Solving the Thermal Challenge in Power-Dense CubeSats with Water heat Pipes

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ISIS – Innovative Solutions In Space

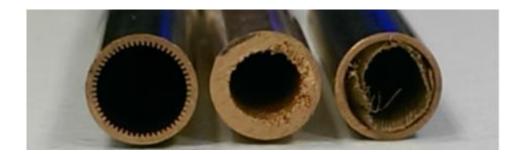


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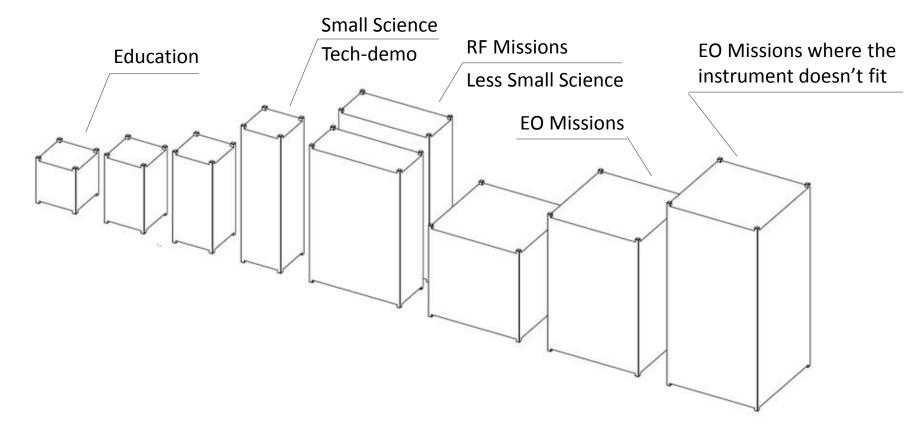


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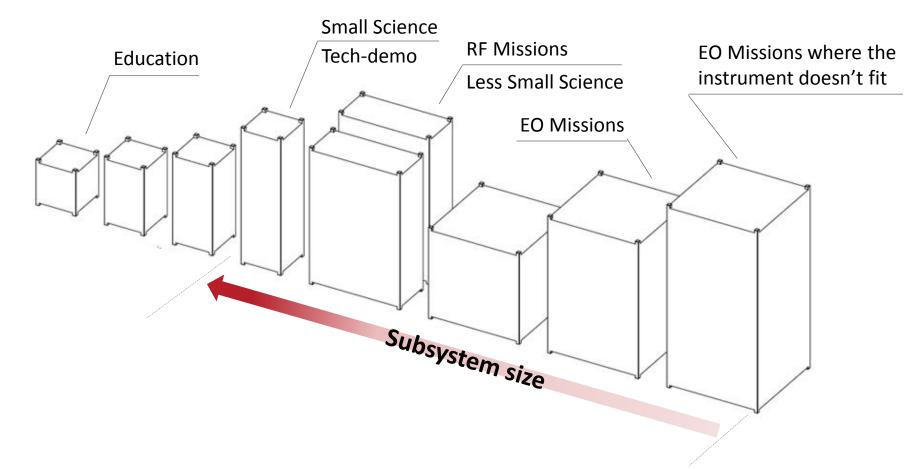
- Power-Dense CubeSats
- The Thermal Challenge
- Water Heat Pipes as Solution
- Solving the Challenge



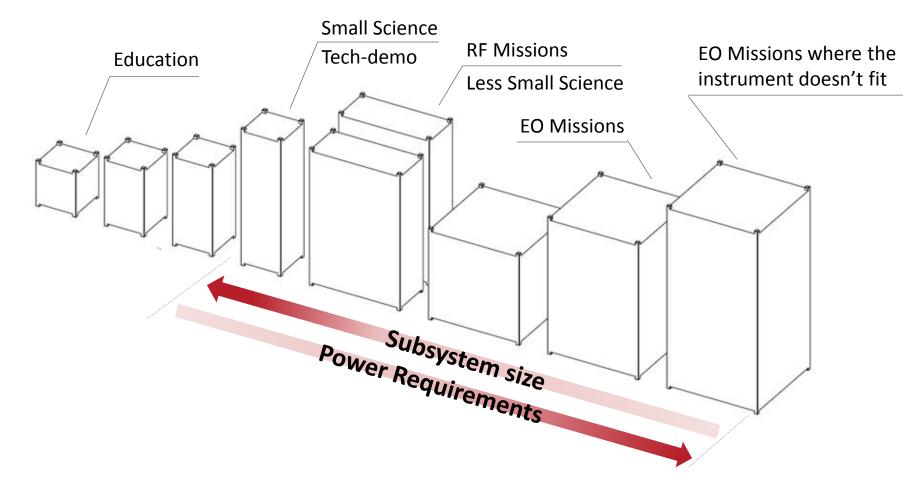




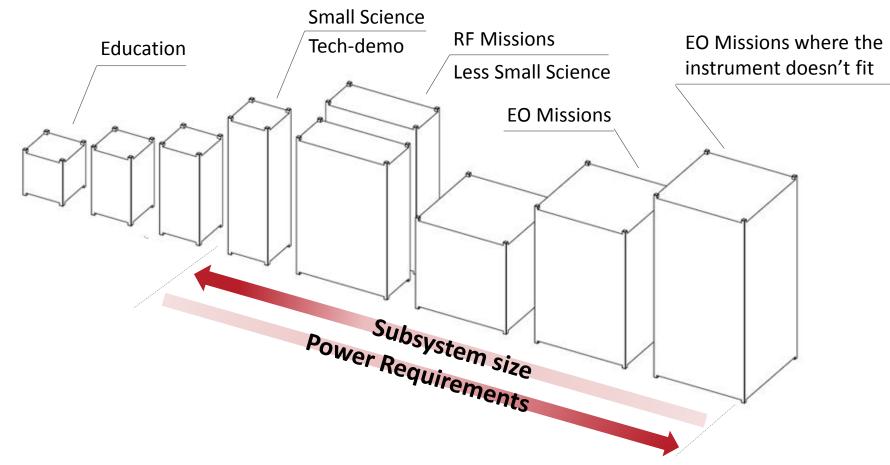










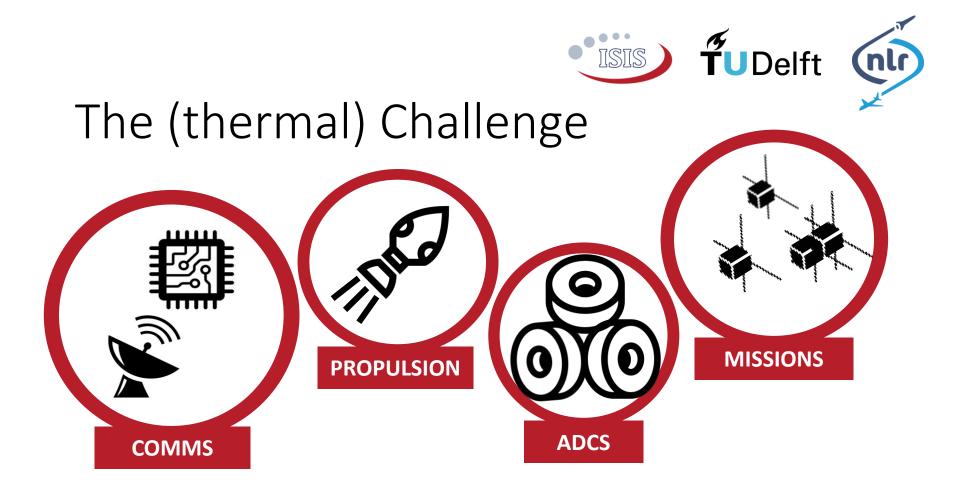


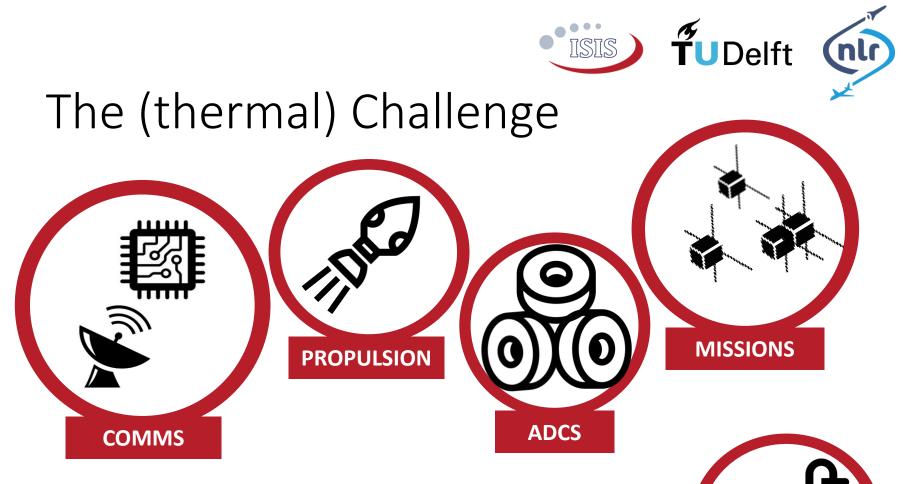
Shift towards high-performance missions lead to stricter thermal requirements



The hunger for more power is being answered:

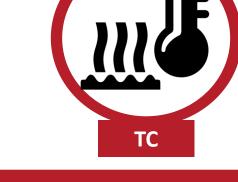






Putting the attention to thermal control...

- # Presentations at SmallSat 2017: 125
- # Presentations on thermal control: 2





The Thermal Challenge

Power density goes up and...

... Local hotspots appear

- Densily packed stacks driven by the CubeSat Standard
- Subsystem PCBs low conductivity
- Difficult to apply dedicated thermal control solutions



Passive thermal control method Bending and heat input flexibility $\Delta p_c = \Delta p_l +$

• (Potentially) low thermal gradients

Heat Pipes to the Rescue

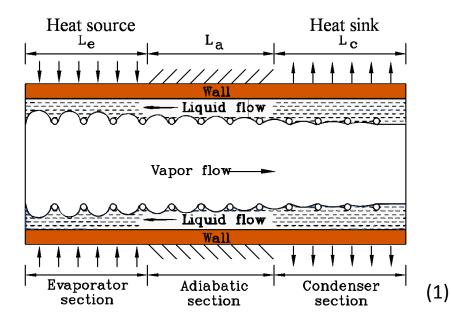
Heat pipes extensively used on Earth and in Space

COTS and cheap!



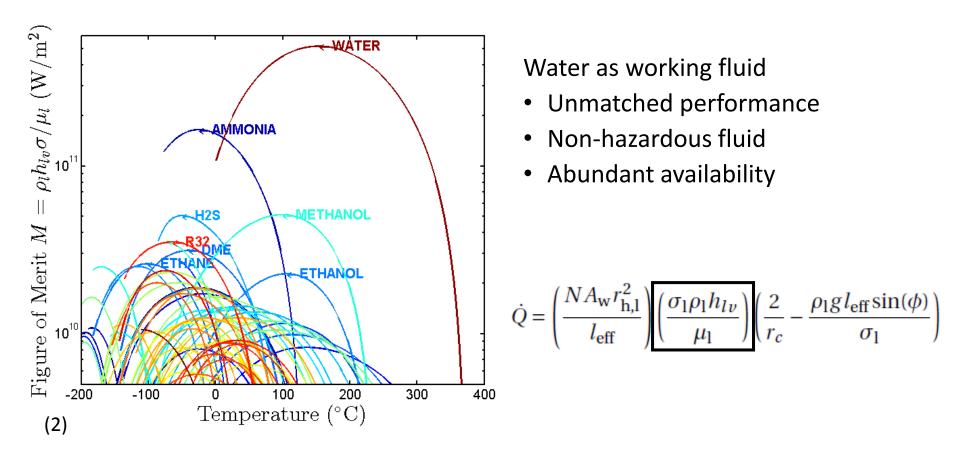
$$\Delta p_c = \Delta p_l + \Delta p_v + \Delta p_g$$

TUDelft





The Solution: Water Heat Pipes





Solving the Thermal Challenge

Requirements

- Remove a representative continuous heat dissipation
- Survive LEO environment

Challenges

- Integration into the CubeSat structure
- Repetitive freeze-thaw cycling
- Transient start-up from frozen state



Challenge: Heat Pipe Integration

Proposed design

- No or little impact on other subsystem PCBs
- Interfaces similar to Earth-based applications
- Direct coupling with external frame to quickly remove the waste heat

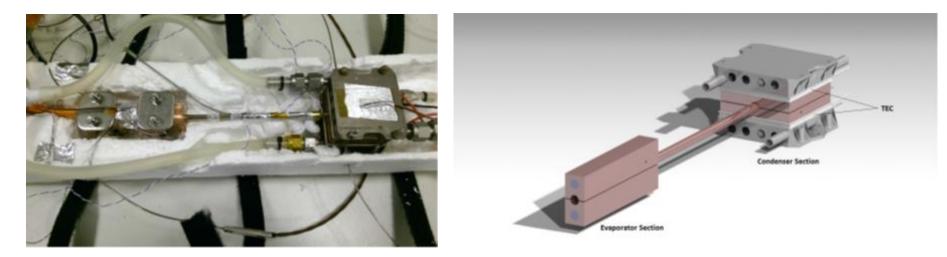




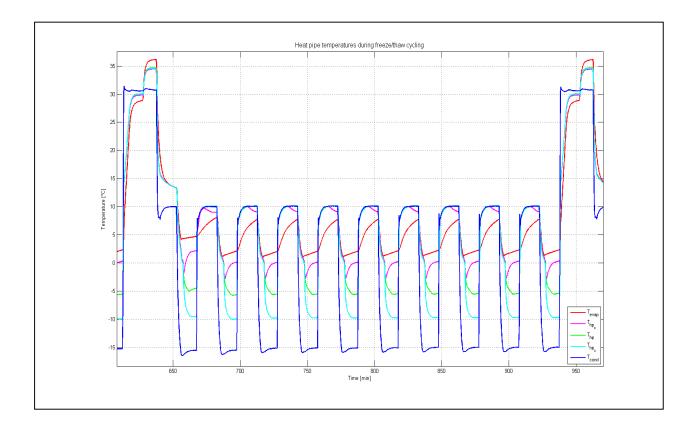


Test Set Up

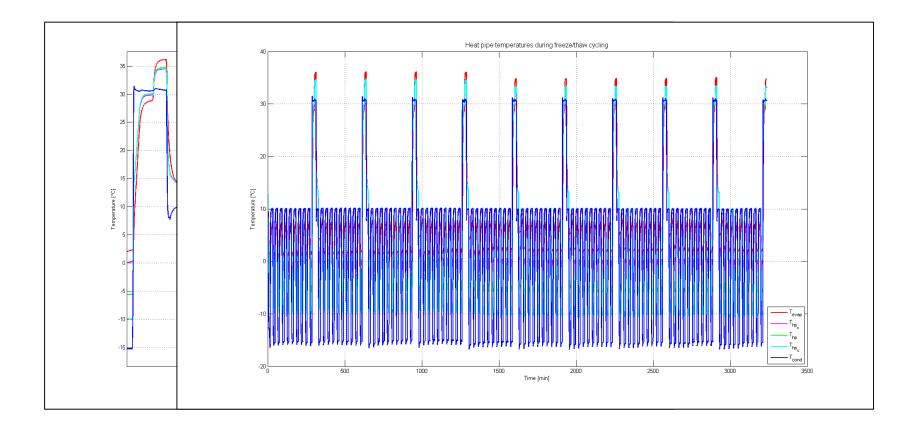
- Heat pipe temperature from -15 to +10 degC
- Functional test after every 10 cycles
- 100 cycles in total



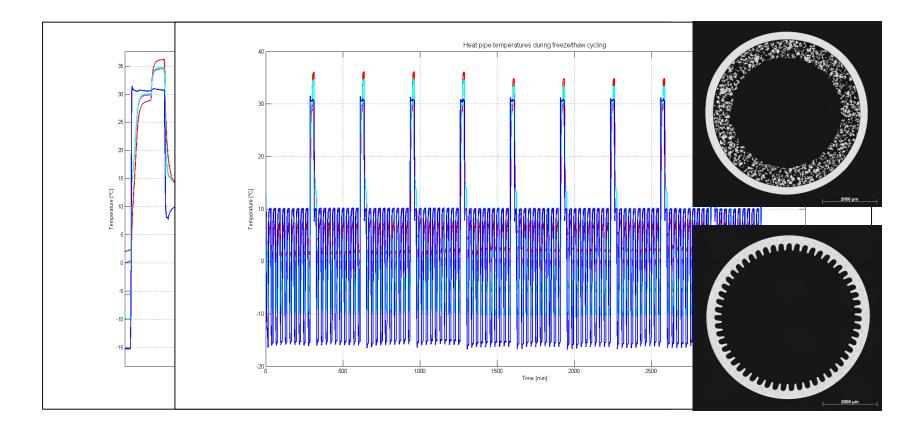










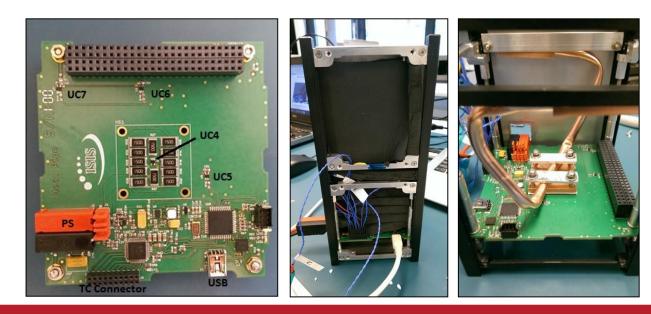




Challenge: Transient Start-up

Test Set Up

- Custom designed PCB able to generate heat
- Dissipating resistors footprint similar to MCUs or PAs
- Isolating foam to only allow conductive heat transfer

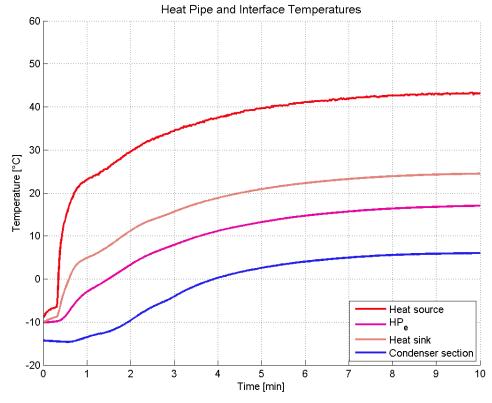




Challenge: Transient Start-up

Cold-case scenario in LEO

- Panel sink temperature -20 °C
- Internal temperature of -10°C
- Heat input of 10W

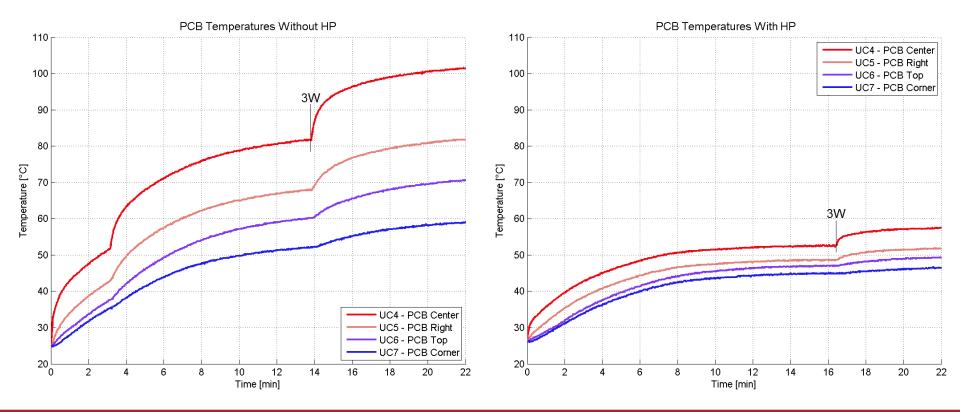


- Pure copper conduction main heat mechanism until heat pipe starts to thaw
- Freezing only occurs when subsystem is fully switched off



Solving the Challenge

Continous heat load - Temperature distribution over the PCB



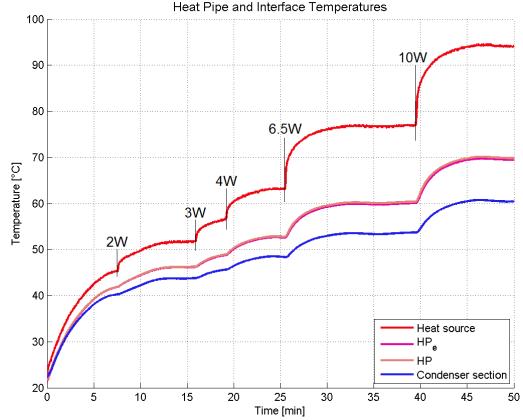
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Solving the Challenge

Increasing the heat load

- 10W continuous heat load
- Sink panel temperature 40°C
- Max temperature 94°C



ΔT of 24°C between heat sink interface and the heat pipe



Conclusions & Recommendations

- Improve design to increase heat transfer coefficient
- Qualify for a large number of freeze-thaw cycles
- Vibrational analysis



Conclusions & Recommendations

- Improve design to increase heat transfer coefficient
- Qualify for a large number of freeze-thaw cycles
- Vibrational analysis

Fly!



Questions?

Jero en Hugo Gerard Ben oit Andra Visit our ISIS booth #1-2 Heat pipe demo model on display!



References

- 1 H. J. V. Gerner, R. C. V. Benthem, and J. V. Es, *Fluid selection for space thermal control systems,* in 44th International Conference on Environmental Systems, July (Tucson, Arizona, 2014) pp. 1–7.
- 2 Thermal-Fluids Central, *Operation Principles of Heat Pipes,* https://www.thermalfluidscentral.org/encyclopedia/index.php/Operation_Principl es_of_Heat_Pipes, Date Accessed 16-09-2015 (2014).

Heat pipe picture (slide 11)

https://www.conrad.nl/nl/quickcool-qg-shp-d6-200g-heatpipe-01-kw-o-x-l-6-mm-x-200-mm-189178.html



BACKUP



The Solution: Water Heat Pipes

Stand-alone performance test with water heat pipes

- Different wick structures
 - Sintered
 - Mesh
 - Axial grooved
- 6 mm diameter

