

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

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National Academies BPS Decadal Committee



Presentation Topics Requested

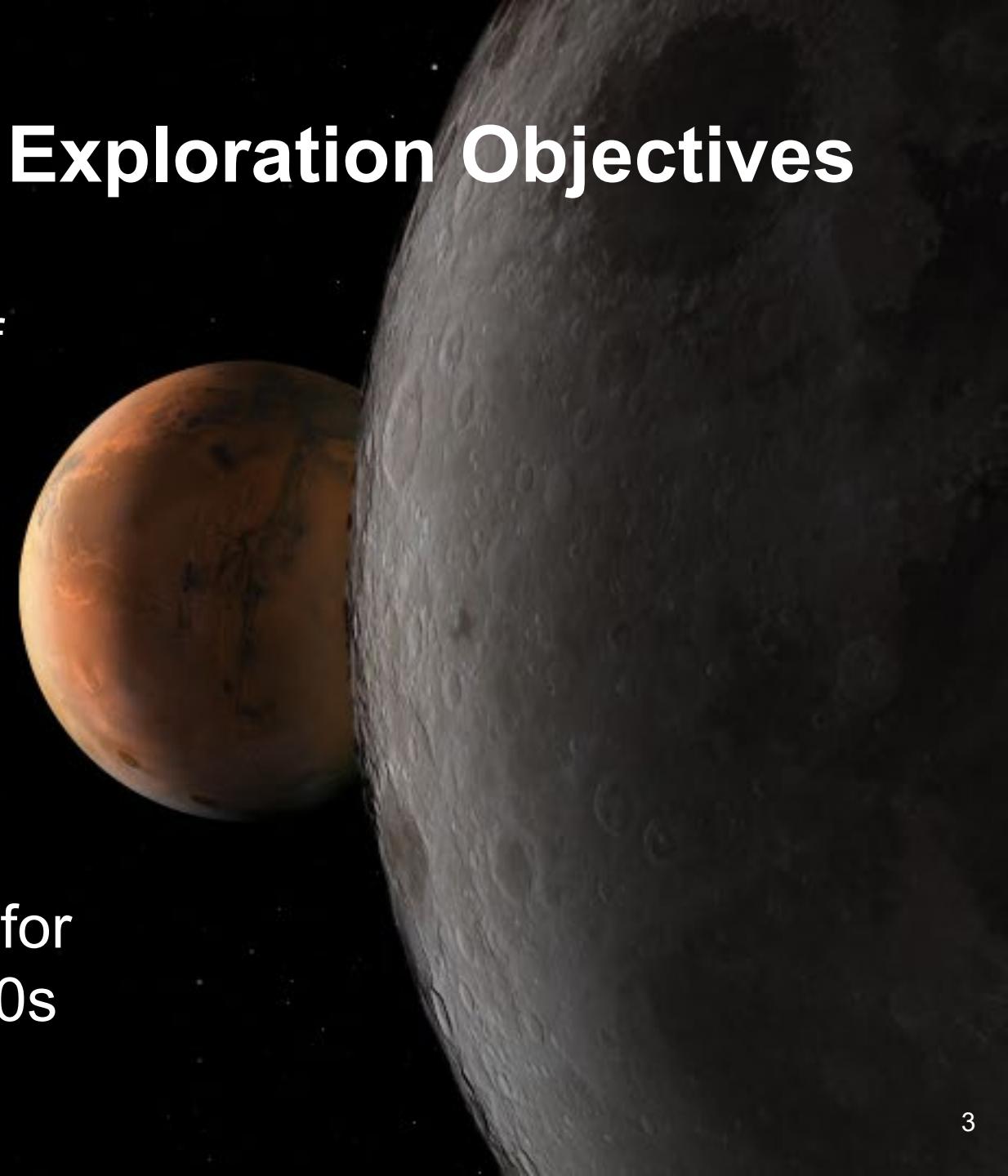
- NASA's exploration plans and the build-up to Mars
- HEO exploration and strategic approach related to the role of BPS research across HEO mission opportunities (e.g. ISS, Commercial LEO, and Deep Space exploration) and what is enabling exploration
- How HEO has organized Science & Technology utilization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

NASA Deep Space Human Exploration Objectives

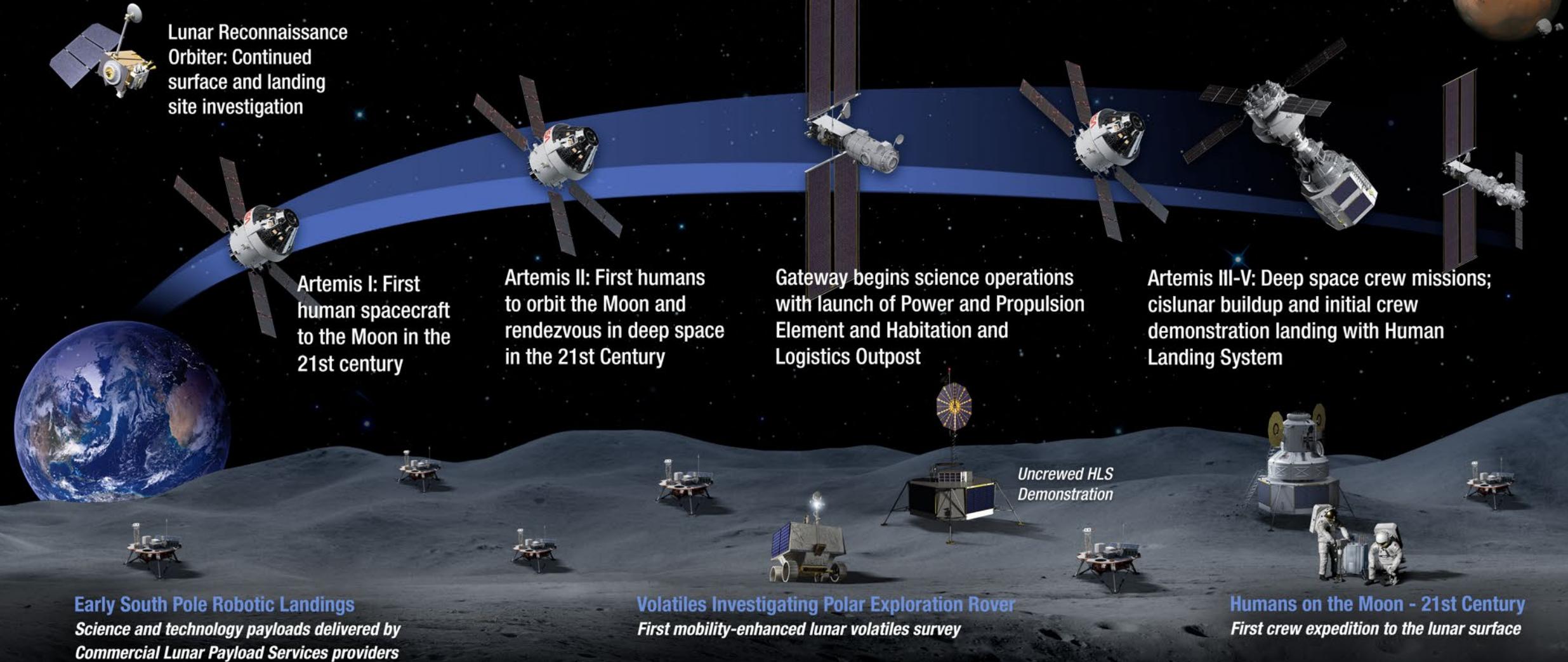
Send first women and first person of color to the lunar surface and safely return them to Earth

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

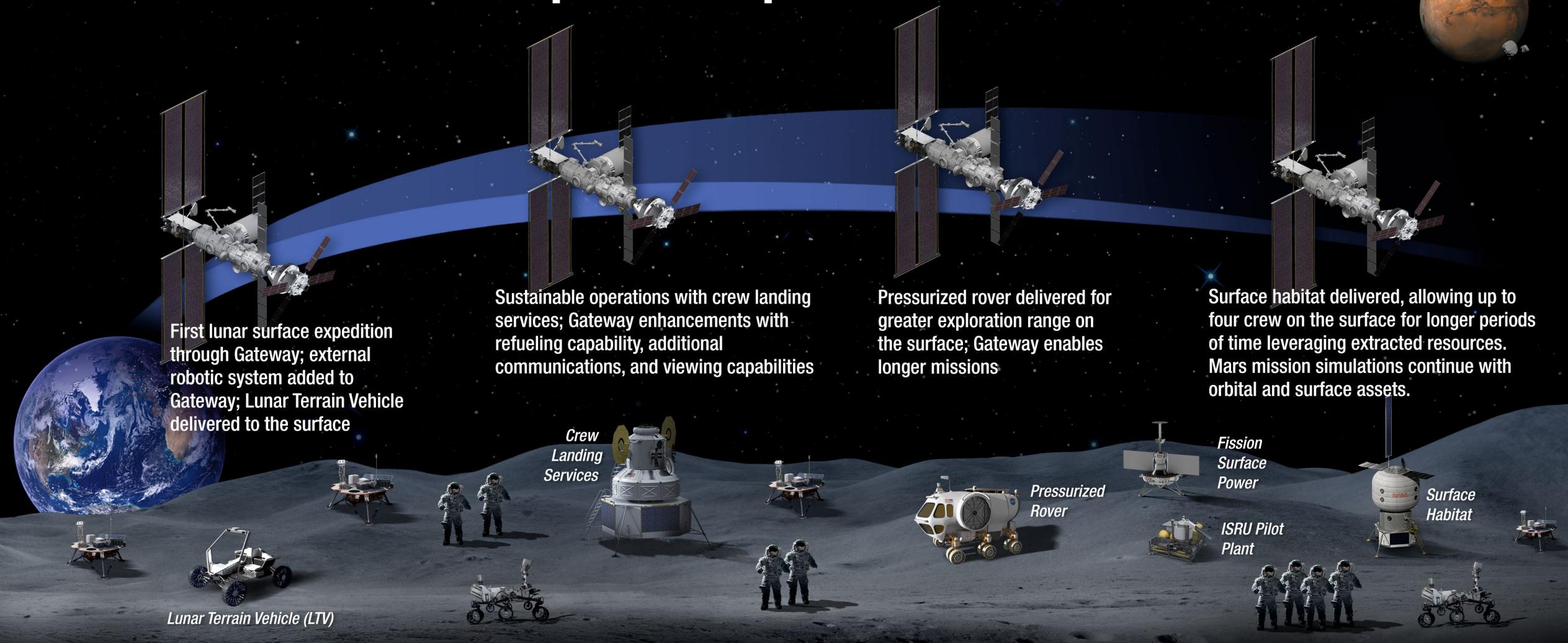


Artemis: Landing Humans On the Moon



LUNAR SOUTH POLE TARGET SITE

Artemis Base Camp Buildup



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

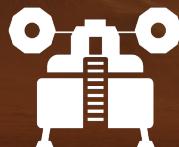


Science, Exploration, and U.S. leadership

HOW

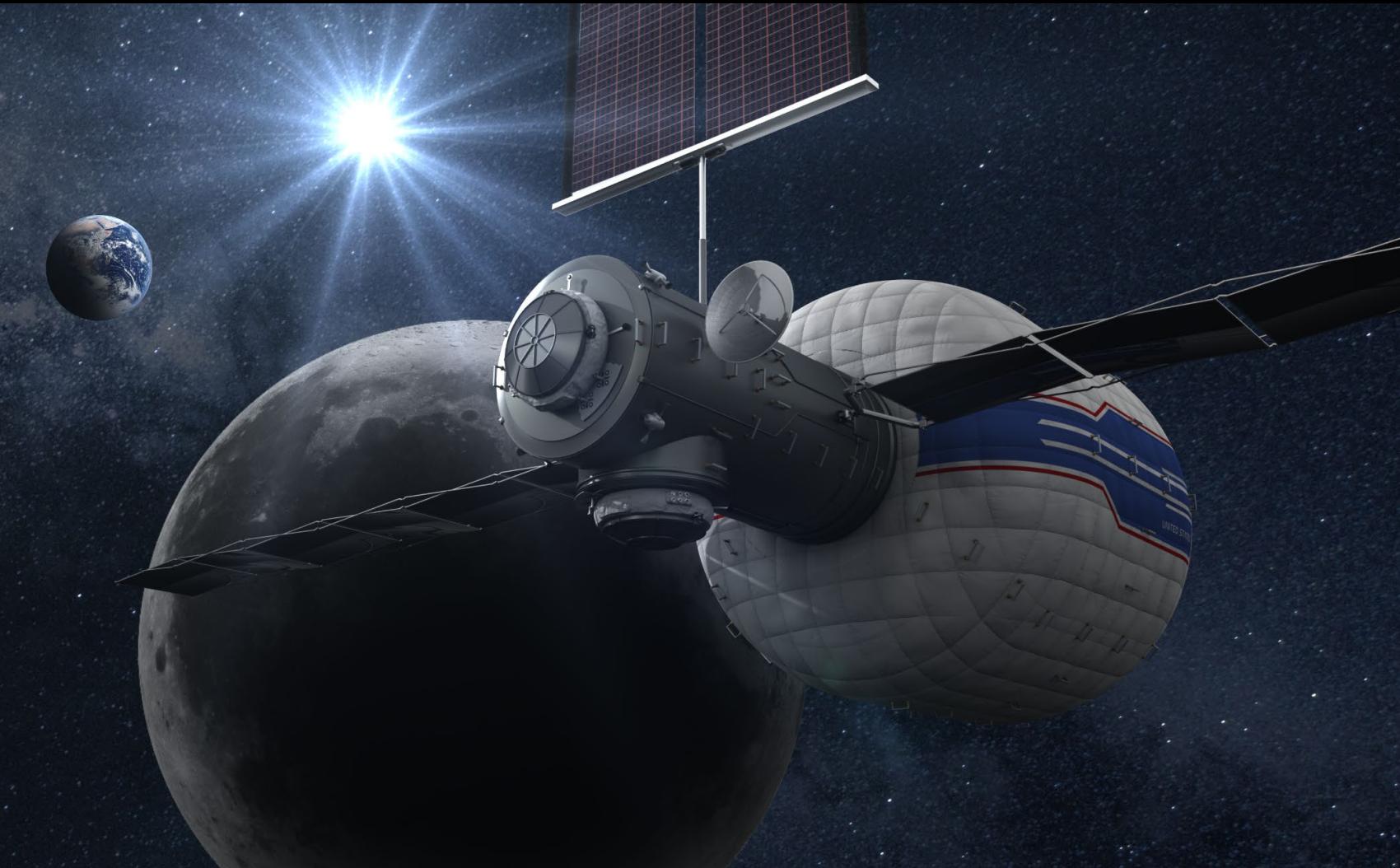


1 *Pre-Deployed Cargo Phase*



2 *Crewed Surface Exploration Phase*

Getting There: Mars Transit Habitat

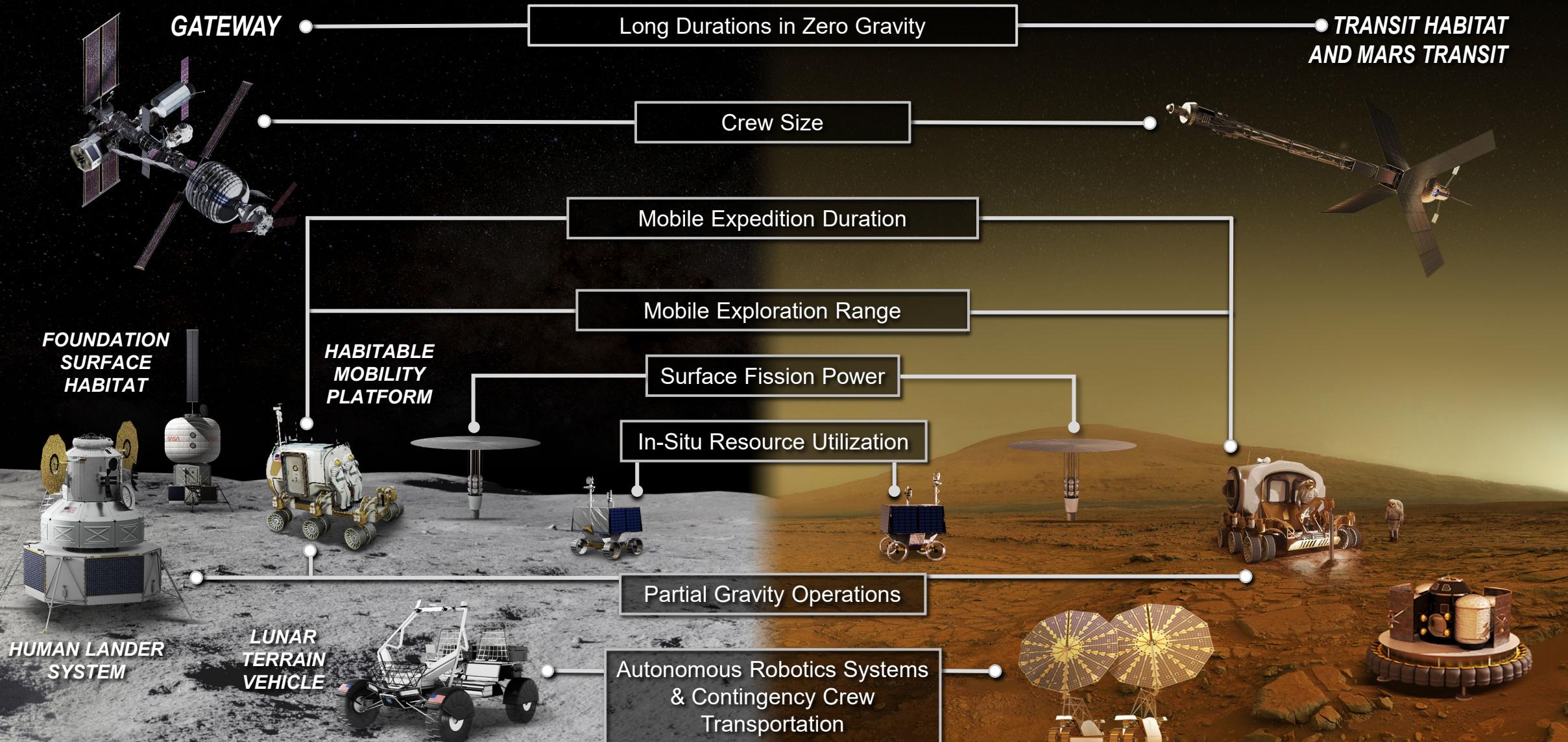


Some Key Technologies Under Consideration

- 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

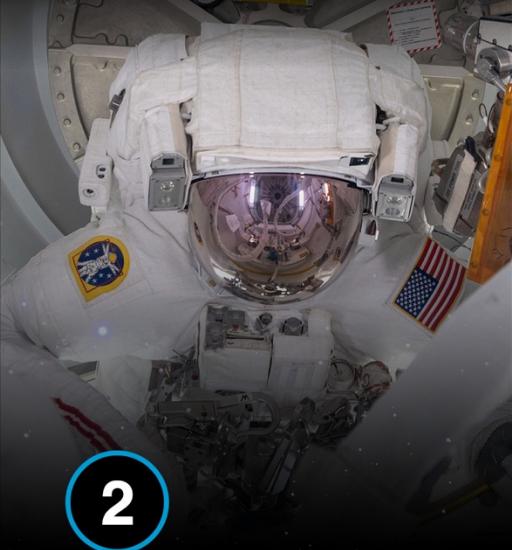
Space Radiation

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.



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.

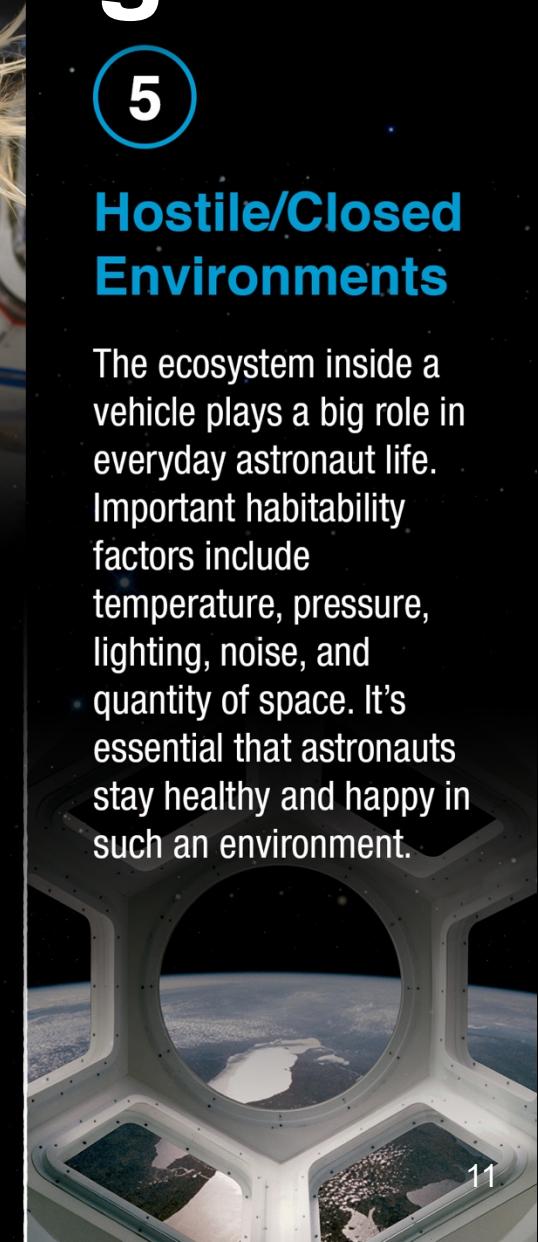


* May not be relevant to BPS portfolio

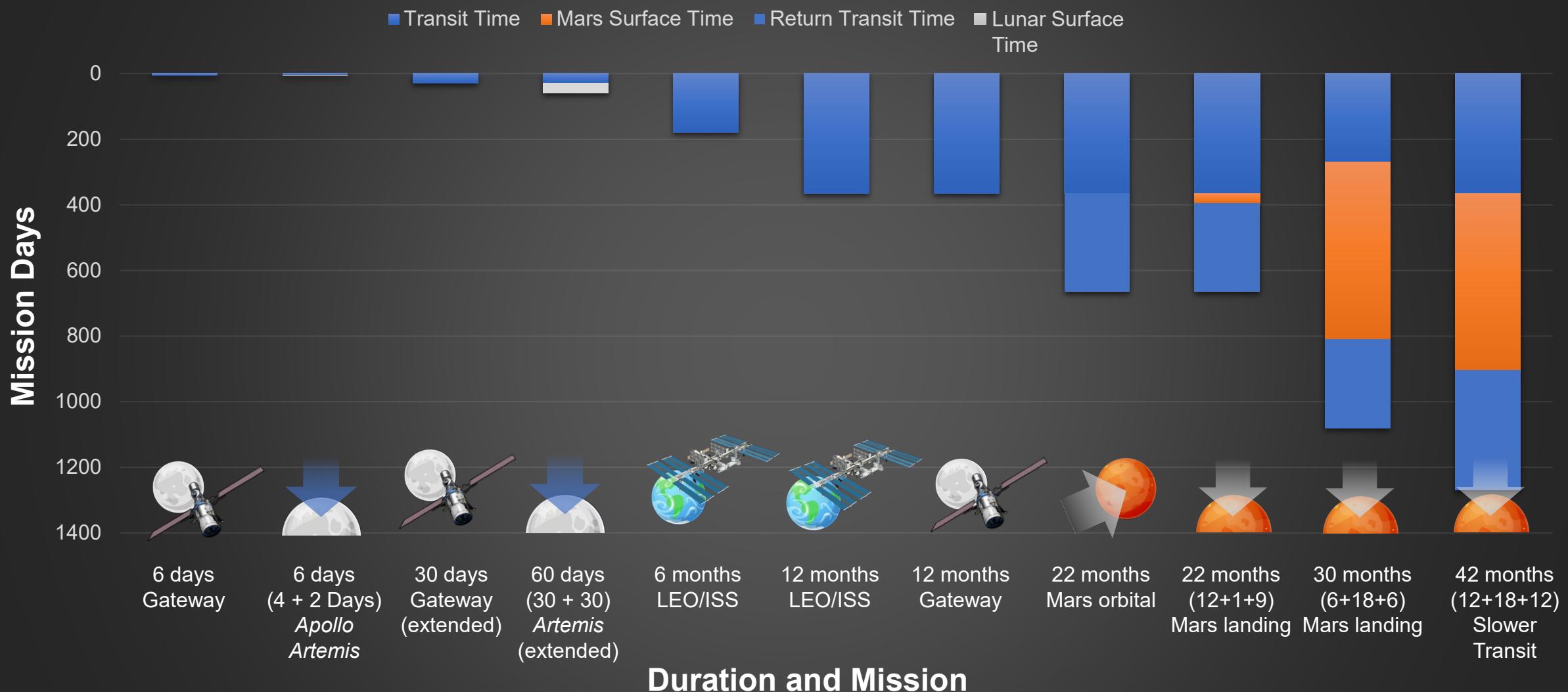
5

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.

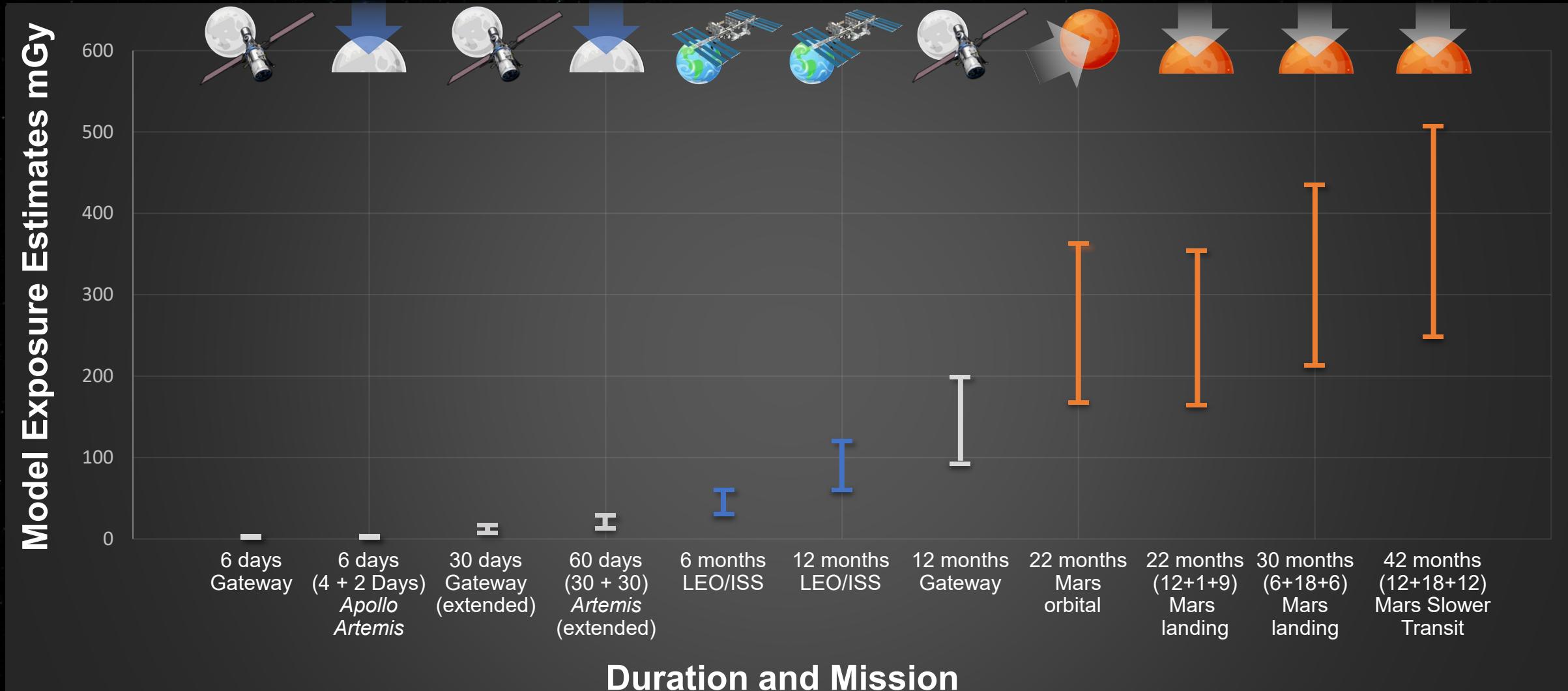


Gravity Levels: Microgravity, Partial Gravity and Mission durations:



Radiation: Astronaut Mission Exposures

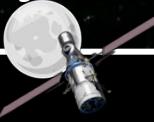
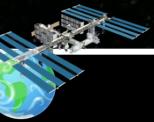
including vehicle shielding (mGy)



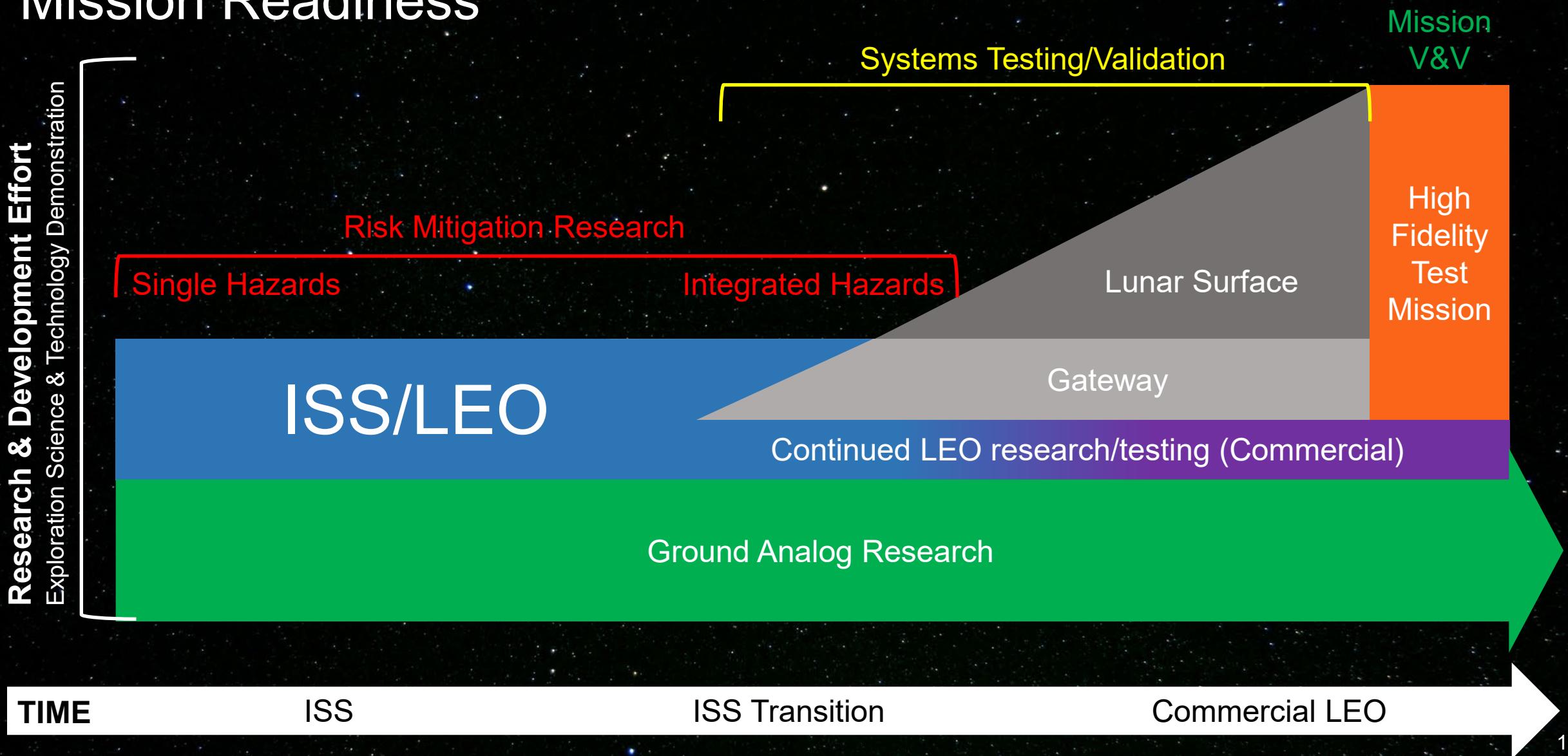
Notes: (1) Assumes Shielding for Solar Particle Events (2) ISS Exposures are roughly from 50% protons/SAA and 50% GCR, so total exposure may not reflect impact on a given system.

Hostile Closed Environment:

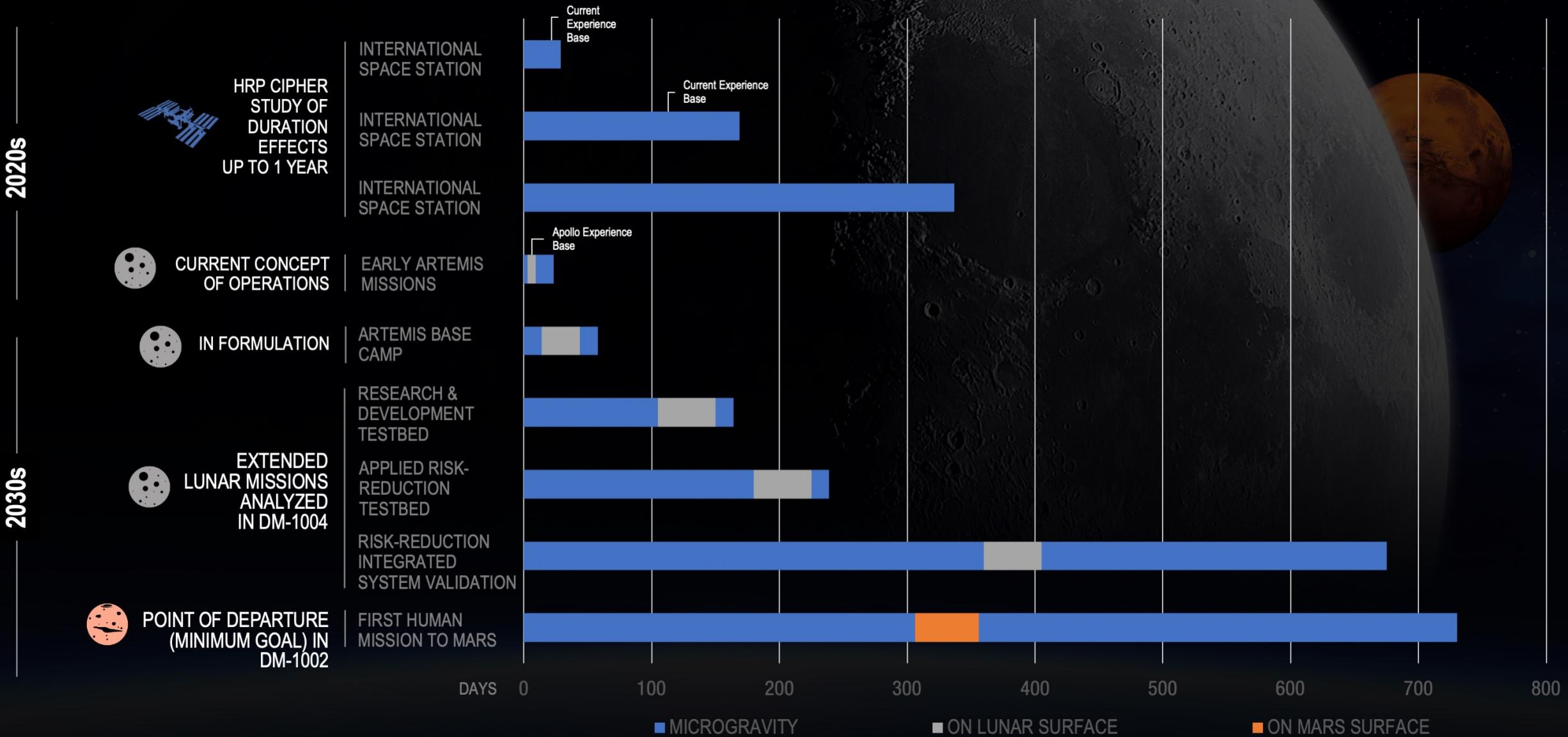
Analog Comparisons by Different Hazards of the Closed Environment

						
	6 days Artemis 3	30 days Gateway (extended)	60 days (30 surface) Artemis (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

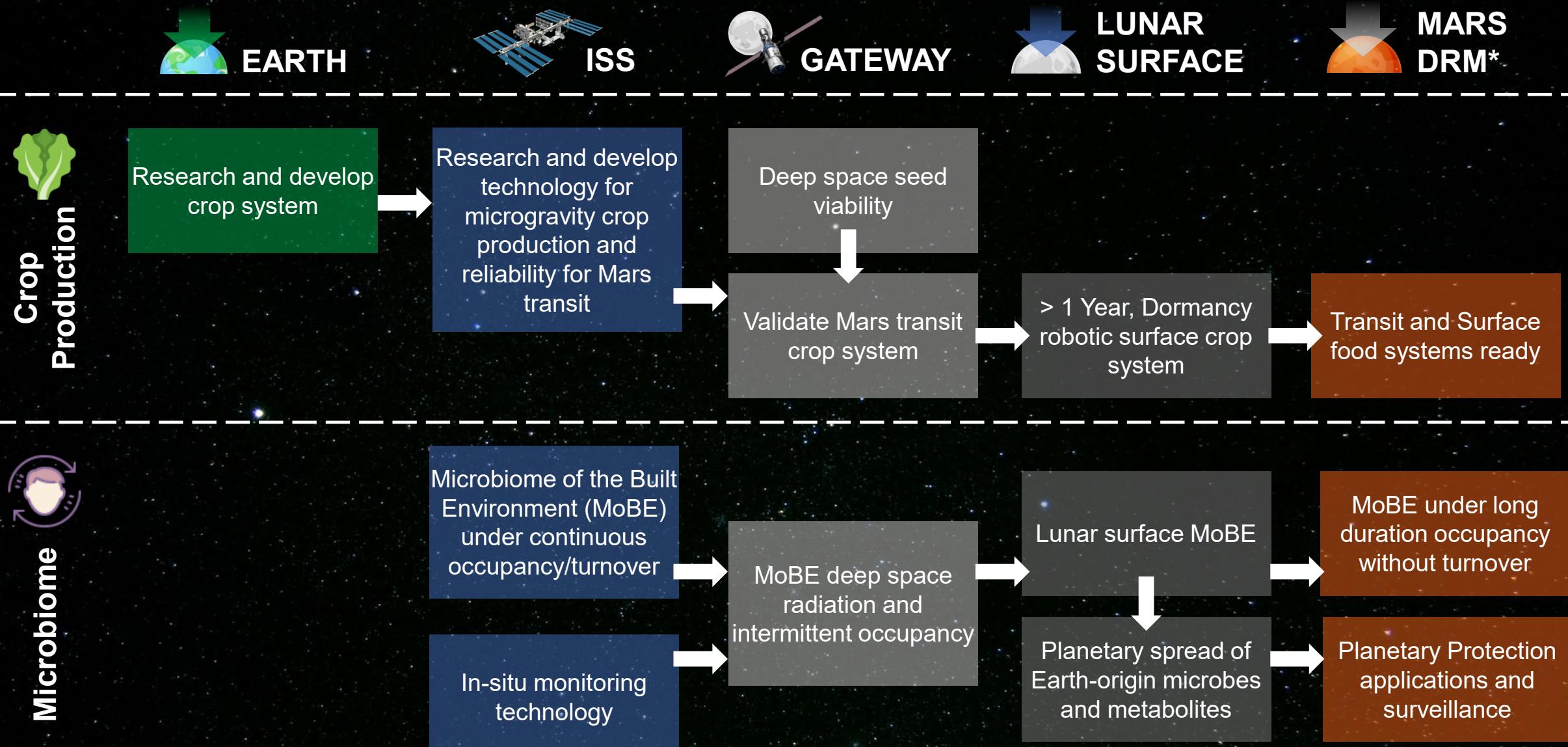
Strategy for Integrated Research and Testing for Mars Mission Readiness



Mitigating Human Systems Risks for Mars Leveraging Increasing Mission Durations on ISS and at the Moon

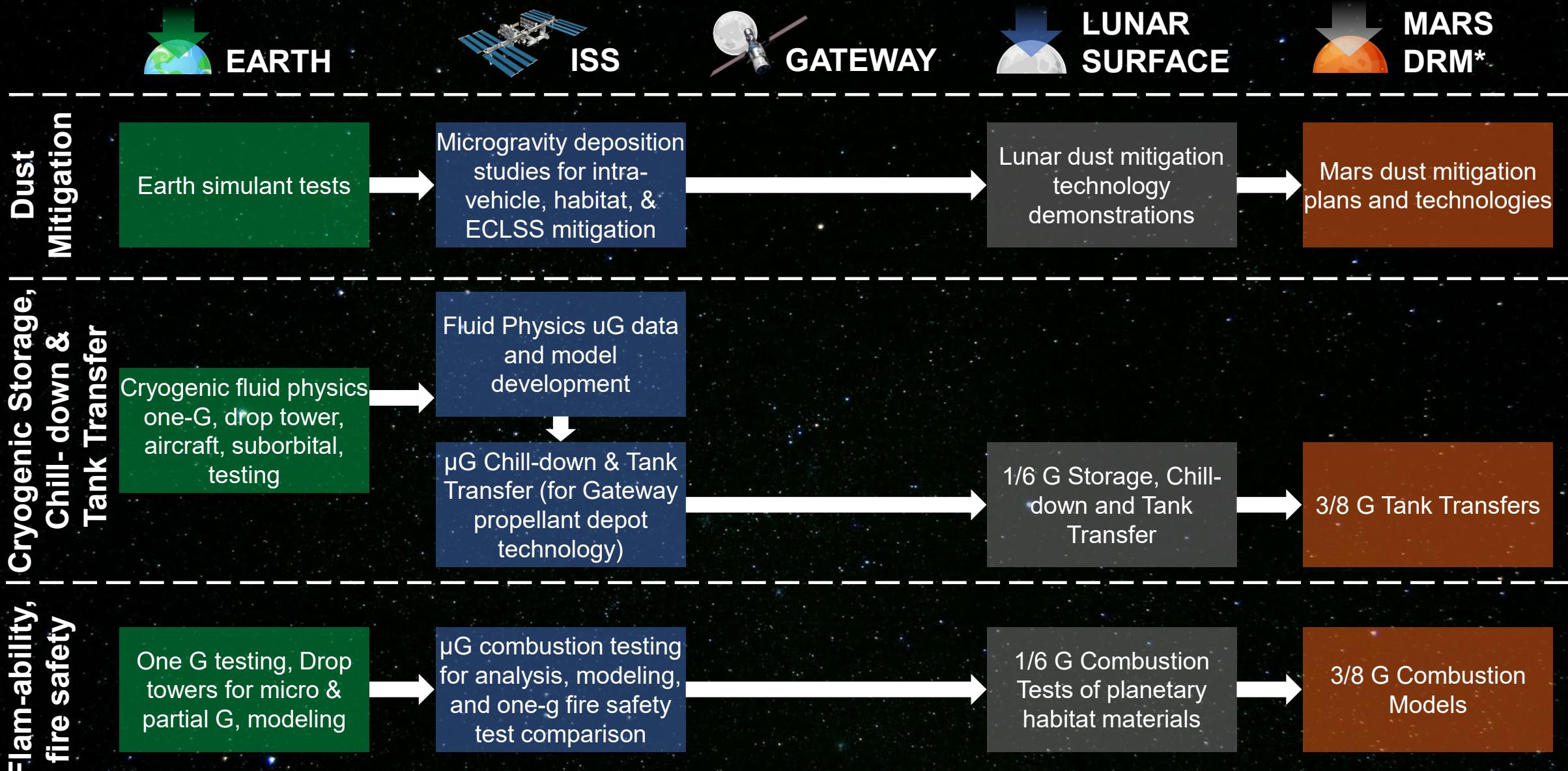


Cross-platform Strategy for Exploration-related Biological Sciences

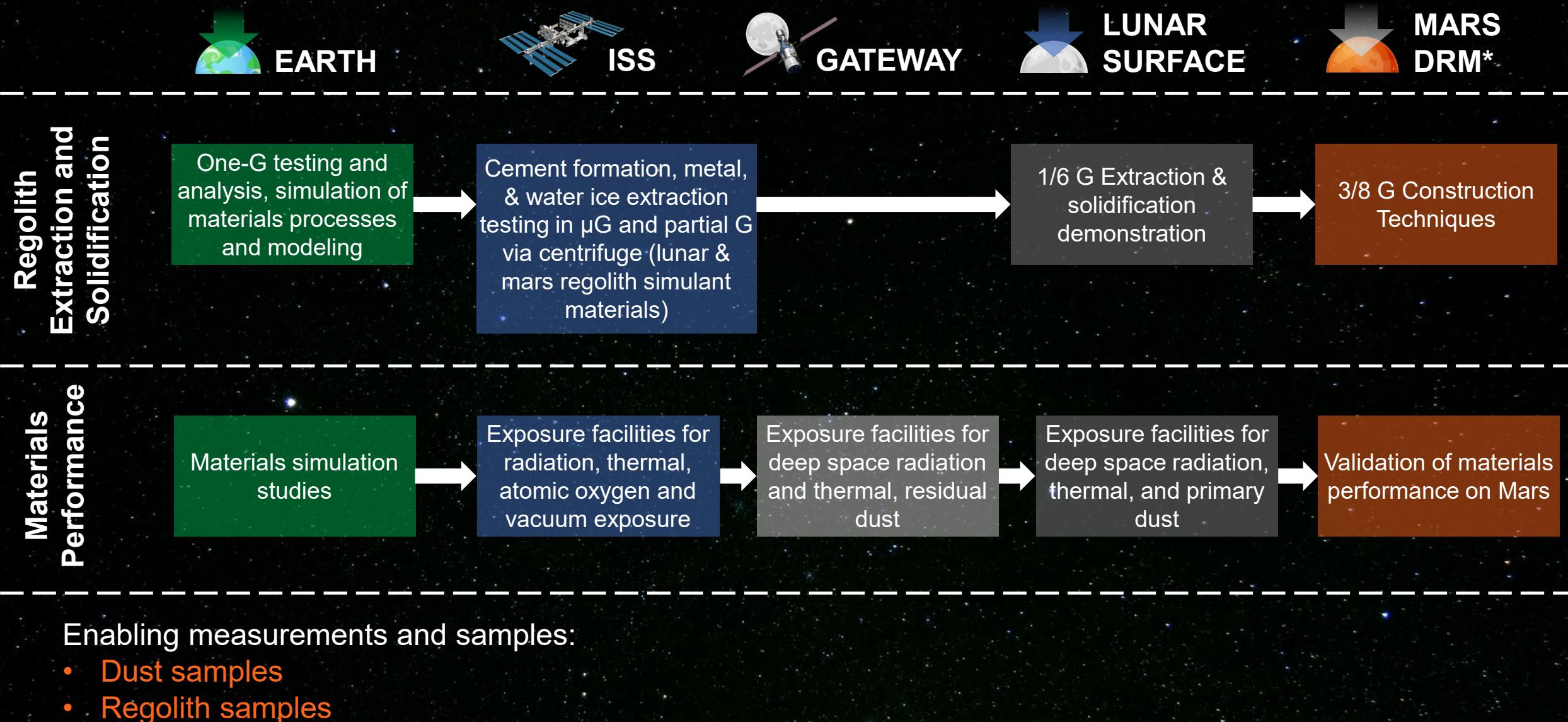


*For likely parameters in future Mars missions

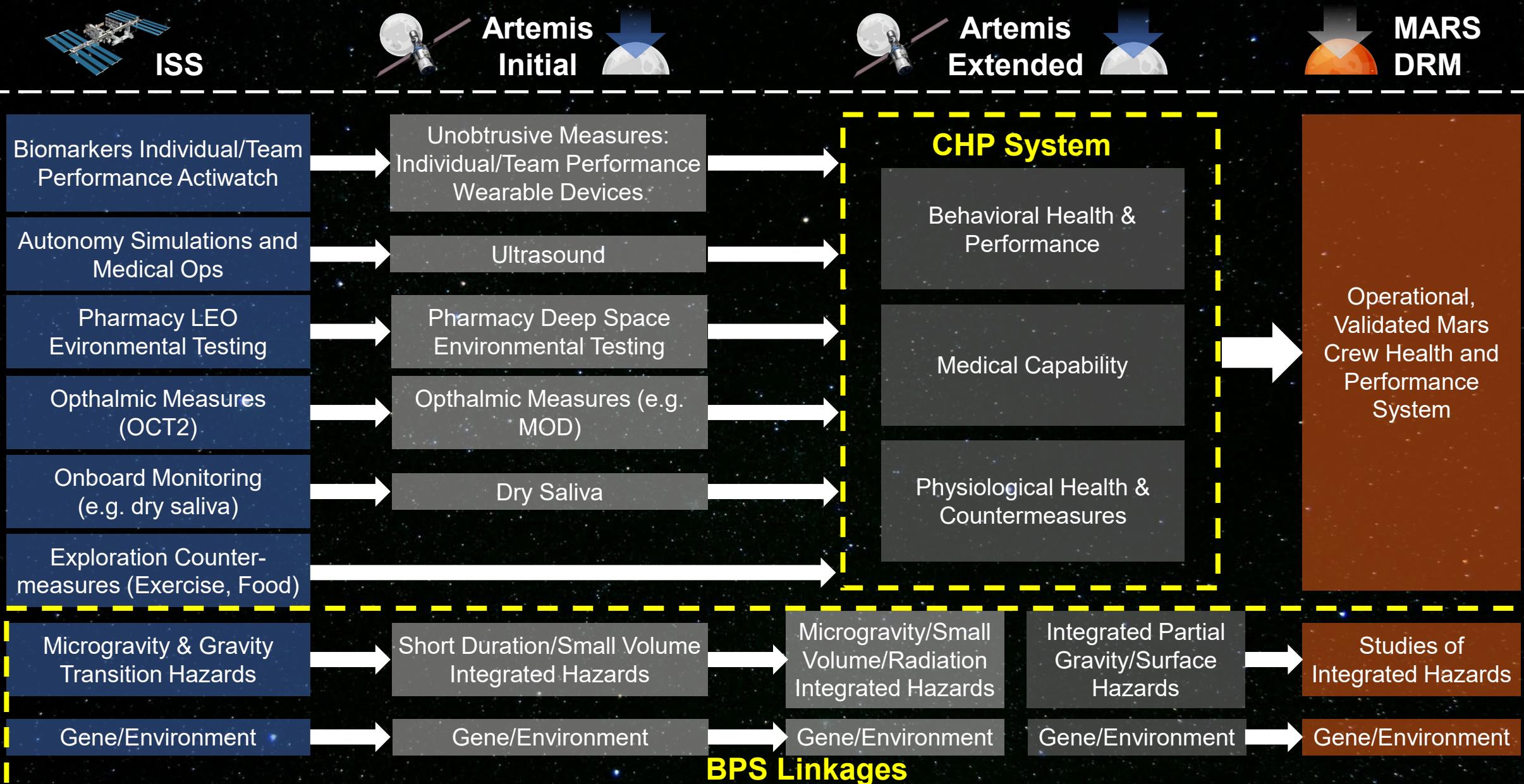
Cross-platform Strategy for Exploration-related Physical Sciences



Cross-platform Strategy for Exploration-related Physical Sciences



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
- Moisture
- Particles
- Microbes
- Chemicals
- 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

98% H₂O recovery

>75% O₂ Recovery from CO₂

Reduced spares through reliability and maintainability

Tolerate >9 months dormancy and planetary dust

Goal KPPs

Gaps

SOA KPPs

TODAY:

International Space Station

90% H₂O Recovery

47% O₂ Recovery from CO₂

Heavy reliance on spares and maintenance

No periods of dormancy or planetary dust

CAPABILITY AREAS

LIFE SUPPORT

- Atmosphere Management
- Water Management
- Waste Management

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

- Pressure O₂ & N₂
- Moisture
- Particles
- Microbes
- Chemicals
- 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
- Clothing
- Relocating
- Packaging
- Trash

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

EVA PHYSIOLOGY

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)

COUNTERMEASURES

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

Limited Radiation Shielding Needed at ISS

GCR Models, Vehicle Models

Active and passive monitors

RADIATION

Real-time Ground Support, Resupply and Evacuation Capability

ISS Medical Kit

EXPLORATION MEDICAL

- Diagnostic
- Treatment
- Imaging
- Pharmacy

No Cold Stowage for Food

Food Fatigue is Resolved with Variety via Resupply

Nutritional Shelf Life < 3 Years

FOOD & NUTRITION

CAPABILITY AREAS

CAPABILITIES

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

Deep Space

International Space Station

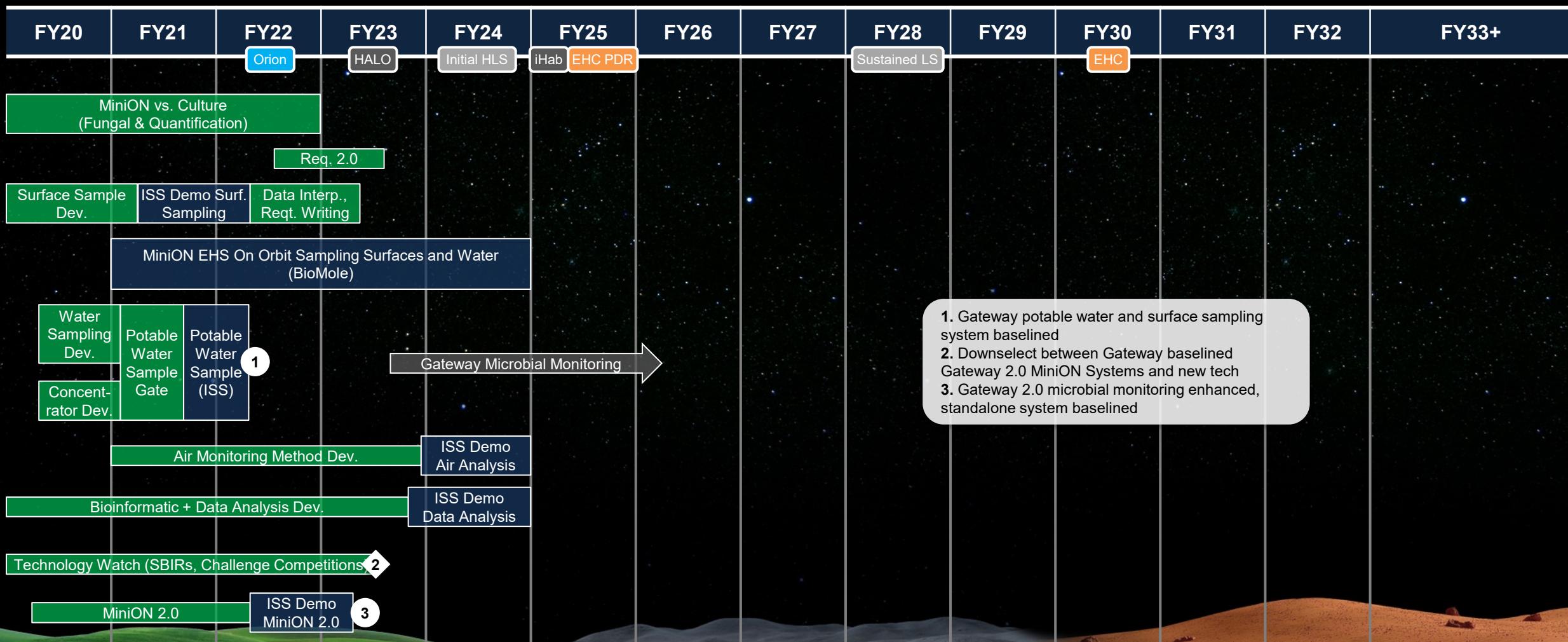
CAPABILITY AREAS

CAPABILITIES

Microbial Monitoring - Slide 1 (slide 2 not shown)

POC(s): Sarah Wallace

Revised: 01/19/2020



All mission information is notional and for the purpose of SCLT work only

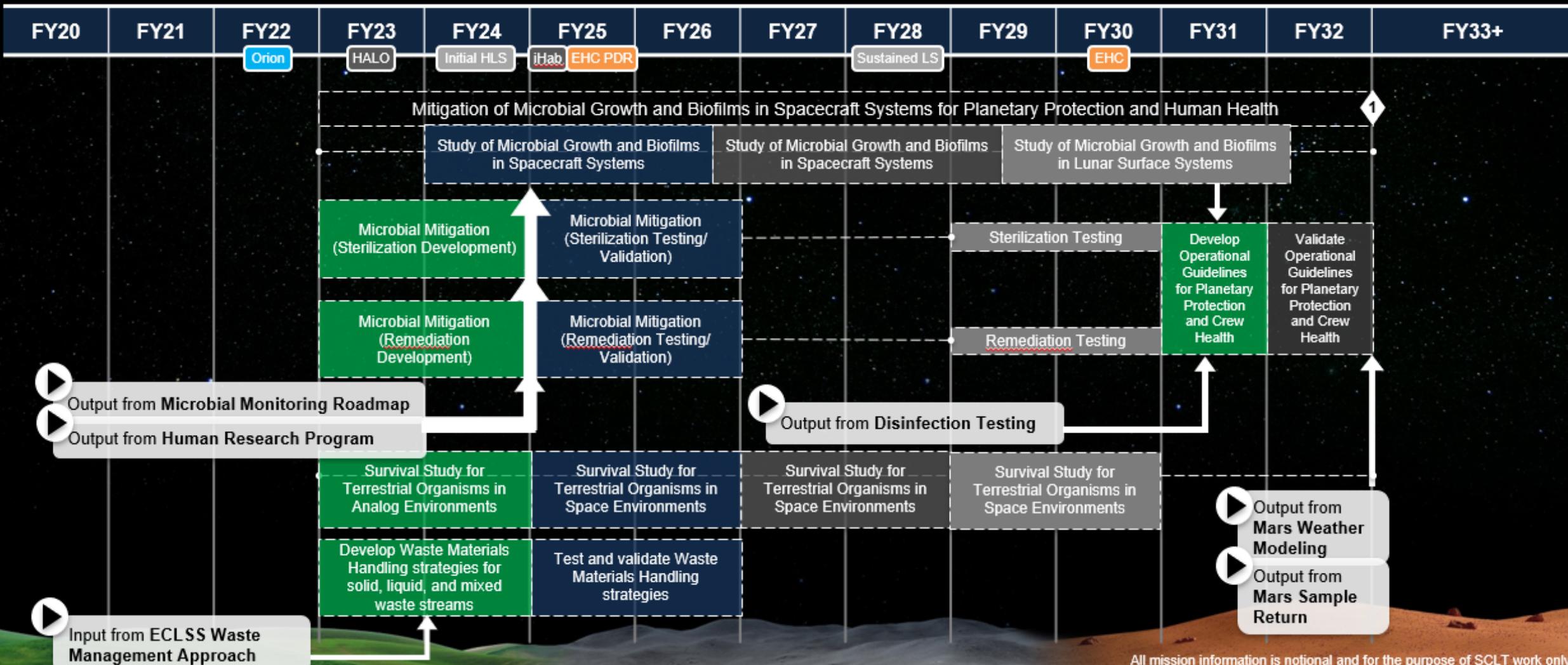
Ground Activity	Lunar Surface
ISS / LEO	Mars Transit
Orion	Mars Surface
Gateway	Events/Milestones

◆ 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



Ground Activity
ISS / LEO
Orion
Gateway

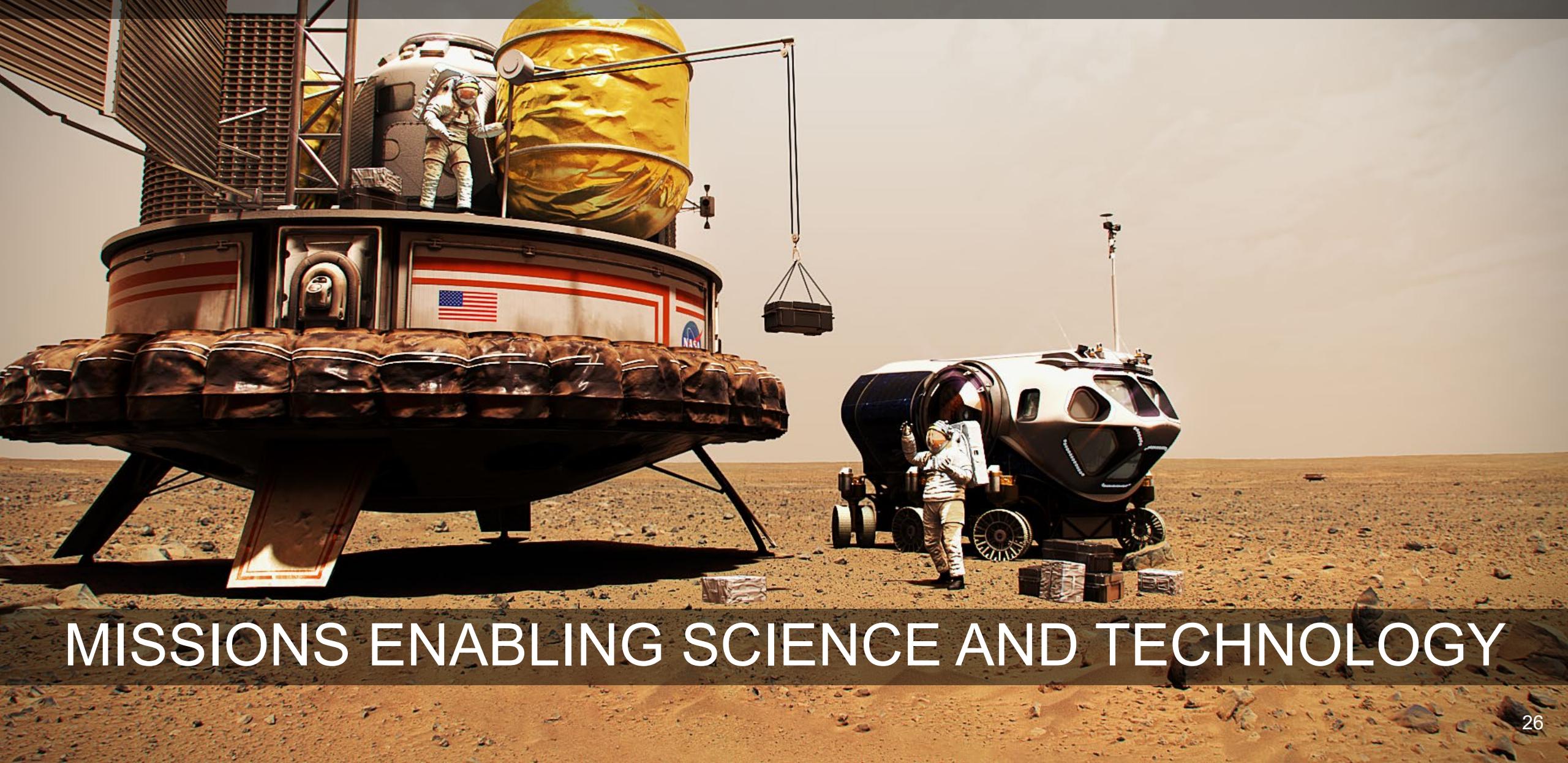
Lunar Surface
Mars Transit
Mars Surface

◆ Decision Point
HLS = Human Landing System
EHC = Expanded Habitation Capability
HALO = Habitation and Logistics Outpost

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

Working Document under ongoing review

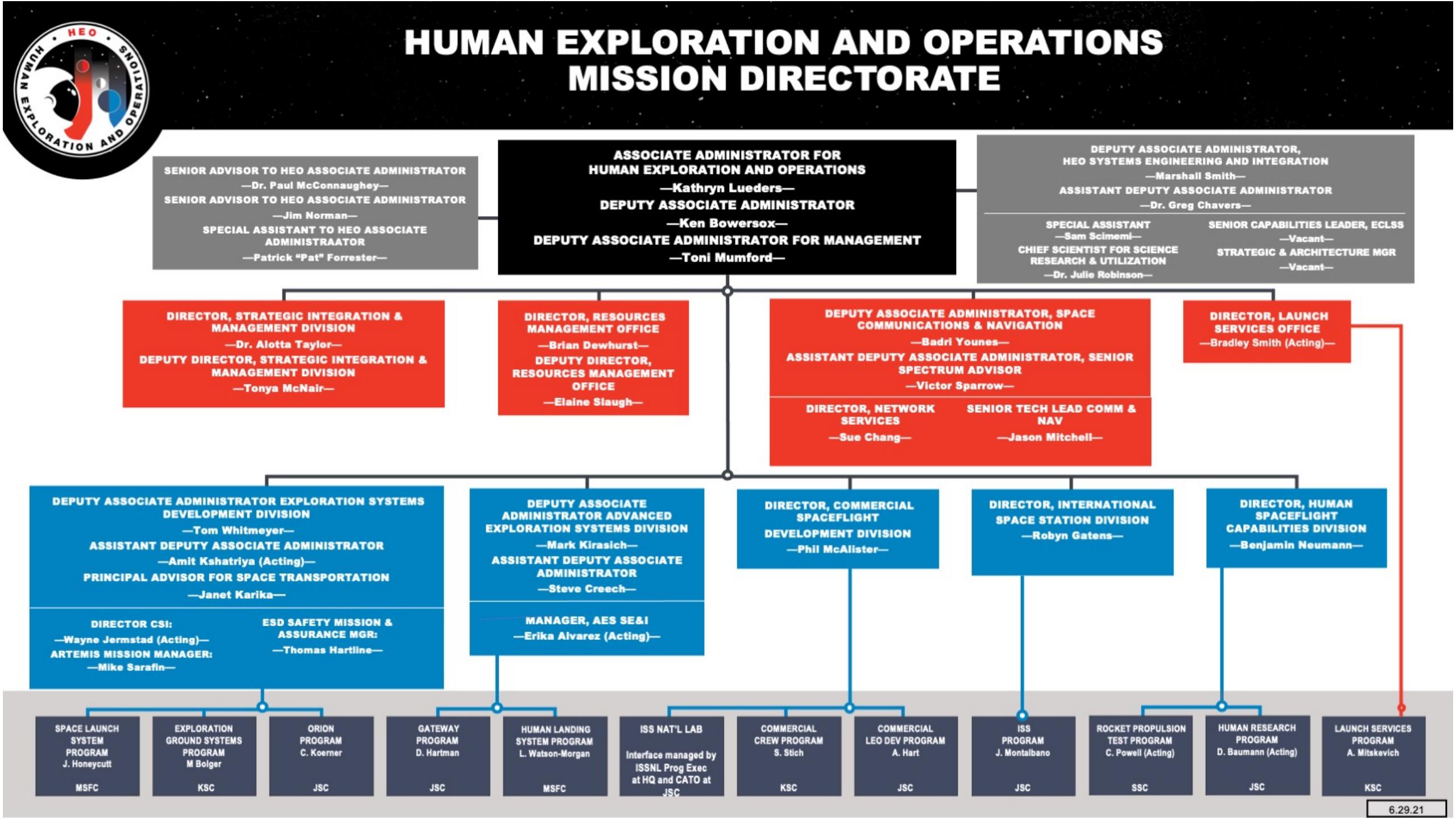
SCIENCE THAT ENABLES EXPLORATION



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

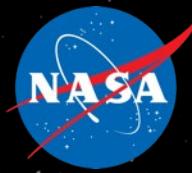
Technical Integration

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



HEOMD Deputy Associate Administrator for SE&I
Marshall Smith (HQ FTE)

HEOMD SE&I Assistant Deputy Associate Administrator
Greg Chavers (HQ FTE)

Science and Technology Utilization

Manager (Acting): Julie Robinson
Chief Exploration Scientist: Jacob Bleacher
Technology Integration Lead: Dionne Hernández-Lugo (GRC)
Program Executive: Bette Siegel
Integrator: Michael Waid (JSC)

Multicenter Support Team

Lead Integrator: Cindy Evans (JSC)

John Gruener (JSC)

Paul Niles (JSC)

Joseph Hamilton (JSC) Noah Petro (GSFC)

Sam Lawrence (JSC) Sharmi Watkins (JSC)

Tim Lewis (LaRC)

Kelsey Young (GSFC)

Torin McCoy (JSC)

Solar System Exploration / Research Virtual Institute (SSERVI)

Greg Schmidt (ARC)

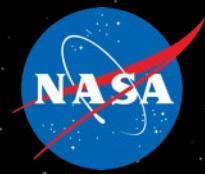
Christina Gibbs (ARC)

Coordination with SMD

Planetary Protection Office HEO Integration

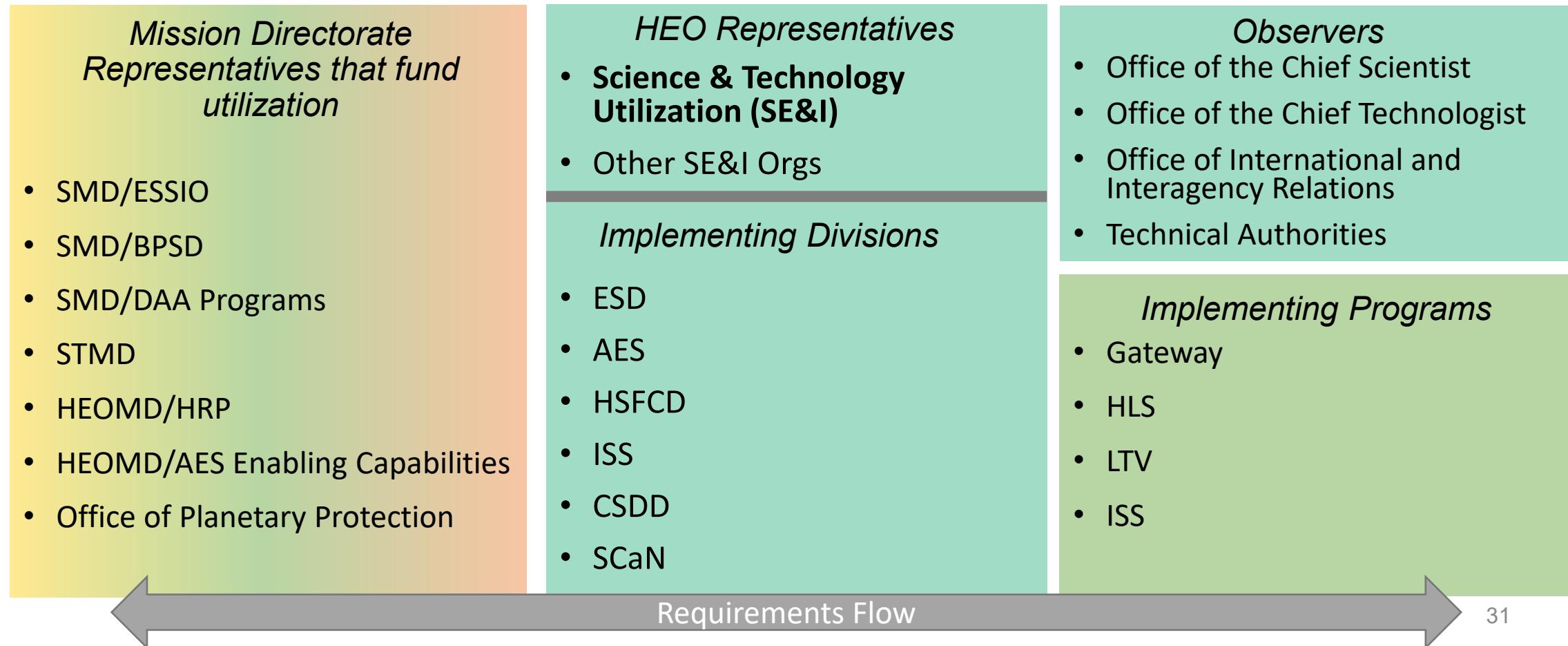
Coordination with OPP, SMD, STMD

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



Science and Technology Utilization – Processes

Transition from Strategy to Execution

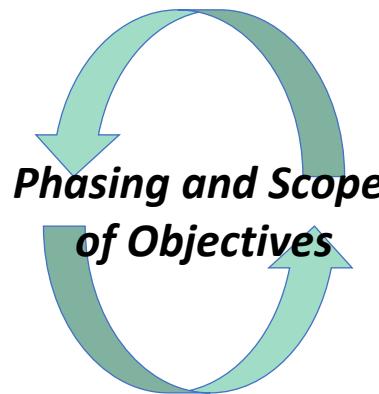


HEO Level

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, Baseline 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 Baselining. 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)

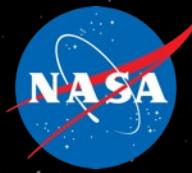
Impact: Development these documents led to modifications of 10 Top-level Artemis Requirements

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

A composite image showing the Moon in the foreground, Mars in the middle ground, and Earth in the background. A small satellite is visible in the upper left corner of the Earth's image. The text "Questions?" is overlaid on the image.

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