

# Development of an I/F Software for Patran/Thermal and ESARAD

---

18th European Workshop on Thermal and ECLS Software

**Dr. Cosmas Heller**

EADS ASTRIUM GmbH, Friedrichshafen -  
Germany

*All the space you need*

## Contents

---

- I. Problem Definition**
- II. Interface Approach**
- III. Data Transfer**
- IV. Interface Handling**
- V. Verification and Test**
- VI. Summary**

# Problem Definition

---



## The Structural Analysis “World”:

- Use of FEM meshes - edge nodes
- Thermo-elastic distortion analysis from thermal input
- Lack of ray tracing (no specular reflection)
- No orbital analysis capability

## The Thermal Analysis “World”:

- Use of FDM - surface centered nodes
- Ray tracing and orbital load analysis implemented

## Current Drawbacks:

- Mainly manual temperature mapping from FDM to FEM mesh
- Separate effort for thermal and structural model creation

2



I. Problem Definition

II. Interface Approach

III. Data Transfer

IV. Interface Handling

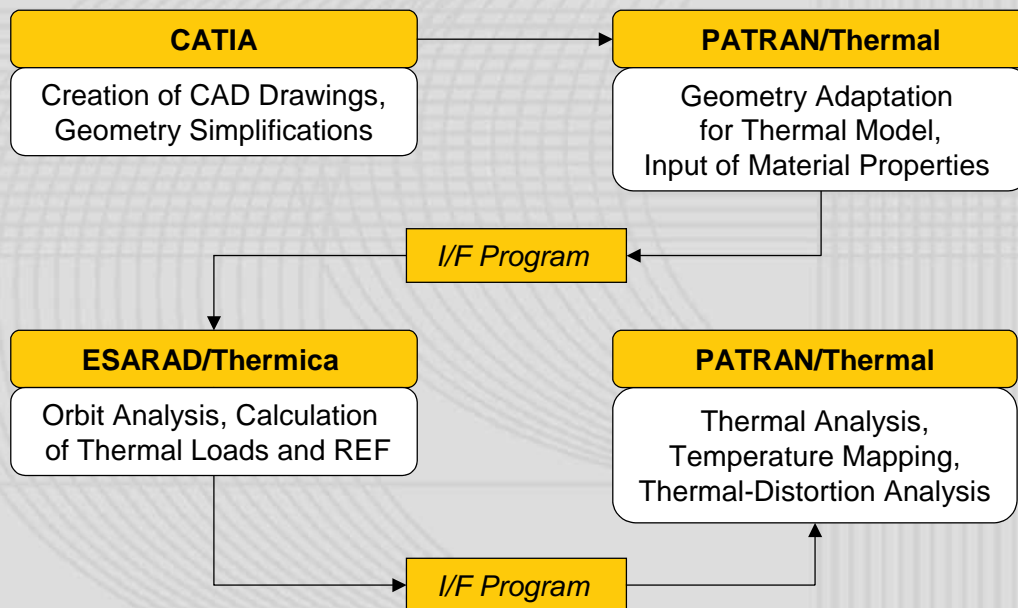
V. Verification and Test

VI. Summary

3

# Interface Approach

## Analysis Work Flow:



# Interface Approach

## Structural Analysis

PATRAN/NASTRAN

## Thermal Analysis

PATRAN/Thermal:

- Geometry creation
- Thermal mesh creation (edge nodes used)
- Calculation of linear conductors
- Definition of thermo-optical properties
- Definition of internal heat loads

ESARAD/Thermica:

- Temperature calculation

- Calculation of REF
- Orbit Analysis

# Advantages

---



- Exchange of geometry data according to project needs
- No duplication of geometry
- Makes best use of capabilities of both “worlds”:
  - Pre- and post-processing capability of PATRAN
  - PATRAN/Thermal functions to calculate linear conductors
  - Orbit analysis tools and ray-tracing in ESARAD/Thermica
- Capable of generating automated temperature mapping of structural model for thermal distortion analysis without extrapolation

→ Addition of functionality and saving of time

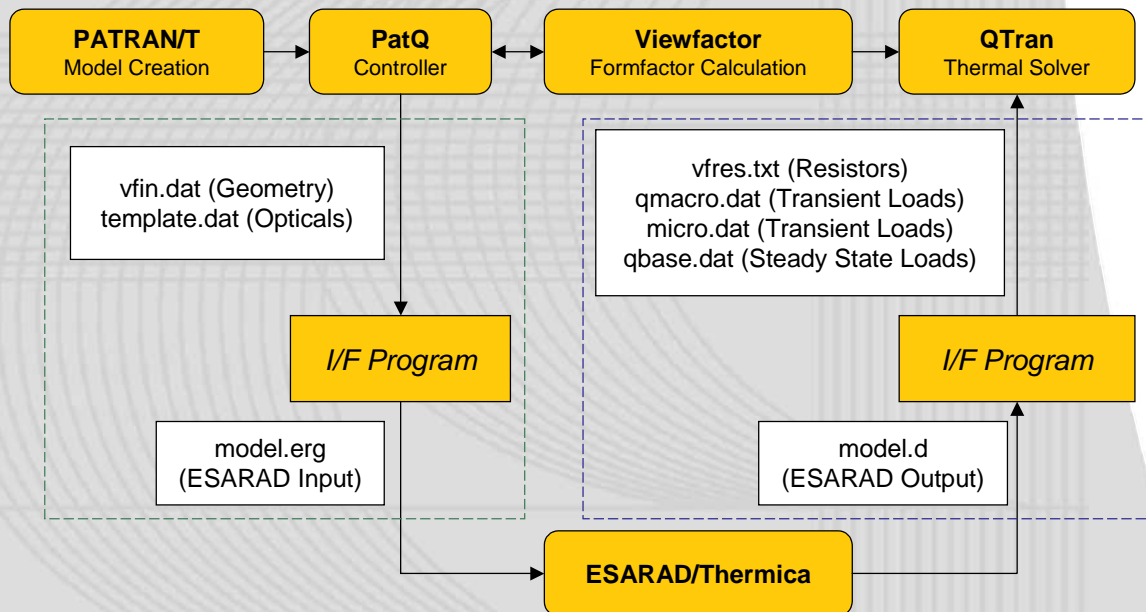
6



- I. Problem Definition
- II. Interface Approach
- III. Data Transfer**
- IV. Interface Handling
- V. Verification and Test
- VI. Summary

7

# Data Transfer



8

- I. Problem Definition
- II. Interface Approach
- III. Data Transfer
- IV. Interface Handling**
- V. Verification and Test
- VI. Summary

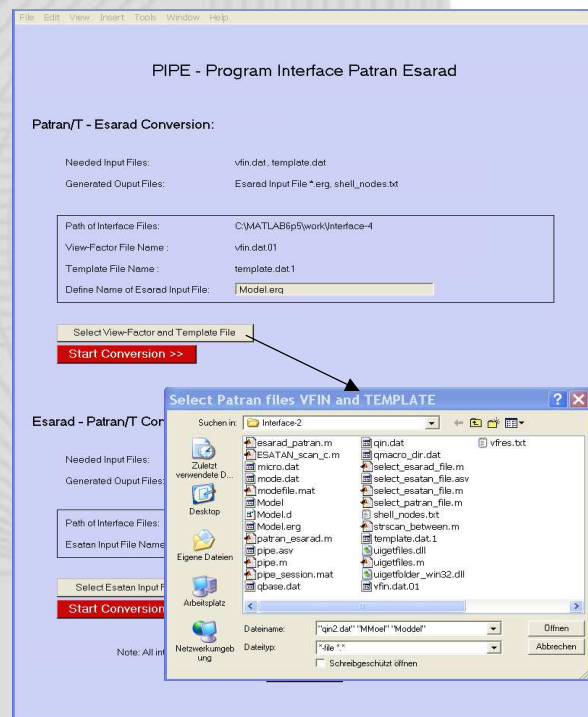
9



# Interface Patran/T to ESARAD

- Define Esarad geometry file:  
*\*.erg*
- Select the view factor input file:  
*vfin.dat*
- Select thermo-optical property data: *template.dat*

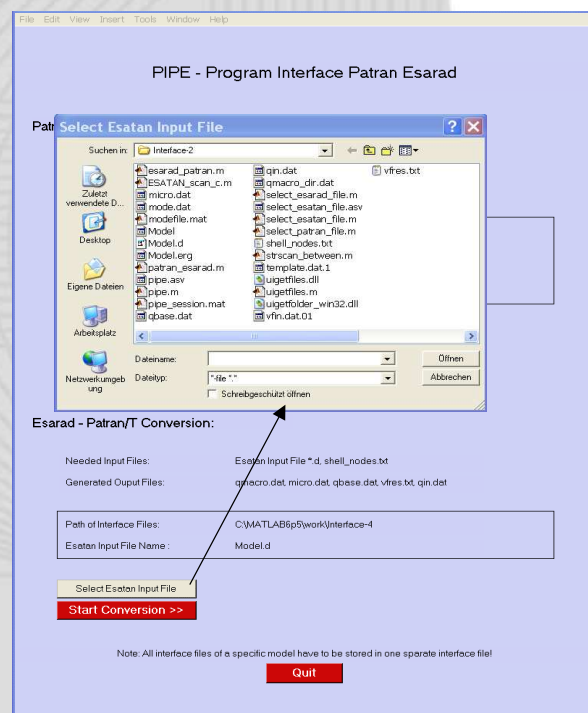
→ Automated transfer to Esarad geometry file:  
Opticals, points, triangles, rectangles and groups  
(one model hierarchy level can be defined via media node)



10

# Interface ESARAD to Patran/T

- Select the Esatan input file: *\*.d*
- Automated definition of thermal loads in *qmacro.dat*, *qbase.dat*, *micro.dat*
- Creation of *vfres.txt* containing radiative couplings for edge nodes in Patran/Thermal
- Adaptation of *qin.dat* to read ASCII file *vfres.txt* before solving



11

- I. Problem Definition
- II. Interface Approach
- III. Data Transfer
- IV. Interface Handling
- V. Verification and Test**
- VI. Summary

## Verification of Radiative Approach

### Radiative Model:

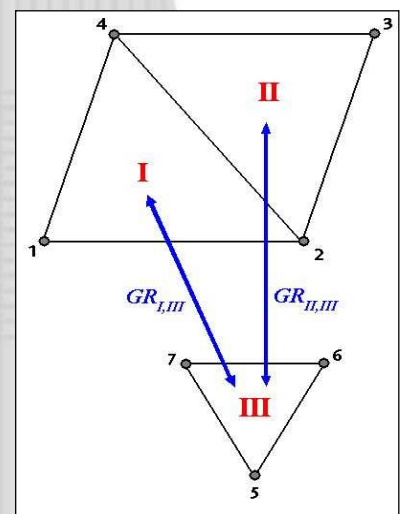
- Three triangles of same size with same normal vector
- Surface Indices:  $p, q = I, II, III$  Edge Indices:  $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, 6$
- Number of edges:  $n_I = 3, n_{II} = 3, n_{III} = 3$
- REF of triangles:  $GR_{I,III} = GR_{II,III}, GR_{I,II} = 0$

### HF calculated in ESARAD:

$$\dot{Q}_{TOT,ESARAD} = \dot{Q}_{I,III} + \dot{Q}_{II,III} = \sigma \cdot [GR_{I,III} \cdot (T_I^4 - T_{III}^4) + GR_{II,III} \cdot (T_{II}^4 - T_{III}^4)]$$

### HF calculated in PATRAN:

$$\dot{Q}_{TOT,PATRAN} = \sigma \cdot \left[ \frac{(T_1^4 - T_7^4)}{R_{1,5}} + \frac{(T_1^4 - T_6^4)}{R_{1,6}} + \frac{(T_1^4 - T_5^4)}{R_{1,7}} + \frac{(T_2^4 - T_5^4)}{R_{2,5}} + \frac{(T_2^4 - T_6^4)}{R_{2,6}} + \frac{(T_2^4 - T_7^4)}{R_{2,7}} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{(T_3^4 - T_5^4)}{R_{3,5}} + \frac{(T_3^4 - T_6^4)}{R_{3,6}} + \frac{(T_3^4 - T_7^4)}{R_{3,7}} + \frac{(T_4^4 - T_5^4)}{R_{4,5}} + \frac{(T_4^4 - T_6^4)}{R_{4,6}} + \frac{(T_4^4 - T_7^4)}{R_{4,7}} \right]$$



→ HF values are identical for:

$$R_{i,j} = \sum_{p,q} \frac{n_p \cdot n_q}{GR_{p,q}}$$

## Test Examples

## Model Comparison

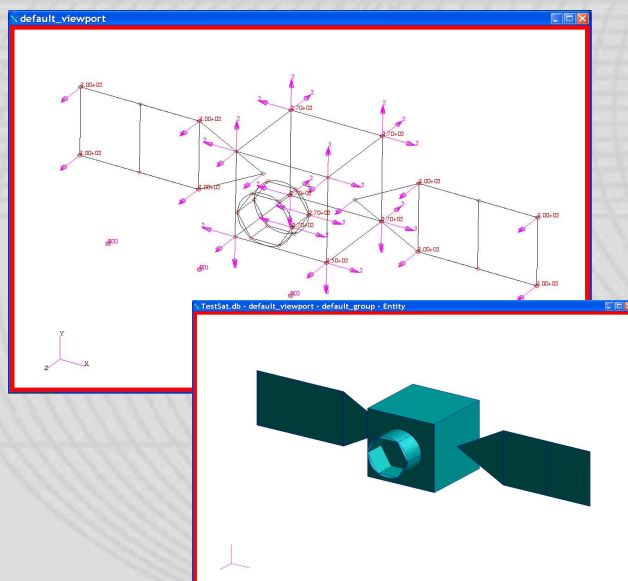
- First a satellite model is built in ESARAD
  - Temperature calculations are performed with ESATAN using ESARAD nodes
  - A second similar satellite model is built in PATRAN
  - Temperature calculations are performed with PATRAN/Thermal using edge nodes
- Verification of correct geometry transfer from PATRAN to ESARAD
- Verification of correct transfer of thermo-optical properties
- Verification of correct calculation of external loads for both geometries

14

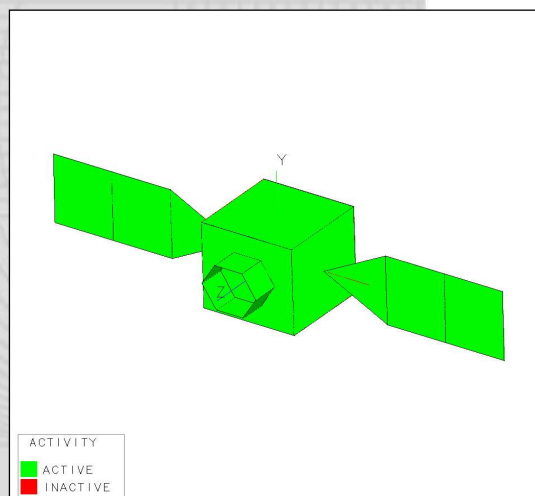
## Test Examples

## Geometry Transfer

## Geometry build in PATRAN/Thermal:



After Transfer to ESARAD:



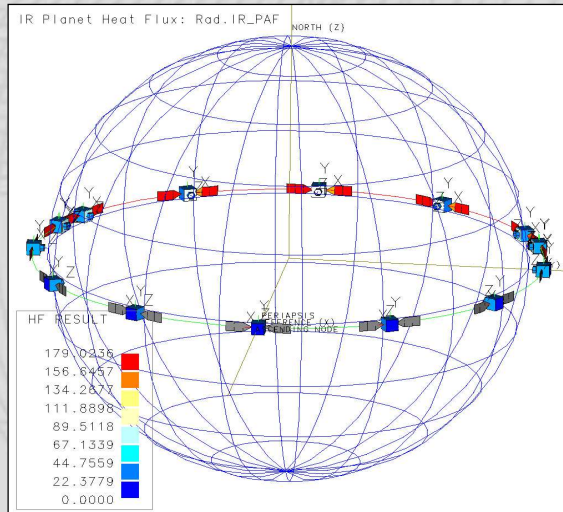
15



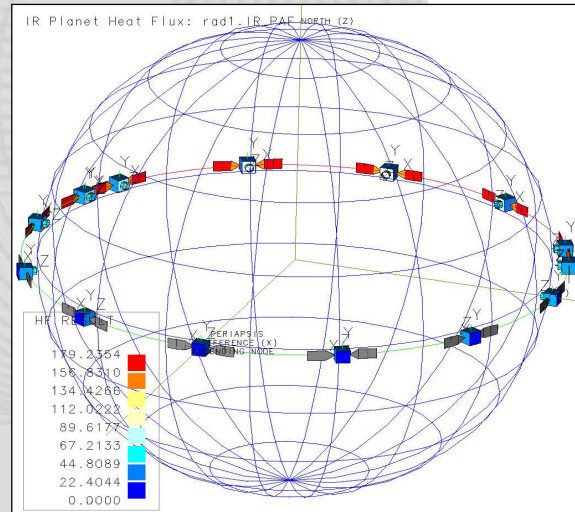
# Test Examples

## Planet Heat Flux Results

Geometry converted from PATRAN:



Geometry created in ESARAD :

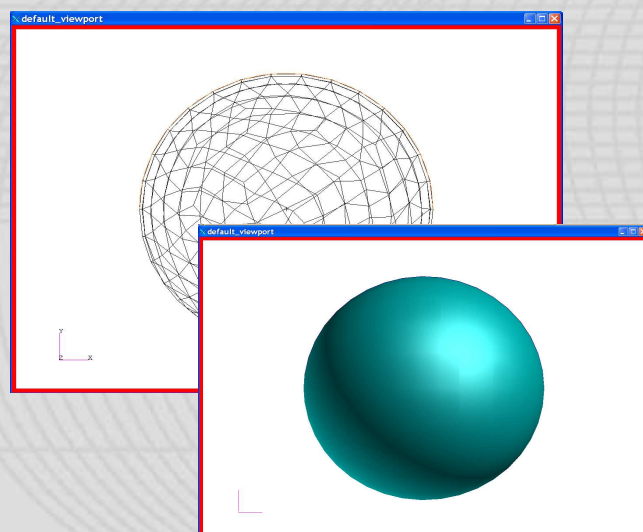


16

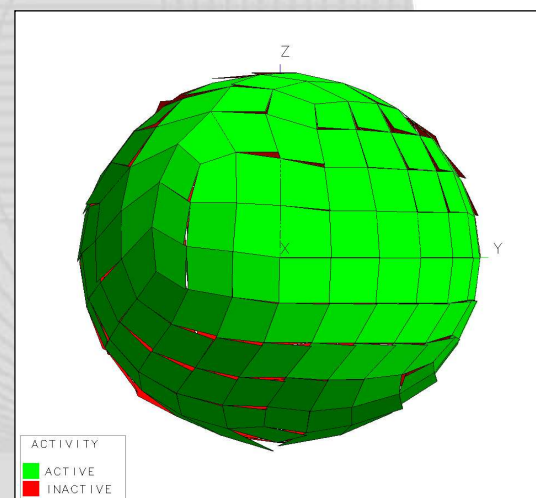
# Test Examples

## Ball Model

Build and meshed in PATRAN/Thermal:



... and what arrived in ESARAD:



→ There is still a significant amount of work ahead !

17

- I. Problem Definition
- II. Interface Approach
- III. Data Transfer
- IV. Interface Handling
- V. Verification and Test
- VI. Summary**

## Summary

---

- I/F software has been implemented to link ESARAD and PATRAN for analysis of thermal distortion problems.
- An algorithm has been developed to assign the REF from ESARAD to PATRAN/Thermal.
- Triangular and rectangular surfaces are supported
- I/F software is coded in Matlab
- Future activities:
  - Creation of I/F to Thermica,
  - Verification of temperature calculation,
  - Software test in real project environment