

## **Iris Control Electronics (ICE)**

- Iris is the premiere provider of space cryocooler control electronics
- We are committed to supporting the space cryocooler community by delivering high performance control electronics
- We have delivered control electronics models providing power from 25W to 800W
- We have delivered control electronics for most cryocooler configurations
- We continue to evolve the design of space control electronics to enhance performance and SWaP-C











Raytheon



#### **ICE Product Line**

- The Iris Control Electronics shown in the graphic are our standard models
- ICE products are not targeted at specific coolers, rather are designed to address any coolers in the power category
- Vibration mitigation is included in units above 100 watts
- In addition, Iris has delivered a number of customized units addressing unique customer requirements
- Higher power units (500W and 800W) are currently in development

#### IRIS CONTROL ELECTRONICS (ICE)

	Mini Low Cost Control Electronics (mLCCE)	Low Cost Control Electronics (LCCE)	2nd Generation LCCE (LCCE-2)	High Power LCCE (HP-LCCE)	Single Piston LCCE (SP-LCCE)
	25W	100W		200W	180W
GENERAL					
Application	Tactical, Low Cost Space, Microsat	Low Cost Space	Low Cost Space	Low Cost Space	Low Cost Space
# of Motors	1	2	2	2	1 + Balancer
PHYSICAL					
Mass	< 400 grams	750 grams	1700 grams	1800 grams	3100 grams
Volume (cm)	9.1 x 9.1 x 3.1	12.6 x 14.2 x 3.1	15.6 x 22.3 x 4.5	18.6 x 18.6 x 4.9	28 x 18.5 x 6.6
POWER					
Input Voltage (V <sub>DC</sub> )	9 to 35	22 to 37	22 to 37	22 to 37	22 to 37
Total Output Power (W <sub>AC</sub> )	25	100	100	200	180
Efficiency	94%	95%	>90%	>90%	85%
TEMPERATURE TELEMETRY					
# of Temp. Sensors	1	2	2	2	2
ADVANCED FEATURES					
Vibration Control	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Input Ripple Filter	No	No	Yes / Optional	Yes	Yes / Optional
TRL Level	8	6	6	6	8



### The µLCCE

- We are continuously improving our control electronics designs
- Iris Technology teamed with Lockheed Martin Space to perform a NASA SBIR (2017 S1.09 - Cryogenic Systems for Sensors and Detectors)
  - Cooling power of 0.3 W at 35 K, with a heat rejection temperature of 150 K
  - Desired masses and input powers are < 400 grams and < 5W</li>
- The Phase II effort resulted in the Deep Space Cryocooler System (DSCS)
- The technology advancements in the DSCS control electronics will propagate across the Iris control electronics product line





#### **µLCCE Size Reduction Goals**

- The mLCCE design was the performance target for the µLCCE development
- Size reduction while maintaining performance and space worthiness was the primary goal for the control electronics
- Size reduction target were in three design areas leveraging newly available components
  - Power Conversion Circuits
  - System Processing Circuits
  - Signal Sensing Circuits





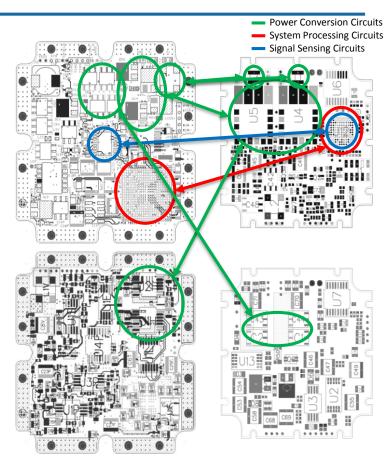
μLCCE (3.1 x 3.1 x 1.24 in) 195 cc



#### **µLCCE Size Reduction Results**

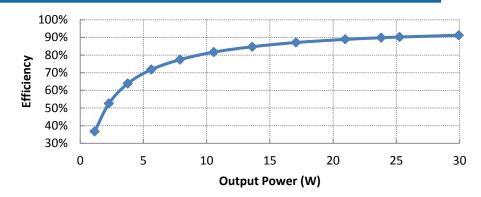
- Size Reduction Targets
  - Power Conversion Circuits
    - Switch from MOSFET to GaN FET
    - Switching speed increases from 100 kHz to 500 kHz
    - Inductor and capacitor sizes reduced
  - System Processing Circuits
    - Switch from FPGA to microcontroller
    - Smaller footprint
    - · Lower quiescent power
  - Signal Sensing Circuits
    - Switch from discrete ADC to μC built-in
    - Reduces board area
    - Lower power internal signaling
- Result
  - 28% reduction in circuit board area
  - 32% reduction in unit volume

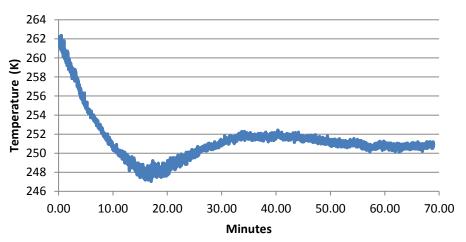




#### **µLCCE** Performance

- The µLCCE was able to achieve 90% efficiency at rated power
  - Consistent with mLCCE design
- The µLCCE demonstrated the ability to control temperature to a defined setpoint using a control loop
  - Settled to a standard deviation of ±1 bit of resolution

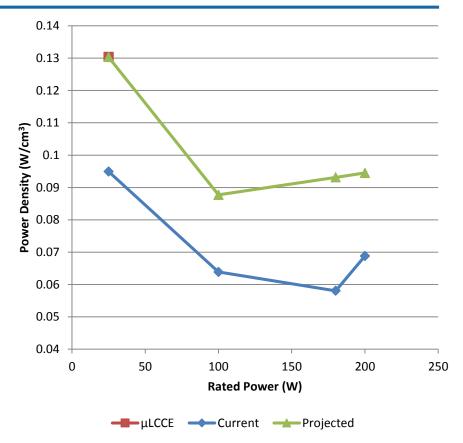






#### μLCCE Projected to ICE Product Line

- The µLCCE demonstrated improved power density that can be projected across the ICE product line
- There are several factors which adversely affect the power density as power increases
  - Current ripple filter
  - Power isolation
- Going forward Iris intends to include these architectural advances in all new developments
  - Facilitates reductions in SWaP-C

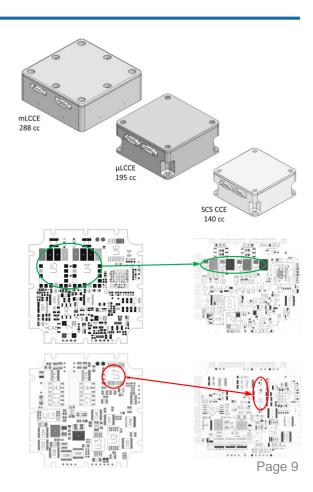




#### **Further Developments**

- Iris Technology teamed with Northrop Grumman Aerospace Systems and the University of Wisconsin to perform an MDA STTR (MDA17-T003 High-Efficiency, Low-Volume, Space-Qualified Cryogenic-Coolers)
  - Cooling to 110K with 300K reject temperature, size less than 500 cc including space-qualified electronics
- Further size reductions of the 25W class control electronics were achieved by utilizing smaller discrete GaN FETS, designing out some large interface ICs, and optimizing the power supplies
- Phase I provided a complete design
  - Unit has not been built at present





### Wrap Up

- Iris is the leader in space grade cryocooler controllers and we are continuously improving our control electronics
- Iris control electronics are designed to be cooler agnostic
- Improvements shown in this presentation are extensible across the ICE product line
- Iris can provide system level recommendations/solutions
  - control electronics + cooler
- Control electronics have utility beyond cryocoolers
  - More production helps reduce prices
- Core design concept reduces supply chain issues
  - Established parts flow reduces time-to-build



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  - Iris would like to acknowledge Dr. Jeffrey Olson of Lockheed Martin Space for his support on this effort and the above referenced SBIR
- Further enhancements were supported by MDA STTR funding for MDA17-T003 High-Efficiency, Low-Volume, Space-Qualified Cryogenic-Coolers
  - Iris would like to acknowledge Lynn Abelson and Tanh Nguyen of Northrop Grumman Aerospace Systems for their support on the above referenced STTR



# **THANK YOU!**

