Space Station Environmental Control & Life Support System
Pressure Control Pump Assembly Modeling and Analysis

September 10, 2001

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• Overview

• Integrated PCPA/Manifold Analyses

• Manifold Performance Analysis

• PCPA Motor Heat Leak Study

• Conclusions/Future Plans
Simplified Distillation Assembly/PCPA Block Diagram

- **Product Water**
- **Waste Water**
- **Brine**

**Distillation Assembly**

- **Stationary Bowl Volume**
- **Condenser**
- **Evaporator**
- **Compressor**

**Coolant In**
(100 lbm/hr @ 65°F)

**Manifold**

- **PCPA**

**Equations**:

- $X_1 \sim 1.0$
- $P = P_{sat} \sim 0.95$ psia
- $T = T_{sat} \sim 100°F$

- $V_{2, dot} = 3.895 \frac{ft^3}{hr}$
Pressure Control Pump Assembly

- Drive Motor (minus cooling jacket)
- Outer Hub
- Cooling Jacket (housing)
- Tubes
- Inlet/Outlet (Manifold Mount)
Inside the PCPA

Tubes and Mounting Hub

Individual Tube

Inlet Header

Outlet Header

Mounting Hub

Norprene Tubes (Total of Four in Parallel)

Fluid Volume per tube = 1.167in$^3$

Volumetric displacement per tube (@24 rpm) = 0.466in$^3$/sec

Total displacement (4 tubes) = 1.87in$^3$/sec
PCPA Pump Cycle

1/2 Stroke

3/4 Stroke

1/4 Stroke

End of Cycle

Beginning of Cycle

High Pressure (Outlet)

Low Pressure (Inlet)
Opposing Piston-Cylinders used to Model Pump Cycle

Inlet → Piston #1 → Outlet

Piston #2

Open Close

High Pressure (Outlet)
Low Pressure (Inlet)
Piston-Cylinder Analogy for a Complete Cycle
Derivation of the Pump Performance Equation

Assume \( P, T \) inside the piston remain at \( P_{\text{sat}}, T_{\text{sat}} \). The mass drawn into the volume over a timestep, \( \Delta \tau \), is equal to:

\[
\Delta M = \int \frac{Vdot}{v_f + x_2v_{fg}} d\tau + \int \frac{2\pi k \Delta T}{\ln(r_o/r_i)h_{fg}} d\tau = \int \frac{Vdot}{v_f + x_2v_{fg}} d\tau + \frac{2\pi k \Delta T}{\ln(r_o/r_i)h_{fg}} u \int \tau d\tau \cdot (x = u\tau, Vdot = \text{const})
\]

\[
\Delta M = \int \frac{Vdot}{v_f + x_2v_{fg}} \Delta \tau + \frac{2\pi k \Delta T}{\ln(r_o/r_i)h_{fg}} u \left( \frac{\tau_f^2 - \tau_i^2}{2} \right) = \int \frac{Vdot}{v_f + x_2v_{fg}} \Delta \tau + \frac{2\pi k \Delta T}{\ln(r_o/r_i)h_{fg}} u \left( \frac{\tau_f + \tau_i}{2} \right) \Delta \tau
\]

\[
\frac{\Delta M}{\Delta \tau} = \frac{\dot{M}}{\dot{V}} = \frac{Vdot}{v_f + x_2v_{fg}} + \frac{\pi kl \Delta T}{\ln(r_o/r_i)h_{fg}} \cdots \cdot \frac{L}{2} = u \left( \frac{\tau_f + \tau_i}{2} \right)
\]
Heat transfer between the coolant and purge gas passages in the manifold:

\[
\frac{1}{hA_{\text{Coolant}}} + \frac{1}{f(k, L, d)} + \frac{1}{hA_{\text{Purge}}} \left( T_{\text{Purge}} - T_{\text{Coolant}} \right) \]

\[ Q_{\text{dot}} = \bar{G} \Delta T \]

Mass flow in the purge gas passage is inversely proportional to the condensation rate:

\[ Q_{\text{dot}} = \bar{G} \Delta T = (x_1 - x_2) h_{jg} M_{\text{dot}} \]

\[ M_{\text{dot}} = \frac{G \Delta T}{h_{jg} (x_1 - x_2)} \]

\[ \zeta = \frac{\bar{G} \Delta T}{h_{jg}} \]

Let \( \zeta \) = heat transfer rate/heat of condensation; expected values range between 0.02 and 0.1 for the chiller block per hand calculation; larger value indicates higher heat transfer rate.
Pump versus Manifold Parametric

$X_1=100\%, \ T_1=100^\circ F$

\[ \xi = \frac{G\Delta T}{h_{fg}} \]

- $\xi$ is a dimensional parameter (units of mass flow rate) that describes the thermal performance of the manifold.
- A larger value of $\xi$ indicates a higher heat transfer rate between the coolant and purge lines.
- Per hand calculations, $\xi$ is expected to range between 0.02 and 0.1 for the manifold.
DA/PCPA Rack Interface Tubing Model
Steady State Results

PCPA Capacity with Chiller Block

PCPA Inlet Vapor Quality
Steady State Results (Cont’d)

PCPA Inlet Temperature

Chiller Block Temperature (deg F) vs. PCPA Inlet Temperature (deg F)
Imported chiller block model directly from CAD file (stereo-lithography translation).

Meshed as a solid with 10970 nodes and 43619 tetrahedrals.
PCPA Chiller Block Thermal Model Development

- Imported chiller block model directly from CAD file (stereo-lithography translation).
- Meshed as a solid with 10970 nodes and 43619 tetrahedrals.
PCPA Chiller Block Thermal Analysis Results

Note: inner solid volume removed for clarity to expose flow passages.
Boundary Conditions for PCPA Motor Heat Leak Study

### Cold Case (Motor Dissipation=18 watts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Motor Dissipation</th>
<th>Fluid Dissipation</th>
<th>Motor Cooling Jacket Temp</th>
<th>Outer Cooling Jacket Temp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominal Operational</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worst Case Operational</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Cooling</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>3.38</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>95</td>
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</tbody>
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### Hot Case (Motor Dissipation=55 watts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominal Operational</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>65 + 6 = 71</td>
<td>65 + 4 = 69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Worst Case Operational</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>65 + 22 = 87</td>
<td>65 + 18 = 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Cooling</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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PCPA Thermal Model

Nodes: 14612
Elements: 45508
PCPA Temperature Distribution for the
Worst Case Operational Scenario

Temp °F

70.3
72.2
73.4
74.6
75.9
77.0
78.2
79.4
80.8
81.9
83.1
84.3
85.5
86.7
87.9
89.1
90.3
# Steady State PCPA Motor Heat Leak Study Results

## Cold Case (Motor Dissipation=18 watts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Harmonic Drive Outer Temp (F)</th>
<th>Minimum Peristaltic Tubing Temp (F)</th>
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<td>70.2</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>71.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>91.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109.8</td>
<td>100.3</td>
<td>109.3</td>
<td>113.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>72.3</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126.8</td>
<td>92.3</td>
<td>110.3</td>
<td>137.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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Conclusions/Future Plans

- Preliminary results from a thermal/flow analysis of the PCPA indicate that the pump performance (mass flow rate) is enhanced via cooling of the housing and lowering of the inlet vapor quality.

- Under a nominal operational profile (25% duty cycle or less), at the maximum motor dissipation, it appears that the peristaltic tubing temperature will still remain significantly below the expected UPA condenser temperature (78°F max versus ~105°F in the condenser) permitting condensation in the pump head.

- Future plans include the development of numerical models to characterize the integrated behavior of the PCPA/Manifold with the Distillation Assembly.