

*PARAMETERS WE NEED TO CONSIDER
WHILE DESIGNING AVIONICS*

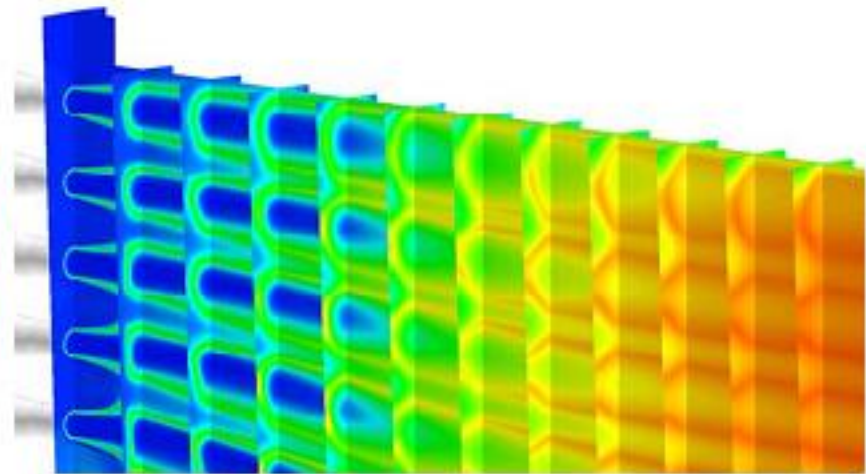
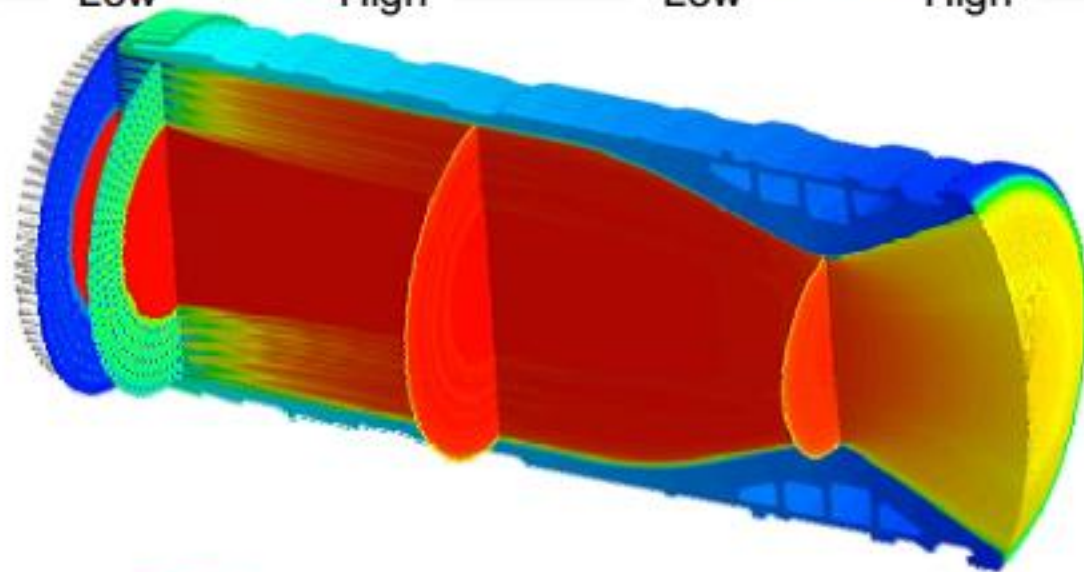
What parameters can be measured from the temperature sensed at different points of the rocket motor?

- *The technique is called thermal analysis to analyse the time and temperature at which physical changes occur when a substance is heated or cooled.*
- *It can help us to consider the use of correct combination of material of rocket motor casing and different solid fuels to be used in it.*

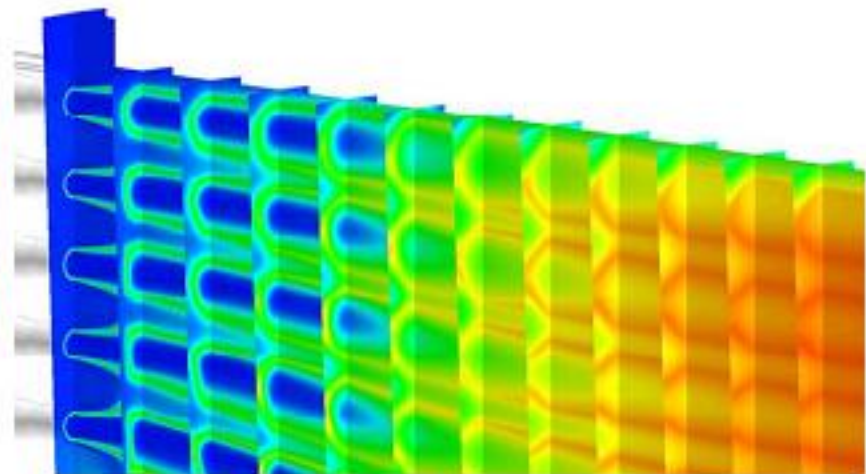
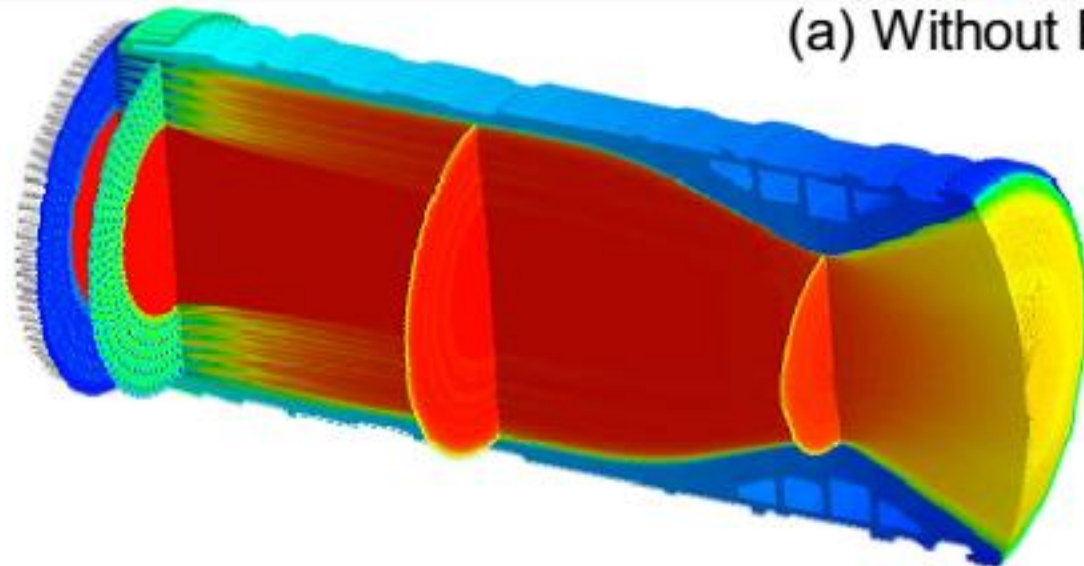
Temperature(hot-gas), K
Low High

Temperature(Coolant&Solid), K
Low High

Temperature, K
Low High



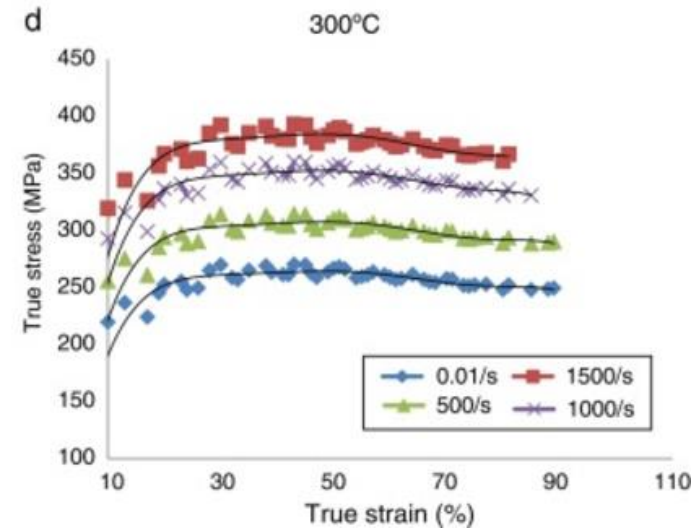
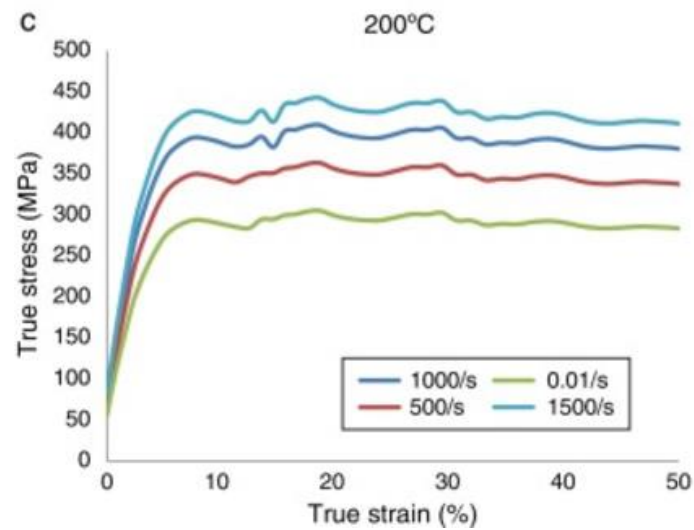
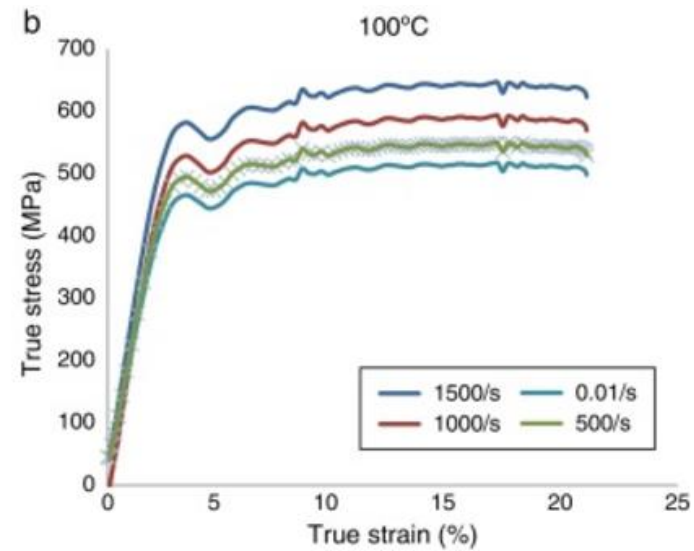
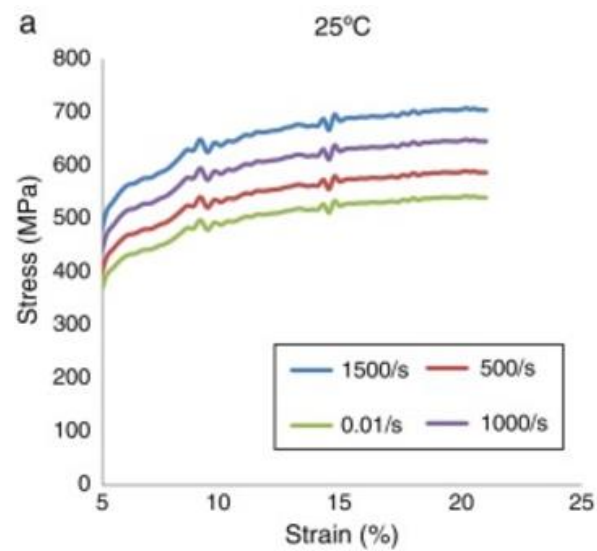
(a) Without Film Cooling



(b) With Film Cooling

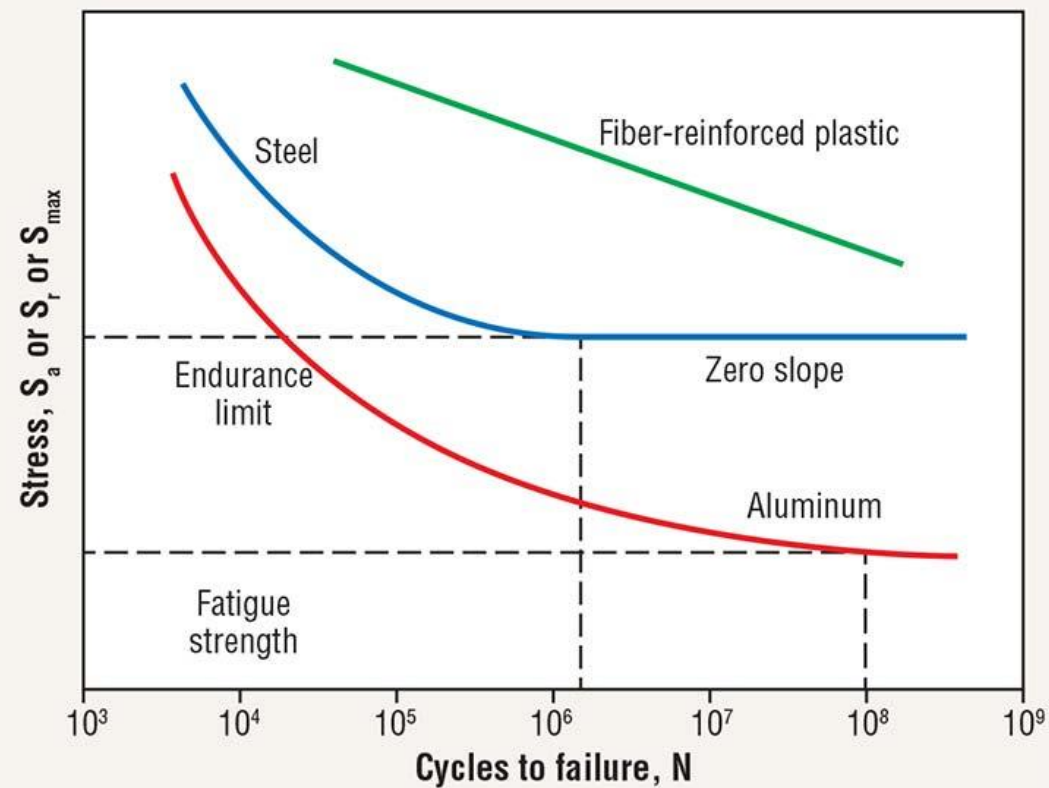
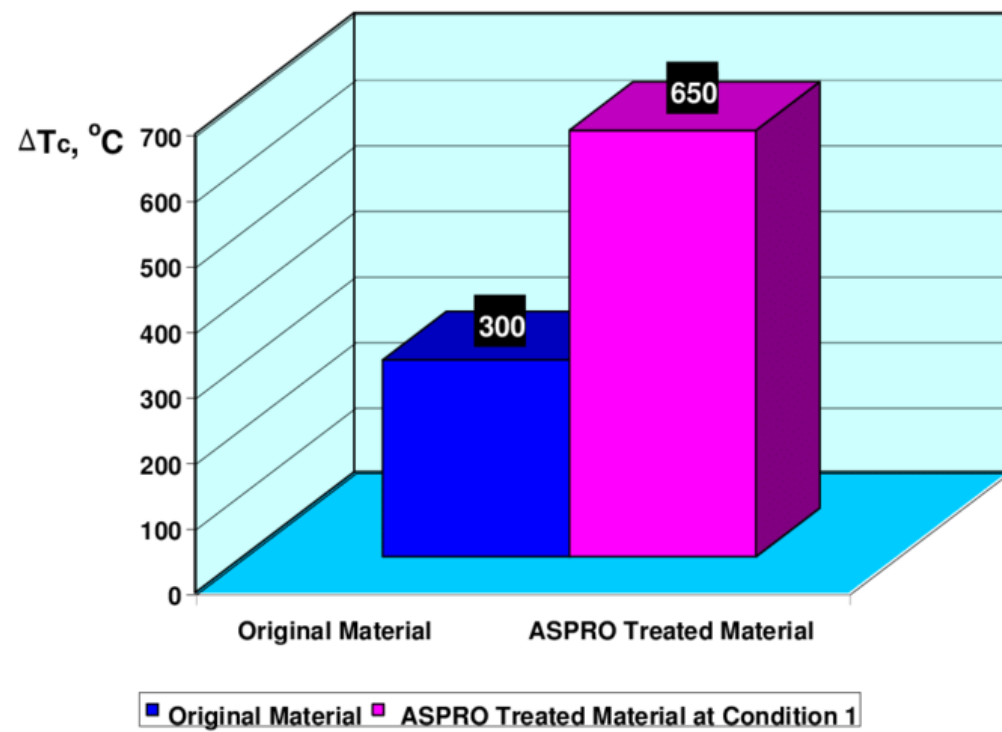
How can we get all these?

- *Stress-strain diagnosis obtained at specific temperature.*
- *Graph can be plotted for different material stress with relative to the temperature obtained from sensors.*
- *Graphs can be compared from the other relative graphs.*
- *Thermal Stress = $F/A = Y(\alpha \cdot \text{change in temp})/L_0$*



- *Thermal shock* ,i.e., rapid cooling on heating of an object usually at a defined rate of ,ex- \rightarrow +10degC/min, can be measured. Also *thermal fatigue* can be determined from data, comparison with the already researched data on materials.
- *Scale of the graph*
- *A uniform body or linear change in temperature undergoes free thermal expansion and stress are not developed.*
- *Design a scale of rating of free thermal expansion*

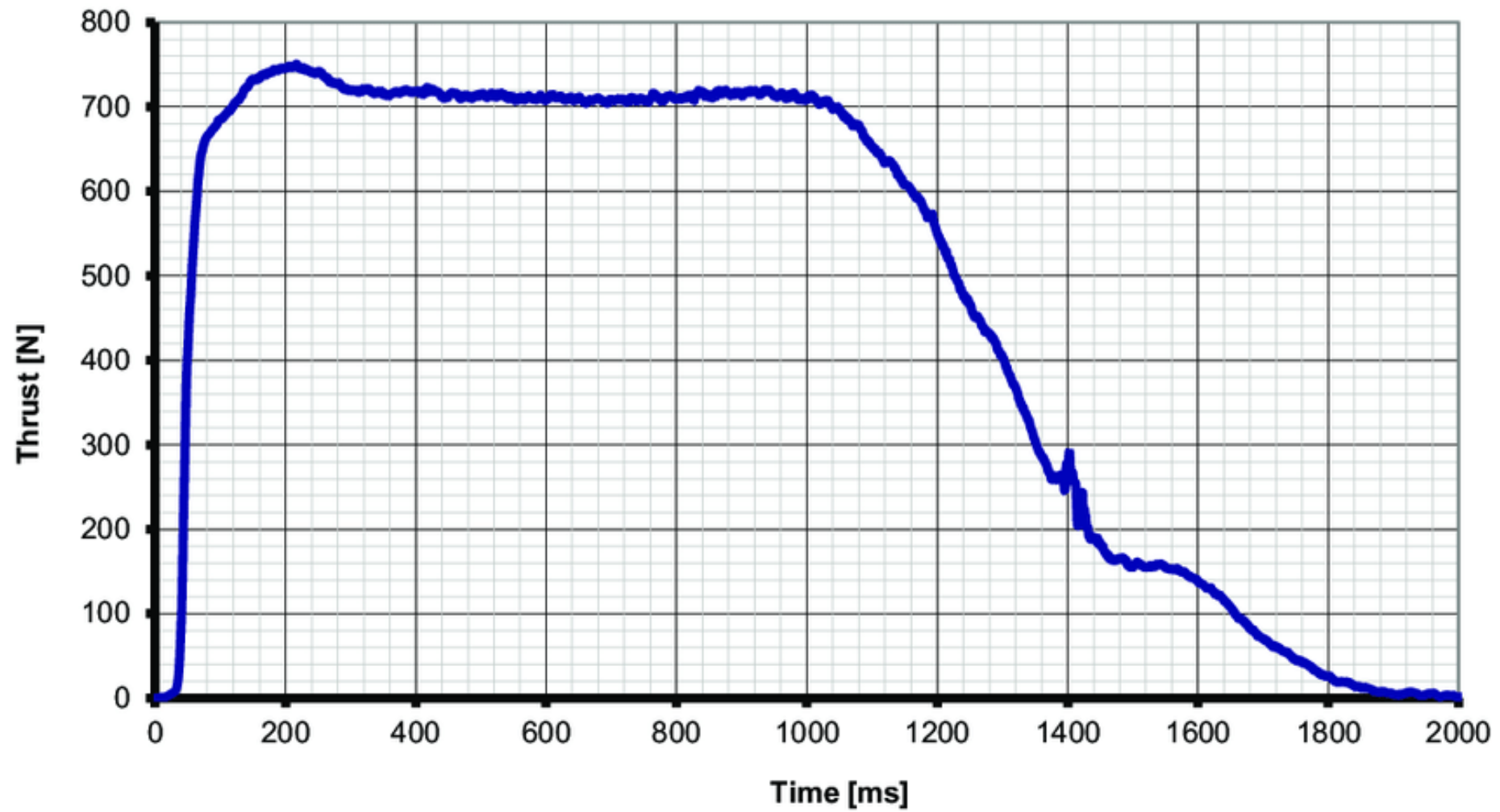
Thermal Shock Resistance of Alumina Ceramic Materials



What all parameters can we obtain using load cell?

- *Thrust can be measured along with the time a graph*
- *Specific impulse, impulse, etc calculation*
- *Effective burning of fuel being recorded by change of mass of rocket motor w.r.t to initial reading without fuel. Scale for error or difference in mass*

Amelia 2 rocket motor thrust (time)

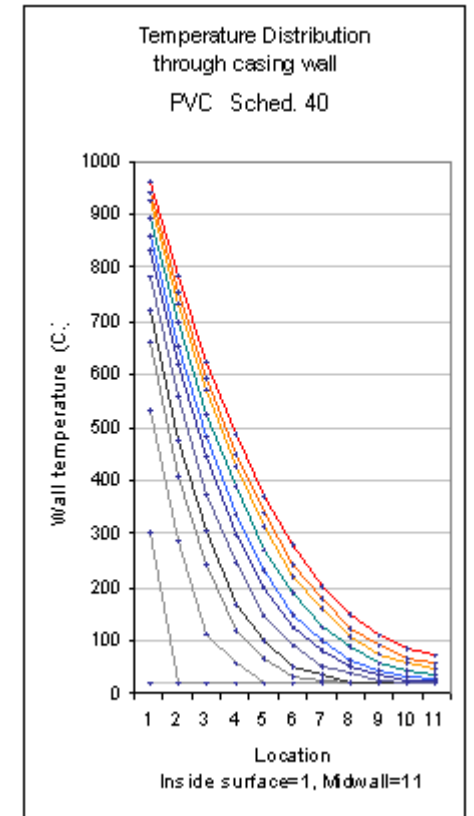
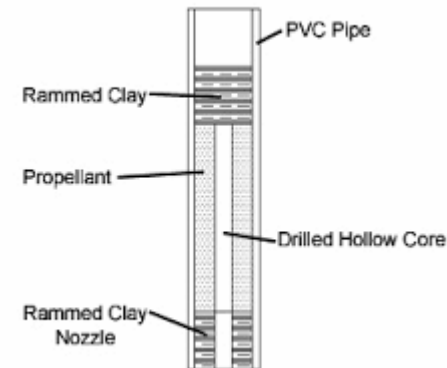
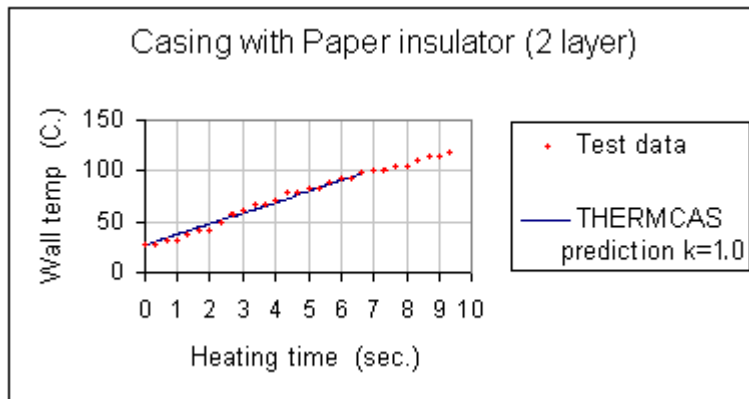


Parameters to choose temperature sensor

- *Range of temperature changes in the material to be used*
- *Least count value*
- *Precision and efficiency*
- *Can be mounted to our processor (Arduino)*
- *Any other amplifier circuit required or other circuits.*
- *Heat transfer affect the sensor*

What are the properties of Polyvinyl Chloride?

| Property | Value |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Technical Name | Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) |
| Chemical Formula | $(C_2H_3Cl)_n$ |
| Melt Temperature | 212 - 500 °F (100 - 260°C) *** |
| Heat Deflection Temperature (HDT) | 92 °C (198 °F) ** |

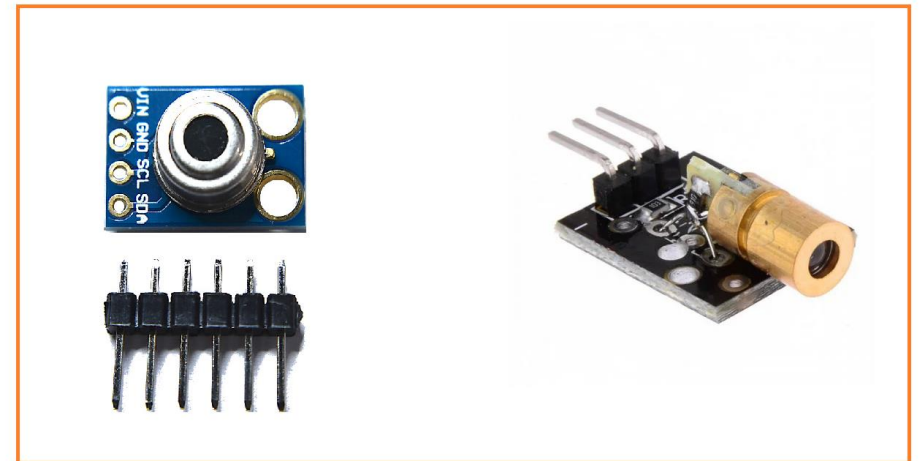


mlx90614 infrared temperature sensor & Laser Module 650NM

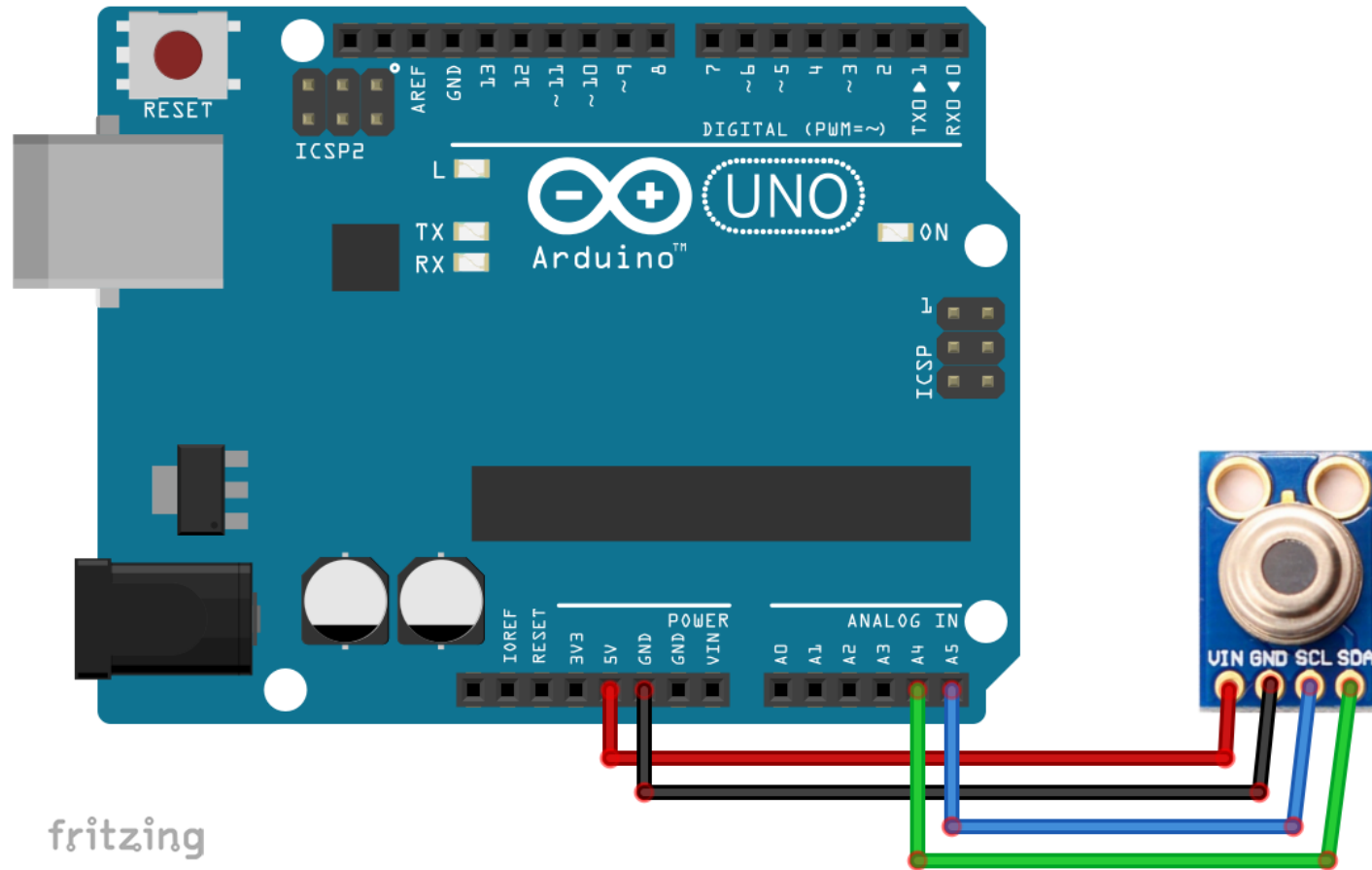
- The MLX90614 is factory calibrated in wide temperature ranges: -40 to 85°C for the ambient temperature and -70 to 382.2°C for the object temperature. The measured value is the average temperature of all objects in the Field Of View of the sensor.
- Surface temperature is the average temperature (within the optical cone of the sensor) of the surface the temperature is pointed at. The ambient temperature is the temperature of the air around the sensor itself.

MLX90614 Temperature Sensor Specifications

- Operating Voltage: 3.6V to 5V (available in 3V and 5V version)
- Supply Current: 1.5mA
- Object Temperature Range: -70°C to 382.2°C
- Ambient Temperature Range: -40°C to 125°C
- Accuracy: 0.02°C
- Field of View: 80°
- Distance between object and sensor: 2cm - 5cm (approx.)

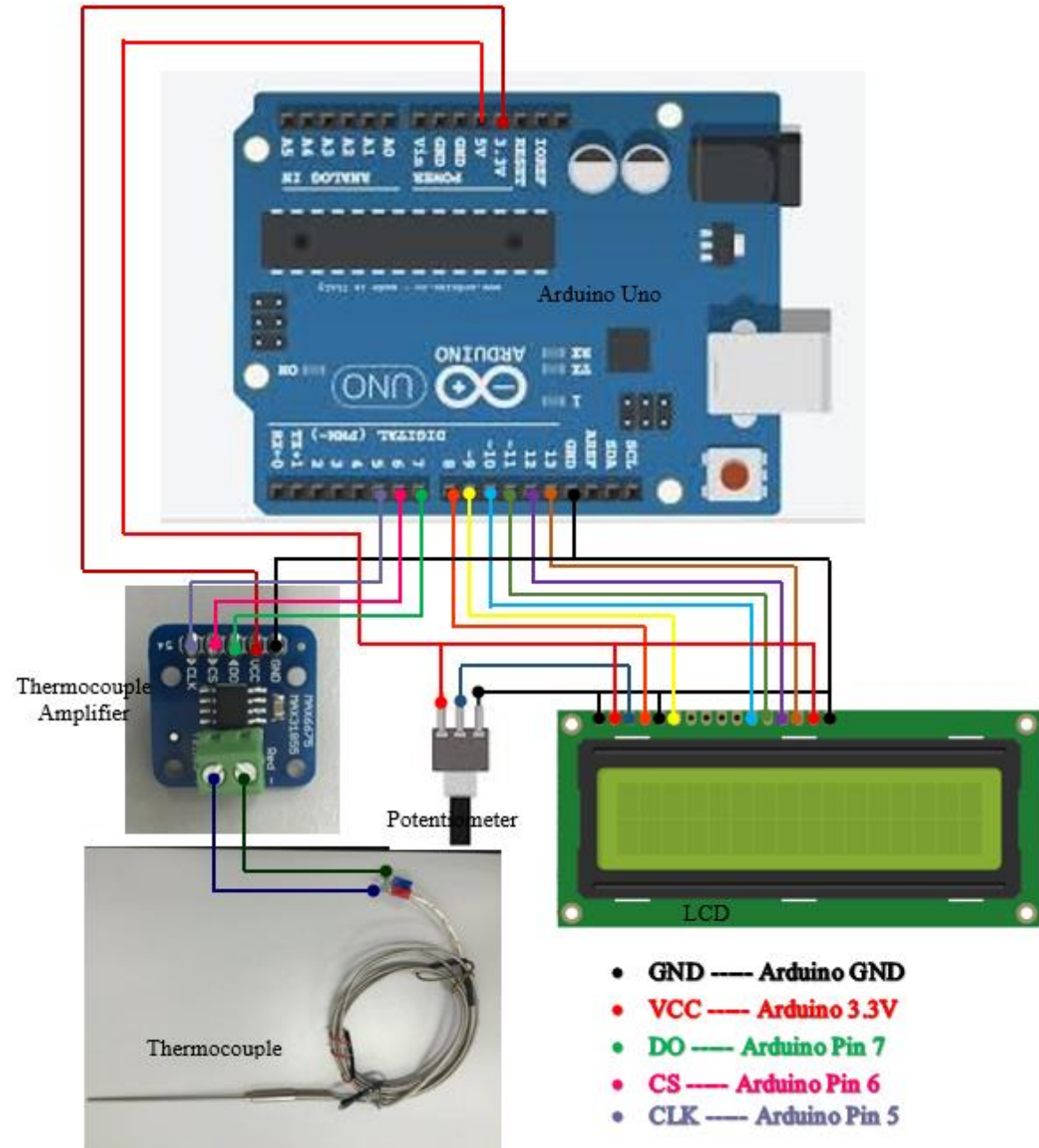


Mlx90614 with Arduino connection



Thermocouple

- Temp- 0 to 1300 degC
- Contact with the motor



Parameters to choose load cell

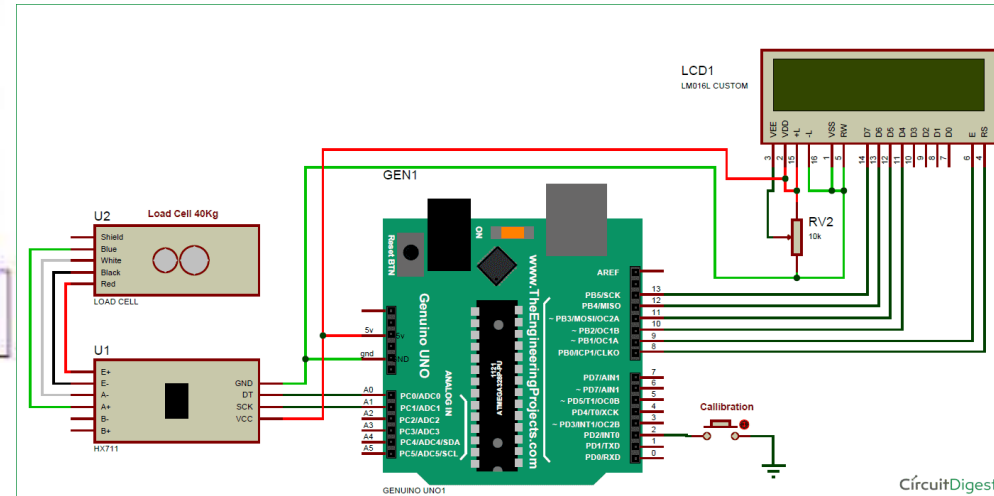
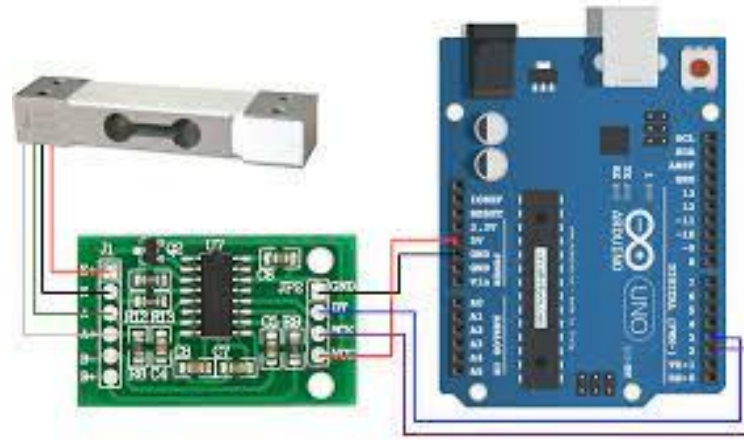
- *Range of thrust produced by the class of motor to be tested.*
- *Least count value*
- *Precision and efficiency*
- *Can be used to receive data to our processor*
- *Any amplifier or other circuits required*
- *How does heating affect the metal*
- *Any method or material to be used to prevent heat or make it heat isolated*

Specifications:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Material | : Aluminum alloy |
| Rated load | : 40KG |
| Comprehensive error | : 0,03% F.S. |
| Rated output | : $2 \pm 0.02 \text{ mV/V}$ |
| Repeatability | : 0.01% Full scale |
| Zero Balance | : $\pm 1\%$ Full scale |
| Excitation Voltage | : 9~12V |
| Safe Load | : 120% of Rated Capacity |
| Ultimate Load | : 150% of Rated Capacity |



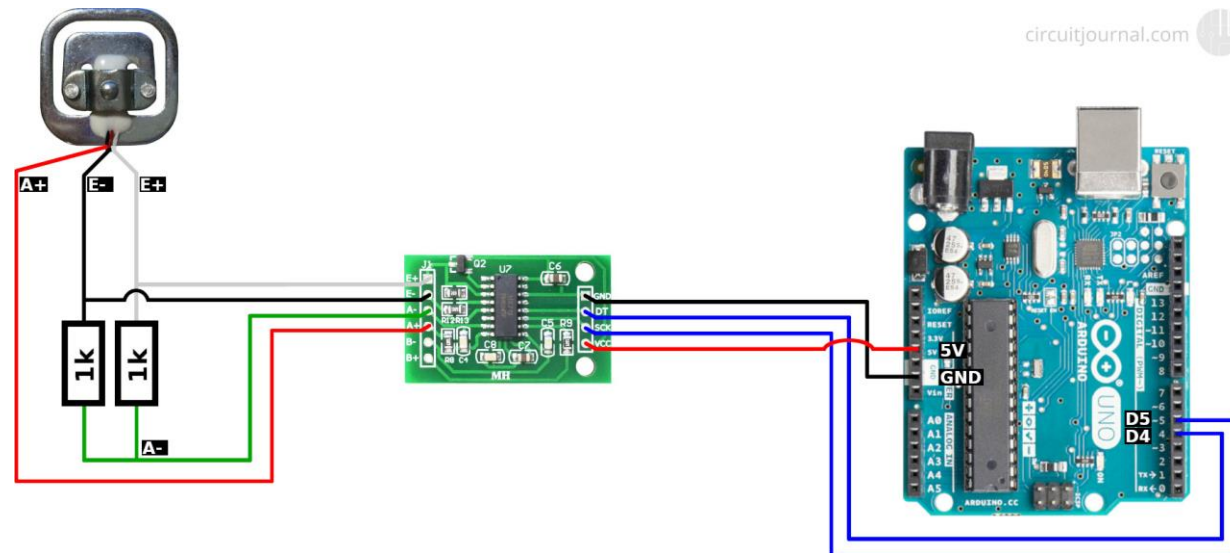
www.mepits.com



CircuitDigest

50kg Half-bridge Experiments Body Scale Load Cell Sensor

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Capacity (Kg) | 50 |
| Output Sensitivity (mv/v) | 1 ± 0.1 |
| Nonlinearity (%FS) | 0.03 |
| Repeatability (%FS) | 0.03 |
| Input Resistance (Ω) | 1000 |
| Insulation Resistance (M Ω) | 5000 |



IGNITION relay

