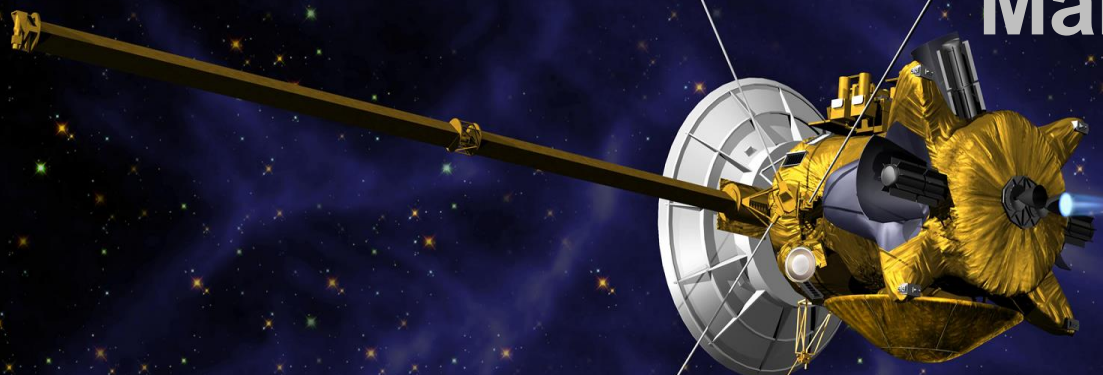




National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Interplanetary Supply Chain Risk Management



National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Kennedy Space Center

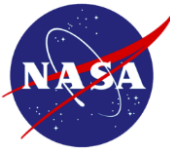
Michael C. Galluzzi

Advanced Manufacturing and Supply Chain Management

Exploration Research & Technology Program

Flight Technology Branch 321.867.4796

www.nasa.gov



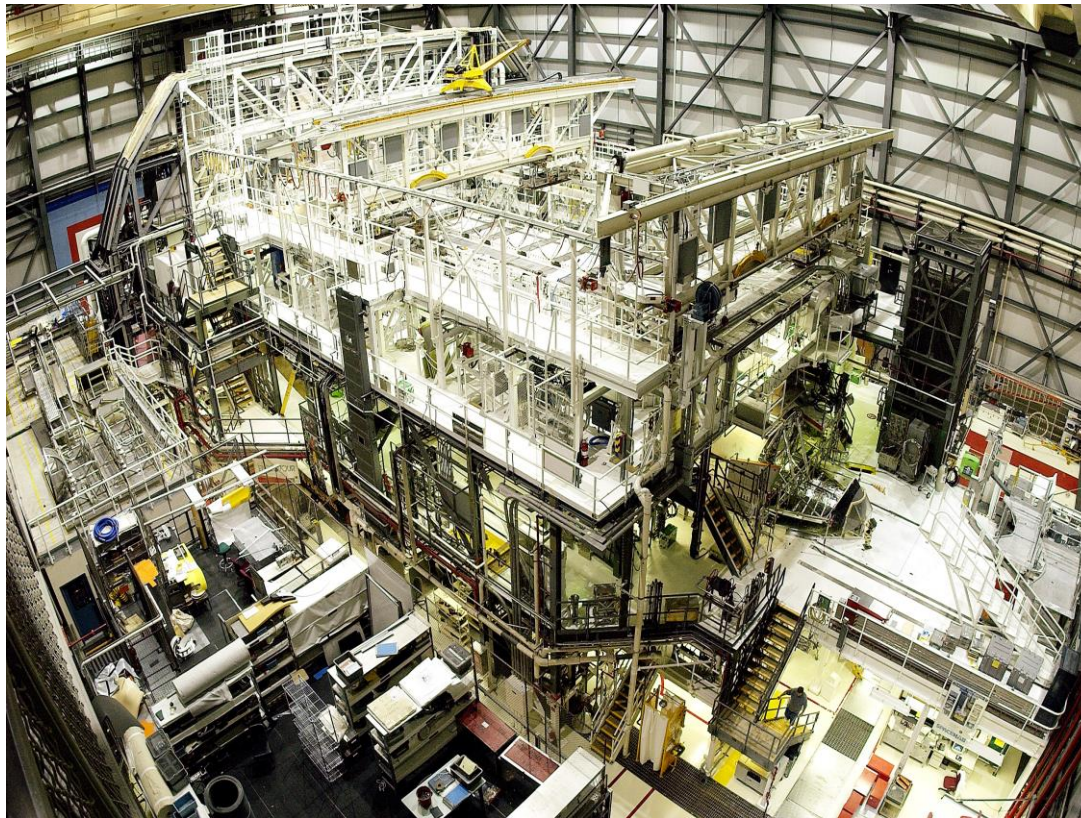
Agenda

- **NASA's interplanetary Supply Chain (iSCM) for Exploration**
 - Emphasis on Kennedy Space Center ground processing operations
 - Economic modeling to assess ISM 3D printing adaption and supply chain risk
 - Network modeling for sequencing interplanetary supply chain and logistics nodal positioning
 - In Space Manufacturing (ISM) Initiative
 - iSCM Value Proposition
- **Summary**

Space Shuttle Program (SSP) Orbiter Processing Concept Design Circa.1972



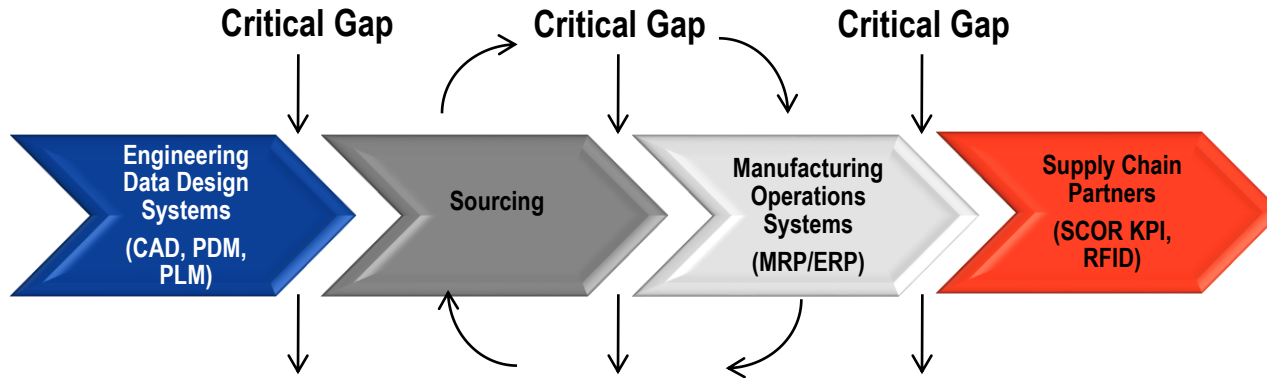
Actual Orbiter Processing Operations





SSP Operational Gaps

Gaps with Design, Sourcing & Supply Chain



Issues:

- Key data “locked” in engineering
- Ineffective Communication
- Increased Timeliness
- Lack of Shared Knowledge
- Increased Margin on Initial Quotes
- Lack of IP Protection
- Lack of classification for export
- Supplier involvement

Issues:

- Assembly Quoting Challenges
- Manufacturing Readiness
- Industrial Base Viability
- Spend and Demand Aggregation
- Inadequate view of total cost
- Difficult global part transition
- Counterfeit Parts
- Product Quality

Issues:

- Incomplete Specification Data
- Increased indirect non-recurring cost
- Increase in change order activity
- Large inventory costs
- Frequent Obsolescence occurrences
- Lack of export controls
- Poor supply chain readiness

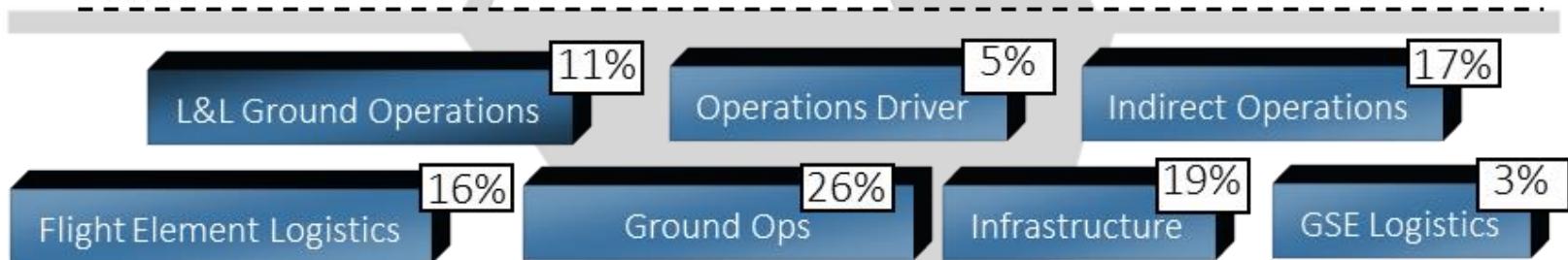


SSP Ground Operations Cost Breakdown

10% Direct Processing Core Activities using SSP as Example



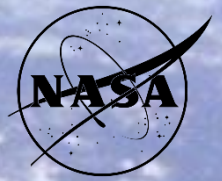
Design and Systems Engineering

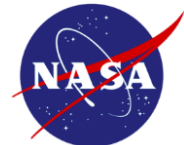


90% of Cost are Indirect Processing Core Activities

(Based on SSP 2008 Budget)

Source: http://strategic.mit.edu/docs/3_84-AIAA-2006-7234.pdf





NASA/Department of Commerce Survey



- 30% of suppliers NASA dependent
- 46% had no interest to support Commercial Human Space Flight
- 14% had no interest to support future NASA programs
- 19% of suppliers high risk of insolvency
- Manufacturing capacity utilization <50%
- NASA product Market Cap decreased
- 53% of suppliers support DoD
- 12 other Agencies impacted

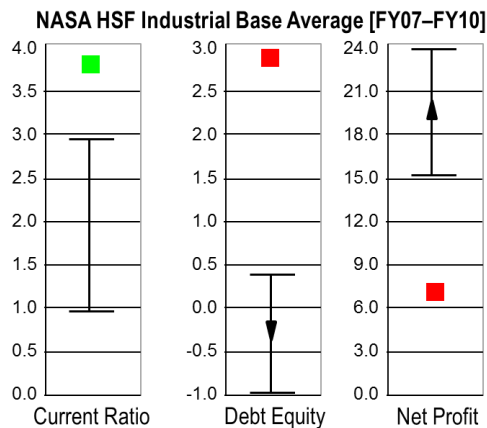
<https://www.bis.doc.gov/index.php/forms-documents/other-areas/641-national-aeronautics-and-space-administration-nasa-industrial-base-post-space-shuttle/file>



Supply Chain Post-Shuttle Lessons Learned

“For want of a nail a kingdom was lost” *c. 1230 Freidank Bescheidenheit*

- **The space industry’s profit margins lagged behind A&D, and other high technology manufacturing sectors**
 - Profitability was typically lower the further down the supply chain a company was situated from the first tier
 - Because of low visibility into suppliers below the Tier 1 level, it is difficult to assess resiliency and product quality of specific tiers or subsectors within the NASA Supply Chain

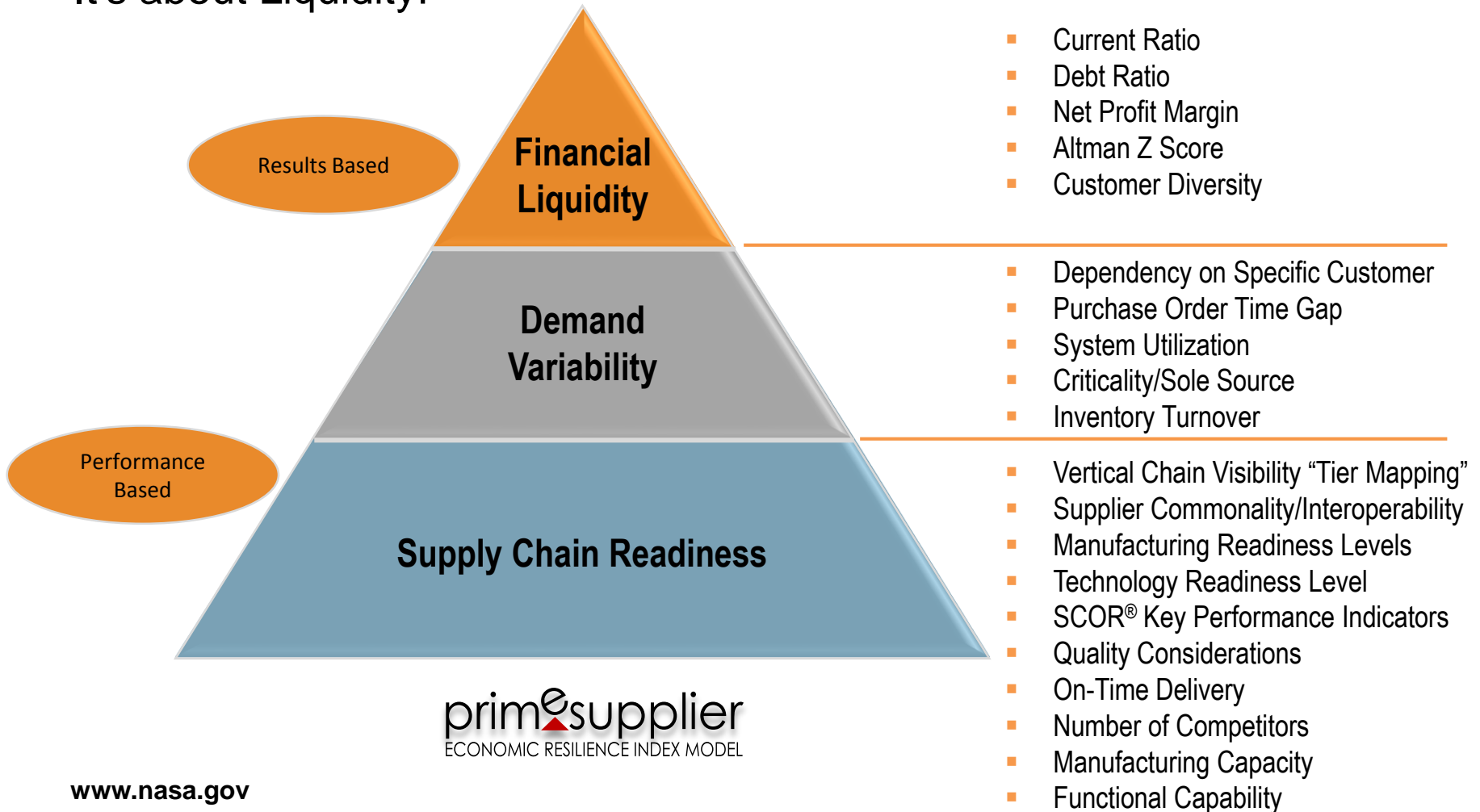




NASA Supply Chain Economic Resiliency Model

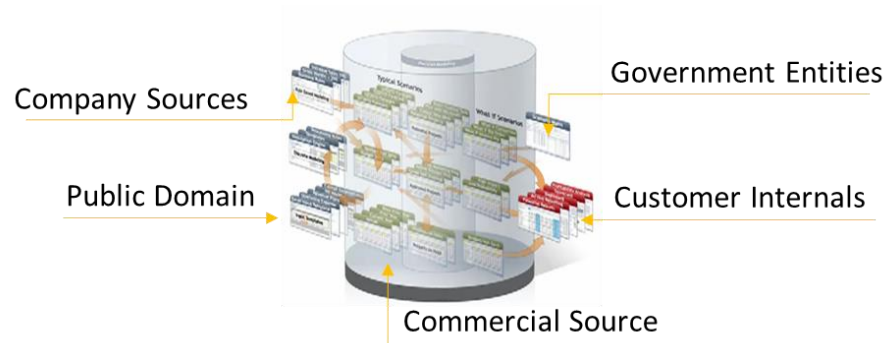
Product Demand Forecasting of Macroeconomic Influences

- It's about Liquidity!





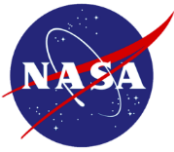
Step 1. Data Sourcing – Content is King!



Data Sources
• D&B Hoovers
• SBA
• SAM (CCR)
• US-Spending
• VETBIZ
• USGS
• USFS
• NOAA
• GIDEP
• GOV-REP
• US Census
• Geospatial

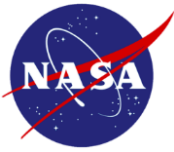
Data Richness
• 450+ data points on 85 million+ companies
• 2 billion+ government contract records over 5 years
• Over 450,000 US government registered companies
• Distinct company classifications
• Company financial data
• Number of employees by location
• Geospatial risk
• Geopolitical location
• Government representation

Data Correlation
• DUNS
• Company Name
• Location
• CAGE
• Relationship
• Geocode
• Political
• Risk
• User Defined
• And much more...

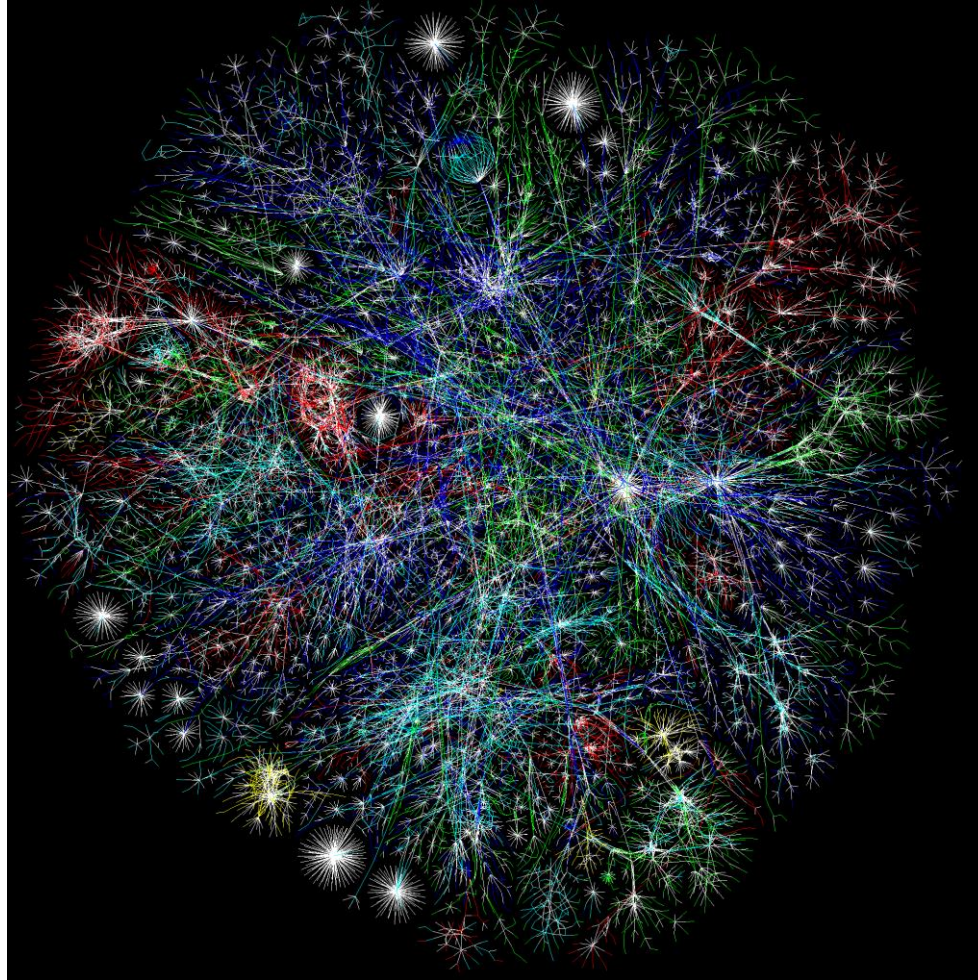


Supply Chain Economic Resiliency Model

Insert screen shots here



Visibility of the Complex and “Multi-functional” Supply Chain was achieved

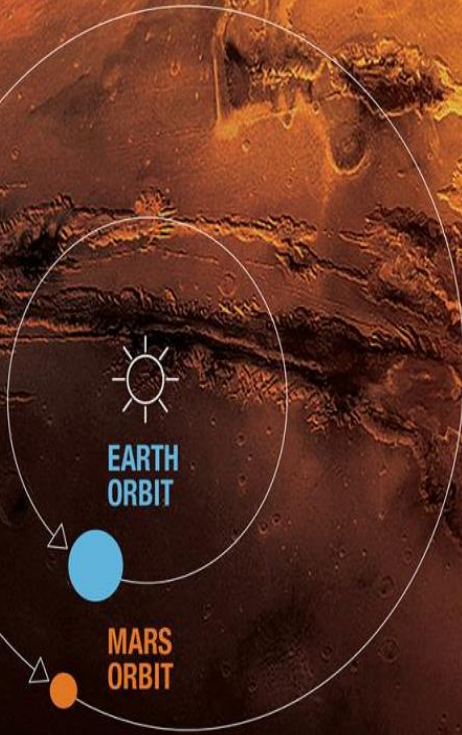
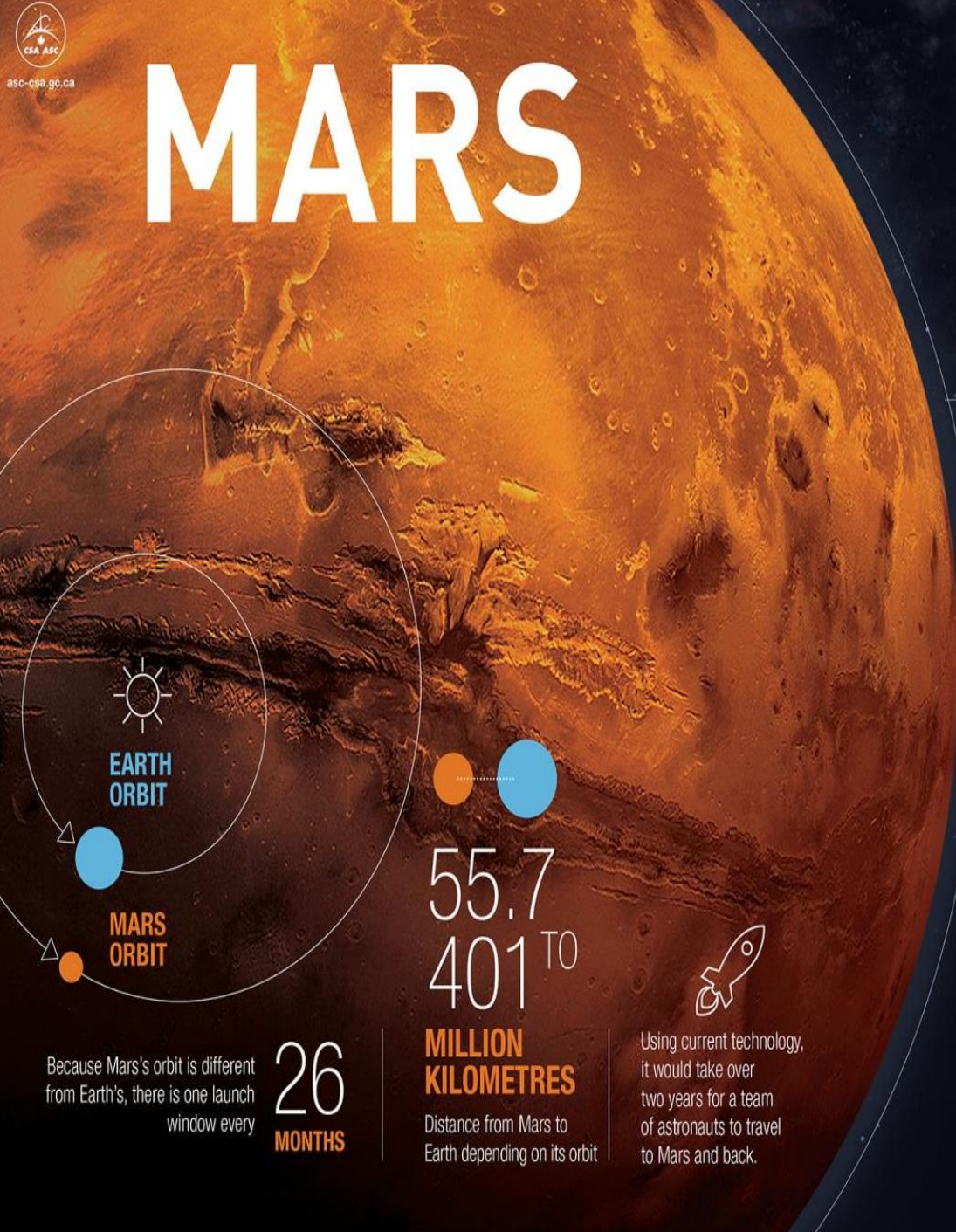




1990

1990

MARS



55.7
401 TO

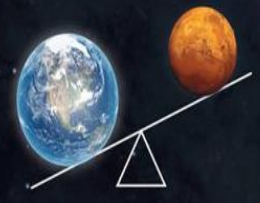
MILLION KILOMETRES
Distance from Mars to Earth depending on its orbit

Because Mars's orbit is different from Earth's, there is one launch window every **26 MONTHS**

Using current technology, it would take over two years for a team of astronauts to travel to Mars and back.



MARS HALF THE SIZE OF EARTH



MARS 1/10TH THE MASS OF EARTH


687 ONE YEAR ON MARS
Number of Earth days it takes for Mars to make one revolution around the Sun

365 ONE YEAR ON EARTH
Number of days it takes for Earth to make one revolution around the Sun

24 HOURS, 39 MINUTES, 35 SECONDS
Length of a Martian day, known as a "sol"



-55 DEGREES CELSIUS
Is the average temperature. When the sun is shining in the summer, the temperature near the Martian equator can reach 20 degrees Celsius, but it drops to -100 degrees Celsius at night!



144 KM/H
Highest wind speed recorded on Mars

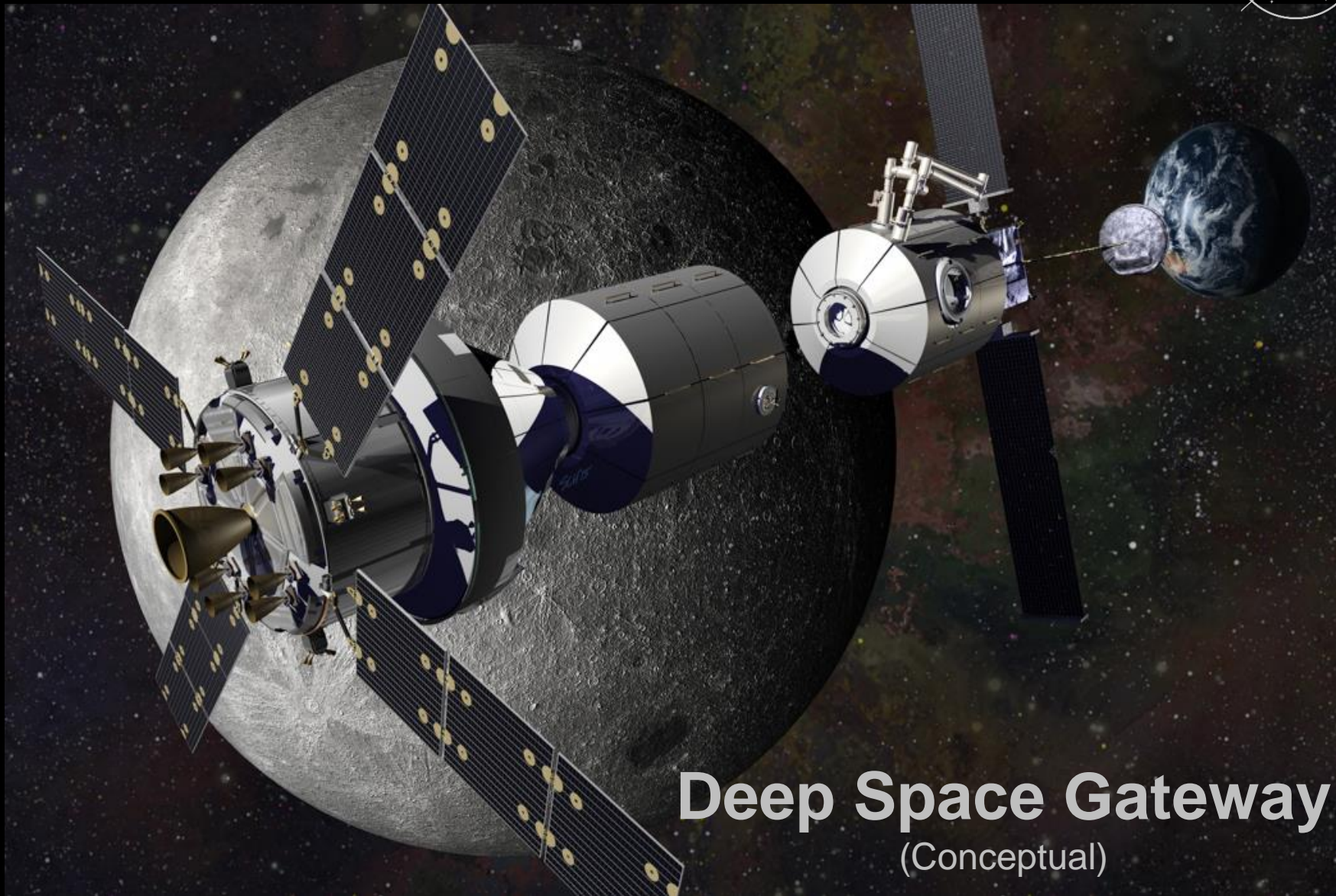


Water has been found on Mars in the form of vapour, ice and snow.



26 KILOMETRES
Height of Olympus Mons, the highest known mountain in the solar system (over three times the height of Mount Everest)





Deep Space Gateway

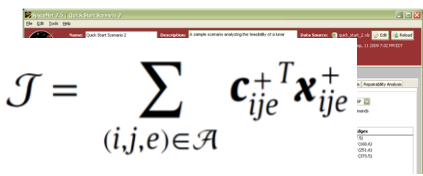
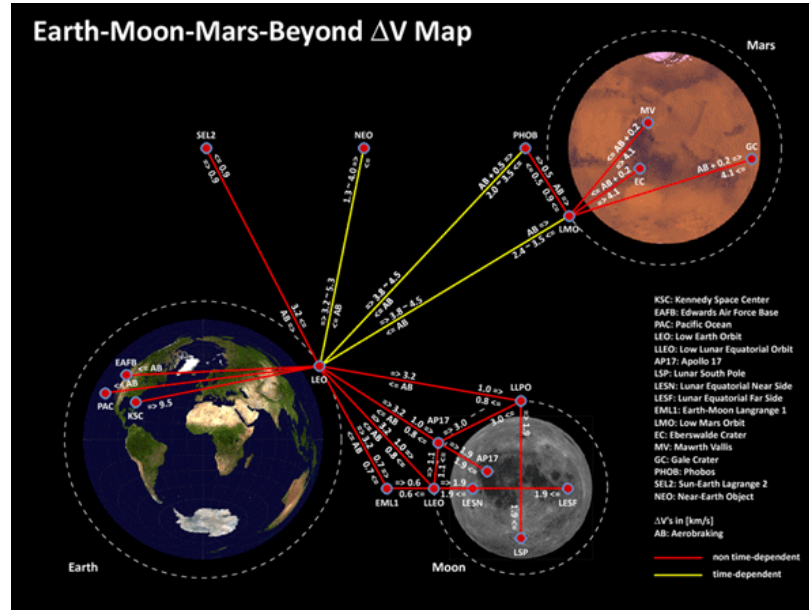
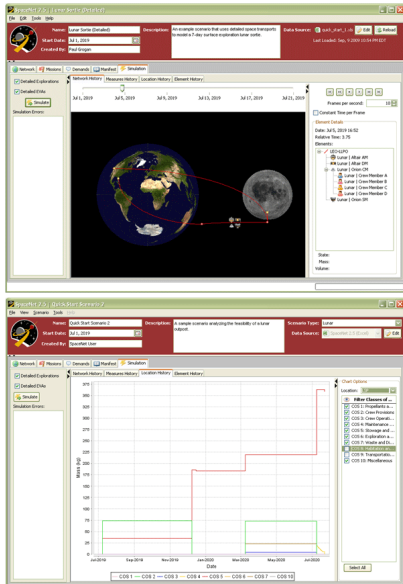
(Conceptual)



Campaign-Level Network Flow Modeling

NASA/MIT developed Supply Chain Model “SpaceNet”

- Network modeling for sequencing multi-commodity network flows
- High-fidelity analysis of logistics nodal positioning and flight manifest
- Models the balance of constraints such as mass transformation e.g. propellant
- To consider In-Space Manufacturing (ISM) infrastructure & Feedstock



$$\mathcal{J} = \sum_{(i,j,e) \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbf{c}_{ije}^+ T \mathbf{x}_{ije}^+$$

$$\sum_{j:(i,j,e) \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbf{x}_{ije}^+ - \sum_{j:(j,i,e) \in \mathcal{A}} \mathbf{x}_{jie}^- \leq \mathbf{b}_i \quad \forall i \in \mathcal{N}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{ije}^- = B_{ije} \mathbf{x}_{ije}^+ \quad \forall (i, j, e) \in \mathcal{A}$$

$$C_{ije}^+ \mathbf{x}_{ije}^+ \leq \mathbf{p}_{ije}^+ \quad \forall (i, j, e) \in \mathcal{A}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{ije}^+ \geq \mathbf{0}_{k \times 1} \quad \forall (i, j, e) \in \mathcal{A}$$

What is In-Space Manufacturing (ISM)?

ISM is on-demand manufacturing using In-situ Resource Utilization (ISRU)

- Regolith-Based 3D Printing or with binder additives such as a Polymer feedstock
- Required for affordable, sustainable space operations beyond Low-Earth Orbit
- Years away from complementing supply chain but success is being realized;



Bench-top scale freestanding structures created by Swamp Works 3D Regolith Construction process: A) BP-1 Hollow Cone Structure; (source:...



Value Proposition from iSCM and ISM

Value Source	SSP FY2004 BASELINE Cost ¹	Improvement % Range ²	Cost Improvement Assumed	
Reduction in material handling Labor Cost due to Less Inventory	175 M (Hardware)	10% (Reduction in parts)	17.5 M	Less parts need reduced material/part Inventory handling costs
Finished Goods Inventory Reduction	229.3 M	15-33%	55.0 M	Change in manufacturing model; In-space demand supply visibility
Reduced Cost of Obsolescence	74.2 M ³	30-50%	29.6 M	On-demand in-space manufacturing reducing or eliminating Earth-based sources of supply.
Totals	\$478.1 M	20 - 25%	\$102.1 M	Reduced Logistics Footprint

Note 1: Baseline has been set based on NASA SSP Flight Element Logistics inputs and Federal Procurement Database (FPDS).

Details available in NASA LLEGO Model

Note 2: Benefit ranges have been estimated based on SAP customer and industry benchmarks

Note 3: SSP 2004 Transition & Retirement SLEPP POP SCM Risk Budget. Critical Vendor Viability, DMSMS, Aging Hardware

Estimated Annual cost savings

\$100M - \$135M

Summary

The End Game of iSCM

- Integrate with reliable and quality data sources
- Develop common data ontology
- Provide secure cloud-base & mobile device application for real-time data streaming capable of supporting:
 - Micro-simulation tools that model complex interdependencies between economic and critical infrastructure sectors
- Require lower-tier suppliers provide data and integrate with platform

Methodology to obtain the Value Proposition

- Constantly run economic resilience simulations
- Analysis of product sources and product quality (liquidity:quality)
- Model risk: natural disasters, transportation, economic, sole sources
- Assess advanced manufacturing technology readiness e.g. 3D Printing
- Ensure rapid response and mitigation to supply chain disruption