

Appendix P

SYSTEMA — THERMICA

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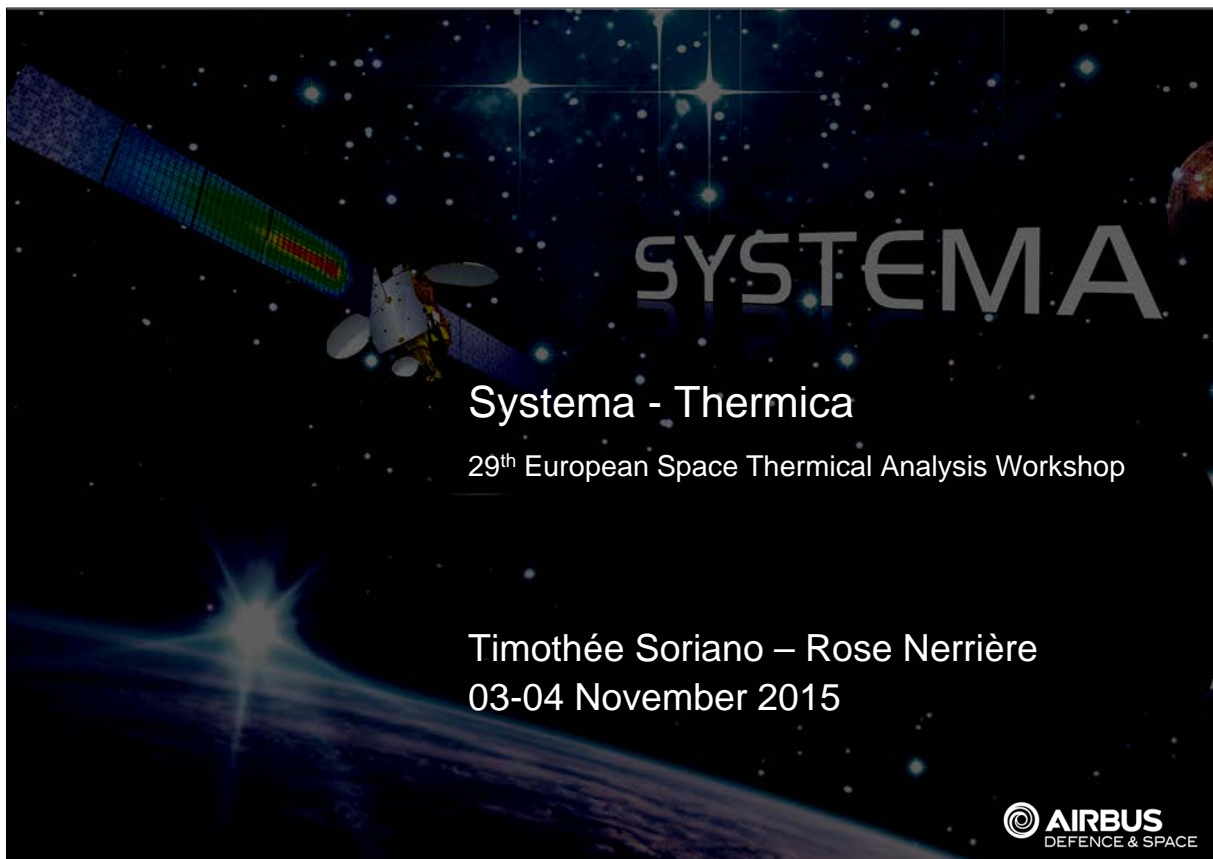
Abstract

SYSTEMA, currently in version 4.7.1, is a framework for space physics applications including THERMICA, a package dedicated to thermal simulations.

The next version will be the 4.8.0 and will include a new schematic module which will allow the definition of power systems and will ease the thermo-electrical simulation process.

Besides, SYSTEMA has the ability to manage the solar system including different moons, like Ganymede, Europa and others for which orbits are approximated by Keplerian laws around a particular date of interest. A trajectory defined around a moon like Ganymede will lead to simulate fluxes both from the moon itself but also from other planets, like Jupiter in this example.

Finally, a new applicative module within Systema, called Mapping, offers the possibility to transfer data from one model to another one: fluxes from a Plume analysis to a thermal model, temperatures to an outgassing model or to mechanical mesh. For the temperature mapping, a new method based on a "backward RCN" has been set-up. This method is capable of interpolating temperatures within a re-built quadratic profile onto the thermal mesh and offers then a very accurate mapping consistent with the hypothesis of the thermal simulation.



Content

Current status

Addition of Jupiter's moons

- Ganymede use case


Mapping application



Current status

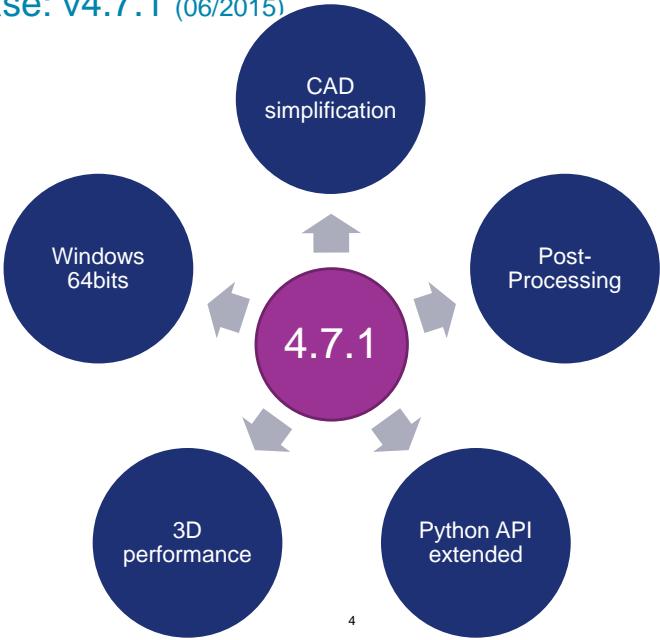
Long Term Support current version: **v4.5.3 (08/2013)**


02 November 2015 3 




Current status

Latest Release: **v4.7.1 (06/2015)**



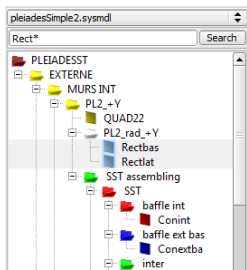
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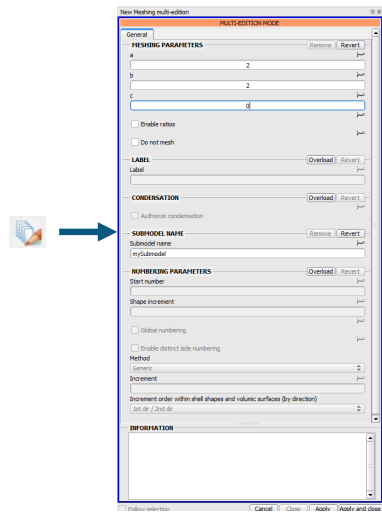
Current status

v4.7.1

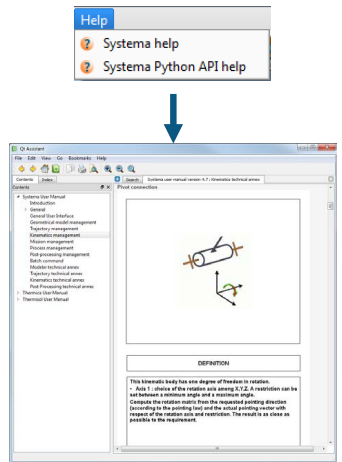
Search tool



Multi-edition on Meshing





Integrated User Manual



02 November 2015

5





Current status

v4.7.1

- Import/Export of ASCII Ephemeris files
- Follow the CIC exchange protocol: restriction of ESA standard CCSDS
- Trajectory Time-Position-Velocity


Cartesian position and velocity in planet inertial reference Gamma50
 Cartesian position and velocity in planet inertial reference J2000
 East longitude, latitude and altitude (spherical coordinates) in planet rotational reference
 Cartesian position and velocity in a planet inertial reference (frozen planet rotational reference)
 Stk ephemeride file (.e)
 CNES CIC based OEM ephemeride file (.txt)


– Import of Trajectory :

- OEM files (Orbit Ephemeris Message) → x, y, z positions

02 November 2015

6





Current status

v4.7.1


- Kinematics law “Transformation defined in a file”:


- Transformation matrix
- Rotations in transformed axis - Z-Y-X
- Rotations in transformed axis - X-Y-Z
- Rotations in fixed axis - Z-Y-X
- Rotations in fixed axis - X-Y-Z
- STK attitude file (*.a)
- CNES CIC based AEM spacecraft attitude file (*.txt)
- CNES CIC based MEM moving body attitude file (*.txt)

- Import of Kinematics :
 - AEM files for satellite attitude (Attitude Ephemeris Message) → quaternions
 - MEM files for moving bodies attitude (Mission Ephemeris Message) → rotation angle
- Export of HDF5 results :
 - MEM files (Mission Ephemeris Message) → thermal results

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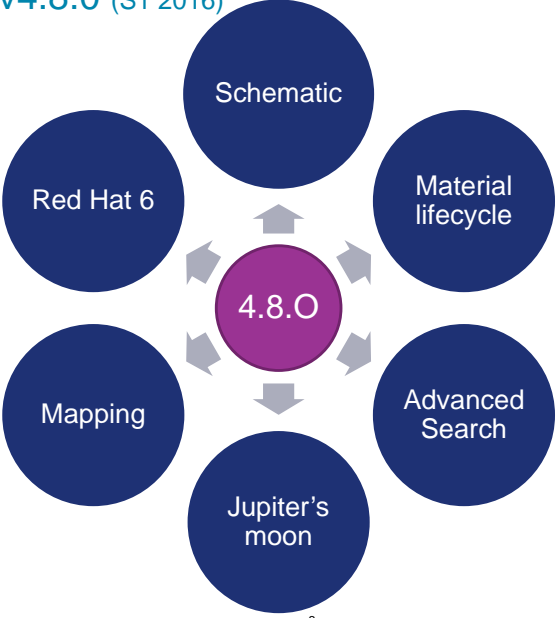
7






Current status

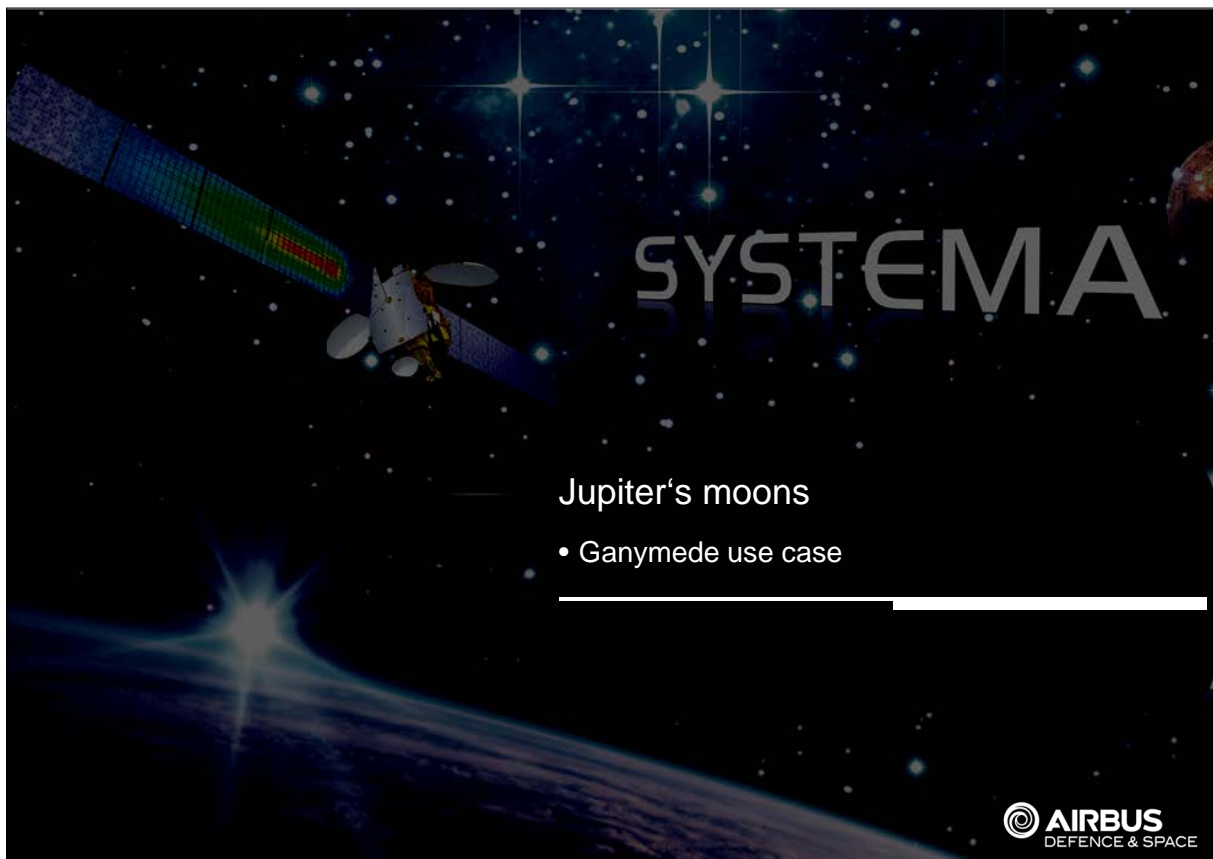
Next Release: v4.8.0 (S1 2016)



02 November 2015

8





A header banner for the slide, featuring a smaller version of the satellite and space scene from the main slide, with the word "SYSTEMA" in the center.

Jupiter's moons

Implementation of moons in Systema


- Texture of the moon
- Ephemeris information
- Orbits approximated by Keplerian laws from a fixed date

Make mission and analyses around moons with Systema

JUICE mission

- Launch in 2022 and start of the mission in 2030
- Callisto and Europa flybys
- Orbit around Ganymede

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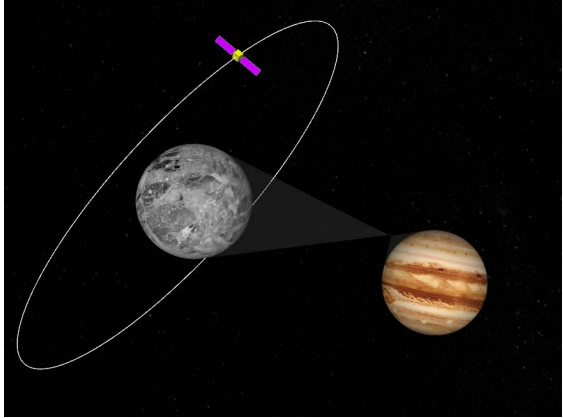
Jupiter's moons

Ganymede

- Available since version 4.7


Europa / Callisto


- Available in 4.8.0



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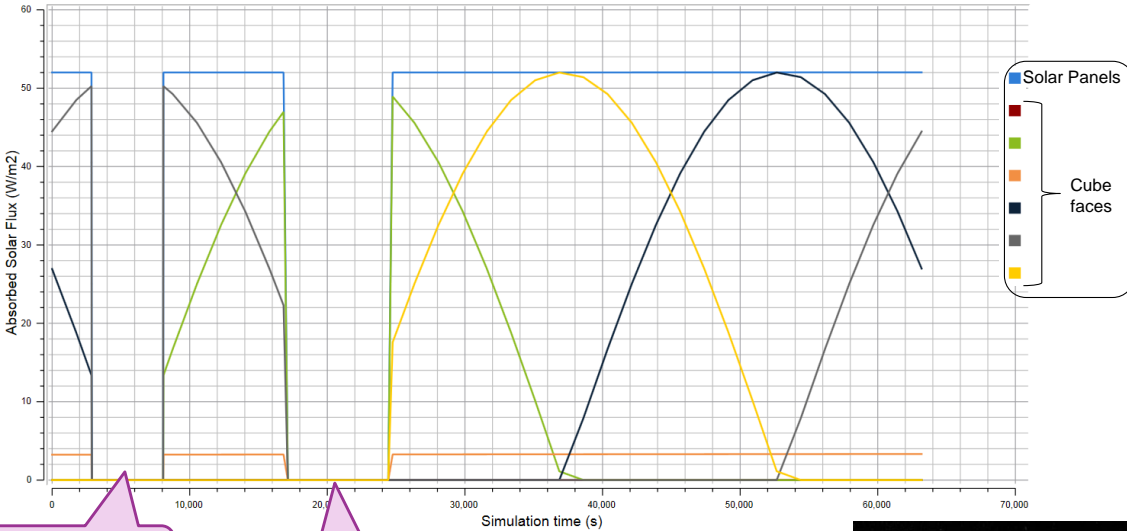
11





Jupiter's moons

Solar Fluxes (Ganymede behind Jupiter)

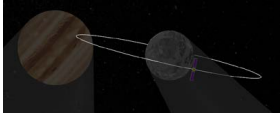


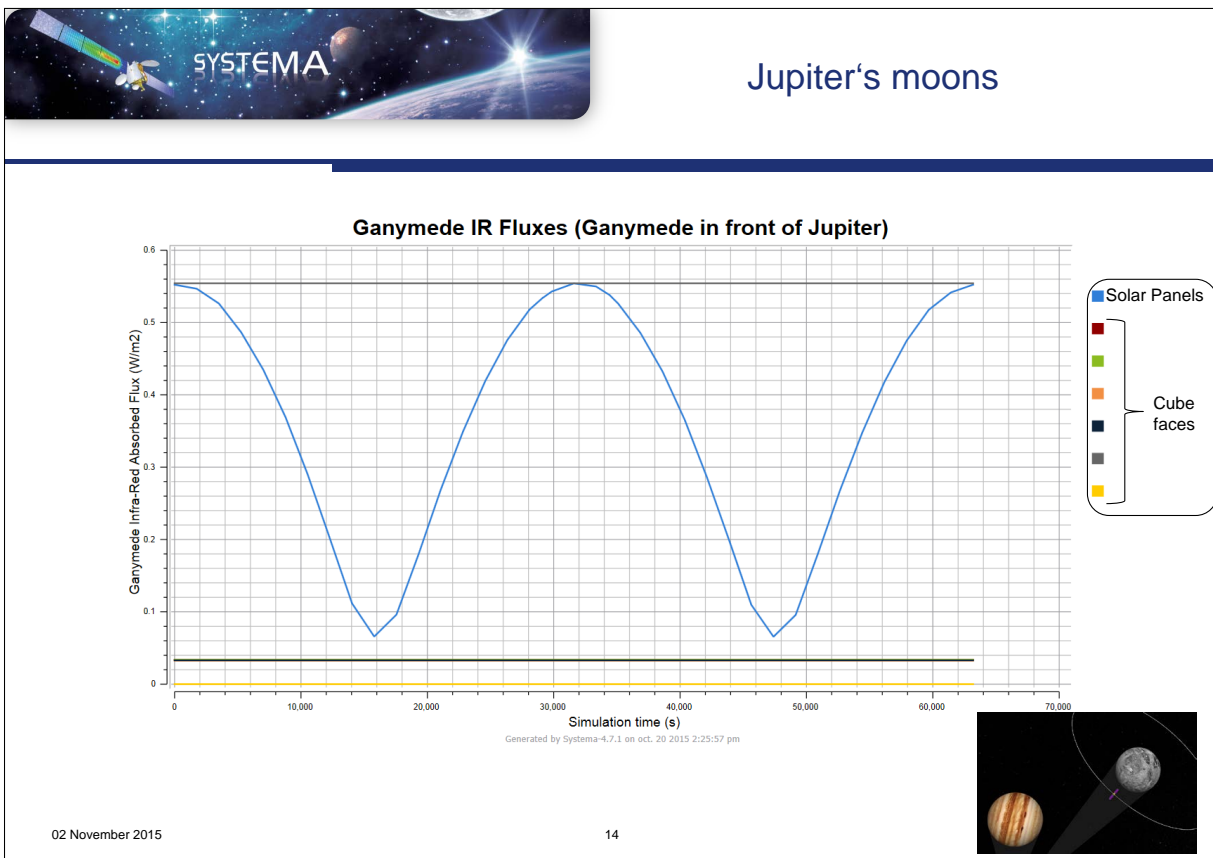
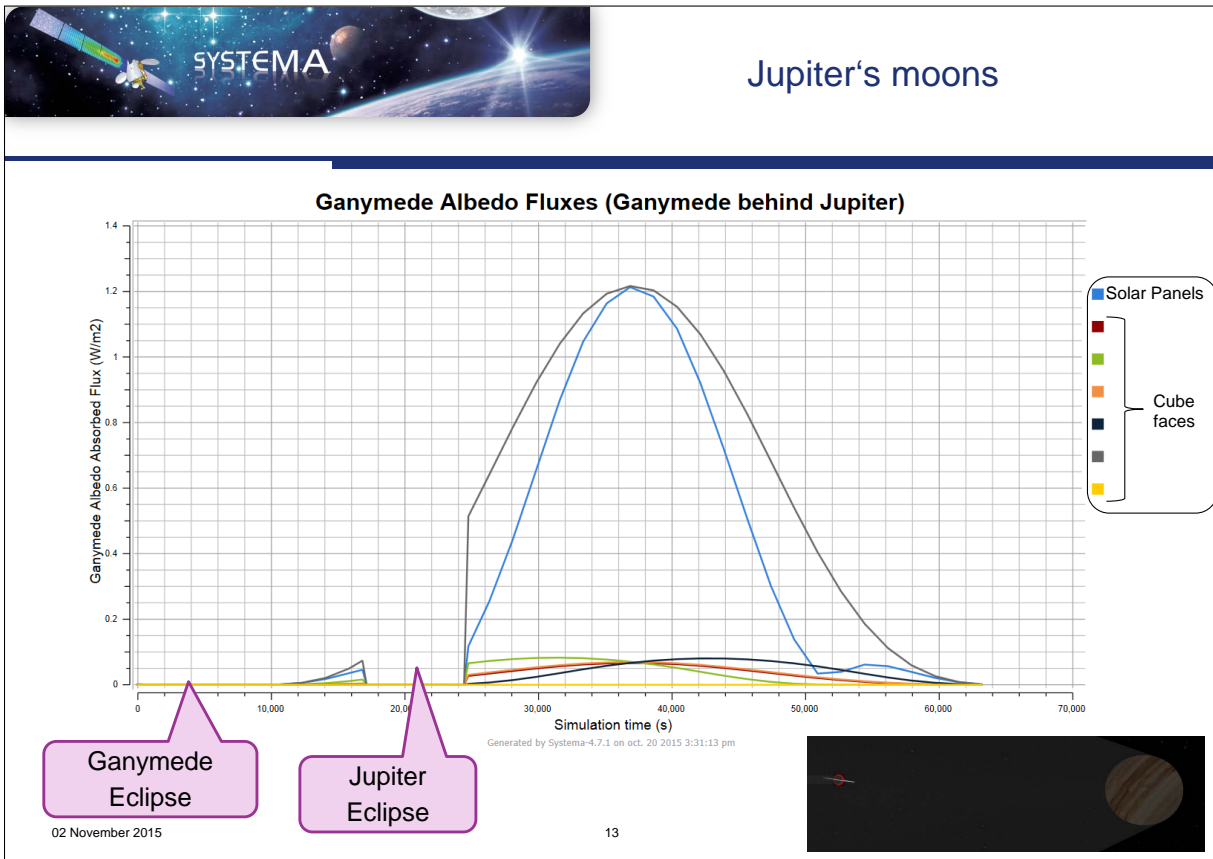
Ganymede Eclipse

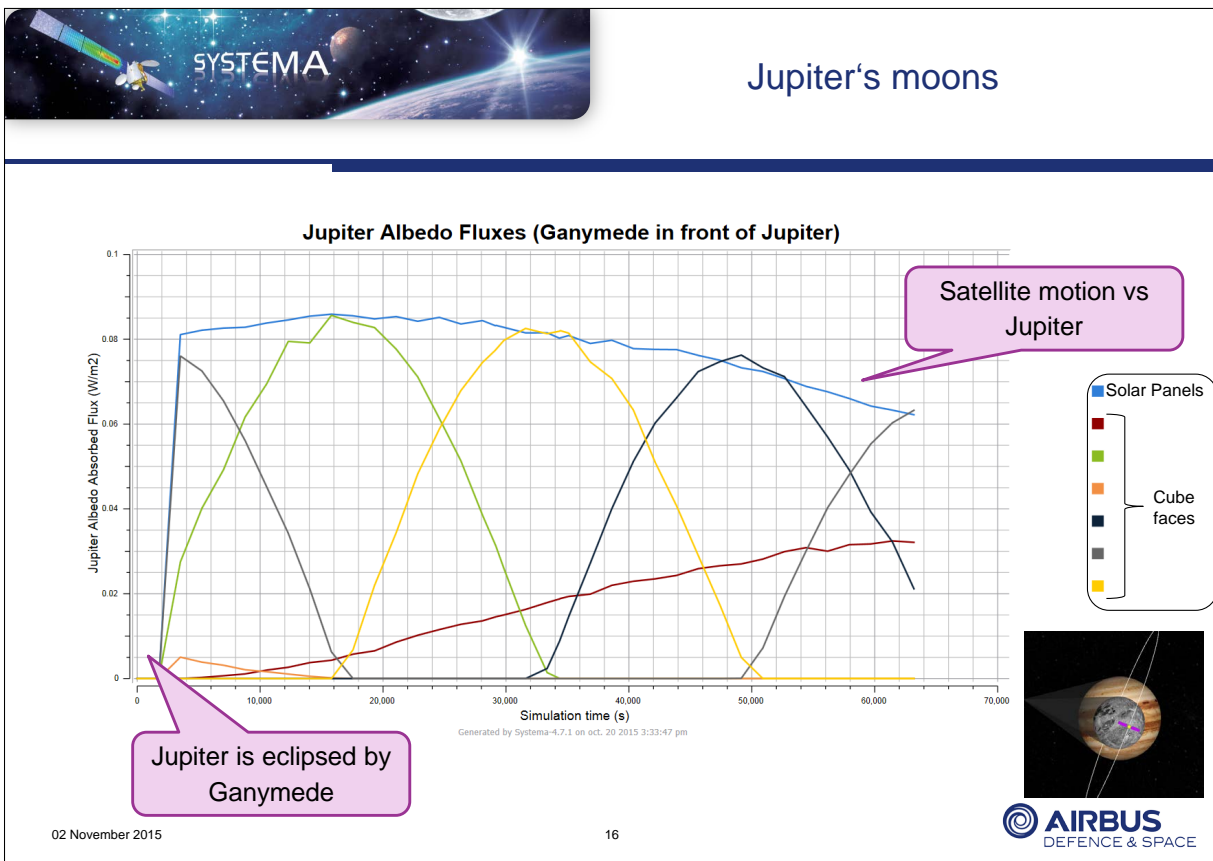
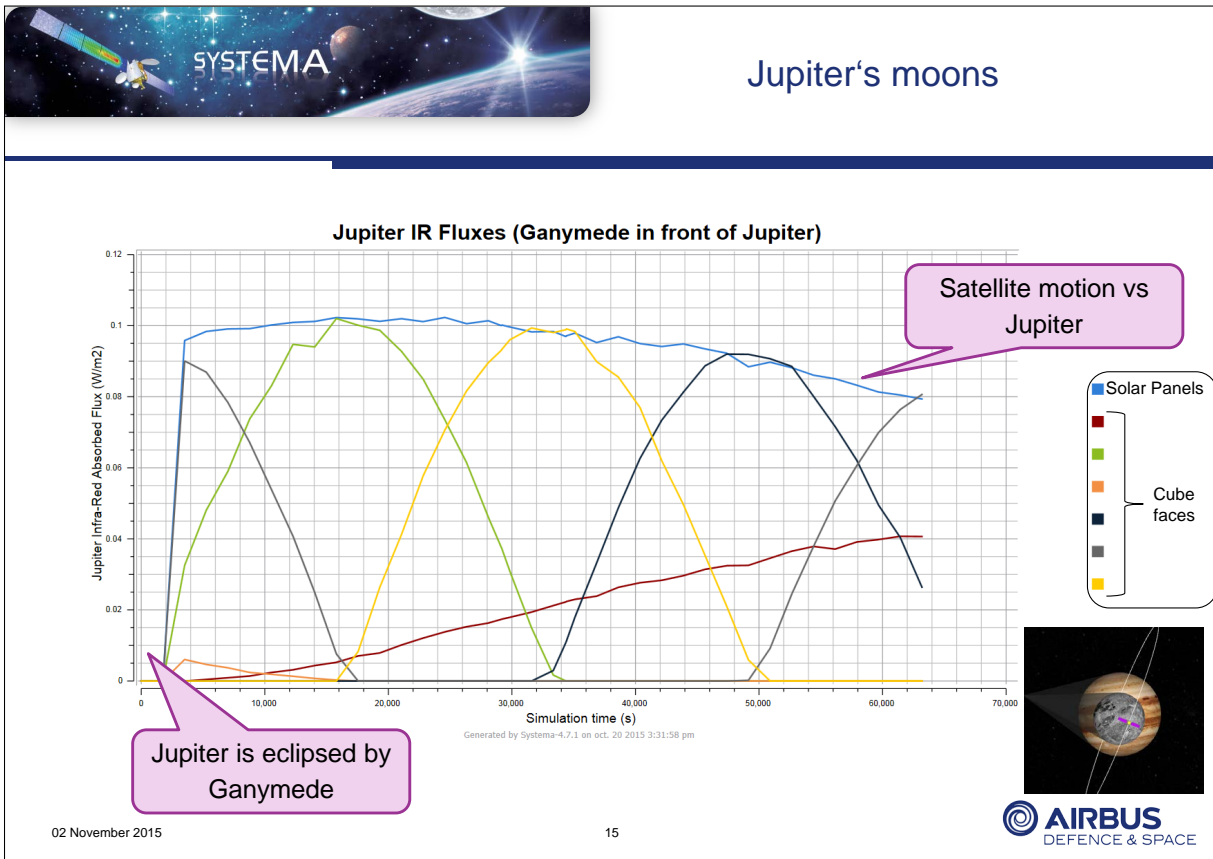
Jupiter Eclipse


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12





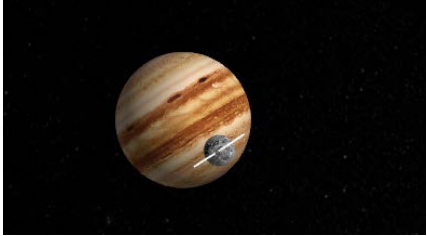




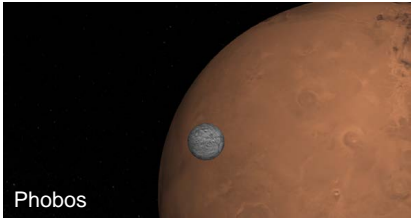
Jupiter's moons

Conclusions

- Relative positions of planet / moon / sun
- Sun eclipses from both Ganymede and Jupiter
- Jupiter eclipse from Ganymede
- Ganymede and Jupiter fluxes simulated




Realistic simulations around any moons are possible



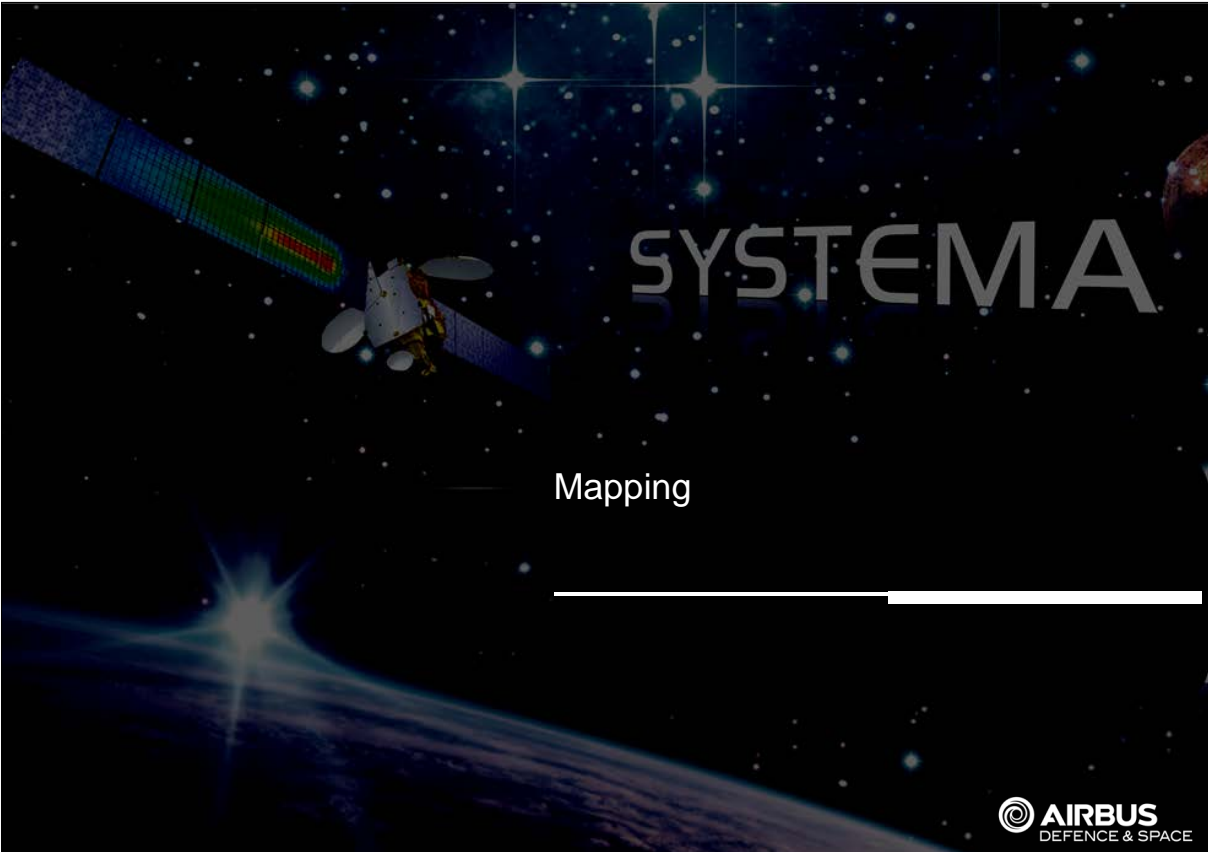
Phobos

In the future

- update existing moon's properties
- add new moons





02 November 2015 17



SYSTEMA

Mapping

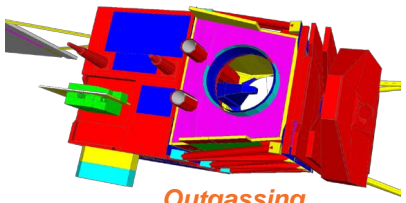




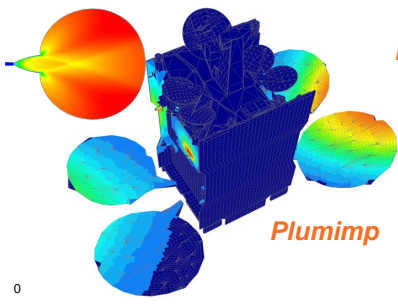
Mapping

Context: Multi-physics analysis

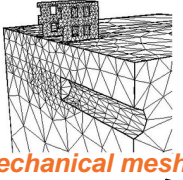
- **Need to transfer data**
 - Temperatures from *Thermal analysis* to *Mechanical mesh*
 - Fluxes from *Plume analysis* to *Thermal model*
 - Temperatures from *Thermal analysis* to *Outgassing model*



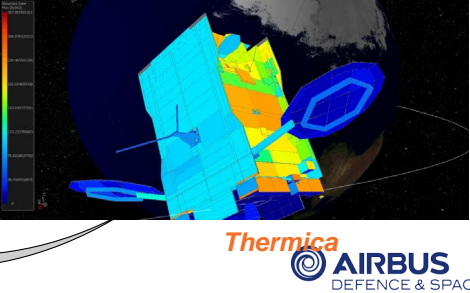
Outgassing



Plumimp




Mechanical mesh



Thermica
AIRBUS
DEFENCE & SPACE

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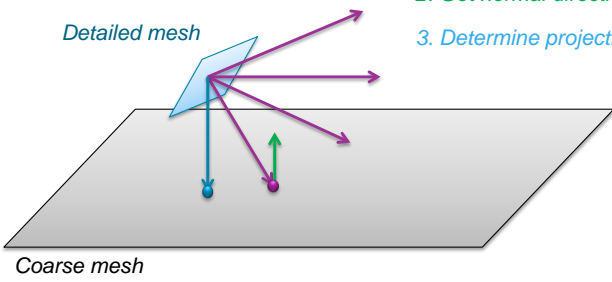
19



Mapping

Geometrical associations

- **By projection from detailed to coarse model**
 - Detailed elements are projected to the nearest geometry of the coarse model (by ray-tracing)
 - The projection is normal to the coarse geometry
 - Correspondences between mesh are generated
 - Including parametric coordinates of projected points




Detailed mesh


Coarse mesh

1. Search closest impact by ray-tracing
2. Get normal direction of impacted point
3. Determine projection point

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20

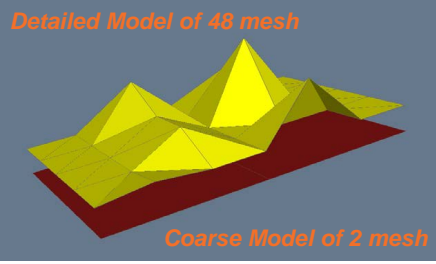


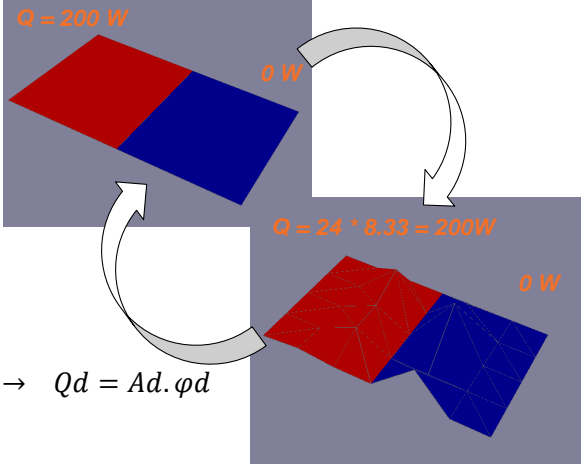


Mapping

Mapping of fluxes

- According to cross-section of projection







$$Q_c \rightarrow \varphi_c = \frac{Q_c}{A_c} \Rightarrow \varphi_d = \varphi_c \cdot \cos\theta \rightarrow Q_d = A_d \cdot \varphi_d$$

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21






Mapping


Mapping of temperatures

- By a backward RCN method
 - The RCN method (Reduced Conductive Network) is an innovative algorithm that deals with the conduction in accordance with radiative and external fluxes ray-tracing methods. It is based on a finite volume integration of conductive fluxes computed through a model reduction of a detailed sub-mesh model.
 - The model reduction used by the RCN algorithm may also export “backward matrices” allowing to recover a detailed temperature profile from temperatures computed on the thermal model.
 - Using the RCN method for the conduction allows then to rebuild an accurate and detailed temperature profile and so to perform a temperature mapping of a very good quality

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22

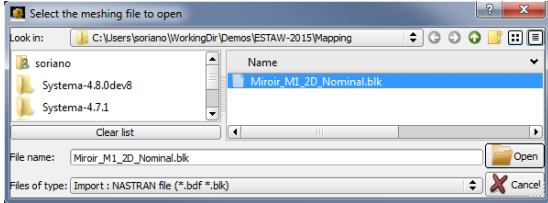
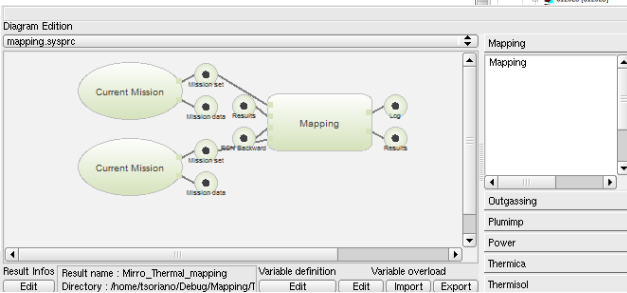
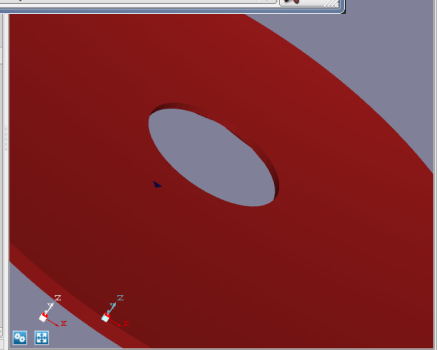




Mapping


Mapping of temperatures


- **Process**
 - Import a Nastran file into Systema and save it as Systema native format
 - Create a process with the two models and the mapping module

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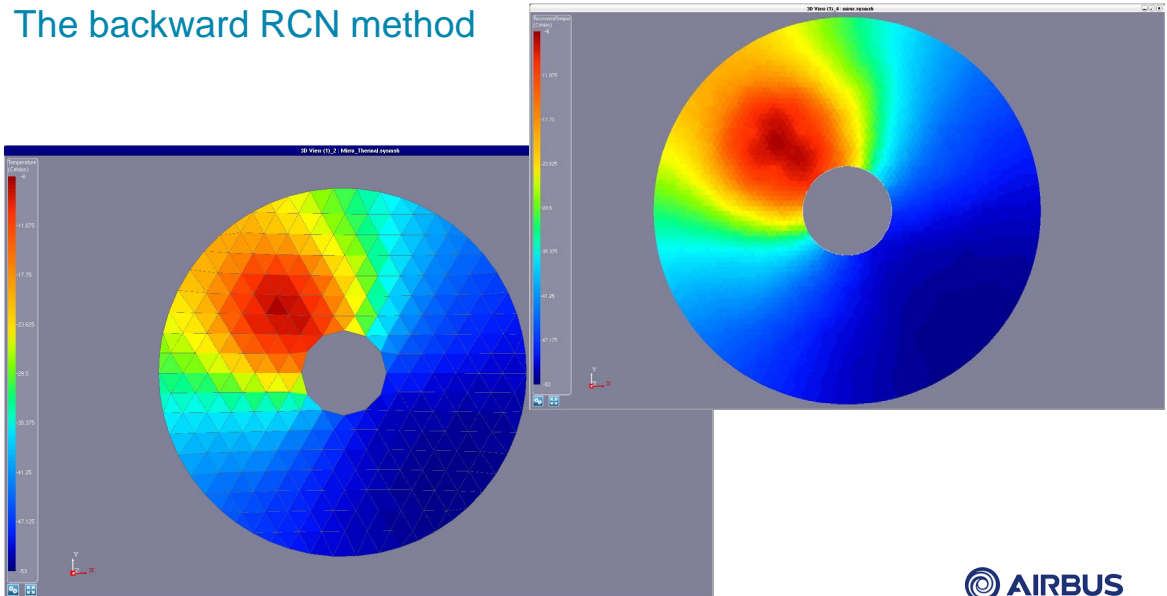
23






Mapping


The backward RCN method



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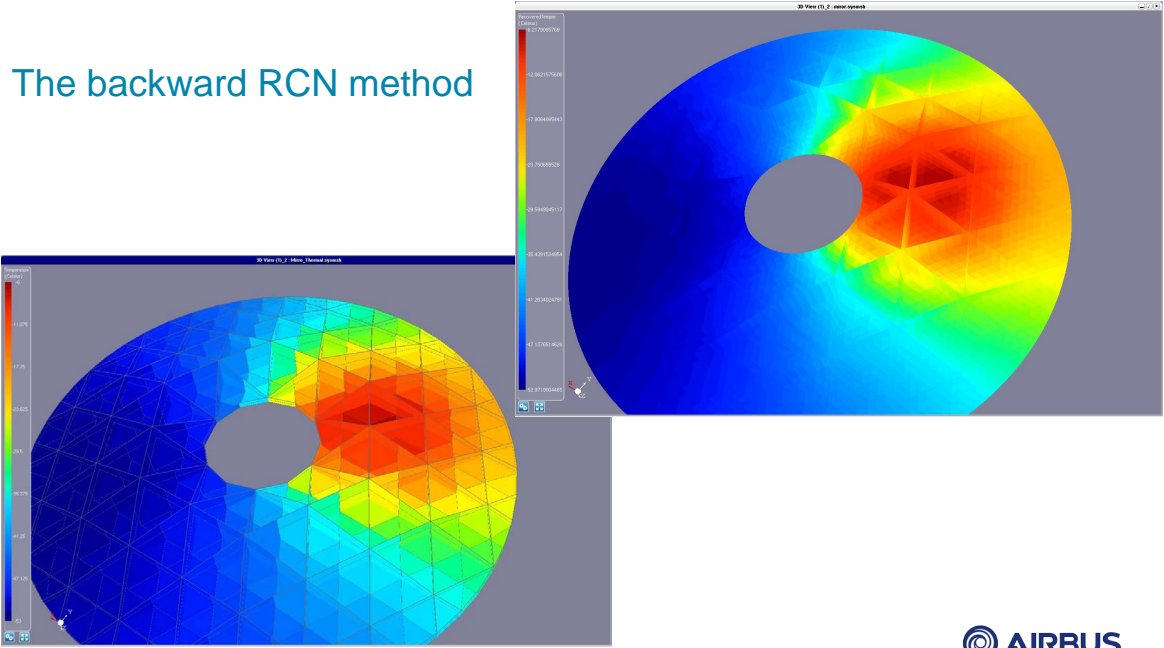
24







Mapping

The backward RCN method



02 November 2015
25




Mapping

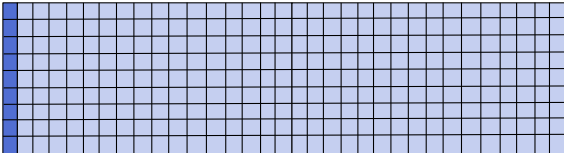
Consistency of the RCN Conduction and RCN backward Mapping


- **Coarse model**


Boundary @ 0°C

Mesh 1 Q = 1W/m ²	Mesh 2 Q = 1W/m ²
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– Computed average temperatures with the RCN conduction: T1 = 34.66 °C T2 = 74.66 °C
- **Detailed model**



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26




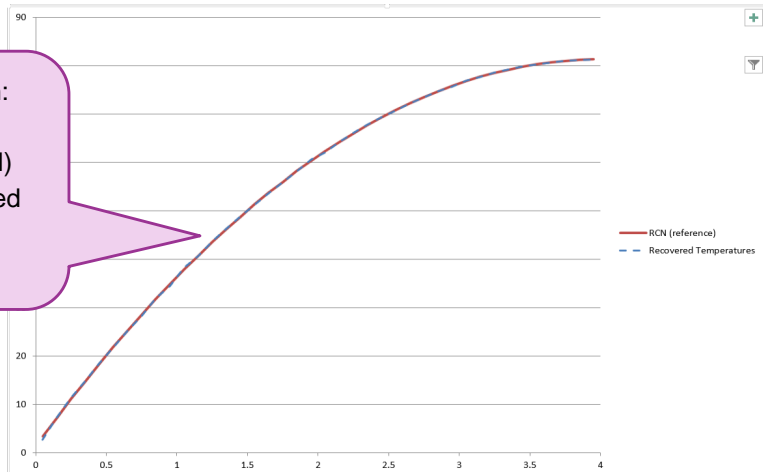
Mapping

Consistency of the RCN Conduction and RCN backward Mapping

- **Detailed model: Results**


Identical results between:


- Detailed simulation (RCN)
- Coarse simulation mapped to detailed model



02 November 2015

27






Mapping

Consistency of the RCN Conduction and RCN backward Mapping


- **Coarse model: Results**


The simplified RCN (classical $\lambda \cdot S/l$ formulae) leads to a convergence of the temperatures with the mesh discretization



02 November 2015

28






Mapping

Conclusion

- **The new Mapping module allows to transfer data (temperatures, fluxes...) between different models**
 - Projected areas may be used to be conservative on the powers
 - Backward RCN brings a complete solution and do not involve any extrapolation of temperatures (the temperature profile obtained is such as the really considered at temperature integration level)

02 November 2015 29




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02 November 2015 30



