



Ciclo de Palestras Sobre Controle Térmico de Satélites

Resistência Térmica de Contato, Montagens e Interfaces

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➔ Em um satélite a interface mecânica, do ponto de vista térmico, entre partes da estrutura ou entre partes da estrutura e os equipamentos eletrônicos, podem ser de dois tipos:

Interfaces Condutivas

Conduzir o calor proveniente de equipamentos eletrônicos para “sorvedouros” de calor.

Espalhar por condução o calor por uma área maior do que a de onde o mesmo é proveniente.

Interfaces Isoladas

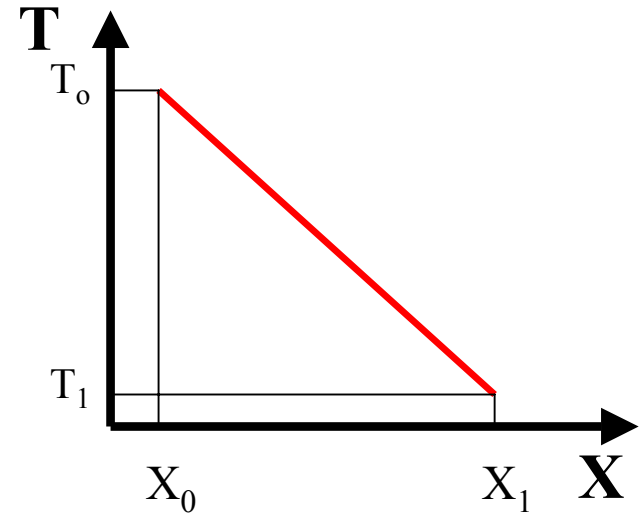
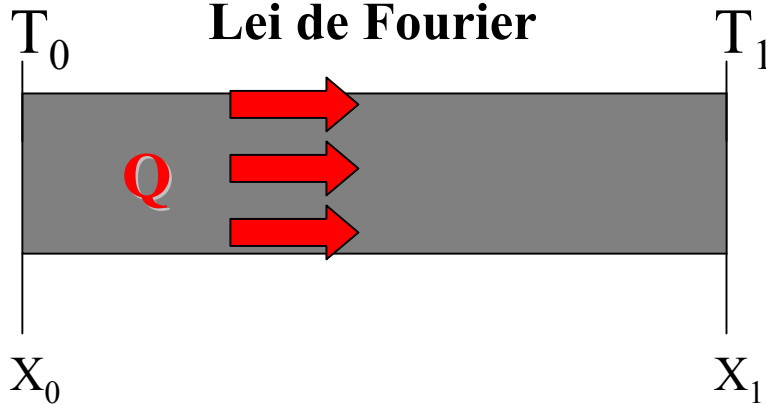
Isolar condutivamente elementos estruturais.

Isolar condutivamente equipamentos eletrônicos da estrutura.

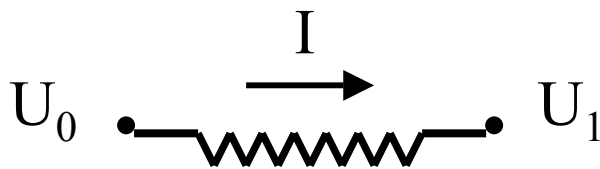
Conceito de Resistência Térmica

$$Q = k A \frac{\partial T}{\partial X}$$

Lei de Fourier



Analogia Elétrica



$$\Delta U = I R$$

$$\Delta T = Q \frac{\Delta X}{(k A)}$$

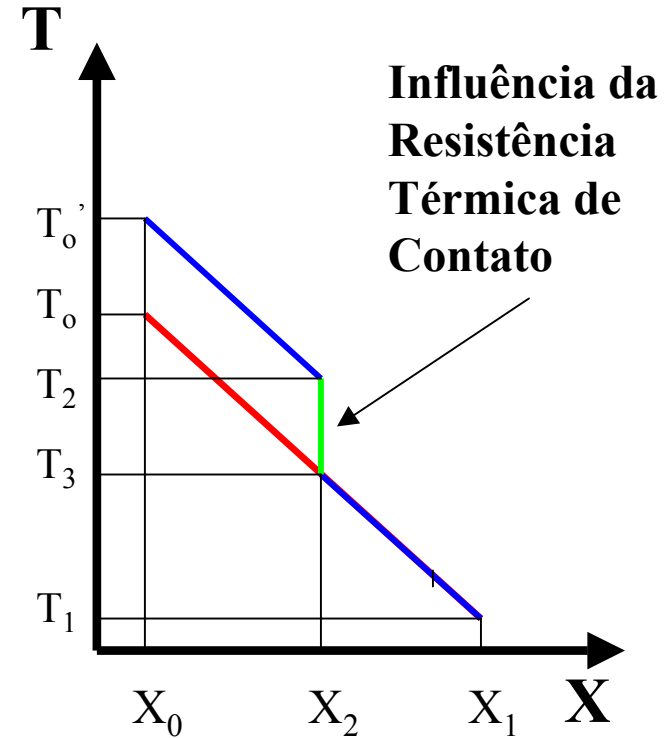
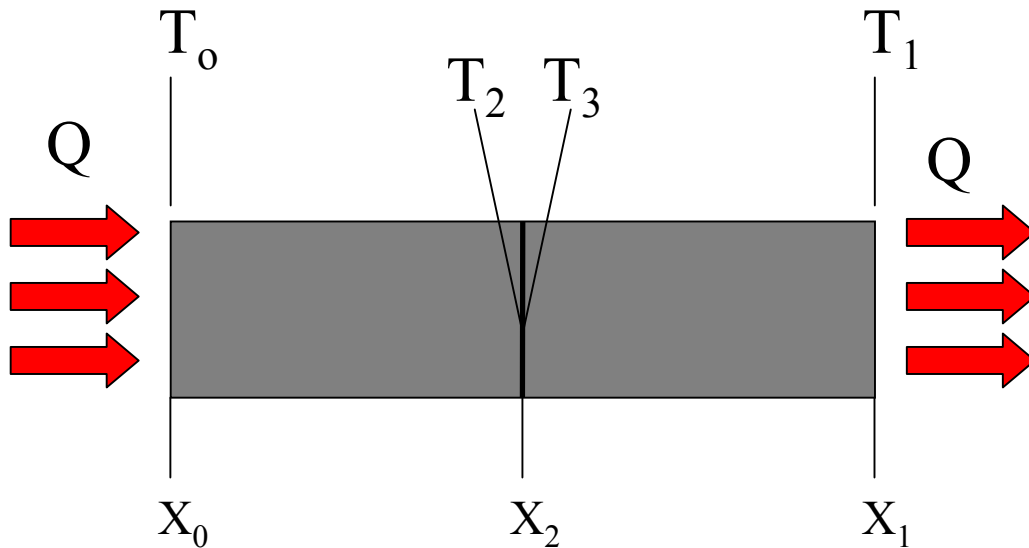
$$RT = \Delta X / (k A)$$

Resistência Térmica

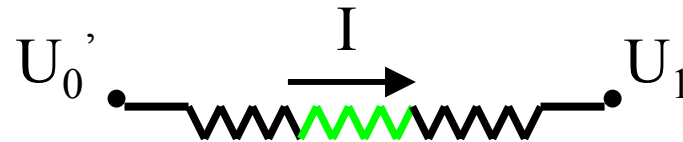
$$CT = (k A) / \Delta X$$

Condutância Térmica

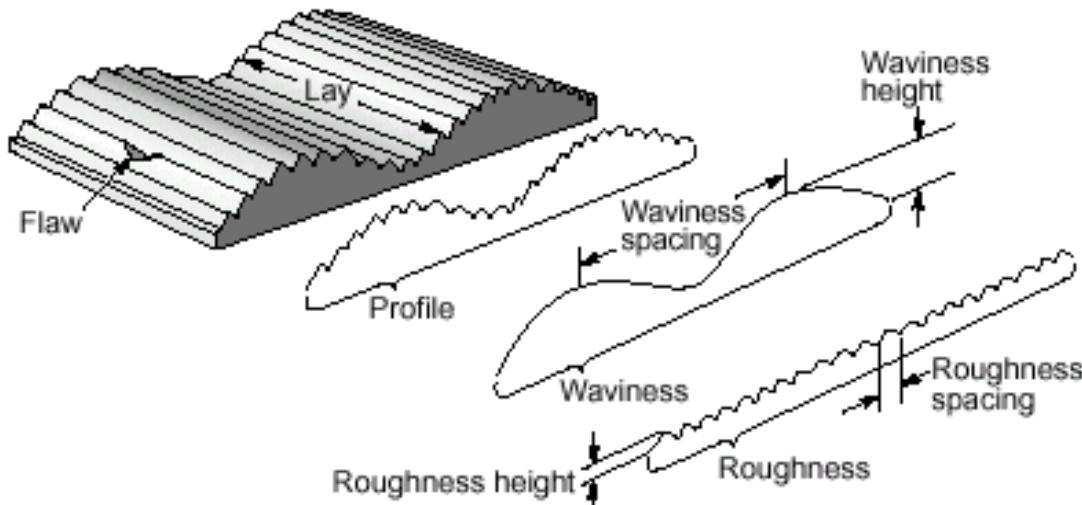
Resistância Térmica de Contato



Analogia Elétrica



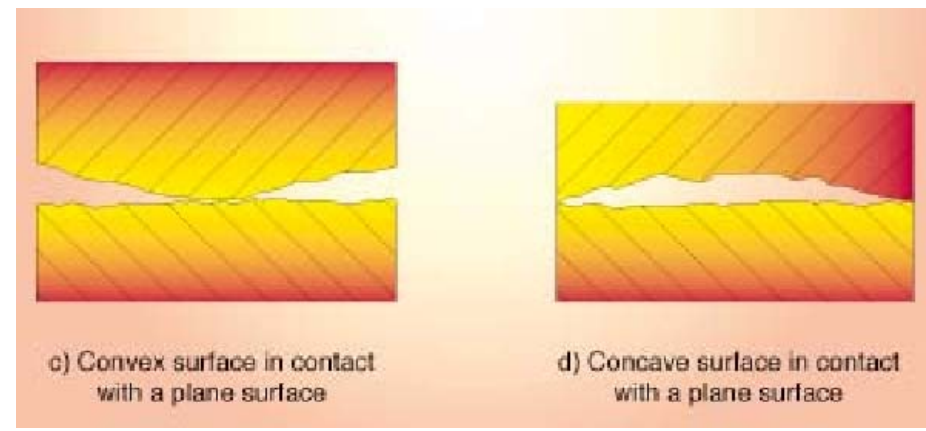
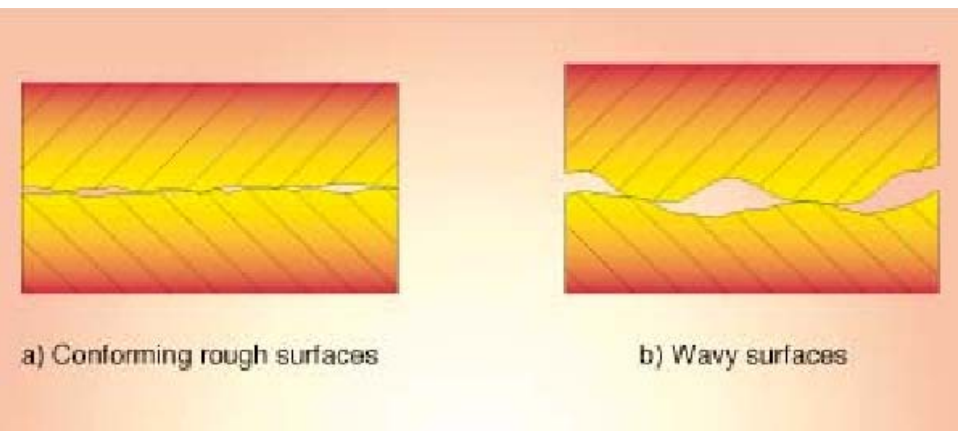
Morfologia na Interface



Gluck, Baturkin, 2003

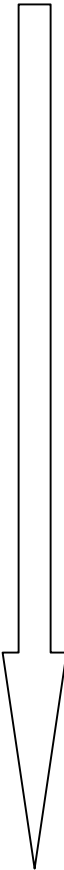


Zygo™ inspection for flatness



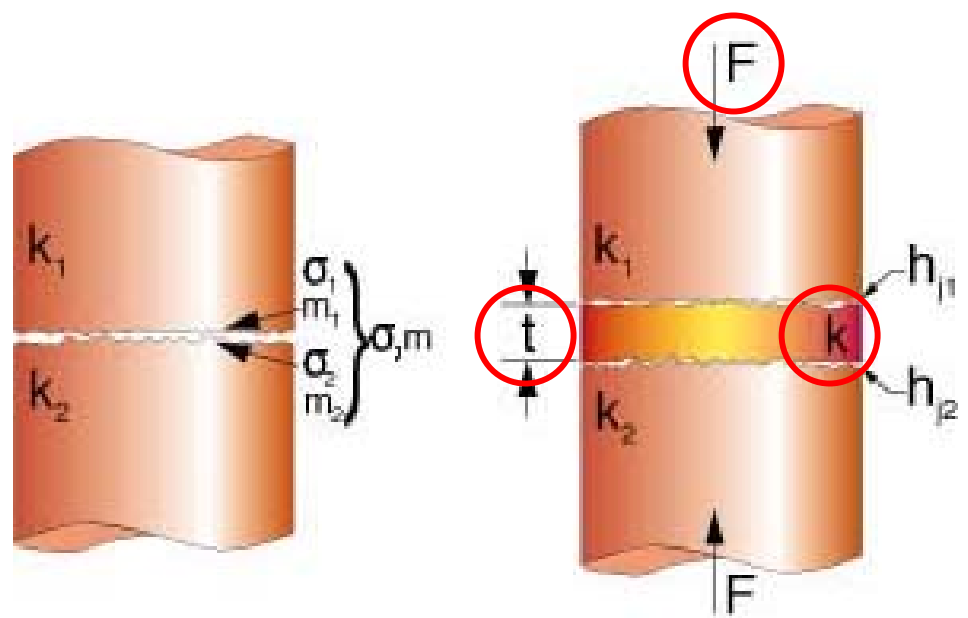
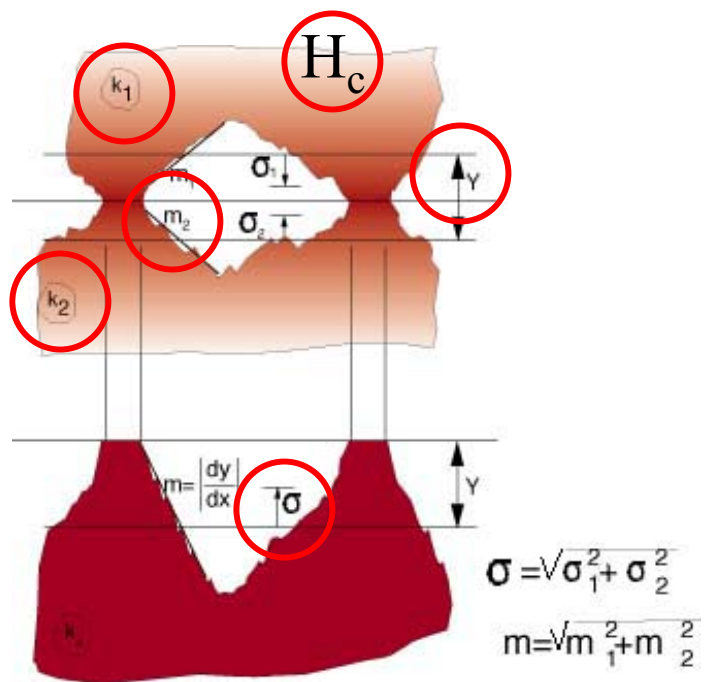
Yovanovich et al, 1997

Fatores Que Influenciam no Valor da RTC

	Parâmetro	RTC
• Acabamento Superficial	Ondulação	↓
	Rugosidade	↓
	Planicidade	↑
• Dureza	↓	
• Carregamento estático	↑	
• Carregamento dinâmico	↑	
• Condutividade e Coef. Exp. Térmica	↑	
• Material na interface	↑	

Fontes: Lambert e Fletcher, 1997; Yovanovich et al, 1997; Satre e Lallemand, 2001; Savija et al, 2003.

Modelamento da RTC Entre Duas Superfícies Planas



Fonte: Yovanovich et al, 1997.

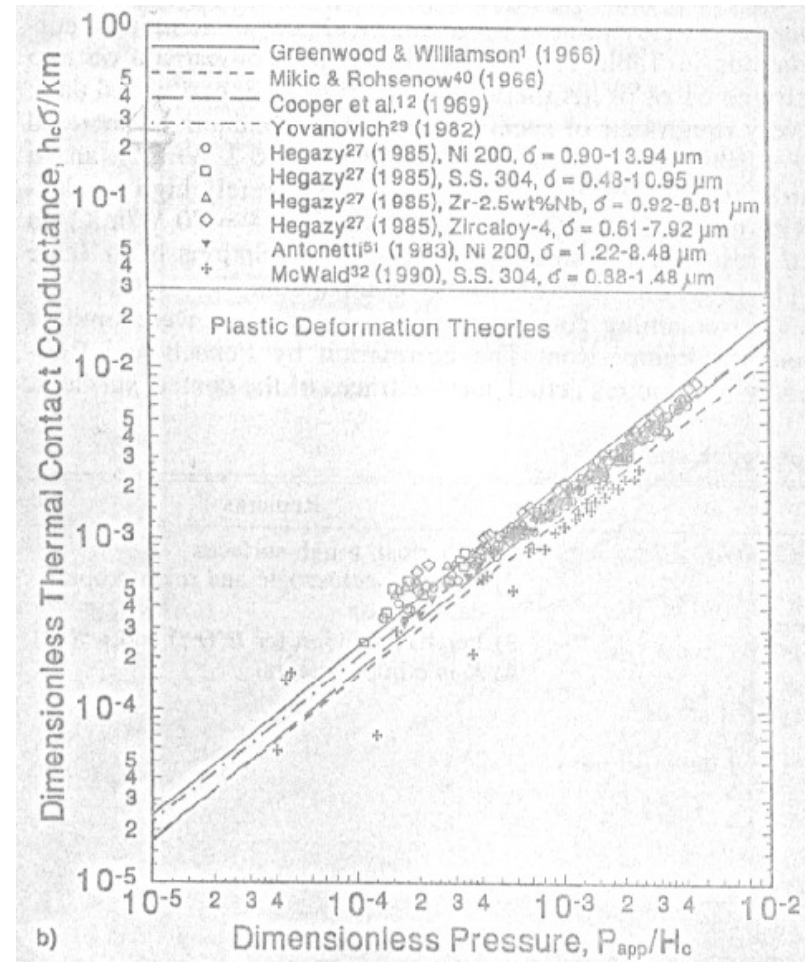
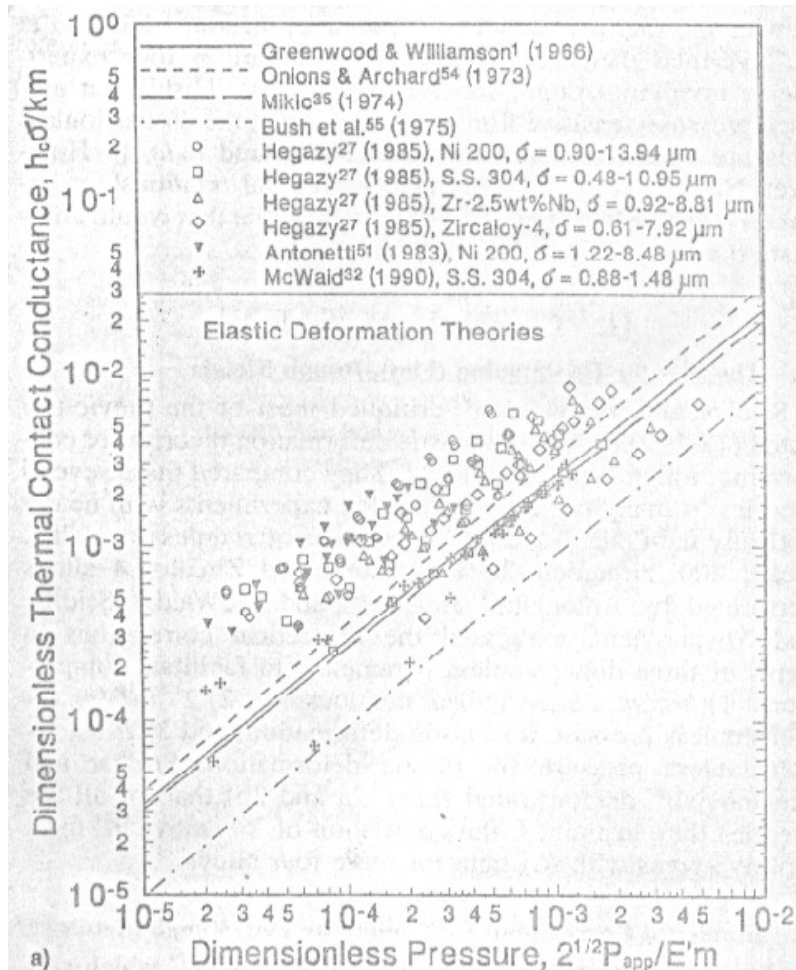
Modelos Para Prever a RTC Entre Metais em Vácuo

- Modelos teóricos para superfícies planas, rugosas.
- Modelos empíricos e semi-empíricos para superfícies nominalmente planas, rugosas.
- Modelos teóricos para superfícies esféricas, lisas.
- Modelos teóricos para superfícies esféricas, rugosas.

Fonte: Lambert e Fletcher, 1997.

Modelo x Experimento

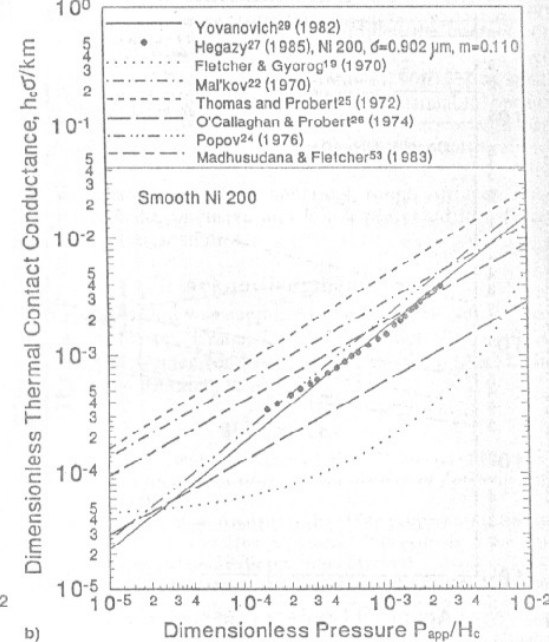
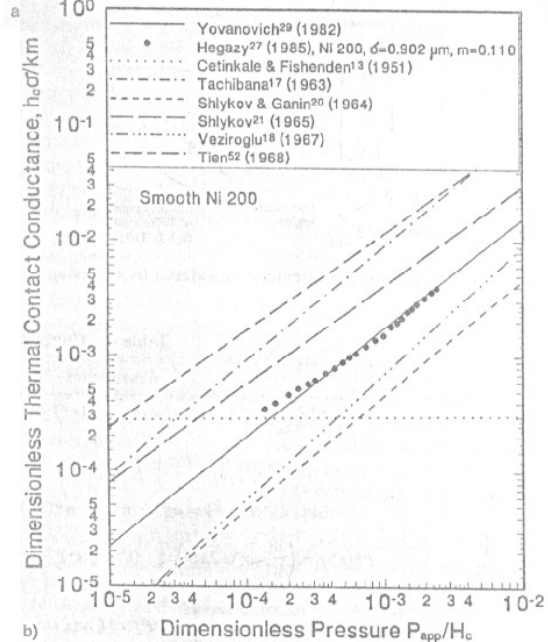
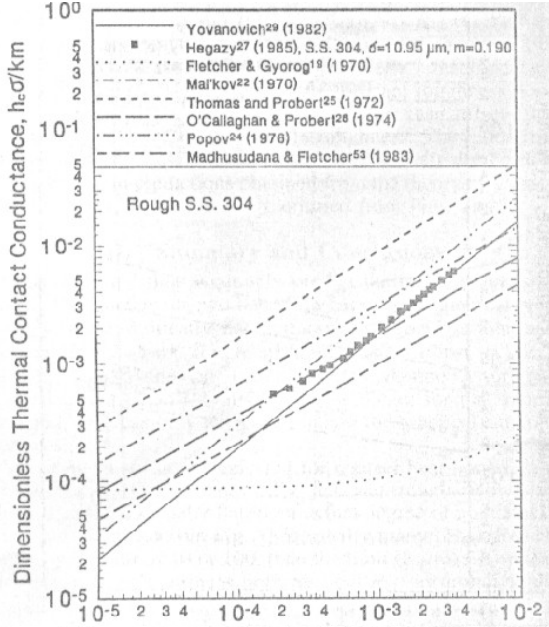
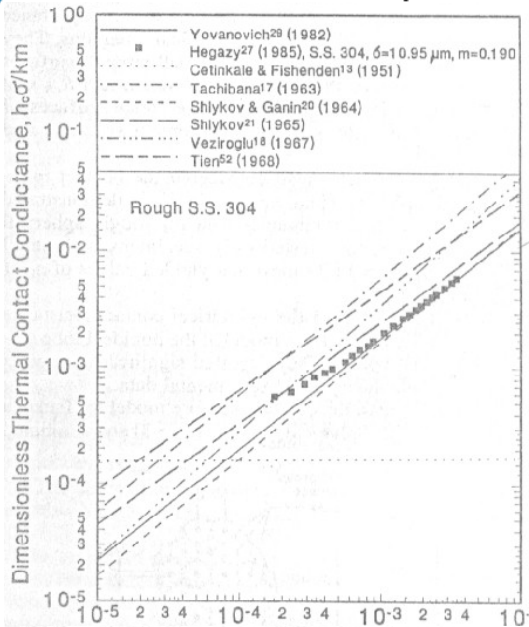
Superfícies **planas** ($TIR \leq 2 \mu\text{m}$), rugosas



Teorias elásticas

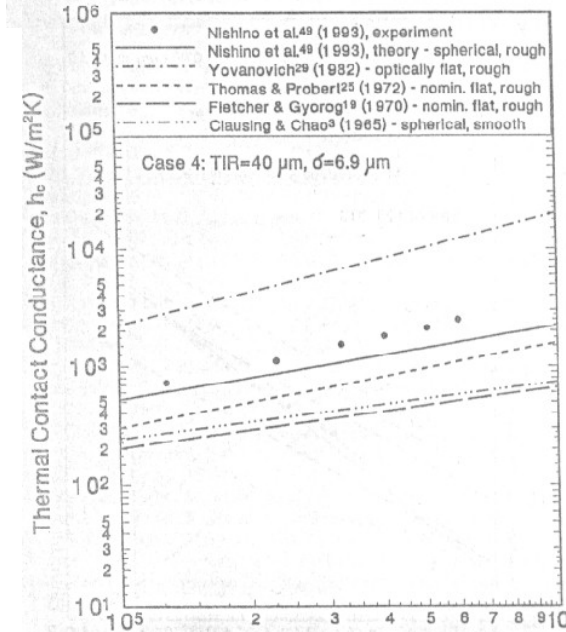
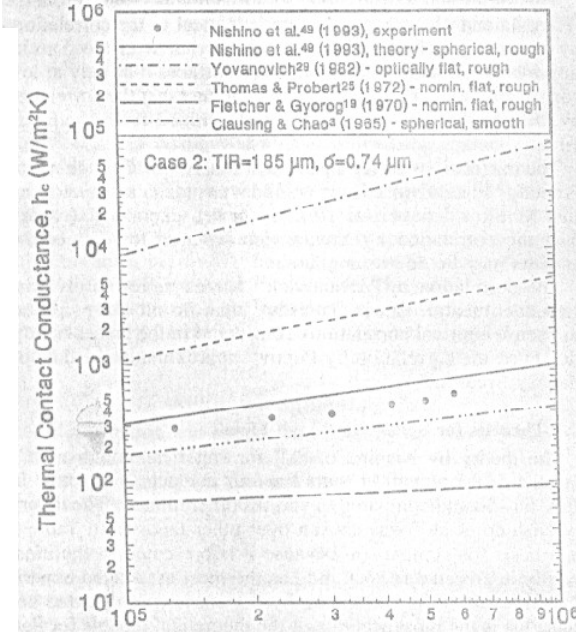
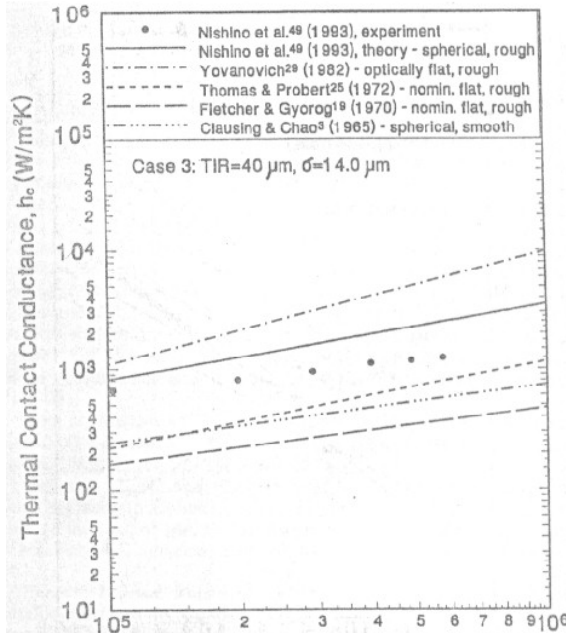
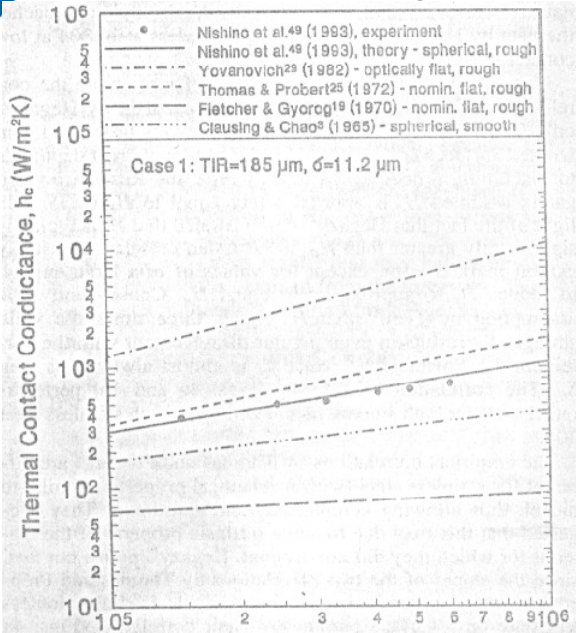
Fonte: Lambert e Fletcher, 1997.

Teorias plásticas



Modelo x Experimento; Superfícies nominalmente planas

Fonte: Lambert e Fletcher, 1997.



**Modelo x
 Experimento;
 Superfícies esféricas
 rugosas**

Fonte: Lambert e Fletcher, 1997.

Sumário: RTC entre metais em vácuo

- Existem teorias que predizem acuradamente a RTC para dois casos:
 - Superfícies óticamente planas ($TIR \leq 2\mu\text{m}$), rugosas.
 - Superfícies esféricas lisas.
- As teorias desenvolvidas para superfícies nominalmente planas (a maioria dos casos reais) não predizem com sucesso a RTC de forma abrangente.
- Foram desenvolvidos modelos para superfícies não planas, rugosas, considerando que a superfície é esférica para que possa ser modelável. Todavia, o modelo que melhor reproduz os dados experimentais não é apresentado de forma facilmente aplicável à problemas de projeto reais.

Fonte: Lambert e Fletcher, 1997.

RTC em Interfaces Metal/Polímeros e Metal/Mat. Composto (Carborno) em Vácuo

Metal/Polímeros:

- Modelo Elástico.
- Material “mole” permite área real ser maior que área aparente.
- O aumento da área real de contato com o carregamento pode levar a RTC ficar desprezível.

Metal/Compostos (Carbono):

- Modelos?
- Fatores importantes no estabelecimento da RTC:
 - Condutividade média do composto.
 - Razão Fibra/Resina.
 - Espessura.

Fonte: Fuller, J.J. e Marotta, 2001; Mirmira et al, 2001.

Metal/Polímeros

Specimen	Exp. 30 psi, W/m ² K	Pred. 30 psi, W/m ² K	% Diff.	Exp. 400 psi, W/m ² K	Pred. 400 psi, W/m ² K	% Diff.
Delrin 1	71.8	85.1	-16.9	251.6	244.0	3.1
Delrin 2	93.0	83.0	11.4	256.0	234.9	8.6
PVC	67.2	70.9	-5.4	146.8	135.9	7.7
Polycarbonate	97.0	97.3	-0.3	162.2	145.6	10.8

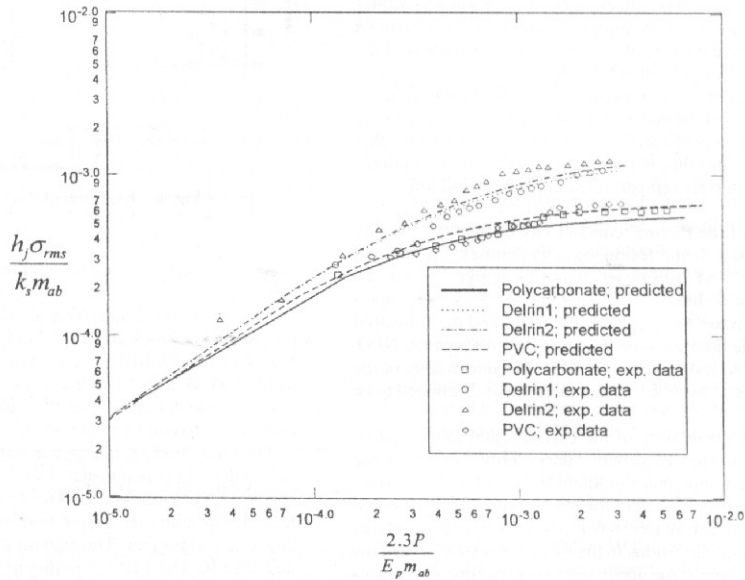
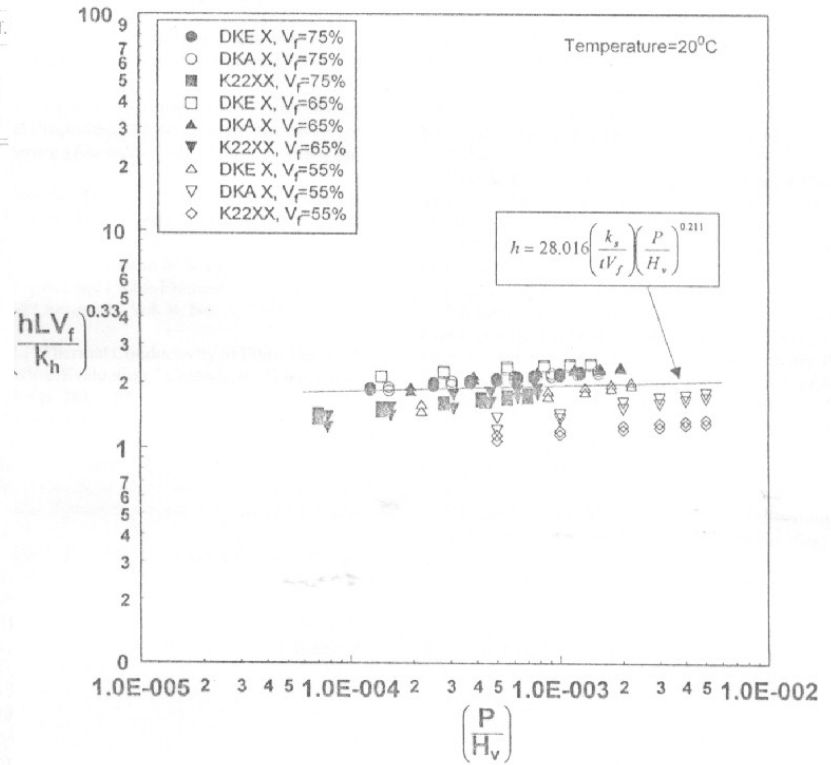


Fig. 9 Dimensionless joint conductance as a function of dimensionless pressure; predicted values with experimental data.

Fonte: Fuller, J.J. e Marotta, 2001.

Metal/Compostos (Carbono)



Dimensional thermal contact conductance as function of nondimensional apparent interface pressure.

Fonte: Mirmira et al, 2001.

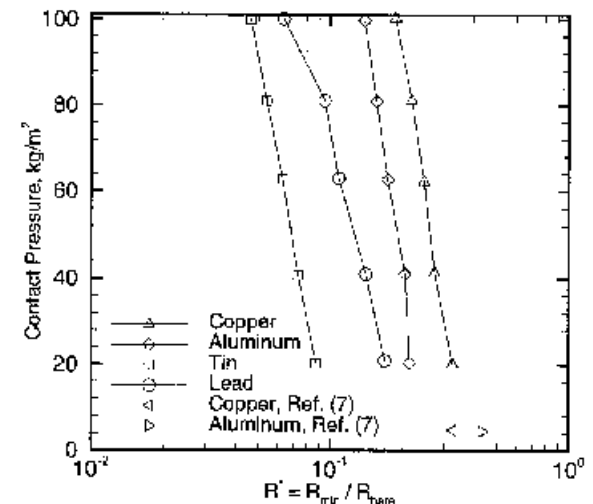
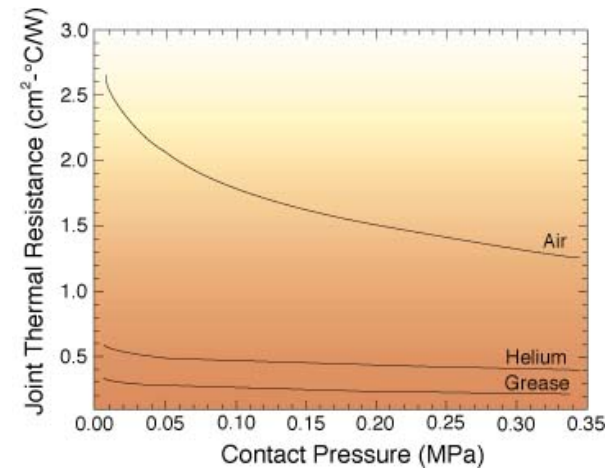
Meios Para Reduzir a RTC

- ➔ Objetivo: Diminuir a diferença de temperatura entre as superfícies.
- Aumentar a área de contato entre as superfícies.
 - Aumentar o carregamento estático entre as superfícies.
 - Pré-Carga dinâmica.
- Uso de fluidos ou materiais sólidos para preenchimento dos “espaços vazios” entre as superfícies.
- Revestir as superfícies com um material macio e aumentar a área de contato.

Fonte: Sartre e Lallemand, 2001; Savija et al, 2003.

Materiais Para Preenchimento

- Gases: Hélio, Argônio, Nitrogênio.
- Graxas, óleos e PCM. O uso de óleo ou graxas é o método mais usado para reduzir a RTC.
- Metais: Folha de alumínio, cobre, latão, estanho, chumbo, indium.
- Polímeros.
- Adesivos.



Fontes: Sartre e Lallemand, 2001; Savija et al, 2003; Yovanovich et al, 1997.

Fig. 4 Dimensionless minimum resistance to bare joint resistance (Yovanovich²¹).

Comparação da Eficiência de Vários Materiais Para Preenchimento na Diminuição da RTC.

Table 1
Tested interstitial materials

No.	Trademark of the interstitial material and manufacturer	Interstitial material composition	P_{max} (bar)	λ (W/m K)
1	G 641 (General Electric)	Silicone grease	-	-
2	DC 340 (Dow Corning)	Silicone grease with metallic oxide powder	-	0.42
3	P 12 (Wacker)	Silicone grease with metal powder	-	0.81
4	Rhodorsil 340 (Rhône-Poulenc)	Silicone grease based on polydimethylsiloxanic oil, with metallic oxide powder	-	0.41
5	Eupec (Henton)	Grease	-	-
6	Unial (Henton)	Grease	-	-
7	CHO-Therm 1678 (Chomerics)	Silicone foil with boron nitride	20.7-34.5	1.6
8	CHO-Therm 1674 (Chomerics)	Silicone foil with aluminium oxide	20.7-34.5	1.7
9	Kerafol 86/30 (Keratherm)	Polymeric foil, with alumine oxide, fibreglass and ceramic reinforced	-	2.1
10	Kerafol 86/50 (Keratherm)	Silicone foil with boron nitride	-	2.9
11	Kerafol 90/20 (Keratherm)	Graphite foil	-	4-5
12	Furon C675	Aluminium foil coated on both sides with acrylic adhesives	0.7	1.1
13	Furon C695	Graphite foil coated on one side with acrylic adhesives	-	4
14	Crayofoil 8846 (Orcus)	PCM foil with 51 μm thick aluminium support	-	207
15	Crayotherm 8844 (Orcus)	PCM foil with 51 μm thick polyamide support	-	0.63
16	Crayotherm 8845 (Orcus)	PCM foil with 76 μm thick polyamide support	-	0.63
17	Thermafoil 8843 (Orcus)	PCM foil with aluminium support	-	-
18		domestic aluminium foil	-	207

Comparison of various interstitial material mean thermal contact resistance and mean enhancement factor

Rank	$\bar{R} (\times 10^{-4}) (\text{K m}^2/\text{W})$	E	Interstitial material
1	1.47	4.54	
2	1.47	4.52	
3	1.48	4.49	
4	1.63	4.08	
5	1.78	3.75	
6	1.86	3.59	
7	1.99	3.35	
8	2.41	2.77	
9	2.89	2.31	
10	4.39	1.52	
11	4.28	1.5	
12	4.91	1.36	
13	5.61	1.19	
14	5.82	1.14	
15	6.25	1.07	
16	6.67	1	
17	7.81	0.85	
18	7.98	0.84	
19	8.01	0.83	

Fonte: Sartre e Lallemand, 2001.

Graxas

Folha PCM

Folha Grafite

Folha de Al

Folha de Silicose

Folha de Al com Adesivos

Folha de Graf. com Ad.

Folha de Polímero

Redução da RTC Pelo Revestimento das Superfícies Com Materiais Macios

- Técnicas: Deposição de vapor; Spray de Plasma; “electroplated”.
- Materiais: **Metálicos** (prata, chumbo, estanho, indium, alumínio, magnésio, níquel, cobre), **não-metálicos** (carbono - filmes de diamante -, cerâmicas, polímeros); **mistos** (cobre-carbono, prata-carbono).
- Muito trabalho experimental, poucos modelos analíticos.

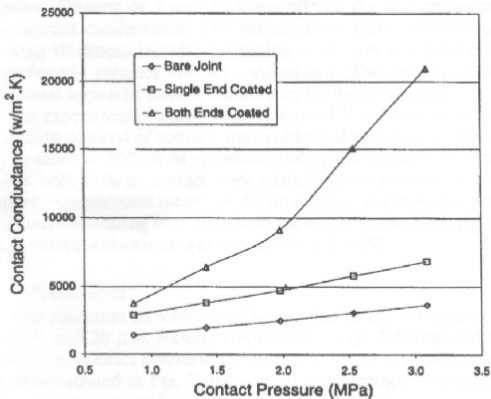


Fig. 4 Comparison of thermal contact conductance: bare joint, one-end-electroplated 2-µm silver and both-ends-electroplated 2-µm silver.

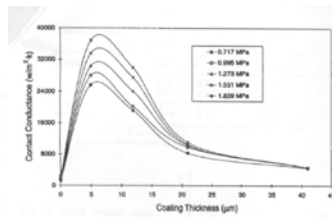


Fig. 6 Comparison of thermal contact conductance: MS specimens bare joint electroplated with 5-, 12-, 21-, and 41-µm tin coating.

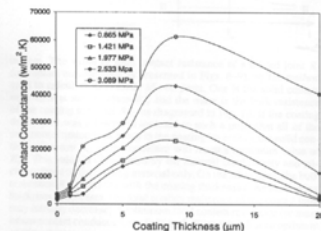


Fig. 7 Comparison of thermal contact conductance: MS specimens electroplated with 2-, 5-, 9-, and 20-µm silver coating.

coating at uniform thickness. The coating materials were tin, silver, copper, and aluminum.

J. Tin Coating

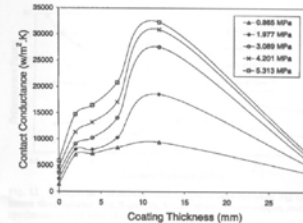


Fig. 8 Comparison of thermal contact conductance: MS specimens electroplated with 2-, 4-, 7-, 12-, and 30-µm copper coating.

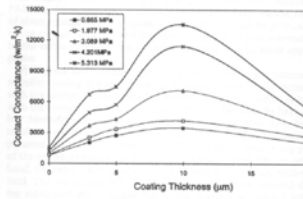


Fig. 9 Comparison of thermal contact conductance: SS specimens FAD with 3-, 5-, 10-, and 20-µm aluminum coating.

2, 5, and 9 µm and then decreased at 20 µm thickness. It is clear that there existed an optimum coating thickness that enhanced contact conductance more effectively. The optimum coating thickness appeared to be around 9 µm.

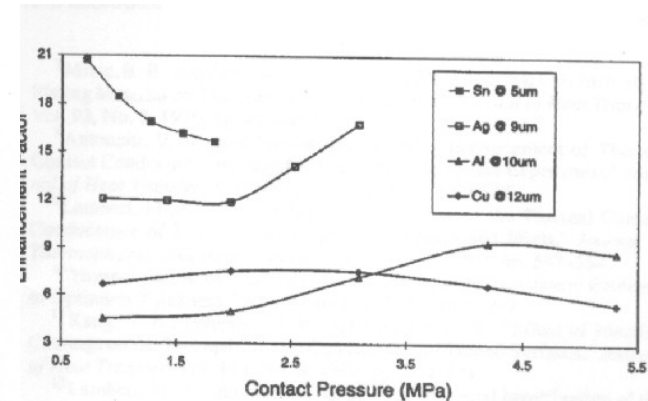


Fig. 11 Comparison of enhancement factor of four coatings: MS specimens electroplated with 5-µm tin, 9-µm silver, 12-µm copper, and SS specimens coated with 10-µm FAD aluminum.

Fontes: Savija et al, 2003; Lambert e Fletcher, 2002; Li et al, 2000.

Sumário: Meios Para Reduzir a RTC

- A carga (pressão) na interface representa um parâmetro muito importante no valor da RTC.
- Graxas são o meio mais usado para reduzir a RTC, mas requerem aplicação cuidadosa, podem migrar ou evaporar da interface e apresentar problemas de contaminação.
- Folhas são mais difíceis de aplicar que graxas e apresentam menor performance, mas não migram nem evaporam.
- Revestir as superfícies em contato com material macio é considerado o melhor método para diminuir a RTC.

Fontes: Savija et al, 2003; Lambert e Fletcher, 2002; Sartre e Lallemand, 2001; Li et al, 2000.

RT em Montagens Mecânicas

- A pressão entre duas superfícies presas por parafusos não é uniforme, assim a área de contato real entre as superfícies é maior perto das junções, o que resulta em uma maior troca de calor nestas regiões.
- Embora existam relações teóricas para se determinar a RTC efetiva entre duas superfícies em uma montagem mecânica, relações empíricas são mais utilizadas.

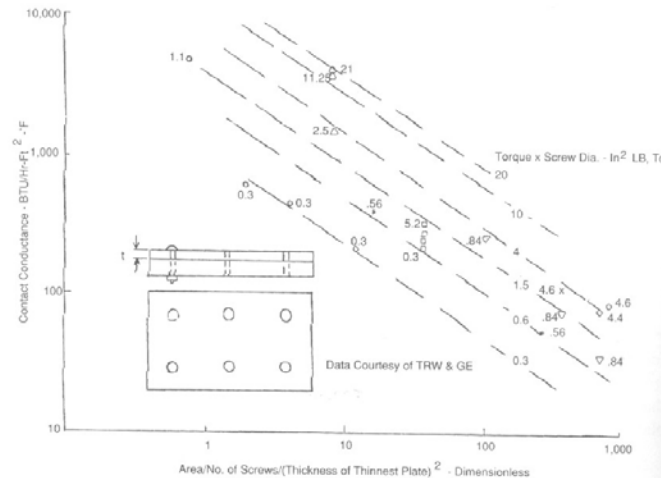
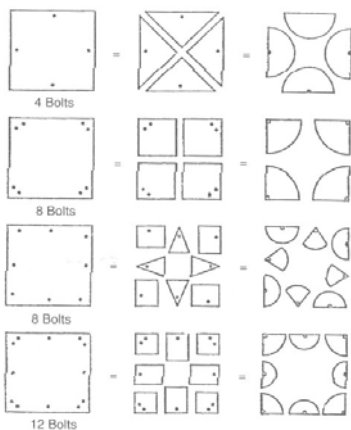
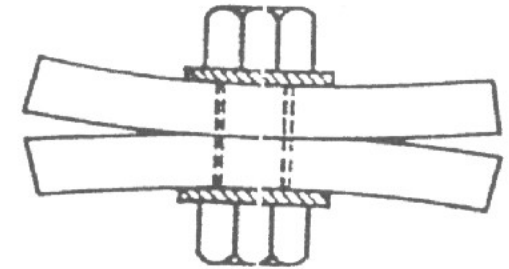


Figure 23. Bolted connections for space applications.

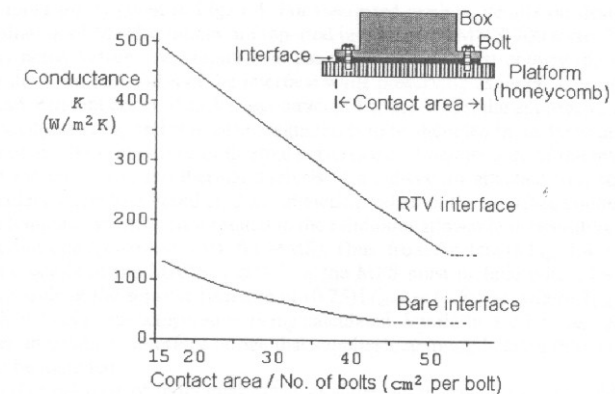
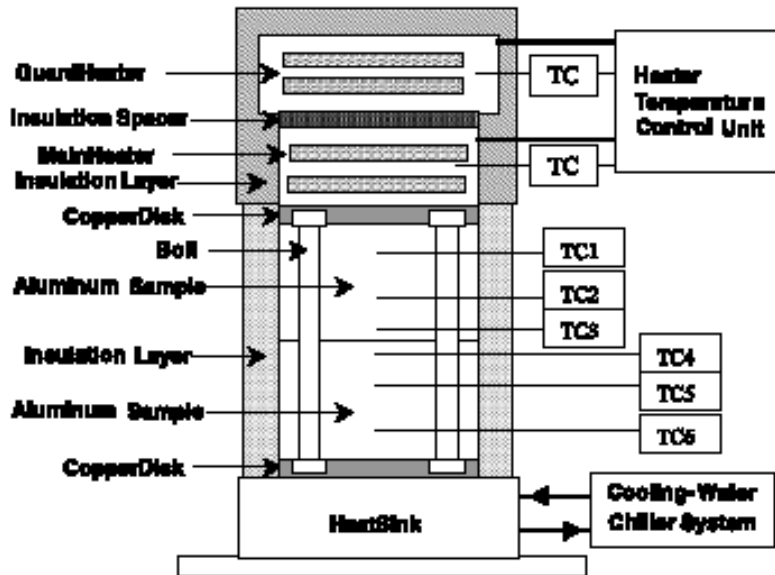


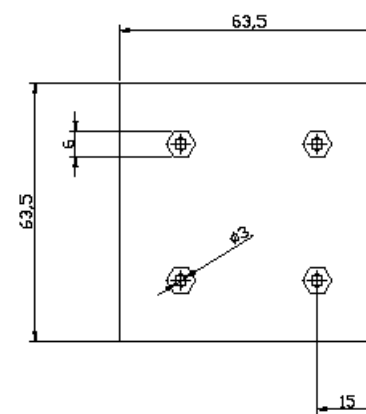
Fig. 1.3 Conductance K across a mounting interface with and without a filler.⁸

Fontes: Gilmore, 1994; Karam, 1998.

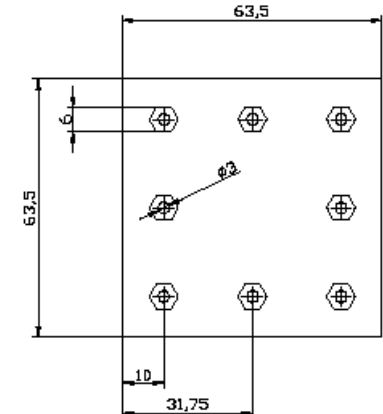
Um Estudo da Condutância Efetiva Entre Duas Superfícies Metálicas Presas Por Parafusos



Aparato Experimental



(a) 4-bolt pattern



(b) 8-bolt pattern

Configurações de Teste

Fonte: Yeh et al, 2001.

• Distribuição de Temperatura Com e Sem Pressão na Interface

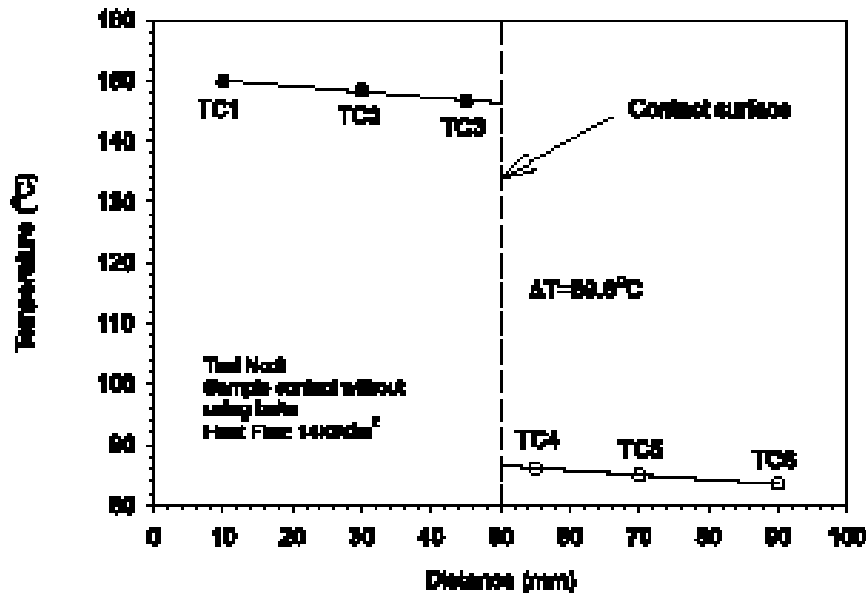


Fig. 3. Axial temperature distribution and interfacial temperature difference of two superimposed specimens.

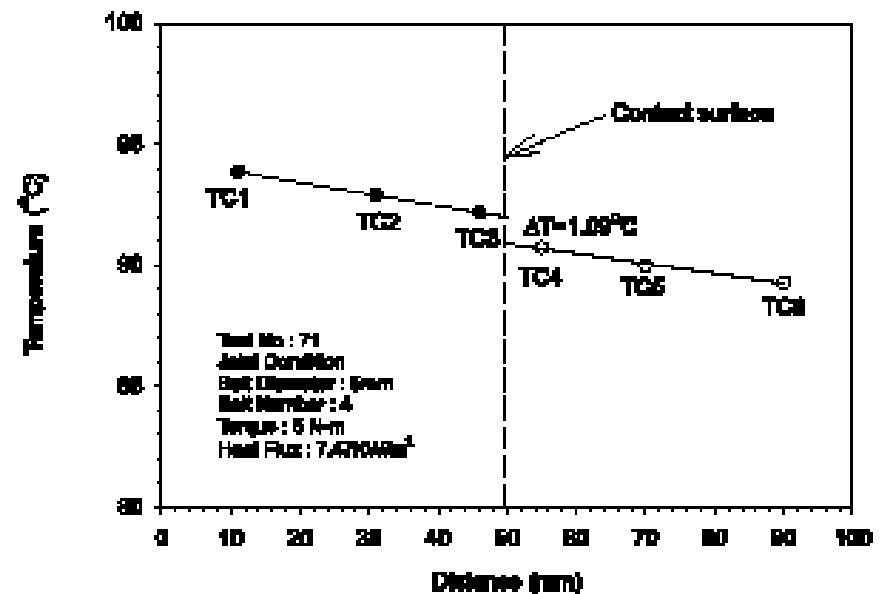
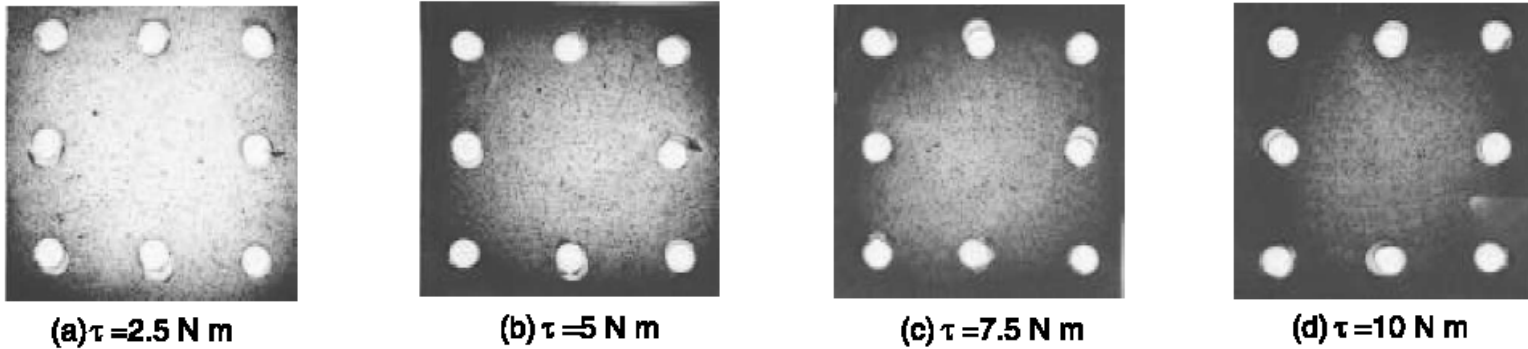


Fig. 4. Axial temperature distribution and interfacial temperature difference of a pair of bolt-jointed specimens.

Fonte: Yeh et al, 2001.

• Distribuição de Pressão Para Vários Níveis de Torque Nos Parafusos



• Variação da Pressão Para Várias Configurações, em Função do Torque

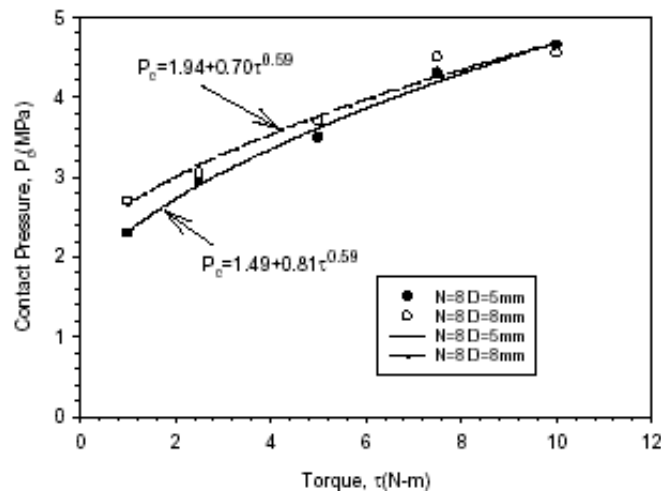


Fig. 6. Measured contact pressure as a function of applied torque and bolt-shaft diameter.

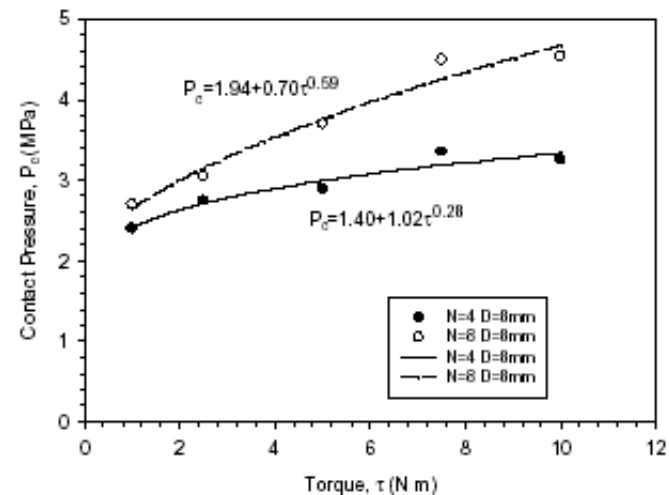


Fig. 7. Measured contact pressure as a function of applied torque and bolt number.

• Condutância Efetiva em Várias Configurações

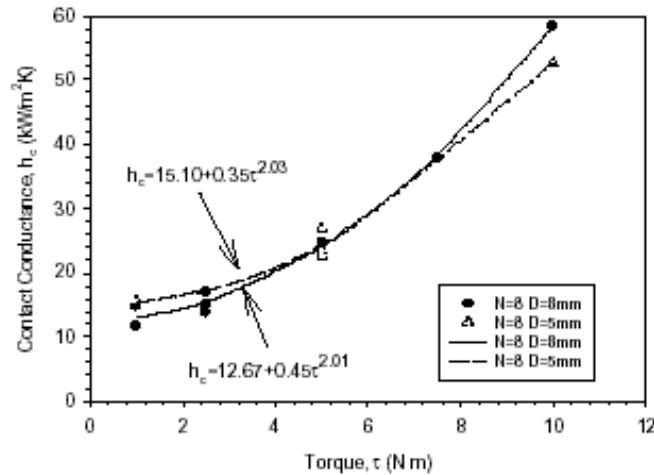


Fig. 8. Deduced contact conductance as a function of applied torque and bolt-shaft diameter.

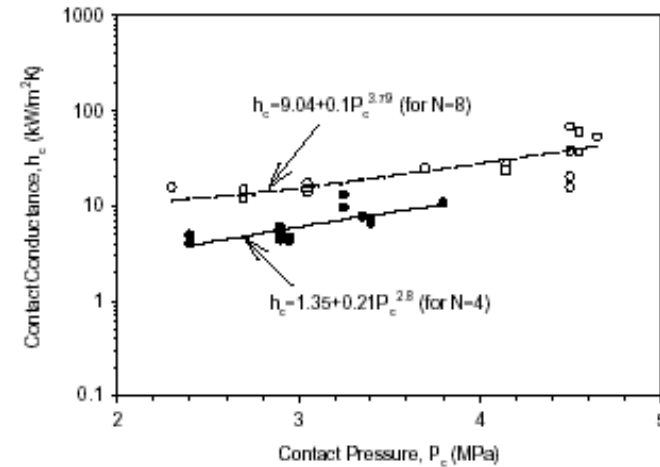


Fig. 10. Deduced contact conductance as a function of average contact pressure and bolt number.

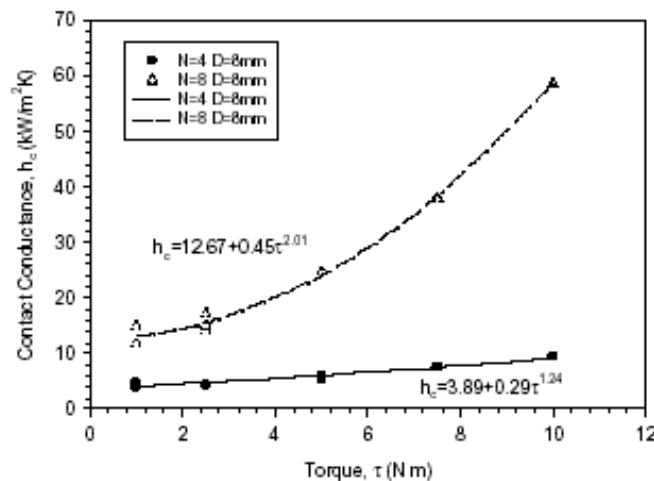


Fig. 9. Deduced contact conductance as a function of applied torque and bolt number.

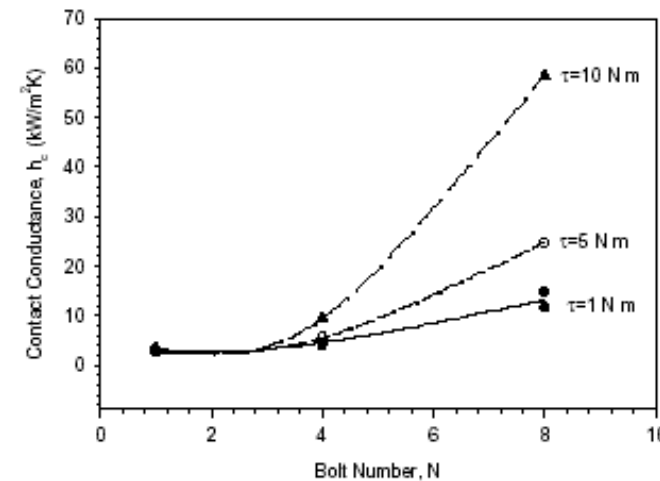


Fig. 11. Effect of bolt number on thermal contact conductance.

• **Efeito da Rugosidade na Condutância**

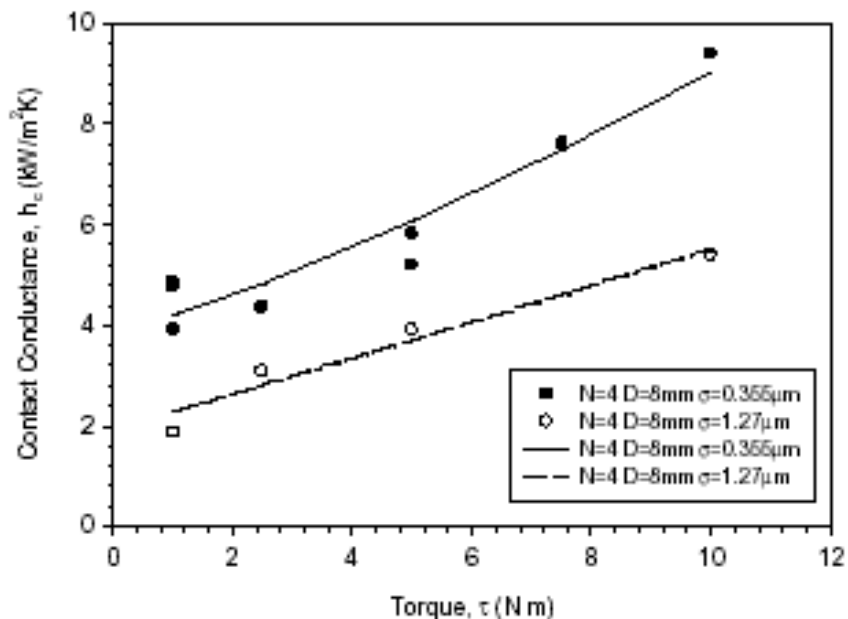


Fig. 12. Effect of surface roughness on thermal contact conductance.

• **Efeito da Colocação de uma camada de RTV (Silicone) na interface**

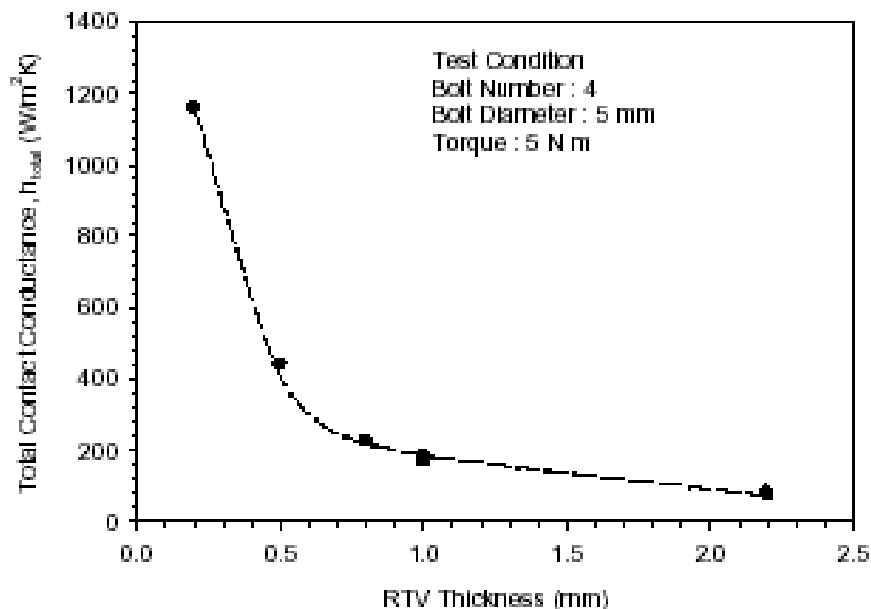


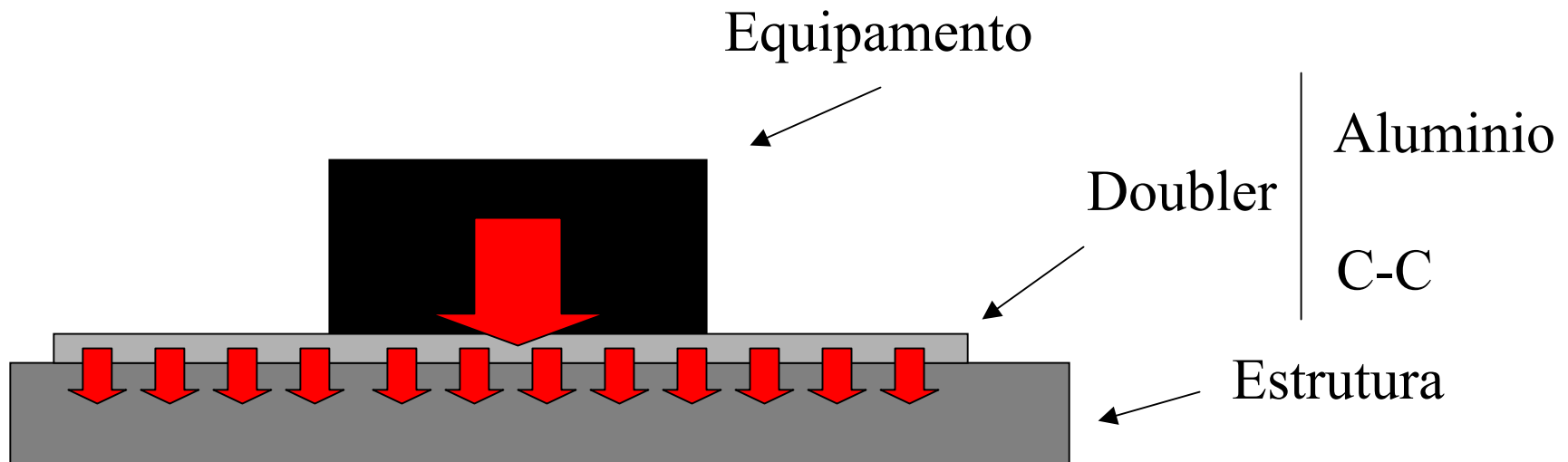
Fig. 13. Effect of RTV silicon thickness on total joint conductance of Al/RTV/Al.

Interface Al/Al: $C \cong 6 \text{ kW/m}^2 \text{ K}$
Interface Al/RTV/Al: $C \cong 1.16 \text{ kW/m}^2 \text{ K}$
 $\varepsilon = 0.2 \text{ mm}$

Fonte: Yeh et al, 2001.

“Thermal Doublers”

- Em uma região onde exista uma alta densidade de dissipação de calor, pode ser necessário que este seja “espalhado” por uma área maior do que a que seria utilizada para a fixação mecânica.



“Thermal Doublers”

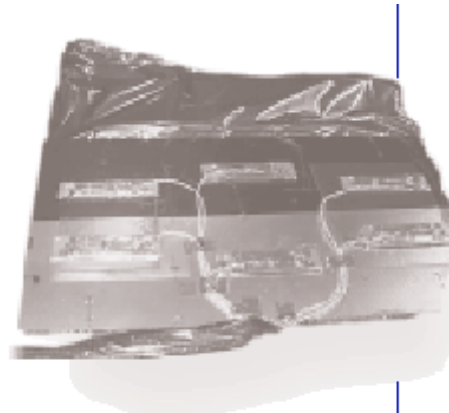


Figure 1. An Instrumented Structural Composite (M55/JCE) Panel Including Six Thermal Doublers (Two 2D C-C, Two 3D C-C, and Two Aluminum) Under Thermal Simulator Aluminum Blocks, Prior to the Thermal Vacuum Test. (Lower half of the panel has 0.04 inch thick aluminum foil co-cured to the composite facesheet).

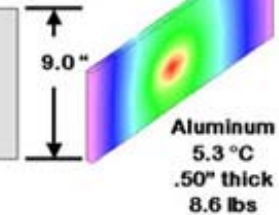
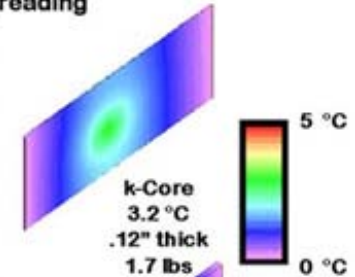
Electrical Component	Electrical Power (W)	Approx. Mounting Area (cm ²)	Without Doubler		With Doubler		Doubler Thickness (cm)
			Box Case Temp (°C)	Baseplate Temp (°C)	Box Case Temp (°C)	Baseplate Temp (°C)	
SSPA	40	275	67	30	38	33	(3D) 0.16
C&DH	28	580	61	51	55	52	(2D) 0.08
PCA	32	580	62	51	56	52	(2D) 0.08
CIDA	15	12	46	28	40	30	(2D) 0.08

Table 1. Effect of 2D and 3D C-C Thermal Doubler on the Electrical Box-Case (Enclosure) Temperature.

kTC

k Technology Corporation

Thermal Doubler for Heat Spreading

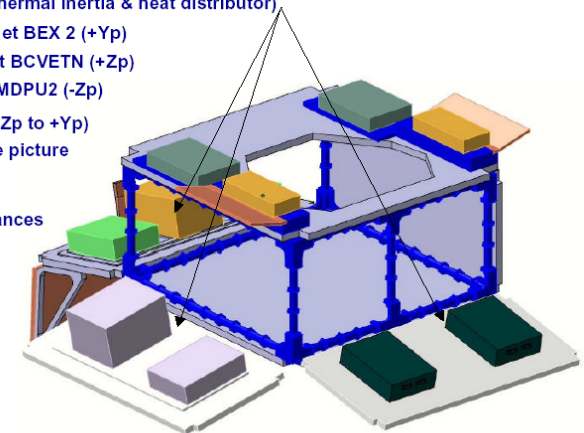


Thermal equipment

INTERNAL ALVEOLE

- 3 Thermal doublers (thermal inertia & heat distributor)
 - Under BS2, BEX1 et BEX 2 (+Yp)
 - Under BCVCAM et BCVTN (+Zp)
 - Under MDPU1 et MDPU2 (-Zp)
- Thermal braids (link +Zp to +Yp) not represented in the picture
- MLI
- Heaters and thermistances assembly

Box Temperature : 0° to 40°C
 Temperature stability : ±4°C/orbital



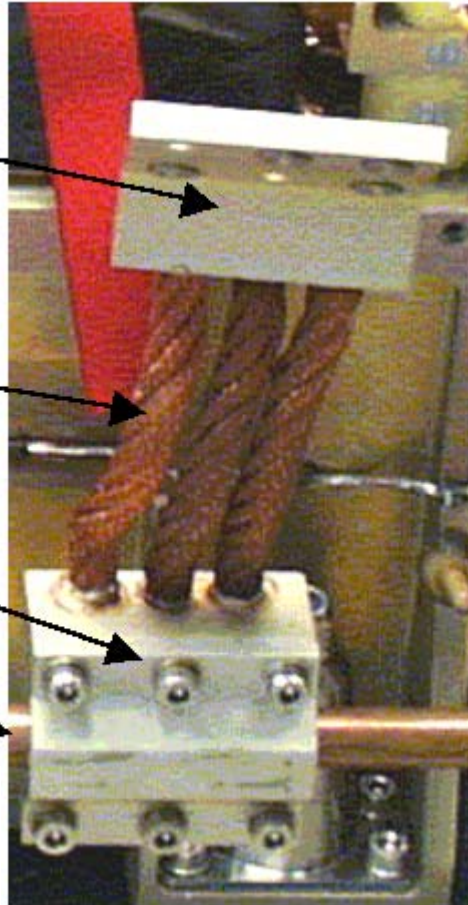
“Thermal Straps”

Heat absorbing flange

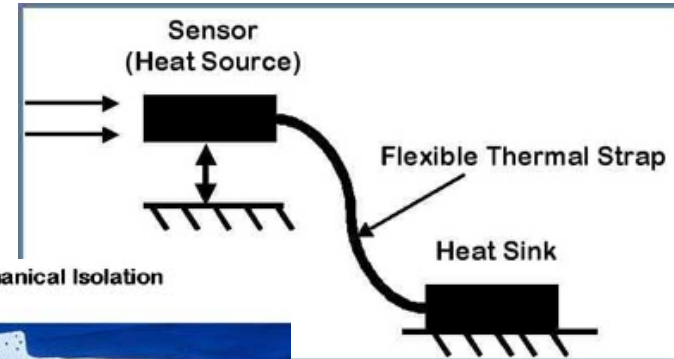
Flexible braids

Heat removal flange

Heat sink

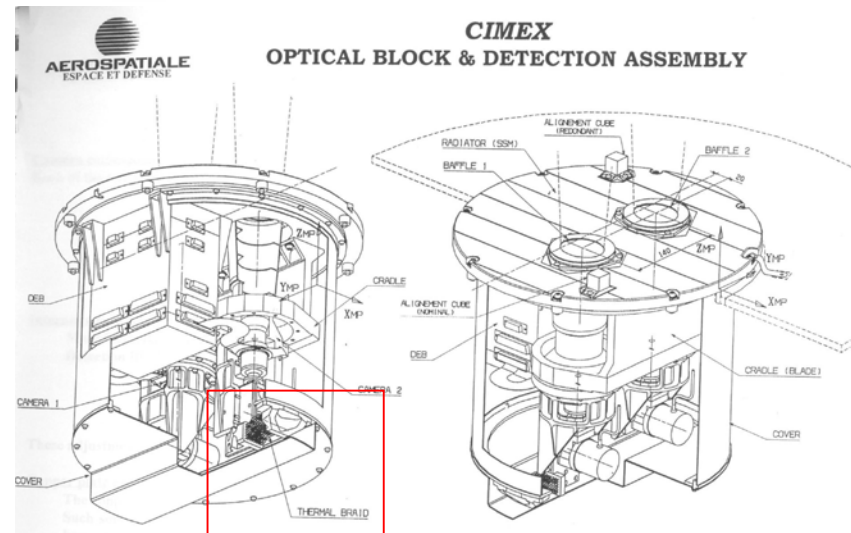


(Gluck e Baturkin, 2003).



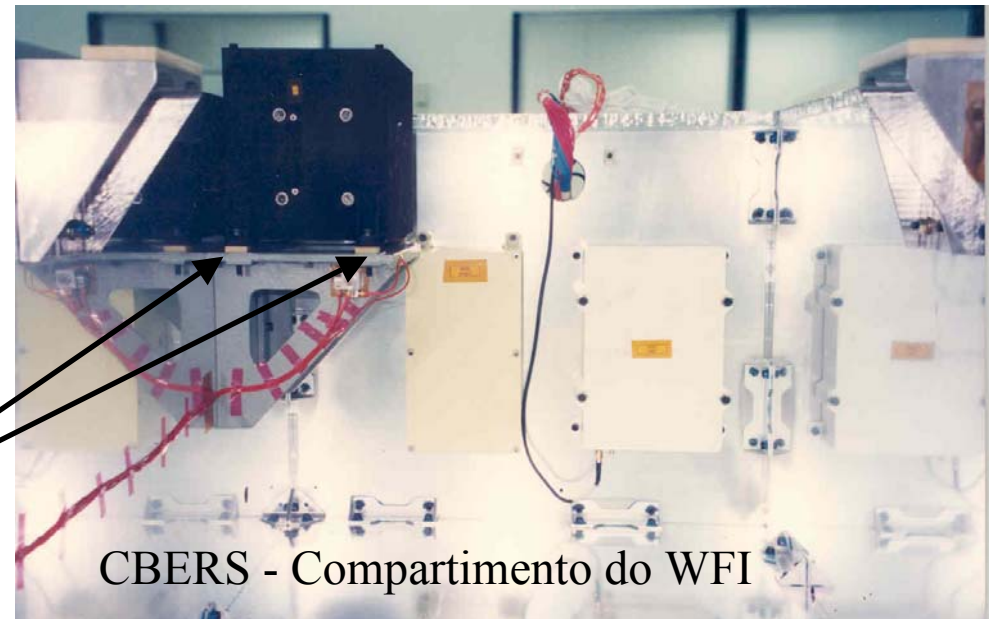
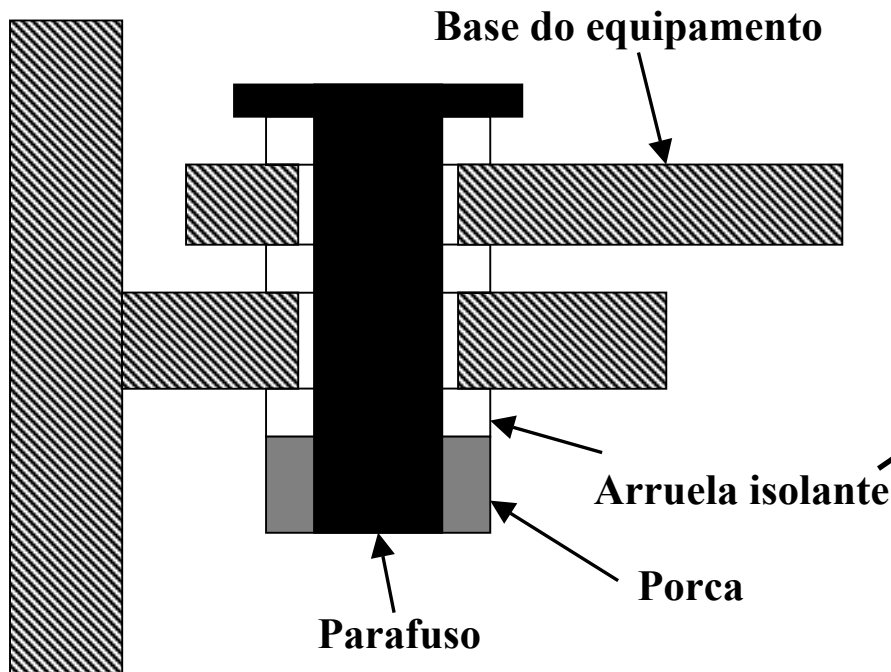
Strap for Satellite Sensor Mechanical Isolation

- ◆ **Aluminum Strap (Baseline)**
 - ◆ 137 layers of .004 inch thick 1100 aluminum foils
 - ◆ Strap thickness = 0.548 inch
 - ◆ Conductance = 0.65 W/K
 - ◆ Weight 0.85 lbs (less bulkheads)
- ◆ **Encapsulated APG Strap (k-Strap)**
 - ◆ 10 layers of .014 inch thick encapsulated APG foils
 - ◆ Strap thickness = 0.140
 - ◆ Conductance = 0.82 W/K
 - ◆ Weight 0.17 lbs (less bulkheads)



Juntas Isolantes

- Utilizadas quando deseja-se reduzir o acoplamento condutivo em uma interface mecânica.
- Isolamento feito geralmente por meio de arruelas e/ou parafusos de material isolante térmico (fibra de vidro, aço inoxidável, titânio ou plásticos).
- Uso de arruelas: pode ter impacto no projeto estrutural.



Estudo Experimental da RT em Uma Junta Isolante

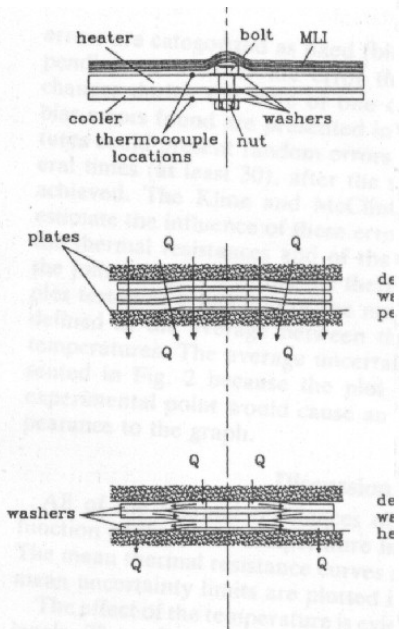


Fig. 1 Experimental model

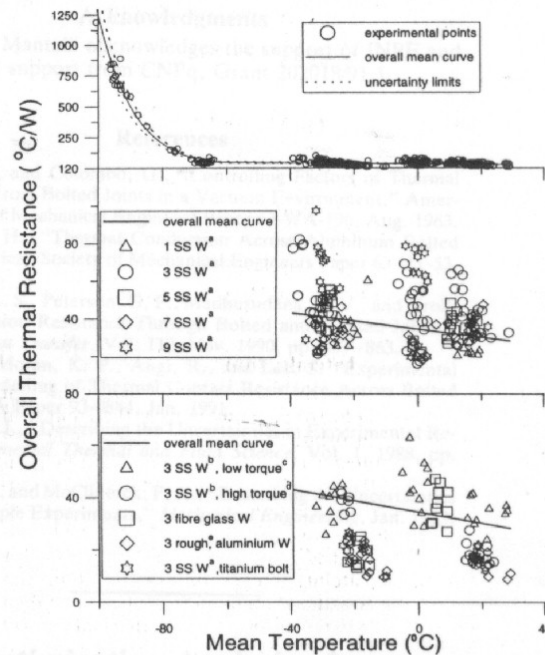
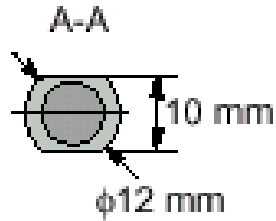
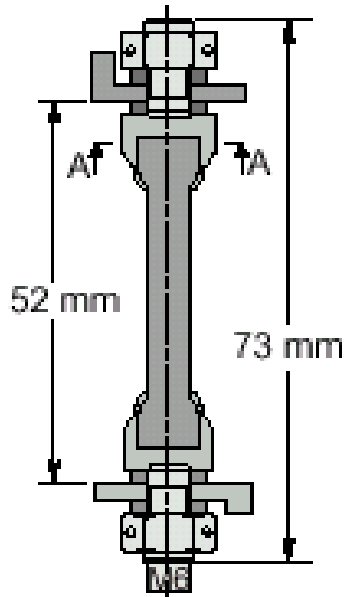


Fig. 2 Overall thermal resistance as a function of the mean temperature; a = torque: $1.65 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$, surface roughness: $0.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$; b = surface roughness: $0.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$; c = $0.82 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$; d = $2.47 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$; and e = roughness: $6.7 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}$.

- O nível de temperatura na junta é o parâmetro mais importante para valores abaixo de $-70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.
- Para temperaturas na faixa $[-70, 40]$, o número de arruelas não é um parâmetro determinante na RT se elas apresentarem deformações resultantes do processo de fabricação.
- O material das arruelas é um parâmetro importante na RT da junta.
- A incerteza no valor da RT é grande, às vezes na mesma ordem de grandeza do valor total da mesma.

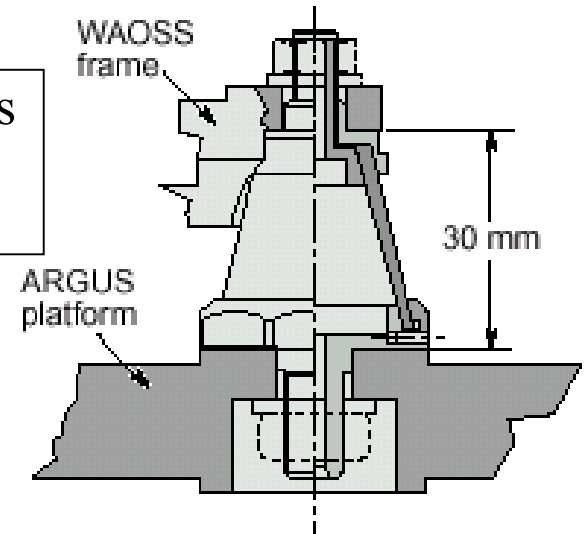
Fonte: Mantelli e Yovanovich, 1996

Outros Tipos de Juntas Isolantes

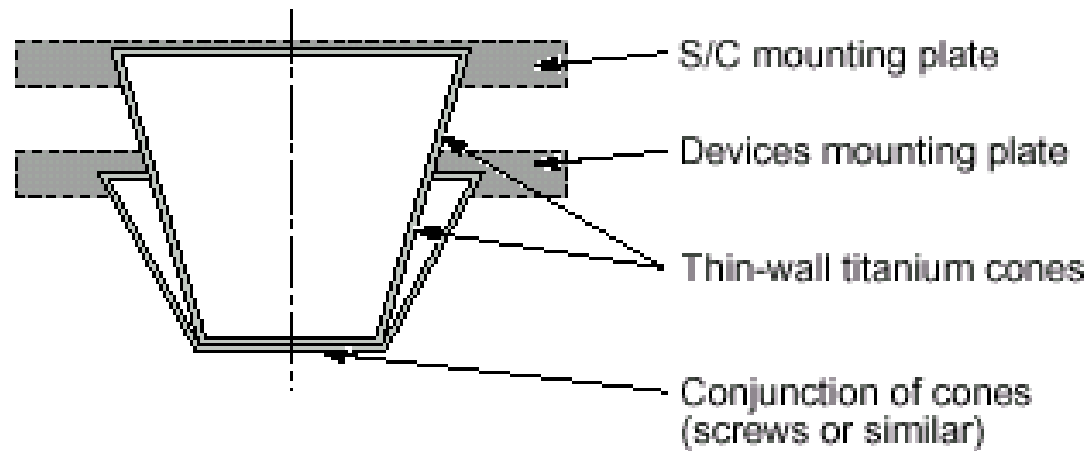


a. Fiberglass Rod

b. Fiberglass Conical Section



c. Embedded Titanium Cones



Fonte: Gluck e Baturkin, 2003.

Sumário: RTC, montagens e interfaces

- As interfaces são geralmente projetadas para serem condutivas ou isolantes.
- Existem modelos que predizem razoavelmente bem o valor da RTC entre superfícies metálicas planas. Interface metal/Composto pouco estudada teoricamente (necessário devido ao uso crescente de materiais compostos, não metálicos, na estrutura de satélites).
- O método mais usado para reduzir a RTC entre superfícies metálicas é o uso de graxas ou “folhas” de material metálico mole. “Coating” da superfície é técnica mais recente, mas bastante promissora.
- A previsão da RTC entre juntas reais ainda basea-se largamente em dados empíricos e pode apresentar grande incerteza.

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