Earth-Aegis Long-Hauler Dossier

A Spacefaring Railroad for Cargo and Crew Transfer

1. Overview

The Earth–Aegis Long-Hauler is a heavy-duty, zero-g-native transport vehicle designed to move both cargo and passengers between Earth orbit and Aegis Station. Built from current and near-term technology, the Long-Hauler functions as a modular, reusable space train — capable of ferrying large crew rotations and freight shipments with high reliability and low operating cost.

2. Mission Profile

- Transfer up to 48 passengers or crew members between LEO and Aegis Station
- Deliver bulk freight, water tanks, habitat shells, RONs, and mission equipment
- Serve as a lifeline for station resupply, construction support, and evacuation
- Operate autonomously or under remote supervision

3. Specifications (Current-Tech Compatible)

Attribute Value / Estimate

Total Length 50–70 meters

Passenger Capacity 24–48 (short-duration config)

Cargo Capacity 20–30 metric tons

Pressurized Volume ~100–120 m³ (crew module)

Transfer Duration 5–7 days (chemical)

Power Supply Solar array (250–400 m²) + battery Propulsion (Main) Ion or Hall-effect electric drive Propulsion (Boost) Methalox or hypergolic kick stage

Docking Ports Fore and aft

Reusability 5–10 round trips minimum

4. Modular Architecture

The Long-Hauler is structured like a zero-g orbital train. Each section is modular and designed for rapid reconfiguration based on mission type. The standard operational layout (from front to rear) includes:

1. Crew Command Module (Foremost)

- o Piloting, nav systems, and docking collar for Aegis Station
- o Life support and comms integration

2. Passenger Modules (Stackable)

- o 8–16 bunks per car
- o Shared hygiene unit, galley, and emergency systems
- o Expandable up to 48-person total capacity

3. Cargo Modules

- o Modular pallets, tanks, or pressurized bays
- ISO lock rails with robotic access points
- o Configurable per flight for mass or volume priority

4. Power & Radiator Section

- o Midship or rear-mounted solar arrays or Kilopower reactor
- o Thermal loops and radiator fins for heat management

5. Propulsion Stack (Aftmost)

- o Ion or Hall-effect thruster array for long-haul burns
- o Chemical kicker stage for transfer and rendezvous
- RCS system for attitude and docking control
 The Long-Hauler is built around a central spine and modular dock system:
- Crew Module: Pressurized, habitable transport for crew
- Freight Pods: Palletized cargo, water tanks, or research payloads
- **Power Block**: Solar panels or small reactor + battery racks
- **Propulsion Stack**: Electric thruster frame + maneuvering system
- Chemical Kick Stage: Detachable booster for orbit changes

5. Crew Module Features

- Up to 48 passengers in stacked sleeping bays
- Communal galley and hygiene pod (toilet + water reclamation)
- Emergency supplies, medkit, O₂/N₂ tanks
- Central corridor with group lighting and comms
- Minimal radiation shielding via water walls or mass buffers

6. Freight Integration

- Standard cargo racks and ISO-compatible pallet mounts
- External access via robotic arm or EVA
- Internal cargo bay configurable for:
 - o RON units
 - Regolith processor skids
 - o Sample returns or water tanks

7. Systems & Operations

- **Propulsion**: Ion/Hall thrusters for long-term efficiency
- Boost Stage: Methalox for quick departure or capture
- Power: Solar arrays or Kilopower-class reactor
- Life Support: ECLSS (CO₂ scrubbers, O₂/N₂ tanks)
- **Docking**: NASA/ESA standard ports, front and rear
- Automation: Autonomous nav, with ground override

8. Role in Aegis Infrastructure

- Enables full crew rotations without capsule reliance
- Hauls critical cargo that won't fit inside conventional capsules
- May support emergency evacuation or mobile depot roles
- Scales with station growth and lunar operations

End of Dossier Draft