NASA USLI 2012-13 PRELIMINARY DESIGN REVIEW



University of California, Davis-SpaceED Rockets Team

OUTLINE

- School Information
- Launch Vehicle Summary
- Motor Selection
- Mission Performance and Predictions
- Structures
- Air-brake System
- Payload
- Recovery System
- Mass Budget
- Safety & Testing

SCHOOL INFORMATION

Name of school/organization: UC Davis – SpaceED Rockets Team

Mailing Address:

Attn: Nesrin Sarigul-Klijn Professor and Director of SpaceED Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering Department 2132 Bainer Drive Davis, CA 95616-5294

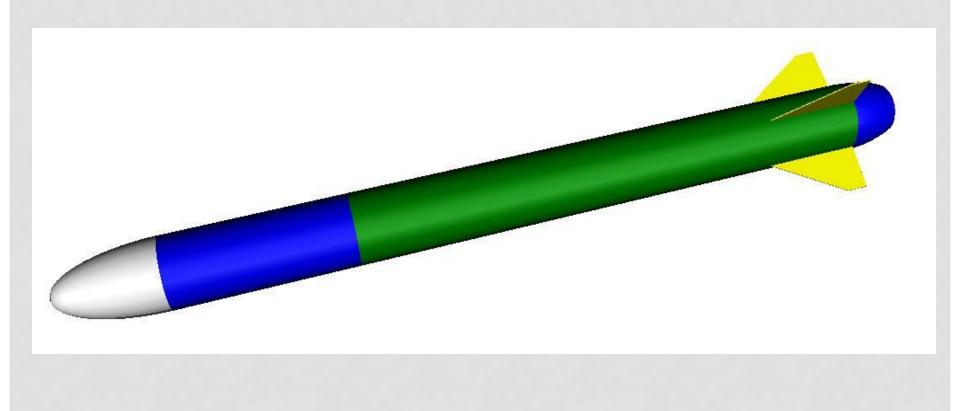
- Reusable Rocket Vehicle Proposed: Eclipse-I
- Team Faculty Advisor: Dr. Nesrin Sarigul-Klijn
- Launch Assistance/Mentor: Steve Kendall (NAR 73704 L3 & TRA 10478 L3) LUNAR #600 AeroPAC #445

LAUNCH VEHICLE SUMMARY

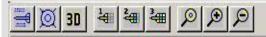
LAUNCH VEHICLE SUMMARY

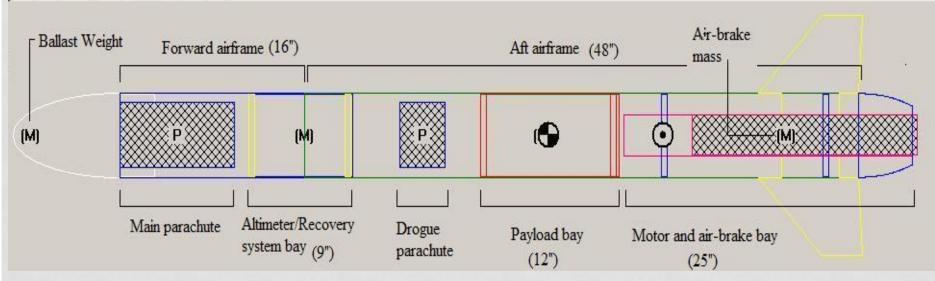
- Length: 77.88"
- Diameter: 6"
- Nose cone: Elliptical at 9.25" long
- Avionic/Recovery Bay: 9"
- Payload Bay: 12"
- Forward Airframe: 16"
- Booster/Payload Airframe: 48"
- Motor: Animal Motor Works L777WW-0
- Total Mass: 32.71 lb.

LAUNCH VEHICLE SUMMARY

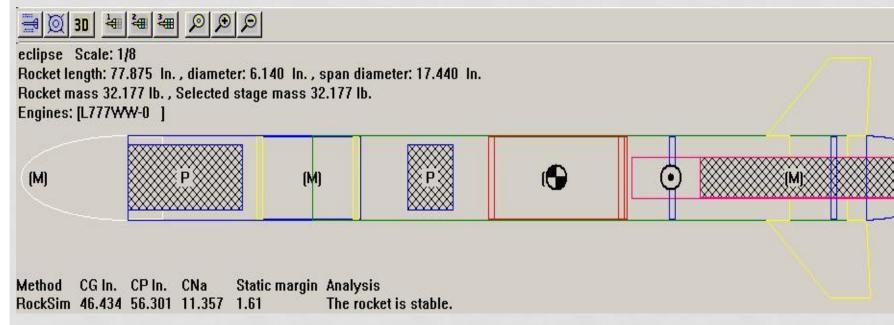


COMPONENT LAYOUT





STATIC MARGIN



Desirable static margin is at least 1.5 caliber but under 2

COMPONENT WEIGHT

Nose Cone	3.8
Nose	1.8
Ballast Weight	2.0
Forward Airframe	3.5
Airframe	0.7
Main Parachute	0.4
Altimeter/Recovery System Bay	2.4
Aft Airframe	14.75
Airframe	2.2
Drogue Parachute	0.05
Payload Bay	5.5
Motor Bay	1.6
Airbrake System	3.8
Fins	1.1
Boattail	0.5
Total Mass without Motor	22.05

MOTOR SELECTION

POTENTIAL MOTORS

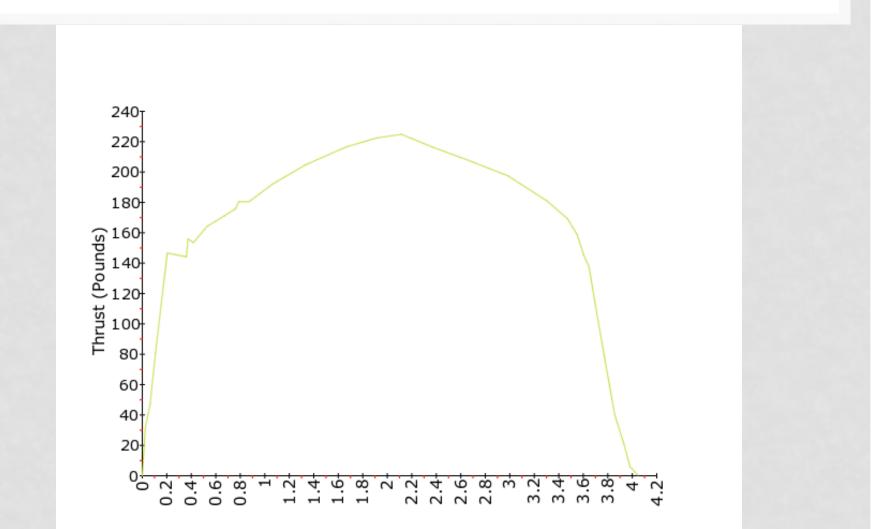
Manufacturer	Motor	Overshoot (ft)
Animal Motor Works	L1080BB	1306
Cesaroni	L890SS	1104
Animal Motor Works	L1060GG	970
Animal Motor Works	L900RR	553
Animal Motor Works	L777WW	163

FINAL MOTOR SELECTION

Diameter	75 mm (2.95 in.)
Length	497 mm (19.6 in.)
Propellant Mass	3.89 lb
Total Mass	8.15 lb
Average Thrust	174.1 lb
Peak Thrust	224.8 lb
Total Impulse	3136.6 N-s
Thrust Duration	4.05 s

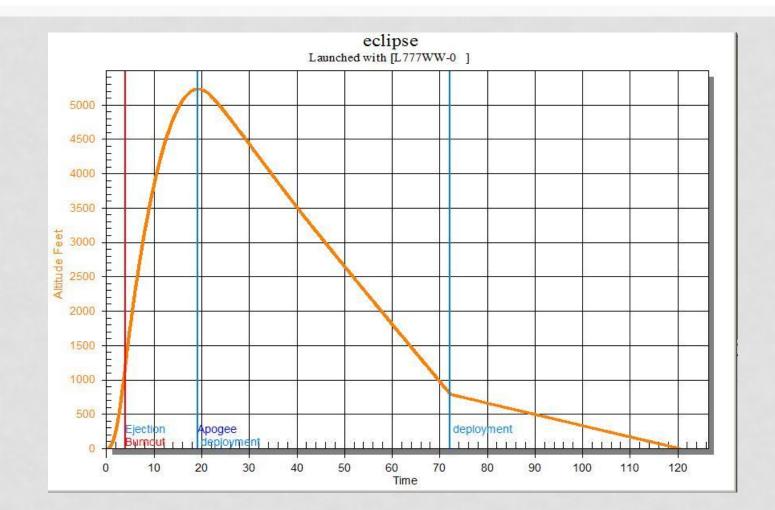
Thrust-to-weight ratio = 5.5

THRUST PROFILE



MISSION PERFORMANCE AND PREDICTIONS

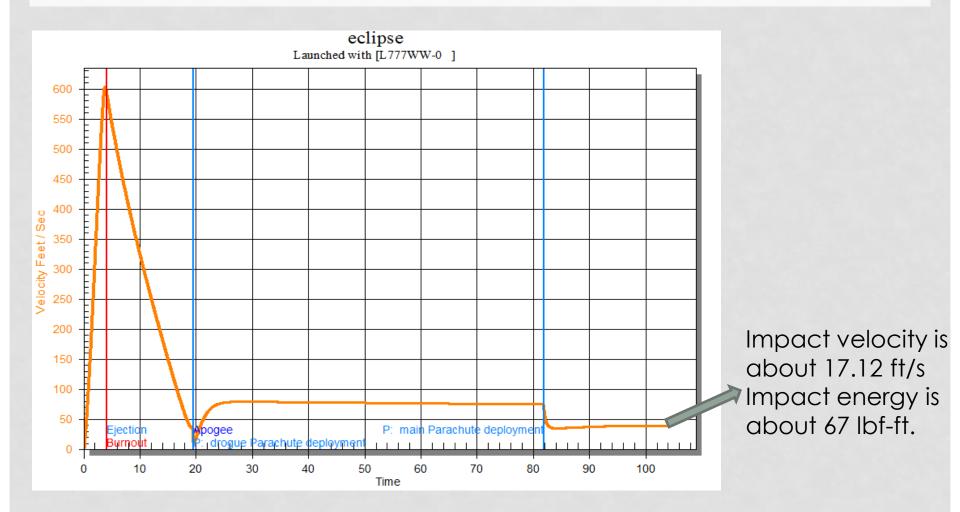
ALTITUDE PROFILE



DRIFT RANGE

Wind Speed (MPH)	Range (ft)
5	512
10	822
15	2207
20	3187

VELOCITY PROFILE





AIRFRAME

Final Selection: Giant Leap Magnaframe tube

- Pros:
 - Light, stiff material with thin wall thickness;
 - Lower peak load but can be used up to its peak load;
 - Strong with the highest peak stress.
- Cons:
 - Requires special machining that will lead to some additional costs.
- Other possible tubes included a Blue Tube, PML Phenolic tube, and Giant Leap's Dynawind, but they were more all more costly.
 - Blue Tube can only be used to half its peak load.
 - PML Phenolic tube has a low strength to weight ratio.
 - Dynawind is the same as Magnaframe reinforced with fiberclass, which can be done if necessary.

AIRFRAME MATERIALS INFORMATION

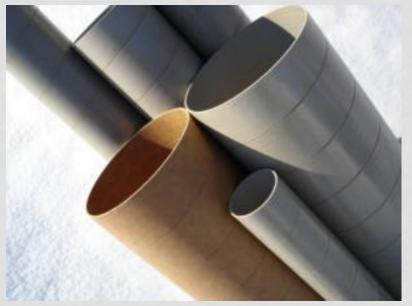
General information of the observed materials is compared to better illustrate the Magnaframe tube's advantage over the other materials.

Name	Blue Tube	PML Phenolic	Giant Leap Magnaframe
ID	3.002"	3.000''	3.004"
OD	3.128"	3.132"	3.096"
Area	0.60662 in ²	0.63572 in ²	0.43757 in ²
Modulus	574.1 ksi	765.9 ksi	823.7 ksi
Peak Load	3052.6 lbf	2573.6 lbf	2226.5 lbf
Peak Stress	5032.1 psi	4048.3 psi	5114.0 psi

Source: "Axial Tube Crush Tests." *HPR Strength of Materials*. N.p., 4 July 2010. Web. 28 Aug. 2012. http://www.rocketmaterials.org/datastore/tubes/Axial/index.php.

ADDITIONAL STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS

- Additional components will be made of fiberglass.
- Necessary couplers will be purchased from Great Leap Rocketry to stay consistent with the use of Magnaframe.



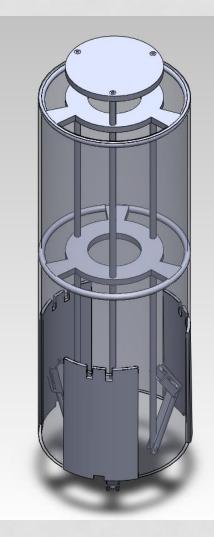
Source: http://giantleaprocketry.com/products/compon ents_airframes.aspx

AIRBRAKE SYSTEM

CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

• PURPOSE

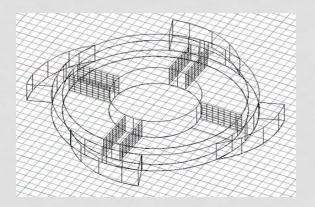
 To create the additional drag required to slow the rocket in the case that the rocket is approaching the desired 1 mile apogee too rapidly.



CONCEPT EVOLUTION

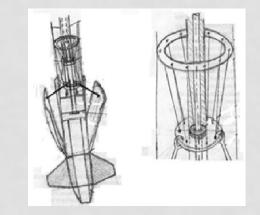
Spikes System

- **Description**: Disk with spikes coming off of it twists around motor mount, pushing spikes out so that horizontal shark-tooth fins come out of rocket's body.
- Pros: Compact.
- **Cons**: Expensive due to cuts in Magnaframe tube and complex manufacturing process.



Umbrella System

- **Description**: Suspension of wire cables from a ring attached to servo. As top ring is lowered, loosened cables allow brake panels to open out of rocket.
- **Pros**: Simple mechanical system with little components; structural strength.
- Cons: Heavy.



FINAL CONFIGURATION

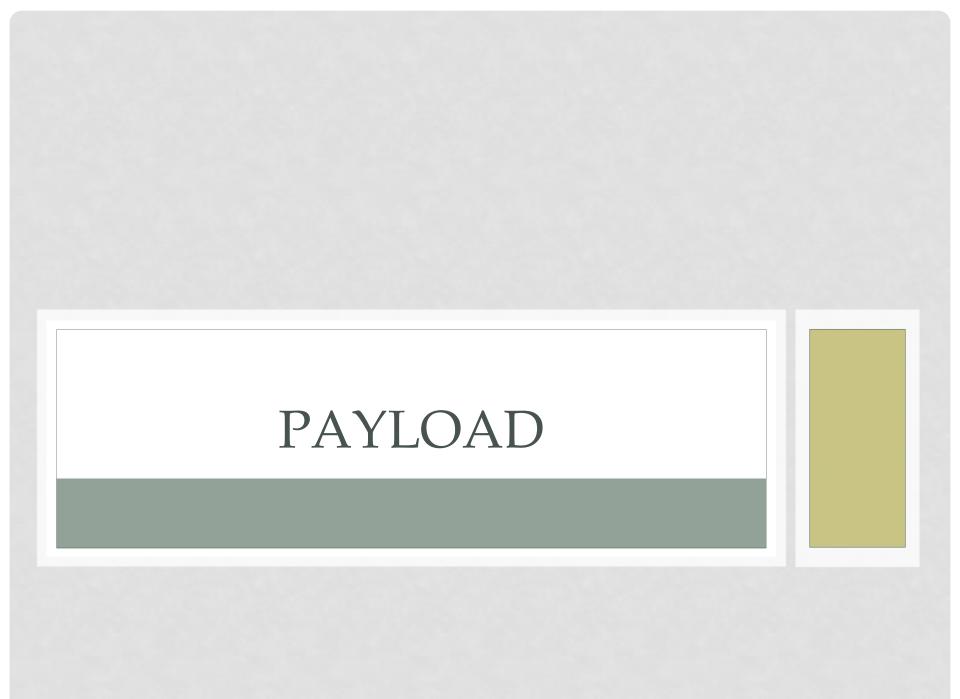
• **DESCRIPTION**:

Four rods, joined on a disk in the airframe, that can move up and down around the motor mount. When the four rods are pulled up, a second rod attached to their ends is forced against the brake panels, pushing panels. Each panel is hinged to the rocket so that when the airbrakes are opened, the panels are pushed out and fold upward.

- Dimensions:
 - Arc length = $\frac{2\pi r}{number of panels} \approx 4.712$ in
 - 4 in height
- Materials:
 - Brake Panels: Fiberglass
 - Mechanical components: Aluminum
- Location:
 - Directly beneath Magnaframe body frame (as an extension to the rocket) under the fins.
- Power Source:
 - air chamber to ensure simultaneous pulling of the rods.

COMPONENT BREAKDOWN

Component	Dimensions Used	Quantity	Mass (lb)	Cost*
Body Tube Disks	3in ID x 6in OD	2	2.068487	\$20.00
Circular Rod	0.25in OD x 0.12in ID x 18in L	3	0.795954	\$18.12
Compressed Air	-	1	0.25	\$15.00
Insulation Blanket	-	1	0.1	\$30.00
Panel Connector	1.25in x 0.75in x 0.5in	3	0.137171	\$15.00
Pins	0.125in OD x 0.5125in L	3	0.007362	\$1.85
Pins	0.125in OD x 0.76in L	3	0.010917	\$1.85
Rectangular Rod	0.5in x 0.25in x 3in	3	0.109737	\$7.13
Rod Mount	0.25in D x 18.064in L	1	0.689496	\$18.15
Miscillaneous (Epoxy, screws)	-	-	0.2	\$30.00
Airbrake Panels	0.0625in x 6.283in x 6in	3	0.041177	\$70.00
		TOTAL:	4.4103 lb	\$227.10



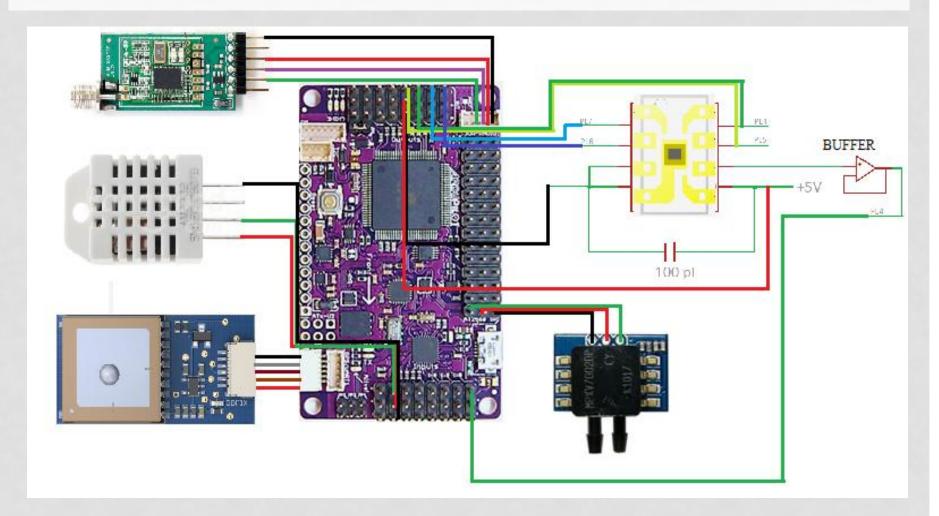
PAYLOAD ELECTRONICS

The avionics payload will consist of the ArduPilot Mega 2.5 with the ATMEGA 2560 as the core processor.

The payload will record data including:

- Acceleration
- Velocity
- Flight path via a 10 Hz GPS
- Solar irradiance
- Live video
- Barometric pressure
- Temperature
- Humidity
- Inertial angular rotation

PAYLOAD WIRING



LIVE VIDEO



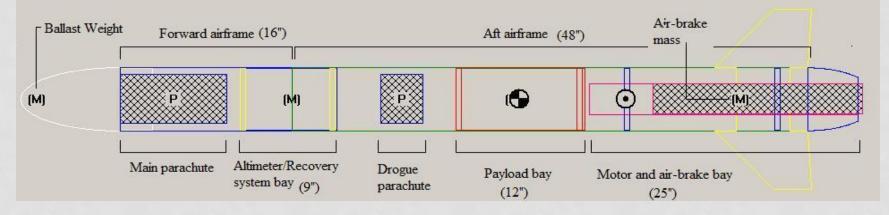
RECOVERY SYSTEM

RECOVERY SUMMARY

- Attachment Scheme
- Deployment Process
- Parachutes
- Altimeters/Ejection Charges
- Recovery Harness/Points of Attachment

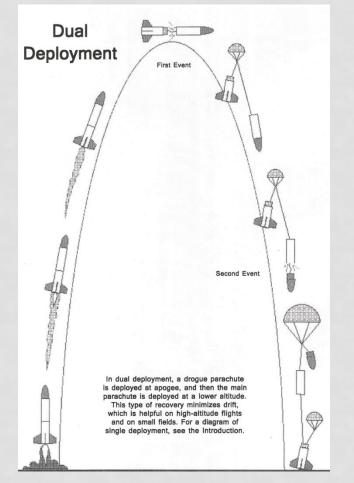
ATTACHMENT SCHEME

<u>=030 44 44 PPP</u>



DEPLOYMENT PROCESS

- Dual Deployment
 - Stage 1: Drogue parachute deployed at apogee
 - Stage 2: Main parachute fully deployed by 800ft altitude



Source: Modern High Power Rocketry 2 by Mark Canepa

PARACHUTES

- Drogue:
 - 36'' diameter
- Main:
 - 84'' diameter fully deployed by 800ft altitude

ALTIMETERS/EJECTION CHARGES

- The Featherweight Raven 3 Altimeter
 - Accelerometer-based apogee deployment (Output)
 - Barometric apogee backup deployment (Output)
 - Main (Output)
 - Main backup (Output)
- Redundant altimeter
- Redundant ejection charges with FFFF black powder
- Ground testing/live testing



RECOVERY HARNESS/POINTS OF ATTACHMENT

- 1/4'' Kevlar recovery harness
 - 3-4 times the length of Eclipse-1
- Closed eyebolts attached to altimeter bay bulkhead
- Quick-link connector

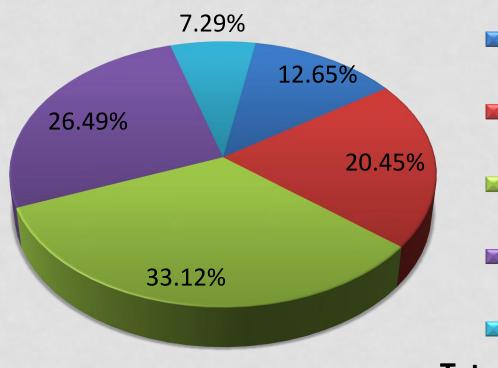


MASS BUDGET

MASS BUDGET BREAKDOWN

Rocket Component	Approx. Mass
Aerodynamics	2.20 lb
Airbrake System	3.819 lb
Propulsion System	10.0 lb
Payload/Recovery System	8.0 lb
Structures	6.175 lb
TOTAL:	~30.195 lb

MASS BUDGET



Airbrake System

Structures

Propulsion System

Payload/Recovery System

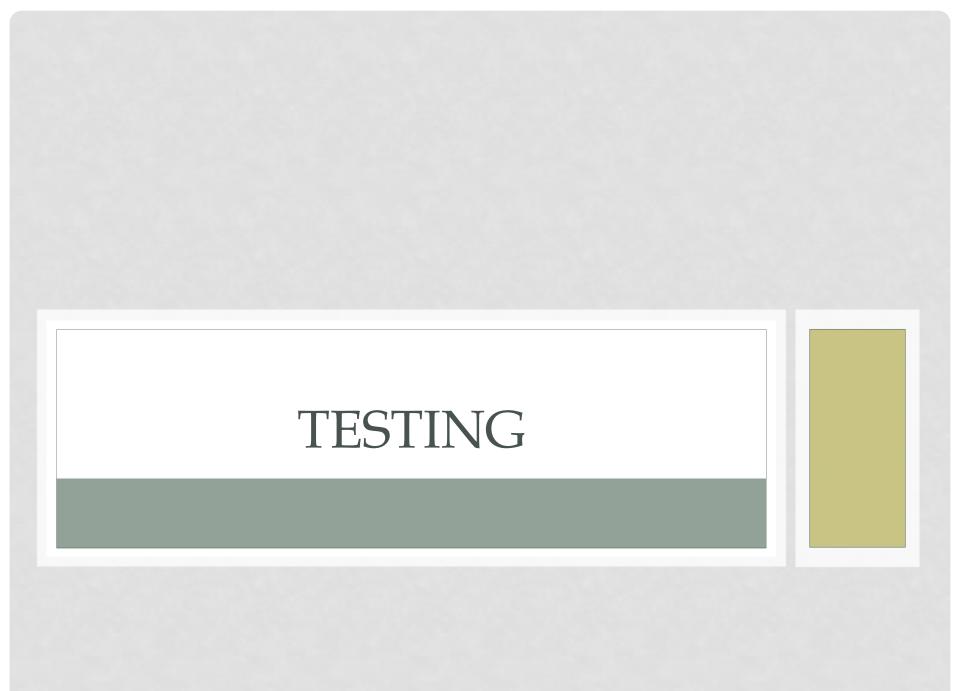
Aerodynamics

Total Mass = 30.20 lb

PLAN FOR VEHICLE SAFETY

ECLIPSE SAFETY VERIFICATION

- Take into account the risks and corresponding mitigations
- Verify risks according to the degree of probability
- Verify potential modes of failure and follow the preflight solutions



TESTING CHECKLIST

- Payload System Verification
- Recovery System Verification
- Motor System Verification