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CHANGING THE S&MA PARADIGM

Advanced Safety Engineering & Management Program, UAB Sept. 24, 2010

Roy W. Malone, Jr., Director Safety & Mission Assurance (S&MA)







	Background		
	Creating the Environment		
	The Safety and Mission Assurance (S&MA) Paradigm Shift		
	The Impact – Early Involvement in the Design Process		
	The S&MA Path to the Future		



BACKGROUND The Challenger Report

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- Following the Space Shuttle Challenger accident, the Rogers Commission reported in 1986:
 - S&MA was not included in technical issue discussions.
 - Inadequate S&MA staffing at MSFC "Reductions in the safety, reliability and quality assurance work force at Marshall and NASA Headquarters have seriously limited capability in those vital functions (safety program responsibility) to ensure proper communications."

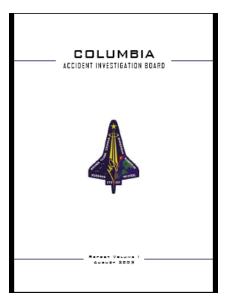
"A properly staffed, supported, and robust safety organization might well have avoided these faults (addressing faults within the S&MA organization that contributed to the Challenger Accident)...."





BACKGROUND The Columbia Report

- Following the Space Shuttle Columbia accident, the Columbia Accident Investigation Board (CAIB) reported in 2003:
 - "Throughout its history, NASA has consistently struggled to achieve viable safety programs and adjust them to the constraints and vagaries of changing budgets."
 - "The Board believes that the safety organization, due to lack of capability and resources independent of the Shuttle Program, was not an effective voice in discussing technical issues or mission operations pertaining to STS-107."





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- The 2006 NASA Exploration Safety Study (NESS) Team found that NASA "Safety and Mission Assurance is ineffective in carrying out its assigned responsibilities as given in the Governance document in many, but not all, NASA Centers." They cited:
 - Lack of leadership
 - Lack of clearly defined lines of authority for action
 - Lack of clearly defined levels of responsibility for S&MA requirements
 - Lack of technical excellence of personnel in the safety disciplines
 - Lack of personnel with domain knowledge

"All of the above have led to lack of peer level respect from programmatic and engineering personnel and has rendered S&MA ineffective."



BACKGROUND The Message from the Past

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Common themes of all three efforts:

- Inadequate resources
- Lack of discipline expertise
- Lack of respect by engineering peers
- Lack of inclusion in technical decisions
- Lack of independence

Creating the Environment The Professional Development Roadmap

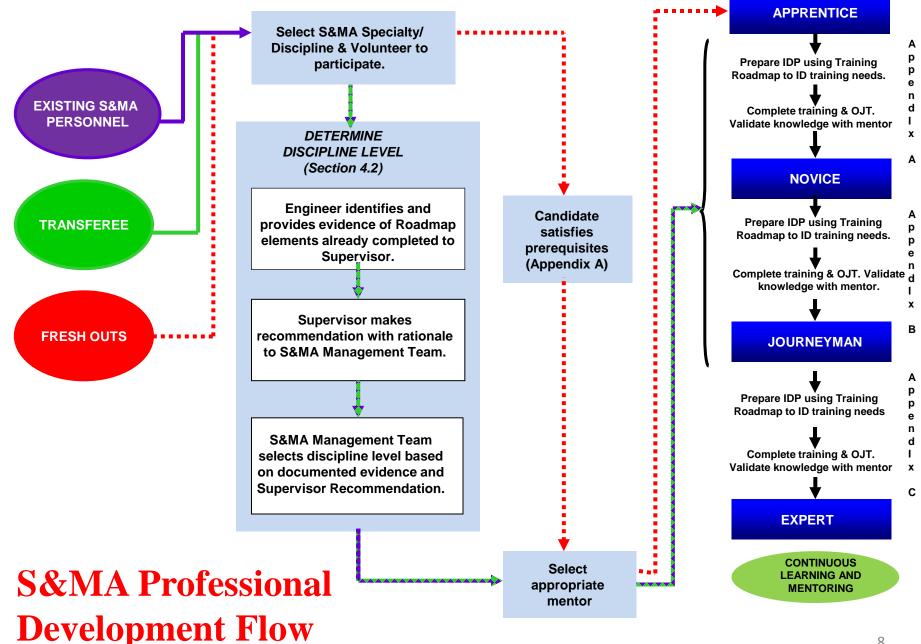
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• Overall Objective - Improve and maintain S&MA expertise and skills.

• Supporting Objectives:

- Develop a "Professional Development Roadmap" (PDRM) for each of the three main S&MA engineering disciplines (Systems Safety, Reliability & Maintainability, and Quality Engineering).
 - Provide structured guidance for S&MA engineers to use in their efforts to become experts in their field.
 - Identify courses and knowledge that S&MA engineers need in order to develop their expertise.
 - Training based on individuals current level of expertise.
 - Provide structured guidance to engineers in the development of their annual Individual Development Plan (IDP).

Creating the Environment





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• S&MA Discipline Training Roadmaps were expanded beyond Systems Safety, Reliability & Maintainability, and Quality Engineering to include:

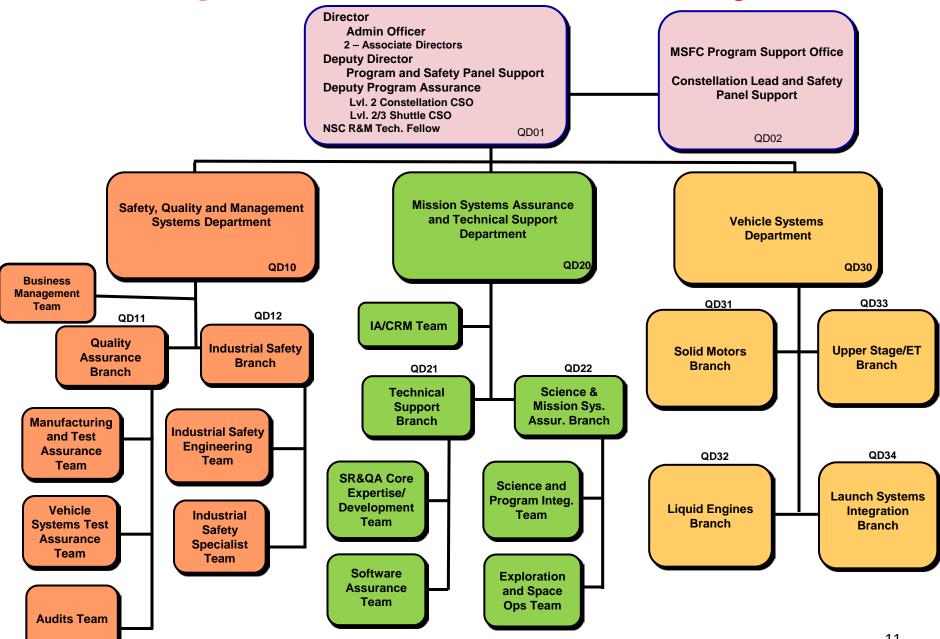




Creating the Environment S&MA Re-organization

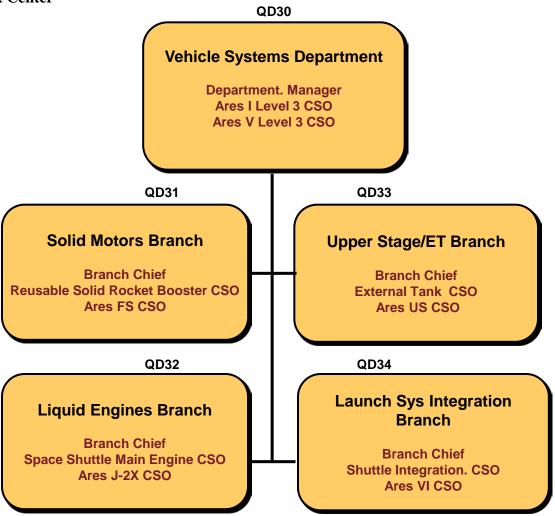
- Objectives
 - Optimize S&MA organization to best facilitate Shuttle transition in 2010, successfully support Ares developmental responsibilities, and minimize the impacts of the gap between last Shuttle flight and start of Ares V Project.
 - Improve leveraging of critical skills and experience between Shuttle and Ares.
 - Split technical and supervisory functions to facilitate technical penetration.
 - Create Chief Safety and Mission Assurance Officer (CSO) stand-alone position for successfully implementation of S&MA Technical Authority.
 - Minimize disruption to customers.
 - Provide early involvement of S&MA leadership team and frequent/open communications with S&MA team members and steak-holders.

Creating the Environment – S&MA Re-organization





Creating the Environment S&MA Re-organization





Creating the Environment S&MA Re-organization

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• Chief Safety and Mission Assurance Officers (CSOs)

- Are equivalent to Element, Project and Program Chief Engineers.
- Center Management and Operations (CM&O)Technical Authority (TA) funded.
- Mainly responsible for project technical down and in.
- Represent S&MA TA on assigned boards and panels.
- Responsible for technical quality of organizational products.

• Department Managers and Branch Chiefs

- Are the supervisors for the Level III and Level IV CSOs.
- Can act for their CSOs and implement TA in their CSOs absence.
- Are CM&O TA funded.
- Responsible for the care, feeding and staffing of organization.
- Represent S&MA TA on assigned boards and panels.
- Responsible for the development of organizational technical products.



Creating the Environment Post Columbia S&MA Enablers

- Agency
 - Created S&MA Technical Authority.
 - Created NASA Safety Center.
 - Created Discipline Fellows ST for S&MA Disciplines (executive technical position -in work).
- MSFC
 - Elevated MSFC S&MA Office to a Directorate.
 - Elevated MSFC S&MA Deputy Director position to Senior Executive Service (SES) level.
 - Created senior level engineering SES rotational position (every two years) in S&MA – Director for Program Assurance.
 - Elevated Chief Safety and Mission Assurance Officer (CSO). positions to grade levels equivalent with MSFC Chief Engineers.

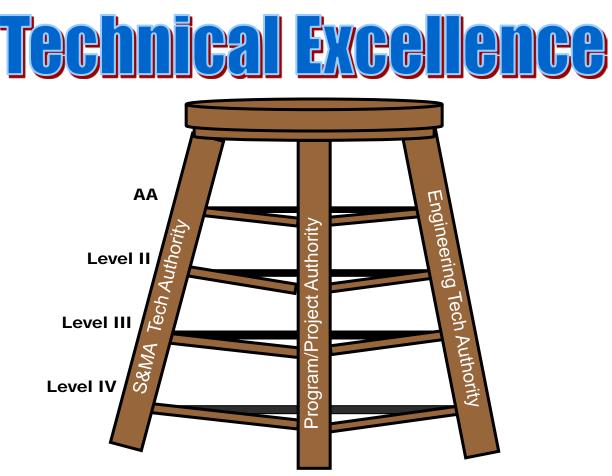








Creating the Environment



The S&MA Paradigm Shift The System Design Requirements Change

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- NASA had committed to a major space exploration program, called Constellation, which was intended to send crew and cargo to the International Space Station (ISS), to the moon, and beyond.
- In the past, space vehicle designers focused on performance.
- Lessons learned from the Space Shuttle and other launch vehicles show the need to optimize launch vehicles for other system parameters (reliability, safety, cost, availability, etc.) besides performance.
- The Constellation program had, therefore, put in place ambitious requirements for reliability, safety, and cost .
- The new requirements resulted in a paradigm shift on how to design and build new launch vehicles which resulted in the creation of an integrated Risk-based design environment (e.g. Integrated analyses, disciplines, organizations, etc.) and the early involvement of S&MA in the design process.

These lessons will be used to help NASA build future launch vehicles.

The S&MA Paradigm Shift The System Design Requirements Change

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Assurance: Making certain that specified activities performed by others are performed in accordance with specified requirements. (Upper stage Engine and First Stage).

Examples of the activities include:

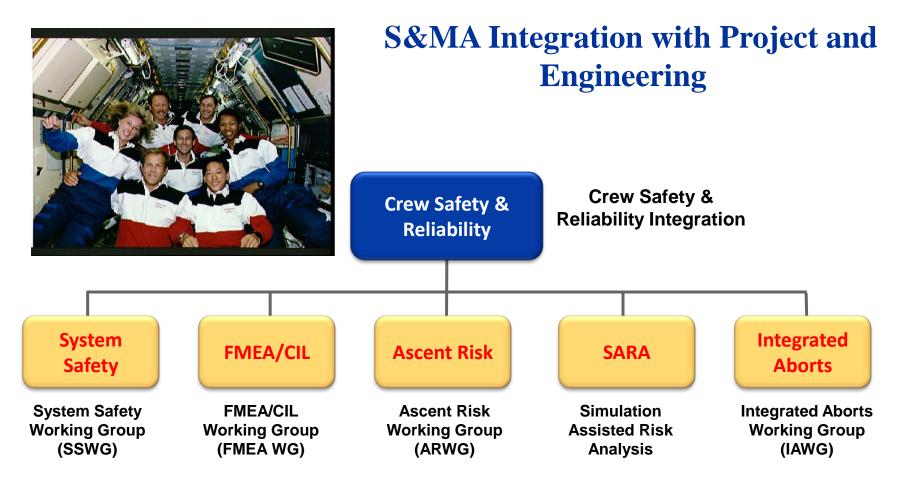
- Assess Hazard Analyses, FTAs, FMEA/CIL, PRA, etc.
- Approving Material Review Board dispositions.
- Performing government inspections, audits, and surveillance.
- Independent assessments.
- Evaluating engineering and manufacturing changes, or proposed variances (adaptations, deviations, and waivers), for impacts to safety, reliability, and/or quality.
- Evaluating the disposition of problems, including corrective actions (e.g., PRACA problem reports).

In-Line: S&MA activities performed in direct support of the program/project to ensure that the program/project will achieve its objectives (Upper Stage and Vehicle Integration).

Examples of the activities include:

- Establish and implement S&MA programmatic and technical requirements.
- Perform Probabilistic Risk Assessments, Reliability Analysis, Integrated System Failure Analysis, Hazard Analyses, Fault Tree Analyses, FMEA/CIL, etc.
- Develop S&MA plans and methodologies.
- Establish and implement Industrial Safety.



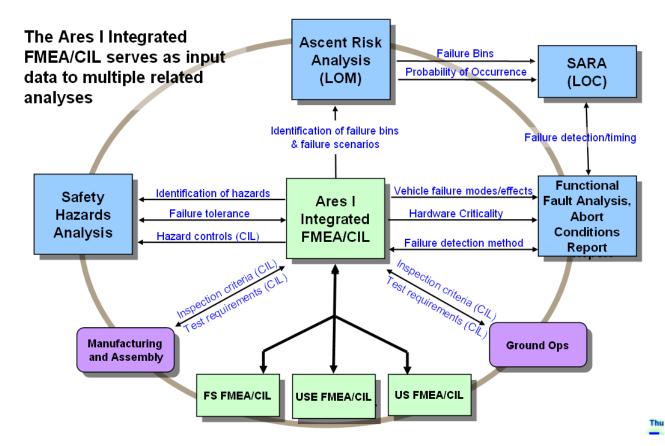




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• S&MA leading the Ares I System Safety Working Group

- Integrated Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) feeds other key analyses used to drive the safety and reliability of the Ares I design.





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• S&MA leading the Ares I System Safety Working Group

- Integrated Hazards
 - Identify hazard causes and controls that cross system and element boundaries and assure mitigation for the hazard causes
 - Ensure proper communication between Engineering (Design input for Hazard Controls) and S&MA verify safety's understanding of vehicle design and ensure engineering design implementation of potential hazards.
 - L2 address hazards associated with Ares/Orion integrated stack → interface with Level 2 System Engineering and Integration (SE&I).
 - L3 address hazards associated with Ares vehicle \rightarrow Ares VI S&MA
- Assumed lead role in development of Fault Trees for Controls Hazard Report (HR) and Flight Termination System HR to meet Phase 1 requirements.



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S&MA leading the Ares I Ascent Risk Working Group

Conceptual Design Phase	Design & Development Phase	Operational Phase
Support System Design	Support Subsystem and Component Design	Support System Risk Assessments
 Integrated system risk modeling and analysis 	• Integrated with IPT's	• Support launch issues
 System physics-based modeling and analysis 	 Component reliability modeling and analysis 	• Support upgrades
 Blast modeling for abort risk assessment 	 Integrated element modeling and analysis 	



The Impact – Early Involvement in the Design Process Ares I Design Impact (Examples)

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• Example of S&MA impact on the Ares I Design

- Influenced the choice of the solution to the Thrust Oscillation issue. Jointly working with engineering and Ares I project, S&MA assessed the reliability, quality and safety impacts of the various design solutions to the thrust oscillation issue. A lesson learned in "integrated failure analysis" from the Shuttle External Tank (ET) foam problem that contributed to the Columbia accident (Vehicle Integration).
- Influenced the design solution to the First Stage-Upper Stage separation issue. Jointly working with engineering and Ares I project, S&MA assessed the reliability and safety impacts of the various design solutions to the First Stage-Upper Stage separation issue. Another lesson learned in "integrated failure analysis" from the Shuttle ET foam problem that contributed to the Columbia accident (Vehicle Integration).
- Recommended pressurization line be moved out of cable tray to reduce risk to Linear Shape Charge (LSC) and avionics (Upper Stage).
- Optimized valve design for reliability and safety for LH2 and LO2 pressurization.
- Identified issue with use of KC fittings in safety-critical applications and approach to qualifying fittings as providing two seals (Upper Stage).
- Influenced the change of LSC initiation timers from percussion to Flexible Confined Detonation Cord initiated timers (Flight Termination System).



The Impact – Early Involvement in the Design Process Ares I Design Impact (Examples)

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• S&MA In-House Developed Products

- Vehicle Integration Crew Safety and Reliability Products
 - Ares I Failure Mode Effects Analysis/Critical Items List (FMA/CIL)
 - Ares I System Safety Analysis Report (Hazard Analysis)
 - Ares I Fault Tree Analysis (FTA) Report
 - Ares I Ascent Risk Analysis (ARA) Report
 - Integrated Aborts Plan
 - Aborts Risk Assessment

- Upper Stage S&MA Products

- Safety, Reliability and Quality Plan
- Failure Mode Effects Analysis
- System Safety Analysis Report (including Fault Tree)
- PRA Report
- Reliability and Maintainability Analysis Report (Reference)
- Limited Life Items List



The Impact – Early Involvement in the Design Process Ares I Design Impact (Examples)

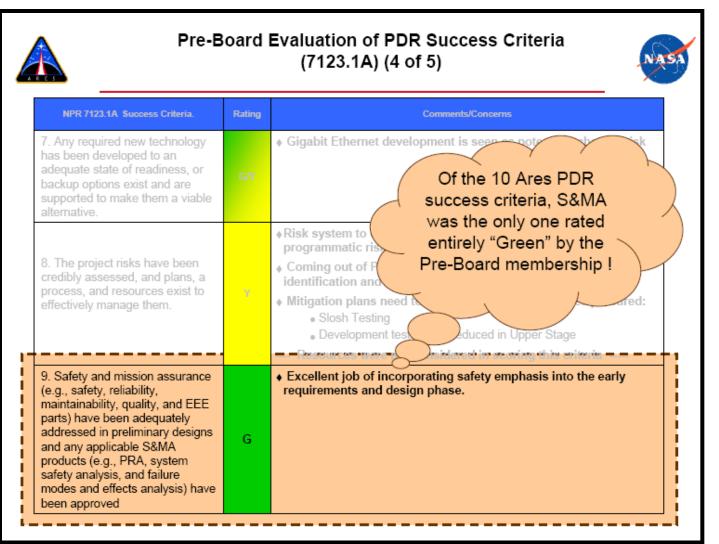
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Peer Review Products

- Upper Stage Engine and First Stage Peer Review
 - Quality Assurance Plan
 - System Safety Plan, Safety, Health and Environment Plan
 - Reliability and Maintainability Program Plan
 - Failure Modes and Effects Analysis, Critical Items List, Limited Life Items
 - Reliability Allocations, Predictions and Analysis Report
 - Hazard Fault Tree Analysis Report

NASA

The Impact – Early Involvement in the Design Process Ares I Design Reviews (Examples)





S&MA Path to the Future

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Continue to build accomplishments from Ares I.

Leverage successes from Ares I in planning for potential Heavy Lift Launch Vehicle conceptual design.

Leverage the new Agency S&MA Technical Excellence Program to develop S&MA discipline expertise.

Program based on MSFC PDRM program.