ABSTRACT

The advanced Solid State Lighting (SSL) assemblies augmented 2nd generation modules under development for the Advanced Exploration Systems Deep Space Habitat in using color therapy to synchronize crew circadian rhythms. Current RGB LED technology does not produce sufficient brightness to adequately address general lighting in addition to color therapy. The intent is to address both through a mix of white and RGB LEDs designing for fully addressable alertness/relaxation levels as well as more dramatic circadian shifts.

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS

To NASA funded missions:
This project benefits the next generation of lighting for ISS. The SSLAs scheduled to launch in 2016 are only manually selectable. There is no simulated diurnal cycle to assist with circadian entrainment which may assist in alleviating some symptoms of isolation and help with crew sleep.

To NASA unfunded & planned missions:
For long duration space flight beyond low earth orbit, sleep cycles and circadian entrainment must be optimized to keep crew functioning at peak efficiency. Similarly, crew must have as familiar an environment as possible to alleviate feeling of alienation. Lighting simulating a modified diurnal cycle, capable of using light therapy to facilitate crew day shifting and provide sleep therapy is required.

To other government agencies:
This technology has benefits to assist with any agency using shift workers. It has the potential to augment alertness by suppressing melatonin production.

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Technology Maturity

At Start: 3  Current: 5  At End: 5

Management Team

Program Director:
- Burton Summerfield

Continued on following page.
Advanced solid state lighting assemblies were built for inclusion in the Advanced Exploration Systems ISS-derived Deep Space Habitat concept demonstrator. The augmented second generation assemblies were modified versions of the first generation custom commercial lighting, using the same form factor, power supply, and balanced white light LED components. This effort replaced the manual adjustments with an interface to the Deep Space Habitat (DSH) Concept Demonstrator avionics allowing full control of the general purpose white lights to simulate a full terrestrial day. Modifications allowed additional RGB lighting to be added to the existing fixtures and accessed through the same avionics. Circadian synchronization can be addressed on an as needed basis, obviating crew stress of non-white light dominance. The completed lights were then installed in the concept demonstrator at Marshall Space Flight Center. They were part of the ISS-derived DSH concept assessment.

These lights were then evaluated by Dr. Phil Sloane of UNC-Chapel Hill and Dr. Mariana Figuiero of the Lighting Research Center at RPI. The team at LRC/RPI made measurements and
the joint UNC/RPI team provided a subjective assessment based on their expertise with sleep disorders and light therapy.

**U.S. LOCATIONS WORKING ON THIS PROJECT**

![Map of the United States with states marked indicating work locations and a star marking the Lead Center: Kennedy Space Center.](image)

- **Lead Center:** Kennedy Space Center
Technology Title
Advanced Solid State Lighting

Technology Description
This technology is categorized as a hardware assembly for manned spaceflight Solid state lighting which mimics within mission parameters a diurnal cycle. Brightening and introducing more blue light as time approaches crew work shift, dimming and reddening as the crew approaches recreation and sleep shifts. This light could be programmed to assist with shifting crew sleep schedules and managing sleep disorders.

Capabilities Provided
Provides the capability to maintain a normal circadian adjustment without jarring transitions of brightness or color.

Potential Applications
This technology is applicable to the sleep disorder community. Potential users could be those who are not exposed to a normal diurnal period including those in medical communities, shift workers, and those near or above the arctic circles.