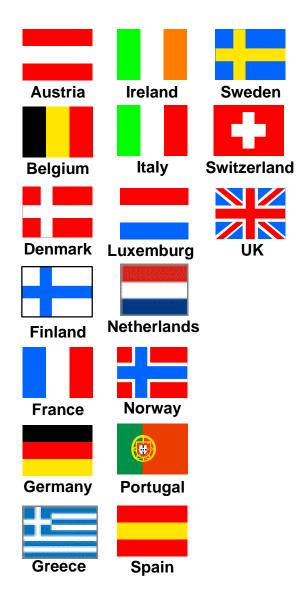


CE2007 The 14th ISPE International Conference on Concurrent Engineering Sao Jose' dos Campos, SP, Brazil, 16-20 July 2007

Concurrent Engineering at ESA: from the Concurrent Design Facility (CDF) to a Distributed Virtual Facility

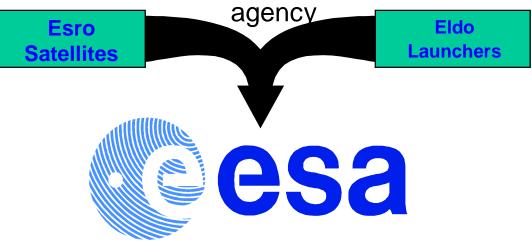
Massimo Bandecchi Head of Concurrent Engineering section & Concurrent Design Facility (CDF) ESA/ESTEC – Noordwijk (NL)

ESA: Europe in Space



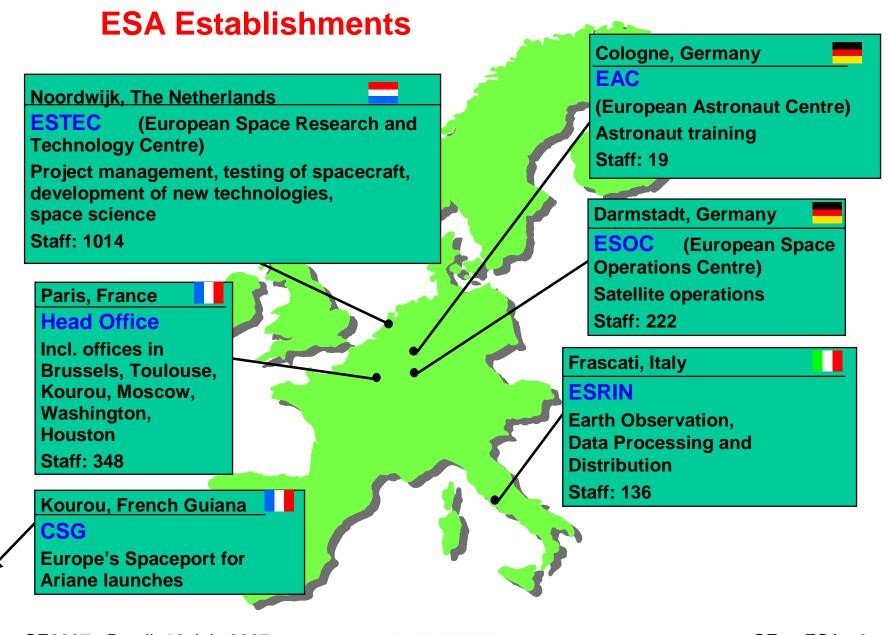
The European Space Agency was established in 1975

ESA replaced the former Eldo launcher and Esro satellite organisations, grouping the complete range of civilian space activities in a single

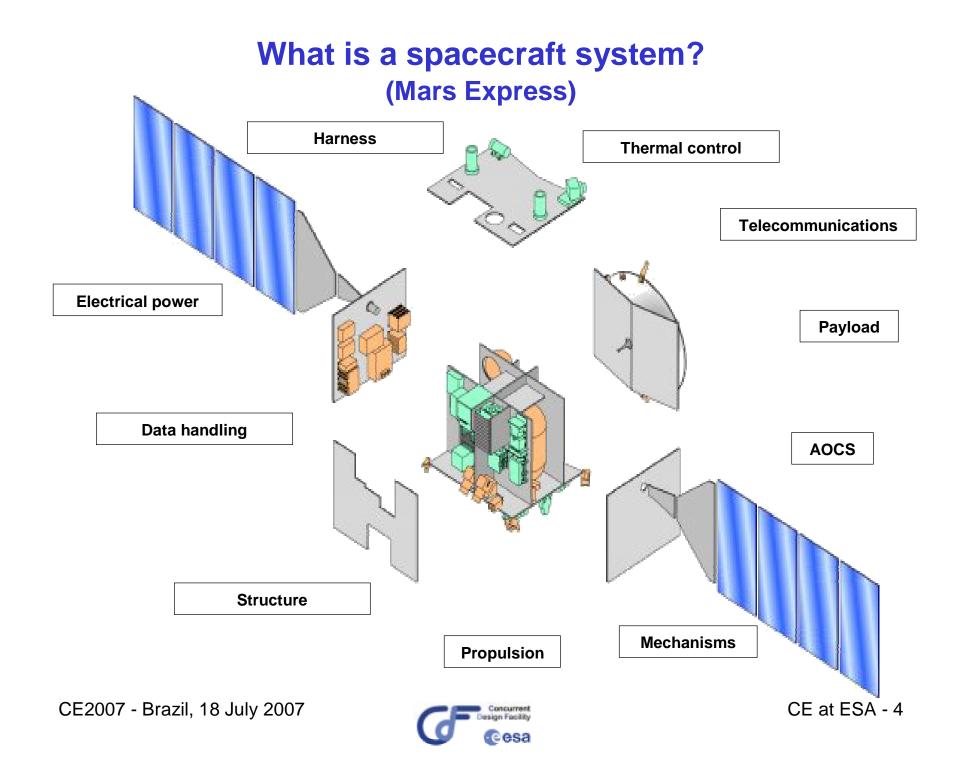


Luxemburg (16) and Greece (17) joined in 2004 Cooperation arrangement: Canada







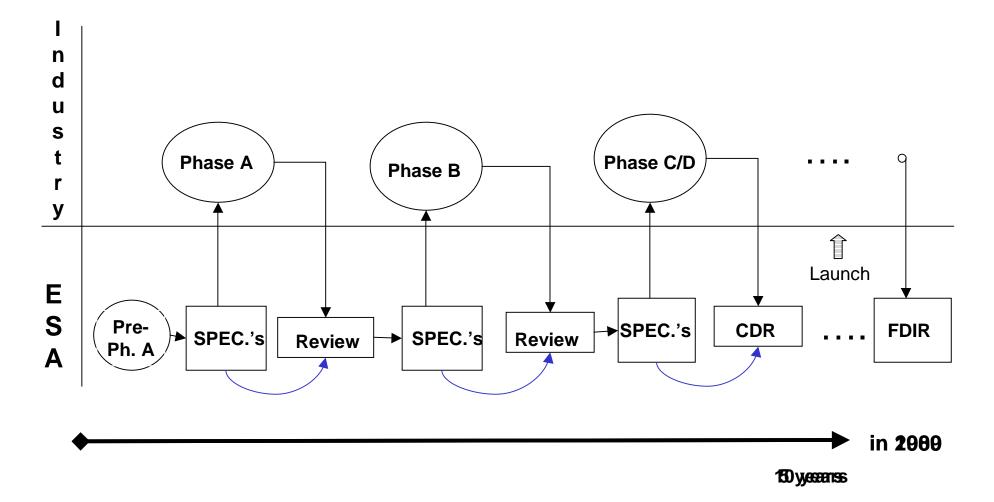


Space mission life cycle





ESA project life-cycle





CE: a definition

"Concurrent* Engineering is a systematic approach to integrated product development that emphasises the response to customer expectations. It embodies team values of cooperation, trust and sharing, in such a manner that decision making is by consensus, involving all perspectives in parallel, from the beginning of the product life-cycle."

collaborative co-operative

collective

simultaneous

*



CDF: what is it?

- The ESTEC Concurrent Design Facility is an Integrated Design Environment (IDE) available to all ESA programmes for interdisciplinary and interdirectorate applications, based on Concurrent Engineering methodology
- Following the experience of using CE for the assessment of specific mission, the implementation of a permanent facility started in Nov.1998, on an experimental basis on initiative (and support) of the General Studies Programme (GSP)
- initially conceived for the assessment and the conceptual design of future space missions, i.e. internal pre-phase A / feasibility studies
- featuring:
 - team orientated concurrent engineering
 - integration of tools, project data, mission and system models
 - simultaneous participation of all mission domains, incl.
 Programmatics/AIV, Operations, Cost Engineering, Risk Analysis, CAD, Simulation



CDF: the achievements

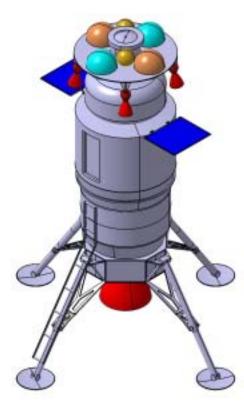
Activities performed

- 70+ (potential) future missions studied and designed internally at pre-Phase A, conceptual, system level
- 3 new launcher concept design
- 6 complex payload instrument design (IDA), incl. Platform, system, mission
- 12 reviews of Industrial Phase A studies (internal + Industry)
- 5 ISS on-board facilities/experiments accommodation studies; teaming with/supporting Industry in Phase A
- Joint studies with NASA/JPL/PDC-Team X (Distributed Concurrent Engineering), CNES CIC, Industry, Academia
- Anomaly investigation for later project phases
- Educational, training, promotion and standardisation activities Spin-off
- Transfer of CDF know-how and software to national Agencies, Industry, Academia



Design of manned vehicles for the exploration preparation programme



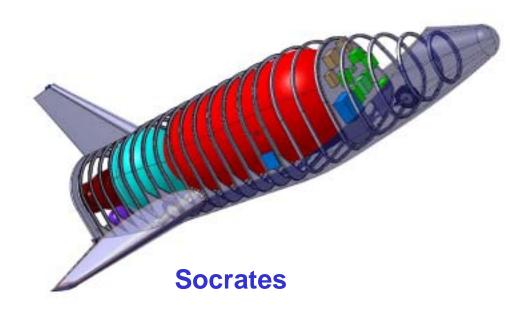


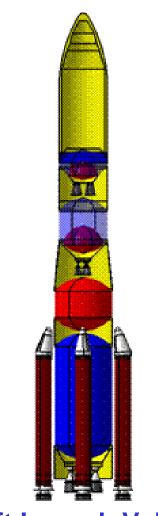
Moon Lander

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Advanced launchers



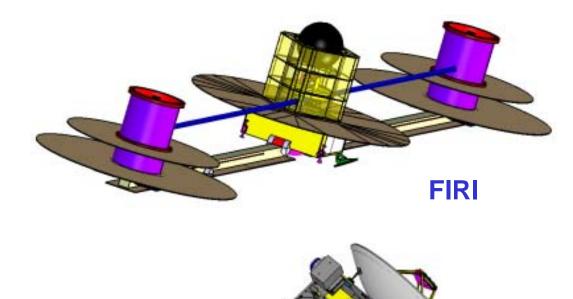


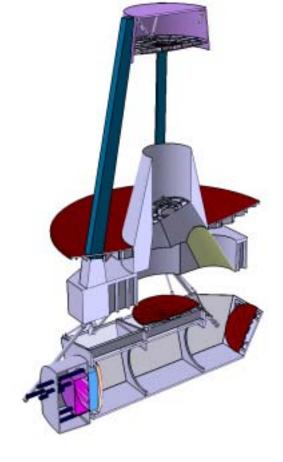
Heavy Lift Launch Vehicle

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Telescopes and Technology





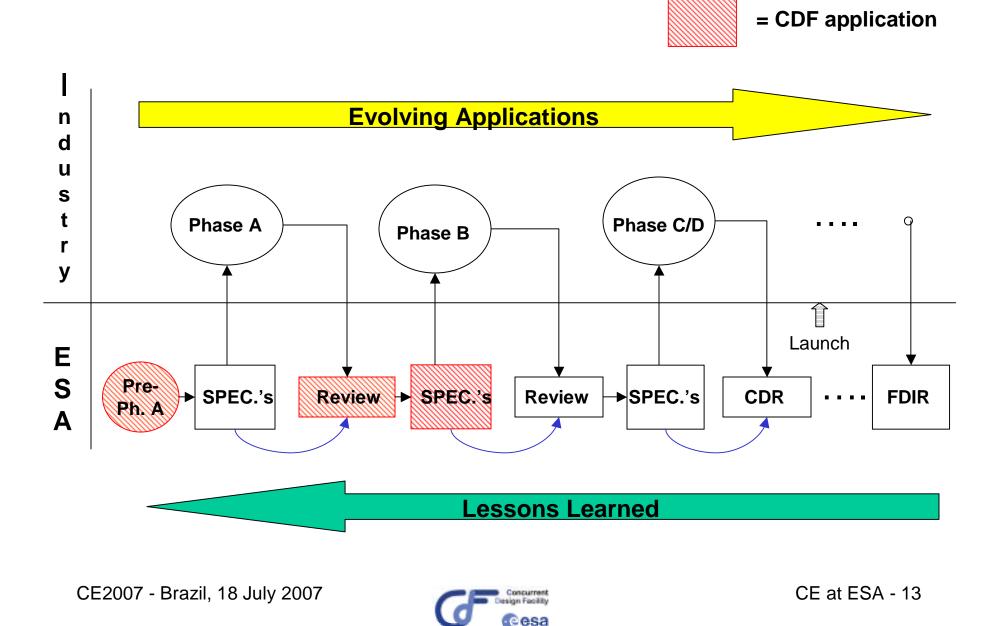
WFI Payload cutaway

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WiFLY



The ESA project life-cycle



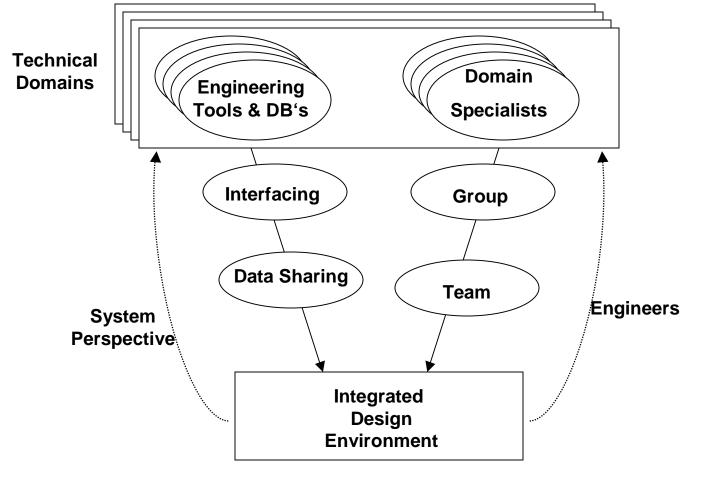
CDF: the 5 key elements

- a process
- a multi-disciplinary team
- a facility
- an integrated design model
- a software and hardware infrastructure



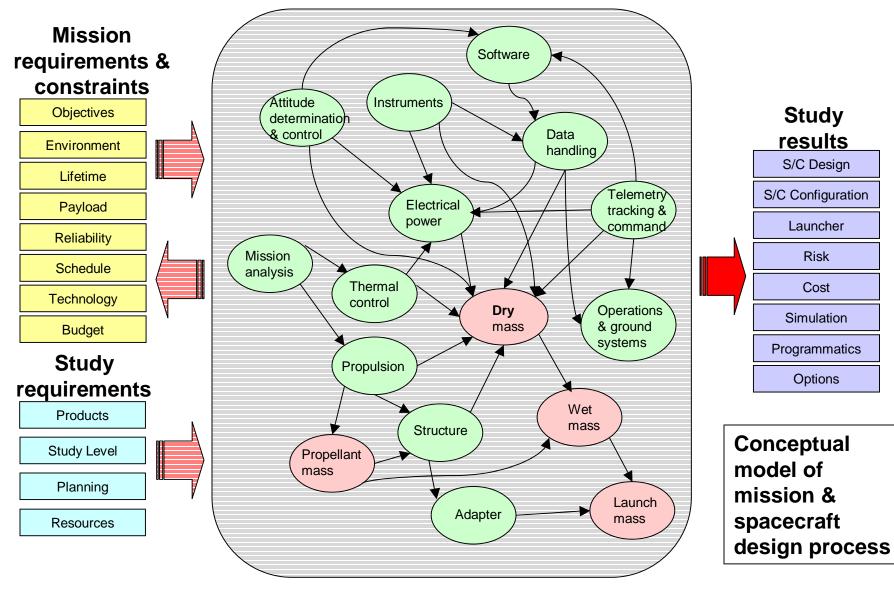
CDF: the approach (Organisation dependent)

• Re-organization of existing tools and human resources in a more effective (i.e. "concurrent") way



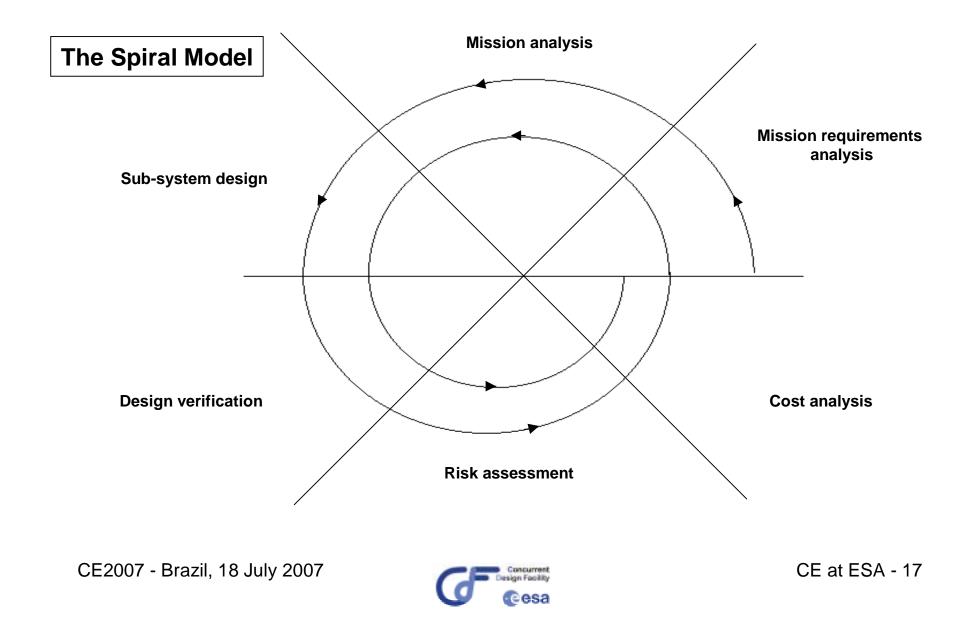


Design process

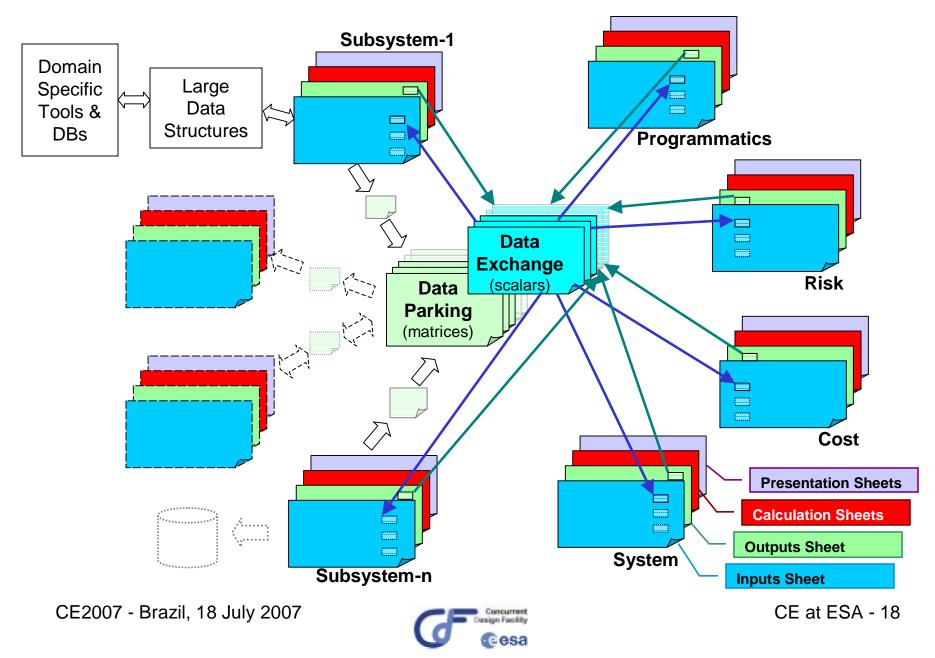




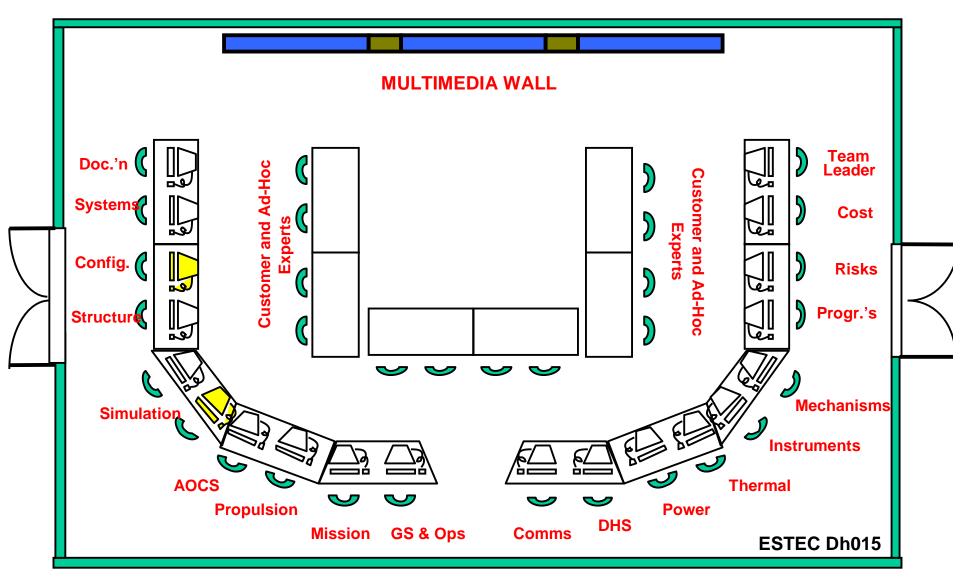
CE: iterative process



Integrated Design Model



CDF layout



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A CDF design session



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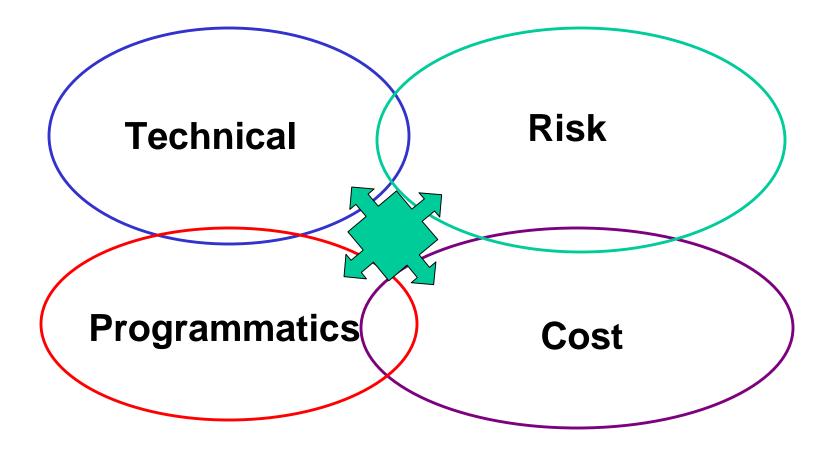


Process elements

- Conducted in sessions
 - plenary meeting where representatives of <u>all</u> space engineering domains participate from early phases (requirement analysis) to end of design (costing)
 - 6 to 10 session / study, 4 hour / session, bi-weekly frequency
 - team leader co-ordination
 - customer participation
- Model driven
- On-line design
- Highly co-operative & interactive
- Iterations
- Design options comparison and trade-offs



Space mission feasibility





Benefits

- **Performances** (typical pre-Phase A study):
 - Study duration (Design phase): 3-6 weeks (cp. 6-9 months!)
 - Factor 4 reduction in time
 - Factor 2 reduction in cost (for the Customer)
 - Increased nr of studies per year, compatibly with max 2 parallel studies
- Improvement in quality, providing quick, consistent and complete mission design, incl. technical feasibility, programmatics, risk, cost
- Technical report becomes part of the specs for subsequent industrial activity, Cost report remains the ESA independent reference
- Capitalisation of corporate knowledge for further reusability
- CDF: an essential tool for the ESA Decision Making and Risk
 Management processes



Concurrent design centres for space in the world

	Facility name	since
> NASA:		
NASA/JPL	PDC (Project Design Center)	1996
Every NASA site is (getting) equipped with a CE facility		
NASA/JPL	Mission System Design Center	2000
> US Aerospace industries:		
Aerospace Corp. (US)	CDC (Concept Design Center)	1995
 Lockheed Martin (US) 	CEE	
TRW		
> European Space Agencies and Industries:		
EADS ASTRIUM	SDO (Satellite Design Office (D))	1999
CNES	CIC	2005
■ ASI	CEF	2007
■ DLR	CDF	2008
> Australia:		

Victorian Space Science Education Centre

2005



ESA partners using CDF Core-IDM









CE at ESA - 25

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DLR



CNES – CIC





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EADS ASTRIUM (D) - SDO (Satellite Design Office)



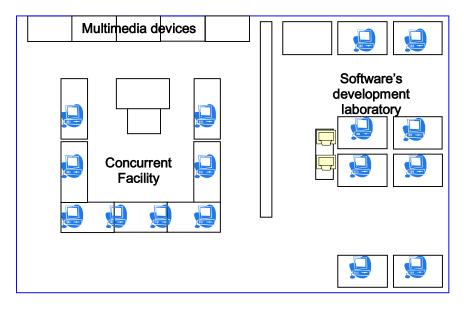


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Alenia (Turin) - CDF

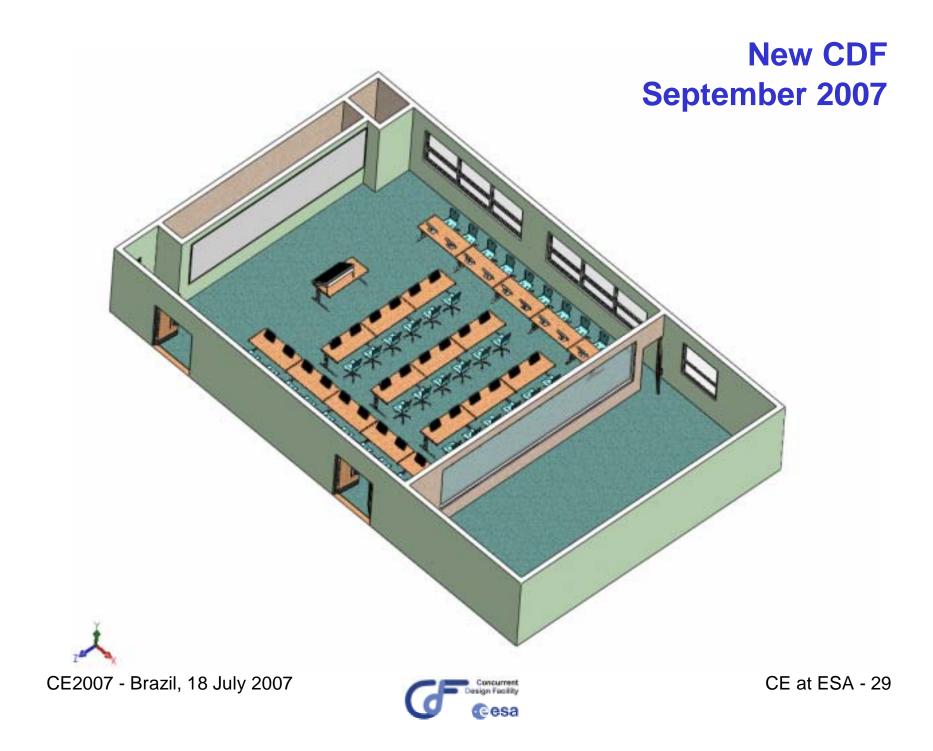
Layout





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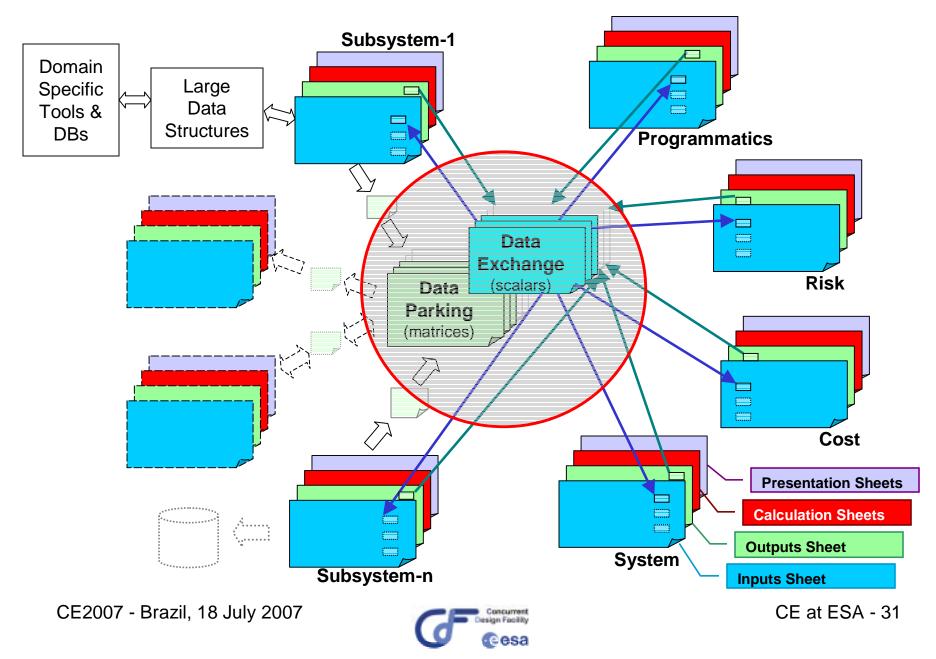
Enabling Factors Our lesson learned (some hints)

- Convince the parties involved; each one should get added value(s) from the new approach:
 - Specialist engineers (involvement end-to-end)
 - Management (business case, ROI)
 - Customer (provide a better "driver's seat")
- Computer and model based (or aided) design: not necessarily a complicated ICT infrastructure
- Parametric design model
- No radical change in tools and data, to start with, but concentrate on new approach, creation of the team
- Right at the first time (especially for space...)
- "Standardised flexibility" or "flexible standard" (part of the systematic approach, i.e. the references)
- Radical change in mentality and attitude required from all stakeholders

- ...



Integrated Design Model



The steps to the Distributed Virtual Facility

- Promotion of concurrent design methods among the European partners, Industry and Academia
- Standardisation of the Data Model derived from the CDF Integrated Design Model - creation of a 'product' IDM based on open standards, but only the "core" part of it
- Distribution of the product IDM (core) to European space industry and partners as Community Software
- Assessment of the GRID technology and infrastructure as the enabler for the creation of Distributed Concurrent Design and a Virtual Concurrent Facility
- Assessment of expansion of CE technologies over all project-phases

- ...



The vision



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Further information

provided on CDF Web site:

http://www.esa.int/cdf

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