

NASA's Human Exploration Research Analog (HERA) for Studying Behavioral Effects of Exploration Missions

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Disclosure Information 88th Annual Scientific Meeting William B. Vessey, Ph.D.



I have no financial relationships to disclose.

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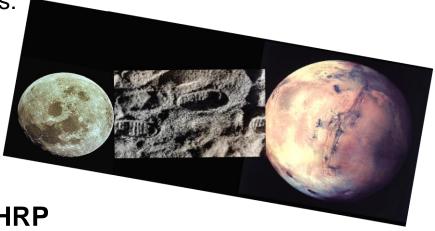


HRP Use of Analogs



Why do we use Analogs?

- Analogs provide conditions similar to some (but not all) conditions encountered in space flight such as:
 - Isolation
 - Confinement
 - Physiological stressors
 - Environmental danger





Benefits to HRP

- Ground-based analog studies are often completed more quickly and less expensively than flight studies
- Analogs are often used as a "proving ground" before studies or countermeasures are implemented in space
- Analogs provide a more "controlled" environment, often more repeatable scenarios, and higher "n" than available in space





- The Human Exploration Research Analog (HERA) was acquired by NASA's Human Research Program in 2013.
- Two-story, four-port habitat unit. Cylindrical with a vertical axis, and connected to a simulated airlock and hygiene module.
- Analog missions implemented for the purpose of human research in an isolated, confined, and controlled environment



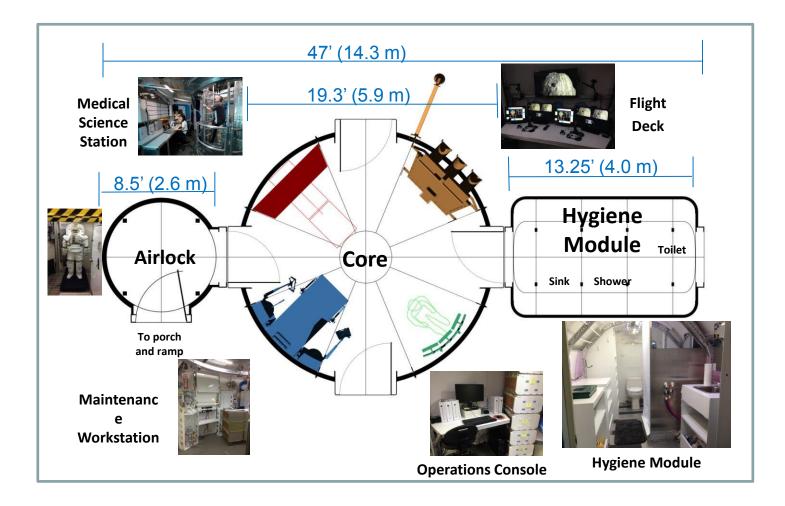
Total space: 148.1 m³

- core (56.0 m³)
- loft (69.9 m³)
- airlock (8.6 m³)
- hygiene module (14.1 m³)



HERA Interior (1st floor)

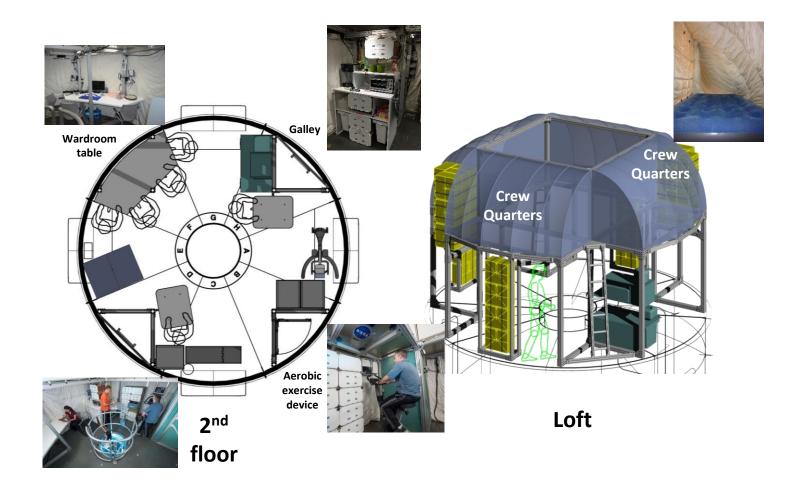






HERA Interior (2nd floor & Loft)





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Selecting 'astronaut-like' individuals, using a modified version of astronaut minimum selection requirements

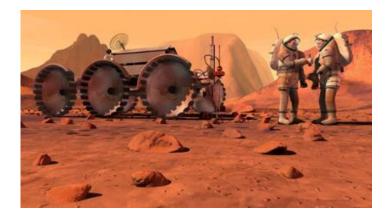
- 30-55 years old
- Demonstrated technical skills (e.g., Masters in STEM, equivalent years experience, military experience)
- Pass a JSC physical and psychological assessment
- No medications
- No dietary restrictions
- BMI 29 or less
- 74 inches or less in height





Mission scenarios define the HERA simulation

- Determines the types of activities the crew will do during the mission
 - Tasks related to mission objectives
 - Crew health and safety
- Provides crew with an overall context for the mission, allowing crew to engage in the simulation and forget about real world
 - Provides sense of purpose, goals, teamwork environment
- Provides a unique research environment and level of operational mission fidelity not available at most academic institutions
 - Developed by personnel with experience and expertise in spaceflight operations







- **Destination:** Near-Earth asteroid 1620 Geographos
- Mission Duration: 715 days
- Crew Size: Four (CDR, FE, MS1 & MS2)
- Objectives:
 - Crew health and safety
 - Conduct geological survey of Geographos
 - During transit, crew will use on-board training system to prepare for excursions to asteroid surface
 - Conduct scientific research in the areas of spaceflight psychology, physiology, and human factors/habitability
 - Vehicle systems maintenance
 - Education and outreach payloads











Mission Phase		Scenario Duration	Simulated Duration	Actual Mission Day
1	Orion launch, dock with Habitat vehicle, transit burn	2 days	1 day	MD1
2	Transit to Geographos (comm delay phase in)	330 days	18 days	MD2 – MD19
3	Proximity Ops with Geographos <i>(comm delay, 5 min one-way)</i>	21 days	5 days	MD20 – MD24
4	Transit to Earth (comm delay phase out)	360 days	20 days	MD25 – MD44
5	Enter in Earth orbit, Orion undocks and lands	2 days	1 day	MD45
	Total	715 days	45 days	



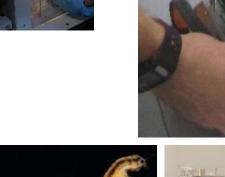
Mission Operations Tasks



- Mission Objectives
 - Multi-mission Space Exploration Vehicle (MMSEV) Flight Simulator & Virtual Reality EVA
- Planetary Geology
 - Asteroid Sample Processing
- Educational Payload Operations
 - Robotic Vehicle Concept
 - Animal Biology
 - Plant Biology
- Human Research
 - Microbiome
 - Mini PCR
 - Body Measures
- Public Affairs Office Events
- Vehicle Operations
 - Crew Health Medical Drills
 - Vehicle Safety Emergency Drills
 - Systems Status
 - Housekeeping













- Aspects of the mission scenario used to create an operational environment that allows the crew to fully engage in the simulation
- Habitat systems
 - Voice loop communication system and use of voice protocol
 - Simulated Environmental Control and Life Support System (ECLSS)
 - Food rehydration system
 - View ports (virtual windows)
 - 3D printer
 - Sound system
- Operational processes
 - Mission Control Center (MCC) support
 - Full-day timelines for operational and research activities
 - Daily summary reporting
 - Habitat housekeeping and maintenance
 - Communication delay













Timeline Activity	Duration (hrs)	
Post-sleep, morning meal	1.5	
Morning DPC, daily prep	1.0	
Private conferences	0.5	
Work - science & ops	6.5 – 7.5	
Midday meal	1.0	
Exercise	1.25	
Evening DPC	0.5	
Pre-sleep, evening meal	2.0	

- Daily activity schedule similar to ISS flight plans
- Subjects awake at 0700, off duty at 2300 (CST)*

* Modified schedule for Campaign 4: M-F: 0700-0200; S-S: 0700-2300





- Used to increase fidelity (Ops) and support research objectives (PI)
 - Simulate the types of stressors expected to occur naturally during longduration space exploration missions
 - Implement study-specific stressors and research manipulations
- Examples
 - Full day (e.g., sleep deprivation)
 - Within task (e.g., unexpected failure)
 - Operational (e.g., comm delay)
- Assess PI stressors/manipulations to determine most effective implementation method
 - One or more operational tasks may be used
 - Activity and/or procedures are modified
 - Detailed, daily plan is implemented by MCC team





- 18 NASA funded studies
- 3 DLR funded studies
- Over 6500 planned data collection sessions during mission
- Research topics include:
 - Mission planning tools
 - Neuroplasticity
 - Maintaining team performance
 - Diet, immune response, and the microbiome
 - Sleep, fatigue, and performance monitoring
 - Lighting countermeasures
 - Team composition
 - Behavioral standard measures development and testing





- Lisa Spence
- Andy Self
- Lorrie Primeaux
- Kraig Keith
- Sarah Huppman
- The entire Flight Analogs team
- Our researchers
- Our HERA crews





Volunteers wishing to become HERA test subjects:

- Phone NASA Test Subject Screening at 281-212-1492
- Email their CV to: Jsc-hera@mail.nasa.gov