



The Future of Space Tourism and Space Weather

Virgin

Virgin Galactic
Spaceflight Safety Assurance Officer
Jeff Peters

Space Weather Workshop
April 24 2012

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Dawning of a New Space Age



April 2012



Space Tourism is real

Sub Orbital

Orbital

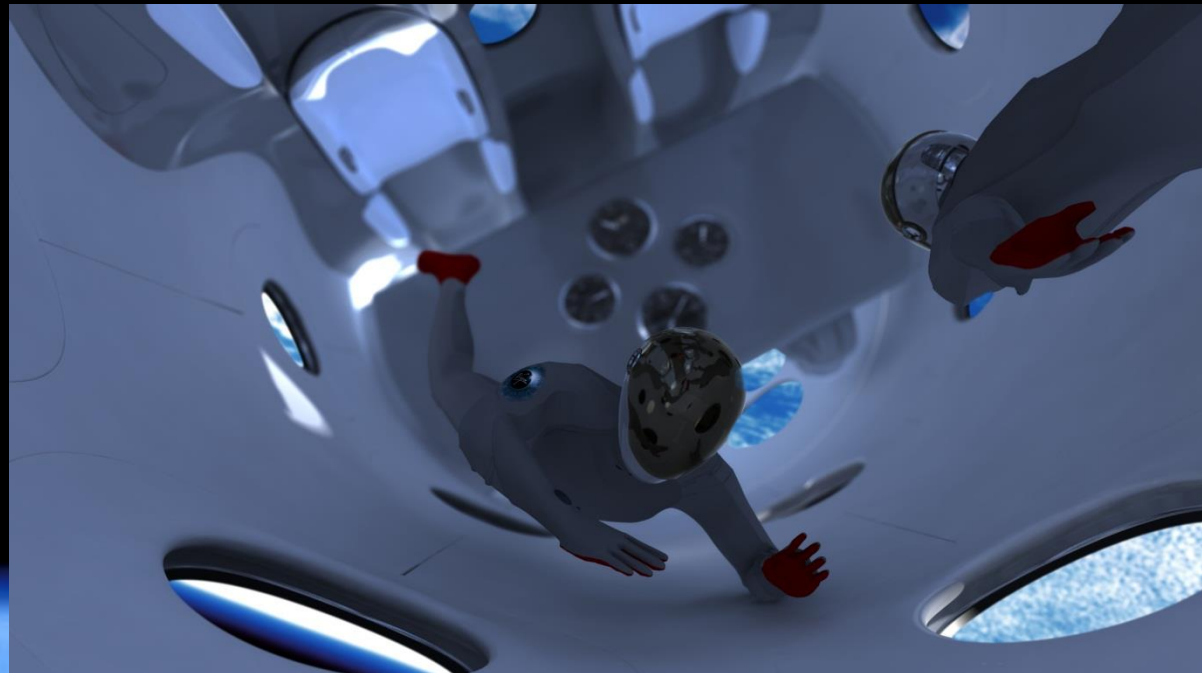


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Point of Reference

- Virgin Galactic has almost as many people on the waiting list to fly to space (510) than the number of people who have already flown in space (approximately 523)





Virgin Galactic LLC

- Mission to create **safe** and commercially viable access to space for people, science and potential for payload
- Space tourism early adopters provided vital proof of first available market and made project possible



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Sub-Orbital Space Tourism Experience

- 3-4 days of preparation, medical checks, bonding & training
- Each sub-orbital flight will carry 6 passengers + 2 pilots & lasts about 2.5 hours
- Passengers will be able to leave their seats & float in zero G & enjoy views of the Earth's surface for about 1,000 miles in every direction & get a black sky view of space
- Experience cost is \$200K



Virgin Galactic Today

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Flight Test Update

- WhiteKnight Two mothership completed most flight testing
- SS2 completed 16 glide flights
- First rocket powered test of SS2 projected for later this year



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Rocket Motor Development

Hot Fire Testing in Progress – started in 2009
at Sierra Nevada Corp.



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Spaceport America

- Major construction completed
- Virgin Galactic starting interior build-out
- Ready for Operations by late 2013





Spaceport America

➔ In New Mexico: Lat 107° W Long 33° N



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Space Weather implications for Virgin Galactic

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Culture of Safety

Virgin transportation companies transported over 50 million people safely each year



Operating the world's first spaceline has new challenges, like Space Weather

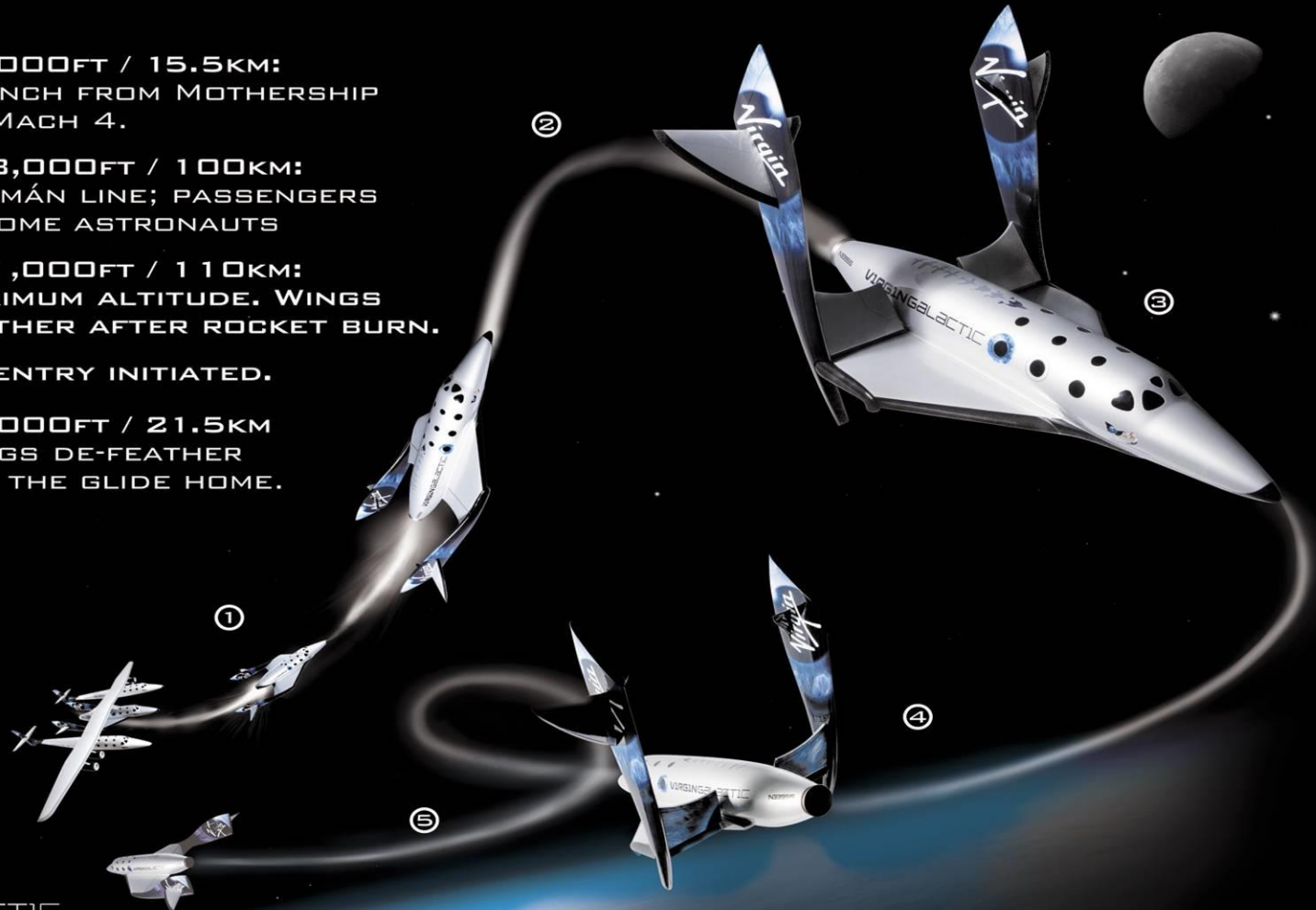




Sub-Orbital Mission Profile



- ① 50,000FT / 15.5KM:
LAUNCH FROM MOTHERSHIP TO MACH 4.
- ② 328,000FT / 100KM:
KÁRMÁN LINE; PASSENGERS
BECOME ASTRONAUTS
- ③ 361,000FT / 110KM:
MAXIMUM ALTITUDE. WINGS
FEATHER AFTER ROCKET BURN.
- ④ RE-ENTRY INITIATED.
- ⑤ 70,000FT / 21.5KM
WINGS DE-FEATHER
FOR THE GLIDE HOME.





Minimal Risks

- Very limited exposure due to limited time and altitude
- Time frames
 - 1 hour take-off to 50,000 feet
 - 5 minutes boost to apogee
 - 25 minutes apogee to landing
- Altitude
 - Nominal flight - 100 KM



Risk Management to date

➤ Reviewing SS1 flight data

- Radiation measured
- Winds in “upper middle atmosphere”

➤ Enrolled in Space Weather Prediction Center email service

- Daily forecasts & warnings
- Gaining familiarity with the system & terminology
- Observing trends with solar maximum



Risk Management future plans

- Developing Space Weather policies & procedures
- Identifying Go & No-go criteria
 - For each phase of flight profile
 - Evaluating actions for the various warning levels
 - Determining acceptable level of risks for
 - Solar Radiation Storms – people at altitude
 - Geomagnetic Storms – spaceship & ground support
 - Radio Blackouts – spaceship & ground support



Risk Management future plans

- Developing a radiation monitoring program for Virgin Galactic pilots
- Identifying best sources for correlating solar events to New Mexico
- Working with the Space Weather community to handle spaceline daily flights



Risk Management future plans

- Sub-Orbital “Space” Weather interests beyond radiation
- Identifying best sources for pinpointing New Mexico high altitude data
 - Higher altitude wind shears
 - Sprites (extremely high altitude lightning)
 - Notilucent Clouds (extremely high altitude ice clouds)



Pathfinder for the future



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Space is *Virgin* territory