

TECHNICAL REPORT
RAPPORT TECHNIQUE
TECHNISCHER BERICHT

CEN/TR 17603-32-07

January 2022

ICS 49.140

English version

Space engineering - Structural materials handbook - Part 7: Thermal and environmental integrity, manufacturing aspects, in-orbit and health monitoring, soft materials, hybrid materials and nanotechnologies

Ingénierie spatiale - Manuel des matériaux structuraux

- Partie 7 : Intégrité thermique et en environnement, aspects fabrication, surveillance des matériaux, matériaux souples, matériaux hybrides et nanotechnologies

Raumfahrttechnik - Handbuch der Strukturwerkstoffe -

- Teil 7: Thermische und umweltbedingte Integrität, Herstellungsaspekte, In-Orbit- und Gesundheitsüberwachung, weiche Werkstoffe, Hybridwerkstoffe und Nanotechnologien

This Technical Report was approved by CEN on 29 November 2021. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/CLC/JTC 5.

CEN and CENELEC members are the national standards bodies and national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



CEN-CENELEC Management Centre:
Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

Table of contents

European Foreword.....	30
Introduction.....	31
82 Thermal behaviour	32
82.1 Introduction.....	32
82.1.1 General.....	32
82.1.2 Physical response	32
82.1.3 Physical properties	32
82.2 MMC: Thermal cycling	33
82.2.1 General.....	33
82.2.2 Magnesium-carbon fibre composites	33
82.2.3 Aluminium-carbon fibre composites	34
82.2.4 Aluminium-boron filament composites	34
82.2.5 Titanium-silicon carbide filament composites	35
82.2.6 Superalloy (FeCrAlY) composites	35
82.3 CMC: Thermal cycling	35
82.4 MMC: Thermal shock.....	36
82.4.1 General.....	36
82.4.2 Metal alloys	36
82.4.3 MMC.....	36
82.4.4 Intermetallics	36
82.5 CMC: Thermal shock	36
82.5.1 General.....	36
82.5.2 SiC-SiC composites	37
82.6 MMC: Thermal conductivity	38
82.6.1 General.....	38
82.6.2 Thermal diffusivity measurement	38
82.6.3 Effect of material composition	38
82.6.4 Modelling	39
82.7 CMC: Thermal conductivity.....	40
82.7.1 General.....	40

82.7.2 Glass-ceramic matrix composites	40
82.7.3 SiC-SiC and C-SiC composites.....	41
82.8 Specific heat capacity	48
82.9 Surface emissivity.....	48
82.10 Surface catalyticity.....	49
82.11 References	49
82.11.1 General.....	49
83 Thermo-mechanical fatigue.....	52
83.1 Introduction.....	52
83.2 Phased TMF	52
83.3 Superalloys	53
83.4 Aluminium composites	53
83.4.1 Particulate reinforced composites	53
83.4.2 Continuous fibre reinforced composites	54
83.5 Titanium composites	54
83.6 Copper composites	57
83.7 Ceramic composites	58
83.8 Carbon-carbon composites	58
83.9 Predictive methods	58
83.10 References	59
83.10.1 General.....	59
84 Dimensional control.....	62
84.1 Introduction.....	62
84.2 Residual stresses	62
84.3 Creep: Metallic materials	62
84.3.1 General.....	62
84.3.2 Particulate reinforced aluminium composites	63
84.3.3 Discontinuous fibre reinforced aluminium	63
84.4 Creep: Ceramic composites.....	63
84.4.1 General.....	63
84.4.2 Creep mismatch ratio (CMR)	63
84.5 Crack densities	66
84.6 CTE: Metallic materials	66
84.6.1 General.....	66
84.6.2 Continuous reinforcement.....	66
84.6.3 Particulate reinforcement.....	67
84.7 CTE: Ceramic composites	67

84.7.1 SiC matrix composites	67
84.7.2 Glass matrix composites.....	70
84.7.3 Environmental factors	70
84.8 References	70
84.8.1 General.....	70
85 High-temperature environmental stability	72
85.1 Introduction.....	72
85.2 Aqueous corrosion: Metals	72
85.2.1 General.....	72
85.2.2 Aluminium-based composites	72
85.3 Hot corrosion: Metals	73
85.3.1 Applications	73
85.3.2 Causes	73
85.3.3 Protection systems	74
85.4 Hot corrosion: CMC	74
85.4.1 Causes	74
85.5 Oxidation: Metals	74
85.6 Oxidation: Ceramics	74
85.6.1 Carbon-containing materials	74
85.6.2 SiC-SiC composites	75
85.6.3 Chemical reactions	76
85.6.4 Effect of conditions	76
85.6.5 Effect of manufacturing route	76
85.6.6 Modelling	77
85.7 Hydrogen embrittlement.....	77
85.7.1 General.....	77
85.7.2 Metal-based materials	77
85.7.3 Ceramic-based materials	78
85.7.4 Precautions	78
85.8 Hydrogen: Titanium materials	79
85.8.1 General.....	79
85.8.2 Alloys.....	79
85.8.3 MMC	80
85.9 Hydrogen: Intermetallic materials	80
85.9.1 Titanium aluminides	80
85.10 Hydrogen: Carbon composites.....	82
85.11 References	82

85.11.1 General	82
86 High-temperature test facilities	85
86.1 Introduction	85
86.2 Thermo-mechanical loading	86
86.2.1 General	86
86.2.2 Spaceplane verification	86
86.2.3 Test facilities	86
86.3 Thermo-acoustic testing	87
86.3.1 General	87
86.3.2 Test facilities	87
86.4 Plasma arc jet tests	87
86.4.1 General	87
86.4.2 Test facilities	87
86.5 Electric arc jet tests	87
86.5.1 General	87
86.5.2 Test facilities	88
86.6 Oxygen-hydrogen combustors	88
86.7 European facilities	88
86.7.1 General	88
86.7.2 France	88
86.7.3 Germany	89
86.7.4 Switzerland	89
86.7.5 Austria	89
86.7.6 UK	90
86.7.7 The Netherlands	90
86.7.8 Belgium	90
86.7.9 Russia	90
86.8 References	90
86.8.1 General	90
87 Integrated manufacturing	93
87.1 Introduction	93
87.2 Process development	93
87.2.1 Techniques	93
87.2.2 Status	93
87.2.3 Expertise	93
87.3 Stages in manufacture	94
87.3.1 Process techniques	94

87.3.2 Finishing	95
87.3.3 Surface protection and coatings	95
88 Manufacturing techniques.....	96
88.1 Introduction.....	96
88.2 Composite manufacture.....	96
88.2.1 Matrix phase	96
88.2.2 Reinforcement	98
88.2.3 Processing.....	98
88.3 Powder processing	98
88.3.1 Metals.....	98
88.3.2 MMC	99
88.4 Sintering	101
88.5 Hot isostatic pressing (HIP)	101
88.6 Foil and fibre consolidation	101
88.6.1 General.....	101
88.6.2 Metal foils	102
88.6.3 Powder cloth.....	102
88.7 Superplastic forming (SPF).....	103
88.7.1 Metal characteristics	103
88.7.2 Techniques	103
88.8 Diffusion bonding (DB).....	105
88.9 Hot pressing	106
88.9.1 MMC.....	106
88.9.2 Glass and ceramic-based composites	106
88.10 Diffusion coatings	106
88.10.1 General	106
88.10.2 Pack cementation	106
88.10.3 Chromising	107
88.10.4 Aluminising	108
88.10.5 Selective oxidation	109
88.10.6 Modified native oxides	109
88.11 Reaction bonding	109
88.12 Polymer or pitch infiltration and pyrolysis	110
88.13 Melt infiltration	111
88.13.1 General	111
88.13.2 Metal matrix	111
88.13.3 Glass matrix	113

88.13.4 Ceramic matrix.....	114
88.14 In-situ siliconising.....	114
88.14.1 Molten	114
88.14.2 Particulate	114
88.15 In-situ oxidation	114
88.15.1 MMC to ceramic oxide matrix.....	114
88.15.2 Oxide coatings on metals	115
88.15.3 Oxide coatings on ceramics	115
88.16 Sol-gel	115
88.17 Slurry infiltration.....	118
88.18 Investment casting.....	120
88.19 Spray techniques	122
88.19.1 Atomisation	122
88.19.2 Plasma spraying	122
88.20 Physical vapour deposition (PVD).....	125
88.20.1 Coatings.....	125
88.21 Chemical vapour deposition (CVD).....	127
88.22 Chemical vapour infiltration (CVI)	128
88.23 References	131
88.23.1 General	131
89 European sources of expertise	134
89.1 Introduction.....	134
89.2 Company specialisation	135
89.2.1 General.....	135
89.2.2 Aerospatiale	135
89.2.3 Societe Européene de Propulsion (SEP)	136
89.2.4 ONERA : L'Office National d'Etudes et de Recherches Aerospatale	136
89.2.5 Le Carbone	136
89.2.6 SNECMA	136
89.2.7 Dassault Aviation	136
89.2.8 Dornier Luftfahrt GmbH	136
89.2.9 Dornier Deutche Aerospace	136
89.2.10 MAN Technologie AG	137
89.2.11 SIGRI	137
89.2.12 MBB (DASA)	137
89.2.13 MTU Motoren und Turbinen Union GmbH	137
89.2.14 Sintec Keramik.....	137

89.2.15	Deutche Forschunganstalt fur Luft und Raumfahrt (DLR).....	137
89.2.16	British Aerospace (BAe).....	137
89.2.17	Rolls Royce.....	137
89.2.18	Dunlop Aviation	137
89.2.19	BP Metal Composites Ltd.....	137
89.2.20	British Alcan	138
89.2.21	AEA Technology (Harwell)	138
89.2.22	Magnesium Elektron Ltd	138
89.2.23	Defence Research Agency (DRA).....	138
89.2.24	Stork Product Engineering BV.....	138
89.2.25	Volvo Flygmotor AB	138
89.2.26	Raufoss A/S	138
89.2.27	Battelle	138
89.2.28	Saab Ericsson Space	138
90	Smart technologies	139
90.1	Introduction	139
90.1.1	Smart materials, technologies and systems	139
90.1.2	European space structures	139
90.1.3	Condition and health monitoring	141
90.2	Smart terminology	141
90.2.1	General.....	141
90.2.2	Smart system levels.....	141
90.2.3	Application	142
90.3	Space requirements for smart systems	142
90.3.1	General.....	142
90.3.2	Damage detection and self-diagnostics	142
90.3.3	Vibration damping.....	144
90.3.4	Active compensation and alignment	144
90.4	Elements of a smart system	144
90.4.1	General.....	144
90.4.2	Sensors	145
90.4.3	Actuators	146
90.4.4	Control mechanism.....	146
90.4.5	Immediacy	146
90.4.6	Structural materials.....	146
90.4.7	Structures	146
90.5	Key issues for success	147

90.6 References	147
90.6.1 General.....	147
91 Smart system constituents	149
91.1 Overview	149
91.1.1 Introduction.....	149
91.1.2 Application classes for sensors and actuators	149
91.1.3 Types of smart materials	150
91.2 Sensors	153
91.2.1 General.....	153
91.2.2 Strain gauges	154
91.2.3 Thermocouples.....	154
91.2.4 Accelerometers.....	155
91.2.5 Microsensors	155
91.3 Piezoelectric sensors	156
91.3.1 Features	156
91.3.2 Materials.....	156
91.3.3 Terminology.....	156
91.3.4 Manufacture	157
91.3.5 Properties	157
91.4 Fibre optic sensors (FOS).....	160
91.4.1 Features	160
91.4.2 Types of fibre optic sensors (FOS)	161
91.4.3 Technical background.....	164
91.4.4 Interferometers	167
91.4.5 Bragg grating	169
91.4.6 Backscattering	169
91.4.7 Optical time domain reflectometry (OTDR)	170
91.4.8 Uses for fibre optics	171
91.5 Actuators	174
91.5.1 Introduction.....	174
91.5.2 Shape memory alloys (SMA)	174
91.5.3 SMA materials	177
91.5.4 Piezoelectric ceramics	182
91.5.5 Piezoceramic actuators	182
91.5.6 Electrostrictive	185
91.5.7 Magnetostrictive	186
91.5.8 ER electrorheological fluids	186

91.6 System complexity.....	190
91.6.1 General.....	190
91.6.2 Passive sensory smart materials and structures (Level 1)	190
91.6.3 Smart skins (Level 1).....	191
91.6.4 Reactive actuator-based smart structures (Level 2).....	192
91.6.5 Active sensing and reactive smart structures (Level 3)	193
91.6.6 Active compensation (Level 3).....	193
91.7 Data manipulation, simulation and control systems.....	194
91.7.1 General.....	194
91.7.2 Complexity levels.....	194
91.7.3 System development and integration.....	194
91.7.4 Simulation.....	195
91.7.5 Emerging technologies	197
91.8 Integrated systems	198
91.8.1 Overview	198
91.8.2 Health monitoring	198
91.9 EAP electroactive polymers	200
91.9.1 Introduction.....	200
91.9.2 Ionic EAPs.....	201
91.9.3 Electronic EAPs.....	203
91.9.4 Others.....	204
91.10 References	204
91.10.1 General.....	204
92 Potential space applications	210
92.1 Introduction.....	210
92.2 Perceptions of aerospace requirements.....	210
92.2.1 Aircraft smart skin configurations	210
92.2.2 Helicopter rotor blades.....	211
92.2.3 Detection of ice build-up (Location detector).....	211
92.2.4 Composite cure monitoring	212
92.2.5 Composite structure embedded communications networks	212
92.3 Level 1: Condition and health monitoring	213
92.3.1 General.....	213
92.3.2 Objectives.....	214
92.3.3 Approach	214
92.3.4 Applications	216
92.3.5 Techniques.....	216

92.3.6 Cryogenic tanks	218
92.3.7 Thermal protection systems (TPS).....	220
92.3.8 Structural components	221
92.3.9 Long-term deployed structures	222
92.4 Level 2: Deployment	222
92.4.1 Requirements	222
92.4.2 Shape memory alloys	222
92.5 Level 3: Vibration damping	228
92.5.1 Requirements	228
92.5.2 Active damping with piezoceramic actuators.....	229
92.5.3 SMA wires embedded in composites	230
92.5.4 Application of PVDF layers to structures.....	232
92.5.5 Actuator material coated fibre optic sensors	235
92.6 Level 3: Active compensation and alignment	235
92.6.1 Objectives.....	235
92.7 Application examples	237
92.7.1 General.....	237
92.7.2 Sunshields	238
92.7.3 Solar sails	239
92.7.4 Inflatable structures	240
92.7.5 Dynamic control.....	241
92.7.6 Antenna membranes for RF applications	242
92.7.7 Solar arrays and solar generators.....	242
92.7.8 Shape control of ultra-light-weight mirrors.....	245
92.7.9 Shutters for optical and thermal applications	246
92.7.10 Membrane components	247
92.7.11 Active surface control and sensor applications	248
92.8 References	248
92.8.1 General.....	248
93 Limitations of smart technologies	252
93.1 Introduction.....	252
93.2 Smart system development	252
93.2.1 Sensors	252
93.2.2 Actuators	253
93.2.3 Control systems	254
93.3 Durability and longevity	254
93.3.1 Sensors	254

93.3.2	Actuators	255
93.4	Redundancy to guaranteed operational life.....	255
93.4.1	General.....	255
93.4.2	Sensors and actuators	255
93.4.3	Control systems.....	255
93.5	System mass and efficiency	256
93.5.1	General.....	256
93.5.2	Actuators	256
93.6	Smart system development for European space programmes	256
93.6.1	Background	256
93.6.2	On-going programmes.....	257
93.7	References	257
93.7.1	General.....	257
94	European capabilities in smart technologies	258
94.1	Introduction.....	258
94.2	Smart technology survey	258
94.3	European expertise.....	263
94.3.1	Smart technologies	263
94.3.2	Structural health monitoring	265
94.4	References	269
94.4.1	General.....	269
95	Textiles	275
95.1	Introduction.....	275
95.1.1	General.....	275
95.1.2	Fibre types and combinations	275
95.1.3	Fibre properties	275
95.1.4	Textiles in spacecraft	276
95.1.5	Testing of textiles.....	278
95.2	Terminology.....	278
95.2.1	Textile terms	278
95.3	Textile fibres	279
95.3.1	General.....	279
95.3.2	Natural fibres	279
95.3.3	Chemical fibres.....	279
95.4	Yarns	280
95.4.1	General.....	280
95.4.2	Yarn types	281

95.4.3 Yarn notation	281
95.5 Yarn characteristics	281
95.5.1 General.....	281
95.5.2 Nomex and Kevlar	282
95.5.3 Insulative fibres.....	283
95.5.4 Yarn properties	285
95.6 Fabrics.....	285
95.6.1 Fabric definitions	285
95.6.2 Fabrics for flexible thermal insulation systems	286
95.7 Knitting and weaving techniques.....	286
95.7.1 General.....	286
95.7.2 Knitting	286
95.7.3 Weaving	287
95.7.4 Comparison of techniques	287
95.8 Textile component properties.....	287
95.8.1 General.....	287
95.8.2 Thread parameters	287
95.8.3 Effects of temperature on textiles.....	288
95.9 Seam types.....	290
95.10 Procurement specification.....	290
95.10.1 General.....	290
95.10.2 Applicable standards and documents.....	291
95.10.3 Quality assurance	291
95.10.4 Deliverable documents.....	292
95.10.5 Delivery	292
95.10.6 Storage	292
95.11 References	293
95.11.1 General	293
96 Textile testing	294
96.1 Introduction.....	294
96.1.1 Textile industry testing	294
96.2 Loop tensile test	296
96.2.1 Test objective	296
96.2.2 Test set up.....	296
96.2.3 Specimen size	296
96.2.4 Test results	296
96.2.5 Success criteria	297

96.3	Textile glass yarns: Tensile test	297
96.3.1	Test objective	297
96.3.2	Test set up	297
96.3.3	Specimen size	297
96.3.4	Test results	297
96.4	Mass properties and thickness	297
96.4.1	Test objective	297
96.4.2	Test set up	297
96.4.3	Specimen size	298
96.4.4	Test report	298
96.5	Textile glass products: Moisture content determination	298
96.5.1	Test objective	298
96.5.2	Test set up	299
96.5.3	Specimen size	299
96.5.4	Test report	299
96.6	Determination of fibre diameter	299
96.6.1	General	299
96.6.2	Test set up	299
96.6.3	Specimen size	300
96.6.4	Test report	300
96.7	Tensile strength and elongation	300
96.7.1	Test objective	300
96.7.2	Test set up	300
96.7.3	Specimen size	300
96.7.4	Test results	301
96.7.5	Success criteria	301
96.8	Bursting strength and bursting distension: Diaphragm method	301
96.8.1	Test objective	301
96.8.2	Test set up	301
96.8.3	Specimen size	301
96.8.4	Test results	301
96.9	Tensile breaking force of textile glass mats	302
96.9.1	Test objective	302
96.9.2	Test set up	302
96.9.3	Specimen size	302
96.9.4	Test results	302
96.10	Abrasion resistance	302

96.10.1 Test objective	302
96.10.2 Test set up	303
96.10.3 Specimen size	303
96.10.4 Test results	303
96.10.5 Success criteria	303
96.11 Wear, wear resistance and mechanical flexing	303
96.11.1 Test objective	303
96.11.2 Test set up	304
96.11.3 Specimen size	304
96.11.4 Test report	304
96.11.5 Success criteria	304
96.12 Tear and tear resistance	305
96.12.1 Test objective	305
96.12.2 Test set up	305
96.12.3 Specimen size	305
96.12.4 Test report	305
96.12.5 Success criteria	305
96.13 Tear resistance of woven fabrics: Falling pendulum method	305
96.13.1 Test objective	305
96.13.2 Test set up	306
96.13.3 Specimen size	306
96.13.4 Test report	306
96.14 Cutting resistance	306
96.14.1 Test objective	306
96.14.2 Test set up	306
96.14.3 Specimen size	306
96.14.4 Test report	306
96.14.5 Success criteria	306
96.15 Puncture resistance	307
96.15.1 Test objective	307
96.15.2 Test set-up	307
96.15.3 Specimen size	307
96.15.4 Test results	307
96.15.5 Success criteria	307
96.16 Quality control tests	307
96.16.1 Supplier tests	307
96.16.2 Incoming tests	308

96.17 Summary of test standards	308
96.17.1 General	308
96.17.2 ASTM	308
96.17.3 ISO	308
96.17.4 DIN	309
96.17.5 Others	309
96.18 References	309
96.18.1 General	309
97 Textile applications	311
97.1 Introduction	311
97.2 European EVA space suit	311
97.2.1 General	311
97.2.2 EVA suit system concept	311
97.2.3 Textile types	313
97.2.4 Space suit outer layer fabric requirements	313
97.2.5 Textile specifications	314
97.2.6 Comparison between US and Russian EVA suits	316
97.3 Thermal insulation	317
97.3.1 General	317
97.3.2 Hermes flexible external insulation blankets	317
97.3.3 FEI construction	317
97.3.4 Thermal and structural loading	318
97.4 Planetary entry parachute	319
97.4.1 General	319
97.4.2 Applications	319
97.4.3 Property requirements	320
97.4.4 Materials selection	321
97.4.5 Design aspects	324
97.5 References	325
97.5.1 General	325
98 Elastomers	326
98.1 Introduction	326
98.1.1 General	326
98.1.2 Applications	326
99 Thermal insulation	327
99.1 Introduction	327

99.1.1 General.....	327
99.1.2 Materials.....	327
100 Fibre metal laminates	329
100.1 Introduction.....	329
100.1.1 General.....	329
100.1.2 Construction.....	329
100.1.3 Characteristics	329
100.1.4 ARALL®.....	330
100.1.5 GLARE®.....	330
100.1.6 CARE®	331
100.2 Constituent materials	331
100.2.1 Properties	331
100.2.2 Commercially-available grades	332
100.2.3 Manufacturing of FML	333
100.3 Mechanical properties.....	334
100.3.1 Basic properties	334
100.3.2 Typical mechanical properties	334
100.3.3 Metal fraction approach.....	336
100.3.4 Stress-strain response	337
100.3.5 Effect of temperature.....	339
100.3.6 Moisture ingress.....	342
100.3.7 Corrosion	342
100.3.8 Influence of stress concentrations	342
100.3.9 Effect of fatigue loading.....	344
100.4 Specialist properties	348
100.4.1 Damping	348
100.4.2 Lightning strike.....	348
100.4.3 Fire resistance	348
100.4.4 Impact properties	349
100.5 Load transfer and design of joints	351
100.5.1 Bonded joints	351
100.5.2 Mechanically fastened joints	353
100.6 Manufacturing practices.....	356
100.6.1 General	356
100.6.2 Formability	357
100.6.3 Machinability	357
100.6.4 Joining	358

100.6.5 Splice laminates	358
100.7 Cost and availability	358
100.8 Potential space applications	359
100.9 References	359
100.9.1 General	359
101 Hybrid laminates	362
101.1 Introduction	362
101.1.1 General	362
101.1.2 Development status	362
101.2 HTCL hybrid titanium composite laminates	362
101.2.1 General	362
101.2.2 Construction	363
101.2.3 Constituent materials	364
101.2.4 Performance	365
101.2.5 Processes	366
101.2.6 Potential applications	367
101.2.7 Example: Araine 5 composite booster root joints	367
101.3 References	370
101.3.1 General	370
101.3.2 ECSS documents	371
102 Carbon nanotechnology	372
102.1 Introduction	372
102.1.1 General	372
102.1.2 Nano material technology status	372
102.1.3 CNT-modified composite materials	373
102.2 European sources of expertise	373
102.2.1 Research and commercial sources	373
102.2.2 General information sources	376
102.3 Demonstrator study CNT-modified CFRP	377
102.3.1 General	377
102.3.2 Approach	377
102.3.3 Composite element characteristics for spacecraft and payloads	377
102.3.4 Materials and process aspects	378
102.3.5 Nano-species	378
102.3.6 Manufacturing processes	379
102.3.7 Specification of nano-materials and processes	379
102.3.8 Testing	380

102.3.9 Demonstrator structures.....	380
102.4 References	381
102.4.1 General.....	381
103 Carbon nanotubes and nanofibres.....	383
103.1CNT - carbon nanotubes.....	383
103.1.1 General.....	383
103.1.2 Types of CNTs	383
103.1.3 Surface functionalisation	384
103.1.4 Development activities	384
103.1.5 Economic aspects	385
103.23D CNT networks and CNFs	385
103.2.1 General.....	385
103.2.2 CNF foams.....	385
103.2.3 Metallised CNF and CNT	386
103.2.4 Bucky paper	386
103.2.5 Non-wovens	387
103.2.6 Potential space applications	387
103.3CNT and CNF production processes	388
103.3.1 General.....	388
103.3.2 Synthesis processes	388
103.3.3 Incorporation of CNT into matrix material	390
103.4References	391
103.4.1 General.....	391
104 CNT-modified polymeric composites.....	393
104.1Technology status.....	393
104.1.1 Polymer types	393
104.1.2 Epoxy matrix composites	393
104.1.3 Mechanical properties	393
104.1.4 Electrical properties.....	393
104.1.5 Summary	394
104.2CNT-modified epoxy materials.....	394
104.2.1 Introduction	394
104.2.2 Evaluation study.....	394
104.2.3 Properties	395
104.3Glass fibre-reinforced CNT-modified epoxy	400
104.3.1 Status.....	400
104.3.2 Study.....	400

104.3.3 Mechanical properties	401
104.3.4 Electrical properties.....	402
104.4CNT-modified cyanate ester composites	405
104.4.1 Introduction	405
104.4.2 Development of CNT-cyanate ester CFRP.....	406
104.4.3 Thermal cycle tests	408
104.4.4 Characterisation of nano-modified cyanate ester composite	409
104.5Electrically conductive CNT polymers	411
104.5.1 Introduction	411
104.5.2 Development objectives	411
104.5.3 Technology status - CNT surface modification	412
104.5.4 Technology status - CNT bulk modification	413
104.6Potential applications	414
104.6.1 Introduction	414
104.6.2 Mercury Planetary Orbiter HTHGA ‘high-temperature, high-gain antenna’	415
104.6.3 Solar arrays and solar generators	415
104.6.4 Re-entry and hypersonic vehicle primary structures	416
104.6.5 Thermal control	417
104.6.6 Flight vehicle windscreens	417
104.7References	417
104.7.1 General.....	417
105 MMC and CNT metal composites	420
105.1MMC technology status	420
105.1.1 Introduction	420
105.1.2 MMC space structural applications.....	421
105.1.3 Al- and Mg- MMC characteristics	422
105.1.4 Discontinuously-reinforced Ti-MMC characteristics	423
105.1.5 Overview – MMC production processes	426
105.2CNT-modified metallic materials	427
105.2.1 Technology status	427
105.2.2 Overview of CMM processing routes.....	428
105.2.3 CNT-modified aluminium composites	429
105.2.4 CNT-modified magnesium composites	431
105.2.5 CNT-modified Al and Cu - Thermal management.....	432
105.2.6 CNT-modified copper composites	433
105.2.7 European ‘ExtreMat’ project.....	435

105.2.8	ESA-funded studies	437
105.3	Potential applications	437
105.3.1	Introduction	437
105.3.2	Structural applications	437
105.3.3	Highly-loaded components	438
105.3.4	Thermal applications	439
105.4	References	441
105.4.1	General	441
106	CNT ceramics	443
106.1	Introduction	443
106.1.1	Reasons for CNT-modified ceramics	443
106.2	Technology status	444
106.2.1	General	444
106.2.2	Materials and process	444
106.3	CNT-alumina-based ceramics	445
106.3.1	General	445
106.3.2	Extrusion of ceramic suspension and hot-pressing	445
106.3.3	Gel casting	446
106.4	CNT-silicon carbide	448
106.4.1	NASA developments	448
106.4.2	European developments	450
106.5	Potential applications	450
106.5.1	Ultra-high stability structures	450
106.5.2	Ultra-high temperature ceramics	452
106.6	References	453
106.6.1	General	453
107	CNT glass and glass-ceramics	457
107.1	Technology status	457
107.1.1	Glass-ceramic space structures	457
107.1.2	Processing	458
107.1.3	Features of CNT-glass and glass-ceramics	458
107.1.4	Potential applications	459
107.2	References	460
107.2.1	General	460
107.2.2	NASA	461
107.2.3	MIL	461
107.2.4	Patents	461

Figures

Figure 82.2-1 - MMC thermal cycling: Effect on UTS for boron/Al composite	34
Figure 82.5-1 - Thermal shock: Retained RT tensile strength for SiC-SiC CMC	37
Figure 82.6-1 - Thermal conductivity: Unreinforced titanium compared with Ti-SiC and Ti-TiB ₂ particulate reinforced composites.....	39
Figure 82.7-1 - Thermal conductivity and diffusivity for LAS/SiC composites	41
Figure 82.7-2 - Thermal diffusivity with temperature for SiC-SiC composite, perpendicular to the fibres	42
Figure 82.7-3 - Thermal diffusivity with temperature for SiC-SiC composite, parallel and perpendicular to the fibres	43
Figure 82.7-4 - Thermal conductivity of CVD SiC matrix.....	44
Figure 82.7-5 - Thermal diffusivity with temperature to 1500°C for C-SiC composites	45
Figure 82.7-6 - Thermal diffusivity with temperature for C-SiC composites.....	46
Figure 82.7-7 - Thermal diffusivity with temperature for C-SiC composites	47
Figure 82.7-8 - Effect of thermal cycling on thermal diffusivity of a carbon matrix and aluminosilicate-carbon composite.....	47
Figure 82.8-1 - Specific heat capacity of LAS glass-ceramic and amorphous SiC fibres.....	48
Figure 83.5-1 - TMF of Ti-based composite: Fatigue test cycles.....	55
Figure 83.5-2 - TMF of Ti-based composite: Comparison of isothermal and non- isothermal fatigue lives with cyclic stress range.....	56
Figure 83.6-1 - TMF: Tungsten/copper composites under various thermal regimes.....	57
Figure 84.7-1 - Expansion and contraction behaviour of SiC matrix composites with different reinforcing fibres.....	69
Figure 85.6-1- Oxidation: Effect of test temperature on fracture stress of coated and uncoated SiC-SiC.....	75
Figure 85.6-2 - Oxidation: Effect of pre-exposure in air at 1000°C on fracture stress of coated and uncoated SiC-SiC	76
Figure 85.7-1 - Hydrogen on an actively cooled structure.....	78
Figure 85.8-1 - Effect of hydrogen on mechanical properties of Ti-alloy Ti-1100.....	80
Figure 85.9-1 - Hydrogen activity in certain Ti-alloys at 800°C.....	81
Figure 85.9-2 - Hydrogen absorption in beta titanium alloys and Ti-aluminides	82
Figure 87.3-1 - Typical manufacturing sequence for advanced metal and ceramic- based materials.....	94
Figure 88.3-1 - Powder metallurgy processing methods	100
Figure 88.6-1 - Metal foil and fibre compaction.....	102
Figure 88.6-2 - Powder cloth manufacture.....	103
Figure 88.7-1 - SPF/DB blow moulding process	105
Figure 88.12-1 - Polymer infiltration and pyrolysis	110
Figure 88.13-1 - MMC melt infiltration techniques.....	112

Figure 88.13-2 - Liquid pressure forming	113
Figure 88.15-1 - In-situ oxidation: Lanxide™ process	115
Figure 88.16-1 - Sol-gel: Fibre infiltration processes.....	117
Figure 88.17-1 - Slurry infiltration process	119
Figure 88.17-2 - Slurry infiltration and reaction bonding.....	120
Figure 88.18-1 - Investment casting	121
Figure 88.19-1 - Atomisation	122
Figure 88.19-2 - Plasma spraying.....	124
Figure 88.21-1 - Chemical vapour deposition: Process equipment	127
Figure 88.22-1 - Basic classes of CVI techniques.....	129
Figure 90.4-1 - Smart system: Schematic diagram showing interactions between component elements.....	145
Figure 91.1-1 – Smart materials: General classification of sensor and actuator capabilities for types of structures	150
Figure 91.1-2 – Smart materials: Summary of performance capabilities	153
Figure 91.4-1 - Fibre optic sensors: Basic types	163
Figure 91.4-2 - Multi-mode optical fibre: Principle of wave guidance by total internal reflection	164
Figure 91.4-3 - Single and multi-mode fibre optics: Light transmission	165
Figure 91.4-4 - Fibre optic sensors: Configurations	166
Figure 91.4-5 - Fibre optic interferometers: Generic configuration of Mach-Zehnder type...167	167
Figure 91.4-6 - Fibre optic interferometers: Generic configuration of Michelson type.....168	168
Figure 91.4-7 - Fibre optic interferometers: Generic configuration of Fabry-Pérot type.....168	168
Figure 91.4-8 - Fibre optic sensors: Optical time domain reflectometry (OTDR) – Crack detection	171
Figure 91.5-1 - Shape memory alloy: Resistivity curve for a typical martensitic phase transformation	175
Figure 91.5-2 - Shape memory effect cycle	176
Figure 91.5-3 - Shape memory alloys: Comparison of properties with a bimetallic strip.....177	177
Figure 91.5-4 - Shape memory alloy (Ti49Ni51): Shape change during thermal cycling179	179
Figure 91.5-5 - Shape memory alloy (NITINOL): Typical materials characteristics	180
Figure 91.5-6 - Piezoceramic actuators: Wafer-based concepts.....	183
Figure 91.5-7 - Piezoceramic actuators: Fibre and ribbon-based concepts.....	184
Figure 91.5-8 - Electrorheological fluids: Bingham-body model for isothermal constitutive typical behaviour.....	187
Figure 91.5-9 - Electrorheological fluids: Idealised shear-stress and stress-shear rate behaviour	188
Figure 91.5-10 - Electrorheological phenomenon	189
Figure 91.7-1 – Simulation: Example of integrated simulation process for smart materials design	196

Figure 91.8-1 – Structural health monitoring: Example of an integrated system for military aircraft.....	200
Figure 92.3-1 – Structural health monitoring: Logic chart for RLV cryogenic tank structures	215
Figure 92.3-2 – Structural health monitoring: X-38 aft structure.....	221
Figure 92.4-1 - Shape memory alloy concepts: Ball and socket for assembling composite tubing	223
Figure 92.4-2 - Shape memory alloy concepts: Sprag-type coupling for assembling composite tubing	224
Figure 92.4-3 - Shape memory alloy concepts: Latching system for assembling cross-type composite tubing structure.....	225
Figure 92.4-4 - Shape memory alloy concepts: Folding box protective shell erected by SMA actuator	226
Figure 92.5-1 - Piezoelectric PVDF layers: Example material constructions for CFRP face skins.....	233
Figure 92.5-2 - Piezoelectric PVDF layers: Principle of active control of structure	234
Figure 92.5-3 - Piezoelectric PVDF layers: Test set-up without associated electronics.....	234
Figure 92.5-4 - Fibre optic: Integrated sensor and actuator	235
Figure 92.7-1 - GAIA sunshield	238
Figure 92.7-2 – Solar sail: CFRP deployable boom	240
Figure 92.7-3 - Tension device breadboard	241
Figure 92.7-4 - Shape control of membranes using EAP sensors/actuators	241
Figure 92.7-5 - Synthetic aperture radar array	242
Figure 92.7-6 - COMED prototype, 12m x 3.2m.....	243
Figure 92.7-7 - COMED prototype: Deployment	244
Figure 92.7-8 - Pantograph deployable advanced solar array concept	245
Figure 92.7-9 - Adaptive lightweight satellite mirror	246
Figure 92.7-10 - Artificial eyelid actuator	246
Figure 92.7-11 - Array of artificial eyelid actuators (right) and a single artificial eyelid actuator (left).....	247
Figure 92.7-12 - EAP membranes for pumps	248
Figure 92.7-13 - EAP sensor from ERI (USA).....	248
Figure 95.8-1 - Variation of thread strength with twist.....	288
Figure 95.8-2 - Fabric strength as a function of temperature	289
Figure 95.8-3 - Strength retention of threads after sewing	289
Figure 95.8-4 - Thermal conductivity of Silica and ABS components	290
Figure 97.2-1 - European EVA space suit: Suit enclosure subsystem concept	312
Figure 97.4-1 - Schematic diagram of the parachute system for Huygens probe landing on Titan	320
Figure 100.1-1 – FML fibre metal laminate: Schematic of a typical 3/2 laminate.....	330

Figure 100.1-2 – GLARE fibre metal laminate: Use on Airbus A380	331
Figure 100.3-1 - GLARE 4 FML: 95% confidence intervals with aluminium volume fraction	337
Figure 100.3-2 - ARALL 3 FML: Typical stress-strain response.....	338
Figure 100.3-3 – FML: Effect of temperature on mechanical properties of various ARALL laminates	340
Figure 100.3-4 –FML: Effect of time and temperature on mechanical properties of ARALL 4 laminates	341
Figure 100.3-5 –FML: Effect of stress concentrations on strength	343
Figure 100.3-6 - FML: Influence of ‘post-stretching’ process on the fatigue behaviour of ARALL 1.....	345
Figure 100.3-7 - FML: Constant amplitude fatigue curves for CARE T800/924 with 2024-T3.....	346
Figure 100.3-8 - FML: Fatigue properties for 2024-T3 compared with ARALL 2, GLARE 2 and CARE materials.....	347
Figure 100.3-9 - FML: Fatigue of joints compared with 2024 alloy	348
Figure 100.4-1 - FML: Low- and high-velocity impact resistance of GLARE 3 compared with 2024 alloy and CFRP	349
Figure 100.4-2 - FML: Residual strength after low-velocity impact and fatigue	350
Figure 100.4-3 - FML: GLARE 3 3/2 crack growth during fatigue after low-velocity impact	351
Figure 100.5-1 - FML: ARALL 1 3/2 bonded joint failure loads – Experimental results compared with shear lag analysis prediction	352
Figure 100.5-2 - FML: ARALL 1 5/4 bonded joint failure loads – Experimental results compared with shear lag analysis prediction	353
Figure 100.5-3 - FML: GLARE 2 laminate bolt-type bearing ultimate and yield strengths ...	355
Figure 100.5-4 – FML: Comparison of the strengths of bolted joints for various materials	356
Figure 101.2-1 – HTCL hybrid titanium composite laminate: Schematic	363
Figure 101.2-2 – Hybrid material: Schematic of locally-reinforced composite	368
Figure 101.2-3 – Hybrid material: Ariane 5 composite boosters - Root joint concepts	369
Figure 103.1-1 – Carbon nanotubes: Example of MWCNT commercially-available product.....	384
Figure 103.2-1 – CNF foams: Examples.....	386
Figure 103.2-2 – Metallised CNTs and CNFs: Micrograph.....	386
Figure 103.2-3 – Bucky paper: Examples	387
Figure 103.2-4 – Non-wovens: Examples produced from polymers, having 30 wt.% CNT content.....	387
Figure 104.2-1 – CNT-modified epoxy: Fracture toughness	397
Figure 104.2-2 – CNT-modified epoxy: Young’s modulus.....	398
Figure 104.2-3 – CNT-modified epoxy: Ultimate tensile strength	399
Figure 104.3-1 – GFRP CNT-modified epoxy: Tensile strength and modulus.....	401

Figure 104.3-2 – GFRP CNT-modified epoxy: Fracture toughness	402
Figure 104.3-3 – GFRP CNT-modified epoxy: Interlaminar properties	403
Figure 104.3-4 CNT-modified polymer: Schematic of particles forming a conductive network within a bulk polymer	403
Figure 104.3-5 – GFRP CNT-modified epoxy: Electrical conductivity	404
Figure 104.3-6 – GFRP CNT-modified epoxy: Comparison of electrical conductivity for 0° and z-directions	405
Figure 104.4-1 – CNT-modified cyanate ester: Storage modulus	407
Figure 104.4-2 – CNT-modified cyanate ester: Glass transition temperature, by TGA	408
Figure 104.4-3 – CNT-modified cyanate ester: Thermal cycle test set-up from Bepi-Columbo programme.....	409
Figure 104.4-4 – CNT-modified cyanate ester composites: Manufacturing processes	410
Figure 104.5-1 – CNT surface modified polymer films: Summary of electrical and optical performance.....	412
Figure 104.5-2 – CNT dispersed polymer films: Examples	413
Figure 104.5-3 – CNT bulk modified polymer films: Electrical conductivity for SWCNT-modified PMMA.....	414
Figure 104.6-1 – Nano-modified polymer composites: Potential applications – HTHGA for Mercury Planetary Orbiter	415
Figure 104.6-2 – Nano-modified polymer composites: Potential applications – X-38 reusable vehicle nose structure	416
Figure 104.6-3 – Potential applications: Flight vehicle windscreen made from CNT-modified polycarbonate	417
Figure 105.1-1 – Discontinuously reinforced Ti-MMC: CHIP process	424
Figure 105.1-2 – Particle reinforced MMC: Powder metallurgy processes	426
Figure 105.1-3 – Particle reinforced MMC: Casting and semi-solid processes	427
Figure 105.2-1 – CNT-modified aluminium composite: Example of powder metallurgy processing route.....	430
Figure 105.2-2 – CNT-modified magnesium composite: Schematic of ‘thixomoulding’ process	431
Figure 105.2-3 – CNT-modified magnesium composite: Material properties	432
Figure 105.2-4 – CNT-modified copper composite: Molecular level mixing process	434
Figure 105.2-5 – CNT-modified copper composite made by NASA Ames electrodeposition method	435
Figure 105.2-6 – Advanced heat sink applications: Potential materials.....	436
Figure 105.3-1 – Truss structures: Carbon fibre-reinforced magnesium tubes made by vacuum-assisted casting	438
Figure 105.3-2 – Truss structure node: Silicon carbide particle-reinforced aluminium made by near net-shape casting	438
Figure 105.3-3 – CNT-modified titanium composite: Powder metallurgy process	439
Figure 105.3-4 – CNT-modified titanium composite: Stiffness and hardness compared with pure titanium	439

Figure 105.3-5 – Heat sink for dense-packed electronics: CNT-copper composite	440
Figure 105.3-6 – Heat sink for highly-dissipating instruments: Example ALTID Laser transmitter module (Phase A concept)	440
Figure 106.3-1 – Alumina-based CNT-CMCs: Hardness with increasing CNT content	445
Figure 106.3-2 – Alumina-based CNT-CMCs: Electrical conductivity with increasing CNT content.....	446
Figure 106.3-3 – Alumina-based CNT-CMCs: Electrical conductivity with temperature	447
Figure 106.3-4 – Alumina-based CNT-CMCs: Fracture toughness	448
Figure 106.4-1 – CNT-modified silicon carbide: Fracture toughness.....	449
Figure 106.5-1 – CNT-modified silicon carbide: Examples of optical and opto-mechanical structures for future space missions	451
Figure 106.5-2 – CNT-modified ceramics: Potential application – leading edge of hypersonic vehicle.....	452
Figure 106.5-3 – CNT-modified ceramics: Potential application – NASA Ames HfB2-SiC arc-jet models of hypersonic vehicle components.....	453
Figure 106.5-4 – CNT-modified ceramics: Plasma wind tunnel testing of ceramic leading edge	453
Figure 107.1-1 – Dimensionally stable structures: Thermal expansion of candidate structural materials.....	457
Figure 107.1-2 – CNT-modified glasses: Process.....	458
Figure 107.1-3 – CNT-modified glasses: Micrograph of consolidated and sintered material	459
Figure 107.1-4 – CNT-modified glasses: Thermal test.....	459
Figure 107.1-5 – LISA Path Finder optical bench: Example application of Zerodur®	460

Tables

Table 82.7-1 - CMC thermal conductivity: General classification	40
Table 82.9-1 - Effect of low surface emissivity on CMC TPS wall temperatures	49
Table 82.10-1 - Emissivity and catalyticicity: Combined effects on re-entry surface temperatures.....	49
Table 84.4-1 - Creep in ceramic composites: Summary of testing of various CMC materials	65
Table 84.6-1 - Thermal expansion: Average values for aluminium-based composites.....	67
Table 84.7-1 - CTE: Calculated values for CMC SiC matrix composites, with material data.....	68
Table 84.7-2 - CTE: Carbon fibre-reinforced borosilicate GMC.....	70
Table 88.2-1 - Typical manufacturing techniques for advanced metallic and ceramic-based materials.....	97
Table 88.7-1 - Superplastic forming processes.....	104
Table 88.10-1 - General principles of pack cementation.....	107
Table 88.10-2 - Summary of chromising coating process	108

Table 88.10-3 - Summary of aluminising coating process.....	108
Table 88.10-4 - Factors associated with selective oxidation	109
Table 88.13-1 - Ceramic melt infiltration	114
Table 88.16-1 - Examples of sol-gel chemistry	116
Table 88.20-1 - Physical vapour deposition (PVD) techniques for coatings	126
Table 88.22-1 - CVI chemistry for certain matrix materials	128
Table 88.22-2 - CVI process types	130
Table 89.1-1 - Major European organisations with expertise in manufacture with advanced metallic and ceramic-based materials	134
Table 91.1-1 – Smart materials: Summary materials and possible uses.....	151
Table 91.1-2 – Smart materials: Summary of performance and development status	152
Table 91.3-1 - Ceramic piezoelectric materials: Indicative properties	158
Table 91.3-2 - Piezoelectric PVDF: Typical properties.....	159
Table 91.4-1 - Fibre optic sensors: Basic characteristics of types.....	162
Table 91.5-1 - Shape memory alloys: Comparison of properties for NiTi and CuZnAl materials	178
Table 91.5-2 - Shape memory alloys: Typical properties of NITINOL	178
Table 91.5-3 – Piezoceramic actuators: Comparison between different in-plane actuator concepts.....	183
Table 91.5-4 - Electrorheological fluids: Typical ingredients	186
Table 91.9-1 – Electroactive polymers: Summary of development of types of materials for actuators	201
Table 92.3-1 – Structural health monitoring: Fibre optic - Example developments for strain measurement	217
Table 92.3-2 – Structural health monitoring: Potential techniques for space structures	218
Table 92.3-3 – Structural health monitoring: Potential techniques for RLV cryogenic tanks	219
Table 92.4-1 - Shape memory alloy: Development actuator characteristics.....	227
Table 92.5-1 - Shape memory alloy: Composite characteristics	231
Table 92.6-1 - Piezoceramic actuator developments	237
Table 94.2-1 - Smart technology survey: Sensors and actuators	259
Table 94.2-2 - Smart technology survey: Applications	261
Table 94.3-1 - Smart technology: Active structures development with Dornier Product Div. for satellite and application systems	264
Table 95.1-1 - Properties of fibre constituents for space textiles.....	275
Table 95.5-1 - Typical yarns for high structural and thermal load applications	283
Table 95.5-2 - Properties of fibres used in textiles for space	285
Table 95.6-1 - Textiles: Typical fabrics used in flexible thermal insulation systems	286
Table 95.7-1 - Characteristics of fabrics produced by 3-D weaving and knitting techniques.....	287

Table 95.10-1 - Textiles: Example of an inspection test matrix	292
Table 97.2-1 - Textile materials: Comparison between basic properties	314
Table 97.2-2 - US and Russian EVA suits: Comparison of materials	317
Table 97.3-1 - Textile material combinations for different thermal and structural load profiles	318
Table 97.4-1 - Parachute systems: Textile characteristics for canopy space applications...	323
Table 100.2-1 - Fibre metal laminates: Description of commercially-available laminates ...	332
Table 100.2-2 - Fibre metal laminates: Development status	333
Table 100.3-1 - ARALL FML: Typical mechanical properties	335
Table 100.3-2 - GLARE FML: Typical mechanical properties	336
Table 100.5-1 - FML: Typical mechanical joint strengths	354
Table 102.2-1 – European sources of expertise	373
Table 103.3-1 – Carbon nanotubes: Summary of major synthesis processes and their efficiency	389
Table 104.2-1 – CNT-modified epoxy: Mechanical properties.....	396
Table 105.1-1 – Continuous fibre-reinforced MMC: Typical properties	422
Table 105.1-2 – Discontinuously reinforced aluminium MMC: Typical properties.....	423
Table 105.1-3 – Discontinuously reinforced Ti-MMC: Typical properties of CermeTi® compared with Ti-6Al-4V alloy	424
Table 105.1-4 – Discontinuously reinforced Ti-MMC: Properties TiB compared with other Ti compounds	425
Table 105.1-5 – Discontinuously reinforced Ti-MMC: Typical properties of TiB reinforced Ti-alloys at RT	425
Table 105.2-1 – CNT-modified metals: Overview of manufacturing processes	429
Table 105.2-2 – CNT-modified aluminium composite: Material properties	430
Table 106.3-1 – Alumina-based CNT-CMCs: Electrical conductivity for various materials made by different processes	447
Table 106.4-1 – CNT-modified silicon carbide: Stiffness.....	449
Table 106.5-1 – CNT-modified silicon carbide: Examples ultra-high stability structures for future space missions	451

European Foreword

This document (CEN/TR 17603-32-07:2022) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/CLC/JTC 5 "Space", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

It is highlighted that this technical report does not contain any requirement but only collection of data or descriptions and guidelines about how to organize and perform the work in support of EN 16603-32.

This Technical report (CEN/TR 17603-32-07:2022) originates from ECSS-E-HB-32-20 Part 7A.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

This document has been developed to cover specifically space systems and has therefore precedence over any TR covering the same scope but with a wider domain of applicability (e.g.: aerospace).

Introduction

The Structural materials handbook is published in 8 Parts.

A glossary of terms, definitions and abbreviated terms for these handbooks is contained in Part 8.

The parts are as follows:

TR 17603-32-01	Part 1	Overview and material properties and applications	Clauses 1 - 9
TR 17603-32-02	Part 2	Design calculation methods and general design aspects	Clauses 10 - 22
TR 17603-32-03	Part 3	Load transfer and design of joints and design of structures	Clauses 23 - 32
TR 17603-32-04	Part 4	Integrity control, verification guidelines and manufacturing	Clauses 33 - 45
TR 17603-32-05	Part 5	New advanced materials, advanced metallic materials, general design aspects and load transfer and design of joints	Clauses 46 - 63
TR 17603-32-06	Part 6	Fracture and material modelling, case studies and design and integrity control and inspection	Clauses 64 - 81
TR 17603-32-07	Part 7	Thermal and environmental integrity, manufacturing aspects, in-orbit and health monitoring, soft materials, hybrid materials and nanotechnologies	Clauses 82 - 107
TR 17603-32-08	Part 8	Glossary	