



NASA SBIR 2015 Phase I Solicitation

H8.01 Space Nuclear Power Systems

Lead Center: GRC

Participating Center(s): JPL, JSC, MSFC

NASA is developing fission power system technology for future space exploration applications using a stepwise approach. Initial small fission systems are envisioned in the 1 to 10 kWe range that utilize cast uranium-metal fuel and heat pipe cooling coupled to static or dynamic power conversion. Follow-on systems could produce 10s or 100s of kilowatts utilizing a pin-type uranium fueled reactor with pumped liquid metal cooling, dynamic power conversion, and high temperature radiators. The anticipated design life for these systems is 8 to 15 years with no maintenance. Candidate mission applications include power sources for robotic precursors, human outposts on the moon or Mars, and nuclear electric propulsion (NEP) vehicles. NASA is planning a variety of nuclear and non-nuclear system ground tests to validate technologies required to transfer reactor heat, convert the heat into electricity, reject waste heat, process the electrical output, and demonstrate overall system performance.

The primary goals for the early systems are low cost, high reliability, and long life. Proposals are solicited that could help supplement or augment the planned NASA system testing. Specific areas for development include:

- 800-1000 K heat transport technology for reactor cooling (liquid metal heat pipes, liquid metal pumps).
- 1-10 kWe-class power conversion technology (thermoelectric, Stirling, Brayton).
- 400-500 K heat rejection technology for waste heat removal (water heat pipes, composite radiators, water pumps).

The early systems are expected to provide the foundation for later systems in the multi-hundred kilowatt or megawatt range that utilize higher operating temperatures, alternative materials, and advanced components to improve system performance. Specific areas for development include:

- 100 kWe-class power conversion technologies.
- Waste heat rejection technologies for 500 K and above.
- High temperature reactor fuels, structural materials and heat transport technologies.