

# *Balloon Payload Workshop*

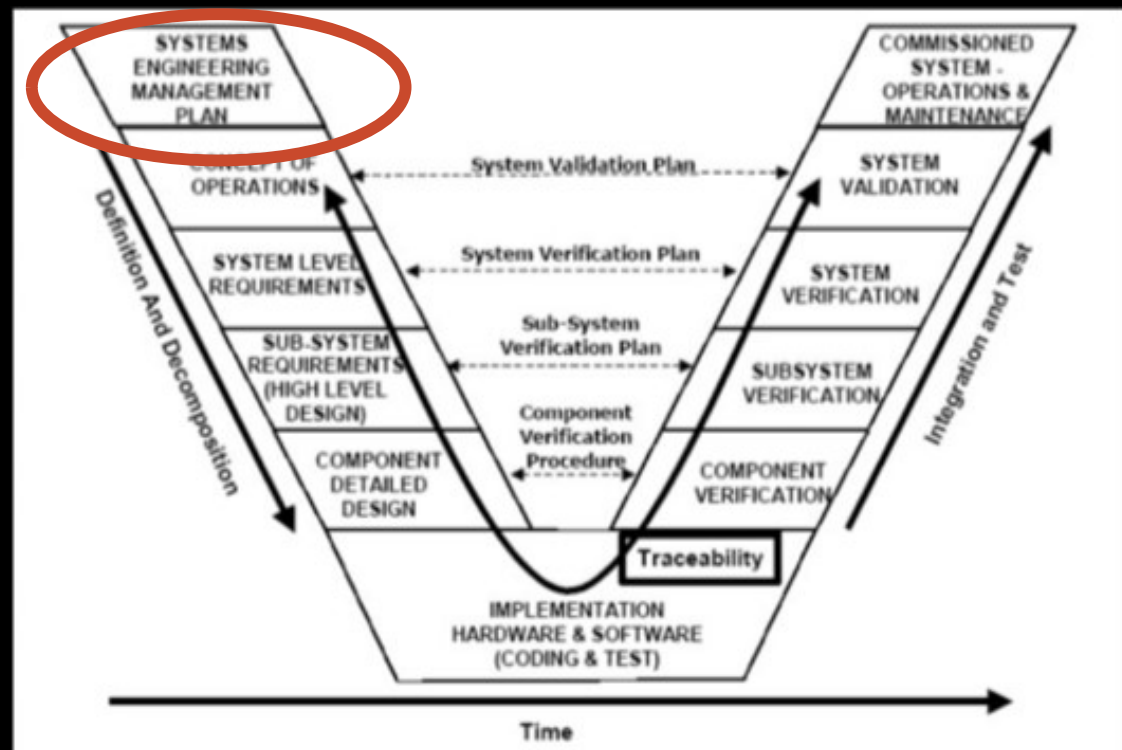
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The Design Process



# *The Design Process*

- Systems Approach
- Requirements
- CONOPS
- Design Reviews



# *Systems Approach*

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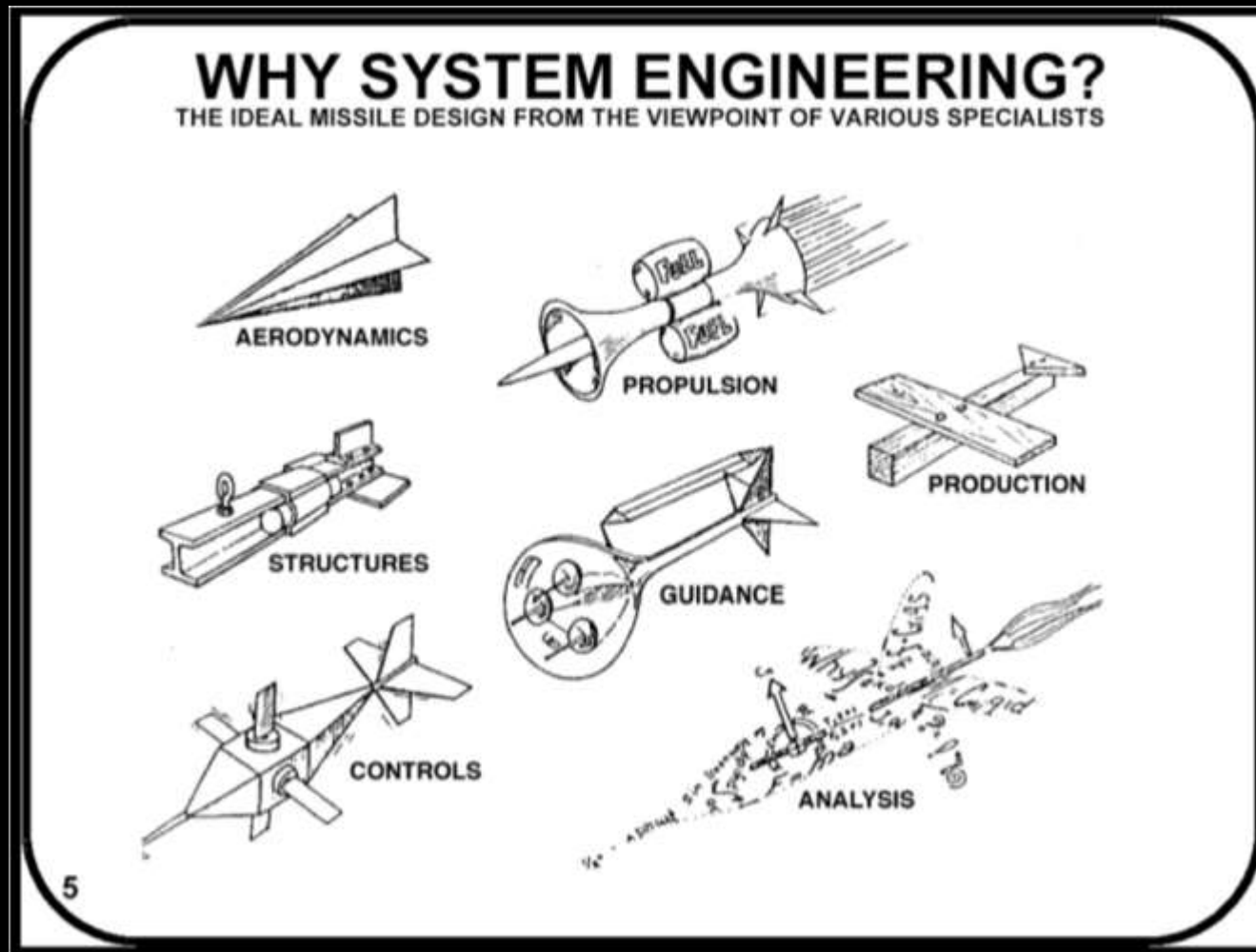
- Is a systematic, interdisciplinary approach that transforms customer needs into a total system solution
- A framework of interrelated activities that spans Design, Management, and Realization of systems
- Balances customer needs with system capabilities
- Led and organized by Systems Engineers
  - But all functions play a role
- It is the technical “glue” which makes separate design disciplines and subsystems function together to provide an integrated system

# *Systems Engineering*

- The Design Engineer
  - The specialist's viewpoint
  - Views the system from the inside
  - Concerned with other system elements only as they affect their design task
  - Not necessarily how their system may affect others
- Systems Engineer
  - Views the system from the outside
  - Concerned with the effect of all system elements as they affect overall system design / performance / cost / schedule
  - Concerned no matter where the hole in the boat is







**Systems Engineering must focus on the entire problem:  
*optimize the whole, not the parts!***

# *Systems Engineering*

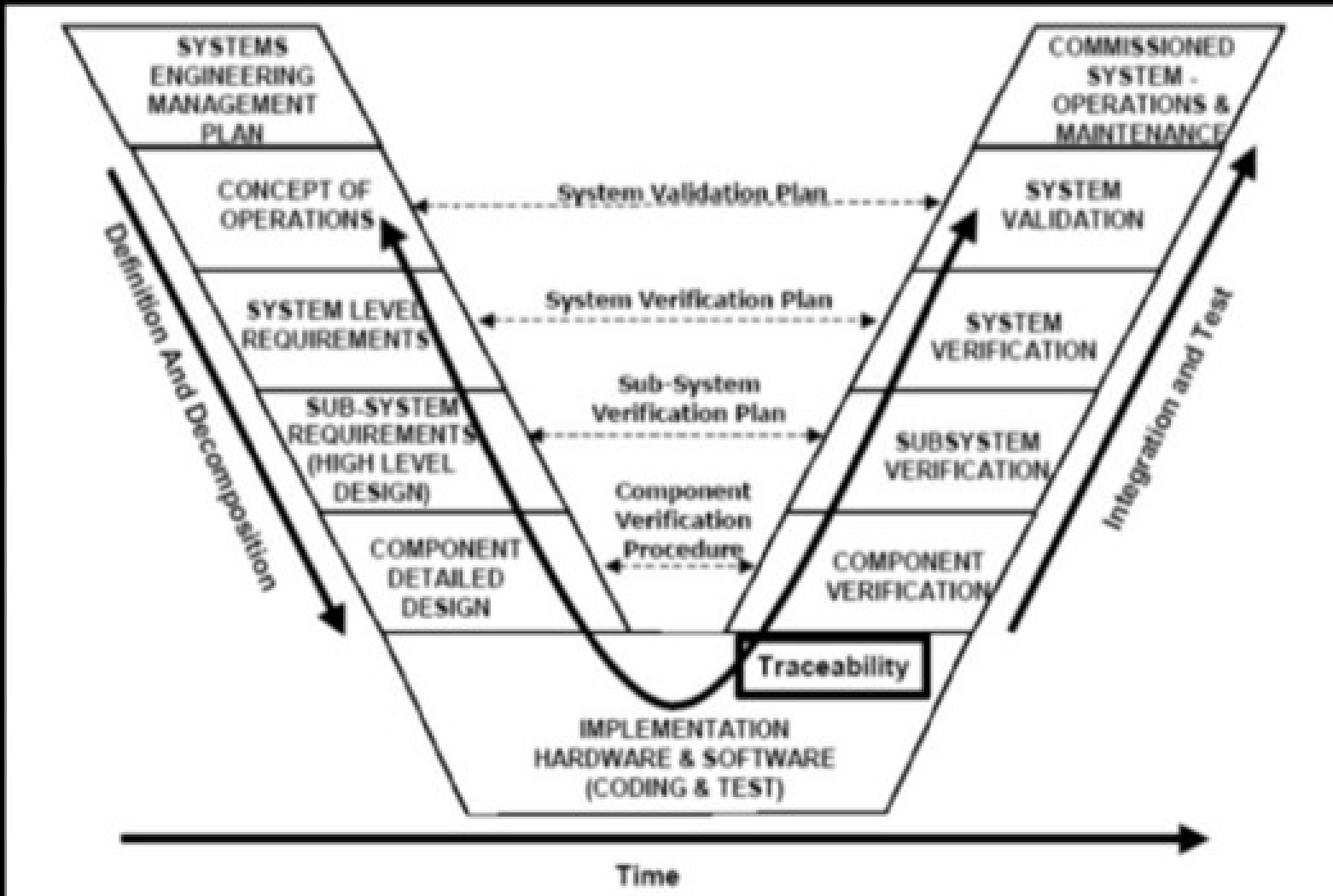
- Art of Systems Engineering
  - Technical Leadership
  - Understanding how all the individual pieces go together to make the big picture
- Science of Systems Engineering
  - Systems Management
  - Managing all the details for every piece of the system and keeping them in synch
    - Cost, Schedule, Performance, and Risk



**To be Successful, we must balance both technical leadership and systems management into complete systems engineering**

# Systems Engineering

- The “V” Model



# *The Design Process*

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- Where does the Design Process start?
- Every project starts with a **question** and **the project is finding the answers** to that question.
- So first ask yourself what question(s) do you want answered?

*I Wonder...*



# *The Design Process*

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- Mission Statement:
  - What is a mission statement?
  - Why it's important to generate a mission statement.
  - What it is going to do or what you hope to discover.
- Mission Statements are where the requirements for the project will be derived from!

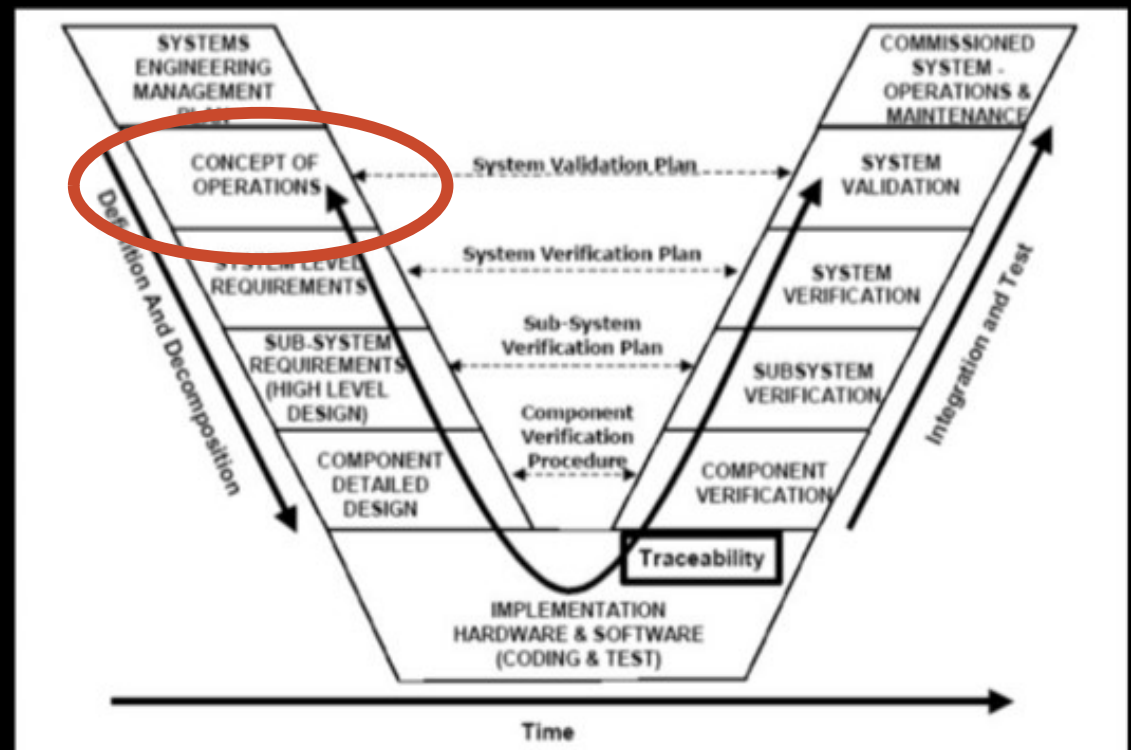
# *Architecture*

- System Architecture is the overall structure of the program, internal interfaces, and how it interacts with external interfaces
  - System level – Constellation of Satellites, Ground Stations, etc.
  - Spacecraft level – Subsystems and interfaces that make up spacecraft
  - Subsystem – Components and technologies that make up subsystem
- Architect's role is to ensure customer requirements and needs are properly addressed in the system
  - Identifies utility and flexibility of the system
  - Optimizing architecture can make spacecraft trades easier



# *The Design Process*

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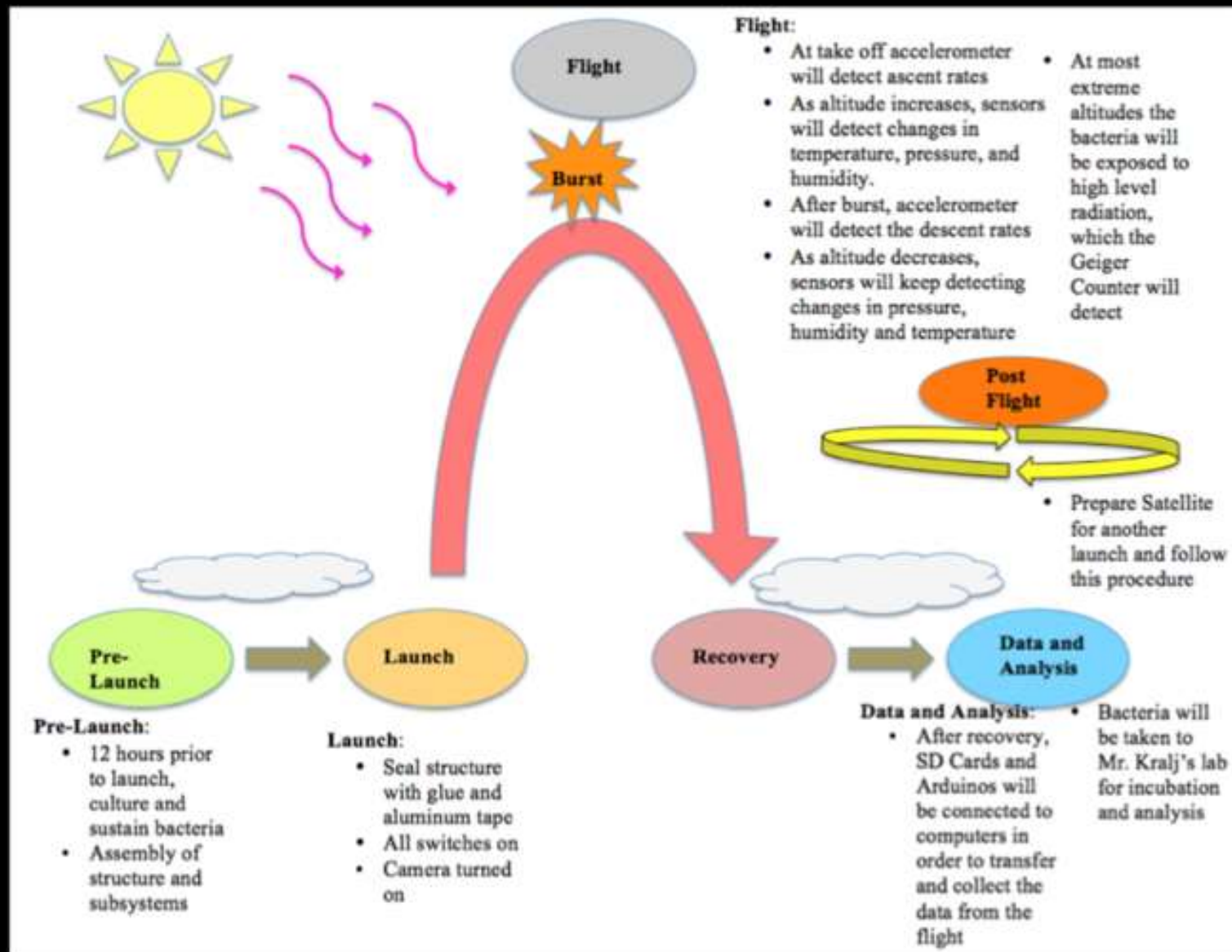


# Concept of Operations

- Concept of Operations (CONOPS)
  - How the system will be used
  - Links technical requirements with user's needs
    - Requirements do not fully represent customer's wishes...
  - Operational scenarios, timelines, block diagrams, orbital maneuvering among the products
  - Examples: Assignment Requirements do not specify how often payloads need to operate, could reduce overall power required



# CONOPS Example

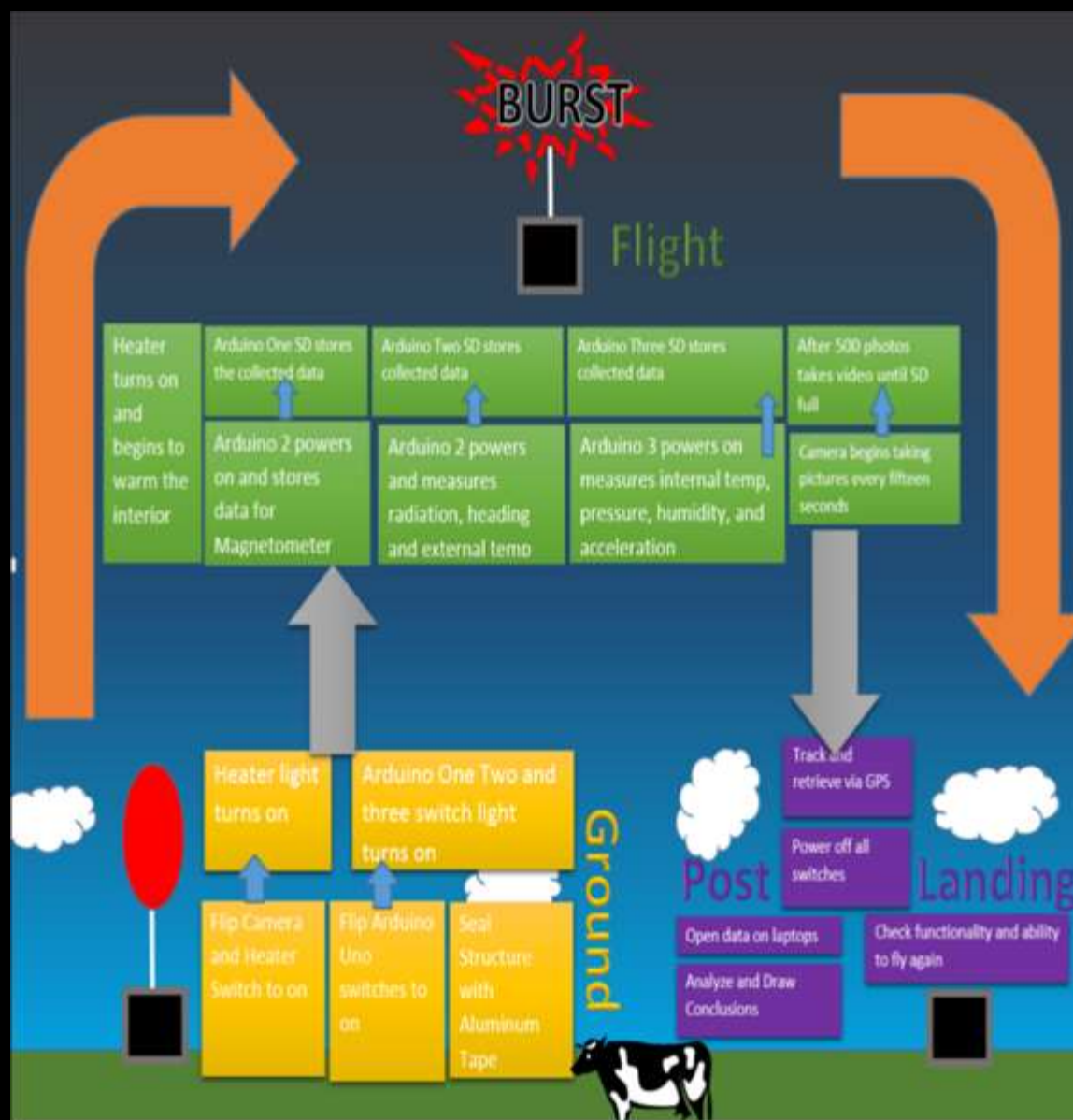




# CONOPS - Examples



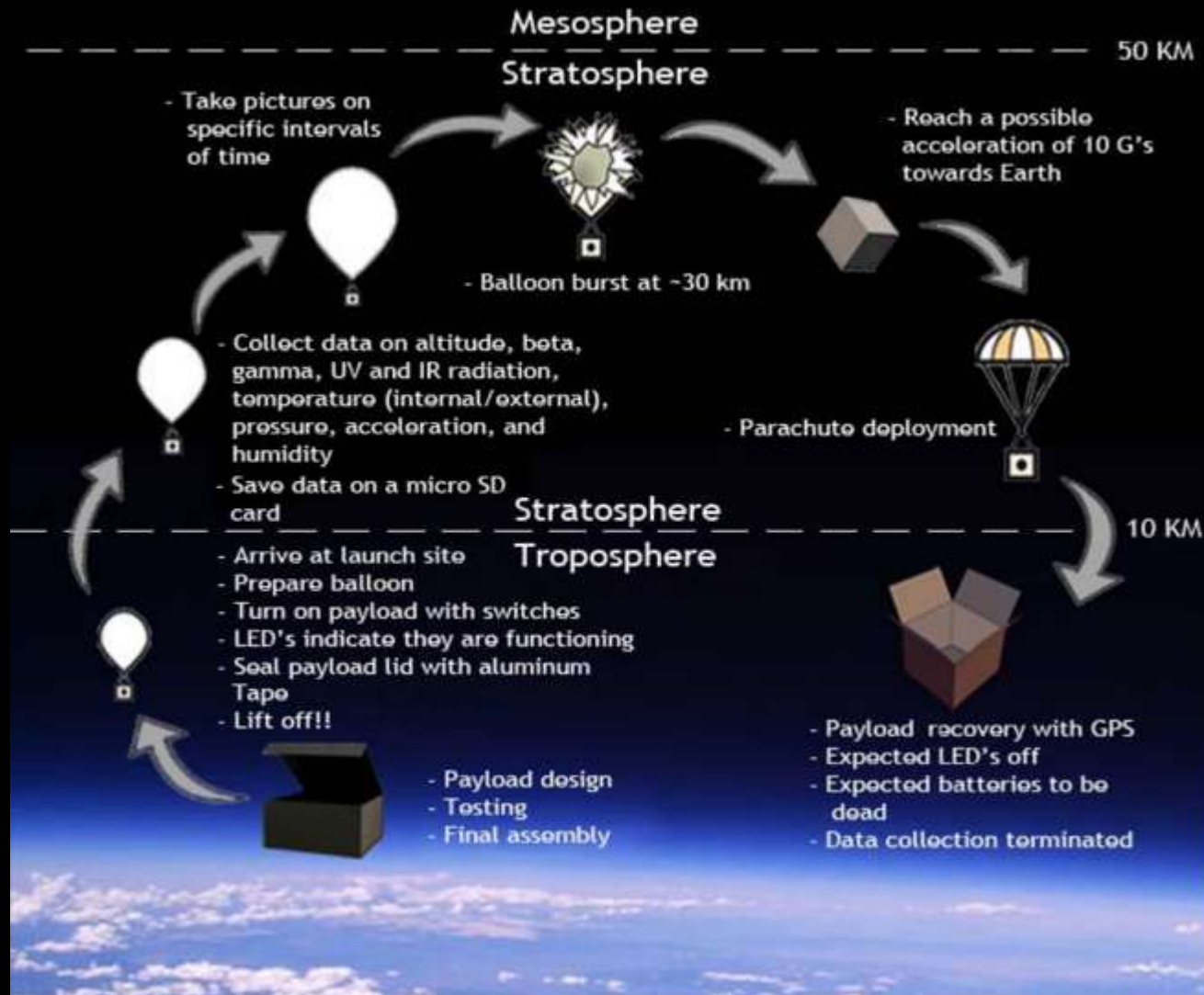
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# CONOPS - Examples



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# CONOPS - Examples



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## CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS DIAGRAM

- ASSEMBLY OF STRUCTURE AND SUBSYSTEMS



PRELAUNCH

- ENSURE STRUCTURE IS SEALED
- TURN SWITCHES ON
- TURN CAMERA ON



LAUNCH

- MEASURE CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE, PRESSURE, AND HUMIDITY AS ALTITUDE INCREASES
- SOLAR PANEL AND WIND TURBINE COLLECT ENERGY AND VOLTAGES FOR EACH WILL BE LOGGED



ASCENT

- BALLOON RUPTURES
- ACCELEROMETER MEASURES G-FORCES DURING BURST



BURST

- MEASURE CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE, PRESSURE, AND HUMIDITY AS ALTITUDE DECREASES
- ACCELEROMETER MEASURES DESCENT RATE



DESCENT

- GPS LEADS GATEWAY TO SPACE CLASS TO RECOVERY SITE
- TURN SWITCHES OFF
- TURN CAMERA OFF



RECOVERY

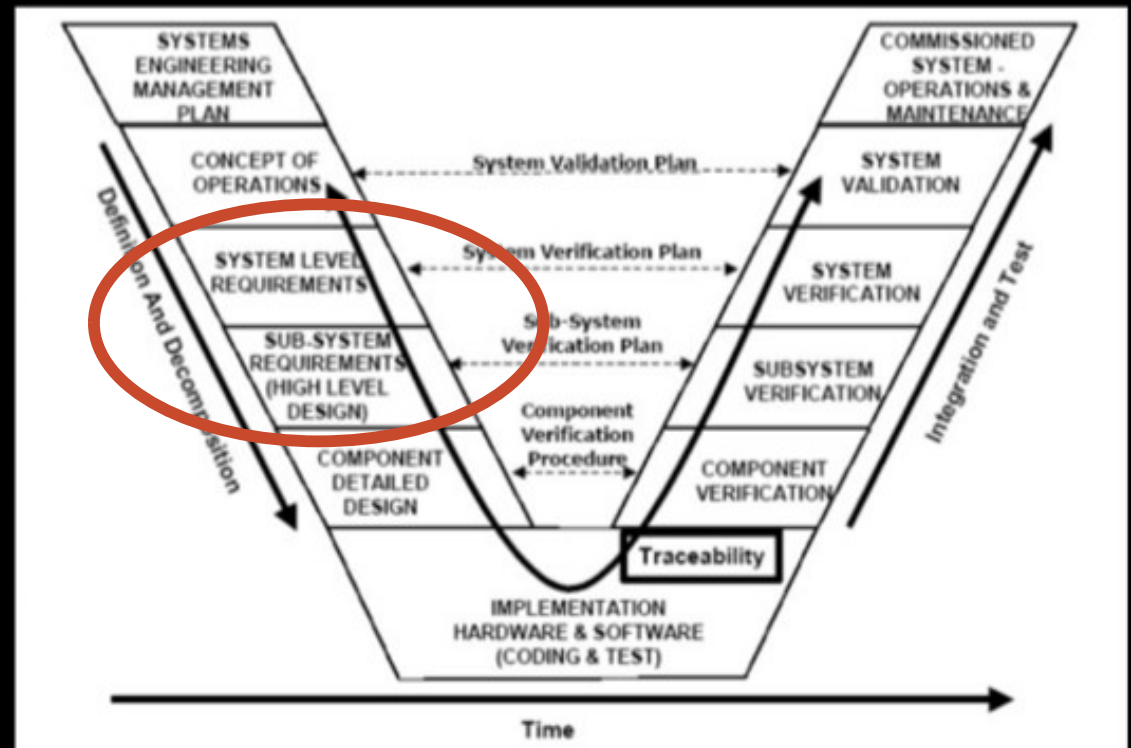
- SD SHIELDS AND ARDUINOS ARE CONNECTED TO COMPUTERS TO COLLECT DATA



DATA ANALYSIS

# *The Design Process*

- Systems Approach
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# *Requirements*

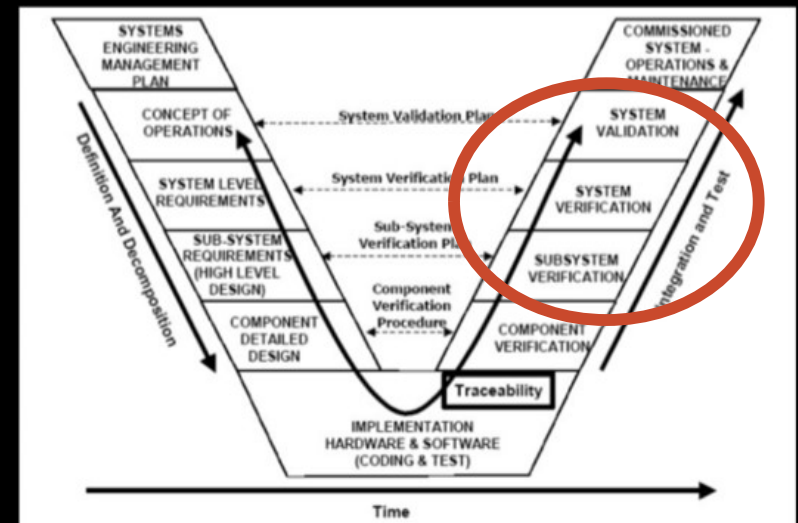
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- What is a requirement?
  - Requirements **define the design space** and thus the project. They **DO NOT DEFINE** the MISSION.
- **Why spend time on requirements?**
  - They let you know **when you are done**. (with implementation and finally verification)



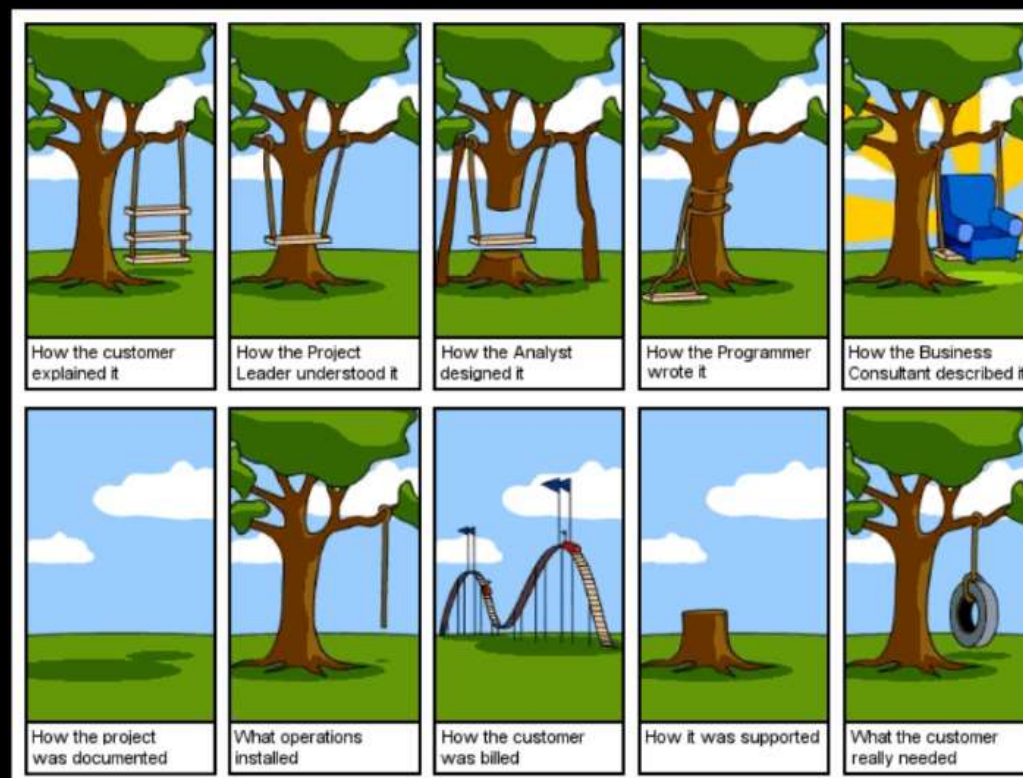
# Requirements

- What is the difference between verification and validation?
- **Verification** = build the **thing right**  
*You captured the **performance***
- **Validation** = Build the **right thing**  
*You captured the **spirit***



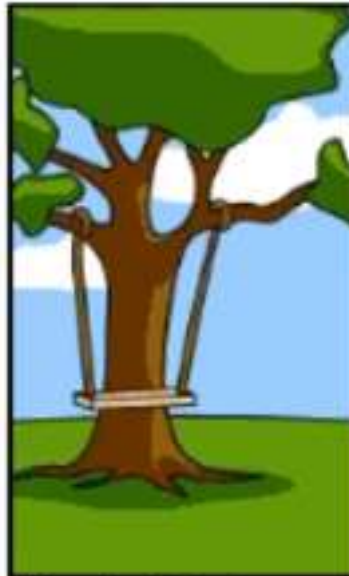
# Requirements

- Requirements make sure that the end product comes out as **the customer desired** it to (**validation**) with the **performance** to accomplish the job (**verification**)





How the customer explained it



How the Project Leader understood it



How the Analyst designed it



How the Programmer wrote it



How the Business Consultant described it



How the project was documented



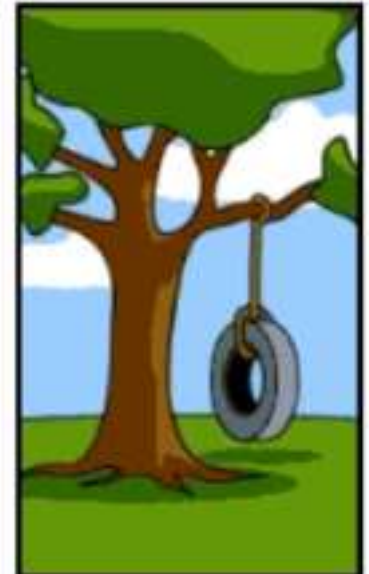
What operations installed



How the customer was billed



How it was supported



What the customer really needed



# *Requirements*

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- Five aspects of a good requirements
  1. **CLEAR**
  2. **NECESSARY**
  3. **TRACEABLE**
  4. **ATTAINABLE**
  5. **HAVE A METHOD OF VERIFICATION**



# Requirements

## 1. CLEAR

- Make sure you, your customer, AND your team understand the goals
- Every requirements should capture **one idea**, not multiple at a time



No person shall spit in, or in any other way contaminate the pool, its floors, or dressing rooms.



# *Requirements*

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## **2. NECESSARY**

- A statement of need for a problem/challenge
- Statements that define capabilities **needed** to meet the mission

*What is the worst thing that could happen if this requirement were not included?* - If you do not find an answer of any consequence, then you probably do not need the requirement.

# *Requirements*

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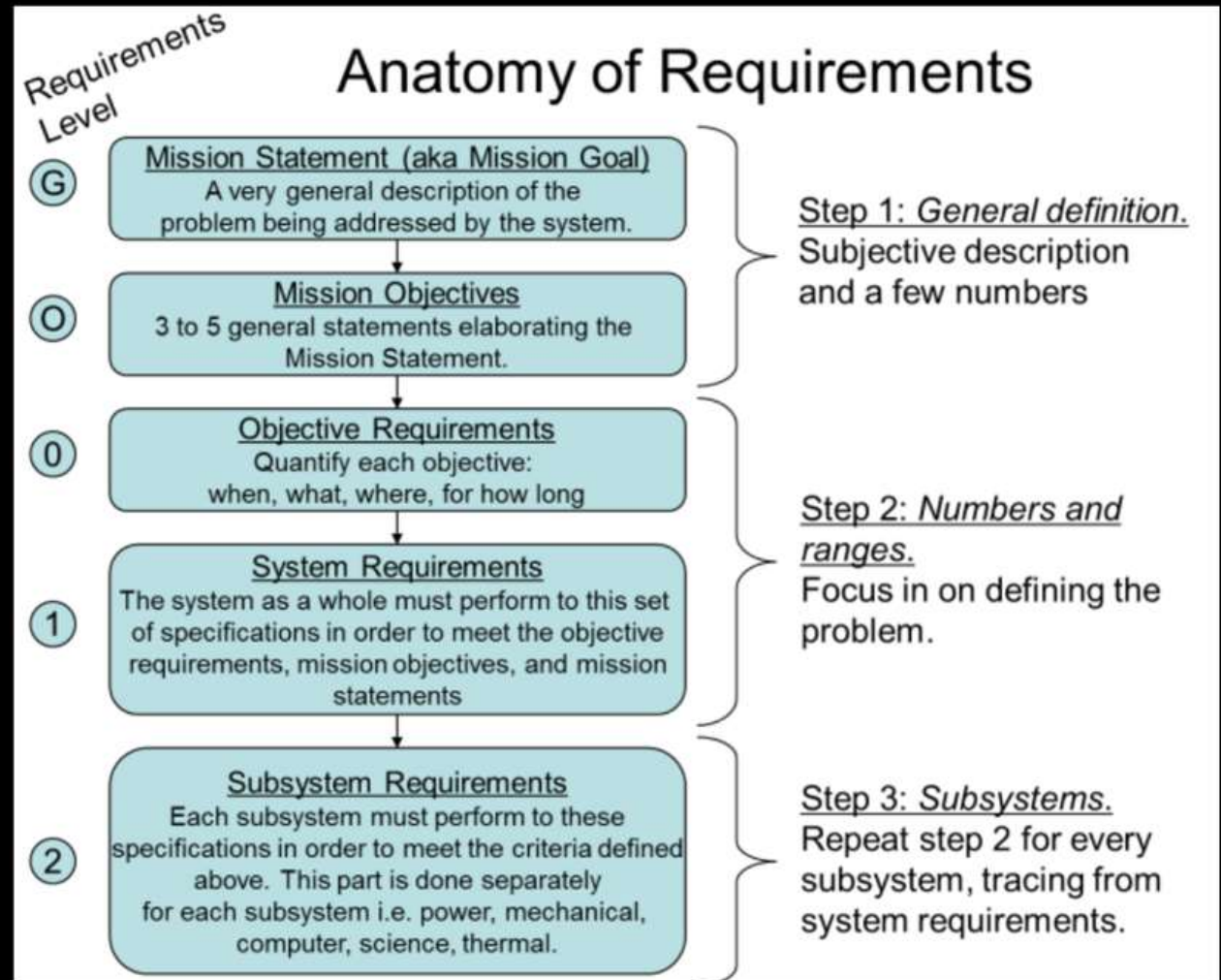
## 3. TRACEABLE

*A requirement should be able to be **traced all the way back to the mission statement***

- Exists in a hierarchy of **breaking down** the problem
- Lower level requirements answer this fundamental question  
**“What do I have to do with do X or Y?”**

# Requirements

- Requirements **flow from your mission statement** and mission objectives
- They are always **traceable back** to the mission statement





# *Requirements*

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## **1.0 Mission Statement**

Team Rocket's mission is to design, build, and launch a BalloonSat into near-space to measure the effects wildfires have on the atmosphere to an altitude of 30 km above Colorado. Project Fire Hazard will measure these effects by testing the levels of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), particulate matter (PM), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). This mission will be completed through the Gateway to Space course at the University of Colorado at Boulder instructed by Chris Koehler. Team Rocket aims to correlate the levels of VOCs, CO<sub>2</sub>, and PM molecules in the atmosphere with the recent local and nearby (California) wildfires.

# Requirements

Level 0 requirements	Description	Origin
0.0	Team Rocket shall launch a BalloonSat that shall rise to 30 km on a <u>high altitude</u> balloon.	Mission Statement
0.1	Project Fire Hazard shall measure and analyze levels of various gasses and particles in the atmosphere above Colorado, USA.	Mission Statement
0.2	Team Rocket shall find the effects of current wildfires using the data collected by Project Fire Hazard.	Mission Statement
0.3	Team Rocket shall recover Project Fire Hazard with the recorded data once it returns to Earth	Mission Statement
0.4	Project Fire Hazard shall follow all guidelines outlined by the ASEN 1400 Request for Proposal.	Request <u>For</u> Proposal



# Requirements

Level 1 Requirements	Description	Origin
1.0	Team Rocket shall launch a balloon satellite that is equal to or less than 800 grams.	0.4
1.0	Team Rocket shall conduct rigorous tests in order to ensure the survivability of Project Fire Hazard in strenuous environments including extreme cold and violent motion.	0.4
1.3	Team Rocket shall measure CO <sub>2</sub> , particulate matter, volatile organic compounds, temperature inside and outside the BalloonSat, pressure, humidity, and acceleration.	0.1
1.4	Project Fire Hazard shall have sufficient battery life to last three hours.	0.4
1.5	Team Rocket shall analyze data recovered from flight to find a correlation between current forest fires and CO <sub>2</sub> , VOCs, and particulate matter.	0.2

# *Requirements*

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## 4. ATTAINABLE

- A design challenge should be **physically possible**, and **requirements help bound the problem**
  - *A requirement must be met (at some point)*
  - *Lack of resources, design methods, and human smarts must be taken into account*
  - *Don't forget yourself saying, "well it was too hard"*

# *Requirements*

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## **5. Have a Method of Verification**

- If you have a need then you must verify your end product **meets that need** (performance)

*To truly answer the question, “are you done and ready to fly?” **you must have verified each of your requirements***

# *Requirements*

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To see if your project is truly done, we go back to our **verification** and **validation**.

## **Verification**

“Did we build the system right?”

## **Validation**

“Did we build the right system?”

# *Requirements:*

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## Examples

- A black sports car shall reach 60 mph in 3 seconds



# *Requirements*

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## **Examples**

A **black** sports car shall reach 60 mph in 3 seconds

*Lacks traceability and Necessity*

# *Requirements*

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## Examples

EPS may consume 70W at 5V and 12V



# *Requirements*

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## Examples

EPS **may** consume 70W at 5V and 12V

*Lack Clarity (how long?)*

# *Requirements*

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## Examples

A space imager will be cooled to 0K to monitor Thermal IR

# *Requirements*

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## Examples

A space imager **will be** cooled to **0K** to monitor Thermal IR

*Lacks Attainability and Verification*



# *Requirements*

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## Examples

The purple spacecraft, brought to you by Carls Jr, shall carry 10 cats and should be in a 30 mile orbit above Earth and has to stay over Boulder 24 hours a day.

# *Requirements*

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## Examples

The purple spacecraft, brought to you by Carls Jr, shall carry 10 cats and should be in a 30 mile orbit above Earth and has to stay over Boulder 24 hours a day.

# *Requirements*

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## **Do Not Tell HOW**

*BobSat shall measure the rotation rate of the BalloonSat through the duration of your flight.*

*BobSat shall measure the rotation rate of the BalloonSat in three axes to a resolution of 0.1 degree/sec using a magnetometer and gyroscope from SparkFun for 15 minutes of the flight.*

- A requirement should **bound the solution** but **not be the solution**

# *Requirements*

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## The Right Words:

Standardized Wording

**SHALL:** Something that must be verified in the final design

**SHOULD:** A stretch goal of the project (i.e. pie in the sky)

**WILL:** Statements that are facts or explanations

Star Wars/Yoda was right!

**“There is no try, only do or do not!”**



# *Requirements*

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## **The Wrong Words:**

Don't use words that are vague like:

Minimum, Maximum, Average, Better, Worse, Maximize, Minimize, Simultaneous, Rapid, Real-time, Satisfactory, Adequate, Sufficient, Always, Sometimes, May, Most, Ideal(ly), Significant(ly)

Your requirements should be strong and self-supporting; these words aren't

**Avoid being wordy** in your requirements, generally that leads to capturing multiple goals at the same time, each requirements should convey one point.



# *Requirements*

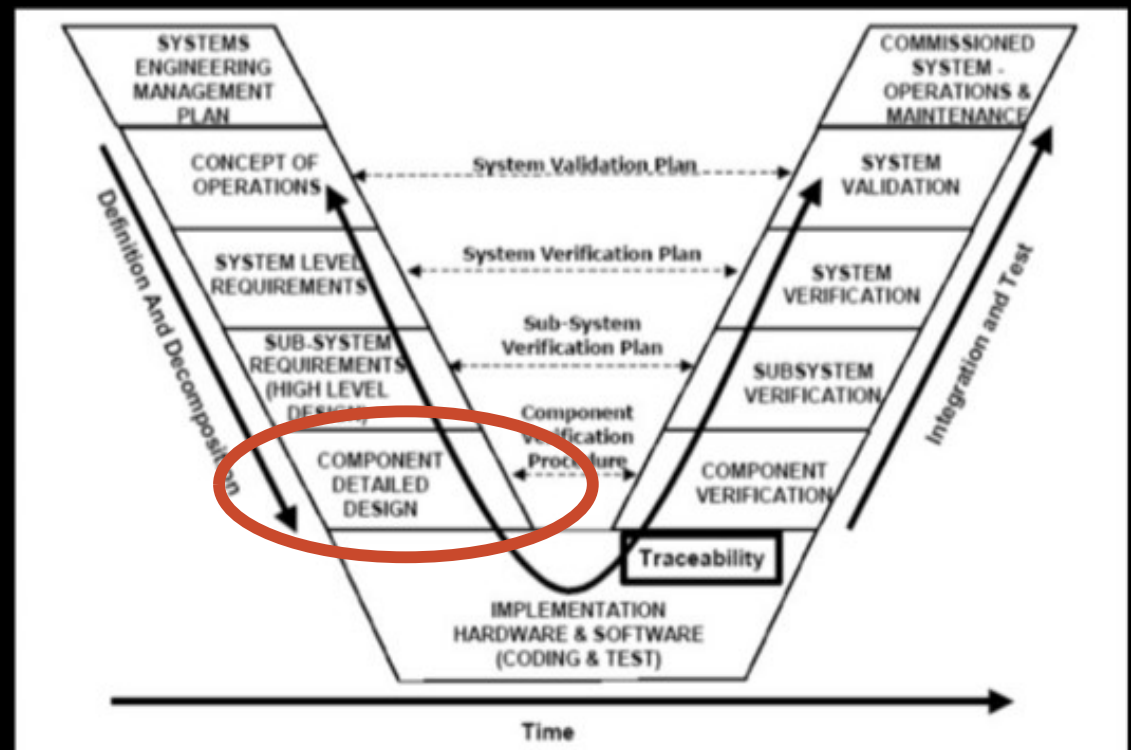
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Even now as you write your requirements consider:

- How are you going to make sure you meet them in the end?
- What kind of testing are you going to need?
- How will you turn the testing data into something meaningful?
- Converting voltages from a sensor into units (C, psi, G, etc)?
- Characterization of your experiment so that you know the data you gather on flight is correct?
- Fundamentally you are answering the question of will your Balloon Payload survive without you for 4 hours
- Consider doing a full mission simulation to show (never guess) that you can meet your mission

# *The Design Process*

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- CONOPS
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# *Design Reviews*

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- The purpose of Design Reviews
  - During a **project** build, it is necessary to evaluate the product **design** and development against project **requirement**.
- Depending on the project needs, the scope and magnitude of the project, various Design Reviews may be needed.



# *Design Reviews*

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- Systems Requirements Review (SRR)
- Systems Design Review (SDR)
- Conceptual Design Review (CoDR)
- Preliminary Design review (PDR)
- Critical Design Review (CDR)
- *Other custom reviews*
- Safety Reviews
- Manufacturing Readiness Review (MRR)
- Test Readiness Reviews (TRR)
- Integrated Test Reviews
- Final Design Review (FDR)
- Launch Readiness Review (LRR)

# *Design Reviews*

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- What is a **Preliminary Design Review**?

The Preliminary Design Review (**PDR**) is a technical review for the team to **establish the allocated baseline** (hardware, software, human/support systems) and underlying architectures to **ensure that the system** under review **has a reasonable expectation of satisfying the requirements** within the currently allocated budget and schedule.

# *Design Reviews*

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- Completion of the PDR should provide the following:
  - A Mission Overview
  - Updated System and Subsystem Requirements
  - Schematics/Drawings/Analysis and Block diagrams
  - Test plans
  - Parts list
  - Team and project management
- PDR Guidance
  - Each team will have **XX** minutes for presentation and **XX** minutes for questions
  - **Don't go over time**



# *Design Reviews*

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- What is a **Critical Design Review**?

A Critical Design Review (**CDR**) is a technical review to **ensure that a system can proceed** into fabrication, demonstration, and test and **can meet stated performance requirements** within cost, schedule, and risk.

# *Design Reviews*

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- Completion of the CDR should provide the following:
  - A Mission Overview
  - Concept of Operations
  - Schematics/Drawings/Analysis and Block diagrams
  - Test plans
  - Expected Data
  - Associated Challenges or Long poles of the project
- CDR Guidance
  - Each team will have XX minutes for presentation and XX minutes for questions
  - Don't go over time

# *Design Reviews*

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- What is a **Launch Readiness Review**
- A Launch Readiness Review (**LRR**) ensures that your payload is **ready for flight** and **won't compromise any of the other payloads, or the launch balloon or site.**

# *Launch Readiness Review*

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- Completion of the LRR should provide the following:
  - A Mission Overview
  - Design Overview
  - Test results
  - Predicted Launch data
  - Go / NO GO for flight
- LRR Guidance
  - Each team will have XX minutes for presentation and XX minutes for questions
  - Don't go over time