

FAILURE MODES EFFECTS ANALYSIS (FMEA) -- CIL HARDWARE

NUMBER: 03-1-0243 -X

SUBSYSTEM NAME: MAIN PROPULSION

REVISION: 2 11/06/00

PART DATA

	PART NAME	PART NUMBER
	VENDOR NAME	VENDOR NUMBER
LRU	: VALVE SOLENOID, NC 3W, TYPE 2 UNITED SPACE ALLIANCE - NSLD	MC284-0404-0032, -0042 13111-5

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION OF PART UNDER ANALYSIS:

VALVE, SOLENOID, NORMALLY CLOSED, 3-WAY, 1/4 INCH. LO2 POGO RECIRCULATION VALVE CONTROL. CLOSING.

VALVE WAS ORIGINALLY DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED BY WRIGHT COMPONENTS (NOW PERKIN ELMER) BUT IS NOW MANUFACTURED BY UNITED SPACE ALLIANCE-NSLD AS AN ALTERNATE PRODUCTION AGENCY.

REFERENCE DESIGNATORS: LV77
LV78

QUANTITY OF LIKE ITEMS: 2

FUNCTION:

THE SOLENOID VALVES CONTROL PNEUMATIC PRESSURE TO CLOSE THE PARALLEL REDUNDANT, NORMALLY OPEN, LO2 POGO RECIRCULATION VALVES (PV20, PV21). THE CLOSE SOLENOIDS (LV77, LV78) MUST DEACTUATE TO VENT SO THE POGO VALVES CAN BE OPENED. THE POGO VALVES ARE COMMANDED CLOSED PRIOR TO ENGINE CONDITIONING AND COMMANDED OPEN AT T-12.5 SECONDS.

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LRU: LO2 POGO VALVE CL SOLENOID, LV77, 78

ITEM NAME: LO2 POGO VALVE CL SOLENOID, LV77, 78

CRITICALITY OF THIS

FAILURE MODE: 1R3

FAILURE MODE:

PREMATURE DEACTUATION (EITHER POGO VALVE FAILS TO REMAIN CLOSED, REFERENCE FMEA/CIL 03-1-0453-02) CAUSING CLOSING PRESSURE TO BE VENTED DURING PROPELLANT LOADING

MISSION PHASE: PL PRE-LAUNCH

VEHICLE/PAYLOAD/KIT EFFECTIVITY:	102	COLUMBIA
	103	DISCOVERY
	104	ATLANTIS
	105	ENDEAVOUR

CAUSE:

PIECE PART STRUCTURAL FAILURE, ELECTRICAL SOLENOID FAILURE

CRITICALITY 1/1 DURING INTACT ABORT ONLY? YES

PAD PAD ABORT

REDUNDANCY SCREEN	A) PASS
	B) PASS
	C) PASS

PASS/FAIL RATIONALE:

A)

B)

PASSES B SCREEN SINCE THE LO2 POGO RECIRCULATION VALVES (PV20,21) CLOSE POSITION SWITCH WILL NOT INDICATE "ON". SOLENOID VALVE DOES NOT HAVE POSITION INDICATOR.

C)

- FAILURE EFFECTS -

(A) SUBSYSTEM:

RESULTS IN OPENING ONE OF THE POGO RECIRCULATION VALVES (PV20 OR PV21).

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LOADING: INABILITY TO ACHIEVE SSME PROPELLANT START CONDITIONS.

POST ENGINE SHUTDOWN (FRF): NO EFFECT FIRST FAILURE. LO2 OVERBOARD BLEED VALVE (PV19) IS OPENED WITHIN 2 MINUTES AND WILL PREVENT GEYSER FORMATION.

PAD ABORT: INABILITY TO ISOLATE AN SSME WITH UNCONTAINED DAMAGE (ASSUMES ENGINE DAMAGED ONLY TO THE EXTENT THAT ISOLATION OF THE DAMAGE WILL SAVE THE SYSTEM). POSSIBLE AFT COMPARTMENT OVERPRESSURIZATION AND FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD DUE TO LO2 LEAKAGE.

(B) INTERFACING SUBSYSTEM(S):
SAME AS A.

(C) MISSION:
NO EFFECT DURING LOADING - VIOLATION OF LCC WILL RESULT IN LAUNCH SCRUB. FOR FRF, NO EFFECT FIRST FAILURE.

(D) CREW, VEHICLE, AND ELEMENT(S):
FOR PAD ABORT, POSSIBLE LOSS OF CREW/VEHICLE.

(E) FUNCTIONAL CRITICALITY EFFECTS:
1R/3 3 SUCCESS PATHS. TIME FRAME - POST ENGINE SHUTDOWN/FRF.
1) LO2 POGO RECIRCULATION CLOSING SOLENOID VALVE (LV77 OR 78) PREMATURELY DEACTUATES.
2) LO2 OVERBOARD BLEED VALVE (PV19) FAILS TO OPEN/REMAIN OPEN.
3) INBOARD OR OUTBOARD FILL & DRAIN VALVES (PV9,10) FAIL TO OPEN/REMAIN OPEN.

TO PREVENT GEYSERING, PREVALVE CLOSURE IS REQUIRED TO LIMIT HEAT SOAKBACK FROM THE MAIN ENGINES INTO THE FEED SYSTEM. FOR PREVALVE FAILURE TO CLOSE, HELIUM INJECTION IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO PREVENT GEYSERING AND OVERBOARD BLEED OR LO2 DRAIN MUST BE INITIATED WITHIN OMRSD REQUIREMENTS.

GEYSERING MAY RESULT IN FEEDLINE RUPTURE, EXTERNAL LEAKAGE OF LO2, AND POSSIBLE AFT COMPARTMENT OVERPRESSURIZATION. FIRE/EXPLOSIVE HAZARD BOTH INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR TO THE VEHICLE. POSSIBLE LOSS OF CRITICAL ADJACENT COMPONENTS DUE TO CRYO EXPOSURE. POSSIBLE LOSS OF VEHICLE.

-DISPOSITION RATIONALE-

(A) DESIGN:
VALVE IS DESIGNED FOR A PRESSURE FACTOR OF SAFETY OF 2.0 PROOF, 4.0 BURST. THE CLOSURE DEVICE IS A 430 CRES BALL ACTING UPON EITHER OF TWO VESPEL SEATS.

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THE VALVE FEATURES A BALANCED LOAD ON THE BALL BY APPLYING INLET PRESSURE (750 PSIG NOMINAL) DIRECTLY TO THE BALL AT THE INLET SEAT AND INDIRECTLY (VIA A BELLOWS) THROUGH THE VENT SEAT. THE BELLOWS IS ASSISTED BY A SPRING, THE FORCE OF WHICH INSURES THE BALL IS HELD SECURELY AGAINST THE INLET SEAT WHEN THE SOLENOID IS DEENERGIZED. UPON BEING ENERGIZED THE SOLENOID DEVELOPS THE FORCE TO OVERCOME THE SPRING LOAD AND SEATS THE BALL ONTO THE VENT SEAT TO ALLOW HELIUM FLOW. TOTAL POPPET MOVEMENT (STROKE) IS LESS THAN 0.040 INCH.

PREMATURE DEACTUATION MEANS THE FORCE HOLDING THE VALVE BALL TO THE VENT SEAT HAS BEEN REMOVED. MECHANICALLY, THE ONLY VALVE PARTS INVOLVED ARE THE SOLENOID PLUNGER, THE SOLENOID STOP, AND TWO PUSHRODS. THE PLUNGER AND STOP ARE MASSIVE BY COMPARISON TO THE PUSHRODS, AND ARE BOTH OF 430 CRES. THE PUSHRODS ARE ALIGNED IN SERIES WITHIN THE STOP. THE PUSHRODS ARE MADE OF CRES AND CARRY ONLY AXIAL LOADS. IF THE RODS WERE TO FAIL STRUCTURALLY, THEY WOULD CONTINUE TO PERFORM THEIR FUNCTION BECAUSE THEY ARE TOTALLY CONTAINED IN THE STOP (THE ROD OD IS 0.125 INCH AND THE STOP ID IS 0.126 INCH). THE ROD, IN CONTACT WITH THE BALL, IS GUIDED BY THE SOLENOID STOP FOR OVER 28% OF ITS LENGTH.

THE ONLY OTHER APPARENT WAY TO ACHIEVE PREMATURE DEACTUATION WOULD BE BY STRUCTURAL DAMAGE SUCH THAT A LEAK WOULD BE CREATED OF SUFFICIENT CAPACITY TO VENT THE VALVE ACTUATION PORT THROUGH THE VENT PORT. WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF BALL DISINTEGRATION, NO INTERNAL STRUCTURAL FAILURE WILL CAUSE PREMATURE DEACTUATION BECAUSE THE FAILURE POINT IS DOWNSTREAM OF THE ACTUATION PORT.

IF A VALVE COMPONENT SHOULD FAIL STRUCTURALLY, IT WOULD NOT DISINTEGRATE AND DISAPPEAR. THE FAILURE WOULD CREATE A FLOW PATH FROM THE HIGH PRESSURE SIDE OF THE VALVE TO THE VENT AND SOMEWHERE IN THAT PATH THE FLOW WILL CHOKE. UPSTREAM OF THAT CHOKE POINT (INCLUDING THE ACTUATION PORT), THE PRESSURE WILL REMAIN ABOVE 400 PSIA. THIS RATIONALE ALSO APPLIES TO SEAT AND SEAL DAMAGE. THE BALL IS MADE FROM 430 CRES.

THE SOLENOID STRUCTURE IS CONSTRUCTED OF CRES AND IS EB WELDED. THE COIL IS VACUUM IMPREGNATED (POTTED). THE UNIT IS PRESSURE AND LEAK TESTED AT THE MAJOR ASSEMBLY POINTS.

THE -0022 CONFIGURATION WAS ADDED DUE TO A BELLOWS ASSEMBLY DESIGN CHANGE (P/N 24340 TO P/N 24340-1) TO ELIMINATE THE "SQUIRMED" CONDITION WHICH SOME OF THE ORIGINAL BELLOWS ASSEMBLIES EXPERIENCED DURING PROOF PRESSURE TESTING AT ATP. THE DESIGN CHANGE WAS MADE TO STRENGTHEN THE BELLOWS. BECAUSE THE DAMAGE OCCURRED DURING ATP, VALVES ALREADY IN THE FLEET (-0012 CONFIGURATION) WERE X-RAY TESTED AND ONLY VALVES WHICH HAD SQUIRMED BELLOWS WERE UPGRADED TO THE -0022 CONFIGURATION.

THE -0032 AND -0042 CONFIGURATION SOLENOID VALVES ARE IDENTICAL TO THE -0012 AND -0022 CONFIGURATION SOLENOID VALVES (RESPECTIVELY) WITH THE EXCEPTIONS OF ADDING THE FILTER (10 MICRON NOMINAL, 25 MICRON ABSOLUTE) IN THE VENT PORT OF THE SOLENOID VALVE AND REDESIGN OF THE VENT PORT CHECK VALVE. THIS FILTER WAS ADDED TO PREVENT CONTAMINATION AND METALLIC PARTICLES GENERATED DURING

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THE REMOVAL OF THE VENT PORT CHECK VALVE DURING OMRS D LEAKAGE MEASUREMENTS FROM ENTERING THE SOLENOID VALVE.

THE VENT PORT CHECK VALVE (P/N 11107-5) WAS REDESIGNED (P/N 11107-7) TO PREVENT THE POPPET FROM BEING EJECTED DUE TO SHEARING OF THE RETAINING NUT THREAD. A PIN WAS ADDED TO THE CHECK VALVE HOUSING, WHICH RETAINS THE POPPET WITHIN THE CHECK VALVE HOUSING. A NEW ALUMINUM NUT, WHICH PROVIDES A MINIMUM ENGAGEMENT OF THREE THREADS, WAS UTILIZED TO INCREASE RELIABILITY.

(B) TEST:

ATP

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE TESTS:

PROOF PRESSURE (1560 PSIG)

EXTERNAL LEAKAGE (850 PSIG)

INTERNAL LEAKAGE (740 PSIG, ENERGIZED AND DEENERGIZED) ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESPONSE

REDUCED TEMPERATURE TESTS (-160 DEG F)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESPONSE

INTERNAL LEAKAGE

ELECTRICAL BONDING TESTS

SOLENOID SUBASSEMBLY TESTS:

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

ENCLOSURE LEAKAGE (ONE ATMOSPHERE)

CERTIFICATION

TWO UNITS -

PORT AND FITTING TORQUE

SALT FOG EXPOSURE FOLLOWED BY ELECTRICAL AND LEAKAGE CHECKS

VIBRATION - AMBIENT

RANDOM VIBRATION TEST: 13.1 HOURS BOTH AXES FOR TWO VIBRATION LEVELS

TRANSIENT VIBRATION SWEEP: RUN WITH ONE SPECIMEN ENERGIZED AND ONE DEENERGIZED, FOLLOWED BY ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND LEAKAGE CHECKS

SHOCK

HANDLING

FLOW TESTS

ENERGIZED

DEENERGIZED

FIFTY HOUR CONTINUOUS CURRENT TEST AT 130 DEG F

LIFE

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AMBIENT TEMPERATURE ENDURANCE (4500 CYCLES FOLLOWED BY ELECTRICAL AND LEAKAGE CHECKS)
130 DEG F ENDURANCE (500 CYCLES FOLLOWED BY ELECTRICAL AND LEAKAGE CHECKS)
OPERATION CYCLES (REPEATED 20 TIMES)
REPEAT OF AMBIENT TEMPERATURE ENDURANCE
-160 DEG F ENDURANCE (500 CYCLES FOLLOWED BY ELECTRICAL AND LEAKAGE CHECKS)

DISASSEMBLY AND INSPECTION

BURST PRESSURE (3400 PSIG)

GROUND TURNAROUND TEST
ANY TURNAROUND CHECKOUT IS ACCOMPLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMRSD.

(C) INSPECTION:

RECEIVING INSPECTION
RAW MATERIALS ARE VERIFIED BY INSPECTION FOR MATERIAL AND PROCESSES CERTIFICATION. BODY HOUSING BAR STOCK IS ULTRASONICALLY INSPECTED.

CONTAMINATION CONTROL
CLEANLINESS LEVEL VERIFIED TO 100A. CORROSION PROTECTION IS VERIFIED BY INSPECTION.

ASSEMBLY/INSTALLATION
10X MAGNIFICATION EXAMINATION OF ALL DETAIL PARTS FOR BURRS, DAMAGE AND CORROSION IS MADE PRIOR TO ASSEMBLY. ALL DETAIL PARTS ARE INSPECTED FOR DIMENSIONS. CRITICAL SURFACE FINISHES ARE INSPECTED USING A COMPARATOR AT 10X MAGNIFICATION. OTHER SURFACE FINISHES ARE INSPECTED AND VERIFIED WITH A PROFILOMETER. TORQUES ARE VERIFIED TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH DRAWING REQUIREMENTS. MANDATORY INSPECTION POINTS ARE INCLUDED IN THE ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE.

CRITICAL PROCESS
WELDING, HEAT TREATMENT AND PARTS PASSIVATION VERIFIED BY INSPECTION. POTTING OF SOLDER CUPS, ELECTRICAL WIRE STRIPPING, AND SOLDERING OF CONNECTORS ARE VERIFIED BY INSPECTION. CHROME PLATING AND DRY FILM LUBRICATION ARE VERIFIED BY INSPECTION.

NONDESTRUCTIVE EVALUATION
WELDS VISUALLY EXAMINED & VERIFIED BY X-RAY AND DYE PENETRANT INSPECTIONS. THE SOLENOID ASSEMBLY IS SUBJECTED TO LEAKAGE VERIFICATION USING RADIOACTIVE TRACER TECHNIQUES. SOME VALVE BODIES WERE SUBJECTED TO 10X MAGNIFICATION INSPECTION ONLY. OTHER VALVE BODIES WERE SUBJECTED TO EDDY CURRENT INSPECTION, IN ADDITION TO 10X MAGNIFICATION. THE REMAINING VALVE BODIES WERE SUBJECTED TO 10X MAGNIFICATION, ETCH AND DYE PENETRANT INSPECTIONS. REFURBISHED VALVE BODIES WERE SUBJECTED TO 40X MAGNIFICATION INSPECTION. BELLOWS ASSEMBLY IS PROOF PRESSURE TESTED AND LEAK CHECKED.

TESTING
ATP VERIFIED BY INSPECTION.

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HANDLING/PACKAGING

HANDLING, PACKAGING, STORAGE AND SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS ARE VERIFIED BY INSPECTION.

(D) FAILURE HISTORY:

AN ELECTRICAL SHORT DUE TO INCORRECT ALIGNMENT OF SOLDER CUPS (PINS "A" AND "C") WAS DETECTED AT THE PALMDALE FACILITY (CAR AC2687). THE CORRECTIVE ACTION TAKEN WAS THE ADDITION OF HEAT SHRINK TUBING TO ISOLATE THE SOLDER CUPS AND THE ADDITION OF AN INSPECTION POINT AFTER POTTING.

A NUMBER OF ELECTRICAL CONNECTORS WERE BROKEN AT NSTL DUE TO EXCESSIVE PHYSICAL FORCE APPLIED TO THE CONNECTOR BY TECHNICIANS WORKING IN THE CONFINED AREA (CAR'S AB1813, AB1613, AND AB1208). CORRECTIVE ACTION RESULTED IN THE INSTALLATION OF PROTECTIVE COVERS TO PREVENT CONNECTOR DAMAGE IN HIGH TRAFFIC AREA. ALSO, CONNECTORS WERE WELDED TO THE VALVE BODY IN LIEU OF SOLDERING.

CURRENT DATA ON TEST FAILURE, FLIGHT FAILURE, UNEXPLAINED ANOMALIES, AND OTHER FAILURES EXPERIENCED DURING GROUND PROCESSING ACTIVITY CAN BE FOUND IN THE PRACA DATABASE.

(E) OPERATIONAL USE:

FLIGHT: N/A.

GROUND OPERATIONS SAFING PROCEDURES CONTAIN SAFING SEQUENCE OF EVENTS FOR MAJOR LEAKS IN THE OXYGEN SYSTEM.

- APPROVALS -

S&R ENGINEERING	: W.P. MUSTY	:/S/ W. P. MUSTY
S&R ENGINEERING ITM	: P. A. STENGER-NGUYEN	:/S/ P. A. STENGER-NGUYEN
DESIGN ENGINEERING	: DAVE NEARY	:/S/ DAVE NEARY
MPS SUBSYSTEM MGR.	: TIM REITH	:/S/ TIM REITH
MOD	: BILL LANE	:/S/ BILL LANE
USA SAM	: MIKE SNYDER	:/S/ MIKE SNYDER
USA ORBITER ELEMENT	: SUZANNE LITTLE	:/S/ SUZANNE LITTLE
NASA SR&QA	: BILL PRINCE	:/S/ BILL PRINCE