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This draft Technical Report is submitted to CEN members for Vote. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/CLC/JTC 5.

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Table of contents

European Foreword **7**

1 Scope **8**

2 References **9**

3 Terms, definitions and symbols **10**

3.1 Terms and definitions 10

3.2 Symbols 10

4 General introduction **15**

5 Components of a louver **16**

5.1 Blades 16

5.2 Actuators 18

5.2.1 Bimetals 18

5.2.2 Bellows 24

5.2.3 Bourdons 35

5.3 Sensors 37

5.3.1 Sensor location 37

5.3.2 Coupling options 38

5.4 Structural elements 38

5.4.1 Actuator housing 38

5.4.2 Frames 38

6 Ideal louvers **40**

6.1 Sun-light operation 40

6.1.1 Introduction 40

6.1.2 Heat rejection capability 40

6.1.3 Effective absorptance 43

6.1.4 Effective emittance 46

6.2 Shadow operation 52

6.2.1 Introduction 52

6.2.2 Radiosity and temperature field of the blades 53

6.2.3 Heat transfer through the louver 55

7 Existing systems 66

7.1 Summary table 66

7.2 Ats louvers 76

7.2.1 Introduction 76

7.2.2 Analytical calculations 76

7.2.3 Tests 80

7.3 Nimbus louvers 83

7.3.1 Introduction 83

7.3.2 Louvers of the sensory subsystem 83

7.3.3 Louver of the control subsystem 84

7.3.4 Flight performance 86

7.4 Snias louvers 87

7.4.1 Introduction 87

7.4.2 Analytical calculations 88

7.4.3 Tests 95

7.4.4 The Bourdon tube used as an actuator in the SNIAS Louver system 98

Bibliography 104

Figures

Figure 5-1: Relative linear thermal expansion vs. temperature in the case of Invar. T_0 = 273 K. From THE MOND NICKEL CO [35]. 19

Figure 5-2: Relative linear thermal expansion vs. temperature in the case of brasses. T_0 = 273 K. After Baldwin (1961) [3]. 20

Figure 5-3: Relative linear thermal expansion vs. temperature in the case of austenitic steels. T_0 = 273 K. After Zapffe (1961) [39]. 20

Figure 5-4: Relative linear thermal expansion vs. temperature in the case of Nimonic alloys. T_0 = 273 K. After WIGGIN & Co. (1967) [38]. 21

Figure 5-5: Relative linear thermal expansion vs. temperature for different alloys. T_0 = 273 K. After Baldwin (1961) [3], Zapffe (1961) [39], WIGGIN Co. (1967) [38]. 21

Figure 5-6: Difference of temperature, ΔT, vs. angle of rotation of the free end, θ, for several values of the sensitivity, X. After Martin & Yarworth (1961) [21], KAMMERER (1971) [16]. 22

Figure 5-7: Sensitivity vs. ratio L/t, for different values of K_c. After Martin & Yarworth (1961) [21], KAMMERER (1971) [16]. 23

Figure 5-8: Dimensionless ratio $M/K_cF_c\Delta TL^3$ vs. L/t, for several values of w/t. After Martin & Yarworth (1961) [21], KAMMERER (1971) [16]. 24

Figure 5-9: Values of α and β vs. ratio a/b for different cross sections of the Bourdon tube. After Trylinski (1971) [37]. 36

Figure 5-10: Ratio F/F_0 vs. Bourdon initial coiling angle, ψ_0. Calculated by the compiler. 37

Figure 6-1: Geometry of the blade-baseplate system 40

Figure 6-2: Heat rejection capability, q, vs. blade angle, θ, for several values of the sun angle, ϕ. From FAIRCHILD HILLER (1972) [10]. 42

Figure 6-3: Heat rejection capability, q, vs. blade angle, θ, for several values of the sun angle, ϕ. From Parmer & Stipandic (1968) [27].....43

Figure 6-4: Effective absorptance, α_{eff}, vs. blade angle, θ, for several values of the sun angle, ϕ. After FAIRCHILD HILLER (1972) [10].....45

Figure 6-5: Effective absorptance, α_{eff}, vs. blade angle, θ, for several values of the sun angle, ϕ. After Parmer & Stipandic (1968) [27]. 46

Figure 6-6: Effective emittance, ε_{eff}, vs. blade angle, θ. After FAIRCHILD HILLER (1972) [10].....48

Figure 6-7: Effective emittance, ε_{eff}, vs. blade angle, θ. After Parmer & Stipandic (1968) [27].....49

Figure 6-8: Effective emittance, ε_{eff}, vs. blade angle, θ, for several values of the baseplate emittance, ε_{BP}. ε_{eff} has been numerically calculated by using the following expression. $\varepsilon_{eff} = \frac{\varepsilon_{BP}}{1-\varepsilon_{BP}} \int_0^1 (1 - B^*) d\beta$ 50

Figure 6-9: Effective emittance, ε_{eff}, vs. blade angle, θ, for several values of the blades emittance, ε_B. ε_{eff} has been numerically calculated by using the following expression. $\varepsilon_{eff} = \frac{\varepsilon_{BP}}{1-\varepsilon_{BP}} \int_0^1 (1 - B^*) d\beta$ 51

Figure 6-10: Effective emittance, ε_{eff}, vs. blade angle, θ, for several b/L values. ε_{eff} has been numerically calculated by using the following expression.

$\varepsilon_{eff} = \frac{\varepsilon_{BP}}{1-\varepsilon_{BP}} \int_0^1 (1 - B^*) d\beta$ 52

Figure 6-11: Schematic diagram of a louver for shadow operation. 53

Figure 6-12: Schematic diagram of the louver array showing the coordinates and the significant geometrical characteristics. 54

Figure 6-13: Dimensionless radiosity, B^*, of the blades for several values of the blade angle, θ. From Plamondon (1964) [28]. 55

Figure 6-14: Dimensionless temperature, T^*, of the blades for several values of the blade angle, θ. From Plamondon (1964) [28].....55

Figure 6-15: Function $f(\theta)$ vs. blade angle θ. After Parmer & Buskirk (1967)a [25].....57

Figure 6-16: Net heat transfer through the louver, q, vs. baseplate temperature, T_{BP}, for several values of the blade angle, θ. ε_B = 0,05, $\varepsilon_{BP} = \varepsilon_l$ = 0.87. Calculated by the compiler.....58

Figure 6-17: Net heat transfer through the louver, q, vs. baseplate temperature, T_{BP}, for several values of the blade angle, θ. ε_B = 0,05, $\varepsilon_{BP} = \varepsilon_l$ = 0,87. Calculated by the compiler.....59

Figure 6-18: Net heat transfer through the louver, q, vs. baseplate temperature, T_{BP}, for several values of the blade angle, θ. ε_B = 0,05, $\varepsilon_{BP} = \varepsilon_l$ = 0,87. Calculated by the compiler.....60

Figure 6-19: Net heat transfer through the louver, q, vs. baseplate temperature, T_{BP}, for several values of the blade angle, θ. ε_B = 0,05, ε_{BP} = ε_I = 0,87. Calculated by the compiler. 61

Figure 6-20: Net heat transfer through the louver, q, vs. baseplate temperature, T_{BP}, for several values of the blade angle, θ. ε_B = 0,05, ε_{BP} = ε_I = 0,87. Calculated by the compiler. 62

Figure 6-21: Net heat transfer through the louver, q, vs. baseplate temperature, T_{BP}, for several values of the blade angle, θ. ε_B = 0,05, ε_{BP} = ε_I = 0,87. Calculated by the compiler. 63

Figure 6-22: Net heat transfer through the louver, q, vs. baseplate temperature, T_{BP}, for several values of the blade angle, θ. ε_B = 0,05, ε_{BP} = ε_I = 0,87. Calculated by the compiler. 64

Figure 6-23: Net heat transfer through the louver, q, vs. baseplate temperature, T_{BP}, for several values of the blade angle, θ. ε_B = 0,05, ε_{BP} = ε_I = 0,87. Calculated by the compiler. 65

Figure 7-1: Effective emittance, ε_{eff}, based on area of the large unit, vs. blade angle, θ, for ATS spacecraft. From Michalek, Stipandic & Coyle (1972) [24]. 78

Figure 7-2: Effective absorptance, α_{eff}, vs. blade angle, θ, for several values of the sun angle, ϕ, for ATS spacecraft. From Michalek, Stipandic & Coyle (1972) [24]. 79

Figure 7-3: Heat rejection capability, q, vs. blade angle, θ, for several values of the sun angle, ϕ, for ATS spacecraft. From Michalek, Stipandic & Coyle (1972) [24]. 80

Figure 7-4: Effective absorptance, α_{eff}, vs. sun angle, ϕ, for several values of the blade angle, θ, for ATS spacecraft. From Michalek, Stipandic & Coyle (1972) [24]. 81

Figure 7-5: Heat rejection capability, q, vs. sun angle, ϕ, for ATS spacecraft. From Michalek, Stipandic & Coyle (1972) [24]. 82

Figure 7-6: Effective emittance vs. blade angle, θ, and baseplate temperature, T_{BP}, for sensory subsystem of NIMBUS spacecraft. From London (1967) [20]. 84

Figure 7-7: Schematic blade geometry for diffuse body radiation analysis. Louvers of the control subsystem. NIMBUS spacecraft. From London (1967) [20]. 85

Figure 7-8: Effective emittance, ε_{eff}, vs. blade angle, θ, for the control subsystem of NIMBUS spacecraft. From London (1967) [20]. 85

Figure 7-9: Effective emittance, ε_{eff}, vs. baseplate temperature, T_{BP}, for the control subsystem of NIMBUS spacecraft. From London (1967) [20]. 86

Figure 7-10: Comparison of NIMBUS 1 and 2 control subsystem panel temperatures, T_p, vs. orbital position. From London (1967) [20]. 86

Figure 7-11: Overall dimensions of SNIAS louver. Not to scale. 87

Figure 7-12: Effective emittance, ε_{eff}, vs. blade angle, θ, for the SNIAS louver system. From Redor (1972) [29]. 89

Figure 7-13: Effective absorptance, α_{eff}, vs. blade angle, θ, for several values of the sun angle, ϕ. SNIAS louver system. From Redor (1972) [29]. 91

Figure 7-14: Heat rejection capability, q, vs. blade angle, θ, for several values of the sun angle, ϕ. SNIAS louver system. From Redor (1972) [29]. 93

Figure 7-15: Maximum blade temperature, T_B, vs. blade angle, θ, for several values of the sun angle, ϕ. SNIAS louver system. From Redor (1972) [29]. 95

Figure 7-16: Effective emittance, ε_{eff}, vs. blade angle, θ, for the louver system of SNIAS. Solid line: From Redor (1972) [29]. Dashed line: From Croiset & Leroy (1973) [8]. 96

Figure 7-17: Heat rejection capability, q, vs. blade angle, θ, for several values of the sun angle, ϕ. SNIAS louver system. Solid line: From Redor (1972) [29]. Dashed line: From Croiset & Leroy (1973) [8] 97

Figure 7-18: Temperature-pressure characteristic of the Bourdon spiral. From Reusser et al. (1973) [30]. 100

Figure 7-19: Performance of a Bourdon actuating a single blade. After Reusser et al. (1973) [30] 101

Figure 7-20: Ratios $(T_{BP}–T)/(T_{BP}–T_{OL})$ and Q/Q_0 vs. time, τ. After Reusser et al. (1973) [30]. 103

Tables

Table 5-1: Blade Characteristics of Existing Louver Assemblies R: Rectangular, T: Trapezoidal 16

Table 5-2: Materials Used 19

Table 5-3: Typical Alloy Used in Bellows D: Deposited, F: Formed, W: Welded 25

Table 5-4: Typical Nonmetallic Materials Used in Bellows 27

Table 5-5: Typical Fluids Used in Bellows 28

Table 5-6: Bellows Convolutions and Relevant Characteristics 28

Table 5-7: Spring Rate for Several Bellows 30

Table 5-8: Frequency of Bellows Vibration 31

Table 5-9: Characteristics of Convoluted Bellows 32

Table 7-1: Assumed Values of the Optical Properties of the Surfaces for the First Computer program 77

Table 7-2: Assumed Values of the Optical Properties of the Surfaces for the Second Computer program 77

Table 7-3: Ideal Optical Properties of the NIMBUS Louvers Surfaces 83

Table 7-4: Optical Characteristics of the Surfaces of SNIAS Louver. 87

Table 7-5: Effective Absorptance α_{eff}, for Several Values of Sun Angle, ϕ, and Blade Angle, θ. 90

Table 7-6: Heat Rejection Capability, q, for Several Values of Sun Angle, ϕ, and Blade Angle, θ. 92

Table 7-7: Maximum Blade Temperature, T_B, for Several Values of Sun Angle, ϕ, and Blade Angle, θ. 94

Table 7-8: Several Characteristics of the Bourdon Spiral 98

Table 7-9: Several Parameters of the Bourdon Spiral 99

European Foreword

This document (FprCEN/CLC/TR 17603-31-12:2021) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/CLC/JTC 5 “Space”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This document is currently submitted to the Vote on TR.

It is highlighted that this technical report does not contain any requirement but only collection of data or descriptions and guidelines about how to organize and perform the work in support of EN 16603-31.

This Technical report (FprCEN/CLC/TR 17603-31-12:2021) originates from ECSS-E-HB-31-01 Part 12A.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

This document has been developed to cover specifically space systems and has therefore precedence over any TR covering the same scope but with a wider domain of applicability (e.g.: aerospace).

This document is currently submitted to the CEN CONSULTATION.

1 Scope

Thermal louvers are thermal control surfaces whose radiation characteristics can be varied in order to maintain the correct operating temperature of a component subject to cyclical changes in the amount of heat that it absorbs or generates.

The design and construction of louvers for space systems are described in this Part 12 and a clause is also dedicated to providing details on existing systems.

The Thermal design handbook is published in 16 Parts

TR 17603-31-01	Thermal design handbook – Part 1: View factors
TR 17603-31-02	Thermal design handbook – Part 2: Holes, Grooves and Cavities
TR 17603-31-03	Thermal design handbook – Part 3: Spacecraft Surface Temperature
TR 17603-31-04	Thermal design handbook – Part 4: Conductive Heat Transfer
TR 17603-31-05	Thermal design handbook – Part 5: Structural Materials: Metallic and Composite
TR 17603-31-06	Thermal design handbook – Part 6: Thermal Control Surfaces
TR 17603-31-07	Thermal design handbook – Part 7: Insulations
TR 17603-31-08	Thermal design handbook – Part 8: Heat Pipes
TR 17603-31-09	Thermal design handbook – Part 9: Radiators
TR 17603-31-10	Thermal design handbook – Part 10: Phase – Change Capacitors
TR 17603-31-11	Thermal design handbook – Part 11: Electrical Heating
TR 17603-31-12	Thermal design handbook – Part 12: Louvers
TR 17603-31-13	Thermal design handbook – Part 13: Fluid Loops
TR 17603-31-14	Thermal design handbook – Part 14: Cryogenic Cooling
TR 17603-31-15	Thermal design handbook – Part 15: Existing Satellites
TR 17603-31-16	Thermal design handbook – Part 16: Thermal Protection System

2 References

EN Reference	Reference in text	Title
EN 16601-00-01	ECSS-S-ST-00-01	ECSS System - Glossary of terms

All other references made to publications in this Part are listed, alphabetically, in the **Bibliography**.

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this Standard, the terms and definitions given in ECSS-S-ST-00-01 apply.

3.2 Symbols

A	Clause 5: bellows effective area, [m^2]
	Clause 7: contact surface (bourdon sensing element), [m^2]
B	radiosity, [$W.m^{-2}$]
B*	dimensionless radiosity, $B^* = B/\sigma T^4$
D_i	bellows innermost diameter, [m]
D_o	bellows outermost diameter, [m]
E	modulus of elasticity, [$N.m^{-2}$]
F	flexibility, [$m.Pa^{-1}$]
F_c	coil force constant, [$N.m^{-2}$.Angular degrees^{-1}]
H	energy flux impinging on the unit area, [$W.m^{-2}$]
J	heat flux to the skin arriving from outside, [$W.m^{-2}$]
K	bellows spring rate, [$N.m^{-1}$]
K_c	coil deflection constant, [angular degrees, K^{-1}]
L	Clause 5: coil active length, [m]
	Clause 5: length of all convolutions in bellows, [m]
	Clause 6: louver blade spacing, [m]

L_c	length of a single convolution in bellows measured along the surface, [m]
M	torsional moment of a coil, [N.m]
P	fluid pressure, [Pa]
P_t	proportionality limit pressure in a bourdon, [Pa]
Q	heat transfer to the fluid within the bourdon, [J]
Q_0	heat transfer to the fluid within the bourdon after an infinitely large time, [J]
R(θ)	equivalent thermal resistance of the louver system, it is a function of the optical properties of blades, and inner skin surface, but for a given system *R* depends only on the blade angle
R_0	coiling radius of a bourdon, [m]
R_m	mean radius of the bellows, [m]
S	heat flux from the space to the skin, [W.m^{-2}]
S_0	solar constant, S_0 = 1353 W.m^{-2}
T	temperature, [K]
T_C	bourdon filling fluid temperature, [K]
T_0	reference temperature, [K]
ΔT	temperature differential, [K], $\Delta T = T - T_0$
T_{0L}	starting fluid temperature, [K]
T_S	skin temperature, [K]
T*	local dimensionless temperature, $T^* = T^4/T^4_{BP}$
V	inside volume of bellows, [m^3]
X	sensitivity of a bimetal, [angular degrees, K^{-1}]
a	semi-major axis of the bourdon tube cross section, [m]
b	Clause 5: semi-minor axis of the bourdon tube section, [m] Clause 6: louver blade width, [m]

c	Clause 5: numerical coefficient given in Table 5-7 under additional data Clause 7: fluid specific heat, [J.kg^{-1}.K^{-1}]
f(θ)	defined as $f(\theta) = 1 - [1/R(\theta)]$
f_n=1	fundamental natural frequency, [s^{-1}]
h	total thermal conductance of a bourdon (sensing element plus fluid, [W.m^{-2}.K^{-1}]
l	length of a given metallic strip when the temperature is T [m] live length of the bellows, [m]
l_0	length of a given metallic strip when the temperature is T_0, [m]
m_a	mass of bellows active convolutions, [kg]
m_c	mass of one convolution, [kg]
m_{fa}	mass of fluid trapped in active length at rest, [kg] $m_{fa} = \rho L[0{,}262(D_o^2+D_oD_i)-0{,}524D_i^2]$
m_l	mass of liquid within the bellows, [kg]. $m_l = \rho Al$
m_1	mass on bellows free end, [kg]
m_2	bellows mass, [kg]
q	louver heat rejection capability, [W.m^{-2}]
q_{shadow}	heat rejection capability for zero solar input, [W.m^{-2}]
t	thickness of the strip of the coil, [m] wall thickness for bellows or bourdon tube, [m]
w	width of the strip of the coil, [m]
x	coordinate along the louver baseplate, [m]
y,z	Coordinates along the outer and inner faces of the blade, [m]
Φ	sun angle, [angular degrees]
α	absorptance

	numerical coefficient which appears in the expression of bourdon flexibility
α_s	solar absorptance
α_λ	spectral absorptance
β	Clause 5: linear thermal expansion coefficient, [K^{-1}]
	Clause 5: numerical coefficient which appears in that expression of bourdon flexibility
	Clause 6: Dimensionless coordinate along the louver baseplate, $\beta = x/L$
β_H	linear thermal expansion coefficient of the high expansibility component of a bimetal, [K^{-1}]
β_L	linear thermal expansion coefficient of the low expansibility component of a bimetal, [K^{-1}]
ε	hemispherical total emittance
ε_I	emittance of the skin inner surface
ε_s	emittance of the skin outer surface
η,ζ	dimensionless coordinates, $\eta = y/L$, $\zeta = z/L$
θ	Clause. 5: angular deflection of a coil, [angular degrees]
	Clause 6: louver blade angle, [angular degrees]
ν	poisson's ratio
ρ	Clauses 5 and 7: fluid density, [$kg.m^{-3}$]
	Clause 6: reflectance
ρ_λ	spectral reflectance
ρ^s	specular reflectance
ψ_0	initial coiling angle in a bourdon, also called mechanical preload angle, [angular degrees]
σ	Stefan-Boltzmann constant, $\sigma = 5{,}6697 \times 10^{-8}$ $W.m^{-2}.K^{-4}$
τ	time, [s]