

# Appendix K

## THERMISOL New features and demonstration

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### **Abstract**

Brief presentation of THERMISOL modules:

- Skeleton generator and expander
- Input file pre-processor (reader)
- Solver library
- Post-processing tools: Posther & B-Plot

Brief presentation of new features in THERMISOL 4.3.1

- Extension of implicit Mortran syntax
- Extension of the node specifications of output subroutines
- Automatic conversions of single floats to double precision floats
- New executive blocks: \$VTEMPERATURE / \$VTIME / \$VRESULT
- Management of time events

Demonstration: Example of cold/hot cases study

Using a simplified model of a satellite, we will compute the temperatures in cold and hot case.

# THERMISOL

New features in v4.3.1 & Demonstration

All the space you need



## THERMISOL - Versions

- **V 4.2.3**
  - July 2007
  - Presented last year at the 2007 ECLS Workshop
  
- **V 4.3.0**
  - March 2008
  - Current release
  
- **V 4.3.1**
  - November 2008
  - Next release

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## THERMISOL modules

- Skeleton generator & expander
  - **Easy management** of THERMICA **outputs** for THERMISOL
  - Creation of **generic** skeleton and/or input files for THERMISOL
  - Use of **powerful #READ instructions**  
(including parametric reading instructions in batch mode)

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## THERMISOL modules

- THERMISOL pre-processor
  - **Fast** and **Robust** Pre-processor
  - Handle **very huge input files** in a few minutes  
(with more than a million couplings plus many variables)
  - **Automatic split** of **large Subroutines** for compilation optimization
  - Guaranty of **Double Precision**
  - Handle **complex MORTRAN syntax**

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## THERMISOL modules

### ■ Solver Library

- **Complete set of routines** for network management, outputs, mathematical functions and more
- **Fast and Robust Solving routines** for Steady-State & Transient analyses (with many optimizations to prevent from divergence)

### ■ POSTHER

- Extract and Post-process Thermal Results (fluxes analyses, min/max studies...)
- Export of Excel files

### ■ B-Plot

- Automatic graph generator (ps format)

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## THERMISOL v4.3.1

### ■ Extension of MORTRAN syntaxes

#### ▪ Node Data

T 1000		T:SUBMODEL:1000	
Tvariable	T:variable	T:SUBMODEL:variable	
T:(mathematical expression)		T:SUBMODEL:(mathematical expression)	

#### ▪ New MORTRAN syntaxes

N	internal node number	
NS	node status	ex: NS 100 = 'B'
GLS/GRS/GFS	coupling status	ex: GLS(1,2) = 'X'

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## THERMISOL v4.3.1

### ■ Nodal entities

- A **new block** can be declared before the \$NODES one instead of the USERNOD.DAT:  
**\$ENTITIES**
- This block is **local** to a model
  - A model using user's defined nodal entities can be included as a sub-model without any modification of the model itself or the new main model
  - User's nodal entities are available in all the model concerned
- **Output routines** can be called with user's nodal entities
  - For the nodes not concerned by the nodal entities will have no value ('-')

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## THERMISOL v4.3.1 - ENTITIES

### \$MODEL TOTO

#### \$ENTITIES

<i>INTEGER</i>	STATUS
<i>REAL</i>	HEAT DISSIP
<i>CHARACTER</i>	POSITION

*Easy declaration*

*Easy initialization*

#### \$NODES

```
D 100 = 'Equip +Z', T = 0, STATUS = 0, HEAT DISSIP = 120, POSITION = 'ON' ;
D 110 = 'Equip -Z', T = 0, STATUS = 0, HEAT DISSIP = 70, POSITION = 'ON' ;
...
```

#### \$INITIAL [or \$VTEMPERATURE or \$VTIME or \$VRESULT or \$EXECUTION or \$OUTPUTS]

```
... STATUS100 = ...
... STATUS:100 ...
INODE = 100
... STATUS:INODE ...
```

*Easy to use*

*Compatible with outputs*

#### \$OUTPUTS

```
CALL PRNDB(' ', 'T,QI,QR,STATUS,HEAT DISSIP,POSITION', CURRENT)
```

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## THERMISOL v4.3.1

### ■ Nodal specifications

The user can specify a group of nodes by

- **Node numbers / Range** of node numbers  
(where the upper limit doesn't need to exist)
- A model path (with the use of the optional keyword ONLY)
- A sub-string of the node labels

All this options can be mixed (using ';')

And all can be additive or subtractive (using '!')

```
`#100,200-300;!#235;SUBMODEL;@equipment'
```

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## THERMISOL v4.3.1

### ■ New executive blocks

- In order to optimize the dependencies, new blocks have been defined
- **\$VTEMPERATURE**  
For all data depending on temperatures.

This block is often called (almost at each convergence loop with some optimizations to prevent from divergence behavior)

This block is almost like \$VARIABLES1 for steady-state analyses  
Is called much more often for transient routines

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## THERMISOL v4.3.1

- \$VTIME

For all data depending on the simulation time

This block is suitable for

continuous time dependant phenomena

(like external fluxes interpolations)

and for time discrete phenomena

(may require a use of an EVENT for a better numerical integration)

- \$VRESULT

For data that need to be updated after the temperatures have converged

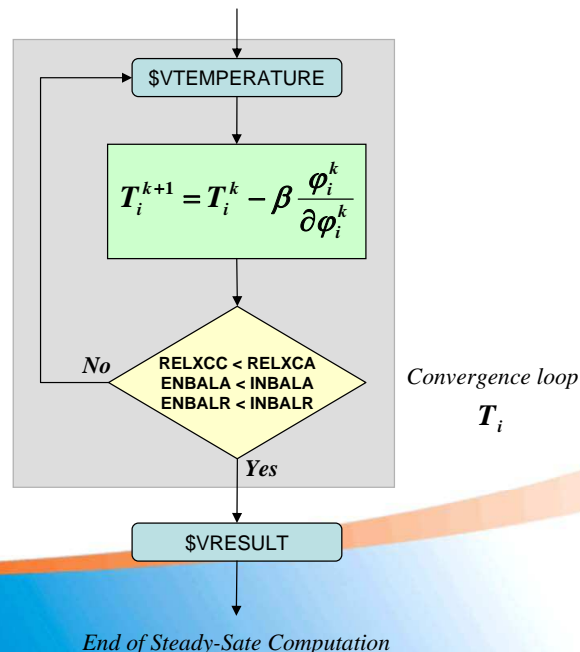
This block behaves exactly like \$VARIABLES2

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## THERMISOL v4.3.1 – Steady State Process

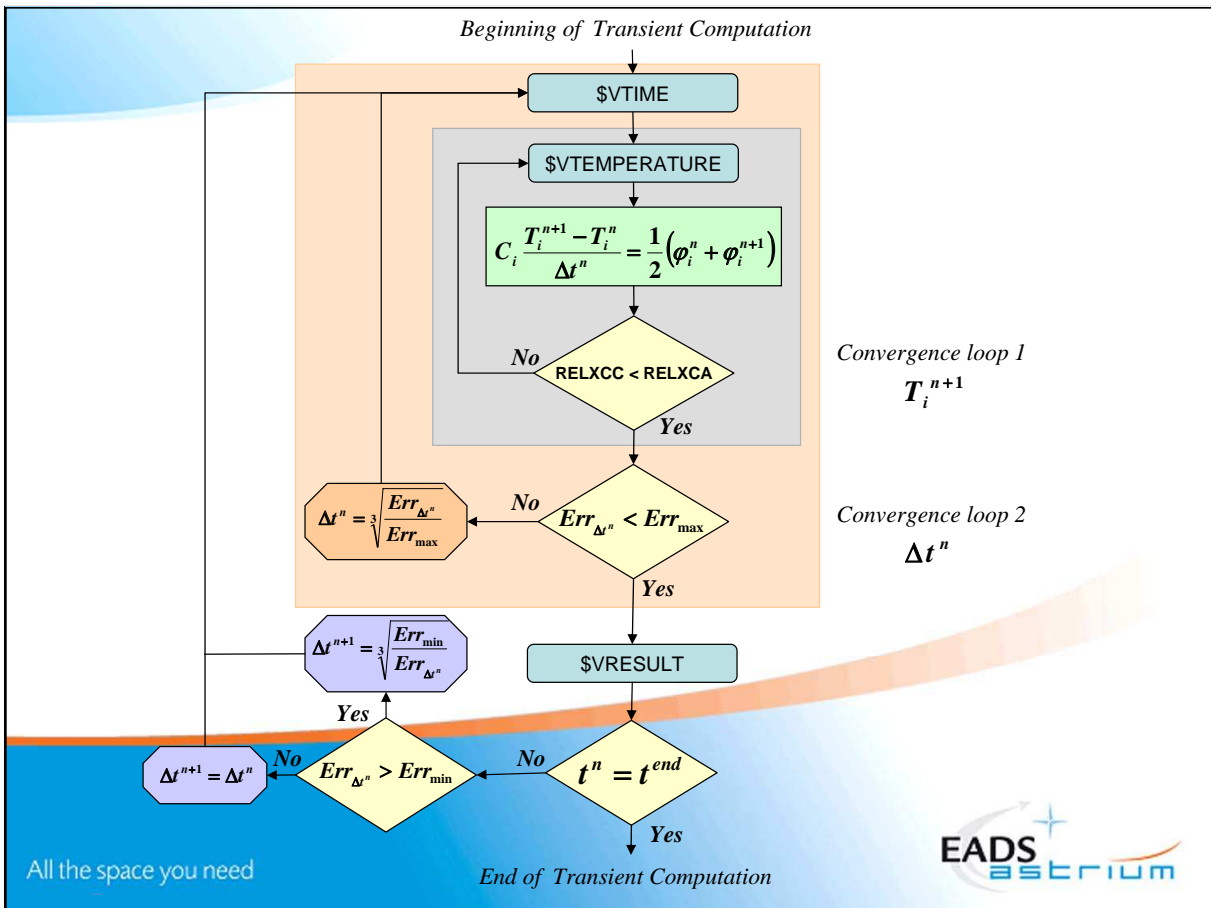
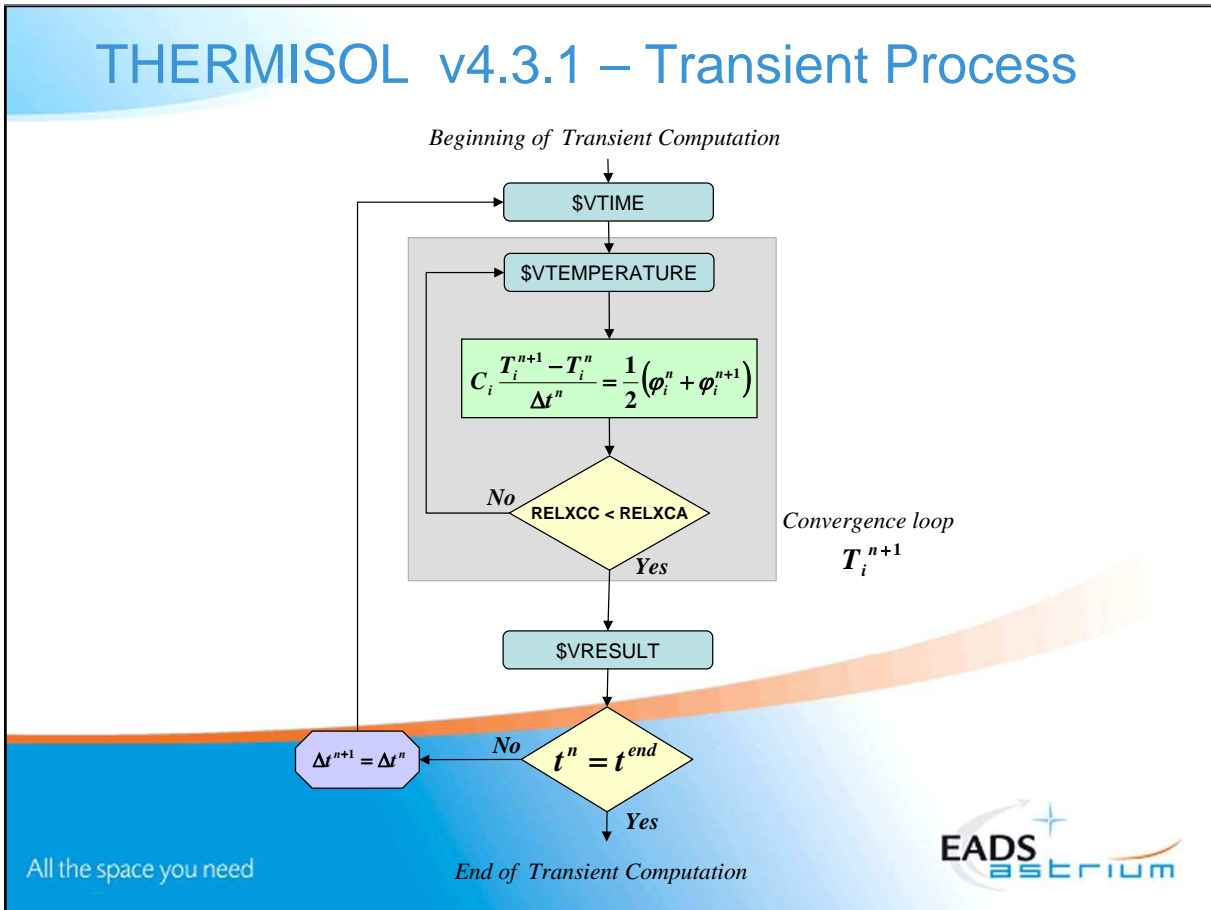
*Beginning of Steady-Sate Computation*



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## THERMISOL v4.3.1

### ▪ \$EVENTS:

There are 2 types of EVENTS:

- \$TIMESTEP  
Useful for discrete time phenomena  
Forces an update of fluxes in order to immediately take into account the discrete phenomena (no numerical inertia)
- \$OUTPUT  
To add specific output times  
Forces a call to \$OUTPUTS at that time

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## THERMISOL v4.3.1

### ▪ \$EVENTS declarations

#### \$EVENTS

##### \$PERIOD

```
ORBITAL_PERIOD = 5250.4;
P_EQUIP = ORBITAL_PERIOD / 20;
```

# Those are a real local constants

##### \$TIMESTEP

```
My_event = 123.45;
New_event = My_event + 300;
SWITCH_EQUIP = 32.0 [P_EQUIP1];
```

# A time-step event  
# Another time event  
# A periodic time-step event

##### \$OUTPUT

```
Out_event = 680.0;
Periodic_out = 500.0 [500.0];
```

# A output event

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# THERMISOL v4.3.1

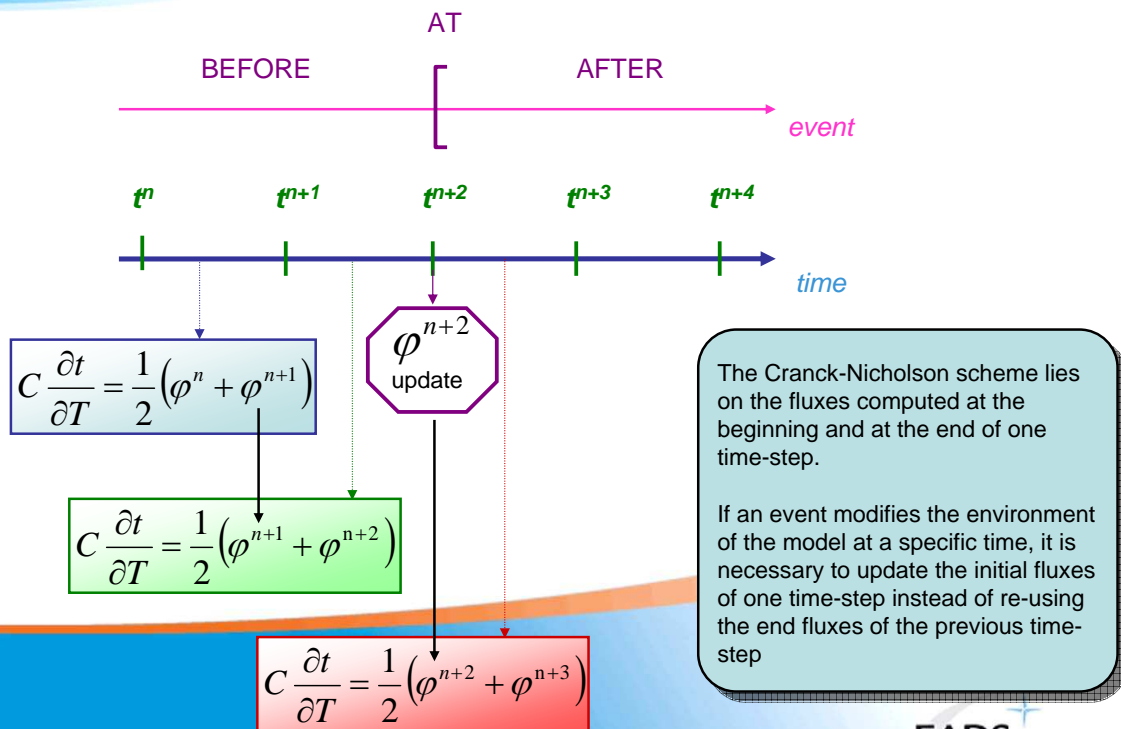
## Use of EVENTS

<p><b>AT My_event DO</b>          [instructions]  <b>ENDDO</b></p>	<p># The instructions will be executed only          # if the current time is after the event</p>
<p><b>BEFORE SWITCH_EQUIP DO</b>          [instructions]  <b>ENDDO</b></p>	<p># The instruction will be executed only          # if the current time is before any odd          # occurrence of the periodic event</p>
<p><b>AFTER (SWITCH_EQUIP,2) DO</b>          [instructions]  <b>ENDDO</b></p>	<p># The instruction will be executed only          # if the current time is after the 2nd          # occurrence of the periodic event</p>
<p><b>BETWEEN My_event &amp; New_event DO</b>          [instructions]  <b>ENDDO</b></p>	<p># The instructions will be          # executed between the two          # events</p>

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## Crank-Nicholson with TIMESTEP events

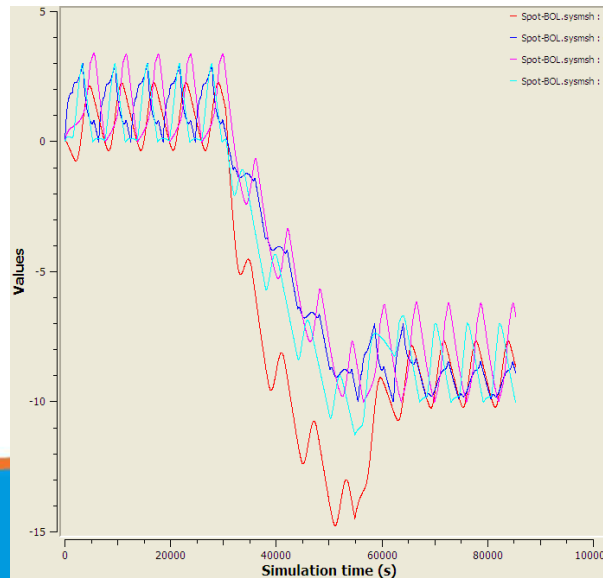


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# THERMISOL v4.3.1 - Demonstration

## ■ Spot – Cold Case Study



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**THERMISOL - Applications**

THERMISOL has been used, validated and optimized on many projects. Thanks to 5 years of intense use in Astrium, convergence optimizations were finely tuned. Here are examples of the THERMISOL special features.

**Automatic time-step adjustment**

SCRANKAUTO provides an automatic time-step based on minimum and maximum error specifications.

During the computation, the error is estimated by the Taylor development and the time-step is automatically changed so the solution stays in the given accuracy range.

Here is an example of a solution computed by the classical SLFWBK routine. The solution plotted hereafter shows the evolution of temperature for 3 nodes : 1000 (central body), 2000 (antenna), and 3000 (solar panel).

The oscillations can be drastically reduced by the use of an automatic time stepping. In the previous input file, the call to SLFWBK has been replaced by a call to the subroutine SCRANKAUTO, and two control variables have been added in the paragraph \$CONTROLS :

ERRMIN = 0.01; ERRMAX = 0.01;

The new solution is plotted in the following graph :

All the space you need

