



# Spacecraft Thermal Management Systems

## Variable Emissivity Radiator Design Project

**Introduction:** A satellite's thermal management system controls the amount of heat absorbed or rejected through radiation in space environment. There are thermal cycles as the satellite orbits around the Earth's shadow creating various thermal loads that must be controlled and dissipated.

**Goal:** To develop an electrochromically controlled film that can variably absorb or reflect radiation for a Satellite at low-Earth Orbit.

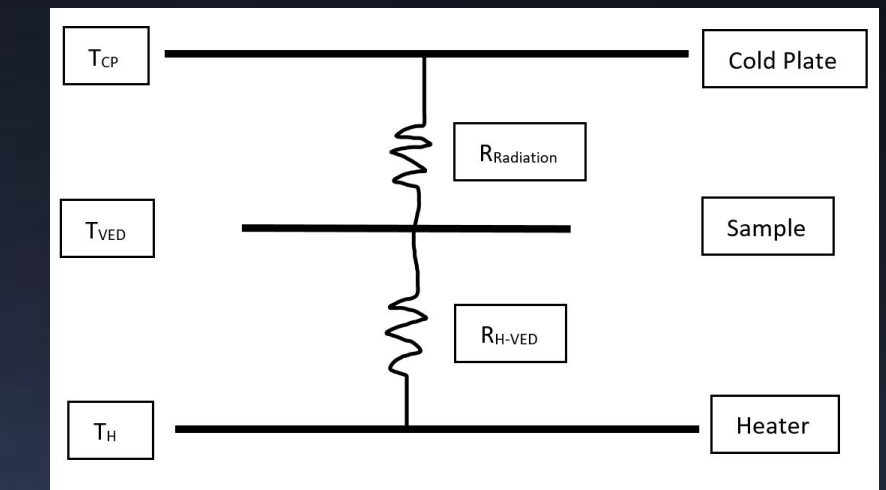
### Objectives:

- Setup procedures to test for unknown emissivity.
- Find emissivity values of prototype and working model.
- Simulate thermal model on FEA Software (Ansys).
- Document all results and data

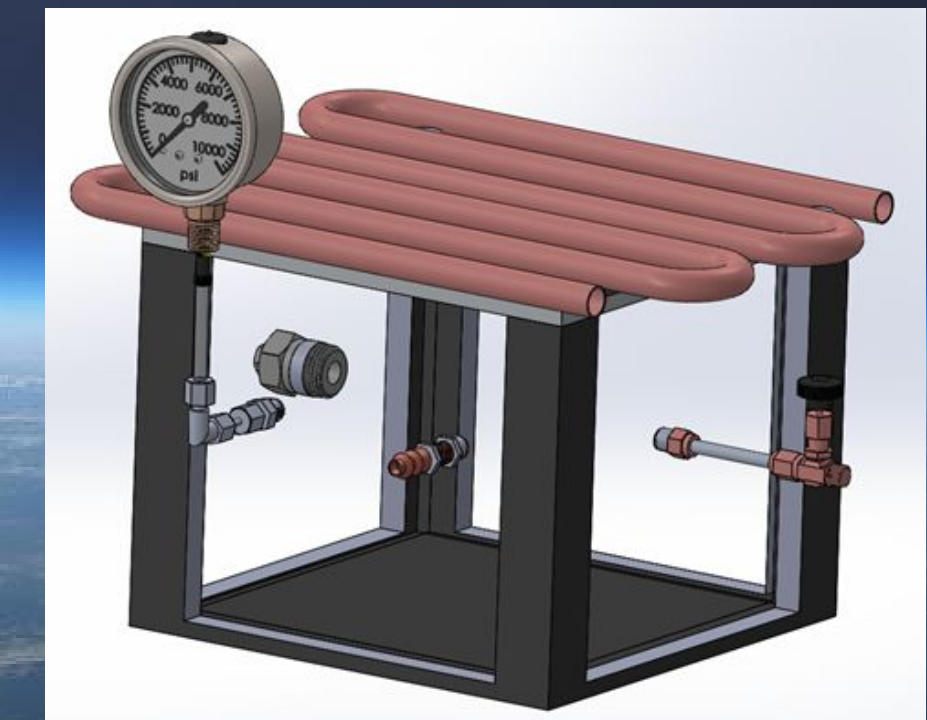
### Testing

#### Emissivity Analysis

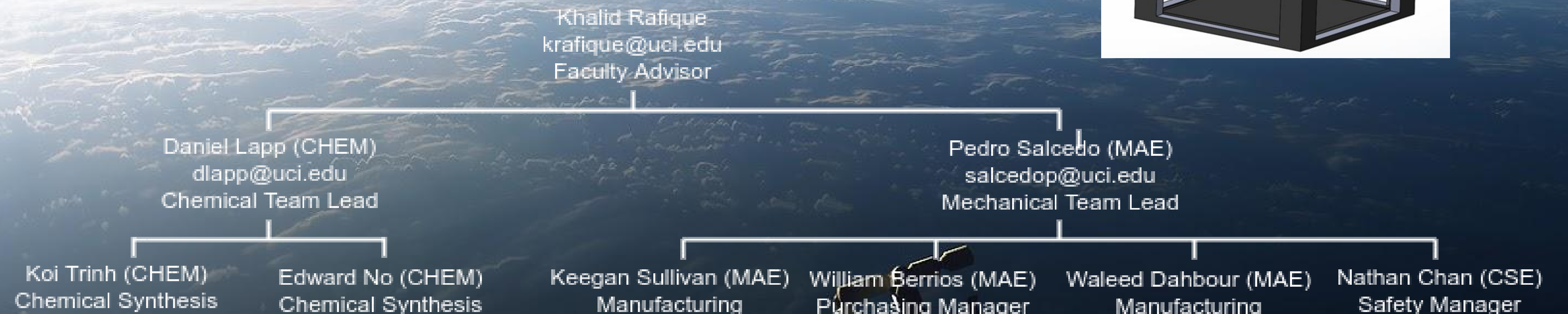
- Using Energy Balance through circuit analysis we will solve for the emissivity
- Introduce Vacuum Environment to control heat loads
- Vacuum Chamber will only have Radiation and Conduction Present.
- Will Compare results to Leading Industry



$$\epsilon_{sample} = \frac{T_H - T_{sample}}{T_{sample} - T_{CP}} \left( \frac{1}{R_{H-VEP} \sigma (T_{sample} - T_{CP}) (T_{sample}^2 - T_{CP}^2) Area} \right)$$



### Team Breakdown:



### Timeline:



The electro chromic film features five layers of electro chromic materials.

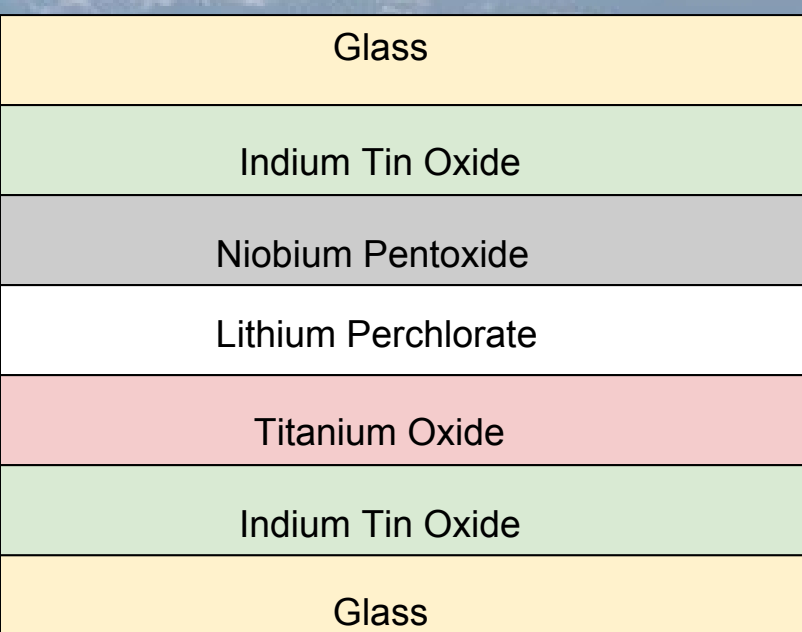
Layer One - Indium Tin Oxide (**Conductive Layer**)

Layer Two - Niobium Pentoxide (**Anode**)

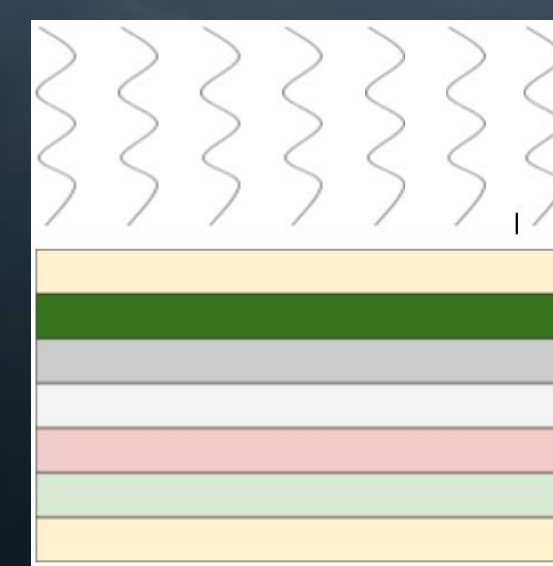
Layer Three - Lithium Perchlorate (**electrolyte**)

Layer Four - Titanium Oxide (**Cathode**)

Layer Five - Indium Tin Oxide (**Conductive Layer**)



High Emissivity, Absorptive



Low Emissivity, Reflective

Light-weight electrochromic plates that can change emissivity with the application of current.

### Contact Information

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