

# Thermal design of the Millimetron payload module

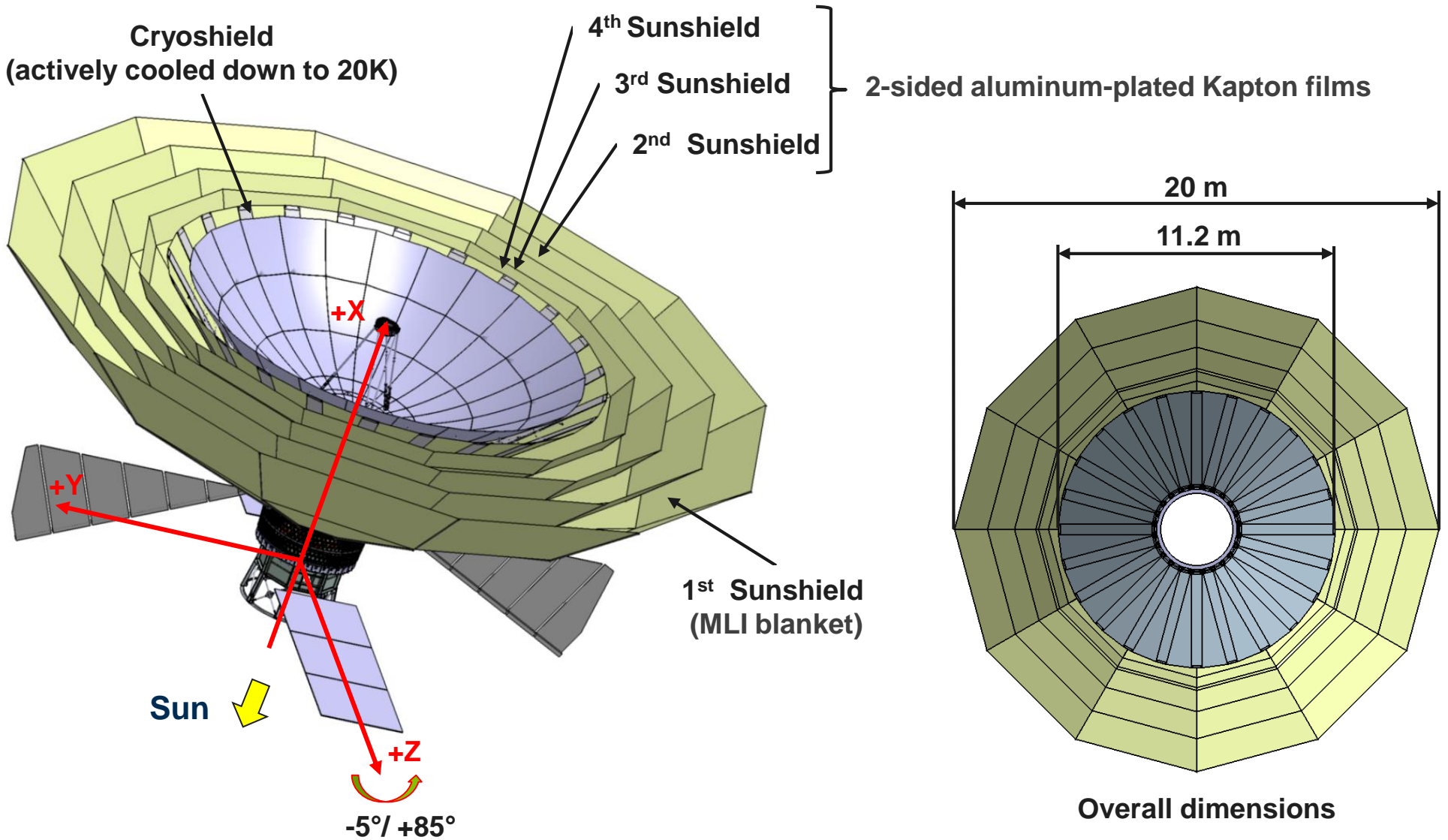


ASC LPI

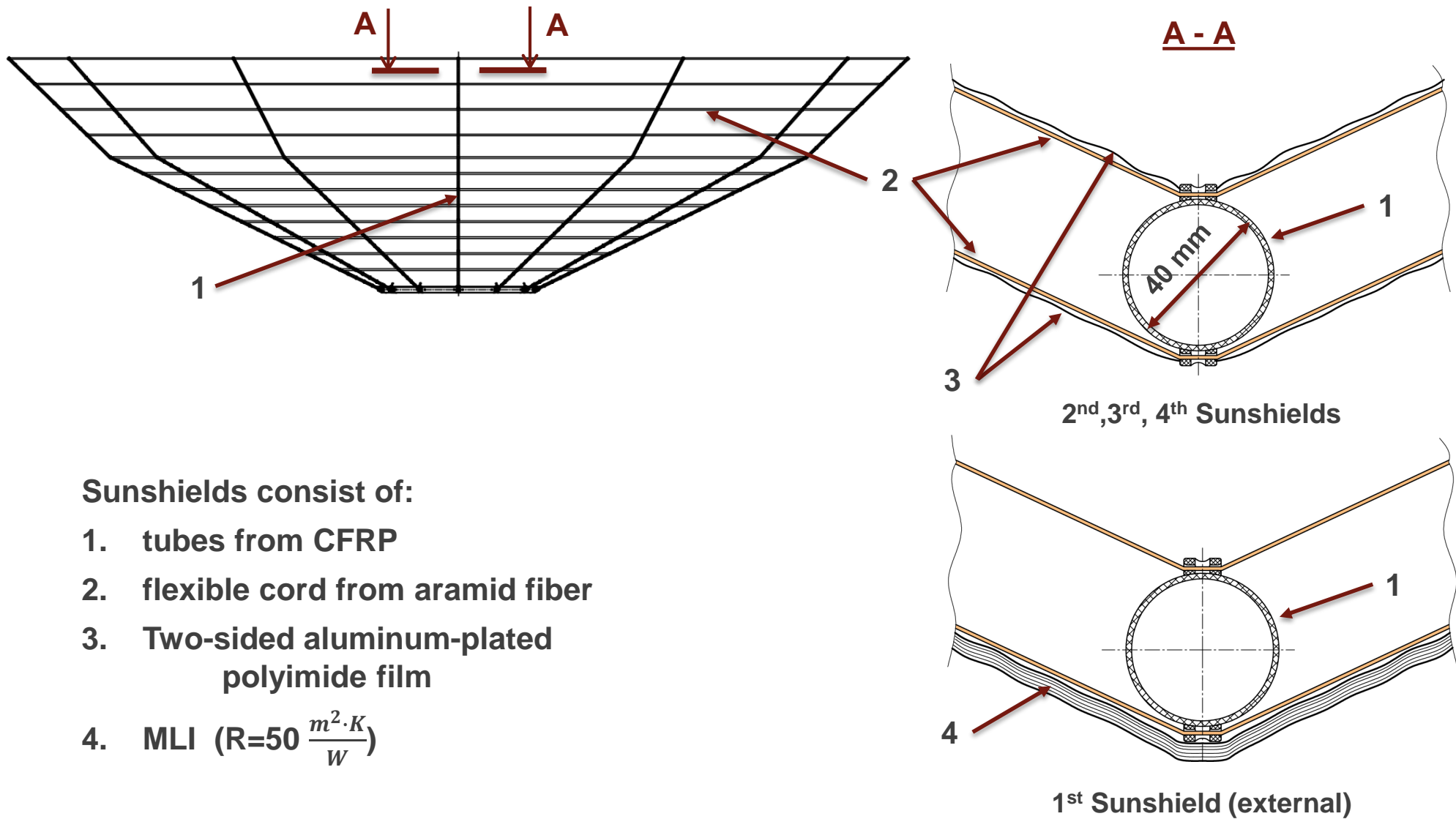


E. Golubev, on behalf of the Millimetron team

# Sunshields



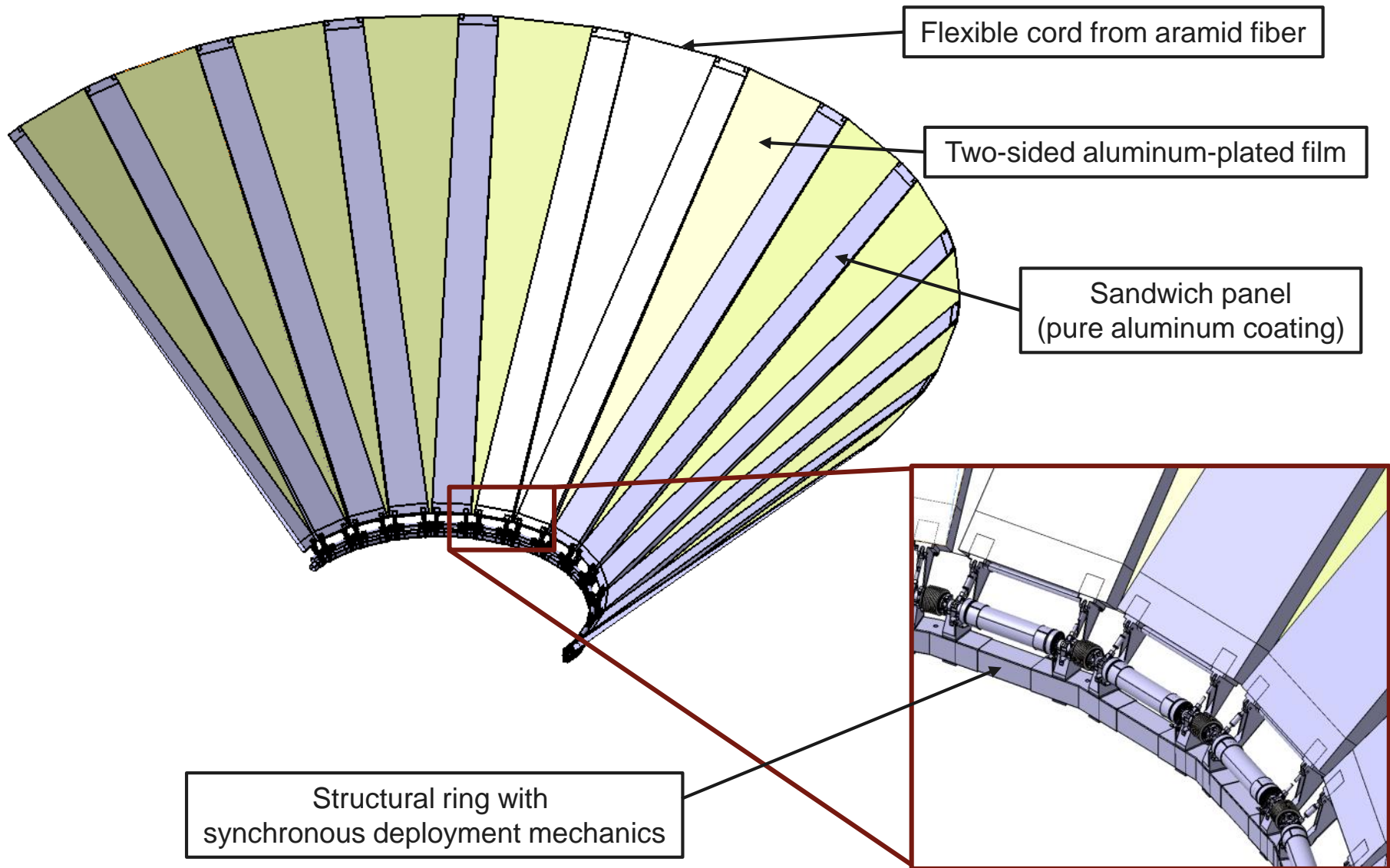
# Sunshield structure



Sunshields consist of:

1. tubes from CFRP
2. flexible cord from aramid fiber
3. Two-sided aluminum-plated polyimide film
4. MLI ( $R=50 \frac{m^2 \cdot K}{W}$ )

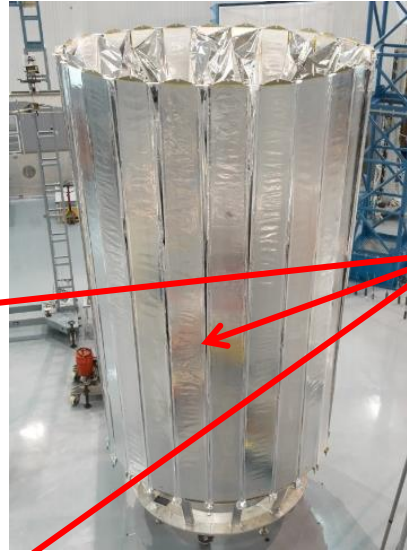
# Cryoshield structure



# Development status

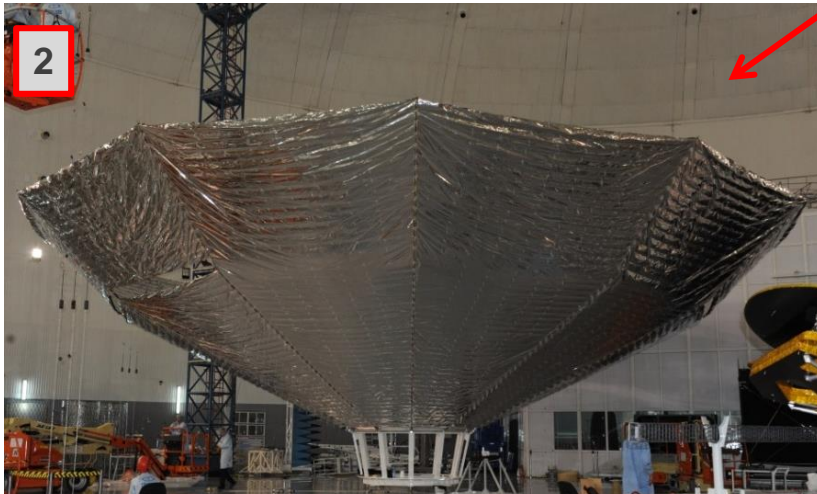


Mock-up of cryoshield (full-scale)



## Objectives of tests:

- film management
- film packaging
- deployment
- gravity offload system

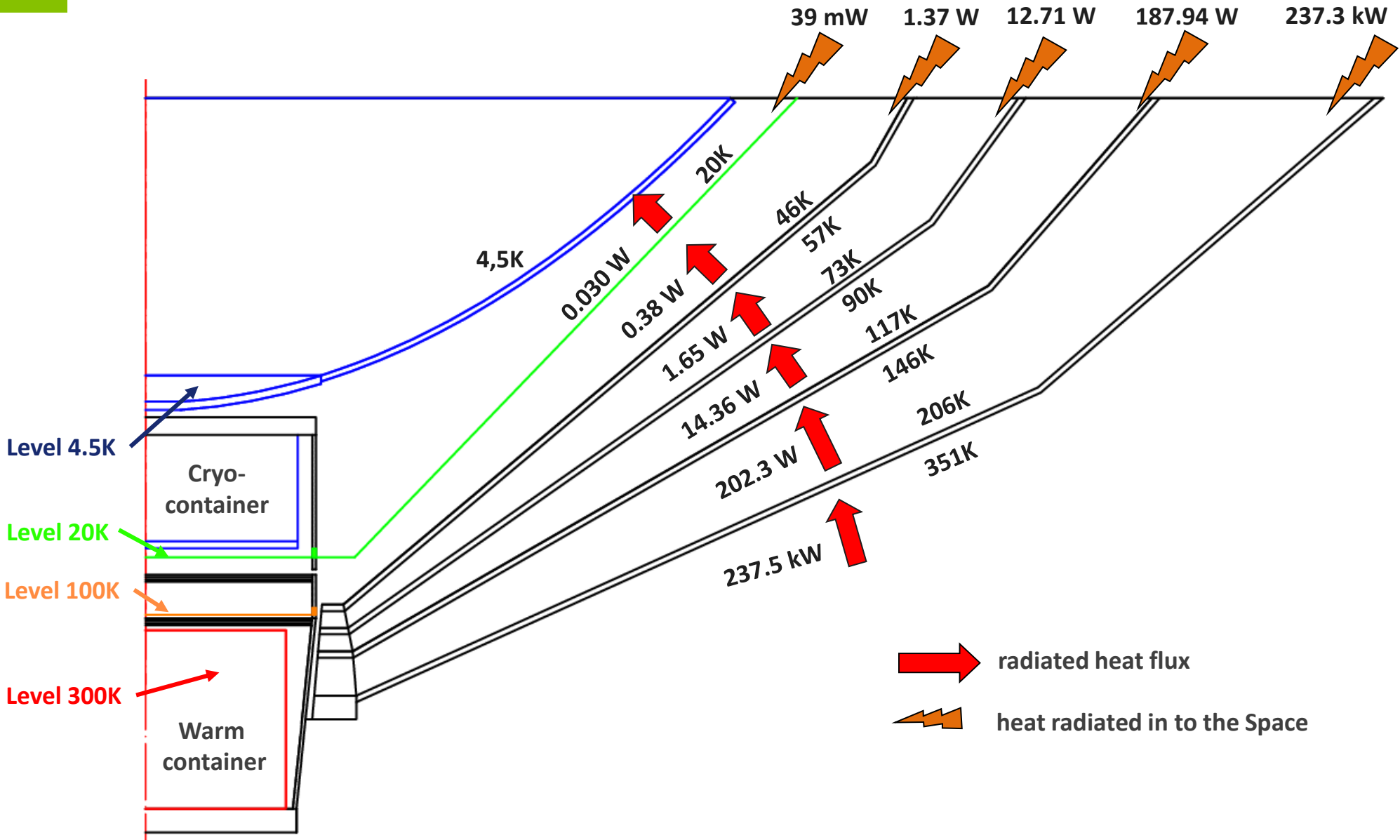


Mock-up of the 1st sunshield (full-scale)

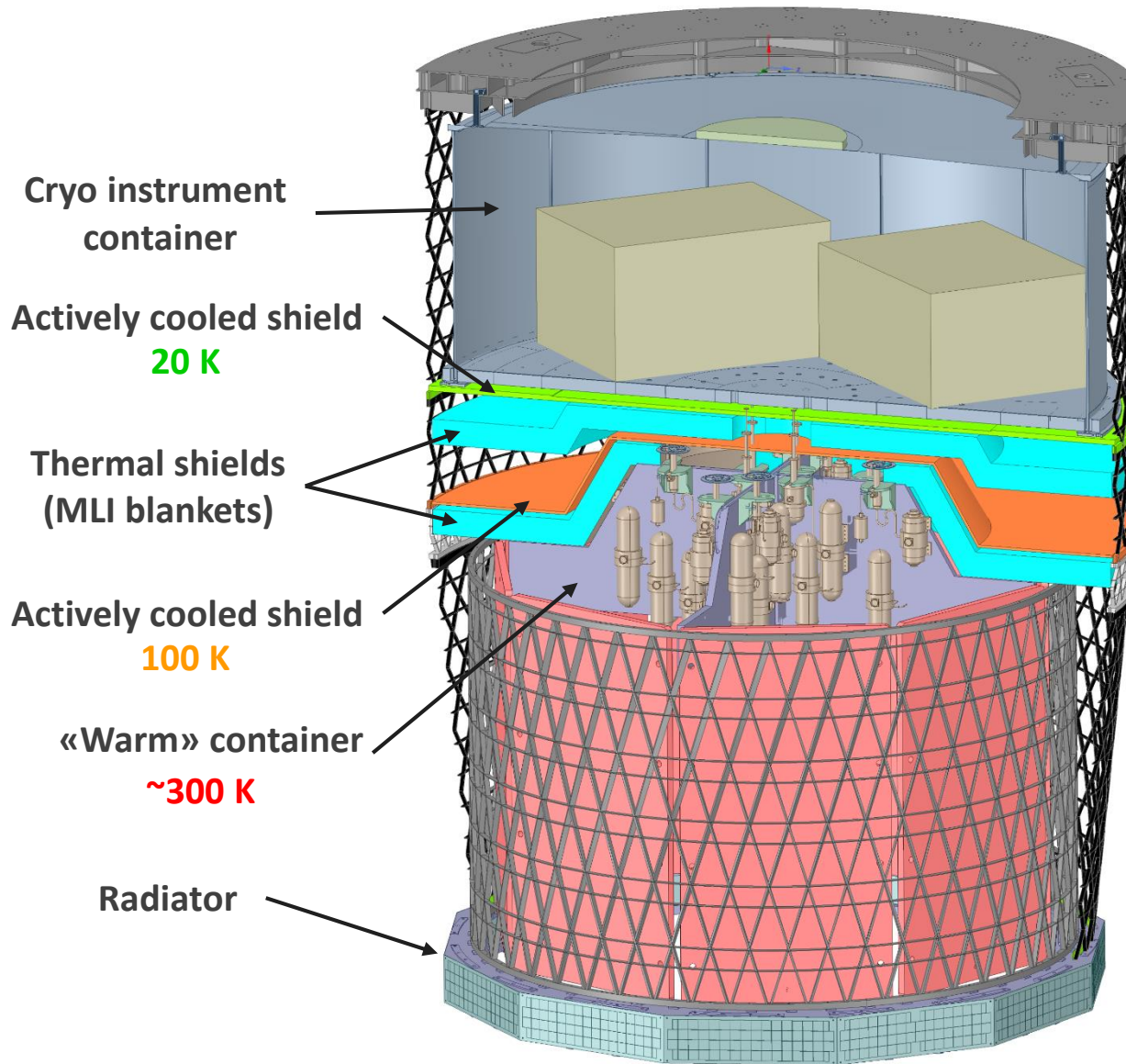


Engineering model of the deployment system

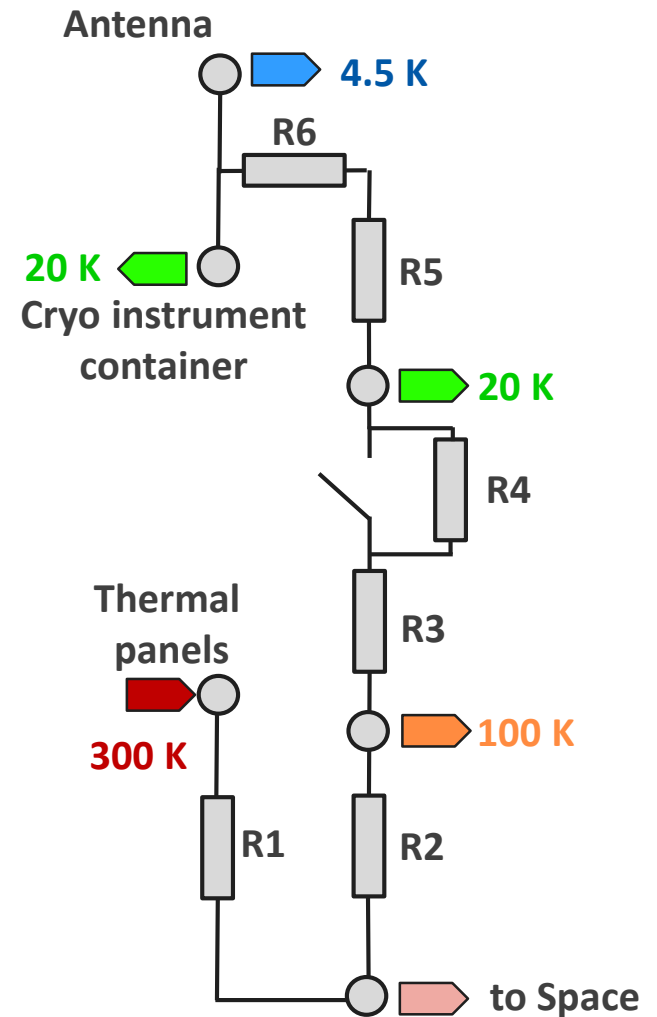
# Effective Radiation cooling



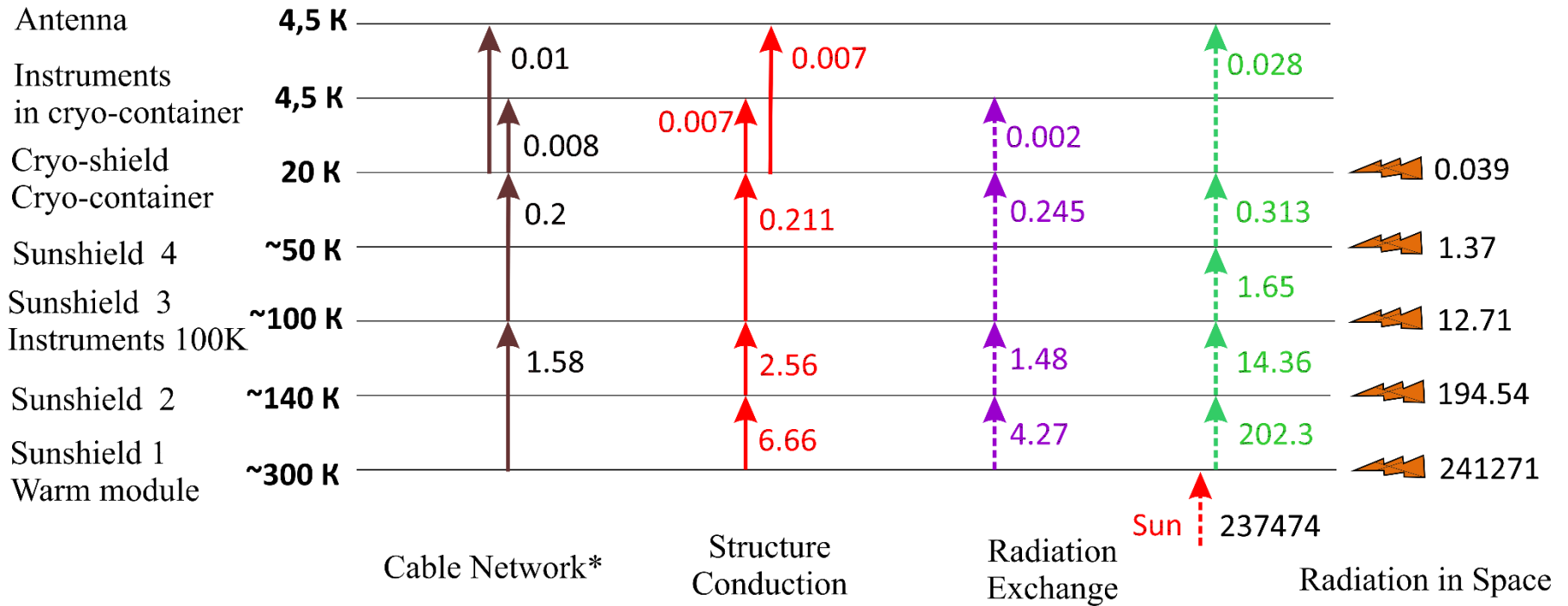
# “Matreshka” design



## Equivalent scheme of structure in terms of conductance



# Preliminary heat flow map (calculated)



Unit: W

→ Conducted Heat along wires

→ Conducted Heat

---→ Net Radiated Heat between two groups in compartments

---→ Net Radiated Heat between two shields

---→ Absorbed Solar Heating

⚡ Heat Radiated to Space



## Budget of the heat loads on the temperature levels

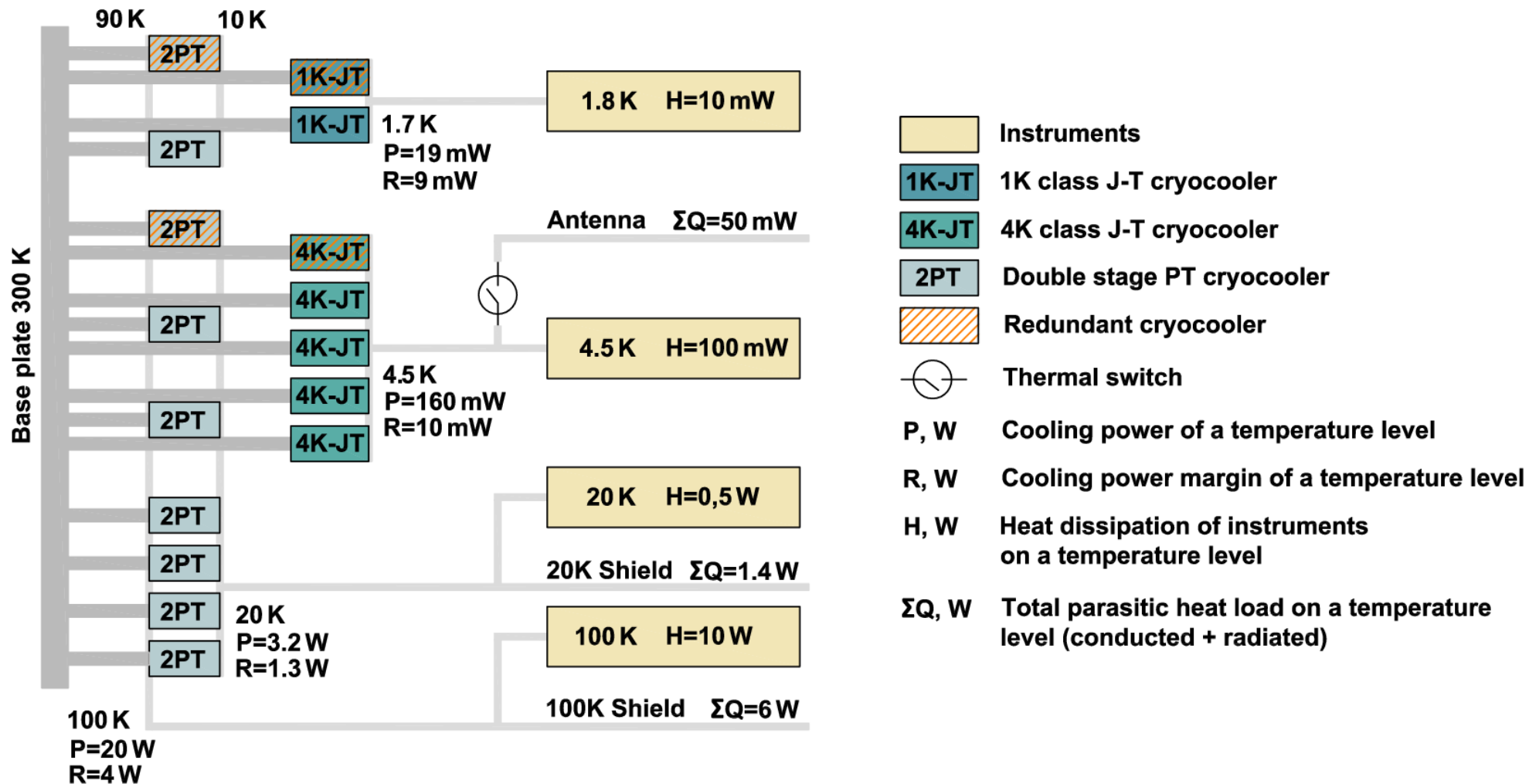
Level	Radiation Exchange, W	Structure Conduction, W	Cable network Conduction*, W	Heat Dissipation of instruments, W	$\Sigma Q$ , W
1-2K	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
4K	0.030	0.002	0.018	0.10	0.15
20K	0.489	0.211	0.200	0.50	1.40
100K	1.480	2.940	1.580	10.00	16.00

\* 100% margin estimated

# What could be implemented up to date?

	Pulse Tube Cooler PT15K (Air Liquide)	2ST - Double stage Stirling cooler (Sumitomo H.I.)	4K-class Joule Thomson cooler (Sumitomo H.I.)	1K-class Joule Thomson cooler (Sumitomo H.I.)
	 <p>Compressor</p> <p>Cold Head</p>	 <p>Compressor</p> <p>Cold Head</p>	 <p>Compressors (x2)</p> <p>Cold Head →</p>	 <p>Compressors (x4)</p> <p>Cold Head →</p>
TRL	TRL5/6 (planned in 2019)	TRL8	TRL8	TRL5 (life time test is ongoing)
Cooling power	<b>800mW at 20K</b> <b>5W at 100K</b>	<b>&gt;200mW at 20K</b> <b>&gt;1W at 100K (EOL)</b>	<b>40mW at 4.5K (EOL)</b>	<b>10mW at 1.7K (EOL)</b> <b>19mW at 1.77K (with PT15K precooling)</b>
Input power	300 W	80 W at EOL	90 W at EOL	75 W at EOL
Mass	21 kg	9.5 kg	15 kg	28 kg
Life time	?	3 years (5yrs as a goal)	> 3 yrs (5yrs as a goal)	>5 yrs

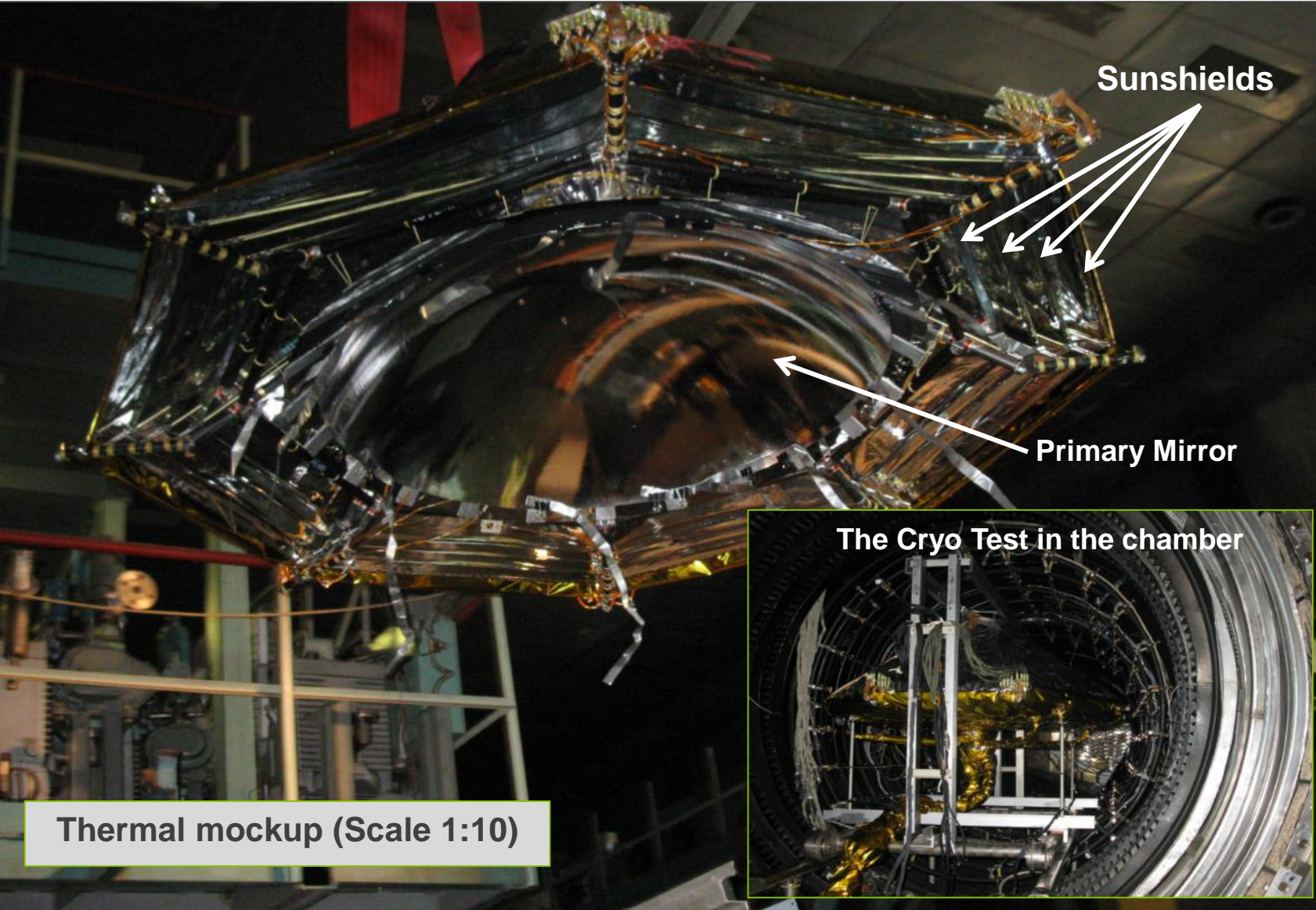
# How it could be realized? Active cooling system



## Summary of active cooling system

Cryocooler type	1-2 K (J-T)	4 K (J-T)	15 K (2PT)	20 K (2PT)	100 K (2PT )	Total
Cooling power, W	0,02	0,04	-	0,80	5,00	-
Input power*, W	75	90	300	300	-	<b>2535</b>
Mass, kg	28,0	15,0	35,0	35,0	-	<b>446</b>
Required amount of coolers	1	4	1	6	-	<b>12</b>
Redundant cooler	1	1	1	1	-	<b>4</b>
Total amount	2	5	2	7	-	<b>16</b>

# Development status



Sunshields

Primary Mirror

The Cryo Test in the chamber

Thermal mockup (Scale 1:10)

## Conclusions

- The thermal design of the overall payload module and preliminary heat load budget has been developed
- Implementation of 15K PT coolers (Air liquide) and 1K-, 4K-class Joule Thomson coolers (Sumitomo H.I.) is one of the promising way to build the active cooling system
- First validation test with the scale model demonstrated the very critical parts of the thermal design
- Many aspects of the thermal design still need to be studied



**Thank you for attention!**