flight December 8, 2010

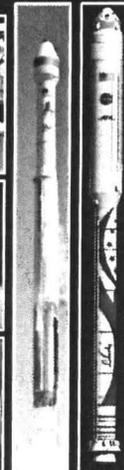
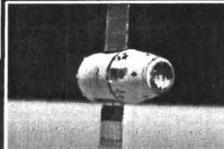
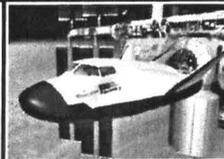


Commercial Crew Development (CCDev) *Maturing Designs*

Awarded in 2011

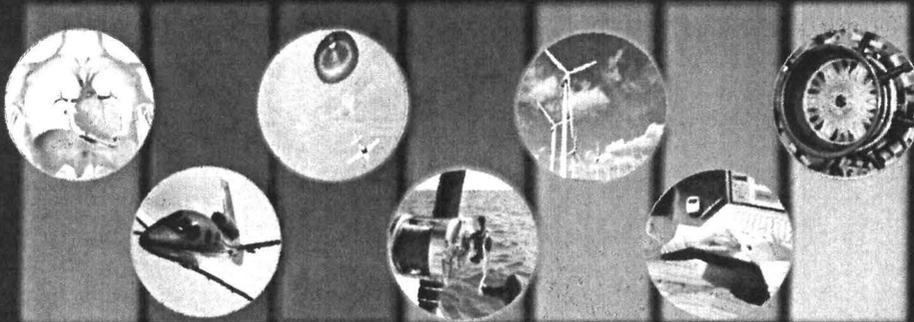
- Blue Origin
- Boeing Co.
- Sierra Nevada Corp.
- SpaceX

- ATK
- Excalibur Almaz Inc.
- United Launch Alliance

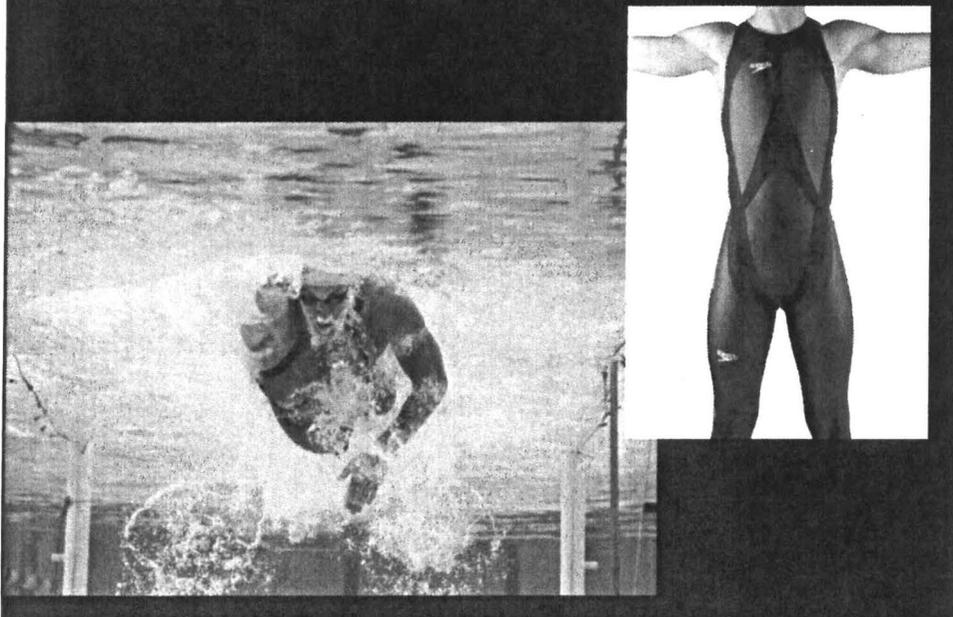




NASA Technologies Benefiting Society



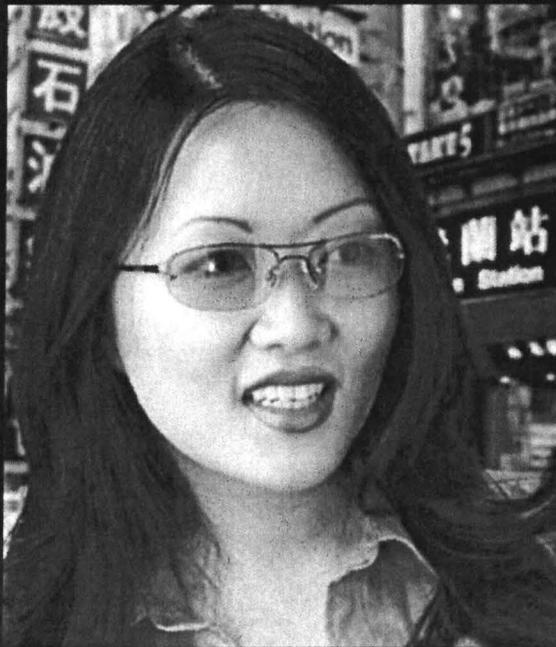
Space Age Swim Suit



Liquid Metal Golf Clubs



Eagle Eye Sunglasses

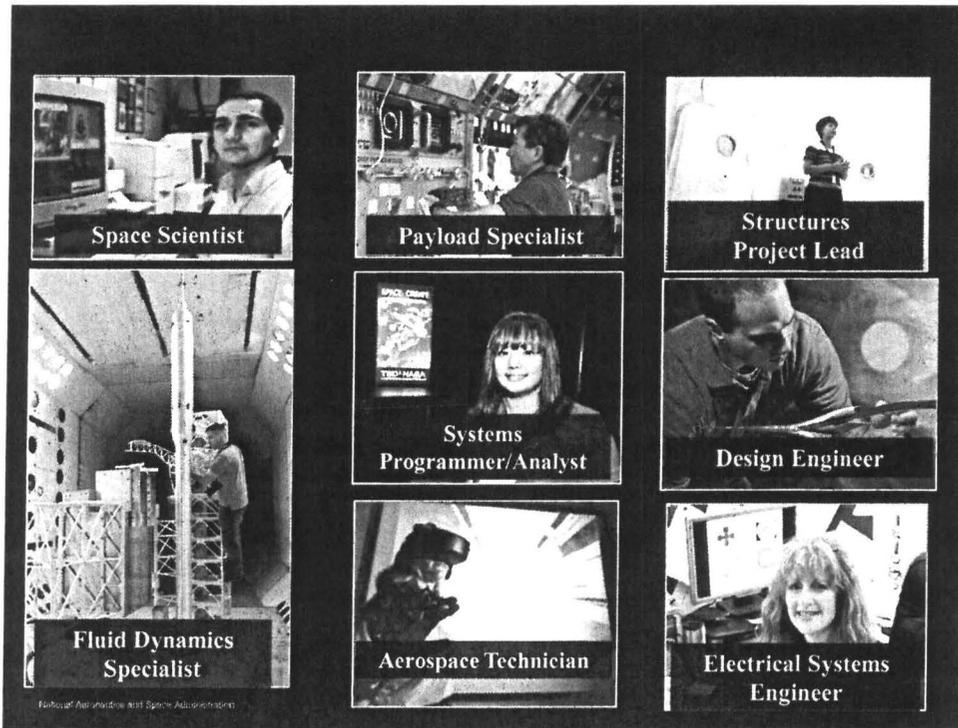


Airplane Winglets



Aerogel Insulation





**We live in exciting times
with many opportunities.
Seek out these opportunities,
and YOU will be richly rewarded!!**

