



# NASA Technology Roadmaps Study

Aeronautics and Space Engineering Board, National Research Council

Human Health and Surface Exploration Panel

WORKSHOP

## NASA Office of Chief Technologist

### Space Technology Roadmap

#### Technology Area 07

## Human Exploration Destination Systems

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# Briefing Package Contents

- OCT & TA07 Process
- TA07 HEDS Overview & Framework
- Top Technical Challenges
- Facility Needs Summary
- Level-1 and Level-2 Roadmaps
- State-of-the-Art, Current TRLs
- Appendices
  - Technology Dependencies
  - Impact to National Needs





# TA07 Human Exploration Destination Systems

## Executive Summary

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

**DRAFT HUMAN EXPLORATION DESTINATION SYSTEMS ROADMAP**  
TECHNOLOGY AREA 07

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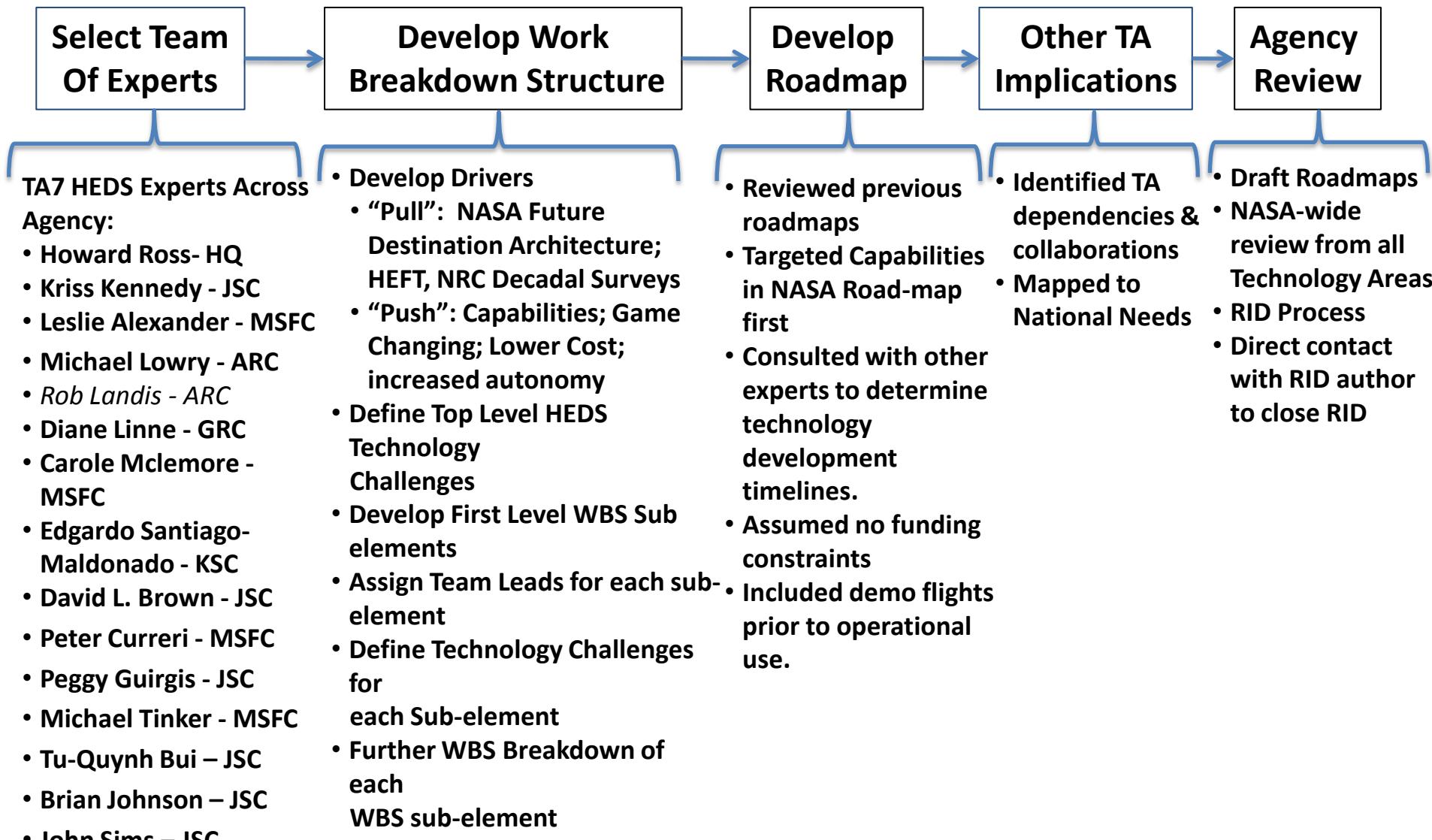
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November • 2010

- I ASSUME everyone has read the TA7 Draft Roadmap Report! 30-page Report
- *Strategic Capabilities Roadmap*
- Exploration capabilities matured by “applied” technology investments
- Level-1 Roadmap
- Level-2 Roadmaps (not in report, in briefings)
- Technology Level 4 & 5 in spreadsheet
- Mission Pull Capabilities
- Mission Push Capabilities
- TRLs and Facilities
- Mapped Dependencies on other technology areas
- Mapped impacts to National Needs
- Out-of-Scope to ID “what is funded”



# TA07 Roadmap Definition Process





# Human Exploration Destination Systems Technology Area

## Vision

To enable a **sustained human presence** for exploring destinations such as remote sites on Earth and beyond including, but not limited to, Low Earth Orbit (LEO), High Earth Orbit (HEO), Geosynchronous Orbit (GEO), Near Earth Object (NEO), and the vicinity of Mars and beyond.

## Mission

To **strategically guide NASA and the U.S. Government agencies' technology investments** that will result in capabilities enabling human exploration missions to various destinations.

### Goals

- To guide NASA and the government's **technology investments** for the next 20 years
- To roadmap **innovative and cross-cutting** technologies that offer game-changing and revolutionary benefits to enable affordable and sustainable space exploration missions
- To guide **technology demonstrations**
- To **re-invigorate** the nation's technological prowess
- To encourage **commercial development** of space
- To **inspire students** to pursue STEM curricula
- To **renew** the American public's enthusiasm, interest and excitement for the space program

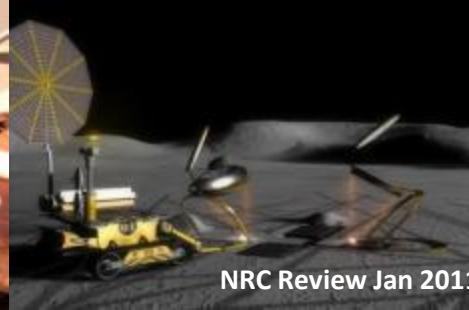
### Objectives

- To understand **past technology roadmaps**
- To look across multiple agencies for **common issues and technology** investments for opportunities of collaboration
- To **engage commercial** industry
- To **engage academia**
- To define the potential **technology benefits** in terms of science and everyday life
- To **create and deliver** a HEDS Area Roadmap and TABS to OCT that identifies significant **capability improvements**
- To provide a **report** that describes the HEDS A-STAR Roadmap and TABS
- To support NASA and NRC **peer reviews**



# Traceability to NASA Strategic Goals

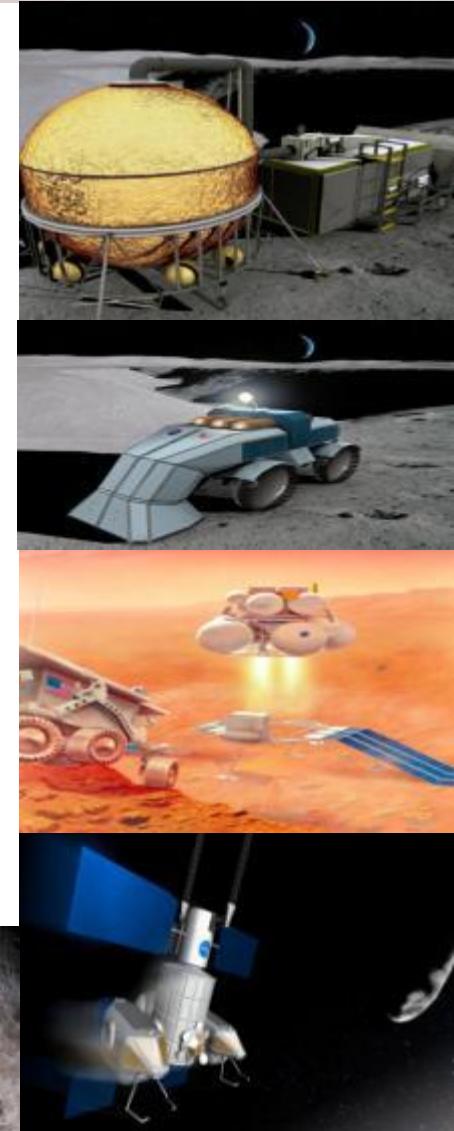
- ✓ **Energize** competitive domestic industries
- ✓ **Expand** international cooperation
- ✓ **Strengthen** stability in space
- ✓ **Increase** assurance and resilience of mission-  
essential functions
- ✓ **Pursue** human and robotic initiatives
- ✓ **Improve** space-based Earth and solar observation





# TA7 Capability Benefits

- ✓ **Revolutionizes** architectures and mission planning
- ✓ **Guides** **identification** of human accessible targets
- ✓ **Increases** crew productivity and science return
- ✓ **Reduces** launch and mission costs, and increases crew safety
- ✓ **Enables** commercial spin-offs
- ✓ **Cultivates** commercialization and development of LEO
- ✓ **Promotes** STEM careers

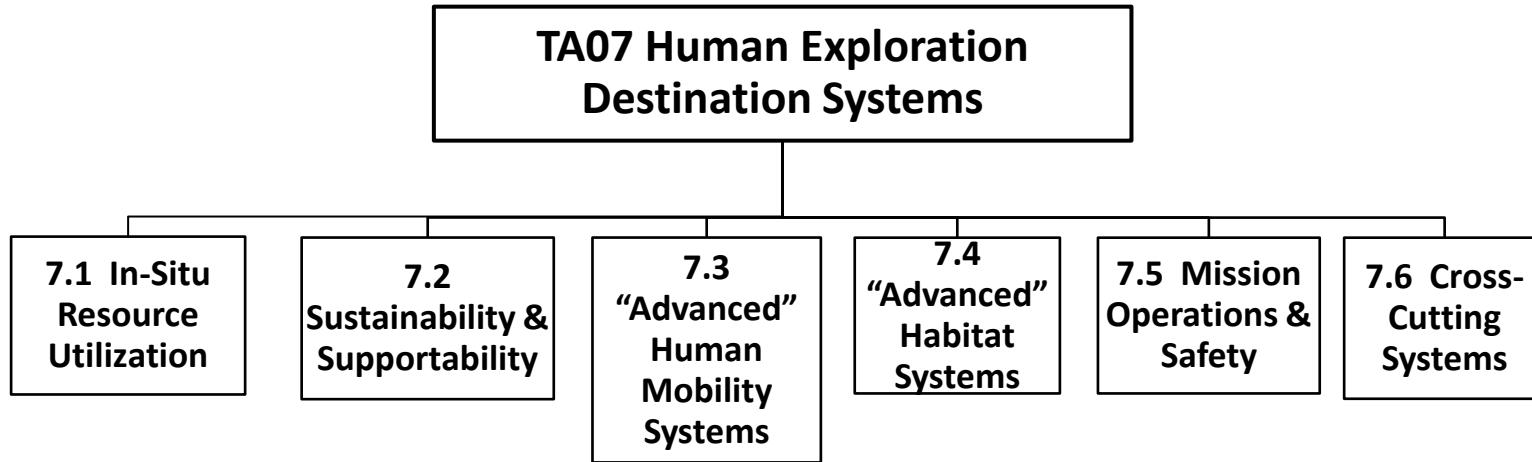


NRC Review Jan 2011



# Human Exploration Destination Systems

## Technology Area Overview





# Traceability to NASA Mission Directorate Interests

TA7: Human Exploration Destination Systems		SMD	SOMD	ARMD	ESMD
7.1 In-Situ Resource Utilization	This area covers the identification, acquisition, and utilization of in situ resources including natural and man-made.	X	X	X	X
7.2 Sustainability & Supportability	This area covers operations and the sustainability of humans and required vehicles and systems.	X	X	X	X
7.3 Advanced Human Mobility Systems	This area covers the transportation or mobility of humans and cargo in the near proximity of the destination or on the surface .		X	X	X
7.4 Advanced Habitat Systems	This area covers advanced habitat technologies of deep space habitat capabilities that enable long-duration and deep-space human missions.		X		X
7.5 Mission Operations & Safety	This area covers the safety and health of humans, vehicles, systems, and destinations.	X	X	X	X
7.6 Cross-Cutting Systems	This area covers the identification and characterization of destination targets, systems engineering, and technologies for construction, assembly, and deployment of destination systems hardware.	X	X	X	X





# Human Exploration Destination Systems

## *a sustained human presence*

### Lunar Missions

lunar orbit, lunar surface

- Landing systems
- Nuclear power
- In-situ resource utilization
- Surface Habitation
- Autonomous Operations
- Surface Rover
- Surface EVA mobility

### Deep Space

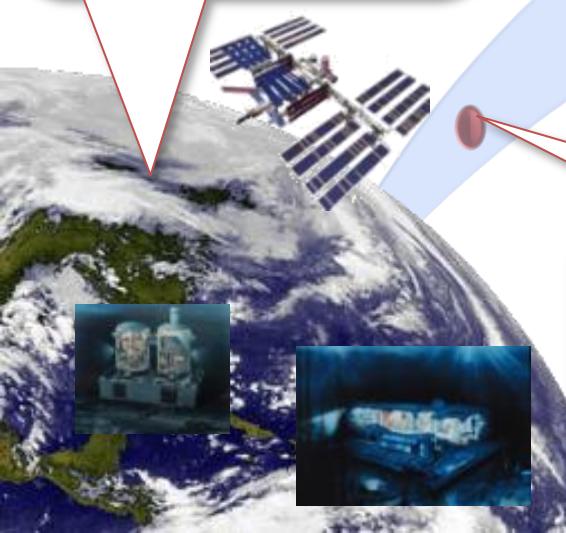
LaGrange Points, NEOs and beyond

- Crew support for 30-60 + days (habitat)
- Radiation protection (habitat)
- Life support (habitat)
- Deep space propulsion
- Cryogenic fluid management
- Supportability & maintenance
- Autonomous Hab Operations

### Remote Earth Destinations

Antarctica, Deep-Water

- Analogs
- Operations Concept Validation
- Science & Mission Ops
- Autonomous Hab Operations
- Hardware/Software Demos
- Closed-loop life support
- Inflatable Hab Demos
- Environmental monitoring
- Supportability & Maintenance



### Mars Missions

Lunar missions plus:

- Mars entry & landing systems
- Advanced propulsion
- Partial-gravity countermeasures



### Low-Earth Orbit

Commercialization

- Zero-g research platform
- Autonomous Hab Operations
- Inflatable Hab Module
- Closed-loop life support
- Environmental monitoring
- Supportability & Maintenance concepts

### Near-Earth Space

HEO, lunar orbit, Libration Points

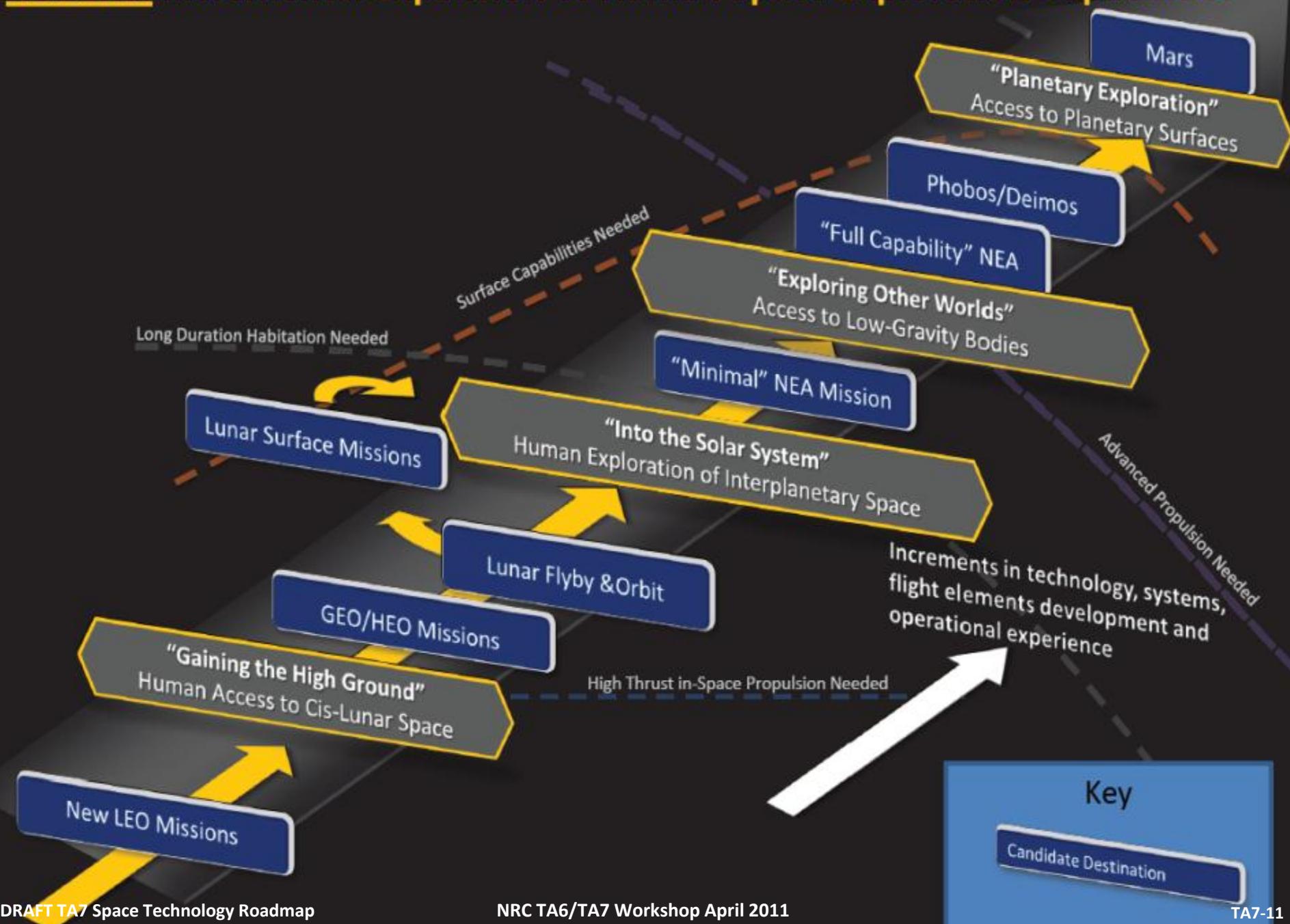
- Heavy lift launch
- Autonomous Hab Operations
- Inflatable Hab Module
- Closed-loop life support
- Crew support for - 20 days
- Deep-space propulsion
- Radiation protection

### Interplanetary Transportation

LEO to Destinations

- Heavy lift launch
- Autonomous Hab Operations
- Inflatable Module
- Closed-loop life support
- Crew support for long-duration flights
- Deep-space propulsion
- Radiation protection

# Notional Incremental Expansion of Human Space Exploration Capabilities



# INCREMENTAL EXPANSION OF HUMAN EXPLORATION CAPABILITIES



Capabilities required at each destination are determined by the mission and packaged into elements. Capability-Driven Framework approach seeks to package these capabilities into a logical progression of common elements to minimize DDT&E and embrace incremental development.



Long Duration Habitation Needed



Surface Capabilities Needed

High Thrust In-Space Propulsion Needed

Mars Missions  
35A  
35B

Mars Elements

6: Enable Mars Missions

Full Capability NEA Missions

Space Exploration Vehicle (SEV)

5: Enable Deep Space Missions

Minimal NEA Missions  
34A

Deep Space Habitat (DSH)

4: Enable Long Duration Missions

34B

Advanced Propulsion Needed

Lunar Surface Missions

Crew EVA Suit Block 2  
Lunar Lander & GPOD

3: Enable Lunar Surface Missions

Lunar Flyby & Orbital Missions

GEO/HEO Missions

2: Enable Missions Beyond LEO

Robotics & EVA Module (REM)

Crew EVA Suit Block 1

New LEO Missions  
31A

Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle (MPCV)

Space Launch System - HLLV

1: Enable New LEO Missions



## Key

Capability Gates

Candidate Destination

Ultimate Destination Goal

Element Capability

Mission Duration



# Human Exploration Destination Systems

## *a sustained human presence*

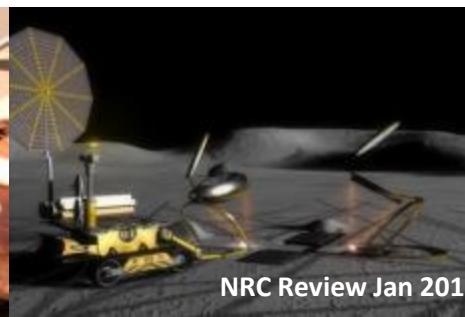
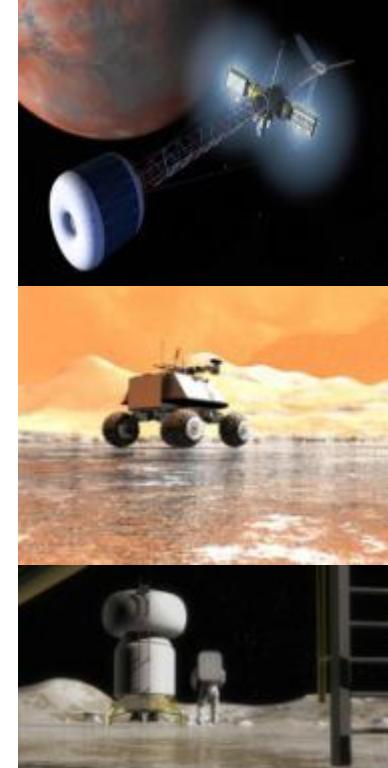
HEDS Technologies Enable	Destination Systems Capability Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sustained human presence in space including planetary bodies</li><li>• Remote Earth analog destinations and research</li><li>• Commercialization of LEO destinations</li><li>• Development of GEO &amp; LaGrange point destinations</li><li>• Inter-Planetary space transportation (spacecraft) to destinations</li><li>• Exploration of NEO destinations</li><li>• Exploration of surface destinations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Launch &amp; Propulsion Systems (TA01, TA02, TA09, TA13)</li><li>• <b>Habitat Systems (TA06, TA07, TA12)</b></li><li>• <b>Laboratory Systems (Geo-Sciences, Physical Sciences, Life Sciences) (TA06, TA07, TA08)</b></li><li>• <b>Mobility Systems (TA04, TA07)</b></li><li>• <b>Autonomous &amp; Intelligent Operations (TA04, TA07, TA11)</b></li><li>• Power Generation &amp; Stowage (TA03)</li><li>• Communication Systems (TA05)</li><li>• Thermal Systems (TA14)</li><li>• <b>ISRU Systems (TA07)</b></li><li>• <b>Logistics Systems (TA07)</b></li><li>• <b>Manufacturing &amp; Repair Systems (TA07, TA10, TA11, TA12)</b></li><li>• <b>Bio-Technology Systems (TA06, TA07, TA10)</b></li><li>• <b>Artificial-Gravity Systems (TA06, TA07)</b></li><li>• <b>Medical Systems (TA06, TA08)</b></li></ul>





# HEDS Push - Pull Mission Approach

- ‘**Pull**’ missions identified by NASA Mission Directorates, architecture teams
- Additional ‘**Push**’ missions added by HEDS team to facilitate our key objectives and needs
  - Sustainable exploration
  - NEO identification
  - Commercialization





# Determination of Technology Need Date

- Need to be at **TRL 6** by element or system PDR
  - 3-4 years before launch for **robotic mission**
  - 5-6 years before launch for **crewed mission**
- True '**game-changing**' technologies need to be at or near TRL 6 at the beginning of mission architecture development
- This **philosophy** was key in creation of 'push' missions





# Top TA07 Technical Challenges

## 2010-2016:

- Suitports, suitlocks, & alternative airlock systems
- Advanced materials and processes to enable in-situ repair
- Development of crew autonomy and autonomous spacecraft concepts
- In Situ Resource Acquisition Technologies

## 2017-2022:

- Radiation protection technologies
- Technologies to minimize mass of cargo and logistic needs from Earth
- Advances in "smart" Habs Technologies
- Advances and increases crew autonomy
- Advances in Hab integrated shell technologies
- Solids and fluids processing technologies

## 2023-2028:

- Technologies to enable reconfigurability and reusability of components and subsystems
- Large scale dust removal and mitigation
- In situ manufacturing and infrastructure technologies





# TA07 Facility Needs

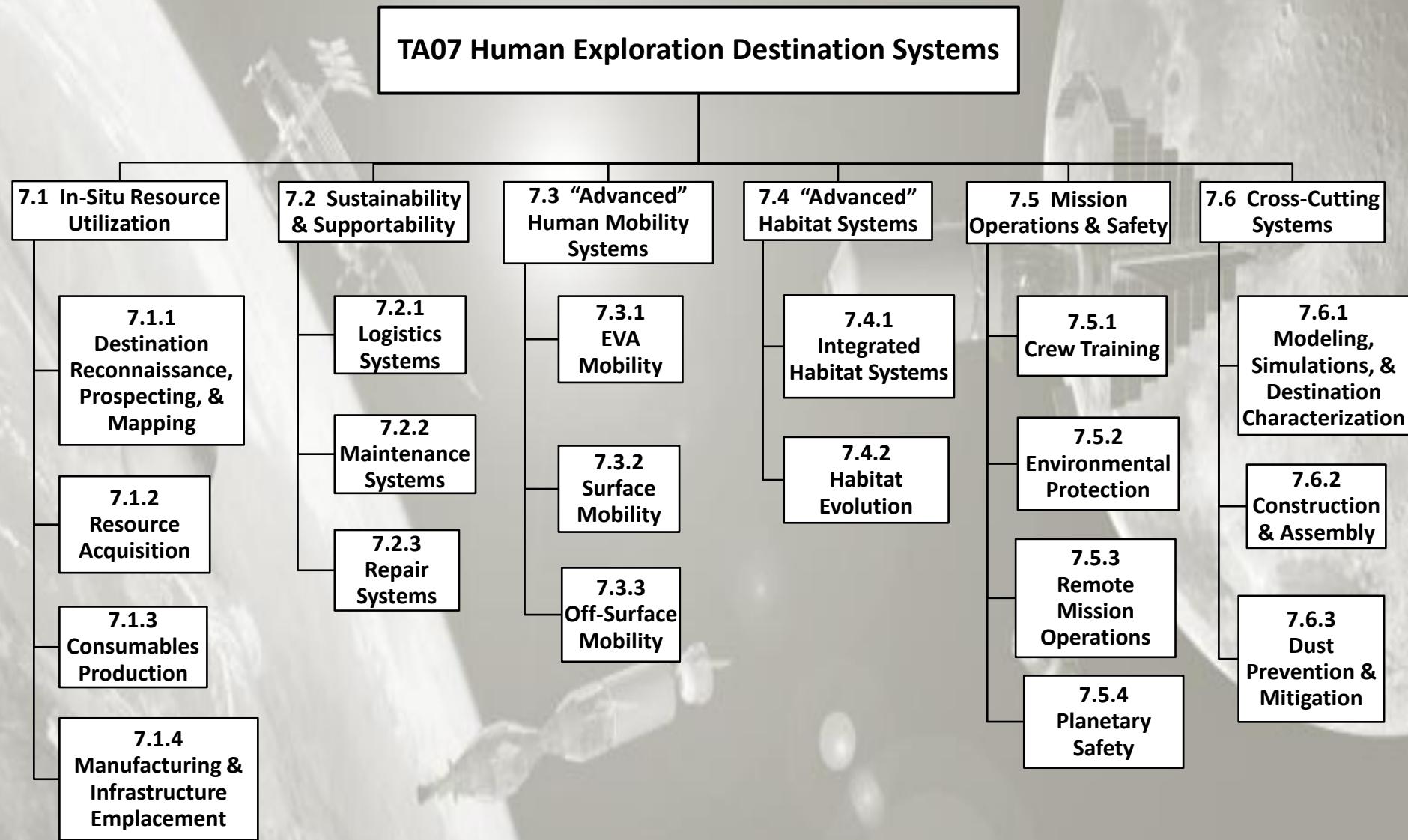
- **Space Environment Testing Chambers**
  - EMI, corona, thermal, vacuum, radiation, atomic O<sub>2</sub>, MM-OD, UV, etc
  - Thermal-Vacuum Chambers (small, medium and large size)
- **Special Thermal-Vac Dust Testing Chambers-Dirty Chambers** (Simulate Moon and Mars)
- **Space Radiation Testing Labs**
- **Hypervelocity Impact Lab (WSTF)**
- **Integrated Testbeds (Avionics, systems and software)**
- **Simulants Development Lab/Facility**
- **Acoustics Testing Chamber/Lab**
- **Vibration Testing Chamber/Lab**
- **Material Toxicity Testing Chambers**

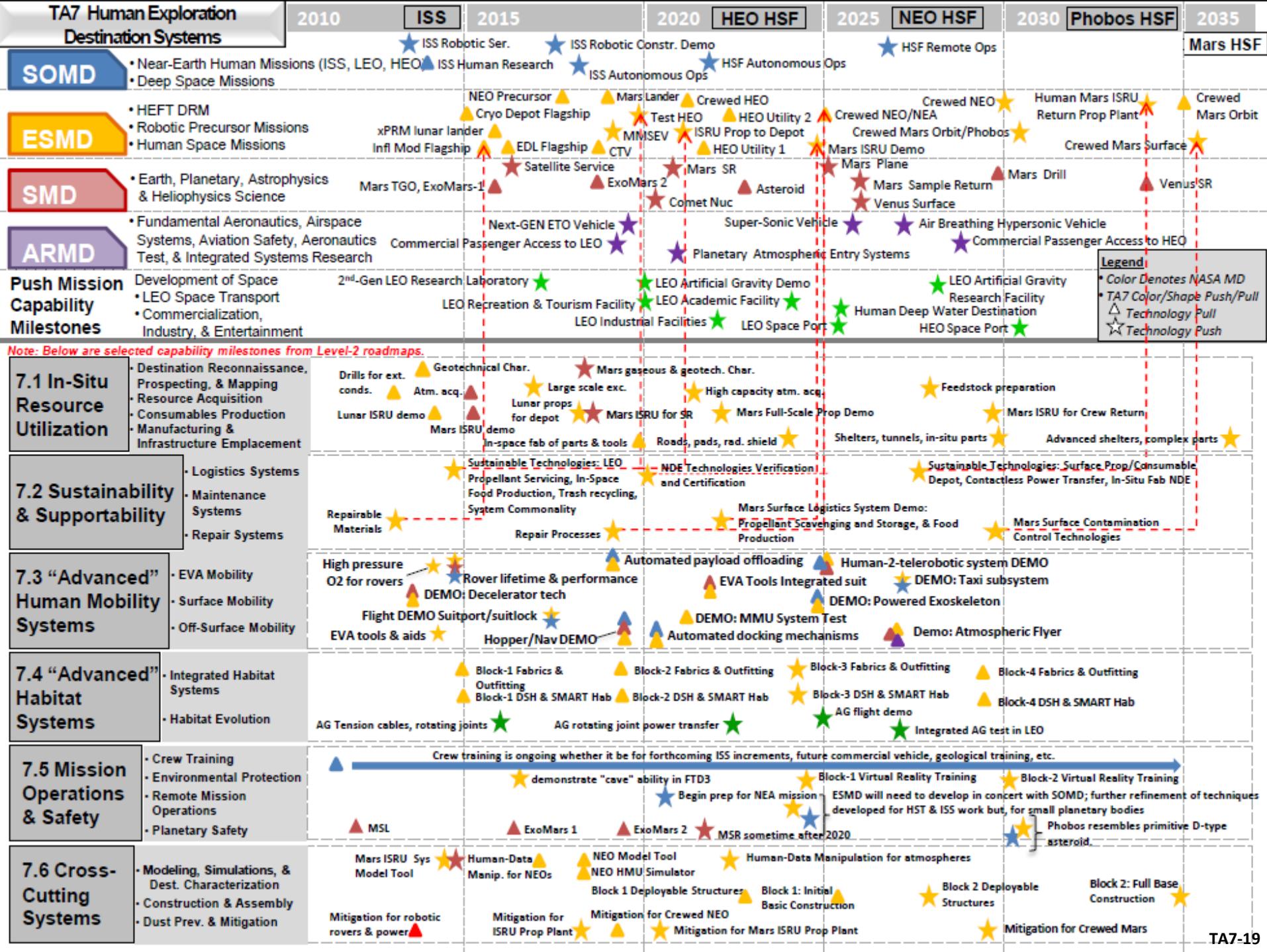
Applicable across TA07. Specific testing timeframe and facilities requirements are the technology project implementation responsibility

- **6-DOF and Air-bearing Floor Facility**
- **Virtual Reality Lab, Training & Flight Simulators**
- **Sample Return Processing and Curation Facility** (Asteroid, Moon, Mars)
- **Parabolic Flight Testing**
- **Analogs** (D-RaTS, NEEMO, Antarctica, etc)
- **Human-Rated Test Chamber for reduced psi @ elevated O<sub>2</sub> (e.g. JSC 20' chamber)**
- **International Space Station**
- **Other National Labs**
- **Other Orbital Space Facilities**



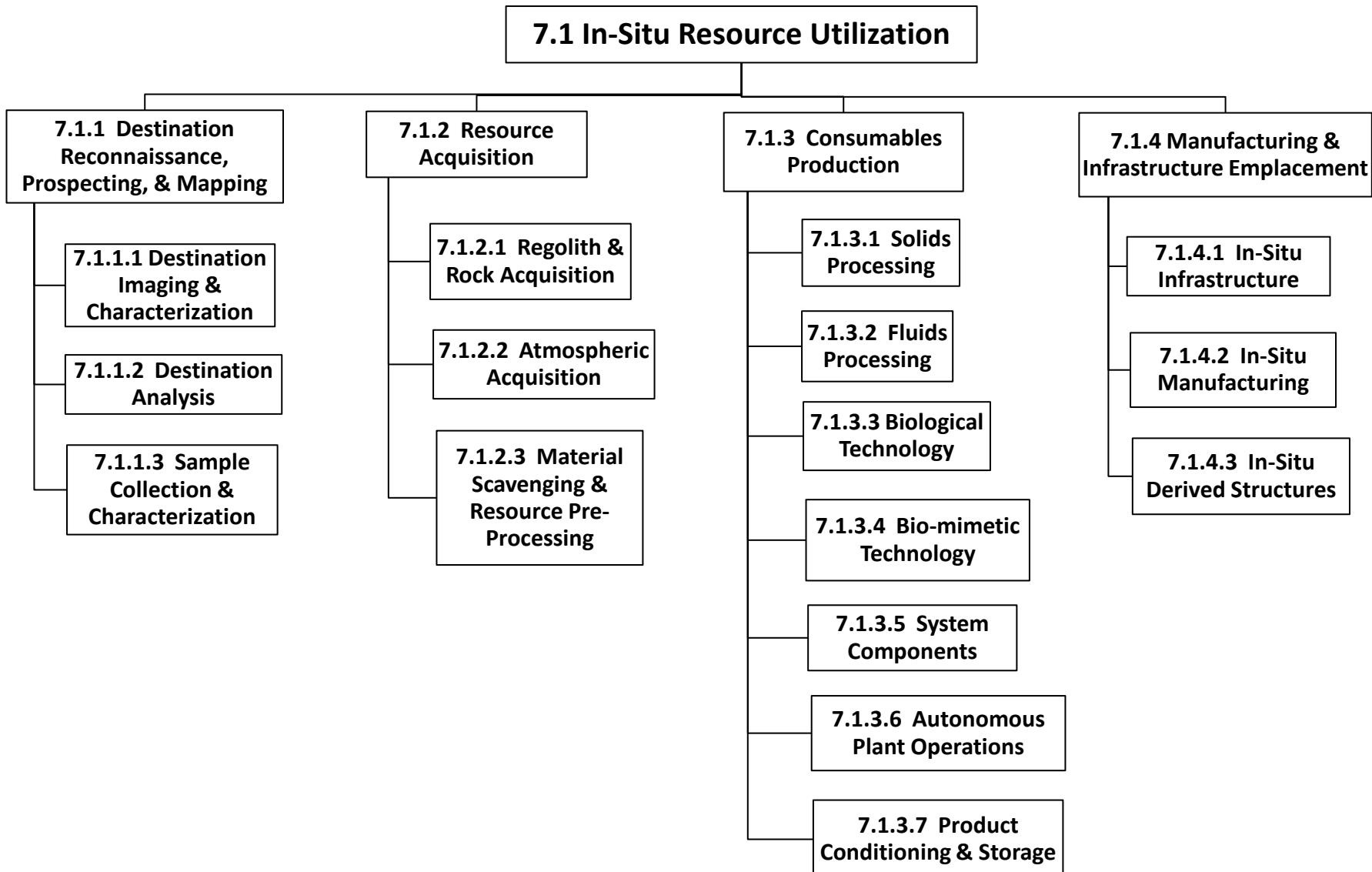
# Technology Area Breakdown Structure

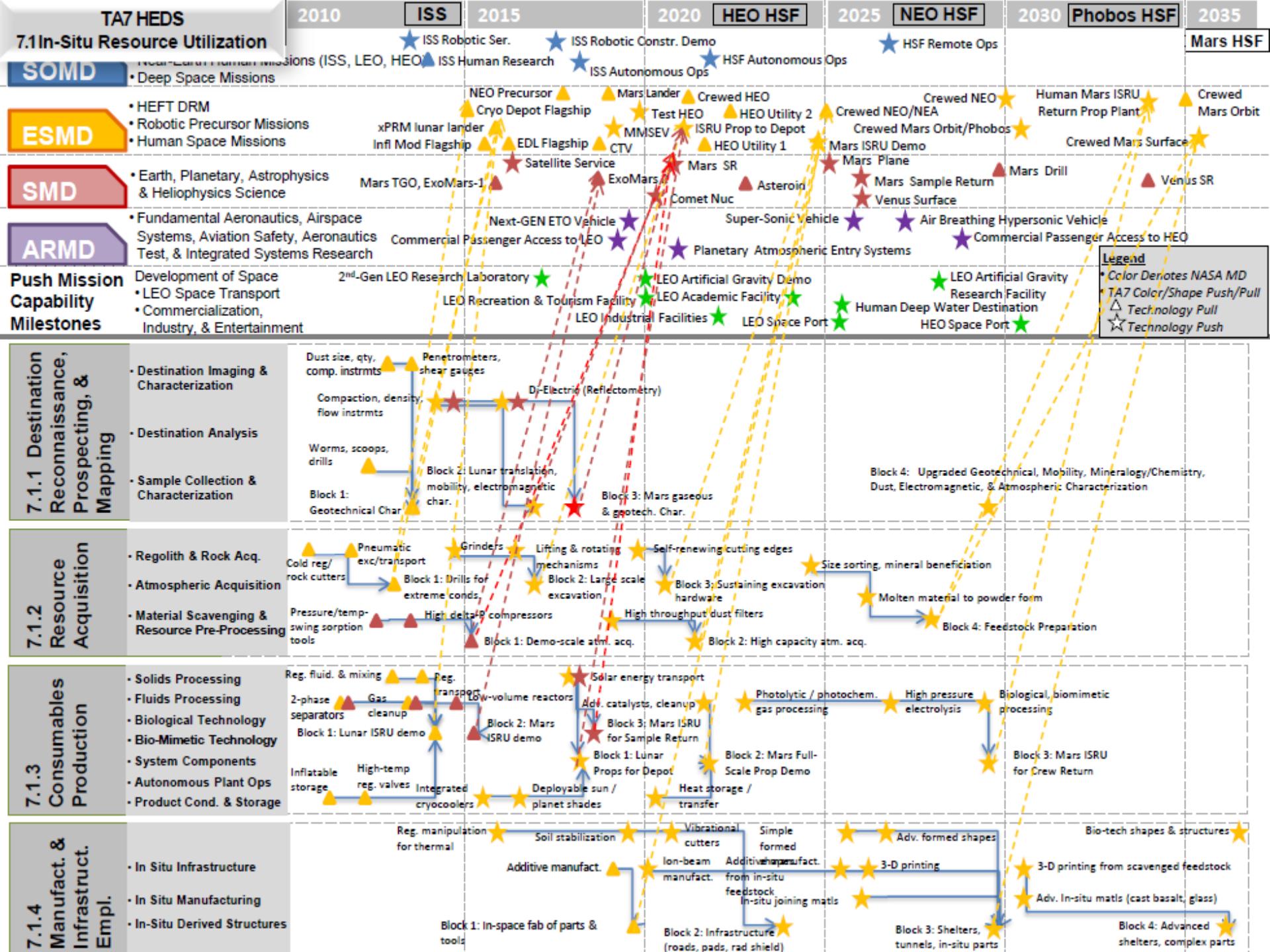






# TA7 HEDS In-Situ Resource Utilization



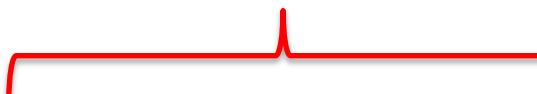




# “Path-to-TRL-6” Matrix

- Below is an **example** of the excel “Path-to-TRL-6” Matrix
- Only **first 3 columns** are shown in this briefing
- A **work-in-progress**—not complete.
- Will be holding “**TRL Validation TIMs**” with SME and personnel
- **Use this matrix** along with the **breakdown structure** and **roadmaps** to determine time to mature capabilities—driven by DRM need & Concept of Operations
- Does not ID funded/not funded by NASA, other agencies, nor industry

first 3 columns



		Function	Current State-of-the-Art / Practice	Current TRL	Major Challenge(s)	Milestones/Activities to Advance to TRL 6 or beyond	Key Performance Parameters	Facility Needs
TA7: Human Exploration Destination Systems	7.1 In-Situ Resource Utilization	This area covers the identification, acquisition, and utilization of in situ resources						
7.1.1	Destination Reconnaissance, Prospecting, & Mapping							
	7.1.1.1	Destination Imaging & Characterization	Lunar and Mars Reconnaissance Orbiters, Rosetta and Deep Impact Asteroid Missions - LCROSS had detection limits (for example could not detect chlorine) - the ILWEG did a very thorough/detailed analysis of all the instruments and where they stand, etc. Also the MEPAG may have done a similar exercise (same for the other 2 sub-elements here)	TRL 3 - 5	Although many missions have achieved broad scientific analysis, more specific characterization instruments are needed to identify resource-rich areas for ISRU. Also need information for beneath the surface. Some possibilities include: - lawn dart penetrator - drop it from orbit to give information from under the surface remotely - near-infrared spectrometer with new detector based on data gained from LCROSS; saw components they didn't expect; need to refine so it hits different/refined spectral range; - this takes you back from a TRL 9 for what was flown back to TRL 3 - 4 - atomic adsorption spectroscopy (aeros to excite the material and	Lunar Geotechnical Characterization, Lunar Polar Ice characterization, Mars gaseous, ice and dust, and geotech characterization	Commercial grade resource survey of outpost sites.	- Space Environment Testing Chambers - EMI, corona, thermal, vacuum, radiation, atomic O2, MM-OD, UV, etc - Thermal-Vacuum Chambers (small, medium and large size) - Special Dust Testing Chambers (Moon and Mars) - Space Radiation Testing Labs - Vibration Testing Chamber/Lab - Virtual Reality Lab, Training & Flight Simulators - Sample Return (Asteroid, Moon, Mars) Processing and Curation Facility - Analogs (D-RaTS, NEEMO, Antarctica, etc)



# 7.1 In-Situ Resource Utilization

7.1.1 Destination Reconnaissance, Prospecting, & Mapping	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
Destination Imaging & Characterization	<p>Lunar and Mars Reconnaissance Orbiters, Rosetta and Deep Impact Asteroid Missions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- LCROSS had detection limits (for example could not detect chlorine)</li><li>- the ILWEAG did a very thorough/detailed analysis of all the instruments and where they stand, etc. Also the MEPAG may have done a similar exercise (same for the other 2 sub-elements here)</li></ul>	TRL 3 - 5
Destination Analysis	Lunar Surveyor Program, Mars Exploration Rovers	TRL 4-5
Sample Collection and Characterization	<p>Apollo Missions lunar sample characterization. Mars Rovers with soil characterization . Asteroid missions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-No lunar polar samples have been taken or returned.</li><li>-Limited in-situ analysis but no sample return from Mars has been achieved</li><li>- Very limited cometary dust samples and very limited asteroid in-situ characterization and no samples have been returned.</li></ul>	TRL 4



# 7.1 In-Situ Resource Utilization

7.1.2 Resource Acquisition	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
Regolith and Rock Acquisition	<p>Lunar Sample collection and return and Apollo sample collection and return missions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Continuous excavation operation demonstrated in labs and field demos: 10's to 100's of minutes</li><li>- No full excavation tests in simulated lunar/planetary environment (vacuum, temp extremes, geotechnical simulant)</li><li>- Semiautonomous robotic mining has now been implemented at production scale on Earth.</li></ul>	TRL 2 - 4
Atmospheric Acquisition	<p>TRL depends what body we are going to be on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- for Mars, MSL will be high TRL going to very small depth (5 cm) and small samples, but lower TRL for deeper digging and/or larger quantities</li><li>- NEOs is much lower since we know much less about the regolith; maybe TRL 2 max for larger acquisition that would be needed for resource processing,</li><li>- for lunar, did in Apollo, but those folks are not around and we need to go deeper, dig up more for ISRU, so maybe TRL 4</li></ul>	TRL 3 - 4
Material Scavenging and Resource Pre-Processing	Earth based recycling programs	TRL 2 - 4



# 7.1 In-Situ Resource Utilization

7.1.3 Consumables Production	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Solids Processing</b>	<p>Ground based short term oxygen and metals extraction from lunar and Mars simulants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Hydrogen reduction of local material at field demo had system mass 2.6 times the mass of O<sub>2</sub> that could have been produced in a year (if operated that long)</li><li>- Total hours of operation of a system demonstrated in field demo is 20 hrs</li><li>- Carbothermal reduction system demonstrated at field demo at scale for making 1000 kg O<sub>2</sub>/year</li><li>- Molten oxide electrolysis single batch at lab scale</li><li>- some pneumatic transfer work in a vacuum (Honeybee)</li><li>- some auger transfer at low pressures (Orbitec)</li></ul>	<b>TRL 3 - 4</b>
<b>Fluids Processing</b>	<p>ISS fluid science experiments and life support systems; electrolysis systems flown on station</p> <p>Ground based short term oxygen and metals extractions from lunar and Mars simulants included downstream systems to complete oxygen extraction process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- water electrolysis</li><li>- Sabatier reaction to form methane</li><li>- reverse water gas shift</li><li>- water and gas clean-up</li></ul>	<b>TRL 4-5</b>
<b>Biological technology</b>	<p>ISS Microgravity Experiments</p> <p>Mining industry on earth uses bacteria (extremophiles) that process sulfides as a production process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- some folks at JSC/Ames have used cyanobacteria</li><li>- for using this for resources on moon, mars, etc., probably at TRL 1 - 2 - we know it can happen but haven't really been working on it much; also have to tailor it to our specific compounds</li></ul>	<b>TRL 1 - 2</b>
<b>Bio-mimetic technology</b>	ISS Measurement Systems	<b>TRL 1 - 2</b>
<b>System Components</b>	<p>Laboratory demonstrations, Earth based tests at analog sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- doing some seals and bearings tests with regolith but not under vacuum yet (TRL 4)</li><li>- did some limited vacuum testing under Dust program, but probably not enough to raise to TRL 5 yet</li></ul>	<b>TRL 3 - 4</b>
<b>Autonomous Plant Operations</b>	<p>Earth based Plants and systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- while there are autonomous systems used in chemical industry, probably still at a TRL 4 max for systems for ISRU plants that operate in hostile environments with time delays. Theory is definitely there.</li><li>- terrestrial solution for jams with powdered media is to go out and 'kick the machine'</li></ul>	<b>TRL 3-4</b>
<b>Product Conditioning and Storage</b>	<p>Earth based Plants and systems, CRYOSTAT orbital demonstration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- inflatable water bags used on shuttle/station (standard temp and pressure)</li></ul>	<b>TRL 3 - 5</b>

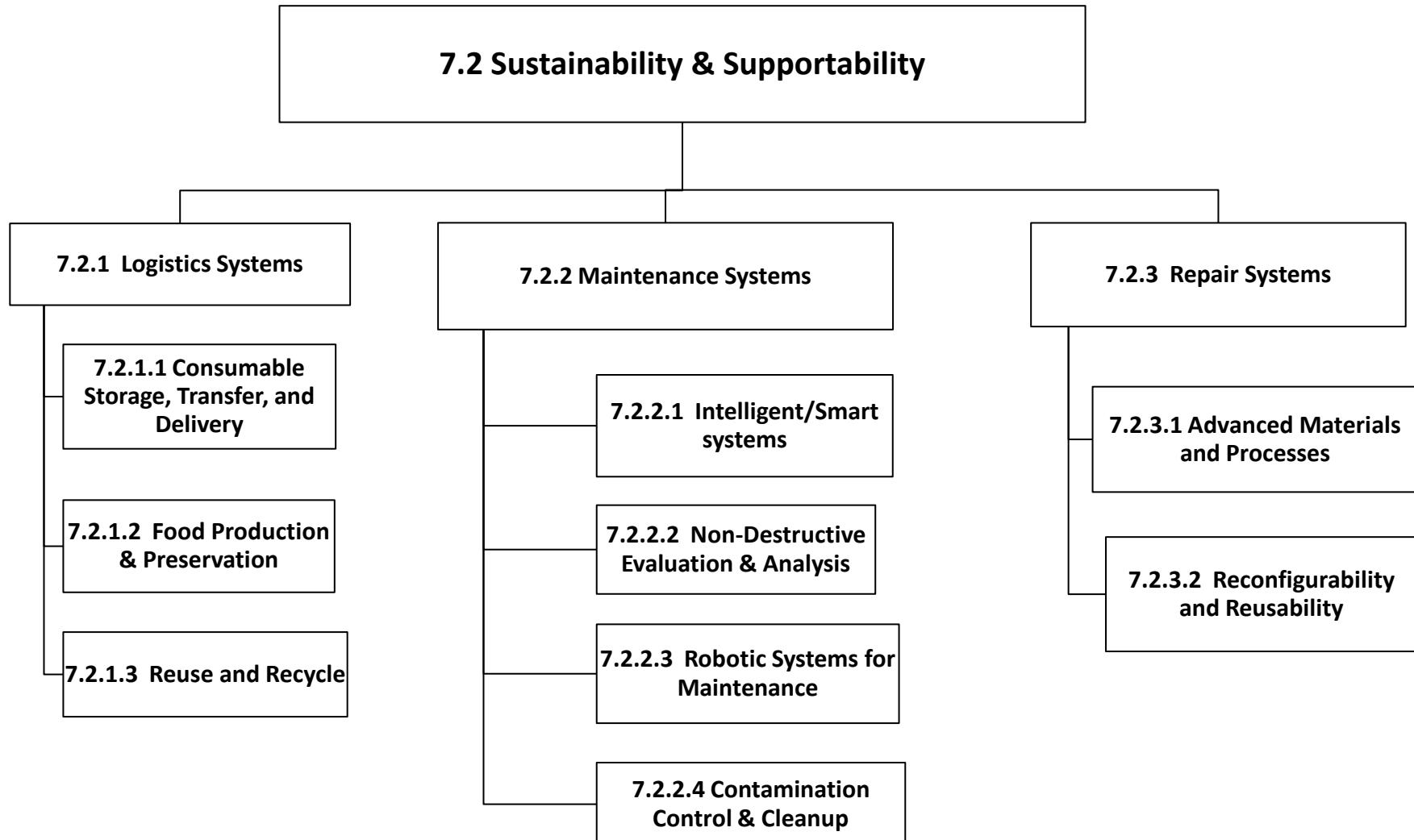


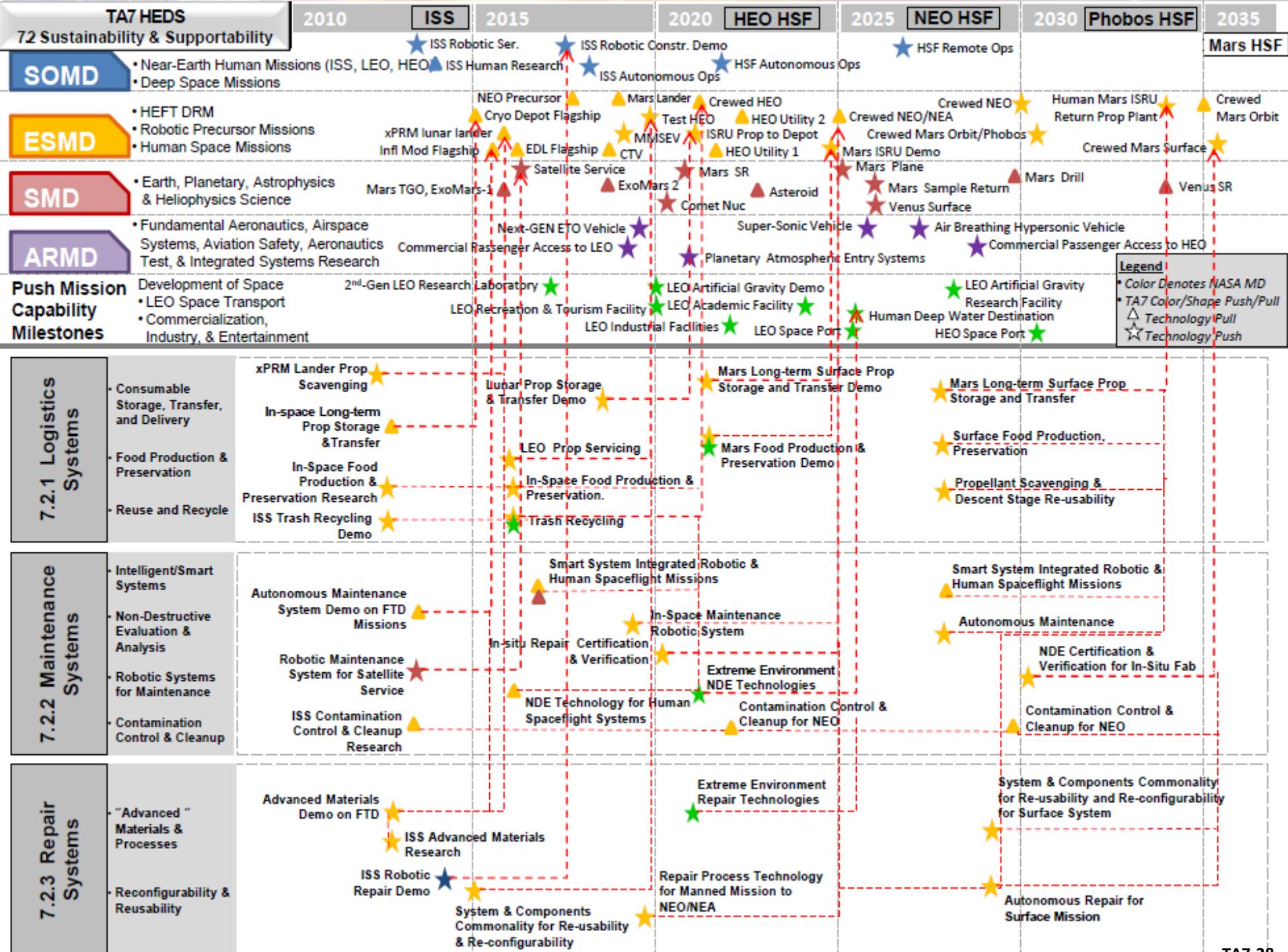
# 7.1 In-Situ Resource Utilization

7.1.4 Manufacturing & Infrastructure Emplacement	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>In Situ Infrastructure</b>	<p>Laboratory demonstrations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 8 to 10 cm excavation depth in uncompacted simulant in vacuum (very small scale - reproduction of surveyor excavation)</li><li>- 120 cm berm height demonstrated in air with marginal geotechnical simulant and over-sized (mass) equipment</li></ul> <p>-At small scale, it is high TRL (Apollo dug with shovels, etc., duplication of surveyor)</p> <p>- for scale we need here, it is still lower TRL because we haven't taken anything of scale we need into the vacuum environment, compaction, etc.</p> <p>- what has been done is more at component level (i.e., just the digging tool) and not the integrated vehicle, force interactions</p>	<b>TRL 3 - 4</b>
<b>In Situ Manufacturing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-lab analogs with commercially processed materials</li><li>- feasibility studies with simulants (someone literally melted lunar material and made an obsidian like material but never made anything with it - low TRL for making from natural resources (i.e., regolith) maybe TRL 2</li><li>- K. Taming's free-form fabrication device was about ready to go on station (higher, maybe TRL 6). Unfortunately need post-processing (machine shop); FFF methods that don't need post-processing are still low (TRL 3 - 4 or less for ion technologies)</li></ul>	<b>TRL 2 - 4</b>
<b>In-Situ Derived Structures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-water back from LCROSS and other volatiles make this more realistic than previously thought; need to do this is a very cold place to manage the sublimation - this gives new possibilities, but also sets us back to the more research stage because we have to rethink how we might approach given the new potential resources. So we are probably at a TRL of 2.</li></ul>	<b>TRL 2</b>



# TA7 HEDS Sustainability & Supportability







## 7.2 Sustainability & Supportability

7.2.1 Logistics Systems	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Consumable Storage, Transfer, and Delivery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-discrete storage of the same consumable for each destination element</li><li>-fluid and power connectors for transfer</li></ul>	TRL 3
<b>Food Production, Processing &amp; Preservation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Foods Packaged for Space</li><li>-Ground Controlled Environment Food Production--300 W m<sup>-2</sup> Electrical Power</li><li>-Full scale Bioregenerative Life Support: 2 kW m<sup>-2</sup></li><li>-Short Duration<math>\mu</math>-g Tests with Plants</li><li>-Use of Existing Crop Varieties</li></ul>	TRL 3-5
<b>Reuse and Recycle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-waste storage and brought back to Earth.</li><li>-single use systems/components/consumables</li></ul>	TRL 3-4



## 7.2 Sustainability & Supportability

7.2.2 Maintenance Systems	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
Intelligent/Smart systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- At the subsystem and system level, we remain very dependent on humans to make decisions; good applications are coming on line to help organize information but not ready to make decisions.</li><li>-external intervention to isolate a problem</li><li>-manual reconfiguration of analog signals circuits</li><li>-manual inspection of electrical conductor</li><li>-External diagnostics is used when the faults disable ISHM and Self test functions.</li><li>-embedded sensors at the system level</li><li>-fiber optics sensors</li></ul>	TRL 3-5
Non-Destructive Evaluation & Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Hand held internal ultrasonic leak location and pressure decline overall health</li><li>-Visual scanning using robot arm or EVA cameras</li><li>-Handheld portable Microwave Camera (MWC) able to provide 2D and 3D imaging of damaged areas of non-metals components.</li><li>-Piezoelectric sensors for impact detection (e.g. leading edge Shuttle wing) Current technologies include Stanford Multi-Actuator Receiver Transduction (SMART) layer and Acoustic Emission .</li><li>-Visual inspection of metallic/non-metallic parts and glass parts/surfaces</li></ul>	TRL 2-5
Robotic Systems for Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-robotic systems for repair are limited to tools</li></ul>	TRL 3-5
Contamination Control & Cleanup	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Chemicromic sensors (Drager tubes)</li><li>-Direct sunlight space suit decontamination</li></ul>	TRL 2-3

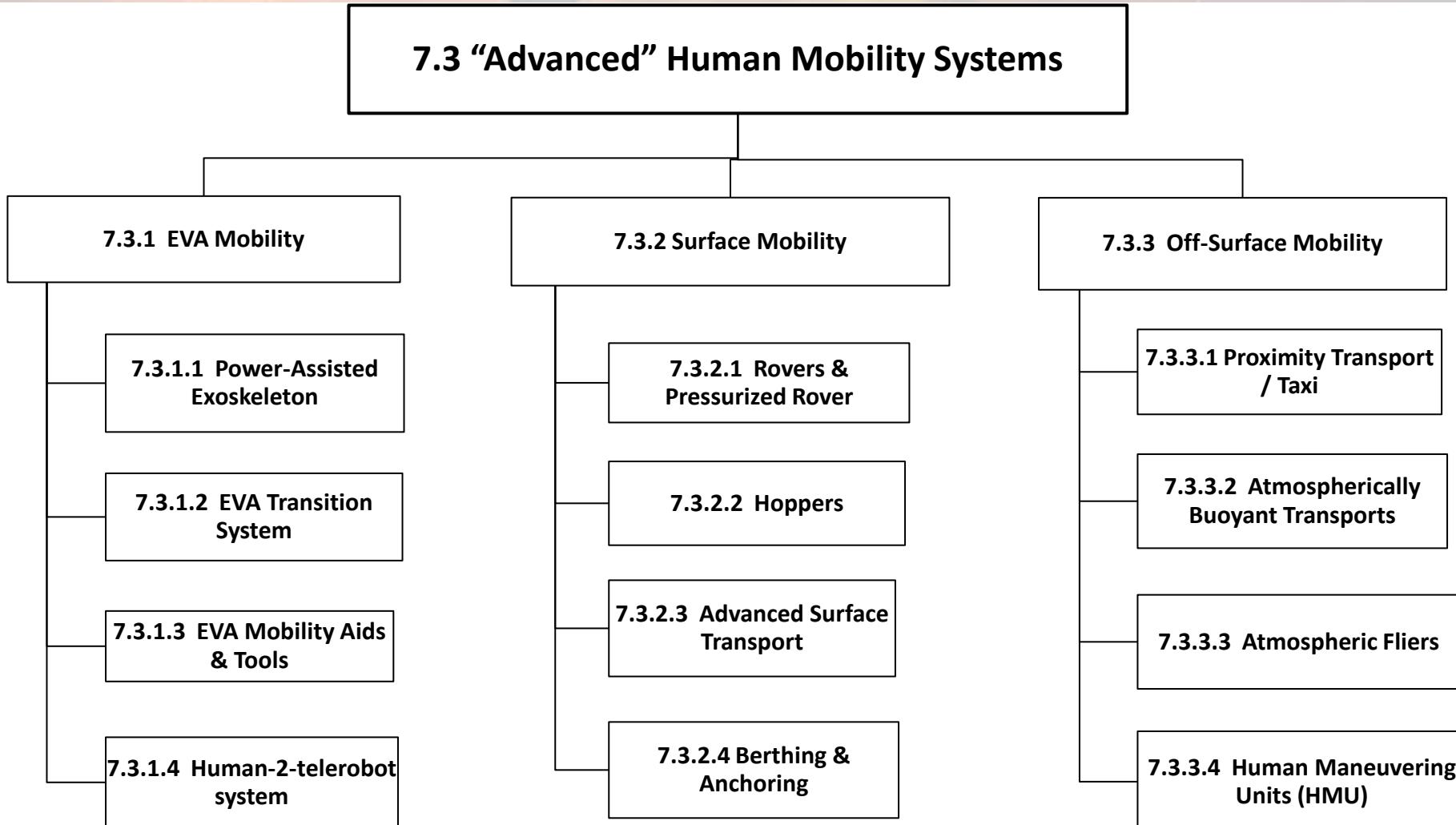


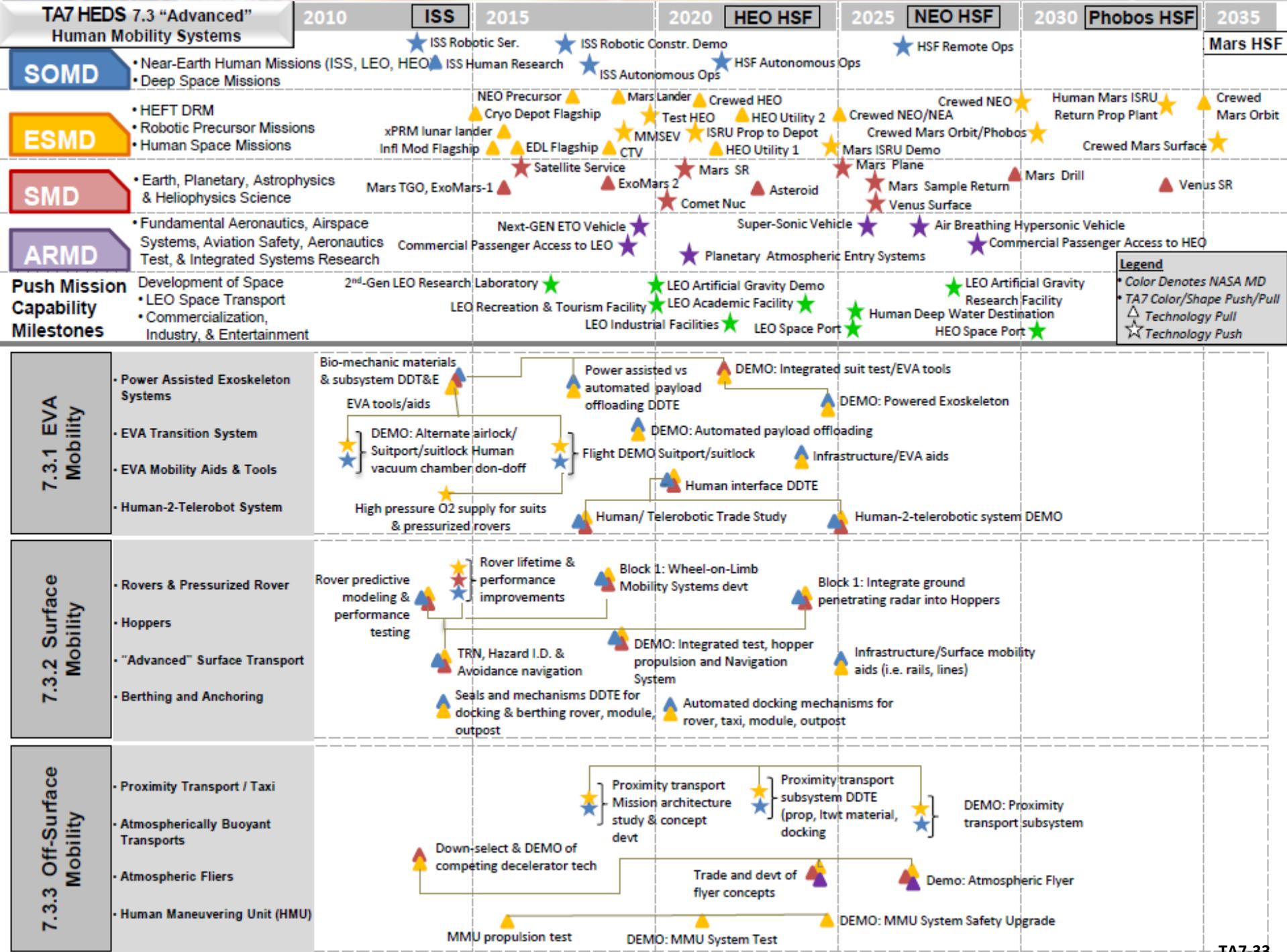
## 7.2 Sustainability & Supportability

7.2.3 Repair Systems	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Advanced Materials and Processes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Ground-based demonstrations of free-form fabrication using electron beam technology</li><li>-Ground-based use of various welding technology pretty mature</li><li>-Power and mass of ground-based equipment is not conducive to space applications</li><li>-Ion process transport material at the molecular scale and are widely used in the manufacture of electronics and optical components.</li><li>- current adhesives: epoxy, acrylic, urethanes, methacrylates in a film, paste, or pressure sensitive</li><li>- current adhesives fail in shear and peel</li><li>- Current repair method involves applying multiple wraps of repair tape over the damage or heat shrink</li><li>- Repairs are not hermetic; i.e. offer limited environmental resistance</li><li>- Self-healing technologies focus on composite materials</li><li>- Self-healing systems typically utilize microencapsulated healing agents for repair</li><li>- Self-healing process is typically slow</li><li>Self-healing concrete</li><li>- Self-healing composite materials</li><li>- Self-repair process slow</li><li>- ILC Dover investigating self-healing putty for habitats</li></ul>	<b>TRL 2-5</b>
<b>Reconfigurability and Reusability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Normally landing spacecraft are discarded or abandoned after a single use. A crewed lunar lander only leaves roughly 5% of its landing weight as useable payload.</li><li>-Technology for using material from expended systems as feedstock for manufacturing new parts in space is in its infancy</li><li>-Information systems to help identify components that are available to be repurposed when the need arises will be needed, and the technology to do so is available but not implemented</li><li>-Many systems need to be powered down and taken off line to perform work</li><li>-Notable examples of components that can be pulled and replaced from a system in operation - e.g. B-777 avionics modules</li><li>-Most components are built to a spec for a particular purpose.</li><li>-Few applications of mixed criticality use unless the non-critical application uses the higher rated component</li></ul>	<b>TRL 2-5</b>



# TA7 HEDS Advanced Human Mobility Systems







## 7.3 “Advanced” Human Mobility Systems

7.3.1 EVA Mobility	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Power-Assisted Exoskeleton</b>	teleoperated robotics	<b>TRL 1</b>
<b>EVA Transition System</b>	Airlock	<b>TRL 3-4</b>
<b>EVA Mobility Aids &amp; Tools</b>	Handrails and SAFER	<b>TRL 2-3</b>
<b>Human-2-Telerobot System</b>	Virtual reality used for training	<b>TRL 3-5</b>



## 7.3 “Advanced” Human Mobility Systems

7.3.2 Surface Mobility	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Rovers &amp; Pressurized Rover</b>	Apollo Lunar Rover; Analog testing of Athlete Rover;	<b>TRL 3-5</b>
<b>Hoppers</b>	- 1969 heritage concepts; - Google X-Prize concepts	<b>TRL 2-3</b>
<b>Advanced Surface Transport</b>	Shuttle EVA mobility tools (portable hand-holds, guide lines and rails No permanent destination infrastructure	<b>TRL 3 - 4</b>
<b>Berthing and Anchoring</b>	- on orbit ISS Docking and Berthing mechanisms demonstrated - surface analog testing and industrial applications demonstrated	<b>TRL 3 - 5</b>

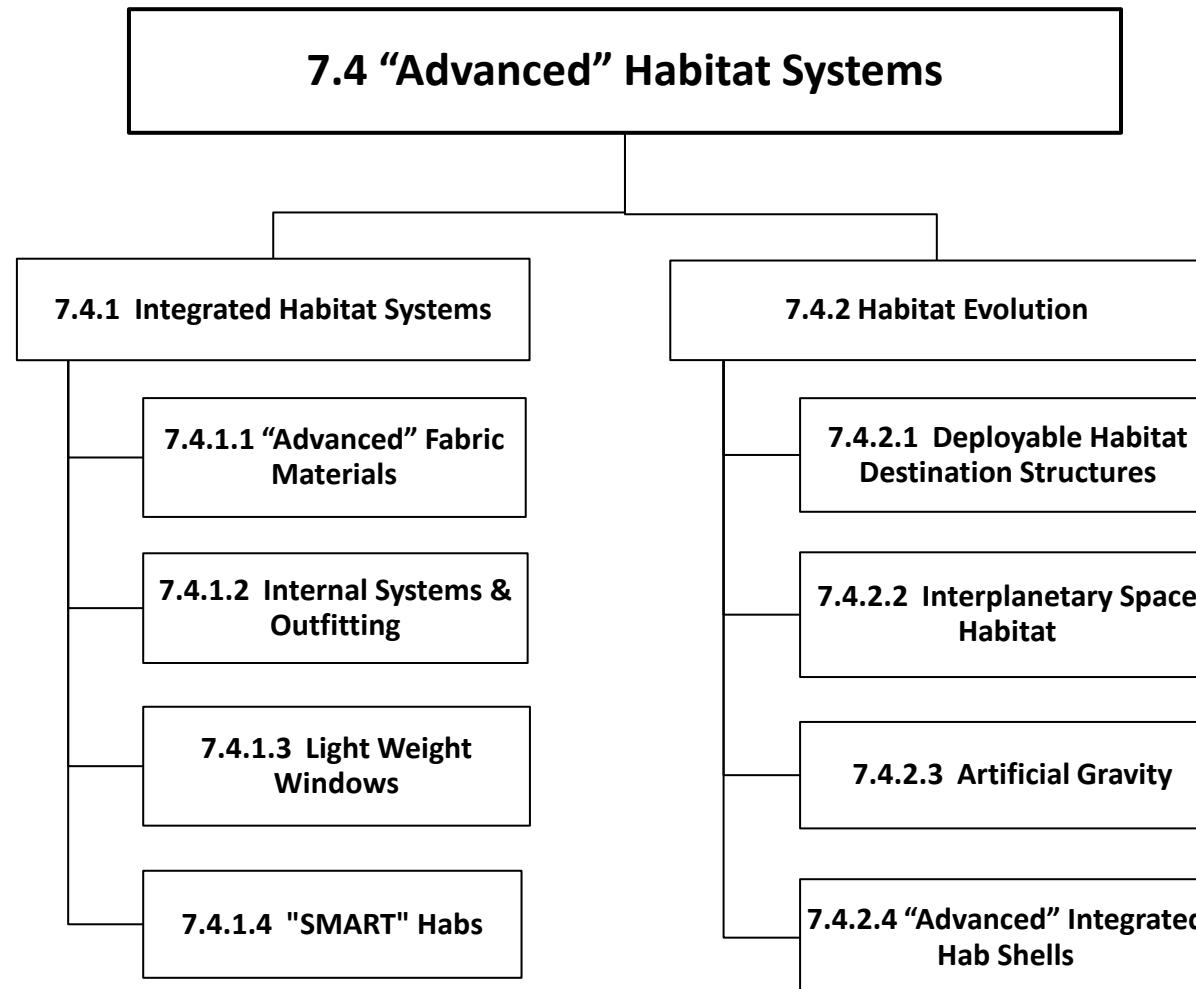


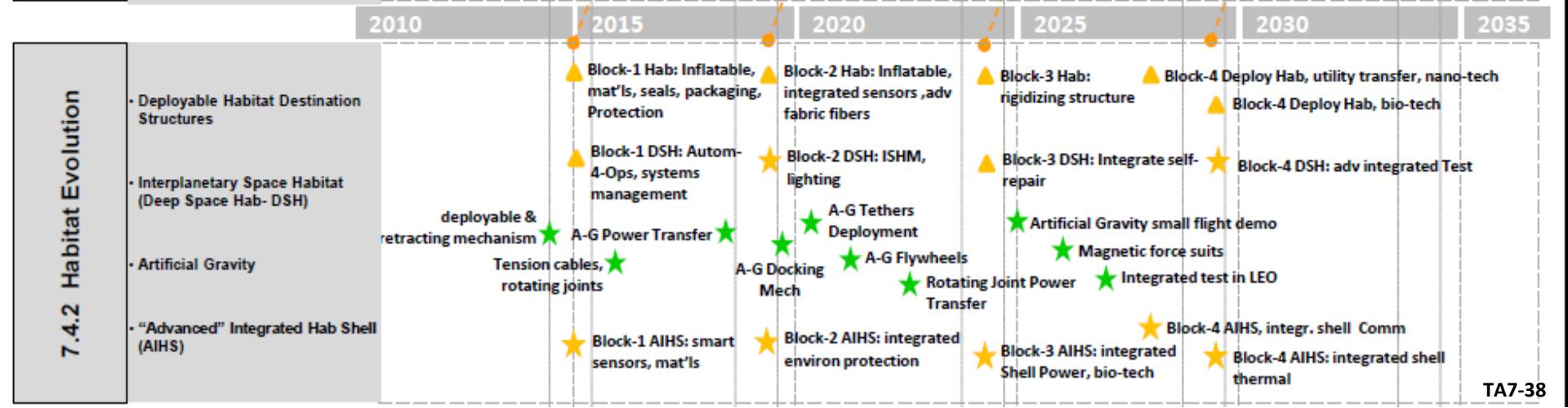
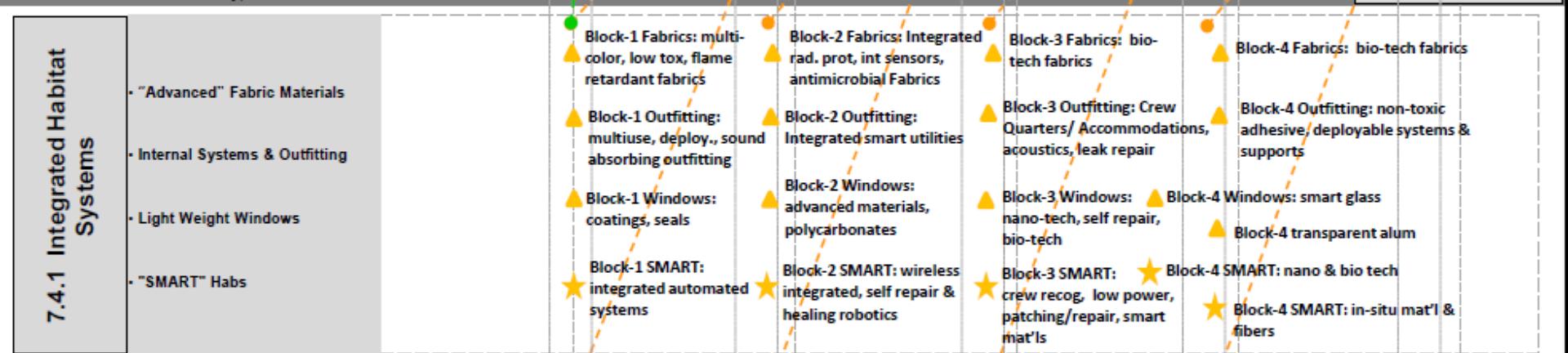
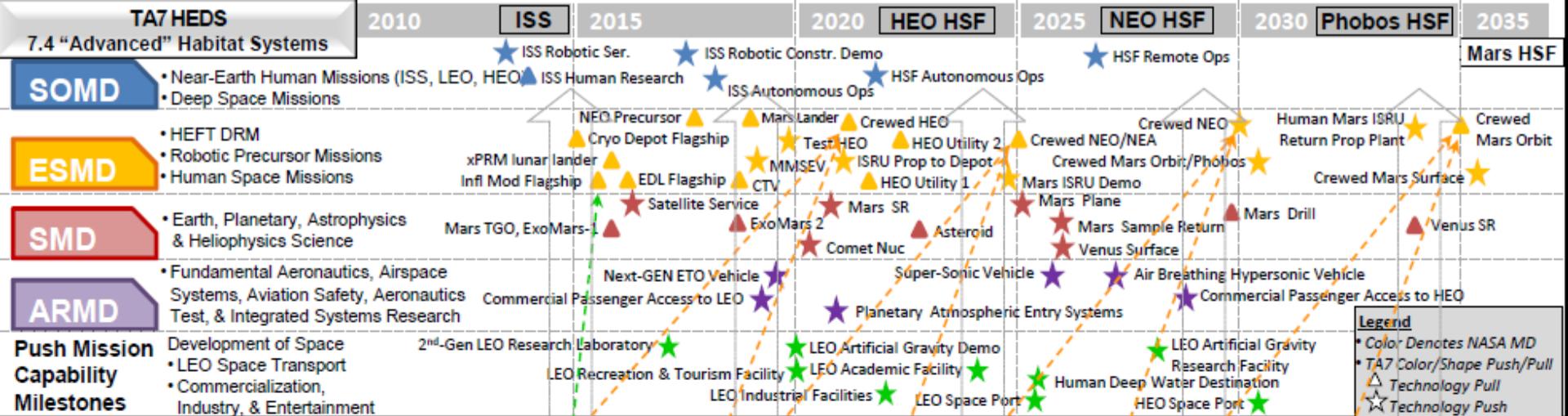
## 7.3 “Advanced” Human Mobility Systems

7.3.3 Off-Surface Mobility	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Proximity Transport / Taxi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Earth to orbit taxi preliminary work initiated w/Commercial Crew</li><li>- Google X Prize concepts</li></ul>	<b>TRL 2-3</b>
<b>Atmospherically Buoyant Transports</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Inflatables and Decelerator technology demonstrated on science missions</li><li>- Other concepts are being used in Extreme sports</li></ul>	<b>TRL 3 - 4</b>
<b>Atmospheric Fliers</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Pressurized and unpressurized wing suits in earth atmosphere</li><li>- Pressurized wing suits w/ small propulsive units tested in earth atmosphere but still developmental</li></ul>	<b>TRL 2-3</b>
<b>Human Maneuvering Units (HMU)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- nitrogen canister jet propelled units</li><li>- Simplified Aid For EVA Rescue (SAFER)</li></ul>	<b>TRL 4-5</b>



# TA7 HEDS Advanced Habitat Systems







## 7.4 “Advanced” Habitat Systems

7.4.1 Integrated Habitat Systems	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Advanced Fabric Materials</b>	ISS Nomex	<b>TRL - 3</b>
<b>Internal Systems &amp; Outfitting</b>	ISS Pre-Assembled or installed	<b>TRL - 4</b>
<b>Light Weight Windows</b>	ISS Multi-pane Windows STS Orbiter	<b>TRL - 3-4</b>
<b>"SMART" Habs</b>	ISS ground assisted ops heavy crew interaction and control	<b>TRL - 3-4</b>



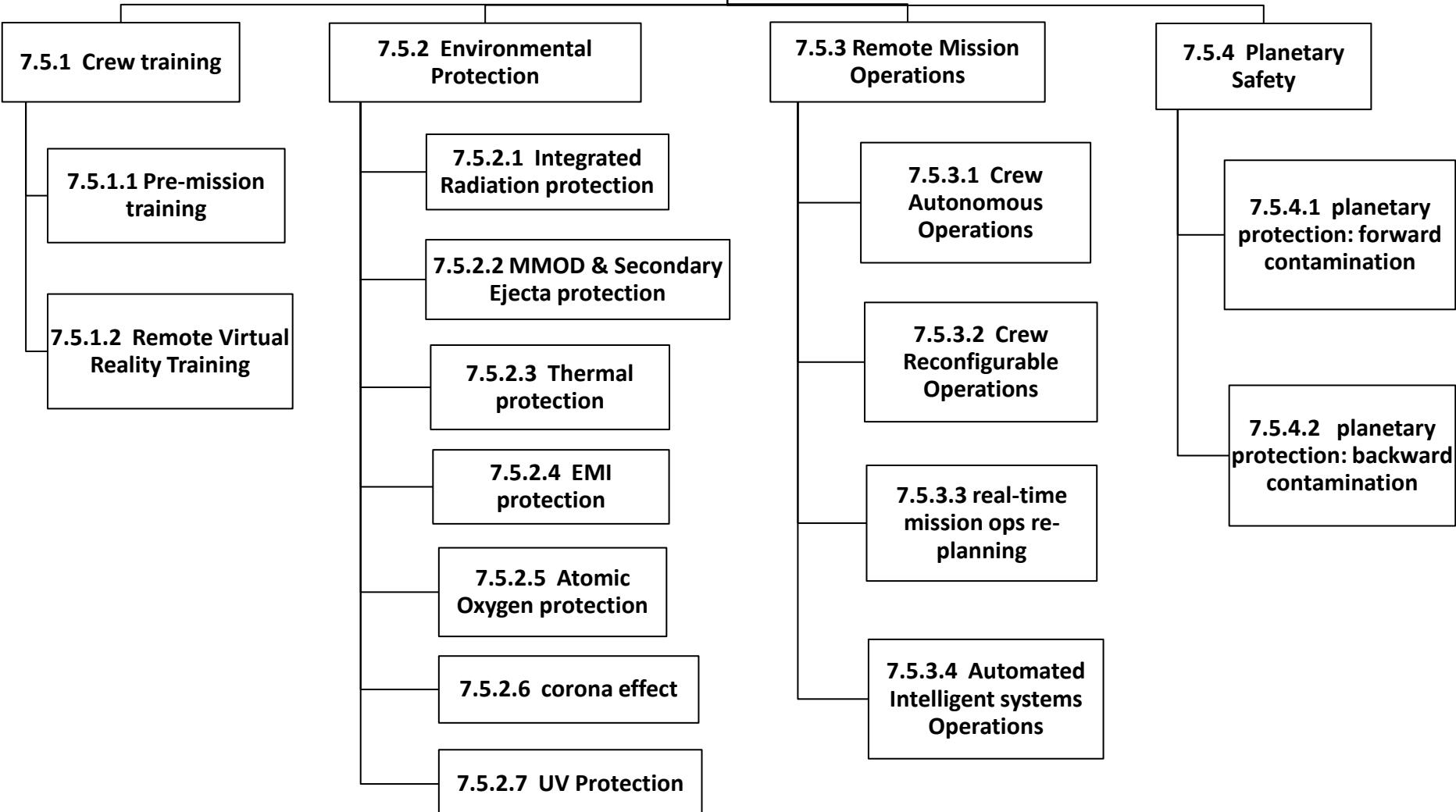
## 7.4 “Advanced” Habitat Systems

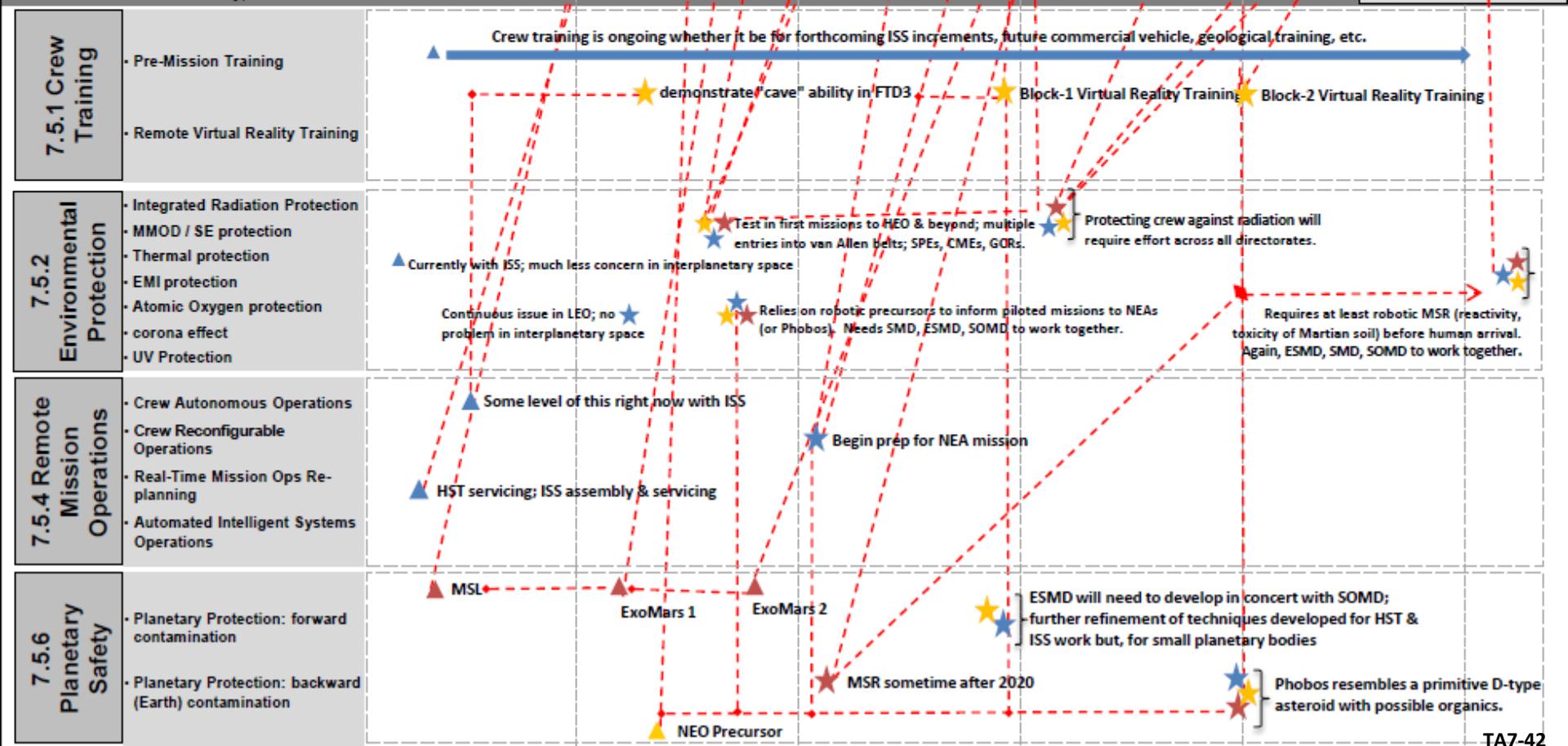
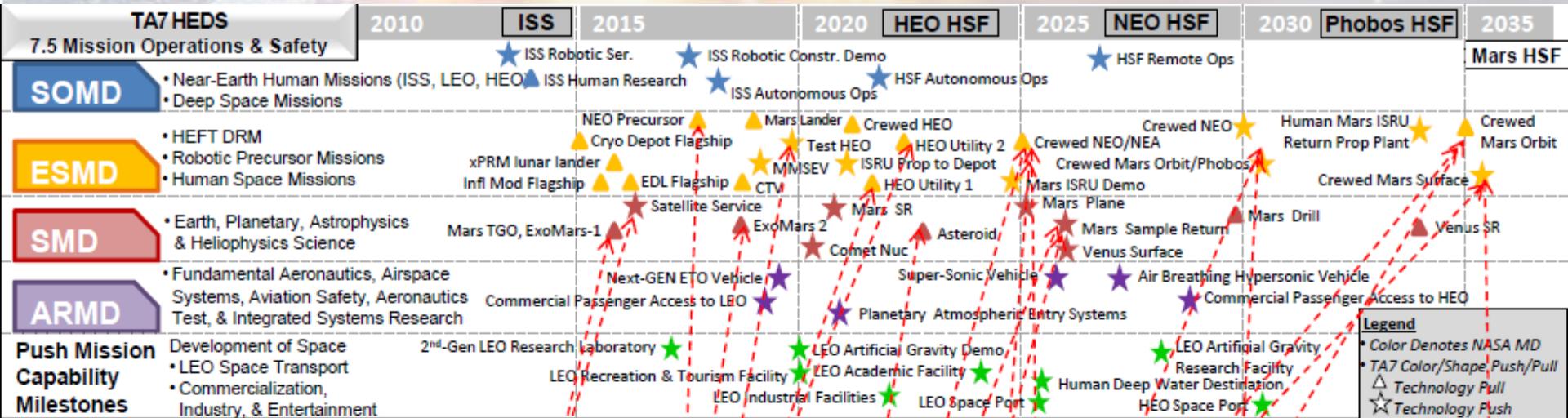
7.4.2 Habitat Evolution	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Deployable Habitat Destination Structures</b>	- Bigelow Aerospace - Antarctica Inflatable Hab	<b>TRL - 3-4</b>
<b>Interplanetary Space Habitat</b>	- ISS derived Modules and Spacecraft - Apollo	<b>TRL - 2</b>
<b>Artificial Gravity</b>	individual rotating apparatus	<b>TRL - 1-2</b>
<b>Advanced Integrated Hab Shells</b>	ISS MMOD Bumper Shield	<b>TRL - 3</b>



# TA7 HEDS Mission Operations & Safety

## 7.5 Mission Operations & Safety







# 7.5 Mission Operations & Safety

7.5.1 Crew training	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Pre-mission training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Nominal and off-nominal training conducted for short and long duration missions</li><li>- Training content includes dynamic flight, vehicle systems management, emergency response, on-board maintenance and repair, EVA tasks, robotics operations and daily housekeeping tasks.</li><li>- Training environments and systems including self-study, classroom instruction, computer based training, part-task trainers, high-fidelity simulations, vehicle mockups, virtual reality, neutral buoyancy training and on-board training exercises.</li></ul>	<b>TRL-9 for shuttle and ISS training systems.</b> <b>TRL-6 for exploration systems.</b>
<b>Remote Virtual Reality Training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Limited on-board CBT capability.</li><li>- On-board emergency response drills conducted on a regular basis.</li><li>- Real-time ground led training for unplanned contingencies.</li></ul>	<b>TRL-3</b>



# 7.5 Mission Operations & Safety

7.5.2 Environmental Protection	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Integrated Radiation protection (SPE, GCR, CME)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- to/from ISS (also depends upon individual crewmember's lifetime dose)</li><li>- none for interplanetary space voyages</li></ul>	<b>TRL-3/4 for interplanetary</b>
<b>MMOD &amp; Secondary Ejecta Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Used on ISS</li><li>- none for deep space mission (but, designing for LEO will satisfy for other deep space destinations)</li></ul>	<b>TRL-4</b>
<b>Thermal protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Used on ISS</li></ul>	<b>TRL-4</b>
<b>EMI protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Used on ISS</li></ul>	<b>TRL-3</b>
<b>Atomic Oxygen protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Used on ISS</li></ul>	<b>TRL-4</b>
<b>corona effect</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Used on Satellites</li></ul>	<b>TRL-4</b>
<b>UV Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Used on ISS</li></ul>	<b>TRL-4</b>



# 7.5 Mission Operations & Safety

7.5.3 Remote Mission Operations	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Crew Autonomous Operations</b>	- Emergency C&W procedures	<b>TRL-6</b>
<b>Crew Reconfigurable Operations</b>	- currently done on ISS (with MCC guidance & prior training)	<b>TRL-6</b>
<b>Real-time mission ops re-planning</b>	-constantly done on ISS (primary focus on MCC personnel)	<b>TRL-6</b>
<b>Automated Intelligent systems Operations (software)</b>	- Aircraft Flight Systems - ISS - Hab Demo Unit Prototype	<b>Spacecraft TRL-3/4</b>

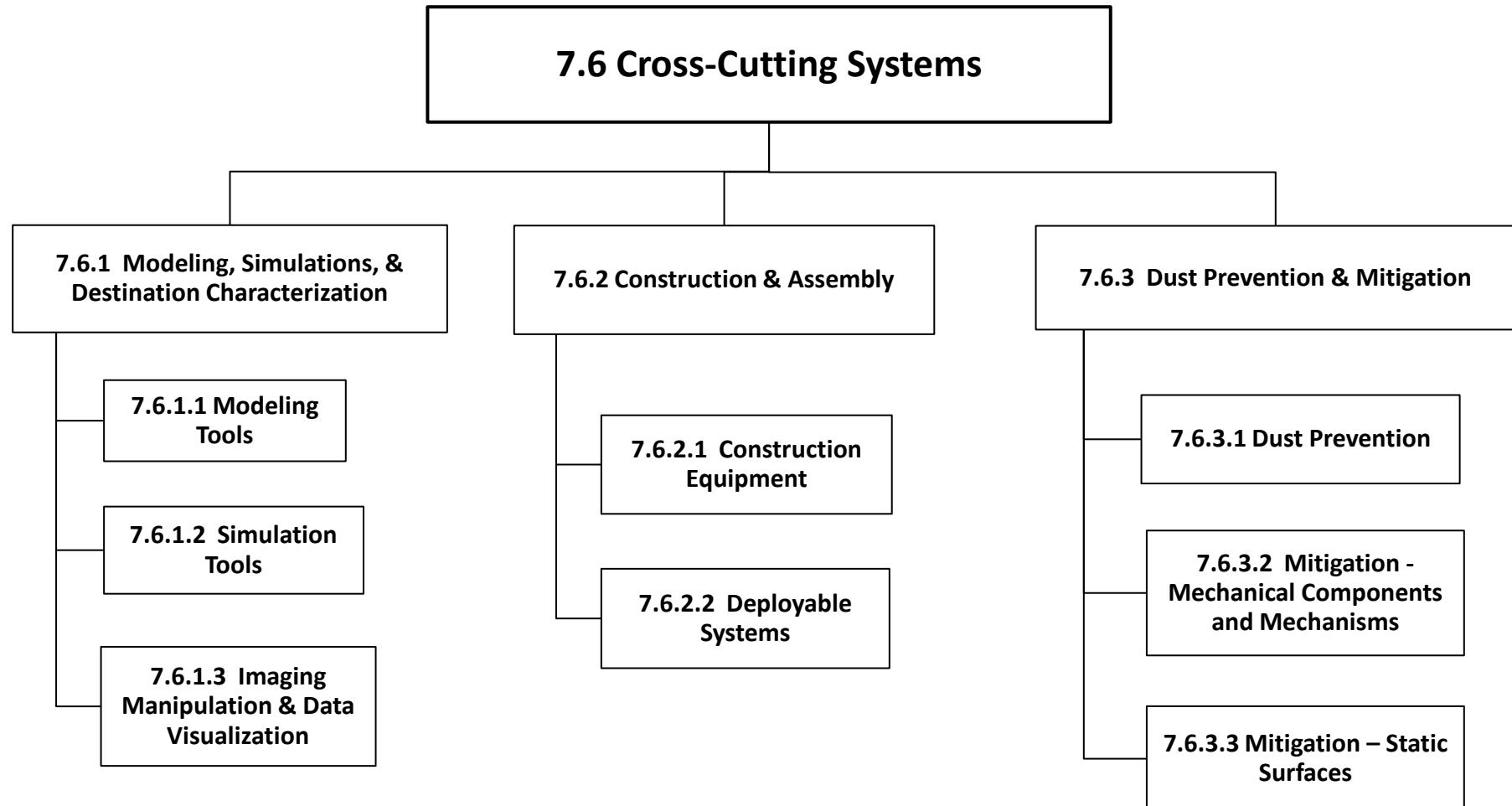


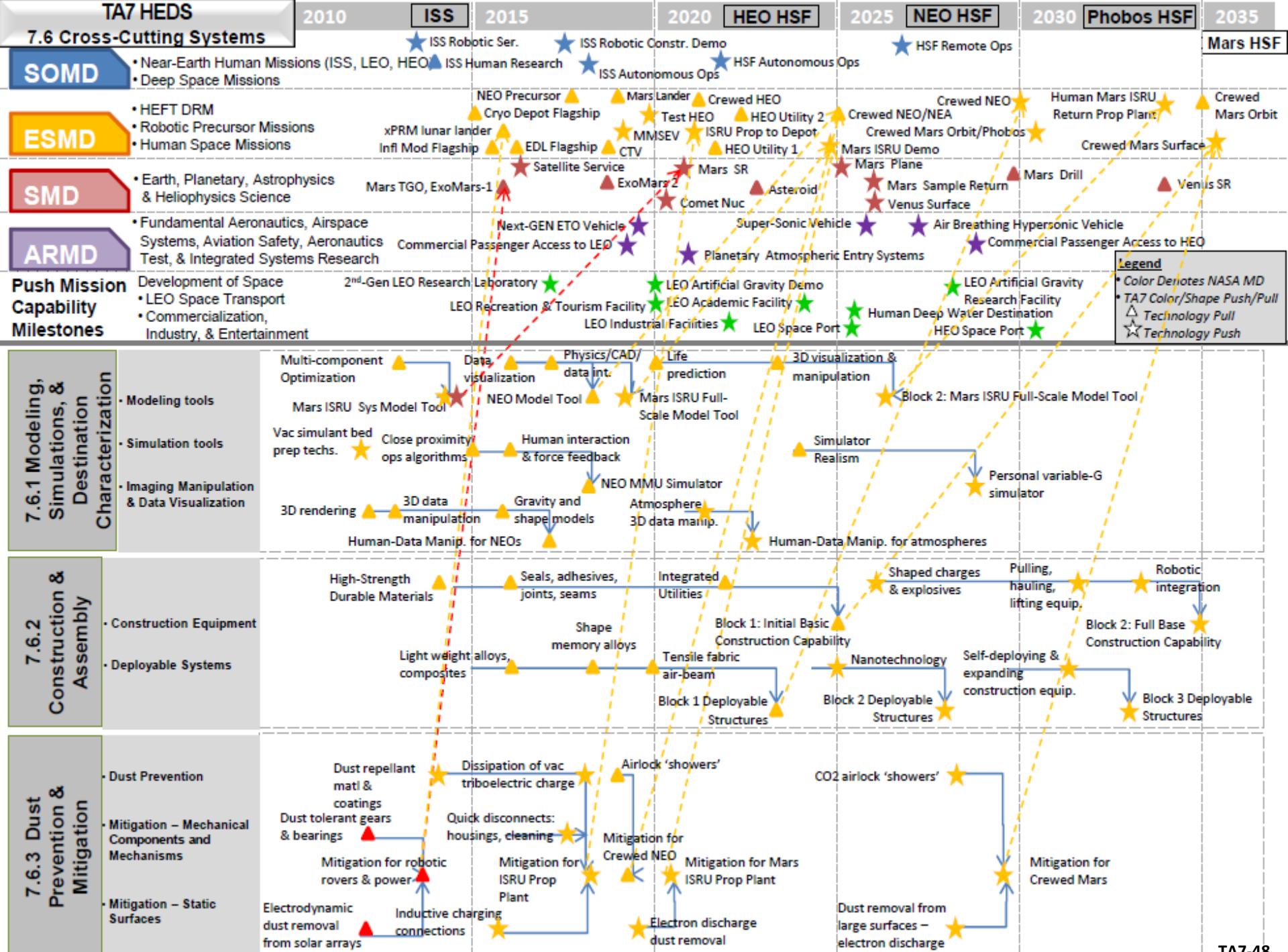
# 7.5 Mission Operations & Safety

7.5.4 Planetary Safety	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>planetary protection - forward contamination</b>	- on all robotic surface missions to Mars	TRL-6
<b>planetary protection - backward contamination (back to Earth)</b>	- performed on Stardust return sample	TRL-6
<b>Planetary defense</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- most ground-based</li><li>- some with NEOWISE (data TBR)</li></ul> <p>Need IR survey telescope in Venus-like orbit to complete survey [and find human accessible targets as well as inform planetary defense]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- limited - Deep Impact impactor probe</li></ul>	<p>TRL-6</p> <p>TRL-1 or -2</p>



# TA7 HEDS Cross-Cutting Systems







## 7.6 Cross-Cutting Systems

7.6.1 Modeling, Simulations, & Destination Characterization	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Modeling tools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- empirical models</li><li>- independent platforms</li><li>- standalone component and system models</li><li>- physics-based models for O<sub>2</sub> extraction from regolith using hydrogen reduction have been validated to predict production efficiency within <math>\pm 10 - 15\%</math></li><li>- most other ISRU physics models have insufficient hardware data for validation</li><li>- parametric mass models of systems at low development level</li><li>- parametric 2-D thermal models operating separately from parametric performance models</li><li>- much of soil mechanics at continuum level is low TRL 2 - 3</li></ul>	<b>Modeling Tools, etc:</b> TRL 2 - 4
<b>Simulation tools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Shuttle Simulator</li><li>- Partial Gravity Simulator (POGO)</li><li>- Underwater Gravity Simulator</li><li>- JSC-1A 'chemical' lunar simulant; LHT 'geotechnical' lunar simulant</li><li>- No large 'dirty' thermal vacuum chambers exist in NASA</li></ul>	<b>TRL 3-4</b>  <b>Simulants:</b> NEO, Mars: TRL 2 lunar: TRL 5
<b>Imaging Manipulation and Data Visualization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- LIDAR for digital elevation modeling (gives shape model)</li><li>- virtual reality tools for Hubble, ISS (ground-based)</li><li>- spend 6 - 10 months in vicinity of object to map gravity field before deploying instruments</li><li>- Haptic feedback - use the gloves to manipulate 3-D images; using it for interatomic forces in molecules as a research tool</li></ul>	<b>TRL 3 - 4</b>



## 7.6 Cross-Cutting Systems

7.6.2 Construction & Assembly	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Construction Equipment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- ISS Assembly - arm, etc.; have good technology in control, feedback, etc.</li><li>- Soviets dock Progress autonomously</li><li>- no demo of in-space welding for a joining technique or related cutting techniques</li><li>- lunar surface manipulation system (in development under HRS) can do digging, manipulation, assembly (ATHLETE, LSMS)</li><li>- have Dexter on station now as a two-arm end effectors that could maybe do assembly</li></ul> <p>in general: EVA Assembly very high; robotic lower but terrestrial capability; other joining techniques like welding, etc is even lower</p>	<b>TRL 2 - 5</b>
<b>Deployable Systems</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- in-space erectorable truss assembly using EVA (experiment in '85 or '86 called ACCESS, and Shuttle exp called ASEM)</li><li>- Sundancer (Bigelow) working inflatable habitats, has two flying now at 1/6th scale. Claim is that has everything needed to do 1/3rd scale then full scale in next 4 - 5 years, but not everyone agrees. Doesn't have all the life support that is needed to call it a Hab</li><li>- almost every satellite has a deployable antenna (some as long as 20 m) or mast; applications are all comm, nav, etc.</li><li>- J Webb is deployable telescope that would bring demo up to 6.8 m size</li></ul>	<b>TRL 4</b>



## 7.6 Cross-Cutting Systems

7.6.3 Dust Prevention & Mitigation	Current State-of-the-Art Practice	Current TRL
<b>Prevention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Airlock as 'buffer' area for Hab</li><li>- Suitport/suitlock (still being developed)</li><li>- use of seals</li></ul>	<b>TRL 3 - 4</b>
<b>Mitigation - Mechanical Components and Mechanisms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- mitigation by design</li><li>- shaft seals - high TRL</li><li>- used lots of grease on MER, dust floats up to top to keep out of gears, etc.</li><li>- terrestrial: frequent change out of soft goods (seals, o-rings)</li></ul>	<b>TRL 2 - 4</b>
<b>Mitigation -Static Surfaces</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-brushes (radiator applications)</li><li>- blowing gas (naturally happened on Mars MER rovers)</li><li>- electrodynamic dust shield (TRL 4)</li></ul>	<b>TRL 3 - 4</b>



# TA07 HEDS Summary

- Preliminary Definition of TA7 Human Exploration Destination Systems
  - Melting-Pot of destination technologies
  - Applied Technologies leading to Capabilities
- Identified Push Missions for maturation of game-changing technologies
- Identified Top Technical Challenges
- Forward Work
  - Validation of Technology readiness level
  - path to TRL 6
  - key performance parameters
  - cost analysis





# Back-up Slides



# Dependency & Collaboration Matrix





# Dependency & Collaboration

## *selected examples*

### ➤ 7.1 In-Situ Resource Utilization

- Dependent on TA4 for [high strength robot arms](#) for end effectors for resource acquisition and regolith manipulation. [Dexterous manipulation](#) and robot hands for size sorting, beneficiation, up-close analysis of materials. TA12: [Environment evaluation](#) for materials used or mined in situ.
- Collaborate with TA9 on [atmosphere and surface characterization tools](#). TA12: [Manufacturing processes](#) in situ using in situ resources/materials

### ➤ 7.2 Sustainability & Supportability

- Dependent on TA3 for [high energy density systems](#) for consumable depot (regenerative fuel cells and electrolysis systems). TA12: Repair technology related to welding, [rapid prototyping](#), [self-healing components](#)
- Collaborate with TA6 on in-space and destination food production, waste management. TA4 Precision manipulators, microbots, high level of dexterity manipulators and systems

### ➤ 7.3 “Advanced” Human Mobility Systems

- Dependent on TA2 for [thrusters](#) for near-surface mobility (single MMU or small pressurized craft) at NEOs, moons
- Collaborate with TA4 on surface [rovers](#), [autonomous control](#), [mobility mechanisms](#)



# Dependency & Collaboration

## *selected examples*

### ➤ 7.4 “Advanced” Habitat Systems

- Dependent on TA3: integrated power management & distribution for **low power wireless distribution**; **Self-Healing wiring**. TA10 and TA12 for fibers, micro-sensors, light-weight, high-strength translucent materials, self-repairing, self-healing materials, coatings, etc.
- Collaborate with TA3 and TA5 on **connectorless utilities integration** (power, ECLSS, data, comm), **integrated sensors**, micro-systems integration. TA8 **bio-technology coating** for toxicity detection; bio-sensing; bio-technology coating for illumination

### ➤ 7.5 Mission Operations & Safety

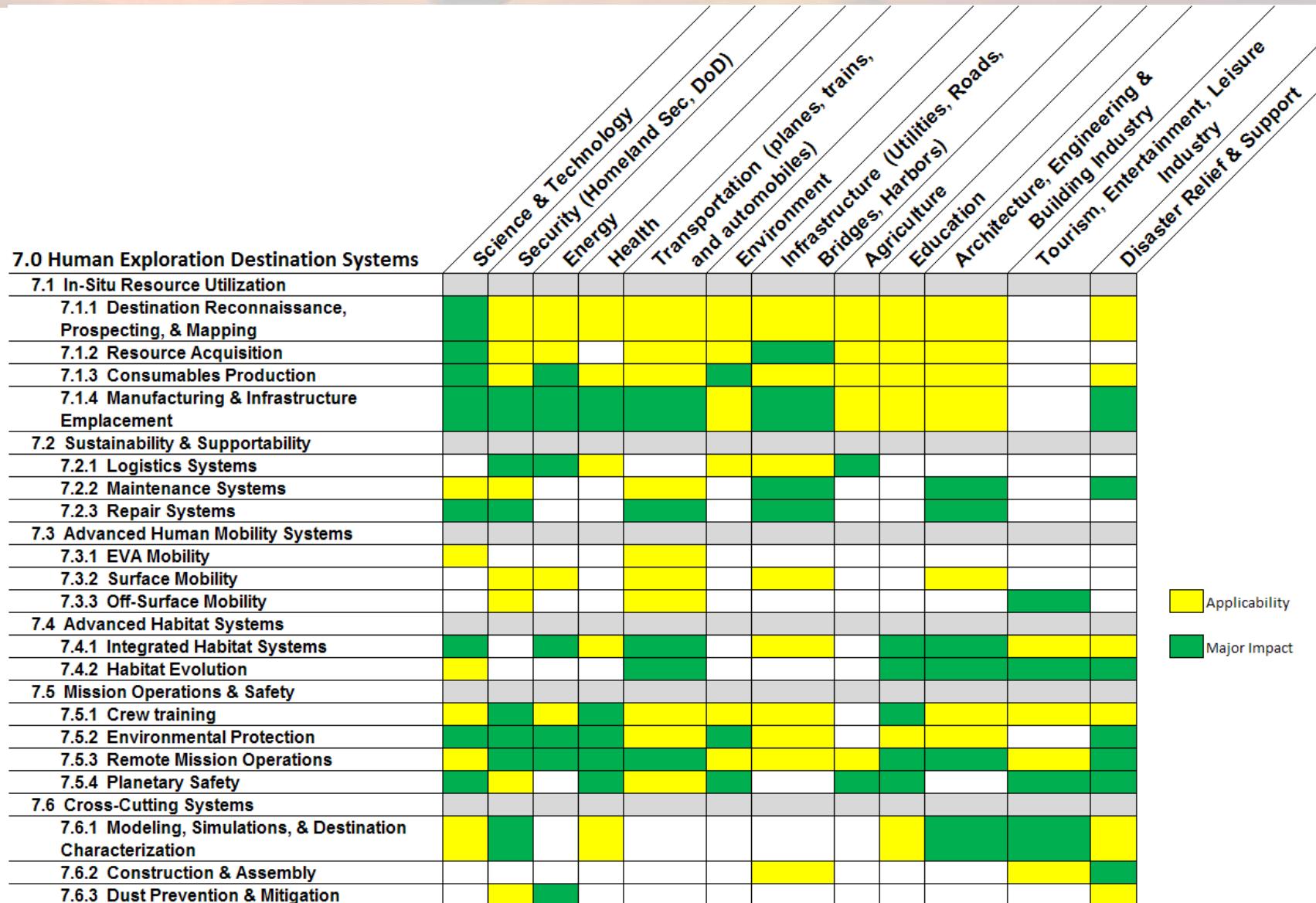
- Dependent on TA1 and TA2 for definition of vehicle reactions for **crew training simulators**. TA4 **autonomous operations**
- Collaborate with TA8 on **sensors, instruments, and observatories** to identify environmental hazards requiring mitigation. TA12 materials

### ➤ 7.6 Cross-Cutting Systems

- Dependent on TA11 for **multi-core computing, adaptive systems**, simulation-based systems engineering, frameworks.
- Collaborate with TA3 on integration of **dust mitigation technologies** into solar panels and **battery charging connectors/inductors**. TA2 coordination of **fittings** for propellant transfer lines. TA10 on **coatings** for both nanotechnology and dust mitigation purposes



# HEDS Mapped to National Needs



Yellow = Applicability

Green = Major Impact



# Benefits to National Needs

## *selected examples: major impacts*

### ➤ 7.1 In-Situ Resource Utilization

- **Environment**: Mars atmosphere processing technologies for Earth atmosphere and water cleanup; recycling, re-purposing technologies for solid and liquid environmental wastes. **Energy**: Development of new types of "green" fuels from non-traditional sources. **Security**: Development of technologies that can be deployed real-time in the field to produce products (infrastructure, parts, tools, structures, etc.) quickly as needed

### ➤ 7.2 Sustainability & Supportability

- **Agriculture**: food growth technology for healthier crops. **Transportation**: Advanced Materials for transportation applications (self-healing plane skins and wire insulation, minimum intrusive repair tech). **Infrastructure**: Advanced Materials for infrastructure applications (self-healing asphalt, concrete, anti-corrosion materials or coatings)

### ➤ 7.3 "Advanced" Human Mobility Systems

- **Transportation**: terrain relative navigation, high-efficiency electric drives



# Benefits to National Needs

## *selected examples: major impacts*

### ➤ 7.4 “Advanced” Habitat Systems

- **Architecture and Building:** smart fabrics (self-cleaning, self-healing, color changing), internal systems & outfitting (connector-less utilities, sensors), windows (self-repairing, transparent aluminum, induced variable translucency). **Energy:** Advances in windows (multi-purpose coatings, nano-technology, light-weight high-strength translucent materials, self-repairing, self-healing, bio-technology coatings, transparent aluminum, induced variable translucency ('smart' glass)).  
**Disaster Relief:** Advances in deployable destination structures (long life durable textile materials, air-inflated, air-supported, self-rigidized air beams., high strength fabric fibers, self-rigidizing structures, self-healing, nano-tech integration, bio-technology integration)

### ➤ 7.5 Mission Operations & Safety

- **Health and Education:** technologies for telemedicine and virtual reality training for remote crews applicable to remote locations on Earth. **Energy:** autonomous operations of mini-bots and nano-bots for integrated system health management and safe operation of the Nation's energy needs.  
**Infrastructure:** New environmental protection materials, alloys, engineering techniques to enable bridges, harbors, etc. to last longer and withstand the extremes of environment (water, wind, sea).

### ➤ 7.6 Cross-Cutting Systems

- **Security:** identification & characterization of Earth impacting asteroids. **Disaster Relief:** Rapid deployable shelters. **Entertainment:** flight simulators for entertainment and 3D data visualization and manipulation technologies for ‘video’ games.



# NASA Technology Readiness Levels (TRL)

