



Future Homes in Space: Development of Concepts for Exploration Space Habitats

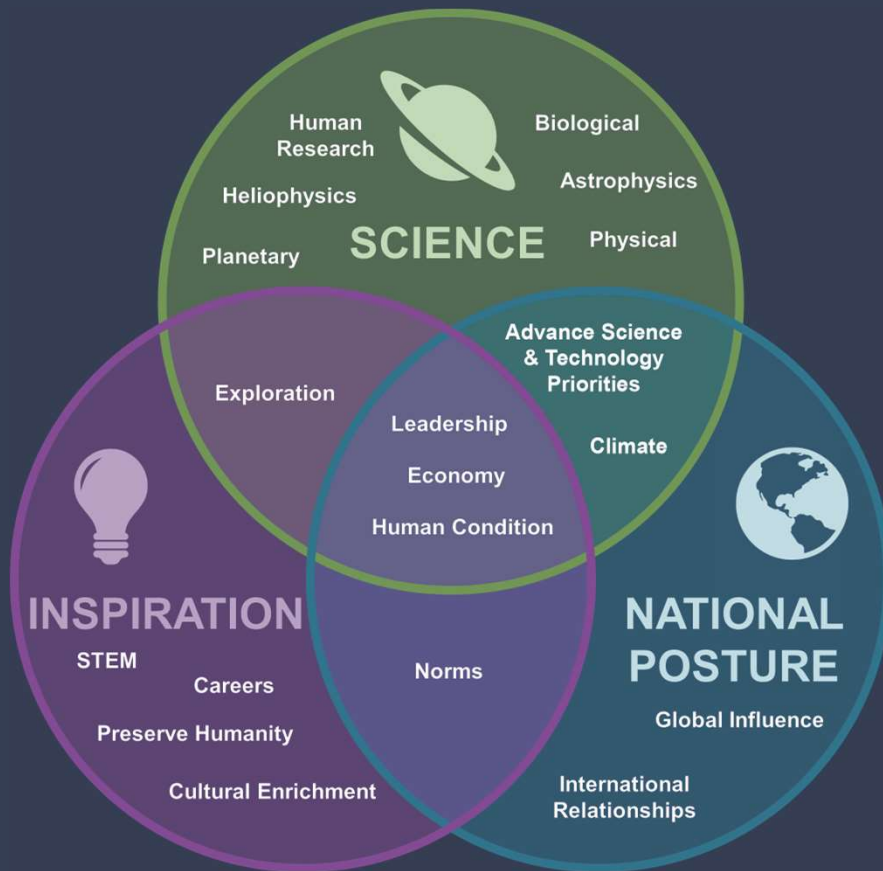


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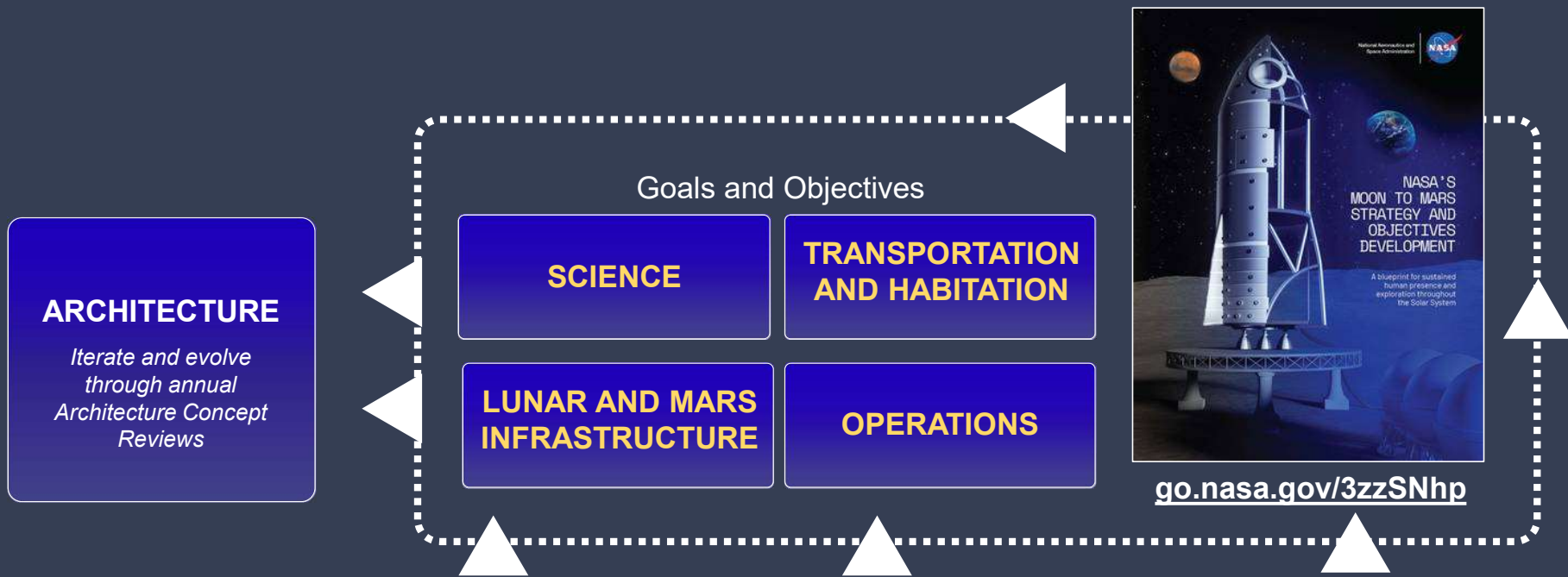
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OSM

Benefits to Humanity: Why We Explore



NASA's Moon to Mars Strategy and Objectives: A Blueprint for Human Exploration (Architecting from the Right)





Architecture Concept Review Products



www.nasa.gov/MoonToMarsArchitecture



Architecture Definition Document

Detailed documentation snapshot of NASA's human spaceflight architecture and exploration strategy

Moon to Mars Architecture Summary

High-level overview of NASA's Moon to Mars architecture and exploration strategy



White Papers

Six papers on architecture study details for frequently discussed topics

Executing from the Left: Segments and Sub-architectures

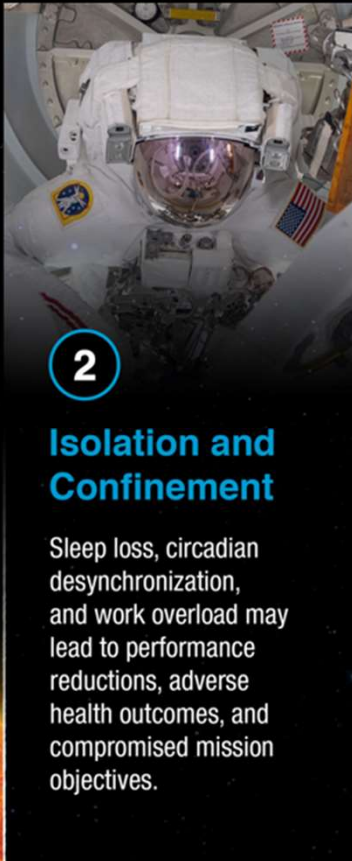


The Five Hazards of Human Spaceflight

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

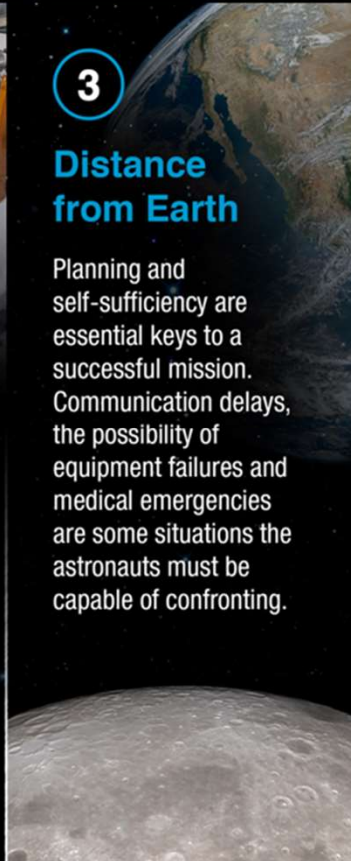
Isolation and Confinement

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)

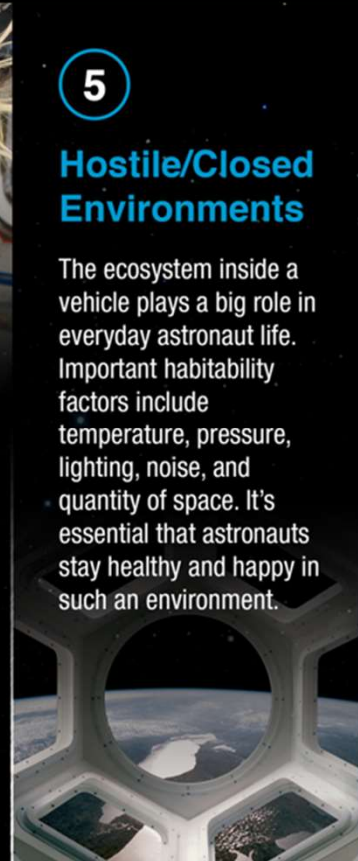
Astronauts encounter a variance of gravity during missions. On Mars, astronauts would need to live and work in three-eighths of Earth's gravitational pull for up to two years.



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.





Lunar Surface Habitat Key Challenges

- Delivery mass
- Dust contamination
- Long dormancy
- Survive the night/thermal power
- Logistics transfer and loading

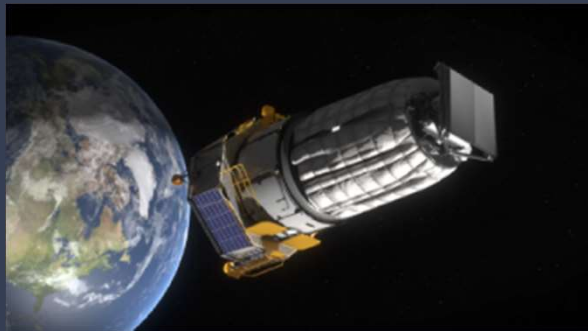


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Lunar Surface Habitat Concept



The Surface Habitat is a concept being traded within NASA's Moon to Mars architecture



Mars Transit Challenges

- No spares resupply chain
- Logistics storage capacity
- Reliability/Maintainability
- Communication delays/blackouts
- Earth Independent Operation
- Human health & performance





Mars Surface Habitation Challenges

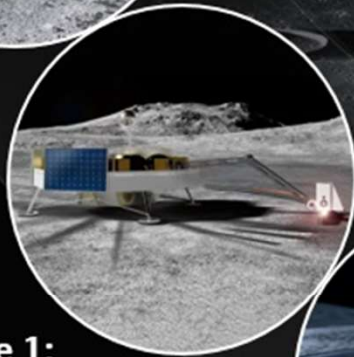


- Habitat landing and activation
- Planetary protection
- Maintenance and sparing
- Martian dust management
- Radiation and thermal protection

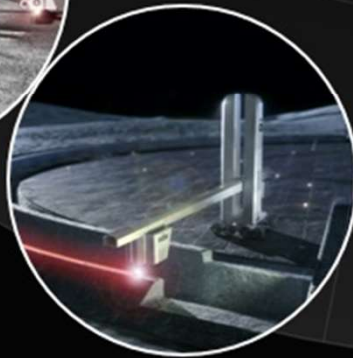


Lunar Construction Capability Development Roadmap

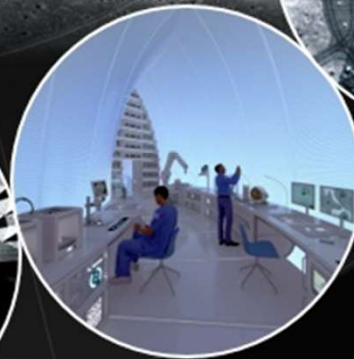
Moon to Mars Planetary Autonomous Construction Technology (MMPACT) Project



Phase 1: Develop & demonstrate excavation & construction capabilities for on-demand fabrication of critical lunar infrastructure such as landing pads, structures, habitats, roadways, blast walls, etc.



Phase 2: Establish lunar infrastructure construction capability with the initial base habitat design structures.



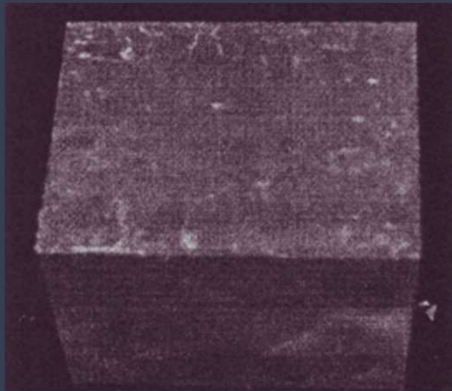
Phase 3: Build the lunar base according to master plan to support the planned population size of the first permanent settlement (lunar outpost).



Phase 4: Complete build-out of the lunar base per the master plan and add additional structures as strategic expansion needs change over time.



Regolith Concrete



Example of waterless lunar simulant from H.A. Toutanji and R.N. Grugel. ["Performance of Waterless Concrete."](#)

- Lunar and Martian regolith could each serve as aggregates for concrete
- Cement and water will either need to be brought, extracted in-situ, or replaced in the mixture
- Sieving lunar & Martian regolith simulant to <1 mm diameter particles improves regolith concrete's compressive strength ¹
- Embedded fibers and mixture additives using in-situ materials offer more viable near-term reinforcement solutions ²

References: ¹ Heemskerk, M.V., van Westrenen, W., and Foing, B.H., "Lunar and Martian Regolith Based Concrete as Building Blocks for Future Human Settlements," *51st Lunar and Planetary Science Conference*, Universities Space Research Association, The Woodlands, TX, 2020.

² Empelmann, M., Hack, N., Herrmann, E., Kloft, H., and Lowke, D., "Reinforcement Strategies for 3D-Concrete-Printing," *Civil Engineering Design*, Vol. 2, Issue 4, 2020, pp. 131-139

Slide 12

PT{h(HO [@Moreira Dudzinski, Krystofer L. (MSFC-ED04)] -- may want to specify which references go with which bullet
Prater, Tracie {she, her} (MSFC, 2024-01-05T16:31:39.478

PK0 0 We need to summarize the bullets. Too many words.
PAUL KESSLER, 2024-01-05T19:57:46.249

PT{h(HO 1 [@Moreira Dudzinski, Krystofer L. (MSFC-ED04)] - can you take a shot at shortening the bullet descriptions?
Prater, Tracie {she, her} (MSFC, 2024-01-05T20:08:49.772

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NextSTEP Appendix A: Habitation Systems

Phase 1 – 2015-2016:
Concept Designs and
Operations

Phase 2 – 2016-2019:
Prototype
Development and
Testing

Phase 3 – 2019-
present:
Concept maturation
and focus on long-
duration, in-space and
surface habitats



Partnership Mechanisms

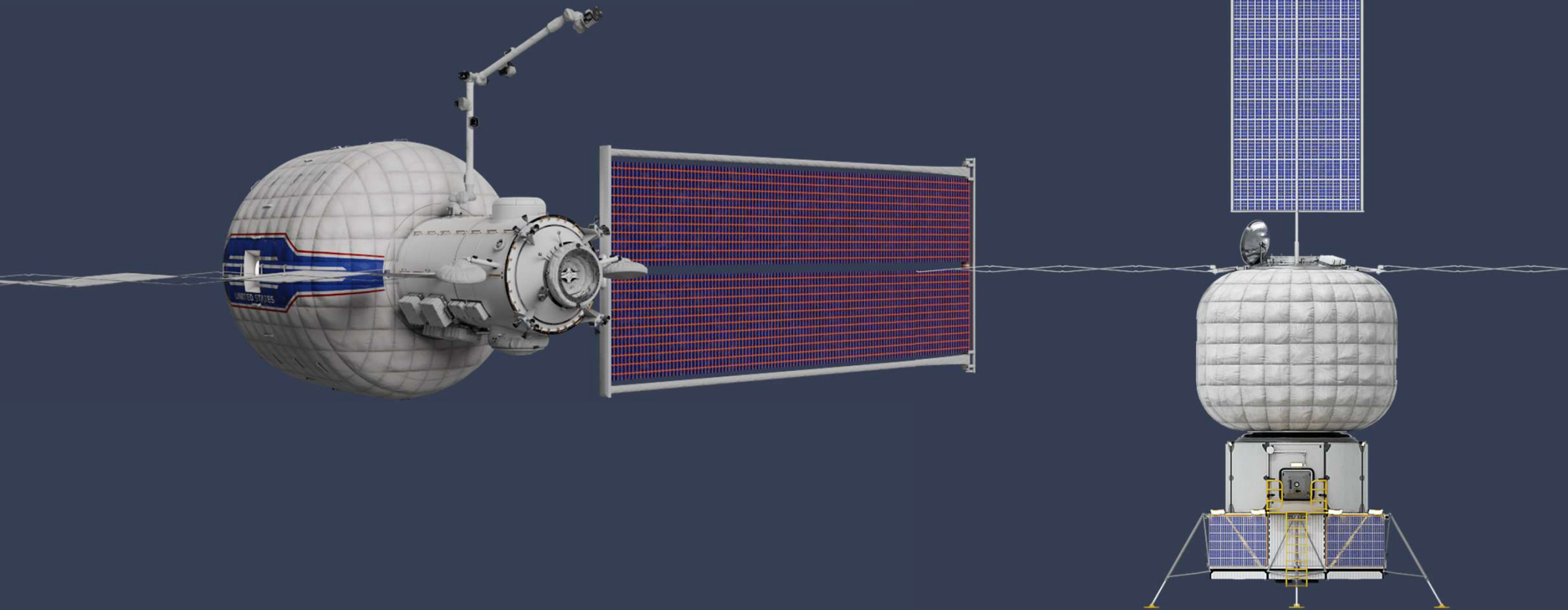
- **Cooperative Agreement Notification (CAN)**
 - Step-1 white paper solicitation now open and due on March 13th, 2024
- **Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR)**
 - Subtopic on sensing/structural health monitoring for inflatable softgoods
- **XHab**
 - University grant program
- **Space Act Agreements**
 - Allows external partner to use NASA expertise, facilities, equipment
- **Tipping Points and Announcements of Collaborative Opportunity (ACO)**
 - Partnerships for technology development; targeted solicitations on specific technologies released periodically

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Q&A



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Backup charts



Types of Space Habitats

A class I habitat is a pre-integrated habitat, manufactured and integrated prior to launch

Example: ISS



A class II habitat is pre-fabricated prior to delivery, but deployed in space or on a planetary surface

Example:
Inflatable ISS
BEAM module

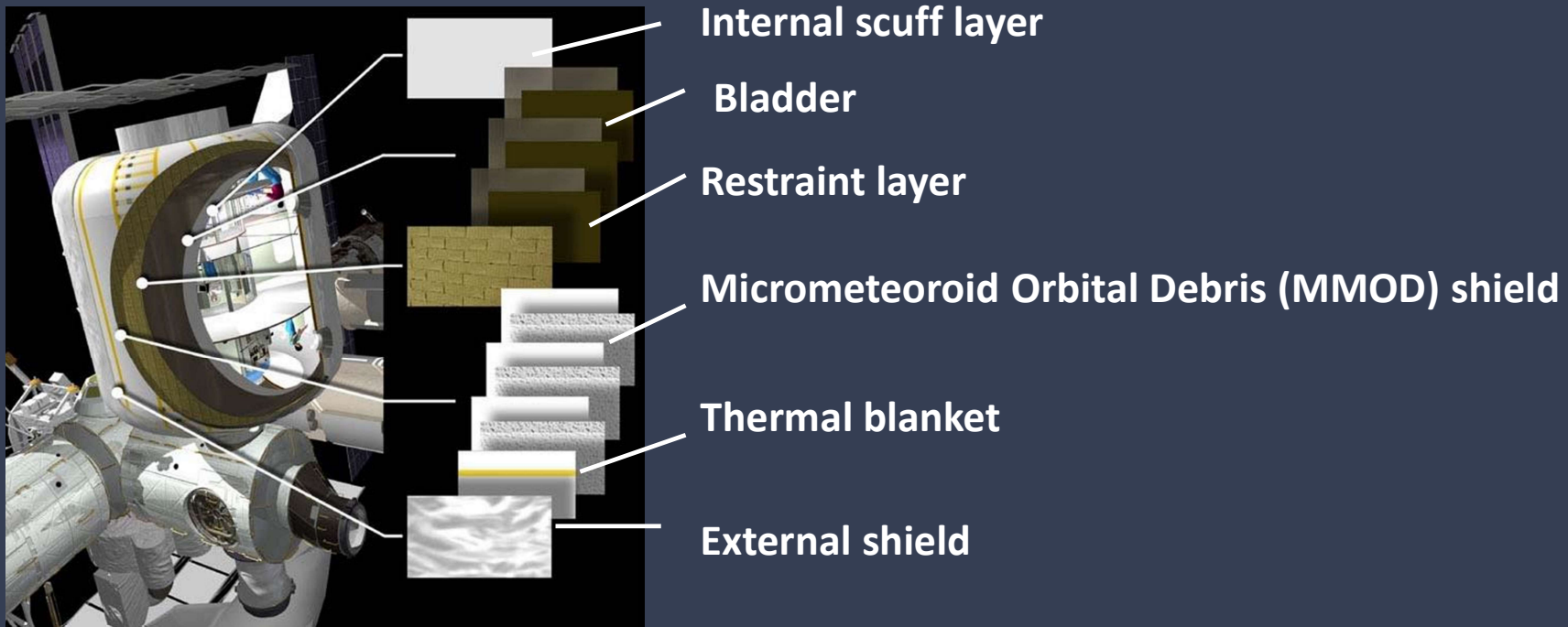


A class III habitat is built in situ using local resources

Example: 3D
Printed Habitat on
planetary surface



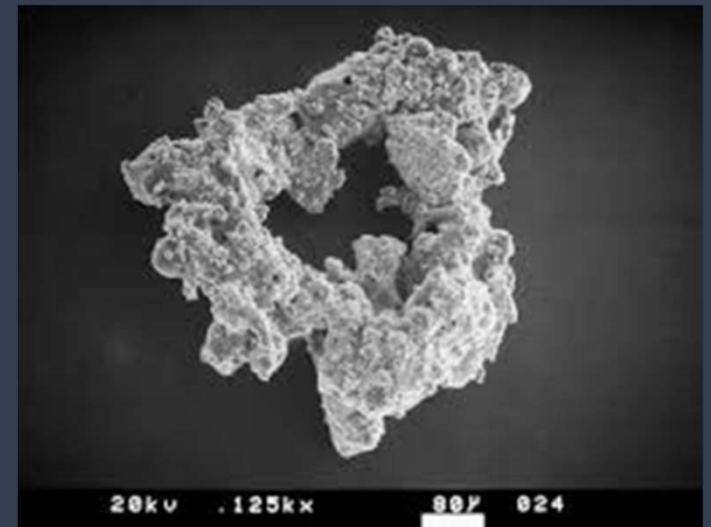
Inflatable Softgoods Material System



Represents one possible structural material option for future habitation systems

Lunar regolith

- Composed of very fine debris particles (a majority between 40-130 microns in diameter) of crystalline rocks, fragments of minerals, meteorite fragments, and underlying sub-particles (such as breccias and agglutinates)
- Relatively high cohesion due to factors such as electromagnetic forces and the jagged nature of its particles
- Bulk density, shear strength, and compactness of regolith increases rapidly after the first few surface centimeters, making it incredibly difficult to dig and drill into given the moon's 1/6th gravity



Lunar agglutinate from Apollo 11 (NASA photo S87-38812)



IN ORBIT



DEEP SPACE AGGREGATION

Assembling a complex ship in deep space



MARS TRANSIT HABITAT

Round the clock, years-long operations of a Mars-class habitat and life support system



ORBIT TO SURFACE OPERATIONS

Operating an orbiting outpost that deploys a lander and its crew to a planetary surface



COMMERCIAL RESUPPLY AND REFUELING

Leveraging the space logistics supply chain for industry provided cargo deliveries



CREW HEALTH & PERFORMANCE

Studying how the human body and mind adapt to deep space hazards

A roundtrip mission to Mars will take about two years—and once the ship's course is set, there's no turning back.

As much as is possible, lunar systems will be designed for dual Moon-Mars operations.

Integrated missions in the lunar vicinity prepare us for successful Mars missions

ON THE SURFACE



SPACESUIT ADVANCEMENTS

Improving spacesuit design across Artemis missions with astronaut input and private sector innovation



MOBILE OPERATIONS

Living and working 'on the go' inside a mobile habitat for weeks at a time



PLANETARY PROTECTION

Mitigating dust transfer and establishing pristine sample curation protocols



HUMAN ROBOTIC EXPLORATION

Robots pre-positioning surface assets and conducting reconnaissance for astronauts



HUMAN RESILIENCE

Learning how humans can survive and thrive in a partial gravity environment

Moon to Mars Planetary Autonomous Construction (MMPACT) Materials

- Binder-based materials
 - Ordinary Portland cement
 - Magnesium oxide-based cements
 - Sodium silicate
 - Calcium sulfo-aluminate
 - Geopolymers
 - Polymers
 - Sulfur concrete
- 100% Regolith-based materials
 - Microwave sintering
 - Laser vitreous material transformation (VMX)
 - Molten extrusion
 - Molten casting



Psychological and Social Considerations

Researchers studying the topic of social needs of urban dwellers have identified two major groups*:

Nature Needs

- Contact with nature
- Sense-focused aesthetics
- Recreation and play

Human-Interaction Needs

- Social interaction/privacy
- Citizen participation in design
- Sense of community identity

Ideal Goals for Large-Scale Lunar Habs:

Greenery and biophilic experiences that are integrated into housing and assemblies

Access to gathering spaces (with various degrees of privacy and amenities)

Inhabitant feedback and engagement in planning as base expands

Ease of access to amenities & services

A sense of place forged through architectural breaks from monotony

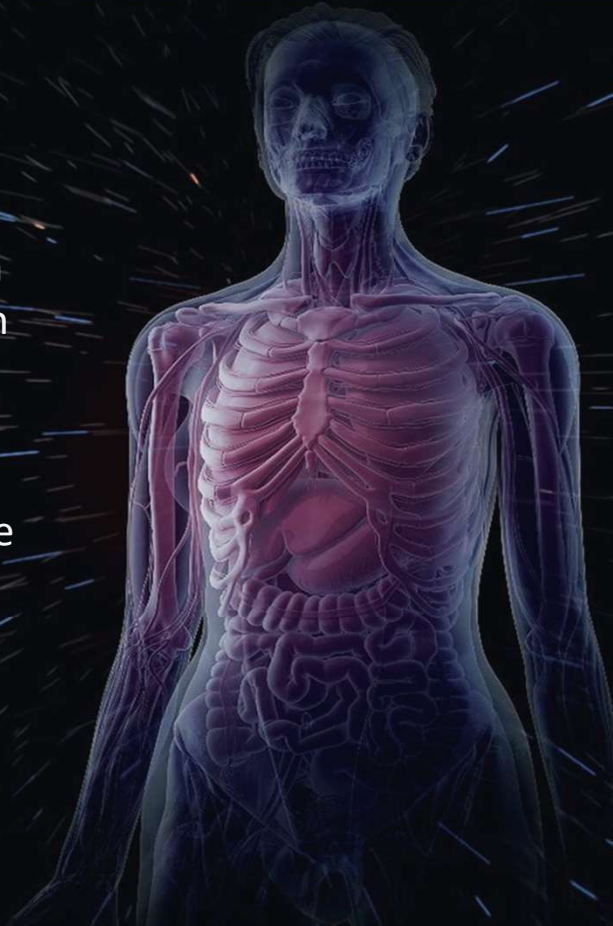
*Matsuoka, R. and Kaplan, R., "People Needs in the Urban Landscape: Analysis of Landscape And Urban Planning Contributions," *Landscape and Urban Planning*, Vol. 84, No. 1, 2008, pp. 7-19.



The Radiation Problem

- Galactic cosmic rays (GCRs) are omnipresent and omnidirectional high-energy particles that are the most concerning form of radiation and greatest shielding challenge in space exploration




- Solar particle events (SPEs) are much more predictable and can be more easily stopped than GCRs (which tend to decline in number during SPEs)



- Total permissible career dose for a crew member is 600 mSv (NASA-STD-3001, updated based on recommendation from National Academy of Sciences study on crew radiation limits in 2021)

- Short term SPE exposure limited to 250 mSv per event

Executing from the Left: Segments and Subarchitectures

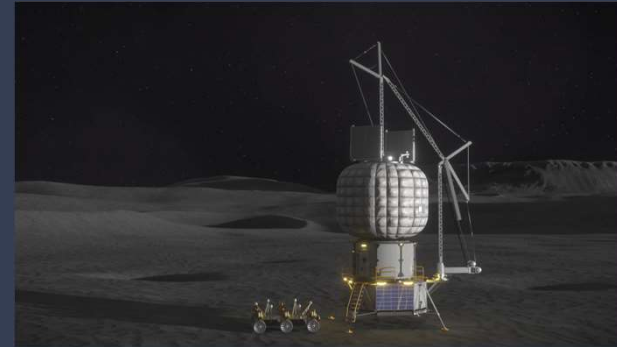
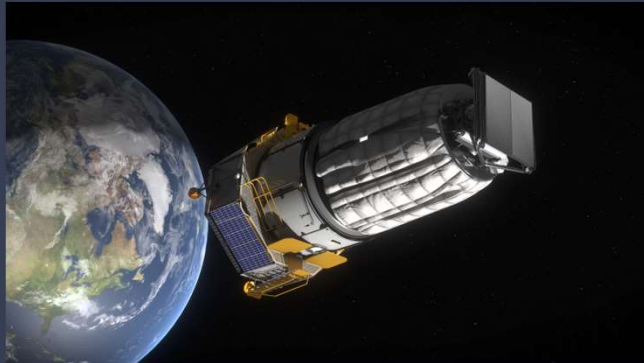
			
Human Lunar Return	Foundational Exploration	Sustained Lunar Evolution	Humans to Mars
Initial capabilities, systems, and operations necessary to re-establish human presence and initial utilization (science, etc.) on and around the Moon.	Expansion of lunar capabilities, systems, and operations supporting complex orbital and surface missions to conduct utilization (science, etc.) and Mars forward precursor missions.	Enabling capabilities, systems, and operations to support regional and global utilization (science, etc.), economic opportunity, and a steady cadence of human presence on and around the Moon.	Initial capabilities, systems, and operations necessary to establish human presence and initial utilization (science, etc.) on Mars and continued exploration.
Focus for ACR 22			Focus for ACR 23

Segment: A portion of the architecture, identified by one or more notional missions or integrated use cases, illustrating the interaction, relationships, and connections of the sub-architectures through progressively increasing operational complexity and objective satisfaction.

Sub-architecture: A group of tightly-coupled systems, functions, and capabilities that perform together to accomplish architecture objectives.

Communication, Positioning, Navigation, and Timing • Habitation • Human Systems • Mobility System and Logistics • Utilities and Services • Transportation • Utilization Systems

Lunar Surface Habitat



Lunar surface habitat is one concept under trade in the architecture

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Mars Transit Habitat



Mars Transit Habitat is one concept under trade in the architecture.