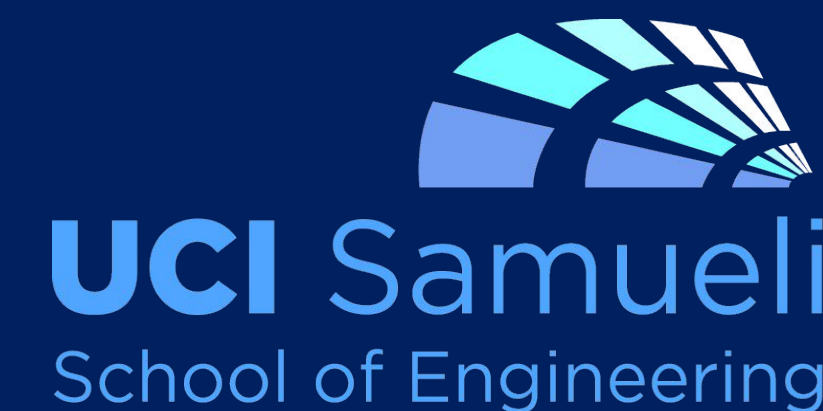




Spacecraft Thermal Management 2018 - 2019

Team Leads & Subleads: Trevor Morgan, William Jo, Bryan Nguyen, Thoai Tran, Kristen Wong, Pedro Hernandez, Michael Chung
 Advisers: Dr. Khalid Rafique, Dr. John LaRue, Dr. Daniel Knight, Allen Kine



Project Background

- Spacecraft operate in a temperature range larger than the ranges found on Earth and must efficiently absorb/reject heat.
- For smaller satellites, mechanical hardware may prove too uneconomical and unreliable for use in space.
- A solution for a space shield is to use a variable electrochromic radiator to absorb and reject different amounts of heat.
- Similar to 787 windows, an electrical current is passed through slides and will emissivity changes almost instantaneously.
- Light Color (Sun): Reflect: ↑, Emissivity: ↓
- Dark Color (Dark): Reflect: ↓, Emissivity: ↑

Goals

Design, manufacture, and test a low cost, variable electrochromic thin film prototype by Summer 2019 for use on Cube, Nano and other budget satellites.

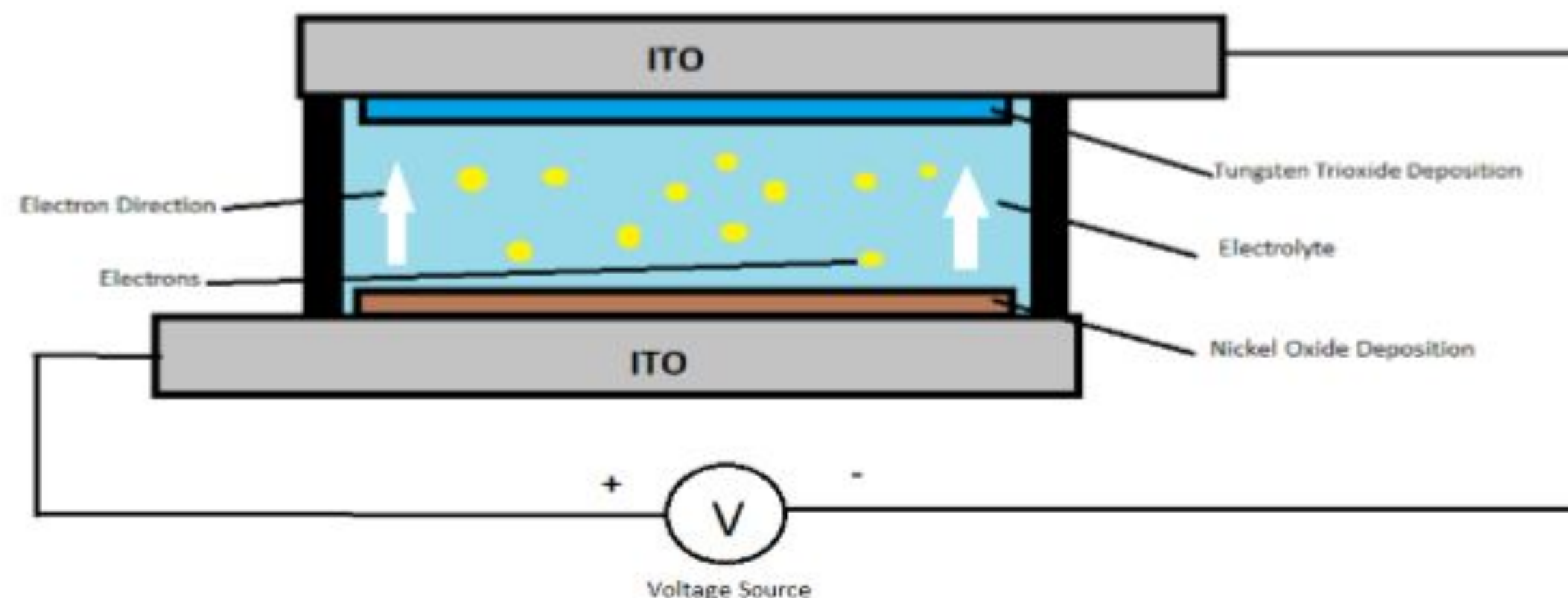


Figure 1: Schematic Of Variable Electrochromic Device Prototype

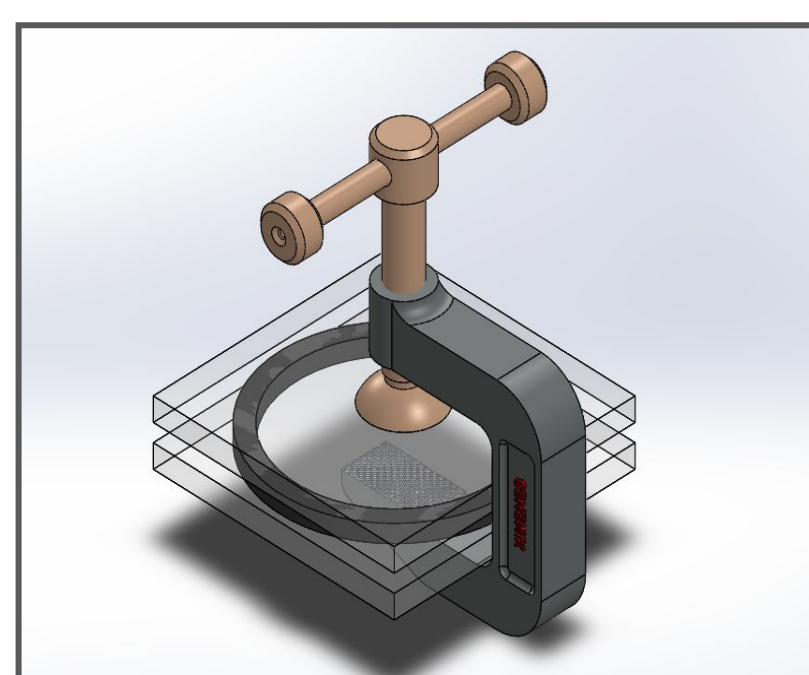


Figure 2: Proof Of Concept SolidWorks Model



Figure 2: Proof Of Concept Assembly Experiment

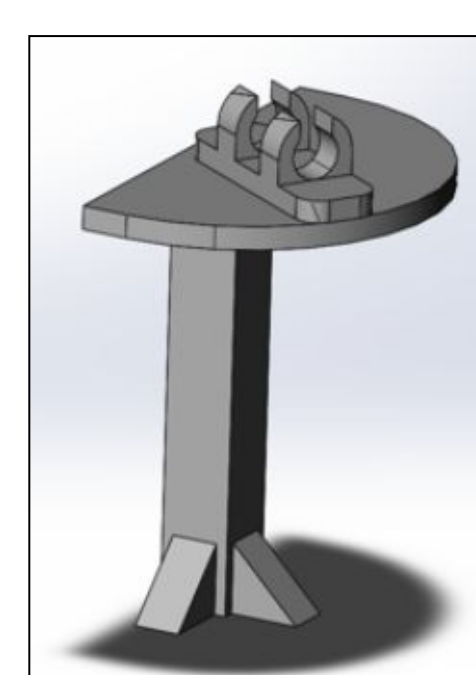


Figure 3: Lense Holder for Spectrometer Testing Station

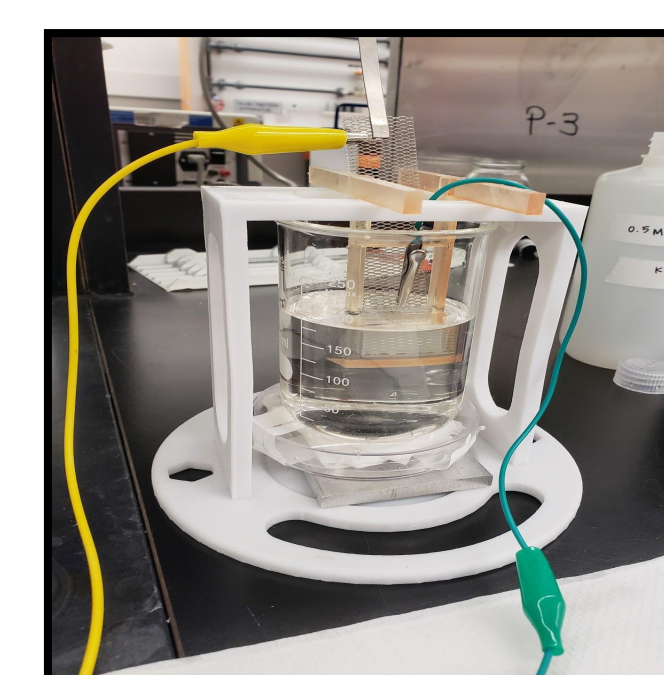


Figure 4: Testing Stand with Nickel and Platinum Electrode

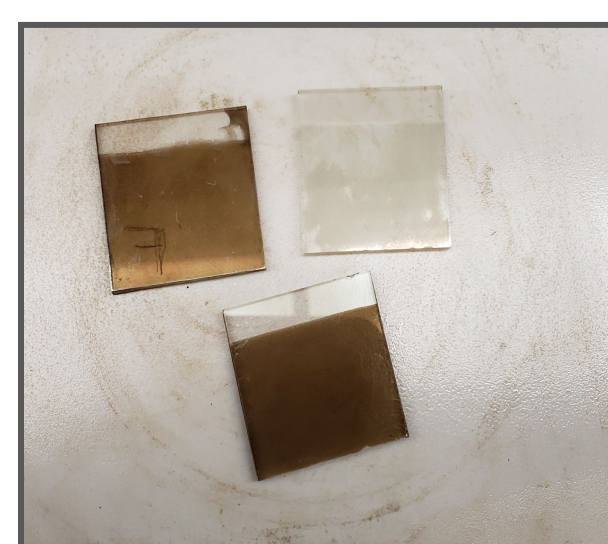


Figure 6: Nickel (dark) and Tungsten (white) slides

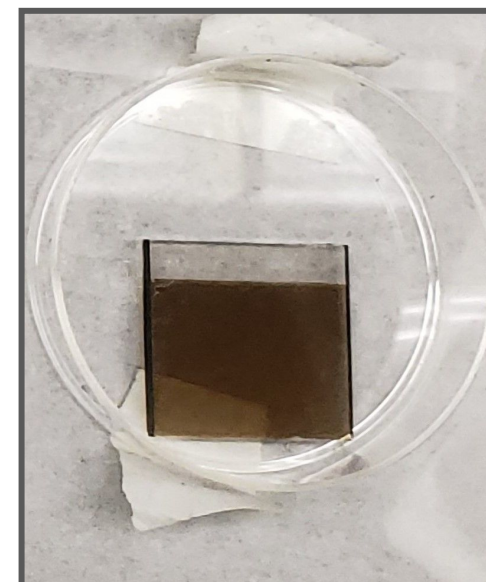


Figure 7 (Left) & 8 (Right): Nickel Slides Colored (Left) and Tungsten Slide Colored (Right)

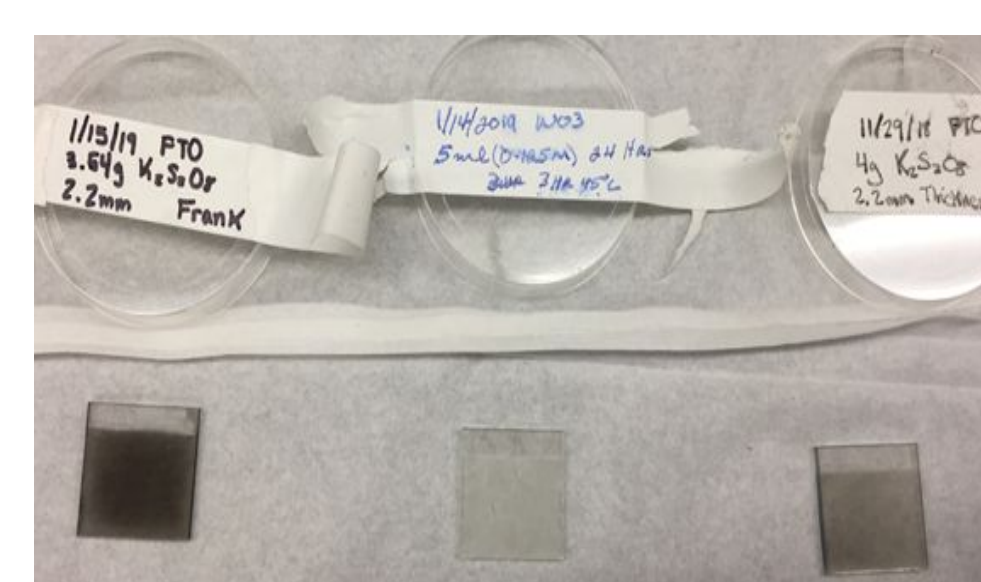
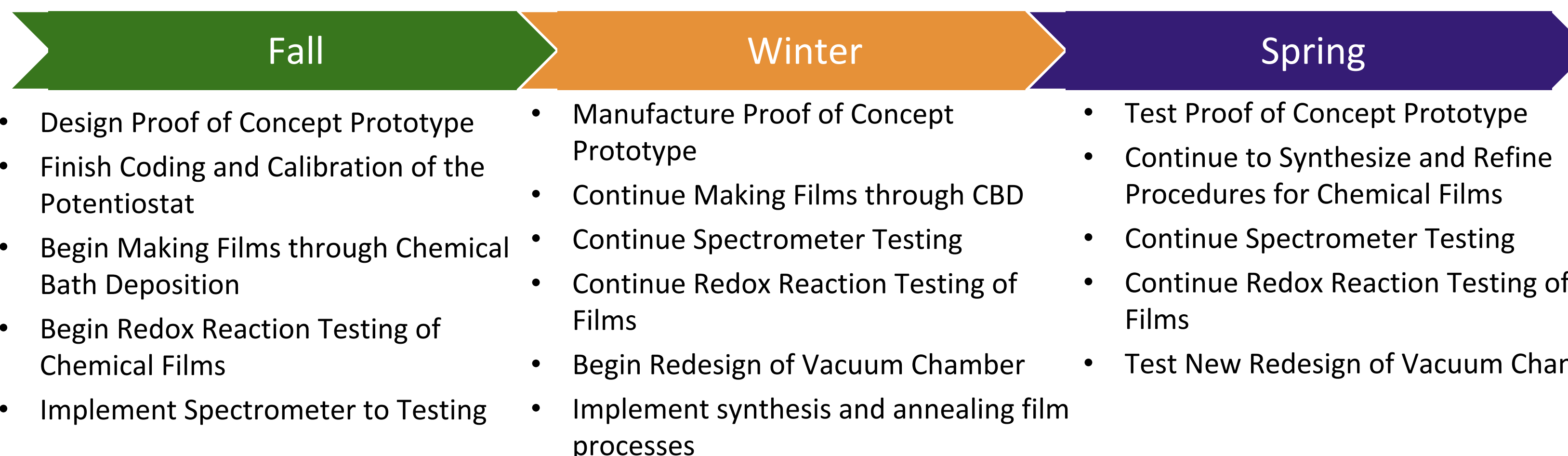
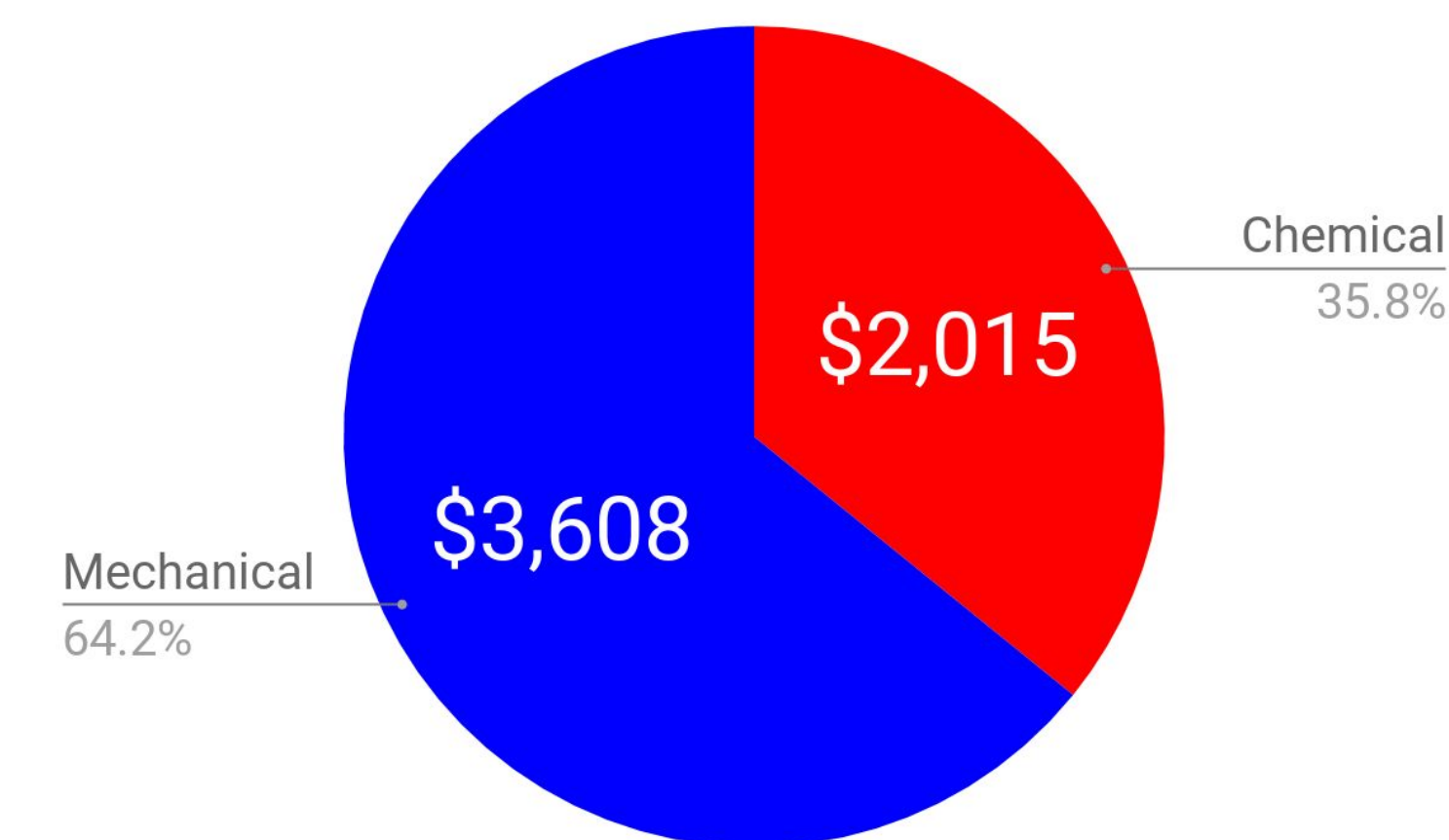


Figure 8: Slides before annealing

Timeline



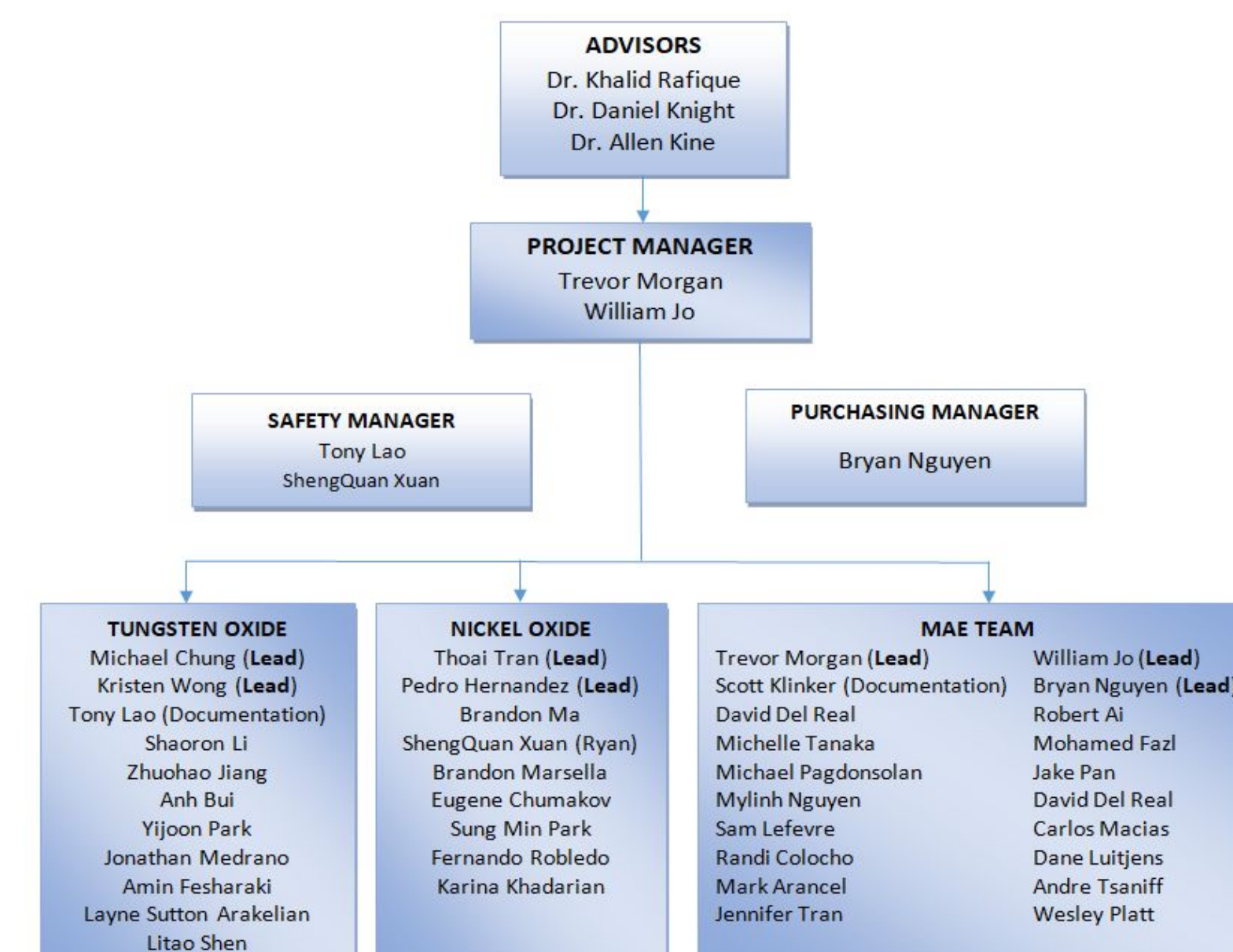
Team Budget



This Year's Team



Team Organization



Objectives

- Cost: <\$125 per sq. inch
- Operating Conditions: < 10E-5 Pa
- Weight: ~1.25kg per sq. meter
- Emissivity: Variable from $\epsilon = 0.2 - 0.8$
- Max Power: 3 VDC
- Thermal Barrier: 332-379K