

DRPS Poster for MFC SAC

June 2022

Kendall J Wahlquist





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Idaho National Laboratory Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415

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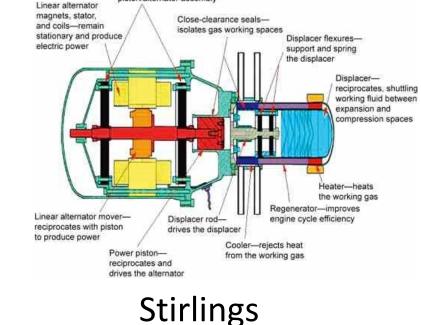
Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy Under DOE Idaho Operations Office Contract DE-AC07-05ID14517

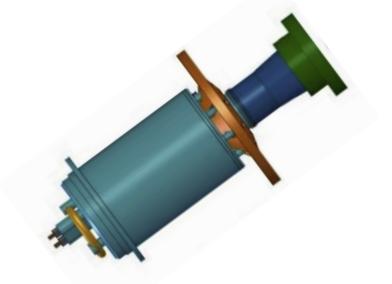
Path to a Dynamic Radioisotope Power System

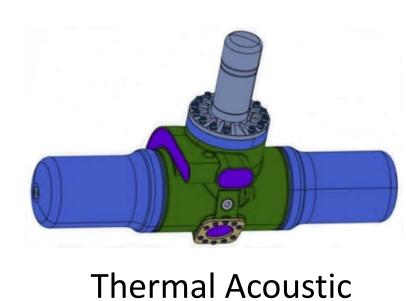
The goal is to develop a power system for space applications that is three times more efficient than the systems currently in service.

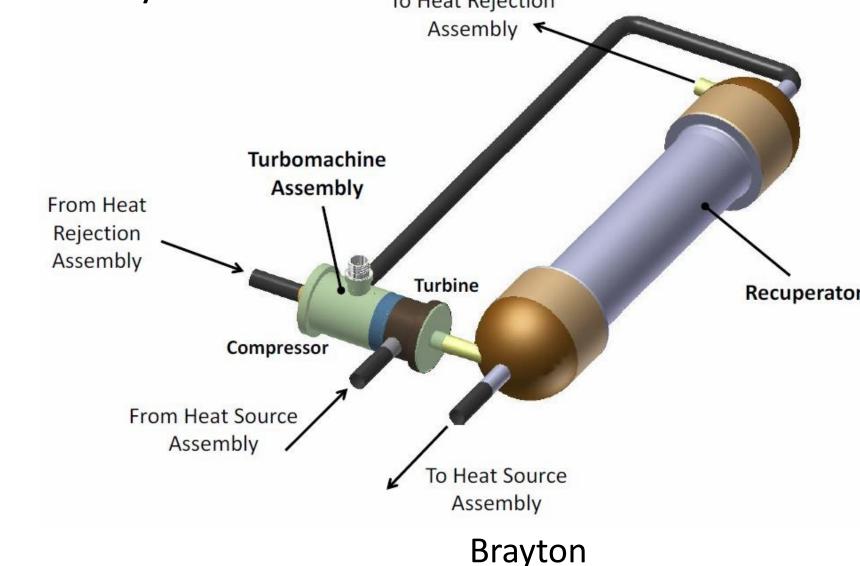
NASA initiated the Dynamic Radioisotope Power System (DRPS) development program in 2017 to evaluate potential dynamic conversion technologies and mature at least one technology toward flight development. The goal was to have a reliable system with >20% efficiency.

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NASA Development Program

2017

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

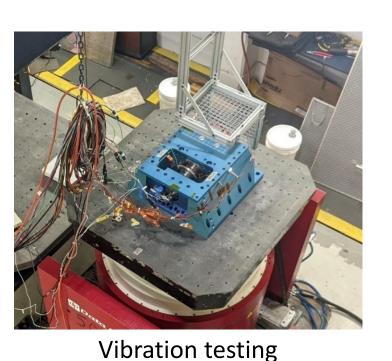
2027

2028

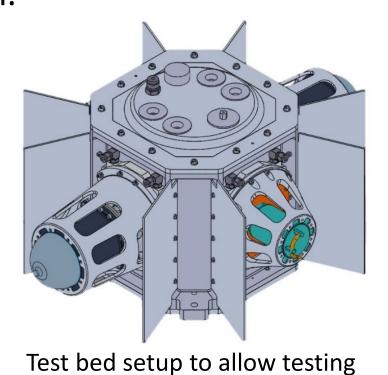
2029

Two Stirling cycle based designs have progressed toward testing at NASA Glenn Research Center. Two Sunpower SRSC convertors have exceeded 4500 hours of operation. One of the AMSC FISC convertors has exceeded 3600 hours of operation. Individual convertor efficiency estimated to be >25%.

NASA's test plan includes testing the convertors in various near flight-like conditions to help determine the performance and ability to service a 17-year mission.







of multiple convertors together

Some of the design and process improvements include: Heater head material Regenerator material and form Centering spring form Piston centering and optimization Magnet form

Baseline Test Plan (GRC hardware in Total 61

INL Phase 1 Contract

- Design

Trade studies have been completed to down-select the convertor manufacturer, the number of convertors, and the basic generator design. Initial analyses of the generator design have begun. Controller design has begun.

life. Testing of a prototype benchtop system is planned to begin in 2023 with delivery of a protoflight unit in 2028.

In 2021, INL entered a contract with Aerojet Rocketdyne to design a DRPS for a 20-month Lunar mission and 17-year

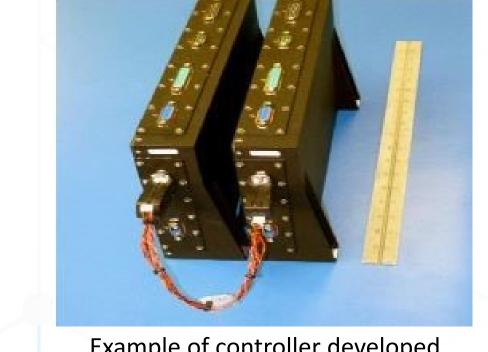
A significant effort of a DRPS design is the controller. The controller functions

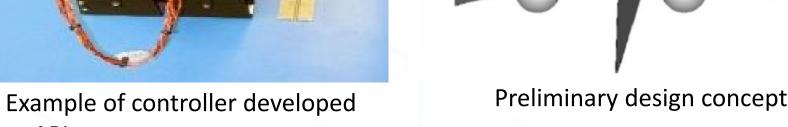
include: Control Stirling convertor for power output

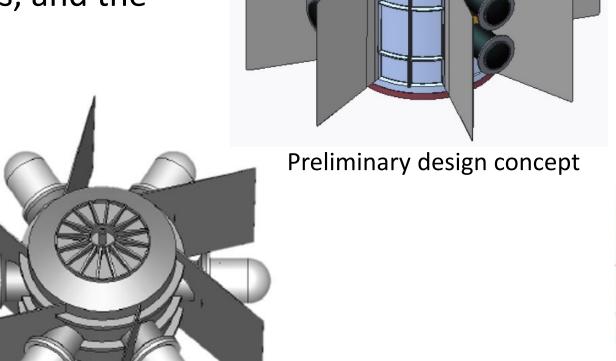
Convert AC power to DC power Synchronize convertors to minimize vibration

Shut down a convertor if it's opposing partner fails Monitor spacecraft power and connect/disconnect as needed

Provide redundancy in case of failure







Preliminary thermal analysis

Contract Brassboard Testing

INL Phase 3

Contract

Build

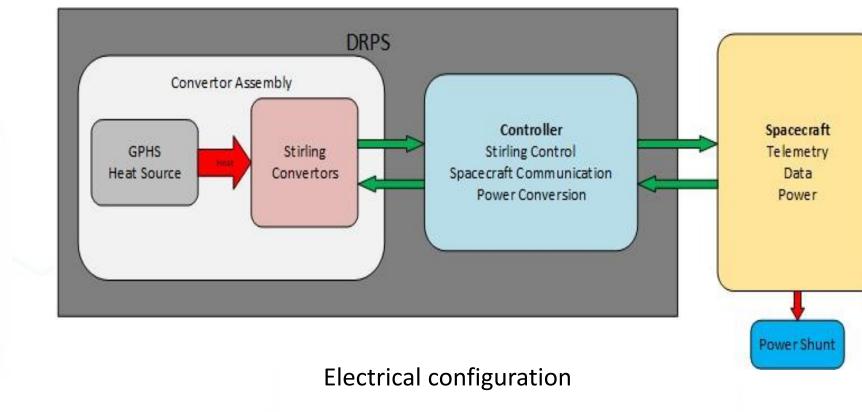
INL Phase 2

Phase 2 includes building a brassboard, or laboratory unit, to demonstrate the design in relevant environments. This is where the attributes and interfaces of the convertors, generator and controller come together in simulated hardware.

Stirling convertors and simulators will be used to test the controller to demonstrate the ability to monitor and control multiple convertors at the same time.

2022 DRPS configuration 1500 W thermal input 8 convertors

330 W electrical output 22% efficient

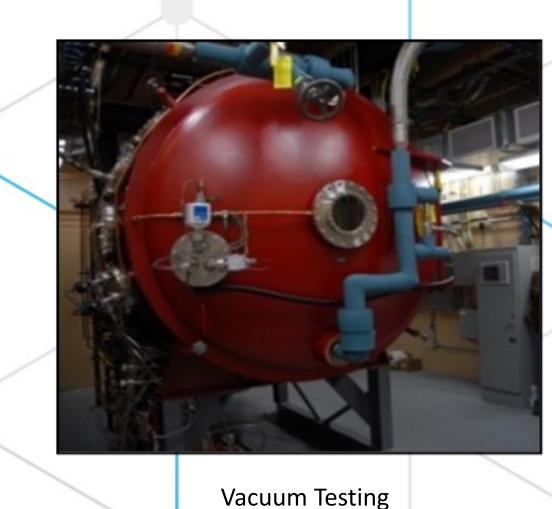


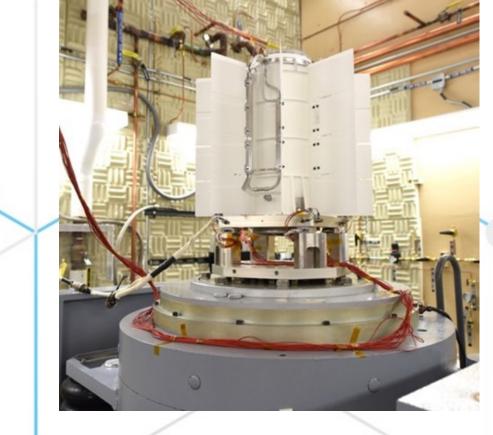
Simulators & Protoflight

During Phase 3, the subcontractor will build and test simulators for mass, thermal properties, and dynamic properties. A protoflight unit will also be fabricated and shipped to INL.

If a DRPS is selected for a future NASA mission, INL has the capabilities and infrastructure to support fueling and testing to ensure the generator meets performance objectives. INL also provides the transportation of the generator and supports launch facility operations.



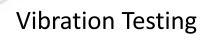


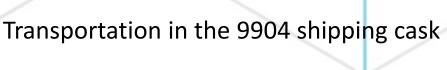






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