# Space Propulsion Systems

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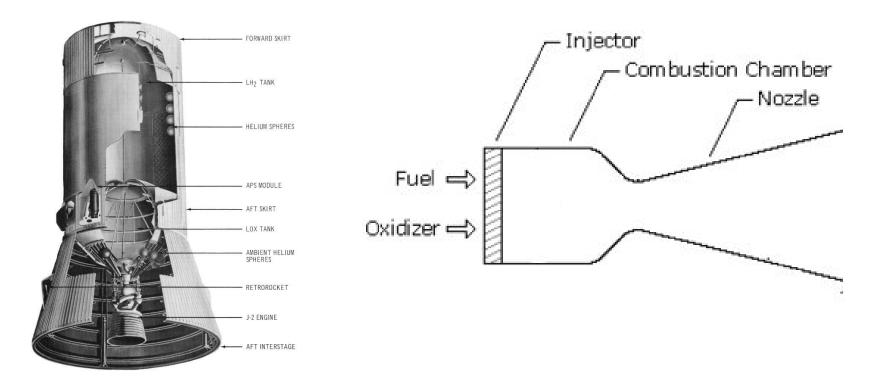
#### **Overview:**

**Chemical rockets** Ion thrusters Solar sail Photonic EM drive

#### **Overview:**

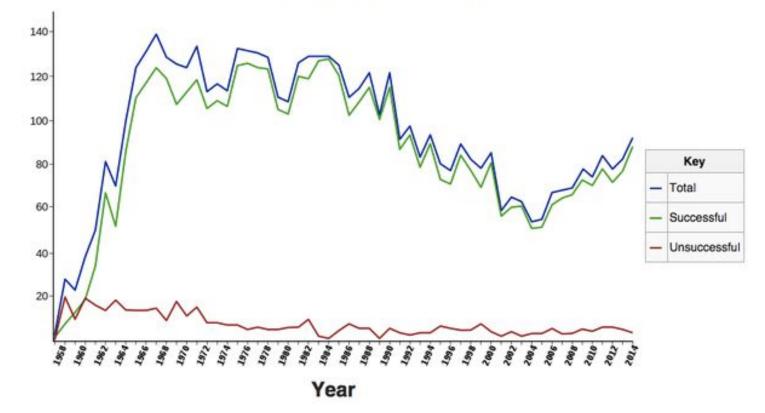
- a) How it works
- b) History
- c) Feasibility for Mars travel
- d) Time until operational

#### How it works



History



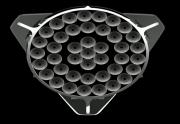


#### Feasibility for Mars travel



Length	49.5 m					
Max Diameter	17 m					
Raptor Engines	3 Sea-Level - 361s Isp					
	6 Vacuum - 382s Isp					
Vacuum Thrust	31 MN					
Propellant Mass	Ship: 1,950 t					
	Tanker: 2,500 t					
Dry Mass	Ship: 150 t					
	Tanker: 90 t					
Cargo/Prop to LEO	Ship: 300 t					
	Tanker: 380 t					
Cargo to Mars	450 t (with transfer on orb					

Long term goal of 100+ passengers/ship

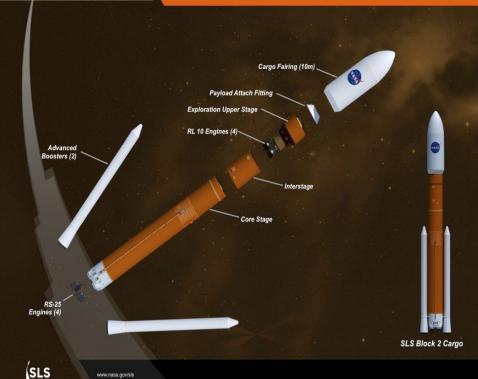


#### Engine configuration Outer ring: 21 Inner ring: 14

Center cluster: 7

Outer engines fixed in place Only center cluster gimbals

#### SLS Block 2 (130-Metric-Ton) Cargo Expanded View



Time until operational

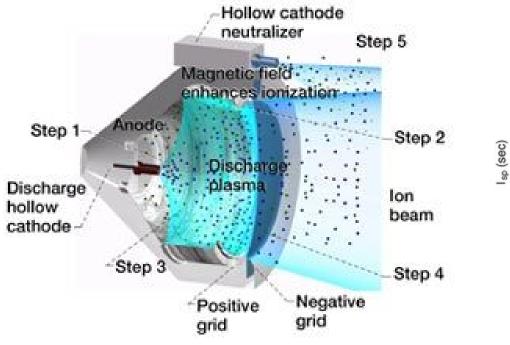
SpaceX: Raptor is currently being tested



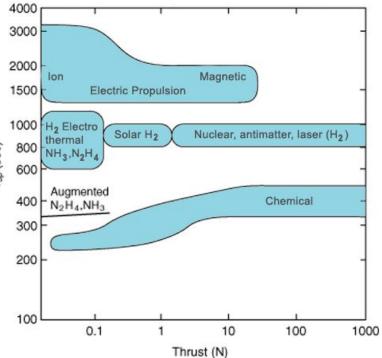
SLS: Engines are recycled OMS Solid state boosters



#### How it works



Range of Thrust and Ispfor Different Propulsion Systems



History

100 geosynchronous Earth orbit communication satellites

Dawn Spacecraft

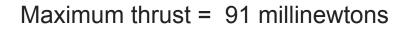








Feasibility for Mars travel





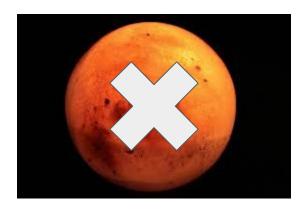
A 10- to 20-megawatt class VASIMR engine could propel human missions to Mars in as little as 39 days

But - 200 kilowatt now

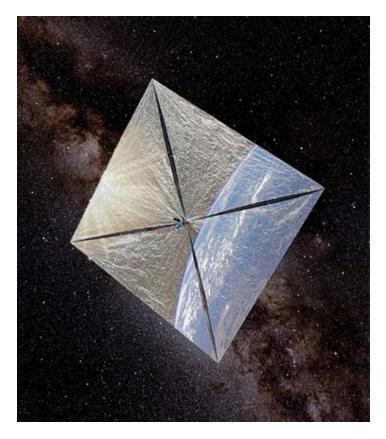
Time until operational

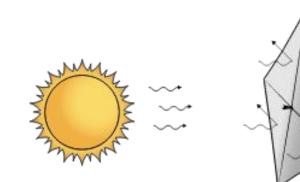
Regular - Operational

VASIMR - Unknown



#### Solar Sail How it works





Photons have energy and momentum

The photons reflect of the sail, transferring momentum

#### Solar Sail

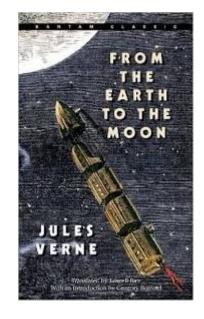
History

Jules Verne - 1865 book "From the Earth to the Moon

Numerous ground deployments 1993-2010s

First successful demonstration - 2010 Japan's Ikaros probe deployed its 46-foot-wide sail

NASA launched NanoSail-D in 2011 for 240 day mission





#### Solar Sail

Feasibility of Mars travel

#### Minimum: 1.5 years each way to Mars 800m x 800m produces 5N @ earth

Better idea: going closer to the sun (L1)

Sail Size m	Mercury Rendezvous days tons		Venus Rendezvous days tons		Mars Rendezvous days tons		Mars Aerobrake days tons	
800 o = 5 g/m² w/o cargo	600 900 1200	9 19 28	200 270	1 5	400 500 700	2 5 9	131 200 338	2 5 10
2000 o = 3 g/m <sup>z</sup> w/o cargo	600 900 1200	66 124 184	200 270	17 36	400 500 700	23 40 66	131 200 338	20 40 70

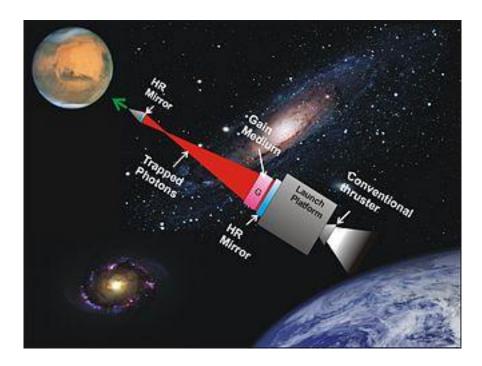
#### Solar Sail

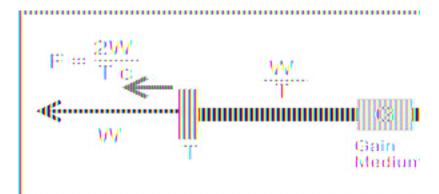
Time until operational

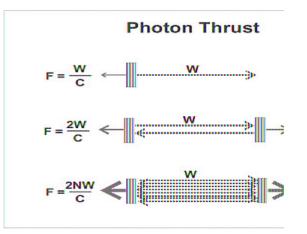
They are, but deployment is unreliable

No plans for use in Mars travel

#### Photonic How it works







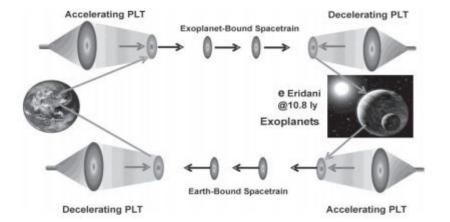
### Photonic

History

December 2006 - photon thrust of 35 micronewtons by putting the laser-energizing medium between two mirrors as in typical lasers.

In August 2015 - photon thrust of 3.5 millinewtons. In addition, a small 1U CubeSat satellite was propelled and stopped in simulated zero-gravity.

Proposed - The Photonic Railway

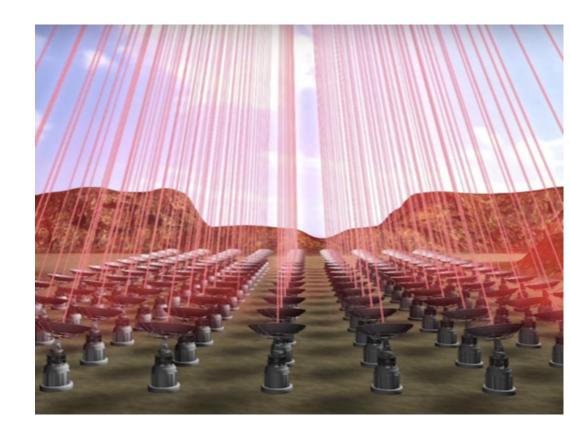


### Photonic

Feasibility for Mars travel

Very feasible: 3 days for rover 30 days for humans

Breakthrough Starshot project

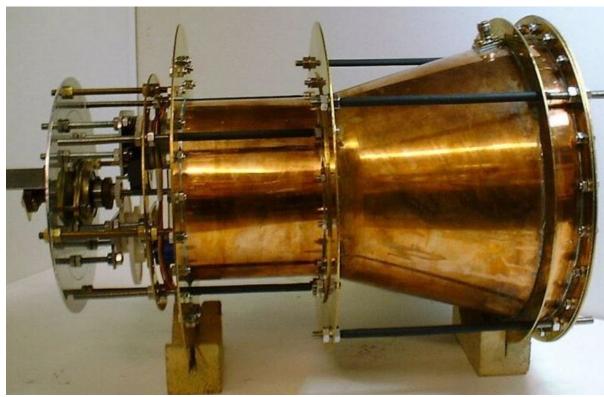


#### Photonic

Time until operational

40 - 50 years for mars travel

50 - 100 years for "spacetrain"



Nonlocal hidden-variable theory, or pilot-wave theory

Waves are both reflected and not reflected at the same? Thick and thin mirrors.

2001 - Roger Shawyer presents idea

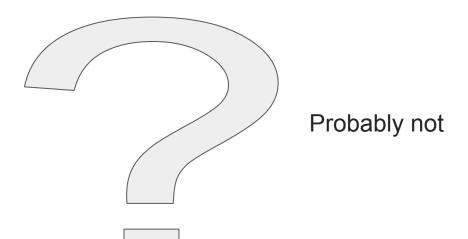
2007 - UK grants SPR an export licence to Boeing in the US

2008 - Juan Yang at Xi'an's Northwestern Polytechnical University (NWPU) initially re thrust

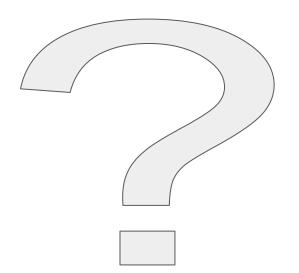
2016 - Juan retracts her claims in 2016 after a measurement error was identified and improved setup measured no significant thrust.

2017 - EaglesWorks finishes experiment and publishes in peer reviewed journal

#### Feasibility for Mars travel



#### Time until operational



#### **Overview:**

Chemical rockets  $\dot{\mathbf{x}}$ Ion thrusters  $\Rightarrow$ Solar sail Photonic EM drive