



HEOMD Utilization and Strategy Overview: From ISS to Moon to **Mars**

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Presentation Topics Requested

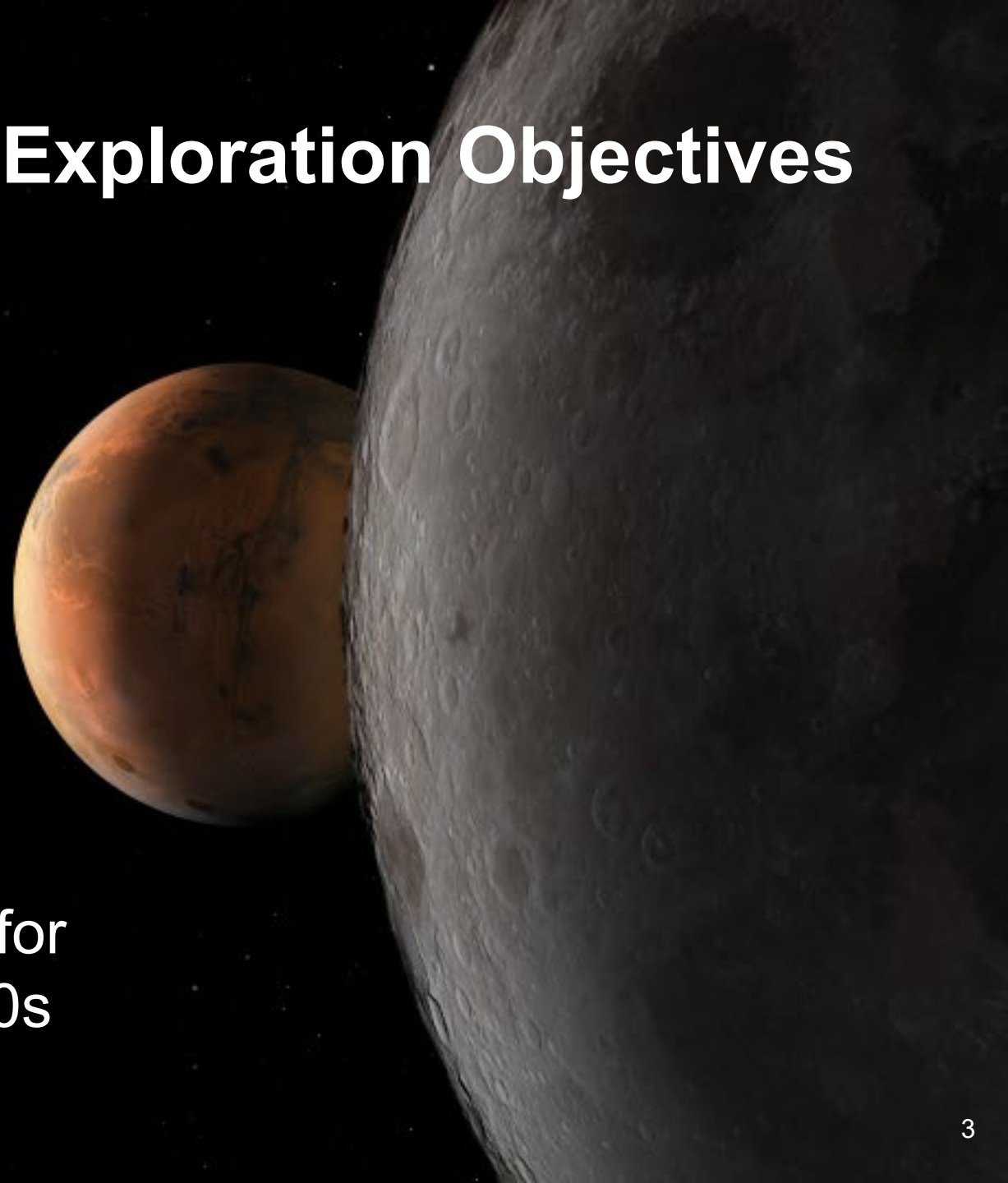
- NASA's exploration plans and the build-up to Mars
- HEO exploration and strategic approach related to the role of BPS research across HEO mission opportunities (e.g. ISS, Commercial LEO, and Deep Space exploration) and what is enabling exploration
- How HEO has organized Science & Technology utilization interfaces to SMD and STMD organizations

NASA Deep Space Human Exploration Objectives


Send first women and first person of color to the lunar surface and safely return them to Earth

Establish sustained human lunar presence at the Moon by the end of the decade


Leverage lunar missions to prepare for a human mission to Mars in the 2030s




Artemis: Landing Humans On the Moon




Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter: Continued surface and landing site investigation






Artemis I: First human spacecraft to the Moon in the 21st century






Artemis II: First humans to orbit the Moon and rendezvous in deep space in the 21st Century



Gateway begins science operations with launch of Power and Propulsion Element and Habitation and Logistics Outpost




Artemis III-V: Deep space crew missions; cislunar buildup and initial crew demonstration landing with Human Landing System



Early South Pole Robotic Landings
Science and technology payloads delivered by Commercial Lunar Payload Services providers



Volatiles Investigating Polar Exploration Rover
First mobility-enhanced lunar volatiles survey



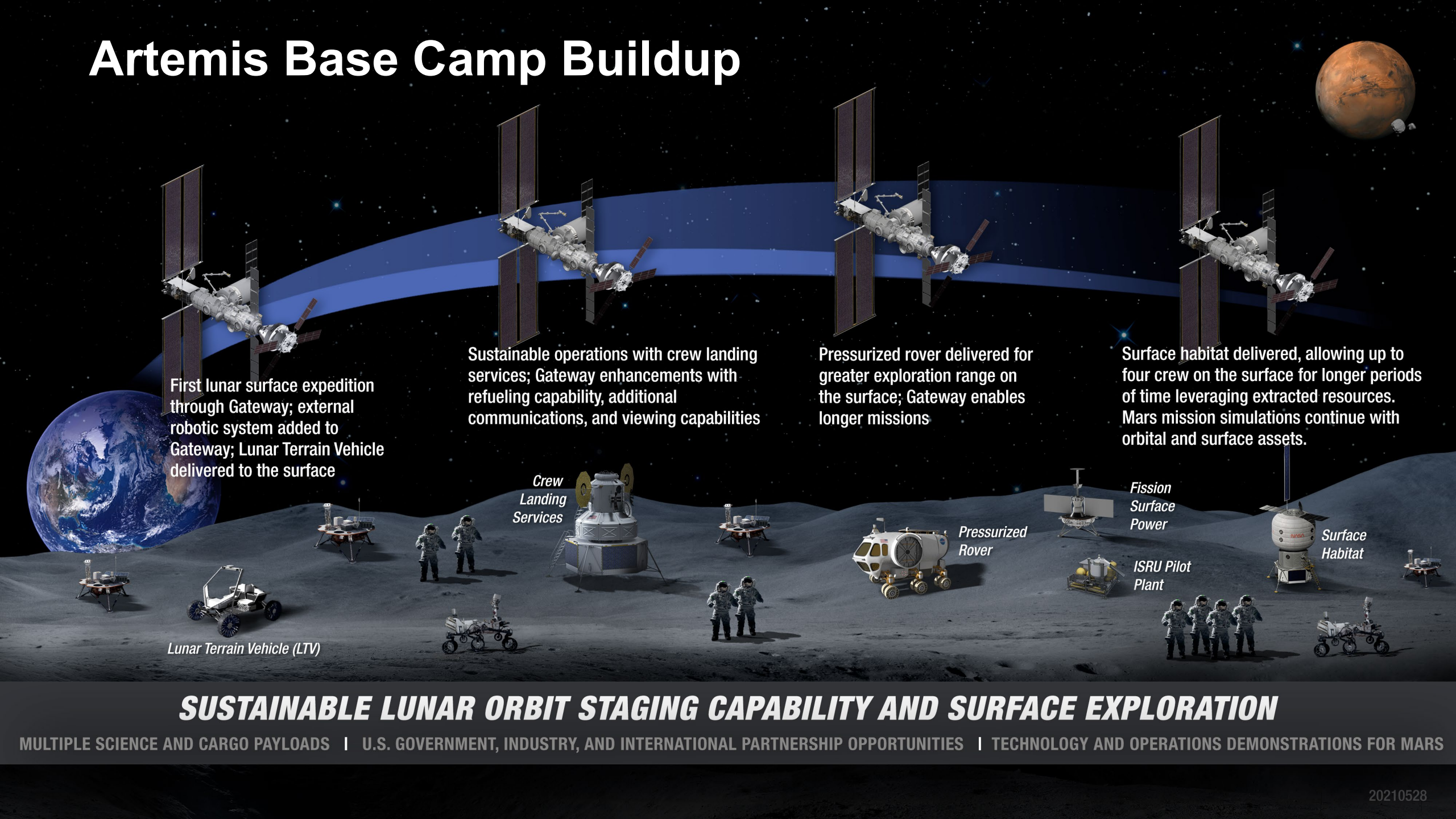
Uncrewed HLS Demonstration



Humans on the Moon - 21st Century
First crew expedition to the lunar surface

LUNAR SOUTH POLE TARGET SITE

Artemis Base Camp Buildup



The diagram illustrates the four-stage buildup of the Artemis Base Camp. It features a central blue orbital band with four Gateway stations at different levels of development. Below the orbit, the lunar surface is shown with various assets including the Lunar Terrain Vehicle (LTV), Crew Landing Services lander, Pressurized Rover, Fission Surface Power, ISRU Pilot Plant, and Surface Habitat. Astronauts are depicted on the surface, and the Earth and Mars are visible in the background.

First lunar surface expedition through Gateway; external robotic system added to Gateway; Lunar Terrain Vehicle delivered to the surface

Sustainable operations with crew landing services; Gateway enhancements with refueling capability, additional communications, and viewing capabilities

Pressurized rover delivered for greater exploration range on the surface; Gateway enables longer missions

Surface habitat delivered, allowing up to four crew on the surface for longer periods of time leveraging extracted resources. Mars mission simulations continue with orbital and surface assets.

Lunar Terrain Vehicle (LTV)

Crew
Landing
Services

Pressurized
Rover

Fission
Surface
Power

ISRU Pilot
Plant

Surface
Habitat

SUSTAINABLE LUNAR ORBIT STAGING CAPABILITY AND SURFACE EXPLORATION

MULTIPLE SCIENCE AND CARGO PAYLOADS | U.S. GOVERNMENT, INDUSTRY, AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES | TECHNOLOGY AND OPERATIONS DEMONSTRATIONS FOR MARS

Artemis Base Camp - Sustained Human Lunar Presence

Risk reduction for human Mars exploration

EVA
Mobility
Habitation
Power
Communication Navigation
Closed loop life support
In situ Resources
Validate Planetary Protection for Mars



Concept illustration

FIRST HUMAN MARS MISSION CONCEPT OVERVIEW

WHO



Current analysis includes 4 crew
Some could potentially remain in Mars orbit while others explore surface

WHAT



Mars Transit



Landing and Surface
Exploration



Mars Ascent and
Earth Return

WHERE



Cislunar, Deep Space
and Mars orbit



Mars Surface

WHEN



As early as
2030s



Crew away from
Earth ~2 years



~30 sols
on Mars

WHY



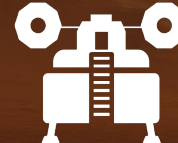
Science, Exploration,
and U.S. leadership

HOW



1

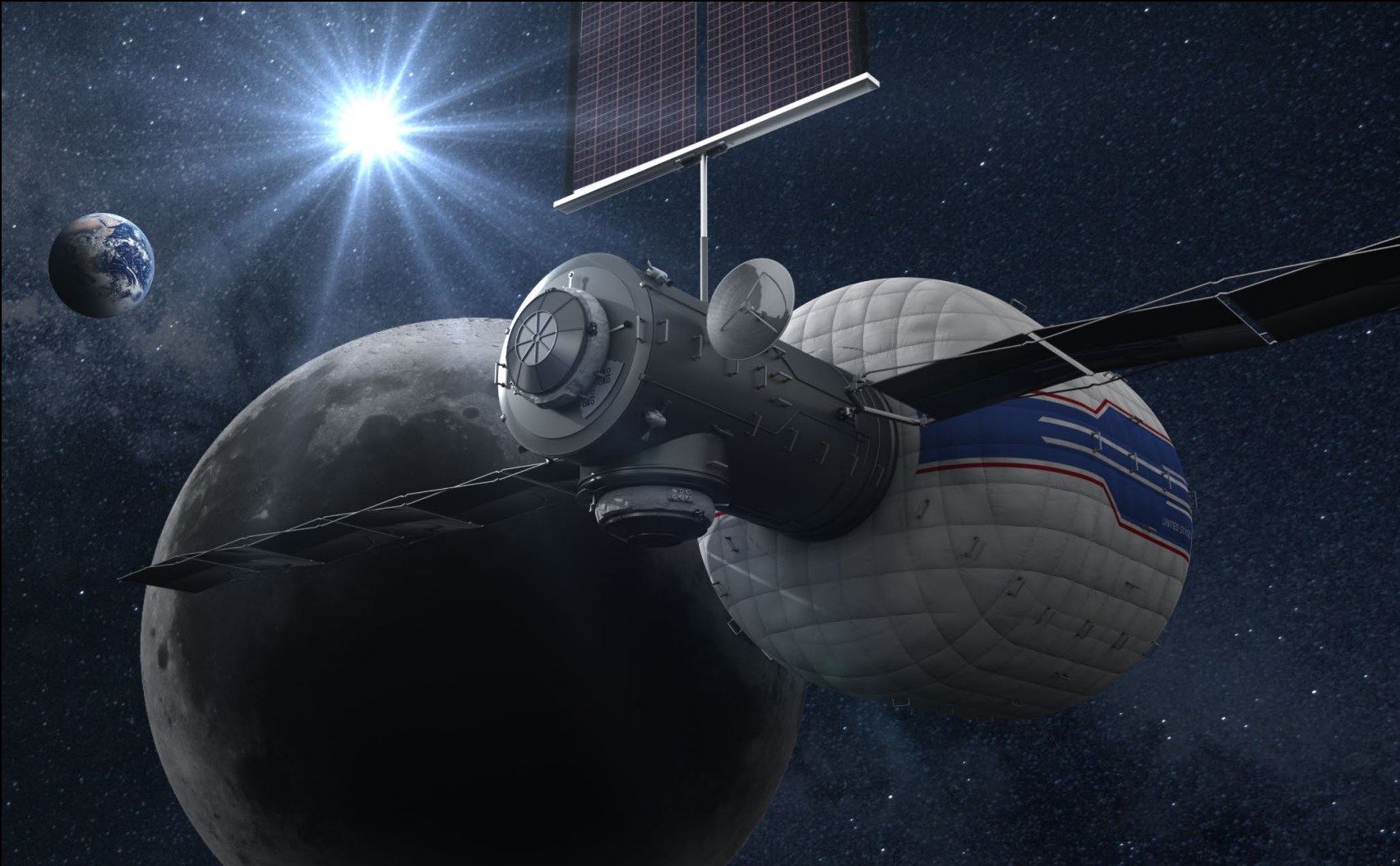
Pre-Deployed Cargo Phase



2

Crewed Surface Exploration Phase

Getting There: Mars Transit Habitat

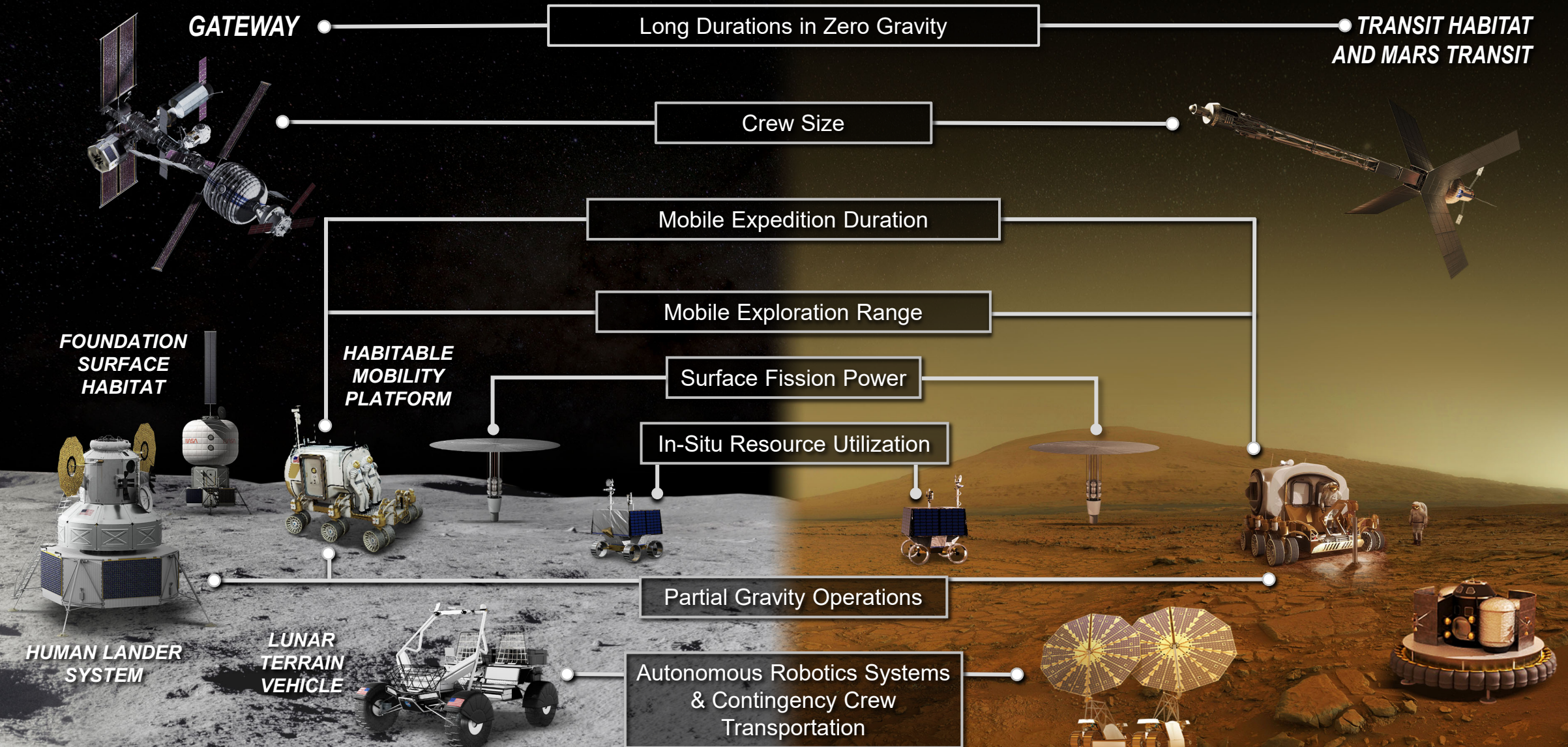


Some Key Technologies Under Consideration

- Inflatable to minimize launched volume
- Lightweight materials and structures
- High availability subsystems such as Life Support with reduced spares mass and increase reliability
- Low mass, low-power, long term food storage
- Long duration, semi-autonomous medical monitoring and care systems
- Lightweight, low power exercise equipment

MOON AND MARS EXPLORATION

Operations on and around the Moon will help prepare for the first human mission to Mars





HEOMD Human Exploration Perspectives

Research enabling human exploration

The 5 Hazards of Human Spaceflight

1

Space Radiation

Invisible to the human eye, radiation increases cancer risk, damages the central nervous system, and can alter cognitive function, reduce motor function and prompt behavioral changes.

2

Isolation and Confinement

Sleep loss, circadian desynchronization, and work overload may lead to performance reductions, adverse health outcomes, and compromised mission objectives.

3

Distance from Earth

Planning and self-sufficiency are essential keys to a successful mission. Communication delays, the possibility of equipment failures and medical emergencies are some situations the astronauts must be capable of confronting.

* May not be relevant to BPS portfolio

4

Gravity (or lack thereof)

Astronauts encounter a variance of gravity during missions. On Mars, astronauts would need to live and work in three-eighths of Earth's gravitational pull for up to two years.

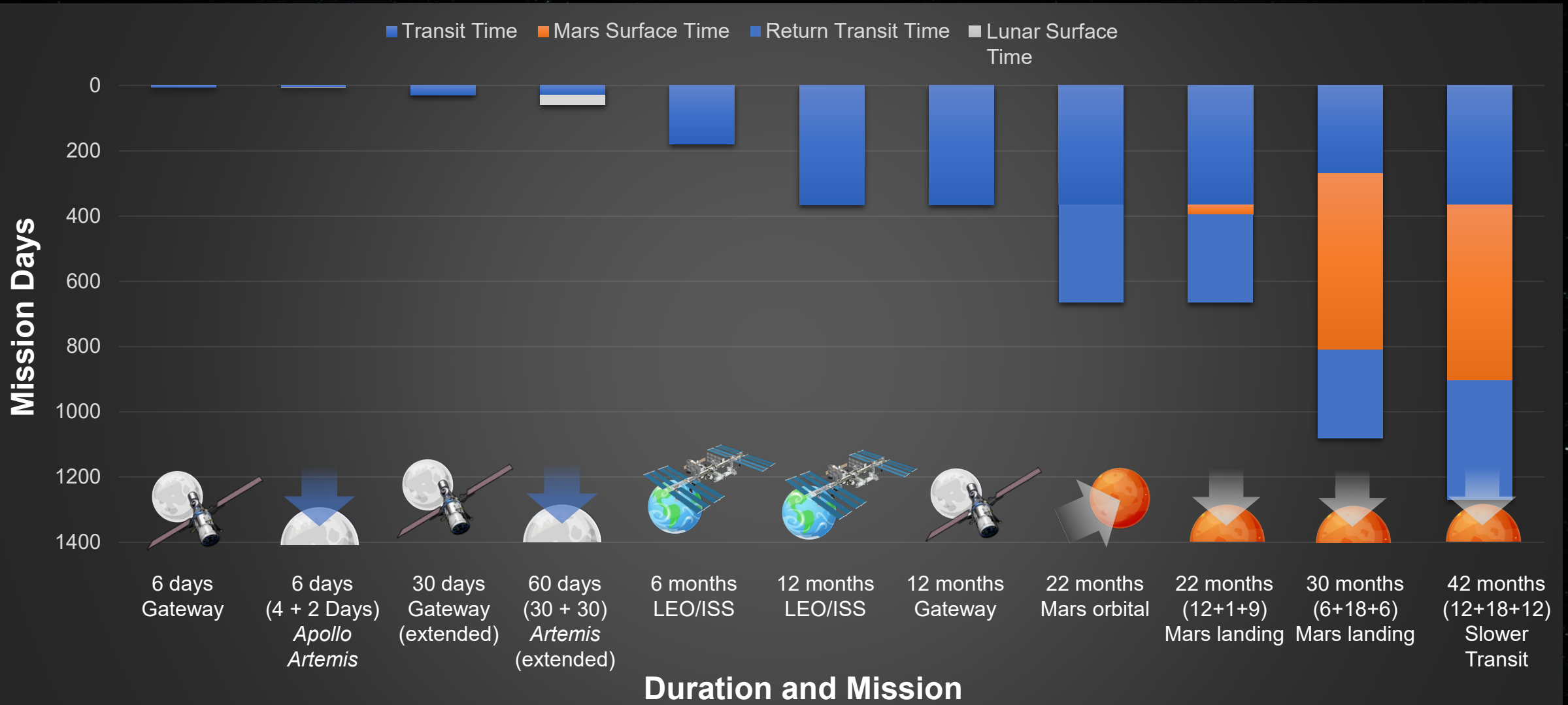
5

Hostile/Closed Environments

The ecosystem inside a vehicle plays a big role in everyday astronaut life. Important habitability factors include temperature, pressure, lighting, noise, and quantity of space. It's essential that astronauts stay healthy and happy in such an environment.

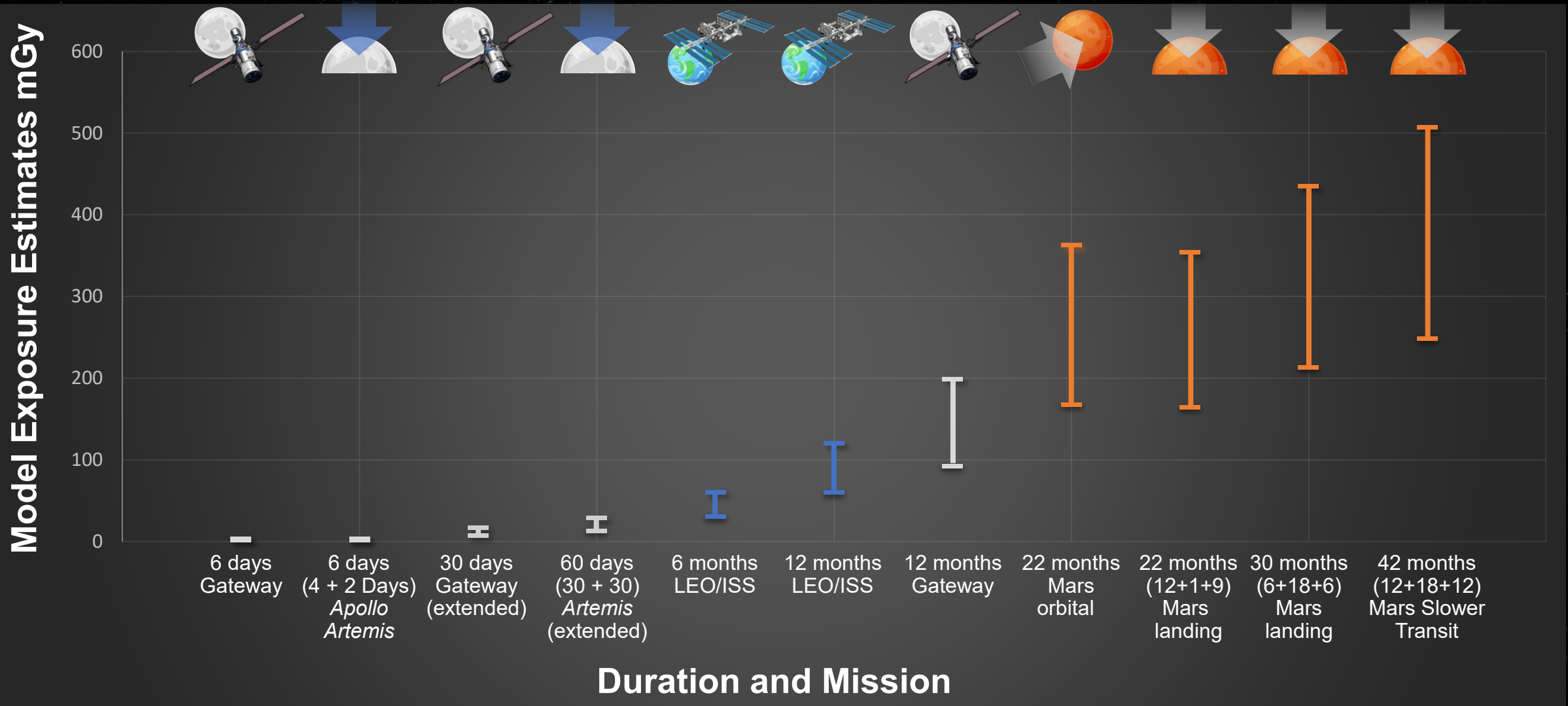
Gravity Levels:

Microgravity, Partial Gravity and Mission durations:



Radiation: Astronaut Mission Exposures




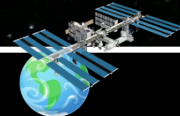








including vehicle shielding (mGy)



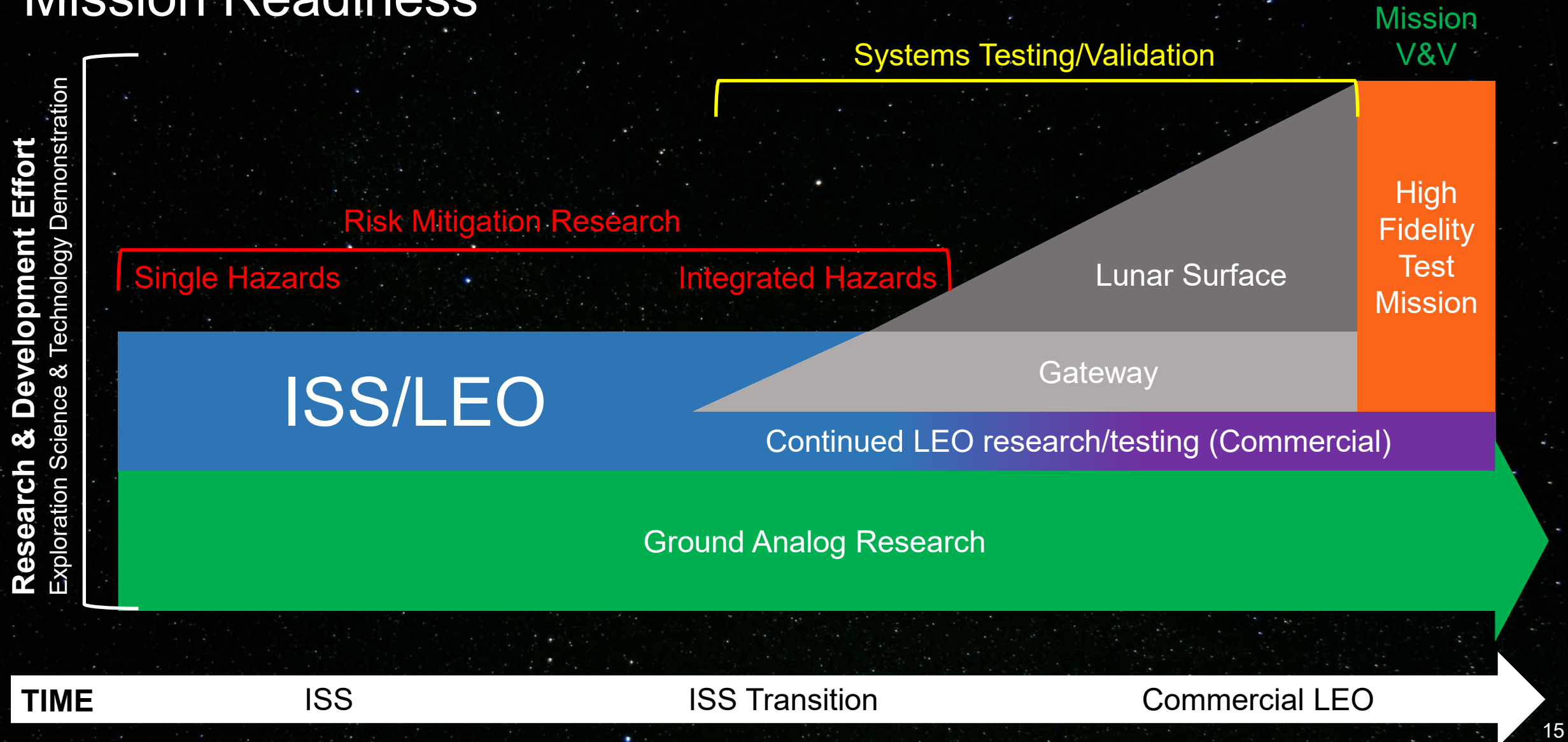
Notes: (1) Assumes Shielding for Solar Particle Events (2) ISS Exposures are roughly from 50% protons/SAA and 50% GCR, so total exposure may not reflect impact on a given system.

Hostile Closed Environment:

Analog Comparisons by Different Hazards of the Closed Environment

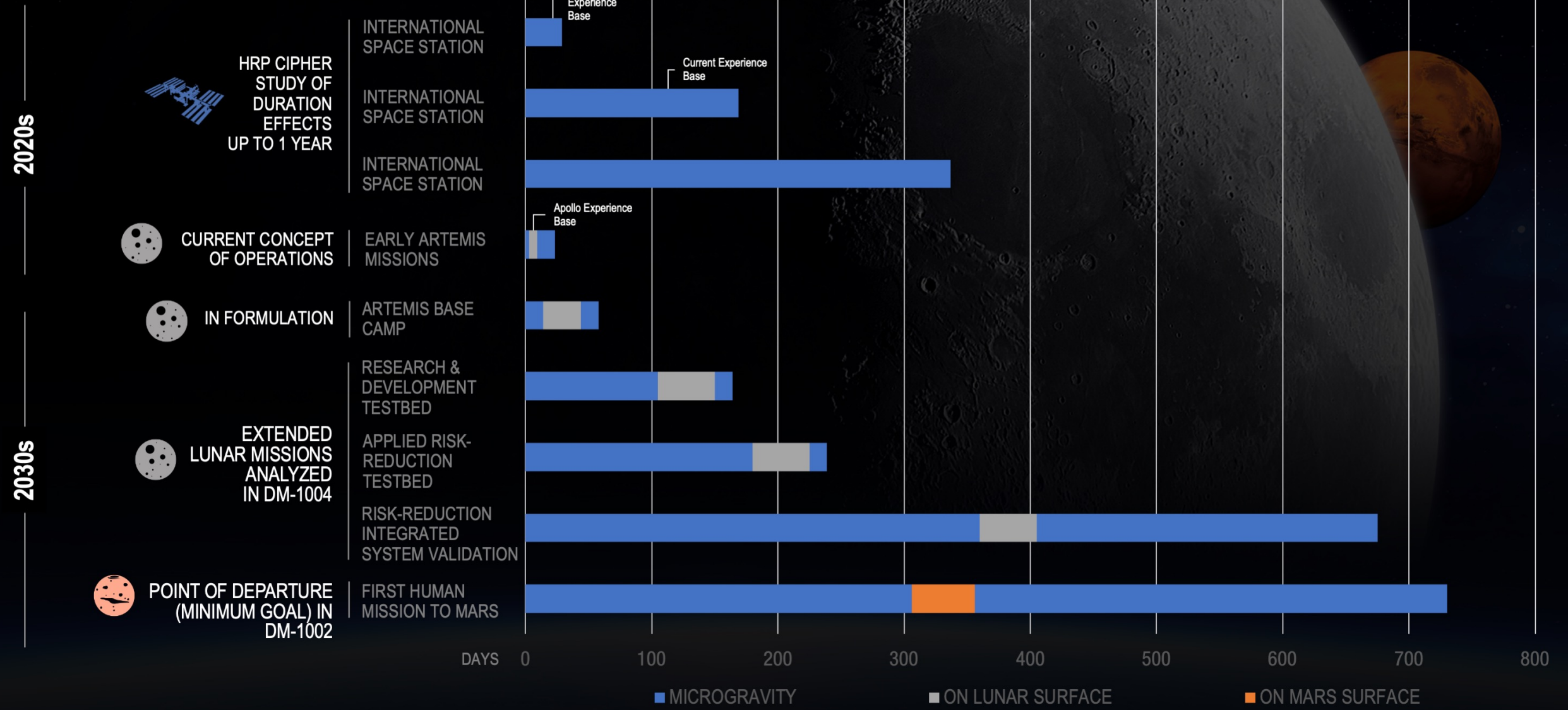
	 6 days <i>Artemis 3</i>	 30 days Gateway (extended)	 60 days (30 surface) <i>Artemis</i> (extended)	 4-12 months ISS LEO	 22 months Mars orbital	 22-30 months (1-18 surface) Mars landing
Exploration Atmosphere *TBR/TBD	Low Pressure (8.2 psi / 34% O ₂ , other options possible)*			Earth-like (14.7psi / 21% O ₂)	Low Pressure (8.2 psi / 34% O ₂ , other options possible)*	
CO ₂	Current ECLSS (2-4 mm Hg)		New ECLSS	Current ECLSS	New ECLSS (2 mm Hg)	
Microbes of Built Environment & Wetted Systems	Intermittent Occupancy, Limited Inputs			20 y Continuous Evolution/ multiple inputs	2-3 y Evolution, Single input	
Microbes Outside	Colonization		Colonization			Planetary Protection / Colonization
Food System						
Dust	Lunar Dust		Lunar Dust			Mars Dust, Storms

Strategy for Integrated Research and Testing for Mars Mission Readiness

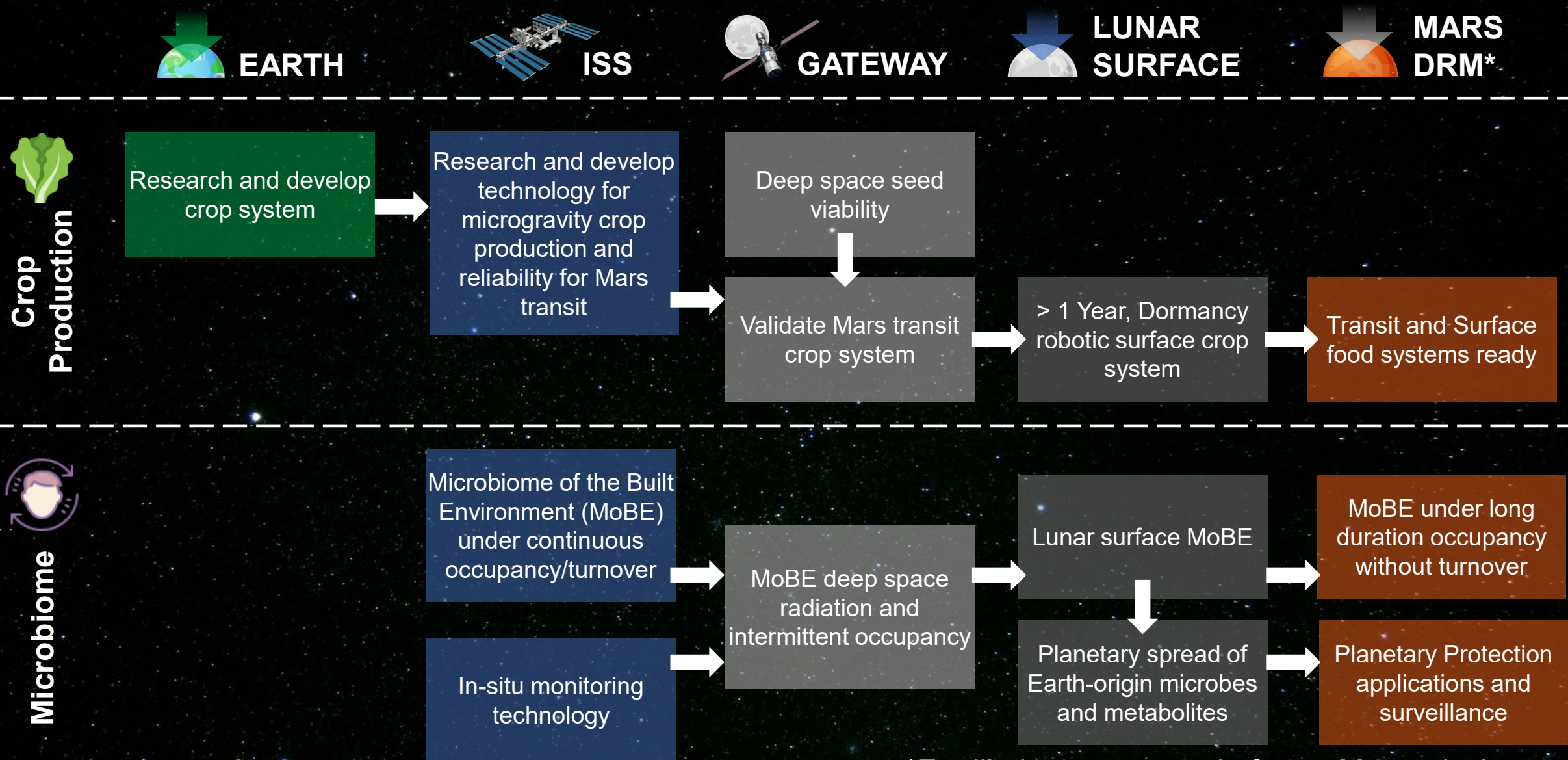


Mitigating Human Systems Risks for Mars

Leveraging Increasing Mission Durations on ISS and at the Moon

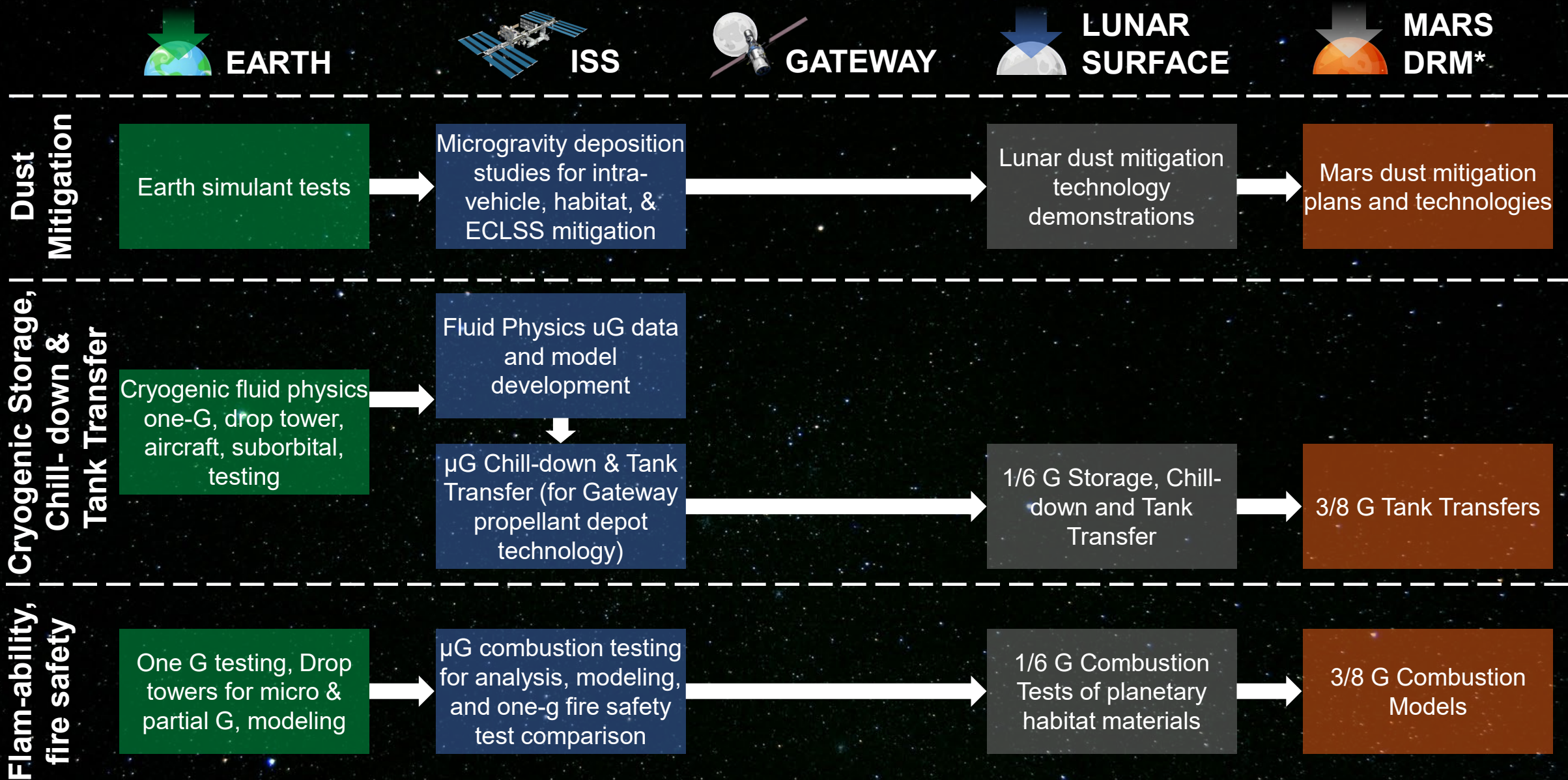


Cross-platform Strategy for Exploration-related Biological Sciences

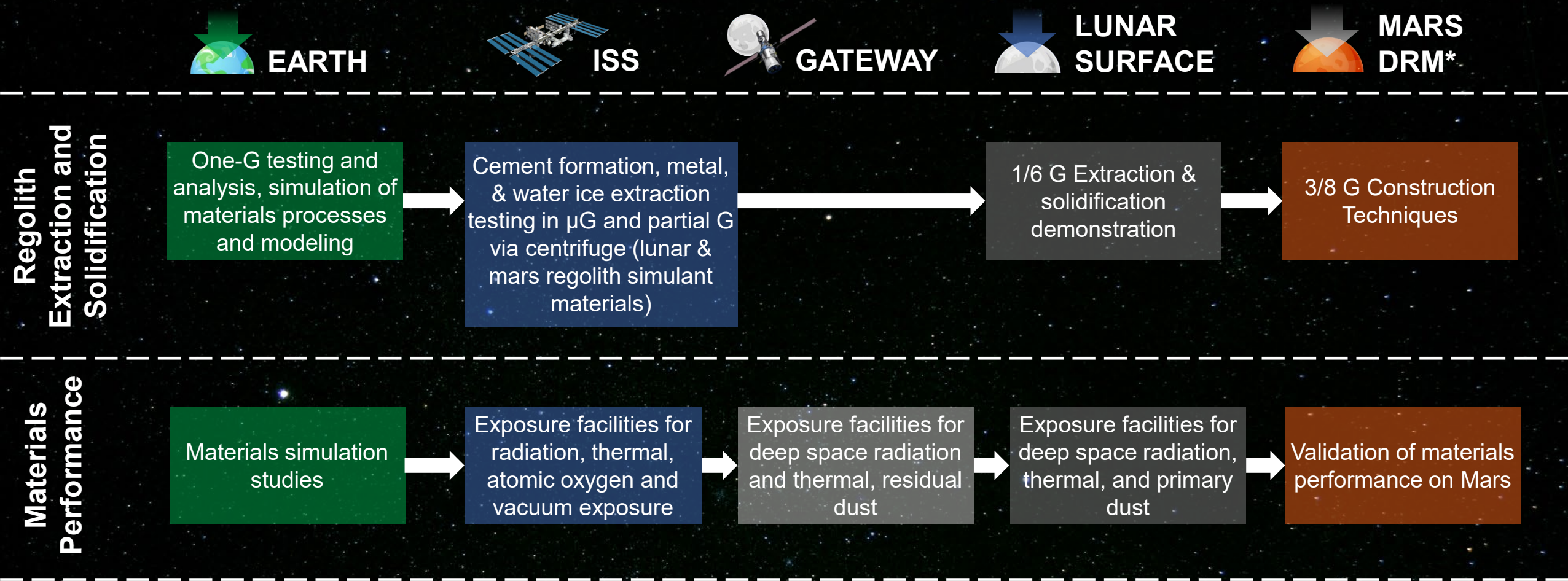


*For likely parameters in future Mars missions

Cross-platform Strategy for Exploration-related Physical Sciences



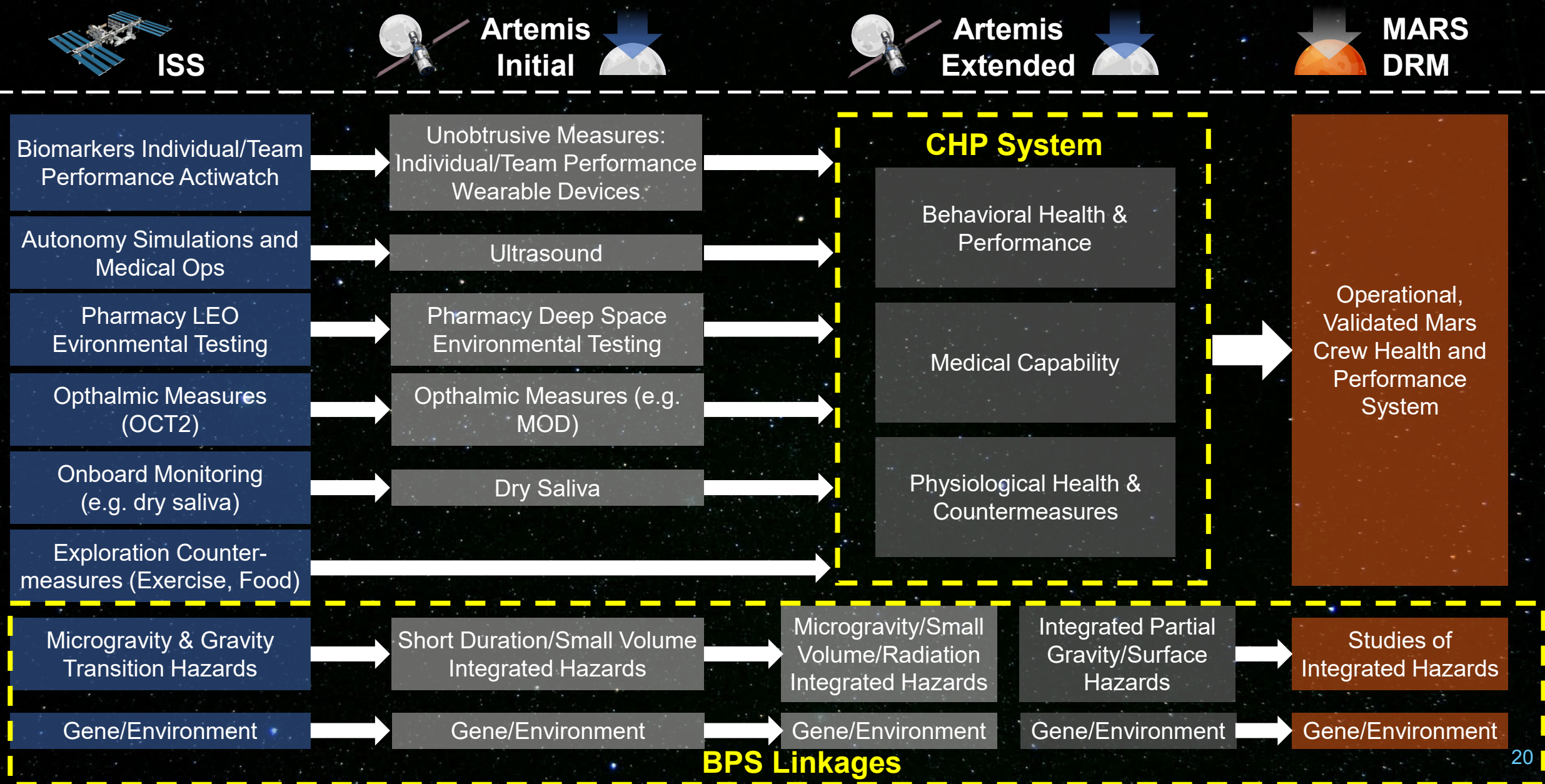
Cross-platform Strategy for Exploration-related Physical Sciences



Enabling measurements and samples:

- Dust samples
- Regolith samples

Analog Strategy for Human Systems Across Platforms



ECLSS-CHP SCLT Capability Areas



LIFE SUPPORT

- Atmosphere Management
- Water Management
- Waste Management



ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

- Pressure O₂ & N₂
- Microbes
- Moisture
- Chemicals
- Particles
- Sound



FIRE SAFETY

- Detection
- Protection
- Suppression
- Cleanup



LOGISTICS

- Tracking
- Relocating
- Clothing
- Packaging
- Trash

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL AND LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS (ECLSS)



EVA PHYSIOLOGY

- Physiological Inputs and Outputs
- ConOps/Crew Capabilities
- Informatics
- Injury & Risk Mitigation
- Exploration Atmosphere/Prebreathe

COUNTERMEASURES

- Exercise Systems
- Sensorimotor Systems
- Physiology Monitoring
- Countermeasure & Performance Informatics



RADIATION

- Models & Forecasting
- Monitoring
- Shielding



EXPLORATION MEDICAL

- Diagnostic
- Treatment
- Imaging
- Pharmacy



FOOD & NUTRITION

- Pre-packaged Food
- Food Storage
- Food Resources
- Dietary Tracking
- Health & Performance



CREW HEALTH AND PERFORMANCE (CHP) SYSTEMS

ECLSS Capability Gaps

FUTURE:
Deep Space

TODAY:
International
Space
Station

**CAPABILITY
AREAS**

**CAPAB-
ILITIES**

98% H₂O recovery

>75% O₂ Recovery
from CO₂

Reduced spares through
reliability and maintainability

Tolerate >9 months dormancy
and planetary dust

90% H₂O
Recovery

47% O₂ Recovery from CO₂

Heavy reliance on spares and
maintenance

No periods of dormancy or
planetary dust

LIFE SUPPORT

- Atmosphere Management
- Water Management
- Waste Management

**Goal
KPPs**

Gaps

**SOA
KPPs**

Support planetary protection
detection

Identify and quantify chemical and
microbial species and organisms in
air & water with no sample return

Limited, crew-intensive
on-board capability

Reliance on sample returns to
Earth for analysis

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

- Pressure O₂ & N₂
- Microbes
- Moisture
- Chemicals
- Particles
- Sound

ECLSS-compatible fire
suppression

Fire cleanup
capability

Common fire safety strategy &
equipment across architectures

Tested partial gravity
flammability

ISS-specific fire detection and
suppression incompatible with
future architectures

Only depress/repress
clean-Up

Limited understanding of
partial gravity flammability

FIRE SAFETY

- Detection
- Protection
- Suppression
- Cleanup

RFID-enabled
autonomous logistics

Repurposed materials with
additive manufacturing

Reduced clothing mass

Trash resource recovery and
safe jettison

Manual scans, Displaced items

Packaging disposed

Disposable cotton clothing

Bag and discard through
cargo vehicles

LOGISTICS

- Tracking
- Packaging
- Clothing
- Trash
- Relocating

CHP Capability Gaps

FUTURE:
Deep
Space

Mitigate Decompression Sickness
with Exploration Atmosphere

Mitigation of Injury Risk in
Exploration EVAs

Improved Crew Performance
during EVA Operations

Physiological informatics
parameters provided in-suit

Unassisted partial gravity
landing egress

In-Flight Biometric
Monitoring with Feedback

Sensorimotor, Strength,
and Aerobic Fitness
Standards for Exploration

Smaller Exploration Exercise
Equipment & low-mass VIS

Storm Shelter Materials
(Integration with Vehicles)

Active Shielding, GCR
Thick Shielding

Accurate prediction of
radiation event duration
and intensity

In-flight diagnostics &
treatment

Autonomous medical skill
& decision support
systems

Cold Stowage for Food

Innovation to Reduce
Food Fatigue and
Supplement Nutrition

Reduce launched
water mass in Food

Nutritional Shelf Life > 5 Years

TODAY:
International
Space Station

ISS Prebreathe from
Normal Atmosphere

Injury Risk due to Sub-
Optimal Suit Fit

ISS EVA Lessons Learned
on Crew Performance

Assisted Earth landing egress

Pre- and Post-Flight
Biometric Monitoring

Exercise Performance
Standards in Development

Large ISS Exercise Equipment
& High-mass Vibration
Isolation System (VIS)

Limited Radiation
Shielding Needed at ISS

GCR Models,
Vehicle Models

Active and
passive monitors

Real-time Ground
Support, Resupply and
Evacuation Capability

ISS Medical Kit

No Cold Stowage
for Food

Food Fatigue is
Resolved with Variety
via Resupply

Nutritional Shelf Life
< 3 Years

**CAPABILITY
AREAS**

EVA PHYSIOLOGY

COUNTERMEASURES

RADIATION

**EXPLORATION
MEDICAL**

FOOD & NUTRITION

**CAPAB-
ILITIES**

- Physiological Inputs/Outputs
- ConOps/Crew Capabilities
- Informatics
- Injury & Risk Mitigation
- Exploration Atmosphere/ Prebreathe

- Exercise Systems
- Sensorimotor Systems
- Physiology Monitoring
- Countermeasure & Performance Informatics

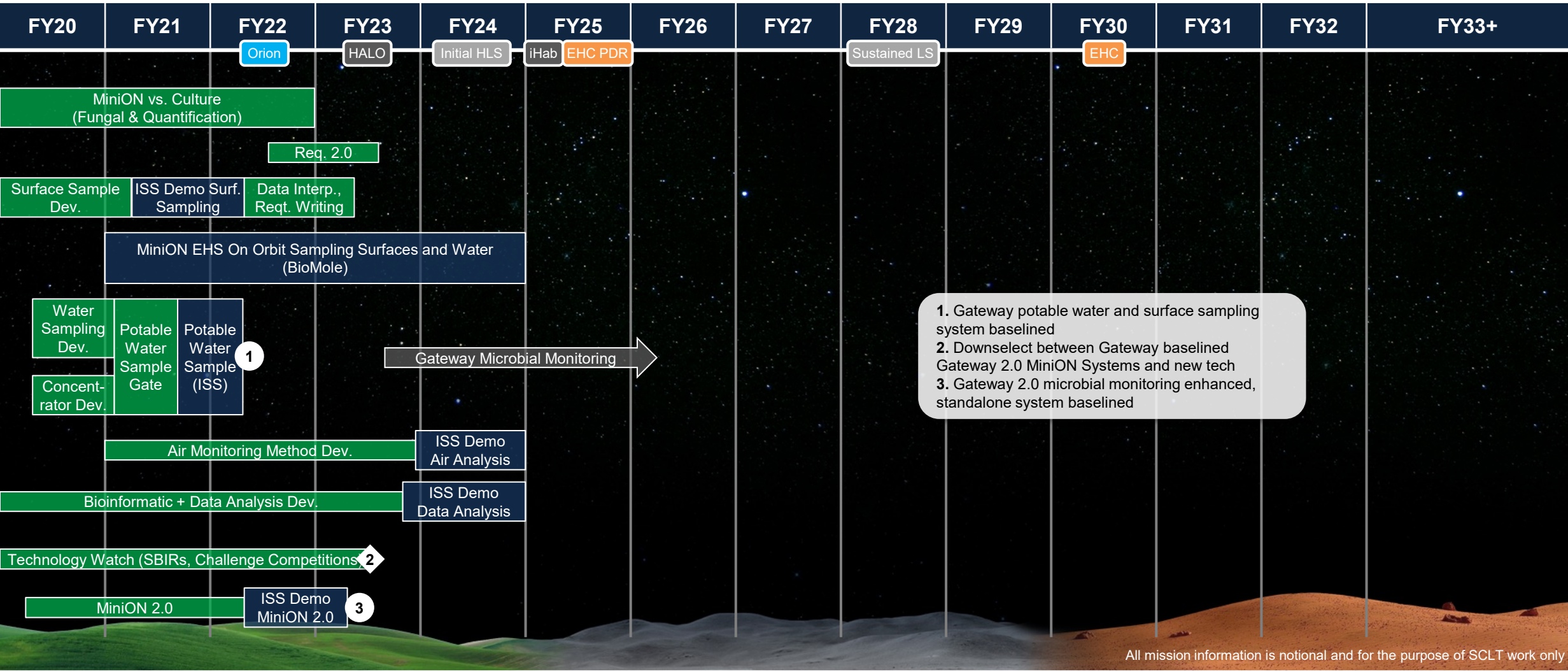
- Models & Forecasting
- Monitoring
- Shielding

- Diagnostic
- Treatment
- Imaging
- Pharmacy

- Pre-packaged Food
- Food Storage
- Dietary Tracking
- Food Production

Microbial Monitoring - Slide 1 (slide 2 not shown)

POC(s): Sarah Wallace
Revised: 01/19/2020

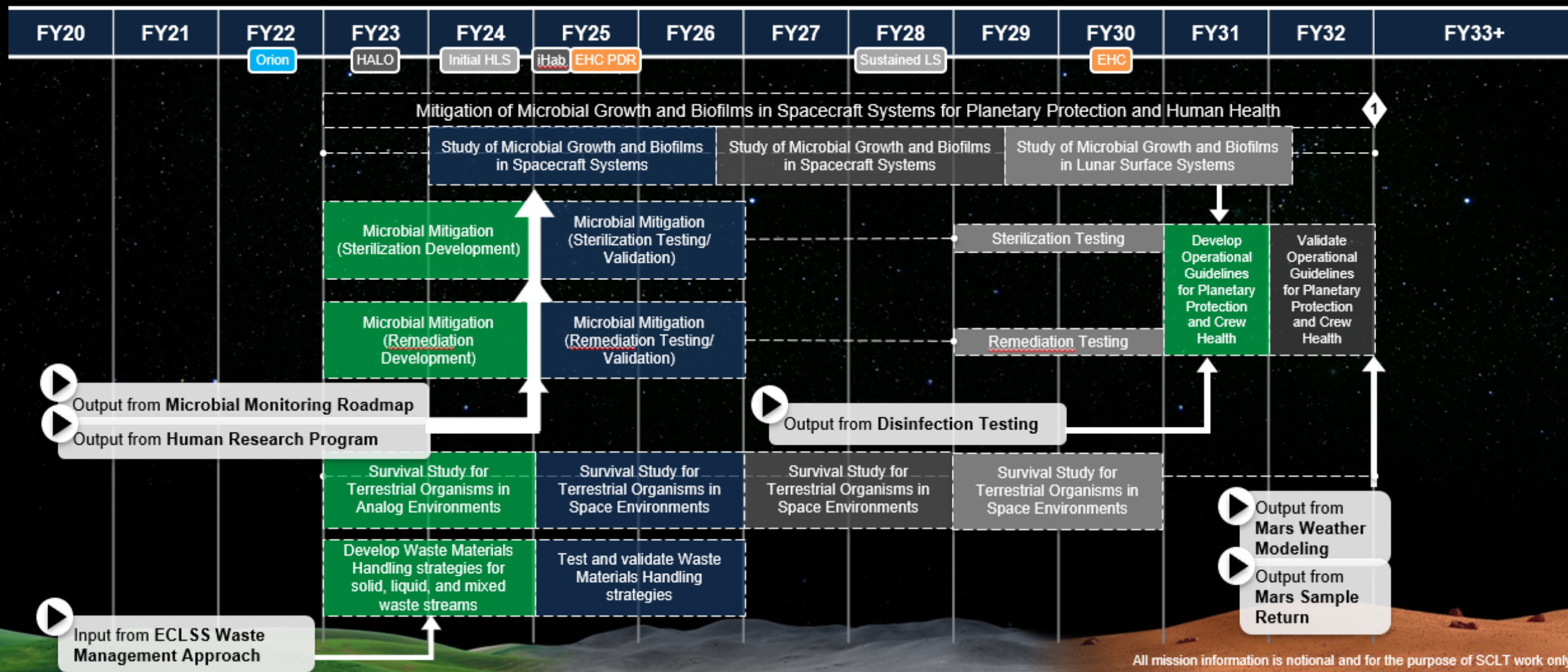


Ground Activity
ISS / LEO
Orion
Gateway
Lunar Surface
Mars Transit
Mars Surface
Events/Milestones
Decision Point
HLS = Human Landing System
EHC = Expanded Habitation Capability
HALO = Habitation and Logistics Outpost

Objectives: Roadmap beyond 2025 under formulation. Quantify and identify microbial species in-flight without sample return. Common core technologies with evolving planetary protection needs. Reduced crew time through integration and automation. >3 year shelf life consumables and calibration.

Develop Planetary Protection Capability for Crewed Missions to Mars (Slide 2 of 2)

Revised: 03/26/2021



(1) Determine Acceptable Levels of Microbial/Organic Releases from Humans and Support Systems

Working Document under ongoing review

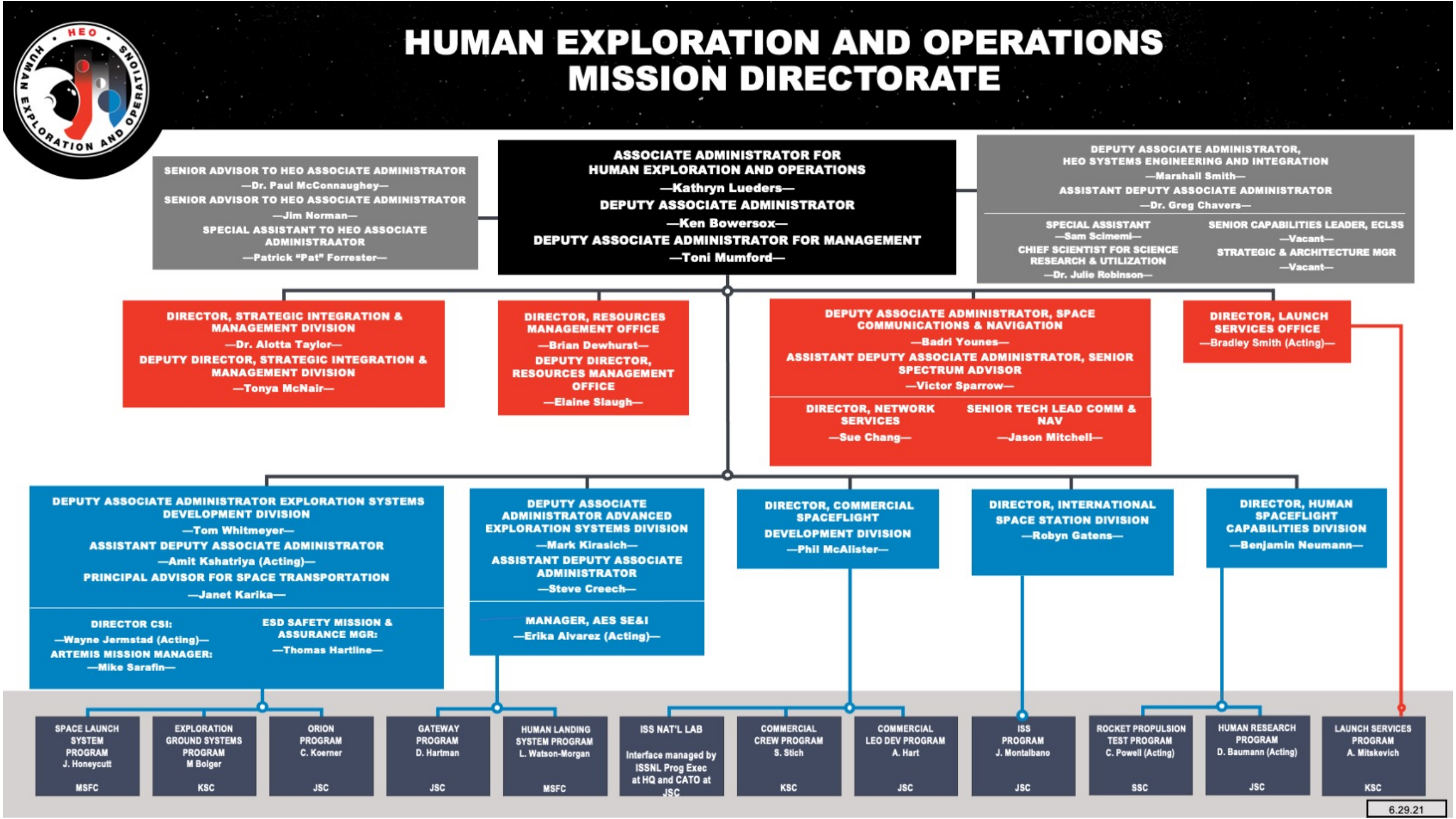
SCIENCE THAT ENABLES EXPLORATION



MISSIONS ENABLING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



HEOMD Organization to support Science
& Technology Utilization across human
spaceflight platforms



HEO SE&I Functional Descriptions



Systems Engineering & Integration Deputy Associate Administrator

Responsible for ensuring the overall HEO strategy is reflected in program requirements; leads architecture, formulation mission planning and provides technical direction for HEO activities (Moon, Mars and other human missions)

Strategy and Architecture

Translates Agency vision into an integrated HEO portfolio that supports national exploration goals through development of campaigns and architectures and performing formulation activities

Capability Integration

Articulates capability needs for lunar and Mars missions, identifies integration and overlap between mission needs, and develops strategies for advancing key capabilities that support those needs

Science and Technology Utilization

Integrates science and technology goals from mission directorates and international partners to develop HEO utilization goals, objectives and requirements for Artemis missions, and the cross-platform research strategy to prepare for human missions to Mars

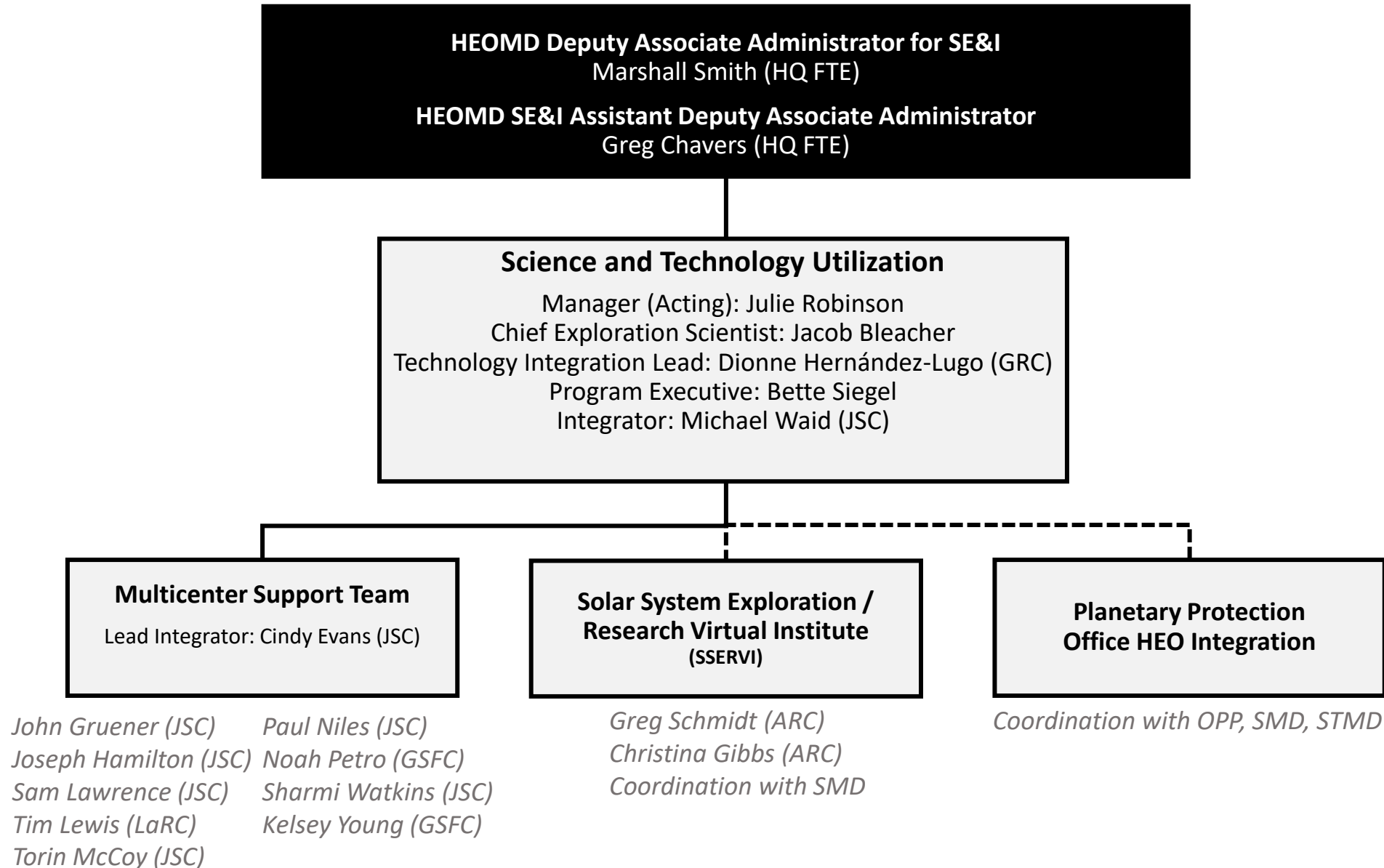
Technical Integration

Focused on ensuring agency strategies are achieved through HEO systems and programs, establishes and maintains HEO top-level requirements, and allocates to the various campaign elements and initiatives

Portfolio Integration

Provides cross-cutting support to HEO systems and programs coordinating activities, boards, schedules and driving issue resolution

HEO Science & Technology Utilization



Utilization Coordination and Integration Group (UCIG)*



Mission Directorate “Level 0”

- Three Mission Directorate co-chairs
- SMD, STMD and HEOMD evaluate, define and own their own utilization objectives and selections
- HEO integrates and determine what utilization objectives can be accommodated in mission capabilities
- Documentation in HEO-006 Utilization Plan

Mission Directorate Representatives that fund utilization

- SMD/ESSIO
- SMD/BPSD
- SMD/DAA Programs
- STMD
- HEOMD/HRP
- HEOMD/AES Enabling Capabilities
- Office of Planetary Protection

HEO Representatives

- **Science & Technology Utilization (SE&I)**
- Other SE&I Orgs

Implementing Divisions

- ESD
- AES
- HSFCDD
- ISS
- CSDD
- SCan

Observers

- Office of the Chief Scientist
- Office of the Chief Technologist
- Office of International and Interagency Relations
- Technical Authorities

Implementing Programs

- Gateway
- HLS
- LTV
- ISS

Requirements Flow

Science and Technology Utilization – Processes

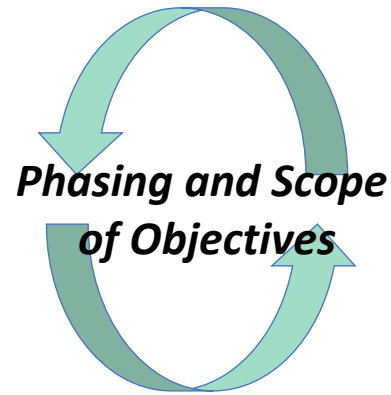
Transition from Strategy to Execution



HEO Level

HEO Science & Technology
Utilization Office
Jointly With SMD and STMD

- Works with users and AES to integrate high-level Goals, Objectives, Cornerstone Utilization Capabilities and strategic plans
- “Utilization Coordination and Integration Group (UCIG)” co-chaired with SMD (ESSIO) and STMD
- Integrates HEO-006 Utilization Plan
- Mission Phased Objectives as a realistic subset (**Level 0 Utilization Requirements**)



Artemis Division Level

Advanced Exploration Systems,
with Exploration Systems
Development

- Works with users, programs and HEO S&TU on detailed mission objectives, approach to implementation, and payload manifest
- “Artemis Utilization Coordination Panel (AUCP)’ for AES, “Payload ITT” for ESD
- Tactical research plans with increased level of detail (**Level 1 Utilization Requirements**)

Draft approach, subject to final Mission Directorate Approvals

Science & Technology Utilization Products

HEO-006 Utilization Plan, Baselined Content Planned by Sept 2021



Main Body

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION
- 2.0 APPLICABLE AND REFERENCE DOCUMENTS
- 3.0 Human Exploration Utilization Goals and Objectives (ISS, Commercial LEO, Artemis)
 - 3.1 SMD
 - 3.2 STMD
 - 3.3 HEOMD
 - 3.4 NASA Multi-directorate
- 4.0 Introduction to Annexes
- Appendices – Acronyms, Definitions, Open Work, Forward Work

Annexes

Annex 1 – Cornerstone Utilization Capabilities that Enable Multiple Objectives (Use Cases)

Annex 2 – Ten-year Utilization Phasing Plan

Annex 3 – Integrated LEO Utilization Objectives

Post-Sept 2021

Annex 4 – Integrated Artemis Mission Utilization Objectives

4.1 Artemis First Crewed Landing

4.2 Artemis Second Crewed Landing

HEO 006 Annex 1 Cornerstone Utilization Capabilities

(Use Cases, First Priority for Baseline. Others to Follow as Needed)



1.1 Model Traverse Approaches: Access to and operations in new terrain including traverse use cases to inform crew and rover mobility, communications.

1.2 End-to-End Sampling Strategy: Sampling, curation, and transport strategy including core tube samples, stratigraphy, identification and collection of rocks, biological samples, cold sample curation, documentation tools both geological and biological sample.

1.3 Integrated Planetary Protection Strategy: Planetary protection strategy and microbial monitoring across PPO, PSD, BPSD, and HRP, and ECLSS SCLT research.

1.4 Extended Missions: Extended duration orbit/surface missions for experiments and technology development (applies to both ISS and Artemis)

1.5 Integrated Crew Research: Integrating/coordinating access to human test subjects pre- and post-flight

1.6 Robotic Utilization for HEO Assets: Uncrewed/robotic operations for utilization of HEO assets (use cases, characterization of local environment, instrument deployment)

1.7 Integrated Instrumentation Strategy: In situ instrumentation and measurements (external instruments, real time EVA and shirtsleeve measurements)

1.8 PSR Operations: Complex operations in permanently shadowed regions/cold regions (sampling, measurements, ISRU)

Impact: Development these documents led to modifications of 10 Top-level Artemis Requirements

Future Work: Expect to begin ~3 more use cases in September 2021



Questions?

Acronyms



- AES- Advanced Exploration Systems (HEOMD)
- AUCP - Artemis Utilization Coordination Panel
- BPSD – Biological and Physical Sciences Division (SMD)
- CSDD – Commercial Spaceflight Development Division (HEOMD)
- DAA Deputy Associate Administrator
- ESD – Exploration Systems Division (HEOMD)
- ESSIO – Exploration Science Strategy and Integration Office (SMD)
- HEO - Human Exploration and Operations (Mission Directorate)
- HRP – Human Research Program (HEOMD)
- HSFCD – Human Spaceflight Capabilities Division (HEOMD)
- HLS – Human Landing System
- ISS – International Space Station (HEOMD)
- ITT – Integration Task Team
- LTV – Lunar Terrain Vehicle
- SCan – Space Communications and Navigation (HEOMD)
- SE&I - Systems Engineering and Integration (HEOMD)
- SMD – Science Mission Directorate
- STMD – Space Technology Mission Directorate
- UCIG – Utilization Coordination Integration Group