

Radioisotope Power Systems (RPS) provide spacecraft with reliable electrical power over long durations. Flown on missions across the solar system for over 50 years, RPS are compact, rugged, highly reliable, and resistant to the damaging effects of the space environment. This makes RPS an excellent option to produce steady

o Top Level energy studies have shown promise for the use of RPS for both power (standby) and thermal supply for crew rovers o The Compass Design investigated how RPS could be helpful for the power and thermal needs of a Mars Pressurized rover that also will be used for the moon

The Radioisotope Power Systems (RPS) Program is a technology development effort, managed by NASA, that is strategically investing in nuclear power technologies that would maintain NASA's current space science capabilities ...

Power Systems (RPS) have been a steady source of electrical power for NASA space missions to some of the most distant, darkest, and dustiest locations in our solar system. Radioisotope thermoelectric generators (RTGs) convert heat from the natural decay of plutonium dioxide into useful electrical power

Radioisotope Power Systems (RPS) have provided the power to explore, discover, and understand our solar system and beyond. This graphic shows the type and destinations of RPS missions where science was performed.

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Radioisotope power systems (RPS) convert heat generated by the natural decay of plutonium-238--a radioactive isotope--into electrical power. They have powered more than two dozen U.S. space missions and are capable of producing heat and electricity under the harsh conditions in deep space for decades without any maintenance.

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The RPS Program is working on two major fronts to develop the next generation of RPS technology for the needs of future space missions: an MMRTG that could be enhanced with new advanced materials for its electricity-generating thermocouples, and continued maturation of Stirling engine technology for a new generation of RPS that would offer ...

The Radioisotope Power Systems (RPS) Program is a technology development effort, managed by NASA, that is strategically investing in nuclear power technologies that would maintain NASA's current space science capabilities and enable future exploration.

RPS have been highly successful supporting United States space exploration, having been used on 27 space missions to date. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), in partnership with the Department of Energy (DOE), has deployed RPS on extraordinary missions to the Moon, Mars, and the outer planets. RPS systems have had

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