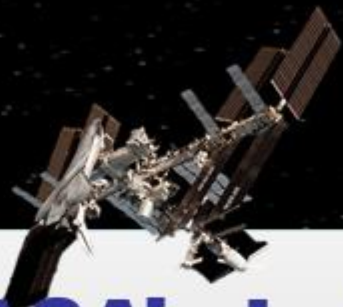


NASA's In-Space Manufacturing Project: Toward a Multimaterial Fabrication Laboratory for the International Space Station

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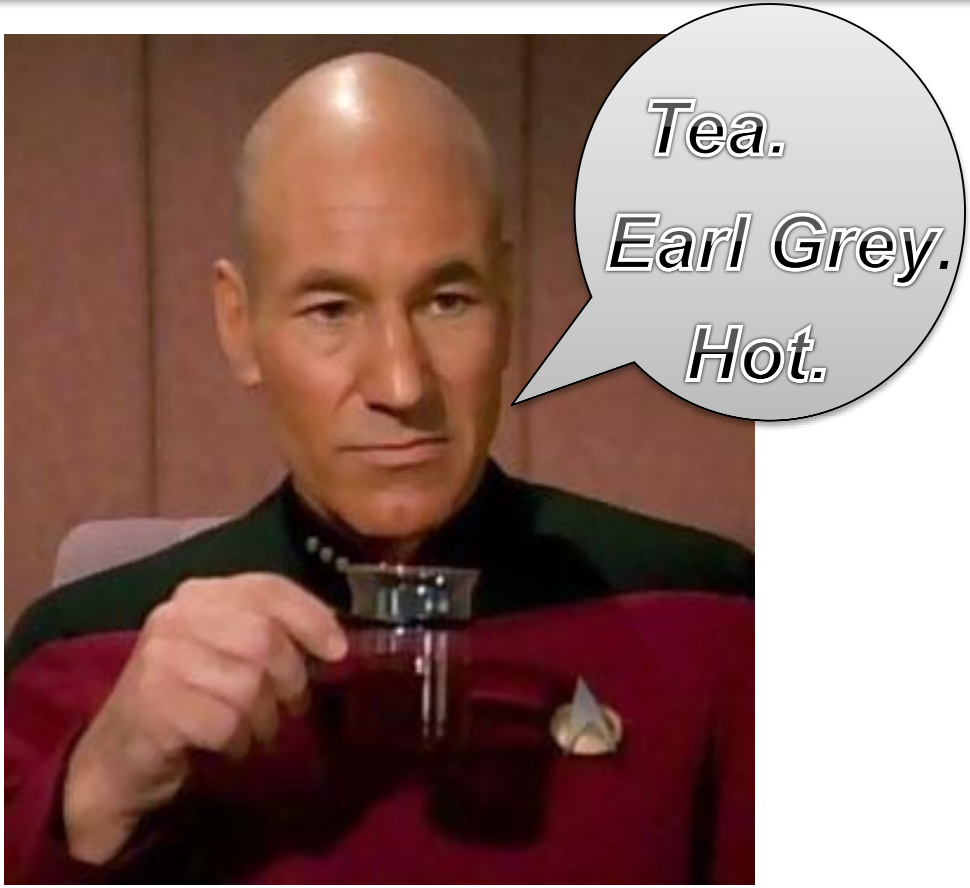
In-Space Manufacturing (ISM)



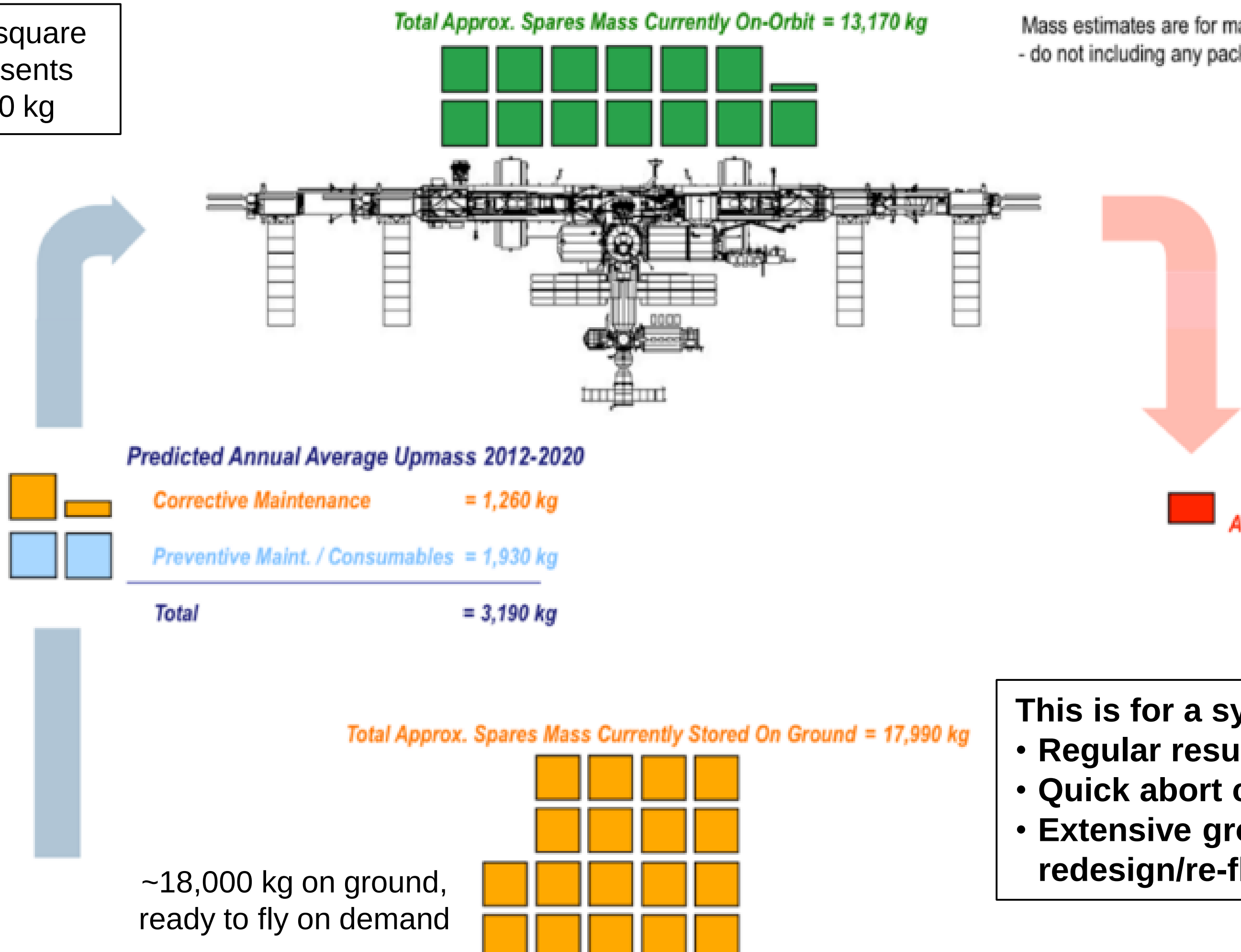
"If what you're doing is not seen by some people as science fiction, it's probably not transformative enough."

-Sergey Brin

The Current Paradigm: ISS Logistics Model

Each square represents 1000 kg

~3,000 kg Upmass per year



Mass estimates are for mass of spare item only - do not including any packaging or carrier mass

Expected Average Annual Failures* = 450 kg

~18,000 kg on ground, ready to fly on demand

This is for a system with:
- **Regular resupply (~3 months)**
- **Quick abort capability**
- **Extensive ground support and redesign/re-fly capability**

- Based on historical data, 95% of spares will never be used
- Impossible to know which spares will be needed
- Unanticipated system issues always appear, even after years of testing and operations

* - Based on predicted MTBFs

Image credit: Bill Cirillo (LaRC) and Andrew Owens (MIT)

ISM Objective

The AES In-space Manufacturing (ISM) project serves as Agency resource for identifying, designing, & implementing on-demand, sustainable manufacturing solutions for fabrication, maintenance, & repair during Exploration missions.

ISM EXPLORATION APPLICATIONS

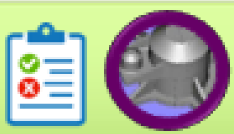
Unique Agency Expertise & Leveraging of Industry

ISM TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

ISM Parts/Systems Design Database & Test Articles

Answers WHAT we need to make

- Top-down, quantitative analyses of ISM benefits to crew time, cost, mass, & reliability (w/EMC).
- Provide expertise to NASA User community on AM design optimization & materials.
- Test high-impact parts/systems to inform Exploration technology requirements (bottoms-up).
- Develop In-space Parts Design Database, processes, & materials.



Part/System Requirements, Design, Materials & Processes

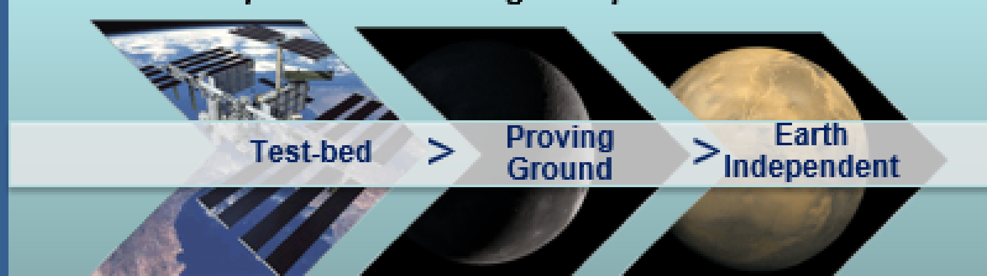
ISM

'One-stop shop' for AM design, materials, & technology expertise for NASA User Community.

Leverage industry to meet NASA needs (i.e. Agency knowledge-base for terrestrial technology).

In-space Manufacturing provides Exploration mission benefits to cost, mass, crew time & reliability

Proactive influence during Exploration design phase required for meaningful implementation



ISM Technology Development & Testing

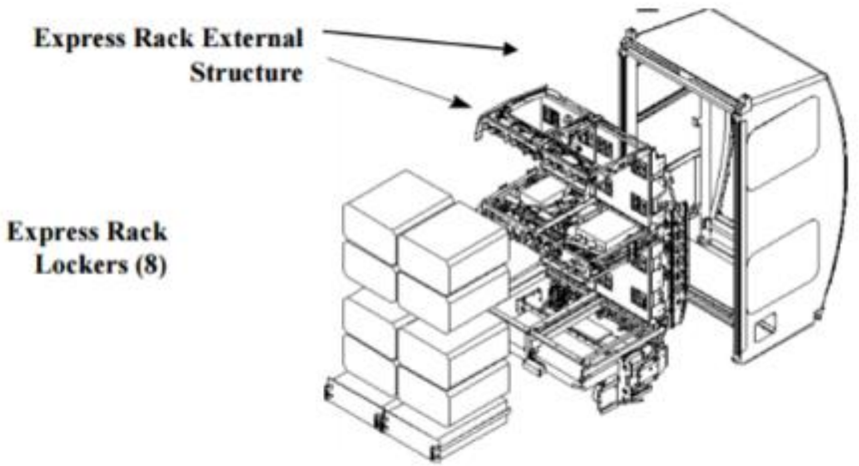
Answers HOW we will make it

- Define NASA requirements for ISM Technologies based on ISS & EMC Applications identified (micro-g effects, performance, & operations)
- Collaborate and establish mechanisms to leverage industry to develop the technologies needed for NASA missions.
- Utilize ISS as test-bed for developing 'FabLab' to serve as springboard for cis-lunar 'proving ground' missions.

Multi-material 'FabLab' Test-bed

The Multimaterial Fabrication Laboratory for ISS ("FabLab")

Typical EXPRESS Rack structure

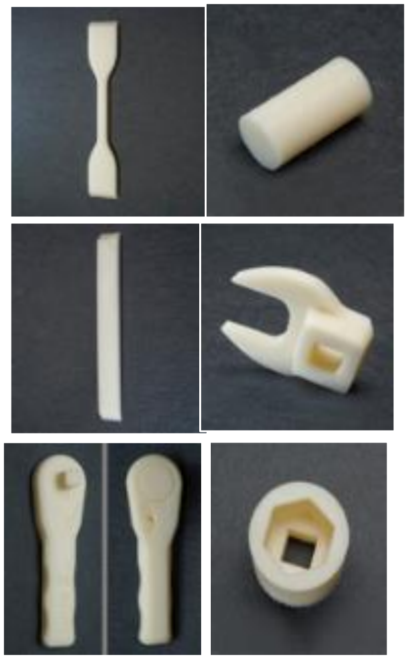


Power consumption for entire rack is limited to 2000 W

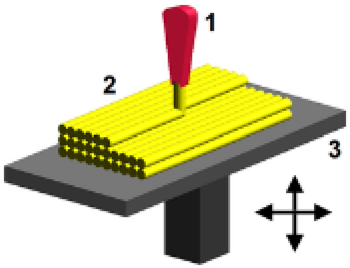
Payload mass limit for rack is less than 576 lbm

- NASA is seeking proposals to provide a feasible design and demonstration of a first-generation In-space Manufacturing Fabrication Laboratory for demonstration on the ISS
- Minimum target capabilities include:
  - Manufacturing of metallic components
  - Meet ISS EXPRESS Rack constraints for power and volume
  - Limit crew time
  - Incorporate remote and autonomous verification and validation of parts
- Proposal window now closed
- Federal Business Opportunities link to solicitation: www.fbo.gov/index?s=opportunity&mode=form&tab=core&id=8a6ebb526d8bf8fb9c6361cb8b50c1f8

The First Step: The 3D Printing in Zero G Technology Demonstration Mission



The 3DP in Zero G tech demo delivered the first 3D printer on the ISS and investigated the effects of consistent microgravity on fused deposition modeling by printing 55 specimens to date in space.



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

Printer inside Microgravity Science Glovebox (MSG)

- **Phase I prints (Nov-Dec 2014)** consisted of mostly mechanical test coupons as well as some functional tools
- **Phase II specimens (June-July 2016)** provided additional mechanical test coupons to improve statistical sampling

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)
Power	176 W
Feedstock	ABS Plastic

ISM Utilization and the Additive Manufacturing Facility (AMF): Functional Parts

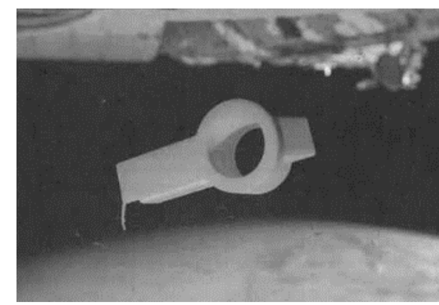
The Made in Space Additive Manufacturing Facility (AMF)

- Additive Manufacturing Facility (AMF) is the follow-on printer developed by Made in Space, Inc.
- AMF is a commercial, multi-user facility capable of printing ABS, ULTEM, and HDPE.
- To date, NASA has printed several functional parts for ISS using AMF

SPHERES Tow Hitch: SPHERES consists of 3 free-flying satellites on-board ISS. Tow hitch joins two of the SPHERES satellites together during flight. Printed 2/21/17.

REM Shield Enclosure: Enclosure for radiation monitors inside Bigelow Expandable Activity Module (BEAM). Printed 3/20/17 (1 of 3).

Antenna Feed Horn: collaboration between NASA Chief Scientist & Chief Technologist for Space Communications and Navigation, ISM & Sciperio, Inc. Printed 3/9/17 and returned on SpaceX-10 3/20/17.



OGS Adapter: adapter attaches over the OGS air outlet and fixtures the velocicalc probe in the optimal location to obtain a consistent and accurate reading of airflow through the port. 7/19/2016.

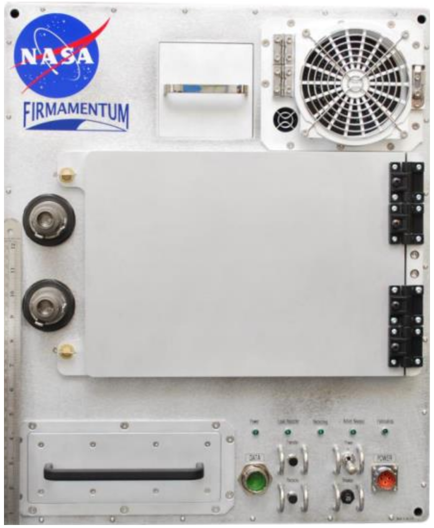
ReFabricator from Tethers Unlimited, Inc.: Closing the Manufacturing Loop

- Technology Demonstration Mission payload conducted under a phase III SBIR with Tethers Unlimited, Inc.

- Refabricator demonstrates feasibility of plastic recycling in a microgravity environment for long duration missions
  - Closure of the manufacturing loop for FDM has implications for reclamation of waste material into useful feedstock both in-space an on-earth

- Refabricator is an integrated 3D printer (FDM) and recycler
  - Recycles 3D printed plastic (ULTEM 9085) into filament feedstock through the Positrusion process

- Environmental testing of engineering test unit completed at MSFC in April
  - Payload CDR completed in mid-June
  - Operational on ISS in 2018



Refabricator ETU

Toward an In-Space Metal Manufacturing Capability

- Made in Space Vulcan unit (phase I SBIR)
  - Integrates FDM head derived from the additive manufacturing facility (AMF), wire and arc metal deposition system, and a CNC end-mill for part finishing

- Ultra Tech Ultrasonic Additive Manufacturing (UAM) system (phase I SBIR)
  - UAM prints parts by using sound waves to consolidate layers of metal drawn from foil feedstock (similar to ultrasonic welding)
  - Solid state process that avoids complexities of management of powder feedstock
  - Work is to reduce the UAM process's footprint by designing and implementing a higher frequency sonotrode
  - Scaling of system also has implications for robotics and freeform fabrication

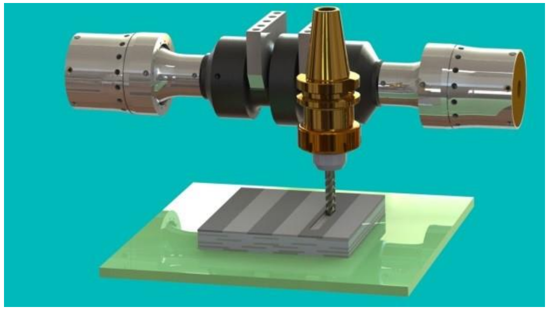
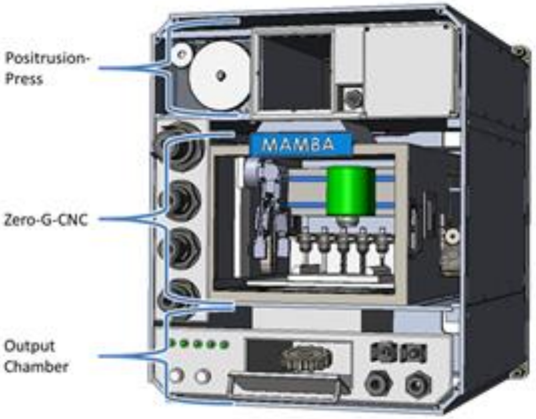


Illustration of UAM process
(image courtesy of Ultra Tech)

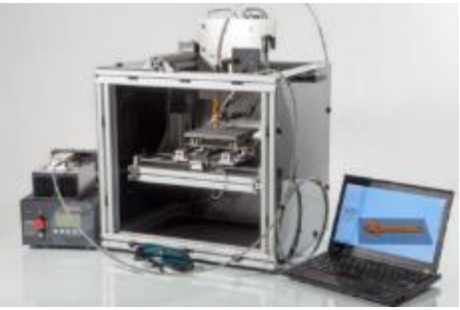
Toward a In-Space Metal Manufacturing Capability

- Tethers Unlimited MAMBA (Metal Advanced Manufacturing Bot-Assisted Assembly)
  - Phase I SBIR
  - Ingot-forming method to process virgin or scrap metal
  - Bulk feedstock is CNC-milled
  - Builds on recycling process developed through ReFabricator payload

- Techshot, Inc. SIMPLE (Sintered Inductive Metal Printer with Laser Exposure)
  - Phase II SBIR
  - AM process with metal wire feedstock, inductive heating, and a low-powered laser
  - Compatible with ferromagnetic materials currently
  - Test unit for SIMPLE developed under phase I SBIR; phase II seeks to develop prototype flight unit



Tethers Unlimited MAMBA concept. Image courtesy of Tethers Unlimited.



Techshot's SIMPLE, a small metal printer developed under a Phase I SBIR. Image courtesy of Techshot.

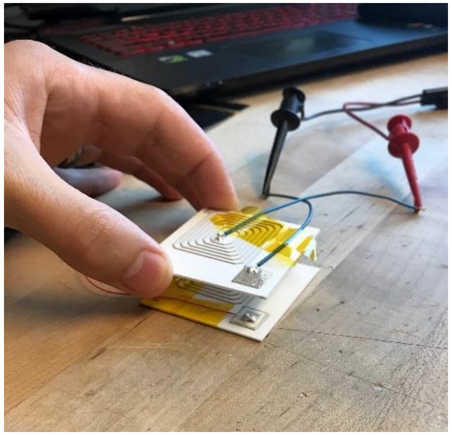
Ground-based work on additive electronics

- evaluating technologies to enable multi-material, on-demand digital manufacturing of components for sustainable exploration missions
  - In-house work uses nScrypt printer
    - 4 heads for dispensation of inks and FDM of polymers; also has pick and place capability

- Development of additively manufactured wireless sensor archetype (MSFC)
  - Printed RLC circuit with coupled antenna
  - Capacitive sensing element in circuit is pressure, temperature, or otherwise environmentally sensitive material
  - Sensing material also developed in-house at MSFC

- Design of pressure switch for urine processor assembly (UPA)
  - Existing pressure switch has had several failures due to manufacturing flaw in metal diaphragm
  - In additive design, switching is accomplished via a pressure sensitive material turning a transistor on when the system exceeds a certain pressure

- Work on miniaturization and adaptation of printable electronics for microgravity environment will continue through two contracts (phase I) awarded under SBIR subtopic In-Space Manufacturing of Electronics and Avionics
  - Techshot, Inc. (STEPS – Software and Tools for Electronics Printing in Space)
    - Direct write and avionics printing capability for ISS
  - Optomec working on miniaturization of patented Aerosol Jet technology



Printed wireless humidity sensor (wires attached for characterization purposes)

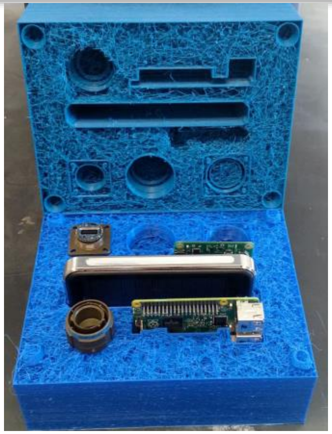
nScrypt multimaterial printer

Materials Development: Recyclable materials

- Logistics analyses show the dramatic impact of a recycling capability for reducing initial launch mass requirements for long duration missions
  - Current packaging materials for ISS represent a broad spectrum of polymers: LDPE, HDPE, PET, Nylon, PVC

- Tethers CRISSP (Customizable Recyclable ISS Packaging) seeks to develop common use materials (which are designed to be recycled and repurposed) for launch packaging
  - Work under phase II SBIR
  - Recyclable foam packaging made from thermoplastic materials using FDM
  - Can create custom infill profiles for the foam to yield specific vibration characteristics or mechanical properties

- Cornerstone Research Group (CRG) is working under a phase II SBIR on development of reversible copolymer materials
  - Reversible copolymer acts as a thermally activated viscosity modifier impacting the melt properties of the material
  - Designs have strength and modulus values comparable to or exceeding base thermoplastic materials while maintaining depressed viscosity that makes them compatible with FDM



CRISSP (image from Tethers Unlimited)

FDM prints using reclaimed anti-static bagging film with reversible cross-linking additive (image from Cornerstone Research Group)

Use Scenarios for ISS Fabrication Capabilities: Biomedical applications

- ERASMUS form Tethers Unlimited
  - Manufacturing modulus for production of medical grade plastics, along with the accompanying sterilization procedures required for subsequent use of these materials
  - Bacteria and viruses can become more virulent in the space environment and crew's immune systems may be compromised
  - Enables reuse of consumables/supplies or consumables manufactured from recycyled material

- Senior design project on medical capabilities and ISM
  - Medical industry has traditionally been an early adopter of AM
  - Lattice casts are custom designed to fit the patient, waterproof, and provide greater comfort and freedom in movement
  - Scan of limb can be imported into CAD software and custom mesh/lattice generated
  - Printed in multiple interlocking segments due to printer volume constraints

- Given logistical constraints of long duration spaceflight on consumables and unanticipated issues which may arrive even with a healthy crew, ISM will continue to explore evolving capabilities to best serve exploration medicine

Potential food and medical consumables for manufacture and sterilization using the Tethers Unlimited ERASMUS system

One piece of a two piece lattice cast (senior design project)

The Multimaterial Fabrication Laboratory for ISS

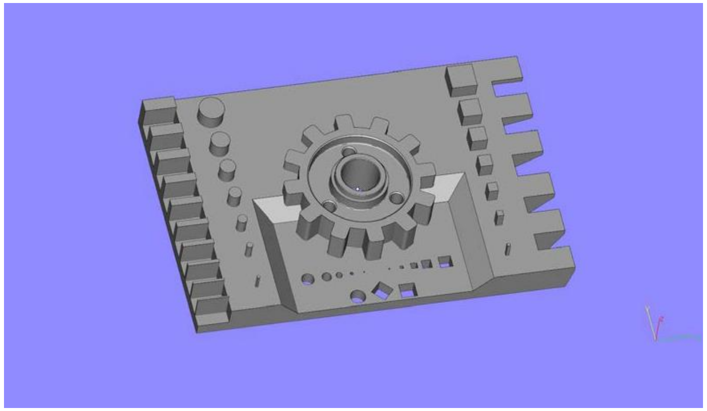
- BAA for multimaterial, multiprocess fabrication laboratory for the International Space Station
- Phased approach
  - Phase A – scaleable ground-based prototype
  - Phase B – mature technologies to pre-flight deliverable
  - Phase C – flight demonstration to ISS

Threshold	Objective
The system should have the ability for on-demand manufacturing of multi-material components including metallics and polymers as a minimum.	Multi-material capability including various aerospace-grade metallic, polymer, and/or conductive inks significantly increase the merit of the proposal.
The minimum build envelope shall be 6” x 6” x 6”.	As large of a build-volume and/or assembly capability as possible within the Express Rack volume constraints listed in Section 3.
The system should include the capability for earth-based remote commanding for all nominal tasks.	Remote commanding and/or autonomous capability for all tasks (nominal and off-nominal.
The system should incorporate remote, ground-based commanding for part handling and removal in order to greatly reduce dependence on astronaut time.*	The system should incorporate autonomous part handling and removal in order to greatly reduce dependence on astronaut time.*
The system should incorporate in-line monitoring of quality control and post-build dimensional verification.	The system should incorporate in-situ, real-time monitoring for quality control and defect remediation capability.

***** *Astronaut time is extremely constrained. As a flight demonstration, the ISM FabLab would be remotely commanded and operated from the ground, with the ultimate goal being to introduce as much eventual autonomy as possible. As a minimum, there should be no greater than 15 minutes of astronaut time required for any given nominal activity, with the end-goal being to apply the same rule to maintenance and off-nominal operations as well.*

The Multimaterial Fabrication Laboratory for ISS

- Core of the FabLab solicitation is an expansion of the material envelope for in-space manufacturing capabilities
  - Ability to fabricate quality aerospace grade materials in a controlled and repeatable manner on orbit
- Must provide system for raw feedstock and handling
- Must meet overarching ISS requirements (power, volume, interfaces) and demonstrate manufacturing processes are robot to changes in gravity vector
- Build geometrically complex components
- In-line system for verification and validation (current capabilities on-orbit are limited to visual inspection)



Example of range coupon taken from the BAA

Summary

- Multiple projects underway currently that infuse into ISM exploration systems
  - continued payload operations and materials characterization of specimens manufactured in microgravity
  - development and operation (in the 2018 timeframe) of a recycling payload for ISS by Tethers Unlimited, which represents the first closure of the manufacturing loop for in-space manufacturing
  - development of hybrid manufacturing (additive and subtractive) ground demonstration units with potential extensibility to on-orbit manufacturing
  - materials development work to enable maximum reuse of spaceflight materials (includes fundamental materials work on development of recyclable packaging materials, common use materials, and biologic feedstocks)
  - in-house and SBIR activities related to additive manufacturing of electronics (miniaturization of systems, development of conductive dielectric inks and metal inks, fabrication and testing of additively manufactured antennas, ultra-capacitors, and wireless sensors using the nScrypt)
  - continued exploration of ISM capabilities to support crew health and safety

- AM is a highly disruptive area and ISM seeks to leverage innovations in the broader field
  - To provide a rapid, on-demand suite of manufacturing capabilities to support long endurance exploration missions, ISM seeks to develop a FabLab, targeted for implementation on ISS in the early 2020s
  - ISS is near term test bed for in-space manufacturing systems that will be deployed on exploration missions

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