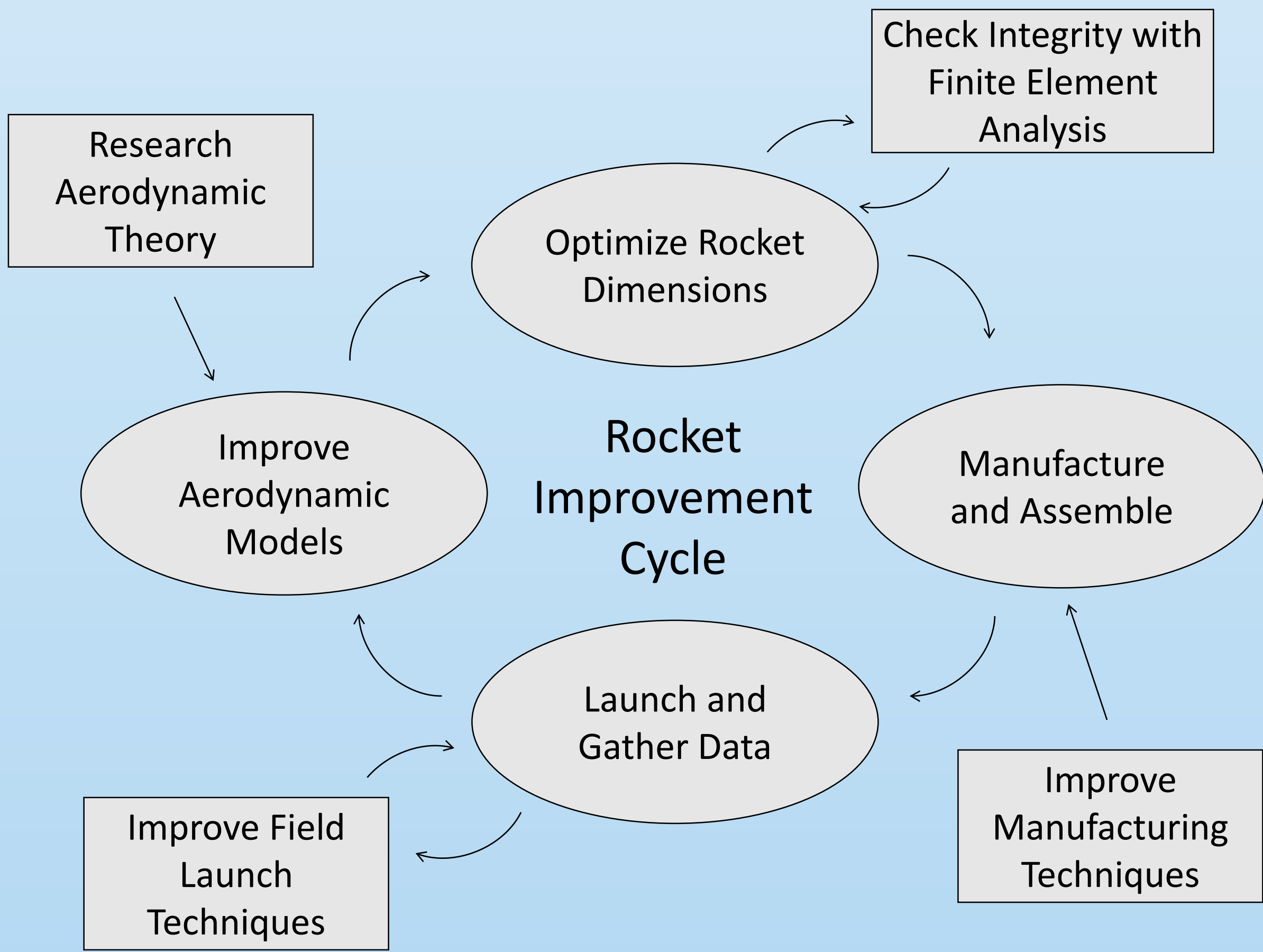


## Project Overview

To design, manufacture, and launch a high-powered, multi-stage rocket for the SEDS University Student Rocketry Competition

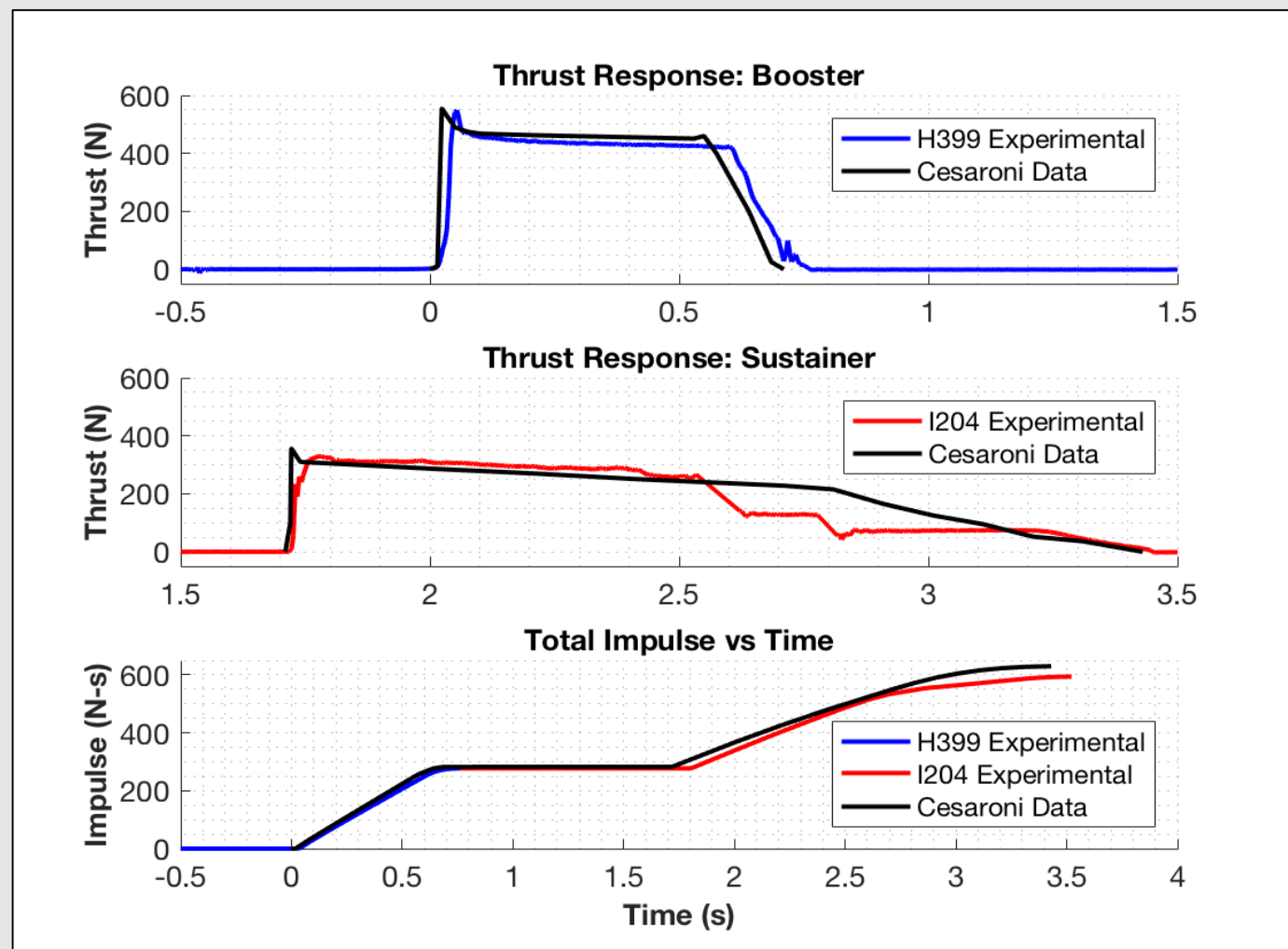
- Goals
  - Design a high-powered engine class rocket to achieve **maximum altitude**
  - Implement a comprehensive recovery system that results in a fully reusable rocket
- Constraints
  - Total combined engine impulse must not exceed 640.0 N-s
  - Must have *at least* two propulsion stages



## Propulsion

- A Static Test Fire Rig was designed and manufactured to test the propulsion characteristics of each engine and to verify total engine impulse stays below 640.0 N-s

	Reported Max Thrust	Measured Max Thrust	Reported Total Impulse	Measured Total Impulse
Booster Engine: Cesaroni H399	545.8 N	549.6 N	282.2 N-s	277.1 N-s
Sustainer Engine: Cesaroni I204	356.8 N	329.7 N	347.7 N-s	322.7 N-s



- Data acquisition was performed using the custom test rig, a 150 lb load cell, and NI SignalExpress software

- Results were verified by comparing to official data reported by the engine manufacturer

### Custom Nose Cone

A carbon fiber nose cone that houses the drogue parachute and connects directly to the electronics bay

### Sustainer Parachute

A larger main parachute that slows the sustainer to a safe landing speed

### Forward Fins

Provides stability to the sustainer after stage separation

### Booster Parachute

A large parachute to slow the booster to a safe landing speed

### Booster Engine

Initiates flight with a 0.7 second burn time

### Drogue Parachute

A small parachute deployed at sustainer apogee

### Electronics Bay

Houses the TeleMega GPS and controls both parachute deployment and sustainer ignition

### Sustainer Engine

Propels the rocket to max altitude after booster burnout; 1.7 second burn time

### Staging Coupler

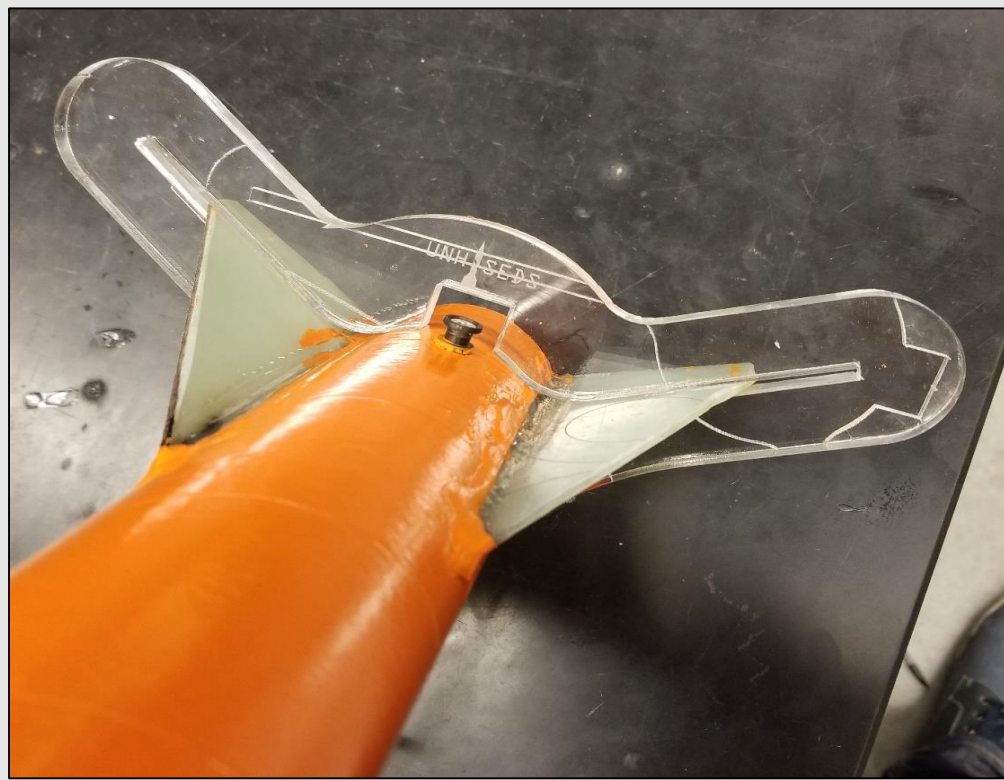
Supports stage separation at sustainer ignition

### Aft Fins

Provides stability to the rocket before stage separation

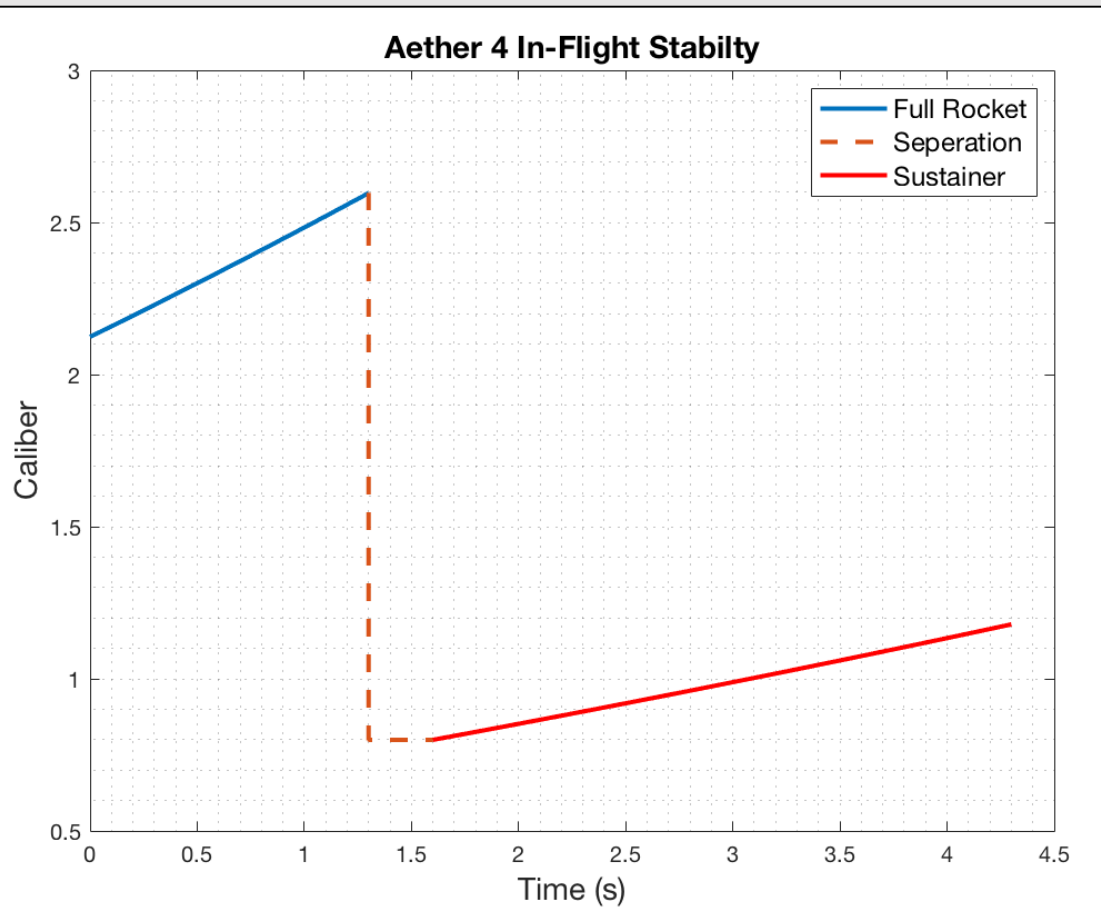
## Manufacturing

- A laser cut fin alignment tool was designed to keep fins in place during the epoxy curing process
- Many components are assembled from scratch such as the nosecone, fins, ignition leads, ejection charges, and launch pad



## Launch Simulation

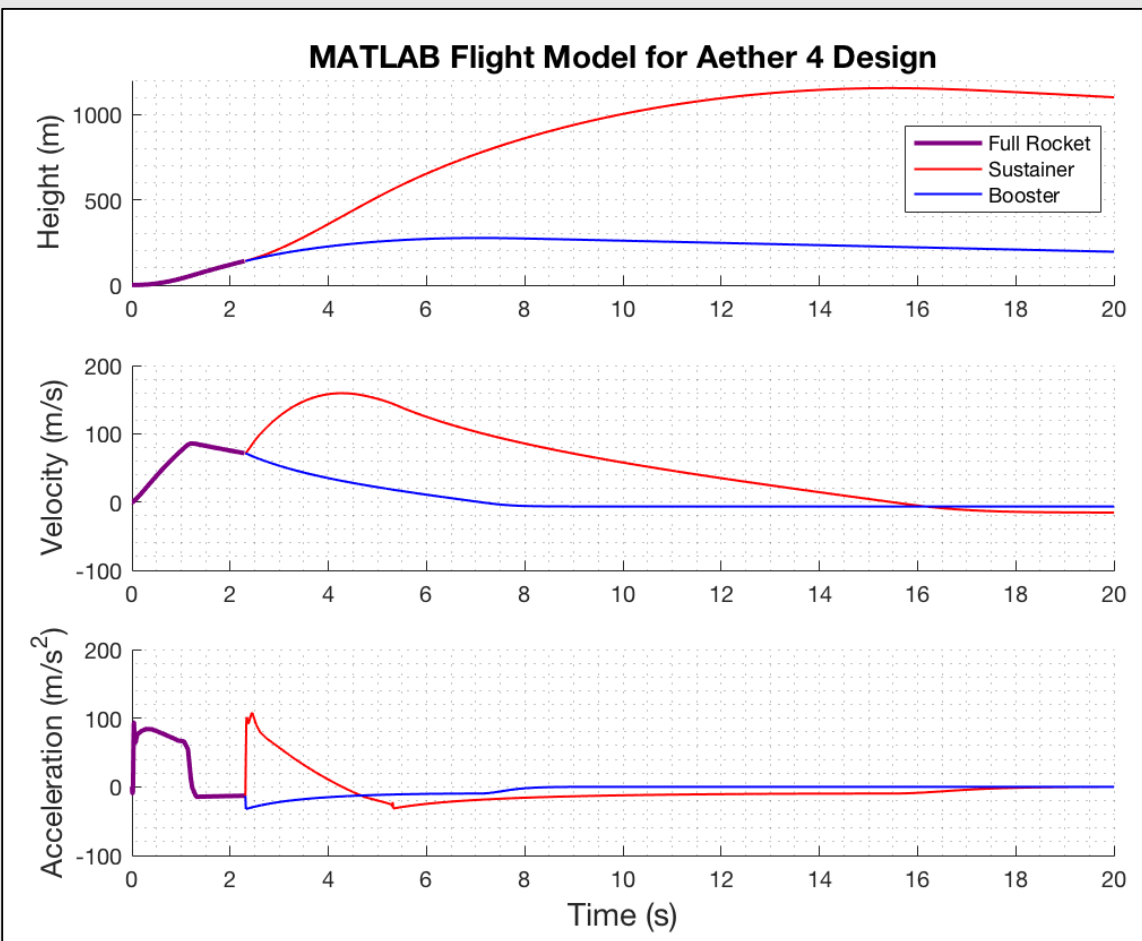
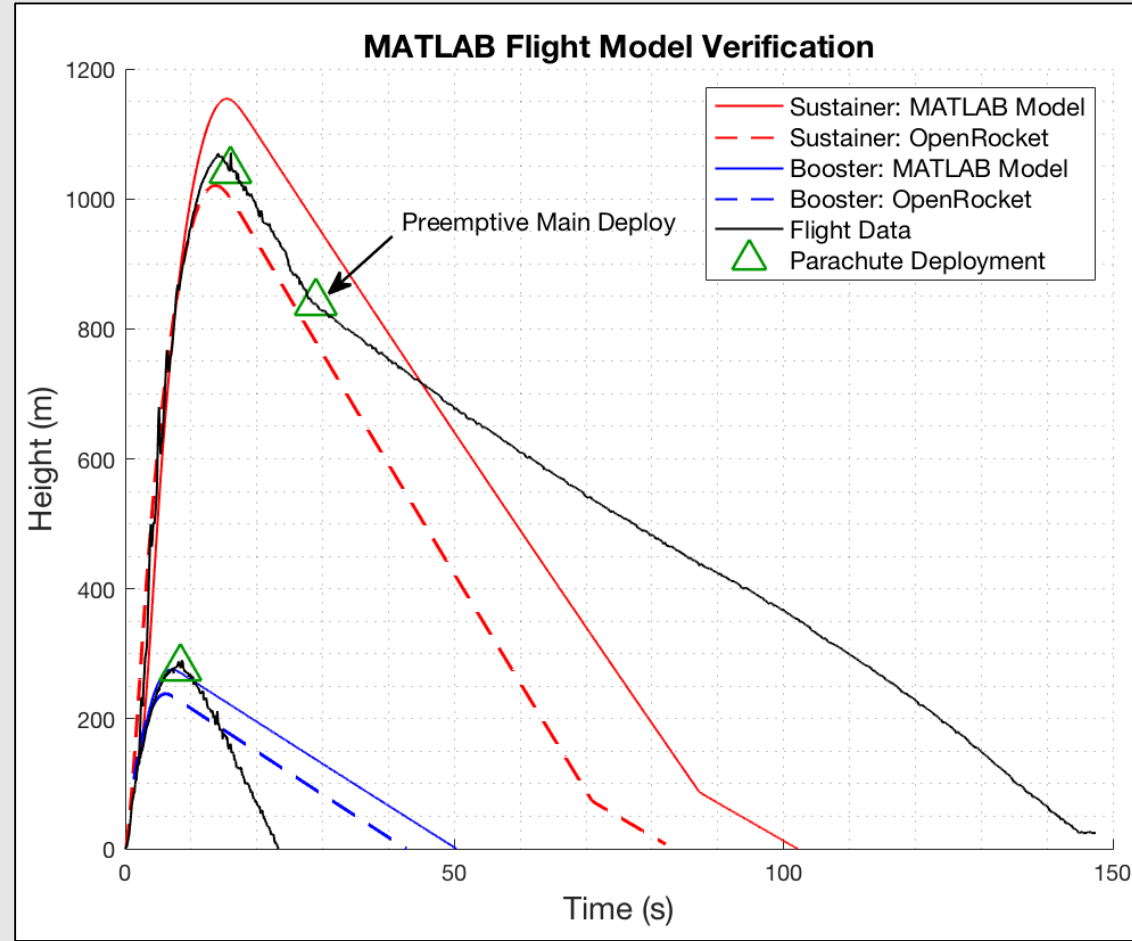
- Rocket trajectory was simulated using MATLAB. This required accurate **stability, thrust, drag, and atmospheric** models to produce ordinary differential equations that are then numerically solved for given rocket dimensions



- Caliber is a measure of passive stability, and should remain between 1-3 for stable flight (right)

	Flight Data	OpenRocket Model	MATLAB Model
Sustainer Apogee	1071.1 m	1020.6 m	1154.1 m
Booster Apogee	290.0 m	238.6 m	276.3 m

- The MATLAB flight model is verified by comparing results to flight data from launches and to OpenRocket predictions (a pre-existing rocket simulation program)

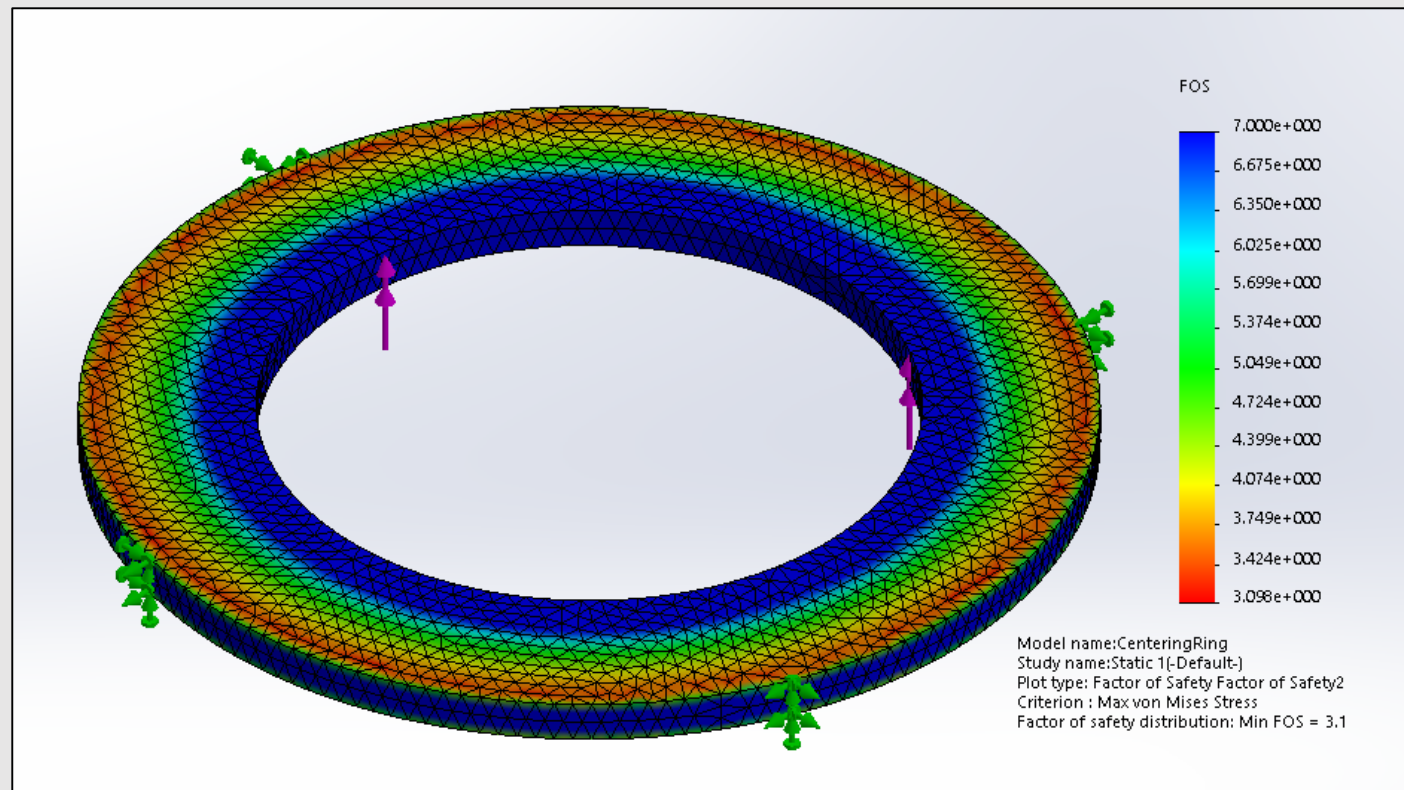
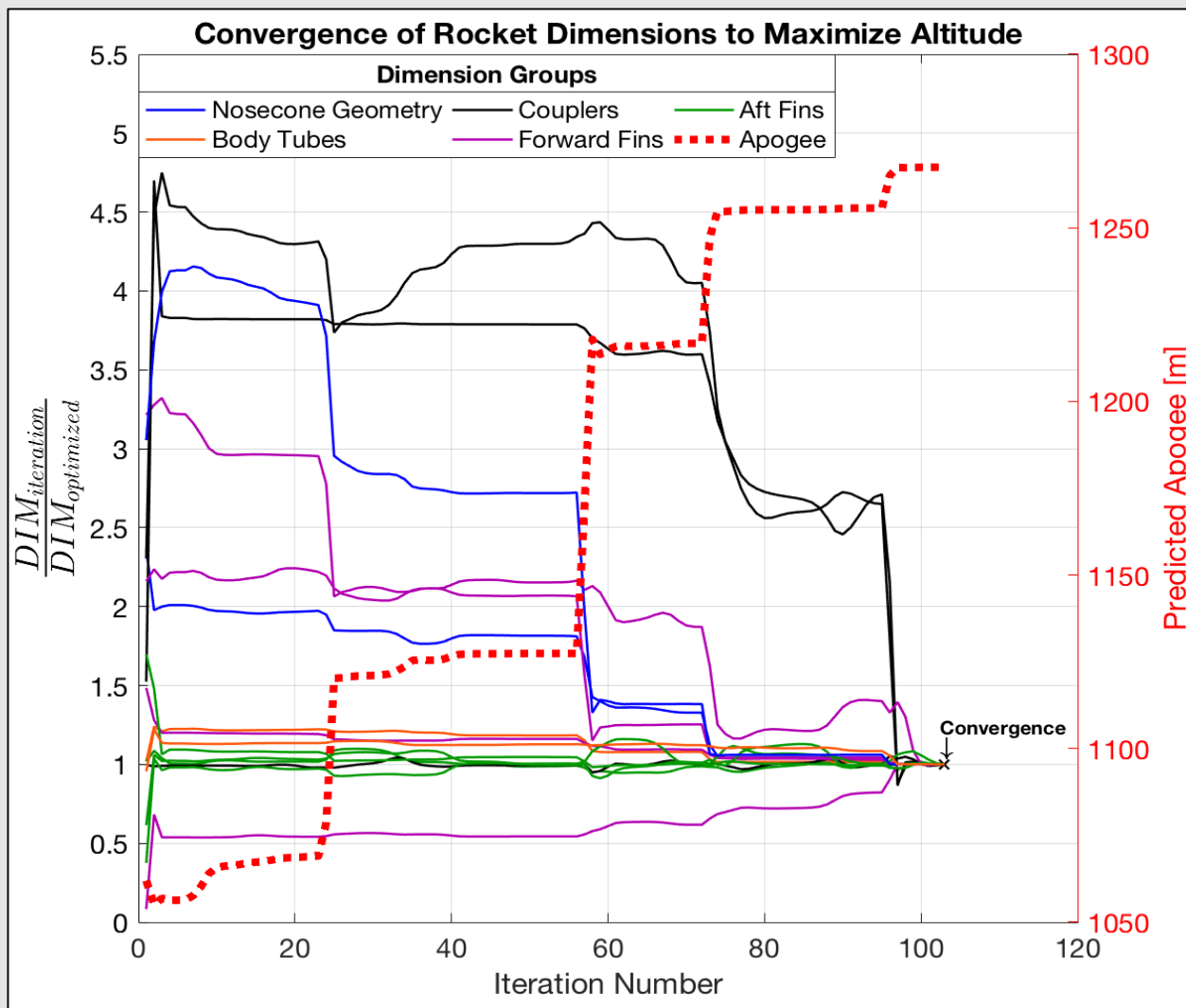


## Design & Analysis

- An **optimization** program was created to determine the nominal dimensions for each component that will result in the highest simulated altitude

- This was achieved by maximizing the height output from the combined aerodynamic models through nonlinear programming using the interior-point algorithm

- Optimization Constraints:
  - Maintain in-flight stability
  - Structural integrity factor of safety of at least 3.0
  - Manufacturing limitations



- Stress analyses** are performed on the optimized components that are prone to failure, such as the engine centering ring (left)

- Optimization must be reconfigured if resulting FOS is less than 3.0

## Acknowledgments

A huge thanks to all the members of UNH SEDS, Prof. Martin Wosnik, Alireza Ebadi, Thomas Collins, the Parents Association, and our advisor Todd Gross for all the support