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**ECSS Secretariat**

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**Foreword**

This Standard is one of the series of ECSS Standards intended to be applied together for the management, engineering, product assurance and sustainability 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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 |

Table of contents

[Change log 3](#_Toc49333678)

[Introduction 11](#_Toc49333679)

[1 Scope 12](#_Toc49333680)

[2 Normative references 13](#_Toc49333681)

[3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms 15](#_Toc49333682)

[3.1 Terms from other standards 15](#_Toc49333683)

[3.2 Terms specific to the present standard 15](#_Toc49333684)

[3.3 Abbreviated terms 16](#_Toc49333685)

[3.4 Nomenclature 18](#_Toc49333686)

[4 Principles 19](#_Toc49333687)

[4.1 General 19](#_Toc49333688)

[5 General 21](#_Toc49333689)

[5.1 Referential axis definition 21](#_Toc49333690)

[5.2 Safety classification of AM parts 21](#_Toc49333691)

[5.2.1 Overview 21](#_Toc49333692)

[5.2.2 Definition of AM safety classes 22](#_Toc49333693)

[5.2.3 Requirement 22](#_Toc49333694)

[5.3 Multiple laser systems 22](#_Toc49333695)

[5.4 Family of parts 23](#_Toc49333696)

[5.4.1 Overview 23](#_Toc49333697)

[5.4.2 Requirements 23](#_Toc49333698)

[5.5 Acceptance criteria 23](#_Toc49333699)

[6 AM definition phase 24](#_Toc49333700)

[6.1 Overview 24](#_Toc49333701)

[6.2 Input for AM definition phase 24](#_Toc49333702)

[6.2.1 Overview 24](#_Toc49333703)

[6.2.2 Requirement 24](#_Toc49333704)

[6.3 Preliminary Manufacturing Concept Review (PMCR) 25](#_Toc49333705)

[7 Verification phase 26](#_Toc49333706)

[7.1 Overview 26](#_Toc49333707)

[7.2 Establishment of pAMP 26](#_Toc49333708)

[7.2.1 Feedstock 26](#_Toc49333709)

[7.2.2 Establishment of work processing windows including post processing 26](#_Toc49333710)

[7.2.3 Preliminary Additive Manufacturing Procedure (pAMP) 27](#_Toc49333711)

[7.3 Verification on specimen- (AMP), and prototype-level (HFP) 27](#_Toc49333712)

[7.4 Additive Manufacturing Verification Plan (AMVP) 28](#_Toc49333713)

[7.4.1 Overview 28](#_Toc49333714)

[7.4.2 Safety class 1.1, 1.2, and class 2 28](#_Toc49333715)

[7.4.3 Safety class 3 29](#_Toc49333716)

[7.4.4 Reporting 30](#_Toc49333717)

[7.5 Prototype verification Plan (PVP) 30](#_Toc49333718)

[7.5.1 General 30](#_Toc49333719)

[7.5.2 Safety classes 1.1, 1.2, and 2 30](#_Toc49333720)

[7.5.3 Safety class 3 32](#_Toc49333721)

[7.5.4 Reporting 32](#_Toc49333722)

[7.6 Re- verification of AM machines 32](#_Toc49333723)

[7.6.1 Overview 32](#_Toc49333724)

[7.6.2 Requirements 32](#_Toc49333725)

[7.7 Machine pause 33](#_Toc49333726)

[7.8 Repair 33](#_Toc49333727)

[7.9 Manufacturing supports 33](#_Toc49333728)

[7.10 Parts cleaning 33](#_Toc49333729)

[7.11 Documentation 34](#_Toc49333730)

[7.12 Manufacturing Readiness Review (MRR) 34](#_Toc49333731)

[8 Hardware production 35](#_Toc49333732)

[8.1 Overview 35](#_Toc49333733)

[8.2 Requirements for flight hardware production 35](#_Toc49333734)

[8.2.1 General 35](#_Toc49333735)

[8.2.2 Process interruption 35](#_Toc49333736)

[8.2.3 Manufacture of hardware and witness samples 35](#_Toc49333737)

[8.3 Testing of witness samples 36](#_Toc49333738)

[8.3.1 Tensile testing 36](#_Toc49333739)

[8.3.2 Full height blanks 36](#_Toc49333740)

[8.3.3 Powder capture sample 37](#_Toc49333741)

[8.4 Inspection of hardware 37](#_Toc49333742)

[8.4.1 Non-destructive techniques 37](#_Toc49333743)

[8.5 Reporting 38](#_Toc49333744)

[9 AM operation and supervision personnel 39](#_Toc49333745)

[9.1 Overview 39](#_Toc49333746)

[9.2 AM supervisor 39](#_Toc49333747)

[9.3 Qualification and certification of AM operators 39](#_Toc49333748)

[9.3.1 Laser based Powder Bed Fusion processes 39](#_Toc49333749)

[9.3.2 Electron Beam based Powder Bed Fusion processes 40](#_Toc49333750)

[9.4 Qualification and certification of personnel for NDI 40](#_Toc49333751)

[9.5 Safety of Personnel 40](#_Toc49333752)

[10 Equipment and facilities 41](#_Toc49333753)

[10.1 Overview 41](#_Toc49333754)

[10.2 Conditions for facilities 41](#_Toc49333755)

[10.3 Laser based equipment calibration 41](#_Toc49333756)

[10.4 Electron beam based equipment calibration 41](#_Toc49333757)

[10.4.1 Frequency 41](#_Toc49333758)

[10.4.2 Calibration protocol description 41](#_Toc49333759)

[10.5 Maintenance and repair 42](#_Toc49333760)

[10.5.1 Maintenance of laser based machines 42](#_Toc49333761)

[10.5.2 Maintenance of electron beam based machines 43](#_Toc49333762)

[10.5.3 Repair 44](#_Toc49333763)

[10.6 Materials and consumables 45](#_Toc49333764)

[10.6.1 Management of powder 45](#_Toc49333765)

[10.6.2 Tooling and features 45](#_Toc49333766)

[10.6.3 Gases 45](#_Toc49333767)

[10.6.4 Cleaning of machines 45](#_Toc49333768)

[11 Quality assurance 46](#_Toc49333769)

[11.1 Configuration control 46](#_Toc49333770)

[11.2 Maintenance of AM procedure 46](#_Toc49333771)

[11.2.1 Overview 46](#_Toc49333772)

[11.2.2 Requirements 46](#_Toc49333773)

[11.3 Statistical Process Control 46](#_Toc49333774)

[11.3.1 Materials Properties Database (MPD) 46](#_Toc49333775)

[11.4 Quality control 47](#_Toc49333776)

[11.4.1 Reference and witness samples 47](#_Toc49333777)

[11.4.2 Documentation of manufacturing 47](#_Toc49333778)

[11.4.3 Anomalies and non-conformances occurring during the AM process 47](#_Toc49333779)

[11.5 Auditing 47](#_Toc49333780)

[11.6 End Item Data Pack 47](#_Toc49333781)

[12 Testing of AM materials and parts 48](#_Toc49333782)

[12.1 Overview 48](#_Toc49333783)

[12.2 Powder capture sample 48](#_Toc49333784)

[12.2.1 Overview 48](#_Toc49333785)

[12.2.2 Requirement 48](#_Toc49333786)

[12.3 NDI for AM 48](#_Toc49333787)

[12.4 Density testing 49](#_Toc49333788)

[12.4.1 Overview 49](#_Toc49333789)

[12.4.2 Requirements 49](#_Toc49333790)

[12.5 Destructive testing 50](#_Toc49333791)

[12.5.1 Metallography 50](#_Toc49333792)

[12.5.2 Tensile testing 52](#_Toc49333793)

[12.5.3 Fatigue testing 52](#_Toc49333794)

[13 Powders 53](#_Toc49333795)

[13.1 Testing of powders 53](#_Toc49333796)

[A.1.1 Procurement 54](#_Toc49333797)

[A.1.2 Safe Handling 55](#_Toc49333798)

[A.1.3 Storage 55](#_Toc49333799)

[A.1.4 Loading 55](#_Toc49333800)

[A.1.5 Recycling 55](#_Toc49333801)

[A.1.6 Blending 55](#_Toc49333802)

[A.1.7 Disposal 56](#_Toc49333803)

[Annex B (normative) Preliminary Manufacturing Concept Review (PMCR) - DRD 57](#_Toc49333804)

[B.1 DRD identification 57](#_Toc49333805)

[B.1.1 Requirement identification and source document 57](#_Toc49333806)

[B.1.2 Purpose and objective 57](#_Toc49333807)

[B.2 Expected response 57](#_Toc49333808)

[B.2.1 Scope and content 57](#_Toc49333809)

[B.2.2 Special remarks 57](#_Toc49333810)

[Annex C (normative) Additive Manufacturing Procedure (AMP) - DRD 58](#_Toc49333811)

[C.1 DRD identification 58](#_Toc49333812)

[C.1.1 Requirement identification and source document 58](#_Toc49333813)

[C.1.2 Purpose and objective 58](#_Toc49333814)

[C.2 Expected response 58](#_Toc49333815)

[C.2.1 Scope and content 58](#_Toc49333816)

[C.2.2 Additional requirements for various AM processes 59](#_Toc49333817)

[C.2.3 Special remarks 59](#_Toc49333818)

[Annex D (normative) AM verification plan (AMVP) - DRD 60](#_Toc49333819)

[D.1 DRD identification 60](#_Toc49333820)

[D.1.1 Requirement identification and source document 60](#_Toc49333821)

[D.1.2 Purpose and objective 60](#_Toc49333822)

[D.2 Expected response 60](#_Toc49333823)

[D.2.1 Scope and content 60](#_Toc49333824)

[D.2.2 Special remarks 60](#_Toc49333825)

[Annex E (normative) AM Verification Report (AMVR) – DRD 61](#_Toc49333826)

[E.1 DRD identification 61](#_Toc49333827)

[E.1.1 Requirement identification and source document 61](#_Toc49333828)

[E.1.2 Purpose and objective 61](#_Toc49333829)

[E.2 Expected response 61](#_Toc49333830)

[E.2.1 Scope and content 61](#_Toc49333831)

[E.2.2 Special remarks 61](#_Toc49333832)

[Annex F (normative) Hardware Fabrication Procedure (HFP) - DRD 62](#_Toc49333833)

[F.1 DRD identification 62](#_Toc49333834)

[F.1.1 Requirement identification and source document 62](#_Toc49333835)

[F.1.2 Purpose and objective 62](#_Toc49333836)

[F.2 Expected response 62](#_Toc49333837)

[F.2.1 Scope and content 62](#_Toc49333838)

[F.2.2 Special remarks 62](#_Toc49333839)

[Annex G (normative) Hardware Production Report (HPR) - DRD 63](#_Toc49333840)

[G.1 DRD identification 63](#_Toc49333841)

[G.1.1 Requirement identification and source document 63](#_Toc49333842)

[G.1.2 Purpose and objective 63](#_Toc49333843)

[G.2 Expected response 63](#_Toc49333844)

[G.2.1 Scope and content 63](#_Toc49333845)

[G.2.2 Special remarks 63](#_Toc49333846)

[Annex H (normative) Prototype Verification Plan (PVP) - DRD 64](#_Toc49333847)

[H.1 DRD identification 64](#_Toc49333848)

[H.1.1 Requirement identification and source document 64](#_Toc49333849)

[H.1.2 Purpose and objective 64](#_Toc49333850)

[H.2 Expected response 64](#_Toc49333851)

[H.2.1 Scope and content 64](#_Toc49333852)

[H.2.2 Special remarks 64](#_Toc49333853)

[Annex I (normative) Prototype Verification Report (PVR) - DRD 65](#_Toc49333854)

[I.1 DRD identification 65](#_Toc49333855)

[I.1.1 Requirement identification and source document 65](#_Toc49333856)

[I.1.2 Purpose and objective 65](#_Toc49333857)

[I.2 Expected response 65](#_Toc49333858)

[I.2.1 Scope and content 65](#_Toc49333859)

[I.2.2 Special remarks 65](#_Toc49333860)

[Annex J (normative) Powder Management Plan (PMP) - DRD 66](#_Toc49333861)

[J.1 DRD identification 66](#_Toc49333862)

[J.1.1 Requirement identification and source document 66](#_Toc49333863)

[J.1.2 Purpose and objective 66](#_Toc49333864)

[J.2 Expected response 66](#_Toc49333865)

[J.2.1 Scope and content 66](#_Toc49333866)

[J.2.2 Special remarks 66](#_Toc49333867)

[Annex K (informative) Template for auditing 67](#_Toc49333868)

[K.1.2 Special remarks 73](#_Toc49333869)

[Annex L (informative) Example of a Materials Properties Database (MPD) 74](#_Toc49333870)

[Bibliography 75](#_Toc49333871)

**Figures**

[Figure 4‑1: Flow chart showing the steps required to establish a verified metallic Powder Bed Fusion process and consequently to produce hardware 21](#_Toc49335528)

[Figure 5‑1 Definition of coordinate system [source: EN ISO ASTM 52921:2016] 22](#_Toc49335529)

[Figure 12‑1: Melt pool measurement concept [Image and concept: adopted by NASA MSFC-SPEC-3717] 53](#_Toc49335530)

**Tables**

[Table 5‑1: Safety classes 22](#_Toc49333875)

[Table 7‑1: Pre-verification test matrix 27](#_Toc49333876)

[Table 7‑2: Test methods for class 1.1, 1.2, and class 2 parts 29](#_Toc49333877)

[Table 7‑3: Test methods for prototypes, demonstrators, and witness samples for safety classes 1.1, 1.2, and 2 31](#_Toc49333878)

[Table 7‑4: Test methods for prototypes, demonstrators, and witness specimens for safety class 3 32](#_Toc49333879)

[Table 8‑1: Overview of witness samples to be produced with hardware 35](#_Toc49333880)

[Table 8‑2: Overview of non-destructive tests for AM hardware 38](#_Toc49333881)

[Table K-1 : Audit template 68](#_Toc49333882)

[Table L-1 : Example of a Materials Properties Database 74](#_Toc49333883)

Introduction

This Standard specifies the processing and quality assurance requirements for the different types of Powder Bed Additive Manufacturing for Metallic Materials for space flight applications. It can also be used for Additive Manufacturing activities on space related ground equipment and development models for flight hardware. The Standard covers all Powder Bed Additive Manufacturing processes using Laser or Electron Beam as melting source. This includes, but is not limited to:

* Selective Laser Melting (SLM)
* Direct Metal Laser Sintering (DMLS)
* Laser Sintering in Solid Phase (LSSP)
* Laser Beam Melting (LBM)
* Electron Beam Melting (EBM)

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

# Scope

This Standard defines requirements for processing and quality assurance of powder bed fusion technologies for space applications.

Within this standard a set of phases are specified, each to be followed when defining, verifying and manufacturing parts using metallic powder bed fusion technologies. In addition, requirements for operating and supervision personnel and equipment facilities are described.

This Standard does not aim to prescribe process parameters relevant to the fabrication using metallic powder bed fusion technologies.

Although this standard is developed for powder bed fusion based techniques, its principles can also be used for other metal-based and polymer-based processes. These include Wire Arc Additive Manufacturing (WAAM), Laser Powder Build up Welding (LPBW), Stereolithography (with metals), Binder Jetting, but also Selective Laser Sintering, Stereolithography (with polymers), Fused Deposition Modelling (FDM), and others.

# 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-32 | Space engineering - Structural general requirements |
| ECSS-Q-ST-10-09 | Space product assurance - Nonconformance control system |
| ECSS-Q-ST-20 | Space product assurance - Quality assurance |
| ECSS-Q-ST-70-15 | Space product assurance - Non-destructive inspection |
| ECSS-Q-ST-70-45 | Space product assurance -Mechanical testing of metallic materials |
| EN ISO ASTM 52921:2016 | Standard terminology for additive manufacturing - Coordinate systems and test methodologies |
| DIN 35225:2017 | Welding for aerospace applications - Qualification testing of operators for powder bed based laser beam machines for additive manufacturing |
| DIN 35224:2018 | Welding for aerospace applications - Acceptance inspection of powder bed based laser beam machines for additive manufacturing |
| EN2003/009:2007 | Aerospace series. Test methods. Titanium and titanium alloys. Determination of surface contamination |
| ASTM F3056:2014 | Standard Specification for Additive Manufacturing Nickel Alloy (UNS N06625) with Powder Bed Fusion |
| ASTM F3302:2018 | Standard for Additive Manufacturing – Finished Part Properties – Standard Specification for Titanium Alloys via Powder Bed Fusion |
| NASA MSFC 3717:2017 | MSFC Technical standard specification for control and qualification of laser powder bed fusion metallurgical processes  |
| NASA MSFC 3716:2017 | Standard for additively manufactured spaceflight hardware by laser powder bed fusion in metals |
| MMPDS-14:2019 | Metallic Materials Properties Development and Standardisation |
| ISO 2859-1:1999 | Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes, Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot‐by‐lot inspection |

# Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

## Terms from other standards

* + 1. For the purpose of this Standard, the terms and definitions from ECSS-S-ST-00-01 apply.
		2. For the purpose of this Standard, the terms and definitions from ECSS-E-ST-32 apply, in particular for the following term:
			1. structure

## Terms specific to the present standard

1. as built

condition of a part or material sample that did not receive any treatment after completion of the AM build job

1. build job configuration

design of the part, its location, the number of the part(s) and witness specimens, in addition to supporting strategy in the build volume

1. build job

single complete operation of the powder bed fusion process to create objects in the powder bed

1. Multiple objects are commonly created during a build job.

[adopted from NASA MSFC 3717]

1. structural part

declaration by the design authority of an application to be structural or non-structural

1. The term “structural design” is defined in clause 3.2.44 of ECSS-E-ST-32 and can give some guidelines on how to declare an application structural or non-structural.
2. fatigue critical part

declaration by the design authority of a part to be fatigue critical or not

* 1. 1 Typical cases are where fatigue loads are a significant factor in the design and verification process.
	2. 2 For example, this can be a fatigue loaded part based on the fatigue load spectrum (stress levels and numbers of cycles), material properties and any additional factors like stress concentrations, surface roughness, and residual stresses. Not fatigue critical can be applications with demonstrated fatigue life below e.g. 4 (the part is predicted to survive 4 times the required life) based on commonly agreed fatigue data.
1. post process operations

action(s) performed after completion of the build job

1. powder lot

one quantity received from a certified supplier, produced in one continuous operation

1. For example gas atomisation.
2. powder batch

some quantity of a powder lot

1. When a large quantity of powder is procured (from the same powder lot), the powder lot is often split into different batches. Different batches can be blended, but they all originate from the same powder lot.
2. re-verification

repetition of a verification program or parts of it

1. The conditions are specified in clause 7.6.
2. end-to-end manufacturing process

process of producing AM parts, including any pre- and post-processing

1. overlap zone

part of the build volume of an AM machine, where sub-volumes of parts are built by two or more lasers

1. evenly distributed in the build volume

distributed such that locations in the x-y plane, but also in z-direction up to the maximum height of the part to be built are covered

1. manufacturing supports

mechanical connections to limit parts distortion and to allow heat transfer during manufacturing.

## Abbreviated terms

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

| Abbreviation | Meaning |
| --- | --- |
| AM | additive manufacturing |
| AMP | additive manufacturing procedure |
| AMVP | additive manufacturing verification plan |
| AMVR | additive manufacturing verification report |
| AQL | acceptance quality level |
| ASTM | American Society for Testing and Materials |
| CDR | critical design review |
| CoC | certificate of compliance |
| DI | de-ionised |
| DMLS | direct metal laser sintering |
| DRD | document requirements definition |
| EBM | electron beam melting |
| ECSS | European Cooperation for Space Standardization |
| EDS | energy-dispersive spectrometry  |
| EIDP | end item data pack |
| ELI | extra low interstitials |
| FM | flight model |
| Ftu | ultimate tensile strength |
| Fty | yield strength |
| GSTP | general support technology program |
| HFP | hardware fabrication procedure |
| HIP | hot isostatic pressing |
| HP | hardware production |
| HPR | hardware production report |
| IPA | isopropyl alcohol |
| ISO | International Organisation for Standardisation |
| LBB | leak before burst |
| LBM | laser beam melting |
| LSSP | laser sintering in solid phase |
| MMPDS | Metallic Materials Properties Development and Standardization |
| MOC | molecular contamination |
| mPBF | metal powder bed fusion |
| MPD | materials properties database |
| MRR | manufacturing readiness review |
| NCR | nonconformance report |
| NDI | non-destructive inspection |
| OEM | original equipment manufacturer |
| PAC | particulate contamination |
| pAMP | preliminary additive manufacturing procedure  |
| PBF | powder bed fusion |
| pHFP | preliminary hardware fabrication procedure |
| PMCR | preliminary manufacturing concept review |
| PVP | prototype verification plan |
| PVR | prototype verification report |
| RFA | request for approval |
| RFW | request for waiver |
| SEM | scanning electron microscope |
| SLM | selective laser melting |
| SLS | selective laser sintering |
| SPC | statistical process control |
| X-Ray CT | x-ray computed tomography |

## Nomenclature

The following nomenclature applies throughout this document:

1. The word “shall” is used in this Standard to express requirements. All the requirements are expressed with the word “shall”.
	* 1. The word “should” is used in this Standard to express recommendations. All the recommendations are expressed with the word “should”.
2. It is expected that, during tailoring, recommendations in this document are either converted into requirements or tailored out.
	* 1. 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”.
		2. 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.
3. In ECSS “may” and “can” have completely different meanings: “may” is normative (permission), and “can” is descriptive.
	* 1. The present and past tenses are used in this Standard to express statements of fact, and therefore they imply descriptive text.

# Principles

## General

Producing parts through metallic Powder Bed Fusion technologies occurs frequently during the manufacture of parts for space applications.

This Standard specifies the necessary requirements to perform metallic Powder Bed Fusion processes for space applications (see Figure 4‑1). Firstly, it is comprised of three phases, as they typically occur during the development of additively produced space hardware:

* + - 1. Within the AM definition phase, hardware requirements are reviewed and compared with AM manufacturing constraints, allowing for an early assessment of the feasibility of the envisaged AM project. At this stage, it is clarified, whether or not an existing, verified AMP is applicable for the intended application. If this is the case, the verification on specimen level in point 2 is not repeated, but the verification on part level is then the next step.
			2. The aim of the verification phase is to verify the AM end-to-end process through a dedicated test campaign on specimen and part level. The verification on specimen-level results in the approved AMP. The HFP then summarises this two-stage verification on prototype-level and constitutes the basis for any hardware production. The intent of the AMP is to describe the intrinsic material properties and can therefore also be used for other designs.
			3. In the last phase, the hardware is produced according to the HFP. The success of manufacturing and inspection is described in the HPR.

Additive Manufacturing processes are considered critical as defined in ECSS-Q-ST-70 and many factors are known to have a substantial influence on the properties of the final product. Therefore, after the here above described development phases, three clauses, namely clause 9 “AM operation and supervision personnel”, 10 “Equipment and facilities”, and 11 “Quality assurance” address the suitability of operating and supervision personnel, the applied equipment and facilities and define quality assurance requirements.



Figure ‑: Flow chart showing the steps required to establish a verified metallic Powder Bed Fusion process and consequently to produce hardware

# General

## Referential axis definition

The standard axis shall be specified in accordance with EN ISO ASTM 52921:2016.

The gas flow over the powder bed as well as the recoating direction shall be specified, using the referential axis definition.

The Z-axis shall be perpendicular to the build platform, as specified in Figure 5‑1.

The X-axis shall be perpendicular to the z axis and parallel to the front side of the machine.

The positive direction shall be left to right, as specified in Figure 5‑1.

The positive Y-axis shall be perpendicular to the Z and X-axis front to back.



Figure 5‑1 Definition of coordinate system [source: EN ISO ASTM 52921:2016]

## Safety classification of AM parts

### Overview

Additively manufactured parts for space applications are classified into four classes according to their function and requirements using safety categories (see clause 5.2.2).

Different considerations need to be made for the classification.

For example, loaded parts subjected to a maximum Von Mises stress > 50 % of the yield strength (Fty in tensile) or > 25 % of the ultimate strength (Ftu in tensile) of the material, or if in human spaceflight and subjected to fracture control, are likely considered structural in this context.

Another example is pressurized hardware designed primarily for the storage of pressurized fluid with an energy level greater than or equal to 19310 Joule, or with an internal pressure greater than or equal to 0,69 MPa, or which can create a hazard (if released) are also likely considered structural. Items with an energy level below 19310 Joule can still need to be considered as structural, unless for instance verified as Leak Before Burst (LBB), to mitigate the risk of catastrophic rupture (see ECSS-E-ST-32-01).

### Definition of AM safety classes

#### Safety Class 1.1 parts

Are considered critical and structural. Failure of a Class 1.1 part results in a loss of spacecraft, major components, loss of life, or loss of control of the spacecraft.

#### Safety Class 1.2 parts

Are critical, but non-structural. Failure of a Class 1.2 part results in loss of spacecraft, major components, loss of life, or loss of control of the spacecraft.

#### Safety Class 2 parts

Are non-critical but structural. Their failure can reduce the efficiency of the system but not cause the loss of the spacecraft.

#### Safety Class 3 parts

Are non-critical and non-structural and are contained so that failure does not affect other flight elements. These parts require minimal integrity verification, the controls are mainly visual.

### Requirement

The customer and the design authority shall agree on a safety class for the intended product, as specified in Table 5‑1.

Table ‑: Safety classes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Structural | Non-structural |
| Critical | Class 1.1 | Class 1.2 |
| Non-critical | Class 2 | Class 3 |

## Multiple laser systems

If AM systems with multiple lasers are used, means to test the overlap zone(s) of lasers shall be implemented.

If AM machines with multiple lasers are used, all laser interaction areas, including the overlap zone(s) shall be assessed by testing.

1. The intention is to build test specimens, which are built by two lasers to assess the interface zone of these.

## Family of parts

### Overview

The intention of this clause is to allow for design modifications, of a previously verified design, which are not expected to have an impact on the manufacturing stability nor on the final properties of the part without going through a full verification.

### Requirements

If design modifications are performed on parts which have previously been verified in compliance with requirement 7.5.4a, the supplier may propose to re-use the PVR of the initial design, to create a new HFP.

The new HFP, specified in requirement 5.4.2a, which then does not undergo full verification, shall be submitted to the customer for approval.

## Acceptance criteria

Acceptance criteria for all tests shall be specified prior to entering the prototype verification phase in compliance with clause 7.5.

# AM definition phase

## Overview

The aim of the AM definition phase is to converge to a preliminary manufacturing concept, allowing for an early assessment of the envisaged AM project. Conducting a feasibility study before starting the AM definition phase intends to help identifying critical aspects at an early stage.

## Input for AM definition phase

### Overview

Applicable requirements need to be defined in order to be able to converge to a preliminary manufacturing concept.

Requirements can refer to: mission and purpose of the part, functionality, applicable safety class, geometry of the part, interface location, thermal and mechanical loading, acceptance criteria for defects, cleanliness aspects, surface conditions, inspectability, etc.

Changes or additions of basic requirements at a later stage of the project can drastically reduce the performance of a part or in worst case require a complete redesign potentially leading to higher cost and effort in the subsequent phases. The design can be developed through co-engineering meetings between the customer, the supplier, and its major partners for post-processing.

This can include the addition of material to ease e.g. milling, which is removed before delivery, but can impact the surface finish. Areas for marking and the associated technique(s) can also be discussed during these meetings.

### Requirement

AM manufacturing constraints shall be iterated with requirements, which are applicable to the part to be built, to converge to an AM end to end process.

* 1. 1 AM manufacturing constraints can refer to: design allowables of the MPD, safety class, build volume, feature sizes (e.g. thin walled structures) maximum buildable overhang, availability of feedstock, post processing constraints (e.g. accessibility, clamping), the removal strategy for powder and manufacturing supports.
	2. 2 Cleanliness requirements which also address cleanability of the part, can significantly influence the design.
	3. 3 Violated AM design constraints in the AM definition phase can lead to a complete redesign or in worst case to abandonment of the AM concept and to higher cost and effort in the verification phase.

## Preliminary Manufacturing Concept Review (PMCR)

As a result from the AM definition phase, a Preliminary Manufacturing Concept Review (PMCR) shall be performed.

The minimum content of the PMCR shall be in accordance with the DRD from Annex B.

If the customer declares the PMCR successful, the supplier shall proceed with further development.

# Verification phase

## Overview

The aim of this phase is to verify the AM end to end process through a dedicated test campaign. First, the preliminary Additive Manufacturing Procedure (pAMP) is established, defining acceptable powder characteristics, AM machine operation parameters, AM machine processing window(s), post processing parameters (e.g. pressure and working distance for jet blasting or heat treatment parameters), and NDI techniques. These parameters are then verified through rather low-cost tests (e.g. density cubes and tensile tests). Once the result of these are acceptable, the pAMP is established.

After having established the pAMP, it needs to be verified. This is done on specimen level (AMP), and on prototype level (HFP). The main principle is that preliminary procedures (pAMP and pHFP) are converted to verified procedures (AMP and HFP) through dedicated test campaigns (AMVP and PVP). This logic is also shown in Figure 4‑1.

## Establishment of pAMP

### Feedstock

The powder procurement specification shall be specified in conformance with clause 13.2.

### Establishment of work processing windows including post processing

The supplier shall specify a set of AM processing parameters suitable for the selected alloy, design features, and supporting structure.

1. Examples of design features that can be foreseen are overhangs.

The supplier shall specify a set of processing parameters for post-processing operations.

1. The post build operations need to be established in an early stage of the part design and printing definition as they can have an impact on its resulting features in terms of functionality, performances, appearance and safety.

The supplier shall provide evidence of the general suitability of the AM and post processing parameters through testing in accordance with Table 7‑1.

Table ‑: Pre-verification test matrix

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Test definition | Quantity | Characteristics / criteria |
| Tensile | At least 3 specimens each in x, y, and z direction, 9 in total. | See clause 12.5.2 |
| Density | At least 3 specimens | See clause 12.4 |
| Metallography | At least 3 specimens | To be done in accordance with clause 12.5.1 with the exception of requirement 12.5.1.1a (analysis of melt pool depth).  |
| Customised tests | To be specified, if requested by the customer.  |  |

### Preliminary Additive Manufacturing Procedure (pAMP)

A Preliminary Additive Manufacturing Procedure shall be established in accordance with DRD in Annex C.

1. The AMP is valid for one machine (one serial number, as per Annex C).

If a verified AMP is available, the verification may be limited to the new design, in compliance with clause 7.5.

1. The intent of the AMP is to describe the intrinsic material properties achieved with a defined end to end manufacturing process. Often, this parameter set is applicable for many geometries. Therefore, the AMP does not need to be established for every new part design, but can be used for a variety of different ones.

## Verification on specimen- (AMP), and prototype-level (HFP)

The AM verification phase shall be split into two phases:

AM verification on metallurgical and mechanical standard test specimens, in compliance with clause 7.4, and

AM verification on prototypes: in compliance with clause 7.5.

The build job configuration of the prototypes shall be frozen for class 1.1, 1.2 and class 2 parts.

The build job configuration may be changed for class 3 parts pending approval of the customer.

Any hardware that is built during the verification phase shall be manufactured in compliance with a previously specified pAMP.

A-basis design allowables shall be calculated for static tensile properties in accordance with MMPDS.

* 1. 1 Calculating A-basis design allowables needs to be done before setting the witness sample threshold to ensure that it is sufficiently above these design values.
	2. 2 An example on how design allowables can be calculated for a normally distributed population is given in MMPDS chapter 9.4. This meets the intent of calculating A-basis design allowables, considering the requested number of samples in Table 7‑2.

Other approaches than calculating A-basis design allowables specified in requirement 7.3e may be proposed by the supplier, to be agreed with the customer.

1. Other approaches can be the calculation of B-basis design allowables together with additional justification.

At the end of the verification phase, the acceptance criteria for material properties for the witness samples to be produced in the hardware production phase, shall be agreed by the supplier and the customer.

## Additive Manufacturing Verification Plan (AMVP)

### Overview

The supplier shall define an Additive Manufacturing Verification Plan (AMVP) in compliance with Annex D, which allows establishing design allowables for all design driving loads.

The AMVP specified in 7.4.1a shall be agreed with the customer.

### Safety class 1.1, 1.2, and class 2

The AMVP for class 1.1, 1.2 and class 2 parts shall include as a minimum the tests listed in Table 7‑2.

For class 1.2 parts, fatigue, and CT scanning need not be performed, if such data is available and can be justified.

1. Opposed to this, materials which are generally less mature, can require such tests.

The design authority shall declare a part to be fatigue critical or not.

Table ‑: Test methods for class 1.1, 1.2, and class 2 parts

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Test definition | Characteristics/criteria | Comment |
| Visual inspection | See clause 12.3 | On all produced specimens |
| Metallography | See clause 12.5.1 | 6 specimens evenly distributed in the build volume, covering the full height |
| Tensile testing | See clause 12.5.2 | At least 2 build jobs with 10 valid specimens each (population of minimum 20), evenly distributed in the build volume. The supplier is free to build the same number of specimens through a higher number of build jobs.  |
| Fatigue testing | See clause 12.5.3 | At least two build jobs with 10 specimens each, evenly distributed on the build plate, to create 2 Woehler curves until the fatigue limit. If a fatigue critical hardware is built, a Woehler curve with 24 specimens (at least 4 load levels with 6 specimens each) shall be generated. The supplier is free to build the same number of specimens through a higher number of build jobs. |
| X-Ray CT | See requirements 12.3i and 12.3j | On fatigue specimens (grip section can be excluded) |
| Powder testing | See Annex 13.1 | The powder properties shall be determined if non-virgin powder is used.  |
| Customised Tests | To be specified, if requested by the customer.  |  |
| NOTE Examples for customised tests are tensile testing with small diameters or thickness to represent thin-walled sections on a part, compression tests for stability sensitive designs, or fatigue crack growth tests for fracture critical applications.  |

### Safety class 3

A full height blank shall be built, covering the full height of the build job.

From the bars built in 7.4.3a, 3 samples for micro sectioning shall be extracted.

Those samples shall be subjected to visual inspection, metallography, or specific application tests specified by the customer.

The supplier may test 3 tensile specimens evenly distributed in the build volume instead of the requirements 7.4.3a, 7.4.3b and 7.4.3c.

### Reporting

If all tests were conducted successfully, the pAMP shall become the AMP.

All test results generated through the AMVP shall be reported in the Additive Manufacturing Verification Report (AMVR) in conformance with the DRD in Annex E.

All test results shall be incorporated in a Materials Properties Database (MPD), as specified in clause 11.3.1.

1. The materials database is used to calculate design allowables and can give relevant insight in the repetitiveness of an AM process. The data is not intended to be publicly shared.

## Prototype verification Plan (PVP)

### General

The supplier shall define a model philosophy in line with the project’s approach for the relevant subsystem.

1. A Protoflight approach can be an effective way to develop AM hardware.

The supplier shall specify a preliminary Hardware Fabrication Procedure in conformance with the DRD in Annex F.

The supplier shall specify a Prototype Verification Plan (PVP) in conformance with the DRD in Annex H.

All prototypes, demonstrators, or test specimens shall be produced in accordance with the preliminary Hardware Fabrication Procedure (pHFP), including all manufacturing steps and post build operations.

### Safety classes 1.1, 1.2, and 2

A prototype shall be built and tested for every new part design.

1. Testing of prototypes is done for manufacturing validation.

Prototypes or demonstrators and witness samples shall be tested as specified in Table 7‑3.

A minimum number of 3 valid tensile test results shall be produced.

1. It is good practice to plan for a suitable number of spares.

A Powder capture sample shall be produced to satisfy the requirement in 12.

If X-Ray CT is not technically feasible, customised and destructive tests may be required.

Table ‑: Test methods for prototypes, demonstrators, and witness samples for safety classes 1.1, 1.2, and 2

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Test definition | Reference | Test object |
| Dimensional control | According to drawings | All prototypes, demonstrators, and witness specimens |
| Visual inspection | See clause 12.3 | 100 %, on all prototypes, demonstrators, and witness specimens |
| Tensile witness specimens | See clause 12.5.2 | 3 valid specimens, evenly distributed in the build volume. |
| X-Ray CT | See requirement 12.3i and 12.3j | 100 %, on all prototypes and demonstrators.  |
| Density testing | See clause 12.4 | 2 Full height blanks. From one, three single sections are extracted. The second one is kept in case a specific volume needs to be assessed.  |
| Metallography | See clause 12.5.1 | To be performed on one of the two full height blanks. |
| Powder testing | See Annex 13.1 | The powder properties shall be determined if non-virgin powder is used. If virgin powder with a validated CoC is used, no powder testing is required. |
| Powder capture sample  | See clause 12.2 | Testing is only done in case of a non-conformance.  |
| Customised Tests | To be specified, if requested by the customer. |  |
| NOTE 1 Depending on the requirements for the part, some additional tests can be performed on specific samples: roughness, screws junctions characterizations, pressure test, particulate contamination NOTE 2 Parts produced with powder bed based methods are prone to show adhering particles on the surface, which can lead to particulate contamination. This occurs particularly pronounced for parts produced with electron beam based machines. Cleanliness is usually addressed in the equipment PA requirements.  |

### Safety class 3

Tests shall be performed in compliance with the Table 7‑4.

Table ‑: Test methods for prototypes, demonstrators, and witness specimens for safety class 3

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Test definition | Reference | Test object |
| Dimensional control | According to drawings | All prototypes, demonstrators, and witness specimens |
| Visual inspection | See clause 12.3 | 100 %, on all prototypes, demonstrators, and witness specimens |
| Density testing | See clause 12.4 | 2 Full height blanks. From one, three single sections are extracted. The second one is kept in case a specific volume needs to be assessed.  |
| Powder capture sample | See clause 12.2 | Testing is only done in case of a non-conformance.  |
| Customised Tests | To be specified, if requested by the customer. |  |

### Reporting

The pHFP shall become the HFP after all tests were conducted successfully.

All test results generated through the PVP shall be reported in the Prototype Verification Report (PVR) in accordance with Annex I.

The test results of the witness specimens shall be incorporated in a Materials Properties Database (MPD), in accordance with clause 11.3.1.

## Re- verification of AM machines

### Overview

Re-verification is necessary, if modifications on an existing and verified machine are performed.

### Requirements

All tests in the AMVP shall be repeated, if major software updates were performed which can impact the processing parameters

For safety class 1.1, 1.2, and 2, all tests in Table 7‑2, with the exception of customised tests and fatigue tests, shall be repeated, if:

A machine was re-located

Essential components were replaced, repaired, or altered

Minor software updates were performed which do not impact the processing parameters

The AM machine has not been operated for 6 months or more

1. Essential components can be the laser or the scanner head.

## Machine pause

No unplanned process interruption shall be accepted during the verification phase.

1. An unplanned process interruption can be triggered by a stop of heating system, power outage, collision of recoater with the part, loss of inert atmosphere, etc.

If a machine pause is planned to occur during the hardware production phase, dedicated tests to characterise the properties of the interface zone shall be included in the AMVP.

For planned machine pauses, a procedure for re-start shall be established by the supplier and agreed with the customer.

1. A machine pause is a stop of beam with no other associated phenomenon such as a stop of heating system, power outage, collision of recoater with the part, loss of inert atmosphere, etc.

The recommendations of the OEM regarding machine restart shall be followed.

## Repair

No repair of the manufactured part(s) or specimens shall be permitted during the verification phase.

## Manufacturing supports

Demonstrators or standard test samples shall be free of any residues of supports, if the demonstrators or test samples are tested without subsequent machining.

## Parts cleaning

Cleaning processes shall be applied so that the parts comply with cleanliness requirements of the equipment.

1. Particulate contamination (PAC) can e.g. occur due to particles adhering to the part’s surface. Molecular contamination (MOC) can e.g. include residues of cutting fluids for milling or turning.

## Documentation

The AMVP and the PVP shall be incorporated in the first issue of the RFA in accordance with ECSS-Q-ST-70.

1. see also Figure 4‑1

The AMVR and the PVR shall be incorporated in the second issue of the RFA in accordance with ECSS-Q-ST-70.

1. see also Figure 4‑1

## Manufacturing Readiness Review (MRR)

The MRR shall be performed in compliance with ECSS-Q-ST-20.

The results of the verification testing, AMVR and PVR, and the HFP shall be presented at MRR.

The second issue of the RFA shall only be approved after having successfully performed the MRR.

During the MRR, it shall be confirmed to the customer that build job configuration is under configuration control.

# Hardware production

## Overview

The aim of this phase is to produce the intended hardware according to the previously defined HFP, and to validate it through non-destructive, mechanical, or functional tests, as well as through witness specimens. An overview of all witness samples to be produced and tested is given in Table 8‑1.

Table ‑: Overview of witness samples to be produced with hardware

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test object  | Safety Class 1.1 | Safety Class 1.2 | Safety Class 2 | Safety Class 3 |
| Tensile test specimens | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 tensile specimens or 1 full height blank |
| Full height blanks | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Powder Capture Sample | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |

## Requirements for flight hardware production

### General

Hardware production shall be done in compliance with the Hardware Fabrication Procedure (HFP) from the DRD in Annex F.

### Process interruption

If an unplanned process interruption occurs during the hardware production phase, the manufacturer may continue the manufacturing.

In case of an unplanned process interruption specified in requirement 8.2.2a, a major nonconformance shall be raised.

### Manufacture of hardware and witness samples

#### Overview

Witness samples produced with hardware provide a reference of the material properties within the produced build job. An overview of the different witness samples and test methods is given in Table 8‑1.

#### Standard tensile test specimens

Samples to provide validation of material shall be built as test pieces and undergo all post processing steps as specified in the HFP.

The shape and orientation of the specimens shall be determined in compliance with clause 12.5.2.

The tensile specimens shall be evenly distributed in the build volume.

In case overlapping areas are present in the part the arrangement of the specimens shall cover all combinations of lasers for multi laser systems including overlapping areas.

1. It is best practice to place the tensile test specimen such that the maximum height of the FM is in the gauge length.

A minimum number of 3 valid tensile test results shall be produced for all safety class 1.1, 1.2, and 2.

1. It best practice to plan for a suitable number of spares.

#### Full height blanks

The full height blanks shall undergo the same post processing steps as defined in the HFP for the part.

The full height test blanks shall extend beyond full height of the part.

#### Powder capture sample

Powder capture samples shall be produced in compliance with clause 12.2.

## Testing of witness samples

### Tensile testing

All tensile tests shall be performed in compliance with clause 12.5.2.

The yield strength, tensile strength, elastic modulus, and elongation at break of each individual tensile test shall all be within the ranges specified in the PVP.

### Full height blanks

#### Safety class 1.1 and 1.2

The density shall be measured on the full height blanks in compliance with clause 12.4.

The second full height blank shall be stored and only be tested, if needed for a failure investigation.

1. These are necessary to provide material for inspection if a build interruption occurs. One full height blank can be inspected at the height of the process interruption to assess its impact on the as-built microstructure.

Metallography shall be performed for class 1.1 and 1.2 parts on the full height blanks in accordance with clause 12.5.1.

The chemical composition shall be assessed on the full height blanks for class 1.1 and 1.2 parts.

* 1. 1 If during the AM-pre-verification phase, a feedstock and recycling study demonstrates negligible change in composition within the specified limits, then chemical composition specimens are expected to be less critical.
	2. 2 For feedstock/process combinations which show, for example, a continuous increase in O content or a continuous decrease in Mg content to a specified limit, then, determining the chemical composition can be done in all builds and analysed before part release.

#### Safety class 2 and 3

The density shall be measured in compliance with clause 12.4.

### Powder capture sample

The powder capture sample shall be removed from the baseplate before any heat treatment or HIP process.

The powder capture sample shall be stored and only be tested in accordance with Annex 13.1, if needed for a failure investigation.

The powder capture sample specified in 8.3.3b, may be analysed immediately to avoid storing.

## Inspection of hardware

### Non-destructive techniques

The supplier shall implement at least the non-destructive tests in accordance with Table 8‑2.

1. If the part is considered to be fracture critical, more NDI can be needed, to satisfy ECSS-E-ST-32-01.

The part shall be accepted if the found indications are in compliance with the acceptance criteria specified in the PVP.

Table ‑: Overview of non-destructive tests for AM hardware

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test definition | Safety Class 1.1 | Safety Class 1.2 | Safety Class 2 | Safety Class 3 |
| X-Ray CT | 100 % | 100 % | - | - |
| Visual inspection | 100 %, or as far as possible as permitted by the geometrical complexity of the part | 100 %, or as far as possible as permitted by the geometrical complexity of the part | 100 %, or as far as possible as permitted by the geometrical complexity of the part | 100 %, or as far as possible as permitted by the geometrical complexity of the part |
| Dimensional control | 100 % | 100 % | 100 % | Sampling according to ISO 2859-1: 1999 sensitivity level II, AQL 0.65 |
| Functional test | If no X-Ray technique is technically feasible or useful | If no X-Ray technique is technically feasible or useful | - | - |

Any non-destructive inspection shall be performed after the last post-processing step.

For class 1.1 and 1.2 parts, functional tests may be performed instead of X-Ray techniques if these are technically not feasible.

1. Examples of parts that cannot be inspected with X-Ray techniques include ones that cannot be penetrated due to their size, thickness, or the material’s density.

X-Ray CT may be replaced by 2D X-Ray inspection if agreed with the customer.

1. It is best practice to perform selected NDI techniques after each manufacturing step to mitigate the production risk.

## Reporting

All test results of clause 8.3 and 8.4 shall be reported in the Hardware Production Report (HPR) in conformance with the DRD in Annex G.

# AM operation and supervision personnel

## Overview

The aim of this clause is to ensure the suitability of operating and supervision personnel.

1. It is best practice that the positions described in clauses 9.2-9.4 are not held by one person only to avoid a single point of failure.

## AM supervisor

The appointment of the AM supervisor shall be reported to the customer.

The manufacturer shall employ an Additive Manufacturing supervisor who is responsible for the following tasks:

Facility and equipment maintenance,

Health and safety,

The AMP,

Build job configuration.

* 1. 1 The AM supervisor does not necessarily have to personally perform the tasks listed in requirement 9.2b, but is expected to supervise and record these tasks.
	2. 2 Facility and equipment maintenance also includes software maintenance of the AM equipment.

## Qualification and certification of AM operators

### Laser based Powder Bed Fusion processes

Only operators holding a valid qualification test certificate for Laser based Powder Bed Fusion in compliance to DIN 35225: 2017 shall perform operations on such equipment.

### Electron Beam based Powder Bed Fusion processes

#### Overview

The specification DIN 35225: 2017 was developed for laser beam based machines. In the absence of a dedicated specification for electron beam based machines, this specification needs to be meaningfully applied for EBM machines.

#### Requirement

Only operators holding a valid qualification test certificate in accordance with the requirements of DIN 35225: 2017, shall perform operations on such equipment.

## Qualification and certification of personnel for NDI

Personnel performing Non-Destructive Inspection on additively manufactured parts shall be trained and certified in accordance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-15.

## Safety of Personnel

National regulations applicable for operators of metal powder bed fusion equipment shall be applied.

If such national regulations are not available, the supplier shall implement safety measures for personnel by himself.

# Equipment and facilities

## Overview

The aim of this clause is to ensure the suitability of the applied equipment and the used facilities.

## Conditions for facilities

The temperature of the room where the AM machine is operated shall always be between 20 ± 5 degree Celsius.

## Laser based equipment calibration

The acceptance inspection shall be performed in accordance with to DIN 35224: 2018.

## Electron beam based equipment calibration

The acceptance inspection shall be performed in accordance with OEM specification.

### Frequency

Beam calibration shall be performed in the following cases:

Scheduled in maintenance program,

Machine has been moved,

Differences have been observed between parts,

Changes of machine hardware have been done.

Beam calibration shall ensure that the spot quality is equal over the entire build area.

### Calibration protocol description

Automatic calibration procedure shall be performed in accordance with OEM equipment handbook

Verification of calibration shall be performed as follows:

Building of OEM verification plate, which achieve a beam test pattern.

Check the beam calibration plate status with visual inspection, which allows evaluation of:

Dimensional accuracy of bead

Beam alignment

Focus offset

Deflection system

Building of OEM reference part in order to finalise evaluation of:

Dimensional accuracy of shape

Material properties

## Maintenance and repair

### Maintenance of laser based machines

As a minimum, maintenance shall be carried out as described in OEM equipment handbook.

Maintenance activities shall include:

After each build

Visual inspection of the system,

Check of laser-protection glass in the process chamber door and process chamber cover (contamination, scratches, penetration, etc.),

Clean laser glass,

Check recoater condition,

Change gas circulation filter,

Weekly

Check of safety equipment (emergency stop, etc.),

Visual check and, if polluted, cleaning of gas outlet valve,

Check filter on personal protection for impurities and clean or replace if polluted,

Check filter on cooling unit and clean or replace if polluted,

Check coolant filling level and fill it if level is low,

Check cooling water for impurities,

Check DI cartridge on cooling unit and clean or replace if necessary.

Monthly

Clean areas behind the side walls,

Testing emergency shutdown, emergency stop,

Check the sieving equipment for damage

Half-yearly

Change cooling water,

Annually

Check fire extinguisher,

Check, clean and calibrate optical systems,

Clean gas circulation pipes,

Check mechanical drives, guides and bearings,

Check seals,

Inspect air dryer and filters.

All maintenance records shall be noted in an equipment log book, either digitally or on paper.

### Maintenance of electron beam based machines

As a minimum, maintenance shall be carried out as described in OEM equipment handbook.

Maintenance activities shall include:

After each build

Check log and analyse results from build done,

Visual inspection of the system,

Vacuum clean the powder basin centre area with clean vacuum cleaner,

Check the chamber interior for metallisation and clean if polluted,

Check or change protections foils of beam column, chamber,

Check or change observation window protection glass,

Vacuum clean the chamber from loose particles with dirty vacuum cleaner,

Remove tank and sandblast cake in dedicated sandblaster,

Sieve powder contents in sandblaster and clean vacuum cleaner,

Fill hoppers with sieved powder,

Clean seals and door,

Close the chamber and start vacuum,

Before a build

Check that the rake is properly attached and the condition of rake teeth,

Check amount of powder according to height of next job

Check or trim the powder dispatcher in accordance with OEM equipment handbook

Weekly

Check of safety equipment,

Check filter on personal protection for impurities and clean or replace if polluted,

Clean floor of laboratory,

Monthly

Clean areas : Cabinet, computer, behind the side walls,

Check coolant filling level and fill it if level is low,

Check Helium filling level and fill it if level is low,

Testing emergency shutdown, emergency stop,

Check / clean the sieving equipment for damage

Yearly

Check fire extinguisher,

Inspect air dryer and filters,

Inspect sandblaster and change filters,

A – Maintenance : See OEM handbook for frequency

Check electron beam unit : cathode, top column, sensors,

Check vacuum chamber,

Check camera system,

Check mechanical drives, guides and bearings,

Check / adjust powder dispatcher system,

Check seals,

B – Maintenance : See OEM handbook for frequency

Change cathode,

Check electron beam unit : top column, sensors,

Check vacuum chamber,

Check camera system,

Check mechanical drives, guides and bearings,

Change rake arm

Check / adjust powder dispatcher system,

Check / adjust build tank and table ,

Check seals,

1. Safety equipment can refer to devices which trigger e.g. emergency stops, etc.

All maintenance records shall be noted in an equipment log book, either digital or paper.

### Repair

All repairs shall be noted in an equipment log book.

After each repair, follow-up actions shall be performed as specified in the OEM handbook.

In case of doubt, the follow-up action shall be mutually agreed with the OEM.

## Materials and consumables

### Management of powder

The supplier shall produce a Powder Management Plan in conformance with DRD in Annex J for approval by the customer.

For safety class 1.1, class 1.2 and 2, only alloys of the same family shall be processed in the same machine due to the risk of cross-contamination.

* 1. 1 Examples of families of alloys commonly used by the space industry are:
		+ Nickel based alloys as IN 718, IN 625, and Hastelloy X
		+ Aluminium alloys as AlSi10Mg, AlSi7Mg0.6, AA8009, and Scalmalloy®
		+ Ferritic stainless steels and martensitic stainless steels
		+ Austenitic stainless steels and Nickel containing iron alloys as INVAR®
		+ Titanium alloys containing more than 85 weight-% titanium as Ti-6Al-4V
	2. 2 Austenitic stainless steels are not considered to be of the same family of ferritic or martensitic stainless steels.

### Tooling and features

Bottles, funnels, sieves and hand tools shall be dedicated to one family of alloys.

Cleaning of solid surfaces of tools or any other manufacturing equipment shall be carried out with a wipe and IPA.

### Gases

The purity of argon shall be at least 99,998%.

The purity of nitrogen shall be at least 99,998%.

Nitrogen shall not be used with Ti-alloys.

### Cleaning of machines

In addition to cleaning of mPBF machines in line with maintenance schedules, cleaning of the powder path shall be carried out after completion of the maximum number of validated powder recycles.

# Quality assurance

## Configuration control

The AMP and the HFP shall be under configuration control.

## Maintenance of AM procedure

### Overview

The basic principle is that as soon an AMP or a HFP has been verified, no modification is permitted without customer agreement. Changes of these procedures may require partial or complete re-verification.

### Requirements

Every modification of a verified AMP or HFP shall be agreed between supplier and customer and the documents updated accordingly.

## Statistical Process Control

### Materials Properties Database (MPD)

A MPD shall be populated with data, generated from one AMP.

1. Data from witness specimens which have been produced according to an AMP can also be included in the MPD. An example of a MPD is given in Annex L.

Data shall only be included in the MPD, if it is produced with a verified AMP.

Data shall only be included, if it is considered to be “in family” of the existing material property suite.

A dataset is “in family” with an existing materials property suite, if the arithmetic average of the yield and tensile strength does not deviate more than ± 8 %.

1. Typically, the “in family” criterion is only applied for static mechanical properties.

## Quality control

### Reference and witness samples

Witness samples shall be stored in conformance with life duration of the mission upon customer request.

### Documentation of manufacturing

Traceability shall be ensured through a shop traveller.

1. The shop traveller can include the dates of the different manufacturing steps including post operations, the powder batch number, the powder level in machine before start, confirmation of compliance with AMP through operator’s signature, etc.

All data shall be available for review.

### Anomalies and non-conformances occurring during the AM process

In case of anomalies occurring during the AM process, a nonconformance report in compliance with ECSS-Q-ST-10-09 shall be raised.

1. An unexpected change in one or more process parameters can be considered as anomalies.

## Auditing

A supplier process audit shall be performed for new suppliers prior to the start of the pre-verification phase.

Suppliers may be re-audited if major changes to the end-to-end manufacturing process are made.

1. An example of an audit check list is proposed in Annex K.

## End Item Data Pack

The EIDP shall be created in compliance with Annex B of ECSS-Q-ST-20.

# Testing of AM materials and parts

## Overview

The aim of this clause is to detail several non-destructive and destructive testing methods which are called up through the above requirements.

## Powder capture sample

### Overview

Powder capture samples provide a useful historic reference to a powder used in a build. They can also provide an indication of any powder contamination issue occurring before or during the build.

It is best practice to capture more than 60 g powder to be able to apply typical powder characterization techniques, like a hall flowmeter test.

A powder capture sample can be an mPBF container built during the mPBF which intrinsically contains powder as-supplied to the build chamber and any contaminants generated during the build.

Equally, it can be a powder sampling tool, which is inserted into the bed, collects a sample and is then withdrawn.

### Requirement

Powder capture samples shall contain sufficient powder for any likely retrospective tests.

## NDI for AM

The selection of NDI techniques shall be performed in the AM definition phase.

Visual inspection shall be performed in compliance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-15.

Visual inspection shall be performed after completion of the build job and after separation from the build plate.

Visual inspection shall be carried out with a magnification of 10x or higher.

Visual inspection shall confirm the absence of any cavities, discolouration, contamination, cracks, lack of fusion, and inclusion.

Dye penetrant inspection shall only be performed if specified by the customer.

Dye penetrant inspection shall be carried out with sensitivity level 2 in accordance with AMS 2644, unless otherwise specified by the customer.

The dye of the selected method shall be cleanable in full.

1. AM parts are expected to have relatively high surface roughness, which makes dye penetrant inspection challenging to apply. Jet-, vapour-, and bead-blasting can close surface-cracks and it is therefore best practice to apply a chemical etch before dye penetrant inspection.

X-Ray CT shall be applied to detect internal defects in accordance with ASTM E 1570 and ASTM E 1441 unless otherwise specified.

1. Typical internal defects for mPBF processes are pores, lack of fusion, cracks, or inclusions. X-Ray CT can also provide the porosity level, the defect’s size, shape, and location.

For X-Ray CT, the voxel size shall be adapted to the smallest acceptable defect size.

1. It is best practise to apply a resolution which is 2 times higher than the smallest acceptable defect. Other important parameters include the contrast to noise ratio, the focal spot size, the reference samples for detection of smallest defect size, etc.

In cases where the acceptance criteria for inner defects cannot be verified with NDI techniques, the supplier shall propose and justify an alternative method to assess these.

1. Alternative methods can include process monitoring techniques.

## Density testing

### Overview

State of the art AM processes can show some porosity in the form of lack of fusion-like defects and/or pores. The relative density of AM material is therefore a crucial factor to judge its “health”, and it is often measured with “full height blanks”. A full height blank is a free-standing specimen that stretches from the base plate to the maximum height of the part to be built and can have a circular (typically Ø 10 mm) or a rectangular (typically 10x10 mm2) cross section.

### Requirements

Density specimens produced together with a part shall not be positioned farther away from the actual part than 10 mm in x or y direction.

At least one sample shall be positioned at the side where the gas is extracted from the build chamber and tested.

1. Techniques for density measurement include Archimedes (EN ISO 3369: 2010 or ASTM B 962: 2017), X-ray CT, and quantitative metallography.

## Destructive testing

### Metallography

#### General Metallography

Microsections shall be made normal to the Z-axis, in accordance with clause 5.1, to evaluate bulk material and parallel to the Z-axis, for the assessment of melt pool characteristics.

The microstructure shall be demonstrated free of unacceptable defects when evaluated with metallurgical cross-sections at a minimum magnification of 100x and an area of evaluation ≥ 1cm2.

* 1. 1 Detrimental defects can include foreign particle inclusions, or pores, lack of fusion or cracks, exceeding defined acceptance criteria.
	2. 2 The basic concept of microstructural investigations for AM material was adopted from NASA MSFC-SPEC-3717.

In case of utilising more than one beam, it shall be demonstrated that this results in consistent mechanical properties throughout the build area, including the regions where beams overlap.

1. “beams” includes laser and electron beams.

Grain size and morphology shall be assessed qualitatively through metallography.

For class 1.1 and 1.2, the chemical composition shall be determined.

For titanium alloys, it shall be demonstrated that all specimens and parts are free of titanium martensite.

Instead of demonstrating the absence of titanium martensite through metallography as required in clause 12.5.1d, the supplier may demonstrate this through tensile test results showing elongation at break of more than 8 %.

The presence of any alpha case layer within titanium alloys shall be determined in compliance with EN2003-009.

For parts in compliance with safety class 1.2 and class 3, alpha case shall be accepted if the stresses with applicable margin is below 100 MPa.

No alpha case shall be accepted for parts if stresses with applicable margin above 100 MPa, unless technically justified and agreed by the customer.

#### Top and bottom layer melt pool assessment

The assessment shall include blanks from the bottom of the build and the top of the build for the characterisation of the top layer melt pool.

The top surface layer of each blank shall be sectioned parallel to the Z-axis for the assessment of the melt pool of this layer.

Any cosmetic or smoothing pass shall be omitted during the manufacture of these samples.

1. Top layer melt pool blanks are useful for the inspection of the geometry and macrostructure of melt tracks. Therefore a top (surface) layer from the bottom of the build is compared with a top (surface) layer at the top of the build in order to confirm laser and optics performance at the beginning and end of the build, and to validate against material produced during different builds. Please note that some mPBF equipment nominally apply a cosmetic or smoothing pass on top surfaces. The melt pool assessment is intended to show the typical process result without this cosmetic or smoothing pass.

To evaluate the repeatability of the machine, the arithmetic average of the depth of a full melt pool (dP) to layer thickness (tL), and the depth of the overlap (dO) to layer thickness (tL), shall be calculated from at least 10 melt pools from the top and the bottom of the build.

* 1. 1 The concept of investigating the top layer melt pool, including the approach of melt pool measurements, as also shown in Figure 12‑1 were adopted from NASA MSFC-SPEC-3717.
	2. 2 The measurements taken during top surface Melt Pool evaluation are used to check repeatability of the machine using a defined set of parameters, see Figure 12‑1. tL = defined nominal layer thickness, dP = depth of full melt pool, dO = depth of overlap (between adjacent melt pools). There is no acceptance criteria; this measurement sets the baseline for the performance of the individual machine and parameter set.



Figure ‑: Melt pool measurement concept [Image and concept: adopted by NASA MSFC-SPEC-3717]

### Tensile testing

The direction showing the lowest strength values, determined within the pre-verification phase, shall be tested.

1. The direction showing the lowest strength values is very often Z (vertical).

The tensile tests shall be performed in accordance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-45.

1. The surface condition of the tensile specimens does not necessarily have to be machined.

### Fatigue testing

The fatigue tests shall be performed in accordance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-45.

The surface condition of the fatigue specimens shall be proposed by the supplier and accepted by the customer.

* 1. 1 It is best practice to test the fatigue specimens in a representative surface condition, according to the end to end manufacturing process, defined in the AMP.
	2. 2 Surface treatments can include jet blasting, electro polishing, and plasma polishing or similar processes.

The load ratio (R) shall be representative of the final application.

1. In the many cases, a stress ratio of -1 is representative of space applications.

# Powders

## Testing of powders

Testing of powders shall include as a minimum:

Chemical composition, including light elements,

Particle size distribution,

Density in both apparent and tapped conditions,

Humidity, and

Flow rate

* 1. 1 For requirement 13.1a1: light elements can include carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen.
	2. 2 For requirement 13.1a1: the chemical composition can be determined by energy-dispersive spectrometry (EDS) as per ISO 22309 or ASTM E1508 or by atomic emission spectrometry for Aluminium alloys as per ASTM E3061 and for titanium alloys as per ASTM E 2371.
	3. 3 For requirement 13.1a1: determination of hydrogen in titanium alloys can be done by inert gas fusion as per ASTM E 1447. Determination of carbon in refractory and reactive metals can be done by combustion analysis as per ASTM E 1941. Determination of oxygen and nitrogen in titanium alloys can be done by inert gas fusion as per ASTM E 1409.
	4. 4 For requirement 13.1a1: increased oxygen content can lead to reduced ductility of IN 718 at elevated temperatures. It is best practice to limit the oxygen content in the base material more strictly than this is done for conventional materials.
	5. 5 For requirement 13.1a2: particle size distribution can be analyzed by sieve analysis as per ISO 4497 or ASTM B214, by laser diffraction in compliance with ISO 13320 or ASTM B822: 2017 or by image analysis in compliance with ISO 13322.
	6. 6 For requirement 13.1a3: the apparent density can be determined according to ISO 3923-1 or ASTM B212 (Funnel Method). The tap density can be determined according to ISO 3953 or ASTM B527.
	7. 7 For requirement 13.1a3: testing for porosity in powder particles is not required, but it can be performed by helium pycnometry in compliance with ASTM B923, or through X-Ray CT scanning.
	8. 8 For requirement 13.1a4: Aluminium powders are known to pick up moisture, which can lead to significant gas porosity in the final AM part. It is best practice to control the humidity level in areas where AM powder is handled or stored. A humidity sensor can be used to measure the humidity of metal powders.
	9. 9 For requirement 13.1a5: flow properties can be determined through the Hall Flowmeter test in compliance with ASTM B213 or ISO 4490 and tap density as per ASTM B527.
	10. 10 For requirement 13.1a5: it is best practice to determine powder particle morphology and satellite build-up with an SEM as complementary information.

## Procurement

The procurement specification shall include as a minimum lower and upper boundaries of properties specified in 13.1a.

The chemical composition shall be in compliance with national or international standards if these are available.

1. Examples include: ASTM F3001: 2014 for Ti6Al4V ELI, ASTM F2924: 2014 for Ti6Al4V, ASTM F3318: 2018 for AlSi10Mg, ASTM F3055: 2014 for nickel alloy 718, ASTM F3184: 2016 for SS316, ASTM F3056 for nickel alloy 625.

The certificate of conformance (CoC) shall include measurement values for the properties specified in 13.1a.

The CoC shall clearly indicate whether the powder meets the procurement specification.

When delivered from the supplier, all powder shall be in a sealed powder container with a witness tag between the lid and container to prove it has not been opened.

## Safe Handling

Powders shall be handled in line with national or European occupational health regulations.

1. AM Powders require careful handling. They can be flammable and hazardous and pose a danger to health if handled incorrectly.

## Storage

The container shall be labelled with the contents and batch number.

Powder, containers shall be stored in humidity and temperature controlled area.

Powders shall be stored in compliance with national or European occupational health regulations.

## Loading

Loading of powder shall follow machine-specific instructions.

## Recycling

The use of recycled powder shall be permitted once a validation of mPBF recycled powder is demonstrated to show properties within the limits specified in clause A.1.1a.

* 1. 1 Efficient production using mPBF processes can require recycling of power. Recycled powder arises from excess powder removed by the recoater arm and un-fused powder from a build process.
	2. 2 This applies to mPBF equipment with and without automated powder re-cycling systems.
	3. 3 It is common practice to submit a powder lot to a number of recycling operations, which is considered a maximum and then re-test the properties defined in 13.1a. If the powder meets the acceptance criteria of this clause, every recycling step in between can also be considered acceptable.

Any powder batch containing used powder shall be considered recycled powder.

## Blending

For class 1.1, 1.2, and 2 parts, no blending of powder lots shall be permitted.

1. Mixing of powder lots is not permitted as traceability of powders is then lost.

For class 3 parts, mixing of powder lots is permitted, if it can be demonstrated that the blend has properties in accordance with requirements from clause 13.1a.

## Disposal

Powders shall be disposed in compliance with national or European occupational health regulations.

1. (normative)
Preliminary Manufacturing Concept Review (PMCR) - DRD
	1. DRD identification
		1. Requirement identification and source document

This DRD is called from ECSS-Q-ST-70-80, requirement 6.3a.

* + 1. Purpose and objective

The aim of the AM definition phase is to converge to a preliminary manufacturing concept, allowing for an early assessment of the envisaged AM project. Conducting a feasibility study before starting the AM definition phase intends to help identifying critical aspects at an early stage. The PMCR is the formal review where the conclusions of this feasibility study are documented and presented.

* 1. Expected response
		1. Scope and content

The supplier shall present the preliminary manufacturing concept, including as a minimum:

An overview of all applicable, application-specific requirements

The safety class

The selected AM end to end manufacturing process

Design allowables from a MPD (if available)

AMP (if available and verifiable)

* + 1. Special remarks

None.

1. (normative)
Additive Manufacturing Procedure (AMP) - DRD
	1. DRD identification
		1. Requirement identification and source document

This DRD is called from the requirement 7.2.3a.

* + 1. Purpose and objective

The purpose of the AM Procedure is to ensure that all relevant information relating to the production of each AM part, including pre-and post-processing, is documented in sufficient detail such repeatability of the AM end to end process is given.

* 1. Expected response
		1. Scope and content

The AMP shall contain the following information:

A flow chart, detailing all performed operations and their sequence from design up to final cleaning and controls, indicating the responsible stakeholder(s)

General information

Date, issue and revision number,

Powder,

AM process,

Reference to the test report in compliance with Annex E.

Equipment and facilities

Referential axis definition in compliance with clause 5.1,

Identification of the equipment, model and serial number, used to perform all processes,

Machine management system software,

Reference to procedures of all applied processes.

Reference to powder management plan in compliance with clause Annex J

Reference to AM process parameter set

Shielding gas

Shield gas identification and purity,

Shield gas flow rate and direction,

Level of oxygen during the build,

Beginning, ending and duration of the shielding gas.

Level of vacuum

In case of pre-heating is applied, the temperature, and the time at temperature,

Base plate

Alloy type of base plate,

Thickness of base plate, a change of more than 5 mm is not permitted,

Base plate temperature.

Type of recoater (blade, material of blade, roller, or other)

* 1. 1 to item 3.(d): This includes e.g. preparatory processes, the AM process, surface treatment, heat treatment, non-destructive inspection, marking and, cleaning.
	2. 2 to item 10.: A cryptographic hash can be useful to unambiguously identify digital files as reference to AM process parameter set.
		1. Additional requirements for various AM processes

In addition to the requirements specified in B.2.1, the AMP for Electron Beam based Powder Bed Fusion processes shall contain as a minimum, the following information

Equipment:

Model and make,

Electron gun type.

Manufacturers’ or measured values for the beam quality parameters.

In addition to the requirements specified in C.2.1, the AMP for Laser based Powder Bed Fusion processes shall contain as a minimum, the following information:

Equipment:

Type of energy source, model and make.

* + 1. Special remarks

None.

1. (normative)
AM verification plan (AMVP) - DRD
	1. DRD identification
		1. Requirement identification and source document

This DRD is called from ECSS-Q-ST-70-80, requirement 7.4.1a.

* + 1. Purpose and objective

The AM verification plan is used to ensure that all relevant information related to the verification testing is documented in sufficient detail for the customer to agree on the implementation of the test programme.

* 1. Expected response
		1. Scope and content

The AM verification plan shall include the following information:

Powder characteristics: composition, flow rate, and size distribution

Tensile tests: sample type, surface finishing, criteria of acceptance

Fatigue tests: sample type, finishing, levels of stress for Woehler curve, stress ratio and criteria of acceptance

CT scan: strategy and criteria of acceptance

Cleanliness: method and criteria of acceptance

Specific tests: description, applicable specification and criteria of acceptance

The pAMP shall be attached to the AM verification plan.

* + 1. Special remarks

None.

1. (normative)
AM Verification Report (AMVR) – DRD
	1. DRD identification
		1. Requirement identification and source document

This DRD is called from ECSS-Q-ST-70-80, requirement 7.4.4b.

* + 1. Purpose and objective

The purpose of the Additive Manufacturing verification report is to ensure that all relevant information related to the results of the verification testing is documented in sufficient detail for the customer to agree on the verification.

* 1. Expected response
		1. Scope and content

The verification test report shall include the following information:

Reference to AMP

Quantity and shape of samples

Short tests description

Test results

Analysis of results

Acceptance criteria for witness specimens

Conclusion: verification PASS or FAIL

* + 1. Special remarks

None.

1. (normative)
Hardware Fabrication Procedure (HFP) - DRD
	1. DRD identification
		1. Requirement identification and source document

This DRD is called from the requirement 7.5.1b.

* + 1. Purpose and objective

The purpose of the Hardware Fabrication Procedure is to define the conditions how the Additive Manufacturing Hardware has to be produced.

* 1. Expected response
		1. Scope and content

The Hardware Fabrication Procedure (HFP) shall contain the following information:

Reference to AMP

Identification of Safety Class: 1.1, 1.2, 2 or 3

The build job configuration

Reference to Prototype Verification Report

List of witness tests in accordance with clauses 8.2.3, 8.3, and 8.4

* + 1. Special remarks

None.

1. (normative)
Hardware Production Report (HPR) - DRD
	1. DRD identification
		1. Requirement identification and source document

This DRD is called from the requirement 8.5a.

* + 1. Purpose and objective

The purpose of the Hardware Production Report is to report the any results of performed tests on witness specimens and performed NDI.

* 1. Expected response
		1. Scope and content

The Hardware Production Report (HPR) shall contain the following information:

Reference to HFP

Witness specimens test results

NDI results

Reference to the shop traveller

Reference to Non-Conformance Reports (NCRs)

Reference to Requests for Waivers (RFWs)

* + 1. Special remarks

None.

1. (normative)
Prototype Verification Plan (PVP) - DRD
	1. DRD identification
		1. Requirement identification and source document

This DRD is called from ECSS-Q-ST-70-80, requirement 7.5.1c.

* + 1. Purpose and objective

The prototype verification plan is used to ensure that all relevant information is documented in sufficient detail for the customer to agree on the implementation of the test programme.

* 1. Expected response
		1. Scope and content

The prototype verification plan shall include the following information:

NDI: strategy and criteria of acceptance

Cleanliness inspection: method and criteria of acceptance

Specific tests: description, applicable specification and criteria of acceptance

1. This can include e.g.: destructive testing, mechanical testing, functional testing, and thermo-elastic distortion.

The AMP shall be attached to the PVP.

* + 1. Special remarks

None.

1. (normative)
Prototype Verification Report (PVR) - DRD
	1. DRD identification
		1. Requirement identification and source document

This DRD is called from ECSS-Q-ST-70-80, requirement 7.5.4b.

* + 1. Purpose and objective

The purpose of the PVR is to document all relevant results of the verification testing in sufficient detail such that the customer can judge whether it has passed or failed.

* 1. Expected response
		1. Scope and content

The verification test report shall include the following information:

Reference to AMP

Quantity and shape of samples

Quantity and shape of prototypes

Short tests description

Test results

Analysis of results

Conclusion: verification PASS or FAIL

* + 1. Special remarks

None.

1. (normative)
Powder Management Plan (PMP) - DRD
	1. DRD identification
		1. Requirement identification and source document

This DRD is called from ECSS-Q-ST-70-80, requirement 10.6.1a.

* + 1. Purpose and objective

The purpose of the Powder Management Plan (PMP) is to ensure that powders are procured in sufficient quality and it shall also define safe handling, storage, loading into AM machines, recycling, blending, and disposal.

* 1. Expected response
		1. Scope and content

The powder management plan shall specify how powders are

Tested,

Procured,

Safely handled,

Stored,

Loaded,

Recycled,

Blended, and

Disposed.

1. The detailed requirements are specified in clause 13.
	* 1. Special remarks

The test results shall be made available upon request.

1. (informative)
Template for auditing

Example of template for auditing is given in Table K-1.

: Audit template

|   | TOPIC / QUESTION | Associated requirement | Refer to | ANSWER  | Associated document | Actions |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| General | Company presentation |   |   |   |   |   |
| Perimeter /Restriction | Which processes are audited? |   | Introduction/AMP |   |   |   |
| Which standards are used? | Clause 2 | Normative references |   |   |   |
| Which raw material/alloy/powder(s) is/are used? |   |   |   |   |   |
| Which equipment model(s) and number(s) are used?Multiple Laser System?Machine pause(s) planned? | Clause 5.3Clause 7.7 | Multiple Laser SystemsMachine pause management |   |   |   |
| Which design software is used?  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Which parts are to be manufactured? Which powder/equipment is used?Which safety class is applied?Is the concept of family of parts applied?  | Clause 5.2Clause 5.4 | Family of partsSafety classes |   |   |   |
| Specification | Review of purchase specification & Contract |   |   |   |   |   |
| Verification | Is the AM definition phase well understood?Any deviations to requirements 🡪 RFDs? | Clause 6Annex B | AM definition phasePMCR |   |   |   |
| Is the AM verification phase well understood?Any deviations to requirements 🡪 RFDs? | Clause 7Annex DAnnex EAnnex FAnnex GAnnex HAnnex I | AM verification phaseAM procedureAMVP & AMVRPVP & PVR |   |   |   |
| Inputs and manufacturing documents | Are the internal AM procedures for the intrinsic process parameters compliant to Annex C?  | Annex C | AM Procedure |   |   |   |
| Is a specific manufacturing procedure available (including a flow chart) to produce parts identified in this project?  | Clause 8Annex F | Hardware fabrication procedureHardware production controlHardware production |   |   |   |
| Which processes and tests, or inspections are sub contracted? |  |  |  |  |  |
| Environment | How are the tools, used to produce these parts, controlled?  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Is the environment and the equipment sufficient to guarantee the customer requirements?  |   |   |   |   |   |
| How are software and its changes managed?  |   |   |   |   |   |
| What post process treatments are used? How are these processes documented? (e.g.: part removal, mechanical, thermal, surface treatment, etc.) |   |   |   |   |   |
| How are oxygen / gas levels managed in the machines?  |   |   |   |   |   |
| How is test and inspection equipment managed? (for controls, tests, dimensional measurement, etc.) |   |   |   |   |   |
| How is cleanliness after all post process operations managed? |   |   |   |   |   |
|  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Has an AM supervisor been appointed?  | Clause 9.2 | AM supervisor |   |   |   |
| Personnel | How are AM operators trained?  | Clause 9.3 | AM operators |   |   |   |
| How are AM inspectors trained? | Clause 9.4 | AM inspectors |   |   |   |
| What is the validity period of the certificates?  |   |   |   |   |   |
| What are the conditions for maintaining the certification? |   |   |   |   |   |
| Are the training and certificates managed internally or externally?  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Is a skills matrix available and is there redundancy for AM operators and AM inspectors?  |   |   |   |   |   |
| Are the conditions for facilities understood and met? | Clause 10.2 | Conditions for facilities |   |   |   |
| Equipment and facilities | Are the requirements for Laser Beam calibration understood and met? | Clause 10.3 | Laser Beam calibration |   |   |   |
| Are the requirements for electron beam calibration understood and met? | Clause 10.4 | EB calibration |   |   |   |
| Are the requirements for maintenance and repair (laser based machine) understood and met? | Clause 10.5.1Clause 10.5.3Clause 7.7 | Maintenance and Repair (laser based machine)Re-Verification |   |   |   |
| Are the requirements for maintenance and repair (EB based machine) understood and met?  | Clause 10.5.2Clause 10.5.3Clause 7.7 | Maintenance and Repair (EB based machine)Re-verification |   |   |   |
| Are the requirements for cleaning the machine understood and met? (e.g.: How is a change of powder in the machine performed?) | Clause 10.6.4 | Cleaning of machine |   |   |   |
| Materials  and Consumables | Which powder properties are tested and how is this done?  | Clause 10.6.1Annex 13.1 | Management of powdersTesting |   |   |   |
| Is a CoC available for raw material / purchasing specification?  | Clause 10.6.1Annex A.1.1 | Management of powdersProcurement |  |  |  |
| How is the incoming inspection performed?  | Clause 10.6.1Annex 13.1 | Management of powdersTesting  |   |   |   |
| How is powder traceability managed? |   |   |   |
| How is the recycling of powders managed? | Clause 10.6.1Annex A.1.5 | Management of powdersRecycling |   |   |   |
| How is the powder quality ensured after several recycling steps?  | Clause 10.6.1Annex A.1.6 | Management of powdersBlending |   |   |   |
| How are the powder storage conditions managed? (e.g.: protection against humidity and oxidation, etc.) | Clause 10.6.1Annex A.1.3 | Management of powdersStorage |   |   |   |
| Is there a drying process for powder before production? If yes, how is it managed? |   |   |   |   |   |
| Are the requirements for gas management understood and met?  | Clause 10.6.3 | Gases |   |   |   |
| Are the requirements for tooling understood and met? | Clause 10.6.2 | Tooling |   |   |   |
| Non-destructive testing | Are the requirements for NDI and density understood and can they be met?  | Annex 12.3 and 12.4 | NDI & density |   |   |   |
| Destructive testing | Are the requirements or recommendations for Destructive testing | Annex 12.5 | Destructive testing |   |   |   |
| Quality assurance & Manufacturing | Industrial documentation | Clause 11.2Clause 11.4.1Clause 11.4.2Clause 11.6Annex C | Maintenance of AMPWitness sampleDocumentation of manufacturingEIDPAM procedure |  |  |  |
| Are the requirements for SPC understood and met? | Clause 11.3 | SPC |   |   |   |
| Process MonitoringNC and delays management | Clause 11.4.3 |  |   |   |   |

* + 1. Special remarks

None.

1. (informative)
Example of a Materials Properties Database (MPD)

Example of Materials Properties Database (MPD) is given in Table L-1.

: Example of a Materials Properties Database

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Mechanical properties |   |
| AMP reference |  | UTS | YS (or PS) | Elongation | Young’s Modulus E | Other | Density |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Average |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|  | Std Dev |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|  | B-basis |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|  | A-basis |   |   |   |   |   |   |

Bibliography

|  |  |
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