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**Foreword**

This Standard is one of the series of ECSS Standards intended to be applied together for the management, engineering and product assurance in space projects and applications. ECSS is a cooperative effort of the European Space Agency, national space agencies and European industry associations for the purpose of developing and maintaining common standards. Requirements in this Standard are defined in terms of what shall be accomplished, rather than in terms of how to organize and perform the necessary work. This allows existing organizational structures and methods to be applied where they are effective, and for the structures and methods to evolve as necessary without rewriting the standards.

This Standard has been prepared by the Working Group, reviewed by the ECSS Executive Secretariat and approved by the ECSS Technical Authority.

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Change log

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| ECSS-E-30 Part 6A  25 April 2000 | First issue |
| ECSS-E-33-11A  17 April 2008 | Second issue  Changes to the previous version are:   * the use of the more accurate term "explosive" rather than "pyrotechnics" in relation to the subject components and systems; * the emphasis on reliability coupled with confidence level for performance properties; * the inclusion of detailed requirements for the different types of explosive device; * and the emphasis on the requirement for properties of components to be agreed with the end user before commitment to purchase. |
| ECSS-E-33-11B | Never issued |
| ECSS-E-ST-33-11C  31 July 2008 | Third issue -  Editorial changes. |
| ECSS-E-ST-33-11C Rev.1 DIR1  7 October 2015 | Third issue, Revision 1:  – Draft for Pyro Expert Review |
| ECSS-E-ST-33-11C Rev.1 DIR2 | Third issue, Revision 1:  Changes with respect to the previous version are identified with revision tracking. (TO BE COMPLETED BEFORE PUBLICATION)  Main changes are:   * xxx   Added requirements:  Modified requirements:  Deleted requirements:  Editorial corrections: |

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Introduction

As any explosive item used for flight can function only once, it can never be fully tested before its crucial mission operation. The required confidence can only be established indirectly by the testing of identical items. Test results and theoretical justification are essential for demonstration of fulfilment of the requirements. The requirement for repeatability shows that product assurance plays a crucial role in support of technical aspects.

The need for statistics requires that the explosive components used in the explosive subsystem be tested and characterized extensively. The variability in components requires that manufacturers prove to customers that delivered items are identical to those qualified.

The failure or unintentional operation of an explosive item can be catastrophic for the whole mission and life threatening. Specific requirements can exist for the items associated with it. As all explosives where ever used are treated similarly, the same requirements, regulations, practices and standards need to be applied to help avoid human error.

# Scope

This Standard defines the requirements for the use of explosives on all spacecraft and other space products including launch vehicles. It addresses the aspects of design, analysis, verification, manufacturing, operations and safety.

This standard may be tailored for the specific characteristics and constraints of a space project in conformance with ECSS-S-ST-00.

# Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this ECSS Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revision of any of these publications, do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this ECSS Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the more recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ECSS-S-ST-00-01 | ECSS system - Glossary of terms |
| ECSS-E-ST-10-02 | Space engineering - Verification |
| ECSS-E-ST-10-03 | Space engineering - Testing |
| ECSS-E-ST-20 | Space engineering - Electrical and electronic |
| ECSS-E-ST-20-07 | Space engineering – Electromagnetic compatibility |
| ECSS-E-ST-32-10 | Space engineering - Reliability based mechanical factors of safety |
| ECSS-E-ST-33-01 | Space engineering - Mechanisms |
| ECSS-Q-ST-20 | Space product assurance - Quality assurance |
| ECSS-Q-ST-30 | Space product assurance - Dependability |
| ECSS-Q-ST-40 | Space product assurance - Safety |
| ECSS-Q-ST-70-01 | Space product assurance - Contamination and cleanliness control |
| ECSS-M-ST-40 | Space management - Configuration and information management |
| ST/SG/AC.10/1 Rev. 17 (UNECE publication -2011) | Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods |
| Regulation EC N° 1907/2006 | Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical (REACH) |
| CE93/15/EEC | Council Directive 93/15/EEC of 5 April 1993 on the harmonization of the provisions relating to the placing on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses |
| Directive 2008/43/EG | Commission Directive 2012/4/EU of 22 February 2012 amending Directive 2008/43/EC setting up, pursuant to Council Directive 93/15/EEC, a system for the identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses |
| Directive 2012/4/EU | Commission Directive 2012/4/EU of 22 February 2012 amending Directive 2008/43/EC setting up, pursuant to Council Directive 93/15/EEC, a system for the identification and traceability of explosives for civil uses |
| Dictionary of explosive related terms, 7th Edition, 2016 | Groupe de Travail de Pyrotechnie, Dictionnaire de pyrotechnie |

1. For launcher subsystems and Transfer Vehicle programs, the specific General Specification (SG) or Design Rules (DR) documents are applicable for designing, dimensioning and testing.

# Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

## Terms defined in other standards

1. For the purpose of this Standard, the terms and definitions from ECSS‑S‑ST‑00‑01 apply, in particular for the following terms:
   1. lifetime

## Terms specific to the present standard

1. all fire

stimulus with a probability of functioning equal to or better than 0,999 at 95 % confidence level

1. armed

status of an explosive subsystem when all the safety devices have been disabled and which is able to trigger

[Dictionary of explosive related terms]

1. cartridge

explosive device designed to produce pressure for performing a mechanical function

1. A cartridge is called an initiator if it is the first or only explosive element in an **explosive train** (see definition 3.2.13).
2. charge

explosive loaded in a cartridge, detonator, or separate container for use in an explosive device

1. component

smallest functional item in an explosive subsystem

1. deflagration

self-sustaining, exothermic decomposition reaction of an explosive substance, whose apparent velocity is less than the velocity of sound in the substance and greater than the speed of sound in air

1. It is generally accepted that the energy transmission takes place via a mechanical compression wave. This type of reaction is intermediary between combustion and detonation. It differs from combustion through the presence of a significant compression wave in the surrounding environment.

[Dictionary of explosive related terms]

1. detonation

exothermic decomposition reaction of an explosive substance self-sustained by a shock wave, whose velocity of propagation is greater than the velocity of sound in the substance

1. The velocity of propagation is of the order of several thousands of m/s.

[Dictionary of explosive related terms]

1. detonator

initiator whose function is to transform external energy directly into a shock wave strong enough to detonate a secondary high explosive

1. External energy can be, for example, mechanical, electrical and thermal.

[Dictionary of explosive related terms]

1. electro-explosive device

device containing some reaction mixture that is electrically initiated

1. 1 The output of the initiation is heat, shock or mechanical action.
2. 2 The reaction mixture can be explosive or pyrotechnic.

[Dictionary of explosive related terms]

1. end-user

person who or organization that actually uses a product

1. 1 The end-user need not to be the owner or buyer.
2. 2 In the context of this standard the end user is generally the first level customer.
3. energetic material

material consisting of, or containing, an explosive, oxidizer, fuel, or combination of them, that can undergo, contribute to, or cause rapid exothermic decomposition, combustion, deflagration, or detonation

1. explosively actuated device

device that converts the products of explosion into useful mechanical work

1. 1 The explosion can be combustion, deflagration or detonation.
2. 2 Pyromechanisms and linear detonating separation devices are explosively actuated devices.
3. explosive train

series of explosive components including the initiator, explosive transfer assembly and explosive actuator

1. explosive component

discrete item containing an explosive substance

1. explosive function

function that uses energy released from explosive substances for its operation

1. explosive subsystem

collection of all the explosive trains on the spacecraft or launcher system, and the interface aspects of any on-board computers, launch operation equipment, ground support and test equipment and all software associated with explosive functions

1. fail operational

mission capable after a failure

1. fail-safe

design property of a subsystem, or part of it, which remains safe after one failure

1. Maintained safety following two independent failures is referred to as "Fail safe – Fail safe"
2. gas generators

explosive devices that produce a volume of gas or exothermic output or both

1. E.g. pyrotechnic igniters for solid propulsion applications, gas generator for inflatable structures.
2. initiator

basic component located upstream of an explosive train, from which originates a transformation of mechanical, electrical or optical energy, the effect produced being a combustion, deflagration or detonation.

1. 1 It contains a small quantity of an energetic material.
2. 2 Examples: hot bridge wire initiator, exploding bridge wire initiator
3. limit testing

testing to establish the limit of a performance characteristic of a component

1. lot

group of components produced in homogeneous groups and under uniform conditions

1. A batch is the same as a lot.
2. lot acceptance

demonstration by measurement or test that a lot of items meets requirements

1. no fire

stimulus with a probability of functioning equal to or less than 0,001 at 95 % confidence level

1. packaged charge

explosive material in a closed container

1. pyrotechnic device

a basic pyrotechnic object containing explosive substances and intended to perform an initiation (ignition, priming), pyrotechnic effect transmission, amplification or generation function

[Dictionary of explosive related terms]

1. pyromechanism

device intended to perform one or more mechanical actions, using the energy produced by the reaction of a energetic material

[Dictionary of explosive related terms]

1. safe

condition that renders the probability of an unwanted event below an agreed limit

1. secondary characteristic

any characteristic other than the function

1. sequential firing

application of the firing pulses to initiators separated in time

1. success

simultaneous achievement by all characteristics of required performance

1. sympathetic firing

firing of other explosive devices due to the output of any other

1. transfer line

linear explosive assembly for propagation of deflagration or detonation

1. through-bulkhead initiator (TBI)

relay which provides transition between the detonation of a transmission line and the combustion of an ignition charge, through a sealed bulkhead[Dictionary of explosive related terms]

1. The bulkhead remains tight after functioning under the specified environment, e.g. pressure and temperature.

## Abbreviated terms

For the purpose of this Standard, the abbreviated terms from ECSS‑S‑ST‑00‑01 and the following apply:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Abbreviation | Meaning |
| **DC** | direct current |
| **DMPL** | declared materials and processes list |
| **DSC** | differential scanning calorimetry |
| **DR** | design rules |
| **DTA** | differential thermal analysis |
| **EED** | electro-explosive device |
| **EMC** | electromagnetic compatibility |
| **EMI** | electromagnetic interference |
| **ESD** | electrostatic discharge |
| **FOSU** | ultimate design factor of safety |
| **FOSY** | yield design factor of safety |
| **GDIR** | general design and interface requirement |
| **GSE** | ground support equipment |
| **GTPS** | Groupe de Travail de Pyrotechnie |
| **ICD** | interface control document |
| **MEOP** | maximum expected operating pressure |
| **N/A** | not applicable |
| **NC** | normally closed |
| **NO** | normally open |
| **RF** | radio frequency |
| **SDS** | Safety Data Sheet |
| **SG** | general specification |
| **SRS** | shock response spectrum |
| **TBI** | through-bulkhead initiator |
| **TBPM** | to be provided by manufacturer |
| **TBPC** | to be provided by customer |
| **TBPU** | to be provided by user |
| **TGA** | thermo gravimetric analysis |
| **VTS** | vacuum thermal stability |

## Symbols

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| @ | at |
| **g** | standard surface gravity (9,80665 m/s2) |
| **h** | drop height (m) |
| **M** | mass of drop weight (kg) |
| **σ** | standard deviation |
| **A** | Ampere |
| **V** | Volt |

* 1. **Nomenclature**

The following nomenclature apply throughout this document:

1. The word “shall” is used in this standard to express requirements. All the requirements are expressed with the word “shall”.
2. The word “should” is used in this standard to express recommendations. All the recommendations are expressed with the word “should”.
3. It is expected that, during tailoring, all the recommendations in this document are either converted into requirements or tailored out.
4. The words “may” and “need not” are used in this standard to express positive and negative permissions respectively. All the positive permissions are expressed with the word “may”. All the negative permissions are expressed with the words “need not”.
5. The word “can” is used in this standard to express capabilities or possibilities, and therefore, if not accompanied by one of the previous words, it implies descriptive text.
6. In ECSS “may” and “can” have a complete different meaning: “may” is normative (permission) and “can” is descriptive.
7. The present and past tense are used in this standard to express statement of fact, and therefore they imply descriptive text.

# Requirements

## General

### Overview

Being generally applicable, the requirements stated in this clause apply throughout and are not repeated in the clauses relating to specific topics.

Explosive subsystem and devices use energetic materials (explosives, propellants, powder) initiated by mechanical, electrical, thermal, or optical stimuli, for unique (single shot) functions e.g. solid booster initiation, structure cutting, stage distancing, pressurized venting, stage neutralisation, valve opening or closing, release of solar arrays, antennas, booms, covers and instruments.

The properties of the initiator govern the major part of the behaviour of the subsystem.

The requirements for initiators and their derivatives, such as cartridges and detonators, are defined in specific requirements related to the specific types.

Properties of explosive components and subsystem, which cannot be covered by requirements for the initiators alone, are defined in specific requirements relating to the types of explosively actuated device or pyromechanisms.

Other components of the explosive subsystem, which can be tested and do not need specific requirements, are subject to the general technical and product assurance requirements. Detailed aspects of these components are included where they have a significant influence on the success of the system.

single-shot items can never be tested in advance. Particular care is needed in their development, qualification, procurement and use. Explosive components are not governed by the institutional component control organisations.

The content and phasing of deliverable documents are identified in each of the top level discipline standards of each ECSS branch. A list of deliverable documents specific to this standard is provided in informative Annex B.

### Properties

The two states of the properties of the explosive subsystem before firing and after firing shall be identified and listed.

For every explosive component the function, primary stimulus, unwanted stimuli and secondary characteristics shall be identified and quantified.

Only qualified and lot accepted items shall be used in flight systems.

The properties of an explosive subsystem shall remain stable over time before firing and after firing when subject to external loads or environmental conditions, within the qualification values.

## Design

### General

In case of redundancy, no component shall adversely affect its substitute.

The system lay-out should facilitate the replacement of subsystems or components.

Parts of the explosive subsystem and devices identified as critical on the basis of a RAMS analysis shall be replaceable.

Replaceable parts shall be listed in the User’s Manual of the explosive subsystem and devices.

### Reliability and confidence

The explosive subsystem shall achieve the specified properties within the required reliability and confidence level defined at system level.

The reliability demonstration shall be: .

used to justify design margins including the influence of ageing, temperature and explosive batch,

justified according to clause 6.4.2 ECSS-Q-ST-30 or dedicated system specification, and

stated in a reliability prediction document as per Annex E of ECSS-Q-ST-30.

1. Dedicated system specifications are, for example, GDIR and SG.

The allocation of the probability and the confidence level of unwanted actuating an explosive device shall be determined and justified according to clause 7.5 of ECSS-Q-ST-40 or dedicated system specification.

1. Dedicated system specifications are, for example, GDIR and SG.

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For the reliability demonstration, the customer shall agree which performance characteristics are declared as mean values with associated standard deviation.

1. The reliability demonstration is used to justify design margins including the influence of ageing, temperature and explosive batch.

The selection of the statistical methods and functional parameters shall be justified and approved by the customer.

### Performance

Except as specified in 4.2.3b, all performance shall be quantified by measurement versus time of initial, transitional, and final values of the specified properties.

1. Specified properties are listed in clauses 4.11 and 4.12.

The time interval specified in 4.2.3a shall be measured between a clear reproducible initiation event and the attainment of the performance value.

1. For example, the initiation event and 90 % of the maximum pressure value in a closed bomb.

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The basis of the time shall be specified and justified.

### Wanted and unwanted response

For wanted response, the response of any component, when subjected to the specified minimum probable stimulus, shall be demonstrated to be more than the specified lower limit agreed between customer and supplier.

For unwanted response, the response of any component, when subjected to the specified maximum possible disturbance, shall be demonstrated to be less than the specified upper limit agreed between customer and supplier.

1. This applies to safety and failure.

### Dimensioning

#### Strength

The explosive subsystem shall sustain, before, during and after firing:

the internal loads due to operation and

the external loads defined by the end-user.

1. These loads represent the sum of preload, static, dynamic, thermal and any other load seen in service.

#### Integrity

The explosive subsystem shall maintain its integrity and position during its lifetime.

Components that are intended not to rupture during operation, when installed into their explosive subsystem interfaces, shall be able to withstand the maximum expected operational loads times a factor FOSU.

The factor FOSU shall be in conformance with Tables 4-3 in ECSS-E-ST-32-10 depending on the material used.

Deformation of any component shall not:

reduce its specified performance,

affect any part of the system,

cause leakage more than the specified limit,

cause debris more than the specified limit.

The factor FOSY shall be in conformance with Table 4-3 in ECSS-E-ST-32-10 depending on the material used.

#### Explosive charge sizing

The methodology for dimensioning the explosive charge of the explosive devices shall be justified and be done by testing or modelling at the worst case conditions.

1. Worst case conditions include temperature , ageing, radiations effects.

A “margin policy” factor KMP shall be:

defined,

justified,

applied.

1. 1 This factor, used to give confidence to the design, covers (not exhaustive list):

* The lack of knowledge on the failure modes and associated criteria.
* The lack of knowledge on the effect of interaction of loadings.
* The non-tested zones.

1. 2 Justification can be performed based on relevant historical practice, analytical or experimental means.
2. 3 KMP can have different values according to the explosive materials or device behaviour in the mission profile.

<<deleted>>

When modelling is performed ,KMP shall include the uncertainty of the model:

defined,

justified,

applied during simulations and analysis.

Depending of the development phase KMP shall include a “project factor” defined according to the uncertainty in the programme level requirement.

1. The “project factor” applies during the phase B of the development and becomes equal to 1 after the PDR with the updated technical specification.

KMP shall include an “Explosive factor” for uncertainties on the behaviour of explosive materials in the mission profile and its use configuration.

1. 1 The uncertainties can be related to ageing, radiations, temperature influence, batch influence, and chemical compatibility, for example material, gases and humidity.
2. .2 Use configuration can be, for example, loading density, confinement and thermal exchanges.



<<deleted>>

#### Motorization

When a mechanical force or torque is complementary to the explosive energy to achieve a motion in an explosive device, the ECSS-E-ST-33-01, Clause 4.7.5.3 shall apply to dimension the actuation force or torque.

1. 1 An example of mechanical force or torque is a spring.
2. 2 An example of motion is the separation and release of the nut.

## Mission

The use of explosive functions including those for flight termination and range safety during all phases of the mission shall be specified.

The environmental conditions, life cycle and the functions being activated shall be specified.

1. E.g. ground storage, transport, launcher ignition, staging and safety functions, payload separation, motor ignition, solar array, antenna, boom or cover release, propulsion subsystem branch opening or closing, de-orbiting.

Mission-related requirements placed on the explosive subsystem shall be specified.

## Functionality

The timing of each function of the explosive subsystem shall be specified.

The explosive subsystem shall react only to a specified stimulus and be insensitive to all others.

1. Specified stimulus: e.g. nature, range of values.

The explosive subsystem shall ensure that the correct stimulus arrives at the specified place at the specified time.

The explosive subsystem shall prevent the stimulus reaching the initiator at any other time.

Unwanted function or malfunction shall be prevented.

The firing sequence (simultaneous or sequential) shall cause no anomaly.

1. This applies to secondary characteristics as well as for explosive functions.

Explosive subsystems shall be single-fault tolerant.

Explosive subsystems shall be two fault tolerant, if premature initiation causes a catastrophic failure.

If loss of function is safety critical or catastrophic, the explosive subsystem shall avoid single-point failures and include at least two initiators.

Provision shall be made within the explosive subsystem to protect its components against unwanted operation or degradation.

## Safety

### General

The subsystem, including software and procedures, shall be fail safe.

For a catastrophic risk, the explosive subsystem shall be “Fail Safe – Fail Safe” or “Fail Operational – Fail Safe”.

The response of any explosive device to conditions outside the conditions specified shall be reported by the supplier to the end-user.

The explosive subsystem shall only respond to commands intended for that explosive subsystem.

### Prevention of unintentional function

#### General

The firing pulse shall be prevented from reaching any explosive initiator at any time except the correct instant by means of switchable barriers.

1. For example:

* Firing pulse: detonating shock, electrical pulse, and light pulse.
* Switchable barriers: electrical, mechanical, plugs, and pins.

In accordance with the Safety, “Fail Safe - Fail Safe” or “Fail Operational - Fail Safe” and the reliability requirements, provision shall be made to prevent firing or degradation in response to radio frequency, direct and indirect effect of lightning, magnetic field and electrostatic discharge.

If the explosive subsystem contains two or more barriers then at least two of these barriers shall:

be independent,

not be subject to common cause failure,

each provide complete disconnection of the firing circuit.

NOTE For spacecraft, the electrical architecture of one shot release mechanism lines is designed with the following separated barriers:

* Arming switch,
* Pulse generator,
* Selection switch,
* Satellite separation,
* Interception connector (Safe connector /Safe plug).

For explosive subsystems involving a potential catastrophic risk, the barrier close to the source of the risk shall be a mechanical barrier.

The primary and redundant EEDs shall not be activated through the same electrical firing circuit.

Stray circuits or coupling which can result in unintentional firing shall be avoided.

#### Safe and arm device pre-arm function

The pre-arm function shall be the fourth last in a sequence of functions.

The pre-arm function shall be independent and respond only to a unique action.

The pre-arm function shall remain in its switched state after operation until the fire function has reverted to its initial state.

The pre-arm function may include the select function.

1. A safe and arm device is not always included.

#### Select function

The select function shall be the third last in a sequence of functions.

The select function shall select the explosive devices.

The select function shall be independent and respond only to a unique command.

The select function shall be used to control only one explosive function.

The select function shall revert to its initial state after the fire command within an interval agreed with the customer.

#### Arm function

The arm function shall be the second-last action in the sequence.

The arm function shall be independent and respond only to a unique command.

The arm function shall be used to control only one explosive function.

The functionality shall be provided to restore its initial disarmed state after the arm command within an interval agreed with the customer.

#### Fire function

The fire function shall be the last action in the sequence.

The fire function may be used to activate several of explosive devices.

The fire function shall be independent and respond only to a unique command.

The fire function shall revert to its initial state after the firing command within an interval agreed with the customer.

## Survival and operational conditions

The explosive subsystem shall survive the specified sequence of conditions without malfunctioning or degrading beyond the specified limits.

The explosive subsystem shall operate between the extremes of the ranges and combinations of specified conditions.

The limits used for the qualification of elements and interfaces shall conform to the specified reliability and confidence.

The end-user shall specify the characteristics of the expected environment.

The end-user shall specify the explosive subsystem constraints.

The explosive subsystem shall limit the mechanical, electrical and thermal effects of its operation within limits agreed with the end-user to avoid disturbance or damage to other sensitive elements on the space vehicle.

1. 1 Examples of disturbance are shock, electrical short circuits, and magnetic fields.
2. 2 For verification and tests see 4.14.

## Interface requirements

### Overview

The nature of the interfaces is:

* geometry, including the analysis of the dimensions for all phases of life.

1. E.g. assembly, transport, and flight.

* mechanical, including induced loads, static and dynamic;
* fluids, including venting;
* thermal loads;
* electrical, including ensuring electrical continuity and EMC;
* materials, including ensuring compatibility.

### Functional

Each interface shall

ensure no assembly errors can be made,

prevent damage during assembly or dismantling.

Whilst separated, protection shall be provided to each interface.

1. This is to prevent activation or damage by external loads and environmental conditions.

When closed, each interface shall establish stable continuity of properties between the joined elements.

1. This is to prevent disturbance of or being disturbed by external loads and environmental conditions.

Each interface shall sustain without degradation in both coupled and separated states

the assembly and dismantling duty-cycle, and

the operational and environmental conditions of the application.

### Internal

Each element in the explosive subsystem shall be compatible with its neighbour.

Each element shall provide outputs at each interface with margins over the input requirements of the next element or the explosive subsystem output requirements.

1. E.g. electrical, mechanical, thermal, and optical outputs.

### External

The explosive subsystem shall be compatible with the requirements of all other subsystems on board, external loading, and environmental conditions.

In case 4.7.4a is not met, it shall either:

be agreed with the end-user to change the on-board subsystem requirements, or

be agreed with the end-user to provide protection against the environmental conditions or to reduce the external loads on the explosive subsystem.

## Mechanical, electrical, and thermal requirements

### Mechanical

#### Inertial properties

The supplier, in accordance with the reference axis system provided by the customer, shall provide, before and after firing, the customer with the following information of the component:

the mass,

the centre of mass,

the inertial properties, and

the interface FEM in STEP or IGES format.

#### Main fixings

Each element of the explosive subsystem shall be provided with an interface compatible with the methods of attachment to the structure or appendage agreed with the customer.

#### Modularity of the subsystem

The explosive subsystem shall be assembled from modular components.

The capability shall be provided to test the components separately.

It shall be ensured that attachment, installation, repair and replacement can be done without affecting the surrounding equipment.

#### Avoidance of confusion (only applicable for launch segment)

For launch segment, it shall be ensured that components intended for different applications cannot be confused.

For launch segment, inert components, dummies and test models used for test purposes shall be visibly different from live items with the colour code in Table 4‑1.

1. This is to prevent confusion and to ensure incorrect items are not used for flight or qualification.

Table 4‑1 Explosive component colour code

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Colours related to component behaviour | |
| Detonation | yellow orange |
| Deflagration | brown light |
| Inert | red orange bright |
| Colours related to the state or purpose of component | |
| Arm | red bright |
| Safe | green |

#### Accessibility

Access shall be provided throughout the space vehicle integration

to the initiators, safe, test, and arm plugs for connection,

for measurements of properties,

to all elements for inspection.

Access shall be safe and convenient as agreed with the customer.

#### Mechanical input to ICD

Complementary mechanical requirements before and after firing the explosive device or subsystem may be specified by the customer by tailoring ECSS-E-ST-10-24.

### Electrical

#### General

All explosive devices firing lines shall be initiated via a dedicated module which incorporate the safety inhibits and is mechanically segregated, electrically independent and screened

The explosive subsystem shall provide power pulses to initiators at the times required by the application.

The power pulse, shape, amplitude and duration shall be as specified in the initiator input requirements.

It shall be demonstrated by test that 4.8.2.1c is met.

If the firing source circuit takes power from the host vehicle either the design shall comply with:

The return side is not be grounded on the payload side of the interface, and be isolated from payload structure by at least 10 k measured at least 1,5 times the bus voltage, or

Isolation converters are used to provide at least 10 k isolation between payload return circuit and host vehicle return circuit when measured at least 1,5 times the bus voltage.

#### Circuit independence

Each electrical or optical initiator shall be connected to a dedicated electrical or optical firing line.

A separate command shall activate each component for launch vehicles.

In case 4.8.2.2a is not met, the alternative circuit shall be justified and agreed with the customer and suppliers.

The circuits shall be verified by test or analysis to meet the requirements on reliability and on the prevention of unintentional function.

1. See clauses 4.2.2 and 4.5.2.

#### Power subsystem overload

The power supply shall ensure that the power subsystem is not overloaded before, during or after the actuation of any explosive device even in case of a single-point failure together with a short circuit (both pin-to-pin and pin-to-ground).

#### Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC)

The explosive subsystem power, command, and control electrical circuitry shall limit the generation of electromagnetic fields or conducted noise to a level at least 20 dB below the no-fire power rating.

The explosive subsystem shall provide shielding to the same levels specified in 4.8.2.4a when exposed to conducted and radiated susceptibility tests.

Control circuits shall limit the power level at any barrier to at least 20 dB below the minimum activation power.

#### Electrostatic discharge

The explosive subsystem's power, command and control electrical circuitry shall:

survive,

not be degraded by specified electrostatic discharges,

be testable to verify survivability.

Protective features shall be provided to

prevent initiation,

prevent change of state of the safety barriers,

prevent parasitic paths,

be tested to verify effectiveness.

Electrostatic discharge to ground through the explosive elements shall be prevented.

Build-up of electrostatic charges shall be prevented.

Measures to satisfy requirement 4.8.2.5d shall not violate single-point grounding requirements.

All ESD-sensitive components shall be identified and listed.

Unplanned electrostatic discharges shall be avoided.

#### Voltage drop

The voltage drop in the electrical circuit shall be incorporated in the provision of the required firing pulse.

#### Electrical bonding

The resistance to electrical ground shall not exceed the specified value.

1. See requirements on “Electrical bonding” in ECSS-E-ST-20-07.

The metallic parts of the explosive devices shall be bonded by direct contact.

The shielding of the electrical pigtailed explosive devices shall be bonded at both ends of connector and its explosive device.

#### Isolation

Every electrical firing circuit and monitoring circuit shall be electrically independent.

The explosive subsystem shall isolate the function to prevent power drain or parasitic paths before and after firing.

Provision shall be made to isolate power lines and return lines of the explosive subsystem from electrical ground.

1. This is to prevent continued drain on the power subsystem after firing when e.g. short circuit to ground can occur.

Provisions for redundancy shall not prevent fulfilment of the requirement 4.8.2.8a.

Safe and arm device control and check-out circuits shall

be independent of the firing circuits,

use separate non-interchangeable connectors.

#### Insulation resistance

The explosive subsystem shall neither function nor degrade as a result of the potential difference between the firing circuits and the shielding or the ground within specified limits.

#### Dielectric strength

The explosive subsystem shall neither function nor degrade as a result of leakage current of electrical firing circuits to ground.

#### Sensitivity to RF energy

When exposed to RF conditions, the induced power shall not exceed a level of 20 dB below no-fire power and 20 dB below the RF sensibility threshold:

1. If no RF-limit is known, the DC-limit can be used.

When exposed to RF conditions, the explosive subsystem shall not be degraded.

#### Magnetic cleanliness

The maximum level of residual magnetism shall be agreed with the end-user.

1. Reduced levels can be achieved by the choice of suitable materials.

The supplier shall provide the customer with the magnetic properties of the explosive devices.

The explosive subsystem shall not generate magnetic fields exceeding the “Electromagnetic interference safety margins” defined in clause 6.3.1 of ECSS-E-ST-20.

#### Lightning

For launch segments, in accordance with the direct and indirect lightning environment provided by the customer, the explosive subsystems shall preclude unwanted firing due to electrical potential differences generated within the explosive subsystem.

Explosive subsystems should preclude degradation by exposure to lightning.

#### Electrical input to ICD

Complementary electrical requirements before and after firing the explosive device or subsystem may be specified by the customer by tailoring ECSS-E-ST-10-24.

### Thermal

#### Sensitivity

Explosive subsystems and components shall:

survive to defined thermal loads in terms of intensity, duration and cycling,

not be degraded by defined thermal loads in terms of intensity, duration and cycling,

be tested to verify survivability.

Protective features shall:

be provided to prevent unintended initiation,

be provided to prevent loss of performance,

be tested to verify effectiveness.

Build-up of heat shall be prevented.

All thermally-sensitive explosive devices shall be shielded or otherwise protected from the environment.

Explosive devices shall not decompose when exposed to thermal environments that are 30 °C above the maximum predicted temperature and 10 °C below the minimum predicted temperature during worst case service life.

1. This is to ensure no self-ignition under cook-off test.

#### Heat generation

The explosive subsystem shall not generate heat causing temperatures which exceed the specified limits.

#### Thermal input to ICD

Complementary thermal requirements before and after firing the explosive device or subsystem may be specified by the customer by tailoring ECSS-E-ST-10-24.

### Status check

#### General

The explosive subsystem shall provide for

measurements of electrical or optical properties during the integration of any circuit before and after firing, without inducing firing, unintentional status changes or degradation;

the indication of at least the status of the Safe and Arm Device during the mission.

The functionality shall be provided to verify the status of the barriers of the Safe and Arm Device.

Check-out circuits shall not allow current flow or electrostatic discharge causing unintentional effects in the explosive subsystem.

1. This applies also after any single failure.

Any checking out of the status of electrical initiators shall limit the check-out current to 10-2× the “no-fire” × current on the bridge wire.

Any checking-out of the status of optical initiators shall limit check-out power to: 10-4 (TBPU) × the “no-fire” power at the fire wavelength on the optical interface if the fire wavelength is used.

The checking-out power or current or optical wavelength or frequency shall cause no unintentional effects or hazards, also after any single failure.

Any checking-out of the insulation resistance of the explosive subsystem shall limit the voltage to 50 V DC.

Provision shall be made for an immediate warning signal to be given for any unplanned change of status of any explosive subsystem control or check-out device.

1. E.g. thermal control requirements or material temperature limits.

#### Initiator status

Provision shall be made for on-ground checking the status of initiators.

Provision shall be made for access to the interface.

Requirements for access shall be communicated to the end-user and facilities authorities.

1. Range safety sometimes prohibits use of these features.

## Materials

All materials, including explosive substances, shall be compatible with those materials with which they can come into contact.

1. 1 Outgassing can occur during e.g. polymerization, degradation of polymers.
2. 2 Selection of materials and processes are done in conformance with ECSS-E-ST-32-08, ECSS‑Q-ST‑70, and ECSS-Q-ST-70-71.
3. 3 Explosive subsystems use materials (e.g. explosives, propellants, powder, binders, cleaning agents, cements) that can be toxic, corrosive, highly reactive, flammable, and dangerous with direct contact.

Continued exposure to the expected environmental conditions shall not cause degradation or increased sensitivity in excess of agreed limits.

Any sealing system used to prevent degradation shall be demonstrated to be effective.

No cracking shall be allowed due to thermal mechanical shock loads.

1. Materials can become brittle at low temperatures.

Age-sensitive materials shall only be used where degradation causes no loss of explosive subsystem performance beyond limits agreed with the end-user.

The nature and condition of age-sensitive materials shall be identified and documented in the DMPL.

The nature and condition of explosive materials shall be identified and documented in the DMPL.

Explosives that can react in response to normal environmental stimuli shall only be used in agreement with the end-user.

The properties of the explosives shall be reported and shall be compared with the mission requirements.

Degradation of the explosives shall not exceed agreed limits.

Degradation of explosive characteristics shall be determined by test.

1. Test methods can be DTA, DSC, TGA, VTS.

## Non-explosive components and equipment

### Connectors

There shall be only one connection per pin.

The requirements of clause 4.7.2 shall apply to non-explosive components and equipment.

Mis-mating of connectors shall be impossible.

1. E.g. by geometry, lay-out, dimensions, or harness length.

The insert polarization and contact arrangement of the connectors used in the explosive subsystem shall not be used elsewhere on the space vehicle.

Initiator connector shall be terminated by male contacts.

Spare or un-terminated contacts shall not exist.

Prime and redundant circuits for the same function shall not pass through the same connector.

Electrical connectors shall provide continuous shielding in all directions.

Electrical connectors shall provide continuous shielding during

engagement before the pins connect,

disengagement after the pins disconnect.

Connector-savers should be used .

1. This is to prevent the receptacle and contacts from wear and damage*.*

### Wiring

Electrical supply for each initiator, optical source and Safe and arm device shall be by a separate shielded, twisted-pair line or coaxial cable.

All connections between conductors shall be made by soldering, crimping or connectors.

1. For soldering see ECSS-Q-ST-70-08.   
   For crimping, see ECSS‑Q‑ST-70‑26.   
   For connectors, see Clause 4.10.1.

### Shielding

The firing circuit including the initiator shall be shielded.

Isolators shall provide 20 dB attenuation at the specified electromagnetic frequencies.

Cable shielding shall provide ≥ 90 % optical coverage.

Double layer cable shielding should be used.

For all other elements shielding, there should be shielding at 100 % optical coverage.

1. For example, no gaps or discontinuities, full shielding at the back faces of the connectors, no apertures in any container housing elements of the firing circuit.

Shields shall not be used for current carrying.

1. Shields can be multiple-point grounded to the structure.

### Faraday cap

Faraday caps shall be used at the input interface of the explosive devices.

The Faraday cap shall prevent EEDs to be initiated or damaged by electromagnetic interferences.

### Safety cap

Safety caps shall be used.

The safety cap shall contain the products of initiation of an explosive device.

It shall not be possible to install an explosive device with the safety cap mounted.

### Power

The explosive subsystem shall make use of the available voltage and current supplies from the power subsystem to produce power pulses of suitable size, duration and timing for each of the functions.

The firing pulse requirements in Table 4‑3 row 5 and Table 4‑5 row 1 shall apply for EEDs and laser initiators respectively.

The power provided at the power distribution points shall be such that the requirements of 4.8.2.6 allowing for losses are met.

### Safe and arm connector

A connector shall be provided on the exterior surface of the space vehicle for use with manually inserted plugs to enable:

isolation,

coupling of any explosive subsystem,

testing of any explosive subsystem.

Provision shall be made for access to the interface.

Requirements for access shall be communicated to the customer and facilities authorities.

The safe and arm connector shall be visibly identifiable.

The safe and arm connector shall be qualified for the number of specified connection cycles.

1. E.g. to cover integration, test and use.

The receptacle shall meet the requirements of clause 4.10.1.

1. Sub-D connector, self-locking bayonet or triple start thread type can be used.

A connector-saver shall be used.

1. This is to prevent the receptacle and contacts from wear and damage.

### Safe plug

For electrical initiators, the safe plug shall

short circuit each initiator,

ground each shorted initiator circuit,

short-circuit each firing circuit,

ground each firing circuit.

For optical initiators, the safe plug shall be capable of absorbing or redirecting n times the maximum power the laser can generate, with n defined by the end-user.

The safe plug shall be

compatible with the safe and arm connector receptacle,

suitable for use with flight hardware,

suitable for the number of connection cycles necessary to cover integration, test and use,

scoop proof,

lockable,

visibly identified,

carrying a “Remove before Flight” banner.

1. Examples of lockable safe plugs are sub-D connector, bayonet or triple-start thread types.

### Arming plug

The arming plug shall:

provide electrical continuity between the supply and firing circuits with electrical properties in any line agreed with the customer,

be compatible with the safe and arm connector,

be scoop-proof,

be lockable,

be visibly identified.

1. 1 Electrical properties include resistance, isolation, bonding, and Faraday protection.
2. 2 Examples of lockable arming plugs are sub-D connector, bayonet or triple-start thread types.

### Test plug

The test plug shall:

provide electrical access to the firing circuits with electrical properties in any line agreed with the end-user,

be compatible with the safe and arm connector,

not carry any potential or current at the time of insertion or removal,

be suitable for the number of connection cycles necessary to cover integration, test and use,

be suitable for use with flight hardware,

be scoop-proof,

be lockable.

1. 1 Electrical properties include resistance, isolation, bonding, and Faraday protection.
2. 2 Examples of lockable test plugs are sub-D connector, bayonet or triple-start thread type.

### Safe and arm device

#### General

Electrically actuated safe and arm devices should be used.

A safe and arm device shall

be used in applications where unplanned initiation of the explosive subsystem can cause injury, death, or severe damage to property,

prevent the mounting of initiators in armed position,

provide means of remote arming,

provide means of remote safing,

provide safing without passing through the armed position,

prevent manual arming,

provide manual safing and prevent unwanted return to arm,

remain in the selected position under all conditions except when intentionally activated,

prevent remaining in any state between ‘safe’ and ‘arm’,

arm within a time interval agreed with the end-user,

not require a force or torque to safe, exceeding a value agreed with the customer,

if actuated remotely, safe within a time interval agreed with the end-user.

It shall not be possible to arm the safe and arm device in case an initiator has been activated with the safe and arm device in safe position.

The safe and arm device shall be capable of being manually positioned to “safe” during any phase of this cyclic life.

The barrier shall be removable, or a reconnection shall allow propagation (“Armed” condition) when commanded.

Remote operation and status indication shall be provided.

Local visible unambiguous status indication shall be provided.

All additional blocks shall be flagged “Remove before flight”.

1. Safe and arm devices can use initiator-simulator resistors.

#### Electrically actuated

The electrically actuated safe and arm devices shall be designed to withstand repeated cycling from Arm to Safe for at least five times the expected number of cycles, without any malfunction, failure, or deterioration in performance;

The electrically actuated safe and arm device shall have a demonstrated cyclic life of 1000 safe-to-arm-to-safe transitions, or five times the number of transitions predicted during its lifetime, whichever is greater, without failure or degraded performance.

#### Mechanically actuated

The mechanically actuated safe and arm devices shall be designed to withstand repeated cycling from Arm to Safe for at least five times the expected number of cycles, without any malfunction, failure, or deterioration in performance.

#### Safing

Safing shall prevent detonation or initiation transfer by

the placement of a barrier between the initiator and next explosive element, or

misalignment of the initiator and the next explosive element.

Safing shall disconnect power and return firing lines.

Safing shall short the EEDs.

Safing should ground the shorted EEDs through a resistance agreed with the end-user.

Safing shall have resistor(s) with a resistance exceeding 10 k if these resistor(s) remain connected to the firing circuit in the arm position.

1. Clause 4.1.2a applies.

#### Arming

Arming shall enable detonation or initiation transfer by

the removal of a barrier between the initiator and next explosive element, or

alignment of the initiator and the next explosive element.

Arming shall:

connect firing power lines and return lines to EEDs,

remove the short from the EEDs,

disconnect the EEDs from the ground.

During transition from “safe” to “arm” each electrical switch shall disconnect before connecting to the next circuit.

1. Clause 4.1.2. applies.

#### Status indicators

The device shall:

provide remote status indications,

provide local status indications,

indicate “Arm” status with a black “A” on a red background or a red “A”,

indicate a “Safe” status with a white “S” on a green background or a green “S”.

The status indications shall be unambiguous.

Visibility of the status indicators when installed on the spacecraft or launcher shall be ensured.

#### Initiator-Simulator resistors

Application of operational voltages for at least 20 seconds shall not degrade the Safe and Arm performance or cause initiation of explosives.

### Initiator harness connector

The initiator harness connector shall conform to the interface requirements of the integral connector of the initiator.

The initiator harness connector shall not be used for other purposes on the space vehicle.

### Initiator test substitute

Any initiator test substitute shall be representative with respect to properties which affect the results of the test.

## Explosive components

### General

#### Applicability

Clauses from 4.11.1.2 until 4.11.6 shall apply to explosive components, which cannot be fully tested before flight.

For other elements of the subsystem, which can be fully tested before flight, the equipment environmental test conditions of the end-user shall apply.

1. The requirements for explosive components are given below as measurements to be made after specific preconditioning and under survival and operational conditions identified in 4.6.

#### Identification

Identification marking shall be in conformance with ECSS-M-ST-40, clause 5.3.1.5.

For launchers colour coding shall be used on components to indicate behaviour.

Each component containing explosives shall be visibly and permanently marked with:

a unique identification,

coding to indicate behaviour.

Identification should include Manufacturer, Part number, Lot number, Serial number, Manufacturing date stating month and year.

Colour coding should be in conformance with Table 4‑1.

#### Contamination

The following types of contamination shall be prevented.

from environment to the components;

from components to the environment;

related to the innocuousness of component during and after functioning.

1. Contamination can be prevented e.g. by the use of approved materials in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-71 and by design to contain products of the operation of explosive components.

In case clause 4.11.1.3a cannot be met, a component shall not be accepted unless the limits of the amount and type of contamination are identified by the manufacturer and agreed with the end-user.

#### After functioning

After functioning, no explosive component shall cause

any disturbance beyond limits agreed with the end-user,

contamination beyond limits agreed with the end-user.

### Initiators, cartridges, detonators, and packaged charges

#### General

The properties of initiators given in Table 4‑2 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑2, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑2 Common requirements for initiator, cartridge, detonator, and packaged charge properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | AC leakage current | mA | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| 2 | Bonding resistance | mΩ | 10 | N/A | To next level assembly |  |
| 3 | Thermal response | V/t | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| 4 | Leak rate | scc He/s | 10-6 | N/A | @ Δp= 0,1 MPa before and after firing |  |
| 5 | Structural integrity | MPa |  | TBPM |  | in conformance with ECCS-E-32-10 applies on MEOP |
| 6 | Temperatures/Humidity : |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Auto-ignition | °C | N/A | TBPM |  |  |
| (b) | Non-operating | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (c) | Operating | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM | Duration TBPM |  |
| (d) | Storage | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM | Duration TBPM |  |
| (e) | Transport | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM | Duration TBPM |  |
| (d) | Verification Tests | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM | Number TBPM |  |
| 7 | Generated: |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Pressure | MPa | TBPM | TBPM | TBPM | Only the known and relevant output parameter are provided |
| (b) | Heat | J | TBPM | TBPM | TBPM | Only the known and relevant output parameter are provided |
| (c) | Light | lm | TBPM | TBPM | TBPM | Only the known and relevant output parameter are provided |
| (d) | Shock pressure | GPa | TBPM | TBPM | TBPM | Only the known and relevant output parameter are provided |
| 8 | Probability of ignition of a reference charge |  |  | 99,8 % | 95 % confidence |  |
| 9 | Nr of mating/ de-mating cycles |  | TBPM | TBPC | With / without change of seals |  |
| 10 | Lifetime | Year | TBPM | N/A | For transport, storage and operation |  |

#### 1W / 1A No-Fire initiators

The minimum no-fire rating shall be 1A (current) or 1W (power) for five minutes.

The firing probability when subjected to the no-fire current or no-fire power for five minutes shall be less than 0,001 at 95 % confidence level.

After exposure to the no-fire current or no-fire power, the EED shall be capable to function in conformance with its requirements.

The properties of the 1W / 1A No‑Fire initiator given in Table 4‑3 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑3, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑3 Requirements for low voltage initiator properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | DC insulation resistance | M | N/A | 2 | @ ≥ 250 V (DC) or 500 V (DC), ≥ 60 s | Applicable by manufacturer only during manufacturing |
| 2 | Breakdown voltage | kV | 11 | N/A |  |  |
| 3 | ESD survival | kV | N/A | 25 | @ 500 pF and 5000 ohms for pin to pin test  @ 500 pF and 0 ohm for pin to case test |  |
| 4 | Dielectric strength | A | 500 | N/A | @ 200 V (AC) ≥ 60 s | Applicable by manufacturer only during manufacturing |
| 5 | All fire current | A | TBPM | TBPM | 99,9 % of the units function with a confidence level of 95 % @ specified conditions. |  |
| 6 | All fire power | W | TBPM | TBPM | 99,9 % of the units function with a confidence level of 95 % @ specified conditions. |  |
| 7 | Response time | ms | TBPM | N/A | for ‘all fire’ current or power |  |
| 8 | ‘No fire’ current | A | N/A | 1 | ≤ 0,1 % of the units function with a confidence level of 95 % @ 5 minutes, at specified conditions. |  |
| 9 | ‘No fire’ power | W | N/A | 1 | ≤ 0,1 % of the units function with a confidence level of 95 % @ 5 minutes, at specified conditions. |  |
| 10 | Bridge wire resistance |  | TBPM | TBPM | @ 10 mA, ≤ 60 s  Number of applications TBPM |  |

#### High voltage initiators

The properties of the high voltage initiator given in Table 4‑4 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑4, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑4 Requirements for high voltage initiator properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | All fire voltage | V | TBPM | TBPM | 99,9 % of the units function with a confidence level of 95 % |  |
| 2 | No fire voltage | V | TBPM | TBPM | ≤ 0,1 % of the units function with a confidence level of 95 % @ 5 minutes, test temperature TBPM |  |
| 3 | Operating voltage | V |  | > 500 |  |  |

#### Laser initiators

The properties of the laser initiator given in Table 4‑5 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑5, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑5 Requirements for laser initiator properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | All fire power density | W/mm2 | TBPM | TBPM | 99,9 % of the units function with a confidence level of 95 % |  |
| 2 | No fire power density | W/mm2 | TBPM | TBPC | ≤ 0,1 % of the units function with a confidence level of 95 % @ 5 minutes, at specified conditions  (wavelength TBPM) | Factor of safety for spurious lights (TBPC) |
| 3 | Pulse width | ms | N/A | TBPM |  |  |
| 4 | Wave length | nm | TBPM | TBPM |  | Depending on optical source: solid laser, laser diode |

#### Mechanical initiators

The properties of the mechanical initiator given in Table 4‑6 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑6, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑6 Requirements for mechanical initiator properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | All fire energy | J | TBPM | TBPM | 99,9 % of the units function with a confidence level of 95 % |  |
| 2 | No fire energy | J | ≤ 0,1× minimum all fire energy | TBPM | 0,1 % of the units function with a confidence level of 95 % |  |
| 3 | Test energy | J | N/A | TBPM |  |  |

#### Packaged charges

The properties of the packaged charge shall conform to the requirements of Table 4‑7, with the exception of the structural integrity requirements, and Table 4‑6, and be quantified.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑7, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑7 Requirements for packaged charge properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Structural integrity |  | N/A | N/A | handling and transport loads |  |
| 2 | Detonation? Yes / No |  | TBPM | N/A | Intended operational mode |  |
| 3 | Deflagration? Yes / No |  | TBPM | N/A | Intended operational mode |  |

#### Through-bulkhead initiators

The properties of through-bulkhead initiators given in Table 4‑8 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑8, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑8 Requirements for through-bulkhead initiators properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Output |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Pressure | MPa | TBPM | TBPM | In TBPM cm3 at 20 °C |  |
| (b) | Energy | J | TBPM | TBPM | TBPM |  |
| (c) | Leak rate | scc He/s | 10-6 | N/A | @ p= 0,1 MPa before firing |  |
| 2 | Barrier tightness leak rate | scc He/s | 10-5 | N/A | @ p= 0,1 MPa before firing |  |
| 3 | Barrier tightness leak rate | scc He/s | 10-3 | N/A | @ p= 0,1 MPa after firing |  |
| 4 | Structural integrity | MPa | TBPM | TBPM |  | (barrier resistance after firing). |

### Integral initiator connectors

#### General

The configuration of the connector shall be used only for initiators.

1. This is the integral (upper) part of the initiator.

The interface shall allow for sealing.

#### Electrical initiator connector

The connector thread or closing mechanism shall be self locking.

The connection shall have electrical continuity with a resistance < 10 m

The connector shall be able to undergo 50 mating-demating cycles without degradation.

The connection shall be able to undergo specified thermal and mechanical environments without degradation.

#### Laser initiator connector

The initiator shall incorporate an interface to match the interfaces on the fibre optic connector and the adapter which is used to join the two items.

The connector interface shall not be used for any purpose other than explosive devices.

The connector thread or closing mechanism shall be self locking.

The connection shall have electrical continuity with a resistance < 10 m

The connector shall be able to undergo 50 mating / de-mating cycles while meeting its requirements.

### Transfer devices

#### General

The properties of transfer devices shall conform to the general requirements of Table 4‑9 and be quantified.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑9, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑9 General requirements for transfer device properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Critical diameter | mm | N/A | TBPM |  | information about explosive to be provided |
| 2 | Temperatures/Humidity: |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Auto-ignition | °C/HR% | N/A | TBPM |  |  |
| (b) | Non-operating | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (c) | Operating | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM | Duration TBPM |  |
| (d) | Storage | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM | Duration TBPM |  |
| (e) | Transport | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM | Duration TBPM |  |
| 3 | Probability of Ignition of a reference charge |  |  | 99,8 % | 95 % confidence |  |
| 4 | Nr of mating/de-mating cycles | -- | TPBM | TBPC | With/without change of seals |  |
| 5 | Lifetime | Year | N/A | TBPC | For transport, storage and operation |  |

#### Transfer line assembly

The properties of transfer line assembly given in Table 4‑10 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑10, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑10 Requirements for transfer line assembly properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Propagation velocity | m/s | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| 2 | Deflagrating lines |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Pressure | MPa | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (b) | Heat | J | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| 3 | Detonating lines |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Shock transmission capability | GPa | TBPM | TBPM | Standard material |  |
| (b) | Flyer characteristics | mm | TBPM | TBPM | Flyer thickness, diameter, material, and jitter |  |
| (c) | Flyer velocity | m/s | TBPM | TBPM | Best estimate |  |
| (d) | Ignition gap | mm | TBPM | TBPM | By initiator type : TBPM |  |
| 4 | End-to-end transmission gap | mm | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| 5 | Electrical continuity | m | TBPM | N/A | From end to end |  |
| 6 | Leak rate (together with interfaces) | scc He/s | 10-6 | N/A | @ p= 0,1 MPa before firing |  |
| 7 | Leak tightness (together with interfaces) | scc He/s | 10-3 | N/A | @ p= 0,1 MPa after firing (ends implemented in the specified interface) + No debris |  |
| 8 | Organic contamination of surfaces | mg/m² | 2 | N/A | See ECSS-Q-ST-70-01. |  |
| 9 | Radius of curvature | m | N/A | TBPM | Bending |  |
| 10 | Nr. Of times one can bend | -- | TBPM | TBPC | Bending |  |
| 11 | Twist angle | rad/m | TBPM | N/A |  |  |
| 12 | Tension | daN | TBPM | N/A |  |  |
| 13 | Overall mass | g/m | TBPM | N/A | Linear mass of flexible part (g/m) + ends (g) |  |
| 14 | Explosive mass | g/m | TBPM | N/A | Linear mass of flexible part (g/m) + ends (g) |  |

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### Safe and arm devices containing explosive

Clause 4.10.11 shall apply.

Only secondary explosive with less or equal sensitivity to Hexogen shall be used.

### Gas generators

The properties of gas generators given in Table 4‑11 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑11, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑11 Common requirements for gas generator

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Bonding resistance | m | 10 | N/A | To next level assembly |  |
| 2 | Leak rate | scc He/s | 10-6 | N/A | @ p= 0,1 MPa before and after firing at initiator interface |  |
| 3 | Structural integrity | MPa |  | TBPM | in conformance with ECCS E 32-10 applies on MEOP |  |
| 4 | Temperatures /Humidity: |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Auto ignition | °C | N/A | TBPM |  |  |
| (b) | Non operating | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (c) | Operating | °C/ HR% | TBPM | TBPM | Duration TBPM |  |
| (d) | Storage | °C/ HR% | TBPM | TBPM | Duration TBPM |  |
| (e) | Transport | °C/ HR% | TBPM | TBPM | Duration TBPM |  |
| 5 | Generated: |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Pressure | MPa | TBPM | TBPM |  | Only the known and relevant output parameter is provided |
| (b) | Heat | J | TBPM | TBPM |  | Only the known and relevant output parameter is provided |
| (c) | Nr of mating./ de-mating cycles |  | TBPM | TBPC | With / without change of seals |  |
| (d) | Generated Shock | “g”/ms | TBPM | N/A | Time history and TBPC sampling rate. Test configuration TBPC |  |
| 6 | Lifetime | Year | TBPM | N/A | For transport, storage and operation |  |

### Shaped charges

The properties of shaped charges given in Table 4‑12 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑12, the property in column A in the units in column B shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑12 Requirements for shaped charge properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Cutting capabilities |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Structure thickness | mm | TBPM | N/A | associated with material properties |  |
| (b) | Structure loads | MPa | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (c) | Cutting delay | ms | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (d) | Type of impulse | N s | TBPM |  |  |  |
| (e) | Generated shock | “g”/ms | TBPM | N/A | Time history and TBPC sampling rate. Test configuration TBPC |  |
| 3 | Redundancy |  |  |  | TBPM |  |
| 4 | Debris/contamination/induced |  |  |  |  | Side effects to be specified |
| 5 | Temperatures /Humidity : |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Auto-ignition | °C |  |  |  |  |
| (b) | Survival Non-operating | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (c) | Operating | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (d) | Storage | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (e) | Transport | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| 6 | Lifetime | Year | TBPM | N/A | during transport, storage and mission |  |
| 7 | Explosive charge  Nature  Linear mass | TBPM  g/m |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Initiation mode | TBPM |  |  |  | Axial or radial |

### Expanding tube devices

The properties of expanding tube devices given in Table 4‑13 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

1. These devices include separation systems based on:

* detonation (shock and deformation),
* inflation (pressure generated),
* combination of the above.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑13, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑13 Requirements for expanding tube device properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Cutting capabilities: |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Structure thicknesses, position of the cutting area | TBPM | TBPM | TBPM | Associated with material properties (e.g. : ductility, elongation, strain rate) |  |
| (b) | Structure loads | MPa | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (c) | Cut Structure loads during cutting | kN | TBPC | TBPC | Associated with material properties (e.g. : ductility, elongation, strain rate, plasticity) |  |
| (d) | Type of impulse | N s | TBPM | TBPC | Radial or axial |  |
| 2 | Explosives Quantity and type | g | TBPM | TBPM | Associated with tube materials properties |  |
| 3 | Redundancy |  |  |  | TBPM |  |
| 4 | Expanding tube unsupported length | m | TBPM | N/A | Number and size of windows for the expanding tube assembly |  |
| 5 | Cutting conditions: |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Response time | ms | TBPM | TBPM | Between first input and completion of cutting |  |
| (b) | Generated Shock | “g”/ms | TBPM | N/A | Time history and TBPC sampling rate. Test configuration TBPC |  |
| 6 | Device leak rate | scc He/s | 10-6 | N/A | @ p= 0,1 MPa before firing |  |
| 7 | Device leak rate | scc He/s | 10-3 | N/A | @ p= 0,1 MPa after firing |  |
| 8 | Particle generation |  | TBPC | N/A | Test method TBPC |  |
| 9 | Temperatures /Humidity: |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Auto ignition | °C/ | N/A | TBPM |  |  |
| (b) | Non-operating | °C//HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (c) | Operational | °C//HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (d) | Storage | °C//HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (e) | Transport | °C//HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| 10 | Lifetime | Year | TBPM | N/A |  |  |

### Distribution boxes

The properties of distribution boxes given in Table 4‑14 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑14, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑14 Requirements for distribution box properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Input/Output: |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Number |  | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (b) | Interface type |  | TBPM | TBPM | Design TBPM |  |
| 2 | Explosives |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Quantity and type | g | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (b) | Response |  | TBPM | TBPM | e.g. : detonating, deflagrating, |  |
| 3 | Redundancy |  |  |  | TBPM |  |
| 4 | Response time | ms | TBPM | TBPM | Between first input and all outputs |  |
| (a) | Generated Shock | “g”/ms | TBPM | N/A | Time history and TBPC sampling rate. Test configuration TBPC |  |
| (b) | Device leak rate | scc He/s | 10-6 | N/A | @ p= 0,1 MPa before firing |  |
| (c) | Device leak rate | scc He/s | 10-3 | N/A | @ p= 0,1 MPa after firing |  |
| 5 | Temperatures : |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Auto ignition | °C | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (b) | Non-operating | °C//HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (c) | Operating | °C//HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (d) | Storage | °C//HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (e) | Transport | °C//HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| 6 | Lifetime | Year | TBPM | N/A | During transport, storage and mission |  |

### Explosive delays

The properties of explosive delays given in Table 4‑15 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑15, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑15 Requirements for explosive delay properties

|  | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Delay type |  | TBPM | TBPM |  | With or without gas generation |
| 2 | Delay time | ms | TBPM | TBPM | Mean value, standard deviation at temperatures |  |
| 3 | Temperature sensitivity | % /°C | TBPM | TBPM | Temperature range to be provided |  |
| 4 | Initiation |  | TBPM | TBPM | To be provided: mechanical (e.g. percussion), electrical, thermal, detonation |  |
| 5 | Output |  | TBPM | TBPM | To be provided: pressure versus time, calorific energy, detonation |  |
| 6 | Leak rate | scc He/s | 10-6 | TBPM | @ p= 0,1 MPa before firing |  |
| 7 | Leak rate | scc He/s | TBPM | N/A | @ p= 0,1 MPa after firing |  |
| 8 | Temperatures /Humidity: |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Auto ignition | °C | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (b) | Non-operating | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (c) | Operating | °C/ HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (d) | Storage | °C/ HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (e) | Transport | °C/ HR% | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| 9 | Lifetime | Year | TBPM | N/A | During transport, storage and mission |  |

## Explosively actuated devices

### General

For any explosively actuated device which incorporates initiation and explosive charges the requirements of Clause 4.11 shall apply.

No released part shall cause damage.

The requirements of Table 4‑16 shall apply.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑16, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑16 General requirements for explosively actuated device properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Leak rate | scc He/s | TBPC | N/A | At p= 0,1 MPa before firing |  |
| 2 | Leak rate for spacecraft | Pa/ls-1 | 2,5.10-2 |  | at 10-2 Pa during firing |  |
| 3 | Leak rate | scc He/s | TBPC | N/A | At p= 0,1 MPa after firing |  |
| 4 | Temperatures /Humidity: |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) | Non-operating | °C/HR% |  |  |  |  |
| (b) | Operating | °C/HR% | TBPM | TBPM | duration TBPM |  |
| (c) | Storage | °C/ HR% | TBPM | TBPM | duration TBPM |  |
| (d) | Transport | °C/ HR% | TBPM | TBPM | duration TBPM |  |
| 5 | Functional delay | ms | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| 6 | Nr of assemblies / disassemblies | -- | TBPM  TBPM | TBPC  TBPC | To the maximum load of the device attachments |  |
| 7 | Generated Shock | “g”/ms | TBPM | N/A | Time history and TBPC sampling rate. Test configuration TBPC |  |
| 8 | Lifetime | Year | TBPM | N/A | During, transport, storage and mission |  |

### Separation nuts and separation bolts

The properties of the separation nut and bolt given in Table 4‑17 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Re-settable separation nuts shall include a means of verifying that the nut is properly reset before and after its mating bolt or stud installation and torquing.

The pre-load shall be specified.

The pre-load shall exceed the maximum expected amplitude of the dynamic tension in the bolt and effects of thermal variations.

1. The safety margin on the pre-load is positive under mechanical and thermal environment.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑17, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑17 Requirements for separation nut and separation bolt properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Screw pre-load tension |  |  |  | Screw properties to be provided |  |
| (a) | By Pure tension | kN | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (b) | By torque | kN | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| 2 | Load capabilities |  |  |  | Worst case temperatures |  |
| (a) | Axial load | kN | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (b) | Transverse load | kN | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (c) | Bending moment | Nm | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (d) | Torsion | Nm | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| 3 | Stiffness |  |  |  | Worst case temperatures |  |
| (a) | Axial | N/m | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (b) | Transverse | N/m | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (c) | Bending moment | Nm/rad | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (d) | Torsion | Nm/rad |  | TBPM |  |  |

### Pullers

The properties of the puller given in Table 4‑18 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

The puller shall be capable to withdraw the pin under maximum shear and bending loads.

The retractable pin shall not rebound.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑18, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑18 Requirements for puller properties

|  | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Pin Preloads: |  |  | N/A |  |  |
| (a) | Axial | N | TBPM | N/A |  |  |
| (b) | Shear | N | TBPM | N/A |  |  |
| (c) | Bending moment | Nm | TBPM | N/A |  |  |
| 2 | Traction force | N | TBPM | TBPM | Minimum at end of stroke |  |
| 3 | Pulling stroke | mm | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |

### Pusher

The properties of the pusher given in Table 4‑19 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Pushers shall be able to withstand the expected loads during operation.

1. These loads comprise e.g. compression and shear and bending moment.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑19, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑19 Requirements for pusher properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Rod axial load | kN | TBPM | N/A |  |  |
| 2 | Push force | N | TBPM | TBPM | Minimum at end of stroke |  |
| 3 | Pushing stroke | mm | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |

### Cutters

The properties of the cutter given in Table 4‑20 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑20, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑20 Requirements for cutter properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Cutting capabilities |  |  |  | At worst case temperatures |  |
| (a) | dimensions | mm | TBPM | N/A | associated with material properties |  |
| (b) | ultimate strength | MPa | TBPM | TBPM |  |  |
| (c) | tension load | kN | N/A | TBPM |  |  |
| 2 | Mass of generated particles | mg | TBPM | N/A |  | Total mass associated with load and load carrier properties |
| 3 | Dimensions of generated particles | mm | TBPM | TBPM |  | Range of size associated with load and load carrier properties |

### Valves

The properties of the valve given in Table 4‑21 shall be quantified and conform to the figures where shown.

After firing the valve piston shall remain in its actuated position.

The type of valve NO or NC shall be marked on the device.

The flow direction shall be marked on the device.

Under the conditions in column E of Table 4‑21, the properties in column A, expressed in the units specified in column B, shall be between the values in column C (maximum) and column D (minimum).

Table 4‑21 Requirements for valve properties

| # | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Property | Unit | Maximum value | Minimum value | Condition | Notes |
| 1 | Valve capabilities |  |  |  | Associated with fluid properties |  |
| (a) | MEOP | MPa | TBPM | TBPM | in fluid circuit |  |
| (b) | Pressure drop | MPa | TBPM | TBPM | in fluid circuit |  |
| (c) | Valve passage diameter | mm | TBPM |  | in fluid circuit, nominal |  |
| (d) | Fluid circuit leak rate | scc He/s | 10-6 | TBPM | At p= 0,1 MPa before and after firing | Before and after functioning |
| (e) | Internal leak rate (Blow by) | scc He/s | TBPC | TBPM | TBPM | During functioning |
| 2 | Mass of generated particles | mg | TBPM | N/A | in fluid circuit |  |
| 3 | Dimensions of generated particles | mm | TBPM | TBPM | in fluid circuit |  |

## Items external to the flight equipment

### GSE

Verification of GSE shall be performed in conformance with ECSS‑E‑ST‑10‑02.

Ground support equipment shall provide support and protection within specified limits including ESD and EMI.

Test equipment shall be energy limited in conformance with 4.8.4.

1. E.g. electrical, optical.

Prior any test and verification, the status indication of the explosive subsystem shall be provided to the AIT team.

Changes in the status indications shall be provided.

Status and status changes shall be recorded.

### Test equipment

Integration and test facilities and equipment shall be in accordance with ECSS-E-ST-10-02.

Uncontrolled modifications to equipment or procedures shall be prohibited.

### Launch site

The launch site shall provide specified transport, handling and storage facilities for explosive components and subsystems.

The status of explosive safety barriers shall be monitored when the space vehicle induces a catastrophic risk.

1. The space vehicle comprises e.g. the launcher, satellite, spacecraft.

Provisions shall be made to make visible the status of explosive safety barriers.

Any indicators used to show the status of the explosive devices and the barriers shall be clear and unambiguous.

Periods of sensitivity to external environment shall be notified to the authorities.

1. Example of external environment is EMI.

Provisions shall be made for access to safe and arm devices for manual disarming.

## Verification

### General

Following exposure to the conditions specified in Clause 4.14.3, explosive devices and subsystems shall meet the performance requirements specified in the appropriate Clauses 4.10, 4.11 and 4.12 when measured in conformance with the requirements of Clause 4.14.3.

### Inspection

Inspection shall be performed in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-20.

Non-destructive inspection shall be used to demonstrate specified assembly and condition of every explosive component.

1. E.g. X-Ray or N-Ray.

Resolution shall be better than the dimension of the smallest feature to be checked.

1. To be able to detect e.g. micro-cracks.

It shall be demonstrated by inspection of all fired components that the internal dimensions, surfaces and material properties have not been degraded beyond specified limits.

1. Erosion, corrosion and burning due to the functioning can cause failure or leakage.

### Tests

#### Test specification

Test specification (TSPE) shall be in conformance with the DRD in Annex B of ECSS‑E‑ST‑10‑03.

The test conditions for explosive components and subsystems shall be derived from the operational conditions and constraints.

1. E.g. ground, flight, in orbit.

Qualification and lot acceptance tests shall be in conformance with clause 4.14.4.

Acceptance tests shall be done at identical limit conditions and levels, whatever the application, to ensure valid reference to previous results and to reduce the numbers of tested items.

#### Test procedure

Test procedure (TPRO) shall be in conformance with the DRD in Annex C of ECSS-E-ST-10-03.

#### Test reports

Test report (TRPO) shall be in conformance with the DRD in Annex C of ECSS-E-ST-10-02.

#### Essential confirmation

For every test, connection to the correct initiator shall be checked and recorded.

#### Routing tests

It shall be verified by test that the correct stimulus arrives at the correct initiator and no other.

Records shall be kept of the routing test.

#### End-to-end tests

Functional tests shall be performed in conformance with ECSS‑E‑ST‑10‑03.

Only planned and approved activities shall be performed, in conformance with approved procedures.

Firing tests shall not be performed until a successful rehearsal has been completed.

#### Safety tests

Safety tests shall be performed on unpacked articles in conformance with Table 4‑22.

Table 4‑22 Safety tests

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reference tests | TEST Method | Recommended sequence | |
| Launcher | Spacecraft |
| Slow cook-off | UNO “Manual of tests and criteria” test 7 (h) | R | N/A |
| External Fire | UNO “Manual of tests and criteria” test 7 (g) | R | N/A |
| Handling Drop test (e.g. 2 m height) | TBPC | R | O |
| 12 m Drop test | UNO “Manual of tests and criteria” test 4(b) | R | N/A |
| Mechanical Shock | TBPC | O | N/A |
| Lightning | ECSS-E-ST-20-07, clause “Lightning environment – Requirements for the space system” | O | N/A |
| R : Required O : Optional N/A : Not Applicable | | | |

#### Lifetime demonstration

Lifetime tests or analysis shall be done to establish changes over time in performance and susceptibility.

If accelerated ageing is used, it shall be justified.

#### Reliability tests

For any component performances shall be declared in terms of reliability, confidence level, test, and analysis methods.

The supplier shall justify the selected method used for the reliability demonstration.

1. The methods in Table 4‑23 are given for information. (refer to www.gtps.fr website).

Table 4‑23 Reliability methods

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Component | Method |
| Initiator | GTPS 11C- Bruceton or GTPS11B - One Shot or Neyer or CABOUM method |
| Cutter / Release nut /Valve/Pusher/Puller | GTPS11F : Severe method |
| TBI | GTPS11F Severe method |
| Shaped charge | GTPS11A Probit or GTPS11F severe method |
| Expanding tube | GTPS11A Probit or GTPS11F severe method |
| Transmission lines | GTPS11C Bruceton or GTPS11B - One Shot Neyer or GTPS11F Severe method or CABOUM method |

### Qualification and lot acceptance

#### General

Qualification and acceptance of explosive components and subsystems shall be in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-20.

For qualification, each device shall meet the requirements specified in the appropriate table of clauses 4.11 and 4.12 after exposure to the complete sequence of conditions specified in Table 4‑24.

For lot acceptance, each device shall meet the requirements specified in the appropriate table of clauses 4.11 and 4.12 after exposure to the selected conditions specified in Table 4‑25.

For lifetime, each device shall meet the requirements specified in the appropriate table of clauses 4.11 and 4.12 after exposure to the complete sequence of conditions specified in Table 4‑24.

Dynamic leak measurement shall be made under vacuum.

#### Qualification tests

Qualification tests shall be performed in conformance with Table 4‑24.

1. Typical values are given in Annex A.

Table 4‑24 Qualification tests

| Qualification test  (see Note 3) | ECSS-E-ST-10-03  reference | ECSS-E-ST-10-03  sequence | Spacecraft  component | Launcher  component |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| no-fire stimulus | NO | additional | R | R |
| physical properties (measurement) | YES | 1 | R | R |
| secondary characteristics measurement | NO | additional | R | R |
| functional and performance (measurement) | YES | See Note 1 | N/A | N/A |
| no-damage drop | NO | additional | O | R |
| Salt fog | NO | additional | N/A | R |
| rain | NO | additional | N/A | R |
| humidity | YES | 2 | O | R |
| leakage test | YES | 3,5,10,13 | O | O |
| generated shock | NO | None | R | O |
| pressure | YES | 4 | N/A | N/A |
| acceleration | YES | 6 | O | R |
| sinusoidal vibration | YES | 7 | R | R |
| random vibration | YES | 8 | R | R |
| acoustic | YES | 8 | N/A | R |
| shock | YES | 9 | R | R |
| corona and arcing | YES | 11 | N/A | N/A |
| thermal vacuum | YES | 12 | O | O |
| thermal cycling | YES | 12 | R | R |
| EMC/ESD (for initiator only) | YES | 14 | R | R |
| life | YES | 15 | O |  |
| microgravity | YES | 16 | N/A | N/A |
| audible noise | YES | 17 | N/A | N/A |
| radiation | NO | additional | O | N/A |
| functional and performance (measurement) | YES | See Note 2 | R | R |
| destructive physical analysis | NO | additional | R | R |
| YES : requirement specified in ECSS-E-ST-10-03  No : requirement not specified in ECSS-E-ST-10-03 : to be specified by the user or the manufacturer  R : Required O : Optional N/A : Not Applicable | | | | |
| Note 1: Only possible at the end of the qualification sequence.  Note 2: See 4.14.4.1e.  Note 3: See Table for ‘Qualification test’ in ECSS-E-ST-10-03. | | | | |

#### Acceptance tests

Lot acceptance tests shall be performed.

Acceptance tests shall be in conformance with Table 4‑25.

Lot acceptance tests results shall confirm that the hardware conforms to the qualified product.

Table 4‑25 Acceptance tests

| Acceptance test  (see Note 3) | ECSS-E-ST-10-03  reference | ECSS-E-ST-10-03  sequence | Spacecraft  component | Launcher  component |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| physical properties | YES | 1 | R | R |
| Secondary characteristics | NO | additional | R | R |
| functional and performance | YES | See Note 1 | N/A | N/A |
| leak | YES | 2,4,7,10 | R | R |
| pressure | YES | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| random vibration | YES | 5 | O | O |
| acoustic | YES | 5 | N/A | N/A |
| generated shock | YES | 6 | N/A | N/A |
| thermal vacuum | YES | 8 | O | N/A |
| thermal cycling | YES | 8 | O | N/A |
| burn-in | YES | 9 | N/A | N/A |
| microgravity | YES | 11 | N/A | N/A |
| audible noise | YES | 12 | N/A | N/A |
| functional and performance | YES | See Note 2 | O | O |
| destructive physical analysis | NO | additional | O | O |
| R : Required O : Optional N/A : Not Applicable | | | | |
| Note 1: Only possible at the end of the acceptance sequence.  Note 2: See 4.14.4.1 e.  Note 3: See Table for ‘Acceptance test’ in ECSS-E-ST-10-03. | | | | |

## Transport, facilities, handling and storage

### General

Specified transport, handling, and facilities for explosive subsystems and devices shall be provided.

### Transport

Explosives devices shall be transported in conformance with the latest version of ST/SG/AC.10/1.

If it is not possible to exclude explosive devices of class 1, according to ST/SG/AC.10/1, Chapter 2.1 par. 2.1.3.6 of UNECE, the explosive devices are assigned to Class 1 and the required transport classification should be 1.4 S.

The containers shall protect the component from the transport and storage mission profile.

Definition of containers shall be in conformance with UNECE regulations (ST/SG/AC.10/1 latest version - Manual of Tests and criteria).

1. It is good practice to pack explosive components individually to prevent changes in humidity and electrostatic charge.

Containers shall not be exposed to environments exceeding those specified.

1. It is good practice to use thermal and shock sensors.

Identification label shall be marked before delivery in a permanent way on each deliverable.

Containers shall be marked with the following information:

Equipment name and part number

Contents and quantity

Mass (gross and net) in kilograms

Contract number

Supplier name and address

EXPLOSIVE label with Hazard and compatibility classifications

Following label : “Open only in clean-room area by qualified operators” if necessary

Container shall indicate the orientation to be kept maintained.

Application of the directives CE93/15/EEC ; 2008/43/EG and 2012/4/EU shall be analysed by the manufacturer and applied if relevant.

A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) of the explosive device shall be provided in English and French languages.

1. A template of SDS is provided in informative Annex C.

### Facilities

Explosive devices shall be stored in dedicated storages according to the national regulations applicable for safety and security.

The nature of and precautions required for all explosive devices and subsystems shall be communicated to the facility designer.

Storage of explosive devices shall be performed in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-20.

All explosive devices shall be stored in temperature and humidity controlled secure storage areas except when required for controlled spacecraft activities.

Records of all environmental conditions in locations where explosive components or subsystems are stored or handled shall be maintained and be available for review.

1. E.g. environmental conditions such as thermal, humidity.

The location of every live or fired explosive component or subsystem shall be known and identifiable at any time.

### Handling

All handling shall be done by certified personnel according to the national regulations and in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-20.

1. Handling includes testing, measuring, installing.

All handling shall be done in conformance with specified procedures and the specified Personal Protective Equipment.

Personnel and equipment shall be grounded to a common ground.

Only approved tools, aids and test equipment shall be used for explosive devices.

Consistent, coherent and complete records shall be maintained of components or subsystems which have a direct effect upon the subsystem, including test activities and measurements during any upon the break-in activities.

Restoration of the original accepted condition shall be required.

The correctness of all connections shall be confirmed and a record of all connections shall be maintained.

Site safety regulations, provisions and procedures shall be checked for adequacy for explosive activities.

## In-service

### Information feedback

Checks shall be made to assure the consistency of information between different equipment at different stages in the launch preparation.

Results of the checks specified in 4.16.2a shall be recorded.

Information shall be provided of hardware and software provisions for the monitoring and command of explosive functions, and show changes from one stage to the next.

RF links, wiring, connectors and pin functions shall be specified to check the source and destination.

Diagrams or photographs of consoles and installations shall be provided.

Confirmation shall be provided that no unwanted responses or drifts have occurred.

### Launch site procedures

Only planned and approved activities which follow approved procedures shall be undertaken.

The activities specified in 4.16.2a shall include contingency actions.

Rehearsals shall be performed.

### Monitoring

Confirmation of operation shall be made available immediately.

## Product assurance

### General

<<deleted>>

ECSS-Q-ST-10-04 shall be applied for all explosive devices identified as critical items.

### Dependability

The explosive subsystem shall be in conformance with all dependability requirements ECSS-Q-ST-30 Clauses 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Age-sensitive parts and materials shall be identified.

### Assembly, integration and test

The properties of the subsystem and all activities shall meet the safety requirements defined in ECSS-Q-ST-40.

Immediately before every electrical or optical connection and disconnection, it shall be confirmed that no conductor is live and that no power can flow or be interrupted across the interfaces.

Immediately before every connection and disconnection it shall be confirmed that operator and parts are grounded to a common ground.

1. (informative)  
   Component qualification test levels

Table A-1 provides test levels that can be used for the qualification of components.

Table A-2 provides the pyroshock that can be used for launchers and satellites.

Component qualification test levels

| Environment | Ariane 5 ESC  (see A5-SG-1-X-40 (Section Number)) | Satellite |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cold | -80°C / 10 hours (5.2)\* | -120°C / 48 hours |
| Dry heat | +110°C / 5 hours (5.3)\* | +120°C / 48 hours |
| Damp heat | 2 x 24h 20°C to 35°C \_100 % RH (5.4)\* | N/A |
| Thermal cycles in damp air | 40 x (21°C (1h) to 33°C (1h)) 100 % RH | N/A |
| Thermal Vacuum | 0,1 MPa to 10-6  MPa in 30 s at -80°C | N/A |
| Rain | Equipment sprinkled 50mm/h, 30’/face | N/A |
| Salt Fog | 24h with salt fog + 24h without (5.9)\* | N/A |
| Sine Vibrations | 4 min/axis (6.2)\*  Per axis 5 Hz – 16 Hz: 10 mm peak to peak  16 Hz – 30 Hz: 10 g peak (1/3 oct/min)  30 Hz – 70 Hz: 22,5 g peak  70 Hz - 200 Hz: 50g peak (2 oct/min)  200 Hz - 2000 Hz: 22,5g peak  Test temperature: -80°C / +110°C | 3 axis - 1 sweep  Per axis 5 Hz - 25Hz: ±11 mm  25 Hz - 100Hz:  25 g peak (2 oct/min)  Test temperature: ambient |
| Random Vibrations | 4 min/axis (6.9)\*  20 Hz: 0,0913 g2/Hz  20 Hz -150Hz: +6 dB/oct  150 Hz: 4 g2/Hz  350 Hz: 4 g2/Hz  350 Hz - 700 Hz: tbd dB/oct  700 Hz: 3 g2/Hz  700 Hz - 2000 Hz: -10,7 dB/oct  2000 Hz: 0,1 g2/Hz  Test temperature: -80°C / +110°C | 6 min/axis - 3 axes  20 Hz - 50 Hz: +3 dB/oct  50 Hz - 600 Hz : 2 g2/Hz  600 Hz - 2000 Hz: -3 dB/oct  Test temperature: ambient |
| Medium shocks | ½ sinus 50g, 11ms  Test temperature: ambient (6.5)\* | ½ sinus 50g, 11ms  Test temperature: ambient |
| Pyroshocks | SRS \_ Z1 level : Appendix  Test temperature: ambient (6.6)\* | SRS \_ Z4 level :  Test temperature: ambient |
| Radiations | N/A | 30 krad  Test temperature: ambient |
| Firing Tests conditions | -80 °C and +110 °C | -120 °C and +120 °C |
| \* Note that the information within the brackets refers to the section number within A5-SG-1-X-40. | | |

Pyroshocks for launcher and satellites

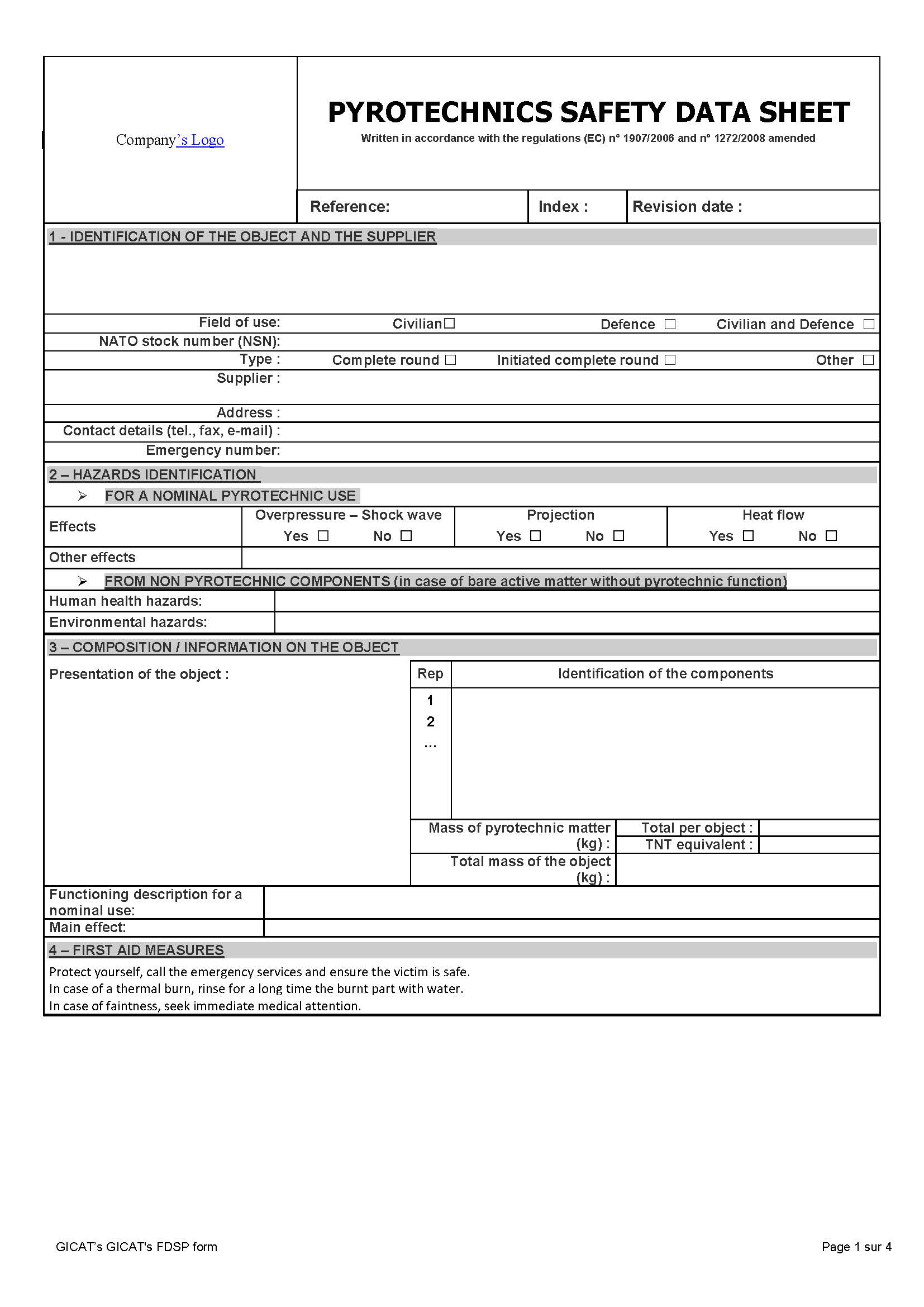
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Severity code | Z1 | Z4 |
| Amplitude at 1 000 Hz | 9 000 | 300 |
| Amplitude at 2 000 Hz | 17 500 | 1 000 |
| Amplitude at 3 000 Hz | 35 000 | 1 750 |
| Amplitude at 3 500 Hz | 35 000 | 2 300 |
| Amplitude at 4 000 Hz | 35 000 | 3 000 |
| Amplitude at 25 000 Hz | 35 000 | 3 000 |
| Tolerances for the amplitudes are: + 40 % and – 50 % | | |

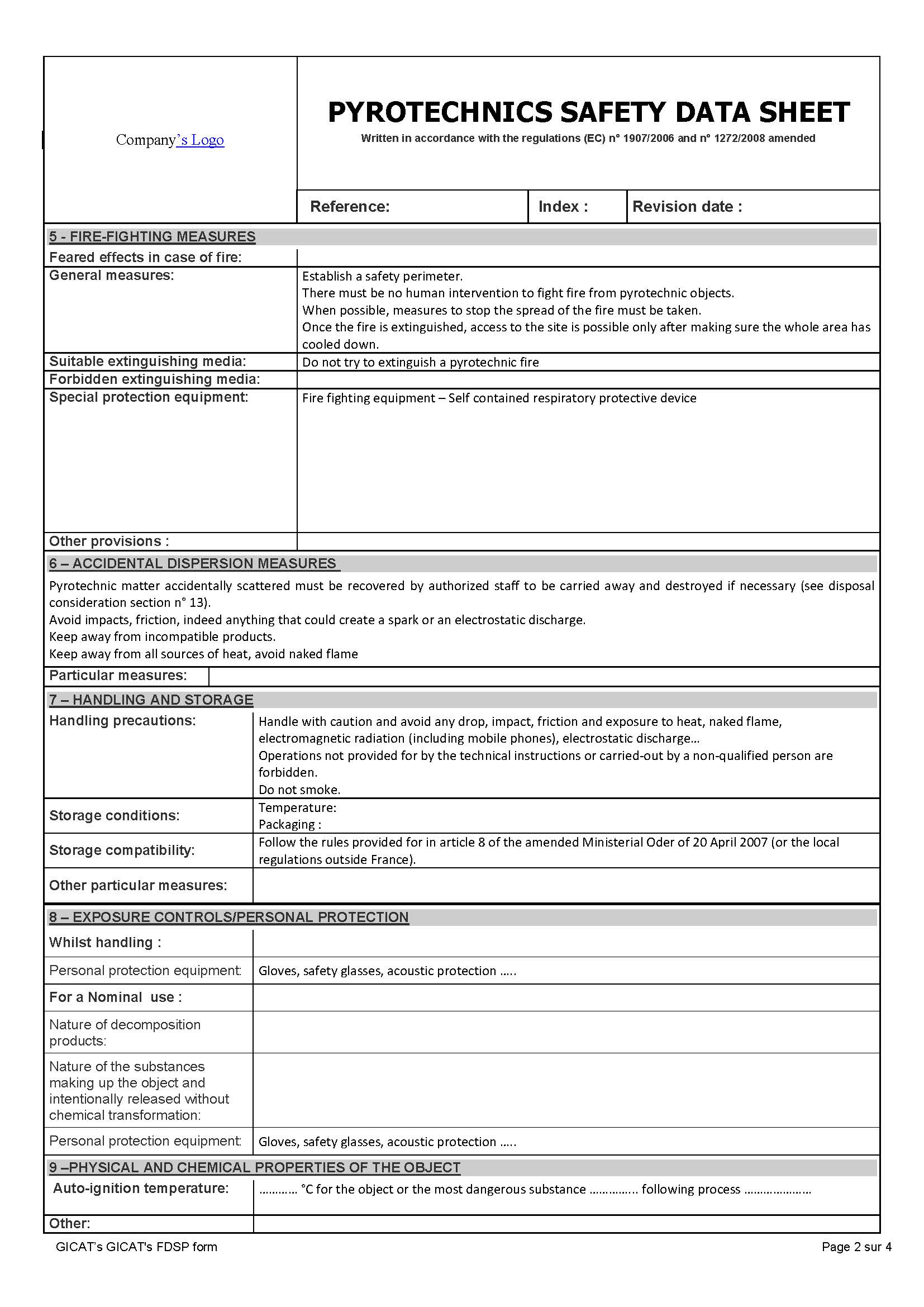
1. (informative)  
   List of deliverable documents

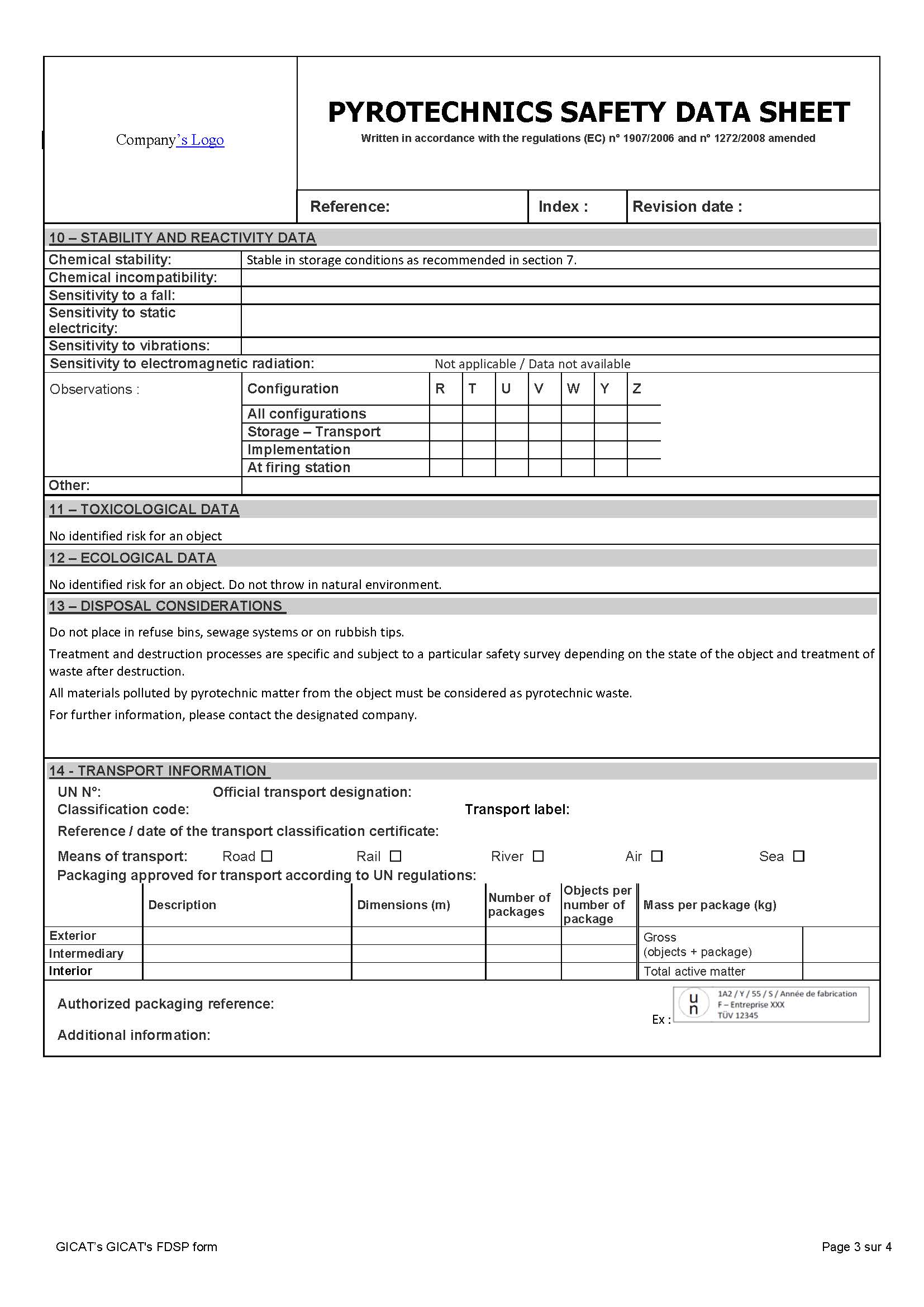
List of deliverable documents to be used in context of this standard

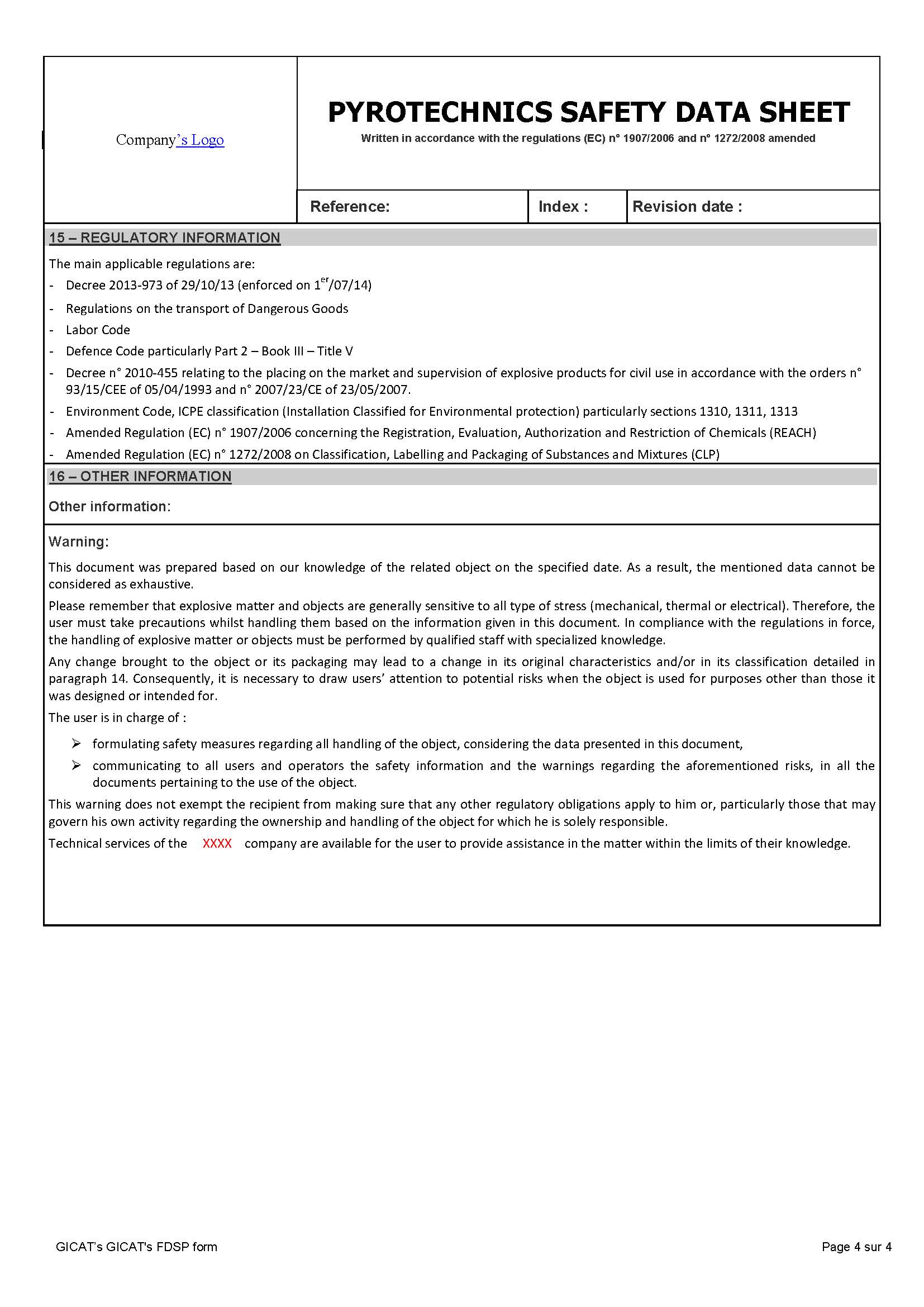
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Management and development Plan |  | Design justification file |
| Risk assessment report  Risk management plan |  | Verification matrix |
| Progress reports |  | Verification control document (Design, reliability, qualification plan ) |
| Audit reports |  | Verification report (Design, reliability, qualification justification reports ) |
| Inspection reports |  | User manual |
| Non-conformance reports (minor) |  | Test procedure |
| Non-conformance reports (major) |  | Production tree |
| Verification matrix |  | Acceptance test plan |
| Declared materials list Declared mechanical part list Declared processes list |  | Configuration Item data list |
| Qualification list |  | As-built configuration list |
| FMECA |  | Test reports |
| Request for deviation |  | Logbook |
| Request for waiver |  | End-item data package (EIDP) |
| Functional and technical specifications |  | Certificate of conformity |
| Mechanical, thermal, electrical ICDs |  |  |

1. (informative)  
   Safety Data Sheet (example courtesy of GICAT)









Bibliography

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ECSS-S-ST-00 | ECSS system — Description, implementation and general requirements |
|  |  |
| ECSS-E-ST-32-08 | Space engineering — Materials |
|  |  |
| ECSS-Q-ST-70-08 | Space product assurance — Manual soldering of high‑reliability electrical connections |
| ECSS-Q-ST-70-26 | Space product assurance — Crimping of high‑reliability electrical connections |
| ECSS-Q-ST-70-71 | Space product assurance — Data for selection of space materials and processes |
| GICAT Safety– Transport Working Group |  |