

Out of Earth Manufacturing Context and Recent Advancements

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Manufacturing in Space: what for? Current Model

•Design and manufacturing of spacecraft on ground for launch

- Launcher fairing size limitation \Rightarrow Spacecraft structure (e.g. solar array, antennae) size limitation \Rightarrow performance ceiling
- Design to resist launch loads \Rightarrow i.e. added mass, long qualification
- Long time to market

•Alternative: deployables @ Complexity, long lead time









Manufacturing in Space: what for? Current Model



•Supplies for human exploration missions are provided from Earth, as redundancy payload or through regular cargo missions:

- •Significant amount of **supplies not used** (in addition to packaging etc...)
- •Launch costs associated to cargo missions
- •Not practical for future missions to remote destinations (e.g. Mars)





What for? New Paradigm: On-Orbit Manufacturing, Assembly and Recycling

•Larger structures (no fairing size limitation): e.g.

•Solar arrays @ higher power and higher payload capacity for a given class of satellites, higher performance-tolaunch-cost, alternative to A-train

•Antennae reflectors @ narrower emitted beam, higher gain, higher data throughput for telecommunications

•Large aperture Telescope, large Interferometer @ higher science return





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What for? New Paradigm: On-Orbit Manufacturing, Assembly and Recycling

- Spacecraft on-orbit refurbishment and upgrade enabled ⇒ life
 extension, cost savings compared to launching new assets
- Longer term: leasing of assets (e.g. reflectors), decoupled payload and platform ⇒ payload update on orbiting platforms; platforms leasing

• Long term: manufacturing and maintenance of very large structures (e.g. space-based solar power)

• Benefits **applicable to a wide range of missions** for Telecom, Earth Observation, Navigation, Science, Exploration





What for? New Paradigm: On-Orbit Manufacturing, Assembly and Recycling

•On-demand manufacturing and recycling of spare parts, tools during long term human exploration missions \Rightarrow simplified maintenance logistics \Rightarrow savings in resupply missions and materials

•In-situ manufacturing and assembly e.g. of cubesats @ flexibility and redundancy in mission planning







For Items Manufactured in Space*

With

10%

Without

Reduction in Spares Mass Requirements

Adapted from A. C. Owens, Mand O. M. De Wecking'Systems Analysis of In-Space Manufacturing Applications for the International Space Station and the Evolvable Mars Campaign", AIAA SPACE 2016. 2016. 5394

With

What for? New Paradigm: On-Orbit Manufacturing, Assembly and Recycling

 In-situ construction of infrastructure, in-situ propellant production and in-situ manufacturing of hardware (e.g. tools) for human exploration to the lunar (and Martian) surface @ enabling capabilities for sustainable surface exploration, longer term commercial activities

•Use of space conditions for production of materials with enhanced properties (i.e. without defects associated to terrestrial conditions) for commercialization on Earth





Manufacturing in Space: what for? What is coming







Credit: SpaceX



 Significant delivery capability to LEO, Moon
 ⇒ Expected increase in

number of space assets on orbit, on the Moon

Need for

Space Sustainability!

 Manufacturing in Space
 Longer term: recycling of end-of-life spacecraft
 structures and orbital debris

Credit: https://www.flickr.com/photos/195131646@N04/51912424446

What are we doing about it?











DARPA NOMAD 2021



ESA Out of Earth Manufacturing

NASA In-space Manufacturing Project 2014





ESA OMAR



China CAST

What are we doing about it?



Several initiatives ongoing internationally



UK



NASA Lunar Surface Innovation Initiative



EU PERIOD



Luxembourg ESRIC

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10

What we can (already) do: In orbit Servicing



•First commercial in-orbit services are now a reality

- MEV-1 (Mission Extension Vehicle-1) docked to GEO telecommunications satellite Intelsat 901 in February 2020, to provide 5 year life extension
- MEV-2 docked with Intelsat 10-02 in April 2021 for a 5 year life extension mission



IS-901 satellite from MEV-1, which successfully docked with Intelsat 901 satellite on the 25 February 2020 (image credit: Northrop Grumman)



Coseup view of the IS-10-02 satellite, captured by the MEV-2 vehicle as it approached to dock. (Image credit: Northrop Grumman)







12

Composite and Polymer Manufacturing Unlimited Size

KF01108





13

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What we cannot yet do (but is on the way) Metal manufacturing on orbit





- Experiment insert on EDR2
- Intended for small and complex parts

Stainless Steel

FLIGHT IN 2023

On the way: subsystem manufacturing



• ESA Clean Space OMAR study









