

Solar One: A Proposal for The First Crewed Interstellar Spacecraft

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Abstract

In this paper it is presented the concept and design of a beam-powered propulsion system that could become the first manned interstellar spaceship. Light-sail spacecrafts such as the so-called StarChips from the Starshot project have already been designed, but this type of spaceship might not be the best option to explore exoplanets in detail. Solar one would be a manned spaceship that would integrate three existing or near-term technologies, namely: the US Navy CFR fusion reactor, a larger version of NASA's Sunjammer light sail, and an array of DE-STAR laser systems. With a mile-long light sail, Solar One could reach an average of 23 percent the speed of light, arriving at the Alpha Centauri system in around 18 years.

1 Introduction

Several light-sail spacecrafts have already been tested. Some examples are LightSail 1 and LightSail 2, from the Planetary Society. However, these light-sails are propelled by sun light, and the solar radiation pressure is very small (just 6.7 Newtons per gigawatt, which equals to 9 Newtons/km² or 1,400 watts/m² at 1 AU). Lasers can provide radiation pressures much higher than the Sun.

Previous experiments with directed-energy weapons have proved successful. The Boeing YAL-1, a spacecraft equipped with a Kilowatt-laser, was able to deliver a power density over 100 watts/cm² at a distance of 1 km (US Air Power, 2008).

In 2016, scientists announced the first design for a beam-powered spacecraft that could reach speeds of 0.2c. The project, called StarShot, entailed the idea of sending 1,000 nanocrafts with light sails attached that would be powered by a 100 GW laser array. As of today, the concept is still considered to be the best option for unmanned interstellar travel. Potentially habitable exoplanets such as Proxima b could be reached in only 20 years.

However, the idea is to send the Starshot nanocrafts 1 AU away from Proxima b. This distance would be enough to photograph the exoplanet, but perhaps not sufficient to notice the presence of a possible intelligent civilization less advanced

than humanity. For this reason, and to better study the exoplanet, a manned interstellar spaceship becomes necessary.

The proposal more similar to Solar One was presented by Robert Forward in 1984. Forward proposed a 64-ton and 30-km payload sail surrounded by a 644-ton and 100-km decelerator sail, launched by a 7.2-Terawatt laser system to reach 21 percent the speed of light. As the spacecraft approaches Alpha Centauri, another 26-TW laser is pointed towards a 1000-km Fresnel lens that decelerates the spacecraft.

2 Concept

Solar One is a design for a manned spaceship that would be powered by beamed and photon propulsion. The name ‘Solar One’ has been chosen to better represent our civilization: the term ‘Solar’ refers to the solar system and the term ‘One’ refers to the first design of a possible fleet of future spaceships. Three are the technologies that would be used: the US Navy CFR nuclear fusion reactor, a slightly larger version of the NASA’s Sunjammer light sail, and a laser system called DE-STAR.

Firstly, the US Navy CFR (Compact Fusion Reactor) is a mobile unit that could provide one Terawatt of power (Forbes, 2019). Instead of using large superconducting magnets, this reactor uses small conical dynamic fusors (Salvatore Pais, 2018). The weight of similar CFR units has been estimated to be around 200 tons.

Solar One would carry a 1-Terawatt reactor on board to power the laser system needed for deceleration. The system would have to incorporate radiators to dissipate the heat. Lockheed Martin has already suggested the possibility of building 20-ton reactors of 1 Megawatt (Besa Center, 2018). Although this would be far from what Solar One needs, it would be a starting point.

Antimatter would be a better source of energy for the laser. Only a few milligrams of antimatter could yield power densities in the Terawatt order. To produce the antimatter needed, an engine such as the VARIES Mk 1 could generate Schwinger antiparticle pairs directly from the vacuum (Next Big Future, 2012). The problem with this resides in the fact that a laser in the Petawatt order would be needed. The matter-antimatter GeV gamma ray laser proposed by Winterberg in 2012 could also be used to decelerate Solar One, but creating the antimatter needed would be difficult with current technology.

Secondly, the Sunjammer light sail is a proposed NASA sail with a size of 38 x 38 m (1,444 m) (NASA, 2017). Solar One would need a 1 mile-light sail (1,600 by 1600 meters is used for the calculations). A robust structure would be needed to support such light sail.

Thirdly, DE-STAR is a 100-GW proposed laser intended for asteroid destruction and beamed-power propulsion. Solar One would need 260 of these Terawatt lasers in order to achieve the power output suggested by Forward (1984) of 26 TW. The laser system could be placed either on Earth or a Lagrange point. Current DE-STAR proposals would be useless for Solar One, but more powerful and light versions of the system could be used.

To accelerate the spacecraft, an alternative solution would be to use Fresnel lenses 85 meters wide, which could collect around 10 MW/m². A system of flexible mirrors would be needed to continuously focus the light into the sail.

Solar One would also have a 1-TW laser system at the front of the cockpit in order to decelerate at destination using photon propulsion. The spacecraft would need 10 DE-STAR lasers in order to achieve the required power output.

Carrying the necessary nuclear fuel on board might not be the best option. As in the Bussard Ramjet, it would be possible to collect hydrogen from space with a scoop placed at the front of the cockpit. The electromagnetic fields produced would drastically reduce the time of deceleration.

To accelerate Solar One, if we use the power output of 26 TW suggested by Forward (1984), a 500-mm laser or system of mirrors placed at a Lagrange point and with, for example, a divergence of 90° would produce an irradiance of more than 10 MW/m².

Beam diameter at aperture:	500 mm
Divergence:	1.21 mrad
Distance to audience:	1500000 m
Laser power:	260000 mW
Diameter at audience:	1815500.0 mm
Minimum diameter (> 7mm):	1815500.0 mm
Beam area:	2588703958834.1 mm ²
Irradiance:	1004363.6 mW/cm ²

Figure 1: Power density
Source: Kvant Lasers

Due to the square inverse law, as the spacecraft moves away from the laser, the power density reduces. To maintain the same power density all the time, it would be necessary to incorporate in the laser system an automatic parabolic mirror that would gradually increase its diameter in order to reduce the divergence of the beam. The mirror could be formed by several small mirrors, each of them with

a specific orientation every time. An alternative would be to place the mirrors outside the laser system, or even in space.

Beam diameter at aperture:	500 mm
Divergence:	0.00000 mrad
Distance to audience:	283629 m
Laser power:	260000 mW
Diameter at audience:	1815726.7 mm
Minimum diameter (> 7mm):	1815726.7 mm
Beam area:	2589350595382.6 mm ²
Irradiance:	1004112.8 mW/cm ²

Figure 2: Power density
Source: Kvant Lasers

The idea behind Solar One is to combine the three projects. A 4-crew spaceship with a total mass of 150 tons could be powered by a 1,600 meters-long light sail and achieve the speed of 0.3c with a constant acceleration during the first 2.5 years of the trip.

Of the 150 tons that the spacecraft would weight, 50 tons could correspond to the reactors, 50 tons to the laser system, and 50 tons to the light sail, structure, equipment and crew (being a total mass equivalent to Project Icarus). The estimated weight for the cockpit module is based on the SForza (2015) calculation whereby a 4-crew spacecraft has a mass of 10 tons.

No light sail is able to reflect 100 percent of the light. A carbon fibre sail with a reflectivity of 90 percent and able to withstand 2,770 K could be used. Such sail would have a density of 2.65 g/cc, a thickness of 1 micron, and a total mass of 10.7 tons. The resulting power density would be close to 10 MW/m²:

$$F^* = 2(P \times A)/c$$

$$F = 2(10,043,630 \times 2,588,881)/300,000,000$$

$$F = 173,345 \text{ newtons}$$

F* = force (newtons)
P*= power (watts / m2)
A*= surface area of light sail (m2)
c* = speed of light

The acceleration obtained would be 1.15 m/s²:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= F/M \\ a &= 173,345/150,000 \\ a &= 1.15 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

a* = acceleration (m/s²) M = mass (kg)

And it would take almost 2.5 years to reach 0.3 c:

$$\begin{aligned} t &= v/a \\ t &= 89,940,000^*/1.15 \\ t &= 78,208,695\text{sec} = 2.47 \text{ years} \end{aligned}$$

For the deceleration, considering that photons have a thrust to power ratio of 3.34 x 10⁻⁹ newtons per watt, the laser system would provide the following opposite force:

$$F = 1 \times 10^{12} \text{ watts} \times 3.34 \times 10^{-9} = 3,340 \text{ N}$$

To use less power for deceleration or perform it in less time, the spacecraft would detach from the light sail, ideally just after the acceleration stage finishes. The deceleration just with the laser would be 0.022 m/s²:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= F/M \\ a &= 3,340/150,000 \\ a &= 0.022 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Considering that a proton-proton fusion reaction can produce up to 645 TW, a 1-TW photon rocket would only need 1.5 grams of hydrogen per second. The density of hydrogen atoms is about one H-atom per cubic centimeter, so a 150-ton spacecraft would likely need a scoop several hundred meters wide (Freitas, 2008). However, taking advantage of the CNO cycle and using the photon rocket on-board to ionize the hydrogen could greatly reduce the size of the scoop.

The electromagnetic fields would help to decelerate the spacecraft. The drag is calculated multiplying the mass of hydrogen collected per second, which would be 0.00155 kilograms, by the speed at which the spacecraft travels during acceleration, which would be an average of 0.15c or 44,969,000 m/s at deceleration. We obtain a force of 69,719 Newtons. This force together with the force produce by the photon

rocket would be 73,042 Newtons. The resulting acceleration would be 0.46 m/s², and it would take 6.2 years to stop a spacecraft travelling at 0.3c.

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= v/a \\
 t &= 89,940,000^*/0.46 \\
 t &= 195,521,739\text{sec} = 6,19\text{years}
 \end{aligned}$$

At an average speed of 0.231 c, the crew would arrive to the Alpha Centauri system in 18.9 years. All the necessary measures would be taken in order to enable the crew to withstand the lack of gravity during such a long trip.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Average speed} &= 0.46^* \cdot 0.15^* + \\
 &0.54^* \cdot 0.3^* = 0.231c
 \end{aligned}$$

0.54* = percentage of trip time during acceleration and deceleration
 0.15* = average speed during acceleration and deceleration
 0.46* = percentage of trip time with constant speed
 0.3* = cruise speed

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Duration of the trip to Alpha Cen} &= \\
 \text{Distance} / \text{Average speed} &= 4.37/0.231 \\
 &\approx 18.9 \text{ years}
 \end{aligned}$$

3 Design

The spaceship would be composed of the following main elements: a laser system, a light sail, a nuclear micro-reactor, a Bussard scoop, and a cockpit protected from space radiation. An extra amount of light sail would be ideal in case of damage caused by micro-meteorites.

Detaching the sail after the acceleration stage would be ideal to reduce weight for the deceleration. The spacecraft could be located behind the light sail, as in the following image.

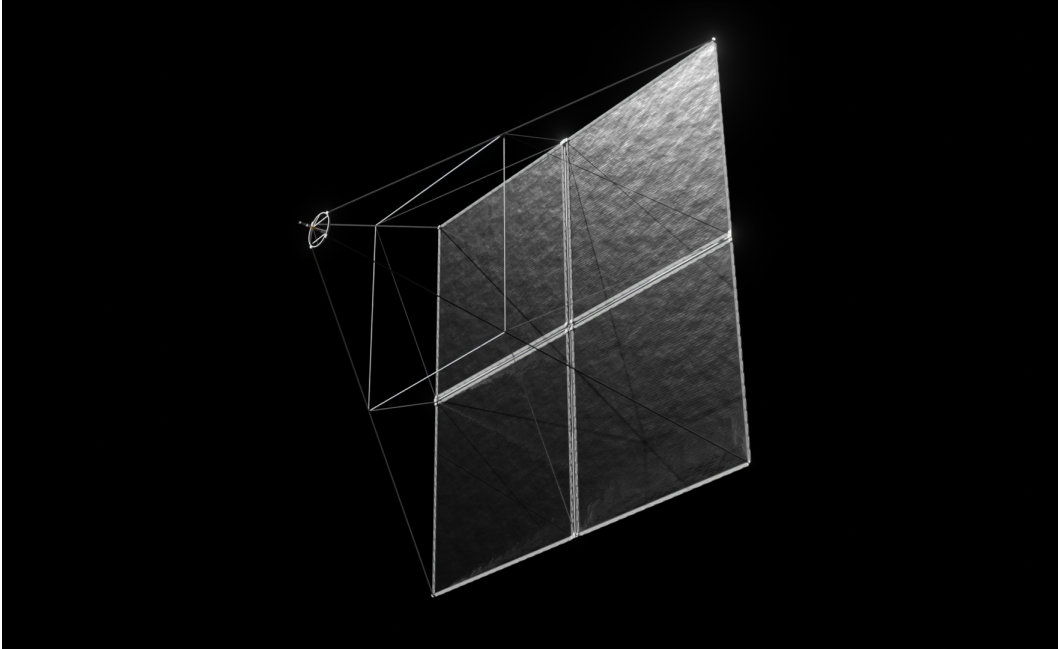


Figure 3: Solar One
Animation made by Marco Purich

During the acceleration, the light of the laser reflected by a primary mirror placed inside the laser system would be sent to a secondary parabolic or hyperbolic mirror that would also gradually change its form in order to give the divergence needed at any given moment.

Instead of using fixed mirrors, they could gradually change their orientation in order to change the divergence of the beam. However, as it was mentioned before, these mirrors could be placed outside the laser system.

The light sail could be placed in the middle of the sail instead of behind, reducing the amount of structure needed and probably the overall weight of the spacecraft.

As with the spacecraft collecting fuel from space, the ideal would be to use sunlight to propel the light sail. Several systems composed by one Fresnel lens and two parabolic mirrors could be sent to different places of the Solar System. As they rotate around the Sun, each of them would be aimed at the light sail of Solar One during a specific time. These mirrors would also have to gradually change their orientation to continuously keep the laser beam focused.



Figure 4: Solar One - Nuclear reactors at the right, cockpit in the middle, and photon rocket at the left
Animation made by Marco Purich

Once the destination is reached, the crew could orbit the exoplanet, take images and send a robot to the surface. If the air turns out to be breathable, the crew could choose to land in order to personally explore the exoplanet.

4 Challenges

Engineers would likely face several challenges while building Solar One. One of them would be to build a large array of DE-STAR lasers and, most importantly, produce the necessary energy to power them during 2.5 years. Another obstacle would be to reduce the weight of the US Navy CFR, especially if the intention is to send to space the laser system used for acceleration.

Other challenges would be to protect the reactor module and the light sail from micro-asteroid impacts. The module containing the nuclear micro-reactor would have a protective coating thicker than the rest of the spaceship.

The cockpit could also be equipped with an emergency propulsion system such as an ion thruster in case there is a nuclear failure and the crew has to separate from the spaceship. However, this additional system would probably increase the budget and there is also a low chance of survival if the failure occurs outside the solar system.

5 Conclusions

In this paper it has been analysed the possibility of building a manned interstellar spaceship with a light sail propelled by an external laser system in space. To decelerate, the spacecraft would use an on-board laser system that would receive the necessary electricity from a small nuclear fusion reactor. This reactor would be powered by a Bussard scoop which, in turn, would help to decelerate the spacecraft.

Small modular reactors such as the US Navy CFR have already been patented, large light sails such as Sunjammer have already been built, and directed energy weapons such as DE-STAR have been proposed for interstellar travel. Nuclear fusion is the most near-term technology that could be used to power Solar One.

However, research on antimatter propulsion is advancing at a rapid rate. If scientists are able to produce more antimatter than the energy used to generate it, this would be the best way to power Solar One.

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