

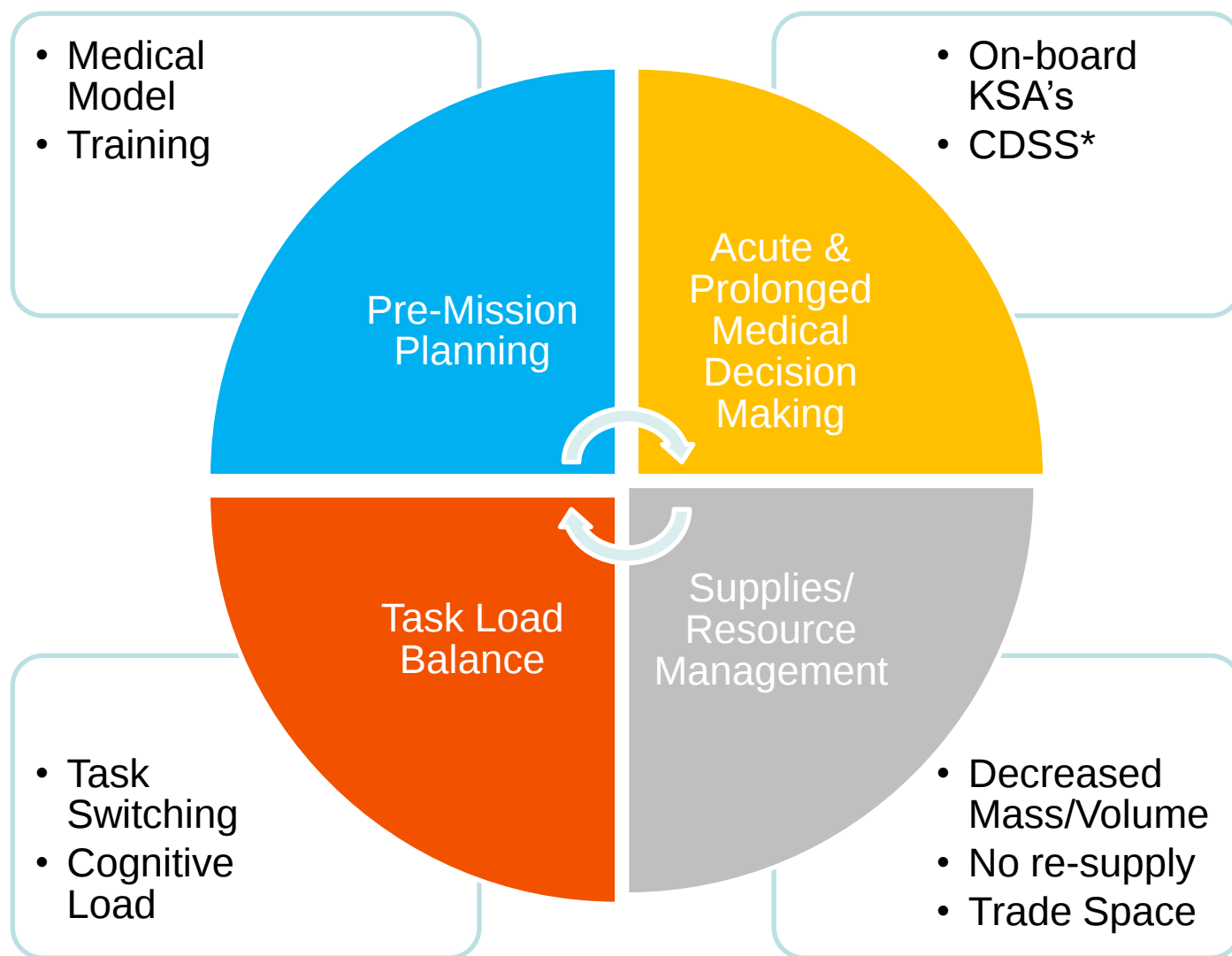
Supply & Resource Management

To Progressively Enable EIMO

EIMO TIM4
27 February 2024

Earth Independent Medical Operations (EIMO)

EIMO Components



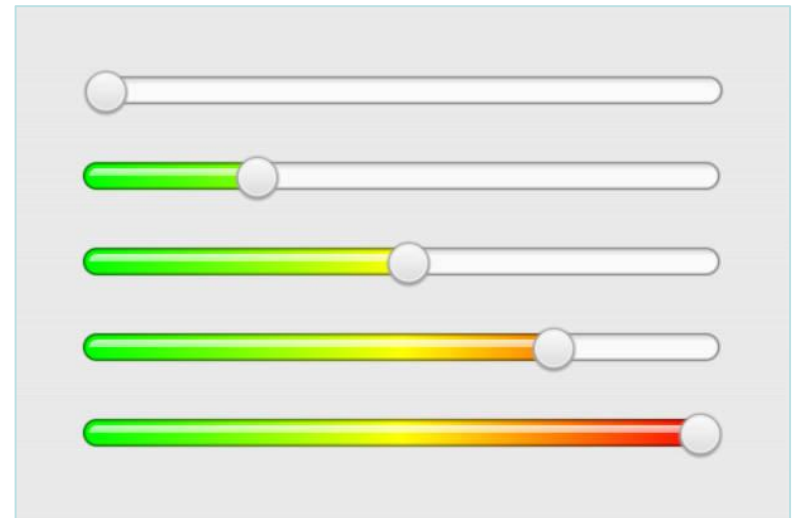
A Progressive Approach



On-board care will ***increasingly become the responsibility*** of the astronauts for primary management.

Terrestrial assets will continue to be paramount in pre-mission screening and planning, as well as health maintenance and prevention activities.

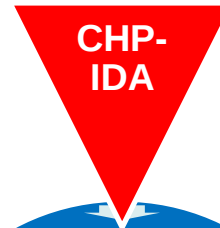
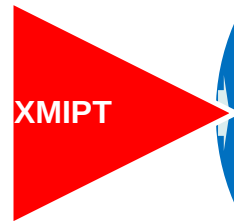
New capabilities and systems that enable progressively more robust and resilient systems and crews will ***reduce risk and increase probability of deep space exploration mission success***.



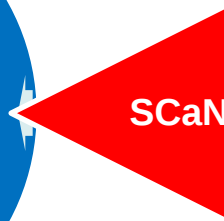
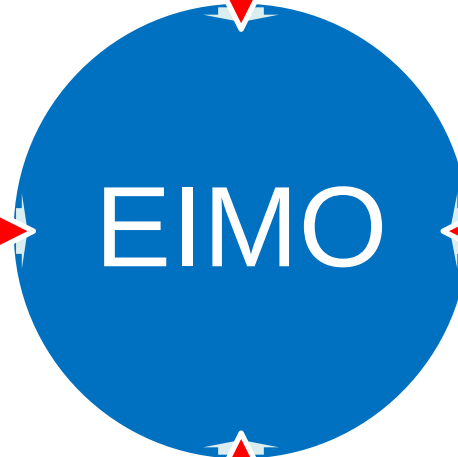
EIMO Intersects Within NASA



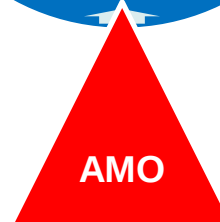
Exploration Medical Integrated Product Team (XMIPT) is seeking solutions to increase the mass, power, and volume efficiency of its exploration medical system.



Crew Health and Performance – Integrated Data Architecture (CHP-IDA) system as a platform to enable the amalgamation of a variety of crew-relevant data sources and applications.



Autonomous Medical Operations (AMO) project is developing an on-board **software-based Medical Decision Support System (MDSS)** which will enable astronauts to diagnose and treat emergent conditions in a timely manner.



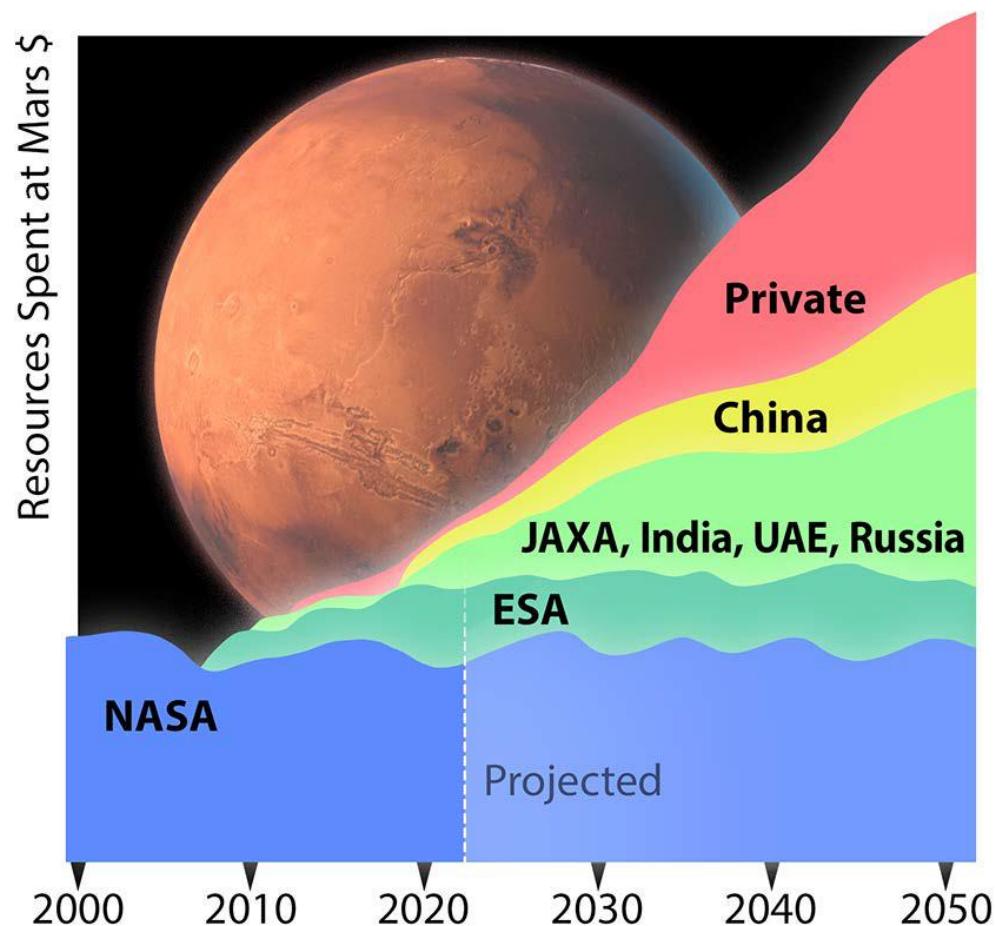
Space Communication and Navigation (SCaN) provides communications and navigation services over the full operational life cycle of a mission from launch to de-orbit.

The purpose of the TIM is to identify, prioritize and plan forward work on EIMO

From the perspective of potential stakeholders, what are key considerations pertaining to supply and resource management needed to **enable EIMO**?

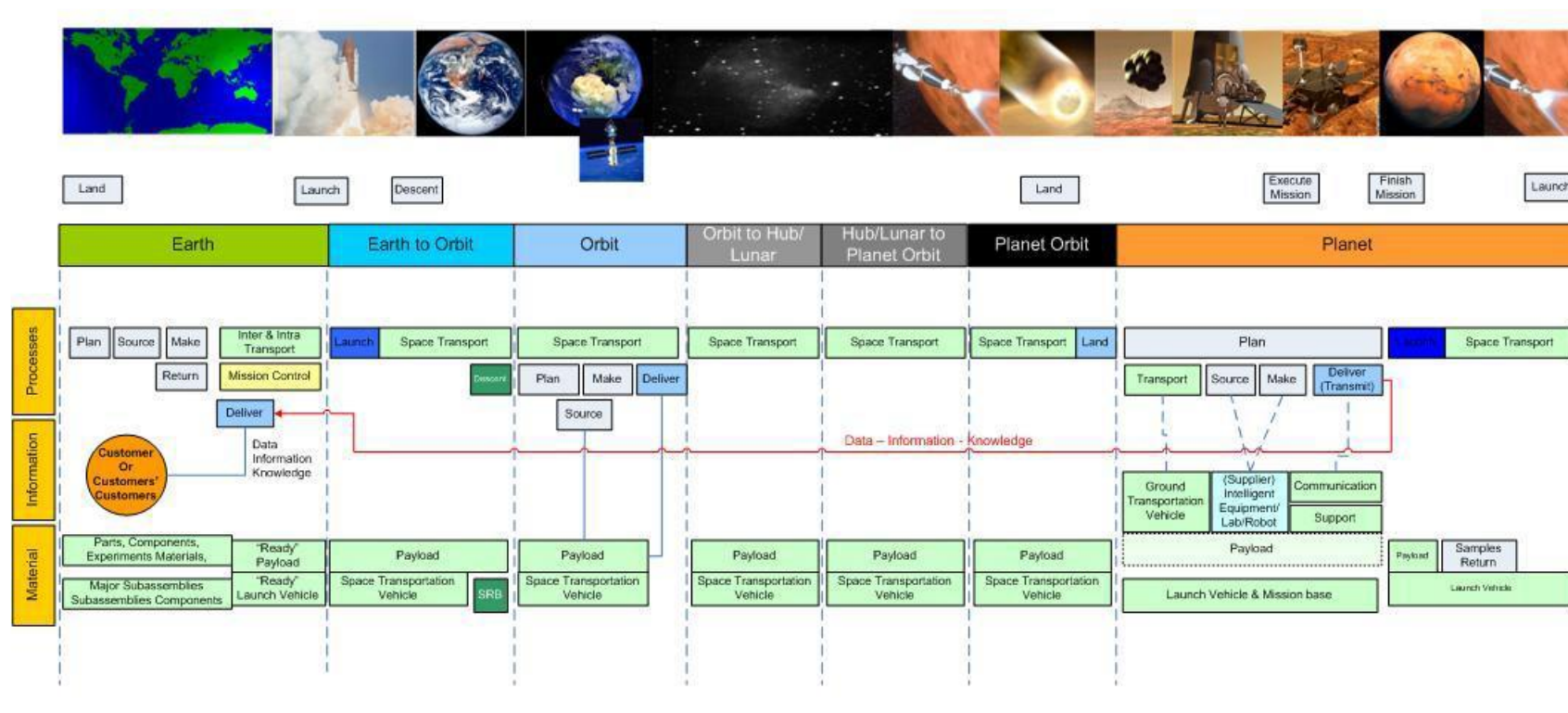
- Restrictions in mass, power, volume
- If pre-deployment, interval could exceed use life
- Environmental (elevations in temperature, humidity, oxygen)
- Radiation

Diversity of Stakeholders Investing in Mars



Keck Institute for Space Studies (KISS), 2022, Revolutionizing Access to the Mars Surface. Culbert, C.J., Ehlmann, B.L., Fraeman, A.A., editors. Final Workshop Report for the W.M. Keck Institute for Space Studies, Pasadena, CA. DOI: 10.7907/d1smmj77.

Exploration Supply Chain



Galluzzi M, et.al., Foundations of Supply Chain Management for Space Application, AIAA Space Conference, 2006.

LEVEL OF CARE	MISSION	CAPABILITIES
I	LEO < 8 days	Space Motion Sickness, Basic Life Support, First Aid, Private Conference, Anaphylaxis Response, Acoustic Monitor
II	LEO < 30 Days	Level I + Clinical Diagnostics, Ambulatory Care, Private Video, Private Telemedicine
III	Beyond LEO < 30 Days	Level II + Limited Advanced Life Support, Trauma Care, Limited Dental Care
IV	Lunar > 30 Days	Level III + Medical Imaging, Sustainable Advanced Life Support, Limited Surgical, Dental Care
V	Mars Expedition	Level IV + Autonomous Advanced Life Support and Ambulatory Care, Basic Surgical Care

EIMO must be able to support LEVEL V NASA medical standard of care for 119 anticipated medical conditions

Evolution of On-board Medical Kits

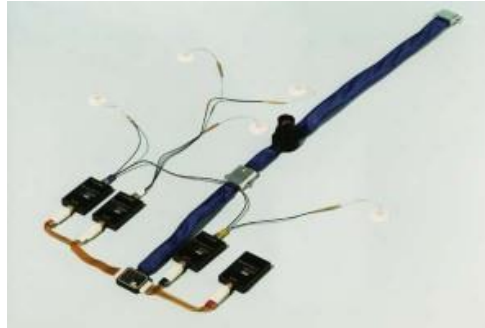


Mercury



Autoinjectors

Gemini



Biomedical Monitoring

Apollo



Therapeutics

Skylab



Physician

Shuttle



Expanded Therapeutics

ISS



Multiple Kits

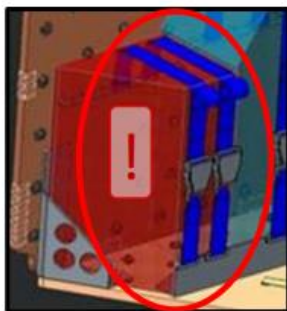
Medical Kit Design Constraints



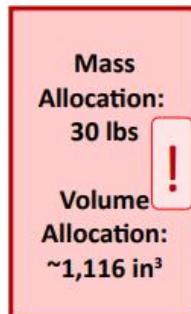
Open Cabin Constraints



Interference Constraints



Load Constraints

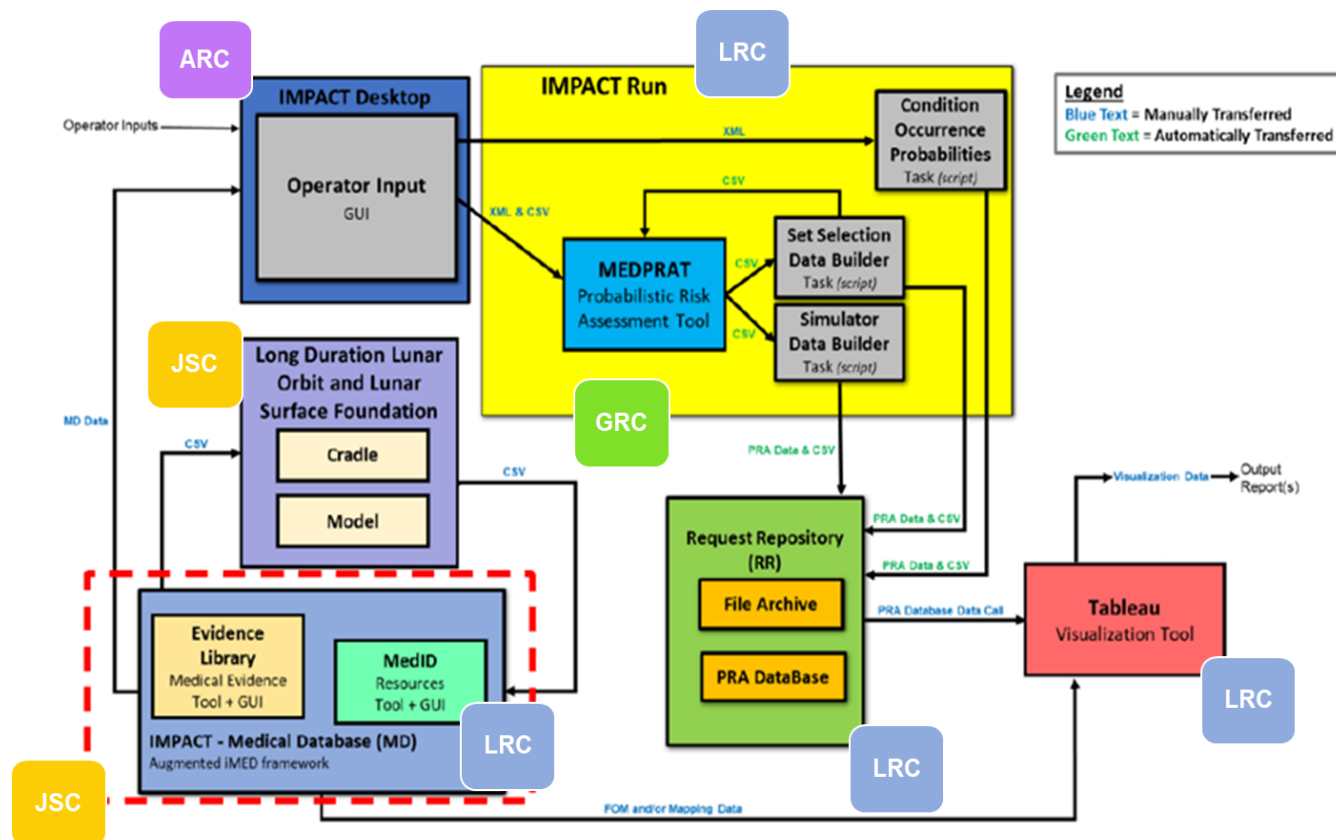


Mass/Volume Constraints



A Semi-Quantitative Approach To Building The Orion Spacecraft Medical Kit, Rubin D, et.al., 92nd Annual Scientific Meeting, Aerospace Medical Association, Reno, Nevada May 2022.

- Informing Mission Planning via Analysis of Complex Tradespaces (IMPACT)
 - Probabilistic Risk Assessment Tool



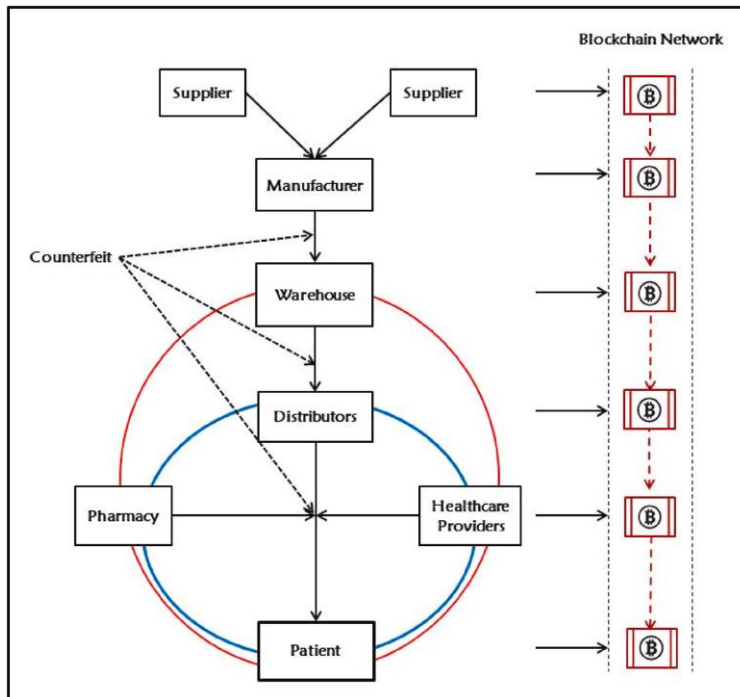
Resource ID and Inventory Tracking

- Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags first evaluated for flight in 2008, proven superior to bar codes
- In 2017 RFID Enabled Autonomous Logistics Management (REALM)
- ISS has 100,000 RFID tags in use
- Diamond Dust Technology

	DUST	Serial Number	Barcode & QR	RFID & NFC	Machine Vision	Holograms	DNA Tags	Taggants	Security Inks
Digital Thread Compatibility	●	●	●	●	●				
Blockchain Compatability	●								
Unclonability	●	●					●		
Ease of Serialization	●								
Affordability	●								
Security	●								
Tamper Detection	●								
Durability	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
Form Factor Flexiblity	●	●			●		●	●	●
Class 2 Change	●				●			●	●

Blockchain Solution for E2E supply chain logistics

- Immutability, decentralized, transparent, distributed ledger
- Real-time inventory, audit
- SpaceChain has deployed eight LEO nodes for commercial use



Sources: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2022.100328>;



Topic 1:

It has been estimated that approximately 1.5 tons of supplies are required to support a crew member for six months of mission time in space. ExMC has developed IMPACT (Informing Mission Planning via Analysis of Complex Trade spaces), a probabilistic risk assessment tool for optimizing space medicine packs. Given mass/volume/power constraints, what are the key considerations when conducting trade space analyses for medical supplies to enable EIMO?

Topic 2:

Due to the extensive increased training requirements necessary to support progressively autonomous operations on exploration class missions, are multi-function medical devices (e.g., TempusPro, LifeBot) a viable option to enable EIMO? Key considerations include:

- Mass/power/volume trade space
- Interoperability
- Point failure rate and loss of capability
- Repair/troubleshooting one device vs many



Topic 3:

A clinically integrated medical supply chain requires access to credible data from its procurement processes, inventory management and clinical usage of products for micro-logistics analysis. How can this be achieved and what parameters should be considered as a priority (particularly with regard to pharmaceutical products) to enable EIMO? Should blockchain distributed ledger methods be developed to track supplies from inception to consumption?



Topic 4:

Pharmaceutical products are re-packaged for flight and studies are planned to evaluate the effects of the re-packaging process on product stability. What type(s) of storage/packaging solutions make the most sense to enable EIMO? Key considerations:

- Must utilize inert materials designated “generally regarded as safe” (GRAS)
- Maintenance of product stability, content uniformity
- Ease of packaging
- Label durability/longevity
- Minimize mass, volume & waste



Topic 5:

Management of inventory for a Mars class mission will require a robust, reliable & proven technology. RFID tags have been successfully used in LEO (ISS has in excess of 100,000) but the reliability of RFID outside of LEO is unknown and will need to be tested for compatibility with long-duration spaceflight environment.

If RFID is not suitable, what other technologies could be leveraged, e.g., Diamond Dust, Near Field Communication (NFC) tags, QR codes?



Topic 6:

Is an analysis of the micro-logistics (stowage, usage and disposal) of medical supplies and resource packs warranted to enable EIMO? How can micro-logistics of medical supplies be optimized given the constraints expected on exploration missions?



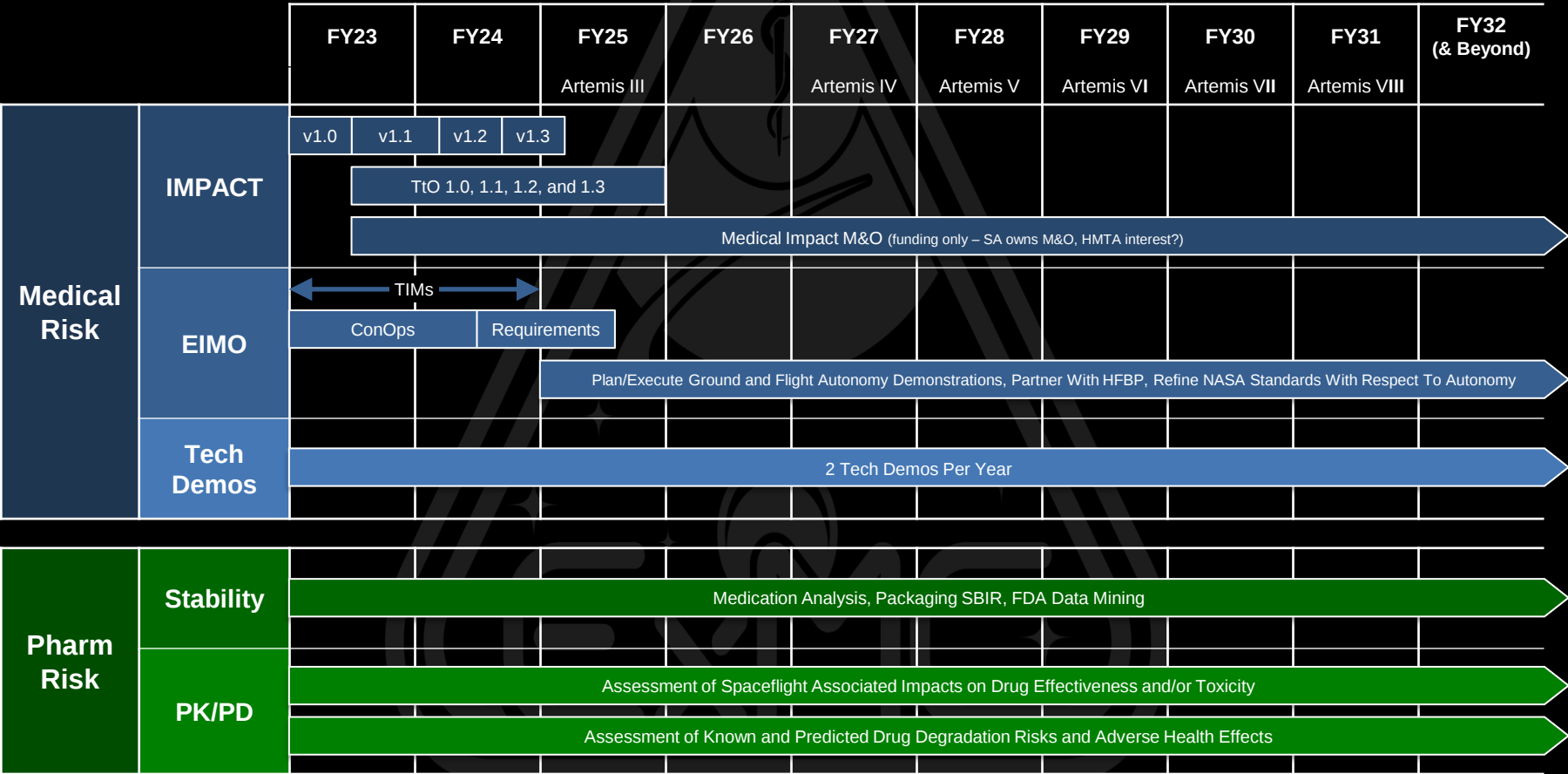
Topic 7:

In a tradespace analysis, is it worth bringing all the extra capacity to support additive manufacturing in-mission (e.g., 3D printer) rather than just bringing more supply?



BACK-UP SLIDES

ExMC HSRB Risk Roadmap



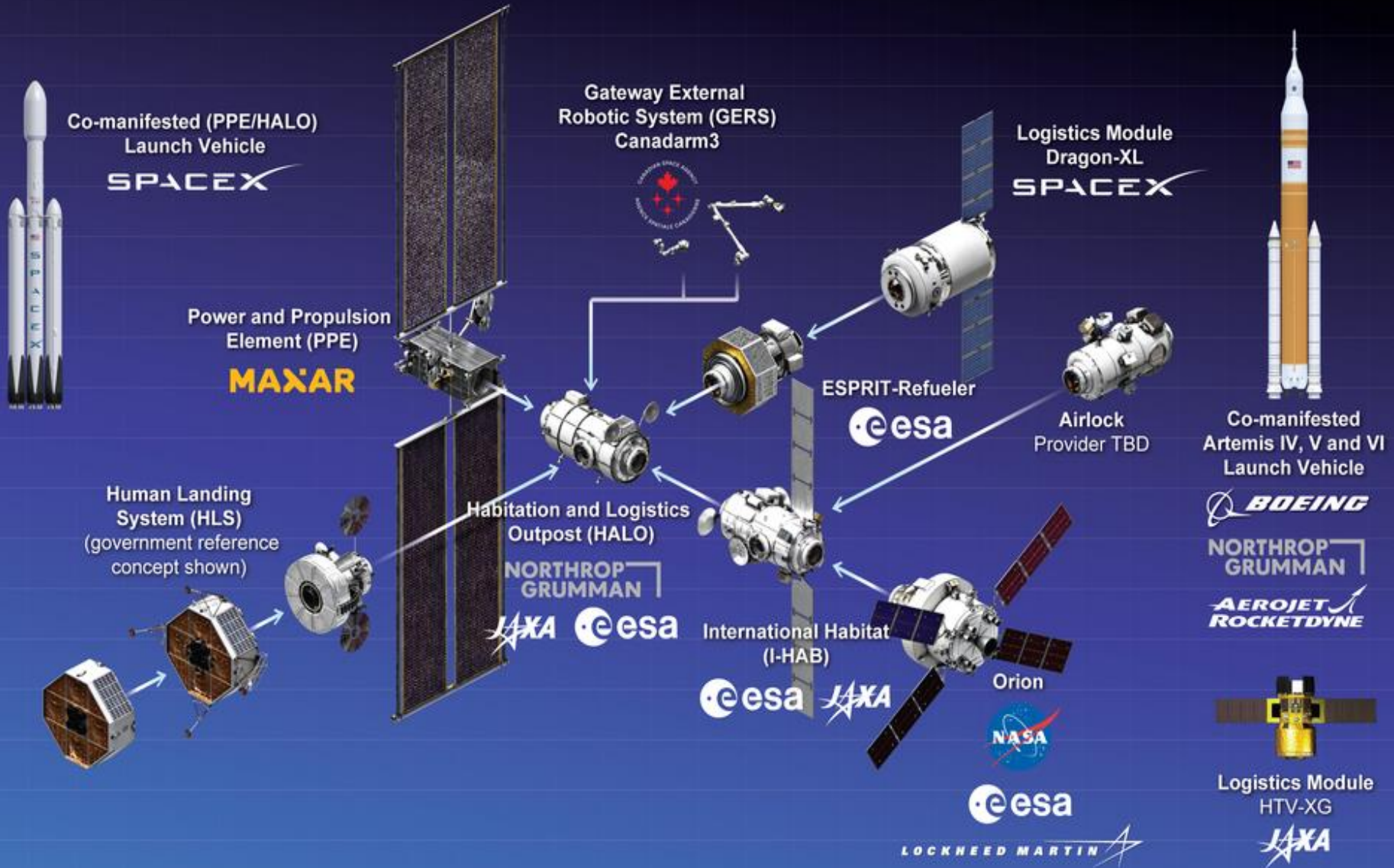
Exploration Medical Capability

EIMO Roadmap

	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28	FY29	FY30	FY31	FY32 (& Beyond)
EIMO	TIMs									
	ConOps & Requirements									
Test Environment		Build & Test Federated Labs								
Ground Analog				HERA, CHAPEA						
Flight Analog					Gateway, Artemis					

Exploration Medical Capability

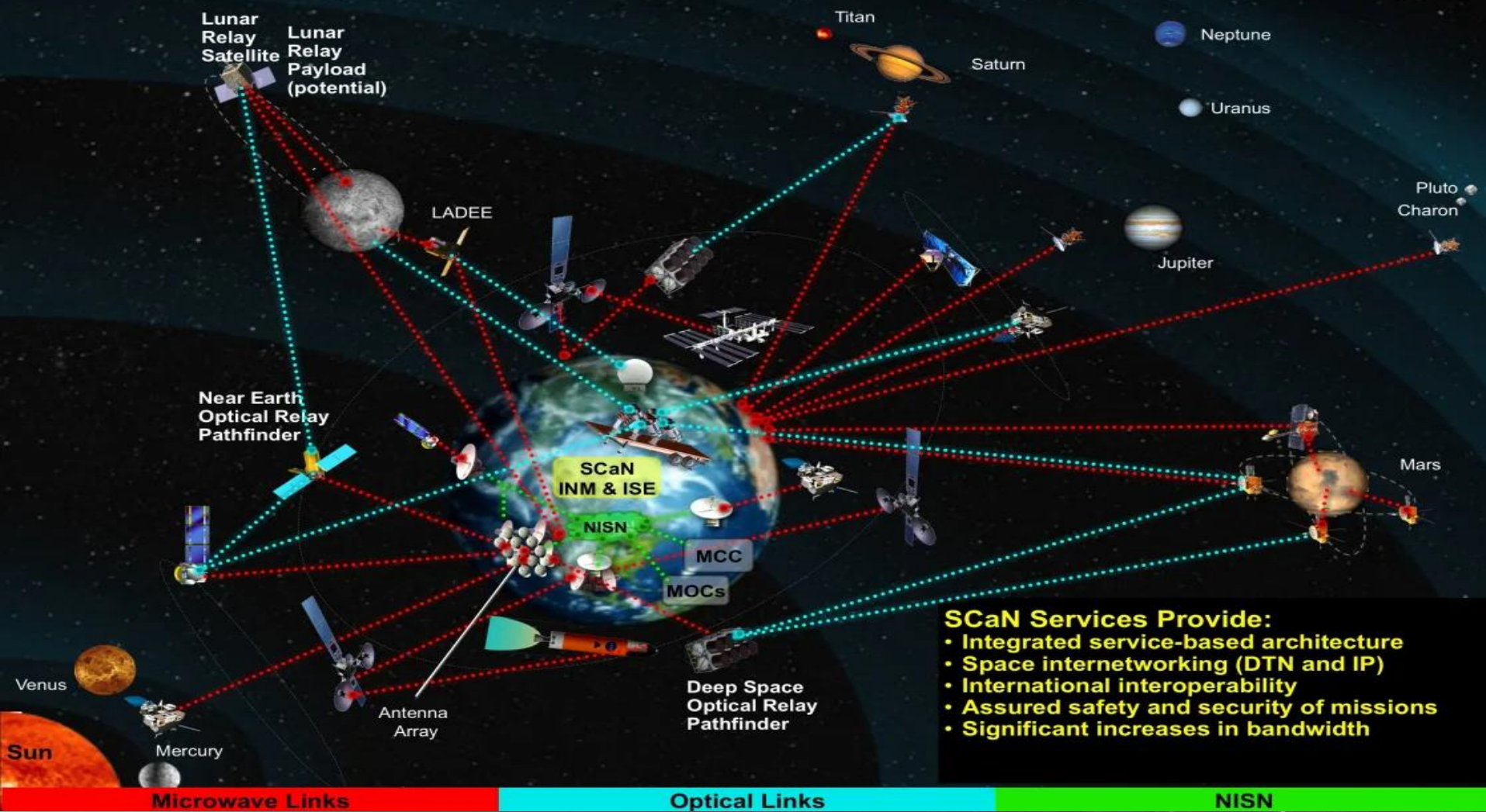
GATEWAY Integrated Spacecraft Configuration



Space Communication and Navigation (SCaN)



SCaN Notional Integrated Communication Architecture



- SCaN Services Provide:**
- Integrated service-based architecture
 - Space internetworking (DTN and IP)
 - International interoperability
 - Assured safety and security of missions
 - Significant increases in bandwidth

Theaters for Exploration



EXPLORATION CAMPAIGN AND CAMPAIGN SEGMENTS

HUMAN PRESENCE IN LEO

PARTNER ENABLED

HUMAN LUNAR RETURN

SUSTAINED LUNAR PRESENCE

PARTNER ENABLED

HUMANS TO MARS



ISS AND
COMMERCIAL
LEO PLATFORMS



SLS BLOCK 1



ORION



NEAR-TERM
ARTEMIS MISSIONS



SLS BLOCK 1B



SLS BLOCK 2

COMMERCIAL
CARGO

GATEWAY

Increased Crew Size & Longer Durations in Micro-gravity

TRANSIT HABITAT
AND MARS TRANSIT

COMMUNICATIONS RELAYS

HUMAN
LANDING
SYSTEM

PORTABLE
UTILITY
PALLET

SURFACE
HABITAT

CARGO
LOGISTICS
LANDER

Fission Surface Power

Habitation Systems

Mobile Expedition Duration /
Mobile Exploration Range

Partial Gravity Operations

In-Situ Resource Utilization

Autonomous Robotics Systems & Contingency Crew Transportation

MARS
ASCENT
VEHICLE

PRESSURIZED
ROVER

MARS
TERRAIN
VEHICLE

