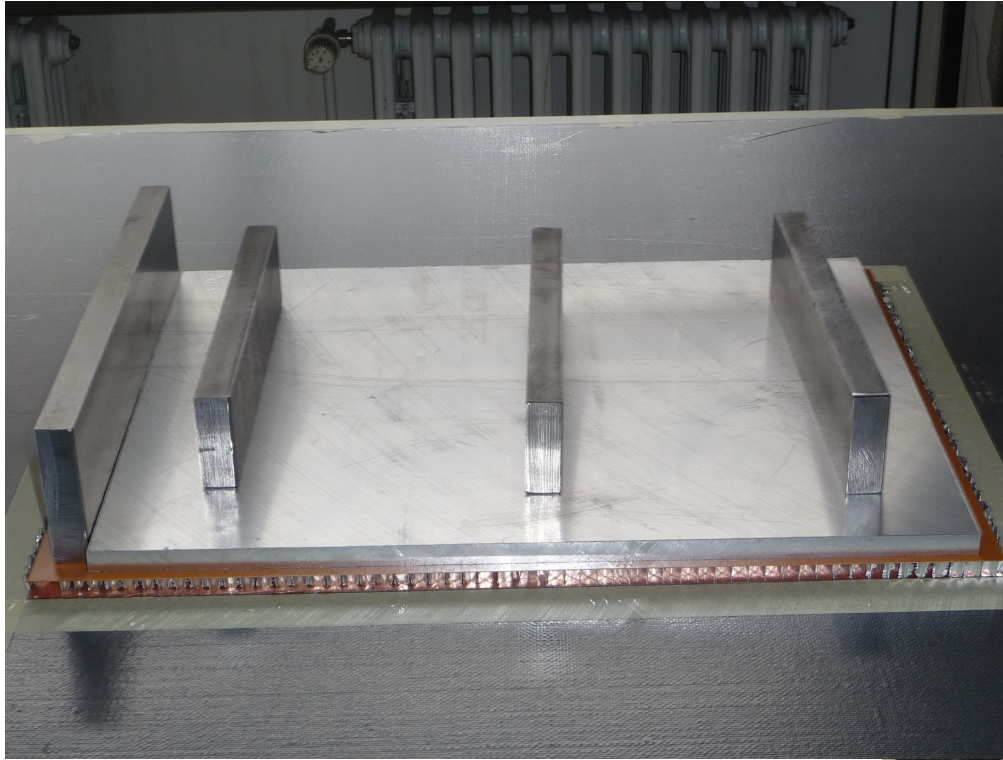


LMU Report: First Steps of Sandwich Glueing

Fr4 - Honeycomb - Fr4 0.5 mm – 10mm – 0.5 mm

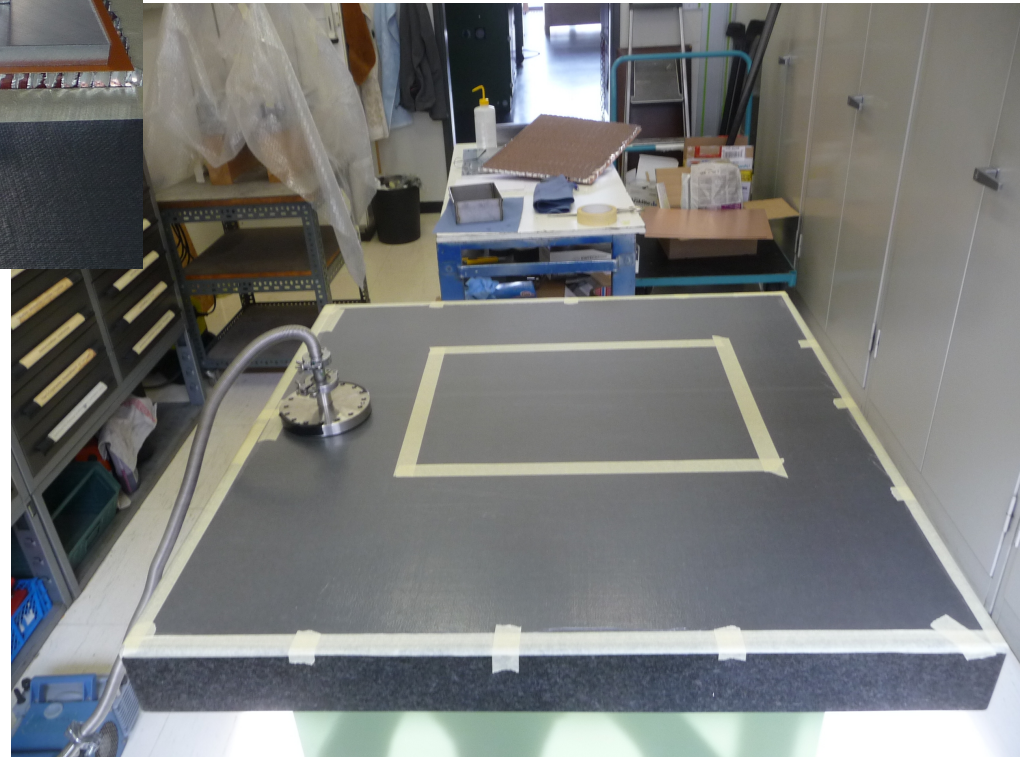


FR4: one sided copper clad
Hexcel aluminum honeycomb

37 cm

51 cm

mesh covered by
50 microm PE foil
with holes



- FR4 0.5 mm copper clad single side
- 10 mm Hexcel aluminum honeycomb
- Araldite 2011

glue always copper side to aluminum

use always vacuum on lower part when glueing

a vacuum bag for the upper part is not yet available
use flat plates (0.1 mm) as load instead

prepared 2 sandwiches: 50 cm x 37 cm²
50 cm x 51 cm²

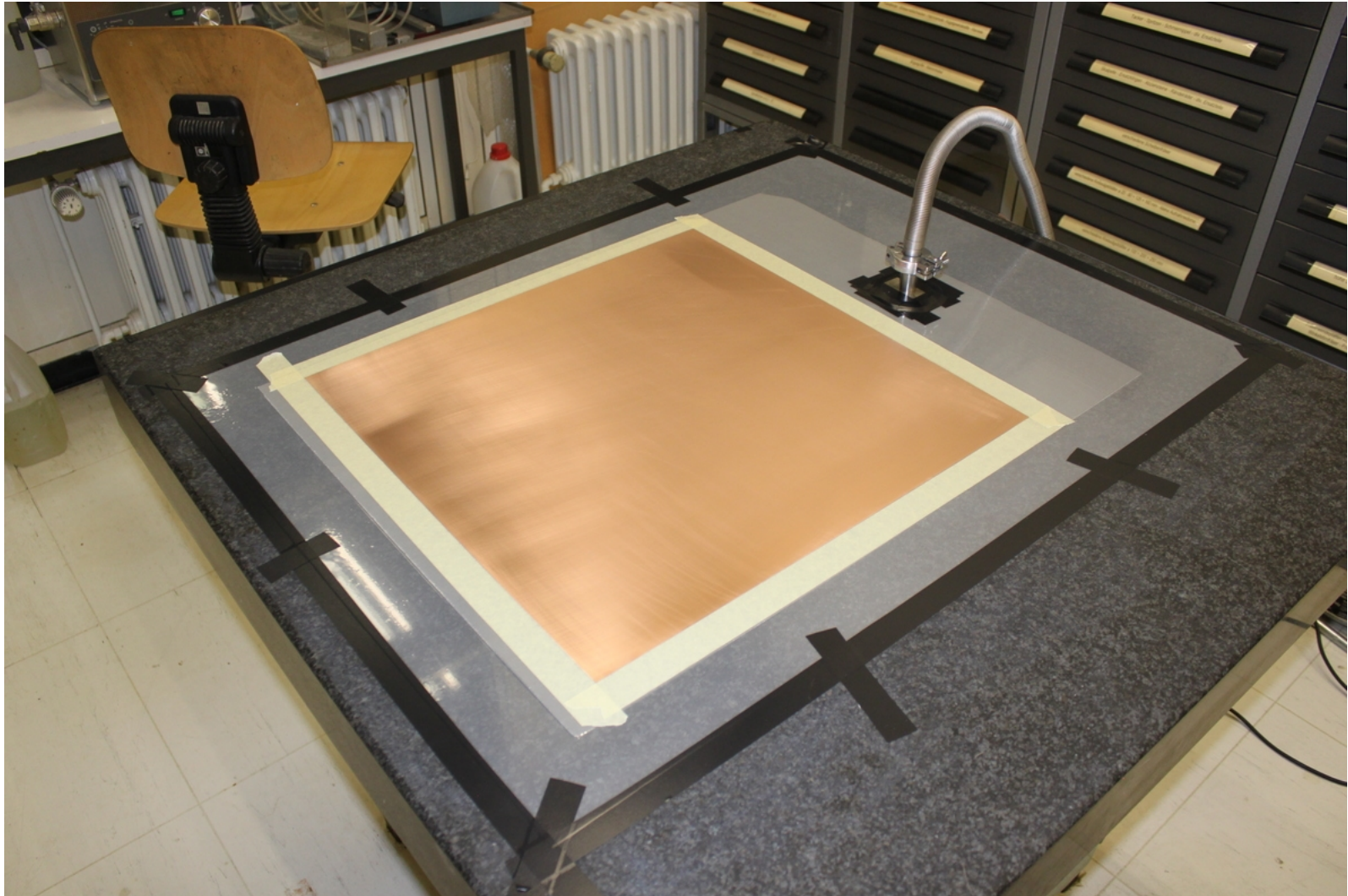
glue upper and lower FR4 using different methods

determine the planarity of the “second glueing”

determine the bowing of the sandwich @ 11 kg load

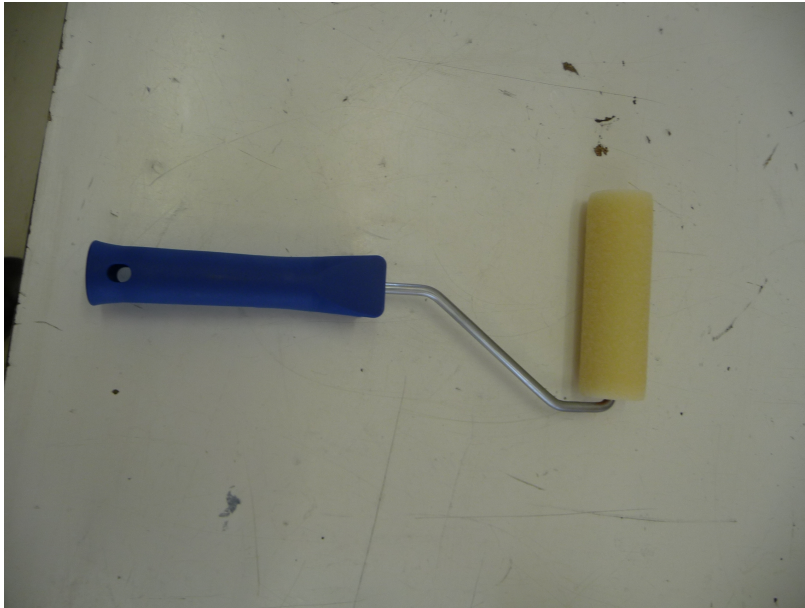
cut the sandwich into pieces

all glueing procedures:
apply vacuum through mesh from underneath



in the following, we apply 2 different glueing methods

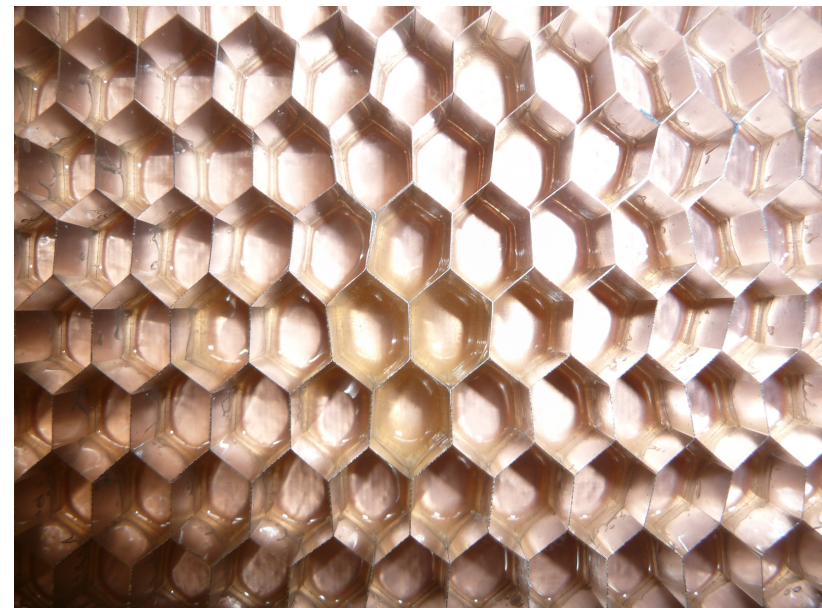
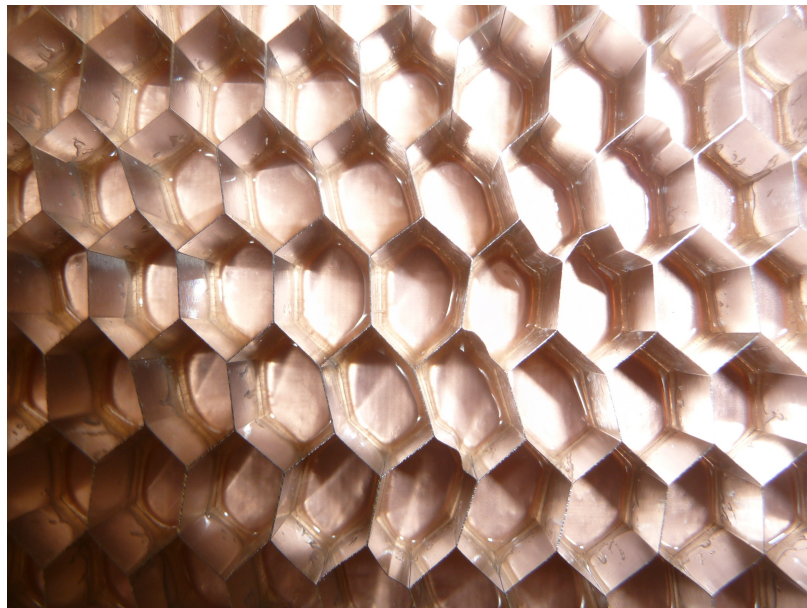
Glueing First Side: Application of Glue by **Paint Roller** on FR4 **and** on Honeycomb



application of
thin (0.1mm) homogeneous layer
of Araldite 2011 on FR4

difficult to apply homogeneous
and well defined layer of glue on
honeycomb

honeycomb acts as a wipe-off grid !



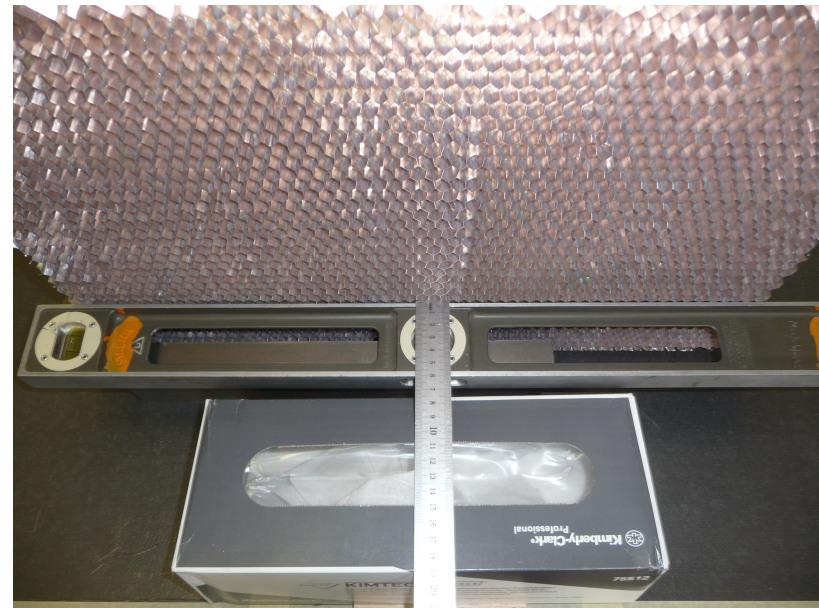
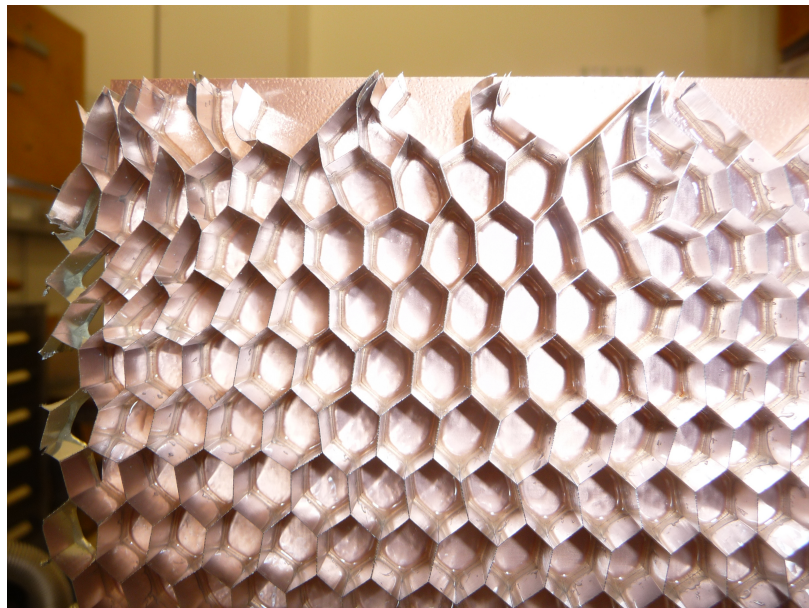
Result of Glueing by Paint Roller

all hexagonal contacts are well covered by glue

the FR4 surface is only punctually covered by glue (shrinking)

nice glue joints over large areas, but spots of glue-bumps in some hexagonal cells

deformation of **FR4-honeycomb**-structure by 1-2mm @ 51 cm

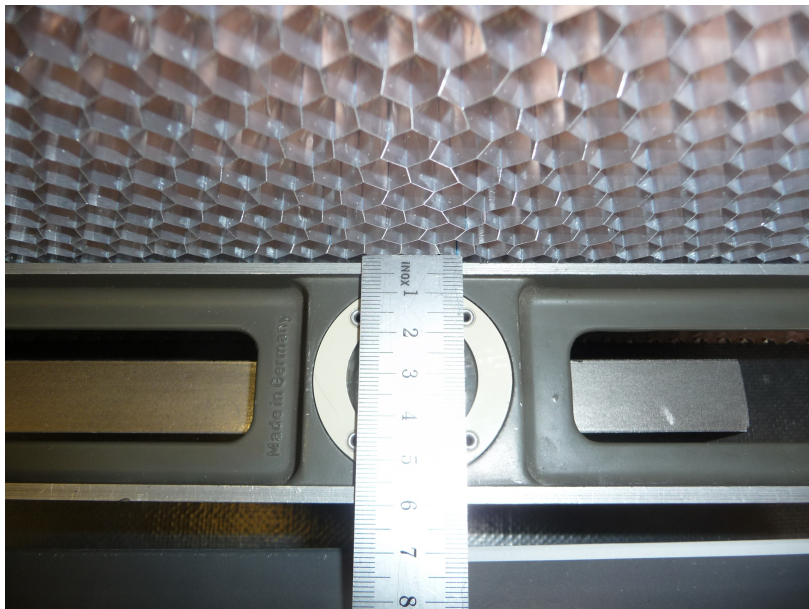
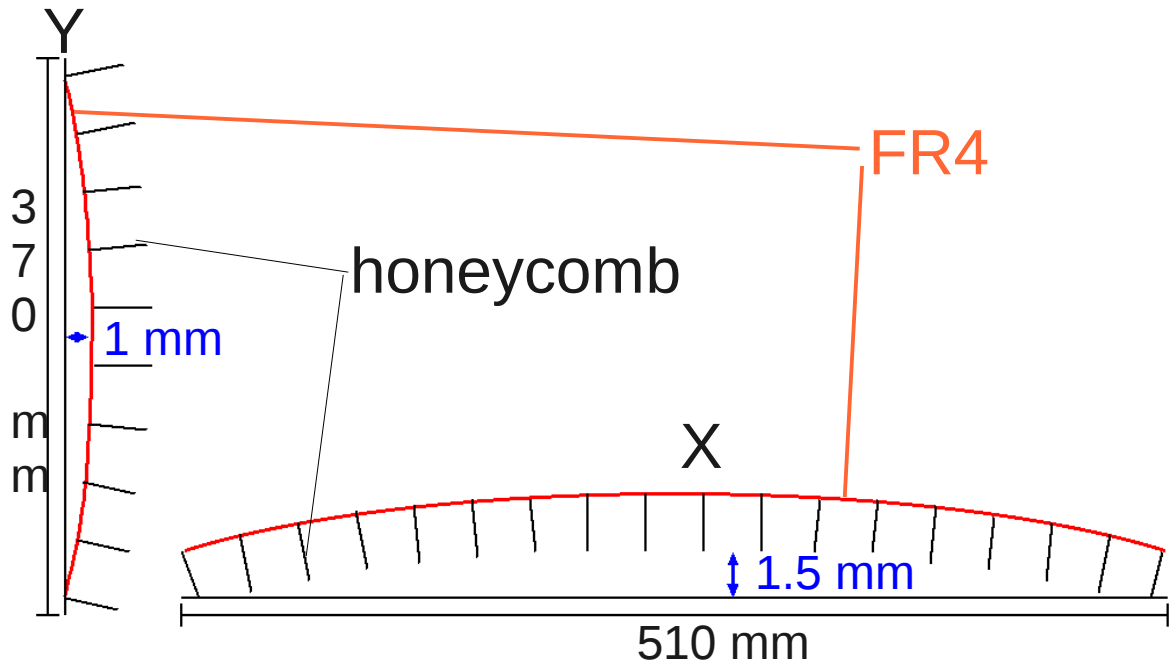


Deformation of FR4-Honeycomb Structure Anticlastic Curvature

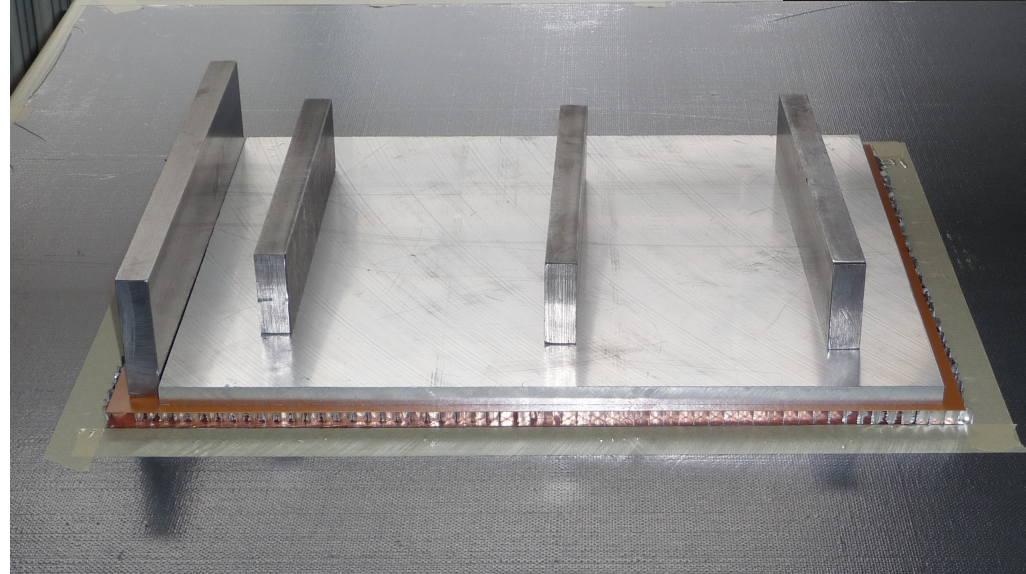
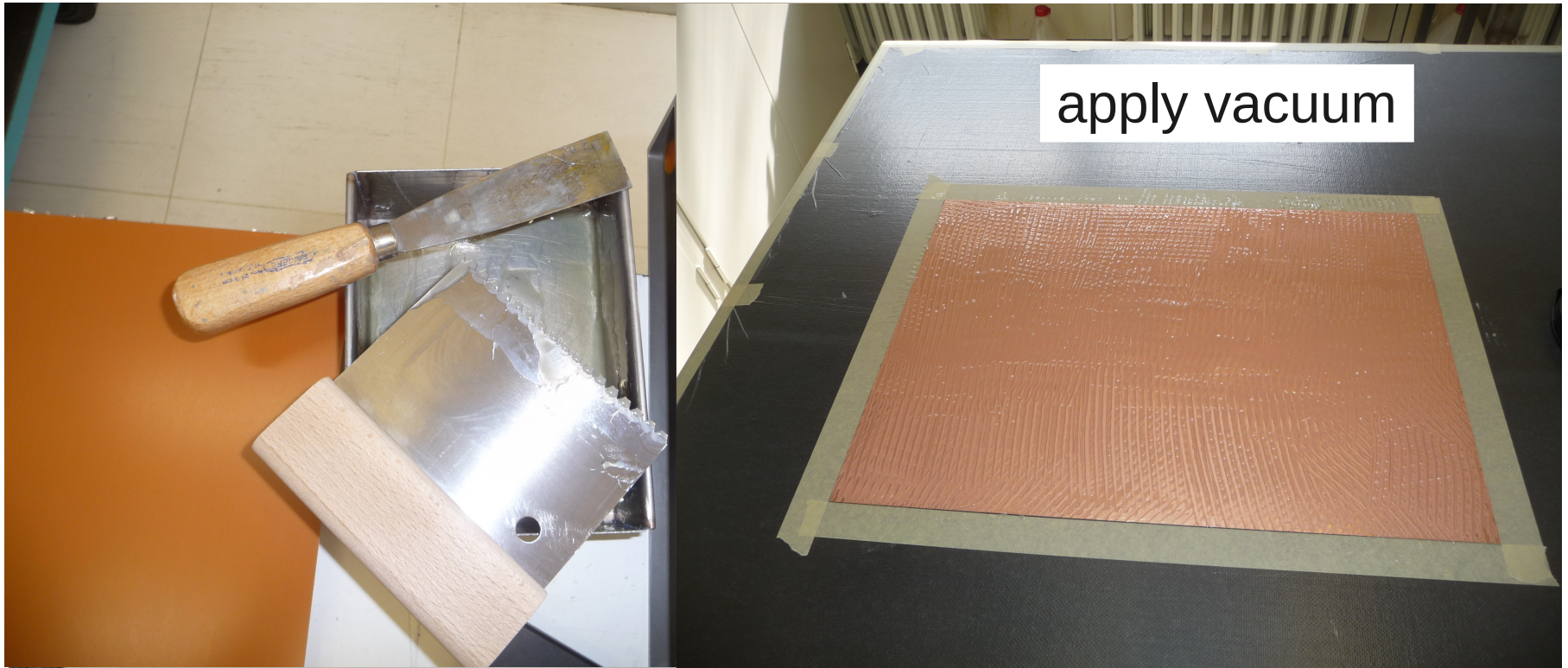


konvex - konkav
deformation in
X - Y direction

gravity sufficient
for compensation



Glueing Second Side using **Notched Trowel**
Araldite 2011 only on FR4, HC not Wetted

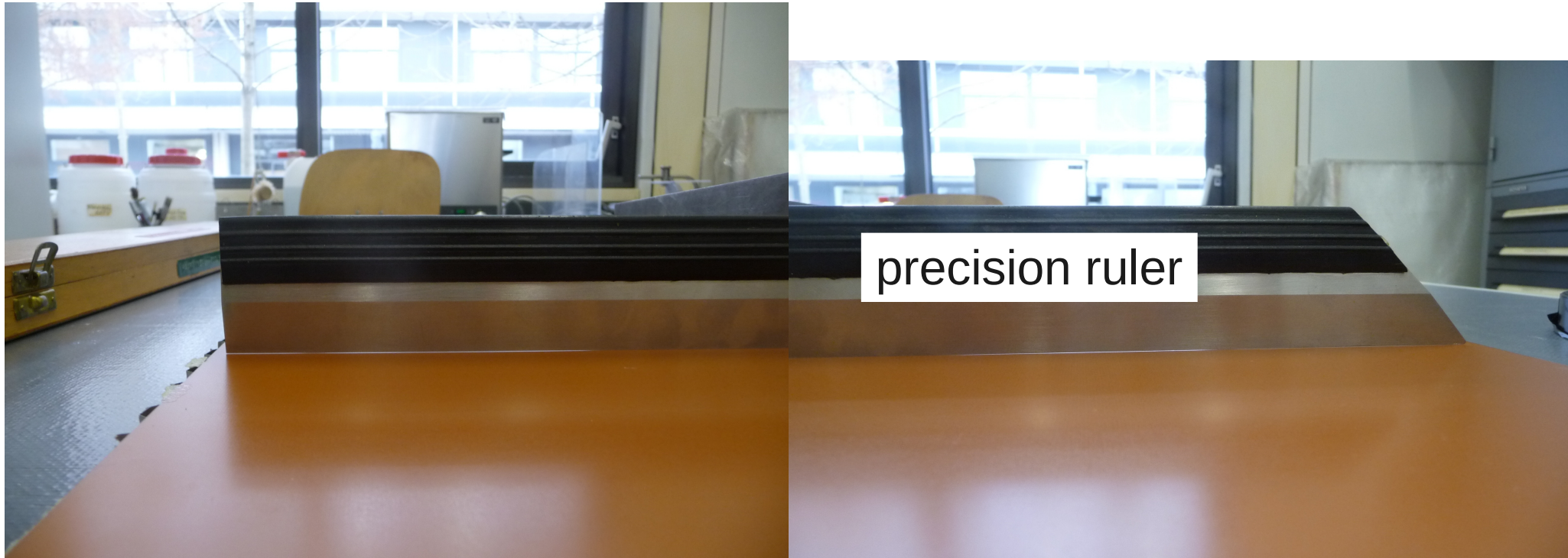


quality of glue joints:
also glue-bumps in some
hexcel cells

both FR4-planes delaminate
under application of force

CuO: acts as release agent

Planarity of the Surface Glued in Second Step

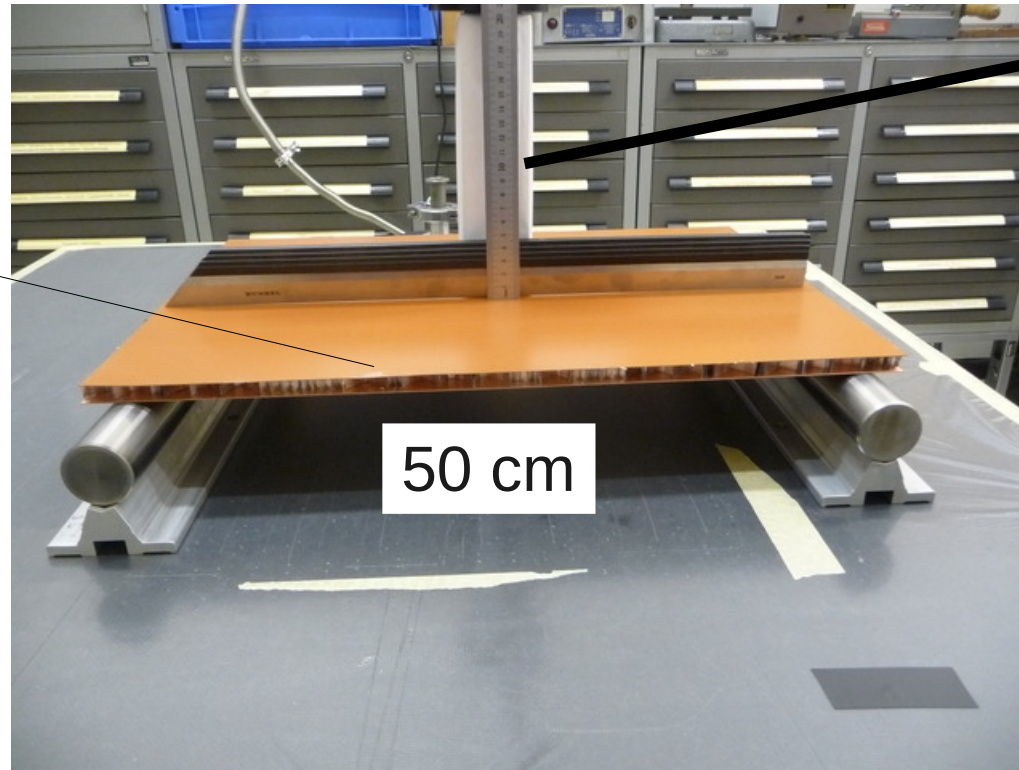


accuracy of planarity at some points only 0.1 mm
mostly better than 0.05 mm
3 measurement positions each
in both directions

accuracy of table-surface not fully transferred to FR4
(variation of thickness not measured)

Load the Sandwich with a Pb Brick

spot of glue
to be avoided
vacuum
pressure ?



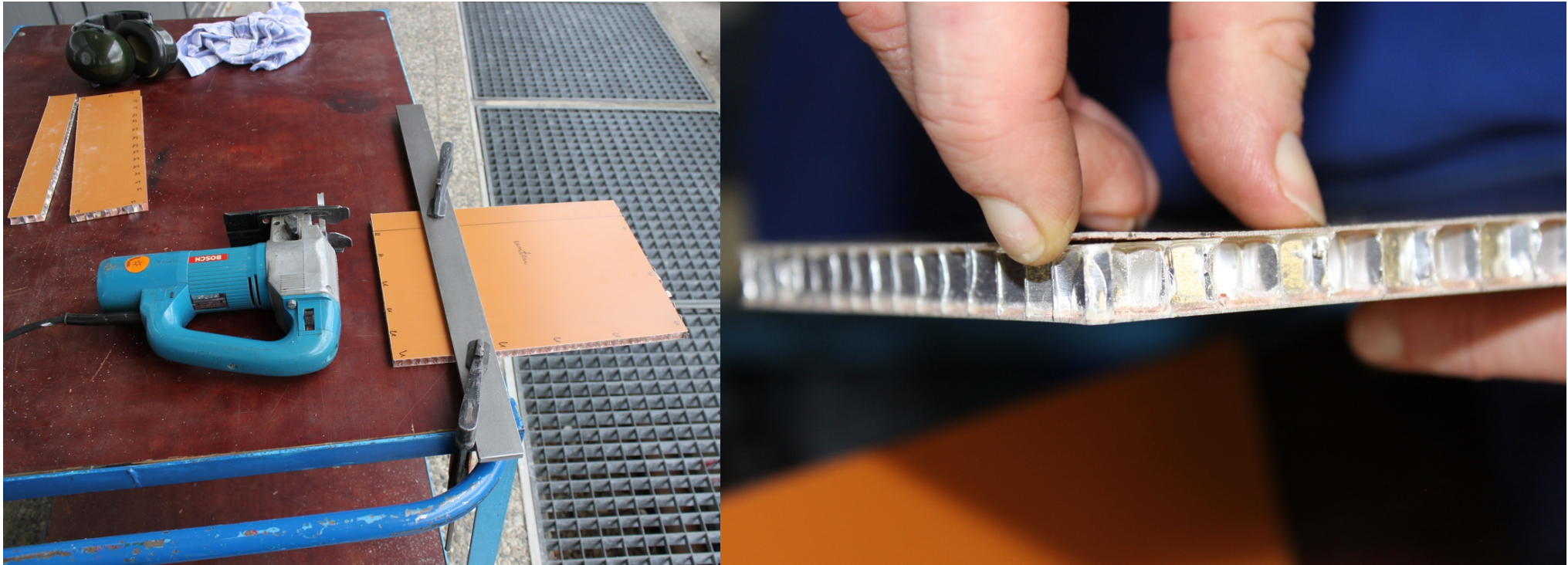
Pb brick

50 cm

bowing of 0.85 mm @ 11.34 kg
stable over 3 days
reversible

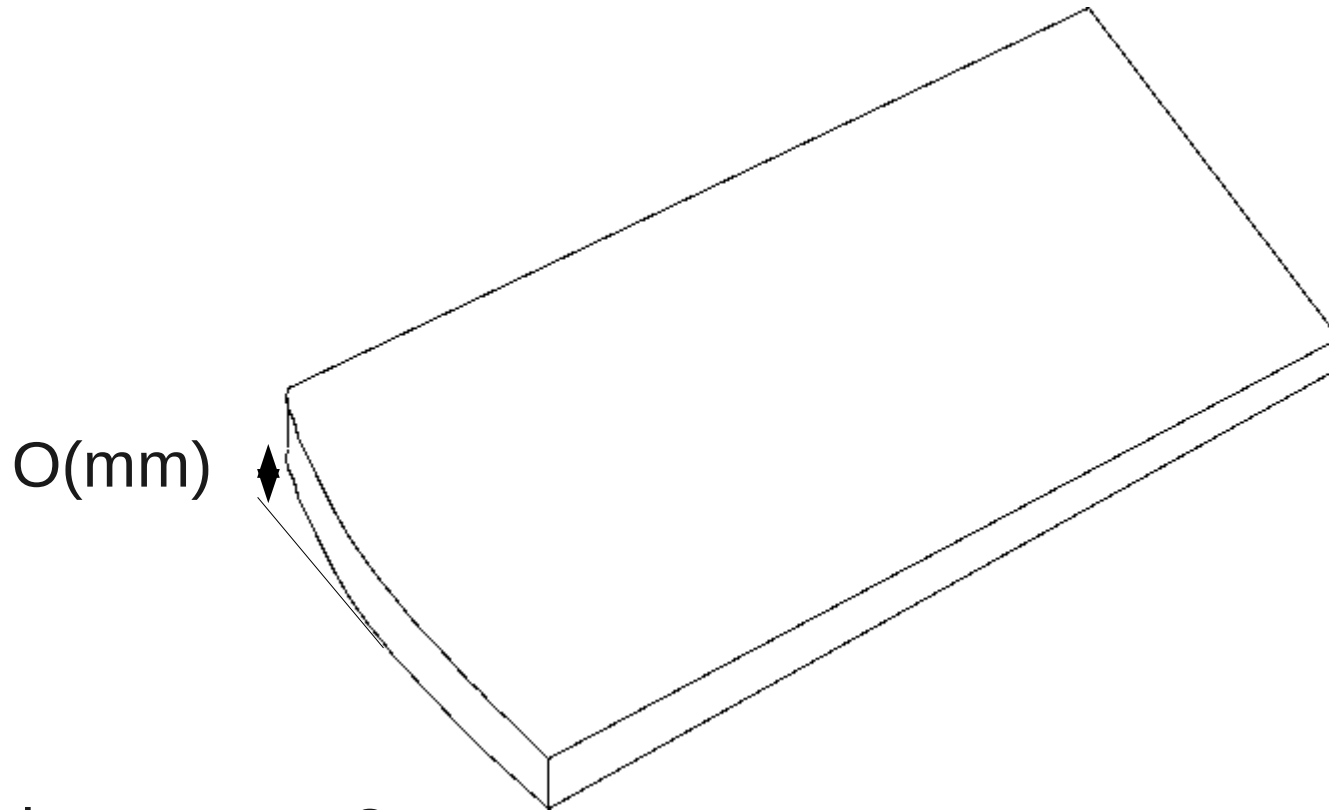
=> ? thicker panels on exterior of quadruplet ?
~ D^3

Apply Force: Cut Sandwich into Pieces



jig-saw is rocking and shaking headset needed => FORCE
the cutting of the honeycomb bars is noticed
the FR4 delaminates **only** at the edges
the **glue joint is stable** in the interior

Twist of the Sandwich-Plate after Cutting



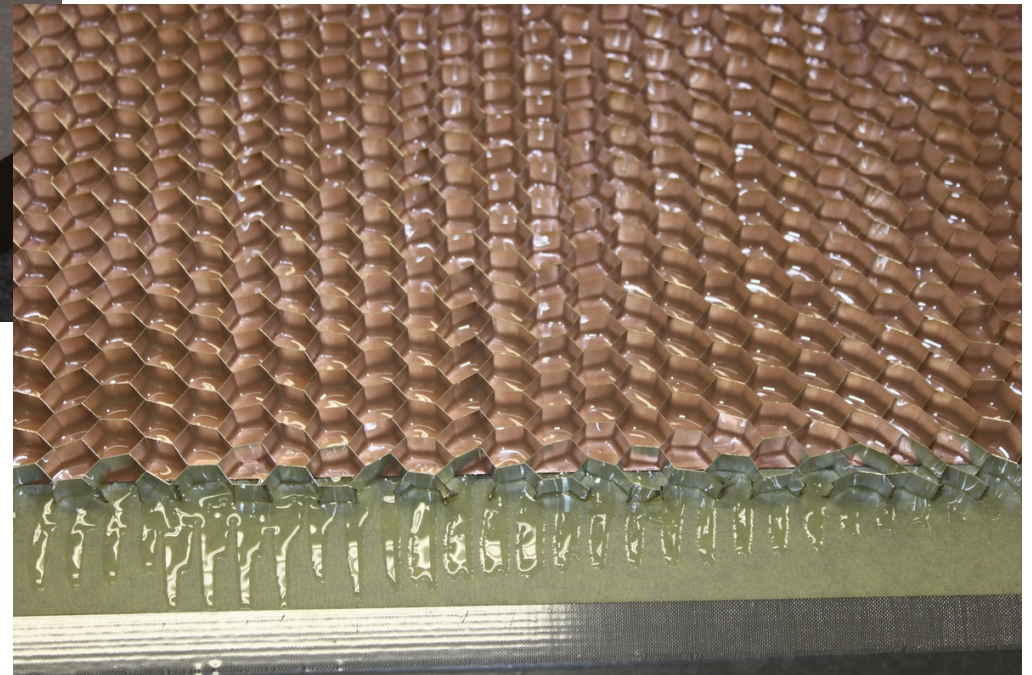
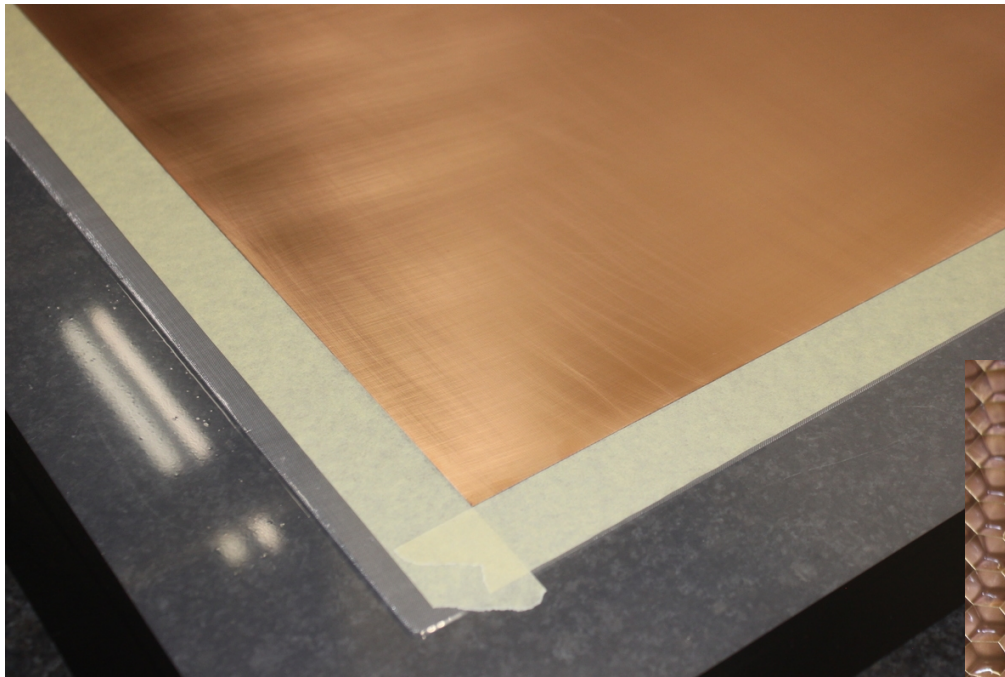
inner stress?

how can we guarantee that our sandwiches do not bend in this way?

not well studied, under investigation with a larger piece

Improved Bond on Copper

test piece: 51 x 50 cm

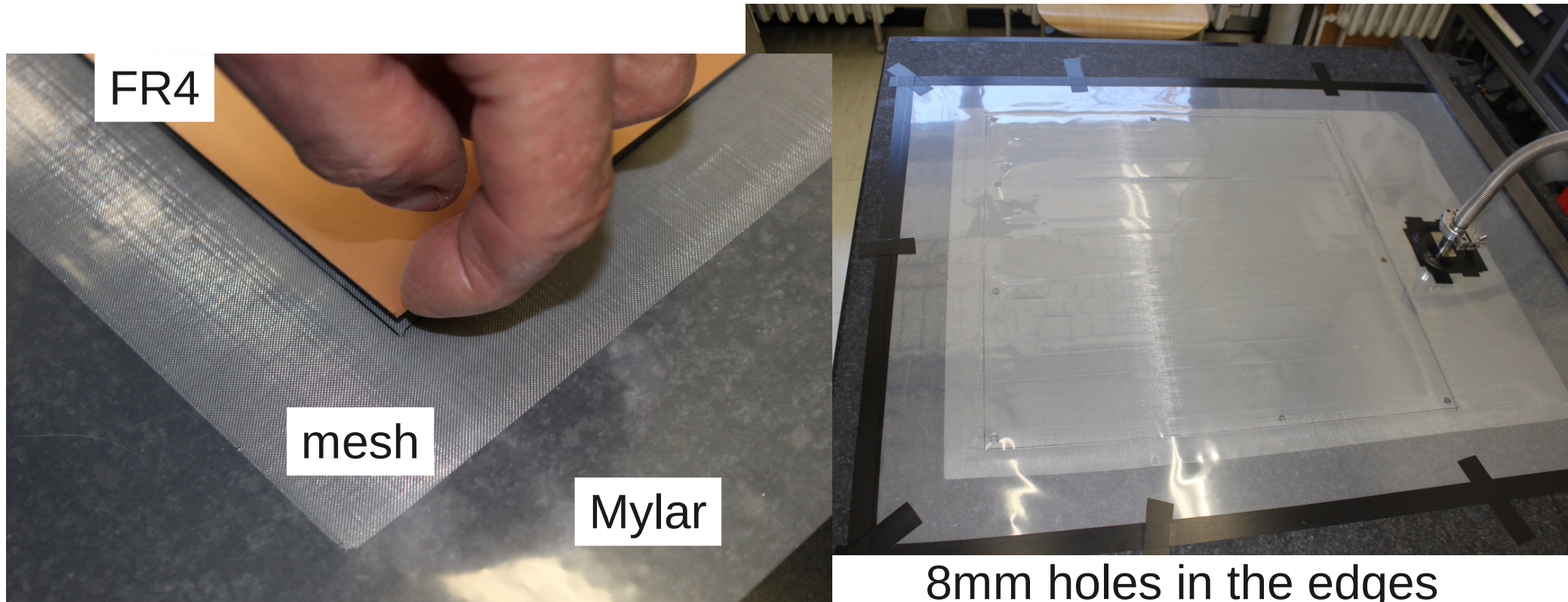


roughing the surface =>
remove CuO +
surface treatment with acetone

apply glue in bands on Cu
no glue on hexcel

nice wetting of hexcel cells
no delamination when pulling => stronger bond

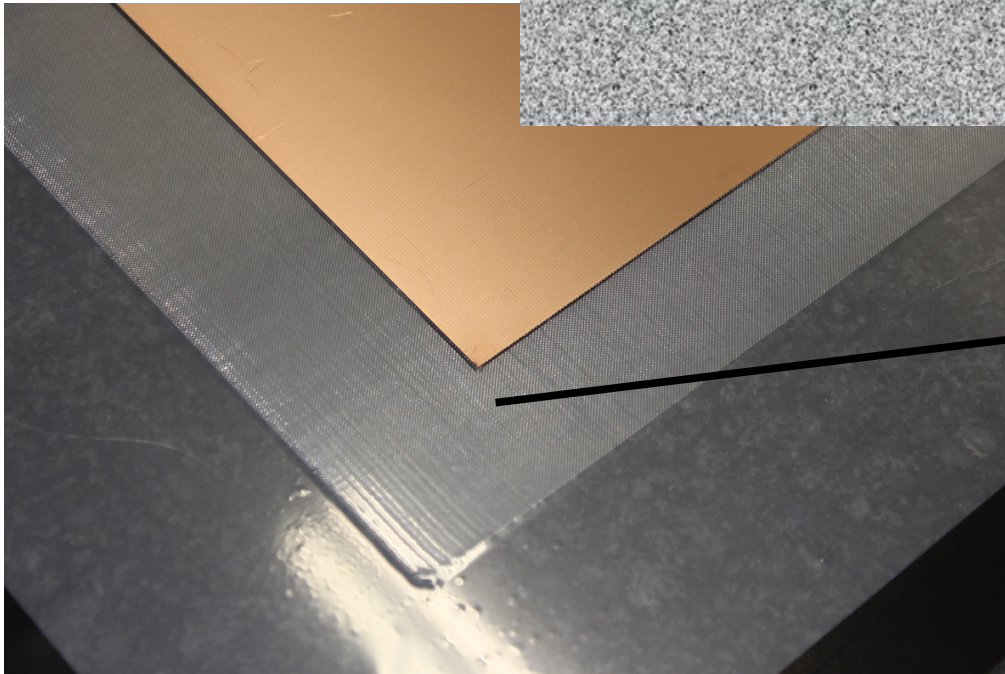
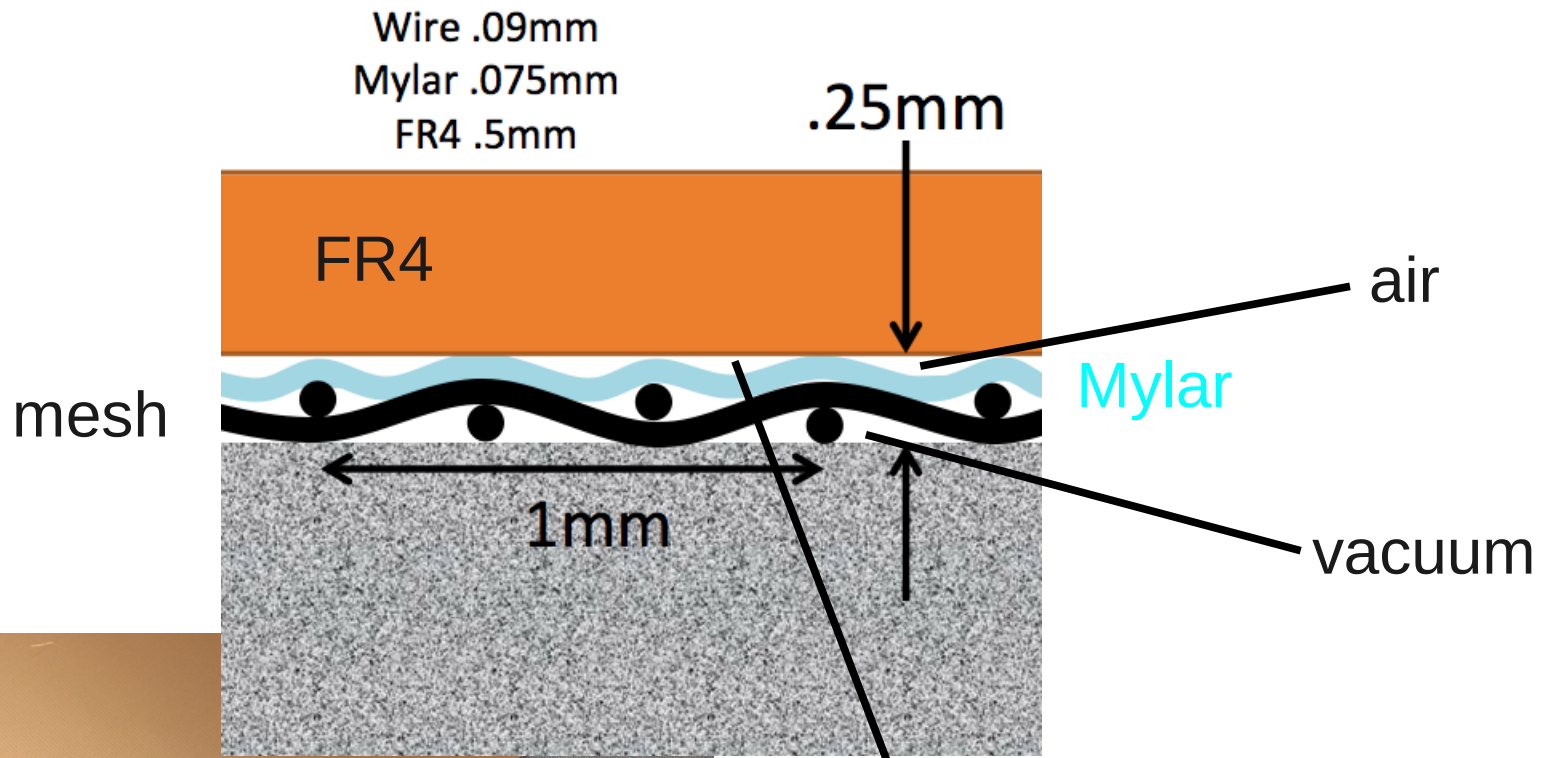
The Vacuum Applicator



mesh: stainless dia: 0.09mm 3 lines/mm
Mylar: 0.075 mm 20 % tolerance!!!

only small force needed to lift an edge
corner is lifting when rolling viscous glue

General Consideration on Pumping through Mylar



leakage through channels

thicker Mylar? 20 % ?

Open Questions:

Accuracy of Mylar 20 % or better???

Can we omit the Mylar ?

The mesh is certainly more accurate

Alternative sealing method?

How big is the experimentally experienced contact pressure at other institutes?

How to dose the glue homogeneously?

How to avoid glue on the surrounding and on the FR4 surface under vacuum?

Where to order 5.000 mm distance pieces for the drift region

.....

Next steps:

improve glueing procedure

develop stiffback: aluminum plate with vacuum grooves

build large O(m²) sandwich

determine its precision (Freiburg ?)

build a back-to-back layer (double layer)

...