Integrated System Health Management: Foundational Concepts, Approach, and Implementation

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Outline

• Motivation

• Concepts and Approaches
  – ISHM: Background/Definition
  – ISHM Model of a system
  – Detection of anomaly indicators.
  – Determination and confirmation of anomalies.
  – Diagnostic of causes and determination of effects.
  – Consistency checking cycle.
  – Management of health information
  – User Interfaces

• Implementation

• Conclusions
Support rocket engine test mission with highly reliable, accurate measurements; reduced costs; etc.
Requirements Driving ISHM

*Through comprehensive and continuous vigilance*

- **Improve quality**
  - By more accurately understanding the state of a system.
- **Minimize costs**
  - Of configuration
  - Of repair and calibration
  - Of operations
- **Avoid downtime**
  - By predicting impending failures
  - By timely intervention
  - By faster diagnosis and recovery
- **Increase safety (protect people and assets)**
ISHM Objectives

• Use available data, information, and knowledge to
  – Identify system state
  – Detect anomalies
  – Determine anomaly causes
  – Predict system impacts
  – Predict future anomalies
  – Recommend timely mitigation steps
  – Evolve to incorporate new knowledge

ISHM implementation is a problem of “management” of data, information, and knowledge (DlaK) focused on achieving the objectives of ISHM
Concepts and Approach
ISHM is Being Done Now ... But

Layer 1
Vehicle/ Test Stand

Layer 2
Astronaut/ Test Conductor

Layer 3
Control Room

Layer 4
Back Control Room

International Space Station

Rocket Engine Test Stand

Signal threshold violation detection

Added DIAK from on-board users.

Added DIAK from broad group of experts.

Added DIAK resources from larger community
Data, Information, and Knowledge Management Architecture for ISHM (Information Architecture)
Classic architecture describing how systems are built
Correspondence between elements in the ISHM Information Architecture and processes taking place in a system.
SSC Integrated System Health Management (ISHM) Capabilities

**ISHM Models (Embedded Data, Information, and Knowledge):**
MTTP Implementation

**Health Anomaly Database:**
Health Electronic Data Sheets
Repository of anomalies

**Anomaly Detection:**
Leaks, etc.

**Intelligent Sensors:** IEEE Standard+Health

**Embedding of Predictive Models**

**Root Cause Analysis**

**Integrated Awareness:**
3-D Health Visualization of MTTP

**MTTP**
Detection and Confirmation of Anomalies Consistency Checking Cycle

Oxidizer Subsystem Processes

Intelligent System Process

Activated Model

Tank Processes:
- Over-Pressurization
- Leaking
- Pressure collapse

Fill Pressurization

Valve Processes:
- Opening
- Closing
- Leaking

Intelligent Subsystem Process

Activated Model

Intelligent Process

Activated Model

Intelligent Sensor Processes

Intelligent Components

Health

Health

Health

Health

Health

Health

Health
MTTP Embedded DlaK
Root-Cause Tree

Leak within-the-active-range-of is2_process-equipment

Gas Detection Alarm gas-sensor

Leak a-subcomponent-of is2_process-equipment

Leak through is2_flow-subsystem

Abnormally changing pressure encompassing is2_flow-subsystem

Abnormally changing pressure pressure_sensor

Isolation-valve-of is2_valve
Virtual Intelligent Sensors

- Provides benefits of ISHM capabilities to existing data acquisition systems by adding Virtual Intelligent Sensor capability.

Diagram:
- Sensor 1
- Sensor 2
- ... 
- Sensor N
- DAS
- VIRTUAL INTELLIGENT SENSOR
  - Smart
  - TEDS
  - NCAP
  - Intelligent
  - Other EDS
  - Health Algorithms
- To Control Room & existing applications
- Network
- ISHM
- NCAP
- INTELLIGENT SENSOR
  - NCAP
ISHM Implementations
Generic Architecture to implement ISHM capability for systems with conventional equipment, with option to incorporate advanced smart/intelligent sensors and actuators.
Top level view of the ISHM model of the Launch Complex 20 Facility at NASA Kennedy Space Center
Sensor anomaly indicators detected by an intelligent sensor during a pump test using the LC-20 facility at NASA Kennedy Space Center
Screenshot of the ISHM model of the LC-20 facility at KSC showing detection of a valve leak created by opening the valve manually.
Expanded causal-directed graph generated by the detection of a leak in the subsystem where a valve was opened manually (injected leak)

Causal directed graph dynamically generated from events detected during the simulated leak at GNCP104
Pilot ISHM Implementation
Chemical Steam Steam Generator (CSG)
Pilot ISHM Implementation
Chemical Steam Generator (CSG)
Pilot ISHM Implementation
Chemical Steam Generator (CSG)
Conclusions

• A sound basis to guide the community in the conception and implementation of ISHM capability in operational systems was provided.

• The concept of “ISHM Model of a System” and a related architecture defined as a unique Data, Information, and Knowledge (DIaK) architecture were described. The ISHM architecture is independent of the typical system architecture, which is based on grouping physical elements that are assembled to make up a subsystem, and subsystems combine to form systems, etc.

• It was emphasized that ISHM capability needs to be implemented first at a low functional capability level (FCL), or limited ability to detect anomalies, diagnose, determine consequences, etc. As algorithms and tools to augment or improve the FCL are identified, they should be incorporated into the system. This means that the architecture, DIaK management, and software, must be modular and standards-based, in order to enable systematic augmentation of FCL (no ad-hoc modifications).

• A set of technologies (and tools) needed to implement ISHM were described. One essential tool is a software environment to create the ISHM Model. The software environment encapsulates DIaK, and an infrastructure to focus DIaK on determining health (detect anomalies, determine causes, determine effects, and provide integrated awareness of the system to the operator). The environment includes gateways to communicate in accordance to standards, specially the IEEE 1451.1 Standard for Smart Sensors and Actuators.
MTTP End-to-End System
Methane Thruster Testbed Project
A1 and J2-X ISHM MODEL
Runtime Predictive Modeling

Diagram:
- Sensor Data
- xEDS
- Model Coefficients
- Predictive Model
- Prediction-Measurement Mismatch

Graphs:
- Measurement Values
- Predictive Values
- Prediction-Measurement Mismatch
Checking for Pressure Leaks

1. Wait for Valve State Change
   - No
   - Yes: Do Closed Elements Form a Boundary?
     - Yes: Define Pressurizable Subsystem
       - Pressurizable Subsystems
         - PS
         - PS
         - PS
       - For Each PS: Check All Pressure Sensors
         - Yes: Do Sensors Indicate a Change in Pressure?
           - Yes: Mark All Elements of PS SUSPECT for Leak Anomaly
             - For Each Element: Change Health Parameters in Leak Process Model to SUSPECT
               - Root-Cause-Analysis
                 - Root Cause
   - No: Mark All Elements of PS SUSPECT for Leak Anomaly
     - For Each Element: Change Health Parameters in Leak Process Model to SUSPECT
       - Root-Cause-Analysis
         - Root Cause
Electronic Datasheets

- **Electronic Data Sheets (EDS)**
  - Transducer Electronic Data Sheets (TEDS)
    - Calibration
  - Health Electronic Data Sheet (HEDS)
    - Codified fault conditions and system phases
    - Key detection algorithms w/ parameters
  - Component EDS (CEDS)
    - Manufacturing details
    - Engineering data
    - Traceability
  - Other EDS
Intelligent Sensors

- **Smart sensor**
  - NCAP (Go Active, Announce)
  - Publish data
  - Set/Get TEDS

- **Intelligent sensor**
  - Set/Get HEDS
  - Publish health

- **Detect classes of anomalies using:**
  - Using statistical measures
    - Mean
    - Standard deviation
    - RMS
  - Polynomial fits
  - Derivatives (1\textsuperscript{st}, 2\textsuperscript{nd})
  - Filtering—e.g., Butterworth HP
  - FFT—e.g., 64-point
  - Algorithms for
    - Flat
    - Impulsive ("spike") noise
    - White noise
  - Other (ANN, etc.)

*Intelligent Sensors* have embedded ISHM functionality and support *Smart Sensor* standards.