

Modal Analysis of a Satellite

Using Ansys AIM



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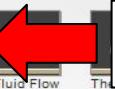
Study

> Simulation Processes

▼ Simulation Process Templates



Structural



Fluid Flow



Thermal

Conduction

Fluid-Structure
InteractionFluid-Solid
Heat TransferPolymer
Extrusion

Magnetics

User
Defined

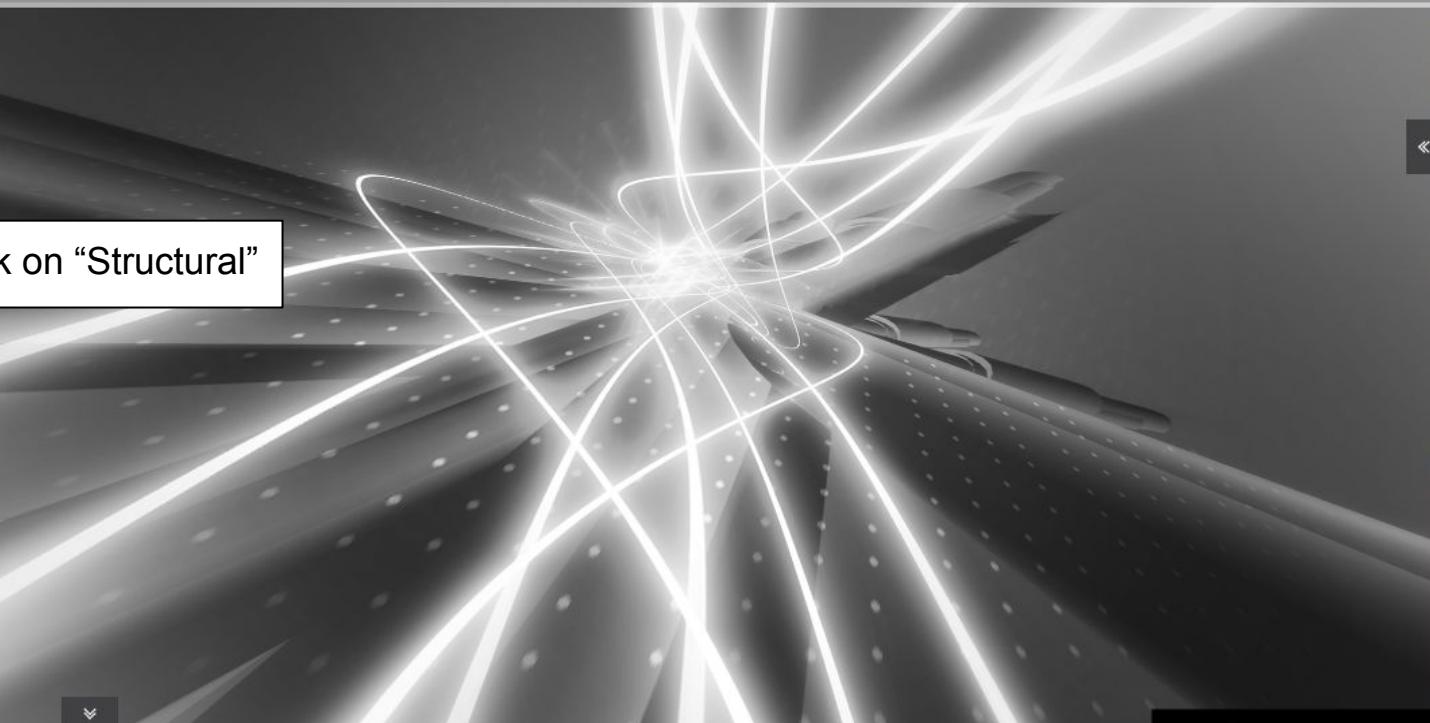
Additional Creation Methods

Import
GeometryConnect to
CADImport
Database

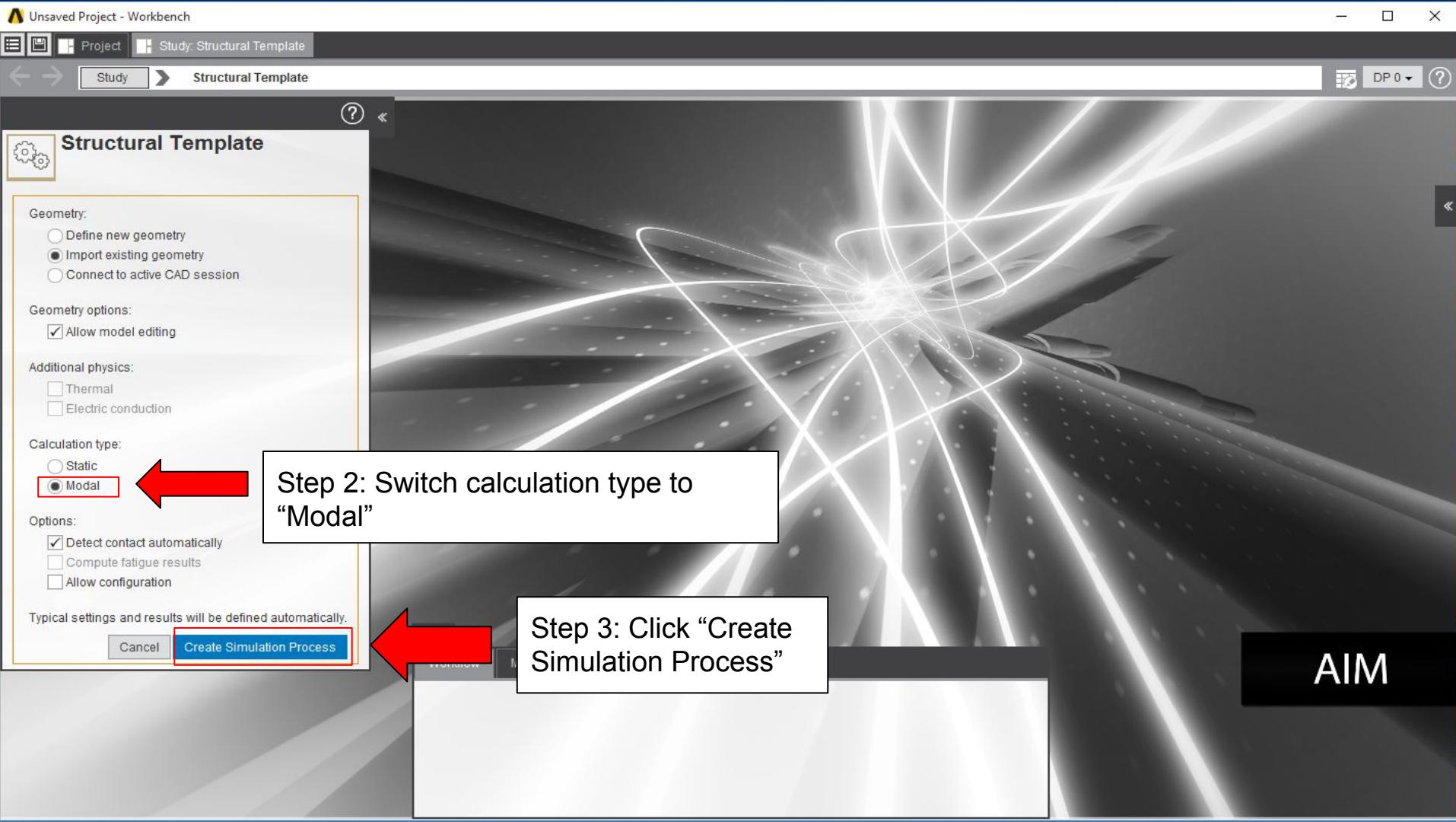
Add Task

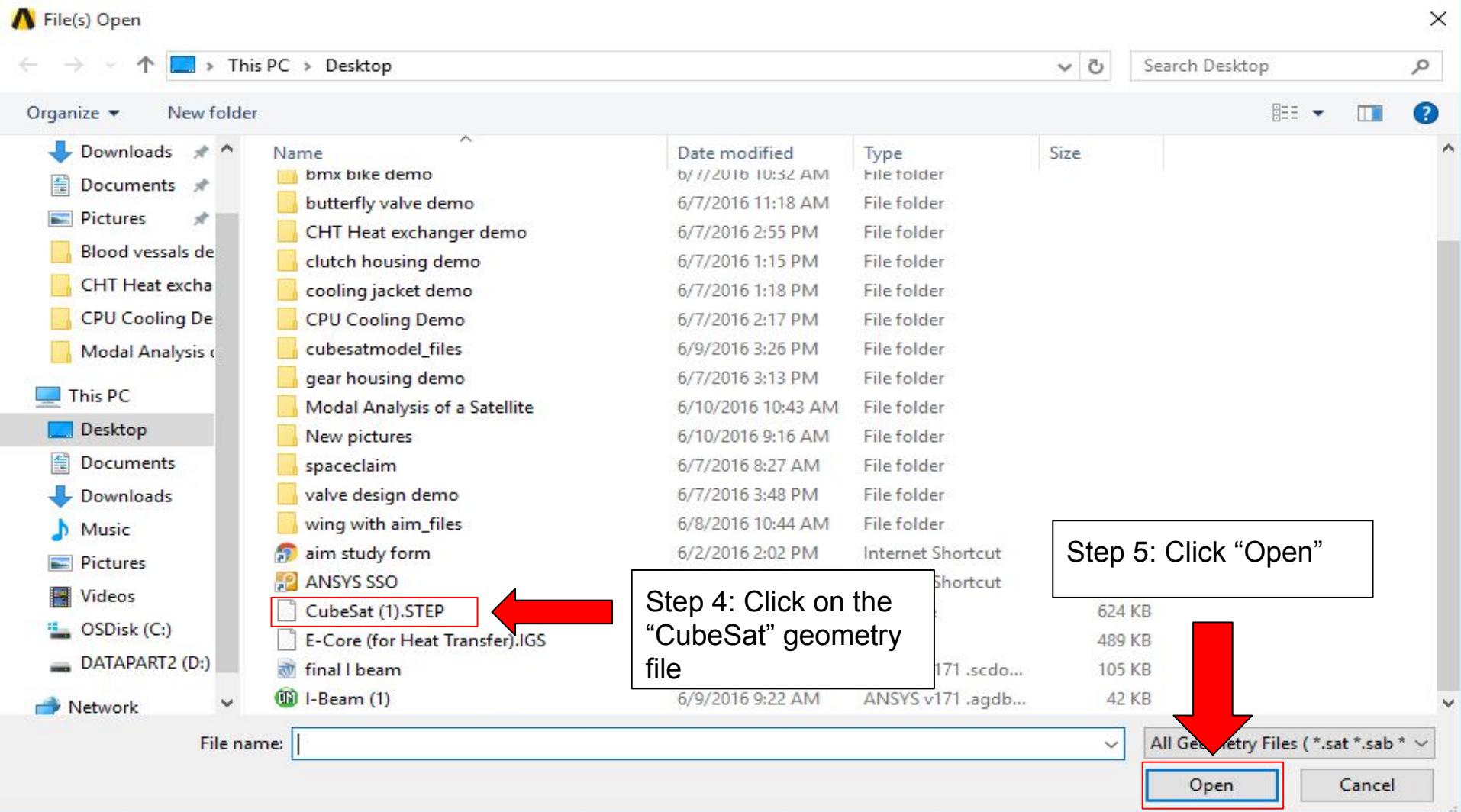
> Named Expressions / Values

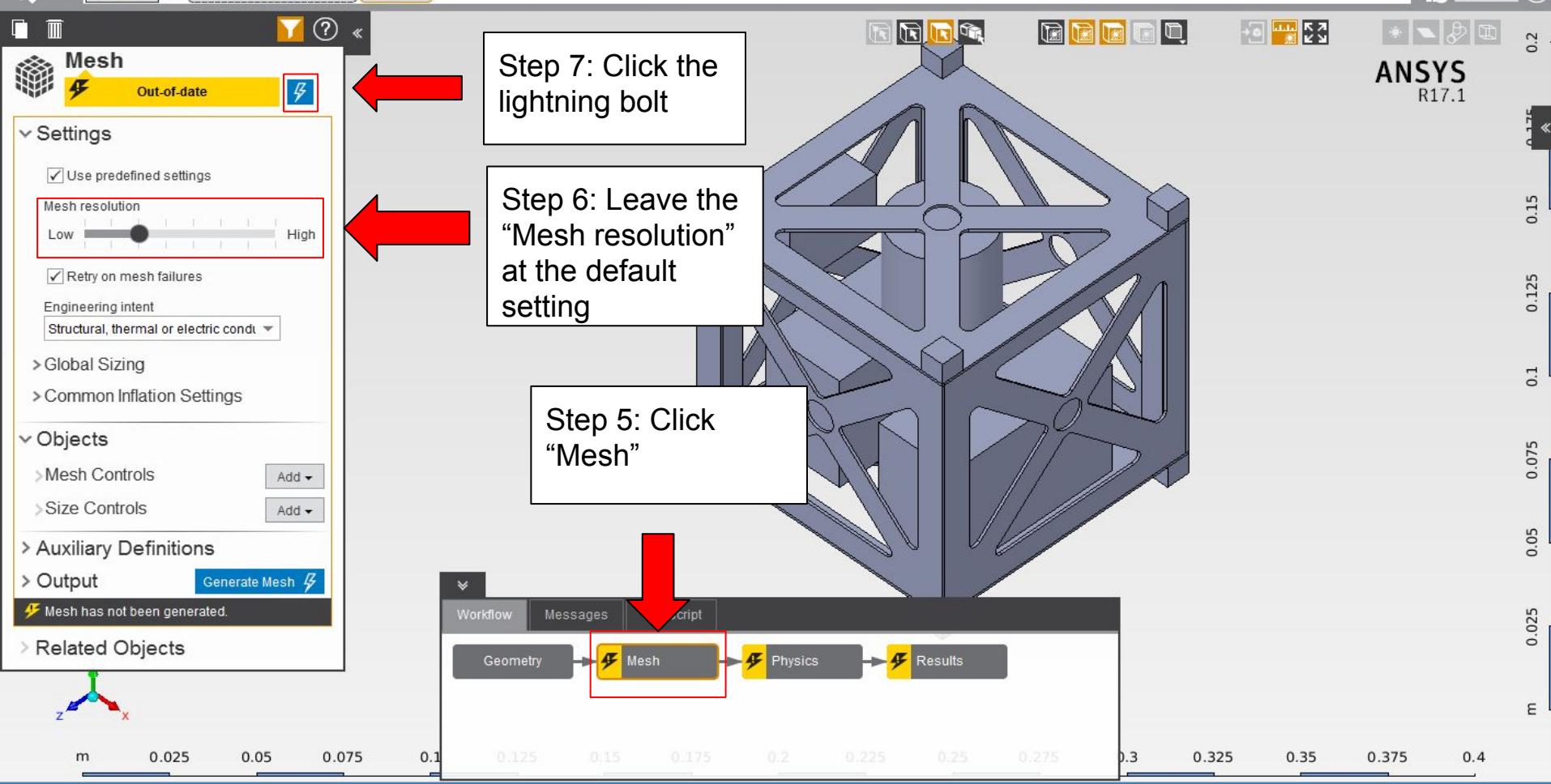
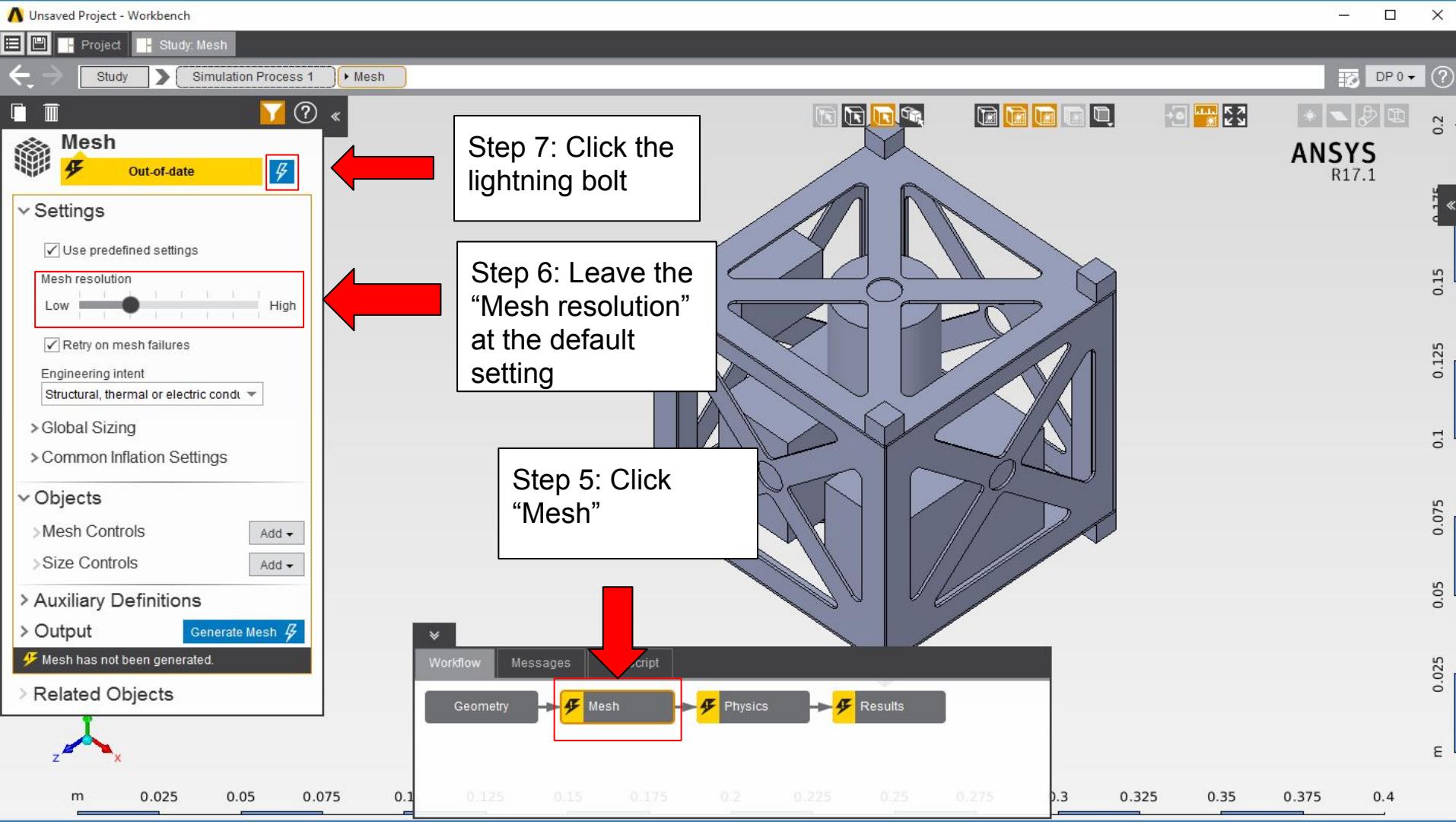
Step 1: Click on "Structural"

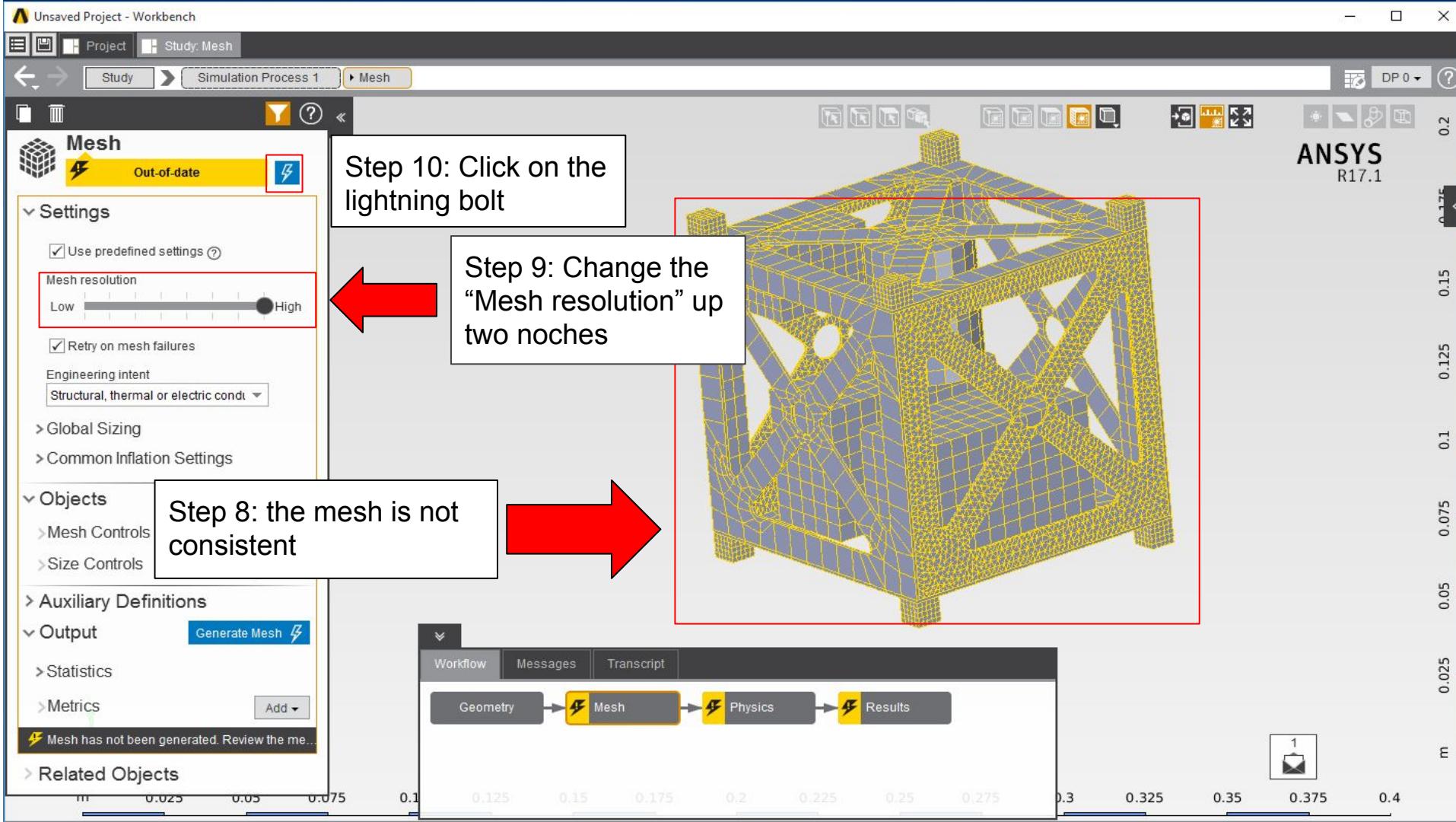


AIM











Settings

Use predefined settings

Mesh resolution

Low High

Retry on mesh fail

Engineering intent

Structural, thermal or electric condit ▾

> Global Sizing

> Common Inflation Settings

Objects

> Mesh Controls

> Size Controls

Auxiliary Definitions

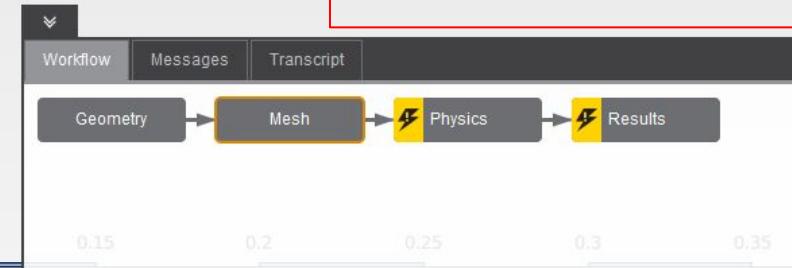
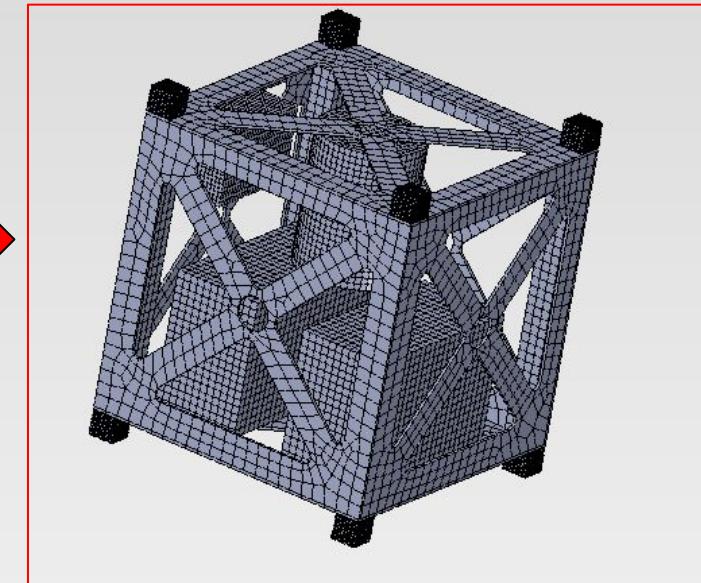
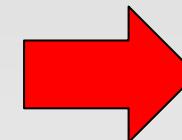
Output

> Statistics

> Metrics

Related Objects

Mesh looks way better



Physics

Out-of-date

Settings

Calculation type
Modal

Physics Definition

- Physics Regions (1) Add ▾
- Material Assignments (1)** Add ▾ Red arrow pointing here
- > Physics Options (1) Add ▾
- > Structural Conditions Add ▾
- > Interface Conditions (41) Add ▾

Physics Solution

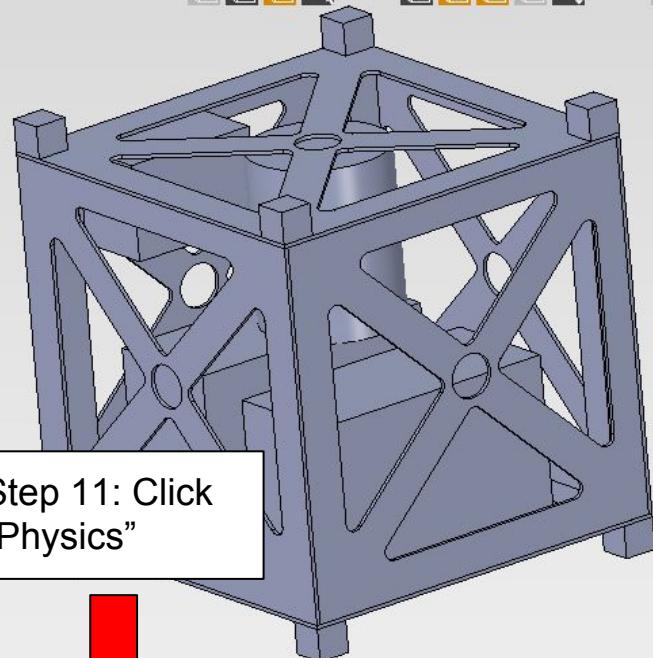
- > Solver Options (3) Add ▾
- > Monitors (1) Add ▾

> Auxiliary Definitions

> Output Solve Physics ⚡

⚡ Physics has not been solved.

> Related Objects

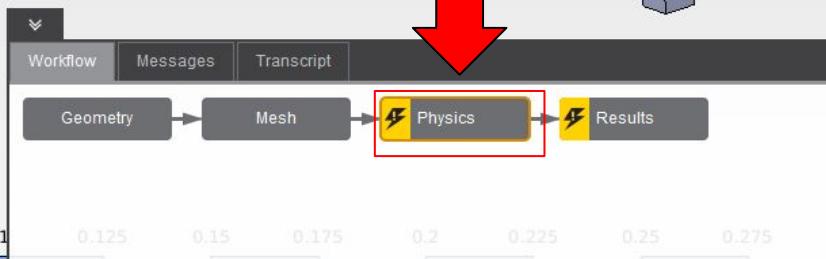


z → x

m 0.025 0.05 0.075 0.1 0.125 0.15 0.175 0.2 0.225 0.25 0.275 0.3 0.325 0.35 0.375 0.4

Step 12: Click
“Material Assignments”

Step 11: Click
“Physics”



Step 13: Click on the trashcan

Structural Steel
Up-to-date

Location: Structural Physics Region 1

Material: Structural Steel

Zero-thermal-strain reference temperature: 22 C

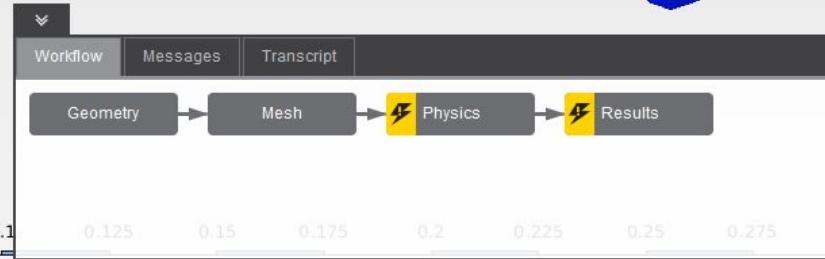
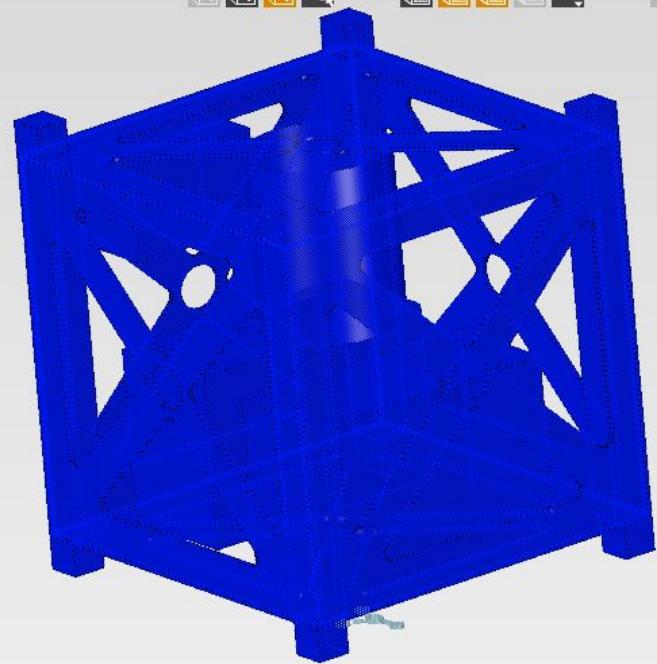
> Structural Steel (used by 1 object)

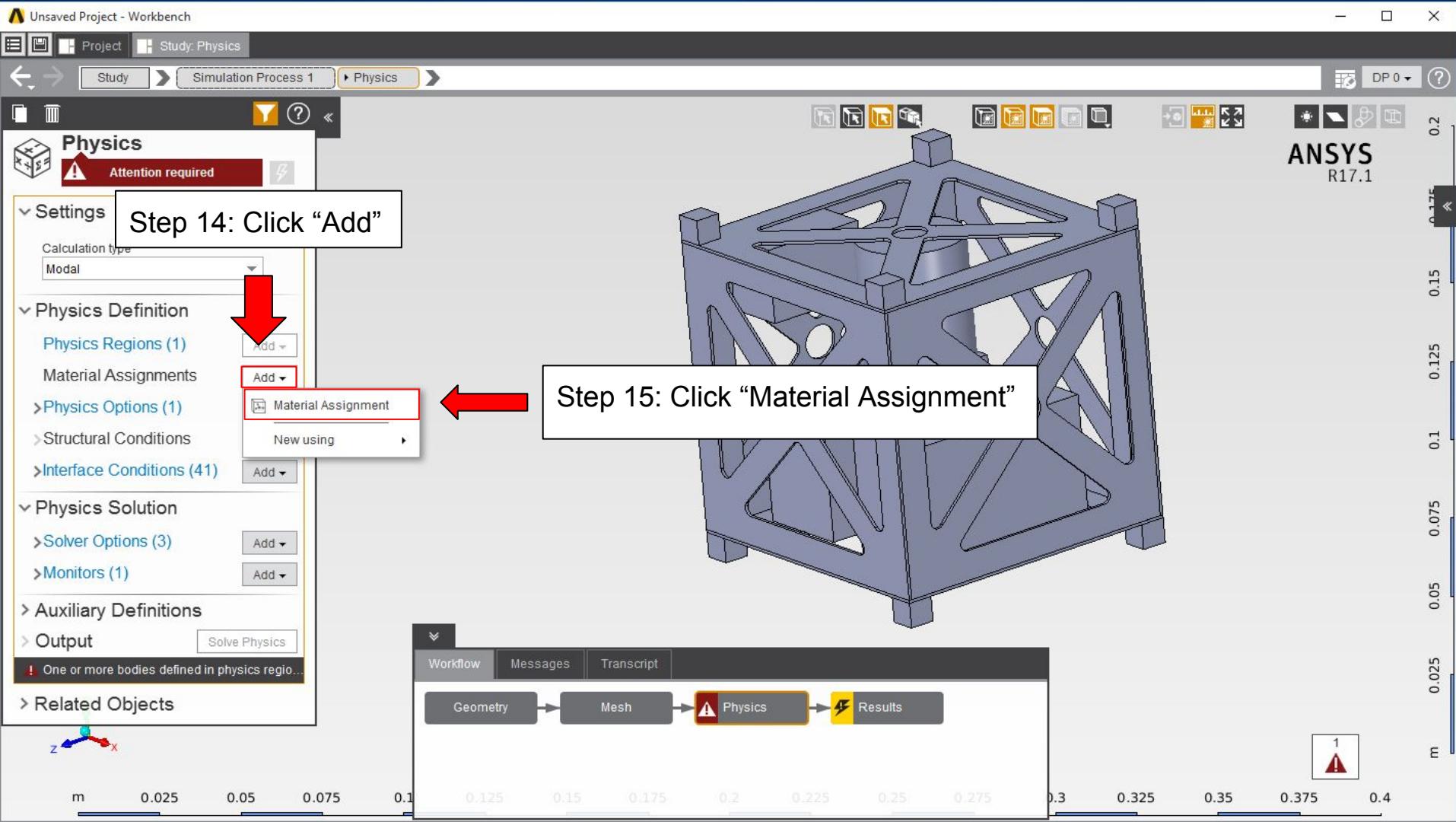
Next Step ▾

> Related Objects and Tasks



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Study Simulation Process 1 Physics Physics Modeling Material Assignments Aluminum Assignment 1 DP 0 ?

Aluminum Assignment 1 Up-to-date

Location 2 volumes

Material Aluminum

Zero-thermal-strain reference temperature 22 C

> Aluminum (used by 1 object) Next Step

> Related Objects and Tasks

Step 18: Click “+”

Step 19: Type and search for Aluminum

Step 16: Click on “Body selection”

Step 17: Control Click on both of the large boxes

Step 20: Click on “Aluminum”

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Workflow Messages Transcript

Geometry → Mesh → Physics → Results

1

6061-T6 Large Boxes
Up-to-date

Density, ρ
1000 kg m⁻³

Step 24: Change name to 6061-T6 Large boxes

Step 21: Change Density to 1000

Isotropic Secant Coefficient of Thermal Expansion

Coefficient of thermal expansion, α
2.33E-05 C⁻¹

Specific heat, c_p
871 J kg⁻¹ C⁻¹

Isotropic thermal conductivity, k
237.5 W m⁻¹ C⁻¹

Isotropic resistivity
2.6316E-08 ohm m

Step 22:
Change Young's modulus to 6.89E+10

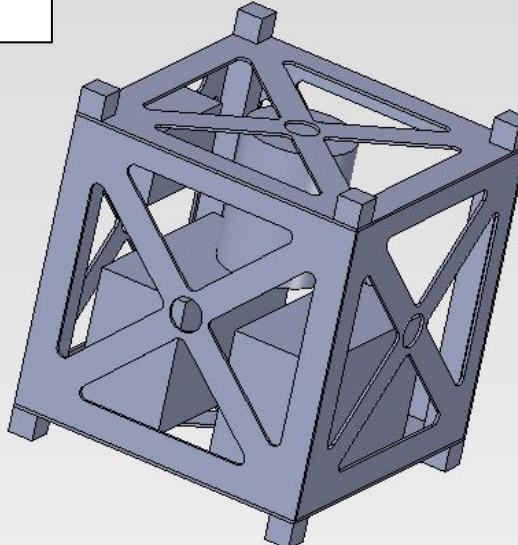
Isotropic Elasticity Constant

Derive from
Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio

Young's modulus, E
6.89E+10 Pa

Poisson's ratio, ν
.33

Bulk modulus, K



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Step 25: Click on "Physics"

Step 23: Change Poisson's Ratio, ν to .33



0.25

0.2

0.15

0.1

0.05

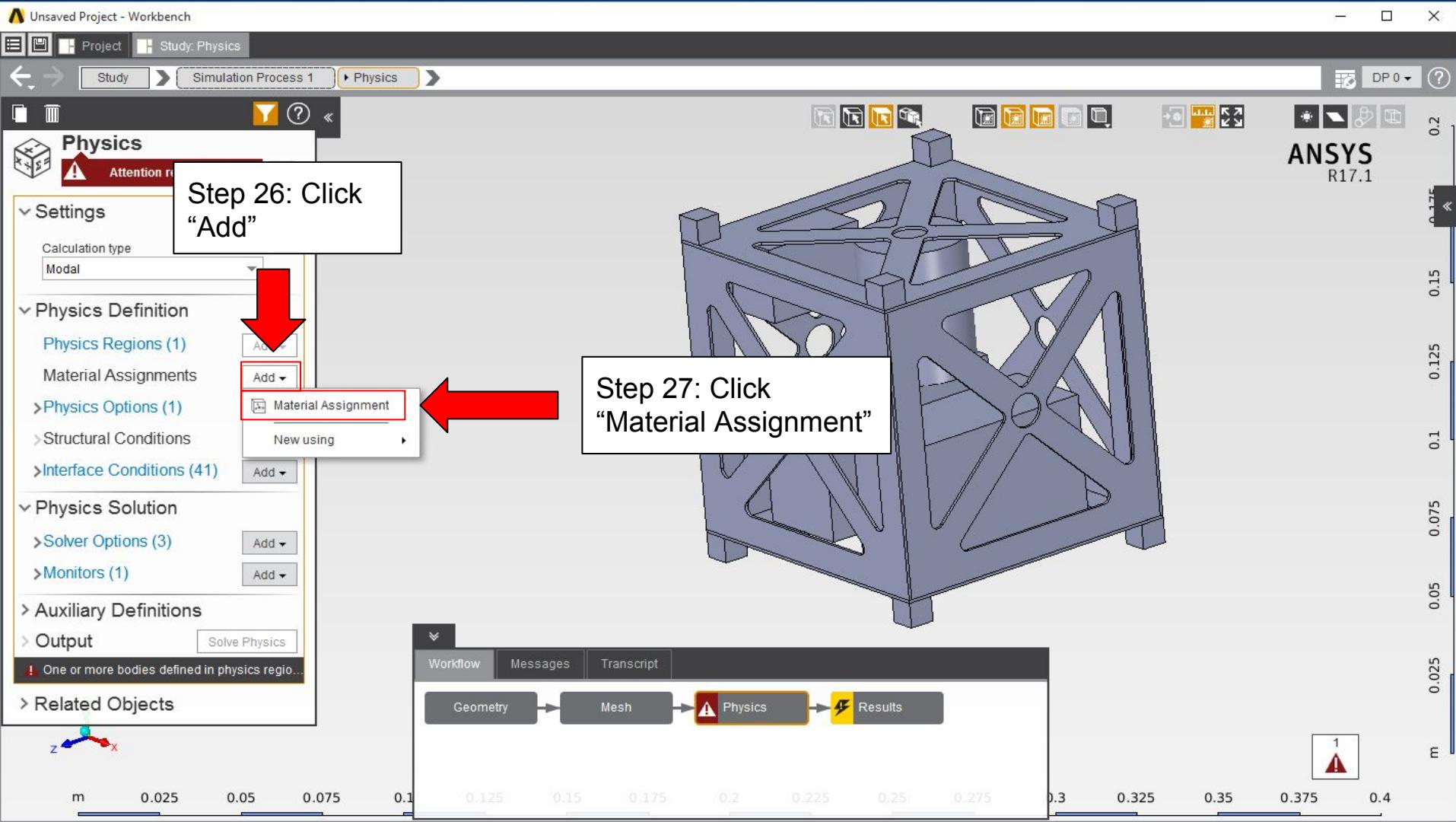
m

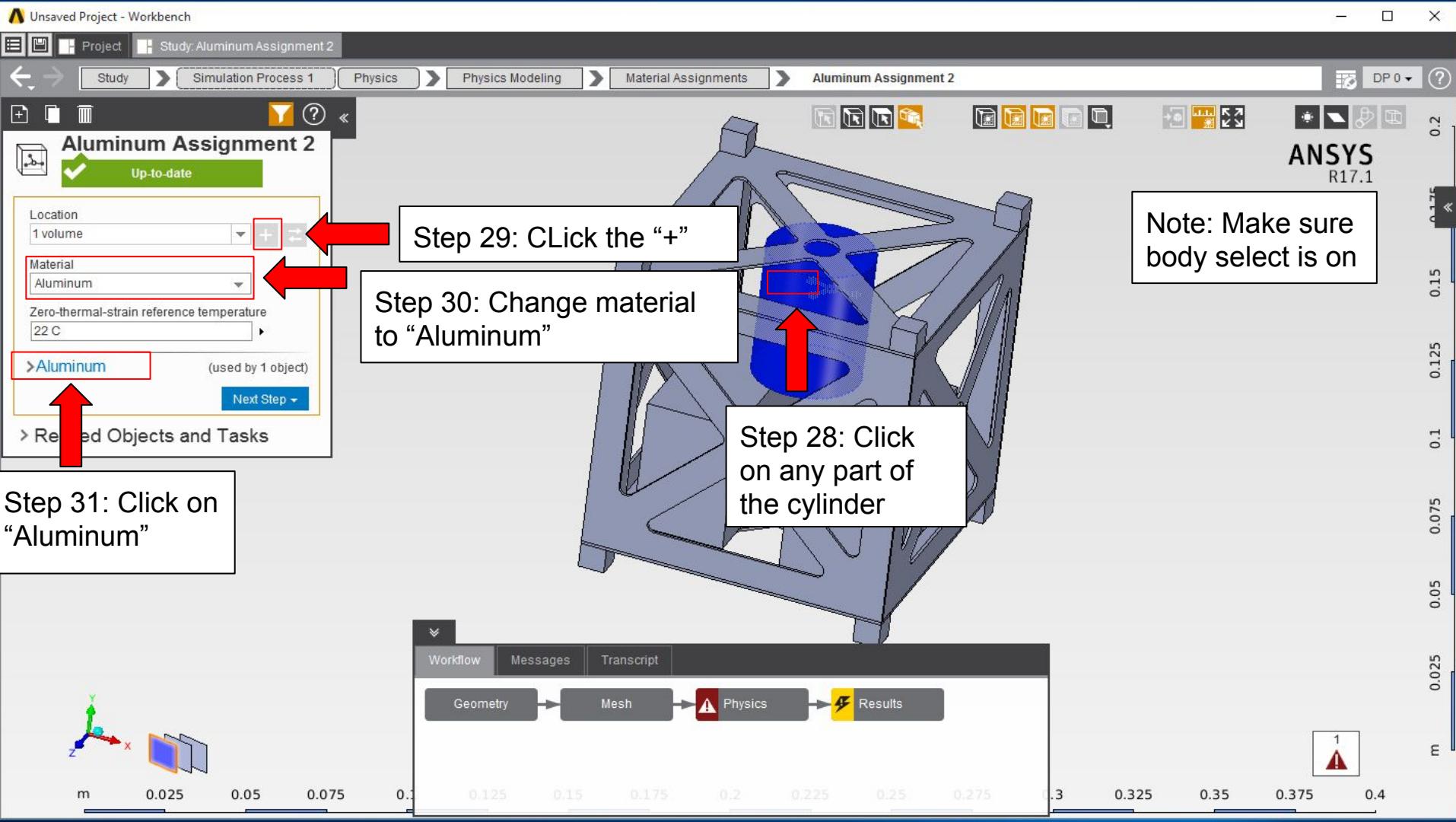
35

0.4

0.45

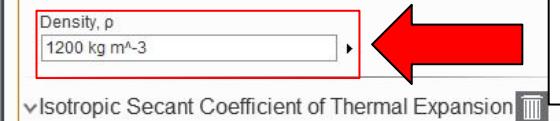
0.5



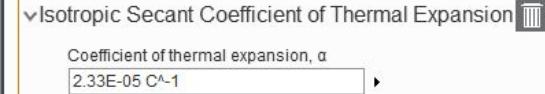




Step 35: Change name to 6061-T6 Cylinder



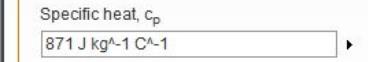
Step 32: Change Density to 1200



▼

Isotropic Secant Coefficient of Thermal Expansion

Coefficient of thermal expansion, α
2.33E-05 C^{-1}



▼

Specific heat, c_p
871 J $kg^{-1} C^{-1}$

Isotropic thermal conductivity, k
237.5 W $m^{-1} C^{-1}$

Isotropic resistivity \odot
2.6316E-08 ohm m

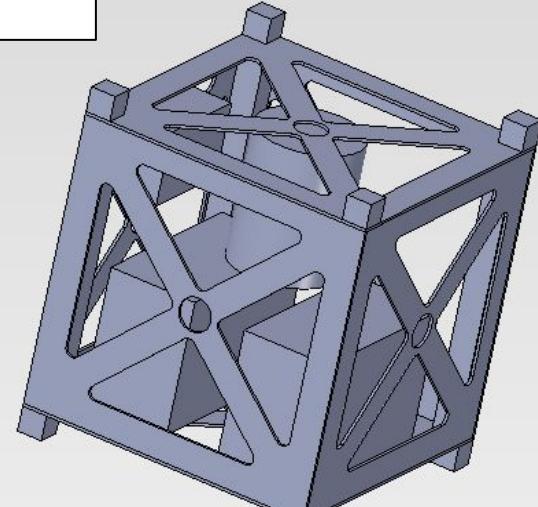
▼ Isotropic Elasticity Constant

Derive from
Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio

Young's modulus, E
6.89E+10 Pa

Poisson's ratio, ν
.33

Bulk modulus, K



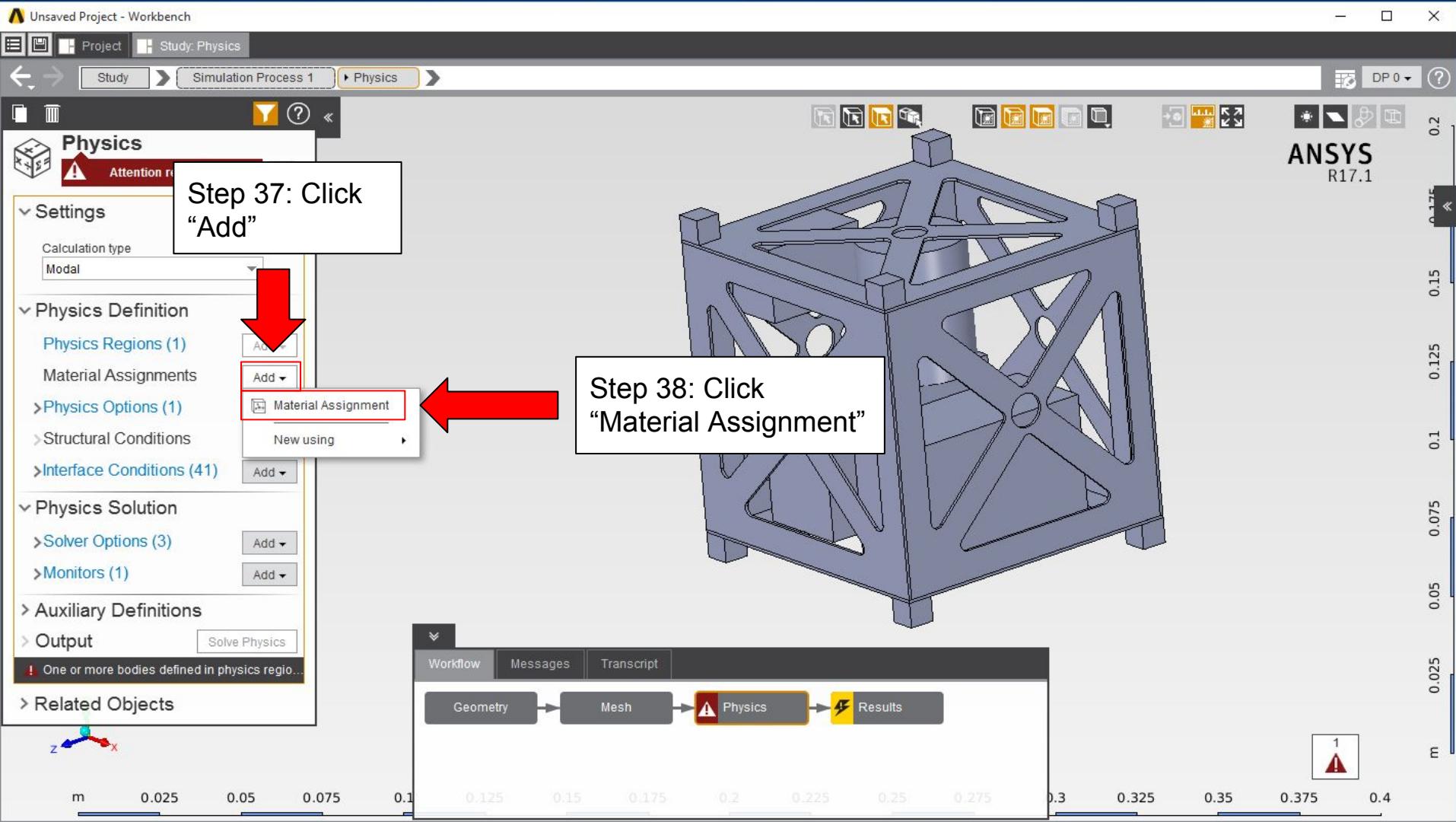
Step 33: Change "Young's Modulus 6.89E+10"

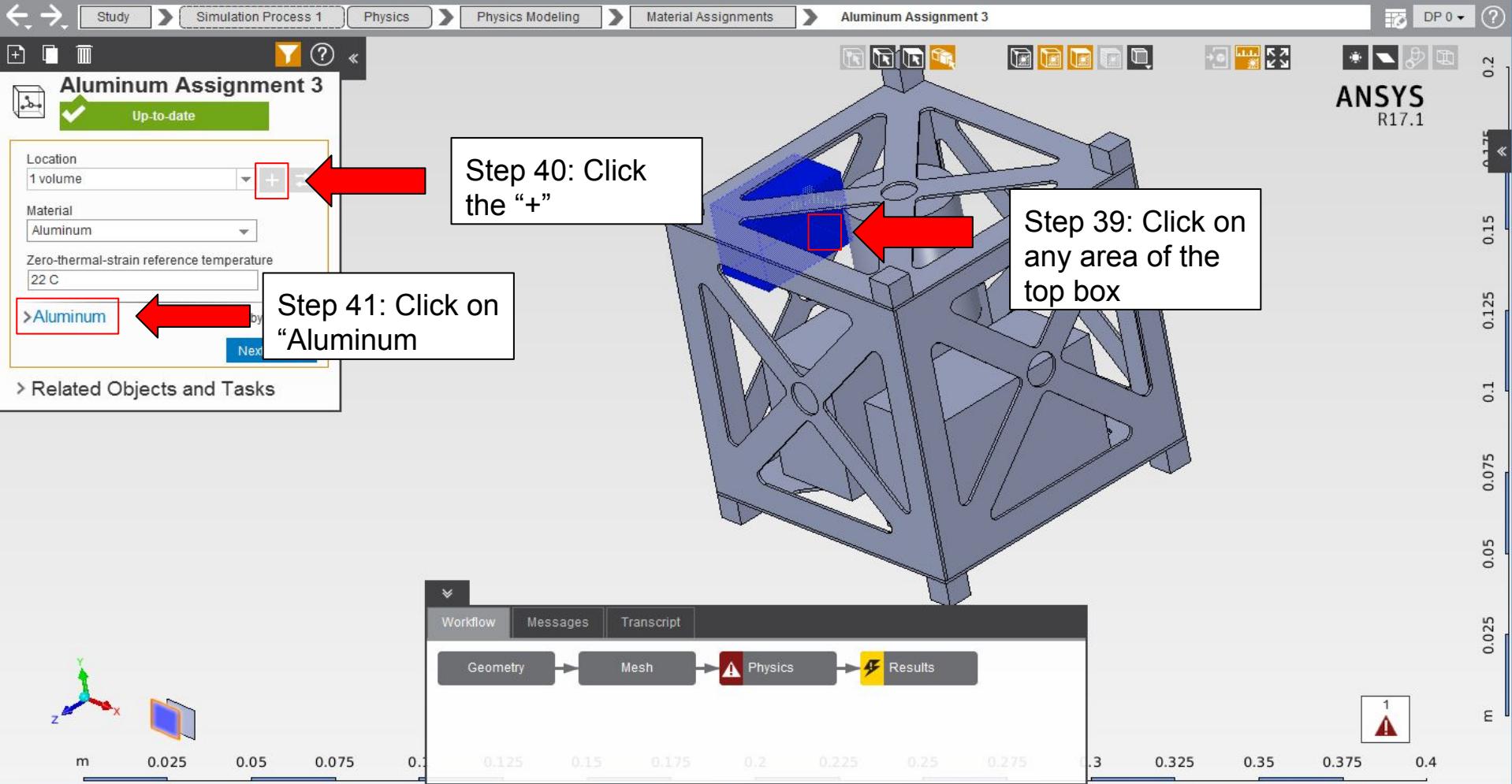
Step 34: Change Poisson's ratio to .33



Step 36: Click on "Physics"







Unsaved Project - Workbench

Project Study: 6061-T6 small box

Study Simulation Process 1 Physics Behaviors Material 6061-T6 small box

DP 0 0.25 0.2 0.15 0.1 0.05 0.01 0.5 0.45 0.4 0.35 0.3 0.25 0.2 0.15 0.1 0.05 0.01

6061-T6 small box Up-to-date

Density, ρ
900 kg m⁻³

Isotropic Secant Coefficient of Thermal Expansion

Coefficient of thermal expansion, α
2.33E-05 C⁻¹

Specific heat, c_p
871 J kg⁻¹ C⁻¹

Isotropic thermal conductivity, k
237.5 W m⁻¹ C⁻¹

Isotropic resistivity
2.6316E-08 ohm m

Isotropic Elasticity Constant

Derive from
Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio

Young's modulus, E
6.89E+10 Pa

Poisson's ratio, v
0.33

Bulk modulus, K

Step 45: Change name to 6061-T6 small box

Step 42: Change "Density" to 900

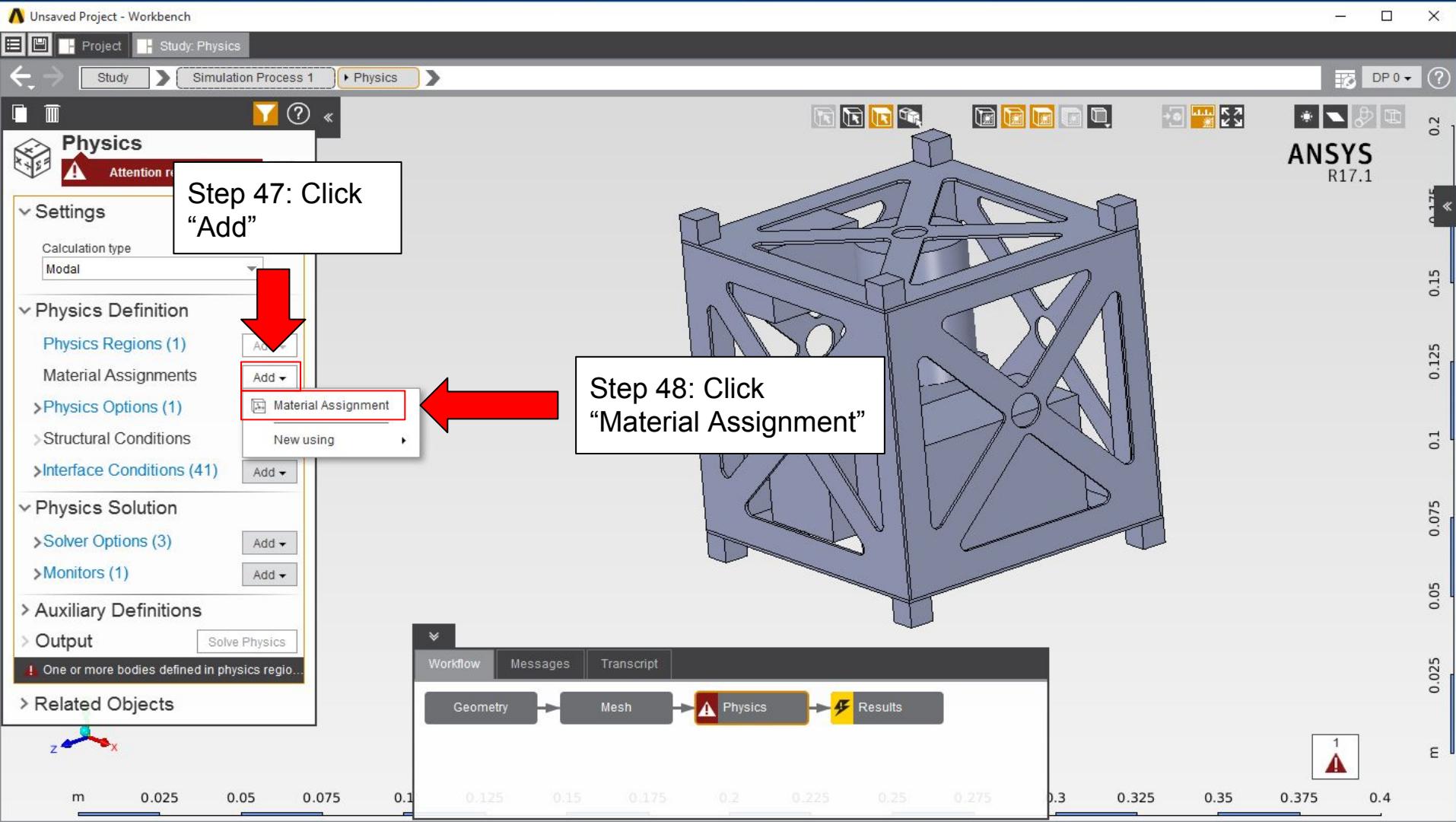
Step 43: Change "Young's modulus" to 6.89E+10

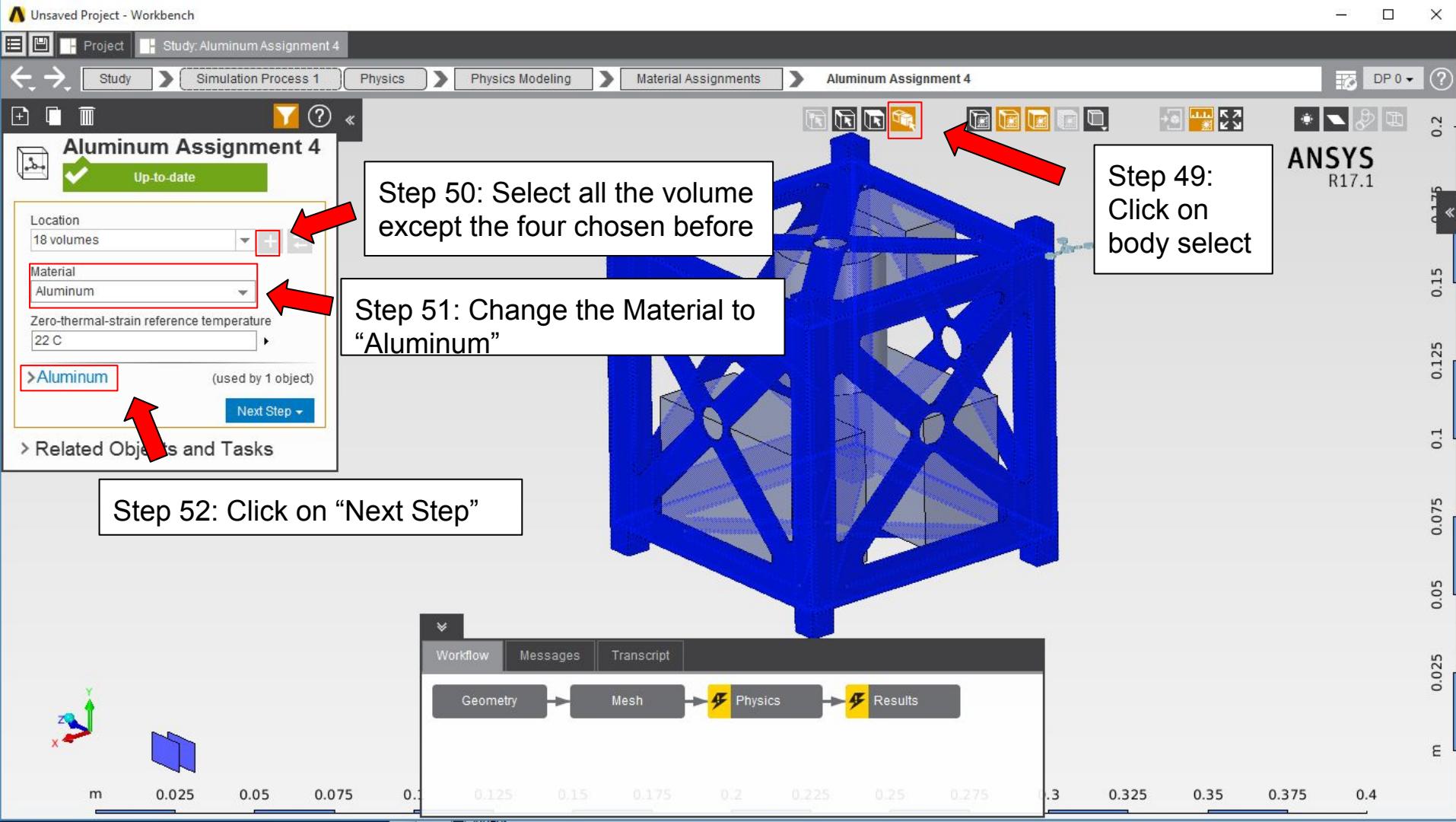
Step 44: Change Poisson's ratio to .33

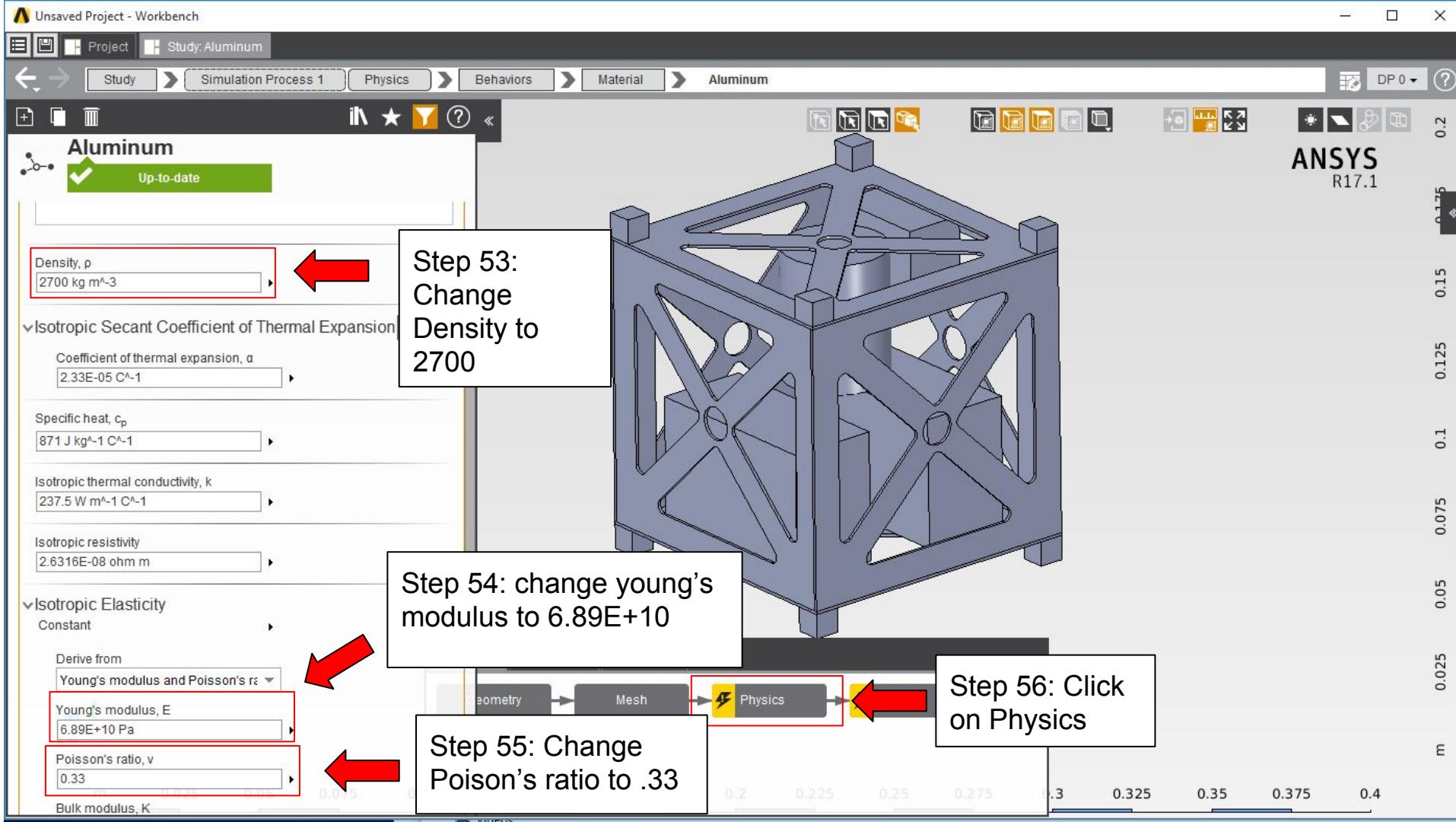
Step 46: Click on "Physics"

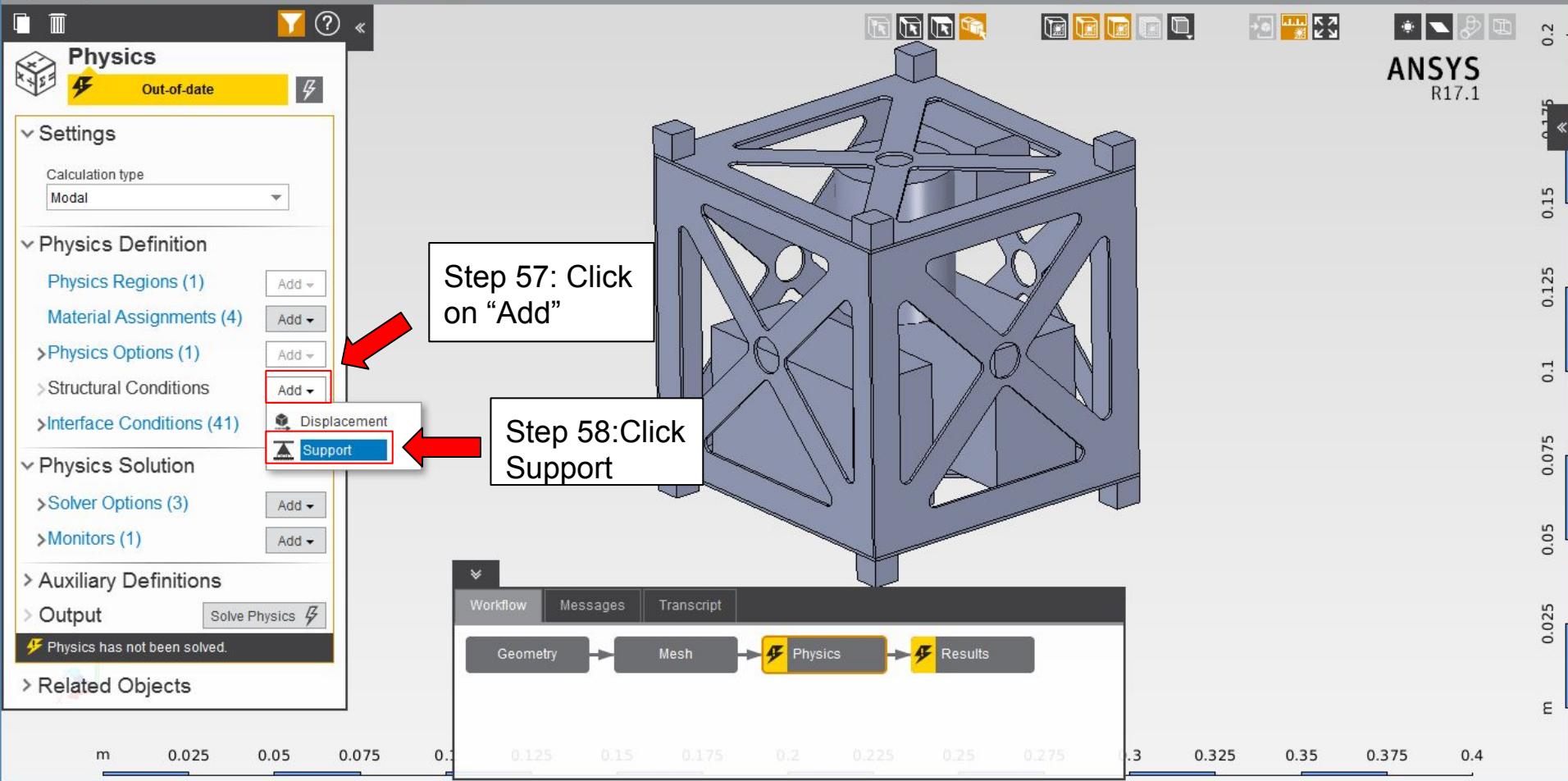
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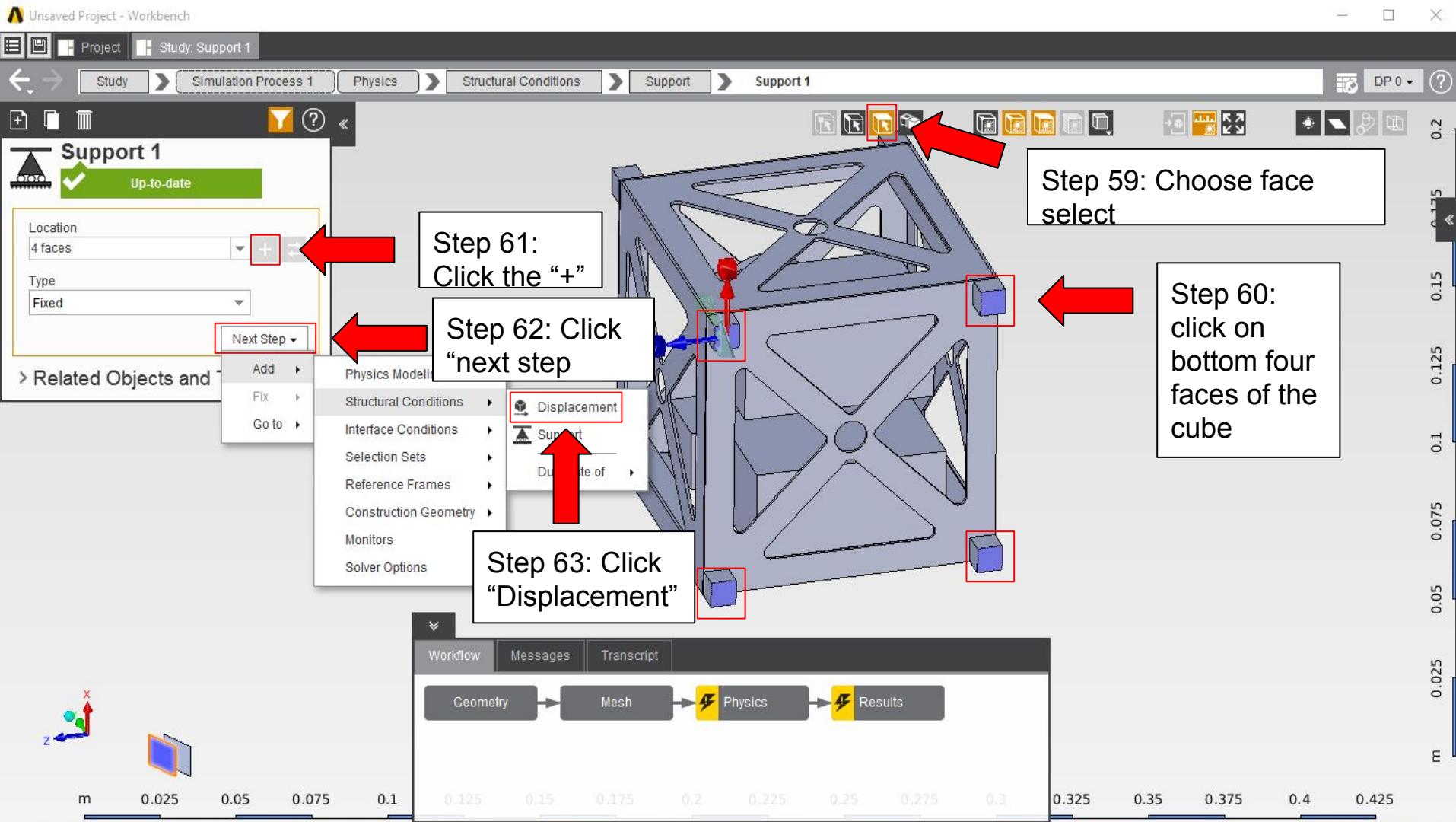
The screenshot shows the ANSYS Workbench interface for a study titled "6061-T6 small box". The main window displays a 3D model of a small, open-topped metal box with a complex internal lattice structure. On the left, the "Material" properties panel is open, showing settings for density, coefficient of thermal expansion, specific heat, thermal conductivity, resistivity, and elasticity. Several input fields have red borders around them, indicating they are being modified. Callout boxes with arrows point to these fields: one to the "Density" field (value 900 kg m⁻³), another to the "Young's modulus" field (value 6.89E+10 Pa), and a third to the "Poisson's ratio" field (value 0.33). At the bottom, a process flow diagram shows the sequence: Geometry → Mesh → Physics. The "Physics" button is highlighted with a yellow arrow and a callout box. Another callout box points to the "Young's modulus" field with the text "Step 43: Change "Young's modulus" to 6.89E+10". To the right of the main window, vertical sliders show values for density (0.25 to 0.01) and Poisson's ratio (0.5 to 0.05). The top status bar indicates the project is unsaved.











Study Simulation Process 1 Physics Structural Conditions Displacement Displacement 1 DP.0

Displacement 1 Up-to-date

Location: 4 faces + =

Displacement specification: Translation and rotation composer

Apply remotely from originating point

Reference frame: Global Reference Frame

Translation X: 0 m

Translation Y: Free

Translation Z: 0 m

Rotation X: Free

Rotation Y: Free

Rotation Z: Free

Next Step > Related Objects and Tasks

Step 64: Click on the top four faces

Step 65: Click “+”

Step 66: type in “free”

Step 67: Right Click on Results , then Click “Update”

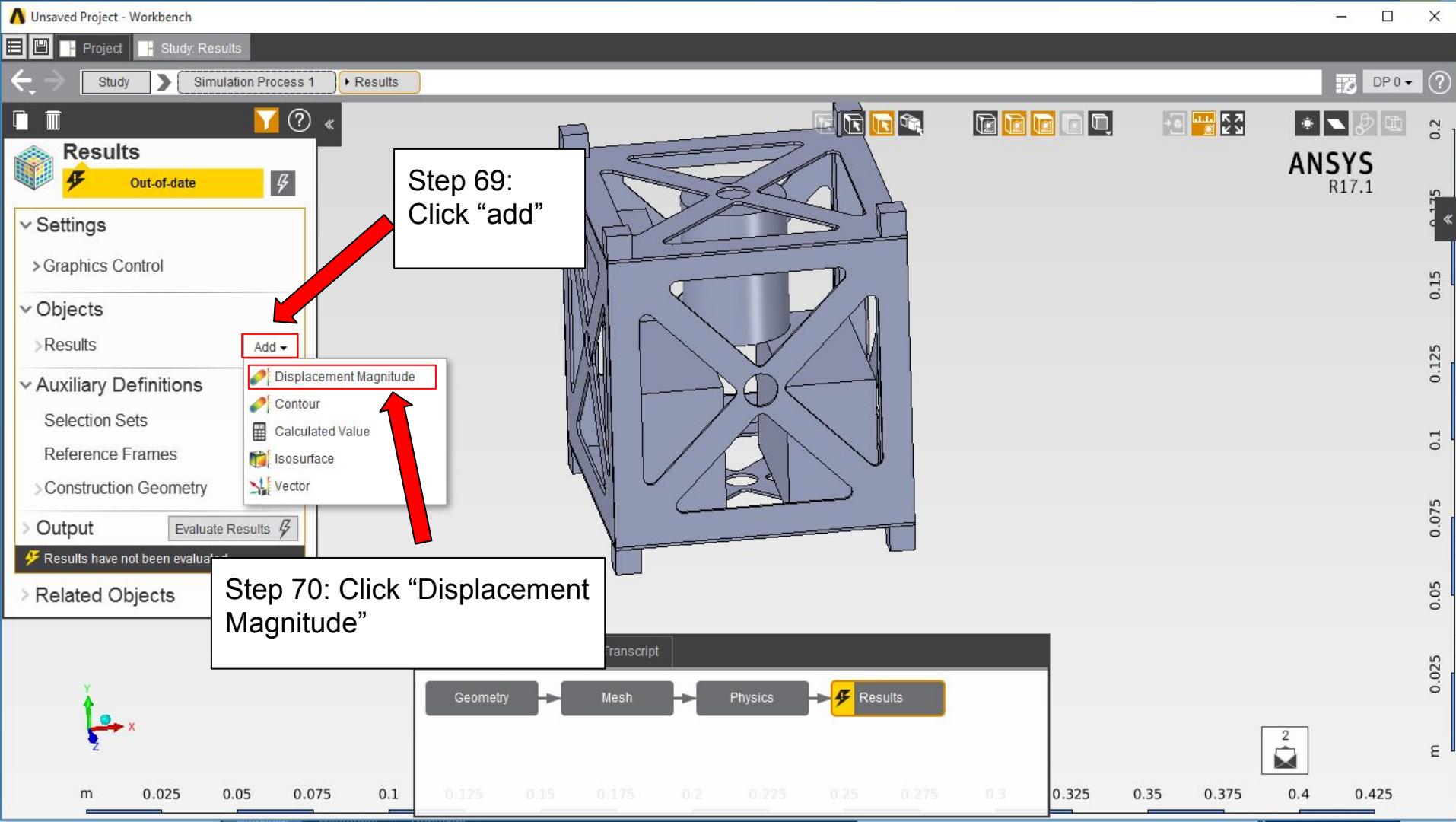
Step 68: Click “Results”

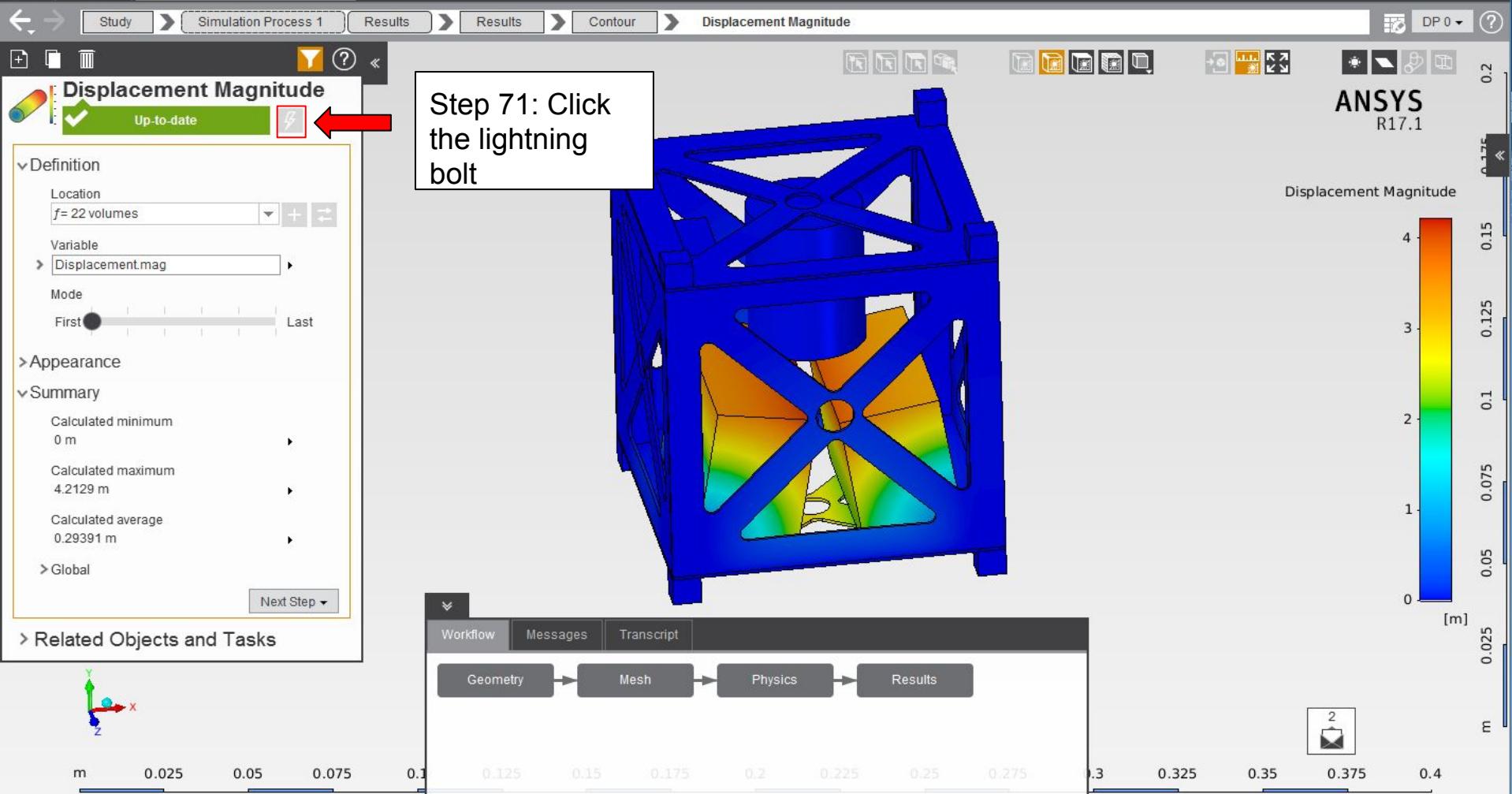
Workflow: Geometry → Mesh → Physics → Results

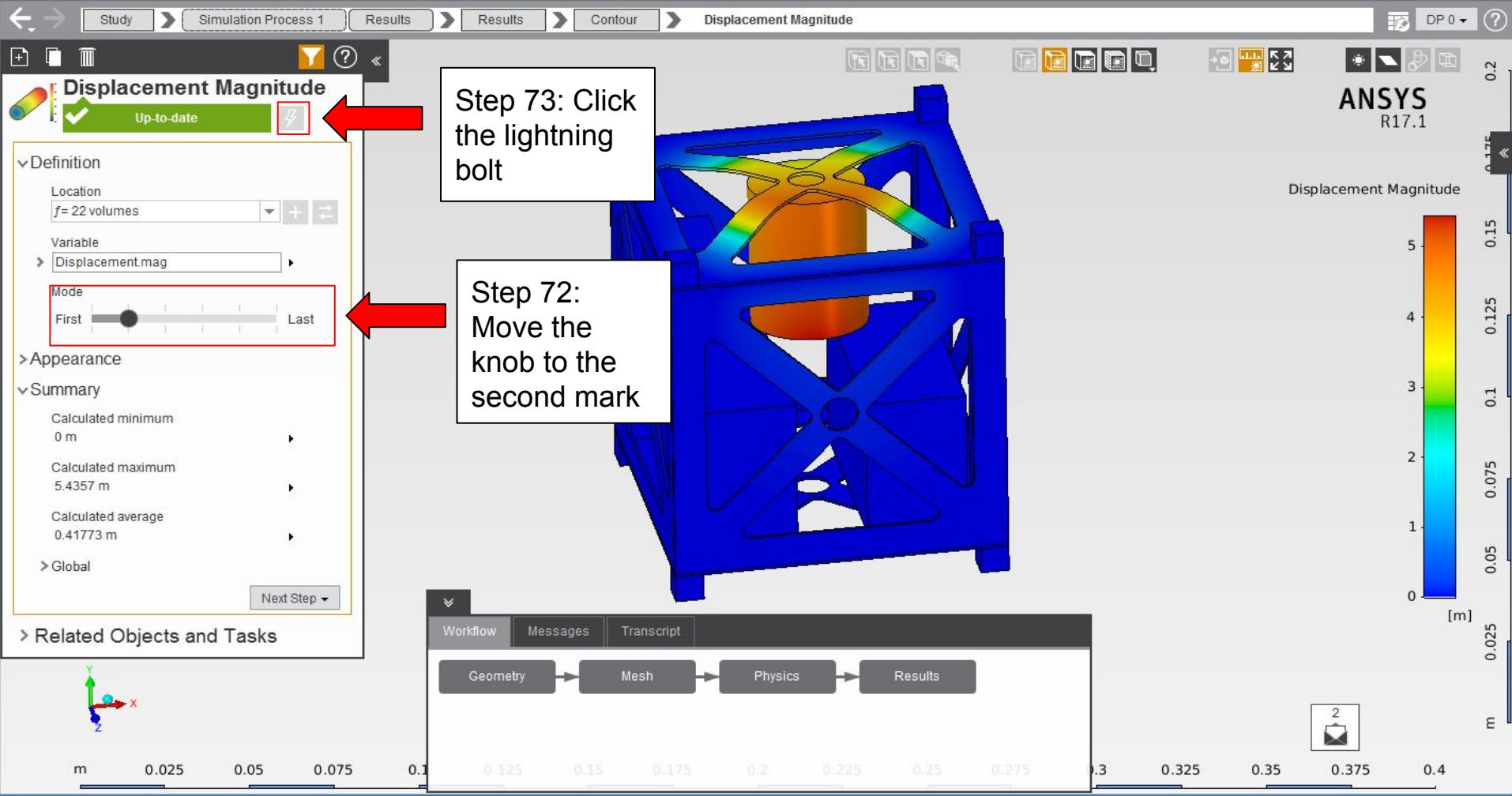
Results: Update, Delete, Duplicate

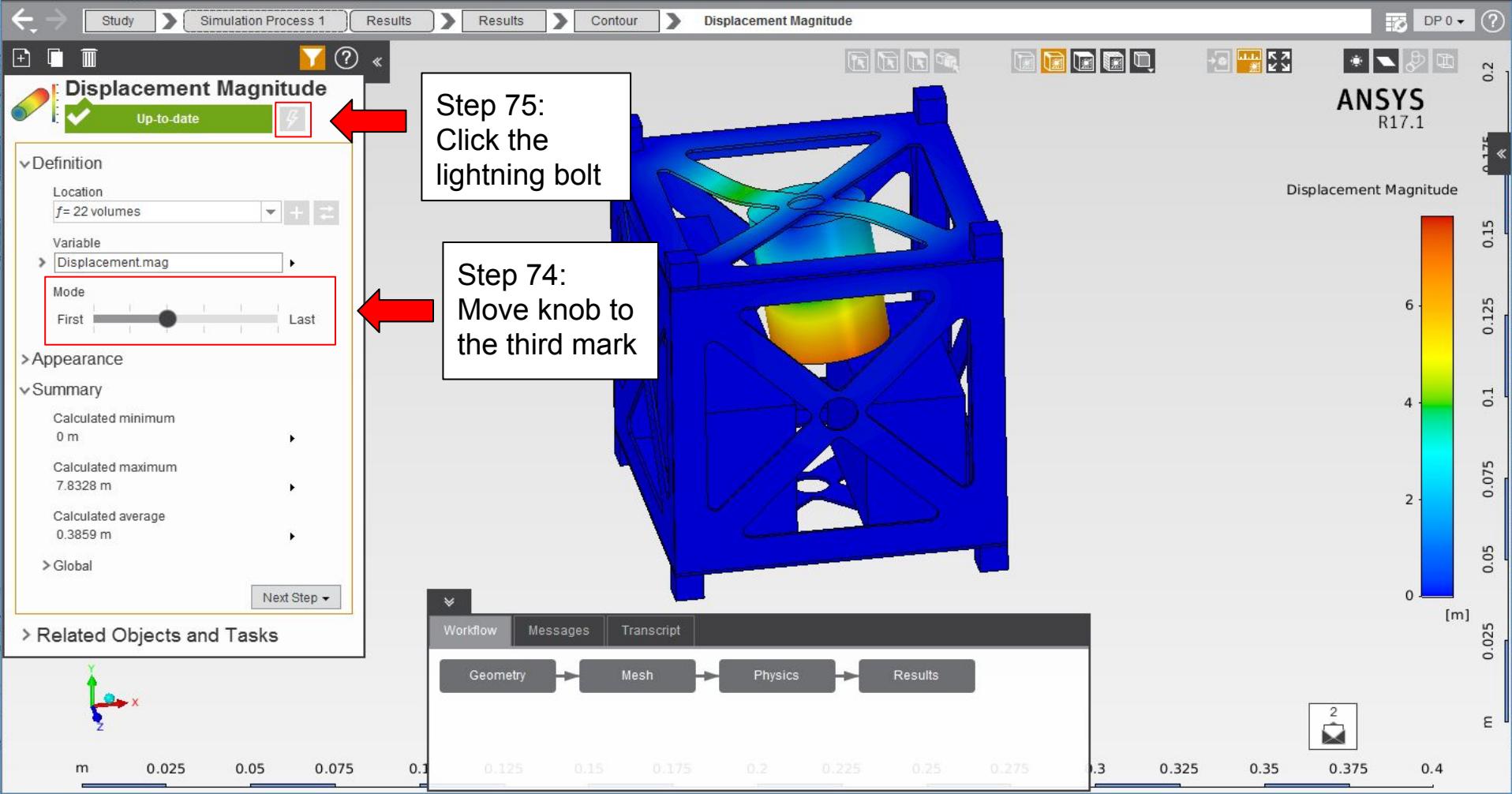
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The screenshot shows the ANSYS Workbench interface with a mechanical model of a lattice structure. On the left, the 'Displacement 1' panel is open, showing settings for 'Location' (4 faces), 'Displacement specification' (Translation and rotation composer), and various 'Translation' and 'Rotation' parameters. A red arrow points to the '+' button in the 'Displacement specification' section. Another red arrow points to the 'Free' option in the 'Translation Y' dropdown. A third red arrow points to the 'Update' option in the context menu for the 'Results' tab in the workflow bar. The main workspace shows the model with four blue cube icons indicating selected faces for displacement application. A fourth red arrow points to one of these blue cube icons. A fifth red arrow points to the 'Results' tab in the workflow bar. Step-by-step instructions are overlaid on the screen: Step 64 (click on top four faces), Step 65 (click '+'), Step 66 (type in 'free'), Step 67 (right click on Results, then click 'Update'), and Step 68 (click 'Results'). The right side of the interface shows a vertical color scale from 0.05 to 0.2.









Displacement Magnitude Up-to-date

Definition

Location: f= 22 volumes

Variable: Displacement.mag

Mode: First

Appearance

Summary

Calculated minimum: 0 m

Calculated maximum: 7.8386 m

Calculated average: 0.38709 m

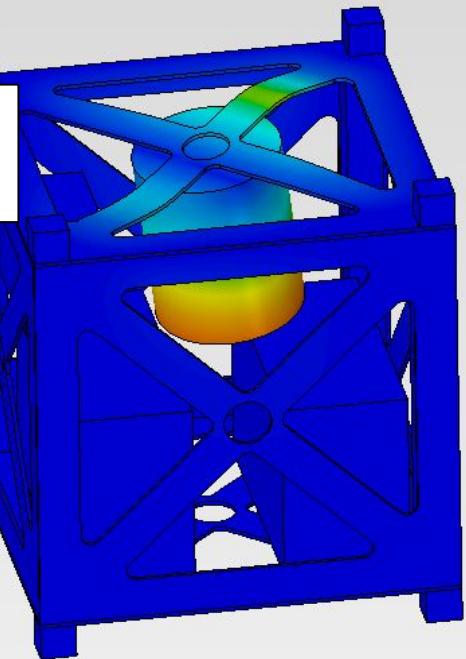
Global

Next Step ▾

Related Objects and Tasks

Step 77: Click the lightning bolt

Step 76:
Move the
knob to the
fourth mark



Displacement Magnitude

0.2

0.17

0.15

0.125

0.1

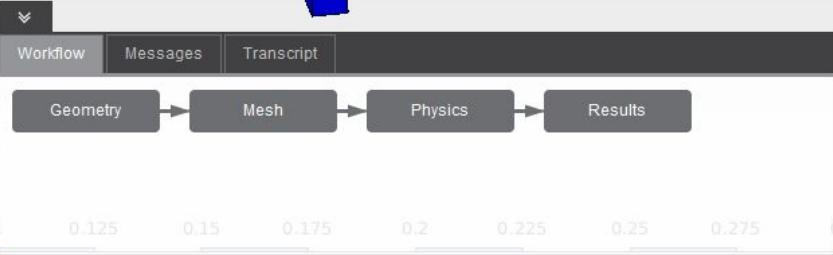
0.075

0.05

0.025

m

0

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