

# REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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MEMORANDUM FOR PR (In-House Publication)

FROM: PROI (TI) (STINFO)

30 November 1999

SUBJECT: Authorization for Release of Technical Information, Control Number: **AFRL-PR-ED-TP-1999-0229**  
Phillips, S., et al., "Hybrid POSS Polymer Technology for Rocket & Space Applications" (BFI)

49<sup>th</sup> JANNAF Propulsion Meeting (Tucson, AZ, 14-16 Dec 1999)

(Statement A)

*“Hybrid POSS Polymer Technology for  
Rocket & Space Applications”*

JANNAF December 1999

Dr. Shawn H. Phillips

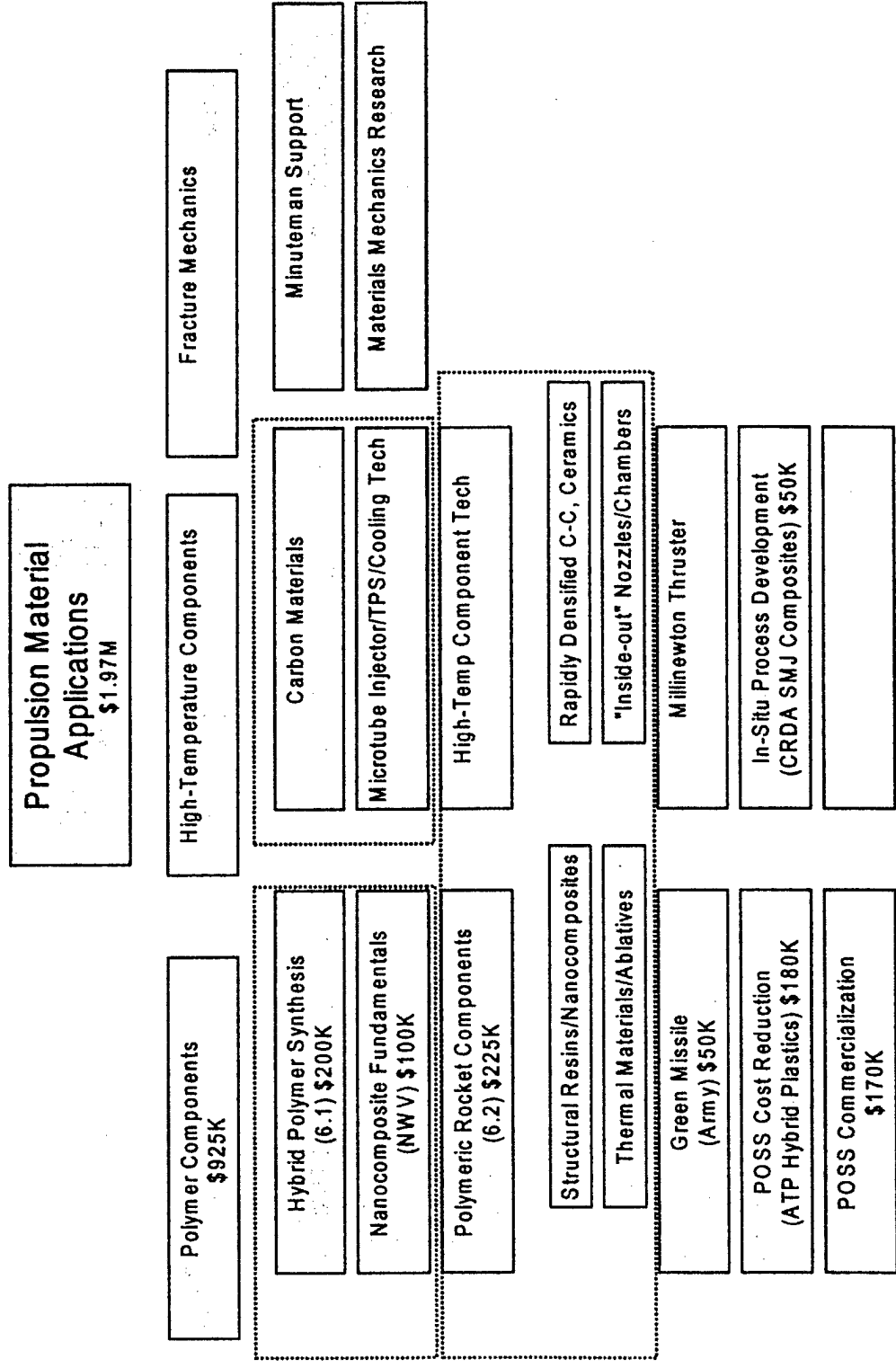
[shawn.phillips@ple.af.mil](mailto:shawn.phillips@ple.af.mil)

Propulsion Sciences Division

Edwards Air Force Research Lab

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# PRSM Work Breakdown Structure



Propulsion Material Applications  
\$1.97M

Fracture Mechanics

High-Temperature Components

Polymer Components  
\$925K

Minuteman Support

Carbon Materials

Materials Mechanics Research

Microtube Injector/TPS/Cooling Tech

High-Temp Component Tech

Hybrid Polymer Synthesis  
(6.1) \$200K

Nanocomposite Fundamentals  
(NWV) \$100K

Polymeric Rocket Components  
(6.2) \$225K

Rapidly Densified C-C, Ceramics

"Inside-out" Nozzles/Chambers

Structural Resins/Nanocomposites

Thermal Materials/Ablatives

Millineton Thruster

Green Missile (Army) \$50K

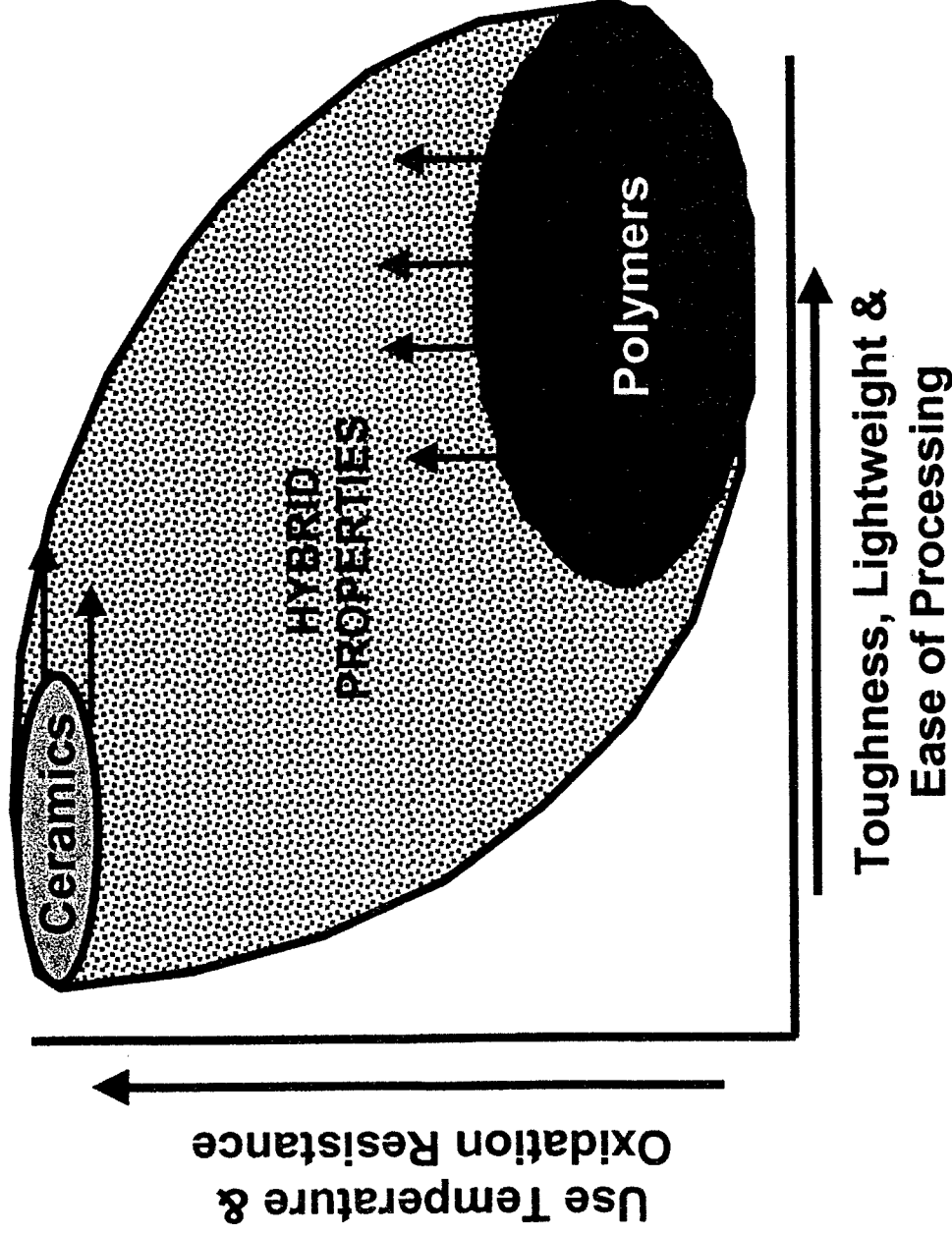
In-Situ Process Development  
(CRDA SMJ Composites) \$50K

POSS Cost Reduction  
(ATP Hybrid Plastics) \$180K

POSS Commercialization  
\$170K

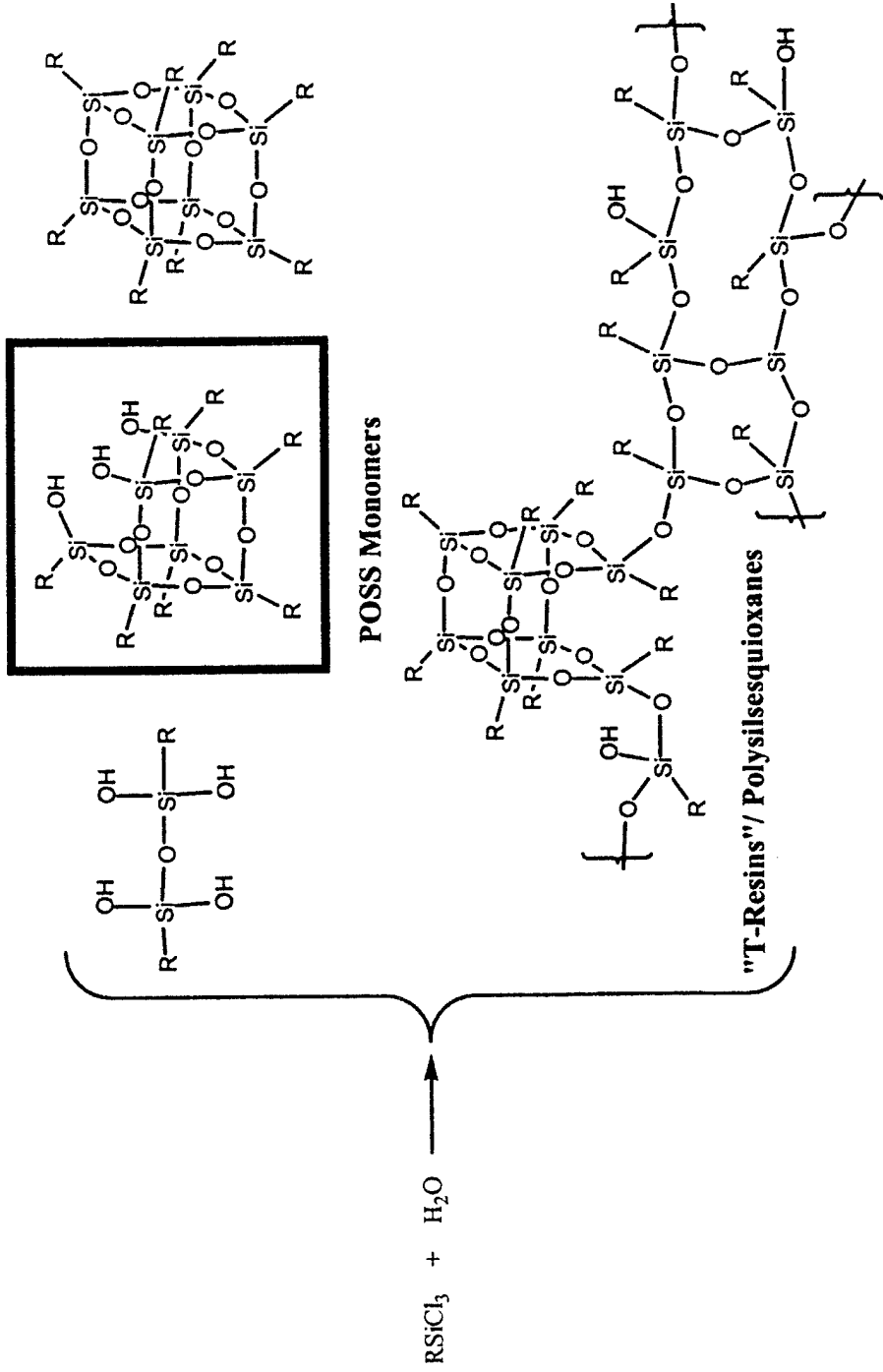
## Propulsion (Air Force) Technology is Limited by Material Properties

Goal: Develop High Performance Polymers that REDEFINE material properties



•Hybrid plastics can bridge the barrier between ceramics and polymers

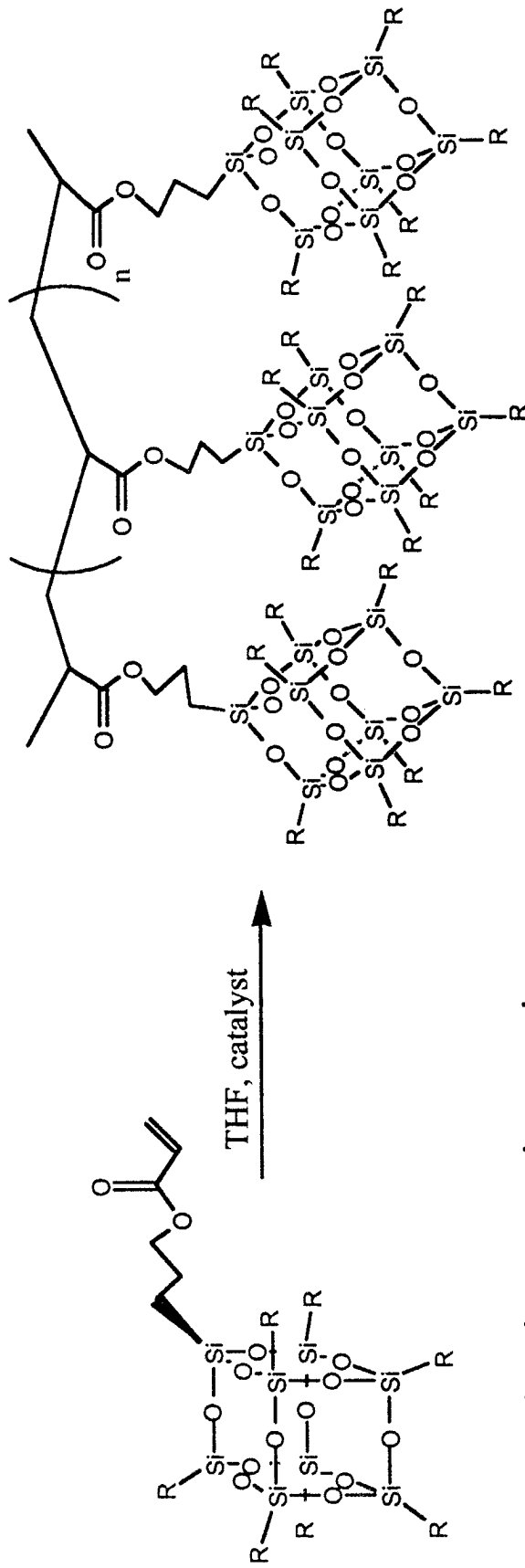
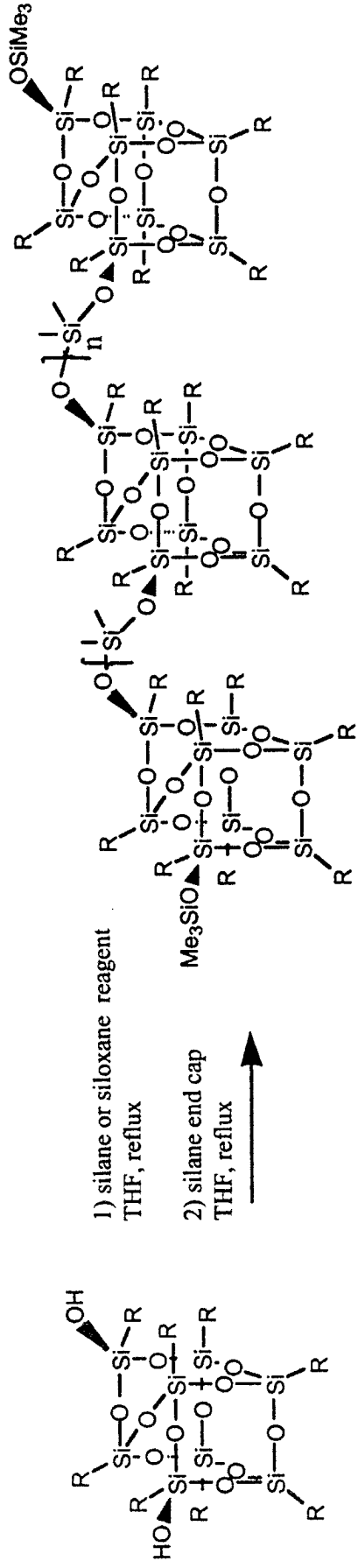
# POSS = Polyhedral Oligomeric Silsesquioxane



- Traditional silsesquioxane chemistry focused on "T-Resins"
- The maximization of property enhancements in polymers results from interaction at the nano-level (Edwards AFRL/PRSM ---> POSS monomers)

# POSS-Based Hybrid Polymers

POSS-macromers can be employed in the same manner as "common" organics



POSS-technology can be used  
in either monomer or polymer form.

Lichtenhan et. al. *Macromolecules* **1993**, *26*, 2141

Lichtenhan et. al. *Macromolecules* **1995**, *28*, 8435

Lichtenhan. *Comments on Inorganic Chemistry*, **1995**, *17*, 115

# Property Enhancements via POSS

## Observed in POSS-Copolymers and Blends

increased  $T_g$

reduced  
flammability

reduced  
heat evolution

lower density

disposal  
as silica

increased  $T_{dec}$

extended  
temperature range

increased  
oxygen permeability

lower thermal  
conductivity

thermoplastic  
or curable

enhanced blend  
miscibility

oxidation  
resistance

altered  
mechanicals

reduced  
viscosity

High-Performance

micromeritics

Corporation  
1100  
Canton, MS 39014  
USA

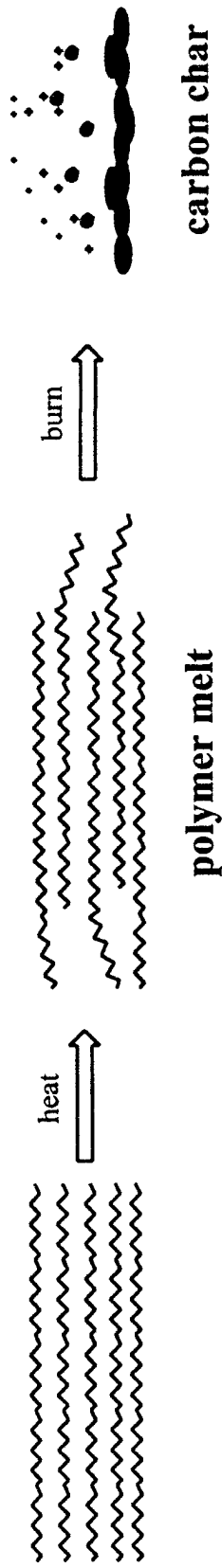
Microanalytical Instrumentation Division

1985

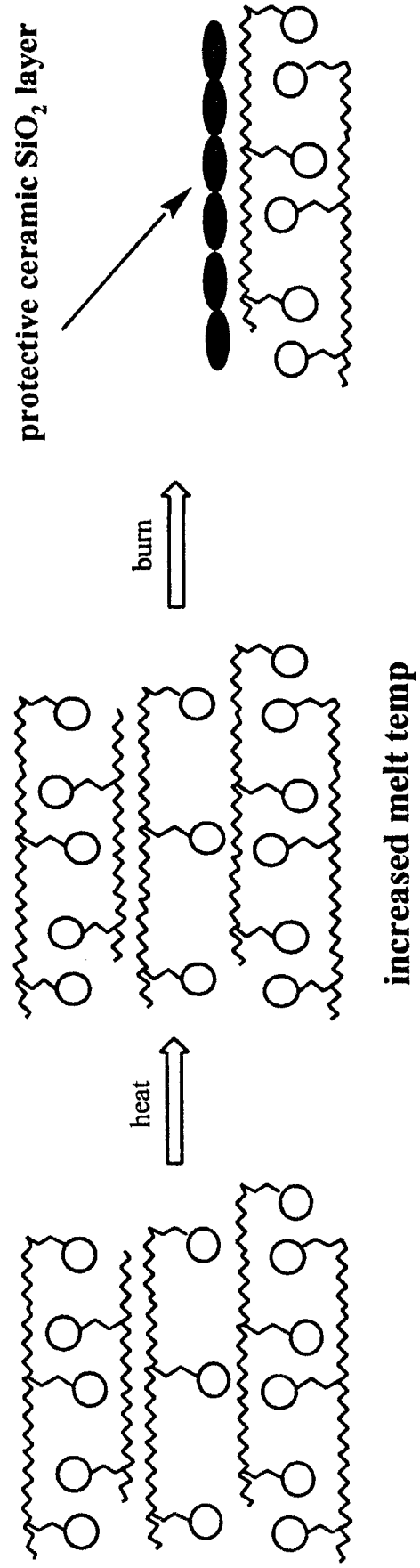


# POSS for Flame Retardant Materials

## Traditional Polymer

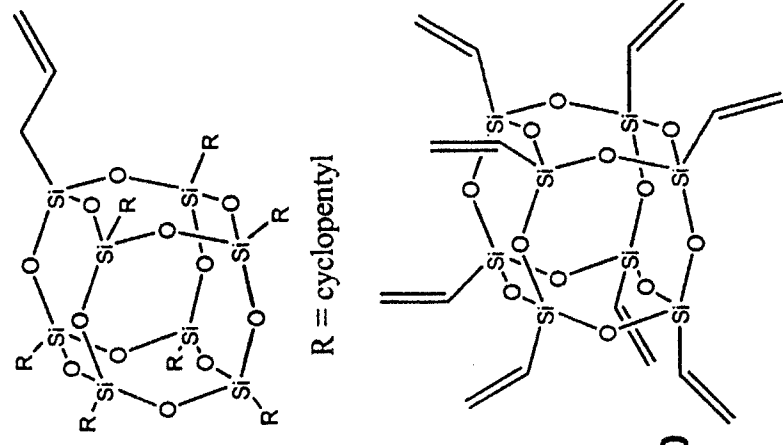
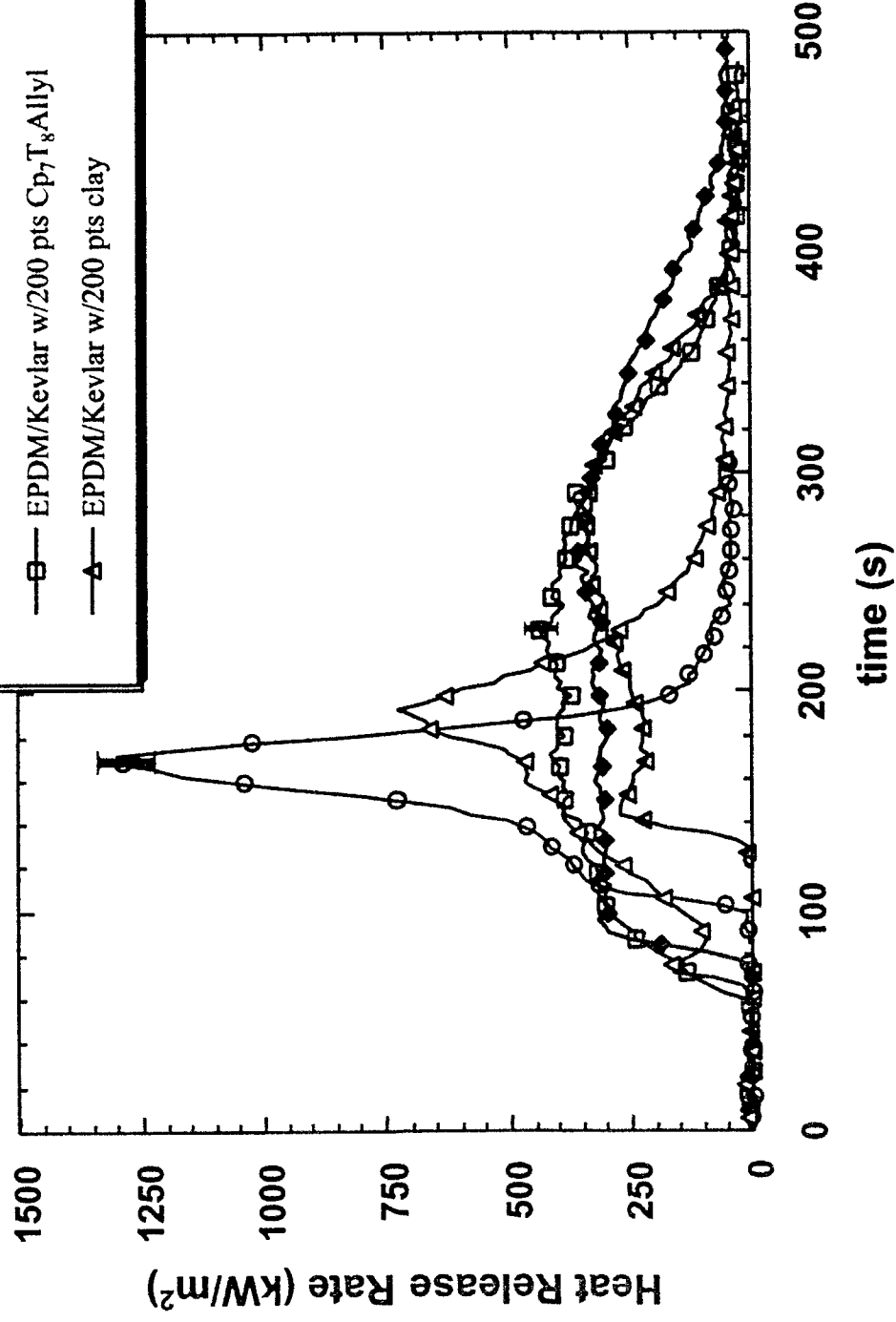


## POSS Polymer

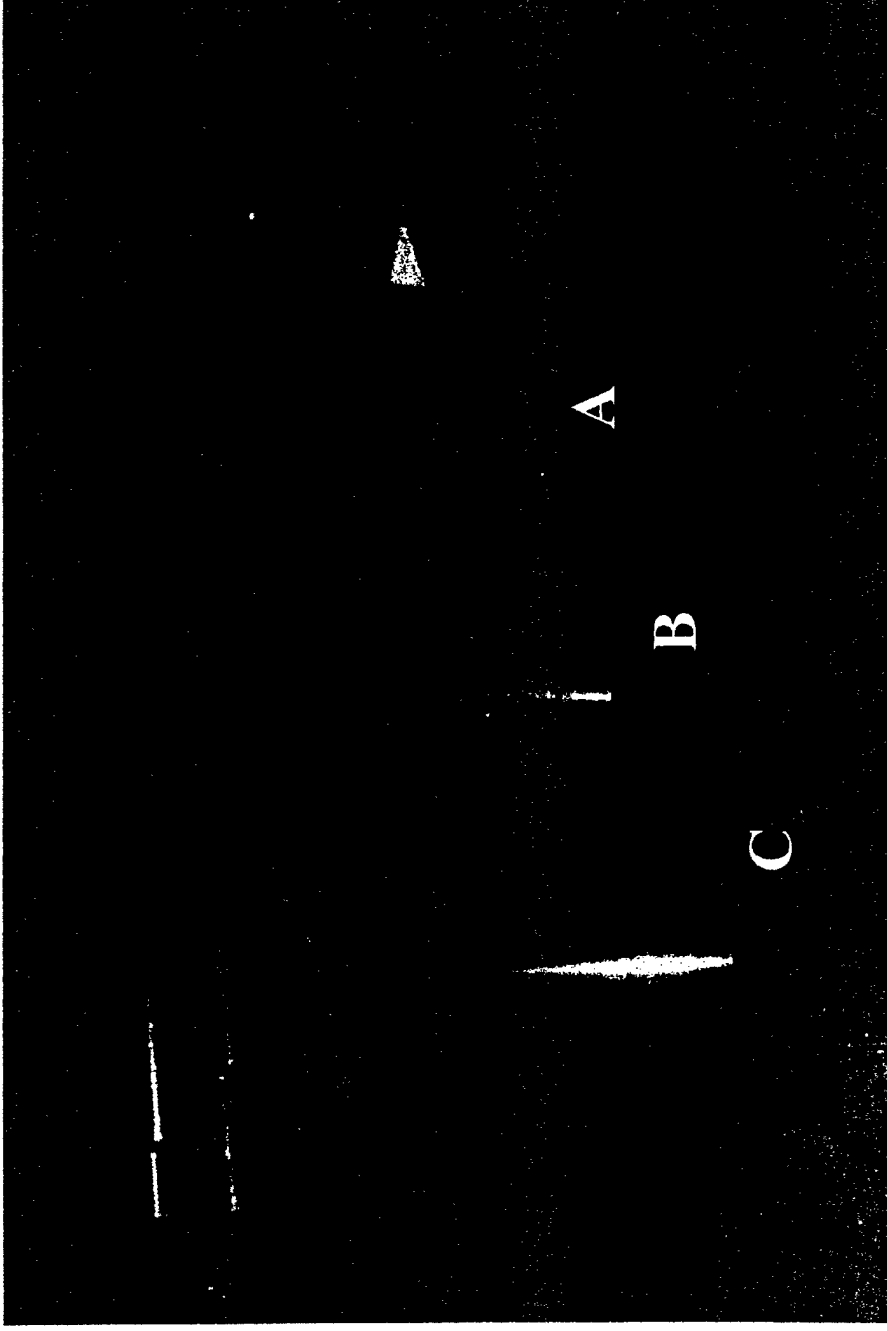


# Cone Calorimeter Data

- ◆ EPDM/Kevlar
- EPDM/Kevlar w/200 pts Vinyl<sub>1</sub>T<sub>x</sub> cured
- △ EPDM/Kevlar w/200 pts Vinyl<sub>1</sub>T<sub>8</sub>
- EPDM/Kevlar w/200 pts Cp<sub>7</sub>T<sub>8</sub>Allyl
- ▲ EPDM/Kevlar w/200 pts clay



# Solid Rocket Motors Insulation



- A) Insulation containing POSS monomers**
- B) Convergent Cone**
- C) Convergent Cone + Insulation**

# Convergent Cone SRM Insulation Tests

Propellant		XXXX		XXXXX	
Ave Pressure		1340 psi		1310 psi	
Duration		6.5 sec		6.3 sec	
Insulation / Filler		POSS- Allyl (25%) %Ablated Depth		POSS- Octavinyll (25%) %Ablated Depth	
Stn No.	e Ma No.			Poss- Allyl (50%) %Ablated Depth	
0	3.5 .17	200	154	350	100
1	4.0 .15	115	121	200	111
2	6.6 .09	100	123	100	85
3	9.8 .06	100	100	200	137
4	13 .05	100	100	200	60
5	21 .03	100	100	100	-300
6	33 .02	100	100	-200	-500
7	47 .01	100	100	-500	-750

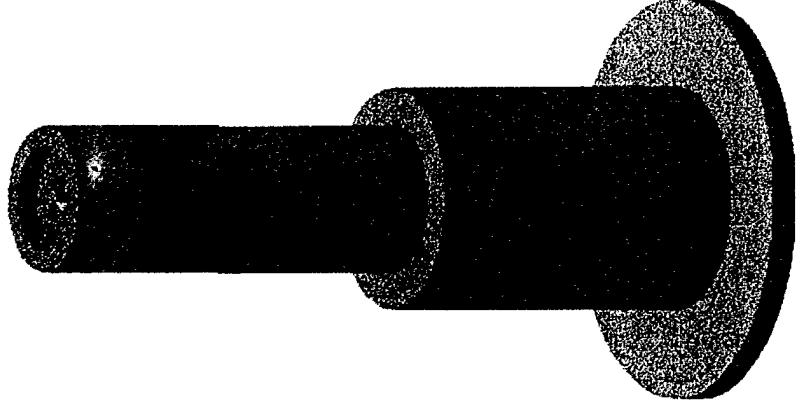
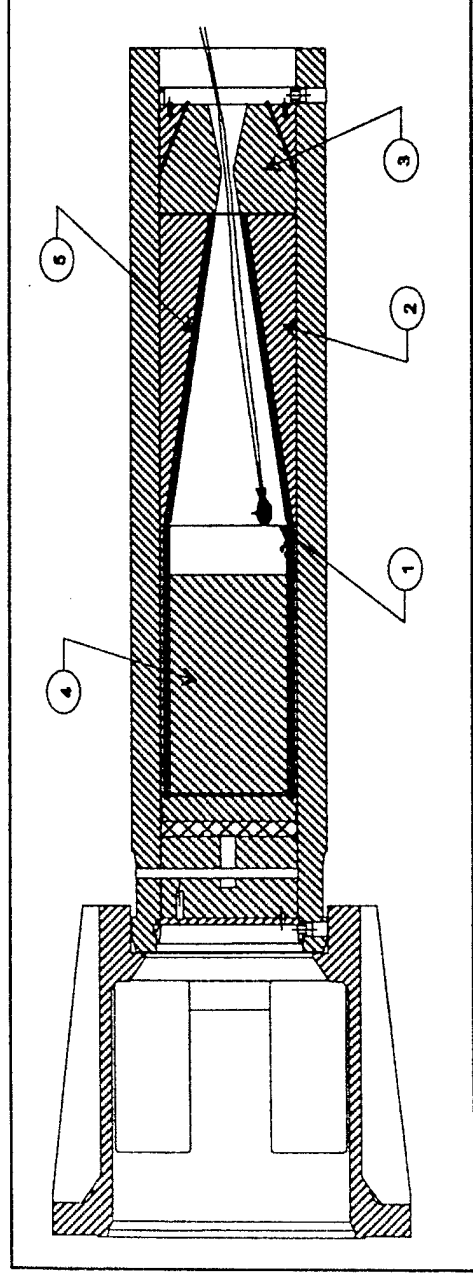
**Negative numbers represent the formation of a structural char**

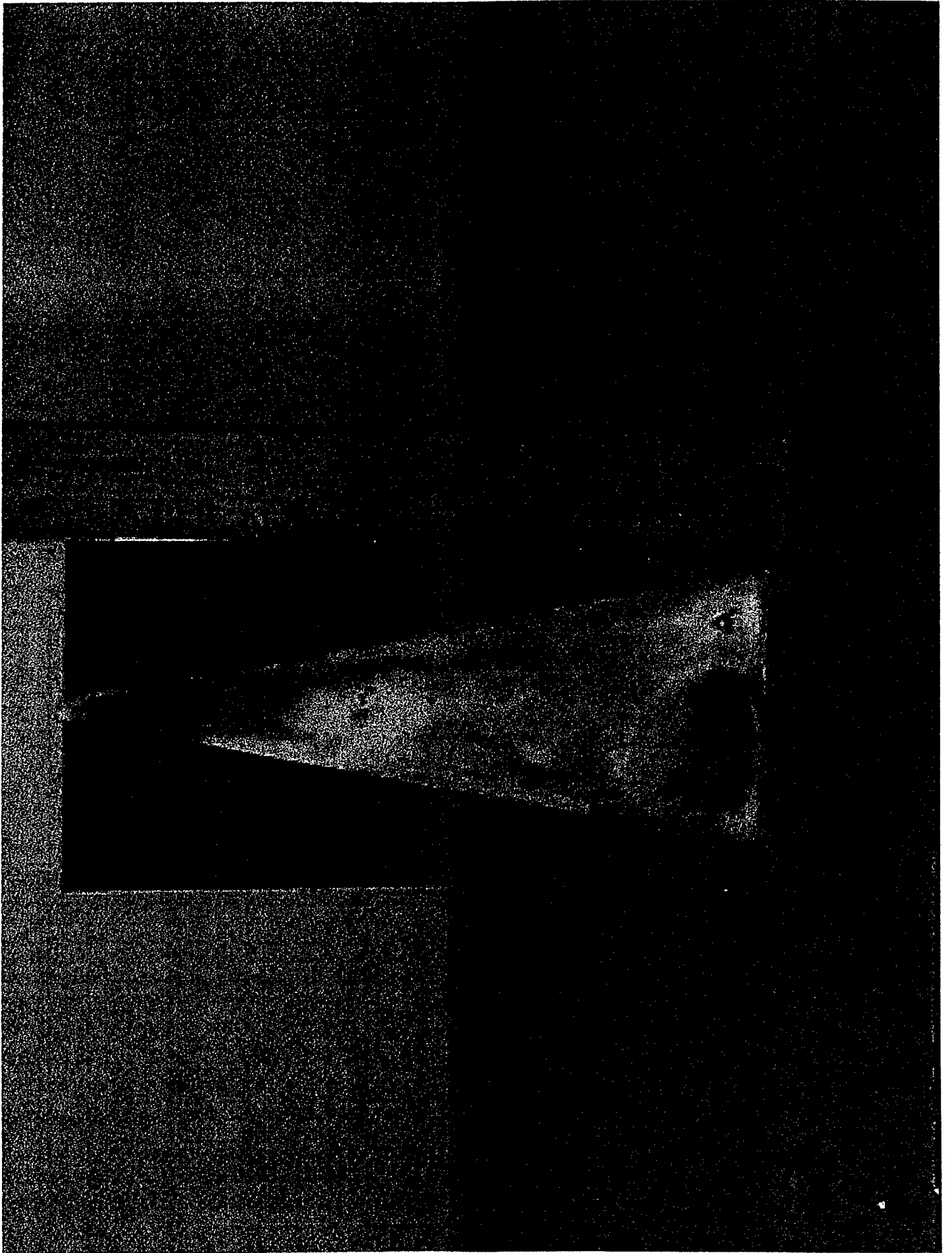
## In-House SRM Insulation Testing

**Objective: Los Cost/Low Volume Screening of New Materials for Rocket Motor Insulation**

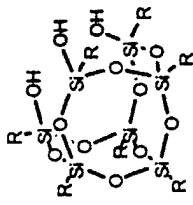
### Capabilities:

- Test facilities developed at Edwards AFRL (2 3/4" Pi-K Motor)
- Volume of material reduced from 5 Kg to 75 g
- Cost (synthesis, part fabrication, ablation test, analysis) reduced to 1K!!
- Rapid testing of 5-6 samples per day.





# Solid Rocket Motors Insulation



## FY99 Accomplishments:

- 25% weight reduction & ceramic layer formed (industrial testing)
- Restart of small rocket motor testing, Area 1-30
- Organization of 30 lb. synthesis of POSS monomers from HP

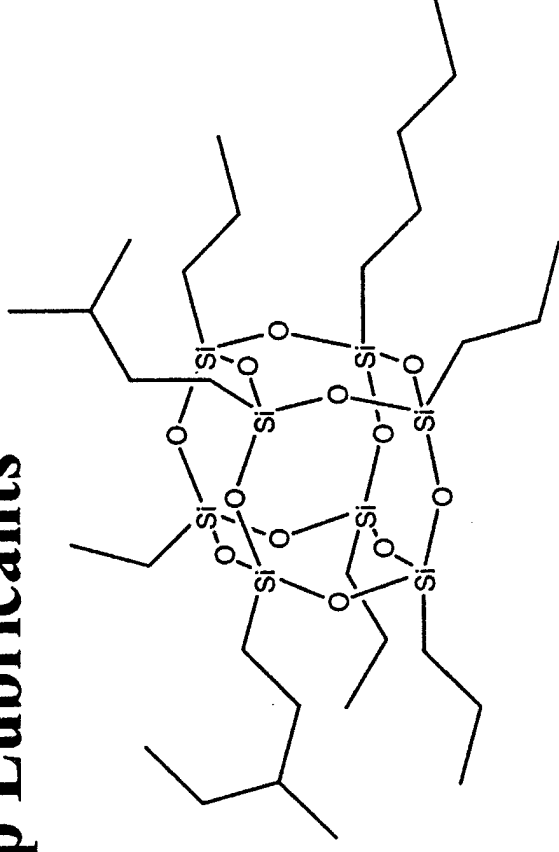
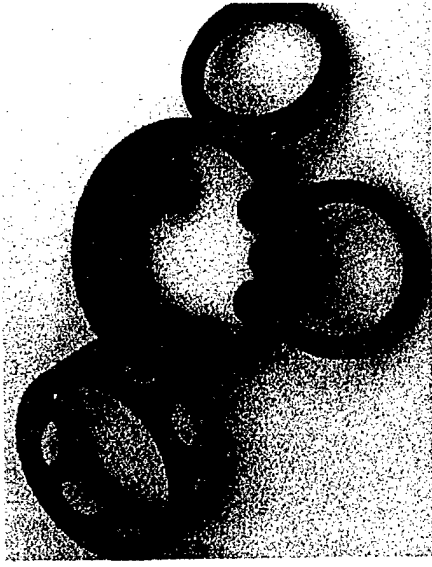
## FY00 Objectives:

- Incorporation of POSS monomers into insulation
- 8 large-scale rocket motor firings with industrial partner (binding mode, monomer type, ablation & loading maximum)
- 30 small SRM tests utilizing metal oxides nanopowders & POSS
- modeling simulation of nanoparticle aggregation (NIST)

## Tasks/Schedules:

TASK	FY98 (30K)	FY99 (80K)	FY00 (100K)	FY01 (120K)
Nozzle Insulation (XX)	◆	◆	◆	◆
	Insulation	SRM Insulation test	SRM Insul. test	SRM test
Nozzle Insulation (PR)	◆	◆	◆	◆
	Demo tests complete	Re-set	POSS testing	Nano-report testing

# High Temp Lubricants

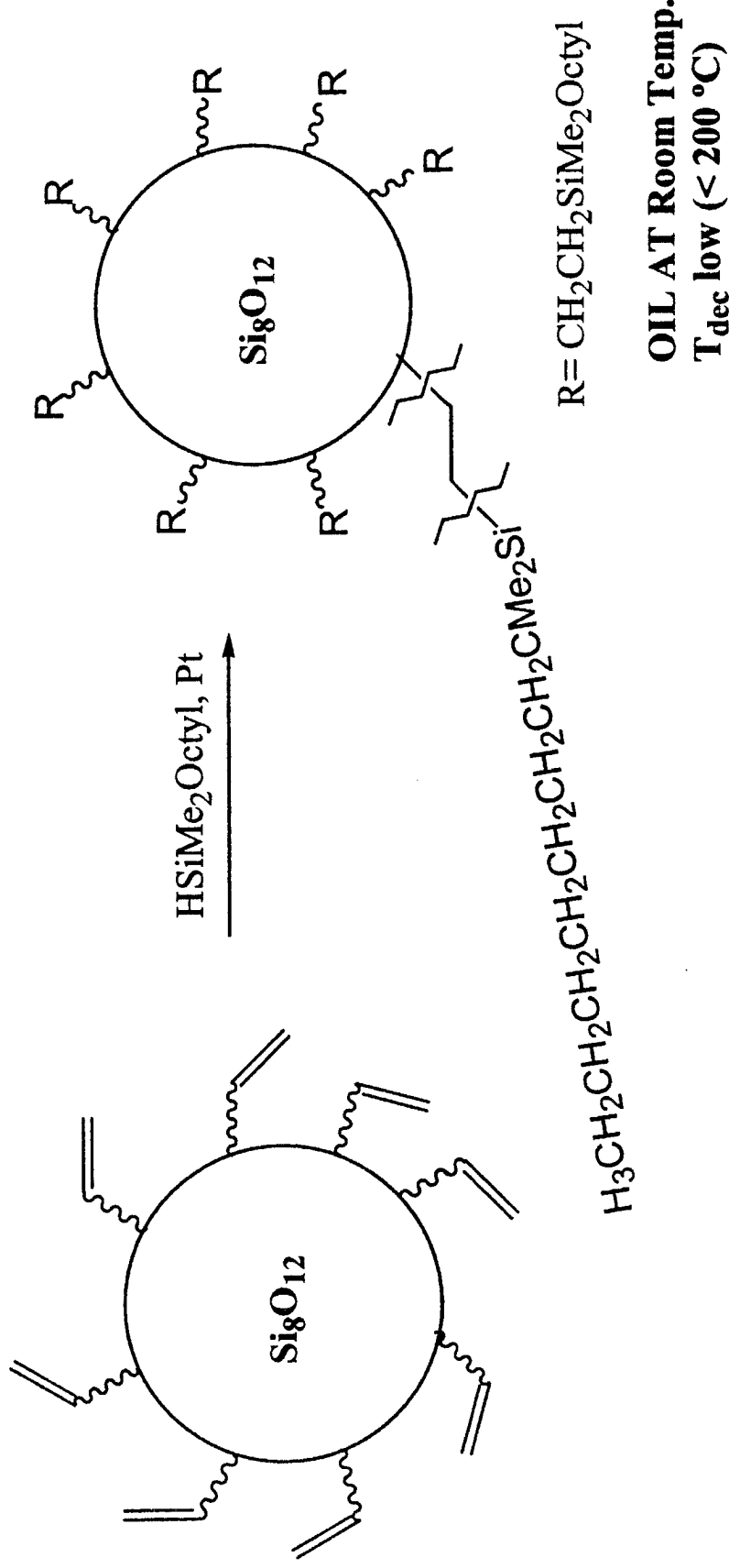


**Goal: Replace ester-based lubricant with modified POSS lubricant.**

## Objectives:

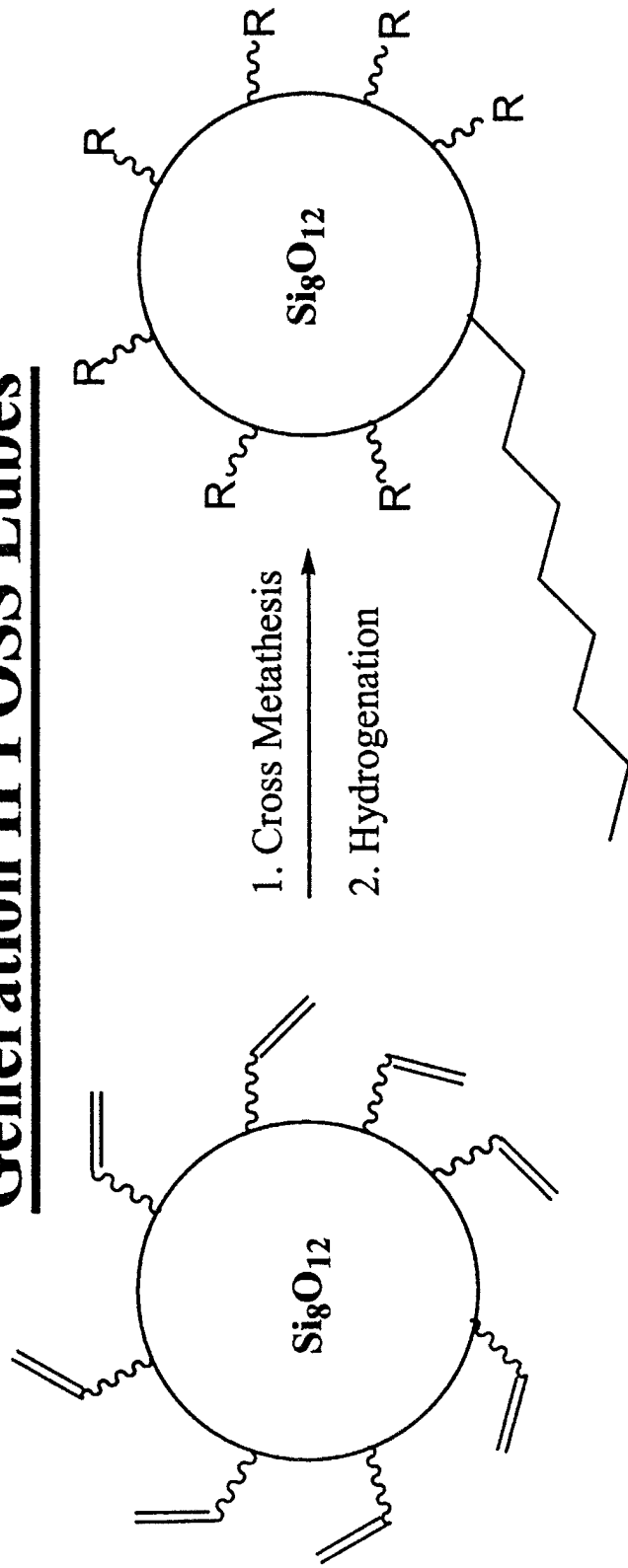
- Fluid with working temperature range of  $-40^{\circ}$  to  $600^{\circ}$  F (IHPTET)
- Ester lubricants limited to  $400^{\circ}$  F: POSS monomer  $T_{dec} = 590^{\circ}$  F
- $600^{\circ}$  F lube = 1.5-1.6 T/W improvement

# Generation I POSS Lubes



**This class is NOT suitable for High Temp Lubes, but may be suitable for blendables**

# Generation II POSS Lubes



## Decomposition of POSS Lubes – TGA Data

Reagent	mp °C	iso temp °C	time for 10% loss (min)		% lost over 9 hours
Grade 4 Base stock	liq	219	30	90	
$\text{T}_8(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiMe}_2\text{Octyl})_8$	liq	218	41	39	
$\text{T}_8(\text{octyl})_7(\text{ethyl})_1$ -grease	45	216	225	11	
$\text{T}_8(\text{octyl})_8$ -solid	50	218	60	27	
$\text{Cy}_2\text{T}_2(\text{OSiMe}_2\text{Octyl})_4$	liq	219	evaporated	100 (evap)	

# **Decomposition of Lubricants Three Ball and Disk Test for Selected Lubes**

Table 4. 75°C TBOD wear test results  
(0.5-mL sample, 246 rpm, 20-kg load, M50 balls and disk, 3-hour tests)

Test Fluid	Additive (concentration)	Average COF	Wear Scar Length (mm)
Gen I POSS*	TCP (2%)	0.205 ± 0.022	4.132
O-86-2 basestock	-	0.100 ± 0.007	0.868
O-86-2 basestock	T <sub>8</sub> Octyl <sub>7</sub> Et <sub>1</sub> (5%)	0.138 ± 0.010	0.701
O-86-2 basestock	T <sub>8</sub> Octyl <sub>8</sub> (5%)	0.118 ± 0.011	0.645
O-86-2 basestock	CyT <sub>2</sub> (octyl) <sub>4</sub> (5%)	0.109 ± 0.006	0.581

\*Test was suspended after 1 hour

## **Merging Technical Issues:**

- Control viscosity of POSS lubes (-40° to 600° F)
- Decomposition of POSS lubes to silicate core (sand)

**FY99 Accomplishments:**

- Generation I POSS lube Delivered → poor thermal stability
- Generation II POSS lube → exceeded temperature stability of Ester base stock, and met or exceeded first round of wear tests (static coking tests, three ball and disc)

**FY00 Objectives:**

- Develop methodology for controlling viscosity (altering R groups)
- Determine additives needed to prevent decomposition to grit
- Perform rheological studies (viscosity, shear, stress-strain)
- Send limited samples to PRSL for further testing (static coking, 3-ball/disk)
- Select three best candidates for scale-up

**Tasks/Schedules:**

<b>TASK</b>	<b>FY98</b>	<b>FY99</b>	<b>FY00</b>	<b>FY01</b>
	<b>(10K)</b>	<b>(40K)</b>	<b>(40K)</b>	<b>(40K)</b>

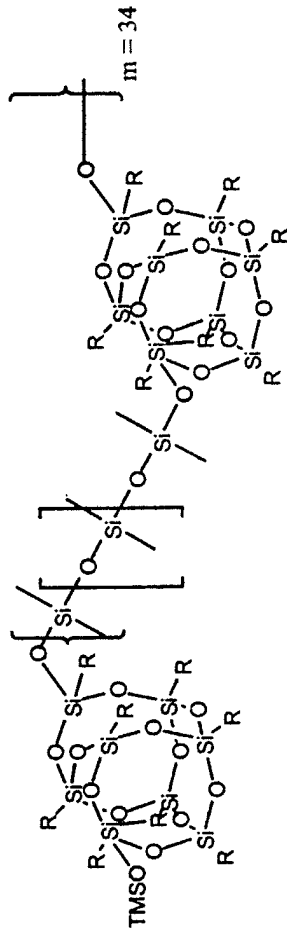
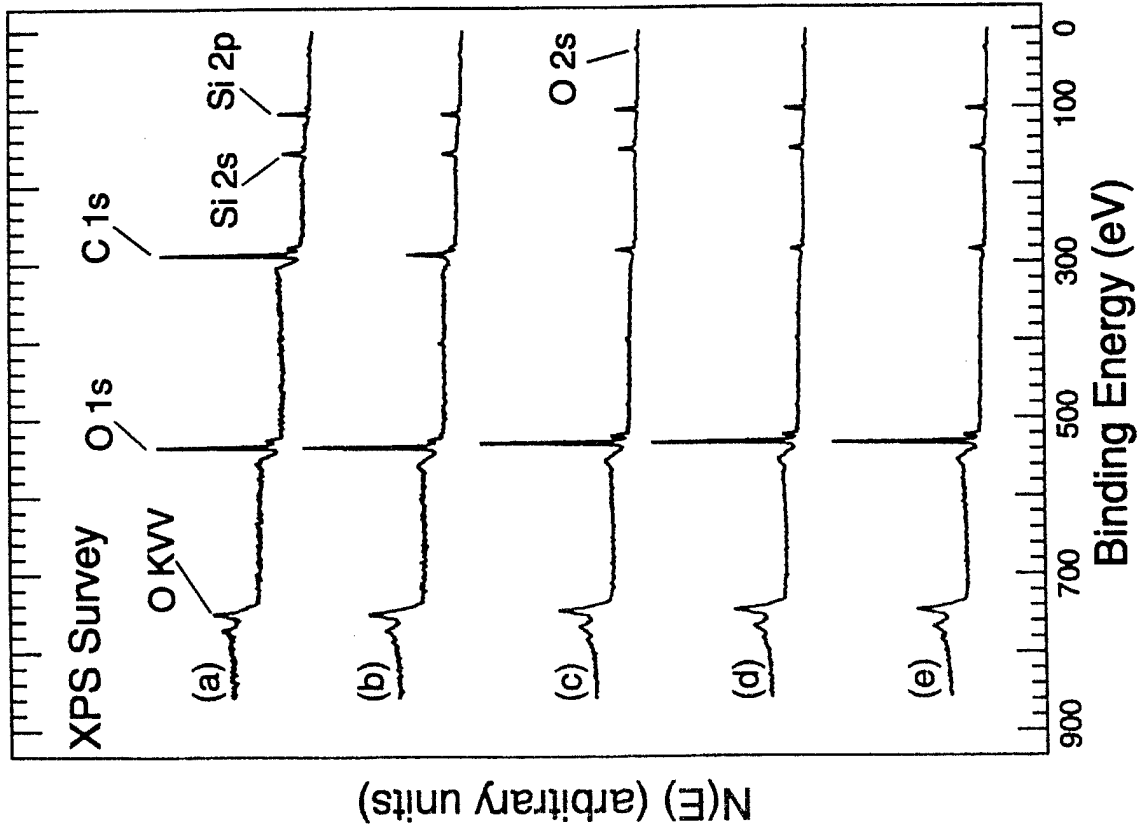
Generation I Lube █

Generation II Lube █

Testing of Lubes █

Generation III Lubes

Testing of Gen III Lubes

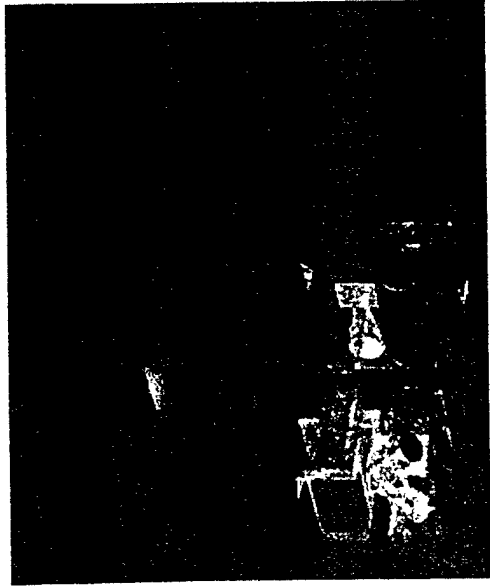


**POSS-PDMS copolymers**

**Wt. % of Element**

<u>Exposure</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>Si</u>
As entered	18.1	64.1	17.8
2-h	38.0	41.3	20.7
24-h	47.6	23.7	28.6
63-h	54.0	13.5	32.5
4.75-h air	54.6	18.1	27.3

# Goal: Develop Multi-Functional, Space-Resistant Materials



Satellites & Space Systems

Bond	Dissociation Energy (EV)	$\lambda$ (nm)	Material
-C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> -C(=O)-	3.9	320	Kapton®
C-N	3.2	390	Kapton®
CF <sub>3</sub> -CF <sub>3</sub>	4.3	290	FEP Teflon®
CF <sub>2</sub> -F	5.5	230	FEP Teflon®
Si-O	8.3	150	Nanocomposite
Zr-O	8.1	150	Nanocomposite
Al-O	5.3	230	Nanocomposite

## Objectives

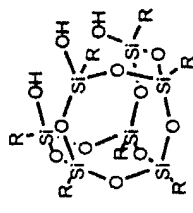
- Increase Space Resistance (AO, particle & VUV radiation, thermal cycling) of Polymeric Materials by 10x
- Self-Passivating/Self-Rigidizing/Self-Healing based on nanocomposite incorporation

# POSS R&D Summary

6.1/AFOSR

NWV/AFOSR

6.2/AFRL



## Monomers & Polymers Research

- Fundamental studies ----> polymer property understanding (cage size, POSS miscibility, polymer type).
- Polymer Processing ----> reactive processing, polymer blends, composites
- Center of Excellence on POSS polymer research

## Applications Research

- Lightweight, low-cost, high-temperature, high-strength
- Utilize economical small-scale SRM insulation screening for large scale testing
- Apply basic R&D work on POSS blends to POSS lubes to meet Phase III IHPTET Goals
- Initial work on space-resistant polymers is remarkable

# Multi-Functional, Space-Resistant Materials

## FY99 Accomplishments:

- Collaboration with Prof. Gar Hoflund (U of Florida) for AO testing
- Synthesis of POSS-PDMS copolymer and thin-film casting
- AO testing of POSS-PDMS polymer → Formation of protective layer, VUV resistance, Self-annealing!!
- Synthesis of POSS-polyurethane of 20 and 60 wt. %
- Collaboration with JPL on POSS-epoxies

## FY00 Goals:

- Synthesis & testing of nanocomposites (POSS-polyurethanes, POSS-polyimides, POSS-epoxies, Clay-Nylons)
- Incorporation of POSS into JPL space-epoxies
- Publications & Presentations!!
- Modeling of multiple source space damage
- Develop collaboration with VS