Phase I Report: Customizable, Reprogrammable, Food Preparation, Production and Invention System

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Icosystem Corporation
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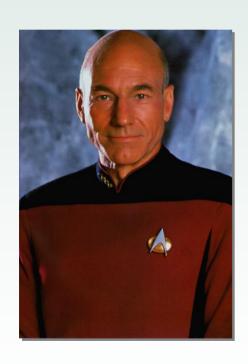
"Food is the quintessential habitability issue, whether onboard a wooden ship locked in the polar ice, a commercial airliner, or a spacecraft."

Jack Stuster, Bold Endeavors



Project Objective

 Apply Interactive Evolution to the problem of food design during space missions.



"Tea, Earl Grey, hot."



Icosystem Practice Areas

- Consumer behavior
- Resource allocation
- Process analysis and improvement
- Distributed control
- Interactive Search and Design



I cosystem partial client List

Corporate:

- Aventis
- BP
- DuPont
- Eli Lilly
- Humana
- La Poste
- PepsiCo
- Schlumberger
- Unilever

Government:

- Air Force Research Lab
- U.S. Army
- DARPA
- DISA
- IDA
- NASA
- NUWC
- OFT
- ONR



What does this have to do with space food???

- No food expertise
- No space expertise



Icosystem Practice Areas

- Consumer behavior
- Resource allocation
- Process analysis and improvement
- Distributed control
- Interactive Search and Design



Interactive Search/Evolution

- A powerful technique to do search when "you don't know what you are looking for but you'll recognize it when you see it."
- Ideally suited when search criteria include subjective evaluation.



Proposed Approach

- Develop a food grammar using ingredient combinations and transformations
- Identify and design elementary building blocks ("food phonemes")
- Determine necessary physical and chemical specifications for implementation
- Discover reverse mapping from desired food to generative description
- Create novel foods with desirable properties (texture, taste, nutrition, ...)



Proposal Feedback

- Overly ambitious objectives: focus on what can be done with reasonable subset of ingredients, rather than inventing entirely novel foods.
- Need to assemble a team of experts from the relevant disciplines.
- Use expert guidance to prepare Phase II proposal submission.



Phase I Achievements





Phase I Achievements

- Assembled team of domain experts
- Organized a workshop
- Identified pressing issues and limitations
- Investigated existing and novel food preparation technologies
- Designed a prototype tool to search for food recipes



Workshop Attendees

- Charles Bourland
 - NASA Food Technology Commercial Space Center at Iowa State University
- Malcom Bourne
 - Professor Emeritus, Department of Food Science and Technology, Cornell University
- Homaro Cantu
 - Executive Chef at Moto Restaurant, food innovator, principal of Cantu Designs
- Leroy Chiao
 - Former NASA astronaut, commander of ISS expedition 10



Workshop Attendees (2)

- Dan Goldwater
 - Squid Labs engineering design & prototyping
- Lydia Itoi
 - Freelance writer and food critic
- David Julian McClements
 - Professor of Food Science, University of Massachusetts at Amherst
- Harold McGee
 - Food scientist and writer, author of "On Food and Cooking"



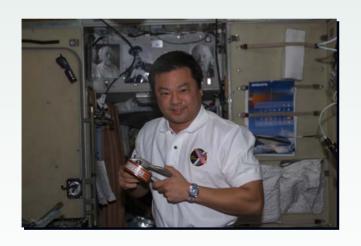
Workshop Topics

- Psychological and technical challenges of food in space (L. Chiao)
- Novel food preparation and production techniques (H. Cantu)
- Long-term and short-term hardware possibilities (D. Goldwater)
- Interactive Evolution: introduction and application to food design (Icosystem)
- Brainstorming / discussion



Space Food Issues

(adapted from L. Chiao)







The importance of space food

- Survival
 - Body mass
 - Bone strength
- Crew morale



- American, Russian, European and Japanese space agencies all work on space food.
 - European and Japanese space agencies make special, ethnic foods for their astronauts
 - These foods are manifested for launch on either American or Russian vehicles, for European or Japanese missions



- American Space Food
 - Extensive use of commercial Meals-Ready-to-Eat (MRE's) that are also used by the military
 - Extensive use of freeze-dried foods that are custom made
 - "Bonus" containers for long-duration flyers (commercial items that are approved by NASA food specialists)



- Russian Space Food
 - Extensive use of canned items
 - Extensive use of freeze-dried items
 - All space food is custom made
 - Some commercial "bonus" items are allowed



Food and Crew Morale

- Long duration space experience parallels other long-duration activities
 - Historical sailing expeditions
 - Antarctic winter expeditions
 - Missile submarine cruises
- All long-duration crews talk about the importance of food (or lack thereof)
 - Food as a "reward" for a good day of work



Food and Crew Morale

- MIR 24 Experience
 - Late crewman substitution did not allow for food manifest substitution
 - New crewman lost approximately 30 pounds of body mass over 4 months
 - Reported significant effect on morale
- Expedition 10 Experience
 - Food shortage resulted in significant challenge to keep up crew morale





- Although there is general "understanding" within NASA of the importance of food during long-duration spaceflight, only long-duration flyers that have "been there" really feel it and really understand.
- Because of the Expedition 10 experience, NASA managers are more aware of the importance of food
 - NASA is still very Shuttle-centric, but changing
 - The Russians, because of their long history of space stations, better understand the importance of food



- Space food specialists have done a good job of offering menu variety, within the limitations of the hardware and other factors
- However, besides adding a few menu items, space food has not changed much over the last 15 years
- As we fly longer missions and branch out back to the Moon and on to Mars, food will only become more important!



Space Food Hardware Today

- No "cooking" is done onboard today's space vehicles
- Example: Space Shuttle
 - Hydration station (hot/cool) for freezedried packages
 - Convective food warmer



Space Food Hardware Today

- Soyuz
 - No food warmer, no hot water
 - All food is eaten cold, no freeze-dried items
- International Space Station
 - Russian hydration station (hot/warm) with adapter for US food packages
 - Russian conductive warmer for canned food
 - US conductive food warmer for MRE's and other items



Novel Space Food Technology: Limitations

- Power consumption
- Transportability
- Temperature limitations
- Containment of materials
- Cleaning & maintenance
- Quality and variety of foods

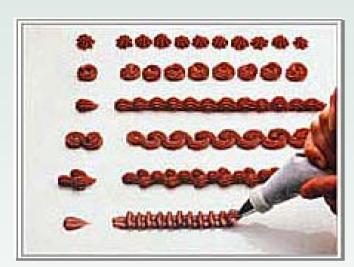


Novel (existing) technologies for food preparation

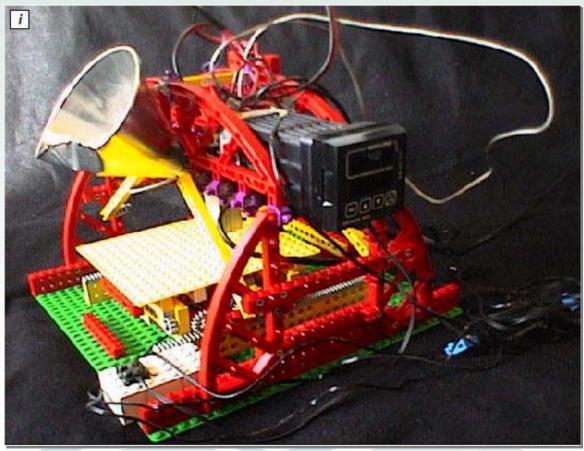
- Cantu Designs: Innovative food preparation techniques create entirely novel taste/texture combinations
 - Laser
 - Vacuum
 - Liquid Nitrogen
 - Edible paper
- Example: make popcorn by burning packaging material with laser



Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM) Commercialized by Stratasys









Droplet (inkjet) printing



Powder + Binder 3D Printing (commercialized by Zcorp)

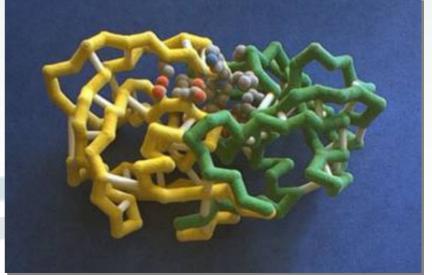
Spectrum z 510 System

Next-Generation High-Definition Color 3D Printing System



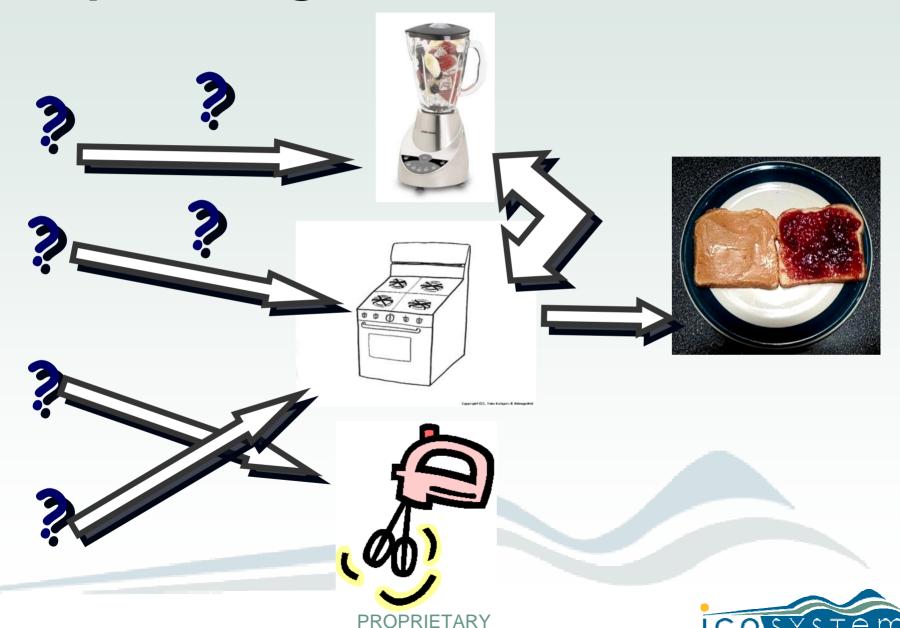




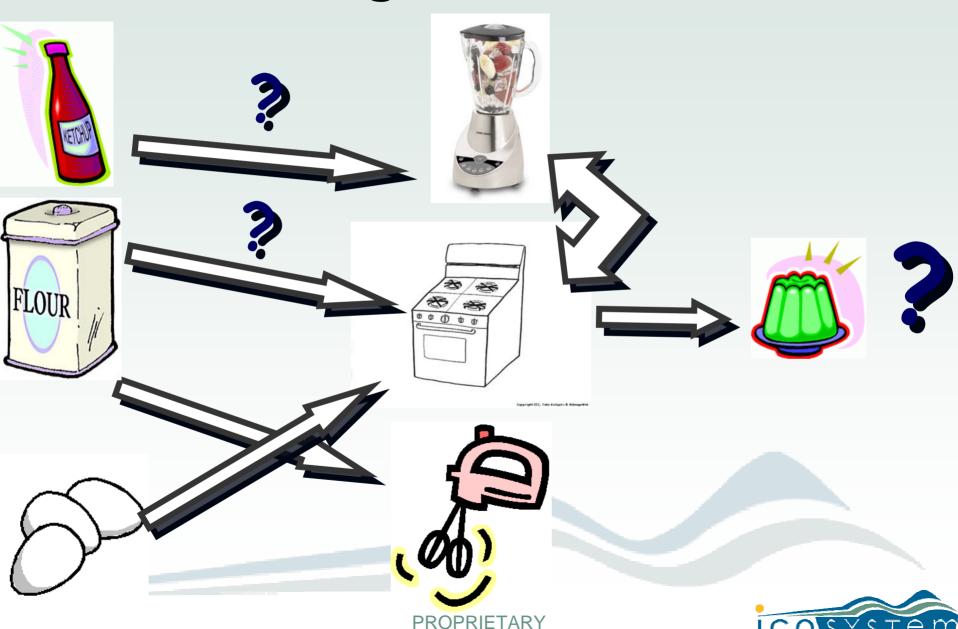




Replicating a known food item



Inventing new food items



Interactive Evolution



Interactive Evolution: A Brief Overview (1)

- Evolutionary computing a class of search techniques inspired by biological process of evolution:
 - Individuals compete for survival
 - Fitness function measures performance of each individual on a desired behavior
 - Survivors reproduce through mutation and crossover

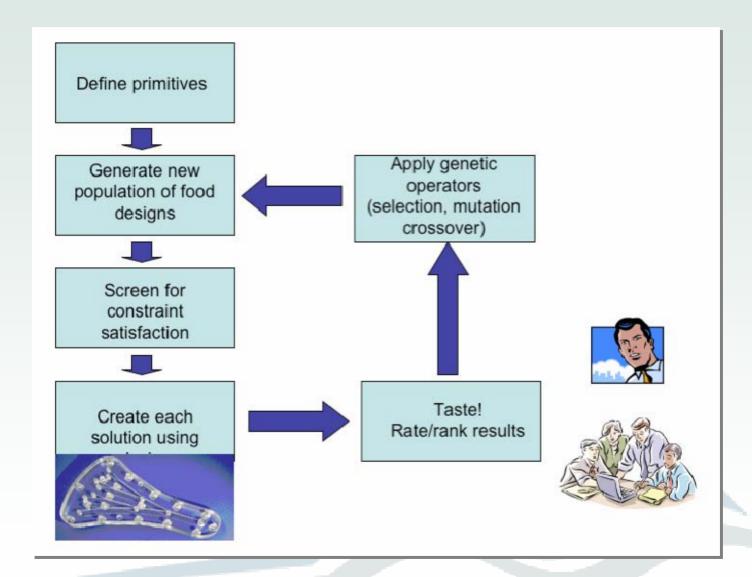


Interactive Evolution: A Brief Overview (2)

- Interactive Evolution Evolutionary computing with humans providing part or all of the fitness function. Ideal when:
 - Fitness function hard to quantify
 - Highly subjective evaluation
 - Fitness changes over time
 - The "item" being sought is not known in advance



IE Process





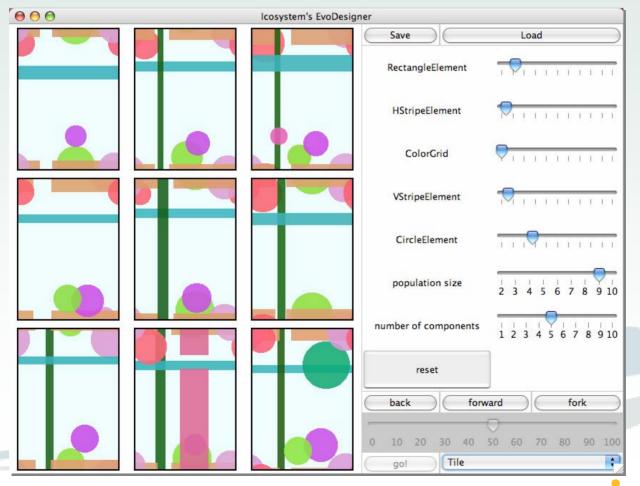
IE: internal projects

- GiftFinder: Explore a large catalog to find "just the right present"
- IcoPhoto: Apply filters to digital photos to improve image quality or artistic effects
- EvoDesign: Interactive design of visual patterns for tiling, fabric
- Interactive data mining: Search for patterns in large data sets
- Social game: Evolve rules for social game that generates group movement patterns
- IcoMusic: Guided exploration of music catalogs



Example: EvoDesign

 Create "artistic" tiling pattern using simple geometric elements



IE: Externally funded projects

- Design of hypersonic aircraft (U.S. Navy)
- Search for candidate molecules in drug development (Icosystem spinoff)
- Design of "optimal" postal routes that satisfy mail carrier subjective preferences (large European postal service)
- Text Visualization: Guided search for mapping to capture meaning in text
- Autocalibration of complex consumer models
- Interactive design of food for astronauts



Aircraft Interactive Design

Client:

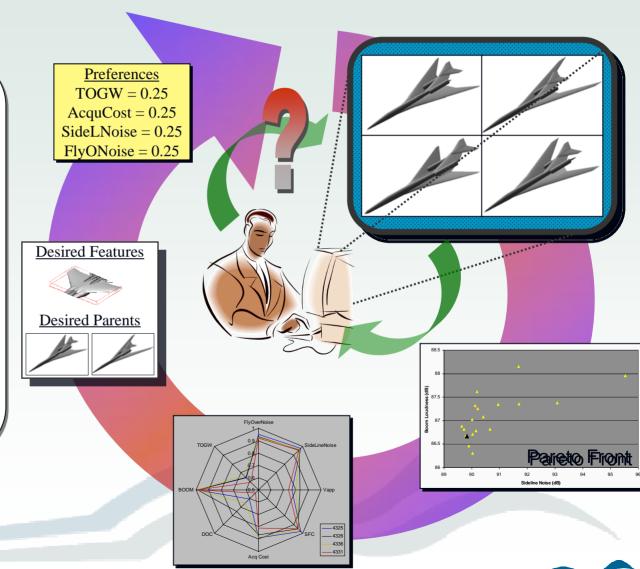
Office of Naval Research

Challenge:

Combine designer creativity and hard constraints (structural, aerodynamic, cost, ...)

Approach:

Computer-assisted creative design tool for interactive search of complex design spaces





IE: Externally funded projects

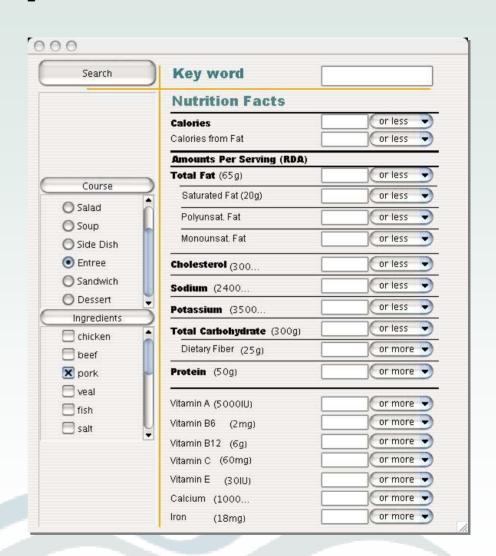
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Proof of concept: EvoCuisine

 Search through database of recipes* based on ingredients, dish type, nutritional constraints, etc...

*We thank Larry Barcot and Kelly Burgess of *RecipeManager* for access to their database and technical support with the project.







Interactive Search Issues

- User fatigue during interactive search
 - Can expect at most 4-5 rounds of user feedback
- The software must recognize promising foods without presenting each combination
- Individual astronauts have different preferences: software should adapt to different users
 - Includes implicit preferences as in the current demo: user enters chicken, but really means chicken entrée



Conclusions



The Future of Space Food

- This is the time for radical, new ideas!
- New space food hardware will enable new space food products
- Make "Earth" foods, only when a highquality replication is possible
- Invent new foods!
 - It is better to make something new, rather than do a mediocre job of replicating something familiar



Phase II Objectives

- Short-term: determine what could be built with modifications/adaptations of current technologies, address key issues
- Long-term: determine what could be achieved in 20+ years
- Medium-term: determine what steps need to be taken and what technologies need to be developed to bridge the shortand long-term objectives; identify commercial applications

