



GPM

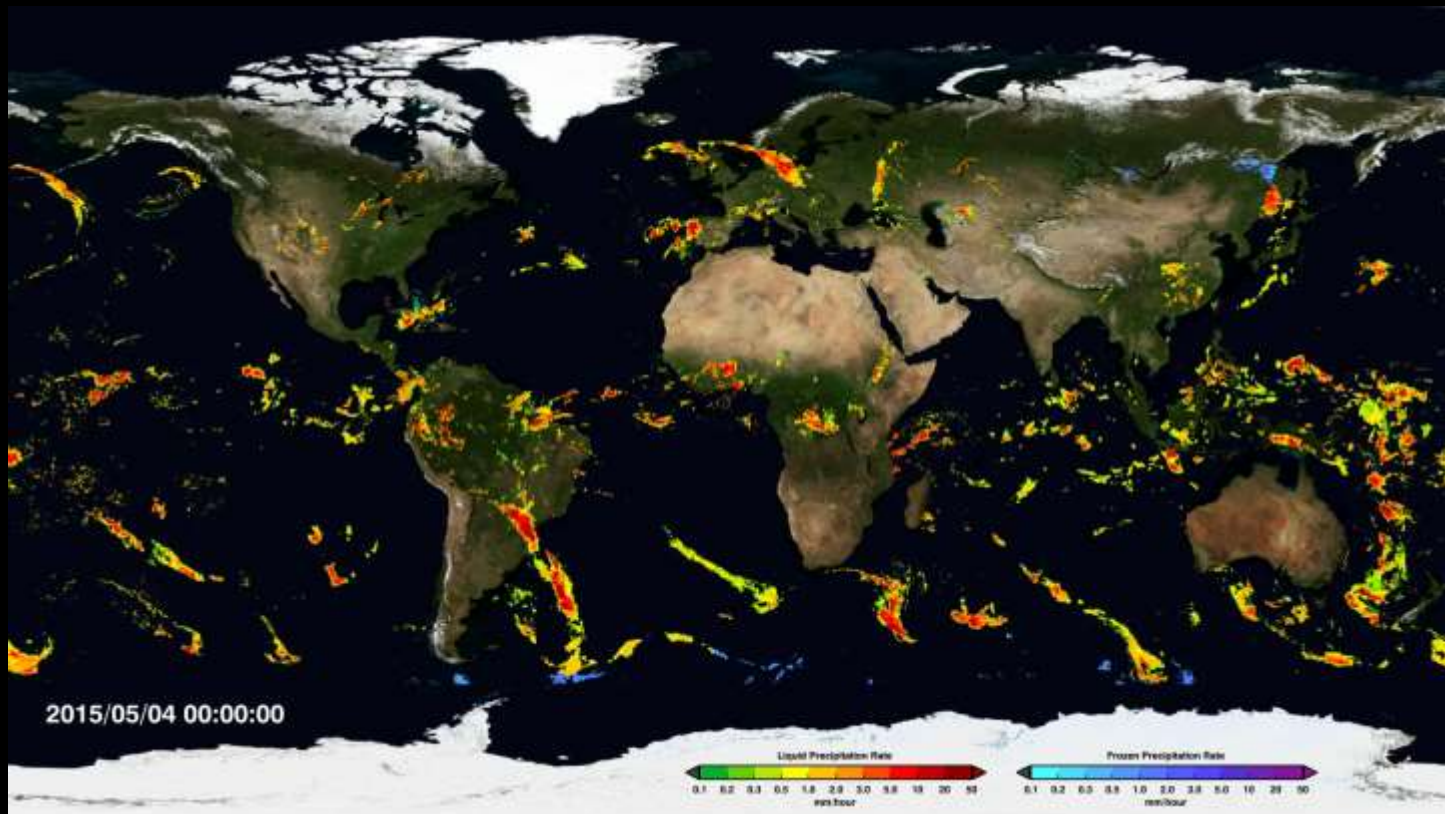
Goddard
SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

Global Precipitation Measurement

8th NASA Supply Chain Quality Assurance Conference

October 26, 2016

Art Azarbarzin

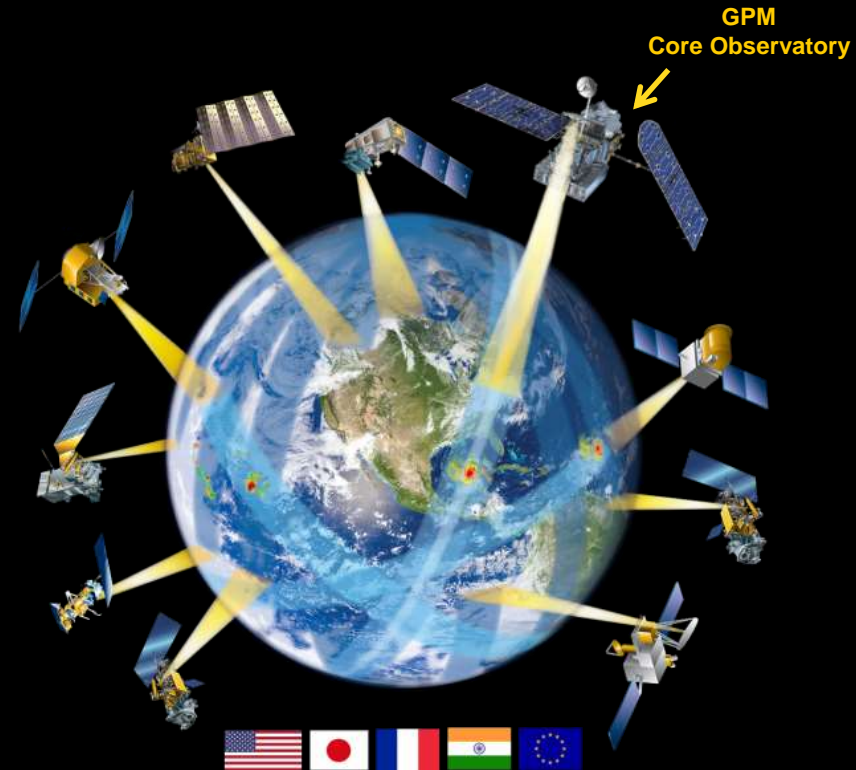


Measuring Global Precipitation from Space updated within 3 hours

- An International Partnership Mission with JAXA (Japan Aerospace and Exploration Agency) as NASA's main partner
- Category 1 – Class B
- Budget: \$1B (excluding launch services and two radar instruments provided by JAXA)
- 3-Year mission life with 5-Year fuel plan including re-entry fuel

Mission Objective:

- Advancing precipitation measurement capability from space
- Improving knowledge of precipitation systems, water cycle variability, and fresh water availability
- Improving climate modeling and prediction
- Improving weather prediction and 4-D climate reanalysis
- Improving hydrometeorological modeling and prediction



- **GPM Core Observatory (satellite) and 8 other satellites make up the GPM Constellation**

<http://pmm.nasa.gov/GPM/science-objectives>

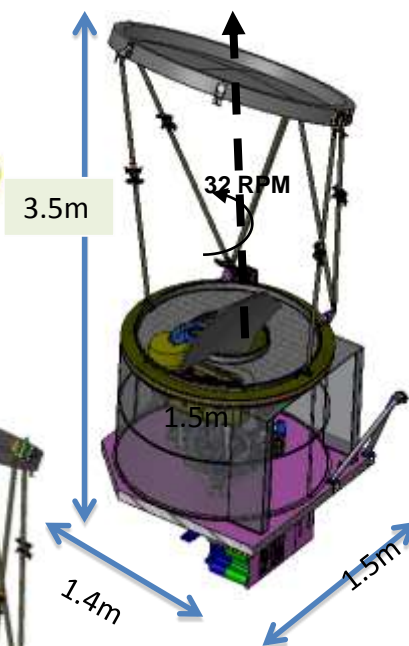
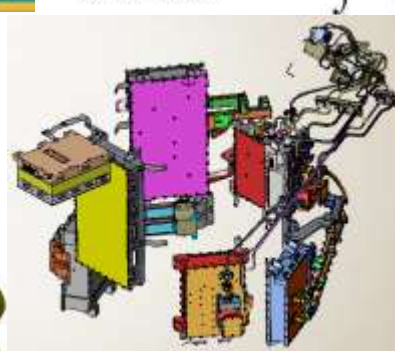
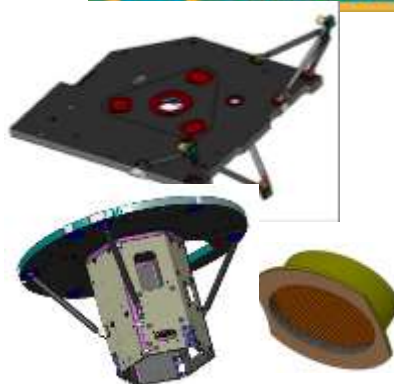


- 300 - 400 made up the GPM Team; including private industry partners supporting Goddard
- Propulsion Subsystem integration was complex since it included front and back thrusters
- Instruments delivered and integrated in early 2012



- Launched into orbit on February 2014 from Tanegashima Japan
- Orbit is 407 Km with 65 degree inclination; (same altitude as Space Station)
- Latest calculations predicts enough fuel to last in orbit until 2035 and after that spacecraft will be commanded to enter earth's atmosphere
- Total weight 3850 kg
- Total power 2000 W

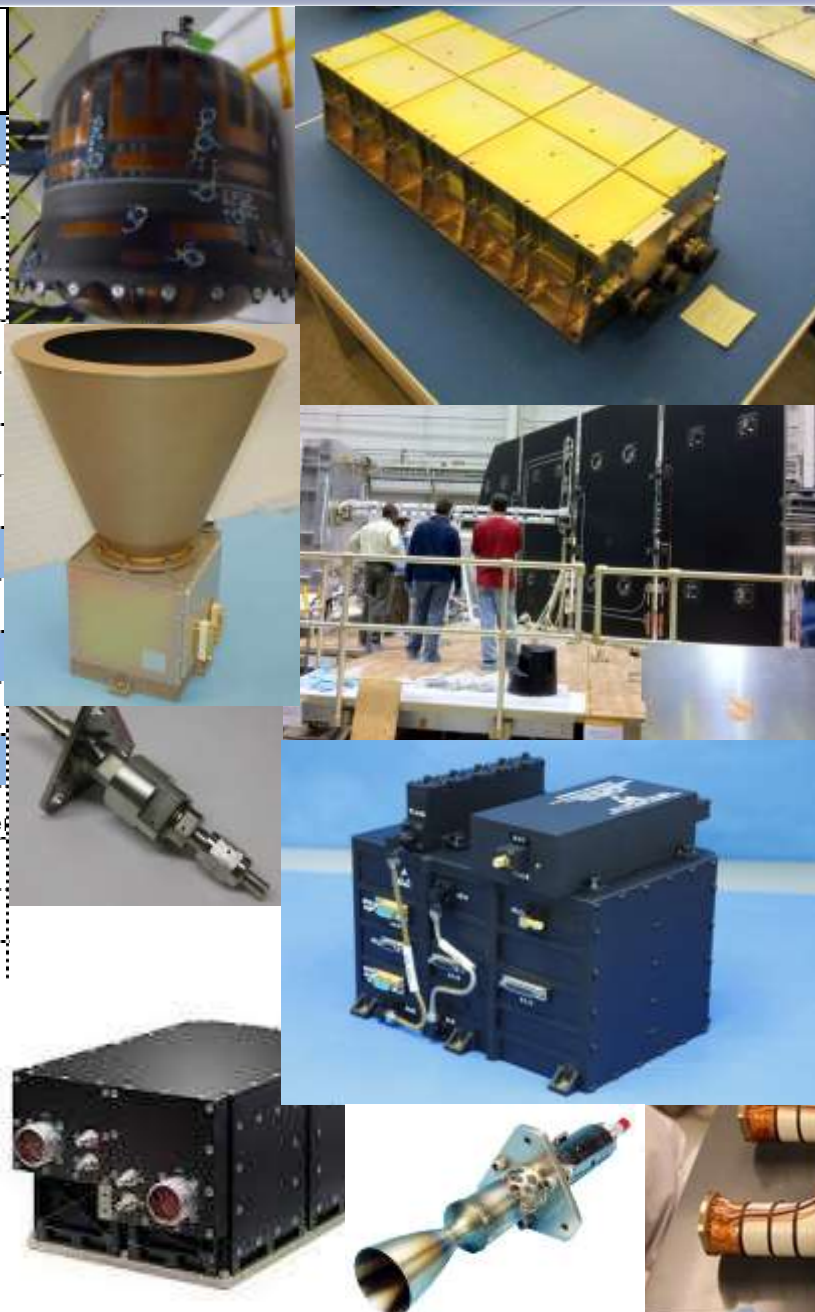
- Dual Precipitation Radars provided by JAXA
 - Ku Radar 13.6 GHz
 - Dimension (meter) ;2.5 x 2.4 x 0.6 m, Mass; 472 Kg, Power; 446W
 - Ka Radar 35.5 GHz
 - Dimension (meter); 1.2 x1.4 x 0.7 m, Mass; 336 Kg, Power; 344W
- GPM Microwave Imager (GMI) – Contracted to Ball Aerospace; Cost Plus Award Fee
 - Ball had many subcontractors



GPM spacecraft an in-house design with many subs



Subsystem/Item
GNC
Coarse Sun Sensors (CSS)
Medium Sun Sensors (MSS)
Mag. Torquer Bar (MTB)
3 Axis Magnetometers (TAM)
Star Trackers
Gyro/IRU
GPS Front End Electronics (LNA)
C&DH (CCC)
BAE Rad-750 Single Brd Comp (SBC)
Power
Battery
RF Comm
Transponder / Band Reject Filter / Diplexer
Power Dividers (Directional Couplers)
Hybrids
RF Switch
RF Coax Cable
HGAS
HGAS Gimbal Actuators
HGAS LRM Actuator Assys
HGAS Hinge Dampers



Subsystem/Item
Propulsion
Prop Tank
Thrusters
ISO Valves (Latch Valves)
Press Transducers
Fill & Drain
Filters
Solar Array
Solar Array Drive Assy
Solar Array Substrates
Solar Array Panel
Solar Array LRM Actuators
Solar Array Hinge Dampers
Thermal Control HW
Heat Pipes CCHP, PSE, MACE, C&DH
Heat Pipes CCHP, RWA, ST/IRU
Heat Pipes VCHP, Battery



- **Procurement cycle began in 2009 with last deliveries (Flight Batteries) in early 2013**
- **Many subcontractors and many different processes**
 - How do we perform audits efficiently and take advantage of early Supply Chain audits?
 - Do we flow down NASA MAR or accept their processes?
 - How do we establish quality assurance equivalency?
- **When to audit spacecraft subcontractors and with what priorities?**
 - Coordinated closely with Mike and his team ahead of procurement cycle to audit potential vendors
 - Frequent audits at larger subs closely coordinated with Supply Chain Team
 - Mike and his team focused very closely not to duplicate audits
- **When and how do we audit Ball and its subcontracts and with what priorities?**
 - Ball audits most challenging in order to avoid disruption during manufacturing phase; dates closely coordinated Supply Chain Team
 - How do we handle very small subs with minor developments?

Goddard
SPACE FLIGHT CENTER

