Atomic Oxygen and Space Environment Effects on Aerospace Materials Flown with EOIM–III Experiment

John J. Scialdone, Carroll H. Clatterbuck, Mary Ayres-Treusdell, Gloria Park, and Diane Kolos

November 1996
Errata

Table 3, pages 9 and 10, under the Thermo-Optical Properties columns' identifications:

- The two Absorption titles should be changed to Absorptance.

- The Absorptance column on the left reflects the absorptance values before flight. The absorptance column on the right reflects the values after flight.

References, page 33: The name of the co-author in reference 1 indicated as Visentive, should be Visentine.
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John J. Scialdone, Carroll H. Clatterbuck, Mary Ayres-Treusdell, Gloria Park, and Diane Kolos
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Atomic Oxygen and Space Environment Effects on Aerospace Materials 
Flown with EOIM-III Experiment

Abstract

Polymer materials samples mounted on a passive carrier tray were flown aboard the STS-46 Atlantis shuttle as complement to the EOIM-III (Evaluation of Oxygen Interaction with Materials) experiment to evaluate the effects of atomic oxygen on the materials and to measure the gaseous shuttle bay environment.

The morphological changes of the samples produced by the atomic oxygen fluence of 2.07E-20 atoms/cm² are being reported. The changes have been verified using Electron Spectroscopy for Chemical Analysis (ESCA), gravimetric measurement, microscopic observations and thermo-optical measurements. The samples, including Kapton, Delrin, epoxies, Beta Cloth, Chemglaze Z306, silver Teflon, silicone coatings, 3M tape and Uralane and Ultem, PEEK, Victrex (PES), Polyethersulfone and Polymethylpentene thermoplastic, have been characterized by their oxygen reaction efficiency on the basis of their erosion losses and the oxygen fluence. (See Table 1 for source name.) Those efficiencies have been compared to results from other experiments, when available. The efficiencies of the samples are all in the range of E-24 g/atom. The results indicate that the reaction efficiencies of the reported materials can be grouped in about three ranges of values. The least affected materials which have efficiencies varying from 1 to 10 E-25 g/atom, include silicones, epoxies, Uralane and Teflon. A second group with efficiency from 10 to 45 E-25 g/atom includes additional silicone coatings, the Chemglaze Z306 paint and Kapton. The third range from 50 to 75 E-25 includes organic compound such as Pentene, Peak, Ultem, Sulfone and a 3M tape. A Delrin sample had the highest reaction efficiency of 179 E-25 g/atom. Two samples, the aluminum Beta cloth X389-7 and the epoxy fiberglass G-11 nonflame retardant, showed a slight mass increase.

1.0 Introduction

The Atlantis Shuttle STS Mission 46, of July/August 1992, carried in orbit a large number of experiments collectively grouped under the designation of Evaluation of Oxygen Interaction with Materials (EOIM-III)—third phase. The experiments had been designed: (1) to provide atomic oxygen reactivity measurements; (2) to understand its reaction mechanism and dynamics; and (3) to characterize the induced environment in the shuttle bay. The instruments to carry out these functions are depicted in Figure 1a.

The experiment instrumentation included a mass spectrometer for measurement of the gaseous atomic fluxes and other instrumentation to verify the environment, the direction and energies of the various fluxes. Among these test experiments were 15 passive tray carriers, identified in Figure 1a by the letter N, carrying samples provided by NASA centers, Aerospace Corporation, University of Alabama, European Space Agency, Canada Space Agency and Japan Space Agency. These trays, shown in Figure 1b, included nominal openings of 1/2” and 1” diameter which accommodated materials samples mounted on aluminum backing disks.
Figure 1a. A line drawing of the EOIM-III payload identifying the various features. The forward edge of the payload is at the bottom of the line drawing.
The passive trays were not temperature controlled, however, other trays were. Among these passive trays, the one indicated as N-5 was provided by the Materials Engineering Branch of GSFC. It included 49 samples prepared by GSFC, 27 by GE-Astro, 4 by IITRI and 2 by Martin Marietta. The samples consisted of thermal control paints, films, coatings and other assembly and construction materials. This report will cover only the samples prepared by GSFC (Table 1), since the guest samples were returned for analyses to their respective organizations. Of the GSFC samples, film samples are not reported in this paper, as they were reported in another document, NASA TM-104621. The analyses were carried out to evaluate the effects that the oxygen flux, in conjunction with UV radiation, ionizing radiation, thermal cycling, plasma interaction and micrometeroid/debris, have on materials used for or proposed for space applications. These types of environments, especially Atomic Oxygen (ATOX) modified by orbit altitude, spacecraft inclination and by instruments’ orientation, have been shown by many flight experiments to degrade materials and S/C performances. The characterization of those effects consists of the evaluation of the exposed material thermo-optical properties, its surface erosion and/or the rates of changes of those parameters.

2.0 Experimental

The STS-46 Atlantis flew at an altitude of 228-230km (123-124 miles) with an orbital inclination of 28°. The trays and other experiments were exposed for 58 hours. The materials oriented for normal incidence were exposed to average fluxes of $1.5 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ consisting mainly of O, N$_2$, O$_2$ and H. The temperature was passively controlled and with some exceptions, it ranged between 15°C and 40°C. The atomic oxygen fluence was $2.07 \times 10^{20} \text{ atoms/cm}^2$. The fluence was reported to be in agreement with a fluence based on the Kapton erosion and its reaction efficiency (ref. 1).

Table 2 shows the solar UV spectral incidence (as reported in ref.2) experienced during flight.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wavelength, nm</th>
<th>Cumulative incidence, J/cm$^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>250-200</td>
<td>22.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>200-150</td>
<td>1.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>150-119</td>
<td>0.128</td>
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<tr>
<td>121.5</td>
<td>0.103</td>
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<tr>
<td>119-10</td>
<td>0.04</td>
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</table>

The samples listed in Table 1, were vacuum baked at 65°C for 48 hours previous to the flight. The mass of those samples were recorded at that time. An additional mass measurement was carried out near the flight date. On return from flight, the samples were reweighed. An additional mass measurement of the samples was carried out after exposure to a vacuum for 48 hours at 20°C. This last measurement was performed to eliminate any contaminants which may have been deposited on the samples from the time of landing. The mass loss in orbit was then assumed to be the difference from the mass measured nearest to the launch time and the mass measured after the last vacuum exposure at 20°C.

The results are shown in Table 3. Based on the mass loss and the fluence, a reaction efficiency has been calculated. It should be noted that the samples have been protected in a container against possible contamination.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID NO.</th>
<th>MATERIALS</th>
<th>CHEMICAL TYPE</th>
<th>USES</th>
<th>PHOTO</th>
<th>REFLECTANCE</th>
<th>PAGE NO.</th>
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<tr>
<td>SP-1</td>
<td>CV-1144-0 Silicone on Delrin</td>
<td>Dimethyl Diphenyl Silicone Copolymer</td>
<td>Atomic Oxygen Protective Overcoat</td>
<td>Fig. 2</td>
<td>Fig. 3</td>
<td>Page 36</td>
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<td>SP-2</td>
<td>CV-2500 Silicone on Delrin</td>
<td>Dimethyl Silicone</td>
<td>Encapsulant, Coating, Adhesive</td>
<td>Fig. 4</td>
<td>Fig. 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP-3</td>
<td>Delrin II 900</td>
<td>Crystalline Thermoplastic homopolymer</td>
<td>Multicavity Molds</td>
<td>Fig. 6</td>
<td>Fig. 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP-4</td>
<td>Epoxy Fiberglass G-11 (Flame Retardant)</td>
<td>Epoxy</td>
<td>Electrical Insulator, Structural</td>
<td>Fig. 8</td>
<td>Fig. 9</td>
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<tr>
<td>SP-5</td>
<td>Epoxy Fiberglass G-11 (No Flame Retardant)</td>
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<td>Electrical Insulator, Structural</td>
<td>Fig. 10</td>
<td>Fig. 11</td>
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<td>W-22</td>
<td>CV-1144-0 Silicone on Silver Coated Teflon</td>
<td>Dimethyl Diphenyl Silicone Copolymer</td>
<td>Atomic Oxygen Protective Overcoat</td>
<td>Fig. 12</td>
<td>Fig. 13</td>
<td>Page 41</td>
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<td>W-23</td>
<td>CV-2500 Silicone on Ag Coated Teflon</td>
<td>Dimethyl Silicone</td>
<td>Encapsulant, Coating, Adhesive</td>
<td>Fig. 14</td>
<td>Fig. 15</td>
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<td>W-24</td>
<td>Teflon with Silver Coated Backing</td>
<td>Tetrafluoroethylene-hexafluoropropylene</td>
<td>Thermal Coating Material</td>
<td>Fig. 16</td>
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<td>W-25</td>
<td>Silver Coated Teflon with Center Hole Cut-out</td>
<td>Tetrafluoroethylene-hexafluoropropylene</td>
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<td>Fig. 18</td>
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<td>CV-1144-0 Clear Silicone Coating on Kapton H Film</td>
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<td>Fig. 20</td>
<td>Fig. 21</td>
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<td>W-27</td>
<td>CV-1142 Silicone Coating on Aluminum</td>
<td>Phenyl Silicone Polymer</td>
<td>Sealing, Caulking, Adhesive</td>
<td>Fig. 22</td>
<td>Fig. 23</td>
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<td>W-28</td>
<td>CV-1500 Black Silicone on Aluminum</td>
<td>Phenyl Silicone Polymer</td>
<td>R.F. And EMI Shielding, Adhesive</td>
<td>Fig. 24</td>
<td>Fig. 25</td>
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<td>W-29</td>
<td>CV-2566 Red Silicone on Aluminum</td>
<td>Diphenyl Dimethyl Silicone Copolymer</td>
<td>Sealing, Potting, Encapsulant, Adhesive</td>
<td>Fig. 26</td>
<td>Fig. 27</td>
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<td>X-11</td>
<td>X389-7 Beta Cloth on Aluminum Backing</td>
<td>Glass Fabric/Teflon (PTFE) Aluminum</td>
<td>Protective Sheet/Curtains</td>
<td>Fig. 28</td>
<td>Fig. 29</td>
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<td>X-12</td>
<td>CV-1144-0 Silicone on X389-7 Beta Cloth</td>
<td>Dimethyl Diphenyl Silicone Copolymer</td>
<td>Atomic Oxygen Protective Overcoat</td>
<td>Fig. 30</td>
<td>Fig. 31</td>
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Table 1. Materials List (cont.)

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<th>REFLECTANCE</th>
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<td>Polyurethane</td>
<td>Black Paint</td>
<td>Fig. 32</td>
<td>Fig. 33</td>
<td>Page 51</td>
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<tr>
<td>X-35</td>
<td>Ultem-1000</td>
<td>Polyetherimide</td>
<td>Flexible Circuits, Cable and Wire Wrap</td>
<td>Fig. 34</td>
<td>Fig. 35</td>
<td>Page 52</td>
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<td>X-36</td>
<td>PEEK 450G</td>
<td>Polyetheretherketone</td>
<td>Advanced Composites in Aircraft</td>
<td>Fig. 36</td>
<td>Fig. 37</td>
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<td>X-38</td>
<td>CV-2500 Silicone on Kapton H Film</td>
<td>Dimethyl Silicone</td>
<td>Encapsulant, Coating, Adhesive</td>
<td>Fig. 38</td>
<td>Fig. 39</td>
<td>Page 54</td>
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<td>X-40</td>
<td>Polyethersulfone 4800-G (PES)</td>
<td>Polyethersulfone</td>
<td>Medical Applications, Thermal Sensors</td>
<td>Fig. 40</td>
<td>Fig. 41</td>
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<tr>
<td>X-42</td>
<td>TPX Film</td>
<td>Polymethylpentene</td>
<td>Barrier Film, High Temperature Packaging, Ultra Sound Equipment</td>
<td>Fig. 42</td>
<td>Fig. 43</td>
<td>Page 56</td>
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<td>X-50</td>
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<td>Polyester/Acrylic Adhesive</td>
<td>Electrical Insulation</td>
<td>Fig. 44</td>
<td>Fig. 45</td>
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<td>Conformal Coating</td>
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<td>Fig. 47</td>
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<td>Fig. 49</td>
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<td>Torque Stripping, Adhesive</td>
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<td>Fig. 51</td>
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<td>X-69</td>
<td>Aluminized Beta Cloth X389-7 (Aluminized Exposed)</td>
<td>Glass Fabric/Teflon (PTFE) Aluminum</td>
<td>Protective Sheet/Curtain</td>
<td>Fig. 52</td>
<td>Fig. 53</td>
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MATERIAL SOURCES

TPX is a registered trademark of MITSUI Petrochemical Indiana, Ltd.
ULTEM is a registered trademark of G.E. Co.
VICTREX PES and PEEK are of ICI, Ltd.
TEFLON, KAPTON, and DELRIN are products of DUPONT Co.
CV-SILICONES are products of NUSIL Technology

CHEMGLAZES are products of LORD Industrial Coatings
Beta Cloths are a product of OAK Material Group, Inc.
No. 5 Tape is a product of 3M Co.
URALANE a product of Ciba-Geigy Corp.
EPON 828 is a product of Shell Chemical Co.
VERSAMID 140 is a product of Henkel Corp.
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<td>2.240 E-24</td>
<td>Fig. 27</td>
<td>0.679</td>
<td>0.695</td>
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Table 3. Summary of Polymers Reaction Efficiencies
<table>
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<tr>
<th>MATERIAL</th>
<th>REFLECTANCE RATE BASED ON TOTAL SAMPLE AREA g/ATOM</th>
<th>REFLECTANCE RATE BASED ON EXPOSED AREA g/ATOM</th>
<th>THERMO-OPTICAL PROPERTIES</th>
<th>DENSITY g/cm³ (APPROX.)</th>
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<tr>
<td>CV-2500 Silicone on Delrin II 900 NC</td>
<td>1.508 E-24</td>
<td>2.276 E-24</td>
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<td>1.727 E-24</td>
<td>2.657 E-24</td>
<td>Fig. 21 0.758 0.769 1.45</td>
<td>0.882-0.914 1.01</td>
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<td>CV-1144 Silicone on Delrin II 900 NC (2)</td>
<td>+2.896 E-24</td>
<td>+4.355 E-24</td>
<td>Fig. 3 0.401 0.492 22.6</td>
<td>0.926-0.912 1.01</td>
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<td>Polymethylpentene (TPX) Film</td>
<td>3.247 E-24</td>
<td>5.011 E-24</td>
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<td>0.856-0.873 0.83</td>
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<td>Polyethersulfone 4800 G (PES)</td>
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<td>5.607 E-24</td>
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<td>0.889-0.895 1.37</td>
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<td>PEEK 450 G</td>
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<td>5.785 E-24</td>
<td>Fig. 37 0.617 0.681 12.96</td>
<td>0.880-0.894 1.26-1.32</td>
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<td>6.328 E-24</td>
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<td>Ultem-1000</td>
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<td>Delrin II 900</td>
<td>1.198 E-23</td>
<td>1.790 E-23</td>
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<td>Silver Coated Teflon with Center Hole Cut-out</td>
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<td>Fig. 19 0.550 0.546 0.72</td>
<td>0.059-0.062 —</td>
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<td>Aluminum Beta Cloth X389-7 (Aluminized Exposed) (2)</td>
<td>+4.605 E-26</td>
<td>+7.150 E-26</td>
<td>Fig. 53 0.263 0.266 1.14</td>
<td>0.125-0.125 —</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epoxy Fiberglass G11, No Flame Retardant (2)</td>
<td>+2.665 E-24</td>
<td>+4.023 E-24</td>
<td>Fig. 11 0.692 0.720 4.04</td>
<td>0.910-0.908 1.7</td>
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</table>
NOTES FOR TABLE 3

Fluence: 2.07 E20 atoms/cm²

FLIGHT: STS-46 Atlantis

ORBIT: 228–230 km, 28° Inclination

Sample Area: 1.2449 cm²
Sample Area: 0.8107 cm² (Exposed)

1 Control Sample Emittance: The two indicated values of the control (not flight sample) were measured at different times as indicated on the reflectance plots. The samples were maintained in a clean closed container held at ambient conditions. The flight sample emittance could not be measured because of the measuring instrument's limitations for holding the small flight samples.

2 These samples indicated a mass increase following the flight exposure. The nature of the mass increase has not been explored. It could be attributed to increases of oxygen or contamination.

3 The densities' values are obtained from manufactures' data or from literature. The actual values for the tested coatings may be different due to their preparations, their coating layering and/or air inclusions. They are included so that they may be used, if desired, to obtain reaction efficiency in terms of eroded volume, cm³/atom.

4 The percent change of the absorptance is affected by the thickness of the coating and the backing materials.

As a reference, the commonly agreed oxygen reaction rate for Kapton is 4.26 x 10⁻²⁴ g/atom or 3 x 10⁻²⁴ cm³/atom.
The characterization of each sample is indicated in the following pages, and it includes: the sample descriptions, the measurements taken, and the exposed sample analyses.

The samples were prepared and mounted in accordance with the sketch below. In general, the sample material was applied to an aluminum substrate either directly or with an adhesive, or the sample was simply supported in the receptacle. These samples were then assembled and held in place as shown in the aluminum tray, Figure 1b. The samples were partially shielded and held in place with the aluminum cover, as shown in Figure 1c below.

2.1 Data and Measurements Taken

The effect of the space environment on the samples is indicated by providing the following descriptive parameters.

The sample weight loss (g): this is the difference between the weight of the samples before and after the flight missions.

Comparisons of the spectral reflectance, the integrated absorption and emittance of the coatings, before and after space environment exposure were made. These were measured using the Perkin Elmer (P.E.) λ-9 spectrophotometer.

![Sample Carrier Assembly](image)

NOTE: THE DIMENSION ARE IN INCHES

Figure 1c. Sample Carrier Assembly
The Electron Spectroscopy of Chemical Analysis (ESCA/XPS) was used as part of the surface analysis to determine elemental and chemical composition of the samples within a depth of 100 Å (up to some 50 monolayers) employing x-rays to emit photoelectrons.

Photographic and microscopic documentation shows the reference and flight surface appearances and related evaluation of the changes that may have occurred following space exposure.

3.0 Sample Descriptions and Flight Results

The figure number indicated with the sample title refers to the pictorial view of the flight control sample.

3.1 CV-1144-0 Silicone Coating on Delrin II (Figure 2)

Sample Description
This sample is made of a one part, diethyl silicone copolymer dispersion overcoat specifically designed for atomic oxygen surface protection. The silicone has low outgassing, and excellent adhesive properties. It contains a thinner and is ready for use as-received for brush, dipping, and spraying application.

Sample Configuration
The silicone sample thickness was 0.30988 cm and its mass was 0.04610 grams. The Delrin was self supporting and was not attached to a substrate. The silicone was applied directly to the Delrin surface by brush and properly cured.

Visual Inspection
The shielded area of this exposed sample is white and shiny and the outer edge is recessed. The exposed area is yellowed, raised, and pitted. There is an oval spot near the center that is not as shiny as the rest of the area.

High Magnification Inspection
The sample shows a faint yellowing when compared to the control. This point is too subtle to document. Cracks, especially near the edge of the material, are evident. Those cracks get finer towards the center of the sample. Possible particle impact areas exist. The control sample, on the other hand, is transparent and no yellowing or cracking is visible.

ESCA Analysis
The sample is a Delrin II 900 NC10 with a CV-1144-0 silicone over coating. The control specimen contains carbon, oxygen, and silicon. The chemical states of carbon and silicon correspond to the silicone. The flight specimen does not indicate any change in chemical composition. The same elemental composition, as well as the identical chemical states, were detected on the flight specimen as the control specimen.

Radiative Properties
The loss of reflectance is shown in Figure 3. The absorptivity changed from 0.401 to 0.492. The emissivity as measured on the control sample was 0.926 - 0.912. The emissivity for the pre- and post-flight sample are not reported since the sample could not be fitted in the available spectrophotometer.

Physical Analysis
The mass gained by the sample was 7.3 x10^-4 g. The percent of the mass change when attributed to the coating was estimated to be 0.1280.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate based on the above mass gained, the fluence of 2.07 x 10^-20 atom/cm^2 and the exposed area of 0.81073 cm^2 is 4.355 E-24 g/atom. This is a negative reaction rate, i.e., a gain of mass as a function of atoms impingement.
3.2 CV-2500 Silicone Coat On Delrin (Figure 4)

Sample Description
This sample is a two component, clear, CV-2500 silicone overcoat for surface protection from extreme environmental conditions. It has excellent low outgassing, and is commonly used for protection of electronic assemblies and components. It is also usable as an adhesive in low strength applications.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the silicone was 0.37084 cm and its mass was 0.29302 grams. The silicone was applied directly to the surface of the Delrin by brush and properly cured.

Visual Inspection
The CV-2500 silicone coating on Delrin on the shielded area of the flight sample was compressed and smooth. The exposed area, on the other hand, was discolored (yellow) and shiny. Low magnification of the sample showed evidence of cracking.

High Magnification Inspection
The high magnification showed more visible cracking.

ESCA Analysis
This sample is a CV-2500 silicone coating on a Delrin II NC900 substrate. There is no chemical change in the CV-2500 silicone coating as a result of the space exposure. Both samples, the flight and the control, indicate similar composition on the surface and contain C, O and Si. The binding energies of the Si and O peaks match the binding energy values of silicone. The control sample contained, in addition to silicone, some SiO₂.

Radiative Properties
The absorptance of the coating changed from 0.394 to 0.466 and the emittance of the control sample was 0.929 with an eventual change with time to 0.920. The reflectance in Figure 5 shows changes in the range of 400 to 1000 nm and from 1700 to 2400 nm.

Physical Analysis
The mass loss of the sample was 3.82 x 10⁻⁴ g which attributed to the coating, corresponds to a coating percentage loss of 0.224.

Oxygen Erosion
The oxygen reaction rate based on the above mass loss, the oxygen fluence and the exposed sample area of 0.81073 cm² is 2.276 x 10⁻⁴ g/atom.

3.3 Delrin II 900 (Figure 6)

Sample Description
Delrin II is an acetyl homopolymer crystalline injection molding resin having excellent stiffness, tensile strength, and creep resistance under a wide range of temperature and humidity conditions.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the sample was 0.33553 cm and its mass was 0.55317 grams. The Delrin sample was attached directly to the surface of an aluminum carrier disk with a pressure sensitive transfer adhesive.

Visual Inspection
The shielded area of the Delrin 900 NC 10 was depressed and smooth. The exposed area was raised and soft.

High Magnification Inspection
The Delrin exposed area was smoother than the protected area.

ESCA Analysis
The control specimen of the structural polymer called Delrin II 900 NC10 has carbon, oxygen, and a small amount of fluorine. The 67% of
carbon is in C=O bond, and 33% is in C-(H,C) bonds. The flight specimen, on the other hand, has carbon, oxygen, silicon and a trace amount of chlorine. The silicon, fluorine and chlorine appear to be surface contaminants. The chemical state of carbon on the flight specimen consists of 59% of C=O, 19% C-O, 22% C-(H,C) bonds.

**Radiative Properties**
The reflectance of this sample is shown in Figure 7. Loss of reflectance occurred in the 400-700 nm wavelengths, with a few percentage losses in the range beyond 1000 nm. The absorptance changed from .384 to .403. The emittance of the control was .910 and with time became .895.

**Physical Analysis**
The mass loss was $3.0 \times 10^{-3}$ g of the total.

**Oxygen Erosion**
The oxygen reaction rate based on the weight loss, the exposed area and the fluence of $2.07 \times 10^{20}$ was $1.7905 \times 10^{-23}$ g/atom.

### 3.4 Epoxy Fiberglass, G-11, with a Flame Retardant (Figure 8)

**Sample Description**
The G-11 epoxy fiberglass was a reinforced laminate product of multi-layers of a continuous filament of glass fabric, impregnated with a thermosetting epoxy resin binder. The G-11 is similar in all properties to the grade G-11 non-flame resistant, but is formulated to have at least a V-1 classification when tested to UL 94.

**Sample Configuration**
The thickness of the G-11 epoxy fiberglass was 0.15011 cm, and its mass was 0.33968 grams. The sample was self supporting and not attached to a substrate.

**Visual Inspection**
The shielded area of the sample is tan/yellow, uniformly textured (not smooth) and slightly reflective. The exposed area was darker, less reflective, white with a regular pattern which is clearly visible within the sample.

**High Magnification Inspection**
The exposed region is darker and appears smoother than the shielded part.

**ESCA Analysis**
The sample is a composite used for structural purposes. The flight specimen showed a few damaged areas where the surfaces had been scratched. The scratched area, and the unaffected area on the flight specimen, as well as the control specimen, were analyzed. The elemental compositions and the chemical state of carbon of these three areas are listed in the table below. The atomic percents listed in the table are approximate numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Scratched Area (Flight)</th>
<th>Unaffected Area (Flight)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>82 atom %</td>
<td>61 atom %</td>
<td>67 atom %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Br</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sb</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bonding States</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Scratched Area</th>
<th>Unaffected Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O=C=O</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C=O</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-O</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-(H,C)</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The presence of antimony on the scratched area suggests that the surface was damaged with a substance that contained antimony.

**Radiative Properties**
Figure 9 shows that there was some small improvement in the reflectance of the sample. The absorptance changed from 0.643 to 0.657. The emittance of the control was 0.906 and later was 0.903.

**Physical Analysis**
The epoxy fiberglass mass loss was $1.0 \times 10^4$g.

**Oxygen Erosion**
The reaction rate computed for this sample was $5.958 \times 10^{-25}$ g/atom.

### 3.5 Epoxy Fiberglass, G-11, with No Flame Retardant (Figure 10)

**Sample Description**
The G-11 epoxy fiberglass was a reinforced laminated product of multi-layers of a continuous filament glass cloth which has been impregnated with a thermosetting epoxy resin binder. This product was laminated under high pressure and temperature to form a dense solid product capable of having good mechanical and electrical properties. It has no flame retardant properties.

**Sample Configuration**
The thickness of the G-11 epoxy fiberglass was 0.18288 cm and the mass of the sample was 0.33570g. The sample was self supporting and was not attached to a substrate.

**Visual Inspection**
The shielded area of the epoxy fiberglass is dull and pale mustard in color. The exposed area was "velvety" with a mustard color.

**High Magnification Inspection**
The sample exposed surface is smoother and darker than the shielded area.

**ESCA Analysis**
This sample is a G11 epoxy fiberglass structural polymer. The control specimen has carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, silicon, fluorine, and trace amounts of chlorine and sulfur. The carbon on the control specimen is in C-(H,C), C-O, C-F bonds. The flight specimen has all the elements in the control specimen except chlorine. There was more oxygen and less carbon on the flight specimen than the control specimen. Furthermore, no C-F bonds were detected on the flight specimen. Only the C-(H-C) and C-O bonds were detected.

The increase in oxygen concentration and the absence of C-F bonds indicate the chemical change that occurred on the exposed surface.

**Radiative Properties**
Figure 11 of the sample reflectance shows that with the exception of a loss of reflectance in the 400-650 nm region, the sample developed a slightly improved reflectance. The absorptance changed from 0.692 to 0.720 and the control emittance was 0.910 and later 0.908.

**Physical Analysis**
This sample showed a mass increase of $6.87 \times 10^{-9}$g.

**Oxygen Erosion**
Based on the mass increase of the sample, a negative reaction rate of $4.023 \times 10^{-24}$ g/atom can be calculated. The increase does not appear to be resulting from contamination.
3.6 CV-1144-0 Silicone on Silver Coated Teflon (Figure 12)

Sample Description
This sample was a one part diethyl silicone copolymer dispersion applied over a Teflon (FEP) surface. This silicone was specially designed and processed for atomic oxygen resistance in space applications and has an extremely low outgassing property. The CV-1144-0 was prepared by the manufacturer as a RTV dispersion in a thinner for application by brush, dipping, or spray.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the sample was 0.17754 cm and its mass, 0.10883 grams. The silver Teflon (FEP) was attached to an aluminum carrier disk with a pressure sensitive transfer adhesive. The silicone on Silver was exposed to the environment.

Visual Inspection
The exposed material is transparent and shiny. The shielded area is clear. At the intersection of the shielded and exposed area, the coating is less reflective (flat appearance). The exposed area is tinted a faint yellow and is raised and slightly convex.

High Magnification Inspection
Networks of cracks are visible at the edges of the exposed area. Some large individual cracks extend toward the center. Fine cracks in the center are visible at high magnification.

ESCA Analysis
This is a silverized Teflon (FEP) with CV-1144-0 overcoating. The silver side had been exposed to the oxygen erosion. Both the control and the flight specimens contain carbon, oxygen, and silicon. The concentrations of each element were approximately the same and the chemical states of carbon were the same on both specimens. This indicated that the exposure to space has no effect on the silver side.

Radiative Properties
The reflectance versus wavelength are shown in Figure 13. The exposed material shows a slight loss of reflectance. The integrated absorbance changed from 0.730 to 0.749. The control sample emittance prior to flight was 0.896.

Physical Analysis
The mass loss of the sample was 0.00016 g. The percentage of change when attributed to the coating was 0.0089.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate based on the above mass loss, the AO fluence of $2.07 \times 10^{20}$ atom/cm$^2$ is $9.8318 \times 10^{25}$ g/atom.

3.7 CV-2500 Silicone on Silver Coated Teflon (Figure 14)

Sample Description
This sample was a clear, two component CV-2500 silicone applied over a silver coated Teflon (FEP) surface by brush. This silicone has extreme low outgassing properties and is used as an embedding or potting compound where good environmental protection for electronic assemblies and components is essential.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the sample coating was 0.13716 cm and its mass was 0.07331 grams. The Teflon (FEP) film was attached to an aluminum carrier disk with a pressure sensitive transfer adhesive. The silver side was exposed to the environment.

Visual Inspection
The coating over the silver was transparent, shiny and reflective. The shielded area was a recessed, impressed line at an interface between
the shielded and the exposed areas. Approximately 1/4 x 1/4 cm chip of coating was missing (half from exposed area and half from shielded area). The exposed area was raised and slightly convex.

**High Magnification Inspection**
A visible crack in the surface of the exposed area was more pronounced at the outer edges. A break in the surface coating was exposed on the subsurface layer; this exposure was in the shielded region.

**ESCA Analysis**
This sample consists of a silver Teflon (FEP) with CV-2500 silicone coating. The elemental compositions of the control and the flight specimens are carbon, oxygen, and silicon. The concentrations of each element were the same and the chemical states of carbon were the same on both specimens. This indicates that the exposure to space has no chemical effect on the surface of the silver Teflon.

**Radiative Properties**
The reflectance versus wavelength is shown in Figure 15. A slight loss of about 2-3% occurred throughout the scanned wavelengths. The emittance of the control sample was 0.885.

**Physical Analysis**
The mass loss of the sample was 1.9 x 10^-5 g. The percentage of mass change attributed to the coating was 0.0131.

**Oxygen Erosion**
The reaction rate based on the above mass loss, the fluence of 2.07 x 10^{25} and the sample's exposed area of 0.81072 cm² is 1.1325 x 10^{25} g/atom.

### 3.8 Teflon with Silver Coated Backing (Figure 16)

**Sample Description**
This sample is a Teflon (FEP) film with a vapor deposited silver coating on one surface.

**Sample Configuration**
The thickness of the sample is 0.107188 cm and its mass is 0.04860 grams. The Teflon (FEP) sample was attached to an aluminum carrier disk with a pressure sensitive transfer adhesive. The Teflon (FEP) film was exposed to the environment.

**Visual Inspection**
The sample is reflective. The intersection of shielded and exposed areas is recessed and scratched.

**High Magnification Inspection**
There is no difference between the shielded area and the control sample.

**ESCA Analysis**
The sample is a silver Teflon (FEP) film with Teflon side up. The control specimen has carbon and fluorine. The control specimen consists of mostly [-CF₂ - CF₂⁻] bonds that are typical of Teflon surfaces. The flight specimen which contains carbon, oxygen and fluorine, shows some conversion of the [-CF₂ - CF₂⁻] bonds to [-CF₂ - CFH⁻] bonds.

**Radiative Properties**
The reflectance versus wavelength is shown in Figure 17. The reflectance changed less than 6 percent from 600 to 2400 nm. The absorptance changed from 0.065 to 0.112. The emittance of the control sample was 0.793 originally and changed to 0.808.
Physical Analysis
The mass loss is $4.6 \times 10^{-5}$ g. The change of the coating mass was estimated at about 0.00288 percent.

Oxygen Erosion
The oxygen reaction rate based on the given fluence, and the sample exposed area of 0.81073 cm$^2$ is $2.7410 \times 10^{-25}$ g/atom.

3.9 Silver Coated Teflon (with center hole cut-out) (Figure 18)

Sample Description
The silver coated Teflon (FEP) is a copolymer film. This sample has a center hole cut out configuration for atomic oxygen effects on the surface edges.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the sample was 0.10795 cm and its mass was 0.04252 grams. The sample was attached to an aluminum carrier disk with an acrylic transfer adhesive. The silver surface was exposed to the environment.

Visual Inspection
The interface between shielded and exposed areas has a line, which is scratched and recessed. The exposed area is slightly yellowed. A 1/2 cm diameter "hole" is cut at the center of the sample.

High Magnification Inspection
The sample shows cracks around the 1/2 cm diameter hole.

Spherical regions ringing the cracks are only in the exposed region. At high magnification the cracks appear superficial with possible deposits. Color of sample in these regions changes from black to blue and then to tan.

ESCA Analysis
The sample is a silver Teflon with the silver side up. This specimen has a 1/2 cm hole in the center to study the edge effects near the opening. Three areas were analyzed: the control specimen, near the inner edge on the flight specimen, and away from the edge on the flight specimen. The elemental compositions of the three analyzed areas are as shown in Table 4 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Control Sample</th>
<th>Flown Sample Near Edge</th>
<th>Flown Sample Away from Edge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>80 atomic %</td>
<td>51 atomic %</td>
<td>54 atomic %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ag</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Si</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To determine whether the fluorine found on the flight specimen is a surface contaminant or from the Teflon layer that is below the exposed silver surface, the two areas on the flight specimen were sputter etched. After the surfaces were sputter etched, the fluorine concentration increased by five times. This proves that the Teflon layer which was underneath the silver is very near the surface due to the erosion of the silver layer. Thus, we can conclude that the atomic oxygen eroded the silver, and this erosion is accelerated near the edge.

Radiative Properties
The reflectance vs. wavelength is shown in Figure 19. The reflectance was changed to less then 1% from about 700 to 2400 nm while an increase of the same amount is shown below 700nm. The absorptance changed from 0.550 to 0.546. The emittance of the control sample was 0.059 to 0.062.

Physical Analysis
The mass loss was 0.00199g. The percentage of mass change, based on the coating was about 0.435.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate based on the known fluence, and the exposed area of 1.2429 cm² is 1.189 x 10⁻³ g/atom.

3.10 CV-1144-0 Clear Silicone on Kapton H Film (Figure 20)

Sample Description
The Kapton H, is a polyimide film, overcoated with a one part silicone material which is specifically designed to provide atomic oxygen protection to the Kapton surface. The CV-1144-0 silicone is a low outgassing dimethyl diphenyl silicone copolymer used for high and low temperature applications.
Radiative Properties
Figure 21 shows the reflectance of the sample, small changes on the order of 1-2% have occurred as a result of the exposure throughout the range of the wavelengths. The absorptance changed from 0.758 to 0.769. The emittance of the control sample was originally 0.882 which increased to 0.914.

Physical Analysis
The mass loss of the sample was $4.46 \times 10^{-4}$ g. The percentage of mass loss attributed to the coating is 0.1196.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate, based on the given fluence, mass loss and the exposed area of 0.8107 cm$^2$ is $2.6575 \times 10^{-24}$ g/atom.

3.11 CV-1142 Silicone Coating on Aluminum (Figure 22)

Sample Description
This is a one part phenyl silicone sealant. It is a non-corrosive, translucent, non-slumping, one part moisture cured material specially designed and processed for applications requiring extreme low temperatures, low outgassing and minimal volatile condensable. This silicone is usable for sealing, caulking, and is usable as an adhesive.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the silicone was 0.15113 cm and its mass was 0.08847 g. The silicone was applied directly to an aluminum carrier disk and properly cured.

Visual Inspection
The sample surface is translucent and flat. The shielded area is clear. The exposed area is tinted and yellow/gray in color.

High Magnification Inspection
The sample surface is slightly discolored within the exposed area, which is barely visible at low magnification. This variation may be mostly due to linear marking at the edge of the supported region. High magnification shows no change from the exposed to shielded regions.

ESCA Analysis
The control specimen of the CV-1142 silicone coating contains carbon, oxygen, and silicon. The carbon on the surface contains C-(H,C) bonds, and the silicon is 100% in the form of silicone. The flight specimen has carbon, oxygen, silicon, and a trace amount of tin. The flight specimen has a lower carbon concentration and higher oxygen and silicone concentration than the control. The chemical state of carbon is the same as the control specimen, but the silicon has 56% Si-O as in silicone and 44% is SiO$_2$. This indicates that some of the silicone on the surface had been treated in space to form SiO$_2$.

Radiative Properties
The reflectance of the sample shown in Figure 23 indicates a change of the absorptance from 0.564 to 0.592. A change of about 15% occurred at the lower wavelengths. The emittance of the control was 0.888, which increased with time to 0.998.

Physical Analysis
The mass loss of the sample is $2.18 \times 10^{-4}$ g. The loss attributed to the coating was about $2.6 \times 10^{-3}$ percent.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate, based on the exposed surface, was $1.299 \times 10^{-24}$ g/atom.
3.12 CV-1500 Black Silicone on Aluminum (Figure 24)

Sample Description
CV-1500 is a one part electrically conductive phenyl silicone. It is non-corrosive, black in color, non-slumping, and specially processed for applications requiring low temperatures and minimal volatile condensable under extreme conditions.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the silicone sample was 0.24409 cm and its mass was 0.21290 g. The silicone was applied to the surface of an aluminum carrier disk and properly cured.

Visual Inspections
There were no visible differences between the shielded and the exposed areas.

High Magnification Inspection
The exposed region is similar to the shielded region with voids where the silicone was depleted.

ESCA Analysis
The sample is a black, electrically conductive silicone coating called CV-1500. This specimen showed identical behavior as the CV-1142 coating. The control specimen has carbon, oxygen, and silicon on its surface. The flight specimen had carbon, oxygen, silicon, and a trace amount of tin. The carbon concentration is lower and the oxygen and silicon concentrations are higher in the flight specimen than in the control specimen. While the carbon bonding state remains the same, the flight specimen shows more oxidized silicone than the control specimen.

Radiative Properties
Figure 25 shows the reflectance versus wavelength for this silicone coating sample. The absorptance changed from 0.931 to about 0.927. The reflectance remained below 10% throughout the shown wavelength spectrum. The emittance of the control was 0.880.

Physical Analysis
The mass loss of the sample was 3.75 x 10⁻⁴ g. If attributed to the coating, the percentage loss is 3.56 x 10⁻³.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate for the exposed area, based on the above loss, and fluence is 2.23452 x 10⁻²⁴ g/atom.

3.13 CV-2566 Red Silicone on Aluminum (Figure 26)

Sample Description
The CV-2566 silicone is a two part, flowable, red silicone specially processed for applications requiring low temperatures, low outgassing and minimal volatile condensables under extreme operating conditions. This silicone is based on a diphenyl dimethyl silicone used for sealing, encapsulation, and as an adhesive.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the silicone was 0.25806 cm and its mass was 0.24561 g. The silicone was applied directly to the surface of an aluminum carrier disk and properly cured.

Visual Inspection
The color of CV-2566 was dark orange, shiny and opaque. The shielded area has a convex curvature. The exposed area is raised, sharply convex, and cloudy, but less cloudy at the interface between the exposed and the shielded areas.

High Magnification Inspection
The sample shows a crack network around the outside diameter of the exposed area. The central portion shows mud cracks across the exposed region.
ESCA Analysis
The control specimen of this CV-2566 coating had carbon, oxygen, silicon, and a small amount of fluorine. Since fluorine is not a constituent in the CV-2566 composition and it is present in a small amount, it is assumed to be a surface contaminant. The chemical states of carbon and silicon are typical of the silicone. The flight specimen had carbon, oxygen, and silicon. It also had the same chemical states of carbon and silicon. No chemical changes were detected on the flight specimen.

Radiative Properties
The absorptance of the coating changed from 0.679 to 0.695. The reflectance, as shown in Figure 27, changed throughout the wavelength by about one to two percent. The emittance of the control sample was 0.899 changing with time to 0.904.

Physical Analysis
The mass loss of the sample was $3.76 \times 10^{-4}$ g and if attributed to the coating, the percentage loss of the coating was $1.873 \times 10^{-3}$.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate of the coating, based on the fluence and exposed area, is calculated to be $2.24048 \times 10^{-24}$ g/atom.

3.14 X389-7 Beta Cloth on Aluminum Backing (Beta Cloth Exposed) (Figure 28)

Sample Description
Beta cloth is tightly woven “beta” fiberglass fabric having a light sizing to provide flexibility. A Teflon (PTFE) coating is applied to one surface side of the fabric to provide abrasion resistance and to meet non-combustible properties for an oxygen atmosphere. The other side of the beta fabric has been coated with a layer of vapor deposited aluminum for thermal stability. The material is used in applications for ESD and for thermal control.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the beta cloth was 0.10972 cm and its mass was 0.04583 g. The beta cloth PTFE surface was exposed to the environment. The aluminum surface was attached with an acrylic adhesive to the carrier aluminum disk.

Visual Inspection
The Beta cloth shows slight discoloration (yellowed) on its exposed surface.

High Magnification Inspection
Differences between the control and the exposed samples were evident.

ESCA Analysis
This is an aluminized beta cloth (X389-7), which has the beta cloth side facing up. The flight and the control specimens contain carbon, oxygen, fluorine, and a small amount of silicon. The concentration of each element on the specimens are similar and the chemical state of the carbon indicates that both surfaces are made of Teflon coated beta cloth that are identical in composition. No atomic oxygen effects were observed.

Radiative Properties
There is an improvement in reflectivity as shown in Figure 29. The absorptance changed from 0.277 to 0.281. The emittance of the control sample was 0.873 and then 0.906 at the time of the last measurement.

Physical Analysis
The mass loss of the sample was $2.6 \times 10^{-3}$ g. The percentage change based on the Beta cloth was $1.52 \times 10^{-3}$.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate, based on exposed area, was calculated to be $1.549 \times 10^{-25}$ g/atom.
3.15 CV-1144-0 Silicone on Beta Cloth
(Figure 30)

Sample Description
Beta cloth is a tightly woven “beta” fiberglass fabric having a light sizing to provide flexibility. A teflon coating (PTFE) is applied to the fabric surface to provide abrasion resistance and to meet combustion specifications in an oxygen atmosphere. The other side of the beta glass fabric has been coated with a layer of vapor deposited aluminum for thermal stability. A thin layer of translucent CV-1144-0 silicone coating has been applied to the Teflon surface of the beta cloth for atomic oxygen protection.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the beta cloth/CV-1144-0 silicone coating was 0.16383 cm and its mass was 0.10212 g. The thickness of the CV-1144-0 was 0.0283 cm. The sample was attached to an aluminum carrier disk with an acrylic transfer adhesive.

Visual Inspection
The Beta cloth is coated with a clear silicone coating. The shielded area is visibly white with an exposed “yellowed” area.

High Magnification Inspection
The sample is yellowed with surface crazing.

ESCA Analysis
The sample is a fiberglass cloth that is coated with Teflon and then with CV-1144-0. The control specimen contains carbon, oxygen, and silicon. This composition reflects the CV-1144-0 layer. There was 62% of C-O bond and 38% of C-(H,C). The silicon had 58% in Si=O and 42% in Si-O bonds. The flight specimen, on the other hand, had carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and silicone. The carbon concentration decreased from 53 atom percent in the control specimen to 43 atom percent; the oxygen concentration increased from 23 atom percent to 32 atom percent. The silicon concentration remained the same. The chemical state of the flight specimen shows that more silicon on the flight specimen is oxidized to Si=0 bonds than the control specimen.

Radiative Properties
The reflectance of the sample is shown in Figure 31. The absorptance of the exposed sample changed from 0.410 to 0.459 and the emittance of the control sample was 0.908 and later 0.922.

Physical Analysis
The mass change of the sample was 5.3 x 10^{-5} g. The percentage attributed to the coating was 9.8 x 10^{-5}.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate based on the exposed area was 3.158 x 10^{25} g/atom.

3.16 Chemglaze Z-306 Polyurethane Paint
(Figure 32)

Sample Description
Chemglaze Z-306 is one part flexible polyurethane paint. The paint was a flat black absorptive polyurethane which fully cures by reacting with moisture in about 10 days. The paint exhibits excellent abrasion resistance, low outgassing, and adhesive properties.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the Z306 black paint was 0.09271 cm and its mass was 0.01790 g. The paint was applied directly to the aluminum carrier disk.

Visual Inspection
The shielded area of the paint is a flat black. The exposed area is a “velvet” black.
High Magnification Inspection
The exposed region is darker and appears smoother than the shielded, with striations.

ESCA Analysis
This is a polyurethane coating called Chemglaze Z-306. Both the control and the flight specimen contain carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and silicon on the surface. The flight specimen, however, has 30% less carbon, 14% more oxygen, and 16% more silicon. The control specimen has 7% of carbon in O-C = O bonds, 20% in C-O bonds, and 73% in C-(H,C) bonds. The silicon on the flight specimen is highly oxidized.

The atomic oxygen has oxidized the silicon that is on the surface.

Radiative Properties
The reflectance versus wavelength is shown in Figure 33. The absorptance of the exposed sample changed from 0.959 to 0.981. The emittance of the control sample was 0.912 and later 0.914.

Physical Analysis
The sample lost 3.32 x 10^-4 g. The percentage loss of the coating was 3.28 x 10^-2.

Oxygen Erosion
The oxygen reaction rate was 1.978 x 10^24 g/atom, based on the exposed area and the given fluence.

3.17. Ultem-1000 (Figure 34)

Sample Description
Ultem-1000 is polyetherimide polymer material without glass fabric reinforcement. It is a high performance material noted for its high strength, long term high temperature heat resistance and electrical properties.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the Ultem sample was 0.14859 cm and its mass was 0.09644 g. The sample was attached to an aluminum carrier disk with an acrylic transfer adhesive.

Visual Inspection
The shielded area of the sample was shiny, of amber color, with minute bubbles on the outer edge of disk. The exposed area was cloudy, opaque, dull, with small triangular smudge marks.

High Magnification Inspection
The exposed area of the Ultem was opaque. The shielded region was transparent. The region had no discernible features at low magnification. High magnification showed etched and a finely scratched surface.

ESCA Analysis
The sample was an amorphous thermoplastic polyetherimide called Ultem-1000, often used for molding structure. The control specimen contains carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, silicon, and trace amounts of chlorine, sulfur, and sodium. The flight specimen showed the same four basic elements as the control specimen, but did not show the trace elements. The carbon on the control specimen consisted of 5% O-C = O bond, 13% C-O bond, and 82% C-(H,C) bonds. The carbon on the flight specimen had 12% C = O, 22% C-O, and 66% C-(H,C) bonds. It appears that the exposure to atomic oxygen altered the bonding state of the polyetherimide to a more oxygenated state.

Radiative Properties
The change in reflectance was shown in Figure 35. The absorptance of the sample changed from 0.596 to 0.659. The control emittance was 0.897 and later 0.899.
Physical Analysis
The flight sample lost $1.157 \times 10^3$ g or 6.1 x $10^2$ percent of the original weight.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate was $6.894 \times 10^{-24}$ g/atom.

3.18 PEEK 450G (Figure 36)

Sample Description
PEEK 450G is a Polyetheretherketone polymer material. It is noted for its high temperature applications, good abrasion and excellent chemical resistance, and electrical properties.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the sample was 0.12217 cm and its mass was 0.05782 g. The sample was attached to the carrier disk with a pressure sensitive acrylic transfer adhesive.

Visual Inspection
The shielded area of Peek 450G is shiny, clear and taupe in color. The exposed area is cloudy, dull and opaque.

High Magnification Inspection
The exposed surface is opaque and sand colored with little discernible morphology, even at high magnification. The surface has a spotted, etched look with faint scratches.

ESCA Analysis
The flight and the control specimens contained carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and silicon. The concentration of each element was the same between the two specimens. The chemical states of carbon were also the same. No changes in the chemical composition were detected as the result of the exposure to space environment.

Radiative Properties
The reflectance of the Peek sample dropped about 5% throughout the explored wave-lengths, as shown in Figure 37. The absorptance changed from 0.617 to 0.681. The emittance of the control sample was 0.880 and eventually 0.894.

Physical Analysis
The sample loss was 9.71 x $10^4$ g, or as a percentage loss, it was 0.1366.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate of the PEEK was calculated to be $5.78 \times 10^{-24}$ g/atom based on the exposed area.

3.19 CV-2500 Silicone on Kapton H Film (Figure 38)

Sample Description
A two part, clear silicone, specifically designed for applications requiring low outgassing and minimal volatile condensables, was applied on the Kapton surface.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the silicone was 0.15189 cm and its mass was 0.07679 g. The silicone was applied to the Kapton surface after a proper primer application. The Kapton was applied to carrier substrate disk by a pressure sensitive acrylic transfer adhesive. The thickness of the Kapton is 0.0283 cm.

Visual Inspection
The shielded area of the silicone coated Kapton was depressed. The exposed area of the substrate was crazed. The entire surface had a uniform color and texture.

High Magnification Inspection
The sample included bubbles below the surface. The surface is crazed.

ESCA Analysis
The sample was a Kapton H film with a CV-2500 silicone overcoating. The control and
flight specimens had the same amounts of carbon, oxygen, and silicon on the surfaces. No chemical changes were observed between the control and the flight specimen.

Radiative Properties
The reflectance of the sample is shown in Figure 39. It showed small variations throughout the scanned wavelength.

Physical Analysis
The mass loss of the sample was $3.03 \times 10^4$ g. The percentage of coating loss was $3.39 \times 10^2$.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate, based on the above mass loss and the exposed area, was $1.805 \times 10^{-4}$ g/atom.

3.20 Polyethersulfone 4800-G (PES) (Figure 40)

Sample Description
Victrex PES is a transparent Polyethersulfone polymer material having exceptional mechanical properties, high temperature, and excellent electrical properties over a varying temperatures range. The PES is commonly used in medical applications because of its excellent resistance to sterilization methods.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the sample was 0.14935 cm and its mass was 0.09954 g. The sample was attached to an aluminum carrier disk with an acrylic pressure sensitive transfer adhesive.

Visual Inspections
The shielded area of the sample was clear, with a light brown tint. The exposed area was opaque, cloudy and tan.

High Magnification Inspection
The exposed area was opaque and yellowed.

ESCA Analysis
The sample was a Polyethersulfone called Victrex PES 4800G. The flight and control specimens contained carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, silicon, and sulfur. There was a slight decrease in carbon concentration and increase in oxygen concentration. While the control specimen consisted of 96% C - (H,C) bonds and 4% C - O bonds, the flight specimen had 28% of C - (H,C), 18% C = O, 53% O - C = O. Since the Polyethersulfone primarily consists of C - C and C - O bonds, the C = O and O - C = O bonds detected on the flight specimen reflect the transformed composition from the atomic oxygen exposure.

Radiative Properties
The changes in reflectance produced by the flight are shown in Figure 41. The absorptance increased from 0.539 to 0.619. The emittance of the control sample was 0.889 and eventually 0.895.

Physical Analysis
The exposed sample lost $9.41 \times 10^4$ g and, in terms of coating of percentage loss, about $2.10 \times 10^3$.

Oxygen Erosion
The oxygen erosion rate of the exposed area was $5.607 \times 10^{-4}$ g/atom.

3.21 Polymethylpentene (TPX) Film (Figure 42)

Sample Description
Polymethylpentene (TPX) is a transparent film having excellent electrical, chemical and high temperature properties. It is said to possess the lowest specific gravity of any known thermoplastic. It is commonly used for cable and wire wrap.
Sample Configuration
The thickness of the sample was 0.14605 cm and its mass was 0.06735 g. The TPX film was attached to an aluminum carrier disk with a pressure sensitive acrylic transfer adhesive.

Visual Inspections
The sample shielded area was clear and shiny. The exposed area was cloudy and opaque.

High Magnification Inspection
The exposed film was clouded.

ESCA Analysis
The sample material was a molding structure made of polymethylpentene. The control specimen was carbon, oxygen, and a trace amount of sulfur. The 66% of carbon was in C - O bond and the other 34% was the C - (H,C) bonds. The flight specimen, however, had carbon, oxygen, and small amounts of nitrogen and silicon. As with other specimens, the carbon concentration decreased and the oxygen concentration increased on the flight specimen from the control specimen. However, these changes in elemental composition are small and not reflected in the carbon bonding state. The chemical state of carbon on the flight specimen was similar to the control specimen.

Radiative Properties
The changes in reflectance of the exposed sample are shown in Figure 43. Its absorptance changed from 0.489 to 0.540. The emittance of the control sample was 0.856 and later 0.873.

Physical Analysis
The sample lost $8.41 \times 10^{-4}$ g. In terms of percentage loss in thickness, it was 0.1189.

Oxygen Erosion
The oxygen reaction rate, based on the sample exposed area, was $5.01 \times 10^{-4}$ g/atom.

3.22 3M Pressure Sensitive Tape No. 5 (Figure 44)

Sample Description
3M Scotch Brand Electrical Tape 5 is a one mil, transparent polyester film with a thermosetting, pressure-sensitive acrylic adhesive. It was a single coated tape featuring an acrylic adhesive system that offers excellent resistant to most common solvents and hydraulics fluids. It has excellent electrical properties, and good adhesive strength to most surfaces.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the sample was 0.0889 cm and its mass was 0.00829 g. The tape was attached directly to an aluminum carrier disk with its own adhesive.

Visual Inspections
The shielded area of the tape was flat and transparent. The exposed area was gray, opaque and slightly darker with a gray spot off the center. No discernible morphology was apparent at low magnification.

High Magnification Inspection
The tape had a translucent surface with a gray layer in the exposed region. High magnification showed an etched surface.

ESCA Analysis
The sample was a polyester tape and was identified as 3M tape #5. The flight and the control specimen both have carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and a small amount of silicon. There was less carbon and more oxygen on the flight specimen than the control specimen. The chemical states of carbon of both specimens also reflect the difference in carbon and oxygen concentration. The carbon in the control specimen is O - C = O, C - O, and C - (H,C) bonds. The carbon in the flight specimen was in C = O, C - O, and C - (H,C) bonds.
Radiative Properties
Figure 45 shows the sample changes in reflectance from 300 to 2400 mm. The loss was close to 10% in most of the region. The absorptance changed from 0.434 to 0.523. The control emittance was 0.735 and eventually changed to 0.751.

Physical Analysis
The tape mass loss was 1.062 x 10^-3 g and the thickness change was about 1.114 percent.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate was calculated to be 6.328 x 10^-24 g/atom.

3.23 Uralane 5750LV-A/B (Figure 46)

Sample Description
Uralane 5750 (Diphenylmethane disocyanate/Polyols in Solvent) is a translucent, soft, two part, polyurethane conformal coating designed specifically for insulating printed circuit boards and electronic components. The material exhibits excellent resistance to heat as well as humid conditions. As a cured coating, it has very low outgassing and condensable properties for use in outer space and high vacuum environments.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the sample was 0.11201 cm and its mass was 0.19765 g. The coating was applied directly to the surface of an aluminum carrier disk.

Visual Inspections
The shielded area of the Uralane Coating was transparent and shiny. The exposed area was cloudy, dull and opaque.

High Magnification Inspection
The sample exposed region was opaque and grayish in color.

ESCA Analysis
The sample was a Uralane 5750 LV A/B coating. Both the control and flight specimens had carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and silicon. However, the concentrations of these elements on the flight specimen differ from the control specimen. The flight specimen had slightly less carbon and nitrogen, while having more oxygen and silicone. The chemical state of carbon on the control specimen was 67% C-(H,C), 26% C-O, and 7% O-C=O. The carbon on the flight specimen was bonded 58% C-(H,C), 34% C-O, and 8% C=O.

Radiative Properties
Figure 47 shows the reflectance changes of the Uralane sample. Losses in reflectance of the order of 7-8% have occurred over the entire analyzed wavelengths. The absorptance changed from .558 to .648. The emittance of the control sample changed from .843 to .878 during the interval of the measurement.

Physical Analysis
The mass loss was 1.48 x 10^-4 g with a change in coating thickness of about 0.1046 percent.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate for the sample, based on the exposed area, was 8.8188 x 10^-25 g/atom.

3.24 Uralane 5753 LV-A/B (Figure 48)

Sample Description
Uralane 5753 (Aromatic Disocyanate/Hydroxy Terminated Polyols) is a translucent amber, 100% solid, two part polyurethane encapsulant and coating material, which, when cured, provides excellent electrical insulation and hydrolytic stability to electrical and electronic components.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the sample was 0.12877 cm and its mass was 0.033879 g. The Uralane
material was applied directly to the surface of the aluminum carrier disk.

Visual Inspections
The shielded area of the Uralane 5753 was shiny. The exposed area was cloudy, dull and opaque.

High Magnification Inspection
The exposed region of the sample was grayish and opaque with no visible features. The shielded region had a clear appearance.

ESCA Analysis
This is a Uralane 5753LV-A/B over coating on an aluminum substrate. Both specimens, flight and control, consisted of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen and silicon. The reference specimen also contained a small amount of fluorine. When the surfaces are sputter etched, the silicon and fluorine concentrations decreased, indicating that they reflect only surface compositions. The chemical state of carbon on both specimens showed similar bonding states that correspond to polyurethane. There is no chemical change in the Uralane coating as a result of the space exposure.

Radiative Properties
Figure 49 shows that the sample reflectance loss occurred mainly between 300 and 1400 nm. The absorption increased from 0.612 to 0.651. The emittance of the control sample changed from 0.880 to 0.912 during the measurement period.

Physical Analysis
The sample mass loss was $4.8 \times 10^{-3}$ g and the percentage of change was about $3.67 \times 10^{-2}$.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate was calculated to be $2.8601 \times 10^{-5}$ g/atom.

3.25 Epon 828/Versamid 140/Titanium Dioxide (Figure 50)

Sample Description
Epon 828 is an undiluted clear difunctional Bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin derived liquid epoxy resin. The Versamid 140 is a medium viscosity, reactive polyamide resin, based on dimerized fatty acid and polyamines. The Epon, when cross linked, or hardened with an appropriate liquid curing agent will provide excellent mechanical and adhesive properties. A white titanium dioxide pigment has been added for application identification.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the sample was 0.10261 cm and its mass was 0.02650 grams. The epoxy sample was adhesively bonded directly to the surface of an aluminum carrier disk.

Visual Inspection
The shielded area of the Epon 828 with Versamid 140 and TiO$_2$ was pale yellow and shiny. The exposed area was white, dull, with dirt specks with metallic flakes.

High Magnification Inspection
The exposed area of the sample was white while the shielded region was slightly yellowish. High magnification showed the exposed area was less smooth and had a "frosted" appearance.

ESCA Analysis
The sample was an epoxy 828 with Versamid 140 curing agent and with TiO$_2$ pigment. The control specimen contained carbon, nitrogen, silicon, and oxygen. The 44% of carbon is C = O, 27% is C - O and 29% is C - (H, C). The flight specimen had carbon, oxygen, aluminum and silicon. The flight specimen had substantially less carbon, 37 atomic % as opposed to
77 atomic %. It showed an increase in oxygen, 47 atom % from 11 atom %, and in silicon concentration. There was some aluminum on the flight specimen that was transferred from the aluminum sample tray. The TiO₂ coating was not detected. The chemical state of carbon on the flight specimen was 62% O-C=O and 38% C-(H,C). The atomic oxygen has altered the chemical state of this material.

Radiative Properties
The reflectance of the sample decreased about 10% between 400 and 1600 nm, as shown in Figure 51. The absorbance changed from 0.212 to 0.289 and the emittance of the control changed from 0.905 to 0.898 during the measurement period.

Physical Analysis
The sample mass loss was 1.65 x 10⁻⁴ g with a mass loss of 2.685 x 10⁻² percent.

Oxygen Erosion
The oxygen reaction rate was 9.831 x 10⁻²⁵ x g/atom.

3.26 Aluminized Beta Cloth X389-7
(Aluminized Exposed (Figure 52)

Sample Description
Beta Cloth is a tightly woven “beta” fiberglass fabric having a light silane sizing to provide flexibility. A Teflon (PTFE) coating was applied to one surface to provide abrasion resistance and to meet combustion properties in an oxygen atmosphere. The other side of the beta glass fabric had been coated with a layer of vapor deposited aluminum for thermal stability. The material is used in applications for ESD and thermal control.

Sample Configuration
The thickness of the beta cloth was 0.11125 cm and its mass was 0.46756 g. The aluminized surface of the beta cloth faced the exposed environment. The cloth was attached to the aluminum carrier disk by use of a pressure sensitive acrylic transfer adhesive. The aluminum surface faced the environment.

Visual Inspections
The sample was an aluminized textured, glass fabric cloth that was uniformly woven.

High Magnification Inspection
The metallization on the cloth was missing from the uppermost surface of several fiber bundles.

ESCA Analysis
The sample was an aluminized beta cloth X389-7 with the aluminum side exposed to space. The control specimen consisted of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, silicon, fluorine, aluminum, and a trace amount of sodium. The 95% of carbon was hydrocarbon, while 5% was fluorocarbon. The flight specimen contained carbon, oxygen, silicon, calcium, fluorine, aluminum and sodium. The carbon and fluorine concentration decreased, and the oxygen, aluminum, and silicon concentration increased on the flight specimen. Only hydrocarbon was detected on the flight specimen. The sources for calcium, sodium, and nitrogen are not known at this time.

Radiative Properties
As shown in Figure 53, the reflectance of the flight sample changed about one percent throughout the measured wavelengths. The absorbance changed from 0.263 to 0.266 and the emittance of the control sample remained at 0.125.

Physical Analysis
The sample gained 0.2 x 10⁻⁵ g or 1.2 x 10⁻² percent of the original mass.

Oxygen Erosion
The reaction rate, based on exposed area, the mass gained and the oxygen fluence, was calculated to be 7.15 x 10⁻³⁶ g/atom.
4.0 Analysis of Results

The morphological changes resulting from the exposure of the 25 samples to atomic oxygen and other space effects are shown in Table 3. The table shows for each sample described in the preceding pages the following:

- Oxygen reaction efficiencies in terms of mass loss/atomic oxygen, based on the total area or the exposed area of the sample.

- The reflectance of the sample before and after environment exposure.

- The absorptance before and after with the respective percentage change.

- The emittance for the control sample (the non-exposed) was measured at a distance of several months apart.

- The approximate density of the exposed materials was taken from literature or the manufacturer's catalogs.

The reaction rate efficiencies of test materials can be grouped as follows: the least affected in terms of the erosion have efficiencies from $1 \times 10^{-25}$ to $10 \times 10^{-25}$ (g/atoms). This group includes 9 samples, of which 3 are silicones, 2 are epoxies, 2 are Uralane and one of each, a beta cloth and a Teflon.

A second group has efficiencies varying from $10 \times 10^{-25}$ to about $43 \times 10^{-25}$, and it includes 9 materials consisting of 8 silicones and the polyurethane Z-306 Chemglaze black paint. This group includes the commonly referenced reaction efficiency of Kapton ($3 \times 10^{-24}$ cm$^3$/atom or $4.26 \times 10^{-24}$ g/atom when the Kapton density is taken to be 1.42 g/cm$^3$).

A third group, with efficiencies from 50 to $69 \times 10^{-25}$ includes 5 organic samples: Pentene, one sulfone, one PEEK, 3M tape and one Ultem.

A single material, Delrin II, had the largest erosion efficiency, $179 \times 10^{-25}$ g/atom.

Three materials, Aluminum beta cloth X389-7, Epoxy fiberglass G11, and CV-1144 Silicone on Delrin, had an increase in mass which could be translated in a positive reaction rate of about $7 \times 10^{-26}$, $4 \times 10^{-24}$, and $4.35 \times 10^{-24}$, respectively. The fiberglass sample showing this behavior is to be compared to a similar fiberglass sample (SP-4) which included a fire retardant component and has an erosion efficiency of $5.9 \times 10^{-25}$ g/atom.

The spectral reflectances of these samples, measured before and after the flight using a (P.E.) $\lambda$-9 spectrophotometer, are shown on the respective figures. The figures list the integrated absorptances of the samples before and after flight exposure and two values of the emittance for the non-exposed control sample. These values for the non-exposed samples were taken at a time interval of several months from each other. The emittances of the flown samples could not be measured because of their physical sizes.

Table 3 shows the percentage of change of the absorptances. The percentage of change for the sample EPON 828 Versamide 140 amounted to a value as large as 36%. Two samples CV-2500 silicone on Kapton H film and CV-1500 black silicone show a small absorptance change (less than one percent). These thermo-optical changes reflect the sample coating thickness (on the order of 2 to $10 \times 10^{-3}$ in, as indicated in the sample description) and the nature of the substrates.

Table 3 also lists a coating material density value. This value was taken from manufacturers' catalogs or from literature. It may be used to obtain approximate values of the volume reaction efficiency (cm$^3$/atom). The actual density may be somewhat different because of the sample preparation, the layering of the coating, voids.
and other factors employed on the application of the coating.

5.0 Conclusions

Twenty-five material samples, mostly polymeric coatings, varying in the thicknesses between 2 and 10 x 10^3 in., were attached to aluminum disc substrates and mounted in a tray and carried aboard the STS-46 Atlantis shuttle. They were exposed to the shuttle bay environment at an orbit of 228-230 km and at a 28° inclination. The exposure of these coating samples in space complemented several other tests on the effect of the atomic oxygen and space environment on materials and the measurement of the environment in the shuttle bay in space.

The exposure of those coatings to the induced gaseous plasmas, radiation, and to a ram oxygen fluence of 2.07 x 10^20 atom/cm^2 resulted in their erosion and morphological changes. Those changes have been verified using XPS analysis, microscopic observations, and thermo-optical measurements. The results have been tabulated. The measured reaction efficiencies, based on the mass loss expressed in grams of materials removed per oxygen atom, have been reported. The results show that the reaction efficiencies of the materials reported here can be grouped in about three ranges of values. The least affected materials with efficiencies varying from 1 E-25 to 10E-25 (g/atom) include silicone, epoxies, Uralane and Teflon. A second group from about 10E-25 to 45 E-25 includes additional silicones coatings and includes the Z-306 Chemglaze paint. This range of values includes the Kapton which is commonly reported to have an efficiency of 42.6 x 10^-25 (g/atom). The third range from 50 to 75E-25 includes organic compounds such as Pentene, PEEK, Ultem, Sulfone and 3M tape. A Delrin sample indicated the highest reaction (179 x 10^-25) and three samples showed a slight increase in mass rather than loss. The thermo-optical changes in absorptance and reflectances resulting from the exposure have been reported. A few samples suffered considerable changes in absorptance.

6.0 Acknowledgments

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7.0 References


FIGURES
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Figure 4. CV-2500 Silicone on Delrin—Left, flight sample; right, control sample

Figure 5. CV-2500 Silicone Coating on Delrin
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Figure 9. Epoxy Fiberglass G-11 (Flame Retardant)—Reflectance vs. Wavelength
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Figure 11. Epoxy Fiberglass G-11, No Flame Retardant—Reflectance vs. Wavelength
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Figure 15. CV-2500 Silicone on Silver Coated Teflon—Reflectance vs. Wavelength
Figure 16. Teflon with Silver Coated Backing—Left, flight sample; right, control sample

Figure 17. Teflon with Silver Coated Backing—Reflectance vs. Wavelength

SAMPLE: PRE-FLIGHT A = 0.065  CONTROL SAMPLE: E = 0.793  31 OCT 1991
(W24) POST-FLIGHT A = 0.112  E = 0.808  12 MAY 1993
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Figure 23. CV-1142 Silicone Coating on Aluminum—Reflectance vs. Wavelength
Figure 24. CV-1500 Black Silicone on Aluminum—Left, flight sample; right, control sample

Figure 25. CV-1500 Black Silicone on Aluminum—Reflectance vs. Wavelength

- Sample: Pre-flight A = 0.931
- Post-flight A = 0.927
- Control sample: E = 0.880
- E = N/A

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7 NOV 1991
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Figure 26. CV-2566 Red Silicone on Aluminum—Left, flight sample; right, control sample

Figure 27. CV-2566 Red Silicone on Aluminum—Reflectance vs. Wavelength
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Figure 33. Chemglaze Z-306 Polyurethane Black Paint—Reflectance vs. Wavelength
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Figure 35. Ultem-1000—Reflectance vs. Wavelength
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Figure 37. PEEK 450G—Reflectance vs. Wavelength
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Figure 39. CV-2500 Silicone on Kapton H Film—Reflectance vs. Wavelength
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Figure 41. Polyethersulfone 4800–G (PES)—Reflectance vs. Wavelength
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Figure 43. TPX Film—Reflectance vs. Wavelength
Figure 44. 3M–Pressure Sensitive Tape No. 5—Left, flight sample; right, control sample

![Image of 3M–Pressure Sensitive Tape No. 5](image)

Figure 45. 3M–Pressure Sensitive Tape No. 5—Reflectance vs. Wavelength

![Graph of Reflectance vs. Wavelength](image)
Figure 46. Uralane 5750LV-A/B—Left, flight sample; right, control sample

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Figure 53. Aluminized Beta Cloth X389-7 (Aluminized Exposed)—Reflectance vs. Wavelength
Atomic Oxygen and Space Environment Effects on Aerospace Materials Flown with EOIM-III Experiment

Polymer materials samples mounted on a passive carrier tray were flown aboard the STS-46 Atlantis shuttle as complement to the EOIM-III (Evaluation of Oxygen Interaction with Materials) experiment to evaluate the effects of atomic oxygen on the materials and to measure the gaseous shuttle bay environment. The morphological changes of the samples produced by the atomic oxygen fluence of 2.07E-20 atoms/cm\(^2\) are being reported. The changes have been verified using Electron Spectroscopy for Chemical Analysis (ESCA), gravimetric measurement, microscopic observations and thermo-optical measurements. The samples, including Kapton, Delrin, epoxies, Beta Cloth, Chemglaze Z306, silver Teflon, silicone coatings, 3M tape and Uralane and Ultem, PEEK, Victrex (PES), Polysulfone and Polyethylene/pentene thermoplastic, have been characterized by their oxygen reaction efficiency on the basis of their erosion losses and the oxygen fluence. (See Table 1 for source name.) Those efficiencies have been compared to results from other experiments, when available. The efficiencies of the samples are all in the range of E-24 g/atom. The results indicate that the reaction efficiencies of the reported materials can be grouped in about three ranges of values. The least affected materials which have efficiencies varying from 1 to 10 E-25 g/atom, include silicones, epoxies, Uralane and Teflon. A second group with efficiency from 10 to 45 E-25 g/atom includes additional silicone coatings, the Chemglaze Z306 paint and Kapton. The third range from 50 to 75 E-25 includes organic compound such as Pentene, Peek, Ultem, Sulfone and a 3M tape. A Delrin sample had the highest reaction efficiency of 179 E-25 g/atom. Two samples, the aluminum Beta cloth X389-7 and the epoxy fiberglass G-11 nonflame retardant, showed a slight mass increase.