



ISIS

intelligent spacecraft
interface systems

ELECTRONIC PROCEDURE VIEWER DESIGN FOR NEXT-GENERATION SPACECRAFT

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Overview

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- Background
- Goals
- Methods
- Results
- Conclusions



Fault Management Operations on Shuttle

- ❑ Quick recovery is vital
- ❑ Caution & Warning (C&W) system designed in 1970's
- ❑ Highly interconnected systems
- ❑ Recovery procedures = paper checklists
- ❑ Crew members must time-share faults with critical tasks

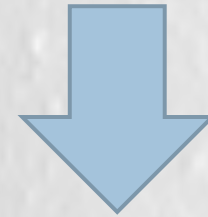


Fault Management Operations on Next-Generation Vehicles

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- Electronic interfaces
 - ▣ Electronic procedure viewer (EPV) will replace paper checklists
 - ▣ Mode reconfigurations via electronic switches
 - ▣ Limited display real-estate



McCandless, Hilty, & McCann, 2005

Challenges

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- Unavoidable increases:
 - ▣ Software development
 - ▣ Testing
 - ▣ Verification requirements
 - ▣ Onboard computing resources
 - ▣ Computer memory
- Additional software cost vs. improved fault management performance

ISIS Study Goals

- Understand operators' display usage during the fault management process
- Evaluate human performance in the multitasking environment of dynamic flight
- Understand effect of automation on fault management operations

Operations Concepts for Time Critical Fault Management

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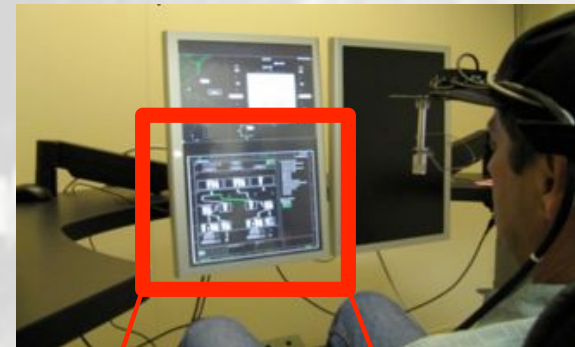
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□ Elsie

- Less computationally demanding
- Retains fault management difficulties encountered on shuttle

□ Besi

- More advanced
- Automated root cause diagnosis
- Failure message linked to checklist



Elsie

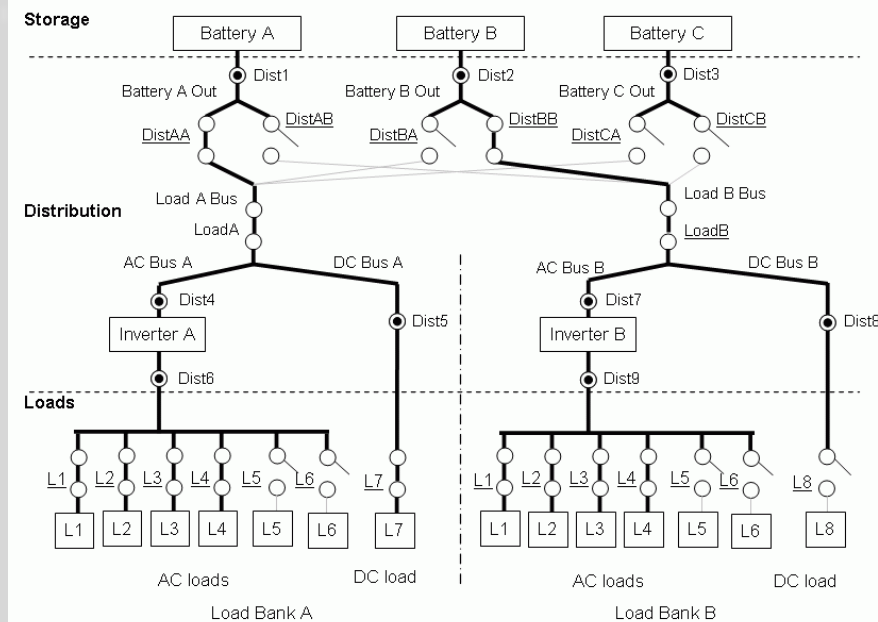
Besi

Method

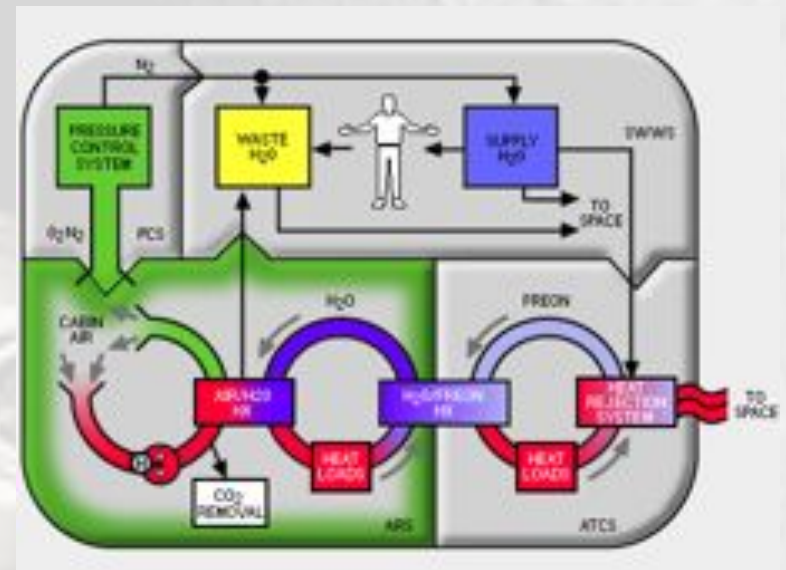
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- Developed
 - Electrical power system (EPS)
 - Environmental control and life support system (ECLSS)



Electrical power system (EPS)



Environmental control and life support system (ECLSS)

Elsie

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Main Area

Checklist Area

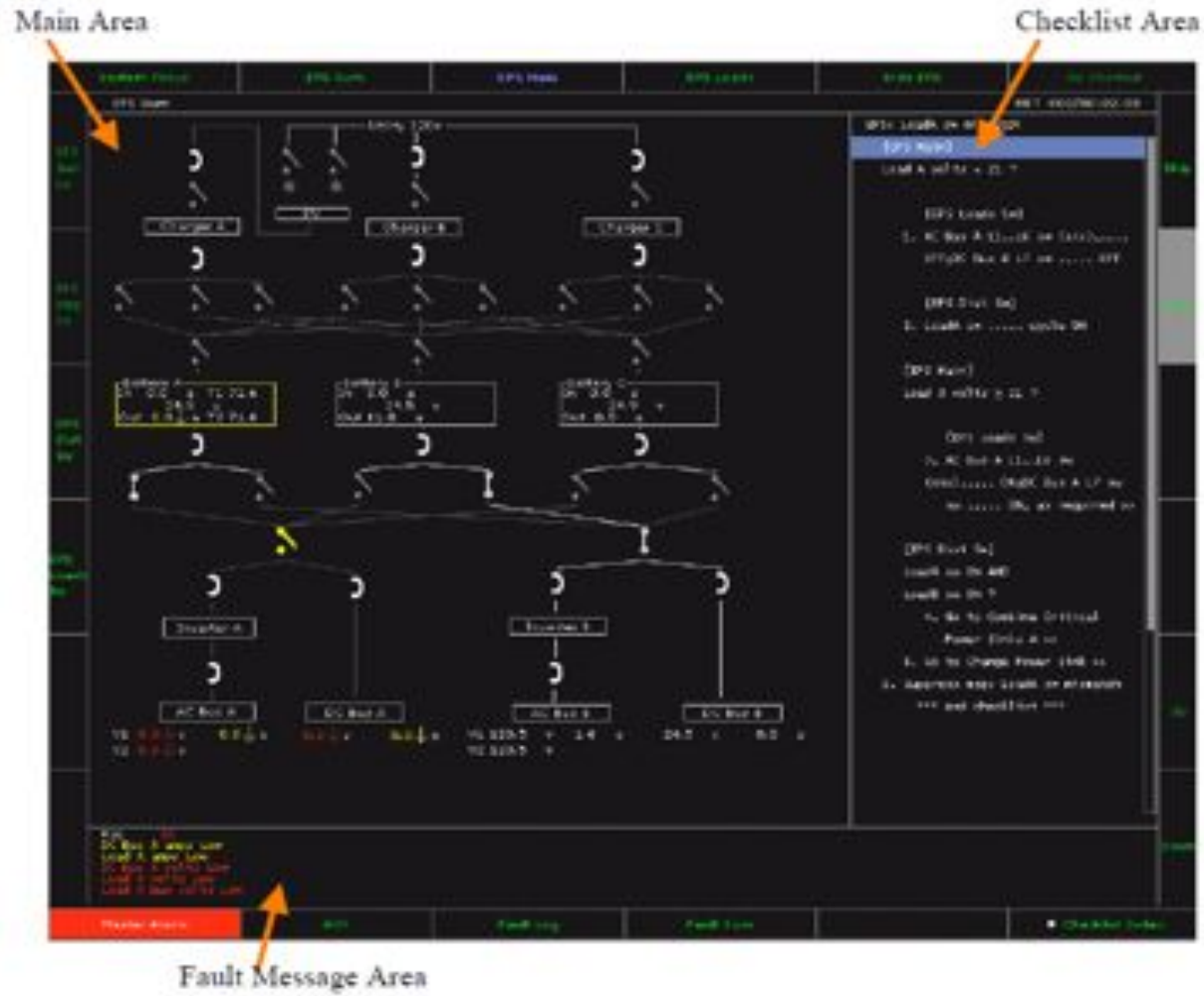


Fault Message Area

Elsie Diagnosis Phase

Elsie

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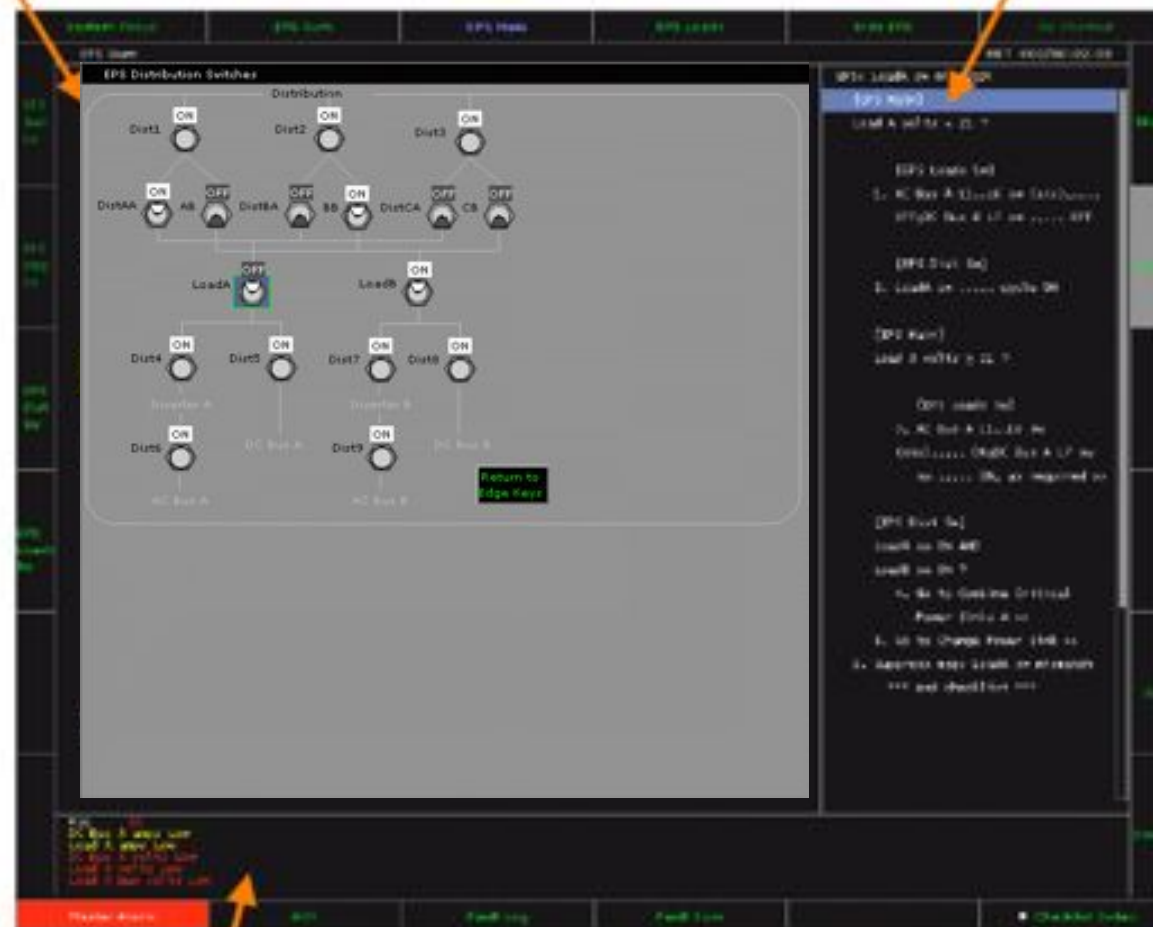
Elsie Recovery Phase

Elsie

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Main Area

Checklist Area

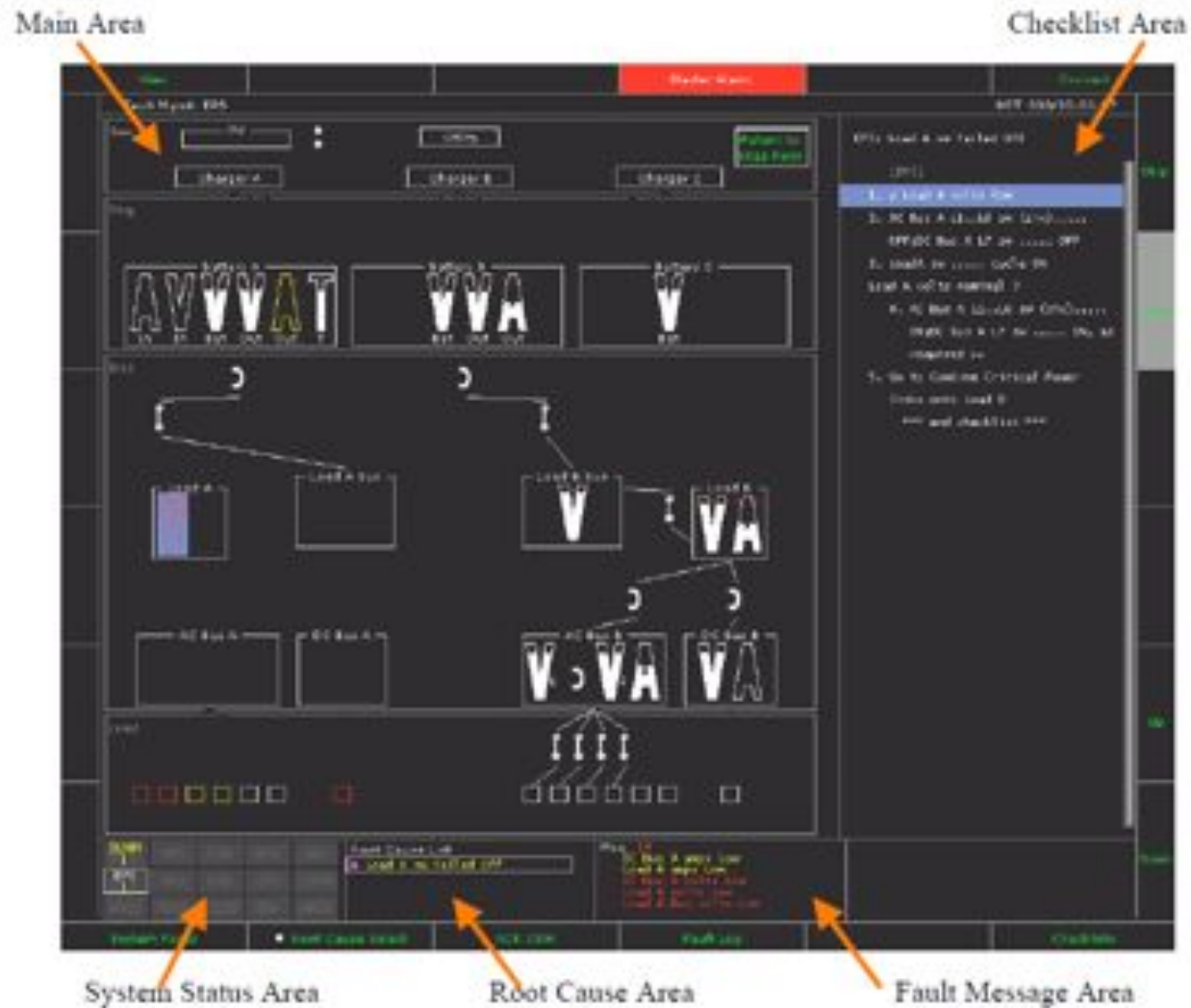


Fault Message Area

Besi

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Elsie vs. Besi

ELSIE

- Manually:
 - ▣ Determine root cause
 - ▣ Find recovery checklist
 - ▣ Bring up line diagram, switch panel, EPS loads, fault sum, fault log

BESI

- Automatically:
 - ▣ Determine root cause
 - ▣ Find recovery checklist
 - ▣ Link checklist step to line diagram switch

Method

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Orion CEV Simulator



Nostromo Hand Controller

- ❑ Measured operator performance during simulated Orion ascents
- ❑ One or two independent malfunctions per ascent
- ❑ Diagnose malfunction, select and complete checklist of fault isolation and recovery procedures

Method

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- 8 operators, all instrument-rated pilots
- 12 hours of training
- Pass a final exam before data-collection
- 14 malfunction scenarios

Scenario #	Malfunction(s)
1	A/L1 sw mismatch
2	B/L1 sw mismatch (false alarm)
3*	1) Load B sw mismatch (restorable) 2) A/L2 sw mismatch (false alarm)
4*	1) Load A sw mismatch (restorable) 2) B/L2 sw mismatch
5	DistAA sw mismatch (restorable)
6	DistBB sw mismatch (restorable)
7	Battery A volts low
8	Battery B volts low
9	Inverter A failure
10	Inverter B failure
11*	1) Inverter A failure 2) Battery A volts low
12*	Same as 11
13*	1) Battery A volts low 2) Battery B volts low
14*	1) Battery B volts low 2) Battery A volts low

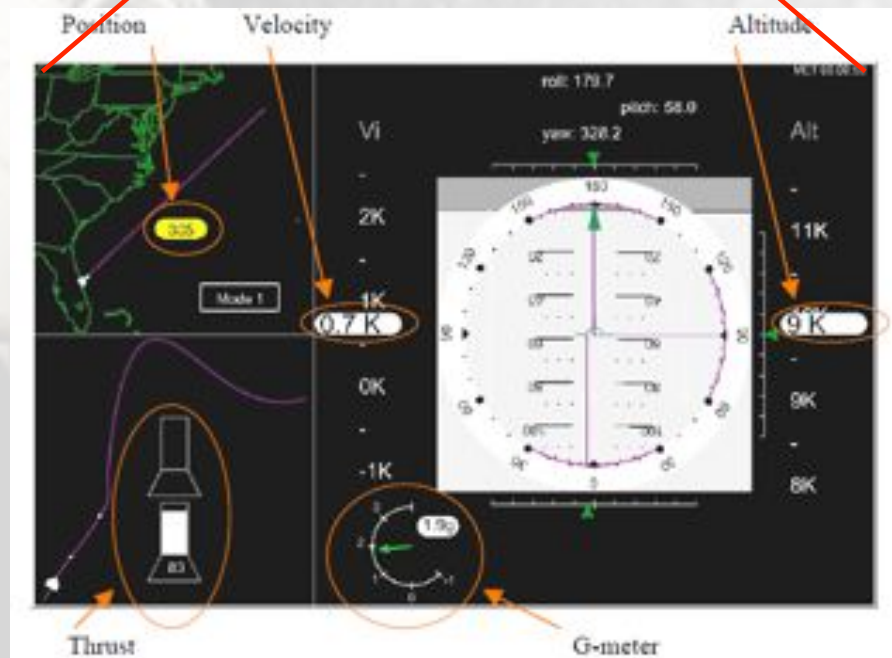
* : Multiple-malfunction scenarios

Method

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- Detect changes in display color of PFD flight parameters
- Touch PFD parameter and verbally announce parameter's name



Primary Flight Display (PFD)

Method

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□ Video

The background of the slide features a grayscale image of a spacecraft, likely a Mars rover or lander, with its large, circular solar panel arrays fully deployed. The spacecraft is positioned in the center-right of the frame, with the solar panels extending outwards. The background is a deep space scene filled with numerous stars of varying brightness.

- Save critical DU screen space



Electronics Procedure Viewer

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- Limited display real estate
- **Objective**
 - Determine if participants sample information above or below the current focus line
 - If the operator does not examine checklist steps before or after the current focus line, then the EPV can be shortened to only one line
 - Determine if there is a difference in information sampling behavior between Elsie and Besi



Electronics procedure viewer (EPV)

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- ```

DPR1 (DPRAAA, use as example)

[DP1: Basic]
const k_Bus_Mask by 4 00 00 00 00

DPR1 (const: 0x0)
1. AC Bus # 0 Mask is 0x00000000
DPR1DC Bus # 0 LP is DPR1

DPR1 (type: int)
1. Masked on equals 00

[DP1: main]
const k_Bus_Mask by 4 00 00 00 00

DPR1 (const: 0x)
1. AC Bus # 0 Mask is
0x00000000 DPR1DC Bus # 0 LP is
..... 00, as required on
4. Use to Change From Source as
5. Success may Masked on example
--- and checking ---

```

## Electronics procedure viewer (EPV)



# Experimental Analysis

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Current Focus Line

```
EPS: DistAA sw mismatch

[EPS Main]
Y Load A Bus Volts = 21.7

[EPS Loads Sw]
1. AC Bus A 11.16 sw (ctrl).....
OFFDC Bus A L7 sw OFF

[EPS Dist Sw]
2. DistAA sw cycle ON

[EPS Main]
Load A Bus volts = 21.7

[EPS Loads Sw]
3. AC Bus A 11.16 sw
(ctrl)..... ONDC Bus A L7 sw
sw ON, as required >>
4. Go to Change Power Source >>
5. Suppress msg: DistAA sw mismatch
xxx and checklist xxx
```

3+ Lines Above

2 Lines Above

1 Line Above  
On

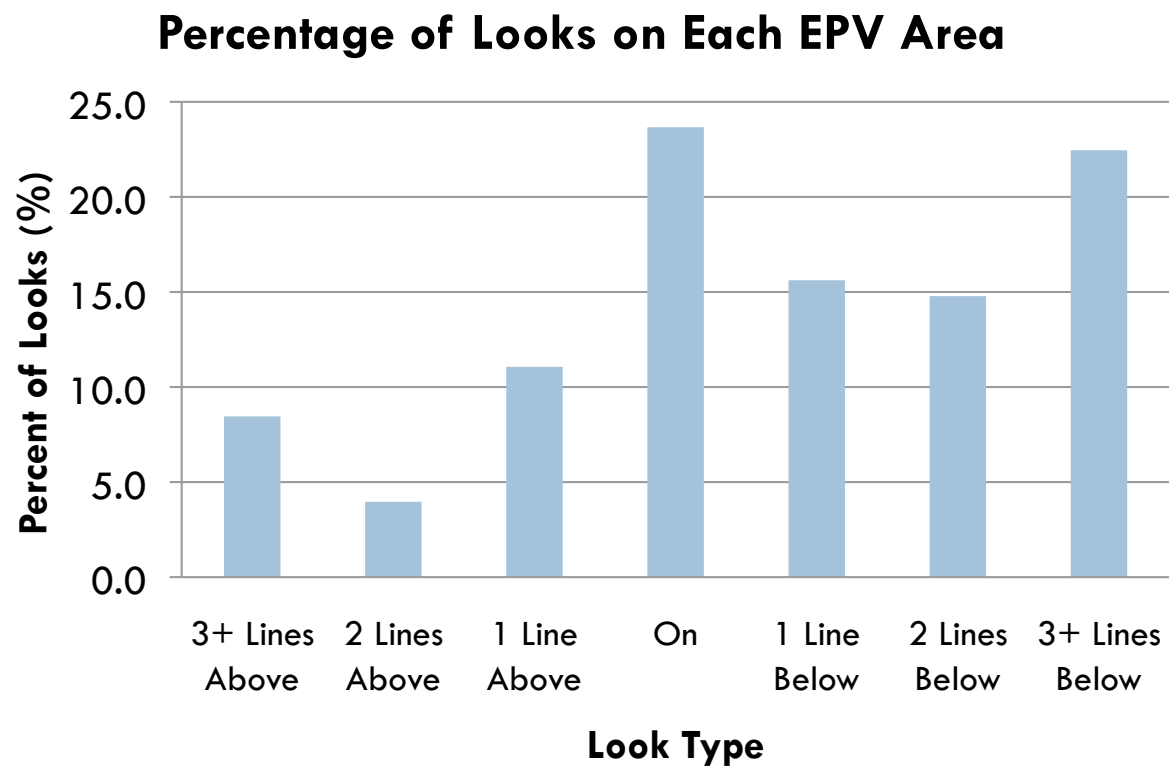
1 Line Below

2 Lines Below

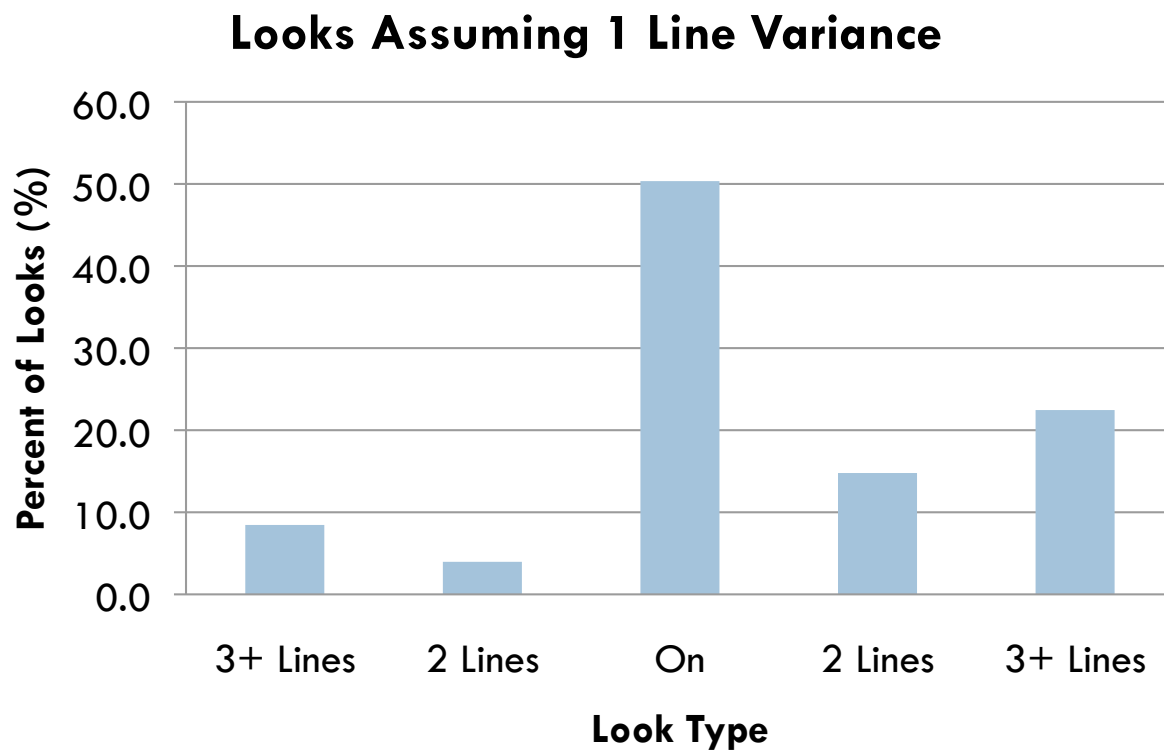
3+ Lines Below

Electronics procedure viewer (EPV)

# Results



# Results



# Analysis of Long vs. Short Checklists

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WP10: Descent air extraction

WP10: Ready

Load 8 fuel tanks to p.28, 9

[WP10: Ready fail]

1. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

2. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

[WP10: Ready fail]

1. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

[WP10: Ready fail]

Load 8 fuel tanks to p.28, 9

[WP10: Ready fail]

1. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

2. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

3. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

4. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

5. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

6. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

7. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

8. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

9. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

10. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

WP10: Descent air extraction

WP10: Ready

1. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

2. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

3. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

4. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

5. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

6. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

7. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

8. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

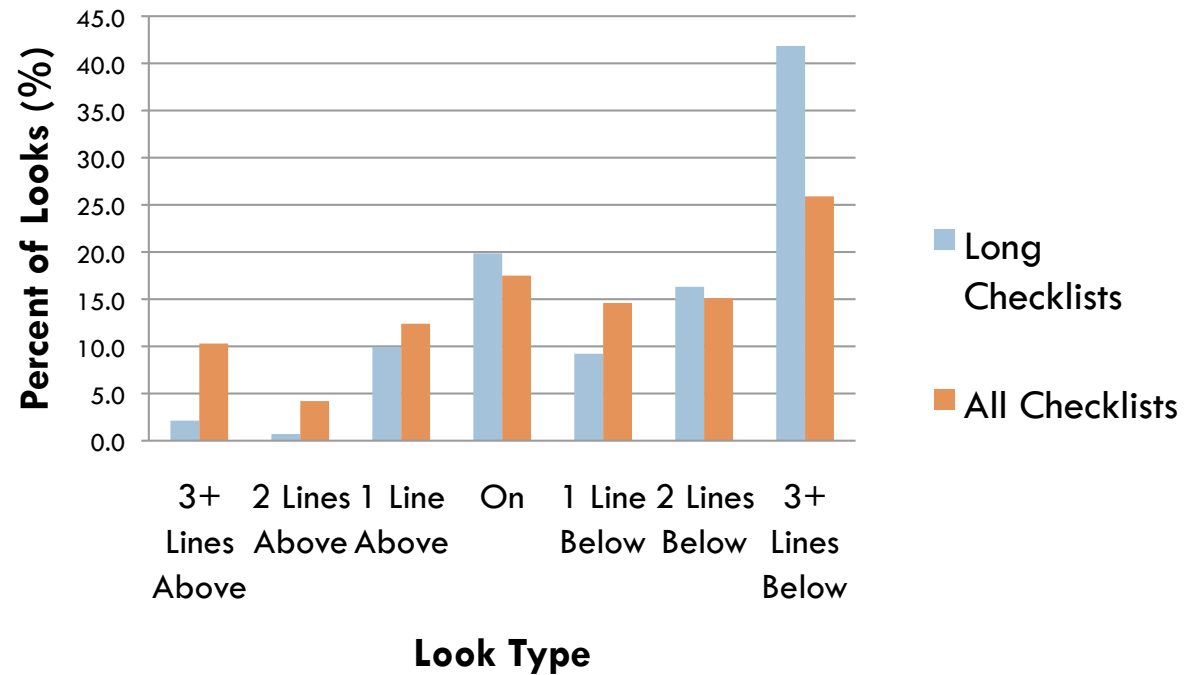
9. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

10. If fuel tank 8 is full, add fuel to tank 9

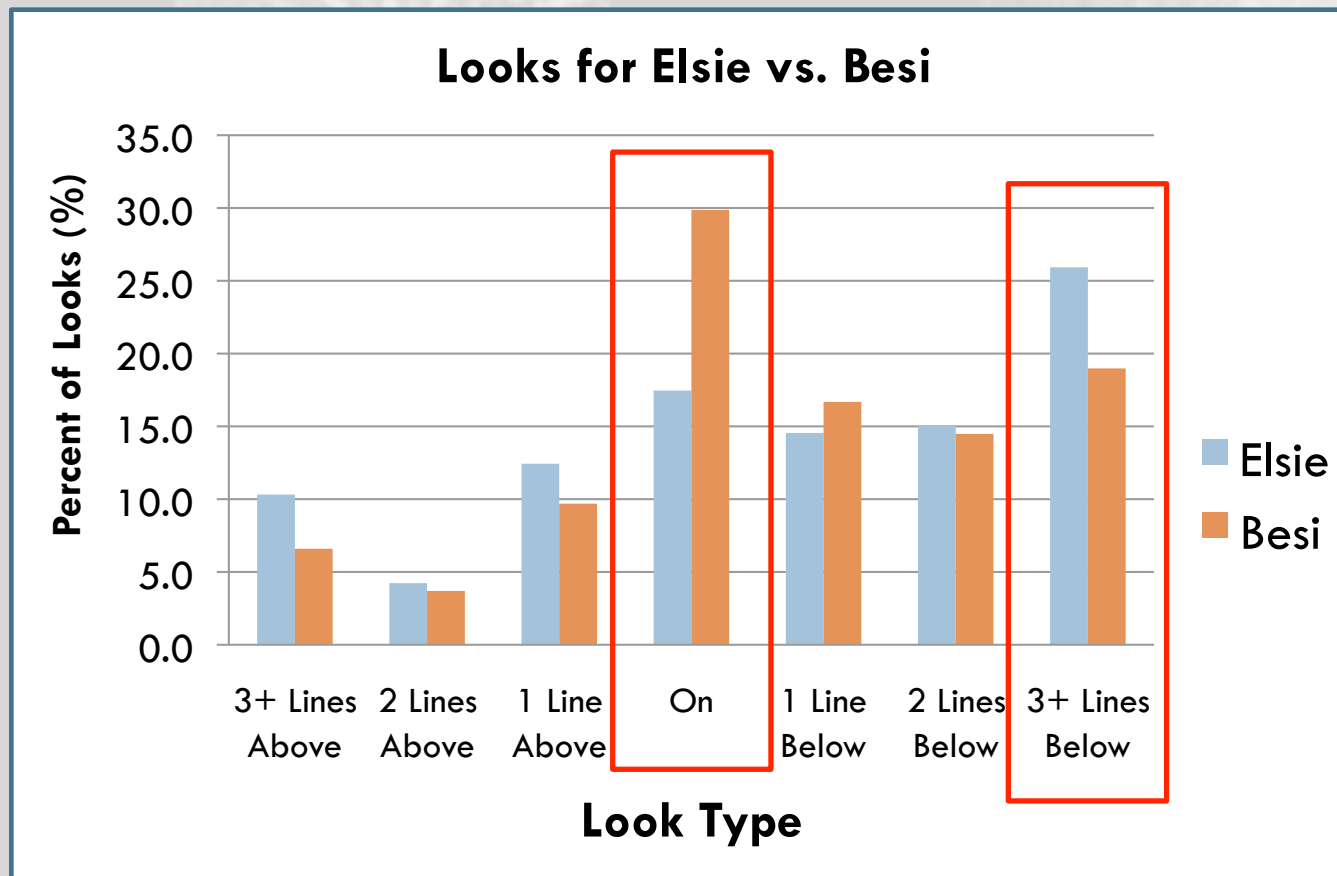


# Results

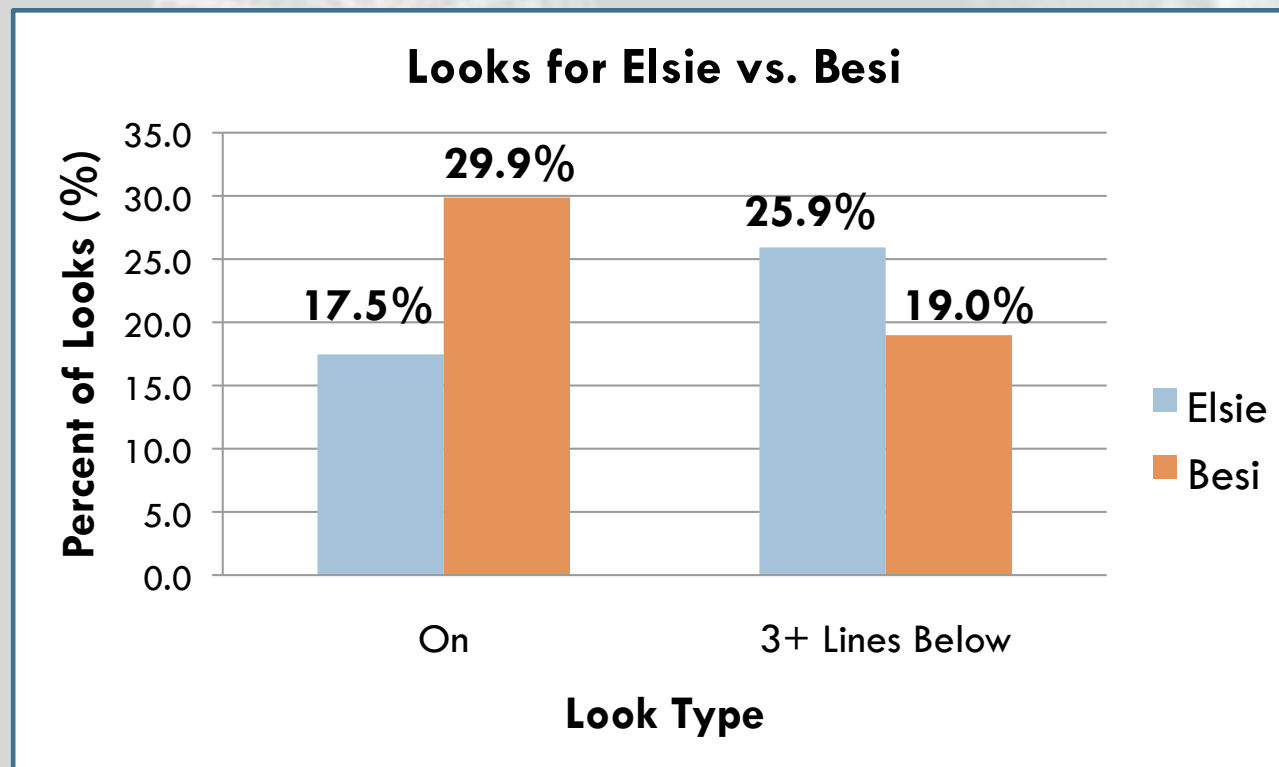
**Elsie: Long Checklists vs. All Checklists**



# Results



# Results



$p < 0.05$

# Conclusions

- Recommendation : Provide the entire checklist
- May not be as much need to provide entire checklist when more automated assistance is provided with the fault management task





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# Thank You!

- ISIS Lab: Robert McCann, Martine Godfroy, Ujwala Ravinder, Steve Elkins
- NASA Ames Academy: Brad Bailey, Kristina Gibbs, Doug O'Handley
- Nebraska Space Grant



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# Questions?