

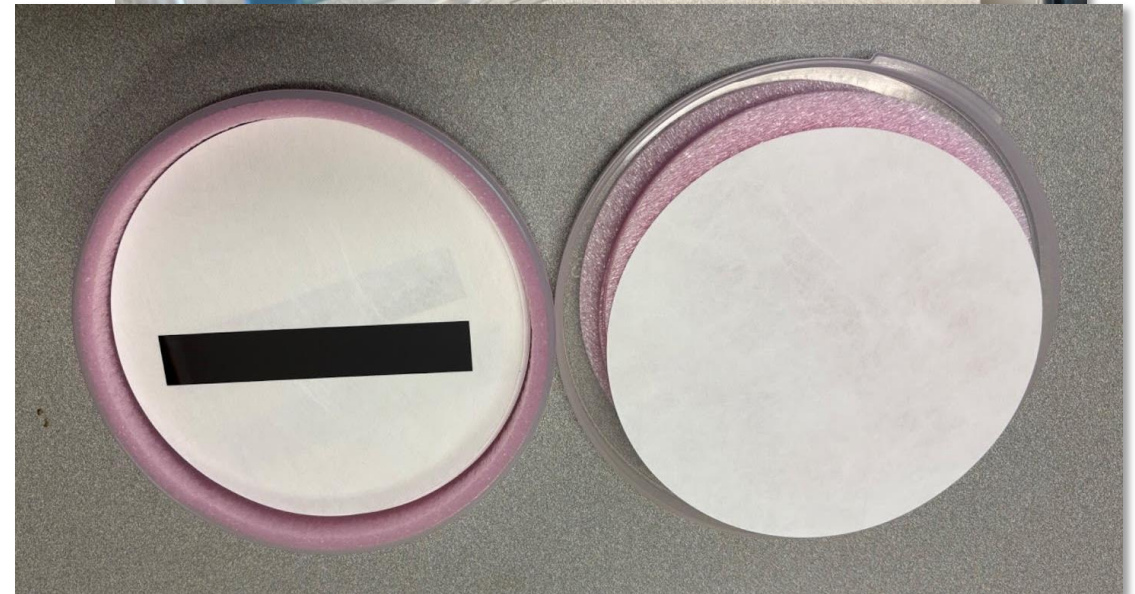
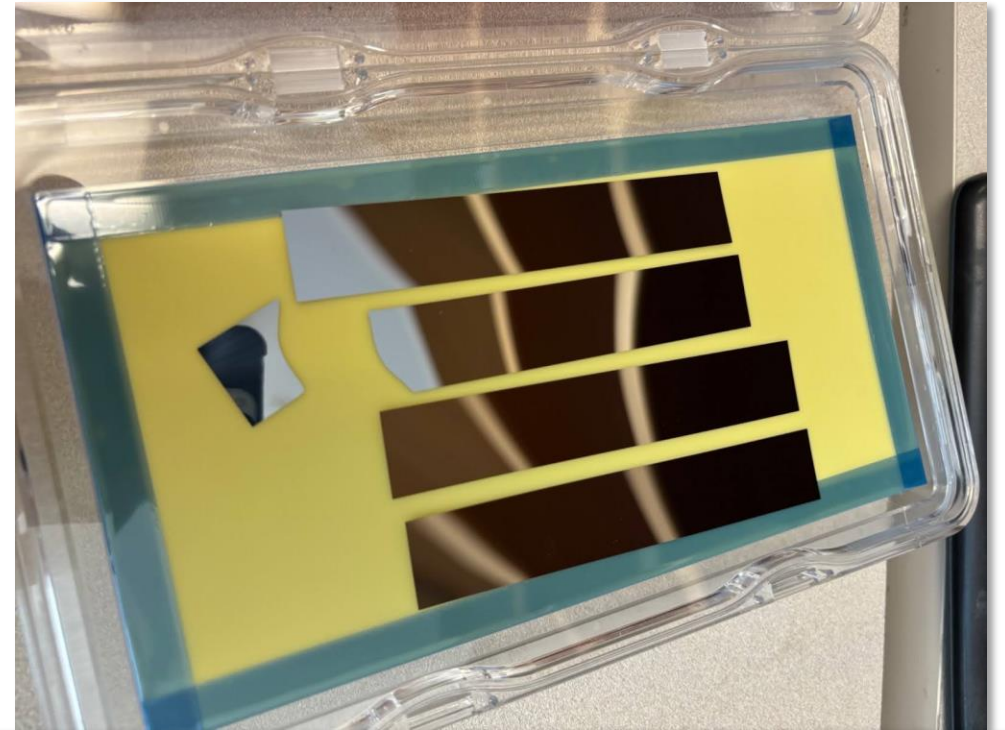
Disk update

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SVT Meeting 10/28/25

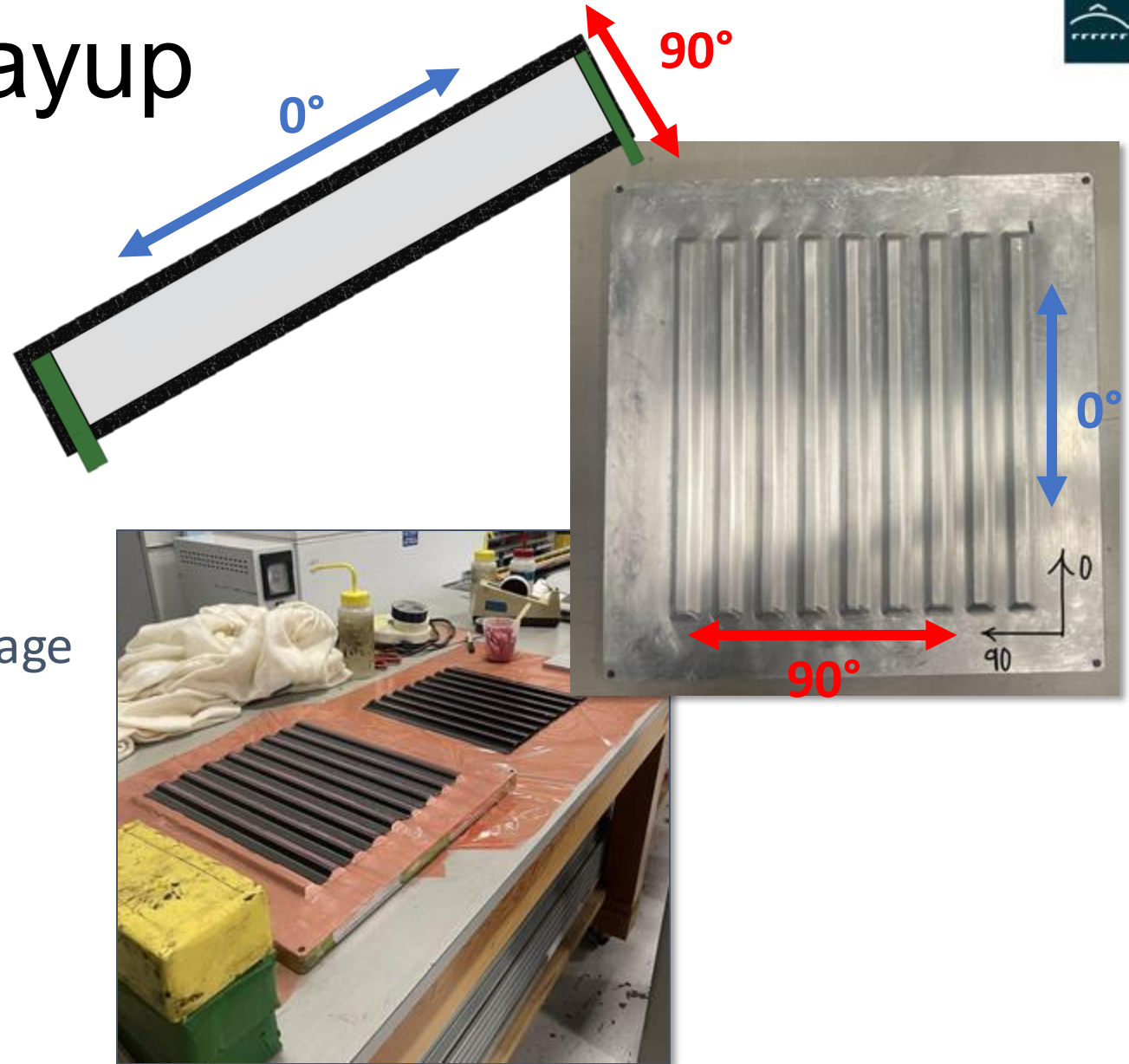
Dummy sensors

- Box used allowed sensors to move
 - 2 out of 26 arrived broken
- Previous order provided separation between dummy sensors & kept them tightly packed
- Sensors in Gelpak undamaged, but harder to remove



Carbon composite & layup

- K13C2U Carbon Fiber pre-preg
- 0° : along the corrugation
- 90° : against the corrugation
- Two different configurations
 - Flat sheet: $0/90/0 \rightarrow$ thermal advantage
 - Corrugation: $90/0/90 \rightarrow$ mechanical advantage for corrugation



Corrugated Test Pieces

3 “rows”, bonded to two flat sheets
~70 mm x 300 mm

Corrugation: 90/0/90

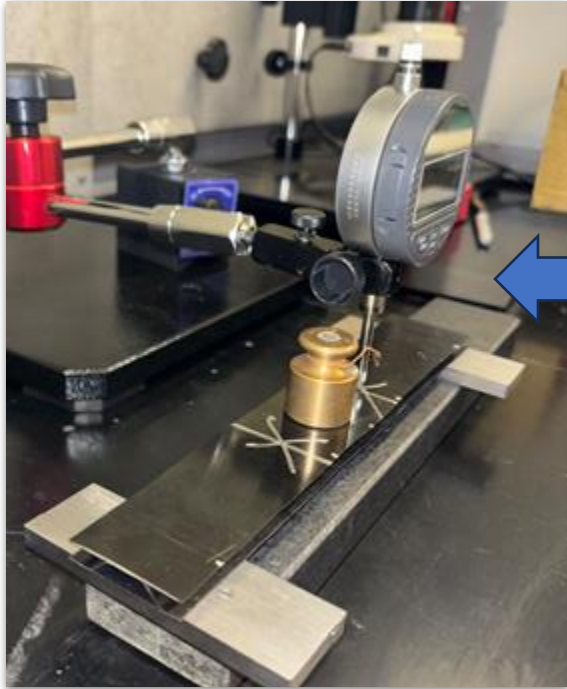
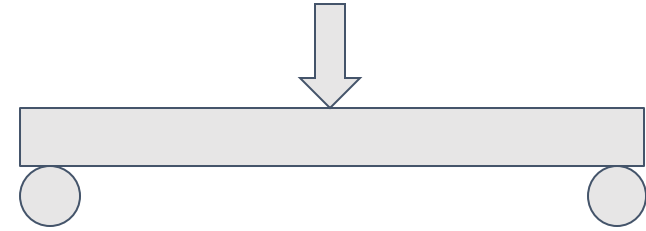
Two flat sheet (FS) variations: 90/0/90,
0/90/0

Single row, bonded to two flat sheets
~ 40 mm x 200 mm

Corrugation: 90/0/90, FS: 0/90/0



3-point bend tests



Manual:

Using weights to apply force and a dial gauge to measure displacement

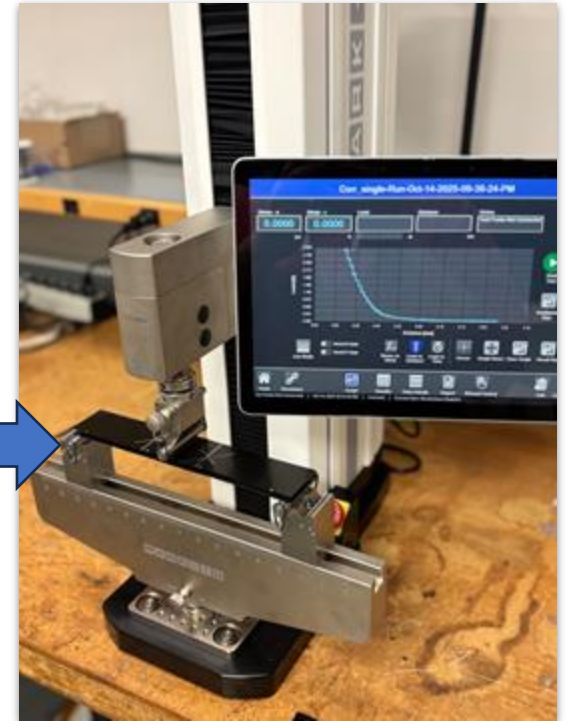
Subject to range and sensitivity of the dial gauge

Measuring displacement away from center due to the weight placement

Testing machine:

Mark-10 IntelliMESUR

3 point bend tests → moves downward & measures the force applied



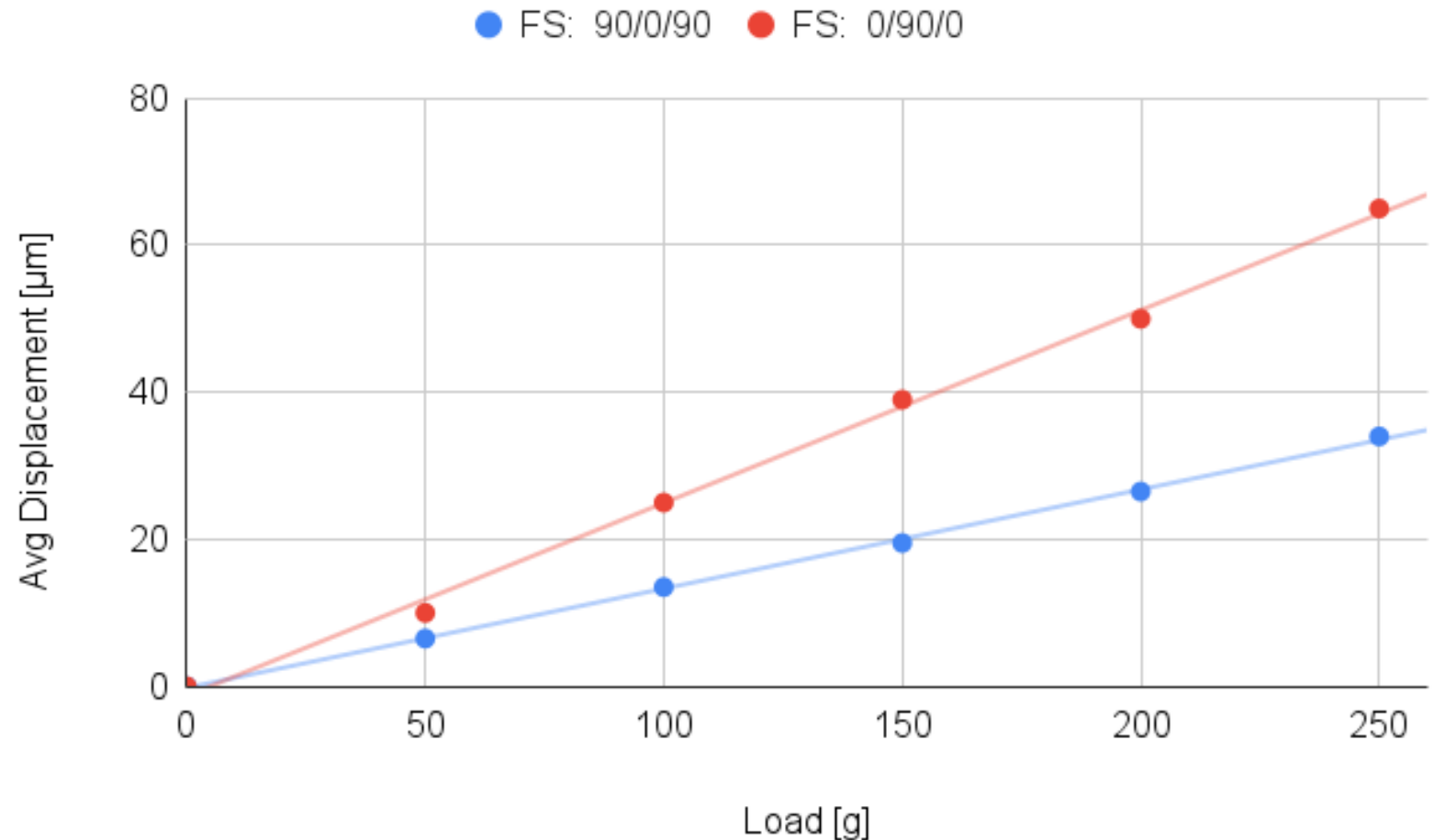
Layup comparison

3 corrugation pieces

Results shown for both FS

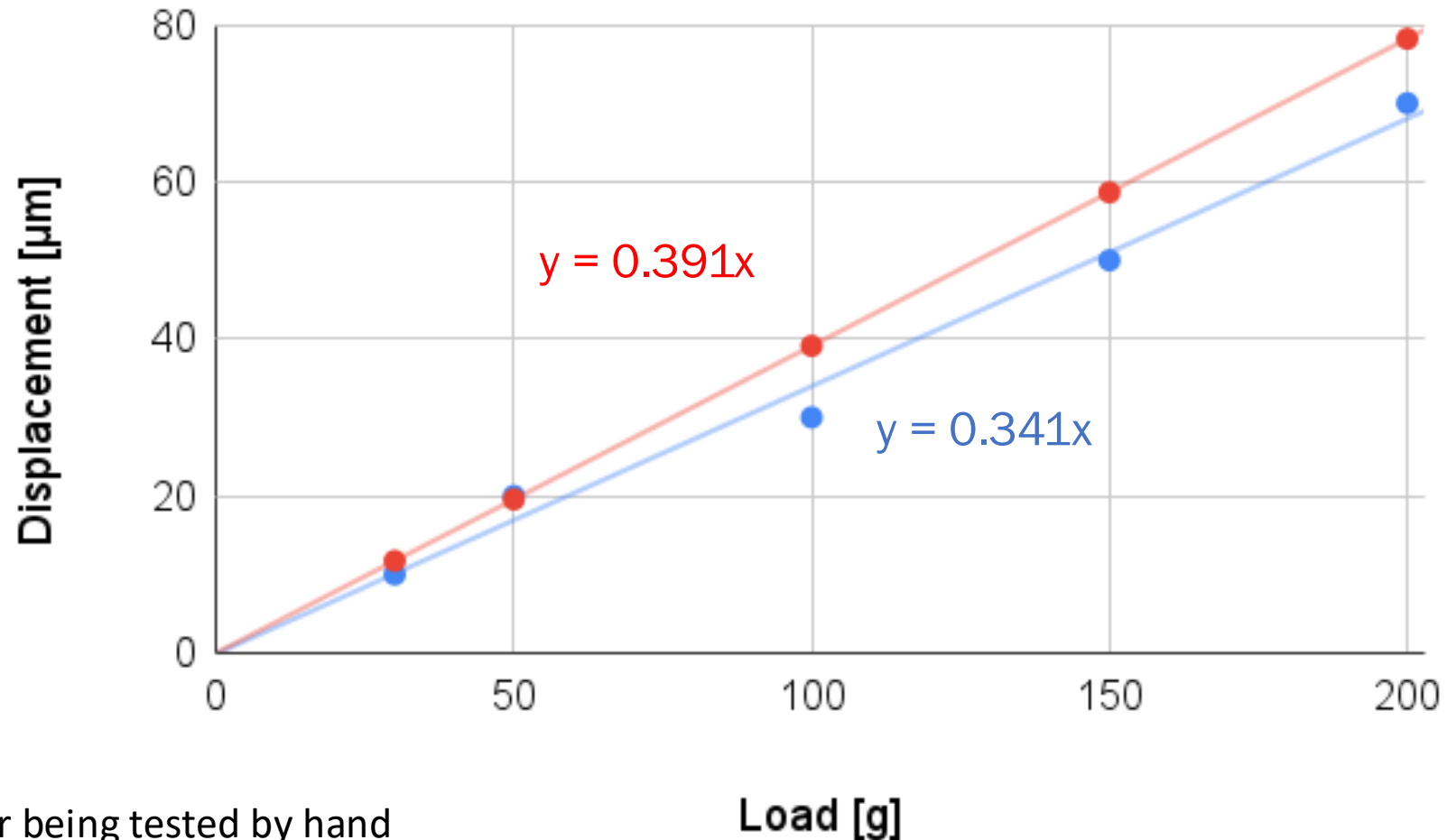
CF has a higher modulus for loads parallel to the fibers.

As expected, 0/90/0 has a larger displacement response to the weight.



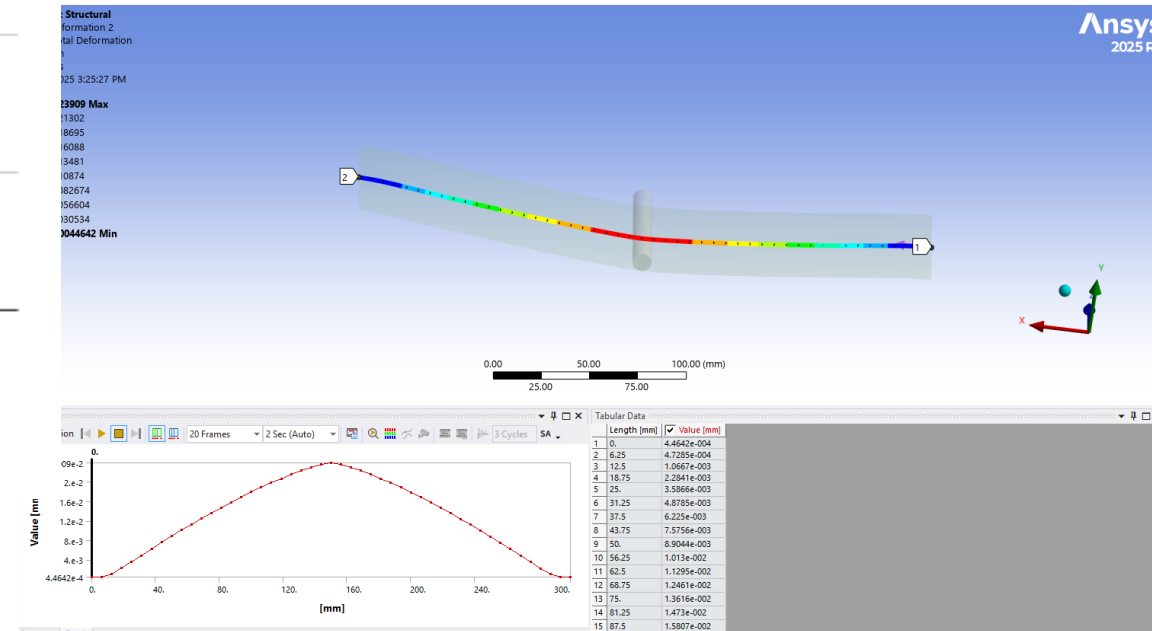
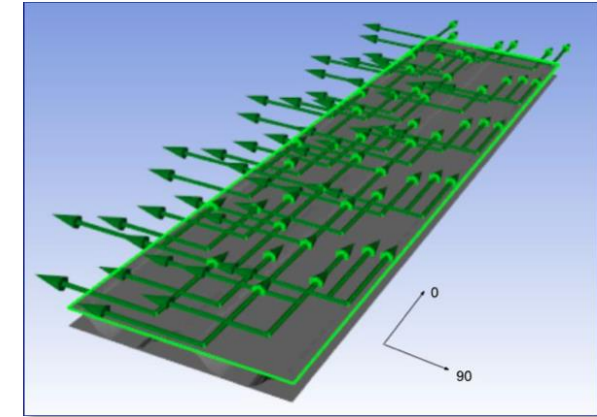
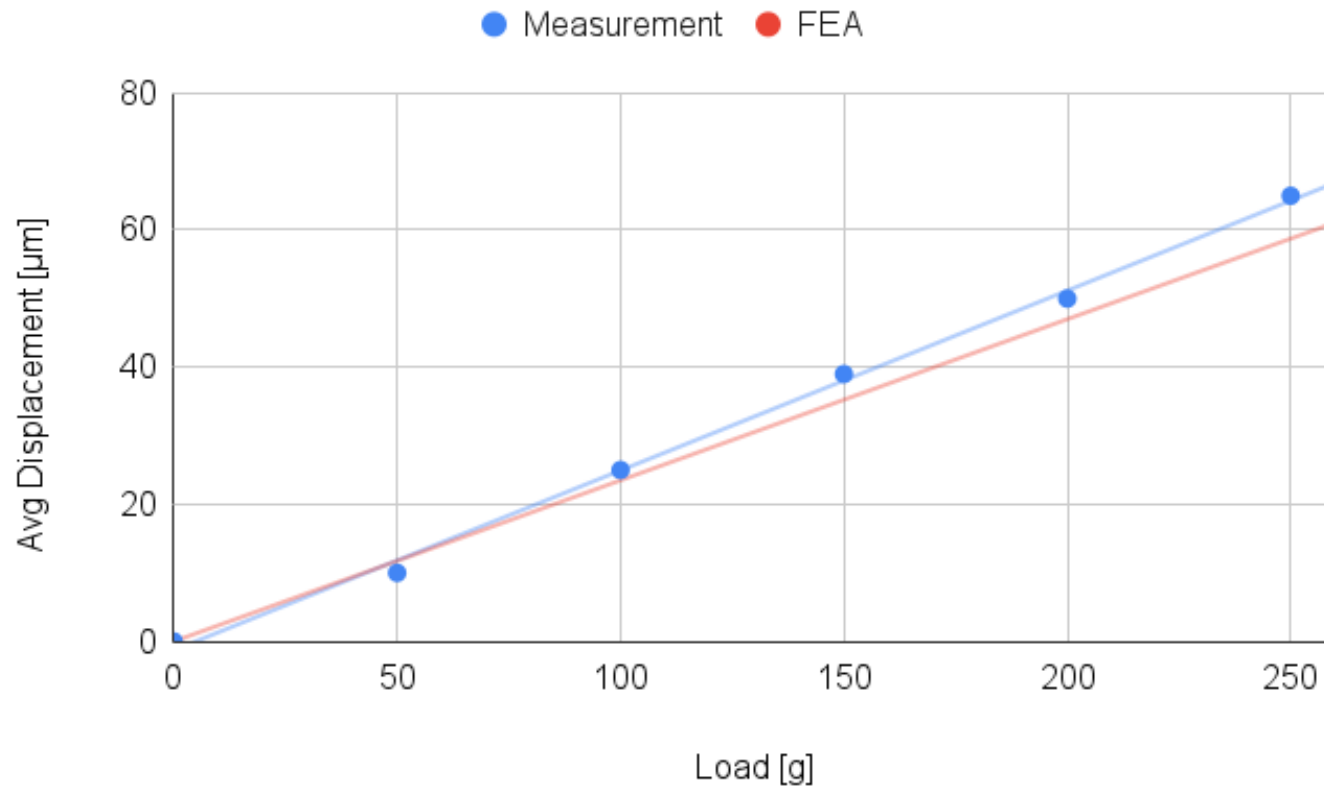
Single Corrugation Measurements

Red: Machine
Blue: By hand



Tested on machine after being tested by hand
 Can account for the larger displacement

FEA comparison

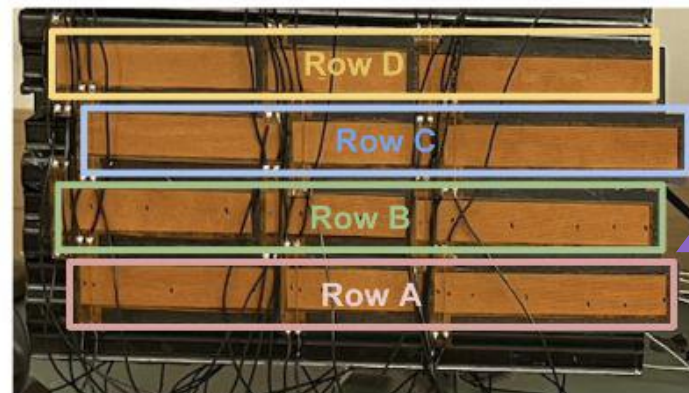


Thermal neighbors setup

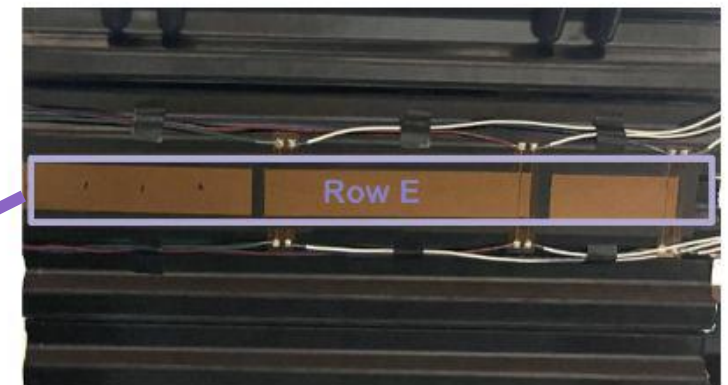
- Points of interest
 - Neighboring rows on same side
 - Neighboring rows on opposite sides
 - Power changes
 - Forced convection



4 rows in front



1 row in back



New Power Numbers

LEC: 0.24 W/cm^2

RSU: 0.05 W/cm^2

Thermal results

"New" power numbers

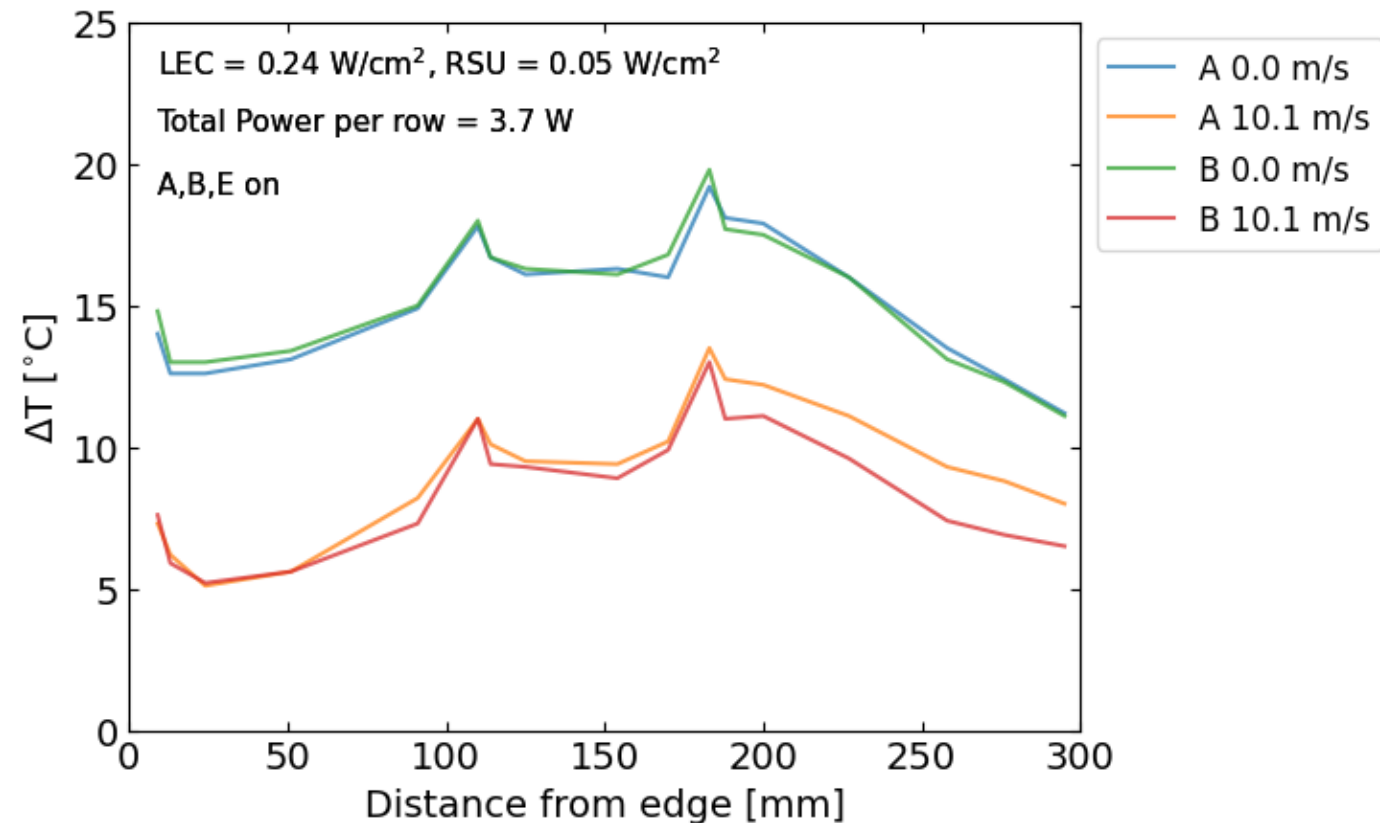
30% reduction in ΔT for LEC peaks

No major change in RSU temp

- power density stayed the same

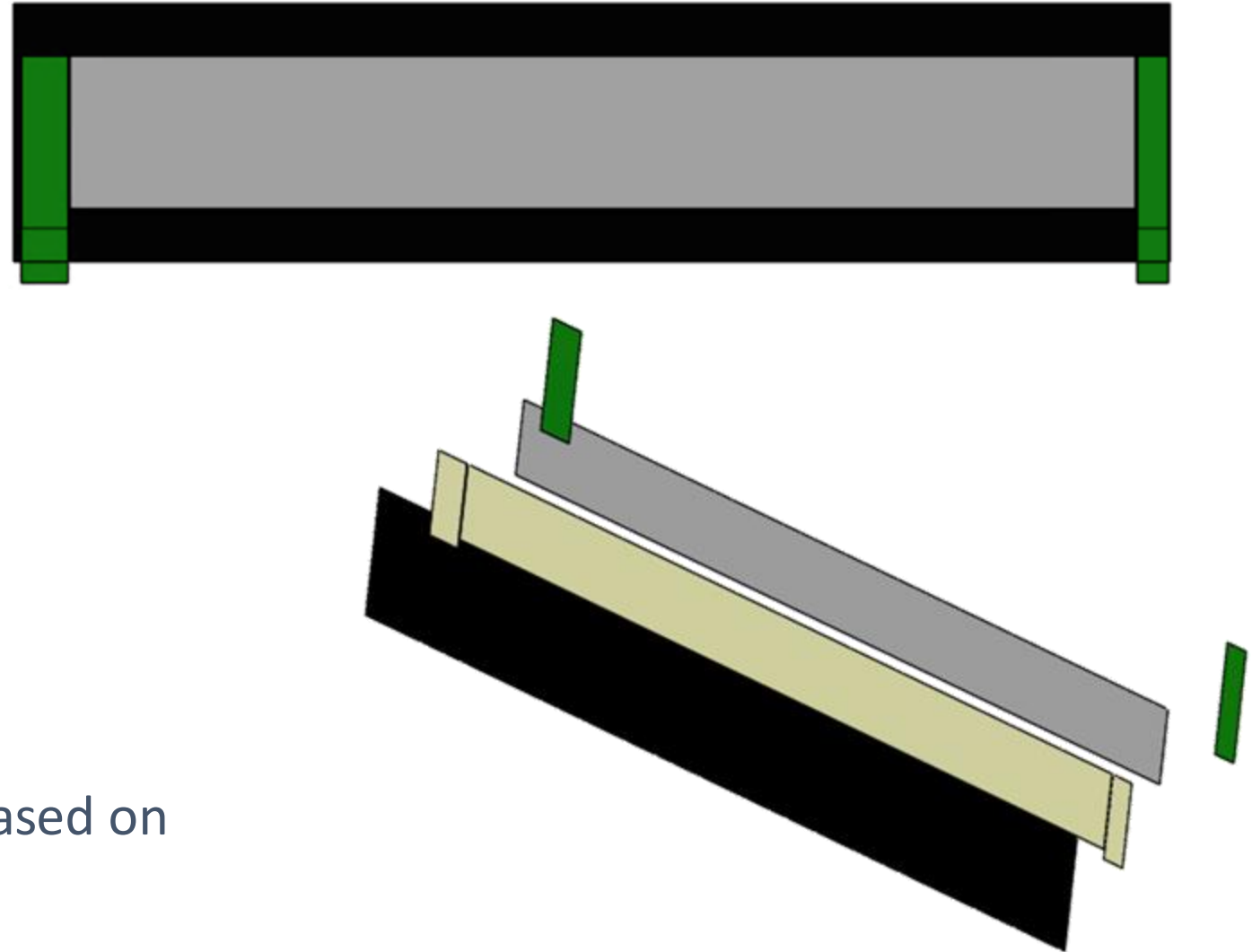
Caveat: No AncASIC

- test piece being constructed

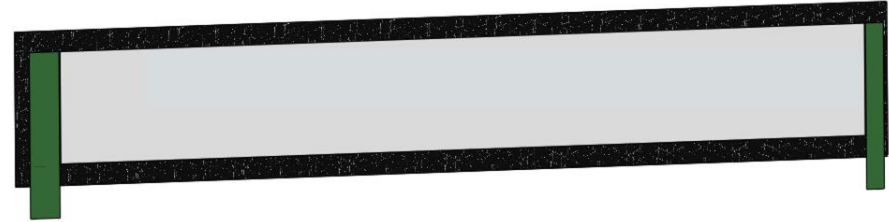


Disk modules

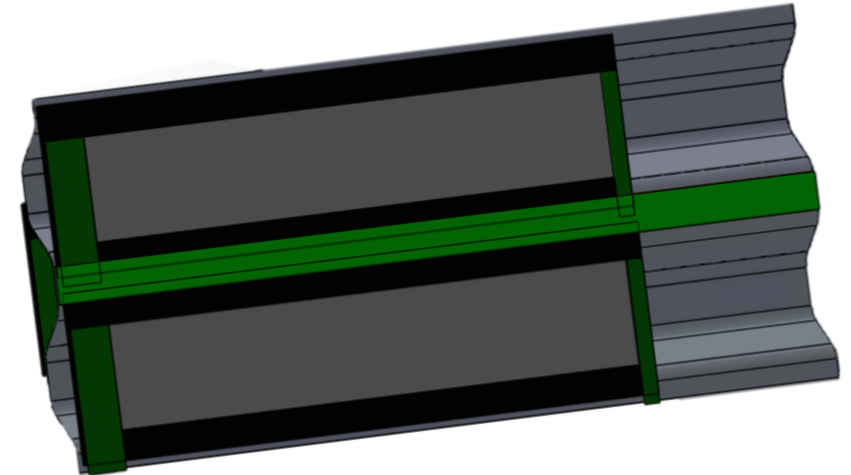
- Variations
 - 5 or 6 RSU
 - Inward or outward facing
 - Right or left handed
 - Direction of the bridge FPCs
- Considerations
 - Bridge FPC width
 - Size & placement of AncASIC
- Tooling
 - First iteration under re-design based on new information about FPCs



Summary/Next steps



- Module design being finalized
 - New information about bridge FPCs, power, & corrugation pitch all factor into the length & width of the carbon fiber flat sheet
 - Tooling design in parallel
- Other work in progress:
 - CFD with new power numbers
 - Thermal tests with AncASIC mockup
 - Connection points from disks to PST
 - Disk rim design with air manifold
 - Routing of air inlets & exhausts
 - Cable & fiber routing



Material measurements

Piece	Exp. Density [g/cm ²]	Meas. Density [g/cm ²]	% Difference (exp. to meas.)	Meas. % X/X ₀
Corrugation	0.023	0.024	+4.3	0.06
Flat sheet	0.023	0.026	+13	0.06
Panel (fs + glue + corr + glue + fs)	0.072	0.078	+8	0.18

- Flat sheet not bleeding as much/enough resin? **Currently being checked**
- If we consider silicon at 0.09% X/X₀ (with overlaps), FPC at 0.03% X/X₀ (averaged over pitch) → total X/X₀ is **≥0.3% X/X₀**
 - Need to save ≥0.05%: Likely place is cut outs in the flat sheets → need to be tested for mechanical strength and effect on the thermal performance