



55th FDC/41st ANSS 「サブオービタルスペースプレーンの空気力学的な研究開発課題について」

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY

● **Koichi YONEMOTO (Dr. Eng.)**

- Tokyo University of Science (Commissioned Professor)
Faculty of Science and Technology, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering
Space Systems Laboratory
- SPACE WALKER Inc. (CTO: Chief Technical Officer)

Personal Data

Date of Birth : July 28th, 1953
Place of Birth : Tokyo

Education and Career

- 2019 Commissioned Professor at Tokyo University of Science (TUS)
- 2017 Founded SPACE WALKER Inc.
- 2005 Professor at Kyushu Institute of Technology (Kyutech)
- 1986 Visiting Researcher of ISAS (Institute of Space and Astronautical Science)
at Ministry of Education (Current JAXA)
- 1980 ~ 1988 Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. (Aerospace Company Company)
/ Commercial and Military Aircraft Development
/ Reusable Space Transportation System (HIMES, HOPE-X, RVT etc.)
- 1980 Graduated Postgraduate School of Engineering at the University of Tokyo
• 1978-1980 University of Stuttgart (Institute of Aircraft Design)
and DFVLR (Institute of Turbo Machine at Köln: current DLR)
• Doctor of Engineering (the University of Tokyo/ Aerospace Engineering)

Major

- Aerodynamics
- Navigation, Guidance and Control
- System Engineering of Aircraft and Space Transportation System
- Flight Mechanics
- Cryogenic Composite Fuel Tank

Current Research

- Reusable Space Transportation System (Suborbital Spaceplane)









SPACE WALKER

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Company Name	SPACE WALKER Inc. (https://space-walker.co.jp/corporate-profile)
Establishment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ December, 25th, 2017 ■ HEAD QUARTER: Shimbashi 3-16-12 3Flr, Minato, 105-0004 Tokyo, Japan ■ SPACE TRANSPORTATION DEPT.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office in TOKYO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE Noda Campus, Building No.3, 2nd Flr (Yamazaki 2641, Noda, 278-8510 Chiba, Japan) ■ Composite Materials Technology Dept.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office in KURE INDUSTRIAL PROMOTION CENTER KURE SUPPORT CORE (Agaminami 2-10-1, Kure, 737-0004 Hiroshima, Japan) • Manufacturing Plant in NIHON TAISHOKU Co., Ltd (Tashiromen 198, Tabira, Hirado, 859-4812 Nagasaki, Japan)
Business Locations	
Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1,116 Million ¥ (including CE Stock Acquisition Rights and CB as of June 30th, 2022)
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Design, Manufacturing and Operation of Reusable Suborbital Spaceplanes ■ Manufacturing and Sales of Space Development Related Components



Agenda

1. Suborbital Spaceplane Development
2. Experimental Winged Rocket
3. Aerodynamic R&D Issues



1. Suborbital Spaceplane Development

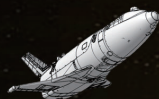


● Development of Suborbital Spaceplane

- ✓ Unmanned Dual Mission for Science and Small Satellite Launch
- ✓ Common Shape for Space Tourism Service

2040s ~

2025



Experimental Winged Rocket WIRES#015

2027



Fujin 風神

Raijin 雷神

Dual Mission

μ Gravity Science / Small Satellite Launch

2029



Naga Tomo 長友 Space Tourism

TSTO (Two-Stage-To-Orbit) Spaceplane

Space Tourism Cargo Transportation

Suborbital Spaceplane



Partnership

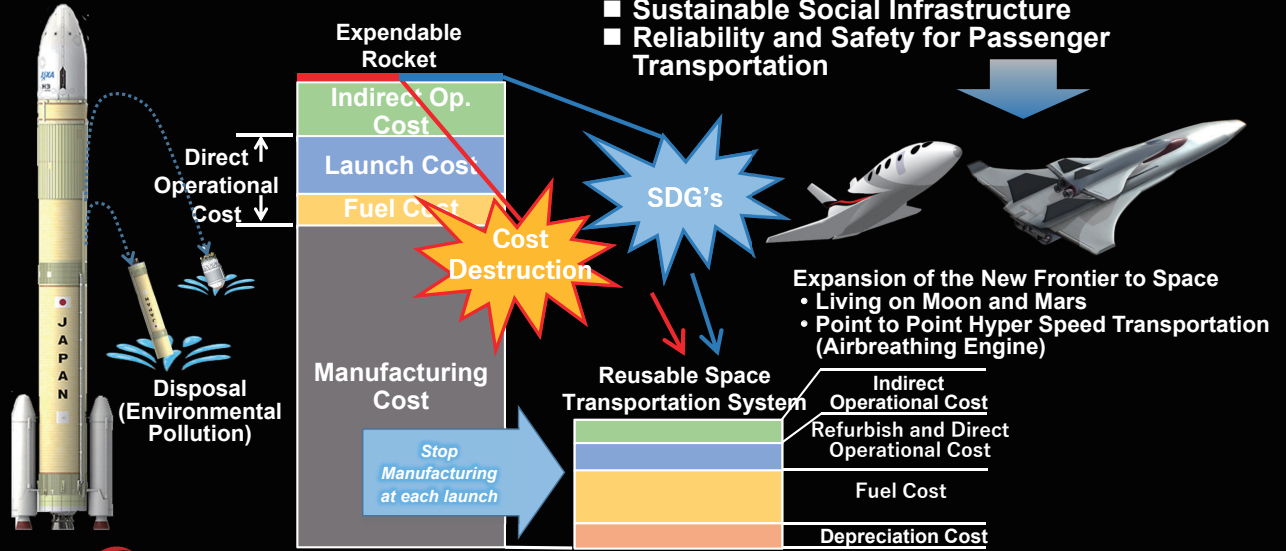
Tokyo University of Science	Powering your potential	Toray Carbon Magic	JAXA



● Expendable Rocket and Reusable Spaceplane

Reusable Space Transportation System . . .

- Sustainable Social Infrastructure
- Reliability and Safety for Passenger Transportation



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SPACE WALKER's Suborbital Spaceplane is Eco Rocket

SDG's

Reusable System

- ✓ Composite Structure and Cryogenic Tanks
- ✓ Automatic Flight Control

Carbon Neutral Propellant

- ✓ Liquefied Bio Methane



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RaiJin (雷神) Mission

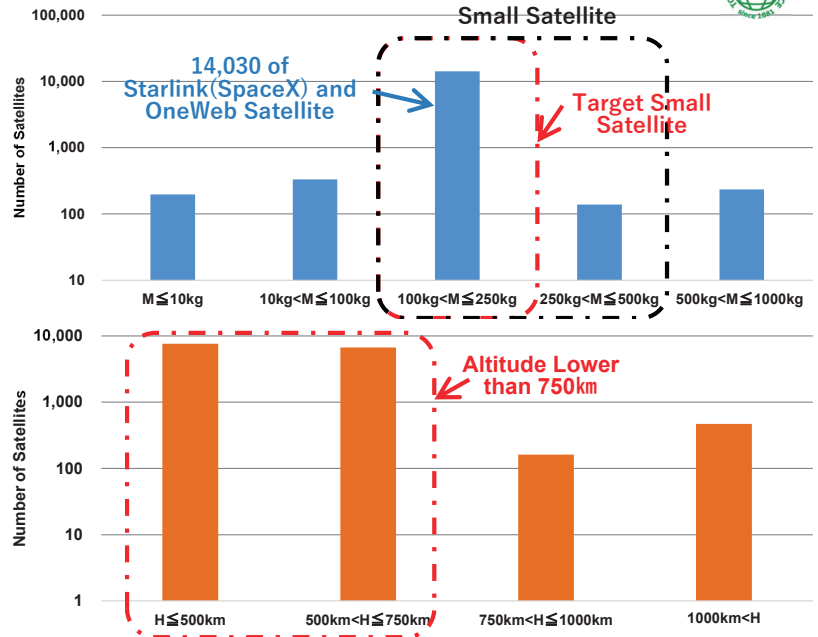
- Small Satellite of 200 [kg]
- Sun-synchronous Orbit of 700 [km] Altitude



Elon Musk's Starlink Satellite-Internet Service

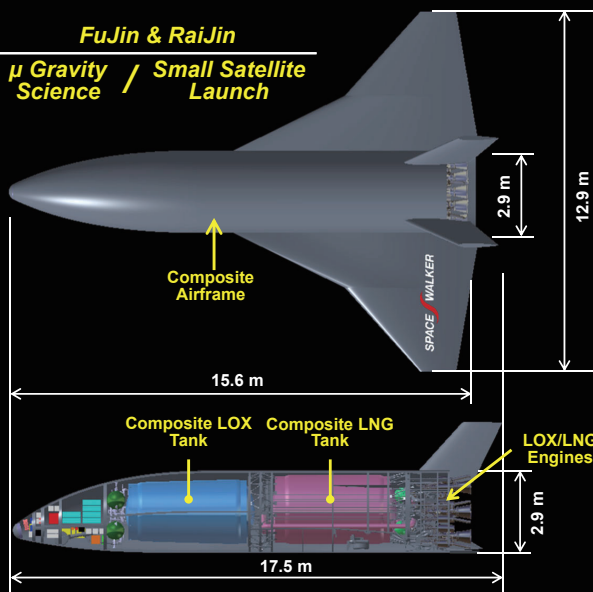
<https://www.wsj.com/articles/elon-musks-starlink-satellite-internet-service-battles-dish-over-airwaves-11657359181>

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FuJin & RaiJin

μ Gravity / Small Satellite Launch



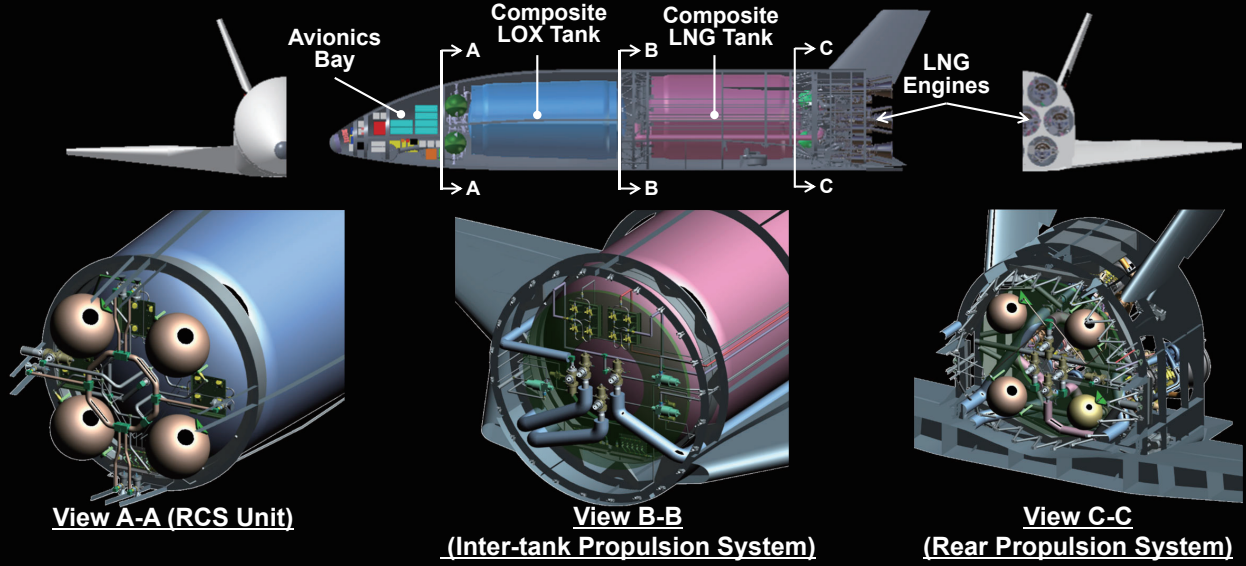
Mass [kg]		FuJin ^{*1}	RaiJin ^{*2}	NagaTomo ^{*3}
Dry			13,081 ⁰	13,015 ⁰
Propellant	LOX		24,687 ⁰	16,844 ⁰
	LNG ^{*4}		8,967 ⁰	6,099 ⁰
Propulsion Gas	He		4 ⁰	2 ⁰
	N2		95 ⁰	68 ⁰
RCS Gas	N2		176 ⁰	176 ⁰
Initial Mass			47,010 ⁰	36,204 ⁰
External Mass		500 ^{*5}	6,999 ^{*6}	-
Total Initial Mass		47,510	54,009 ⁰	36,204 ⁰
No. of Engines			7 ⁰	5 ⁰

Note: ^{*1} 100kg Payload to 150km Altitude
^{*2} 200kg Satellite into Sun-synchronous Orbit of 700km Altitude
^{*3} 6 Passengers with 2 Pilots/Crews
^{*4} Carbon Neutral Bio-methane Propellant
^{*5} Payload and External Carrier
^{*6} Expendable Upper Stage

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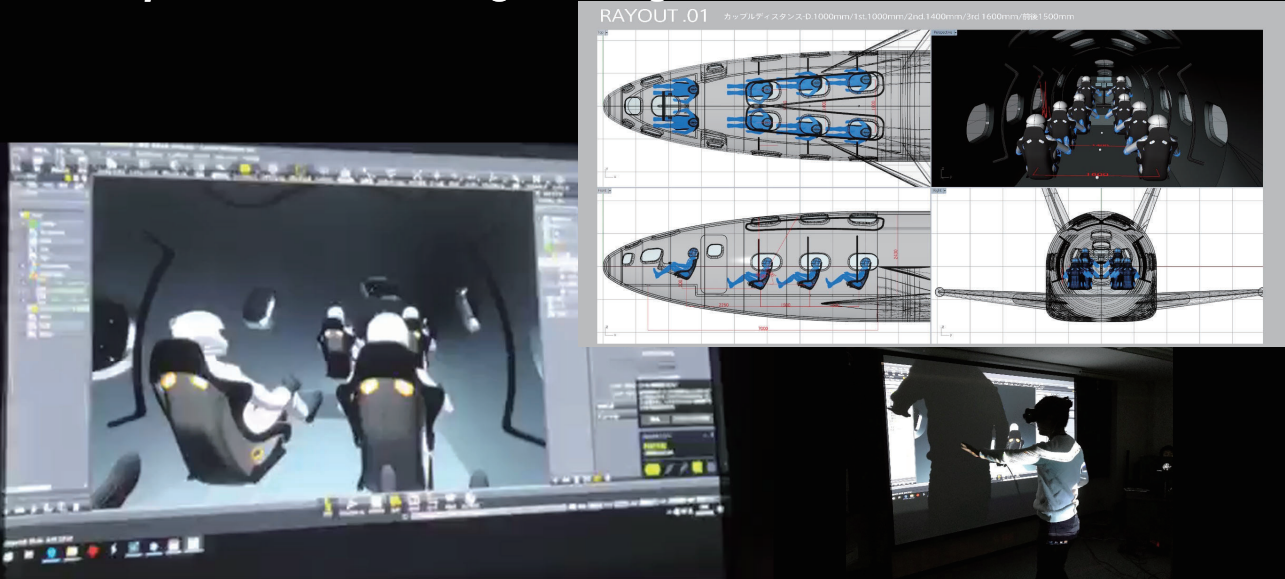
● Engine and Propulsion System Integration



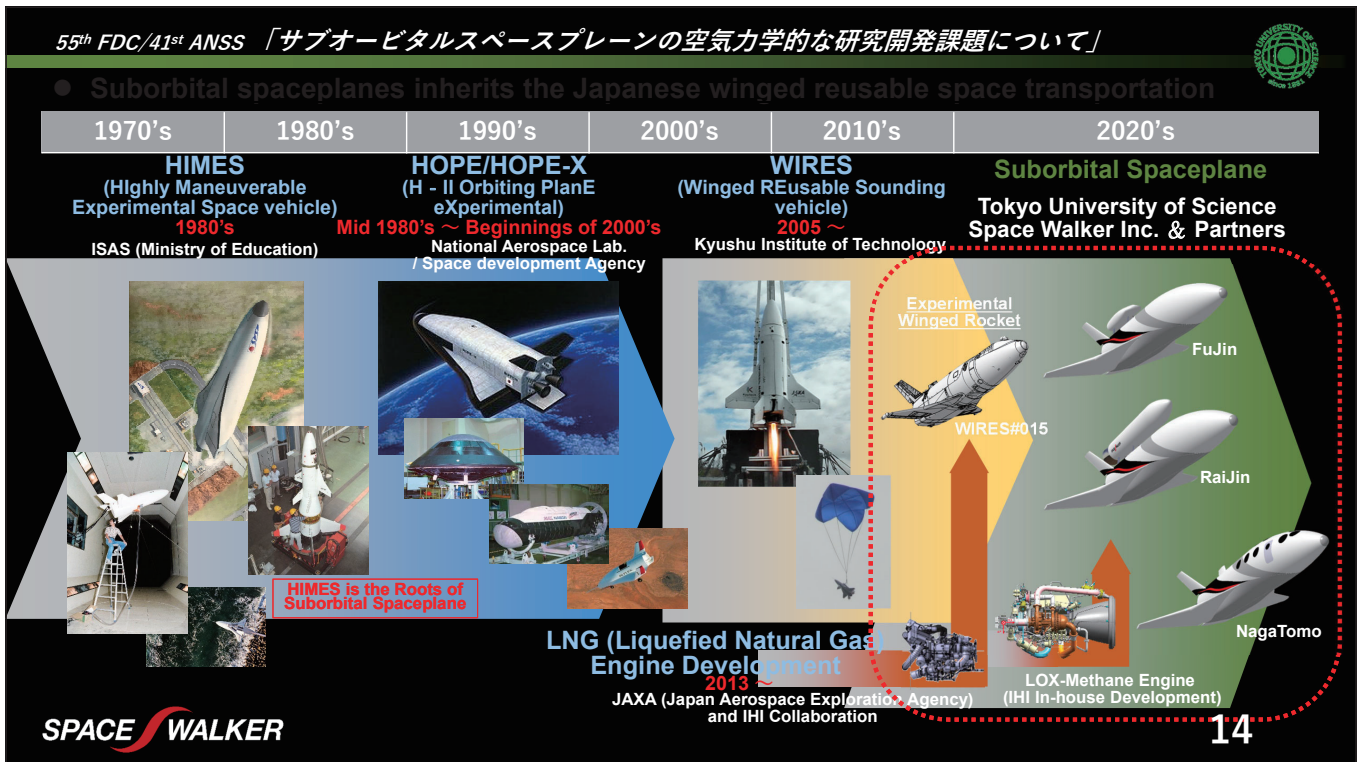
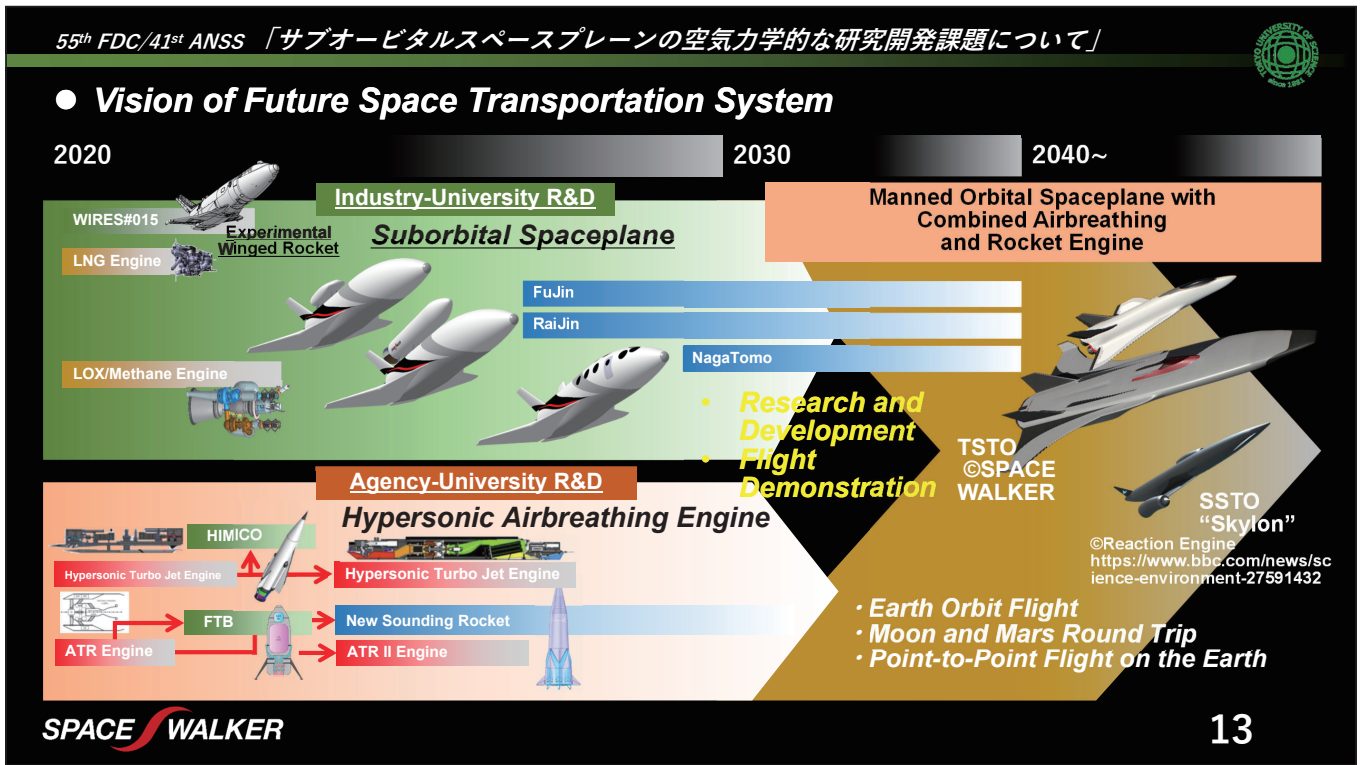
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● Cockpit and Cabin Design of NagaTomo



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Suborbital Spaceplane “FuJin” 風神, “RaiJin” 雷神 and “NagaTomo” 長友 will be operated at the Spaceport of Hokkaido/ Taiki Town

Launch Area For Flight Demonstration

Landing Approach

30m

300m (Extension)

1,000m (Existing Run Way Developed for HOPE-X Operation)

300m (Extension)

492m

大樹町宇宙交流センター-SORA Museum of space history

Taicho 十勝公園

HAMATAIKI 宇津本郷

インターステラ テクノロジズ実験場

Google

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● Technology Issues and Challenges

Technology	Issues	Partner's Responsibility
1 Integration	• Airframe/System Integration & GSE's, Operation	SPACE WALKER
2 <u>System Design*</u>	• System Optimization Methodologies (Vehicle/Propulsion System/Trajectory)	Tokyo University of Science, SPACE WALKER
3 Fault Tolerance System	• Manned/Unmanned Fault Tolerant System (NGC, Structure, Engine-Propulsion System, Mechanical & Electrical Equipment, Communication System)	SPACE WALKER, IHI, 'TORAY', Kawasaki, inet, TORAY Carbon Magic, AIR WATER, JAXA
4 <u>LOX/LNG Engine*</u>	• Reusability (Reliability, Health Monitoring, Thrust Augmentation, Reignition), • Clean Propellant	IHI, AIR WATER
5 <u>Autonomous Flight System*</u>	• Failure Tolerant Navigation System • Real-time Optimal Trajectory Generation and Guidance • Adaptive Attitude Control Theory	Tokyo University of Science, Kawasaki
6 <u>Composite Airframe & Propellant Tanks*</u>	• Complex Airframe Composite Molding • LOX Compatible Composite Tank (CFRTP-PC) • Super-pressure Composite Gas Tanks	Kawasaki, 'TORAY', SPACE WALKER, Tokyo University of Science
7 Legalization	• Public-private council led by Cabinet Office/ Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism	SPACE WALKER, JAXA

SPACE WALKER * Competitive Technologies

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● **Legalization**

■ **Commercial Manned Suborbital Space Transportation Research Group**

(2018 Nov. – 2019 Mar.)

- Organizer : SPACE WALKER, PD Aerospace
 Secretariat : Japan Space Forum
 Chair Person : Ms Naoko YAMASAKI (Former Female Astronaut)
 Issues : • Current overseas and domestic Development status of reusable space transportation
 • Legal issues and legislation process



■ **Political Survey Committee on Space and Ocean Development (Liberal Democratic Party, Special Committee)**

Fifth Recommendation

(Issued on 2019, May 14)
 “2.2 Expansion of space utilization in industry and science”
 <Summary>



- In order to promote commercial sub-orbital flight, a public-private council is organized by the Cabinet Office, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, JAXA and other related ministries and agencies

■ **Public-private council for Commercial Suborbital Flight Legalization**

- 2019, June 26 : The 1st Committee Meeting
- 2020, May 28 : The 1st WG Meeting on Future Issues
- 2021, July 14 : The 2nd Committee Meeting
- 2021, May 27 : The 2nd WG Meeting on Future Issues
- 2021, September 1 : The 3rd Committee Meeting
- 2022, December 7 : The 4th Committee Meeting

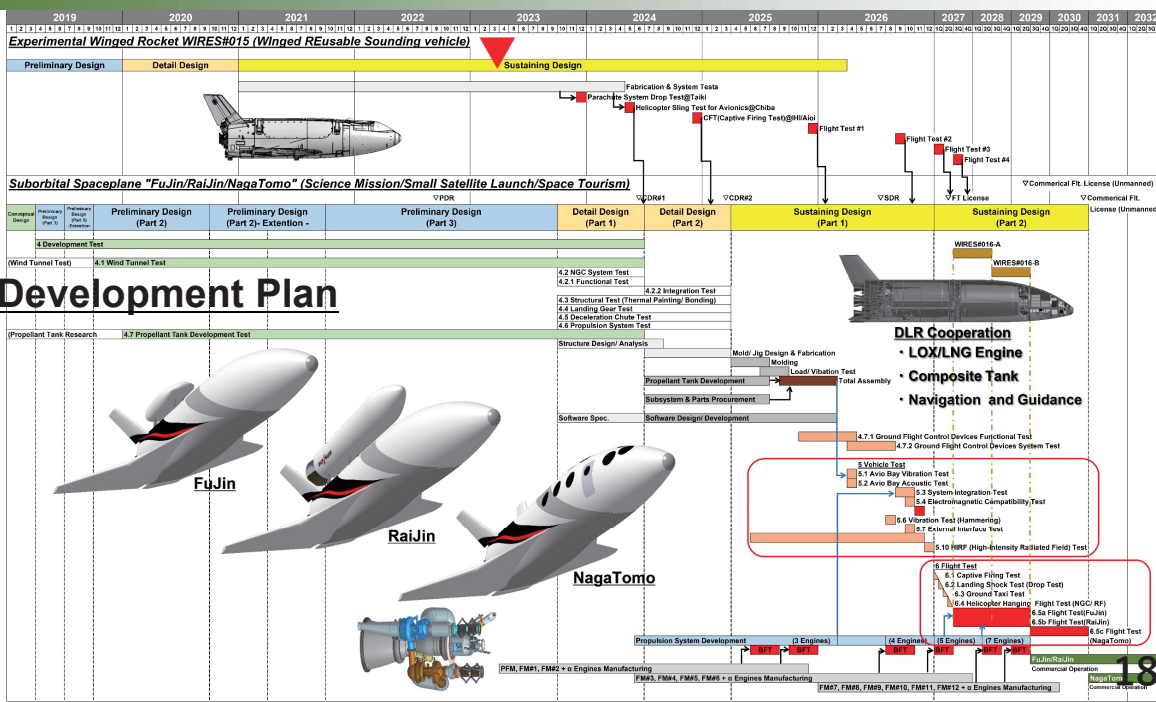


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● **Development Plan**





2. Experimental Winged Rocket

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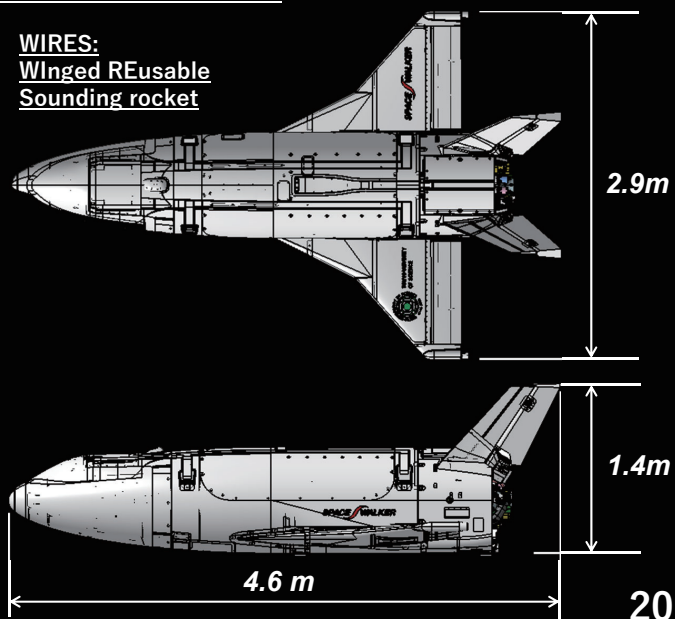
● Experimental Winged Rocket WIRES#015

Major Dimensions		
Initial Mass	1,000	[kg]
Max. Thrust	17.8	[kN]
Combustion Time	30	[s]
Max. Altitude	5.5	[km]

Demonstration Issues

- LOX/LNG Engine (JAXA/IHI)
- Cryogenic Composite LOX and LNG Tanks
- Non-linear Attitude Control System Using DI Theory
- Real Time Guidance System Using Genetic Algorithm

WIRES:
Winged REusable
Sounding rocket

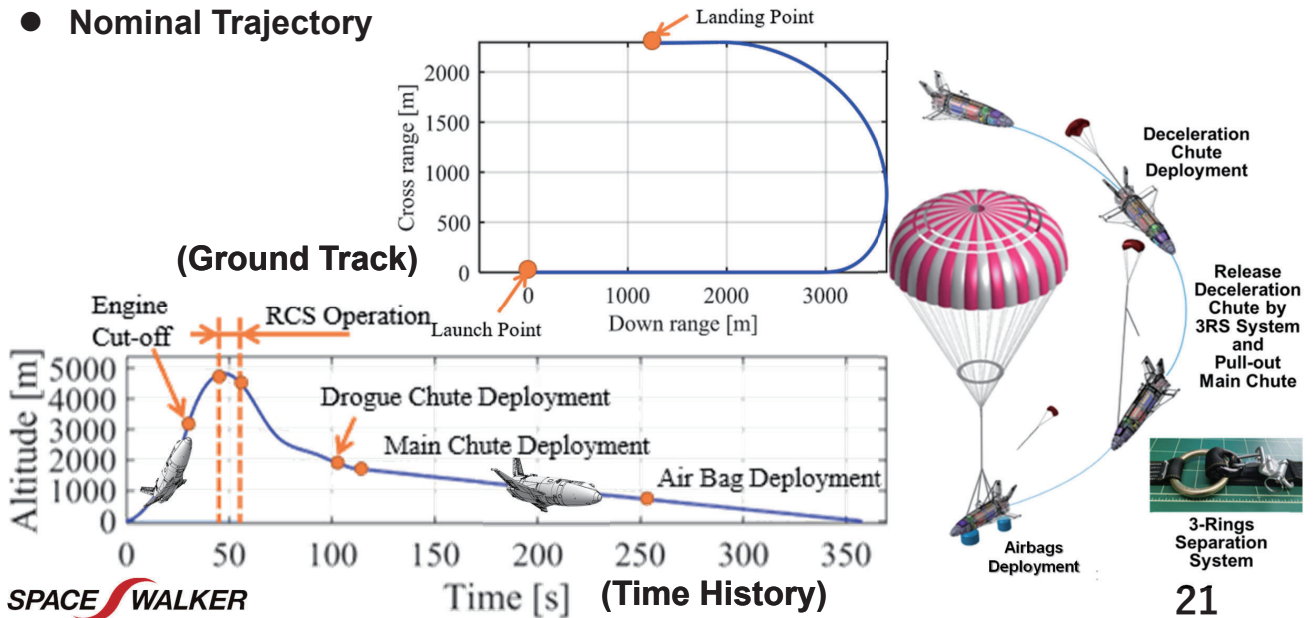


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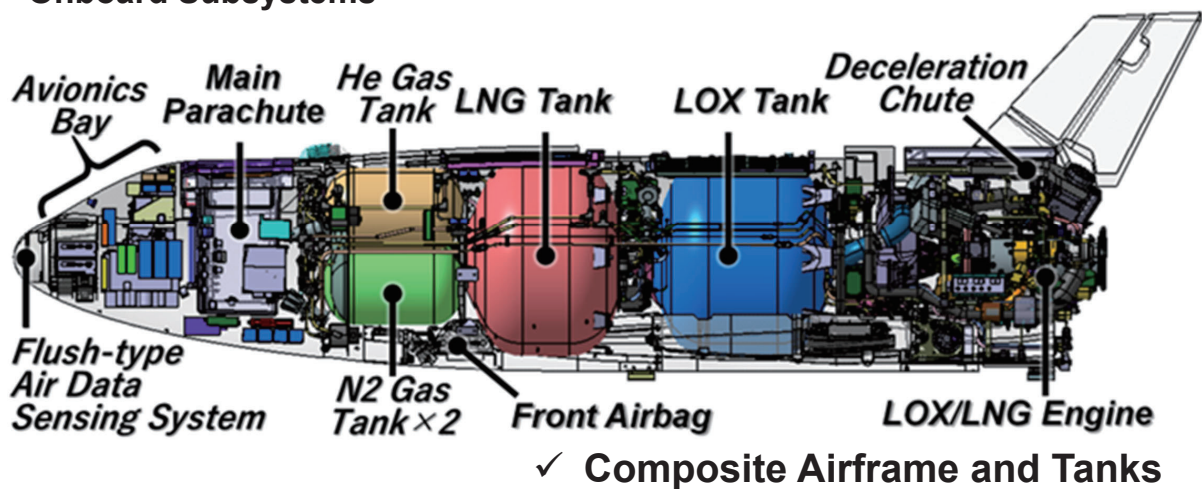
■ Experimental Winged Rocket WIRES#015 (2/6)

● Nominal Trajectory



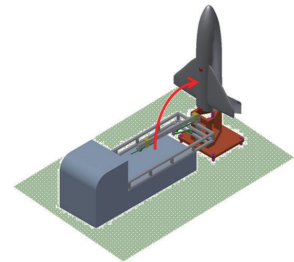
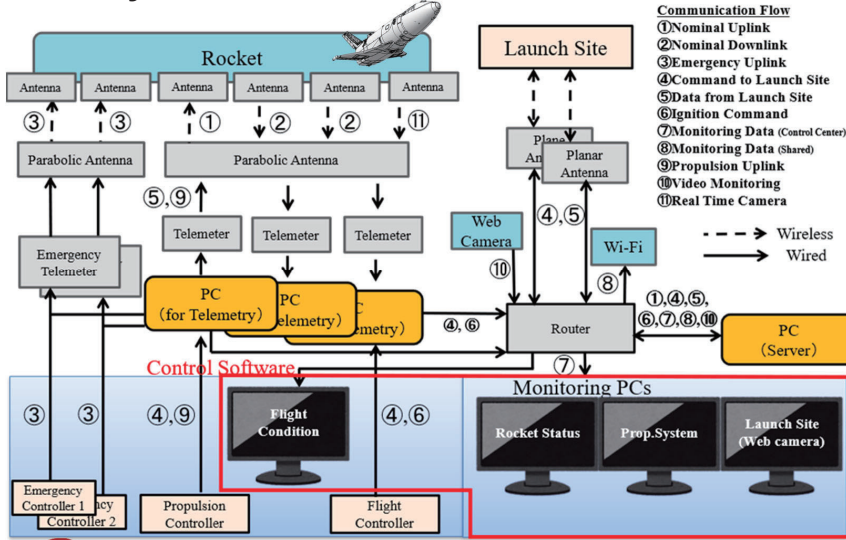
■ Experimental Winged Rocket WIRES#015 (3/6)

● Onboard Subsystems





■ **Experimental Winged Rocket WIRES#015 (4/6)**
 ● **Telemetry Command and Down Link**



Mobile Launcher



Mobile Flight Control Center



■ **Experimental Winged Rocket WIRES#015 (5/6)**
 ● **Pre-flight Experiment Using Helicopter**



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Werpeloh Spahnharrenstätte

■ **Experimental Winged Rocket WIRES#015 (6/6)**

● **Flight Demonstration in Germany**

Demonstration Flight will be conducted at German Military Area at Meppen WTD 91 (Wehrtechnische Dienststelle) in collaboration with DRL (German Aerospace Center) from 2025 to 2026.

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3. Aerodynamic R&D Issues

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3. Aerodynamic R&D Issues

- 3.1 Aerodynamic Characteristics Estimation Using CFD**
- 3.2 Aerodynamic Interference and Separation Analysis**
- 3.3 Highly Maneuverable Supersonic Airfoil**
- 3.4 Multi-disciplinary Design Optimization (MDO)**



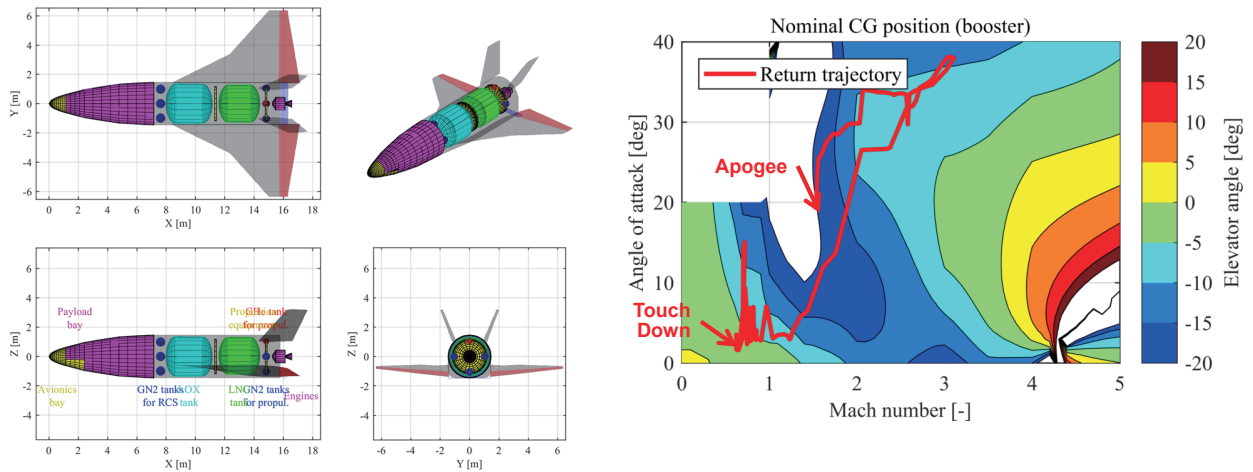
- 3.5 Differential-Pressure Type FADS (Flush Air Data Sensing) System with Two-stage Reference Pressure Chamber**
- 3.6 Thermo-fluid Analysis of High Pressure Gas Tank**
- 3.7 Release Behavior of Deceleration Chute in Wake Vortex**
- 3.8 Landing Impact Mitigation Airbag with Multi-vent Holes**



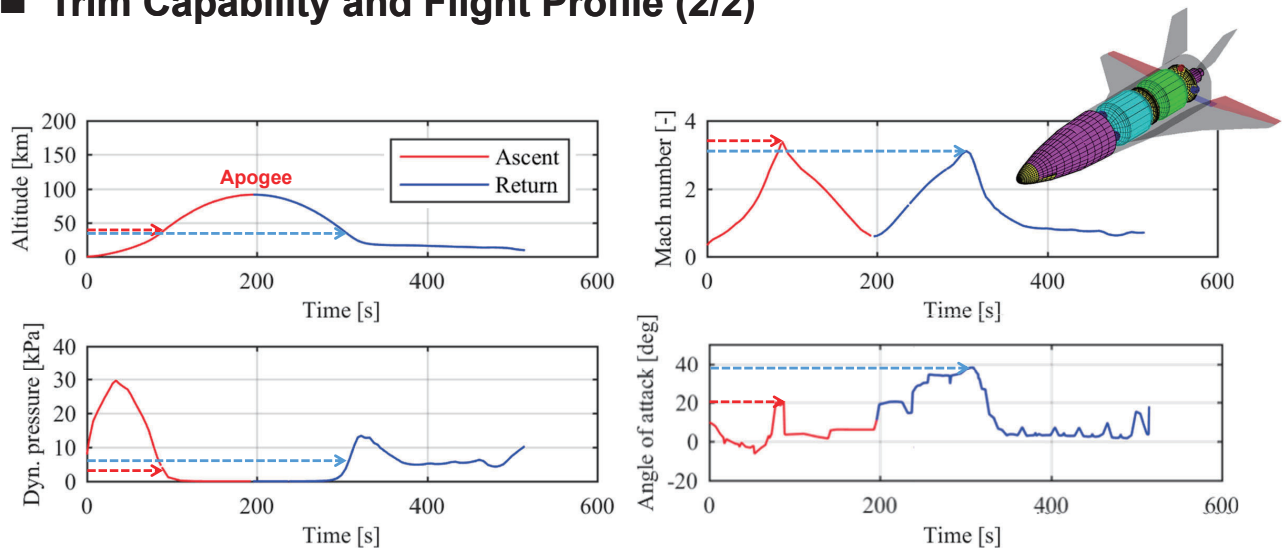
3.1 Aerodynamic Characteristics Estimation Using CFD

■ Trim Capability and Flight Profile (1/2)

Fujikawa, T., SW-R-SD-2021-001Fb 機体サイジング結果(レイアウト), Dec. 3rd, 2021.



■ Trim Capability and Flight Profile (2/2)

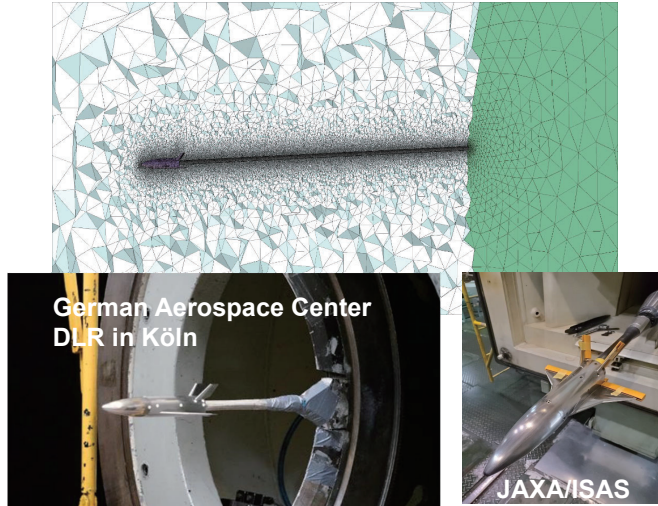
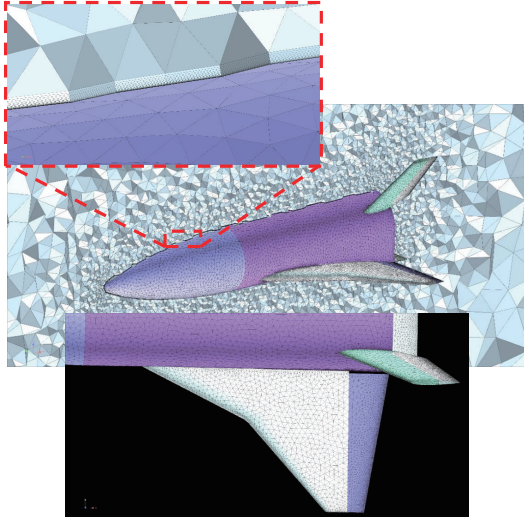




■ Comparison of WTT Results with CFD Analysis (1/6)

● WTT Model and CFD Mesh

Piran, A., et. al. "Comparison of Wind Tunnel Test Results of Suborbital Spaceplane FuJin with CFD Analysis," IAC-22-D2.7.6, Sep. 21st, 2022.



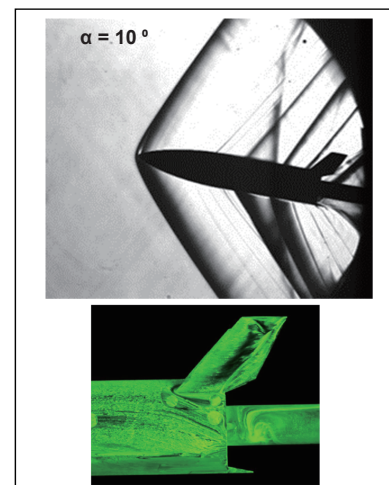
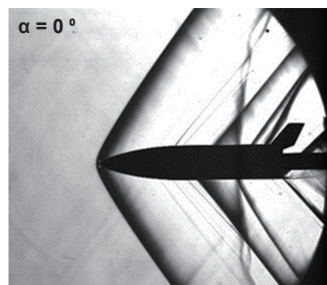
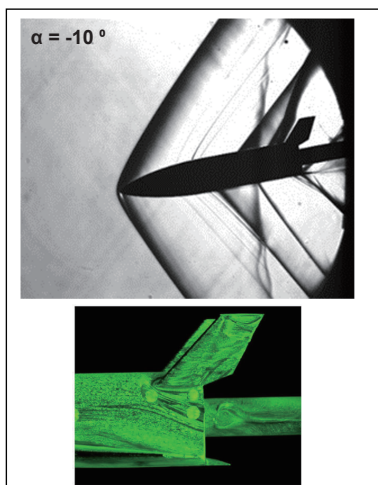
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■ Comparison of WTT Results with CFD Analysis (2/6)

● WTT Flow Visualization



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■ Comparison of WTT Results with CFD Analysis (3/6)

● Flow Solver and Meshing

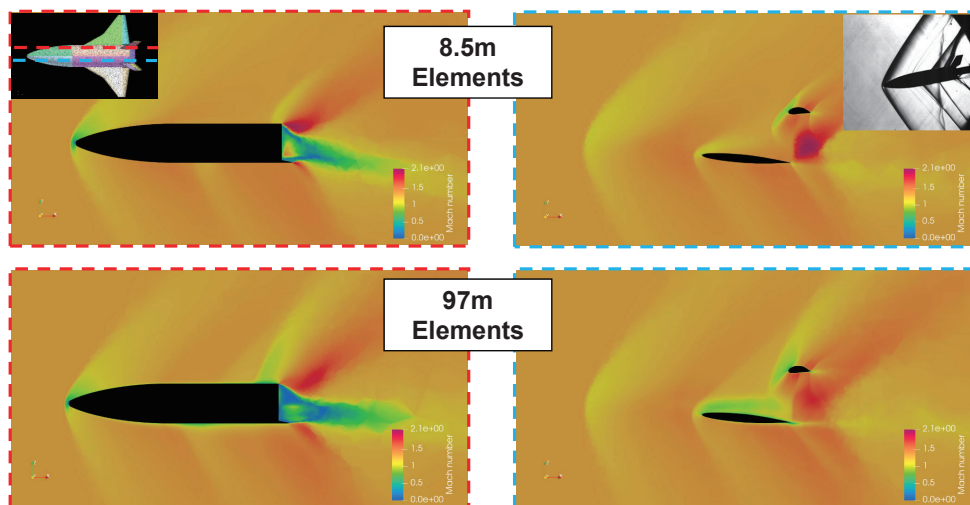
Flow solver : FaSTAR (unstructured CFD code)
 Meshing : Mixed-Element Grid Generator in 3 Dimensions (MEGG3D)

CFD Parameters	Selection
Discretization	Cell-centered, finite volume
Accuracy	Unstructured Monotonic Upstream-Centered Scheme for Conservation laws (U-MUSCL, second order accuracy)
Time integration	Lower-Upper Symmetric Gauss-Seidel (LU-SGS)
Advection term scheme	Low-Dissipation Advection Upstream Splitting Method (SLAU, $M \leq 1.3$); Harten-Lax-van Leer-Einfeldt (HLLE, $M \geq 1.6$)
Turbulence model	SA-noft2



■ Comparison of WTT Results with CFD Analysis (4/6)

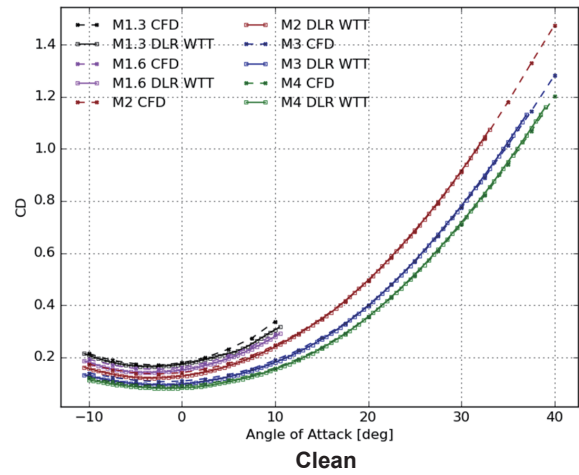
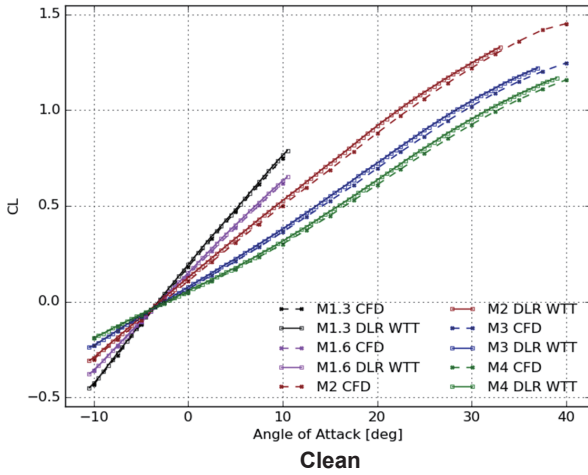
● CFD Flow Visualization





Comparison of WTT Results with CFD Analysis (5/6)

Lift and Drag Characteristics

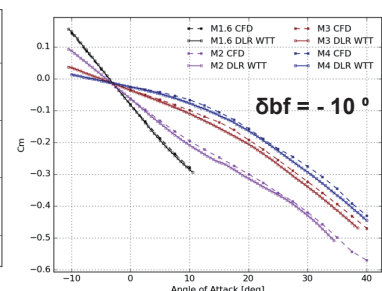
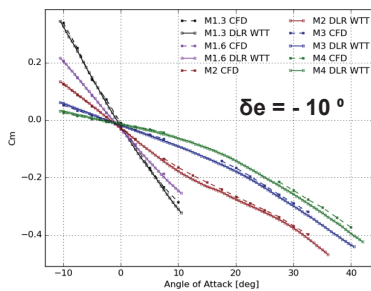
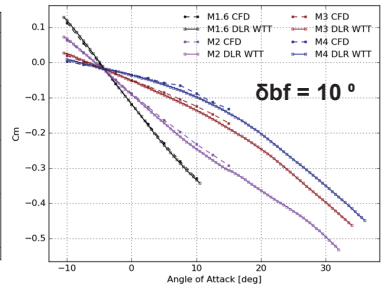
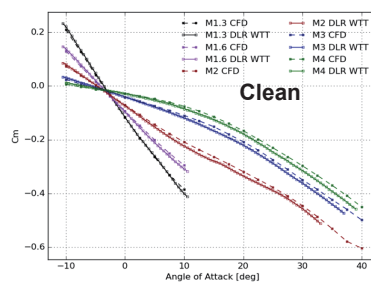
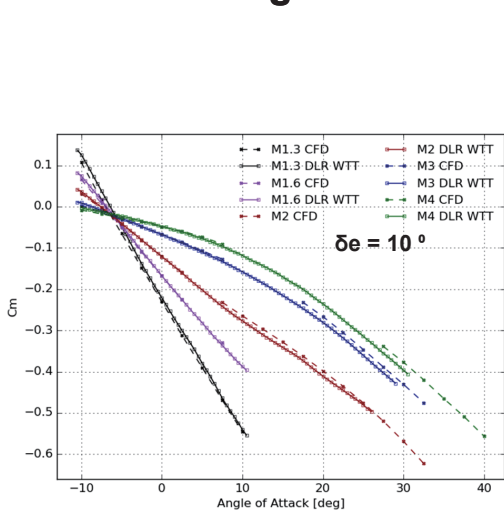


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Comparison of WTT Results with CFD Analysis (6/6)

Pitching Moment Characteristics

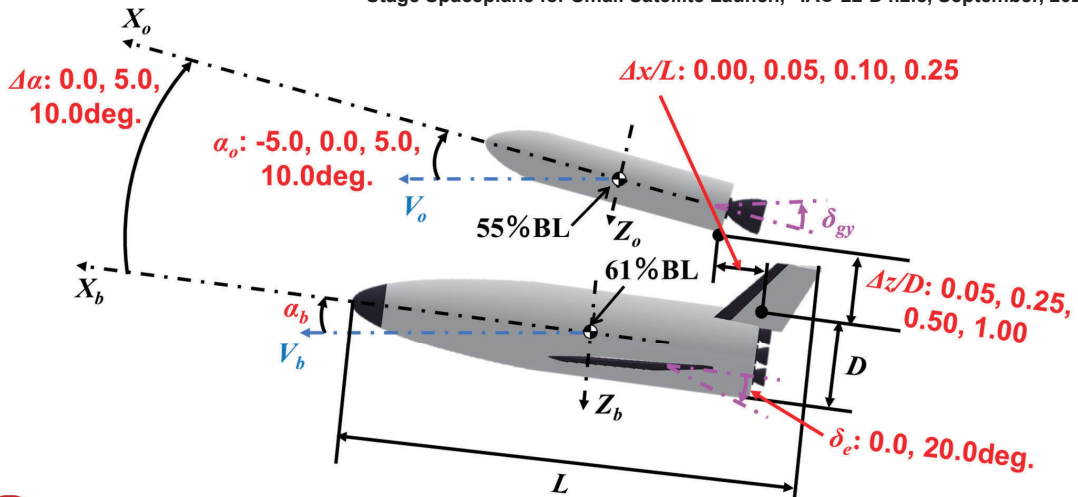




3.2 Aerodynamic Interference and Separation Analysis

■ Definition of Satellite Launch Configuration

Otsuki, T., et. al. "Aerodynamic Interference and Separation Analysis of a Two-Stage Spaceplane for Small Satellite Launch," IAC-22-D4.2.8, September, 2022.



■ CFD Solver

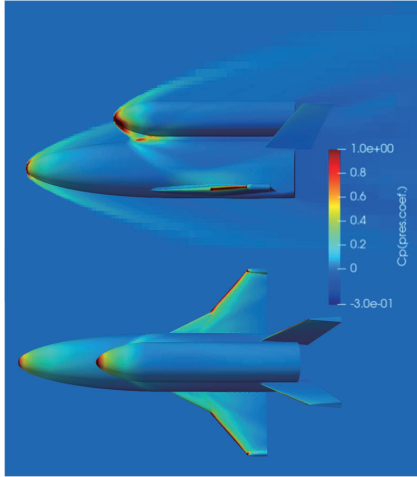
Calculation method of FaSTAR **FaSTAR** - Fast Unstructured CFD Code -

Governing equation	Compressible Navier-Stokes equation
Turbulence model	RANS Spalart-Allmaras-noft2-R
Spatial discretization method	Cell center method Harten-Lax-van Leer-Einfeld
Time integration method	Lower Upper Symmetric Gauss-Seidel Implicit method
Grid generation	HexaGRID
Calculator	JAXA Supercomputer System generations 2 and 3

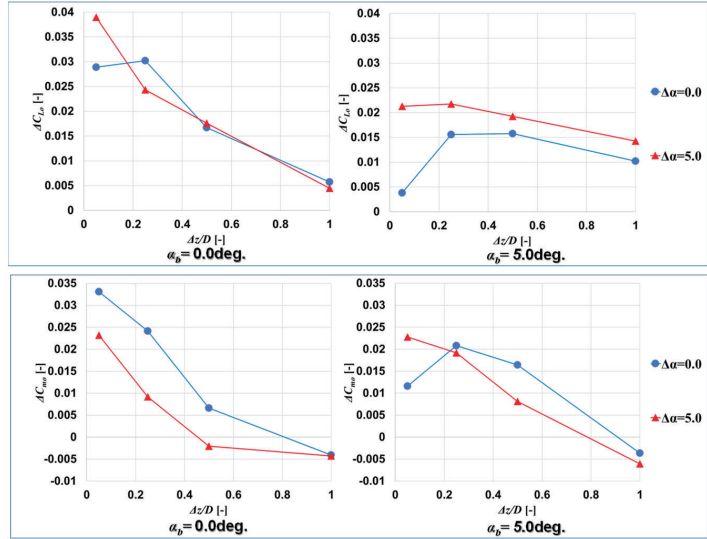




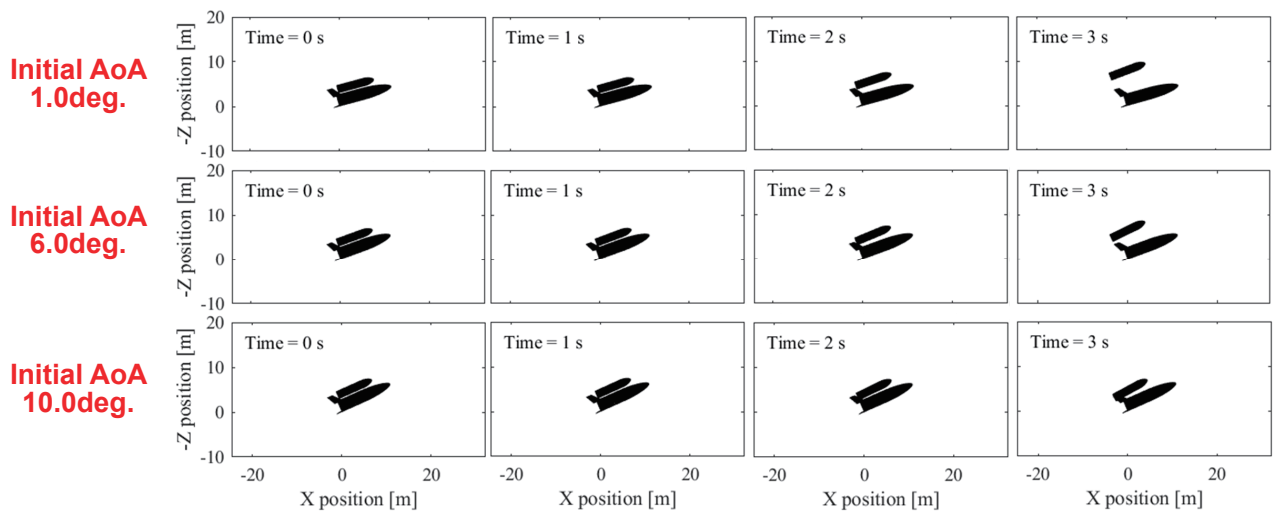
Pressure Distribution and Aerodynamic Characteristics



$\Delta z/D = 0.05$, $\Delta x/L = 0.00$, $\Delta\alpha = 0.0$,
 $\alpha_o = \alpha_b = 0.0$, and $\delta_e = 0.0$



Longitudinal 3DoF Flight Simulation





3.3 Highly Maneuverable Supersonic Airfoil

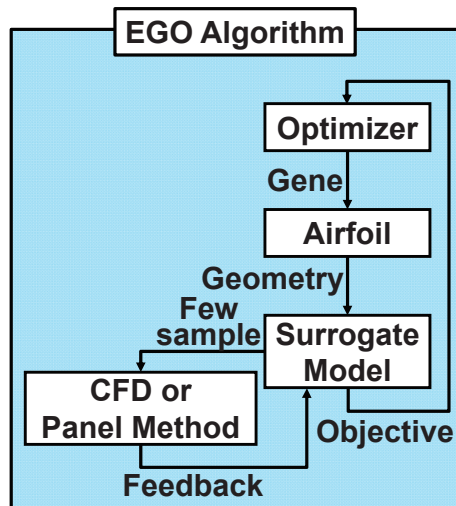
Multi-Objective Optimization by Multi-Fidelity EGO

Watanabe, T. et. al. "Multi-Objective Optimization of Highly Maneuverable Supersonic Airfoil Using Multi-Fidelity EGO," The 2022 Asia-Pacific International Symposium on Aerospace Technology, Oct. 12-14, 2022.

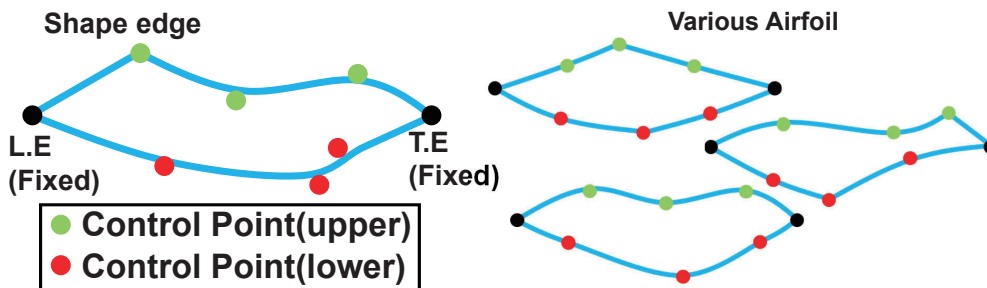
Supersonic Airfoil Optimization by Expansion/Compression Waves Adjustment

- ✓ A.C. (Aerodynamic Center) Forward Shifting
- ✓ Maximizes Lift to Drag Ratio

EGO (Efficient Global Optimization) Algorithm



Definition of Airfoil



CFD Solver

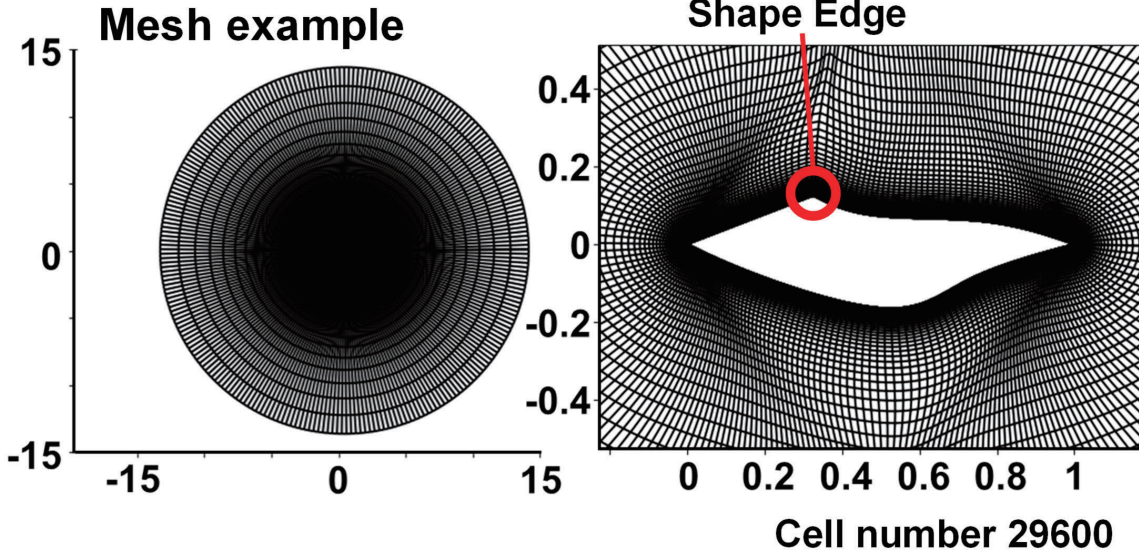
CFD Analysis Parameter

Software	FaSTAR
Meshing	Construct 2D(O-Grid)
Governing Equation	Navier-Stokes Equation
Turbulence Model	SA-noft2
Analysis AoA	0~20 deg. 4 step

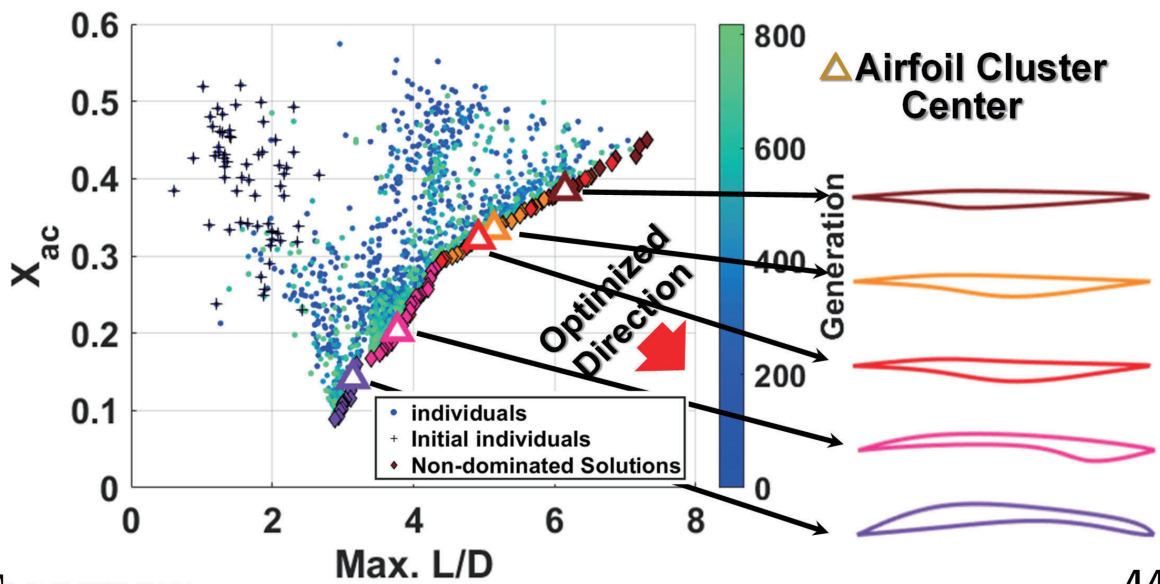




■ Optimization Results (1/x)

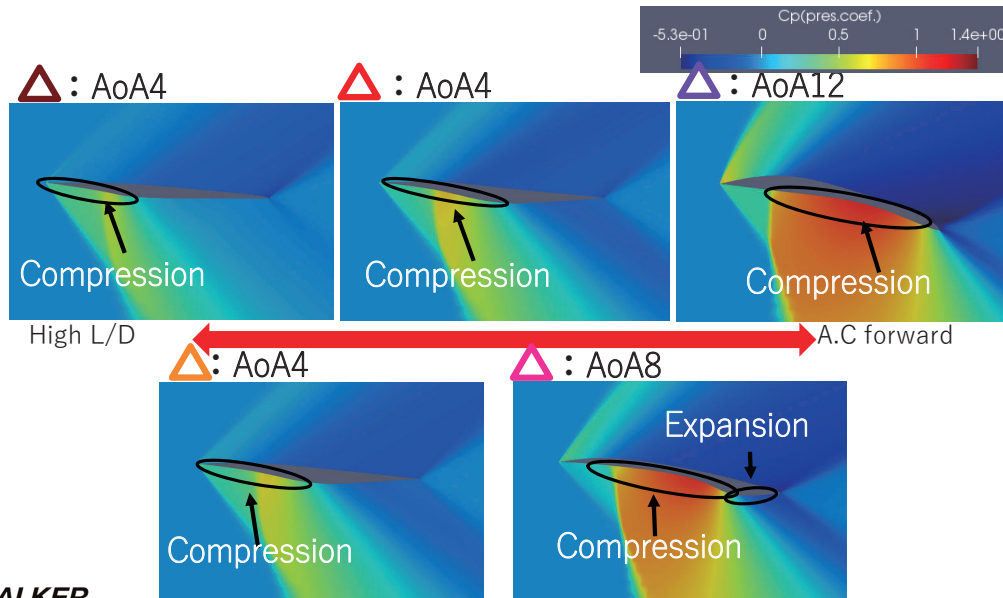


■ Optimization Results (2/3)





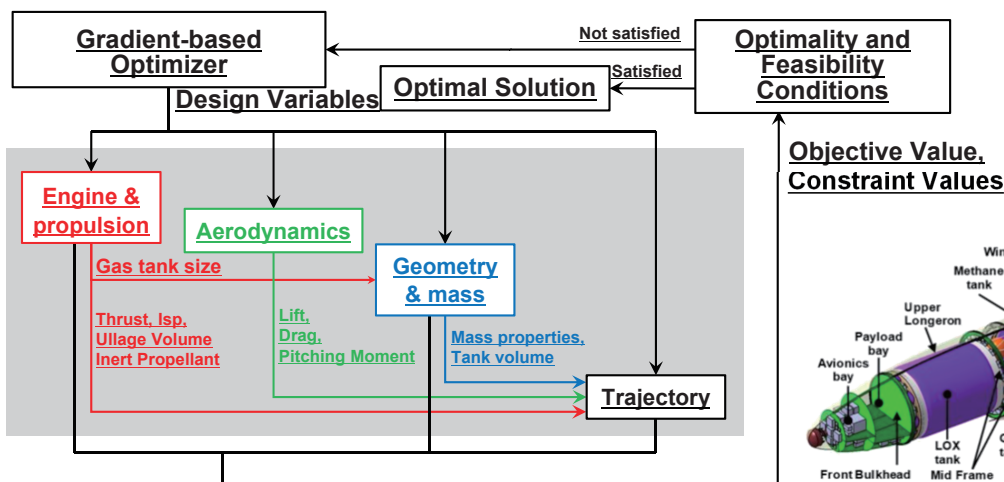
■ Optimization Results (3/3)



3.4 Multi-disciplinary Design Optimization (MDO)

■ Gradient-based Optimization

Fujikawa, T., et al. "Application of Multidisciplinary Design Optimization to the Development of an Unmanned Suborbital Spaceplane by Industry-Government-Academia Collaboration," IAC-22-D2.7.9,x71209, Sep. 21st, 2022.





Aerodynamic Characteristics Estimation by Multi-fidelity Method

$$C_{\text{mod}}(\mathbf{x}, M, \alpha) = C_{\text{baseline}}(M, \alpha) + \tilde{C}_2(\mathbf{x}, M)\alpha^2 + \tilde{C}_1(\mathbf{x}, M)\alpha + \tilde{C}_0(\mathbf{x}, M)$$

$C_{\text{mod}}(\mathbf{x}, M, \alpha)$
Aero coefficient of modified shape or mated vehicle

$C_{\text{baseline}}(M, \alpha)$
Aero coefficient of baseline shape from wind-tunnel test

Modification (quadratic function of α)

\mathbf{x} : Vehicle design variables
 M : Mach number
 α : Angle of attack

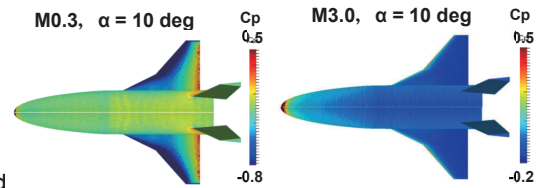
Aerodynamic analysis using panel method is applied to 300 different shapes before optimization

$\tilde{C}_2, \tilde{C}_1, \tilde{C}_0$ are constructed

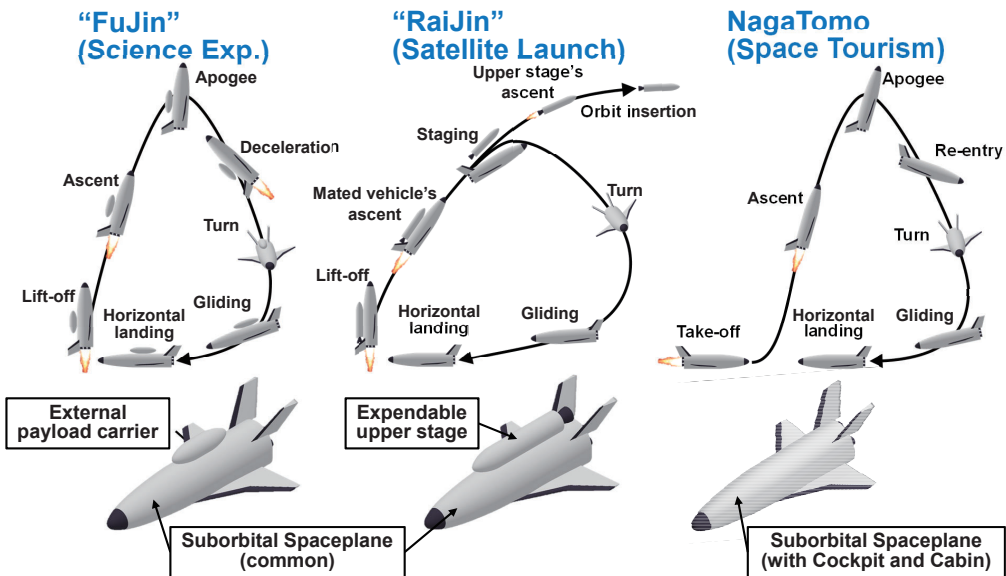
Panel methods

Subsonic : Linear potential flow theory with compressibility correction

Supersonic : Modified Newtonian for windward
Prandtl-Meyer expansion for leeward

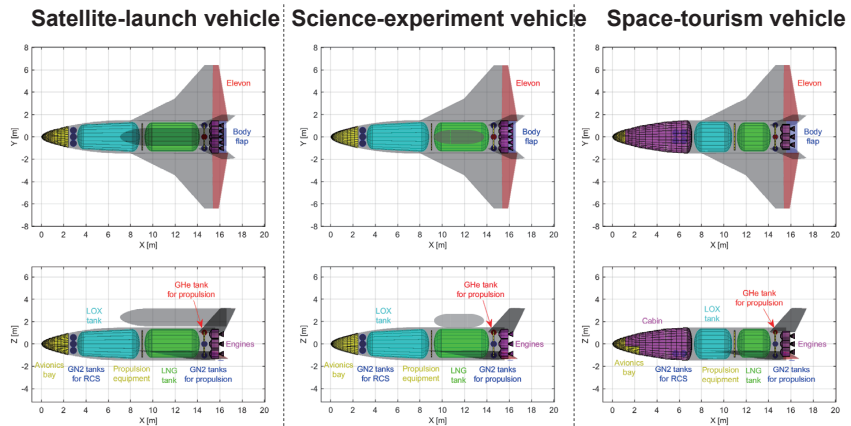


Mission Profiles





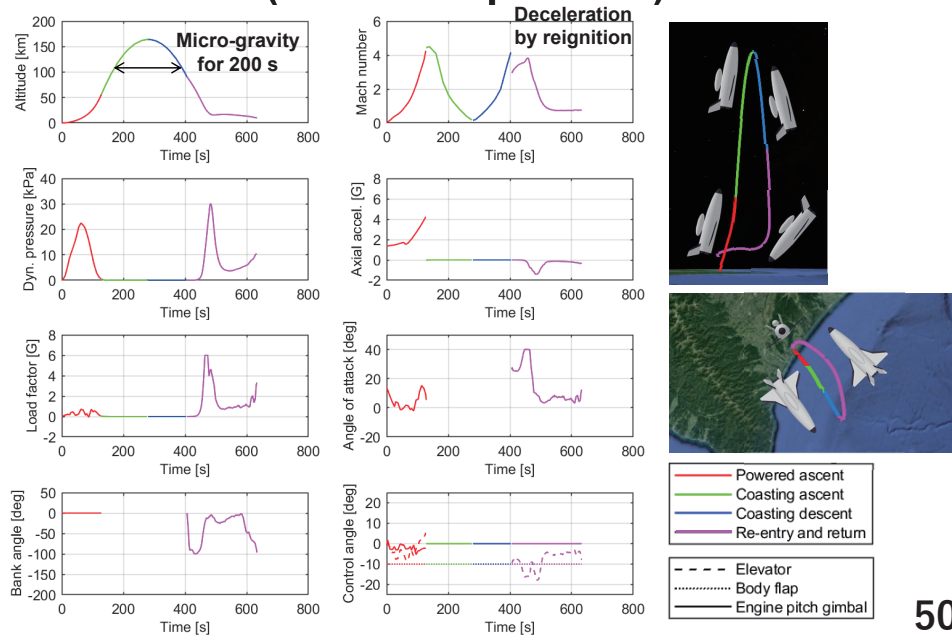
MDO Results



Initial mass	54 t	48 t	36 t
Payload	200 kg	500 kg	Two pilots and six passengers
Orbit	SSO 700 km	Suborbital 164 km	Suborbital 115 km
No. of engines	7	7	5
Exp. ratio	13.6 (upper stage: 87.3)	13.6	13.6

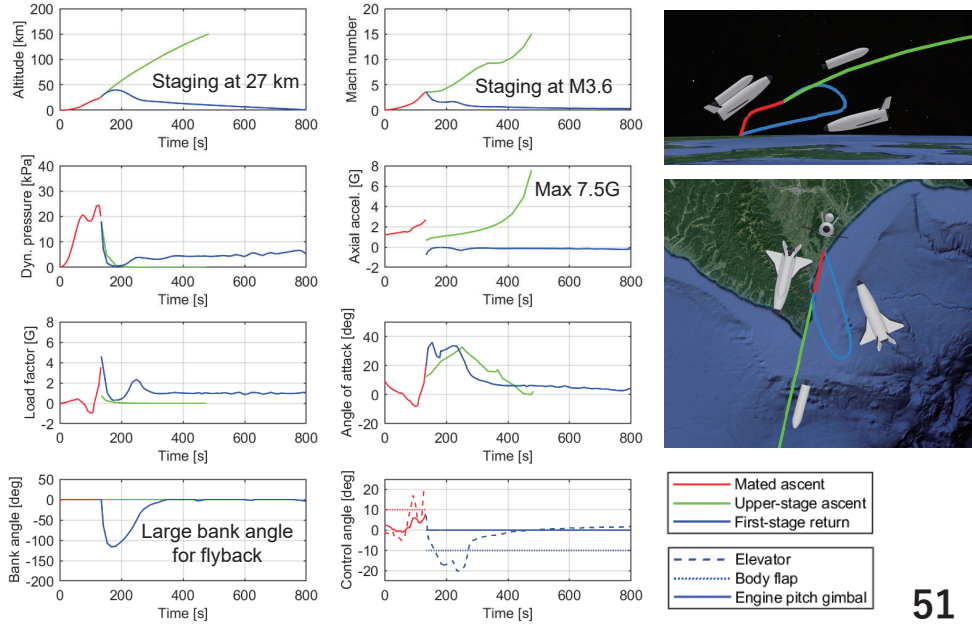


Flight Profile of “FuJin” (Science Experiment)

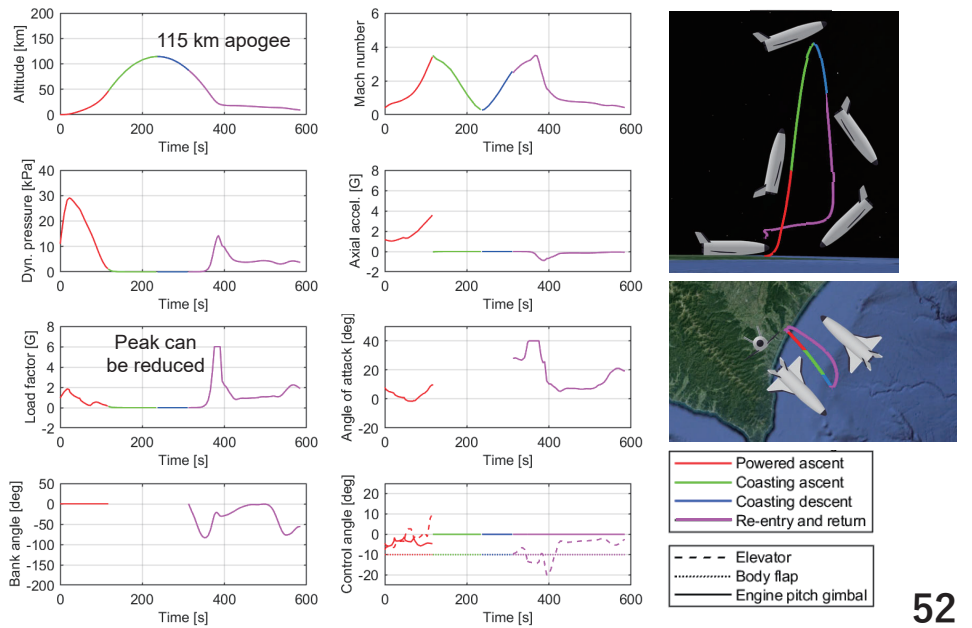




Flight Profile of “RaiJin” (Satellite Launch)



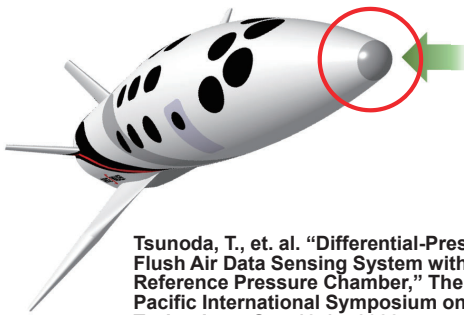
Flight Profile of “NagaTomo” (Space Tourism)



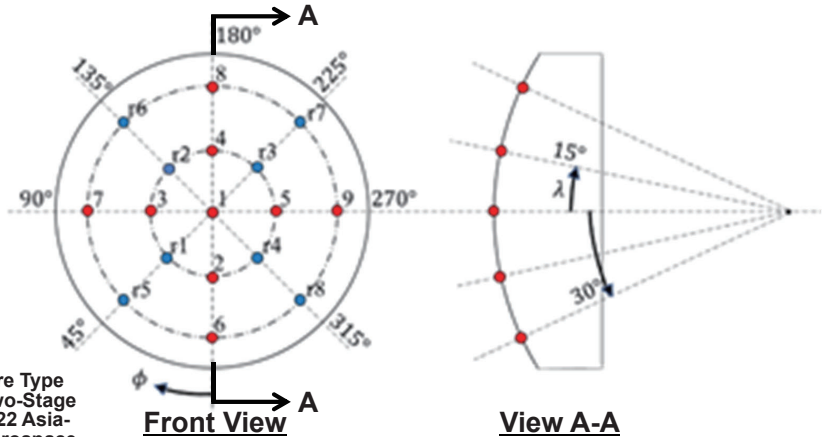


3.5 Differential-Pressure Type FADS (Flush Air Data Sensing) System with Two-stage Reference Pressure Chamber

■ Pressure Ports (1/3)



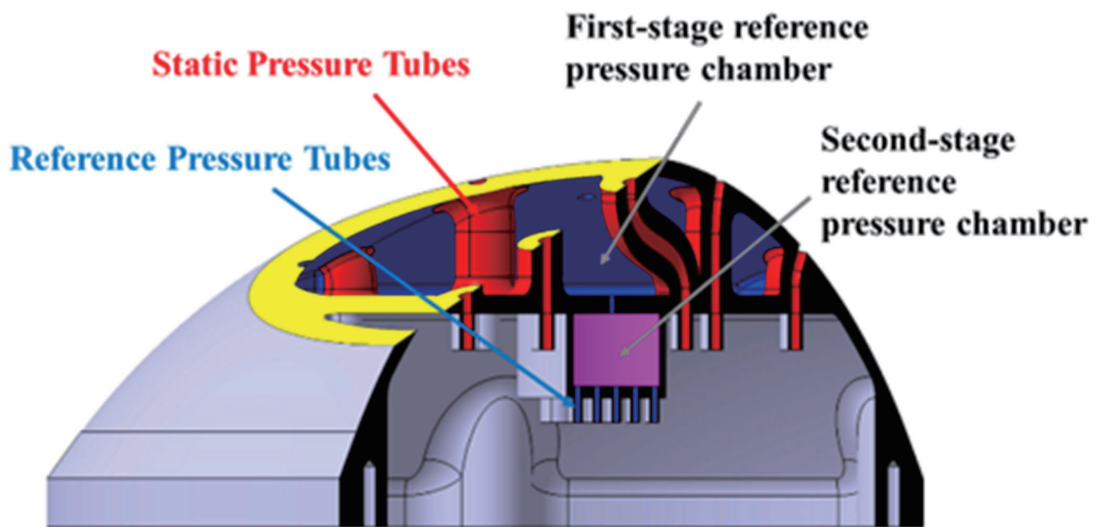
Tsunoda, T., et. al. "Differential-Pressure Type Flush Air Data Sensing System with Two-Stage Reference Pressure Chamber," The 2022 Asia-Pacific International Symposium on Aerospace Technology, Oct. 12-14, 2022.



- Air Data Pressure Ports 9 Ports
- Reference Pressure Ports 8 Ports
- Total 17 Ports**



■ Pressure Ports (2/3)

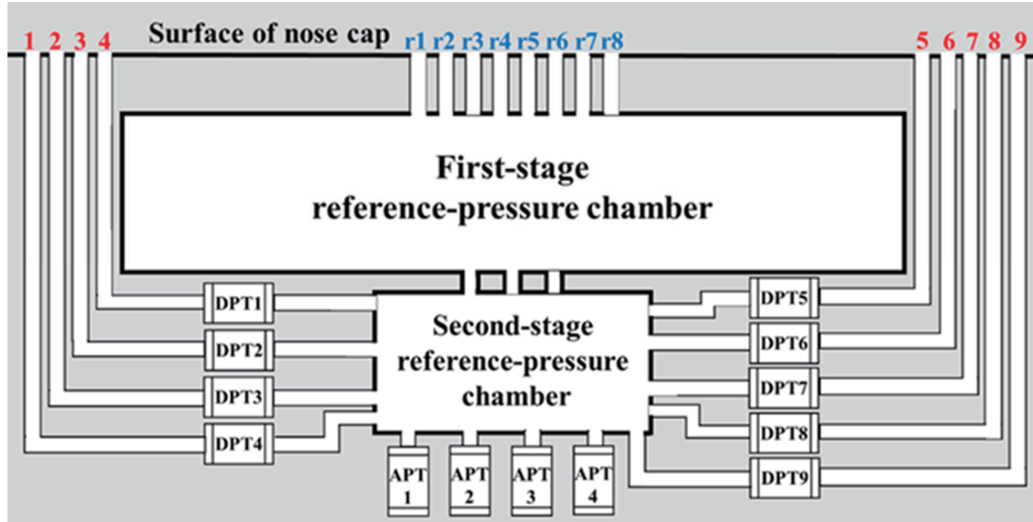


FADS Manufactured by 3D Printing





■ Pressure Ports (3/3)



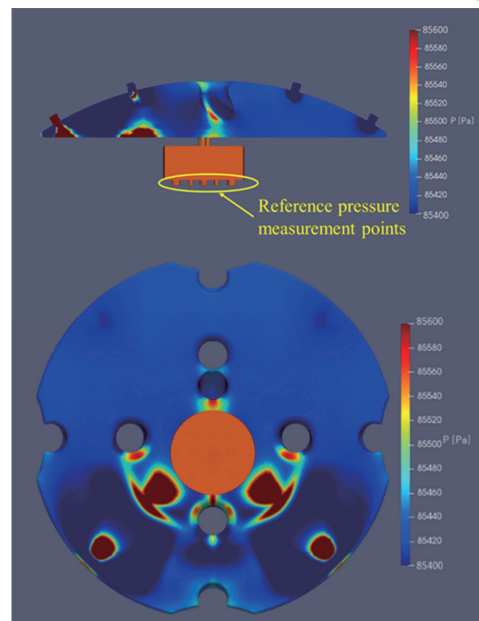
FADS Manufactured by 3D Printing



■ CFD Analysis of Reference Pressure Chamber

CFD analysis conditions.

Solver		ρ Simple Foam
Turbulence Model		RANS ($k - \epsilon$)
Pressure-velocity Coupling Method		SIMPLE method
Kinematic Viscosity Coefficient ν	[m ² /s]	1.0×10^{-5}
Density ρ	[kg/m ³]	1.25



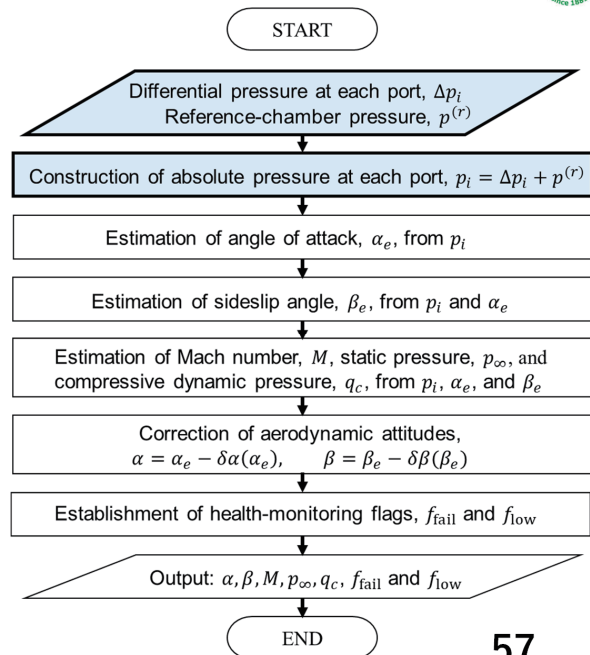


Air Data Estimation Algorithm

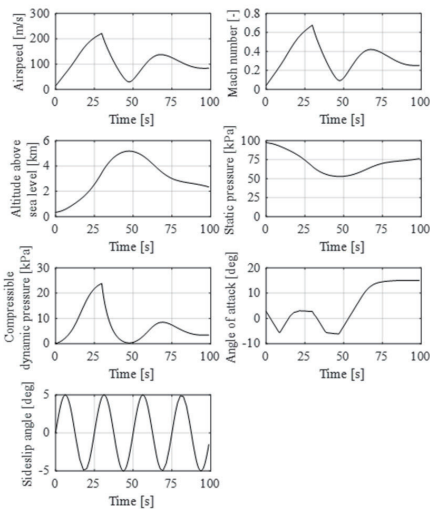
$$\frac{p - p_\infty}{q_\infty} = \varepsilon(\alpha, \beta, M) \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta$$

ε : Calibration Coefficient

Ref. Whitmore, S. A., Cobleigh, B. R. and Hearing, E. A., Design and Calibration of the X-33 Flush Airdata Sensing (FADS) System, NASA/TM-1998-206540, 1998.



Nominal Flight Profile and Pressure Error Model



Item	Value		
	APT A	APT B	DPT
Range	[0, 30]	[0, 120]	[-10, 10]
Full scale (FS)	30	120	20
Error (3σ)	[Pa] 30 (=0.1%FS)	120 (=0.1%FS)	20 (=0.1%FS)

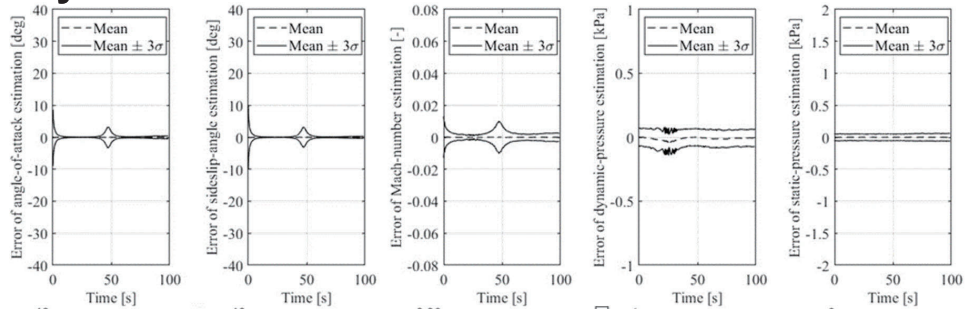
ATP : Absolute Pressure Tube
DPT : Differential Pressure Tube



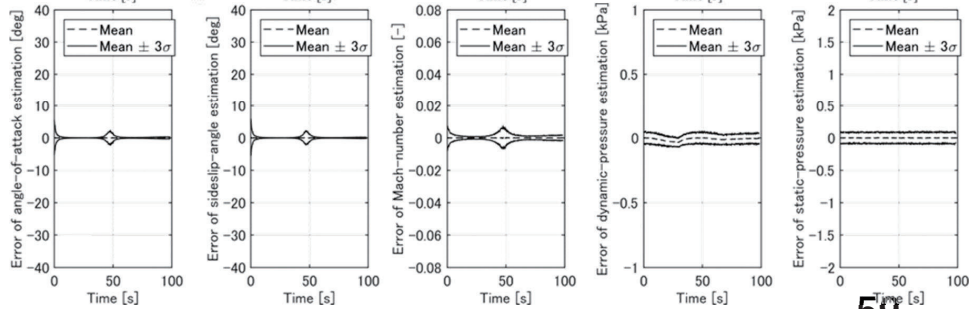


FADS Error Analysis

APT_s A only

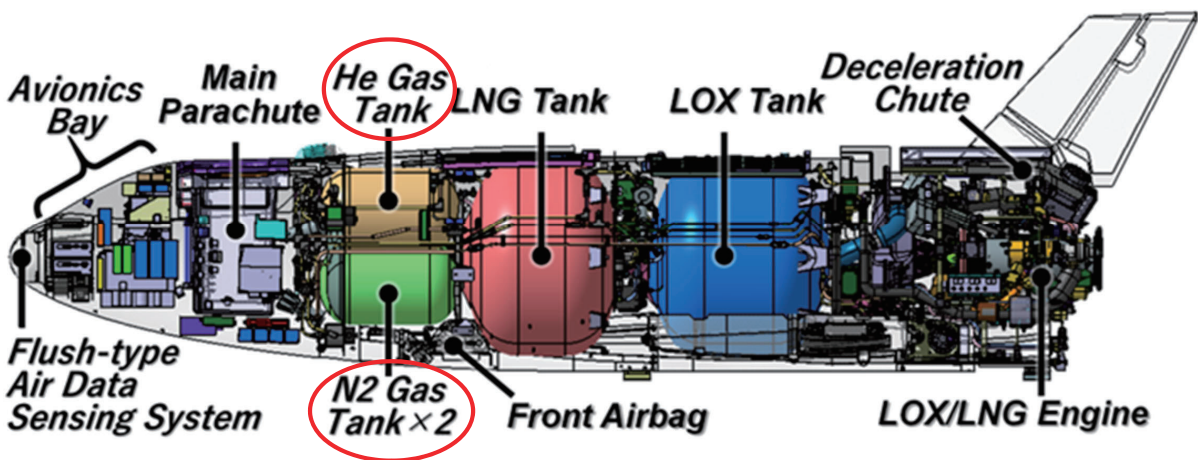


APT_s B and DPT_s



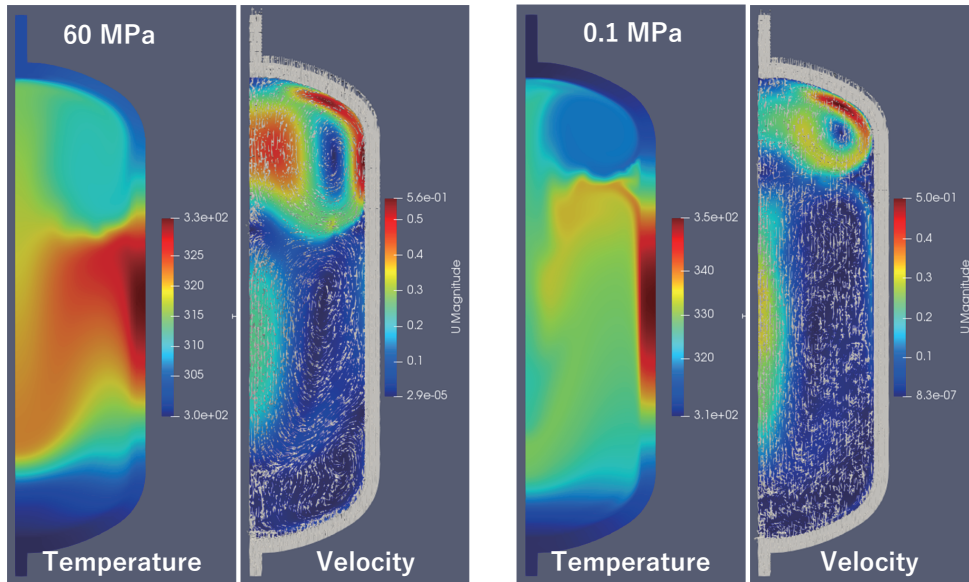
3.6 Thermo-fluid Analysis of High Pressure Gas Tank

Experimental Winged Rocket WIRES#015





High Pressure Gas Behavior at Exhaust/Adiabatic Expansion



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3.7 Release Behavior of Deceleration Chute in Wake Vortex

Parachute System Deployment Test of Experimental Winged Rocket WIRES#015



Parachute System Deployment Test
(December 15, 2021)

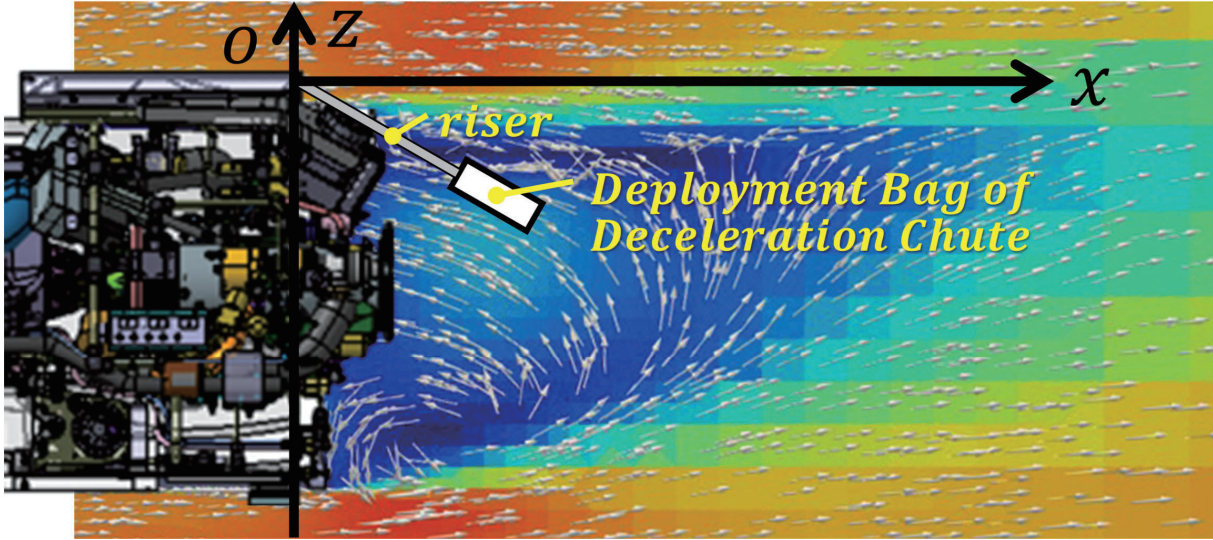


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Kinematic Model of Deceleration Chute (1/2)



Kinematic Model of Deceleration Chute (2/2)

$$m_c \frac{d^2 r_c}{dt^2} = F_c + F_{rc} - m_c g \quad (3.1)$$

$$m_r \frac{d^2 r_r}{dt^2} = F_r + F_{cr} - m_r g \quad (3.2)$$

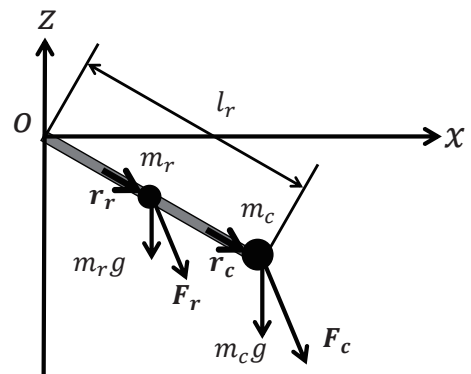
$$F_{rc} = -F_{cr} \quad (3.3)$$

$$r_c = 2r_r \quad (3.4)$$

$$l_r = |r_c| \quad (3.5)$$

$$m_r = \mu l_r \quad (3.6)$$

$$(m_c + \frac{m_r}{2}) \frac{d^2 r_c}{dt^2} = F_c + F_r - (m_c + m_r)g \quad (3.7)$$



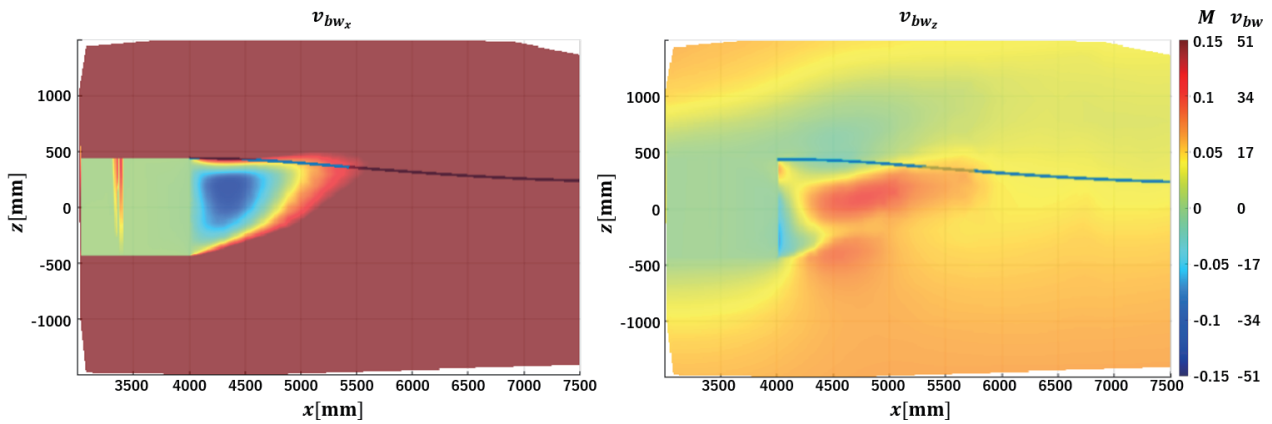
Kinematic Model

m_c, m_r : mass of chute and riser
 r_c, r_r : position of chute and riser

F_c, F_r : force of chute and riser
 F_{rc}, F_{cr} : internal forces
 g : gravity acceleration
 l_r : riser length
 μ : line density



Deceleration Chute Behavior Simulation Result

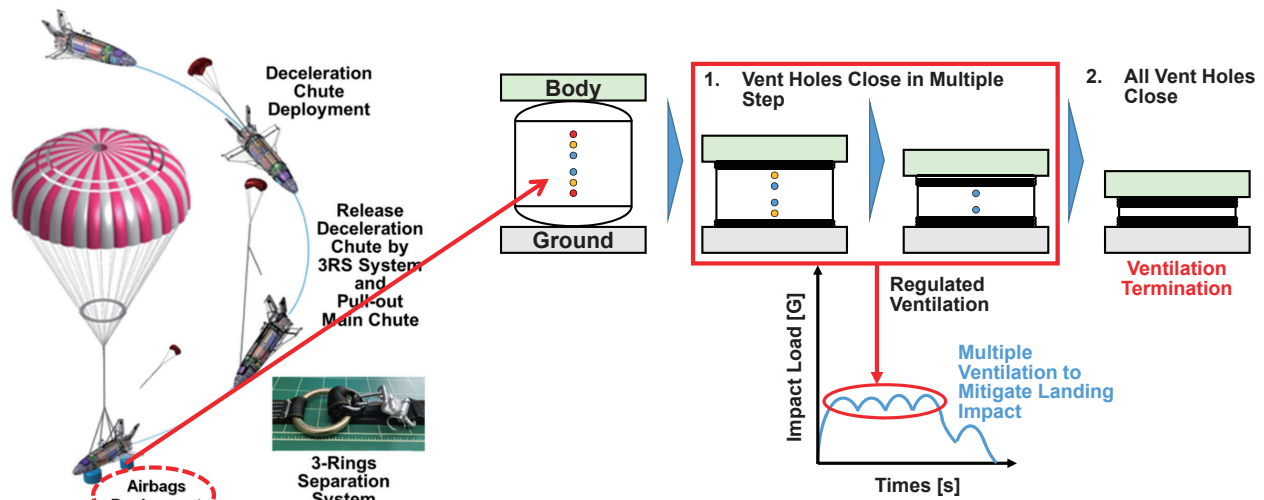


Trajectory of Deceleration Chute in Wake Vortex



3.8 Landing Impact Mitigation Airbag with Multi-vent Holes

Airbag Ventilation Mechanism





Equations of Motion (1/3)

● Vehicle Equation of Motion:

$$-Mg + (P - P_a)SM \frac{dv}{dt} = -Mg + (P - P_a)S \quad (1)$$

● Gas Differential Equation:

$$PV = mRT \quad (2)$$

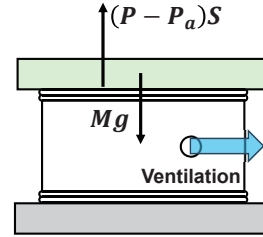
$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -\frac{P}{V} \frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{RT}{V} \frac{dm}{dt} + \frac{mR}{V} \frac{dT}{dt} \quad (3)$$

● Gas Adiabatic Expansion:

$$dU = -PdV + dH_e + \frac{1}{2} dmU_e^2 \quad (4)$$

$$mC_v dT + dmC_v T = -PdV + dmC_p T_e + \frac{1}{2} dmU_e^2 \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{-PSv(\kappa - 1) + \left\{ (\kappa T_e - T)R + \frac{1}{2} (\kappa - 1)U_e^2 \right\} \frac{m}{dt}}{mR} \quad (6)$$



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| P : Airbag Pressure | P_e : Exit Pressure |
| S : Airbag Cross Section Area | H_e : Exit Entropy |
| P_∞ : Atmospheric Pressure | T_e : Exit Temperature |
| V : Gas Volume | ρ_e : Exit Gas Density |
| m : Gas Mass | S_e : Exit Area |
| T : Gas Temperature | U_e : Exit Velocity |
| C_v : Specific Heat (Volume Const) | M_e : Exit Mach No. |
| C_p : Specific Heat (Volume Const) | a_e : Exit Gas Sonic Velocity |



Equations of Motion (2/3)

● Gas Ventilation Equation:

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = -\rho_e S_e U_e \quad (7)$$

● Compressible Bernoulli Equations:

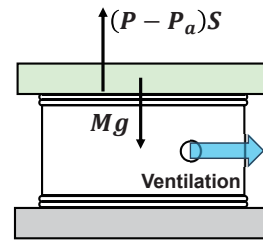
$$P_e = P_\infty \quad (8)$$

$$M_e = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\kappa - 1} \left[\left(\frac{P}{P_e} \right)^{\frac{\kappa - 1}{\kappa}} - 1 \right]} \quad (9)$$

$$\rho_e = \rho \left(1 + \frac{\kappa - 1}{2} M_e^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa - 1}} \quad (10)$$

$$a_e = \sqrt{\kappa \frac{P_e}{\rho_e}} \quad (11)$$

$$U_e = a_e M_e \quad (12)$$



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| P : Airbag Pressure | P_e : Exit Pressure |
| S : Airbag Cross Section Area | H_e : Exit Entropy |
| P_∞ : Atmospheric Pressure | T_e : Exit Temperature |
| V : Gas Volume | ρ_e : Exit Gas Density |
| m : Gas Mass | S_e : Exit Area |
| T : Gas Temperature | U_e : Exit Velocity |
| C_v : Specific Heat (Volume Const) | M_e : Exit Mach No. |
| C_p : Specific Heat (Volume Const) | a_e : Exit Gas Sonic Velocity |



Equations of Motion (3/3)

● Choke Condition $M_e \geq 1$:

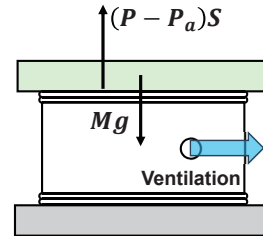
$$M_e = 1 \tag{13}$$

$$P_e = P \left(\frac{2}{\kappa+1} \right)^{\frac{\kappa}{\kappa-1}} \tag{14}$$

$$\rho_e = \rho \left(\frac{2}{\kappa+1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa-1}} \tag{15}$$

$$a_e = \sqrt{\kappa \frac{P_e}{\rho_e}} \tag{16}$$

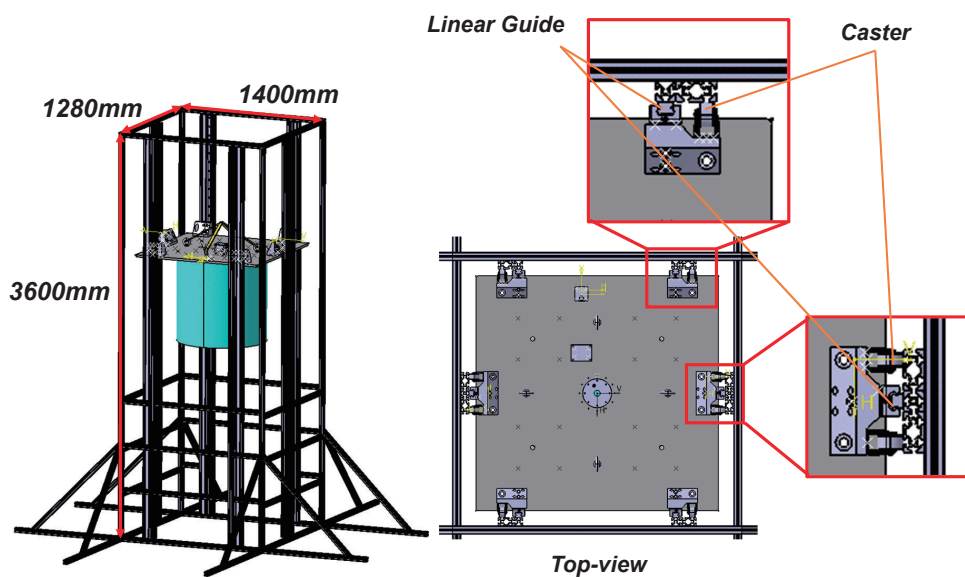
$$U_e = a_e \tag{17}$$



- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| P : Airbag Pressure | P_e : Exit Pressure |
| S : Airbag Cross Section Area | H_e : Exit Entropy |
| P_∞ : Atmospheric Pressure | T_e : Exit Temperature |
| V : Gas Volume | ρ_e : Exit Gas Density |
| m : Gas Mass | S_e : Exit Area |
| T : Gas Temperature | U_e : Exit Velocity |
| C_v : Specific Heat (Volume Const) | M_e : Exit Mach No. |
| C_p : Specific Heat (Volume Const) | a_e : Exit Gas Sonic Velocity |

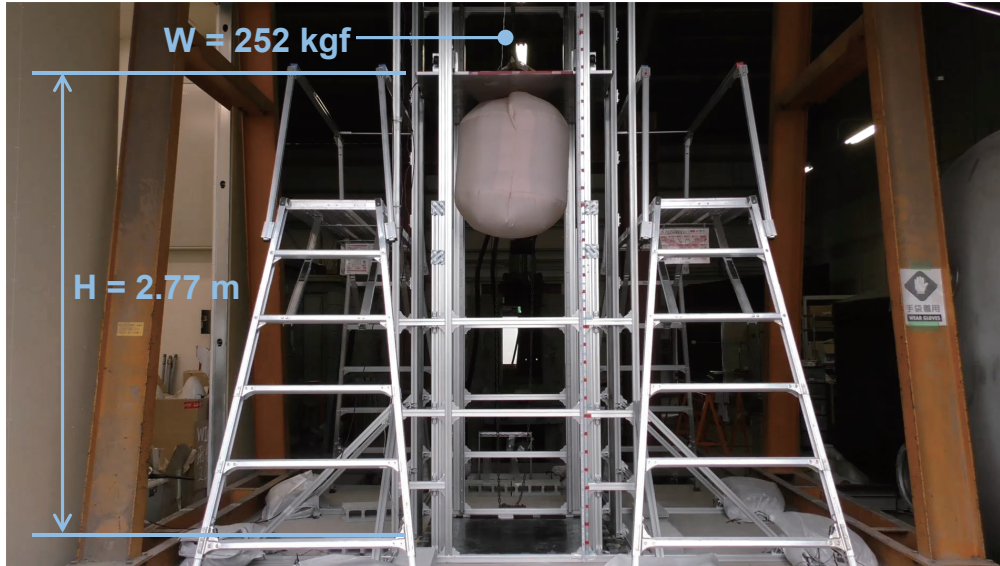


Test Stand





Drop Test

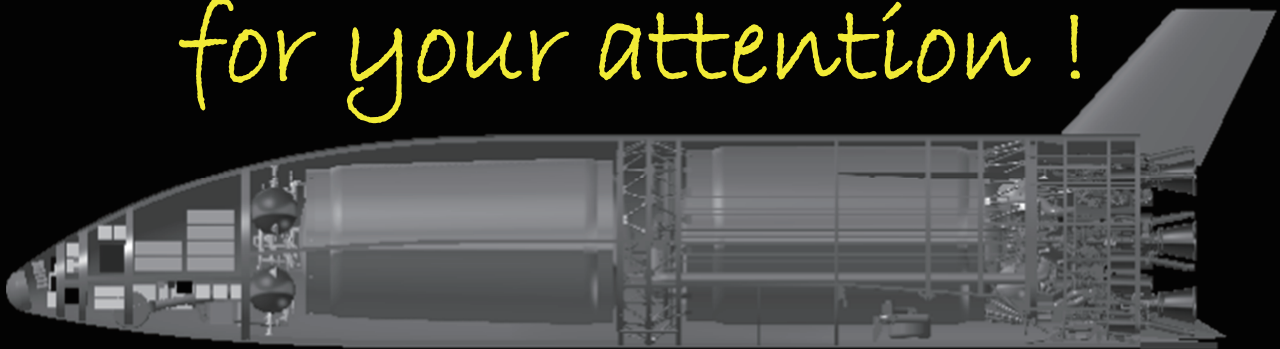


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