

Parastronaut – Fly!

Feasibility Study Project

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European Astronaut Centre

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„Ich dachte, Astronauten müssten Supermänner sein“

Samantha Cristoforetti tornerà nello spazio: in orbita nel 2022

Italy's first female astronaut heads to ISS in Russian craft

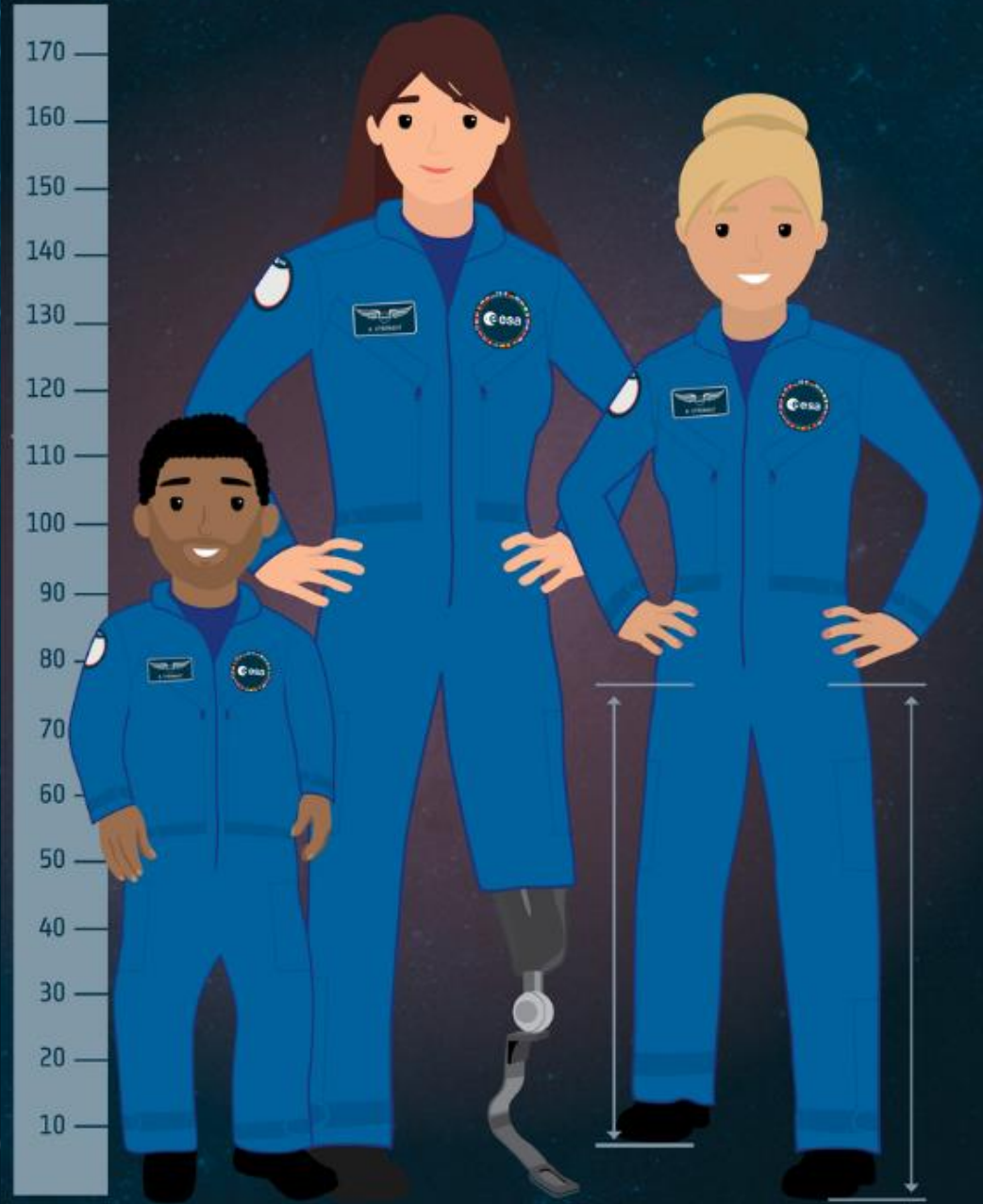
Denmark's first astronaut back on Earth

Tim Peake on historic spacewalk

Espace : Thomas Pesquet va devenir le premier Français commandant de bord d'un vaisseau spatial

Enhancing
Inclusiveness
&
Fair
Representation



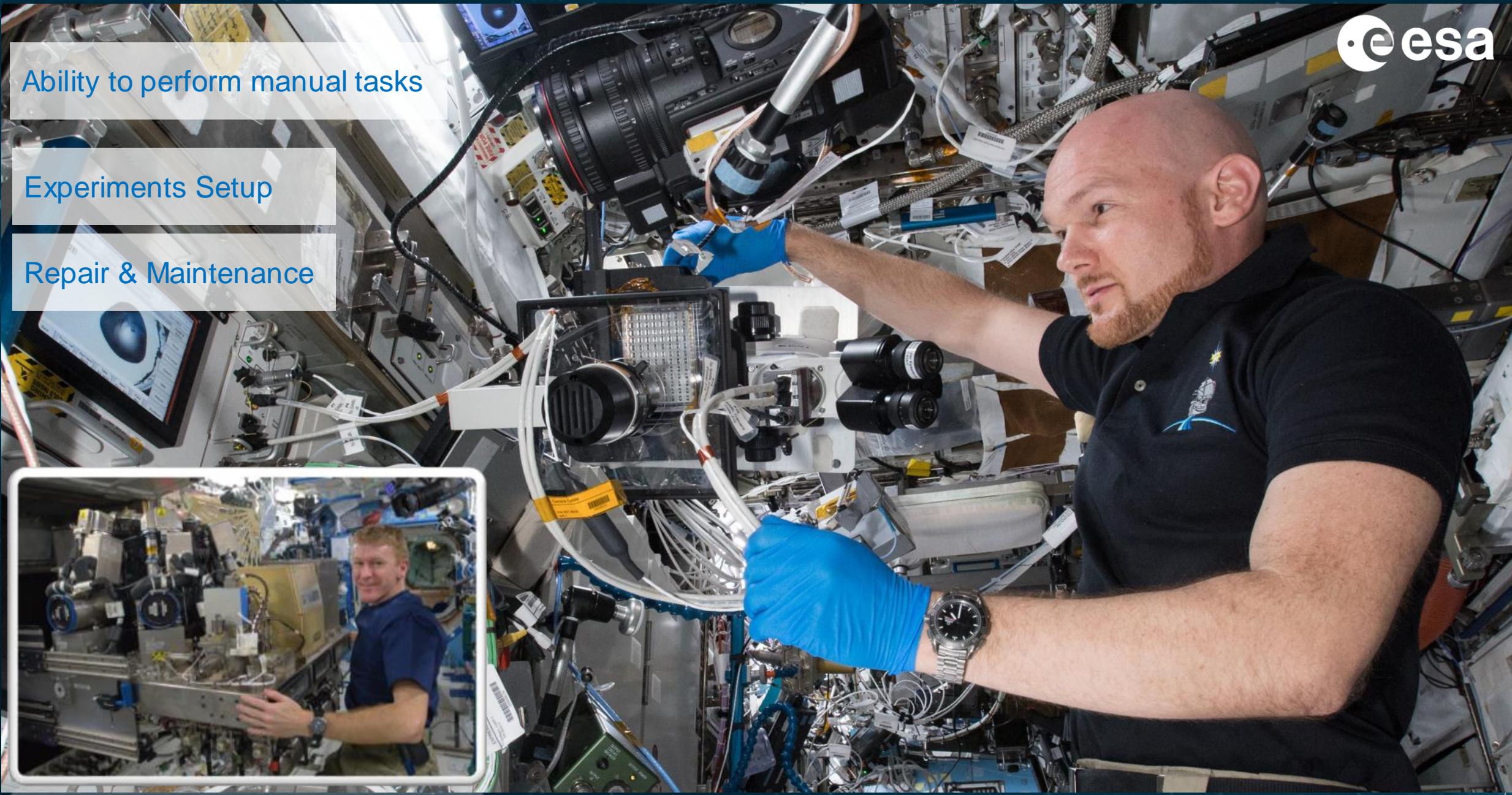




Ability to perform manual tasks

Experiments Setup

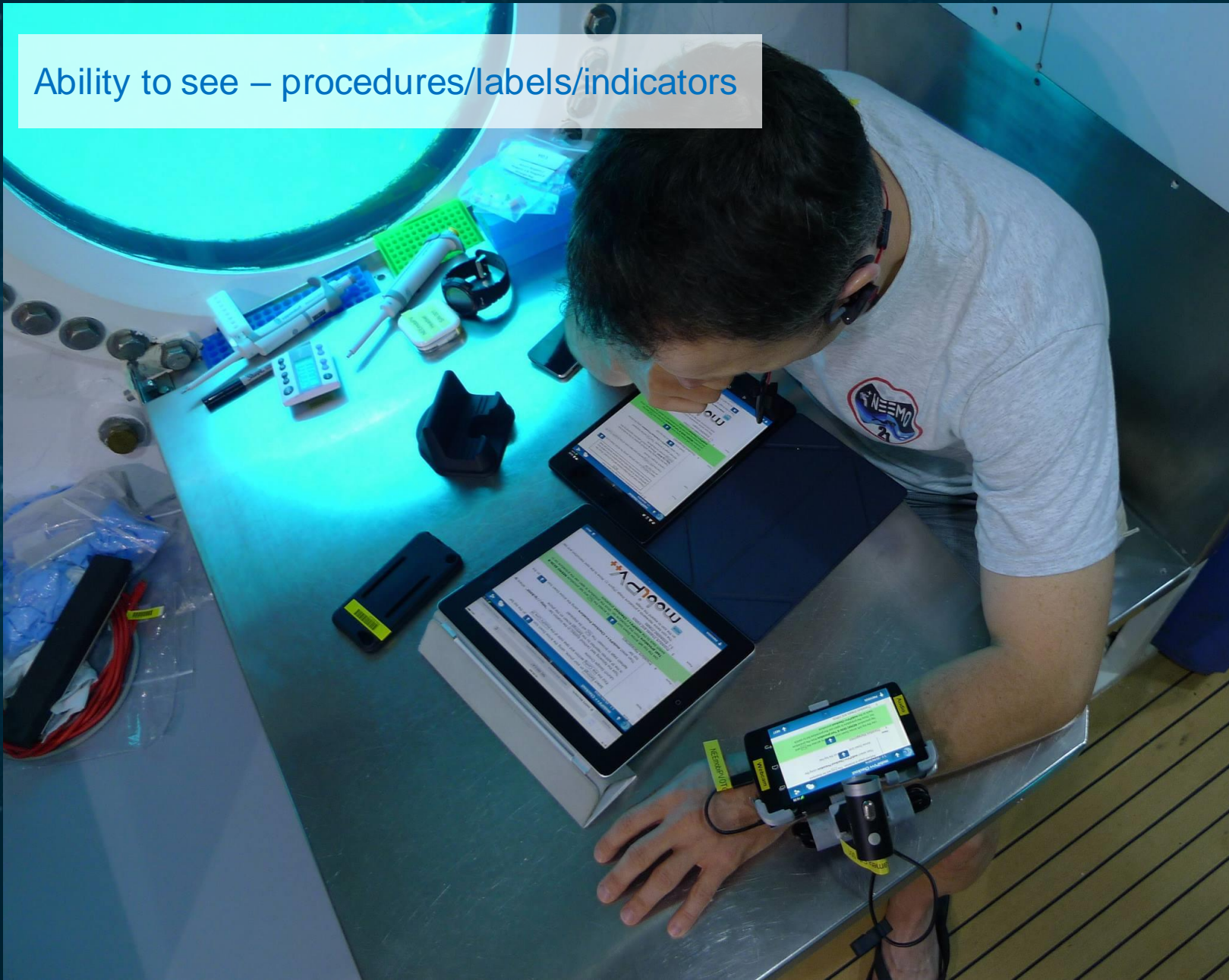
Repair & Maintenance



Ability to communicate verbally – receive verbal commands



Ability to see – procedures/labels/indicators



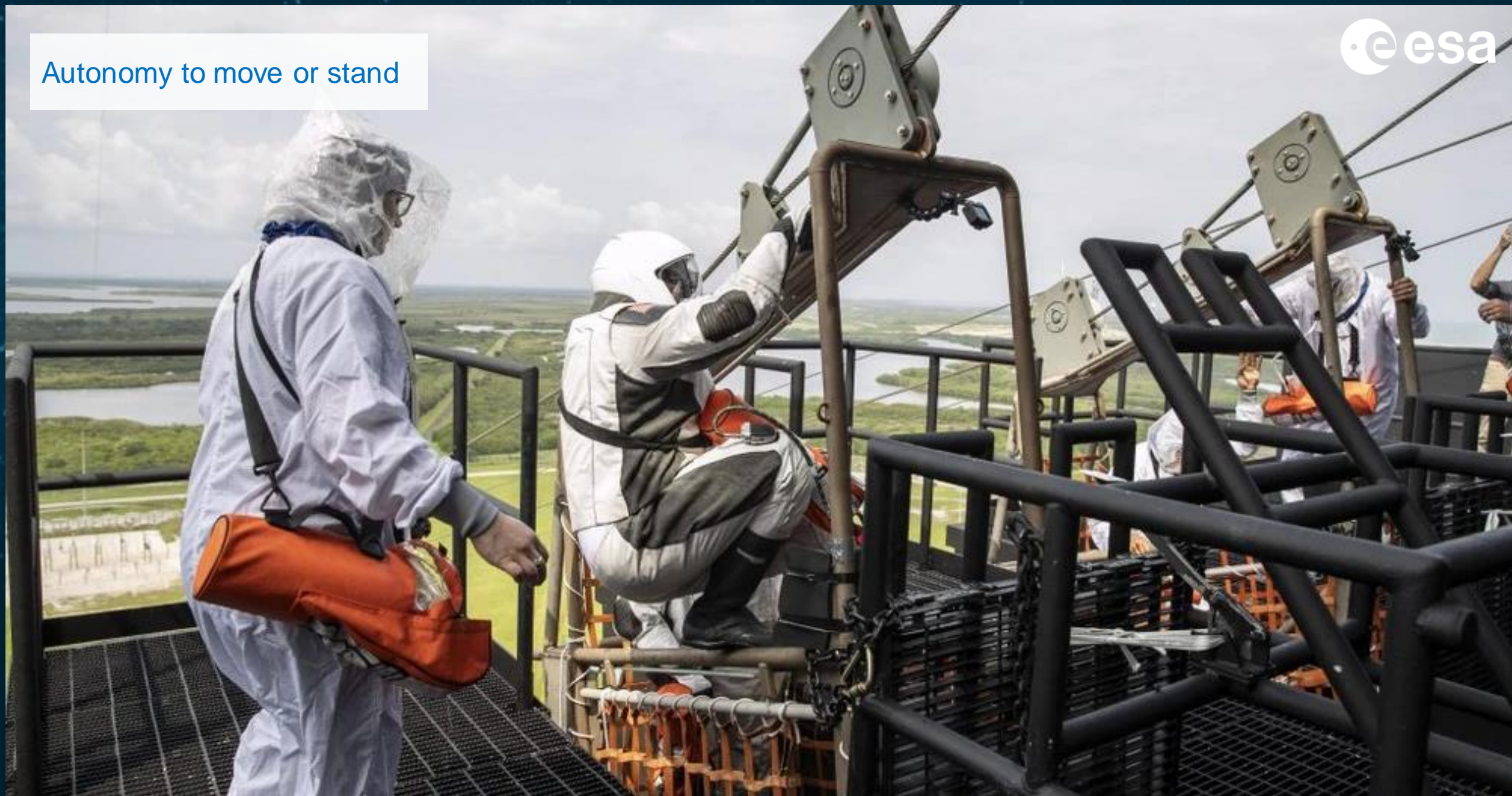
Ability to implement emergency procedures



Autonomy to move or stand



Autonomy to move or stand



Autonomy to move or stand



Fly!



Professional

Safe mission

Useful mission

Considering

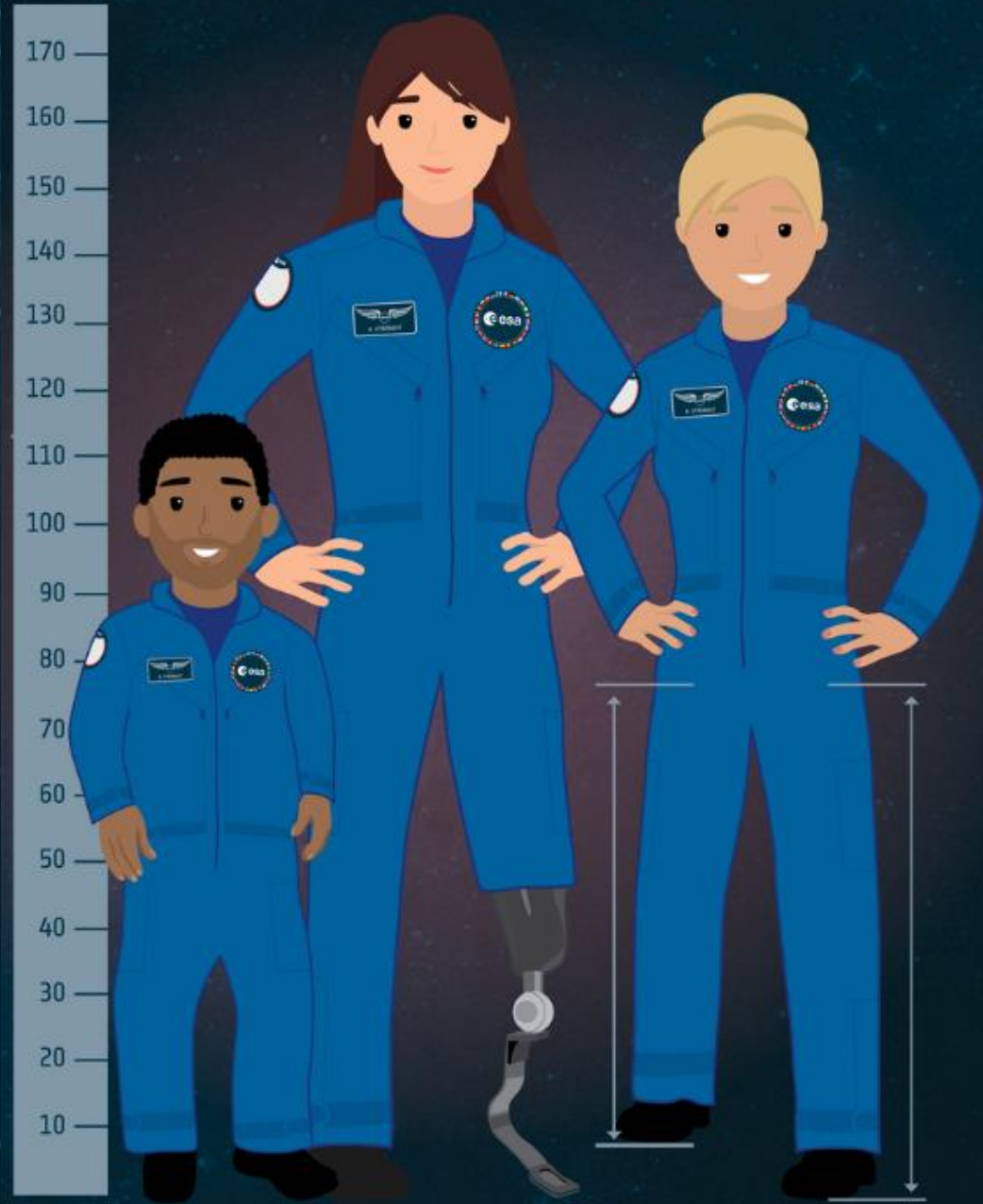
Requirements for being a professional astronaut

Current technology

ESA will to achieve a flight opportunity in short/medium time frame

Four types of disabilities identified ...





Single or double foot deficiency through angle

Single or double leg deficiency below the knee

Pronounced leg length difference

Short stature (<130 cm)

Educational, cognitive & psychological requirements are the same as for ESA Astronaut Selection

Crew Operation Loads

Access emergency equipment

Personal protective equipment

Habitable space sizing

Crew controls for vehicle

Unassisted vehicle egress

Window for Crew tasks

Crew Restraints and Mobility Aids

Pressure suit

Protection from cabin depressurisation

Crew survival kit

Countermeasure systems

Pad & ascent abort

Operability of controls

Human interface design

Health stabilisation

Exposition to microgravity environment

Cardiovascular system deficiency

Dizziness

Confusion

Loss of consciousness

Inability to operate controls

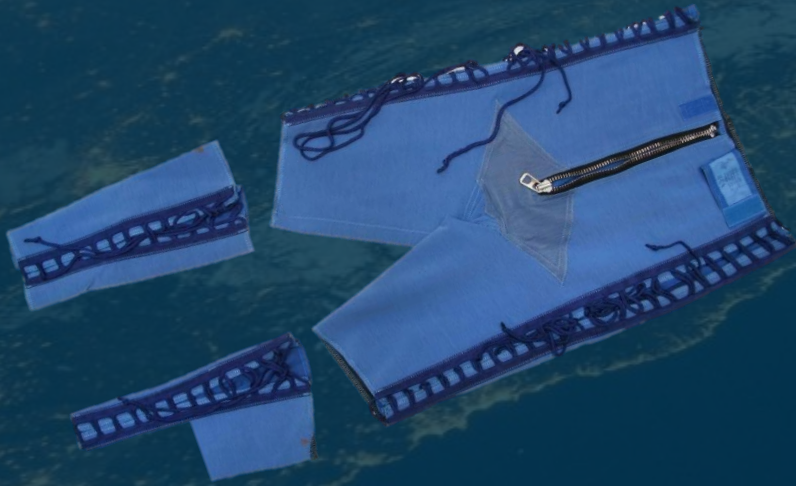
Inability to complete mission critical tasks
Countermeasure systems

Inability to exit the spacecraft

Mitigate negative health effects upon return on Earth

Compression garments

On-orbit exercise devices



Lower body compression garment from the ankle to the top of the waist, which is considered the part of the abdomen between the bottom of the ribcage and the hips. The minimum pressure applied shall be 40 mmHg and the maximum pressure applied shall be 80 mmHg.





What's the impact of a specific disability on the countermeasure systems and how to mitigate it?

Emergency system to protect against cabin depressurisation

Life threatening impact

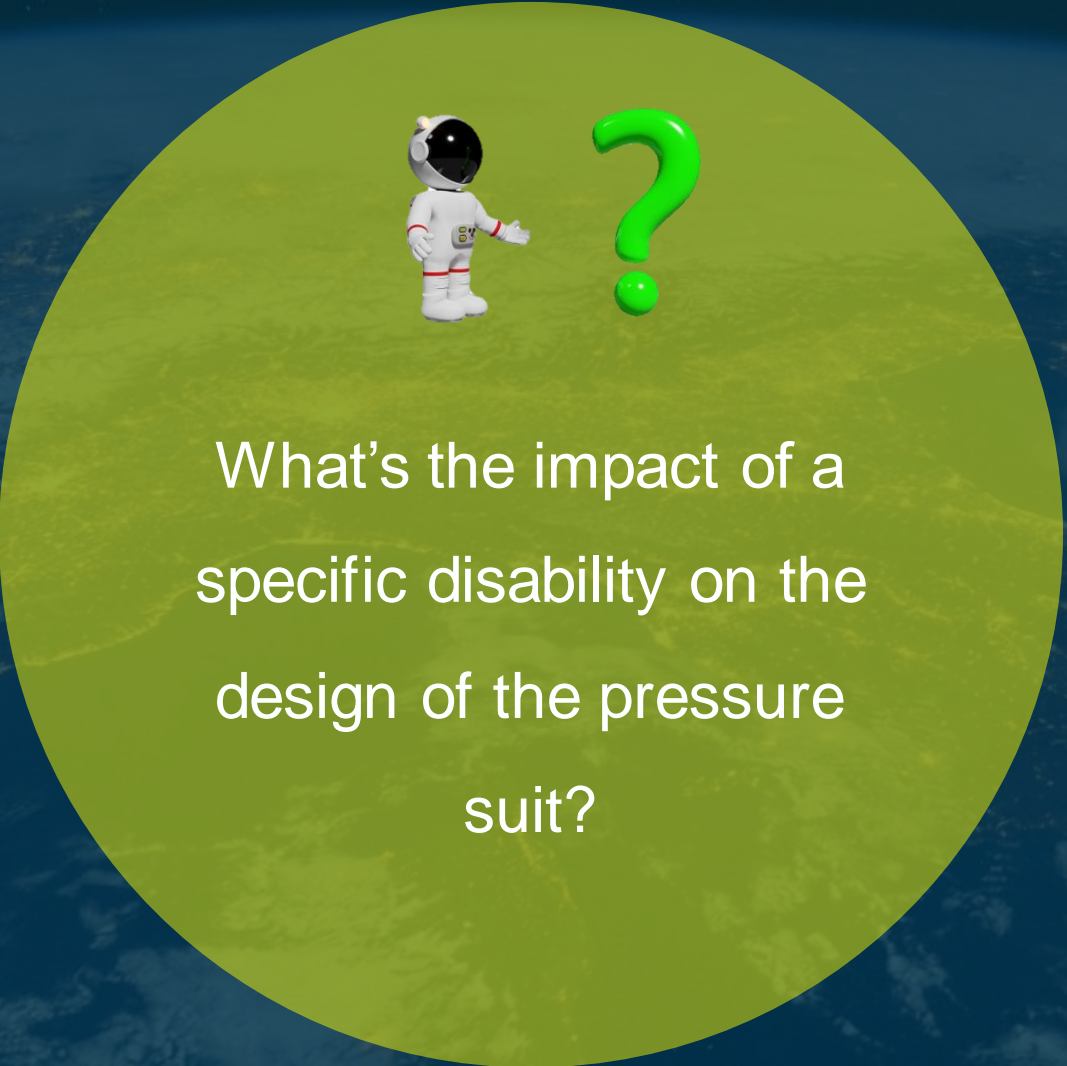
Mitigate consequences of depressurisation

Pressure suit



Pressure suit to protect astronaut from a depressurised cabin during ascent and entry.

- a. The pressure suit shall operate at a minimum pressure of 3.5 psia.
- b. The pressure suit shall provide nominal 100% O₂ to prevent hypoxia and mitigate the risk of decompression sickness.
- c. The pressure suit shall limit ppCO₂ to less than 5 mm Hg to mitigate the effects of hypercapnia.



What's the impact of a specific disability on the design of the pressure suit?







Thank you!