

# **Thales Cryogenics**

**Compressor development for MTG pulse tube cryocooler**

**M. Meijers, J. Mullié, Th. Rijks, F. van Wordragen, A. Göbel, B. Schalkwijk, N. Sanchez-Ciudad,**

**5th European Space Cryogenics Workshop**



Commercial in Confidence

Commercial in Confidence

- • Introduction
	- •**Thales Cryogenics**
	- •**Large Pulse Tube Cooler Compressor history**
- LPTC compressor features & test results
	- •**Efficiency**
	- •**Lifetime**
	- •**Self-induced vibrations**
- •Summary & Questions



# **Introduction**





We provide a solution for your cryogenic challenge

#### **RELIABLE CRYOGENIC SOLUTIONS**



- • Thales Cryogenics develops and manufactures cryogenic coolers for military, civil and space applications.
- • Wide range of cryocooler products and cooler drive electronics:
	- Linear Stirling,
	- •pulse tube and
	- •Rotary coolers and electronics
- • World leader in extremely high-reliable cryocoolers(life time > 100.000 hours demonstrated)
- • Space flight heritage at cooler level in US defense satellites
- • Delivery of required ground support equipment.



17-12-2013 | 6.2 | 5th European Space Cryogenics Workshop

# **Introduction**



generation

 $55 - 60$  Hz



# **o** Primary function PV power

- **o** Max input power 180 W
- **o** Resonance frequency 55 60 Hz
- **o** Mechanical power 120 W
- 31 34 bar **o** Filling pressure 31 - 34 bar
- **o** Mass 4.9 kg
- **o** Max. swept volume 3.77 cc
- **o** Dual opposed pistons
- **o** Moving magnet
- **o** Flexure suspended pistons
- **o** Dynamic pressure seal
- **o** Ti6Al4V pressure vessel
- **o** Dismountable motors on central bracket



# **Introduction**





## High Efficiency

- •**Linear motor design**
- • **High motor constant:**
	- •NdFeB magnets
	- •High coil filling factor
- • **Minimizing eddy currents:**
	- •Powder composite material stators
	- •Ti6Al4V structural parts
- • **Minimizing flow losses**
	- •Very small piston gap providing dynamic pressure seal.
	- • Piston with liner suspended in flexures
		- •Minimizing contact forces
		- •Minimizing friction forces





#### Measured motor efficiencies for delivered compressors





#### Measured pressure waves for delivered compressors





#### long lifetime

- • **Leak tightness**
	- •Minimising number of seals by EB-welding as much as possible
	- •Using metallic C seals when unavoidably (requirement on motor accessibility)
- • **Low off-gassing to He working gas**
	- •Coils outside the pressurized part containing He working gas
	- •Encapsulated stators
	- •Effective cleaning processes, bake-outs, flushes, etc.





#### Long lifetime

- • **Minimise risk on dynamic loaded structures**
	- •No moving coil leads
	- • Conservative flexure design:
		- • Use of flexure material allowing high fatigue loads
		- •High design margins
		- • Photo-etching: minimizing manufacturing stresses
	- • Thorough crack analyses of dynamically loaded welds
- Literature Material S/N curve
- Giga-cycle regime (C. Bathias)
	- MTG Compressor operational lifetime





## Long lifetime

- • **Minimise risk on dynamic loaded structures**
	- •No moving coil leads
	- • Conservative flexure design:
		- • Use of flexure material allowing high fatigue loads
		- •High design margins
		- • Photo-etching: minimizing manufacturing stresses
	- • Thorough crack analyses of dynamically loaded welds
- Literature Material S/N curve
- Giga-cycle regime
- MTG Compressor operational lifetime
- Flexure stress at maximum input power





Literature Material S/N curve

In assembly screening test level

Flexure stress at maximum input power

Giga-cycle regime

### Long lifetime

- • **Minimise risk on dynamic loaded structures**
	- •No moving coil leads
	- • Conservative flexure design:
		- •Use of flexure material allowing 200% high fatigue loads
		- •High design margins
		- • Photo-etching: minimizing manufacturing stresses
	- • Thorough crack analyses of dynamically loaded welds
- MTG Compressor operational lifetime250% Fatique Strength [%]<br>Tatique 100% Ш Ш  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ 50% T TITLE T 0%  $1E+00$  $1E + 02$  $1E+04$  $1E+06$  $1E+08$  $1E+10$ Number of cyles [#]



## Low self-induced vibrations

- • **Design**
	- •Dual opposed pistons
- • **Assembly Strategy**
	- Minimize piston force amplitude and phase differences between opposing motors by
	- •matching of motor components
	- •matching of motors
	- •mass balancing of motors
- • **Potential further reduction**
	- • Application of active vibration reduction algorithms



Measured piston axis self-induced vibrations for delivered compressors



#### Piston axis self-induced vibrations



- **o** Tested against a representative pulse tubedelivering ± 2W at 50K
- **o** Input power: 160 W
- 58.5 Hz **o** Drive frequency: 58.5 Hz

- $\bullet$ Mass-balanced
- -Different levels of motor matching

17-12-2013 | 6.2 | 5th European Space Cryogenics Workshop



**15 /**

#### Transverse axis self-induced vibrations



**o** Tested against a representative pulse tube delivering ± 2W at 50K

- **o** Input power: 160 W
- o Drive frequency: 58.5 Hz

 $\bullet$ No direct relation between piston and transverse axis is found



#### Transverse axis self-induced vibrations



- **•** At certain drive frequencies, some harmonics coincide with structural resonance frequencies
- **o** Confirmed by compressor vibration tests (shaker)
- **o** Mapping provides tuning possibilities for customers



## LPTC compressor

- • **Is in a mature design status**
	- •Currently building and delivering FM's for MUSIS-CSO project
	- •First 2 EM's delivered for MTG, aiming for qualification mid 2014
- •**Measured performance tests results as expected**
- • **Lifetime aspects and potential risks are thoroughly reviewed in both projects**
- • **Self-induced vibrations**
	- •are limited by several passive methods
	- • have the potential to be reduced to levels below 0.1 N in the piston axis with active vibration reduction (see presentation 7.1)



**Q&A**





# **Piston axis self-induced vibrations vs. drive frequency**



**C R Y O G E N I C S**

**20 /**