Testing Tensile and Shear Epoxy Strength at Cryogenic Temperatures

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Background

 In order to attach MLI blankets to spacecraft in a manner to survive a combination of acceleration, acoustic, and venting loads while minimize the parasitic heat load to the tank. The attachments serve as direct heat loads to the tank and often are a significant portion of a tank applied heat load [1]. There have been instances where MLI was not appropriately attached to spacecraft and has been lost or damaged, compromising the mission. [2, 3]. Based on a review of typical attachment methods, most use plastic (nylon or ultem) holders to minimize conduction loss through a blanket. However, these plastics have a much larger coefficient of thermal contraction and often contract 1% or more than most base metals [4]. As such, an epoxy must be able to handle the differential contraction between the two materials and also handle the many other forces that it may encounter.

 A typical insulation system for a cryogenic upper stage would include spray-of foam insulation (SOFI) underneath the MLI blankets to prevent air liquefaction. The polyetherimide standoffs would be attached to the tank and protrude through the SOFI to provide points of attachment for the MLI blankets. Previous attempts to attach the MLI directly to SOFI has induced cracking in the SOFI as shown in • Figure 1 [5].

• For reference, Figure 2 shows a possible configuration of a standoff with an MLI blanket. The flat, disk portion of the standoff is bonded to the tank wall with epoxy. The strength of that epoxy bond at cryogenic temperatures is important since failure of that bond would cause the MLI to separate from the tank and increased the boil-off of cryogenic propellants. Therefore tests were conducted to assess the tensile and shear epoxy strength to aluminium, primed aluminium, and stainless steel samples at cryogenic temperatures.

Coupon Preparation and Cooling

15 Epoxies (65 coupons) tested in tensile and shear over the last 8 months.







Thermocouple Attachment

> Coupon Cooling over LN2 Dewar



Figure 1. SOFI after MLI was directly attached to the surface.







Figure 2. An MLI standoff holding the MLI blanket and foam insulation to the metal surface.





testing

Coupon Tensile and Shear Testing Method

Pull Tests





Holding Fixture



	Epoxy Brand		Coupon Material	Trial	Popping	1.3	2.0
	Altheris	C1	AL - 6061	1	*	\checkmark	\checkmark
/				2	*	\checkmark	\checkmark
			SST 304	1	*	\checkmark	\checkmark
				2	*	Х Ер	oxy f
		EA-2A	AL - 6061	1		\checkmark	\checkmark
				2		\checkmark	\checkmark
			SST 304	1		Х Ер	oxy f
				2		\checkmark	\checkmark
/	СТD	621	AL - 2219	1		\checkmark	\checkmark
/			primered	2		\checkmark	\checkmark
/			AL - 6061	1		\checkmark	\checkmark
/			SST 304	1		\checkmark	\checkmark
				2	/	\checkmark	\checkmark
	GE	Varnish	AL - 2219			V E.	
			primered	1	**	X Epoxy f	
			AL - 6061	1	* *	X Epoxy f X Epoxy f	
			SST 304	1	/		
9	Huntsman	EPIBond	AL - 2219	1	*	\checkmark	\checkmark
			primered	2	*	\checkmark	\checkmark
/			AL - 6061	1	*	X Ep	oxy f
/			SST 304	1	*	ХЕр	oxy f
2				2	*	\checkmark	Х Ер
NNN.	ТОЅѴН	EA 9430	AL - 2219	1		X Ep	oxy f
			AL - 6061	1	**	\checkmark	\checkmark
			SST 304	1		X Ep	oxy f
		EA 9369	AL - 2219	1		√	\checkmark
			primered	2		\checkmark	\checkmark
			AL - 6061	1	*	X Ep	oxy f
			V05 T22	1		\checkmark	ХЕр







Round 3, 5, and 6 coupons after



Conclusions/Results

- standoff breaks)

National Aeronautics and Space Administration



https://ntrs.nasa.gov/search.jsp?R=20170009145 2019-08-29T23:20:41+00:00.

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• Best performance from CTD CryoBond 621, Masterbond EP29LPSP, and Scotchweld 2216

- Passed tensile and shear testing for multiple coupon materials Sound indicators of epoxy and standoff failures

5 of 6 standoff failures occurred above 25lbs

24 of 65 samples survived tensile and shear testing (not including