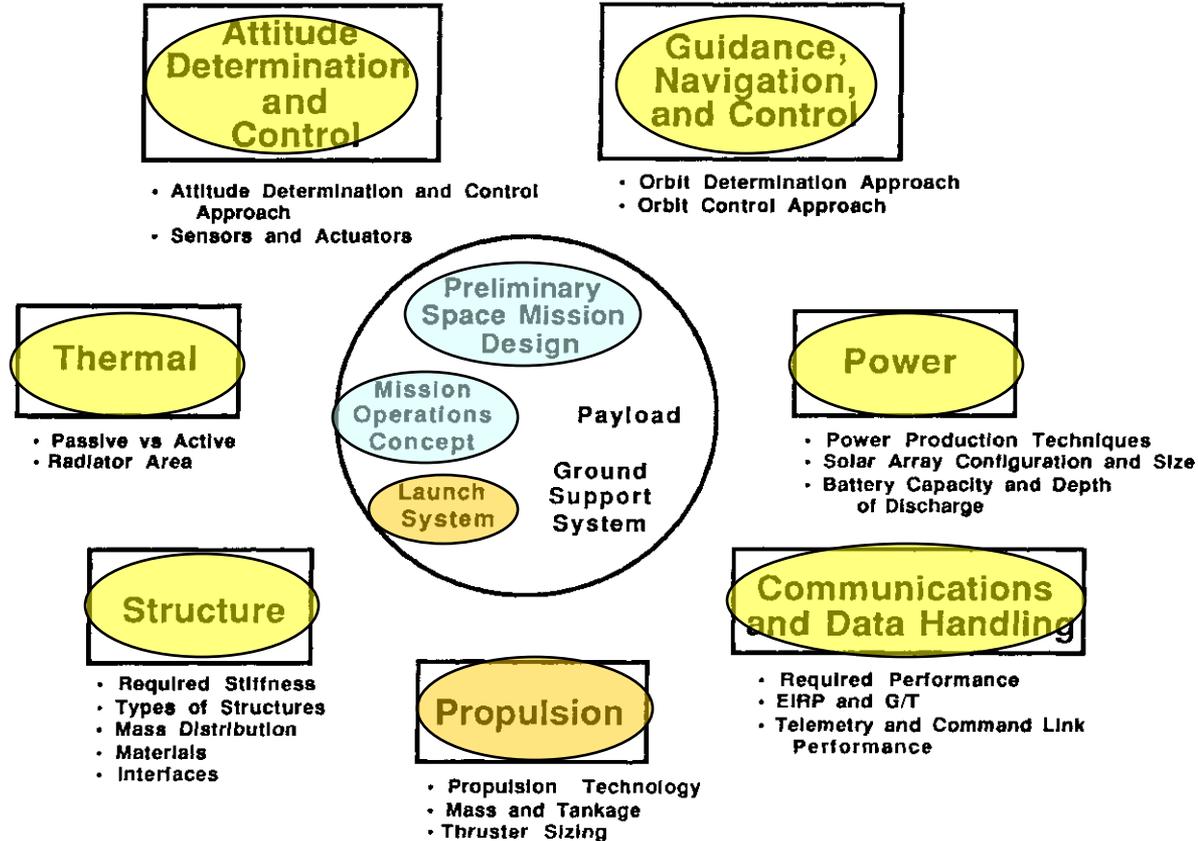


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# **Sistema di Propulsione Lanciatori**

# (SOTTO)-SYSTEMI



# Utilizzo

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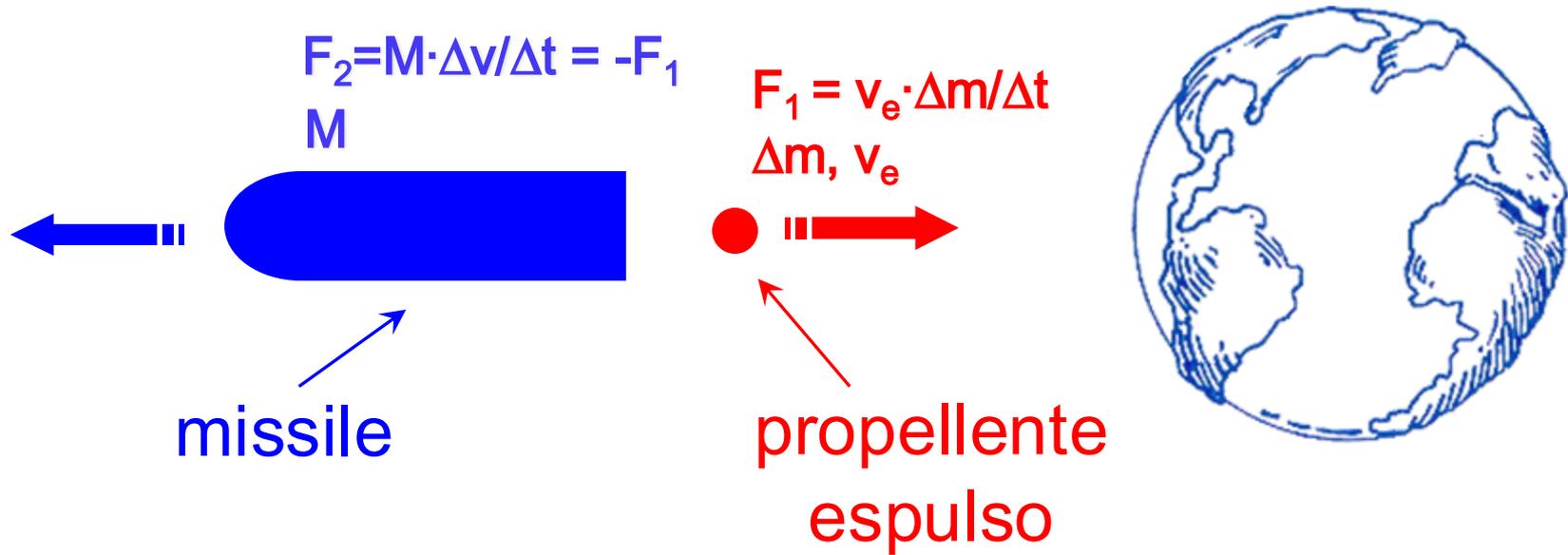
- Operazioni di lancio
- Trasferimenti orbitali
- Mantenimento della missione
- Controllo di assetto

## Categorie:

- Propulsione gas freddo
- Reazioni chimiche
- Accelerazione ioni / elettroni

# Principio di funzionamento 1/4

Conservazione dell'impulso / azione e reazione



# Principio di funzionamento 2/4

$$dp/dt = d(M v)/dt = M dv/dt + v_e dM/dt = F_1 + F_2 = 0$$

$$F_1 = -F_2$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$M dv/dt = -v_e dM/dt$$

$$v_b = v_e \log(M/M_b)$$

$$F = v_e dM/dt \dots$$

spinta  
(thrust)

$$F = v_e dM/dt + A_e(p_e - p_a)$$

superficie  
ugello

pressione gas  
in uscita

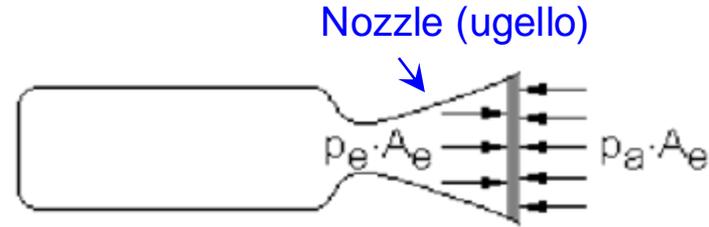
pressione  
atmosferica

velocità gas  
espulso

massa totale a  
combustibile esaurito  
equazione dei razzi

velocità razzo a  
combustibile esaurito

# Principio di funzionamento 3/4



$$F = v_e \frac{dM}{dt} + A_e(p_e - p_a)$$
$$= v_{\text{eff}} \frac{dM}{dt}$$

$p_e > p_a$  under-expansion

$p_e = p_a$  ideal expansion

$p_e < p_a$  over-expansion

$$I_{\text{sp}} = F / g \frac{dM}{dt} = F / g \dot{M}$$
$$= v_{\text{eff}} / g$$

Impulso Specifico

$$I_{\text{sp}} = K \sqrt{T_c/m} \quad (\text{propulsione chimica})$$

# Principio di funzionamento 4/4

$$v_{\text{eff}} = g I_{\text{sp}} = F / \dot{M} = C_f \cdot C^* \Rightarrow I_{\text{sp}} = C_f \cdot C^* / g$$

velocità caratteristica

coefficiente di spinta

$$C^* = p_c A_t / \dot{M}$$

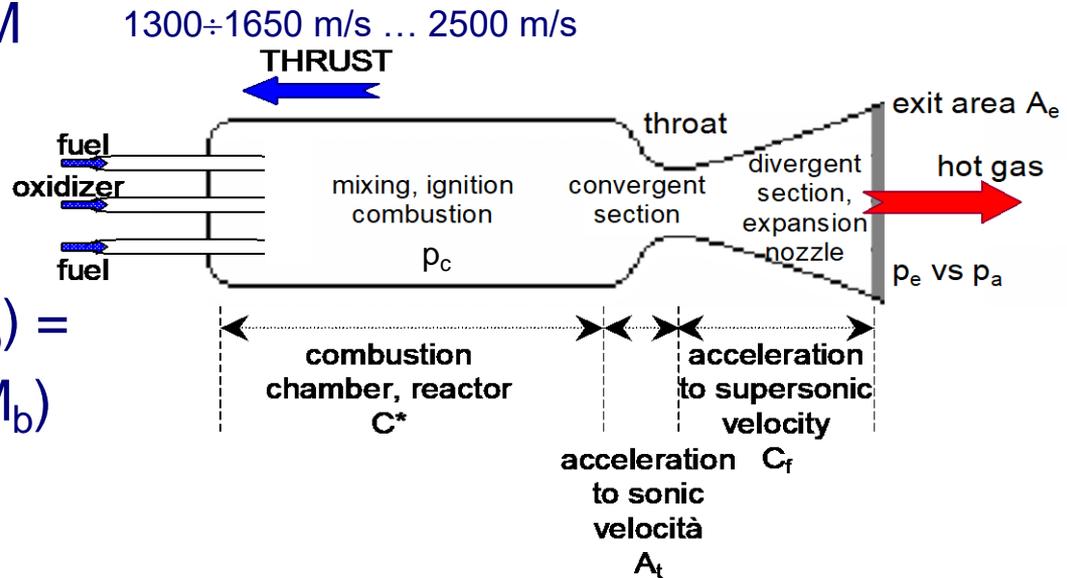
$$C_f = F / p_c A_t$$



$$\Delta v = v_{\text{eff}} \log(M/M_b) = g I_{\text{sp}} \log(M/M_b)$$

$$M = M_b e^{\Delta v / g I_{\text{sp}}}$$

$$\Delta M = M_p = M_b (e^{\Delta v / g I_{\text{sp}}} - 1)$$



# Razzi a Multistadi 1/3

$$\Delta v_i = v_{\text{eff},i} \log(M_i/M_{b,i}) = g I_{\text{sp},i} \log(M_i/M_{b,i})$$

$$v_b = \sum_i \Delta v_i = g \sum_i I_{\text{sp},i} \log(M_i/M_{b,i})$$

frazione di carico

frazione di struttura

$$\lambda_i = M_{c,i} / M_i$$
$$\varepsilon_i = M_{s,i} / M_i = (M_i - M_{c,i} - M_{p,i}) / M_i$$
$$\varepsilon_i + \lambda_i = (M_i - M_{p,i}) / M_i = M_{b,i} / M_i$$

$$\Delta v_i = g I_{\text{sp},i} \log( 1/(\varepsilon_i + \lambda_i) )$$

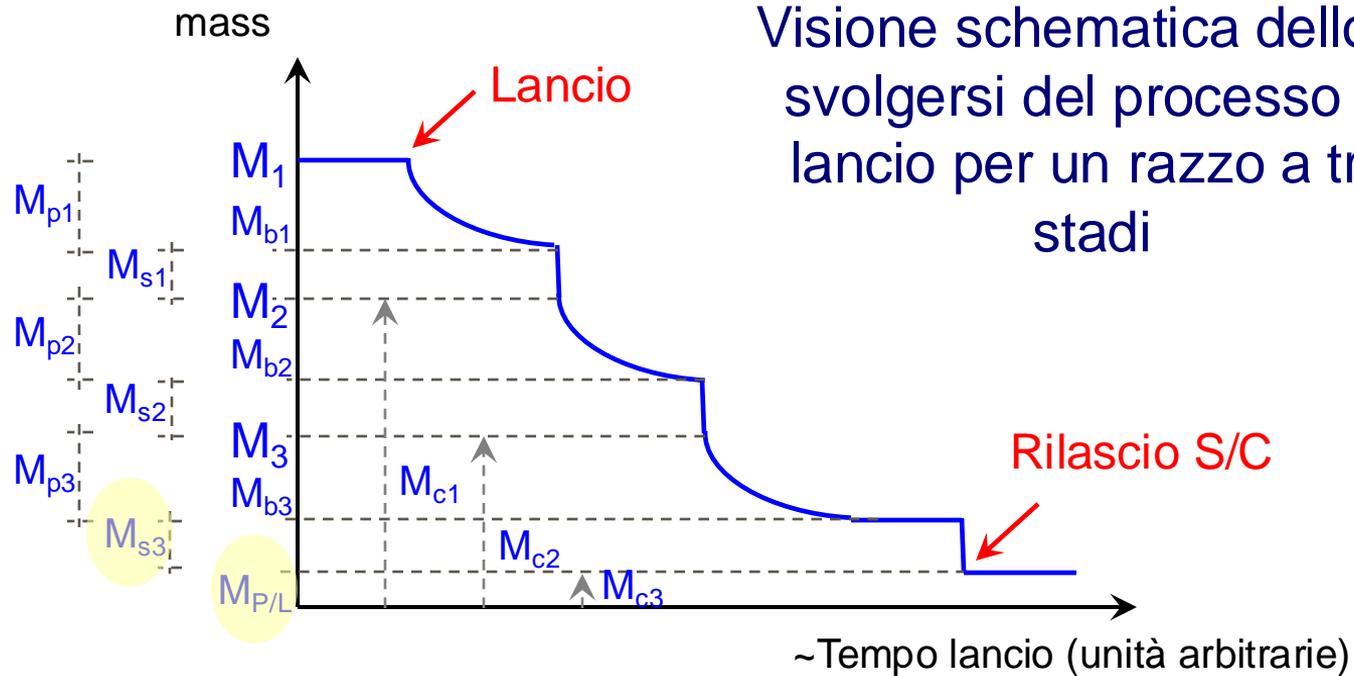
massa di struttura

$$( M_i = M_{p,i} + M_{c,i} + M_{s,i} )$$

massa propellente

massa carico =  $\sum_{i+1} (M_{p,j} + M_{s,j}) + m_{\text{PL}}$

# Razzi a Multistadi 2/3



# Razzi a Multistadi 3/3

---

## Esercizio:

razzo a 3 stadi

massa iniziale 100 t

frazione di carico  $\lambda_i = 0.279$  (ogni stadio)

massa propellente consumato / massa del solo stadio  
(struttura+prop.):  $a = 0.831$  (ogni stadio)

Calcolare masse propellenti e componenti ad ogni stadio

(trucco: calcolare  
 $(1-a) \times (1-\lambda) = ?$ )

stadio	$m_i$	$m_{s,i}$	$m_{p,i}$	$m_{c,i}$
1	100.0	12.2	59.9	27.9
2	27.9	3.4	16.7	7.8
3	7.8	0.9	4.7	2.2
P/L	2.2			

$$M_{\text{finale}} = M_{\text{inerte}} + m_{\text{PL}} \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{payload / dry mass} \\ \text{(spacecraft)} \end{array}$$

$$M_{\text{iniziale}} = M_p + M_{\text{finale}} = M_p + M_{\text{inerte}} + m_{\text{PL}} = M_{\text{finale}} e^{\Delta v / g_{\text{Isp}}}$$

$$M_{\text{stage}} = M_p + M_{\text{inerte}}$$

$$f_{\text{inerte}} = M_{\text{inerte}} / M_{\text{stage}}$$

$$f_{\text{prop}} = M_p / M_{\text{stage}} = 1 - f_{\text{inerte}}$$



$$M_{\text{inerte}} = M_p f_{\text{inerte}} / (1 - f_{\text{inerte}})$$

$$M_p = \frac{m_{\text{PL}} (e^{\Delta v / g_{\text{Isp}}} - 1)(1 - f_{\text{inerte}})}{1 - f_{\text{inerte}} e^{\Delta v / g_{\text{Isp}}}}$$

$$f_{\text{inerte}} = 0.08 \div 0.32 \text{ (prop. liquidi)}$$

$$= 0.06 \div 0.14 \text{ (prop. solidi)}$$

$$= 0.60 \div 0.75 \text{ (attitude control)}$$

# Effetti gravita' e attrito atmosferico

---

## ➤ Gravita' terrestre

o Lancio verticale:  $\Delta v_g = gt$

o  $t \sim 100 \text{ s} \Rightarrow \Delta v \sim 1 \text{ km/s}$

## ➤ Attrito atmosferico

o  $F \sim \frac{1}{2} \rho A v^2 C_D$

o  $\Delta v_a \sim \frac{1}{3} \Delta v_g$

# Struttura

---

- Struttura leggera ma resistente: acciaio, leghe Al, titanio
- Resistenza vs peso: serbatoi sferici (cilindrici)
- Attrito atmosferico: sezione razzo piccola
- Attrito atmosferico: forma aerodinamica a cono

# Classificazione

---

- Gas freddo
- Reazioni chimiche
  - Propellente liquido
  - Propellente solido
  - Propellente ibrido
- Accelerazione ioni/elettroni/plasma
- Reazioni nucleari
- Vele solari
- .....

# Budget di velocità

---

Determina la scelta del sistema di propulsione !

$$\Delta v = \Delta v_g + \Delta v_{\text{drag}} + \Delta v_{\text{orbit}} + \Delta v_{\text{attitude}}$$

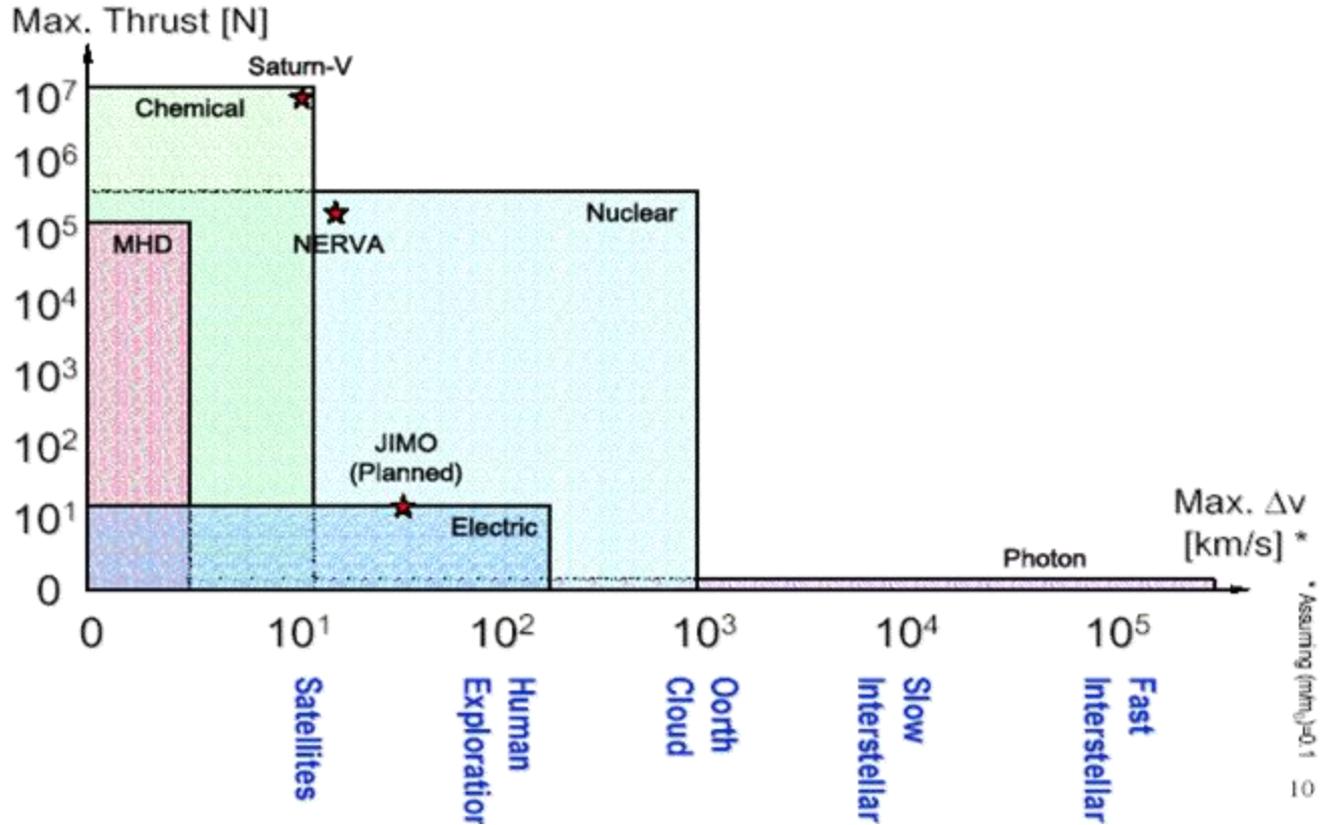
Mission	Description	Typical $\Delta v$ [km/s]
LEO, GEO, Planetary Targets	Satellites, Robotic missions	10-15
Human Planetary Exploration	Fast, direct trajectory	30 – 200
100 – 1,000 AU (Distance Sun-Earth)	Interstellar precursor mission	100
10,000 AU	Mission to Oorth cloud	1,000
Slow Interstellar	4.5 light-years in 40 years	30,000
Fast Interstellar	4.5 light-years in 10 years	120,000

# Sistemi di Propulsione 1/2

Propulsion System		Specific Impulse [s]	Maximum $\Delta v$ [km/s] *	Maximum Thrust [N]
Chemical	Solid	250 – 310	5.7 – 7.1	$10^7$
	Liquid	300 – 500	6.9 – 11.5	$10^7$
MHD		< 200	4.6	$10^5$
Nuclear	Fission	500 – 800	11.5 – 20.7	$10^6$
	Fusion	10,000 – 100,000	230 – 2,300	$10^5$
	Antimatter	60,000	1,381	$10^2$
Electric	Electrothermal	150 – 1,200	3.5 – 27.6	$10^1$
	Electrostatic	1,200 – 10,000	27.6 - 230	$3 \times 10^{-1}$
	Electromagnetic	700 – 5,000	16.1 – 115	$10^2$
Propellantless	Photon Rocket	$3 \times 10^7$	unlimited	$10^{-4}$
Breakthrough		?	?	?

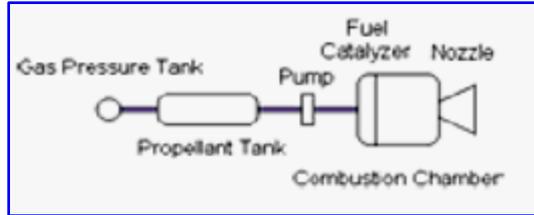
\* Assuming  $(m/m_0)=0.1 \Rightarrow$  Spacecraft consists of 90% Propellant

# Sistemi di Propulsione 2/2

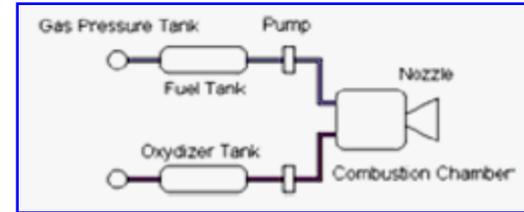


# Propellente Liquido

## Monopropellente



## Bipropellente



Idrazina ( $N_2H_4$ ): 220-230 s

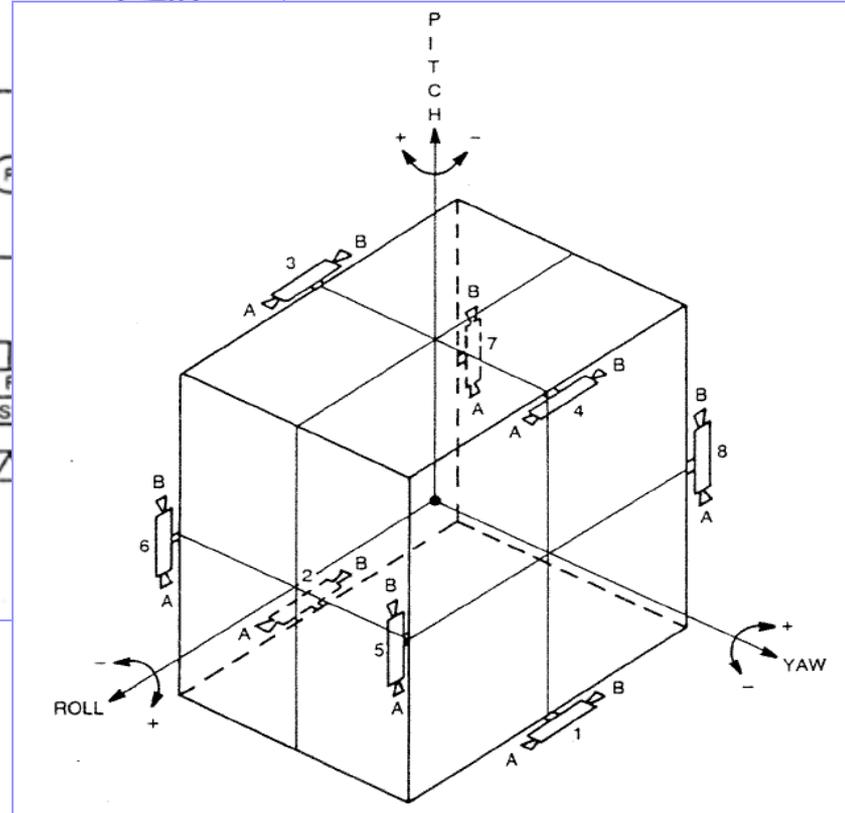
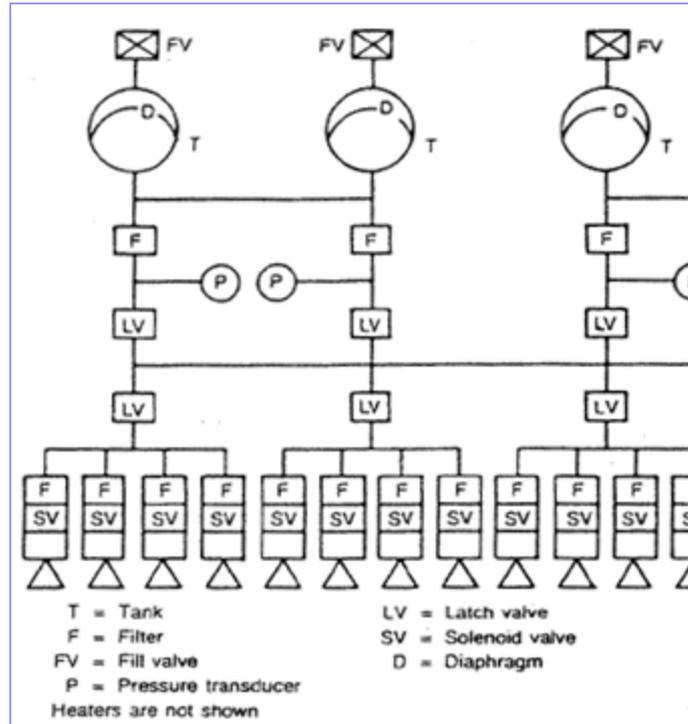
$H_2O_2$ : 180 s

$$I_{sp} = K \sqrt{T_c / \mu} \quad (\text{propulsione chimica})$$

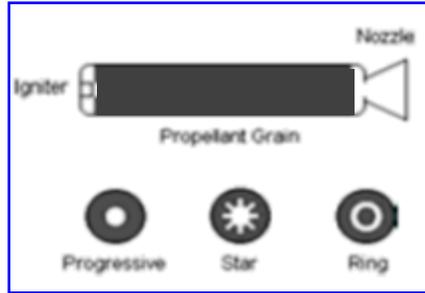
$HNO_3 + HF$

Fuel	Oxydizer	Average Density [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ]	Specific Impulse [s]
Kerosine (RP-1)	Oxygen ( $O_2$ )	1.02	300 – 360
Hydrogen ( $H_2$ )	Oxygen ( $O_2$ )	0.35	415 – 470
Unsymmetrical Dimethyl Hydrazin (UDMH)	Nitrogen Tetroxide ( $N_2O_4$ )	1.20	300 – 340
Hydrogen ( $H_2$ )	Fluorine ( $F_2$ )	0.42	450 - 480

# Schema di un sistema



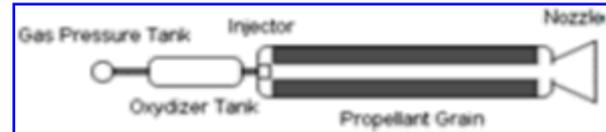
# Sistemi Solidi e Ibridi



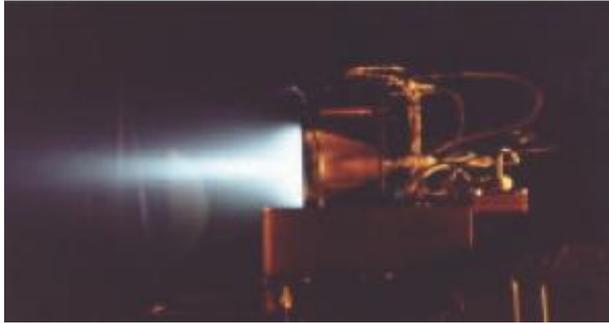
## Sistema ibrido

## Sistema solido

- Combustibile:
  - alluminio polverizzato
- Ossidante:
  - perclorato di ammonio ( $\text{NH}_4\text{ClO}_4$ )



# Accelerazione Ioni/Plasma



**Plasma:** quarto stato della materia  
formato da ioni e elettroni

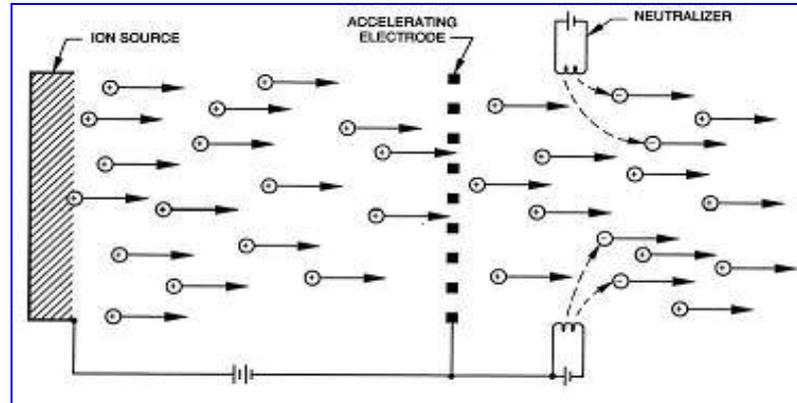
Gli elettroni non sono legati agli ioni  $\Rightarrow$

Plasma conduce correnti elettriche  $\Rightarrow$

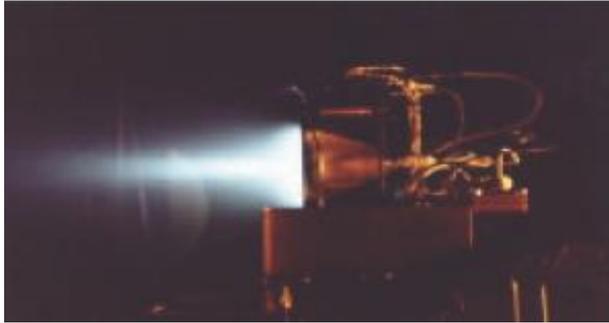
Permette accelerazione diretta del  
propellente *plasma* tramite **campi  
elettromagnetici**

- Generazione di ioni/plasma
- Accelerazione del plasma
- Neutralizzazione del fascio

$$I_{sp} = K \sqrt{V_i/m} \quad (\text{max } 4500 \text{ s})$$
$$I_{sp} \text{ max } \sim 25000 \text{ s}$$



# Accelerazione Ioni/Plasma



**Plasma**: quarto stato della materia formato da ioni e elettroni

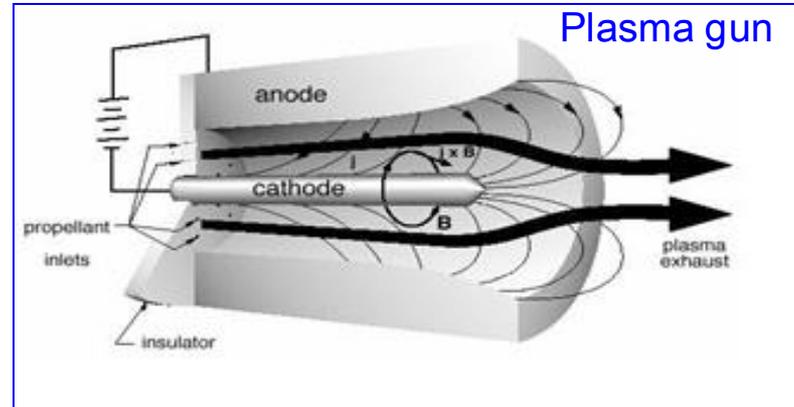
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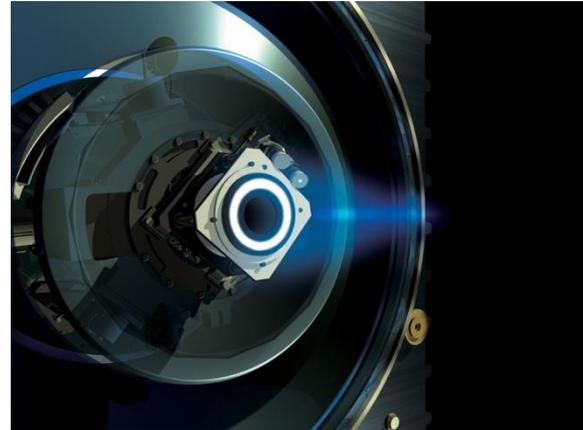


# Smart 1

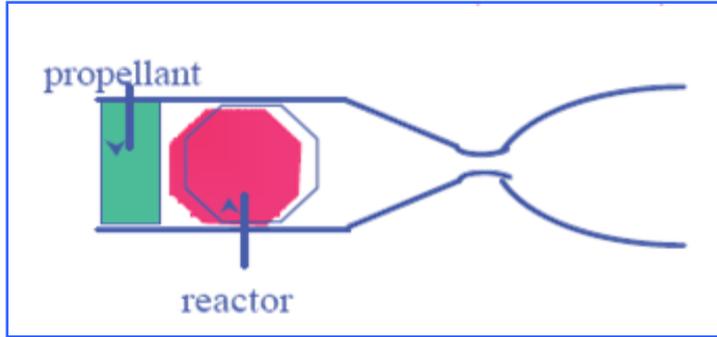


- Lancio: agosto 2003
- Orbita: GTO to L1
- Ellissi polare attorno alla Luna

Motore a ioni alimentato  
da pannelli solari

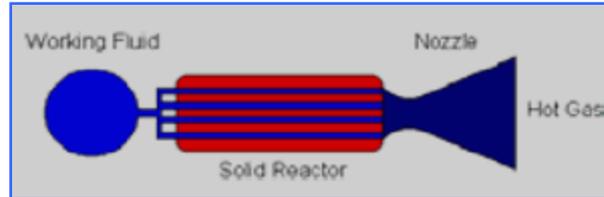
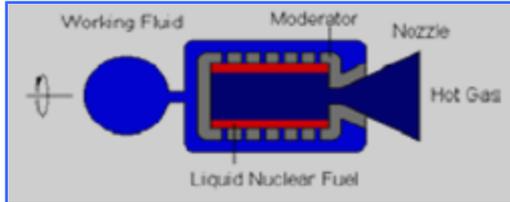


# Sistemi Nucleari



Il reattore aggiunge energia (calore) al propellente

Il propellente viene scaricato attraverso l'ugello (nozzle)



# Vele Solari 1/4

## ➤ Pressione di radiazione solare:

$$\circ P_{\odot} = W_{\odot} / c = L_{\odot} / (4\pi r^2 c) = K/c (r_0/r)^2$$

$$(K = 1368 \text{ W/m}^2, r_0 = 1 \text{ AU} = 1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}, K = L_{\odot} / 4\pi r_0^2)$$

$$\circ P_{\odot} = L_{\odot} / (3\pi R_{\odot}^2 c) (1 - (1 - (R_{\odot}/r)^2)^{3/2})$$

$$(R_{\odot} = 6.96 \times 10^8 \text{ m})$$

Pianeti	Distanza dal Sole (semiasse maggiore dell'orbita) [U A]	Flusso Solare [W/m <sup>2</sup> ]	Pressione di radiazione solare [N/m <sup>2</sup> ]
☿ Mercurio	0.387	9134	3.046 10 <sup>-5</sup>
♀ Venere	0.723	2617	8.729 10 <sup>-6</sup>
♁ Terra	1	1368	4.563 10 <sup>-6</sup>
♂ Marte	1.524	589.0	1.965 10 <sup>-6</sup>
♃ Giove	5.203	50.53	1.686 10 <sup>-7</sup>
♄ Saturno	9.539	15.03	5.015 10 <sup>-8</sup>
♅ Urano	19.182	3.718	1.240 10 <sup>-8</sup>
♆ Nettuno	30.057	1.514	5.051 10 <sup>-9</sup>
♇ Plutone	39.75	0.8657	2.888 10 <sup>-9</sup>

# Vele Solari 2/4

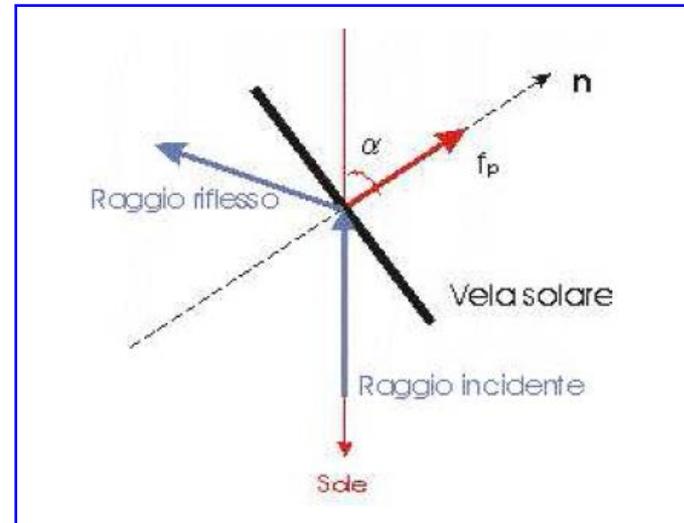
## ➤ Vela perfetta:

$$o \mathbf{f}_{P,\odot} = 2S/m P_{\odot}(r) \cos^2\alpha \mathbf{n}$$

(S = superficie vela, m = massa vela,  $\alpha$  = angolo puntamento)

$$o \mathbf{f}_{P,\odot} = 2\eta S/m K/c (r_o/r)^2 \cos^2\alpha \mathbf{n} = A/r^2 \cos^2\alpha \mathbf{n}$$

( $\eta$  = efficienza di riflessione = 0.85-0.9)



# Vele Solari 3/4

## ➤ Modello ottico:

$$o \mathbf{f}_{P,\odot} = \mathbf{f}_i + \mathbf{f}_{rs} + \mathbf{f}_{ru} + \mathbf{f}_e$$

riflessione speculare

emissione

riflessione uniforme

$$o \mathbf{f}_{P,\odot} = P_{\odot}(r) S/m ( (b_2 \cos^2\alpha + \rho(1-s)B_f \cos\alpha) \mathbf{n} + b_1 \sin\alpha \cos\alpha \mathbf{t} ) + \dots$$

$$a + \rho = 1$$

$$b_1 = 1 - \rho s$$

$$b_2 = 1 + \rho s$$

$\rho$  = coefficiente di riflessione

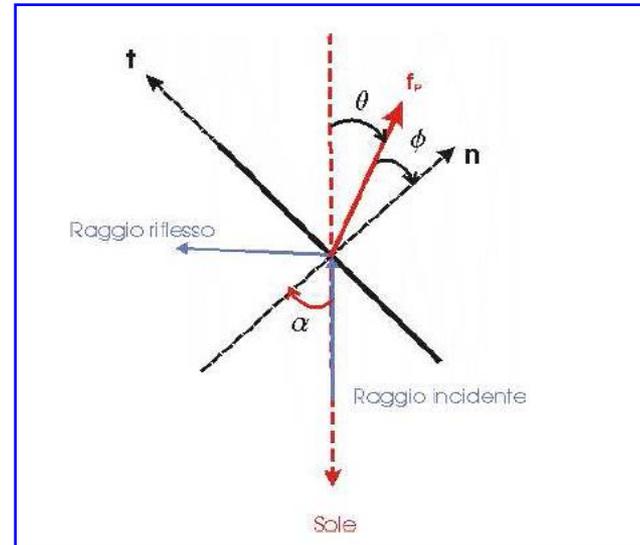
$s$  = frazione fotoni riflessi specularmente

$$\mathbf{f}_i: \quad \cos^2\alpha \mathbf{n} + \sin\alpha \cos\alpha \mathbf{t}$$

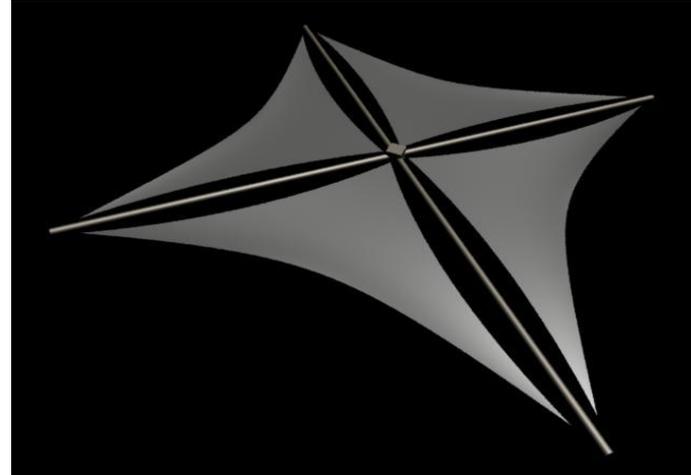
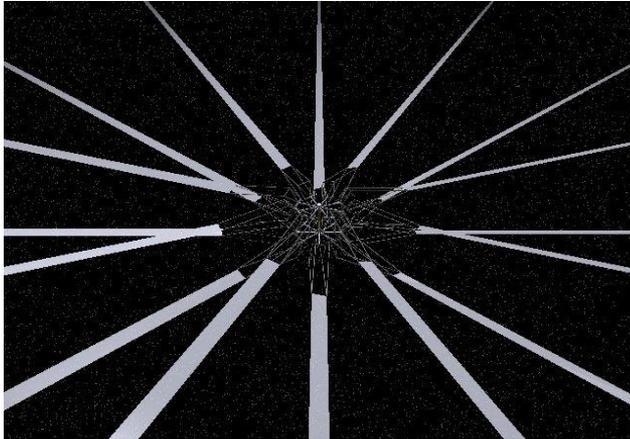
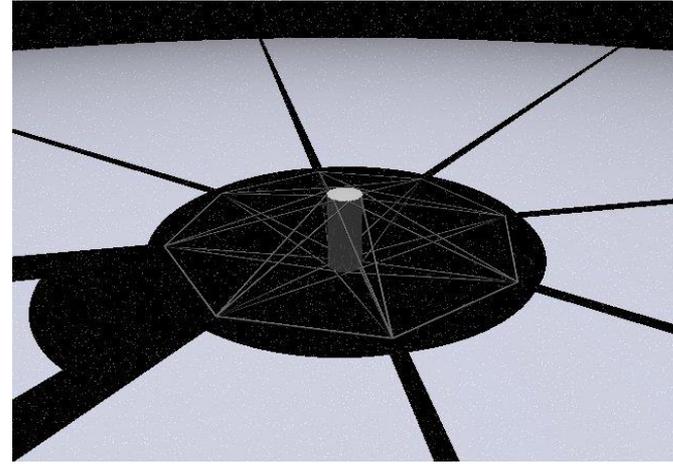
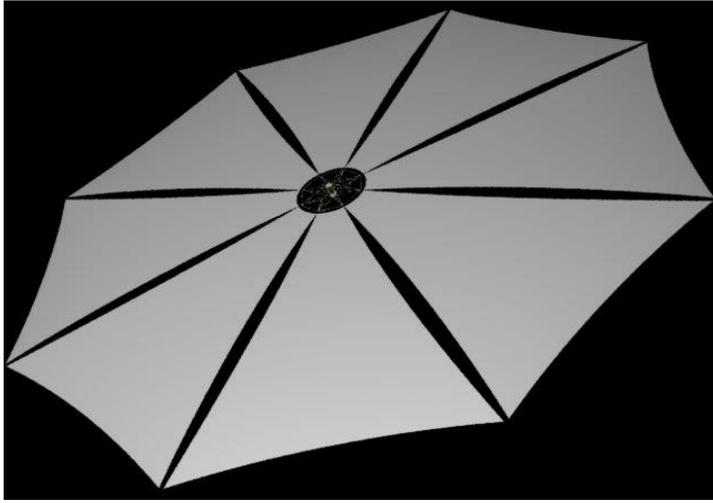
$$\mathbf{f}_{rs}: \quad \rho s (\cos^2\alpha \mathbf{n} - \sin\alpha \cos\alpha \mathbf{t})$$

$$\mathbf{f}_{ru}: \quad \rho (1-s) B_f \cos\alpha \mathbf{n}$$

$$\mathbf{f}_e: \quad T^4 \mathbf{n}..$$



# Vele Solari 4/4



# Equazione dei Razzi (cont.)\*

Hohmann Transfer 150 / 600 km.

➤ Calcolare i  $\Delta v$

Supponendo che  $I_{sp} = 320$  s,  $m_{P/L} = 1604.25$  kg,  $f_{inerte} = 17\%$  e la durata della spinta sia di 45 s:

- Calcolare la massa del propellente necessaria (con margini 22%)
- La spinta totale e l'accelerazione corrispondente

System	Mass (kg)
Payload	550
Structure	300
Thermal	33
Power	386
TeleCom	54
ADCS	72
Tot	1395
Margin (15%)	209.25
S/C Dry mass	1604.25

Rifare lo stesso esercizio con un trasferimento di piano da inclinazione di  $60^\circ$  a  $28^\circ$

# Risultati

LEO		GEO		ELLISSE		Earth Parameters		
h	150 km	h	600 km	a	6753 km	$\mu_{\text{T}}$	398600,5	km <sup>3</sup> /s <sup>2</sup>
radius	6528 km	radius	6978 km	r <sub>A</sub>	6528 km	1 sidereal day	86150	s
v	7,814 km/s	v	7,558 km/s	r <sub>B</sub>	6978 km		23,93	hr
i	0 deg	i	0 deg	v' <sub>A</sub>	7,943 km/s	R <sub>T</sub>	6378	km
	0 rad		0 rad	v' <sub>B</sub>	7,431 km/s	1 sidereal year	3,16E+07	s
	0%		100%	t	2761 s		365,26	days
itot	32 deg	32			46,0 min	Year Earth rotation	0,9856	deg/day
	0,55851 rad			Dv <sub>A</sub>	0,129 km/s	Daily Earth rotation velocity	15	deg/h
	28		60	Dv <sub>B</sub>	0,127 km/s		15,04	deg/h
				Dv <sub>TOT</sub>	0,256 km/s	Solar Constant	1367	w/m <sup>2</sup>
		Dv <sub>plane</sub>	4,308 km/s	Dv <sub>plane</sub>	4,1665 km/s	+/-	51	w/m <sup>2</sup>
		Dv <sub>TOT</sub>	4,564 km/s	Dv <sub>TOT</sub>	4,423 km/s	speed of light	3,00E+08	m/s
		Dv <sub>plane,A</sub>	0,129 km/s	Dv <sub>plane,B</sub>	0,127 km/s	Earth magnetic field (M)	7,96E+15	tesla m <sup>3</sup>
		Dv <sub>TOT</sub>	0,256 km/s	Dv <sub>TOT</sub>	0,256 km/s	g <sub>0</sub>	9,807	m/s <sup>2</sup>
						v_earth @eq	463,83	m/s
			Tot combinata	Dv <sub>TOT</sub>	0,256 km/s			

# Risultati

f inerte	0,17	
Isp	320	s
Dv	256,1	m/s
g	9,807	m/s <sup>2</sup>
Dv/gIsp	0,082	
	1,085	
Mp	138,8	kg
+margin	169,4	
Minerte	28,4	
+margin	34,7	
+margin	39,9	
Mstage	167,2	
+margin	204,0	
MTOT	1771,5	
+margin	1808,3	

$$M_p = \frac{m_{PL} (e^{\Delta v / g I_{sp}} - 1)(1 - f_{inerte})}{1 - f_{inerte} e^{\Delta v / g I_{sp}}}$$

$$M_p = (1 - f_{inerte}) M_{stage}$$

$$M_{inerte} = f_{inerte} M_{stage}$$

Dv	256,079041	m/s	trasferimento	
	129,106539	126,972502	m/s	singoli trasfer

	totale	1	2	tot
Mp	138,8	67,9594871	66,8035148	134,763002