

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



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



- 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.



Introduction







KAYSER-THREDE An OHB Company











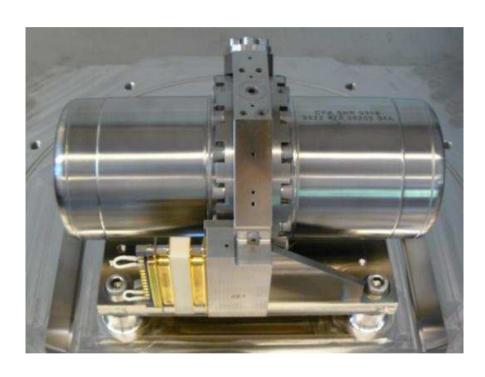












PV power
generation

Max input power	180 W
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Resonance frequency	55 –	60 Hz
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0	Mechanical	power	120 W

• Filling pressure 31	-	- 34	· bar
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Mass4.9 kg

• Max. swept volume 3.77 cc

Dual opposed pistons

- Moving magnet
- Flexure suspended pistons
- Dynamic pressure seal
- Ti6Al4V pressure vessel
- Dismountable motors on central bracket

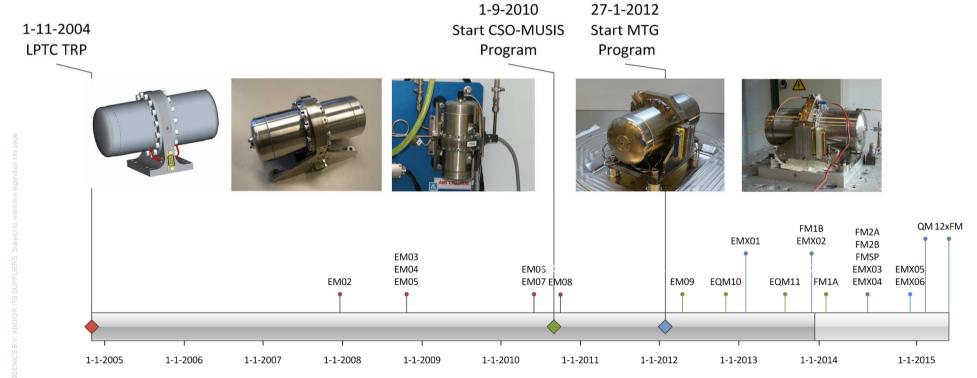








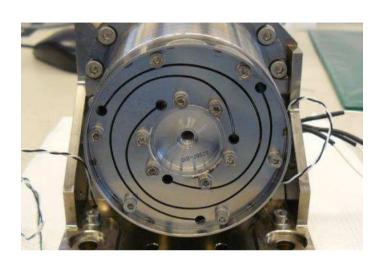






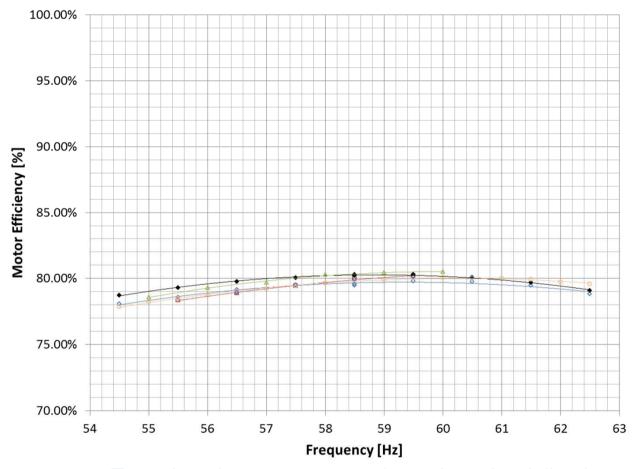
High Efficiency

- 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



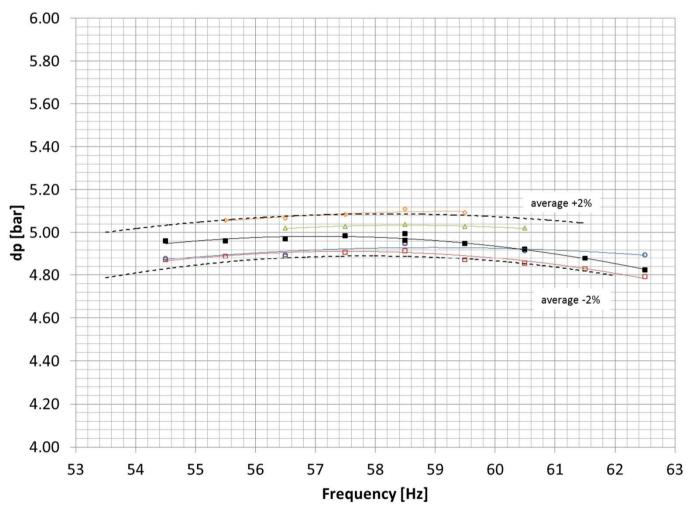


Measured motor efficiencies for delivered compressors



- Tested against a representative pulse tube delivering ± 2W at 50K
- Motor efficiency defined in this graph as $\eta = \frac{P_{in} I^2 R}{P_{in}}$
- Input power 160 W

Measured pressure waves for delivered compressors



- Tested against a representative pulse tube delivering ± 2W at 50K
- Input power 160 W



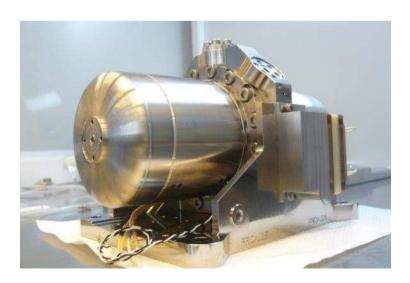
long lifetime

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.





LPTC compressor features & test results

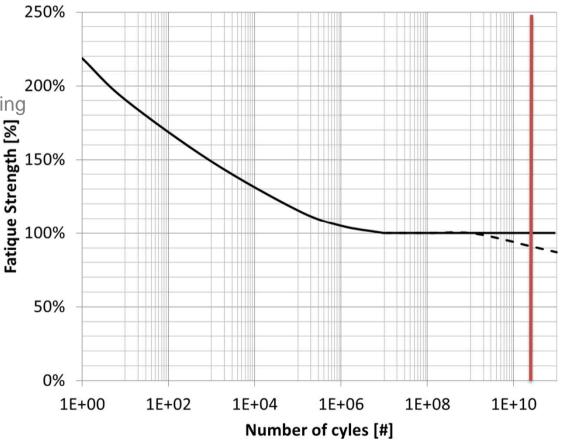
Long lifetime

- 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



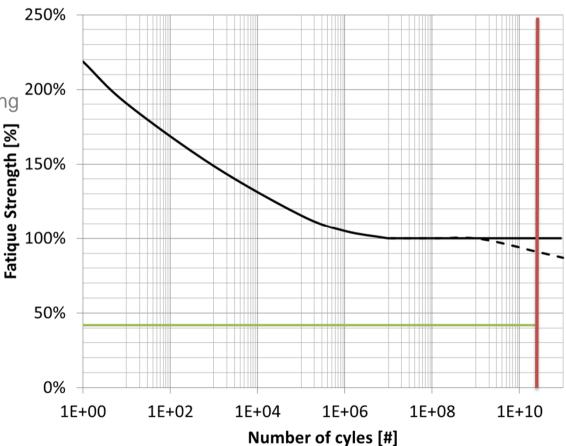


LPTC compressor features & test results

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Literature Material S/N curve
Giga-cycle regime
MTG Compressor operational lifetime
Flexure stress at maximum input power



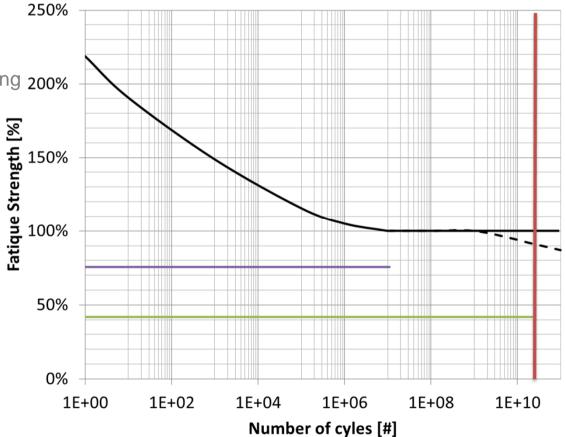


LPTC compressor features & test results

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

Literature Material S/N curve
Giga-cycle regime
Flexure stress at maximum input power
In assembly screening test level
MTG Compressor operational lifetime





Low self-induced vibrations

Design

Dual opposed pistons

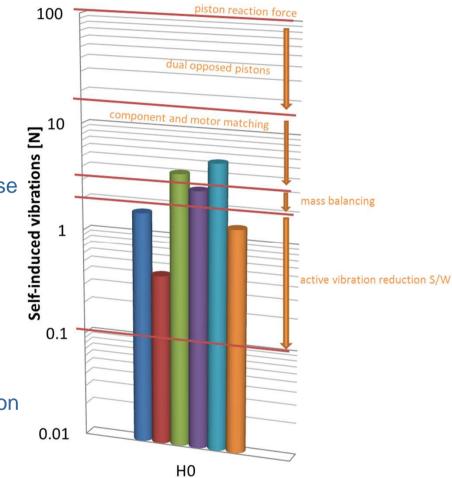
Assembly Strategy

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

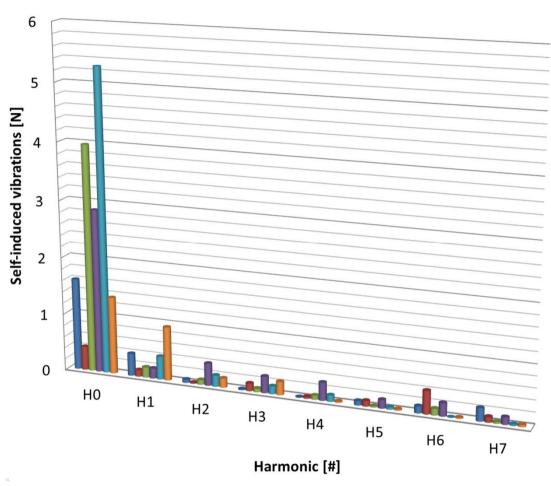
 Application of active vibration reduction algorithms



Measured piston axis self-induced vibrations for delivered compressors



Piston axis self-induced vibrations



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

• Input power: 160 W

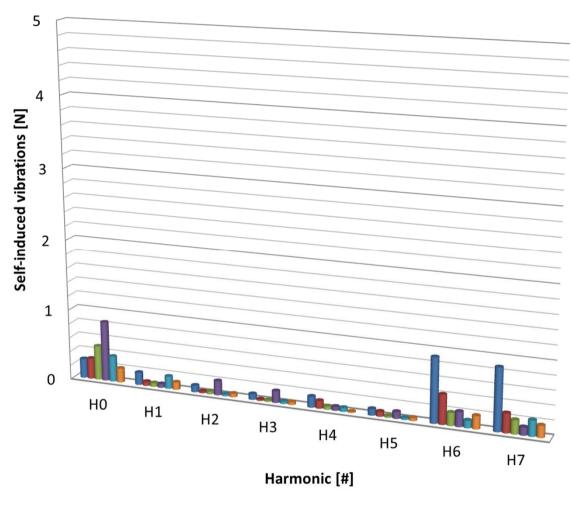
• Drive frequency: 58.5 Hz

Delivered compressors measurements

- Mass-balanced
- Different levels of motor matching



Transverse axis self-induced vibrations



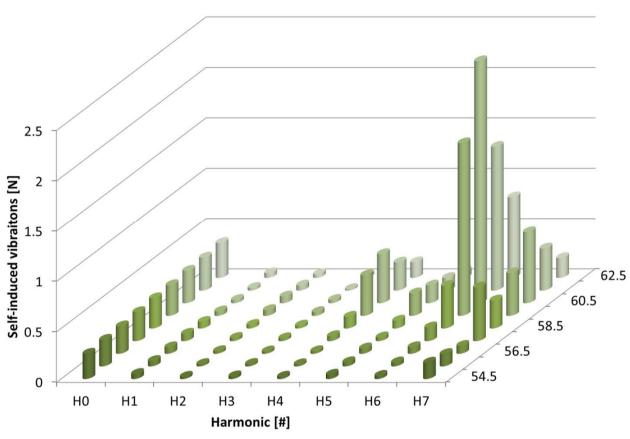
- Tested against a representative pulse tube delivering ± 2W at 50K
- Input power: 160 W
- Drive frequency: 58.5 Hz

Delivered compressors measurements

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
- Confirmed by compressor vibration tests (shaker)
- Mapping provides tuning possibilities for customers



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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)







Self-induced vibrations [N]

