

AstroPod

Tamalee Basu
MS in Space Architecture
SICSA | University of Houston
SEI | MIT Media Lab



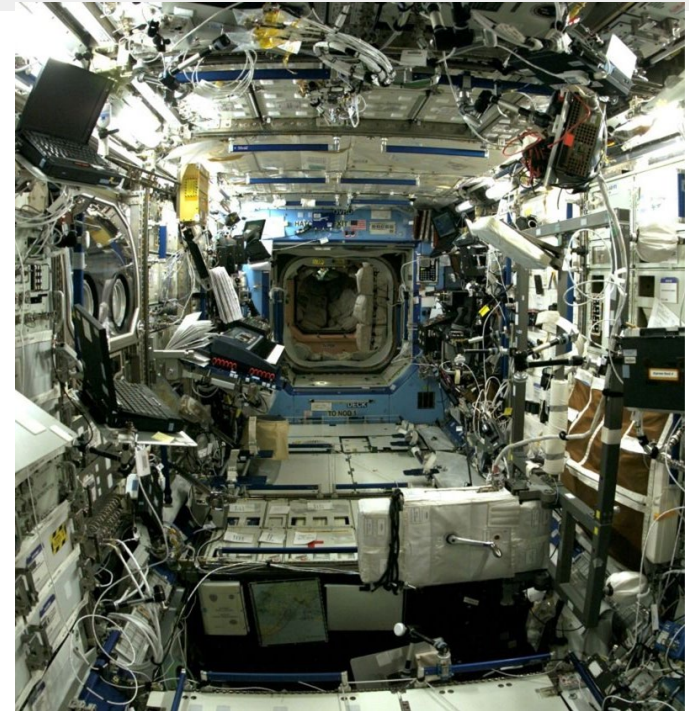
Contents -

- Problem
- Solution
- Design
- Testing
- Material
- Applications
- Milestones



Psychological problems

1. Lack of communication/ isolation
2. Acrophobia / vertigo
3. Stress from internal conflicts
4. Feeling of sustained tumbling / inversion
5. Navigation - push -off force
6. Unpredictability of dynamic reaction of vehicle
7. Eye-hand coordination
8. Inaccurate perception of spatial orientation
9. Post -flight disorientation problems



Problem



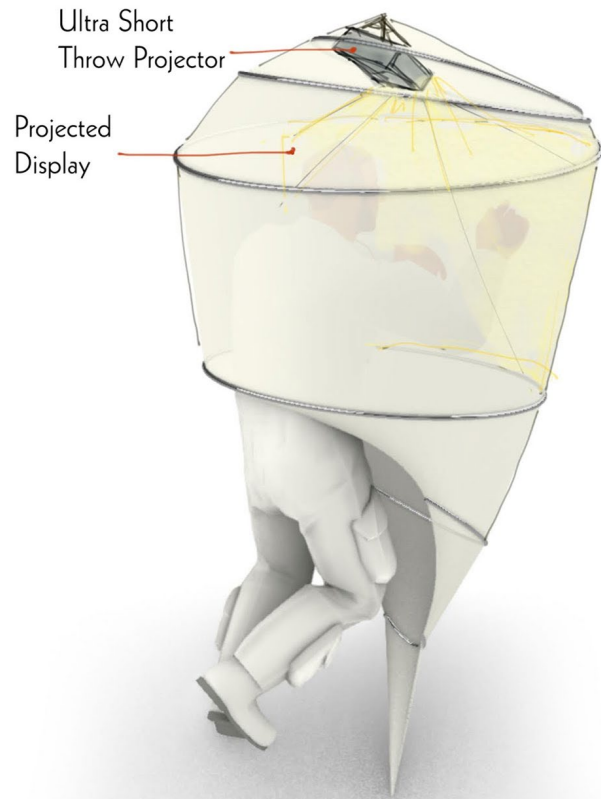
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graph LR; A[Psychological Problems In Deep Space Missions] --> B[Present Provisions Unavailable]; B --> C[Limitations of VR headsets]
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Psychological
Problems
In Deep Space Missions

Present Provisions
Unavailable

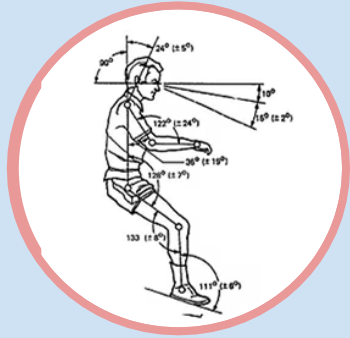
Limitations of
VR headsets

Solution

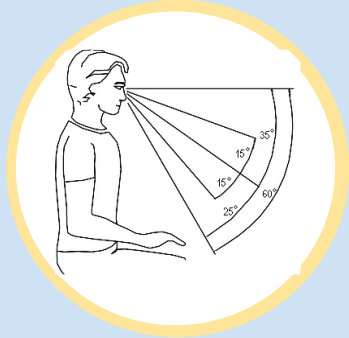


Design

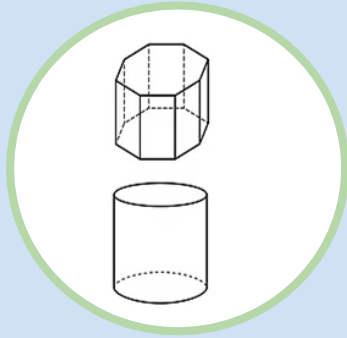
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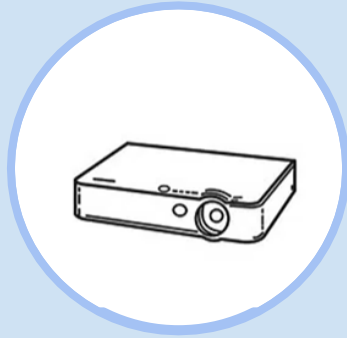
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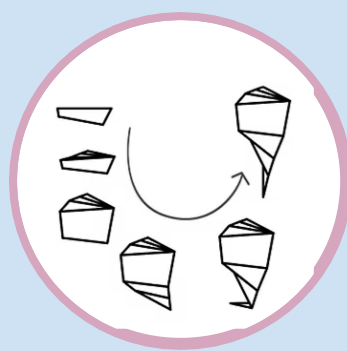
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4



5

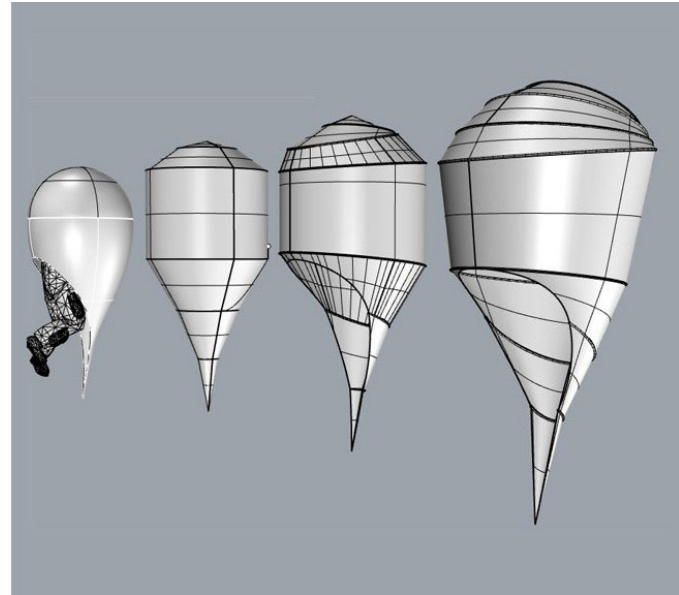
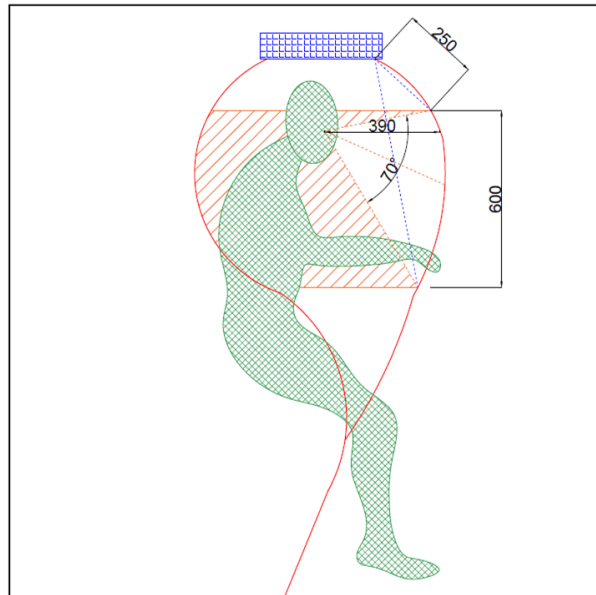
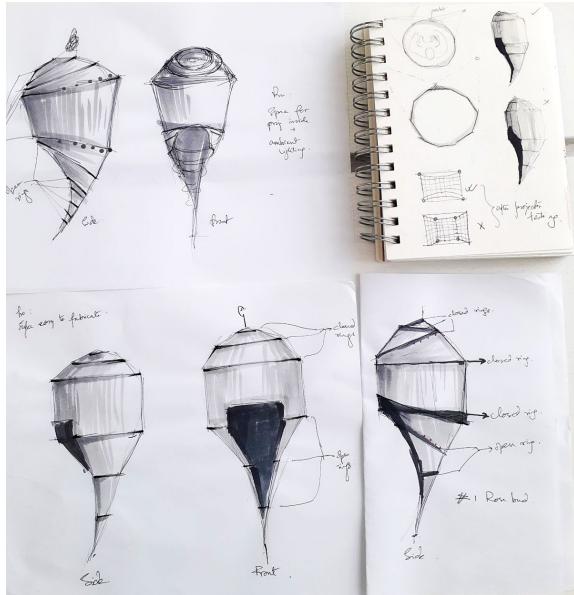


Form Finding

Sketch

AutoCAD

Rhino

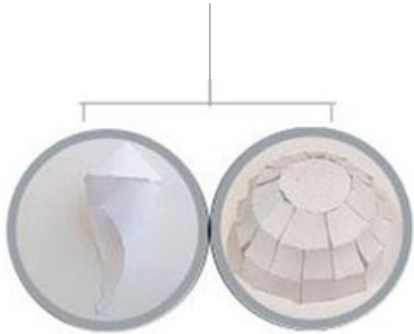


Prototyping + Fabrication

Paper models

Fabric Models

Full -scale



concept test

geometry test



geometry test

1:10 scale

1:4 scale

1:1 scale

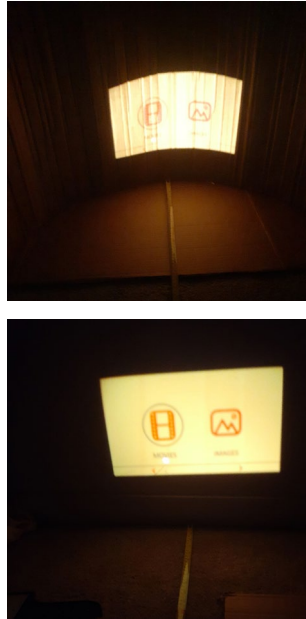


Projector Testing

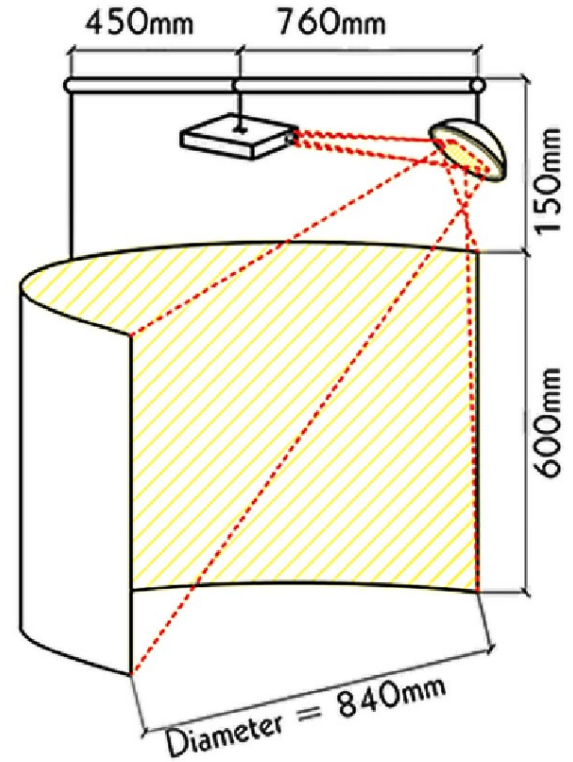
Macro lens



Screen curvatures



Convex mirror

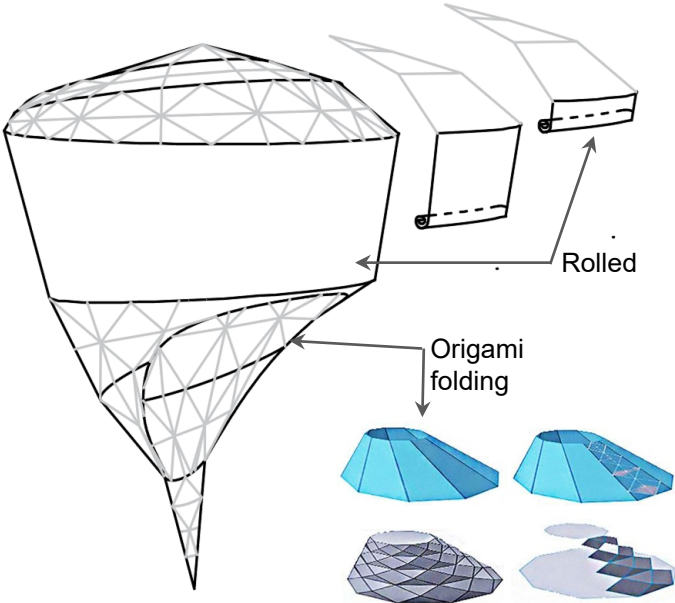
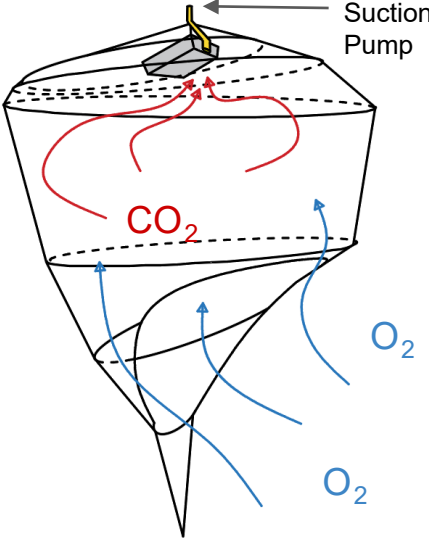
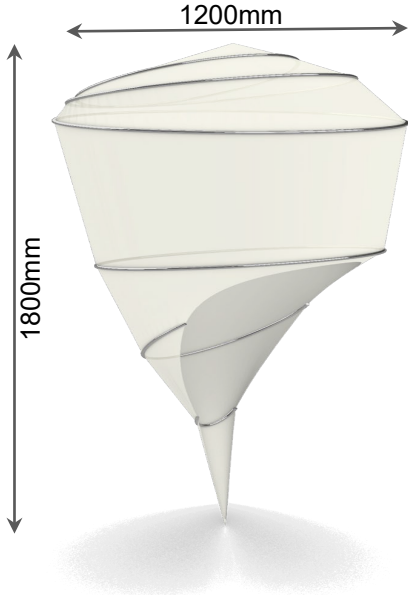


Redesign

Size

Air Circulation

Deployment

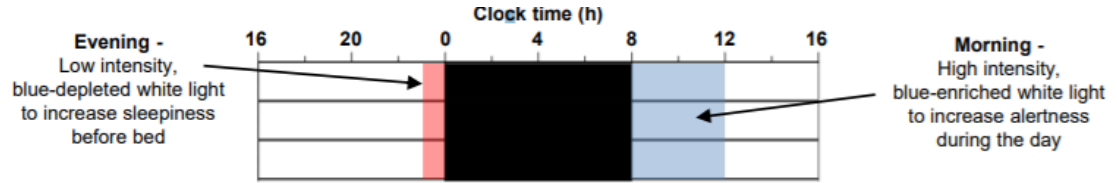


Material

	Visual quality	Flammability	health hazards and toxicity
Durette	creases possible	good	space -rated
Fiberglass	lacks opacity	best	Very toxic
Cotton	Creases possible	not good	none
PBI	no risk yet	good	inhalation, skin contact
Teflon	no risk yet	very good	none
Nomex webbing	weaving can be risk	not good	low off gassing
Kevlar	weaving can be risk	not good	low off gassing
Carbon	black color	good	none

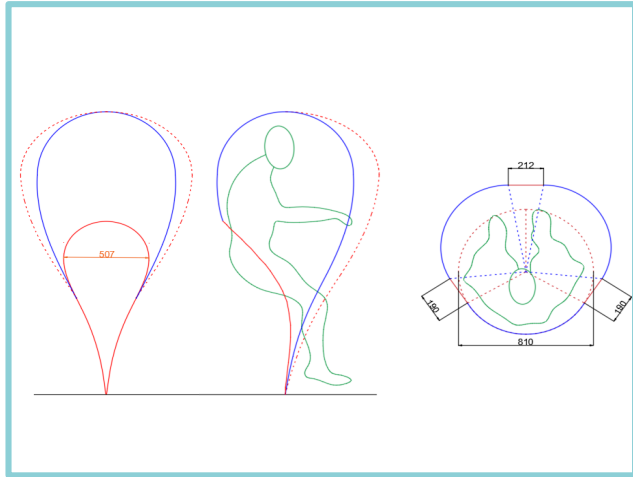
Lighting Guidelines

- Circadian rhythm
- Orientation
- Illumination levels of functions
- Effect of exterior light
- Emergency lighting and protocol
- Provision for dimming
- Glare prevention
- Total amount of light falling on crews' eyes
 - Direction of light sources
 - viewing angle
 - graphics design of display

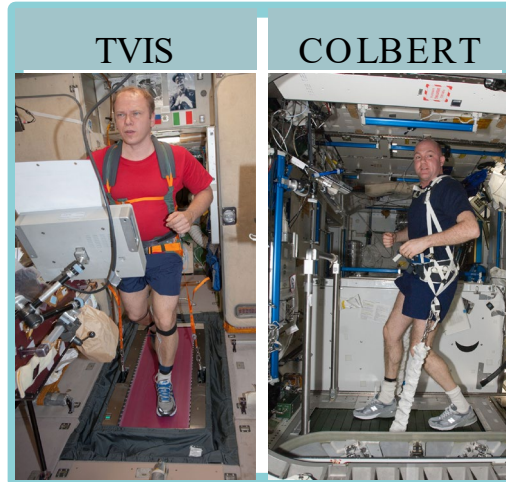


Multi -sensory Applications

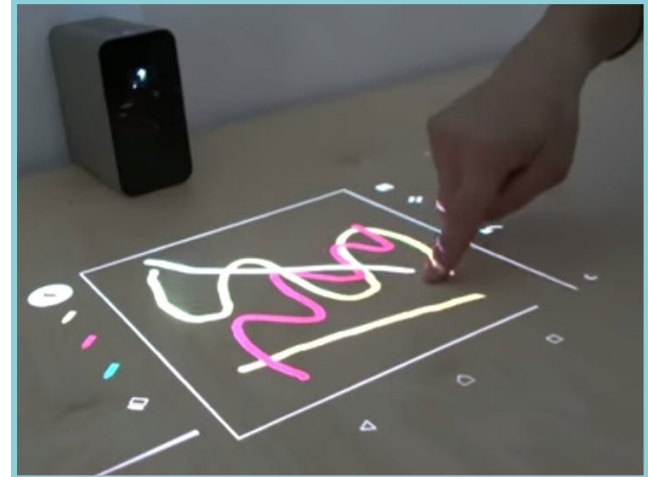
Spatial



Tactile



Kinesthetic



Terrestrial Applications

- Hospitals
- Crowded communal living solutions
- Wheelchair users' recreation
- Hotels and luxury resorts
- Test in an analog mission

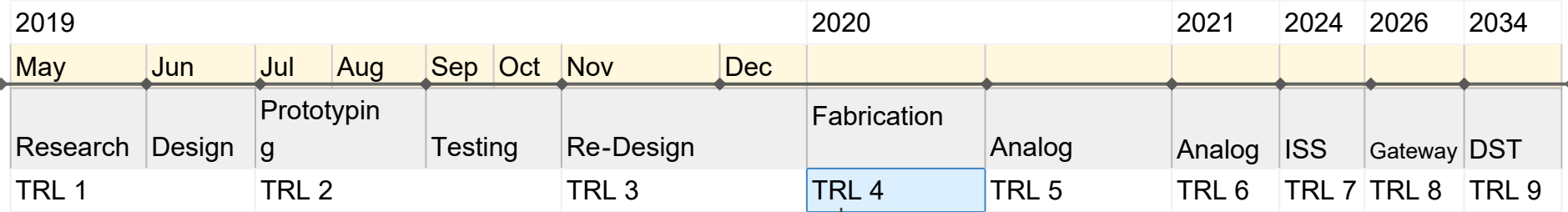
Considerations for ISS Integration

- Airflow systems integration
- Power usage
- Specific constraints with each location on the ISS
- Synchronization with ambient lighting
- Waist restraint for gravity

Possible Locations for ISS Integration

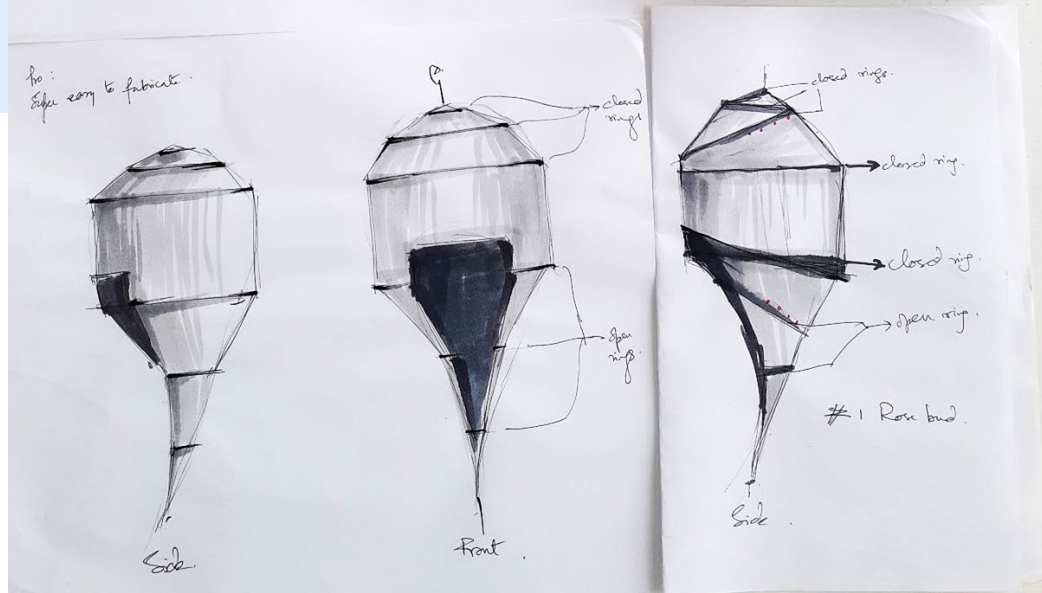
No	Application	Module	Pros.	Cons.
1	Pre-post sleep	Harmony	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> functions more predictable, easily controlled use of smell maybe possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can only be individual based Tested for short period of day
2	Hygiene/ Exercise	Tranquility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> combining psychological health with physical health use of smell maybe possible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> low scope of multi-purpose application
3	Workspace	Destiny	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has CEVIS fitness equipment, hence multi-use of vr 	-
		Columbus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> has MARES fitness equipment, garden, metal alloy research 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mostly medical equipment, plus very crowded
		Kibo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiplicity of functions 	-
		Zvezda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> galley, workstation, space toilet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> crowded
4	Meal	Unity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> social use of virtual reality, entertainment centric combination of taste sensory experience as well 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> too socially active for psychological impact testing

Milestones



Materials	1000\$
Projector	2300\$
Makerspace	600\$

Questions?



Backup Slides

Proof of Concept



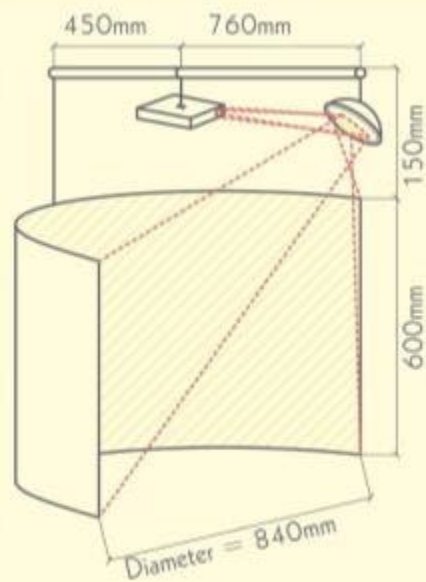
Paper Models



Fabric Models



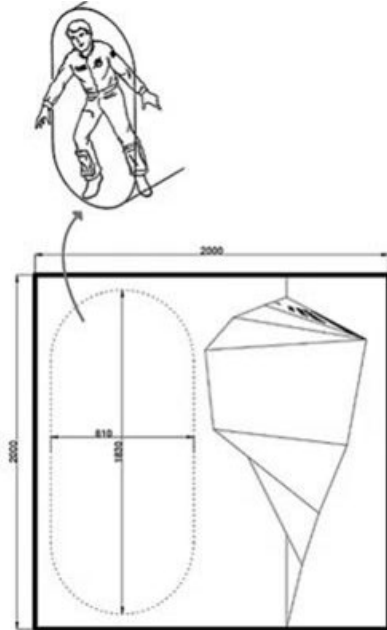
Full-scale Models



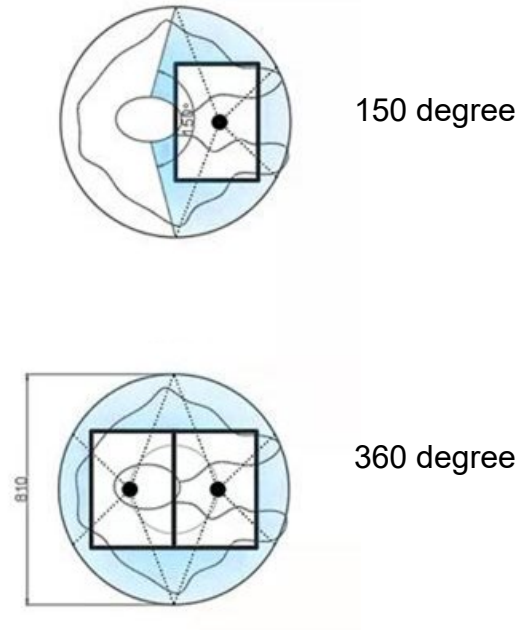
Projector Testing

Subsystems

Emergency Egress

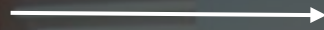


Energy Efficiency



Mediated Atmospheres

in Space



COMPARISON OF OVERALL MIXED REALITY (MR) SYSTEMS

	CAVE					HMD					
	visbox	Cornea	NexCAVE	StarCAVE	dVision	HoloLens	Oculus Rift	Oculus Go	Google Cardboard	Samsung VR Gear	Valve's Steam
Heat Generated	CAVE VR needs intense air exchange every 15 mins					Passively cooled (no fans)	cooling fan	Poor ventilation	Poor ventilation	cooling fan	passively cooled
Subsystems involved	screens, elaborate projectors, mirrors and supporting structure	Elaborate Sound System, PC, Microphone, Transmitter, receiver	10 to 21 LCD panels, supporting frame, PC + graphics card	Screens, projectors, surround sound system	Screen, projectors, surround sound system	charger, cable, nose pads	joystick, no external sensor required	Joystick	none	Joystick	gaming controller
Resolution	~2-24 Mpixels per screen	16-Megapixels/screen , ~90-Megapixels/eye	10 LCD panels , 10,000 x 1,500 pixels per eye	~68 million pixels per user / ~34 million pixels per eye	from 1024 x 768 to over 4096 x 2048	1268 by 720 per eye	~1 Mpixel per eye	1280x1440 per eye	variable	2160 by 2160 pixels per eye	> 1080x1200 per eye
field of view	170 degrees	170 degrees	140 degree	360 degree	120 degree (H), 40 degree (V)	-	110 degrees	101 degree	-	101 degree	-
Spare cost	much higher than HMD					3,000\$	low	200\$	15\$	129\$	-
users	Multi-user	Multi-user	Single	Multi-user	Multi-user	single user	single user	single user	single user	single user	single user
Projectors	yes	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no

Pros

Cons

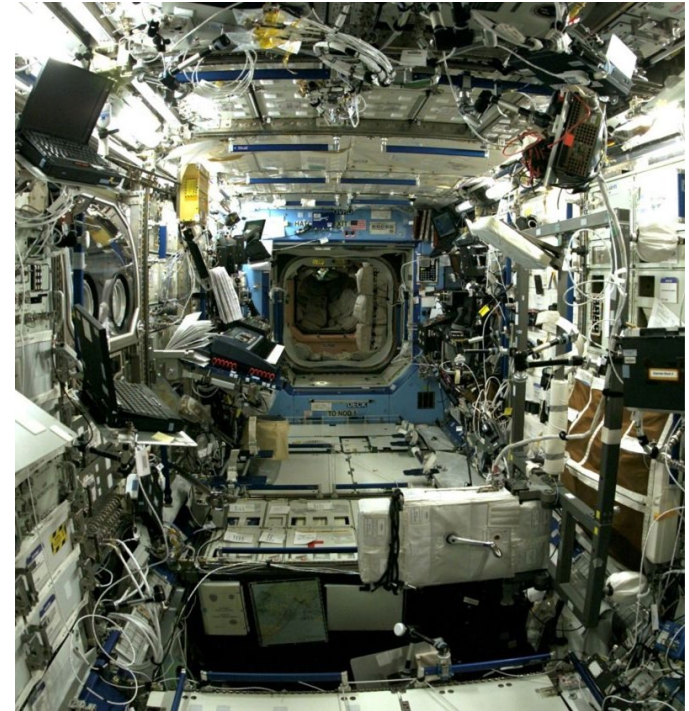
Pre-Design Research

- Psychological problems
- Why VR pod in ISS
- Lighting systems on ISS



Psychological problems

1. Lack of communication/ **isolation**
2. **Acrophobia** / vertigo
3. **Stress** from internal conflicts
4. Feeling of sustained tumbling / **inversion**
5. **Navigation** - push-off force
6. **Unpredictability** of dynamic reaction of vehicle
7. **Eye-hand coordination**
8. Inaccurate perception of **spatial orientation**
9. Post -flight **disorientation** problems



Why test VR Pod in ISS?

- Easy deployability
- Can be integrated with multiple functions
- Fully immersive with minimum intrusion
- Can be tested with more accuracy

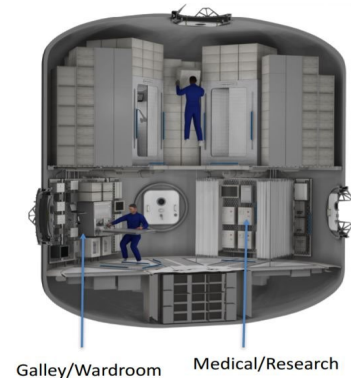
Earth Analogs



ISS

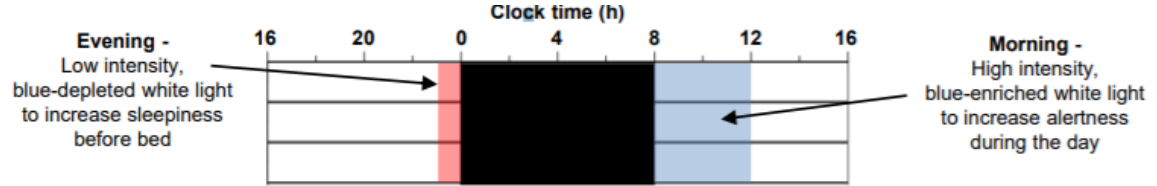


NASA DST



Design Guidelines for AstroPod Projections

- Circadian rhythm
- Holistic effect
- Lighting intensity and color
- Orientation
- Vibrations during acceleration
- Total amount of light falling on crews' eyes
 - Direction of light sources
 - viewing angle
 - graphics design of display
- Lighting schedule



Design Guidelines for AstroPod Projections

- Illumination levels of functions
- Effect of exterior light
- Emergency lighting and protocol
- Lighting controls
- Provision for dimming
- Glare prevention
- No mercury lamps
- Power usage
- Automation
- Brightness ratios

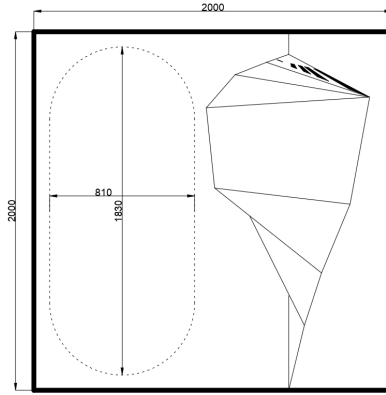
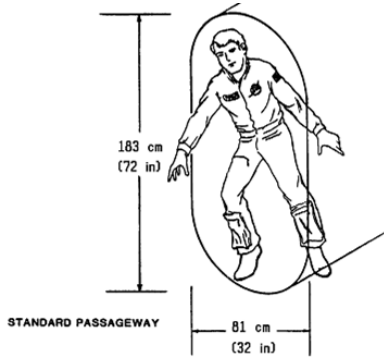
Possible Locations on ISS

No	Application	Module	Pros.	Cons.
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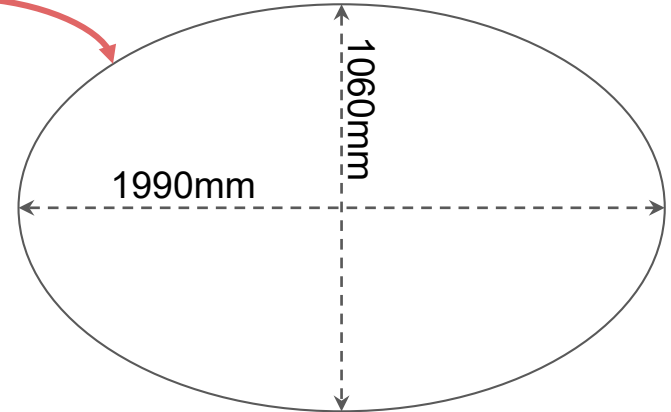
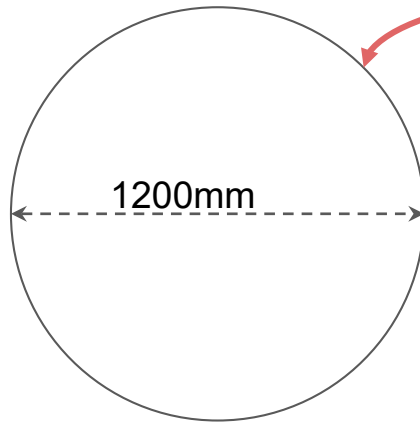
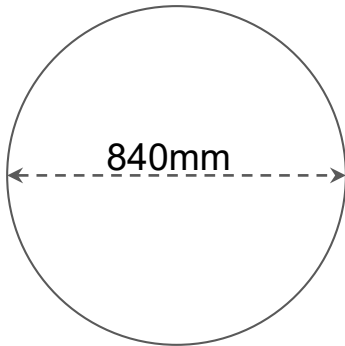
Considerations for integration with the ISS

- Off-gassing of material
- Airflow systems
- Power usage
- Detailed mechanism for deployment
- Specific constraints with each location on the ISS
- Synchronization with ambient lighting
- Opaque pod
- Waist restraint for gravity
- Tactile senses
- Spatial senses

Size

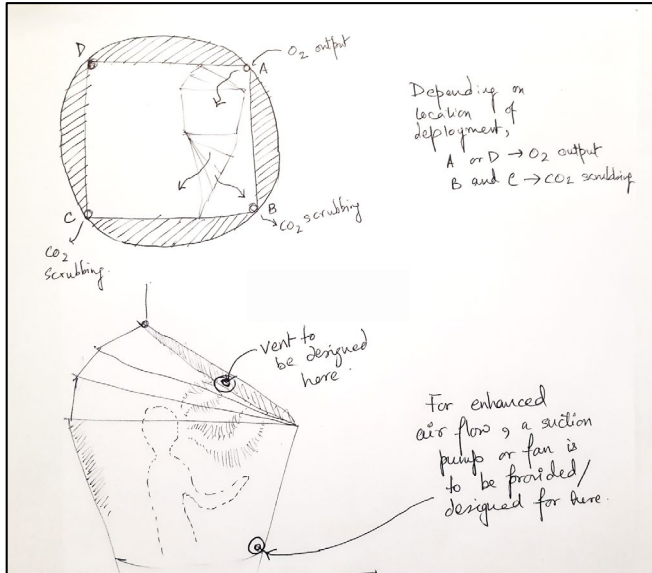


Figures of Human Body Postures and Volumes	Applicable Functions	Dimensions (m)		Volume (m ³)
		H	L	
	General workstations, food preparation, partial body cleaning, housekeeping	H	2.06	4.34
		L	1.06	
		W	1.99	



dampening

Air circulation system



Coping with vibrations

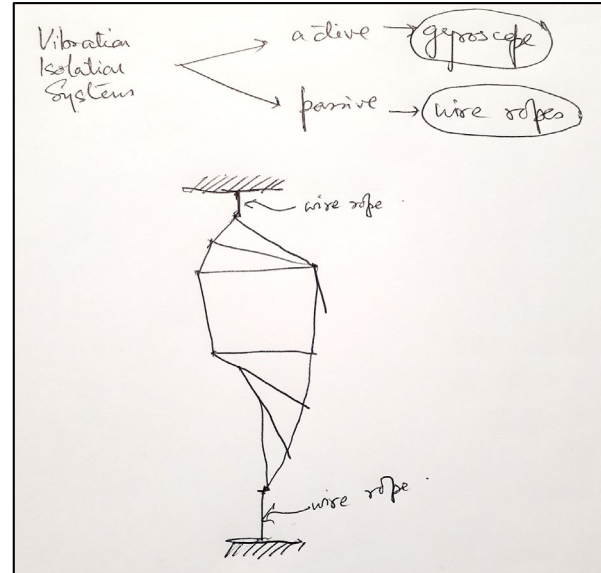


Figure 18. TVIS Gyroscope Wire Ropes



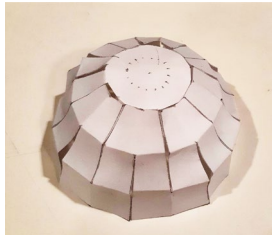
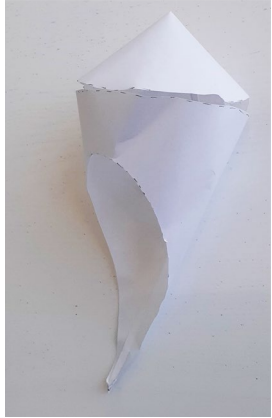
Figure 20. TVIS Stabilizer Corner Bracket Assembly Including Wire Ropes



Figure 15. CEVIS Isolators on ISS

Method of construction

Paper models



Fabric models



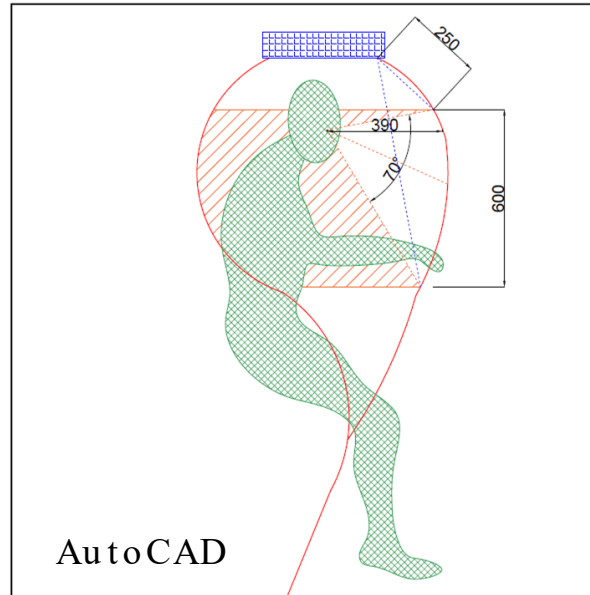
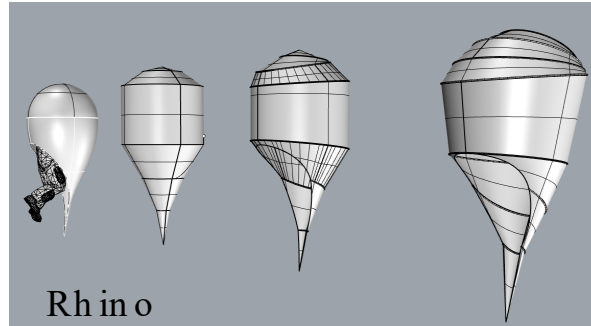
Most Important Learning

Spherical or Doubly curved surface causes seams, which is not suitable for rear / dual projection, Only exception being CNC weaving fabric.



Form Finding

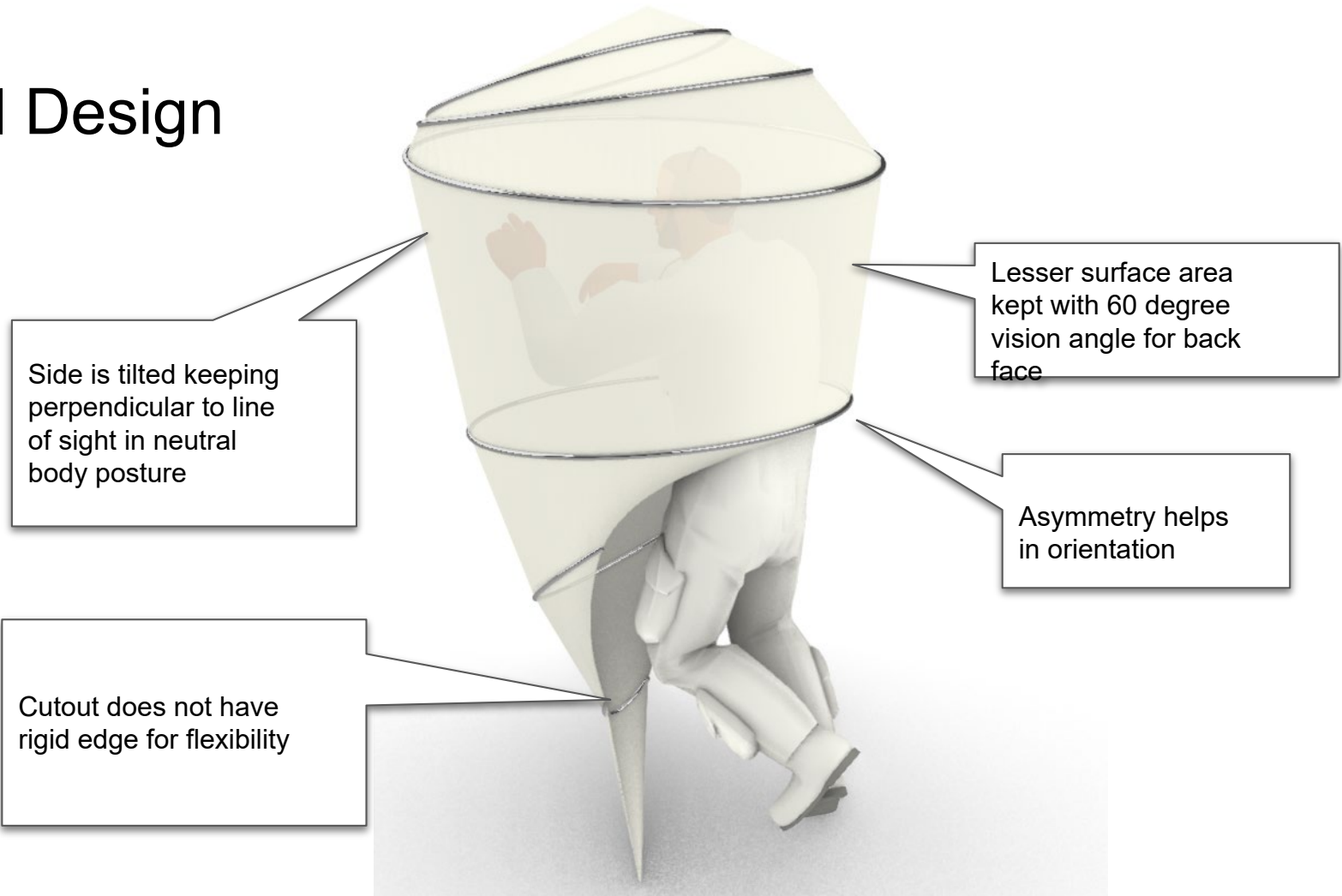
Sketching



Learnings -

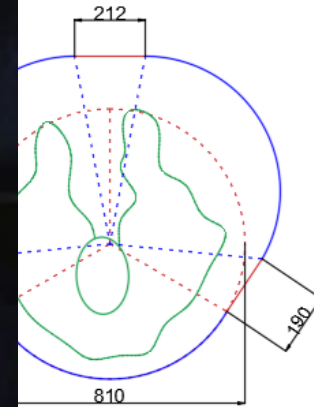
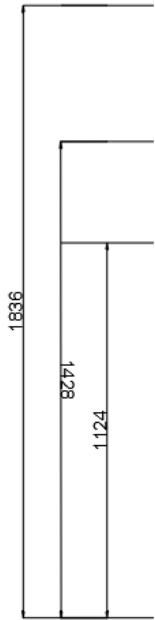
- Horizontal faceted geometry cause less **visual obstruction** than vertically faceted wireframe
- Vision angle and throw of projector decides **diameter of pod**
- Teardrop shape allows **leg movement**, hence allowing future provision for waist restraints for **gravity simulation**
- **Type of projector** decides airflow systems, position of projector, shadow formation, energy used, strain on eye

Final Design



Next Steps

- Expansive/Contractive pod (connecting spatial sensory output)



Next Steps

- Integration with various exercise equipment on the ISS

COLBERT



CEVIS



MARES



TVIS

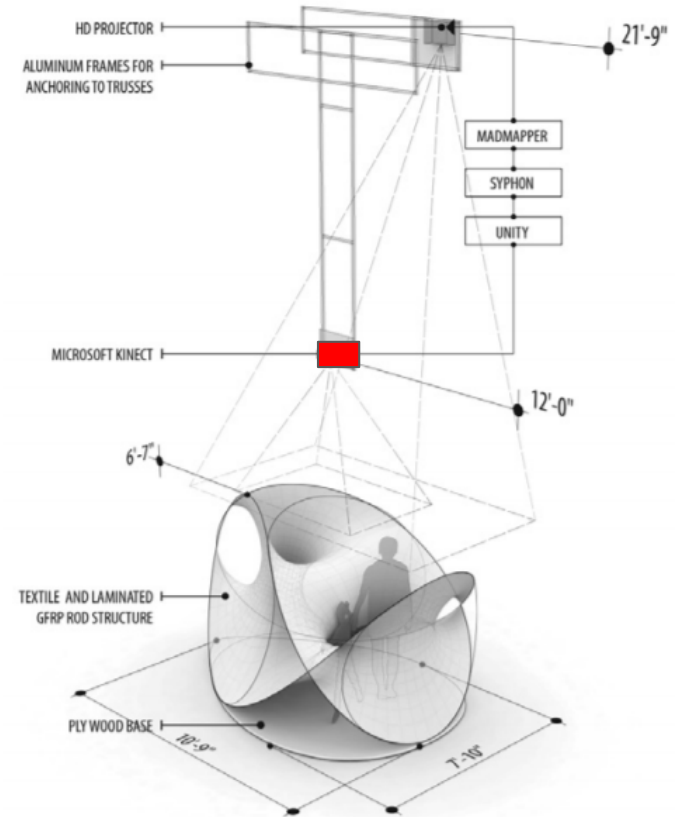


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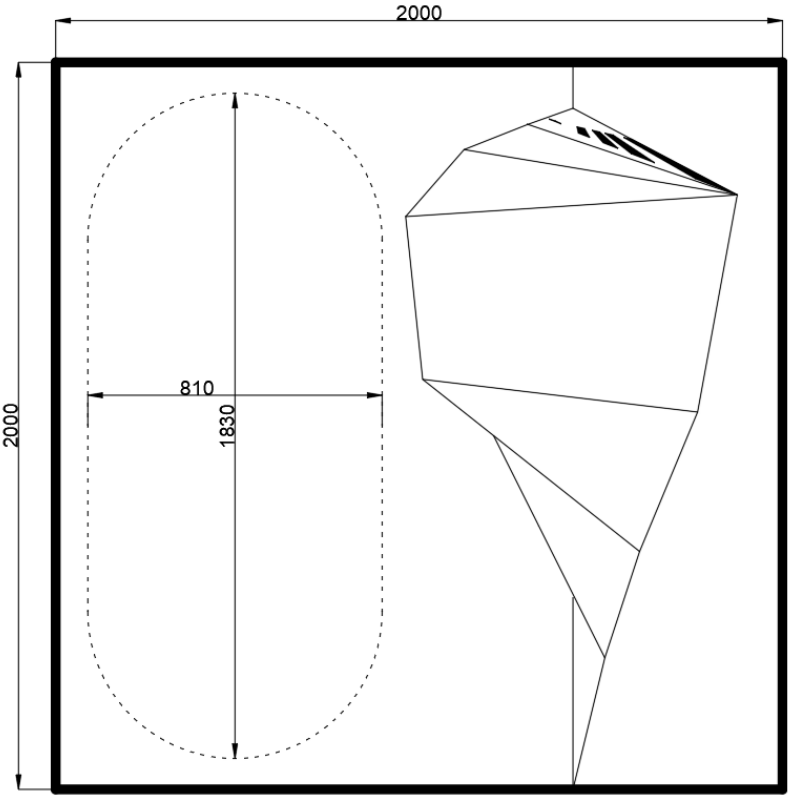
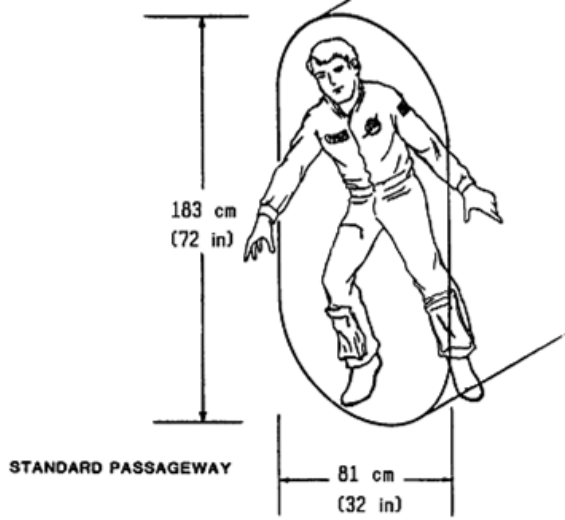


Next Steps

- Integration of projection-based touch input



Emergency Egress



Material choice

	Visual quality	Flammability	health hazards and toxicity	
Durette	creases possible	good		https://apps.dtic.mil/dtic/tr/fulltext/u2/779886.pdf
Fiberglass	lacks opacity	best		
Cotton	Creases possible	not good		
PBI	no risk yet	good	inhalation, skin contact	https://www.auburnmfg.com/uploads/msds114.pdf
Teflon	no risk yet	very good		
Nomex webbing	weaving can be risk	not good	low off gassing	http://www.nakedwhiz.com/gasketsafety/nomextechnicalguide.pdf
Kevlar	weaving can be risk	not good	low off gassing	
Carbon	black color = more energy	good		

Mass calculation

material	kg		material	kg		material	kg
Aluminium pipe	2.45		Aluminium pipe	2.45		Aluminium pipe	2.45
Projector	0.01814		Projector	0.01814		Projector	0.01814
teflon-min	0.5		durette	1		teflon-max	2.6
total mass	2.96814		total mass	3.46814		total mass	5.06814

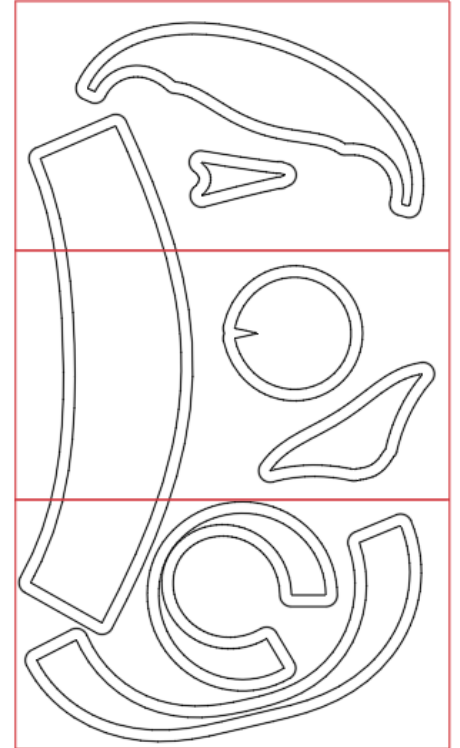
Depending upon material choice, 3 - 5kg or 6.6 - 11lbs

Mass calculation

	diameter of hoop {inch}	circumference(inch)	circumference(ft)	outside cross section (inch)	thickness of metal (1/16")	hollow cross section dia (inch)	solid volume (cubic inch)	void volume (cubic inch)	net volume (cubic inch)	volume (cubic cm)	mass (g)
Aluminium pipe 2.7g/cc	20	62.83	5.23	0.20	0.063	0.07	12.37	4.45	7.92	129.73	350.28
	24	75.40	6.28	0.20	0.063	0.07	14.84	5.34	9.50	155.68	420.34
	30	94.25	7.85	0.20	0.063	0.07	18.55	6.68	11.88	194.60	525.42
	30	94.25	7.85	0.20	0.063	0.07	18.55	6.68	11.88	194.60	525.42
	36	113.10	9.42	0.20	0.063	0.07	22.26	8.01	14.25	233.52	630.51
	total mass										

Cost breakdown

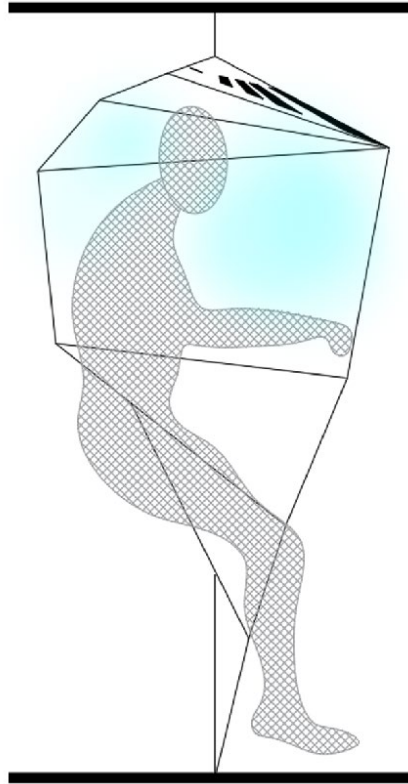
	size	Qt.	Price	Sub-total
durette	54"x94"	3	272\$	817\$
projector	-	1	2,300\$	2,300\$
aluminium pipe	varies	4	varies	126\$
Makerspace	-	-	-	600\$
			Total	3,843\$



Cost breakdown

	diameter of hoop {inch}	Qt.	circumference (ft)	cost
Aluminium pipe	20	1	5.23	17.04
2.7g/cc	24	1	6.28	27.24
	30	2	7.85	54.48
	36	1	9.42	27.24
			total	126.00

Air flow system



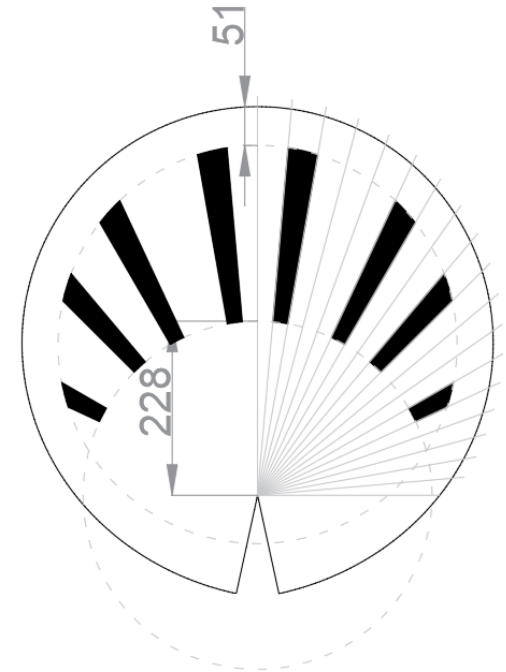
required based on -

the differences

specific projector

requirements on ISS

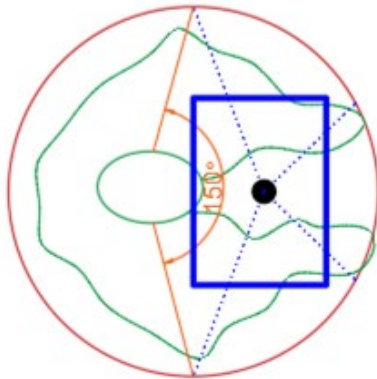
Existing Vent Plan



Energy requirements

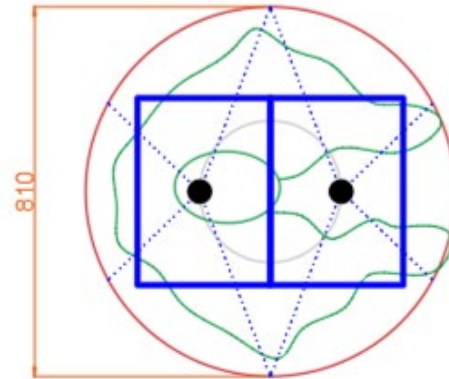
Energy Saving Mode
performance

150°



Full

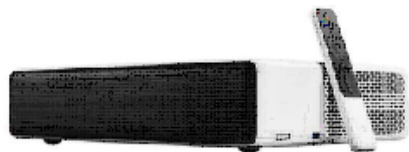
360°



Choosing a projector



- Ultra-short throw
- Physical size of projector
- HD visual quality
- Weight
- Cost
- Reliability / Customer review



Xiaomi Mi Projector

1920x1080 DLP,
5,000 ANSI lumens,
3,000:1 contrast, 15.4 lbs

Avg \$2,294 [See More Prices](#)

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Lens Standard Lens

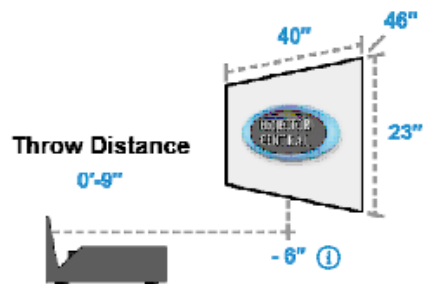
Throw Ratio: 0.23

Aspect Ratio 16:9 ▾

Units

Throw Distance 0'-9"

Image Size 46" Diagonal ▾



Earth Applications of AstroPod

- Hospitals
- Crowded communal living solutions
- Amputated / wheelchair users' recreation
- Hotels and luxury resorts
- Test in an analog mission

Inspiration

Inspired by the myth that you can hear the sea through the conch shell, AstroPod aims to connect astronauts to their home planet, Earth through immersive virtual reality experiences.







Analog

