Learning from Systems Failure:

"A Lesson from the US Propulsion Module Program"

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Introduction

- Theme:
 - No matter what you do, you will have to go through all the stages of systems engineering when developing a new product.

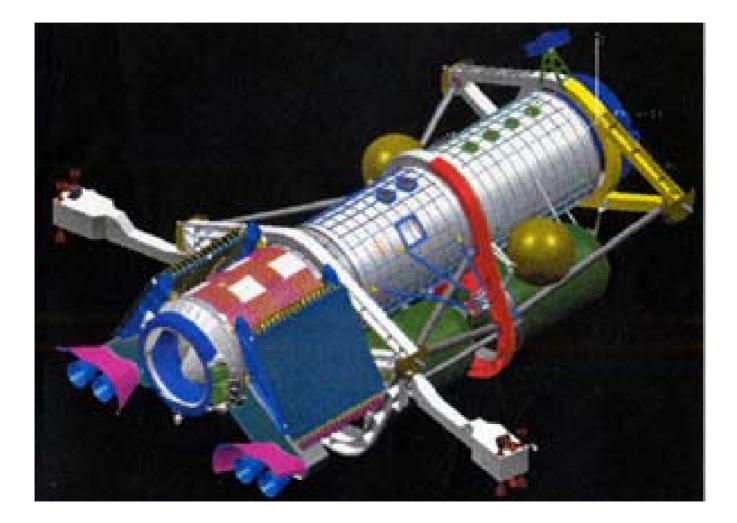
Background

- The build of the International Space Station (ISS) was several years behind, primarily because the development of the Russian Service Module (used to maintain the orbit) was behind.
- NASA needed to have a back-up plan.
 Propulsion Module was the answer.

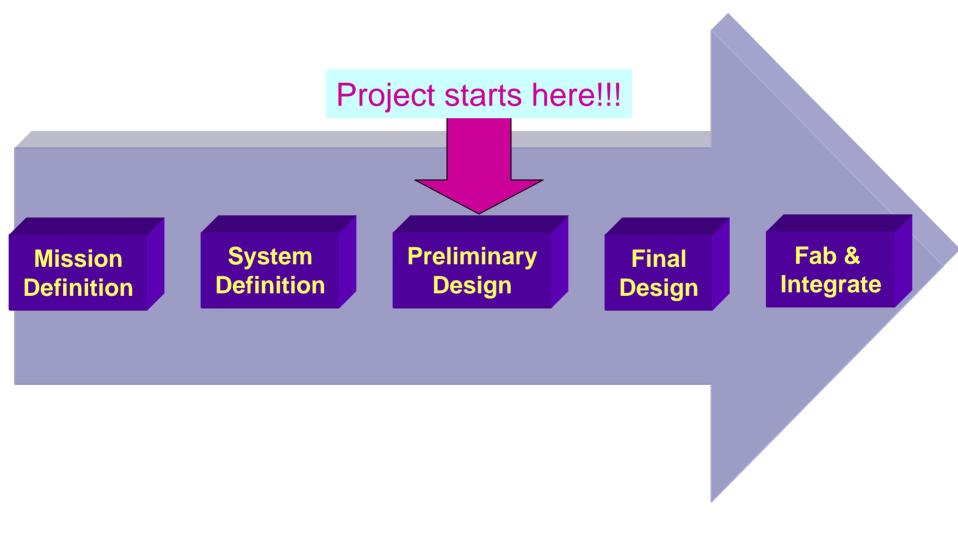
Chronology

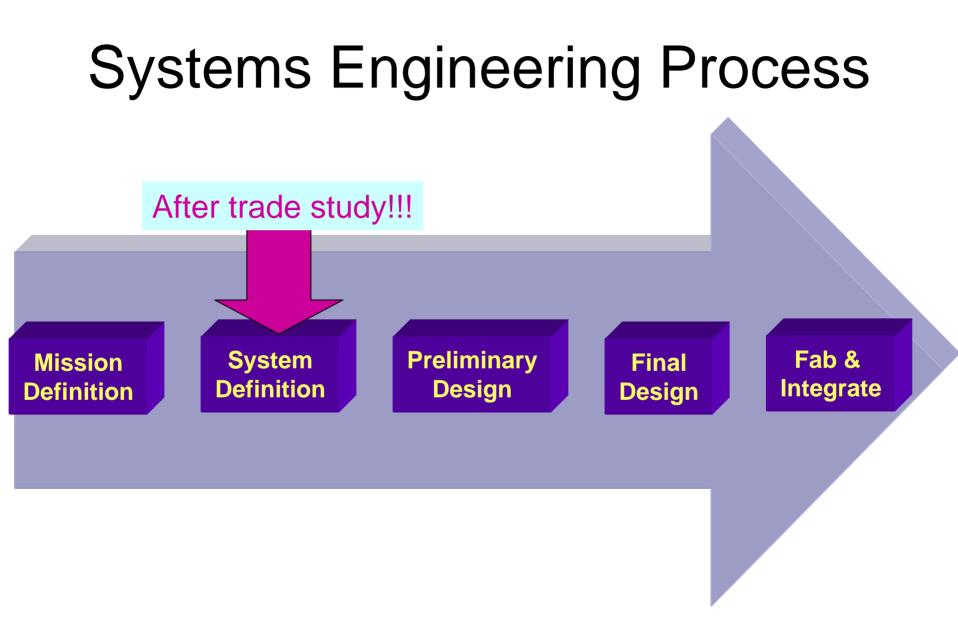
- Summer of 98:
 - Boeing convinces NASA HQRTS to procure Prop Module that siphons propellants from the shuttle after it docks with ISS. <u>The US had never done this before!</u>
- Fall of 98:
 - Project started at MSFC with a Systems Requirements Review scheduled in January 99.
 A point design is chosen based on a cartoon concept and limited data.
- February 99:
 - SRR occurs technical issues begin to surface.
 - Tunnel diameter
 - Welding versus bolting the sections together
 - On-orbit Propellant transfer
- November 99:
 - PDR Occurs. Numerous technical problems identified.
- February 00:
 - Boeing tells NASA cost will hold even with technical issues.
- March 00:
 - Boeing says cost <u>will grow \$350M</u> because of technical issues and requirements changes. Requirements changes include testing and verification changes.
- May 00:
 - NASA begins new trade study to relook at the best way to do a "PM."

First Propulsion Module Concept

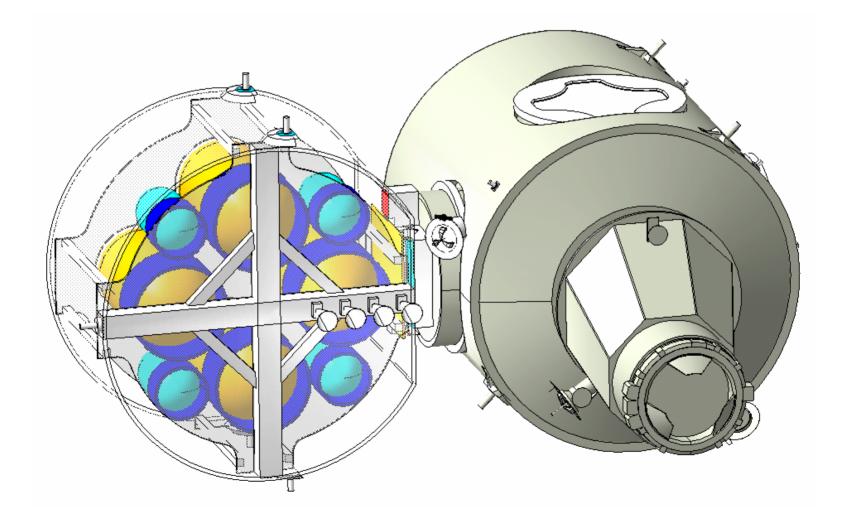


Systems Engineering Process





Later Propulsion Module Concept



Summary

 When NASA chose to skip steps in the systems engineering process it doomed the project to cost, schedule, and technical problems.