







DYNAMICS AND CONTROL OF HIGHLY FLEXIBLE STRUCTURES FOR AEROSPACE APPLICATIONS

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• Summary of the background and current focus

- Structural simulations on solar panels
- Simulations of the booms dynamics
- Preliminary design of the deployer
- Numerical simulations on morphing
- Conclusions and future work

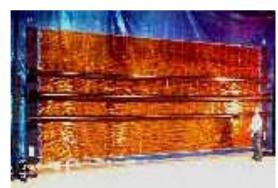
Background



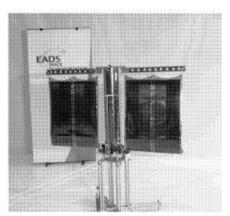
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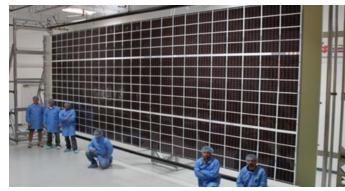
Membrane solar panels



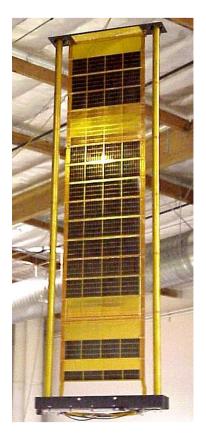
ILC Dover, Teledesic Inflatable Solar Array



ESA/EADS Inflatable and Rigidizable Solar Array Breadboard



DSS's Mega-ROSA



L'Garde Inflatable Torus Solar Array Technology

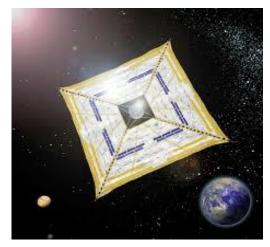
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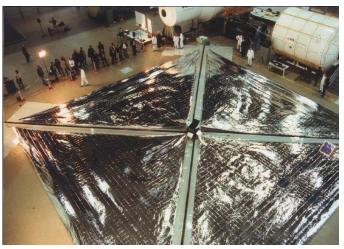


Solar and drag sails

JAXA's Ikaros



NASA's NanoSail-D



ESA/DLR solar sail

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Background



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L'Garde's LDP inflatable antenna





L'Garde/NASA's Inflatable Antenna Experiment



L'Garde's Synthetic Aperture Antenna









Advantages:

- Lower mass and storage volume
- Lower launch costs
- Lower manufacturing costs

Drawbacks:

- Flexibility
- Low natural frequencies that can cause instabilities on the central body
- Membrane dynamics changes with:
 - tension state
 - presence of creases









- Membrane solar panels for nanosatellites
 - About 50W of power each
- Tensioning system that keeps the membrane stretched
 - Bi-stable booms
- Deploying system
 - Motor to control the deployment rate
- Control system for damping vibrations on the booms (not included in the presentation)
 - Smart materials
 - Passive vibration control through damping materials

Bistable booms

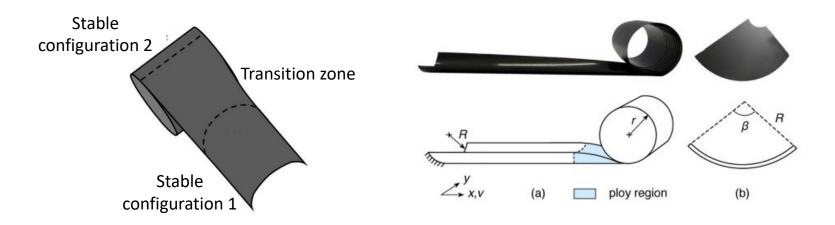


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Bi-stable booms:

- are elongated structures made of composite material (e.g. CFRP, GFRP...)
- have low mass per unit length (e.g. 65 g/m)
- can be stored in a compact fashion inside the satellite
- present two well-defined stable equilibrium configurations: the deployed (unrolled) and the stowed/coiled (rolled) one, with the lowest strain energy











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Thanks for your attention! Any questions?