



Space engineering

Fracture control

Foreword

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

This Standard has been prepared by the ECSS-E-ST-32-01 Working Group, reviewed by the ECSS Executive Secretariat and approved by the ECSS Technical Authority.

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Change log

<p>ECSS-E-30-01A 13 April 1999</p>	<p>First issue</p>
<p>ECSS-E-ST-32-01B</p>	<p>Never issued</p>
<p>ECSS-E-ST-32-01C 15 November 2008</p>	<p>Second issue The main changes are summarized below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6.3.5 – metallic low risk fracture items are introduced. • 6.4.4 – fracture control summary report introduced. • 7 – various improvements, incl. B-values for lower bound properties and application of EPFM where appropriate. • 8.2 – reference is now made to ECSS-E-ST-32-02 for pressurized hardware; pressurized structures and hazardous fluid containers are introduced. • 8.3 – requirements for welding are updated and include now reference to standardized nomenclature. • 8.4 & 10.5 – requirements for composite, bonded and sandwich items are significantly updated: major changes are made in order to address the risk of degradation due to impact damage and to complement the existing verification by means of proof testing (also applicable to clause 11). • 8.7 – requirements for glass components are updated (incl. improved coherence with SSP 30560A). • 8.8 – requirements for fasteners are updated. • 10.3 – requirements for NDI are updated and include now more details on standard NDI; the Table 2 of ECSS-E-31-01A is now deleted. • 10.7 – requirements for detected defects are introduced. • 11 – updated to include highly loaded metallic safe life items; some special requirements are deleted. • For DRDs of fracture control documentation, reference is now made to ECSS-E-ST-32. • Coherence with other structural ECSS standards has been checked. • Coordination with recent developments in fracture control standardization at NASA, e.g. reflected in NASA-STD-5019, NASA-STD-5009 and MSFC-RQMT-3479. • Substantial editing of the text to comply with ECSS drafting rules.
<p>ECSS-E-ST-32-01C Rev. 1 6 March 2009</p>	<p>Second issue revision 1 Changes with respect to version C (15 November 2008) are identified with revision tracking. Main changes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirement 8.7c., on page 59, contained duplicated requirements. The duplicates were removed. Clause 8.7 contains in total 9 requirements

	<p>(8.7a. to 8.7.i).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Correction of normative references.• Split of terms “catastrophic hazard” and “crack aspect ratio, a/c” into two terms.• Addition of missing abbreviated terms for “F_{ty}, F_{tu} and K_c.”• The single requirement of clause 10.5.2.2.3 “Proof test monitoring” moved to 10.5.2.2.1 as requirement “e.”, clause header 10.5.2.2.3 deleted.• Deletion of clause header 11.2.2.2 “Identification of potential fracture-critical items” (which had essentially the same title as 11.2.2.1), causing a renumbering of its only requirement to requirement 11.2.2.1b., and renumbering of following clauses.• Editorial changes
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1 Scope

This ECSS Engineering Standard specifies the fracture control requirements to be imposed on space segments of space systems and their related GSE.

The fracture control programme is applicable for space systems and related GSE when required by ECSS-Q-ST-40 or by the NASA document NST 1700.7, incl. ISS addendum.

The requirements contained in this Standard, when implemented, also satisfy the fracture control requirements applicable to the NASA STS and ISS as specified in the NASA document NSTS 1700.7 (incl. the ISS Addendum).

The NASA nomenclature differs in some cases from that used by ECSS. When STS/ISS-specific requirements and nomenclature are included, they are identified as such.

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

2**Normative references**

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

ECSS-S-ST-00-01	ECSS system – Glossary of terms
ECSS-E-ST-32	Space engineering – Structural
ECSS-E-ST-32-02	Space engineering – Structural design and verification of pressurized hardware
ECSS-Q-ST-20	Space product assurance – Quality assurance
ECSS-Q-ST-40	Space product assurance – Safety
ECSS-Q-ST-70	Space product assurance – Materials, mechanical parts and processes
ECSS-Q-ST-70-36	Space product assurance – Material selection for controlling stress-corrosion cracking
ECSS-Q-ST-70-45	Space product assurance – Mechanical testing of metallic materials
ASTM E 164	Standard Practice for Ultrasonic Contact Examination of Weldments
ASTM E 426	Standard Practice for Electromagnetic (Eddy-Current) Examination of Seamless and Welded Tubular Products, Austenitic Stainless Steel and Similar Alloys
ASTM E 1417	Standard Practice for Liquid Penetrant Examination
ASTM E 1444	Standard Practice for Magnetic Particle Examination
ASTM E 1742	Standard Practice for Radiographic Examination
DOT/FAA/AR-MMPDS	Metallic Materials Properties Development and Standardization (MMPDS) (former MIL-HDBK-5)
EN 4179	Aerospace – Qualification and Authorization of Personnel for Non-destructive Testing

EN ISO 6520-1	Welding and allied processes – Classification of geometric imperfections in metallic materials – Part 1: Fusion welding
ISO 17659	Welding – Multilingual terms for welded joints with illustrations
MIL-HDBK-6870	Inspection program requirements, nondestructive, for aircraft and missile materials and parts
NAS-410	Nondestructive testing personnel qualification and certification
NSTS 1700.7	Safety Policy and Requirements For Payloads Using the Space Transportation System (STS)
NSTS 1700.7 ISS Addendum	Safety Policy and Requirements For Payloads Using the International Space Station
<u>SAE AMS-STD-2154</u>	<u>Process for inspection, ultrasonic, wrought metals</u>
<u>SAE AMS 2644</u>	<u>Inspection Material, Penetrant</u>
<u>NSTS/ISS 13830</u>	<u>Payload Safety Review and Data Submittal Requirements For Payloads Using the Space Shuttle & International Space Station</u>

Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

3.1 Terms from other standards

For the purpose of this Standard, the terms and definitions from ECSS-ST-00-01 apply, in particular for the following terms:

customer

NOTE In this standard, the customer is considered to represent the responsible fracture control or safety authority.

For the purpose of this Standard, the following term and definition from ECSS-E-ST-10-03 apply:

proof test

For the purpose of this Standard, the following terms and definitions from ECSS-E-ST-32 apply:

flaw

NOTE The term defect is used as a synonymous.

maximum design pressure (MDP)

service life

For the purpose of this Standard, the following term and definition from ECSS-E-ST-32-02 apply:

burst pressure

hazardous fluid container

leak before burst, LBB

pressure component

pressure vessel

pressurized structure

sealed container

special pressurized equipment

visual damage threshold, VDT

NOTE 1 For typical implementation of thin-walled composite structure, the VDT is sometimes more specifically defined as the impact energy of an

impactor with a hemi-spherical tip of 16 mm diameter resulting in 0,3 mm or more remaining surface deflection, after sufficiently long time to cover potential evolution of the indentation over time (due to e.g. wet ageing, fatigue loading, viscoelasticity of the resin) between impact and inspection.

NOTE 2 It can be time consuming to determine the VDT based on remaining surface deflection of 0,3 mm (see NOTE 1) after a sufficiently long time. Therefore, tests which cause mechanical damage corresponding to a deflection of at least 1 mm, immediately after impact, are sometimes used to determine the VDT.

For the purpose of this Standard, the following term and definition from ECSS-Q-ST-40 apply:

catastrophic hazard

critical hazard

3.2 Terms specific to the present standard

3.2.1 aggressive environment

combination of liquid or gaseous media and temperature that alters static or fatigue crack-growth characteristics from normal behaviour associated with an ambient temperature and laboratory air environment

3.2.2 analytical life

life evaluated analytically by crack-growth analysis or fatigue analysis

3.2.3 catastrophic hazard

<other than NASA STS or ISS payloads> see ECSS-Q-ST-40B

3.2.4 catastrophic hazard

<NASA STS or ISS payloads> potential risk situation that can result in a disabling or fatal personnel injury, loss of the NASA orbiter, ISS, ground facilities, or STS/ISS equipment

[NSTS 1700.7 incl. ISS Addendum, paragraph 302]

3.2.5 close visual inspection

close proximity, intense visual examination of the internal and external surfaces of a structure, including structural details or locations, for indications of impact damage, flaws, and other surface defects

NOTE The inspection capability is evaluated by the surface deflection measurement (impact depth). The close visual inspection is considered to

detect reliably a deflection larger than the visual damage threshold (VDT).

3.2.6 containment

damage tolerance design principle that, if a part fails, prevents the propagation of failure effects beyond the container boundaries

NOTE 1 A contained part is not considered PFCI, unless its release can cause a hazard inside the container. The container is a PFCI, and its structural integrity after impact is verified as part of fracture control activities.

NOTE 2 In this standard, the term containment in most cases also covers items which are e.g. restrained by a tether to prevent the occurrence of hazardous events due to failure of the item.

3.2.7 crack-like defect

defect that has the same mechanical behaviour as a crack

NOTE 1 "Crack" and "crack-like defect" are considered synonymous in this standard.

NOTE 2 Crack-like defects can, for example, be initiated during material production, fabrication or testing or developed during the service life of a component.

NOTE 3 The term "crack-like defect" can include:

- For metallic materials flaws, inclusions, pores and other similar defects.
- For non-metallic materials, debonding, broken fibres, delamination, impact damage and other specific defects depending on the material.

3.2.8 crack aspect ratio, a/c

<part-through surface crack> ratio of crack depth to half crack length

3.2.9 crack aspect ratio, a/c

<part-through corner crack> ratio of crack depth to crack length

3.2.10 crack growth rate

rate of change of crack dimension with respect to the number of load cycles or time

NOTE For example da/dN , dc/dN , da/dt and dc/dt .

3.2.11 crack growth retardation

reduction of crack-growth rate due to overloading of the cracked structural member

3.2.12 critical crack size

the crack size at which the structure fails under the maximum specified load

NOTE The maximum specified load is in many cases the limit load, but sometimes higher than the limit load (e.g. for detected defects, composites and glass items)

3.2.13 critical initial defect, CID

critical (i.e., maximum) initial crack size for which the structure can survive the specified number of lifetimes.

3.2.14 critical stress-intensity factor

value of the stress-intensity factor at the tip of a crack at which unstable propagation of the crack occurs

NOTE 1 This value is also called the fracture toughness. The parameter K_{Ic} is the fracture toughness for plane strain and is an inherent property of the material. For stress conditions other than plane strain, the fracture toughness is denoted K_c . In fracture mechanics analyses, failure is assumed to be imminent when the applied stress-intensity factor is equal to or exceeds its critical value, i.e. the fracture toughness. See 3.2.25.

NOTE 2 The term fracture toughness is used as a synonymous.

3.2.15 cyclic loading

fluctuating load (or pressure) characterized by relative degrees of loading and unloading of a structure

NOTE For example, loads due to transient responses, vibro-acoustic excitation, flutter, pressure cycling and oscillating or reciprocating mechanical equipment.

3.2.16 damage tolerance threshold strain

<composite structural items> maximum strain level below which damage compatible with the sizes established by non-destructive inspection (NDI), special visual inspection, the damage threat assessment, or the minimum sizes imposed does not grow in 10^6 cycles (10^8 cycles for rotating hardware) at a load ratio appropriate to the application

NOTE 1 Strain level is the maximum absolute value of strain in a load cycle.

NOTE 2 The damage tolerance threshold strain is a function of the material type and lay-up and is determined from test data in the design environment to the applicable or worst type and orientation of strain and flaw for a particular

design and flaw size (e.g. the size determined by the VDT).

3.2.17 damage tolerant

characteristic of a structure for which the amount of general degradation or the size and distribution of local defects expected during operation, or both, do not lead to structural degradation below specified performance

3.2.18 defect

see 'flaw' (3.1)

3.2.19 detected defect

defect known to exist in the hardware

3.2.20 fail-safe

<structures> damage-tolerance design principle, where a structure has redundancy to ensure that failure of one structural element does not cause general failure of the entire structure during the remaining lifetime

3.2.21 fastener

item that joins other structural items and transfers loads from one to the other across a joint

3.2.22 fatigue

cumulative irreversible damage incurred by cyclic application of loads to materials and structures

NOTE 1 Fatigue can initiate and extend cracks, which degrade the strength of materials and structures.

NOTE 2 Examples of factors influencing fatigue behaviour of the material are the environment, surface condition and part dimensions

3.2.23 fracture critical item

item classified as such

3.2.24 fracture limited life item

hardware item that requires periodic re-inspection or replacement to be in conformance with fracture control requirements

3.2.25 fracture toughness

materials' resistance to the unstable propagation of a crack

NOTE See critical stress intensity factor, 3.2.14.

3.2.26 initial crack size

maximum crack size, as defined by non-destructive inspection, for performing a fracture control evaluation

3.2.27 joint

element that connects other structural elements and transfers loads from one to the other across a connection

3.2.28 load enhancement factor, LEF

factor to be applied on the load level of the spectrum of fatigue test(s) in order to demonstrate with the test(s) a specified level of reliability and confidence

NOTE 1 The LEF is dependent upon the material or construction, the number of test articles, and the duration of the tests.

NOTE 2 MIL-HDBK-17F, Volume 3, Section 7.6.3 gives an approach for calculating the LEF for composite structures.

3.2.29 loading event

condition, phenomenon, environment or mission phase to which the structural system is exposed and which induces loads in the structure

3.2.30 load spectrum

representation of the cumulative static and dynamic loadings anticipated for a structural element during its service life

NOTE Load spectrum is also called load history.

3.2.31 mechanical damage

induced flaw in a composite hardware item that is caused by external influences, such as surface abrasions, cuts, or impacts

3.2.32 potential fracture critical item, PFCI

item for which the initiation or propagation of cracks in structural items during the service life can result in a catastrophic or critical hazard, or NASA STS/ISS catastrophic hazardous consequences

NOTE Pressure vessels and rotating machinery are always considered PFCI. See Figure 5-1.

3.2.33 R-ratio

ratio of the minimum stress to maximum stress

3.2.34 residual stress

stress that remains in the structure, owing to processing, fabrication, assembly or prior loading

3.2.35 rotating machinery

rotating mechanical assembly that has a kinetic energy of 19300 joules or more, or an angular momentum of 136 Nms or more

NOTE The amount of kinetic energy is based on $0,5 I\omega^2$ where I is the moment of inertia ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$) and ω is the angular velocity (rad/s).

3.2.36 safe life

fracture-control design principle, for which the largest undetected defect that can exist in the part does not grow to failure when subjected to the cyclic and sustained loads and environments encountered in the service life

3.2.37 special NDI

NDI methods that are capable of detecting cracks or crack-like flaws smaller than those assumed detectable by Standard NDI or do not conform to the requirements for Standard NDI

NOTE 1 See 10.4.2.1 and 10.4.3.

NOTE 2 Special NDI methods are not limited to fluorescent penetrant, radiography, ultrasonic, eddy current, and magnetic particle. See also 10.4.2.2.

3.2.38 standard NDI

NDI methods of metallic materials for which the required statistically based flaw detection capability has been established. and it is listed in Table 10-1

NOTE 1 For standard NDI, see clauses 10.4.2.1 and 10.4.3.

NOTE 2 For required statistically based flaw detection capability, see 10.4.2.1e.

NOTE 2 Limitations on the applicability of standard NDI to radiographic NDI can be found in 10.4.2.1f and 10.4.2.1g.

NOTE 4 Standard NDI methods addressed by this document are limited to fluorescent penetrant, radiography, ultrasonic, eddy current, and magnetic particle.

3.2.39 stress-corrosion cracking, SCC

initiation or propagation, or both, of cracks, owing to the combined action of applied sustained stresses, material properties and aggressive environmental effects

NOTE The maximum value of the stress-intensity factor for a given material at which no environmentally induced crack growth occurs at sustained load for the specified environment is K_{ISCC} .

3.2.40 stress intensity factor, K

calculated quantity that is used in fracture mechanics analyses as a measure of the stress-field intensity near the tip of an idealised crack

NOTE Calculated for a specific crack size, applied stress level and part geometry. See 3.2.14.

3.2.41 threshold stress intensity range, ΔK_{th}

stress-intensity range below which crack growth does not occur under cyclic loading

3.2.42 variable amplitude spectrum

load spectrum or history whose amplitude varies with time

3.3 Abbreviated terms

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

Abbreviation	Meaning
a/c	crack aspect ratio (see 3.2.8)
AR	acceptance review
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BS	British Standard
CDR	critical design review
CID	critical initial defect
COPV	composite overwrapped pressure vessel
DOT	United States Department of Transportation
DRD	document requirements definition
EN	European Standard
EPFM	elastic-plastic fracture mechanics
ESA	European Space Agency
FAD	failure assessment diagram
FCI	fracture-critical item
FCIL	fracture-critical items list
FE	finite element
FLLI	fracture-limited life item
FLLIL	fracture-limited life items list
FOD	foreign object debris
<u>F_{ty}</u>	<u>design tensile yield strength (in MPa)</u>
<u>F_{tu}</u>	<u>design tensile ultimate strength (in MPa)</u>
GSE	ground support equipment
ISO	International Organisation for Standardisation
ISS	International Space Station
J-R curve	resistance curve based on J-integral
K-R curve	resistance curve based on stress intensity factor (K)
LBB	leak before burst
LEF	load enhancement factor

LEFM	linear elastic fracture mechanics
<u>K_c</u>	<u>fracture toughness for stress conditions other than plane strain</u> <u>NOTE: See NOTE 1 of definition 3.2.14.</u>
<i>K_{IC}</i>	plane strain fracture toughness
<i>K_{ISCC}</i>	threshold stress-intensity factor for stress-corrosion cracking
ΔK_{th}	threshold stress-intensity range
MDP	maximum design pressure
MEOP	maximum expected operating pressure
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NDI	non-destructive inspection
NHLBB	non-hazardous leak before burst
NSTS	National Space Transportation System (NASA Space Shuttle)
PDR	preliminary design review
PFCI	potential fracture-critical item
PFCIL	potential fracture-critical items list
R	ratio of the minimum stress to maximum stress
RFCP	reduced fracture-control programme
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
SCC	stress-corrosion cracking
SI	international system of units
SRR	system requirements review
STS	Space Transportation System (US Space Shuttle)
US	ultrasonic
VDT	visual damage threshold

4 Principles

The following assumptions and prerequisites are the basis of the implementation of the requirements contained in this standard. They can be used as reference for example when alternative approaches, not directly covered by the requirements of this standard, are assessed for equivalent safety or reliability.

- All structural elements contain crack-like defects located in the most critical area of the component in the most unfavourable orientation. The inability of non-destructive inspection (NDI) techniques to detect such defects does not negate this assumption, but merely establishes an upper bound on the initial size of the cracks which result from these defects. For conservatism, this crack size then becomes the smallest allowable size to be used in any analysis or assessment.
- After undergoing a sufficient number of cycles at sufficiently high stress amplitude, materials exhibit a tendency to propagate cracks, even in non-aggressive environments.
- Whether, under cyclic or sustained tensile stress, a pre-existing (or load-induced) crack does or does not propagate depends on:
 - the material behaviour with crack;
 - the initial size and geometry of the crack;
 - the presence of an aggressive environment;
 - the geometry of the item;
 - the magnitude and number of loading cycles;
 - the duration of sustained load;
 - the temperature of the material.
- For metallic materials, the engineering discipline of linear elastic fracture mechanics (LEFM) provides analytical tools for the prediction of crack propagation and critical crack size. Validity of LEFM, depends on stress level, crack configuration and structural geometry. The engineering discipline of elastic-plastic fracture mechanics (EPFM) provides analytical tools for the prediction of crack initiation, stable ductile crack growth and critical crack size.
- For non-metallic materials (other than glass and other brittle materials) and fibre-reinforced composites (both with metal and with polymer matrix), linear elastic fracture mechanics technology is agreed by most

authorities to be inadequate, with the exception of interlaminar fracture mechanics applied to debonding and delamination. Fracture control of these materials relies on the techniques of safe life assessment supported by tests, containment, fail safe assessment, and proof testing.

Composite, bonded and sandwich items are manufactured and verified to high quality control standards to assure aerospace quality hardware. The hardware developer of composite, bonded and sandwich items uses only manufacturing processes and controls (NDI, coupon tests, sampling techniques, etc.) that are demonstrated to be reliable and consistent with established aerospace industry practices for composite/bonded structures.

- The observed scatter in measured material properties and fracture mechanics analysis uncertainties is considered.

NOTE For example, scatter factor and LEF

- For NSTS and ISS payloads, entities controlling the pressure are two-fault tolerant, see NSTS 1700.7 (incl. ISS Addendum).

NOTE For example, regulators, relief devices and thermal control systems

5

Fracture control programme

5.1 General

- a. A fracture control programme shall be implemented by the supplier for space systems and their related GSE in conformance with this Standard, when required by ECSS-Q-ST-40 or the NASA document NSTS 1700.7, incl. ISS Addendum (clause 208.1).
- b. Fracture control requirements as defined in this standard shall be applied where structural failure can result in a catastrophic or critical hazard.

NOTE In NASA NSTS 1700.7 (Safety Policy and Requirements For Payloads Using the Space Transportation System [STS]), incl. ISS Addendum, the payload structural design is based on fracture control procedures when the failure of a structural item can result in a catastrophic event.

- c. Implementation of fracture control for structural GSE may be limited to items which are not covered by other structural safety requirements.

NOTE In many cases this limits fracture control verification to elements directly interfacing with flight hardware.

- d. Items for which implementation of fracture control programme is required shall be selected in conformance with Figure 5-1.
- e. For unmanned, single-mission, space vehicles and their payloads, and GSE the reduced fracture control programme, specified in clause 11, may be implemented.

5.2 Fracture control plan

- a. The supplier shall prepare and implement a fracture control plan in conformance with ECSS-E-ST-32 'Fracture control plan – DRD'.
- b. The fracture control plan shall be subject to approval by the customer.

Legend
* contained or restrained items (see subclause 6.3.4) are generally not considered PFCI. Their containers are.

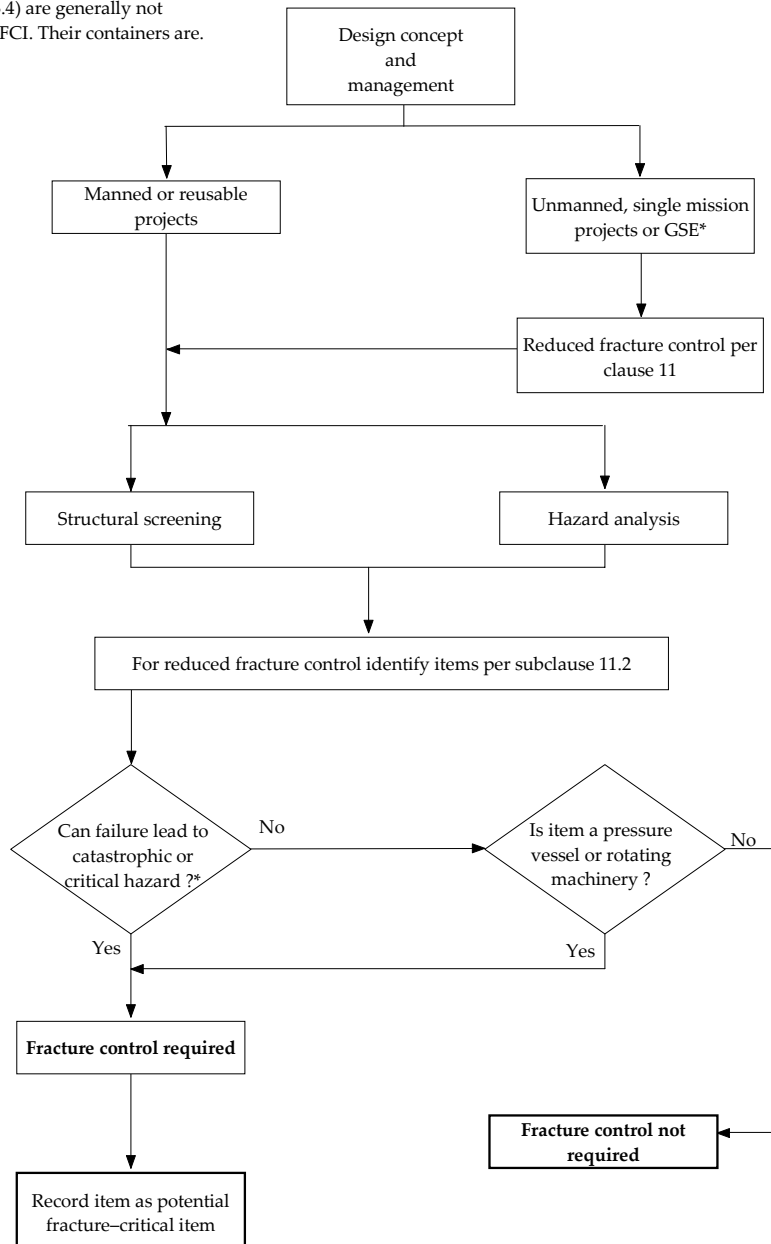


Figure 5-1: Identification of PFCI

5.3 Reviews

5.3.1 General

- a. Fracture control activities and status shall be reported during all project reviews.

NOTE For project reviews, see ECSS-M-ST-10.

5.3.2 Safety and project reviews

- a. The schedule of fracture control activities shall be related to, and support, the project safety review schedule.

NOTE As specified in ECSS-Q-ST-40, safety reviews are performed in parallel with major project reviews.

- b. Fracture control documentation shall be provided for the reviews as follows:

1. For a system requirements review (SRR)

The results of preliminary hazard analysis and fracture control screening (which follows the methodology given in Figure 5-1) and a written statement as to whether or not fracture control is applicable.

2. For a preliminary design review (PDR)

(a) A written statement which either confirms that fracture control is required or else provides a justification for not implementing fracture control.

(b) Identification of fracture control-related project activities in the fracture control plan including:

- Definition of the scope of planned fracture control activities dependent upon the results of the hazard-analysis and fracture control screening performed.
- Identification of low-risk fracture items.
- Identification of primary design requirements and constraints which are affected by or affecting fracture control implementation.

NOTE For the fracture control plan, see 5.2.

(c) Submission of the fracture control plan to the customer for approval.

(d) Lists of potential fracture critical items and fracture critical items in conformance with clause 6.4.2.

3. For a critical design review (CDR)

(a) A final fracture control plan which is approved by the customer.

(b) Verification requirements for inspection procedures and personnel.

(c) The status of fracture control activities, together with a specific schedule for completion of the verification activities.

(d) A description and summary of the results of pertinent analyses and tests.

NOTE See clause 6.4.

- (e) List of potential fracture critical items in conformance with clause 6.4.2.
 - (f) List of fracture critical items in conformance with clause 6.4.2.
 - (g) List of fracture limited-life items in conformance with clause 6.4.2.
4. For an acceptance review (AR) or qualification review (QR)
- (a) A fracture control summary report in conformance with clause 6.4.4, showing completion of all fracture control verification activities.
 - (b) Relevant test, inspection, procurement and analysis reports in conformance with clause 6.4.
 - (c) List of potential fracture critical items in conformance with clause 6.4.2.
 - (d) List of fracture critical items in conformance with clause 6.4.2.
 - (e) List of fracture limited-life items in conformance with clause 6.4.2.
 - (f) Pressure-vessel summary log, and, for payloads of the NSTS and ISS, in conformance with NSTS/ISS 13830 clauses 7.2 and 7.12.

6

Identification and evaluation of PFCI

6.1 Identification of PFCIs

- a. Fracture control screening of structural elements (structural screening) shall be performed to identify PFCI for the complete structure, including related GSE directly connected to the flight structure, except when clause 11 applies.

NOTE See also Figure 5-1.

- b. When clause 11 applies, the fracture control screening of structural elements may be limited to the items listed in 11.2.2.1.
- c. For the purpose of 6.1g, the structural screening to identify PFCI shall be documented.

NOTE The screening results, incl. explanation why certain structural items (if any) are not considered as PFCI, can be reported e.g. in the PFCIL

- d. In support of the structural screening, the hazard analysis of the space system, performed in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-40 clause on "Hazard analysis", shall identify where structural failure of flight hardware or GSE items can result in catastrophic or critical hazards.

NOTE 1 The outcome of safety reviews can provide input to the selection of specific hazards to be controlled by fracture control implementation.

NOTE 2 The hazard analysis can identify limits on mass and velocity of released items different from those listed in 6.1e.

- e. For payloads on the NSTS or ISS, including transportation events to ISS, the supplier shall identify structural items as PFCI, with potential to cause a catastrophic hazard:
 1. Where failure of the item can result in the release of any element or fragment with a mass of more than 113,5 g (0,25 pounds) during launch or landing.
 2. Where failure of the item can result in the release or separation of any tension preloaded structural element or fragment with a mass of more than 13 g (0,03 pounds) if the item has a fracture toughness (K_{Ic}) to tensile yield strength ratio less than $1,66 \text{ mm}^{1/2}$ (0,33 $\text{in}^{1/2}$), or if the item is a steel bolt whose ultimate strength exceeds 1 240 MPa (180 ksi).

3. Where failure of the item can result in the release of hazardous substances.
 4. Where failure of the item can prevent configuration for safe descent from orbit.
 5. Where failure of the item can result in the release during zero gravity flight of any mass that can impact critical hardware or crew personnel, with a velocity higher than 10,7 m/s (35 ft/s) or a momentum exceeding 1,21 Ns (8,75 ft-lb/s).
- f. Containers and restraining elements, which prevent failed items from creating a catastrophic or critical hazard, shall be classified PFCI.
- NOTE In addition to verification as safe-life or fail-safe or low risk item (as appropriate), containers and restraining elements are verified to provide adequate containment or restraint in case of failure of the items.
- g. Potential fracture-critical items (PFCI) identified in conformance with 6.1a, 6.1c, 6.1d, 6.1e shall be included in the potential fracture-critical item list (PFCIL), specified in clause 6.4.
 - h. In order to ensure that the implementation of the fracture control programme is compatible with the current design and service-life scenario, hazard analysis and structural screening shall be repeated to incorporate design progress and design changes.

6.2 Evaluation of PFCIs

6.2.1 Damage tolerance

- a. Each PFCI shall be damage tolerant.
- b. For the damage tolerance evaluation of PFCI, one of the following design principles shall be used in conformance with 6.3:
 - Safe life, or
 - Fail-safe, or
 - Low-risk fracture

NOTE 1 An overview of the fracture control evaluation procedure, including damage tolerance design approaches, classification of Potential Fracture Critical Items and the relevant documentation is illustrated in Figure 6-1.

NOTE 2 Another way to implement damage tolerance is containment. Containment verification is considered a fracture control activity (see clause 6.3.4). The container (or restraint) is a PFCI (see 6.1f). Contained (or restrained) items are however not considered PFCI (see Figure 5-1).

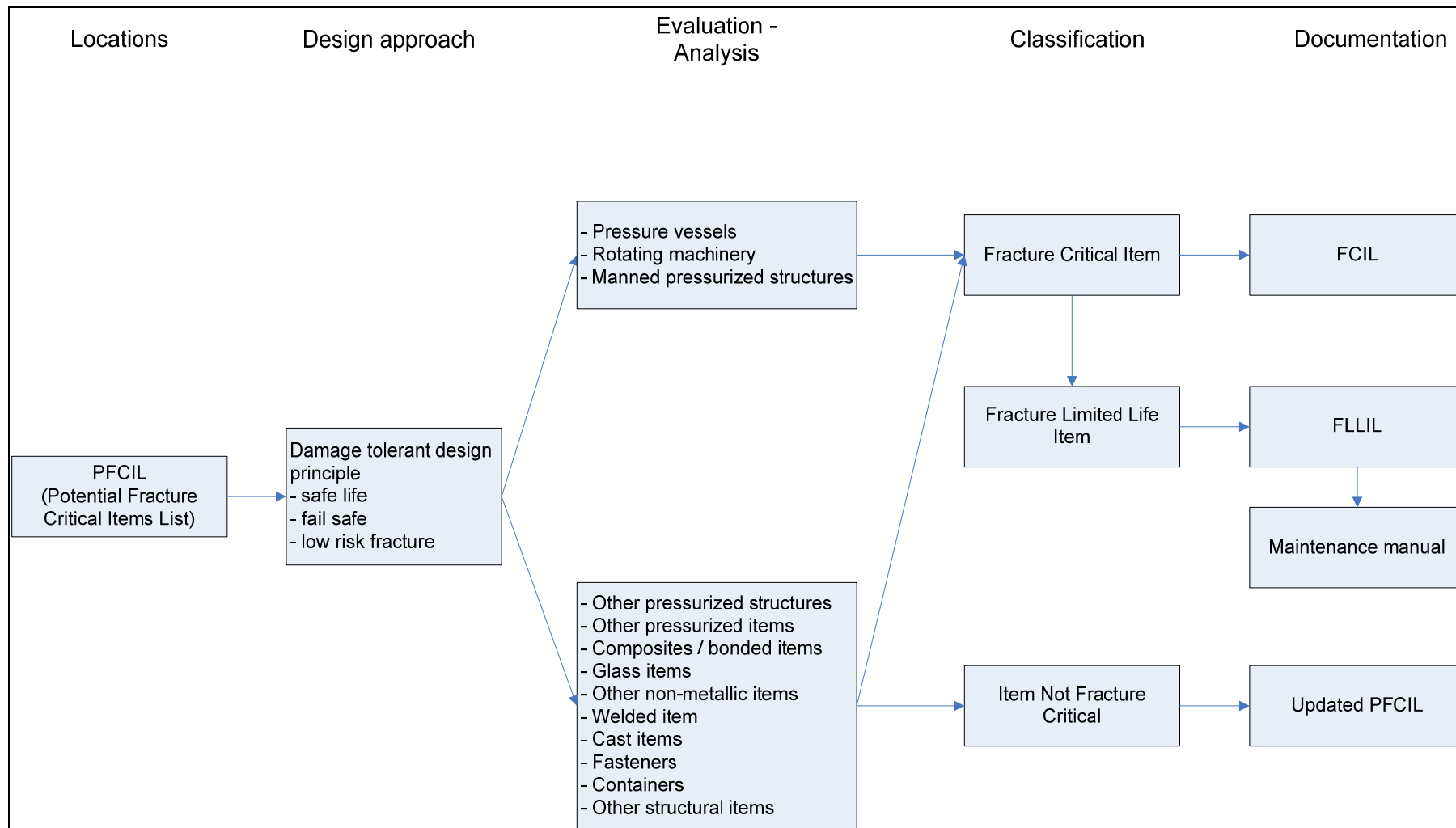


Figure 6-1: Fracture control evaluation procedures

6.2.2 Fracture critical item classification

- a. The following items shall be classified as fracture critical item (FCI):
 1. Composite, bonded, sandwich or other non-metallic PFCI, unless fail safe, low-risk fracture or contained.
 2. Metallic PFCI which require NDI better than standard NDI, as specified in clause 10.3.
 3. Pressure vessels in conformance with clause 8.2.2, or pressurised structures specified fracture critical in clause 8.2.3.
 4. PFCI which require periodic re-inspection or replacement in order to achieve the required life.

NOTE 1 Such items are called fracture limited-life items (FLLI) as a subset of FCI.

NOTE 2 Having FLLI is not always desirable from programmatic considerations.

5. Rotating machinery as specified in clause 3.2.35.

6.3 Compliance procedures

6.3.1 General

- a. The verification of PFCIs shall be done by analysis or by test or both.

NOTE For various items special compliance procedure requirements are specified in clause 8.

- b. The methodology applied for evaluation by test shall be subject to customer approval.

NOTE Customer approval is specified, because evaluation by test is not specified to the same level of detail than evaluation by analysis. Evaluation by test is similar to evaluation by analysis, where appropriate and not specified otherwise.

6.3.2 Safe life items

- a. The evaluation procedure for a PFCI considered as a safe life item shall be in conformance with Figure 6-3, for metallic items, and Figure 6-4, for composite, bonded and sandwich items.
- b. Except where it is explicitly specified otherwise, the initial crack or damage size used for the verification (by analysis or test) of safe life items shall be detectable by the applied NDI with at least 90% probability and 95% confidence.
- c. For metallic materials, the worst crack-like defect in the part shall not grow to such an extent that the minimum specified performance is no

longer assured within a specified safe life interval, using a design life factor of at least four (4).

NOTE For example, minimum specified performance can be the limit-load capability (no failure or burst or excessive deformation) or no-leak, depending on the hazard to be prevented.

- d. For metallic materials the maximum sustained stress-intensity factor K_{max} , shall not exceed the threshold stress-intensity factor for stress-corrosion cracking K_{ISCC} .
- e. For composite, bonded and sandwich items, the worst damage in the part shall not grow within a safe life interval, using a design life factor of 1 and a load enhancement factor of 1,15, after which the structure is still able to assure ultimate load capability.
- f. For limited life items, a reduced service life shall be verified, which allows re-inspection or replacement of the items when:
 - 1. The analytical life is less than 2 flights, for manned Shuttle-mission.
NOTE This is to allow for a potential aborted mission and subsequent reflight.
 - 2. The analytical life is less than one flight, for any other case.
- g. For metallic materials, safe life analysis shall be performed as specified in clause 7.
- h. Safe life items made of non-metallic materials, other than composite, bonded and sandwich items, shall be in conformance with 8.5 and 8.7.

6.3.3 Fail-safe items

- a. The evaluation procedure for a PFCI considered as fail-safe item shall be as specified in Figure 6-4.
- b. The structure remaining after failure of any element of the PFCI shall sustain the limit loads with a safety factor of 1,0 for metallic and glass items or 1,15 for composite, bonded and sandwich items, without losing minimum specified performance.

NOTE Minimum specified performance includes prevention of large scale yielding.

- c. The failure of the item shall not result in the release of any part or fragment which can create a catastrophic or critical hazard.

NOTE For payloads on the NSTS or ISS, including transportation events to ISS, as minimum the mass and momentum limits defined in 6.1e are used. More in general, the maximum acceptable mass and velocity of released items is based on the results of the hazard analysis.

- d. For metallic parts the fatigue life of the remaining structure shall be evaluated by linear damage accumulation rule (Miner's rule).

- e. For metallic parts, mean fatigue life material characteristics and a design life factor of at least four (4) shall be used.
- f. For composite, bonded and sandwich parts the fatigue assessment shall be performed using the mean fatigue life material characteristics, a design life factor of 1 and a load enhancement factor of 1,15.
- g. In the case that no fatigue data are available, the fatigue analysis for metallic parts may be replaced by a crack growth analysis using an equivalent initial crack size of $a = c = 0,125$ mm (corner or surface crack), and demonstrating no failure after four (4) times the service life.
- h. For limited life items, a reduced service life shall be verified, which allows replacement of the items when:
 - 1. Less than 2 flight lives remain, for manned Shuttle-mission.
NOTE This is to allow for a potential aborted mission and subsequent re-launch.
 - 2. Less than one flight life remains, for any other case.
- i. Fail-safe items made of non-metallic materials, other than composite, bonded, sandwich and glass items, shall be in conformance with 8.5.

6.3.4 Contained items

- a. It shall be verified by analysis or test that the release of any loose item which can create a catastrophic or critical hazard is effectively prevented by an enclosure, protective cover or restraining element.
NOTE Successful containment verification implies not to consider the contained items as PFCI. The containing or restraining elements are PFCI (see 6.1).
- b. For payloads of the NASA STS or ISS, it shall be verified by analysis or test that any loose item exceeding the allowable mass defined in clause 6.1e is prevented from being released into the cargo bay or crew compartments.
- c. For metallic enclosures, it shall be verified that the loose item does not penetrate or fracture the enclosure with a safety factor of 1,5 on its kinetic energy.
- d. For composite, bonded and sandwich enclosures, it shall be verified by test (or analysis supported by test) that the loose part does not penetrate or fracture the enclosure with a safety factor of 1,5 on its kinetic energy.
- e. Composite, bonded and sandwich enclosures shall not be fracture critical in conformance with clause 6.2.2, for reasons such as providing a single point of failure support that can create a catastrophic or critical hazard if the enclosure failed.
- f. Engineering judgment supported by documented technical rationale may be used when it is obvious that an enclosure, a barrier, or a restraint prevents the part from escaping.

NOTE Examples of such enclosures that have obvious containment capability include metallic boxes containing closely packed electronics, detectors, cameras, and electric motors; pumps and gearboxes having conventional housings; and shrouded or enclosed fans not exceeding 200 mm in diameter and an 8 000 revolutions per minute (rpm) speed.

- g. When enclosures are designed to be opened the closure devices shall be single failure tolerant against failure to close if they are required to be closed again to establish containment for a later phase of the mission.

6.3.5 Low-risk fracture items

6.3.5.1 General

- a. Metallic low-risk fracture items shall be in conformance with 6.3.5.2 and 6.3.5.3.
- b. Composite, bonded and sandwich low-risk fracture items shall be in conformance with 8.4.4.3.

6.3.5.2 Limitations on applicability for metallic parts

- a. The following PFCI shall not be accepted as low risk fracture items:
 - 1. Pressure shells of human-tended modules or personnel compartments.
 - 2. Pressure vessels.
 - 3. Pressurized components in a pressurized system containing a hazardous fluid.
 - 4. High-energy or high momentum rotating machinery.
 - 5. Fasteners.
- b. The maximum tensile stress based on net cross-sectional area in the part at limit load shall be no greater than 30 percent of the ultimate tensile strength for the metal used.
- c. The use of low-risk fracture classification shall be agreed with the customer.

6.3.5.3 Inherent assurance against catastrophic or critical failure from a flaw for metallic parts

6.3.5.3.1 Remote possibility of significant crack-like defect

- a. The following criteria shall be met:
 - 1. Low-risk fracture items are fabricated from a well-characterized metal, procured in conformance with an aerospace standard or equivalent standard approved by the customer, which is selected from Table 5-1 (Alloys with high resistance to stress-corrosion

cracking) of ECSS-Q-ST-70-36 and therefore not sensitive to stress corrosion cracking in environmental conditions addressed by ECSS-Q-ST-70-36.

2. Low-risk fracture items are not fabricated using a process that has a recognized risk of causing significant crack-like defects, such as welding, forging, casting, or quenching heat treatment (for materials susceptible to cracking during heat treatment quenching) unless specific NDI or testing, which has been approved by the customer, is applied to sufficiently screen for defects.

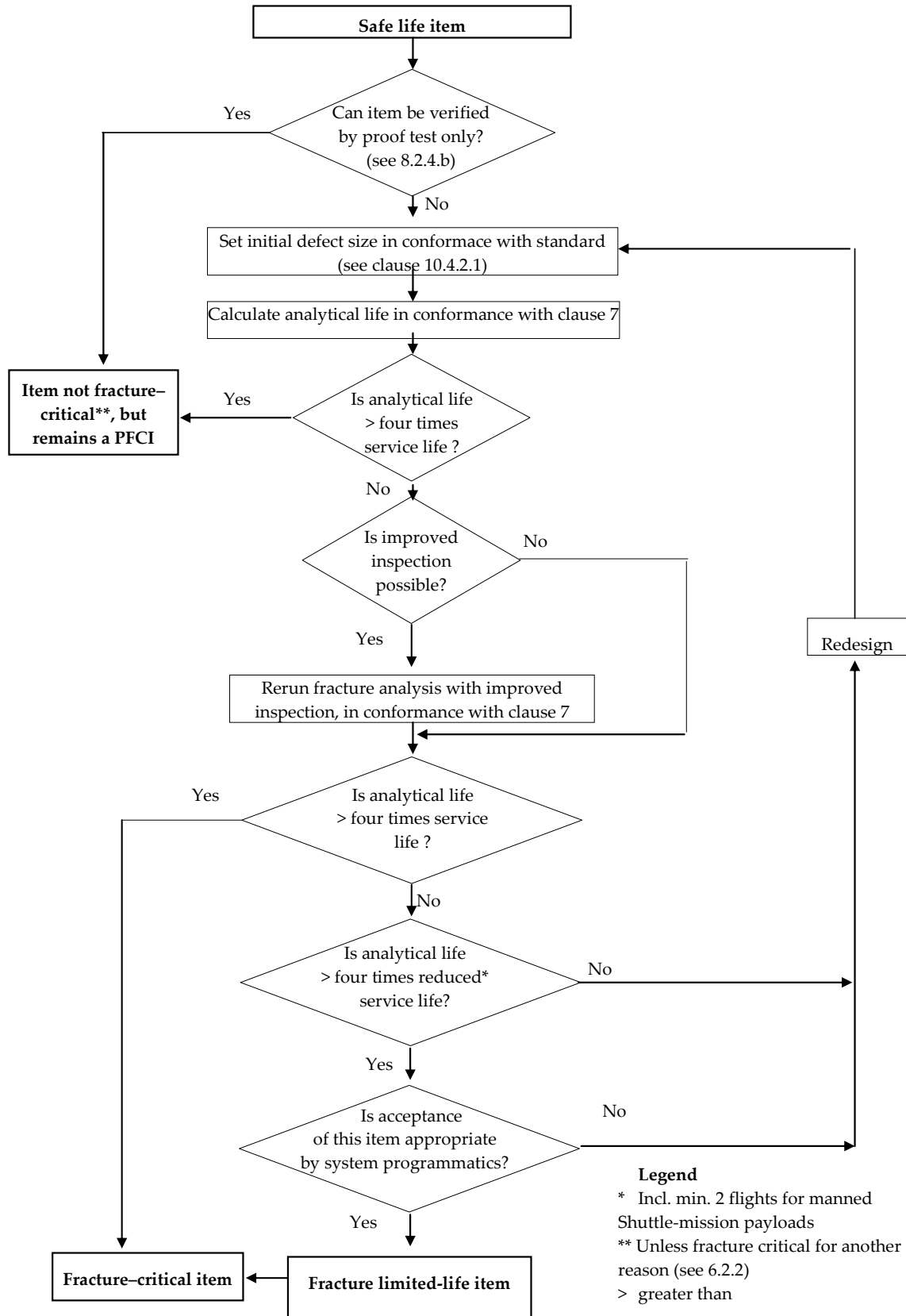
NOTE 1 It can be assumed that significant crack-like defects do not occur during machining of sheet, bar, and plate products from materials that are known to have good machinability properties, do not have low fracture toughness (i.e. when the ratio $K_{Ic}/F_{ty} < 1,66 \sqrt{\text{mm}}$; for steel bolts with unknown K_{Ic} , low fracture toughness is assumed when $F_{tu} > 1240 \text{ MPa}$), and are metals or alloys produced in conformance with aerospace specifications and standards or equivalent grade specifications.

NOTE 2 Low-risk fracture items meet inspection standards consistent with aerospace practices to ensure aerospace-quality flight hardware. This includes raw material inspection.

3. Low-risk fracture items receive visual inspection of 100% of the surface of the finished part.
4. Low-risk fracture items are inspected at the individual part level
NOTE This is to assure maximum accessibility.
5. Low-risk fracture items are rejected in case of detected surface damage that can affect part life.

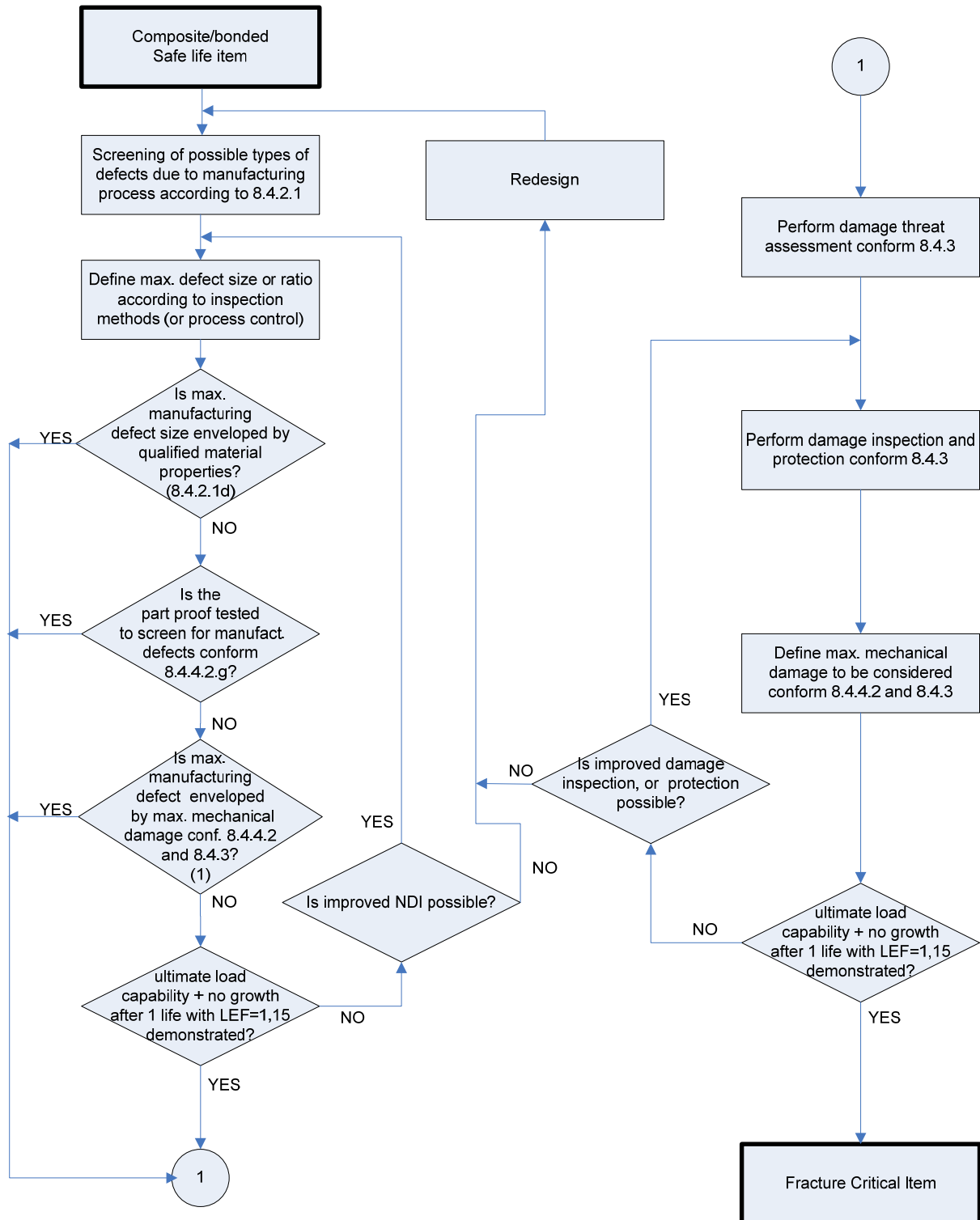
6.3.5.3.2 Remote possibility of significant crack growth

- a. One of the following criteria shall be met:
 - Low-risk fracture items are not subjected to fatigue loading beyond acceptance or normal protoflight testing (if any), transportation, and one mission (including a potential aborted mission), or
 - Low-risk fracture items are shown to possess acceptable resistance to crack growth from potential initial defects caused by machining, assembly, and handling, by demonstrating that assumed initial surface cracks of 3 mm depth and 6 mm length and corner cracks of 3 mm radius from holes and edges do not grow to failure in less than four complete service lifetimes.



Note: Including metal matrix composites reinforced by particles or whiskers.

Figure 6-2: Safe life item evaluation procedure for metallic materials



(1) Only in the case where the manufacturing defect type is comparable to the mechanical damage considered at 8.4.4.2 and 8.4.3 (i.e. delamination and impact damage, but not e.g. porosity)

Figure 6-3: Safe life item evaluation procedure for composite, bonded and sandwich items

Legend
* Incl. min. 2 flights for Shuttle-mission payloads
> greater than

(1) SF=1.00 for metallic parts
SF=1.15 for composite parts

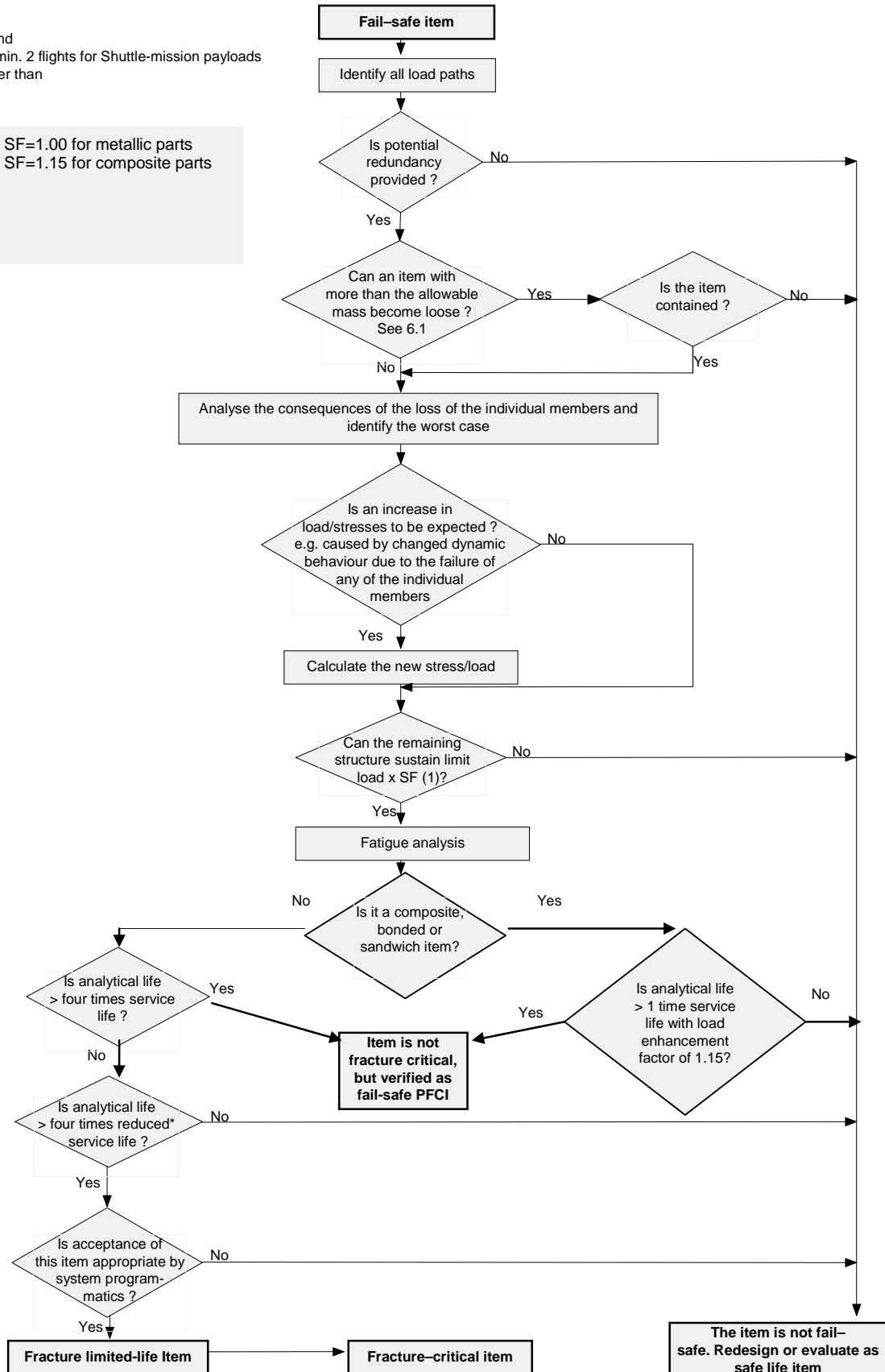


Figure 6-4: Evaluation procedure for fail-safe items

6.4 Documentation requirements

6.4.1 Fracture control plan

- a. A fracture control plan shall be provided in conformance with clause 5.2.

6.4.2 Lists

- a. A PFCIL, FCIL and FLLIL shall be provided in conformance with ECSS-E-ST-32 'Fracture control items lists (PFCIL, FCIL and FLLIL) - DRD'

NOTE 1 The potential fracture-critical item list (PFCIL) is compiled from the results of the fracture control screening.

NOTE 2 The fracture-critical item list (FCIL) includes the same information as the PFCIL for each FCI, and in addition specifies a reference to the document which shows for each item the fracture analysis and/or test results and the analytical life.

NOTE 3 The fracture limited-life item list (FLLIL) includes the same information as the FCIL for each FLLI, and in addition specify the inspection method and period, and identifies the maintenance manual in which inspection procedures are defined.

NOTE 4 The above three lists can be reported in one document.

6.4.3 Analysis and test documents

- a. The analysis of all PFCIs, FCIs, contained and restrained items shall be documented in a fracture control analysis report in conformance with ECSS-E-ST-32 'Fracture control analysis (FCA) - DRD'.
- b. When testing is used in addition to analysis of PFCIs, FCIs, contained and restrained items, the test method and test results shall be documented in test plans, specifications, procedures and reports in conformance with:
 1. ECSS-E-ST-10-02 'Verification plan - DRD',
 2. ECSS-E-ST-10-03 'Test specification (TSPE) - DRD',
 3. ECSS-E-ST-10-03 'Test procedure (TPRO) - DRD',
 4. ECSS-E-ST-10-02 'Test report (TRPT) - DRD'.

NOTE The "Verification plan" can be limited to a "Test plan".

6.4.4 Fracture control summary report

- a. A fracture control summary report shall be provided with each deliverable flight hardware item.
- b. The fracture control summary report shall contain the following:

1. Summary of identified PFCI, FCI, FLLI and applied NDI methods, with specific reference to low risk fracture PFCI, pressurized PFCI, safe life fasteners, composite PFCI, bonded PFCI, sandwich PFCI, glass and other shatterable/brittle PFCI, other non-metallic PFCI, and detected defects that remain in PFCI.
2. A summary discussion of alternative approaches or specialised assessment applied and tests performed.
3. A statement that inspections or tests specified for fracture control were, in fact, applied in conformance with requirements, and that the proper use of the approved materials has been verified.
4. A statement that hardware configuration of PFCI and their assemblies has been physically verified.
5. References to supporting documentation.

NOTE For example, analysis reports, test reports, NDI reports, structural screening results and associated lists.

7

Fracture mechanics analysis

7.1 General

- a. Fracture mechanics analysis shall be performed to determine the analytical life of a safe life metallic item.
- b. The following data shall be made available in order to enable crack growth prediction and critical crack-size calculation:
 1. Stress distribution
 2. Load spectra
 3. Material properties
 4. Initial crack size
 5. Stress intensity factor solutions.

- c. For the fracture mechanics analysis, the latest version of the software package ESACRACK may be used.

NOTE 1 Additional information on this software package can be found in Annex A, which also addresses some of the limitations of this software.

NOTE 2 In general, existing fracture control analysis is not updated for each new update of the ESACRACK software. Update of the existing analysis using the latest version is normally performed, for example, in cases where the analysis is used to support the acceptance of detected defects (see 10.7), or in specific cases where there is a clear indication that the existing analysis made with an older version can be inadequate.

- d. In cases where the latest version of the software package ESACRACK is not used, the alternative methods used and their validation shall be submitted to the customer for approval prior to their use.
- e. A fracture mechanics analysis shall include the following two items:
 1. Crack-growth calculation in conformance with 7.2.
 2. Critical crack-size calculations in conformance with 7.3.

NOTE In most cases the fracture mechanics analysis demonstrates a margin on the required lifetime and crack size, based on initial crack sizes

defined for standard or special NDI. As alternative, the critical (i.e., maximum) initial defect (CID) size for which the item can survive four times the required service life can be calculated iteratively, after which it can be verified by inspection that the probability of having cracks greater than or equal to this size is sufficiently small. This CID approach is specifically appropriate for analysis of cracks to be screened by proof testing. The CID approach can require careful scrutiny of the validity of the analysis, because it does not demonstrate any margin in the analysis results.

7.2 Analytical life prediction

7.2.1 Identification of all load events

- a. The service-life profile of the item shall be defined in order to identify all cyclic and sustained load events to be included in the stress spectrum.
- b. All load events expected for the item shall be included in the service-life profile.

NOTE Examples of load events expected throughout the service life are:

- manufacturing and assembly;
- testing;
- pressurisations on ground
- handling, e.g. by a dolly or a hoist;
- transportation by land, sea and air;
- ascent (launch);
- stay in orbit, including thermally induced loads and operational loads;
- descent (re-entry);
- landing.

- c. For Shuttle missions, an aborted mission and subsequent reflight shall be included in the service-life profile of the item.

7.2.2 Identification of the most critical location and orientation of the crack

- a. The most critical location and orientation of the crack on the item shall be identified for the analysis.
- b. To identify the most critical location, the following parameters shall be considered:

1. The maximum level of local stress.
 2. The range of cycling stress.
 3. Locations with high stresses or stress intensities.
 4. Areas where material fracture properties can be low.
 5. Stresses which, combined with the environment, result in reduced fracture resistance.
 6. Stress-concentration, environmental and fretting effects.
 7. Severity of stress spectrum
- c. In cases where the most critical location or orientation of the initial crack is not obvious, the analysis shall consider a sufficient number of locations and orientations.

7.2.3 Derivation of stresses for the critical location

- a. For the critical location, as identified in 7.2.2, the principal stresses shall be derived which are caused by the load components which act on the item during the load events identified in 7.2.1.

NOTE For example, principal stresses due to translational and rotational accelerations, pressure, temperature and loads induced by adjacent structure.

- b. The stresses shall be derived for the worst credible combination of all influencing aspects

NOTE For example, influencing aspects to be considered include: geometrical discontinuities and imperfections, manufacturing defects, residual stresses

7.2.4 Derivation of the stress spectrum

- a. A stress spectrum shall be derived for the critical location identified in 7.2.2, based on the load events identified in 7.2.1 and the stresses derived in 7.2.3.

- b. In the stress spectrum, the number of cycles in each step, and the upper and lower values of the stress components in each step shall be defined.

NOTE For example, stress components are remote tension stress, remote bending stress and pin bearing stress.

- c. The stress spectrum shall be provided to the customer for approval.

7.2.5 Derivation of material data

- a. Material properties used in the analytical evaluation shall be valid for the anticipated environment, grain direction, material thickness, specimen width and load ratio (R).

NOTE Where the operational temperature range overlaps with the ductile to brittle fracture transition temperature range of the material, the variation of material behaviour as function of temperature effect over this temperature range is taken into account in the analysis.

- b. Mean values of crack growth rate (da/dN , da/dt) shall be used.
- c. Mean value of threshold stress intensity range (ΔK_{th}) shall be used.
- d. Lower boundary values shall be used, for:
1. Critical stress intensity factor, K_{Ic} or K_c (fracture toughness), and other residual strength related properties (e.g. flow stress).
 2. Environmentally controlled threshold stress intensity for sustained loading, K_{Isc} .
- e. Lower boundary values shall be derived as follows:
1. values with a 90% probability and 95% confidence level of being exceeded (B-value as defined in DOT/FAA/AR-MMPDS), or
 2. in cases where insufficient test data are available: 70 % of the mean values.
- f. For the derivation of the proof loading to be applied for identification of initial crack sizes, upper boundary values, defined as 1,3 times the mean values, shall be used for the critical stress intensity factor, K_{Ic} or K_c .
- g. For the derivation of the proof loading to be applied for identification of initial crack sizes, in the case of through cracks, and in case the elastic-plastic approach is applicable, a factor of 1,3 shall be applied to the complete K-R curve, or an equivalent factor 1,69 if the J-R curve is used.
- h. For those materials where a significant reduction of the K_c for thin sheets is observed, the reduced value shall be used in the analysis.

NOTE This reduction of fracture toughness is not automatically accounted for in the ESACRACK software.

- i. Mechanical testing of metallic materials shall be performed in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70-45.

7.2.6 Identification of the initial crack size and shape

- a. The initial crack shape shall be identified by considering the geometry of the item and the critical location, in line with Figure 10-1, Figure 10-2, and Figure 10-3.

- b. The initial crack sizes used in the analysis shall be defined based on the inspection level or proof load screening used for the item.
- NOTE See also clause 10.
- c. Crack aspect ratios (a/c) of 0,2 and 1,0 shall be considered in the analysis.
- d. An initial crack size as specified in 7.2.6e shall be assumed if:
1. A large number of holes are drilled or the automatic hole preparation is used and NDI of holes cannot be performed.
 2. The load is not transmitted through a single hole, such as for a fitting.
 3. The holes are not punched.
 4. The material is not prone to cracking during machining.
 5. NDI is performed prior to the machining of the holes.
 6. No heat treatment or potentially crack forming fabrication processes are performed subsequent to NDI.
 7. Approval is obtained from the customer.
- e. For automatic hole preparation indicated in 7.2.6d, an initial crack size shall be assumed based on the worst of the following:
1. The initial crack size determined by the NDI performed before hole preparation, or
 2. The potential damage from hole preparation operations, as defined below:
 - (a) For drilled holes with driven rivets, the assumed defect due to potential damage is a 0,13 mm length crack through the thickness at one side of the hole.
 - (b) For fastener holes other than those for driven rivets, where the material thickness is equal to or less than 1,3 mm, the assumed fabrication defect due to potential damage is a 1,3mm length crack through the thickness at one side of the hole.
 - (c) For fastener holes other than those for driven rivets, where the thickness is greater than 1,3 mm, the initial crack size due to potential damage is a 1,3 mm radius corner crack at one side of the hole.

7.2.7 Identification of an applicable stress intensity factor solution

- a. Stress intensity factor solutions for the relevant item geometry, crack shape, crack size and loading shall be used.
- b. Local stresses caused by stress concentrations shall be included in the applied stress spectrum if their effect is not fully included in the used stress intensity factor solutions used in 7.2.7a.

7.2.8 Performance of crack growth calculations

- a. Crack growth calculations shall be performed using the variables as defined in 7.2.1 to 7.2.7.
- b. The analysis methodology used shall account for the two-dimensional growth characteristics of cracks, multiple loading events with variation in amplitude, excursions between mean stress levels and negative stress ratios.
- c. The complete loading spectrum shall be analytically imposed at least four (4) times in sequence, one after another.
- d. The loading spectrum shall be an envelope of all the credible load events that can be encountered during the design life.
- e. Growth of cracks beyond the critical crack size shall not be considered in the crack growth analysis.
- f. In cases where leakage is hazardous, growth of cracks through the thickness shall not be considered in the crack growth analysis.
- g. Beneficial retardation effects on crack growth rates from variable amplitude spectrum loading shall not be considered without the approval of the customer.
- h. For components where a crack grows into a hole, the analysis shall assume that the crack propagation is not arrested or retarded by the hole.
- i. For cyclic plastic deformation, EPFM crack-growth methodology shall be used, which is subject to customer approval.
- j. For manufacturing steps, which can cause crack extension without the possibility of subsequent NDI the maximum possible crack growth shall be considered in the safe life calculation.

NOTE For example, the autofrettage pressure cycle during manufacturing of a COPV which can lead to crack growth by linear or non-linear material behaviour. Especially the non-linear material behaviour can lead to stable crack growth (ductile tearing) which can be considerably underestimated.

- k. Shear (i.e. mode II or mode III) loading of the crack shall be considered, using an analysis method agreed with the customer.

7.3 Critical crack-size calculation

- a. The critical crack-size (a_c) shall be calculated by means of LEFM:

$$a_c = \frac{(K_c)^2}{\pi \sum (F_i S_i)^2}$$

where S_i are the maximum specified stresses and F_i are the stress intensity magnification factors for the different load cases (which depend on the crack size a) and K_c is the critical stress intensity factor.

NOTE The maximum specified load is in many cases the limit load, but sometimes higher than the limit load (e.g. for detected defects, composites and glass items).

- b. In those cases outside the range of validity of LEFM, the critical crack size shall be evaluated by appropriate EPFM methods or by a structure representative test.

NOTE 1 This applies also to crack extension under non-linear material behaviour. For example ductile tearing.

NOTE 2 The consideration of structure representative conditions is of great importance in the case of EPFM, where for example stress multi-axiality effects can significantly influence the results of the analysis or test.

NOTE 3 In the NASGRO module of the ESACRACK software a simplified verification can be performed to ensure that no premature failure under elastic-plastic conditions occurs, based on comparison of the so-called net-section stress and flow stress. In most of the common applications this can be considered as adequate. For e.g. verification of highly critical, highly stressed (e.g. pressure vessels, launcher tanks) applications and detected defects it can be necessary to performed more advanced EPFM analysis or testing.

- c. The material properties used for the critical crack size calculation shall be in conformance with 7.2.5.

8

Special requirements

8.1 Introduction

Except where it is explicitly specified that they replace requirements, these special requirements apply in addition to those specified in clauses 4 to 7 and 9 to 11.

8.2 Pressurized hardware

8.2.1 General

- a. All pressurized systems in NSTS and ISS payloads shall be in conformance with the requirements of NSTS 1700.7 (incl. ISS Addendum).

NOTE 1 Pressurized hardware (including pressure vessels, pressurized structures, pressure components, and special pressurized equipment) comply with ECSS-E-ST-32-02.

NOTE 2 For the attachments of pressurized hardware, which are not part of the pressurized shell, no special requirements are specified in 8.2. They follow the normal rules of this standard (e.g. be verified safe life or fail safe) to prevent catastrophic or critical hazards.

8.2.2 Pressure vessels

8.2.2.1 Overview

Pressure vessels are classified as fracture critical, in conformance with 6.2.2.

Pressure vessels are subject to the implementation of fracture critical item tracking, control and documentation procedures, in conformance with 10.6.

8.2.2.2 Requirements

- a. In addition to the maximum design pressure (MDP), as defined in clause 3.1 of this standard, all external loads shall be included in the fracture control verification.

NOTE Example of external loads are vehicle acceleration loads.

- b. Fracture mechanics verification of metallic pressure vessels and metallic liners of COPV shall, when required in conformance with ECSS-E-ST-32-02, be performed in conformance with Figure 8-1 and clauses 6.3.2 and 7.
- c. The verification of 8.2.2.2b, shall demonstrate safe life against hazardous leakage and burst.
- d. For non-hazardous leak before burst (NHLBB) vessels, all areas which cannot be verified LBB, shall be verified as safe life.

NOTE For example, at load introduction (e.g. boss area) and in other thick-walled regions, when agreed with the customer.

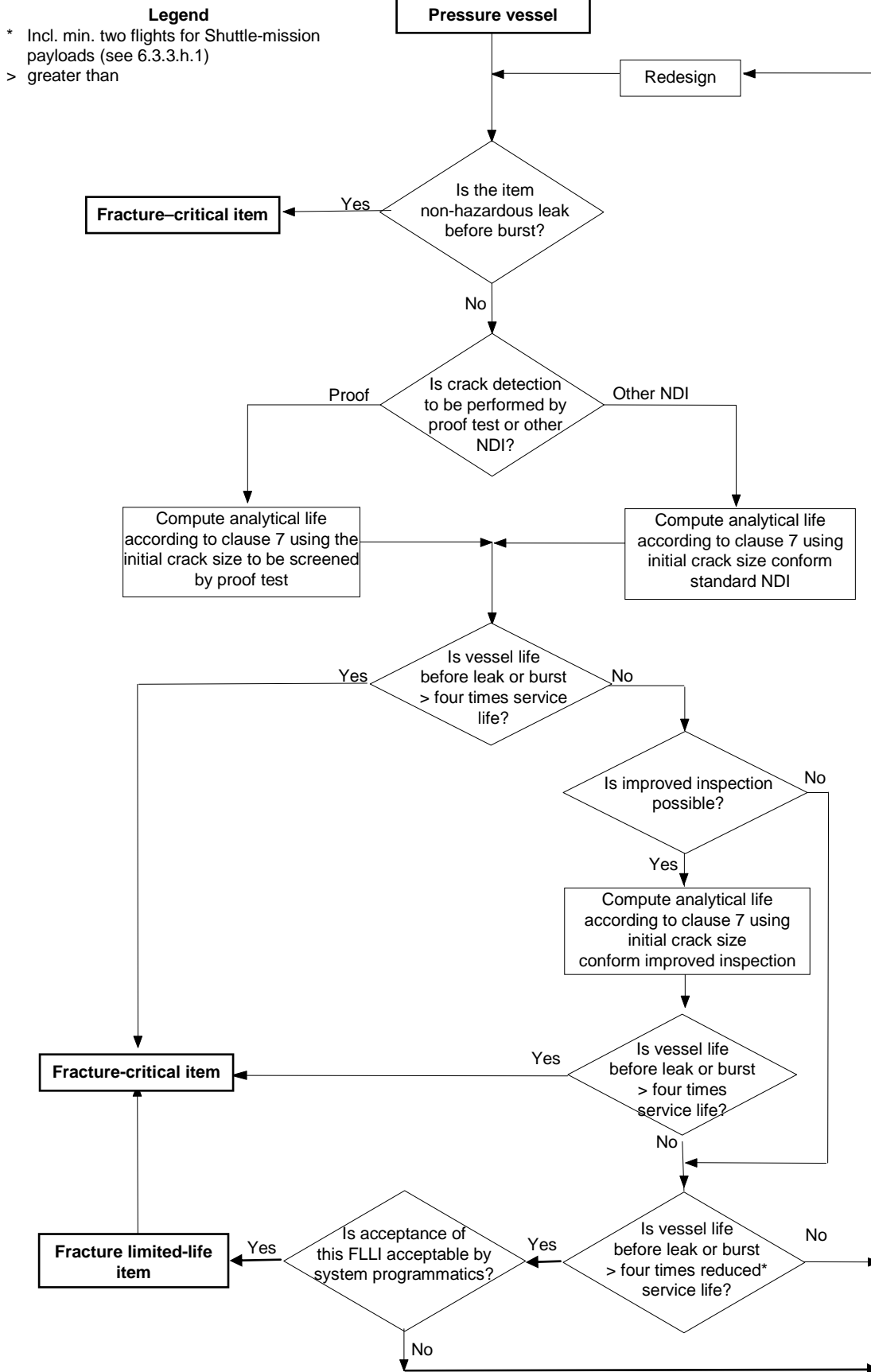


Figure 8-1: Procedure for metallic pressure vessel and metallic liner evaluation

8.2.3 Pressurized structures

8.2.3.1 General

- a. A pressurized structure shall be classified as a fracture critical item, when any of the following applies:
 1. It is the pressure shell of a manned module.
 2. It contains stored energy of 19310 joules (14240 foot-pounds) or more, the amount being based on the adiabatic expansion of a perfect gas.
 3. It contains a gas or liquid which creates a hazard if released.
 4. It is subjected to a maximum design pressure (MDP) greater than 0,69 MPa (100 psi).
- b. Pressurized structures shall be in conformance with ECSS-E-ST-32-02, clause 4.4.
- c. Pressurized structures conforming to ECSS-E-ST-32-02 which have composite overwrap or are fully made of composite shall not be implemented for STS or ISS missions without approval of the customer.

NOTE For such pressurized structures, see clauses 4.4.2, 4.4.3 and 4.4.4 of ECSS-E-ST-32-02.

- d. Fracture mechanics verification of metallic pressurized structures and metallic liners of overwrapped pressurized structures shall, when required in conformance with 8.2.3.1b, be performed in conformance with clauses 6.3.2 and 7 of this Standard.
- e. The verification of 8.2.3.1d, shall demonstrate safe life against hazardous leakage and burst.

8.2.3.2 Manned pressurized structures

- a. The design of manned pressurized structures shall be in conformance with the LBB criterion, in conformance with ECSS-E-ST-32-02, clause on "Failure mode demonstration".
- b. The design shall be safe life to leakage.

8.2.4 Pressure components

- a. For pressure components, the complete pressure system shall be proof tested and leak checked in addition to an acceptance proof test of the individual items.
- b. Safe life analysis may be omitted if the item is proof tested to a level of 1,5 or more times the design limit load, including MDP and vehicle accelerations.
- c. All fusion joints shall be 100 % inspected by means of a qualified NDI method.
- d. Concurrence of the customer shall be obtained where 100 % NDI is not considered practicable.

8.2.5 Low risk sealed containers

- a. Additional fracture assessment need not be performed on sealed containers meeting the following criteria:
 1. The container is not part of a system with a pressure source and is individually sealed.
 2. Leakage of the contained gas does not result in a catastrophic hazard and the pressure shell is verified leak before burst (LBB).
 3. The container or housing is made from a conventional alloy of steel, aluminium, nickel, copper or titanium.
 4. The MDP does not exceed 0,15 MPa.
 5. The free volume within the container does not exceed 0,051 m³ (1,8 cubic feet) at 0,15 MPa (22 psi) or 0,076 m³ (2,7 cubic feet) at 0,10 MPa (15 psi), or any pressure-volume combination not exceeding a stored energy potential of 19310 joules (14240 foot-pounds).
- b. For sealed containers with a MDP higher than 0,15 MPa (22 psi), but less than 0,69 MPa (15 psi), and a potential energy not exceeding 19310 joules (14240 foot-pounds) meeting criteria 8.2.5a.1, 8.2.5a.2 and 8.2.5a.3, additional fracture assessment need not be performed if the following apply:
 1. the minimum factor of safety is $2,5 \times \text{MDP}$ (verified by stress analysis or test), or
 2. the container is proof-tested to a minimum of $1,5 \times \text{MDP}$
- c. All sealed containers shall be capable of sustaining 0,10 MPa (15 psi) pressure difference with a minimum safety factor of 1,5.

8.2.6 Hazardous fluid containers

- a. Subject to approval of the customer, hazardous fluid containers shall comply with the following:
 1. Have a stored energy of less than 19310 Joules (14240 foot-pounds) with an internal pressure of less than 0,69 MPa (100 psi).
 2. Have a minimum safety factor of 2,5 times MDP.
 3. Be in conformance with the fracture control requirements for pressure components specified in clause 8.2.4.
 4. When agreed with the customer not to use a proof test to a minimum factor of 1,5, safe-life can be assured by NDI application and crack growth analysis.
 5. Integrity against leakage is verified by test at a minimum pressure of 1,0 times MDP.
- b. If provision 8.2.6a is not met, hazardous fluid containers shall:
 1. Have safe-life against rupture and leakage.
 2. Be treated and certified the same as pressure vessels when the contained fluid has a delta pressure greater than one atmosphere.

8.3 Welds

8.3.1 Nomenclature

- a. The standardised nomenclature for the different types of welds and their characteristics, including imperfections, as presented in ISO 17659 and EN ISO 6520-1 shall be used.

8.3.2 Safe life analysis of welds

- a. For welds, the fracture mechanics analysis shall be performed with the aid of the material properties of the weldments, including weldment repairs.
- b. When the material properties specified in 8.3.2a are not available, they shall be derived by means of a test programme covering:
 1. Ultimate and yield strength for all welding conditions used, including mechanical properties (as in 8.3.2a) in the presence of different misalignments, angles between joints or typical defects, and their consequences.
 2. Fracture toughness K_{IC} , stress-corrosion cracking threshold K_{ISCC} , and crack propagation parameters for each type of thickness.
 3. Young's modulus for weld material:
 - (a) Evaluated by test only in those cases, where a significant amount of a second phase with a different modulus compared to the base material appears.
 - (b) If the microstructure with respect to the different phases does not change, the base material Young's modulus applies also for weld material.
- c. The test programme specified in 8.3.2b shall be performed on a number of specimens agreed with the customer, but not less than 5, in order to permit a statistical evaluation of final values.
- d. The fracture mechanics assessment shall be performed under consideration of any potential weld geometrical imperfection as follows:
 1. In a first step, a screening of the applied weld process and material is performed to identify all potential weld geometrical imperfections.

NOTE See EN ISO 6520-1
 2. Acceptance limits for the identified geometrical imperfections are determined and included in the fracture mechanics analysis.
- e. Any residual stresses, both in the weld and in the heat-affected zone, shall be used in the safe life analysis.
- f. Except in the case specified in 8.3.2g, even though inspected for embedded flaws and pores, the initial crack geometry for the analysis

shall always be assumed to be a surface part-through-crack or through-crack, as specified in clause 10.

- g. Embedded crack cases shall not be used in cases other than those where NDI methods are used which enable the determination of the relative distance of the embedded flaw to the surface.

NOTE For example, embedded cracks (see Figure 10-1 geometry 6) can be used when ultrasonic inspection is applied.

8.4 Composite, bonded and sandwich structures

8.4.1 General

- a. PFCI made of fibre-reinforced composite, including bonded joints, sandwiches and potted inserts, which are classified safe life and which are not low-risk fracture items in conformance with 8.4.4.3, shall be treated as fracture critical items.
- b. All PFCI falling into the category fibre-reinforced composites, bonded and sandwich structures shall comply with clauses 8.4.2 to 8.4.4.

NOTE This includes adhesive bonds in metallic structures.

- c. Composite overwraps of COPV and other composite overwrapped pressurized hardware shall be in conformance with clause 8.2 and ECSS-E-ST-32-02, as minimum.

NOTE 1 This means that these composite PFCI do not need to be fully compliant with the detailed requirements of this clause 8.4.

NOTE 2 For the attachments of pressurized hardware, which are not part of the pressurized shell, no special requirements are specified in 8.2 and ECSS-E-ST-32-02. Composite, bonded and sandwich attachment hardware follows the rules of this clause 8.4 to prevent catastrophic or critical hazards.

8.4.2 Defect assessment

8.4.2.1 Manufacturing defects

- a. A list of potential manufacturing defects, including their maximum acceptable size (or ratio for porosity), shall be established, covering all applied manufacturing processes.

NOTE For example, the following defects, depending on the manufacturing process, can be considered:

- High porosity ratio

- Delamination
 - Fibre misalignment
 - Cut or broken fibres
 - Joint debonding.
- b. The maximum acceptable defect size (or ratio) considered in the verification shall be detectable by the applied NDI, in conformance with 10.3 and 10.5.

NOTE With approval of the customer, acceptable defect size (or ratio) consistent with the manufacturing process (including process control) are sometimes used in the fracture control verification for certain manufacturing defect types, instead of defects based on NDI.

- c. The effects of the potential manufacturing defects on the structural integrity shall be established, documented and verified.

NOTE Examples of such effects are strength, stability, and fatigue.

- d. Acceptance criteria based on a fracture control methodology, as defined in this clause 8.4, shall be established for those manufacturing defects for which the effect is not already included in material properties used for structural design and qualification.

NOTE For example, in conformance with 8.4.2.1c and 8.4.2.1d porosity can be excluded from verification by means of a fracture control methodology, if the detectable ratio by means of NDI is fully represented in the derivation of strength and fatigue allowables.

8.4.2.2 Mechanical damage

- a. Mechanical damage shall be considered in conformance with the damage threat assessment as specified in clause 8.4.3

NOTE For example, the following mechanical damage due to events which can occur during the service life, can be considered:

- Impact
- Scratch
- Abrasion.

8.4.2.3 Defect assessment procedures

- a. The following types of defects shall be included in the safe life verification in conformance with 8.4.4.2:
1. Mechanical damage at the maximum expected level, as specified in clause 8.4.4.2 and 8.4.3.

2. Manufacturing defects at the maximum size (or ratio) in conformance with applied inspection methods as specified in clause 8.4.2.1.
 3. Detected defects in conformance with clause 10.7.
- b. For fail safe verification in conformance with 8.4.4.1, detected defects shall be included in conformance with clause 10.7.
 - c. Low-risk fracture verification in conformance with 8.4.4.3 shall consider the damage associated with the visual damage threshold (VDT) or larger.

NOTE For detected defects in low-risk fracture items, see clause 10.7.

8.4.3 Damage threat assessment

8.4.3.1 Introduction

The objectives of the damage threat assessment are to:

- Determine the upper level of mechanical damage which is taken into account in the safe life verification.
- Ensure that the verification of fail-safe and low-risk fracture items is based on valid assumptions, i.e.: to consider only detected defects for fail safe items, and VDT for low-risk fracture items.

The damage threat assessment takes into account damage protection, inspection and indication performed throughout the service life of the item.

The damage threat assessment is also applied to those safe life items screened for manufacturing defects by proof testing, in conformance with 8.4.4.2g, to ensure that no detrimental damage occurs after proof testing.

8.4.3.2 Identification of potentially damaging events and resulting mechanical damage

- a. The events that can cause mechanical damage during the service life, shall be identified and documented in the fracture control analysis report.

NOTE 1 The service life includes the following phases:

- Handling,
- Test,
- Transportation,
- In-service use,
- Maintenance,
- The manufacturing phase, which are not covered by NDI.

NOTE 2 The following are examples of credible events:

- Tool drop
- Bumping or falling during handling

- Scratch during assembly.
- b. For the events identified in 8.4.3.2a the type and maximum credible magnitude of the associated threats to the integrity of the hardware during those events shall be identified.

NOTE For example, the magnitude of the threat can be described by the energy at impact, the shape, material and orientation of the impactor and the worst impact location.

- c. The assessment shall include the potential consequences of impact of items considered as low mass or low momentum (in conformance with 6.1), or due to items considered as contained or restrained (in conformance with 6.3.4), in case they are released.
- d. For the type and maximum magnitude of the threat during each event that can cause mechanical damage, as identified in 8.4.3.2a, 8.4.3.2b and 8.4.3.2c, the resulting mechanical damage shall be identified with its type and size or level.

NOTE 1 Types of damage are for example: impact damage (including delamination, broken fibres and perforation), scratch, and abrasion.

NOTE 2 Damage size or level can be characterised, for example, by energy level for impact, or depth and length for a scratch.

8.4.3.3 Mechanical damage protection

- a. In the case where protective devices are used to reduce the effects of events, to avoid some events, or to protect the structure, the effectiveness of the devices shall be demonstrated by test.

8.4.3.4 Mechanical damage inspection and indicators

- a. Close visual inspection shall be performed for each PFCI and FCI, just before each launch or just before closeout of surrounding structure after which mechanical damage is no longer credible, as determined in 8.4.3.2.
- b. NDI shall meet the requirements of clause 10.3.
- c. In case mechanical damage indicators are applied to provide positive evidence of a mechanical damage event, their effectiveness shall be demonstrated by test.

8.4.4 Compliance procedures

8.4.4.1 Fail safe items

- a. A fail safe item shall meet all the requirements for the fail safe approach described in clauses 6.2, 6.3, and 10.7.
- b. For a fail safe item it shall be demonstrated by test or analysis supported by test that there is no unacceptable degradation (in conformance with

8.4.4.1a) of the alternative load path, due to cyclic loads or environmental effects.

NOTE No damage needs to be considered for the alternative load path, unless detected defects exist (see clause 8.4.2.3).

- c. A fail safe item shall be inspected at least by close visual inspection covering hundred per cent of the item before each flight, in addition to NDI during manufacturing.

8.4.4.2 Safe life items

- a. A safe life item shall meet all the requirements for the safe life approach described in clauses 6.2, 6.3, and 10.7.

NOTE See also Figure 6-3.

- b. For a safe life item the requirements of 8.4.4.2a shall be satisfied by full-scale or sub-scale tests complemented by coupon testing, or analysis supported by tests representative of structural details.
- c. For a safe life item the tests of 8.4.4.2b shall be performed in the presence of induced defects representative of manufacturing defects (in conformance with 8.4.2.1) and mechanical damage as defined in 8.4.4.2d, as specified in 8.4.2.3.

NOTE The use of interlaminar fracture mechanics analysis is submitted to customer approval and includes the successful demonstration of the methodology by test on sub-component or component (structure) level.

- d. The most severe of the following mechanical damage shall be considered for verification of safe life items:
 - 1. The maximum size or level that can be induced, in conformance with 8.4.3.2 and 8.4.3.3, and remain undetected, in conformance with 8.4.3.4.
 - 2. Mechanical damage resulting from impact energy associated with the visual damage threshold.
- e. For a safe life item the test articles and tests of the test program of 8.4.4.2b shall be representative of manufacturing process, environment and loading type (considering local load introduction where applicable) demonstrating ultimate load capability and no growth of defects at the end of one time the service life with a load enhancement factor (LEF) of 1,15.

NOTE Test articles can be flight representative structural elements, (sub)components or full-scale parts.

- f. For a safe life item the test programme (including applied LEF and fatigue spectrum) shall be approved by the customer;
- g. For a safe life item, a proof test for manufacturing defect screening may be applied when:

1. It is subjected to customer approval.
2. A proof test factor of at least 1,2 is applied to the limit loads.
NOTE 1 The effect of material degradation due to environmental exposure is treated on a case by case basis. It can result in a higher proof test factor, which is agreed with the customer.
NOTE 2 A large number of complicated load cases can be necessary to ensure that all locations of the structure are adequately screened for manufacturing defects during the proof testing. Simplification of the proof load cases can result in higher test loads, overdesign of the flight structure and increased risk of failure during the test.
3. For multi-mission hardware, the proof test is repeated between flights.
4. The applied proof loads do not exceed 80 % of the ultimate strength.
5. Post test NDI is applied for all proof tested composite, bonded and sandwich parts.

NOTE Special problems can arise in certain instances such as a region of high load transfer where compliance with the proof test requirements for the composite structure introduces local yielding of the metal component. These are treated on a case by case basis.

8.4.4.3 Low-risk fracture items

- a. A low-risk fracture item shall not be a pressure vessel, high energy rotating machinery, habitable module or otherwise fracture critical pressurized structure, and not contain a hazardous fluid.
- b. For a low-risk fracture item, the result of the damage threat assessment shall be that, as a result of damage inspection and protection, no damage larger than the visual damage threshold is expected.
- c. A low-risk fracture item shall be inspected, as a minimum, by close visual inspection covering hundred per cent of the item before each flight, in addition to NDI during manufacturing.
- d. A low-risk fracture item shall not include a single point failure bonded area.
- e. For a low-risk fracture item the strain at the limit load shall be below the damage tolerance threshold strain.
- f. With approval of the customer, it may be considered that the strain is below the damage tolerance threshold strain without specific testing, when:

1. At the limit load the maximum tensile stresses, taken into account the stress concentration factor, is lower than 40 % of the material ultimate capability.
2. At the limit load the maximum compressive stresses, taken into account the stress concentration factor, is lower than 25 % of the material ultimate capability.

8.5 Non-metallic items other than composite, bonded, sandwich and glass items

- a. Potential fracture critical items made of non-metallic material, other than those covered by clause 8.4 (composite, bonded and sandwich items) and clause 8.7 (glass), which are safe life, shall be treated as fracture critical items.

NOTE For example, ceramic, C/SiC, C/C.

- b. Fracture control implementation for PFCI made of non-metallic material shall be subject to customer approval.
- c. An item shall not be accepted as a fail safe item unless it meets the following two conditions:
 1. It meets all the requirements for the fail safe approach described in clauses 6.2 and 6.3.
 2. It has been demonstrated that, for the item, there is no unacceptable degradation of the alternative load path, due to cyclic loads or environmental effects.
- d. An item shall not be accepted as a safe life item unless it meets the following two conditions:
 1. It has been demonstrated by fatigue analysis (accounting for the effects of cyclic and sustained loading) supported by tests that, during a time period of four times the service life, there is no unacceptable degradation due to cyclic loads or environmental effects in the presence of induced defects, compatible with applied NDI techniques, using representative coupons.

NOTE Results of representative earlier tests can be used to support the analysis, when approved by the customer

2. It undergoes a proof-test of all flight hardware to not less than one and two tenth (1,2) times the limit load.
- e. In those cases where problems arise to fulfil the proof test requirement, these shall be treated on a case by case basis.

NOTE For example, the region of high load transfer where compliance with the proof test requirements for the non-metallic structure introduces yielding of the metal component.

- f. Test loads on the non-metallic item shall not exceed 80% percent of ultimate strength.

8.6 Rotating machinery

- a. Rotating machinery shall be proof (spin) tested and subjected to NDI before and after proof testing.
- b. The proof test factor shall be derived by means of fracture mechanics analysis, but not be less than 1,1.

NOTE Rotating hardware not considered as rotating machinery in conformance with 3.2.35 is treated as any structural item.

8.7 Glass components

- a. The verification of all potential fracture critical glass components, except those verified as fail-safe or contained, shall include an analysis of crack growth under conditions of the stresses and the environments encountered during their service life.
- b. A fracture mechanics analysis for potential sustained crack growth (da/dt) shall be performed in conformance with clauses 7, 8.7c, 8.7d, 8.7e and 8.7f for each safe life glass item, in order to demonstrate that the item sustains after four (4) times its service life at least one and four tenths (1,4) times the design limit load without fracture.
- c. The sustained crack growth analysis shall apply factors to the sustained stresses of the stress spectrum as specified in Table 8-1, depending on the duration of each load event that induces sustained stress.
- d. The initial crack depth used for design and analysis of glass items shall:
 1. Not be smaller than three (3) times the detectable flaw depth based on the NDI methods used.
 2. Be subject to approval by the customer.
- e. The smallest crack aspect ratio used for analytical life predictions shall be $a/c = 0,1$.
- f. Crack growth properties at 100 % moisture shall be used for life predictions.
- g. Proof testing or NDI, consistent with the loading expected during service life, shall be conducted to screen for manufacturing flaws in each potential fracture-critical glass item based on the result of the fracture mechanics analysis, with the following conditions:
 1. Proof testing is performed for acceptance of pressurized glass components (such as windows and viewports) to screen the flaws larger than the initial crack depth, with minimum proof pressure of two (2) times the MDP.
 2. Proof testing is performed in an environment suitable to limit flaw growth during test.
 3. Humidity and encapsulated water is removed from the surface of the glass before proof testing.

NOTE Encapsulated water can be accumulated during e.g. storage before proof testing

- h. If a factor of safety on strength of 5 or greater can be shown, and if approved by the customer, the proof test in conformance with 8.7g.1 may be omitted.
- i. It shall be demonstrated that glass inside a habitable area is safe from breakage by safe life verification in conformance with 8.7b, or is contained, or that released particles are smaller than 50 µm.

Table 8-1: Factor on stress for sustained crack growth analysis of glass items

Duration of sustained stress event	Factor on stress
life ≤ 1 week	1,4
1 week < life ≤ 1 month	1,3
1 month < life ≤ 1 year	1,2
life > 1 year	1,1
NOTE The factor on stress is larger for shorter design life because of the flaw growth velocity sensitivity to small variations in the stress intensity	

8.8 Fasteners

- a. Fasteners smaller than diameter 5 mm (or 3/16") shall not be used in safe life applications.
- b. Titanium alloy fasteners shall not be used in safe life applications.
- c. All potential fracture-critical fasteners shall be procured and tested in conformance with aerospace standards for structural fasteners or equivalent specifications agreed with the customer.

NOTE For example, LN, AIR and NAS standards, or ISO, EN and national standards which are explicitly intended for aerospace applications.

- d. Fasteners procured and tested in conformance with aerospace standards for non-structural fasteners shall not be used.

NOTE For those secondary connections where significant redundancy exists and fatigue is not a major concern, sometimes such non-structural fasteners are applied. This is agreed with the customer on a case by case basis.

- e. All safe life fasteners shall be marked and stored separately following NDI or proof testing.
- f. Safe life fasteners shall be NDI-inspected by the eddy current method in the shank, head fillet, and thread areas.

- g. The standard crack size to be considered in the thread and fillet area for the safe life fasteners, inspected as required in 8.8f, shall be $a = c = 1,91$ mm.

NOTE This assumes rolled thread and fillet, in conformance with 8.8c.

- h. Application of rivets shall conform to the requirements for fail-safe items of clause 6.3.2.

NOTE Rivets are permanently deformed during their installation, and therefore cannot be adequately inspected for cracks in the installed condition.

9

Material selection

- a. Materials shall be selected and controlled in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-70 “Materials, mechanical parts and processes”.

NOTE The material selection process takes into account structural and non-structural requirements. The materials selected possess the appropriate fracture toughness, crack-growth characteristics, and structural properties, such as Young’s modulus and yield strength, in specified environmental conditions.

- b. Where validated properties for analysis are not available, or available properties are not validated by standard or other test procedures agreed with the customer, the statistical basis for average and minimum values shall be established by tests.
- c. For applications where failure of a material can result in catastrophic or critical hazard, alloys which possess high resistance to stress-corrosion cracking in conformance with Table 5-1 (Alloys with high resistance to stress-corrosion cracking) of ECSS-Q-ST-70-36 shall be used.

NOTE Strength, fracture and fatigue properties for a large number of aerospace materials are documented in the ESA developed materials database “FRAMES-2”, which can be obtained from Mechanical Systems Department, ESA.

Further examples of frequently used sources for material data are the Metallic Materials Handbook (DOT/FAA/AR-MMPDS) and Aerospace Structural Metals Handbook (CINDAS/ Purdue)

10

Quality assurance and Inspection

10.1 Overview

For quality assurance requirements see ECSS-Q-ST-20 "Quality assurance". For materials selection and quality control requirements see ECSS-Q-ST-70 "Materials, mechanical parts and processes".

10.2 Nonconformances

- a. For dispositioning of nonconformances for PFCIs, a reassessment of these items to verify conformance with the fracture control requirements shall be performed.

NOTE For nonconformances control see ECSS-Q-ST-10-09.

- b. All nonconformances which affect fracture-critical items and primary structural hardware designed to safe life principles shall be dispositioned as "major nonconformances".

10.3 Inspection of PFCI

10.3.1 General

- a. All PFCI shall be subject to an inspection programme, in order to validate the analytical life predictions and to permit hardware to be released as acceptable.
- b. NDI shall be performed for the complete items.

NOTE The NDI to be applied to an item (or region of an item) is based on the most critical location of the item (or region of the item).

- c. Detected defects shall be treated as specified in clause 10.7.
- d. Inspections shall be implemented for limited life items, as needed.
- e. Rolled threads shall not be etched.

NOTE This refers to both the inspection for cracks of safe life fasteners (where eddy current

inspection is preferred in conformance with 8.8f), and penetrant inspection of other fasteners which is sometimes performed as part of process control.

- f. Verification of structural redundancy for fail-safe items shall be performed before each flight.
- g. Post test NDI shall be performed for all proof-tested items (where the proof test is not the NDI method).

NOTE With approval of the customer, the post test NDI can focus on areas with increased probability of defects, e.g. focusing on welds, castings, forgings, bonds, and composite parts.

- h. Inspection of all welds shall include a search for surface flaws as well as embedded flaws.
- i. 100 % inspection of all fusion joints of pressurized lines shall be performed before and after proof test, using a qualified NDI method.

NOTE After proof testing the NDI can be limited to 100% surface flaw inspection, and re-inspection of areas with detected pores/porosity.

- j. NDI requirements shall be stated on design and manufacturing documentation.
- k. Inspection shall be performed by qualified personnel, certified for the relevant inspection method, in conformance with NAS 410, or EN 4179 or equivalent standard agreed with the customer.
- l. The applied NDI procedures and the justification of their crack detection capability shall be approved by the customer.

NOTE This applies to all NDI procedures applied for implementation of fracture control, including standard NDI procedures. See also 10.4.2.1c.

- m. Dedicated jigs, fixtures and equipment needed to perform re-inspection after delivery shall be delivered with fracture-critical items.

10.3.2 Inspection of raw material

- a. Raw materials for all safe life, fail-safe and low-risk fracture items shall be inspected to ensure conformance with the general material quality specification and absence of unacceptable embedded flaws.
- b. For metallic items, the raw material inspection shall be performed in conformance with AMS-STD-2154, Class A as a minimum.

NOTE Alternative equivalent inspection methods are subject to customer approval.

- c. For safe life items requiring special NDI, the raw material inspection shall be performed in conformance with SAE AMS-STD-2154, Class AA as a minimum.

- d. The hardware developer of composite, bonded and sandwich items shall enforce a rigorous programme to control contamination and foreign object debris (FOD) during processing.
- e. Glass items shall be inspected and proof tested in conformance with clause 8.7.
- f. Other non-metallic items shall be inspected and proof tested in conformance with clause 8.5.

10.3.3 Inspection of safe life finished items

- a. Inspection of all finished safe life items by the NDI method relevant to the assumed initial flaw size shall be performed.
- b. Metallic safe life items shall be inspected in conformance with clause 10.4.
- c. Items to be inspected using penetrant, shall have their mechanically disturbed surfaces etched prior to inspection.

NOTE See also clause 10.4.3.2 for the case of standard penetrant NDI.

- d. Where etching or inspection cannot be performed on the finished part, that etching and penetrant-inspection shall be performed at the latest practical stage of finishing.

NOTE For example, before final machining of parts with precision tolerances, or at the assembly level before holes are drilled.

- e. Composite, bonded and sandwich safe life items shall be inspected and proof tested in conformance with clause 10.5.
- f. Safe life items made of glass shall be inspected and proof tested in conformance with clause 8.7.
- g. Safe life items made of other non-metallic materials shall be inspected and proof tested in conformance with clause 8.5.
- h. For transparent optical elements, a standard initial crack size of 2,54 mm length shall be used when visual inspection with 10 times or higher magnification is performed with lighting applied at right angles to the actual flaw orientation.

NOTE 1 Example of such transparent optical elements are windows and lenses.

NOTE 2 This visual inspection method detects both surface and embedded flaws.

- i. Except for glass items, visual inspection shall not be the only NDI.

10.4 Non-destructive inspection of metallic materials

10.4.1 General

- a. Non-destructive inspection (NDI) levels shall be categorized as standard NDI, special NDI or proof testing NDI.
- b. The responsible for planning, definition and supervision of special NDI activities shall have a qualification level 3 in conformance with NAS 410 or EN 4179.

10.4.2 NDI categories versus initial crack size

10.4.2.1 Standard NDI

- a. The initial crack sizes and geometries as defined in Table 10-1 shall apply for standard NDI of metallic materials.

NOTE Initial crack geometries are shown in Figure 10-1, Figure 10-2 and Figure 10-3.

- b. For the standard NDI level of inspection one or more of the following standard industrial NDI techniques applied to metallic materials shall be used:

- Fluorescent penetrant
- X-ray
- Ultrasonic
- Eddy current, or
- magnetic particle.

- c. Implementation of standard NDI on metallic parts based on the crack sizes of Table 10-1 may be performed without a formal demonstration of the crack detection capability specified in 10.4.2.1d.

NOTE The crack size data in Table 10-1 are based principally on NDI capability studies that were conducted on flat, fatigue cracked panels. When the component's geometrical features, such as sharp radii, fillets, recesses, surface finish and cleanliness, material selection, reduced accessibility and other conditions can influence the detection capability of the applied standard NDI method, the method is evaluated based on similarity with proven applications or demonstration testing on a small number of samples representative of the minimum detectable crack size. This is done to ensure that the detection capability of the applied standard NDI inspection is not influenced.

- d. Standard NDI shall be performed in conformance with MIL-HDBK-6870.

- e. Standard NDI shall provide crack detection to at least 95 % confidence and 90 % probability level.

NOTE Table 10-1 gives, for various NDI techniques and part geometries, the largest crack sizes that can remain undetected at these probability and confidence levels.

- f. Radiographic NDI standard flaw sizes (that are only applicable for flaw orientation in the X-radiation plane) shall not apply to very tight flaws.

NOTE For example, tight flaws are: forging flaws, heat treatment induced flaws, welding induced cracks, fatigue cracks, flaws in compressive stress field.

- g. For tight flaws referred to in 10.4.2.1f, special NDI requirements shall apply as defined in 10.4.2.2.

10.4.2.2 Special NDI

- a. Special NDI shall be used only in special cases where limited life is demonstrated for standard initial crack sizes and serious problems can occur as a result of redesign or acceptance of the limited life, and its application is subject to approval by the customer.

- b. A statistical demonstration of 90 % probability of detection with 95 % confidence shall be performed for the special NDI method.

NOTE The demonstration is specific to the relevant procedure, part and individual inspector.

- c. The demonstration specified in 10.4.2.2b shall be carried out on specimens representative of the actual configuration to be inspected.

- d. For NDI processes which are fully automated, the statistical demonstration of 10.4.2.2b may be replaced by verification by test of process parameters and their tolerances which can affect the sensitivity.

NOTE For example, automated eddy current scanning.

- e. In the verification by test specified in 10.4.2.2d, a minimum of 5 samples shall be used, which cover the full range of parameters of the cracks to be detected by the automated process, in combination with the structural details to be inspected.

10.4.2.3 Crack Screening Proof Test

- a. Where proof testing of a flight item is performed as a screening or inspection technique for cracks, which are larger than the initial cracks used in the analytical life prediction, in the proof tests performed, procedures and stress analysis predictions shall ensure that the predicted stress level and distribution are actually achieved, and that the absence of test failure ensures that the cracks of the sizes to be screened out are not present in any critical location or in any orientation of the item.

- b. Where proof testing of a flight item is performed as a screening or inspection technique for cracks, which are larger than the initial cracks

used in the analytical life prediction, cracks screened by proof test shall have aspect ratios identical to the initial cracks applied in the analytical life prediction.

- c. Where proof testing of a flight item is performed as a screening or inspection technique for cracks, which are larger than the initial cracks used in the analytical life prediction, the justification of the proof test procedure shall be provided, which includes all effects that can affect the proof test definition, including as a minimum:

1. Potential of stable crack growth beyond the crack size to be screened during the proof test.

NOTE This results in unacceptable degradation of the flight hardware.

2. Weld and parent material inhomogeneities if welds are present.
3. Environment, if testing and operations are at different environmental conditions.

- d. Where proof testing of a flight item is performed as a screening or inspection technique for cracks, which are larger than the initial cracks used in the analytical life prediction, proof test procedures shall be submitted to the customer for approval prior to the start of testing.

NOTE 1 Proof testing can result in the application of loads substantially in excess of those usually imposed on flight hardware in order to screen for cracks of sufficiently small size. This can result in significant risk to damage and reject otherwise acceptable hardware.

NOTE 2 Requirements for crack growth and critical crack size analysis are specified in clause 7. A significant amount of test data can be necessary to validate or complement the analysis results in order to limit the risk of damage to flight hardware. Advanced non-linear fracture analysis methodology is normally applied to accurately predict the behaviour of cracks under proof loading, except for e.g. thick-walled items with part-through cracks where the minimum remaining ligament (material thickness ahead of crack tip) is greater than $2,5 (K_{Ic} / \sigma_y)^2$. A crack screening proof test of thin-walled items is generally not recommended because of the increased risk of damage due to stable crack growth during the proof test.

Table 10-1: Initial crack size summary, standard NDI

NDI method	Crack location	Part thickness t [mm]	Crack configuration number (see NOTE 1)	Crack type	Crack depth a [mm]	Crack length c [mm]
Eddy current NDI	Open surface	$t \leq 1,27$ $t > 1,27$	4 1, 3, 8	through surface	t 0,51 1,27	1,27 2,54 1,27
	Edge or hole	$t \leq 1,91$ $t > 1,91$	5, 9 2, 7	through corner	t 1,91	2,54 1,91
	Cylinder	N/A	10	surface	see NOTE 2	1,27
Penetrant NDI Sensitivity Level ≥ 3	Open surface	$t \leq 1,27$ $1,27 \leq t \leq 1,91$ $t > 1,91$	4 4 1, 3, 8	through through surface	t t 0,81 1,91	2,54 3,82 - t 4,05 1,91
	Edge or hole	$t \leq 2,50$ $t > 2,50$	5, 9 2, 7	through corner	t 2,54	2,54 2,54
	Cylinder	N/A	10	surface	see NOTE 2	1,91
Penetrant NDI of titanium alloys, welds and Sensitivity Level < 3 for all other materials	Open surface	$t \leq 3,0$ $t > 3,0$	4 1, 3, 8	through surface	t 3,00 1,50	3,00 3,00 7,50
	Edge or hole	$t \leq 3,0$ $t > 3,0$	5, 9 2, 7	through surface	t 3,00	3,00 3,00
	Cylinder	N/A	10	surface	see NOTE 2	3,00
Magnetic Particle NDI	Open surface	$t \leq 1,91$ $t > 1,91$	4 1, 3, 8	through surface	t 0,97 1,91	3,18 4,78 3,18
	Edge or hole	$t \leq 1,91$ $t > 1,91$	5, 9 2, 7	through corner	t 1,91	6,35 6,35
	Cylinder	N/A	10	surface	see NOTE 2	3,18
Radiographic NDI	Open surface	$0,63 \leq t \leq 2,72$ $t > 2,72$	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	surface	$0,7 \times t$ $0,7 \times t$	1,91 $0,7 \times t$
Ultrasonic NDI	Open surface	$t \geq 2,54$	1, 2, 3, 7, 8	surface	0,76 1,65	3,81 1,65

NOTE 1 The crack configuration numbers refer to the crack configurations shown in Figure 10-1, Figure 10-2 and Figure 10-3.

NOTE 2 For cylindrically shaped items (see Figure 10-3) the crack depth a can be derived from the crack length c of this table for $a/c = 1,0$ with the following formula:

$$a = r \left(1 + \tan \frac{c}{r} - \sec \frac{c}{r} \right)$$

Exception: fastener thread and fillets, see clause 8.8.

10.4.3 Inspection procedure requirements for standard NDI

10.4.3.1 Standard radiographic NDI

- a. Radiographic inspection for the detection of volumetric flaws shall be performed in conformance with ASTM E 1742.
- b. The radiographic quality level shall be equal or better than 2-1T (clause 6.9 of ASTM E 1742).
- c. The radiation of the beam shall be within $\pm 5^\circ$ of the orientation of the plane of the crack to be detected.

NOTE Radiographic exposures at different orientations can be needed to ensure that the complete volume of an item is sufficiently inspected for potentially critical cracks that can be in a wide range of orientations.

10.4.3.2 Standard penetrant NDI

- a. Penetrant NDI standard flaw sizes shall only be applied to fluorescent dye penetrants of level 3 sensitivity or better as defined in ASTM E 1417 or SAE AMS 2644.

NOTE Fluorescent penetrants of level 2 sensitivity or better as defined in ISO 3452-2 can be considered equivalent.

- b. For metals other than titanium, inspected with fluorescent penetrant to less than level 3 sensitivity as defined in 10.4.3.2a, the standard crack sizes of Table 10-1, defined for titanium alloys shall be applied.
- c. All machined, or otherwise mechanically disturbed surfaces, to be penetrant inspected, shall be etched to assure removal of masking material prior to penetrant application for all processes and materials, where masking can appear.
- d. For welds, the standard crack sizes of Table 10-1, defined for titanium alloys, shall be used in all cases, unless the weld surface is smoothed after welding to a level agreed with the customer.

NOTE Limited verification of the crack detection capability of the actual weld inspection can be appropriate. See also 10.4.2.1c.

- e. Interface surface finish shall be $R_a=3,2 \mu\text{m}$ or lower.

10.4.3.3 Standard ultrasonic NDI

- a. Ultrasonic inspection shall be in conformance with SAE AMS-STD-2154 Class A as a minimum.
- b. Linear discontinuities of any length shall not be accepted.

- c. Ultrasonic inspection shall be performed using longitudinal or shear waves, applied via unobstructed bare flat surfaces, at right-angles to all possible orientations of the cracks to be detected.
- d. Interface surface finish shall be $R_a=3,2 \mu\text{m}$ or lower.
- e. Ultrasonic inspection for surface or embedded flaws in welds or in parent material surrounding the welds shall be in conformance with ASTM E 164.

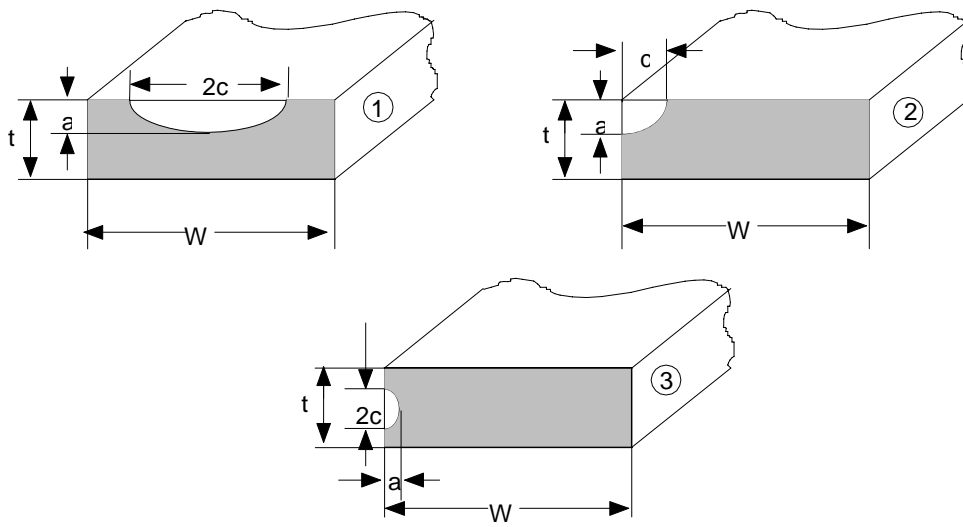
10.4.3.4 Standard eddy current NDI

- a. Eddy Current inspection shall be in conformance with ASTM E 426 or a standard approved by the customer.
- b. A minimum signal-to-noise ratio of 3:1 shall be achieved for standard NDI.
- c. For automated inspection or inspection with signal recording and analysis a reduction of this ratio, as approved by the customer, may be applied.
- d. The interface surface finish shall be $R_a = 3,2 \mu\text{m}$ or lower.

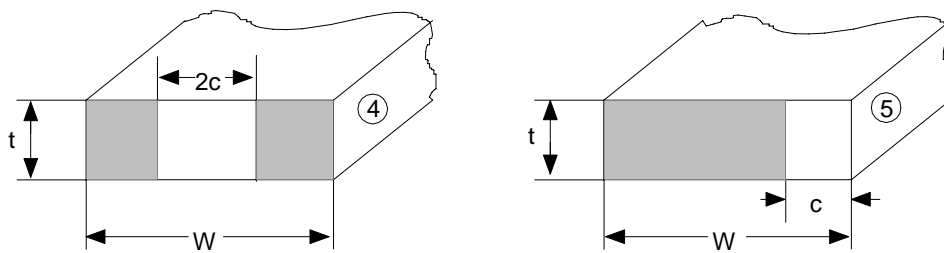
10.4.3.5 Standard magnetic particle NDI

- a. Magnetic particle inspection shall be in conformance with ASTM E 1444.
- b. The wet process, continuous method technique, with fluorescent particles shall be used.
- c. Interface surface finish shall be $R_a = 3,2 \mu\text{m}$ or lower.

Part-through cracks



Through cracks



Embedded cracks

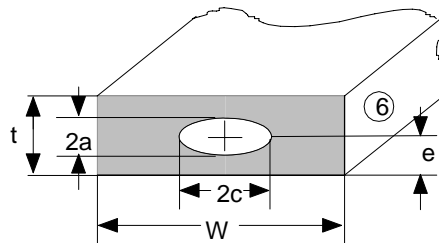


Figure 10-1: Initial crack geometries for parts without holes

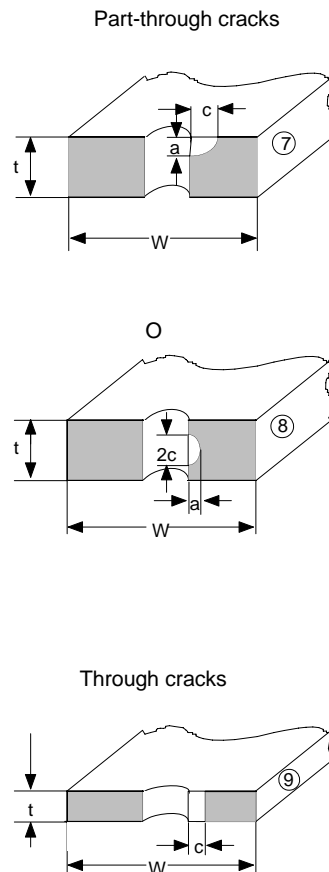


Figure 10-2: Initial crack geometries for parts with holes

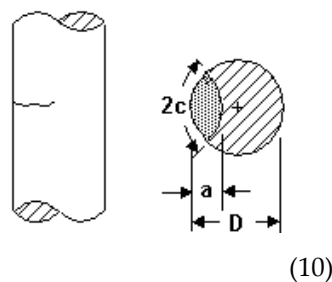


Figure 10-3: Initial crack geometries for cylindrical parts

10.5 NDI for composites, bonded and sandwich parts

10.5.1 General

- a. The standards EN 4179 or NAS 410 shall be applied for all NDI methods explicitly addressed by these standards.

NOTE If NDI methods are used which are not explicitly addressed by EN 4179 or NAS 410, apply clause 10.5.2.2.2a.

- b. The inspectors shall be certified to at least level 2 for the NDI method used.
- c. The NDI procedure shall be approved by a level 3 inspector.
- d. The capability of each applied NDI shall be demonstrated by the supplier in conformance with clause 10.5.2.2.

NOTE The concepts of standard NDI and special NDI are not applicable for composite, bonded and sandwich parts.

10.5.2 Inspection requirements

10.5.2.1 Close visual inspection

- a. The maximum distance to perform the inspection shall be 0,3 m;
- b. An inspection procedure shall be written, which specifies:
 - 1. Access requirements
 - 2. Distance between eyes and inspected area
 - 3. Optimum lighting
 - 4. Cleaning
 - 5. The location of the successive inspected area
 - 6. The minimum inspection time needed to inspect each area.

NOTE A formal statistical capability demonstration of the detectability of the VDT by means of close visual inspection is not needed, but the procedure is agreed between customer and supplier.

- c. When an indication is found, optical magnification (lenses) and other NDI methods shall be applied to determine whether it or not to consider it as a detected defect in conformance with 10.7.

10.5.2.2 NDI methods other than close visual inspection

10.5.2.2.1 General

- a. Applied NDI methods shall provide crack detection to at least 90 % probability level (confidence level 95 %) in conformance with 10.5.2.2.1b.
- b. The capability of an NDI method (i.e. the reliably detectable defect size) shall be demonstrated by test on specimens with induced defects.
- c. Specimens with induced defects shall be used in the inspection procedure as standard for calibration.
- d. The capability of the inspection method shall be investigated on at least 5 specimens in order to analyse all defect parameters.

NOTE 1 Defect parameters to be investigated include defect type, position, size, shape and orientation.

NOTE 2 Depending on e.g. the complexity of the item to be inspected and the criticality of the defects to be found the number of samples to be used can be significantly higher than 5.

- e. The cases where proof test monitoring by acoustic emission can be performed instead of post testing NDI shall be agreed with the customer.

NOTE The proof test can be used to screen for manufacturing defects as specified in clause 8.4.4.2.

10.5.2.2.2 Other NDI methods but those addressed in EN 4179 or NAS 410

- a. In the cases other than those addressed by 10.5.1a, the procedure shall be written by an expert for the NDI method.

NOTE For example, the procedure can be written by an operator practicing this method.

- b. In the cases other than those addressed by 10.5.1a, the procedure shall be approved by a level 3 inspector for a similar NDI method covered by EN 4179 or NAS 410.

NOTE 1 The certification of the level 3 inspector can be considered similar when obtained for a method applicable to composite parts and based on the most similar physical principle.

NOTE 2 For example, X-ray certification for tomography method.

- c. In the cases other than those addressed by 10.5.1a, the procedure shall be based on the same rules as those used for NDI methods explicitly addressed by the standards EN 4179 or NAS 410.
- d. In the cases other than those addressed by 10.5.1a, the implemented NDI method shall be documented and the physical principles used explained.

10.6 Traceability

10.6.1 General

- a. Traceability of PFCI and the materials they are made of shall be implemented in conformance with ECSS-Q-ST-20 to provide assurance that:
1. The material used in the manufacture of structural hardware has properties fully representative of those used in the analysis or verification tests.
 2. Structural hardware is manufactured and inspected in conformance with the specific requirements for the implementation of the fracture control programme.

10.6.2 Requirements

- a. All associated drawings, manufacturing and quality control documentation shall identify that the item is a potential fracture-critical item (unless when it is a fail-safe or low-risk fracture metallic item) or a fracture critical item.
- b. Each fracture-critical item shall be traceable by its own unique serial number.
- c. Each fracture-critical item shall be identified as fracture-critical on its accompanying tag and data package.
- d. For each fracture-critical item a log shall be maintained, which documents the environmental and operational aspects (including fluid exposure for pressure vessels) of all storage conditions during the life of the item.
- e. For each fracture-critical item a log shall be maintained, which documents all loadings due to testing, assembly and operation, including pressure cycles and torquing of fasteners.

10.7 Detected defects

10.7.1 General

- a. Safe life and fail safe items with detected defects with a size larger than the following, shall be subjected to additional verification requirements as defined in clause 10.7.2:
 - The acceptance criteria used in the manufacturing process; or
 - 50 % of the maximum allowed detectable NDI size in any dimension; or
 - 50 % of the standard NDI size defined in Table 10-1, for metallic materials

NOTE 1 Acceptance criteria for flaws in the manufacturing process ensure that material property values are not reduced below the qualified minimum values used for design.

Detailed requirements for acceptance criteria for flaws other than crack-like defects are not within the scope of this ECSS standard.

NOTE 2 For example, definition of acceptance criteria for defects includes consideration of ultimate strength, fatigue life, leakage.

- b. Any PFCI containing detected defects shall not be used without approval of the customer.

NOTE 1 The first option to be considered when a defect is detected in flight hardware is to remove or repair the defect.

NOTE 2 For highly critical hardware (especially when used for manned spaceflight), more conservative verification methodology can be requested by the customer (see e.g. NASA-HDBK-5010).

- c. Low risk fracture items shall not contain detected defects.

10.7.2 Acceptability verification

10.7.2.1 Safe life parts with a detected defect

10.7.2.1.1 General

- a. The detected defect shall be verified as crack-like defect, and a fracture mechanics analysis or test performed to verify the acceptability of this defect.

NOTE Only in the case of a well-known type of defect (e.g. pores) for which a data base of representative test data is available, an assessment without replacing the defect by a crack can be used.

- b. The analysis or test shall be performed as follows:
1. Define the dimensions and location of the detected defect conservatively (e.g. for a surface crack the length and depth).
 2. In the case of irregular defect shapes or grouped defects, make a recharacterisation for the analytical prediction (in the case of metallic part) or for test with induced defect (for metallic or composite part).

NOTE For metallic parts, flaw characterization as proposed by BS 7910 or ASME boiler and pressure vessel code Section XI, article IGA-3000 can be applied.

3. Demonstrate by analysis that the stresses used are conservative.
- NOTE Improved analysis methods, which are subjected to customer approval, can be needed to achieve this.
- c. There shall be no indication that the cause of the defect affects the validity of the material properties used in the safe life verification.
- d. The analysis or test shall demonstrate ultimate load capability at the beginning of life.

10.7.2.1.2 For metallic parts

- a. The safe life crack growth analysis shall be performed as specified in 7, with the complete load spectrum applied 6 times in sequence.

- b. Cases where the analysis specified in 10.7.2.1.1a can be replaced by a representative fatigue test of a part containing a representative defect other than a crack shall be agreed with the customer.

NOTE This is agreed only in the case of a well-known type of defect.

- c. The fatigue test specified in 10.7.2.1.2b shall demonstrate limit load capability after application of the complete load spectrum 6 times in sequence.

10.7.2.1.3 For composite, bonded and sandwich parts

- a. The safe life verification shall be performed in conformance with clause 8.4.

10.7.2.2 Fail safe parts with a detected defect

- a. The part shall meet the requirements in 6.3 for safe parts using the detected defect in conformance with 10.7.2.2b.
- b. For the verification of 10.7.2.2a, the detected defect shall be assumed in the most unfavourable situation.

NOTE 1 This means the situation where the choice of the failed part places the detected defect in the most unfavourably loaded remaining part.

NOTE 2 This includes fatigue, verification, considering the detected defects. Alternatively, it can be demonstrated that the structure can withstand the failure of any other part, in addition to failure of parts containing detected defects (using safety factors as specified in 6.3.3, and without considering a defect in the remaining structure).

- c. For metallic parts the detected defect shall be verified as crack-like defect, and a fracture mechanics analysis or test shall be performed to verify the acceptability of this defect.

NOTE Only in the case of a well-known type of defect (e.g. pores) for which a data base of representative test data is available, an assessment without replacing the defect by a crack can be used.

- d. For composite, bonded and sandwich parts the fatigue verification shall be based on tests of representative defects.

10.7.3 Improved probability of detection

- a. If the origin of a detected defect is not uniquely determined and eliminated, and regular occurrence of significant crack-like defects is not excluded by means of improvement of the manufacturing process, an improved NDI method approved by the customer shall be used, such that it provides a probability higher than 90% of detection of unacceptable defects.

11

Reduced fracture control programme

11.1 Applicability

As specified in 5.1 for unmanned, single-mission, space vehicles and their payloads, and for GSE, a reduced fracture control programme (RFCP) as defined in this clause can be implemented, instead of the general fracture control programme.

11.2 Requirements

11.2.1 General

- a. A reduced fracture control programme shall be in conformance with all the requirements given in this standard, with the modifications specified in 11.2.2.

11.2.2 Modifications

11.2.2.1 Identification of PFCIs

- a. The identification of PFCIs may be limited to the following items:
 1. Pressurized systems.
 2. Rotating machinery.
 3. Fasteners used in safe life applications.
 4. Items fabricated using welding, forging or casting and which are used at limit stress levels exceeding 25 % of the ultimate tensile strength of the material.
 5. Non-metallic structural items.
 6. Metallic structural items used in safe life applications, with limit stress levels exceeding 50% of the yield tensile strength of the material.

NOTE 1 When approved by the customer, the scope of this requirement can be reduced to single point of failure items loaded in tension with relatively

small cross-section (examples: lugs, iso-static mounts, small strut or pin, GSE interface).

NOTE 2 For PFCIs, see 6.1.

- b. The identification of potential fracture-critical items shall be performed in conformance with the procedure given in Figure 5-1.

11.2.2.2 Documentation requirements

- a. The information specified in clause 6.4.2 may be consolidated into one list; separate lists need not be prepared.

11.2.2.3 Glass and non-metallic items other than composites, bonded and sandwich items

- a. The requirements of clauses 8.5 and 8.7 may be replaced by the following requirement: structural glass and other non-metallic items (other than composites, bonded and sandwich items) shall be proof-tested at 1,2 times the limit load.

NOTE It is well-known that glass and other brittle items subjected to static load can be sensitive to growth of inherent flaws (i.e. static fatigue). This effect is normally considered in the structural verification, taking into account empirical data (e.g. statistical methods, taking into account the surface roughness of the item).

11.2.2.4 Rotating machinery

- a. The requirements of clause 8.6 may be replaced by the following requirement: 'rotating machinery (wheels and gyros) shall be proof-spun-tested at one and one tenth (1,1) times nominal operational speed.

Annex A (informative)

The ESACRACK software package

The ESACRACK software package is intended to be used for damage tolerance analysis of spaceflight vehicles and payloads as well as ground support equipment. The package consists of various analysis tools that enable the user to:

- Generate load and stress spectra (ESALOAD)
- Perform fracture mechanics analysis (NASGRO® module NASFLA)
- Generate stress intensity factor solutions (NASGRO® module NASBEM)
- Process crack growth material data (NASGRO® module NASMAT)
- Perform fatigue analysis (ESAFATIG).

The flight load spectra distributed with ESACRACK have been derived for payloads of the NSTS, and cannot be used for other structures without adequate verification.

The software package ESACRACK can be obtained from Mechanical Systems Department of ESA.

The data contained in the standard materials data bases provided with the NASGRO and ESAFATIG software, and the stress intensity and net section stress solutions implemented in the NASGRO software, are generally acceptable for fracture control analysis. The judgement of the applicability of these data for the actual hardware remains the responsibility of the user of the software, however.

The material data in the NASGRO database are mean or typical values, and a reduction as specified in clause 7.2.5 is therefore applied for the toughness parameters. A reduction option is implemented in older versions of the ESACRACK software.

Caution: The NASGRO software offers a number of advanced analysis options which are potentially unconservative and not allowed by this standard, or require specifically validated material data (e.g. retardation models like the strip-yield model, elastic-plastic analysis, shakedown analysis). Application of such options is normally subject to customer approval.

In some cases (e.g. for fracture analysis of detected cracks, for determination of defect acceptance criteria or proof test crack screening capability, or for crack growth prediction where the spectrum can cause acceleration of crack growth) the application of such advanced options in NASGRO or other fracture analysis software can be necessary.

Annex B (informative) References

- [R1] Broek, 'The practical use of fracture mechanics', 1989, Kluwer, ISBN 90-247-3707-9.
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- [R7] McClung, Chell, Lee, Russell, Orient, 'Development of a Practical Methodology for Elastic-Plastic and Fully Plastic Fatigue Crack Growth', 1999, NASA/CR-1999-209428

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ECSS-Q-ST-10-09	Space product assurance - Nonconformance control system
ISO 3452-2	Non-destructive testing - Penetrant testing - Part 2: Testing of penetrant materials
NASA-HDBK-5010	'Fracture control implementation handbook for payloads, experiments, and similar hardware', 2005, NASA
MIL-HDBK-17	Composite Materials Handbook
BS 7910	Guide on methods for assessing the acceptability of flaws in metallic structures