

3D-Printed Polymer-Based Conformal Space Radiation Shield with Heat Dissipation

Yue Xiao¹, An Zou¹, David Carlson¹, Sam Hanson², Aminur Rahman³, Robert B. Hayes², and Pu Zhang³

¹ Advanced Cooling Technologies, Inc. Lancaster, PA

² Department of Nuclear Engineering, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC

³ Department of Mechanical Engineering, Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY



INTRODUCTION

Current Bulk Al shielding has high Size, Weight, and Power (SWaP) requirements

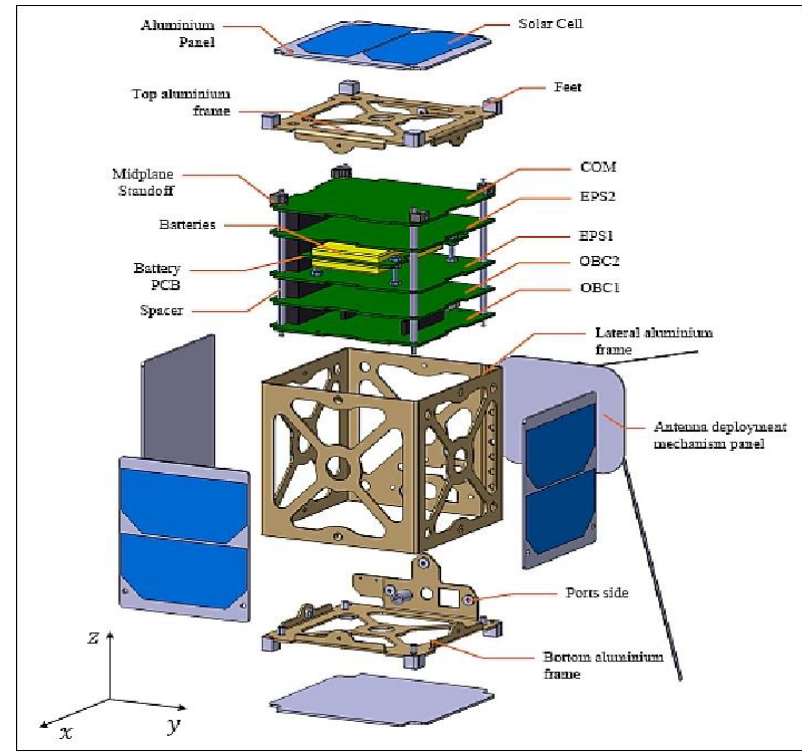
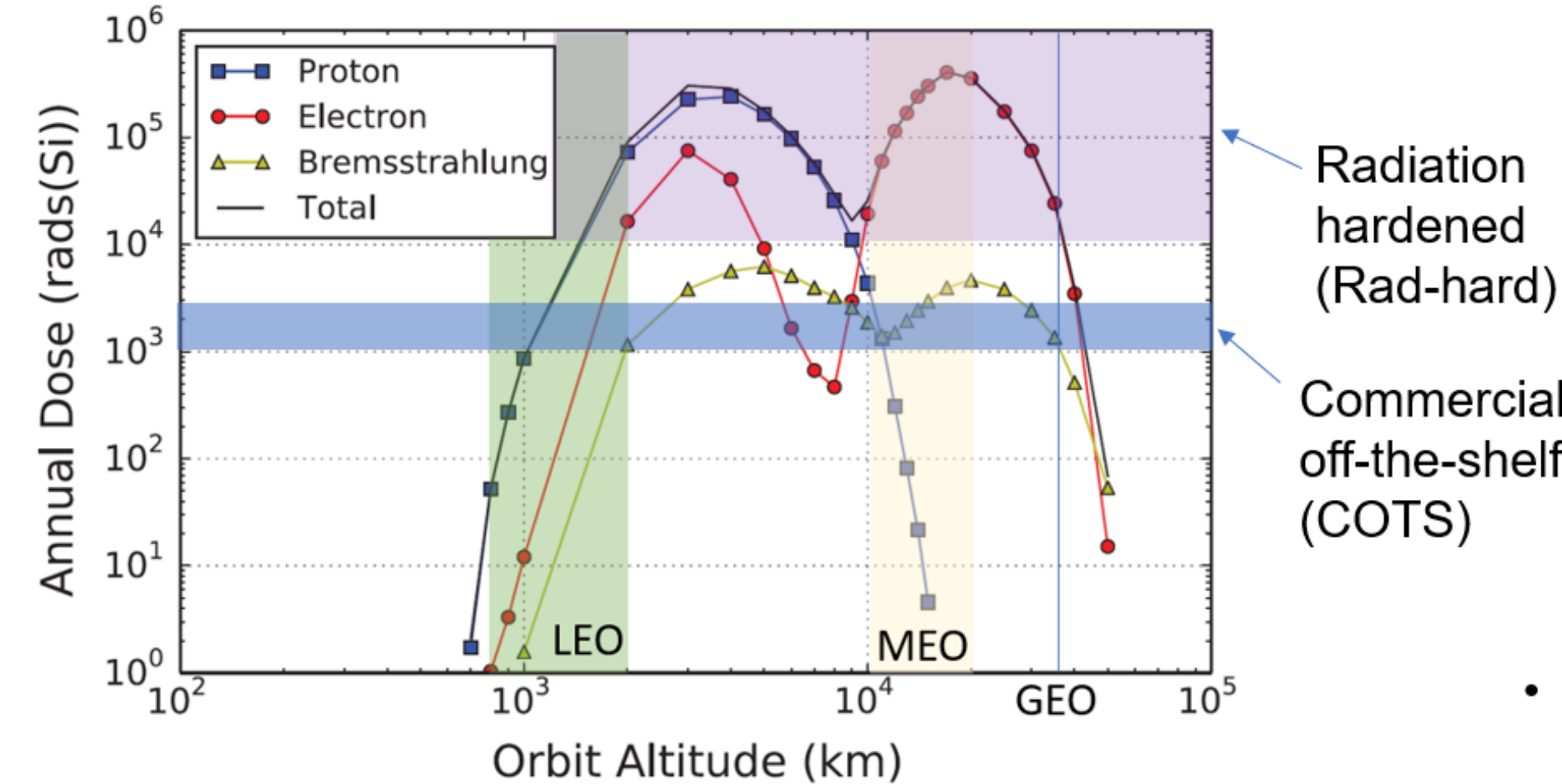


Image Source: University of Liège.



Reproduced from Wulf et al., *ACM Trans. Reconfigurable Technol. Syst.* 10,1-29 (2016).

COTS (MAX32675ATK+)	Rad-hard (VA41620)
\$10.26	\$3,912.17

Source: Mouser.com

- Rad-hard parts: expensive and long lead time
- Advanced electronics are COTS-only

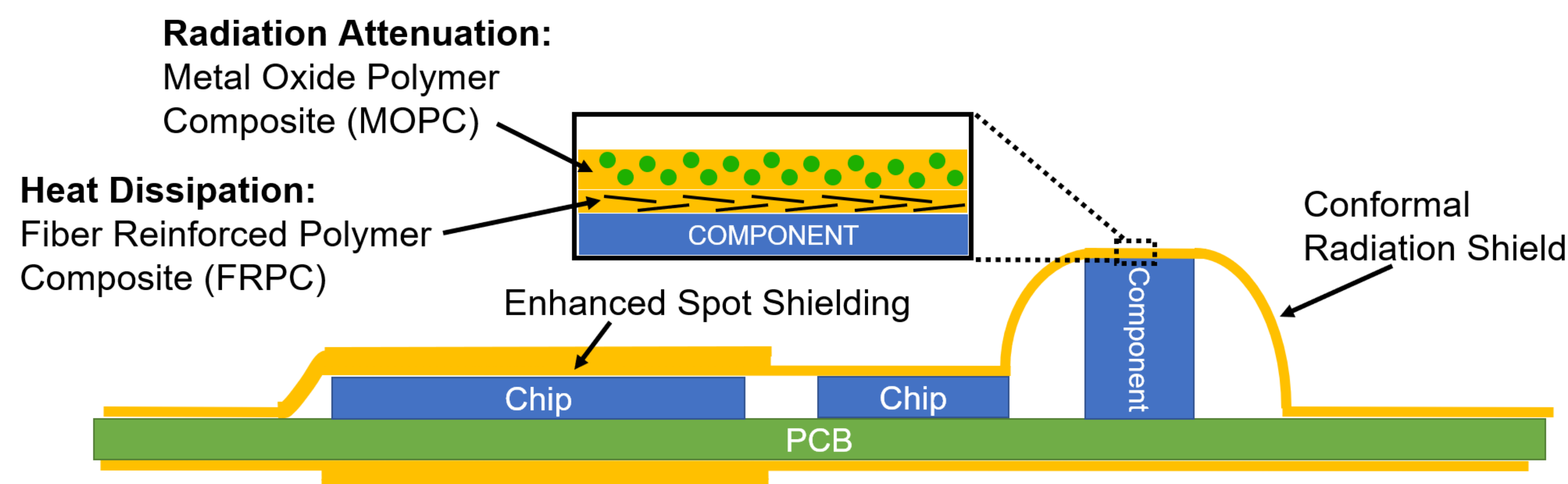
→ Need space radiation shield with low Size, Weight, and Power (SWaP) requirements

- Bulk Al shielding thickness depends on the electronics with the least radiation resistance

- Rad-hard part are still needed at certain orbit heights

CONCEPT

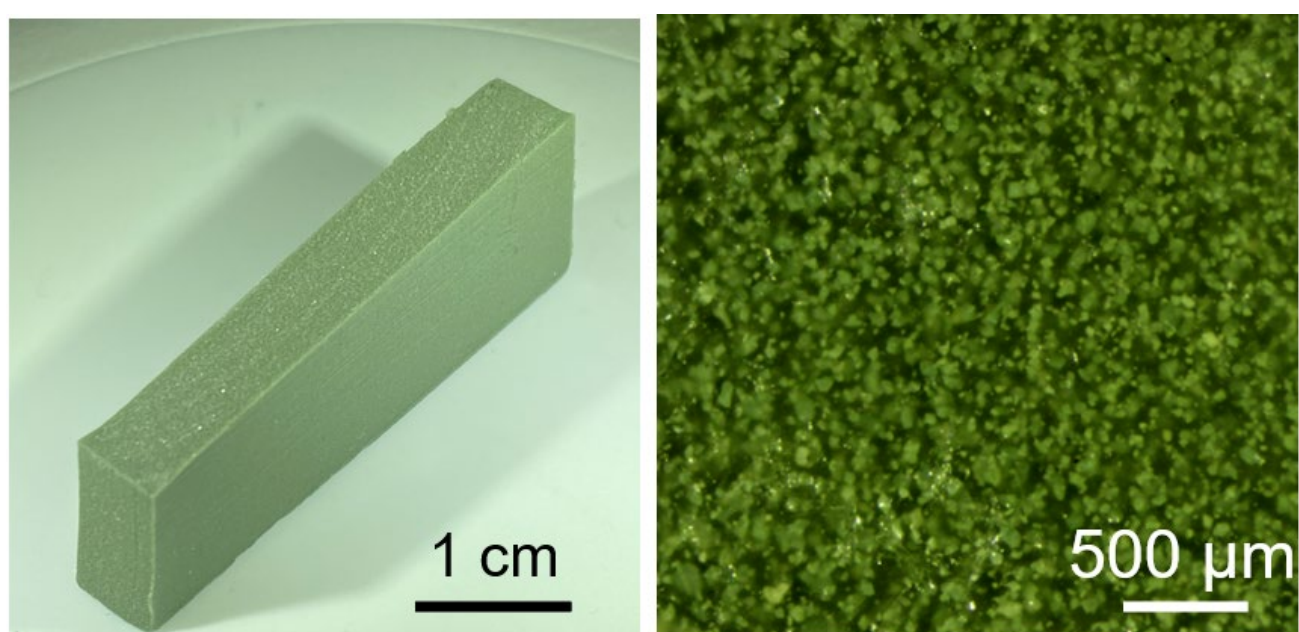
A 3D-printed lightweight polymer radiation shield with an integrated heat dissipation layer



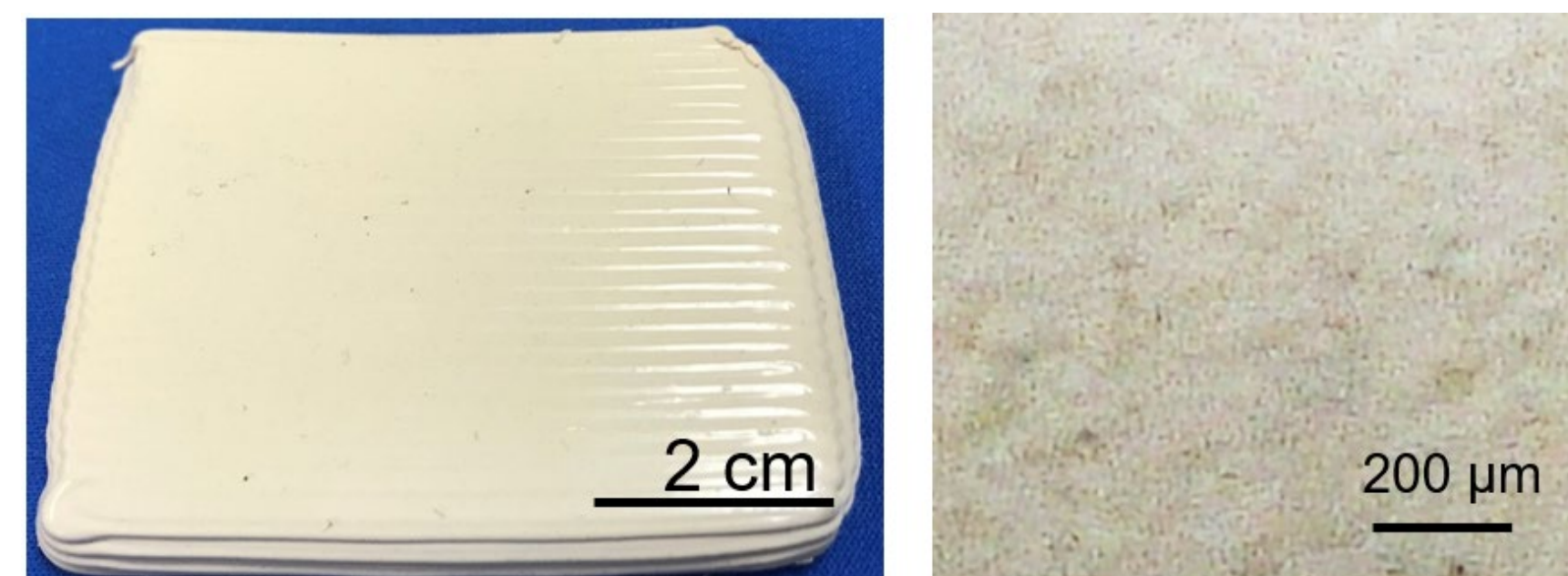
- One system for both radiation and thermal challenges
- MOPC with High-Z metal oxides particle
 - Enhanced electron attenuation
- FRPC with carbon fiber
 - Improved heat dissipation
- 3D printing enables spot radiation shielding
 - Allow COTS parts w/ low SWaP requirements

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

MOPC Development and Testing

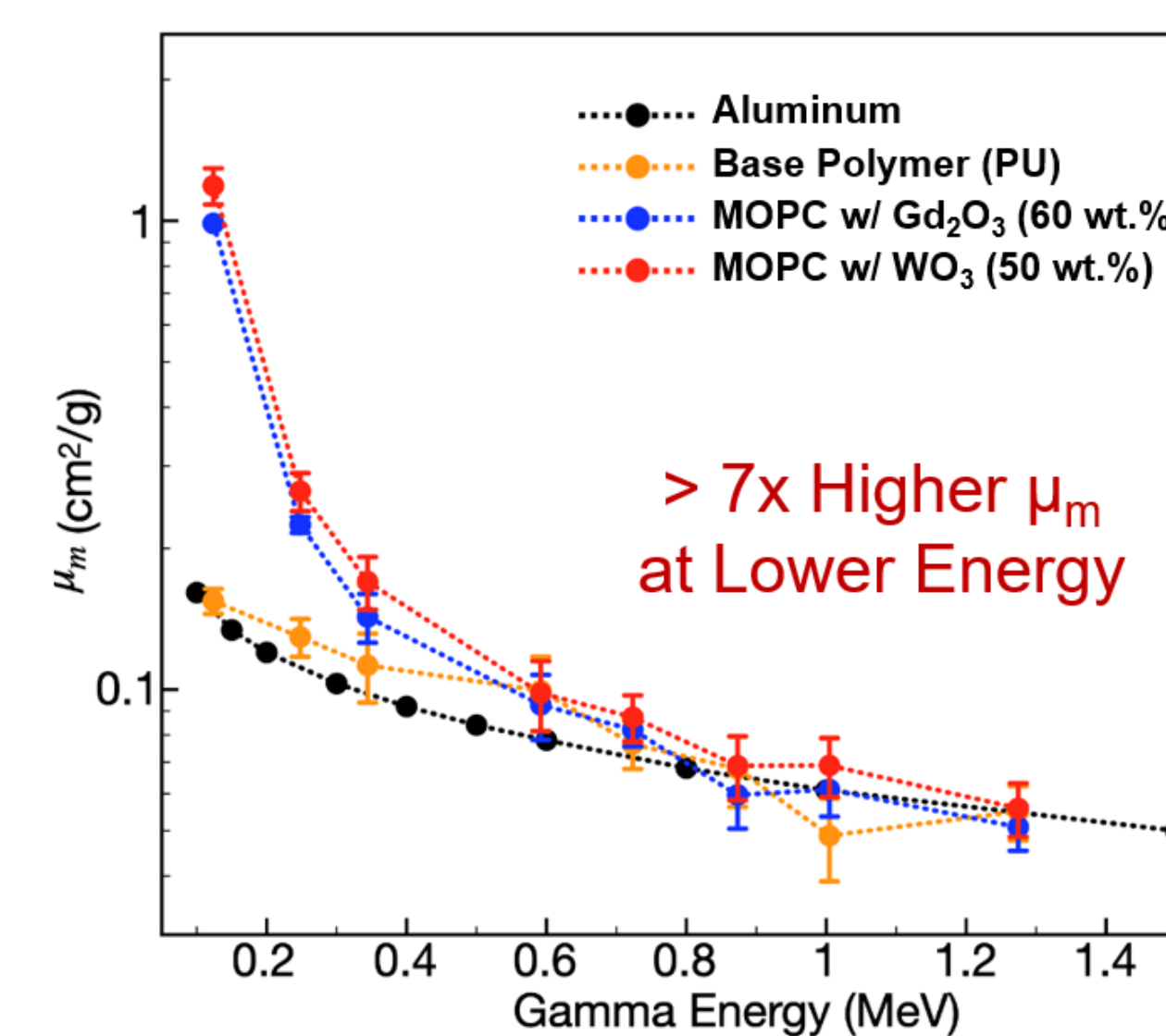


MOPC with WO_3 - Casting



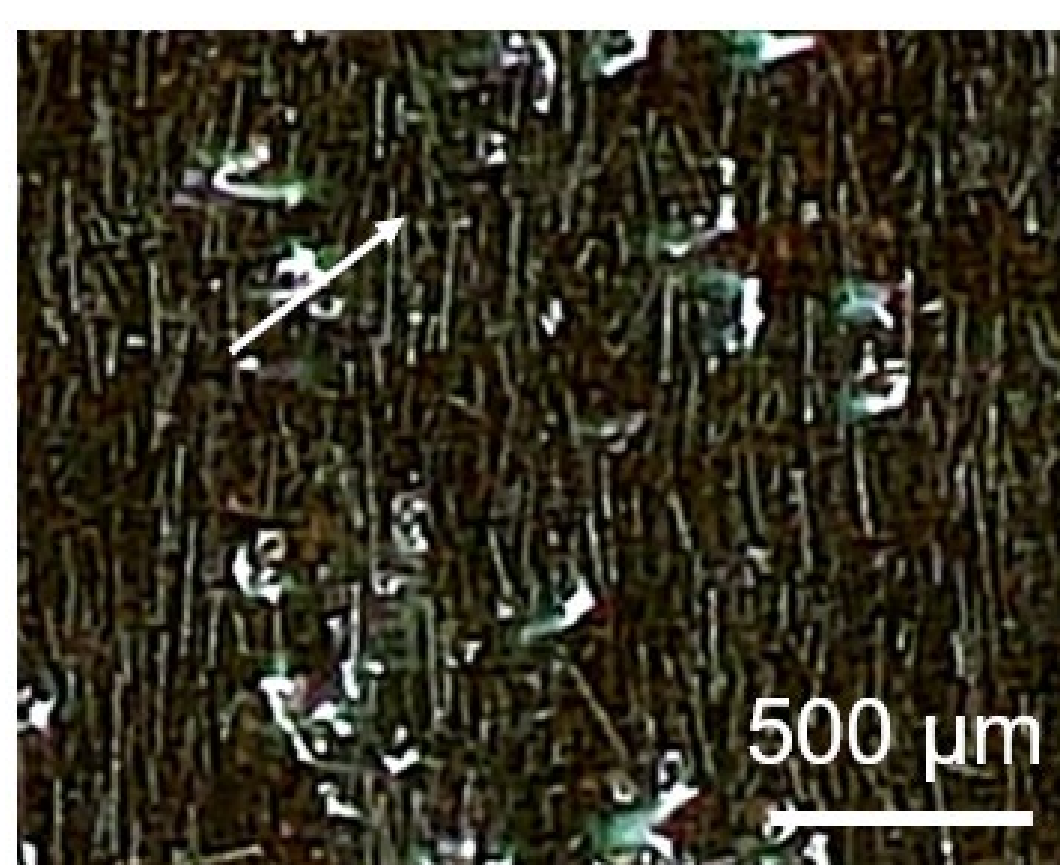
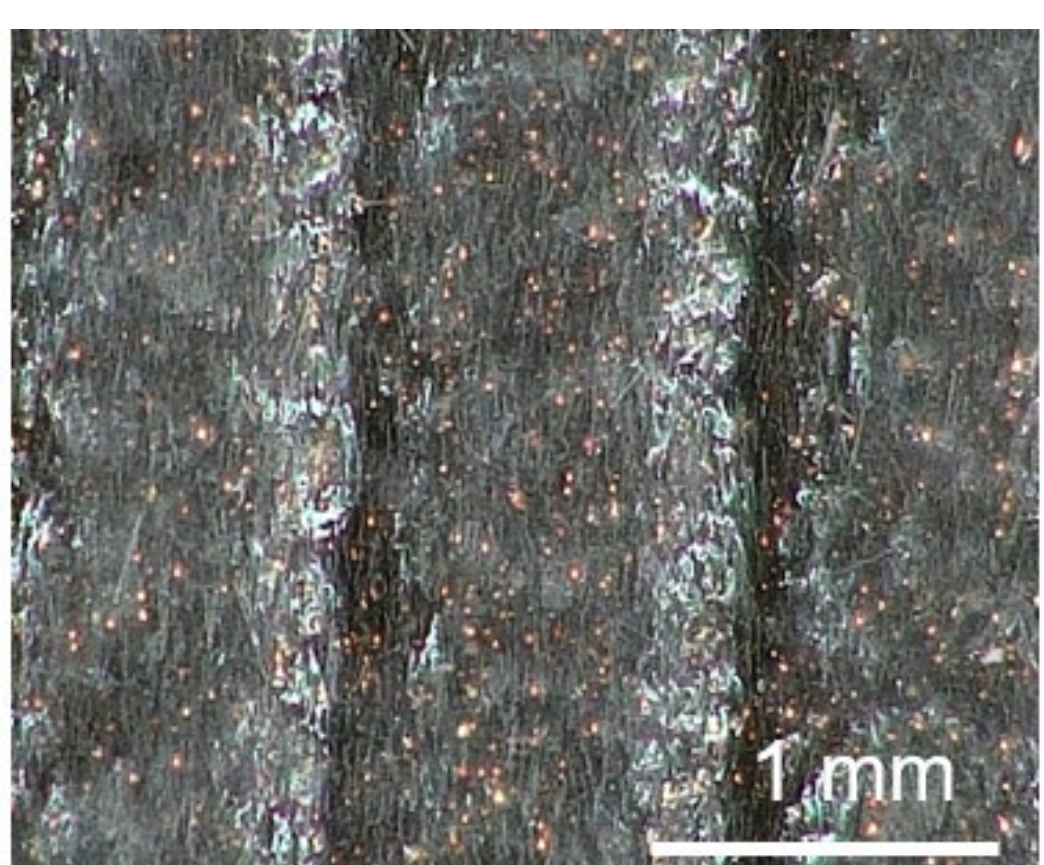
MOPC with Gd_2O_3 - 3D Printed

- High quality MOPC samples



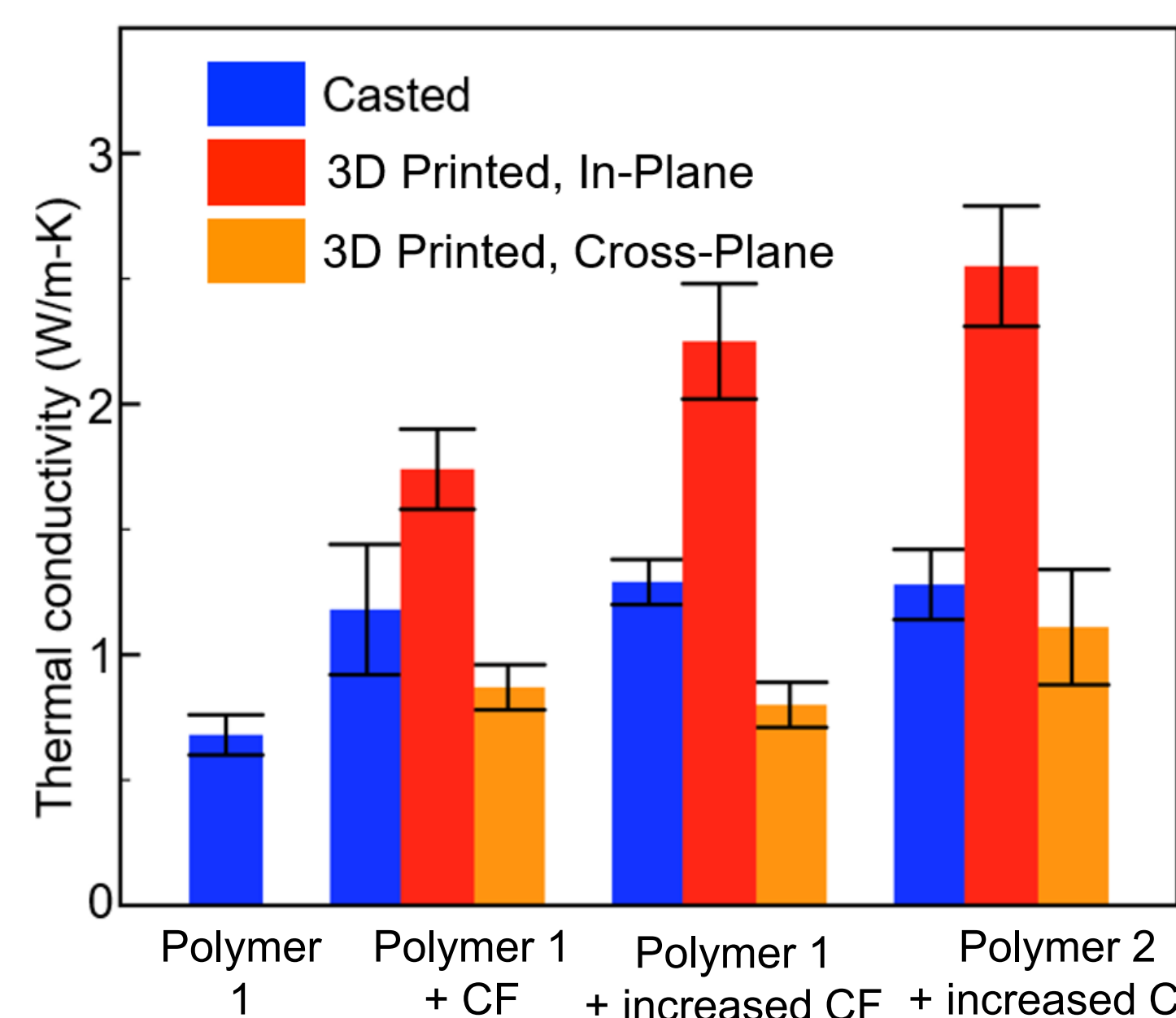
- Gamma ray radiation measurements: >7x radiation attenuation coefficient
- MCNP6 modeling shows 18% - 25% weight reduction compared to Al

FRPC Development and Testing



FRPC with aligned carbon fibers - 3D Printed

- 2.55 W/m-K in-plane thermal conductivity



Shielding Prototype TVAC Tests

