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% AME 309
% WATER ROCKET PROJECT
% ROCKET ANALYTICS INC.
%%%\\\ CONSTANT INITIALIZATION ///%%%
       = 343;
                      % ambient temperature
                                               [K]
T atm
                      % mass of rocket shell
ms
       = 0.1265;
                                               [ka]
ma
       = 0;
                      % mass of compressed air
                                               [kq]
       = 1000;
                      % density of water
rho_w
                                               [kq/
m^3]
       = 9.81;
                      % gravitational constant
                                               [m/s^2]
q
P atm
      = 101325;
                      % atmospheric pressure
                                               [Pa]
gamma
       = 1.401;
                      % ratio of specific heats
                                               [Cp/Cv]
       = (pi/4)*(0.02178)^2;% area of exit nozzle
                                               [m^2]
A ex
       = 0.000591471; % total volume of bottle
                                               [m^3]
V_tot
                      % gas constant of air
       = 287;
Ra
                                               [kg*m/
K*s^21
dt
       = 0.001;
                      % time increment
                                               [s]
       = 0;
                      % initial height of rocket
z 0
                                               [m]
Ta_0
       = T atm;
                      % initial air temperature
                                               [K]
       = .295;
                      % coefficient of drag
Cd
                                                [N/A]
       = (pi/4)*((2.5*0.0254)^2)+3*(.2*.0254)*(1.5*0.0254);% cross-
Ac
sectional area of rocket [m^2]
rho_atm
       = P_atm/(Ra*T_atm); % density of atmoshpheric air
m^3]
t_snap
       = 0;
%%%\\\ FIRST ORDER PREDICTION VARIABLE INITIALIZATION ///%%%
Va fop
     = 0;
                     % air volume
                      % air pressure
Pa_fop
      = 0;
w_avg_fop = 0;
                      % average vertical velocity
Pa avq fop = 0;
                      % average air pressure
w ex fop = 0;
                      % exit velocity first order prediction
opt air pressure = -1;
                     % optimal air pressure
opt_water_volume = -1;
                      % optimal water pressure
%%%\\\ ARRAY INITIALIZATION ///%%%
t
    = 0:dt:3.5;
                        % time array
                        % air volume
Va
    = zeros(1,length(t));
                        % exhaust velocity
w_ex = zeros(1,length(t));
```

```
Рa
    = zeros(1,length(t));
                              % air pressure
m
     = zeros(1,length(t));
                               % mass
                              % z acceleration
z_acc = zeros(1,length(t));
    = zeros(1,length(t));
                               % z velocity
     = zeros(1,length(t));
                              % z height
     = 2.3e-4:0.001e-4:2.5e-4; % initial water volume for
optimization
Pa 0 = 3*P atm:P atm/25:4*P atm;% initial air pressure for
optimization
max_height = zeros(length(Vw),length(Pa_0));
V \text{ tol} = 0.5e-5;
Pa_tol = 500;
t tol = 0.0005;
cruise = 0;
%%%\\\ TIME VARIABLE INITIALIZATION ///%%%
t thrust = 0;
t index = 0;
%%%LEILANI%%%
% PROCEED SIMULATION WITH DRAG FORCE CALCULATION? Yes = 1; No = 0
Drag = 0;
%%%\\\ SIMULATION ///%%%
for simulation = 1:2
   %%%\\\ OPTIMIZATION ///%%%
   for opt_air = 1:length(Pa_0)
       for opt_water = 1:length(Vw)
           cruise = 0;
           t index = 0;
           t thrust = 0;
               = 0:dt:3.5;
           t
                                       % time array
                = zeros(1,length(t)); % air volume
           Va
           = zeros(1,length(t)); % air pressure
               = zeros(1,length(t)); % mass
           z_acc = zeros(1,length(t)); % z acceleration
                = zeros(1,length(t));
                                        % z velocity
                = zeros(1,length(t)); % z height
                = 2.3e-4:0.001e-4:2.5e-4;
                                           % initial water
           Vw
volume for optimization
                                                   % initial air
           Pa_0 = 3*P_atm:P_atm/25:4*P_atm;
pressure for optimization
           %%%\\\ TIME SIMULATION: THRUST PERIOD ///%%%
           for tau = 1:length(t)
               %%%\\\ INITIAL CONDITIONS ///%%%
               if tau == 1
                   Pa(1) = Pa 0(opt air);
                   Va(1) = (V_{tot} - Vw(opt_{water}));
                   w_{ex}(1) = sqrt(2*(Pa_0(opt_air)-P_atm)/rho_w);
```

```
ma = (Pa_0(opt_air)*Va(1))/(Ra*Ta_0);
    m(1) = ms + ma + rho_w*Vw(opt_water);
    z_acc(1) = (rho_w*(w_ex(1)^2)*A_ex)/m(1) - g;
    w(1) = 0;
    z(1) = z_0;
    t_thrust = t_thrust + 1;
    t_index = t_index + 1;

    *%%\\\ LIFT OFF ///%%%
    elseif tau ~= 1 && abs(Va(tau-1)-V_tot) > V_tol &&
abs(Pa(tau-1)-P_atm) > Pa_tol && cruise == 0

    *%%\\\ THRUST PERIOD ///%%%
```

First-Order Predictions %%%

```
ma = (Pa(tau)*Va(tau))/(Ra*Ta_0);
Va_fop = Va(tau-1) + A_ex*w_ex(tau-1)*dt;
Pa_fop = Pa_0(opt_air)*((Va(1)/Va_fop)^gamma);
w_avg_fop = w(tau-1) + z_acc(tau-1)*dt/2;
Pa_avg_fop = (Pa(tau-1) + Pa_fop)/2;
w_ex_fop = sqrt(2*(Pa_avg_fop - P_atm)/rho_w);
```

Corrected Final Values %%%

```
Va(tau) = Va(tau-1) + A_ex*w_ex_fop*dt;
Pa(tau) = Pa_0(opt_air)*((Va(1)/
Va(tau))^gamma);

w_ex(tau) = sqrt(2*(Pa(tau) - P_atm)/rho_w);
m(tau) = ms + ma + rho_w*(V_tot - Va(tau));
z_acc(tau) = (rho_w*(w_ex(tau)^2)*A_ex)/m(tau)
- rho_atm*Ac*Cd*(w_avg_fop^2) - g;
w(tau) = w(tau-1) + (z_acc(tau-1) +
z_acc(tau))*dt/2;
z(tau) = z(tau-1) + (w(tau-1) + w(tau))*dt/2;
```

Time Indices %%%

```
t_thrust = t_thrust + 1;
t_index = t_index + 1;

%%%\\\ CRUISE PERIOD ///%%%
else
  if simulation == 2 && cruise == 0
       t_snap = tau;
end
       cruise = 1;

%%%\\\ MAX TIME AND HEIGHT CALCULATION ///%%%
  if tau == t_thrust + 1
```

Negligible Drag Force %%%

```
if Drag == 0
    z_max = z(tau-1) + (w(tau-1)^2)/(2*g);
    t_max = t(tau-1) + w(tau-1)/g;
    max_height(opt_water,opt_air) =
real(z_max);
```

Constant Drag Coefficient %%%

```
elseif Drag == 1
                                Beta = rho_atm*Ac*Cd/(2*m(tau-1));
                                t max = t(tau-1) +
atan(w(tau-1)*sqrt(Beta/g))/sqrt(Beta*g);
                                z_{max} = z(tau-1) -
 (Beta^-1)*log(cos((t_max - t(tau-1))*sqrt(Beta*g)));
                                max_height(opt_water,opt_air) =
real(z_max);
                            end
                        end
                        %%%\\\ End Simulation? ///%%%
                          if opt_air_pressure == opt_air &&
opt_water_volume == opt_water
응 응
                            Plot Height vs Time to T max
                              fprintf('The optimal initial
air pressure and water volume is %6.f and %5.7e, respectively.
\n',Pa_0(opt_air),Vw(opt_water_volume))
                        if abs(t(tau)-t_max) < t_tol &&</pre>
opt_air_pressure == opt_air && opt_water_volume == opt_water %if
abs(z(tau-1) - z_max) < z_tol;
                                   fprintf('The optimal initial air
pressure and water volume is %5.fPa and %5.4gm^3,respectively.\nThe
max height is %4.2fm\n', Pa_0(opt_air), Vw(opt_water_volume), z_max)
                                   figure
                                  plot(t(1:t_snap), z(1:t_snap))
                                  title('Thrust Phase')
                                  xlabel('Time [s]')
                                  ylabel('Height [m]')
                                   figure
                                  plot(t(t_snap:t_index),
z(t snap:t index))
                                   title('Cruise Phase')
                                  xlabel('Time [s]')
```

```
ylabel('Height [m]')
       응
                                  Plot Vertical Velocity vs Time to
T max
                                  figure
                                  plot(t(1:t_index), w(1:t_index),'k')
                                  axis([0 t_max 0
round(w(t thrust)+1)])
                                  title('Velocity vs Time to T_m_a_x')
                                  xlabel('Time [s]')
                                  ylabel('Velocity [w]')
       응
                                  Plot Mass Loss vs Time to T max
                                  figure
                                  plot(t(1:t_index), m(1:t_index),'r')
                                  title('Mass vs Time to T_m_a_x')
                                  xlabel('Time [s]')
                                  ylabel('Mass [kg]')
                                  axis([0 t_max m(t_index)*.9
m(1)*1.1])
                            %end
                       %end
                           break
                       end
```

Kinematic Calculations %%%

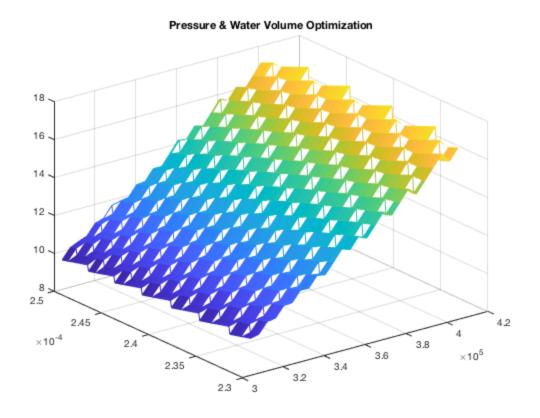
```
z(tau) = z(tau-1) + w(tau-1)*dt - 0.5*g*dt^2;
w(tau) = w(tau-1) - g*dt;
m(tau) = m(tau-1);
%z(tau) = (w(tau-1)+w(tau))*dt/2;
%w(tau) = sqrt(w(tau-1)^2 - 2*g*z(tau));
```

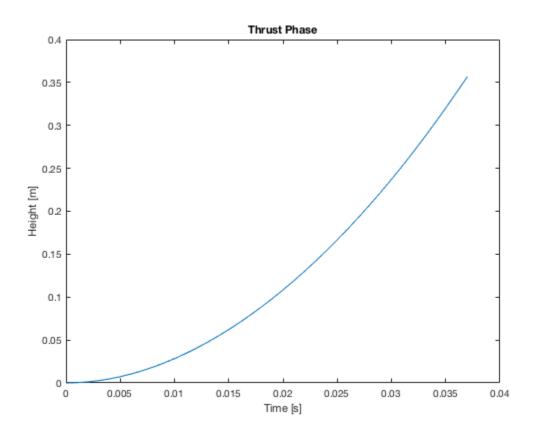
Time Index %%%

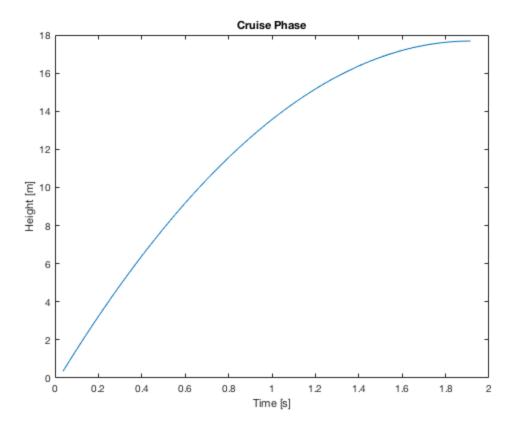
```
t_index = t_index + 1;
end
end
end
end

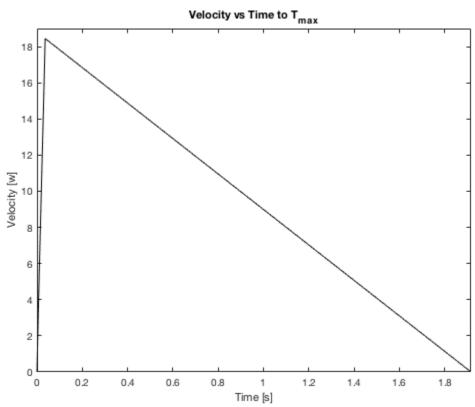
* Determining optimal parameters
if simulation == 1
```

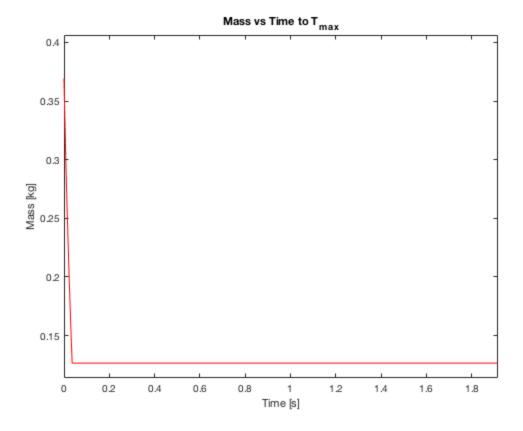
```
% 3D plot: Initial Water Volume vs Initial Air Pressure vs Max
 Height
        figure
        mesh(Pa_0,Vw,max_height)
        title('Pressure & Water Volume Optimization')
        max_value = max(max(max_height));
        for i = 1:size(max_height,1)
            for j = 1:size(max_height,2)
                if max_height(i,j) == max_value
                    opt_air_pressure = j;
                    opt_water_volume = i;
                    break
                end
            end
            if opt_air_pressure > 0
                break
            end
        end
    end
end
The optimal initial air pressure and water volume is 405300Pa and
 0.0002415m<sup>3</sup>, respectively.
The max height is 17.68m
```











Published with MATLAB® R2017a