

Research and Development of Autonomously Controlled Wings for Reusable Solid-Fuel Model Rocket



Have you seen them before?

Space Technology and knowlegde is a valuable resorce though, It's still very underdeveloped in Thailand



I.C.



Freeze dried food

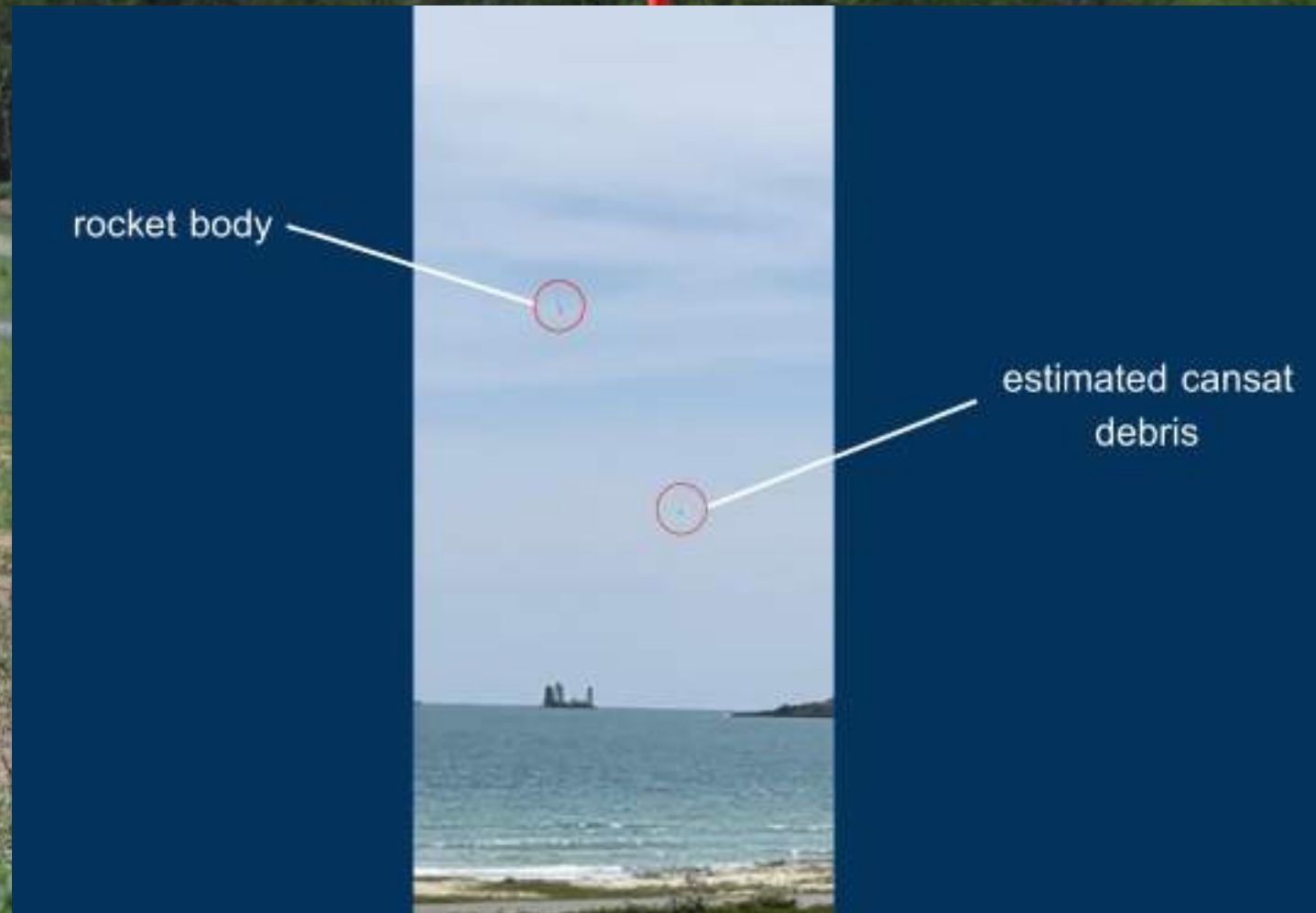


Firefighter mask

These examples are all product of space development

We want to learn it and develop something so we joined “cansat 2022 competition”

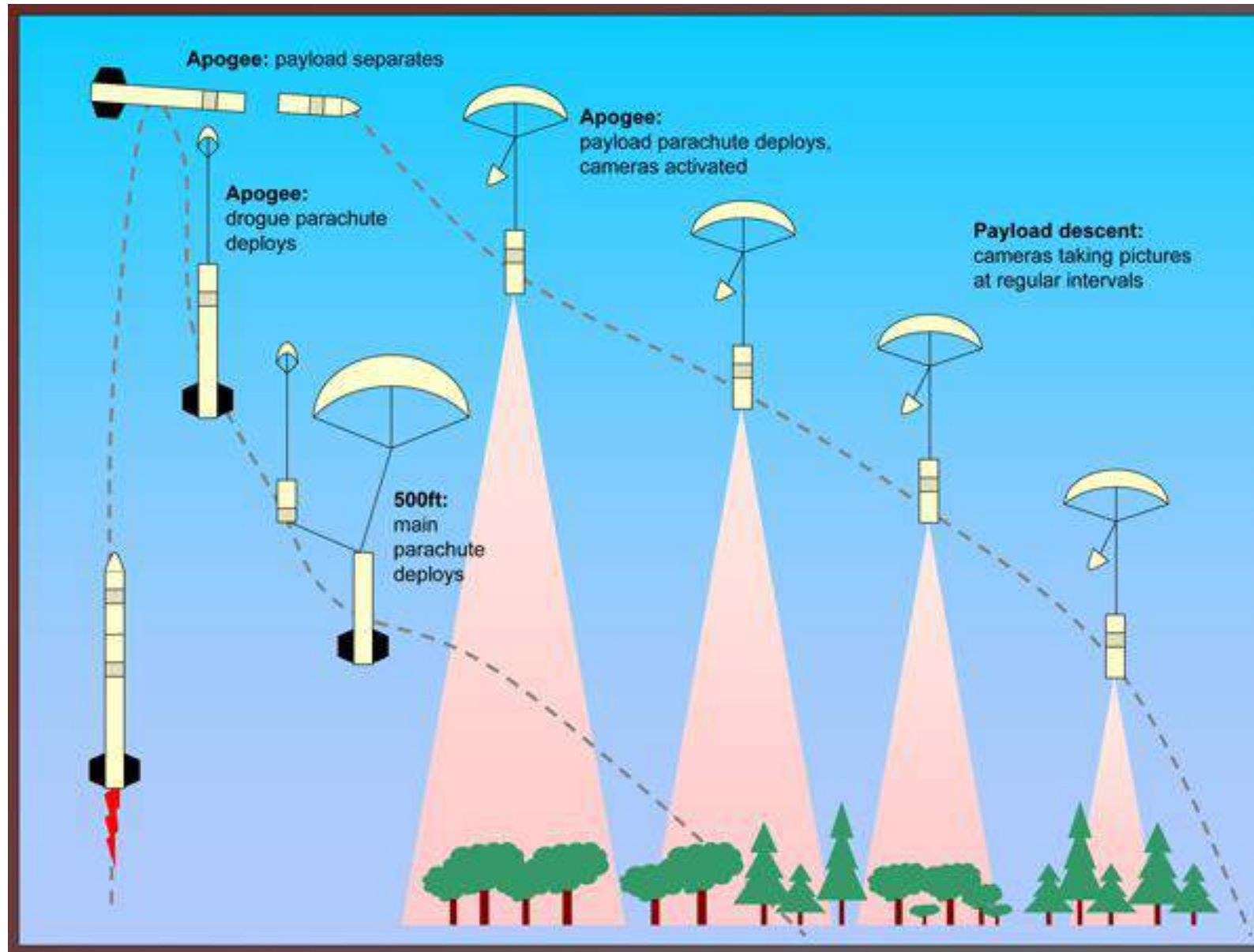
Unexpected failure from cansat



Our rocket flew into the sea making it unrecoverable

So we try to find new solution

Dual deployment?



This doesn't really work because we cant control it

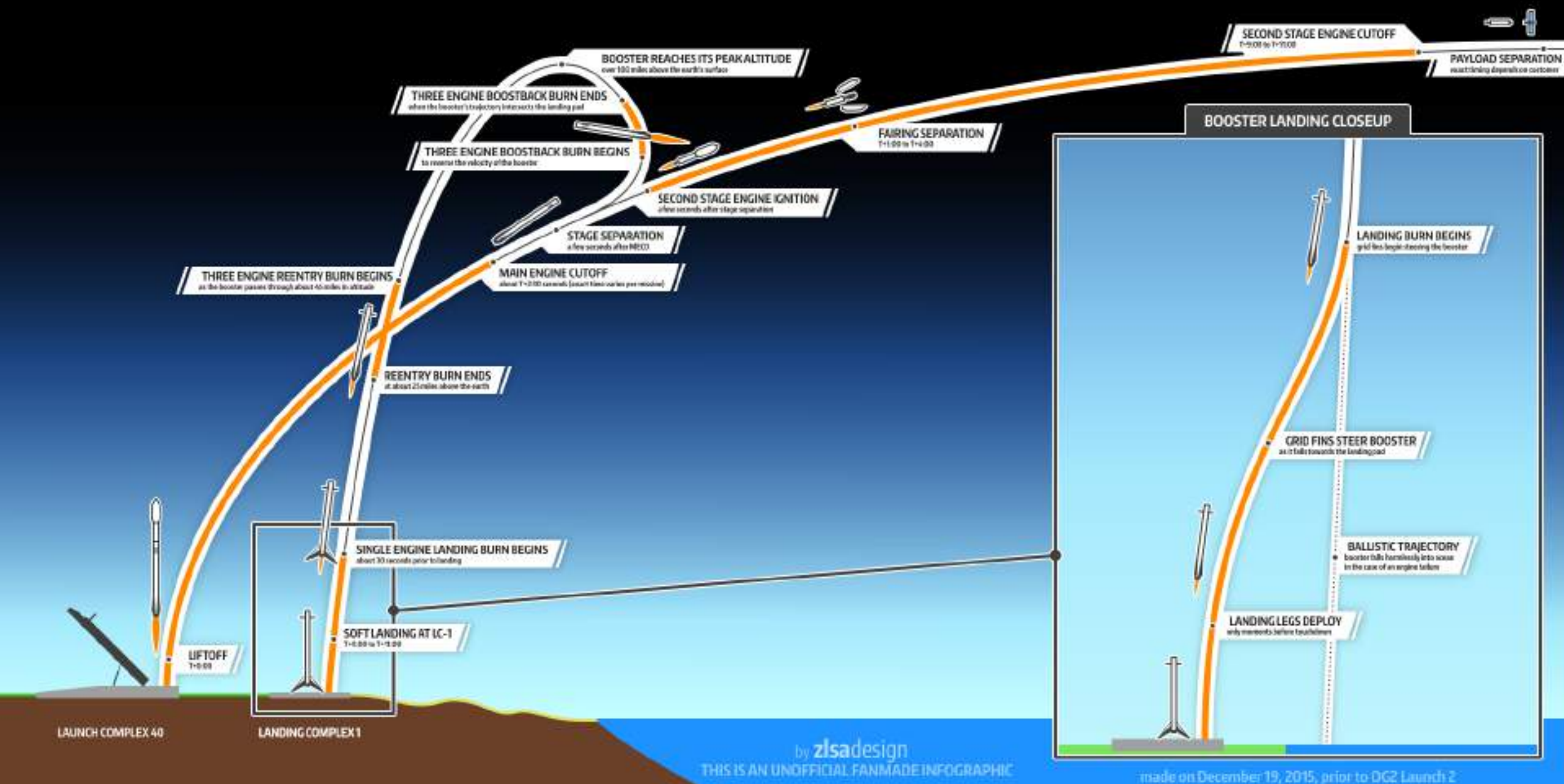
So we ought to find a new solution

And we've found this

SpaceX NROL-87 mission
Falcon 9 launches the NROL-87 spacecraft
and Falcon 9 first stage landing
2 February 2022

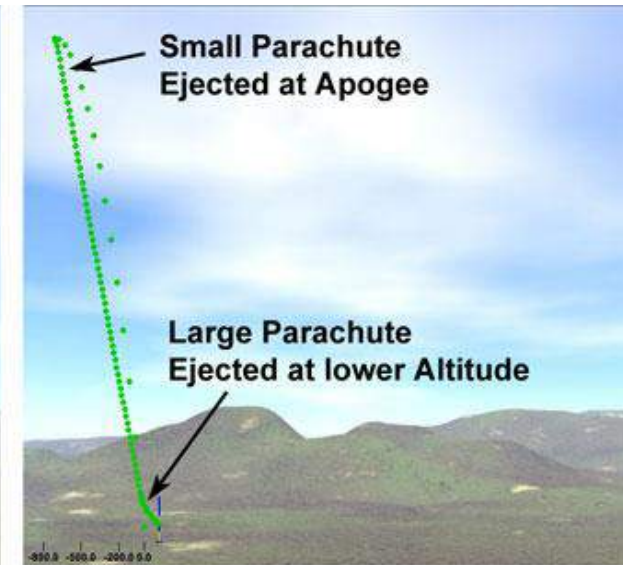
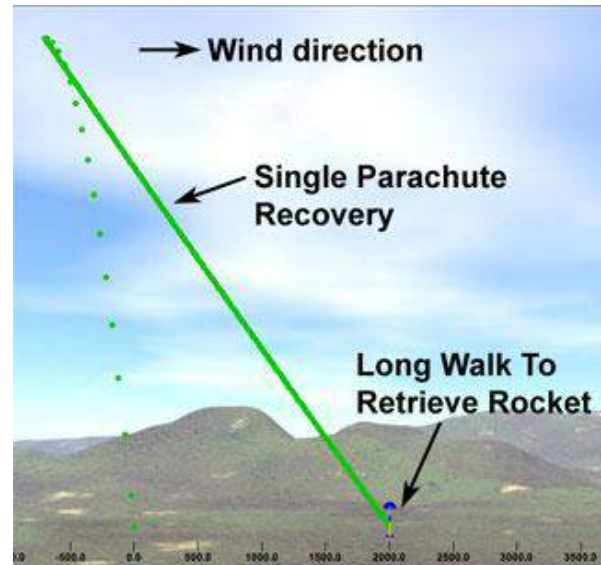
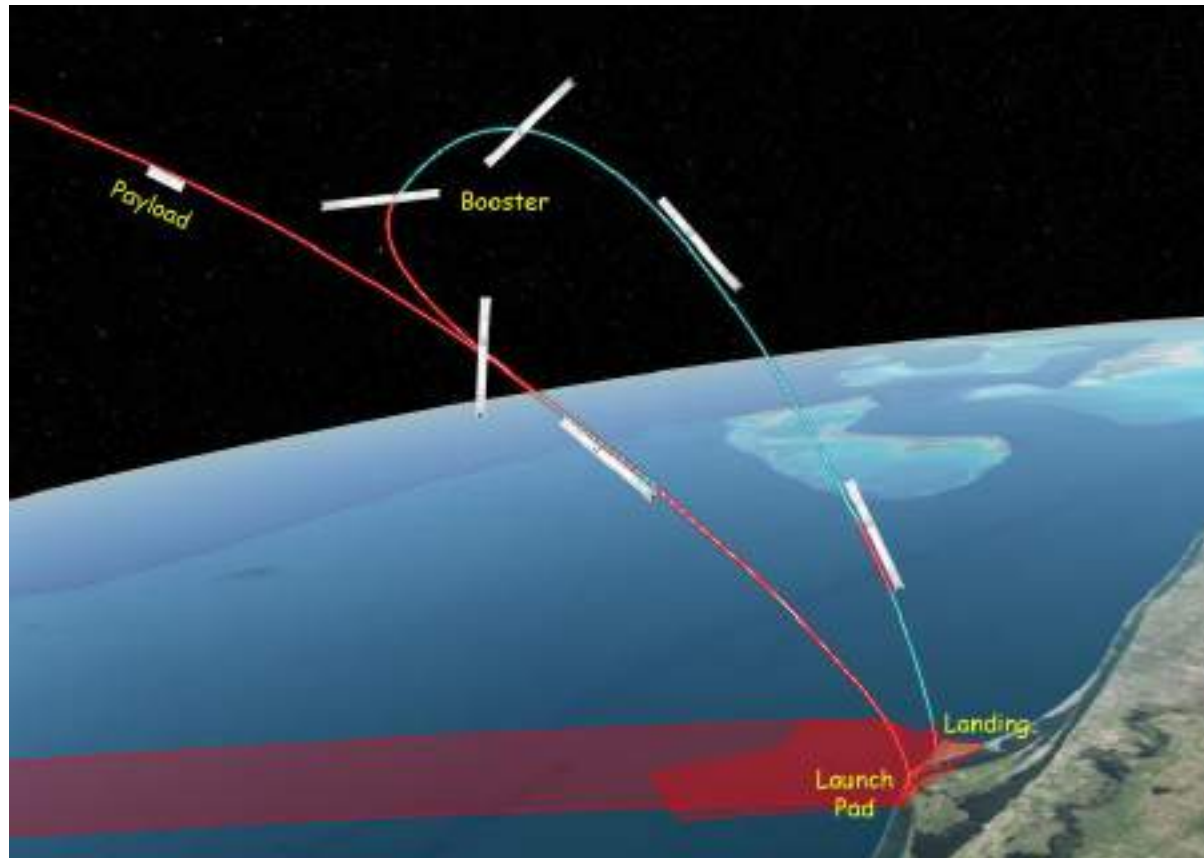
SPACEX FALCON 9 LAUNCH AND LANDING PROFILE

NOTE: NOT TO SCALE/TRAJECTORY IS NOT EXACT

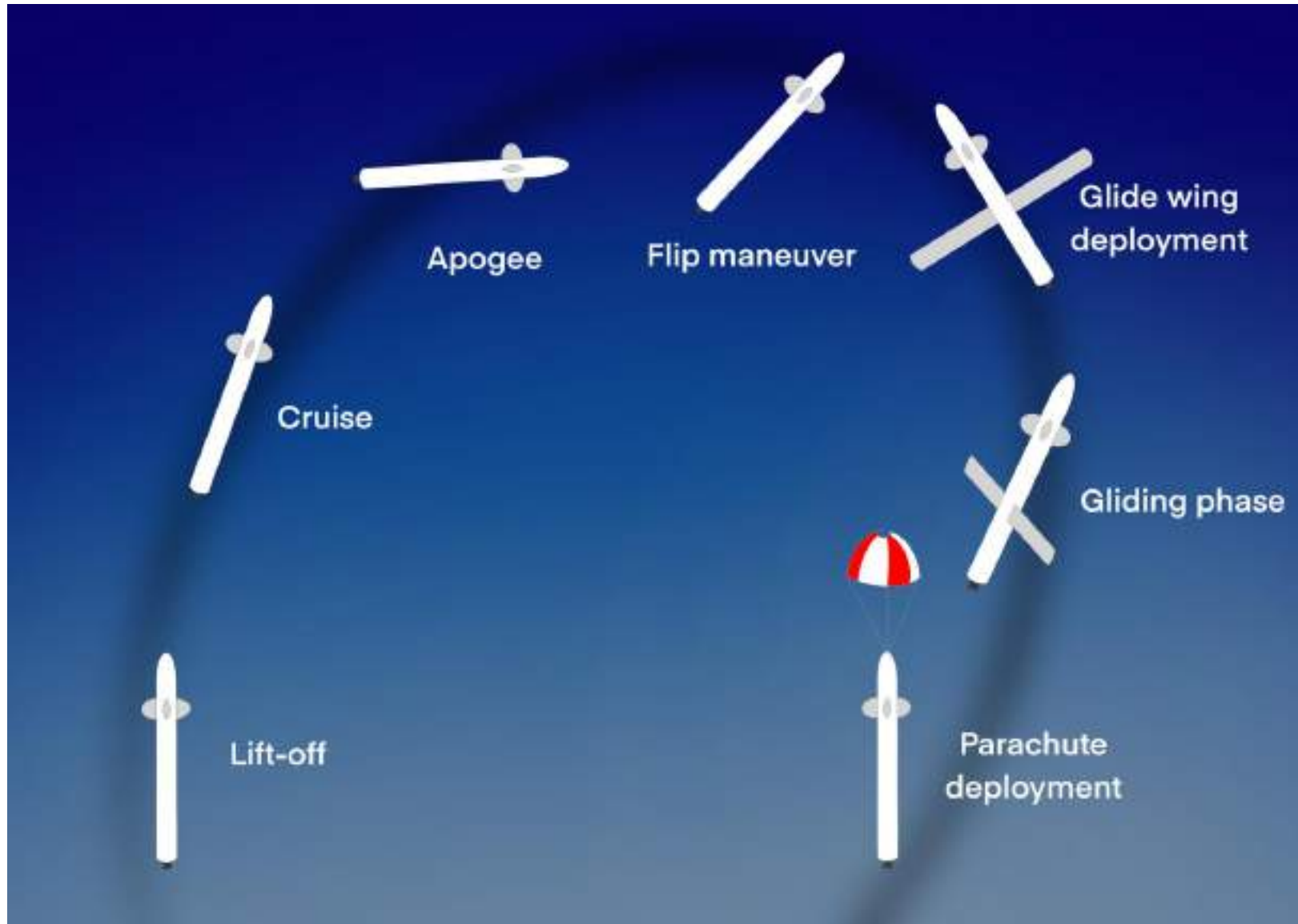


So we try to replicate their method using our new invention

combine two method

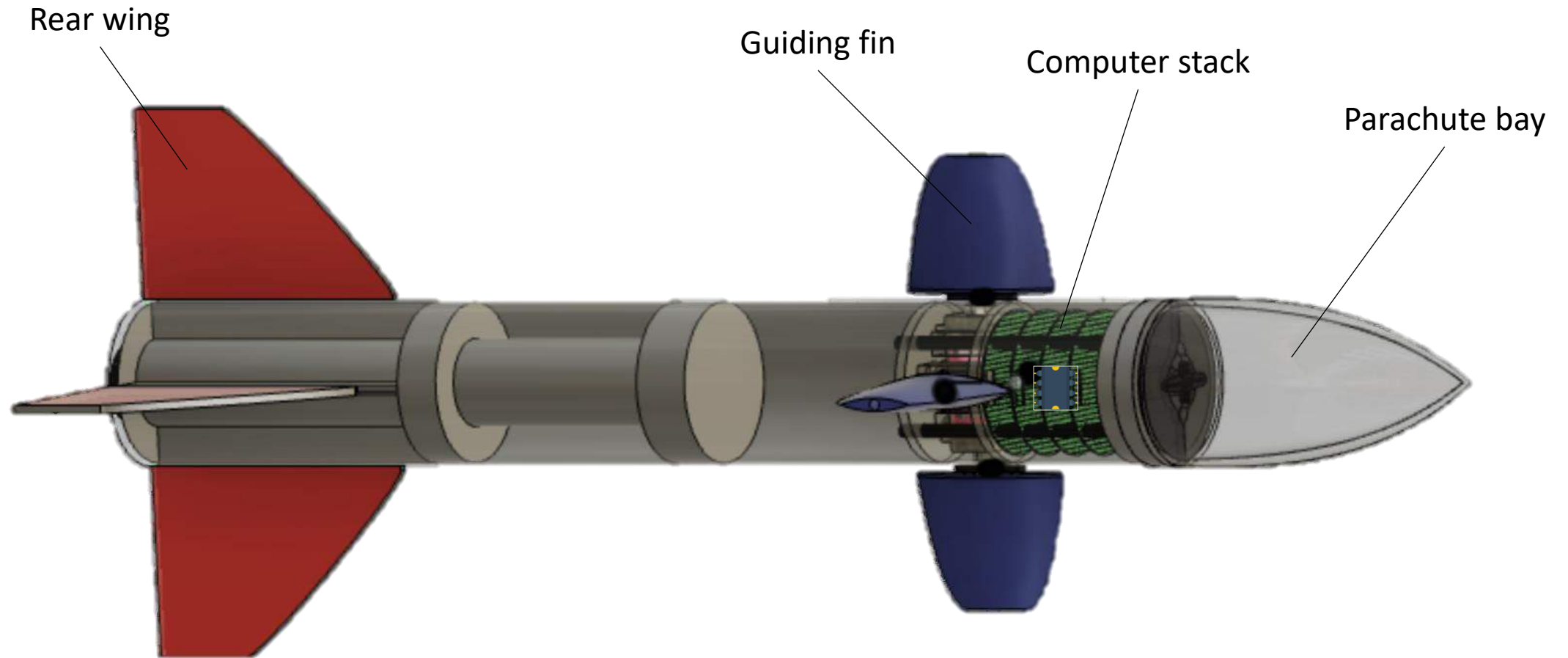


Our Flight path




Building process :

Autonomously Controlled Wings for Reusable Solid-Fuel Model Rocket



Side view of Nominal 1

FINS and WINGS



Flow Direction

Lift

Drag


Total Aerodynamic Force

Lift Equation: $L = \frac{C_l \cdot \rho \cdot V^2 \cdot A}{2}$

Lift = coefficient x $\frac{\text{density} \times \text{velocity squared} \times \text{wing area}}{\text{two}}$

Drag Equation: $D = \frac{C_D \cdot \rho \cdot V^2 \cdot A}{2}$

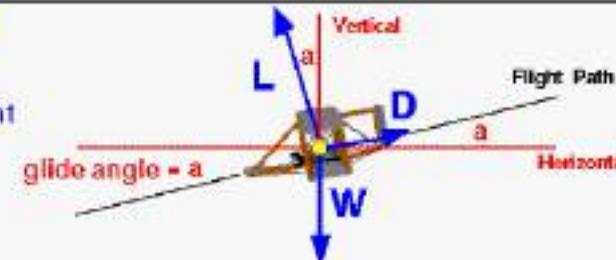
Drag = coefficient x $\frac{\text{density} \times \text{velocity squared} \times \text{reference area}}{\text{two}}$



Glenn Research Center

Drag to Lift Ratio

L = Lift
D = Drag
W = Weight

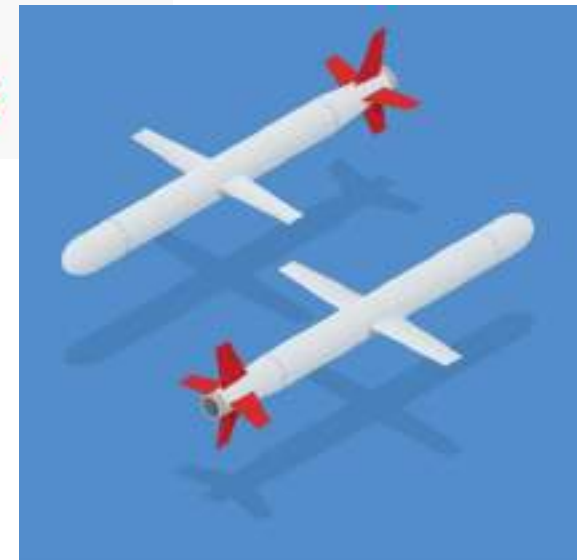


Vertical Equation: $L \cos(a) + D \sin(a) = W$

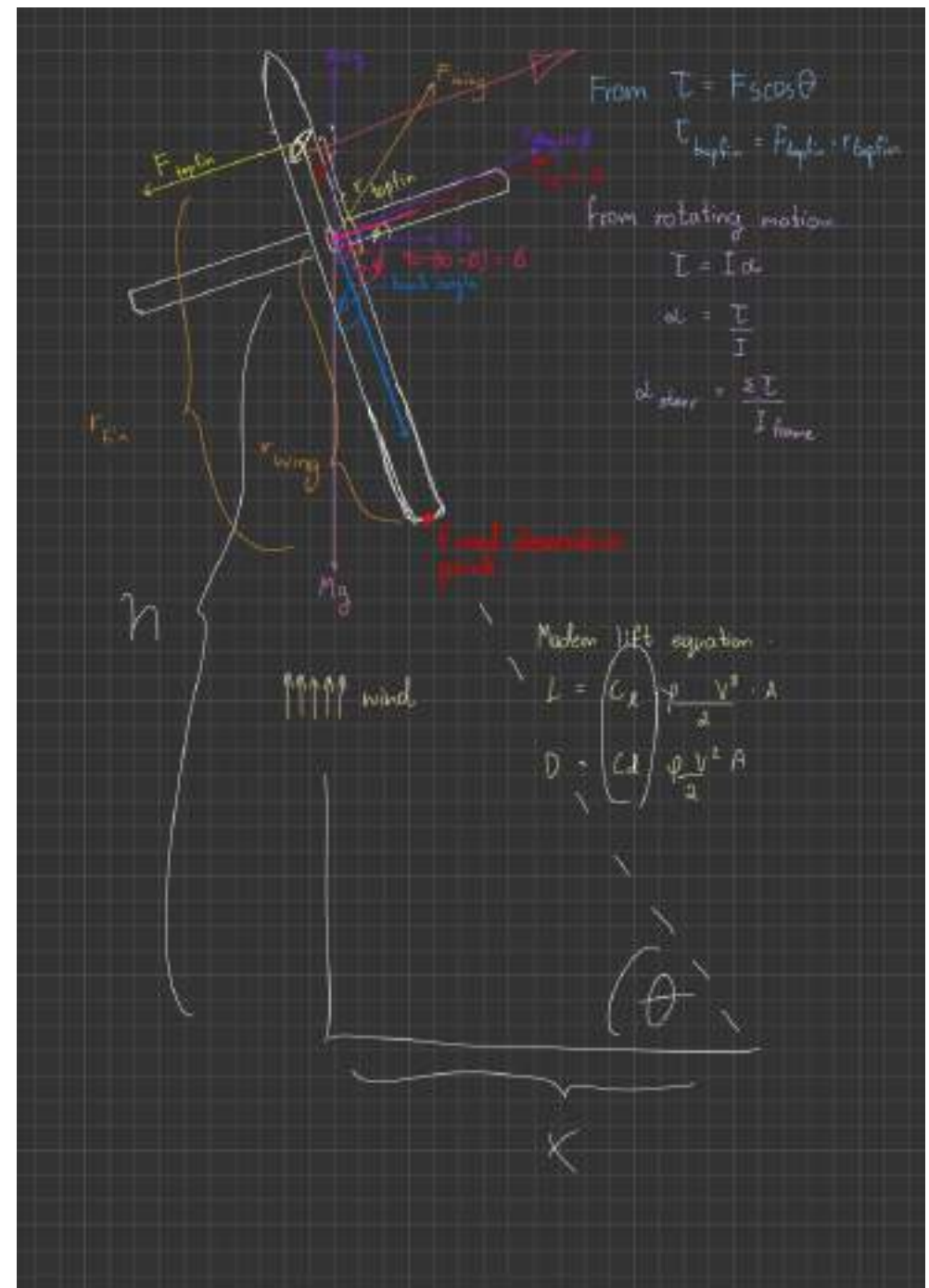
Horizontal Equation: $L \sin(a) = D \cos(a)$

From algebra: $\frac{\sin(a)}{\cos(a)} = \tan(a) = \frac{D}{L}$

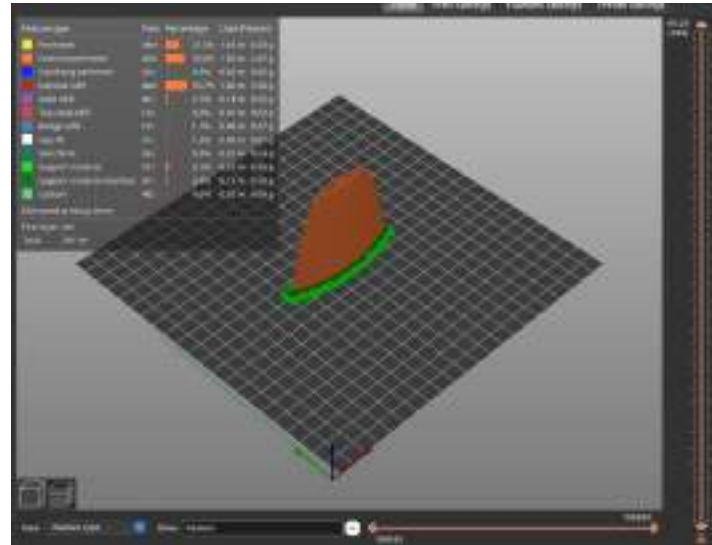
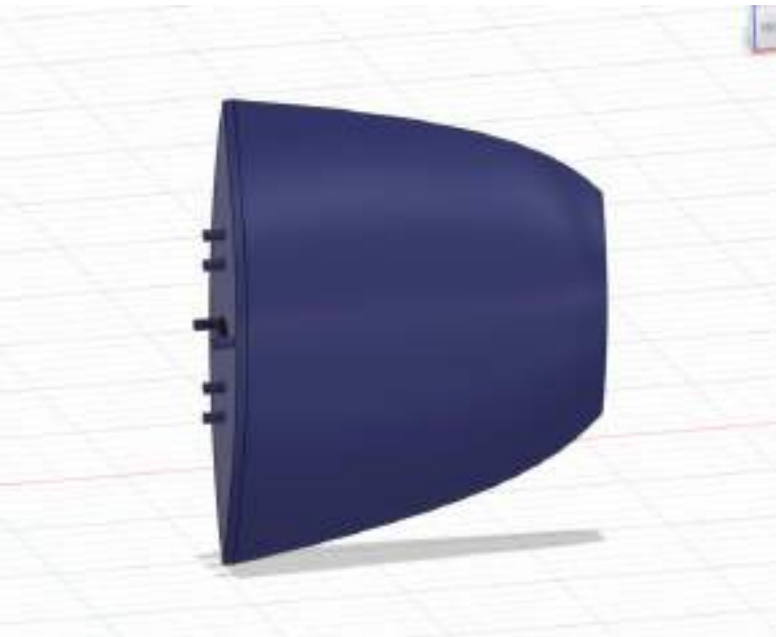
More algebra: $\frac{D}{L} = \frac{C_D \cdot \rho \cdot V^2 \cdot A}{C_L \cdot \rho \cdot V^2 \cdot A} = \frac{C_D}{C_L} = \tan(a)$



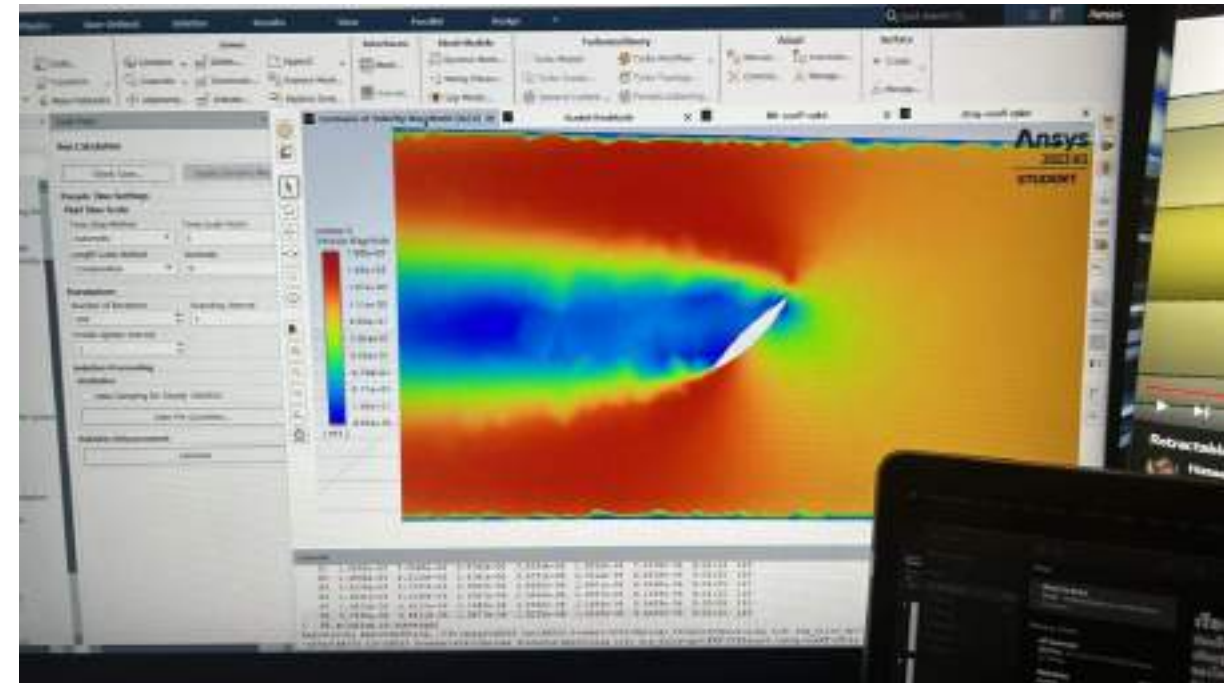
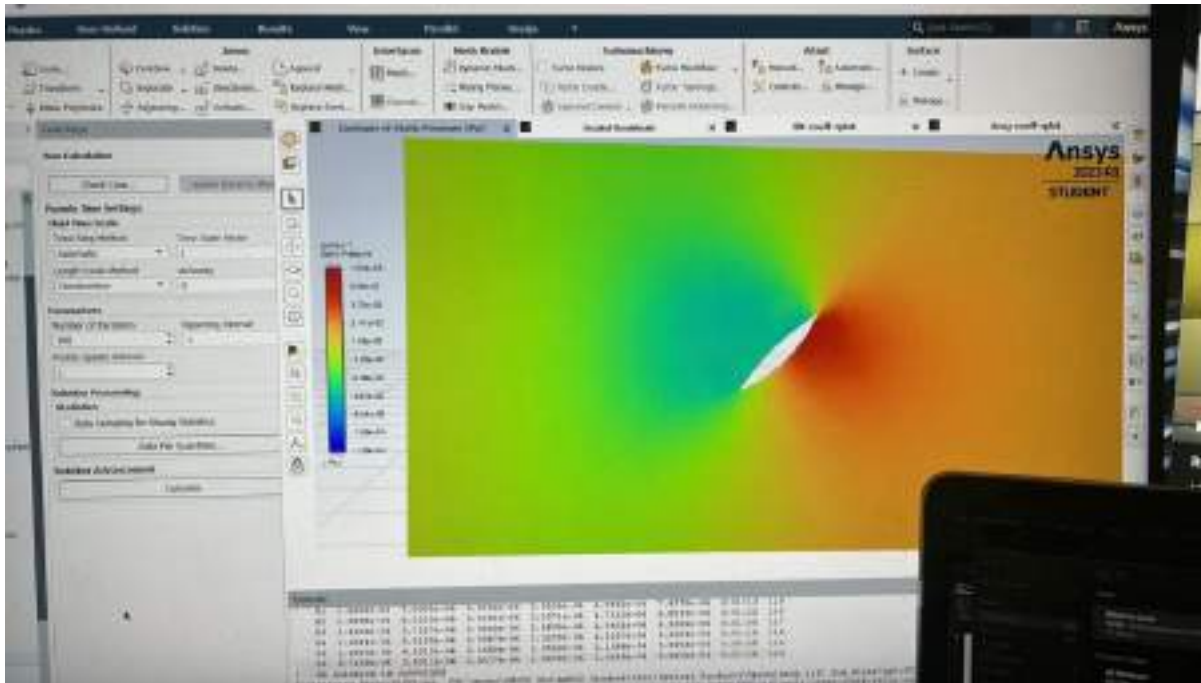
Then,
Utilize it for
steering



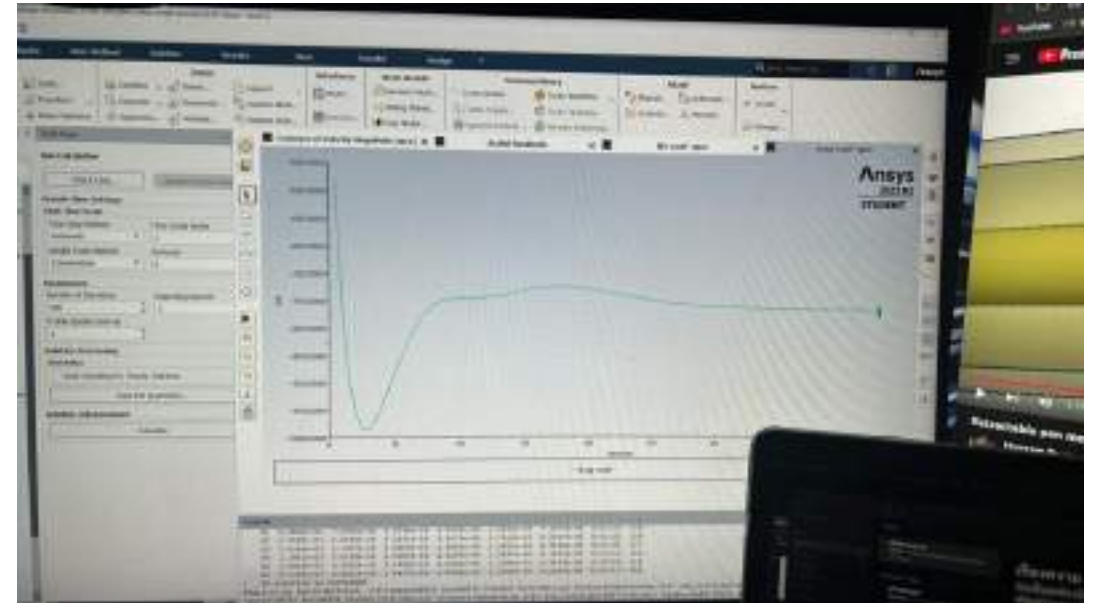
Steps of creating a fin



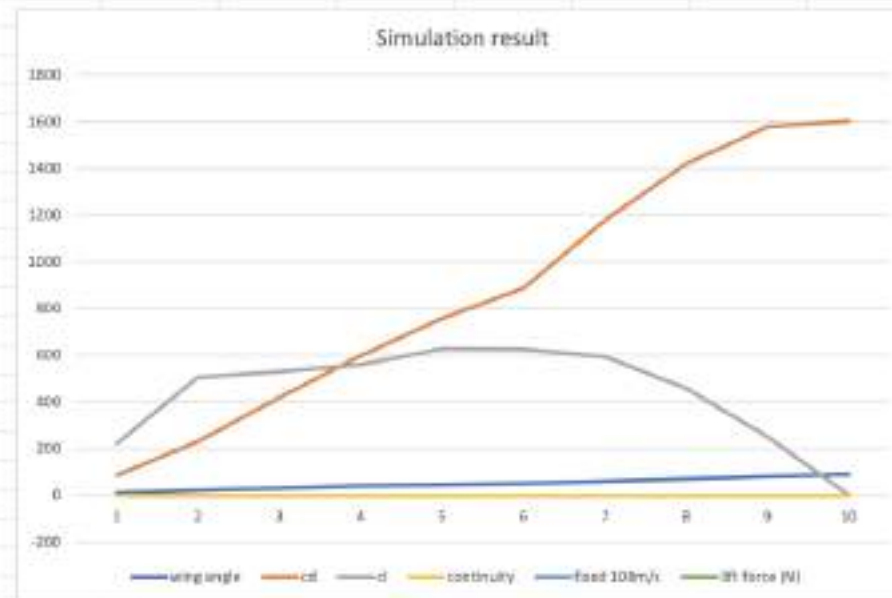
Then test the wings in Ansys Fluent



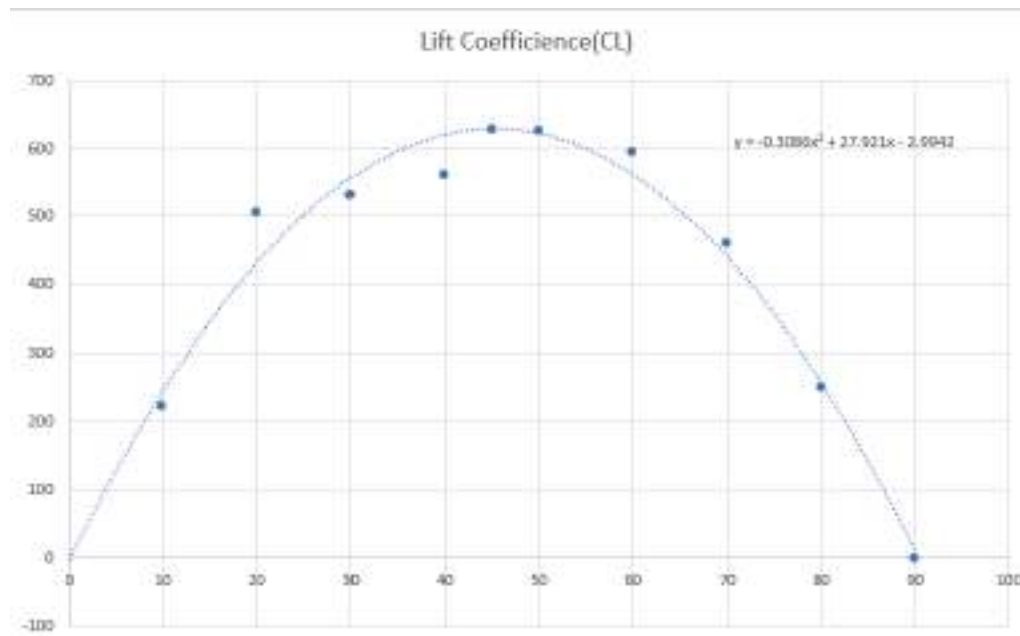
Simulation data :



wing angle	cd	cl	continuity	fixed 108m/s lift force (N)
10	84.893	222.2159	4.00E-02	
20	230.3596	504.7655	1.00E-03	
30	417.7364	530.1816	9.00E-04	
40	596.9681	559.9018	1.00E-03	342.9112
45	758.7496	626.9592	1.00E-03	
50	888.5911	624.9909	1.00E-03	
60	1177.7903	593.8303	1.00E-03	
70	1419.0558	459.7123	9.00E-04	
80	1579.4091	250.4597	9.00E-04	
90	1603.571	-0.6697	1.00E-03	



And use the data for full simulation in flight computer

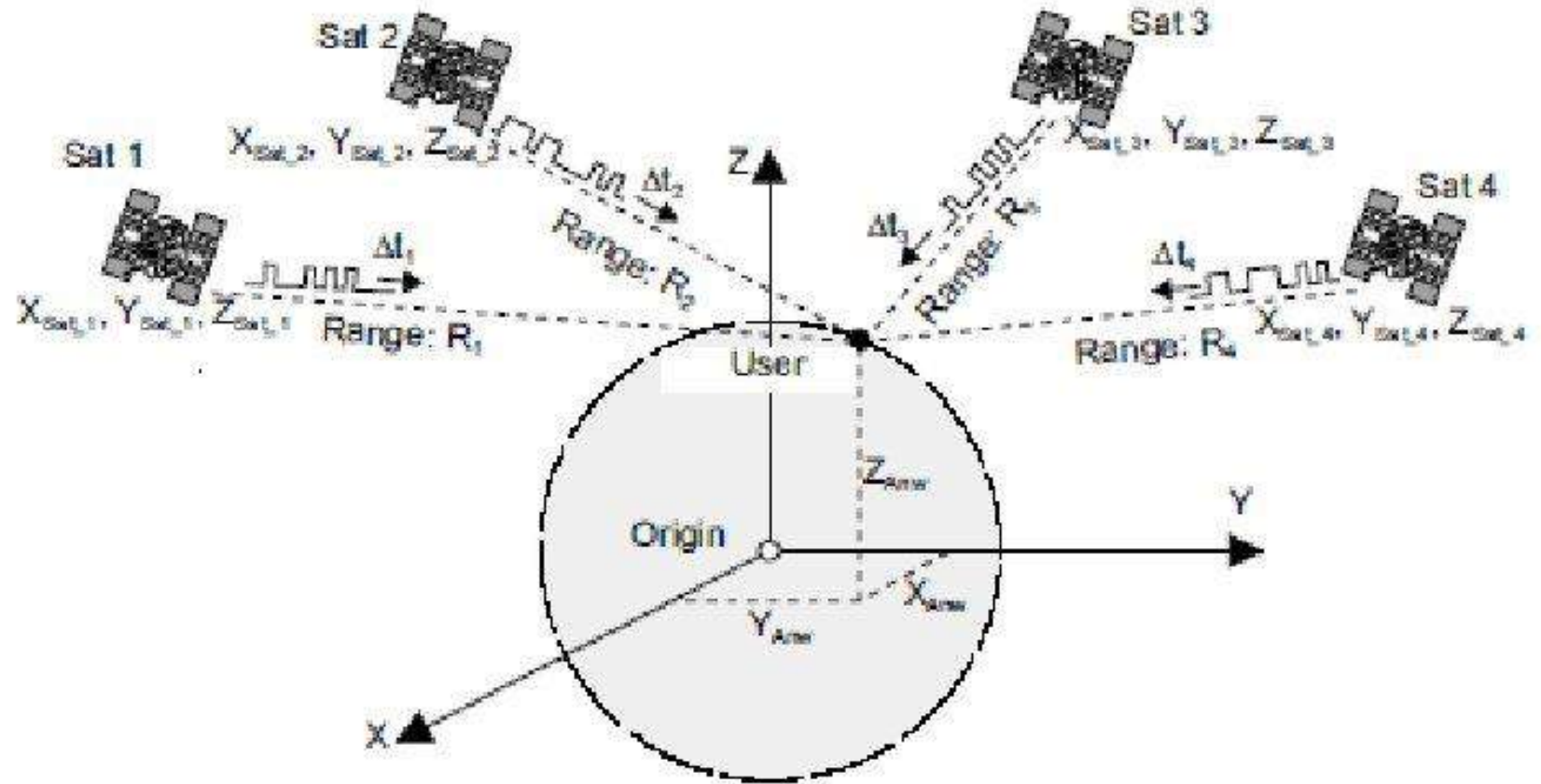
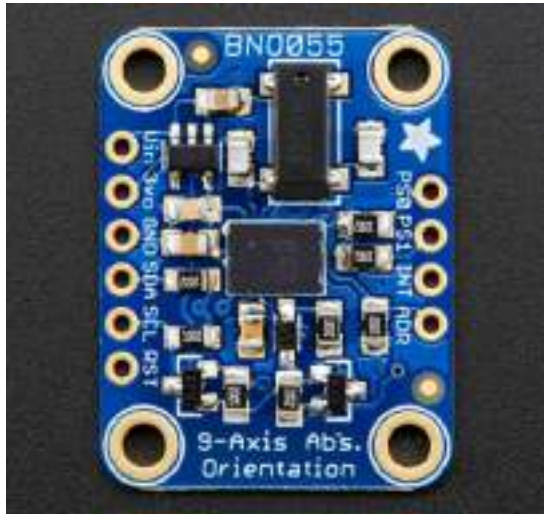


Before we can control the rocket

How do we know where we are?

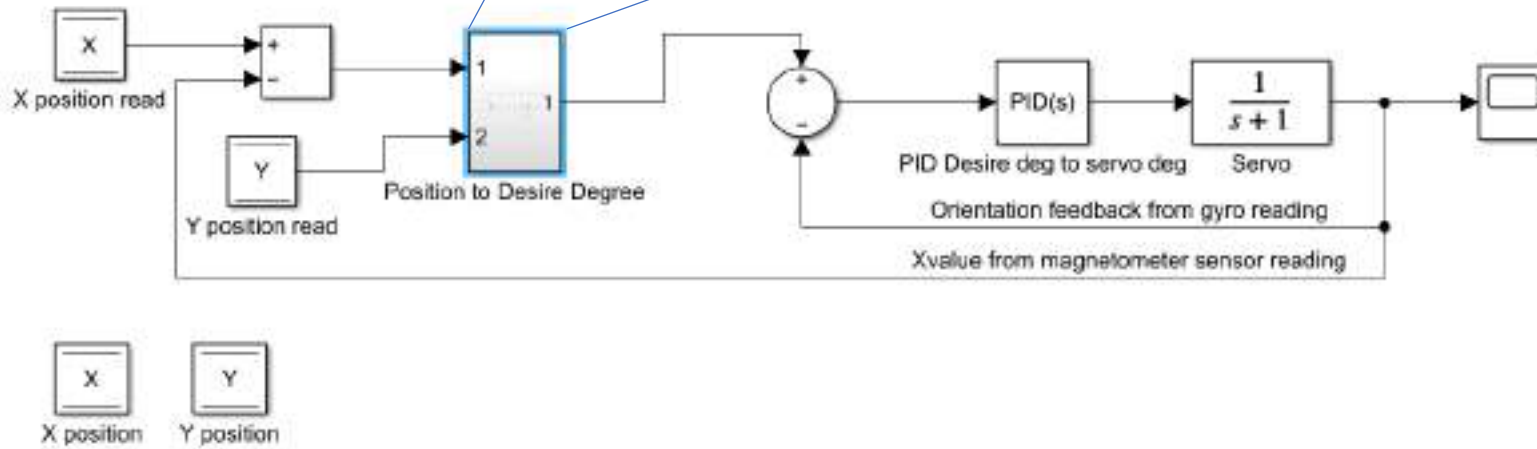
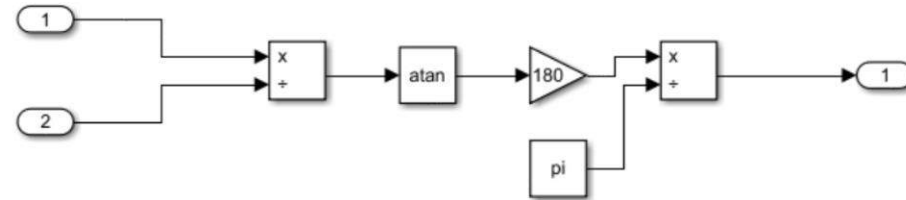
Calculating Position

GPS module



What do we do after
we have location data?

$\theta = \arctan(y/x)$ and convert radians to degree

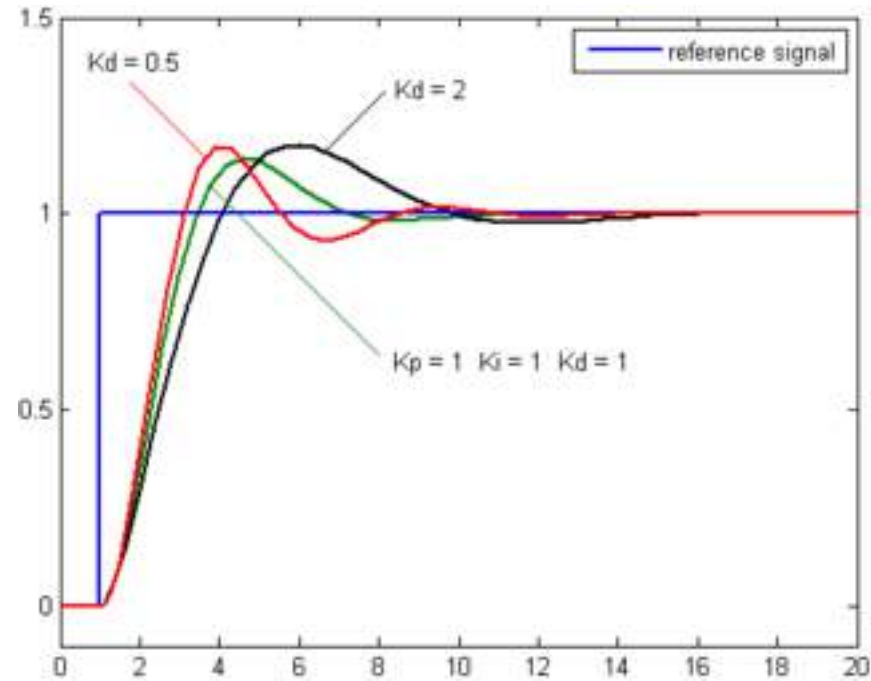


But why using PID control ?

$$u(t) = K_p \left(e(t) + \frac{1}{T_i} \int_0^t e(\tau) d\tau + T_d \frac{d}{dt} e(t) \right)$$

Pid is one of feedback control loop

Result of PID control (simulation)



Pid control graph

Result of Roll simulation

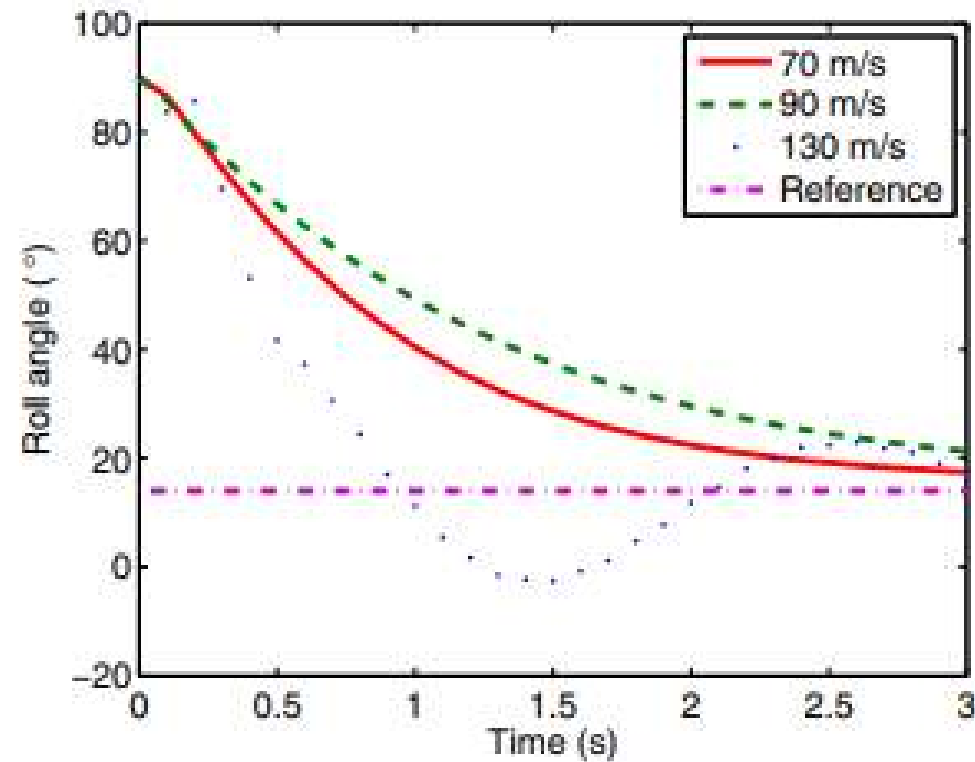
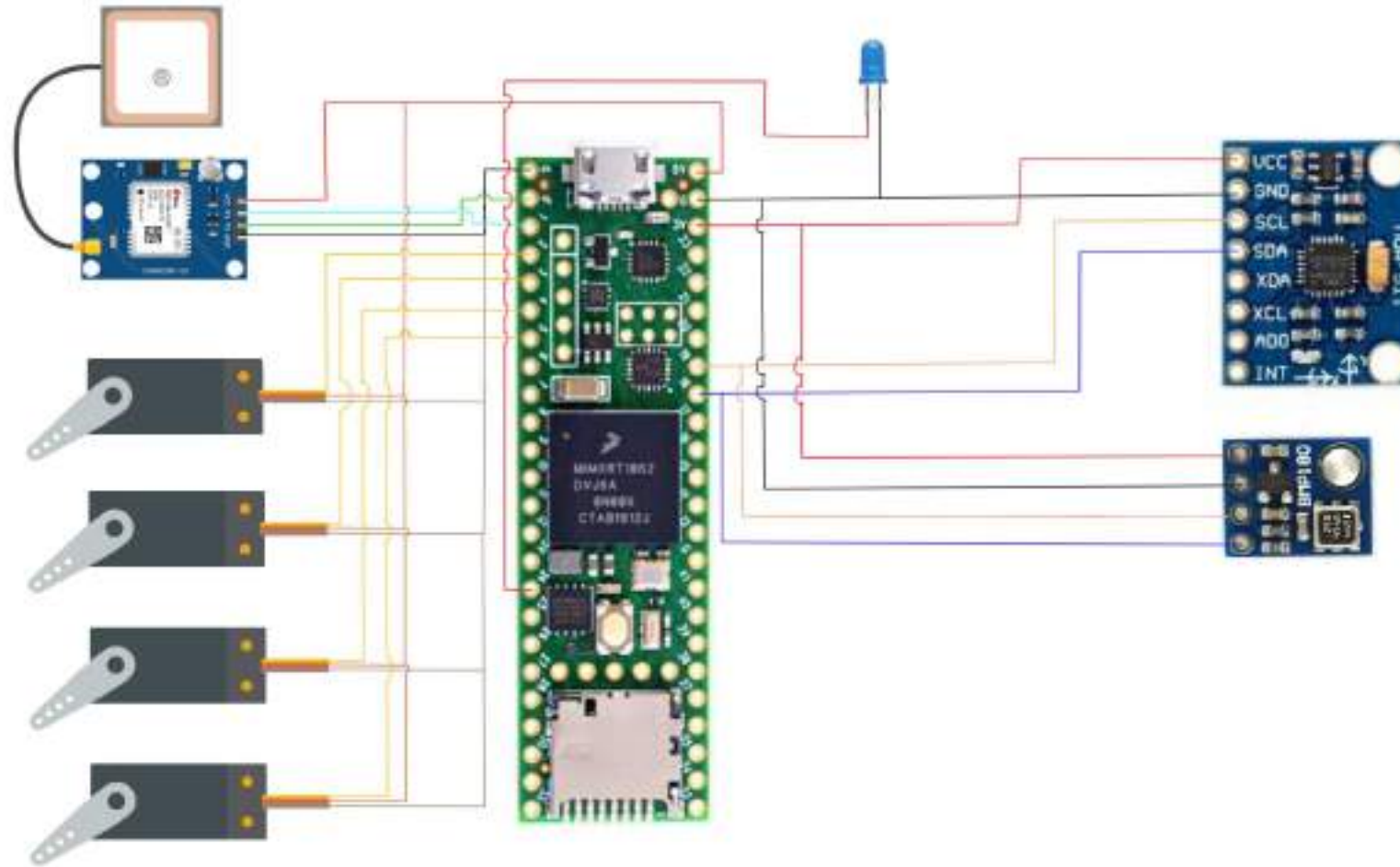


Fig. 12 Roll simulation at 70 m/s, 90 m/s and 130 m/s

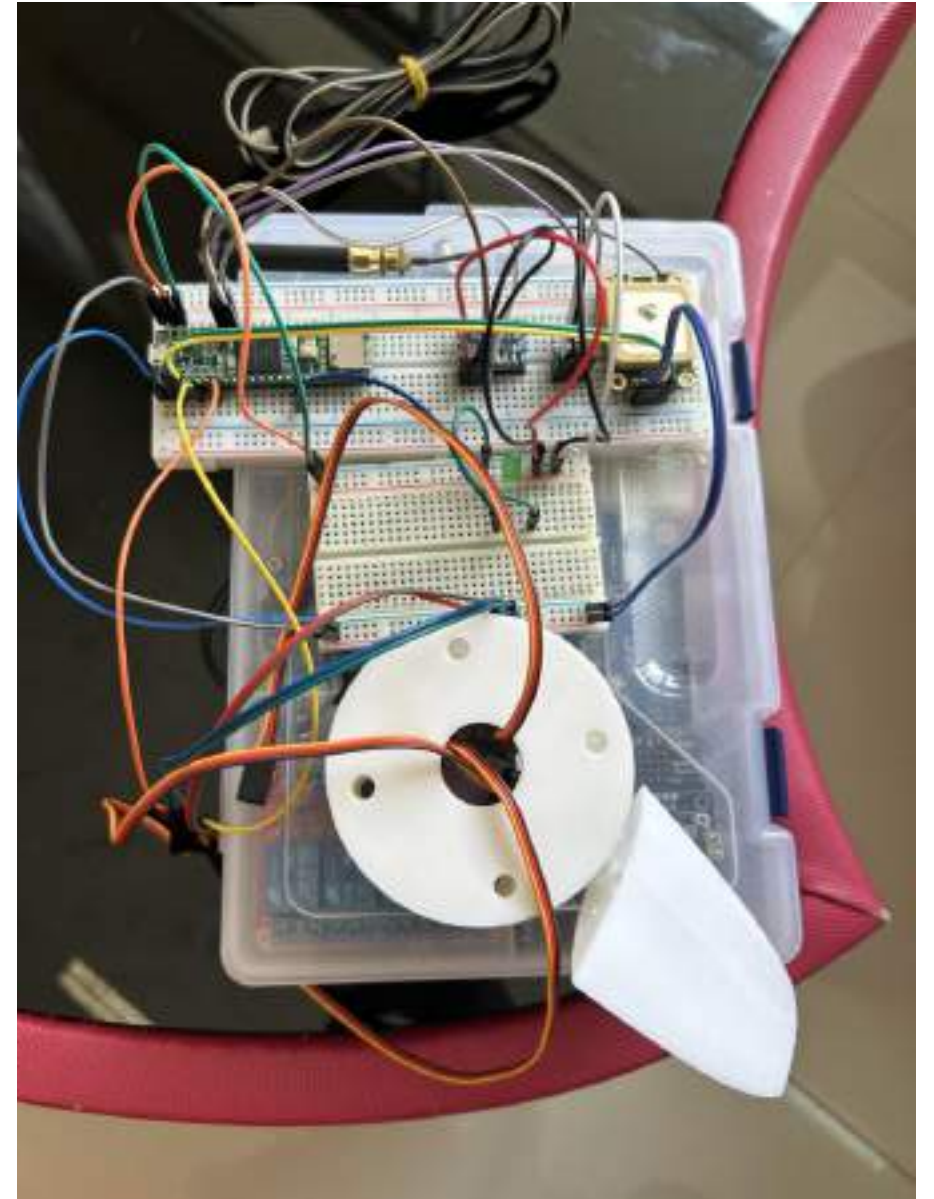
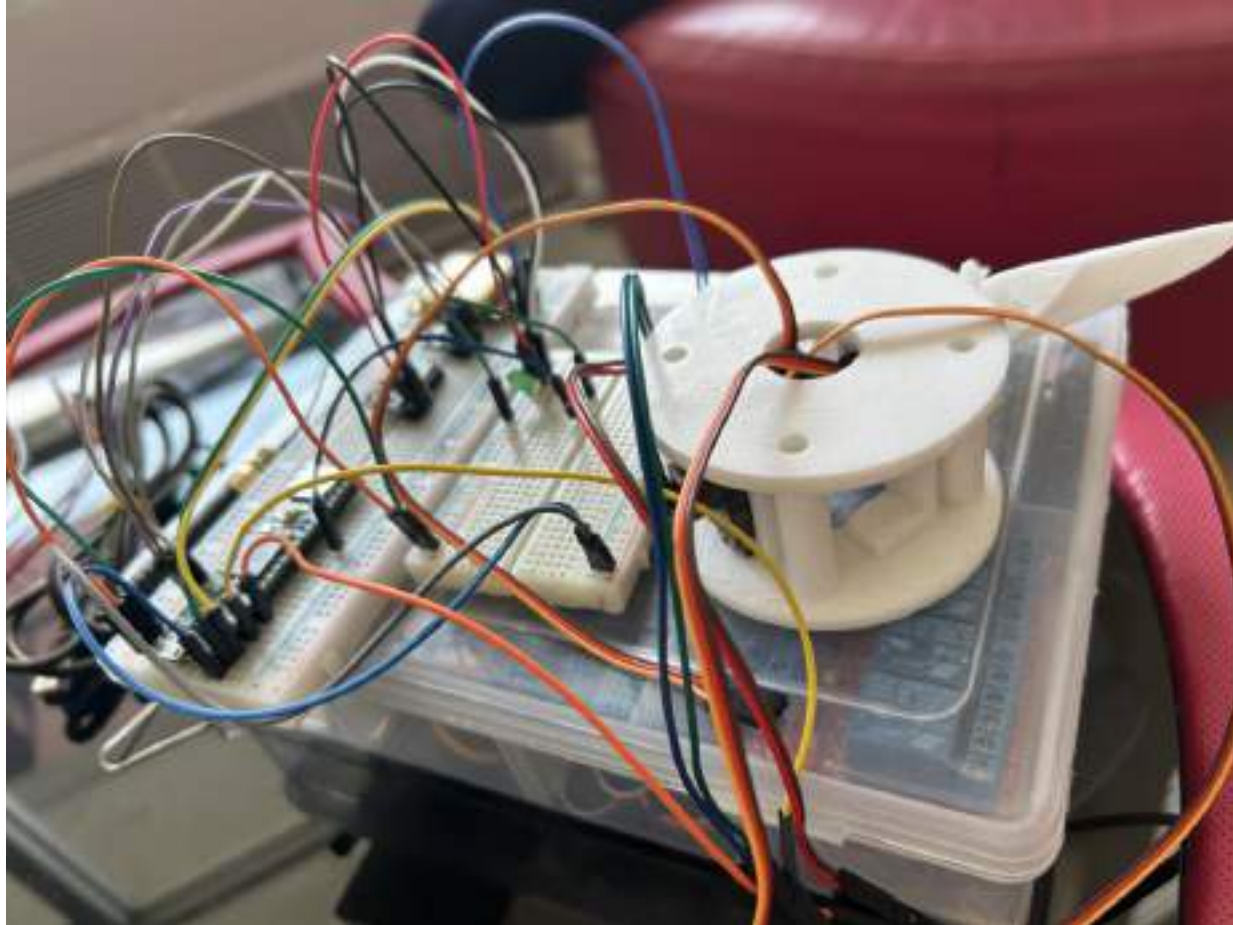
It worked!!!

Wiring diagram

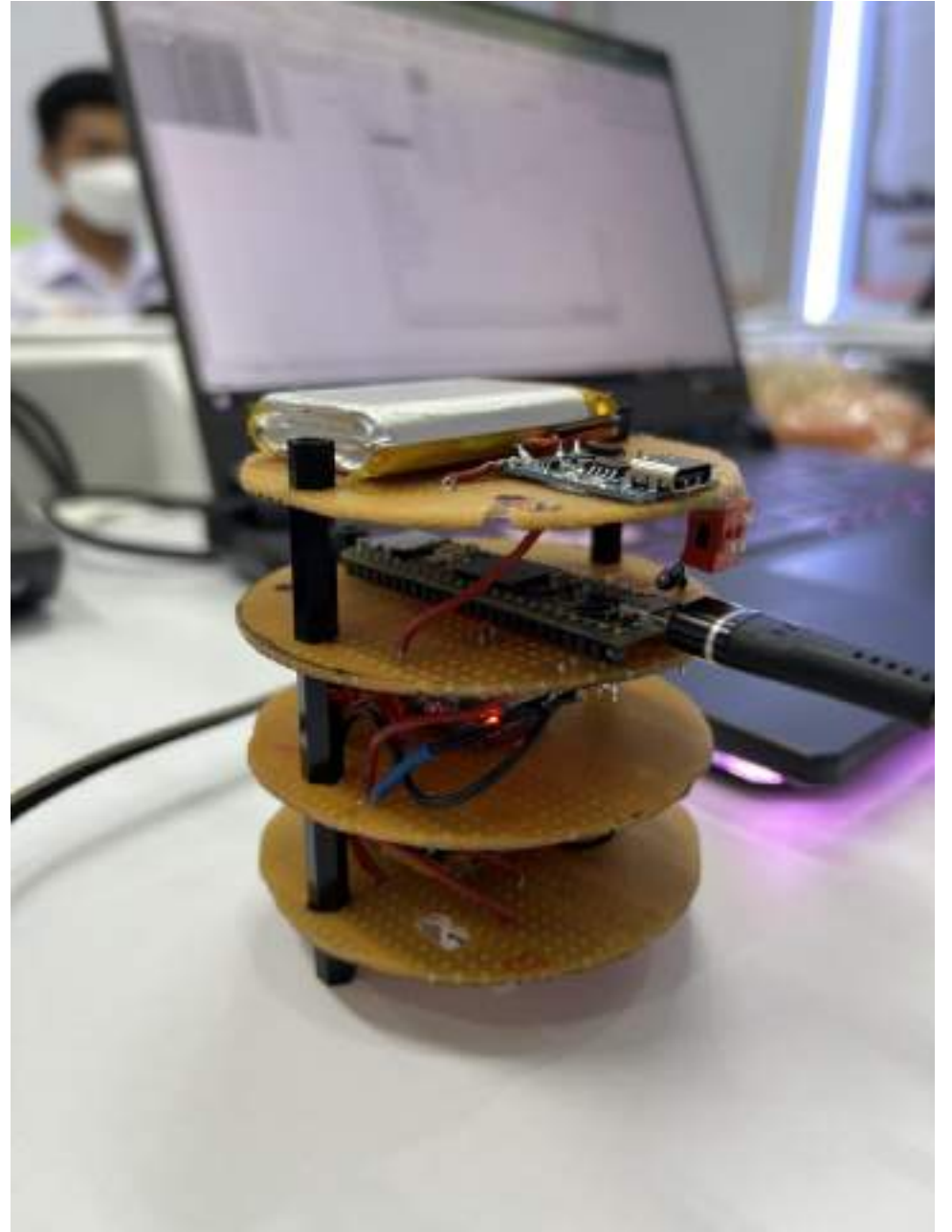
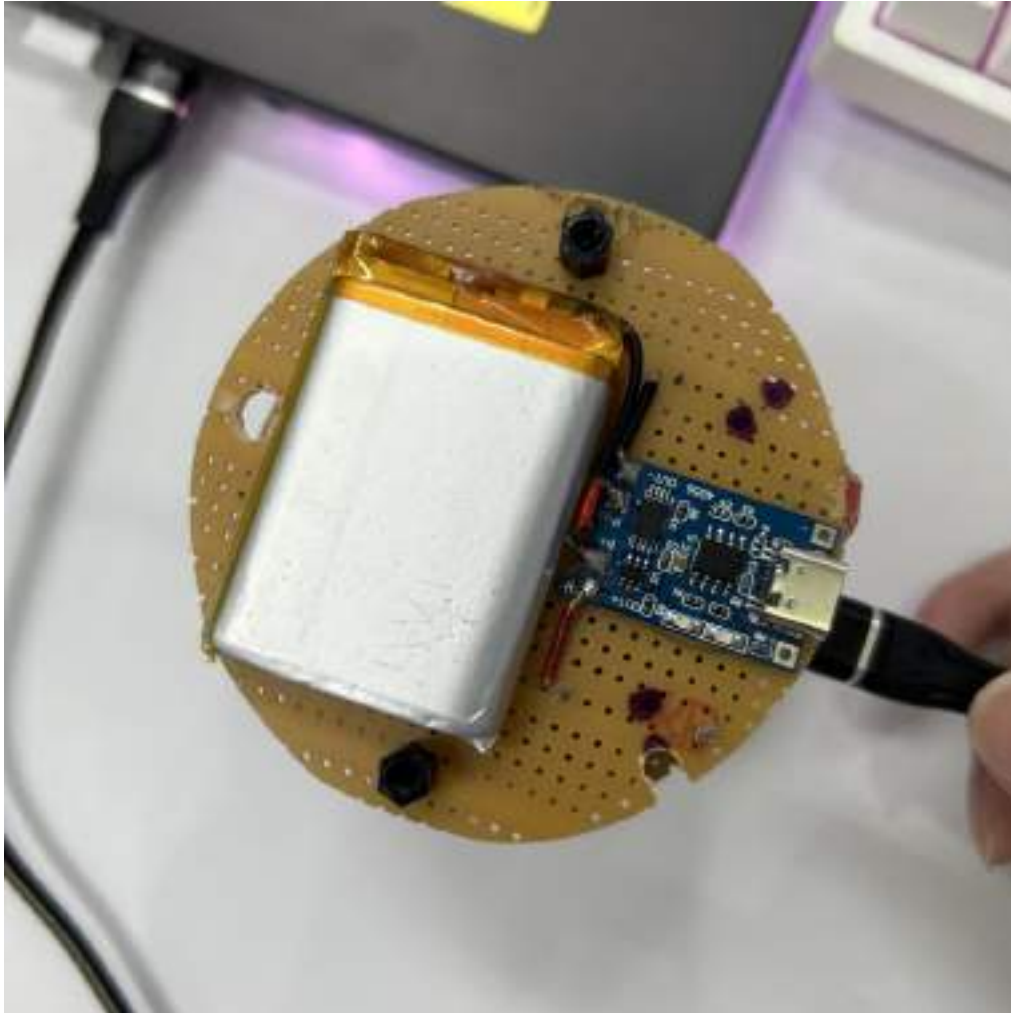


Result

pre alpha model

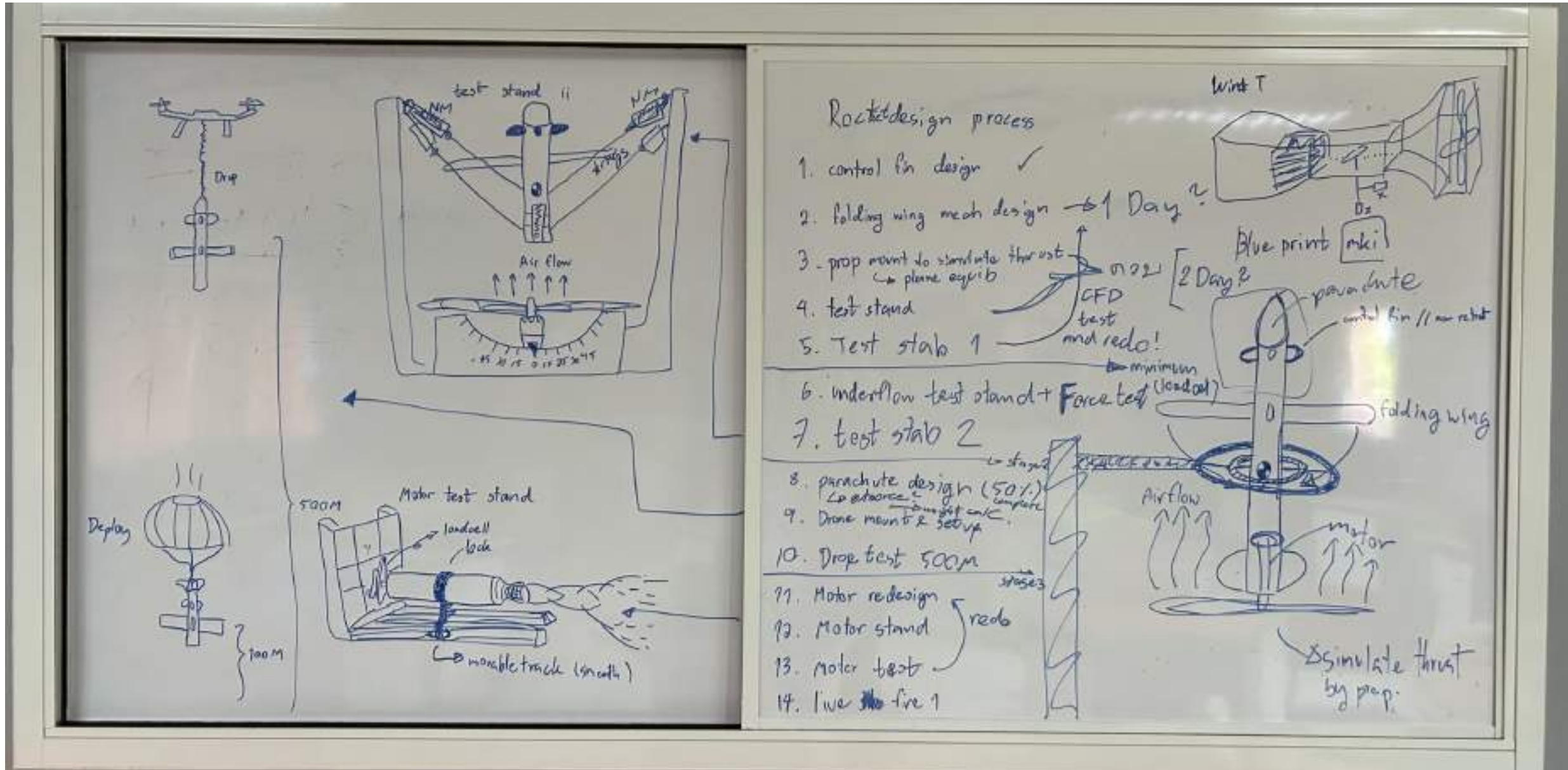


Alpha flight computer :



Future Plans

Real world testing method design



Build test stand structure from aluminium profiles

