

# Assessment of Design for Demise Approaches for Reaction Wheels

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Presented by

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# Agenda

- Program Description
- Modification Options
- Demisability test results
- Simulation results (work ongoing)

## Program Overview

- The program of funded by ESA in the frame of a TRP contract.
- The object of this study is to further investigate the break-up processes of a reaction wheel during re-entry, with the ultimate goal of having a fully demisable reaction wheel at the release altitude of 78km.
- The ball bearing unit (BBU) was already identified as a key element (demising late) during the demise process in previous studies.
- Potential design changes are analyzed with regards to the optimization of demisability.
- With the BBU being the key piece of technology in a reaction wheel, any design changes are carefully considered against heritage requirements.

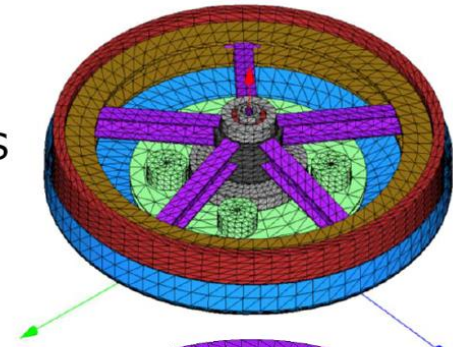
# Modification Options

- Baseline wheels (from study):
- RSI 68 with steel rotating mass and RCD ball-bearing unit (BBU)
- RSI 68 (Al) with rotating mass made from Aluminum

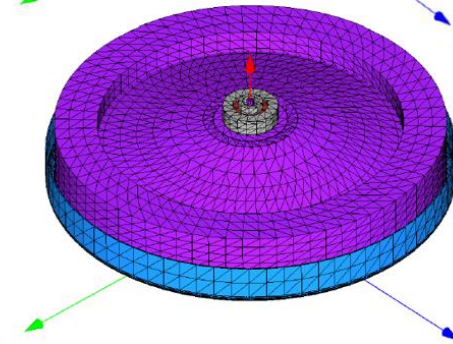
## Options to improve demisability of BBU

- Modify BBU threaded rings to trigger break-up earlier
- Glued connections to trigger break-up at lower temperature
- Further Ideas

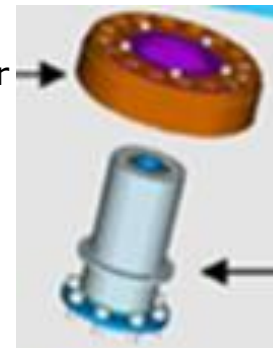
RSI 68 SS



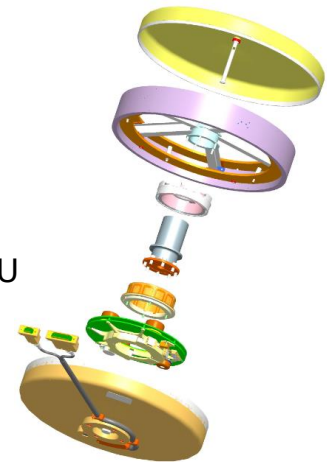
RSI 68 Al



Motor

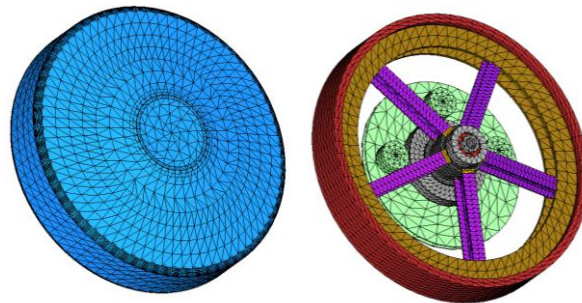


BBU

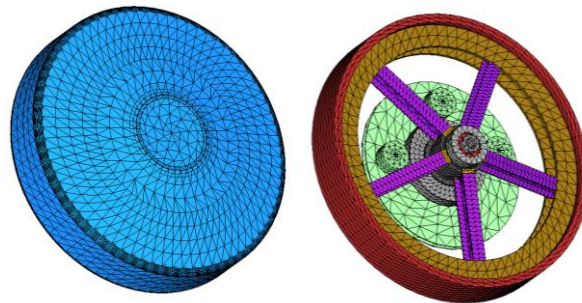
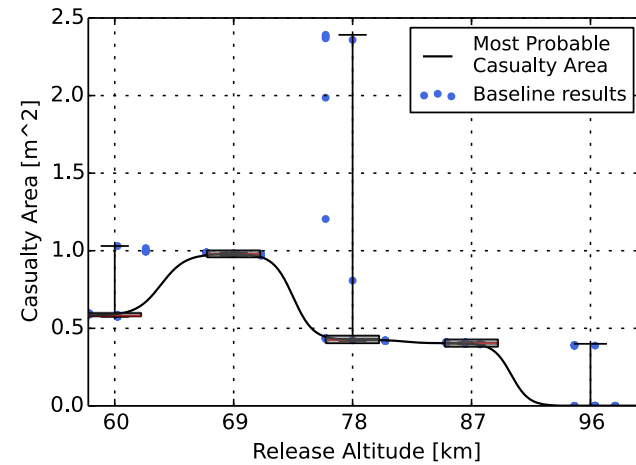
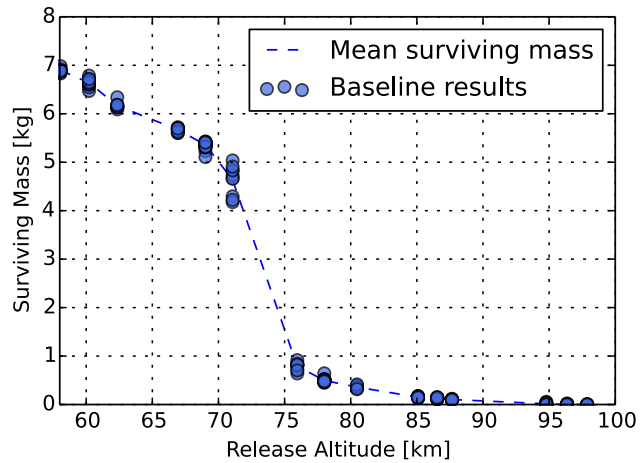


## Baseline (RSI 68 Nms - Stainless steel)

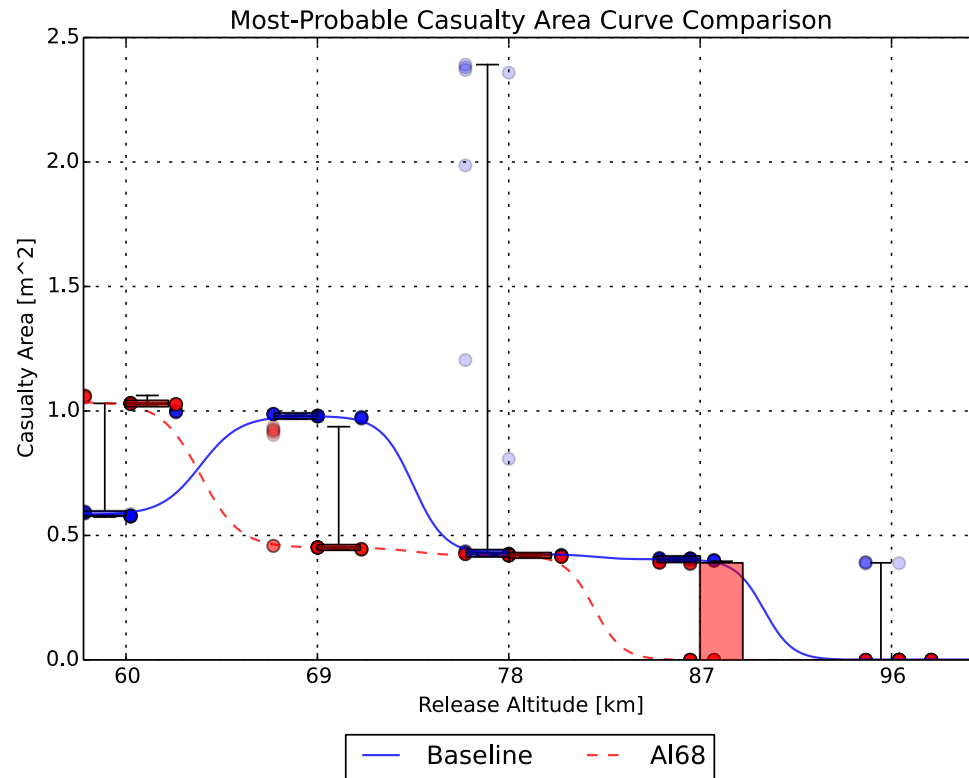
- Input conditions extracted along the CleanSat reference trajectory
  - Total of 225 cases in an altitude range between 58 and 98 km
    - 25 attitude variation cases for each main release altitudes (60, 69, 78, 87, 96)
    - 10 attitude variation cases at  $\pm 2$  km from the each main release altitude



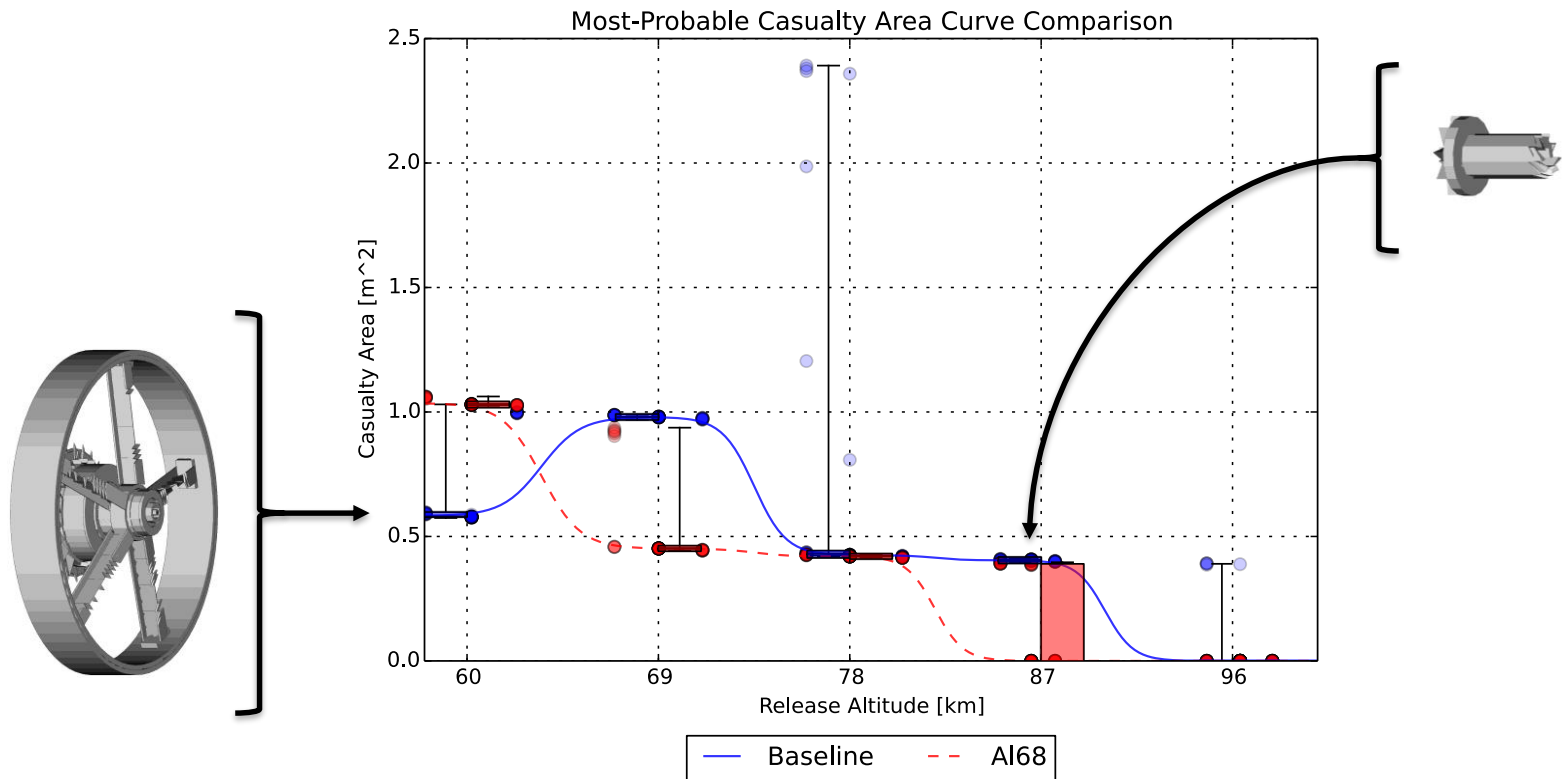
# Baseline (RSI 68 Nms - Stainless steel)



# Comparison between Baseline and AI68 (RSI 68 Nms)



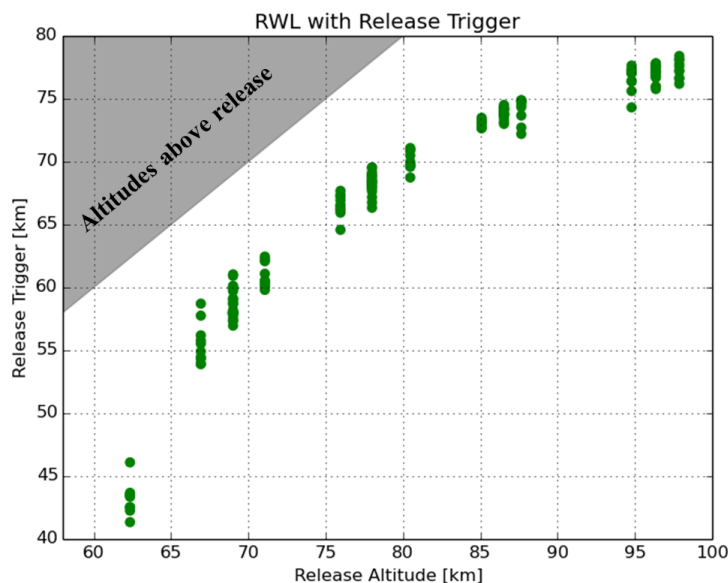
# Surviving parts from Baseline model





# BBU - Release triggers

- Added temperature dependent release triggers inside the BBU to assist in its break-up.
- Triggers added at:
  - Threaded ring (at 900K releasing the shaft)
  - Rotor (at 490 K releasing the rotor rings)

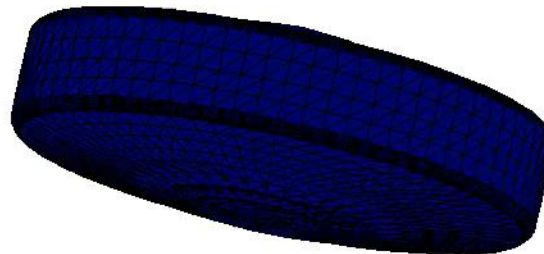


# BBU - Release triggers

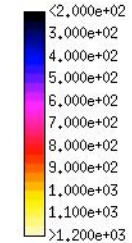
T = 2367,02 s  
H = 77,996 km  
V = 7,578 km/s

## Real-time Animation

[flight direction to the right; view from zenith to nadir]



Temperature [K]



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# BBU - Release triggers

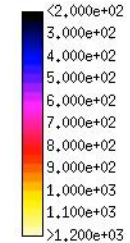
T = 2433,71 s  
H = 67,132 km  
V = 6,958 km/s

## Slow-Motion Animation

[flight direction to the right; view from zenith to nadir]



Temperature [K]

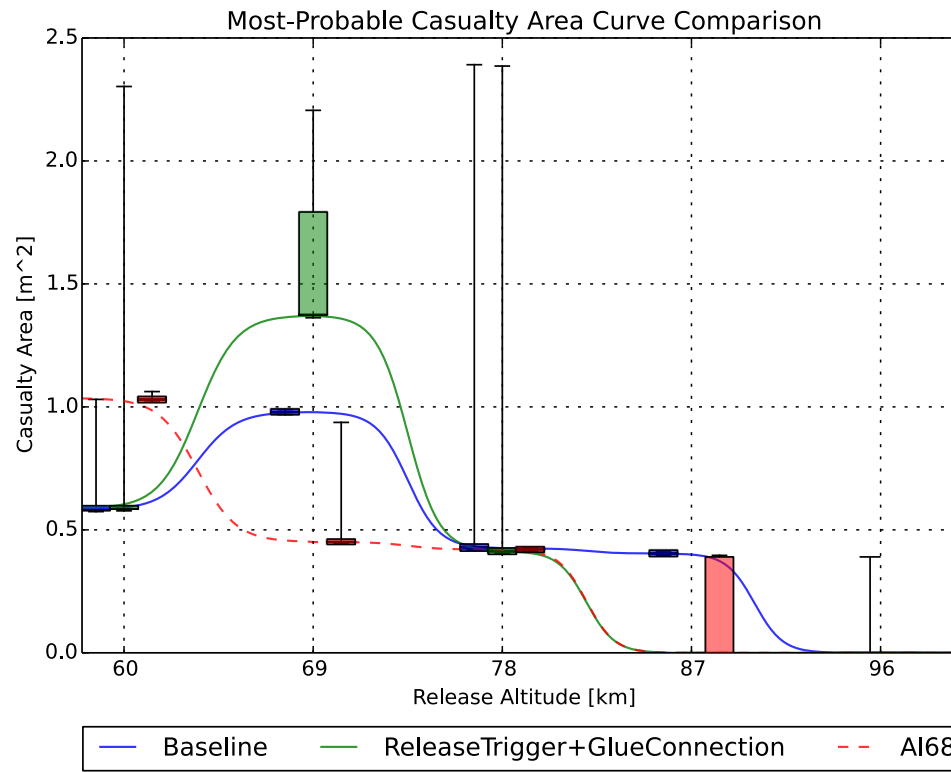


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# Comparison of most-probable casualty area



# Conclusion and Status as per October 2018

Simulation results show:

- RSI 68 (Al) (Aluminum rotating mass with no further modifications)
  - is demisable at and above release height of 87 km in 2/3 of the cases.
- RSI 68 (Steel rotating mass, with minor modifications of BBU)
  - is demisable at and above release height of 87 km

Next steps to further decrease the demise altitude

- Simulation with smaller, but faster spinning wheel type: RSI 45 (Al)
- Use of thermite to increase the thermal energy within the BBU
- Combination of various modifications

The demise altitude has already been lowered to 87km and more options are available to improve the Demisability even further.

# Rockwell Collins Germany Existing Productline

- Rockwell Collins Space qualified Aluminum rotating masses:

Part Nr.	Inertia (kgcm <sup>2</sup> )
73570-001	21,3
73825-001	51,6
52637-001	78,9
72159-001	84,9
71413-001	111,5
68307-001	182,7
69571-001	208,9
71513-001	272,0
70788-001	369,0
72346-001	383,0
72564-001	470,0
71674-001	703,0
73744-001	744,2
73971-001	1062,6

