A1.6 Life Support and EVA Systems
This session will address strategies, solutions and technologies in providing for human requirements during future deep space and planetary/lunar surface exploration.

Co-Chair Rapporteur
Chiaki Mukai
Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA) — JAPAN

Bernhard Koch
Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt e.V. (DLR) — GERMANY

Terrence G. Reese
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) — UNITED STATES

Human Exploration Missions – Maturing Technologies to Sustain Crews

Human-in-the-Loop Integrated Life Support Systems Ground Testing
Donald L Henninger, Calvin H. Seaman, and Jose A. Marmolejo
NASA Johnson Space Center

Human exploration missions beyond low earth orbit will be long duration with abort scenarios of days to months. Providing crews with the essentials of life such as clean air and potable water means recycling human metabolic wastes back to useful products. Individual technologies are under development for such things as CO2 scrubbing, recovery of O2 from CO2, turning waste water into potable water, and so on. But in order to fully evaluate and mature technologies fully they must be tested in a relevant, high-functionality environment; a systems environment where technologies are challenged with real human metabolic wastes. It is for this purpose that an integrated systems ground testing capability at the Johnson Space Center is being readied for testing. The relevant environment will include deep space habitat human accommodations, sealed atmosphere of 8 psi total pressure and 32% oxygen concentration, life support systems (food, air, water), communications, crew accommodations, medical, EVA, tools, etc. Testing periods will approximate those of the expected missions (such as a near Earth asteroid, Earth-Moon L2 or L1, the moon, and Mars). This type of integrated testing is needed not only for research and technology development but later during the mission design, development, test, and evaluation phases of preparing for the mission.