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A Study on Conceptual Design of Propulsion System for a Geosynchronous Communication Satellite

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Abstract

A conceptual design of propulsion system for a geosynchronous communication satellite with 12 years design life is presented in this paper. Propellant mass budget for the design life is calculated using total velocity increment (ΔV) flowed-down from mission requirement analysis. Sizes of the fuel and oxidizer tank are derived based on the calculated propellant mass budget, and mass of the pressurant as well as the size and pressure of pressurant tank are calculated too. Thruster positioning, number of rocket engines, and position of tank are determined through Trade-Off Study with Structure & Mechanical Subsystem. Propulsion system configuration and its schematics are presented finally.

12

(ΔV)

가

가

Trade-Off Study

: (communication satellite),
(conceptual design)

(propulsion system),

1.

(Transfer Orbit)

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, RF Radiation,

2.1

1960

40

(Monopropellant Thruster)
(AKM, Apogee Kick Motor)

가 , 0.9 N (0.2 lbf)

가

200 300
가

(Preliminary Design)

가

(Detail Design)

Blowdown

1, 2 가

2.2

2.

(LAE, Liquid Apogee Engine)
(Bipropellant Thruster)

가

가

가

LAE

(MMH N₂O₄)

가

가

가 (Pressure Regulated System)

3.

3.1

SS/Loral FS1300, MBT AMOS-1, Hughes HS601 Alcatel, Matra Marconi 가

(가) : 2005SAT 113 , 35,800 km Ku 12 Ka 3

2.3

2 ton, 3 kW 12 , IOT(In-Orbit Test) 10

가

Martine A2100-C, OSC Starbus MBT AMOS, Lockheed 2005SAT 1

LAE

가 가

(N₂H₄)

LAE MMH/ N₂O₄

N₂H₄/ N₂O₄

가

(0.9N)

가

3 (A2100 , Lockheed Martine)가

585

가

OSC

Starbus

가

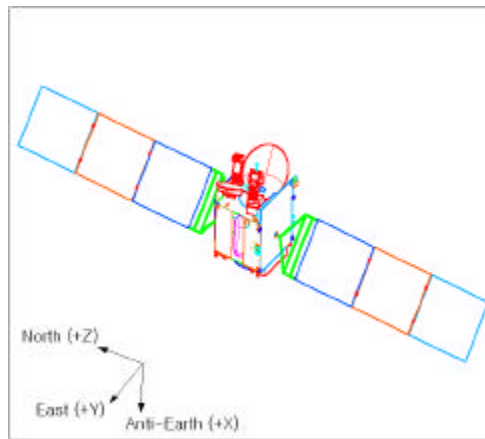
3.2

Trade-off Study

가

2

Trade-off Study

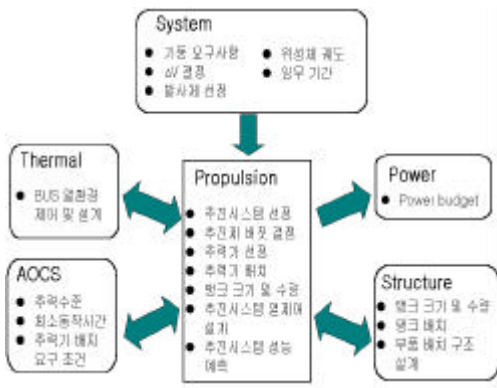


1. Deployed Configuration of Conceptually Designed 2005SAT

V
Trade-off Study

가
1007.24 kg/m³ (=62.88 lb/ft³)
1442.12 kg/m³ (=90.03 lb/ft³)
가

300 psi
Blowdown
(He)
가
300 psi 200 psi
BR (Blowdown Ratio) 1.5
(Propellant Management Device)
가 가



2. Schematic of Trade-off Study among Subsystems

/ 가
(Budget)
Heritage가
가
가 가

3.3

2005SAT

1. 2005SAT

| | Is _p | Thrust | Type | MR |
|-----|-----------------|---------|------|------|
| IAE | 318sec | 145 lbf | Bi | 0.85 |
| REA | 297sec | 5.0 lbf | Bi | 1.65 |
| REA | 215sec | 0.2 lbf | Mono | N/ A |
| EHT | 298sec | 0.1 lbf | Mono | N/ A |

(N₂H₄)

(N₂O₄)

2, 3

3.4

(Fuel Budget)

가
(Earth Acquisition), LAE
(Pre-LAE Attitude Control, Attitude Slew)
(In-Orbit Test)
가
3
3%
 ΔV
(m_p) (1)

$$m_p = m_0 \times \left[1 - e^{-\frac{\Delta V}{g I_{sp}}} \right] \quad (1)$$
m₀ , m_p 가 kg(4409 lbm) 가 Isp LAE
Isp , g 가 LEROS-1B
(Mixture Ratio)
2005SAT 가 Atlas II, III LEROS-20 REA
Arian 4, 5가 가 Atlas II, III 가 REA MR-103G
(perigee), 가 (Steady Mode)
 ΔV Atlas II, III 215 sec, (Pulse Mode)
, Atlas 가 167(perigee) 156.8 sec /
× 35,788(apogee) km (transfer orbit) MR-501B
(LAE) 35,788km 가
(Operational Orbit) 가
budget 가
 ΔV burn 가
(Apogee) 가
3
Burning) ΔV 가
(Station Acquisition),
(Station Reposition) ΔV 가
/ (North/ South Stationkeeping), /
/ (North/ South SK Roll/ Yaw
Control), / (East/ West Station
keeping) ΔV 가
 ΔV 가
40% / 73% (NSSK)
60% 가

2. 2005SAT Propellant Budget

| 2005SAT Dual Mode Propulsion System | | | | |
|--|--|------------|-------------|-------|
| Maneuver Life : Mission 10 Years , (Design 12 Years) | | | | |
| Fuel : Hydrazine | Loading Uncertainty = 0.5% of nominal prop | | | |
| Oxidizer : MON | Residual Fuel & Ox = 3% of nominal prop | | | |
| LAE : LEROS 1B | Mixture Ratio=0.85 | Isp=318 | Thrust=645N | |
| REA : MR-103G | | Isp=215 | | |
| REA : LEROS 20 | Mixture Ratio=1.85 | Isp=297 | Thrust=22N | |
| EHT : MR-501B | Propellant : Hydrazine , Isp=298 | | | |
| M_0=2000 kg | | | | |
| >Propellant Mass (kg) | | | | |
| | Delta V | Hydrazine | Oxidizer | Isp |
| Earth Acquisition | | 0.31 | | |
| Pre-LAE Attitude Control | | 0.23 | | |
| Attitude Slews | | 0.66 | | |
| Ullage Burn | 3.72 | 0.96 | 1.59 | 297 |
| Apogee Burns | 1654.5 | 444.10 | 377.49 | 318 |
| AC During Apogee Burn | 14.83 | 2.25 | 3.71 | 297 |
| Station Acquisition | 27.2 | 14.97 | | 215 |
| In-Orbit Test | 7.8 | 4.26 | | 215 |
| Station Reposition | 5.7 | 3.10 | | 215 |
| North/South Stationkeeping | 565.26 | 201.51 | | 298 |
| North/South SK Roll/Yaw Control | 10.268 | 6.28 | | 166.8 |
| North/South SK Pitch Control | | 4.75 | | |
| East/West Station Keeping | 37.79 | 17.55 | | 203 |
| East/West SK Yaw/Pitch Control | | | | |
| East/West SK Roll Control | | 2.70 | | 89.3 |
| Momentum Unloading | | 10.40 | | 183 |
| Retirement | 5.45 | 2.33 | | 215 |
| nominal propellant mass | | 716.56 | 382.79 | |
| Unusable Residuals (3%) | | 21.50 | 11.48 | |
| Loading Uncertainty (0.5%) | | 3.55 | 1.91 | |
| Total | | 741.64 | 396.18 | |
| Total Propellant Mass : | | 1137.82 kg | | |

$$V_{p,0} = \frac{1635.12}{62.88} = 26.00 \text{ ft}^3 \quad (2)$$

LAE 가 Nominal Propellant Mass

267.85 kg(=590.50 lb)

LAE $V_{p,1}$

$$V_{p,1} = \frac{590.50}{62.88} = 9.39 \text{ ft}^3 \quad (3)$$

Blowdown

LAE

BR(Blowdown Ratio)

LAE Ullage

$$\text{ullage volume} = \frac{V_{p,1}}{BR - 1} = 18.78 \text{ ft}^3 \quad (4)$$

Ullage LAE

PMD

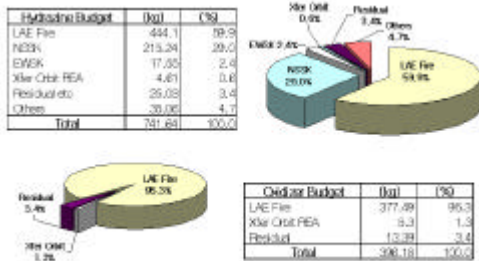
1% 가

가

$$28.45 \text{ ft}^3 (=0.8056 \text{ m}^3)$$

$$26.0 \text{ ft}^3 (=0.7362 \text{ m}^3)$$

4



3. Propellant Budget Depletion Ratio

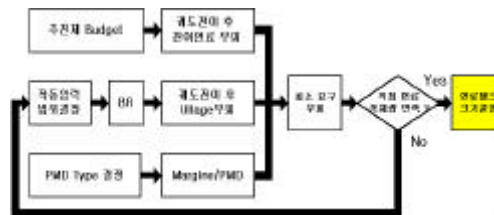
3.5

3.5.1 (Fuel Tank Design)

2

741.64 kg(=1635.12 lb)

60



4. Fuel Tank Design Process .

· NO(Normally Open), NC (Normally Close) 가
 · , 가
 LAE
 , 가
 , 가

5. "Koreasat 3 Critical Design Review Data Package", Vol 7, Book 1 of 2 Propulsion, Lockheed Martin.
6. , " Budget " , KARI-SB-TM-1999-18-v.1-rev.1 , 1999.

4.

12
 V
 12
 , 714.64kg,
 396.2kg 가 3.12kg .
 가
 Trade-off Study
 가

1. Charles D. Brown, "Spacecraft Propulsion", AIAA education series, 1996.
2. , " " , , 1997.
3. , " " , , 1996.
4. "Koreasat 3 Preliminary Design Review Data