

A Significant Update to the Hyper-Modular Approach to Space Solar Power SPS-ALPHA Mark-IV

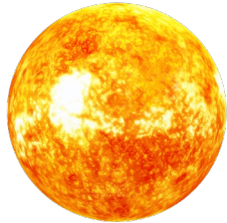
17 April 2023

International Conference on Energy from Space 2024
Royal Aeronautical Society; London, UK

John C. Mankins

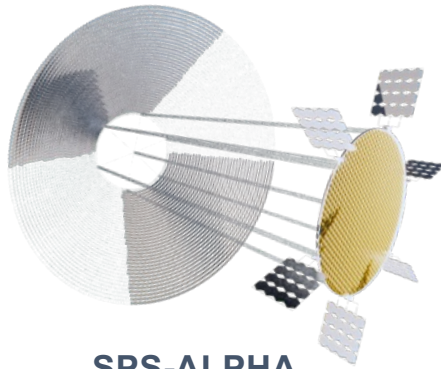
Artemis Innovation Management Solutions LLC
International Academy of Astronautics
Mankins Space Technology, Inc.
Nipomo, California USA

Space Solar Power : HOW IT WOULD WORK



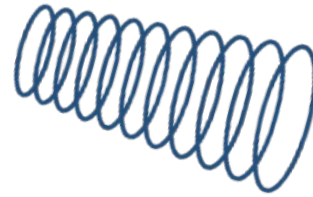
THE SUN

- Can power 2,880 trillion light bulbs
- 1.4 million kilometer diameter
- The Sun has enough hydrogen fuel for billions of years



SPS-ALPHA SPACE-BASED HARVESTING

- ~6 km reflector array
- ~1.8 km solar PV panels + wireless power transmitter array
- ~7 km backbone structure
- Modular, robotic construction
- Cheap to launch; less than \$1,000/kg
- 99.95% Available Power
- Precisely controlled transmission of energy
- Less than 20% of summer sunlight
- Can be “shared” across receivers and coordinated with ground-based solar



MICROWAVE ENERGY TRANSFER



GROUND STATION

- ~6km diameter (elevated 5-10 m)
- Outside metro areas
- Mesh RF ‘Rectifying Antenna’ system
- Uses batteries to modulate supply to the existing electricity grid



EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

- DC or AC fed into the local grid
- Resembles Hydroelectric Power – but...
- “Always” available
- “Shareable” across markets

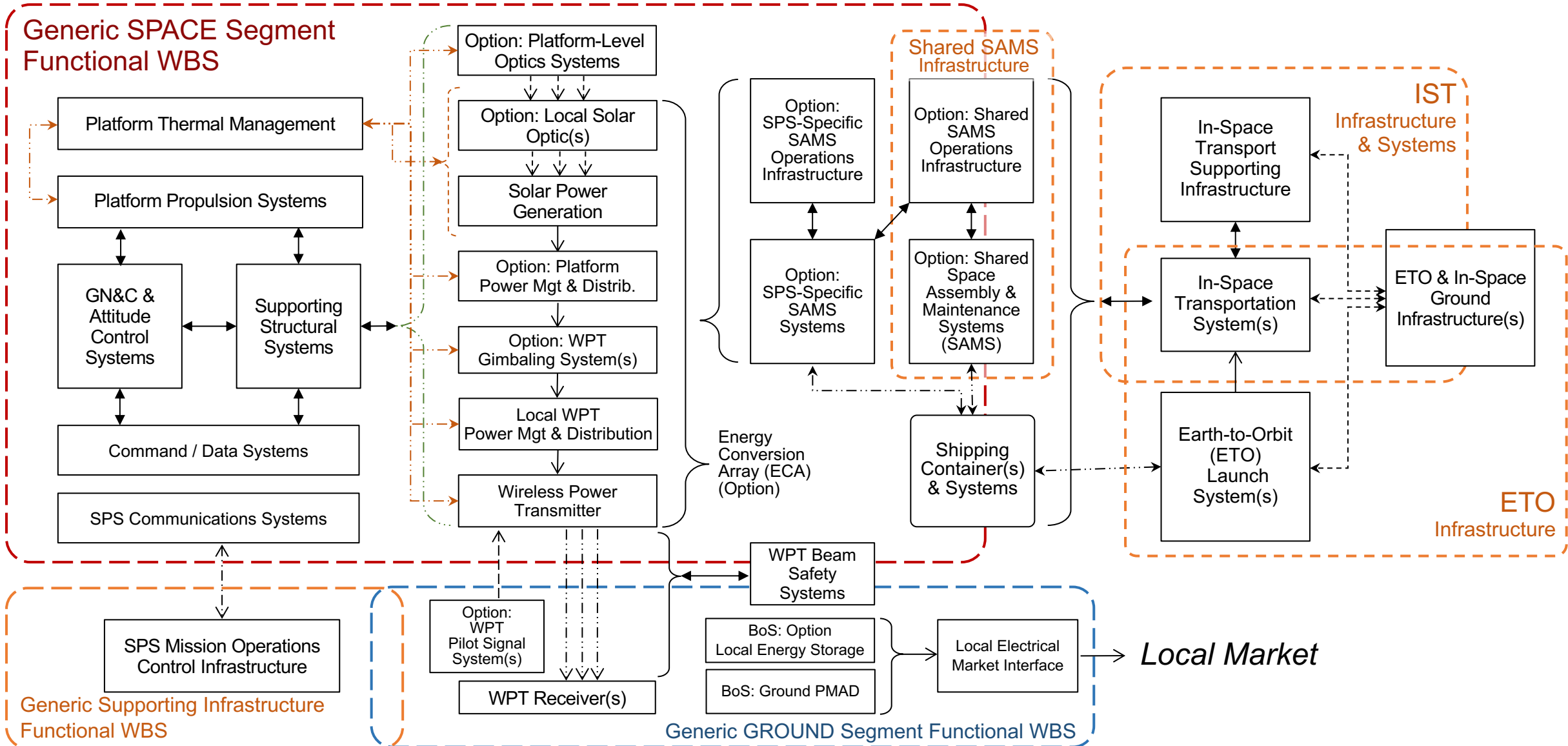


HOMES AND BUSINESSES

- Base Load low cost electricity
- No carbon emissions
- Supports use at all hours of the day

2024 SSP Modeling

Generic Functional Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) for SSP (Including the Space Segment)



Major Options for SPS (Design, Technology, CONOPs...)

- Critical Characteristics for Solar Power Satellite Platforms
 - Frequency / type of power delivery from space to ground : WPT or ?
 - Voltage/Scale of the power management and distribution (PMAD) system
 - Use of rotary systems: with / without PMAD? At What Scale?
 - Active thermal or not?
 - Type of structural system: 'stick built'? large modular? thin-film?
 - Robotic assembly or kinematically deployed structural systems?
 - Type of solar power generation (SPG): PV, dynamic, solar-pumped, mirrors?
 - SPG input: solar redirection using Reflectors or not? Large single mirror or smaller heliostats?
 - One platform or more? Physically connected or not?

Evaluation of Concepts & “Programmatics”

Key Issues for Scaling from Experiments to Demonstrations to Systems

KEY SPS DESIGN ELEMENTS

- Optical Systems
- Power Generation Systems
- Power Management & Wiring
- Thermal Management
- Structures & Mechanisms
- Wireless Power Transmission Components
- Robotics
- Intelligent Systems & Security (S/W & H/W)
- Attitude Control & Propulsion
- ETO and In-Space Transport

SCALABILITY FACTORS

- Modularity
 - Size of “Modules”
 - Choices between “Bigger Modules” vs “More Modules”
 - “Connecting Tissue Issues”
- Manufacturability of Modules
- Control & Communications
- Construction, Evolution, Adaptability & Reconfigurability

METRICS

- Cost (R&D, FOAK, NOAK)
- TRRA Assessment (TRL, TNV, R&D³)
- MRL Assessment
- SW-TRL Assessment

How Might Space Solar Power be Accomplished? The Hyper-Modular Architectural Approach

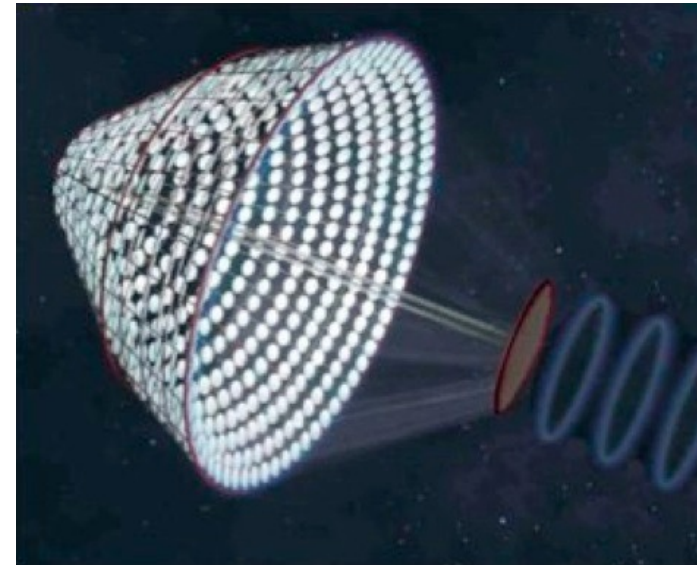
Complex, "hyper-modular" architectures found in Nature...

Single genetic "individuals" comprising thousands to tens of thousands of "modules"

- Example: Ants – capable of forming structural systems from themselves
- Example: Bees – capable of navigation, cooperation and construction

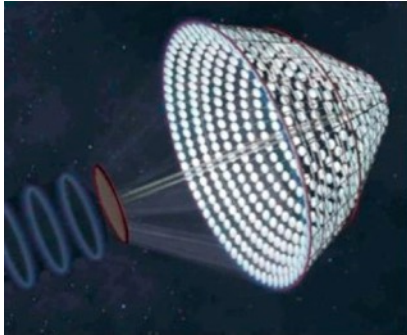
Diverse genetic "individuals" in a single community comprising 100s of species and many 1000's of individuals

Introduced as a Space Solar Power Concept in 2012 during the NIAC SPS-ALPHA Study, Hyper-modular SPS with Robotic Assembly emerged as the most promising approach to SSP...

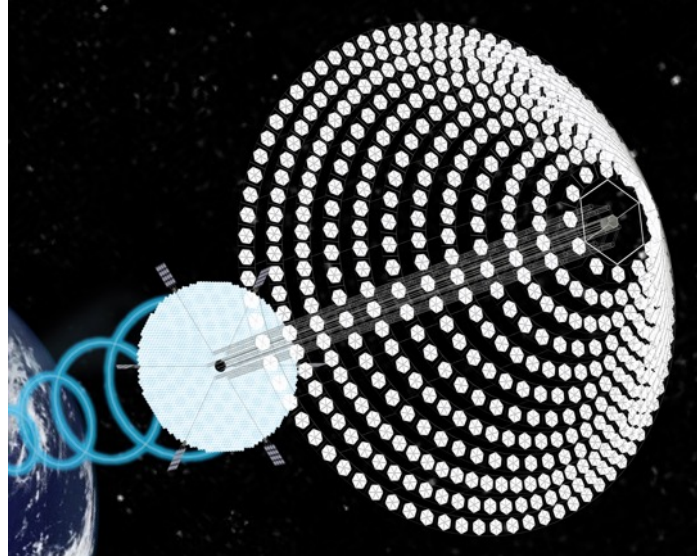


Evolution of SPS-ALPHA

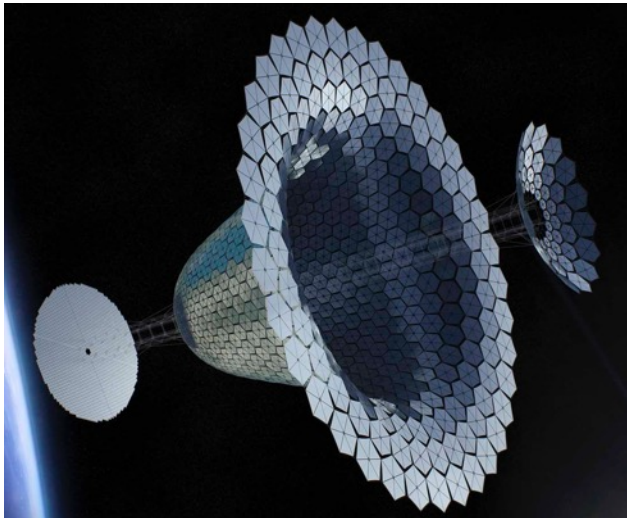
SPS-ALPHA Mk-0 (2011)



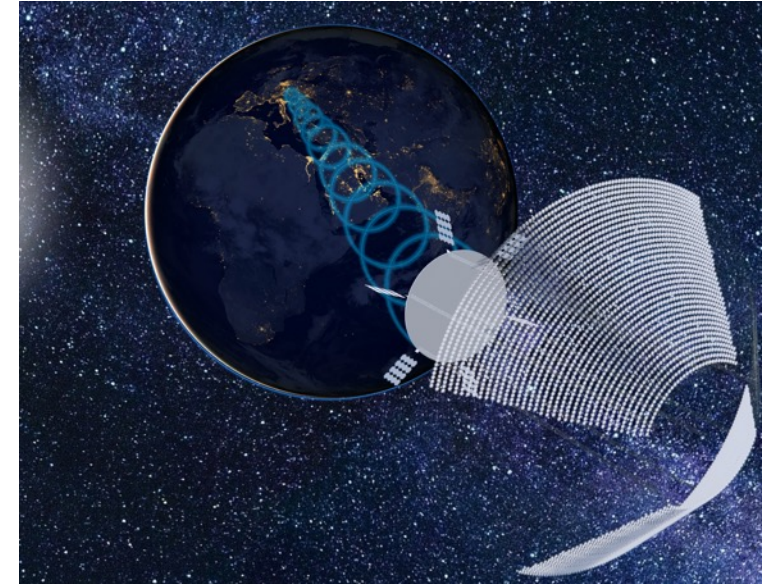
SPS-ALPHA Mk-II (2017)



SPS-ALPHA Mk-I (2012)

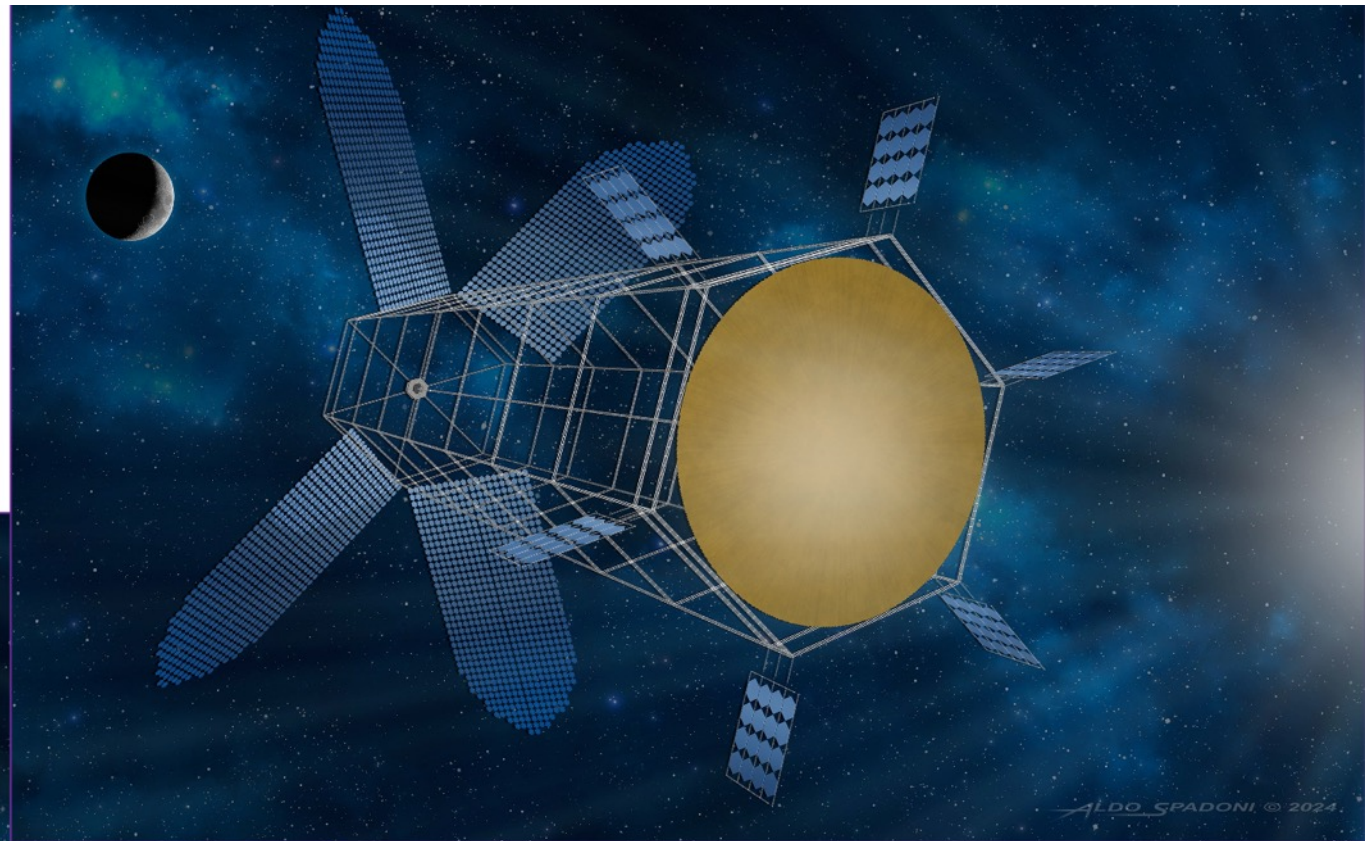
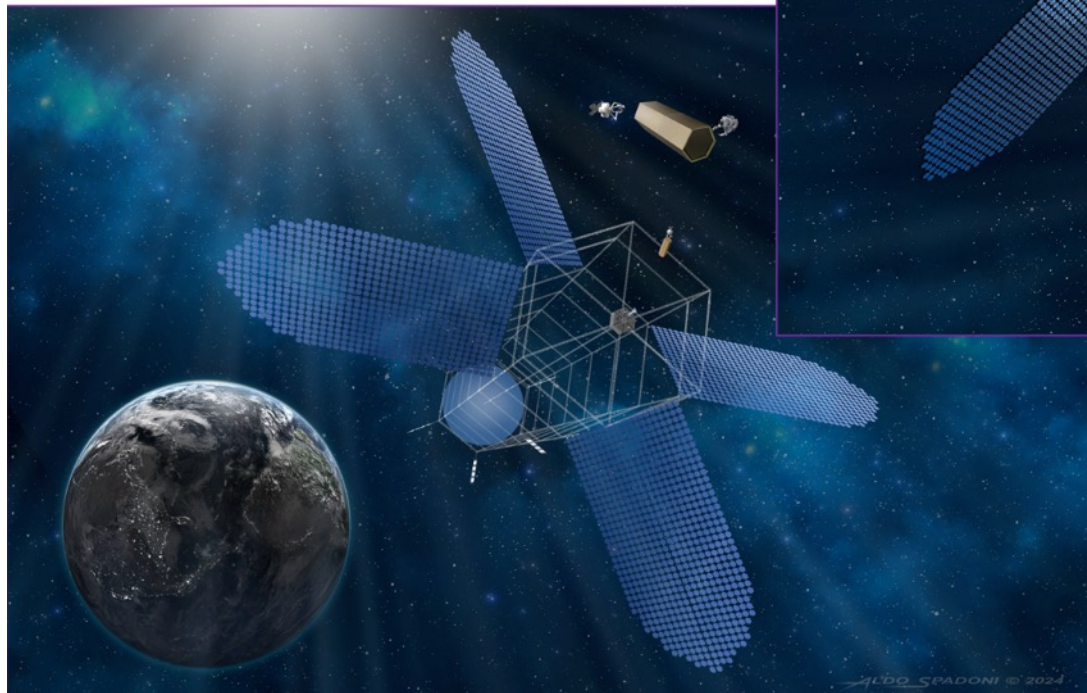


SPS-ALPHA Mk-III (2020)



SPS-ALPHA Mk-IV

(SOLAR POWER SATELLITE VIA
ARBITRARILY LARGE PHASED ARRAY)



PRELIMINARY

Comparison of SPS-ALPHA Mark-III and Mark-IV

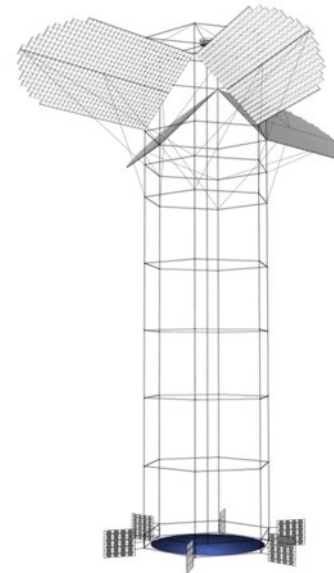
SPS-ALPHA Mark-III

Operational Orbit : GEO
WPT Frequency : ~2.45 GHz
Power Delivered : ~2 GW
Mass : ~7,600 MT
Modules : ~1.9M
Installed Cost : ~\$9.8 M
ETO Cost : ~ \$200 / kg
Rcvr Diameter : 6.2 km

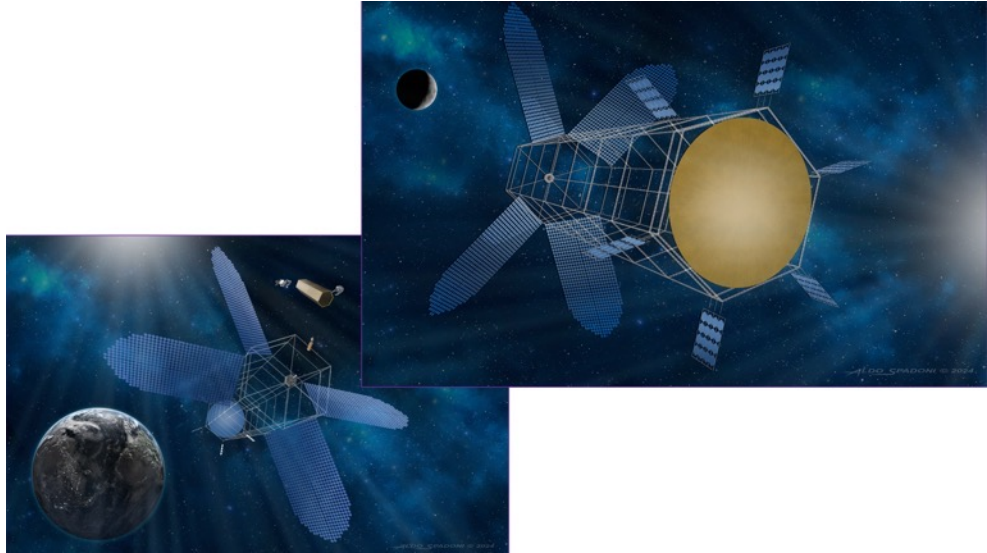
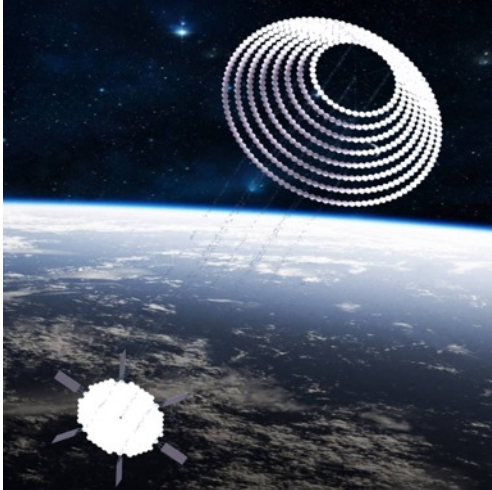
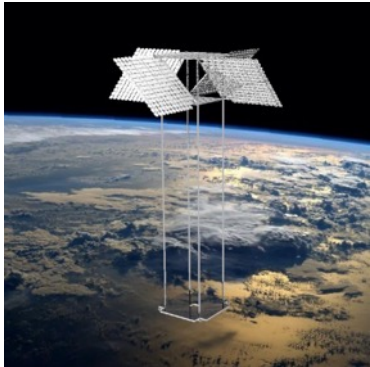
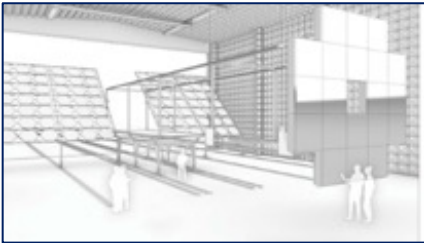


SPS-ALPHA Mark-IV

Operational Orbit : GEO
WPT Frequency : ~5.8 GHz
Power Delivered : ~1 GW
Mass : ~3,200 MT
Modules : ~800K
Installed Cost : ~ \$4.9 B
ETO Cost : ~ \$200 / kg
Rcvr Diameter : 3.6 km



A Roadmap to Operational / Cost-Effective SPS-ALPHA Mk-IV within a Decade



Phase 1

**System-Level
Lab Prototype**
@ ~50kW
~\$40M
12-18 months

Phase 2

**System
Demonstration in
LEO**
@ ~300kW
~\$250M
+18-24 months

Phase 3

MEO Pilot Plant
@ 10-100MW
~\$1B
+24-36 months
(to be updated)

Phase 4 +

Operational SPS in GEO
@ 1-2GW
+\$4B-\$6B
+36-60 months,