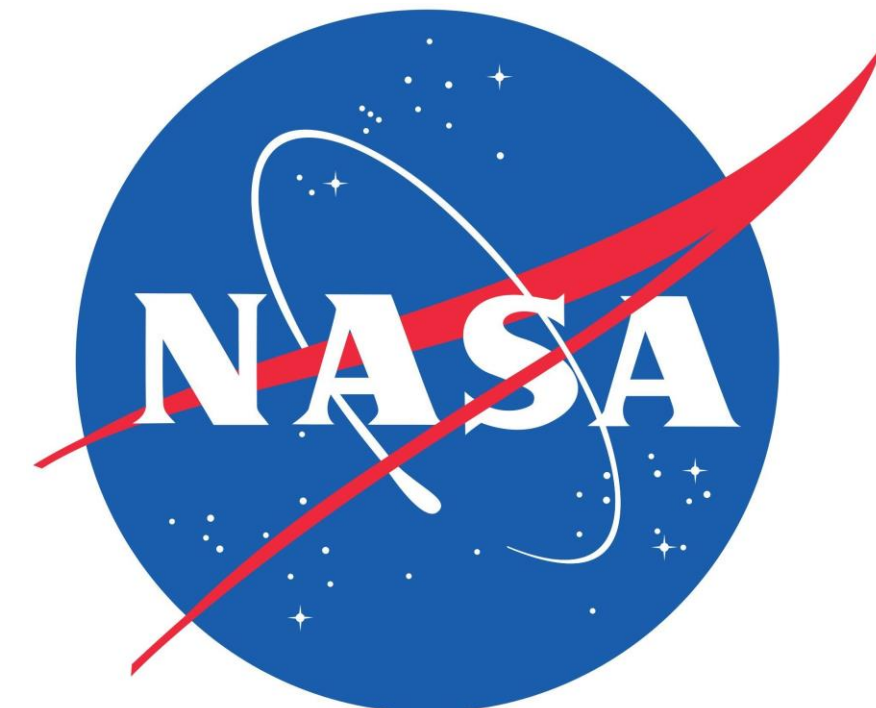




# MANUAL CREW OVERRIDE OF VEHICLE LANDINGS FOLLOWING G-TRANSITIONS

H. M. Weiss<sup>1</sup>, A. M. Bollinger<sup>1</sup>, K. R. Duda<sup>2</sup>, D. H. Wheelock<sup>3</sup>, and S. J. Wood<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> KBR, Houston, TX, <sup>2</sup> The Charles Stark Draper Laboratory, Inc., Cambridge, MA, <sup>3</sup> NASA Johnson Space Center, Houston, TX



## Background

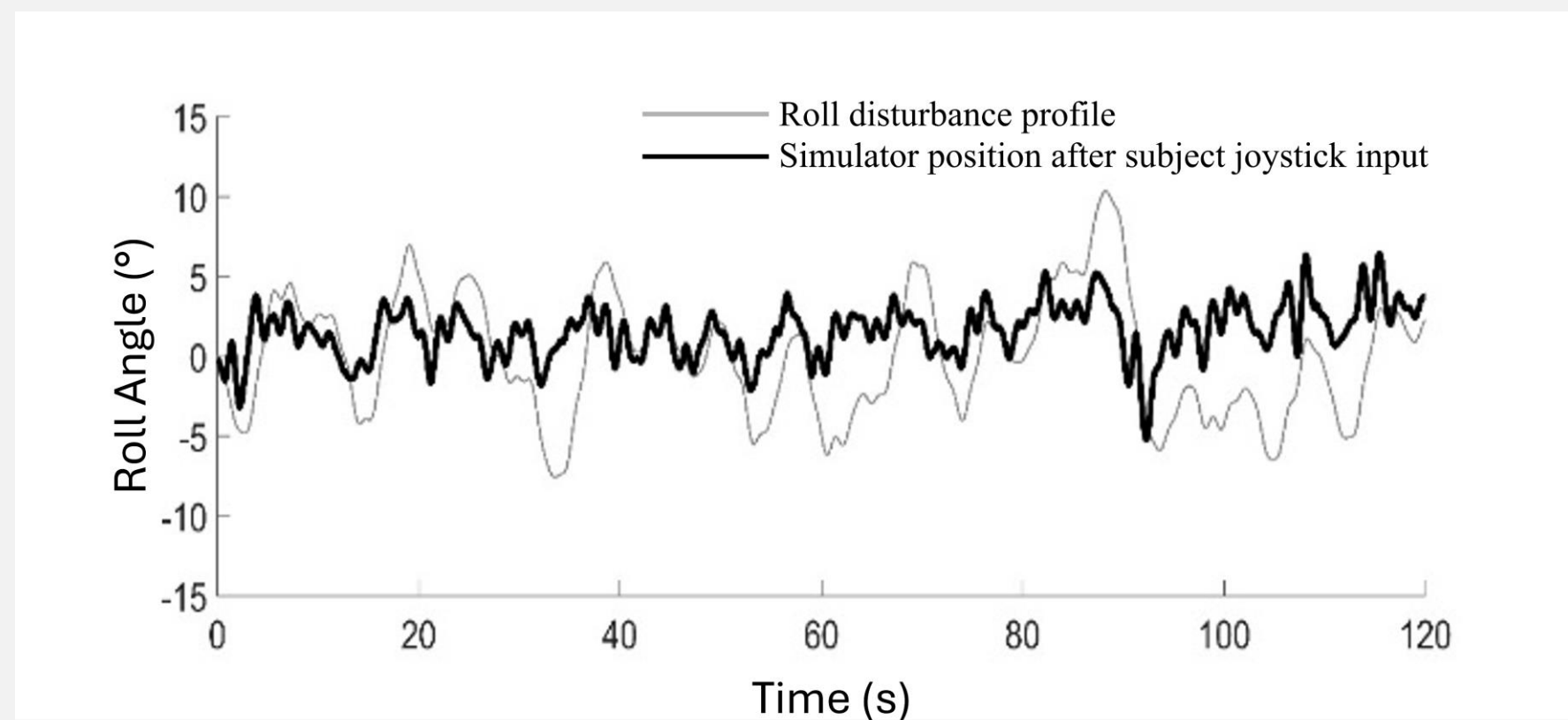
- Crew control of piloted spacecraft during exploration spaceflight consists of both **planned automated supervisory control** and **unplanned manual override and control**
- Physiologic changes that optimize sensorimotor function in microgravity can be maladaptive for transitions to other gravity states
- Crew override capability is critical to enable overall mission success during landing contingencies
- While training and landing aids can help overcome these adaptive changes, increases in **cognitive demand** need to be accounted for in a manual override piloting strategy

## Objectives

- Characterize the **impact of spaceflight** on crew capability to perform **manual crew override** of a simulated lunar landing vehicle
  - Short duration Private Astronaut missions
  - Long duration ISS missions
- Examine how measurements in **vestibular** and **cognitive function** relate to proficiency during supervisory manual control and crew override.
- Compare performance during **on-board just in time training** late in-flight with landing tasks conducted early in the **postflight period**
- Evaluate assessments of performance in healthy **ground control subjects**
  - Shadow control subjects (within  $\pm 5$  years age range and the same sex as crew)
  - Ground subjects to evaluate learning effects

## Motion Perception Nulling Task

Participants will use a hand controller to maintain upright posture against pseudorandom roll-tilt disturbances on a motion platform, with or without static or moving visual components



## Unplanned Manual Override and Control

- Crew will monitor the automatic flight trajectory before a commanded manual takeover
- Crew will manually control pitch/roll/yaw **attitude** and **rate of descent** to nominal or re-designated landing aimpoint
- Pilots are required to simultaneously monitor system displays and warnings requiring user input (**dual tasking**)

### Dependent Measures

- Percent time outside of **recommended** vehicle state parameters
- Touchdown performance** (e.g., range from target site, heading error, rate of descent, attitude.)
- Reaction time** for secondary cognitive tasks
- Point of regard tracking** (Tobii Pro)
- Motion Sickness
- Sleepiness
- Modified Bedford Scale**



## Planned Automated Supervisory Control

- Crew will monitor simulated window visual and navigational displays to determine when/if a re-designation is required using a tablet device
- Simultaneously monitors system displays and warnings requiring user input (**dual tasking**)

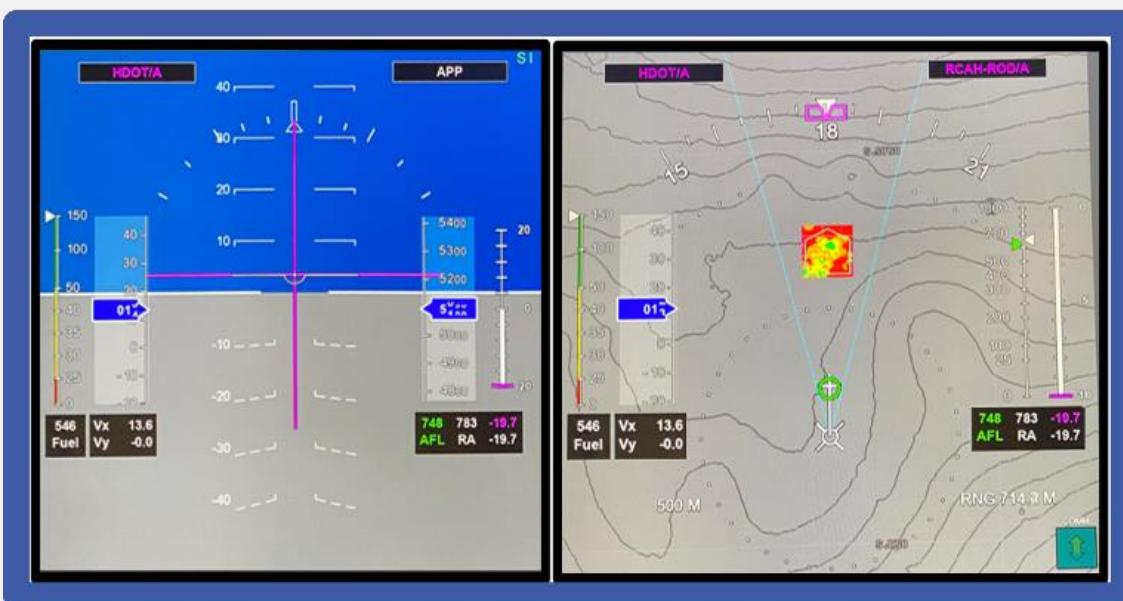
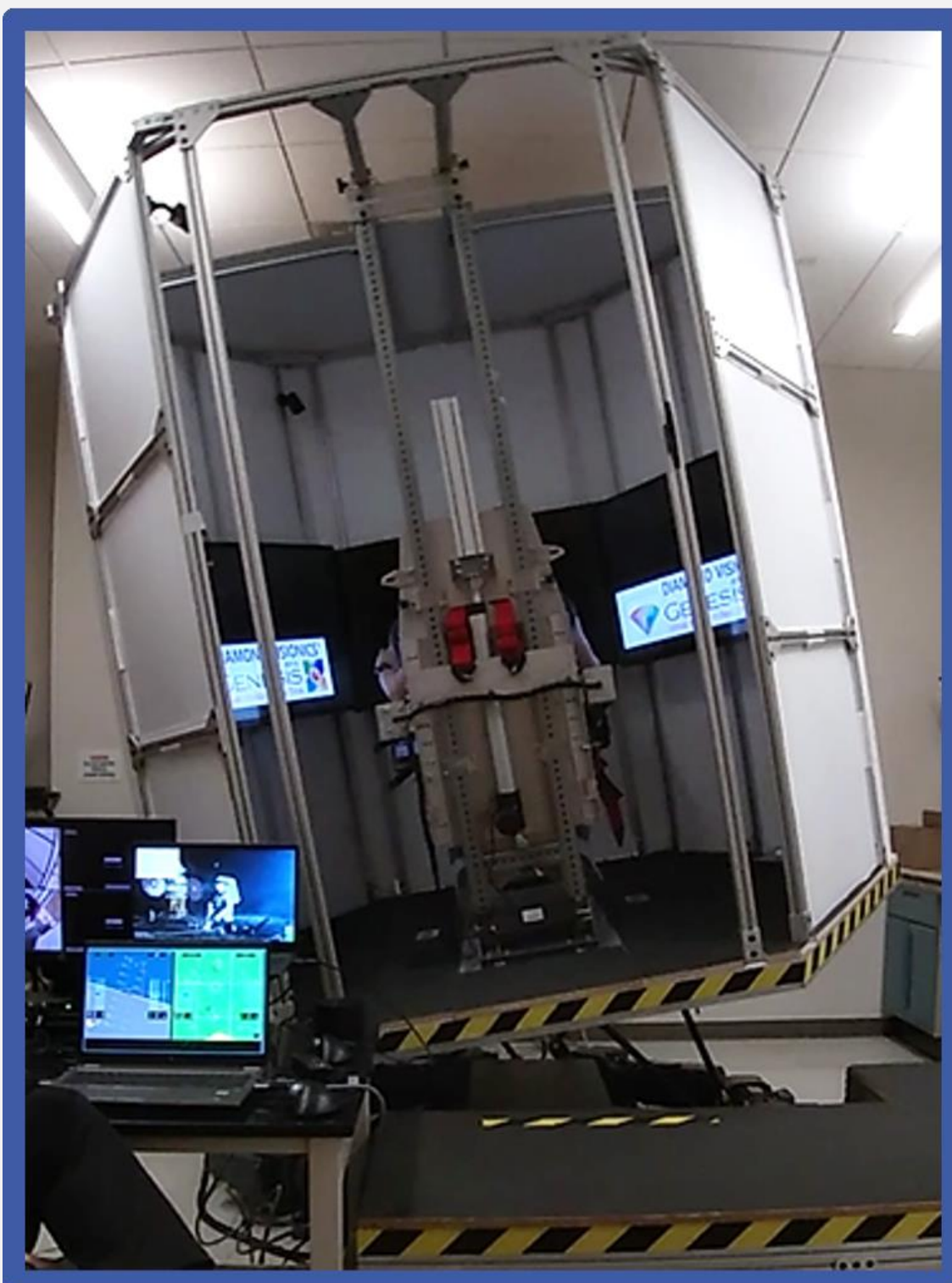
### Dependent Measures

- Divert performance** considering hazards, navigation bias, landing site safety
- Reaction time** for dual tasks with varying difficulty
- Modified Bedford Scale**

## Acknowledgements

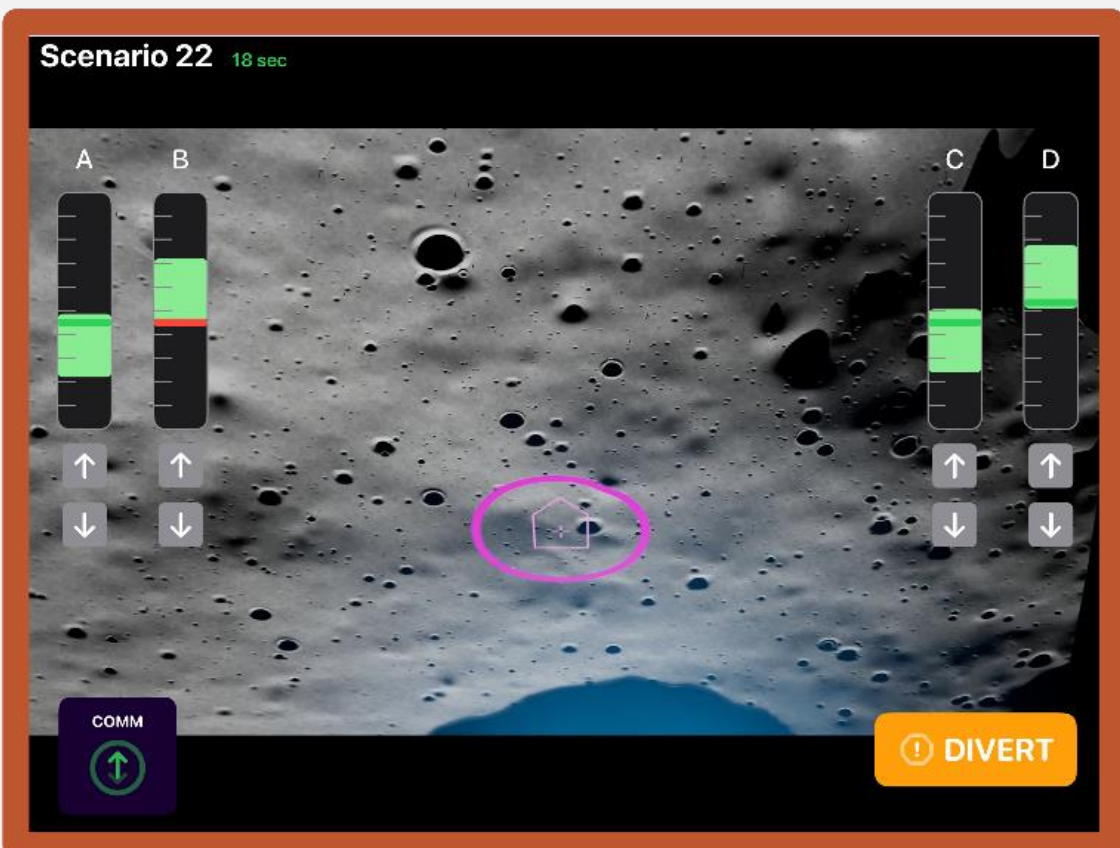
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Lunar Landing Simulation on 6DOF Motion Base



Flight Avionics Panel

Portable Lunar Landing Simulation



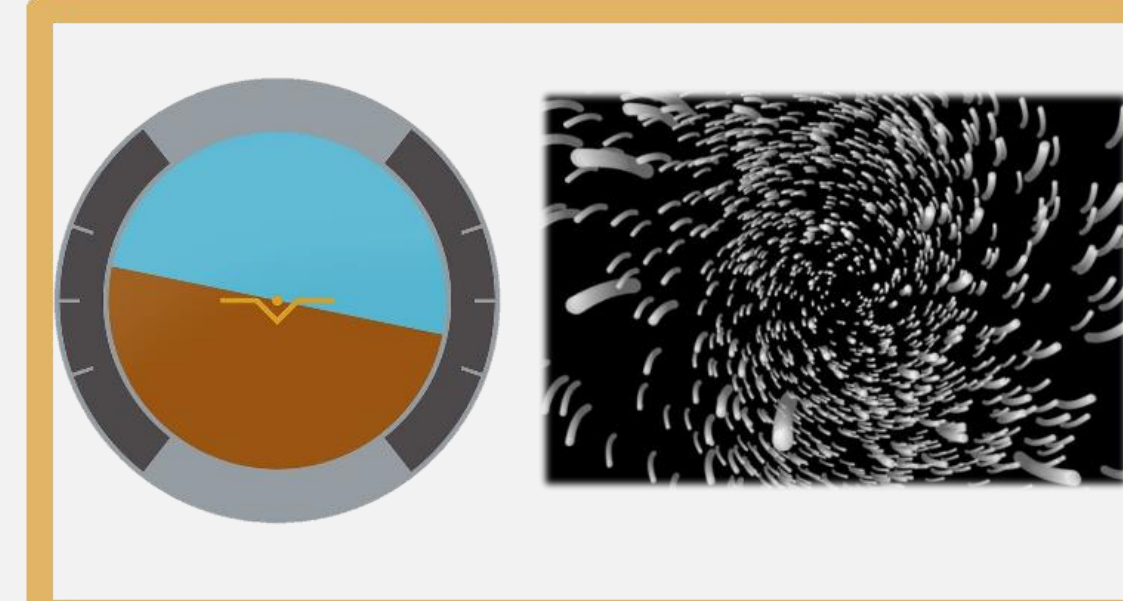
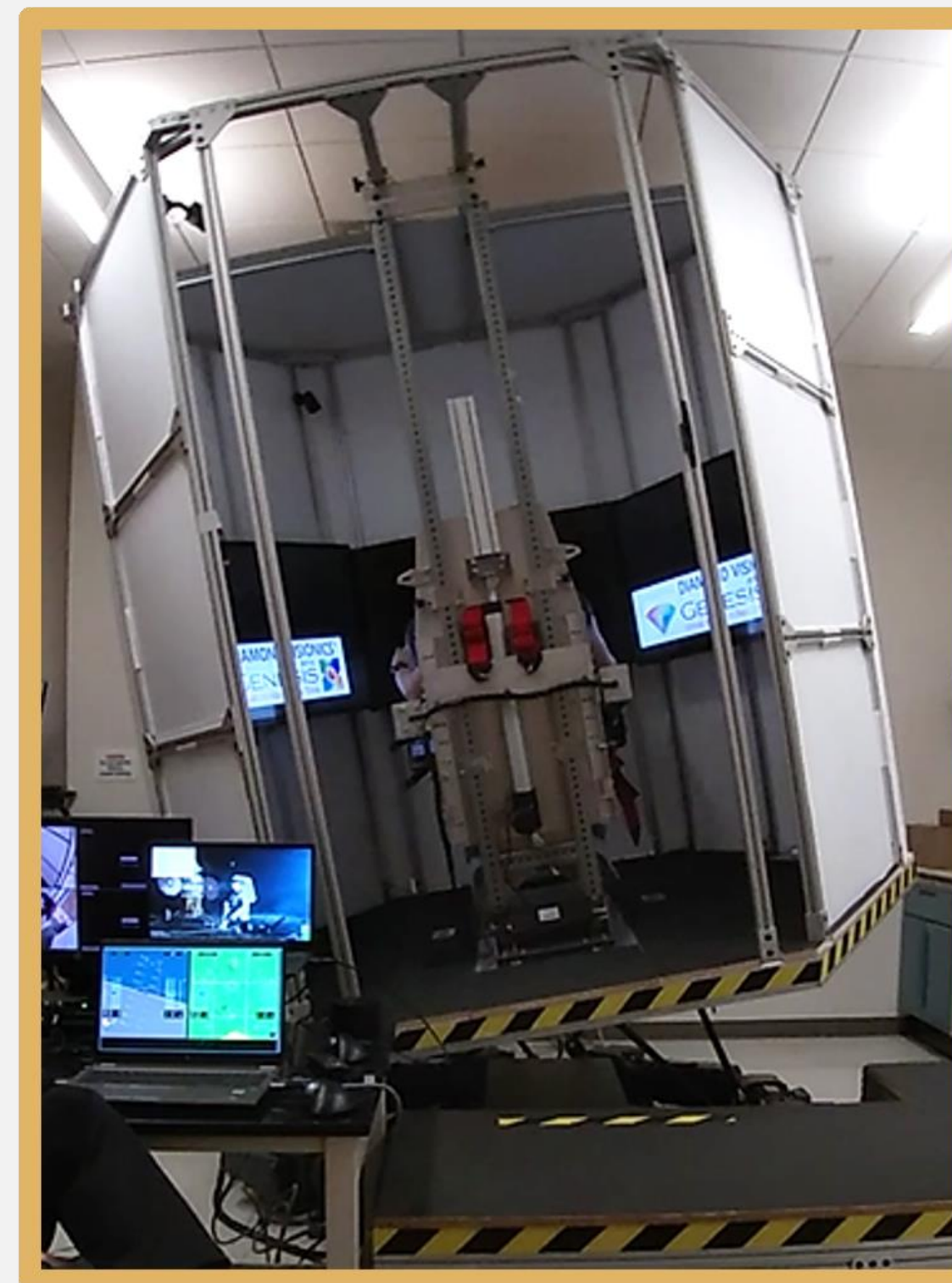
Multi-Attribute Lunar Tablet

Onboard Trainer



Translational and Rotational Hand Controllers

Motion Perception Nulling on Motion Base

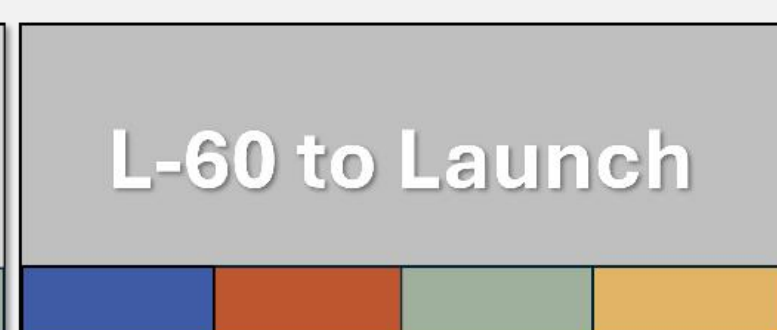


Roll Nulling with Visual Vection

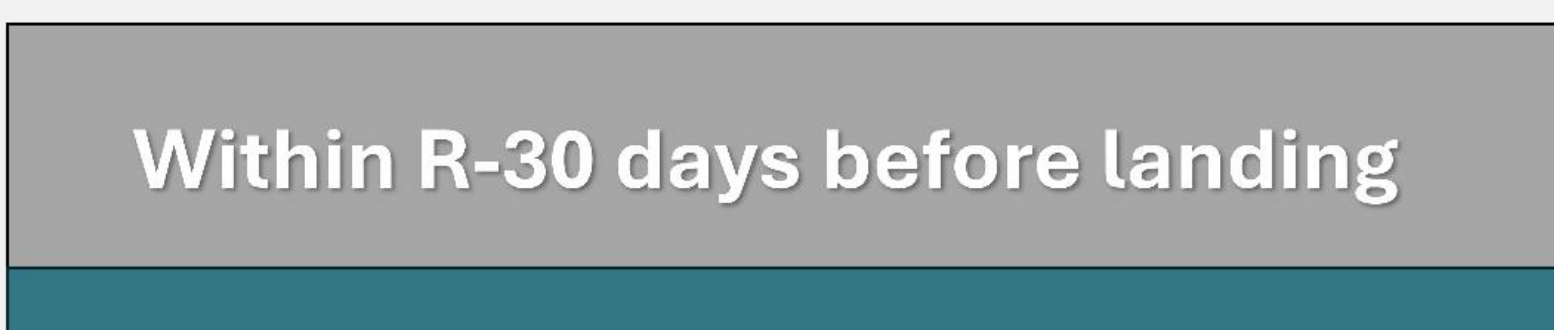
Training JSC



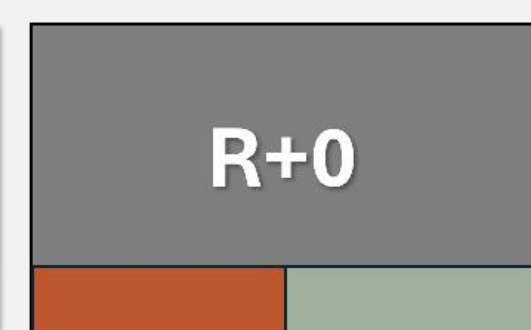
Baseline Data JSC



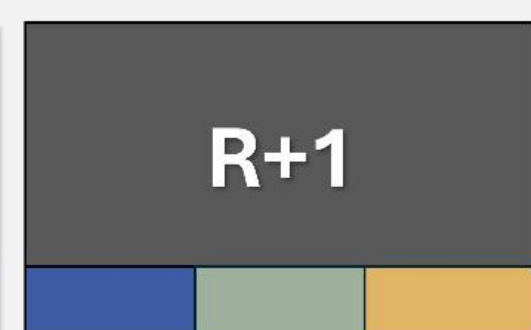
Onboard Trainer (ROBoT) International Space Station



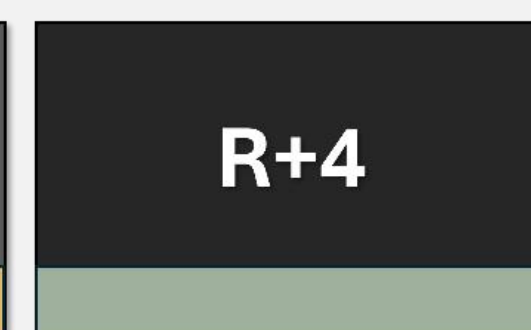
FBO Site



JSC



JSC



Preflight

In-Flight

Postflight