

# Masterclasses

## Session 3: System Modelling

**Nicholas Crisp**  
The University of Manchester

1<sup>st</sup> DISCOVERER Master classes

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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 737183.

# Overview

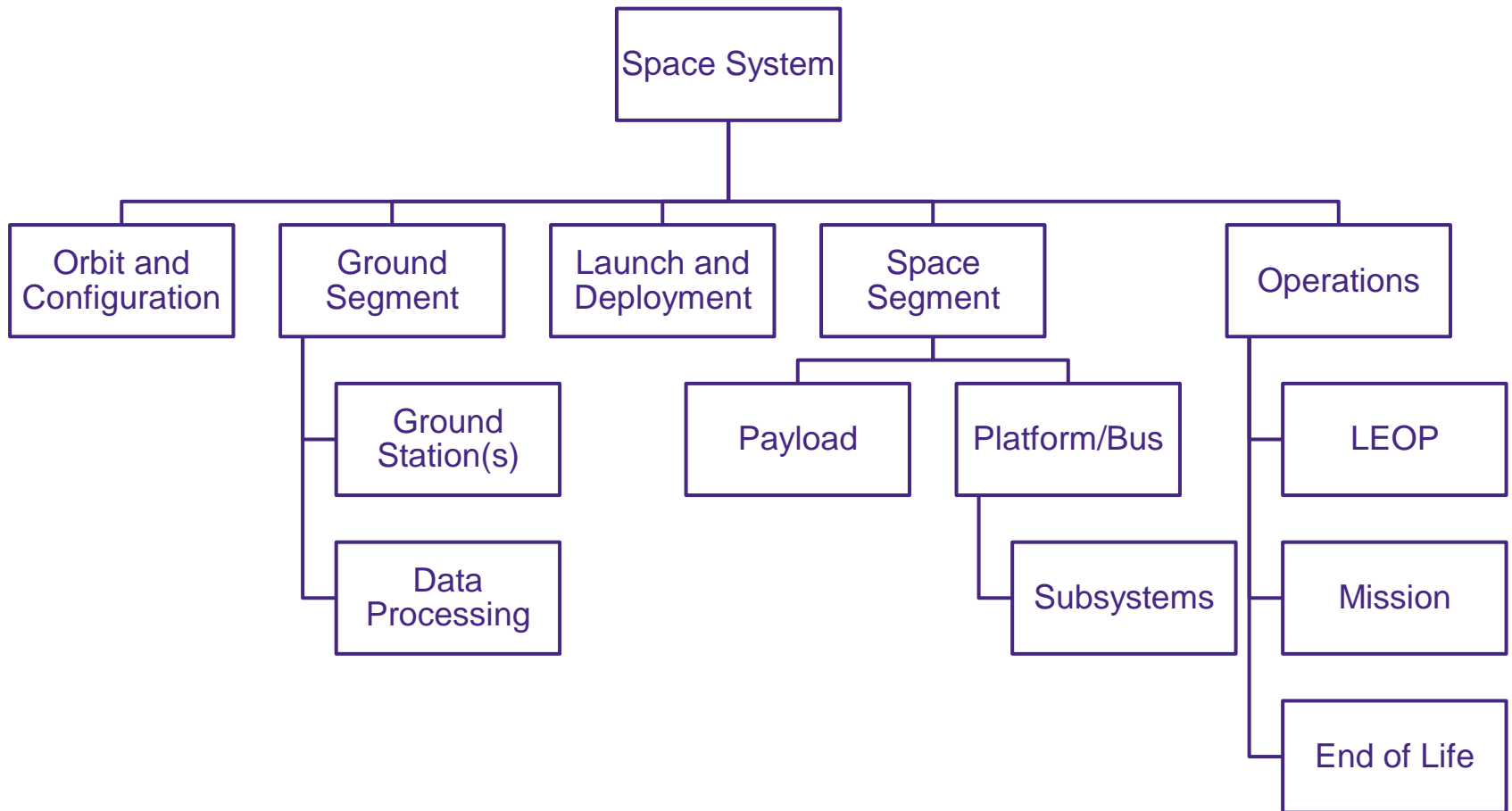


- Systems
- Models
- System Modelling Example
- VLEO System Design

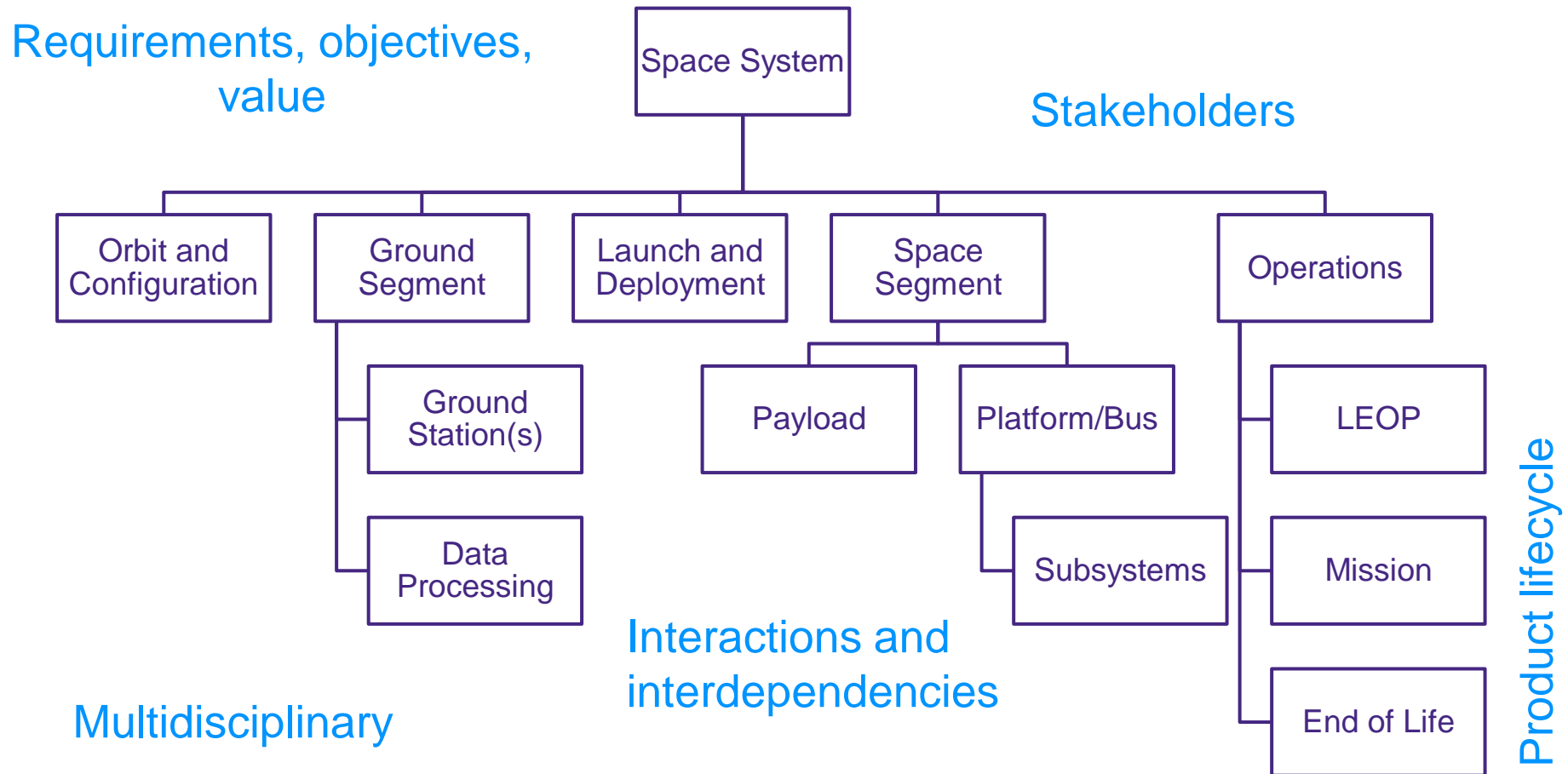


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# Simple (!) Space System Design



# Complex System Design

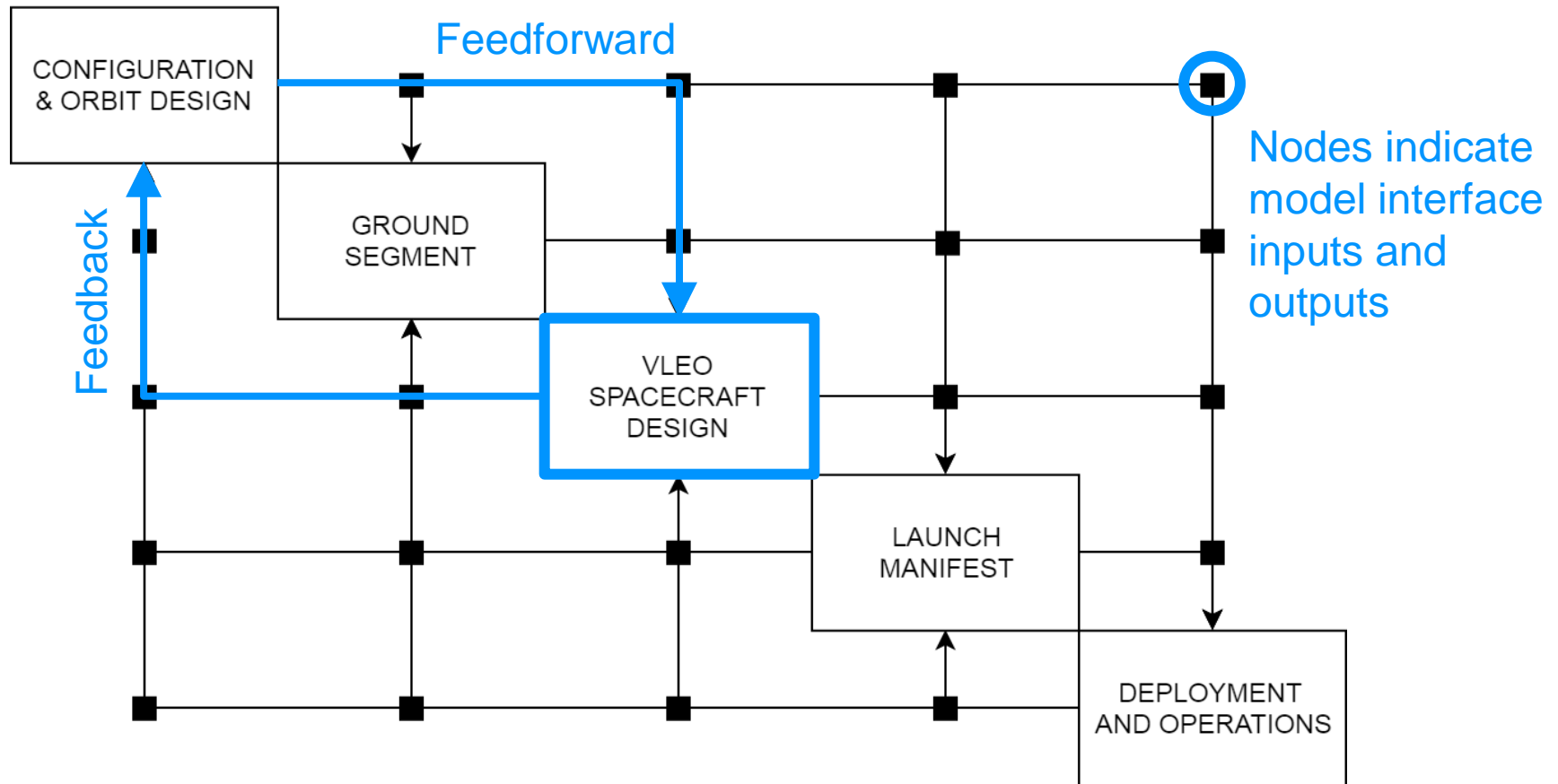


# What is a System?

- *“a construct or collection of different elements that together produce results not obtainable by the elements alone.”*
  - NASA Systems Engineering Handbook (NASA/SP-2007-6105)
- *“Generally, I do not like calling things 'systems,' as everything is a system, including your dog.”*
  - Elon Musk, IAC 2017
- We can represent systems as a network of interconnected subsystems, components, or models



# System Network Diagram (DSM/N2/N<sup>2</sup>)



# Subsystem Dependencies and Interactions

	Payload	TT&C	Power	Comms	Structure	ADCS	Propulsion	Thermal	OBDH
Payload	•		X			X			X
TT&C	X	•				X			X
Power	X	X	•			X		X	X
Comms	X			•		X			X
Structure	X	X	X	X	•		X	X	
ADCS	X	X	X		X	•	X		
Propulsion	X		X		X		•		
Thermal	X	X	X		X	X	X	•	
OBDH	X	X	X	X					•

Dependency

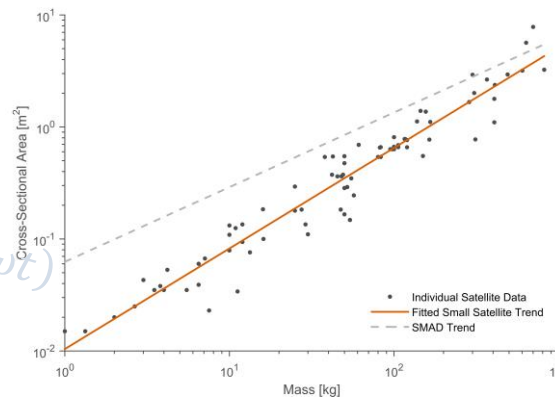
Interaction



# What is a Model?

- A simplified version or abstraction of an object or system of interest
- Graphical, mathematical, physical, or other logical representation
- Built from fundamental elements or relationships

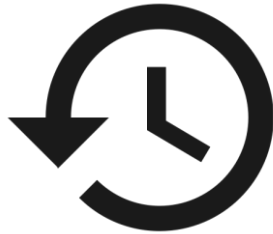
$$v^2 = GM \left( \frac{2}{r} - \frac{1}{a} \right)$$



Combustion efficiency	0.9
Ru	8314
Atmospheric Pressure (Pa)	1.01E+05
Thrust (N)	200
Chamber Pressure (Pa)	5.00E+06
O/F	1
gamma	1.274
Tc (K)	1322
I/W	18.79
Cf	1.5226
C*	1095.164774
Tc actual	1189.8
At (m²)	2.63E-05
Dt (m)	0.0058
mdot sys	0.1138
mdot fuel	0.0569
mdot oxidiser	0.0569
Pc check	4743416.49
Thrust check	189.7366596
C* check	1154.405033
Ct check	1.52E+00



## Traditional



### Document-centric

- Text, diagrams, etc
- Discrete and disjointed documents
- Snapshot
- Design loops

## Contemporary



### Model-based

- Integrated system model
- Single point of truth
- “Real-time” dynamic updates
- Optimisation

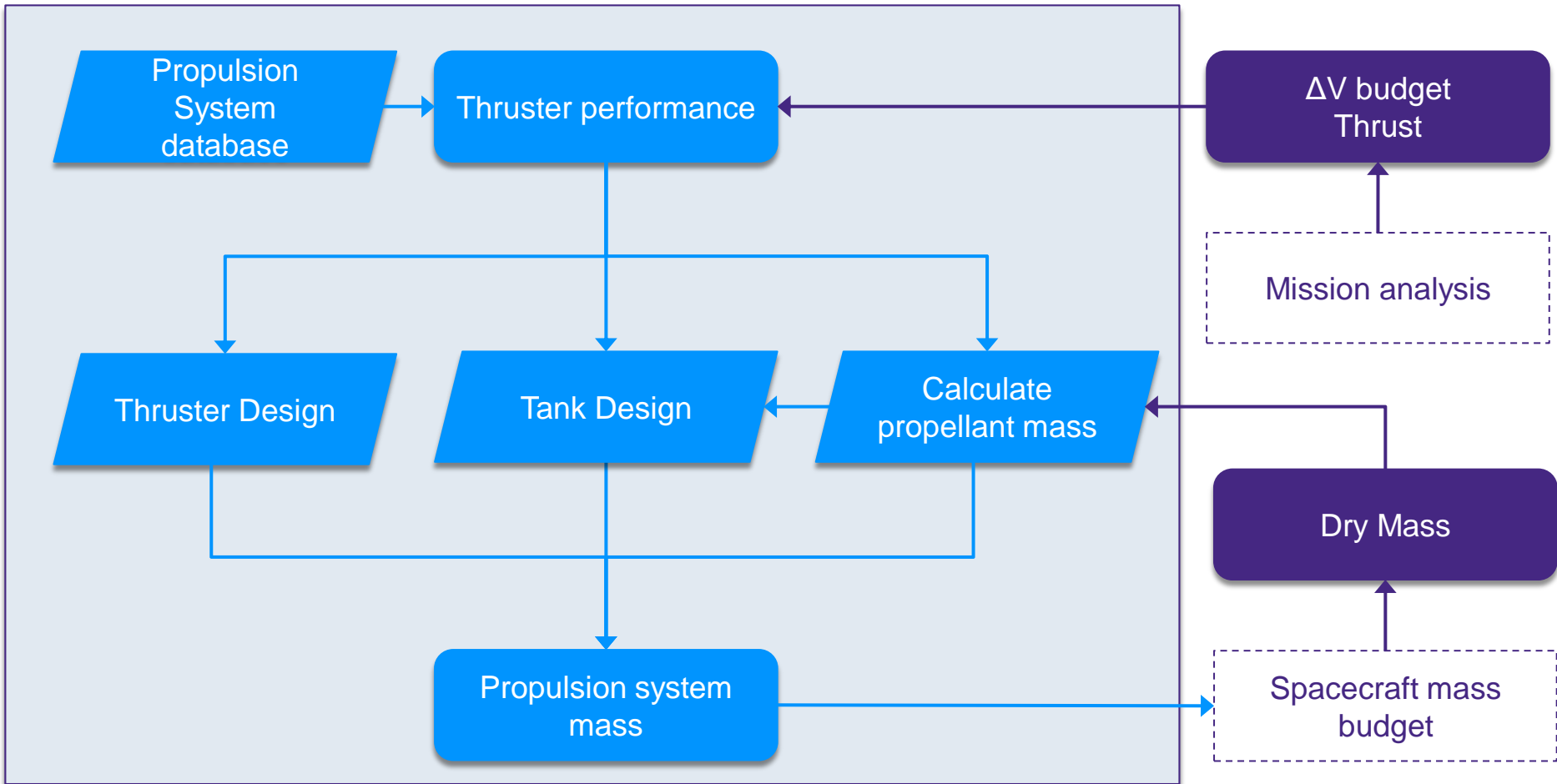
# A Simple System Modelling Example

## Propulsion Subsystem Mass



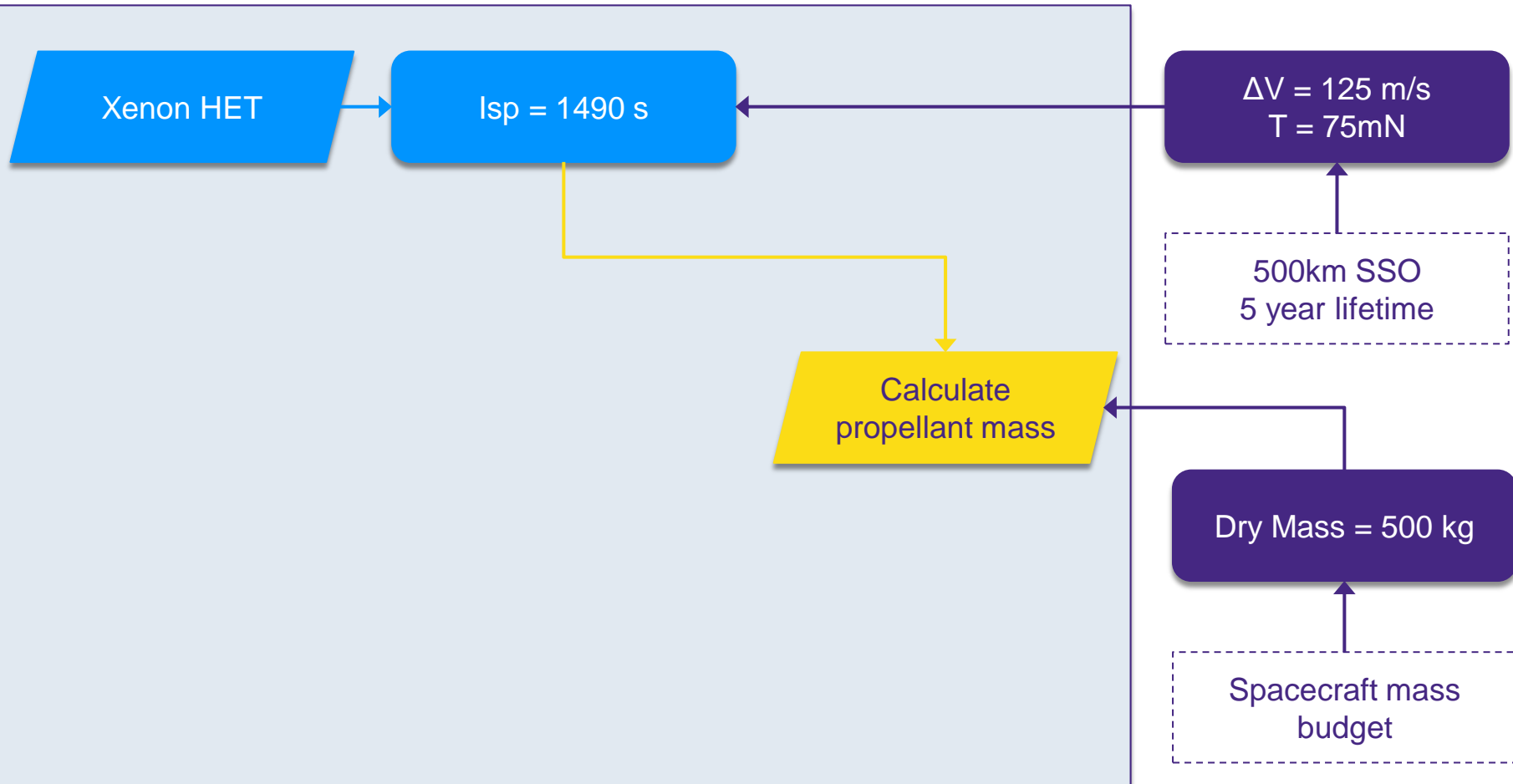
# Subsystem Model

## Propulsion System Model



# Subsystem Model

## Propulsion System Model



# Subsystem Model

## Propellant Mass

- Using the Ideal rocket equation

$$\Delta V = I_{sp} g_0 \log \frac{m_0}{m_1}$$

Wet (initial) mass  $\swarrow$   
Dry (final) mass  $\nwarrow$

- Where:  $m_0 = m_1 + m_p$
- Expression for required propellant mass

$$m_p = m_1 (e^{\Delta V / I_{sp} g_0} - 1)$$

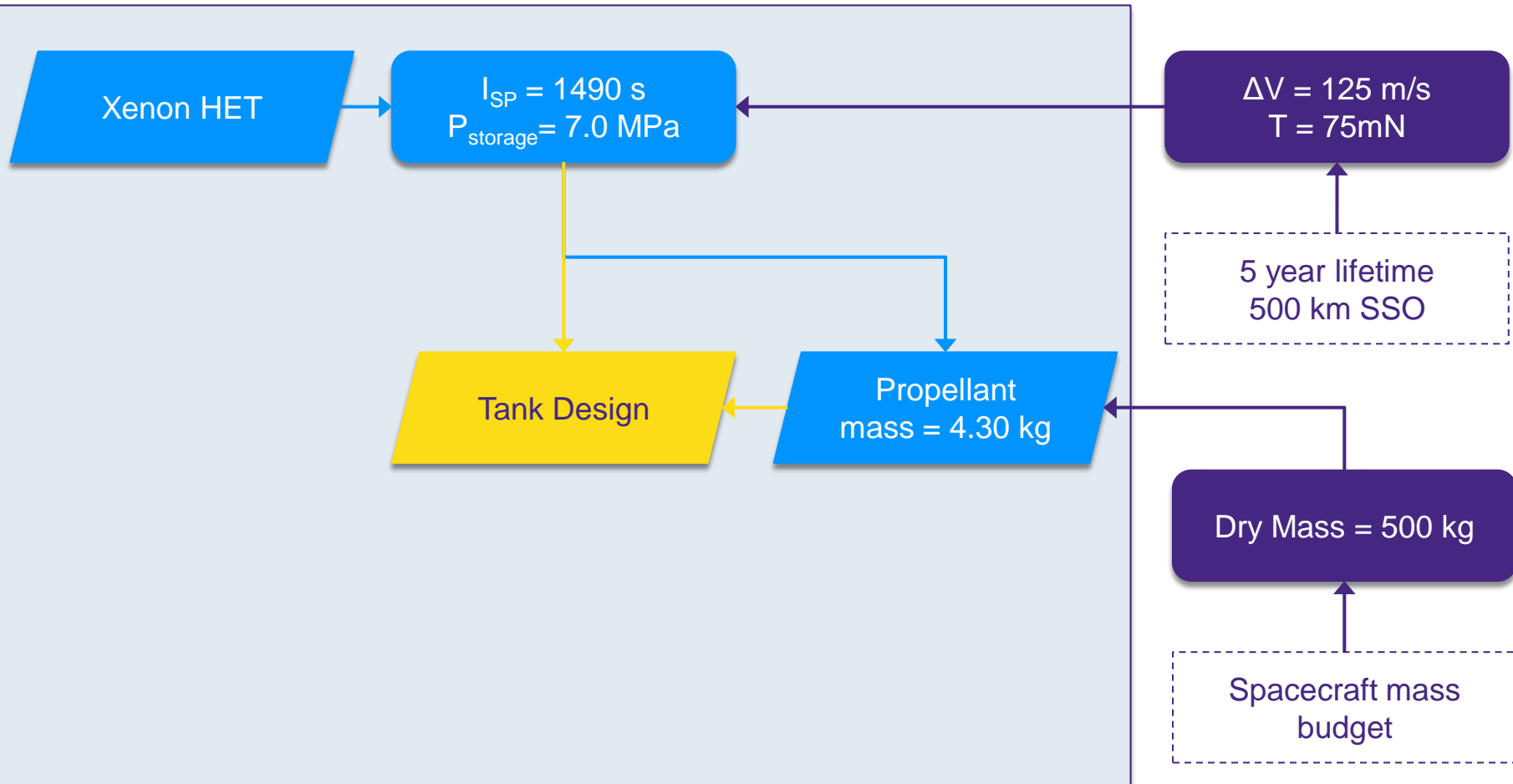
$$m_p = 500 (e^{125 / 1490 * 9.81} - 1)$$

$$m_p = 4.30 \text{ kg}$$



# Subsystem Model

## Propulsion System Model



# Subsystem Model

## Empty Tank Mass

- $V_{tank}$  varies based on propellant type (gaseous, liquid, self-pressurising)
- Tank volume for Xe propellant in blowdown can be calculated using ideal gas equation

$$V_{tank} = \frac{m_p RT}{P_{max} M_p}$$

Propellant molar mass  
Xe = 131.3 g mol<sup>-1</sup>

$$V_{tank} = \frac{4.3 * 8.31 * 293.15}{7 \times 10^6 * 131.3 \times 10^{-3}} = 0.0114 \text{ m}^3$$



# Subsystem Model

## Empty Tank Mass

- Assuming spherical tank mass (for simplicity)
- Find wall thickness  $t_{wall}$  required to contain the volume of propellant at maximum pressure

$$r_{tank} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V_{tank}}{\frac{4}{3}\pi}} = 0.14\text{m}$$

$$t_{wall} = FoS \cdot \frac{P_{max}r_{tank}}{2\sigma_{yield}} = 1.19 \text{ mm}$$

Factor of safety (eg 3)

$$m_{tank} = \frac{4}{3}\pi[(r_{tank} + t_{wall})^3 - r_{tank}^3]\rho_{tank}$$

Material properties  
eg Titanium:

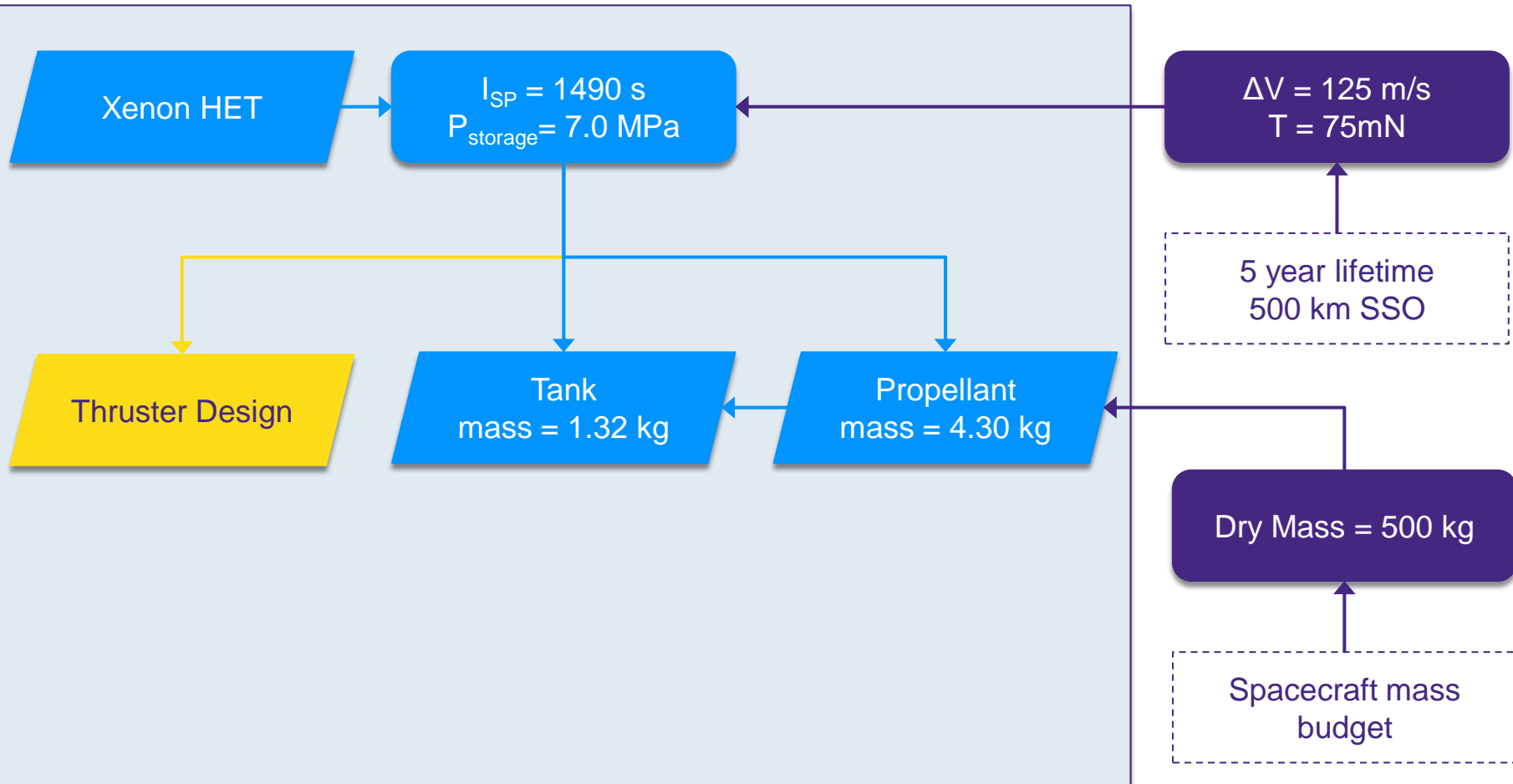
$\sigma_{yield} = 1230\text{MPa}$   
 $\rho = 4460 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$

$$m_{tank} = \frac{4}{3}\pi[(0.14 + 1.19 \times 10^{-3})^3 - 0.14^3] * 4460 = 1.32 \text{ kg}$$



# Subsystem Model

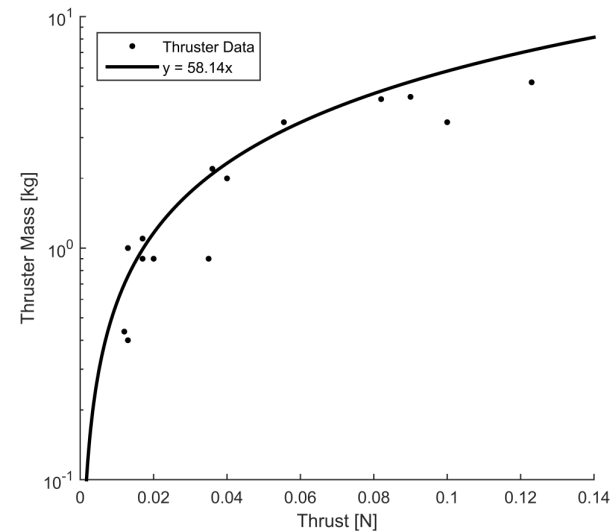
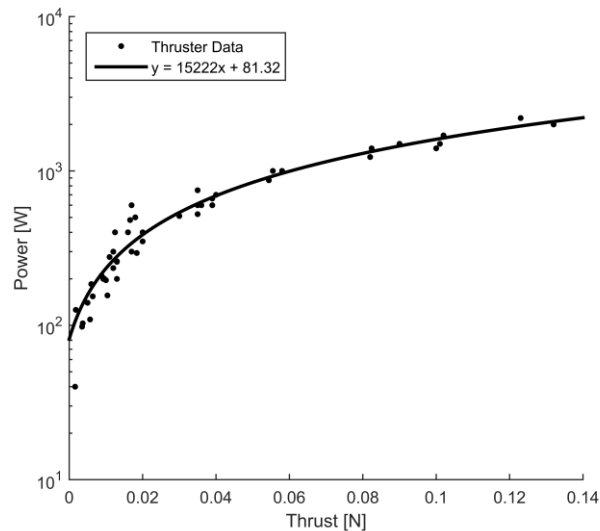
## Propulsion System Model



# Subsystem Model

## Thruster Design

- Absence of known thruster model
- Identify relationships between thrust, mass, power, ISP, pressure etc

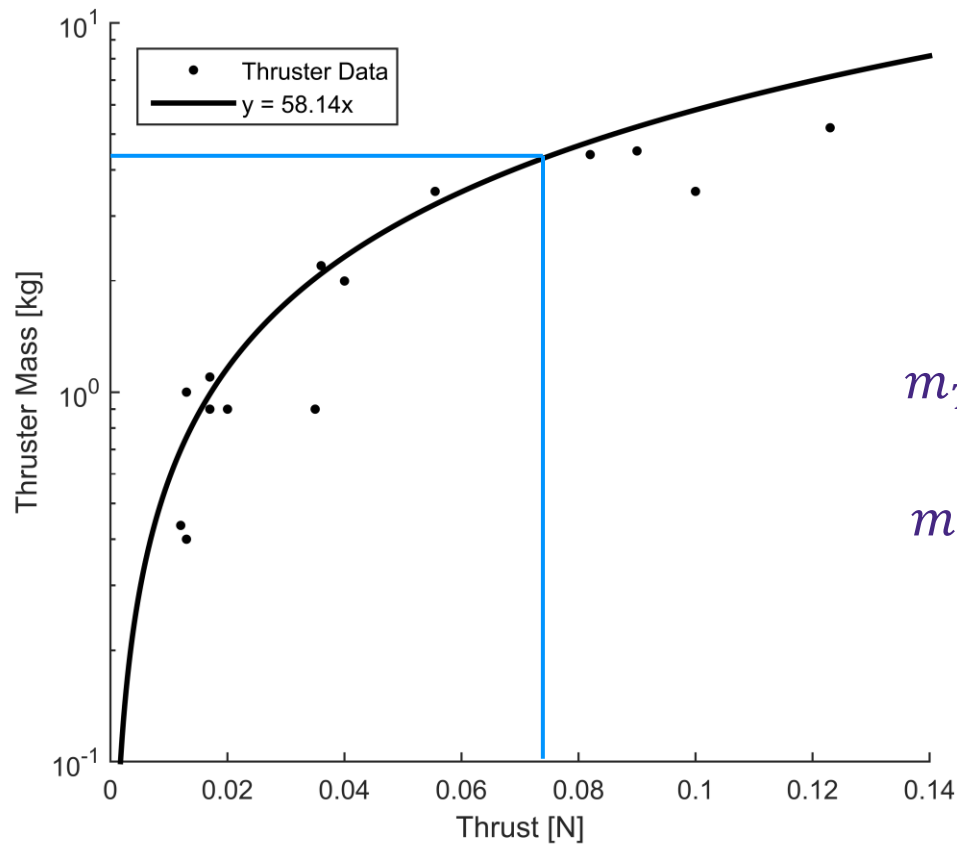


From published and publically available data on Hall Effect Thrusters (<2.5kW)



# Subsystem Model

## Thruster Design



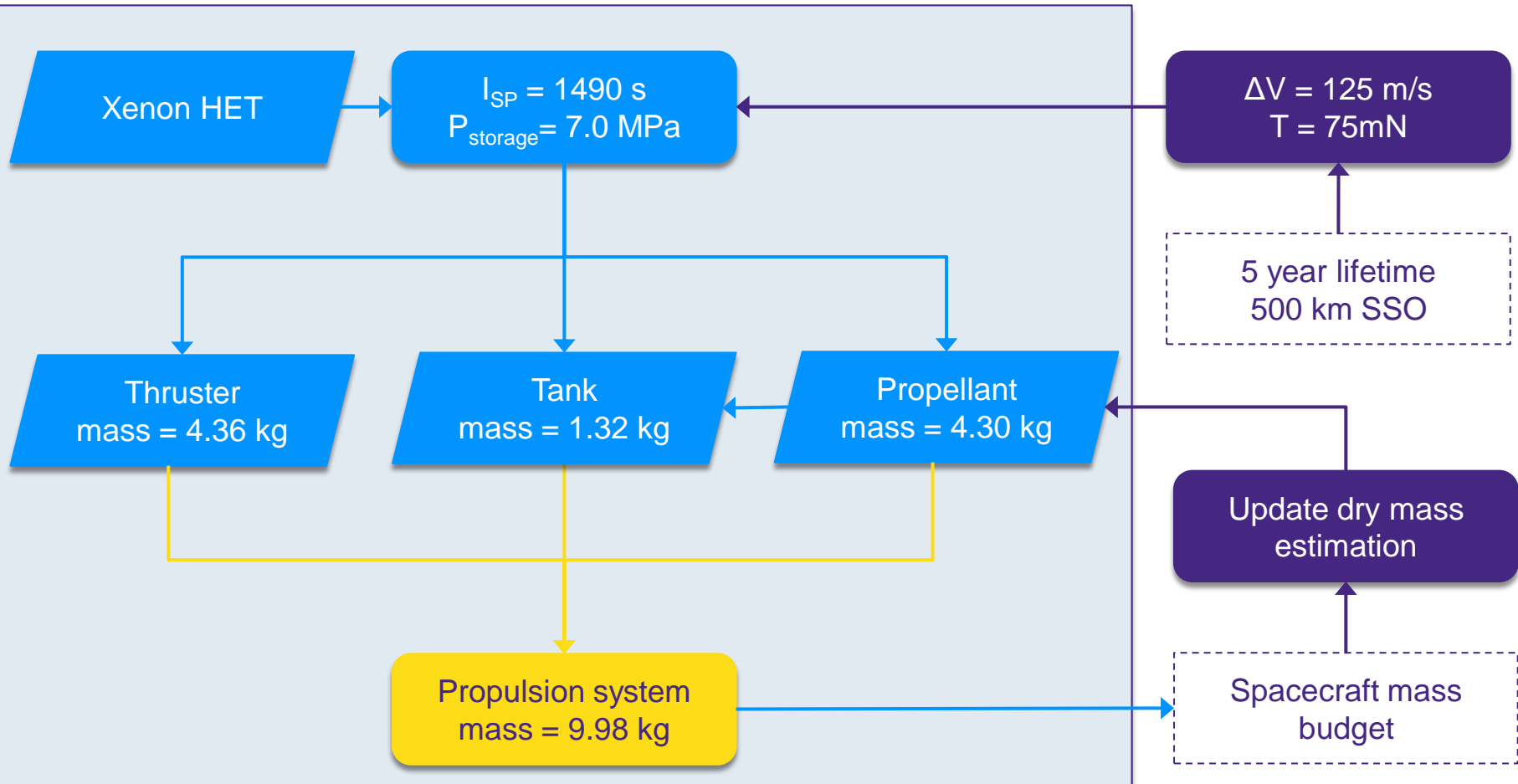
$$m_T = 58.14 T$$

$$m_T = 58.14 * 0.075 = 4.36 \text{ kg}$$



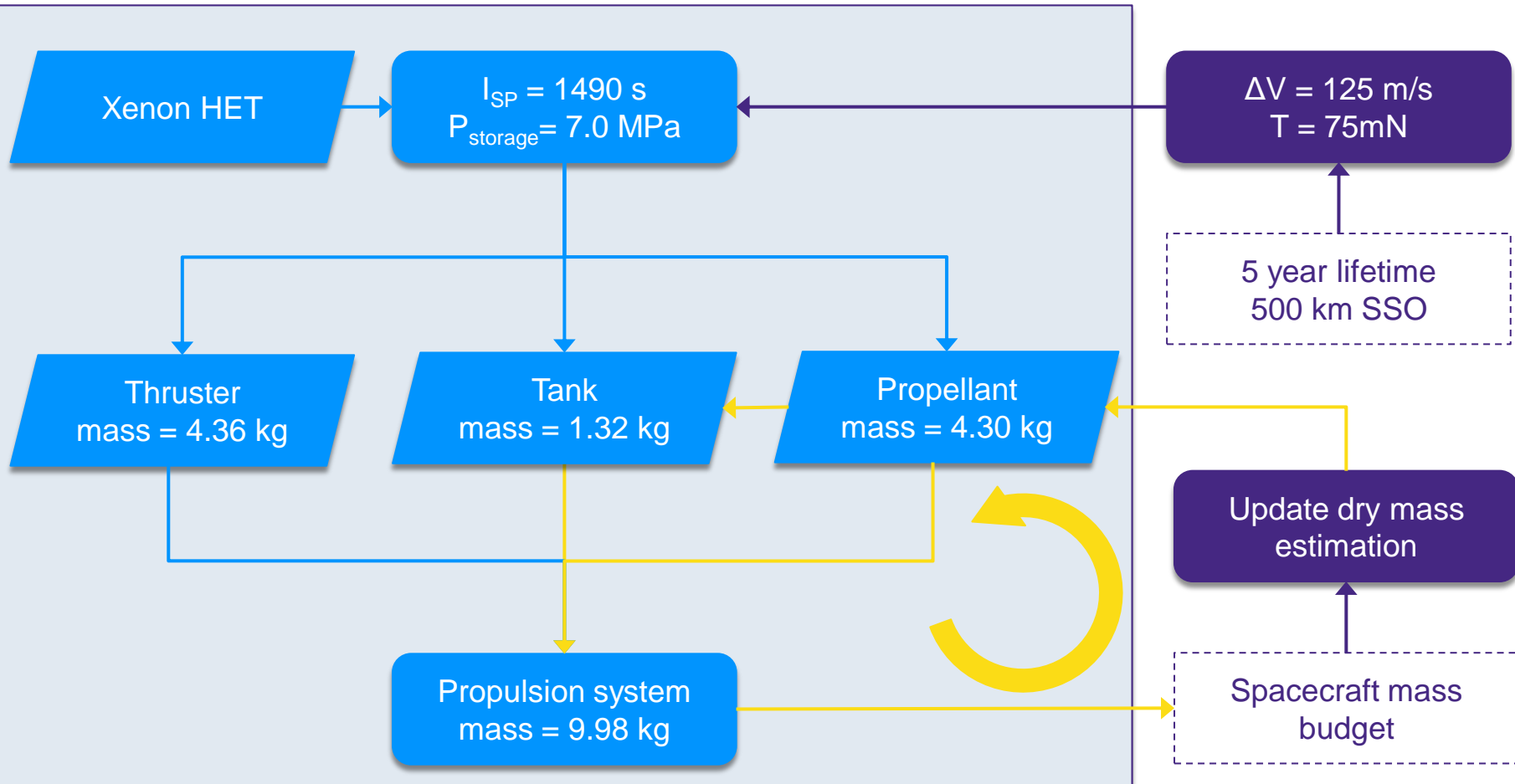
# Subsystem Model

## Propulsion System Model



# Subsystem Model

## Propulsion System Model



# Margins



- Mass
  - 20% system level mass margin on “nominal dry mass” including:
    - $\geq 5\%$  for “Off-The-Shelf” items
    - $\geq 10\%$  for “Off-The-Shelf” item requiring minor modifications
    - $\geq 20\%$  for new designed/developed items or items requiring major modifications or re-design
- 2% propellant residual
- Delta-V
  - 5% for detailed analysis of manoeuvres
  - 100% for analytical or general analysis of manoeuvres
  - 100% for attitude control and angular momentum management

“Tailored ECSS Engineering Standards for In-Orbit Demonstration CubeSat Projects” 2016  
“Margin Philosophy for Science Assessment Studies” 2012  
ESA/ESTEC



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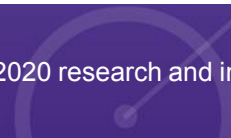
# VLEO System Design



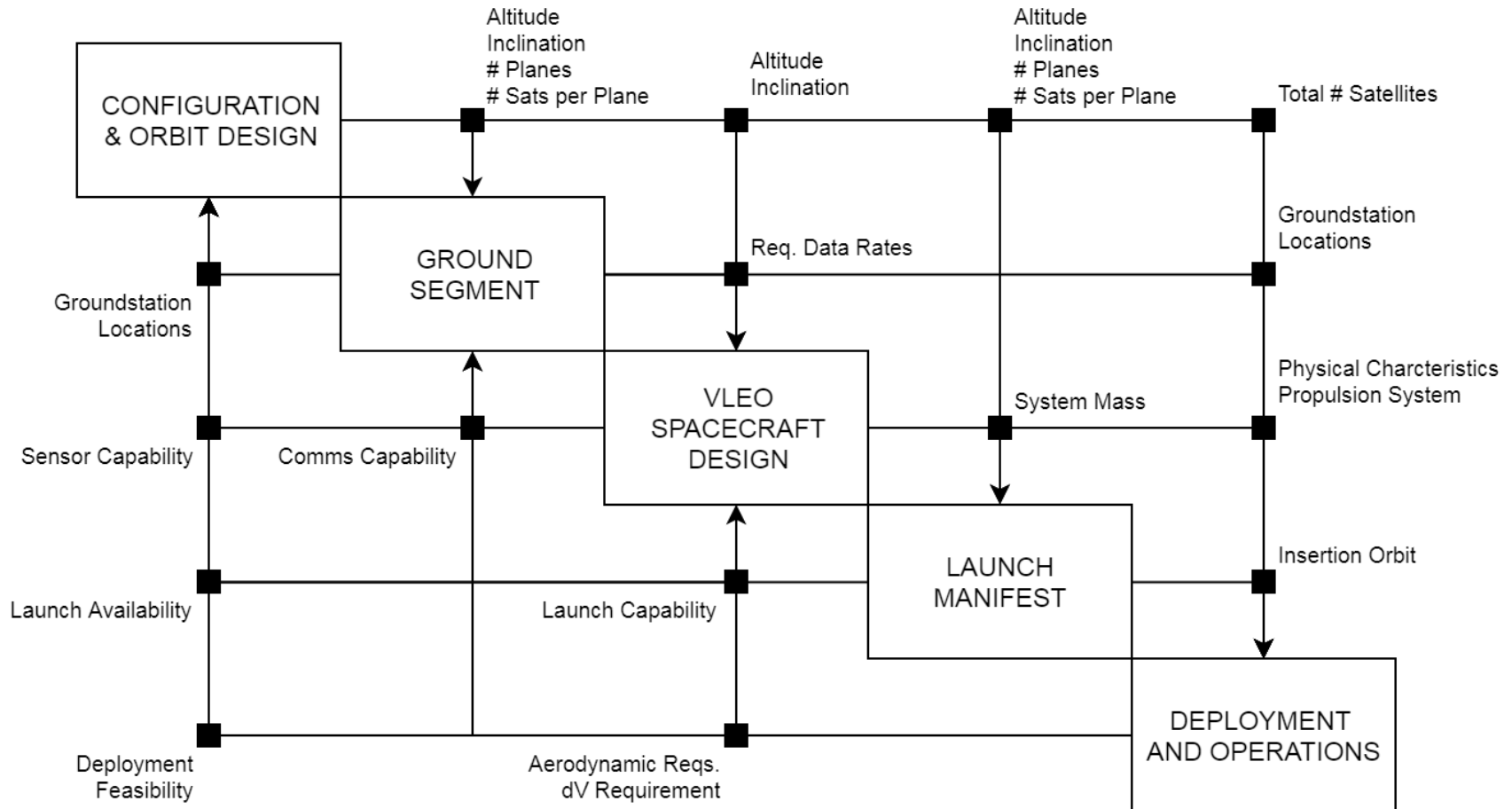
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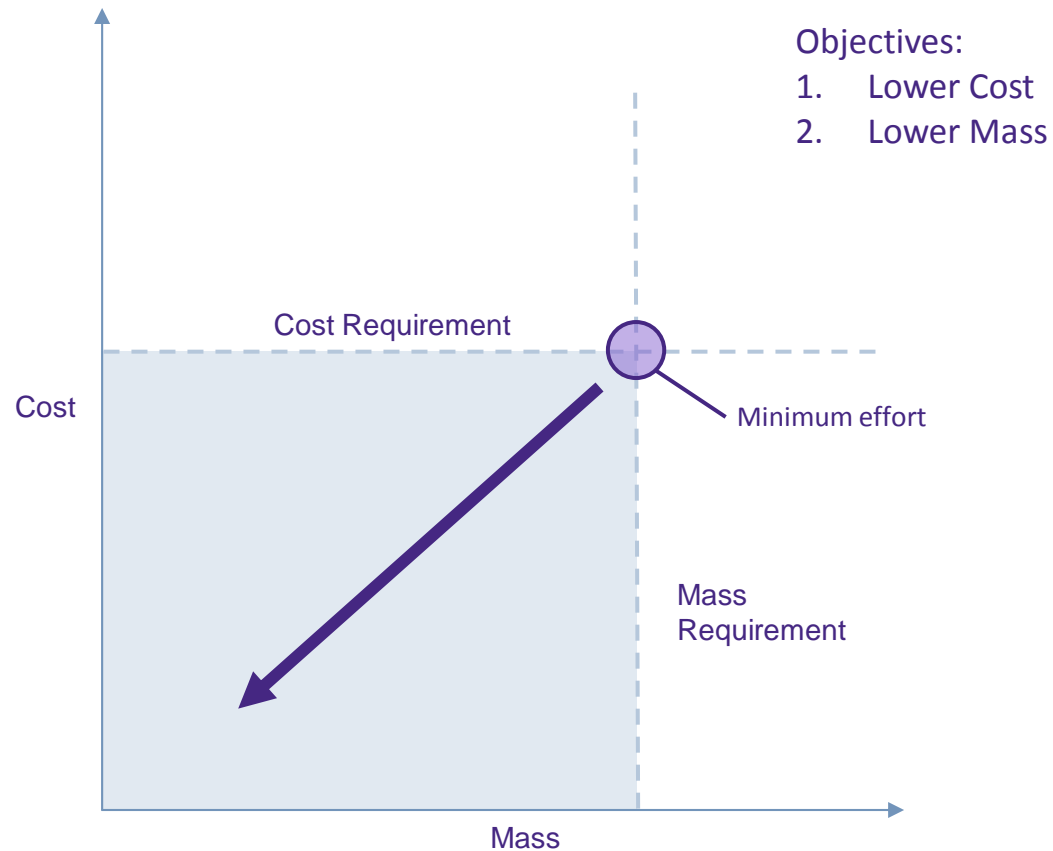
DISCOVERER



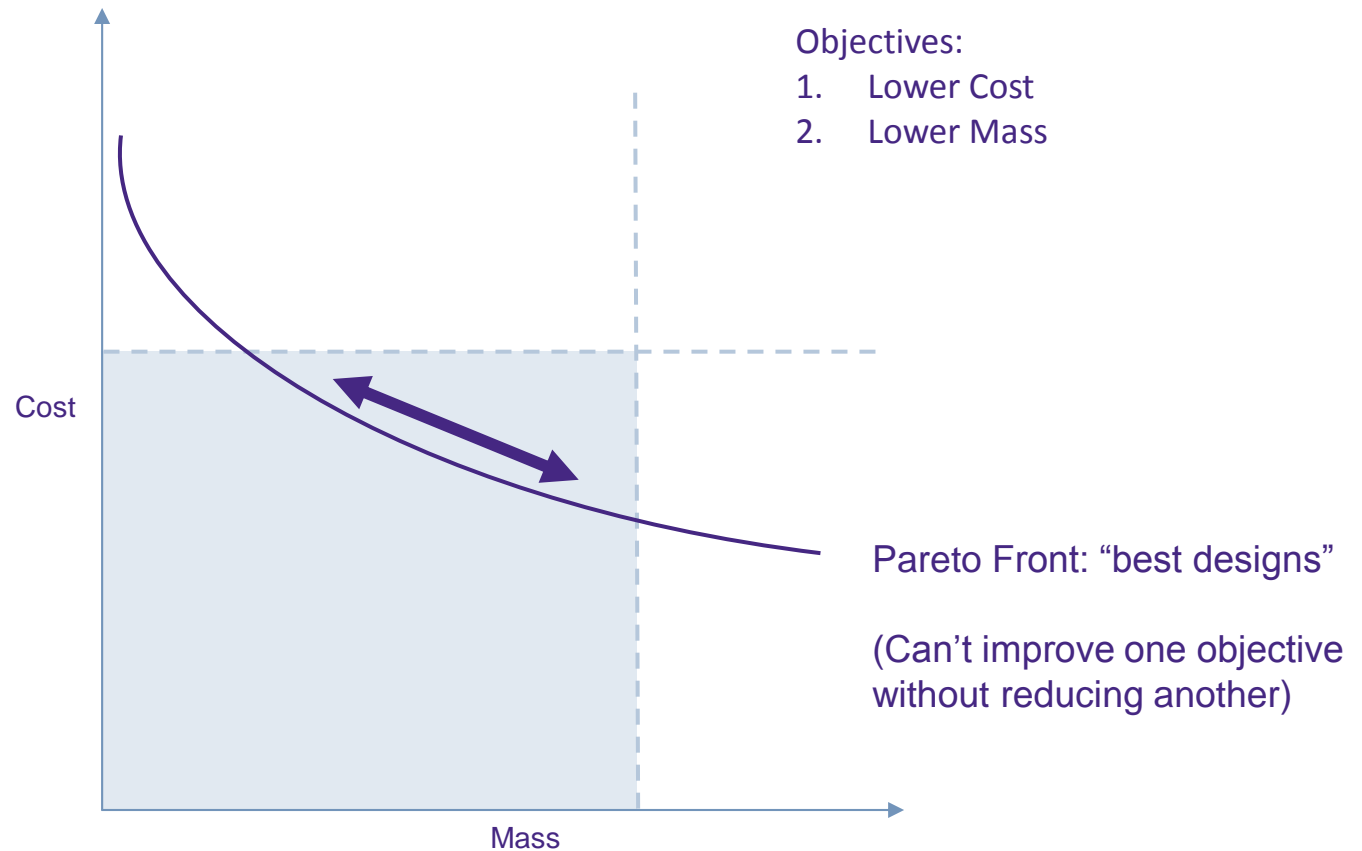
# VLEO System Design



# Traditional Design



# Good Potential Designs

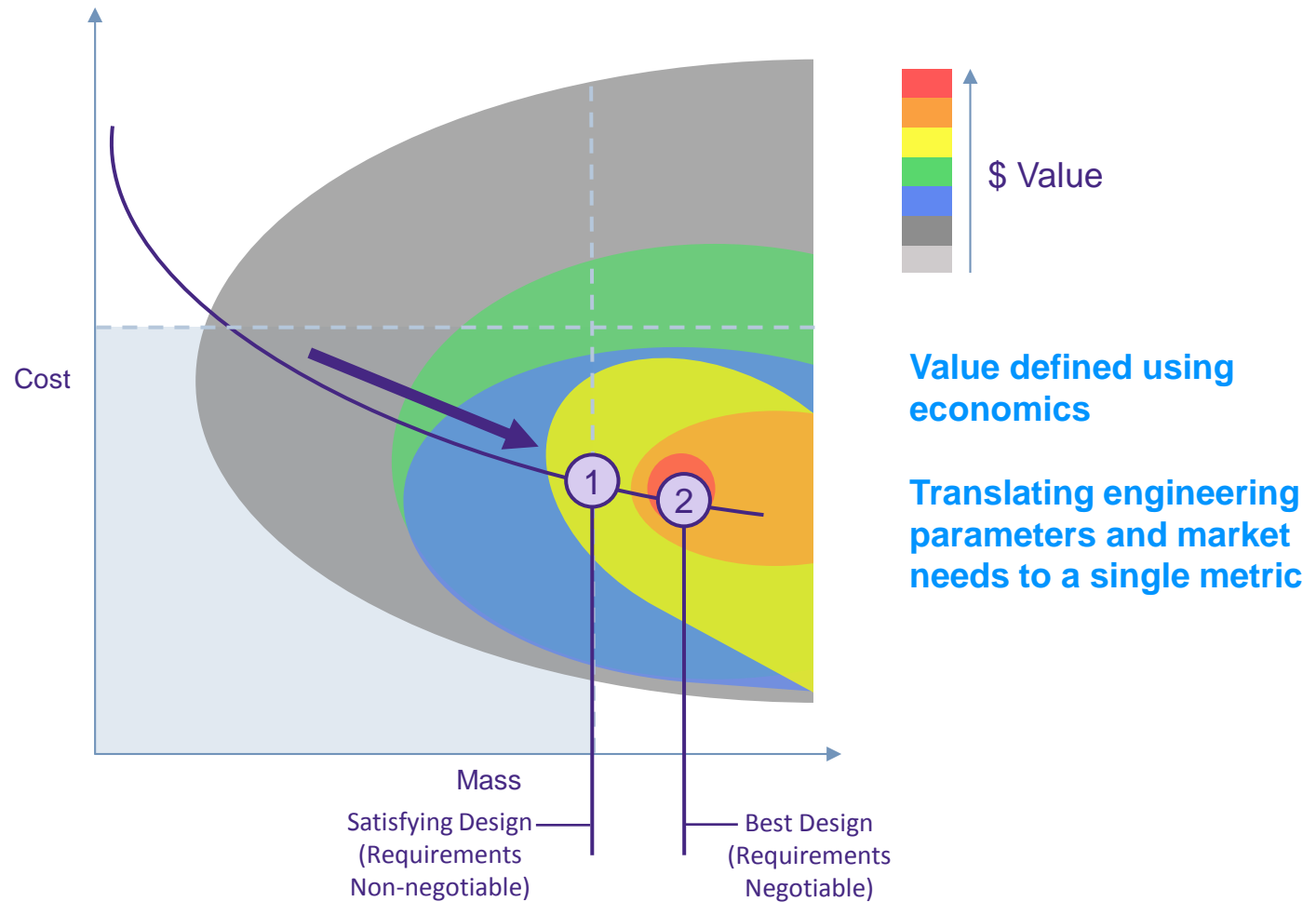


How do you tradeoff multiple objectives?



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# Introducing Value



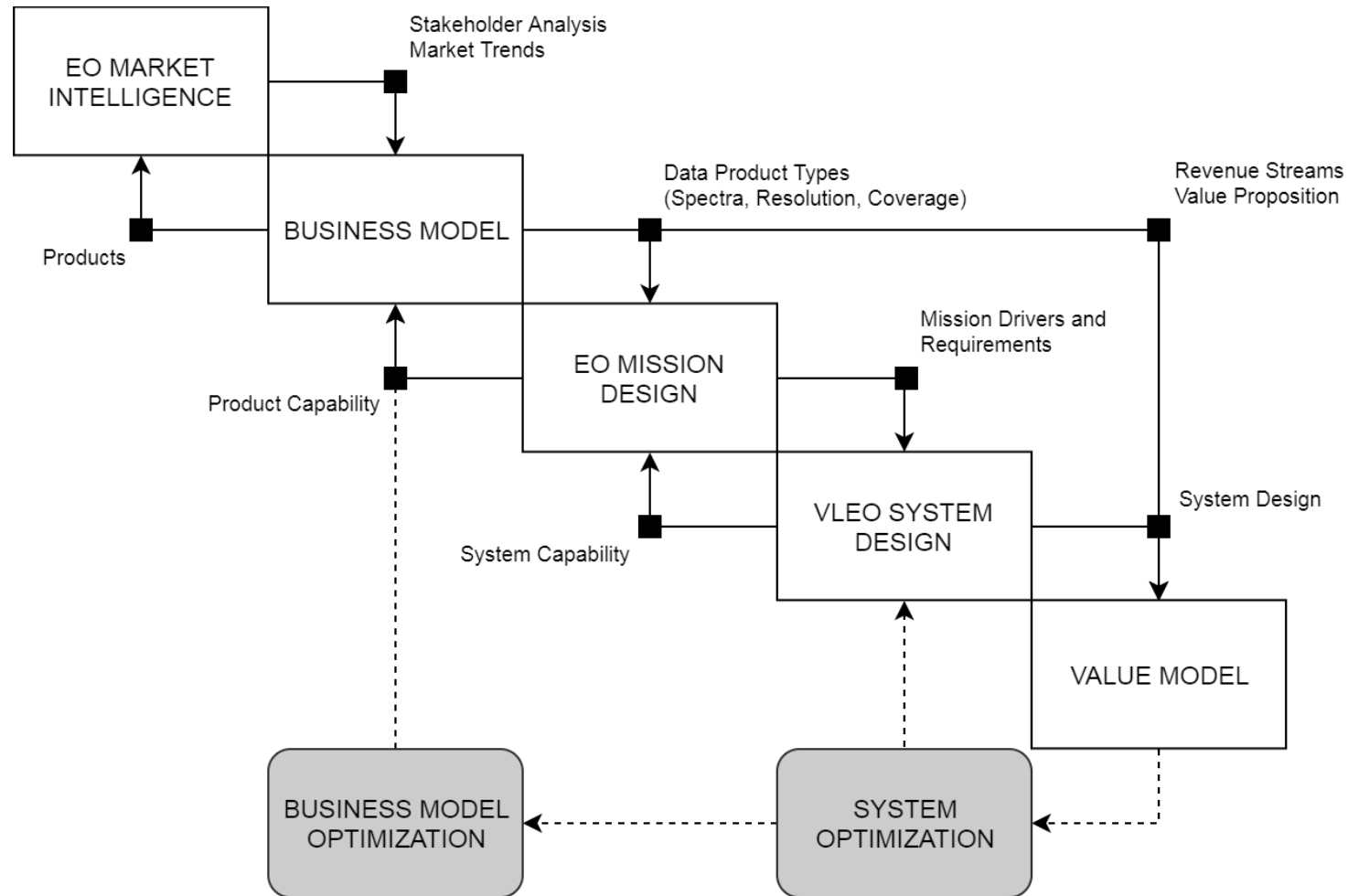
# VLEO System Concepts



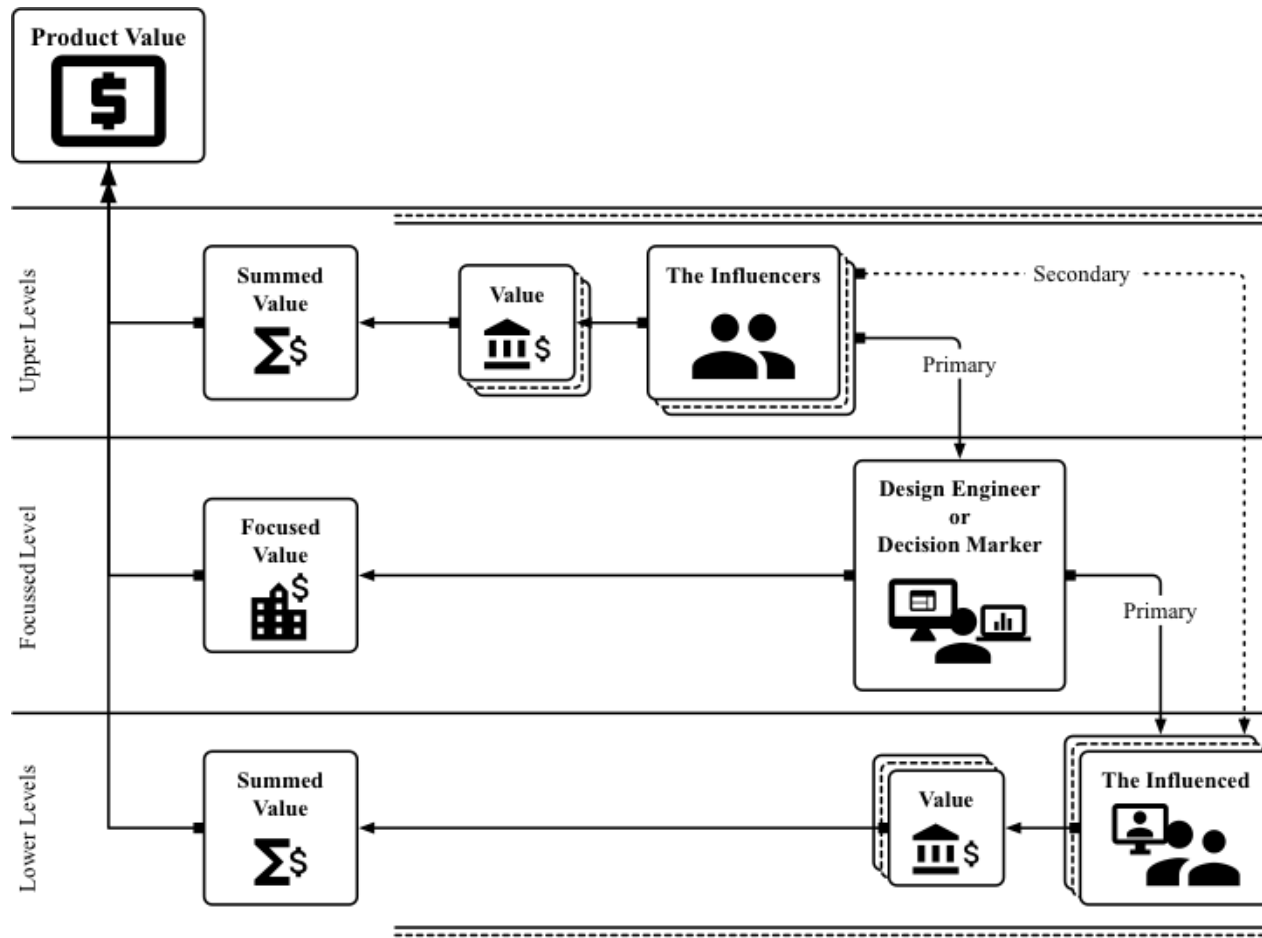
- Integration of market analysis and business models to system design
- How do we measure the “goodness” of any design?
- Can we apply Value to this?
  - Whose value?
  - Can we build a good value model?
  - What information is required?
  - What models are required?
  - What level of detail is required?
- What would this look like?



# VLEO Design Framework



# The Value Chain



L. Vengadasalam, Value-Centric Design (VCD) – A Generic Framework, 2017



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