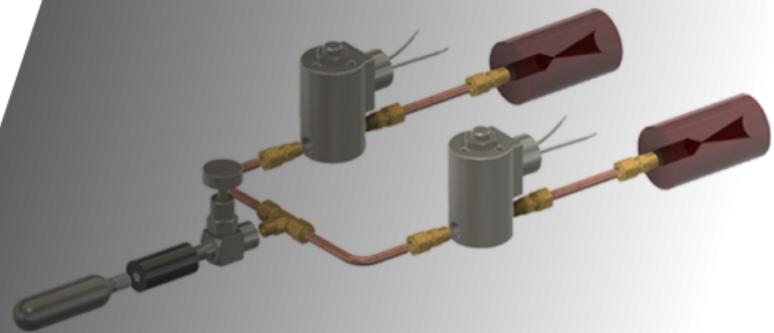


# Reaction Control System for High Altitude Balloons

---

Max Huggins

University of Central Arkansas  
February 9, 2021



# Introduction

- What is a high altitude balloon (HAB)?
- What is a reaction control system? (RCS)?
- Why collect data with HAB payloads? (HABPs)?

# Motivation

- There are problems with HABPs!
  - Sporadic winds control and limit data acquisition
- Solution: integrate a reaction control system (RCS)

# Options for RCSs

1. Reaction/Momentum wheels
2. Control moment gyroscope
3. Combustion thruster
4. Cold gas thruster

# Gyroscopic Reaction Control Systems



Figure: Reaction wheels

# Cold Gas Thruster Reaction Control Systems

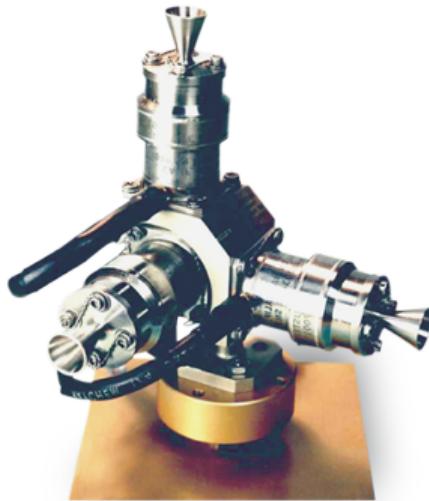


Figure: "Four of VACCO's extremely robust, man-rated triad assemblies were used in each Space Shuttle MMU"

# Narrowed Objective

- Develop a robust, efficient cold gas thruster for high altitude balloon payloads (HABP.)

# Methods

1. Determine viability
2. Develop experiment
3. Collect data
4. Ground testing
5. Take flight

# Determining Viability

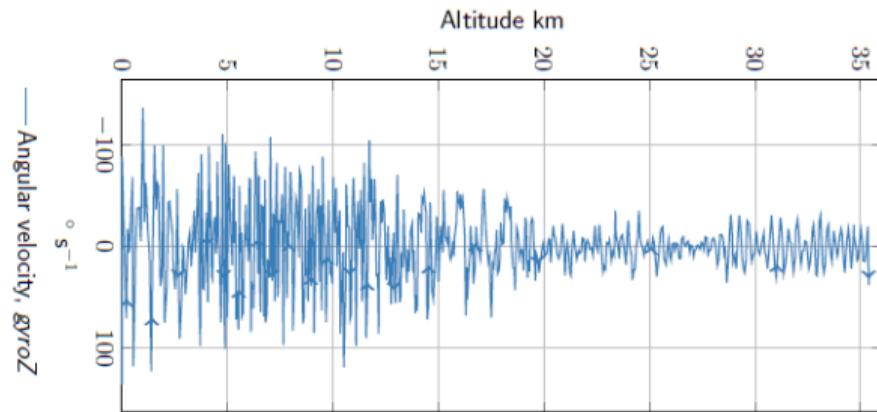


Figure: Flight data from the Titan 1 HAB flight.

# Develop an Experiment

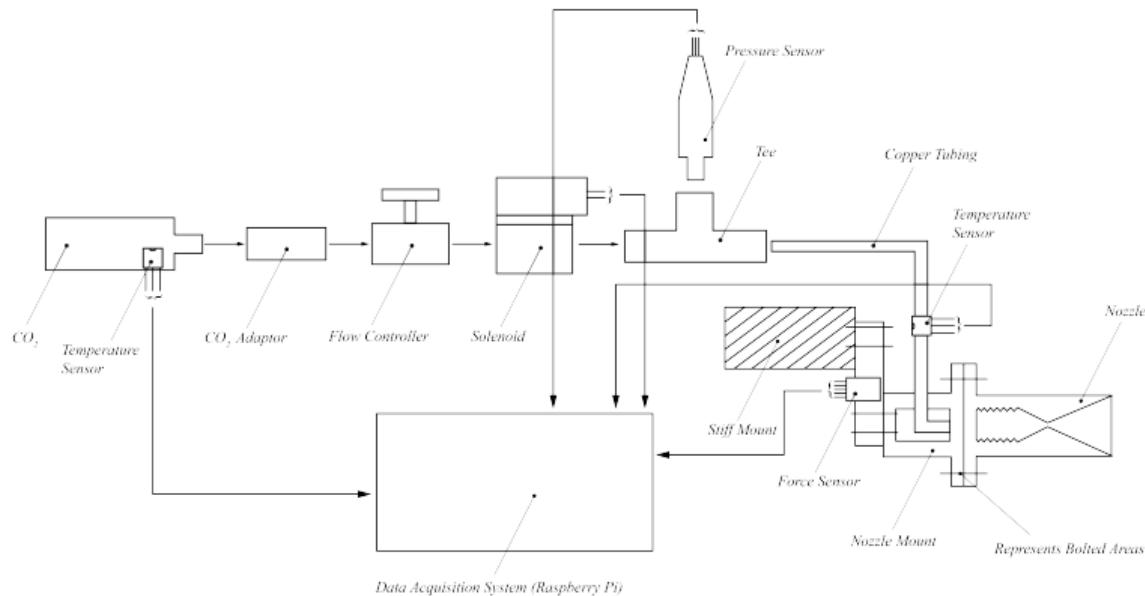


Figure: Minimal test rig schematic.

# Existing Nozzle Theory

$$\frac{A_t}{A_e} = \left( \frac{k+1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{k-1}} \left( \frac{P_c}{P_a} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \sqrt{\left( \frac{k+1}{k-1} \right) \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{P_c}{P_a} \right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}} \right]} \quad (1)$$

Optimum expansion ratio for nozzle

# Manufacturing

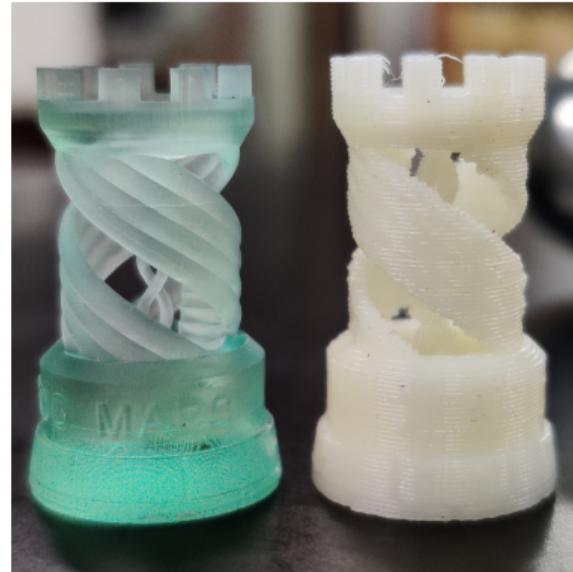


Figure: Left: ELEGOO MARS, Right: uPrint SE Plus

# Manufacturing

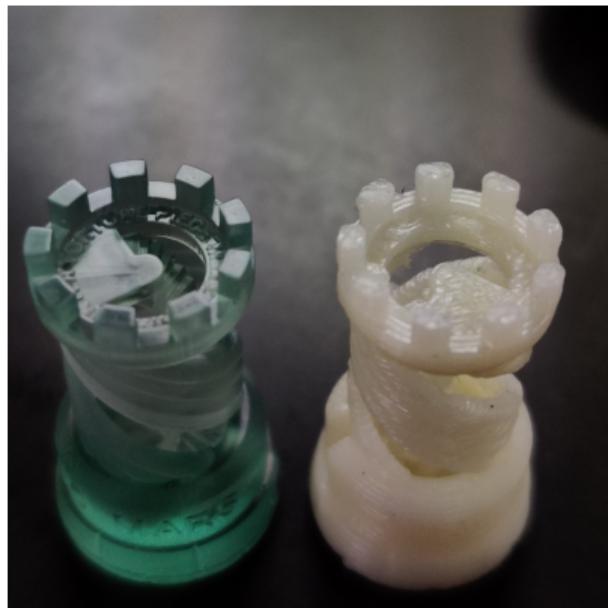


Figure: Left: ELEGOO MARS, Right: uPrint SE Plus

# Manufacturing

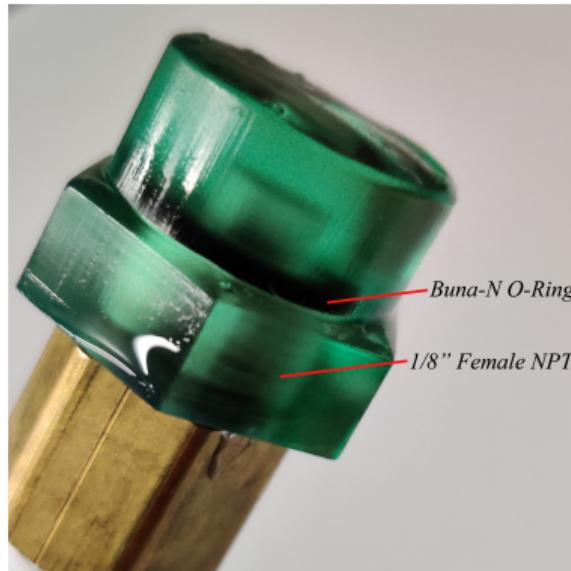
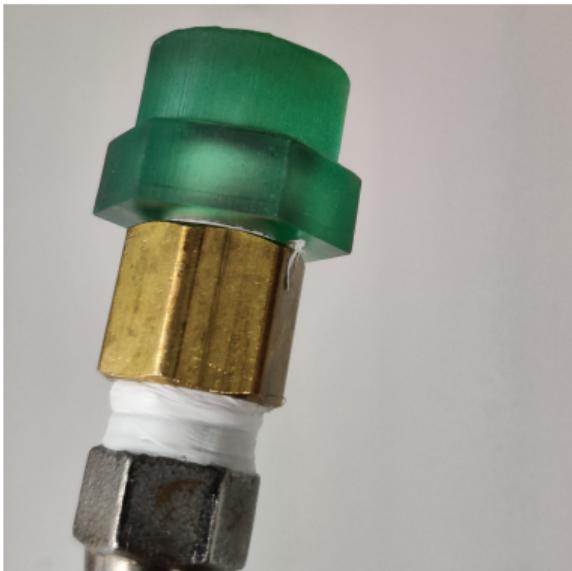


Figure: Left: end cap for pressure testing, Right: same end cap, but wetted to show internal details.

# Manufacturing



Figure: Nozzle printed with the ELEGOO MARS.

# Data Collection and Corrections

$$I_{sp} = \left[ \frac{2\gamma GT_c}{(\gamma - 1)W} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{P_a}{P_c} \right)^{\frac{\gamma-1}{\gamma}} \right) \right]^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

Condition for maximum specific impulse.

$$I_{sp} = \frac{\int F dt}{m} \quad (3)$$

# Integration into a Payload

- After optimizing nozzle design, the design would be integrated into a HABP.
- More testing
  - Simulating windy conditions
  - Fuel storage ability, etc

# Payload Integration

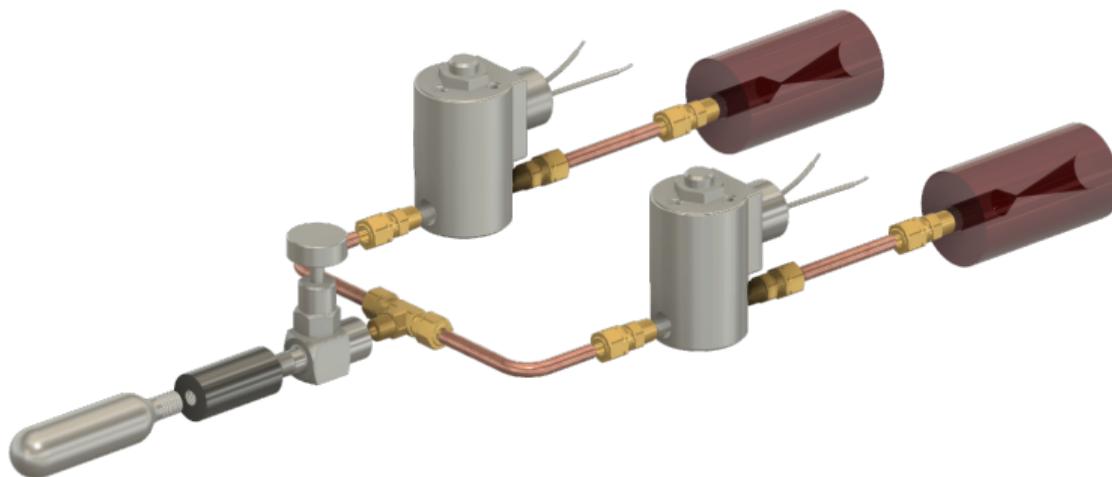


Figure: CAD Render of the plumbing system for my RCS.

# The Ultimate Objective

- The best test of the RCS would be a flight
  - Stabilizing through regions of the atmosphere
  - Point at the sun, a ground target, etc

# Results and Analysis

- Data collection has not yet begun

# Conclusion

1. Determine viability
2. Experimentation
3. Data collection
4. Ground testing
5. Flight!

# Bibliography

-  Alby Reid.  
Reaction wheels and pointing satellites.  
[http://wordpress.mrreid.org/2013/05/17/  
reaction-wheels-and-pointing-satellites/](http://wordpress.mrreid.org/2013/05/17/reaction-wheels-and-pointing-satellites/), 2013.  
Online; accessed 14 January 2020.
-  Emanuel Bombasaro.  
Titan mission 1.  
In *Flight Data Report*, 2016.
-  N H Langton.  
*Space Research and Technology: Rocket Propulsion*, volume 2.  
American Elsevier Publishing Company, Inc, 1970.

# Bibliography

-  VACCO Industries.  
THRUSTER VALVES.  
<https://www.vacco.com/index.php/space/thruster-valves>, 2004.  
Online; accessed 14 January 2020.