



A Breakthrough Propulsion Architecture

for Interstellar Precursor Missions

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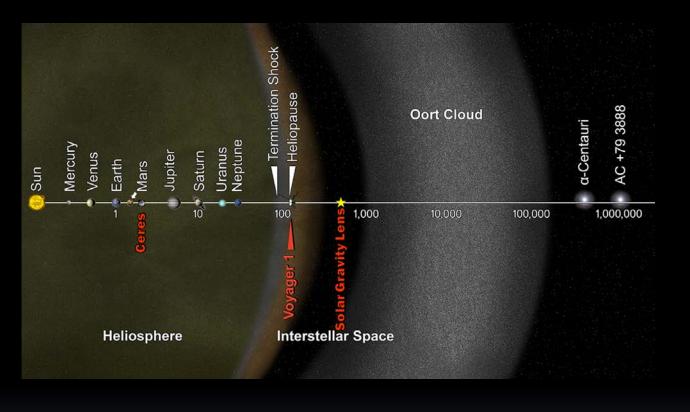
Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology
Philip Lubin; University of California, Santa Barbara



Must Go Faster



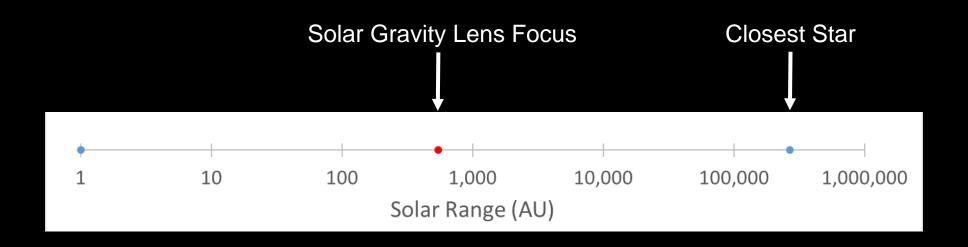
3.6 AU/year



- Voyager 1 is the fastest spacecraft in history
- Would take 150 years to get to the solar gravity lens focus at 550 AU

- We want to go 10x faster than Voyager 1, or about 40 AU/year
- How can we do this?











Three Key Features of Our Proposed Architecture to Go Fast

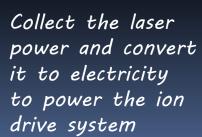






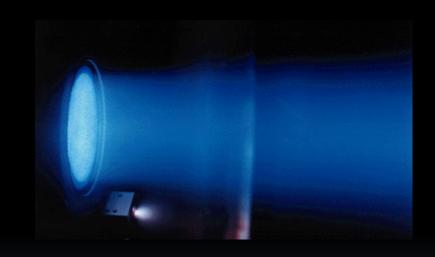








Not a Lot of Propellant





Increase the exhaust velocity, v_{ex} by a factor of 10 over the best ion engines today

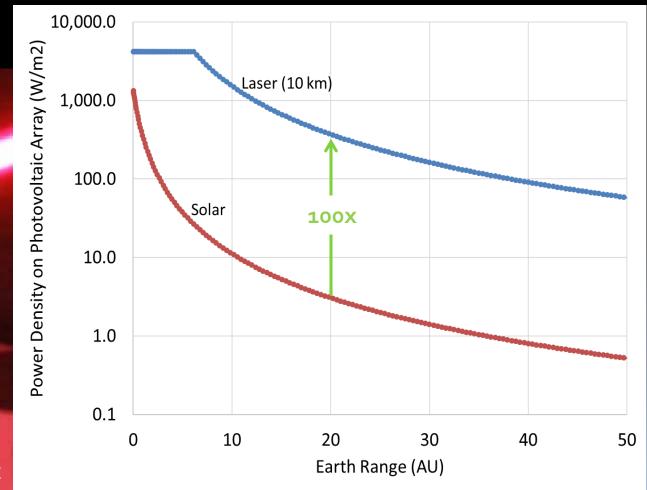


LASER

High-power, space-based laser

- Phased array
- Kilometer-scale aperture
- 100's of megawatts

Beam Power Across the Solar System



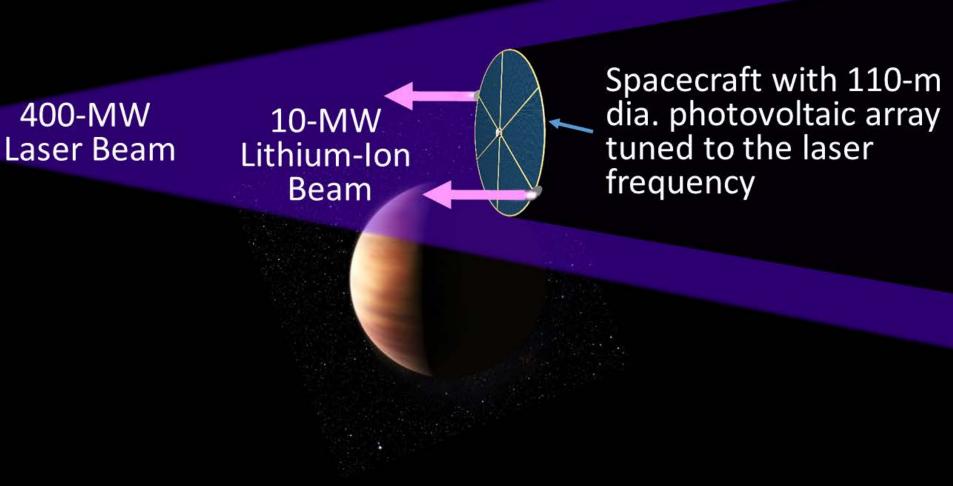


Popular Mechanics

Humanity's Biggest Machines Will Be Built in Space

By Avery Thompson, Feb 16, 2018

"A mile-wide satellite might sound impossible, but that's exactly where the space industry is headed."



Space-based laser powers a 40,000-s Isp vehicle past Jupiter on a 13-year trip to 550 AU

Artist's concept

Pre-Decisional Mission Concept

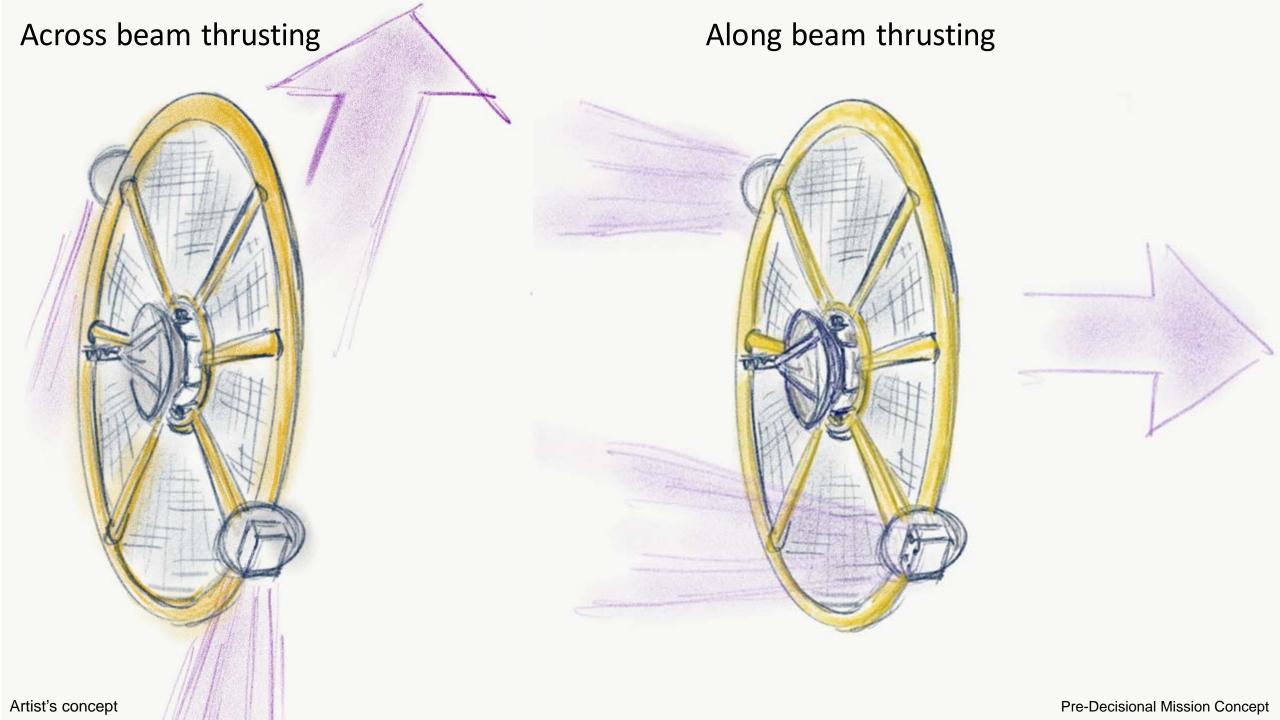
110-m diameter Photovoltaic Array Areal density < 200 g/m²

Lithium-fueled ion engines



Array cells tuned to the laser frequency for efficiency > 50%

Array output voltage of 6 kV

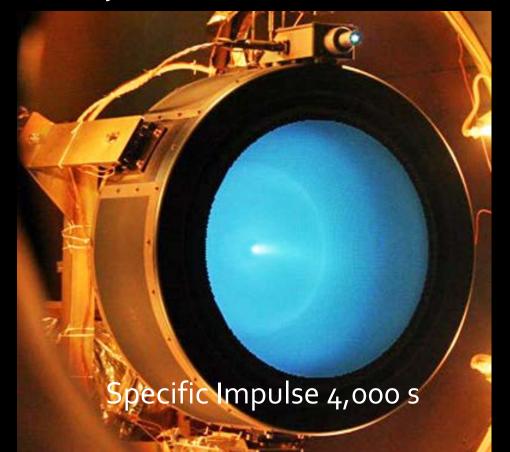




Lithium-fueled Ion Thruster

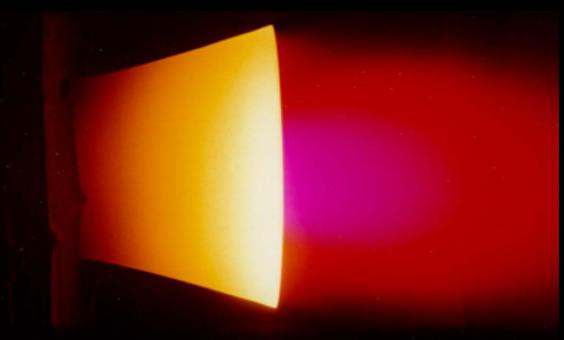
Xenon-fueled

Today's ion engines have 10X the exhaust velocity of the best chemical rockets



Lithium-fueled

Our ion engines will have 10X the exhaust velocity of the best ion thrusters



Specific Impulse > 40,000 s



What Might this Architecture Be Able to Do?

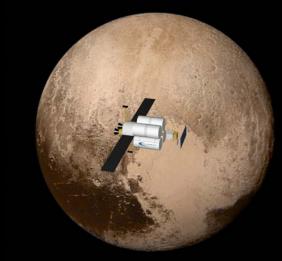
Solar Gravity Lens Mission



Human Missions to Jupiter



Pluto Orbiter Mission



Planetary Defense—Ion Beam Deflection

