

Spaceship Update – September 2023

Aidan Cowley, Alexis Paillet, Romain Charles & Spaceship Team

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Spaceships – Exploration Innovation Teams

What are the Spaceship Initiatives?



- Highly motivated innovation teams, dedicated to enabling Exploration activities, for their locations, partners and Agencies
- Dynamic network of collaborators across Europe, supporting and initiating low-TRL Exploration R&D with an emphasis on practical demonstration and skunkworks approach (i.e., 'innovate and apply under one roof')
- Spaceship Teams are made up of research institutes and Universities, visiting researchers, students, commercial entities, ESA and National Agency staff members



E3P Programmatic Position:

A fundamental element of ExPeRT are the Spaceships, initiatives that develop operational concepts and low TRL technologies...





Spaceship EAC – EAC, Cologne, Germany Coordinator: Aidan Cowley



Spaceship ECSAT – ECSAT, Harwell, UK Coordinator: Romain Charles



Spaceship France – CNES, Toulouse, France Coordinator: Alexis Paillet







Spaceship topics





Advanced Manufacturing

Energy



Off-World Living/Crew Health



Disruptive Technology (AI, VR, AR)



Space Resources



Robotics







Examining different approaches and mixtures

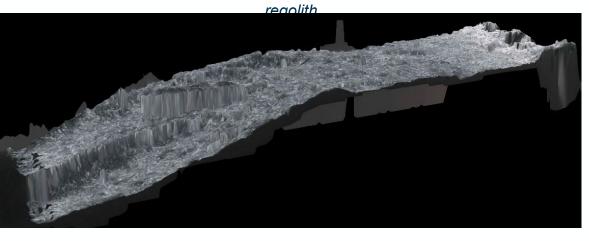
Main objective: Defining an optimal manufacturing process to produce high-performance composites based on lunar regolith Work performed:

- Manufactured and characterized PLA/regolith composites (20 wt.% of regolith)
- Assed the recyclability of PLA/regolith composites
- Replaced the PLA with a high-performance thermoplastic PEKK (25 wt.% of regolith)

Current work: New thermoplastic-regolith composite based on regolith (5, 15 and 25 wt.%) and three different additives: carbon, graphite, graphene.



Left: PLA pallets and EAC-1 simulant, Right: Test coupons made of PLA and



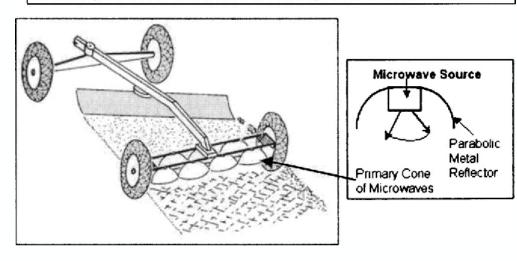
3D picture of the fracture face of sample : regolith 5%, carbon 5%, microscope x200



"MOONSTONE" project

- Custom-manufactured cavity for crucibles
- It is possible to melt a small volume of regolith inside the cavity
- Mechanically pushing the crucible allows melting a continuous line

Creating Smooth-Sintered to Glassy Surfaces on the Moon







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Composite Moon Bricks – Production Process



How to enable sustainable construction-scale manufacturing on the Moon?

- Simplify the manufacturing process & reduce the binder ratio
- Utilize Spaceship EAC's unique experimental research and experience for payload development

Why are standardized composite construction bricks the prime material?

• Utilizing related construction techniques and materials on Earth saves time and cost.

How low can we go with the organic

- Mass and volume-efficient payload to produce significant structures
- Automated production and assembly

Solution Solution

Standardized Interlocking Elements



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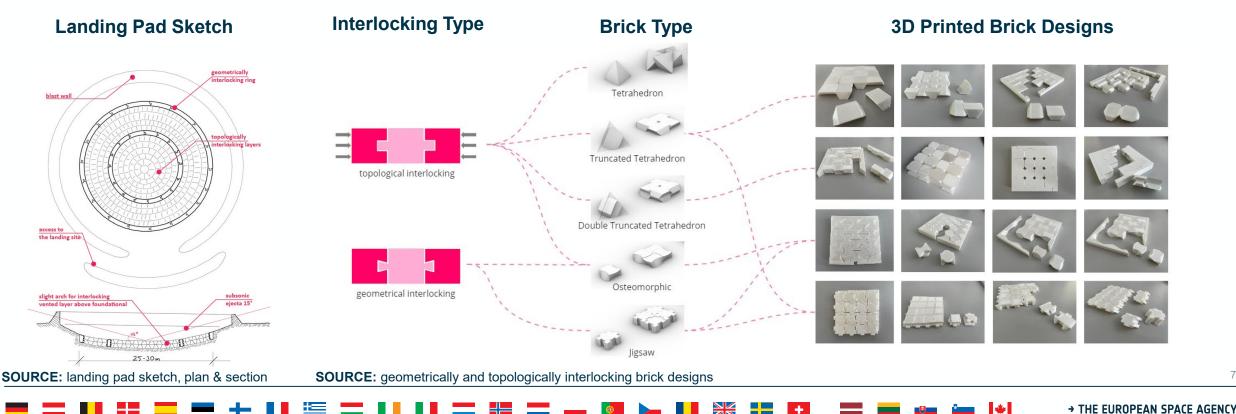


Lunar Landing Pad – Design approach

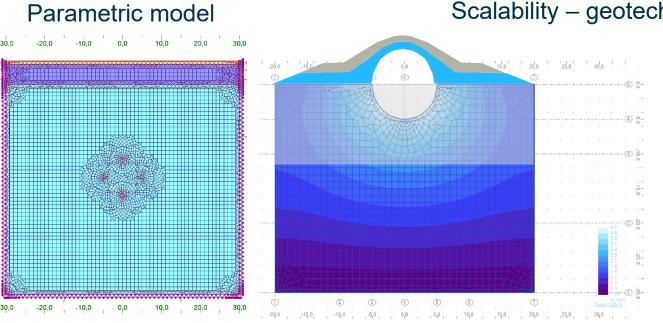


Main objective:

- Investigating the feasibility of using sintered and/or cast regolith bricks for lunar landing pads. The goal is to investigate the structural capabilities of regolith bricks in terms of geometry, reliability, plume absorption and their compatibilities with future landers.
- **Research & Design:** Exploration of vernacular designs, specifically geometrically and topologically interlocking components. General landing pad design criteria (such as venting of exhaust plumes, blast walls and beacons for supporting lunar landing navigation)



Lunar Soil Mechanics – Elastic Simulations



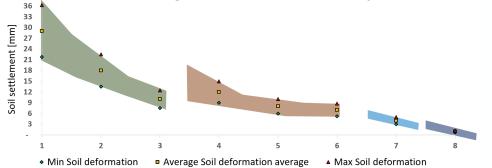
Scalability – geotechnical cases



Application for landers

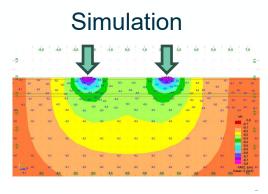


Estimation of regolith settlement by each scenario



Scenario - landers





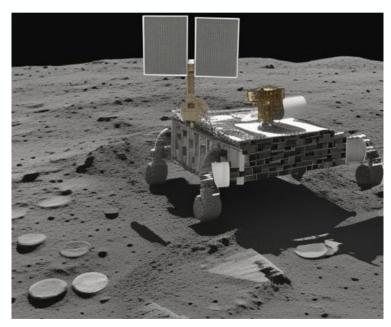
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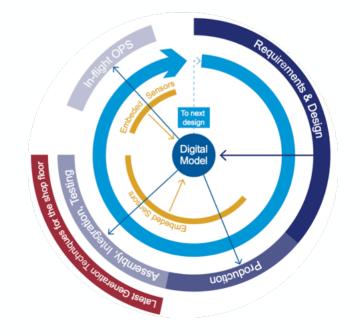


Mission statement: The Lunar Bricks mission shall demonstrate a reliable manufacturing system on the Moon, using lunar resources. The payload is a <u>low-cost</u> technology demonstration mission to verify the feasibility of sustainable ISRU manufacturing in the lunar infrastructure development.

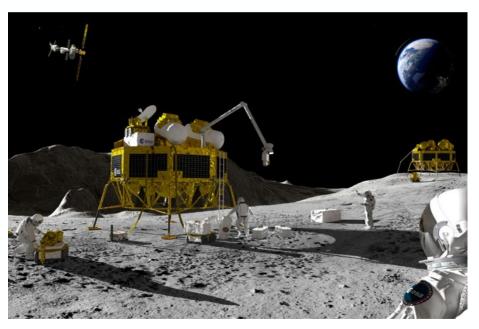
The payload is designed iteratively with simplicity and COTS solutions



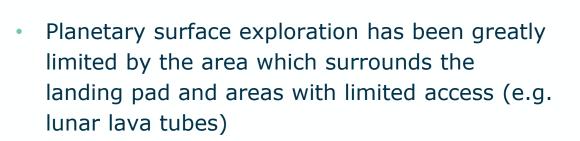
Model-Based Systems Engineering saves development time and cost



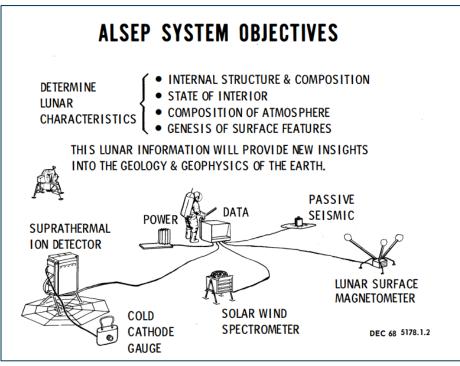
Spaceship EAC seeks to deliver the payload to a 2030+ Argonaut launch



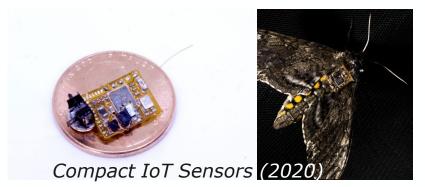




- Small sensor packages which can be deployed and communicate via long range for an extended time can help characterize these areas
- We propose a Sensor Confetti
 - Low power, compact IoT sensor module equipped with sensor(s) which can relay measurements via LoRa antennas
 - Connected among each other in a selfhealing mesh network
 - Easy to deploy and disposable



Apollo Lunar Surface Experiments Package (1968)



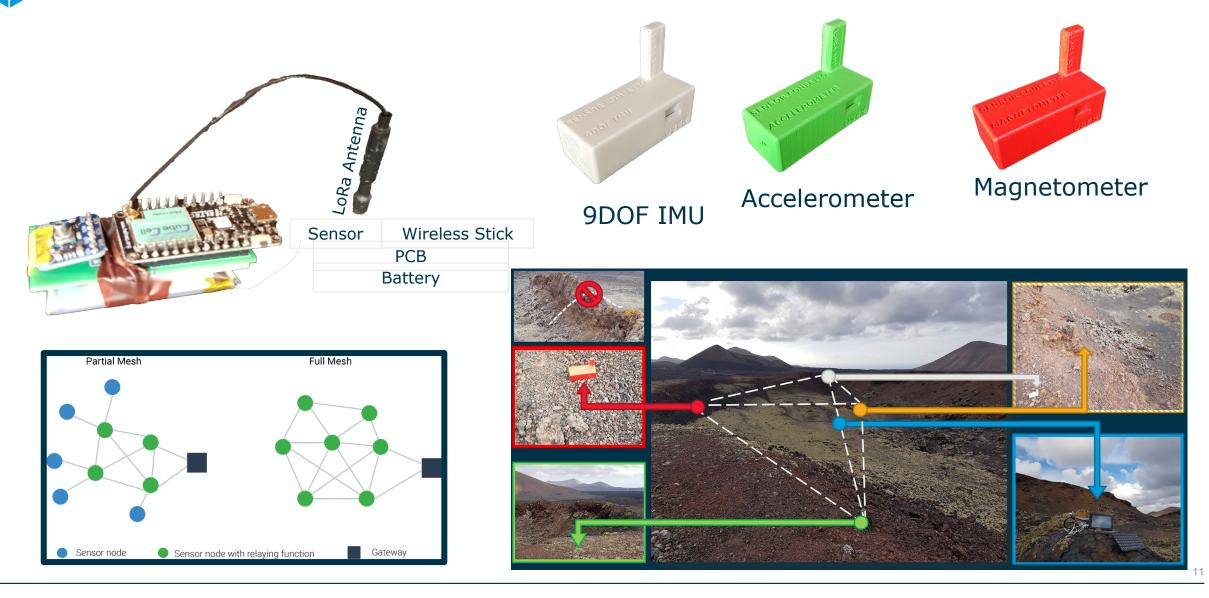
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loT Sensor Confetti for Surface Exploration

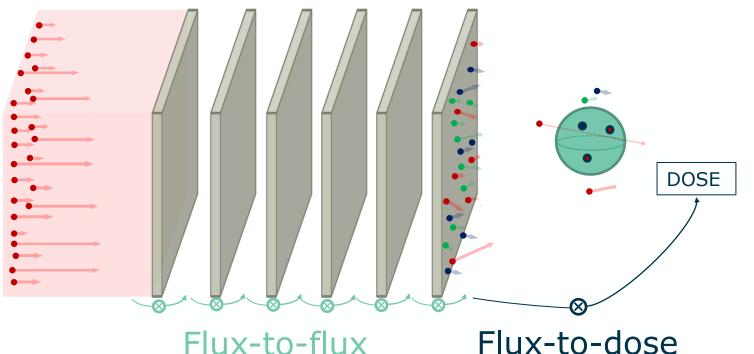


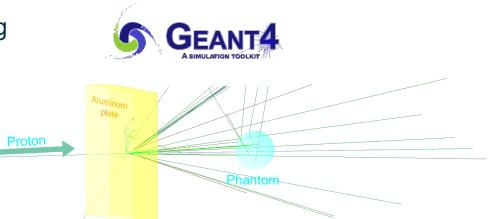
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- Propose concepts to mitigate radiations for astronauts combining innovative materials and ISRU.
- Monte Carlo simulations under Geant4





- Method computing flux by iterated convoluted layers to boost simulation time
- Future shielding material arranged in layer structure to increase shielding power
- Lunar regolith as main player

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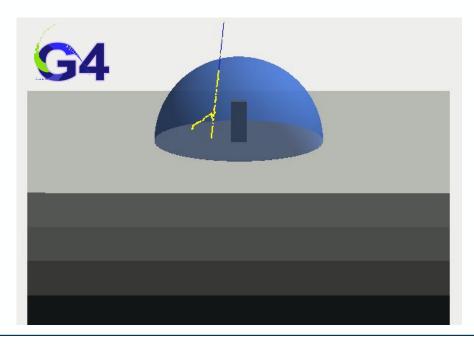


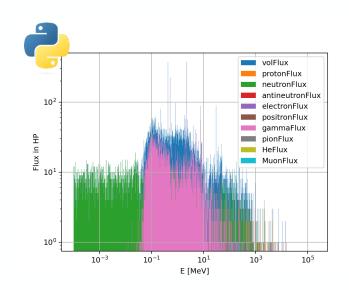
Dome Simulation with ICRP Human Phantom



Adult Mesh-Type Reference Computational Phantoms computing dose in all important organs Entire dome with close surroundings

- Dome made of of several layers (Aluminum + Regolith)
- Radiation field is significantly larger than the dome to include possible reflection from the ground
- Measuring the secondary particle flux inside the dome







ICRP, 2020. Adult mesh-type reference computational phantoms

Geological Classifier: Realizing in-situ lunar rock analysis esa

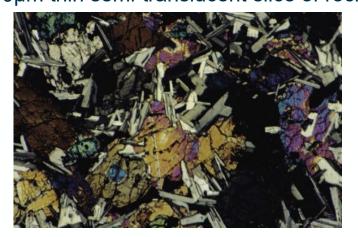
Aim

Automatically identify minerals and rock types in lunar • thin section samples using Machine Learning techniques

Use Case:

- Immediate feedback on collected material
- Enable further in-situ analysis
- Create more independence of expert knowledge on earth
- Prevent sample Redundancy

Thin section? 30µm thin semi-translucent slice of rock

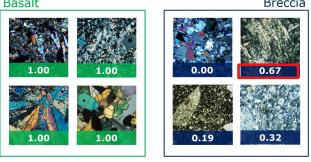


[1] IoU defines Intersection over Union i.e. the overlap of the predicted segmentation with the ground truth

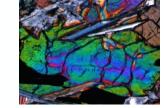
Underlying Work

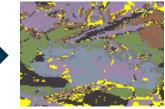
 Supervised algorithm classifying lunar rock into most common groups (Basalt or Breccia)

Classification accuracy per sample: 99.03% (+/- 0.97)

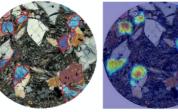


 Unsupervised clustering algorithm to segment a thin-section image into clusters of minerals





Weakly supervised learning to segment olivine



← Best results IoU^[1] of 0.73, but mean IoU of 0.36

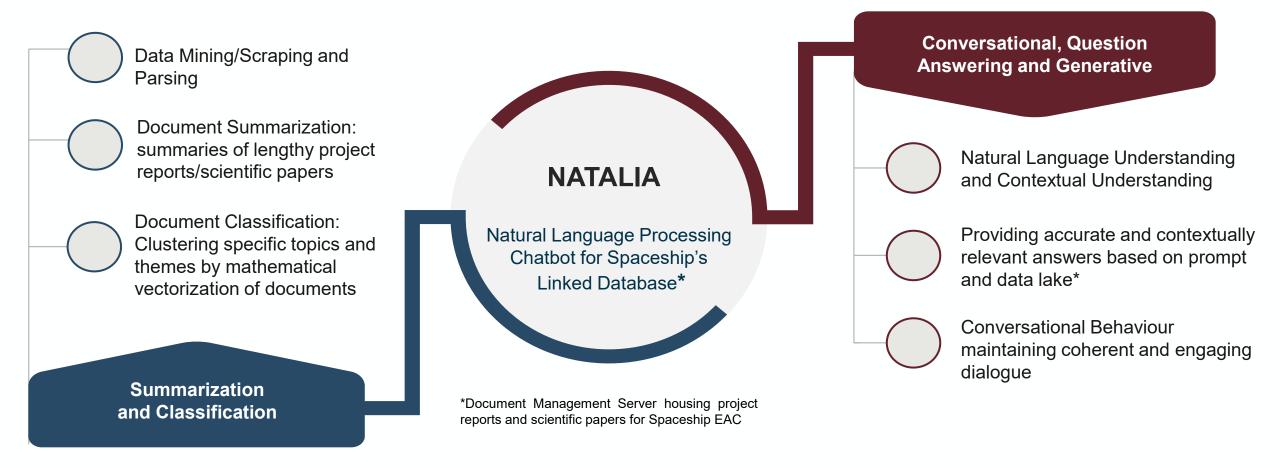
Ground truth Prediction

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NLP for Spaceship – Introducing Natalia



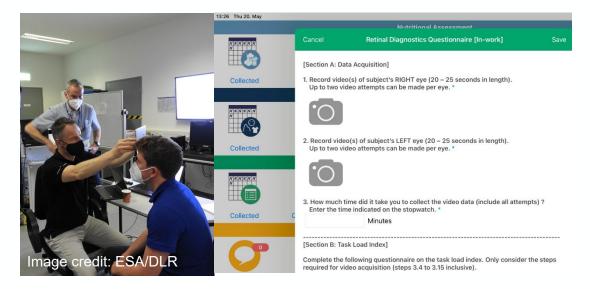


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DLR-EAC Retinal Diagnostics for SANS







Spaceflight Associated Neuro-ocular Syndrome (SANS):

- Risk for long-duration flight (affects 2/3 of crew)
- Monitored by MedOps

Previous ISS Inc 66 Tech Demo:

- 1. Uploaded 3D-printed adapter + lens
- 2. Attached to crew tablets (iPad Pro 2017)
- 3. Crew used EveryWear to video their retinas
- 4. Videos downlinked to train artificial intelligence models

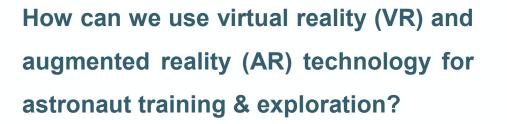
Proposed Tech Demo Operational Overview:

- 1. Upload lens for new crew tablets (iPad Pro 2021)
- 2. Integrate our SANS-detection AI into EveryWear
- 3. Crew uses EveryWear to video their retinas w/ AI
- 4. AI models provide real-time SANS diagnosis
- 5. Videos and diagnosis downlinked to verify accuracy

Spaceship with the XR LAB – VR/ AR Technologies Cesa







- VR → Cost effective / efficient / flexible training of astronauts through simulation of a virtual environment (e.g. ISS, lunar environments) or evaluation of design prototypes (e.g. lunar lander EL3)
- AR → Overlaying computer-generated (visual) information on real surroundings



Handheld Augmented Reality in 0g



Creation of a visual IMU to work around microgravity issues in AR

Real time, 6 DoF, position and orientation with a smartphone camera with combination of:

- Visual Odometry
- Visual Localisation



Working demo

What is happening ?

- Localisation in real time of the camera
- Placement of a virtual message
- The virtual message stays immobile despite movement of the camera





Human Factors for Human-Machine Interfaces



Main objective: design proposal for the European Charging Station for the Moon Astronaut **tasks** during EVAs:

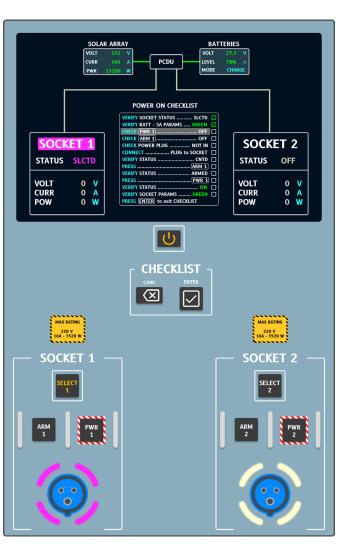
- Approach ECSM
- Operate the system with or without supervision from Mission Control
- Safely connect or disconnect utilities

Human Factors consideration:

- Environment
- Cognitive Load
- EVA **suit** (gloves and arms envelope)
- Design of the Human-Machine
 Interfaces
- Design of the Socket & Plug system

Challenges:

- Apply a Human-Centred Design approach
- **Design** a first of kind HMI
- Validate the initial proposal



Design proposal of the interface

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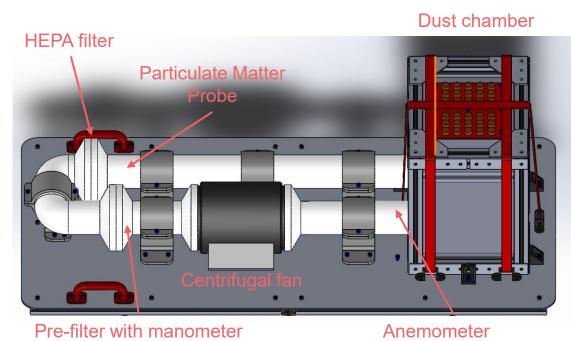


Skunkworks activities at Spaceship EAC

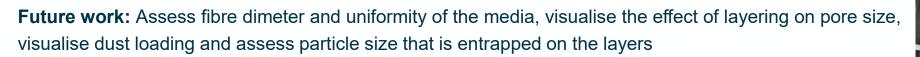


Lunar Facility Filtration Assessment

Main Objective: propose a multistage filtration system for lunar habitats that combines recycle prefilters prior to the highefficiency filter and test in a **Parabolic Flight Campaign**



Flight configuration of the test setup





Spaceship ECSAT – Vision & Projects



- Early 2023 Definition of the Spaceship ECSAT Roadmap
- 3 main themes identified:

Robotics

Extended Reality Astronauts Assistant

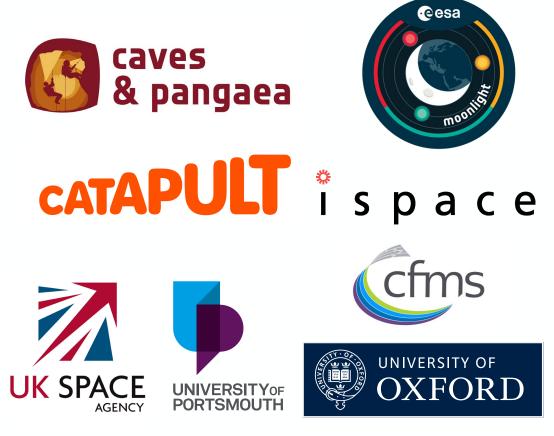
(Telecommunications & Navigation)



Spaceship ECSAT - Network



- Presentation of the Spaceship ECSAT roadmap and vision to stakeholders in the agency and outside
 - ESA CAVES/PANGAEA team
 - ESA Moonlight team
 - UK Space Agency
 - Catapult (Space Based Solar Power & Robotics)
 - CFMS (Center For Modelling and Simulation)
 - Ispace
 - Oxford University (Robotics lab)
 - Portsmouth University (XR lab)





Robotics

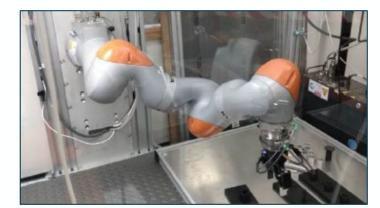
Extended Reality

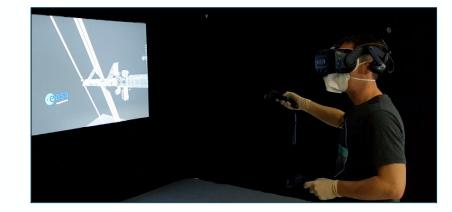
Astronauts Assistant

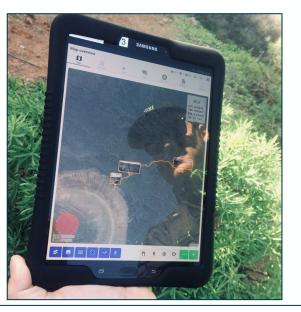
2 internships in 2023 + International PhD Thesis (NET 2024)

1 internship in 2023

TBD with Moonlight team







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Thank You!

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GOAL

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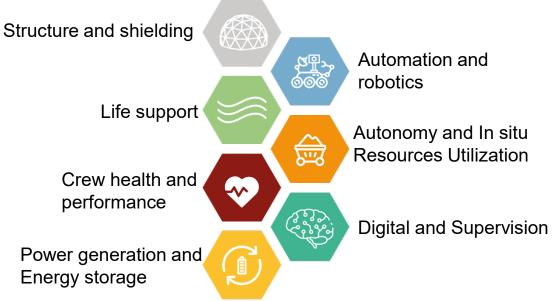
Bring French technologies on the Moon & Mars •

INTEGRATED TEAM WITH EUROPEAN PROGRAMM

- **Spaceships Networks** •••
- Synergies & partenership behind international project *

TECHNOLOGIES @ SPACESHIP FR







SPACESHIP FR – CAPSTONES

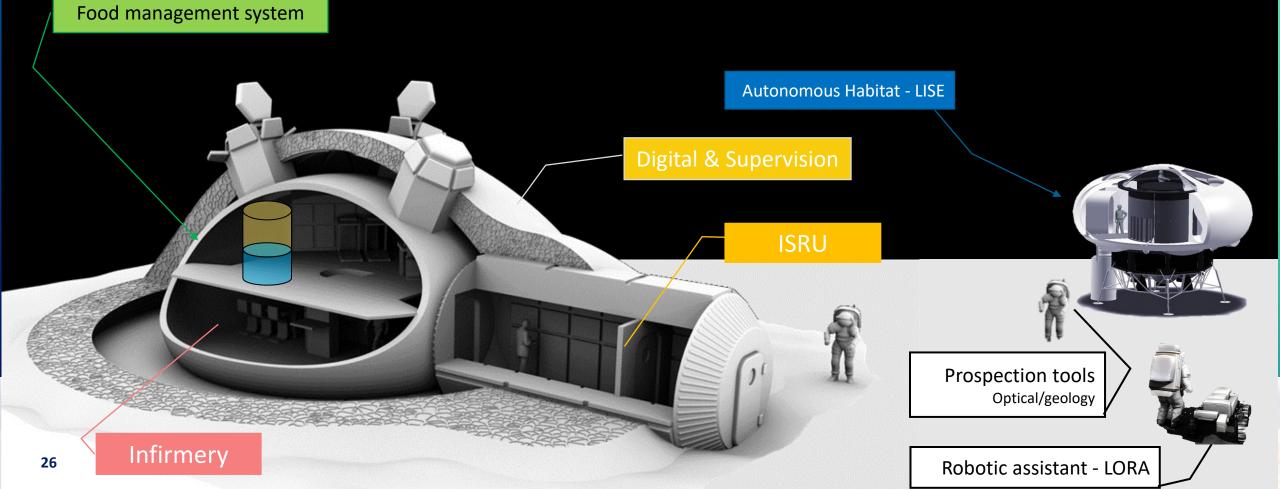


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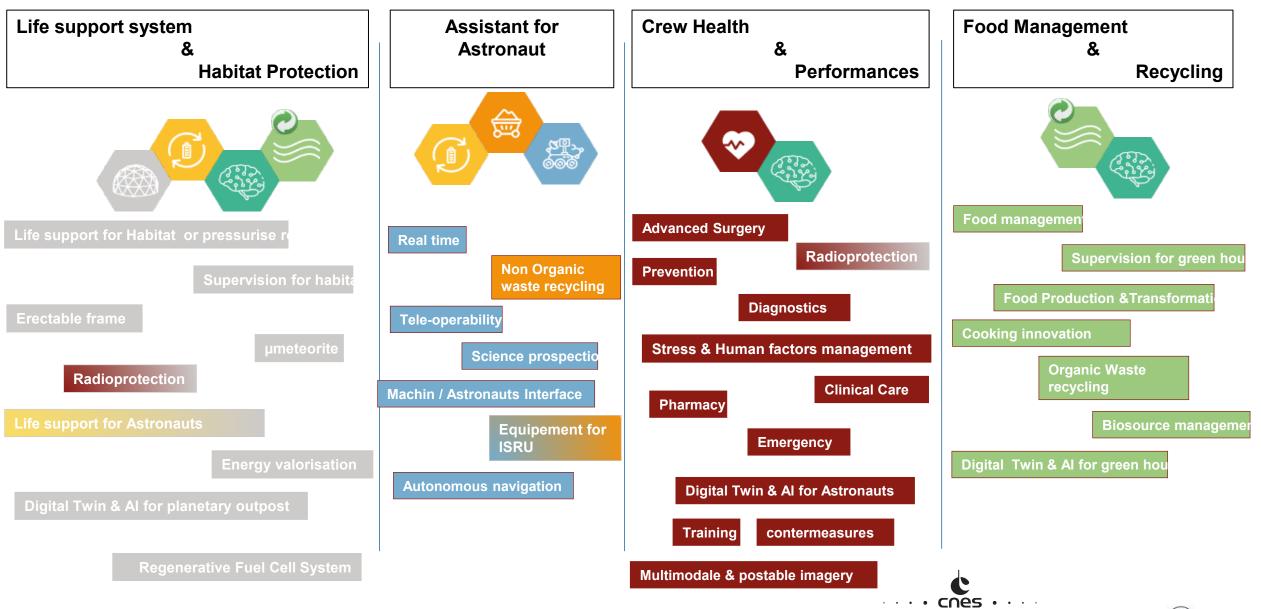


Subsystems in the international outpost



SPACESHIP FR – TECHNOLOGIES & ECOSYSTEM









CONFERENCE

- Space Ressources Week / Luxembourg 1 Poster
- Space Ops / Dubai 3 articles (Ground segment, astronaute assistance)
- Int Conf Environmental System / Calgary 1 Poster, 8 Articles (Health, Life Support & Energy)
- Int. Conf. on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics 1 Article (Robotics and Interaction Astronaute Rover)

CHALLENGE

- Digital twin for Astronaute
- Surface properties



SPACESHIP FR – Communauté



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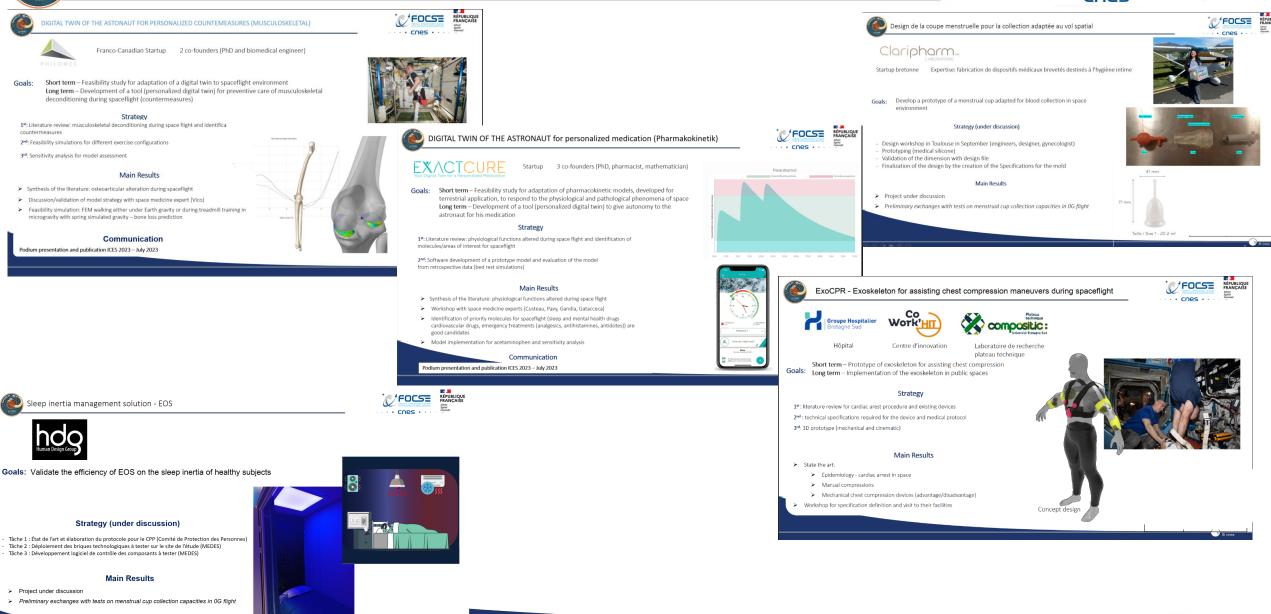


CREW HEALTH & PERFORMANCES



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First activity: Global assessment of RFCS technology

- Task 1: Tradeoffs study of a low power (LP) RFC
- Task 2: Investigation of a new water management solution for fuel cells
- Task 3: Predesign of a LP RFCS

tor Qn Fuel Cell



Future activities

Development of a space fuel cell

Task 1: Specification and theoretical performances

. Task 2: Design of the FC

Task 3: Development of a prototype 1000W Task 4: Tests and performance evaluation

Task 5: development plan





2022-2023 activities: Breadboard development and start of the maturation Task 1: Detailed design of a LP RFCS

- Assessment of RFCS architecture
- Detailed specification of main components
- Modeling and detailed performance estimation

Task 2: TRL3 Breadboard design and test

- Specification of main components (ELY, FC and tanks)
- Procurement of COTS to build a first breadboard
- Test of H2 loop of a RFCS

Task 3: H2/O2 Test bench for fuel cell

- Elaboration of the specification and design of the test bench
- Procurement of components
- Assembling of the test bench and first tests
- Performance evaluation of the passive water management system on the functioning FC



LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM – ASTROPOU

Goals: To demonstrate the ability to produce feed or food proteins and bioplastics (PHA) by bacteria from pretreated organic astronaut waste - faeces and urine-like.



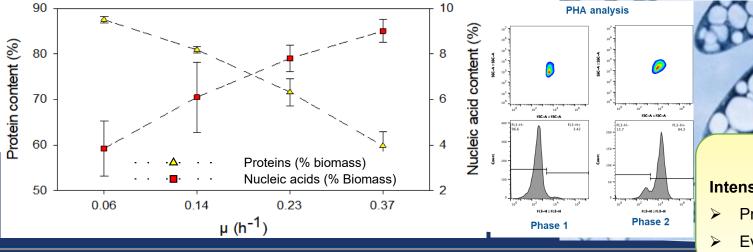
Two Step strategy

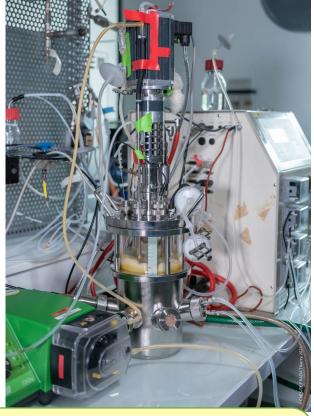
1st: Strain screening was performed based on urea consumption ability and protein content. The bacterium *C. necator* was selected.

2nd : Continuous fermentation was performed in bioreactor using a synthetic medium mimicking anaerobic digestate from organic astronaut wastes. Modulation of protein/nucleic acids and bioplastic production was studied at different growth rates (μ)

Main Results

- > We demonstrated that **Urea and Volatile Fatty Acids were completely transformed** in protein or bioplastics
- > A high protein content was reached 87% of the dried biomass
- > The nucleic acid content can be reduced (< 4%) by modulating feed rate in the biorector



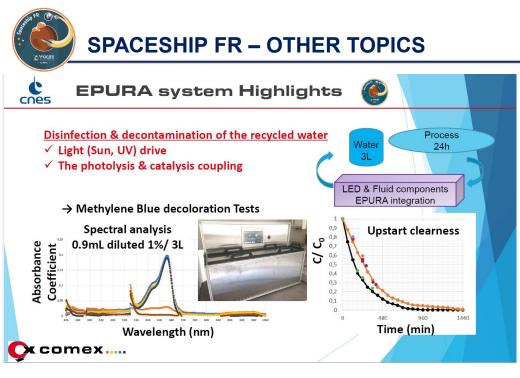


Perspectives 2024

Intensification and consolidation of the concept to reach TRL 4 :

- Process optimization in terms of reactor monitoring and inlet composition
- Evaluation of the product quality





Regolith as a substrate : a solution for resource-efficient, reliable fruit & vegetable production in space

Problem statement :

- Aeroponics is complex & lacks resilience
- Regolith is improper for use as plant soil per se

⇒ Research on a substrate system based on regolith in porous matrix shows lunar soil has a good potential for growing plants





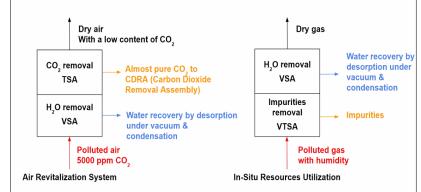
Results achieved on lettuce in simulant EAC-1A :

- Average germination rate (50%) to be improved
- Same yield as control for success modalities
- 22x reduction of geo-sourced matter vs. conventional substrate (700 mg material per plant)



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Applications : water capture for ARS & ISRU by adsorption



Adsorption systems using beads vs solid fibers

Solid Fibers	Adsorbent Properties	Classical purification using beads	Purification using Solid Fibers
	Grain geometry	Spheres	Tunable cylinders
	Average dimension	2 - 3 mm diameter	0,4 - 1 mm diameter 100 - 500 mm length
	Adsorbent Packing	Dense 650 - 800 kg/m3	Very dense 800 - 1000 kg/m3
Beads	Kinetics	Rather Good	Excellent
and a second	Performance : expected gain using solid fibers	Mass reduction of the dryer (20%)	
		Volume reduction of the system (30%)	
		Average energy consumption reduction (10%)	



Email to :alexis.paillet@cnes.fr

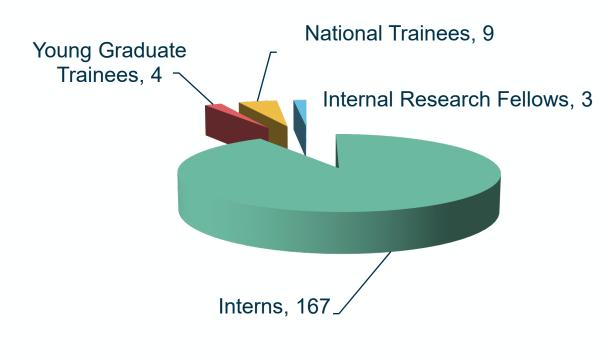
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LUNAR AND MARTIAN EXPLORATION, THE NEXT ORBITING AND SURFACE MISSIONS AT THE MOON WILL FEED FORWARD TO THE FIRST HUMAN PRESENCE ON MARS IN A SUSTAINABLE CAMPAIGN

Spaceship in numbers

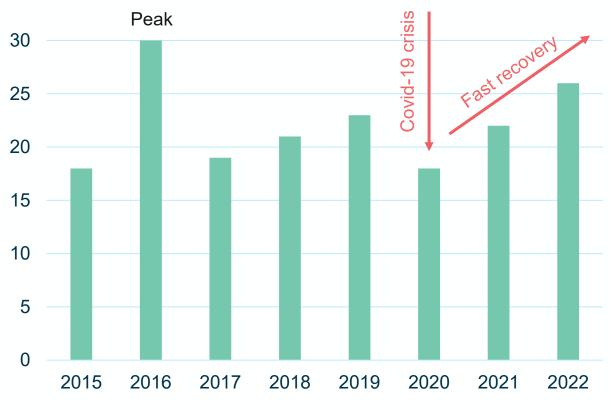


Between 2015 – 2023*, Spaceship EAC Team hosted <u>183 young researchers</u>.



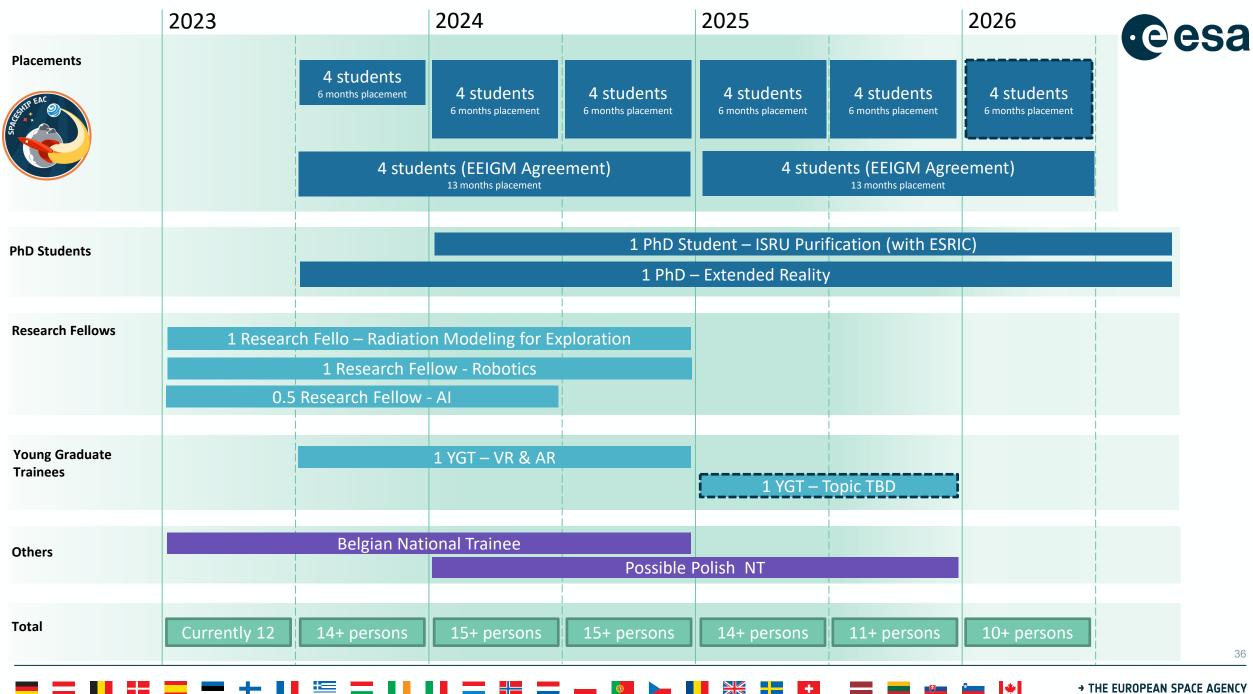
(*) Partial data for 2023

Distributions per year:

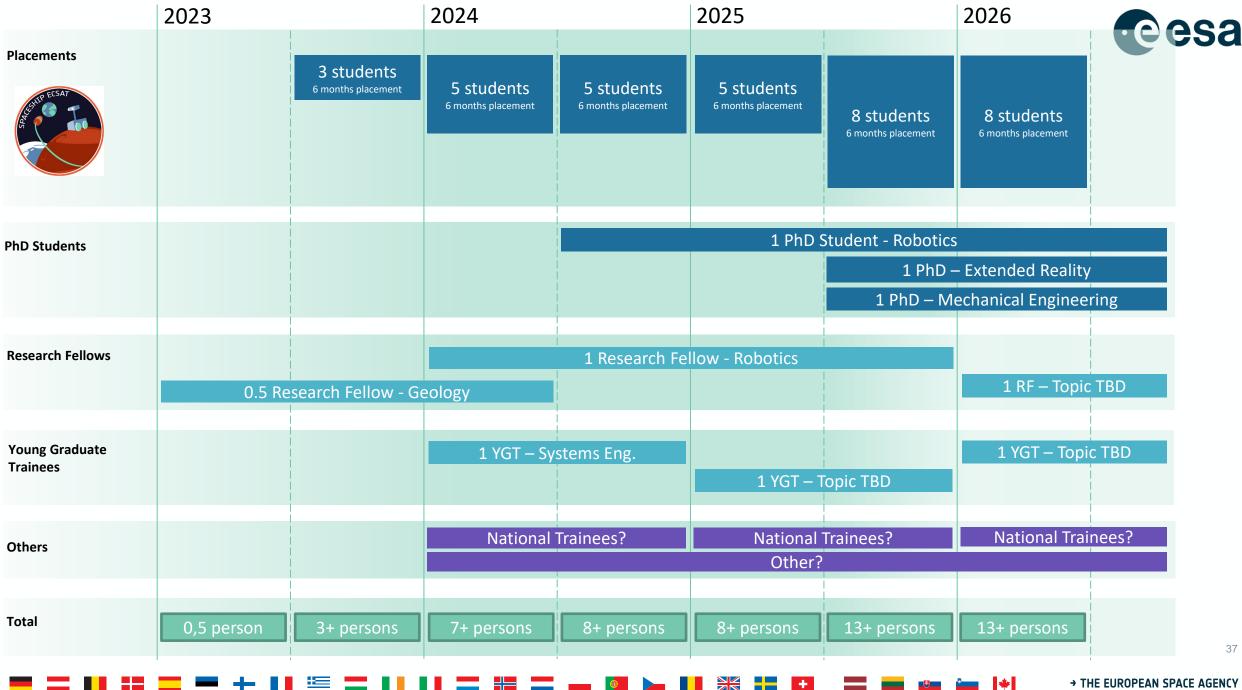


For 2023, until February: 4 people (1 NT, 1RF, 2 inters)

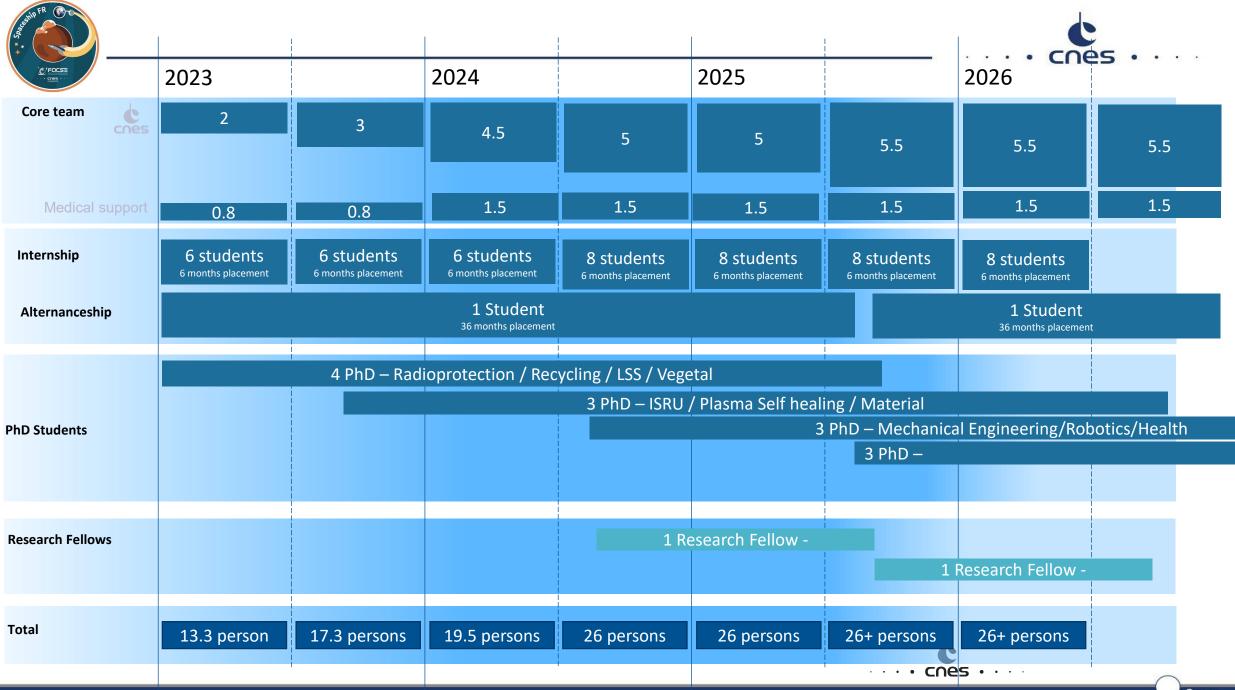
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On behalf of all the Spaceship teams

Thank you for your support, interest & attention!

