

Continued Presentation Space Solar Power Developments at Boeing

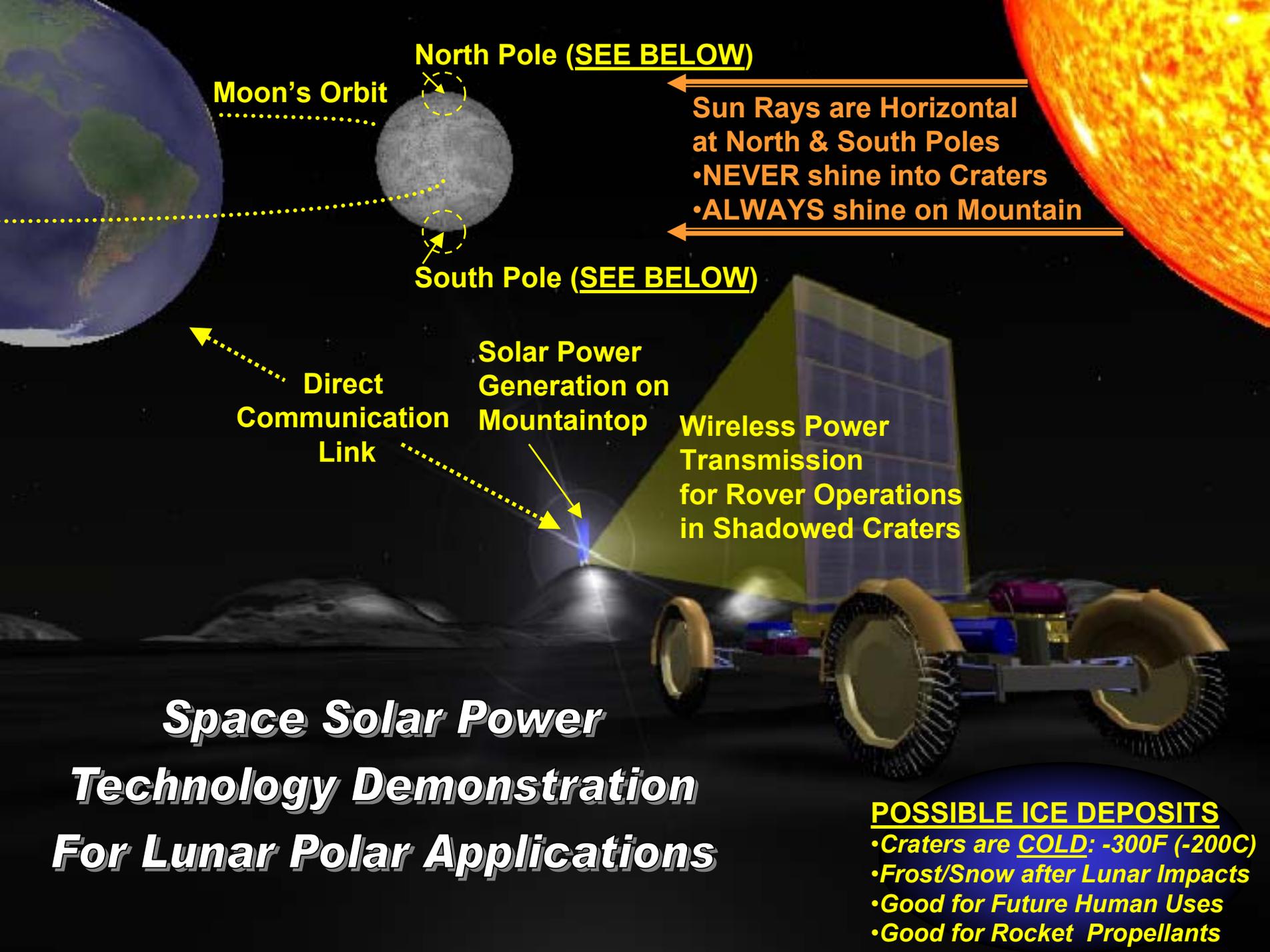
**Mark Henley
The Boeing Company**

**SCTM Technical Interchange Meeting
Cleveland, Ohio**

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MSC-1B: 10 kWe Lunar Polar SSPS

- Technology for Laser-Photo-Voltaic Wireless Power Transmission (Laser-PV WPT) is being developed for lunar polar applications by Boeing and NASA Marshall Space Flight Center
- A lunar polar mission could demonstrate and validate Laser-PV WPT and other SSP technologies, while enabling access to cold, permanently shadowed craters that are believed to contain ice
 - Craters may hold frozen water and other volatiles deposited over billions of years, recording prior impact events on the moon (and Earth)
 - A photo-voltaic-powered rover could use sunlight, when available, and laser light, when required, to explore a wide range of lunar polar terrain.
- The National Research Council recently found that a mission to the moon's South Pole-Aitkin Basin has high priority for Space Science
 - Opportunities for collaboration are TBD



North Pole (SEE BELOW)

Moon's Orbit

**Sun Rays are Horizontal
at North & South Poles**
•NEVER shine into Craters
•ALWAYS shine on Mountain

South Pole (SEE BELOW)

**Direct
Communication
Link**

**Solar Power
Generation on
Mountaintop**

**Wireless Power
Transmission
for Rover Operations
in Shadowed Craters**

Space Solar Power Technology Demonstration For Lunar Polar Applications

POSSIBLE ICE DEPOSITS

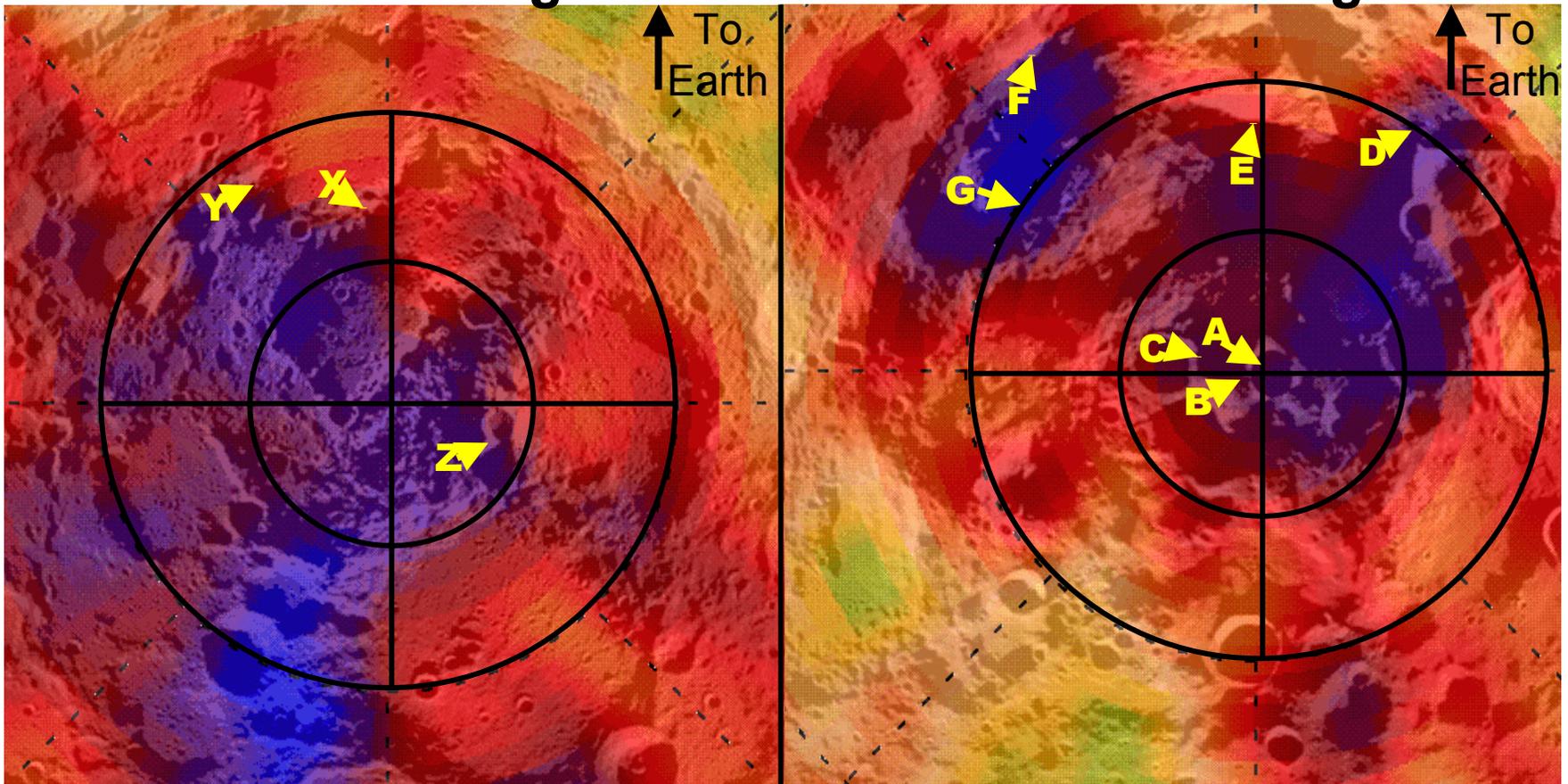
- Craters are COLD: -300F (-200C)
- Frost/Snow after Lunar Impacts
- Good for Future Human Uses
- Good for Rocket Propellants

Neutron Spectrometer Data from Lunar Prospector Spacecraft

- **BLUE** indicates highest Hydrogen concentration
- **YELLOW** indicates candidate Laser-PV WPT sites

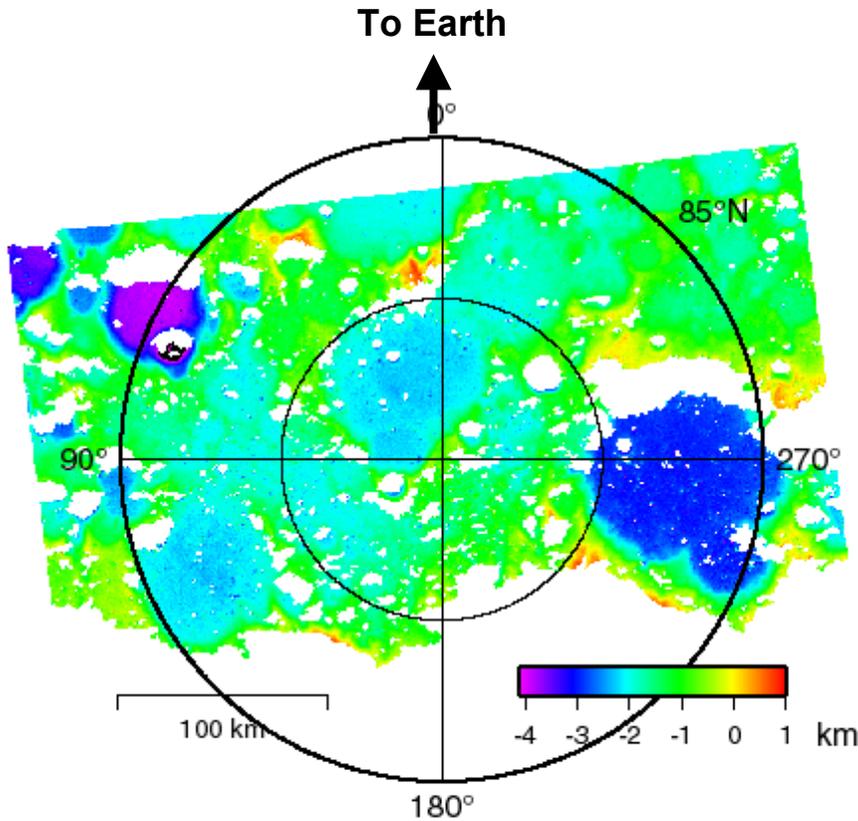
North Pole > 85 degrees

South Pole > 85 degrees

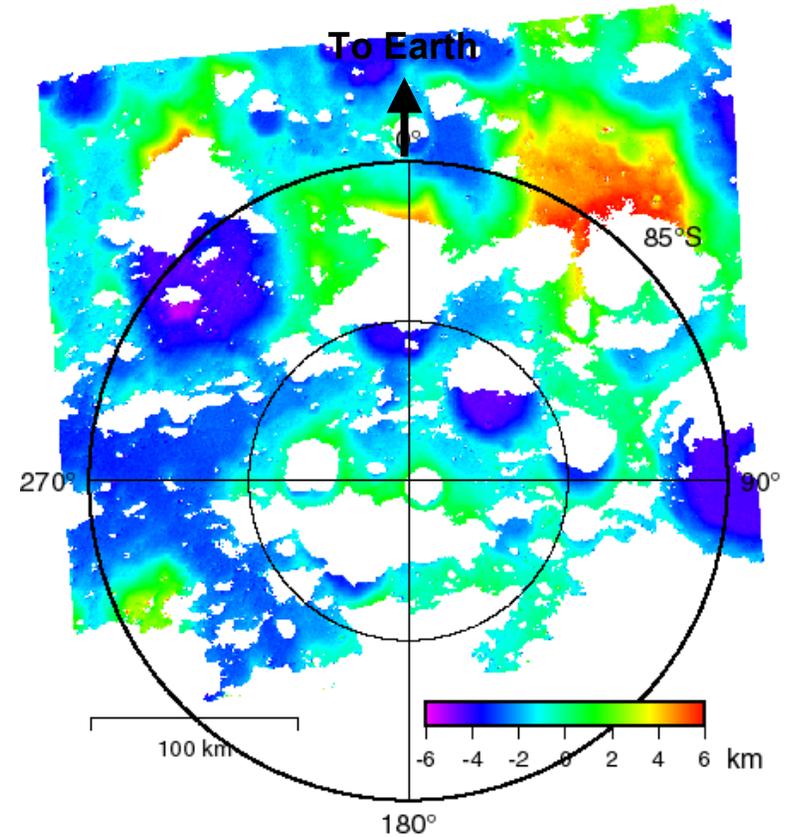


Radar-Derived Topography of the Moon's North and South Poles

- **Note Difference in Vertical Scale!!!**



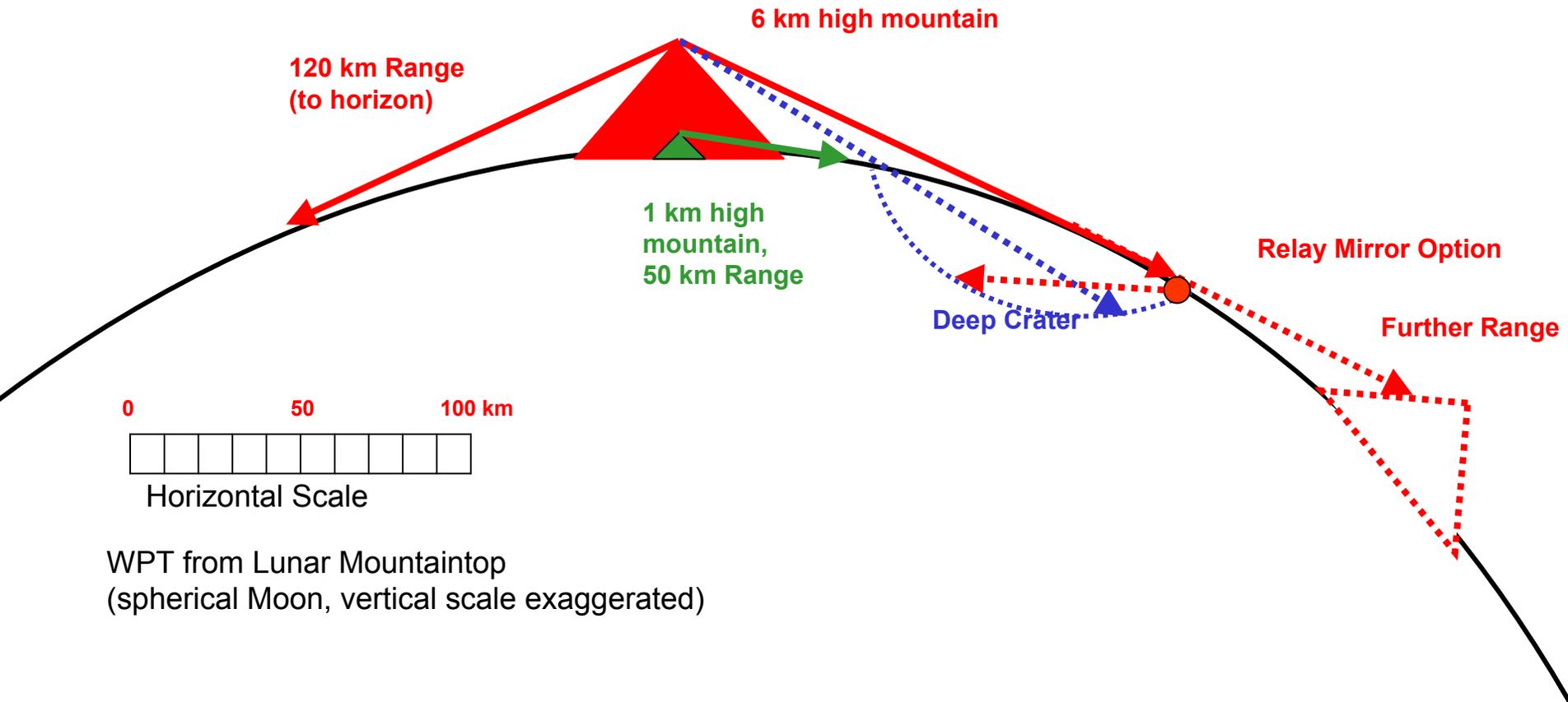
North Pole > 85 degrees



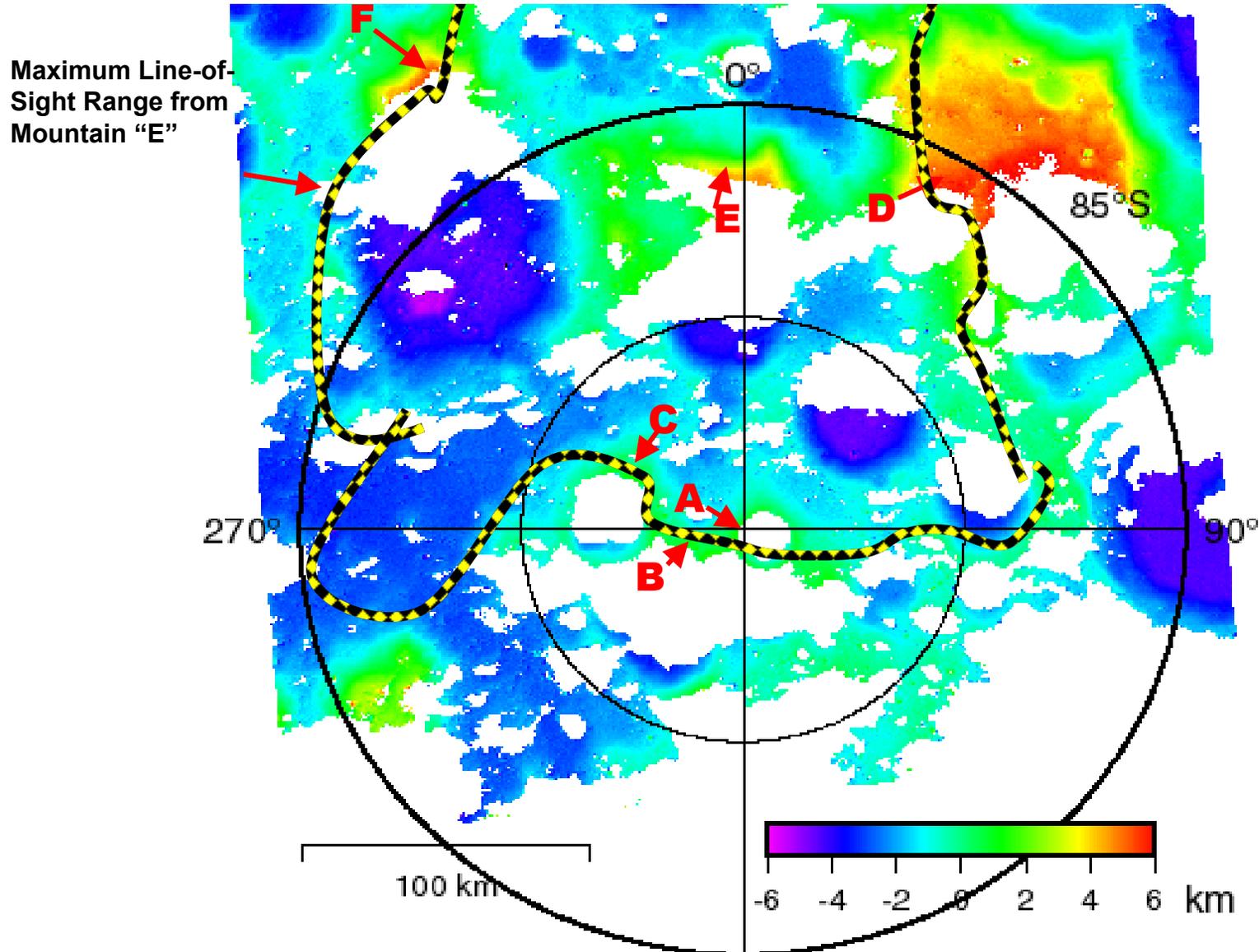
South Pole > 85 degrees

Laser Range Depends on Topography

Transmitter on lunar mountain could beam power > 100 km



Laser Range from Example Mountain-Top (Direct Line-of-Sight from Point E)



Apollo Lunar Roving Vehicle (LRV): Candidate for Lunar Laser-PV WPT Mission

Key Features:

- Flight-proven on the Moon
- 2 flight-qualified units still exist
- Long Distance Roving Capability
- Large Platform for WPT Receiver

LRV Modifications for MSC-2 Use

- Add Large Photo-Voltaic Panel
- Revise Batteries (rechargeable)
- Revise Deployment System
- Revise Data / Comm. Interfaces
- Delete Crew Interfaces (optional)
- Add Teleoperation Capability
- Extend Range of Ops (TBD x 100 km)
- Requalify for Low T Ops (~100 Kelvin)
- Add Scientific Payload Interfaces

