

Making Human Space Exploration Possible

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Director, Space Systems Department
Engineering Directorate
March 4, 2019

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



EXPLORE
MARSHALL



Ames Research Center

Aerospace and
Small Spacecraft
Moffett Field, Calif.

**Armstrong Flight
Research Center**

Aeronautical Research
and Testing
Edwards, Calif.

Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Deep Space Robotic
Rovers and Science Missions
Pasadena, Calif.

Johnson Space Center

Human Space Flight
Research and Operations
Houston, Texas

Stennis Space Center

Rocket Propulsion Testing
Bay St. Louis, Miss.

**Michoud
Assembly Facility**

Large Vehicle
Manufacturing
New Orleans, La.

**Marshall Space
Flight Center**

Launch Vehicle Development,
Chemical Propulsion, and
Science Instrument
Development
Huntsville, Ala.

Glenn Research Center

Electric Propulsion and
Small Spacecraft
Technology
Cleveland, Ohio

**Goddard Space
Flight Center**

Science Missions
and Telescopes
Greenbelt, Md.

**NASA
Headquarters**

Washington, D.C.

Langley Research Center

Aviation and Space Research
Hampton, Va.

Kennedy Space Center

Ground Operations
and Services
Cape Canaveral, Fla.



Marshall Space Flight Center

Earth



Notional Commercial Platform

ISS

Commercial launch Vehicles

Moon



Orion



SLS



Commercial Lunar Lander



Robotic Surface Missions



Lunar Orbital Platform - Gateway
PPE- Habitat - Airlock - Logistics

Mars



Mars robotic exploration,
technology development

In LEO
Commercial & International
partnerships

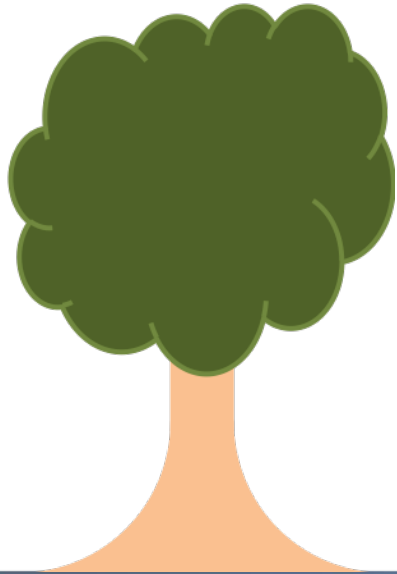
In Cislunar Space
A return to the moon for
long-term exploration

On Mars
Research to inform future
crewed missions

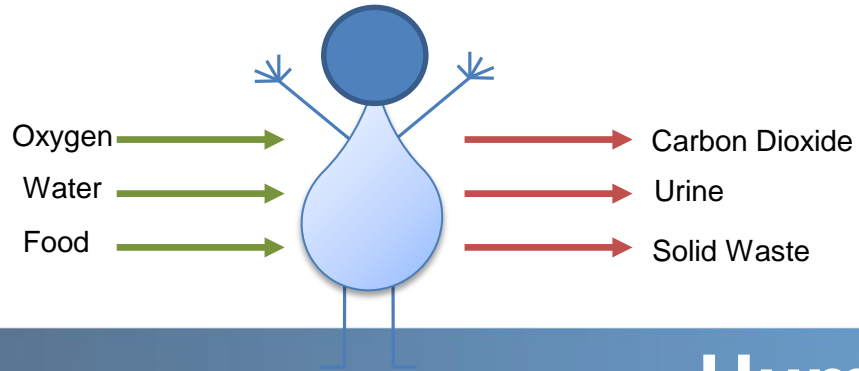


Living and Working in Space

Definition:



“...ugly bags of mostly water.”
- *Microbrain (Star Trek Next Generation 1988)*



Humans





“Come with me if you want to live.”
- *The Terminator* (*Terminator*, 1984)

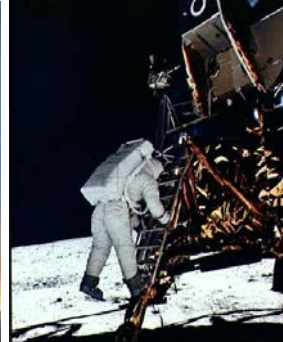
Daily Dose of Narcissism



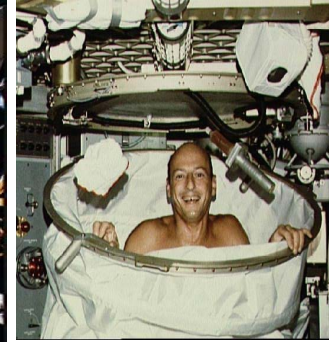
Mercury Astronauts
1961-1963



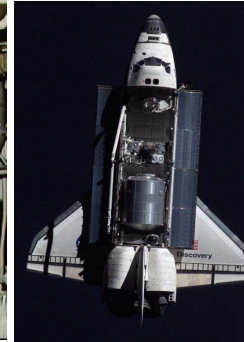
Saturn V
1968-1979



Lunar Module
1969-1972



Skylab
1973-1979



Space Shuttle
1981-2011



International Space Station
1981-2011

Short = days to weeks

Mercury
Gemini
Apollo
Shuttle

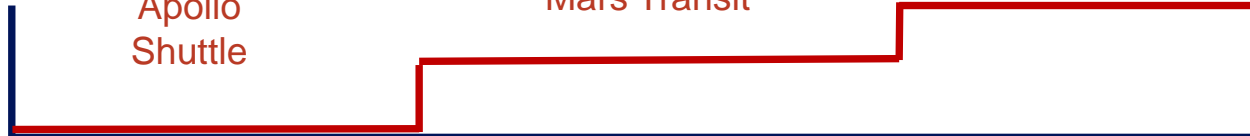
Medium = months

Skylab
Cis-Lunar?
Mars Transit

Long = years

ISS
Lunar Surface
Martian Surface

Recycle



Mission Duration

Mission Definitions

Launch Costs

1lb Water ~\$33,000

1 gallon Water = 8.3 lbs

1 gallon Water = \$273,900

Crew Reqt's

0.66 gallons potable water
consumed/CM-day

0.24 gallons to electrolyze for
O₂/CM-day

Mission Cost

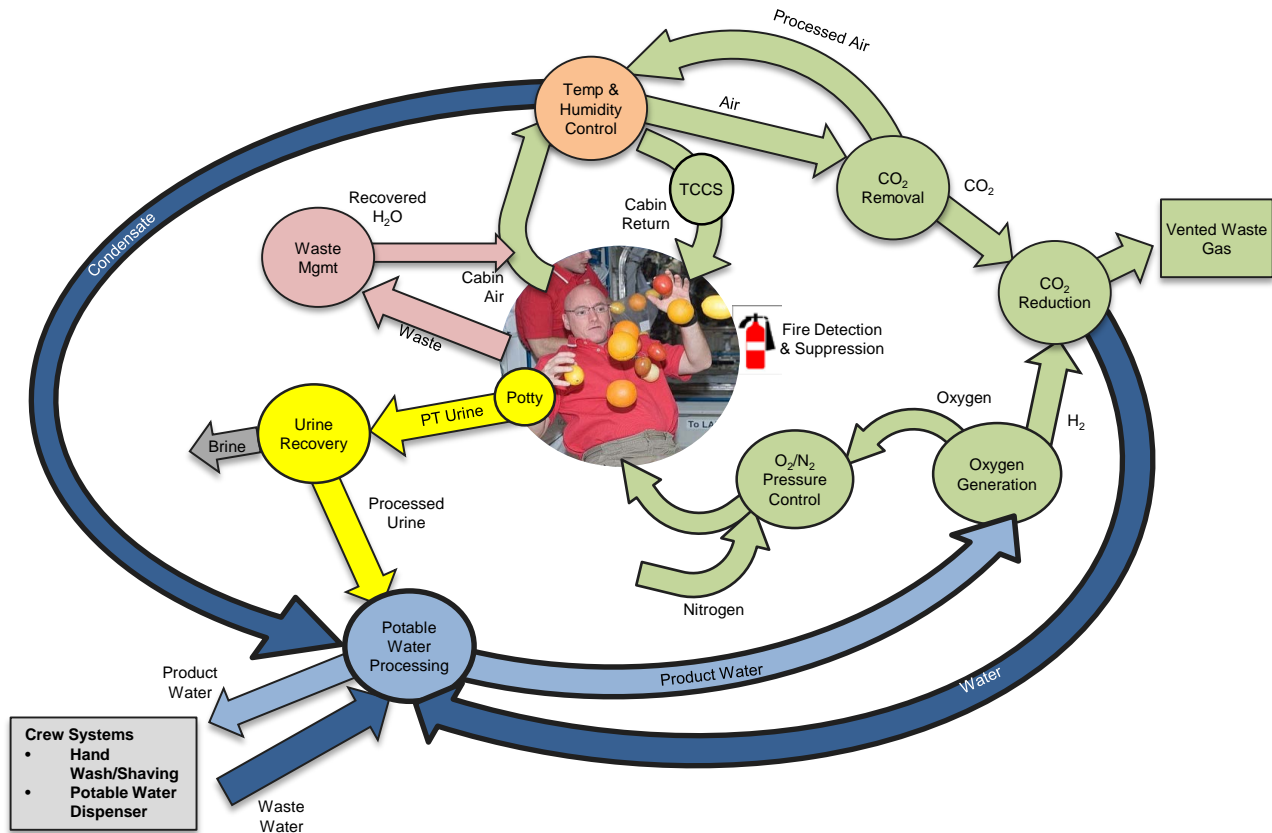
\$247k/CM-day

4-crew = \$1M/day

**\$1.1B for 3yr Mars
Mission with 4 crew**



Perspective



- Crew Systems**
- Hand Wash/Shaving
 - Potable Water Dispenser

Life Support Today: ISS

- Continuously occupied since 10/01
- 90-180 day increments typical
- 6 crew typical
- Focus on resource recycling

Combined ~99%
H₂O Recovery



Atmosphere Revitalization
System Rack
(Activated Feb 2001)



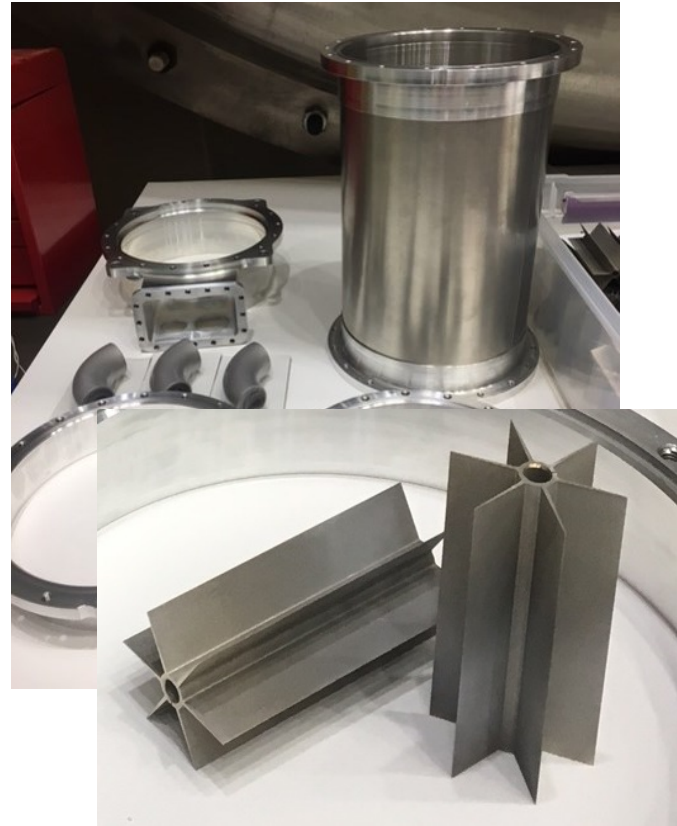
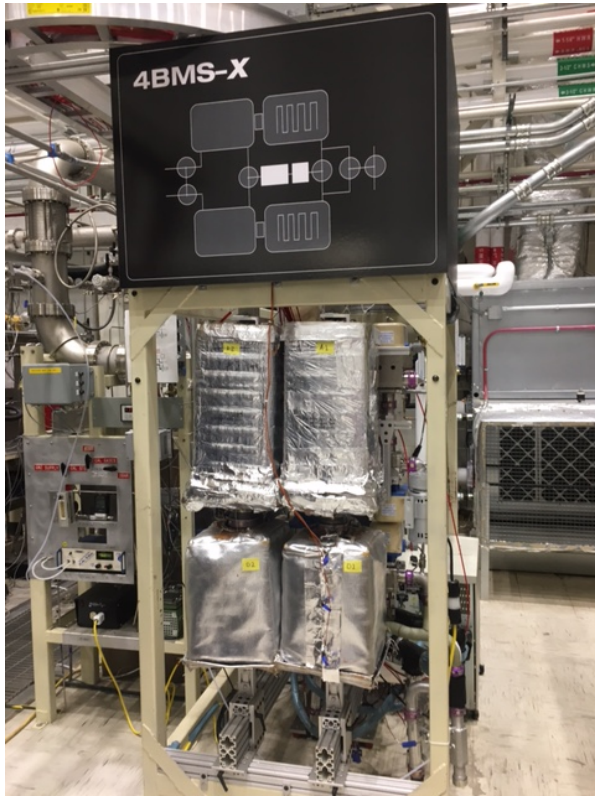
Oxygen Generation System Rack
(OGA Activation July 2007
Sabatier Activation June 2011)



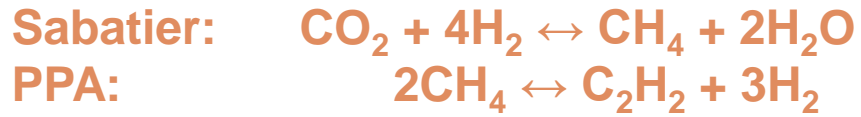
Water Recovery System (WRS) Racks
1 and 2
(Activation March 2009)



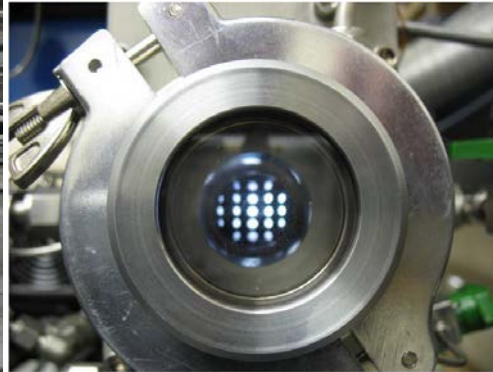
Life Support Today: ISS



4BMS-X: CO₂ Removal Tech Demo



75-90% O₂
Recovery



PPA: O₂ Recovery Flight Exp



Life Science Glovebox



ISS021E006220



Material Science Research Rack



Understanding Our Home Planet

NASA Earth Science Missions



SERVIR connects space to village by helping developing countries use satellite data to address critical challenges in food security, water resources, weather and climate, land use, and natural disasters. A partnership of NASA, USAID, and leading technical organizations, SERVIR develops innovative solutions to improve livelihoods and foster self-reliance in Asia, Africa, and the Americas.



Agriculture & Food Security



Water & Water-Related Disasters



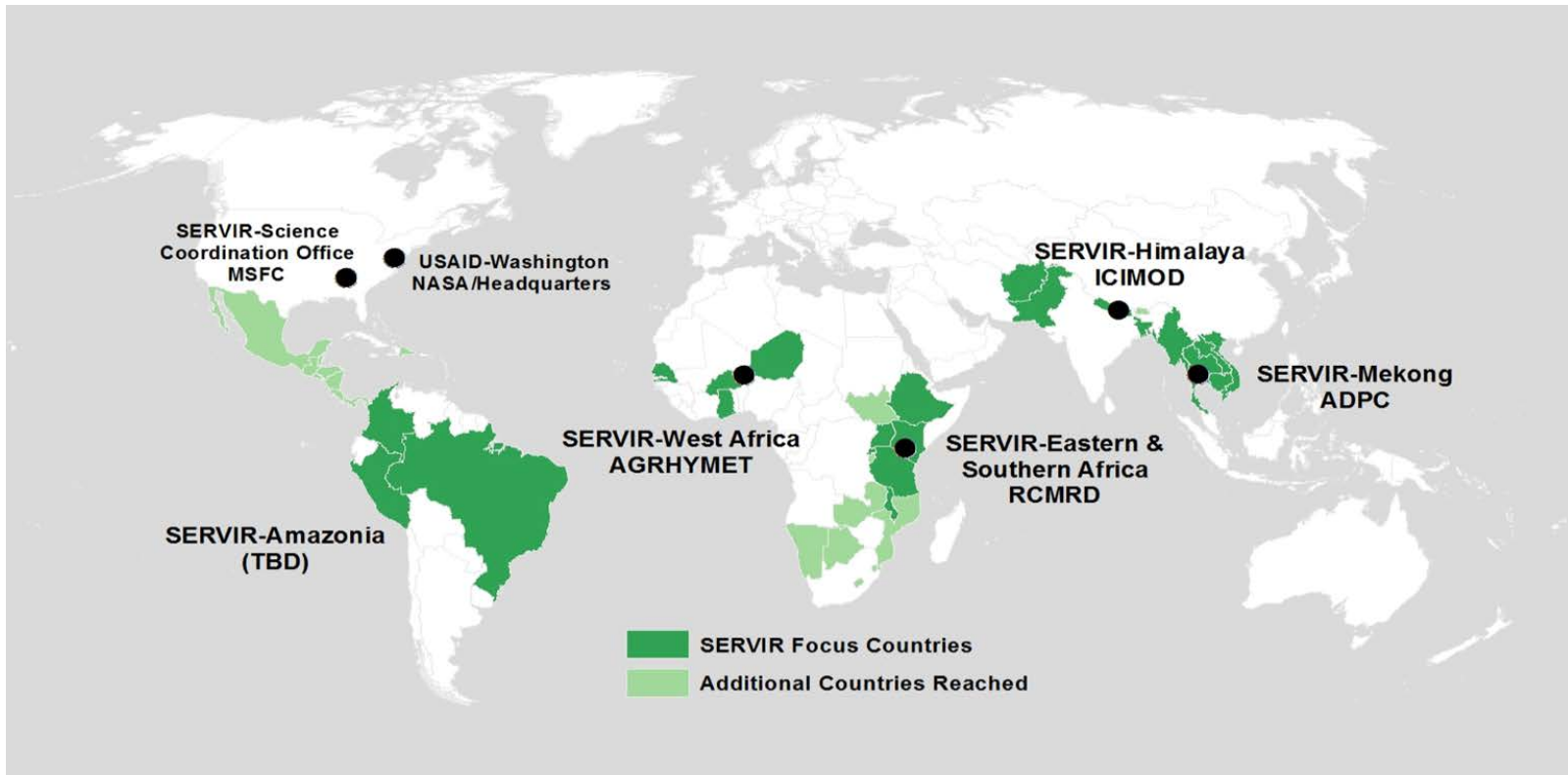
Land Cover & Ecosystems



Weather & Climate

SERVIR 





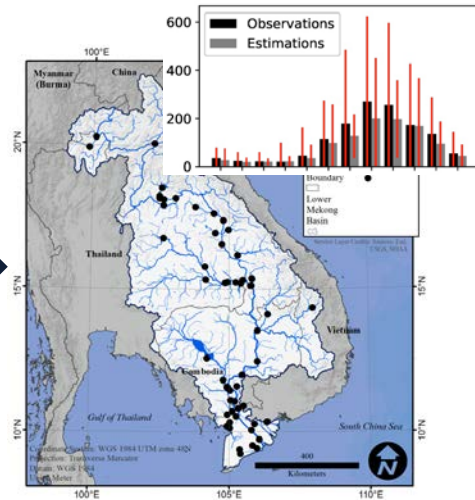
Working in Over 40 Countries





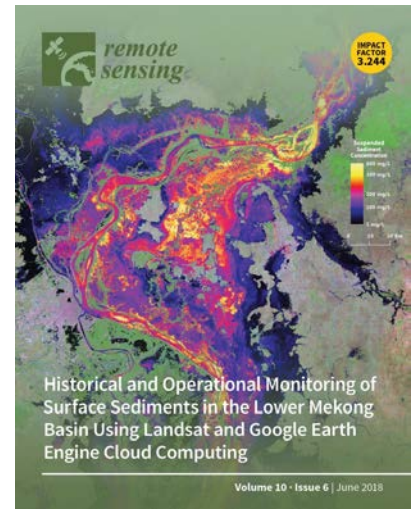
Dam on Nam Theun river in Laos

New dam construction and changes in land cover and land use is having a significant impact on sediment loads and water quality throughout the Lower Mekong basin.



Limited *in situ* sediment measurements sites used to compute model accuracy

Previously, to assess sediment concentration, decision makers had to rely on their sparse network of *in situ* water quality stations in the Mekong River Basin.



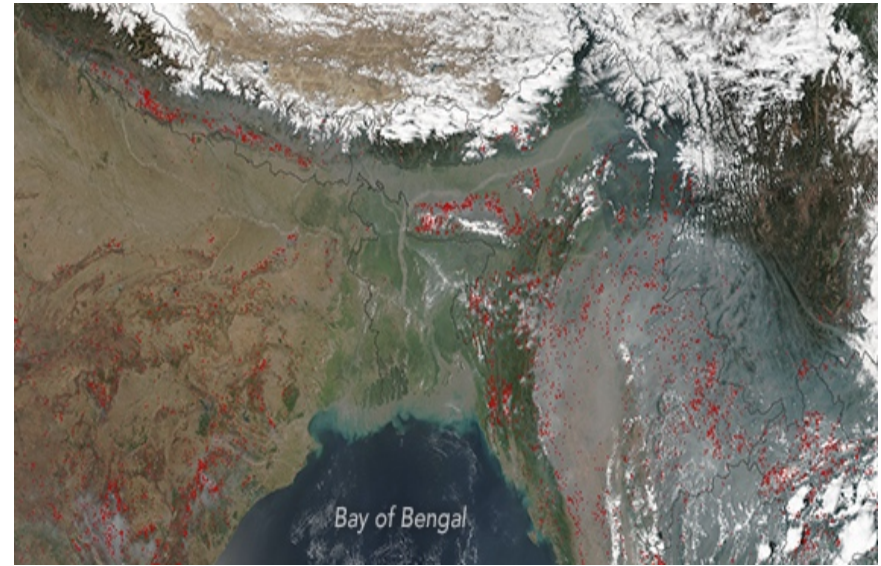
SERVIR's work was featured on the front page of the June issue of Remote Sensing

SERVIR and the Mekong River Commission implemented a model leveraging the entire Landsat archive, allowing users to supplement limited station data with satellite products. The model output enables dam managers to reduce the impact of sedimentation on fisheries downstream.

Monitoring Sedimentation In the Mekong River



SERVIR's Forest Fire Monitoring System displayed in Nepal government lobbies



Red dots indicate forest fire hot spots, as detected by the satellite thermal sensors

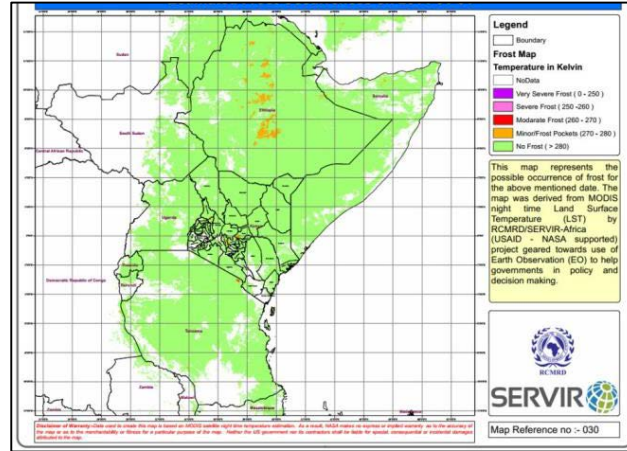
Through SERVIR's fire monitoring system, use of satellite data is firmly embedded in Nepal's government Forest Department. This system triggers action and response on the ground, especially in remote areas of the country.

Detecting and Responding to Forest Fires in Nepal

SERVIR's satellite-based monitoring and forecasting of frost conditions in the Kenyan tea growing regions has spurred insurance companies to offer new, frost insurance riders to farmers. The satellite data has been used to adjudicate insurance claims and provides great opportunities for taking preventive actions, such as harvesting the tea leaves before a frost. This information is relayed to the farmers at local collection points.



SERVIR team meeting with Kenyan tea farmers to understand possible mitigation options based on frost forecasting information



SERVIR frost occurrence map showing affected areas in Kenya (orange areas)



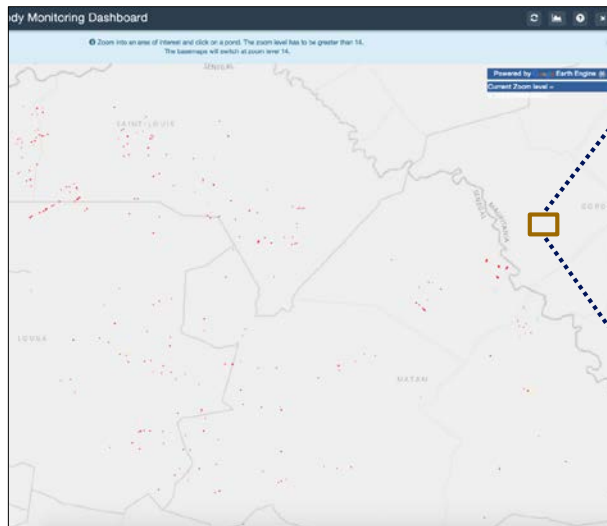
Tea leaves affected by frost

Forecasting and Mapping Frost for Kenyan Tea Farms

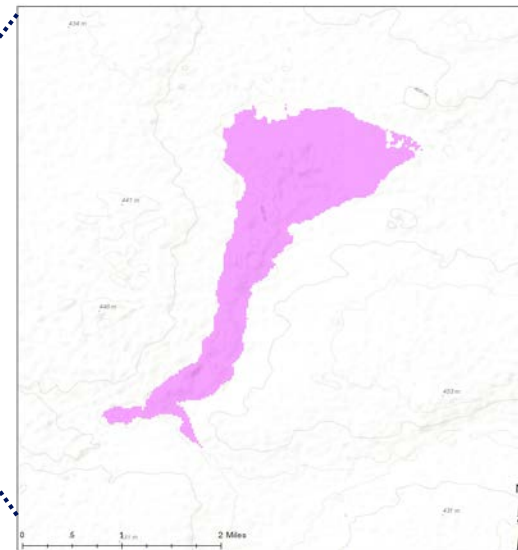
Pastoralists in parched West African rangelands are always in search of ponds with water for their livestock. SERVIR has developed a tool that scans the latest satellite data and updates a map of available water in those ponds. This information is relayed to the pastoralists by radio and cellphones.



Pastoralists in West Africa searching for water and forage.

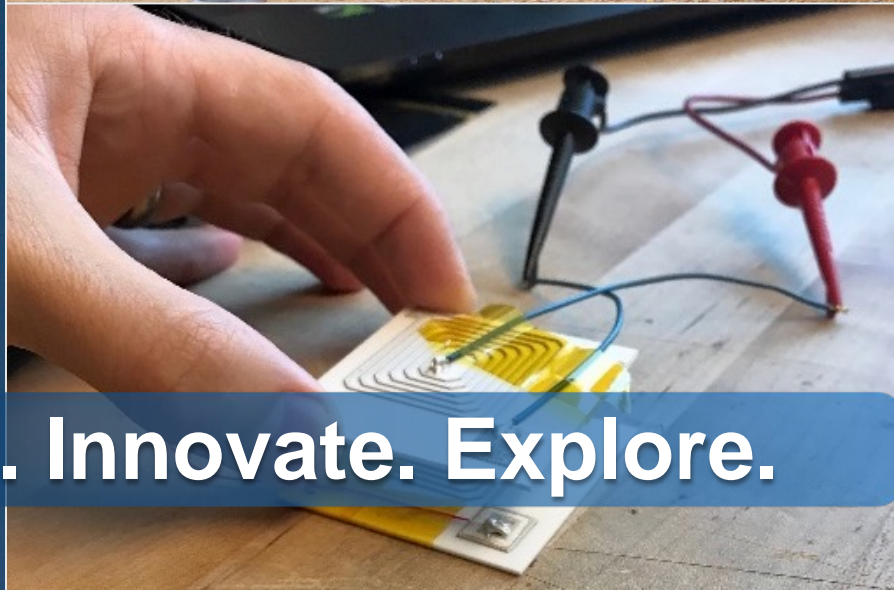


Using latest satellite observations, SERVIR monitors thousands of small ephemeral ponds across the Senegal to determine the availability of water



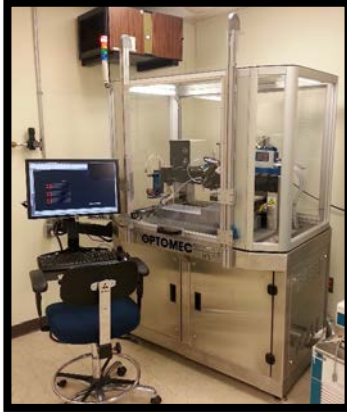
Monitoring changes in pond water over time

Monitoring Small Water Bodies in West Africa for Pastoralists



Inspire. Innovate. Explore.

**Optomec High Precision
3D Aerosol Jet Printer**



Additive Electronics Manufacturing

Primary Focus: Utilizing 3D additive dispensing, screen printing, and aerosol jet deposition processes to develop nanoelectronics including but not limited to:

- **Solid State Ultracapacitors**
- **Graphene Superconducting Circuitry**
- **Organic Photovoltaics & LEDs**
- **Electroluminescent Devices**
- **Sensors**
- **PCBs**
- Antennas
- 3D Flexible Interconnects for Area Array Packaging
- Embedded Electronics Packaging
- Advanced Electronic Manufacturing

**HMI 485 High Precision
Screen & Stencil Printer**



**Hengli Custom 8-Zone HT
Sintering Furnace**



**Hengli Custom 4-Zone LT
Sintering Furnace**



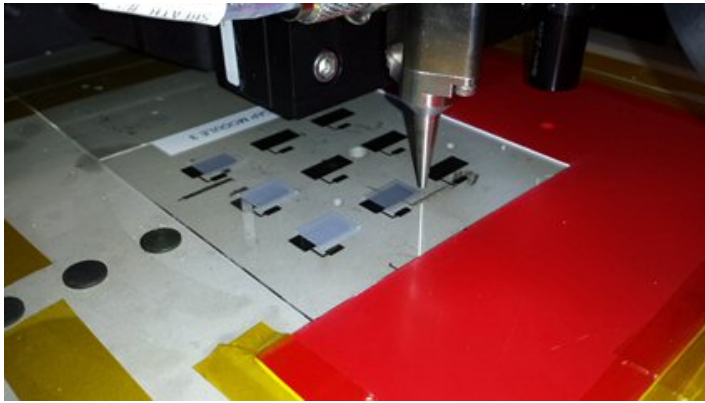
**Silverson L5M-A
Laboratory Mixer**



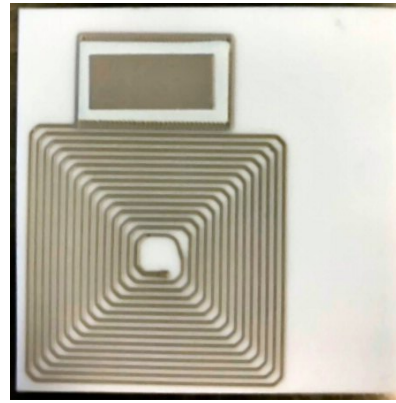
**PVA 350 Tabletop
Robotic Dispensing System**



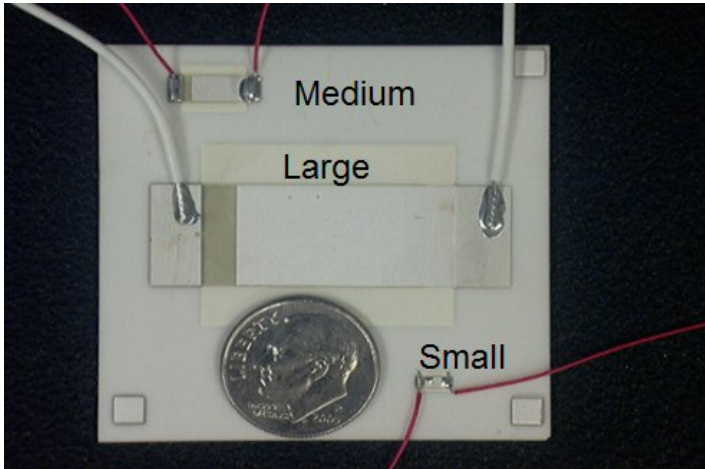
ES43 – EEE Parts Packaging- Additive Electronics Laboratory



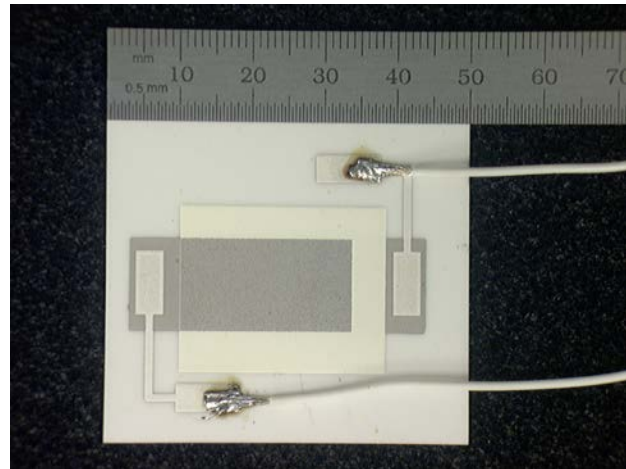
Dielectric ink printing



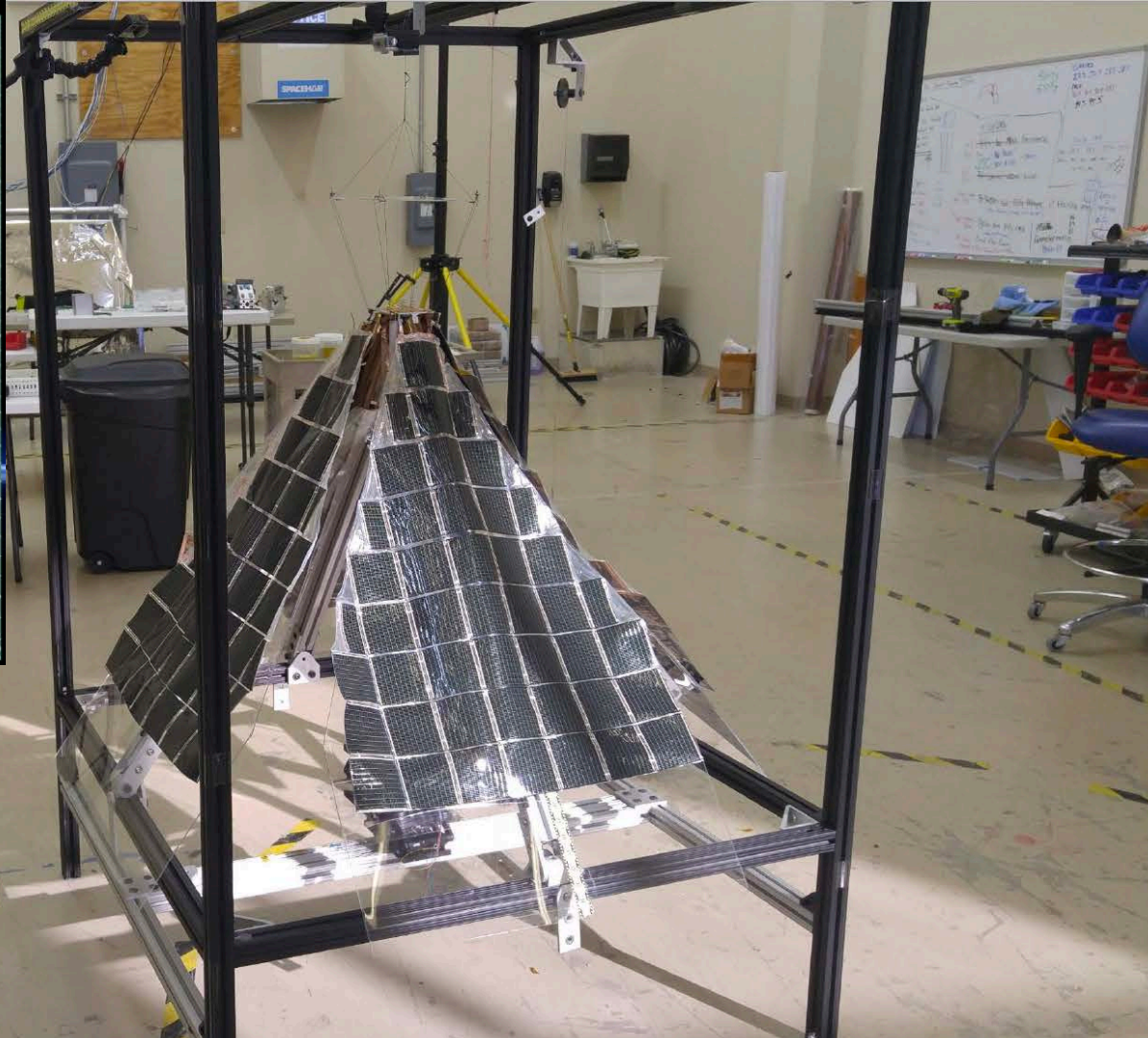
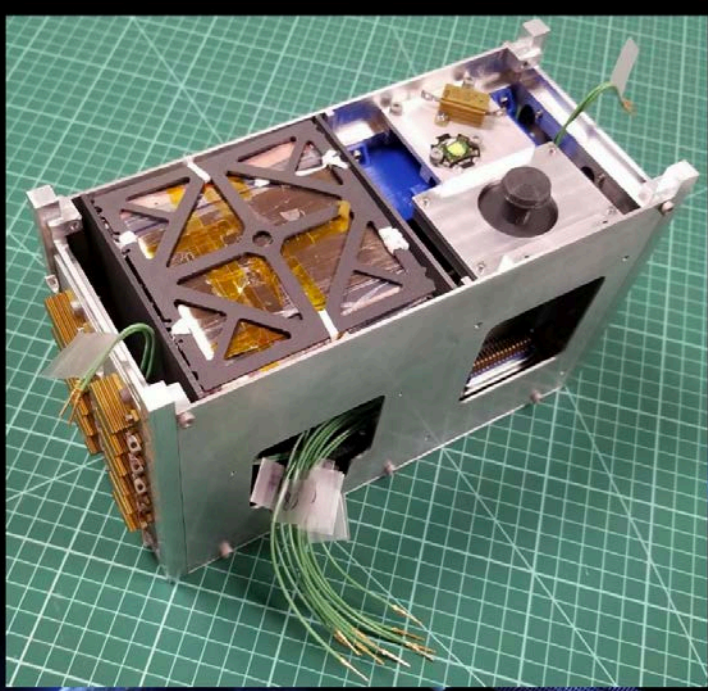
Wireless humidity sensor



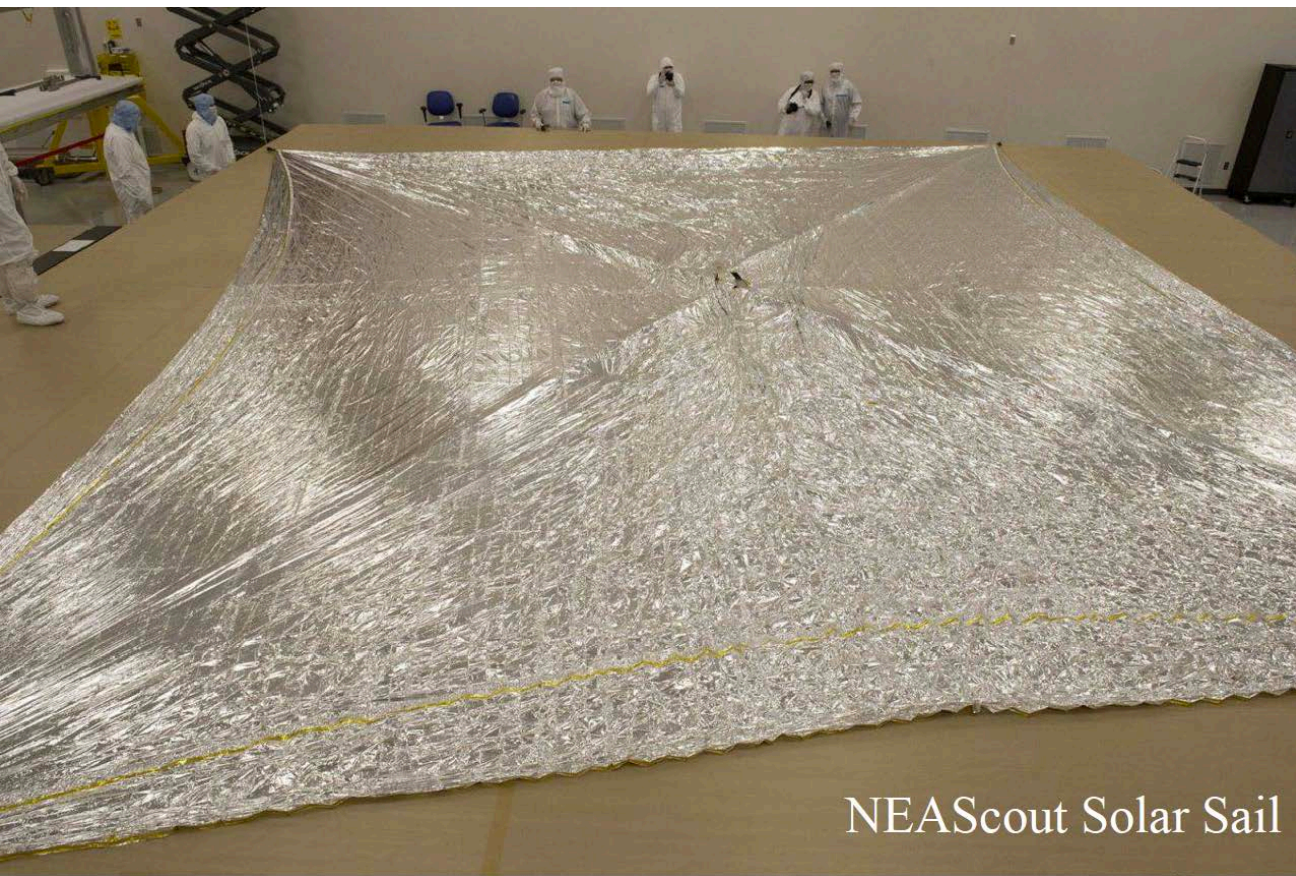
Three different sizes



Ultra cap with leads



The Lightweight
Integrated Solar Array
and anTenna (LISA-T)



NEAScout Solar Sail





[POWER SAIL]

BOL | 28°C | 30% IMM

0.6m² (herein)

-- 200W 1AU | 86W Mars

2.9m² (office desk)

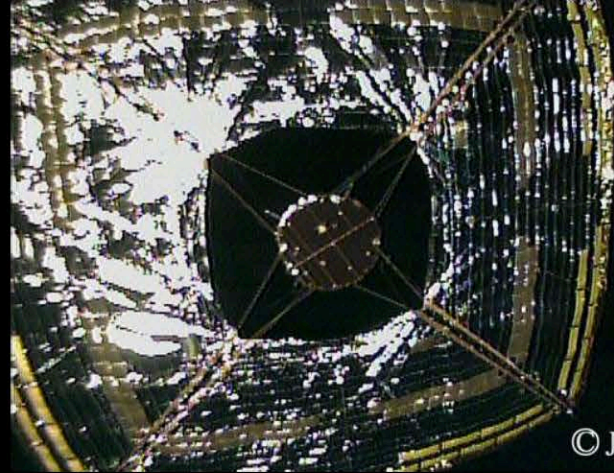
-- 1kW 1AU | 431W Mars

86m² (NeaScout)

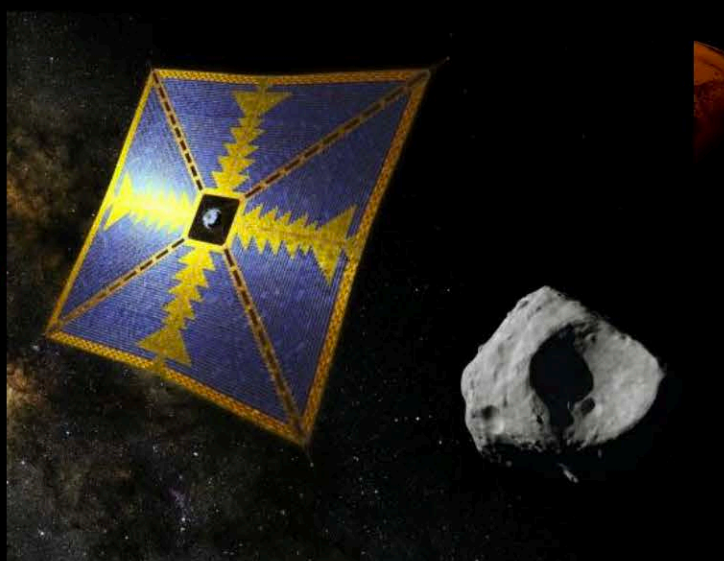
-- 23kW 1AU | 250W Saturn

860m² (3.3 tennis courts)

-- 300kW 1AU | 192W Pluto



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NASAMarshallTV



nasamarshall

www.nasa.gov/marshall

Back-Up Charts





SERVIR

SERVIR connects space to village by making geospatial information useful to developing countries.

SERVIR is a joint development initiative of NASA and USAID, working in partnership with leading regional organizations around the globe.

EXPANDING AROUND THE GLOBE

47

countries directly served by SERVIR products, applications, or trainings

27

satellites and sensor data used by SERVIR

62

countries benefiting from SERVIR cooperation

TRAINING AND INFORMATION SHARING

4719



people trained to use tools and information

353



institutions worldwide with improved capacity to address climate change issues

647



decision-makers and scientists participating in technical exchanges

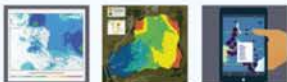
By the Numbers Thru:
2017

www.servirglobal.net

PRODUCTS, TOOLS, AND SERVICES

88

climate change adaptation and mitigation products developed



1.5M

maps produced interactively on the SERVIR web portal



CONNECTING MORE SCIENCE

28

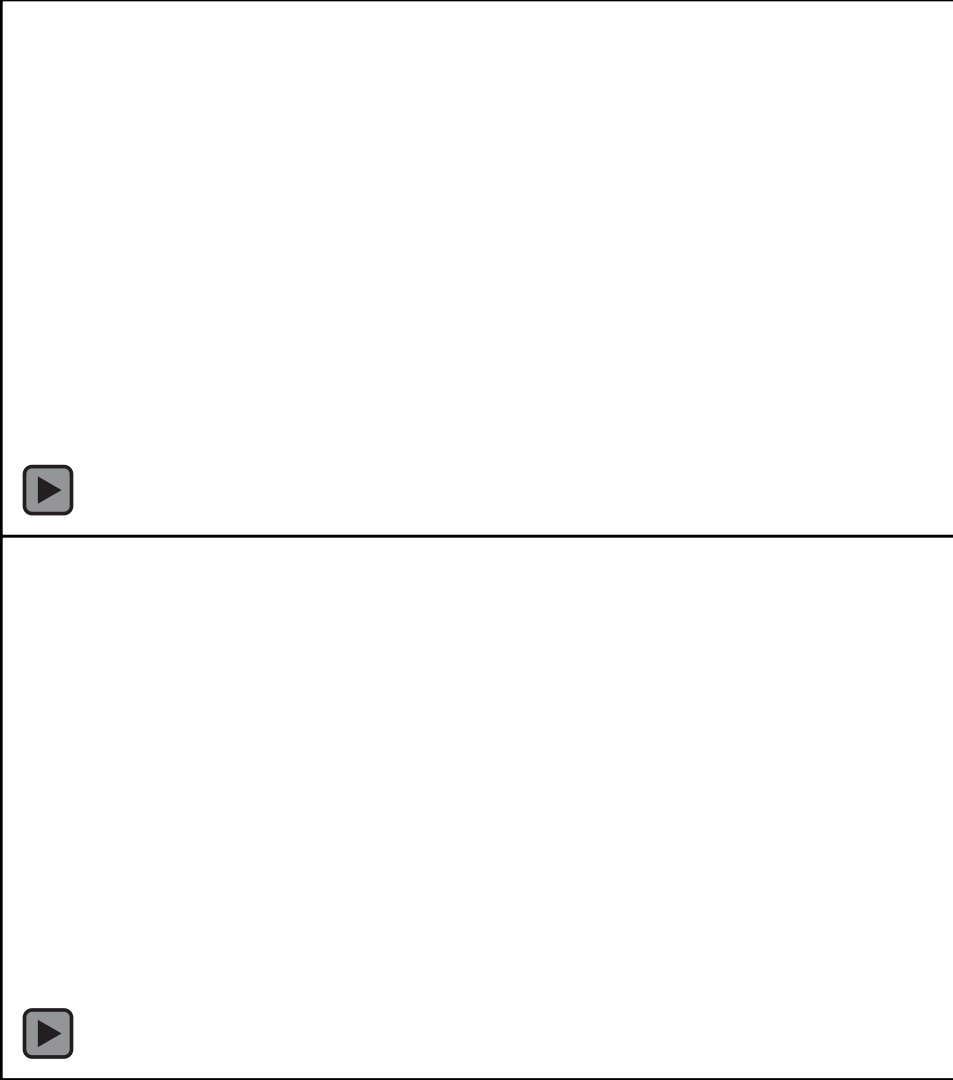
United States Government science expertise connections (2017)



25

SERVIR Applied Sciences Team projects (2017)





Space Launch System

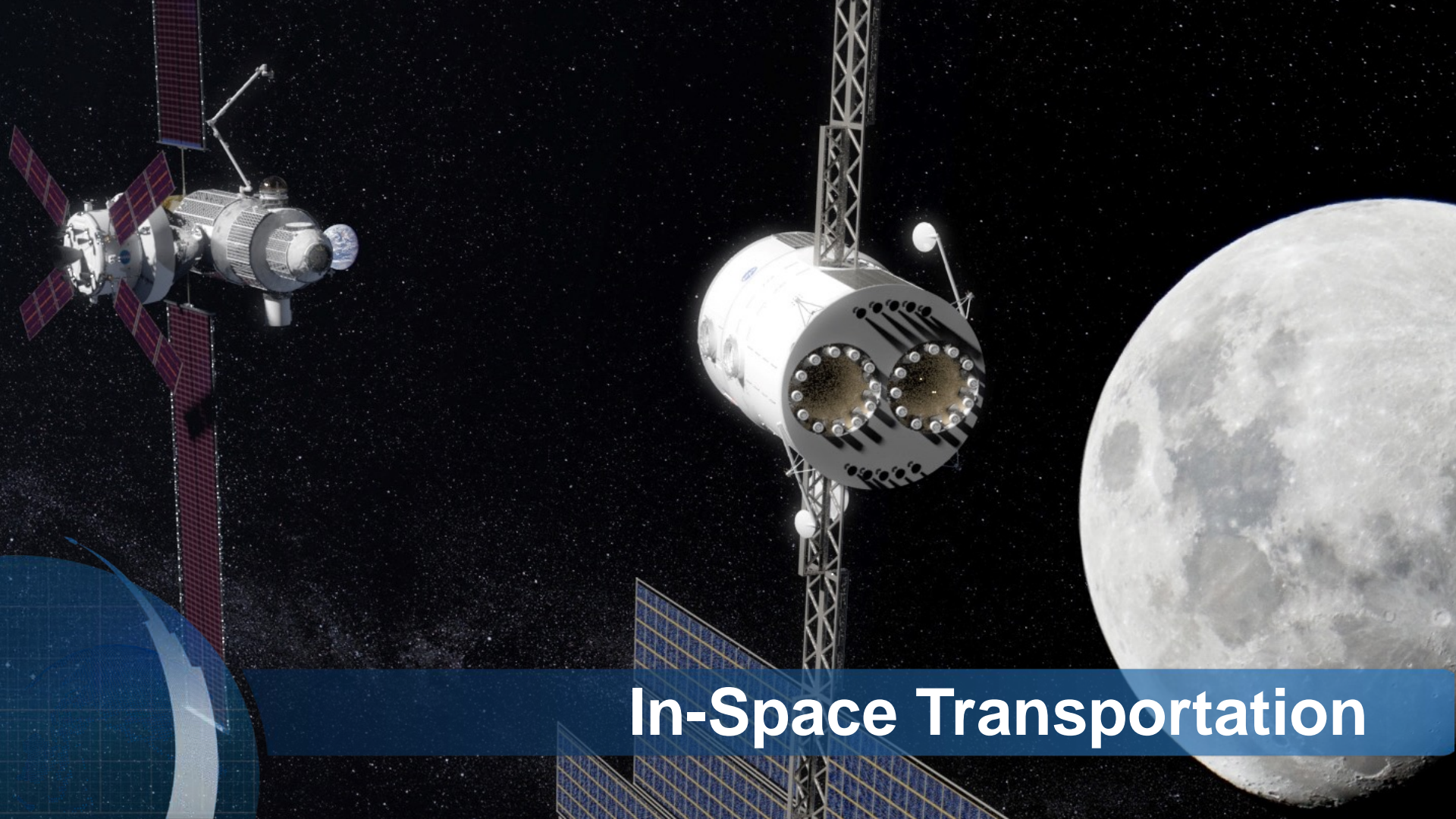
The image features a detailed illustration of the Imaging X-ray Polarimetry Explorer (IXPE) satellite in space. The satellite is shown from a low-angle perspective, highlighting its long boom with five large, rectangular solar panel arrays. At the end of the boom is the main instrument payload, which includes two large cylindrical detectors and a complex support structure. The background is a vibrant, colorful nebula with shades of purple, red, and white, interspersed with numerous bright stars. In the bottom left corner, a partial view of the Earth is visible, showing blue oceans and green landmasses. A dark blue horizontal banner at the bottom of the image contains the text 'Understanding Our World and Beyond' in white.

Imaging X-ray
Polarimetry
Explorer
(IXPE)

Understanding Our World and Beyond



Michoud: Building the Next Generation Rocket



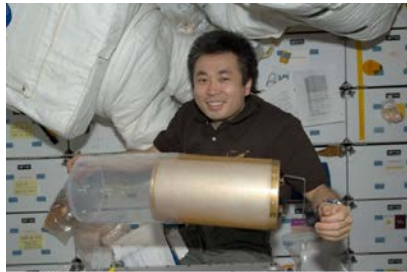
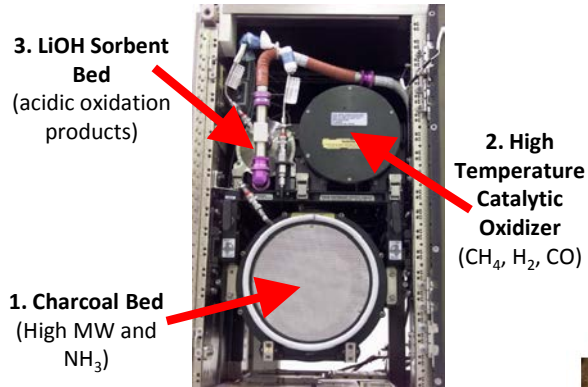
In-Space Transportation



Life Support Today: ARS Rack



Trace Contaminant Control

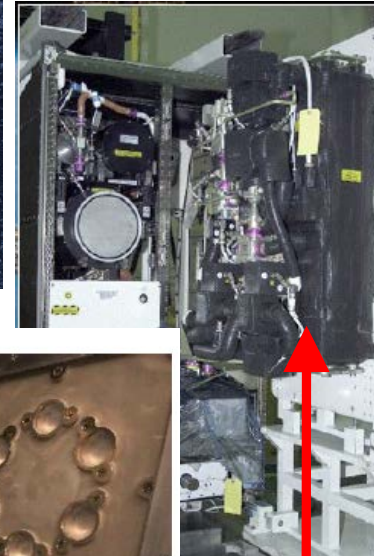


JAXA's Koichi Wakata with replaceable LiOH cartridge

CO₂ Removal



5A Zeolite options for CDRA



CDRA



Insert

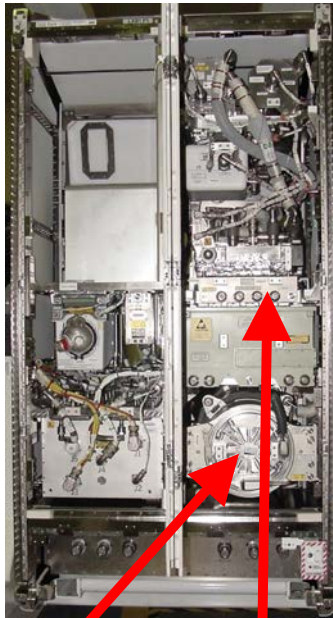
Pressure Plate & Springs

End Cap



Life Support Today: OGS Rack

Oxygen Generation Assembly



Cell Stack &
Rotary
Separator
Accumulator

Hydrogen
Sensor



Hydrogen
ORU without
dome



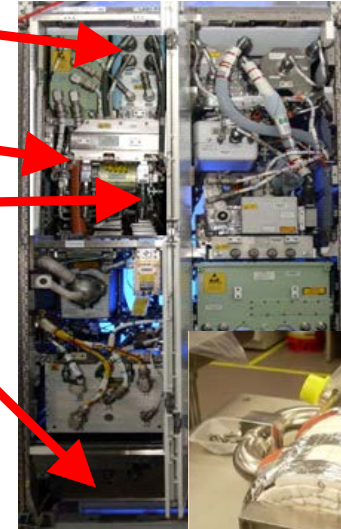
H2 in O2 sensor
(150 day life)

Sabatier CO₂ Reduction

CO₂
Compressor

Reactor
Phase
Separator

CO₂
Storage
Tanks

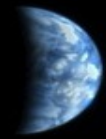


~50% O₂
Recovery



Flight Sabatier
Reactor

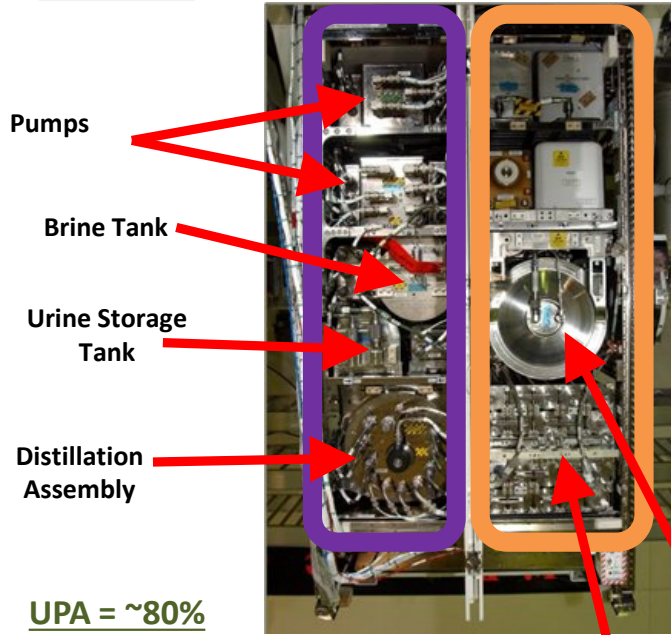




Life Support Today: WRS Racks



Urine Processing Assembly

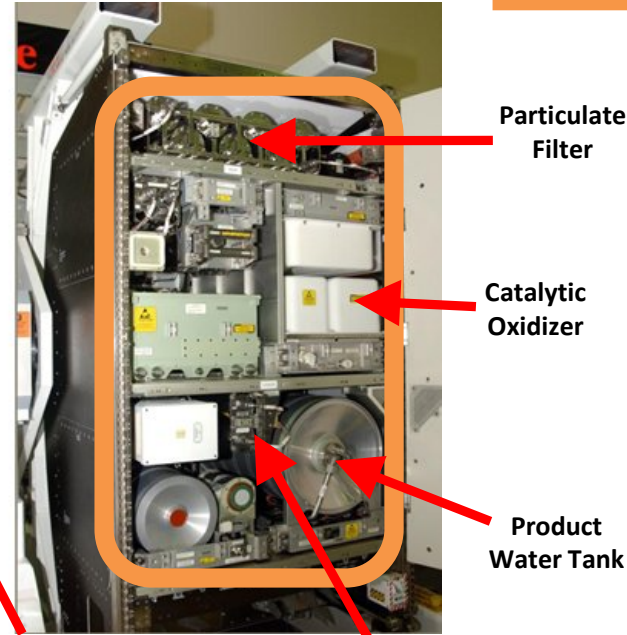


UPA = ~80%

H₂O
Recovery

Multi-filtration Beds
Combined ~88%
H₂O Recovery

Water Processing Assembly



Wastewater
Tank

WPA = >99%
H₂O
Recovery

Ion Exchange
Bed

Life Support in the Past: Mercury and Gemini



Mercury Astronauts
1961-1963



Redstone Rocket
Launch (first two
flights)



Titan II Rocket



First Spacewalk
Gemini 4
Ed White 1965

- 1-2 astronauts
- 1-14 day missions
- Chlorinated potable water & O₂ stored in tanks
- CO₂ removed from atmosphere w/expendable LiOH
- Wastewater vented overboard





Life Support in the Past: Apollo



Command Module

- 7-10 day missions
- 3 crew
- Fuel cell by-product water used for drinking, chlorinated manually by crew
- Wastewater vented overboard
- O₂ stored in tanks
- CO₂ scrubbed w/ LiOH
- Rudimentary waste collection



Saturn V Rocket



Lunar Module

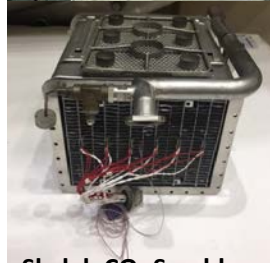
- 1-3 day missions
- 2 crew
- Iodinated potable water stored in tanks
- Wastewater stored in tanks
- Stored O₂
- CO₂ scrubbed w/ LiOH



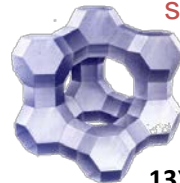
Life Support in the Past: Skylab



1973-1979



Skylab CO₂ Scrubber



13X Zeolite

- 3 missions (28, 59, & 84 days)
- 3 crew
- Potable water provided for consumption & hygiene in tanks
- Iodinated potable water stored in tanks (10 x 70-gal tanks)
 - periodic iodine injections by crew
 - manual colorimetric checks
- Wastewater vented overboard
- Stored O₂
- CO₂ scrubbed w/ molecular sieve (13X and 5A) and vented overboard
- Trace contaminant control using a charcoal bed
- Hygiene Facilities including toilet and shower



Life Support in the Past: Space Shuttle



- 7-16 day missions typical
- 6-7 crew typical
- Fuel cell by-product water used for potable water
- Iodine added automatically via flow-thru iodinated resin
- Wastewater vented overboard
CO₂ scrubbed w/ LiOH
- Stored (**cryo**) O₂



595E5055 1998:10:30 10:42:55

ISS011E11030



Future O₂ Recovery



Bosch:



CO₂ Decomposition:



Co-Electrolysis:



100% O₂
Recovery



What and Who is SERVIR?

“Connecting space to village”

A joint initiative of USAID and NASA that partners with regional technical institutions around the world to get Earth observation information into the hands of decision-makers to improve development outcomes.



- Societal benefit from space
- 20+ satellites, data free and open
- Major research portfolio
- Limited internationally

Regional hubs



- Poverty reduction and resilience
- Working on data-dependent issues in data-scarce places
- International field presence

Hub partners



Private sector partners:

Research collaborators:

19 universities and research centers located in 14 states (in the U.S.)