

## Ceres Explorer Mission Architecture Overview

### ### Mission Context and Objectives

The \*\*Ceres Explorer\*\* is a purpose-built, crewed deep-space exploration vehicle designed to conduct the first sustained mission to Ceres. The baseline mission spans approximately \*\*3.2 years\*\*, including outbound transit, an extended orbital operations phase, and return.

### ## Ceres Explorer Spacecraft Design

#### ### Overall Configuration

The Ceres Explorer is a \*\*104-meter-long\*\*, axially aligned spacecraft organized into three major sections: a forward cylindrical habitat, a central logistics spine, and a rear lander system. At its core, the design combines:

- \* \*\*High-Isp fusion propulsion\*\* using water as reaction mass,
- \* \*\*Passive radiation shielding\*\* based on distance, geometry, and hydrogen-rich materials,
- \* \*\*Exceptional habitable volume\*\* to support crew health over multi-year duration.

#### ### Habitat and Crew Systems

The forward section houses a \*\*30-meter-diameter cylindrical habitat\*\* with ellipsoidal pressure heads, surrounded by a water jacket.

Inside the habitat, a \*\*rotating ring\*\* provides variable artificial gravity between \*\*0.1 and 0.6 g\*\*, mitigating long-term health effects.

Radiation protection is layered and conservative: the water jacket provides continuous shielding, augmented by a dedicated crew module.

#### ### Propulsion, Power, and Thermal Management

Propulsion is provided by a \*\*deuterium-tritium fusion reactor\*\* driving six magnetic nozzles, achieving an effective specific impulse of 1000 s.

The fusion system operates in two modes: a high-power propulsion mode during burns and a lower-output electrical mode for hab power.

A distinctive feature is the \*\*dual-purpose hydronic thermal system\*\*, which circulates warm water through the habitat and crew module.

#### ### Structural and Control Philosophy

The spacecraft's structural spine supports propellant tanks, logistics pallets, and two docked landers. Attitude control is via reaction wheels.

Minimal thrust vectoring from the magnetic nozzles compensates for small center-of-gravity shifts as propellant is expended.

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### ## Ceres Lander System

#### ### Role Within the Mission

Surface access is provided by \*\*two identical, reusable Ceres Landers\*\*, carried from Earth and operated throughout the mission.

#### ### Lander Configuration and Crew Systems

Each lander centers on a \*\*spherical pressure vessel\*\* surrounded by a \*\*0.5-meter-thick water radiation jacket\*\*, providing passive safety.

Internal volume is modest by necessity but sufficient for multi-day operations, with Earth-normal atmosphere, seated flight deck, and a small crew module.

#### ### Propulsion and Flight Performance

The lander uses a \*\*pressure-fed hypergolic propulsion system\*\* (NTO/MMH), selected for simplicity, storability, and reliability.

Despite its relatively low thrust, the lander is well matched to Ceres' \*\*0.029 g gravity\*\*, achieving safe hover capability.

#### ### Landing Gear and Surface Operations

Given Ceres' low gravity and uncertain regolith properties, the lander employs a \*\*wide-span, four-leg landing gear\*\* with a central airbag.

Surface operations typically last \*\*2-7 days per sortie\*\*. Crews conduct EVAs, deploy instruments, collect samples, and perform scientific experiments.

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### ## Integrated Mission Concept

Together, the Ceres Explorer and its landers form a \*\*coherent, conservative exploration architecture\*\*. The mothership serves as the command center, while the landers provide surface access and scientific data collection.

The design philosophy is consistent throughout: prioritize passive safety, mature engineering solutions, generous margins, and a focus on long-term sustainability.