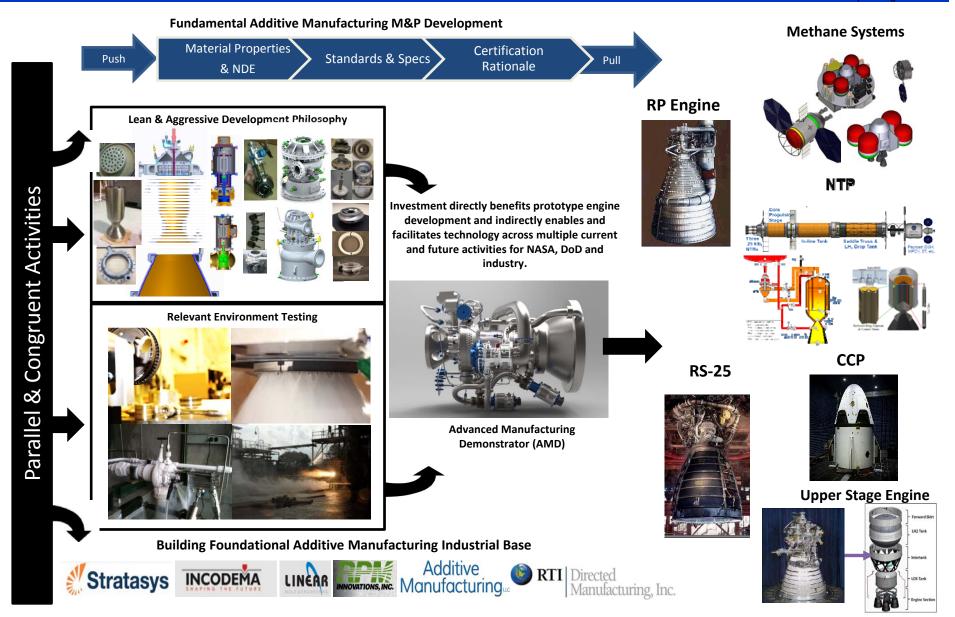


Advanced Manufacturing Enables Propulsion

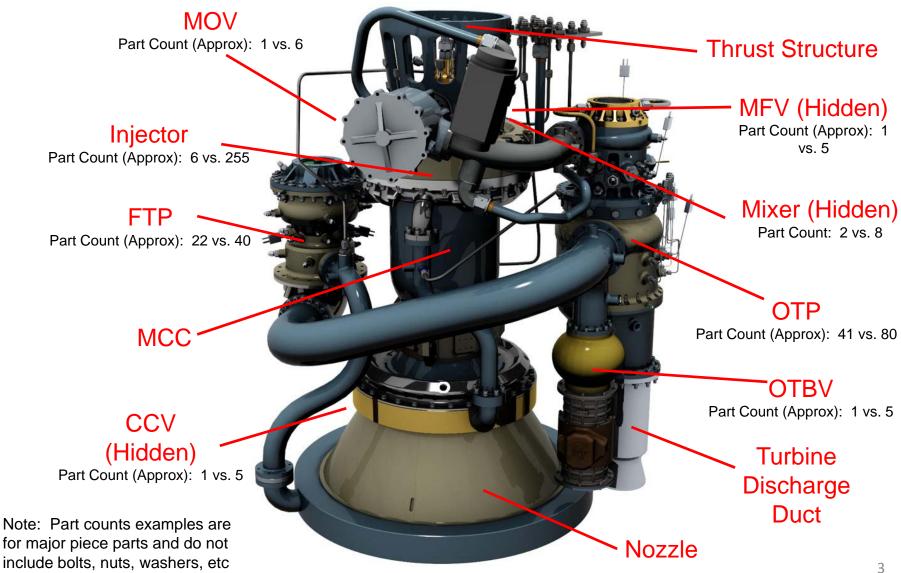


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Reduction in Parts Count with Additive Manufacturing







BACK-UP SLIDES

Technology Development – Rapid Fabrication of Regeneratively Cooled Nozzles







3+ Weeks (w/tooling)

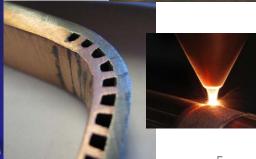


<5 Days

 Large scale freeform additive manufacturing processes being developed for channel wall nozzles

- Advanced abrasive water jet milling used to produce unique geometries for coolant channels
- Novel closeout techniques such as explosive bonding and hybrid additive manufacturing being investigated to rapidly reduce lead time and costs





Composite Nozzle Extensions for Deep Space Missions



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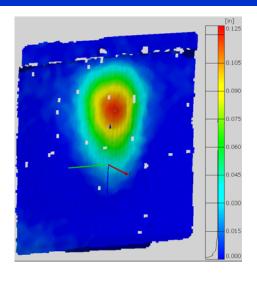
- NASA continues to invest in high temperature carbon-carbon nozzles for upper stage deep space missions
- Developed domestic supply chain with modern material systems and continue to work with international partners
- Produced a series of 24" diameter nozzles that will be hot fire tested
- Developing methodology to certify and fly composite extensions



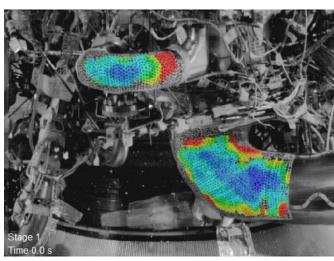
Advanced Static and Dynamic Measurement Techniques for Engines



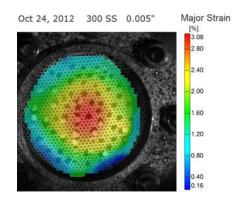
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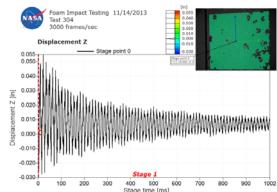






Advanced dynamic optical measurement techniques to significantly reduce instrumentation costs for component testing, real-time manufacturing process analysis, and engine testing.





3D Printed GRCop-84 Chamber



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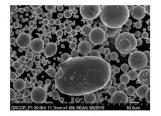


The liner is printed using an astonishing 8,255 separate layers of this copper powder, which is sintered together one layer at a time to build up the final product. In all, it takes 10 full days and 18 hours to complete the printing process of this single part.



www.nasa.gov/sls





This electron microscope image shows raw copper powder used to build the 3-D printed copper liner. Scientists at NASA's Glenn Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio, where the alloy was invented, characterized the samples to understand how powder quality and characteristics impacted build qualities. Credits: NASA/GRC/Laura Evans



This optical microscope image of an etched copper sample helped scientists at NASA's Glenn Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio, as they characterized the quality of the copper for various build parameters for the copper liner.

Credits: NASA/GRC/Nan Locci



END

Game-Changing Aspects of Prototype Additive Engine



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State of the Art for Typical Engine Developments

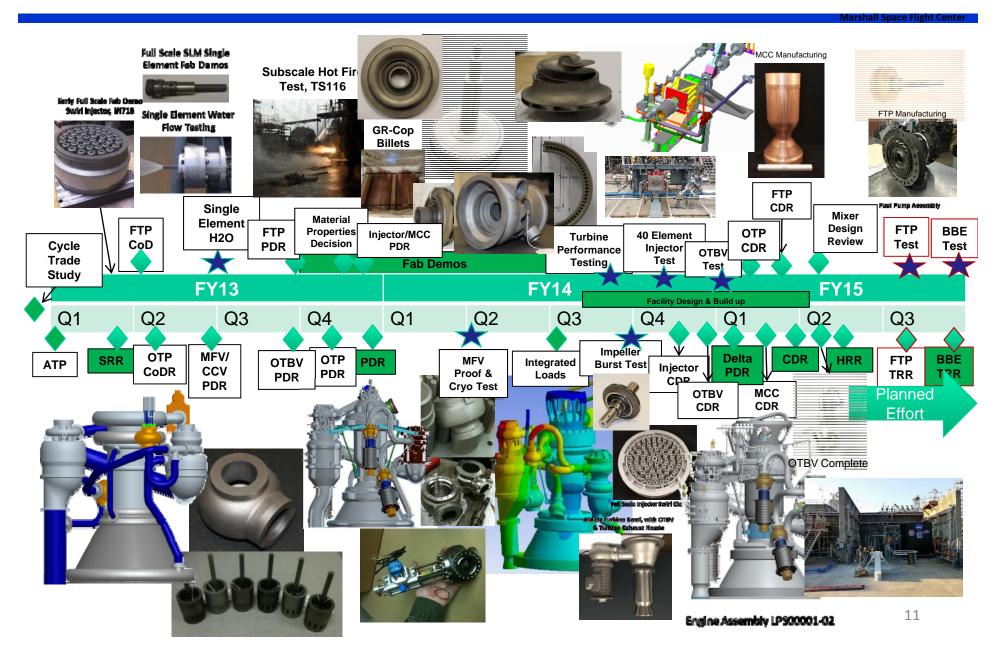
- DDT&E Time
 - 7-10 years
- Hardware Lead Times
 - 3-6 Years
- Testing
 - Late in the DDT&E cycle
- Engine Cost
 - \$20 \$50 Million
- Applicability
 - Design for particular mission by a particular contractor
 - Often proprietary

Prototype Additive Engine

- DDT&E Time
 - 2-4 years
- Hardware Lead Times
 - 6 Months
- Testing
 - Testing occurs early in the DDT&E cycle
- Prototype Cost
 - \$1-5 Million
- Applicability
 - Provide relevant data to multiple customers (SLS, Commercial partners, other government agencies)
 - Flexible test bed configuration can accommodate other's hardware / design concepts

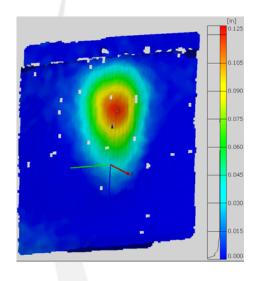
LPS Timeline



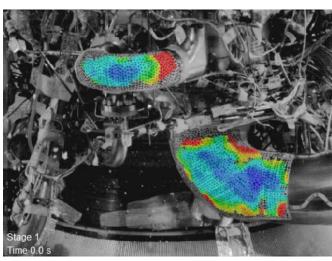




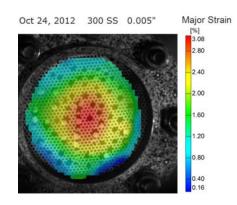
Advanced Static and Dynamic Measurement Techniques for Engines

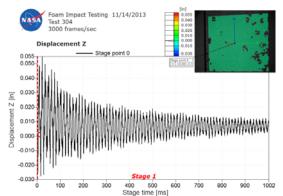






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3D Printed GRCop-84 Chamber

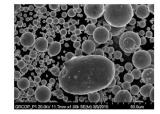


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This optical microscope image of an etched copper sample helpe scientists at NASA's Genn Research Center in Cleveland, Ohio, as they characterized the quality of the copper for various build parameters for the copper liner. Credits: NASA/GRC/Nan Locci