



USING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING TO TRANSLATE RESEARCH INTO ACTION

Human Research Program
Exploration Medical Capability Element

HRP IWS
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“Expanding the Boundaries of Space Medicine and Technology”

- **Background**
- **ExMC Systems Engineering Research**
- **Method**
- **Action – Current & Future**
- **Closing**

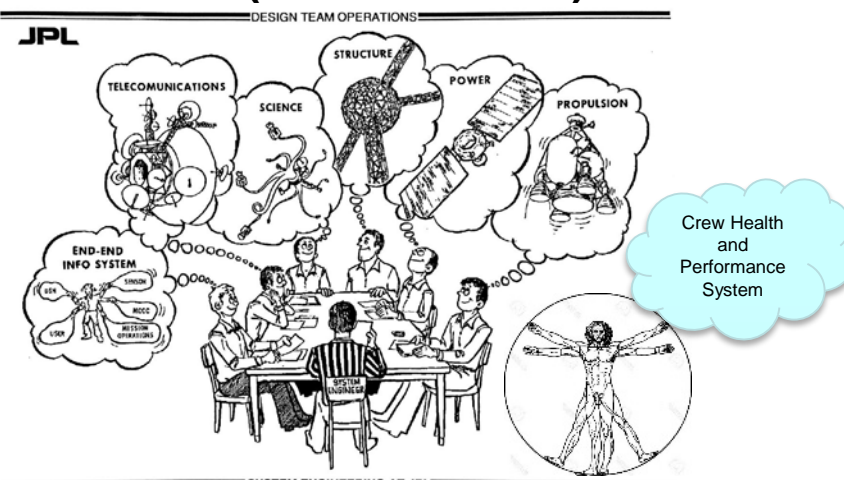
- **ExMC Systems Engineering (SE): what we do**

- This team will enable planning of an integrated crew health and performance system for exploration missions to lunar space and Mars. It will help to define how NASA plans to do medicine for human spaceflight in the exploration paradigm and what a medical system should supply in order to accomplish the medical needs.

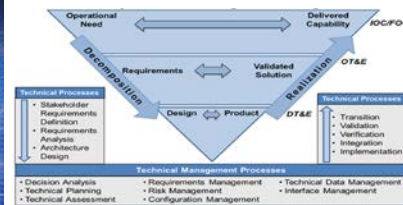
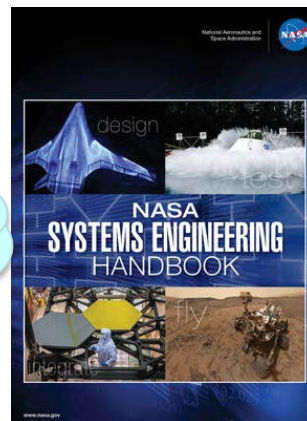
- **Importance of a Systems Engineering approach for an integrated system design**

- establishes a methodical and repeatable process to define, develop, assess, and manage technical medical system design needs for future missions
- reinforces looking at the “big picture” and acknowledges a multi-disciplinary approach to a system
- achieves stakeholder functional, physical, and operational performance requirements in the intended use environment over the planned life of the system within cost, schedule, and other constraints. *(NASA Systems Engineering Handbook, Rev 2)*

Need (what we need)



Method (how we should do it)



Implementation (getting it done)

SE Team and associates: 20+ individuals across 4 NASA centers

- Systems Engineers
- Biomedical Engineers
- Software Engineers
- Data Scientists
- Data Programmers
- Mathematicians
- Physicians
- Nurses
- Pharmacists
- Student Interns
- Project Managers and Leads
- Contract Managers

- **Medical System Foundation**
 - a starting point for requirements and a candidate system
- **Medical System Trade Analysis**
 - candidate system compared against other system options
- **Research and Technology Prioritization**
 - method for to focus future efforts on high impact research and technology development

- **Medical System Foundation – a starting point for requirements and a candidate system**

- medical system architecture
- associated functional and non-functional requirements
- requirements rationale
- traces to placeholder upper level requirements
- traces to the current versions of NASA Standards
- traces down to placeholder lower level requirements
- relevant documentation (i.e.: Concept of Operations)

ConOps

HRP-40012

Recommendation for a Medical System Concept of Operations for Gateway Missions

Exploration Medical Capability (ExMC) Element
Human Research Program

Verify that this is the correct version before use.

Baseline

April 2019

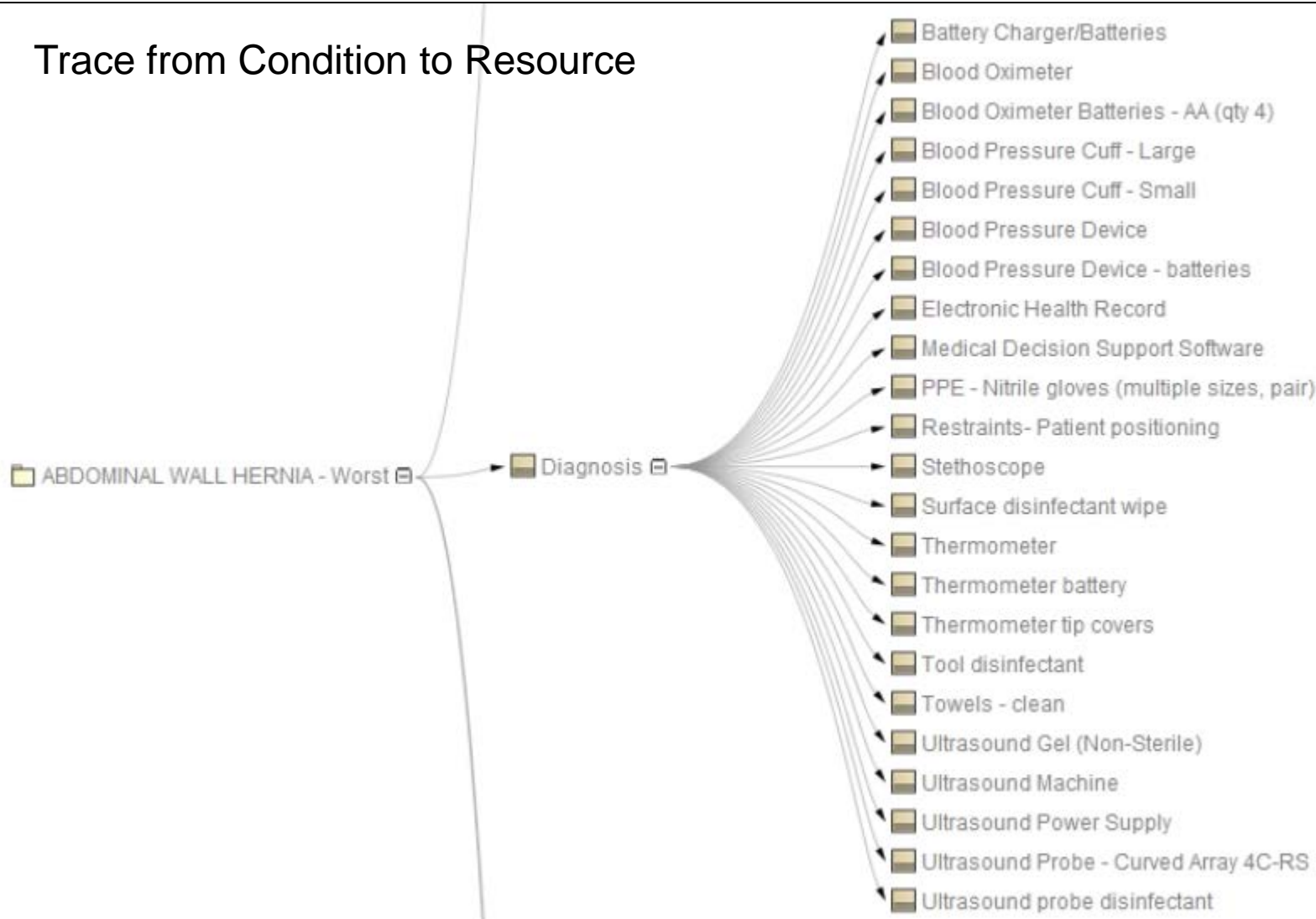
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
Houston, Texas

- Level 0
- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3
- Level 4

Trace from Capability to



Trace from Condition to Resource



- **Medical System Trade Analysis – candidate system compared against other system options**
 - *Definition of trades from the ConOps*
 - ExMC will characterize the above candidate system from the foundation using a series of trade analysis
 - This will help identify the type of resources, mass and volume, amount of power, etc. that a medical system would need in order to meet certain risk levels. – what if scenarios...identifies the trade space
 - As time passes, and better information is developed (i.e.: better technology, changes in condition incidence rates), the information used by the tool suite can be updated, and the analysis performed again

Why provide medical system trade analysis capabilities:

There's always room for negotiation...or is there!



How to avoid this?

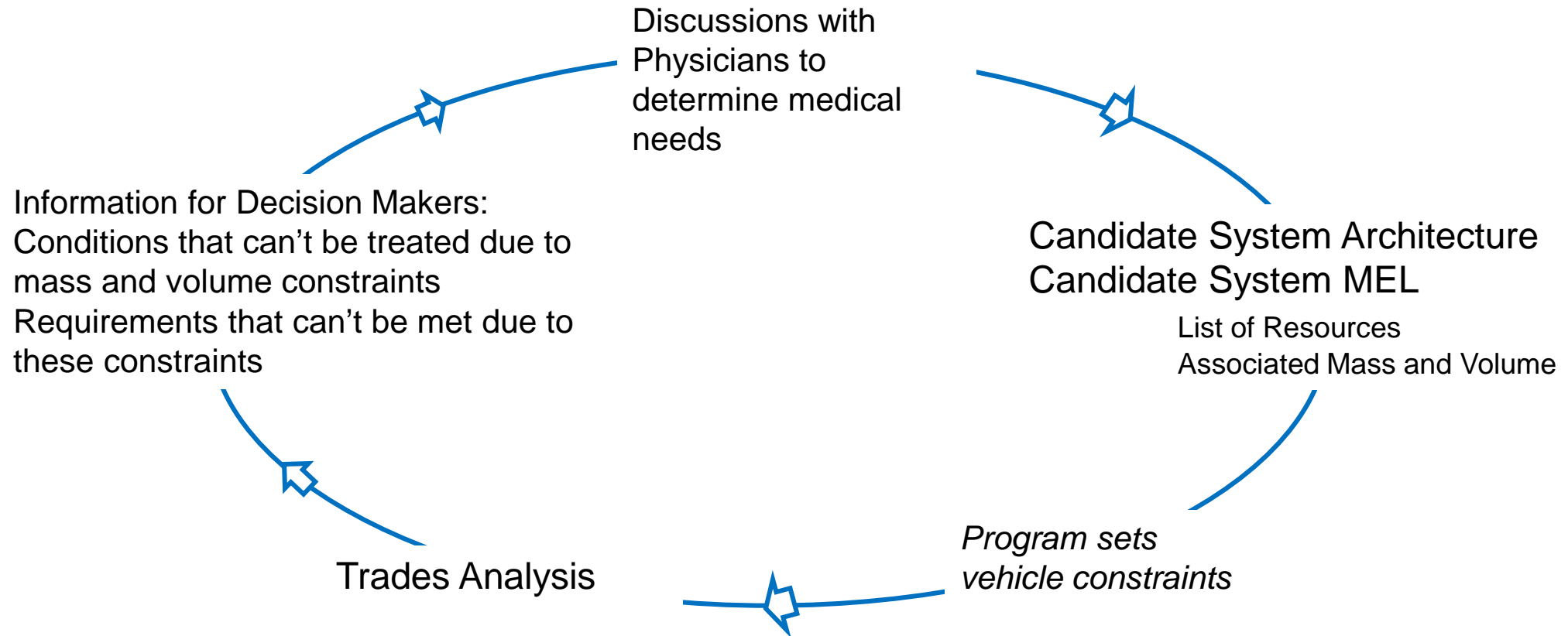
Prepare for backing up your stance:

If you settle for 20% less mass/volume, then these are the requirements/medical capability the vehicle won't have

Visual correlation between requirements and candidate system

Make it easy to see/explain/analyze with trades

1 potential trades scenario

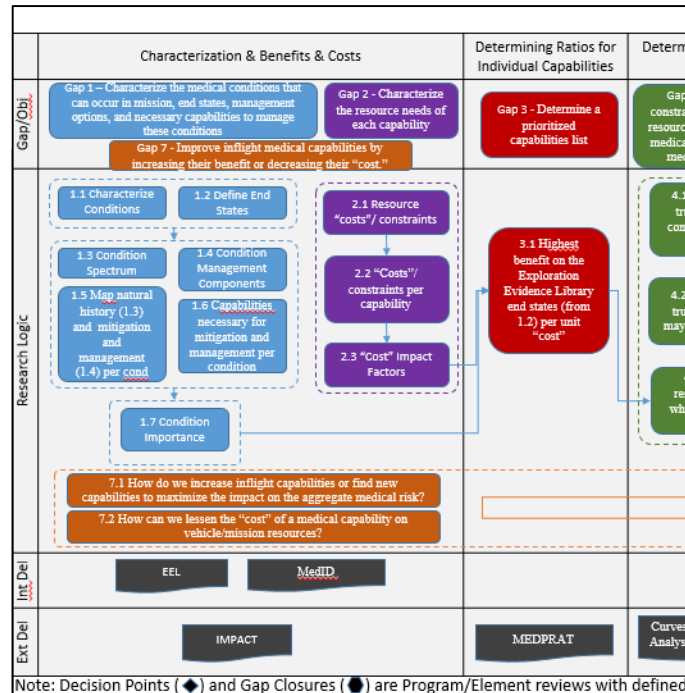


- **Research and Technology Prioritization - method by which to focus future efforts on high impact research and technology development**
 - The knowledge gained from identifying potential medical systems and performing these trade analyses provides ExMC with support for evidence-based prioritization of future projects.
 - By focusing research efforts on high impact capabilities, the element can aid in the reduction of risk and the provision of a better medical system.

Example outputs of prioritization & trade tools

HRP Human Research Roadmap (HRR)

Medical Risk Refo



Helps determine a best candidate medical set to meet all constraints and acceptable risk thresholds while being able to view the set contents easily

Note: Decision Points (◆) and Gap Closures (●) are Program/Element reviews with defined entry/exit criteria

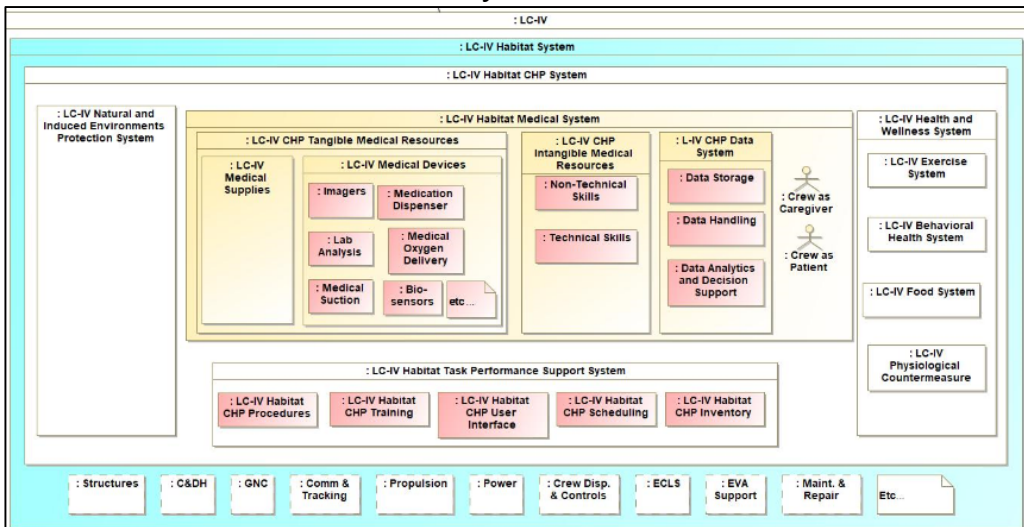
- **A systems modeling tool and language - a platform for candidate systems**

- using systems engineering model language, the systems modeling tool will contain a digital model of the system, thereby allowing the SE team to utilize a model-based systems engineering (MBSE) approach to develop the architecture of the medical system and its requirements.

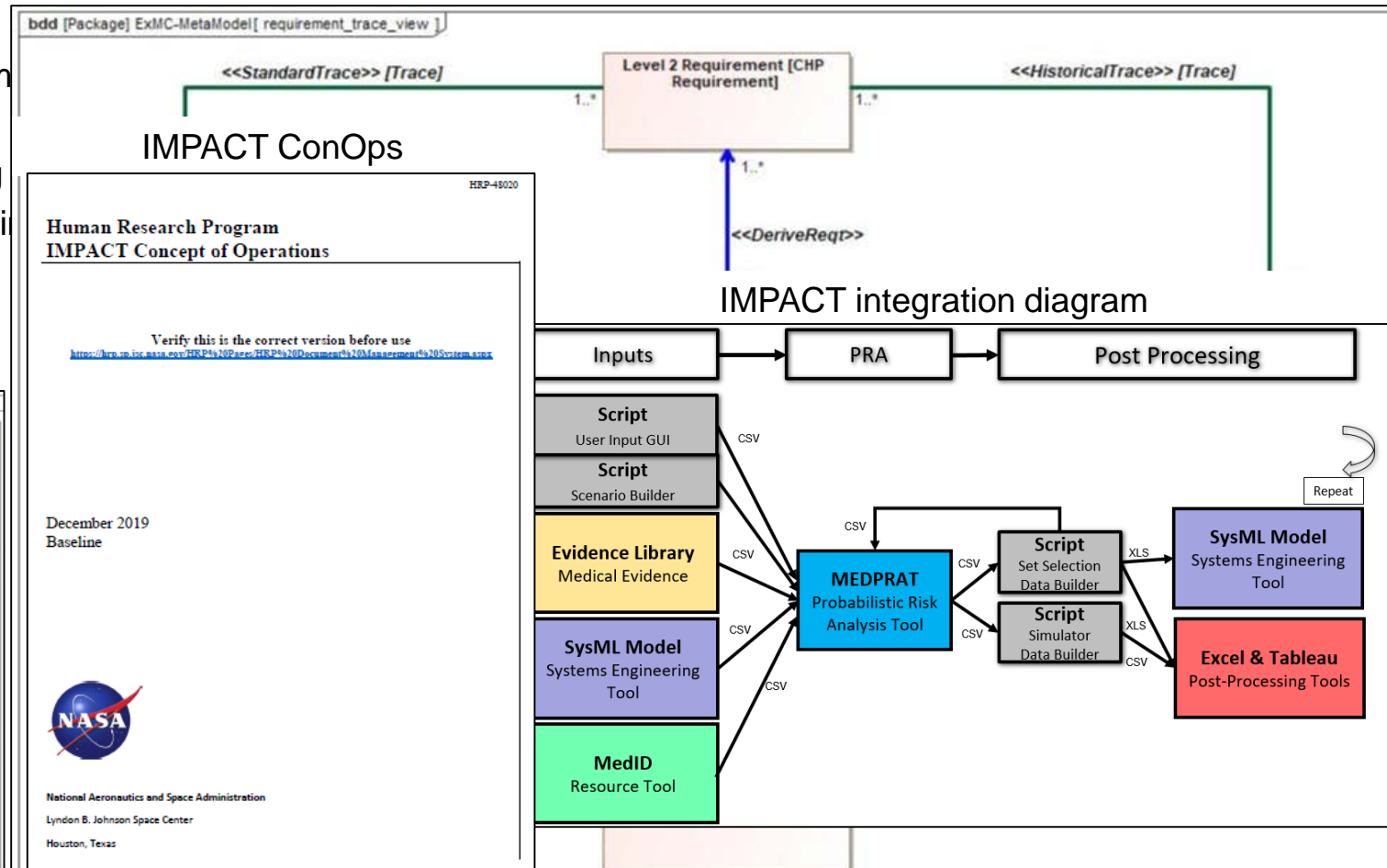
- **Tool suite – a platform for system trades**

- ability to identify how well a candidate medical system
- ability to utilize dynamic medical content repositories
- ability to perform probabilistic risk assessments using
- ability to identify an optimized medical system by setti

Modeled System Architecture



Meta Model



Human Research Program
IMPACT Concept of Operations

Verify this is the correct version before use
<http://hrp.us.nasa.gov/HRP%20Page/HRP%20Documents%20Management%20System.aspx>

December 2019
Baseline

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
Houston, Texas

- **ExMC's recommended medical system foundation as a starting point for future missions**
 - Drafts of concept of operations, architecture, high level requirements, recommended lunar-like mid-level requirements already completed
 - Info sent to Gateway for potential use; embraced idea that Crew Health and Performance has a seat at the table
 - Orion use of the methodology for some of the clinical content
 - HLS scoping use of this methodology
- **Trades**
 - Infrastructure and methodology in work for performing trades on the medical system...in the middle of prototype development
 - Potentially can be used for HLS
 - Targeting missions to Mars
- **Research and Technology Prioritization**
 - An organized architecture already defined and traced to NASA-STD-3001
 - Draft Model already in place with traces
 - ExMC will be using current pilot capabilities to aid in this year's PPBE effort

- **Tool suite is an extensible platform, with additional work, it can be used by non-ExMC groups and for non-medical systems**
- **Multiple Mission Phases**
 - In addition to pre-mission planning, the systems engineering tools ExMC is developing can also be used throughout various mission phases.
- **Multiple Stakeholders**
 - Potential uses of these products and stakeholders who may benefit from their use.
 - ExMC is starting to discuss with SA-CHS any additional requirements they may have as the first external stakeholders

- **Where we are currently in these efforts and the forward work we have to complete the efforts will be seen in the rest of the Presentation in this session**
- **Systems Engineering Products for Medical System Design**
 - Exploration Medical Capability (ExMC) Medical System Requirements Overview and Update
 - Trade Study Evaluation Tool Suite (TSETS) an ExMC Decision-support Tool Suite Pilot Project
 - Medical Extensible Dynamic Probabilistic Risk Assessment Tool (MEDPRAT)
 - Using the Accepted Medical Condition List (AMCL) Process to Scope the Orion Medical System



BackUp



- **At NASA, “systems engineering” is defined as a methodical, multi-disciplinary approach for the design, realization, technical management, operations, and retirement of a system.**
- **A “system” is the combination of elements that function together to produce the capability required to meet a need.**
- **The elements include all hardware, software, equipment, facilities, personnel, processes, and procedures needed for this purpose; that is, all things required to produce system-level results.**
- **The results include system-level qualities, properties, characteristics, functions, behavior, and performance.**

NASA Systems Engineering Handbook, Rev 2

Approach to Get There



Stakeholder needs, goals

NASA Standards

Program requirements & architecture

System functions & behaviors

System requirements & architecture

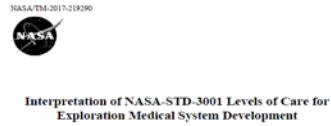
Subsystem requirements & architecture

Characterize system

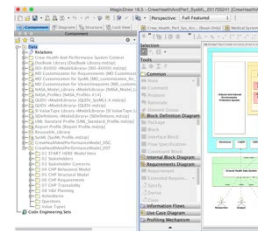
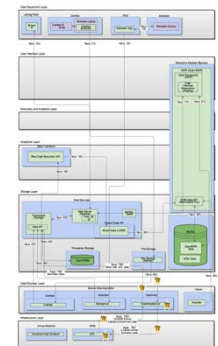
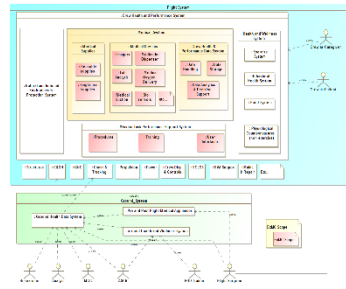
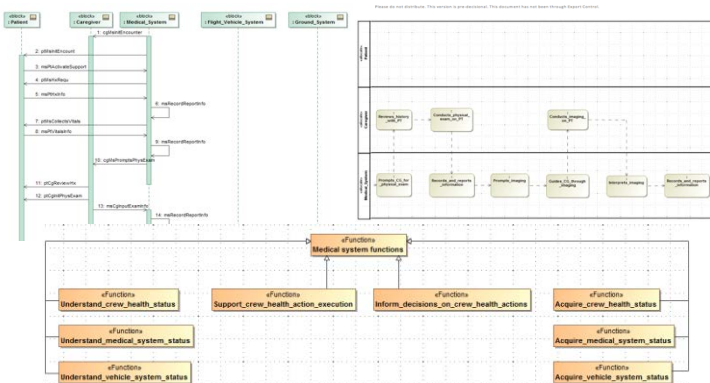
Analyze & trade

Design & Build

Began with DST (Mars transit) to develop body of work and using that infrastructure for DSG and DST in FY18.

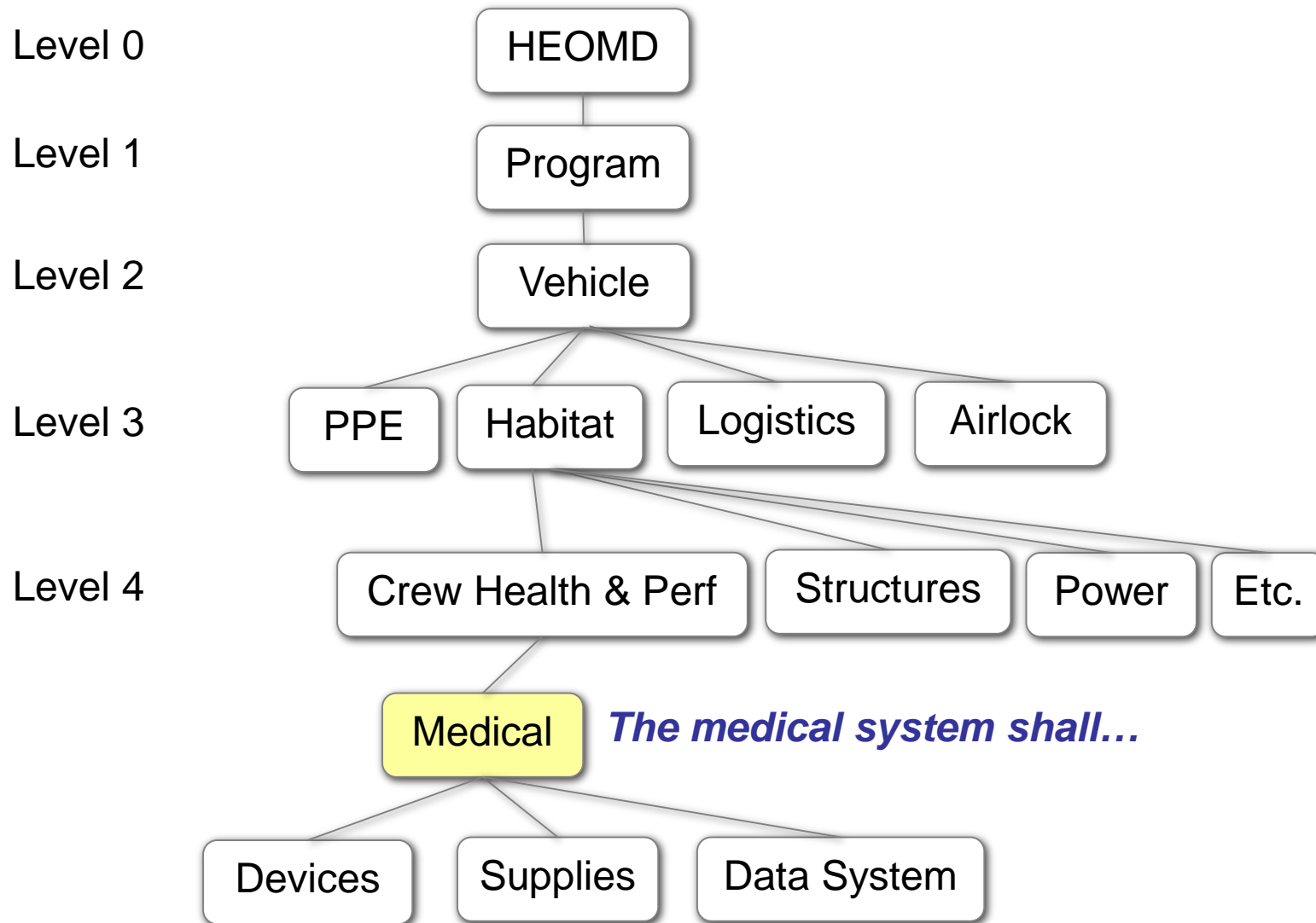
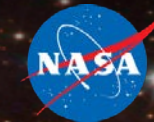


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Do we have the capabilities to meet the needs?
Do we fit in allocations?

NOT Official – best guess on requirements context



HRP is supporting the development of these through our team

