

KSR-III

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## A Study on Electro-hydraulic Servo Gimbal Engine Actuation System for Thrust Vector Control of Korean Sounding Rocket (KSR-III)

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### Abstract

During dynamic flight by propulsion of rocket engine, in the atmosphere, the attitude control of flight vehicle can be accomplished by the aerodynamic fin actuator. But, in the outer space, the method of TVC(Thrust Vector Control) is only depend on for it. There are many systems which were developed for TVC. In our research, among them we adopted gimbal engine actuation system which could control the vector of thrust by swivelling rocket engine connected by gimbal. There are electro-hydraulic, electro-mechanical and pneumatic system which can be used as gimbal engine actuation system, but the electro-hydraulic system that has high ratio of output power to mass is preferred for the high power system. In this note, we made a mathematical model of the electro-hydraulic gimbal engine actuation system for the TVC of KSR-III in detail and on the base of this model we performed a simulation study. And then, we verified the model by making a comparison between the simulation and the experiments on the real system.

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 가 , 가 가  
 KSR-III  
 : 3 (KRS- ), (thrust vector control),  
 (rocket gimbal engine), (actuator), (attitude control),  
 (electro-hydraulic)

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가

가

KSR-III

(  $V_{LVDT}$  )

(  $V_e$  )

(  $i_v$  )

가 .

$$i_v = K_{amp} V_e = K_{amp} (V_{ref} - V_{LVDT}) \quad (2)$$

,  $K_{amp}$  :

2.

가

2.1

(flapper)

가

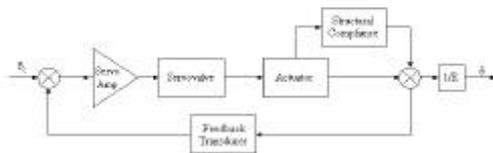
(  $x_v$  )가

가

$$(3) \quad 2$$

가

1



$$\frac{x_v}{i_v} = \frac{K_{sv}}{\frac{1}{\omega_{sv}^2} s^2 + \frac{2\zeta_{sv}}{\omega_{sv}} s + 1} \quad (3)$$

1.

,  $K_{sv}$  :

$\omega_{sv}$  :

$\zeta_{sv}$  :

$$- x_v^{limit} \leq x_v \leq x_v^{limit}$$

가

2

2

가

(  $V_{ref}$  )

(  $\delta_{ref}$  )

$$V_{ref} = K_{ref} \cdot \delta_{ref} \quad (1)$$

,  $K_{ref}$  :

(1)

(  $V_{ref}$  )

LVDT

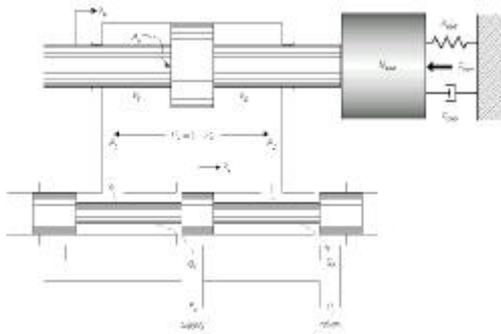
(Linear Variable Differential Transformer)

1

(  $x_v$  )

2

lap) (over lap)  
가 .



2.

2.1.1

i)  $x_v \geq 0$

$$Q_1 = C_d w x_v \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho} |P_s - P_1|} \tag{4}$$

$$Q_2 = - C_d w x_v \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho} |P_2 - P_r|}$$

ii)  $x_v < 0$

$$Q_1 = C_d w x_v \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho} |P_1 - P_r|} \tag{5}$$

$$Q_2 = - C_d w x_v \sqrt{\frac{2}{\rho} |P_s - P_2|}$$

- ,  $C_d$  : "discharge coefficient"
- w : "servo valve area gradient"
- $\rho$  :
- $P_s$  :
- $P_r$  :

2.1.2

$$Q_1 = A \dot{x}_p + \frac{V_0 + A x_p}{\beta_e} \frac{dP_1}{dt} \tag{6}$$

$$Q_2 = - A \dot{x}_p + \frac{V_0 - A x_p}{\beta_e} \frac{dP_2}{dt}$$

- , A :
- $V_0$  : 1,2

$$\beta_e : \\ - x_p^{limit} \leq x_p \leq x_p^{limit}$$

2.1.3

가 (7)

( $P_L$ )

$$I_{eng} \ddot{\delta}_{eng} + T_{load} = R \cdot A P_L \tag{7}$$

$$, T_{load} = T_L + T_f$$

$$P_L = P_1 - P_2$$

( $T_L$ )

, 가 ,

( $T_f$ )

(8)

(coulomb)

$$T_f = C_V \dot{\delta}_{eng} + C_B \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{\delta}_{eng}) \tag{8}$$

LVDT (9)

가 .

$$V_{LVDT} = K_{LVDT} \cdot x_p \tag{9}$$

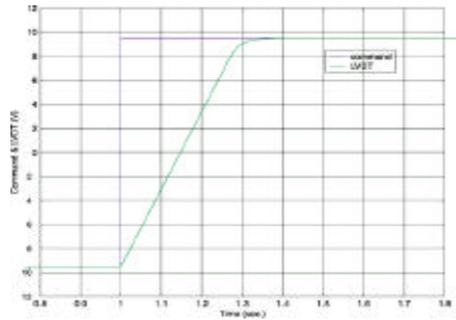
$$\delta_{eng} = K_{\delta_{eng}} \cdot V_{LVDT}$$

,  $K_{LVDT}$  : LVDT

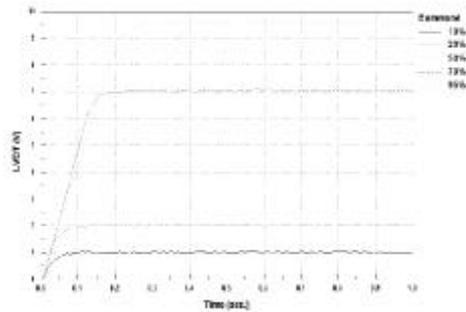
$K_{\delta_{eng}}$  : LVDT

2.2

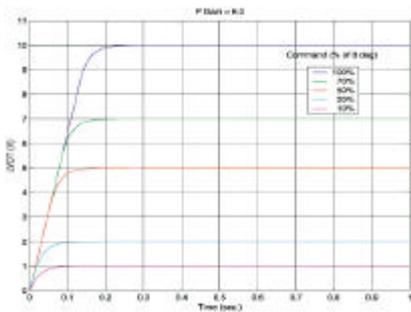
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 4 04  
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5.



6.



3.

5

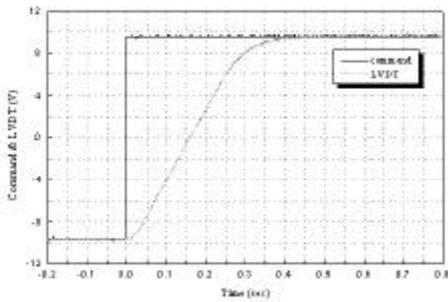
10% 100% 5

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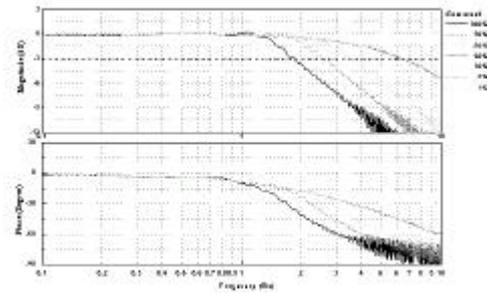
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6

5

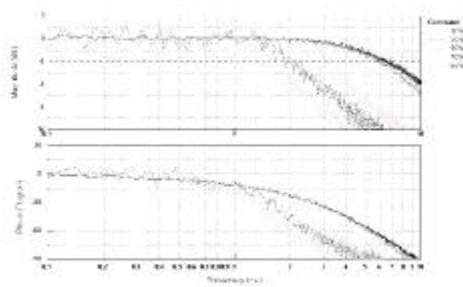


4.



7.

1 1



8.

7

-3dB ≈ 70%

8

7

90%

가 2.3Hz

20%

6.5Hz

1, 2

1.

V	%	(-3dB, Hz)	(-3dB, Deg.)
1.0	10	6.5	48
2.0	20	6.5	47
5.0	50	3.5	43
7.0	70	2.6	40
10.0	100	1.8	36

2.

V	%	(-3dB, Hz)	(-3dB, Deg.)
1.0	10	6.6	70
2.0	20	6.0	64
5.0	50	2.9	54
7.0	70	2.0	45
9.5	95	1.4	43

3.

가

가

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