

# Additive Manufacturing (AM) for Space (and Earth) Applications

Wolfgang Veith Head of the Product Assurance and Safety Department

Preparatory Meeting for the High Level Forum "Space as a Driver for Socioeconomic Sustainable Development" Vienna, Austria, 19-11-2015

**Contact Details: wolfgang.veith@esa.int** 

European Space Agency

www.esa.int

## Additive Manufacturing (3D Printing): the Process CSA

• 3D Printing: building 3D objects adding material layer by layer



## Additive Manufacturing (AM)

#### **Market perspectives**

- Compound annual growth rate 2013: 44.5 %
- ALM market will quadruple to € 6.8 bn over the next 10 years
- High potential branches:
  Aerospace, turbine industry, med-tech
- **Europe** is **in the lead** within metal ALM
  - But: significant financial means are allocated to AM **outside Europe**:
  - **\$ 1 bn** invested in the US for Additive Layer Manufacturing







# Additive Manufacturing (AM) at ESA



- Challenges for Space Materials and Processes:
- 1. Low Mass
- 2. Small Production Series
- 3. Very High Reliability
- 4. Limited Manufacturing Processes
- Why ALM for Space?:
  - 1. Very small series and highly complex geometry (not achievable today with other technologies)
  - Large variety of materials possible: Metals, polymers, composites, ceramics for space but also food (for astronauts), living cells and organs (for telemedicine)
  - 3. Gains in performances with 2 digits => mass saving 40 to 90%, lead time reduced by weeks, suppress complex assemblies and controls
  - Environmentally friendly => excess material is re-used instead of being down-graded through re-cycling
  - 5. Could be used for in-orbit or on other planets
  - 6. Changing the access threshold for space



- 5. Small Geometries
- 6. Very High Performances
- 7. Challenging Material Procurement









## **A Major Achievement**



World's first 3D printed platinum combustion chamber for space applications !!!

Successfully Hot Firing Campaign 5<sup>th</sup> of May, 2015:

- 1,1 hrs firing time
- 618 ignitions
- 26 thermal cycles
- with a 32 min longest single burn
- highest throat temperature of 1253°C was reached

IWS





ESA UNCLASSIFIED – For Official Use





## **Priority Goal: AM for Launchers**





### **AM CUBESAT**



#### **Objectives:**

- Re-design a Cubesat taking full advantage of Additive Manufacturing
- Use the Cubesat as a "low risk" platform for trying verification/qualification routes
- Assess the potential of AM for Cubesat and issue specific design guidelines







## AM: Enabling Technology for Future Space Missions



Enabling Industry to maximise benefits of the technology requires:

Reach confidence and quality required for space use
 Change the way we think/work today

## **AM: Enabling Technology for Future Space Missions**



- First Agency in the world having <u>already</u> printed a 1.5 tons Moon base demonstrator using Moon regolith
- Moon Base concept developed based on an inflatable structure and 3D printer shelter
- Current development solar oven
- Further steps definition of all tools/equipment/spare parts to be printed using in-situ resources



## **AM for New Exploration Mission Approach**







#### **ISRU improved - Lunar base concept**



On demand production of spare parts and tools in limited resources environment, remotely designed



European Space Agency

## **AM for New Exploration Mission Approach**







Printing of Living Cells, Organs and blood

Printing using in-situ resources and power optimization for Moon, Mars and beyond



**Printing of Food** 

## **European Strategic Effort on Additive Manufacturing for Space**

Aim B: Design

Aim E. Post processing

Aim F. Qualification ..

Aim G: Standardisation

Aim D: processing



#### **Challenges open:**

- Massive effort coordinated by ESA
- Addressing all open challenges in a synthetic and coordinated manner without distracting resources
- Final goal: safe and reliable use of 3D printing for space Aim - Material Supply



#### Aim A: Space Product

Terrestrial AM

#### End-to-end AM process

European Space Agency

## **Back to Earth**



- Customized, affordable prosthesis, available also in remote areas
- 3D printing for the rapid construction of post-disaster emergency shelters (using local resources and even waste)
- Disrupting the supply chain, having broken parts scanned and printed on-demand and in-situ (also in remote and inaccessible areas with poor supply chain)
- 3D printing of high performances/highly compatible and integrating scaffolds and prosthesis
- 3D printing of on-demand surgical tools in remote areas







European Space Agency

## Summary and Next steps – Additive Manufacturing



- Additive Manufacturing is considered a potential game changer and enabling technology for current and future space missions
- Additive Manufacturing lowers the threshold for space access to Small/Medium Enterprises and opens access to high-end technology also to developing countries
- ESA has proposed a strategic roadmap in order to address and solve the presented challenges with a harmonized approach, avoiding distracting European resources and efforts and avoiding the "mushrooming effect"
- **On Earth (and for Earth based applications),** Additive Manufacturing can enable:
  - **Supply chain disruption** (multiple manufacturing plants/steps reduced to one)
  - Manufacturing **on-demand and in-situ on limited resources environment** (also for catastrophes recovery)
  - Competences building in developing countries
  - Education
  - **Optimization of the environmental footprint** (minimizing energy consumption and material waste/ maximizing recyclability)

### **Future Challenges: Space Debris**



- Large number of Cubesats/Spacecraft is expected to be launched in the coming years
- It is unclear if the in-orbit traffic model leading to the 25 years rule for space sustainability is still valid
- ESA is preparing guidelines and practices handbook in order to increase safety and mission success rate



# Thank you for your attention!