**A DARKER SHADE OF BLACK**

**Product Description**

DEEP SPACE BLACK™ is extremely absorptive over a wide range of wavelengths from ultraviolet (UV), throughout the visible, and into the infrared (IR). The combination of surface absorptivity and mechanical stability of the material over this range provides its unparalleled performance.

DEEP SPACE BLACK™ is produced by N-Science/Advanced Surface Technologies in Arvada, Colorado.

**Deep Space Black™ Family of Products**

DEEP SPACE BLACK - VIS™: DSB-VIS is optimized for performance in the visible wavelength regime.

DEEP SPACE BLACK - Full Spectrum Basic™: DSB-FSB is optimized to provide best performance over the largest wavelength regime possible.

DEEP SPACE BLACK - Full Spectrum Enhanced™: DSB-FSE is a special variant of DSB-FSB that has a more robust finish with the same outstanding optical characteristics of the FSB. This product is more suited to spacecraft applications, including those applications concerned with LEO environments.

*Samples are available by request!*

**Applications**

- Reduce Stray Light and Improve Image Quality in Optical Systems
- Detector Calibration Sources/Blackbody Cavities
- Thermal Control & Radiator Surfaces
- Telescopes & Scanner Assemblies
- Improved Contrast and Acuity for Visuals/Vision Systems
- Spectrometers
- Fiber Optics
- Detector Coldshields
- Optical Detector Assemblies & Housings,
- Visual Display
- Spacecraft Applications
- Star Trackers/Star Cameras
- & MORE
**Application Guidelines**

- **Substrate Material**: DSB works best on aluminum substrates. 6061 preferred.

- **Part Geometry**: With the proper attention to tooling design and usage, DSB fits most any geometry or part profile.

- **Part Size**: There is no theoretical limit to size of part treated! [However a practical limit exists in the size of the processing equipment used!]

- **Part Design**: There are physical handling considerations that must be addressed for assembly, tooling, and packaging design.

- **Parts Handling**: DSB surfaces should not be contacted by foreign surfaces to assure best performance and this should be designed into the part design and assembly lay-out.

- **Part Masking and Combined Coatings**: N-Science/AST has masking materials available allowing DSB to be applied to selective surface features! This extends the capability to utilize DSB in combination with other treatments (e.g., black anodize). A typical example of this approach is a lens barrel assembly with an interior wall treated to DSB standards and outside surfaces done in hard black anodize.

**Space Qualification**

DEEP SPACE BLACK - Full Spectrum Basic™ (DSB-FSB) has undergone Space Qualification Testing at Sandia National Labs.

The full Space Qualification Test Report is available on our web-site at [www.nscicorp.com](http://www.nscicorp.com).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Type</th>
<th>Sample Size, # Failures allowed</th>
<th>Acceptance or inspection Criteria</th>
<th>Test Result</th>
<th>Qualification Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimensional Change</td>
<td>Sample Size = 3, No Failures</td>
<td>Shall not increase by more than 50 μm.</td>
<td>Average thickness change = 13.4 μm, s = 33.6 μm.</td>
<td>PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particulate Generation</td>
<td>Sample Size = 1, No Failures</td>
<td>No evidence of particulate after vibration.</td>
<td>No evidence of particulate after vibration.</td>
<td>PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Thermal Stress</td>
<td>Sample Size = 1, No Failures</td>
<td>No visually observable change in uniformity.</td>
<td>Visible change in color, determined not to be of significant impact.</td>
<td>PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outgassing, NASA CTTS</td>
<td>Sample Size = 1, No Failures</td>
<td>Total Mass Loss &lt; 0.0%, Volatiles + Condensable Material ≤ 0.1% (water vapor subtracted).</td>
<td>TML 0.23 %, WVR corrected 1 ML 0.08%</td>
<td>PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outgassing, Residual Analysis</td>
<td>Sample Size = 1</td>
<td>Informational test only.</td>
<td>No outgassing, components identified.</td>
<td>PASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Properties (Pre- and Post-Thermal Vacuum)</td>
<td>Sample Size = 3, (1 Sample Post TV), No Failures</td>
<td>Total hemispherical reflectance ≤ 0.02% (0.25 to 1.10 μm).</td>
<td>Hemispherical Reflectance &lt; 0.02%</td>
<td>PASS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PRODUCT CHARACTERISTICS**

Deep Space Black Characteristics (note: DSB-FSB)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Hemispherical Reflectance (THR)</td>
<td>0.78% (0.4-1.0 µm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THR, Visible Spectrum</td>
<td>0.37% (0.4-0.7 µm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Emissivity</td>
<td>0.988 (10-66 µm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal/Vacuum Performance</td>
<td>Survival Range 77°K not Measurable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflectance Peaks</td>
<td>at 2.3 micrometers at 5.8 micrometers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deep Space Black Family Portrait

*Performance Comparison*

![Graph showing 8° Hemispherical Reflectance Comparison](image)

**Cost Comparison**
The DSB cost variations map directly with the performance and complexity involved with the given process. DSB-VIS is the least complex process and is our least expensive surface. At the other end of the spectrum, DSB-FSE is our best performer “overall” (particularly from about 1850 nm on out) and by far the most complex of our processes and is our most expensive variant. Tooling and Masking do affect cost of course. Tooling cost is typically directly impacted by the geometry of the part; simple geometries are typically less costly than complex ones. Masking can be labor intensive and the cost relate directly to the complexity and/or precision of the masking required.

**PRODUCT PROPERTIES**

**Electrostatic Charge** – Deep Space Black surface does not support electrical potential higher than approximately 200 volts. Above this level, the charge leaks off through the coating with no change to the surface properties. This is typical of anodized surfaces of this type.

**Vibration** – The Deep Space Black surface could release some particles in "extreme" vibration environments. This is typical of anodized surfaces of this type and these extreme environments are typically harsher than the typical launch vehicle spectrums. The particles in this case can be removed from the surface by a cleaning process. Test results indicate that the cleaning process eliminates particles to the background level of particles collected at random with a sample tape. The DSB Surface has been exposed to Vibration Testing. See the Sandia National Labs Space Qualification Test Report and Matrix. There was no mechanical or optical deterioration.

**Temperature and Vacuum** – The Deep Space Black surface will show no deterioration or degradation after exposure to the following environments:
- Temperatures up to 450 deg C at 10 to the minus 5 Torr
- Simulated sunlight (including ultraviolet) exposure for 500 hours at 10 to the minus 5 torr
- See Also the Sandia National Labs Space Qualification Test Report

**Cryogenic Test** - Hemispherical emittance (absorbance) tests were conducted at 4 and 77 K. In the far-infrared region (7 to 120 • m), emittance was 0.985 or better.

**Handling** – Abrasion by touching, wiping, or dropping articles on the surface modifies the surface structure and may reduce the absorptivity or Lambertian character of the surface. The surface is also subject to contamination from dust, airborne particles, and outgassed organic molecules or clusters, and this contamination will change the optical properties of the surface. It is important, therefore, to handle parts with Deep Space Black surfaces with the care afforded "all" optical surfaces.

**Outgassing** – Deep Space Black passes NASA SP-R-0022A specifications (*General Specification, Vacuum Stability Requirements of Polymeric Material for Spacecraft Applications*, 9 September 74). It is found that most anodize surfaces of this type do well in testing for this

**Baffle Edge Application**– In the optical design of most sunshades, baffles are used to prevent stray light reflected by the interior surfaces of the shade from reaching the optical system entrance pupil directly. However, it is impossible to eliminate all light reflected by the edges of the baffles themselves; thus these edges must be designed to reflect the minimum light possible. N-Science works with your design team to optimize the baffle engineering approach.

![Baffle Design Diagram]

**Deep Space Black/Full Spectrum Enhanced**– DSB-FSE provides a somewhat improved optical performance in the near- and middle-IR. Reflectances from about 37% at 2.3 μm to about 25% and from about 15% at 5.5 μm to about 3.5% has been demonstrated and verified in characterizations by our customers. The performance in the visible region of the spectrum is maintained. From historical information, we know that the so-called "enhanced" versions of similar surfaces have shown themselves to be somewhat more robust in fighting the Atomic Oxygen degradations in Low Earth Orbit (LEO). These similar surfaces were subjected to atomic oxygen testing. The results were documented in the Proceedings of the SPIE, Vol 511, 1984, pp 24-30.

**Process & Material Specifications For Deep Space Black**

*Deep Space Black – Visible (VIS)*
Process NAOSG-20020P Rev A (January 1, 2005)
Material NAOSG-20020M Rev A (January 1, 2005)
Equipment NAOSG-20020E Rev A (January 1, 2005)

Deep Space Black – Full Spectrum Basic (FSB)
Process NAOSG-20021P Rev A (January 1, 2005)
Material NAOSG-20021M Rev A (January 1, 2005)
Equipment NAOSG-20021E Rev A (January 1, 2005)

Deep Space Black – Full Spectrum Enhanced (FSE)
Process NAOSG-20022P Rev A (January 1, 2005)
Material NAOSG-20022M Rev A (January 1, 2005)
Equipment NAOSG-20022E Rev A (January 1, 2005)

NOTE: Process Specs are N-Sci/AST proprietary

Application Example: Blackbody Cavity
DSB Interior surface with Gold External surface

Application Example:
UKahIStar Star Tracker

New Application Concepts
Monolithic Baffle Approach

GET THE DETAILS: www.nscicorp.com

NOTES: