

Comparison of measurement and simulation of the temperature distribution on CUBI

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ITBM&S 2010, Ettlingen

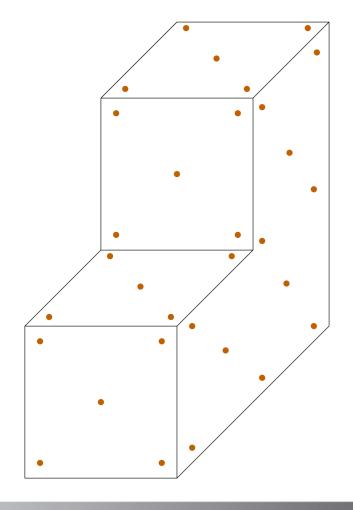


CUBI configuration of DLR

→ CUBI configuration of DLR

- → coating: 4 mm steel plates
- → isolation: 60 mm layer of rock wool inside
- → 47 temperature sensors (Pt100) all over the object
- → stands on wooden pallet in order to be decoupled from the ground





Location

→ CUBI is placed at the area of DLR ground station near Weilheim, Germany

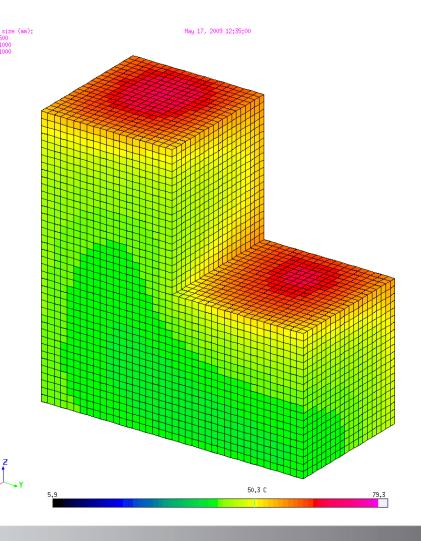


Weather station

- フ Pluviometer
- **¬** Anemometer with vane
- フ Barometer
- → Hygrometer/Thermometer
- \neg Star pyranometer (solar irradiance, 0.3 3 μ m)
- Pyrgeometer (downwards LWIR, 4.5 44 μm)
- フ Data logger

RadThermIR model

- → built from 14 multi-layer plates (20 x 20 facets)
- → layers: 4mm steel (mild) + 60mm rockwool
- set in natural weather environment, data are imported from weather station



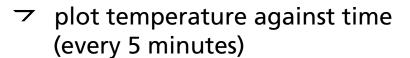


Weather file format (PRISM)

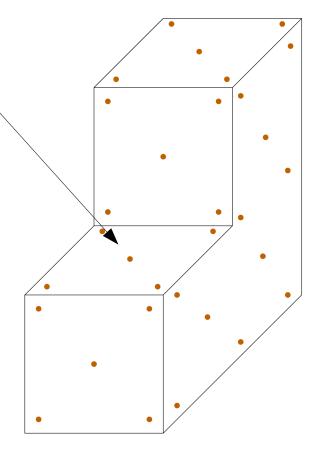
- フ Time
- **¬** Air temperature
- → Solar irradiance
- **マ Wind speed**
- **フ Humidity**
- フ Cloud cover (unused)
- フ LWIR radiation
- フ Rate of rainfall



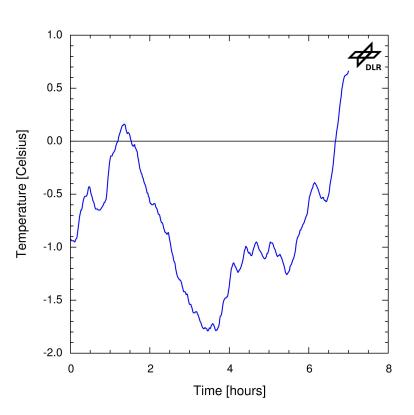
Measurement on the middle of the step at night



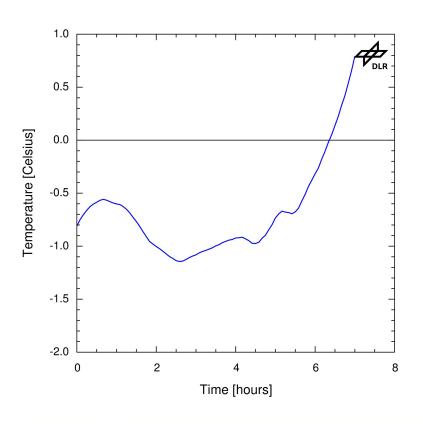
- → start at March 19, 10 p.m.
- マ stop at March 20, 5 a.m.



CUBI temperature (Pt100 No. 3)



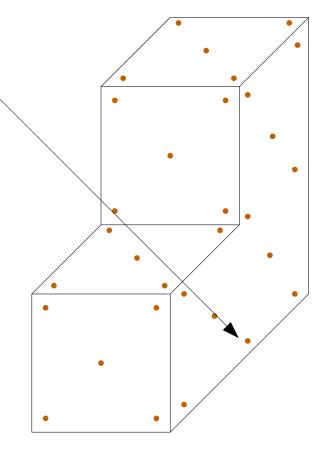
RadThermIR simulation



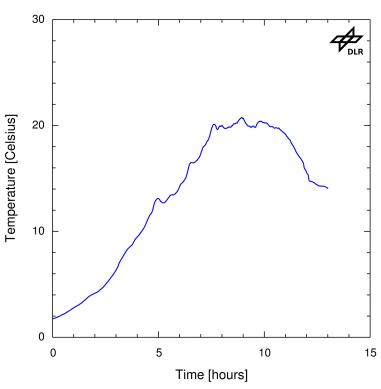


Measurement on the base on the north side during daytime

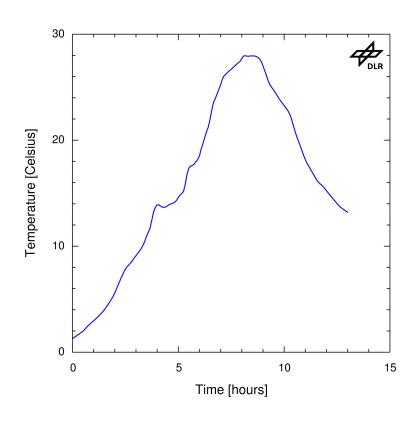
- → start at March 20, 5 a.m.



CUBI temperature (Pt100 No. 39)

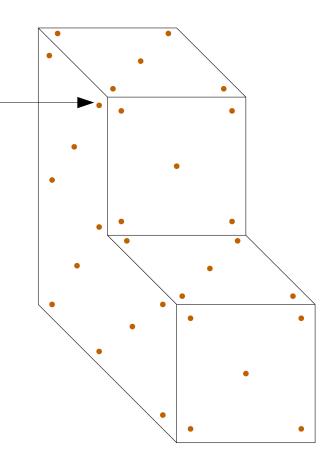


RadThermIR simulation



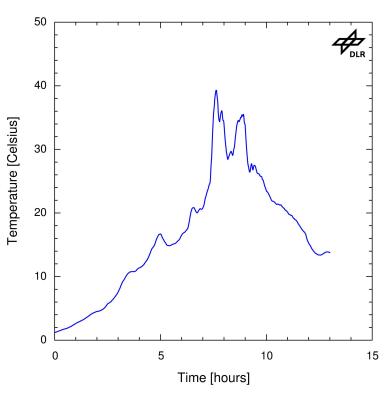


Measurement on the upper step on the southern side during daytime

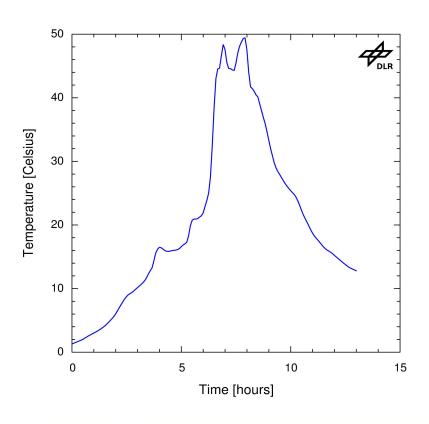


- → start at March 20, 5 a.m.

CUBI temperature (Pt100 No. 30)



RadThermIR simulation





Summary and Conclusion

- **TOUBL** and weather station are now in service
- フ first simulations have been run
- → temperature can be coarsely reproduced in their run
- but simulation setup is still not sufficient for giving the right values esp. at extrema

Outlook:

- → Ground effects have to be taken into account.
- Teffects of rain and water on the ground have to be built in

Thanks to E. Lindermeir, T. Schwarzmaier, L. Gräser, H. Stöhr

