

Formulario

Tema 1: Introducción

$$I_{SP}(\text{m/s}) = \frac{E}{\dot{m}}$$

$$I_{SP}(\text{m/s}) = I_{SP}(\text{s}) \times 9.81$$

$$E = \dot{m} I_{SP} = \dot{m} v_s + A_s(P_s - P_{amb}) \cong \dot{m} v_s \Rightarrow (I_{SP} \cong v_s)$$

$$\text{Fórmula del cohete o de Tsiolkovsky: } \Delta V = I_{SP} \cdot \ln\left(\frac{M_0}{M_F}\right)$$

Distribución de masas en un sistema espacial:

$$\text{Relación entre masa inicial, final y de propulsante: } M_0 = M_P + M_F$$

$$\text{Masa del sistema de propulsión: } M_{SP} = M_P + M_T + M_M + M_{PP}$$

$$M_P = M_0 \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta V}{I_{SP}}\right) \right]; \quad M_F = M_0 \exp\left(-\frac{\Delta V}{I_{SP}}\right)$$

$$M_M + M_{PP} = (\alpha_M + \alpha_{PP}) \cdot W_{Motor}$$

$$M_P = \dot{m} \cdot t_b$$

$$\text{Potencia suministrada por el motor: } W_{motor} = \frac{1}{2\eta} \dot{m} v_s^2 \cong \frac{1}{2\eta} \dot{m} I_{SP}^2$$

Tema 2: Ecuaciones del motor cohete ideal (motores químicos, termonucleares y termoeléctricos)

Variables termodinámicas en una sección genérica de la tobera:

$$\frac{P_c}{P} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}$$

$$\frac{T_c}{T} = 1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2$$

$$\frac{\rho_c}{\rho} = \left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M^2\right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma-1}}$$

$$C_p T + \frac{v^2}{2} = C_p T_c$$

$$\frac{P}{\rho^\gamma} = cte = \frac{P_c}{\rho_c^\gamma}$$

$$\text{Sección garganta (Mg = 1): } P_g = \frac{P_c}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2}\right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}}; \quad T_g = \frac{T_c}{1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2}}$$

Ecuaciones de la expansión en una tobera:

$$\dot{m} = v \rho A = v_g \rho_g A_g = v_s \rho_s A_s = cte$$

$$\Gamma(\gamma) = \sqrt{\gamma} \left(\frac{2}{\gamma+1}\right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{2(\gamma-1)}}$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{A_s}{A_g} = \frac{\Gamma(\gamma)}{\left(\frac{P_s}{P_c}\right)^{1/\gamma} \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma-1} \left[1 - \left(\frac{P_s}{P_c}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}\right]}} = f\left(\frac{P_s}{P_c}, \gamma\right)$$

$$c^* = \frac{P_c A_g}{\dot{m}} = \frac{\sqrt{RT_c}}{\Gamma(\gamma)}$$

$$C_E = \frac{E}{P_c A_g} = \Gamma(\gamma) \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma-1} \left[1 - \left(\frac{P_s}{P_c}\right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}}\right]} + \varepsilon \left(\frac{P_s}{P_c} - \frac{P_{amb}}{P_c}\right) = f\left(\varepsilon, \gamma, \frac{P_{amb}}{P_c}\right)$$

$$C_{Eadap} = \Gamma(\gamma) \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma-1} \left[1 - \left(\frac{P_s}{P_c} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \right]}; \quad C_{Evac} = \Gamma(\gamma) \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma-1} \left[1 - \left(\frac{P_s}{P_c} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \right]} + \varepsilon \frac{P_s}{P_c}$$

$$I_{Sp} = c^* C_E$$

$$V_s = \sqrt{\frac{2\gamma}{\gamma-1} RT_c \left[1 - \left(\frac{P_s}{P_c} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \right]}$$

Régimen adaptado: $P_s = P_{amb}$

Operación en vacío: $P_{amb} = 0$

ISA:

$$h(0 - 11000): \lambda = -6.5 \times 10^{-3} K/m; \quad T_{amb} = T_0 + \lambda h; \quad P_{amb} = P_0 \left(\frac{T_0 + \lambda h}{T_0} \right)^{-g/R\lambda}$$

$$h(11000 - 25000): T_{amb} = T_{11}; \quad P_{amb} = P_{11} \exp \left(-\frac{g(h-11000)}{RT_{11}} \right)$$

$$h > 25000: \lambda = 3 \times 10^{-3} K/m; \quad T_{amb} = T_{25} + \lambda(h - 25000);$$

$$P_{amb} = P_{25} \left(\frac{T_{25} + \lambda(h-25000)}{T_{25}} \right)^{-g/R\lambda}$$

Gases ideales:

$$R = \frac{R_u}{\mathcal{M}} = \frac{8.314 \left(\frac{J}{mol \cdot K} \right)}{\mathcal{M} \left(\frac{g}{mol} \right)} \cdot 1000 \left(\frac{g}{kg} \right)$$

$$C_P = \frac{R\gamma}{\gamma-1}; \quad C_v = \frac{R}{\gamma-1}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{C_P}{C_v}$$

$$\rho RT = P \text{ (Garganta: } \rho_g RT_g = P_g \text{)(Salida de cámara: } \rho_c RT_c = P_c \text{)(Sección salida: } \rho_s RT_s = P_s \text{)}$$

$$a = \sqrt{\gamma RT} \text{ (Velocidad del sonido)}$$

$$\text{Sección garganta: } a_g = 1; \quad v_g = \sqrt{\gamma R_g T_g}$$

Tema 3: Motores químicos de propulsante sólido

Estacionario:

$$\dot{m}_b = \dot{r} \rho_P A_b$$

$$\dot{m}_b = \dot{m}_g \Rightarrow \dot{r} \rho_P A_b = \frac{P_c A_g}{c^*}$$

$$\dot{r} = a P_c^n$$

$$P_c = \left(\rho_P a c^* \frac{A_b}{A_g} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-n}}$$

Estacionario y combustión frontal:

$$\dot{m} = \frac{M_P}{t_b}$$

$$\dot{r} = \frac{L}{t_b}$$

$$M_P = \rho_P A_b L$$

Cuasiestacionario (Ab varía con el tiempo)

$$P_c(y) = \left(\rho_P a c^* \frac{A_b(y)}{A_g} \right)^{\frac{1}{1-n}}$$

Estacionario y combustión lateral erosiva:

$$\dot{r} = a P_c^n \{1 + K_m (M - M_u)^m\}$$

Transitorio

$$\dot{r} = \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dM_P}{dt} = \dot{m}_b - \dot{m}_g \Rightarrow \frac{\partial_c}{RT_c} \frac{dP_c}{dt} = \dot{r} \rho_P A_b - \frac{A_g}{c^*} P_c$$

Transitorio (fase de cola)

$$\frac{dM_P}{dt} = -\dot{m}_g \Rightarrow \frac{\partial_c}{RT_c} \frac{dP_c}{dt} = -\frac{A_g}{c^*} P_c$$

Tema 4: Motores químicos de propulsante líquido

Turbobombas

Compresor:

$$\dot{W}_c = \dot{m}_c \tau_c = \dot{m}_c C_p (T_{cs} - T_{ce}) = \dot{m}_c \frac{1}{\eta_c} C_p T_{ce} \left[\left(P_{ce}/P_{cs} \right)^{(\gamma-1)/\gamma} - 1 \right]$$

$$\eta_c = \frac{T_{cs'} - T_{ce}}{T_{cs} - T_{ce}} = \frac{\left(P_{cs}/P_{ce} \right)^{(\gamma-1)/\gamma} - 1}{T_{cs}/T_{ce} - 1}$$

Bomba:

$$\dot{W}_b = \dot{m}_b \tau_b = \dot{m}_b \frac{\Delta P_b}{\eta_b \rho_l}$$

$$\eta_b = \frac{\Delta P_b / \rho_l}{\tau_b}$$

Turbina:

$$\dot{W}_t = \dot{m}_t \tau_t = \dot{m}_t C_p (T_{te} - T_{ts}) = \dot{m}_t \eta_t C_p T_{te} \left[1 - \left(\frac{P_{ts}}{P_{te}} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \right]$$

$$\eta_t = \frac{T_{ts'} - T_{te}}{T_{ts} - T_{te}} = \frac{1 - T_{ts}/T_{te}}{1 - \left(P_{ts}/P_{te} \right)^{(\gamma-1)/\gamma}}$$

Cámara de combustión:

$$\eta_b Q_{comb} = \frac{1 + (O/F)}{\min\{(O/F), (O/F)_{ST}\}} C_{pP} (T_c - T_e)$$

Acoplamiento mecánico (turbina + bombas):

$$\eta_m \dot{W}_t = \sum_i \dot{W}_{bi} = \dot{W}_{b1} + \dot{W}_{b2} + \dot{W}_{b3} + \dots$$

Presurización

$$\gamma P_T V_{gT} + (P_D - P_{D0}) V_D = (\gamma - 1) q_{0t} \Rightarrow P_D = P_{D0} + \frac{(\gamma-1) q_{0t} - \gamma P_T V_{gT}}{V_D}$$

$$\text{Isotermo: } P_D = P_{D0} - \frac{P_T V_{gT}}{V_D}$$

$$\text{Adiabático (sin calentamiento): } P_D = P_{D0} - \gamma \frac{P_T V_{gT}}{V_D} = \frac{V_D}{V_T} = \frac{\gamma}{\frac{P_{D0}}{P_T} - (1 + \alpha)}$$

$$P_{Df} = (1 + \alpha) P_T$$

$$\text{Estimación de pesos: } W_D = W_m + W_g = \frac{3}{2} P_{D0} V_D \rho_m / \sigma_u + \frac{P_{D0} V_D}{RT_{D0}} = P_{D0} V_D \left(\frac{3/2}{\sigma_u / \rho_m} + \frac{1}{RT_{D0}} \right)$$

Sistema de inyección:

$$\dot{m}_{iny} = \dot{m}_g = \dot{m}$$

$$\dot{m}_{iny} = C_D A_{iny} \rho_l v_{iny}$$

$$\Delta P_{iny} = \frac{1}{2} \rho_l v_{iny}^2 = P_{iny} - P_c$$

Combustión:

Reacción química genérica: $A \cdot X_a + B \cdot X_b \rightarrow C \cdot P_1 + D \cdot P_2 + E \cdot P_3 + \dots$

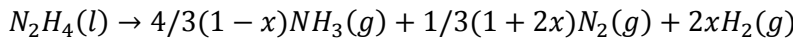
Fracciones molares de los productos: $v_1 = \frac{C}{C+D+E+\dots}$; $v_2 = \frac{D}{C+D+E+\dots}$; $v_3 = \frac{E}{C+D+E+\dots}$;

$$\sum_{Reactantes} v'_i [\Delta H_{fi} + C_{Pi}(T_0 - T_{ref})] = \sum_{Productos} v''_i [\Delta H_{fi} + C_{Pi}(T_c - T_{ref})]$$

$$R = \frac{R_u}{\bar{M}} = \frac{R_u}{v_1 M_1 + v_2 M_2 + v_3 M_3 + \dots}$$

$$\bar{C}_p = v_1 C_{p1} + v_2 C_{p2} + v_3 C_{p3} + \dots$$

Combustión hidracina (x = fracción de amoníaco):



Dimensionado de la cámara:

$$L^* = \frac{\vartheta_c}{A_g} = \frac{L_c A_c}{A_g}$$

$$t_r = \frac{L_c}{v_c} = \frac{L^*}{c^* \Gamma(\gamma)^2} \text{ (tiempo de residencia)}$$

$$t_c = t_{atom} \oplus t_{evapor} \oplus t_{mezcla} \oplus t_{combustion} \text{ (tiempo característico)}$$

Diseño óptimo de la cámara $\Rightarrow t_r = t_c$

Refrigeración

$$q_r = h_g(T_{ap} - T_{pg}) = k_m \frac{T_{pg} - T_{pr}}{e_p} = h_r(T_{pr} - T_r) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{h} = \frac{1}{h_g} + \frac{e_p}{k_m} + \frac{1}{h_r}$$

Tema 5: Motores electrostáticos

$$\text{Masa de ión: } m_i(kg) = \frac{\mathcal{M}_i(\frac{g}{mol})}{1000(\frac{g}{kg})xN_A(\frac{iones}{mol})}$$

$$\text{Carga eléctrica de ión: } q_i = 1.6x10^{-19}C$$

$$\text{Rendimiento de potencia: } \eta = \frac{P_{ch,i}}{P} = \frac{I_{SP}^2}{I_{SP}^2 + \frac{2e_i}{m_i} + \frac{2e_l}{m_i}} \approx \frac{I_{SP}^2}{I_{SP}^2 + \frac{2e_l}{m_i}}$$

$$\text{Empuje/potencia: } \frac{E}{P} = \frac{2\eta}{I_{SP}} = \frac{2I_{SP}}{I_{SP}^2 + \frac{2e_l}{m_i}}$$

$$\text{Intensidad del haz: } I = \dot{m} \frac{q_i}{m_i}$$

$$\text{Intensidad del haz/empuje: } \frac{I}{E} = \frac{q_i}{m_i} \frac{1}{I_{SP}}$$

$$\text{Diferencia de potencial: } V_a = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_i}{q_i} I_{SP}^2$$

$$\text{Densidad de corriente: } j = \frac{I}{A}$$

$$\text{Potencia del haz/Empuje: } \frac{P_{ch,i}}{E} = \frac{I_{SP}}{2}$$

Diodo plano (dos electrodos):

$$\text{Densidad de corriente/unidad de área: } j = \frac{4}{9} \epsilon_0 \sqrt{2 \frac{q_i}{m_i} \frac{V_a}{L^2}}^{3/2}$$

$$\text{Empuje/unidad de área: } \frac{E}{A} = \frac{8}{9} \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{V_a}{L} \right)^2 = \frac{2}{9} \epsilon_0 \frac{I_{SP}^4}{(L^{q_i/m_i})^2}$$

Sistema aceleración-deceleración (tres electrodos):

$$\text{Densidad de corriente/unidad de área: } j = \frac{4}{9} \epsilon_0 \sqrt{2 \frac{q_i}{m_i} \frac{(\Delta V)^{3/2}}{L^2}}$$

$$\text{Empuje/unidad de área: } \frac{E}{A} = \frac{8}{9} \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{\Delta V}{L} \right)^2 \sqrt{\frac{V_a}{\Delta V}} = \frac{8}{9} \epsilon_0 \left(\frac{\Delta V}{L} \right)^2 \frac{I_{SP}}{\sqrt{2^{q_i/m_i} \Delta V}}$$

Tema 6: Motores de arco eléctrico

$$\text{Conductividad eléctrica del gas: } \sigma = \begin{cases} 0 & (T < T_e) \\ a(T - T_e) & (T > T_e) \end{cases}$$

Magnitudes adimensionales:

$$x^* = \frac{x}{x_{ref}}; \quad x_{ref} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{\dot{m} C_p}{K_c} \sqrt{\frac{T_w}{T_e}},$$

$$\dot{m}^* = \frac{\dot{m}}{\dot{m}_{ref}}; \quad \dot{m}_{ref} = \Gamma(\gamma) \frac{P_t \pi R_c^2}{\sqrt{RT_t}}$$

$$I^* = \frac{I}{I_{ref}}; \quad I_{ref} = \pi R_c \sqrt{2aK_c} (T_e - T_w)$$

$$x^* = \frac{1}{I^*} \left[\ln \sqrt{\frac{1+r_a}{1-r_a}} - r_a \right]; \quad (r_{a0} \approx 0)$$

$$\dot{m}^* = 1 - r_{a,L}^2$$

$$\dot{m} = \Gamma(\gamma) \frac{P_t \pi (R_c^2 - R_{a,L}^2)}{\sqrt{RT_t}}$$

$$E^* = \frac{1}{r_a}; \quad E_{ref} = 2 \sqrt{\frac{2K_c}{a}} \frac{1}{R_c}$$

$$E = 2 \sqrt{\frac{2K_c}{a}} \frac{1}{R_a}$$

$$V_{rest}^* = \frac{1}{2I^*} \ln \left(\frac{1}{1 - r_{a,L}^2} \right)$$

Expansión en la tobera:

$$\frac{A_e}{A_{ce}} = \frac{1}{M_e} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M_e^2}{\frac{\gamma+1}{2}} \right)^{\frac{\gamma+1}{2(\gamma-1)}}$$

$$\frac{P_e}{P_t} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{\gamma-1}{2} M_e^2 \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma-1}}}$$

$$E = P_e A_e (1 + \gamma M_e^2)$$

Tema 7: Lanzadores

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{T}{M} - g \sin \psi - \frac{D}{M}$$

$$\Delta V = I_{SP} \ln \left(\frac{M_0}{M_f} \right) - \int_0^{t_b} g \sin \psi dt - \int_0^{t_b} \frac{D}{M} dt = I_{SP} \ln \left(\frac{M_0}{M_f} \right) - \Delta V_g - \Delta V_D$$

Inclinación de órbita: $\cos(i) = \cos(\lambda) \sin(\beta)$

Efecto de la rotación terrestre sobre Δv : $\Delta v_{rot} = \Omega R \cos(\lambda) \cos(\beta)$

$$v_{x,orb} = v_{orb} \sin(\beta) - v_{rot} \cos(\lambda); \quad v_{y,orb} = v_{orb} \cos(\beta)$$

Maniobra de cambio de plano:

$$\psi_{max} = \arcsin \left(\frac{\Delta V}{V_0} \right)$$

$$\Delta V = \sqrt{V_G^2 + V_a^2 - 2V_a V_G \cos i}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{V_a \sin i}{V_G - V_a \cos i} \right)$$

Lanzador multi-etapa:

$$\Delta V_{TOTAL} = \Delta V_{etapa1} + \Delta V_{etapa2} + \Delta V_{etapa3} + \dots = I_{SP1} \ln \frac{M_{01}}{M_{f1}} + I_{SP2} \ln \frac{M_{02}}{M_{f2}} + I_{SP3} \ln \frac{M_{03}}{M_{f3}} + \dots$$