

A linear Stirling cooler for extreme ambient temperatures

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Background

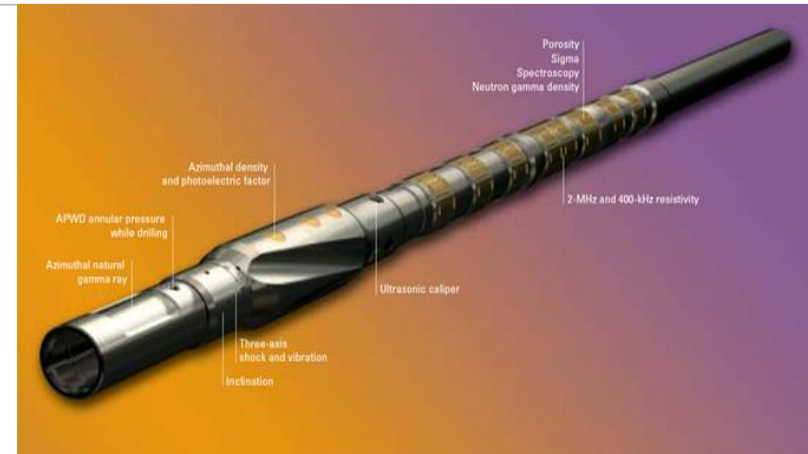
A customer active in the petrochemical industry is developing an imaging tool to inspect inside oil wells

Oil reserves near the earth surface become depleted

- Maintenance on existing wells is needed
- New wells at increasingly larger depths

For imaging equipment in 'Wireline' tool, an active cooling solution was needed

- Ambient temperature: 150 °C
- Cooling power: 24 W
- Tip temperature: 223 K

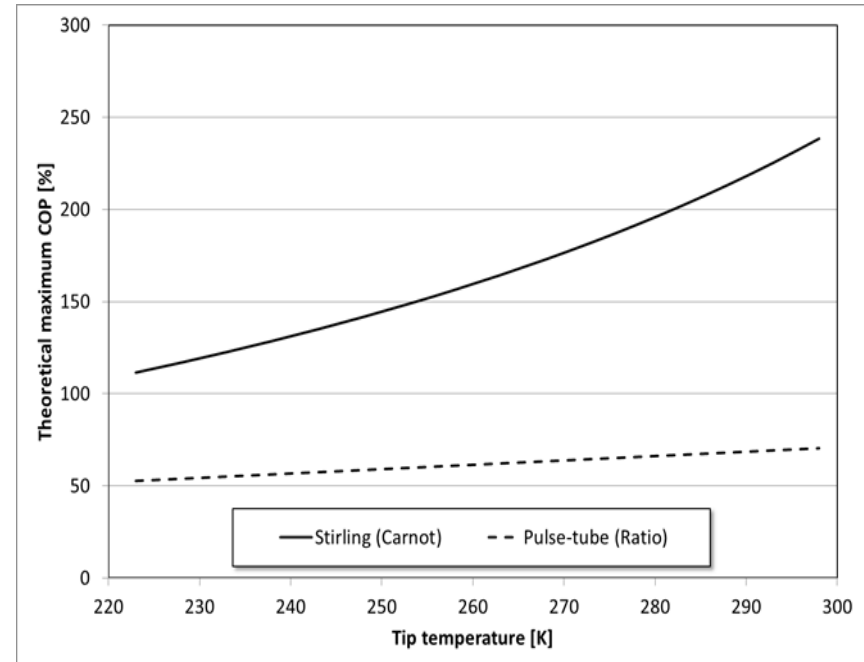


Cooler trade-off and thermodynamics

What to use: Stirling or Pulse-tube

- Ideal efficiency versus T_{amb} : Stirling much higher
- Stirling cooler typically smaller per watt of cooling power
- Pulse-tube is more reliable, but this high reliability not required in this application

Thus: Stirling cooler for this application



Theoretical efficiency versus tip temperature, $T_{amb} = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$

Stirling: $\text{COP}_{max} = \text{COP}_{carnot} = T_l / (T_h - T_l)$

Pulse-tube: $\text{COP}_{max} = T_l / T_h$

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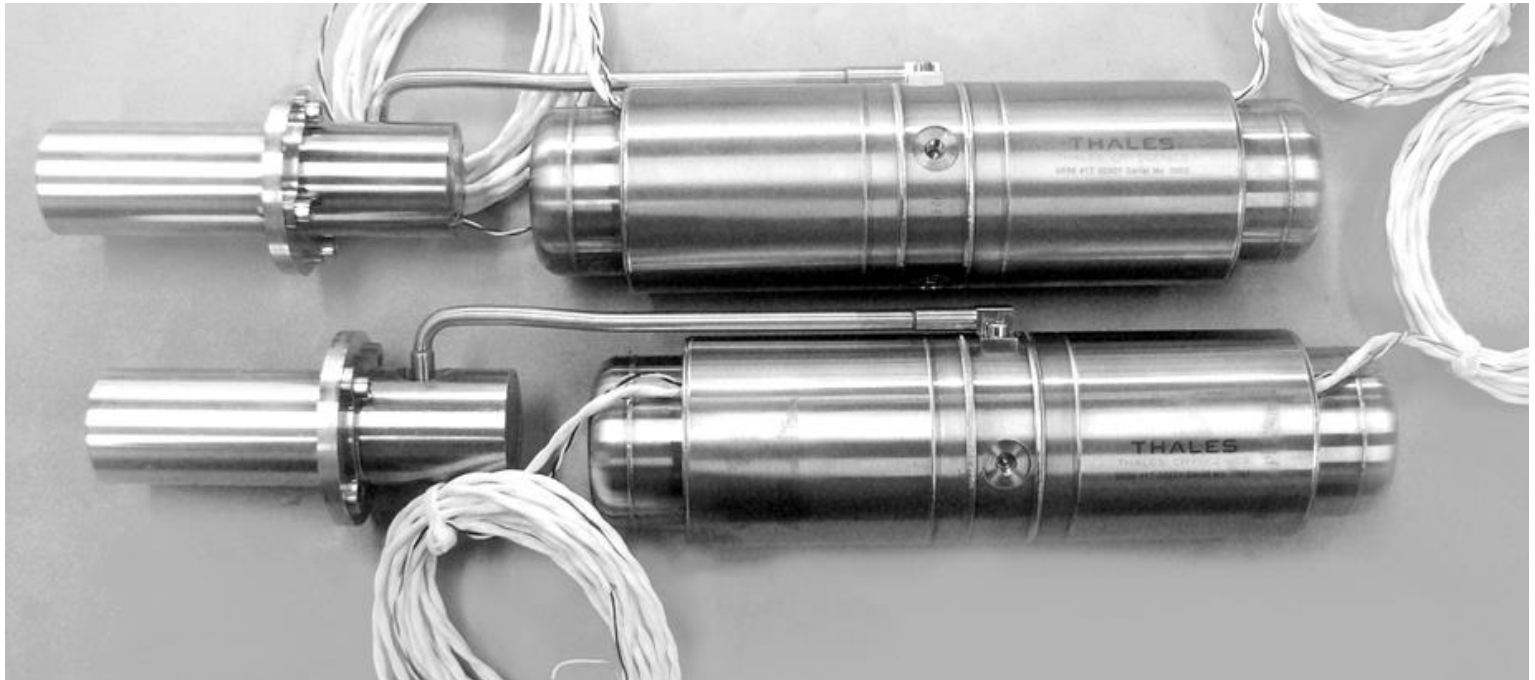
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Cooler design

Moving magnet compressor

Pneumatically driven Stirling Cold finger

- Cold finger dimensions close to existing 20 mm LSF9340 cold finger
- Optimized regenerator and displacer tuning



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Design challenges

High ambient temperature poses several challenges in the design, such as

➤ Materials strength

- Yield strength, ultimate strength
- Fatigue

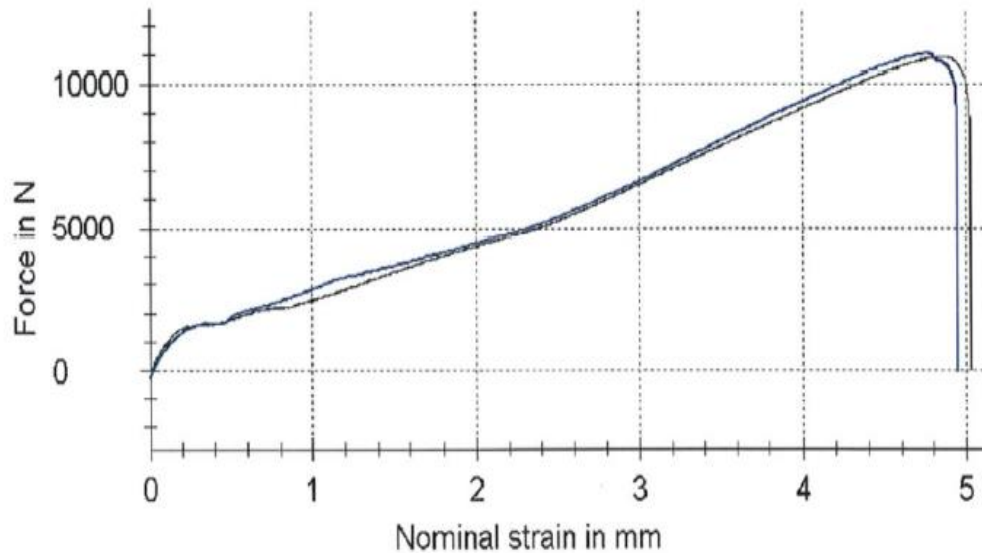
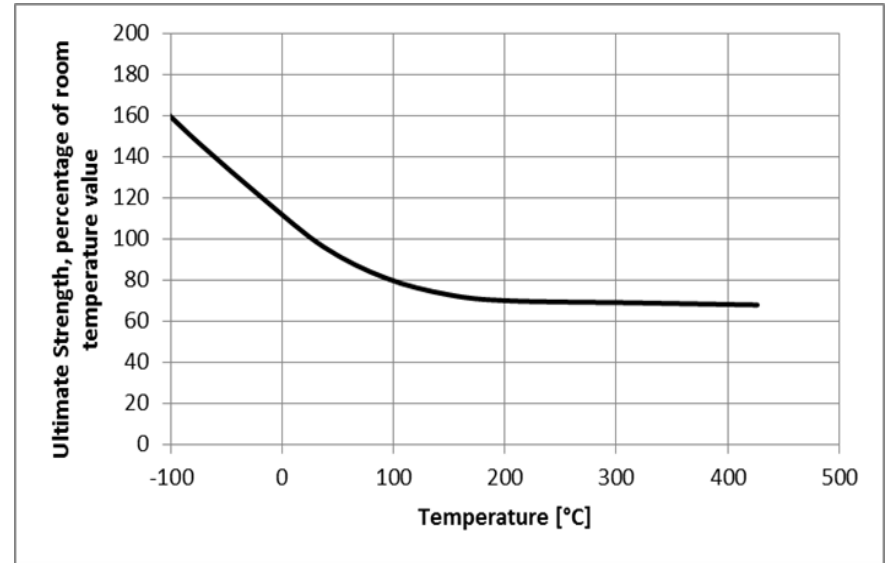
➤ Materials properties

- Copper resistivity
- Curie temperature of magnets

Yield strength of austenitic stainless steels

Austenitic stainless steels

- Strength decreases to about 70% of room-temperature value
- Separate weld qualification performed at high temperature

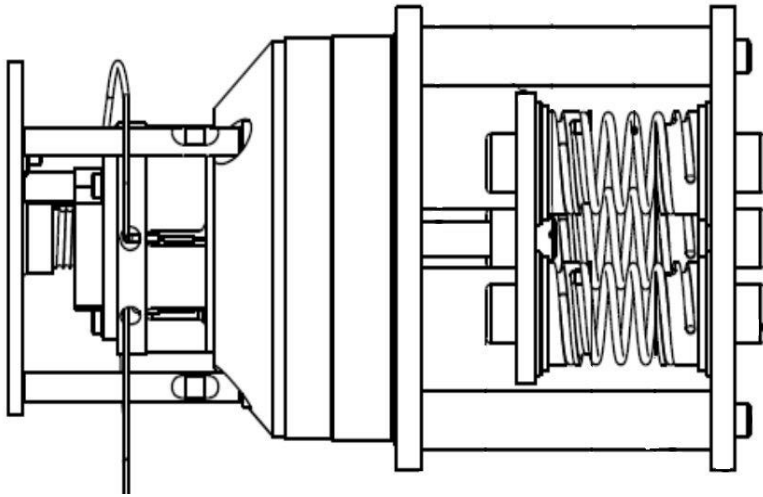


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Fatigue limit of spring steels

Standard spring steel not suitable for high temperature use

➤ New material selected. Fatigue limit experimentally verified

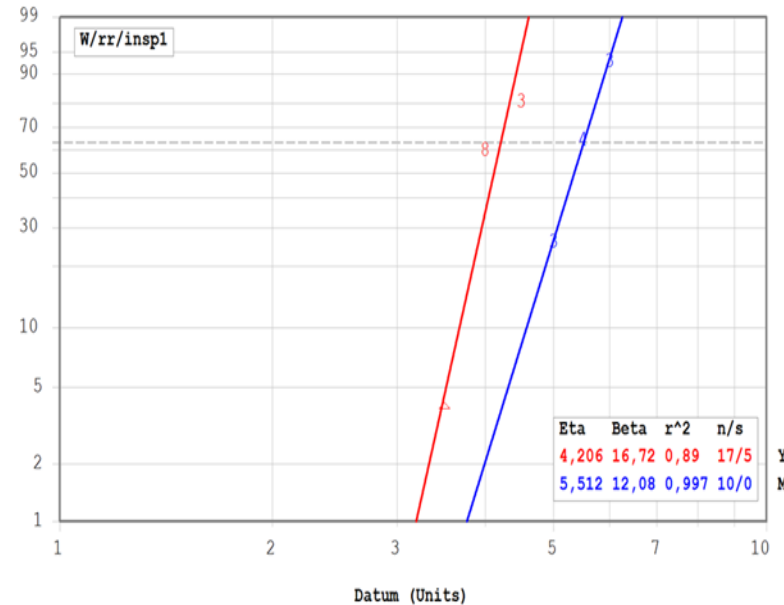


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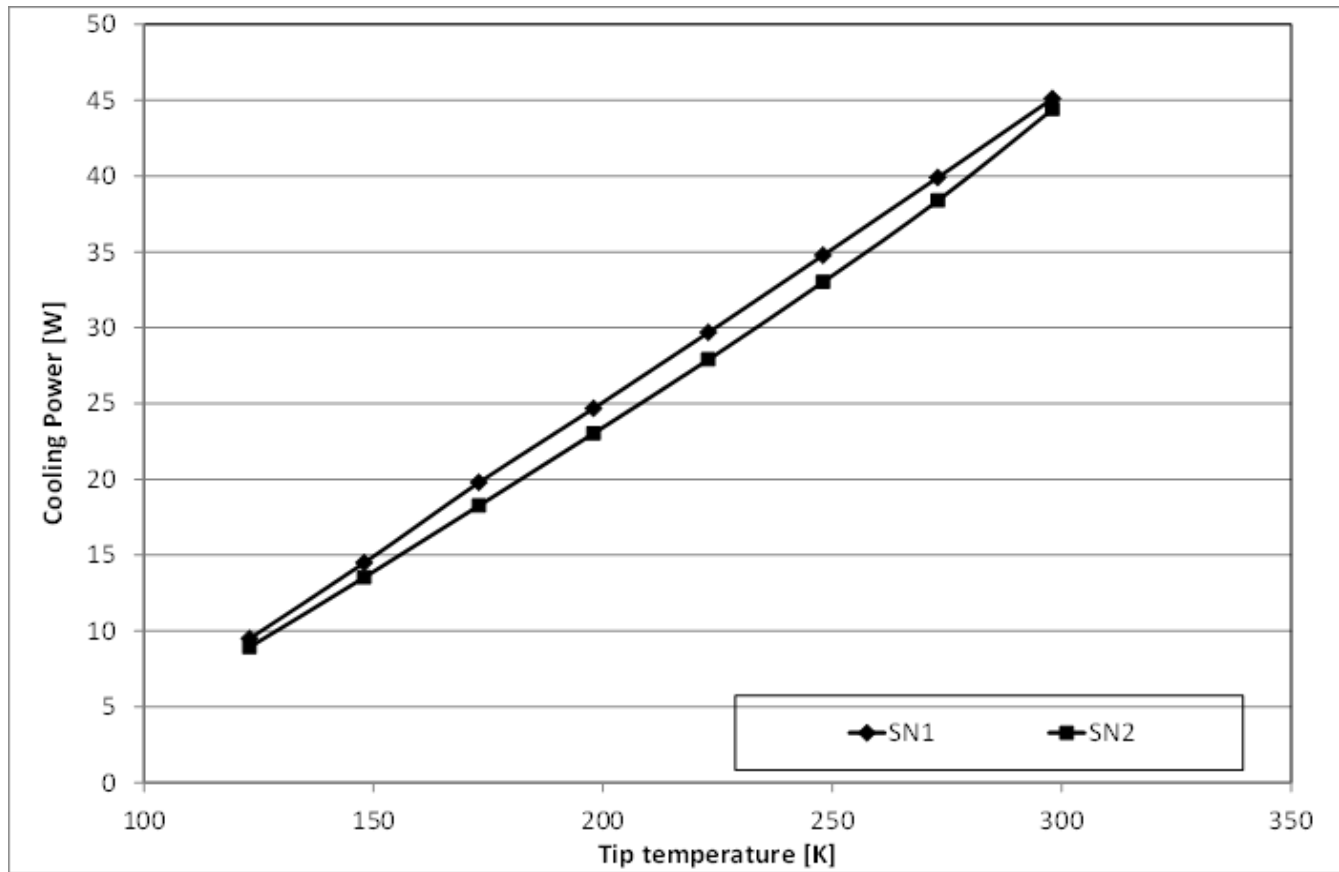
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Performance – Qualification Models

Cooling power versus tip temperature

➤ 175 W input power, 150 °C ambient temperature

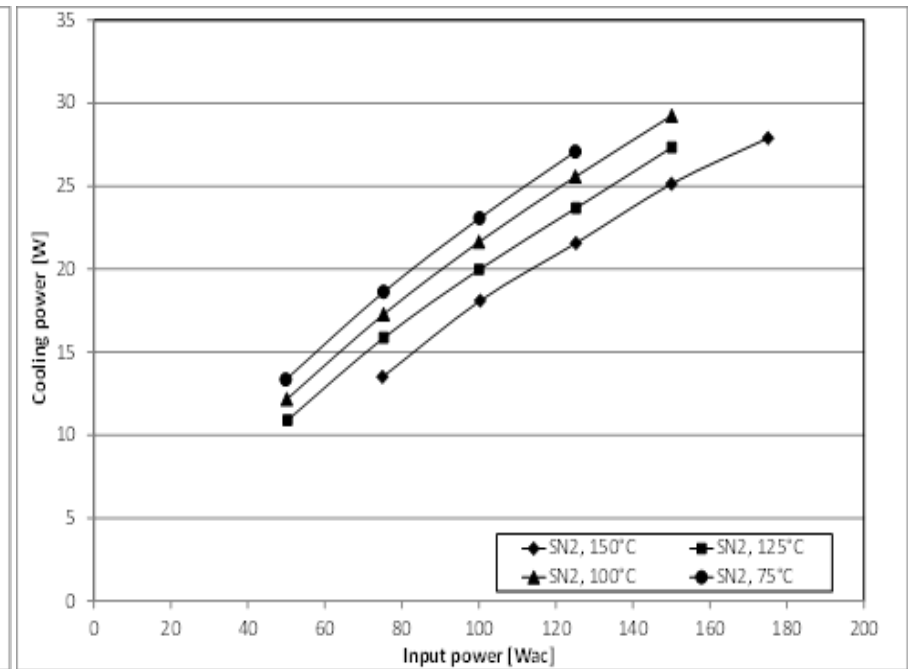
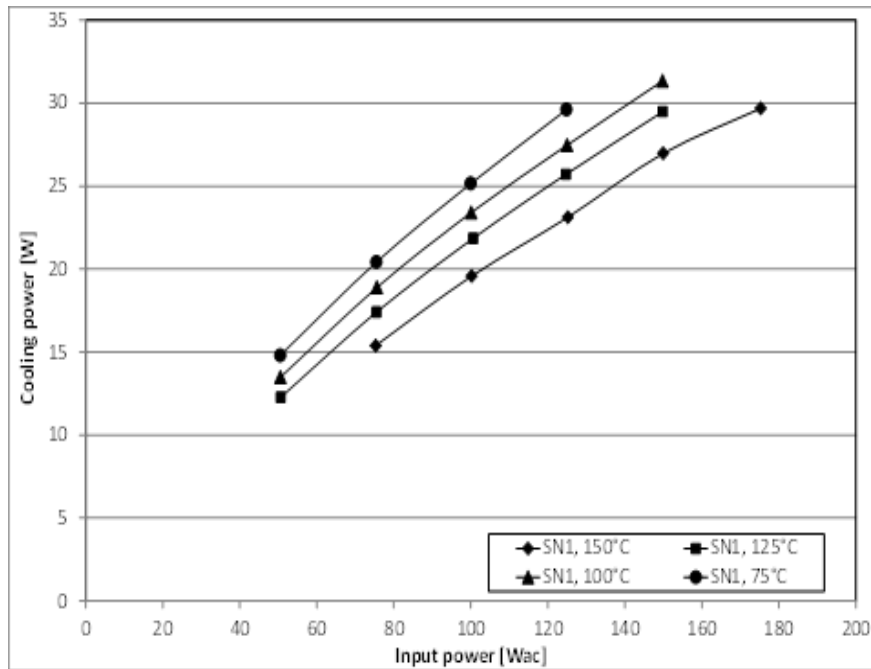


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Performance – Qualification models

Cooling power versus input power

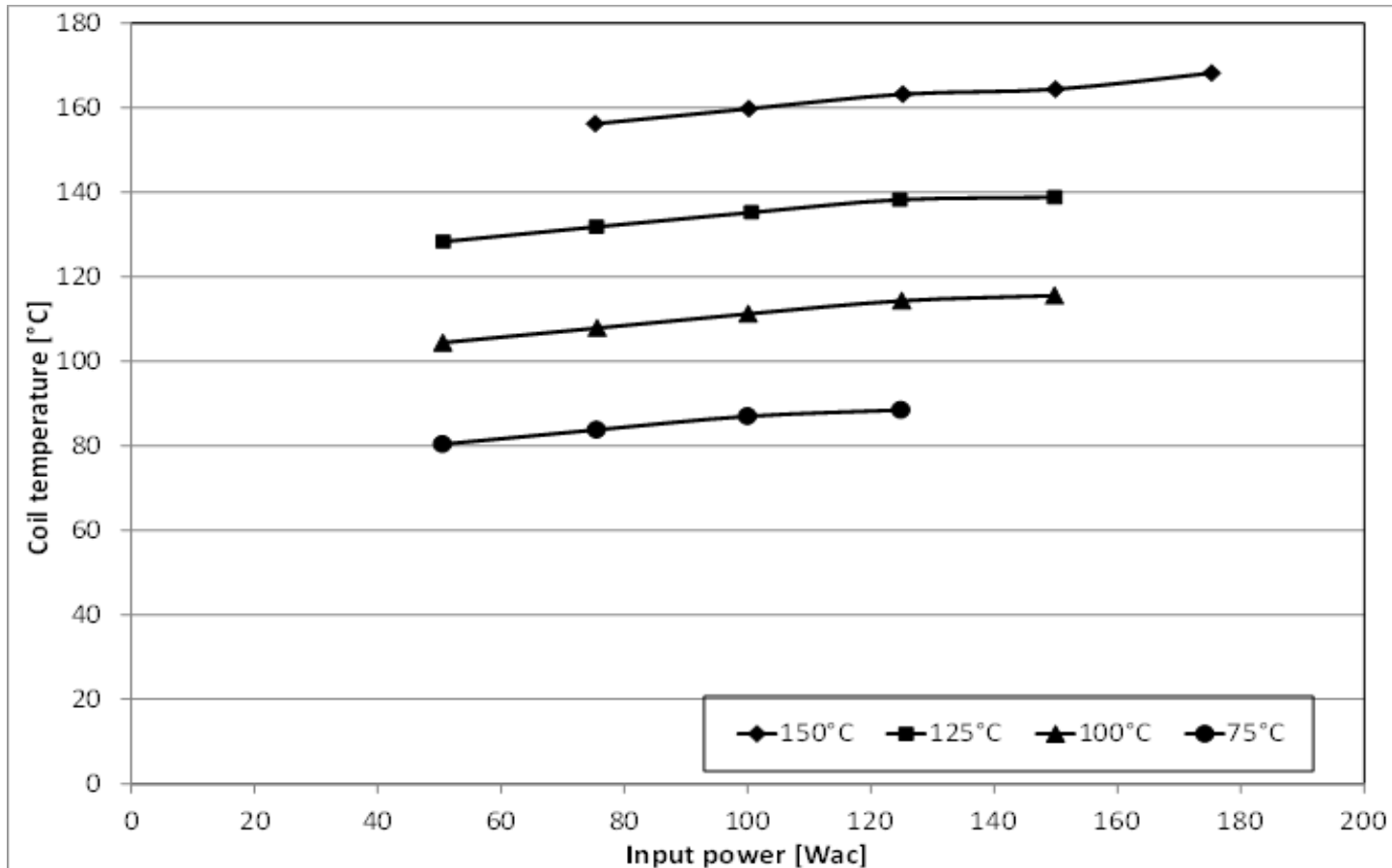
➤ 223 K tip temperature, different ambient temperatures



Performance – Thermal management of coils

Coil temperature versus input power

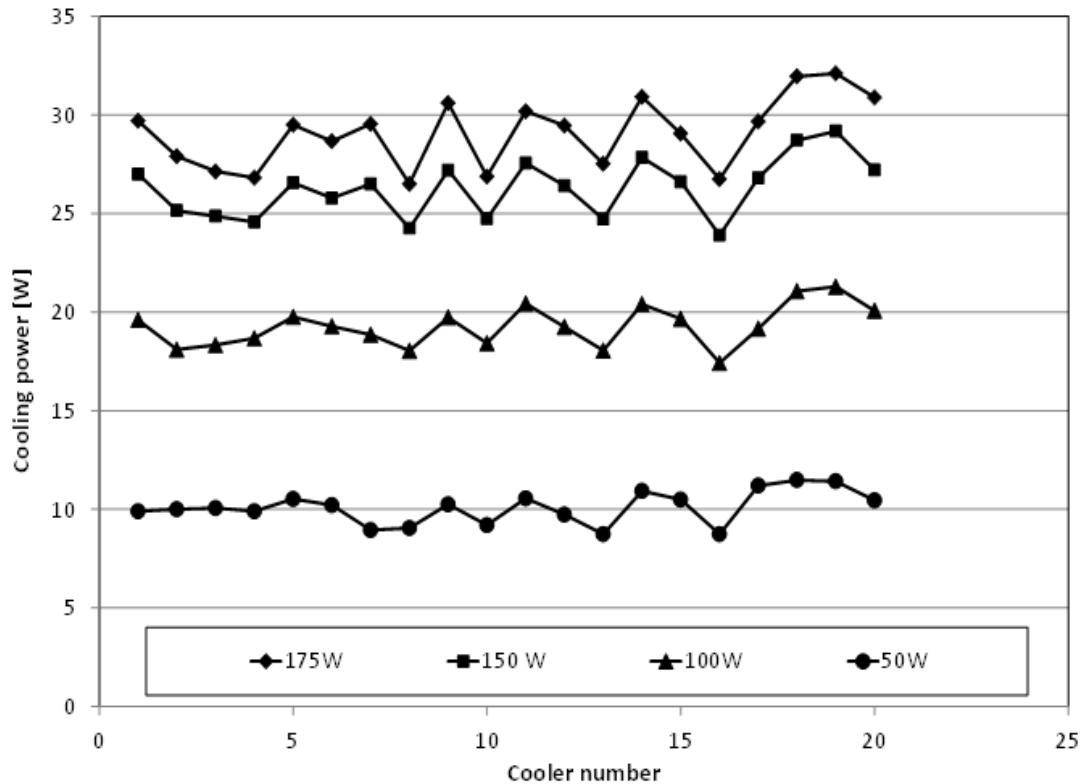
➤ Different ambient temperatures



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Performance - Series

In total, 20 coolers built to date



➤ ATR measurement: cooling power at 223 K tip and 150 °C ambient for different input powers

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Conclusions

- **A linear Stirling cooler for extreme ambient temperatures is successfully designed, built and tested**
- **Main challenges in the impact of the high temperature on materials properties**
- **Cooler successfully tested and qualified for performance and environmental conditions**
- **Up to now, 20 coolers built with consistent performance**