

Using ESARAD Visualization to check Surface Rotation Laws of in-house ISS Model

Jose Antonio Romera Perez ESA ESTEC

Jose, Antonio, Romera, Perez@esa, int

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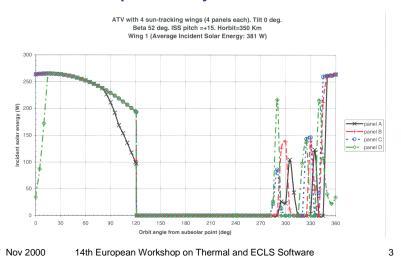
Objectives

- Visual check of appropriate rotation of 2 dof surfaces. ESARAD v4.1.4b
 does not allow to display geometry models with 2 d.o.f movable surfaces at
 different orbit positions. Verification of pointing requirements relies on careful
 evaluation of analytical results, being impractical in many occasions when
 shadowing effects are involved.
- Presentation of ISS Dynamics. Complex 3D geometry with specific attitudes
 constraints (pitch, yaw and roll for ISS) in an orbit of defined inclination, solar
 declination, ascending node,.. needs visual tools to help engineers to
 understand the dynamics of the model. In particular, dynamic visualization of
 ISS has been found very helpful to support Electrical Power Generation
 analyses for ATV.

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Example of Analysis Results



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Application to ATV electrical power generation analysis

- Preliminary analyses of ATV electrical power generation, when attached to ISS, were made using an in-house ISS ESARAD model. Different configurations of Solar Arrays were analyzed:
 - 4 and 6 solar wings
 - tilted and not-tilted
 - fixed and sun-tracking
 - 3 and 4 panels each wing
- For each configuration the beta angle varies in the range from -75 to +75 degrees. ISS attitudes (pitch, yaw and roll) vary in the range -15 to +15 degrees.
- Worst case from electrical power generation point of view occurs near beta -60 degrees when ISS is flying with a pitch and a yaw of 15 degrees.

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Rotation laws for 2 dof surfaces in Esarad 4.1.4b

 Rotation laws (user-defined movements) for 2 dof sun-pointing surfaces are introduced in the kernel file by means of user-defined procedures:

```
/*** Rotation x of ATV_WING1 ****/
REAL atwwing1x (xsol,ysol,zsol)
IN REAL xsol:
IN REAL ysol:
IN REAL ysol:
BEGIN_PROCEDURE
REAL xatwv1;
REAL arg21;
REAL arg21;
REAL arg21;
REAL theta1;
REAL srg21;
REAL theta1;
REAL theta1 - (xsol, xsol, x
```

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On-orbit Animation of ISS Geometry Model

- An Excel spread-sheet is prepared with the same formulation as in the Esarad kernel to compute the user-defined movements for each orbital position (true anomaly).
- The geometry model is loaded in the Esarad database at that particular position
- The Excel procedure computes the view orientation and light source components which
 are pasted in the command area of the Esarad visualization tab
- Picture is selected and pasted to Microsoft Photo-Editor in .GIF format
- Animation is prepared using a GIF animator tool (U-lead4 in our case)

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Conclusions

- On-Orbit visualization of the geometry model is needed for complex geometries with movable surfaces, to correct errors before runs are executed
- Possibility of user-defined procedures in the visualization file would help the analyst in checking his model from different defined orientations
- Presentation of results to non-specialized people would be enhanced by using Multi-media tools available in internet sites
- Mapping of temperature transient results on the same animation file seems to be the next step and nice to have feature

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