

**3D Printing On The
International Space Station
Tech Demo**

*"Can you really do
anything with plastics?"*

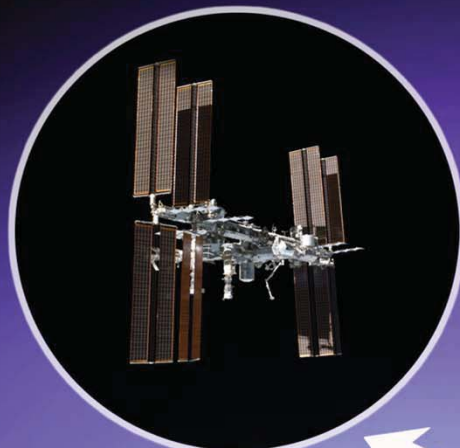


Mallory M. Johnston
In-Space Manufacturing
Science and Technology Office
NASA Marshall Space Flight Center
Mallory.M.Johnston@nasa.gov

NASA Advanced Manufacturing Technology For In-Space Applications



**Tech Demos,
Testing, Science
Processes,**



ISS-based



Planetary Surfaces

**Exploration,
Sustainment,
In-Situ Resources**



**Technology
Development**



Earth-based

The First 3D Printer On The ISS



Project Overview

Pre-2014

2014

2015

2016

2017

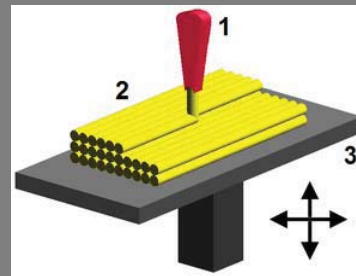
2018

2020-25

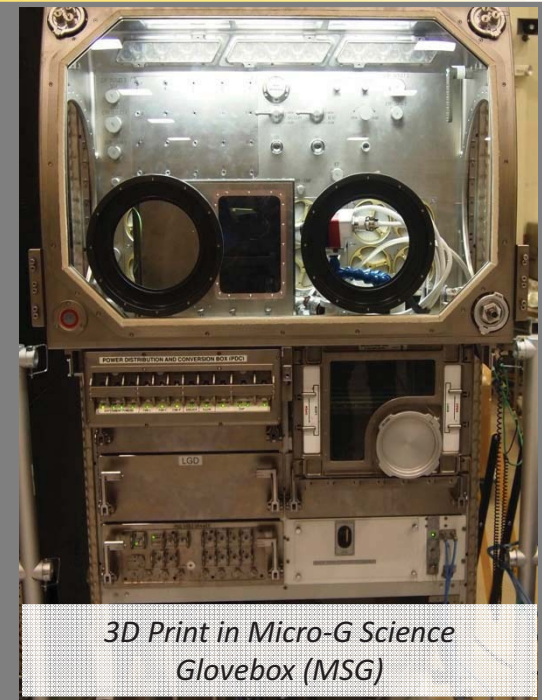
2025

2030 - 40

The 3D Print project will deliver the **first 3D printer** on the ISS and will investigate the effects of **consistent microgravity** on fused filament additive manufacturing by printing parts **in space**.



Fused Filament Fabrication:
 1) nozzle ejecting molten plastic,
 2) deposited material (modeled part),
 3) controlled movable table



3D Print in Micro-G Science Glovebox (MSG)



Potential Mission Accessories



3D Print Specifications

Dimensions	33 cm x 30 cm x 36 cm
Print Volume	6 cm x 12 cm x 6 cm
Mass	20 kg (w/out packing material or spares)
Est. Accuracy	95 %
Resolution	.35 mm
Maximum Power	176W (draw from MSG)
Software	MIS SliceR
Traverse	Linear Guide Rail
Feedstock	ABS Plastic

Experience and Partnerships



Earth-Based

Pre-2014

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2020-25

2025

2030 - 40



Fused Filament Fabrication (FFF) at Marshall Space Flight Center

- Procured FFF system, 1993
- Expanded operational temperature range
- More materials as filaments
- KC-135 flights, 1999
- * Total flight time: 10 – 12 Hours
- * Total operational time: 1 hour 20 minutes

NASA's Partnership with Made In Space, Inc

- KC-135 flights through NASA's Flight Opportunities Program, Summer 2011
- Awarded SBIR Phase 1 , December 2011
- * Goal : Design AM system for ISS
- Technical Interchange w/ MSFC, Fall 2012
- Awarded SBIR Phase 2 and Phase 3, Early 2013
- * Goal: Provide flight- certified hardware



Test Early to Reduce Risk



Earth-Based

Pre-2014

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2020-25

2025

2030 - 40

Risk Mitigation Testing,
Summer 2013

Functional Print Tests

Fit Checks in MSG

Electromagnetic Interference/

Compatibility Testing

Vibration Testing



Made In Space, Inc. worked with subject matter experts at NASA to identify potential risks before critical design review (CDR) to meet an *aggressive schedule* and *budget* with *minimal margin*.

Set-Up and Operations



ISS Tech Demonstration

Pre-2014

2014

2015

2016

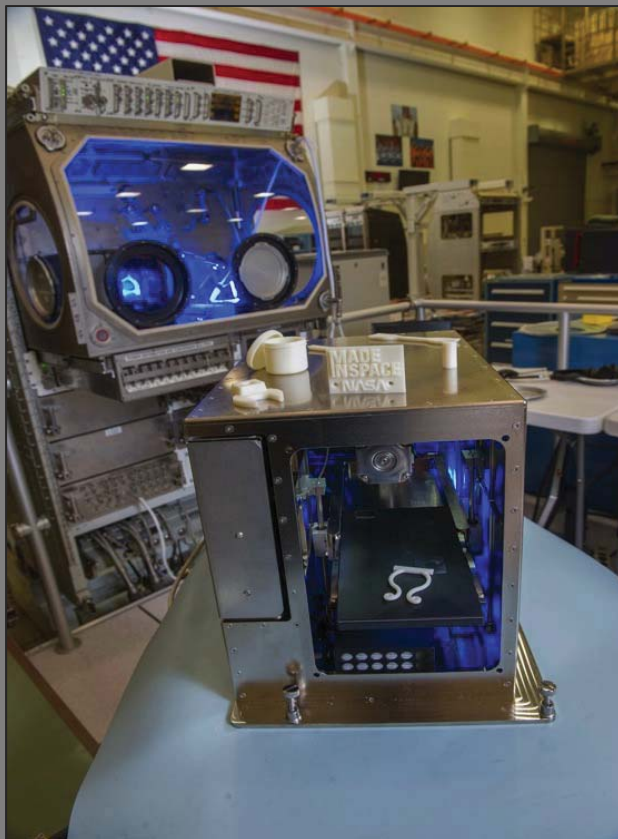
2017

2018

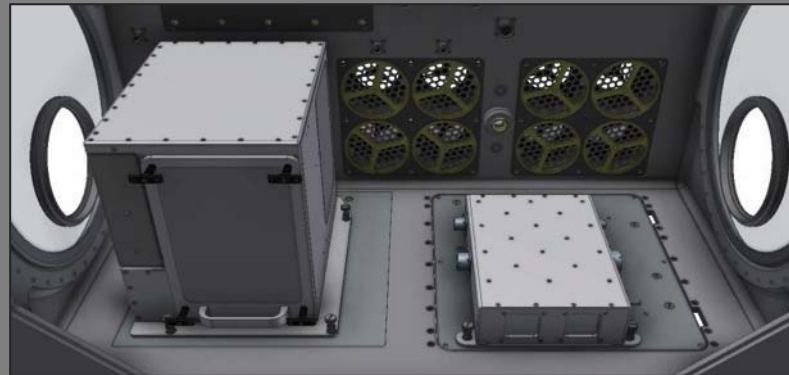
2020-25

2025

2030 - 40



3D Print Flight Unit with the MSG Engineering Unit in the background



CAD model of the 3D Print printer and electronics box in the MSG



3D Print Flight Unit within the MSG Engineering Unit at MSFC

Payload Integration of Flight-Certified Hardware



ISS Tech Demonstration

Pre-2014

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2020-25

2025

2030 - 40

Flight-Certification Testing

Summer 2014

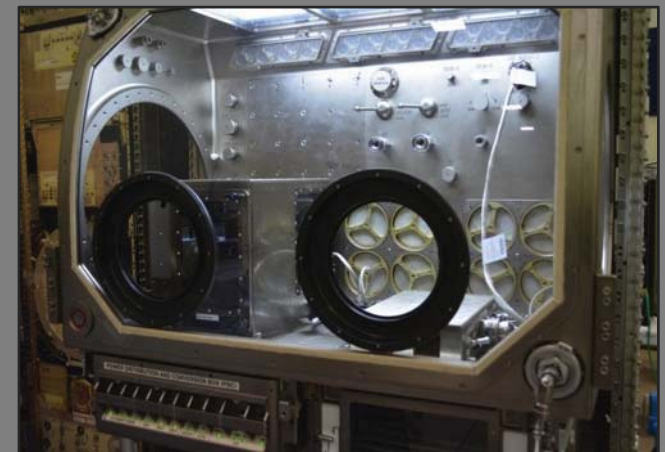
Functional Print Tests

Operation within MSG

Electromagnetic Interference/
Compatibility Testing

Vibration Testing

Noise Emissions



The Flight Unit and Back-Up Flight Unit were successfully delivered to MSFC. The Flight Unit was shipped to JSC June 2014 for payload integration. The Back-Up Flight Unit is located at MSFC.

We Are Ready To Fly!



ISS Tech Demonstration

Pre-2014

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2020-25

2025

2030 - 40



Hardware is scheduled to be delivered by SpaceX CRS4/ Dragon during the fall of 2014.

Capabilities Enabled to Provide On Orbit Solutions



ISS Tech Demonstration

Pre-2014

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2020-25

2025

2030-40

*"can you really do
anything with
plastics?"*

Obvious Solutions for Obvious Problems



ISS Tech Demonstration

Pre-2014

2014

2015

2016

2017

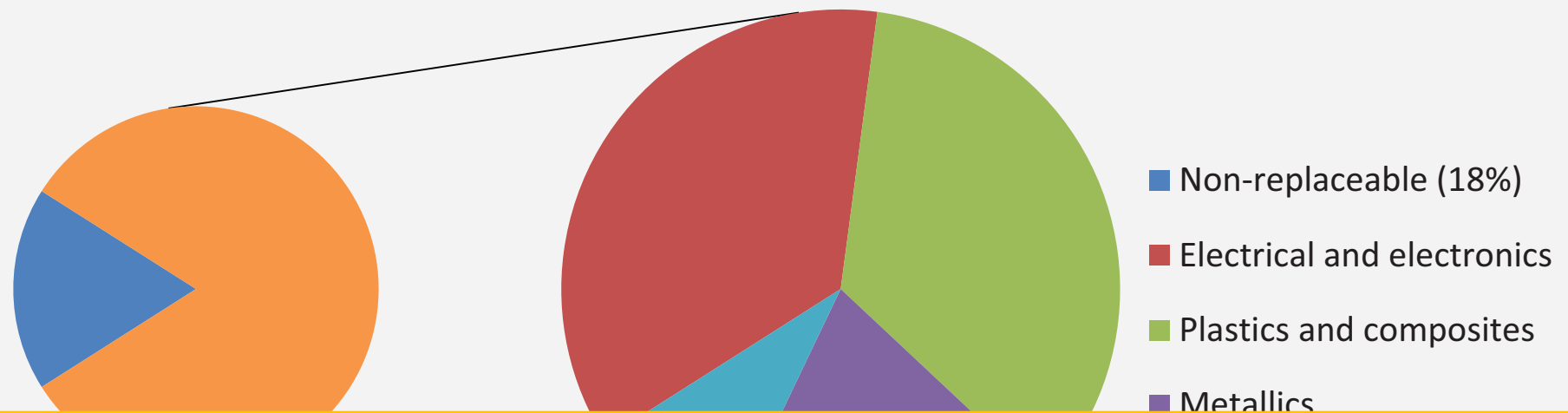
2018

2020-25

2025

2030 - 40

Replaceable vs Non-replaceable Parts Currently On-Board ISS



Approximately 28.6% of replace/repair parts are composites and plastics. (Problem Resolution and Corresponding Action database)

Cases for Applying 3D Printing In Space



ISS Tech Demonstration

Pre-2014

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2020-25

2025

2030 - 40

Known and Predicted Repair

- Wear and tear with use and time
- Preventive maintenance
- Avoid stockpiling geometrically invasive parts

Unknown Repair & Replacement

- Create replacement parts
- Avoid resupply time
- Potential life-saver in critical human systems equipment

Known Production and Assembly

- Build components in-space
- Avoid launch loads
- Avoid stowage requirements
- Take advantage of 0-G enviro

New Experimentation Advantages

- Ability to build freeform structures in a 0-G enviro
- Driven by on-orbit crew and earth-based scientist needs

Goals of 3D Printing in Zero-G ISS Tech Demo



ISS Tech Demonstration

Pre-2014

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2020-25

2025

2030 - 40

1. Perform extrusion-based additive manufacturing with ABS filament material on-board the ISS
2. Demonstrate nominal extrusion and traversing activities
3. Perform 'on-demand' print capability via computer-aided drawing (CAD) file uplink for requested parts as defined
4. Mitigate functional risks and design risks for future facilities and technology advancements
5. Test print volume scalability
6. Replace and refill filament material (i.e. feedstock) on-demand
7. Perform science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) outreach activities

Near-Term Capabilities and Advancements



ISS Demonstrations and Earth-Based Activities

Pre-2014

2014

2015 2016 2017 2018

2020-25

2025

2030 - 40

Larger, more capable Advanced Manufacturing Facility

Structured Light 3D Scanner

In-Space Recycler

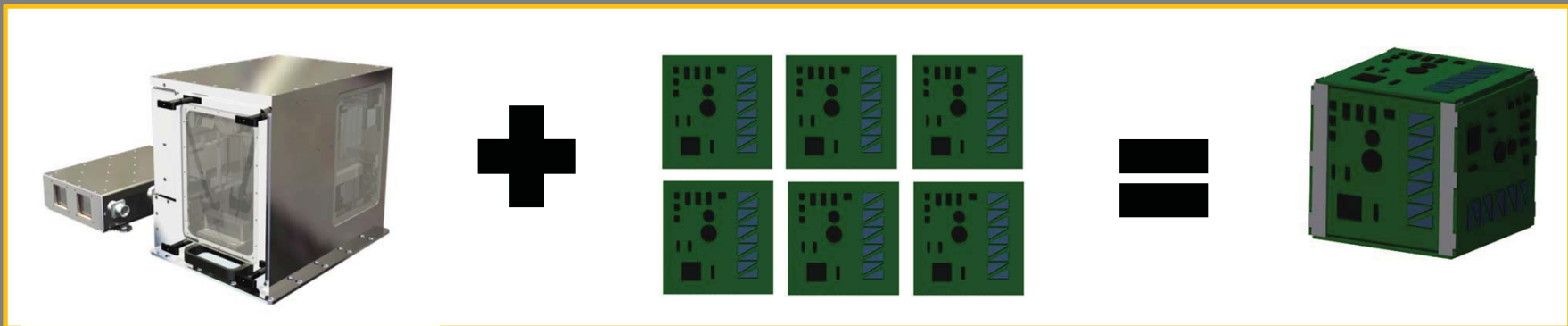
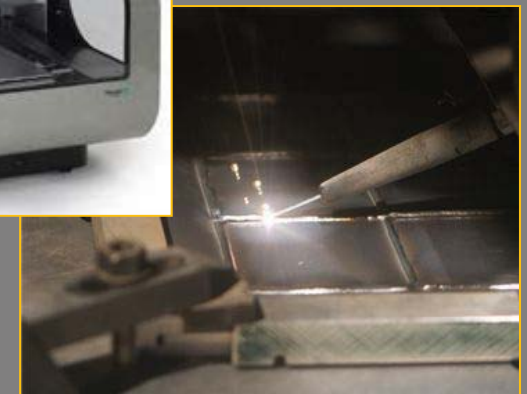
Metal Survey and Demonstration

In-Space Materials Database

Utilization Trade Study and Catalog

Print-A-Sat / SmallSat

Printable Electronics



Changing Spacecraft Design



ISS Demonstrations and Earth-Based Activities

Pre-2014

2014

2015

2016

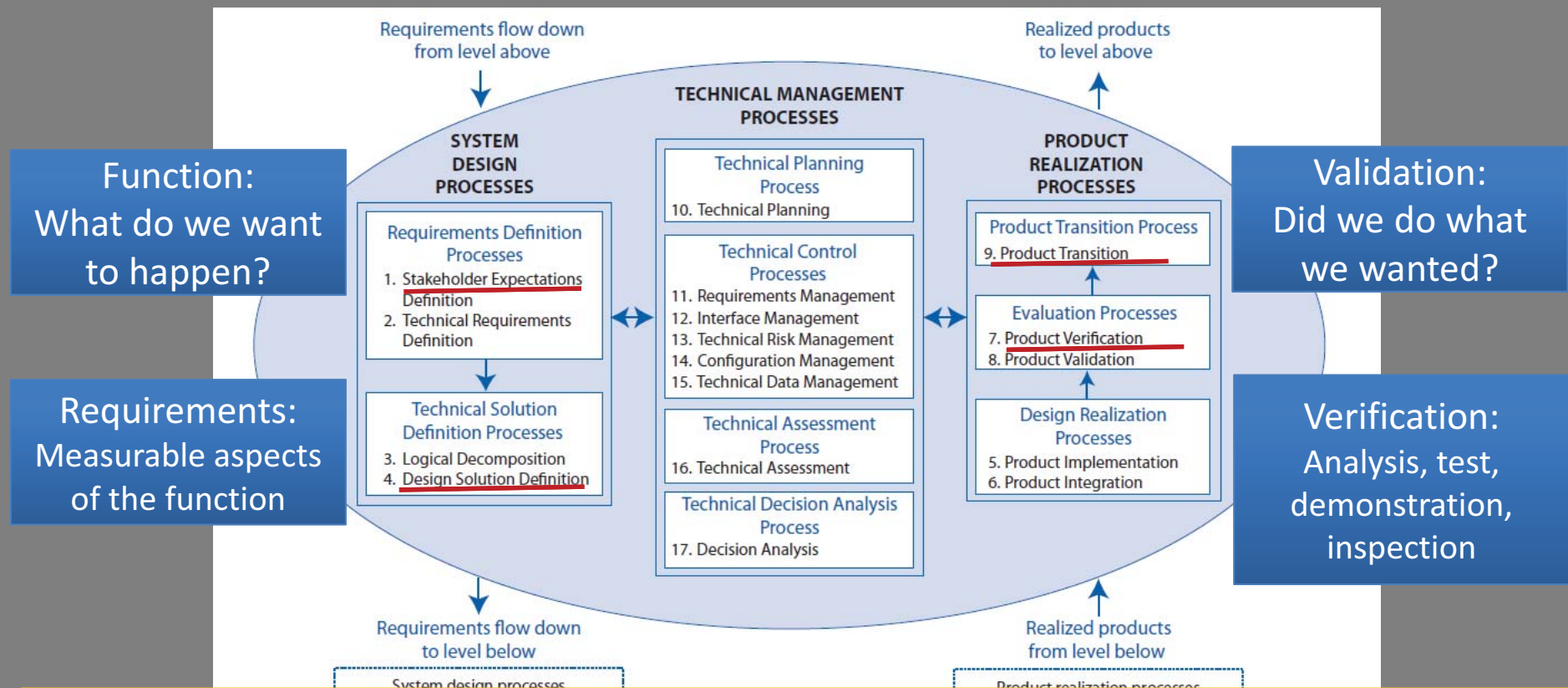
2017

2018

2020-25

2025

2030 - 40



A new way to think of spacecraft design, V&V, and utilization.

Asteroids, Lunar, Mars, and More



Exploration

Pre-2014

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

2020-25

2025

2030 - 40

Asteroids

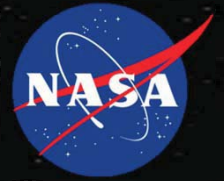


With more autonomy, understanding of future materials and fabrication processes, the development of new technologies that use in situ resources, FabLabs beyond ISS will advance human exploration into deep-space.

Lagrange Points

Lunar

Mars



For more information please contact:

Mallory M. Johnston
mallory.m.johnston@nasa.gov

*“What will we build?
We will build **EVERYTHING**”*

– Astronaut Don Pettit