ECSS-Q-60B
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Space product assurance

Electrical, electronic and electromechanical (EEE) components

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Foreword

This Standard is one of the series of ECSS Standards intended to be applied together for the management, engineering and product assurance in space projects and applications. ECSS is a cooperative effort of the European Space Agency, national space agencies and European industry associations for the purpose of developing and maintaining common standards.

Requirements in this Standard are defined in terms of what shall be accomplished, rather than in terms of how to organize and perform the necessary work. The document includes three sets of self-content requirements for three different classes of programmes. So, the customer selects among one of those set of requirements for application to his project, being the choice depending on the level of budget, risk and schedule. 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 new issue (ECSS-Q-60B) introduces significant technical and organization changes compare to the previous issue ECSS-Q-60A.

This Standard, prepared by the Q-60B Working Group, has been reviewed by the ECSS Executive Secretariat and approved by the ECSS Technical Authority.

This version B cancels and replaces ECSS-Q-60A.

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Contents

Tables

1 Scope

1.1 General

This standard defines the requirements for selection, control, procurement and usage of EEE components for space projects.

This standard differentiates between three classes of components through three different sets of standardization requirements (subclauses) to be met.

- Class 1 components are described in Clause 4.
- Class 2 components are described in Clause 5.
- Class 3 components are described in Clause 6.

1.2 Objectives

The objective of the EEE component selection, control, procurement and use requirements is to ensure that the EEE components used in a space project allows the project as a whole to meet its mission requirements.

Important elements of EEE component requirements include:

- component programme management,
- component selection, evaluation and approval,
- procurement,
- handling and storage,
- component quality assurance,
- components data acquisition, storage and dissemination, and
- specific components.

The main tools which can be used to reach the objective are:

- concurrent engineering,
- standardization of EEE component types,
- characterization of components,
- assessment of component manufacturers including declared competencies and processes,
- testing, screening, lot acceptance and periodic testing,
- procurement specifications,
- control and inspection,

- control of nonconforming materials,
- assessment and use of existing components data,
- control of EEE Components with specific attention being given to those with limited data or confidence, and
- information management.

1.3 Basic approach

The customer of a given space project defines the EEE component requirements within the boundaries of this standard. They appear in the appropriate clauses of the project requirements as defined in ECSS-M-00.

The supplier ensures that all relevant parts requirements are passed down to lower level suppliers and ensure that they are compliant to these parts requirements.

The supplier then defines a component control plan to implement those requirements into a system which enables, for instance, to control the selection, approval, procurement, handling in a schedule compatible with his requirements, and in a cost-efficient way.

1.4 Applicability

The provisions of this document apply to all parties involved at all levels in the realization of space segment hardware and launchers.

2
Normative references

The following dated normative documents are called by the requirements of this ECSS Standard and therefore constitute requirements to it. Subsequent amendments to, or revisions of any of these publications do not apply.

NOTE However, parties to agreements based on this ECSS Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

ECSS-P-001B	ECSS — Glossary of terms
ECSS-M-20B	Space project management — Project organization
ECSS-M-50B	Information/documentation management
ECSS-Q-20B	Space product assurance — Quality assurance
ECSS-Q-20-09B	Space product assurance — Nonconformance control system
ECSS-Q-30-11A	Space product assurance — Derating — EEE components
ECSS-Q-60-02A	Space product assurance — ASIC and FPGA development
ECSS-Q-60-05A	Space product assurance — Generic procurement requirements for hybrid microcircuits
ECSS-Q-60-12A	Space product assurance — Design, selection, procurement and use of die form monolithic microwave integrated circuits (MMICs).
ECSS-Q-70B	Space product assurance — Materials, mechanical parts and processes

The following undated normative documents are called by the requirements of this ECSS Standard and therefore constitute requirements to it.

ESCC 20200	ESCC: Component Manufacturer Evaluation
ESCC 22800	ESCC: ESA/SCC Non conformance Control System
ESCC 22900	ESCC Basic Specification: Total Dose Steady-State Irradiation Test Method
ESCC 24900	Minimum requirements for controlling environmental contamination of components

ESCC QPL	ESCC qualified part list (https://escies.org)
EPPL	European preferred parts list (https://escies.org)
ESCC QML	ESCC qualified manufacturers list (https://escies.org)

ESCC specifications indicated in Annex A

3
Terms and definitions

3.1 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions are specific to this Standard in the sense that they are complementary or additional to those contained in ECSS-P-001B

Note 1 The term “EEE component“ is synonymous with the terms "EEE Part", "Component" or just "Part".

Note 2 For the purpose of clear understanding of this document, hereunder is a listing of component categories which are covered by the term EEE component, encapsulated or non-encapsulated, irrespective of the quality level:

- Capacitors
- Connectors
- Crystals
- Discrete semiconductors (including diodes, transistors)
- Filters
- Fuses
- Magnetic components (e.g. Inductors, Transformers)
- Monolithic Microcircuits (including MMICs)
- Hybrid circuits
- Relays
- Resistors, heaters
- Surface acoustic wave devices
- Switches (including mechanical, thermal)
- Thermistors
- Wires and Cables
- Optoelectronic Devices (including opto-couplers, LED, CCDs, displays, sensors)
- Passive Microwave Devices (including, for instance, mixers, couplers, isolators and switches)

3.1.1
agent
organization contracted to perform the procurement of EEE components including related engineering and quality assurance tasks

3.1.2
characterization
determination of the attributes of an EEE component, in sufficient detail to allow assessment of its suitability for a particular use or application

3.1.3
commercial component
part neither designed, nor manufactured with reference to military or space standards

NOTE Commercial components are parts procured against a set of publicly available data put under configuration control by the supplier. They are a sub-set of non qualified parts which are approved through justification documents (including data collection, risk mitigation plan and its final results).

3.1.4
concurrent engineering
engineering activity taking place in the context of simultaneous design of the product, the production process and all associated product usages, in an integrated, multifunctional team, with external organizational constraints minimized

3.1.5
qualified parts
parts belonging to QPLs or QMLs from the following normative systems: ESCC, MIL, JAXA, CECC

3.1.6
screening
tests, inspections or combination thereof, imposed on 100% of parts, to remove unsatisfactory items or those likely to exhibit early failures

3.1.7
space qualified parts
parts belonging to QPLs or QMLs from the following normative systems (ESCC, MIL, JAXA) according to quality levels listed in Table A-1

3.2 Abbreviated terms

The following abbreviated terms are defined and used within this Standard.

Abbreviation	Meaning
ASIC	application specific integrated circuit
CCD	charge coupled device
CECC	CENELEC electronic components committee
CENELEC	Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
CI	conformance inspection
CN	change notice
CoC	certificate of conformance
CPPA	centralized parts procurement agent
CR	change request

DCL	declared components list
ESCC	European space components coordination
FPGA	field programmable gate arrays
JAXA	Japanese aerospace exploration agency
JD	justification document
LAT	lot acceptance test
LED	light emitting diode
LVT	lot validation testing
MMIC	microwave monolithic integrated circuit
NASA	national aeronautics and space administration
NPSL	NASA parts selection list
PAD	part approval document
PCB	parts control board
PCN	process change notice
QCI	quality conformance inspection
QML	qualified manufacturers list
QPL	qualified parts list
TCI	technology conformance inspection
RFD	request for deviation
RFW	request for waiver
RVT	radiation verification testing
SEB	single event burn-out
SEFI	single event functional interrupt
SEGR	single event gate rupture
SEL	single event latch-up
SET	single event transient
SEU	single event upset

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4
Requirements for Class 1 components

4.1 Component programme management

4.1.1 General

The supplier shall establish and implement throughout the duration of the business agreement a component programme which ensures that the requirements of the project as defined by the customer and the supplier in the related business agreement are in compliance with this standard.

4.1.2 Components control programme

4.1.2.1 Organization

a. The supplier shall identify the organization responsible for the management of the component programme, and describe the organization's approaches (including the procurement system and its rationale) and capability to efficiently implement, manage, and control the component requirements.

b. The supplier's organization shall comply with all the requirements of ECSS-M-20.

4.1.2.2 Component control plan

a. The supplier shall prepare a Component Control Plan (CCP) as specified in its DRD in Annex B.

b. The CCP may be part of the overall project PA plan.

c. The supplier shall submit the CCP to the customer for approval.

4.1.3 Parts Control Board

a. At supplier's level, the Parts Control Board (PCB) is chaired by the supplier's parts engineer. The composition of the PCB shall as a minimum include the suppliers' parts engineer, the customer's representative and the lower tier subcontractor parts engineers.

NOTE The approval of the selection and usage of EEE parts are implemented through Parts Control Boards (PCBs) held between the customer and the supplier (or lower tier subcontractor).

b. Other pertinent experts from the customer or suppliers may also participate, on request.

c. Depending on the progress of the program, the main PCB activities shall be:

1. Review and approval of the supplier's EEE parts management plan and any associated document
2. Parts type reduction and standardization,
3. Parts approval including evaluation activities,
4. Problem assessment (e.g. nonconformances, RFD, RFW and alerts, delivery delays).

4.1.4 Declared Components List

a. For each equipment, its supplier shall issue a DCL in an editable electronic format, identifying all component types needed.

b. This list shall be kept under configuration control (issue and identification of changes).

c. The DCL shall be issued as a minimum at PDR and CDR (as designed) and at flight hardware delivery (as built).

d. After equipment CDR, all modifications affecting the PAD information shall be implemented, in the "as design" DCL, through the CN / CR process, submitted to customer for approval.

NOTE For PAD generation, see 4.2.4.d.

e. The “as design” DCL shall be sent to customer for approval.

f. Any change of parts during equipment manufacturing (e.g. type and manufacturer) shall be handled through RFWs submitted to customer for approval.

g. The “as built” DCL reflecting the actual EEE parts assembled into the flight hardware and their date code, shall be provided to the customer for review at the delivery of the flight hardware.

h. The content of the DCL shall be as specified in its DRD in Annex C.

4.1.5 Electrical and mechanical GSE

a. EEE components used in GSE, which are physically and directly interfacing to flight hardware, shall meet the requirements of this document.

b. Flight hardware interfaces to GSE shall be protected by connector savers.

4.2 Component selection, evaluation and approval

4.2.1 General

The supplier shall consider the following requirements during his selection process:

a. Project requirements (e.g. quality levels, component policy, manufacturing and delivery schedules and budgets, quantities),

b. Design requirements (e.g. component type, case, dimensions, materials),

c. Production requirements (e.g. packaging, thermal and storage constraints, component mounting process),

d. Operational requirements (e.g. electrical, mechanical, radiation, reliability, assembly, and lifetime).

NOTE The supplier of each product is responsible for the selection of components that do enable the performance, lifetime, environmental, material, safety, quality and

reliability requirements of the product of which it forms a part, to be satisfied in all respects.

4.2.2 Manufacturer and component selection

4.2.2.1 General rules

a. The supplier shall establish and maintain in his own facility, and ensure that his suppliers also establish and maintain, procedures for selecting and controlling all components intended for use in deliverable products.

b. Components shall be selected on the basis of proven qualification, characterization, and previous space experience and data, relevant with regard to the requirements for the programme, from manufacturers or sources (preferably European) employing effective Product Assurance Programmes in manufacturing and test.

c. Preference shall be given to components which necessitate the least evaluation or qualification effort.

d. Starting with the design phase of the project the supplier shall ensure maximum use of preferred (see 4.2.2.3) and qualified components to achieve an effective component reduction and standardization.

e. When selecting items, particular attention shall be paid to the current data, applicability of the basis of qualification, problem notifications and alerts, and adequacy of specifications.

f. The supplier shall implement a type reduction activity.

4.2.2.2 Parts and material restriction

a. The supplier shall ensure that non-hermetically sealed materials of components meet the requirements of ECSS-Q-70 regarding off-gassing, out-gassing, flammability, toxicity and/or other criteria specified for the intended use.

b. The supplier shall evaluate the robustness of selected EEE components to the stresses induced by its assembly techniques.

c. With respect to health and safety, beryllium oxide (except if identified in the procurement specification), cadmium, lithium, magnesium, mercury, zinc, radioactive material and all material which may cause safety hazard shall not be used.

d. For limited life, known instability, safety hazard or reliability risk reasons, the use of EEE parts listed below shall not be used:

   1. Pure tin (less than 3% Pb in case of SnPb alloy) used as a finish on the leads, terminations and external surfaces of components and packages.
   2. Hollow core resistors,
   3. Potentiometers (except for mechanism position monitoring),
   4. Non-metallurgically bonded diodes,
   5. Semiconductor dice non passivated on active area,
   6. Wet slug tantalum capacitors other than capacitor construction using double seals and a tantalum case,
   7. Any component whose internal construction uses metallurgic bonding with a melting temperature not compatible with the end-application mounting conditions,
   8. Wire link fuses < 5A,
   9. TO5 relays without double welding or with integrated diodes,
   10. RNC90 > 100kohms (shall not be used for new designs),
   11. TO3 and DO4/DO5 packages (shall not be used for new designs).

e. The use of pure tin in internal cavities may be authorized, on a case-by-case basis, based on the demonstration there is no alternative product and there is no risk (supported by technical note).

f. As per 4.2.2.2 e, the justification of the use of pure tin shall be presented during PCB for customer's approval,

4.2.2.3 Preferred sources

a. Parts shall be chosen from the EPPL part I.

b. For parts not selected from the EPPL part I, the following sources shall be considered in the following order of precedence:

1. EPPL part II (when compatible with the project requirements)
2. ESCC QPL and QML,
3. NPSL (NASA Parts Selection List) level 1 (taking into account the associated application notes) and level 2 or 3 (when compatible with the project requirements),
4. MIL QPL's and QML's.

c. Parts subject to export restrictions or regulations shall not be preferred.

4.2.2.4 Radiation hardness

The radiation requirements for EEE components are project specific.

a. The supplier who is responsible for the design of the piece of hardware shall demonstrate the compliance of its components selection with the radiation constraints of the project.

b. For this demonstration, the supplier shall consider all types of radiation including cosmic (Heavy Ions), electromagnetic, trapped (charged particles – electrons, protons – in radiation belts) and solar (flares).

c. Due consideration shall be given to the mission orbit and trajectory, the duration, the associated spatial and temporal variations of the radiation environment as well as all protective factors such as shielding.

d. The supplier shall assess the actual radiation tolerance of the selected components for compliance with the radiation requirements in term of total dose, displacement damages and Single Events Effects (SEE).

e. The supplier shall identify components which are not compliant with the radiation requirements as critical radiation sensitive components.

f. The supplier shall implement a Radiation Hardness Assurance Programme, documented by a plan to be approved by the customer, for radiation sensitive components, covering the collection of all relevant information and specifying the necessary actions in terms of evaluation and procurement testing, planning and control.

g. The supplier shall issue an Equipment Radiation Analysis document identifying all sensitive components w.r.t. the relevant radiation effects, possibly their impact and giving an adequate design solution (e.g. local shielding, design solution, specific test, and RVT) for the relevant equipment.

h. The Equipment Radiation Analysis document shall be submitted to customer for approval.

NOTE More detailed information about the above requirements is given in ECSS-E-10-12.

4.2.2.5 Derating

a. The supplier shall implement derating rules for components used in his designs in accordance with the requirements of ECSS-Q-30-11.

b. For wire link fuses, the current derating factor shall be 50 % with an additional derating of 0,2 %/°C for an increase in the temperature of fuse body above 25 °C.

4.2.3 Component evaluation

4.2.3.1 General

a. The supplier shall perform a component evaluation in absence of an approved demonstration that a component has the ability to conform to the requirements for functional performance, quality, dependability, and environmental resistance as required for the project.

b. The supplier shall plan and carry out the evaluation.

c. The planning of evaluation actions shall be derived from the results of an assessment of the design and application of the needed component.

d. They shall be described in an evaluation plan, sent to the customer for approval, and include the following elements:

   1. Component Manufacturer Assessment,
   2. Constructional Analysis,
   3. Evaluation Testing,
   4. Radiation Hardness.

e. In the definition of the evaluation programme any information including pertinent reliability, analysis and test data from the manufacturer of the component and previous use in comparable application shall be considered.

f. Omission of any of these elements, or alternative activities, shall be justified.

g. All tests and inspections shall be carried out on representative samples of the component type from the current production of the same manufacturer as intended to be used for the flight hardware.

h. The supplier shall summarize the result of all evaluation actions in the evaluation report, sent to the customer for approval.

i. It shall be reviewed to determine if they will have an impact on the content of the procurement specification.

NOTE For guidance for the assessment of the environmental aspects refer to ECSS-E-10-12 and ECSS-E-10-04.

4.2.3.2 Component manufacturer assessment

The purpose of the evaluation of a manufacturer is to assess his capability, to ensure the adequacy of his organization plant and facilities, and to ascertain his fitness to supply components to the appropriate specifications for space application.

a. An evaluation shall be performed against the ESCC basic specification no. 20200 and the ancillary specifications for dedicated component families and shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, a survey of:

   1. The overall manufacturing facility and its organization and management,
   2. The manufacturer's system for inspection and manufacturing control including all relevant specifications, procedures, and internal documents,
   3. The production line used for the component.

b. The complete manufacturer evaluation shall be included in the Evaluation Report.

4.2.3.3 Constructional analysis

a. Constructional analysis shall be carried out on representative components.

NOTE The primary aim of constructional analysis is to provide an early indication of a component's probability of meeting the evaluation requirements and the operational goals of the concerned programme.

b. The Constructional Analysis shall comprise destructive and non-destructive inspections, analyses, and testing, to identify:

1. Design and construction technology,
2. Materials used,
3. Inherent reliability aspects,
4. Quality of workmanship,
5. Potential hazards.

c. The findings of the analysis shall be contained within a Constructional Analysis Report and shall be included in the Evaluation Report.

4.2.3.4 Evaluation testing

a. The evaluation shall determine which inspections or tests are required to provide the confidence that the component type under evaluation, when assembled and tested in accordance with the procurement specification, successfully meets the mission requirements.

b. The supplier shall review the already existing data in order to adapt the content of the evaluation testing which can include:

1. Endurance test (operating at elevated temperature and electrical stress),
2. Mechanical stress (shock, vibration, constant acceleration),
3. Environmental stress (thermal shock, temperature cycling, high and low temperature storage, humidity),
4. Assembly capability testing,
5. Radiation testing, for total dose and single event effects sensitivity.

NOTE For guidance refer to ESCC basic specification no. 22600 and the ancillary specifications for dedicated component families.

4.2.4 Parts approval

a. The supplier shall document the procedure for approval of each component type intended for use in flight products.

b. The approval of components shall be based on consideration of all pertinent data including both the electrical and environmental performances as well as the quality and the dependability assurance requirements.

c. The supplier shall maintain a system of traceability of the acceptance and approval of each component used in flight products.

d. The approval process by the customer shall be organized as follows:

1. All space qualified parts by listing them in the DCL,
2. A PAD as specified in Annex E is required for any other part,
3. A PAD as specified in Annex E is required for space qualified parts when:
   (a) additional controls are required (e.g. precap, buy-off, LAT, RVT, DPA),

(b) used outside the specified limits,

(c) specific tests are required during procurement as per Table A-1.

e. When a PAD is required, the customer's approval process shall include 2 steps:

— step 1: approval of the part type and attached action plan, through PAD for the PDR.

— step 2: approval of the results of the action plan defined during step 1 through PAD.

4.3 Component procurement

4.3.1 General

a. The supplier shall ensure that all procured components meet the programme requirements with respect to inspection, screening and tests.

b. Class 1 components shall meet the quality levels ands supplementary conditions specified in Table A-1 (Annex A).

c. The supplier shall be responsible for manufacturer surveillance and control throughout the procurement programme.

d. For non qualified parts, the supplier shall put in place a configuration control system to ensure that any change of the product (e.g. mask, manufacturing and assembly process) affecting evaluation, performance, quality, reliability and interchangeability is communicated to him by the manufacturer (e.g. PCN).

e. The supplier shall ensure the compatibility of the change with its application.

f. The change shall be submitted to customer for approval.

g. To reduce the risk of procuring counterfeit components, when parts are not directly procured from the manufacturer, the supplier shall procure parts only from distributors duly franchised by the parts manufacturer.

4.3.2 Procurement specification

a. The supplier shall procure EEE components according to controlled specifications.

b. International specifications systems, recognized as suitable for space applications (e.g. ESCC, MIL), shall be used by the supplier.

c. Any new specification shall be prepared and designed by the supplier as per existing international specification systems (ESCC, MIL). Preference shall be given to ESCC format when agreed by the manufacturer.

d. The content of any new specification shall be as specified in the procurement specification DRD in Annex D.

e. The use of any new specification shall be submitted to the customer for approval through the approval process (see subclause 6.2.4)

f. Upon request, any new procurement specification prepared in the frame of the project, shall be delivered to the customer.

g. The supplier shall keep each procurement specification under configuration control.

4.3.3 Screening requirements

a. All components to be incorporated into flight standard hardware shall be subjected to screening testing.

b. The screening test requirements shall be so designed that accumulated stress does not jeopardize component reliability.

c. All screening tests shall be performed at the component manufacturer's premises or at a source approved by the approval authority for the performance of screening.

d. The applicable quality levels defined in Table A-1 shall apply

4.3.4 Initial customer source inspection (precap)

a. The procurement entity shall carry out, at manufacturer's premises, a customer precap inspection for non-space qualified parts and on critical space qualified parts (including as a minimum relays, crystals, oscillators, hybrids).

b. When not covered by MIL or ESCC specifications, methods and accept/reject criteria for customer's precap inspection shall be documented by a procedure to be sent to customer, on request, for review.

4.3.5 Lot acceptance

a. The supplier shall ensure that any lot or datecode of EEE parts is submitted to a lot acceptance procedure (in line with applied normative systems) according to the following rules:

1. Space qualified parts:
   (a) ESCC: user's lot acceptance on the procured lot is not required due to periodic lot validation testing performed by the manufacturer.
   (b) MIL: QCI or TCI performed by the manufacturer is in accordance with the quality level of the MIL specification.
2. Non-space qualified parts:

   The content of the lot acceptance is based on level LAT1 or level LAT2 or LVT (subgroups 1, 2 and 3) or comparable QCI except if data less than 2 years are available, provided there have been no changes to the manufacturing process and no changes to the part design and construction. In this case, the lot acceptance content is defined by the supplier under PCB control providing full justification.

b. The sample size for lot acceptance which may be reduced in some cases, shall be submitted to customer for approval through the approval process (see subclause 4.2.4).

4.3.6 Final customer source inspection (buy-off)

a. The procurement entity shall carry out, at manufacturer's premises, a final customer source inspection for non-space qualified parts, based on inspections, tests and review activities to verify that the requirements of the purchase order are met prior to shipment of the flight parts.

b. The buy-off shall include:

1. External visual inspection,
2. Witnessing electrical measurements,
3. Verifying mechanical dimensions,
4. Review and verification of the data-package.

c. The buy-off may be replaced by an incoming inspection at procurement entity's facilities;

d. If the buy-off is replaced by an incoming inspection at procurement entity's facilities; it shall be reported in the PAD which is submitted to customer for approval.

4.3.7 Incoming inspections

a. The procurement entity shall perform incoming inspection at his premises on all components to verify conformance with the purchase order requirements.

b. The incoming inspection shall include the following items:

   1. Marking control,
   2. Quantity verification,
   3. Packing checking,
   4. Review of the manufacturer delivered documentation,
   5. Additional tests based on the type of component, criticality and heritage with the manufacturer (e.g. solderability tests, electrical tests).

c. The incoming inspection shall be documented by a procedure to be sent, on request, to the customer for review.

d. If the parts have passed successfully a final CSI (or buy-off), the incoming inspection may be reduced to:

   1. Packing checking,
   2. Quantity verification.

e. In case the incoming inspection has been performed by a procurement agent, the incoming inspection performed by the end-user, may be limited to the following items:

   1. Packing checking,
   2. Quantity verification.

4.3.8 Radiation verification testing

a. When the component radiation sensitivity, as calculated either from radiation characterization test or from existing radiation effects data, is suspected to be inadequate (as defined by project requirements) with respect to the component anticipated dose, RVT shall be implemented in line with the Radiation Hardness Assurance Programme defined in subclause 4.2.2.4.

b. RVT shall be performed in accordance with an internationally recognized standard, such as ESCC Basic Specification No. 22900.

c. In such a case, a PAD as specified in Annex E shall be issued and processed as per subclause 4.2.4.

d. The results of RVT shall be documented by a report.

e. When RVT is performed in the frame of the project, the supplier shall send the related report to the customer for information.

4.3.9 Destructive physical analysis

DPA comprises a series of inspections, tests and analyses performed on a sample of components to verify that the material, design and workmanship used for its construction, as well as the construction itself, meet the requirements of the relevant specification and are suitable for the intended application.

a. The DPA shall be performed on 3 samples per lot for non-space qualified parts belonging to the following categories:

   1. Capacitors (ceramic, tantalum and variable)
   2. Crystals
   3. Oscillators

4. Discrete semiconductors (including diodes and transistors)
5. Filters
6. Monolithic microcircuits (including MMICs)
7. Hybrid circuits
8. Relays
9. Switches (including mechanical and thermal)
10. Optoelectronic devices (e.g. opto-couplers, LED's, CCD's and sensors)
11. Passive microwave devices (e.g. mixers, couplers, isolators and switches)

b. The DPA shall be performed on 3 samples per lot on critical space qualified parts, including as a minimum relays and oscillators.

c. DPA may be carried out on representative samples of the components families.

d. The DPA sample size may be reduced in some cases which shall be submitted to customer for approval through the PAD process.

e. The DPA process shall be documented by a procedure to be sent, on request, to the customer for review.

f. The supplier shall ensure that the outcome of the DPA is satisfactory prior to the installation of the components into flight hardware.

g. Independent laboratories may perform DPA when approved by the customer.

h. DPA may be performed by the manufacturer if witnessed by the supplier (or approved representative).

i. For health and safety reasons, any test producing beryllium oxide dust shall be omitted.

j. The results of DPA shall be documented by a report sent to customer, on request, for information.

4.3.10 Relifing

a. Components from a supplier's or parts procurement agent's stock may be used provided the following criteria are met:

1. The parts are stored according to the minimum conditions given in subclause 4.4,
2. The minimum overall requirements (including screening) are in accordance with the project requirements,
3. The lot homogeneity and traceability can be demonstrated,
4. The EEE parts documentation is available and the content is acceptable in accordance with the project requirements (including radiation data, if necessary),
5. There are no open NCR's and no unresolved alerts with respect to their date code.

b. For components meeting the above criteria, and which have a lot / date code exceeding 7 years, a relifing shall be performed by the supplier according to a procedure which details the maximum storage period, the testing and control sequence applied, as well as the acceptance and rejection criteria.

c. This procedure shall be submitted to customer for approval.

d. Parts older than 10 years shall not be installed on boards.

4.3.11 Manufacturer's data documentation deliveries

a. The manufacturer's CoC shall be delivered to the parts procurer.

b. Any other data (i.e. LAT/Lot Validation Testing, QCI/TCI), defined in the applicable procurement documents, shall be available at the manufacturer's facilities or delivered to the parts' procurer in line with the purchase order.

c. For non qualified parts, the documentation minimum storage period shall be 10 years after delivery of components by the manufacturer.

NOTE For qualified parts, the documentation storage period is under the responsibility of the manufacturer and the qualifying authority.

4.4 Handling and storage

a. The supplier shall establish and implement procedures for handling and storage of components in order to prevent possible degradation, as applicable for any facility dealing with components for flight application.

b. On request, these procedures shall be sent to customer for review.

c. As a minimum, the following areas shall be covered:

1. Control of the environment in accordance with ESCC Basic Specification No. 24900.
2. Measures and facilities to segregate and protect components during receiving inspection, storage, and delivery to manufacturing.
3. Control measures to ensure that electrostatic discharge susceptible components are identified and handled only by trained personnel using anti static packaging and tools.

4.5 Component quality assurance

4.5.1 General

The supplier shall establish and implement the requirements of this document including methods, organizations and documents used to control the selection and procurement of components in accordance with the requirements of ECSS-Q-20.

4.5.2 Nonconformances or failures

a. The supplier shall establish and maintain a nonconformance control system in accordance with the general requirements in ECSS-Q-20-09.

b. Any observed deviation of EEE components from requirements as laid down in applicable specifications, procedures and drawings shall be controlled by the nonconformance control system.

NOTE This includes failures, malfunctions, deficiencies and defects.

c. The nonconformance control system shall handle all nonconformances occurring on EEE components during:

1. Manufacture (if available), screening and acceptance tests,
2. Incoming inspection,
3. Integration and test of equipment,
4. Storage and handling.

d. For ESCC qualified components the supplier shall apply the ESCC basic specification no 22800.

4.5.3 Alerts

a. The supplier shall take into account all received alerts from international alert systems and shall validate that there are no alert on the proposed parts with respect to the batch information (including date-code).

b. If alerts become available at a later stage, the supplier shall analyse the alerts, analyse the project risk and propose an action plan for approval.

c. The supplier shall initiate and distribute any notification for all major problems arising on EEE parts during procurement, incoming inspection or during all levels of equipment manufacturing or testing, which are of general concern.

4.5.4 Traceability

a. The traceability of individual components during manufacturing and testing shall be maintained as required by the procurement specifications.

b. The traceability shall be maintained through incoming, storage, and installation at the procurer and supplier of the component in accordance with programme PA requirements.

c. In any case, the traceability requirements imposed by the supplier on the EEE parts manufacturer or distributor shall allow managing the adequacy of the tests performed by the supplier (i.e. evaluation, lot validation, any additional test or inspection).

d. The traceability of EEE parts during installation in equipment, shall be ensured by the supplier to allow the traceability of the manufacturer lot/datecode number of the EEE parts actually mounted.

e. If as built DCL has not yet been delivered, the supplier shall be able to provide these information (part type actually installed with its relevant lot/datecode number) within one week.

4.5.5 Lot homogeneity for sampling test

a. If the tests are performed by sampling, the sampled parts shall be selected to assure that they are representative of the lot distribution.

b. For radiation tests, the sampling shall take into account the wafer lot distribution.

4.6 Specific components

4.6.1 General

For the specific component types identified below, reference is made to applicable standards, in addition to the requirements of this standard.

4.6.2 ASICs

The specific requirements detailed in ECSS–Q–60–02 shall apply for the design development.

4.6.3 Hybrids

The specific requirements detailed in ECSS–Q–60–05 shall apply.

4.6.4 One time programmable devices

a. The specific requirements for FPGA, detailed in ECSS–Q–60–02, shall apply for the design development.

b. The PAD shall allow traceability to the information related to the procurement of blank parts, the programming and the acceptance of the programmed parts.

c. One time programmable components shall be submitted to a post-programming sequence.

d. A dynamic post-programming burn-in shall be applied to FPGA's, according to test method 1015 of the MIL-STD-883.

e. The supplier shall prepare a post-programming procedure for customer's approval, depending on part types (including when necessary electrical tests, programming conditions and equipment, burn-in conditions, additional screening tests and specific marking after programming).

4.6.5 Microwave monolithic integrated circuits

The specific requirements detailed in ECSS–Q–60–12 shall apply.

4.7 Documentation

Any result from inspection or control shall be documented (including, precap, lot acceptance, buy-off, incoming, relifing and complementary tests).

Table 1: Document requirements list for Class 1 components

DOCUMENT	SUBCLAUSE	CUSTOMER	COMMENTS
Component control plan	4.1.2.2	Approval	
"as design" DCL	4.1.4	Approval	
RFW during equipment manufacturing *(after "as design" DCL and before "as built" DCL)*	4.1.4	Approval	
"as built" DCL	4.1.4	Review	
Technical note for parts having pure tin in internal cavities	4.2.2.2	Approval	
Radiation hardness assurance plan	4.2.2.4	Approval	to document the radiation hardness assurance programme
Equipment radiation analysis document	4.2.2.4	Approval	
Evaluation plans	4.2.3.1	Approval	
Evaluation reports	4.2.3.1	Approval	
PAD's	4.2.4	Approval	
Procurement specifications prepared in the frame of the project	4.3.2	Approval	
Procedure for customer precap	4.3.4	Review (on request)	when not covered by ESCC or MIL specifications
Procedure for incoming	4.3.7	Review (on request)	
RVT reports when RVT is performed in the frame of the project	4.3.8	Information	
Procedure for DPA	4.3.9	Review (on request)	

Table 1: Document requirements list for Class 1 components

DOCUMENT	SUBCLAUSE	CUSTOMER	COMMENTS
DPA reports	4.3.9	Information (on request)	
Procedure for relifing	4.3.10	Approval	
Procedure for handling and storage of EEE parts	4.4	Review (on request)	
Action plan for alerts	4.5.3	Approval	
Procedure for post-programming sequence	4.6.4	Approval	
Approval : needed to continue to process Review : not needed to continue but comments may be received and shall be considered Information : no comment expected			

5
Requirements for Class 2 components

5.1 Component programme management for Class 2 components

5.1.1 General

The supplier shall establish and implement throughout the duration of the business agreement a component programme which ensures that the requirements of the project as defined by the customer and the supplier in the related business agreement are in compliance with this standard.

5.1.2 Components control programme

5.1.2.1 Organization

The supplier shall identify the organization responsible for the management of the component programme, and describe the organization's approaches (including the procurement system and its rationale) and capability to efficiently implement, manage, and control the component requirements.

5.1.2.2 Component control plan

a. The supplier shall prepare a compliance matrix to the clauses of this standard.

b. The supplier shall submit his compliance matrix to the customer for approval.

5.1.3 Parts Control Board

a. At supplier's level, the Parts Control Board (PCB) is chaired by the supplier's parts engineer. The composition of the PCB shall as a minimum include the suppliers' parts engineer, the customer's representative and the lower tier subcontractor parts engineers.

NOTE The approval of the selection and usage of EEE parts are implemented through Parts Control Boards (PCBs) held between the customer and the supplier (or lower tier subcontractor).

b. Other pertinent experts from the customer or suppliers may also participate, on request.

c. Depending on the progress of the program, the main PCB activities shall be:

1. Review and approval of the supplier's EEE parts management plan and any associated document
2. Parts approval including evaluation activities,
3. Problem assessment (e.g. nonconformances, RFD, RFW and alerts, delivery delays).

5.1.4 Declared Components List

a. For each equipment, its supplier shall issue a DCL in an editable electronic format, identifying all component types needed.

b. This list shall be kept under configuration control (issue and identification of changes).

c. The DCL shall be issued as a minimum at PDR and CDR (as designed) and at flight hardware delivery (as built).

d. After equipment CDR, all modifications affecting the PAD information shall be implemented, in the "as design" DCL, through the CN / CR process, submitted to customer for approval.

NOTE For PAD generation, see 5.2.4.c.

e. The “as design” DCL shall be sent to customer for approval.

f. Any change of parts during equipment manufacturing (e.g. type and manufacturer) shall be handled through RFWs submitted to customer for approval.

g. The “as built” DCL reflecting the actual EEE parts assembled into the flight hardware and their date code, shall be provided to the customer for review at the delivery of the flight hardware.

h. The content of the DCL shall be as specified in its DRD in Annex C.

5.1.5 Electrical and mechanical GSE

a. EEE components used in GSE, which are physically and directly interfacing to flight hardware, shall meet the requirements of this document.

b. Flight hardware interfaces to GSE shall be protected by connector savers.

5.2 Component selection, evaluation and approval

5.2.1 General

The supplier shall consider the following requirements during his selection process:

a. Project requirements (e.g. quality levels, component policy, manufacturing and delivery schedules and budgets, and quantities),

b. Design requirements (e.g. component type, case, dimensions, and materials),

c. Production requirements (e.g. packaging, thermal and storage constraints, component mounting and process),

d. Operational requirements (e.g. electrical, mechanical, radiation, reliability, assembly, and lifetime)

NOTE The supplier of each product is responsible for the selection of components that do enable the performance, lifetime, environmental, material, safety, quality and reliability requirements of the product of which it forms a part, to be satisfied in all respects.

5.2.2 Manufacturer and component selection

5.2.2.1 General rules

a. The supplier shall establish and maintain in his own facility, and ensure that his suppliers also establish and maintain, procedures for selecting and controlling all components intended for use in deliverable products.

b. Components shall be selected on the basis of proven qualification, characterization, and previous space experience and data, relevant with regard to the requirements for the programme, from manufacturers or sources (preferably European) employing effective Product Assurance Programmes in manufacturing and test.

c. Preference shall be given to components which necessitate the least evaluation or qualification effort.

d. When selecting items, particular attention shall be paid to the current data, applicability of the basis of qualification, problem notifications and alerts, and adequacy of specifications.

5.2.2.2 Parts and material restriction

a. The supplier shall ensure that non-hermetically sealed materials of components meet the requirements of ECSS-Q-70 regarding off-gassing, out-gassing, flammability, toxicity and/or other criteria specified for the intended use.

b. The supplier shall evaluate the robustness of selected EEE components to the stresses induced by its assembly techniques.

c. With respect to health and safety, beryllium oxide (except if identified in the procurement specification), cadmium, lithium, magnesium, mercury, zinc, radioactive material and all material which may cause safety hazard shall not be used.

d. For limited life, known instability, safety hazard or reliability risk reasons, the use of EEE parts listed below shall not be used:

   1. Pure tin (less than 3% Pb in case of SnPb alloy) used as a finish on the leads, terminations and external surfaces of components and packages.
   2. Hollow core resistors,
   3. Potentiometers (except for mechanism position monitoring),
   4. Non-metallurgically bonded diodes,
   5. Semiconductor dice non passivated on active area,
   6. Wet slug tantalum capacitors other than capacitor construction using double seals and a tantalum case,
   7. Any component whose internal construction uses metallurgic bonding with a melting temperature not compatible with the end-application mounting conditions,
   8. Wire link fuses < 5A,
   9. TO5 relays without double welding or with integrated diodes,
   10. RNC90 > 100kohms (shall not be used for new designs),
   11. TO3 and DO4/DO5 packages (shall not be used for new designs).

e. The use of pure tin in internal cavities may be authorized, on a case-by-case basis, based on the demonstration there is no alternative product and there is no risk (supported by technical note).

f. As per 5.2.2.2 e., the justification of the use of pure tin shall be presented during PCB for customer's approval,

5.2.2.3 Radiation hardness

The radiation requirements for EEE components are project specific.

a. The supplier who is responsible for the design of the piece of hardware shall demonstrate the compliance of its components selection with the radiation constraints of the project..

b. For this demonstration, the supplier shall consider all types of radiation including cosmic (Heavy Ions), electromagnetic, trapped (charged particles – electrons, protons – in radiation belts) and solar (flares).

c. Due consideration shall be given to the mission orbit and trajectory, the duration, the associated spatial and temporal variations of the radiation environment as well as all protective factors such as shielding.

d. The supplier shall assess the actual radiation tolerance of the selected components for compliance with the radiation requirements in term of total dose, displacement damages and Single Events Effects (SEE).

e. The supplier shall identify components which are not compliant with the radiation requirements as critical radiation sensitive components.

f. The supplier shall implement a Radiation Hardness Assurance Programme, documented by a plan to be approved by the customer, for radiation sensitive components, covering the collection of all relevant information and specifying the necessary actions in terms of evaluation and procurement testing, planning and control.

g. The supplier shall issue an Equipment Radiation Analysis document identifying all sensitive components w.r.t. the relevant radiation effects, possibly their impact and giving an adequate design solution (e.g. local shielding, design solution, specific test, RVT) for the relevant equipment.

h. The Equipment Radiation Analysis document shall be submitted to customer for approval.

NOTE more detailed information about the above requirements is given in ECSS-E-10-12.

5.2.2.4 Derating

a. The supplier shall implement derating rules for components used in his designs in accordance with the requirements of ECSS-Q-30-11.

b. For wire link fuses, the current derating factor shall be 50% with an additional derating of 0,2%/°C for an increase in the temperature of fuse body above 25°C.

5.2.3 Component evaluation

5.2.3.1 General

a. The supplier shall perform a component evaluation in absence of an approved demonstration that a component has the ability to conform to the requirements for functional performance, quality, dependability, and environmental resistance as required for the project.

b. The supplier shall plan and carry out the evaluation.

c. The planning of evaluation actions shall be derived from the results of an assessment of the design and application of the needed component.

d. They shall be described in an evaluation plan, sent to the customer for approval, and include the following elements:

1. Constructional Analysis,
2. Evaluation Testing,
3. Radiation Hardness.

e. In the definition of the evaluation programme any information including pertinent reliability, analysis and test data from the manufacturer of the component and previous use in comparable application shall be considered.

f. Omission of any of these elements, or alternative activities, shall be justified.

g. All tests and inspections shall be carried out on representative samples of the component type from the current production of the same manufacturer as intended to be used for the flight hardware.

h. The supplier shall summarize the result of all evaluation actions in the evaluation report, sent to the customer for approval.

i. It shall be reviewed to determine if they will have an impact on the content of the procurement specification.

NOTE for guidance for the assessment of the environmental aspects refer to ECSS-E-10-12 and ECSS-E-10-04.

5.2.3.2 Constructional analysis

a. Constructional analysis shall be carried out on representative components. The primary aim of constructional analysis is to provide an early indication of a component's probability of meeting the evaluation requirements and the operational goals of the concerned programme.

b. The Constructional Analysis shall comprise destructive and non-destructive inspections, analyses, and testing, to identify:

1. Design and construction technology,
2. Materials used,
3. Inherent reliability aspects,
4. Quality of workmanship,
5. Potential hazards.

c. The findings of the analysis shall be contained within a Constructional Analysis Report and shall be included in the Evaluation Report.

5.2.3.3 Evaluation testing

a. The evaluation shall determine which inspections or tests are required to provide the confidence that the component type under evaluation, when assembled and tested in accordance with the procurement specification, successfully meets the mission requirements.

b. The supplier shall review the already existing data in order to adapt the content of the evaluation testing which can include:

1. Endurance test (operating at elevated temperature and electrical stress),
2. Mechanical stress (shock, vibration, constant acceleration),
3. Environmental stress (thermal shock, temperature cycling, high and low temperature storage, humidity),
4. Assembly capability testing,
5. Radiation testing, for total dose and single event effects sensitivity.

NOTE for guidance refer to ESCC basic specification no. 22600 and the ancillary specifications for dedicated component families.

5.2.4 Parts approval

a. The supplier shall document the procedure for approval of each component type intended for use in flight products. The approval of components shall be based on consideration of all pertinent data including both the electrical

and environmental performances as well as the quality and the dependability assurance requirements.

b. The supplier shall maintain a system of traceability of the acceptance and approval of each component used in flight products.

c. The approval process by the customer shall be organized as follows:

1. All parts belonging to EPPL, NPSL or qualified according to quality levels defined in Table A-2 are approved by listing them in the DCL,
2. A PAD as specified in Annex E is required for any other part (including CECC parts),,
3. A PAD as specified in Annex E is also required for EPPL, NPSL or qualified parts when:
   (a) additional controls are required (e.g. precap, buy-off, LAT, RVT, DPA),
   (b) used outside the specified limits,
   (c) specific tests are required during procurement as per Table A-2.
4. A Justification Document is required for any commercial part, instead of PAD.

d. When a PAD or a Justification Document is required, the customer's approval process shall include 2 steps:

- step 1: approval of the part type and attached action plan, through PAD or Justification Document for the PDR.

- step 2: approval of the results of the action plan defined during step 1 through PAD or Justification Document.

5.3 Component procurement

5.3.1 General

a. The supplier shall ensure that all procured components meet the programme requirements with respect to inspection, screening and tests.

b. Class 2 components shall meet the quality levels and supplementary conditions specified in Table A-2 (Annex A).

c. The supplier shall be responsible for manufacturer surveillance and control throughout the procurement programme.

d. For non qualified parts, the supplier shall put in place a configuration control system to ensure that any change of the product (e.g. mask, manufacturing and assembly process) affecting evaluation, performance, quality, reliability and interchangeability is communicated to him by the manufacturer (e.g. PCN).

e. The supplier shall ensure the compatibility of the change with its application.

f. The change shall be submitted to customer for approval.

g. To reduce the risk of procuring counterfeit components, when parts are not directly procured from the manufacturer, the supplier shall procure parts only from distributors duly franchised by the parts manufacturer.

5.3.2 Procurement specification

a. The supplier shall procure EEE components according to controlled specifications.

b. International specifications systems, new specifications or manufacturer's datasheets under configuration shall be used by the supplier.

c. Any new specification shall be prepared and designed by the supplier as per existing international specification systems (ESCC, MIL). Preference shall be given to ESCC format when agreed by the manufacturer.

d. The content of any new specification shall be as specified in the Procurement Specification DRD in Annex D.

e. The use of any new specification or datasheet shall be submitted to the customer for approval through the approval process (see subclause 5.2.4).

f. Upon request, any new procurement specification prepared in the frame of the project, shall be delivered to the customer.

g. The supplier shall keep each procurement specification or manufacturer's datasheet under configuration control.

5.3.3 Screening requirements

a. All components to be incorporated into flight standard hardware shall be subjected to screening testing.

b. The screening test requirements shall be so designed that accumulated stress does not jeopardize component reliability.

c. All screening tests shall be performed at the component manufacturer's premises or at a source approved by the approval authority for the performance of screening.

d. The applicable quality levels defined in Table A-2 shall apply

5.3.4 Initial Customer Source Inspection (precap)

a. The procurement entity shall carry out, at manufacturer's premises, a customer precap inspection for the following non-space qualified parts types: relays, crystals, oscillators and hybrids.

b. When not covered by MIL or ESCC specifications, methods and accept/reject criteria for customer's precap inspection shall be documented by a procedure to be presented to customer, on request, for review.

5.3.5 Lot acceptance

a. The supplier shall ensure that any lot or datecode of EEE parts is submitted to a lot acceptance procedure (in line with applied normative systems) according to the following rules:

1. Space qualified parts:
   (a) ESCC: user's lot acceptance on the procured lot is not required due to periodic lot validation testing performed by the manufacturer.
   (b) MIL: QCI or TCI performed by the manufacturer is in accordance with the quality level of the MIL specification.
2. Non-space qualified parts:
   (a) The content of the lot acceptance is defined according to the available data.
   (b) The proposed lot acceptance is approved through the approval process (see subclause 5.2.4).
3. Commercial parts:
   (a) The content of the lot acceptance is defined according to information provided by the justification document.
   (b) The proposed lot acceptance is approved through the approval process (see subclause 5.2.4).
   (c) The sample size for lot acceptance which may be reduced in some cases is submitted to customer for approval through the approval process (see subclause 5.2.4).

5.3.6 Final customer source inspection (buy-off)

a. The procurement entity shall carry out, at manufacturer's premises, a final customer source inspection based on inspections for non-space qualified parts, tests and review activities to verify that the requirements of the purchase order are met prior to shipment of the flight parts.

b. The buy-off shall include:

   1. External visual inspection,
   2. Witnessing electrical measurements,
   3. Verifying mechanical dimensions,
   4. Review and verification of the data-package.

c. The buy-off may be replaced by an incoming inspection at procurement entity's facilities;

d. If the buy-off is replaced by an incoming inspection at procurement entity's facilities; it shall be reported in the PAD which is submitted to customer for approval.

5.3.7 Incoming inspections

a. The procurement entity shall perform incoming inspection at his premises on all components to verify conformance with the purchase order requirements.

b. The incoming inspection shall include the following items:

   1. Marking control,
   2. Quantity verification,
   3. Packing checking,
   4. Review of the manufacturer delivered documentation,
   5. Additional tests based on the type of component, criticality and heritage with the manufacturer (e.g. solderability tests, electrical tests).

c. The incoming procedure shall be documented by a procedure to be presented, on request, to the customer for review.

d. If the parts have passed successfully a final CSI (or buy-off), the incoming inspection may be reduced to:

   1. Packing checking,
   2. Quantity verification.

e. In case the incoming inspection has been performed by a procurement agent, the incoming inspection performed by the end-user, may be limited to the following items:

   1. Packing checking,
   2. Quantity verification

5.3.8 Radiation verification testing

a. When the component radiation sensitivity, as calculated either from radiation characterization test or from existing radiation effects data, is suspected to be inadequate (as defined by project requirements) with respect to the component anticipated dose, RVT shall be implemented in line with the Radiation Hardness Assurance Programme defined in subclause 5.2.2.3.

b. RVT shall be performed in accordance with an internationally recognized standard, such as ESCC Basic Specification No. 22900.

c. In such a case, a PAD as specified in Annex E shall be issued and processed as per subclause 5.2.4.

d. The results of RVT shall be documented by a report.

e. When RVT is performed in the frame of the project, the supplier shall send the related report to the customer for information.

5.3.9 Destructive physical analysis

DPA comprises a series of inspections, tests and analyses performed on a sample of components to verify that the material, design and workmanship used for its construction, as well as the construction itself, meet the requirements of the relevant specification and are suitable for the intended application.

a. The DPA shall be performed on 3 samples per lot for the following non-space qualified parts types: as a minimum relays, oscillators and commercial parts.

b. DPA may be carried out on representative samples of the components families.

c. The DPA sample size may be reduced in some cases which shall be submitted to customer for approval through the PAD (or Justification document) process.

d. The DPA process shall be documented by a procedure to be sent, on request, to the customer for review.

e. The supplier shall ensure that the outcome of the DPA is satisfactory prior to the installation of the components into flight hardware.

f. Independent laboratories may perform DPA when approved by the customer.

g. DPA may be performed by the manufacturer if witnessed by the supplier (or approved representative).

h. Methods and accept/reject criteria for inspection component (material, design, construction, workmanship) shall be documented by a procedure to be presented to customer, on request, for review.

i. For health and safety reasons, any test producing beryllium oxide dust shall be omitted.

j. The results of DPA shall be documented by a report sent to customer, on request, for information.

5.3.10 Relifing

a. Components from a supplier's or parts procurement agent's stock may be used provided the following criteria are met:

   1. The parts are stored according to the minimum conditions given in subclause 5.4,
   2. The minimum overall requirements (including screening) are in accordance with the project requirements,
   3. The lot homogeneity and traceability can be demonstrated,
   4. The EEE parts documentation is available and the content is acceptable in accordance with the project requirements (including radiation data, if necessary),
   5. There are no open NCR's and no unresolved alerts with respect to their date code.

b. For components meeting the above criteria, and which have a lot / date code exceeding 7 years, a relifing shall be performed by the supplier according to a procedure which details the maximum storage period, the

testing and control sequence applied, as well as the acceptance and rejection criteria.

c. This procedure shall be submitted to customer for approval.

d. Parts older than 10 years shall not be installed on boards.

5.3.11 Manufacturer's data documentation deliveries

a. The manufacturer's CoC shall be delivered to the parts procurer.

b. Any other data (i.e. LAT/Lot Validation Testing, QCI/TCI), defined in the applicable procurement documents, shall be available at the manufacturer's facilities or delivered to the parts' procurer in line with the purchase order.

c. For non qualified parts, the documentation minimum storage period shall be 10 years after delivery of components by the manufacturer.

NOTE For qualified parts, the documentation storage period is under the responsibility of the manufacturer and the qualifying authority.

5.4 Handling and storage

a. The supplier shall establish and implement procedures for handling and storage of components in order to prevent possible degradation, as applicable for any facility dealing with components for flight application.

b. On request, these procedures shall be sent to customer for review.

c. As a minimum, the following areas shall be covered:

1. Control of the environment in accordance with ESCC Basic Specification No. 24900.
2. Measures and facilities to segregate and protect components during receiving inspection, storage, and delivery to manufacturing.
3. Control measures to ensure that electrostatic discharge susceptible components are identified and handled only by trained personnel using anti static packaging and tools.

5.5 Component quality assurance

5.5.1 General

The supplier shall establish and implement the requirements of this document including methods, organizations and documents used to control the selection and procurement of components in accordance with the requirements of ECSS-Q-20.

5.5.2 Nonconformances or failures

a. The supplier shall establish and maintain a nonconformance control system in accordance with the general requirements in ECSS-Q-20-09.

b. Any observed deviation of EEE components from requirements as laid down in applicable specifications, procedures and drawings shall be controlled by the nonconformance control system.

NOTE This includes failures, malfunctions, deficiencies and defects.

c. The nonconformance control system shall handle all nonconformances occurring on EEE components during:

1. Manufacture (if available), screening and acceptance tests,
2. Incoming inspection,
3. Integration and test of equipment,

4. Storage and handling.

d. For ESCC qualified components the supplier shall apply the ESCC basic specification no 22800.

5.5.3 Alerts

a. The supplier shall take into account all received alerts from international alert systems and shall validate that there are no alert on the proposed parts with respect to the batch information (including date-code).

b. If alerts become available at a later stage, the supplier shall analyse the alerts, analyse the project risk and propose an action plan for approval.

5.5.4 Traceability

a. The traceability of individual components during manufacturing and testing shall be maintained as required by the procurement specifications.

b. The traceability shall be maintained through incoming, storage, and installation at the procurer and supplier of the component in accordance with programme PA requirements.

c. In any case, the traceability requirements imposed by the supplier on the EEE parts manufacturer or distributor shall allow managing the adequacy of the tests performed by the supplier (i.e. evaluation, lot validation, any additional test or inspection).

d. The traceability of EEE parts during installation in equipment, shall be ensured by the supplier to allow the traceability of the manufacturer lot/datecode number of the EEE parts actually mounted.

e. If as built DCL has not yet been delivered, the supplier shall be able to provide these information (part type actually installed with its relevant lot/datecode number) within one week.

5.5.5 Lot homogeneity for sampling test

For radiation tests, the set of test samples used shall be a representative distribution for the wafer lot.

5.6 Specific components

5.6.1 General

For the specific component types identified below, reference is made to applicable standards, in addition to the requirements of this standard.

5.6.2 ASICs

The specific requirements detailed in ECSS–Q–60–02 shall apply for the design development.

5.6.3 Hybrids

The specific requirements detailed in ECSS–Q–60–05 shall apply.

5.6.4 One time programmable devices

a. The specific requirements for FPGA, detailed in ECSS–Q–60–02, shall apply for the design development.

b. The PAD shall allow traceability to the information related to the procurement of blank parts, the programming and the acceptance of the programmed parts.

c. One time programmable components shall be submitted to a post-programming sequence.

d. A dynamic post-programming burn-in shall be applied to FPGA's, according to test method 1015 of the MIL-STD-883.

e. The supplier shall prepare a post-programming procedure for customer's approval, depending on part types (including when necessary electrical tests, programming conditions and equipment, burn-in conditions, additional screening tests and specific marking after programming).

5.6.5 Microwave monolithic integrated circuits

The specific requirements detailed in ECSS–Q–60–12 shall apply.

5.7 Documentation

Any result from inspection or control shall be documented (including, precap, lot acceptance, buy-off, incoming, relifing and complementary tests).

Table 2: Document requirements list for Class 2 components

DOCUMENT	SUBCLAUSE	CUSTOMER	COMMENTS
Compliance matrix	5.1.2.2	Approval	
"as design" DCL	5.1.4	Approval	
RFW during equipment manufacturing *(after "as design" DCL and before "as built" DCL)*	5.1.4	Approval	
"as built" DCL	5.1.4	Review	
Technical note for parts having pure tin in internal cavities	5.2.2.2	Approval	
Radiation hardness assurance plan	5.2.2.3	Approval	to document the radiation hardness assurance programme
Equipment radiation analysis document	5.2.2.3	Approval	
Evaluation plans	5.2.3.1	Approval	
Evaluation reports	5.2.3.1	Approval	
PAD's	5.2.4	Approval	
Justification documents	5.2.4	Approval	applicable for commercial parts
Procurement specifications prepared in the frame of the project	5.3.2	Approval	
Procedure for customer precap	5.3.4	Review (on request)	When not covered by ESCC or MIL specifications
Procedure for incoming	5.3.7	Review (on request)	
RVT reports when RVT is performed in the frame of the project	5.3.8	Information	
Procedure for DPA	5.3.9	Review (on request)	
DPA reports	5.3.9	Information (on request)	

Table 2: Document requirements list for Class 2 components

DOCUMENT	SUBCLAUSE	CUSTOMER	COMMENTS
Procedure for relifing	5.3.10	Approval	
Procedure for handling and storage of EEE parts	5.4	Review (on request)	
Action plan for alerts	5.5.3	Approval	
Procedure for post-programming sequence	5.6.4	Approval	
Approval : needed to continue to process Review : not needed to continue but comments may be received and shall be considered Information : no comment expected			

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6
Requirements for Class 3 components

6.1 Component programme management

6.1.1 General

The supplier shall establish and implement throughout the duration of the business agreement a component programme which ensures that the requirements of the project as defined by the customer and the supplier in the related business agreement are in compliance with this standard.

6.1.2 Components control programme

6.1.2.1 Organization

The supplier shall identify the organization responsible for the management of the component programme, and describe the organization's approaches (including the procurement system and its rationale) and capability to efficiently implement, manage, and control the component requirements.

6.1.2.2 Component control plan

a. The supplier shall prepare a compliance matrix to the clauses of this standard.

b. The supplier shall submit his compliance matrix to the customer for approval.

6.1.3 Declared components list

a. For each equipment, its supplier shall issue a DCL in an editable electronic format, identifying all component types needed.

b. The DCL shall be kept under configuration control (issue and identification of changes).

c. The DCL shall be issued as a minimum at PDR and CDR (as designed) and at flight hardware delivery (as built).

d. After equipment CDR, all modifications affecting the PAD information shall be implemented, in the "as design" DCL, through the CN / CR process, submitted to customer for approval.

NOTE For PAD generation, see 6.2.4.d.

e. The "as design" DCL shall be sent to customer for approval.

f. Any change of parts during equipment manufacturing (e.g. type and manufacturer) shall be handled through RFWs submitted to customer for approval.

g. The content of the DCL shall be as specified in its DRD in Annex C.

6.1.4 Electrical and mechanical GSE

a. EEE components used in GSE, which are physically and directly interfacing to flight hardware, shall meet the requirements of this document.

b. Flight hardware interfaces to GSE shall be protected by connector savers.

6.2 Component selection, evaluation and approval

6.2.1 General

The supplier shall consider the following requirements during his selection process:

a. Project requirements (e.g. quality levels, component policy, manufacturing and delivery schedules and budgets, quantities),

b. Design requirements (e.g. component type, case, dimensions, materials),

c. Production requirements (e.g. packaging, thermal and storage constraints, component mounting process),

d. Operational requirements (e.g. electrical, mechanical, radiation, reliability, assembly, lifetime).

NOTE The supplier of each product is responsible for the selection of components that do enable the performance, lifetime, environmental, material, safety, quality and reliability requirements of the product of which it forms a part, to be satisfied in all respects.

6.2.2 Manufacturer and component selection

6.2.2.1 General rules

a. The supplier shall establish and maintain in his own facility, and ensure that his suppliers also establish and maintain, procedures for selecting and controlling all components intended for use in deliverable products.

b. Components shall be selected on the basis of proven qualification, characterization, and previous space experience and data, relevant with regard to the requirements for the programme, from manufacturers or sources (preferably European) employing effective Product Assurance Programmes in manufacturing and test.

c. Preference shall be given to components which necessitate the least evaluation or qualification effort.

d. When selecting items, particular attention shall be paid to the current data, applicability of the basis of qualification, problem notifications and alerts, and adequacy of specifications.

6.2.2.2 Parts and material restriction

a. The supplier shall ensure that non-hermetically sealed materials of components meet the requirements of ECSS-Q-70 regarding off-gassing, out-gassing, flammability, toxicity and/or other criteria specified for the intended use.

b. The supplier shall evaluate the robustness of selected EEE components to the stresses induced by its assembly techniques.

c. With respect to health and safety, beryllium oxide (except if identified in the procurement specification), cadmium, lithium, magnesium, mercury, zinc, radioactive material and all material which may cause safety hazard shall not be used.

d. For limited life, known instability, safety hazard or reliability risk reasons, the use of EEE parts listed below shall not be used:

1. Pure tin (less than 3% Pb in case of SnPb alloy) used as a finish on the leads, terminations and external surfaces of components and packages,
2. Hollow core resistors,
3. Potentiometers (except for mechanism position monitoring),
4. Non-metallurgically bonded diodes,
5. Semiconductor dice non passivated on active area,
6. Wet slug tantalum capacitors other than capacitor construction using double seals and a tantalum case,
7. Any component whose internal construction uses metallurgic bonding with a melting temperature not compatible with the end-application mounting conditions,
8. Wire link fuses < 5A,
9. TO5 relays without double welding or with integrated diodes,
10. RNC90 > 100kohms (shall not be used for new designs),
11. TO3 and DO4/DO5 packages (shall not be used for new designs).

e. The use of pure tin in internal cavities may be authorized, on a case-by-case basis, based on the demonstration there is no alternative product and there is no risk (supported by technical note).

f. As per 6.2.2.2 e, the justification of the use of pure tin shall be presented during PCB for customer's approval.

6.2.2.3 Radiation hardness

The radiation requirements for EEE components are project specific.

a. The supplier who is responsible for the design of the piece of hardware shall demonstrate the compliance of its components selection with the radiation constraints of the project..

b. For this demonstration, the supplier shall consider all types of radiation including cosmic (Heavy Ions), electromagnetic, trapped (charged particles – electrons, protons – in radiation belts) and solar (flares).

c. Due consideration shall be given to the mission orbit and trajectory, the duration, the associated spatial and temporal variations of the radiation environment as well as all protective factors such as shielding.

d. The supplier shall assess the actual radiation tolerance of the selected components for compliance with the radiation requirements in term of total dose, displacement damages and Single Events Effects (SEE).

e. The supplier shall identify components which are not compliant with the radiation requirements as critical radiation sensitive components.

f. The supplier shall implement a Radiation Hardness Assurance Programme, documented by a plan to be approved by the customer, for radiation sensitive components, covering the collection of all relevant information and specifying the necessary actions in terms of evaluation and procurement testing, planning and control.

g. The supplier shall issue an Equipment Radiation Analysis document identifying all sensitive components w.r.t. the relevant radiation effects, possibly their impact and giving an adequate design solution (e.g.

shielding, design solution, specific test, and RVT) or the relevant equipment.

h. The Equipment Radiation Analysis document shall be submitted to customer for approval.

NOTE More detailed information about the above requirements is given in ECSS-E-10-12.

6.2.2.4 Derating

a. The supplier shall implement derating rules for components used in his designs in accordance with the requirements of ECSS-Q-30-11.

b. For wire link fuses, the current derating factor shall be 50% with an additional derating of 0,2%/°C for an increase in the temperature of fuse body above 25°C.

6.2.3 Component evaluation

6.2.3.1 General

a. The supplier shall perform a component evaluation in absence of an approved demonstration that a component has the ability to conform to the requirements for functional performance, quality, dependability, and environmental resistance as required for the project.

b. The supplier shall plan and carry out the evaluation.

c. The planning of evaluation actions shall be derived from the results of an assessment of the design and application of the needed component.

d. They shall be described in an evaluation plan, sent to the customer for approval, and include the following elements:

1. Constructional Analysis,
2. Evaluation Testing,
3. Radiation Hardness.

e. In the definition of the evaluation programme any information including pertinent reliability, analysis and test data from the manufacturer of the component and previous use in comparable application shall be considered.

f. Omission of any of these elements, or alternative activities, shall be justified.

g. All tests and inspections shall be carried out on representative samples of the component type from the current production of the same manufacturer as intended to be used for the flight hardware.

h. The supplier shall summarize the result of all evaluation actions in the evaluation report, sent to the customer for approval.

i. It shall be reviewed to determine if they will have an impact on the content of the procurement specification.

NOTE For guidance for the assessment of the environmental aspects refer to ECSS-E-10-12 and ECSS E-10-04.

6.2.3.2 Constructional analysis

a. Constructional analysis shall be carried out on representative components.

NOTE The primary aim of constructional analysis is to provide an early indication of a component's probability of meeting the evaluation requirements and the operational goals of the concerned programme.

b. The Constructional Analysis shall comprise destructive and non-destructive inspections, analyses, and testing, to identify:

1. Design and construction technology,
2. Materials used,
3. Inherent reliability aspects,
4. Quality of workmanship,
5. Potential hazards.

c. The findings of the analysis shall be contained within a Constructional Analysis Report and shall be included in the Evaluation Report.

6.2.3.3 Evaluation testing

a. The evaluation shall determine which inspections or tests are required to provide the confidence that the component type under evaluation, when assembled and tested in accordance with the procurement specification, successfully meets the mission requirements.

b. The supplier shall review the already existing data in order to adapt the content of the evaluation testing which can include:

1. Endurance test (operating at elevated temperature and electrical stress),
2. Mechanical stress (shock, vibration, constant acceleration),
3. Environmental stress (thermal shock, temperature cycling, high and low temperature storage, humidity),
4. Assembly capability testing,
5. Radiation testing, for total dose and single event effects sensitivity.

NOTE For guidance refer to ESCC basic specification no. 22600 and the ancillary specifications for dedicated component families.

6.2.4 Parts approval

a. The supplier shall document the procedure for approval of each component type intended for use in flight products.

b. The approval of components shall be based on consideration of all pertinent data including both the electrical and environmental performances as well as the quality and the dependability assurance requirements.

c. The supplier shall maintain a system of traceability of the acceptance and approval of each component used in flight products.

d. The approval process by the customer shall be organized as follows:

1. All parts are approved by listing then in the DCL,
2. A PAD as specified in Annex E is required for parts when:
   (a) additional controls are required (e.g. precap, buy-off, LAT, RVT, DPA),
   (b) used outside the specified limits,
   (c) specific tests are required during procurement as per Table A-3. Justification Document is required for any commercial part, instead of PAD.

e. When a PAD or a Justification Document is required, the customer's approval process shall include 2 steps:

- step 1: approval of the part type and attached action plan, through PAD or Justification Document for the PDR.

- step 2: approval of the results of the action plan defined during step 1 through PAD or Justification Document.

6.3 Component procurement

6.3.1 General

a. The supplier shall ensure that all procured components meet the programme requirements with respect to inspection, screening and tests.

b. Class 3 components shall meet the quality levels and supplementary conditions specified in Table Table A-3 (Annex A).

c. The supplier shall be responsible for manufacturer surveillance and control throughout the procurement programme.

d. To reduce the risk of procuring counterfeit components, when parts are not directly procured from the manufacturer, the supplier shall procure parts only from distributors duly franchised by the parts manufacturer.

6.3.2 Procurement specification

a. The supplier shall procure EEE components according to controlled specifications.

b. International specifications systems, new specifications or manufacturer's datasheets under configuration shall be used by the supplier.

c. Any new specification shall be prepared and designed by the supplier as per existing international specification systems (ESCC, MIL). Preference shall be given to ESCC format when agreed by the manufacturer.

d. The content of any new specification shall be as specified in the procurement specification DRD in Annex D.

e. The use of any new specification or datasheet shall be submitted to the customer for review through the approval process (see subclause 6.2.4).

f. Upon request, any new procurement specification prepared in the frame of the project, shall be delivered to the customer.

g. The supplier shall keep each procurement specification or manufacturer's datasheet under configuration control.

6.3.3 Screening requirements

a. All components to be incorporated into flight standard hardware shall be subjected to screening testing.

b. The screening test requirements shall be so designed that accumulated stress does not jeopardize component reliability.

c. All screening tests shall be performed at the component manufacturer's premises or at a source approved by the approval authority for the performance of screening.

d. The applicable quality levels defined in Table A-3 shall apply.

6.3.4 Initial customer source inspection (precap)

No precap is required.

6.3.5 Lot acceptance

a. The supplier shall ensure that any lot or datecode of EEE parts is submitted to a lot acceptance procedure (in line with applied normative systems) according to the following rules:

   1. Space qualified parts:

      (a) ESCC: user's lot acceptance on the procured lot is not required due to periodic lot validation testing performed by the manufacturer.

      (b) MIL: QCI or TCI performed by the manufacturer is in accordance with the quality level of the MIL specification.

2. Non-space qualified parts:
   (a) The content of the lot acceptance is defined according to the available data.
   (b) The proposed lot acceptance is approved through the approval process (see subclause 6.2.4).
3. Commercial parts:
   (a) The content of the lot acceptance is defined according to information provided by the justification document.
   (b) The proposed lot acceptance is approved through the approval process (see subclause 6.2.4).
   (c) The sample size for lot acceptance which may be reduced in some cases, shall be submitted to customer approval through the apporval process (see subclause 6.2.4)

6.3.6 Final customer source inspection (buy-off)

No buy-off is required.

6.3.7 Incoming inspections

a. The procurement entity shall perform incoming inspection at his premises on all components to verify conformance with the purchase order requirements.
b. The incoming inspection shall include the following items:
   1. Marking control,
   2. Quantity verification,
   3. Packing checking,
   4. Review of the manufacturer delivered documentation,
   5. Additional tests based on the type of component, criticality and heritage with the manufacturer (e.g. solderability tests, electrical tests).
c. This process shall be documented by a procedure to be presented, on request, to the customer for review.
d. If the parts have passed successfully a final CSI (or buy-off), the incoming inspection may be reduced to:
   1. Packing checking,
   2. Quantity verification.
e. In case the incoming inspection has been performed by a procurement agent, the incoming inspection performed by the end-user, may be limited to the following items:
   1. Packing checking,
   2. Quantity verification.

6.3.8 Radiation verification testing

a. When the component radiation sensitivity, as calculated either from radiation characterization test or from existing radiation effects data, is suspected to be inadequate (as defined by project requirements) with respect to the component anticipated dose, RVT shall be implemented in line with the Radiation Hardness Assurance Programme defined in subclause 6.2.2.3.
b. RVT shall be performed in accordance with an internationally recognized standard, such as ESCC Basic Specification No. 22900.

c. In such a case, a PAD as specified in Annex E shall be issued and processed as per subclause 6.2.4.

d. The results of RVT shall be documented by a report.

e. When RVT is performed in the frame of the project, the supplier shall send the related report to the customer for information

6.3.9 Destructive physical analysis

DPA comprises a series of inspections, tests and analyses performed on a sample of components to verify that the material, design and workmanship used for its construction, as well as the construction itself, meet the requirements of the relevant specification and are suitable for the intended application.

a. The DPA shall be performed on 3 samples per lot for the following non-space qualified part types, as a minimum relays and commercial parts.

b. DPA may be carried out on representative samples of the components families.

c. The DPA sample size may be reduced in some cases which shall be submitted to customer for approval through the PAD (or Justification document) process.

d. The DPA process shall be documented by a procedure to be sent, on request, to the customer for review.

e. The supplier shall ensure that the outcome of the DPA is satisfactory prior to the installation of the components into flight hardware.

f. Independent laboratories may perform DPA when approved by the customer.

g. DPA may be performed by the manufacturer if witnessed by the supplier (or approved representative).

h. Methods and accept/reject criteria for inspection component (material, design, construction, workmanship) shall be documented by a procedure to be presented to customer, on request, for review.

i. For health and safety reasons, any test producing beryllium oxide dust shall be omitted.

j. The results of DPA shall be documented by a report sent to customer, on request, for information.

6.3.10 Relifing

a. Components from a supplier's or parts procurement agent's stock may be used provided the following criteria are met:

   1. The parts are stored according to the minimum conditions given in subclause 6.4,
   2. The minimum overall requirements (including screening) are in accordance with the project requirements,
   3. The lot homogeneity and traceability can be demonstrated,
   4. The EEE parts documentation is available and the content is acceptable in accordance with the project requirements (including radiation data, if necessary),
   5. There are no open NCR's and no unresolved alerts with respect to their date code.

b. For components meeting the above criteria, and which have a lot / date code exceeding 7 years, a relifing shall be performed by the supplier according to a procedure which details the maximum storage period, the

testing and control sequence applied, as well as the acceptance and rejection criteria.

c. This procedure shall be submitted to customer for approval.

d. Parts older than 10 years shall not be installed on boards.

6.3.11 Manufacturer's data documentation deliveries

a. The manufacturer's CoC shall be delivered to the parts procurer.

b. Any other data (i.e. LAT/Lot Validation Testing, QCI/TCI), defined in the applicable procurement documents, shall be available at the manufacturer's facilities or delivered to the parts' procurer in line with the purchase order.

c. For non qualified parts, the documentation minimum storage period shall be 10 years after delivery of components by the manufacturer.

NOTE For qualified parts, the documentation storage period is under the responsibility of the manufacturer and the qualifying authority.

6.4 Handling and storage

a. The supplier shall establish and implement procedures for handling and storage of components in order to prevent possible degradation, as applicable for any facility dealing with components for flight application.

b. On request, these procedures shall be sent to customer for review.

c. As a minimum, the following areas shall be covered:

1. Control of the environment in accordance with ESCC Basic Specification No. 24900.
2. Measures and facilities to segregate and protect components during receiving inspection, storage, and delivery to manufacturing.
3. Control measures to ensure that electrostatic discharge susceptible components are identified and handled only by trained personnel using anti static packaging and tools.

6.5 Component quality assurance

6.5.1 General

The supplier shall establish and implement the requirements of this document including methods, organizations and documents used to control the selection and procurement of components in accordance with the requirements of ECSS-Q-20.

6.5.2 Nonconformances or failures

a. The supplier shall establish and maintain a nonconformance control system in accordance with the general requirements in ECSS-Q-20-09.

b. Any observed deviation of EEE components from requirements as laid down in applicable specifications, procedures and drawings shall be controlled by the nonconformance control system.

NOTE This includes failures, malfunctions, deficiencies and defects.

c. The nonconformance control system shall handle all nonconformances occurring on EEE components during:

1. Manufacture (if available), screening and acceptance tests,
2. Incoming inspection,
3. Integration and test of equipment,

4. Storage and handling.

d. For ESCC qualified components the supplier shall apply the ESCC basic specification no 22800.

6.5.3 Alerts

a. The supplier shall take into account all received alerts from international alert systems and shall validate that there are no alert on the proposed parts with respect to the batch information (including date-code).

b. If alerts become available at a later stage, the supplier shall analyse the alerts, analyse the project risk and propose an action plan for approval.

6.5.4 Traceability

a. The traceability of individual components during manufacturing and testing shall be maintained as required by the procurement specifications.

b. The traceability shall be maintained through incoming, storage, and installation at the procurer and supplier of the component in accordance with programme PA requirements.

c. In any case, the traceability requirements imposed by the supplier on the EEE parts manufacturer or distributor shall allow managing the adequacy of the tests performed by the supplier (i.e. evaluation, lot validation, any additional test or inspection).

d. The traceability of EEE parts during installation in equipment, shall be ensured by the supplier to allow the traceability of the manufacturer lot/datecode number of the EEE parts actually mounted.

e. The supplier shall be able to provide these information (part type actually installed with its relevant lot/datecode number) within one working day (when the flight system is on launch pad) or within one week (in the other cases).

6.5.5 Lot homogeneity for sampling test

For radiation tests, the set of test samples used shall be a representative distribution for the wafer lot.

6.5.6 General

For the specific component types identified below, reference is made to applicable standards, in addition to the requirements of this standard.

6.5.7 ASICs

The specific requirements detailed in ECSS–Q–60–02 shall apply for the design development.

6.5.8 Hybrids

The specific requirements detailed in ECSS–Q–60–05 shall apply.

6.5.9 One time programmable devices

a. The specific requirements for FPGA, detailed in ECSS–Q–60–02, shall apply for the design development.

b. The PAD shall allow traceability to the information related to the procurement of blank parts, the programming and the acceptance of the programmed parts.

c. One time programmable components shall be submitted to a post-programming sequence.

d. A dynamic post-programming burn-in shall be applied to FPGA's, according to test method 1015 of the MIL-STD-883.

e. The supplier shall prepare a post-programming procedure for customer's approval, depending on part types (including when necessary electrical tests, programming conditions and equipment, burn-in conditions, additional screening tests and specific marking after programming).

6.5.10 Microwave monolithic integrated circuits

The specific requirements detailed in ECSS–Q–60–12 shall apply.

6.6 Documentation

Any result from inspection or control shall be documented (including, precap, lot acceptance, buy-off, incoming, relifing and complementary tests).

Table 3: Document requirements list for Class 3 components

DOCUMENT	SUBCLAUSE	CUSTOMER	COMMENTS
Compliance matrix	6.1.2.2	Approval	
"as design" DCL	6.1.3	Approval	
RFW during equipment manufacturing *(after "as design" DCL)*	6.1.3	Approval	
Technical note for parts having pure in internal cavities	6.2.2.2	Approval	
Radiation hardness assurance plan	6.2.2.3	Approval	to document the radiation hardness assurance programme
Equipment radiation analysis document	6.2.2.3	Approval	
Evaluation plans	6.2.3.1	Approval	
Evaluation reports	6.2.3.1	Approval	
PAD's	6.2.4	Approval	
Justification documents	6.2.4	Approval	applicable for commercial parts
Procurement specifications prepared in the frame of the project	6.3.2	Review	
Procedure for incoming	6.3.7	Review (on request)	
RVT reports when RVT is performed in the frame of the project	6.3.8	Information	
Procedure for DPA	6.3.9	Review (on request)	
DPA reports	6.3.9	Information (on request)	
Procedure for relifing	6.3.10	Approval	

Table 3: Document requirements list for Class 3 components

DOCUMENT	SUBCLAUSE	CUSTOMER	COMMENTS
Procedure for handling and storage of EEE parts	6.4	Review (on request)	
Action plan for alerts	6.5.3	Approval	
Procedure for post-programming sequence	6.5.9	Approval	

Approval : needed to continue to process
Review : not needed to continue but comments may be received and shall be considered
Information : no comment expected

Annex A (normative)
Quality levels

Table A-1: Quality levels for Class 1 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	other	
Capacitors, chip, ceramic	ESCC 3009 level C	MIL-PRF-55681 EFR level R min MIL-PRF-123		For ceramic capacitors procured through ESCC or MIL specifications but in an extended, non qualified, range of values or not belonging to ESCC QPL or MIL QML/QPL, the humidity, steady state, low voltage test (cf ESCC 3009, § 5.2.2) is mandatory if U rated < 50V and C > 1µF.
Capacitors, molded, ceramic	ESCC 3001 level C	MIL-PRF-39014 EFR level R min MIL-PRF-20 EFR level R min MIL-PRF-123 MIL-PRF-49470 EFR level T		For ceramic capacitors procured through ESCC or MIL specifications but in an extended, non qualified, range of values or not belonging to ESCC QPL or MIL QML/QPL, the humidity, steady state, low voltage test (cf ESCC 3009, § 5.2.2) is mandatory if U rated < 50V and C > 1µF.
Capacitors, glass (CYR type)	-	MIL-PRF-23269 EFR level R min		Not recommended for new designs

Table A-1: Quality levels for Class 1 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	other	
Capacitors, mica	ESCC 3007 level C	MIL-PRF-39001 EFR level R min		
Capacitors, chip, solid tantalum (e.g. TAJ, T495, CWR11)	ESCC 3011 level C ESCC 3012 level C	MIL-PRF-55365 WFR level C min		All capacitors shall be surge current tested.
Capacitors, non-solid tantalum, electrolytic (CLR79)	ESCC 3003 level C	MIL-PRF-39006 EFR level R min		39006 / 22, 25, 30, 31 and "H" dash number designated devices are recommended
Capacitors, solid tantalum, electrolytic (CSR type)	ESCC 3002 level C	MIL-PRF-39003 WFR level C min		Surge current test mandatory on low ESR capacitors (CSR21 and CSR33).
Capacitors, super metallized plastic film, (CRH type)	ESCC 3006 level C	MIL-PRF-83241 EFR level R min		
Capacitors, metallized film, (HTP86, KM94S, PM94S, PM90SR2, MKT, …)	ESCC 3006 level C	-		
Capacitors, variable	ESCC 3010 level C	-		
Connectors, non filtered, D-sub rectangular	ESCC 3401 level B	-		
Connectors, filtered, D-sub rectangular	ESCC 3405 level B	-		Lifetest 1000h / 125°C / 1,5Ur on each tubular ceramic lot. By default, assured for ESCC products.
Connectors, printed circuit board	ESCC 3401 level B	-		
Connectors, RF coaxial	ESCC 3402 level B	-		
Connectors, microminiature rectangular	ESCC 3401 level B	-		
Connectors, non filtered, circular	ESCC 3401 level B	-		

Table A-1: Quality levels for Class 1 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	other	
Connectors, filtered, circular	ESCC 3405 level B	-		Lifetest 1000h / 125°C / 1,5Ur on each tubular ceramic lot. By default, assured for ESCC products.
Crystals	ESCC 3501 level B	-		
Diodes	ESCC 5000	MIL-PRF-19500 JANS		PIND test (see note).
Diodes microwave	ESCC 5010 level B	MIL-PRF-19500 JANS		PIND test (see note).
Filters	ESCC 3008 level B	MIL-PRF-28861 acc. to class S		
Fuses (wire link ≥ 5A)	-	MIL-PRF-23419		Burn-in (168h – 85°C – 50% rated current) is mandatory on each lot
Fuses (CERMET)	-	MIL-PRF-23419		
Heaters flexible	ESCC 4009 level C	-		
Inductors, coils, (molded)	ESCC 3201 level C	MIL-STD-981 class S MIL-PRF-39010 EFR level R min		
Inductors, coils (non molded)	ESCC 3201 level C	MIL-STD-981 class S		
Integrated circuits	ESCC 9000	MIL-PRF-38535 class V		PIND test (see note).
Integrated circuits microwave (MMIC)	ESCC 9010 level B	MIL-PRF-38535 class V		PIND test (see note).
Microwave passive parts (circulators, isolators)	ESCC 3202 level B	-		
Microwave passive parts (coupler, power dividers)	ESCC 3404 level B	MIL-DTL-23971 (dividers) “space flight”		
Microwave passive parts (attenuators, loads)	ESCC 3403 level C	MIL-DTL-39030 (loads) S letter (screened parts) MIL-DTL-3933 (attenuators) S letter (screened parts)		
Oscillators (hybrids)	ECSS Q-60-05 level 1	MIL-PRF-55310 (class 2) level S		
Relays, electromagnetic, latching and non-latching	ESCC 3601 level B ESCC 3602 level B	-		

Table A-1: Quality levels for Class 1 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	other	
Resistors, fixed, film, (RNC, MB x xxxx type, except RNC90)	ESCC 4001 level C	MIL-PRF-55182 EFR level R min MIL-PRF-39017 EFR level R min		
Resistors, high precision, fixed, metal foil (RNC90)	ESCC 4001 level C	MIL-PRF-55182/9 EFR level R min		100 Kohms max allowed.
Resistors, network, thick film	ESCC 4005 level C	-		
Resistors, current sensing (RLV type)	-	MIL-PRF-49465		
Resistors, power, fixed, wirewound (RWR type)	ESCC 4002 level C	MIL-PRF-39007 EFR level R min		
Resistors, power, fixed, wirewound, chassis mounted (RER type)	ESCC 4003 level C	MIL-PRF-39009 EFR level R min		
Resistors, precision, fixed, wirewound (RBR type)	-	MIL-PRF-39005 EFR level R min		Diameter of wire shall be greater than 0,03 mm.
Resistors, fixed, film, high voltage (RHV type)	ESCC 4001 level C	-		
Resistors, fixed, thick and thin film chip	ESCC 4001 level C	MIL-PRF-55342 EFR level R min		
Switches, electromechanical	ESCC 3701 level B	MIL-PRF-8805		
Switches, thermostatic	ESCC 3702 level B	-		
Thermistors	ESCC 4006 level C	-		
Transformers	ESCC 3201 level C	MIL-STD-981 class S		
Transistors	ESCC 5000	MIL-PRF-19500 JANS		PIND test (see note).
Transistors microwave	ESCC 5010 level B	MIL-PRF-19500 JANS		PIND test (see note).
Cables & wires, low frequency	ESCC 3901 level B	MIL-W-22759		
Cables, coaxial, radio frequency	ESCC 3902 level B	MIL-C-17		
Hybrids	ECSS-Q-60-05 level 1	MIL-PRF-38534 class K		
Surface Acoustic Waves (SAW)	ESCC 3502 level B	MIL-PRF-38534 class K		

Table A-1: Quality levels for Class 1 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	other	
Charge coupled devices (CCD)	ESCC 9020 level B	-		
Opto discrete devices Photodiodes, LED Phototransistors Opto-couplers	ESCC 5000	MIL-PRF-19500 JANS		PIND test (see note).

Note

Particle Inducted Noise Detection (PIND) test is applicable to all cavity packages of active components.

For semiconductor devices the JANS criteria is applicable per MIL-PRF-19500.
The lot is submitted to 100 % PIND testing according to test condition A (per test method 2052 of MIL-STD-750).

For integrated circuits the Class V criteria is applicable per MIL-PRF-38535.
The lot is submitted to 100 % PIND testing according to test condition A (per test method 2020 of MIL-STD-883).

By default, assured for ESCC products.

For active parts (transistors, diodes) packaged in TO3, DO4 or DO5, the PIND test method is submitted to customer's approval, in order to ensure the efficiency of the operating mode.

For MIL quality levels, the application notes included in NPSL for level 1 shall be taken into account.

Table A-2: Quality levels for Class 2 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	Other	
Capacitors, chip, ceramic	ESCC 3009 level C	MIL-PRF-55681 EFR level R min MIL-PRF-123	CECC 32101 (qualified parts) + burn-in	For ceramic capacitors procured through ESCC or MIL specifications but in an extended, non qualified, range of values or not belonging to ESCC QPL or MIL QML/QPL, the humidity, steady state, low voltage test (cf ESCC 3009, § 5.2.2) is mandatory if U rated < 50V and C > 1µF.
Capacitors, molded, ceramic	ESCC 3001 level C	MIL-PRF-39014 EFR level R min MIL-PRF-20 EFR level R min MIL-PRF-123 MIL-PRF-49470 EFR level T	CECC 30601 (type 1) CECC 30602 (type 2) (qualified parts) + burn-in	For ceramic capacitors procured through ESCC or MIL specifications but in an extended, non qualified, range of values or not belonging to ESCC QPL or MIL QML/QPL, the humidity, steady state, low voltage test (cf ESCC 3009, § 5.2.2) is mandatory if U rated < 50V and C > 1µF.
Capacitors, glass (CYR type)	-	MIL-PRF-23269 EFR level R min		Not recommended for new designs
Capacitors, mica	ESCC 3007 level C	MIL-PRF-39001 EFR level R min		
Capacitors, chip, solid tantalum (e.g. TAJ, T495, CWR11)	ESCC 3011 level C ESCC 3012 level C	MIL-PRF-55365 WFR level C min		All capacitors shall be surge current tested.
Capacitors, non-solid tantalum, electrolytic (CLR79)	ESCC 3003 level C	MIL-PRF-39006 EFR level R min		39006 / 22, 25, 30, 31 and "H" designated devices are recommended
Capacitors, solid tantalum, electrolytic (CSR type)	ESCC 3002 level C	MIL-PRF-39003 WFR level C min		Surge current test mandatory on low ESR capacitors (CSR21 and CSR33).
Capacitors, super metallized plastic film, (CRH type)	ESCC 3006 level C	MIL-PRF-83241 EFR level R min		

Table A-2: Quality levels for Class 2 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	Other	
Capacitors, metallized film, (HTP86, KM94S, PM94S, PM90SR2, MKT, …)	ESCC 3006 level C	-		
Capacitors, variable	ESCC 3010 level C	-		
Connectors, non filtered, D-sub rectangular	ESCC 3401 level B	-		
Connectors, filtered, D-sub rectangular	ESCC 3405 level B	-		Lifetest 1000h / 125°C / 1,5Ur on each tubular ceramic lot. By default, assured for ESCC products.
Connectors, printed circuit board	ESCC 3401 level B	-		
Connectors, RF coaxial	ESCC 3402 level B	-		
Connectors, microminiature rectangular	ESCC 3401 level B	-		
Connectors, non filtered, circular	ESCC 3401 level B	-		Lifetest 1000h / 125°C / 1,5Ur on each tubular ceramic lot. By default, assured for ESCC products.
Connectors, filtered, circular	ESCC 3405 level B	-		
Crystals	ESCC 3501 level B	-		
Diodes	ESCC 5000	MIL-PRF-19500 JANTXV + PIND test	commercial parts according to JD	PIND test (see note).
Diodes microwave	ESCC 5010 level C + PIND test	MIL-PRF-19500 JANTXV + PIND test	commercial parts according to JD	PIND test (see note).
Filters	ESCC 3008 level C	MIL-PRF-28861 acc. to class S		
Fuses (wire link $\geq$ 5A)	-	MIL-PRF-23419		Burn-in (168h – 85°C – 50% rated current) is mandatory on each lot
Fuses (CERMET)	-	MIL-PRF-23419		

Table A-2: Quality levels for Class 2 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	Other	
Heaters flexible	ESCC 4009 level C	-	GSFC S-311-P-079	
Inductors, coils, (molded)	ESCC 3201 level C	MIL-STD-981 class S MIL-PRF-39010 EFR level R min		
Inductors, coils (non molded)	ESCC 3201 level C	MIL-STD-981 class S		
Integrated circuits	ESCC 9000	MIL-PRF-38535 class Q or M + PIND test	commercial parts according to JD	PIND test (see note).
Integrated circuits microwave (MMIC)	ESCC 9010 level C + PIND test	MIL-PRF-38535 class Q or M + PIND test	commercial parts according to JD	PIND test (see note).
Microwave passive parts (circulators, isolators)	ESCC 3202 level B	-		
Microwave passive parts (coupler, power dividers)	ESCC 3404 level B	MIL-DTL-23971 (dividers) "space flight"		
Microwave passive parts (attenuators, loads)	ESCC 3403 level C	MIL-DTL-39030 (loads) S letter (screened parts) MIL-DTL-3933 (attenuators) S letter (screened parts)		
Oscillators (hybrids)	ECSS Q-60-05 level 1	MIL-PRF-55310 (class 2) level S		
Relays, electromagnetic, latching and non-latching	ESCC 3601 level B ESCC 3602 level B	MIL-PRF-39016 EFR level R min + ESCC screening according to chart 3		
Resistors, fixed, film, (RNC, MB x xxxx type, except RNC90)	ESCC 4001 level C	MIL-PRF-55182 EFR level R min MIL-PRF-39017 EFR level R min	CECC 40401 + burn-in (qualified parts)	
Resistors, high precision, fixed, metal foil (RNC90)	ESCC 4001 level C	MIL-PRF-55182/9 EFR level R min		100 Kohms max allowed.
Resistors, network, thick film	ESCC 4005 level C	MIL-PRF-83401 level M		

Table A-2: Quality levels for Class 2 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	Other	
Resistors, current sensing (RLV type)	-	MIL-PRF-49465		
Resistors, power, fixed, wirewound (RWR type)	ESCC 4002 level C	MIL-PRF-39007 EFR level R min	CECC 40201 + burn-in (qualified parts)	
Resistors, power, fixed, wirewound, chassis mounted (RER type)	ESCC 4003 level C	MIL-PRF-39009 EFR level R min	CECC 40201 + burn-in (qualified parts)	
Resistors, precision, fixed, wire wound (RBR type)	-	MIL-PRF-39005 EFR level R min		Diameter of wire shall be greater than 0,03 mm.
Resistors, fixed, film, high voltage (RHV type)	ESCC 4001 level C	-		
Resistors, fixed, thick and thin film chip	ESCC 4001 level C	MIL-PRF-55342 EFR level R min	CECC 40401 + burn-in (qualified parts)	
Switches, electromechanical	ESCC 3701 level B	MIL-PRF-8805		
Switches, thermostatic	ESCC 3702 level C	-		
Thermistors	ESCC 4006 level C	MIL-PRF-23648	GSFC S-311-P-018	
Transformers	ESCC 3201 level C	MIL-STD-981 class S		
Transistors	ESCC 5000	MIL-PRF-19500, JANTXV + PIND test	commercial parts according to JD	PIND test (see note).
Transistors microwave	ESCC 5010 level B + PIND test	MIL-PRF-19500, JANTXV + PIND test	Commercial parts according to JD	PIND test (see note).
Cables & wires, low frequency	ESCC 3901 level B	MIL-W-22759		
Cables, coaxial, radio frequency	ESCC 3902 level B	MIL-C-17		
Hybrids	ECSS-Q-60-05 level 2	MIL-PRF-38534 class K		
Surface Acoustic Waves (SAW)	ESCC 3502 level C	MIL-PRF-38534 class K		
Charge coupled	ESCC 9020 level B	-		

Table A-2: Quality levels for Class 2 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	Other	
devices (CCD)				
Opto discrete devices Photodiodes, LED Phototransistors Opto-couplers	ESCC 5000	MIL-PRF-19500 JANTXV + PIND test	Commercial parts according to JD	PIND test (see note).

Note

Particle Inducted Noise Detection (PIND) test is applicable to all cavity packages of active components.

By default, assured for ESCC products.

For semiconductor devices the JANS criteria is applicable per MIL-PRF-19500.
The lot is submitted to 100 % PIND testing according to test condition A (per test method 2052 of MIL-STD-750).

For integrated circuits the Class V criteria is applicable per MIL-PRF-38535.
The lot is submitted to 100 % PIND testing according to test condition A (per test method 2020 of MIL-STD-883).

For active parts (transistors, diodes) packaged in TO3, DO4 or DO5, the PIND test method is submitted to customer's approval, in order to ensure the efficiency of the operating mode.

Table A-3: Quality levels for Class 3 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	Other	
Capacitors, chip, ceramic	ESCC 3009 level C	MIL-PRF-55681 EFR level R min MIL-PRF-123	CECC 32101 (qualified parts) + burn-in	For ceramic capacitors procured through ESCC or MIL specifications but in an extended, non qualified, range of values or not belonging to ESCC QPL or MIL QML/QPL, the humidity, steady state, low voltage test (cf ESCC 3009, § 5.2.2) is mandatory if U rated < 50V and C > 1µF.
Capacitors, molded, ceramic	ESCC 3001 level C	MIL-PRF-39014 EFR level R min MIL-PRF-20 EFR level R min MIL-PRF-123 MIL-PRF-49470 EFR level T	CECC 30601 (type 1) CECC 30602 (type 2) (qualified parts) + burn-in	For ceramic capacitors procured through ESCC or MIL specifications but in an extended, non qualified, range of values or not belonging to ESCC QPL or MIL QML/QPL, the humidity, steady state, low voltage test (cf ESCC 3009, § 5.2.2) is mandatory if U rated < 50V and C > 1µF.
Capacitors, glass (CYR type)	-	MIL-PRF-23269 EFR level R min		Not recommended for new designs
Capacitors, mica	ESCC 3007 level C	MIL-PRF-39001 EFR level R min		
Capacitors, chip, solid tantalum (e.g. TAJ, T495, CWR11)	ESCC 3011 level C ESCC 3012 level C	MIL-PRF-55365 WFR level C min		All capacitors shall be surge current tested.
Capacitors, non-solid tantalum, electrolytic (CLR79)	ESCC 3003 level C	MIL-PRF-39006 EFR level R min		39006 / 22, 25, 30, 31 and "H" designated devices are recommended
Capacitors, solid tantalum, electrolytic (CSR type)	ESCC 3002 level C	MIL-PRF-39003 WFR level C min		Surge current test mandatory on low ESR capacitors (CSR21 and CSR33).

Table A-3: Quality levels for Class 3 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	Other	
Capacitors, super metallized plastic film, (CRH type)	ESCC 3006 level C	MIL-PRF-83241 EFR level R min		
Capacitors, metallized film, (HTP86, KM94S, PM94S, PM90SR2, MKT, …)	ESCC 3006 level C	-		
Capacitors, variable	ESCC 3010 level C	-		
Connectors, non filtered, D-sub rectangular	ESCC 3401 level B	-		
Connectors, filtered, D-sub rectangular	ESCC 3405 level B	-		
Connectors, printed circuit board	ESCC 3401 level B	-		
Connectors, RF coaxial	ESCC 3402 level B	-		
Connectors, microminiature rectangular	ESCC 3401 level B	-		
Connectors, non filtered, circular	ESCC 3401 level B	-		
Connectors, filtered, circular	ESCC 3405 level B	-		
Crystals	ESCC 3501 level B	-		
Diodes	ESCC 5000	MIL-PRF-19500 JANTXV + PIND test	commercial parts according to JD	PIND test (see note).
Diodes microwave	ESCC 5010 level C + PIND test	MIL-PRF-19500 JANTXV+ PIND test	commercial parts according to JD	PIND test (see note).
Filters	ESCC 3008 level C	MIL-PRF-28861 acc. to class B min		
Fuses (wire link $\geq$ 5A)	-	MIL-PRF-23419		Burn-in (168h – 85°C – 50% rated current) is mandatory on each lot
Fuses (CERMET)	-	MIL-PRF-23419		
Heaters flexible	ESCC 4009 level C	-	GSFC S-311-P-079	

Table A-3: Quality levels for Class 3 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	Other	
Inductors, coils, (molded)	ESCC 3201 level C	MIL-STD-981 class S MIL-PRF-39010 EFR level R min		
Inductors, coils (non molded)	ESCC 3201 level C	MIL-STD-981 class S		
Integrated circuits	ESCC 9000	MIL-PRF-38535 TM 5004 class level B + PIND test	commercial parts according to JD	PIND test (see note).
Integrated circuits microwave (MMIC)	ESCC 9010 level C+ PIND test	MIL-PRF-38535 TM 5004 class level B + PIND test	commercial parts according to JD	PIND test (see note).
Microwave passive parts (circulators, isolators)	ESCC 3202 level B	-		
Microwave passive parts (coupler, power dividers)	ESCC 3404 level B	MIL-DTL-23971 (dividers) "space flight"		
Microwave passive parts (attenuators, loads)	ESCC 3403 level C	MIL-DTL-39030 (loads) S letter (screened parts) MIL-DTL-3933 (attenuators) S letter (screened parts)		
Oscillators (hybrids)	ECSS Q-60-05 level 1	MIL-PRF-55310 (class 2) level S		
Relays, electromagnetic, latching and non-latching	ESCC 3601 level B ESCC 3602 level B	MIL-PRF-39016 EFR level R min + ESCC screening according to chart 3		
Resistors, fixed, film, (RNC, MB x xxxx type, except RNC90)	ESCC 4001 level C	MIL-PRF-55182 EFR level R min MIL-PRF-39017 EFR level R min	CECC 40401 + burn-in (qualified parts)	
Resistors, high precision, fixed, metal foil (RNC90)	ESCC 4001 level C	MIL-PRF-55182/9 EFR level R min		100 Kohms max allowed.
Resistors, network, thick film	ESCC 4005 level C	MIL-PRF-83401 level M		
Resistors, current sensing (RLV type)	-	MIL-PRF-49465		

Table A-3: Quality levels for Class 3 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	Other	
Resistors, power, fixed, wirewound (RWR type)	ESCC 4002 level C	MIL-PRF-39007 EFR level R min	CECC 40201 + burn-in (qualified parts)	
Resistors, power, fixed, wirewound, chassis mounted (RER type)	ESCC 4003 level C	MIL-PRF-39009 EFR level R min	CECC 40201 + burn-in (qualified parts)	
Resistors, precision, fixed, wire wound (RBR type)	-	MIL-PRF-39005 EFR level R min		Diameter of wire shall be greater than 0,03 mm.
Resistors, fixed, film, high voltage (RHV type)	ESCC 4001 level C	-		
Resistors, fixed, thick and thin film chip	ESCC 4001 level C	MIL-PRF-55342 EFR level R min	CECC 40401 + burn-in (qualified parts)	
Switches, electromechanical	ESCC 3701 level B	MIL-PRF-8805		
Switches, thermostatic	ESCC 3702 level C	MIL-PRF-24236		
Thermistors	ESCC 4006 level C	MIL-PRF-23648	GSFC S-311-P-018	
Transformers	ESCC 3201 level C	MIL-STD-981 class S		
Transistors	ESCC 5000	MIL-PRF-19500 JANTXV + PIND test	Commercial parts according to JD	PIND test (see note).
Transistors microwave	ESCC 5010 level B+ PIND test	MIL-PRF-19500 JANTXV+ PIND test	Commercial parts according to JD	PIND test (see note).
Cables & wires, low frequency	ESCC 3901 level B	MIL-W-22759		
Cables, coaxial, radio frequency	ESCC 3902 level B	MIL-C-17		
Hybrids	ECSS-Q-60-05 level 2	MIL-PRF-38534 class H + PIND test		
Surface Acoustic Waves (SAW)	ESCC 3502 level C	MIL-PRF-38534 class H + PIND test		
Charge coupled devices (CCD)	ESCC 9020 level C + PIND test	-		
Opto discrete devices Photodiodes, LED	ESCC 5000	MIL-PRF-19500 JANTXV + PIND test	Commercial parts	PIND test (see note).

Table A-3: Quality levels for Class 3 components

EEE PART FAMILY	QUALITY LEVEL			SUPPLEMENTARY CONDITIONS
	ESCC	MIL	Other	
Phototransistors Opto-couplers			according to JD	

Note

Particle Inducted Noise Detection (PIND) test is applicable to all cavity packages of active components.

By default, assured for ESCC products.

For semiconductor devices the JANS criteria is applicable per MIL-PRF-19500.
The lot is submitted to 100 % PIND testing according to test condition A (per test method 2052 of MIL-STD-750).

For integrated circuits the Class V criteria is applicable per MIL-PRF-38535.
The lot is submitted to 100 % PIND testing according to test condition A (per test method 2020 of MIL-STD-883).

For active parts (transistors, diodes) packaged in TO3, DO4 or DO5, the PIND test method is submitted to customer's approval, in order to ensure the efficiency of the operating mode.

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Annex B (normative)
Component control plan (CCP) - DRD

B.1 DRD identification

B.1.1 Requirement identification and source document

Requirement 4.1.2.2.a.

B.1.2 Purpose and objective

The purpose of the component control plan (CCP) is to define the activities to be implemented to ensure that a CLASS 1 component programme management is in line with the specified cost, delays and quality (including functions and performances) keys drivers

B.2 Expected response

B.2.1 Response identification

The requirements for documentation management and control in ECSS-M-50B shall apply.

B.2.2 Scope and content

The CCP shall include or refer to the following information:

a. A description of the purpose, objective, content and the reason prompting its preparation.

b. A list the applicable and reference documents to support the generation of the document.

c. Any additional terms, definition or abbreviated terms used.

d. The organizational breakdown structure, responsibility descriptions, management approach and concurrent engineering.

e. Control of lower level suppliers, procurement agents (if any) and manufacturers.

f. Procurement system

g. Radiation control programme

h. Component selection and standardization,

i. Component data acquisition and assessment,

j. Component evaluation and related testing approach,

k. Component approval,

l. Component testing, inspection and storage,

m. Component quality assurance activities,

n. Assessment of problem notifications and alerts,

o. Programme planning with schedule of tasks linked to programme milestones,

p. Specific components control and back-up plans whenever there is evidence of possible schedule, quality or technical problems,

q. Reporting and deliverables,

r. Compliance matrix to the clauses of this standard.

B.2.3 Special remarks

As specified in 4.2.2.1.b, the CCP may be part of the overall project PA plan.

Annex C(normative)
Declared component list (DCL) - DRD

C.1 DRD identification

C.1.1 Requirement identification and source document

Requirements 4.1.4 h, 5.1.4 h and 6.1.3 g.

C.1.2 Purpose and objective

The purpose of the Declared Components List (DCL) is to provide a status accounting list of all the EEE components intended to be used

C.2 Expected response

C.2.1 Response identification

The requirements for documentation management and control in ECSS-M-50B shall apply.

C.2.2 Scope and content

The DCL shall include or refer to the following information:

a. A description of the purpose, objective, content and the reason prompting its preparation.

b. A list the applicable and reference documents to support the generation of the document.

c. Any additional terms, definition or abbreviated terms used.

d. Component number (commercial equivalent designation),

e. Family (ESCC group code),

f. Package,

g. Value or range of values with tolerance for non qualified parts,

h. Component manufacturer (name, country),

i. Generic procurement specification

j. Detail procurement specification (with issue and revision for non qualified parts),

k. Specification amendment (including issue and revision),

l. Name of the procurement agent (CPPA, supplier, distributor),

m. Quality level and lot test (ESCC LAT, MIL TCI/QCI/CI),

n. Space qualified status (yes or no),

o. RVT (yes or no),
p. Reference of the PAD or Justification Document,
q. Approval status of the part,
r. Change identification between each DCL issue,
s. Date-code (only for “as built” DCL)

C.2.3 Special remarks

None.

Annex D (normative)
Procurement specification (PS) - DRD

D.1 DRD identification

D.1.1 Requirement identification and source document

Requirements 4.3.2 d, 5.3.2 d and 6.3.2 d.

D.1.2 Purpose and objective

The purpose of the Procurement Specification (PS) is to establish the component technical specification baseline.

D.2 Expected response

D.2.1 Response identification

The requirements for documentation management and control in ECSS-M-50B shall apply.

D.2.2 Scope and content

The PS shall include or refer to the following information:

a. A description of the purpose, objective, content and the reason prompting its preparation.

b. A list the applicable and reference documents to support the generation of the document.

c. Any additional terms, definition or abbreviated terms used.

d. Absolute maximum ratings,

e. Electrical and mechanical parameters and limits,

f. Screening, burn–in, and acceptance requirements,

g. Package material and lead finish

h. Documentation/data requirements,

i. Delta limits when applicable,

j. Criteria for percent defective allowable,

k. Lot Validation Testing / Quality Conformance Inspections,

l. Marking,

m. Storage requirements,

n. Requirements for lot homogeneity,

o. Serialization (when applicable),

p. Protective packaging and handling requirements,

q. Radiation Verification Testing requirements, when applicable.

D.2.3 Special remarks

None.

Annex E (normative)
Part approval document (PAD) - DRD

E.1 DRD identification

E.1.1 Requirement identification and source document

ECSS-Q-60B subclauses 4.1.4.d, 4.1.4.h, 4.2.4, 4.3.6.e, 4.3.8.b, 4.3.9.d, 5.1.4.d, 5.1.4.h, 5.2.4, 5.3.6.e, 5.3.8.b, 5.3.9.d, 5.6.4.b, 6.1.3.d, 6.1.3.g, 6.2.4, 6.3.8.b, 6.3.9.e and 6.5.9.b

E.1.2 Purpose and objective

The PAD is a control document whose the objective is to provide information about component identification and evaluation: its approval status, its procurement inspections and tests performed and its radiation hardness data

E.2 Expected response

The information given in Table E-1 hereafter shall be provided

Table E-1: PAD sheet

PROJECT:……. Doc n°:……. Prepared by: …….
Issue:…….. Date:……..

Approval requested by:…….
Family:…….. Fcode [ ] Group:…… Gcode [ ]
Component Number:……..
Commercial Equivalent Designation:…….
Manufacturer/ Country:……
Technology/Characteristics (value or range of values with tolerance, voltage, package etc): ……..
Pure tin free (Y/N) [ ]
Generic specification:……...
Detail specification:……..…… Issue:….. Rev.:….. variant:…….
Specification amendment: …… Issue:….. Rev.:….. variant:…….
Quality level:…….. Procurement by:……..

APPROVAL STATUS

EPPL Part 1/2 listed (1/2/N) [ ]
ESCC QPL or EQML listed. (Y/N) [ ]
MIL QPL or QML listed (Y/N) [ ] If yes: QPL/QML Reference:……
Other approvals/former usage ……
Evaluation programme required (Y/N) [ ]
If yes reference of the Evaluation Programme:……

PROCUREMENT INSPECTIONS and TESTS

Precap (Y/N) [ ]
Lot acceptance:
ESCC LAT/LVT LAT level or subgroup [ ]
MIL QCI/TCI group [ ]
Buy-off (Y/N) [ ]
DPA (Y/N) [ ] if yes: sample size ……

Complementary tests ……

RADIATION HARDNESS DATA

Radiation Hardness Assurance Plan applicable (Y/N)[ ]
Doc. Ref.: .....

Total Dose Effects:
Evaluation Test Data (report) reference: .....

Single Event Effects: SEL/SEU/SET/SEFI/SEB/SEGR/others: *(cross out when non applicable)*
Evaluation Test Data (report) reference: .....

RVT required (Y/N)[ ]

REMARKS

Approval customer ..... Date .....

Approval first-level supplier ..... Date .....

GUIDANCE NOTE FOR COMPLETION OF PART APPROVAL DOCUMENT

with justification a single PAD may be generic to cover different ranges of parts

Doc No:	Unique sequential number
Issue:	Issue of document
Date:	Date of issue
Project:	Name of project using the component
Prepared by	Name of the person submitting the PAD
Approval requested by:	Name of the company submitting the PAD
Family:	Capacitor, resistor, etc. (Refer ECSS Family Code)
Group:	Ceramic, tantalum, etc. (Refer ECSS Group Code)
Component Number:	In accordance with the procurement specification May be generic to cover different range of parts (with justification): e.g. range of resistors or capacitors or variants for connectors & accessories
Commercial Equivalent Designation	Self explanatory
Technology/Characteristics:	Additional details of the components covered by the PAD
Pure tin free (Y/N)	When tin ≥ 97% (inside the component and terminations)
Generic specification:	Relevant specification
Detail specification:	Relevant specification with issue and revisions only required for non qualified parts
Specification Amendment	Relevant specification with issue and revisions
Quality level:	As defined in Annex A
Procurement by:	Identify the name of the company procuring the part. E.g. This can be self, CPPA, distributor, manufacturer or a combination thereof.
Manufacturer/Country:	Self-explanatory.
Approval status:	Information about known approvals (EPPL, ESCC, ESCC/QML, MIL, MIL/QML or other approvals/former usage.)
Evaluation programme required:	Y/N as applicable
Procurement inspections and test:	Y/N as applicable
DPA sample size:	Number
Complementary tests	Testing/Inspection in addition to that defined in the procurement specification shall be identified E.g. PIND, upscreening, …
Lot Acceptance:	Identify level and subgroups
Radiation Hardness Data	Self-explanatory.
SEL/SEU/SET/SEFI/SEB/SEGR/others:	Reference of the test report for SingleEvent Latchup/
Evaluation Test Data (report) reference	SingleEvent Upset/ Single Event Transient/Single Event Functional Interrupt/Single Event Burn out/Single Event Gate Rupture
RVT	Radiation Verification Test Y/N as applicable
REMARKS	Any additional information
Approval customer:	Signature signifies acceptance
Approval first-level supplier:	Signature signifies acceptance

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Bibliography

ISO 14621-1	Space systems — Electrical, electronic and electromechanical (EEE) parts — Part 1: Parts management
ISO 14621-2	Space systems — Electrical, electronic and electromechanical (EEE) parts — Part 2: Control programme requirements
ISO CNN 1234	Include any informative references mentioned in the book, the title of the publication and details of publisher, date of publication, relevant page numbers as relevant.
ECSS-E-10-04	Space engineering — Space environment
ECSS-E-10-12	Space engineering — Methods for calculation of radiation received and its effects, and a policy for design margins

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ECSS Change Request / Document Improvement Proposal

A Change Request / Document Improvement Proposal for an ECSS Standard may be submitted to the ECSS Secretariat at any time after the standard's publication using the form presented below.

This form can be downloaded in MS Word format from the ECSS Website (www.ecss.nl, in the menus: Standards - ECSS forms).

ECSS Change Request / Document Improvement Proposal

1. Originator's name: Organization: e-mail:				2. ECSS Document number: 3. Date:	
4. Number.	5. Location of deficiency clause (e.g. 3.1)	page 14)	6. Changes	7. Justification	8. Disposition

Filling instructions:

1. **Originator's name -** Insert the originator's name and address
2. **ECSS document number -** Insert the complete ECSS reference number (e.g. ECSS-M-00B)
3. **Date -** Insert current date
4. **Number -** Insert originator's numbering of CR/DIP (*optional*)
5. **Location -** Insert clause, table or figure number and page number where deficiency has been identified
6. **Changes -** Identify any improvement proposed, giving as much detail as possible
7. **Justification -** Describe the purpose, reasons and benefits of the proposed change
8. **Disposition -** not to be filled in

Once completed, please send the CR/DIP by e-mail to: ecss-secretariat@esa.int

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