



# Engineering Systems Systematically

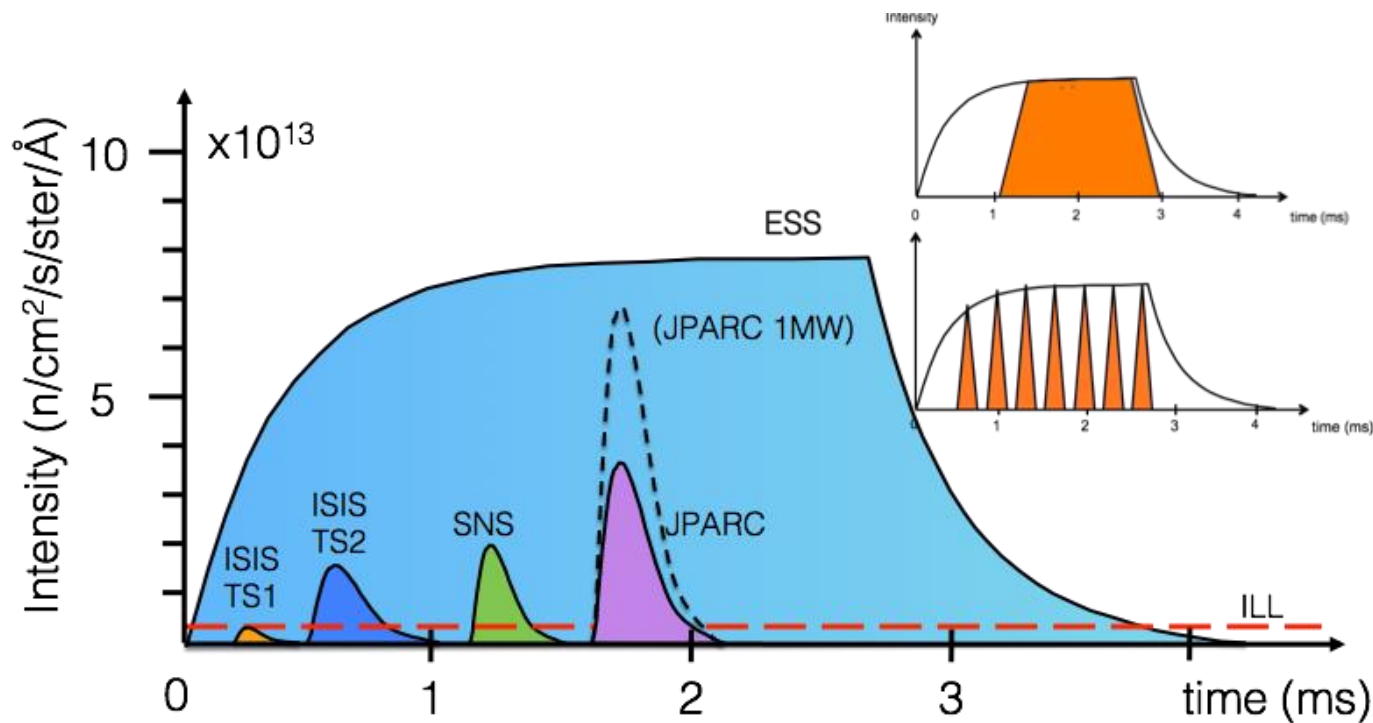
Romuald Duperrier  
ESS Systems Engineering Manager

# Sommaire

- Le défi technologique
- Des jalons ambitieux
- ESS: un partenariat de 17 pays européens
- Un site vierge (de tout)
- Déploiement du système qualité
- Rôle de l'Ingénierie des Systèmes
- Les méthodes, les outils, le contenu
- Le status quo (résultats et REx)

# ESS

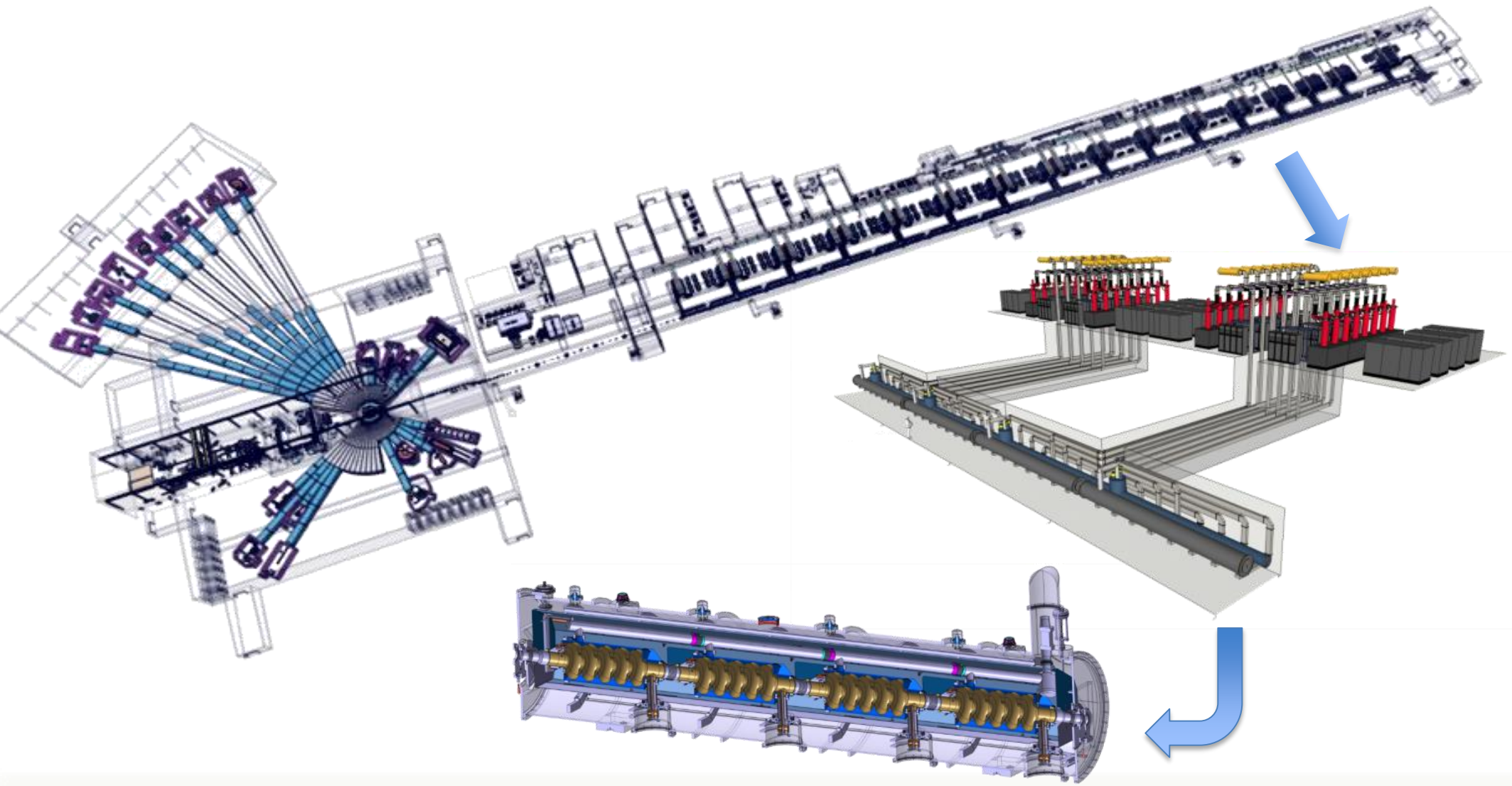
“A partnership of 17 European nations committed to the goal of collectively building and operating the world’s leading **user facility** for **research** using **neutrons** by the second quarter of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.”



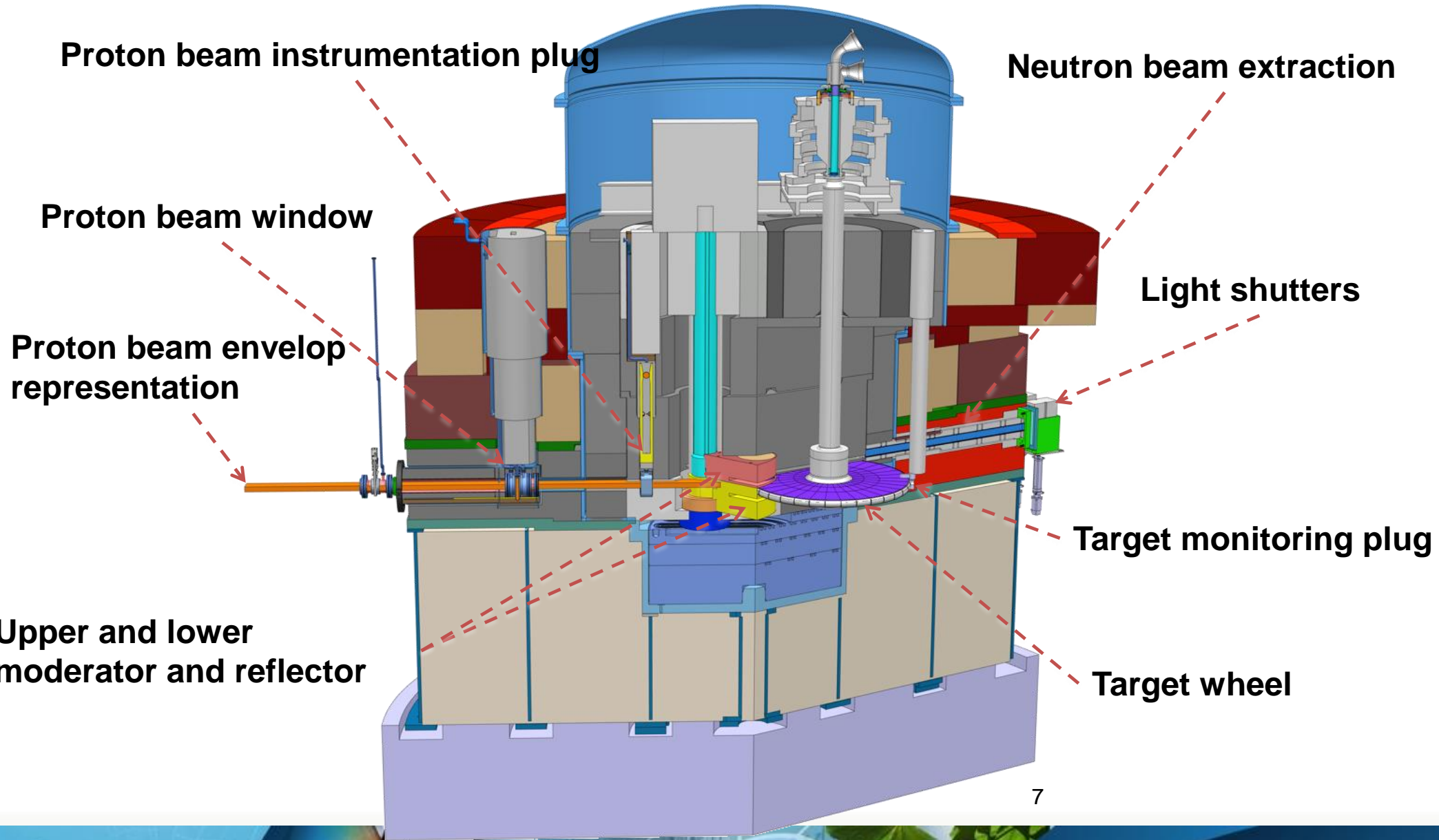
# ESS facility looking towards Lund University



# ESS modèle 3D

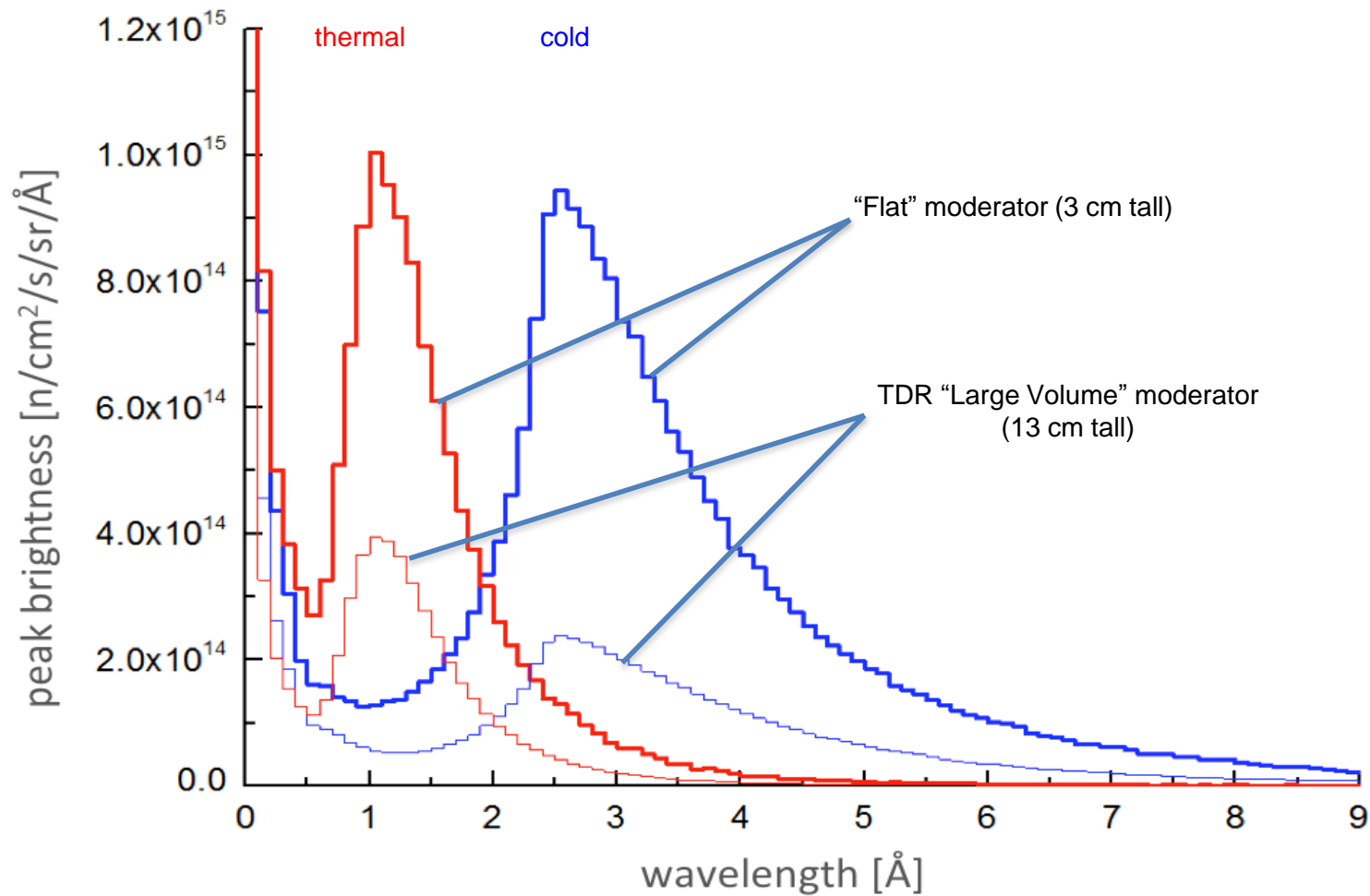


# Target Station









































































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# Progress on High Performance Moderators



# Science Drivers for the Reference Instrument Suite

Multi-Purpose Imaging	    
General-Purpose SANS	   
Broadband SANS	 
Surface Scattering	   
Horizontal Reflectometer	  
Vertical Reflectometer	   
Thermal Powder Diffractometer	   
Bispectral Power Diffractometer	   
Pulsed Monochromatic Powder Diffractometer	  
Materials Science Diffractometer	 
Extreme Conditions Instrument	  
Single-Crystal Magnetism Diffractometer	 
Macromolecular Diffractometer	

Cold Chopper Spectrometer	  
Bispectral Chopper Spectrometer	   
Thermal Chopper Spectrometer	  
Cold Crystal-Analyser Spectrometer	   
Vibrational Spectroscopy	  
Backscattering Spectrometer	  
High-Resolution Spin-Echo	   
Wide-Angle Spin-Echo	   
Fundamental & Particle Physics	

	life sciences		magnetism & superconductivity
	soft condensed matter		engineering & geo-sciences
	chemistry of materials		archeology & heritage conservation
	energy research		fundamental & particle physics



# Accelerator radiation related facts and figures

- 0.7 m thickness concrete wall
- 5 m of earth

Not accessible to public  
Dose rate < 10  $\mu$ Sv/h on top of the earth berm (controlled radiation area blue)

Annual Airborne release (stack):

H3	8.8E+6 Bq
Be7	1.0E+7 Bq
C11	2.6E+12 Bq
N13	2.7E+12 Bq

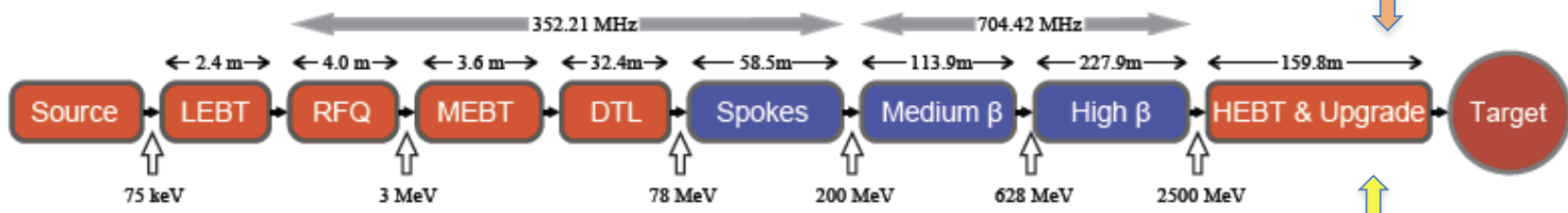
Without HVAC controlled radiation area yellow

Air activity inside tunnel for 50 days campaign : < 10<sup>6</sup> Bq/m<sup>3</sup>

Main Rn	T <sub>1/2</sub>	A (Bq/m <sup>3</sup> )	DAC (Bq/m <sup>3</sup> )	level
<sup>7</sup> Be	53 d	5.10 <sup>5</sup>	1.6 10 <sup>5</sup>	3 DAC
HTO	12 y	4.10 <sup>4</sup>	3 10 <sup>5</sup>	0,1 DAC

Prompt radiation inside tunnel

5.7 Gy/h (in 1h you receive more than lethal dose\*)



Residual radiation inside tunnel

- Lethal dose LD : 4 - 5 Gy (50% people receiving this dose will die)

the annual limit for workers (equivalent dose to hands) is exceeded in 2 hours

1 hour after 50 days campaign shut down :  
• 200  $\mu$ Sv/h 1 m  
• 300 mSv/h contact

A2T area not taken into account

6 month after 50 days campaign shutdown :  
• 8  $\mu$ Sv/h 1 m  
• 15 mSv/h contact

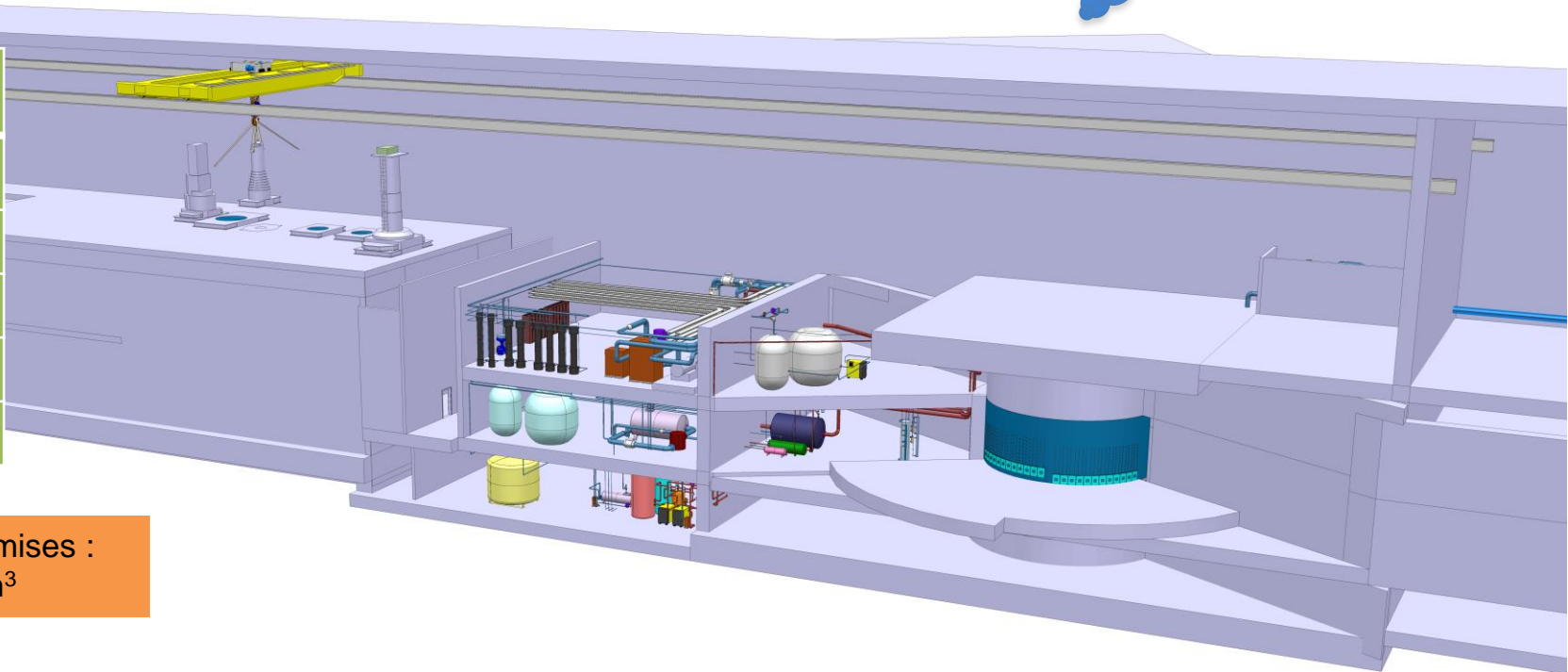
# Target station radiation related facts and figures

Total Radioactive inventory :  $5.10^8$  GBq  
 Very similar to research reactor inventory  
 (in terms of activity level but nuclides are different)

Annual Airborne release (stack) :  
 Leak from He loop  
 H3  $4.16E+8$  Bq +  $5.0E+12$  Bq\* (target dismantling)  
 I125  $1.87E+8$  Bq

Radioactive inventory T0  
 Total  $5.10^8$  GBq

main Rn	T <sub>1/2</sub>	A (GBq)
<sup>187</sup> W	23 h	$2 \cdot 10^8$
<sup>185</sup> W	75 d	$0.9 \cdot 10^8$
<sup>181</sup> W	121 d	$2 \cdot 10^7$
<sup>179</sup> Ta	1,8 y	$3 \cdot 10^6$



Air activity level in premises :  
 ? negligible Bq/m<sup>3</sup>



Normal cooling circuit water release in public sewer :  
 1 TBq H3/year (3 mg tritium) (more than Swedish BWR annual H3 release in sea)

- At least 2 times higher than Swedish nuclear power plant tritium annual gas release

Residual radiation level ?

Prompt radiation level  
 “analytical estimation”(with 4 m steel + 2 m concrete for target shielding) :  
 •0.2 μSv/h in high bay floor  
 • $1.2E-04$ μSv/h at 100 m

# Safety Objectives

## ESS Safety Objectives

Current

New proposal

Operating conditions

Initiative event likelihood

Workers limit  
(effective dose)

Public limit  
(effective dose)

Public limit

Normal operation - H1

10 mSv/year

50  $\mu$ Sv/year

0,1 mSv

0,1 mSv

Incidents- H2

$$F > 10^{-2}$$

Ex : loss of external power, loss of moderator/target cooling

20 mSv/event

500  $\mu$ Sv/occurrence

1 mSv

0,1 mSv

÷ 5

Unexpected events - H3

$$10^{-4} < F < 10^{-2}$$

Ex : pipe breaks

50 mSv/event

5 mSv/occurrence

10 mSv

1 mSv

÷ 5

Design Basis Accident –  
H4

50 mSv/event

20 mSv/occurrence

100  
mSv

20 mSv

Highly improbable events – H5

$$10^{-7} < F < 10^{-6}$$

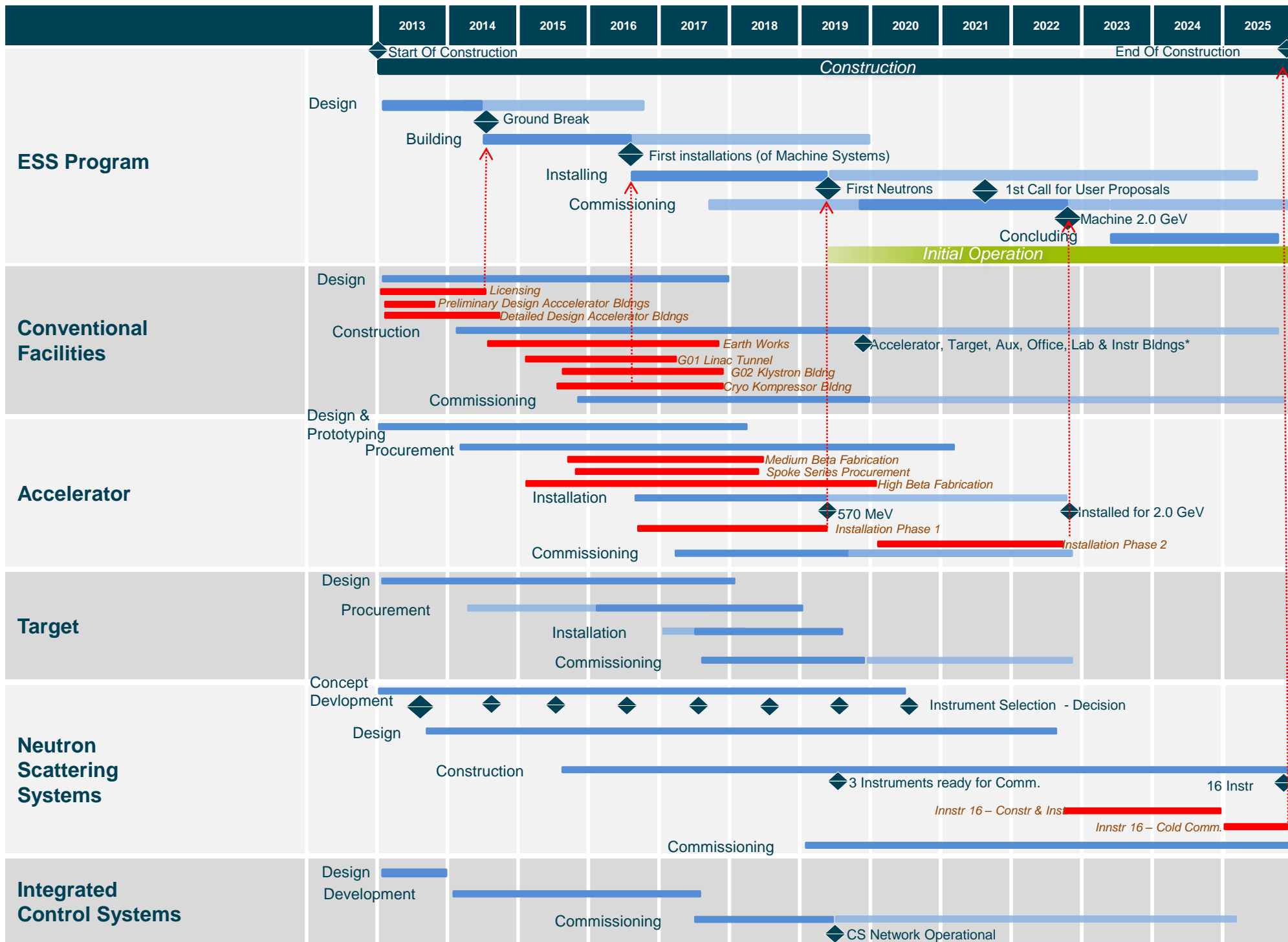
NEW

none

100 mSv

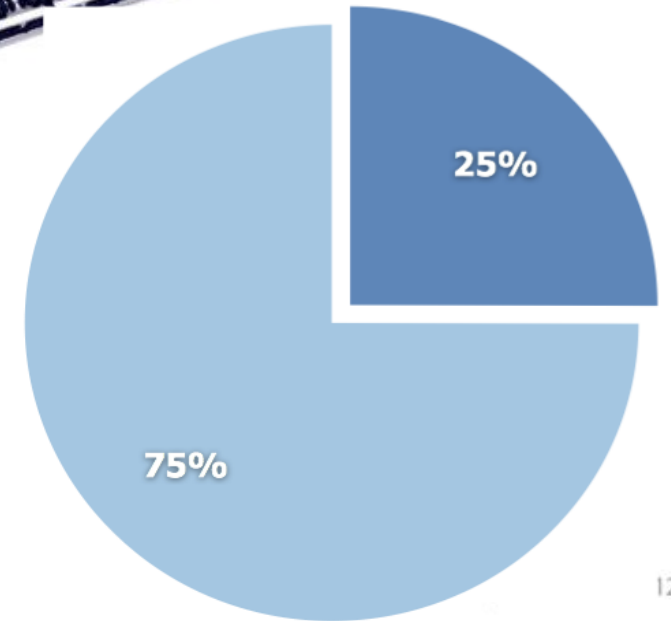
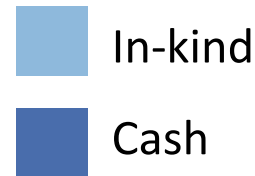
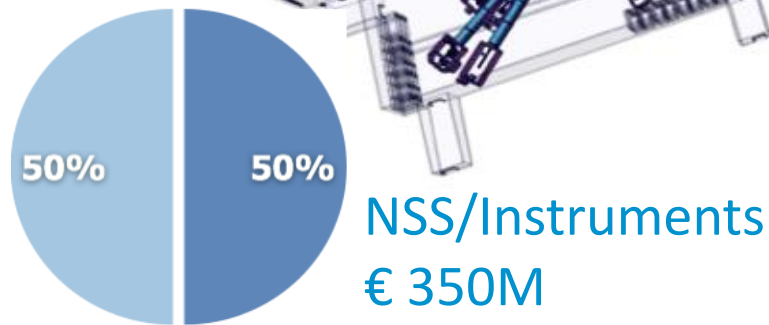
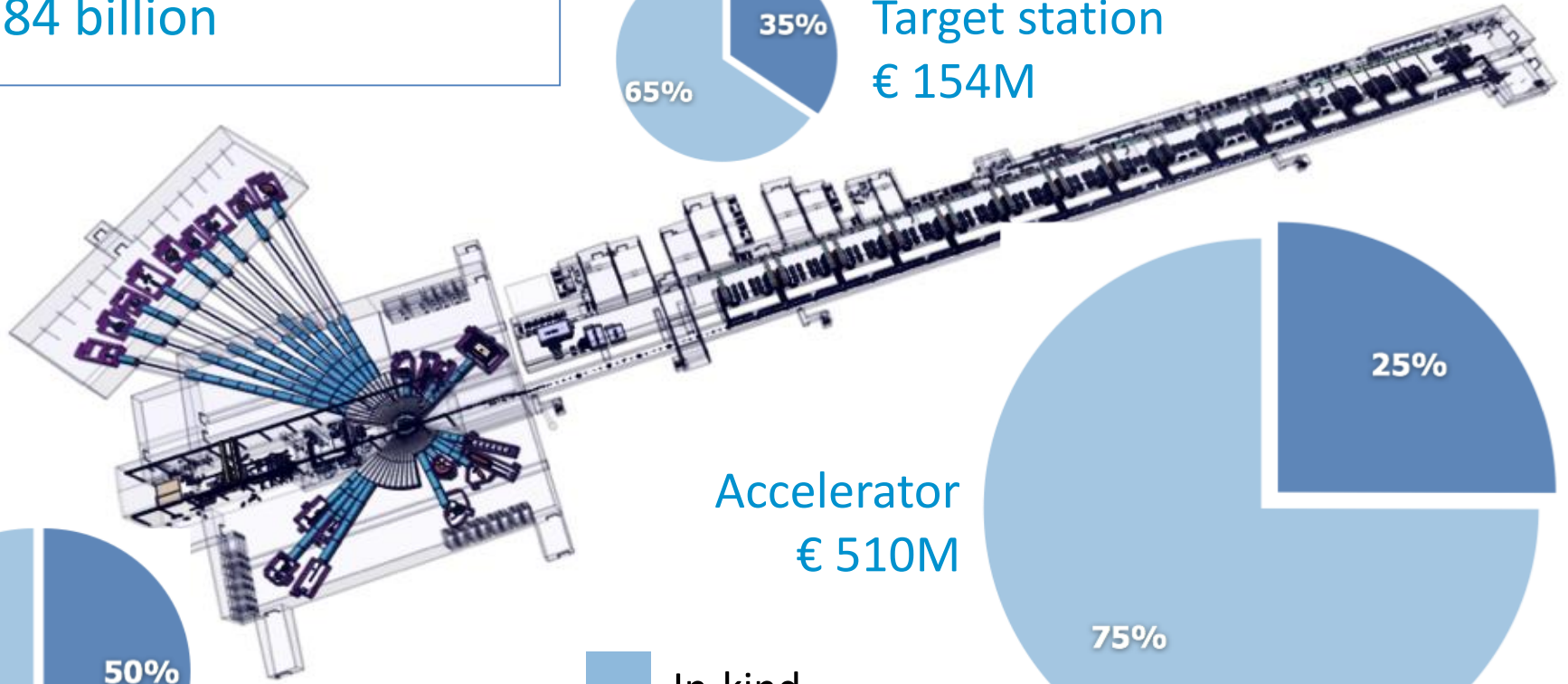
Collective dose : 1 man Sv/year

# Top-Level ESS Project Schedule



# Un partenariat de 17 pays

Total construction cost:  
€ 1,84 billion



Potential In-kind identified is ~36%. Working to increase potential above 40%.



ESS

E22

MAX IV

Utmarksvägen

Odarslösvägen

äladen

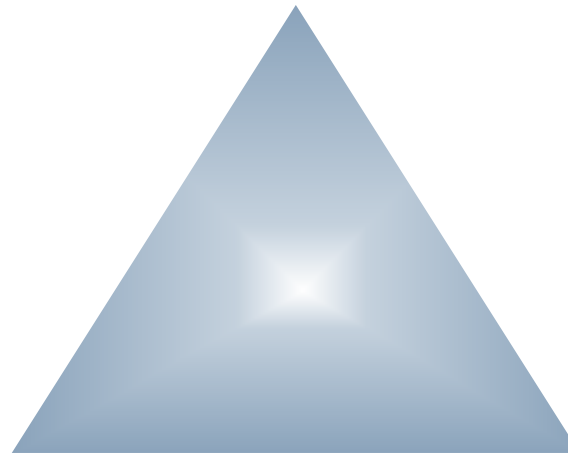
Sony Ericsson

Norra Ringen

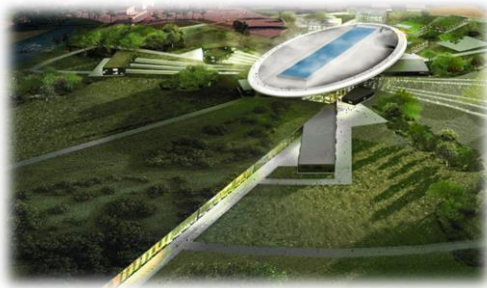




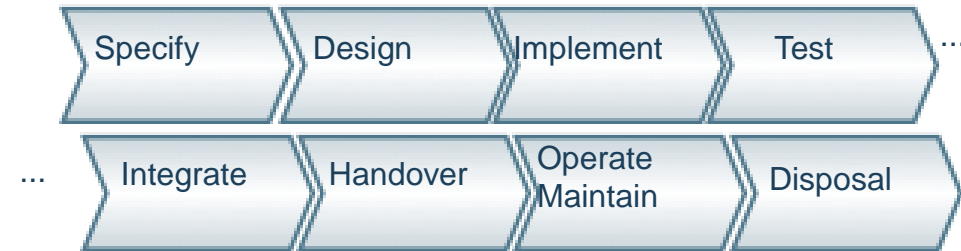
Organisations (*qui*)



Produits (*quoi et pourquoi*)

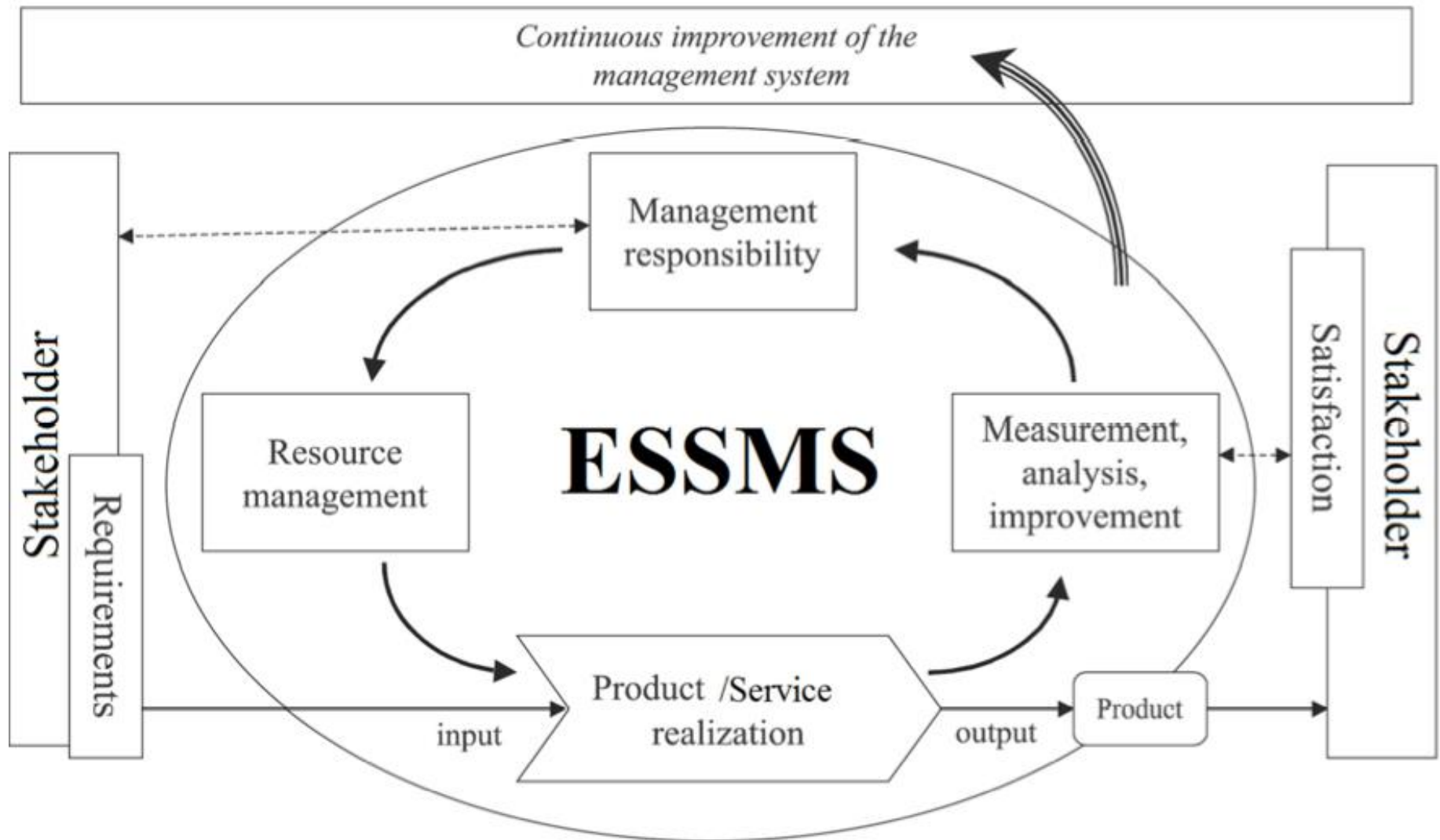


Comment





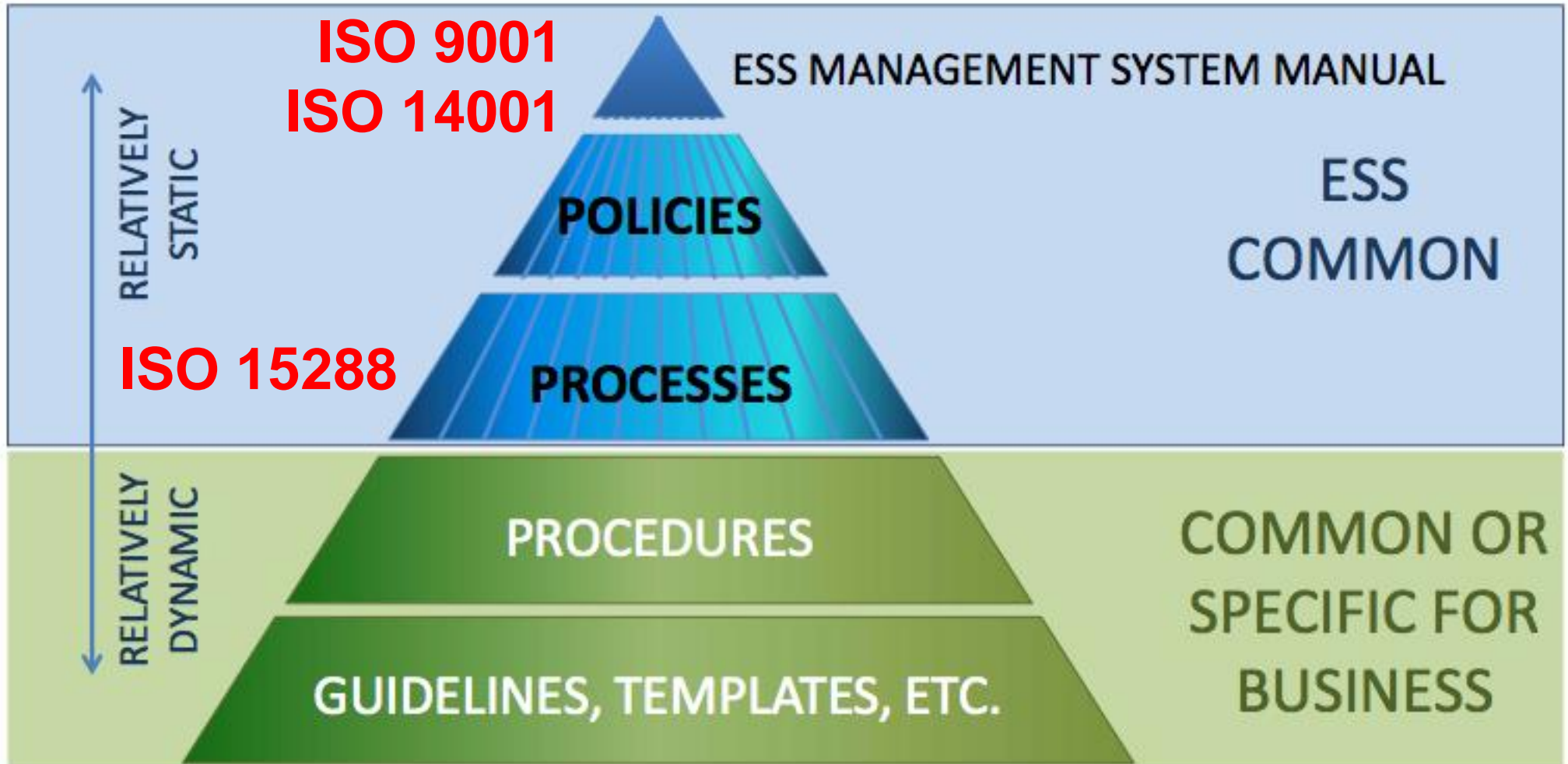
# From needs to satisfaction



# Need for a Systematic approach

- The construction of the ESS includes a huge number of:
  - products (most of them are not challenging),
  - activities (most of them are simple),
  - roles (all are important).
  - and thus a huge number of interfaces.
- Most of the activities are common sense, but the **quantity creates the complexity**.
- The inherent risk with such complexity can be significantly reduced by a documented systematic approach (ISO 15288).
- Traceability from requirements to verification is a must for the whole facility life cycle management.

# Standards mapping

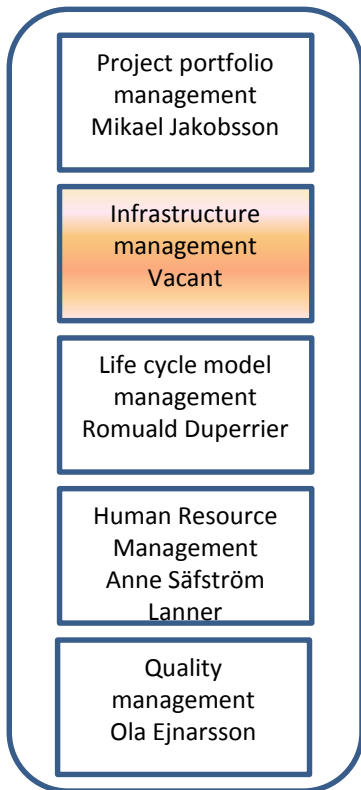


# ESS policies

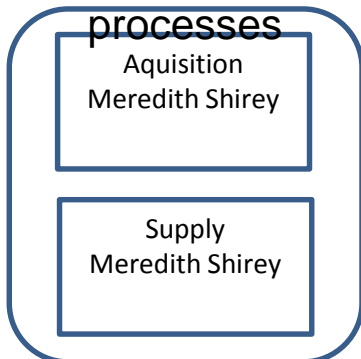
- Human Resources and Personnel
- Quality Assurance
- Communication
- Code of conduct
- Occupational Safety Health Environment
- Information Technology
- Procurement (legal)
- System life cycle management

# Processus ISO 15288

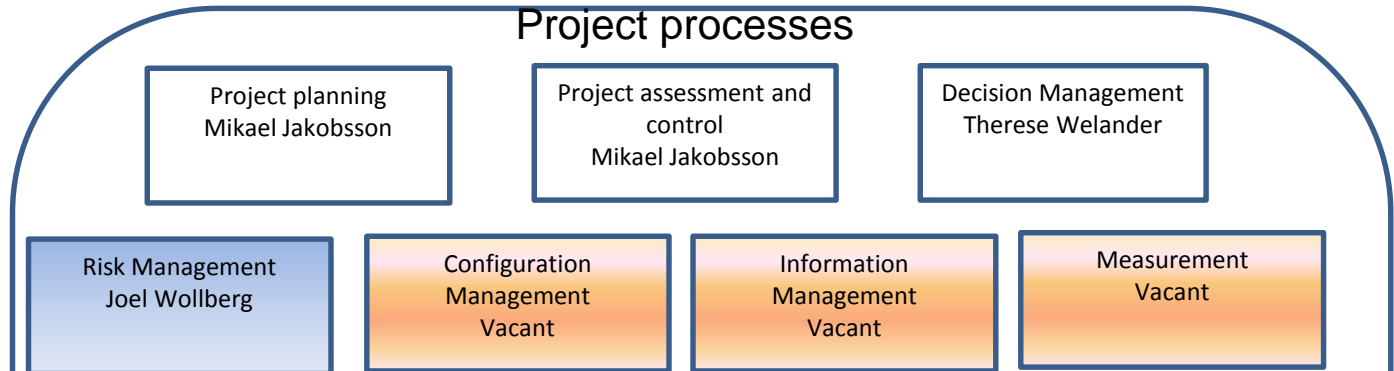
## Organizational project enabling processes



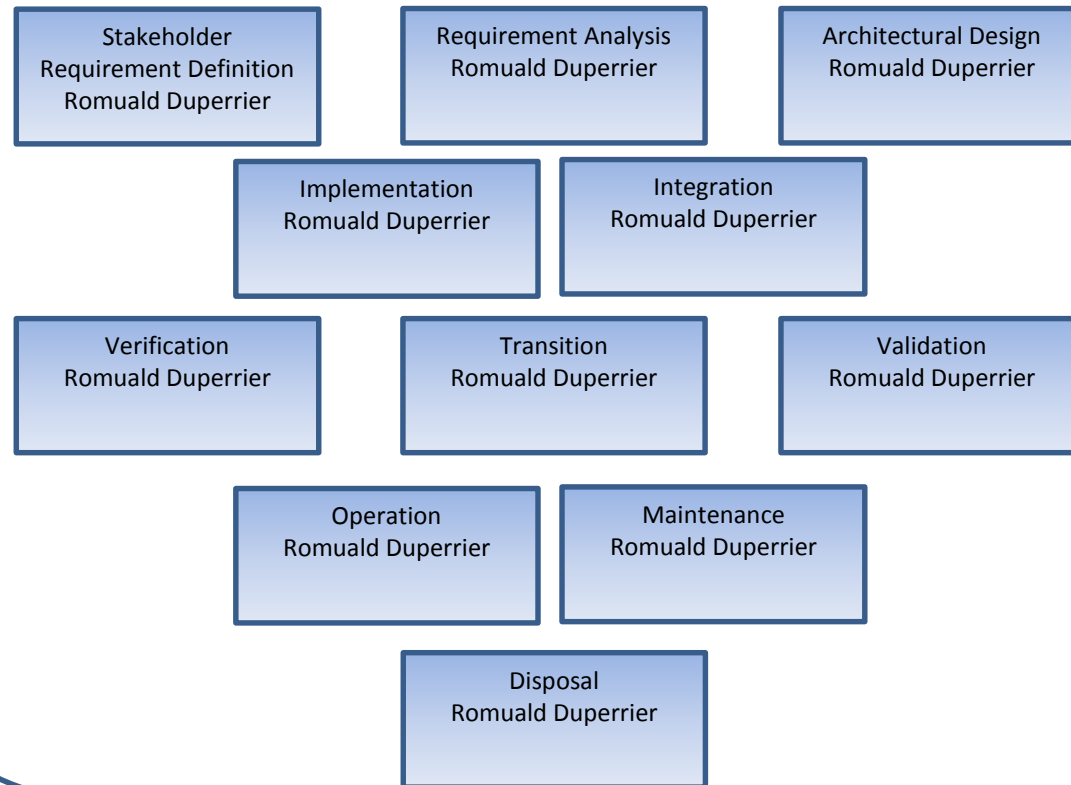
## Agreement processes



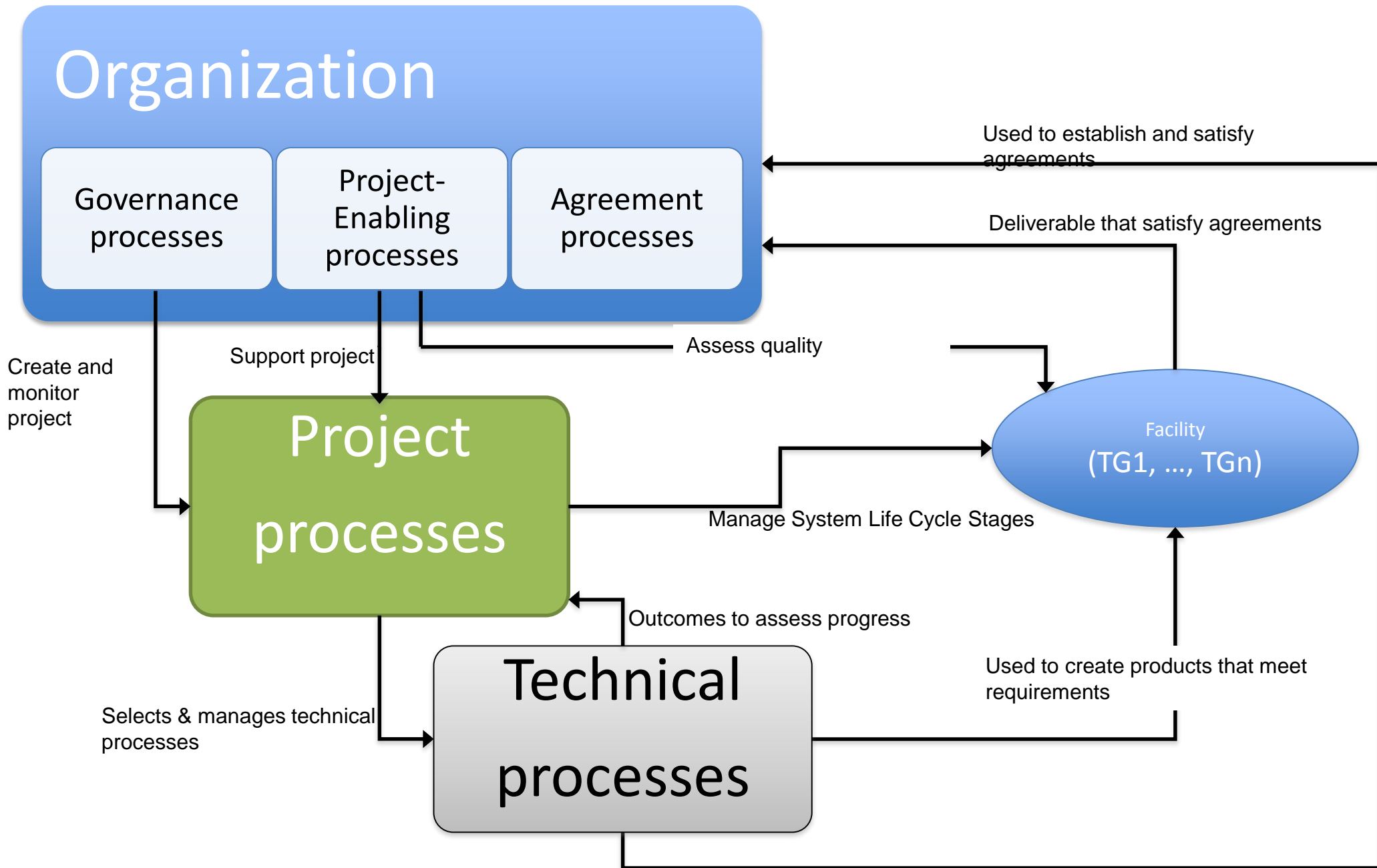
## Project processes



## Technical processes



# Processes map [H. Lawson]



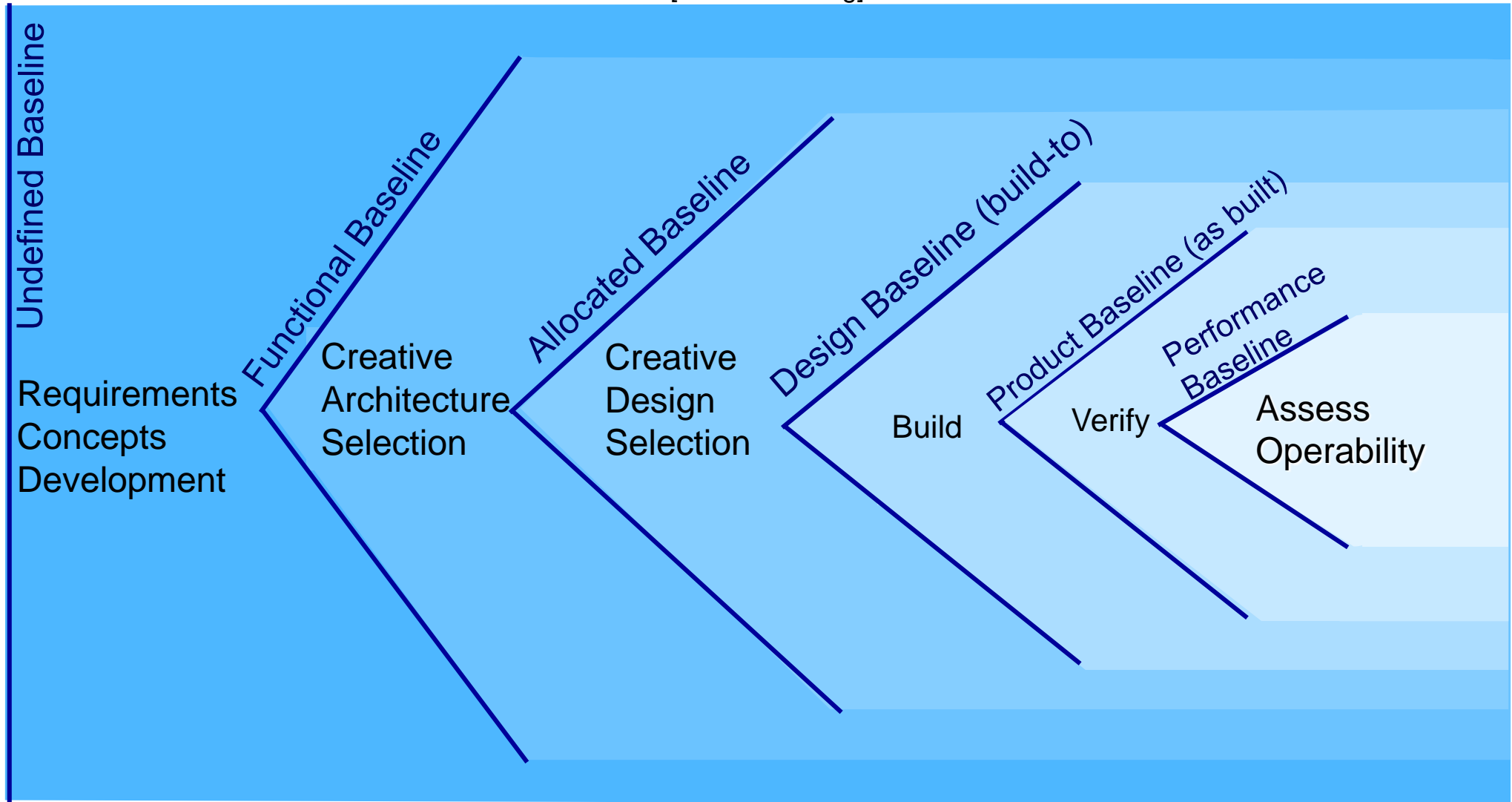
# Management plans

## What, when, who

- Programme Management Plan, ESS-1122
- Quality Management Plan, ESS-18636
- Construction Phase Management Plan, ESS-14361
- Systems Engineering Management Plan, ESS-2908
- Configuration Management Plan, ESS-3688
- Interface Management Plan, ESS-2917
- Risk Management Plan, ESS-4460

# Technical baselines as an integral configuration management concept

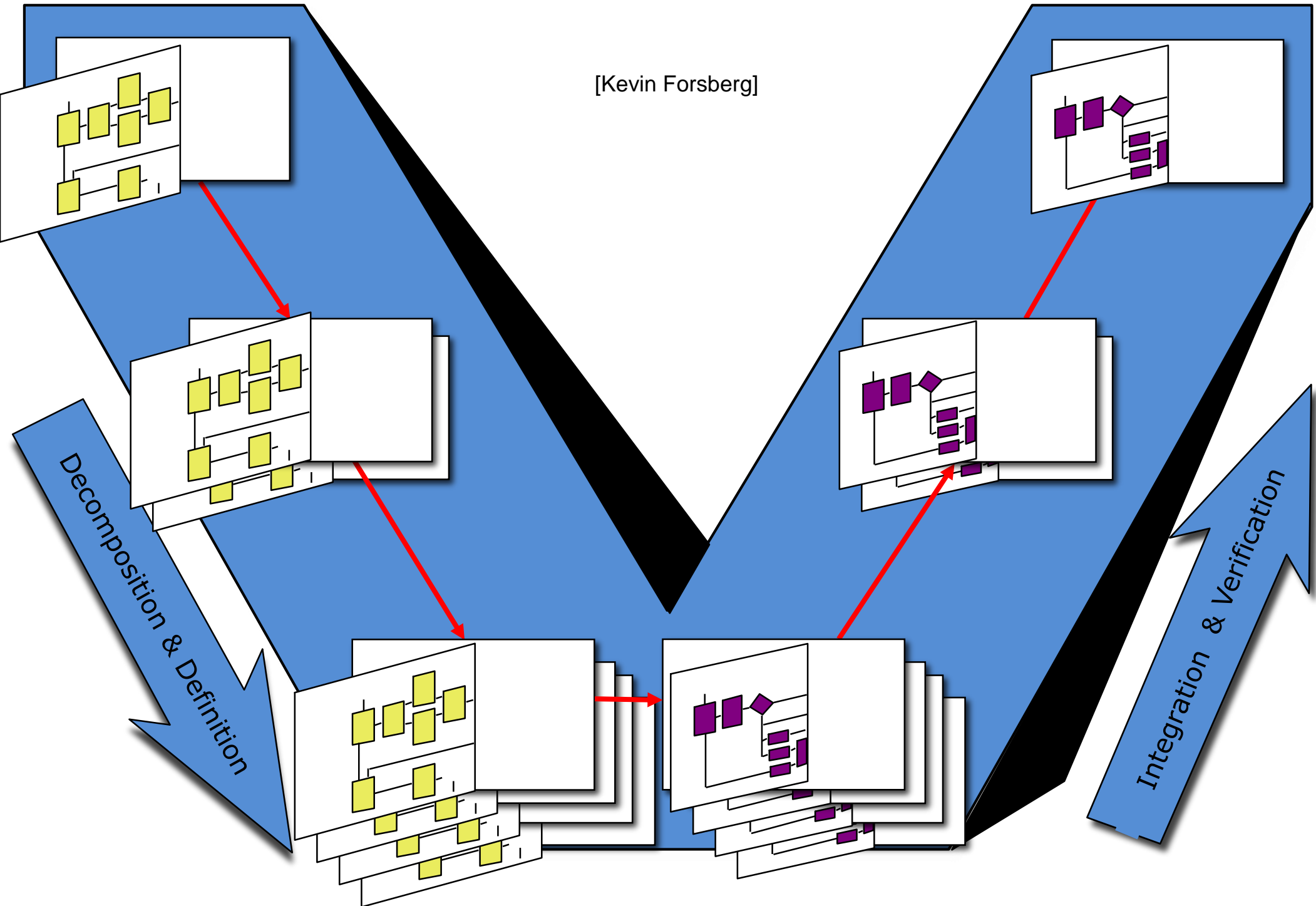
[Kevin Forsberg]





# Dual Vee

[Kevin Forsberg]




# Deliverables for design reviews

Review	Deliverables	Level of interest
<b>FR</b>	System Requirement Document Concepts of Operation	System
<b>PDR</b>	System Architecture Specification Interface Control Documents System Verification Plan System Integration Plan System Validation Plan	System
<b>CDR</b>	System Requirement Document System Design Descriptions (drawings, P&ID, etc) Interface Control Documents System Integration Plan System Operation and Maintenance Manual System Verification Plan	Element
<b>TRR</b>	System Verification Plan System Validation Plan	System / Element
<b>SAR</b>	System Verification Report	System / Element
<b>ORR</b>	ESS Validation Report Training programme reports	System / Element

# Supporting documents

- Design Review Standard Operating Procedure [ESS-8910]
- Design Review Overview Templates and Checklist





EUROPEAN SPALLATION SOURCE

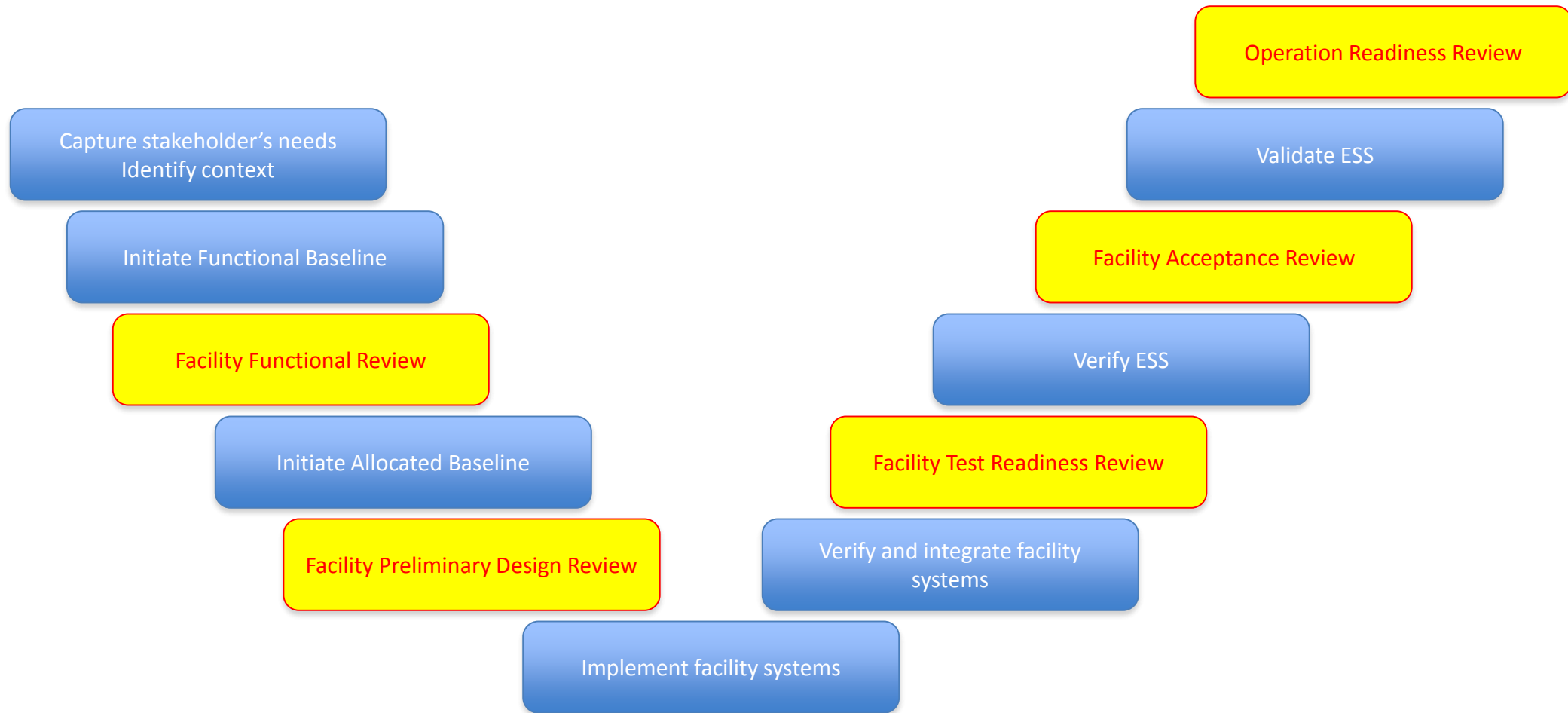
<<Insert reason>>  
<<Reference>>

### Design Review Process Overview

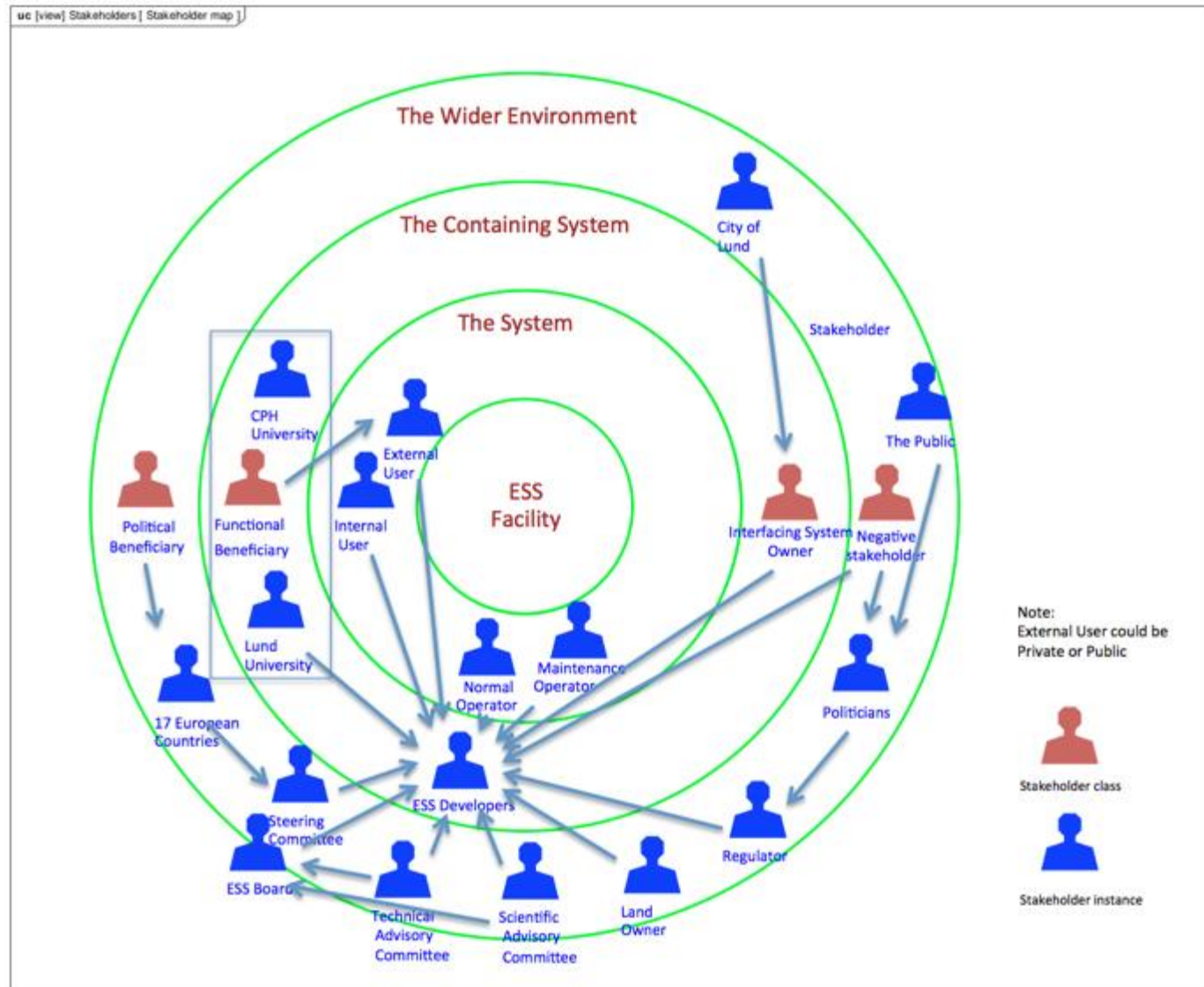
STEPS	SYSTEM NAME										
<b>1. FUNCTIONAL REVIEW</b> The FR examines the functional, constraints (including safety and environment) and performance requirements defined for the system.	<<input PBS element name >>										
<b>2. PRELIMINARY DESIGN REVIEW</b> The PDR examines the proposed system architecture and the allocation of requirements to the sub systems. It ensures that the technical risk and the safety aspects are appropriately covered by the architecture.	<b>CONTACTS</b> Project accountable:      Other contact:										
<b>3. TEST READINESS REVIEW</b> The TRR ensures that the product, its test equipment, support personnel, and test procedures are ready for the verification activities.	<b>STATUS SUMMARY</b> FR    PDR    TRR    SAR    ORR <table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr></table> Date	1	2	3	4	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	2	3	4	5							
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<b>4. SYSTEM ACCEPTANCE REVIEW</b> The SAR examines the system end products and documentation, and inspection, demonstration, test data and analyses that support its verification. The SAR ensures that the all requirements have been satisfied.	<b>PURPOSE</b> Design reviews are formal assessments of items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· To ensure the objectives and requirements are understood by the affected and associated ESS programme stakeholders,</li><li>· To review the relevancy of the proposed solution from design to verification,</li><li>· To show that the major risks and safety hazards have been identified and mitigated as appropriate,</li><li>· To check that interfaces are unambiguously defined and agreed upon,</li><li>· To ensure that it will possible to proceed to the next development phase,</li><li>· To baseline additional work products such that the baseline is more and more comprehensive and can serve as a single point of truth for the participants.</li><li>· To evaluate its adequacy, to identify potential inadequacies and issues and to institute changes accordingly.</li></ul>										
<b>5. OPERATIONAL READINESS REVIEW</b> The ORR examines the actual operational set up (e.g. spare parts availability), and ensures that the personnel and procedures have reached the required maturity.											

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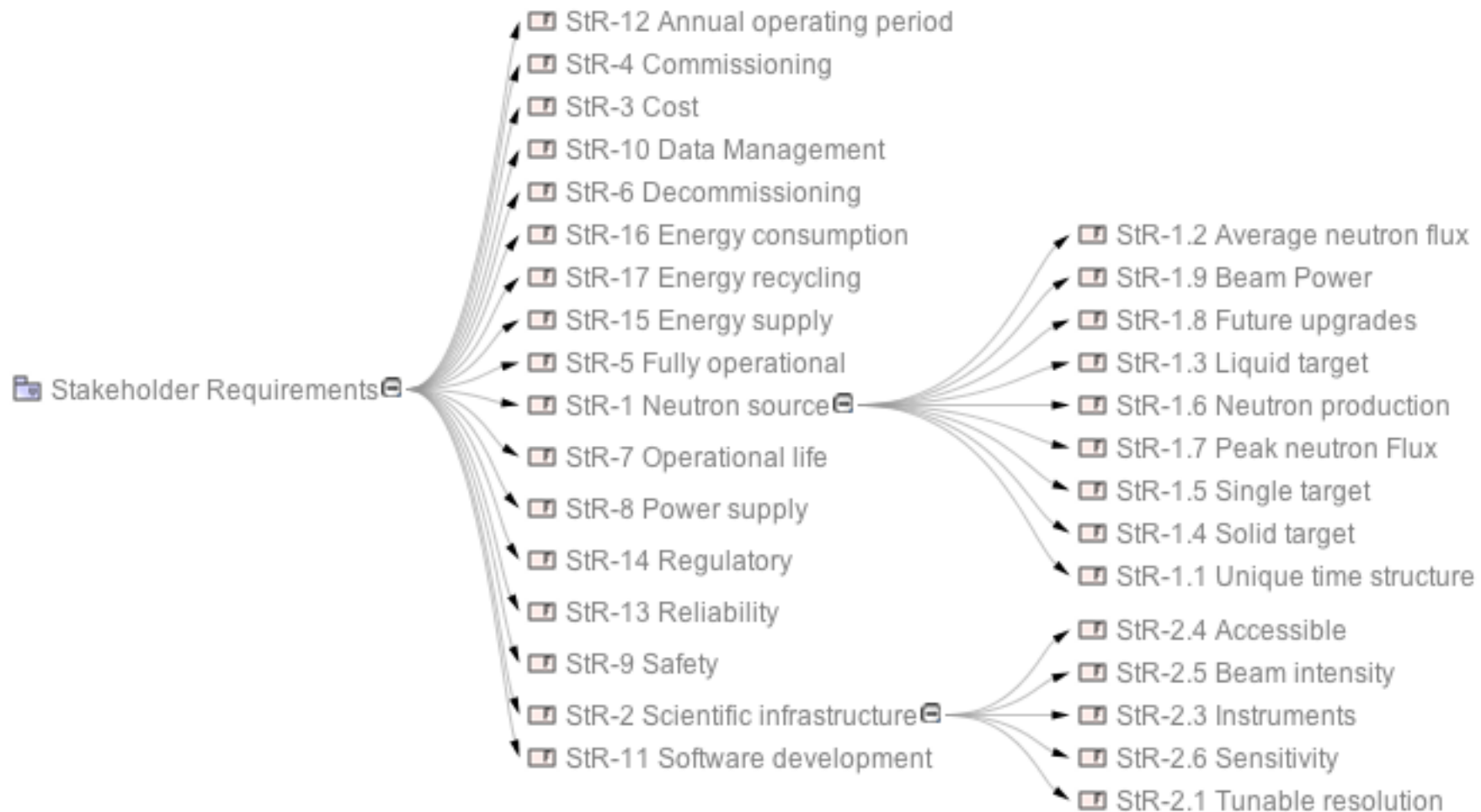
# SE process at ESS (facility level)



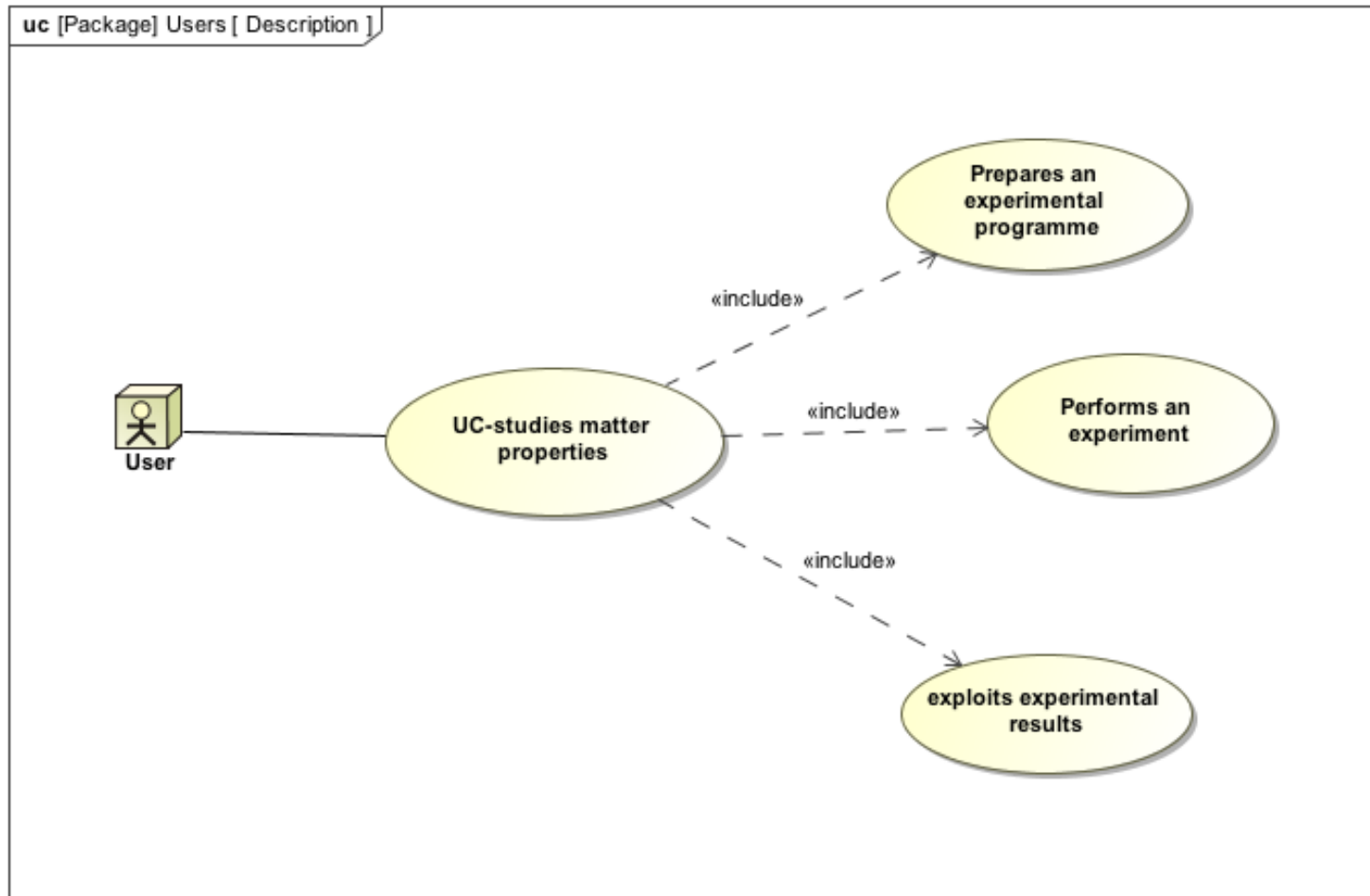
# First results of the approach: Stakeholder map




# First results of the approach: Stakeholder's requirements



# First results of the approach: use case NS user



# Technical Baseline item at ESS level



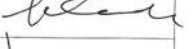


**EUROPEAN SPALLATION SOURCE**

**Description**  
 Document No <<0.1>>  
 Date <<01 Sept 2011>>

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Concepts of Operations for the ESS System


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	Name	Affiliation	Signatures
<b>Authors</b>	R. Duperrier, Systems Engineering Manager	ESS AB	
	J. Waldeck, Requirements and Architecture Systems Engineer Manager		
<b>Reviewer</b>	Johan Lehander Chairman of the CCB of the programme	ESS AB	
<b>Approver</b>	Kjell Möller Chairman of the EPG	ESS AB	

Distribution: All programme team members

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[ESS-0003640]






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**Description**  
 Document No <<0.1>>  
 Date <<01 Sept 2011>>

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ESS System Requirement Document

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	Name	Affiliation	Signatures
<b>Authors</b>	R. Duperrier, Systems Engineering Manager	ESS AB	
	J. Waldeck, Requirements and Architecture Systems Engineer Manager		
<b>Reviewer</b>	Johan Lehander Chairman of the CCB of the programme	ESS AB	
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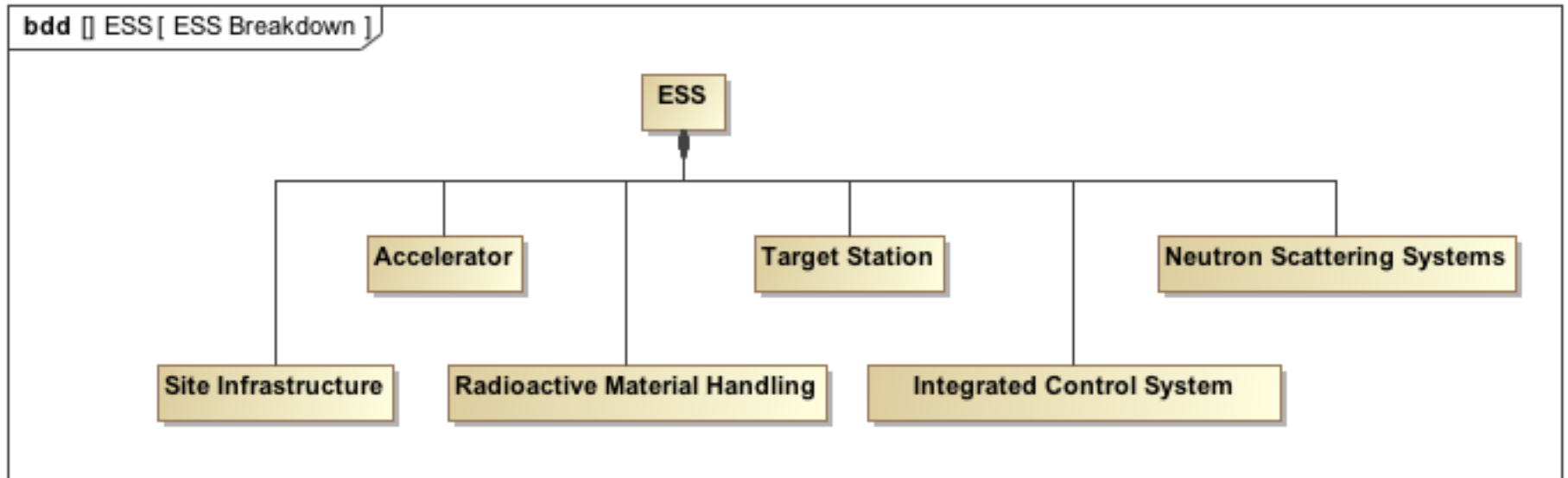
Distribution: All programme team members

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[ESS-0003641]

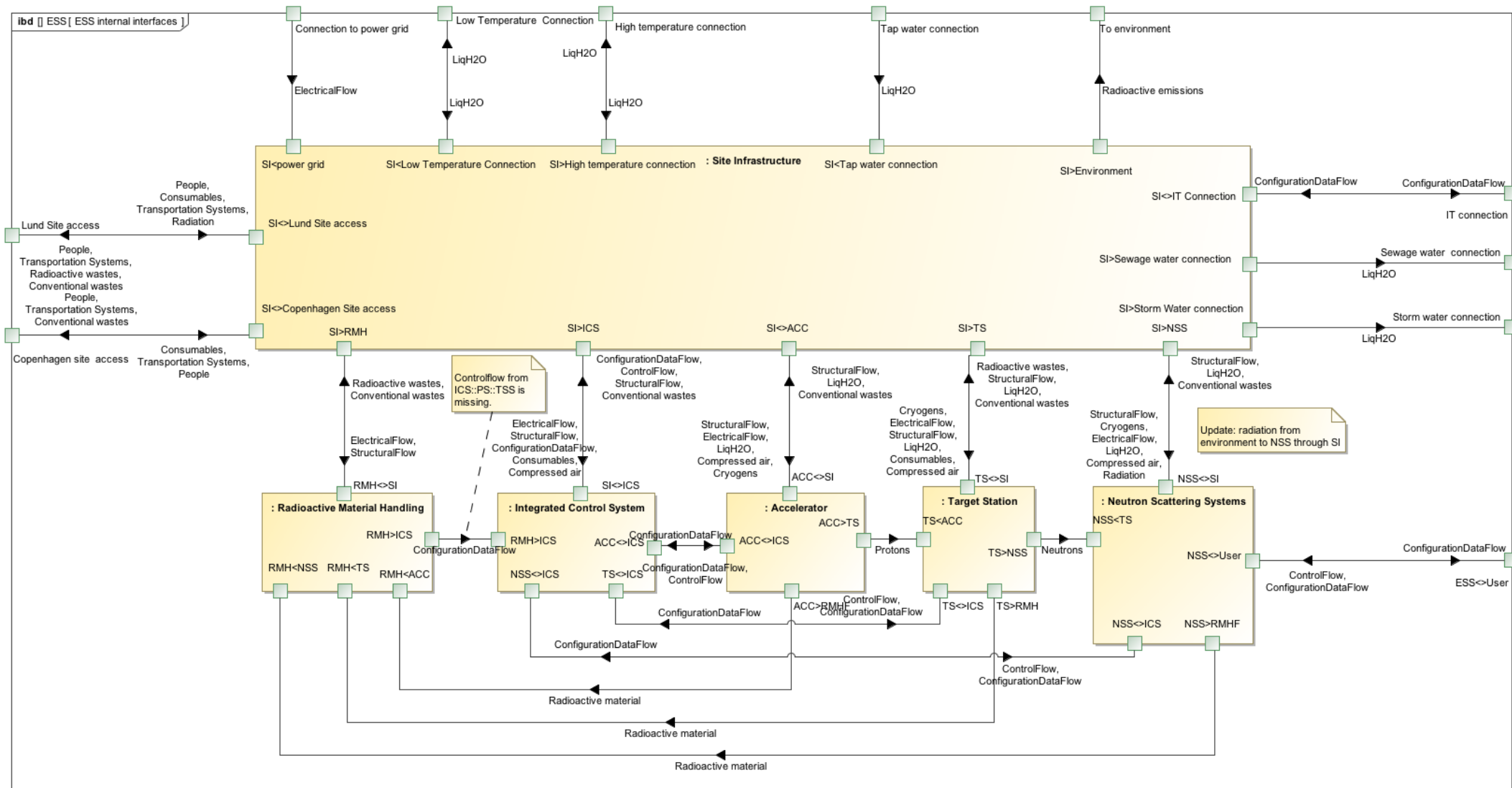


# Architecture



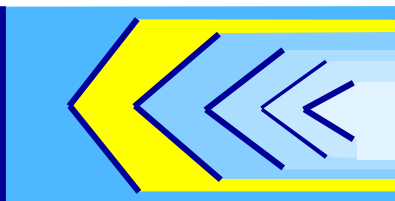
[ESS-5699]

# ESS white box view



- Reduce the number of interfaces between the constituting elements,
- Specialize the elements,
- Separate service-functions and ESS specific functions

# Interface management



ACC					
ESS-0005734	TS				
	ESS-0005748	NSS			
ESS-0005732	ESS-0005738	ESS-0005735	ICS		
ESS-0005733	ESS-0005745	ESS-0005743	ESS-0005737	SI	
ESS-0005741	ESS-0005742	ESS-0005739	ESS-0005736	ESS-0005744	RMH

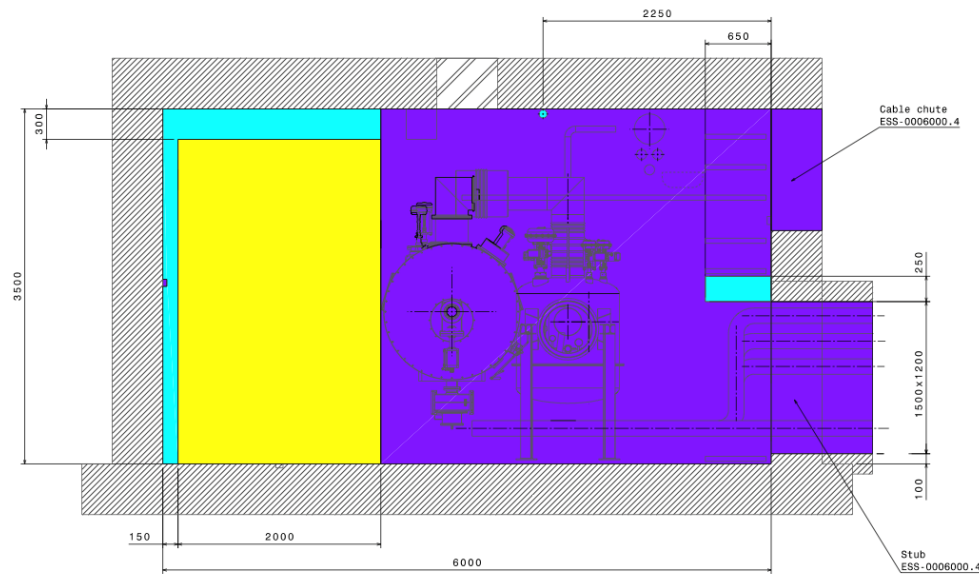
Interface Control Documents for ESS subsystems

# Interface requirements are developed in pairs from interface description

**IR for ACC**  
 The accelerator components shall be enclosed in space slots in G01 according to ICD ESS-0005733, chapter 3.1.3.

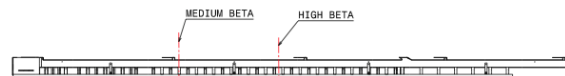
**ICD ACC-SI**  
 Section 3.1.1  
*Drawings*  
 A02-40---1-G—090---  
 A02-40---1-G—090---100  
 A02-40---1-G—090---200  
 etc

**IR for SI**  
 The G01 shall contain the accelerator components in space slots as defined in the ICD ESS-0005733 section 3.1.3.

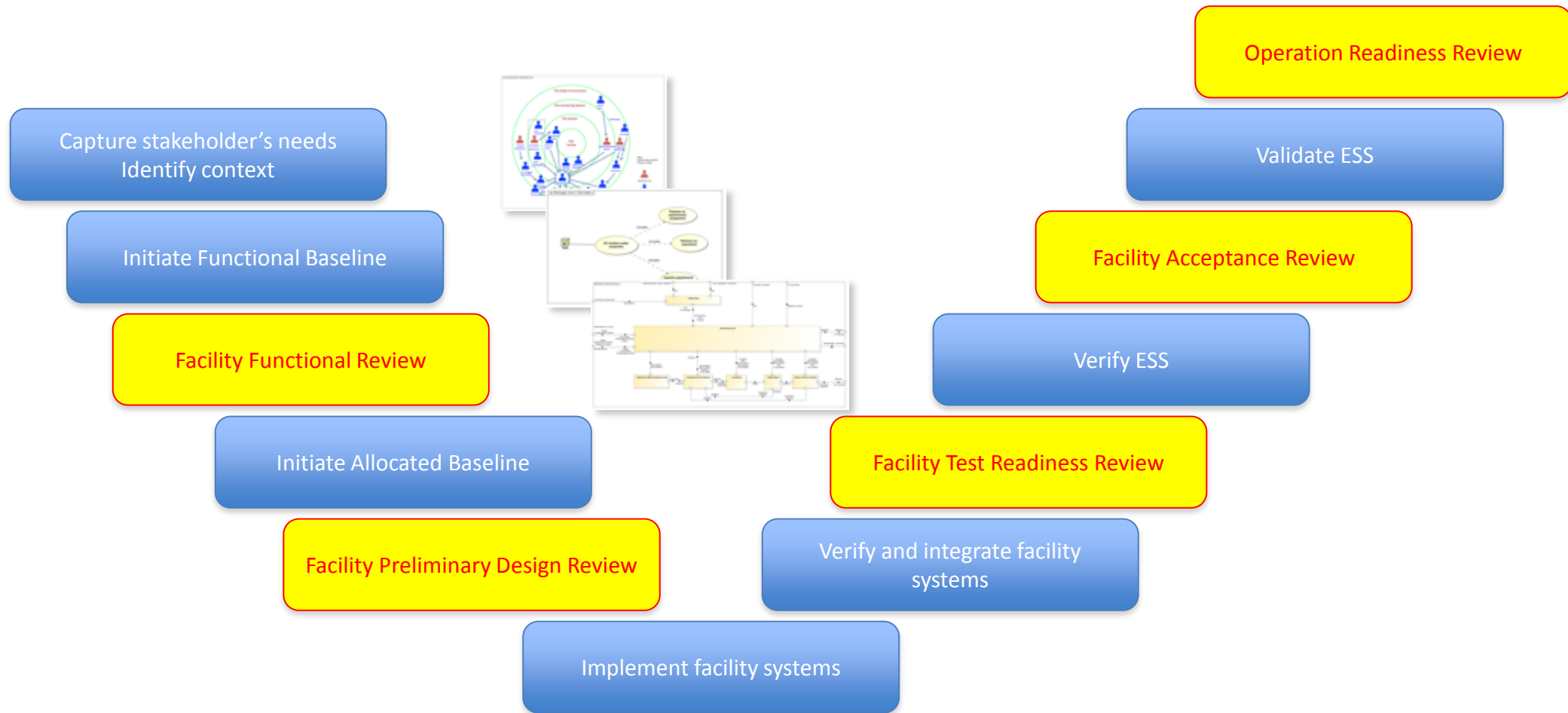


SECTIONS FROM DRAWING ESS-0006000.6  
 FOR MORE INFORMATION ON AREA LENGTHS,  
 SEE DRAWING ESS-0006000.4

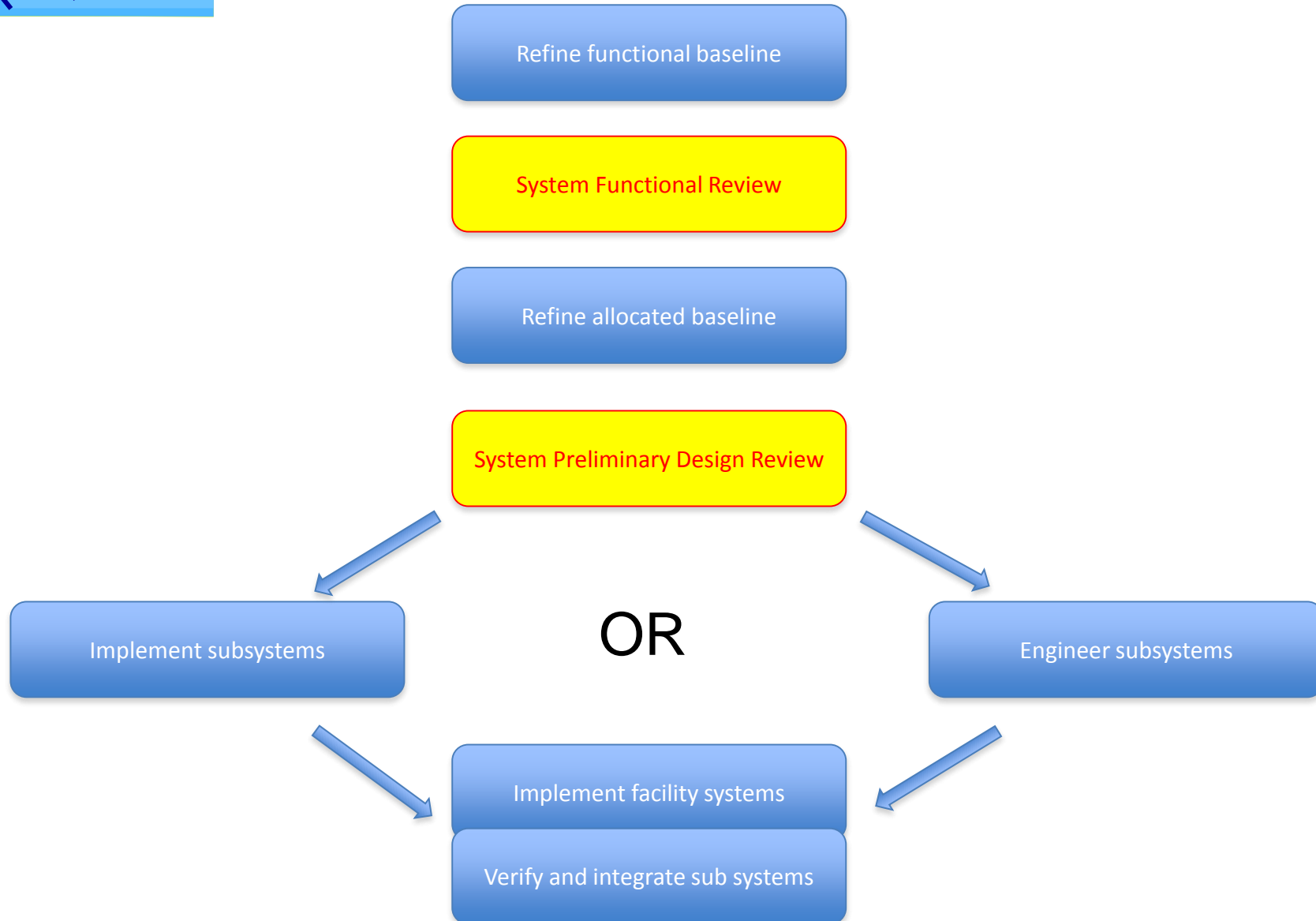
- ACCSYS Main Systems  
 Usage of this space by CF requires agreement by ACCSYS (because of possible impact on ACCSYS systems)
- ACCSYS Transport Area  
 Usage of this space by CF requires agreement by ACCSYS (because of possible impact on ACCSYS systems)
- CF Systems  
 Usage of this space by ACCSYS requires agreement by CF (because of possible impact on CF systems)



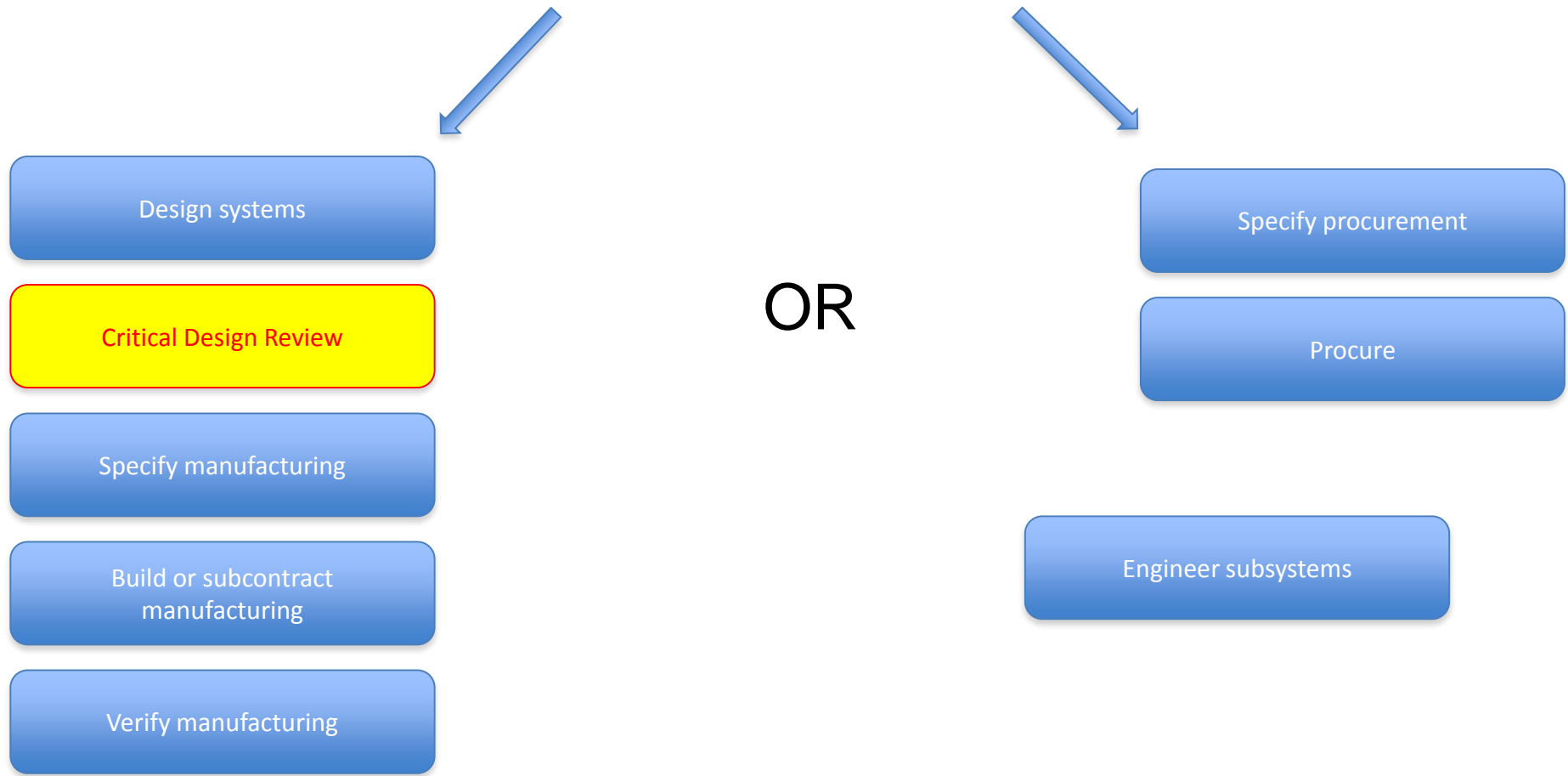
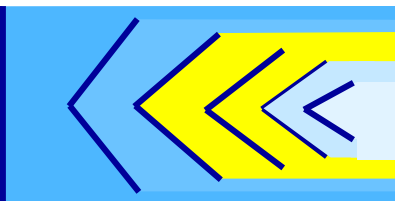
# SE process at ESS (facility level)



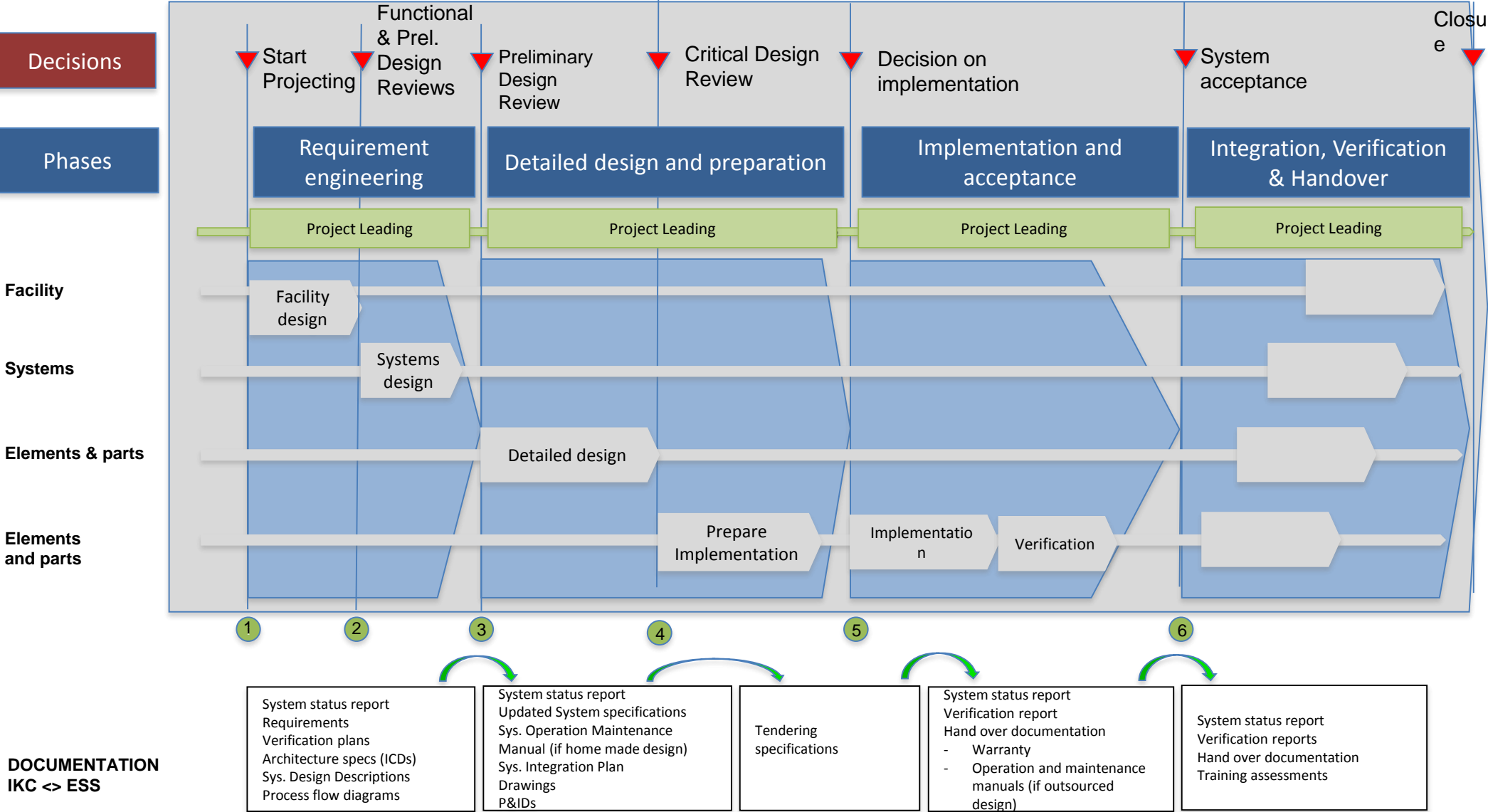
# SE process at ESS (lower levels)



# SE process at ESS (lower levels)



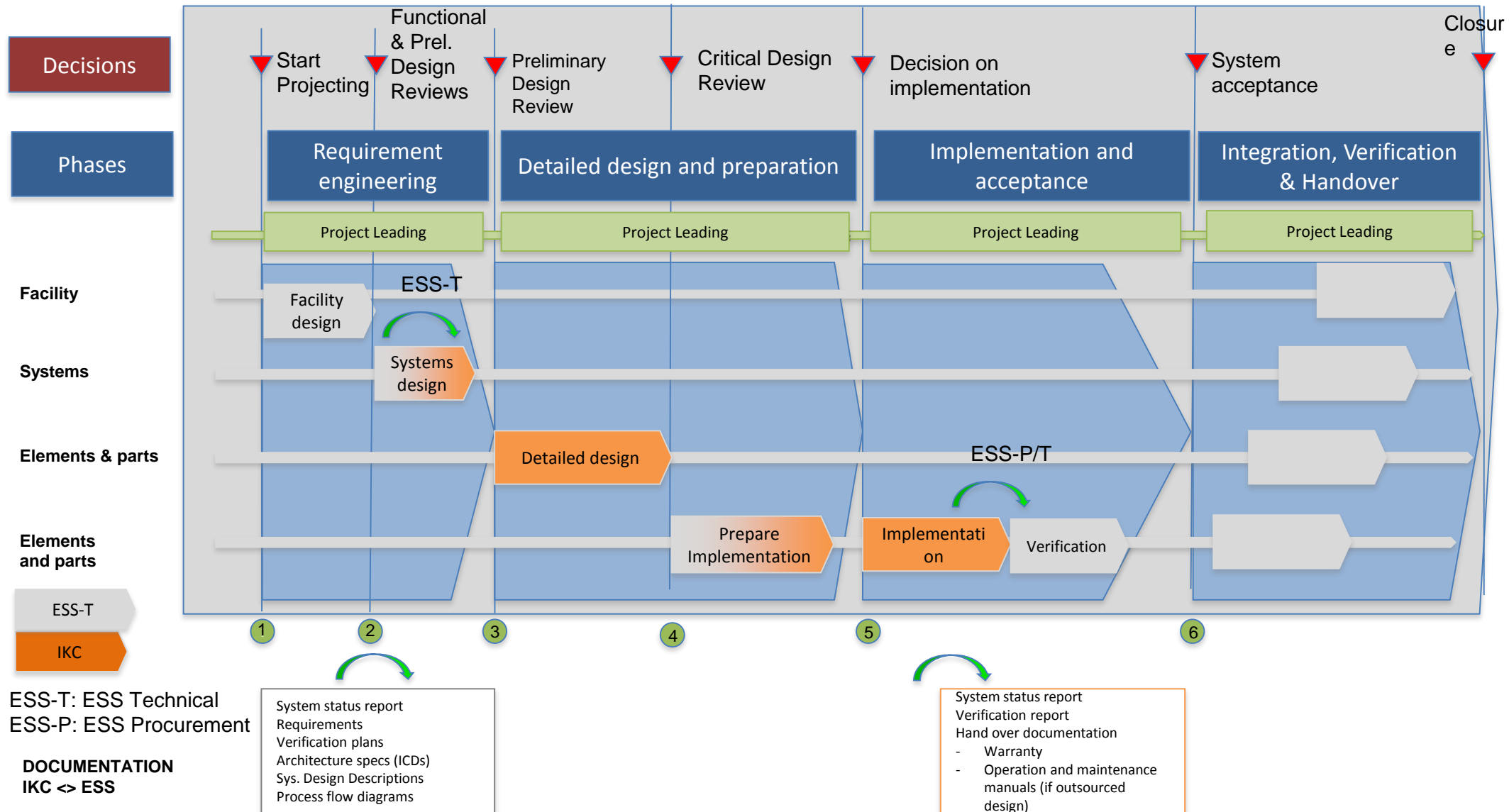
# Generic Technical Project





# Technical project-A

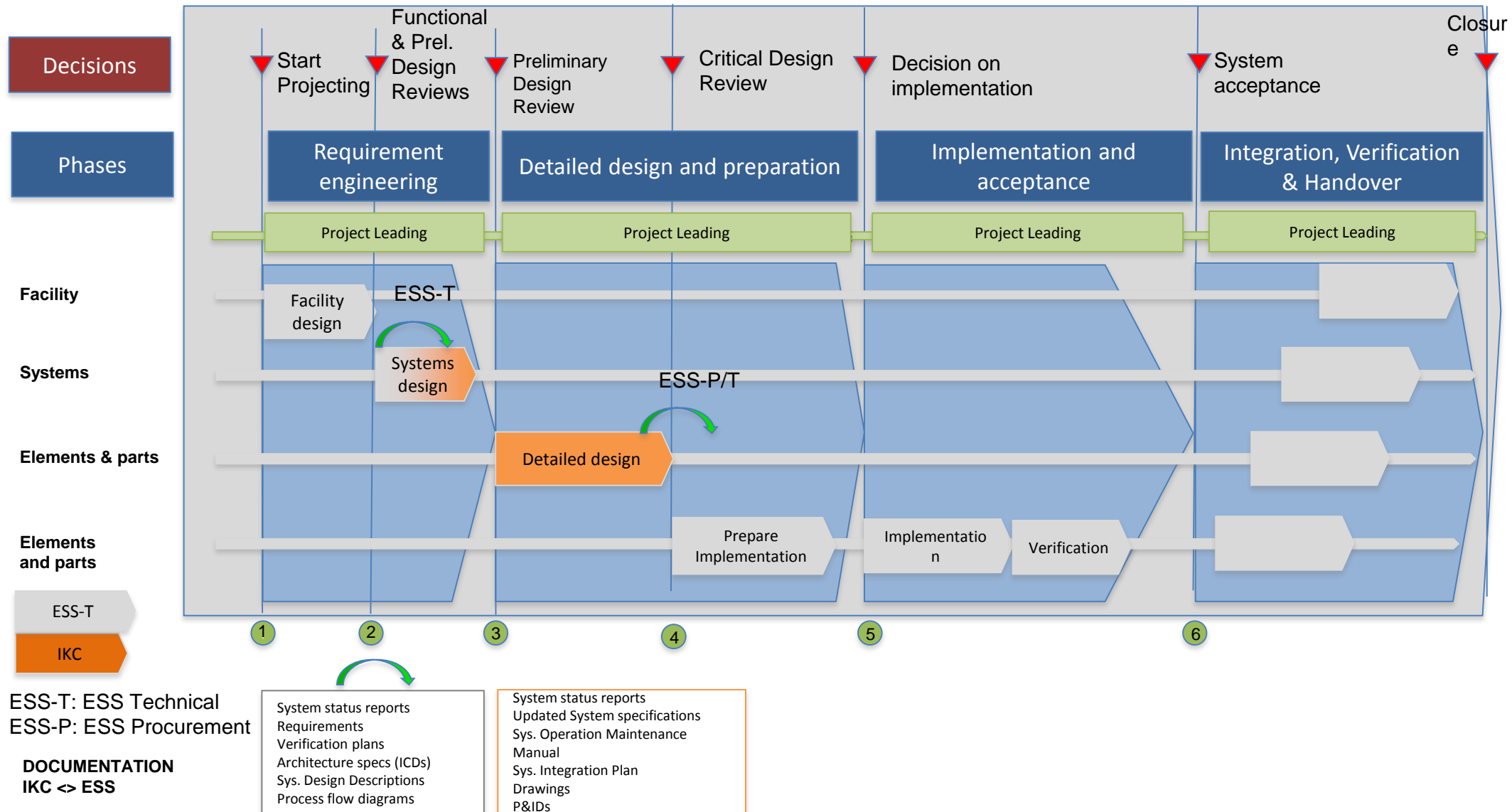
## IKC performs detailed design and manufacturing in implementation phase



# Technical project-B

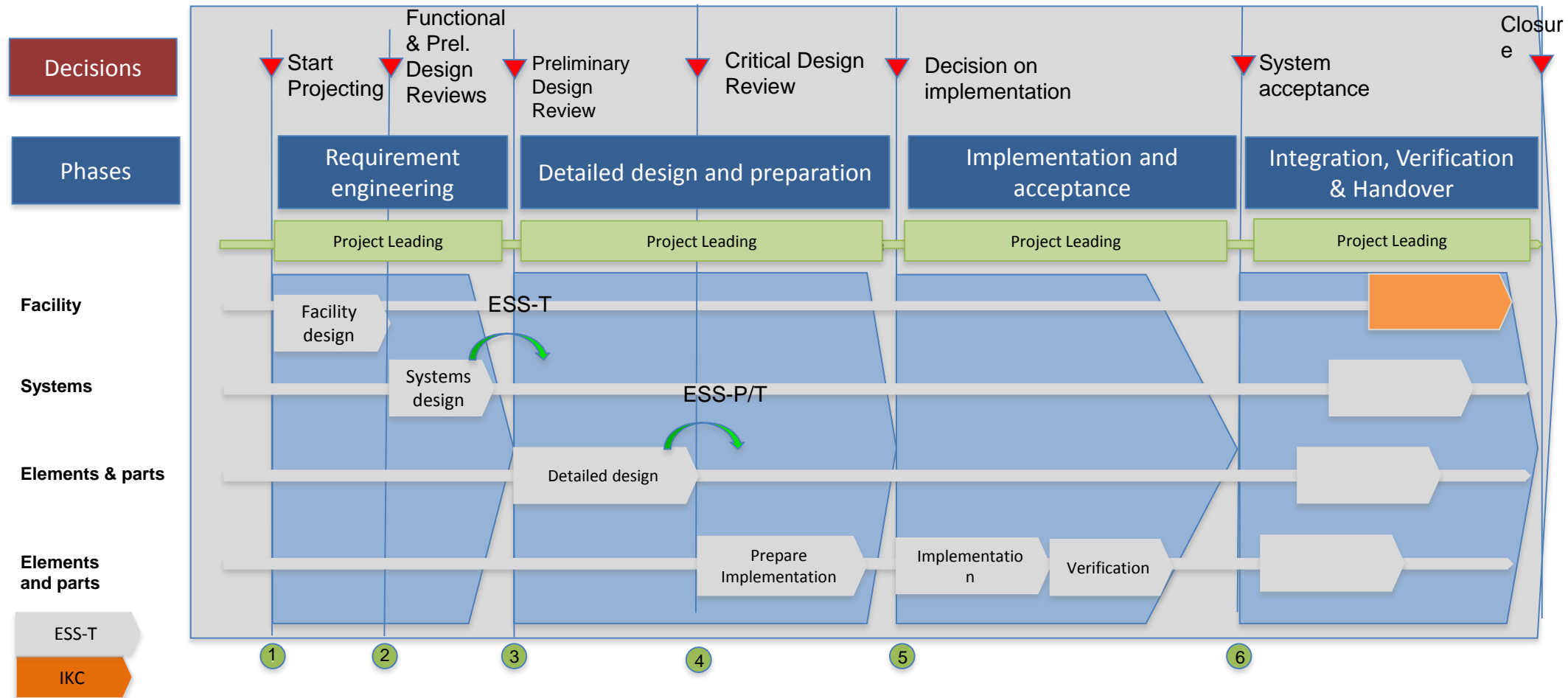
## IKC performs detailed design

## ESS takes over for procurement



# Technical project-C

## IKC performs a service activity for supporting commissioning and/or operation



ESS-T: ESS Technical  
ESS-P: ESS Procurement

DOCUMENTATION  
IKC <=> ESS

# Scope of Work template

- This document aims at describing the Scope of Work required to complete an IK product contribution to the ESS programme.
- It is a formal document and is agreed upon by all parties involved.
- It is an annex of an IKC agreement.
- The SoW contains an appropriate level of detail so all parties clearly understand what work is required, the duration of the work involved, what the deliverables are, and what is acceptable.

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4.4.3 Stage 2 data package	9
4.4.4 Final report	9
4.4.5 Documentation package for supply	9
<b>5. Tasks applicable to all project stages</b>	<b>10</b>
5.1 Project management and control	10
5.2 Configuration management	10
5.3 Product & Quality assurance and safety	10
<b>6. Documentation format</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>7. Transportation and delivery</b>	<b>11</b>

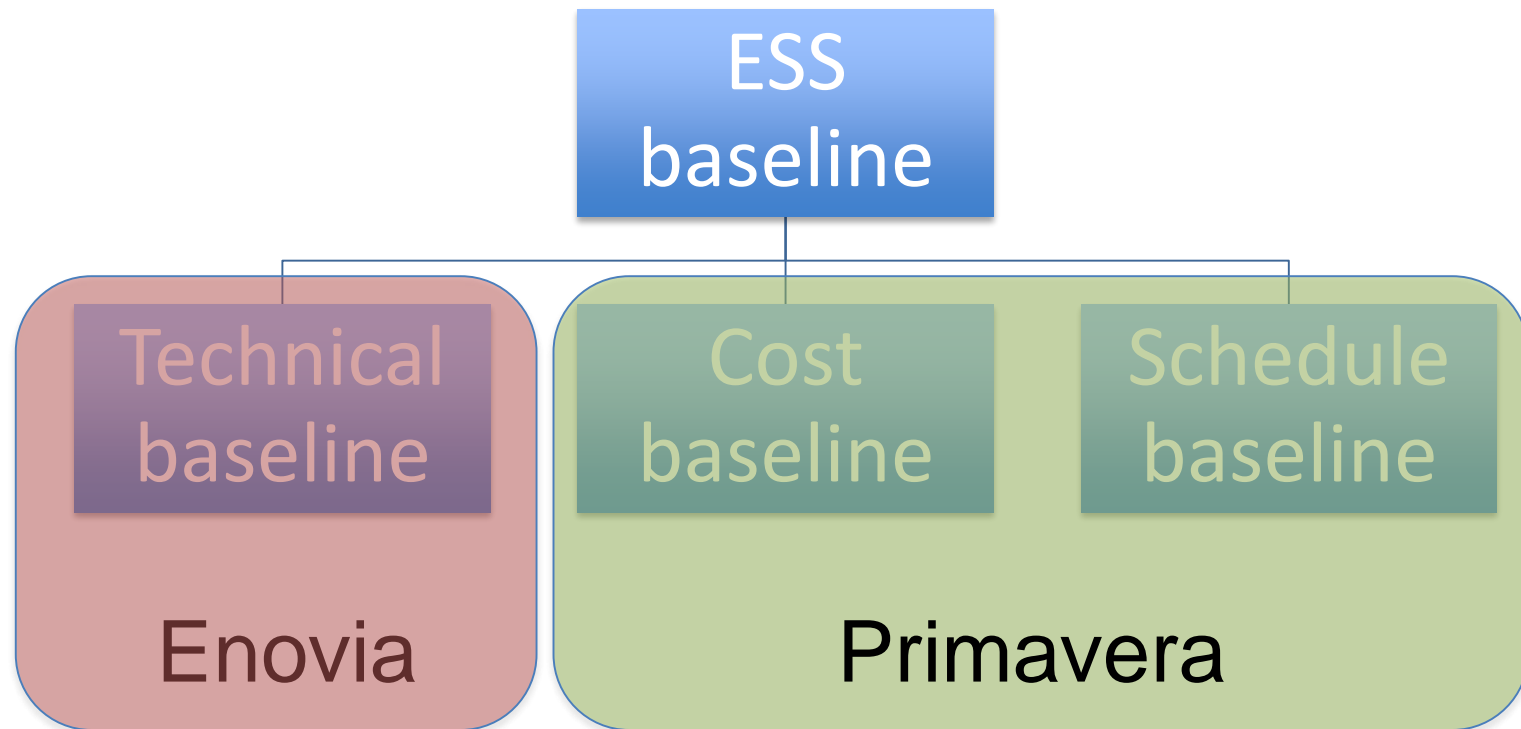
# Change Control Procedure



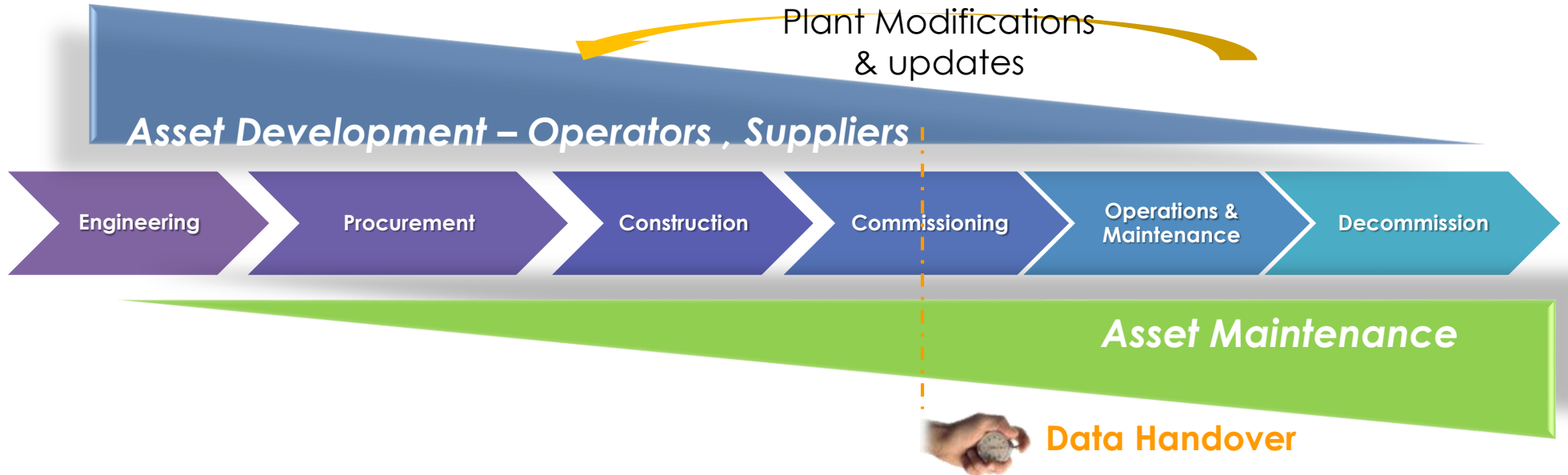
# Change levels and authorities

Level of change related to the approving entity	Technical Baseline	Schedule Baseline	Cost Baseline
Level A ESSAB Board /STC	Changes that impact the technical goals stated in the Programme Plan.	Changes that impact the programme phase roll gates as stated in the Programme Plan.	Changes that impact the cost of the construction, operation or decommissioning as stated in the Programme Plan.
Level B CEO	Changes that impact the configuration items (L1) including changes to CDs between PBS L2 systems.	Changes that impact the construction phase L1 milestones or change to L2 milestone 3 months.	Changes that impact the contingencies or the total cost of the ESS construction phase cost.
Level C Project Manager	Changes that impact the configuration items for PBS L2 systems.	Changes that impact the construction phase L2 milestones < 3 months or change to L3 milestone 1 month.	Changes cost and risk neutral to the Programme and the Project.
Level D WP Manager	Changes that impact the configuration items PBS L3	Changes that impact the construction phase L3 milestones < 1 month	Changes cost and risk neutral for the WP.
Level E Manager of the originating organisation	Minor changes to correct clerical errors or to add clarification to configuration items.		

# Configuration Baselines



# Life cycle management

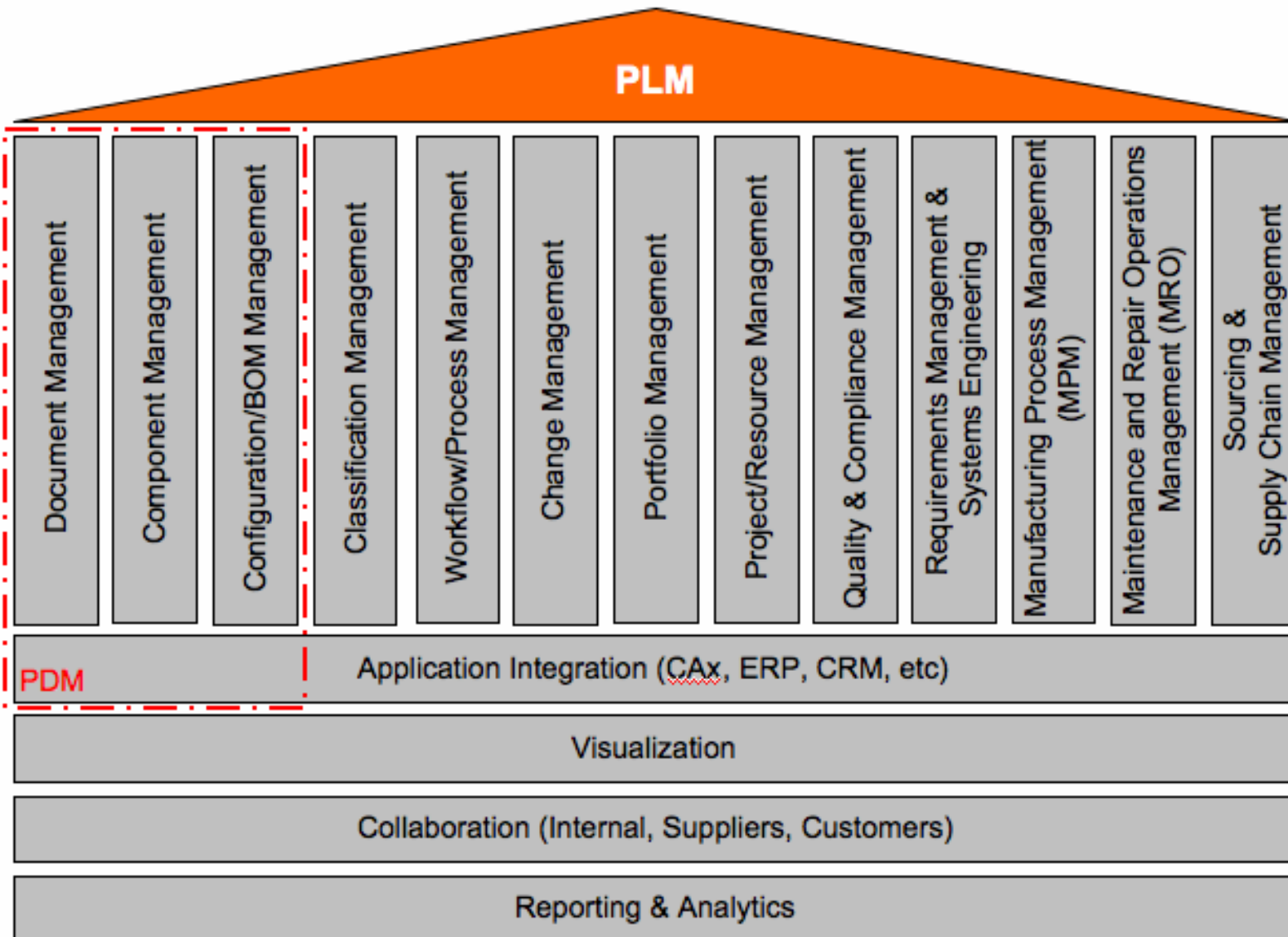


	F/N	Type	Name
1.		System	ESS
2.		System	Accelerator
3.		System	Integrated Co
4.		System	Neutron Scer
5.		System	Radioactive V
6.		System	Site Infrastruc
7.		System	Buildings
8.		System	Electrical and
9.		System	Landscapes
10.		System	Utility systems
11.		System	Target Station
12.		System	Utility Plants
13.		System	Compressed

	PDF	Preview	Name
1.			ESS Plant Layout
2.			Building layout
3.			Accelerator building layout
4.			Target building layout
5.			Machine layout



# Product Life Cycle Management



# Les sirènes du PLM

## ○ Attention aux idées fausses:

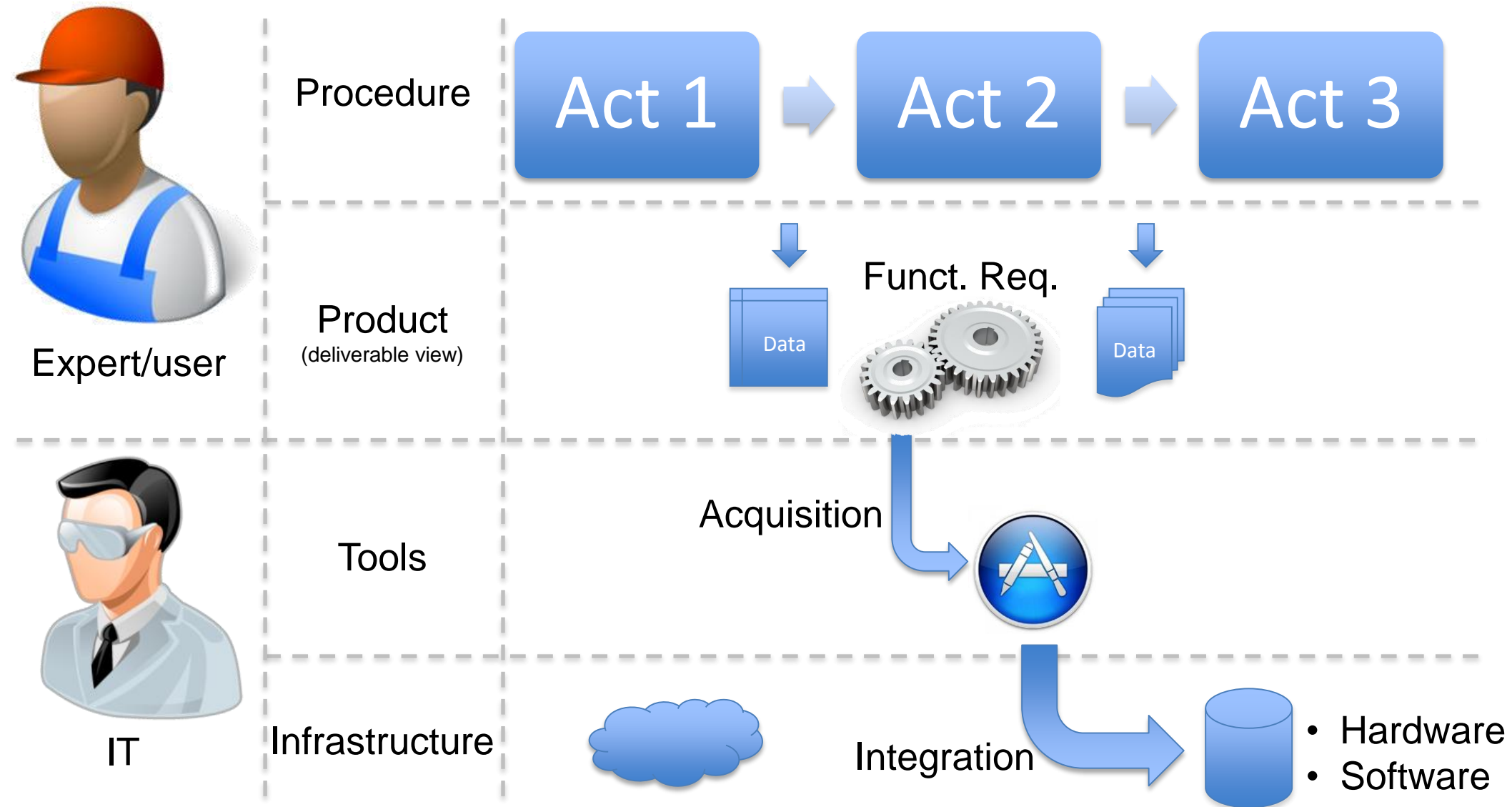
- Je peux déployer mon PLM en une semaine
- Je prends systématiquement la solution de mon éditeur CAO
- Le PLM va être adopté par tous
- Je m'occupe du PLM et je verrais après les liens avec mon ERP

## ○ Quelques pièges:

- Sous-évaluation des coûts et pas de réelles comparaisons des solutions
- Ce n'est pas un problème de qualité de la solution mais l'adéquation au CONTEXTE de l'organisme utilisateur
- Laisser les fonctionnels ou les informaticiens choisir

○ Vouloir tout déployer en une fois (Faire des lots)

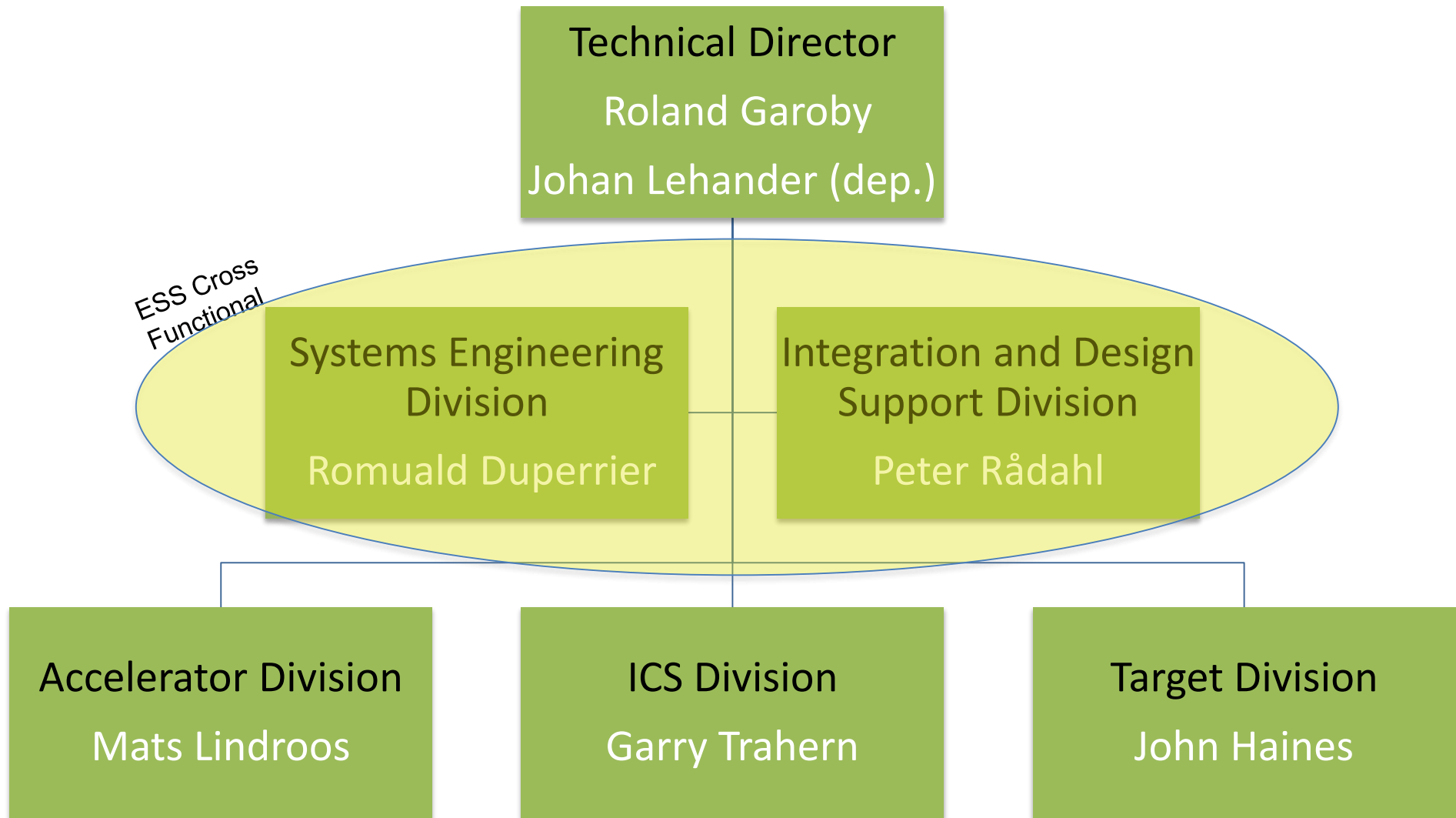
# From procedure definition to an implemented support solution



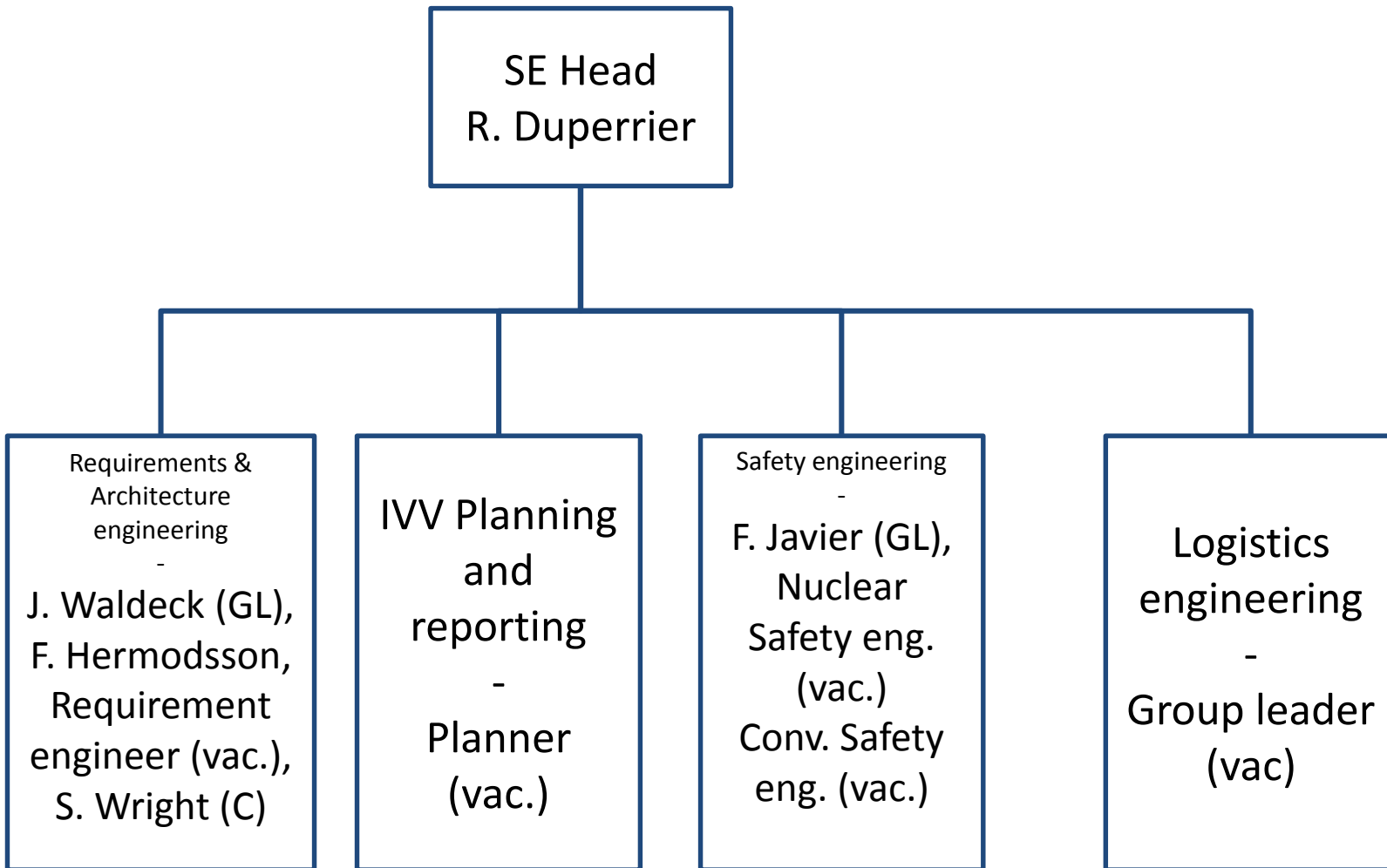
# ESS organization



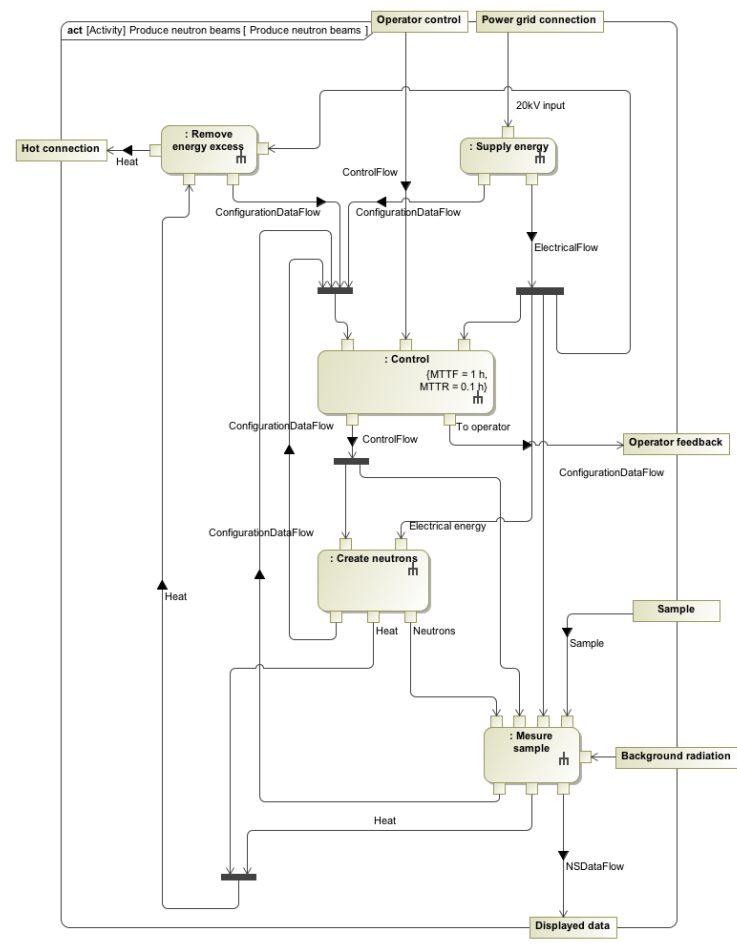
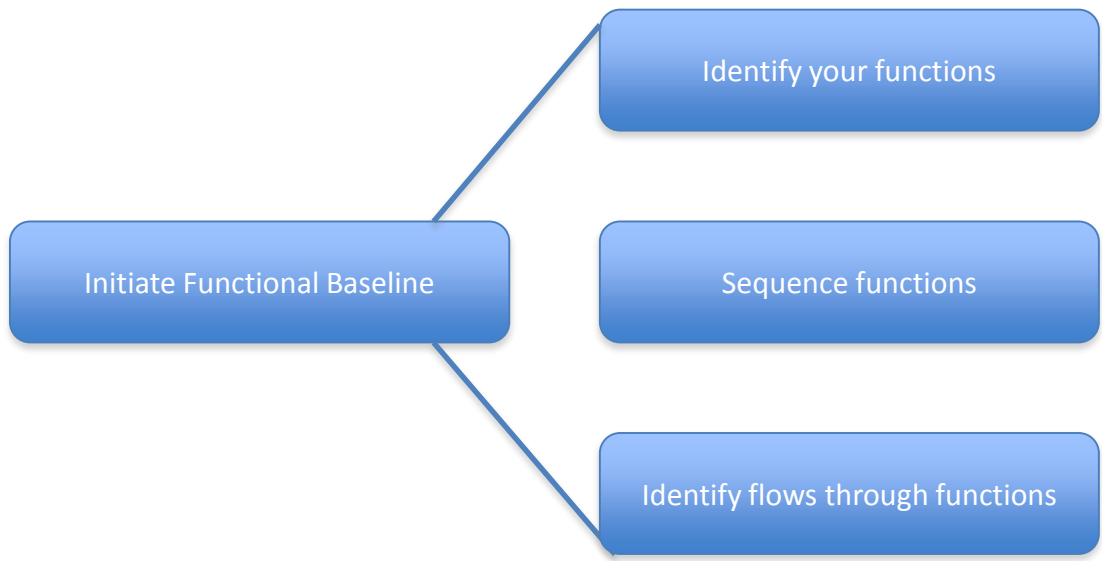
# Machine Directorate



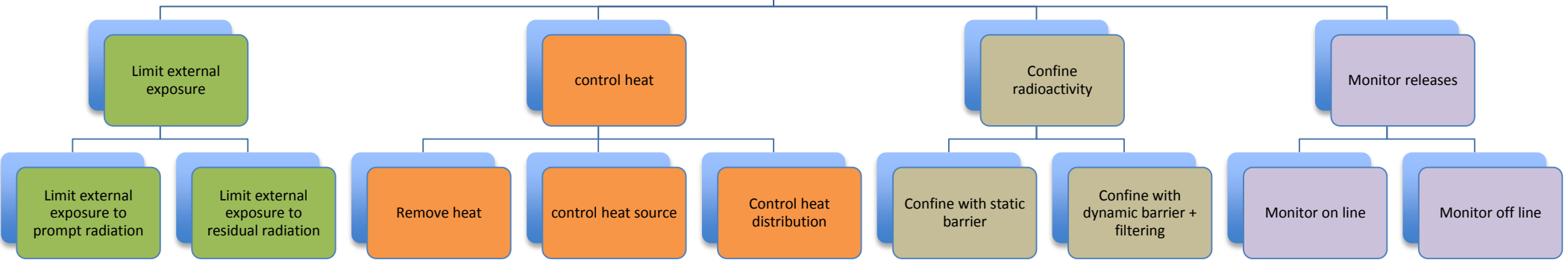
# SE division



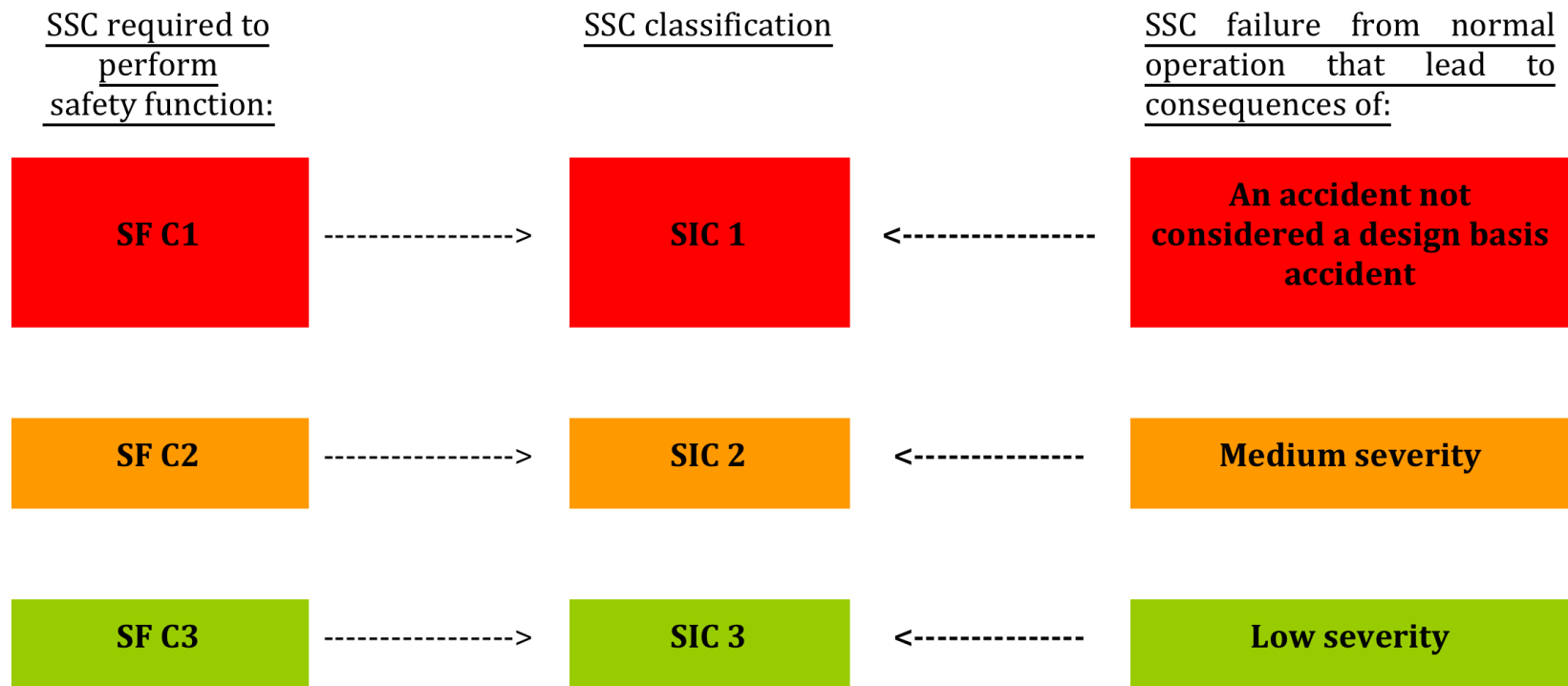
# Architecture fonctionnelle



Limit radiation exposure



# SIC classification procedure





# Severity scale

## High severity :

- lead directly to a release of radioactive material that exceeds the limits for design basis accidents accepted by the regulatory body; or
- Cause the values of key physical parameters to challenge or exceed acceptance criteria for design basis accidents

## Medium severity :

- lead to a release of radioactive material below the limits for design basis accidents accepted by the regulatory body but higher than those established for anticipated operational occurrences; or
- Cause the values of key physical parameters to exceed the design limits for anticipated operational occurrences, but remain within the design limits specified design basis accidents

## low severity :

- lead to an off-site release of radioactive material not exceeding the releases authorized for normal facility operation, but could lead to doses to workers above the authorized limits

# Status quo

## ○ Main achievements:

- Foundations for the quality system required by licensing authorities.
- Awareness for a need to define requirements,
- Awareness for integrating safety and risk in the design,
- Policies; processes and plans are defined.
- Design reviews.
- Functions as a basis for classifying safety systems

## ○ To be improved:

- Turn awareness into day to day practices,
- Understanding of the relationship between the documentation and the work on a day to day basis.
- Integration of RAMS in the design process.
- Interface descriptions
- Risk management

# Summary

- Most of the processes are common sense, but their **quantity creates the complexity**, their **lack** of definition and how they relate all together is a **major risk of cost and/or schedule overruns**.
- The ESS SE process establishes a robust and systematic approach for developing the facility.
- It is tailored to the ESS context and integrates safety and technical risk as a core design activity while enabling the traceability required by licensing authorities.