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Functional Flow Diagrams: A New Tool For Engineering Management

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FUNCTIONAL FLOW DIAGRAMS

A NEW TOOL FOR ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT

Technical management, often done by "seat of the pants" during the airplane age, is becoming more systematized and sophisticated to meet the challenge of the space age. Man's presence in space means that there are now many more alternatives to accomplishing a function. Functional flow diagrams present the technical manager with a rapid, comprehensive way to evaluate all the alternatives and the consequences of his decisions on the rest of the system. They also provide him with a tool to check the system design to assure that all the requirements are satisfied. The latest techniques are typified in the Air Force System Command Manuals 375-1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. One of these, AFSCM 375-5, "System Engineering Management Procedures", describes specific system commenting the bet obe followed by recipients of large Air Force contracts. This paper describes the preparation of functional flow diagrams which will be of value to both engineers and their technical managers. The illustrations are typical for a Manned Orbiting Laborstory (MOL) Program.

Functional flow diagrams were prepared on earlier programs, including Titan II and Titan III, and are one of the required products of AFSCM 375-5. Traditionally, these "old" flow diagrams take the form of sequences of functions needed to accomplish a desired operation or mission (see Figure 1). Such diagrams, even when carried out to a lower indenture (see Figure 2), are of limited value. They tend to lag the conceptual and design efforts.

The new type of functional flow diagram (see Figure 3) starts where the traditional type ended. Let us see how Figure 3 was developed, what it tells us, and how it can be used.

Derivation

On the left side of Figure 1 in Zone 2B, is function 18 (Protect and Enclose Personnel and Equipment). Function 18 is then broken down to its lowest indenture on Figure 2. When such a breakdown is completed for each function of Figure 1, the "old style" functional flow diagrams are considered completed. Such diagrams are limited to serving as a partial basis for the preparation of functional requirements. Here is where the new flows beein.

New Flows - On Figure 2, we will follow one lower indenture path under Function 18 (Protect and Enclose Personnel and Equipment) to sub-function 18,3 (Protect Personnel and Equipment from Space Environment). Note that this sub-function is composed of three lower level functions: 18.3.1, 18,3.2, and 18.3.3. (Zones 3D and 4D) Figure 3 begins with function 18.3.1 (Contain Pressure in Lab Vehicle Modules). Three normal conditions or major paths are considered. These lead to "Contain Pressure in Crew Module" (Zone 4.D), "Contain Pressure in Mission Module" (Zone 4.K), and "Protect Personnel and Equipment from Space Debris" (Zone 11). If these conditions are achieved, we proceed to the numbered functions which follow. For instance, "Contain Pressure in Mission Module" must be in a "go" state, for functions 13, 19, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 31, 35, 36, 71, 38, 39, 40, and 44 to proceed.

For clarification, "Contain Pressure in Mission Module" is drawn separately on Figure 4. If "Contain Pressure in Mission Module" cannot be accomplished (pressure is falling), the alternate paths are shown going up from the "OR" gate 8C preceding "Contain Pressure in Mission Module." These paths are numbered 2, 3, 4, and 8.

Path 2 shows that a leak in the mission module is repaired (Zone 8D) and we return to the "go" condition (path 1).

Path 3 goes to an "AND" gate 6G (which indicates by path 13 that space suits have been removed for normal operation in a "shirtsleeve" environment) through "OR" gate 6K (on path 3) to "Evacuate Mission Module to Crew Module" (Zone 6M) to "Perform Limited Experiments in Crew Module" (Zone 6-0). Alternatively, from "OR" gate 6K, path 5 can be followed up to "OR" gate 1K, to "Enter Gemini B" (Zone 1M) to "ABORT" (Zone 1-0).

Path 4 goes to an "AND" gate 5C (path 12 indicates that space suits have been removed) which flows to "Don Space Suits" (Zone 5E) to "OR" gate 4J and then to either "Perform Limited Experiments in the Mission Module" (Zone 4M) or up on path 7 to "OR" gate 1K to "Enter Gemini B" (Zone 1M) via path 5 to "ABORT" (Zone 1-0).

Should there be a "Catastrophic Pressure Loss" (Zone 4B), path 8, we can go two ways after "OR" gate 4E. Going vertically up to "AND" gate 1E (which indicates by path 9 that space suits have been removed for normal operation in a "shirtsleeve" environment) the crew is lost (Zone 1B). Going horizontally to "AND" gate 4K (which indicates by path 10 that space suits have not been removed for normal operation in a "shirtsleeve" environment) on path 11 to "OR" gate 4I, "OR" gate 4J follows path 6 to "Perform Limited Experiments in the Mission Module" (Zone 4M) now unpressurized or, from "OR" gate 4I, via path 12 to "OR" gate 6K, then via path 3 to "Evacuate from Mission Module to Crew Module" (Zone 6M) to "Perform Limited Experiments in Crew Module" (Zone 6-0). Finally, we can proceed on path 5 from "OR" gate 6K (or on path 7 from "OR" gate 4J) through "OR" gate 1K to "Enter Gemini B" (Zone 1M) and "ABORT" (Zone 1-0). In summary, the new style flow diagram is developed by considering all the alternates for both "go" and "no-go" situations. "Go" conditions that are prerequisites for each situation, the functions following, and what can be accomplished in case of a limited "go" situation, such as "Perform Limited Experiments in Crew Module" (Zone 3M, Figure 3), are all depicted.

Uses - By supplying reliability numbers and performance time for each function on Figure 3, and making similar flow diagrams for every lowest level function which can be so treated (note that "Protect Personnel and Equipment from Space Debris", Zone 1-I, on Figure 3, cannot be so treated), you can:

- Determine all conditions which could cause either loss of crew or mission abort and what is the probability of each happening.
- By comparing the flow diagrams with the system requirements and hardware design, readily see both overdesign and design gaps.
- By breaking down the flows into a task analysis, and putting the result into a computer, generate maintenance information, support data meeded, and sparse back-up.

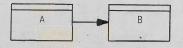
TABLE I FUNCTIONAL SYMBOLS



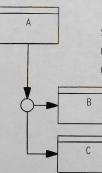
FUNCTION WHICH IS DEVELOPED ON THE PARTICULAR FLOW ON WHICH IT IS SHOWN.



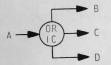
REFERENCE FUNCTION, DEVELOPED TO A LOWER LEVEL ON ANOTHER FUNCTIONAL FLOW DIAGRAM.



FUNCTION A IS COMPLETED BEFORE FUNCTION B IS STARTED.



FUNCTIONS B AND C ARE LOWER LEVEL INDENTURES OF FUNCTION A. THEY ARE SUBFUNCTIONS OF FUNCTION A WHICH, UPON COMPLETION, INDICATES COMPLETION OF FUNCTION A. TABLE 2 FLOW DIAGRAM LOGIC SYMBOLS (REF. FIG. 4)



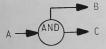
OUTPUT "OR" GATE

INPUT A RESULTS IN EITHER OUTPUT B, OUTPUT C, OR OUTPUT D; BUT NOT ALL THREE OR ANY TWO. THE 1C INDICATES THE ZONE ON FIGURE 4.

INPUT "OR" GATE

EITHER INPUT 'A OR B WILL RESULT IN OUTPUT D. NOT MORE THAN ANY ONE INPUT AT ONE TIME WILL BE PRESENT.

COMBINATION INPUT-OUTPUT "OR" GATE EITHER INPUT A OR B WILL RESULT IN EITHER OUTPUT C OR D. NO TWO INPUTS OR OUTPUTS ARE PRESENT AT ONE TIME:



OUTPUT "AND" GATE

INPUT A WILL RESULT IN OUTPUTS B & C. (NO EXAMPLES ON FIGURE 4.)

INPUT "AND" GATE INPUTS A, B, & C MUST BE PRESENT TO OBTAIN OUTPUT D.



TABLE 2 (CONTINUED)

COMBINATION INPUT-OUTPUT "AND" GATE BOTH INPUTS A AND B, WHEN PRESENT, WILL RESULT IN BOTH OUTPUTS C AND D. NO ONE INPUT WILL RESULT IN ANY OUTPUT; BOTH INPUTS PRESENT WILL NOT RESULT IN ONLY ONE OUTPUT. (NO EXAMPLE IS INDICATED BECAUSE NONE WAS USED ON FIGURE 4.)

"NOT" GATE

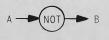
THE ABSENCE OF INPUT A RESULTS IN OUTPUT B. NO EXAMPLE APPEARS ON FIGURE 4.

INPUT "AND/OR" GATE

EITHER INPUT A OR B OR BOTH INPUTS A AND B WILL RESULT IN OUTPUT C. EXAMPLES ON FIGURE 1, ZONE 2J.

OUTPUT "AND/OR" GATE

INPUT A WILL RESULT IN EITHER OUTPUT B OR OUTPUT C OR BOTH OUTPUTS B AND C. EXAMPLES ON FIGURE 1, ZONE 2J.



AND



TABLE 3

FUNCTIONS APPEARING ON FIGURE 1

Zone Title Function* 10 1 Activate Gemini B 1P Enter Gemini B 24 58 1R Secure Lab Vehicle 1M Don Space Suits 21 Maneuver MOL 2B 11 Provide Electrical Power Acquire, Process, and Transmit Data 3B 12 1D 13 Provide Life Support 11 Control Attitude 14 21 16 Navigate MOL 2B Protect and Enclose Personnel and Equipment 18 3I Perform Ground Tracking 19 Perform Space Tracking Experiment 2K 20 Perform Electromagnetic Signal Detection 22 3L Experiments 3K Perform Remote Maneuvering Unit Experiment 24 1H Remove Space Suits 28 10 Enter Lab 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 1E Secure Gemini 1B Verify Absence of Lab Hazards 5C Perform Unscheduled Maintenance 21. Perform Autonomous Navigation Experiment IK Perform Data Capsule Experiment Perform Crew Mental and Physical Ability versus 2K Time Experiment 4L Perform UV and IR Experiment 37 3K 39 43 Perform Laser Experiment Verify Gemini B lF Complete Crew Transfer to Lab 44 11 45 Complete Crew Transfer to Gemini B

Missing numbers indicate that some functions previously on Figure 1 were removed. When this is done, both function number and title are retired from further use.

