Reminiscences of an adventurous career in human spaceflight

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The beginning of it all . . .

• 1962 – Chasing a Dream in Human Spaceflight
  – Shut your eyes and imagine yourself 20 years in the future and describe an exciting 10-minute slice of your work!
The beginning of it all . . .

- He then told the professor his dream . . .
A five year-old looked out at the night’s starry sky – and wondered to himself . . .

What were all those glistening objects – Windows to heaven?

Or were they all stars?

The Moon and Planets are much closer – but could we reach them?
He later did some reading...
I was not alone to be inspired by Jules Verne . . .

- **Konstantin Tsiolkovskiy:** 1857-1935 (Russia)
  - He was inspired by Jules Verne
  - First rockets ideas 1903-1914 with liquid-fueled propulsion
  - 1914: Tsiolkovsky's revolutionary work "Exploration of the World Space with Reaction Machines."

He also had dreams – Book: “Dreams of Earth and Sky”

And wrote science fiction: "Na Lune" (On the Moon)
I was not alone to be inspired by Jules Verne . . .

- Robert Goddard
  - 1882-1945 (USA)

- He built rockets from 1914;
- The first liquid-fuel rocket in 1926.
- His first proposition of getting to the Moon was ridiculed by the NY Times in 1920;
- When Apollo-11 successfully landed its first human payload on the Moon in 1969, NYT published an apology.
I was not alone to be inspired by Jules Verne . . .

- **Hermann Oberth**
  - 1894-1989 (Transylvania, Germany)
  - Professor Hermann Oberth "the father of space flight,"
  - Wrote sci-fi; worked in Fritz Lang film "Frau im Mond" (lost an eye in the attempt to organize a rocket launch on same day as film premiere);
  - Wrote inspiring books, such as “The Rocket into Planetary Space”
  - WWII: German V2 developer with Wernher von Braun;
  - Postwar: Worked with his subordinate, Wernher von Braun for US gov on spaceflight;
Pioneers of modern spaceflight

• Sergei Koroliev
  – 1907-1966 (Ukraine, Russia)
  – Chief designer for Soviet rocketry. Started in the 1930’s.
  – After WWII V2 talent from Germany for a short time.
  – First ICBM world-wide developed in 1957.
  – First satellite launched Sputnik-1 1957.10.04
  – First animals in space: Dogs (not from the canine elite, but one of many stray dogs).
  – Leika (sub-orbital 1951), Belka & Strelka (Orbital, 1960).
  – First human in orbital space, Gagarin 1961.04.12;
Wernher von Braun

- 1912-1977 (Germany, USA)
- He headed US space efforts to build the Saturn rocket at Redstone Arsenal
- He was director of Marshall Space Flight Centre
- He was named by Life magazine as one of the "100 Most Important Americans of the 20th Century," touting him as the man who "launched the greatest adventure of all, a journey to the Moon"
Reminiscences

Human Spaceflight

What kicked off the Dream?

Sputnik-1
(4-Oct-1957)

Oh little Sputnik, flying high
With made-in-Moscow beep,
You tell the world it's a Commie sky
and Uncle Sam's asleep.

You say on fairway and on rough
The Kremlin knows it all,
We hope our golfer knows enough
To get us on the ball.

Mennen-Williams (Mich. USA)
What kicked off the Dream?

VOSTOK 1

First successful human spaceflight was launched on Apr 12, 1961

Yuri A. Gagarin

27-year-old cosmonaut orbited the earth once along with the spaceship

The flight lasted 01:48:20

Traveled 320 km above earth

USSR
Reminiscences

Human Spaceflight

Yuri Gagarin – first man in space

12 April 1961
Meanwhile the Americans were not sleeping . . .

- One of the greatest endeavours of humankind was undertaken.

- A string of successes followed:
  - First US man in space (sub-orbital), 1961.07.21 (Alan Shepard, Mercury)
  - First US man in orbital space, John Glenn, 1962.02.20 + and oldest 1998 (77)
Meanwhile the Americans were not sleeping . . .

• More successes followed
  – First manned orbit of the Moon, 1968 (Saturn 5)
  – First manned landing on the Moon, 1969.07 (Apollo) (Neil Armstrong, Buz Aldrin; later John Young – SL-1
  – 8 years after Kennedy’s promise to land a man on the Moon before the decade was out – the promise was fulfilled in good time!

• And a little later:
  – Space Shuttle (1981-2011)

• But we are getting ahead of ourselves
  – now back to Earth to SGWU I 1962 . . .
And back to the Interview in Montreal in 1962

Career Stage-I: Physics

- I explain my dream
- I receive wise advice
- The die is cast
- I start the long and arduous study of the mother of all science – natural philosophy . . .
- Otherwise known as Physics
  – And Mathematics – a so-called double-major
And back to the Interview in Montreal in 1962

Career Stage-I: Physics

- SGWU: Physics & Math - BSc
- University of Michigan – Ann Arbor: Physics - MS
  - Opportunities, challenges, and obstacles
- University of Leeds: PhD Physics:
  - A search for the building blocks of matter using the largest cloud chamber in the world.
  - Trying to find quarks in Cosmic rays
  - Combining WWII equipment and new technology to do the job
Career Stage-II
Neuro-physiology, Sensory Perception & Human Spaceflight

• Exit from nuclear physics and on to a new phase:
  – The physics of the human body: Physiology
My first day of ‘work’ . . .
The “Weightlessness” Laboratory
• New stage: Neurophysiology
  – Understanding our senses of orientation & motion
  – Motion sickness
  – Semi-circular canals and otoliths
Semicircular canals
Superior
Horizontal
Posterior
Cristae within ampulla
Utricle
Saccule
Cochlea
Maculae
Endolymph
Cupula
Receptor cells
Supporting cells
Nerve
Hair cells
Gelatinous material
Otoliths are crystals that move in response to gravitational forces.
(d) Macula
(c) Movement of the endolymph pushes on the gelatinous cupula and activates the receptor cells.
Career Stage-II

Neuro-physiology, Sensory Perception & Human Spaceflight

- Preparing for the First Spacelab mission
- Organizing the collaboration of European scientists Vis-à-vis our American counterparts
- The Human Sled
- The Vestibular Helmet
- Parabolic flight,
- Neutral Buoyancy
- Speeding ambulance in an air field
- A weightless training facility
Vestibular Helmet
Reminiscences

Human Spaceflight

Spacelab-1 Sled experiment, 1981
History of Ballistics [Galileo’s period]

Galileo’s role in Ballistics is prominent at ages, which centres around a basic statement of projectiles later led to “Ballistics Theory”.

“When a projectile is carried in motion compounded from equable horizontal and from naturally accelerated downward [motions], it describes a semi-parabolic line in its movement.”

-Galileo Galilei

In fact not quite a parabola . . .
Reminiscences

Human Spaceflight

KC-135 Zero Gravity Trainer Ascending

NASA-KC135

CNES Caravelle
And 20 years later – the Dream begins to come true

- I finally landed in the magic place of my dreams - NASA
  - Marshall space flight centre – MSFC (Redstone Arsenal)
  - Kennedy Spaceflight Centre – KSC
  - Dryden Spaceflight (Edwards Air Force Base)
  - Johnson Spaceflight Centre (Houston)
1982 - 20 years later - the Dream comes true
Reminiscences

Human Spaceflight

1982 - 20 years later - the Dream comes true

4 crew on Spacelab-1 with whom I worked:

- Owen Garriott
- Ulf Merbold
- Bob Parker
- Byron Lichtenberg

NASA clip
Candid clip
Reminiscences

Human Spaceflight

From academia to space industry

• Leaving the Ivory Tower
• A proposal competing against six major space consortia
• Door to the East – Russia
• MIR 97
Russian Ilyushin - Ilyushin parabolic flight

Ilyushin flight video clips
Reinhold Ewald, (Jerry Linenger), Vasily Tsibliev, Aleksandr Lazutkin
• Medex
  — Medex was a portable physiological laboratory for measuring various vital physiological functions of the human body, with the capability of being remote controlled. The project was supported by the German space agency and the facility flew on MIR-97, in 1997.
  — I supported the cosmonaut training and operations during spaceflight.
• MIR 97
  — By February 10, company was coming. Soyuz TM-25 launched from Baikonur, carrying the Mir-23 crew of Vasily Tsibliev and Aleksandr Lazutkin, and German astronaut Reinhold Ewald (10 February to 2 March 1997). Ewald would spend 20 days on Mir, performing experiments, and would return to Earth with the Mir-22 crew.
  — On February 11, NASA's Space Shuttle Discovery (STS-82) was also in space, with seven astronauts onboard, on a mission unrelated to the Shuttle-Mir Program. The resulting 13 people in Earth orbit tied a record for the most humans in orbit at one time.
  — Jerry Linenger on MIR 12-Jan-May 24 1997 (first American to space walk in a foreign space vehicle).
• Fire
  — A fire broke out during NASA-4 MIR (12-Jan – 24-May) with Jerry Linenger on board as well as Reinhold Ewald.
• Collision
  — Decompression – Spektra
• Difficulties & Accidents on MIR
MIR Station Complex 1998
Damaged Spektra and solar array
MIR Station with Space Shuttle docked
Reminiscences

Human Spaceflight

Comparing Soyuz and Shuttle!
2003

- Back on the Space Shuttle Columbia
- And a terrible end

The STS-107 crew, clockwise from top: Mission Specialist Kalpana Chawla, Commander Rick Husband, Mission Specialists Laurel Clark and David Brown, Pilot Willie McCool, Payload Specialist Ilan Ramon and Payload Commander Michael Anderson.
• Spaceflight whither to?
• Moving forward after difficult times
• Learning Lessons from the past
Reminiscences

Human Spaceflight

Dawn of a new space age

- XCOR Lynx
- Armadillo Aerospace
- Virgin Galactic Spaceship 2
- Bigelow Aerospace’s Private Space Stations
- Stratolaunch’s Air-Launched Rocket
And on to the Moon (again) and Mars?

– Why Mars?

– How can we prepare?
During 1999 – 2000 a long duration isolation chamber experiment was carried out in Moscow at IBMP.

The simulation had similar working and living conditions as in an orbital space station.
Reminiscences

SFINCSS

Airlock

Isolation Chambers – adapted for Mars 500
Beckoning of the planets

• Shall we go back to the Moon?
Beckoning of the planets

- Or shall we move on to Mars?
- Mars One?
Why do spaceflight at all?

• FAQs
  – Why bother? It is so risky . . . !
  – And so costly . . . !
  – Inspiration . . . ?
  – Don’t we have better things to do on Earth !!??

• These are questions often posed
  – Do you wish to have some answers?
  – You are free to ask these and other controversial questions during Q&A
A special thanks to
Concordia / Sir George Williams University

You offered the opportunities without which my adventure would not have been possible!
Why do spaceflight at all?

The US now spends ~0.1% of its GDP on NASA, compared with the 60’s, 4%

= ~US$ 200 billion / year!

And then there are other wars in addition . . . . !!!
Meanwhile in the EU

- ~ US$ 50 billion/year

Total EU GDP = ~ US$ 18 trillion/year
Lessons Learned

• A space race is far cheaper than launching wars
  – Space flight, with all its risks, has killed some 2 dozen astronauts, who knowingly took the risk
  – Our unnecessary wars kill 1000’s per month . . . Most of whom have not willingly participated

• International collaboration in space brings nations together to work peacefully for a common cause
  – Helps build trust and understanding
  – Clearly a win-win situation?