

GPM Timeline Inhibits for I&T Processing



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GPM Safety/ASRC



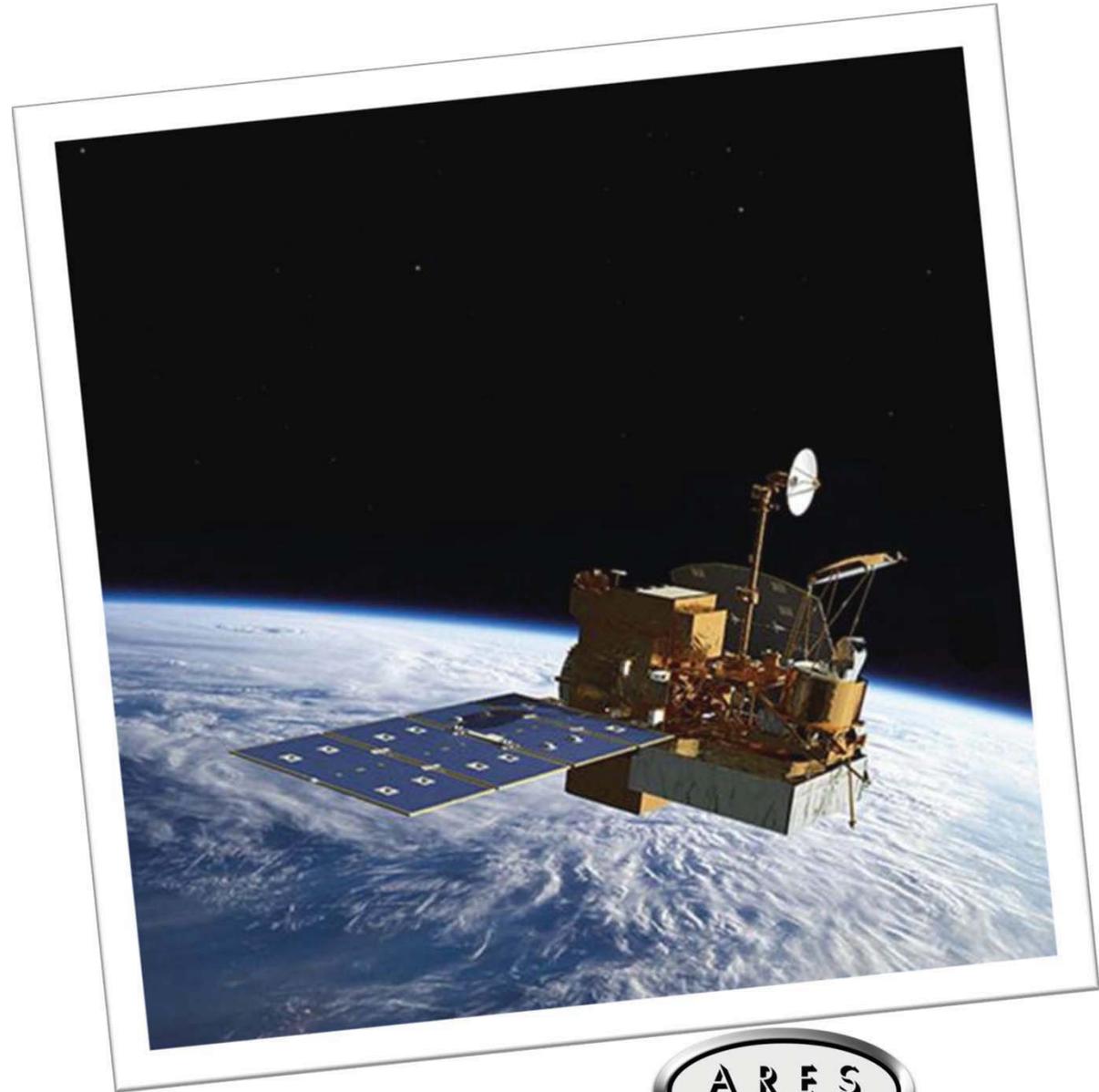
Agenda

- Scope of Discussion
- Motivation for Creation of the Tool
- Definition of Terms
- GPM Overview
- Tool Development Process Steps
 - Step 1 Define Inhibits and controls
 - Step 2 Define I&T testing
 - Step 3 Determine inhibit status during each test
 - Step 4 Determine software criticality
- Unique Hazard Report Controls and Verifications for Software
- Summary



Scope of Discussion

Development of
S/C inhibit
tracking for
GPM during I&T
at GSFC and at
the range



Motivation for Creation of the Tool

1. How and why did this come up on GPM?
2. Why was developing this process/tool important?



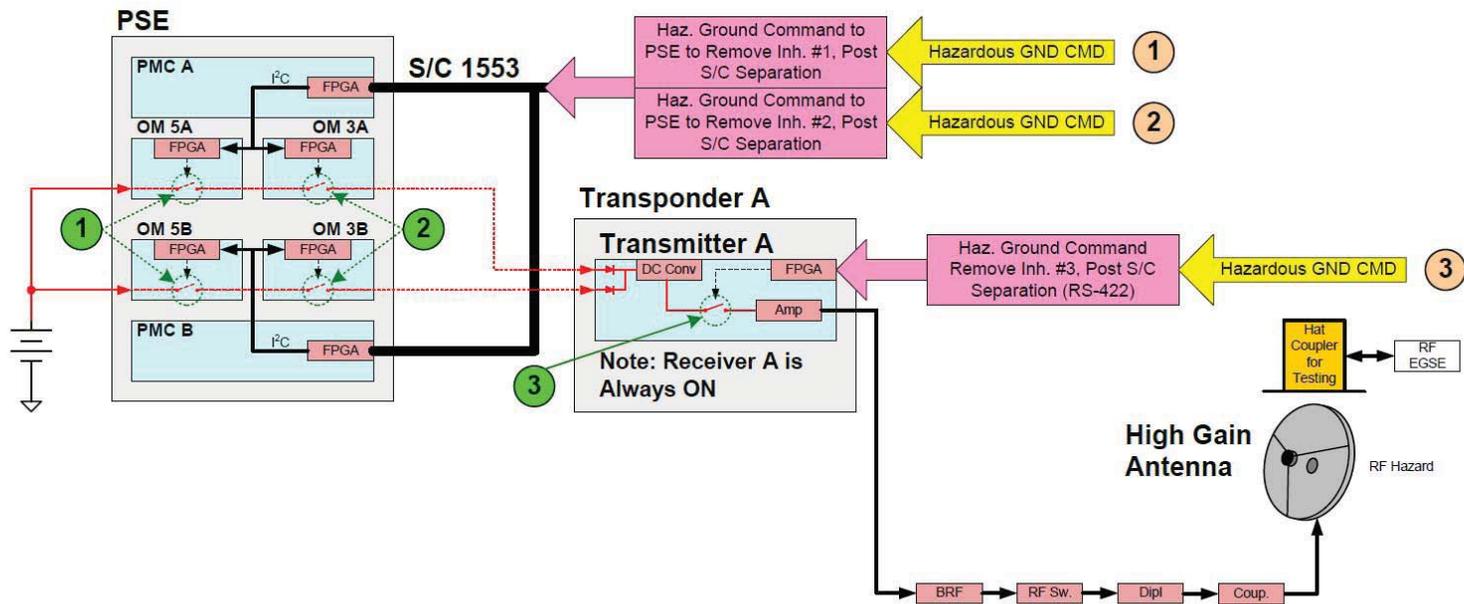
Definition of Terms

1. Terms

- Inhibits
- Controls
- Critical Software Commands/Controls
- Fault (Failure) tolerance
- Design for Minimum Risk



Definition of Terms



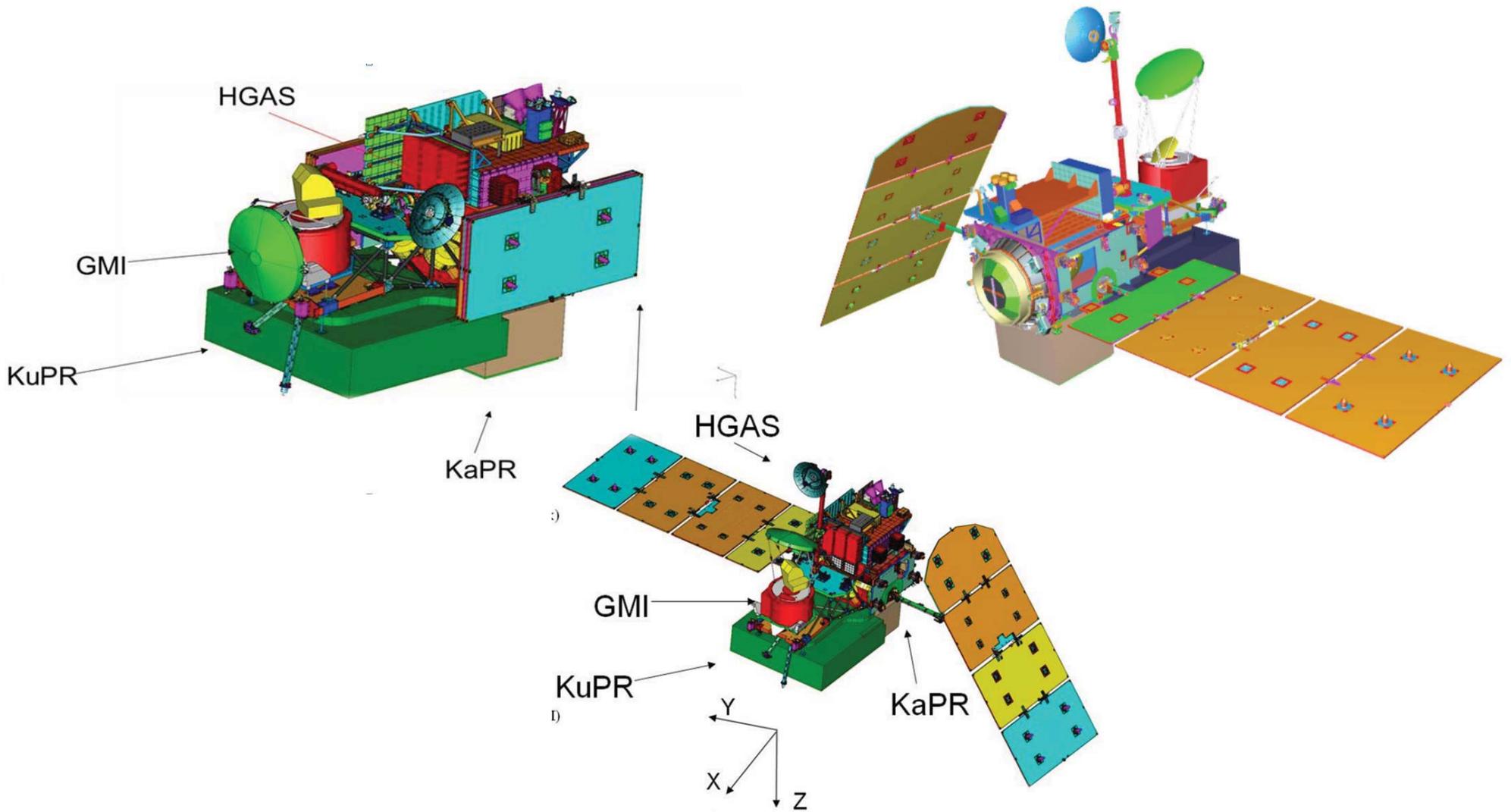
1. **Inhibits** An independent and verifiable mechanical and/or electrical device that prevents a hazardous event from occurring; the device has direct control and is not the monitor of such a device. (NPR 8715.7A) (Green circles)
2. **Controls** Hardware or software that affects the operation of an inhibit. (Shirley's definition). (Tan circles)
3. **Critical Software commands** -A command that either removes (and/or activates) a safety inhibit or creates a hazardous condition. (NPR 8715.3C, App B) (yellow arrows)
4. **Fault (Failure) tolerance** The ability to sustain a certain number of failures and still retain capability. (NPR 8705.2B, NPR 8715.3C App B)
5. **Design for Minimum Risk** Structural members, pressure vessels, pressurized lines/valves, pyrotechnics, material compatibility, some mechanisms, flammability, etc., where fault tolerance design is not practically possible, shall be controlled by design standards or other established organizations (design using robust design margins and safety factors)

GPM Overview

1. What does GPM do?
2. How many instruments are there?

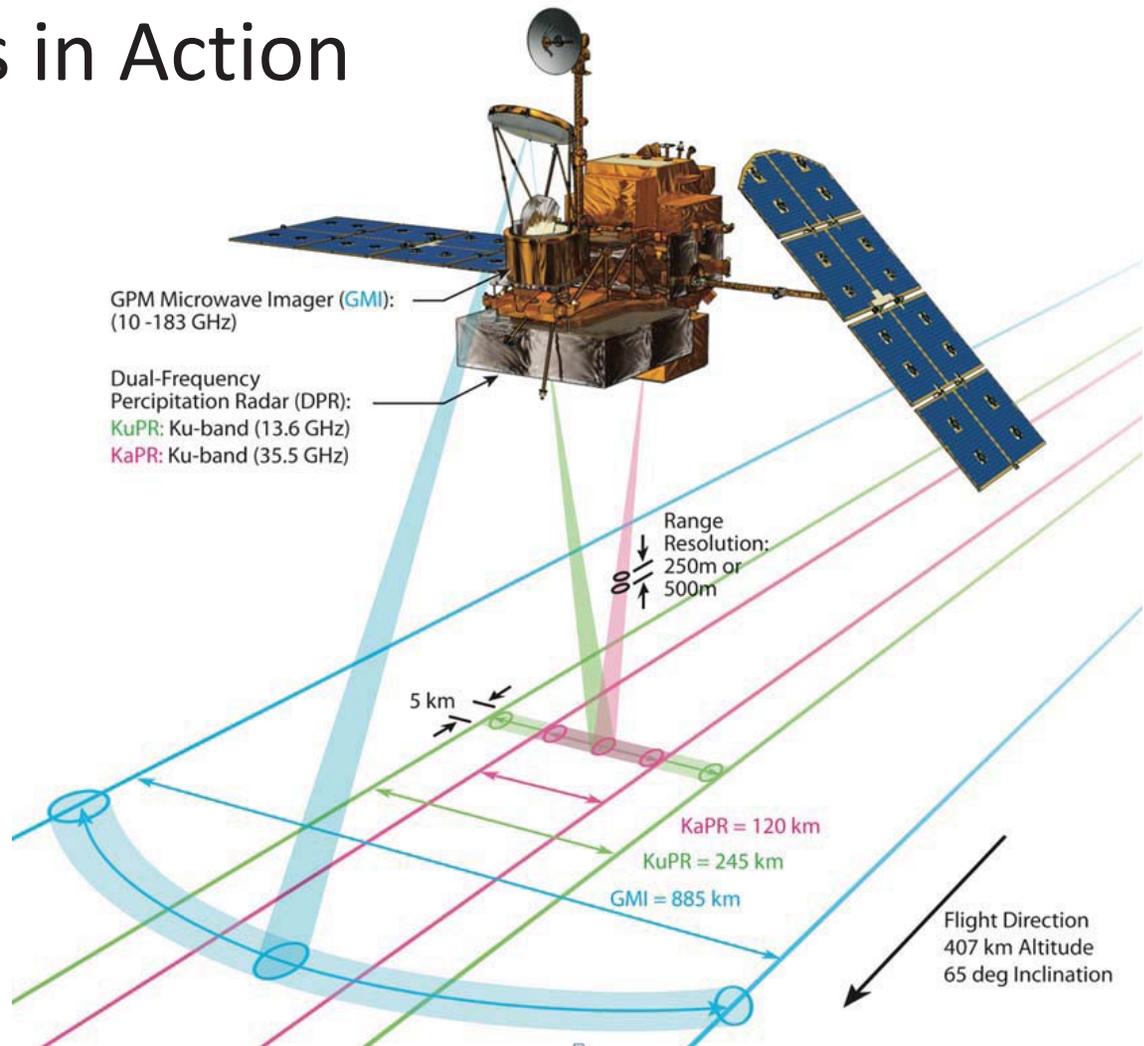


GPM Overview



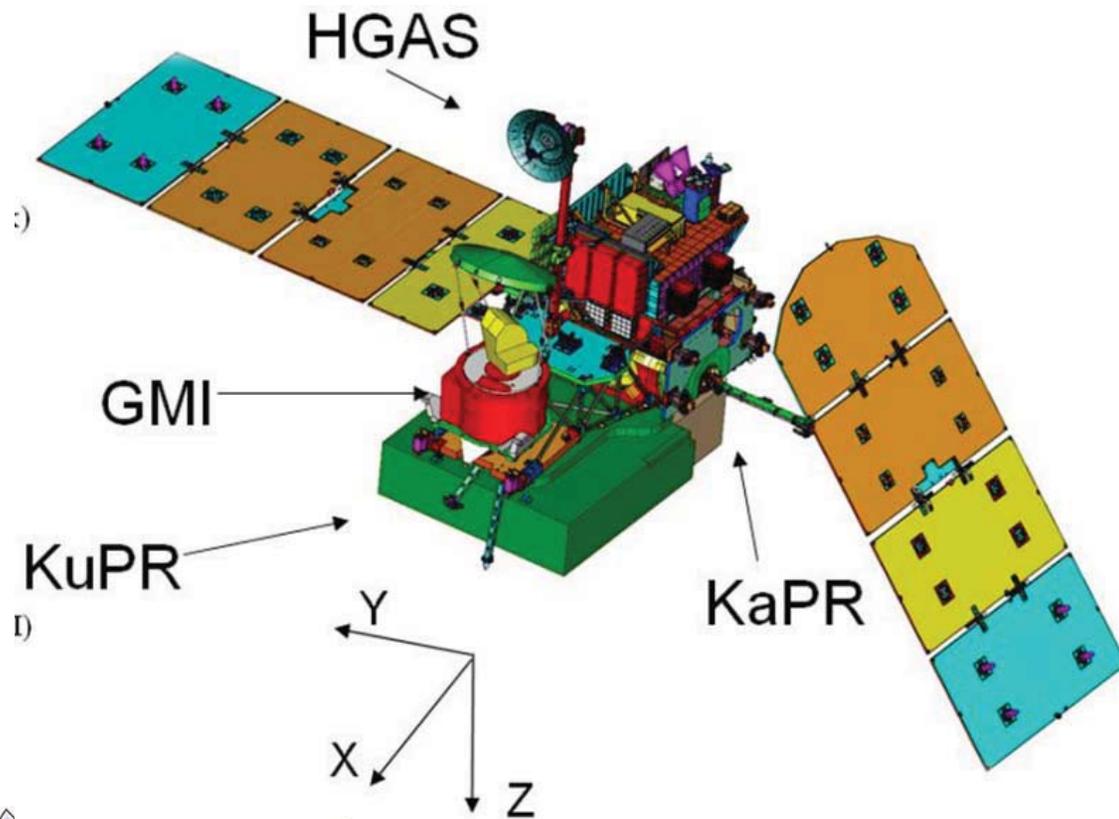
GPM Overview

Instruments in Action



GPM Overview

What are the hazards?



GPM Overview

- What are the hazards?

1 Deployables

- HGAS –High Gain Antenna System
- SA Solar arrays
- GMI Instrument (GPM Microwave Imager)

2 RF

- S/C transmitter
- DPR (Duel Precipitation Radar) 2 Radars at GHZ 13ish 35 ish

3 Fuel System

- Propulsion



GPM Overview

- What are the hazards?

1 Deployables

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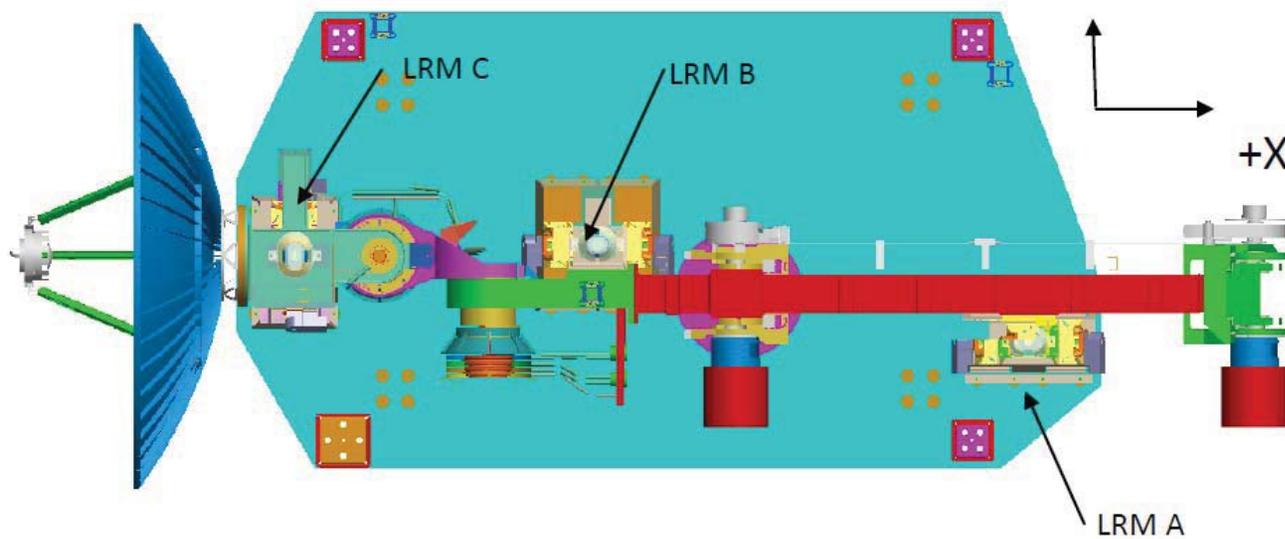
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Step1 Define inhibits and controls

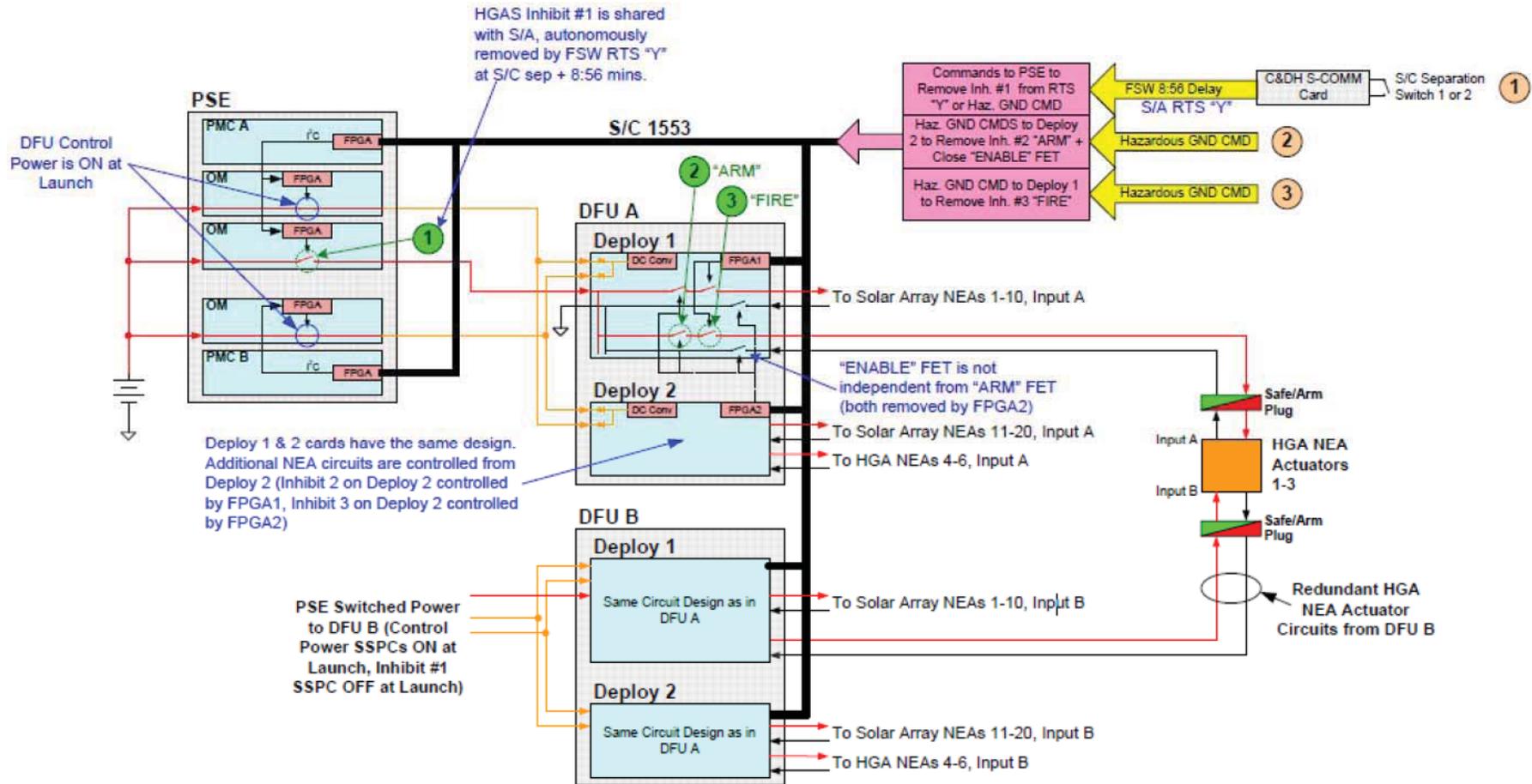
HGAS stowed



LRM- Launch Restraint Mechanism
HGAS-High Gain Antenna System

Step1 Define inhibits and controls

HGAS Electrical Inhibits

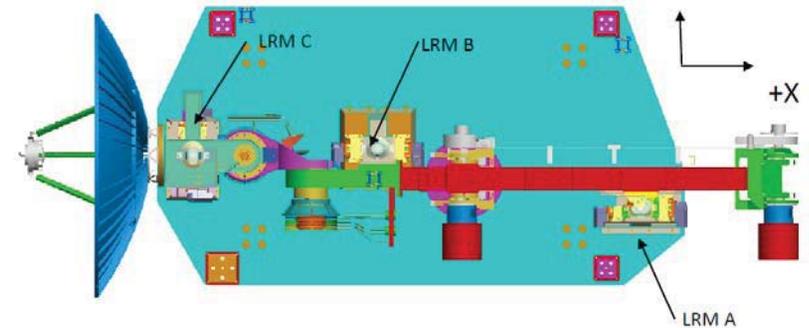
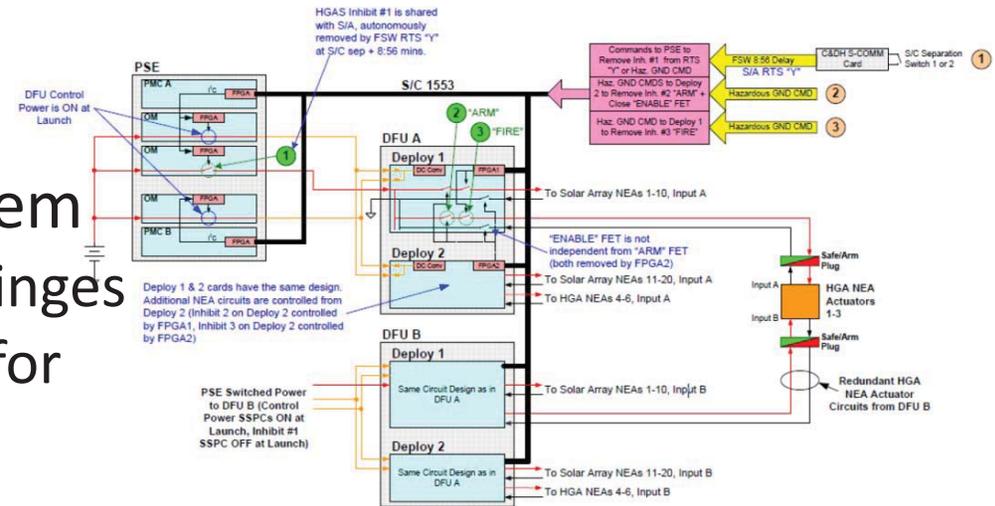


DFU-Deployment Firing Unit
PSE- Power Supply Electronics
NEA-Non-Explosive Actuators

Step1 Define inhibits and controls

HGAS Inhibits and Controls

- HGAS –High Gain Antenna System
 - Mechanically (3) Deployment hinges
 - Electrically it is 2-fault tolerant for each hinge
 - Inhibits include:
 1. FET in Power Systems Electronics
 2. 1st FET in Deployment Firing Unit
 3. 2nd FET in Deployment Firing Unit
 4. Power relay switch off
 5. Safety strap/tie
 6. Arming plug removed
 7. NEA's are either removed or by-passed
 8. Keepout zone- (Not an inhibits but is a control)

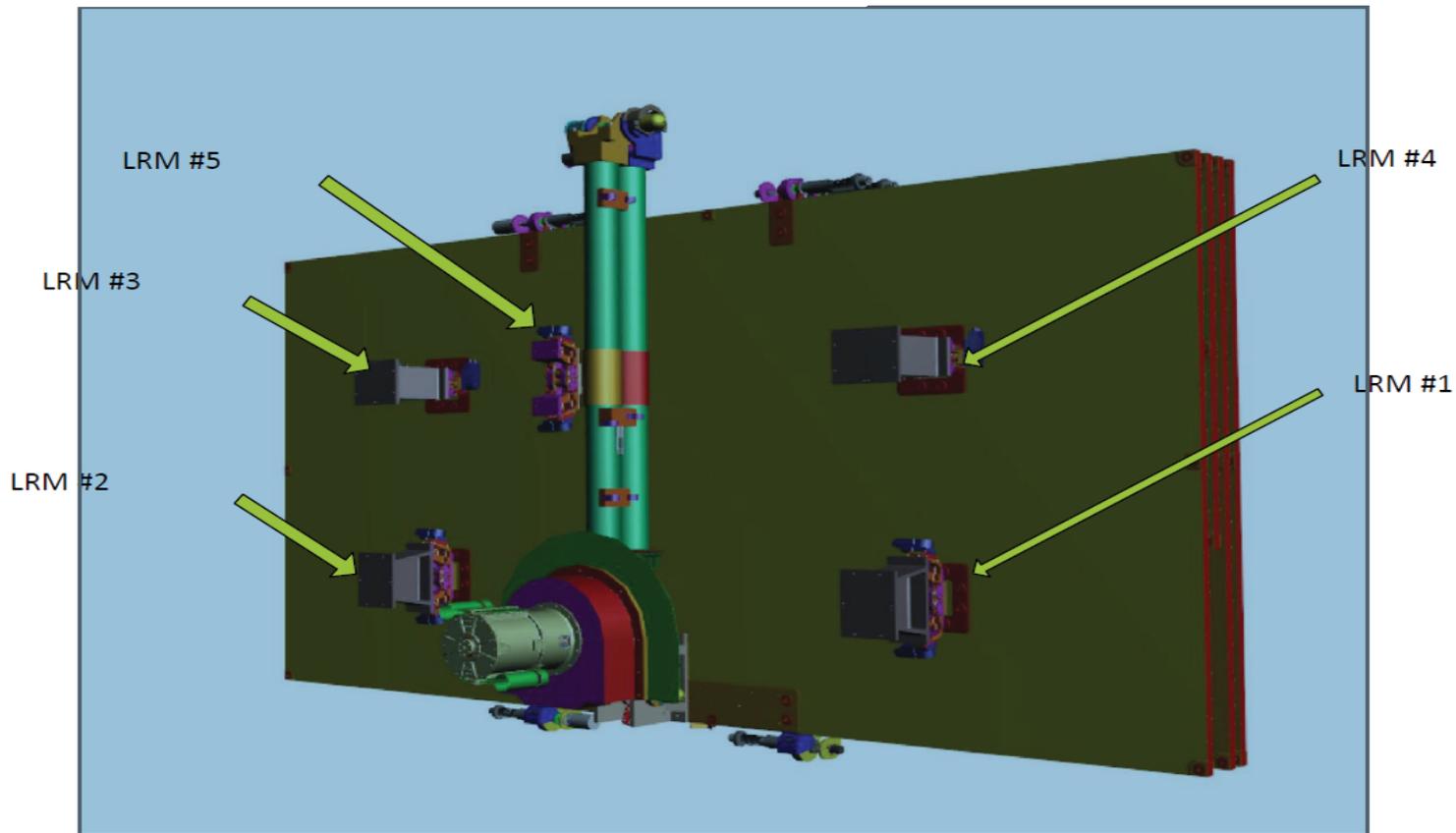


Step1 Define inhibits and controls

	Inhibits	Inhibit Type	Inhibit Control
1	PSE	FET	FSW from C&DH SC processor triggered by LV separation switch or ground command (same as SA)
2	DFU Power Source (arm)	FET	Ground Command over 1553 bus to DFU.
3	DFU Power Source (fire)	FET	Ground Command over 1553 bus to DFU.
4	Safety strap	restraint	I&T procedure
5	Arming plug removed (test plug or safety cap installed)	plug	I&T procedure
6	NEA removed/ bypassed	disconnected	I&T procedure
7	S/C off	relay	Battery and GSE power supply
	Control		
	Keepout zone (restricted access)	barrier	I&T procedure

Step1 Define inhibits and controls

Solar Array stowed

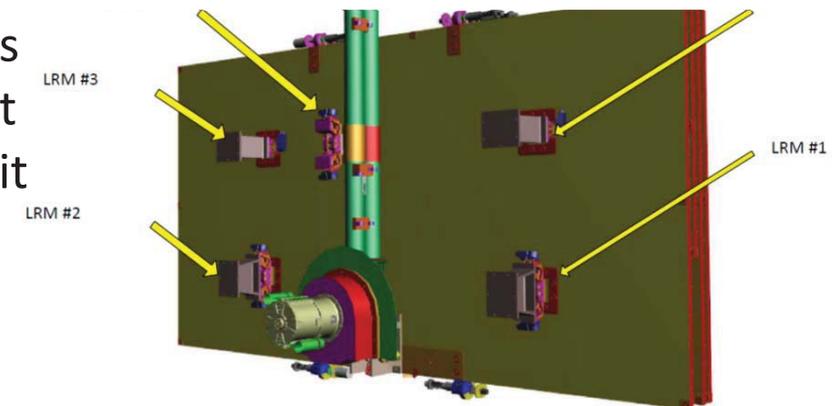
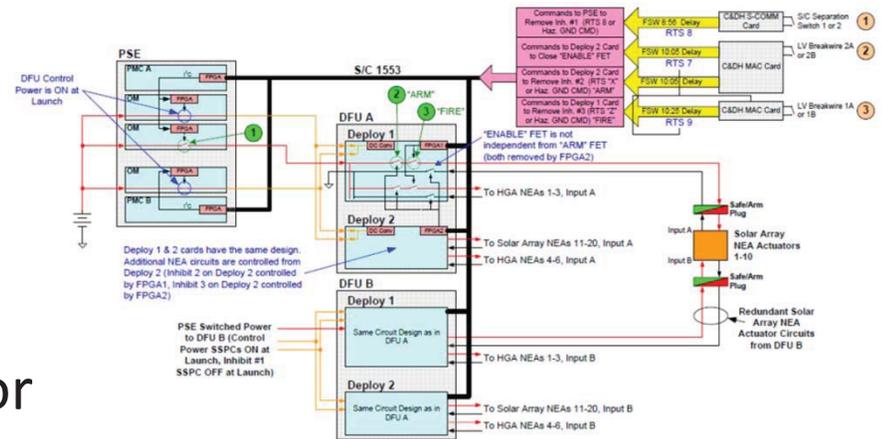


LRM- Launch Restraint Mechanism

Step1 Define inhibits and controls

Solar Array Inhibits and Controls

- Solar array (red is the difference with HGAS)
 - Mechanically (5) Deployment hinges
 - Electrically it is 2-fault tolerant for each hinge
 - Inhibits include:
 1. FET in Power Systems Electronics
 2. 1st FET in Deployment Firing Unit
 3. 2nd FET in Deployment Firing Unit
 4. Power relay switch off
 5. Tether/pin
 6. Arming plug removed
 7. NEA's are either removed or bypassed
 8. Keepout zone



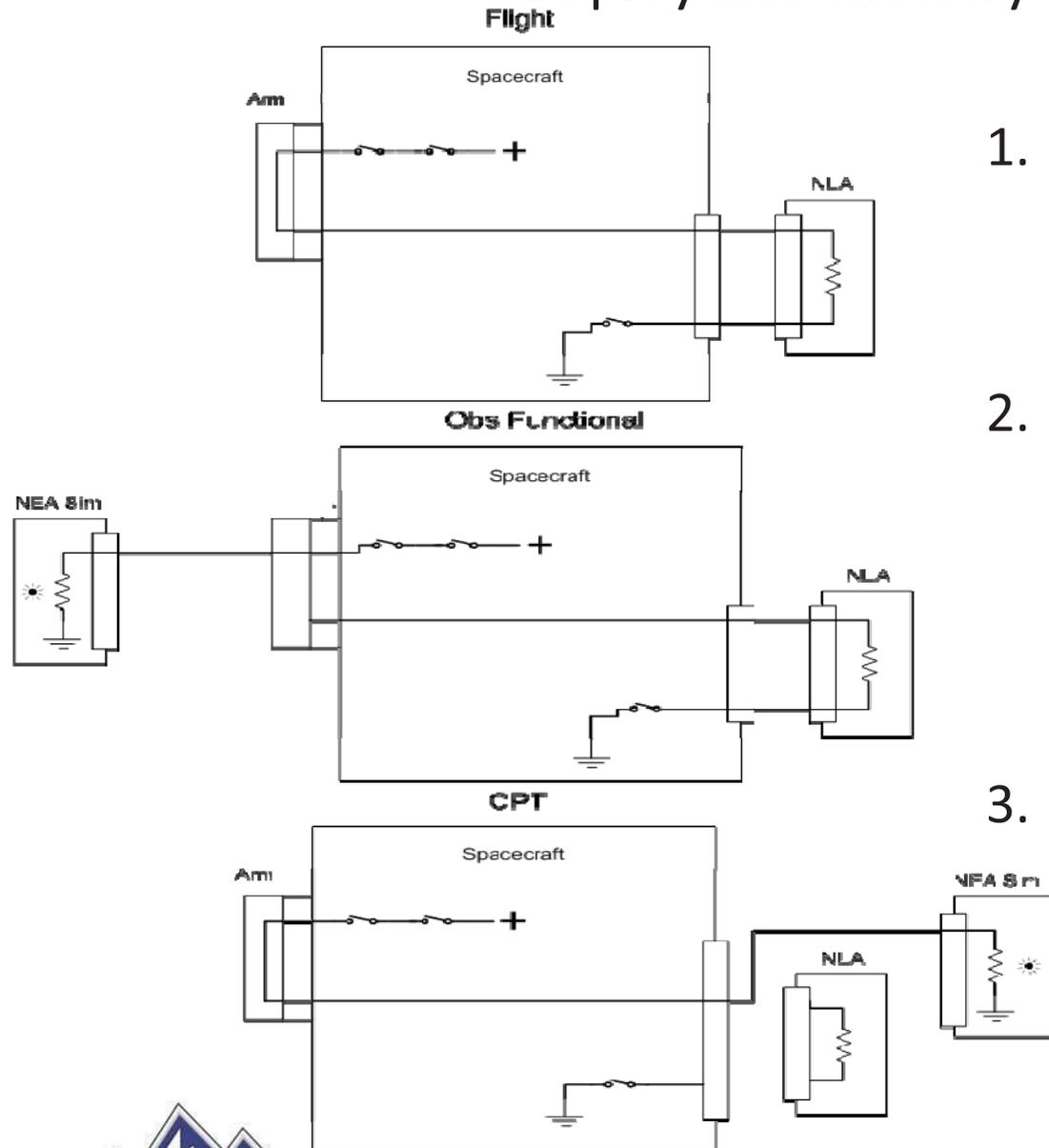
Step 2 Define I&T testing

- Performance Tests
 - CPT Comprehensive Performance Test
 - Functional test
 - Aliveness test
 - Alignment test
 - Mass properties
 - Magnetic Survey
 - End-to-End/MOC test
 - Deployment test and stow
 - Walkout test and stow
- Environmental Testing
 - Thermal Vacuum/Thermal Balance
 - EMI tests
 - Vibration tests
 - Acoustics test
 - Shock Separation test



Step 2 Define I&T testing

Deployable circuitry during testing



1. Top figure is the operational configuration of the NEA in place with 3 inhibits and arming plug. Functional test.
2. Middle figure is the Observatory functional test. Power to the box. For deployables, arming plug removed and NEA simulator used so NEA's won't fire.
3. Bottom is the CPT test. (comprehensive performance test). Arming plug in place but NEA's electrically disconnected.

Step 2 Define I&T testing

- Performance Tests
 - CPT Comprehensive Performance Test
 - Aliveness test
 - Functional test
 - Alignment test
 - Mass properties
 - Magnetic Survey
 - End-to-End/MOC test
 - Deployment test
 - Walkout test
- Environmental testing
 - Thermal Vacuum/Thermal Balance
 - EMI tests
 - Signal injection (DPR specialty test)
 - Vibration tests
 - Acoustics test
 - Shock Separation test

Step 2 Define I&T testing – Test order on GPM Timeline Tool

1 Mechanical Integration for each subsystem
2 **Deploy HGAS**, Gimbal Func. Test and **stow**
3 HGAS Align
4 **HGAS Walk-out**
5 Pre-inst **Mag Survey**
6 CPT and actuator tests
7 **HGAS Walk-out**
8 **Mag Survey**
9 CPT (baseline OBS)
10 **HGAS Walk-out**
11 **TV, Therm Bal, CPT**, Miss Sim #1
12 **Aliveness Test**
13 **MOC Int #1**, CTV, E-T-E, & miss sim #2 Tests
14 **HGAS Walk-out**
15 **OBS Aliveness & EMI**
16 **S/A Deploy**
17 **HGAS Walk-out**
18 **OBS Functional Test**

19 **OBS Aliveness Test**
20 **Limited OBS Functional Test**
21 **Mass Properties**
22 **Vibration & Aliveness Test**
23 **Acoustics & Aliveness Test**
24 **Shock Separation & Aliveness Test**
25 **limited Functional Test**
26 **Deploy HGAS**
27 **E-T-E #2**
28 **Solar Array Deploy**
29 **HGAS Walk-out**
30 **Magnetic Survey**
31 **CPT**
32 **E-T-E#3 Test**, Mission Sim #3
33 **Solar Array Deploy**
34 **STA2 LS Dry Run CPT**
35 **OBS LS/ PAD Functional Test**
36 **Mass Properties #2**

37 **Transfer to Launch Site**
38 **Alignment test**
39 **Aliveness test**
40 **Contingency HGAS deploy test**
41 **Contingency Solar Array deploy test**
42 **CPT**
43 **MOC I/F #2, E-T-E #4, Mis Sim#4 Test**
44 **Fueling**
45 **Encapsulation**
46 **Limited Functional Test**
47 **Launch**
48 **Fairing Separation**
49 **Launch Vehicle Separation**



Unique Hazard Report Controls for Software

Inadvertent Commanding via Ground or Flight Software

1. Safety critical commands and telemetry database for the C&DH flight software and ground systems loaded with configured database (ASIST) operates properly.
2. Restrict the use of safety critical software that removes deployment inhibits commands to one per flight command sequence (script).
3. NASA software safety will review build test plans and results used to test the loaded flight image to ensure full coverage of safety critical functions.
4. The flight software will require three independent “signals” following independent software and hardware paths to remove the three independent safety inhibits.
5. Monitor health and safety of flight software system. The safety critical functionality is listed below:
 - a) Hardware memory scrubbing
 - b) Routine which detects faulted tasks (Health and Safety task)
 - c) Hardware which detects faulted tasks (Health and Safety task)
 - d) Flight processor watchdog timer
 - e) Background checksum
 - f) Verify initial flight command sequence (i.e. Tables)
6. Prohibit safety critical commands from the ground system from post encapsulation through planned L/V separation. (Flight Rule).
7. The on board memory will be protected against memory errors by incorporating a memory scrubbing routine that will correct single bit errors (via hardware) and report multi bit errors.
8. The on board flight software will require double checking telemetry values (persistency check) before executing on board scripts (capable of removing safety inhibits).
9. If the redundant processor is activated it boots using a certified flight image (flight SW image and tables).
NASA will provide independent analyses of flight code.



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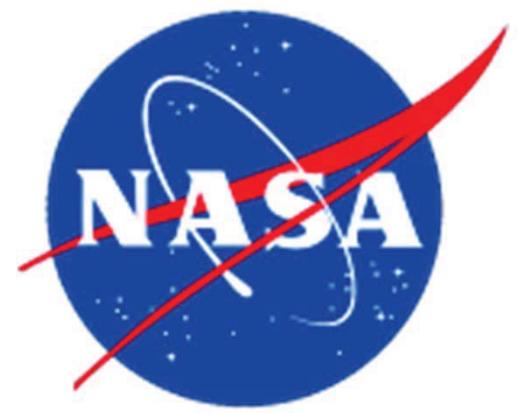
Summary

1. I&T is complicated and safety inhibit philosophy can be different from test to test.
2. Software criticality depends on testing's use of the hardware inhibits.
3. Tool helped Safety bridge a gap of understanding of the I&T testing plans
 - Allowed the safety team to make a more informed decision on use of inhibits and a summary of what needed to be in the WOA's/procedures. Time savings when reviewing procedures.
 - Provided a communication tool with Systems Engineers and Project Management. Was able to point out inconsistencies, potentials risks and hazards.
4. Tool can be used on other missions for the same purpose.





THANK YOU!



Questions?



ありがとうございます

THANK YOU VERY MUCH!!

