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Ground-based demonstration chambers in NASA's Advanced Life Support Project

Ground-based demonstration chambers in NASA's Advanced Life Support Project

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- Overview of the Advanced Life Support project
- ALS at the Ames Research Center
- ALS at the Kennedy Space Center
- ALS at the Johnson Space Center
- Future plans







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Overview of the Advanced Life Support project

- Advanced Life Support (ALS) is part of the Advanced Human Support Technology (AHST) program under the Biological and Physical Research Enterprise
 - Annual funding of approximately \$25M (USD)
- ALS systems consist of regenerative technology for long duration space missions
 - Both biological and physicochemical processes are used to recycle air, water, waste and to grow crops for food
- Complete ALS is composed of many components
 - Air, Water, Plants, Food, Thermal, Solid Waste, Human Factors, Computer Controls, and Integration



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Overview of ALS (continued)

- ALS work has been conducted by NASA for years
 - Initially focused on physicochemical systems
 - Later (and current) work focused on hybrid (biological / physicochemical) systems
- ALS research has typically been focused on long duration exploration missions
 - Mars
 - Earth's moon
- Recent research is also looking for more near-term applications
 - ISS
 - Mars transit vehicle
- Work is divided among different NASA Field Centers, and integrated by the Johnson Space Center
- University and commercial partners also involved

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Ames Research Center

- Focuses mainly on physicochemical processes for air revitalization, water recovery and solid waste processing
- Currently, one controlled environment chamber used for testing the effects of waste gases on plant/biological processes





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Ames Research Center Dose Response Chamber

- Called the Dose Response Chamber, it has the following characteristics
 - Monitoring uptake of flue gases, CO and NO_X by living systems (higher plants, ciliates, microbes etc)
 - Monitoring key plant physiological parameters (photosynthesis, respiration, transpiration, etc)
 - Performing eco-toxicological and eco-stimulatory studies
 - Performing waste integration/crop production studies



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Ames Research Center Dose Response Chamber





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Ames Research Center Dose Response Chamber

Chamber Specifications

Parameter Air temperature **Canopy temperature Chamber pressure Relative humidity** Photon flux, PAR

Control Range $15-40^{\circ}C \pm 1^{\circ}C$ 15-40°C ± 1°C 90-125 kPa 45-95% ±5% 400-1000 µmols m⁻² s⁻¹ ±50 µmols m⁻² s⁻¹

Chemical Measurements

Chemical CO_2 $\mathbf{0}_2$ CO NOx **Transpired H₂0**

Control Range

0-2000 µmol mol⁻¹ ±20 µmol mol⁻¹ 0-3000 µmol mol⁻¹ ±30 µmol mol⁻¹ 0-10000 µmol mol⁻¹ ±50 µmol mol⁻¹ 0-10000 µmol mol⁻¹ ±50 µmol mol⁻¹ 0 2-20 ml min⁻¹ +0 02 ml min⁻¹

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- The Kennedy Space Center focuses mainly on biological processes
 - Plant growth
 - Biological water processing
 - Biological solid waste processing
- A variety of chambers (custom and commercial) are used
 - 15 commercial chambers with varying modifications
 - 1 large custom chamber (previously a hypobaric chamber)



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- The Biomass Production Chamber (BPC) is a converted hypobaric chamber built to test Mercury and Gemini capsules
- Converted in the late 1980's into a 2-story plant growth chamber



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Kennedy Space Center

Biomass Production Chamber specifications:

- 7.5 m high, 3.7 m diameter
- 20 m² growing area
- 2 stories to chamber, each with 2 levels of plant growth giving 2 distinct aerial zones and 4 distinct root zones
- 1 hydroponic (thin film) nutrient delivery system (NDS) per root zone
- Air temperature control range 10° 35°C (or higher)
- Relative humidity control range 70% 95%
- Nutrient temperature control range 15° 22°C
- Variable HPS lighting 200 700 µmol/m²/s PPF (at tray level)
- Condensate recycled to the nutrient delivery system
- CO₂, pH, electrical conductivity controllable within normal plant growth ranges

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- The BPC has been used for long-term plant growth tests
- Multiple crops (potatoes and wheat) grown over multiple life cycles
- Recycled plant nutrients (from previously harvested inedible biomass) used to supplement NDS



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Ground-based demonstration chambers in NASA's Advanced Life Support Project

- A variety of commercial chambers are used
- Nearly all have been modified in some way
 - Examples include CO₂ control, nutrient delivery systems, alternative lighting systems, alternative temperature/RH controls
- One chamber used to simulate the middeck environment of the Space Shuttle orbiter
- Remaining chambers used for fundamental biology or plant research directly or indirectly supporting ALS







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- Commercial chambers are from a variety of manufacturers
- Chamber sizes include walk-in, reach-in, and small incubators





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Kennedy Space Center

More chambers









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- JSC responsible for management of the ALS project agency-wide
- Involved in all technical areas of ALS
- Air revitalization, water recovery and food processing are areas of specific focus
- Technologies are integrated and tested with humans
 - Lunar-Mars Life Support Test Project 1995-1997
 - BIO-Plex in current plans
 - Specific technologies adapted to flight experiments

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Ground-based demonstration chambers in NASA's Advanced Life Support Project

- JSC has long history with physicochemical life support systems
- More recently biological processes have been studied for water recovery
- Also involved with plant growth solid substrates (planetary regolith, zeoponics) and hydroponics





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Ground-based demonstration chambers in NASA's Advanced Life Support Project

- JSC uses a variety of controlled environment chambers in the ALS project, commercial and custom
- Several commercial reach-in chambers of varying size used for plant growth studies, including flight hardware prototyping
- Former vacuum chamber converted to a walk-in plant growth chamber (Variable Pressure Growth Chamber)
- Another vacuum chamber used for integrated life support system tests (known as the 20' chamber)
- Large multi-chamber complex currently under construction for long-term integrated life support tests (Bioregenerative Planetary Life Support Systems Test Complex – BIO-Plex)

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Ground-based demonstration chambers in NASA's Advanced Life Support Project

- Commercial growth chambers are used for a variety of plant growth studies
 - Solid substrate development
 - Cultivar evaluation





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Ground-based demonstration chambers in NASA's Advanced Life Support Project

- More commercial chambers
 - CO₂ control system added to several chambers
 - NDS varies depending on the test
 - » Thin film, solid substrate





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Ground-based demonstration chambers in NASA's Advanced Life Support Project

- Two small chambers are used to develop hardware and techniques for possible flight experiments
 - Different lighting
 - Cultivar development
 - NDS development





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 Variable Pressure Growth Chamber (VPGC) used for large scale crop testing

- 11.2 m² of growing area
- Variable pressure range 70 101 kPa
- Air temperature range 18 35°C
- Relative humidity 50 85%
- Air velocity 0.1 1.0 m s⁻¹
- Oxygen 18.5 29.0%
- Carbon Dioxide 350 2500 μL L⁻¹
- Ethylene detection (10 ppb) plus scrubbing
- PPF 0 1500 µmol/m²/s (high pressure sodium)
- Growing height 20 50 cm
- Nutrient chemistry controlled in normal plant growth ranges

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Variable Pressure Growth Chamber





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- Lunar Mars Life Support Test Project (LMLSTP) 1995-97 looked at integrating various advanced life support technologies with human test subjects
- Phase 1 lasted 15 days with one crew member
 - Took place in VPGC
 - Tested the ability to control plant photosynthesis in response to crew need
- Phase 2 lasted 30 days with 4 crew members
 - Took place in the 20' chamber
 - Tested physicochemical processes for air/water recovery
- Phase 2A lasted 60 days with 4 crew members
 - Tested air/water recovery technologies baselined for ISS
- Phase 3 lasted 91 days with a crew of 4
 - Integrated biological and physicochemical processes for air/water recovery
 - Used both 20' chamber and VPGC
 - Initial attempts at solid waste processing using incineration (ARC)
 - Recycled nutrients (from KSC) used in VPGC to grow wheat for partial air revitalization and bread making
 - Lettuce production using LED lighting in small chamber within the 20' chamber



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• LMLSTP Phase 1 (15 days)







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LMLSTP Phase 2 (30 days)





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• LMLSTP Phase 2A (60 days)











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• LMLSTP Phase 3 (91 days)







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- Bioregenerative Planetary Life Support Systems Test Complex (BIO-Plex) planned as the next large-scale integration facility
- Planned for complete regenerative life support functionality
 - air, water, plant growth, food processing, solids processing, thermal control, computer controls, human accommodations, and science experiments

Five chambers connected to a central tunnel

- Each chamber 4.6 m in diameter and 11.3 m in length
- Central tunnel is 3.6 m in diameter and 19.2 m in length
- 1 habitation chamber, 1 life support chamber, 2 biomass production chambers and 1 laboratory chamber, plus a 3.6 m by 4.6 m airlock

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- Facility development currently on hold until Oct. 2002
- Four of five chambers in place awaiting outfitting – second biomass production chamber to be added later
- Power and emergency systems being installed
- Ventilation to be installed next
- After basic facility infrastructure, then life support system "test articles" will be added
- Test articles will be changed after each test
- Four tests presently planned
 - 120 day initial checkout with 3 chambers
 - 2 240 day tests with 4 and 5 chambers
 - 540 day "capstone" test with 5 chambers

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- Facility checkout in 2006
 - Insures basic facility infrastructure is safe for test article buildup
- Test article buildup and checkout 2006-2008
- BIO-Plex testing to start in 2008





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BIO-Plex layout



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- One Biomass Production Chamber (BPC) in design
- Second BPC will be designed in the future after initial concepts are tried with BPC1
- Capable of multiple crops with a total of 75 m² of growing area
- 10 separate growing areas, 4 with adjustable heights, 6 with fixed height
- Each growing area has separate NDS, lighting, air temperature and RH control
- Common gaseous environment with CO₂ controlled to 1200 ppm



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<u>Questions?</u>



