

# PHOS Experiment: Implementation and Test of a Large Diameter Pulsating Heat Pipe on Board REXUS-18

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# Contents

# Pulsating Heat Pipes (PHPs)

Experimental apparatus and procedures

**Experimental results** 

**Conclusions and future developments** 





# **General characteristics**



A two-phase passive heat transport device suitable for future space applications

Self-sustained thermally driven working fluid oscillations

Forced convection sensible heat transport

On Earth gravity conditions, the typical flow patter can form only if the tube has capillary dimensions











# A large diameter PHP...







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### ESA Parabolic Flight 61

inner tube diameter 3mm; working fluid FC-72; input heat power 50W (\*)

<sup>(\*)</sup>Mangini D., Mameli M., Georgoulas A., Araneo L., Filippeschi S. & Marengo M. (2015). A pulsating heat pipe for space applications: ground and microgravity experiments. Int. J. of Thermal Sciences 95 (1) 53-63.

10-12-2015

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# ... on board REXUS 18 sounding rocket





### A long reduced gravity period



**Parabolic flight** reduced gravity period ~ 20s



**REXUS sounding rocket** reduced gravity period ~ 120s









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### **Pulsating Heat Pipes (PHPs)**

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# Test-cell



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# Experimental procedures









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# Tests summary table



# Analysis of the thermal response of two PHPs with different inner tube diameters

Large diameter PHP tested 🛽 220 W input heat power

Ground tests: vertical and horizontal positions Flight tests



Small diameter PHP tested 🛛 60 W – 40 W input heat power

Ground tests: vertical and horizontal positions

Flight tests









# Ground tests (1/2)

Large diameter PHP in vertical or Bottom Heated Mode (BHM) position





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# Ground tests (2/2)











# Flight tests (1/2)





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0.8

0.75

0.7

0.65

0.6

0.55

0.3

0.25

0.2 200

Pressure

Pressure (bar) 0.5 0.45 0.4 0.35





Evaporator temperature

Condenser temperature

Time (s)









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# Conclusions

### Main outcomes:

- The large diameter PHP didn't experience the expected reduced gravity conditions: as a result it was not possible to observe a net **transition** in the temperatures and pressure temporal evolution associated with the transition of the flow pattern from **stratified** to "**slug and plug**" flow;
- The overall thermal performance on **flight** and on ground with the device in **horizontal** position are comparable as on both cases the acceleration field acts to **separate** the liquid and vapour phase, thus resulting in an operational **detrimental effect**.
- The overall thermal performance on ground with the device in **vertical** position is the best as the acceleration field acts along the flow path direction, thus promoting the **working fluid motion**.







Future Developments

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Thanks for your attention





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of all and or







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# **Experimental set-up**

### Experiment box











# **Experimental set-up**



### On-board data handling box









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### Power management box

**Experimental set-up** 









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# **Experimental set-up**

Battery pack

