



Requirements Management- Expanding the Gate of the Gateway

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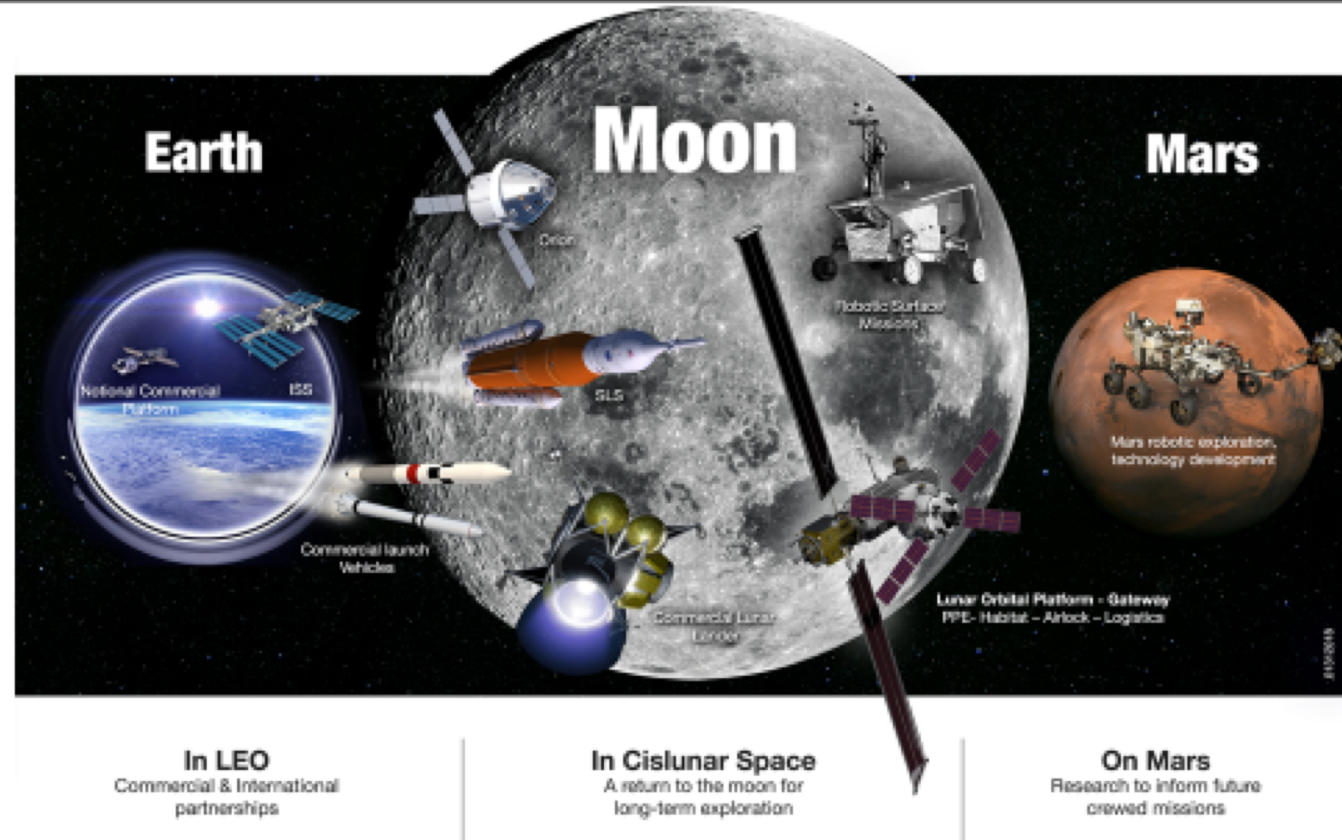
Description of Gateway

Space Policy Directive-1

“Lead an innovative and sustainable program of exploration with commercial and international partners to enable human expansion across the solar system and to bring back to Earth new knowledge and opportunities.

Beginning with missions beyond low-Earth orbit, the United States will lead the return of humans to the Moon for long-term exploration and utilization, followed by human missions to Mars and other destinations.”

LUNAR EXPLORATION CAMPAIGN



Strategic Principles for Sustainable Exploration

- FISCAL REALISM: Implementable with the buying power of **current budgets**
- COMMERCIAL PARTNERSHIPS: Leveraging the unique capabilities of **NASA and the private sector**, use partnerships to develop **safe, reliable, and cost-effective space systems**, while simultaneously developing a commercial LEO space economy
- SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION: Exploration enables science and science enables exploration; leveraging scientific expertise for human exploration of the solar system
- TECHNOLOGY PULL AND PUSH: Application of high TRL technologies for near term missions, while focusing sustained investments on technologies and capabilities to address the **challenges of future** missions
- GRADUAL BUILD UP OF CAPABILITY: Near-term mission opportunities with a defined cadence of compelling and integrated human and robotic missions, providing for an **incremental buildup** of capabilities for **more complex missions over time**
- ARCHITECTURE OPENNESS AND RESILIENCE : **Resilient architecture featuring multi-use, evolvable space infrastructure, minimizing unique developments**, with each mission leaving something behind to support subsequent missions
- GLOBAL COLLABORATION AND LEADERSHIP: Substantial **new international and commercial partnerships**, leveraging current International Space Station partnerships and building new cooperative ventures for exploration; and
- CONTINUITY OF HUMAN SPACEFLIGHT: Uninterrupted expansion of human presence into the solar system by establishing a **regular cadence of crewed missions to cislunar space** during ISS lifetime

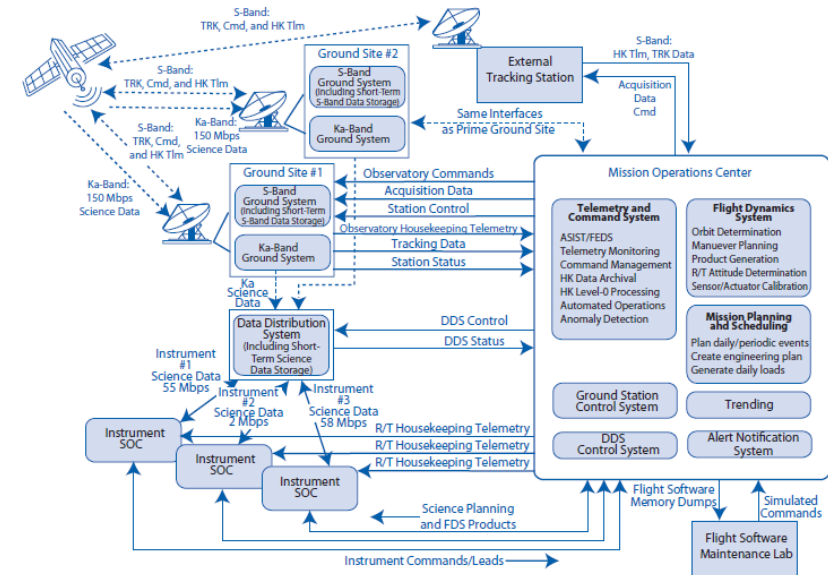
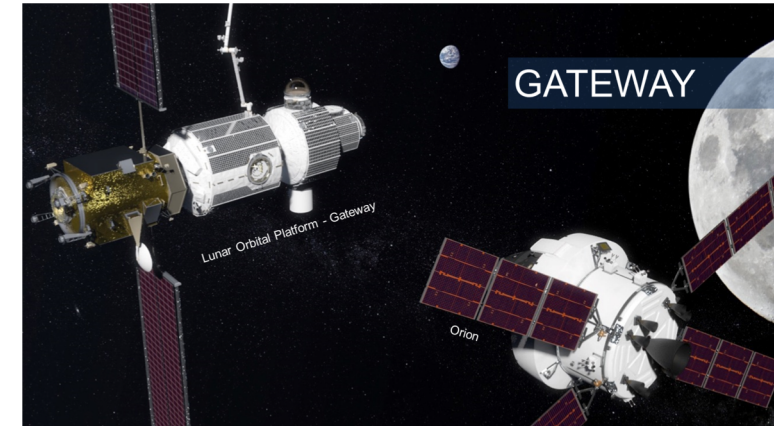


Figure 4.1-4 Example of an associated end-to-end operational architecture

GATEWAY DEVELOPMENT

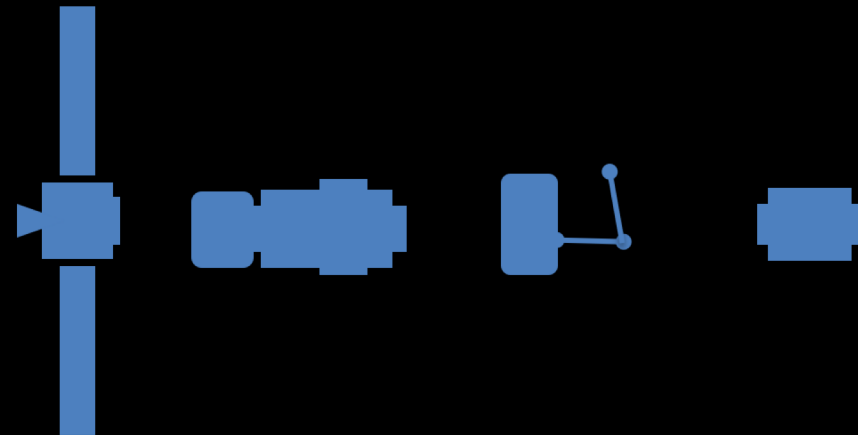
Establishing leadership in deep space and preparing for exploration into the solar system

FOUNDATIONAL GATEWAY CAPABILITIES

2022

2023

2024+



50 kW-class
Power &
Propulsion
Element

Habitation
and
Utilization

Logistics and
Robotic Arm

Airlock

These foundational gateway capabilities can support multiple U.S. and international partner objectives in cislunar space and beyond.

CAPABILITIES

- Supports exploration, science, and commercial activities in cislunar space and beyond
- Includes international and U.S. commercial development of elements and systems
- Provides options to transfer between cislunar orbits when uncrewed
- External robotic arm for berthing, science, exterior payloads, and inspections

OPPORTUNITIES

- Logistics flights and logistics providers
- Use of logistics modules for additional available volume
- Ability to support lunar surface missions

INITIAL ACCOMMODATIONS



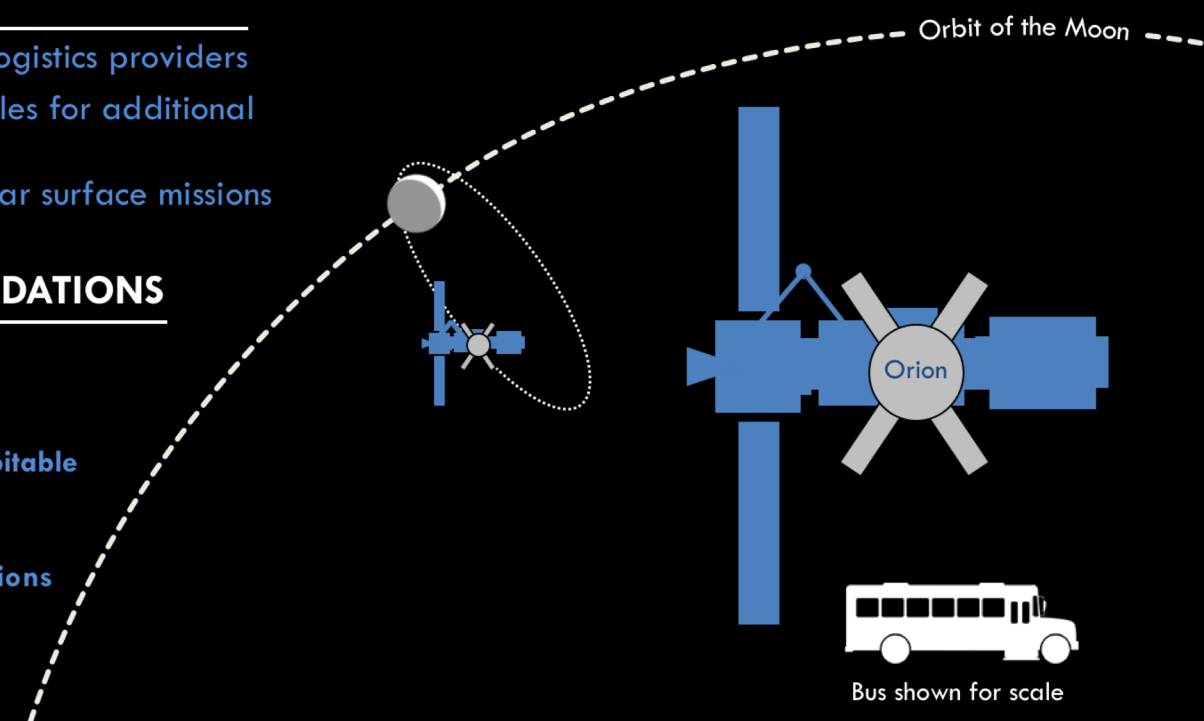
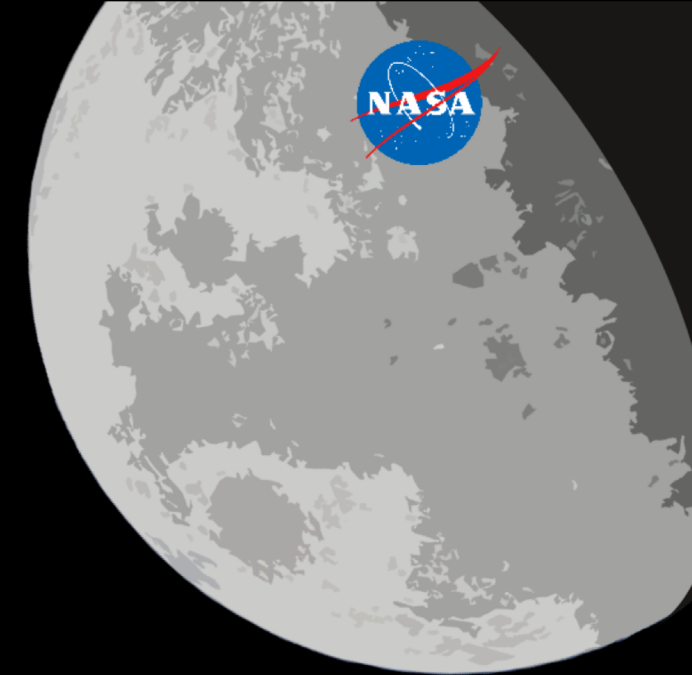
4 Crew Members



At least 55 m³ Habitable
Volume



30 Day Crew Missions



Bus shown for scale



Requirement Development Process



NASA SP-2016-6105

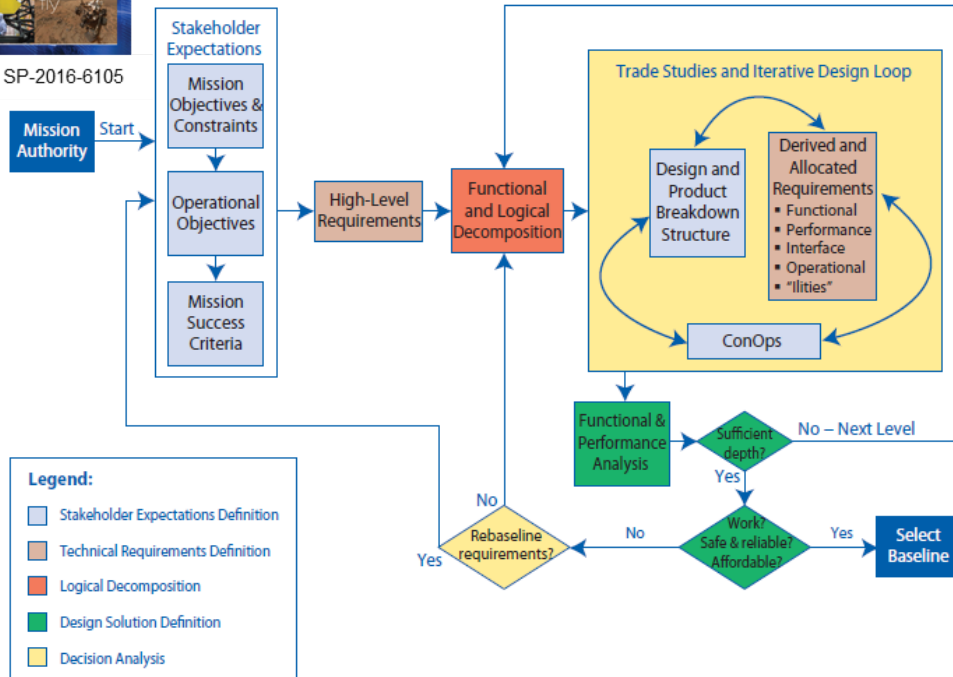


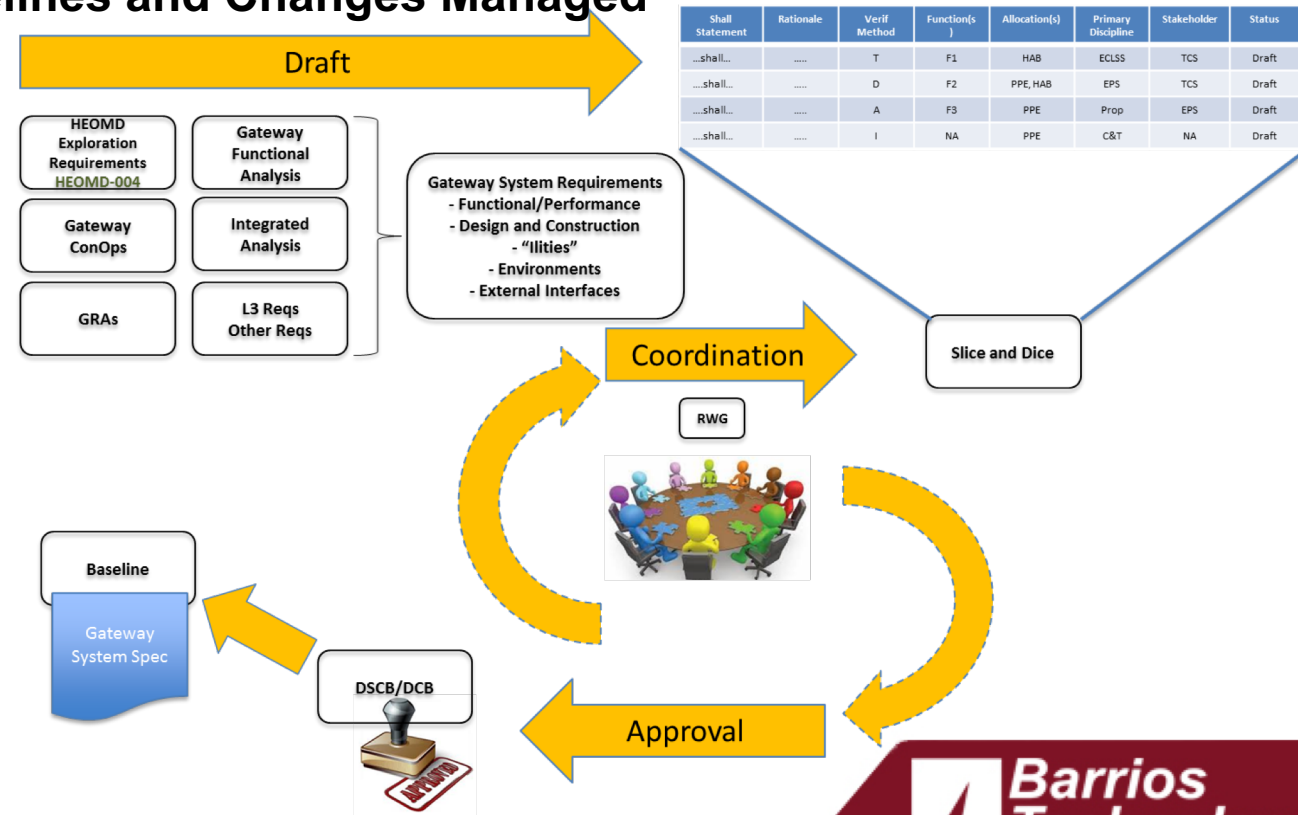
Figure 4.0-1 Interrelationships among the system design processes

Deep Space Interoperability Standards

Avionics
Communication
Environmental Control and Life Support
Power
Rendezvous
Robotics
Thermal

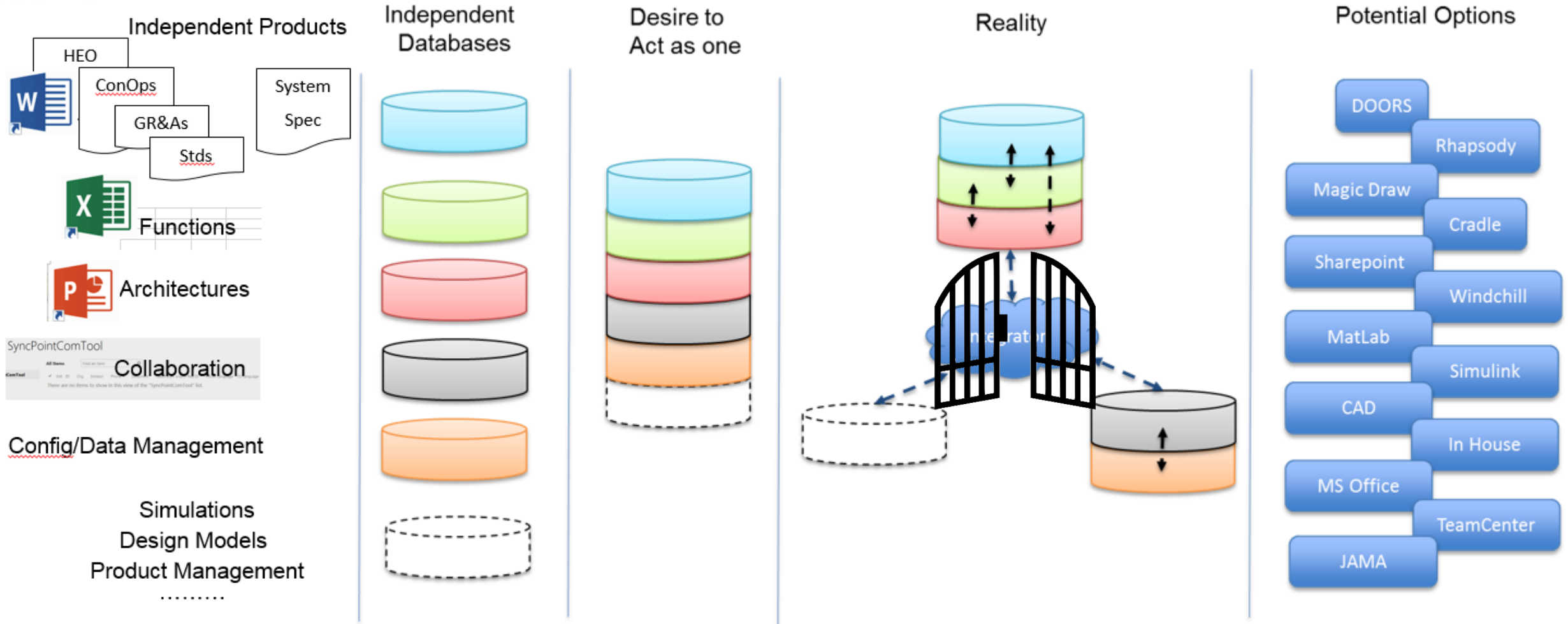
NEW
Standards

- Aligned with NASA System Engineering processes
- Various source inputs to coordinate
- Round table concurrence
 - Slice and Dice for Engineering Disciplines
- Board Approvals
- Baselines and Changes Managed



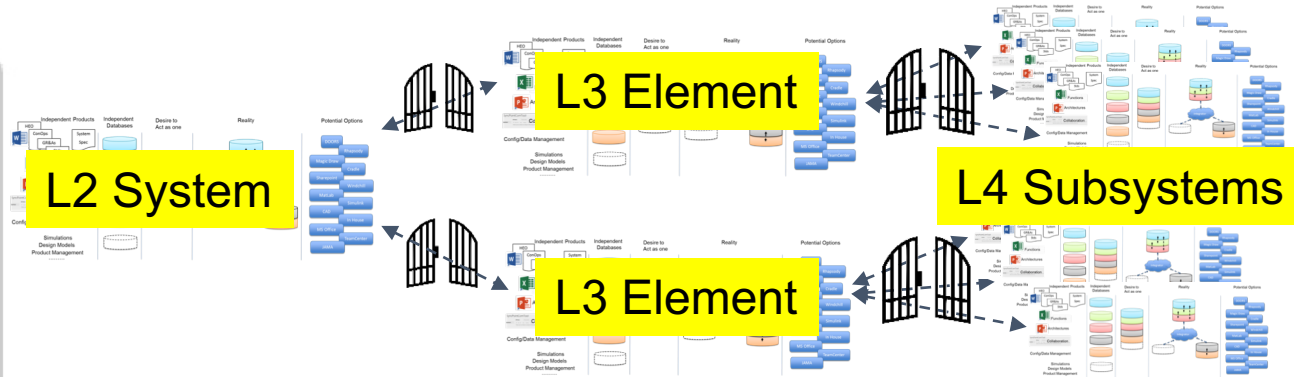


Requirement Management/Data Integration



- Moving from Independent Products into Integrated Consumable Data Objects
- Not a question of if using a tool, but a question of which tool(s) and how they will exchange data

Benefits/Challenges of Data Integration



• Benefits

- Consistent content and format
- Ease of data sharing flowing data up and down levels
- Open flexibility for extensions

• Challenges

- Multiple providers at different levels
 - Module build up
 - Leverage existing/updated technologies
 - New technologies
- Multiple tools at same/different levels
- Multiple architectures at different technology levels
- Multiple formats
- Sharing only what is needed

Full-Sized Ground Prototype Habitation Development

NextSTEP-2: APPENDIX A

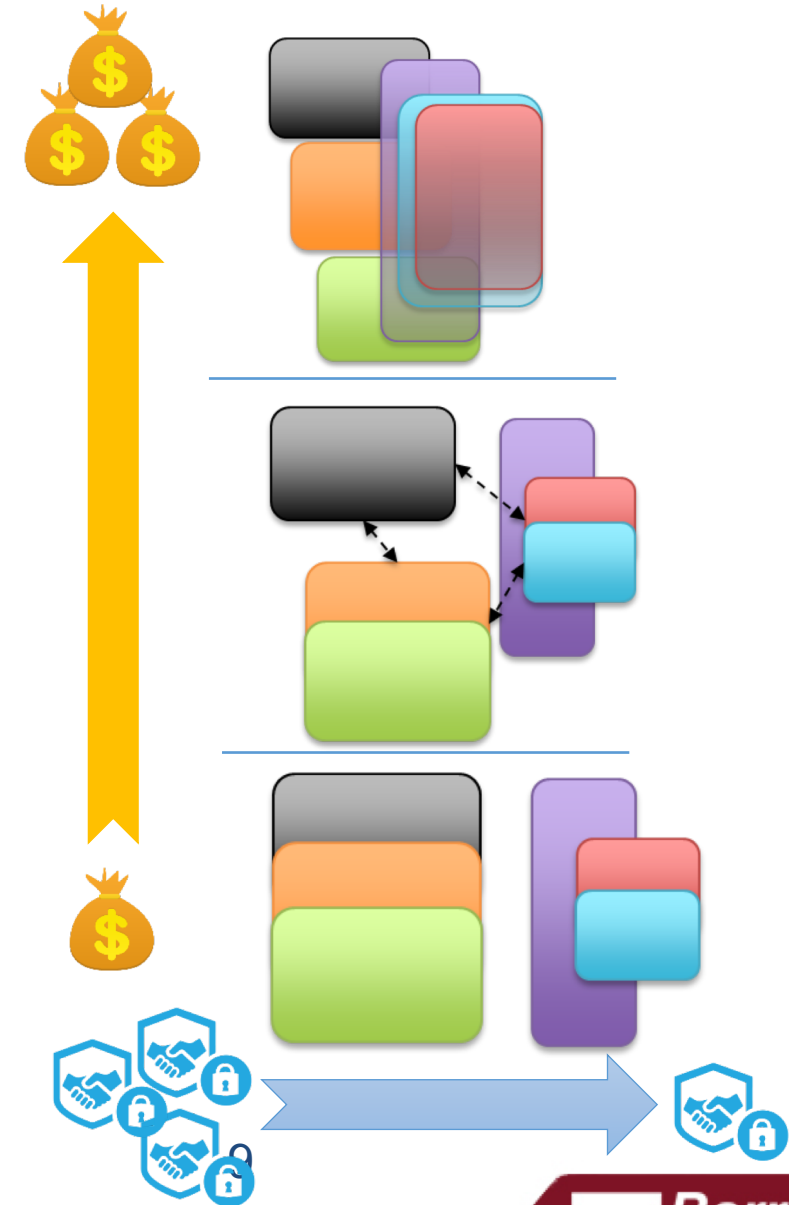
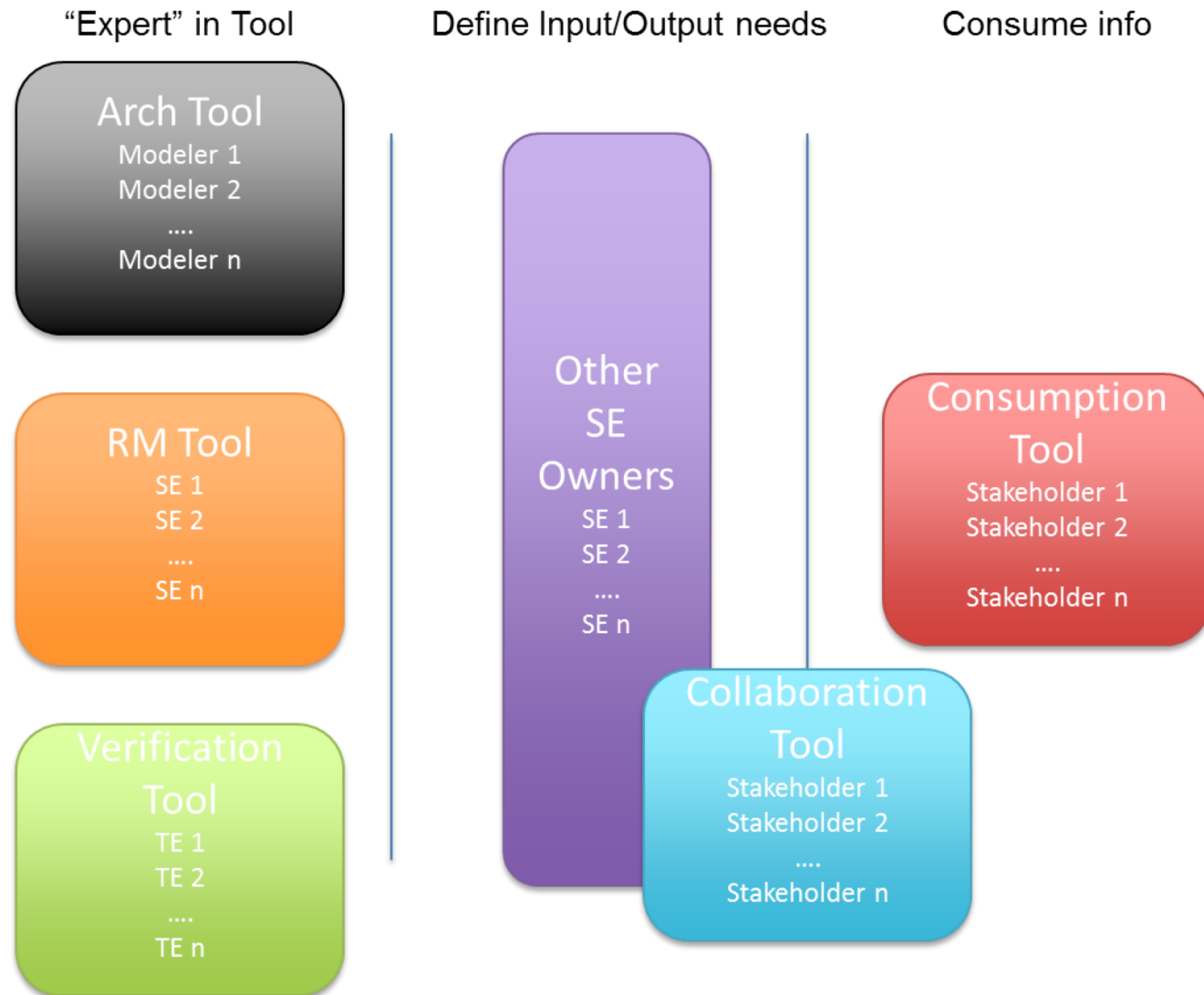
Issued April 19, 2016 | Selections announced Aug. 9, 2016

Five full-sized ground prototypes will be delivered for testing in 2018





Resource Considerations





What's Next

- Conduct Pilots/Trade Studies for Toolsets
 - Considerations
 - Integration with other tools (ability to exchange data)
 - ❖ Open Services for Lifecycle Collaboration (OSLC) Compliant
 - ❖ Export/Import via XML, CSV, Requirements Interchange Format (RIF/ReqIF)
 - ❖ Other existing integrators/adapters (TaskTop, Sodius, etc)
 - ❖ Data latency (live data, push/pull cycle, etc)
 - Baseline/Configuration/Change Management
 - Ease of use
 - Linkages
 - Reporting Capability (Generate documents, trace reports, etc)
 - Costs
- Coordinate with stakeholders on what they desire to see from various toolsets
 - Provide stakeholders desired data, while minimize user access to managed data
- Define Data (objects, metadata, format, etc) exchanges between various toolsets (same level and lower levels)



- [illegible]