Welcome to NASA Power Systems: Research in New Energy Technology

Network of Educator Astronaut Teachers (NEAT) Education Outreach Glenn Research Center Region





NASA Glenn Research Center

Research Areas

•Power Systems Research

- •Solar Voltaics
- •Nuclear Power
- •Wind Energy
- •Electric Propulsion
- •Fuel Cells
- •Stirling Engine
- •Battery Technology
- Microgravity Research
 - •Drop Towers
- •Exercise Countermeasures
- •Return to Flight Impact Risk Research
- •Vacuum Research



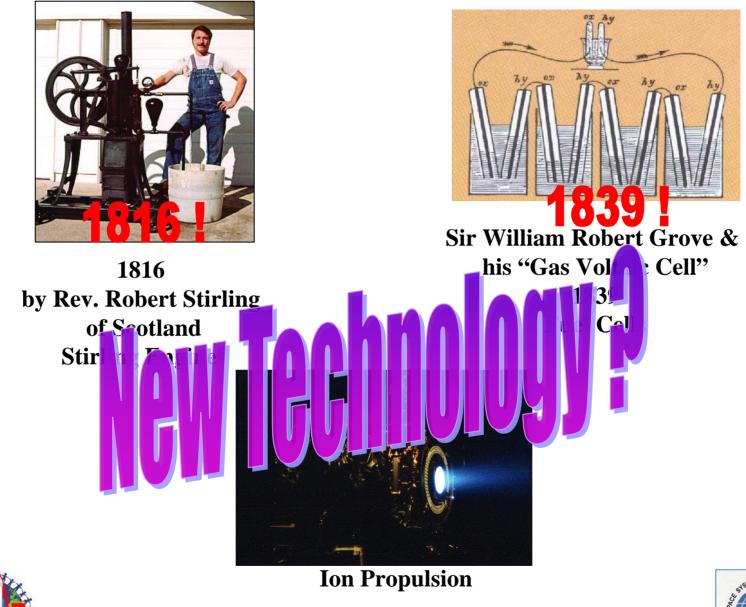


"Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic."

Science = Exploration, Mystery, and Magic









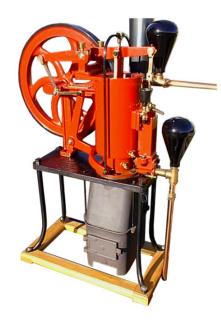


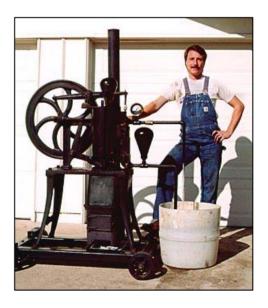
Stirling History

- Stirling engine invented in 1816 by Rev. Robert Stirling of Scotland
- Kinematic engine with crankshaft and flywheel
- Competed with early steam engines as higher efficiency alternative
- Efficiency was high because Robert Stirling's original patent included the economizer, known today as a regenerator.
- Operated at 1 atmosphere of air mean cycle pressure
- As popular as steam engines until the development of boiler code, high pressure boilers



Reverend Robert Stirling





How Does a Stirling Engine Work

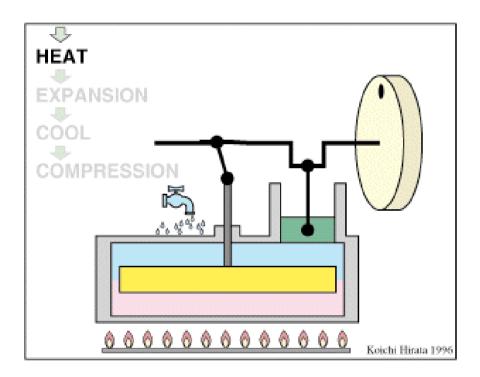
Charles's Law

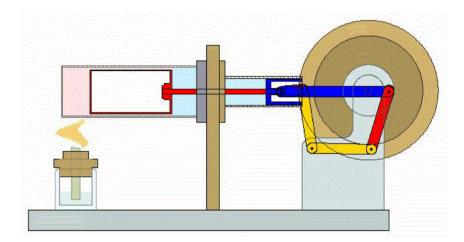
$\frac{\mathbf{V}_1}{\mathbf{T}_1} = \frac{\mathbf{V}_2}{\mathbf{T}_2}$





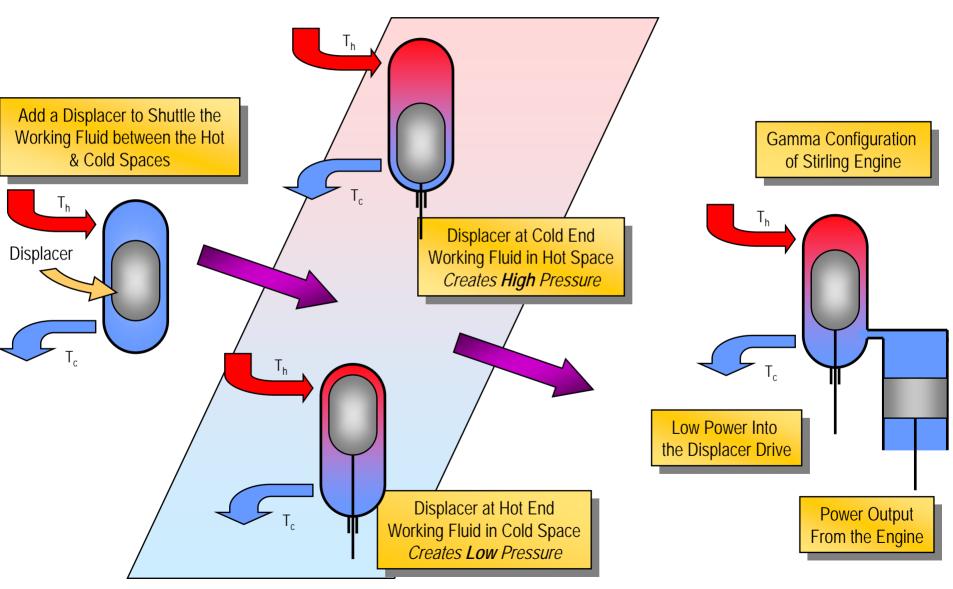
Stirling Operation





The Key Economizer = Regenerator = Displacer

Stirling Operation

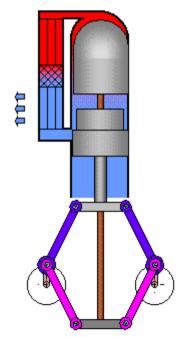


Rhombic Drive Stirling

- Rhombic drive provides linear motion
- Sliding seals are used and the internal pressure is raised

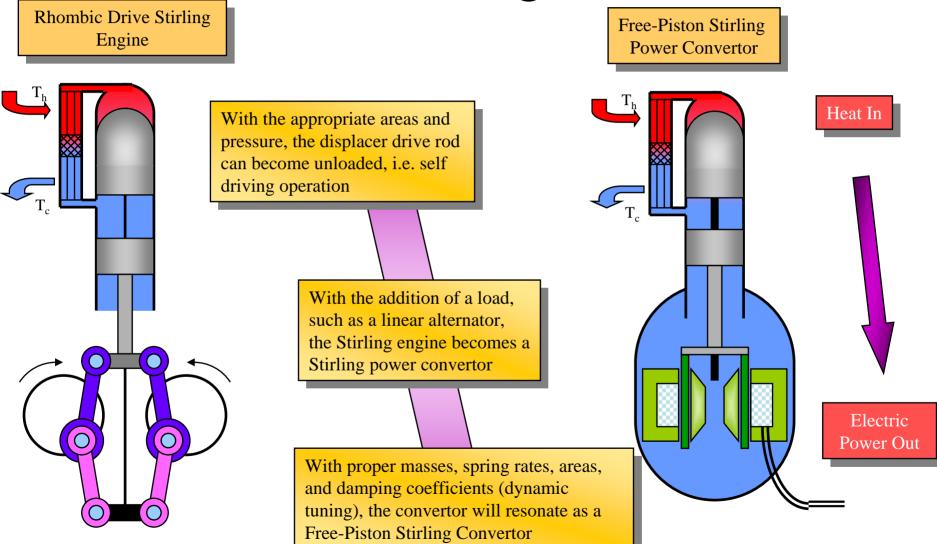


- Use gas other than air, such as helium or hydrogen
- Greatly increases the power and efficiency
- Including the regenerator (aka, the economizer)





Birth of the Free-Piston Stirling



How Can We Use Stirling in Space?

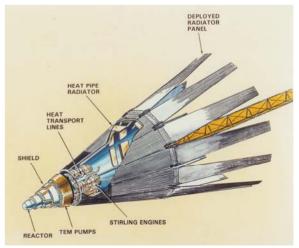
- Could be solar heated if used in earth orbit
- Nuclear power system, either surface power or flight
- Radioisotope heat source for deep space
- To remove waste heat from electrical systems and habitats.



Nuclear Lunar Station



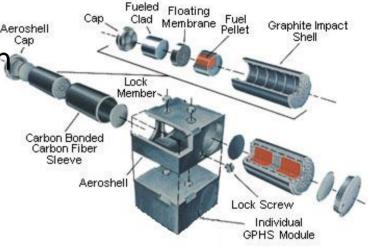
Solar Dynamic System

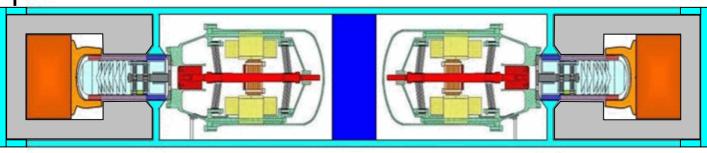


Nuclear Flight System

Why Would We Use Stirling in Space?

- Reduce the use of plutonium
- Stirling is 4 times more efficient than other options
- Specific power (W per kg) is higher than other options
- The best option for deep space probes that cannot use solar power in deep

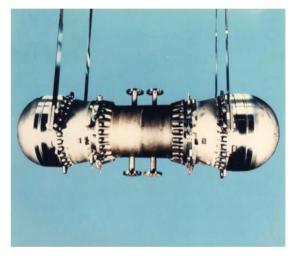




The Current Technology



CFIC/CPG 5-kWe solar terrestrial convertor



NASA/MTI 25-kWe Space Power Demonstrator Engine





For Teachers only:

Lesson Connections:

- Gas Laws
- Kinetic theory
- Simple Machines



Can you think of others?





INAAPT April 21, 2007 **NASA Power Systems New Space Technology Using Stirling Engines Presenter: Doug Porter Rising Sun High School** 210 South Henrietta Street Rising Sun, IN 47040 (812) 438-2652 e-mail: dporter@risingsun.k12.in.us NASA Network of Educator Astronaut Teachers NASA Ames Airspace Educator NASA Spaceward Bound Mojave Expedition 2007 Links:

Stirling Engines Website

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Test tube Rhombic Stirling Engine Site <u>http://www.geocities.com/~rrice2/my_engines/ttr/ttr.html</u> Test Tube Stirling Engine Lab <u>http://www.mech.canterbury.ac.nz/documents/testube.pdf</u>