FINAL REPORT

NASA COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT NCC3-740

"PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND DURABILITY OF NEW MATERIALS FOR SPACE AND COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS"

June 3, 2003

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PERIOD:

December 3, 1999 – March 31, 2003 I. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES To develop and test new materials for use in space power systems and related space and commercial applications, to assist industry in the application of these materials, and to achieve an adequate understanding of the mechanisms by which the materials perform in their intended applications.

II. ACCOMPLISHMENTS vs GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Useful and informative results were obtained on virtually all materials investigated. The results were presented in a large number of technical papers and NASA Technical Memoranda (see attached bibliography). Much of the research was done in consultation with representatives of future NASA projects (e.g. PowerSphere and NGST). In some cases, we collaborated with industry on commercial applications of these materials.

Our work on transparent arcproof spacecraft coatings generated a substantial amount of interest from prospective customers including the team developing the PowerSphere constellation of microsatellites. We therefore devoted more effort to these materials than originally planned. Most of this work was on co-deposited indium tin oxide (ITO) and MgF₂. Dependence of electrical properties on ambient light and film thickness was studied in some detail to provide valuable information for successful use of these coatings. These experiments led to the discovery of a photoconductive effect in short-wavelength visible light that may have to be considered for some applications. Some additional coatings were investigated in an attempt to reduce the photoconductivity, but none had optical properties as good as ITO-MgF₂.

During Year 3 some of the ITO-MgF₂ work was done in collaboration with the PowerSphere team with funding from this Cooperative Agreement and from Cooperative Agreement NCC3-1023. We prepared samples of ITO-MgF₂ for radiation-exposure studies to be done by members of the

PowerSphere team. Other experiments showed that UV and visible radiation from small magnetron sputter guns did not affect the UV-curing resin proposed for PowerSphere construction. Possible methods for controlling the deposition of transparent arcproof coatings on full-sized satellite components were identified for future investigation. Results of this work were disseminated to NASA and industrial members of the PowerSphere team. This collaboration led to additional funding from PowerSphere to investigate the manufacturability of the transparent arcproof coatings.

A wide variety of spacecraft materials, with and without protective coatings, were tested for degradation in the space environment. Most testing was done in ground-based facilities; however, thermal blanket materials removed from the Hubble Space Telescope were also tested. Materials proposed for use on the Next Generation Space Telescope (NGST) were evaluated, as was boron nitride intended for use on Hall thruster engines. Computational techniques for predicting on-orbit material lifetimes from ground-based tests were improved. Preparations were made for exposure of materials to the actual space environment during the Materials International Space Station Experiment (MISSE).

Work continued on highly graphitized onion-skin carbon fibers (diameter $3-50 \,\mu\text{m}$) to better understand previous reports that bulk conductivity is smaller in thinner specimens. Analysis of data from our previous magnetoresistance experiments strongly suggested that loss of conductivity in thinner specimens is due to increased crystallographic disorder rather than cracking as suggested by others. However, a more detailed analysis was cancelled in order to increase the effort on transparent arcproof coatings as described on page 1.

Spinoffs of our work were pursued as appropriate. For example, the effect of surface roughness on the interaction of biomedical materials with cells was investigated and research on the

restoration of artworks with atomic oxygen continued.

III. COSTS

All work was completed within each year's budget. There were no cost overruns. NASA's

costing requirements were successfully met at the close of each fiscal year.

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