

## Module 4 – Workshop 3: Q3D and Icepak Multiphysics in AEDT

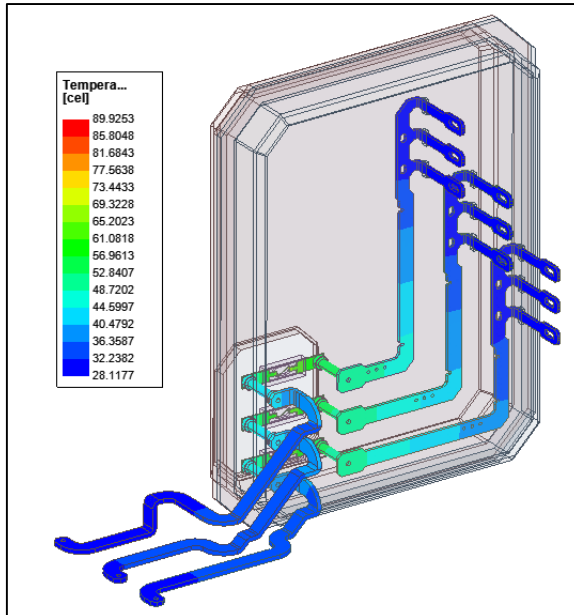
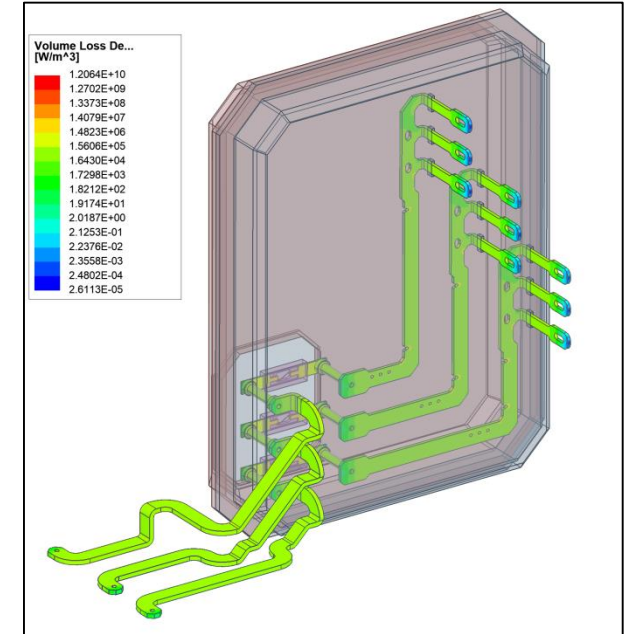
Release 2020 R1



# Q3D Extractor and Icepak

- **ANSYS Q3D Extractor**

- ANSYS Q3D Extractor characterizes three-dimensional interconnect structures such as those found in connectors, Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), Ball Grid Arrays (BGAs), and Multi-Chip Modules (MCMs).

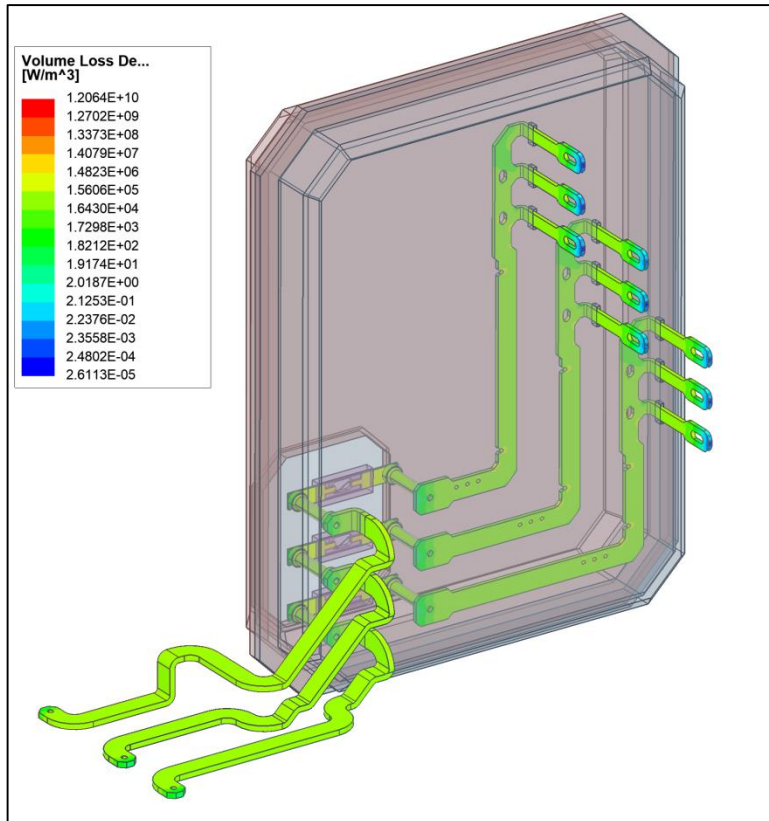


- **ANSYS Icepak**

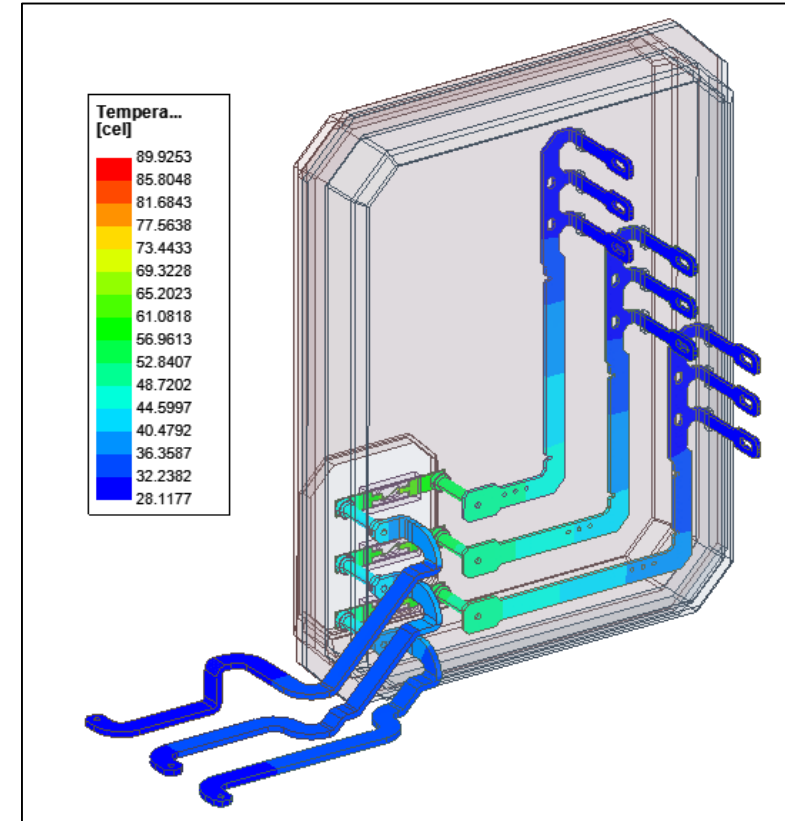
- ANSYS Icepak is an integrated electronics cooling solution for IC packages, printed circuit boards and complete electronic systems.

# Q3D Icepak Coupling

- Q3D calculates both DC and AC Losses.
- The losses are mapped to Icepak. Both surface and volumetric mapping are supported.

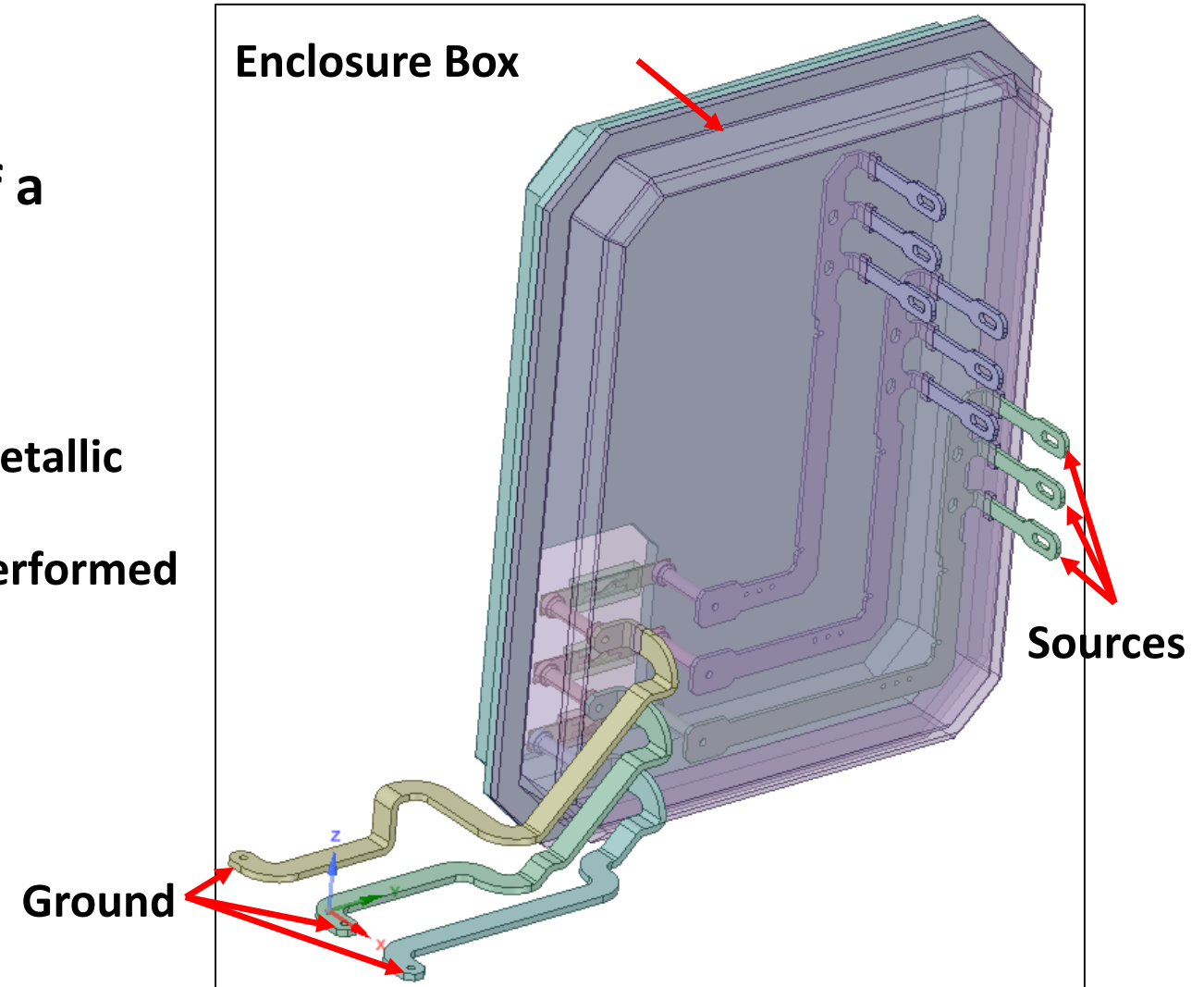
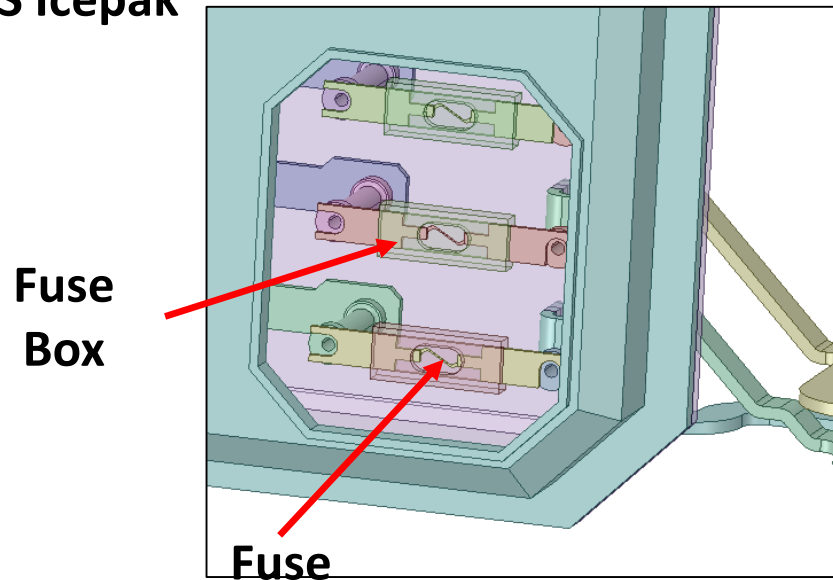


Heat Losses

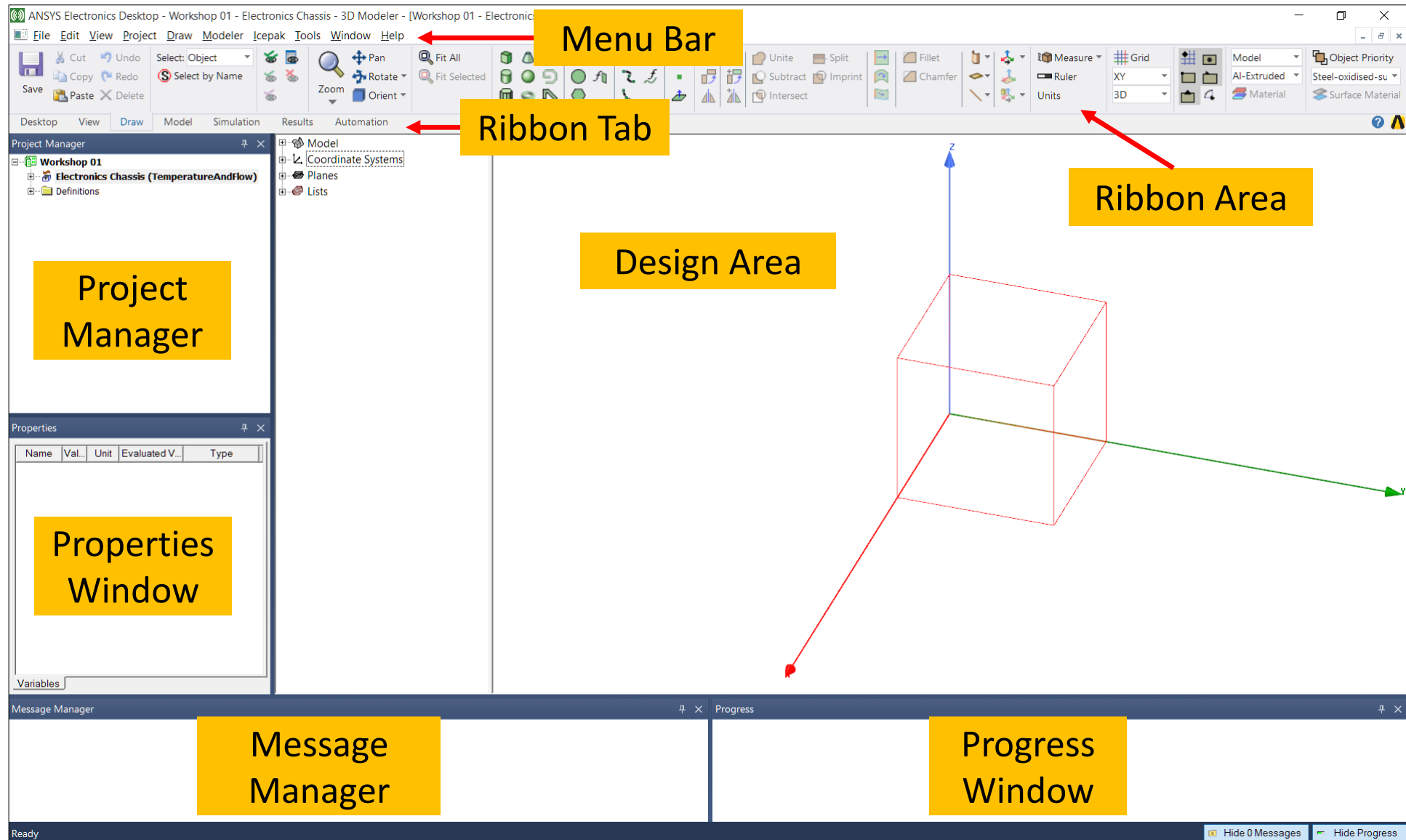


# Busbar

- **Objective:** Calculate the temperatures of a busbar and its enclosure box
- **Analysis:**
  - A DC RL Analysis is performed in Q3D
  - Q3D is used to calculate the Ohmic losses in metallic parts
  - Thermal analysis with Natural Convection is performed in ANSYS Icepak

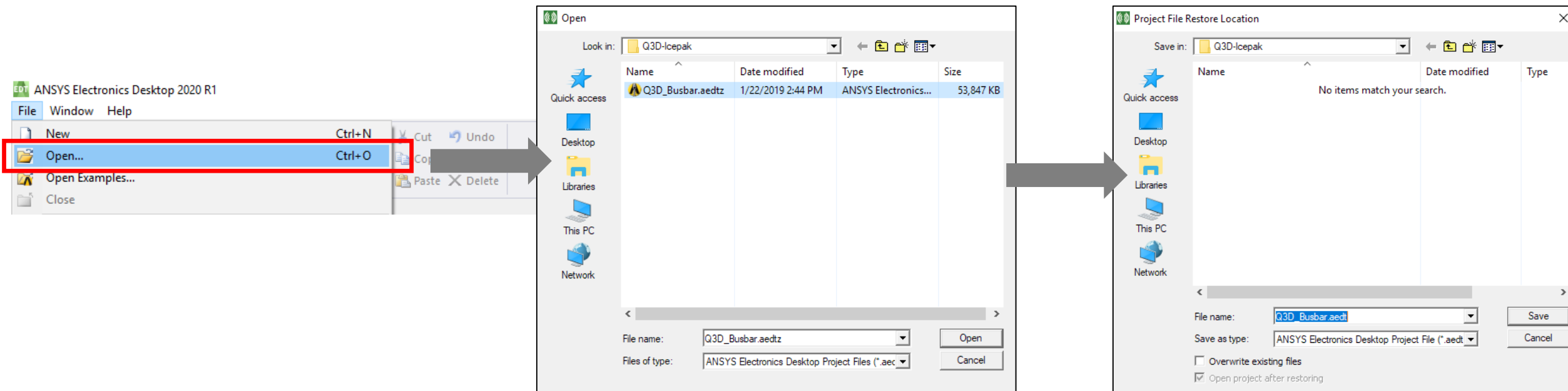


# AEDT Interface



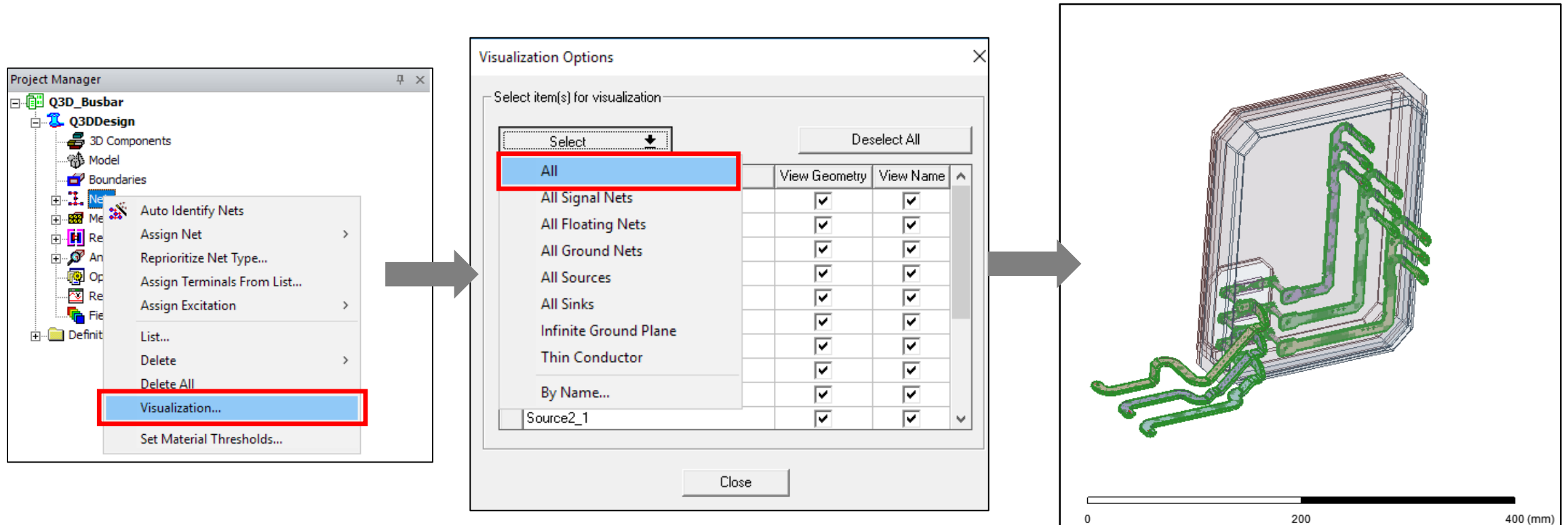
# Import an Existing Q3D Project into AEDT 2020 R1

- **Import an Existing Q3D Project into AEDT 2020 R1**
  - File/Open – Browse and select Q3D\_Busbar.aedtz
  - Restore the Project files as Q3D\_Busbar.aedt



# Visualize the Nets

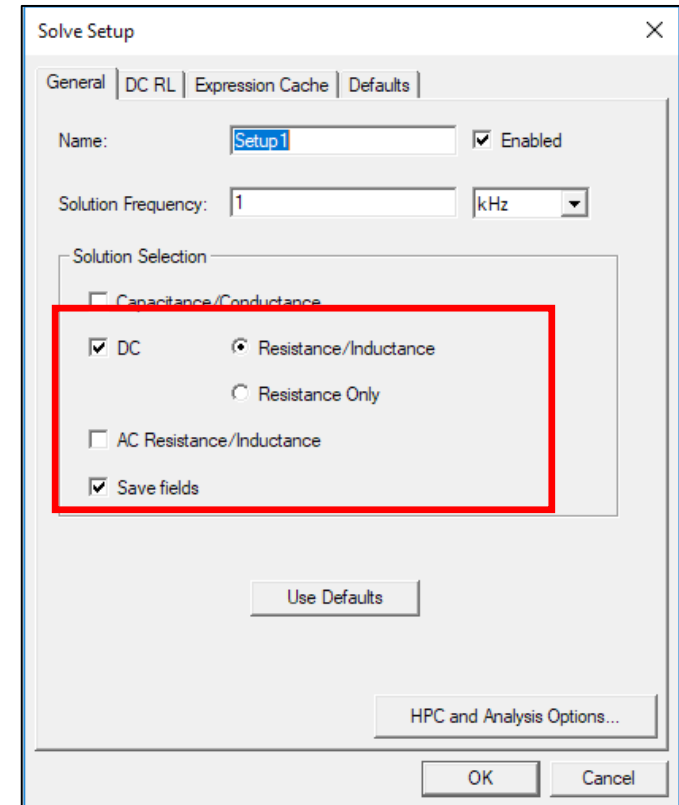
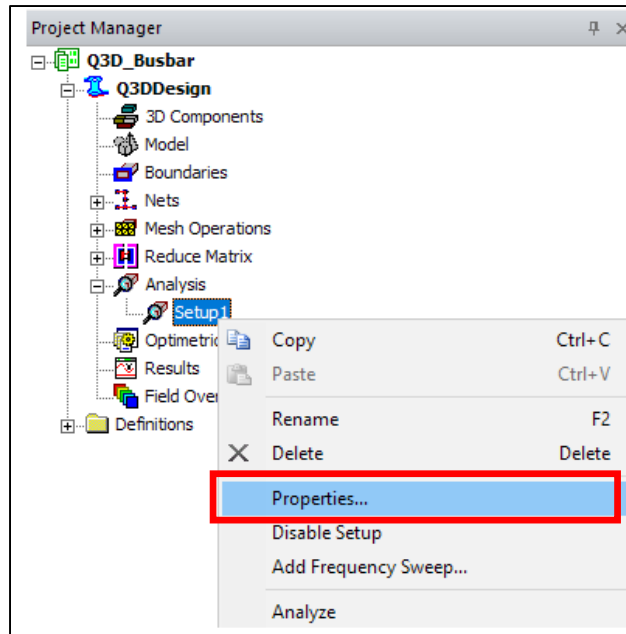
- In the project Manager, under Q3DDesign, Right click Nets and select Visualization ...
- Select “All” in the Group Visualization Options to view the Current Paths for the 4 nets in the model.



# Enable DC RL Run

- **Enable DC RL Run in Solve Setup**

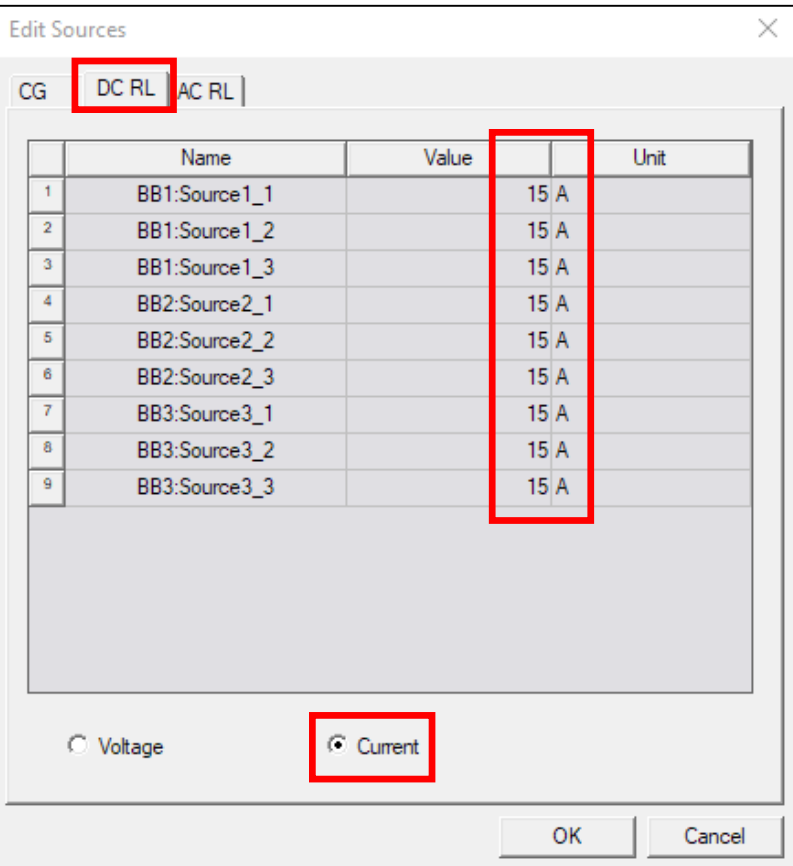

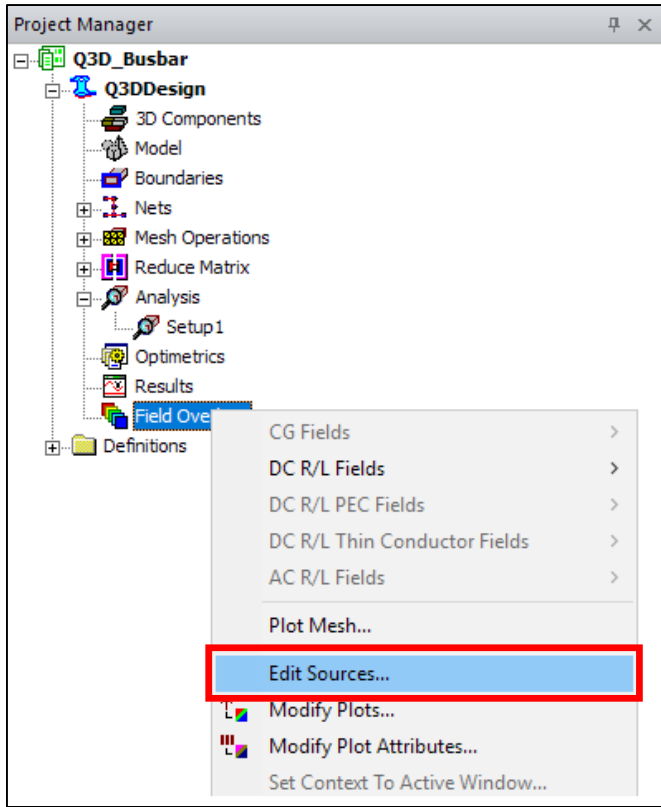
- In Project Manager, under Q3DDesign, right click Setup1 and select Properties
- In Solve Setup panel, make sure under Solution Selection “DC” with “Resistance/Inductance” is selected and “Save fields” is checked





# Check Sources

- Check the edit sources dialog
  - Click on Q3D /Fields /Edit Sources...
  - Click on the DC RL tab, as we are going to perform DC RL Calculations :
    - Make sure each of the sources has a value of 15 A

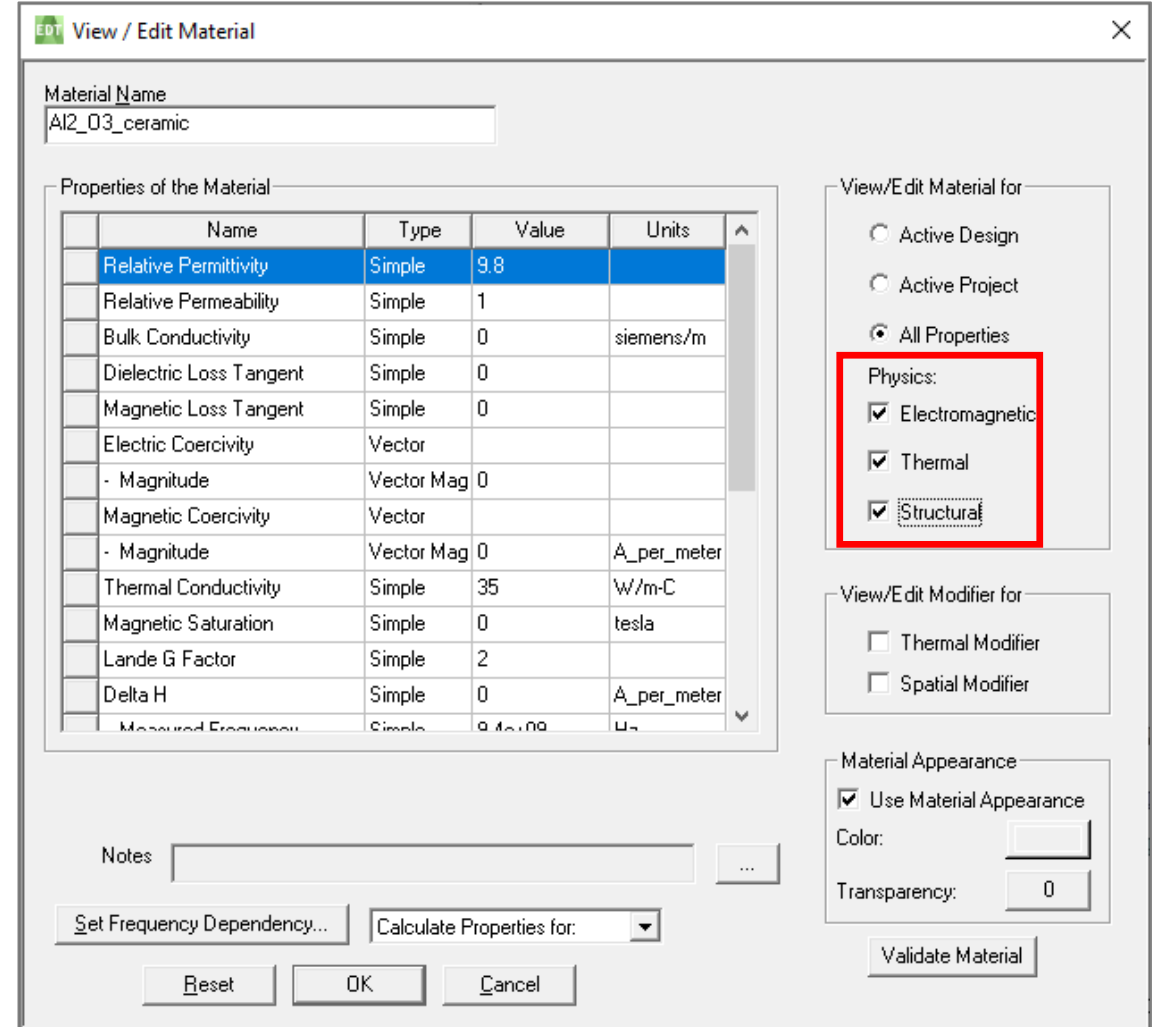
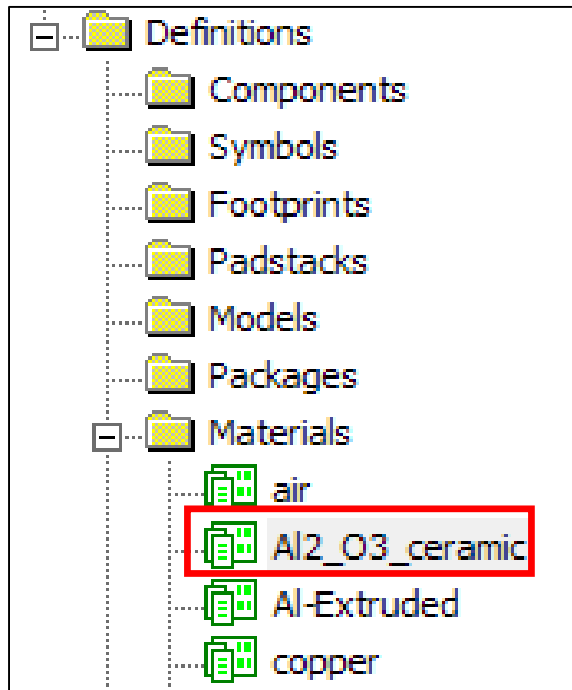


The 'Edit Sources' dialog box shows the following table of sources:

	Name	Value	Unit
1	BB1:Source1_1	15	A
2	BB1:Source1_2	15	A
3	BB1:Source1_3	15	A
4	BB2:Source2_1	15	A
5	BB2:Source2_2	15	A
6	BB2:Source2_3	15	A
7	BB3:Source3_1	15	A
8	BB3:Source3_2	15	A
9	BB3:Source3_3	15	A

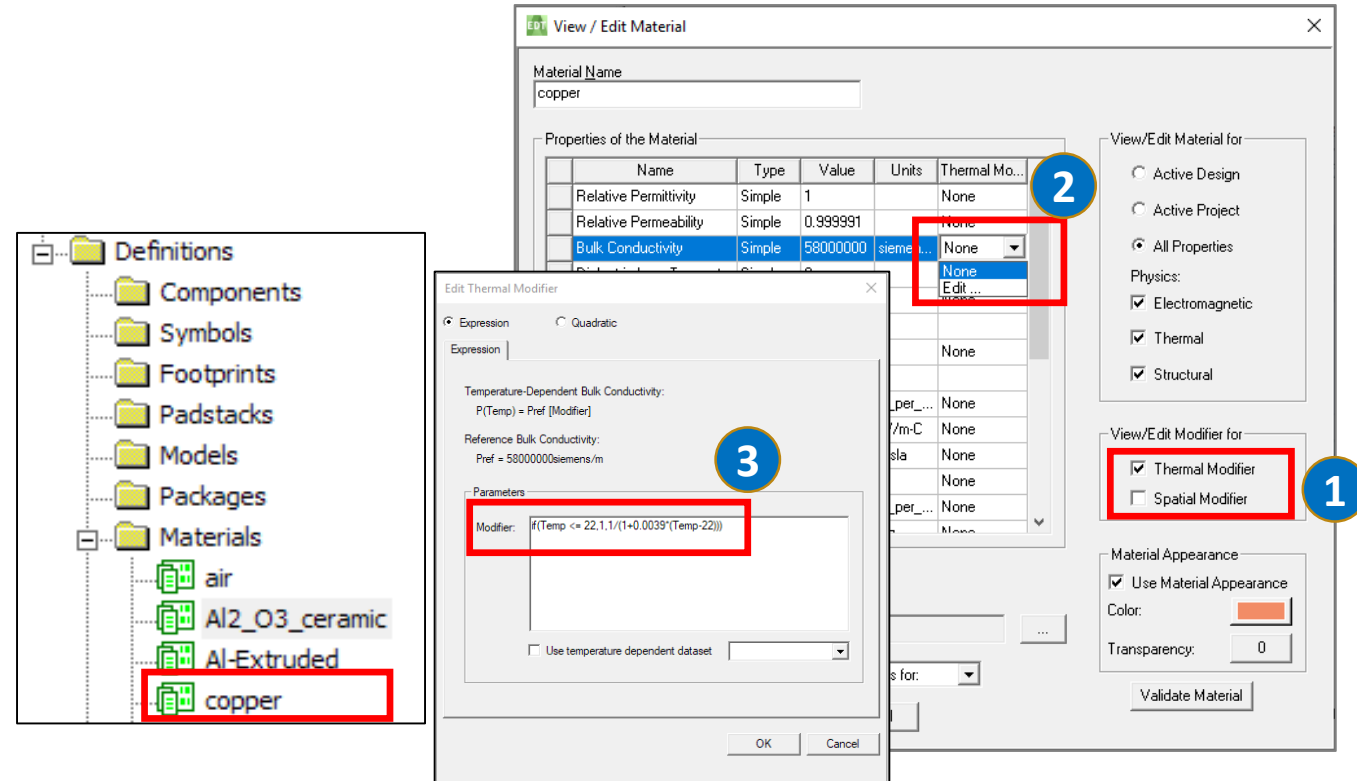
# Material Properties

- Explore the material properties by double-clicking on the appropriate entry in the Project Tree under Definitions > Materials
  - Enable All Properties to view the material properties used in electromagnetic, thermal, and structural simulations



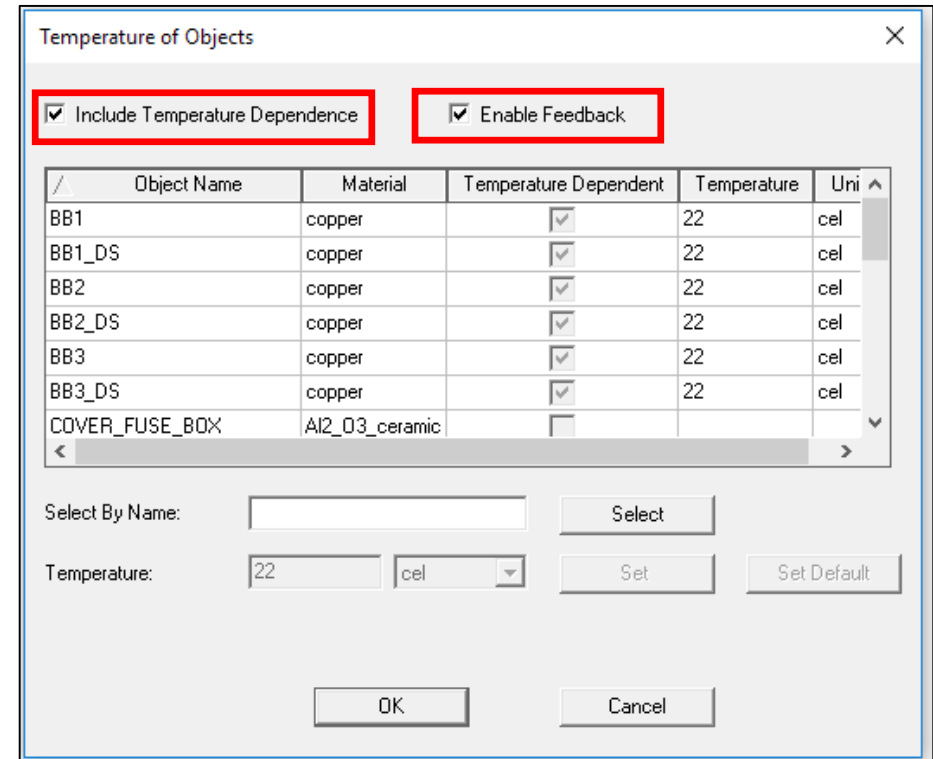
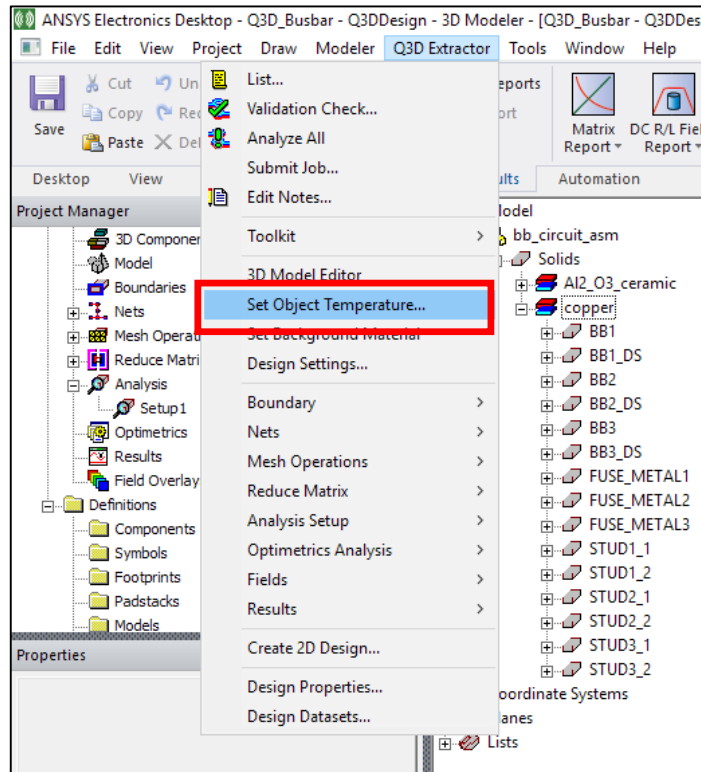
# Temperature Dependent Material Settings for a 2-Way Coupling

- In order to see the impact of temperature on results in Q3D after the Icepak simulation is completed later, material properties must be temperature dependent.
- **Copper** bulk conductivity (the reciprocal of electrical resistivity -- found under Electromagnetic category) varies with temperature.
- After opening the material panel for copper, check the “Thermal Modifier”.
- Then, switch the thermal modifier of “Bulk conductivity” from “None” to “Edit” and use the following correlation:
  - $\text{if}(\text{Temp} \leq 22, 1, 1 / (1 + 0.0039 * (\text{Temp} - 22)))$



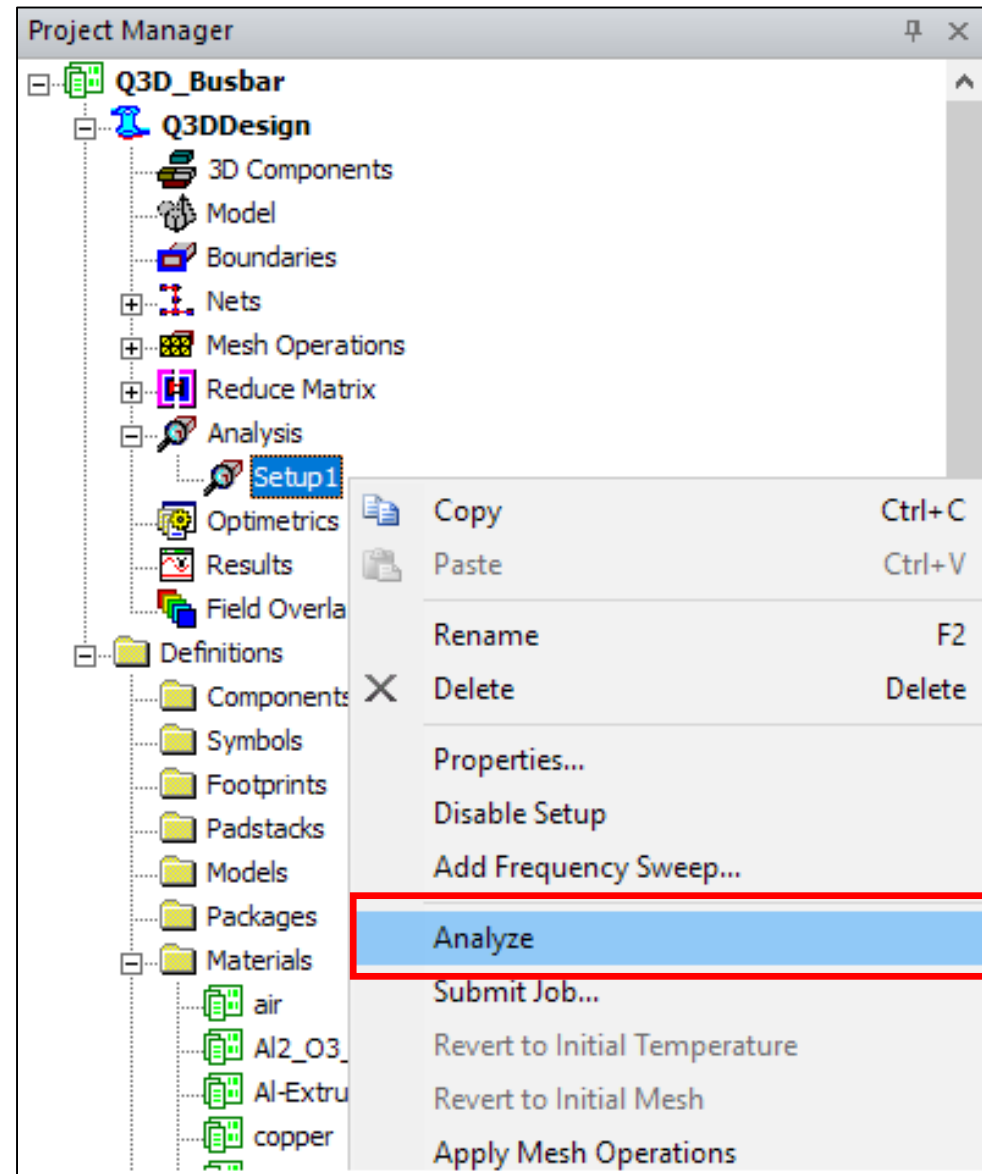
# Enabling Feedback

- One more step is needed to prepare the Q3D model for a bidirectional coupling to ANSYS Icepak, enabling feedback.
- From the main menu Q3D Extractor, click on “Set Object Temperature”
  - Check both “Include Temperature Dependence” and “Enable Feedback”



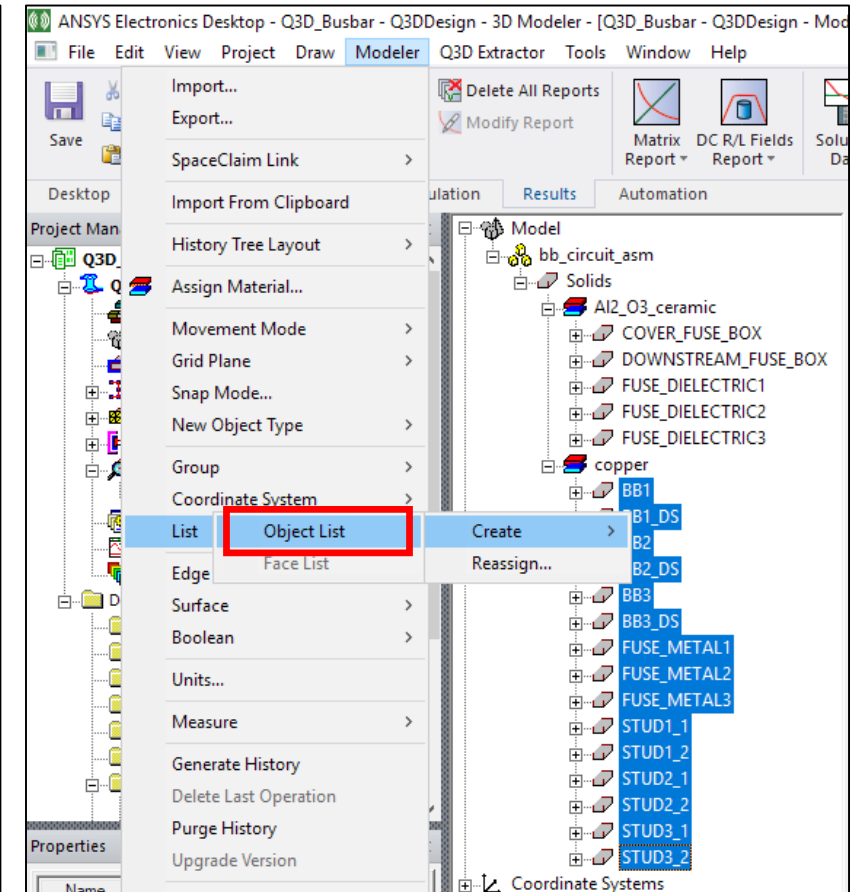
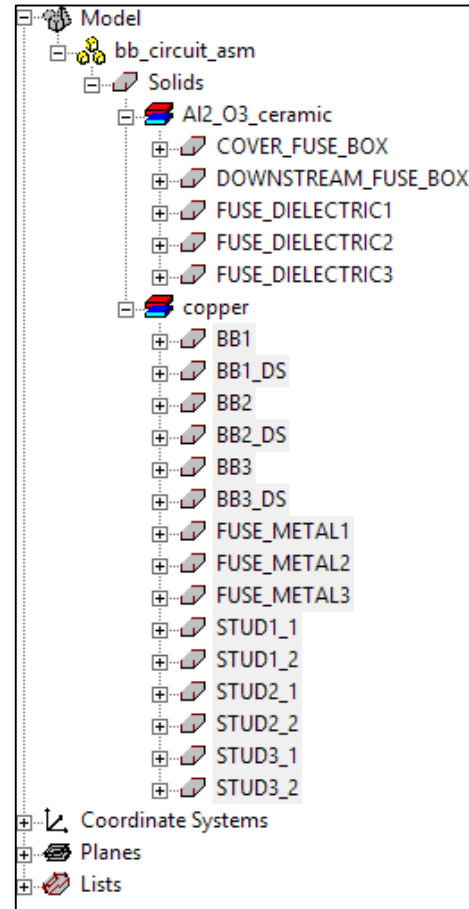
# Run Q3D Analysis

- To Run Q3D Analysis:
  - Right click Setup1 and select Analyze



# Create an Object List

- **CTRL”+ “Left Click”** to select all objects with the “copper” materials from the Model node.
- **Use Main Menu/Modeler/List/Create/Object List** to create ObjectList1 for the selected objects.
- **Note: The object list is treated as one volume when you plot and perform fields calculations**



# Report Volumetric Losses

- Use the Field Calculator in Project Manager/Q3D Design/Field Overlays to report the Volume Losses on ObjectList1.
  - From Input/Quantity add VolumeLossDensityDC.
  - From Input/Geometry Add Objectlist1. From Scalar add Integral.
  - From Output click Eval. The Volume integral loss value is displayed as 16.67 W

1

2

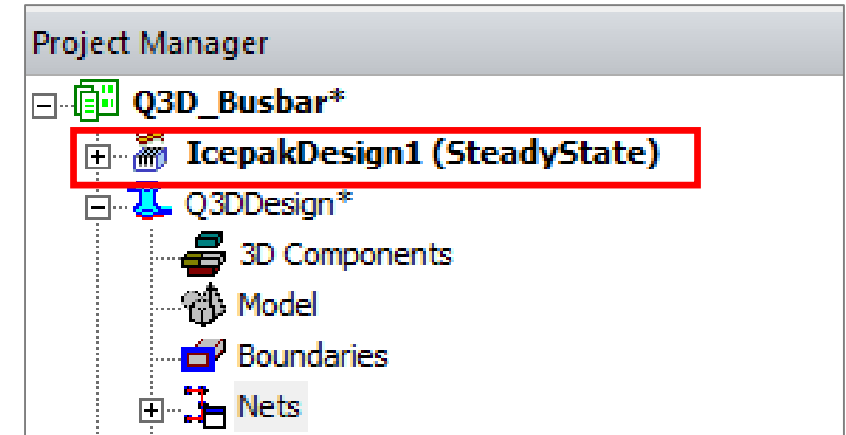
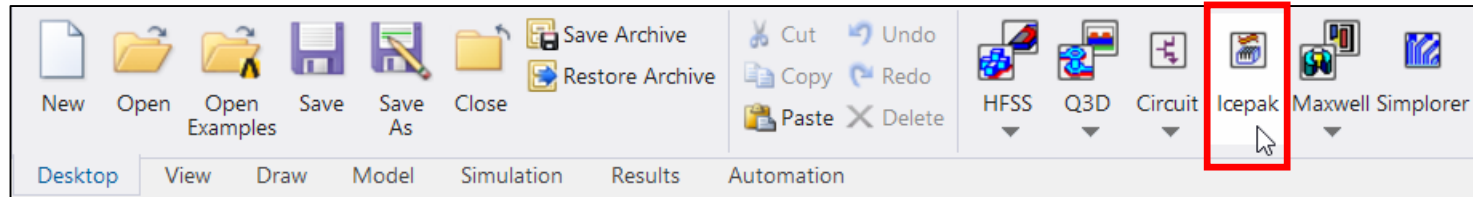
3

4

```
Scl : 16.6794359671597
Scl : Integrate(Volume(Objectlist1), Volume-Loss)
```

# / Insert Icepak Design

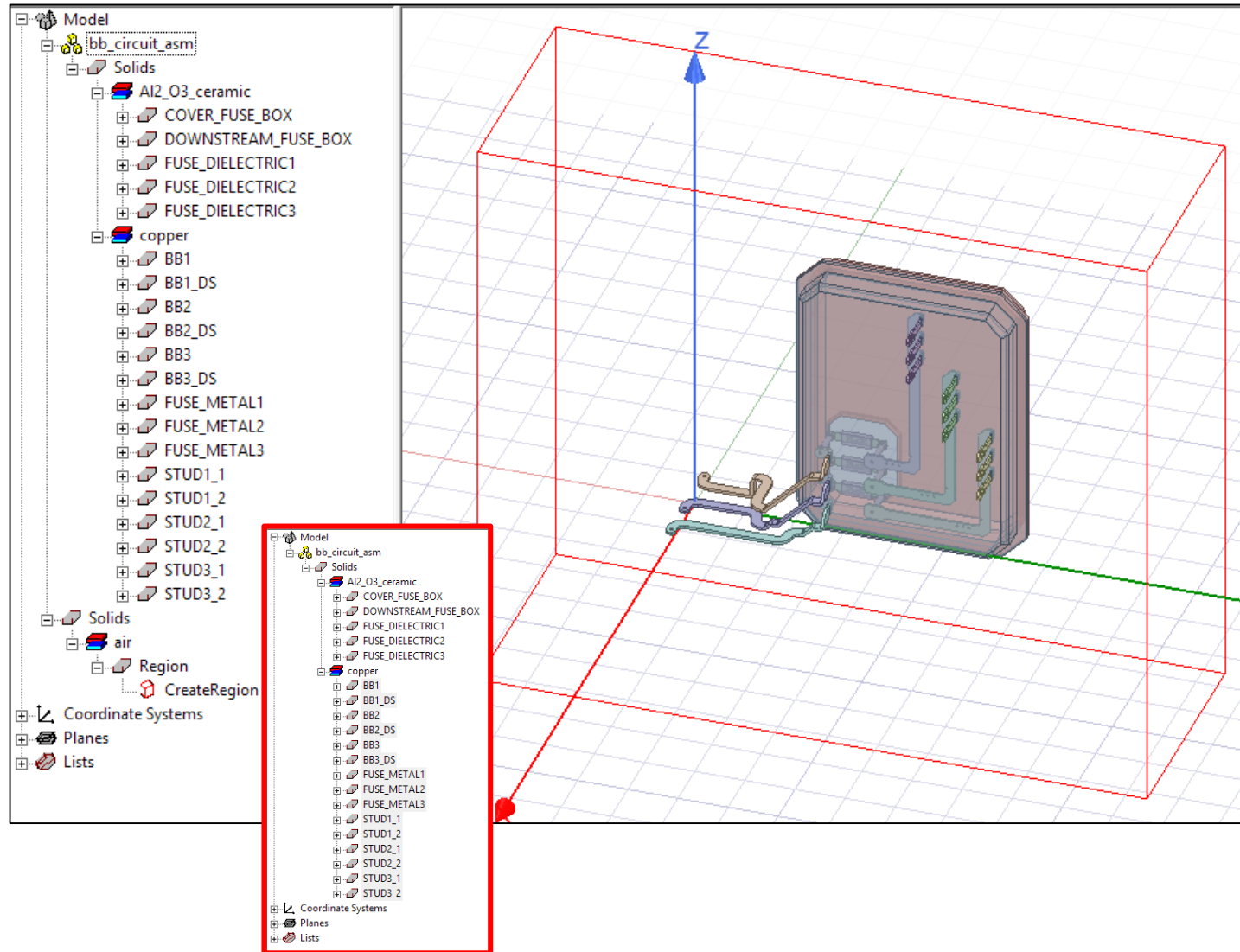
- From Ribbon Menu/Desktop/Insert Icepak Design.





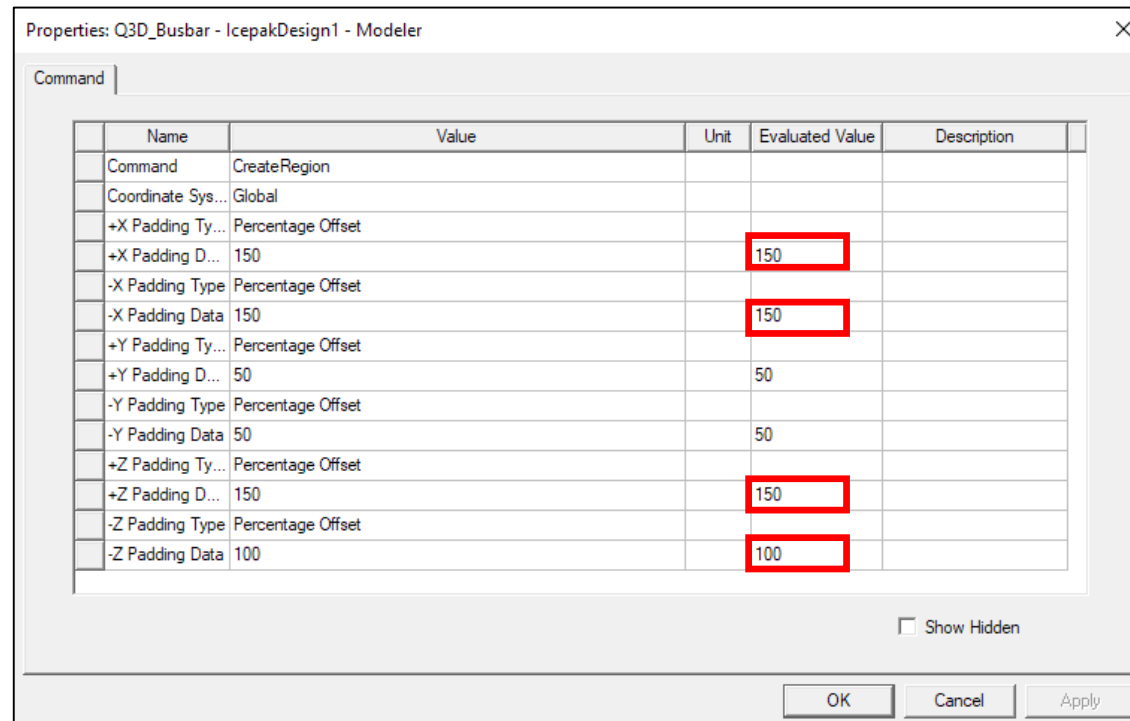
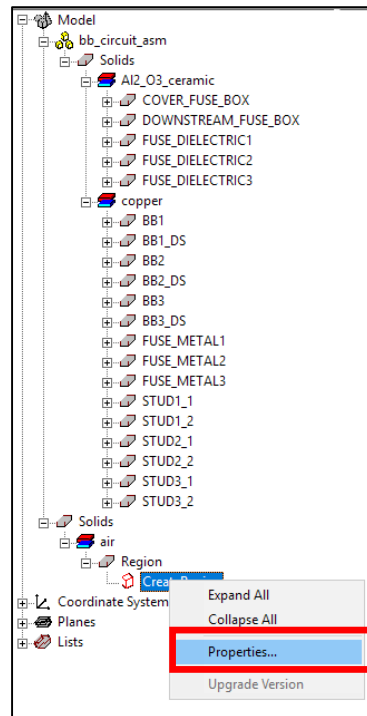
# Bring Q3D Geometry and Material Setup into Icepak Design

- In the Q3D Graphics window, use Ctrl+A, Ctrl C to copy the entire Q3D Geometry and Material information
- In the Icepak Graphics window, use Ctrl+V to paste the Geometry and Material information copied from Q3D
- Use Ctrl+D to zoom to fit
  - Note the automatic creation of the “Air Region” around the copied geometry



# Edit Region

- In the Model tree, Double Click on the Region > Create Region.
- Increase the padding in +Z and -Z direction to 150 and 100 Percentage, respectively.
- Increase the padding in +X and -X direction to 150 and 150 Percentage, respectively.
  - It is recommended to have larger padding in the direction opposite to gravity direction for natural convection problem

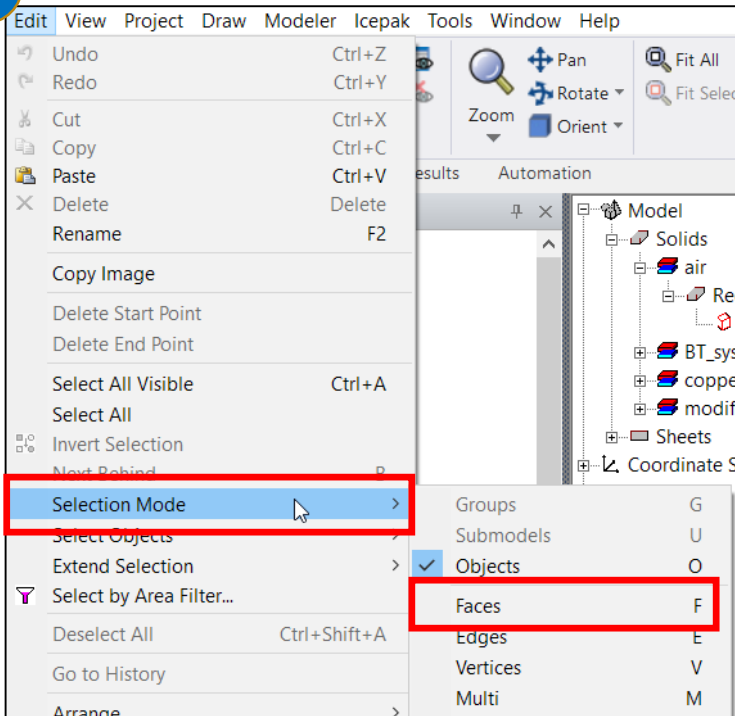


# Physics Setup – Flow Outlet

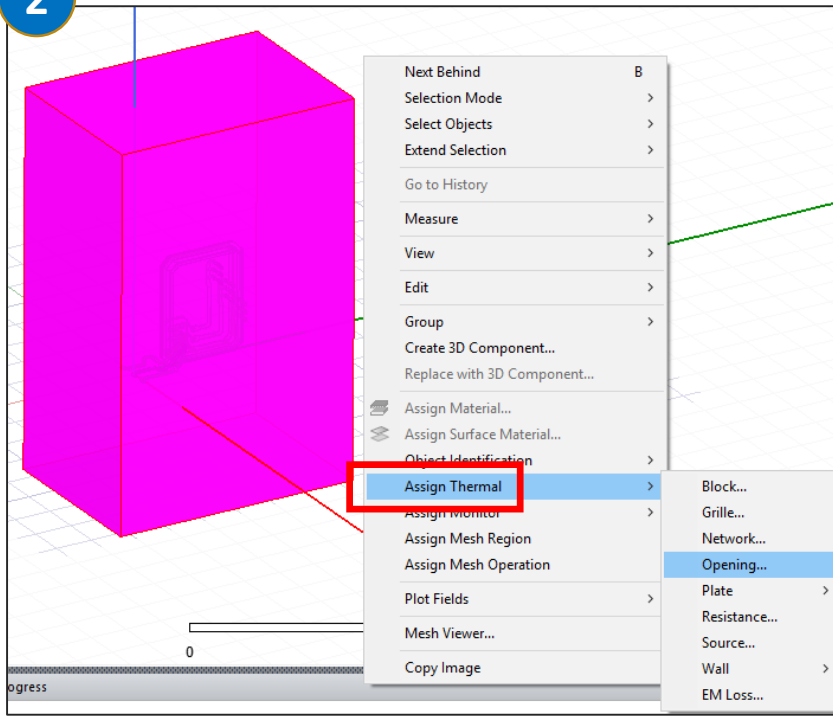
- **Change Selection mode to Faces**

- Main Menu/Edit/Selection Mode, Select faces (or) Use a shortcut key [f] in graphical window to select face in place of volume. Default is volume.
- Select all the faces of the Region, Right click Assign Thermal > Opening.

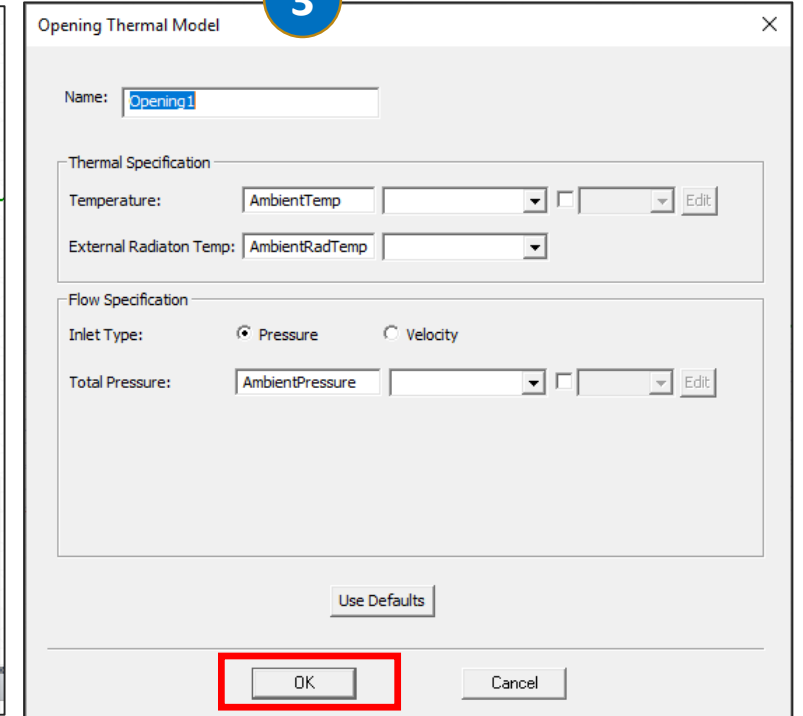
1



2

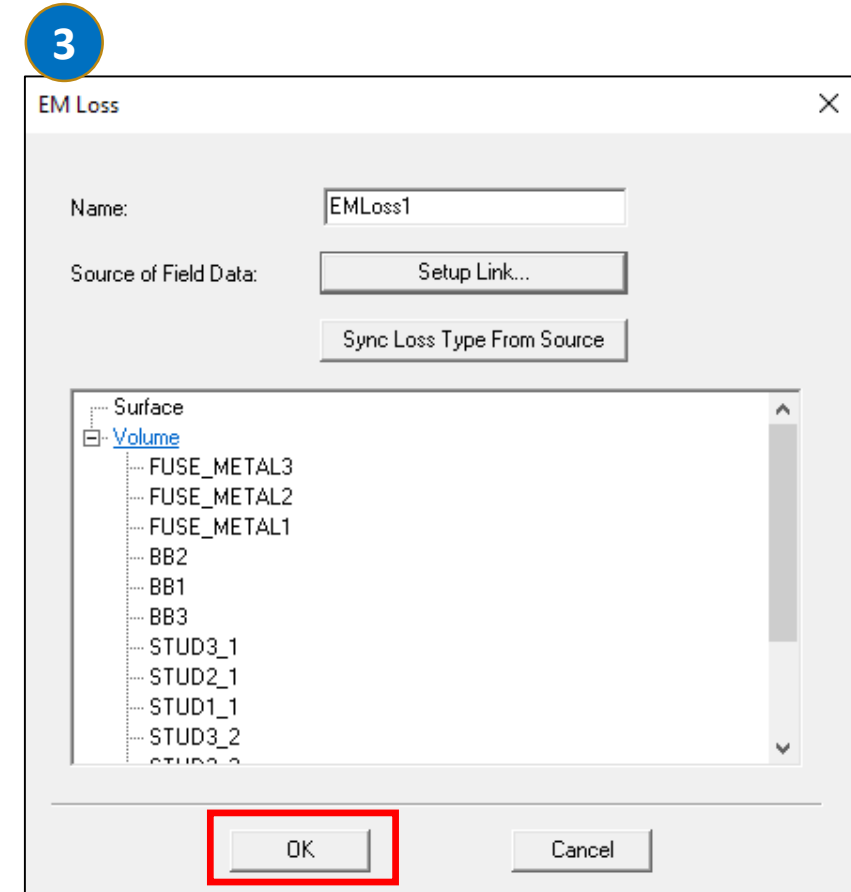
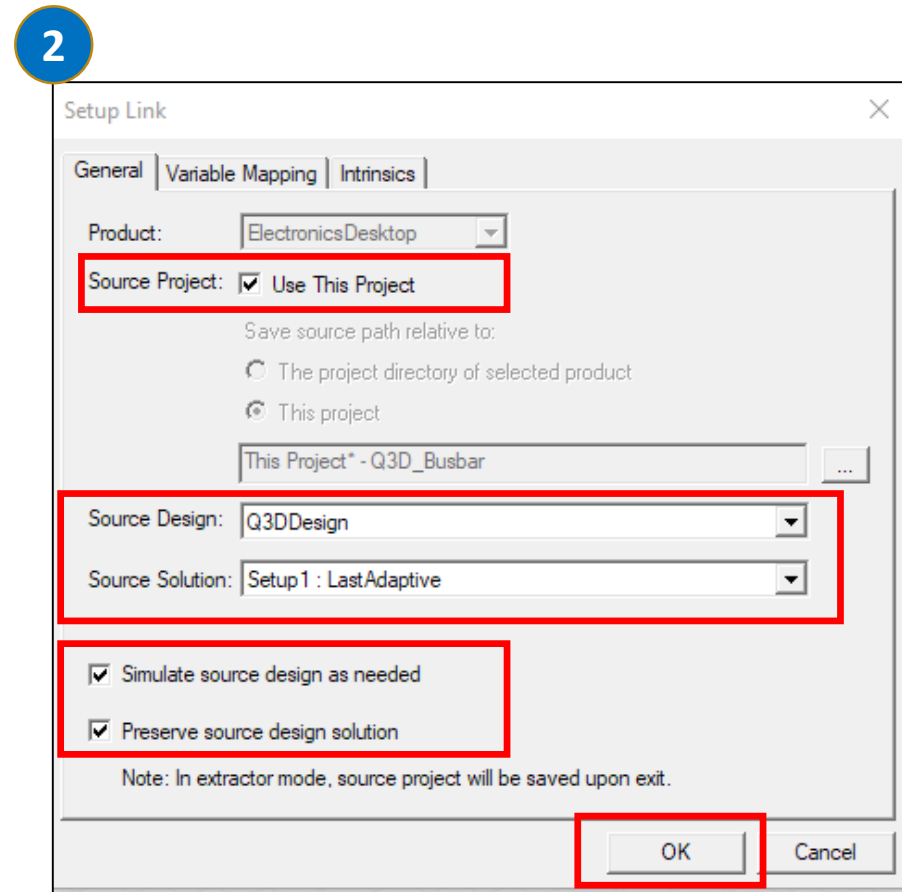
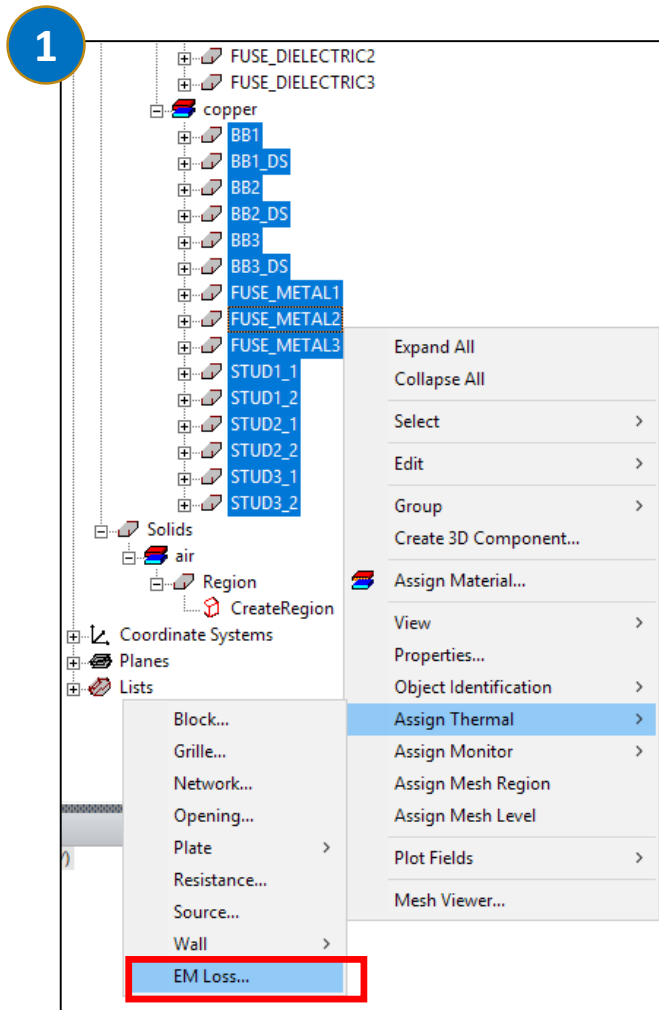


3



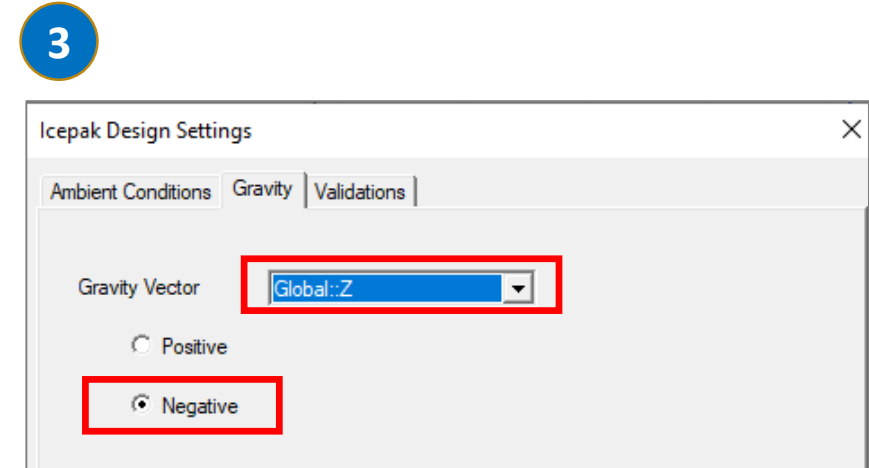
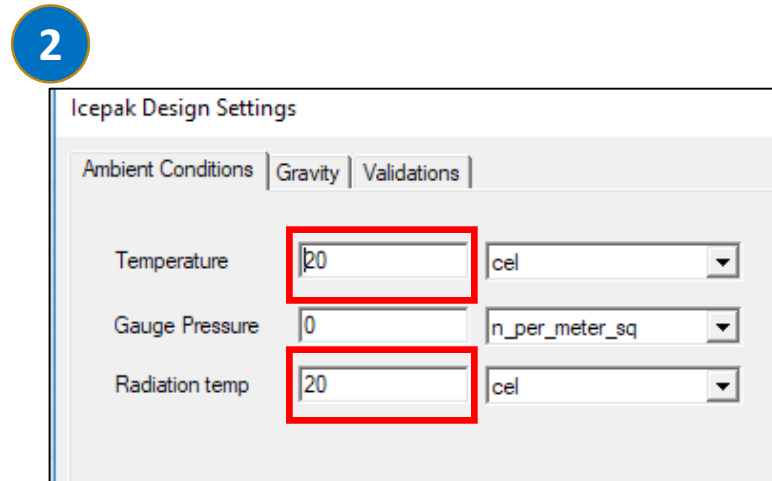
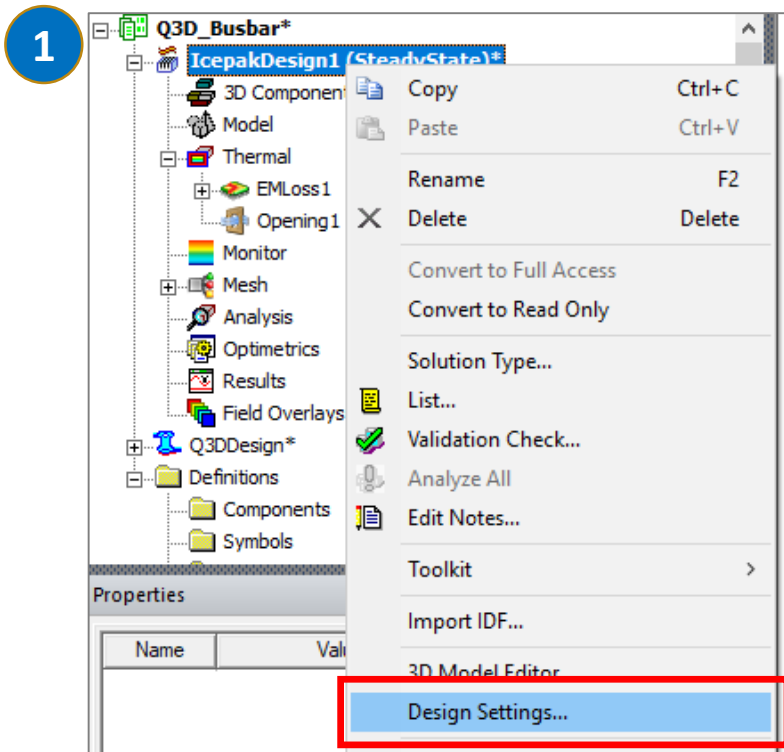
# Physics Setup – EM Volume Loss

- Set up all the copper objects for EM loss mapping.



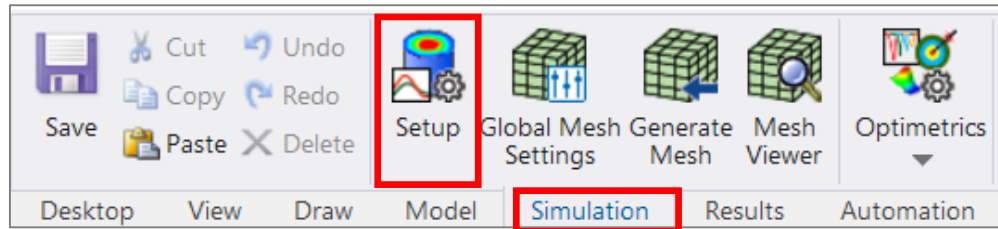
# Icepak Design Settings

- Right Click the Icepak Project and Select Design Settings...
- In the Ambient Conditions tab, keep the default values at 20°C
- In Gravity tab, select negative Z direction for gravity vector. ( Gravity must also be enabled in Setup which will be showed in following slide.)

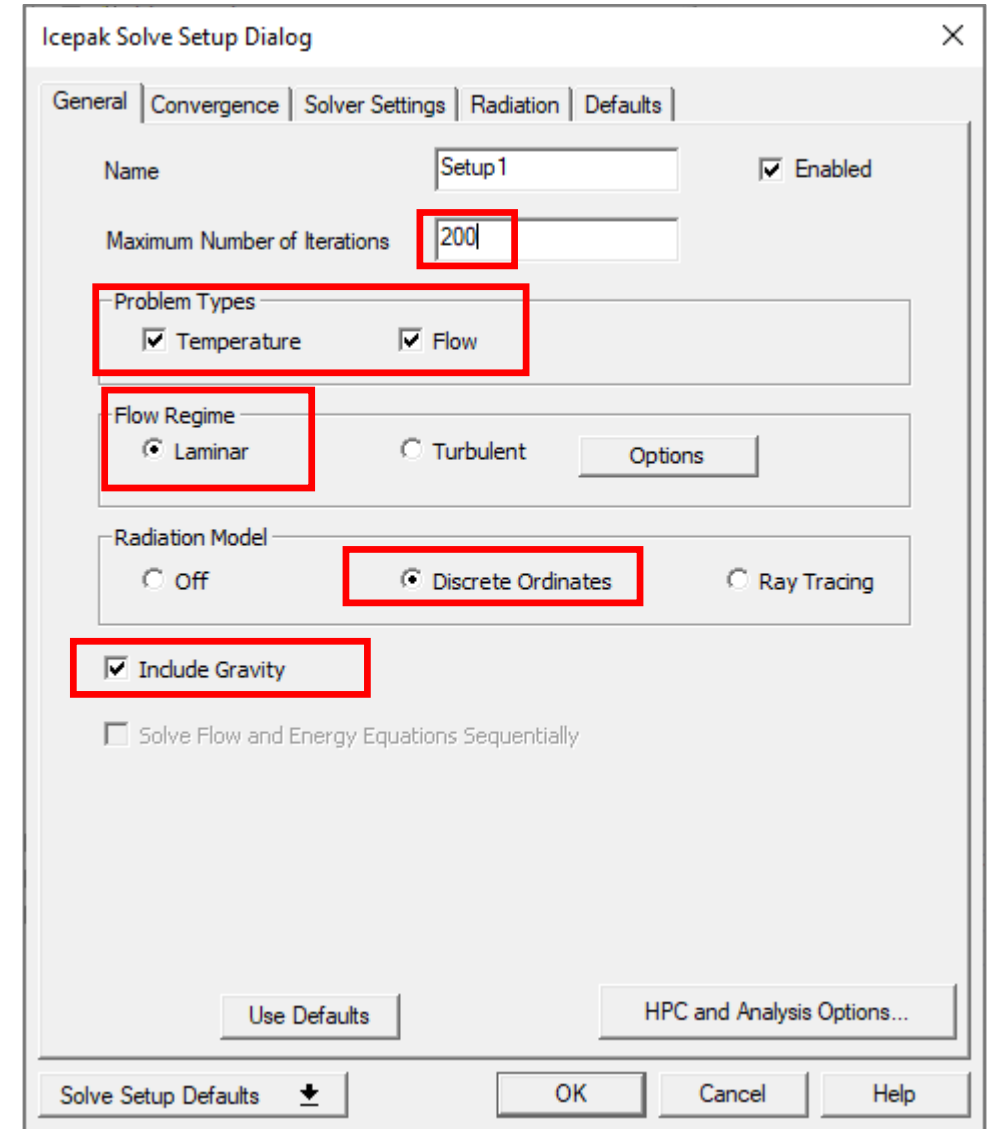


# Analysis Setup

- In the Simulation tab of the ribbon Menu, Click Setup.

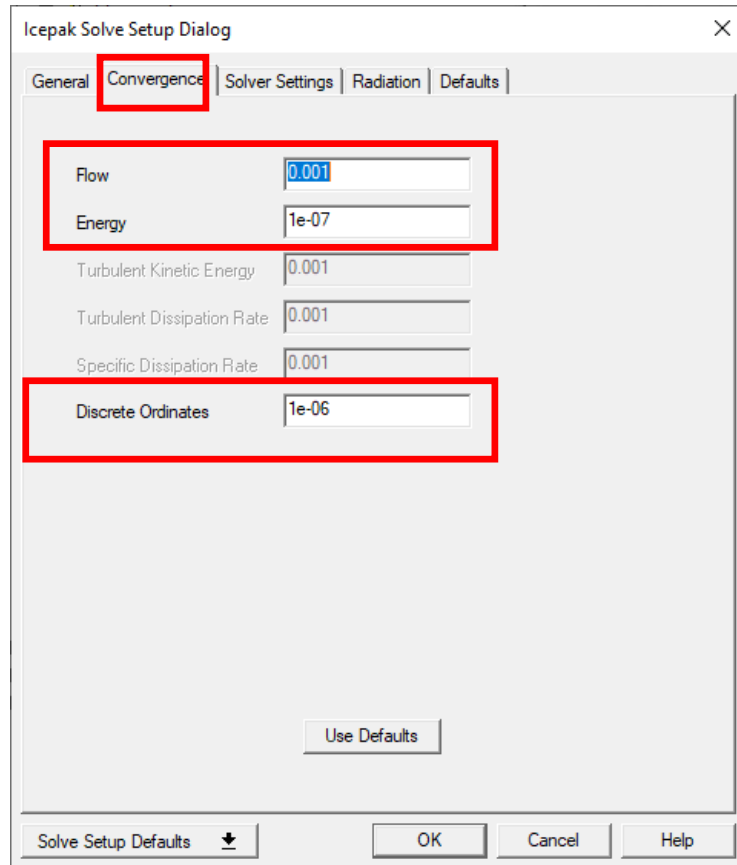


- On the General Tab:
  - Set the number of iterations to 200
  - Make sure both Flow and Temperature are checked to solve
  - Include Radiation and set it to “Discrete Ordinates” – enabling radiation is highly recommended for natural convection
  - Check “Include Gravity”

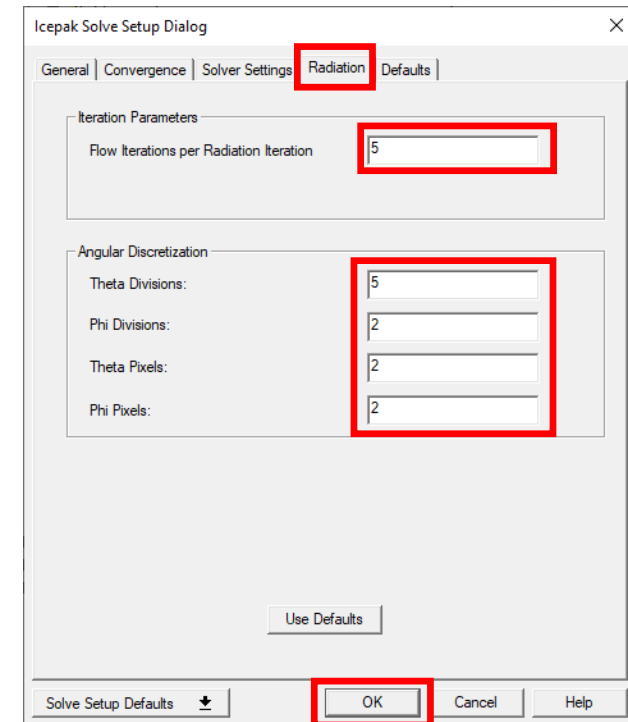


# Analysis Setup

- **Setting convergence criteria:**
  - On the Convergence tab, keep the default values for Flow and Energy and radiation

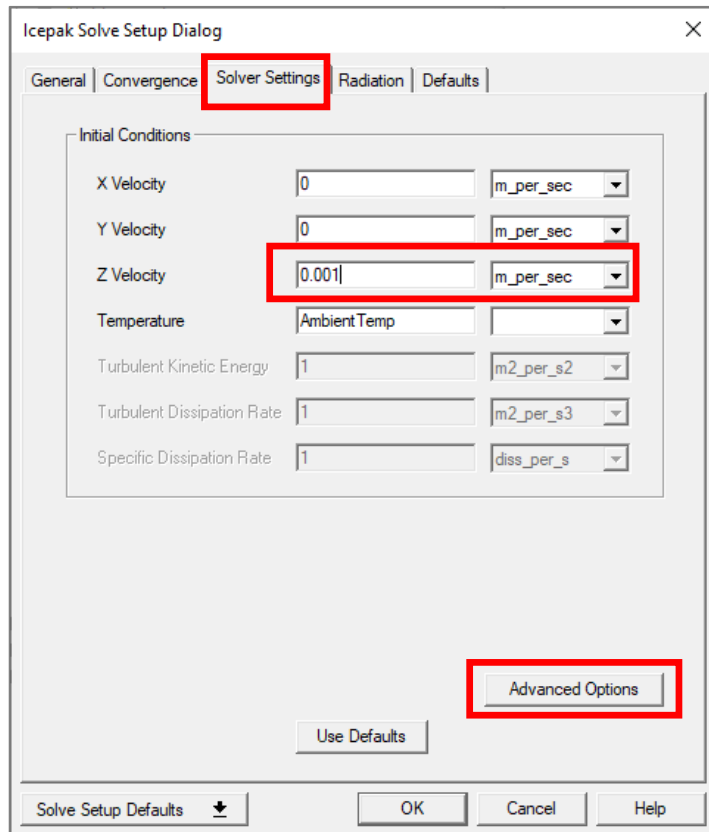


- **On the Radiation Tab:**
  - Set the number of iterations per Radiation iteration to 5 – then radiation equation is solved at every 5 flow iteration
  - Set all the angular discretization to 2 for higher accuracy
  - Click “OK”

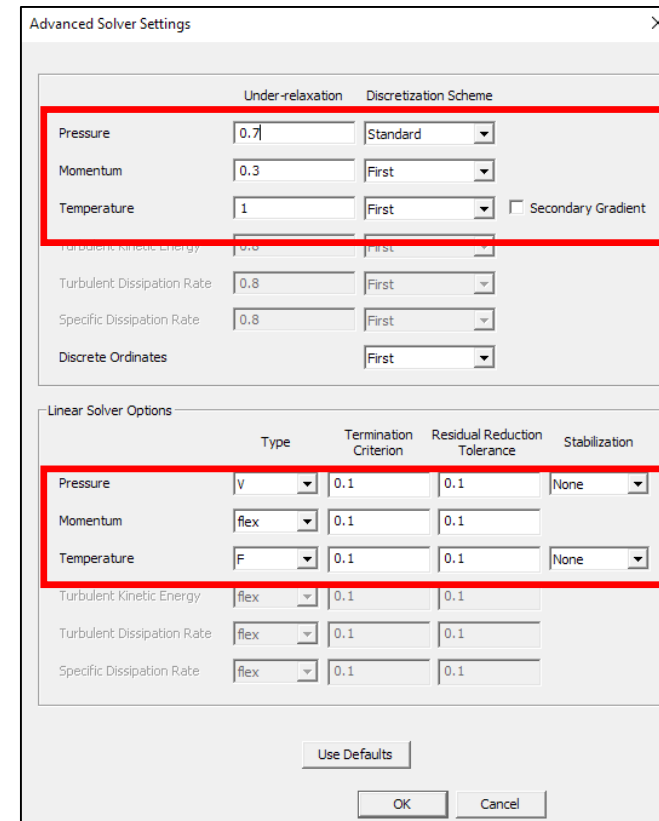


# Analysis Setup

- **Setting an initial condition:**
  - On the Solver Settings Tab, set Z Velocity to 0.001
  - Note: Settings small velocity opposite to Gravity direction will help for faster convergence.



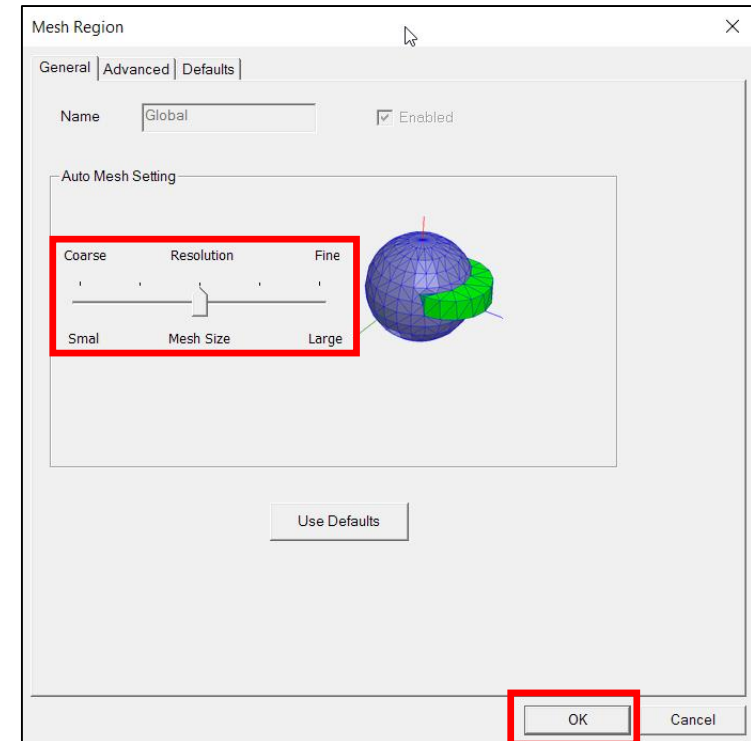
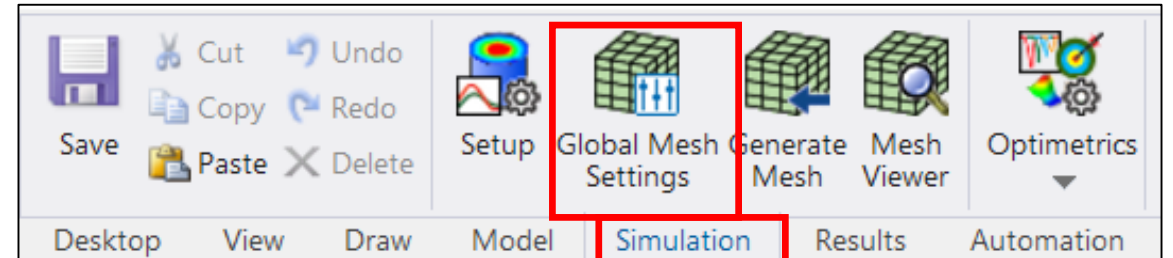
- **Advanced settings:**
  - On the Solver Settings Tab, click on Advanced Options
  - Set the under-relaxation factors (URFs) of pressure and momentum to 0.7 and 0.3, respectively.





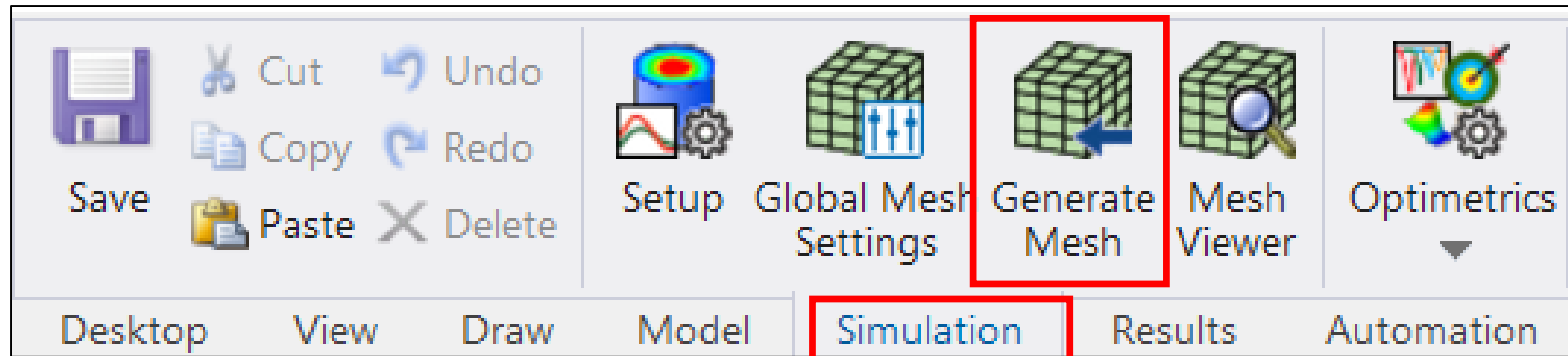
# Check Global Mesh Settings

- In the Simulation tab of the ribbon Menu, Click Global Mesh Settings.
- We will use the default Medium Mesh Resolution (Resolution 3).



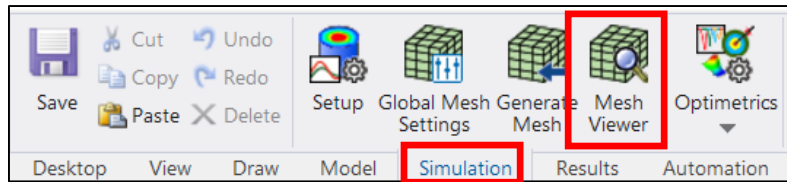
# Mesh Generation

- In the Simulation tab of the ribbon Menu, Click Generate Mesh.

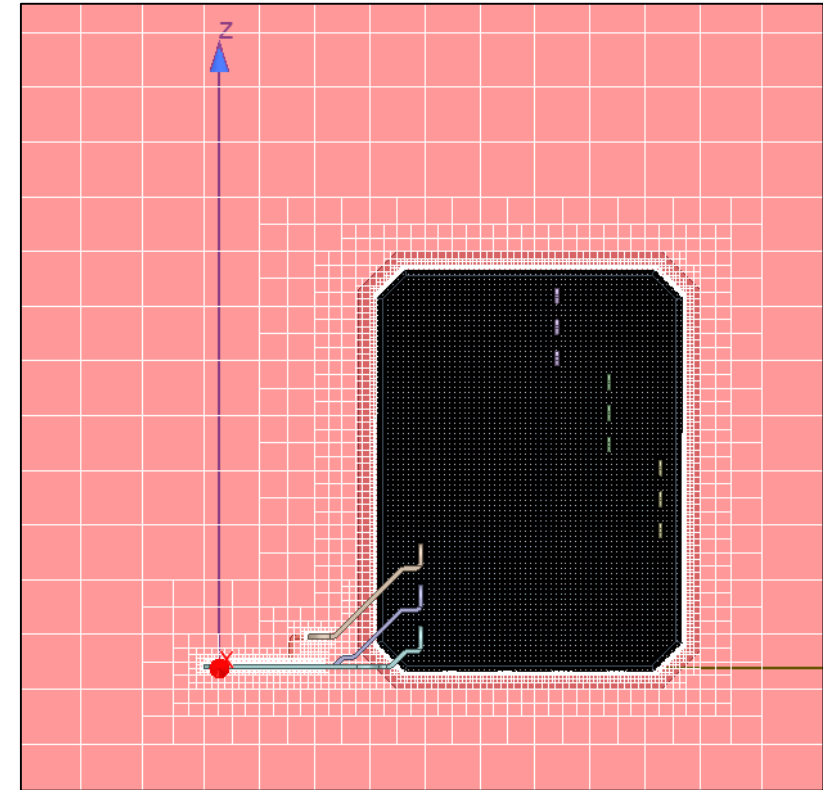
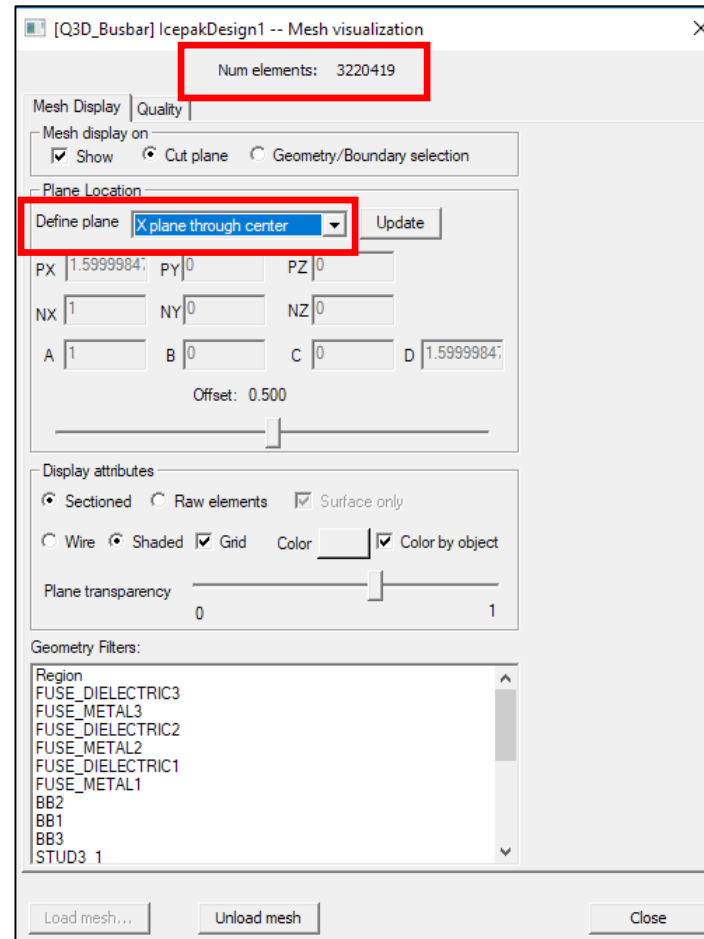


# Display Mesh

- In the Simulation tab of the ribbon Menu, Click Mesh Viewer.

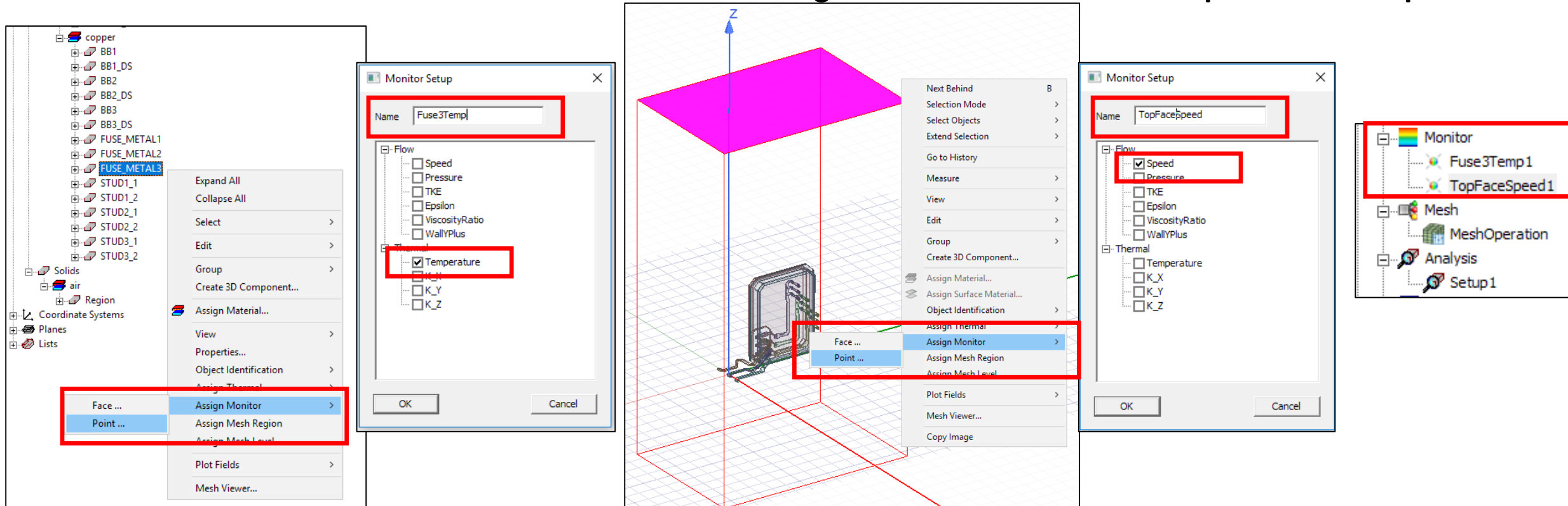


- Display Mesh on X plane through center.



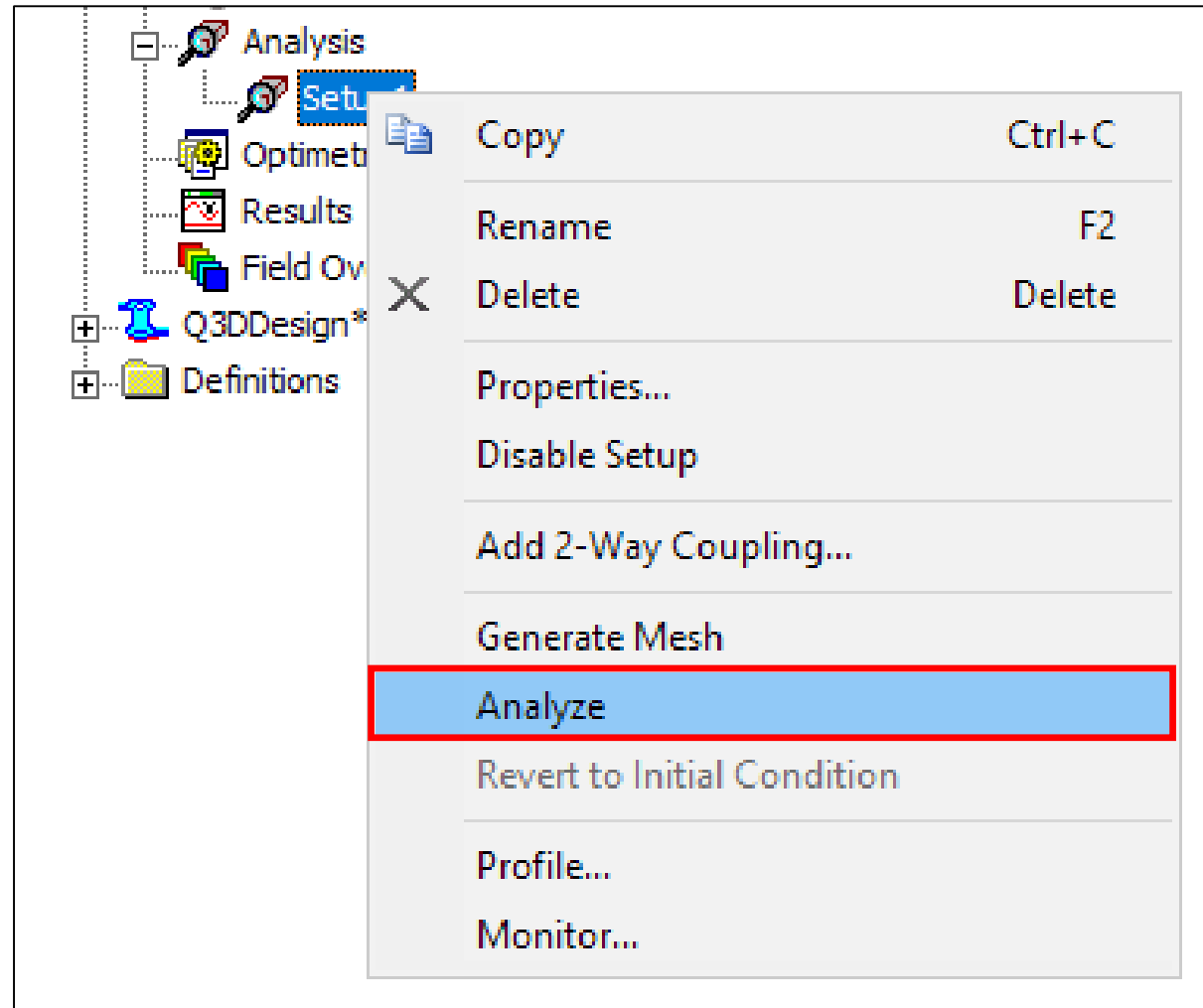
# Creating Monitor Points

- To create temperature and speed monitor points:
  - Right click on any desired number of solid objects (i.e. FUSE\_METAL3), select Temperature in the new panel and name it
  - Switch to face mode and select the +Z face of the region in the GUI to create a speed monitor point



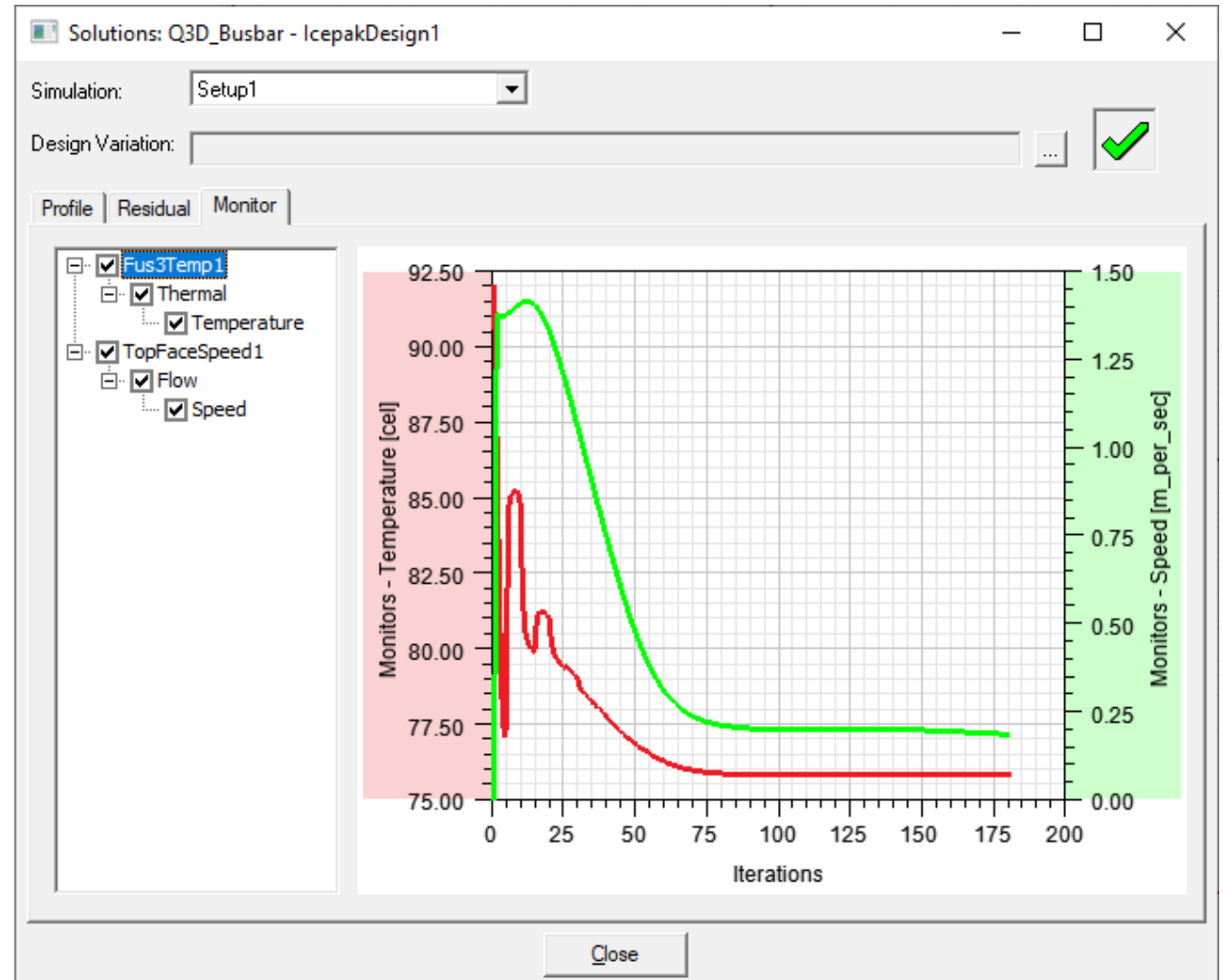
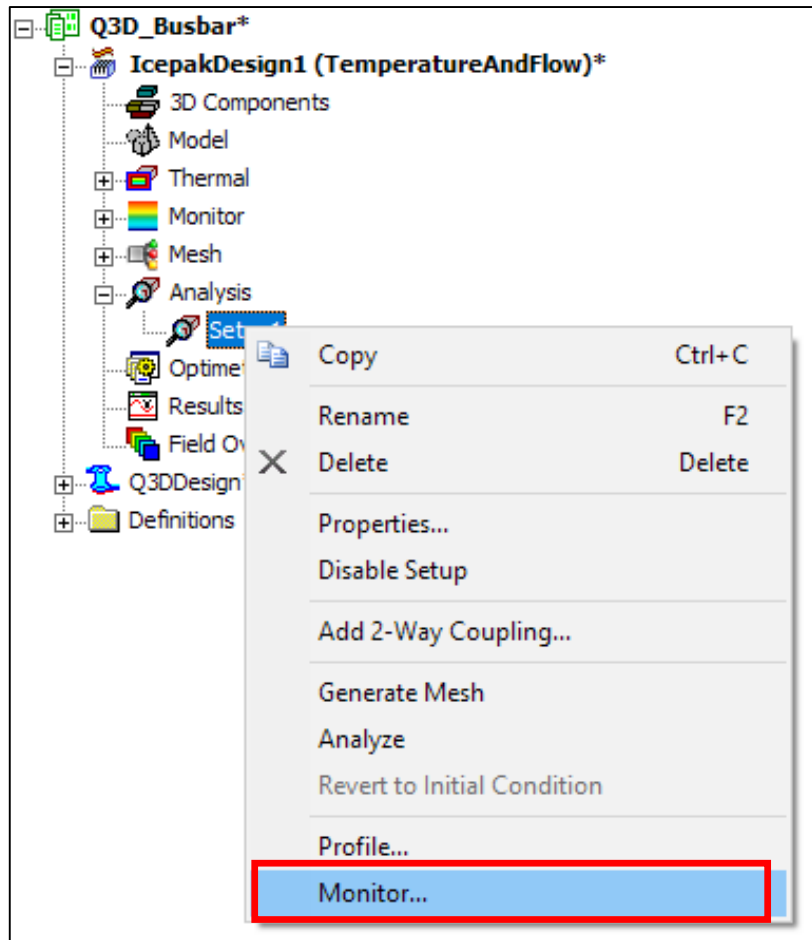
# Run Analysis

- To run the Icepak analysis (one-way simulation with EM losses from Q3D without a temperature feedback to Q3D):
  - Right click Setup1 and select Analyze



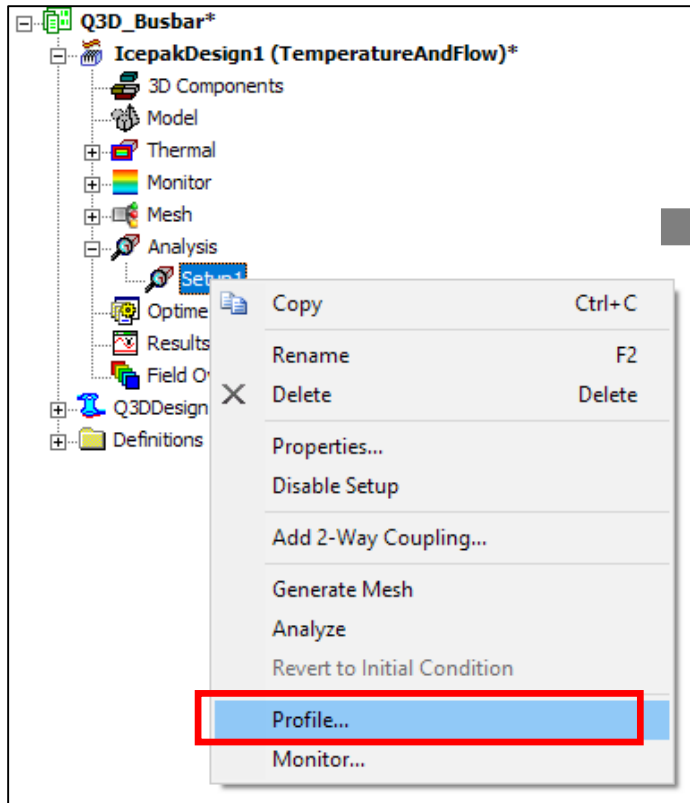
# Review Solution Monitors (For Convergence)

- To review Solution Monitors and residual plots:
  - Right click Setup1 and select Monitor



# Review Solution Profile

- To review Solution Profile
  - Right click Setup1 and select Profile
  - Check the Mapped EM Loss

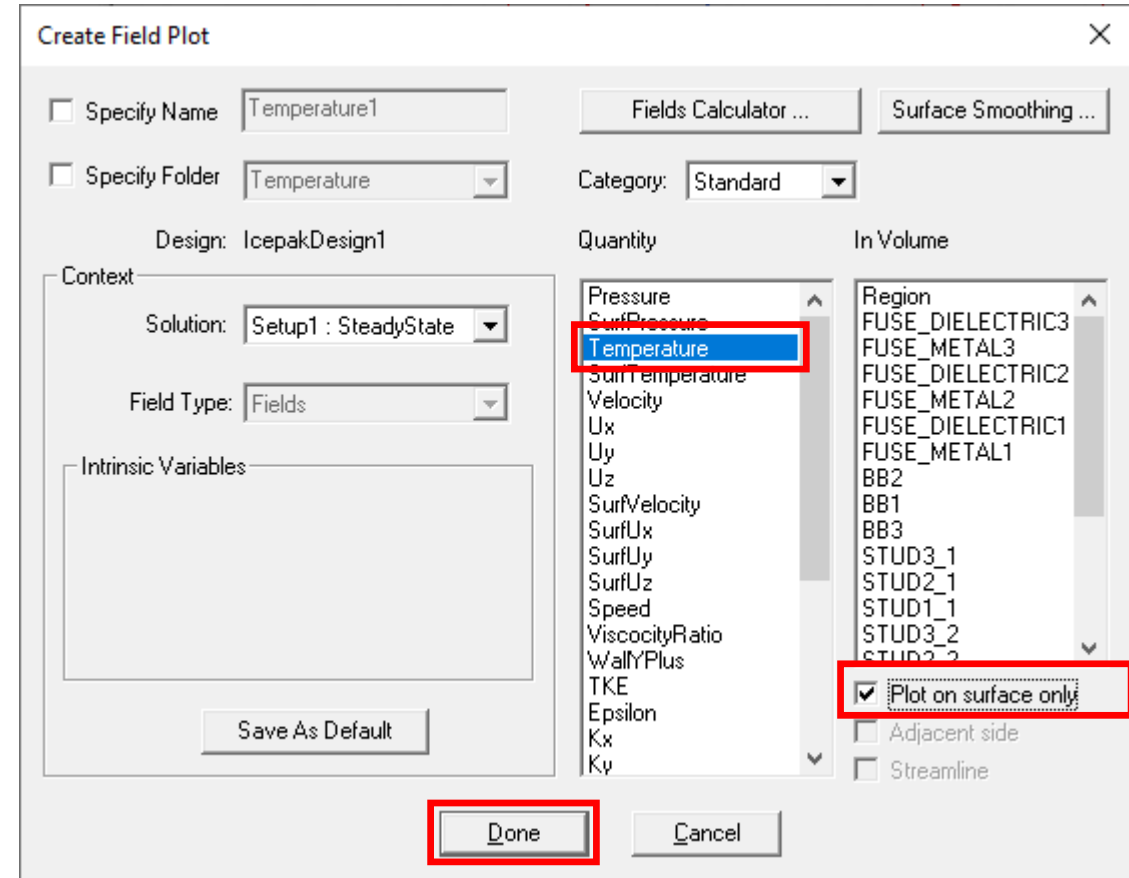
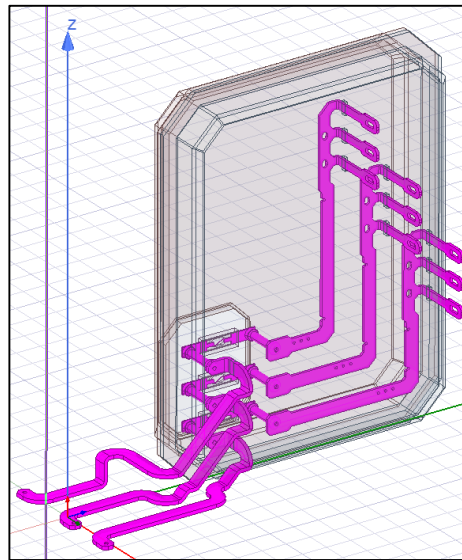
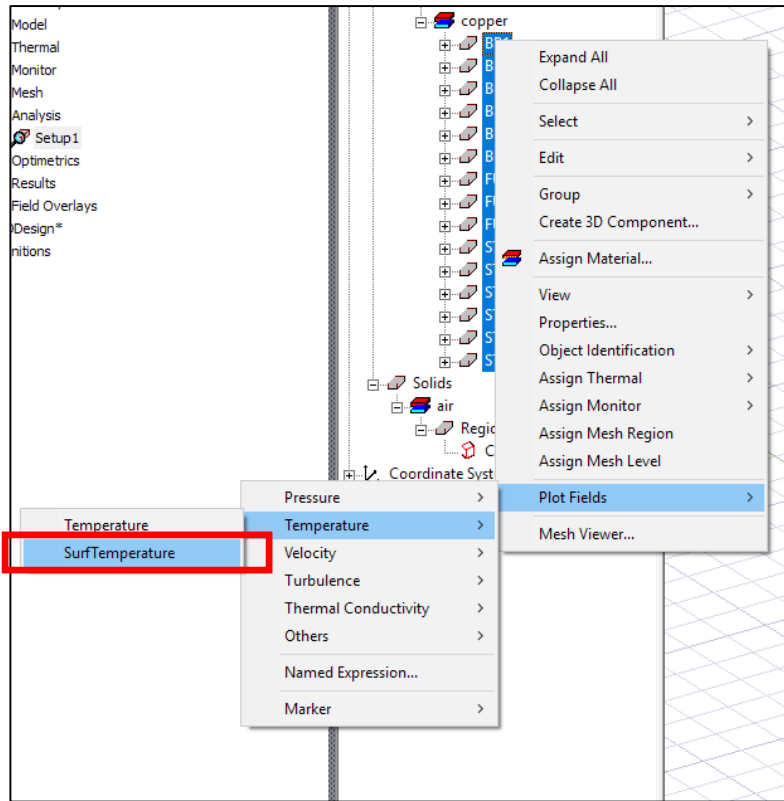


The screenshot shows the 'Solutions: Q3D\_Busbar - IcepakDesign1' window. The 'Simulation' dropdown is set to 'Setup1'. The 'Profile' tab is selected. A table displays simulation tasks and their associated EM loss values. The 'Mapped EM Loss: 16.653 (Watt)' value is highlighted with a red box.

Task	Real Time	CPU Time	Memory	Information
Populate Solver Input	00:01:52	00:04:17	5.79 G	
Get External EM Los...	00:00:15	00:00:00	0 K	Source: This Project*, Q3DDesign - Setup1 : LastAdaptive
				Total Loss on Source Object 'FUSE_METAL3': 4.81488W, Scaling Factor: 1.00772.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'FUSE_METAL2': 4.81587W, Scaling Factor: 1.00798.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'FUSE_METAL1': 4.81371W, Scaling Factor: 1.00728.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'BB2': 0.262772W, Scaling Factor: 1.00119.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'BB1': 0.325167W, Scaling Factor: 1.0003.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'BB3': 0.24896W, Scaling Factor: 0.9997.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'STUD3_1': 0.0483642W, Scaling Factor: 1.00569.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'STUD2_1': 0.0483984W, Scaling Factor: 1.00632.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'STUD1_1': 0.0483507W, Scaling Factor: 1.00377.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'STUD3_2': 0.0474632W, Scaling Factor: 1.00309.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'STUD2_2': 0.0475111W, Scaling Factor: 1.00226.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'STUD1_2': 0.0475027W, Scaling Factor: 1.00617.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'BB2_DS': 0.368427W, Scaling Factor: 1.00127.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'BB1_DS': 0.359824W, Scaling Factor: 1.00209.
				Total Loss on Source Object 'BB3_DS': 0.377226W, Scaling Factor: 1.00142.
Solver Initialization	00:01:29	00:01:28	10.4 G	Mapped EM Loss: 16.653 (Watt)
Solve	01:02:40	02:50:15	14.6 G	16.65 (watt) on volume (BB1, BB1_DS, BB2, BB2_DS, BB3, BB3_DS, FUSE_METAL1, FUSE_METAL2, FUSE_METAL3, STUD1_1, STUD1_2, STUD2_1, STUD2_2, STUD3_1, STUD3_2)
Solution Process				Elapsed time : 01:07:36 , Icepak ComEngine Memory : 6.73 G

# Post-Processing – Contours of Temperature

- Select any desired Solids for post-processing: RMB click > Plot Fields > Temperature > Temperature





# Postprocessing Temperature Contours

- **Optional: user can hide the coordinate system, grids, region, as well as any unused objects for a particular post-processing**

The image displays the ANSYS Electronics Desktop interface with several key areas highlighted to show how to hide unwanted elements during post-processing:

- Draw Tab:** The 'Draw' tab in the top navigation bar is highlighted with a red box.
- Grid Icon:** The 'Grid' icon in the 'Measure' toolbar is highlighted with a red box.
- View Menu:** The 'View' menu is open, and the 'Coordinate System' > 'Hide' path is highlighted with a red box.
- Tools Panel:** The 'Hide selected objects in active view' option is highlighted with a red box.

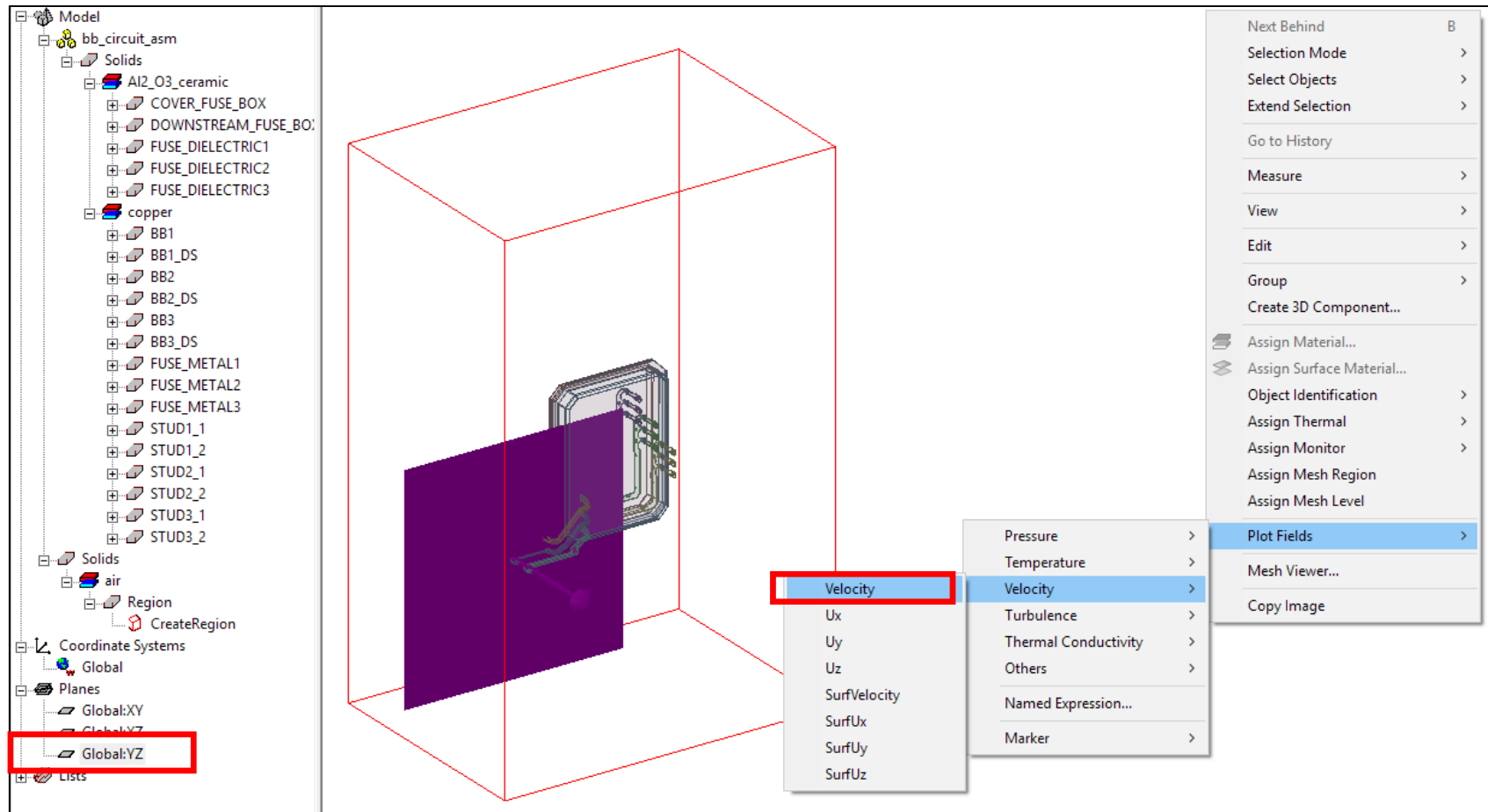
On the right, a temperature contour plot is shown with a color scale legend:

Temperature [cel]
89.9963
85.8727
81.7492
77.6256
73.5020
69.3784
65.2548
61.1312
57.0076
52.8840
48.7605
44.6369
40.5133
36.3897
32.2661
28.1425

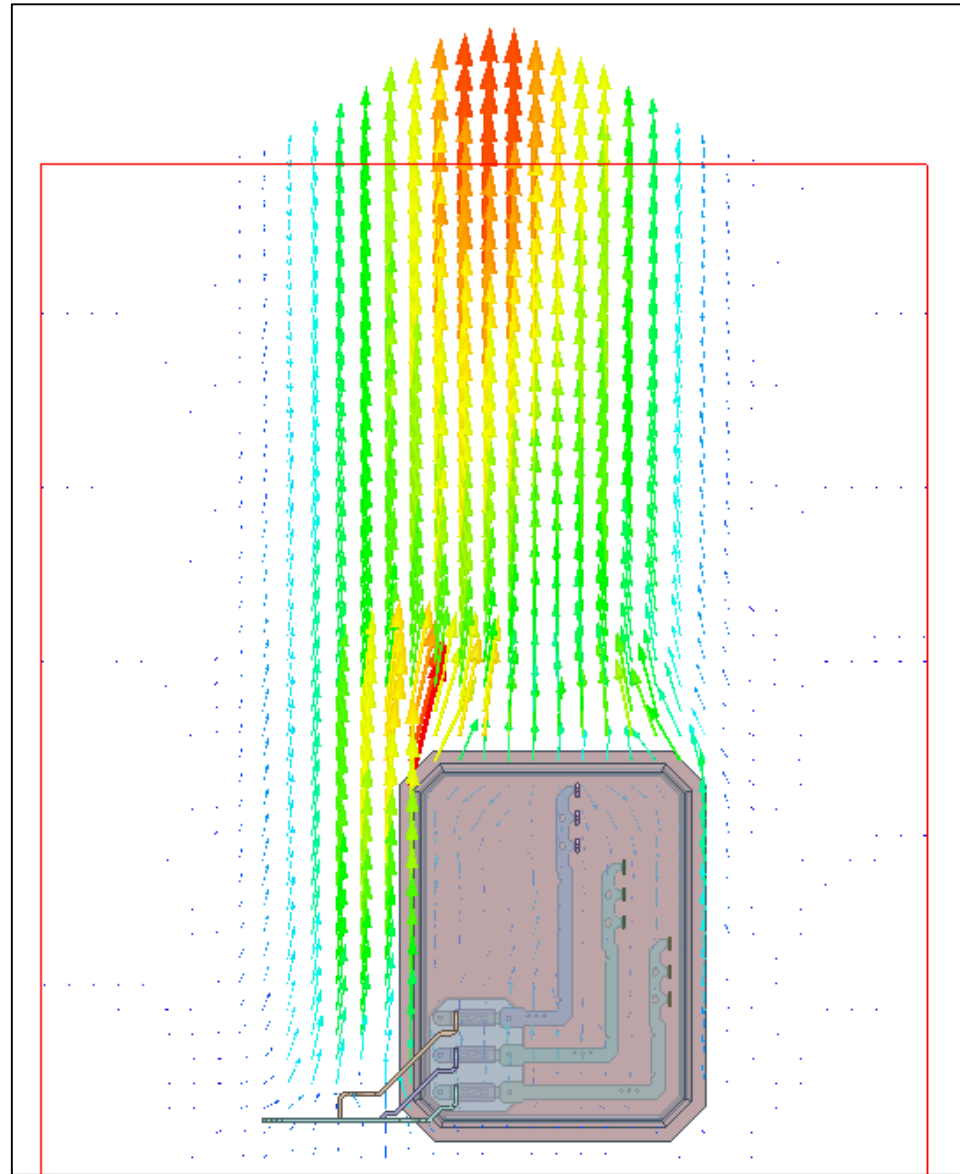
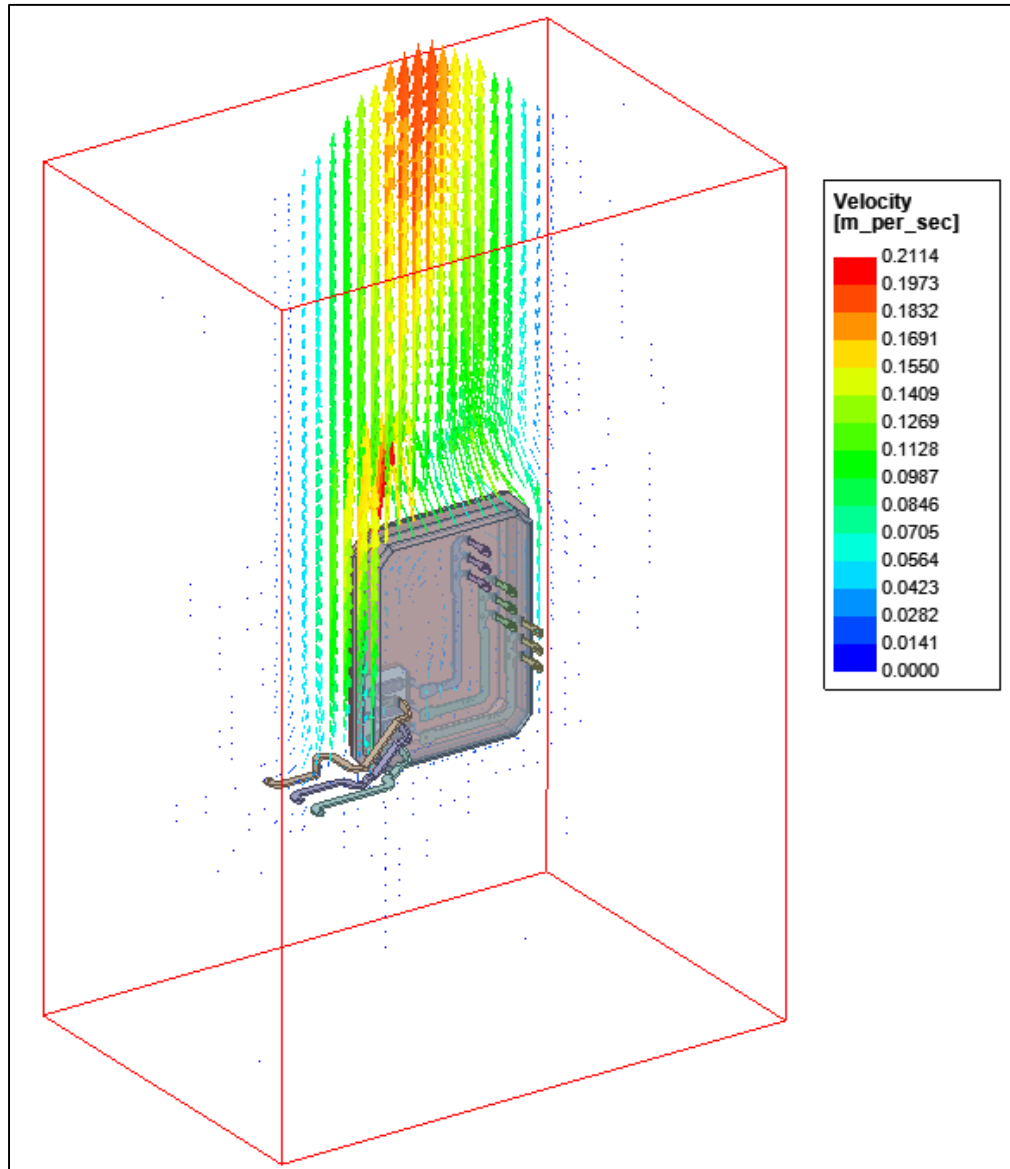
The 3D model of the busbar assembly is color-coded according to this scale, showing a gradient from blue (cooler) to red (warmer).

# Post-Processing – Velocity Vectors

- Select the “Global:YZ” Plane to plot the Velocity Vectors
  - RMB Click Field Overlays > Plot Fields > Velocity > Velocity

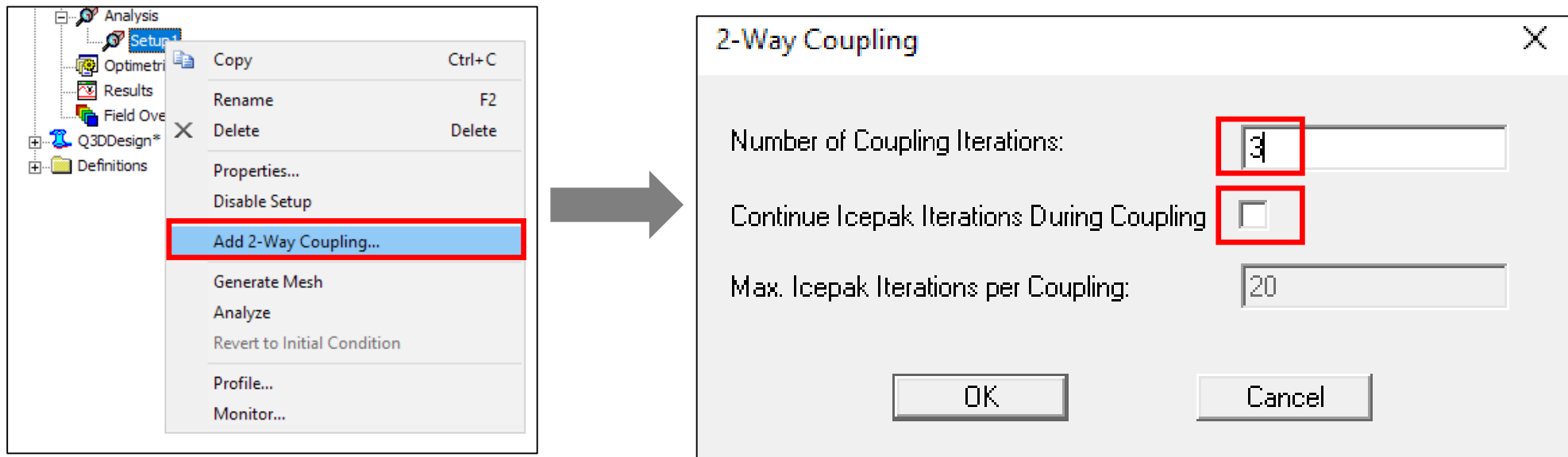


# Postprocessing Velocity Vector



# Run Analysis with a Two-way coupling to Q3D

- To enable temperature feedback and run the Q3D design at the correct spatial temperature map, the Icepak simulation must be launched with bidirectional coupling.
- To run the Icepak analysis with a 2-way coupling to Q3D:
  - Right click Setup1 and select “Add 2-Way Coupling”.
  - In the new panel, set “Number of coupling iterations” to 3.
  - Keep the “Continue Icepak Iterations During Coupling” unchecked. This option offers full restart and accelerates convergence in the next rounds but it only works for forced convection at this stage.



# Comparison of One-Way and Two-Way Coupling – EM Losses

- 2-Way coupling clearly show a higher EM Loss generation and higher temperature values.
- For most accurate solution, a 2-way electro-thermal analyses until full convergence must be conducted.
  - In Q3D simulation at the ambient temperature, the total power was 16.65 W
  - With the two-way coupling, the total power will increase to 20.1 W, 20.9 W, and 21.0 W. Therefore, 3 iteration is enough to call this convergence as the difference between iteration 3 and 4 is negligible (<0.5%).

## Coupling Iteration 1

Solver Initialization	00:01:03	00:01:02	11.1 G	Mapped EM Loss: 16.653 (Watt)
				16.65 (Watt) on Volume (BB1, BB1_DS, BB2, BB2_DS, BB3, BB3_DS, FUSE_METAL1, FUSE_METAL2, FUSE_METAL3)
Solve	00:17:06	02:15:28	15 G	

## Coupling Iteration 2

Solver Initialization	00:01:05	00:01:05	11.1 G	Mapped EM Loss: 20.115 (Watt)
				20.11 (Watt) on Volume (BB1, BB1_DS, BB2, BB2_DS, BB3, BB3_DS, FUSE_METAL1, FUSE_METAL2, FUSE_METAL3)
Solve	00:16:49	02:13:27	0 K	

## Coupling Iteration 3

Solver Initialization	00:01:03	00:01:03	11.1 G	Mapped EM Loss: 20.88 (Watt)
				20.88 (Watt) on Volume (BB1, BB1_DS, BB2, BB2_DS, BB3, BB3_DS, FUSE_METAL1, FUSE_METAL2, FUSE_METAL3)
Solve	00:17:10	02:15:58	14.9 G	

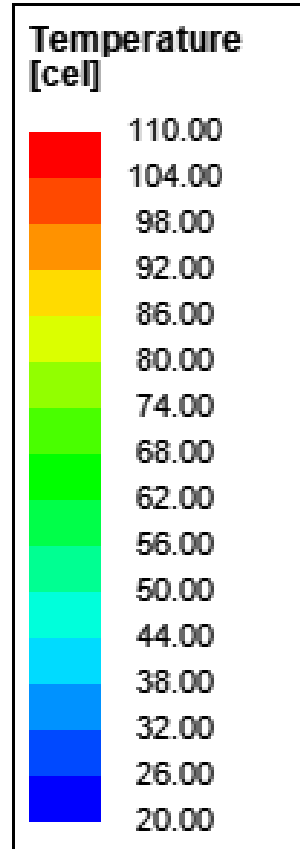
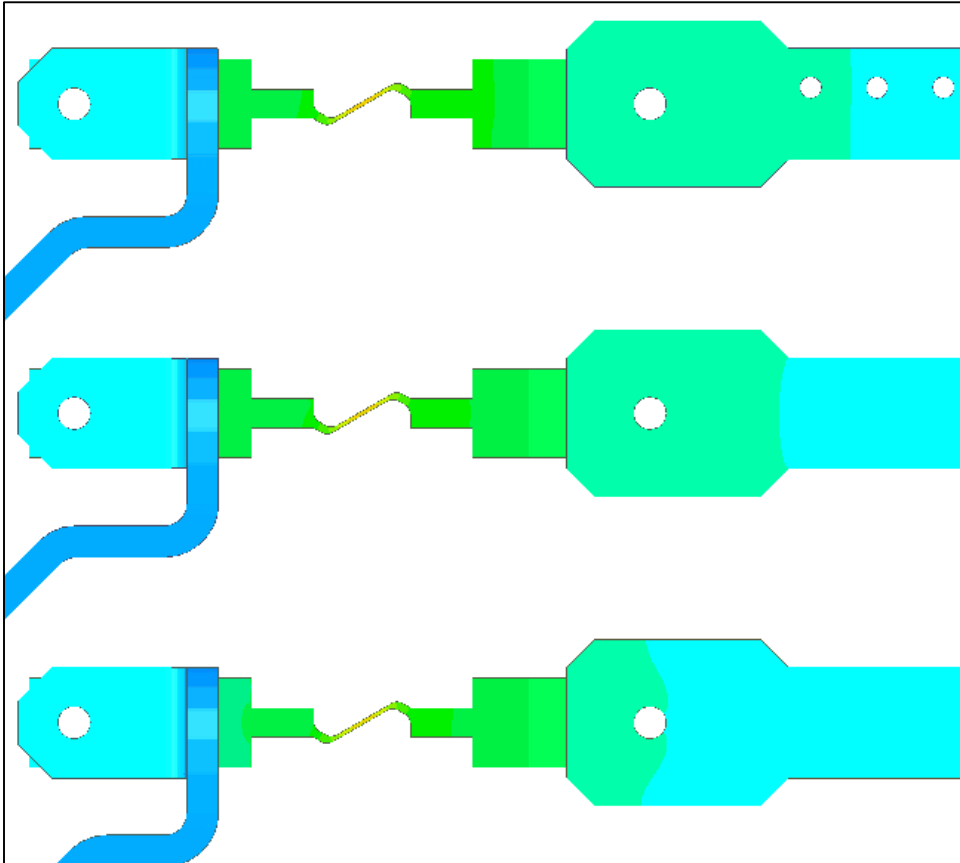
## Coupling Iteration 4

Solver Initialization	00:01:03	00:01:03	11.1 G	Mapped EM Loss: 21.048 (Watt)
				21.05 (Watt) on Volume (BB1, BB1_DS, BB2, BB2_DS, BB3, BB3_DS, FUSE_METAL1, FUSE_METAL2, FUSE_METAL3)
Solve	00:17:10	02:15:58	14.9 G	

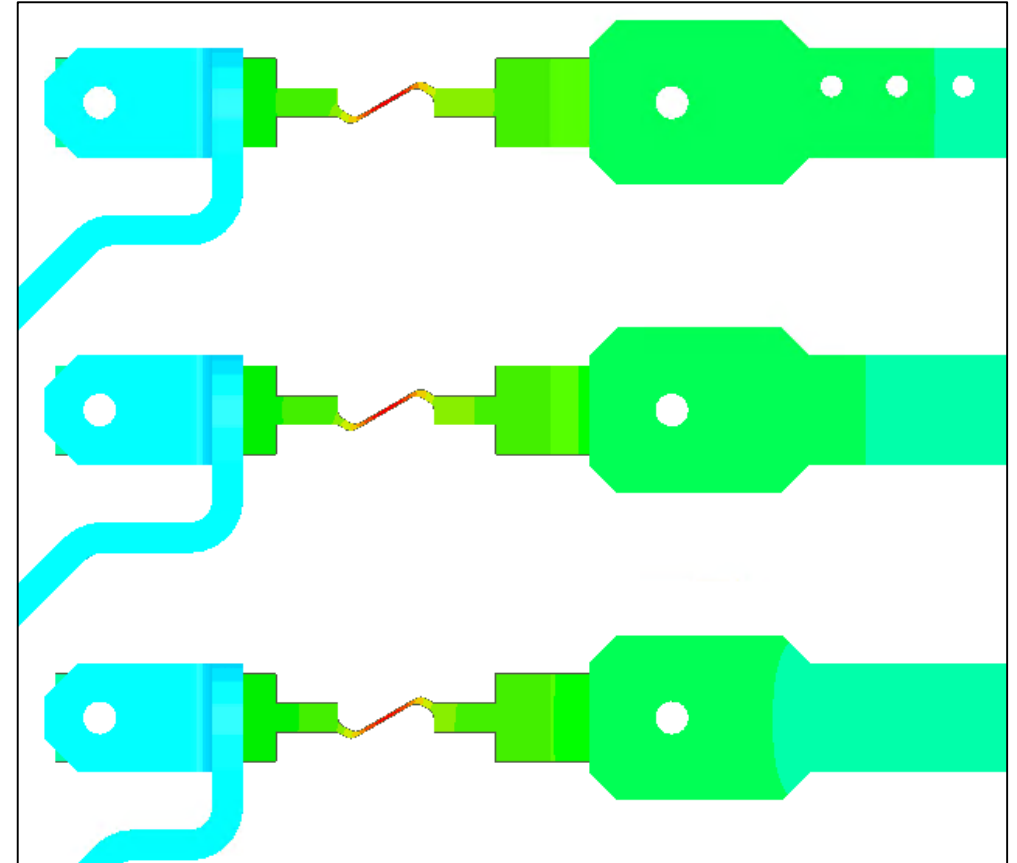
# One-Way versus Two-Way Coupling - Temperature

- 20°C difference in the fuse maximum temperature (89.9°C vs. 109.9°C)

Coupling Iteration 1

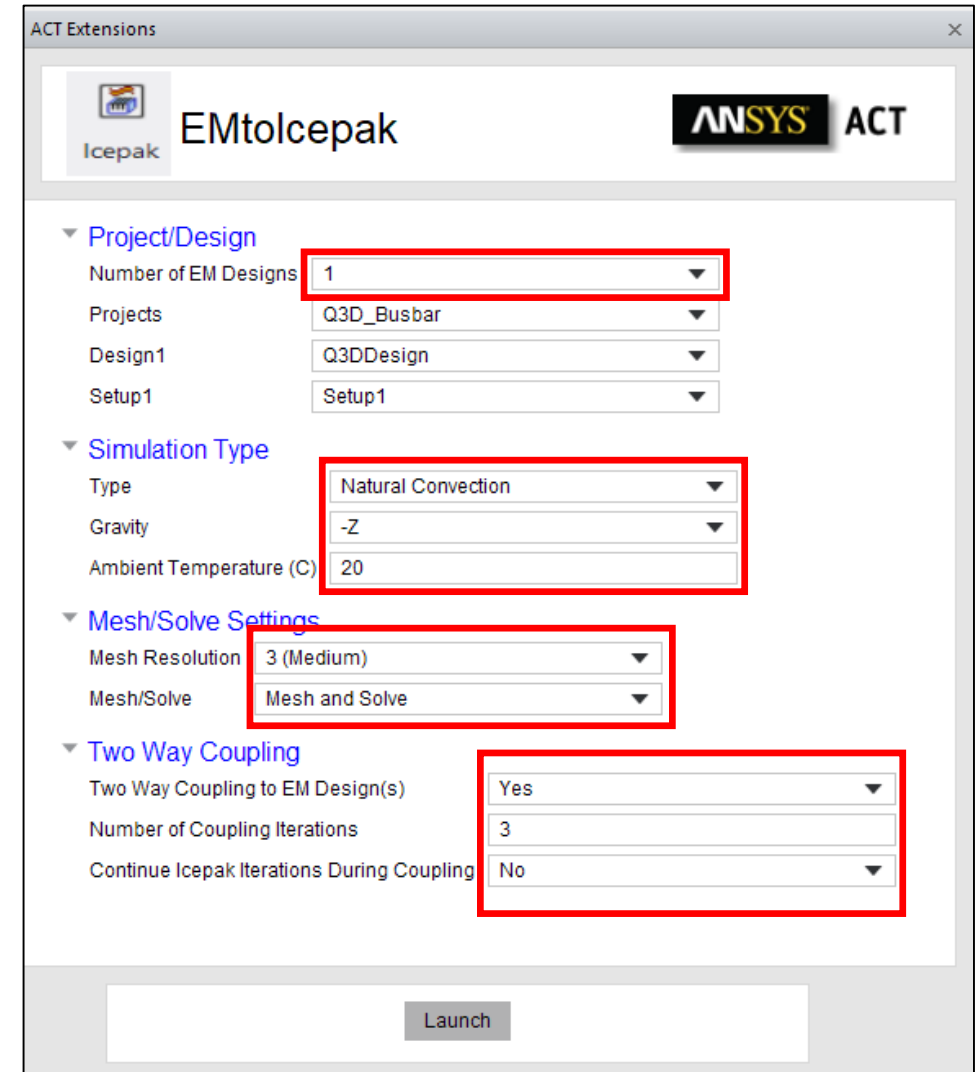


Coupling Iteration 3



# Running the Electro-Thermal ACT (Automated Workflow)

- All the aforementioned steps to create a thermal solution can be automated using the electro-thermal ACT.
- After installation of the ACT ([Refer to ANSYS App Store and its help document](#)), it can be launched for a complete automated 2-way analyses from modeling building to post-processing.
  - Set number of designs to “1” ; Q3D design and setup will be automatically be populated
  - Choose “Natural Convection” under Simulation type
  - Set Gravity direction to “-Z”
  - Set ambient temperature to 20°C
  - Under Mesh/Solve select “Mesh and Solve”
  - Under Two-Way Coupling, select “yes” and set number of iterations to “3”
  - Set “Continue Icepak Iterations...” to “no”



# / Summary

- In this Workshop, key learnings are as follows
  - Performing Q3D DC RL analysis.
  - Setting up temperature dependent material in Q3D.
  - Copying and Using Q3D Model and Material settings in to Icepak.
  - Transferring Volumetric losses from Q3D to Icepak.
  - Setting up natural convection case in Icepak with a one way and two-way coupling to Q3D.
  - Postprocessing the temperature and flow field in Icepak.
  - Running the Electro-thermal ACT for an automatic bidirectional analyses.





**End of presentation**

