

Ciclo de Palestras Sobre Controle Térmico de Satélites

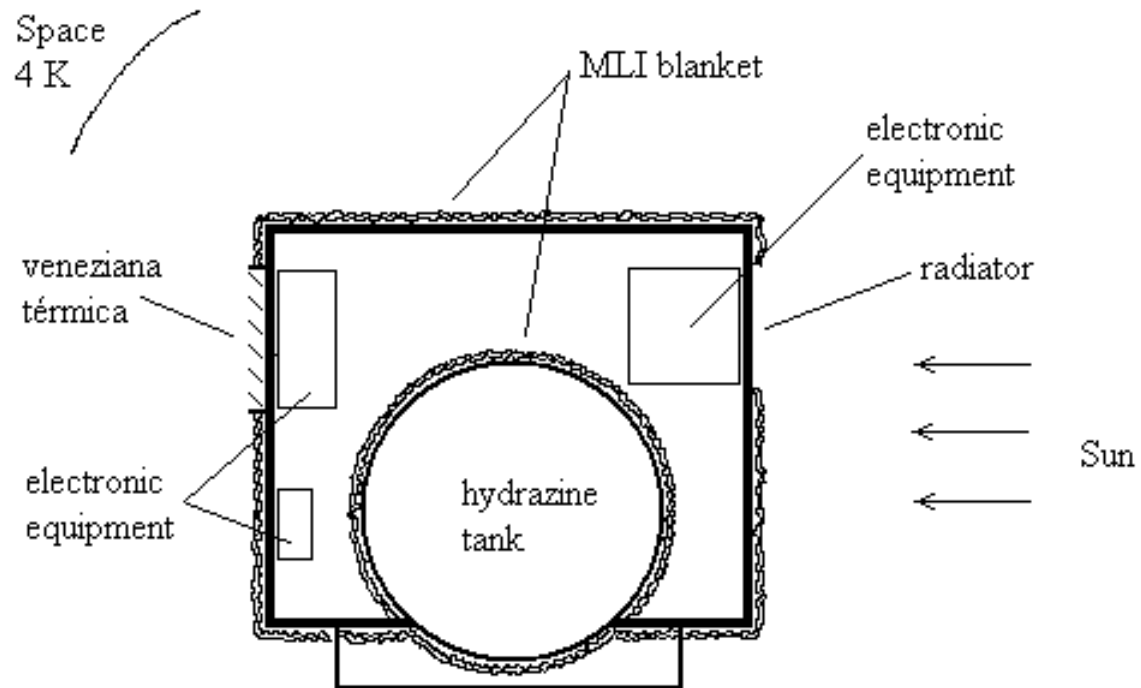
Venezianas Térmicas



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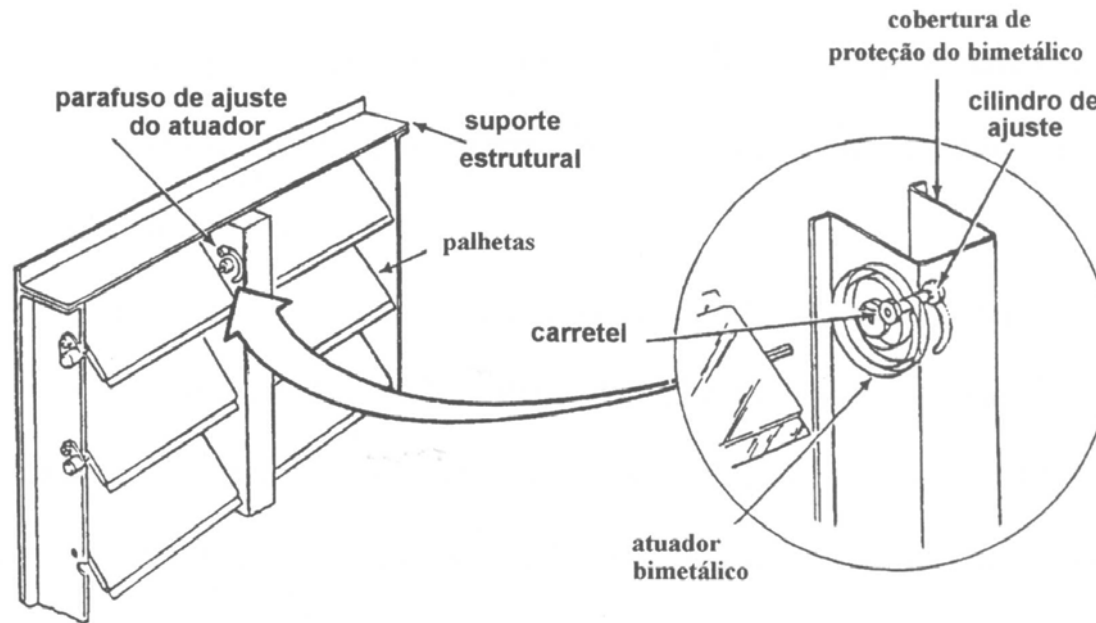
Finalidade

Controlar Rejeição de Calor para o Espaço



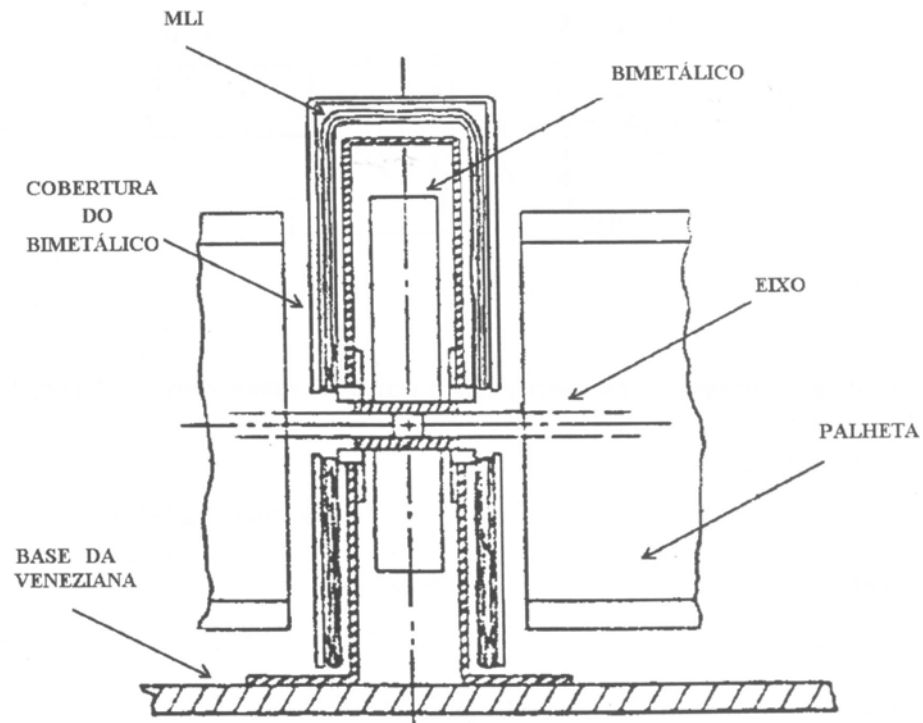
Veneziana Térmica

Operação Básica



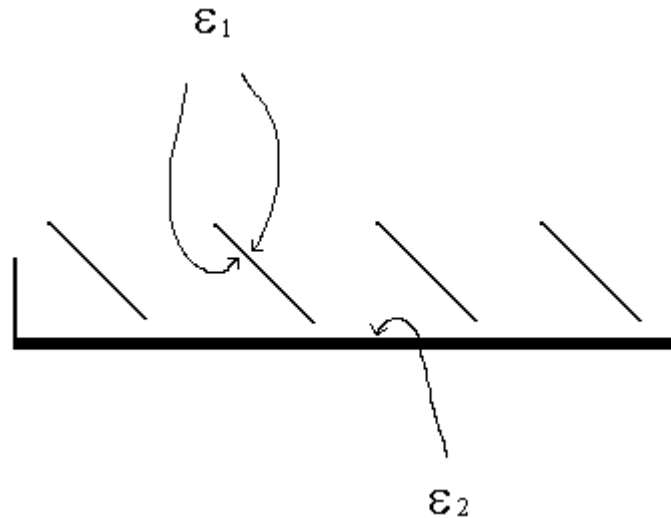
Referência [2]

Detalhe da Cobertura do Atuador Bimetálico



Referência [2]

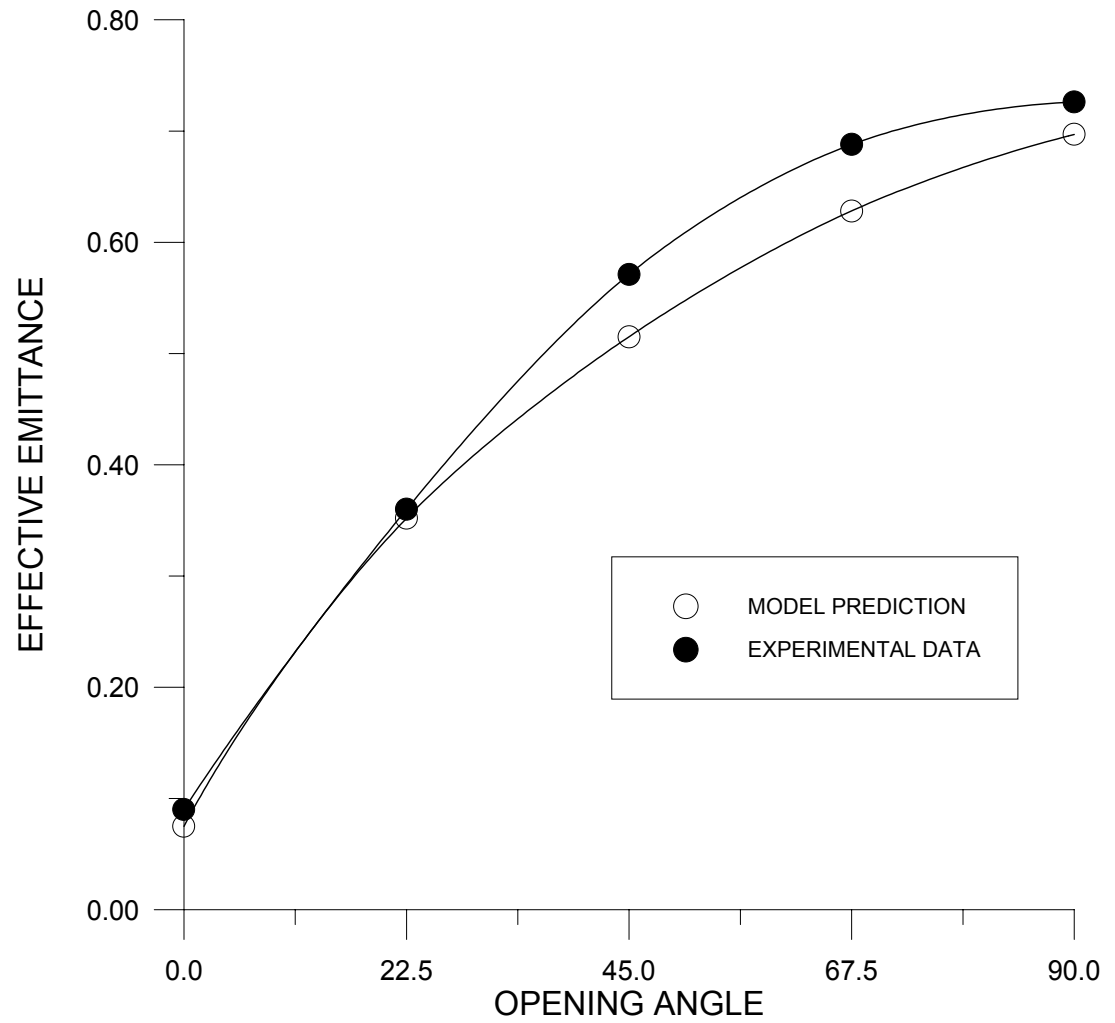
Características Térmicas Desejáveis



- menor emissividade possível na palhetas (ϵ_1) \Rightarrow menor $\epsilon_{\text{efetiva}}$ quando fechada
 - alumínio polido ($\epsilon \sim 0.05$ $\alpha_s \sim 0.15$)
- maior emissividade possível no radiador (ϵ_2) \Rightarrow maior $\epsilon_{\text{efetiva}}$ quando aberta
 - tinta negra ($\epsilon \sim 0.9$ $\alpha_s \sim 0.9$)
 - tinta branca ($\epsilon \sim 0.85$ $\alpha_s \sim 0.15$)
 - teflon metalizado ($\epsilon \sim 0.75$ $\alpha_s \sim 0.14$)

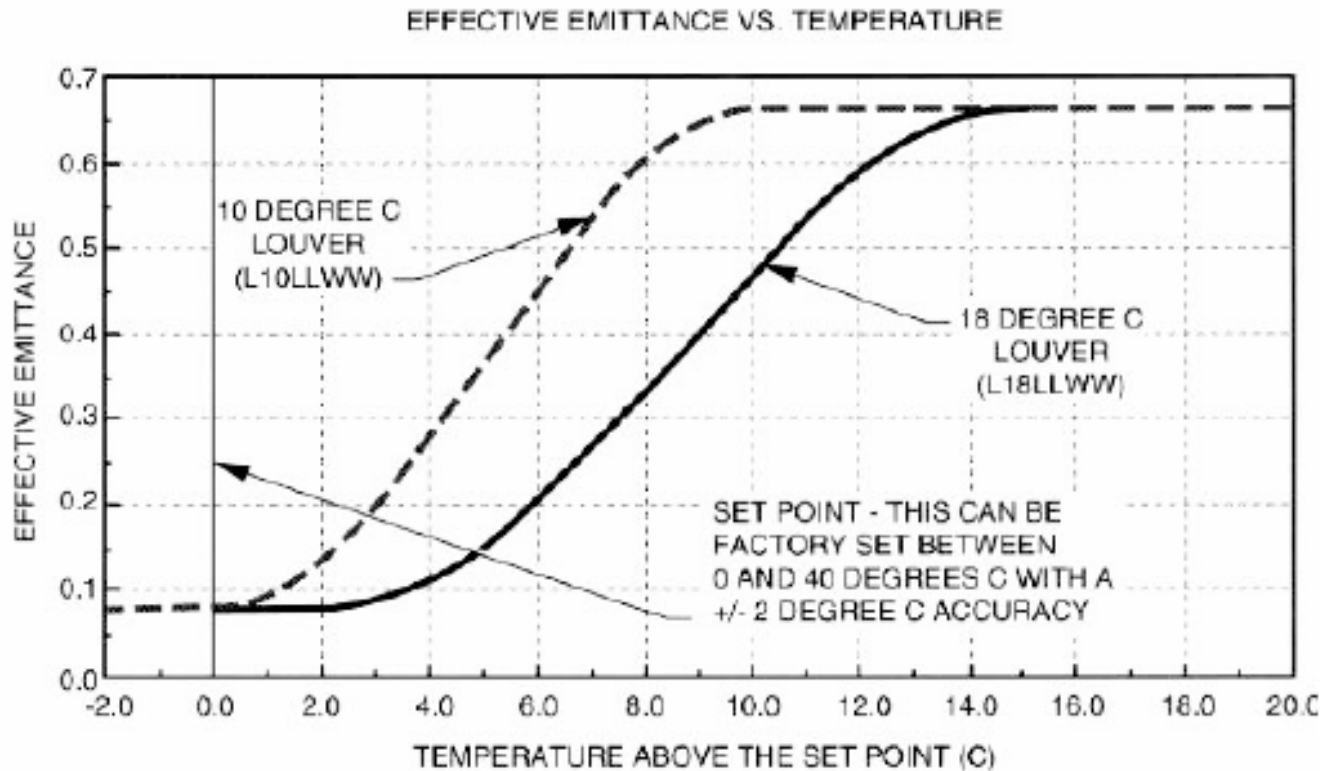
Emissividade Efetiva X Ângulo de Abertura

$$Q = \varepsilon_{eff} A \sigma T_{rad}^4$$



Referência [2]

Emissividade Efetiva X Temperatura (Swales)



Referência [3]

Comportamento com Incidência Solar

$$Q = \varepsilon_{eff} A \sigma T_{rad}^4 - \alpha_{eff} A S$$

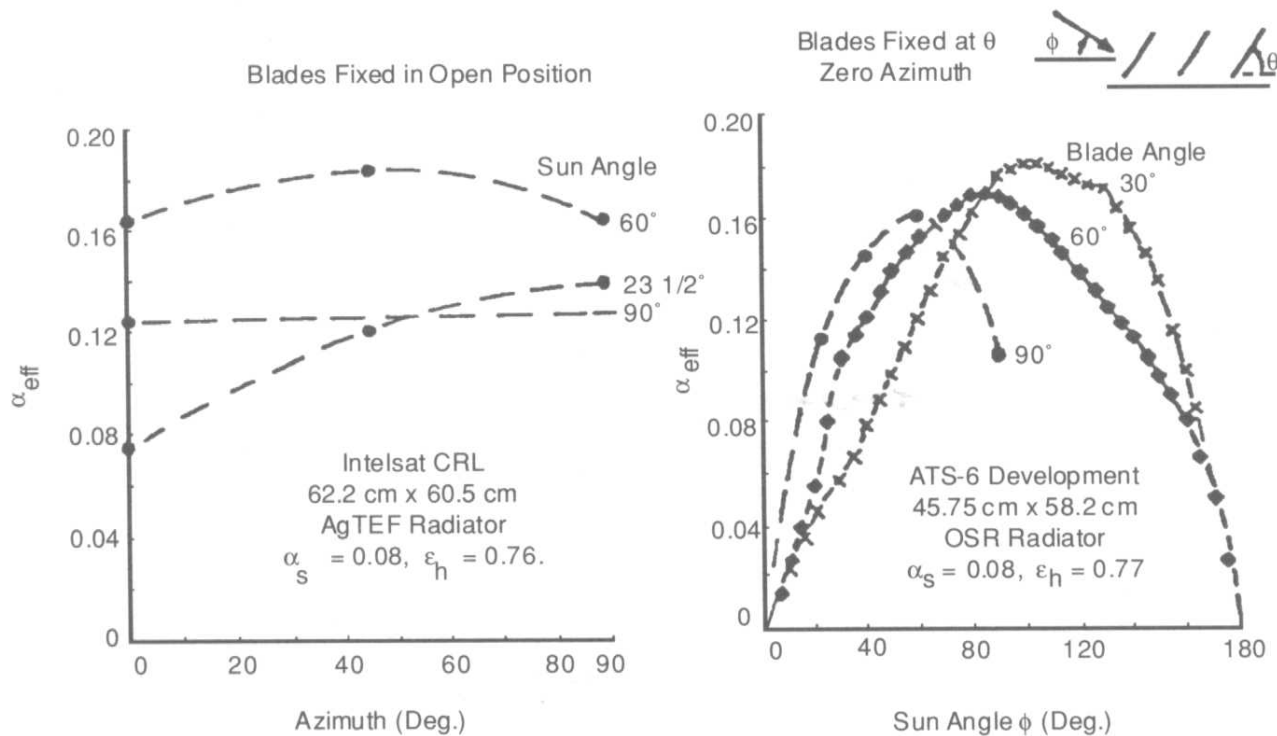


Figure 5. Louver effective solar absorptivity variation with azimuth and blade angle (test data)

Referência [1]

Temperatura da Palheta com Incidência Solar

- alumínio polido ($\alpha_s \sim 0.15$ $\epsilon \sim 0.05$)

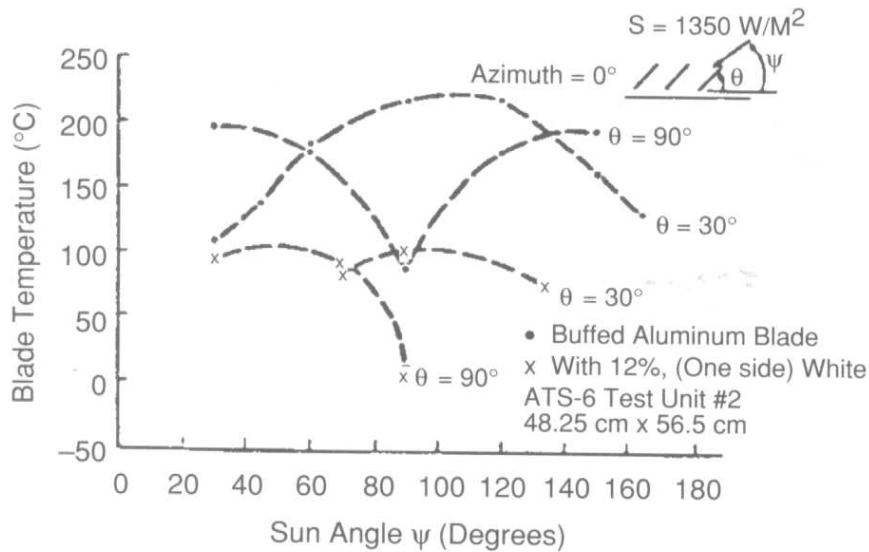


Figure 11. Louver blade temperature in the sun (test data)

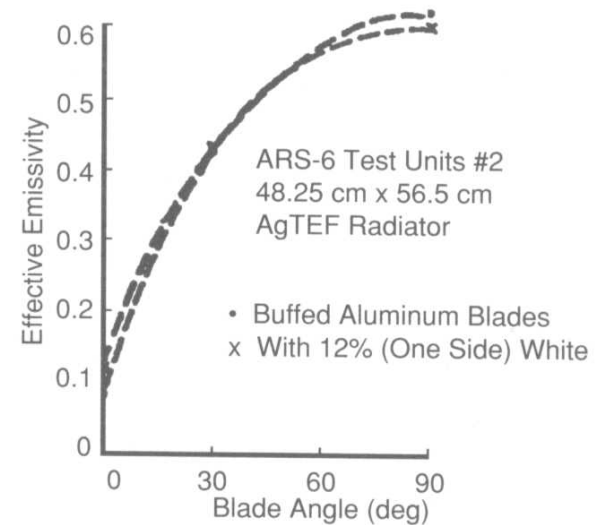


Figure 13. Effect of painted blades on effective emissivity (test data)

Referência [1]

Veneziana com “Sunshield”



Shield: face externa $\epsilon=0.76$, $\alpha_s=0.14$

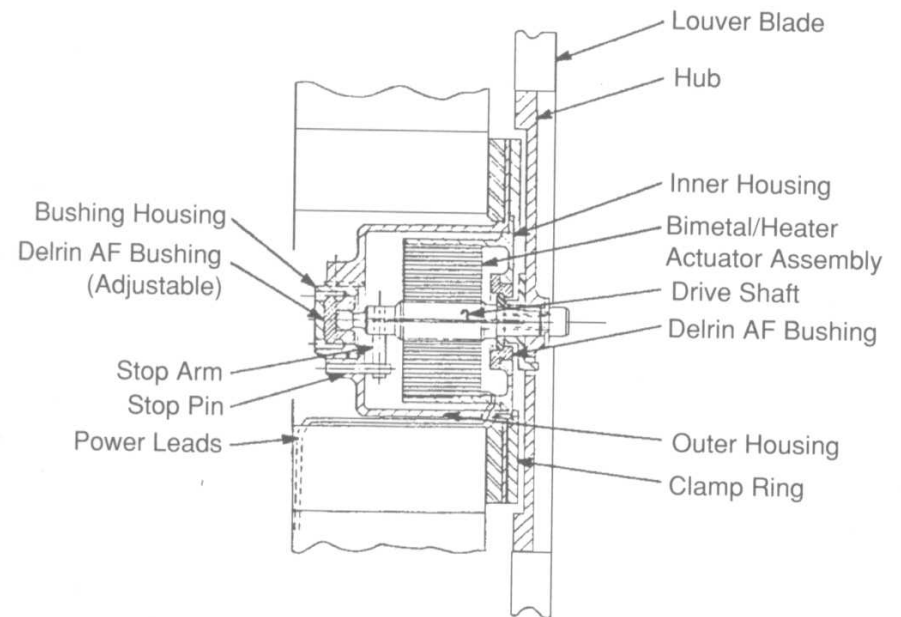
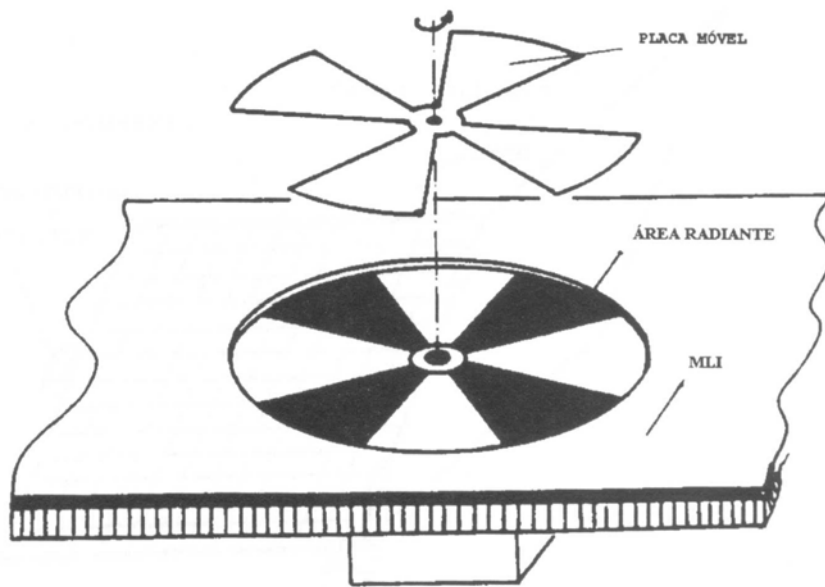
face interna $\epsilon=0.88$

Radiador: $\epsilon=0.88$

$\max \epsilon_{\text{eff}}=0.34$ (com shield)

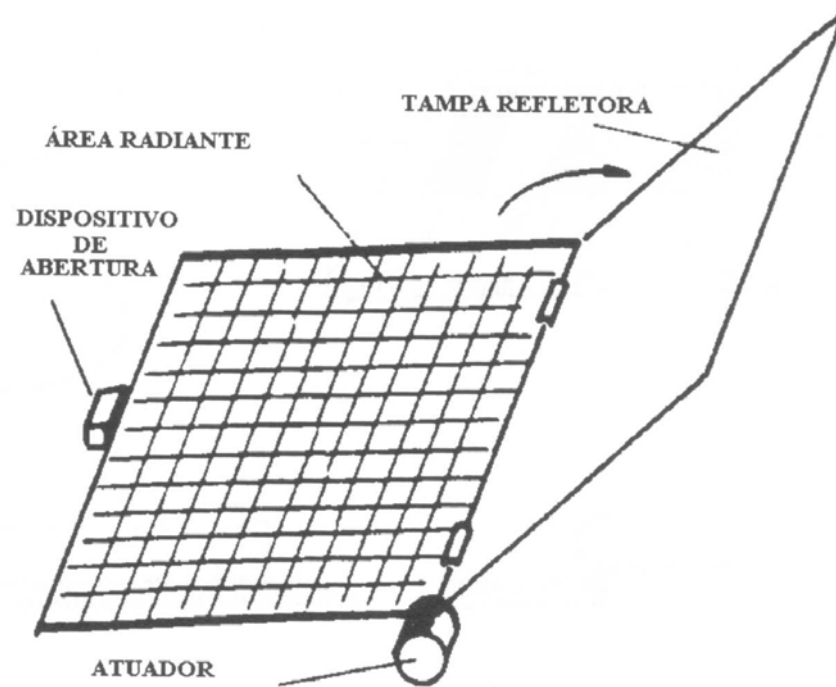
$\max \epsilon_{\text{eff}}=0.71$ (sem shield)

Veneziana Tipo Cruz de Malta



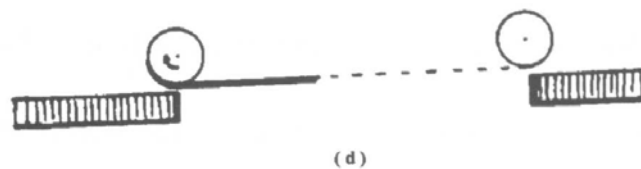
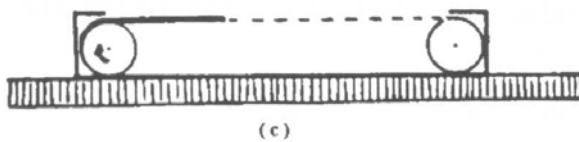
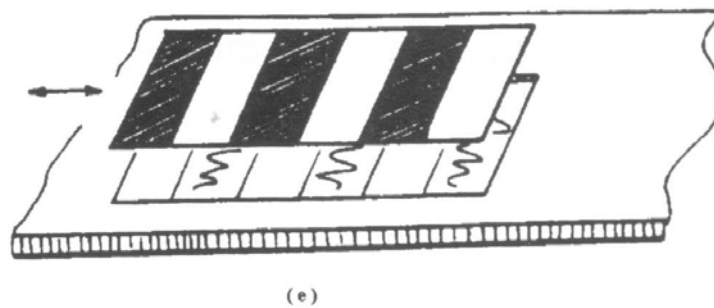
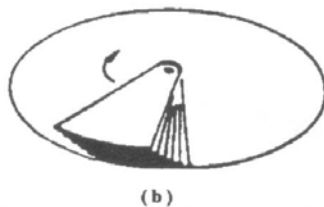
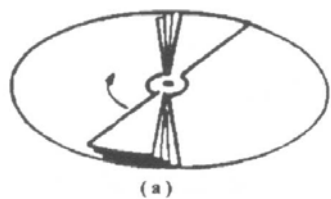
Referência [1,2]

Veneziana Tipo “Porta Basculante”



Referência [2]

Outros Tipos de Veneziana



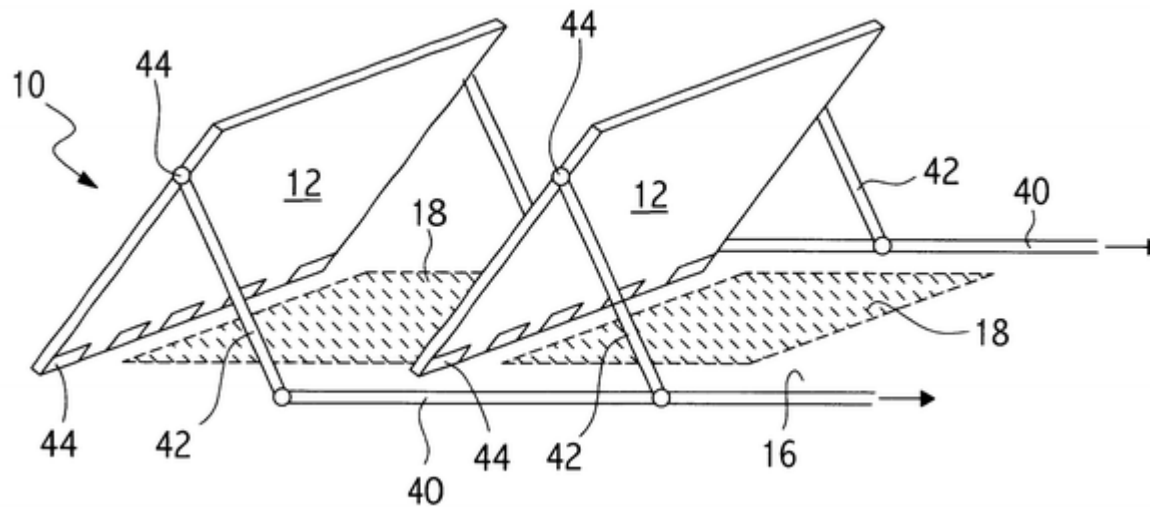
Referência [2]



Desenvolvimentos Recentes

- MEMS Mini-Louvers
- Outros Mecanismos de Variação da Emissividade
 - Electrochromic Material
 - Smart Radiation Device (SRD)

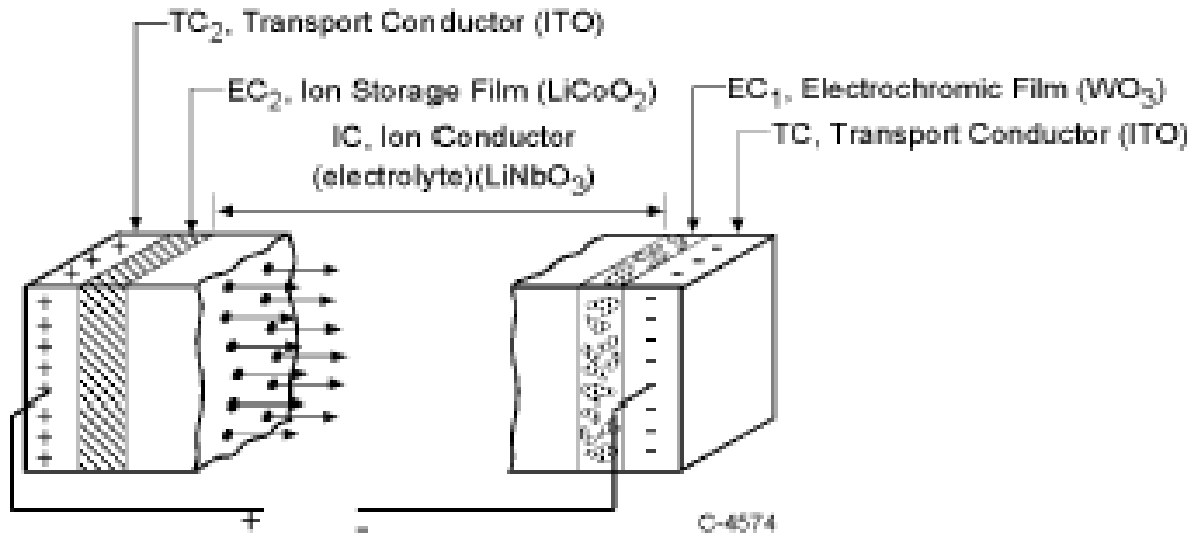
MEMS Mini-Louvers Shutters: $6\ \mu\text{m} \times 150\ \mu\text{m}$



Ref.: www.uspto.gov/web/patents/patog/week12/OG/html/1268-4/US06538796-20030325.html

Electrochromic Material

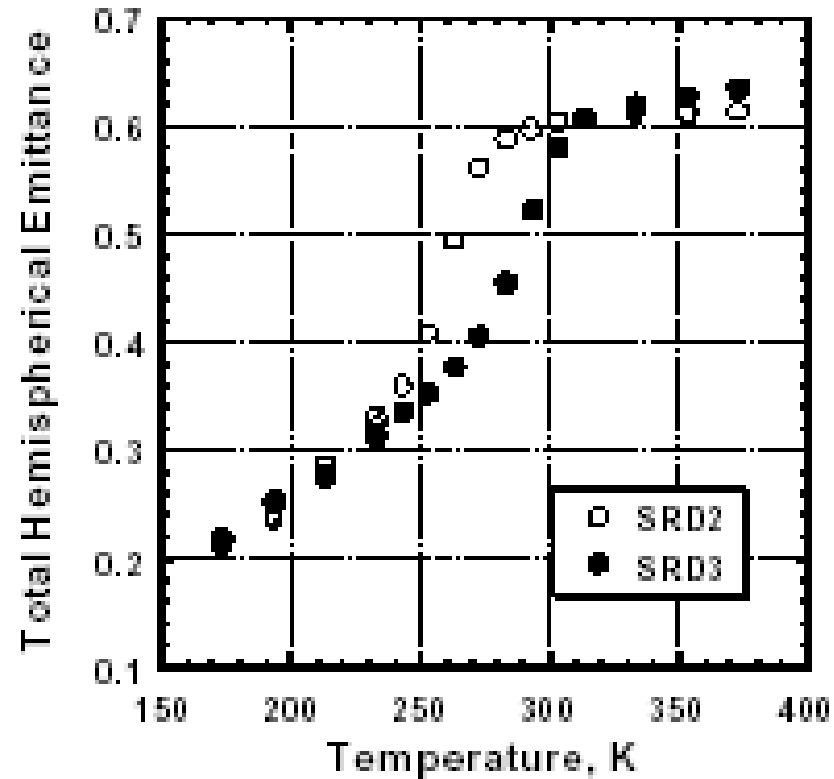
Espessura: 1 ~ 2 μm



Referência [5]

SRD - Smart Radiation Device

- material cerâmico impregnado em um substrato
- variação da emissividade com a temperatura
- espessura de 70 μm , absorvidade solar ~ 0.90



Referência [4]

Referências

1. Gilmore, D.G. "Satellite Thermal Control Handbook". El Segundo, CA, The Aerospace Corporation Press, 1994.
2. Parisotto, W. R. "Análise de Venezianas Térmicas para Uso Espacial", Dissertação de Mestrado, ITA, 1996
3. Thermal Louvers Data Sheet, Swales Aerospace, Maryland, USA.
(www.swales.com)
4. Tachikawa, S. e outros "Smart Radiation Device: Design of Intelligent Material with Variable Emittance", 31st ICES, 2001 (paper 2001-01-2342)
5. Joshi, P.B e outros "Light-weight Structural Material with Integral Radiation Shielding, Thermal Control and Electronics", 44th International SAMPE Symposium and Exhibition, Long Beach, CA, 1999.