



EXPLORESpace TECH
TECHNOLOGY DRIVES EXPLORATION

America Makes Fall TRX 2022

NASA Advanced Manufacturing Perspective

"Somewhere, something
incredible is waiting to be
known." Carl Sagan

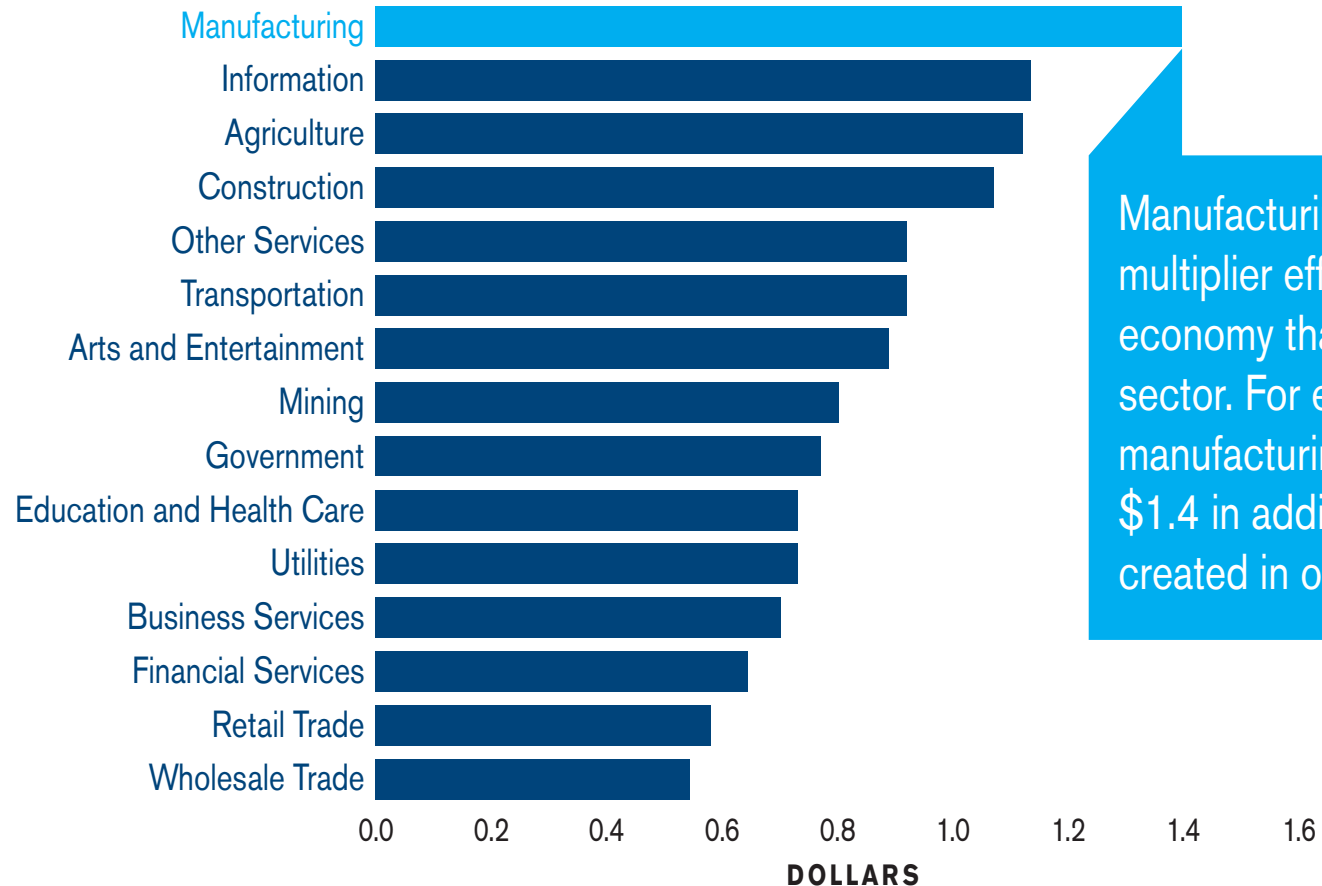
John Vickers | Principal Technologist | NASA Space Technology Mission Directorate
October 18, 2022

US Manufacturing Economic Impact

Manufacturing drives jobs throughout economy - including services

10% of
Employment,
average wages
20% higher

12% of gross
domestic
product

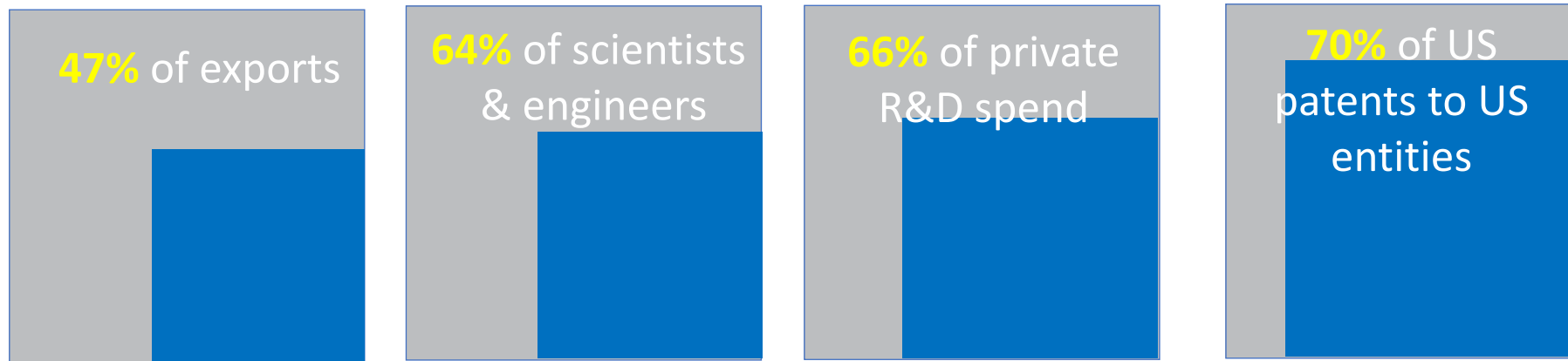


Manufacturing has a higher multiplier effect on the economy than any other sector. For every \$1 in manufacturing value added, \$1.4 in additional value is created in other sectors.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

US Manufacturing Innovation Impact

U.S. manufacturers employ more than half of all R&D personnel in domestic industry



50% of U.S Economic Growth is due to Innovation

Advanced Manufacturing Strategic Plan



This strategic plan is designed to realize the following Vision and Goals for Advanced Manufacturing:
American leadership in advanced manufacturing across industrial sectors to ensure national security and economic prosperity.

This vision will be achieved by pursuing three goals:

- 1. Develop and Implement Advanced Manufacturing Technologies**
- 2. Grow the Advanced Manufacturing Workforce**
- 3. Build Resilience into Manufacturing Supply Chains**

Five strategic objectives have been identified under Goal 1:

- 1.1. Enable Clean and Sustainable Manufacturing for Decarbonization**
- 1.2. Accelerate Manufacturing Innovation for Semiconductors**
- 1.3. Implement Advanced Manufacturing for the Bioeconomy**
- 1.4. Develop Innovative Materials and Processing Technologies**
- 1.5. Lead the Future of Smart Manufacturing**



NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR ADVANCED MANUFACTURING

A Report by the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ADVANCED MANUFACTURING
COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY

of the
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

October 2022

Advanced Manufacturing National Strategy



CRITICAL AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES List Update

A Report by the
FAST TRACK ACTION SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRITICAL AND
EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES
of the
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

February 2022



IN-SPACE SERVICING, ASSEMBLY, AND MANUFACTURING NATIONAL STRATEGY

Product of the
IN-SPACE SERVICING, ASSEMBLY, AND MANUFACTURING
INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP
of the
NATIONAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

April 2022



MATERIALS GENOME INITIATIVE Strategic Plan

A Report by the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE MATERIALS GENOME INITIATIVE
COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY
of the
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

November 2021



NATIONAL NANOTECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE STRATEGIC PLAN

A Report by the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NANOSCALE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING,
AND TECHNOLOGY
COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY
of the
NATIONAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COUNCIL

October 2021



Interagency Roadmap to Support Space-Related STEM Education and Workforce

A Report by the
National Science and Technology Council
of the
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

September 2022

How We Explore... NASA Manufacturing



Inclusive Strategic Technology Planning



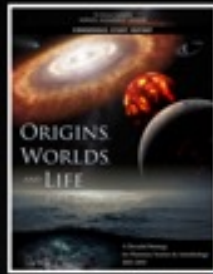
STMD utilizes STAR, the Strategic Technology Architecture Roundtable, to collect a diverse set of inputs into the strategic technology planning process.

- Draws directly on Artemis/ISS needs and SMD Science Decadal Studies: all NASA Center Chief Technologists and Mission Directorates included.
- Regular inputs directly from industry-on-industry plans and needs.
- Secure coordination and collaboration with US Space Force and DoD entities.

<https://techport.nasa.gov/framework>

Strategic Technology Architecture Roundtable (STAR) Process

In order to achieve the NASA Strategic Objective led by the Space Technology Mission Directorate, the STAR process was implemented to bring together the various inputs from stakeholders to produce a set of gaps that can be closed through STMD investments.



Draws directly on Artemis architectures and Science Mission Directorate Decadal to identify technology gaps.

Industry Partners' participation is obtained through Requests for Information (RFIs) to validate envisioned futures, the current state of the art and the gaps between those two.



STAR process inclusive of Center Chief Technologists, ESDMD and SMD Representation.

Maps to OTPS Taxonomy.

STMD Strategic Framework describes the STMD investment priority strategy. Strategic Technology Framework aligned to Agency Moon to Mars Strategy along with Agency Strategic Capability Leads (SCLs) and Principal Technologists (PTs).



STAR



Envisioned Future Priorities

PPBE Process

STARPort is the database of all Capability Area gaps for both STMD and ESDMD. Envisioned Future Priorities (EFPs) are written by SCL/PTs to show the future state envisioned and suggested path forward to inform Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) process.

EXPLORE: Develop technologies supporting emerging space industries



Advanced Manufacturing technologies make NASA's missions more capable and affordable by bringing together industry, academia, and government

Plan to close gaps and achieve outcomes

- Integrated plan across Mission Directorates and Centers; Across TRLs (e.g., leverage STRG), programs and projects pipeline; Industry/Academia alignment, Workshops/TIMs
- Increase collaboration and public private partnerships. Leverage National Strategic Plans: Office of Science and Technology Policy Subcommittee on Advanced Manufacturing; In-Space Servicing, Assembly, and Manufacturing; Materials Genome Initiative; National Nanotechnology Initiative; others
- Outcome based - Innovative advanced manufacturing technologies targeted at commercial drivers for performance, affordability, and sustainability. “Bridge the Valley of Death”

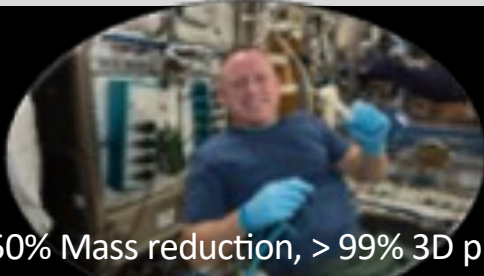


EXPLORE: Develop technologies supporting emerging space industries



Priorities - Targeted advanced manufacturing outcomes aligned with space industry trends that will shape the course of research and development over many years

IN-SPACE MANUFACTURING AND SPACE INFRASTRUCTURE



> 50% Mass reduction, > 99% 3D printer readiness. A catalyst for space infrastructure and economic opportunities

3D PRINTING/ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING



> 50% Cost reduction, 12 months instead of five years, Parts reduction >100 to 1

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION - DIGITAL TWINS AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE



More intelligent and more accurate predictions and capabilities, > 50% of physical resources replaced with virtual

LIGHTWEIGHT COMPOSITES SPACECRAFT



30% - 50% More payload, equipment, and experiments

Additive Manufacturing at NASA



- Fully embraces advantages of AM
 - Cost/lead time/part count reduction, new design and performance opportunities, rapid design-fail-fix cycles
- While fully understanding the challenges
 - Especially in delivering high value, high performance AM hardware
- NASA has dual roles
 - Drive and foster AM technology research and development in support of broad industry adoption and industrialization
 - Develop protocols for spaceflight hardware certification for access to space that can safely meet mission objectives



○ Centers involved in AM



Additive Manufacturing at NASA



AM Technology Maturation

- AM Processes, Alloy, Part Development
- AM Process Selection – criteria, comparison, integrated evaluation
- New AM-able alloy development
- AIAA Book
- Material database metal AM properties to aid conceptual designs
- STRI Proposal call
- Tipping Point/ACOs/Commercial Partnerships
- Out of the world AM

Spaceflight AM Hardware Certification and Qualification

- NASA-STD-6030 and 6033
- Agency-wide AACT Team– AM Cert competency development + associated projects
- Active flight program insight activities
- Role of NDE and In Situ Process Monitoring
- Computational models for AM process validation
- Fracture control of un-inspectable AM parts

NASA Space Technology Research Institute



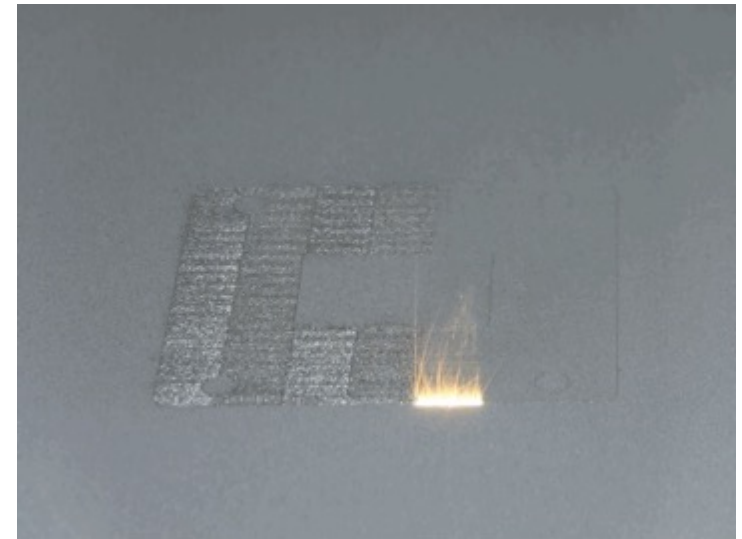
Accelerating Additive Manufacturing Certification with Model-Based Tools

The goal of the institute is to conduct ground-breaking interdisciplinary research to exploit new advancements in computational tools in concert with experimentation to advance the use of model-based tools for accelerated certification of critical additively manufactured aerospace products.

- The overall approach focuses on utilizing computational methods for AM through integrated computational materials engineering (ICME), materials genome initiative (MGI), and other model-based tools.
- This approach is desired instead of the traditional building block approach of trial-and-error experimental methods that progress step-by-step from the coupon level up to the final full-scale products, which “takes too long and costs too much”.

Award Information

- Expected duration: 5 years
- Award amount up to \$3M per year over 5 years
- Award instrument: grants to U.S. universities
- Low to mid TRL
- Preliminary Proposals Due August 3
- <https://www.nasa.gov/directorates/spacetech/solicitations>

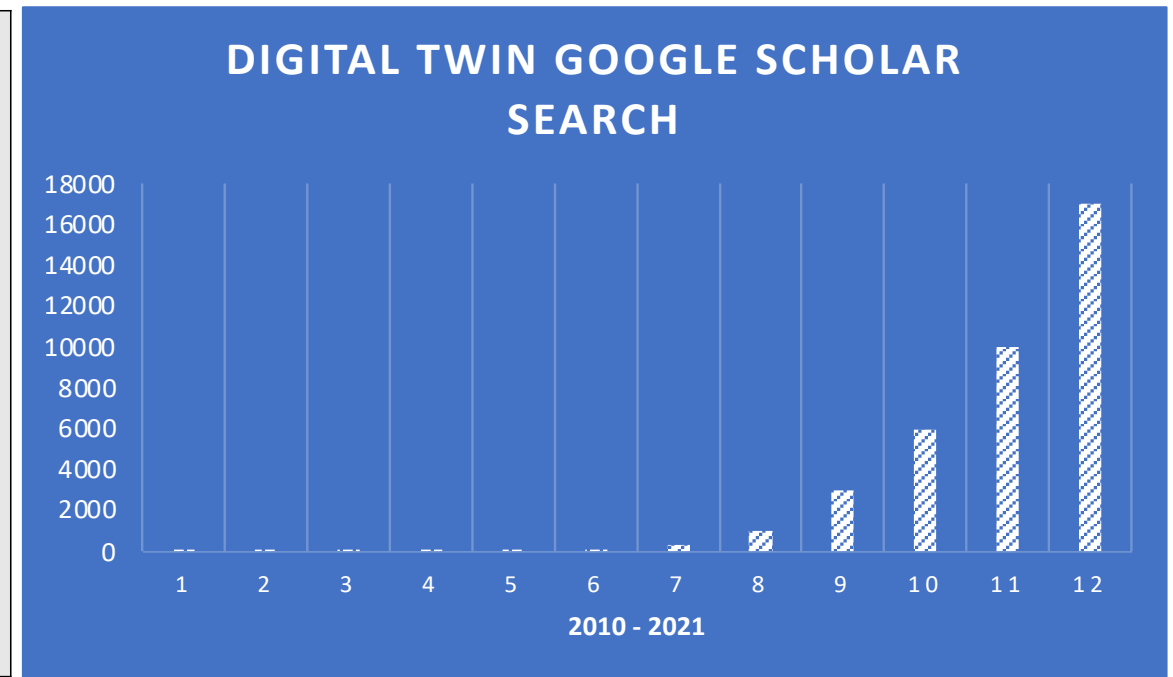


Digital Twin Origin and Expansion



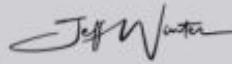
*Google Scholar about 38,800 results and Google about 9,240,000 results

Next-Generation Manufacturing A Framework for Action 1997	"Conceptual Ideal for PLM" Product Lifecycle Management (PLM) Center University of Michigan 2002 **Digital Twin
Intelligent and Integrated Manufacturing Systems (IIMS) National Science and Technology Council Interagency Working Group on Manufacturing Research and Development 2004	Product Lifecycle Management: Driving the Next Generation of Lean Thinking: 2006
Vickers/Grievess introduction 2007	
Manufacturing the Future National..., Interagency Working Group on Manufacturing R&D 2008	Product Lifecycle Management and the Quest for Sustainable Space Exploration AIAA SPACE Conference & Exposition 2010
Radical Innovation in Design and Manufacturing Workshop – Disneyland 2009	Virtually Perfect: Driving Innovative and Lean Products through Product Lifecycle Management 2011 ** Digital Twin
NASA Materials and Manufacturing Technology Roadmap 2010 **Digital Twin	Digital Twin: Mitigating Unpredictable, Undesirable Emergent Behavior in Complex Systems (Grievess, Vickers) 2017
SME Magazine (Kip Hanson) - Where the 'Digital Universe' Is Going and Where Wild Savings Can Be Had Today 2021	Holst Memorial Lecture and Award 2022



The first direct consequence of the IoT is the generation of huge quantities of data, where every physical or virtual object may have a digital twin in the cloud... European Research Cluster, WP on the Internet of Things, December 2010

“Tomorrow’s winners will have very different characteristics than today’s winners.”
Lester C. Thurow... “The Future of Capitalism”



2) Roughly 12.8 million people are employed in manufacturing, making it the 5th largest employer
(Source: <https://lnkd.in/eNSDg2T2>)

Credit: Jeff Winter

In-Space Manufacturing



What is In-Space Manufacturing

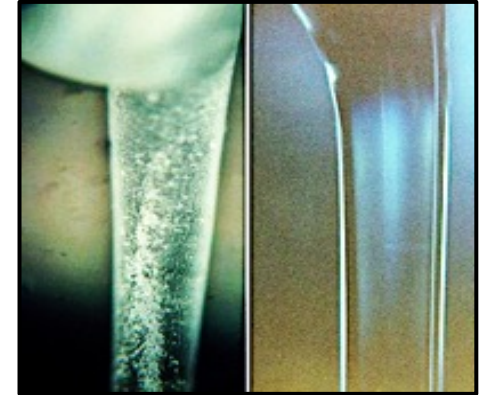
- In-space manufacturing (ISM) of materials and products for use on Earth and in space
- Manufacturing and assembly of large infrastructure in space
- Surface manufacturing and construction on planetary bodies beyond Earth



In-Space Manufacturing



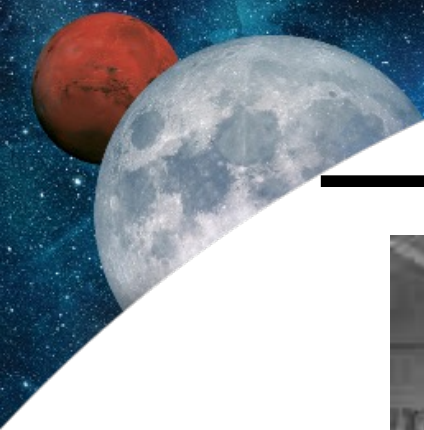
- **Build better or impossible products**
 - For specific materials microgravity enables increased value
 - Some manufacturing process may not be possible in Earth's gravity
 - Improved mixing for super alloys, precision control of thin films, and increased consistency or larger crystals
- **Manufacture on-demand with flexibility and speed**
 - Quickly produce a replacement component when needed
 - Separates demand from the logistics of launch
- **Building things too big or fragile to launch**
 - "Tyranny of Launch" limits capability - Structures not bound by the constraints of rocket launch fairing volumes
 - Gossamer structures or ultra-thin mirrors too fragile to survive in Earth's gravity
- **Using in-situ resources to reduce launch mass**



*Fiber Optic Glass
Manufacturing in Space*



*Manufactured/Assembled
Space Telescopes in Space
rather than on the Earth*



Past is Prologue

Linkages between Science, Technology, and Commerce



A nation which depends upon others for its new basic scientific knowledge will be slow in its industrial progress and weak in its competitive position in world trade, regardless of its mechanical skill. *Vannevar Bush, head of the U.S. Office of Scientific Research and Development during World War II*





Technology Drives Exploration

Thank You!

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