

ISS Regenerative Environmental Control and Life Support System

A photograph of the International Space Station (ISS) in orbit above Earth. The station's complex structure, including the central truss and various modules, is clearly visible. Large solar panel arrays are extended from the main structure, appearing as long, rectangular panels with a grid-like pattern. The Earth's blue surface and white clouds are visible in the background, contrasting with the blackness of space.

Katie Burlingame

ISS ETHOS Flight Controller

Cimarron

Turning Yesterday's Coffee into Tomorrow's Coffee



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FLIGHT DIRECTOR

EVA

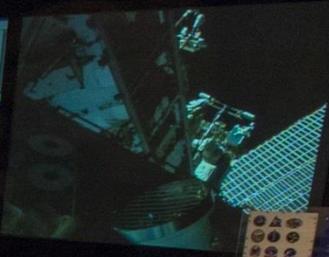
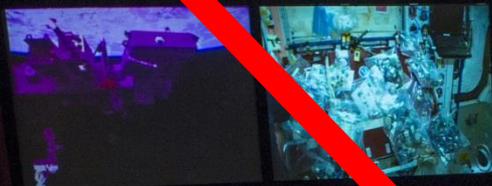
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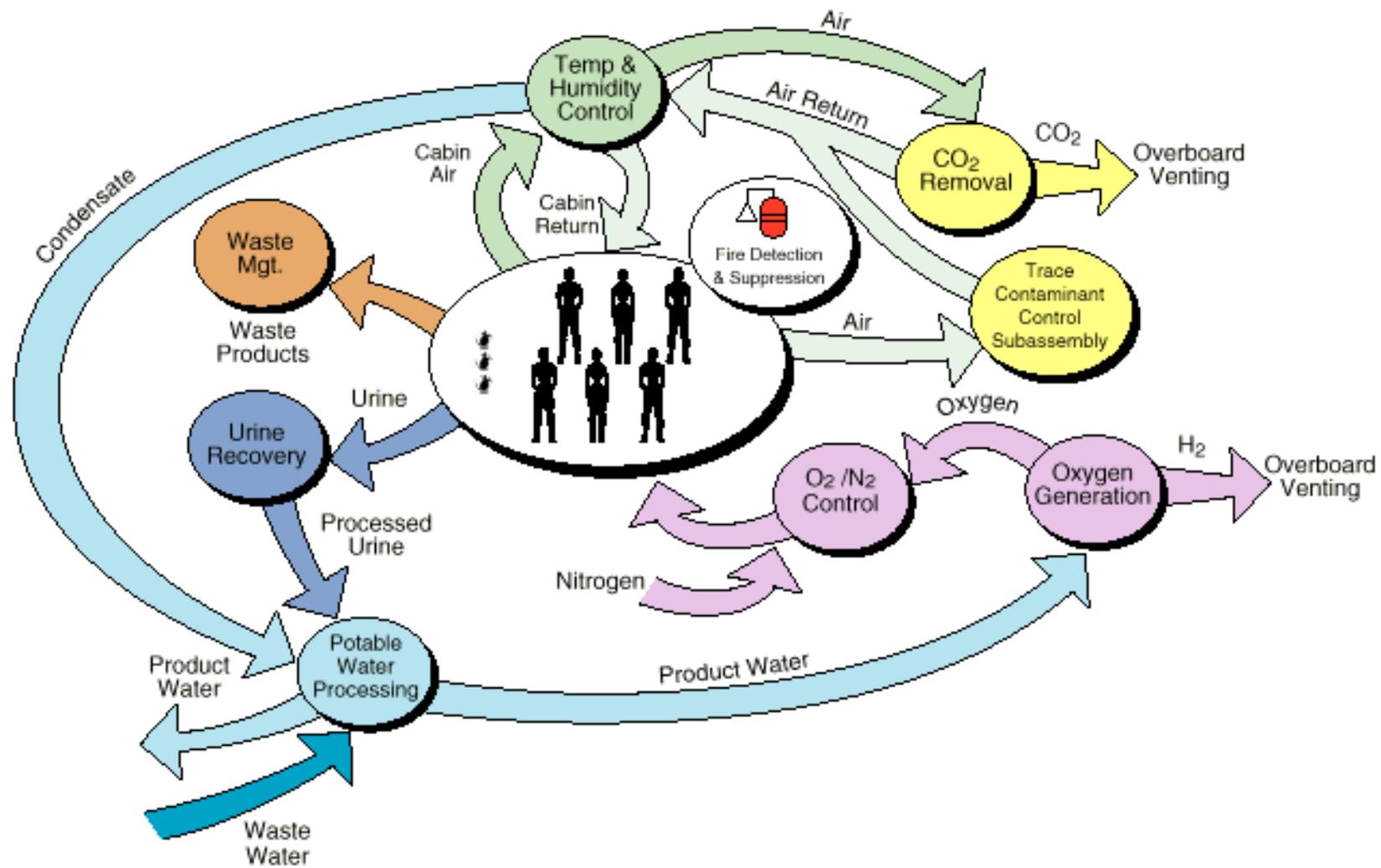
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STS-107

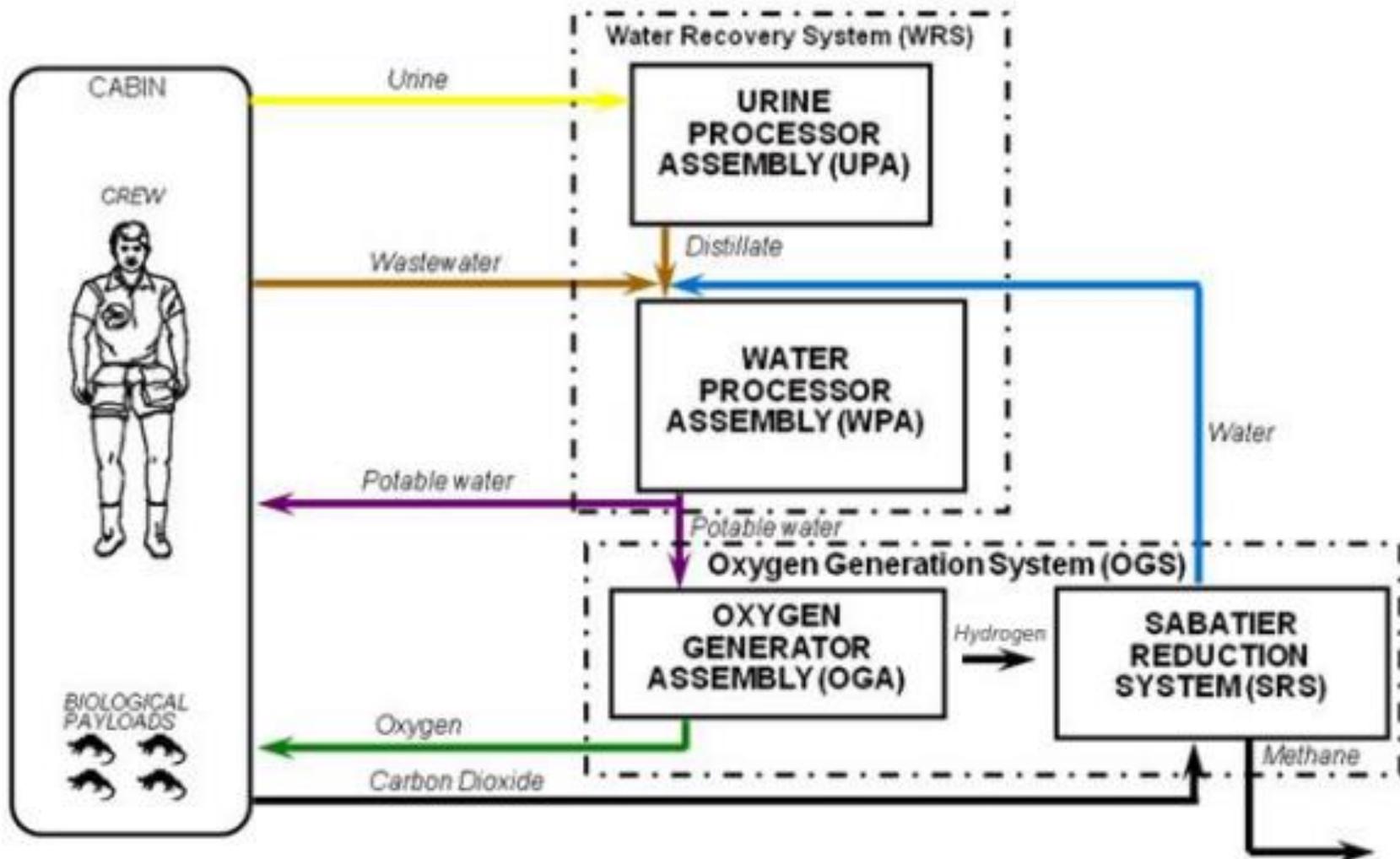
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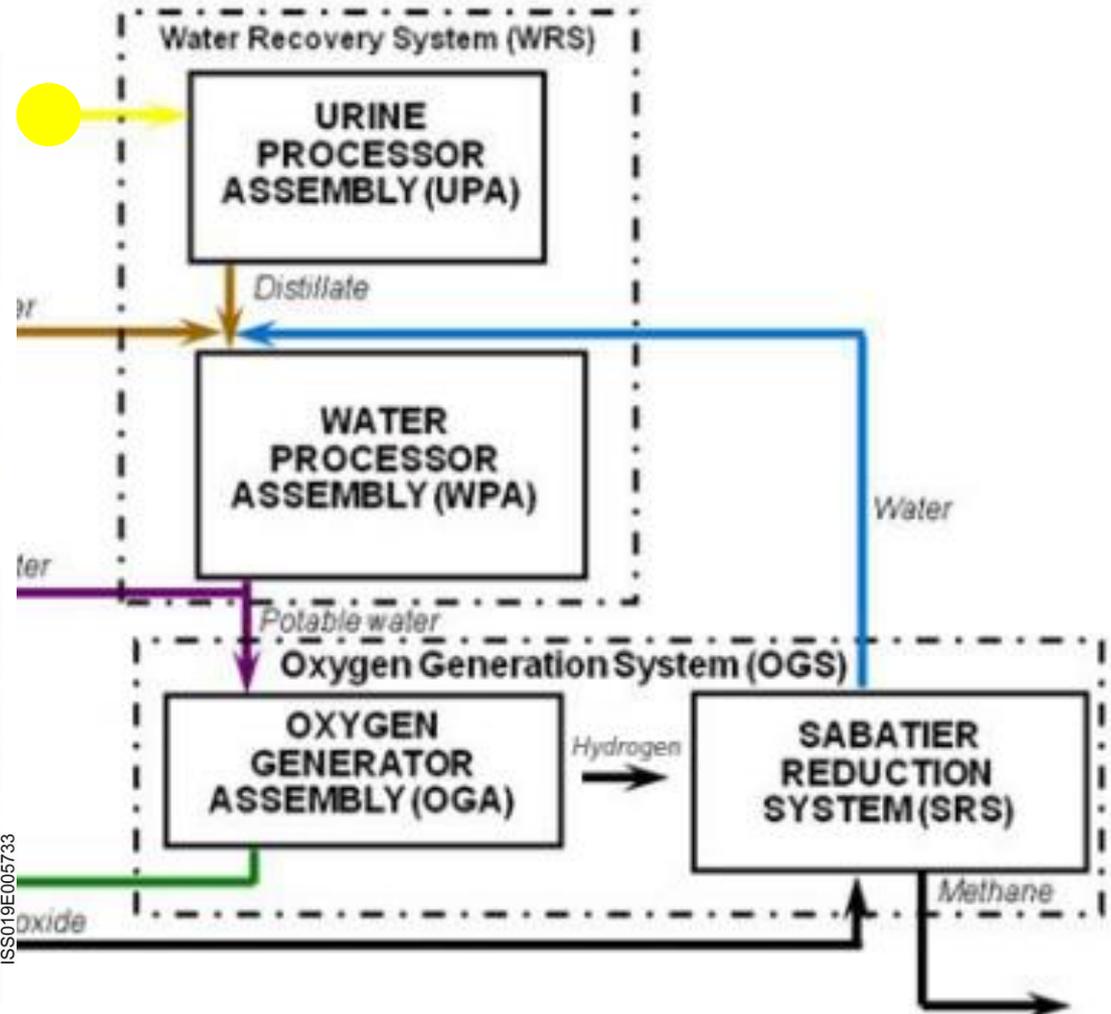


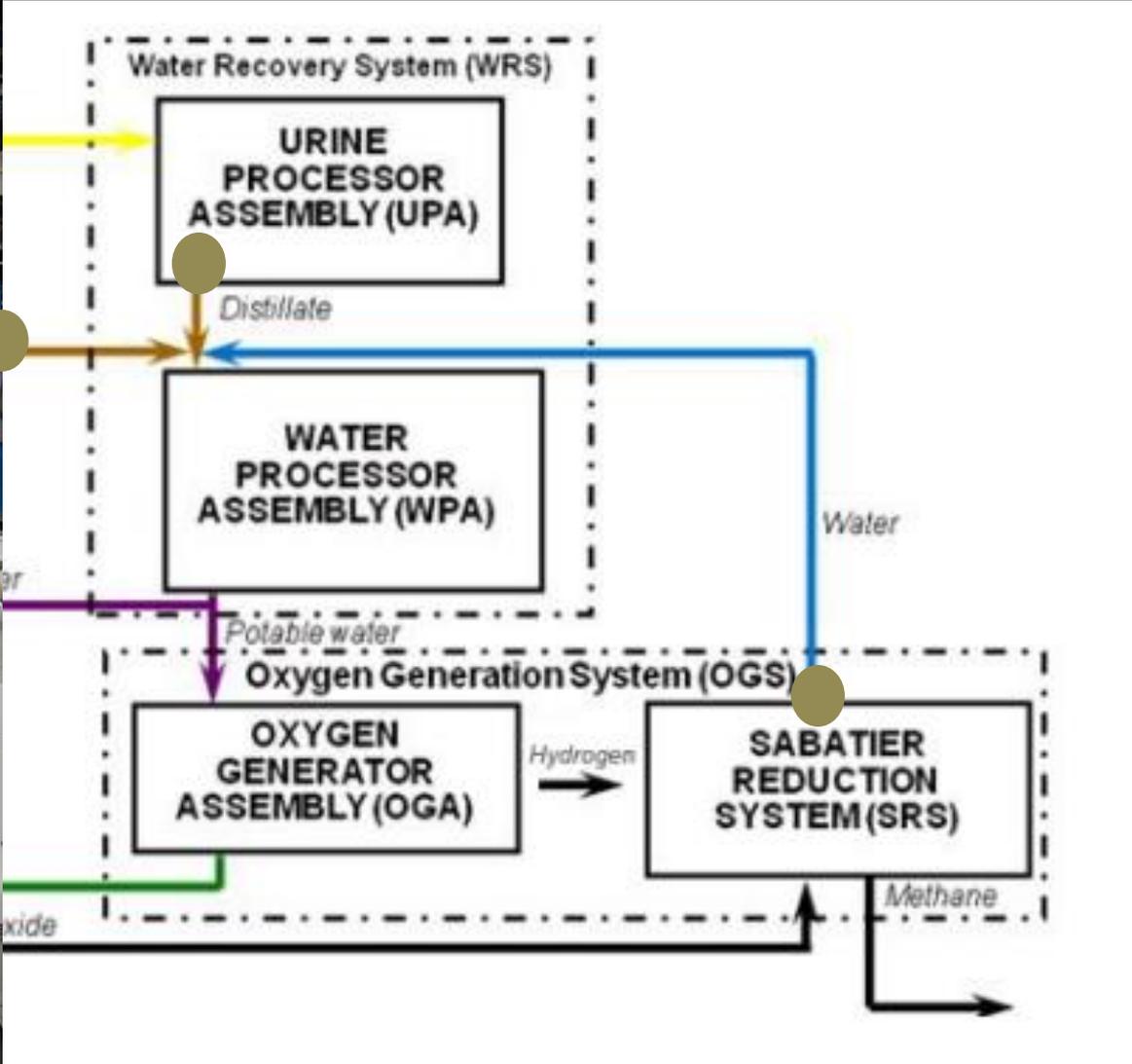
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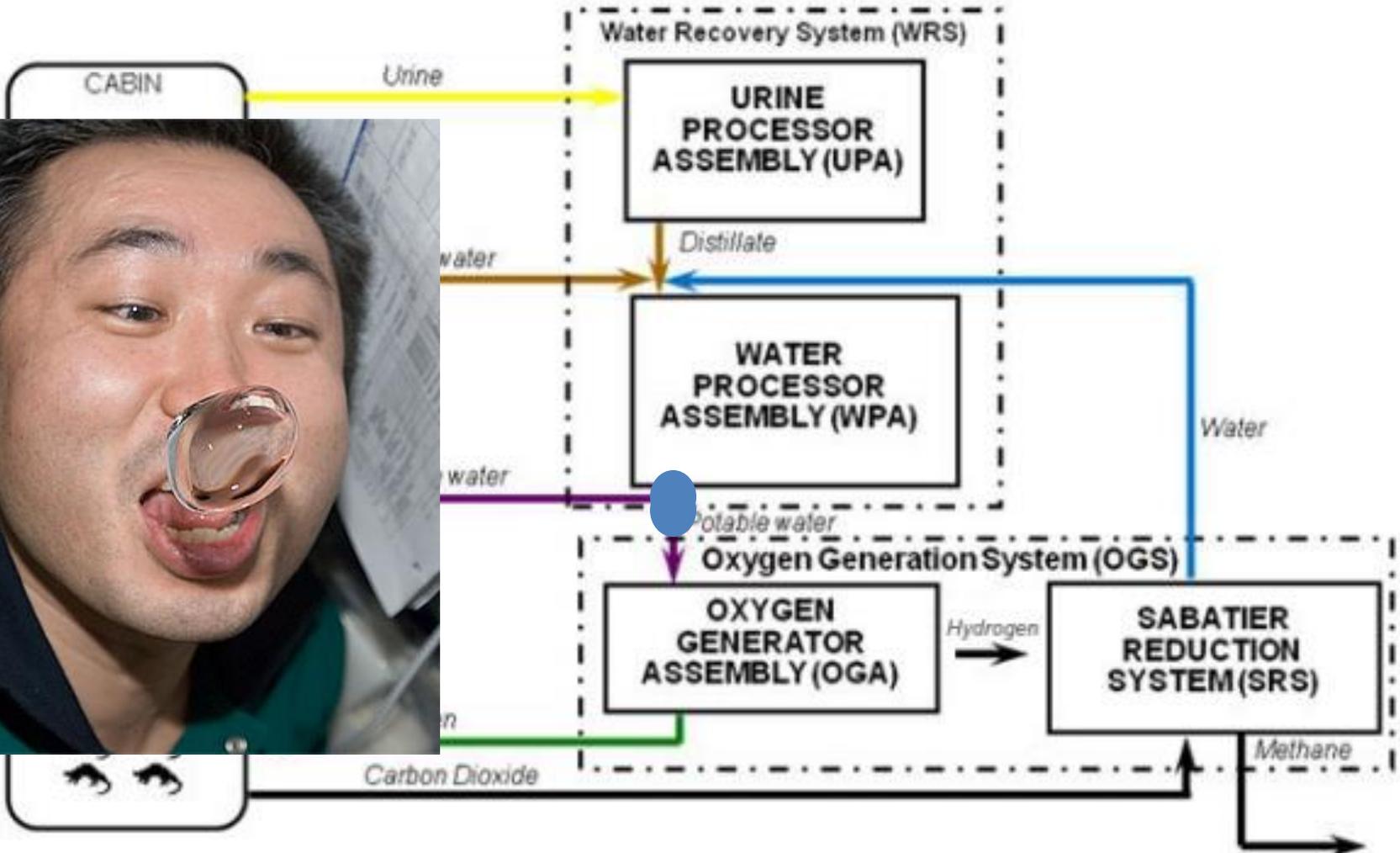


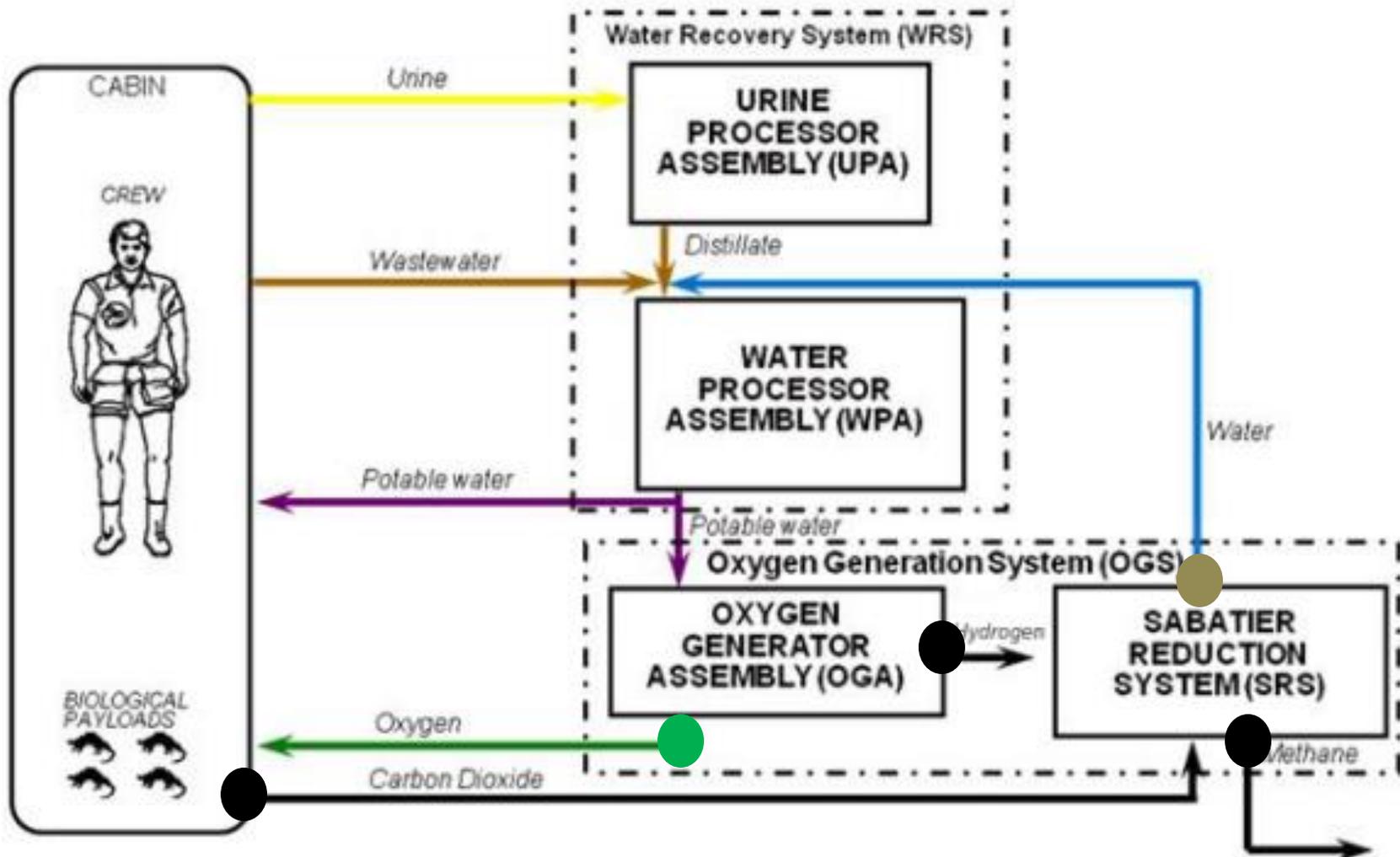












Why Regen ECLSS?

- Money
- Space
- Testbed



ISS Regenerative Environmental Control and Life Support System

A photograph of the International Space Station (ISS) in orbit above Earth. The station's complex structure, including the central truss and multiple large solar panel arrays, is clearly visible against the blue and white clouds of the planet. The solar panels are arranged in two main groups, one on each side of the central structure, extending outwards.

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The International Space Station (ISS) is a manned laboratory operating in orbit around the Earth that was built and is currently operated by several countries across the world. The ISS is a platform for novel scientific research as well as a testbed for technologies that will be required for the next step in space exploration. In order for astronauts to live on ISS for an extended period of time, it is vital that on board systems consistently provide clean air and water. Currently, ISS uses a regenerative environmental control and life support system to recycle human waste products such as urine, sweat, and carbon dioxide into clean water and oxygen. This process significantly reduces the cost and mass required to maintain a crewed presence onboard and provides experience with the types of systems that will be needed in future exploration missions.

Katie earned a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering and a M.S. in Biomedical Engineering from Washington University in St. Louis. She currently works for Cimarron, Inc. in the Flight Operations Directorate at NASA Johnson Space Center (JSC). As an ISS ETHOS flight controller, Katie is responsible for operating the environmental control and life support systems and the internal thermal control systems on ISS, as well as leading the team through any emergencies that may occur.