



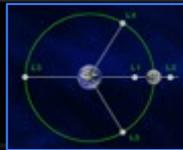
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Space Launch System: *NASA's Exploration Rocket*

Christopher Blackerby
June 3, 2013



Space Launch System

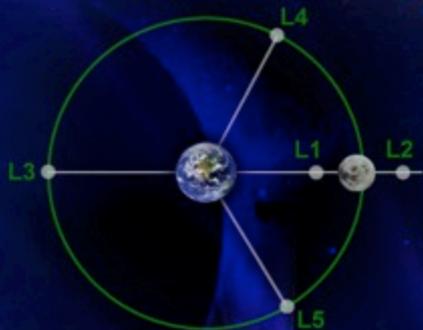


“To reach for new heights...

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



and reveal the unknown so that what we do
and learn will benefit all humankind.”



SLS Launches in 2017

- Extend & sustain human activities across the solar system.
- Expand scientific understanding of the Earth & the universe in which we live.

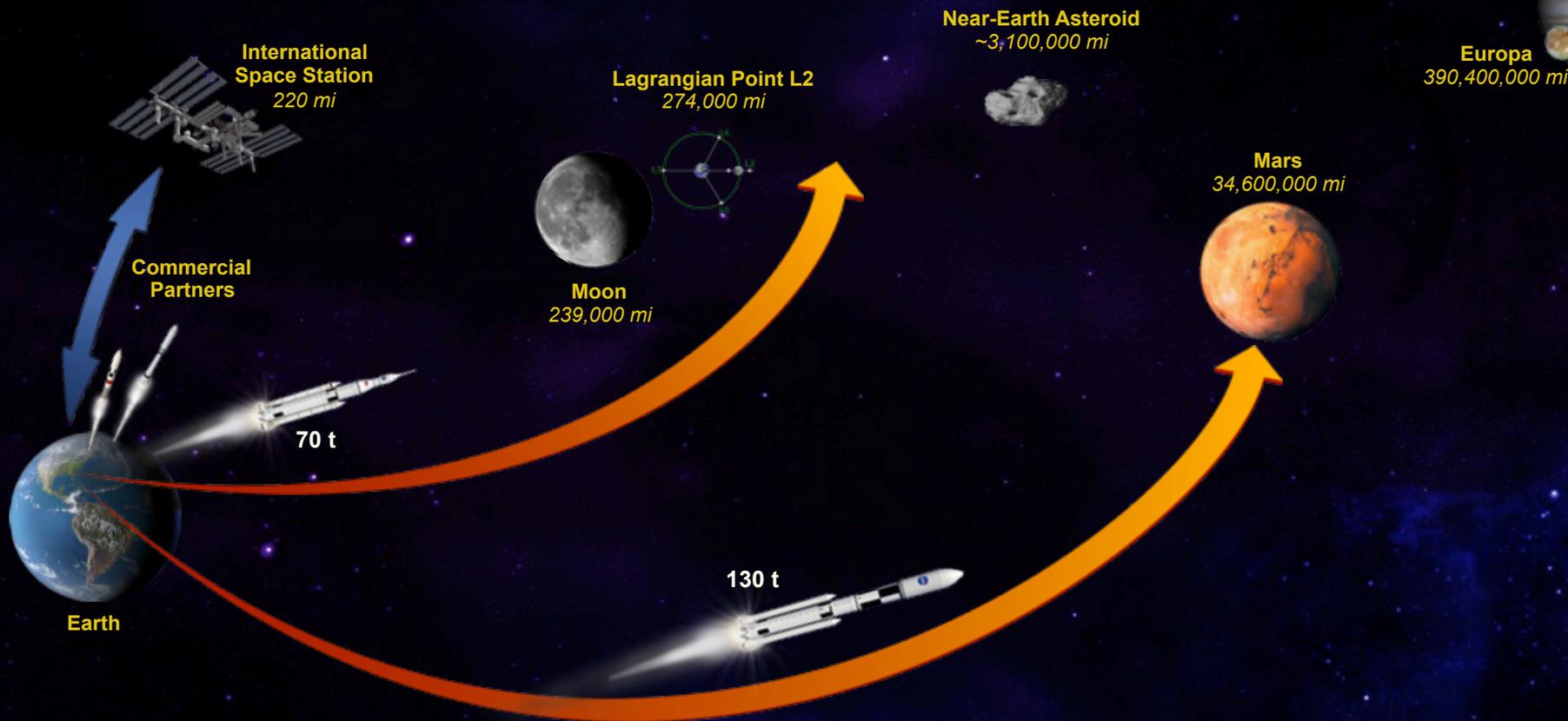
NASA 2011 Strategic Plan



The Next Great Ship



The Future of Exploration



*The Space Launch System [will] be the **backbone** of its manned spaceflight program for decades. It [will] be the most **powerful** rocket in NASA's history...and puts NASA on a more **sustainable** path to continue our tradition of **innovative** space exploration.*

President Obama's Accomplishments for NASA
May 22, 2012

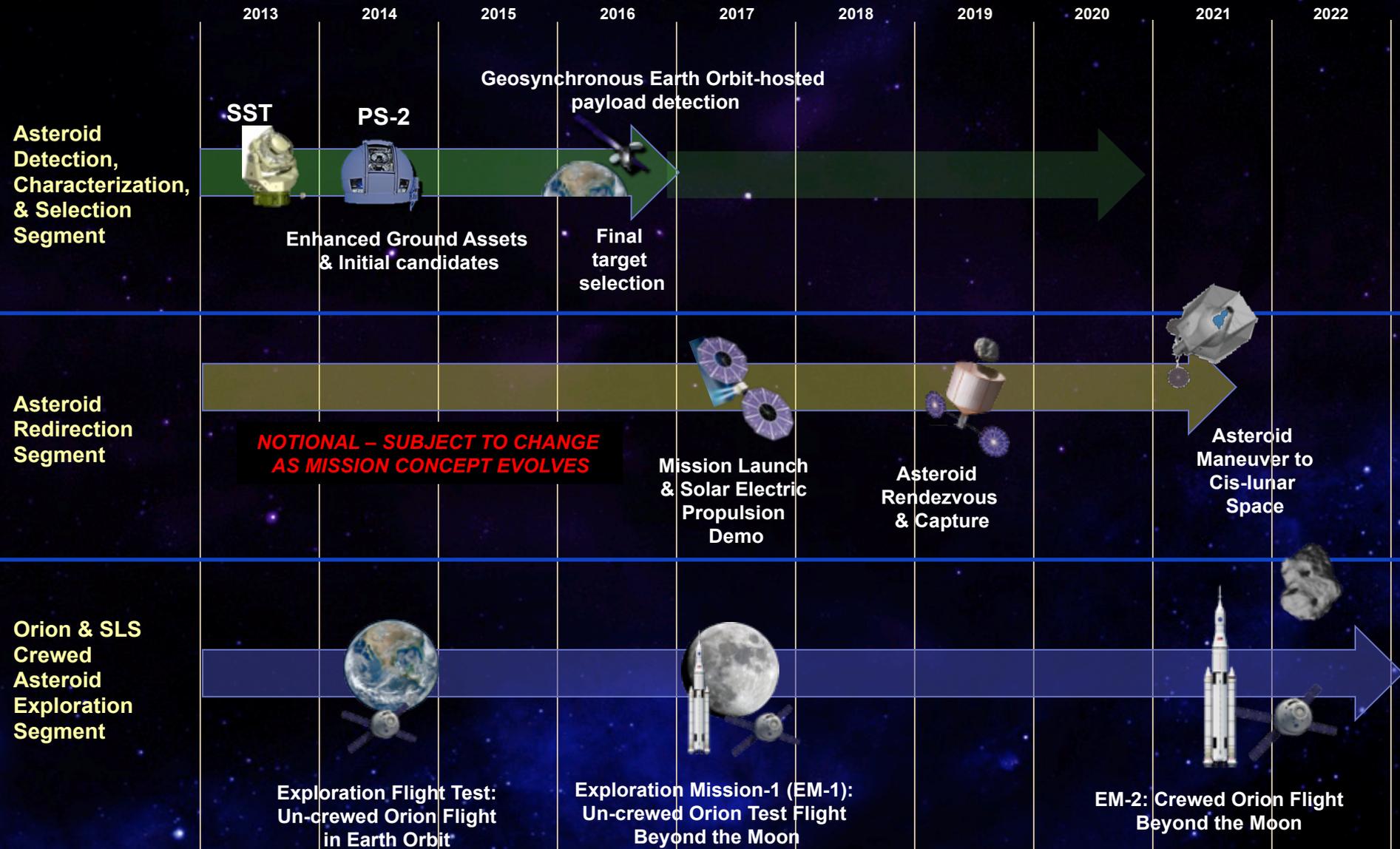
Exploration Systems Development



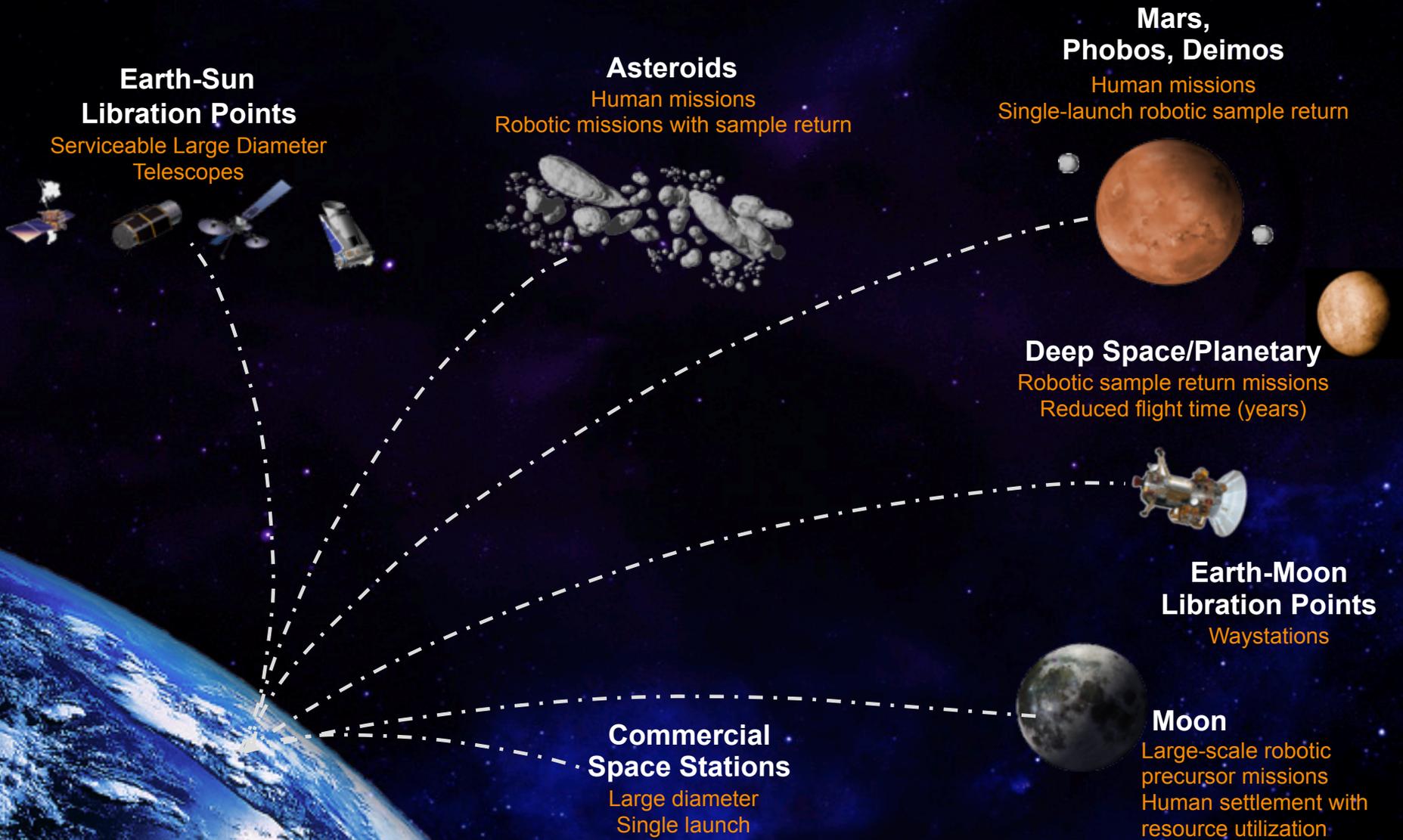
- ◆ Space Launch System
- ◆ Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle
- ◆ Ground Systems Development and Operations



SLS Launch Schedule



Unsurpassed Mission-Enabling Capability



Entirely New Missions Never Before Possible

Mars: Making the Ultimate Goal a Reality



**Mars Landing: Heading for the High Ground
Courtesy of Dan Durda**

SLS Driving Objectives



◆ Safe

- Human-rated to provide safe and reliable systems
- Protecting the public, NASA workforce, high-value equipment and property, and the environment from potential harm

◆ Affordable

- Maximum use of common elements and existing assets, infrastructure, and workforce
- Constrained budget environment
- Competitive opportunities for affordability on-ramps

◆ Sustainable

- Initial capability: 70 metric tons (t), 2017–2021
 - Serves as primary transportation for Orion and human exploration missions
- Evolved capability: 105 t and 130 t, post-2021
 - Offers large volume for science missions and payloads
 - Reduces trip times to get science results faster
 - Minimizes risk of radiation exposure and orbital debris impacts



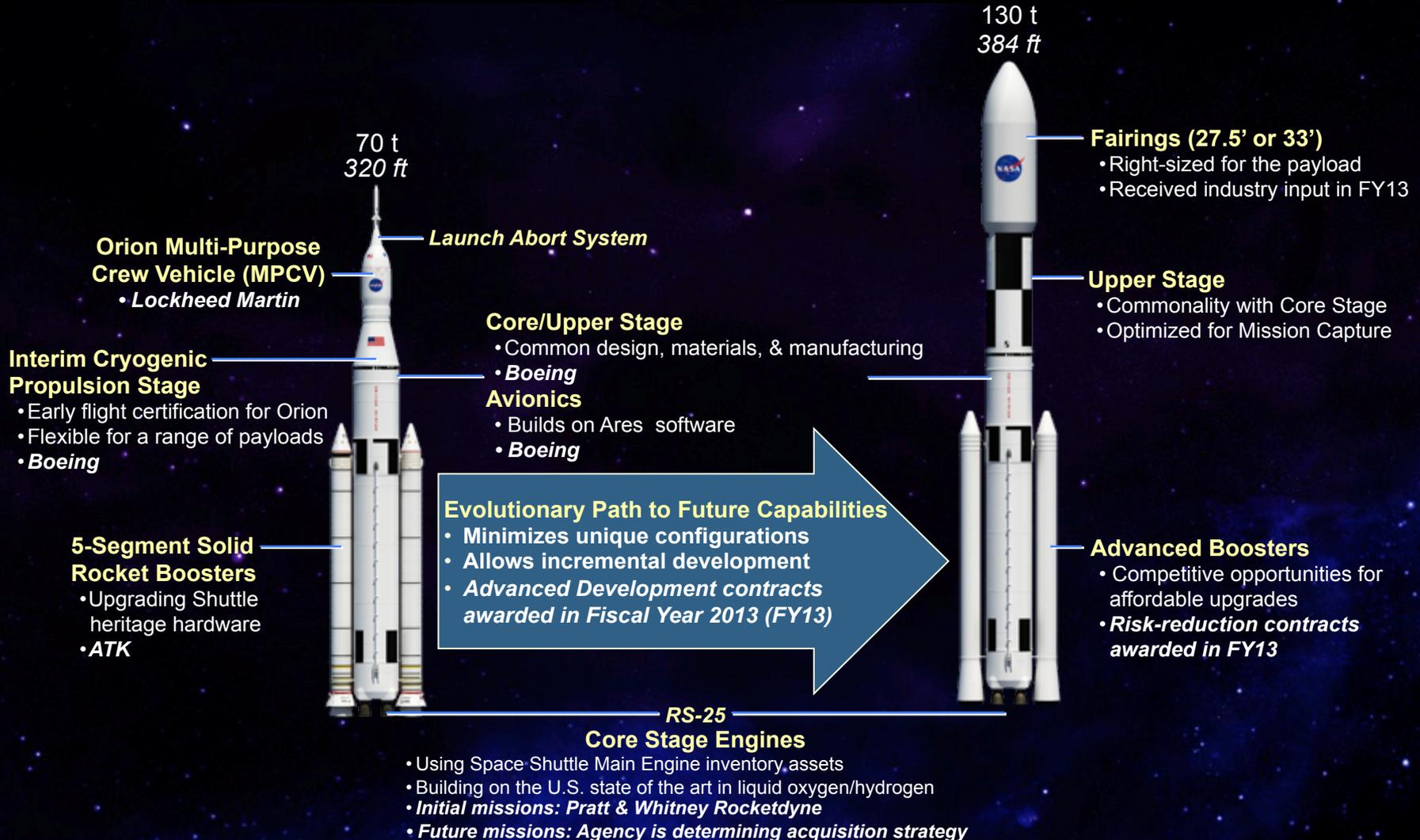
Platform for Missions Beyond Earth's Orbit

Building on the U.S. Infrastructure



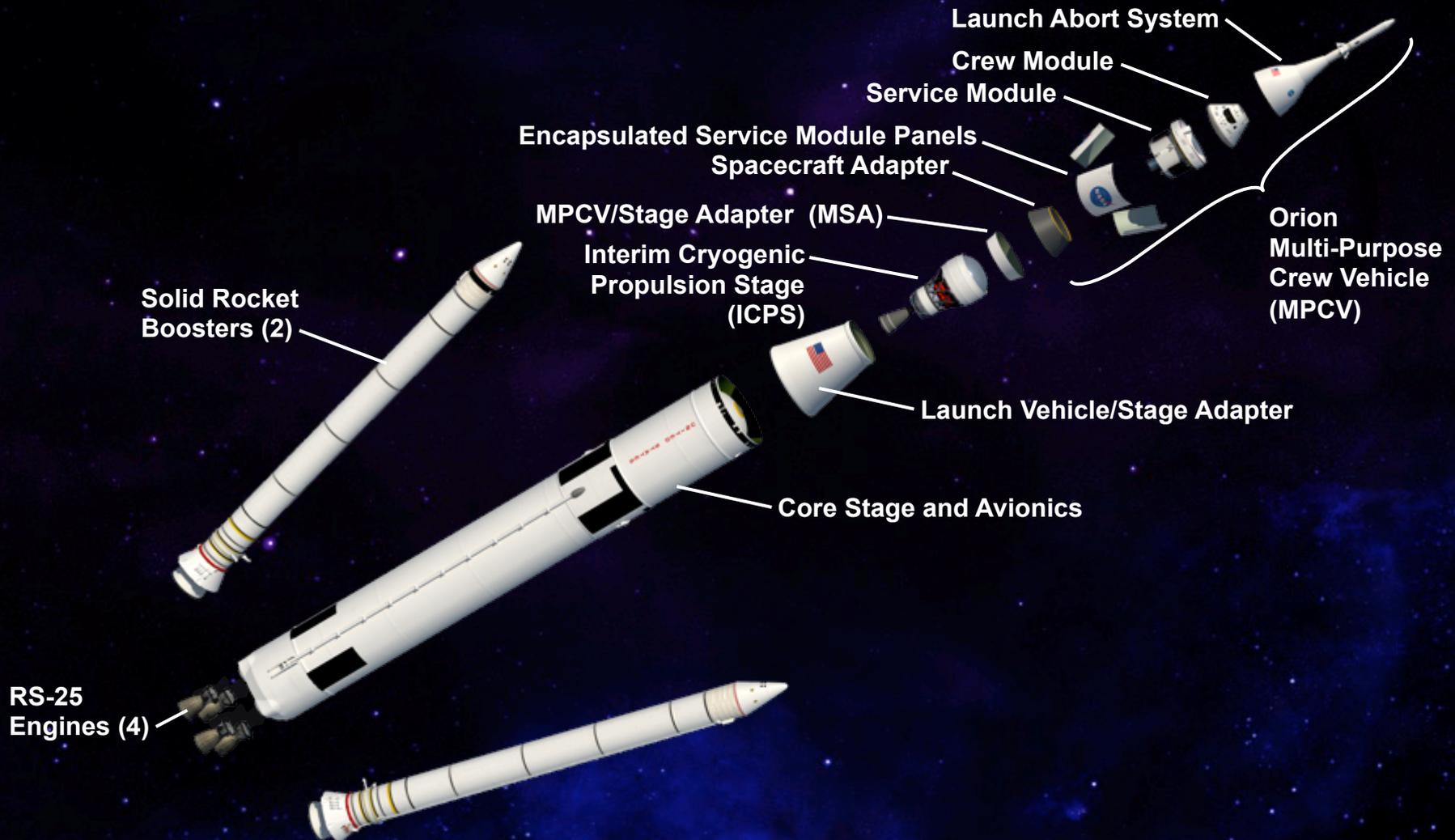
INITIAL CAPABILITY, 2017–21

EVOLVED CAPABILITY, Post-2021



Working with Industry Partners to Develop America's Heavy-Lift Rocket

SLS 70 metric ton Expanded View

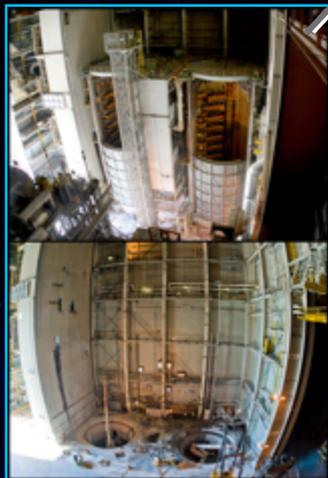


Initial Capability Stands on the Shoulders of Legacy Systems

Core Stage Progress

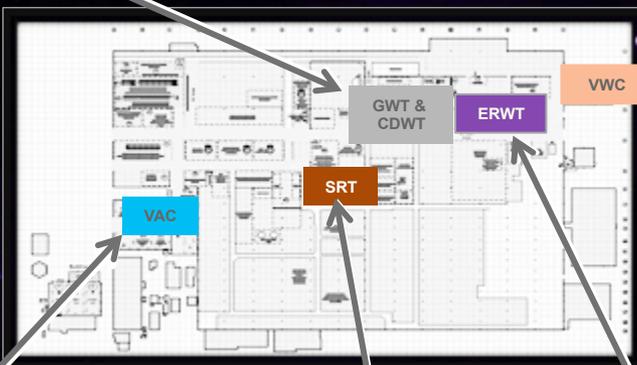


Circumferential Dome Weld Tool (CDWT)



Vertical Assembly Center (VAC)

Next Big Steps	
Tooling Availability	May 2013 - Enhanced Robotic Weld Tool (ERWT) June 2013 - Vertical Weld Center (VWC)



Manufacturing Layout
Michoud Assembly Facility
(New Orleans, LA)



Vertical Weld Center (VWC)



Segmented Ring Tool (SRT)



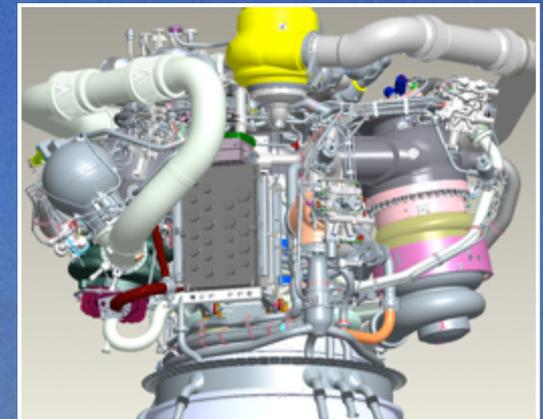
Enhanced Robotic Weld Tool (ERWT)



RS-25 Core Stage Engines In Stock



- ◆ Inventory at Stennis Space Center for first 4 SLS flights
- ◆ Utilizing proven, existing hardware supports SLS safety and affordability goals
- ◆ Preparations under way for RS-25 engine testing



Common Engine Controller
Derived from J-2X

Proven Performance for Human Missions

5-Segment Solid Rocket Booster Progress



Qualification Motor Testing Begins in 2013
QM Casting, July 2012



Development Motor Testing Completed
DM Test 3
September 8, 2011
ATK Promontory, Utah

Developing the World's Largest Solid Rocket Booster

Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle Stage Adapter (MSA) Progress



Production of MSA at Marshall Space Flight Center in early 2013, for Orion's Exploration Flight Test to Earth Orbit in 2014

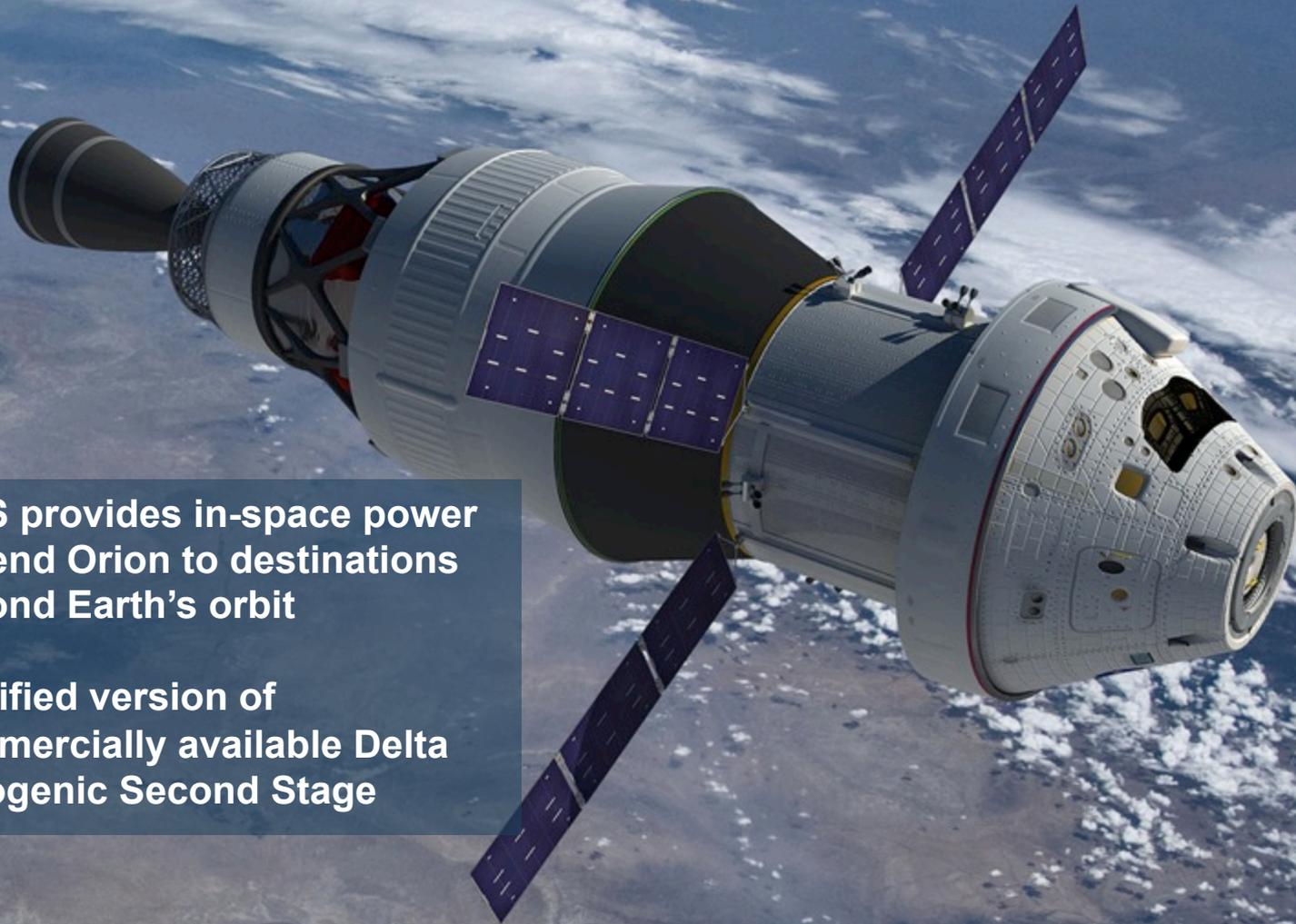


Delivering MSA rings to Marshall in Dec 2012

Assembling the MSA pathfinder hardware in 2012



Interim Cryogenic Propulsion Stage



- ◆ ICPS provides in-space power to send Orion to destinations beyond Earth's orbit
- ◆ Modified version of commercially available Delta Cryogenic Second Stage

Partnering with Industry for Cost-Effective Solutions

SLS 130 metric ton Expanded View



Evolving to Mars-Class Capabilities

J-2X Engine: In Testing



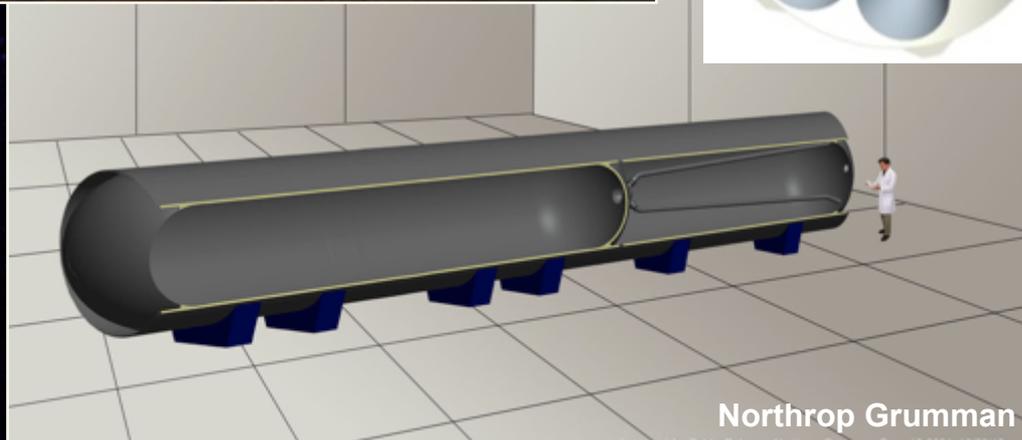
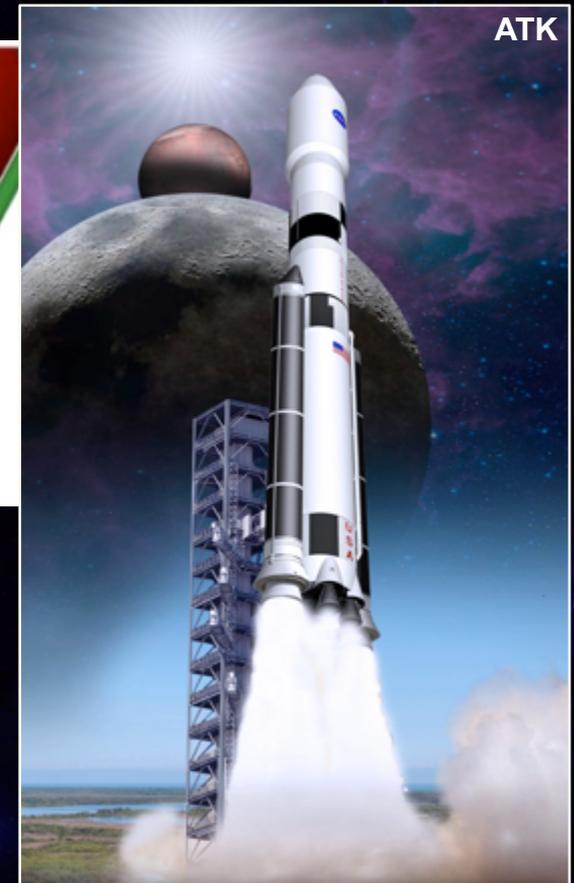
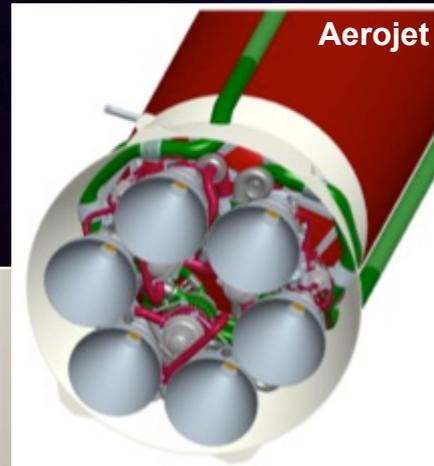
Technology Research & Development:

- ◆ Yielded Common Engine Controller for RS-25 Core Stage Engine
- ◆ Testing includes Selective Laser Melted engine part manufactured in days rather than weeks



Shortest Time to Full Power Level Ever Recorded

Advanced Research and Development

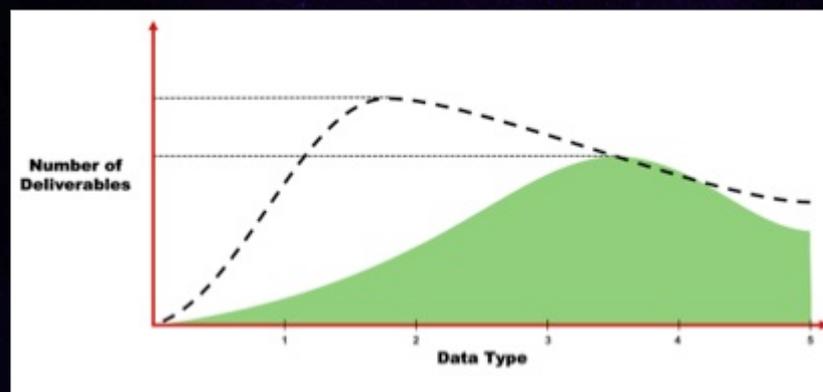
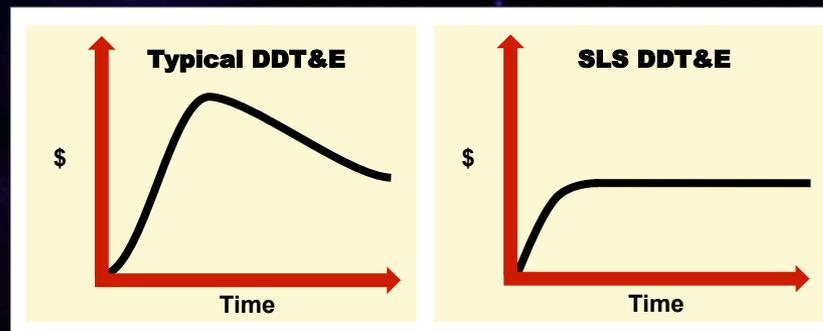


Enabling Affordable Performance Upgrades

Pursuing Affordability Solutions



- ◆ Lean, Integrated Teams with Accelerated Decision Making
- ◆ Robust Designs and Margins
- ◆ Risk-Informed Government Insight/Oversight Model
- ◆ Right-Sized Documentation and Standards
- ◆ Evolvable Development Approach
- ◆ Hardware Commonality



Focuses on the Data Content and Access to the Data

Sustainability through Life-Cycle Affordability

The Road to First Flight in 2017



NASA Life Cycle Phases	Approval for Formulation			Approval for Implementation		IMPLEMENTATION	
Program Life Cycle Phases	Pre-Phase A: Concept Studies	Phase A: Concept & Technology Development	Phase B: Preliminary Design & Technology Completion	Phase C: Final Design & Fabrication	Phase D: System Assembly, Int. & Test, Launch & Checkout	Phase E: Operations & Sustainment	Phase F: Closeout
Program Life Cycle Gates and Major Events	Key Decision Point A	KDP B	KDP C	KDP D	KDP E	KDP F	
				EFT-1 Launch	EM-1 Launch	EM-2 Launch	
Human Space Flight Project Reviews	MCR	SRR/SDR	PDR	CDR	SR	FRR	
	2011	2012	2013	2015	2016	2017	2021

FOCUSED TOWARD

[A] monumental effort ... has gone into this Program.... I don't think anyone would have thought in September [2011] that this Program might be this far so fast.

Leroy Cain, Chair
Standing Review Board
NASA Directorate Program Management Council
June 29, 2012

CDR: Critical Design Review	MCR: Mission Concept Review
EM: Exploration Mission	PDR: Preliminary Design Review
EFT: Exploration Flight Test	SIR: System Integration Review
FRR: Flight Readiness Review	SDR: System Definition Review
KDP: Key Decision Point	SRR: System Requirements Review

NASA's Space Launch System



On Course for First Flight in 2017

Engines

Tested selective laser melted part on J-2X at Stennis Space Center (March 2013)



Boosters

Conducted Thrust Vector Flight Control Test at ATK in Promontory, UT (Jan 2013)



Core Stage

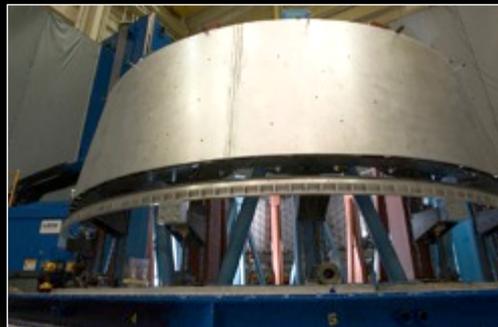
Produced Core Stage test panel at AMRO Fabricating Corp. in South El Monte, CA (Dec 2012)



Preparing segmented ring tool for Core Stage construction at the Michoud Assembly Facility in New Orleans

Spacecraft & Payload Integration

Produced Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle Stage Adapter for 2014 Exploration Flight Test at the Marshall Space Flight Center (Feb 2013)



Advanced Development

Conducted F-1 engine hot-fire testing at Marshall (Jan 2013)



Systems Engineering & Integration

Tested buffet model in Langley Research Center's Transonic Dynamics Wind Tunnel (Nov 2012)



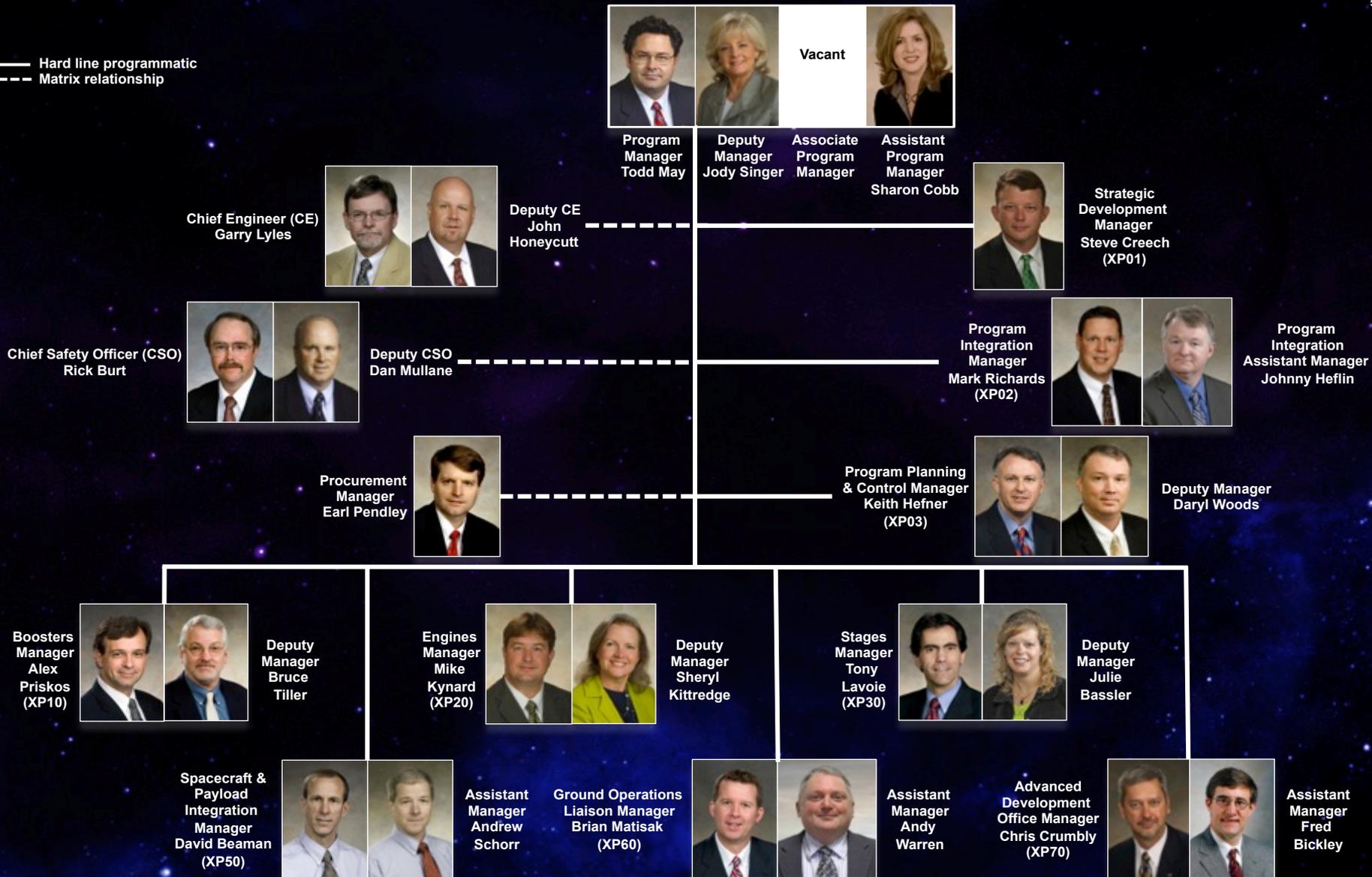
SAFE, AFFORDABLE, SUSTAINABLE

SLS Program Organization at MSFC



5/05/13

— Hard line programmatic
 - - - Matrix relationship



SLS Partnerships Nationwide



- ◆ Engaging the U.S. Aerospace Industry
- ◆ Strengthening Sectors such as Manufacturing
- ◆ Advancing Technology and Innovation

208 Subcontracts in 28 States

Exploring Space for America's Future



Inspiration



Scientific Knowledge



National Security



**New
National
Capability**

**Technology
Development**



**Economic
Prosperity**



Global Partnerships



Summary



- ◆ Powerful, versatile, and capable vehicle for entirely new missions to deep space
- ◆ Vital to NASA's exploration strategy and the Nation's space agenda
- ◆ Safe, affordable, and sustainable
- ◆ Engaging the U.S. aerospace workforce and infrastructure
- ◆ Competitive opportunities for innovations that affordably upgrade performance
- ◆ Successfully meeting milestones in preparation for Preliminary Design Review in 2013
- ◆ On course for first flight in 2017



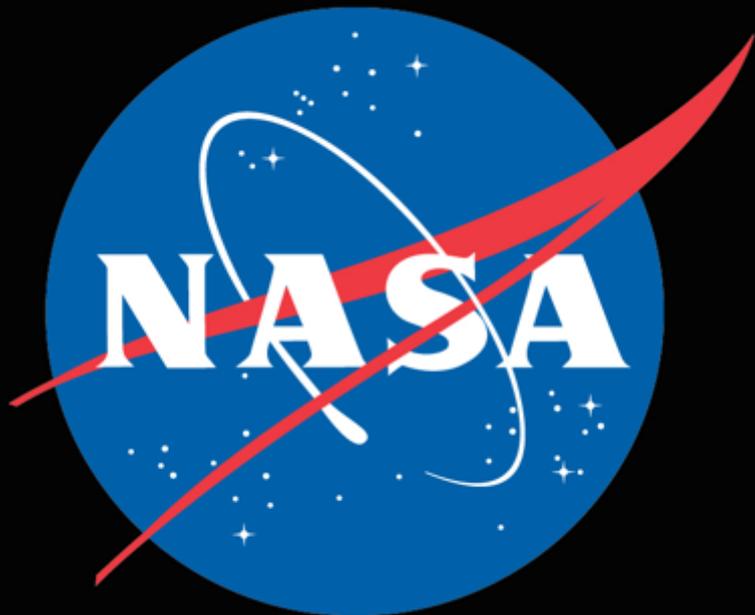
A National Infrastructure Asset



For Beyond-Earth Orbit Exploration

2017





*Somewhere, something
incredible is waiting to
be known.*

— Carl Sagan

For More Information

www.nasa.gov/sls

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