

# Preliminary Cost Analysis

- Cost Sources
- Vehicle-level Costing Heuristics
- Applications
- Learning Curves
- Program-Level Analysis



# Cost Analysis

- Direct Costs - directly related to designing, testing, building, and operating the system
- Indirect Costs - required to do business, but not directly associated with development or operations
  - Management
  - Profit
  - Non-operational facilities
  - Overhead



# Direct Cost Breakdown

- Non-recurring costs - only incurred once in program, such as design
- Recurring costs - reoccur throughout the life of the program
  - Per vehicle
  - Per flight
  - Per year



# Nonrecurring Cost Sources

- Research
- Design
- Development
- Test and evaluation
- Facilities
- Tooling



# Recurring Cost Sources

- Vehicle manufacturing
- Mission planning
- Pre-flight preparation and check-out
- Flight operations
- Post-flight inspection and refurbishment
- Range costs
- Consumables (e.g., propellants)
- Training



# Refurbishment

- Cost associated with maintenance and upkeep on reusable vehicles between flights
- Refurbishment fraction  $f_R$  - fraction of first unit production cost that is required for average post-flight refurbishment
  - Airliner:  $\sim 0.001\%$
  - Fighter jet:  $\sim 0.01\%$
  - X-15:  $3\%$
  - Shuttle:  $6-20\%$
- Major contributor to space flight costs



# Vehicle-Level Cost Estimating Relations

$$C (\$M) = a [m_i \langle kg \rangle]^b$$

Spacecraft Type	Nonrecurring a	Nonrecurring b	1 <sup>st</sup> Unit Prod. a	1 <sup>st</sup> Unit Prod. b
Launch Vehicle Stage	7.125	0.55	0.1693	0.662
Manned Spacecraft	18.06	0.55	0.5686	0.662
Unmanned Planetary	12.15	0.55	0.8818	0.662
Unmanned Earth Orbital	3.440	0.55	0.3908	0.662
Liquid Rocket Engine	28.78	0.55	0.1584	0.662
Scientific Instrument	1.840	0.50	0.2604	0.70



# Implications of CERs

- Launch Vehicles
  - Nonrecurring \$42K-\$182K/kg inert mass
  - 1st Unit \$3600-\$10.7K/kg inert mass
- Manned Spacecraft
  - Nonrecurring \$119K-\$1.56M/kg inert mass
  - 1st Unit \$13K-\$90K/kg inert mass





# Costing Applied to Launch Vehicle Design

Optimization Approach	$\Delta V$ Distribution (m/sec)	Gross Mass (kg)	Inert Masses (kg)	NR Cost (\$M99)
Minimize Gross Mass	4600	134,800	2,937	576
	4600		<u>10,780</u>	<u>1177</u>
			13,721	1753
Minimize Inert Mass	3356	139,000	2,066	474
	5844		<u>11,123</u>	<u>1197</u>
			13,189	1672
Minimize Nonrecurring Cost	2556	147,000	1,666	421
	6644		<u>11,762</u>	<u>1235</u>
			13,428	1656
Single Stage to Orbit	9200	226,400	18,115	1566

5000 kg payload, LOX/LH2 engines



# The Learning Curve

- The effort (time, cost, etc.) to perform a test decreases with repetition
- Crawford formulation: doubling the production run results in consistent fractional reduction of effort

- "80% learning curve" - 2nd unit costs 80% of 1st, 4th is 80% of 2nd, 8th is 80% of 4th...

- $C_n = C_1 n^p$

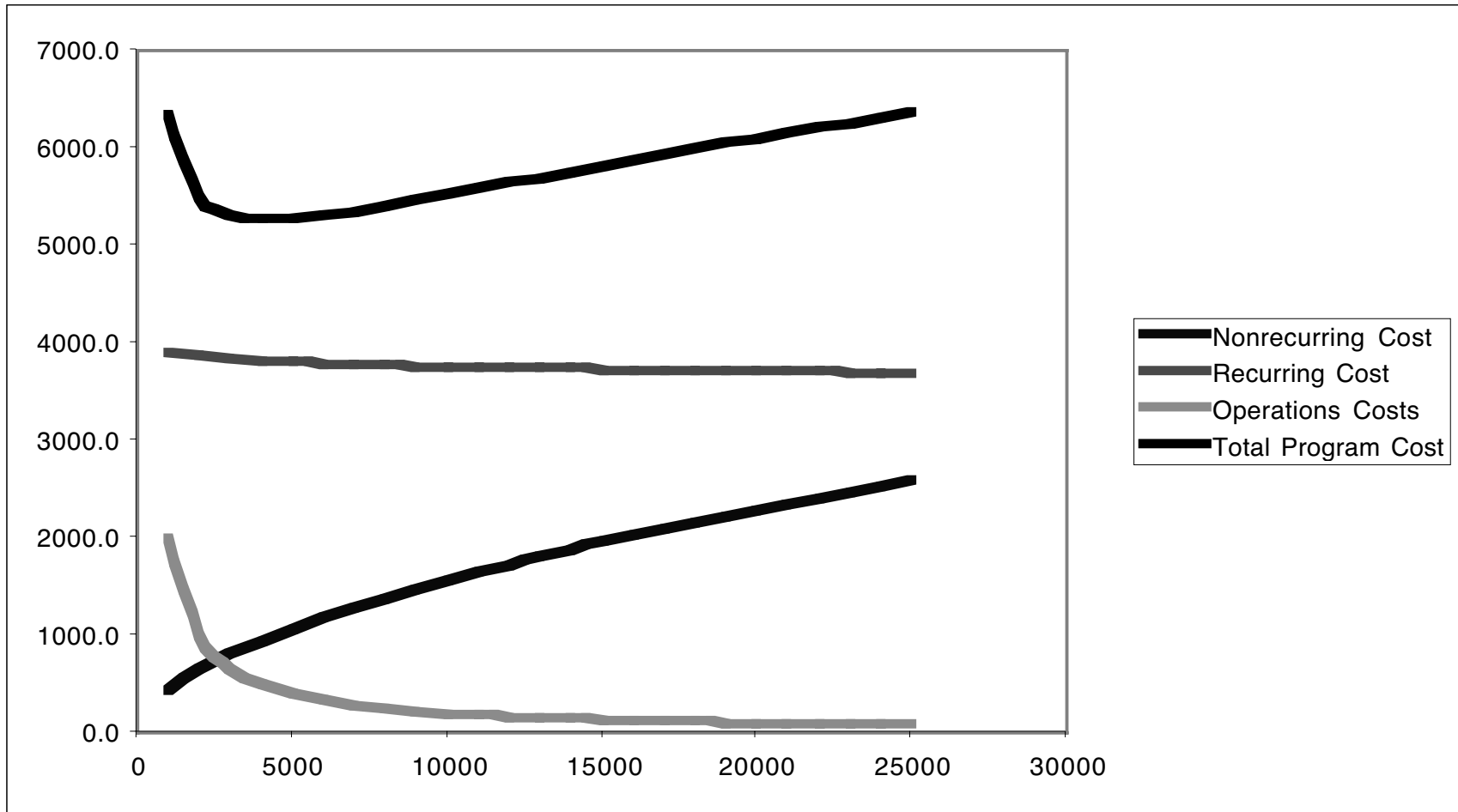
- Average cost:  $\bar{C}_n \approx C_1 \frac{n^p}{1+p}$

$$p = \frac{\log\left(\frac{C_2}{C_1}\right)}{\log(2)}$$



# Cost and Learning Effects

Total Program Payload Mass = 1,000,000 kg



Payload Mass per Flight (kg)

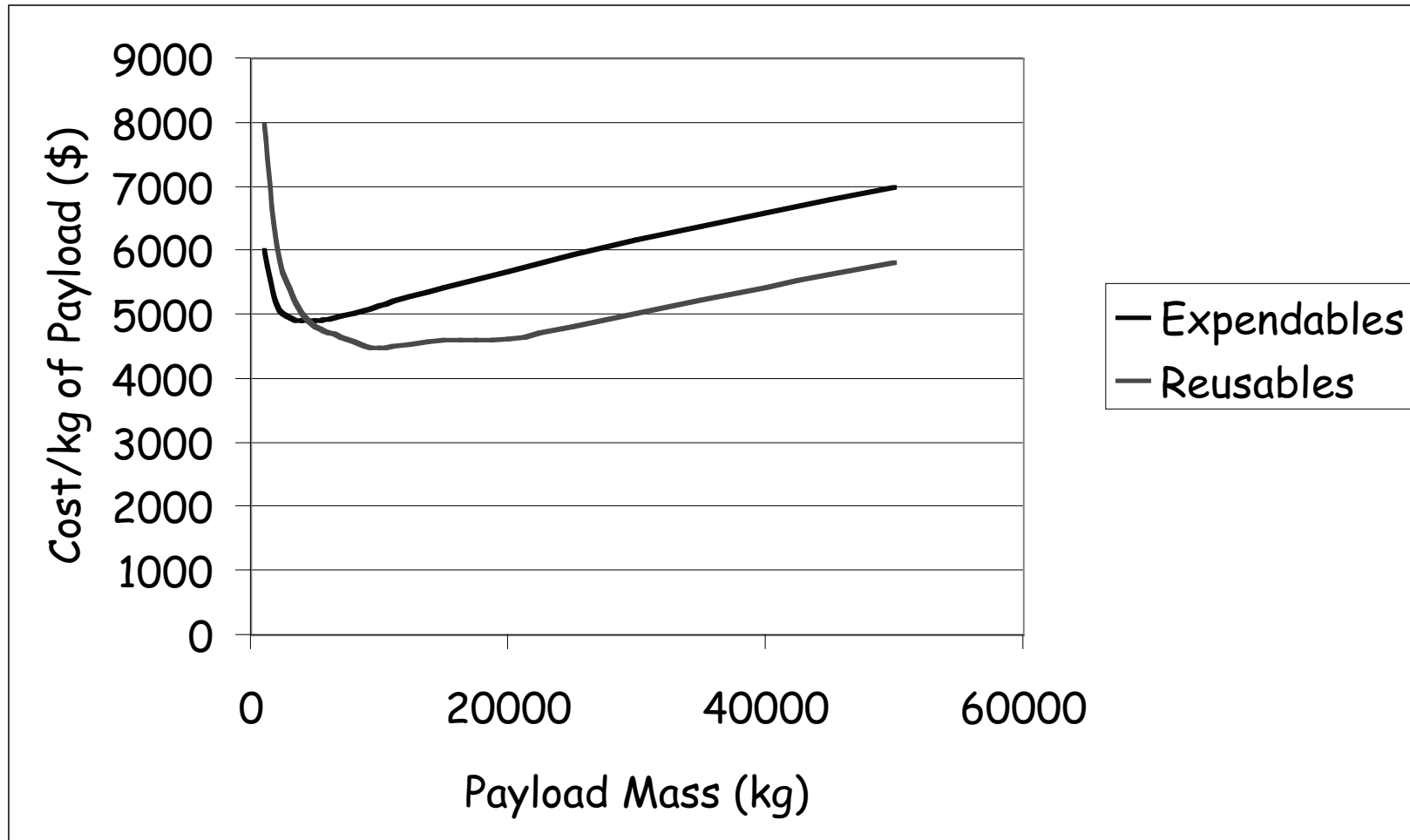


UNIVERSITY OF  
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Preliminary Cost Analysis  
Principles of Space Systems Design

# Expendable/Reusable Trade Study

Total Market to Orbit=1,000,000 kg





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# Vehicle Inert Masses

	Baseline	LLO Case	
Boost Stage	2300	2300	
Descent Stage	2700	2493	
Ascent Stage	1084	993	
TEI Stage		618	
Crew Cabin	3229	4114	
Entry Systems			
Totals	9313	10518	

All masses in kg



# Nonrecurring Costs

	Baseline	LLO Case	
Boost Stage	503.2	503.2	
Descent Stage	549.6	526.0	
Ascent Stage	332.7	317.0	
TEI Stage		244.2	
Crew Cabin	1537	1756	
Entry Systems			
Totals	2923	3347	

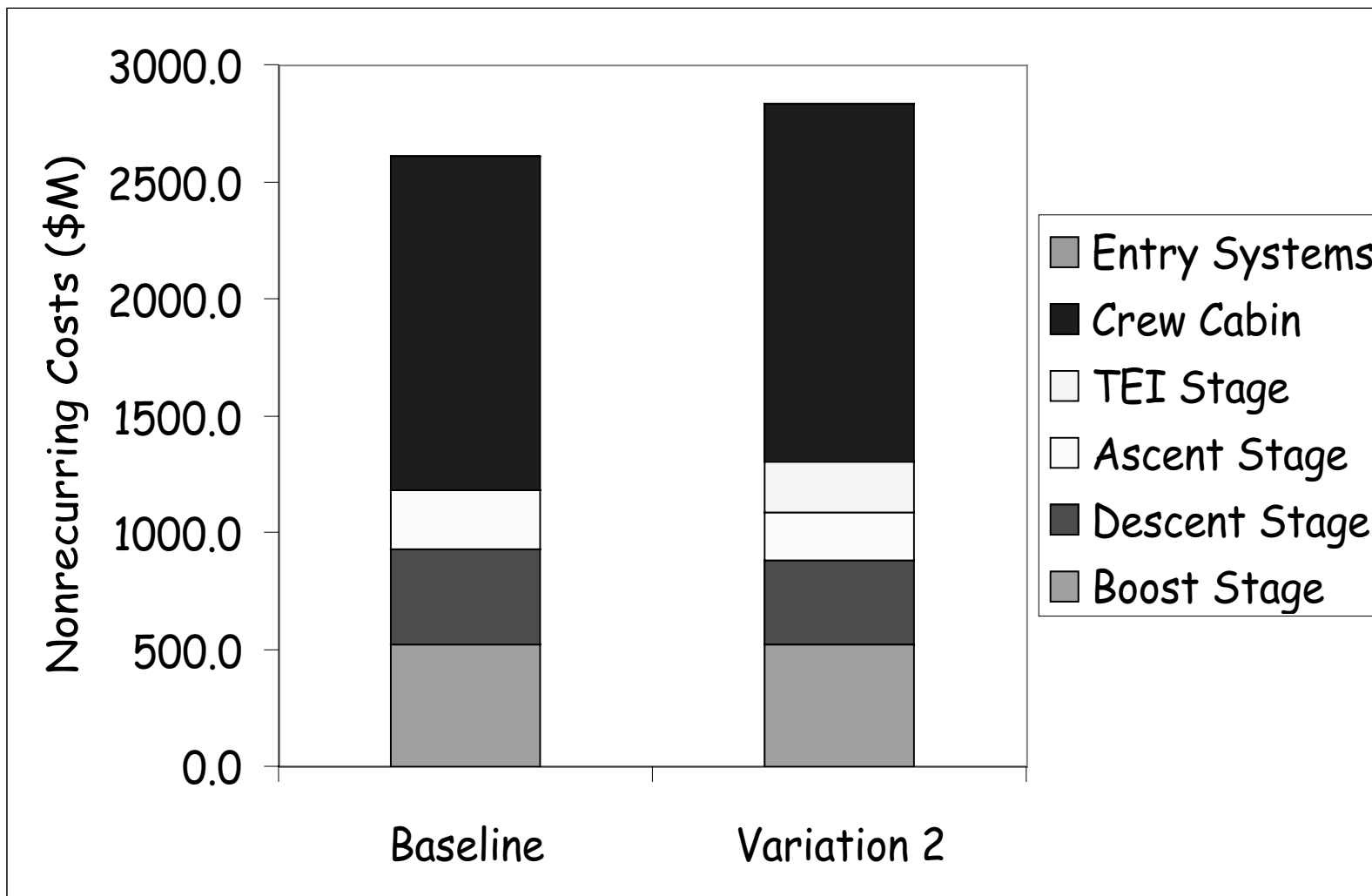
All costs in \$M



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# Nonrecurring Cost Comparison





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# First Unit Production Costs

	Baseline	LLO Case	
Shuttle Launch	300	300	
Delta IVH	150	150	
Boost Stage	28.5	28.5	
Descent Stage	31.6	30.0	
Ascent Stage	17.3	16.3	
TEI Stage		11.9	
Crew Cabin	119.6	140.4	
Totals	647	677	

All costs in \$M

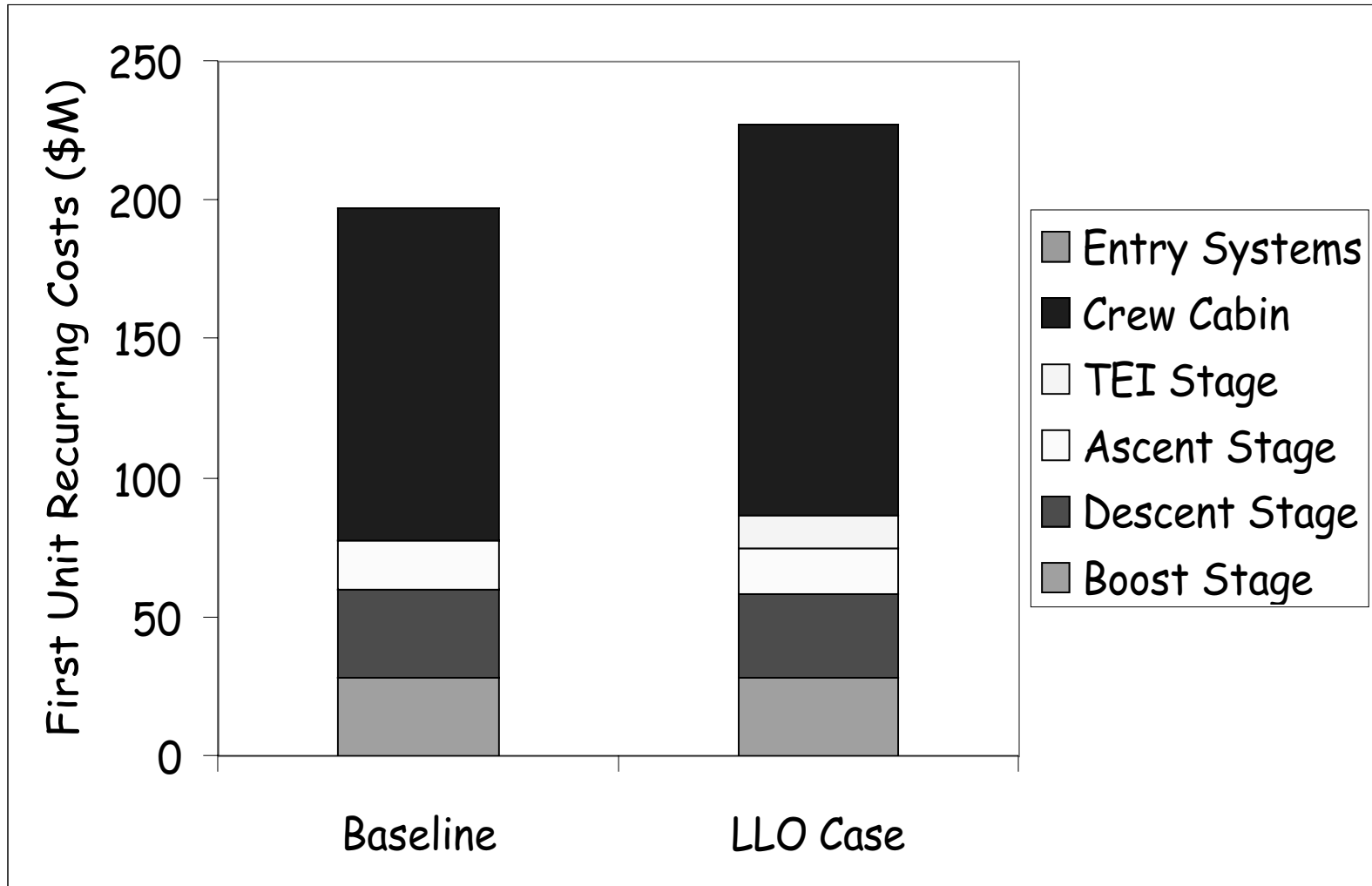




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# First Unit Cost Comparison





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# Project Diana Mission Models

- **Single Mission Model**
  - One all-up lunar flight
  - Single crew cabin, ascent/descent stages
  - Three boost stages, four launch vehicles
- **Apollo Comparison Model**
  - One orbital test flight (crew module, ascent/descent stages)
  - One high orbital mission (above + one boost stage)
  - One lunar orbital rehearsal mission
  - Seven lunar landing missions



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# Single Mission Model Cost Summary

## Baseline Case

		Nonrecurring	First Unit	Recurring	
	Number	Cost (\$M)	Cost (\$M)	Cost (\$M)	Totals
Shuttle Launch	1		300	300	300
Delta IVH	4		150	600	600
Boost Stages	4	503.2	28.45	71.26	574.5
Descent Stage	1	549.6	31.64	31.64	581.2
Ascent Stage	1	332.7	17.29	17.29	350
TEI Stage	1	0.0	0.00	0.00	0
Crew Cabin	1	1537	120	120	1657
Totals		2923	647	1140	4062



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# Production for Apollo Case

	Earth Orbit	High Orbit	Lunar Orbit	Lunar Landing	Totals
Shuttle Launch	1	1	1	7	10
Delta IVH	0	1	4	28	33
Boost Stages	0	1	4	28	33
Descent Stage	1	1	1	7	10
Ascent Stage	1	1	1	7	10
TEI Stage	1	1	1	7	10
Crew Cabin	1	1	1	7	10



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# Apollo Mission Model Cost Summary

## Baseline Case

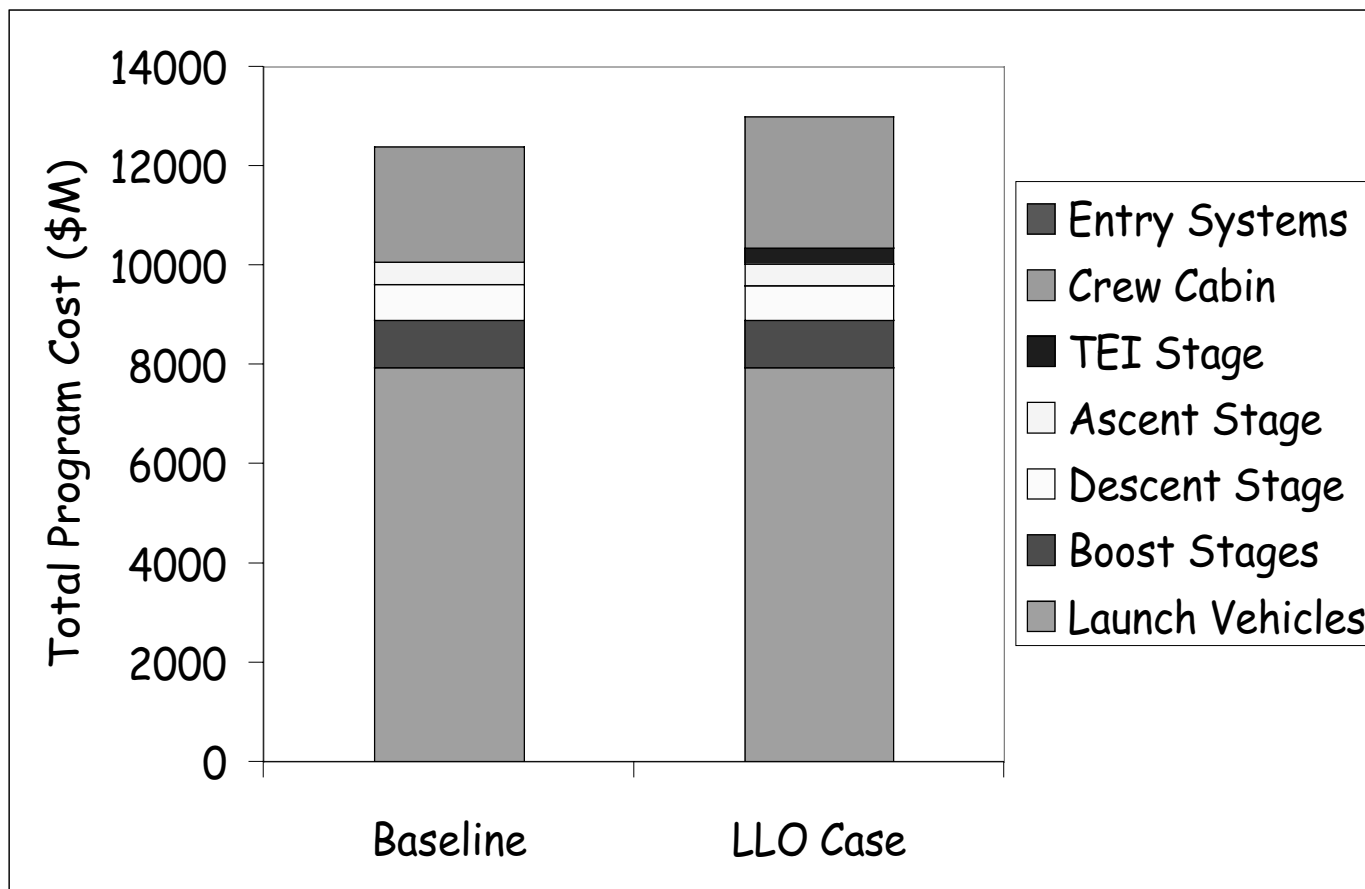
		Nonrecurring	First Unit	Recurring	
	Number	Cost (\$M)	Cost (\$M)	Cost (\$M)	Totals
Shuttle Launch	10		300	3000	3000
Delta IVH	33		150	4950	4950
Boost Stages	33	503.2	28.45	428.8	932
Descent Stage	10	549.6	31.64	200.3	750
Ascent Stage	10	332.7	17.29	109.5	442
TEI Stage	0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0
Crew Cabin	10	1537	119.6	757.4	2295
Totals		2923	647	9446	12369



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# Apollo Model Cost Comparisons



# Web-Based Costing References

- NASA Cost Estimation Web Site  
<http://www.jsc.nasa.gov/bu2/index.html>
- Vehicle-Level Costing Models  
<http://www.jsc.nasa.gov/bu2/SVLCM.html>
- Inflation Adjustment  
<http://www.jsc.nasa.gov/bu2/inflate.html>
- Learning Curves  
<http://www.jsc.nasa.gov/bu2/learn.html>

