Milestone Review Flysheet 2017-2018

Institution

University of South Florida

Vehicle Properties			
Total Length (in)	111		
Diameter (in)	5.148		
Gross Lift Off Weigh (lb.)	48.7		
Airframe Material(s)	G12 Fiberglass		
Fin Material and Thickness (in)	FRP Fiberglass at 1/8"		
Coupler Length/Shoulder Length(s) (in)	12 / 5		

Stability Analysis				
Center of Pressure (in from nose)	88.3			
Center of Gravity (in from nose)	68.34			
Static Stability Margin (on pad)	3.88			
Static Stability Margin (at rail exit)	3.95			
Thrust-to-Weight Ratio	7.07:1			
Rail Size/Type and Length (in)	1515 and 96 in			
Rail Exit Velocity (ft/s)	57.7			

Recovery System Properties					
	D	rogue Parach	ute		
Manufacturer/Model			SkyAngle	/ Classic II	
Siz	e/Diameter (in o	or ft)	28		
Altit	ude at Deployme	ent (ft)	Арс	Apogee	
Veloc	ity at Deployme	nt (ft/s)	-3	41	
Terminal Velocity (ft/s)			-(-69	
Recovery Harness Material			Tubular Kevlar		
Recovery Harness Size/Thickness (in)			1/2 in		
Recovery Harness Length (ft)			30 ft		
secured to the r Harness/Airframe Interfaces shroud lines will			ar Keviar shock corc otor mount. The dr e attached to a d-li d loop in the shock of booster section.	ogue parachute's nk in a butterfly or	
Kinetic Energy of Each Section (Ft- Ibs)	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	
	421.39	1168.07 561.86		1449	

Recovery Electronics			
Altimeter(s)/Timer(s) (Make/Model)	Atlus Metrum / EasyMini		
Redundancy Plan and Backup Deployment Settings	Each altimeter will be paired with a spare altimeter set to deploy 50 feet after its parent charge with the same charge mass		
Pad Stay Time (Launch Configuration)	8 hours		

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Motor Properties			
Motor Brand/Designation	Aerotech		
Max/Average Thrust (lb.)	407.8 / 319.2		
Total Impulse (lbf-s)	1034.8		
Mass Before/After Burn (lb.)	10.1 / 4.4		
Liftoff Thrust (lb.)	340		
Motor Retention Method	AeroPack 75mm Flanged Motor Retaining Center		

Ascent Analysis			
Maximum Velocity (ft/s)	602.89		
Maximum Mach Number	0.54		
Maximum Acceleration (ft/s^2)	224.28		
Predicted Apogee (From Sim.) (ft)	5304		

	Recovery System Properties				
	Main Parachute #1 (p. 4 for #2)				
Ma	nufacturer/Mo	odel	Fruity Chutes / Iris Ultra		
Size/Diameter (in or ft)			66 in		
Altitude at Deployment (ft)			950		
Velocity at Deployment (ft/s)			-6	59	
Terminal Velocity (ft/s)			-16.95		
Recovery Harness Material			Tubular Kevlar		
Recovery Harness Size/Thickness (in)			1/4 in		
Recovery Harness Length (ft)			20 ft		
Harness/Airframe Interfaces deploys. Shroud I swivel. This swive			eached before secon es attached to a 500 will be secured to sho bulkhead of main alt	pound ball bearing ock cord with d-link,	
Kinetic Energy of Each Section (Ft- Ibs)	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	
	25.43			64.44	

Recovery Electronics				
Rocket Locators (Make/Model)	SB1 Sounding Locator			
Transmitting Frequencies (all - vehicle and payload)	None			
Ejection System Energetics (ex	. Black Powder	Black Powder		
Energetics Mass - Drogue	Primary	1.5		
Chute (grams)	Backup	2		
Energetics Mass - Main	Primary	4		
Chute (grams)	Backup	4.5		
Energetics Masses - Other	Primary	2		
(grams) - If Applicable	Backup	1.75		

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	Payload		
	Overview		
Payload 1 (official payload)	The Society of Aeronuatics and Rocketry at the University of South Florida are design paylaod of choice. The rover is essentially a cylinder in shape, with wheels at the en between the two wheels. The rover is expected to be 5 inches wide and 14 inches lor the same tasks	ds and all necessary electrical component ng, but will continue to be redesigned to ha	s in the rover body situated
	Overview		
Payload 2 (non-scored payload)			

	Test Plans, Status, and Results
Ejection Charge Tests	 The full scale rocket will have three points of separation; the drogue section (booster section and main altimeter bay), the first main (main altimeter bay and rover compartment) and the second main (rover compartment and nosecone). Extensive ground testing at a safe location has been conducted and the following ejection charges and shear pin combinations will be used. Drogue: 1.5 and 2 g black powder; 2 x 2-56 shear pins Main 1: 4 and 4.5 g black powder; 3 x 2-56 shear pins Main 2: 2 and 1.75 g black powder; 3 x 2-56 shear pins
Sub-scale Test Flights	The subscale test flights were done on December 16th, 2017. The temperature was in the 60s with minimal winds. Pre-launch procedures before first flight included loading and setting the black powder charges, activating altimeters with standard 9V batteries, securing the payload altimeter bay and folding and storing the recover equipment. Saftey officer verified all parts and procedures. First flight used a Cesaroni 54mm 4G K740. Apogee was 3,146 feet and max acceleration of 88 fps^2 and max velocity of 401 fps. Drogue deployed at apogee as expected. The second deployment charge at 1,000 feet, with the first main separating from the rover compartment but the charges did not detach from the main altimeter bay and first main did not deploy. The third deployment charge at 800 feet detached the nosecone and deployed parchute. For the second flight, a Cesaroni 54mm 4G K940 was used was used. This flight reached an apogee of 2,587 feet and max acceleration of 70 fps^2 and max velocity of 362 fps. Deployment and separation at apogee was successful. At 1,000 feet the charges detached the two 4-40 used on this flight for the main altimeter bay. The shock cord stored in the payload section / rover compartment did not fully extend and detach from the rocket because the parachute was tightly packed. The drogue and first main shock cord became entangled. The rocket safely reached ground without any damage.
Full-scale Test Flights	The ascent of the launch vehicle went well. Given the data received from the EasyMini altimeters on board showed the max acceleration to be 4.12 Gs during the boost phase and the time to apogee at around 28.1 seconds. The drogue chute slowed the launch vehicle to a steady descent rate 77 feet per second until the first main parachute deployment at 950 feet AGL. At this point, the Booster and Main Altimeter Bay separate from the rest of the launch vehicle and descended at an average rate of 28 feet per second for 31 seconds until touchdown. The main parachute responsible for deploying at 800 feet AGL to recover the Nosecone and Rover Compartment airframe was not attached properly, allowing these sections to descend at an unsafe rate. Fortunately, there was no damage to the launch vehicle or electronics stored within the Payload Altimeter Bay.

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Additional Comments Note that all calculations were done using the maximum ballast weight of 4.25 lbs.	Institution	University of South Florida	Milestone	CDR
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Note that all calculations were done using the maximum ballast weight of 4.25 lbs.				
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Recovery System Properties					
	Main Parachute #2				
N	lanufacturer/Mo	del	SkyAngle / Classic II		
Siz	ze/Diameter (in c	or ft)	60 in		
Altitude at Deployment (ft)			800		
Velocity at Deployment (ft/s)			-48	.09	
Terminal Velocity (ft/s)			-15	.13	
Recovery Harness Material			Tubular Kevlar		
Recovery Harness Size/Thickness (in)			1/2 in		
Recovery Harness Length (ft)			20 ft		
Harness/Airframe Interfaces end of its shroud lines feet of 1/2" tubular			hute comes equipped s, which will be attach r kevlar shock cord. Th d and attached to the I	ed via d-link to the 20 is shock cord wil be	
Kinetic Energy	Section 1	Section 2	Section 3	Section 4	
of Each Section (Ft- Ibs)	20.26	56.16	27.02	69.67	