



Lessons Learned and Challenges from ORION ESM

TRISMAC

Trilateral Safety and Mission Assurance Conference 2024

24–26 June 2024 ESA-ESRIN | Frascati (RM), Italy

Head Of Space Systems Quality, Airbus Defence and Space

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Lessons Learned and Challenges from ORION ESM



2014:

- ESA awarded Airbus Defence and Space as prime contractor.
- Scope: Develop & produce the ORION European Service Module(ESM) for ORION spacecraft as part of the ARTEMIS programme.

Challenges & Lessons Learned experienced by Airbus in the last 10 years from a Product Assurance & Safety perspective.

Challenges:

- Multi-purpose mission
- Industrial Setup
- Heritage of involved products & standards

Lessons learnt:

- Hazard Minimisation: DFMR vs. FT
- Design Changes
- Complex Programme Structure; Organisation, Tools and Soft Skills



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Challenge: Multi-purpose mission ORION Product Assurance & Safety challenge





Service Module (SM) **European Service** Crew Module Module (ESM) Adaptor (CMA) Crew Module (CM) Spacecraft Adaptor (SA) Spacecraft Adaptor

"Orion is designed to be the safest spacecraft ever built to carry four astronauts and everything they will need to live and work in space for up to 21 days per mission."

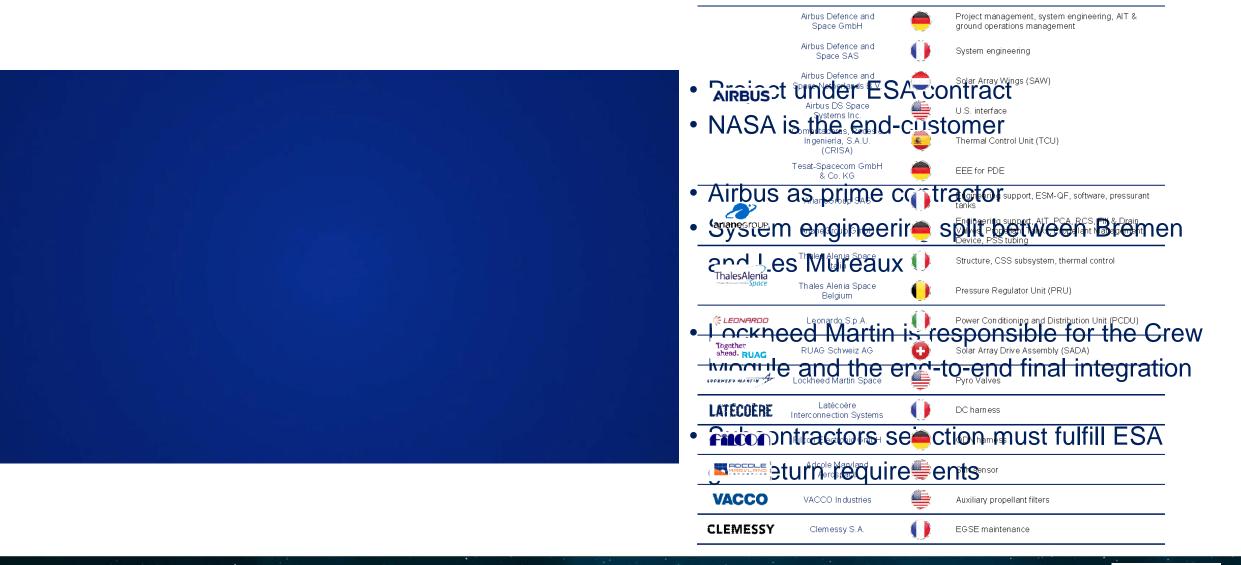
Jetissonable (SAJ) Fairings

Launch Abort System (LAS)

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Challenge: The ESM Industrial Setup Quality Management & Organisational challenge





Challenge: The ESM Heritage Programme ATV (Automated Transfer Vehicle)



- Developed by Airbus / ESA 1995 – 2007
- 5 vehicles flown to ISS between 2008 & 2014
- 20 ton cargo (8 ton payload) vehicle to supply the ISS
 - Gas, water, refueling, propulsive support, payloads
- Autonomous ISS docking capability
- Designed against
 - ECSS tailoring
 - Compatibility with Ariane 5



Avionics Module (AM)

Stand-of

Micrometeoroid an orbital debris protection system

Integrated Cargo Carrier (ICC)

vload racks

Water and gas tank

Refuelling System

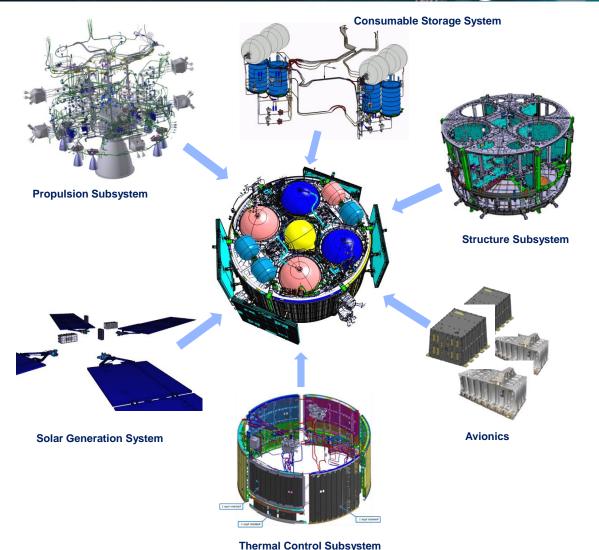
Aulti-Layer Insulation blanket

Propulsion Module (PM)





The ESM Design Various General Challenges compared to heritage



- "Multi-Purpose" vehicle
 - Lunar flyby mission / Crewed lunar rendezvous / ISS supply missions

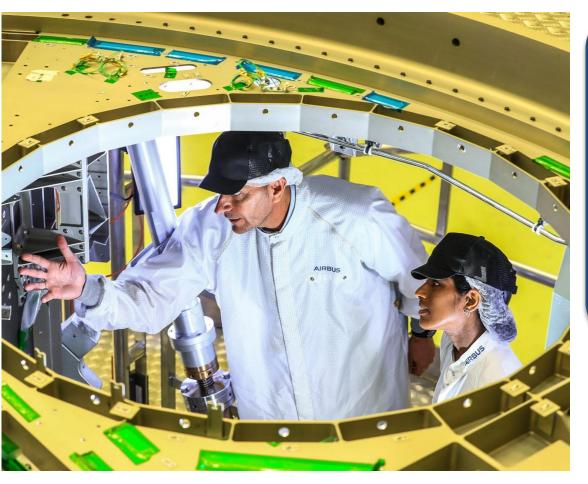
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- Industrial set-up
 - ESA / NASA / Lockheed Martin
 - ESA geo-return
- Shuttle heritage equipment
 OMS-E and TVC
- Requirements changing during the project
 - New launcher upper stage, varying mission scenarios, NASA developing vehicle operations
- European versus U.S. standards
- Very tight budget & schedule

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Lessons Learned: Hazard minimisation Design For Minimum Risk (DFMR) vs. Failure Tolerance (FT) Late agreements on philosophy & requirements for minimising hazards



DFMR only accepted for certain predefined items:

- ESM Primary structure
- Structural failure of pressure vessel walls
- Structural failure of pressurised lines & welded joints

Items declared "0-FT treated as DFMR":

- Secondary structure & Cold plates
- Radiator & SAW hinges
- tank bearings

Items not accepted as DFMR:

- Single seals & valve bellows
- Pressure Transducer diaphragm & SADM mechanism
- SAW panel hinges and release & deployment mechanisms

\rightarrow Zero-FT exceptions with significant verification effort

Additional qualification & acceptance requirements for pressurised valve bellows

 \rightarrow Partial re-design of heritage equipment

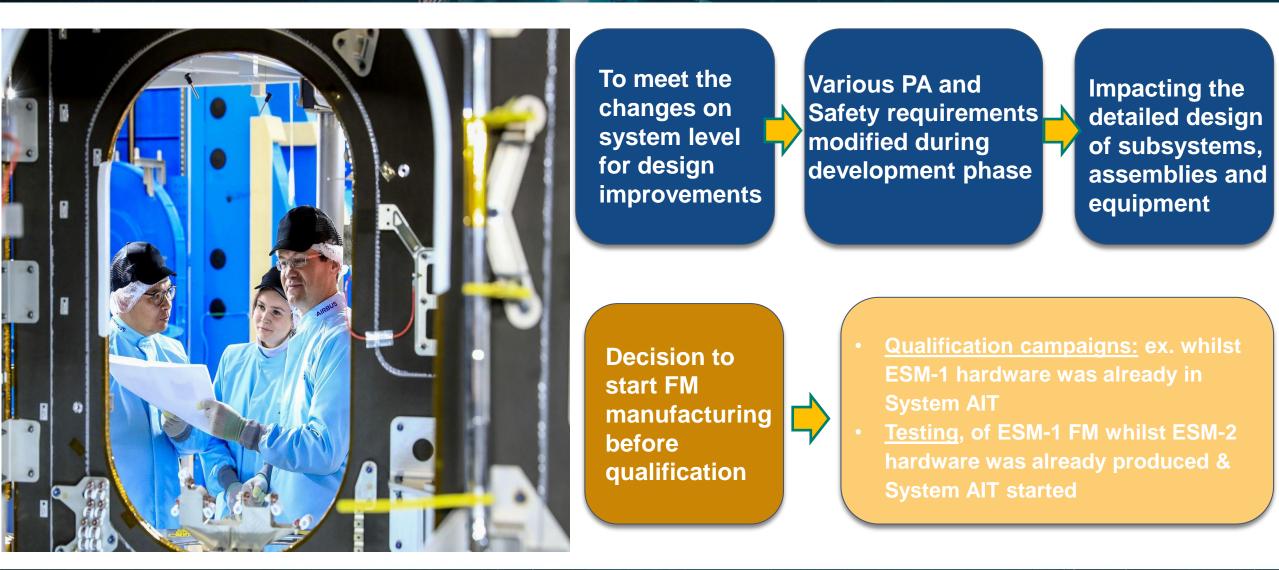
Secondary containment for valves & pressure transducers



Lessons Learned: Design Changes









Lessons Learned: Design Changes



Late changes in the design and operation of the subsystems & equipment were introduced

Varying applicability of the ESM's

E.g. operation of Pressure Control Assembly to cover identified behavior of valves

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Design Changes Driven by outcome of the DFMR vs FT

other evolutions of requirements due to late design definition.

Additional Safety heaters for all critical equipment.

Double insulation in Power Control & Distribution Unit (PCDU)

- Redundant back relief valves in all thruster branches
- Solar Array Wing (SAW) deployment monitoring (latch indicator re-design)



Bremen, G Airbus System and AIT



White Sands, USA NASA PQM hot firing tests



Plum Brook Station, USA NASA Environmental and structural test



Les Mureaux, F Airbus / AGG Functional V&V



Denver, USA LMCO ORION S/C Simulation



KSC, USA NASA ORION S/C Integration

Lessons Learned Complex Programme Structure





The complex industrial setup leads to a high number of stakeholders

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AIRBUS 11

- Programme is largely managed **online** with only few physical meetings (such as QPM's)
- Powerful tools for online meetings needed (certified for export control requirements)
- Attention: There are different IT security requirements between Europe and the U.S.
- **Distribution of information**, including **export control** compliant data management.
- Dedicated certified software platforms and secure servers needed.

\rightarrow Investment in IT infrastructure and Tools, including personal equipment of the team members

For standard PA&S processes, high number of stakeholders

- Number of NRB participants >50 persons online.
- Demanding PA Manager role as Chairperson.

\rightarrow Training of the PA&S team members on Softskills and Communication

Summary Lessons Learned and Challenges from ORION ESM



Challenges & Lessons Learned experienced by Airbus in the last 10 years from a Product Assurance & Safety perspective.

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