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SPACE TRANSFER  
VEHICLE CONCEPTS AND  
REQUIREMENTS  
NAS8-37856

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VEHICLE CONCEPTS AND REQUIREMENTS.  
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## **FOREWORD**

This report, prepared by Martin Marietta Corporation, is submitted to George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Marshall Space Flight Center (MSFC), Alabama, in response to the DR-5 requirements of contract NAS8-37856, Space Transfer Vehicle Concept and Requirements. It is the DR-5 identified in Data Procurement Document No. 709.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **90-DAY STUDY CONCEPT DEFINITION**

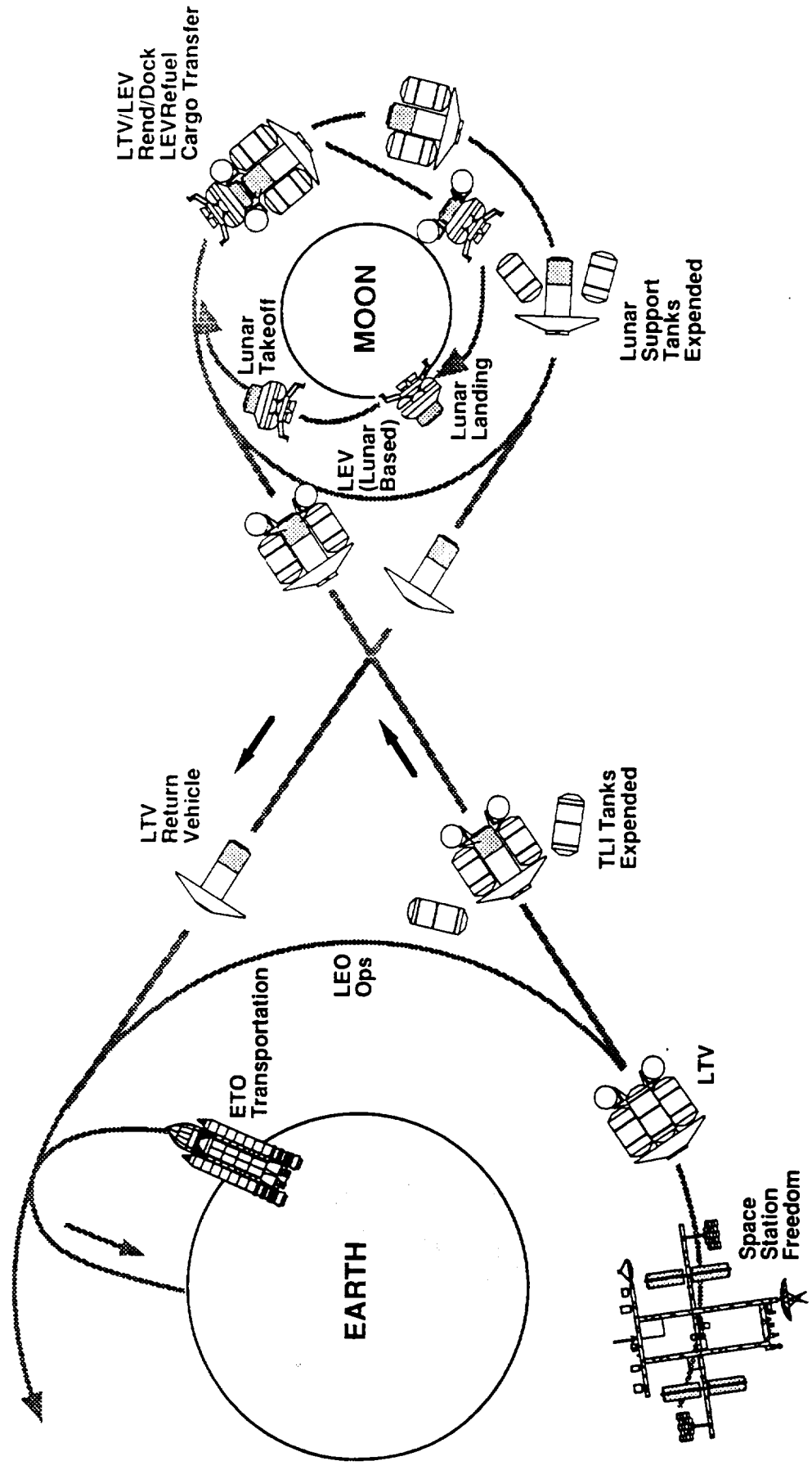
This appendix describes the work that was performed to define the Lunar transfer vehicle and Lunar excursion vehicle which were part of the "Report of the 90-Day Study on Human Exploration of the Moon and Mars." A detailed concept definition of both vehicles including overall dimensions, mass properties, subsystem definition, and operational flight sequences is contained herein. These data were presented at Interim Review #1 in December 1989.

#### **1.0 MISSION SCENARIO**

The steady-state Lunar mission scenario for the 90-day study is depicted in Figure 1.0-1. In this scenario, two separate vehicles, a Lunar transfer vehicle (LTV) and a Lunar excursion vehicle (LEV) are utilized to deliver cargo and crew to the Lunar surface. In the steady-state scenario shown, propellant is delivered to Space Station Freedom using the Earth to Orbit (ETO) Transportation System. After undergoing any required refurbishment and attachment of propellant tanks delivered from Earth, the LTV leaves Space Station Freedom with crew and/or cargo. The translunar injection (TLI) tanks are expended after the TLI burn. The LTV then performs a Lunar orbit insertion (LOI) burn. Once the LTV is in low Lunar orbit (LLO), the LEV ascends from the Lunar surface for rendezvous and docking with the LTV. After completing the docking maneuver, crew and/or cargo along with propellant is transferred to the LEV from the LTV. Once the LEV is fueled and has its crew and cargo, the vehicles separate and the LEV prepares for descent to the Lunar surface. The LTV propellant tanks for supplying fuel to the LEV are then expended and the LTV prepares for return to Space Station Freedom. The LTV engines are retracted, doors in the aerobrake are closed, and the LTV performs a transearth injection (TEI) burn. After the aeropass maneuver, the LTV performs a rendezvous maneuver with Space Station Freedom. The LEV remains on the Lunar surface until the LTV returns months later.

#### **2.0 LTV/LEV CONCEPT DEFINITION**

# Figure 1.0-1 Lunar Mission Scenario - Steady State



The LTV/LEV stacked configuration as shown in Figure 2.0-1 is approximately 23 m in total length. The configuration consists of the LTV and the LEV along with their respective crew cabs and cargo. The LTV is a stage and a half concept with 4 expendable drop tanks. There are two separate crew cabs, one on the LTV and one on the LEV. Cargo along with propellant must be transferred from the LTV to the LEV.

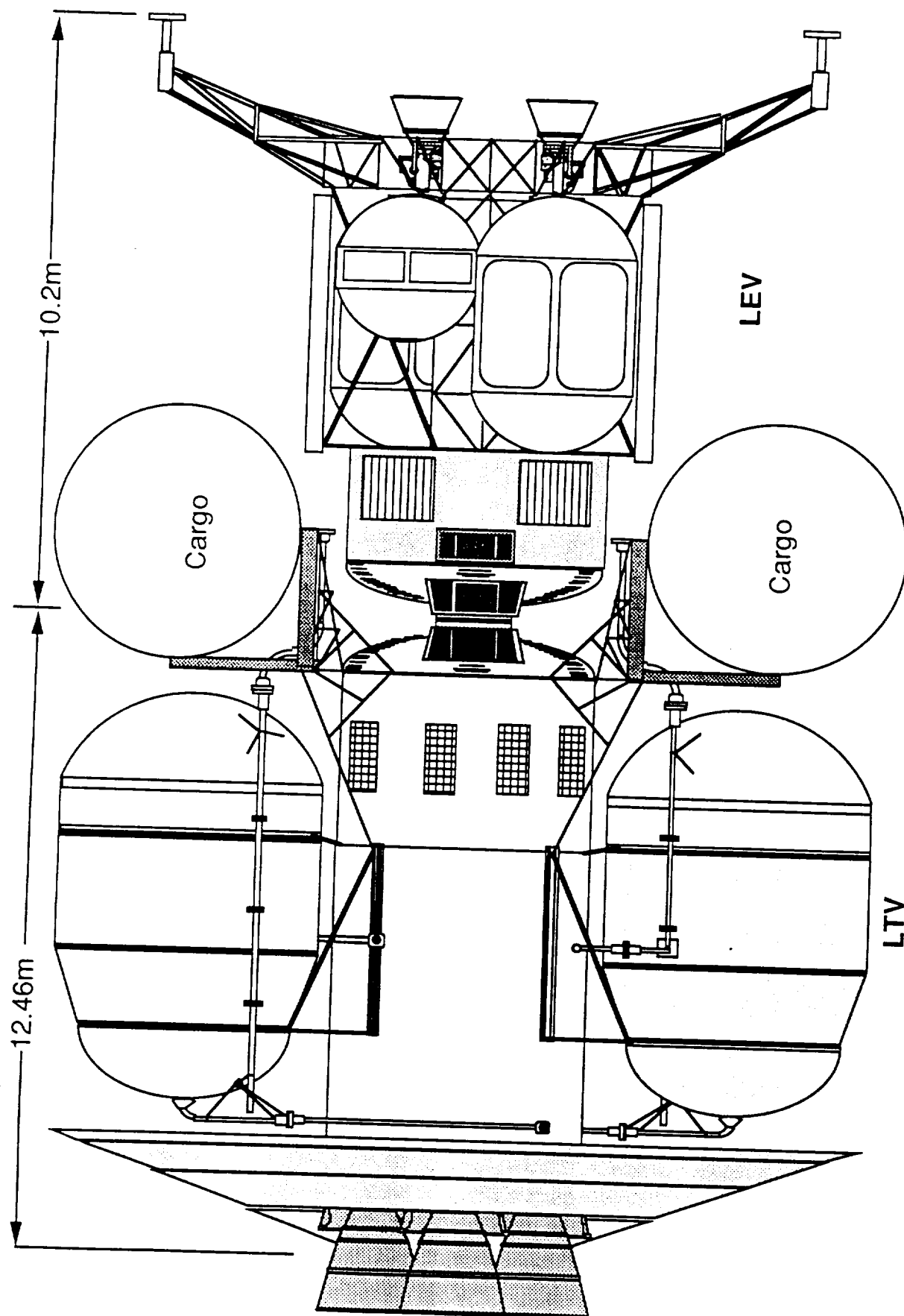
## 2.1 LTV CONFIGURATION

The basic LTV configuration shown in Figure 2.1-1 consists of a rigid 13.7 m aerobrake and a core vehicle that consists of a propulsion module and a lunar transit crew cab. Drop tank attach structure and feedlines are mounted to the core vehicle.

The aerobrake as shown in Figure 2.1-2 is a 13.7 m (45 ft) diameter rigid structure composed of composite materials and covered with advanced Shuttle-type thermal protection system tiles. A 7.6 m (25 ft) preassembled core with the engine nozzle doors, mechanisms, and tiles installed is delivered to orbit attached to the LTV. The outside periphery of the aerobrake (eight equal segments) is assembled at Space Station Freedom. The aerodynamic pressure environment, TPS (FRCI-12) thicknesses, and weight summary for the aerobrake are shown. The TPS for the aerobrake is tailored into four bands corresponding to the pressure and aeroheating regions. Total dry weight for the aerobrake is slightly over 2 t.

The core vehicle illustrated in Figure 2.1-3 is an integrated structure which includes the propulsion module, the transit crew cab, and the aerobrake attachment structure. The core is an integrated structure to reduce on orbit assembly times and structural weight. The basic core structure consists of a composite shell of graphite/epoxy with eight (8) longerons designed to transfer and distribute engine thrust loads and TLI and LLO tank loads. The longerons are equally spaced at 45° around the core. The engines are mounted on a set of crossbeams which intersect the shell (and longerons) at 0, 90, 180, and 270°. Auxiliary support/stabilizing beams run from each side of the engine mount beams to the other 45° spaced longerons. The aerobrake support is a trussed structure. The crew cab is built into the basic core unit but can be removed and replaced with a skirt of equal structural support. Ring frames are spaced at major interface locations to support drop tank and cargo attachment, with intermediate stiffening rings spaced as required to maintain structural rigidity along the core shell.

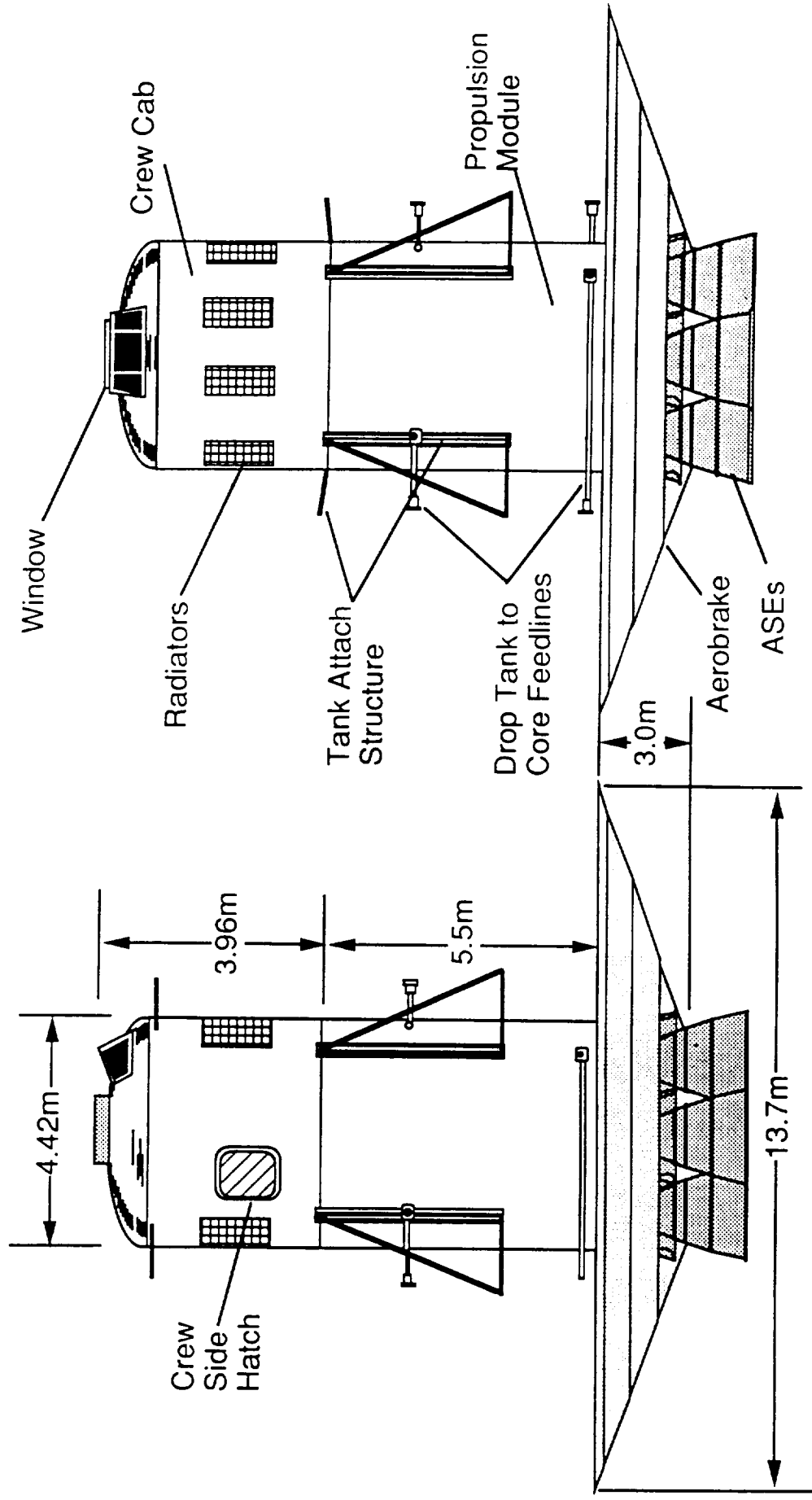
**Figure 2.0-1 LTV/LEV Configuration**



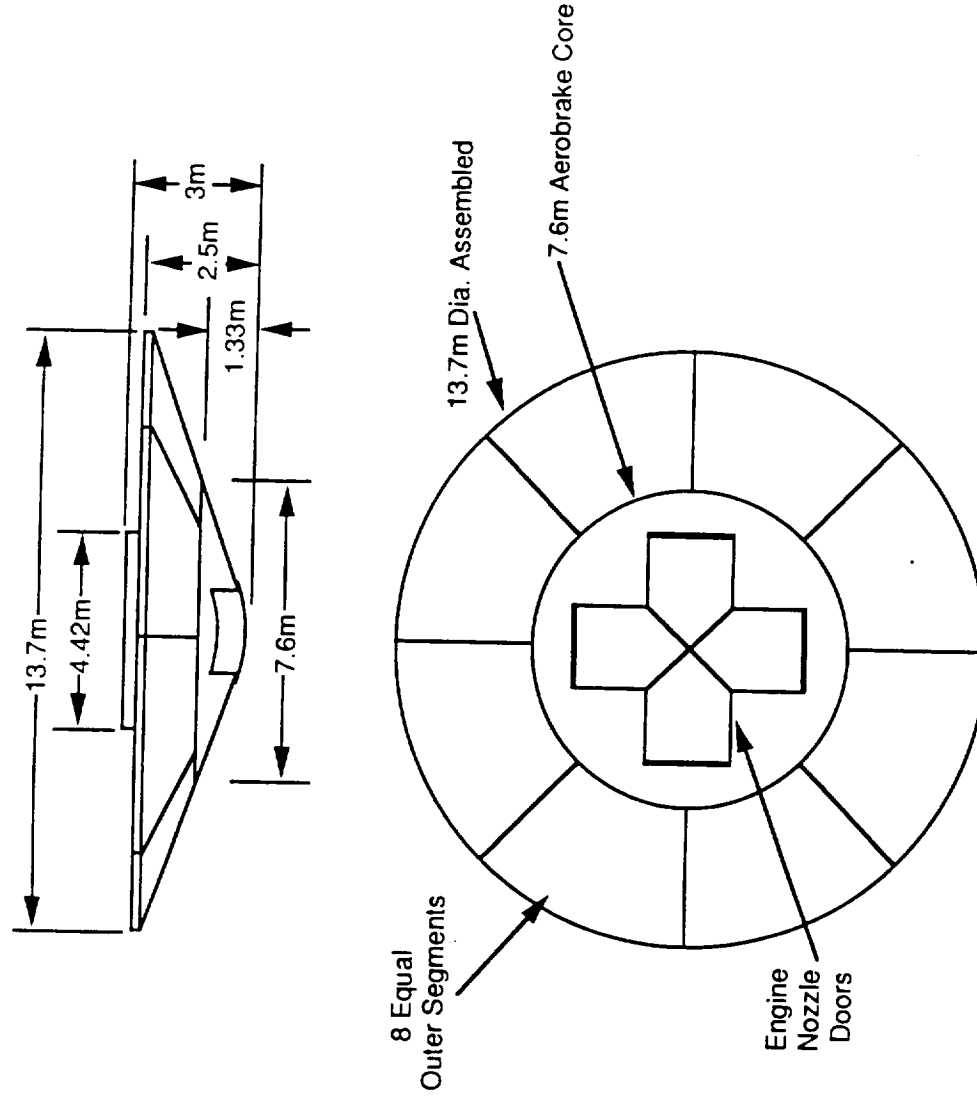
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# Figure 2.1-1 LTV Core Configuration



# Figure 2.1-2 Aerobrake Overview



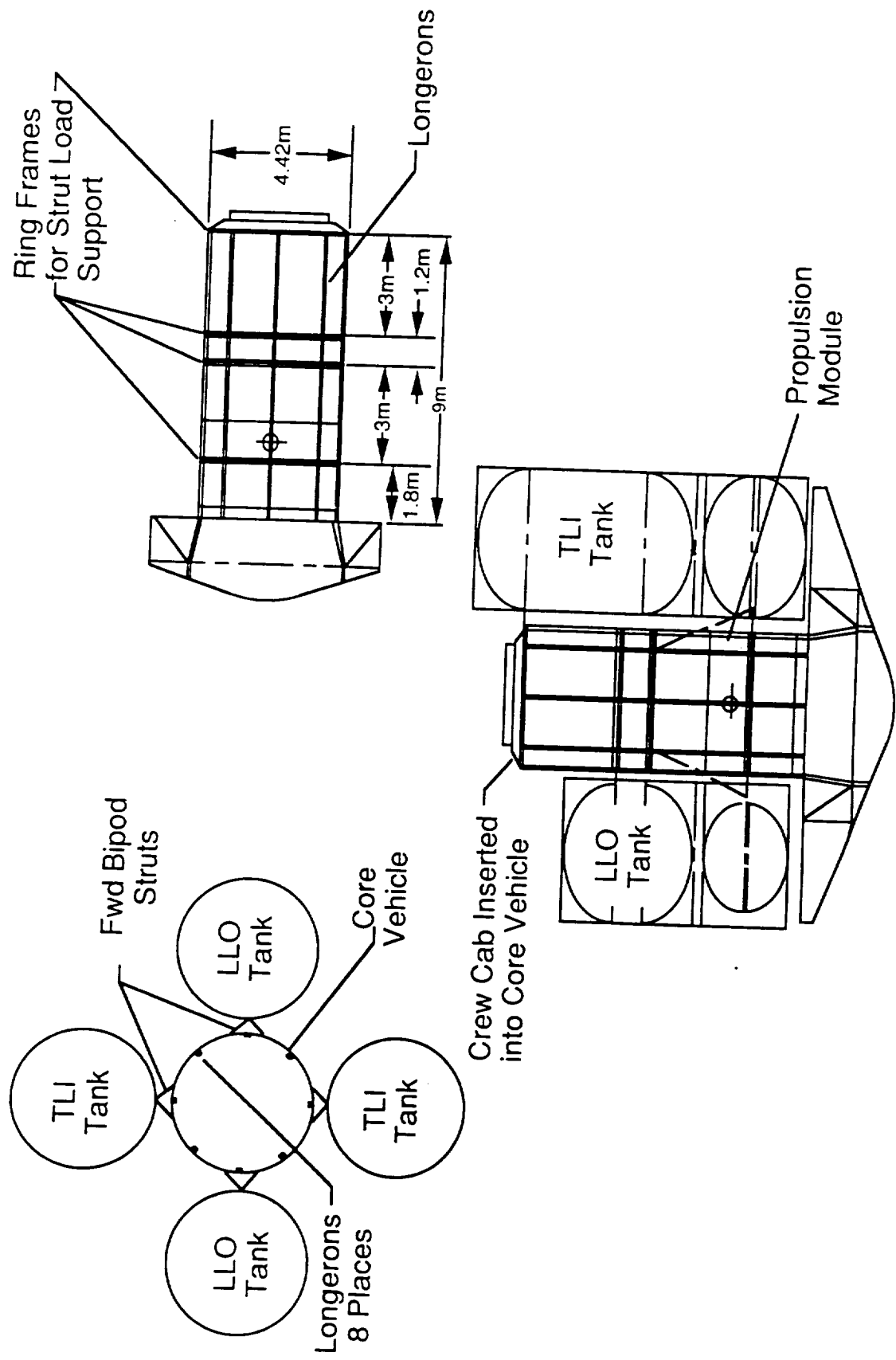
Weight Summary (t)	
Ribs & Struts	.59
Honeycomb	.66
TPS	.46
Mechanism	.11
Contingency	.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.08</b>

Pressure Distribution	
r = 0	134 psf
r = 11.1'	121 psf
r = 16.5'	107 psf
r = 20.6'	94 psf
r = 22.5'	87 psf

TPS Distribution (FRCI-12)	
r = 0 to 11.1'	.75"
r = 11.1' to 16.5'	.65"
r = 16.5' to 20.6'	.55"
r = 20.6' to 22.5'	.45"



# Figure 2.1-3 Core Vehicle



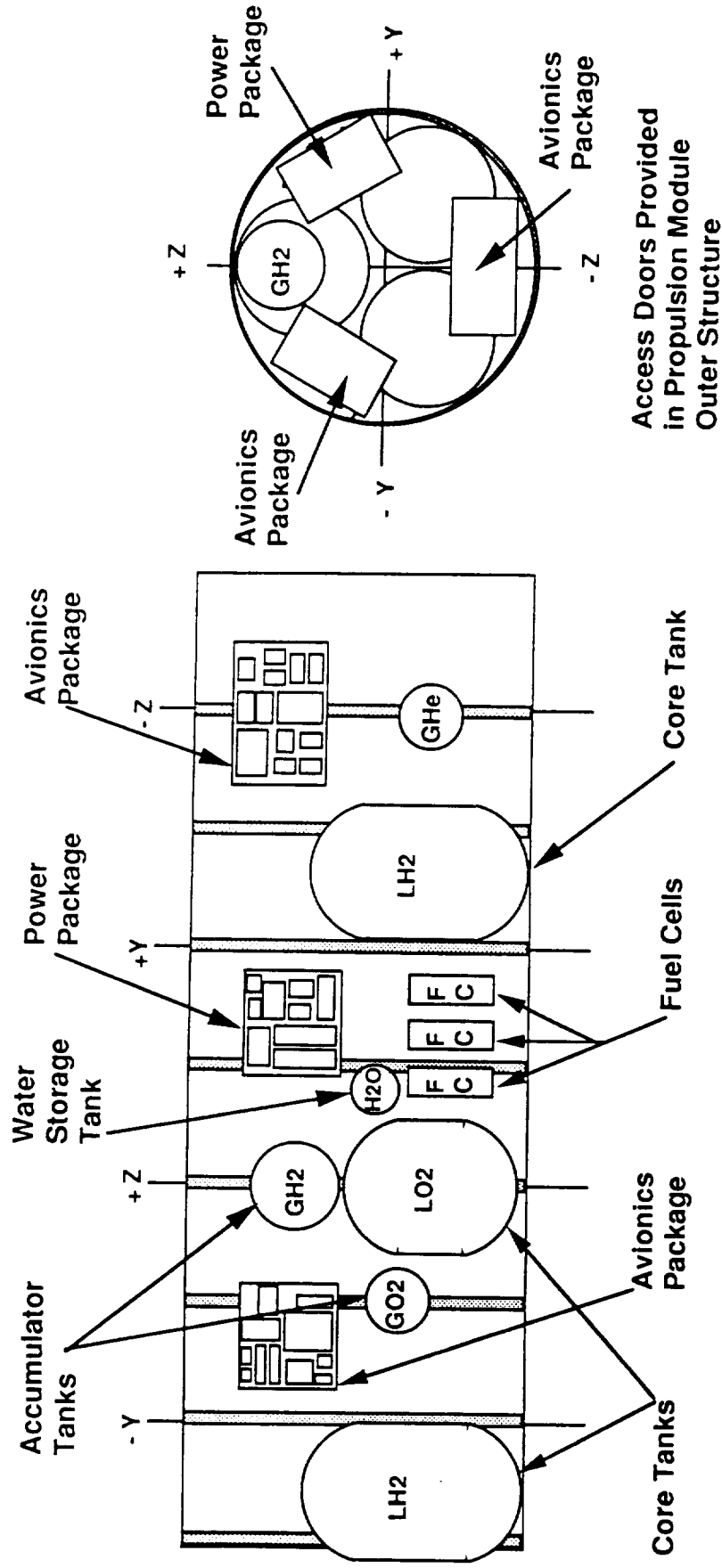
The core propulsion module, approximately 5.5 meters in length and 4.42 meters in diameter, includes core propellant tanks, plumbing, other subsystem equipment, and 4 advanced space engines (20,000 lbs thrust each). The three core propellant tanks (1 LO<sub>2</sub> and 2 LH<sub>2</sub>) contain approximately 7 t of propellant. The 2 LO<sub>2</sub> tanks are 1.9 m in diameter and 2.46 m in length. The LH<sub>2</sub> tank is the same diameter but 3.15 m in length. The relative location for the various LTV subsystems are shown in Figure 2.1-4. The avionics is packaged in two avionics bays and electrical distribution is located above the fuel cells. The accumulator tanks for GH<sub>2</sub> and GO<sub>2</sub> are located near the LO<sub>2</sub> tank. LN<sub>2</sub> for crew ECLSS support is contained inside the crew cab. Access doors are provided in the core vehicle outer structure to allow for repairs and maintenance of equipment.

Figure 2.1-5 shows the TLI tanks with their LH<sub>2</sub> and LO<sub>2</sub> feedline connections mounted to the LTV core vehicle. The LLO tanks are mounted in a similar manner. This plan view indicates the position of the drop tanks around the core vehicle. Each TLI tank is 10.4 m long by 4.42 m in diameter and contains separate oxygen and hydrogen tanks connected by an intertank. Total propellant capacity of each TLI tank is 44.6 t. The two TLI tanks are expended after the TLI burn on the way to the moon. Each LLO tank is about 7 m in length and 4.42 m in diameter and contains separate oxygen and hydrogen tanks. Total propellant capacity of each LLO tank is 22.3 t. The LLO tanks are expended after rendezvous/docking with the LEV and transferring propellant in LLO. Both the TLI and LLO tanks are delivered to Space Station Freedom for each mission using expendable ETO transportation.

The lunar transit crew cab, approximately 4 meters long and 4.42 meters in diameter, contains a side hatch for alternate crew egress/ingress as well as a standard Space Station Freedom berthing ring for attachment to Station. A window on the top of the crew cab allows viewing of the rendezvous/docking procedure while radiators provide thermal heat rejection.

Cargo is attached to the LTV as shown in Figure 2.1-6 utilizing the cargo support racks mounted above the LLO tanks. Also shown is the propellant transfer lines used for transferring propellant from the LTV to the LEV. Details of the cargo and propellant transfer will be discussed in a later section of this document. Preliminary mass properties of the LTV are shown. The total dry weight of the vehicle is slightly over 22 t with the crew module and drop tanks making up the majority of the weight.

# Figure 2.1-4 Equipment Layout in Propulsion Module



## Interfaces to Crew Cab

- Power
- Avionics
- Water
- Oxygen Supply Line

Figure 2.1-5 LTV Tank Configuration

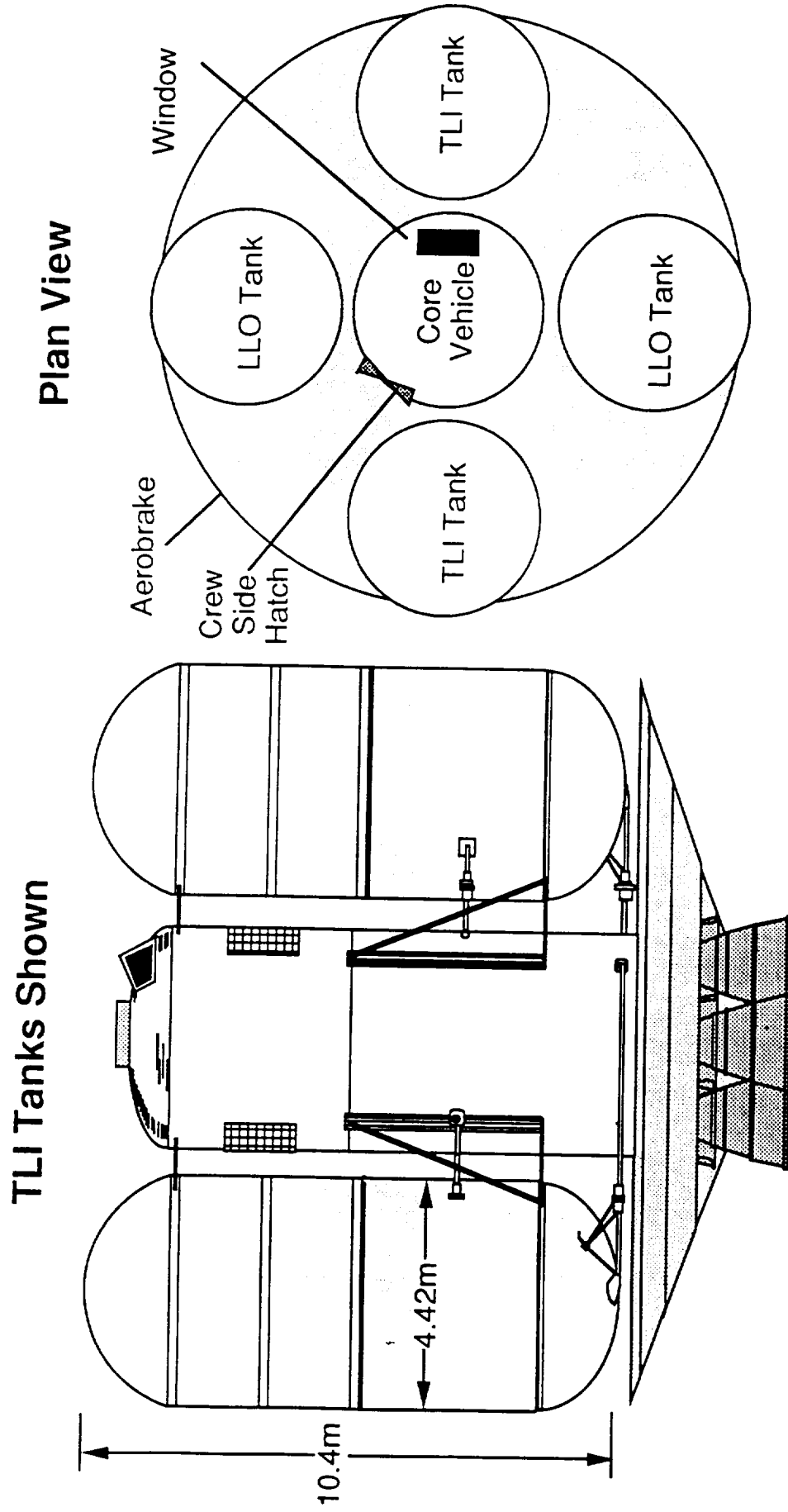
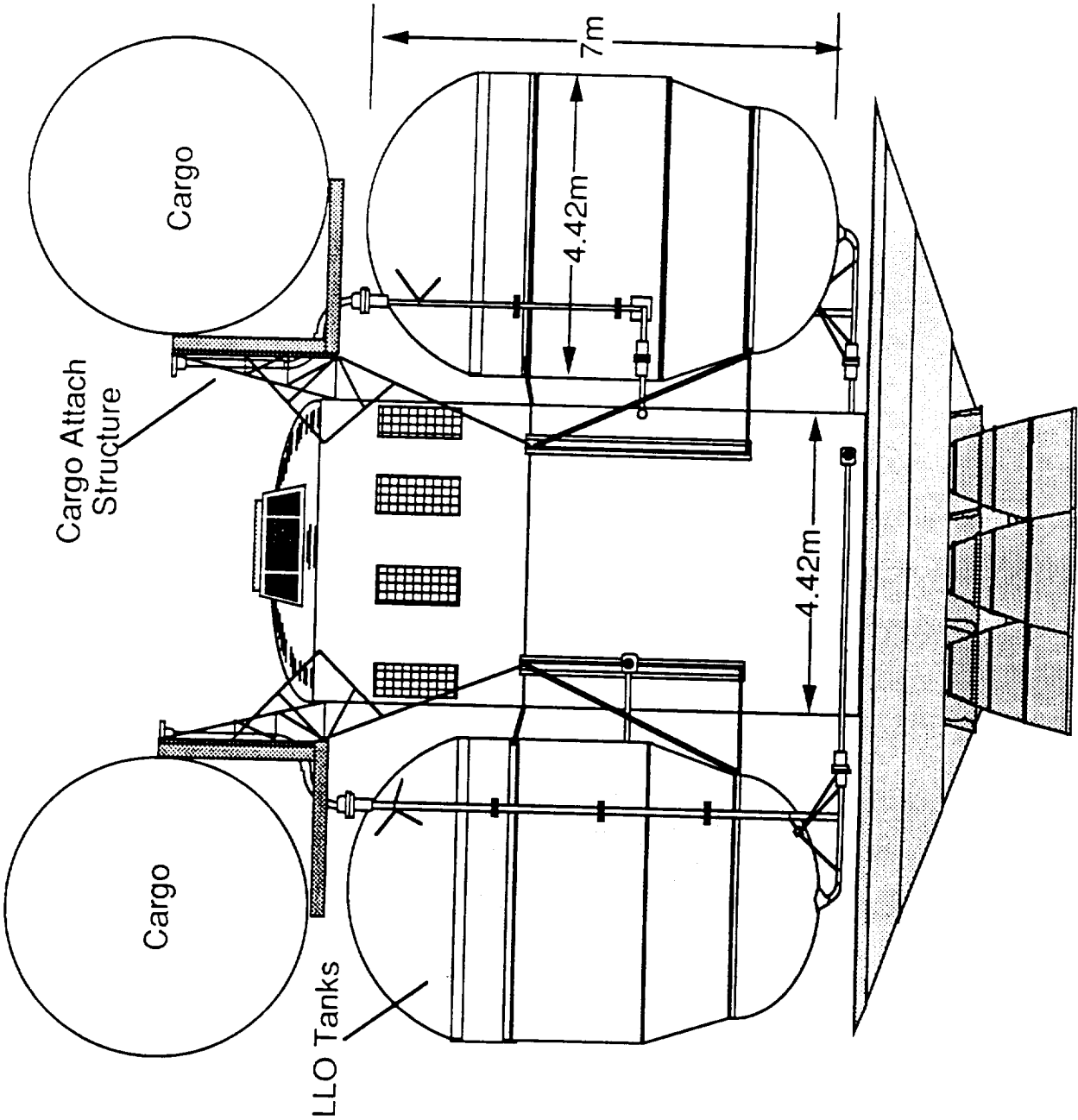


Figure 2.1-6 LTV Configuration with Cargo



Mass Properties Summary (t)	
Structure	1.00
Drop Tanks	6.50
Core Propulsion	.97
Main Engines	1.24
RCS	.14
GN&C	.12
C&DM	.26
Power	.45
Thermal Control	.15
Aerobrake	1.81
Crew Module	6.63
Contingency	2.89
Total Dry Weight	22.16

The LTV return configuration is depicted in Figure 2.1-7. The LTV is shown just before the aeropass maneuver begins. The 4 engine nozzles have been retracted and the aerobrake doors have been closed and sealed. The doors will remain closed until the vehicle has returned to Space Station Freedom. 15% of the propellant in the propulsion module core tanks remain for RCS maneuvers around Space Station Freedom. The aerobrake is sized for a  $10^\circ$  angle of attack and  $20^\circ$  wake angle. The cg of the vehicle during the aeropass maneuver is situated inside the propulsion module.

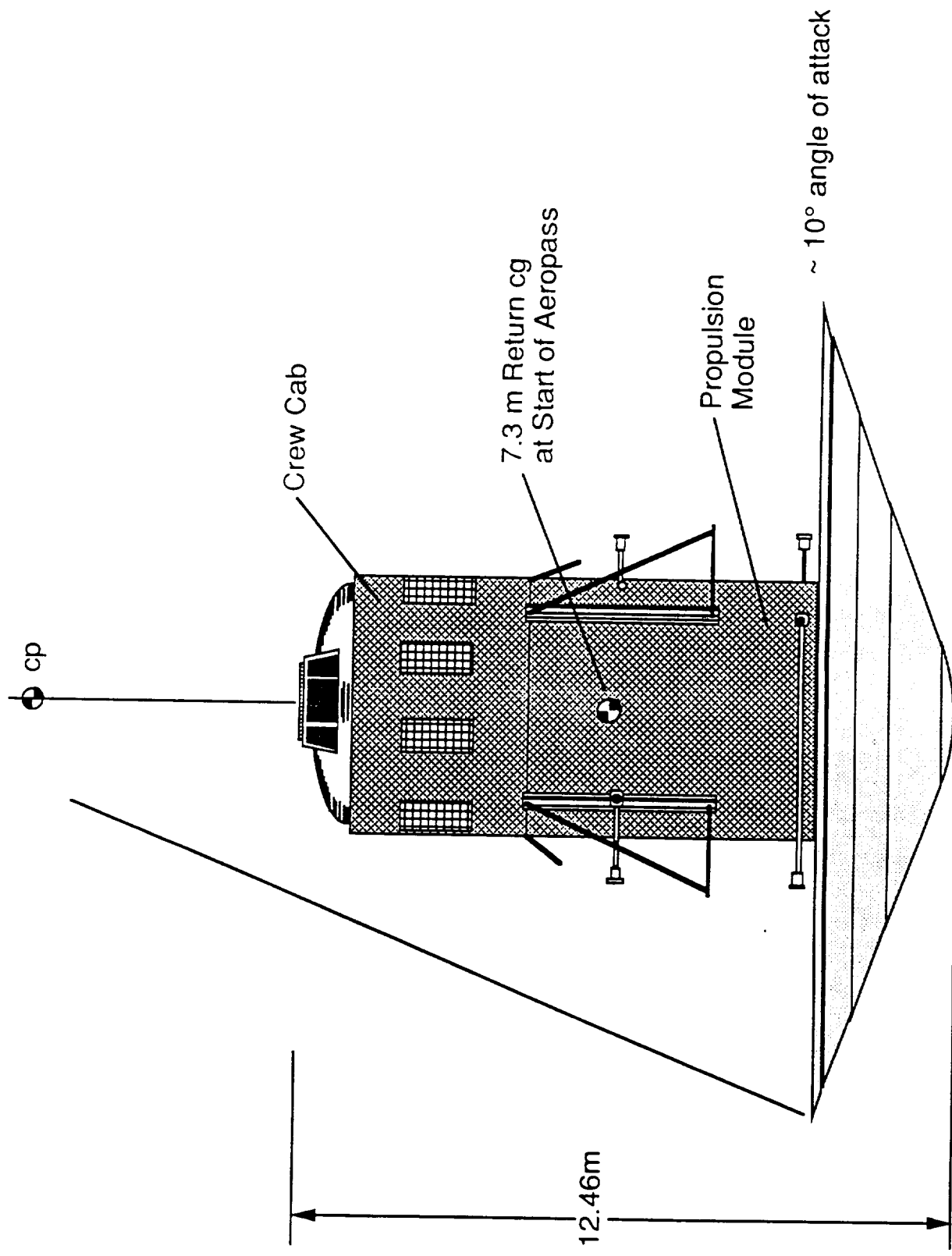
## 2.2 LEV CONFIGURATION

Side views of the LEV configuration are shown in Figure 2.2-1. The LEV consist of four advanced space engines, 4 landing legs, propellant tanks and support structure, subsystem equipment, the lunar crew cab, and the cargo transfer structure. The overall dimensions are 11.8 m from landing leg to landing leg and 10.2 m from the lunar surface to the top of the crew cab.

The lunar crew cab is 2.9 m high by 4.42 m in diameter. The lunar crew cab is smaller than the transit cab due to the limited stay in the lunar cab, only during the short descent/ascent to/from the lunar surface and for limited hours on the lunar surface. A window located in the top of the crew cab provides viewing for rendezvous/docking with the LTV and a side window provides viewing for landing operations on the lunar surface. Real time fiber optic imaging may be required to alleviate the problem of large cargo blocking the field of view of the landing legs. A crew side hatch provides egress/ingress on the lunar surface and radiators provide thermal heat rejection.

The core of the LEV contains subsystem equipment along with four propellant tanks (2 LO<sub>2</sub> and 2 LH<sub>2</sub>) that hold 22.4 t of propellant. The LO<sub>2</sub> tanks are almost spherical, 2.4 m by 2.5 m. The LH<sub>2</sub> tanks are 2.8 m in diameter and 4.6 m long. Since propellant is transferred from the LTV, these four tanks are not structurally designed for wet launch but they do have multi-layer insulation for orbital boiloff reduction. The four ASEs (20,000 lbs thrust each) have no nozzle extensions and are approximately 1.3 m from the lunar surface after landing. The cargo transfer structure is located on either side of the core tanks and allows the cargo to be lowered directly to the lunar surface.

Figure 2.1-7 LTV Return Configuration



# Figure 2.2-1 LEV Configuration

## Side Views

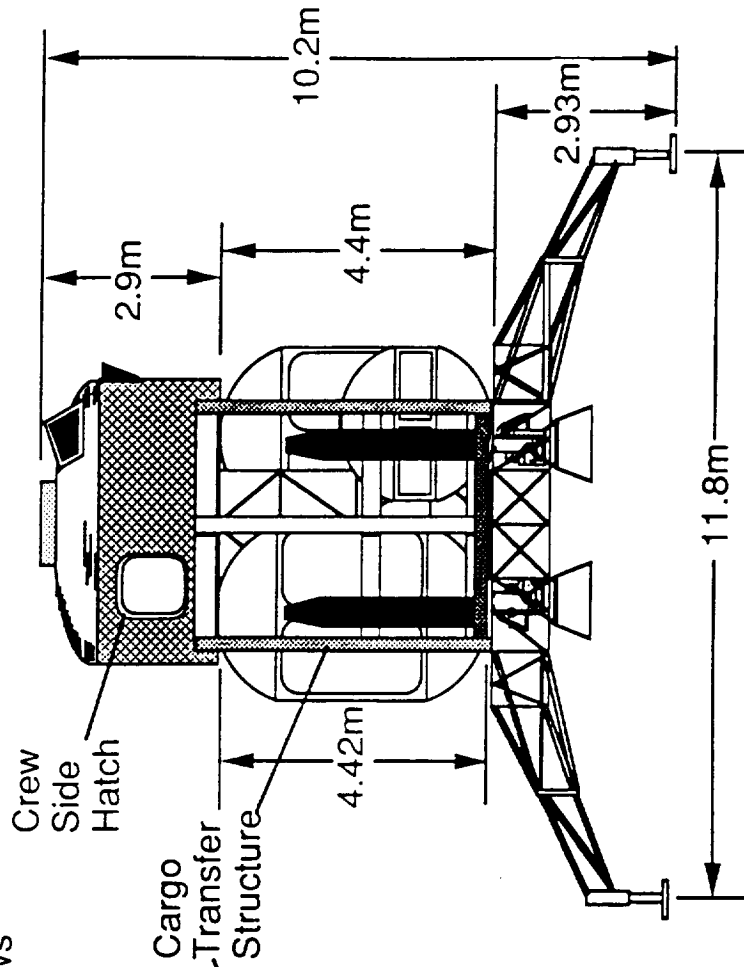
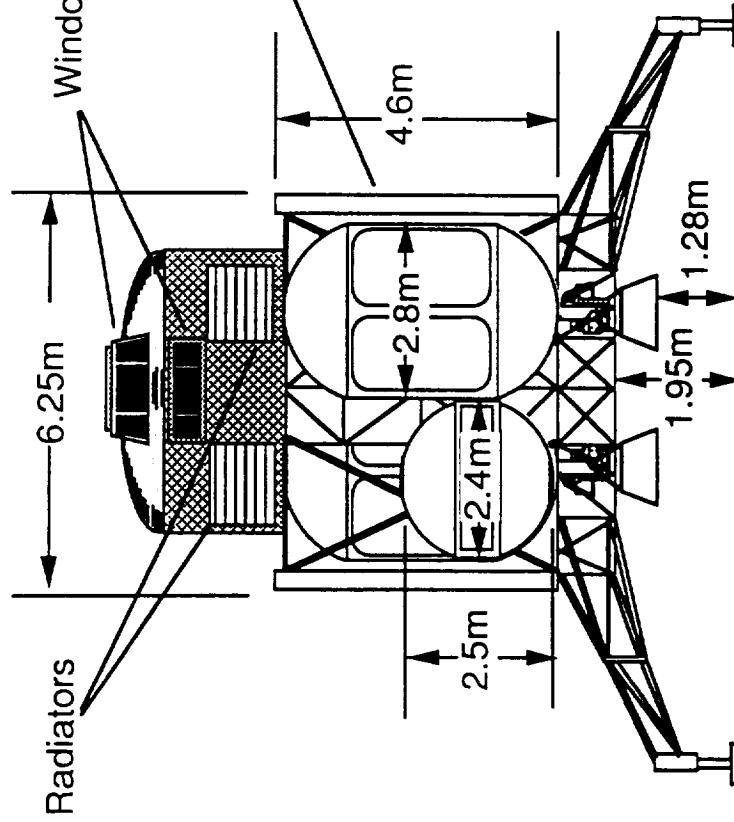




Figure 2.2-2 shows a plan view of the LEV, the opposite side view of the LEV, and a preliminary mass properties summary of the vehicle. The position of the crew cab and windows, propellant tanks, and cargo mechanism is shown along with the 16.8 m diagonal spacing between the landing legs. Total dry weight of the LEV is about 9.2 t with the crew cab about one third of the total dry weight. The LEV configuration with cargo is illustrated in Figure 2.2-3. The chart illustrates how the cargo is attached to the cargo transfer mechanism and can be lowered directly to the lunar surface between the landing legs for cargo less than 6.1 m in total length.

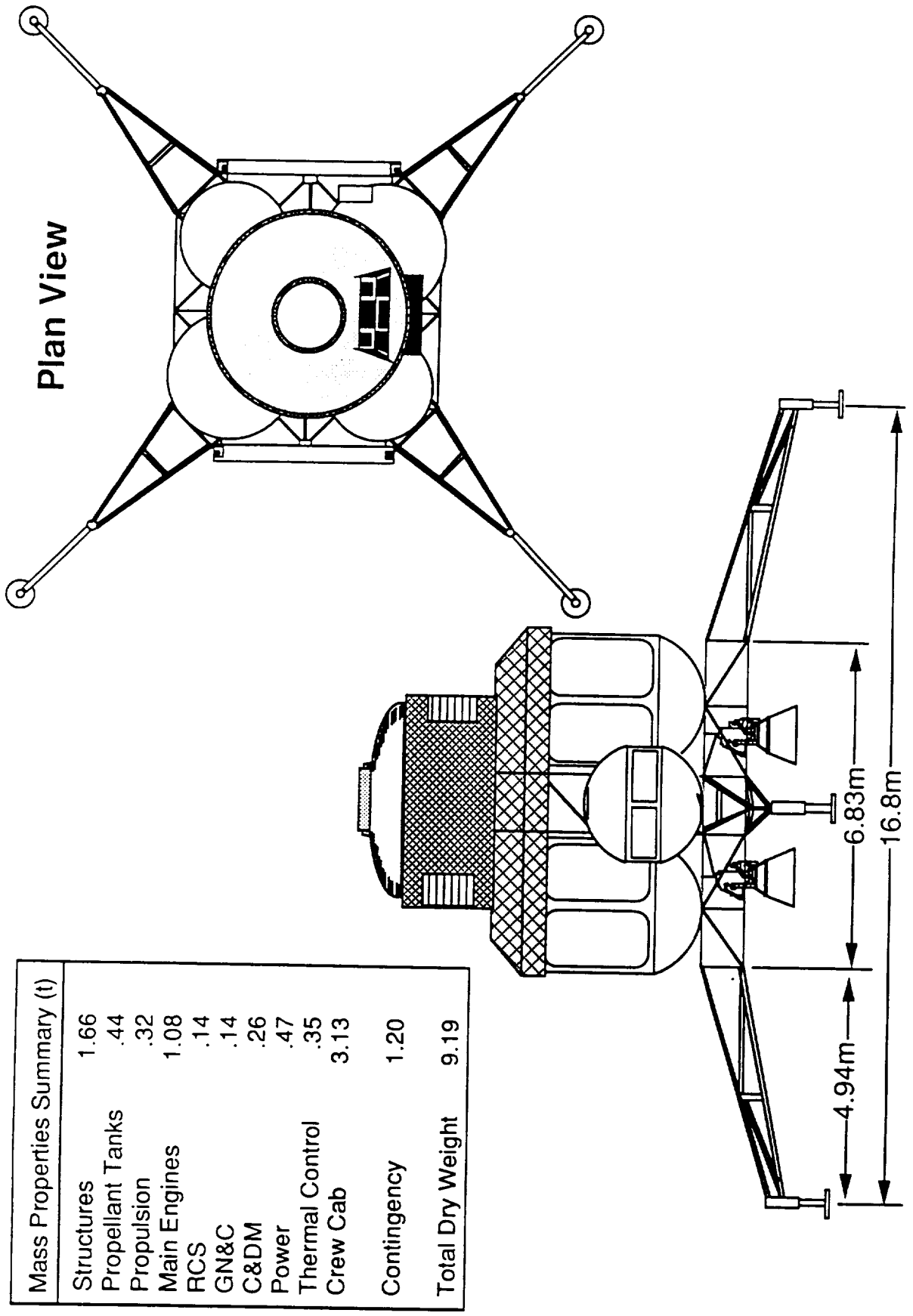
## 2.3 SUBSYSTEM DEFINITION

### 2.3.1 Aerobrake

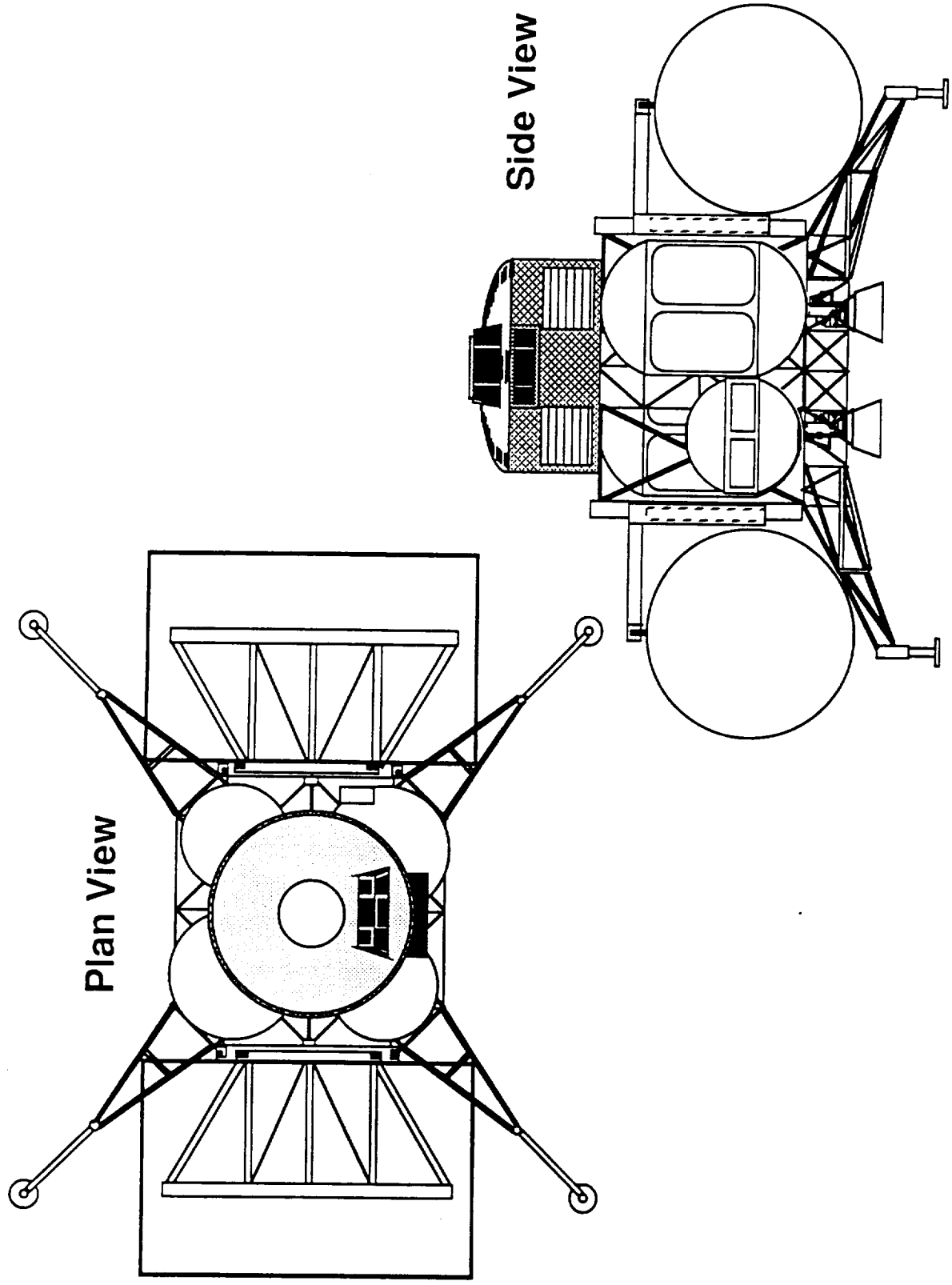
A detailed view of the aerobrake is shown in Figure 2.3.1-1. The aerobrake is a rigid spherical sector-truncated cone composed of composite graphite/polyimide structure and honeycomb panels and covered with advanced Shuttle-type thermal protection system tiles (FRCI-12). The honeycomb outer panels are foam with aluminum facesheets (4 layers of .005 inch). The thin shell surface is supported by radial ribs that extend outward from a 7.6 m (25 ft) diameter central spherical core to a 13.7 m (45 ft) peripheral ring. Radial ribs are spaced at the panel interfaces and at the center of each outer panel. Circumferential stiffening rings are placed at the 7.6 m diameter and at the 13.7 m diameter locations. 16 support struts that extend from the core to the outer panels (2 per panel) also provide additional support. An isometric view of the aerobrake structure is shown in Figure 2.3.1-2. The 16 radial ribs, the 2 circumferential stiffening rings, and the 16 support struts are shown along with the core support structure and engine support structure.

Four, five-sided, pentagon-shaped doors as illustrated in Figure 2.3.1-3 provide openings for the 72" engine bells/nozzles plus clearance and misalignment tolerances. The doors open toward the outside of the aerobrake and remain open during all but the final aeropass operations. To open, the doors translate slightly outward (straight up motion) before being rotated about a hinged interface to preclude interference with the aerobrake TPS. Small motors designed to be fail-op, fail-op, fail-safe are used to drive the translation and hinge mechanisms. Operations are reversed for closure. The pentagon shape allows the doors to be supported by an aerobrake cap member running crosswise between the engines. Each door also contains a locking mechanism which fastens the door to the aerobrake cap member to preclude any tendency of the door to open

# Figure 2.2-2 LEV Configuration



**Figure 2.2-3 LEV Configuration with Cargo**



### Figure 2.3.1-1 Aerobike Details

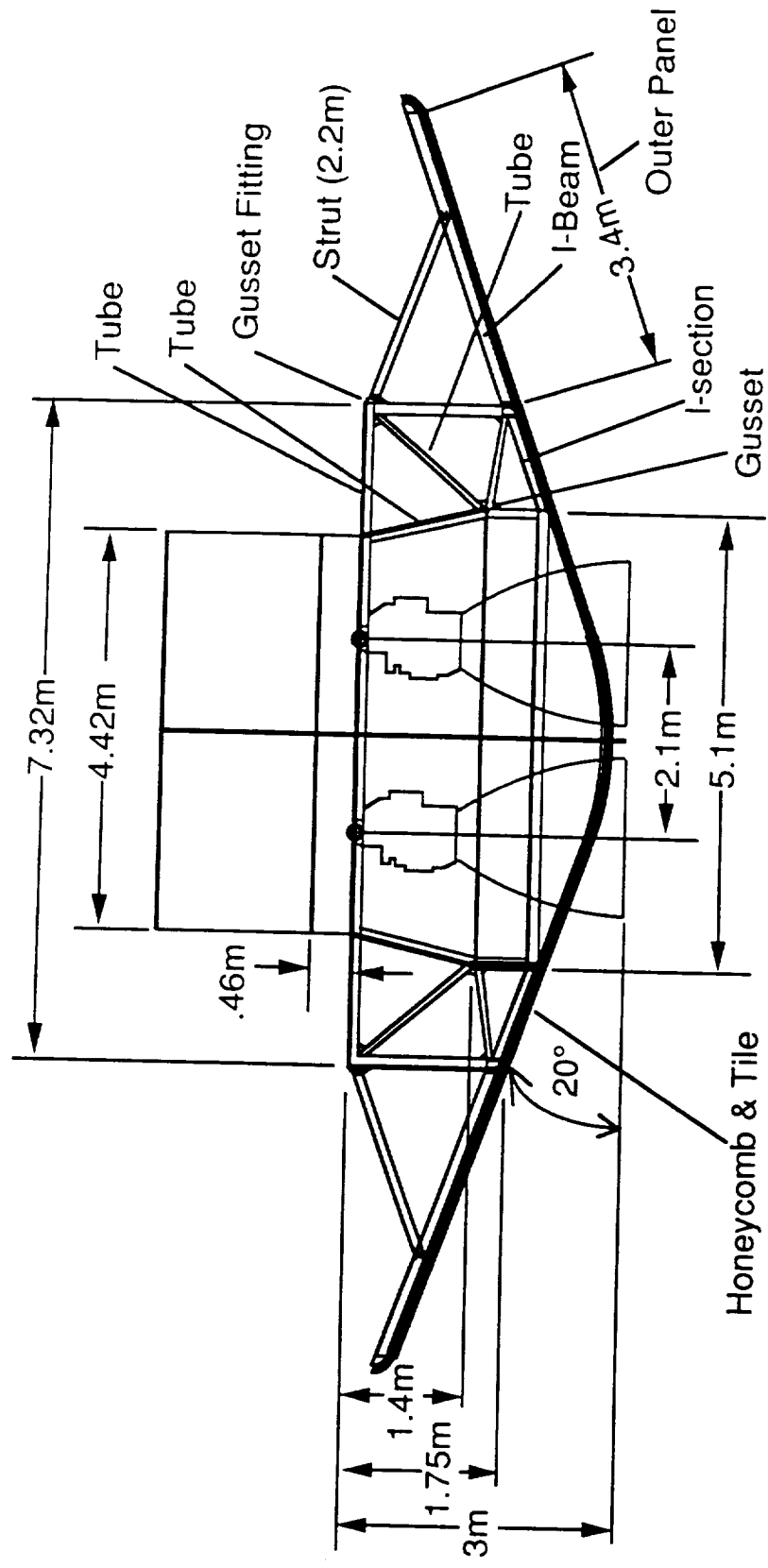
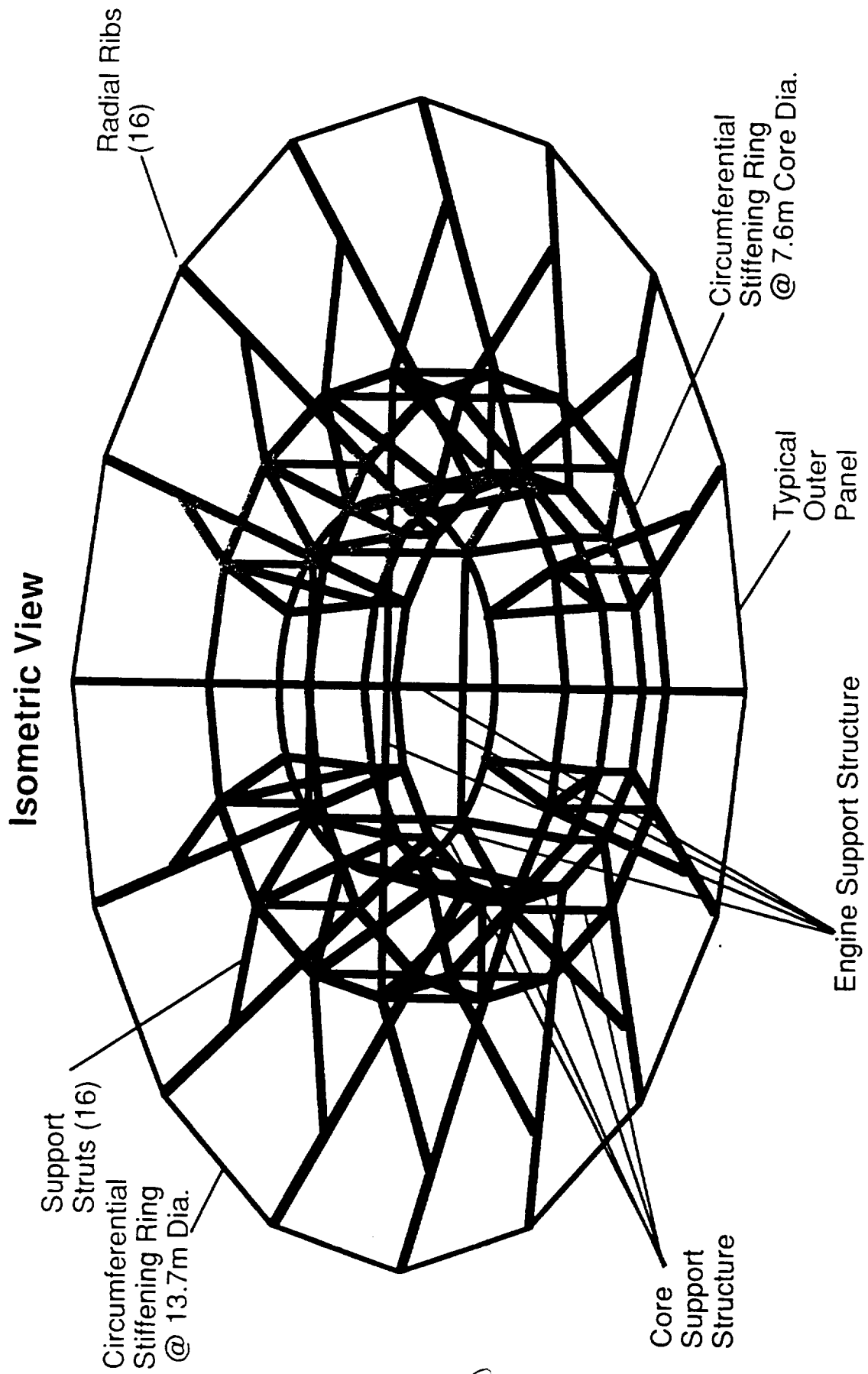
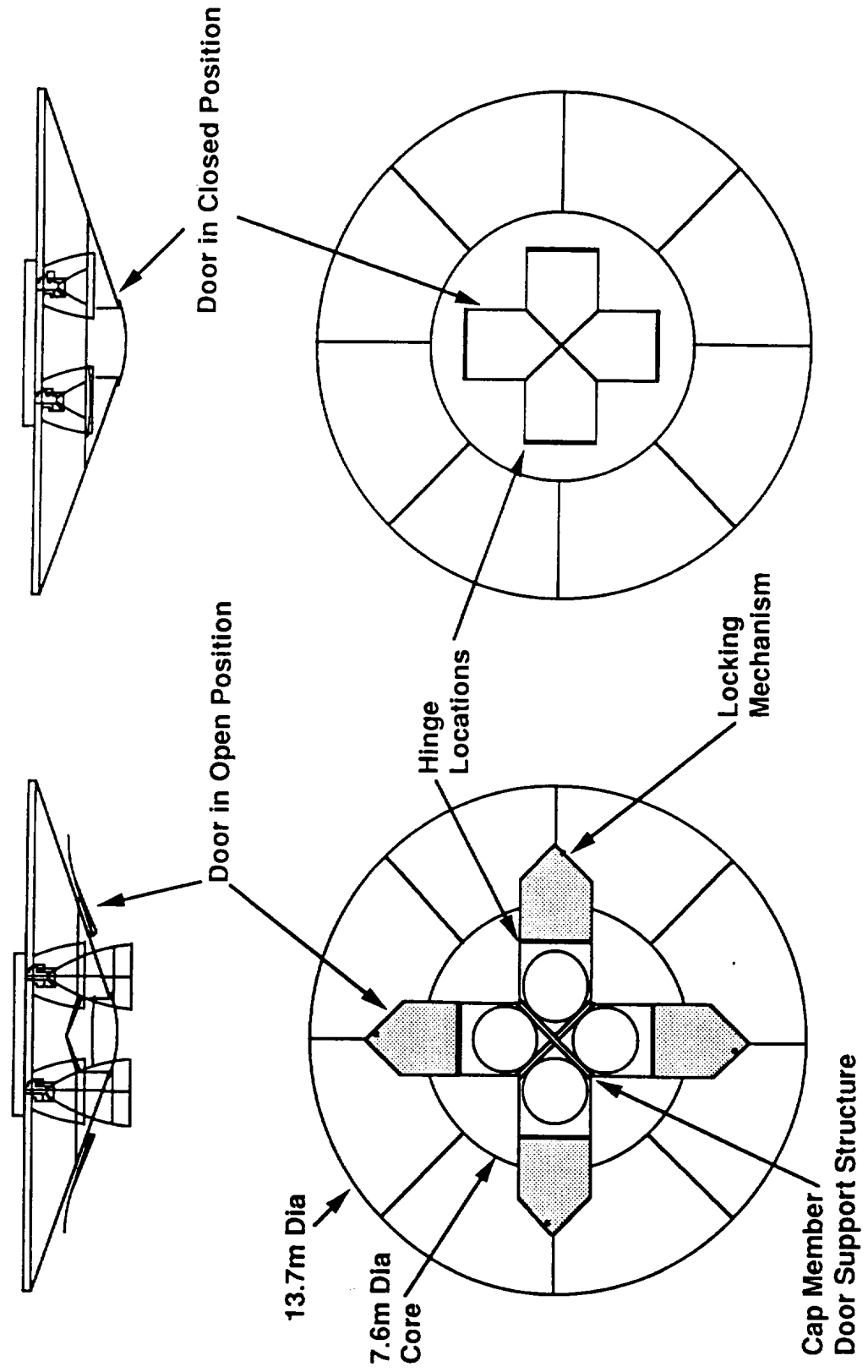


Figure 2.3.1-2 Aerobrake Details



# Figure 2.3.1-3 Aerobrake Door Details

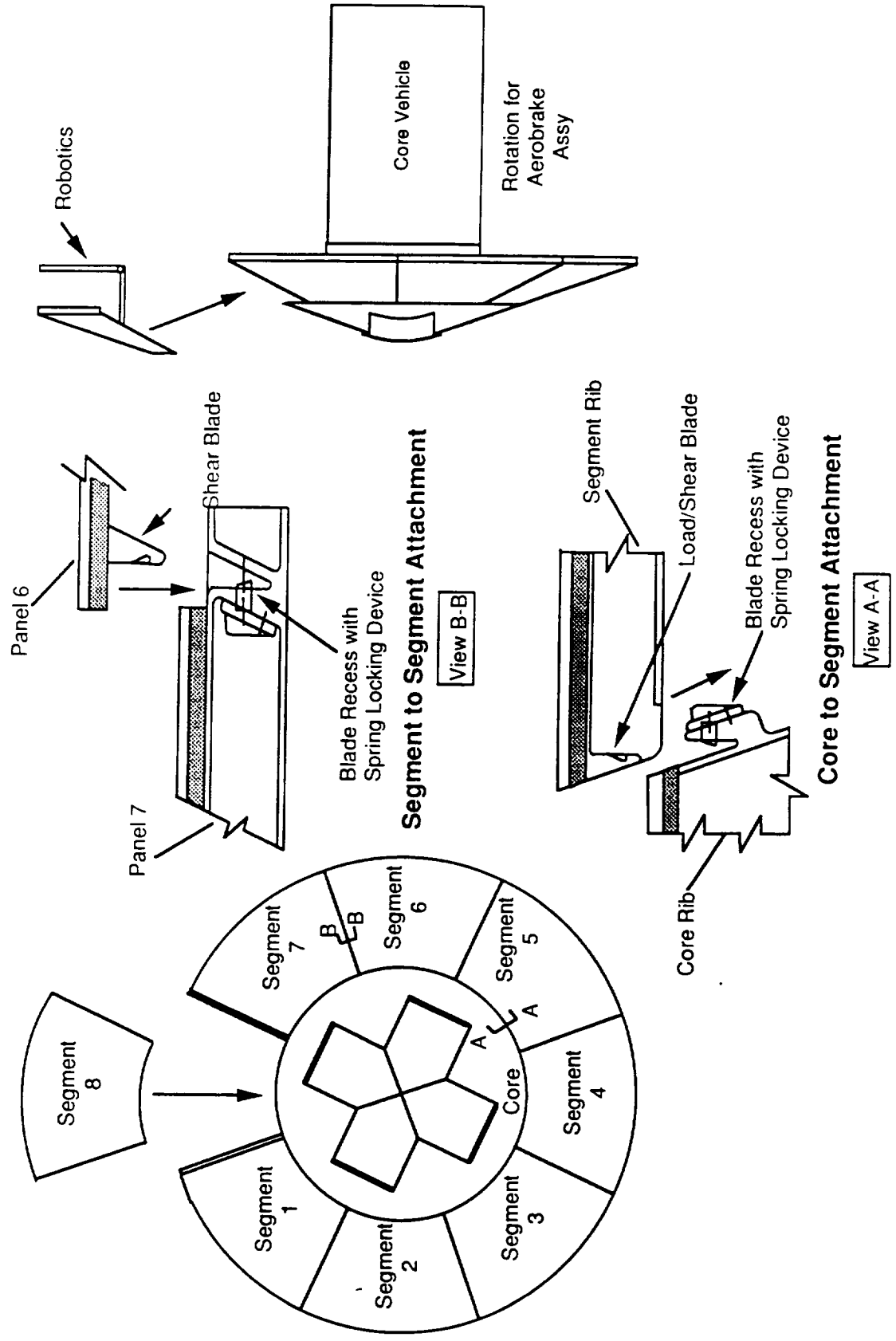


during the aeropass operations. Provisions are included for emergency closure utilizing EVA-suited personnel if door mechanisms fail. As an option, the doors could be translated slightly outward (straight up motion), then slid back along the outside of the brake utilizing guide rails on the inside of the brake.

As illustrated in Figure 2.3.1-4, the eight outer aerobrake segments are attached to the aerobrake central core with the aid of Space Station Freedom robotics. The central core is attached to a daisy-wheel type structure and is rotated to allow attachment of each segment. The first of the eight panels has three radial ribs for support – one rib in the center of the panel and a rib on each side of the panel to provide support for the second and eighth segment. Panels two through seven are common and have two ribs each – one rib in the center of the panel and one rib on the side to provide support for the panel that attaches to it. The eighth and final panel to be attached has only one rib in the center since it is supported by the ribs on panels one and seven. Each outer segment will have been prefitted on the ground and clearly numbered to ensure a matched fit at station. The eight segments are snapped into place utilizing robotics. Each segment has shear pins/blades which fit into receiving lugs on the aerobrake central core and adjacent segments. These self-locking devices, spaced approximately one foot apart, minimize the need for EVA support to attach the segments. After each segment is attached to the central core with the shear pins, support struts must be attached on the backside of the aerobrake between the segment and the central core. The struts provide the necessary structural support for attaching the next panel as well as providing support during aeropass operations. The struts are attached to the individual segments and are pinned to the central core after initial segment attachment. EVA inspection of the assembled aerobrake may be required to ensure all panels are secured and locked in place.

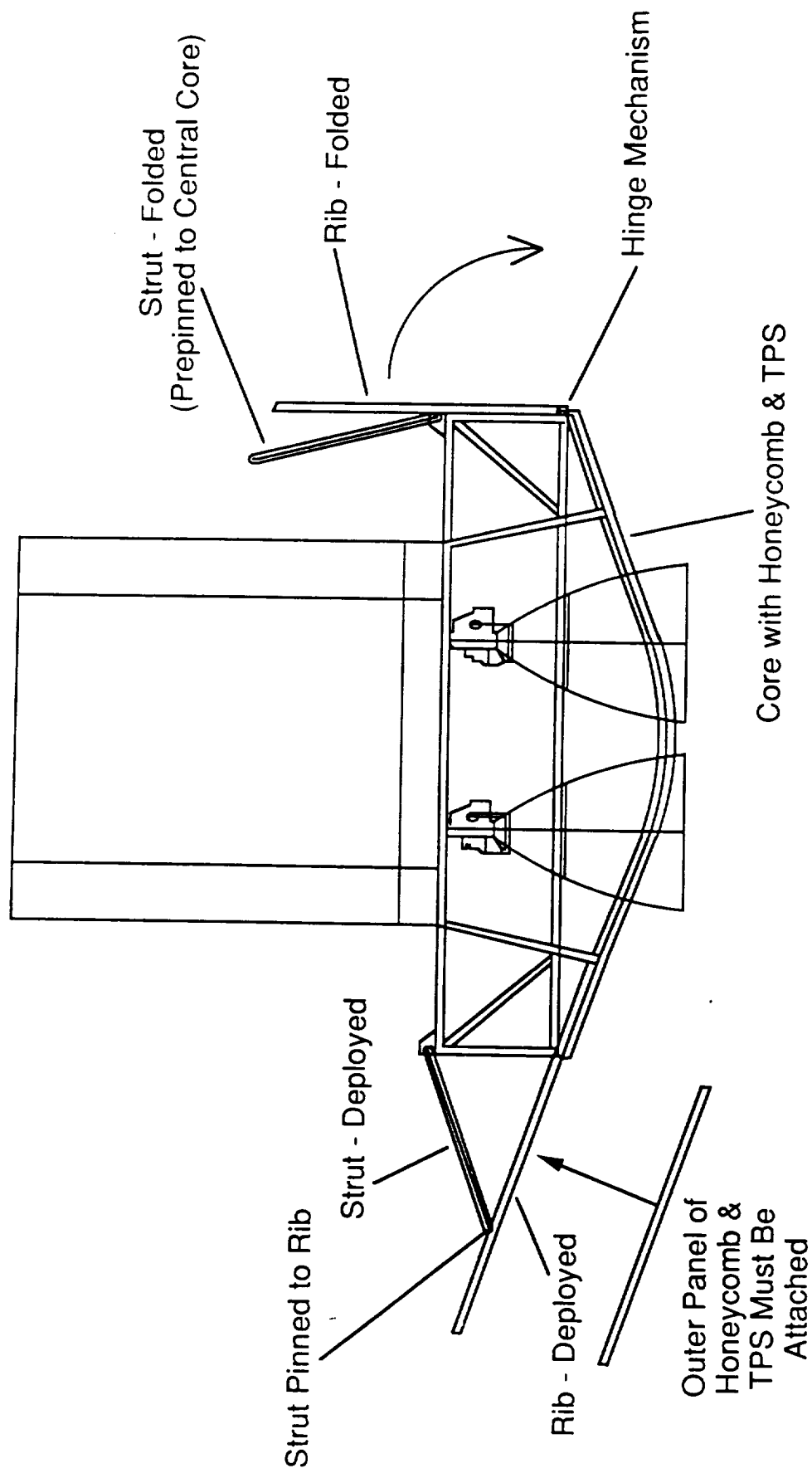
An optional assembly technique for the aerobrake utilizes folded, deployable structure as shown in Figure 2.3.1-5. The structural ribs of each of the eight outer segments would be folded back against the central core of the aerobrake (toward the vehicle) in the ETO transportation mode using a hinged mechanism at the central core interface. The backside support struts would be prepinned to the central core and folded along with the ribs. The structural ribs of the segments would then be deployed (motor driven) and locked in place once the vehicle is at the station minimizing the EVA requirement. The backside support struts would then be pinned to the ribs using robotics. The segment panels would then be attached to the extended rib/strut configuration with self-locking devices using the station robotics. Inspection and verification of the assembled aerobrake could be performed by EVA suited crewmen. As an option to the above configuration,

# Figure 2.3.1-4 Aerobrake Assembly

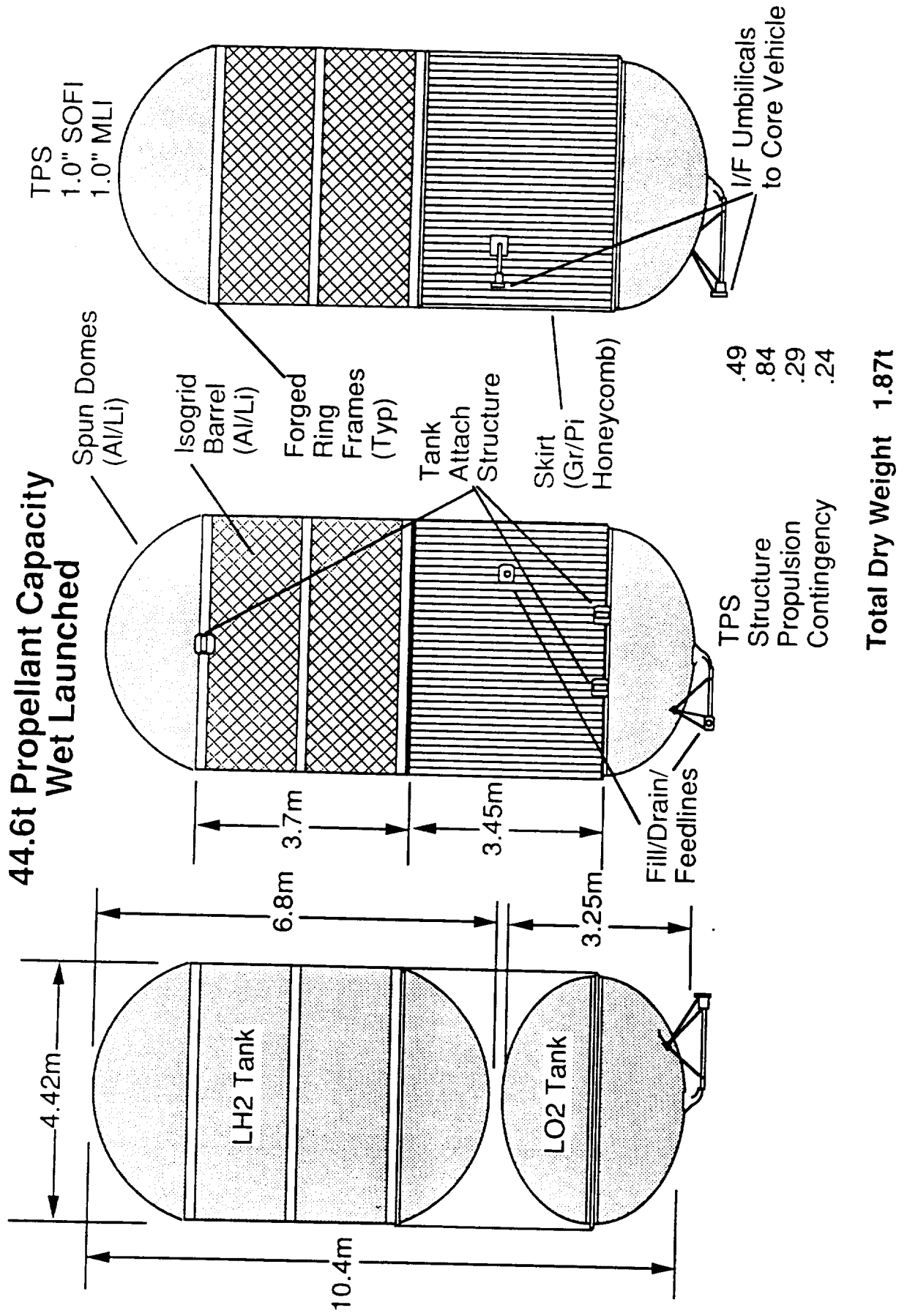




**Figure 2.3.1-5 Aerobrake Assembly - Folded Structure**

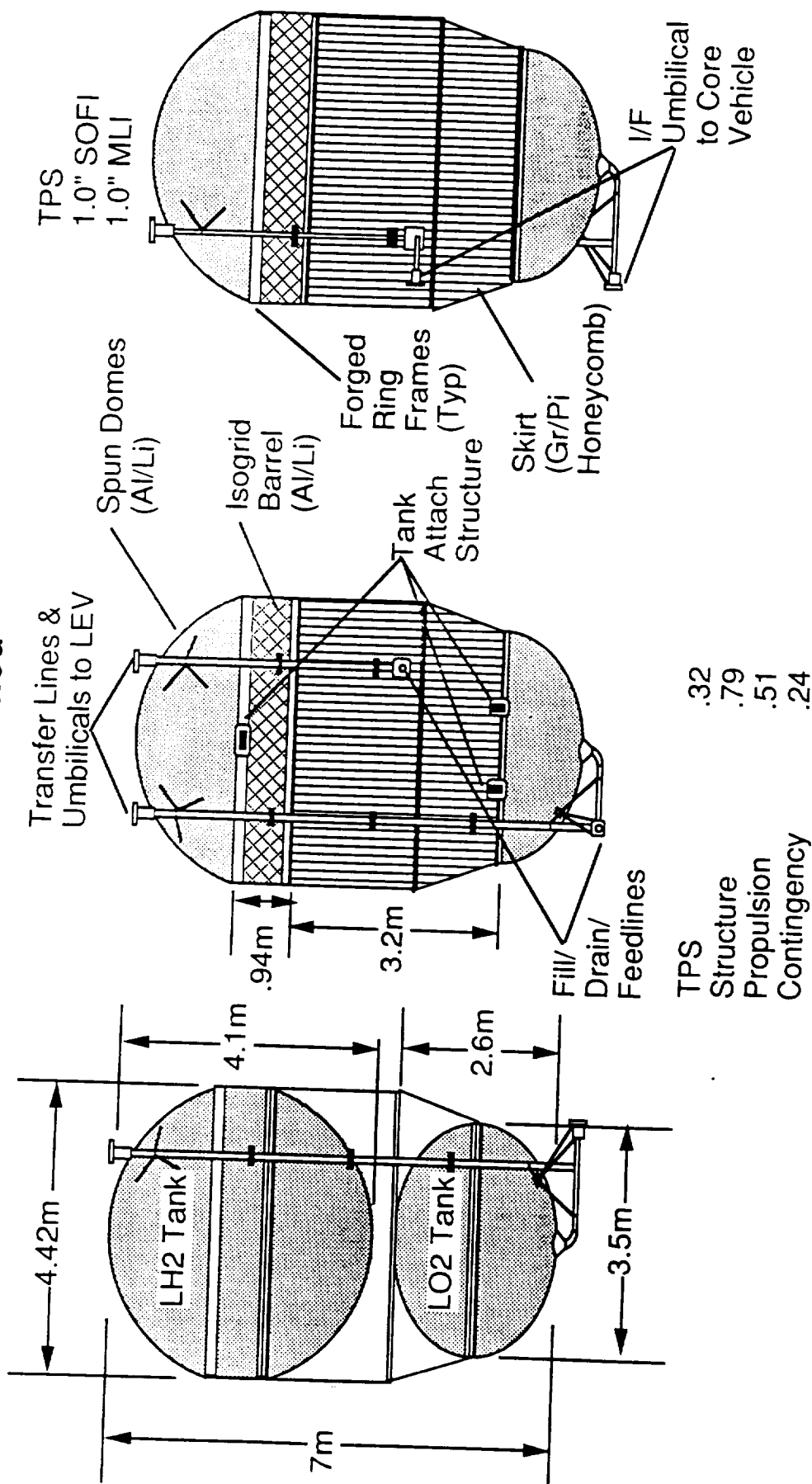


# Figure 2.3.2-2 TLI Drop Tank Configuration



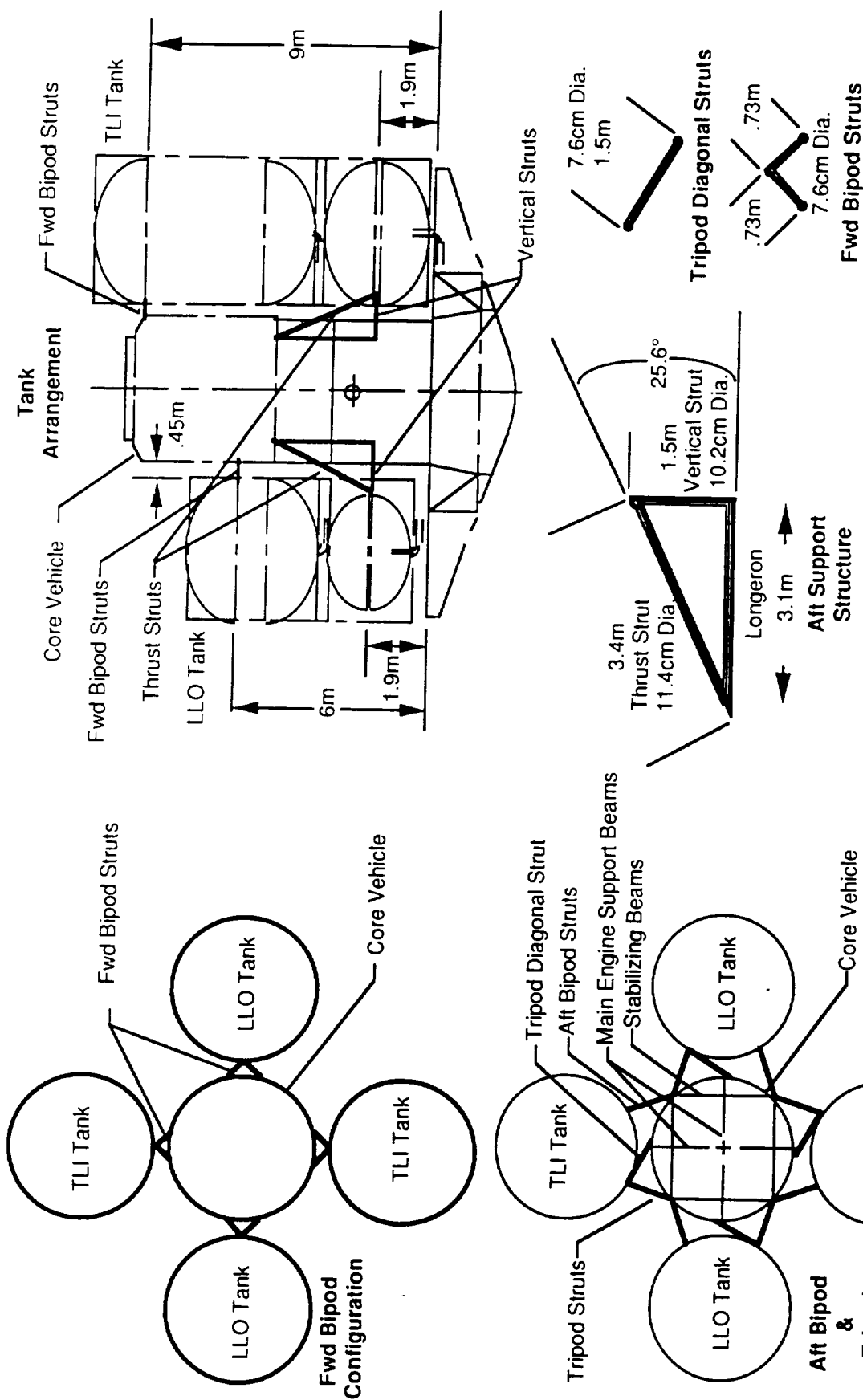
# Figure 2.3.2-3 LLO Drop Tank Configuration

22.3 t Propellant Capacity  
Wet Launched



25

# Figure 2.3.2-1 Drop Tank Support Structure



26

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the backside support struts could be jointed and prepinned to the panel ribs and central core. The struts could be automatically deployed and locked in place along with the structural ribs. This would require struts that are complex two-piece configurations, and they would be somewhat heavier than the one-piece versions described above. Segment panels could be attached in the same manner as described above.

### 2.3.2 Drop Tanksets

As shown earlier in Figure 2.1-5, the LTV configuration consists of four drop tanksets (2 TLI tanksets and 2 LLO tanksets). These tanksets contain all the propellant required to perform the lunar mission (that needed by both the LTV and LEV). The tanksets are delivered wet to Space Station Freedom using ETO transportation. Once at Station, they are structurally attached to the LTV and fluid connections are made in preparation for the lunar mission. Propellant is routed from these tanksets through the LTV core tanks to the engines. Propellant for the LEV is contained in the LLO tanksets. The TLI tanksets are expended after the early TLI burn and the LLO tanksets are expended in LLO after the propellant has been transferred to the LEV.

The drop tanksets are mounted to the core vehicle in similar fashion as the ET/Orbiter attachment which is a three-point mount – two aft and one forward. Details of the tankset attachment is shown in Figure 2.3.2-1. One aft support is a tripod, making it fixed, while the other two mounts are bipods. The aft bipod permits lateral pivot motion and the forward bipod allows fore/aft motion. The aft bipod and tripod structure is attached to the LTV core vehicle and mated to the drop tanks at the LO<sub>2</sub> tank ring frames. The forward bipod structure is attached to the LTV core vehicle and mated to the drop tanks at LH<sub>2</sub> tank ring frames near the end of the tank. After structural mate is complete, fluid connections are made. The drop tankset/core vehicle propellant interfaces (two per tank) are located at two aft umbilical assemblies adjacent to, but separated from the two aft structural interfaces. The disconnects contain shutoff valves that are closed prior to retraction of the umbilical assembly.

The TLI drop tankset consists of an LH<sub>2</sub> tank, an intertank, and a LO<sub>2</sub> tank with corresponding feedlines and umbilicals. The tankset shown in Figure 2.3.2-2 is designed to be launched wet in the ETO transportation system. The LH<sub>2</sub> tank has aluminum-lithium spun domes and an isogrid barrel section. The intertank is a graphite/polyimide honeycomb structure. The LO<sub>2</sub> tank has aluminum-lithium spun domes with a forged ring center frame. The TPS consists of

1.0" of SOFI for prelaunch boiloff reduction and one inch of MLI for on orbit boiloff control on both tanks. The diameter of the TLI tankset is 4.42 m and the overall length is 10.4 m. Each TLI tankset contains a total of 44.6 t of propellant which is utilized during the TLI burn. Preliminary dry weight of the TLI tankset is shown as 1.87 t.

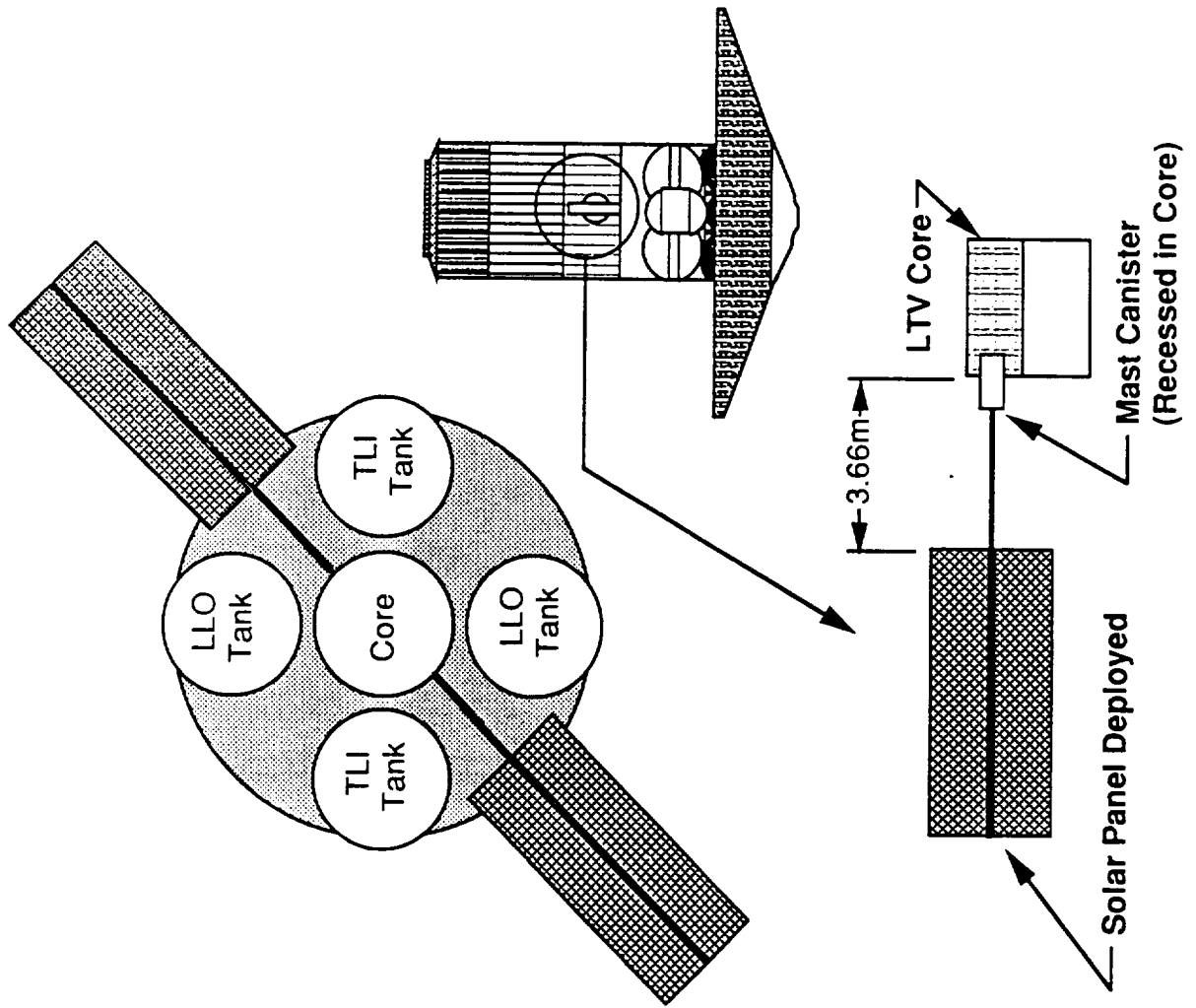
The LLO drop tankset as shown in Figure 2.3.2-3 is very similar to the TLI tankset with an LH2 tank, an intertank, and a LO2 tank. The LLO and TLI tanksets have similar TPS and are constructed with similar materials and manufacturing techniques. However, the LLO tankset not only has feedlines and umbilicals to the LTV core vehicle but also has transfer lines and umbilicals to fill the LEV. The diameter of the LLO tankset is 4.42 m at the LH2 tank diameter but tapers to 3.5 m at the LO2 tank location. Overall length is 7 m. Each LLO tankset contains 22.3 t of propellant which is utilized for the LLO burn and for supplying the LEV. The LLO tankset weights are similar to those of the TLI tankset because of the additional transfer lines to the LEV and the addition of a full communication device in each tank for propellant transfer.

### **2.3.3 Power**

The LTV baseline power system utilizes current STS fuel cells which are significantly improved from the ones used for Apollo missions. These STS units are lighter (91kg) and produce 6 to 8 times more power (7 kW average) which results in fewer units and more efficient packaging. The fuel cells are packaged in the LTV skirt region and utilize propellant boiloff for fuel (450kg of H2 and O2 in 3 days). Water is produced as a byproduct (660 L in 3 days) and could be piped to the crew cab.

On long duration missions, solar arrays are required for power supply. The solar arrays as illustrated in Figure 2.3.3-1 must be extended out at least 12 feet from the core vehicle to clear the drop tanks and avoid shadowing from the tanks. Shadowing from overhead cargo may require further extension of the arrays. The arrays and masts are stored in a 6 foot long cannister recessed into the side of the core vehicle to prevent interference problems during ETO transportation. Batteries are also required for backup power supply when the arrays are not deployed. Fuel cells offer distinct advantages over solar arrays for short duration lunar missions in areas of weight, packaging, dependability, and eliminating the need for batteries. A weight comparison for the LTV power system with fuel cells and with solar arrays is provided.

# Figure 2.3.3-1 Power System Solar Arrays vs Fuel Cells



Fuel Cell Power System	
Components	Weights (t)
Fuel Cells (3)	.27
Accumulator Tanks	.05
Water Storage Tank	.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>.33</b>

Solar Array Power System	
Components	Weights (t)
Solar Arrays (2)	.29
Mast Assembly (2)	.33
Drive Mechanism (2)	.01
Deployment Controller	.01
Charge Controller (5)	.01
Batteries (5)	.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>.78</b>

### 2.3.4 Propulsion

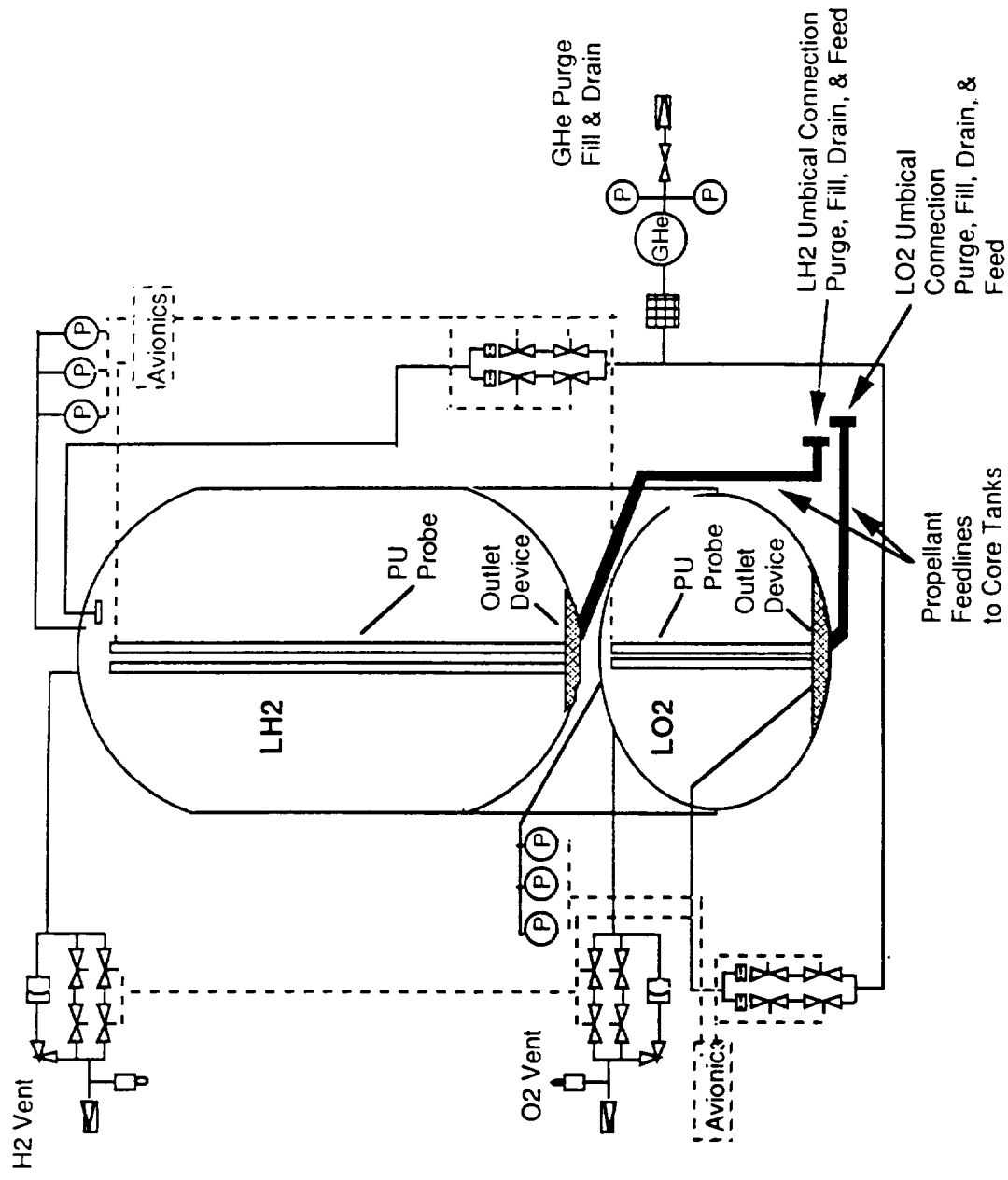
The TLI tankset propulsion schematic shown in Figure 2.3.4-1 indicates the various subsystems on the TLI tanksets. Gaseous helium was baselined as the tank pressurization systems. The LH2 and LO2 feedlines are also used for fill, drain, and purge as well as for feed for the engines. Each tank has a propellant outlet device and a propellant utilization probe. The LLO tankset propulsion schematic shown in Figure 2.3.4-2 indicates the various subsystems on the LLO tanksets. Each tank will have a full communication device for propellant transfer from the tanks to the LEV during lunar orbit. The transfer will be accomplished using cryo pumps. Gaseous helium was baselined as the tank pressurization systems. The LH2 and LO2 feedlines are capable of transferring propellant to the LTV and LEV and are also used for fill, drain, and purge.

As shown in the cross feed schematic in Figure 2.3.4-3, propellant is transferred from the drop tanksets to the core tanks before being routed to the engines. The cross feedline from the drop tanks to the core vehicle tanks is shown. The system is split into two zones taking propellant from one TLI and LLO tankset. The interfaces are set up so that there is no left or right tankset requirement. The zoning allows for equal propellant flow and reduces the required amount of linear feedline. Figure 2.3.4-4 shows the overall location of the subsystems for the LTV core tanks. The LO2 and LH2 cross feed system from the drop tanksets are connected to the core tanks to ensure that the LTV will always have propellant in case of mission abort. Gaseous helium is used for tank pressurization. GO2 and GH2 is used to fuel the reaction control system as well as providing fuel to the fuel cells.

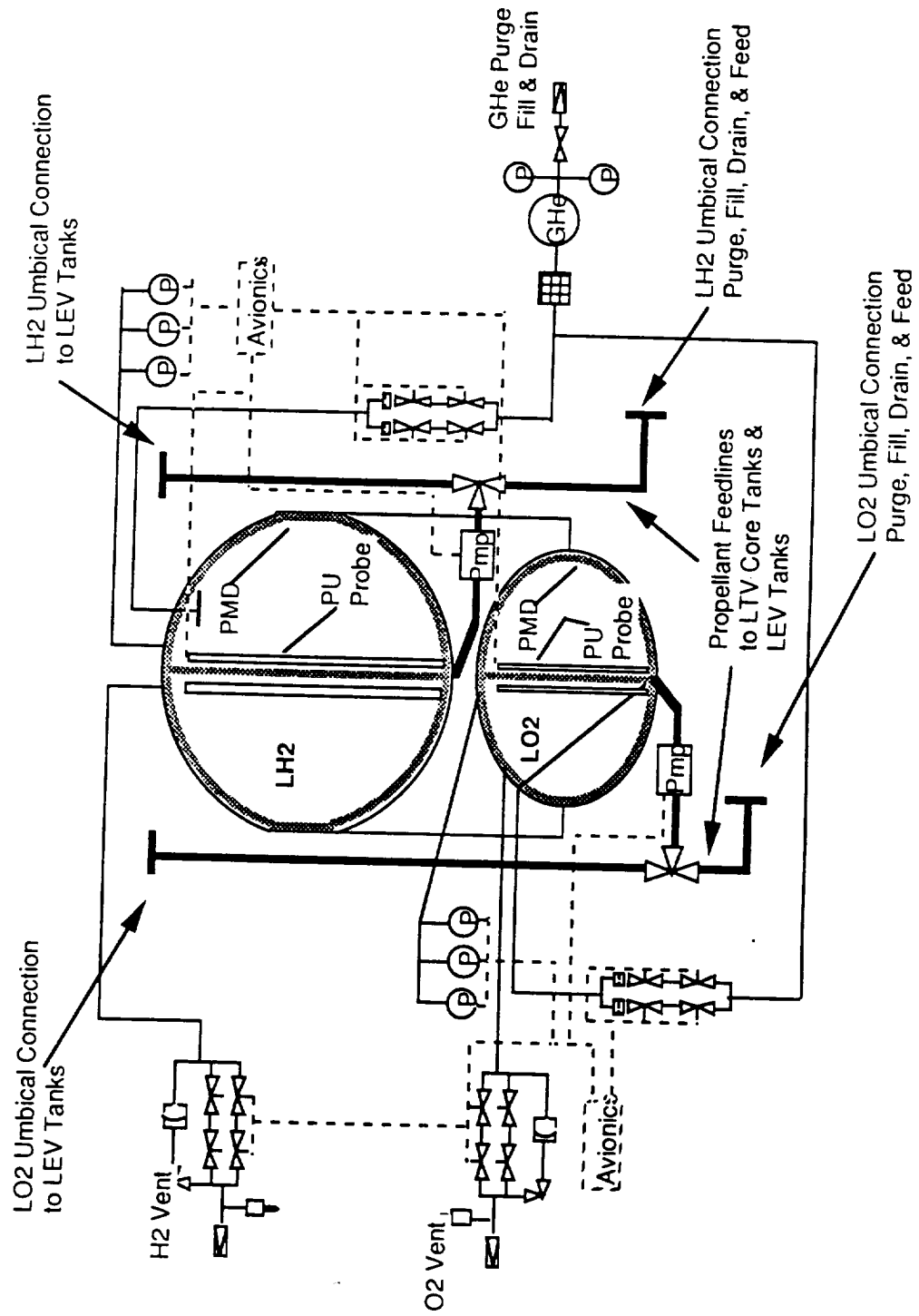
A trade study was conducted to determine the effect of different numbers and thrust levels of engines for the LTV. With only one or two engines, the thrust to weight ratio is very low and the vehicle incurs large gravity losses. As the number of engines increase, the gravity losses approach zero. For 20,000 lb thrust ASEs, the breakeven point is somewhere around 5 engines. However, another parameter that had to be considered if a common engine was to be used on the LTV and LEV was the throttling ratio of the engine. Based on an LEV throttling ratio constraint of 20:1, 4 engines (20,000 lb thrust ASEs) are required for the LEV. Therefore, based on gravity losses and throttling requirements, 4 ASE (20,000 lb thrust each) were baselined for both the LTV and LEV.



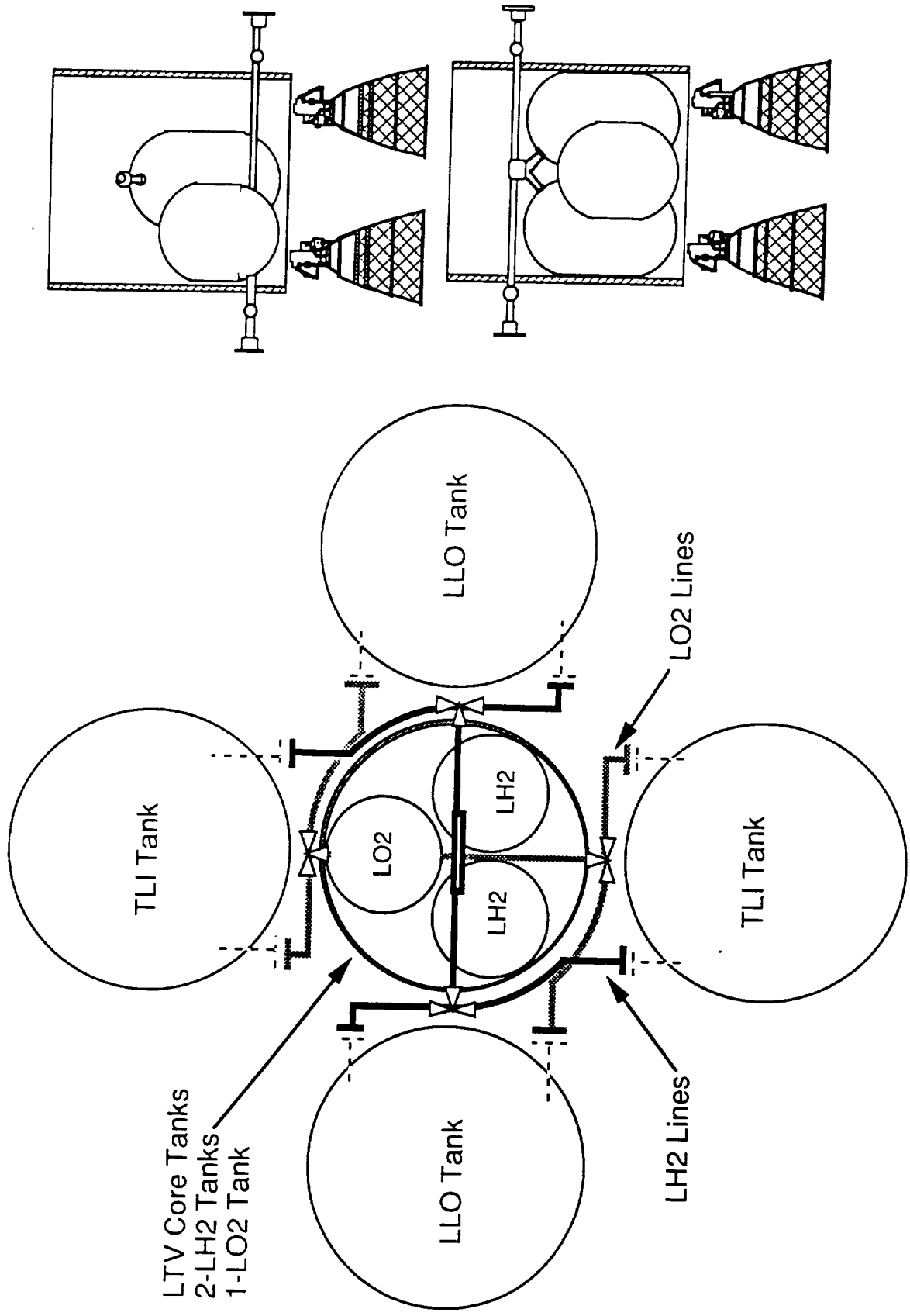
Figure 2.3.4-1 TLI Tank Propulsion Schematic



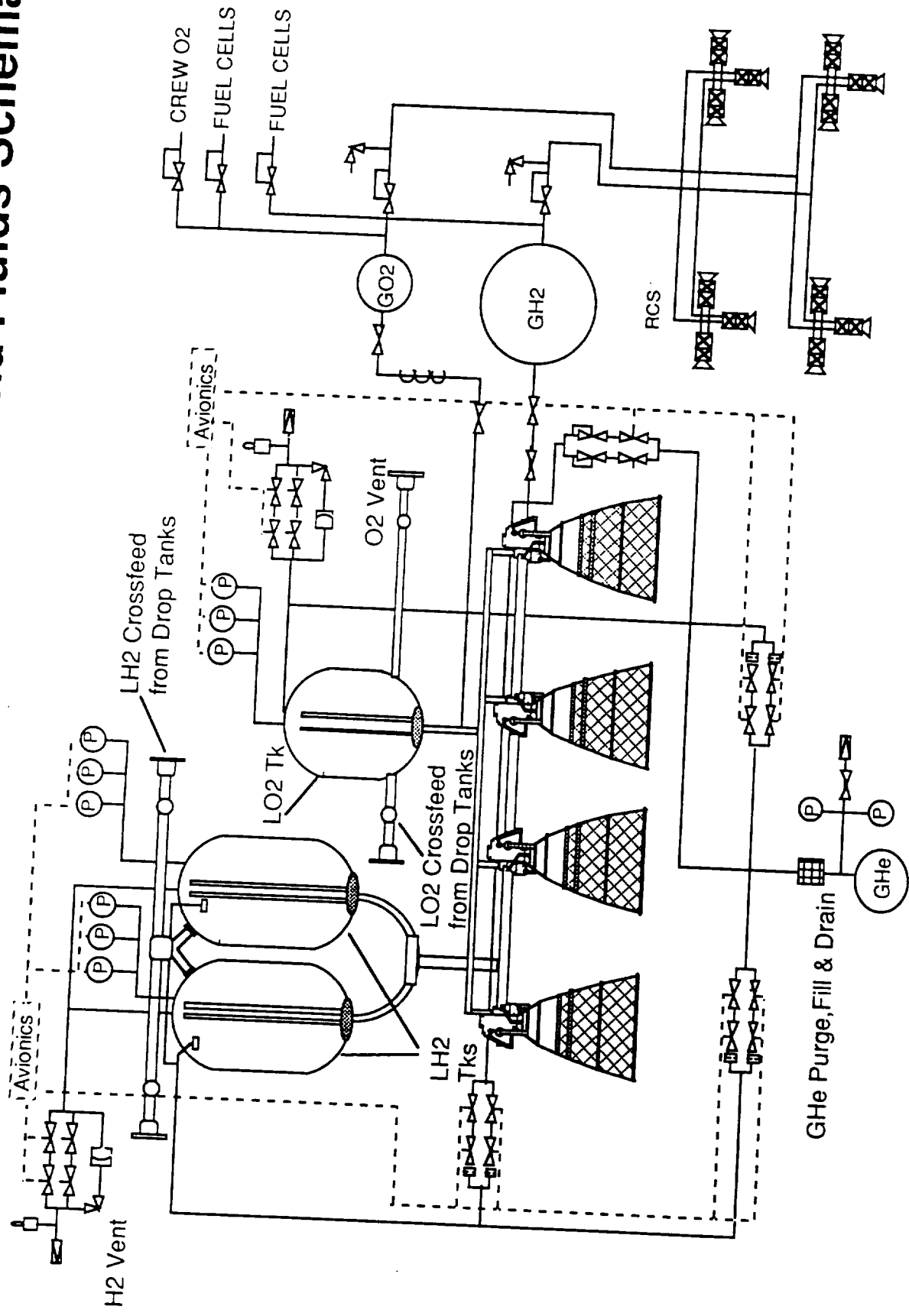
# Figure 2.3.4-2 LLO Tank Propulsion Schematic



**Figure 2.3.4-3**  
**Cross Feed Schematic from Drop Tanks to Core Tanks**



# Figure 2.3.4-4 Core Tanks Propulsion and Fluids Schematic



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A trade study was performed to evaluate preliminary insulation concepts for the LTV TLI and LLO drop tanksets. The analysis focused on the LH2 tanks since they represent the worst case for boiloff. Ground performance for various insulation configurations were determined simulating the conditions inside the ETO transportation vehicle which was assumed to be continuously purged with gaseous nitrogen while on the launch pad. Various thicknesses of Spray-On-Foam-Insulation (SOFI) were analyzed. As expected, the boiloff rate was minimized as the SOFI thickness increased. However, since the insulating effect of the SOFI is marginal on orbit, minimizing the SOFI thickness is desirable. Based on External Tank experience and a review of Shuttle Centaur requirements, 2.54 cm of SOFI was baselined for both the TLI and LLO tanksets. The on orbit boiloff was estimated for three configurations of multi-layer insulation (MLI) varying from 1.3 cm to 5.0 cm in thickness. Since a combination of SOFI and MLI will be required on the tanks for ground and on orbit thermal control, the total weight penalty of insulation and boiloff was calculated for various SOFI/MLI combinations. Assuming a thirty day on orbit period before the mission begins, the combination of 2.54 cm of SOFI and 2.54 cm of MLI provided the lowest weight penalty and was baselined for the tanksets.

A trade study was also performed to evaluate the insulation concepts required for the LEV core tanks while on the lunar surface and on orbit. As stated earlier, the LH2 tanks were examined since they represent the worst boiloff. Various thicknesses of MLI, ranging from 1.3 cm to 10 cm were evaluated. The lunar surface conditions represented the worst case thermal environment for the LEV core tanks, particularly during the lunar cycle. Shading of the tanks during the lunar day is desirable to limit the boiloff. Only passive insulation concepts were considered, but further reductions in boiloff could be realized if active cooling such as mechanical refrigeration or a vapor-cooled shield were added. Based on the analyses, an insulation configuration of 5.0 cm of MLI was chosen as the baseline insulation concept for the LEV core tanks. This insulation concept will provide an LH2 boiloff of approximately 0.25% per day while on the lunar surface and 0.10% per day while on orbit.

### 2.3.5 Other Subsystems

The various subsystems for both the LEV and LTV are shown in Figure 2.3.5-1. Except for the automated landing system on the LEV, commonality exists between vehicles for all subsystem components. All subsystems are man-rated, redundant, fault tolerant (configured to be

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# Figure 2.3.5-1 LTV/LEV Subsystem Description

## LTV/LEV SUBSYSTEM COMMONALITY

### REACTION CONTROL SYSTEM

Accumulator Tanks  
Thrusters  
Valves & Lines  
Conditioning Units

### ELECTRICAL POWER

Fuel Cells  
Radiators  
Residual H2O System  
Reactant Tanks (LH2 & LO2)  
Power Distribution & Management  
Valves & Lines

### GUIDANCE, NAVIGATION & CONTROL

Flight Controller  
IMU Processor  
Thrust Controller  
GPS/Deep Space Receiver  
Rendezvous & Docking Radar System  
Collision Avoidance System

### COMMUNICATION & DATA HANDLING

GPS/Deep Space Antenna System  
STDN/TDRS Transponder  
20W RF Power Amp  
S-Band RF System  
VHF System  
Ku Band System  
Video & Imaging Processor System  
Data Processing and Storage System  
TDRSS  
Health & Instrumentation Monitoring System  
Central Computers

## LEV UNIQUE SUBSYSTEM

Automatic Landing System

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fail op, fail op, fail safe) to ensure crew safety. A more detailed listing of these subsystem components were generated to determine mass properties.

## **3.0 ON ORBIT OPERATIONS**

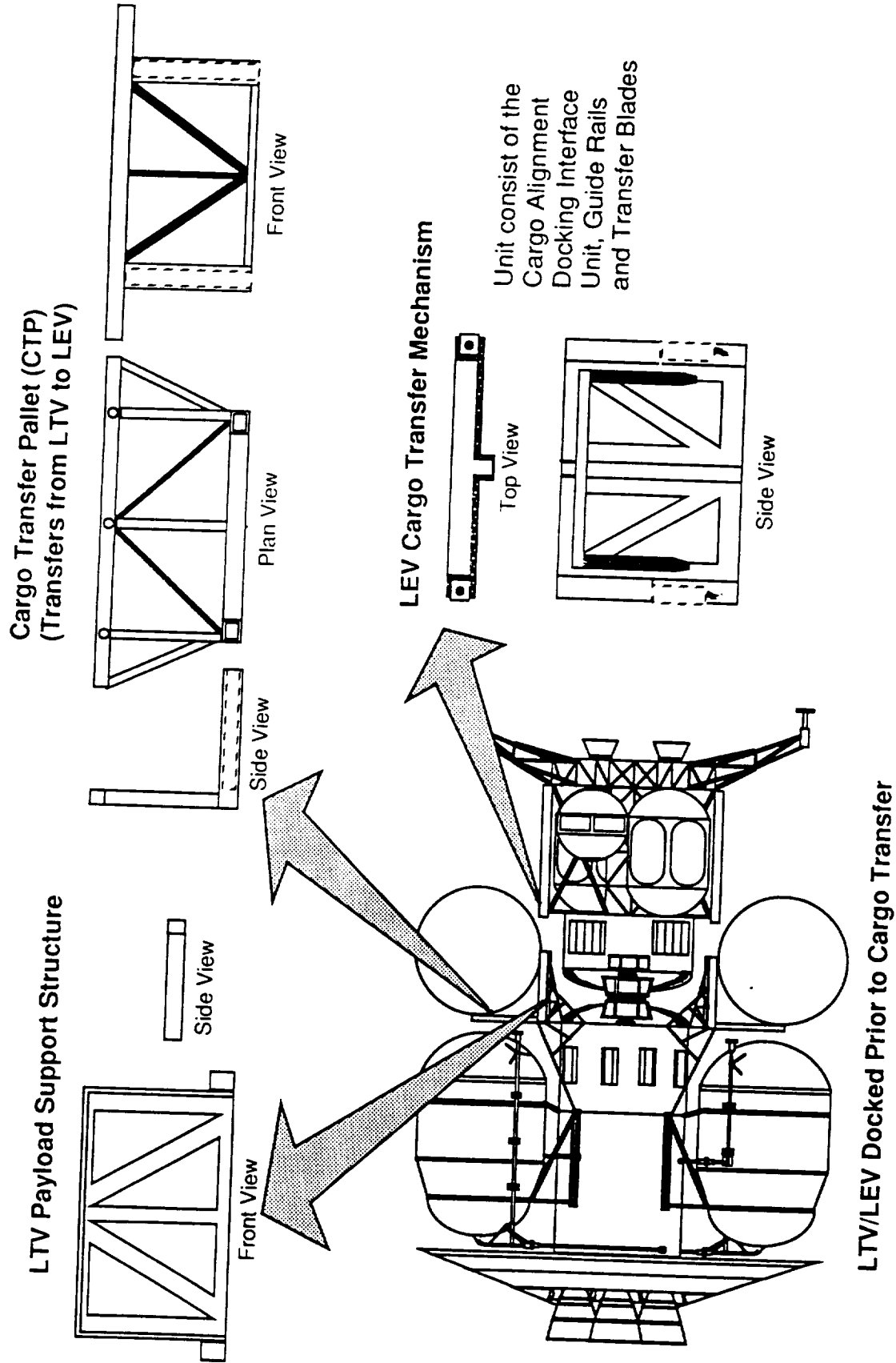
### **3.1 CARGO TRANSFER**

During steady state operations, cargo is delivered via the ETO transportation system and attached to the LTV at Space Station Freedom. The LEV is waiting on the lunar surface for the LTV to arrive in LLO. The LEV will then ascend from the surface and rendezvous and dock with the LTV in LLO. The cargo on the LTV must be autonomously transferred from the LTV to the LEV for delivery to the lunar surface.

Cargo is mounted to the LTV as shown in Figure 3.1-1 via a cargo transfer pallet which consist of a "L" shaped structure housing the cargo pick up points. A payload support structure on the LTV has guide rails built into it to seat the cargo transfer pallet (CTP) and automatically lock the CTP into place. Cargo transfer between the LTV and LEV is achieved by using a mechanism similar to a forklift mounted on the LEV. The forklift type blades engage the payload support structure which releases the mounting pins holding the cargo to the LTV and locks the cargo to the blades.

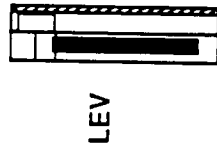
Figure 3.1-2 illustrates the cargo transfer sequence between the two vehicles in LLO. Cargo is mounted to the cargo transfer pallet. The CTP with cargo is then mounted into the payload support structure on the LTV. The cargo transfer pallet is held in place with latching pins that automatically activate via a tripping mechanism when the CTP is seated. Sensors will indicate that the pins are seated. After the docking maneuvers between the LTV and LEV are completed at LLO, the cargo transfer operation is instituted when the cargo alignment docking interface (CADI) unit, is raised from the LEV and mates with the payload support structure. The alignment device consist of two tapered pins that mate into the respective receptacles on the payload support structure. Once the alignment is made, the two forklift type blades are raised from the LEV on guide rails and engage the CTP. This action releases the mounting pins holding the CTP to the payload support structure and locks the CTP to the blades. The blades then retract down the guide rails to the LEV. The CADI unit is then undocked and lowered back to the LEV completing the transfer sequence.

# Figure 3.1-1 Cargo Transfer Components

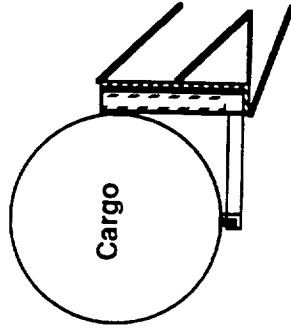




# Figure 3.1-2 LTV/LEV Cargo Transfer Sequence

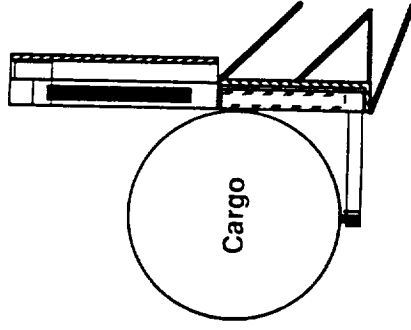


LEV



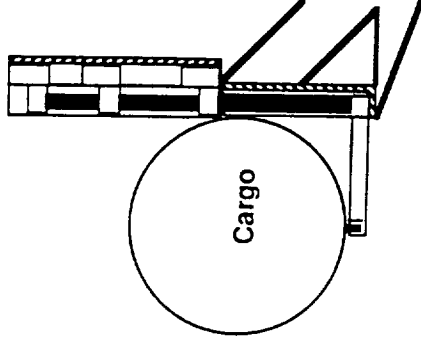
LTV

1 - LTV & LEV Docked and Cargo Transfer begins.



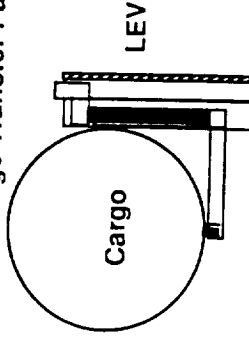
Cargo

2 - LEV Cargo Transfer Mechanism mated to the LTV Cargo Support Rack.



Cargo

3 - The Cargo Transfer Blades engaging the Cargo Transfer Pallet



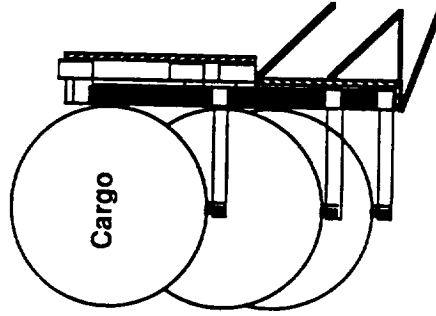
Cargo

LEV



LTV

6 - LEV Cargo Transfer Mechanism undocks from LTV Cargo Support Rack and retracted



Cargo

4 - Cargo Transfer Pallet, locked to Cargo Transfer 5 - Cargo transfer completed Blades and translated back to the LEV

### **3.2 PROPELLANT TRANSFER**

During steady state operations, propellant is delivered in the TLI and LLO tanksets via the ETO transposition system and attached to the LTV at Space Station Freedom. The steady state mission scenario is the same as that described in the cargo transfer operation. The LEV core tanks are essentially empty of propellant once the LEV and LTV have docked. Propellant in the LLO tanksets on the LTV must be autonomously transferred from the LTV to the LEV core tanks to provide propellant for the LEV to continue its mission.

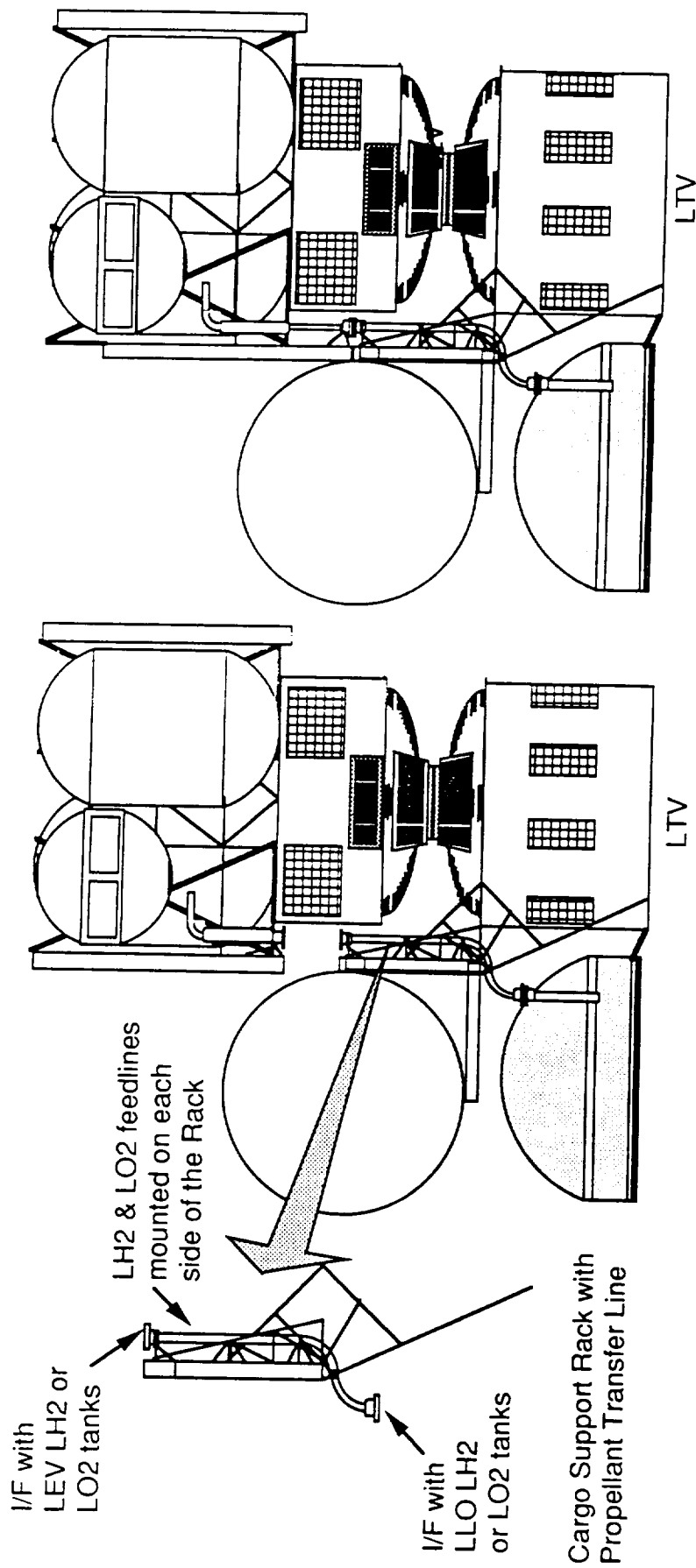
Figure 3.2-1 illustrates the propellant transfer operation that is taking place in conjunction with the cargo transfer operation. In order to transfer propellant from the LLO tanksets to the LEV, interface feedlines (LO2 and LH2) are mounted in the cargo support rack. After the vehicles are docked, the cargo transfer mechanism extends from the LEV and mates with the cargo support rack. This allows the LEV crossfeed to extend using a series of internal bellows and connect with the LO2 and LH2 interfaces on the cargo support rack. Propellant is then transferred using the cryo pumps located in the LLO tanksets. The connecting sequence is reversed once the propellant has been transferred.

### **3.3 CARGO UNLOADING ON LUNAR SURFACE**

Cargo unloading on the lunar surface will be similar to that of on orbit transfer of the cargo from the LTV to the LEV. The forklift-like mechanism mounted on the LEV will be used for transfer. The various positions of the cargo once attached to the LEV are shown in Figure 3.3-1. The cargo is lowered to just below the crew cab for better viewing during landing on the lunar surface. The cargo can then be lowered along the transfer mechanism to heights which allow for unloading to transporters or others means for lunar deployment. Figure 3.3-2 illustrates an option for unloading cargo directly onto a lunar transporter. After the LEV lands on the lunar surface, the transporter will be positioned under the cargo. Guide rails will guide the cargo directly to the transporter using the forklift mechanism on the LEV. Once the cargo is on the transporter, the forklift blades will unlink and retract back to the LEV. The LEV configuration lowers the cargo to within .9 m of the lunar surface if the cargo fits between the landing legs (< 6.1 m).

## **4.0 MANIFEST DATA**

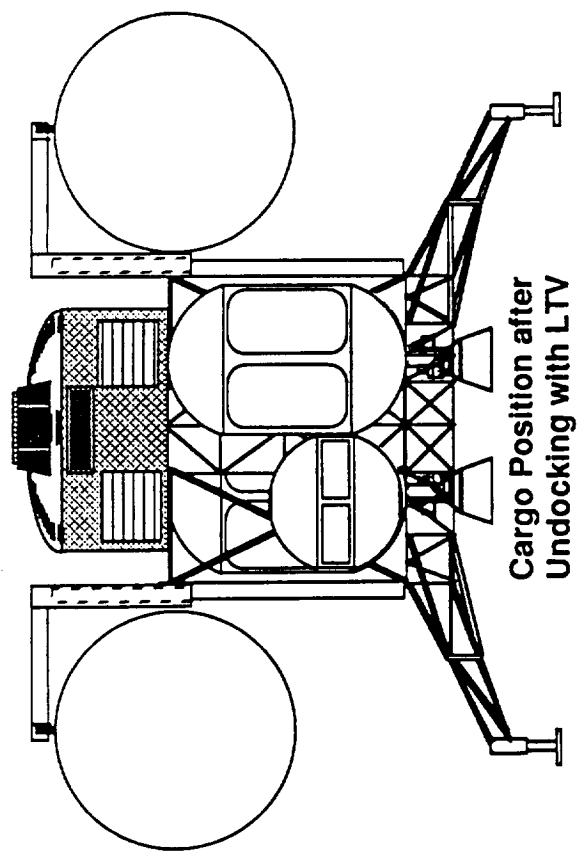
# Figure 3.2-1 Propellant Transfer from LTV to LEV



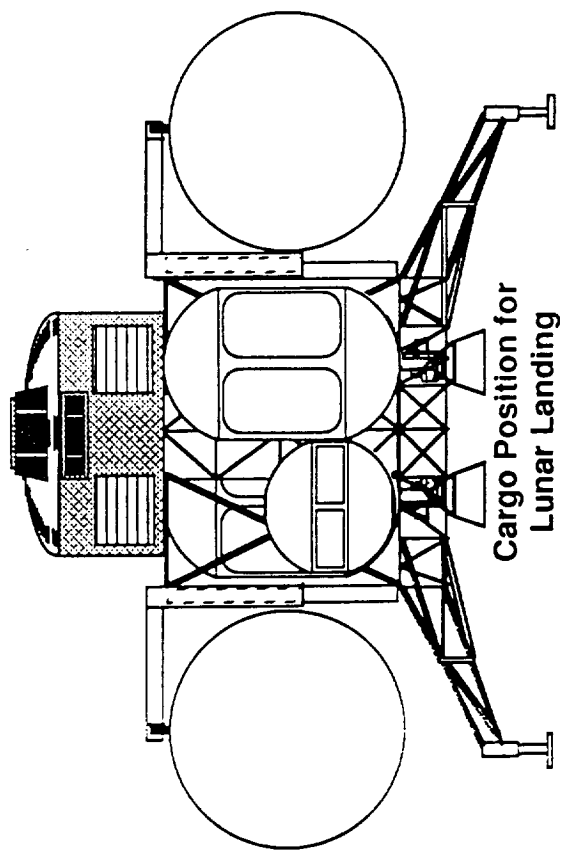
1 - LTV/LEV docked and ready to begin Cargo and Propellant transfer. The Cargo Transfer Mechanism will extend from the LEV, and align with the Cargo Support Rack. This will bring the propellant interface into contact and allow for the refueling of the LEV before the cargo is transferred.

2 - The Cargo Transfer Mechanism has mated with the Cargo Support Rack. When the CTM is extended on the LEV Propellant Interfaces (LH2 & LO2) mounted on each side of the CTM are also extended through use of a series of internal bellows. This allows for the linear motion the I/Fs need to complete the hookup and the propellant is then transferred.

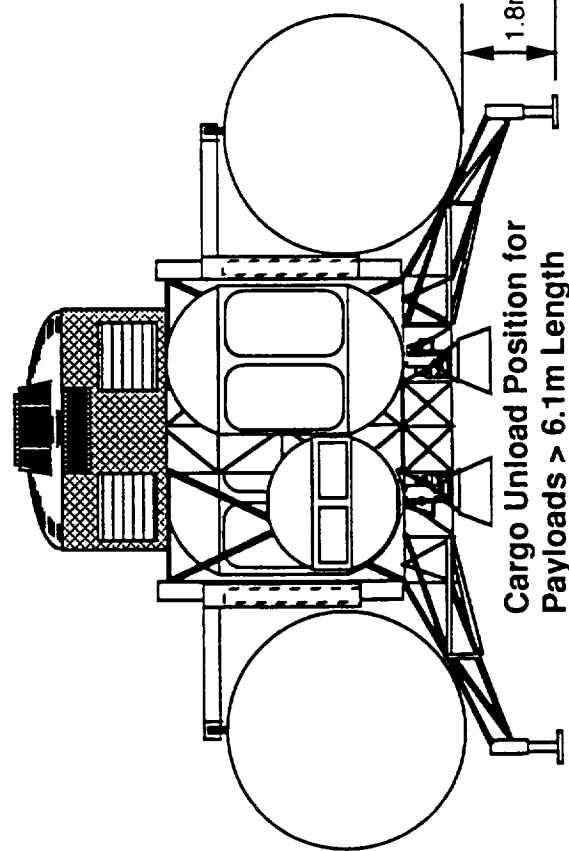
**Figure 3.3-1 LEV Cargo Scenario**



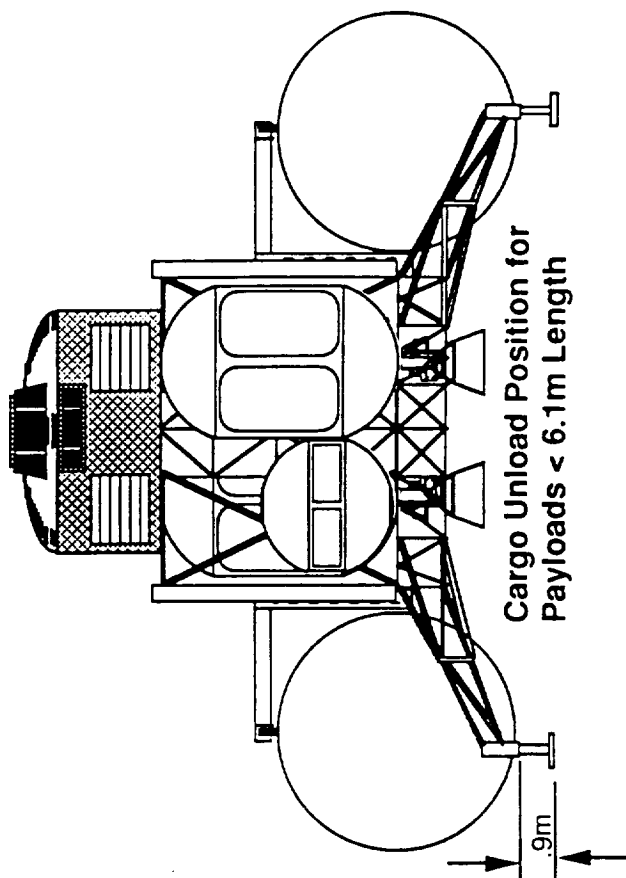
**Cargo Position after Undocking with LTV**



**Cargo Position for Lunar Landing**

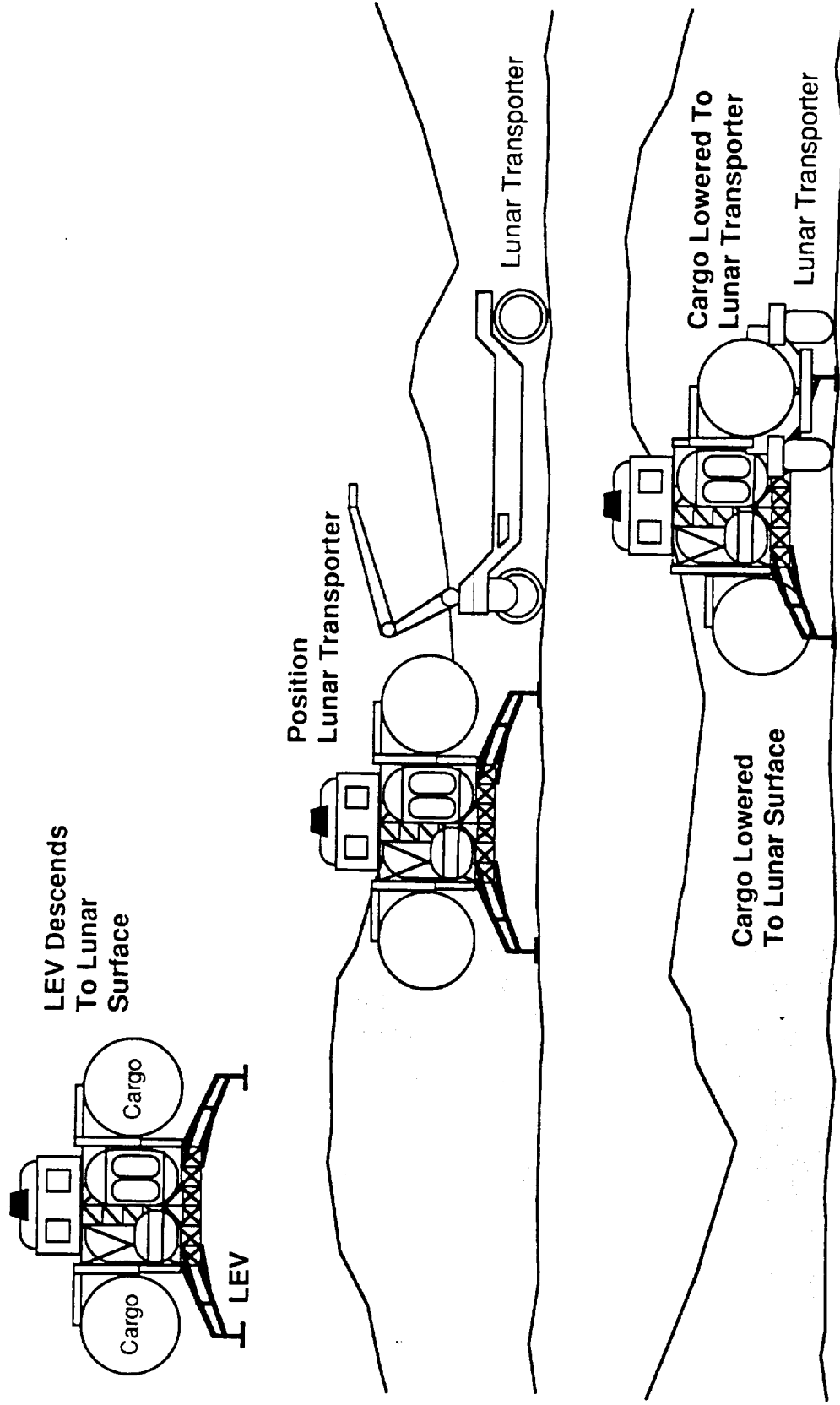


**Cargo Unload Position for Payloads > 6.1m Length**



**Cargo Unload Position for Payloads < 6.1m Length**

Figure 3.3-2 Cargo Unloading - Lunar Surface

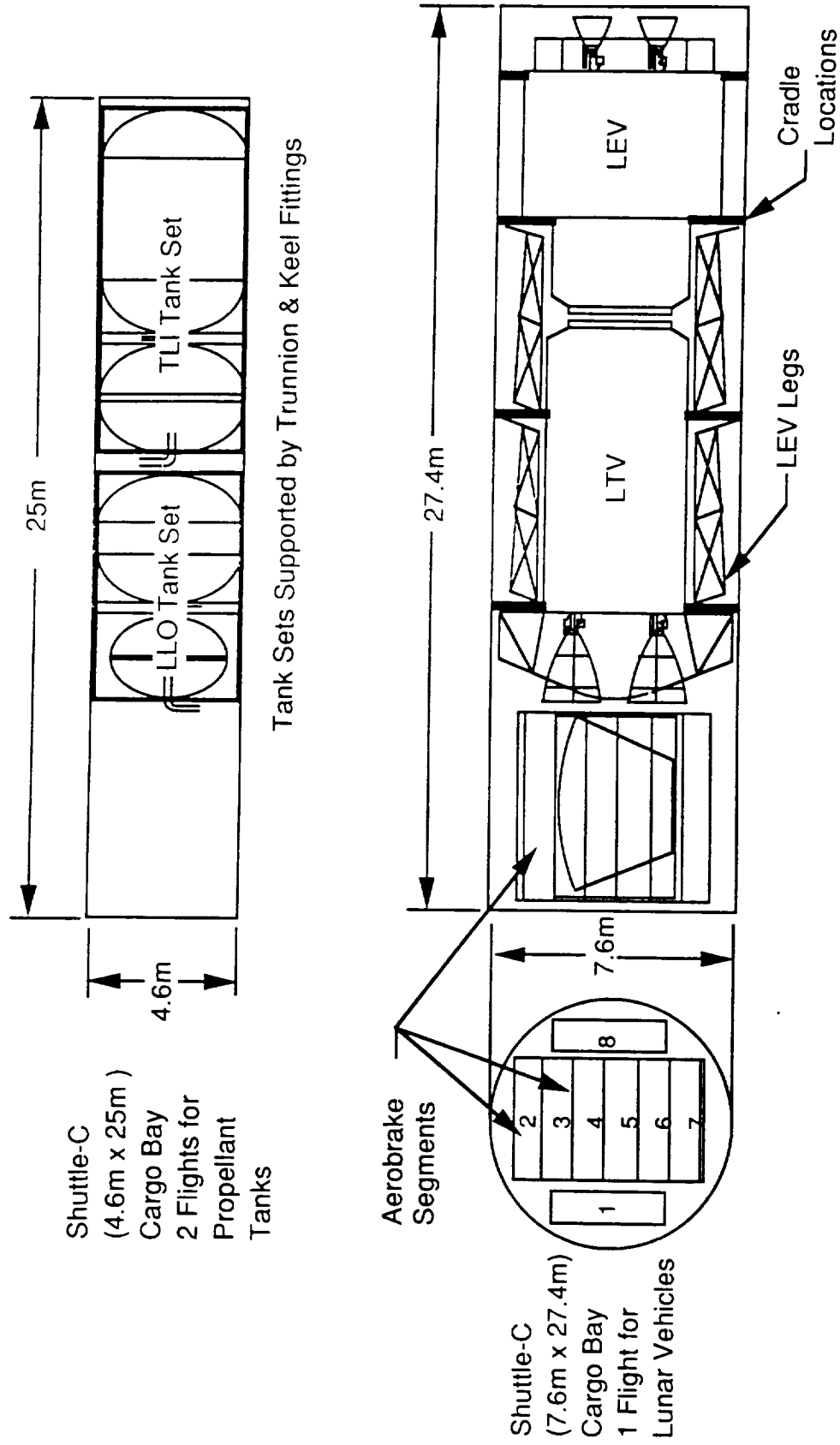


The LTV and LEV described in the preceding pages were manifested in the ETO transportation system to determine the number of flights required to Space Station Freedom. The ETO transportation system utilized in the manifest was the Shuttle-C (4.6 m x 25 m cargo bay and 7.6 m by 25 m cargo bay).

The LTV core vehicle and aerobrake outer segments, along with the basic LEV and its detached landing legs require a full Shuttle-C (7.6m x 27.4m) cargo bay for manifesting as shown in Figure 4.0-1. Both the LTV core and LEV will each require two mounting cradles utilizing standard trunnion and keel fittings to secure the payloads in the cargo bay. Special packaging and mounting provisions will be required for the aerobrake outer segments and the LEV landing legs.

The propellant-loaded drop tanksets are packaged in the Shuttle-C (4.6m x 25m) cargo bay. One TLI tankset and one LLO tankset are packaged together in the cargo bay. Two Shuttle-C flights are required to bring all four tanksets to station. Each tankset is supported in the cargo bay using trunnion and keel fittings. Although not volume limited in the Shuttle-C, the weight of the two tanksets pushes the performance limits of the vehicle. Each tankset and the lunar vehicles will also be equipped with handling/grappling fixtures to accommodate transfer from the cargo bay to the station by a cargo transfer or similar vehicle.

# Figure 4.0-1 Manifesting Data



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STV CONCEPT SELECTION  
SS FREEDOM ON-ORBIT OPERATIONS  
EVALUATION

PRELIMINARY DATA

DON BRYANT  
MDSSC-KSC  
6/2/90



## METHODOLOGY

1. Defined shopping list of potential on-orbit tasks by phase. (See Methodology Illustration, Ref "A")
2. Defined task "complexity factors" based upon on-orbit crew/teleoperator resource usage as follows:
  - 1 IVA support to control and monitor tests and simple SSRMS operations.
  - 2 IVA support of propellant loading and SSRMS operations involving high mass elements and/or FTS control
  - 3 Simple EVA translations, minimal tool usage
  - 4 Combined IVA/EVA assembly of medium size elements.
  - 5 Combined IVA/EVA assembly of loaded tanks/stages/large mass elements or use or multiple SSRMSs/FTS.
3. Assigned "complexity factors (C.F.)" to each potential on-orbit task. (See Methodology Illustration, Ref "B")
4. Developed "EXCEL™" spreadsheet to calculate individual task and configuration total serial shifts (8 Hour) and "an arbitrary (but consistent) complexity numerical reference" based upon individual task time estimate inputs multiplied by the C.F.s defined above. (See entire Methodology Illustration)

**Note:** Spreadsheets are included in backup data file.

CONCEPT # 4E-3A 99 ELEMENTS: IC = TLI Stage, 1E = LOI Stage, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 6A = CC, 7 = Cargo, &amp; 8 = Cryo Tanker/Xlar system

DESCRIPTION: Multistage TV &amp; Separate LV - Single Crew Cab

DATE 5/30/90

COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS										COMPLEXITY		COMMENTS			
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EV	AIR	M	S	IC	1E	3B	5A	6A	7	0	8	0		TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TOTAL COMPLEXITY
Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Refurb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Aerobrake TPS Repair Subsystem Leak And Functionals TCS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification															1	45	Returning LOI stage at ASF for refurb then move to ITA during TLI stage arrival.
															1	3.5	
	X														3	24	
	X														3	7.5	
	X														3	18	
	X														3	18	
															1	6	
Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location															2	7	Tanker I/F connection
	X														2	6	
	X														5	27.5	
															12		
Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly	X														4	0	Tanker I/F connection
	X														5	25	
															5		
Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Male & Berthing Test															1	1	
															1	4	
															2	0	
															5		
Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off															2	4	
															2	0	
															2		
Closeout Phase Fluids Top-Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O															1	4	Tanker disconnected
															1	4.5	
	X														1	0.5	
															1	0.5	
															9.5		
Launch Phase Countdown Operations															2	5	
															2.5		
De-Integration Phase Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow															3	99	
	X														2	8	
															1	9	
															46		
															159	n/a	
GRAND TOTALS																	

REF "A"

REF "C"

CANDIDATE TASK LIST

INDIVIDUAL TASK  
TIMELINE INPUTS

REF "B"

COMPLEXITY  
FACTORS

## METHODOLOGY

5. Researched past KSC study reports to establish individual element task timelines and input same into spreadsheets (One for each concept initial flight and if appropriate, steady state/reflight). (See Methodology Illustration, Ref "C")
6. Produced timelines for 8 concepts (5 with reflights) based on spreadsheet output data.
7. Produced concept comparison charts utilizing spreadsheet data.
8. All of the above data is to be evaluated to produce summary charts. (TBS)

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# GROUND RULES AND ASSUMPTIONS

## NOTES & OBSERVATIONS:

- Timeline data were derived from the MDSSC-KSC On-Orbit Assembly/Service Task Definition Study GFY 1989 Summary Report of November 1989. All processing times are "KSC Ground equivalent" times and do not have EVA and automation enhancements yet incorporated.
- When fully assembled for initial mission, Configurations 3A-3, and 4E-3A&B exceed the presently planned ASF length.
- When fully assembled, Configurations 4E-2A, 4E-2B, 4E-3A, and 4E-3B have widths that are marginal or greater than planned ASF width.
- TLV refurbishment times could be impacted by lunar dust cleanup.

# GROUND RULES AND ASSUMPTIONS

## GENERAL

- SSF resources required to support the timeline are: IVA (2); EVA including cabin atmosphere loss associated with Airlock use; MSC; ASF; DMS; TCS; & Power.
  - SSF assembly/refurbishment crew of 4 is baseline.
- The only on-orbit cryo servicing will be for concepts 4E-3A & B steady state missions. These missions will be supplied from a tanker that includes an integral propellant transfer system (including displacement gas supply).
  - All other Propellant Tanks are assumed to be delivered full and no top-off capability is required from SSF resources.
- All cargo is passive and is pre-assembled into single or dual containers when received.
- Advanced OMV will be available to support deployment and retrieval operations.
- All LVs require on-orbit erection of the cargo platform and installation of (2) filled cryo Propellant Tanks and (4) Landing Legs
- \* TLVs require no on-orbit assembly.

# GROUND RULES AND ASSUMPTIONS

## SPECIFIC GROUND RULES (per flight)

### 3A-2

- LV & TV are mated when delivered to SSF.
- TLV Core/LV will be delivered first, Cargo will be last .

### 3A-3

- LV & LOI Stages are mated when delivered to SSF.
- TLI Stage will be delivered first, Cargo will be last.

### 3A-5

- TLI Tanks are pre-plumbed to a dual tank type interface when delivered.
- TLV Core requires no on-orbit assembly and will be delivered first , Cargo will be last.

# GROUND RULES AND ASSUMPTIONS

## SPECIFIC GROUND RULES (per flight) (Cont)

4E-2A,B

- TV Core/Aerobrake/Cargo delivered first - TLI/LOI Tanks Last

4E-3A,B

- TLI Stage will be delivered first, - Re-supply Tanker Last (reflights only)

4E-5B

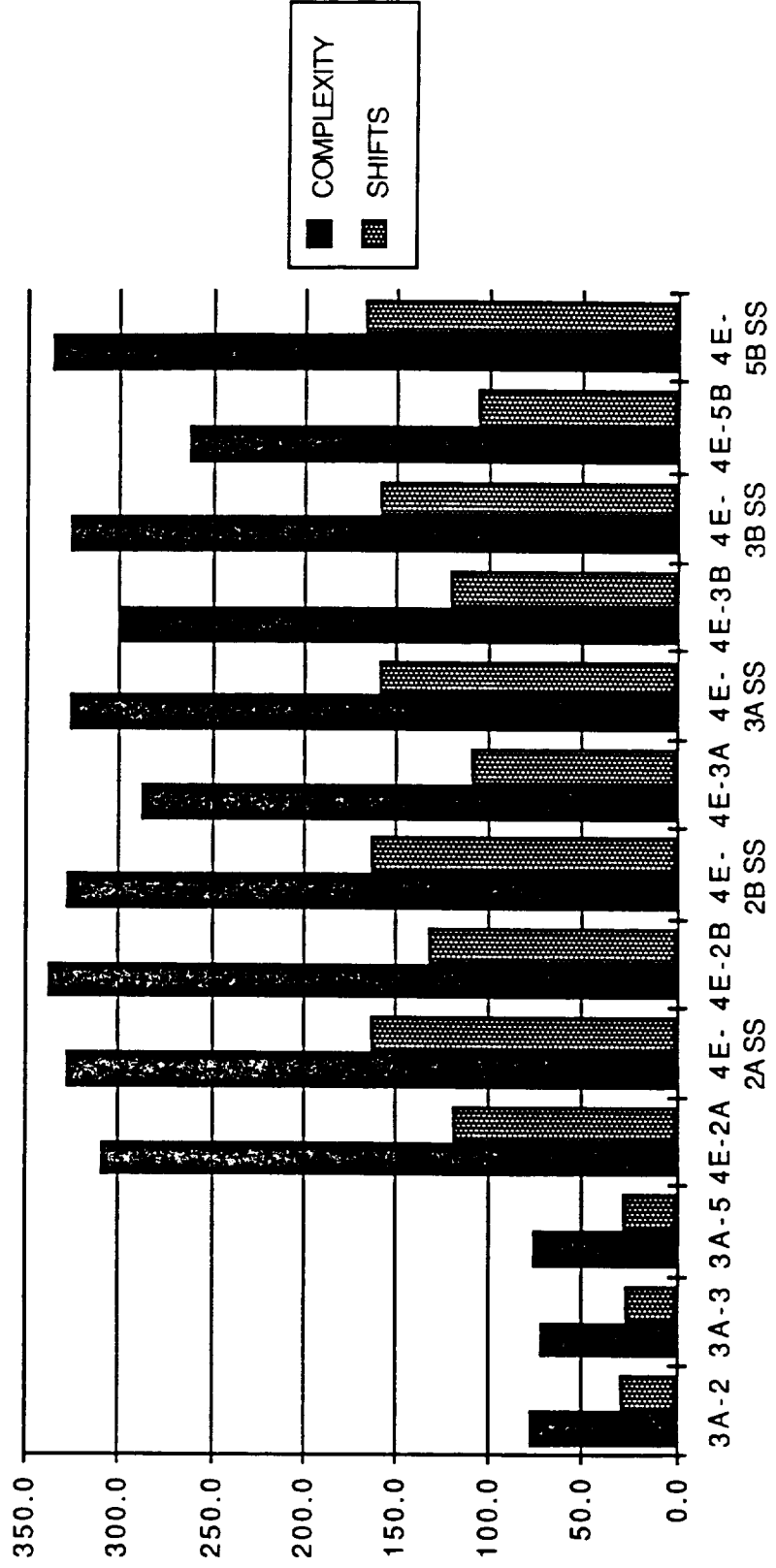
- TLV Stage/Aerobrake will be delivered First.

# COMPARISON TABLE

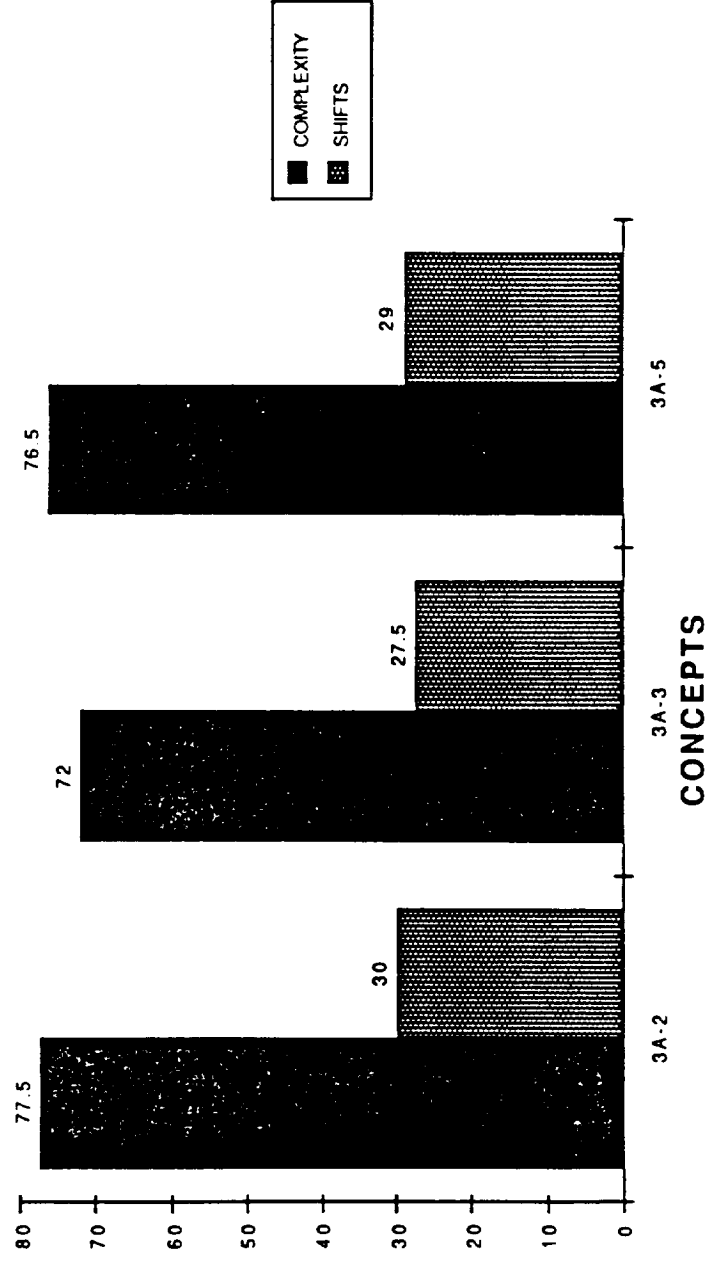
CONFIGURATION	COMPLEXITY	SHIFTS
3 A - 2	77.5	30.0
3 A - 3	72.0	27.5
3 A - 5	76.5	29.0
4 E - 2 A	309.5	120.0
4 E - 2 A SS	328.5	163.0
4 E - 2 B	338.5	132.0
4 E - 2 B SS	328.5	163.0
4 E - 3 A	288.0	109.5
4 E - 3 A SS	327.0	159.0
4 E - 3 B	302.0	121.5
4 E - 3 B SS	327.0	159.0
4 E - 5 B	262.5	106.5
4 E - 5 B SS	337.0	167.5



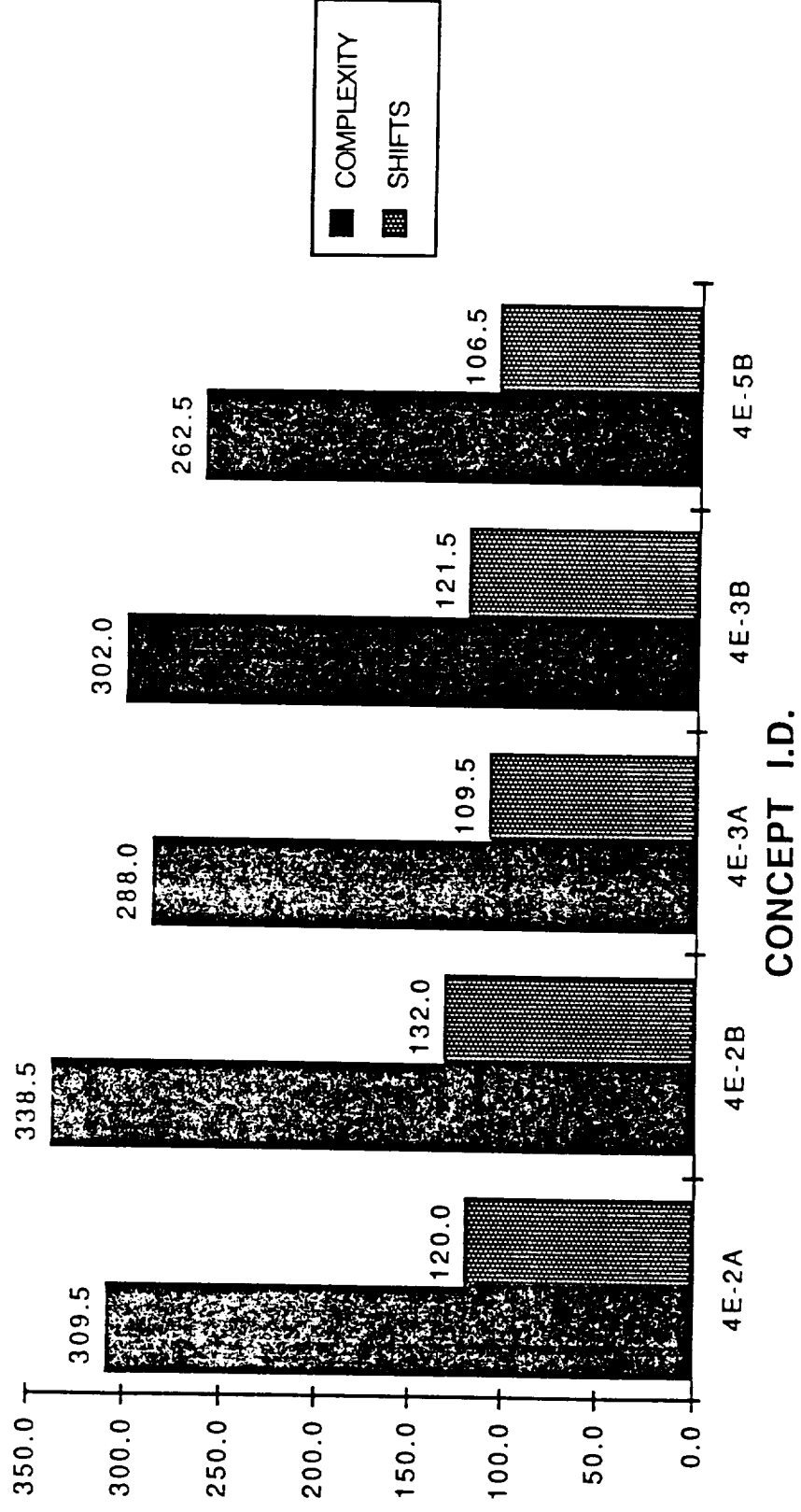
# STV CONCEPT ON-ORBIT OPERATIONS AT SS FREEDOM COMPARISON - OVERVIEW



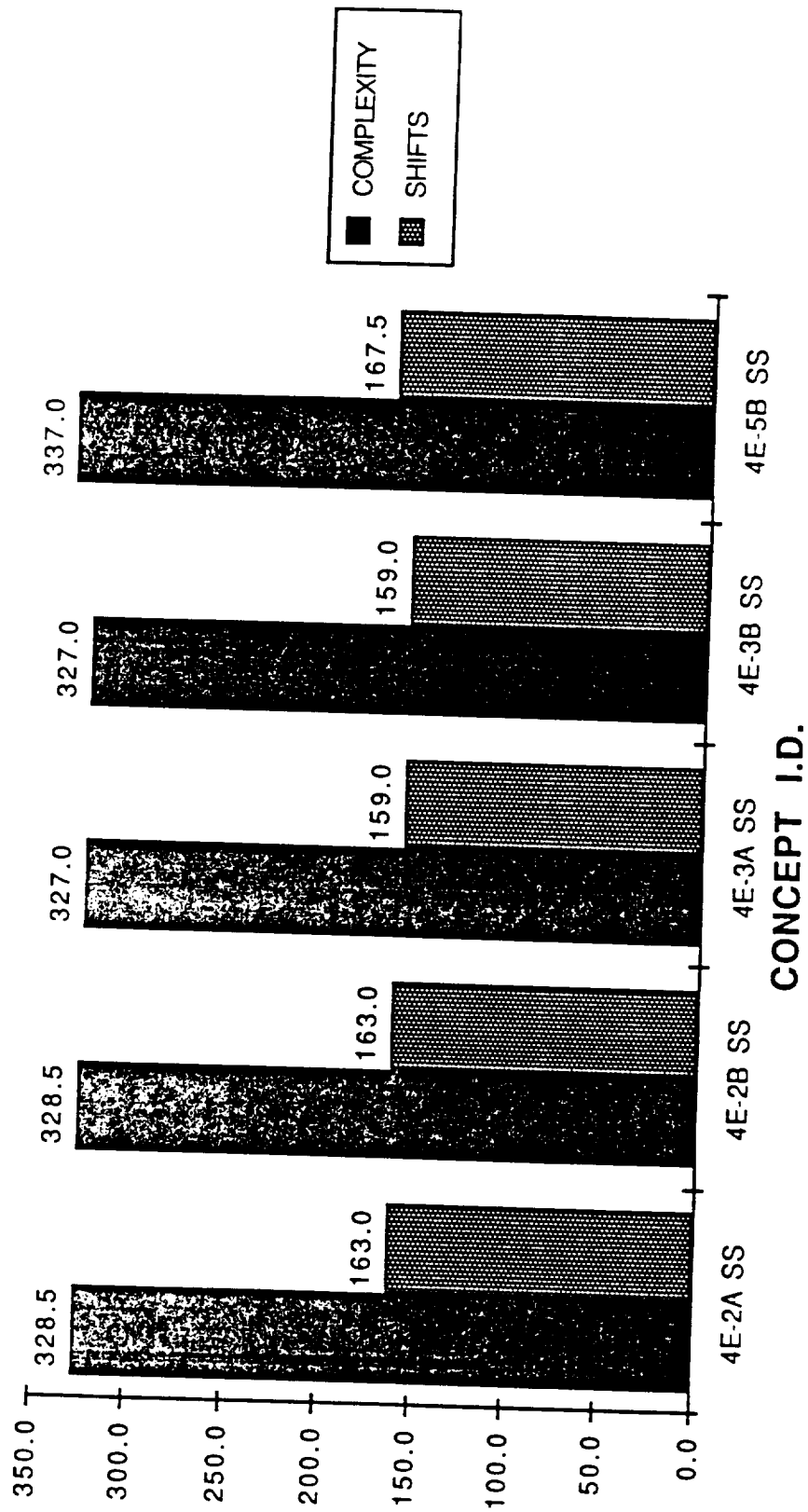
## CARGO CONFIGURATIONS - COMPARISON



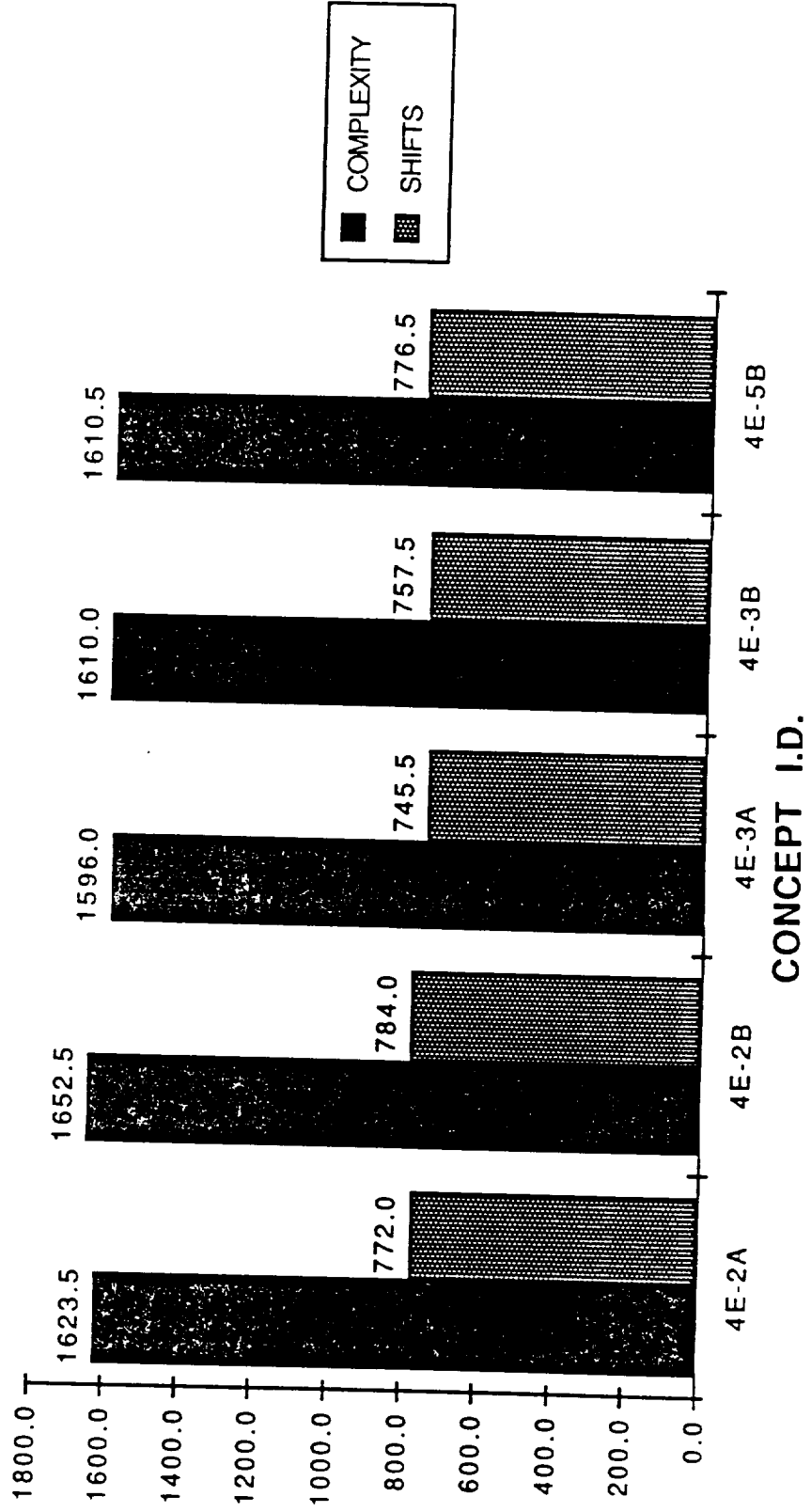
MANNED CONFIGURATIONS -  
INITIAL LAUNCH COMPARISONS



# MANNED CONFIGURATIONS - STEADY STATE COMPARISON



# MANNED CONFIGURATIONS - LIFETIME (5 FLIGHT) COMPARISON



## BACKUP DATA

CONCEPT #3A-2											
ELEMENTS 1A = TV CORE, 2 = TLI TANKS, 3 = LV, 7 = CARGO											
DESCRIPTION: 1 STAGE SEPARATE TV & LV W/DROP TANKS - CARGO ONLY (NO RETURN)											
DATE 5/31/90											
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS							COMMENTS		
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EVA	RMS	1A	2	0	3A	7.0	TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	
Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Refurb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Aerobrake 1P'S Repair Subsystem Leak And Functionals TCS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification								0.0	1	0	
								0.0	1	0	
								0.0	3	0	
								0.0	3	0	
								0.0	3	0	
Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location								0.0	3	0	
								0.0	1	0	
								0.0	11	11	
Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly								5.5	2	11	
								5.5	2	11	
								1.5	5	7.5	Info ASF assy fixt.
Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Boring Test								12.5			
								4.0	4	16	
								4.0	5	20	Tanks (2), Platform/ Landing Legs (1)
Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off								8.0			
								4.0	1	4	
								3.0	1	3	
Closeout Phase Fluids Top Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O								0.0	2	0	
								7.0			
								0.0	2	0	
Launch Phase Countdown Operations								0.0	2	0	
								0.0	2	0	
								0.0			
De-Integration Phase Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Deslow								0.0	1	0	
								0.0	1	0	
								0.0	1	0	
GRAND TOTALS								25	2	5	
								2.5			
								0.0	3	0	
								0.0	2	0	
								0.0	1	0	
								0.0			
GRAND TOTALS									N/A	77.5	

CONCEPT #3A-3		ELEMENTS: 1C = TLI Stage, 1D = LOI Stage, 3A = LV, 7 = Cargo										DATE 5/31/90			
DESCRIPTION: Multistage TV & separate LV - Cargo only (no return)															
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS										COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS	
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EV	ARM	1C	1D	3A	7.0						TASK SHIFTS			
Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Refurb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Aerobrake TPS Repair Subsystem Leak And Functionals TCS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification												0	1	0	
												0	1	0	
												0	3	0	
												0	3	0	
												0	3	0	
												0	3	0	
Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location	-	X	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.5						5.5	2	11	
	X	X	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5						4.5	2	9	
	X	X	2.0									2	5	10	To ASF Assy Fixt
												12			
Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly	X	X	-	-	4.0	-						4	4	16	
	X	X	-	2.0	-	1.0						3	5	15	Tanks (2), Platform/Landing Legs (1)
												7			
Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Berthing Test			-	1.0	2.0	-						3	1	3	
			1.0	1.0	1.0	-						3	1	3	
			-	-	-	-						0	2	0	
												6			
Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off			-	-	-	-						0	2	0	
			-	-	-	-						0	2	0	
												0			
Closeout Phase Fluids Top Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O			-	-	-	-						0	1	0	Manned Flights only
			-	-	-	-						0	1	0	
			-	-	-	-						0	1	0	
			-	-	-	-						0	1	0	
												0			
Launch Phase Countdown Operations												2.5	2	5	Requires OMV
												2.5			
De-Integration Phase Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow												0	3	0	
												0	2	0	
												0	1	0	
												0			
GRAND TOTALS												27.5	n/a	72	



CONCEPT #3A-3		ELEMENTS 2 = TOI & LOI TANKS, 4A = TLV, 7 = CARGO										DATE 5/31/90		
DESCRIPTION		SINGLE PROPULSION STAGE COMBINED WITH DROP TANKS												
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS										COMMENTS		
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EVALUATION	2		2		2		2		2		COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	
		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2			
Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Refurb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Aircraft 115 Repair Subsystem Leak And Functionals TCS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification												1.0	0.0	
												1.0	0.0	
												3.0	0.0	
												3.0	0.0	
												3.0	0.0	
												1.0	0.0	
Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location	-	X	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5		2.0	11.0	
	-	X	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5		2.0	11.0	
	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5		5.0	7.5	To ASF Assembly Fixture
Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		4.0	0.0	
	X	X	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	-		5.0	35.0	
Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Berthing Test	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-		1.0	4.0	
	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	-	-		1.0	3.0	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2.0		
Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off												2.0	0.0	
												2.0	0.0	
Closeout Phase Fluids Top-Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O												1.0	0.0	
												1.0	0.0	
	X											1.0	0.0	
												1.0	0.0	
Launch Phase Countdown Operations												2.0	5.0	Requires OMV
De-Integration Phase Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Deslow	X	X										3.0	0.0	
												2.0	0.0	
												1.0	0.0	
GRAND TOTALS												n/a	76.5	

CONCEPT #4E-2A ELEMENTS 1B =TV, 2 =TLI & LOI TANKS, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 6A = CC, 7 = CARGO														
DESCRIPTION: SINGLE STAGE SEPARATE TV & LV W/DROP TANKS & SINGLE CREW CABIN														
DATE 5/30/90														
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS												
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EVA/RMS	1B	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3B	5A	6A	7
		TOTAL SHIFTS												
		COMPLEXITY FACTOR												
		TASK COMPLEXITY												
		COMMENTS												
<b>Refurbishment Phase</b>														
Crew Module Refurb														
Electrical Checkout														
Engine Servicing														
Aerobreak TPS Repair														
Subsystem Leak And Functionals														
ICS Refurbishment														
Avionics System Verification														
<b>Hardware Delivery Phase</b>														
Delivery Vehicle Offloading														
Receiving Inspection														
Installation at Temporary Location														
<b>Assembly Phase</b>														
Mount Assembly														
STV Assembly														
<b>Verification Phase</b>														
Interface Verification														
Integrated Vehicle Test														
Mate & Burthing Test														
<b>Propellant Servicing Phase</b>														
Cryo Servicing														
Cryo Top Off														
<b>Closeout Phase</b>														
Fluids Top Off														
Vehicle Closeout														
Crew Ingress														
Pre Deployment C/O														
<b>Launch Phase</b>														
Countdown Operations														
<b>De-Integration Phase</b>														
Post Flight Inspection														
Propellant Residual Drain														
Crew Module/Return Cargo Deslow														
		GRAND TOTAL												
		120.0												
		309.5												



CONCEPT #4E-2B		ELEMENTS 1B =TV, 2 =TLI & LOI TANKS, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 6B = TVCC, 6C = LVCC, 7 = CARGO														DATE 5/30/90	
DESCRIPTION		SINGLE STAGE SEPARATE TV & LV W/DROP TANKS & DUAL CREW CABIN															
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS														COMMENTS	
CANDIDATE TASK	EV	ARM	1B	2	2	2	2	2	3B	5A	6B	6C	7	7	TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY
(Select Only As Appropriate)																	
<b>Refurbishment Phase</b>																	
Crew Module Heliturb															0.0	1.0	0.0
Electrical Checkout															0.0	1.0	0.0
Engine Servicing															0.0	3.0	0.0
Airbrake 11"5 Repair															0.0	3.0	0.0
Subsystem Leak And Functional															0.0	3.0	0.0
ICS Refurbishment															0.0	3.0	0.0
Avionics System Verification															0.0	1.0	0.0
<b>Hardware Delivery Phase</b>																	
Delivery Vehicle Offloading															8.5	2.0	17.0
Receiving Inspection															8.5	2.0	17.0
Installation at Temporary Location															2.5	5.0	12.5
															19.5		
<b>Assembly Phase</b>																	
Element Assembly															15.0	5.0	75.0
STV Assembly															10.0	5.0	50.0
															25.0		
<b>Verification Phase</b>																	
Interface Verification															6.0	1.0	6.0
Integrated Vehicle Test															8.0	1.0	8.0
Mate & Berthing Test															7.0	2.0	14.0
															21.0		
<b>Propellant Servicing Phase</b>																	
Cryo Servicing															0.0	2.0	0.0
Cryo Top Off															0.0	2.0	0.0
															0.0		
<b>Closeout Phase</b>																	
Fluids Top Off															8.0	1.0	8.0
Vehicle Closeout															8.0	1.0	8.0
Crew Ingress															1.0	1.0	1.0
Pre Deployment C/O															1.0	1.0	1.0
															18.0		
<b>Launch Phase</b>																	
Countdown Operations															2.5	2.0	5.0
															2.5		
<b>De-Integration Phase</b>																	
Post Flight Inspection															33.0	3.0	99.0
Propellant Residual Drain															4.0	2.0	8.0
Crew Module/Return Cargo Deslow															9.0	1.0	9.0
															46.0		
															132.0	N/A	338.5
GRAND TOTALS																	

CONCEPT #4E-2B SS		ELEMENTS 1B =TV, 2 =TLI & LOI TANKS, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 5A = CC, 6B = TVCC, 6C = LVCC, 7 = CARGO													DATE 5/31/90	
DESCRIPTION: SINGLE STAGE SEPARATE TV & LV W/DROP TANKS & DUAL CREW CABIN																
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS													COMMENTS	
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EV	ARM	1B	2	2	2	2	2	5A	6B	7	7	TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	
<b>Refurbishment Phase</b>																
Crew Module Returb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	45.0	1.0	45.0	
Electrical Checkout	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	3.5	1.0	3.5	
Engine Servicing	X	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	3.0	24.0	
Aerobreak TPS Repair	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	2.5	3.0	7.5	
Subsystem Leak And Functionals	X	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	3.0	18.0	
TCS Helium Inflow	X	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	3.0	18.0	
Avionics System Verification	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	1.0	6.0	
													77.0			
<b>Hardware Delivery Phase</b>																
Delivery Vehicle Offloading	-	X	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	5.0	2.0	10.0	
Receiving Inspection	-	X	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	5.0	2.0	10.0	
Installation at Temporary Location	X	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	5.0	7.5	
													11.5			
<b>Assembly Phase</b>																
Element Assembly	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	5.0	0.0	
STV Assembly	X	-	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	8.0	5.0	40.0	
													8.0			
<b>Verification Phase</b>																
Interface Verification	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	4.0	
Integrated Vehicle Test	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	5.0	1.0	5.0	
Mate & Berthing Test	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	2.0	0.0	
													9.0			
<b>Propellant Servicing Phase</b>																
Cryo Servicing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	2.0	0.0	
Cryo Top Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	2.0	0.0	
													0.0			
<b>Closeout Phase</b>																
Fluids Top-Off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	4.0	
Vehicle Closeout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	4.0	1.0	4.0	
Crew Ingress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.5	1.0	0.5	
Pre Deployment C/O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	0.5	1.0	0.5	
													9.0			
<b>Launch Phase</b>																
Countdown Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	2.0	5.0	
													2.5			
<b>De-Integration Phase</b>																
Post Flight Inspection	X	X	29	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	33.0	3.0	99.0	
Propellant Residual Drain	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.0	8.0	
Crew Module/Return Cargo Deslow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	9.0	1.0	9.0	
													46.0			
GRAND TOTALS													163.0	N/A	328.5	

CONCEPT #4E-3A		ELEMENTS: 1c = TLI Stage, 1E = LOI Stage, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 6A = CC, 7 = Cargo										DATE 5/30/90			
DESCRIPTION: Multistage TV & Separate LV - Single Crew Cab															
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS										COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS	
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EV	ARM	1C	1E	3B	5A	6A	7	0	7.0	TOTAL SHIFTS				
Refurbishment Phase															
Crew Module Refurb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	
Electrical Checkout	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	
Engine Servicing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	
Aerobreak TPS Repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	
Subsystem Leak And Functionals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	
ICS Refurbishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	
Avionics System Verification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	
												0	1	0	
Hardware Delivery Phase															
Delivery Vehicle Offloading	-	X	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	6.5	2	13	
Receiving Inspection	-	X	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	5.5	2	11	
Installation at Temporary Location	X	X	2.0	2.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	25	
												17			
Assembly Phase															
Element Assembly	X	X	-	-	4.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	60	
STV Assembly	X	X	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	6	5	30	
												21			
Verification Phase															
Interface Verification			-	1.0	2.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	
Integrated Vehicle Test			1.0	1.0	1.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	5	1	5	
Mate & Berthing Test			-	-	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	5	2	10	
												14			
Propellant Servicing Phase															
Cryo Servicing			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	
Cryo Top Off			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	
Closeout Phase															
Hands Top Off			-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	
Vehicle Checkout			-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	
Crew Ingress	X		-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.5	1	0.5	
Pre Deployment C/O			-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.5	1	0.5	
												9			
Launch Phase															
Countdown Operations												2.5	2	5	
												2.5			
De-Integration Phase															
Post Flight Inspection	X	X	-	29.0	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	33	3	99	
Propellant Residual Drain			-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	8	
Crew Module/Return Cargo Deslow			-	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	9	1	9	
												46			
GRAND TOTALS												109.5	n/a	288	

CONCEPT # 4E-3A SS		ELEMENTS: IC = TLI Stage, 1E = LOI Stage, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 6A = CC, 7 = Cargo, & 8 = Cryo Tanker/Xfer system												DATE 5/30/90	
DESCRIPTION: Multistage TV & Separate LV - Single Crew Cab															
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS													
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)		EVALUATION										TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TOTAL COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS
		1C	1E	3B	5A	6A	7	0	7	0	8				
Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Refurb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Airbrake TPS Repair Subsystem Leak And Functionals ICS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification		-	-	-	-	45.0	-	-	-	-	-	45	1	45	
	X	-	2.0	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	1	3.5	
	X	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	24	
	X	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	3	7.5	
	X	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	18	
	X	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	18	
Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	
												77			
	X	1.5	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	1.0	-	-	3.5	2	7	
	X	1.0	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	1.0	-	-	3	2	6	Returning LOI stage at ASF for refurb then move to ITA during TLI stage arrival
Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly	X	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	5.5	5	27.5	
												12			
	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	0	
Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Berthing Test	X	-	1.0	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	5	5	25	Tanker VF connection
	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	4	
		1.0	1.0	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	
Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off															
	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	
Closeout Phase Fluids Top-Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O												2			
		-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	
		-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	4.5	1	4.5	
	X	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1	0.5	Tanker disconnect
		-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1	0.5	
Launch Phase Countdown Operations												9.5			
												2.5	2	5	
De-integration Phase Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow												2.5			
	X	-	4.0	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	33	3	99	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	8	
		-	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	9	
GRAND TOTALS												159	n/a	327	

CONCEPT #4E-3B		ELEMENTS: 1c = TLI Stage, 1E = LOI Stage, 3B = LV, 5A = A/B, 6B = CC, 6C = CC, 7 = Cargo										DATE 5/30/90	
DESCRIPTION: Multistage TV & Separate LV - Dual Crew Cabs													
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS										COMMENTS	
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EVALUATION	1C	1E	3B	5A	6B	6C	7.0	7.0	TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	
Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Relurb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Avionics IIS Repair Subsystem Leak And Functionals TCS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	0	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	
Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location	-	X	1.5	1.5	2.0	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	6.5	2	13	
	-	X	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	5.5	2	11	
	X	X	2.0	2.0	-	1.0	-	-	-	5	5	25	
										17			
Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly	X	X	-	-	4.0	11.0	-	-	-	15	4	60	
	X	X	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	6	5	30	
										21			
Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Berthing Test		-	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	
		1.0	1.0	1.0	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	7	1	7	
		-	-	-	-	5.0	-	1.0	1.0	7	2	14	
										17			
Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	
										0			
Closeout Phase Fluids Top Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O	X	-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	-	-	8	1	8	
		-	-	-	-	4.0	4.0	-	-	8	1	8	
		-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	1	1	1	
		-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	-	1	1	1	
Launch Phase Countdown Operations										18			
										25	2	5	
De-Integration Phase Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow	X	-	29.0	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	33	3	99	
		-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	8	
		-	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	9	1	9	
										46			
GRAND TOTALS										121.5	n/a	302	



CONCEPT # 4E-3A SS		ELEMENTS: 1C = TLI Stage, 1E = LOI Stage, 5A = A/B, 6B = CC, 7 = Cargo, & 8 = Cryo Tanker/Transfer System													DATE 5/31/90			
DESCRIPTION: Multistage TV & Separate LV - Dual Crew Cabs																		
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS											COMPLEXITY		TASK		COMMENTS	
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EVAIRMS	1C	1E	5A	6B	7	0	7	0	8	0	TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR	COMPLEXITY	TASK	COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS	
Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Reurb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Aerobrake TPS Repair Subsystem Leak And Functionals ICS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification	-	-	-	-	45.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	1	45				
	-	-	2.0	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	1	3.5				
	x	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	24				
	x	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	3	7.5				
	x	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	18				
	x	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	18				
	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6				
												77						
Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location	x	1.5	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	1.0	-	-	-	3.5	2	7				
	x	1.0	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	1.0	-	-	-	3	2	6				
	x	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	5.5	5	27.5				
												12						
Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	0			Cryo Tanker I/F connect	
	x	x	-	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	5	5	25				
												5						
Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Berthing Test		-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1				
		1.0	1.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4				
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0				
												5						
Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off		-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4				
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0				
												2						
Closeout Phase Fluids Top Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pro Deployment C/O		-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	4				
		-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	4.5	1	4.5			Tanker Disconnect	
	x	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1	0.5				
		-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	1	0.5				
												9.5						
Launch Phase Countdown Operations												2.5	2	5				
												2.5						
De-Integration Phase Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Dostow	x	x	-	29.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	33	3	99				
			-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	8				
			-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	9				
												46						
												159	N/A	327				
GRAND TOTALS																		

CONCEPT # 4E-5B		ELEMENTS 2 = TL1/LOI Tanks, 2B = A/B Tanks, 4B = TLV, 5B = A/B, 6D = C.C., 7 = Cargo													DATE 5/30/90	
DESCRIPTION: Single Propulsion Stage Combined Vehicle w/Drop Tanks																
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS													COMMENTS	
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EVALUATION	2	2	2	2	2	2A	2A	4B	5B	6D	7	7	TOTAL SHIFTS	COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY
		2	2	2	2	2	2A	2A	4B	5B	6D	7	7			
<b>Refurbishment Phase</b> Crew Module Refurb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Aerobrake TPS Repair Subsystem Leak And Functionals ICS Refurbishment Avionics System Verification														0	1	0
														0	1	0
														0	3	0
														0	3	0
														0	3	0
<b>Hardware Delivery Phase</b> Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location														0	3	0
														0	1	0
	X	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	7.5	2	15
	X	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	15	2	15
<b>Assembly Phase</b> Element Assembly STV Assembly														16.5	5	7.5
														16.5	5	7.5
	X	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	-	0.5	0.5	-	8.5	4	34
	X	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	9	5	45
<b>Verification Phase</b> Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Berthing Test														17.5		
														17.5		
		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	1.0	-	-	7	1	7
		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	6	1	6
<b>Propellant Servicing Phase</b> Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off														3	2	6
														16		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
<b>Closeout Phase</b> Fluids Top Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O														0		
														0		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	4	1	4
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	4	1	4
<b>Launch Phase</b> Countdown Operations														0.5	1	0.5
														0.5	1	0.5
														9		
														2.5	2	5
<b>De-Integration Phase</b> Post Flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow														2.5		
														2.5		
	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	32	3	96
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	4	2	8
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>														45	N/A	262.5
														106.5		

CONCEPT #4E-5B SS		ELEMENTS: 2 = TLV/LOI Tanks, 2A = A/B Tanks, 4B = TLV, 5B = A/B, 6D = CC, 7 = Cargo										DATE 5/30/90					
DESCRIPTION Single Propulsion Stage Combined Vehicle w/Drop Tanks																	
COMPLEXITY FACTORS		RESOURCES - SHIFTS												COMPLEXITY FACTOR	TASK COMPLEXITY	COMMENTS	
CANDIDATE TASK (Select Only As Appropriate)	EV	ARM	S	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2A	2A	4B	5B	6D	7.0				TOTAL SHIFTS
Refurbishment Phase Crew Module Reurb Electrical Checkout Engine Servicing Aerobrake TPS Repair Subsystem Leak And Functionals TCS Refurbishment Advances System Verification	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.0	-	45	1	45	Simplified Aerobrake  Simplified Aerobrake
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.0	-	-	3	1	3	
	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	8	3	24	
	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	1.5	3	4.5	
	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	6	3	18	
	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	6	3	18	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	6	1	6	
														75.5			
Hardware Delivery Phase Delivery Vehicle Offloading Receiving Inspection Installation at Temporary Location	X	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	6	2	12	
	-	X	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	6	2	12	
	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	5	7.5	
														13.5			
Assembly Phase Element Assembly STV Assembly	X	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	8	
						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	40	
														10			
Verification Phase Interface Verification Integrated Vehicle Test Mate & Berthing Test														6	1	6	
		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	6	
		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	1.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	-	0	2	0	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12			
Propellant Servicing Phase Cryo Servicing Cryo Top Off														0	2	0	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	0	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			
Closeout Phase Fluids Top-Off Vehicle Closeout Crew Ingress Pre Deployment C/O														4	1	4	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	4	1	4	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	0.5	1	0.5	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	0.5	1	0.5	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	9			
Launch Phase Countdown Operations														2.5	2	5	
														2.5			
De-integration Phase Post flight Inspection Propellant Residual Drain Crew Module/Return Cargo Destow														32	3	96	Simplified Aerobrake
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.0	1.0	2.0	-	4	2	8	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	9	1	9	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45			
GRAND TOTAL														167.5	N/A	337	

## STV/LTS Phase II On-Orbit Operation Evaluations

# Overall Assumptions - All Configurations

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# Overall Assumptions - All Configurations

Note: Timelines are based on these assumptions  
( Any change to assumptions will require timeline adjustment)

- ☐ Timelines assume all undefined design details operate trouble free to produce the intended result
- ☐ All Aerobrace (A/B) configurations have identical subsystems including docking features:
  - ☐ A/B subsystem checkout is not timed (Not identified and not a discriminator)
  - ☐ No A/B subsystem assembly is required on-orbit (e.g., No electrical or fluid connections across on-orbit field joints except as follows:
    - ☐ Timelines accommodate the connection of two redundant electrical connectors per detachable segment.)
- ☐ Any additional TV monitoring and/or lighting capability required by individual scenarios (not provided by the SSRMS or SPDMS) is set up pre-task (not timed)
- ☐ All configurations require launch restraints and/or FSE/OSE to hold segments together during launch
  - ☐ Release of launch restraints is by remote control
  - ☐ No special steps by SSRMS or SPDMS required
  - ☐ Control from SSF is through umbilicals
    - ☐ Umbilical hook-up is timed

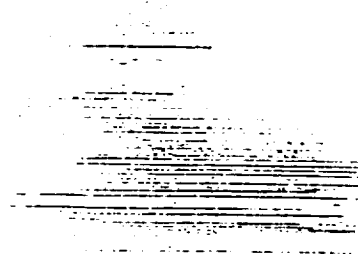
## Overall Assumptions - All Configurations (Cont)

- ☐ Control and monitoring of the A/B functions is through a single ASF to A/B umbilical
  - ☐ The umbilical is designed to permit a minimum A/B rotation of 315 degrees while connected
- ✓ ☐ It is highly desirable to maintain ASF Doors and Segments closed during assembly operations to protect the aerobrake from micrometeorite/debris damage and a constantly changing thermal environment.
- ☐ ASF Doors and Segments must remain open during all periods when the SSRMS supports A/B assembly
- ☐ Whenever possible, an SPDMM mounted on a dedicated Power Data Grapple Fixture (PDGF) within the ASF is used to perform all assembly and inspection Functions
  - ☐ ASF may be closed during SPDMM only assembly
  - ☐ Special end effectors as required to support assembly will be stored on the SPDMM body pre-task
- ✓ ☐ Special adapter OSE structures are provided as required to attach A/B elements to the MSC for transportation.
- ✓ ☐ All A/B configurations have a special passive female adapter at their forward (TPS) center to interface with the Assembly and Servicing Facility (ASF) Aerobrake Assembly and attach Fixture (AAAF) active probe
  - ☐ Closeout of this AB/AAAF adapter TPS discontinuity is not timed

✓ Indicates that this assumption is also a recommendation

## Overall Assumptions - All Configurations (Cont)

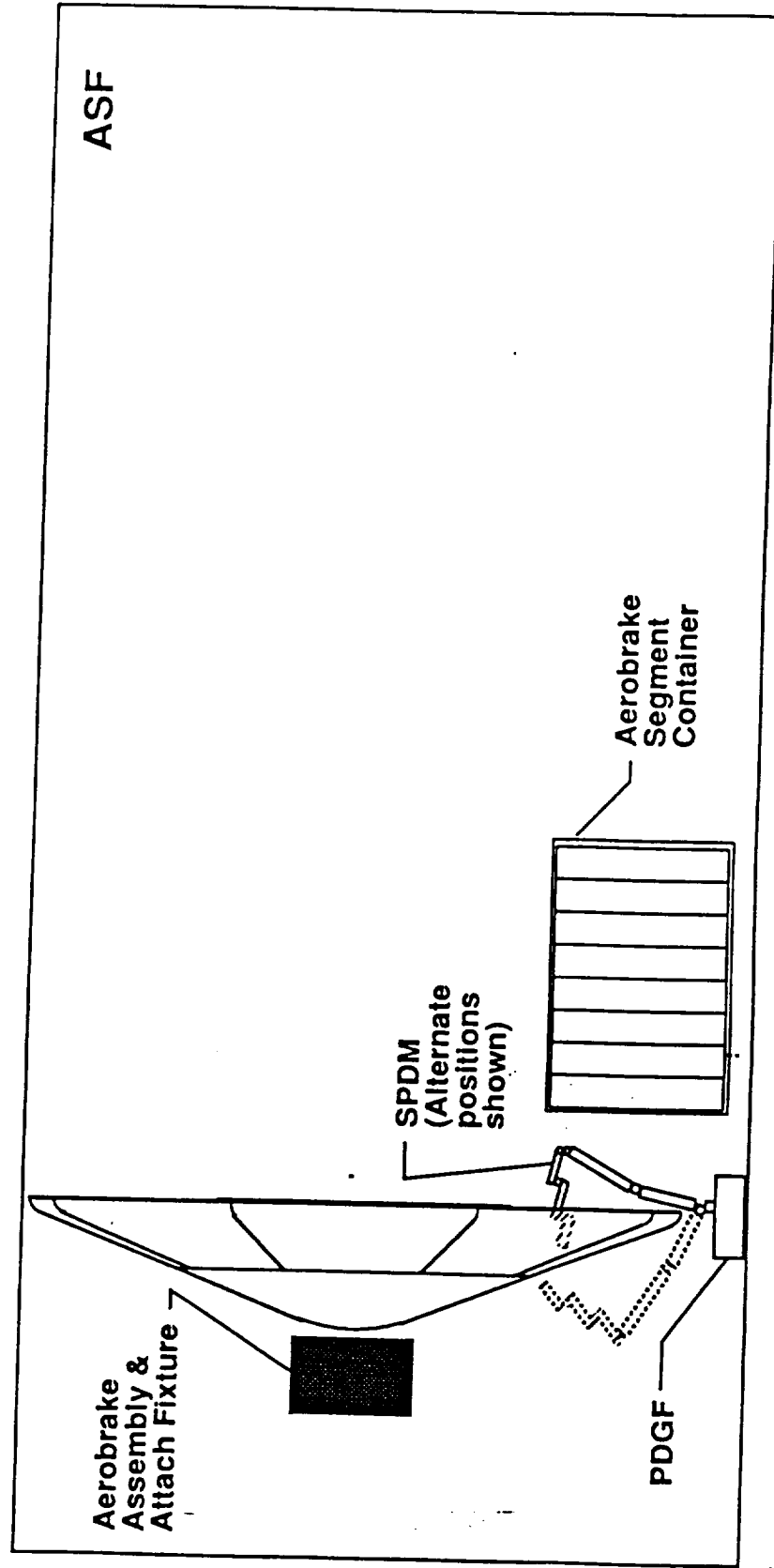
- ✓ ☐ A grapple fixture is located on the aft (structure) side of every aerobrake segment
- ☐ The launch carrier vehicle is docked at the SSF ITA with cargo doors open prior to timeline start



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# Assumed ASF Facility Accomodations Configuration



\* This generic configuration is not applicable to F-1 & F-1A Aerobrakes

## Overall Assumptions - All Configurations (Cont)

- ☐ In order to make direct one to one comparisons between all configuration scenarios, the following MSFC Rigid A/B Groundrules and Assumptions have been adopted for all scenarios
  - ☐ Turntable will hold the aerobrake to facilitate robotic assembly with only one RMS. Assembly operations are limited to available SSF robotic capabilities. RMS maneuvers not limited by hanger.

Note: "Hanger" is assumed to be the Assembly and Servicing Facility (ASF) without Mobile Manipulators. The "Turntable" is assumed to be the ASF Aerobrake Assembly And Attach Fixture without any robotic capabilities.

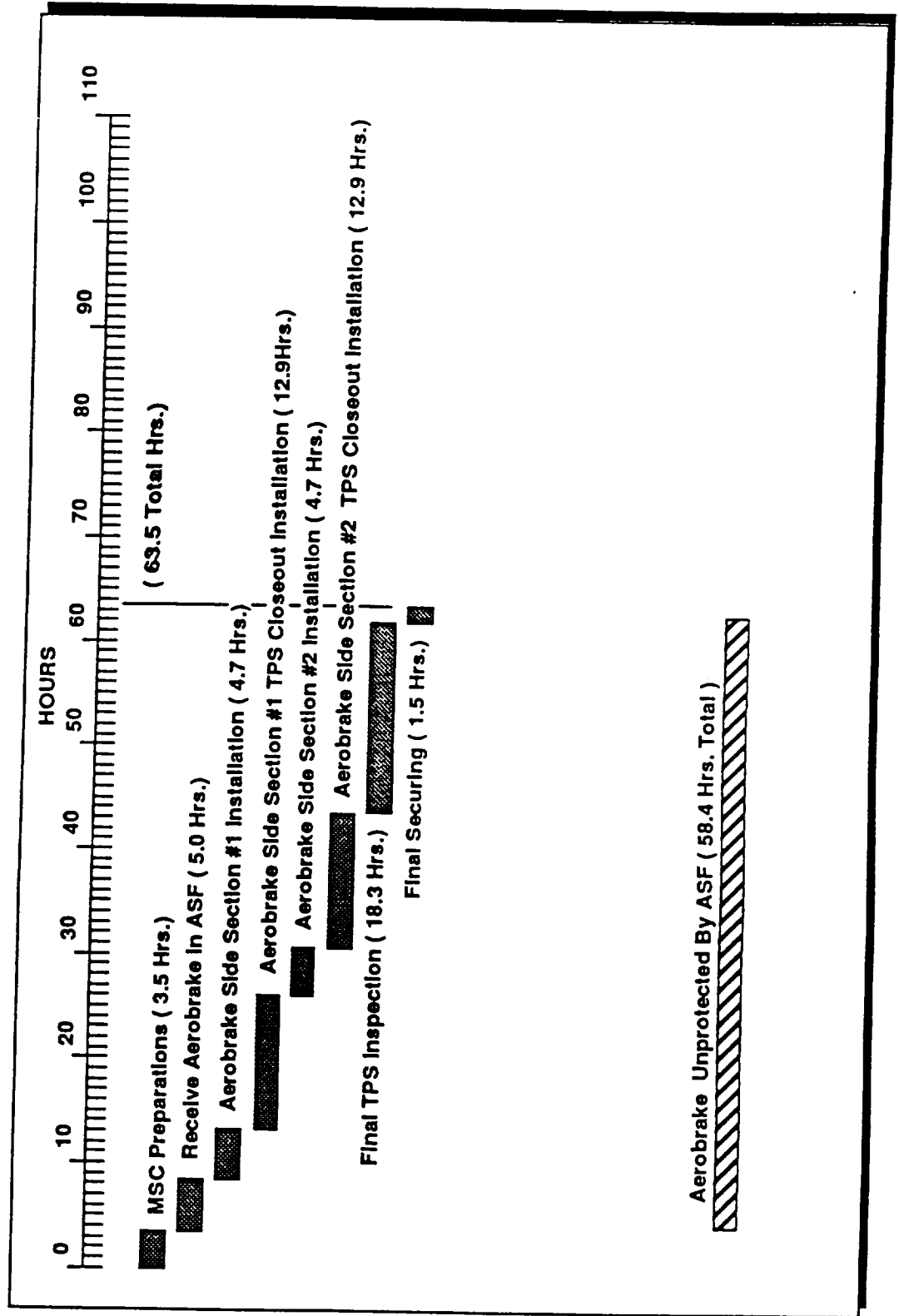
- ☐ Crew. robotic arm , lights, cameras, etc. are in place on SSF and ready for assembly operations.
- ☐ Aerobrake segments are stored where the robotic arm can grapple each one and assemble it without translation.
- ☐ EVA required for backup of all robotic tasks, but will be used for contingency only
- ☐ Segment design should consider tolerance buildup and loading for space environment

# Recommendations - All Configurations

## Recommendations - All Configurations

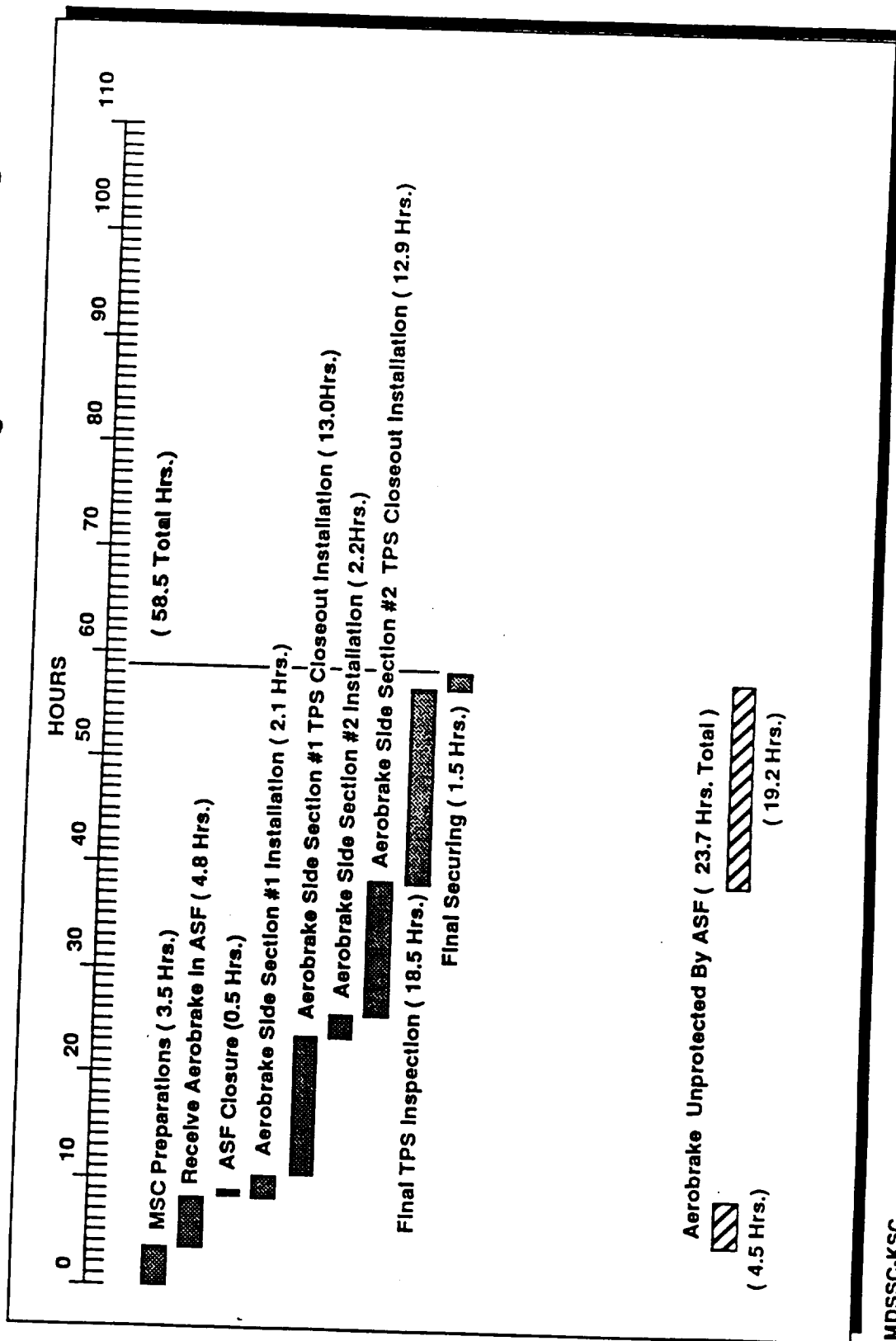
- ☐ Incorporate all checked (✓) general assumptions
- ☐ Design AAAF as a specialized robot to assemble the selected A/B design
  - ☐ Provide AAAF with ground controlled and monitored inspection capability including multiple TV cameras to allow inspection/documentation of the entire A/B TPS surface in a single rotation/pass (1 Hr. max)
  - ☐ Provide at least one Remote Manipulator within the ASF to allow ASF closure during assembly and to free up the MSC for SSF oriented tasks
- ☐ Design A/B specifically for telerobotic assembly
- ☐ Develop AAAF to A/B interface to minimize TPS closeout after disconnect

# MMC R-2 Aerobrake Assembly Timeline



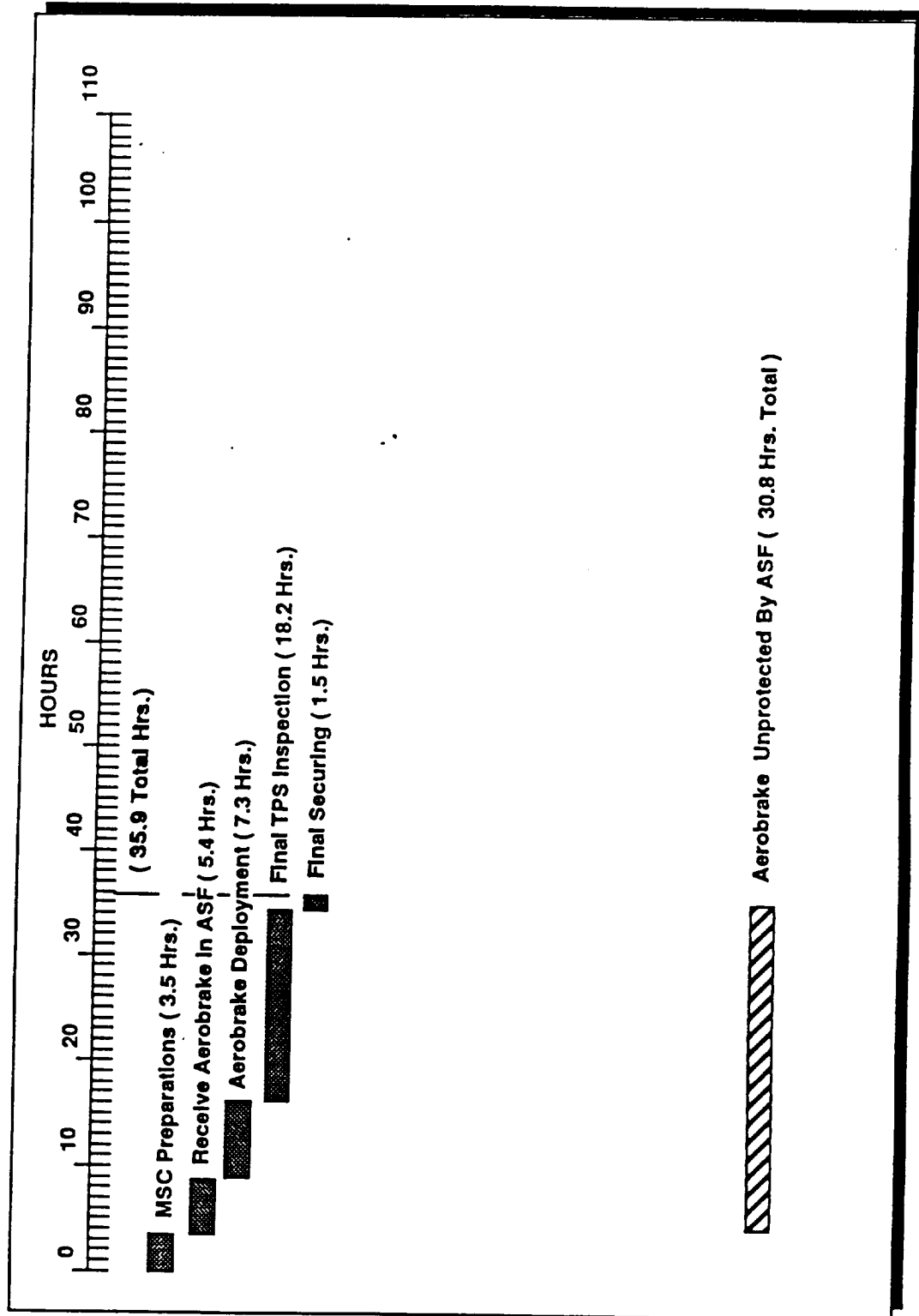
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# MMC R-3 Aerobrace Assembly Timeline



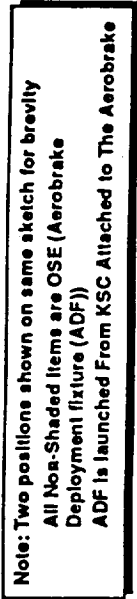
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# MMC F-1 Aerobrake Assembly Timeline



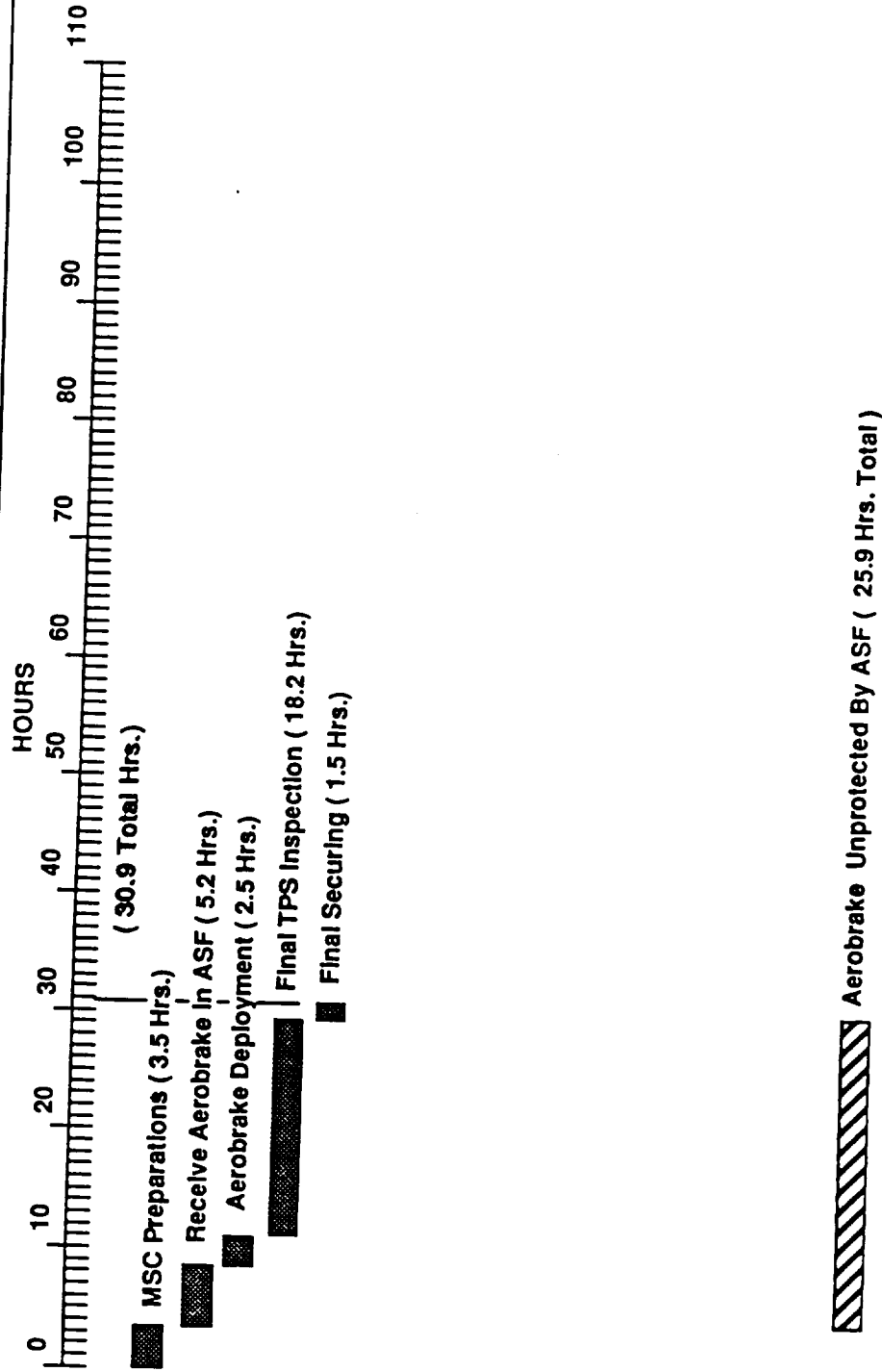
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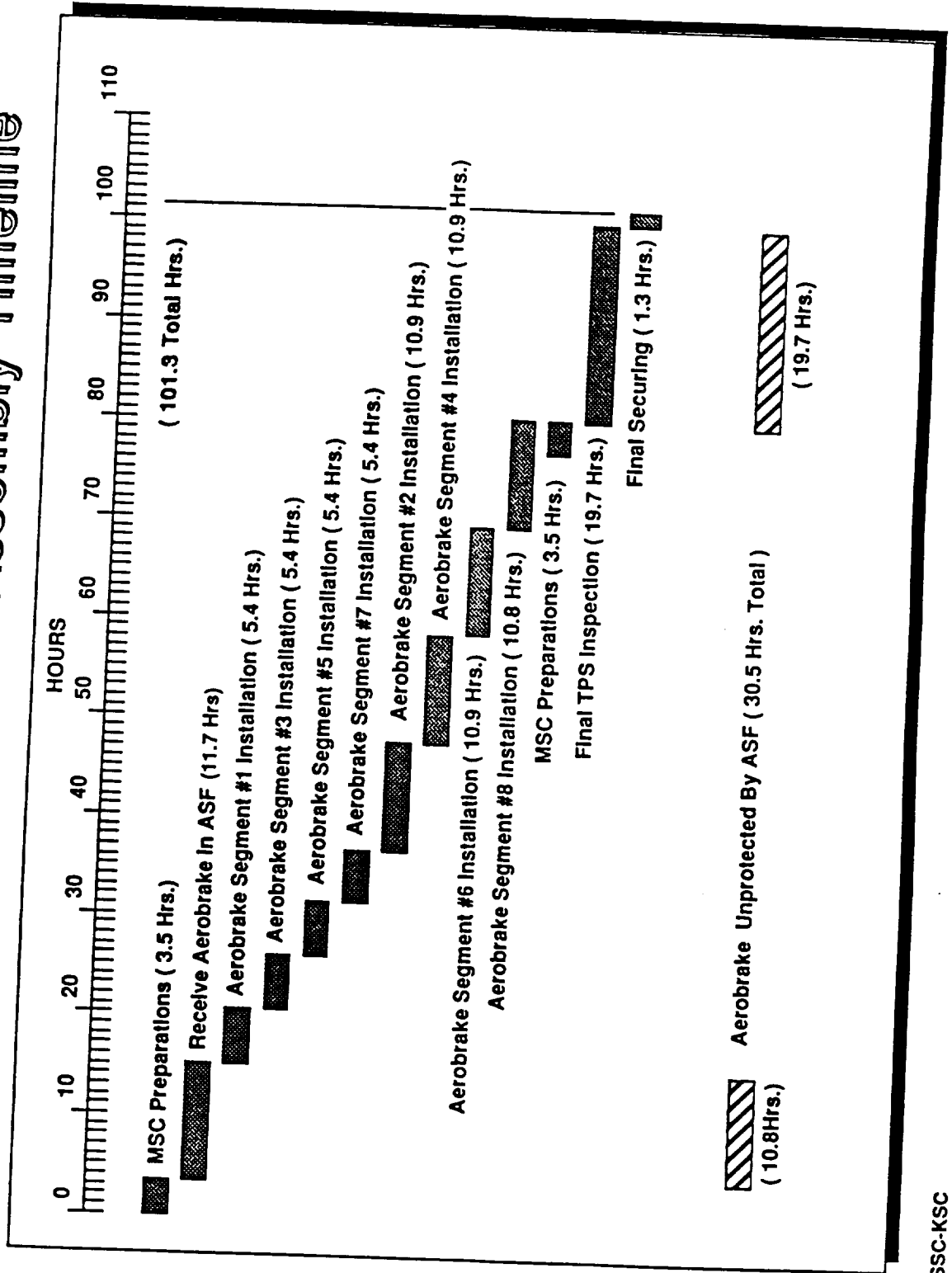




# MMC F-1A Aerobrake Assembly Timeline

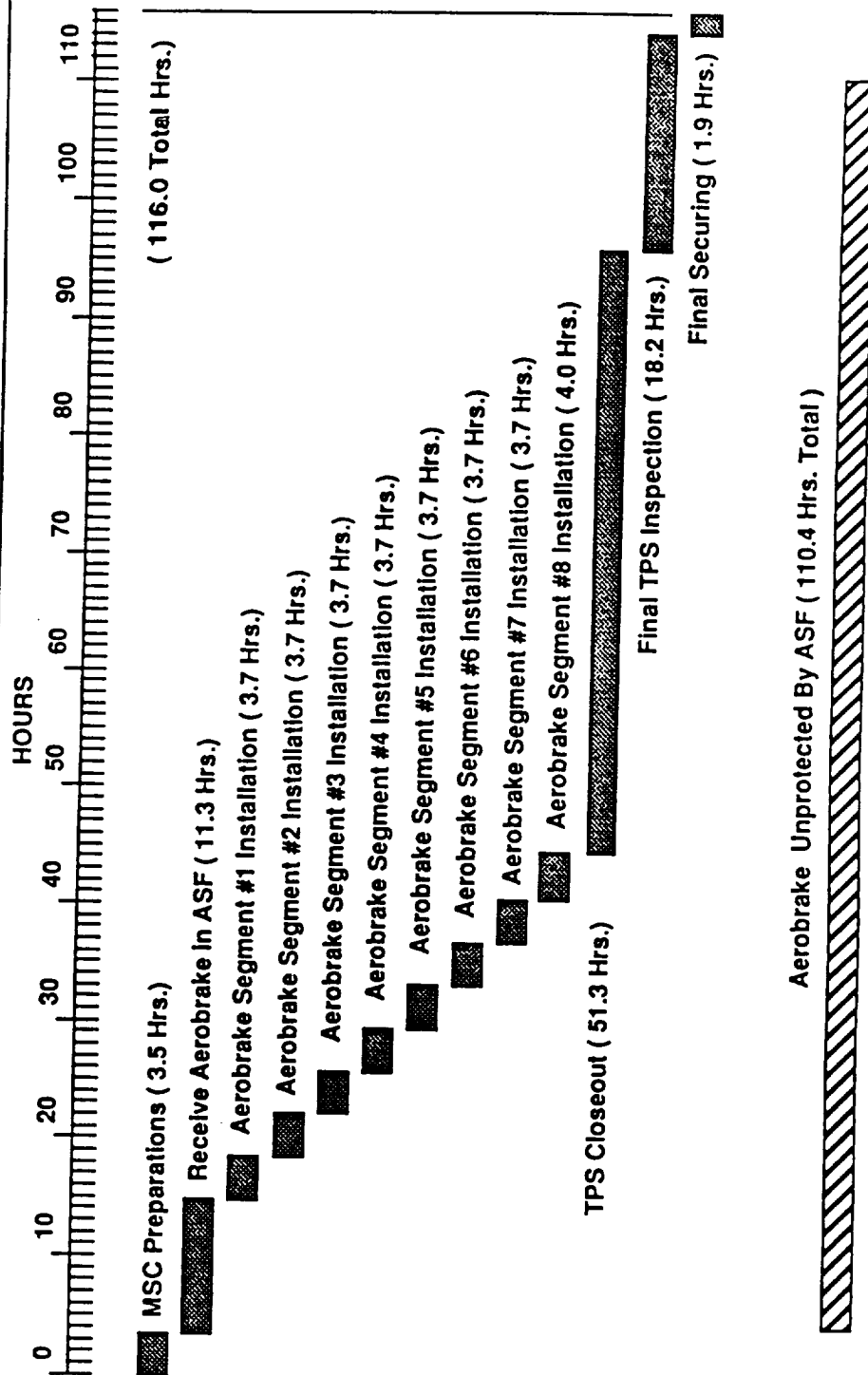


# MSFC Rigid Aerobrake Assembly Timeline



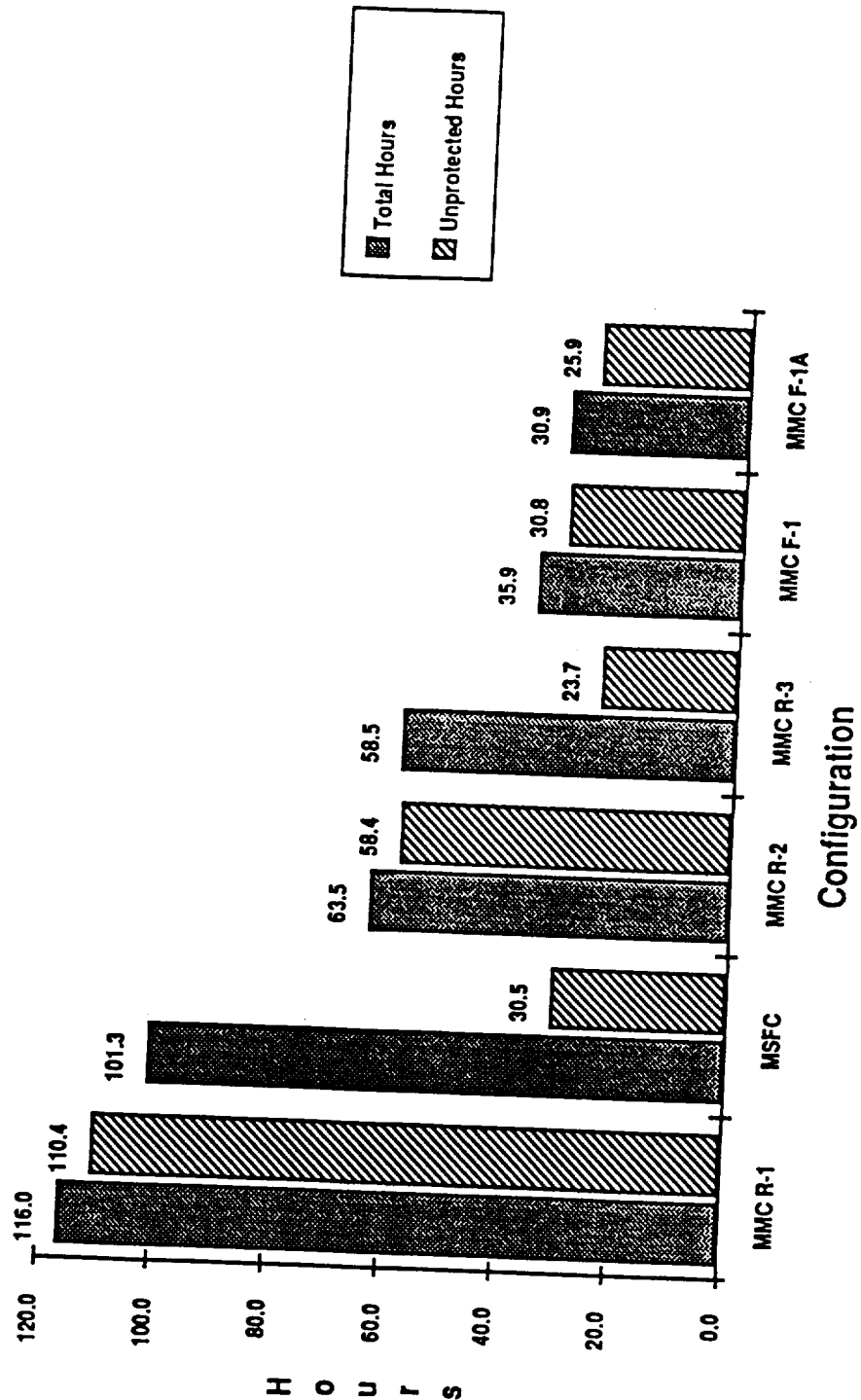
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# MMC R-1 Aerobrake Assembly Timeline



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# Aerobrase Assembly Time Comparison



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## Conclusions

- ❑ The preceding Assembly Timeline Comparison chart reiterates:
  - ❑ The MMC R-1 configuration requires the most on-orbit assembly time
  - ❑ The MSFC Rigid option takes <sup>nearly</sup> the greatest amount of on-orbit assembly time, but:
    - ❑ The long duration tasks are good automation candidates
    - ❑ This is possibly the lowest risk option
    - ❑ Addition of robotics capabilities to the ASF could reduce already low A/B exposure time
- ❑ The MMC R-2 configuration represents a considerable improvement from an assembly timeline standpoint but exposure time is still high due to the need to support sections with the SSRMS while making actual attachment connections with the SPD
- ❑ The MMC R-3 configuration assembly time is only reduced by 8 percent compared to R-2 but the exposure time is reduced by 96 percent.
  - ❑ This option appears to have the greatest potential for minimizing operations complexity and risk due to its overall simplicity and minimum number of parts to be manipulated on-orbit

## Conclusions (Cont)

- ☐ On-orbit assembly time for the MMC F-1 option is next to the lowest of all options but:
  - ☐ This option presents the greatest risk due to:
    - ☐ Deployment mechanism complexity
    - ☐ Supporting OSE complexity
    - ☐ Operational complexity associated with OSE to flight hardware interface mate on-orbit
  - ☐ Suggested Improvements would not appreciably reduce the risk associated with flight mechanism complexity
- ☐ On-orbit assembly time for the MMC F-1A option is the lowest of all options but:
  - ☐ Risk is less than for the MMC F-1 due primarily to simpler OSE and OSE to flight hardware interfaces.

## STV/LTS Network Logic Derived Schedules





# Space Transfer Vehicle/Lunar Transportation System Master Schedule

Activity Description	Start	Complete	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>QC ACCEPTANCE/TO LTS-1</b>	11/12/2001	11/30/2001																											
<b>FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-2</b>	05/12/2000	01/25/2002																											
<b>FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-3</b>	06/12/2000	03/22/2002																											
<b>FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-4</b>	07/12/2000	05/17/2002																											
<b>FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-5</b>	08/09/2000	07/12/2002																											
<b>FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-6</b>	09/07/2000	09/06/2002																											
<b>FAB/ATP/QC/SPARES</b>	10/05/2000	11/01/2002																											
<b>ENGRG MAINTENANCE</b>	06/05/2000	06/16/2023																											
<b>MAIN PROPULSION SYSTEM</b>																													
<b>PRELIMINARY DESIGN</b>	10/02/1997	09/15/1998																											
<b>LONG LEAD PROCUREMENT</b>	10/02/1997	10/05/1998																											
<b>DEV HOWE PROCUREMENT</b>	10/02/1997	04/30/1998																											
<b>FAB DEV TEST UNIT</b>	10/02/1997	08/24/1998																											
<b>DEVELOPMENT TESTING</b>	08/25/1998	02/22/1999																											
<b>DEV TEST ANALYSIS &amp; EVAL</b>	02/23/1999	04/20/1999																											
<b>DEV TEST REPORT</b>	10/28/1998	11/05/1999																											
<b>CRITICAL DESIGN</b>	12/08/1998	06/02/2000																											
<b>UPDATE &amp; BASELINE ENGRG</b>	10/28/1998	05/25/1999																											
<b>QUAL/GTU HOWE PROCUREMENT</b>	10/28/1998	09/17/1999																											
<b>FAB CHPT QUAL TEST UNIT</b>	09/20/1999	03/15/2000																											
<b>CHPT QUAL TESTING</b>	09/20/1999	03/15/2000																											
<b>CHPT QUAL TEST ANAL &amp; EVAL</b>	03/16/2000	05/11/2000																											
<b>CHPT QUAL TEST REPORT</b>	03/16/2000	05/11/2000																											
<b>FAB PTA UNIT</b>	11/25/1998	11/12/1999																											
<b>ATP PTA UNIT</b>	11/15/1999	04/12/2000																											
<b>ATP REPORT PTA UNIT</b>	04/13/2000	06/09/2000																											
<b>QC ACCEPTANCE/TO PTA</b>	06/12/2000	06/30/2000																											
<b>FAB GTU UNITS</b>	01/05/1999	01/19/2000																											
<b>ATP GTU UNIT</b>	01/20/2000	06/09/2000																											
<b>ATP REPORT GTU UNIT</b>	06/12/2000	08/08/2000																											
<b>QC ACCEPTANCE/TO GTU</b>	08/09/2000	08/29/2000																											
<b>PROD HOWE PROCUREMENT</b>	11/08/1999	11/08/2000																											
<b>FAB LTS-TST UNIT</b>	03/16/2000	03/30/2001																											
<b>ATP LTS-TST UNIT</b>	04/02/2001	07/20/2001																											
<b>ATP REPORT LTS-TST UNIT</b>	07/23/2001	09/14/2001																											
<b>QC ACCEPTANCE/TO LTS-TST</b>	09/17/2001	10/05/2001																											
<b>FAB LTS-1 UNIT</b>	04/13/2000	05/25/2001																											
<b>ATP LTS-1 UNIT</b>	09/17/2001	11/09/2001																											
<b>ATP REPORT LTS-1 UNIT</b>	11/12/2001	11/30/2002																											
<b>QC ACCEPTANCE/TO LTS-1</b>	05/12/2000	01/25/2002																											
<b>FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-2</b>	06/12/2000	03/22/2002																											
<b>FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-3</b>	07/12/2000	05/17/2002																											
<b>FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-4</b>	08/09/2000	07/12/2002																											
<b>FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-5</b>	09/07/2000	09/06/2002																											
<b>FAB/ATP/QC/TO LTS-6</b>	10/05/2000	11/01/2002																											
<b>FAB/ATP/QC/SPARES</b>	06/05/2000	06/16/2023																											
<b>ENGRG MAINTENANCE</b>	06/05/2000	06/16/2023																											
<b>REACTION CONTROL SYSTEM</b>																													
<b>PRELIMINARY DESIGN</b>	10/02/1997	09/28/1998																											
<b>LONG LEAD PROCUREMENT</b>	10/01/1997	10/05/1998																											
<b>DEV HOWE PROCUREMENT</b>	10/01/1997	04/29/1998																											
<b>FAB DEV TEST UNIT</b>	10/01/1997	08/21/1998																											
<b>DEVELOPMENT TESTING</b>	08/24/1998	02/19/1999																											
<b>DEV TEST ANALYSIS &amp; EVAL</b>	08/24/1998	04/19/1999																											
<b>DEV TEST REPORT</b>	02/22/1999	04/19/1999																											
<b>CRITICAL DESIGN</b>	10/28/1998	11/18/1999																											
<b>UPDATE &amp; BASELINE ENGRG</b>	12/08/1998	05/03/2000																											
<b>QUAL/GTU HOWE PROCUREMENT</b>	10/28/1998	05/25/1999																											

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## Master Schedule

# TELEMETRY, TRACKING & COMMAND

## PRELIMINARY DESIGN

10/02/1997 09/17/1998

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Activity Description	Start	Complete
LONG LEAD PROCUREMENT	10/02/1997	10/06/1998
DEV HOWE PROCUREMENT	10/02/1997	04/30/1998
FAB DEV TEST UNIT	10/02/1997	08/24/1998
DEVELOPMENT TESTING	08/25/1998	02/22/1999
DEV TEST ANALYSIS & EVAL	02/23/1999	04/20/1999
CRITICAL DESIGN	10/28/1998	11/05/1999
ENGRG UPDATE & BASELINE	12/08/1999	05/02/2000
QUAL/GTU HOWE PROCUREMENT	10/28/1998	05/25/1999
FAB CMPT QUAL UNITS	10/28/1998	09/17/1999
CMPT QUAL TESTING	09/20/1999	03/15/2000
CMPT QUAL TEST ANAL & EVAL	09/20/1999	03/15/2000
CMPT QUAL TEST REPORT	03/16/2000	05/11/2000
FAB FTA UNIT	11/25/1998	11/12/1999
ATP FTA UNIT	11/15/1999	04/12/2000
ATP REPORT FTA UNIT	04/13/2000	06/09/2000
OC ACCEPTANCE/TO FTA	06/12/2000	06/30/2000
FAB GTU UNIT	01/05/1999	01/19/2000
ATP GTU UNIT	01/20/2000	06/09/2000
ATP REPORT GTU UNIT	06/12/2000	08/08/2000
OC ACCEPTANCE/TO GTU	08/09/2000	08/29/2000
PROD HOWE PROCUREMENT	11/08/1999	11/08/2000
FAB LTS-TST UNIT	03/16/2000	03/30/2001
ATP LTS-TST UNIT	04/02/2001	07/20/2001
ATP REPORT LTS-TST UNIT	07/23/2001	09/14/2001
OC ACCEPTANCE/TO LTS-TST	09/17/2001	10/05/2001
FAB LTS-1 UNIT	04/13/2000	05/25/2001
ATP LTS-1 UNIT	05/28/2001	09/14/2001
ATP REPORT LTS-1 UNIT	09/17/2001	11/09/2001
OC ACCEPTANCE/TO LTS-1	11/12/2001	11/30/2001
FAB/ATP/OC/TO LTS-2	05/12/2000	01/25/2002
FAB/ATP/OC/TO LTS-3	06/12/2000	03/22/2002
FAB/ATP/OC/TO LTS-4	07/12/2000	05/17/2002
FAB/ATP/OC/TO LTS-5	08/09/2000	07/12/2002
FAB/ATP/OC/TO LTS-6	09/07/2000	09/06/2002
FAB/ATP/OC/SPARES	10/05/2000	11/01/2002
ENGRG MAINTENANCE	06/05/2000	06/16/2003
<b>POWER GENERATION &amp; STORAGE</b>		
PRELIMINARY DESIGN	10/02/1997	09/08/1998
LONG LEAD PROCUREMENT	10/02/1997	10/06/1998
DEV HOWE PROCUREMENT	10/02/1997	04/30/1998
FAB DEV TEST UNIT	10/02/1997	08/24/1998
DEVELOPMENT TESTING	08/25/1998	02/22/1999
DEV TEST ANALYSIS & EVAL	08/25/1998	02/22/1999
DEV TEST REPORT	02/23/1999	04/20/1999
CRITICAL DESIGN	10/28/1998	11/10/1999
UPDATE & BASELINE ENGRG	12/08/1999	05/02/2000
QUAL/GTU HOWE PROCUREMENT	10/28/1998	05/25/1999
FAB CMPT QUAL UNITS	10/28/1998	09/17/1999
CMPT QUAL TESTING	09/20/1999	03/15/2000
CMPT QUAL TEST ANAL & EVAL	09/20/1999	03/15/2000
CMPT QUAL TEST REPORT	03/16/2000	05/11/2000
FAB FTA UNIT	11/25/1998	11/12/1999
ATP FTA UNIT	11/15/1999	04/12/2000
ATP REPORT FTA UNIT	04/13/2000	06/09/2000
OC ACCEPTANCE/TO FTA	06/12/2000	06/30/2000
FAB GTU UNIT	01/05/1999	01/19/2000
ATP GTU UNIT	01/20/2000	02/09/2000
ATP REPORT GTU UNIT	02/10/2000	04/05/2000
OC ACCEPTANCE/TO GTU	04/06/2000	04/27/2000
PROD HOWE PROCUREMENT	11/11/1999	11/13/2000

## Master Schedule

Activity Description	Start	Complete
FAB LITS-TST UNIT	03/16/2000	03/30/2001
ATP LITS-TST UNIT	04/02/2001	07/20/2001
ATP REPORT LITS-TST UNIT	07/23/2001	09/14/2001
QC ACCEPTANCE/TO LITS-TST	09/17/2001	10/05/2001
FAB LITS-1 UNIT	04/13/2000	05/25/2001
ATP LITS-1 UNIT	05/28/2001	09/14/2001
ATP REPORT LITS-1 UNIT	09/17/2001	11/09/2001
QC ACCEPTANCE/TO LITS-1	11/12/2001	11/30/2001
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LITS-2	05/12/2000	01/25/2002
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LITS-3	06/12/2000	03/22/2002
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LITS-4	07/12/2000	05/17/2002
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LITS-5	08/09/2000	07/12/2002
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LITS-6	09/07/2000	09/06/2002
FAB/ATP/QC/SPARES	10/05/2000	11/01/2002
ENGRG MAINTENANCE	06/05/2000	06/16/2023
<b>DISTRIBUTION/HARNES</b>		
PRELIMINARY DESIGN	10/02/1997	09/02/1998
LONG LEAD PROCUREMENT	10/02/1997	10/06/1998
DEV HOWE PROCUREMENT	10/02/1997	04/30/1998
FAB DEV TEST UNIT	10/02/1997	08/24/1998
DEVELOPMENT TESTING	08/25/1998	02/22/1999
DEV TEST ANALYSIS & EVAL	08/25/1998	02/22/1999
DEV TEST REPORT	02/23/1999	04/20/1999
CRITICAL DESIGN	10/28/1998	10/29/1999
UPDATE & BASELINE ENGRG	12/08/1999	05/02/2000
QUAL/GTU HOWE PROCUREMENT	10/28/1998	05/25/1999
FAB CMPT QUAL TEST UNITS	10/28/1998	09/17/1999
CMPT QUAL TEST ANAL & EVAL	09/20/1999	03/15/2000
CMPT QUAL TESTING	09/20/1999	03/15/2000
CMPT QUAL TEST REPORT	03/16/2000	05/11/2000
FAB FTA UNIT	11/25/1998	11/12/1999
ATP FTA UNIT	11/15/1999	04/12/2000
ATP REPORT FTA UNIT	04/13/2000	06/09/2000
QC ACCEPTANCE/TO FTA	06/12/2000	05/30/2000
FAB GTU UNIT	01/05/1999	01/19/2000
ATP GTU UNIT	01/20/2000	06/09/2000
ATP REPORT GTU UNIT	06/12/2000	08/08/2000
QC ACCEPTANCE/TO GTU	08/09/2000	08/29/2000
PROD HOWE PROCUREMENT	11/01/1999	11/01/2000
FAB LITS-TST UNIT	03/16/2000	03/30/2001
ATP LITS-TST UNIT	04/02/2001	07/20/2001
ATP REPORT LITS-TST UNIT	07/23/2001	09/14/2001
QC ACCEPTANCE/TO LITS-TST	09/17/2001	10/05/2001
FAB LITS-1 UNIT	04/13/2000	05/25/2001
ATP LITS-1 UNIT	05/28/2001	09/14/2001
ATP REPORT LITS-1 UNIT	09/17/2001	11/09/2001
QC ACCEPTANCE/TO LITS-1	11/12/2001	11/30/2001
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LITS-2	05/12/2000	01/25/2002
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LITS-3	06/12/2000	03/22/2002
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LITS-4	07/12/2000	05/17/2002
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LITS-5	08/09/2000	07/12/2002
FAB/ATP/QC/TO LITS-6	09/07/2000	09/06/2002
FAB/ATP/QC/SPARES	10/05/2000	11/01/2002
ENGRG MAINTENANCE	06/05/2000	06/16/2023
<b>OTHER AVIONICS COMPONENTS</b>		
PRELIMINARY DESIGN	10/02/1997	08/31/1998
LONG LEAD PROCUREMENT	10/02/1997	10/06/1998
DEV HOWE PROCUREMENT	10/02/1997	04/30/1998

## Master Schedule

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**SKIRTS/ADAPTERS/MECHANISMS**

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**TANKS**



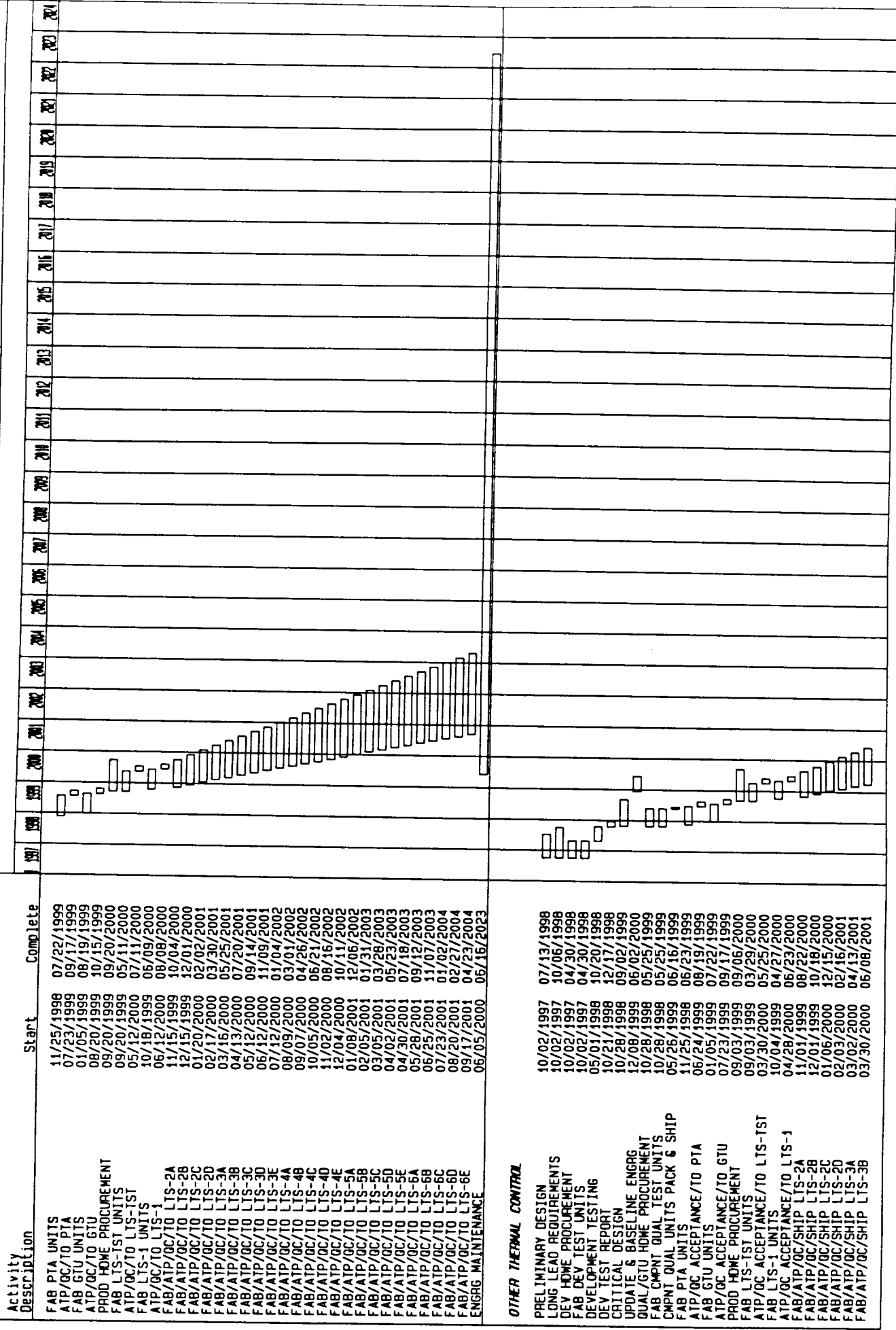
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## INTEGRATION & ASSEMBLY - THERM CMTL

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# Space Transfer Vehicle/Lunar Transportation System Master Schedule



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**STYLING**

**S/S PROGRAM BGMTS DEVTEN**

**PROD M/S**

01/08/1998 01/14/1998

01/05/1999 01/11/1999

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# Space Transfer Vehicle/Lunar Transportation System Master Schedule

Activity Description	Start	Complete	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	299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## Master Schedule

Activity Description	Start	Complete
MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING		
MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING	10/02/1997	06/30/2023
SUPPORT MANAGEMENT		
SUPPORT MANAGEMENT	10/02/1997	06/30/2023
QUALITY ASSURANCE MANAGEMENT		
QUALITY ASSURANCE MANAGEMENT	10/02/1997	06/30/2023
CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT		
DATA MANAGEMENT	10/02/1997	06/30/2023
CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT	10/02/1997	06/30/2023
DATA MANAGEMENT		
FINANCE MANAGEMENT	10/02/1997	06/30/2023
SUBCONTRACT MANAGEMENT		
SUBCONTRACT MANAGEMENT	10/02/1997	06/30/2023