

STARSHIP

SERVICE TO EARTH ORBIT, MOON, MARS AND BEYOND

팀명:Multiplanetary

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Windows 정품 인증
[설정]으로 이동하여 Windows를 정품

조명 선정 이유

Multiplanetary

인류의 장기적인 번영과 생존을 위해 필수적인 일론 머스크와 SpaceX의 목표

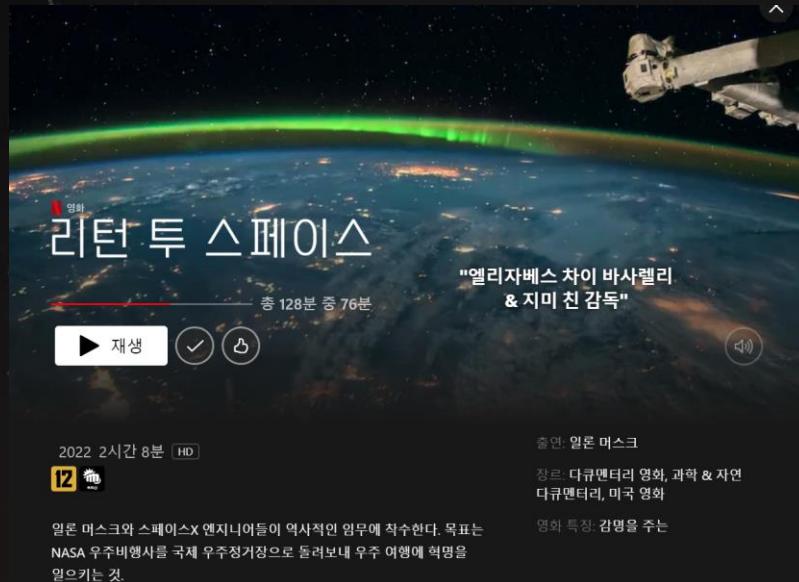
Multiplanetary Species라는 이번 프로젝트 제목에 맞는 조명이라고 생각

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- 02. Youtube 시청
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- 04. Kinematics & Simulating
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- 06. Q&A



01. 주제 선정



1. 최근 <리턴 투 스페이스>라는 다큐멘터리를 시청한 후 흥미를 갖게 됨
2. 마침 누리호 2차 발사 성공했고, 최근 화두에 있는 우주 탐사에 관련된 주제로 결정
3. 두개로 나눠진 우주선의 분리와 착륙이 CATIA로 구현하기 좋다고 판단
4. Space X에서 만들고 있는 우주선과 엔진을 바탕으로 모델링함

02. Youtube

영상 시청

<https://youtu.be/0SKEcOPdqfU>

STARSHIP OVERVIEW

SpaceX's Starship spacecraft and Super Heavy rocket – collectively referred to as Starship – represent a fully reusable transportation system designed to carry both crew and cargo to Earth orbit, the Moon, Mars and beyond. Starship will be the world's most powerful launch vehicle ever developed, capable of carrying up to 150 metric tonnes fully reusable and 250 metric tonnes expendable.

HEIGHT

120 m / 394 ft

DIAMETER

9 m / 29.5 ft

PAYOUT CAPACITY

100 – 150 t (fully reusable)



STARSHIP

Starship is the fully reusable spacecraft and second stage of the Starship system. The vehicle offers an integrated payload section and is capable of carrying crew and cargo to Earth orbit, the Moon, Mars and beyond. Starship is also capable of point-to-point transport on Earth, enabling travel to anywhere in the world in one hour or less.

HEIGHT

50 m / 164 ft

DIAMETER

9 m / 29.5 ft

PROPELLANT CAPACITY

1,200 t / 2.6 Mlb

THRUST

1,500 tf / 3.3Mlbf

PAYOUT CAPACITY

100 - 150 t



SUPER HEAVY

Super Heavy is the first stage, or booster, of the Starship launch system. Powered by 33 Raptor engines using sub-cooled liquid methane (CH_4) and liquid oxygen (LOX), Super Heavy is fully reusable and will re-enter Earth's atmosphere to land back at the launch site.

HEIGHT **69 m / 226 ft**

DIAMETER **9 m / 29.5 ft**

PROPELLANT CAPACITY **3,400 t / 7.5 Mlb**

THRUST **7,590 tf / 16.7 Mlbf**



RAPTOR ENGINES

RAPTOR | RAPTOR VACUUM (RVAC)

The Raptor engine is a reusable methane-oxygen staged-combustion engine that powers the Starship system and has twice the thrust of the Falcon 9 Merlin engine. Starship will be powered by six engines, three Raptor engines, and three Raptor Vacuum (RVac) engines, which are designed for use in the vacuum of space. Super Heavy will be powered by 33 Raptor engines, with 13 in the center and the remaining 20 around the perimeter of the booster's aft end.

DIAMETER

1.3 m / 4.2 ft

HEIGHT

3.1 m / 10.2 ft

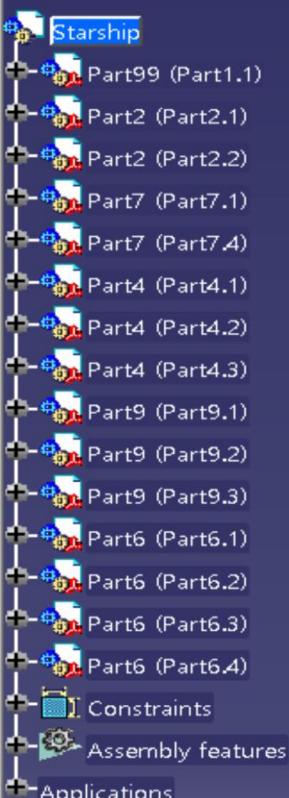
THRUST

230 tf / 507 klf

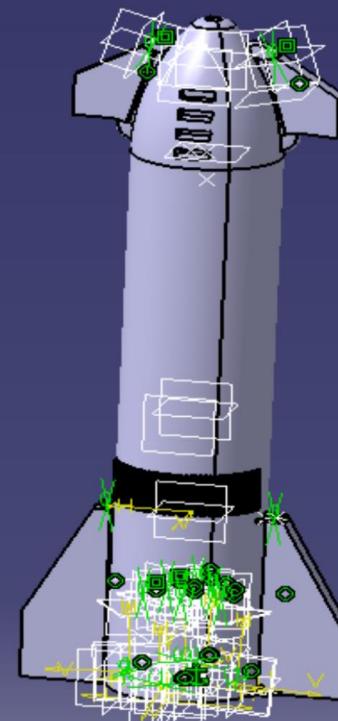


03 . Modeling

Starship



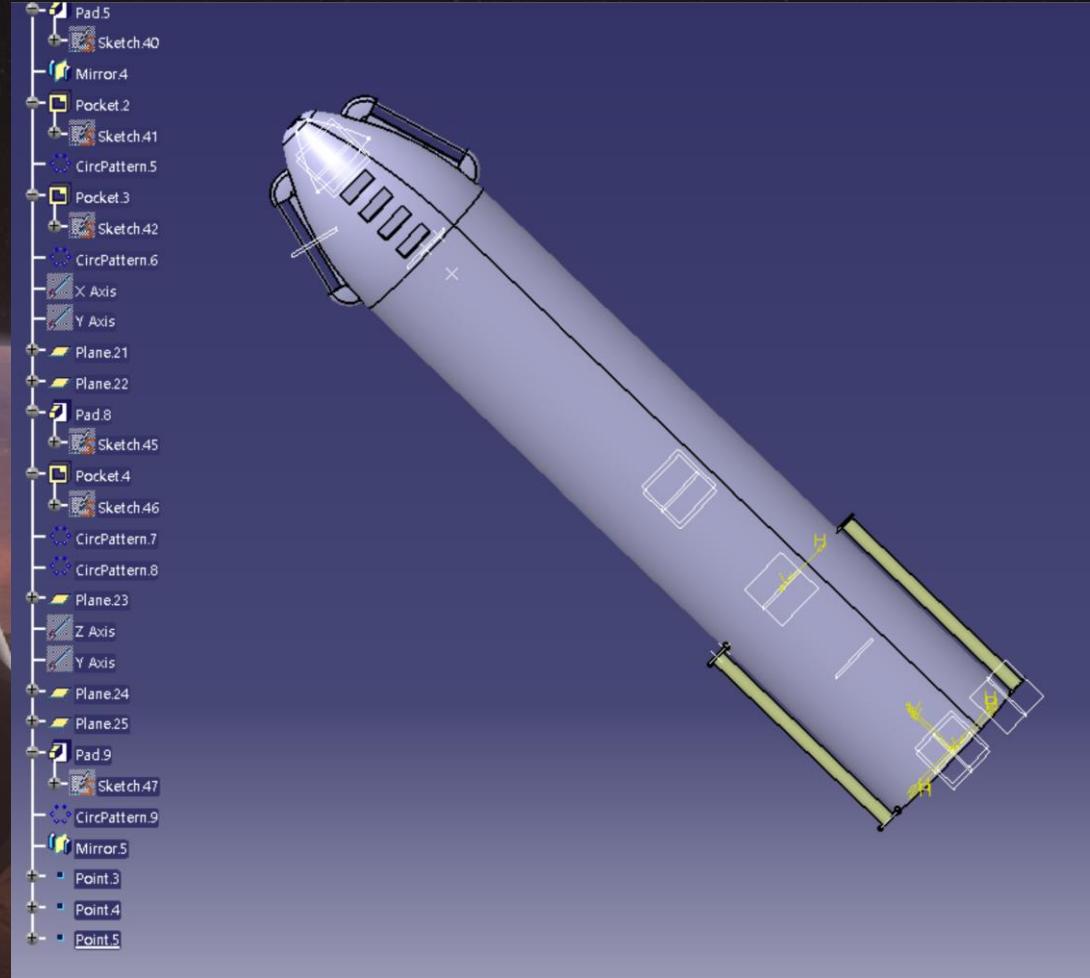
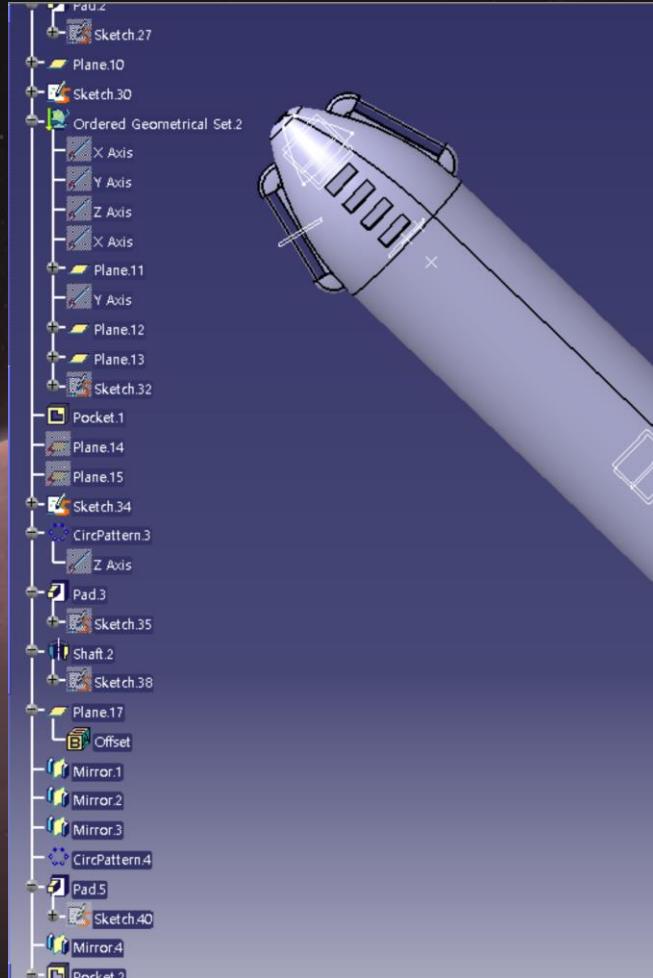
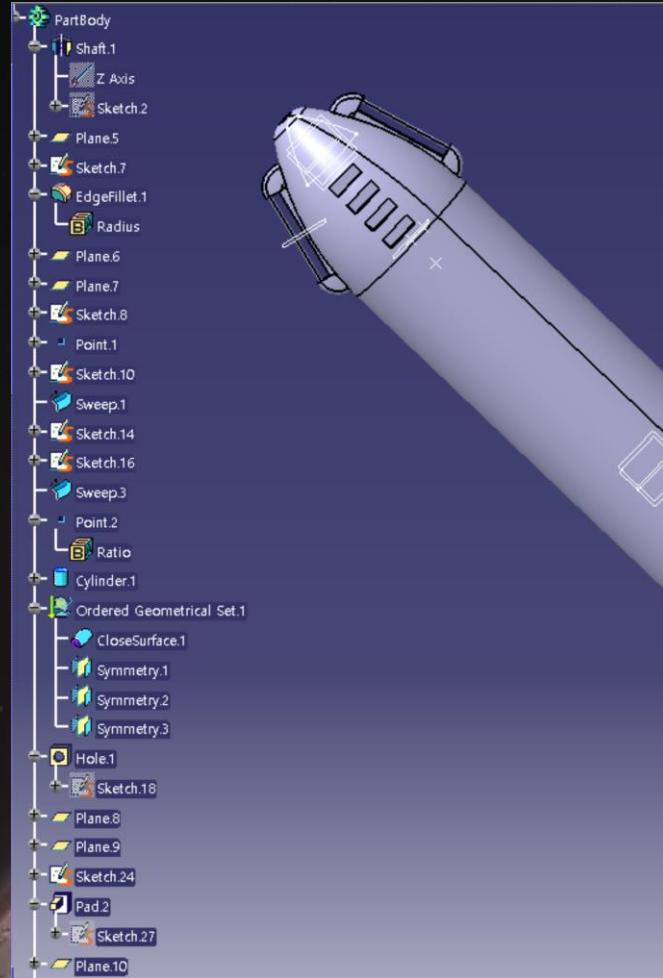
1. Starship Body
2. Upper Wing
3. Bottom Wing
4. Raptor Engine
5. Landing Leg



03 . Modeling

Starship

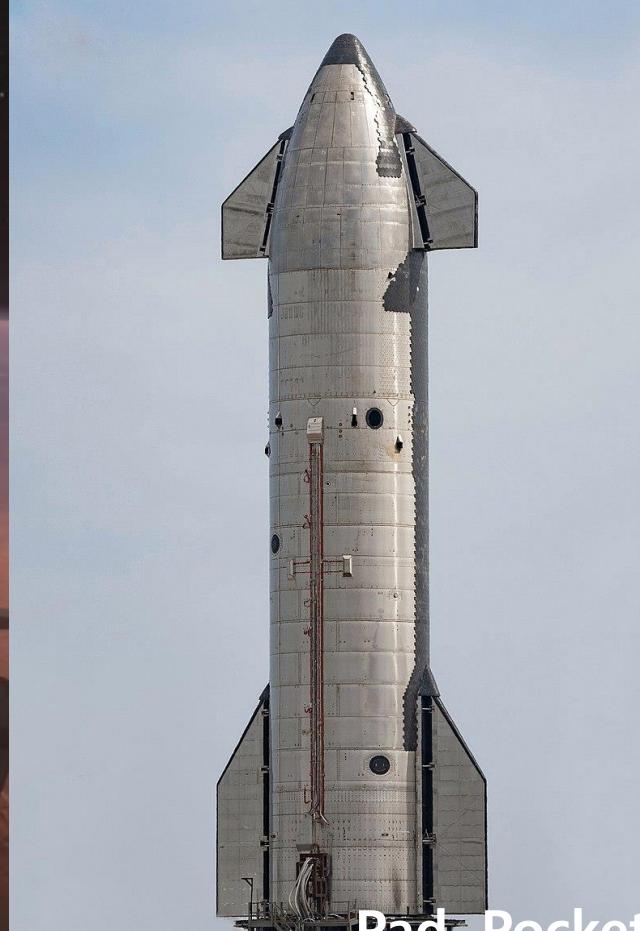
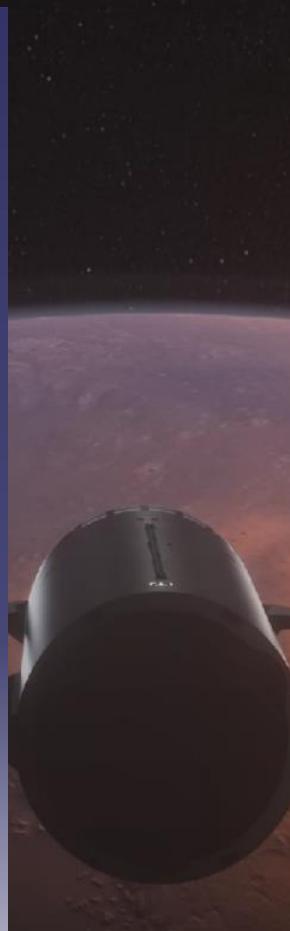
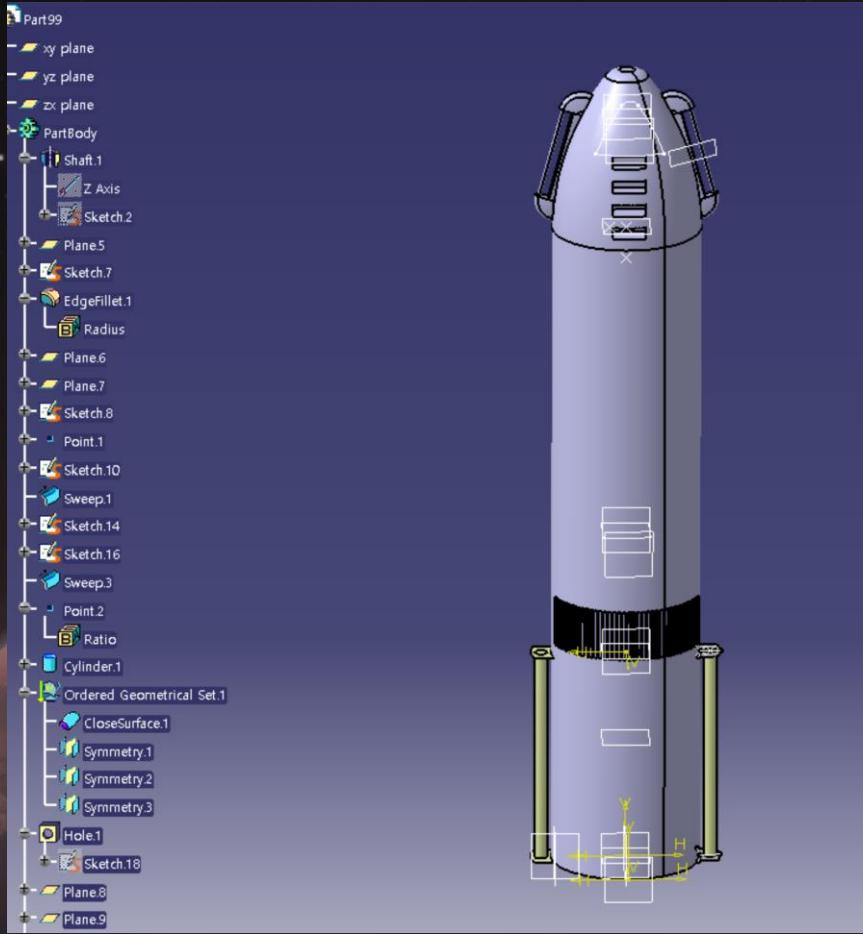
Starship Body



03 . Modeling

Starship

Starship Body

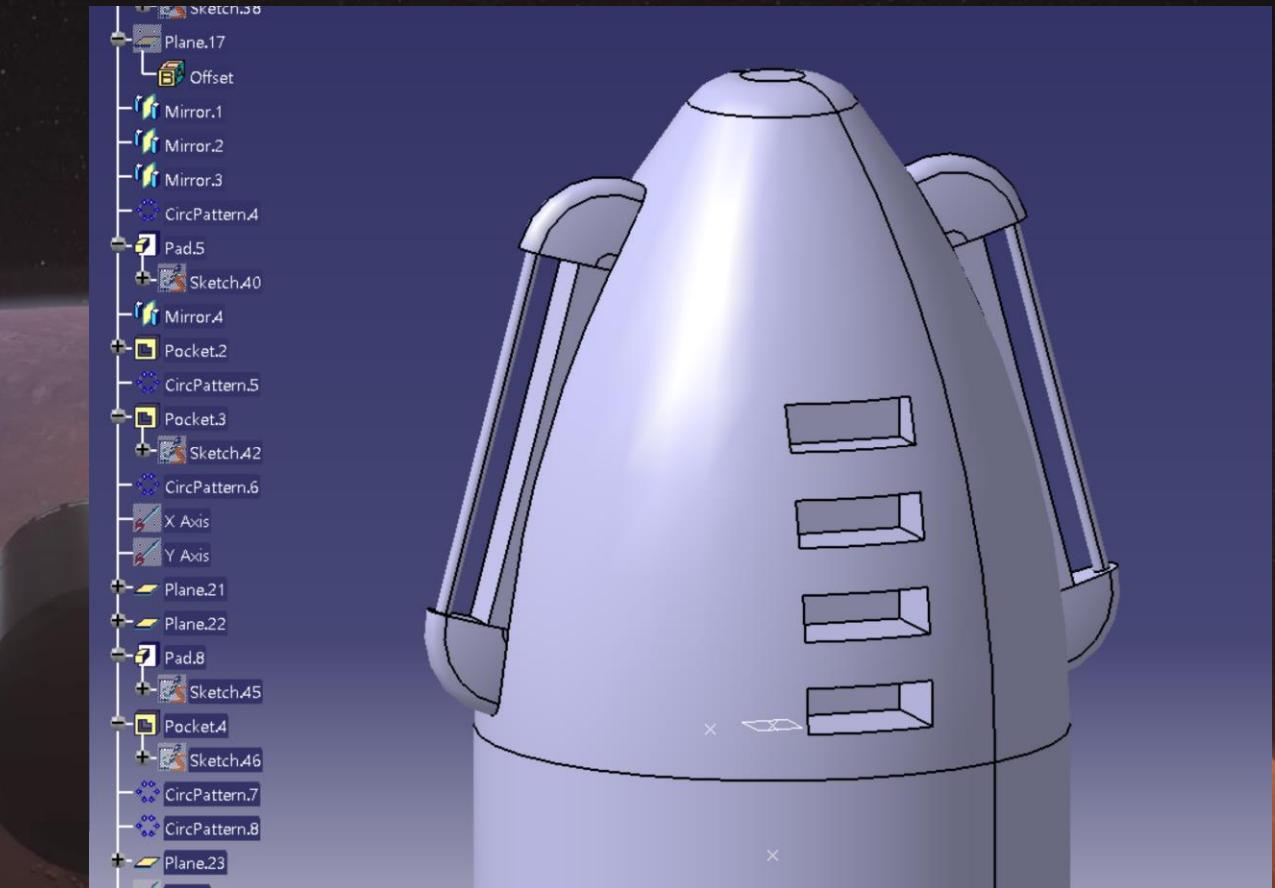
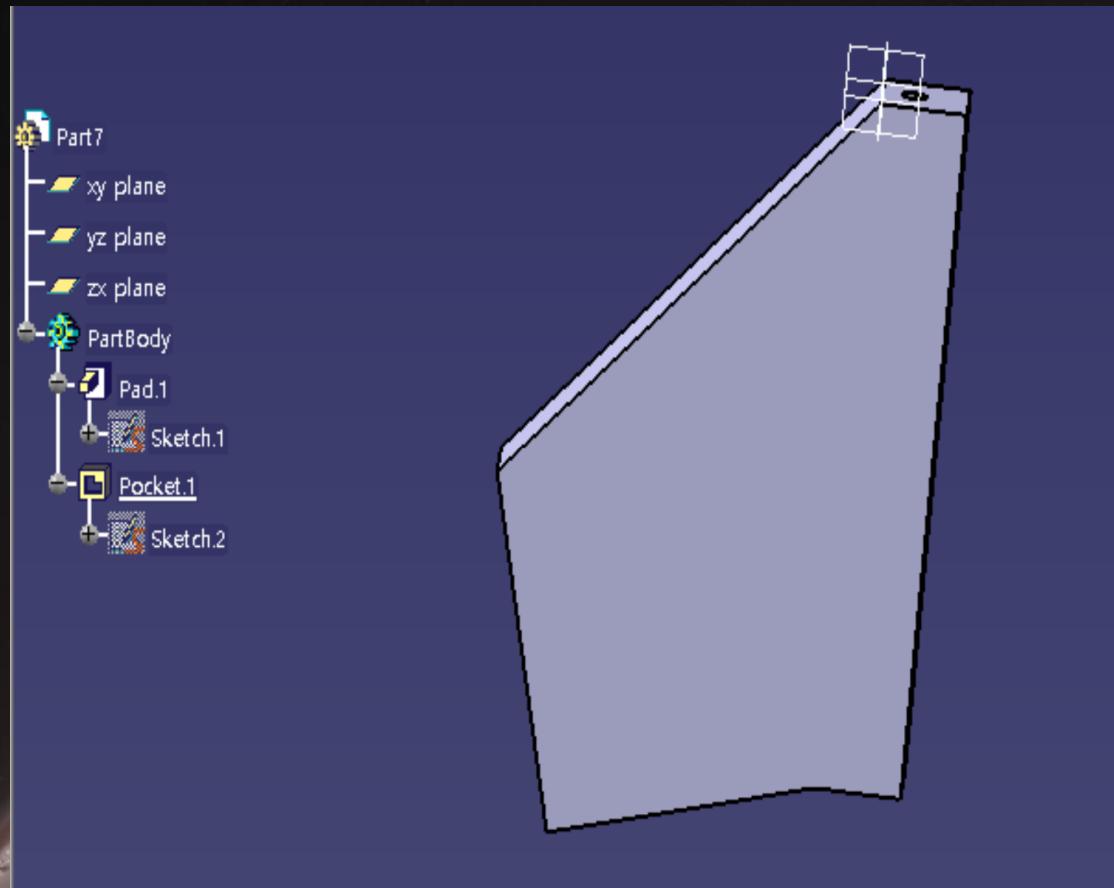


Pad, Pocket, Shaft 등 사용

03 . Modeling

Starship

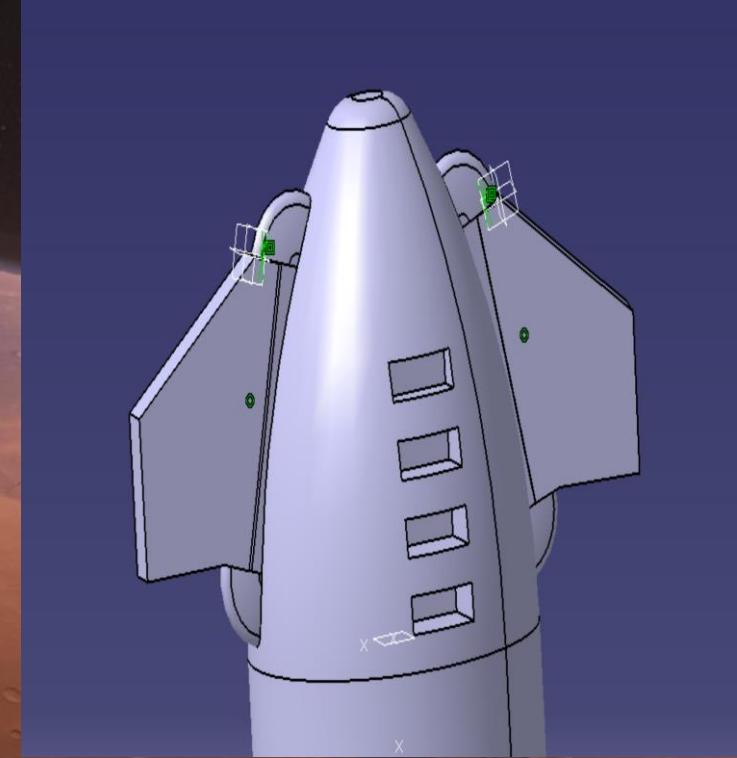
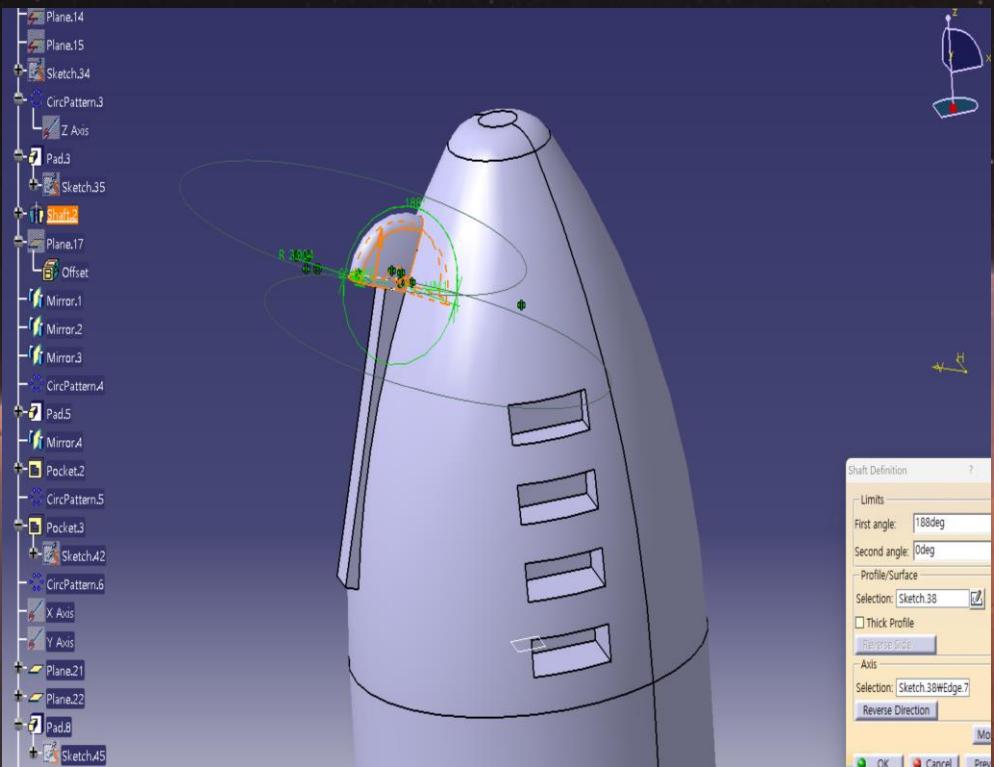
Upper Wing



03 . Modeling

Starship

Upper Wing

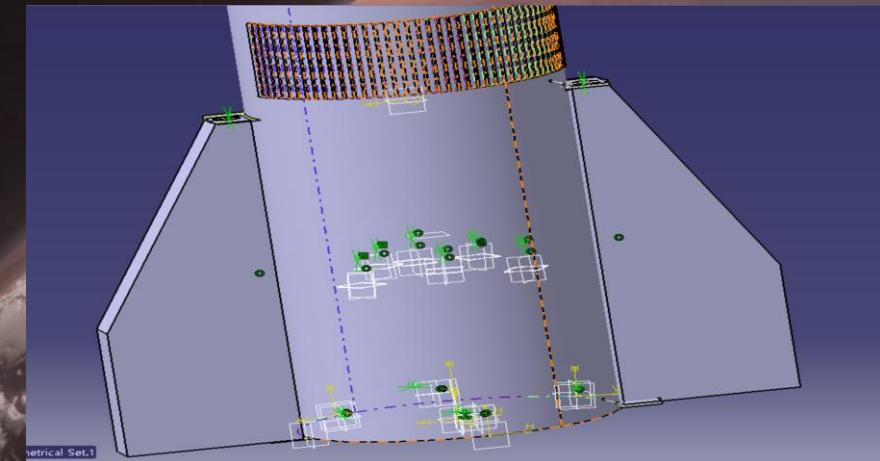
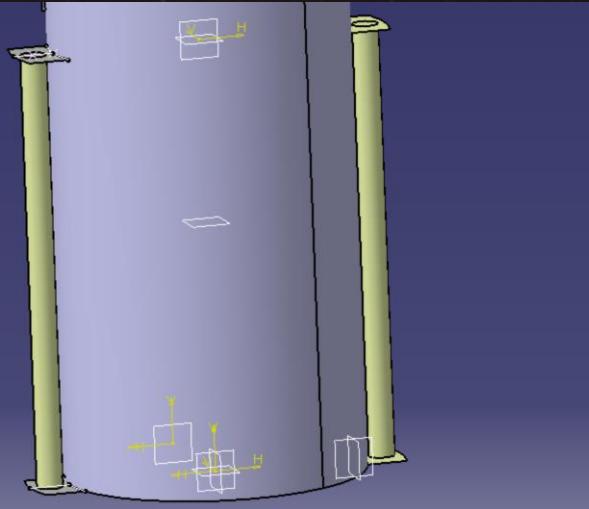


Pad, Pocket, Shaft, Assembly등 사용

03 . Modeling

Starship

Bottom Wing

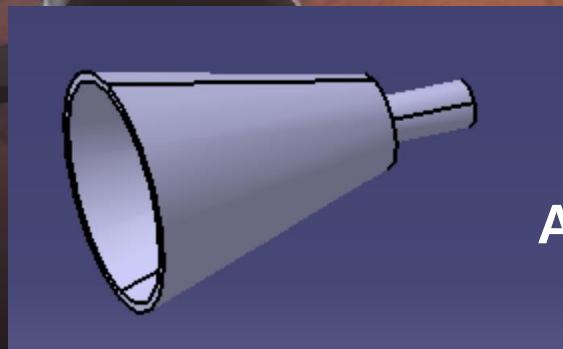
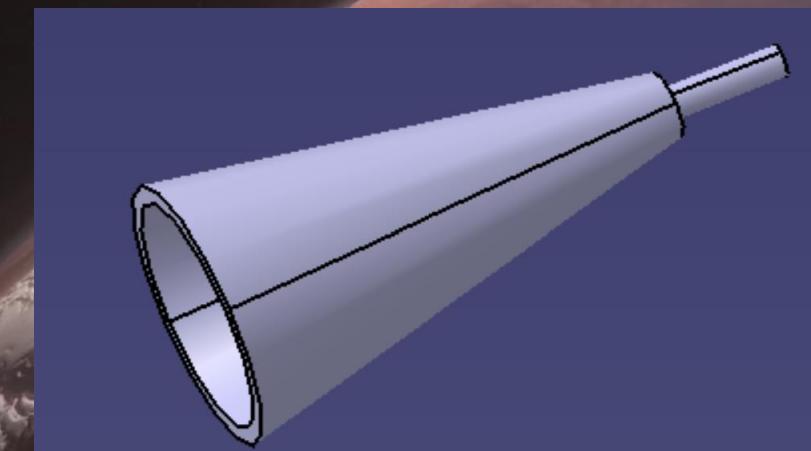
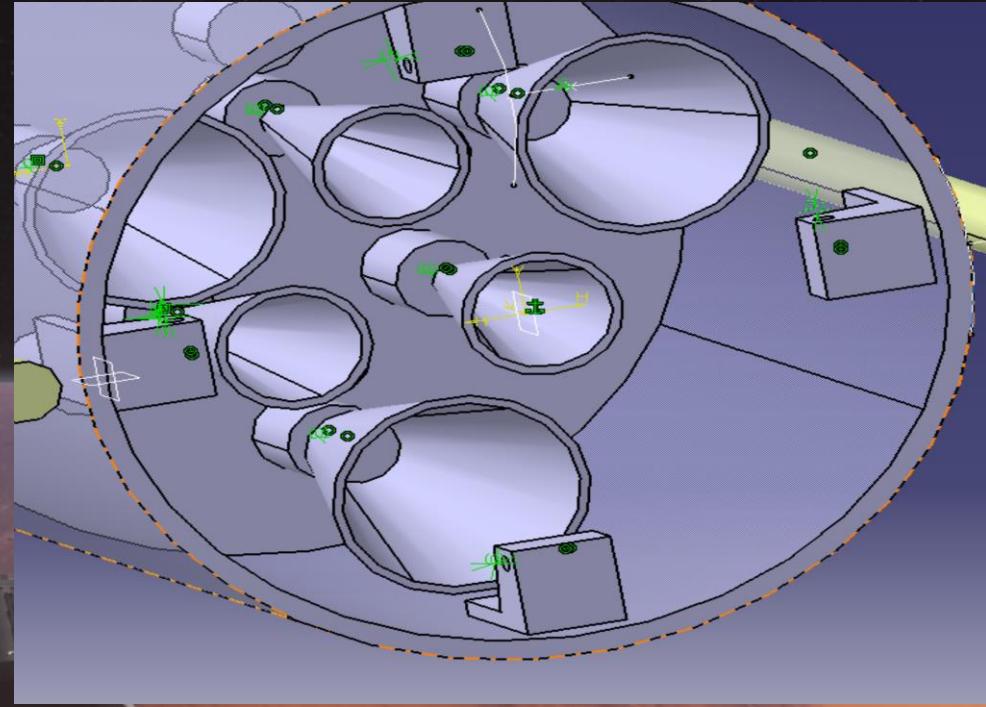
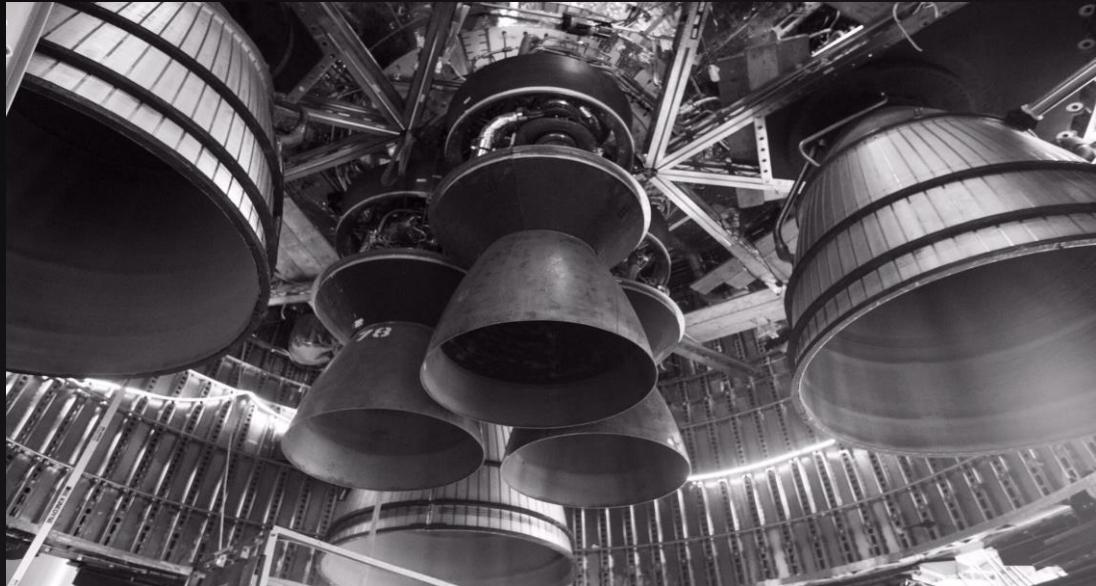


GSD(기둥), Assembly 주로 사용

03 . Modeling

Starship

Raptor Engine (3 vacuum engine & 3 sea level engine)

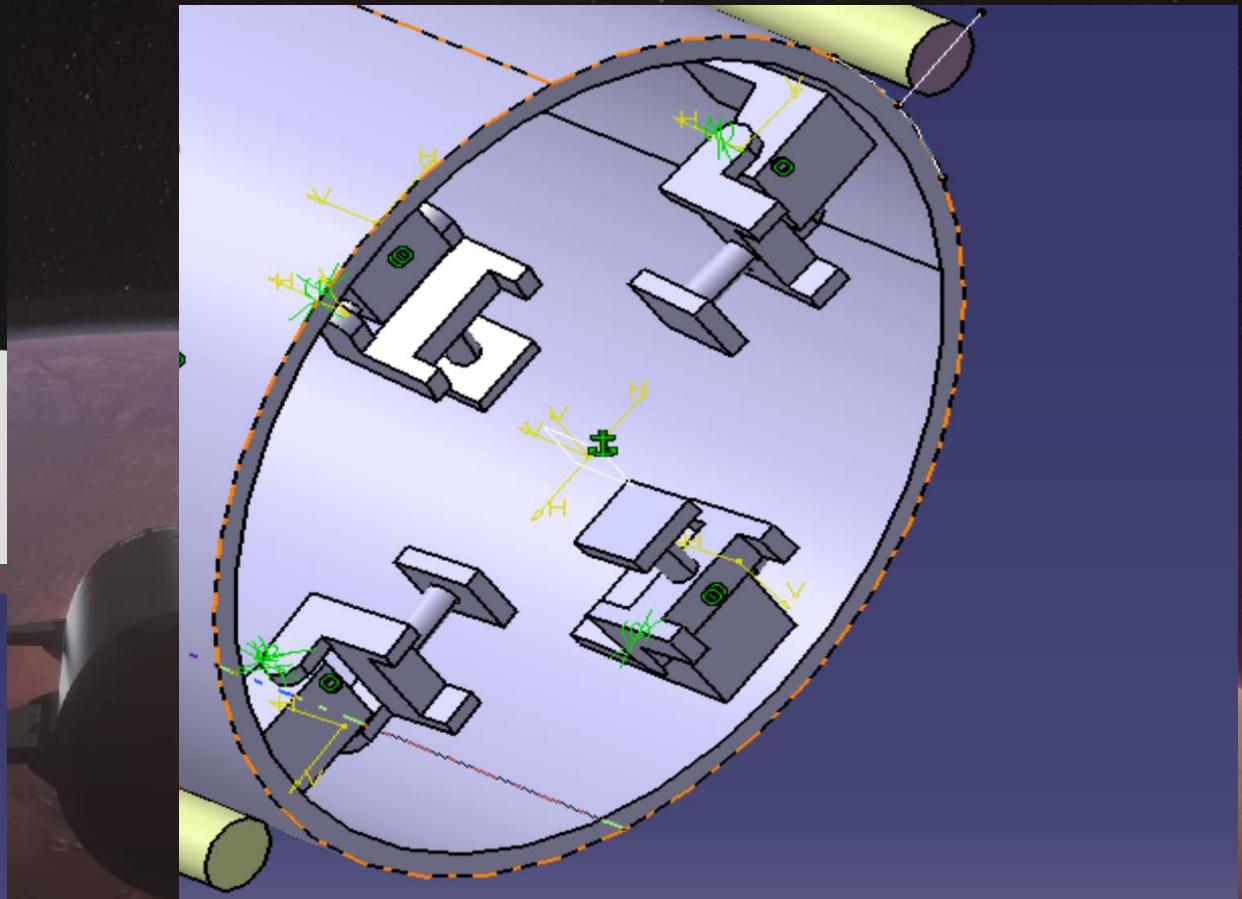
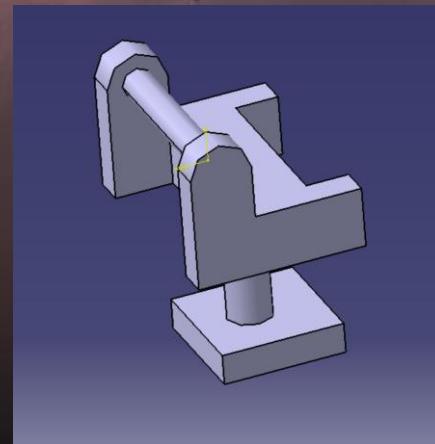
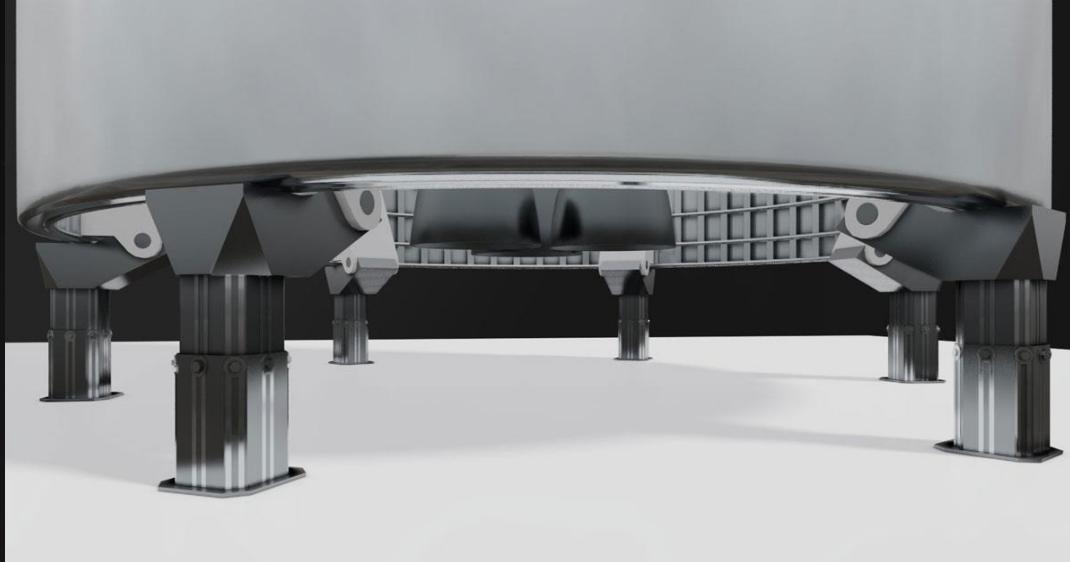


Assembly, Revolute joint 등 사용

03 . Modeling

Starship

Landing Leg



Assembly, Revolute joint 등 사용

03 . Modeling

Stage 1

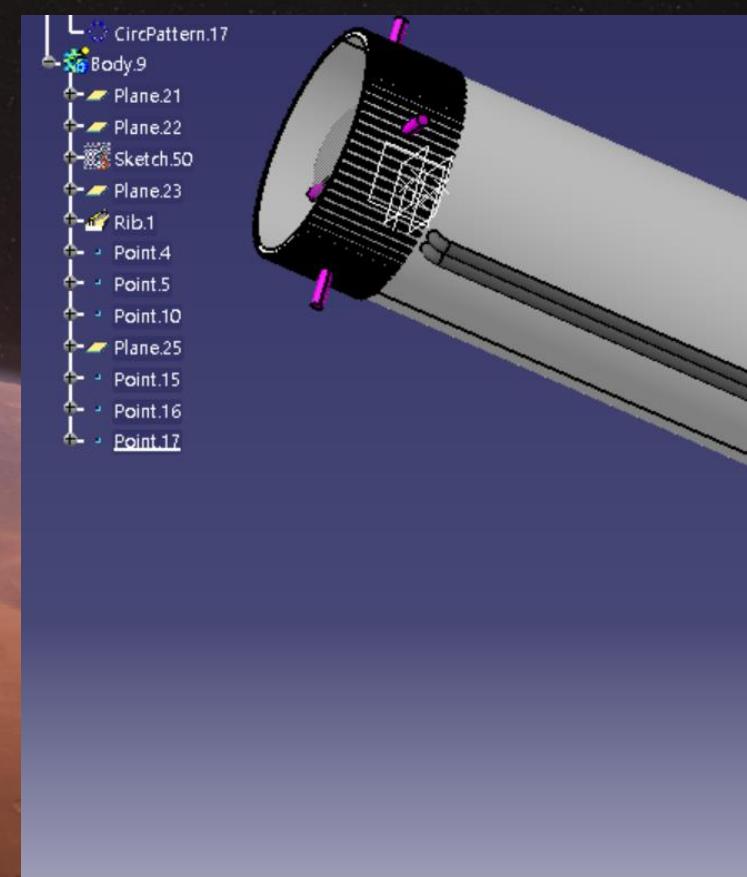
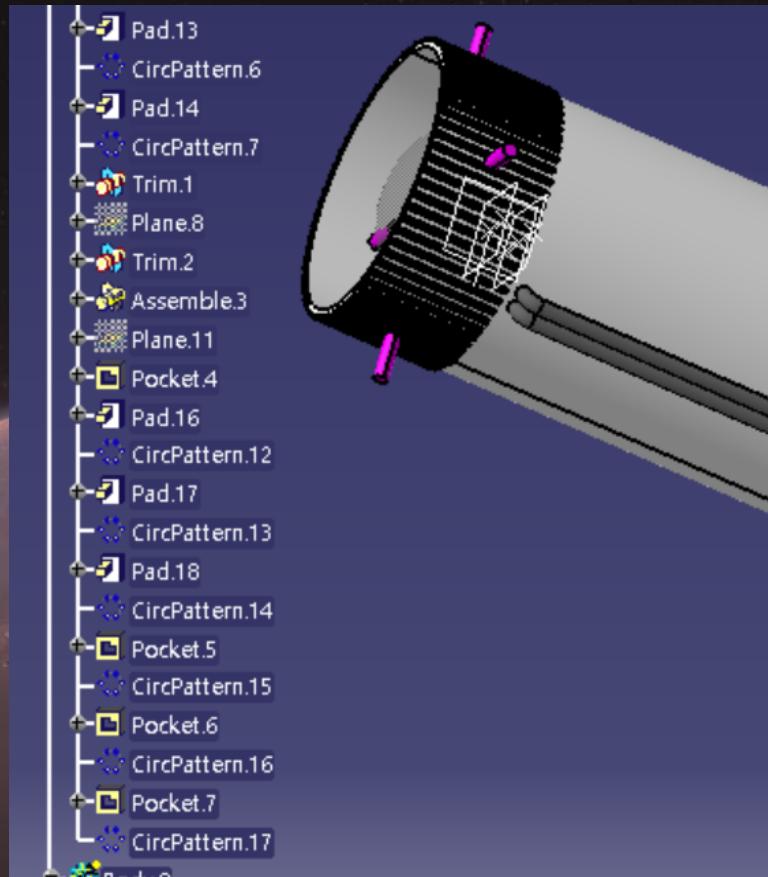
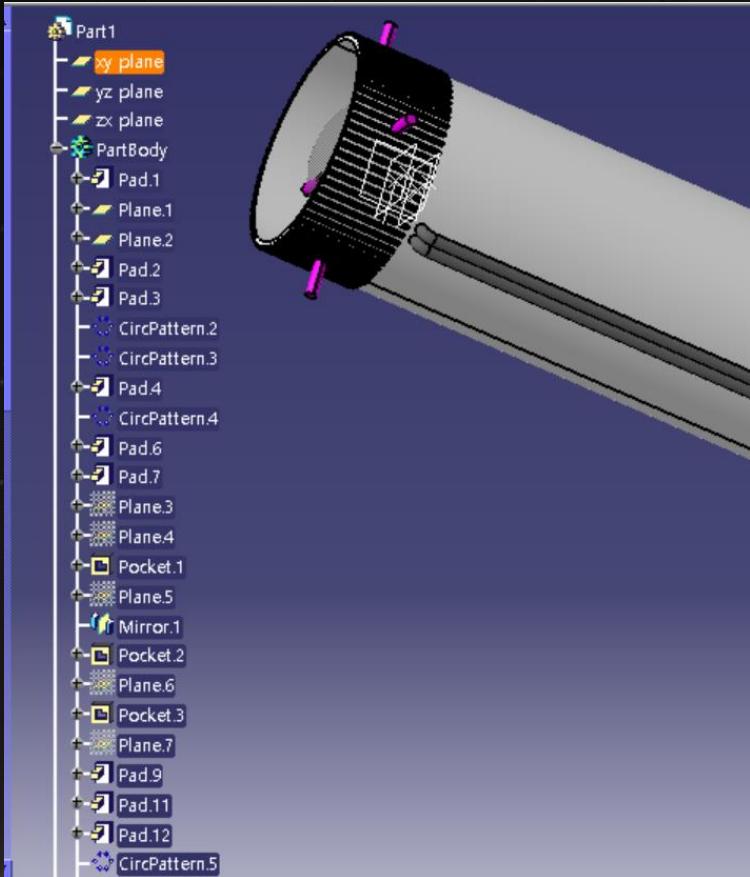


1. Stage1 Body
 2. Grid Fin
 3. Connecting Rod
 4. Raptor Engine

03 . Modeling

Stage1

Stage1 Body



03 . Modeling

Stage1

Stage1 Body

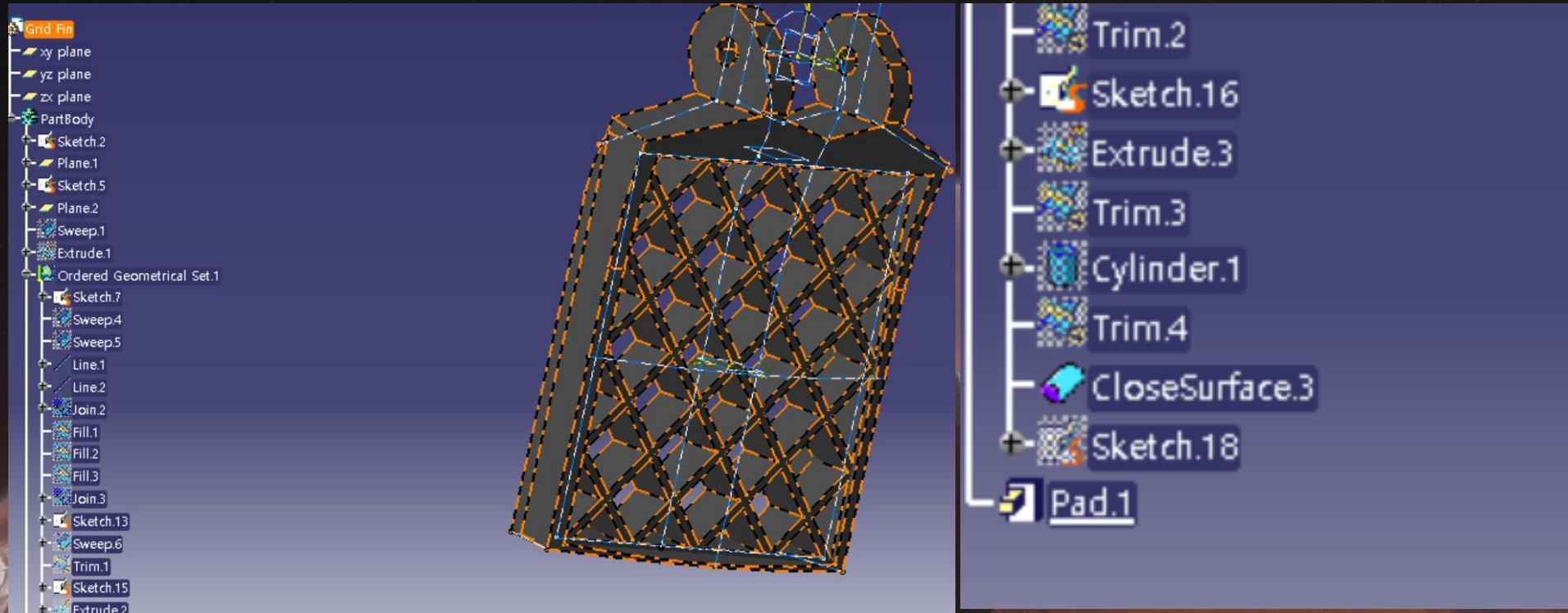


Pad, Pocket, Shaft, Boolean Operator 등 사용

03 . Modeling

Stage1

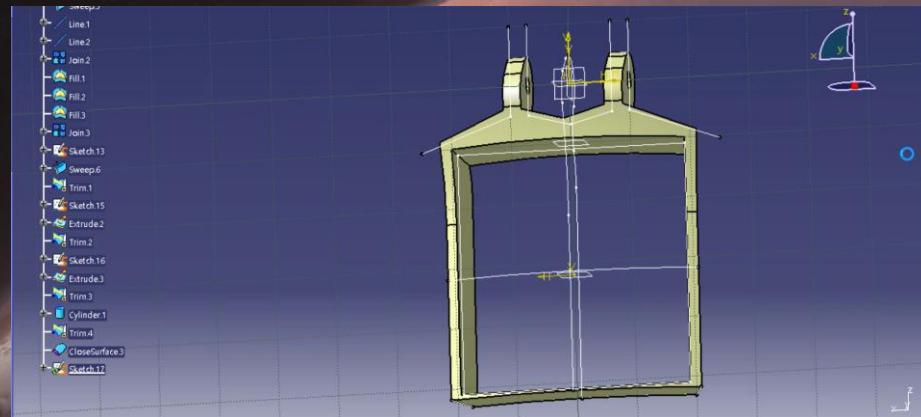
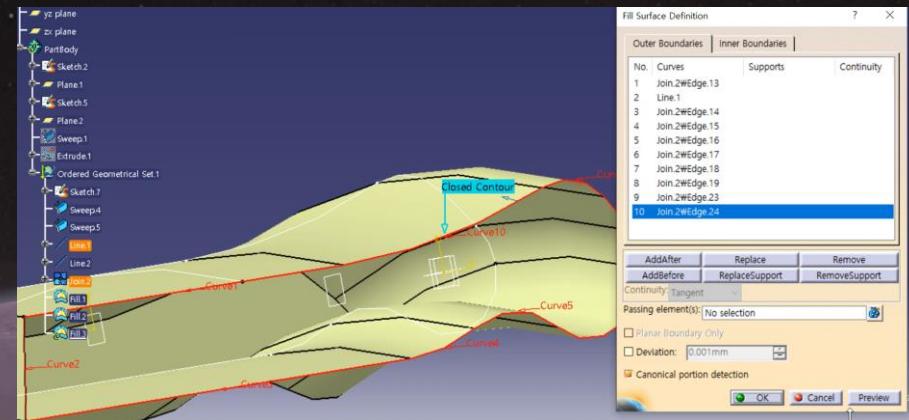
Grid Fin



03 . Modeling

Stage1

Grid Fin

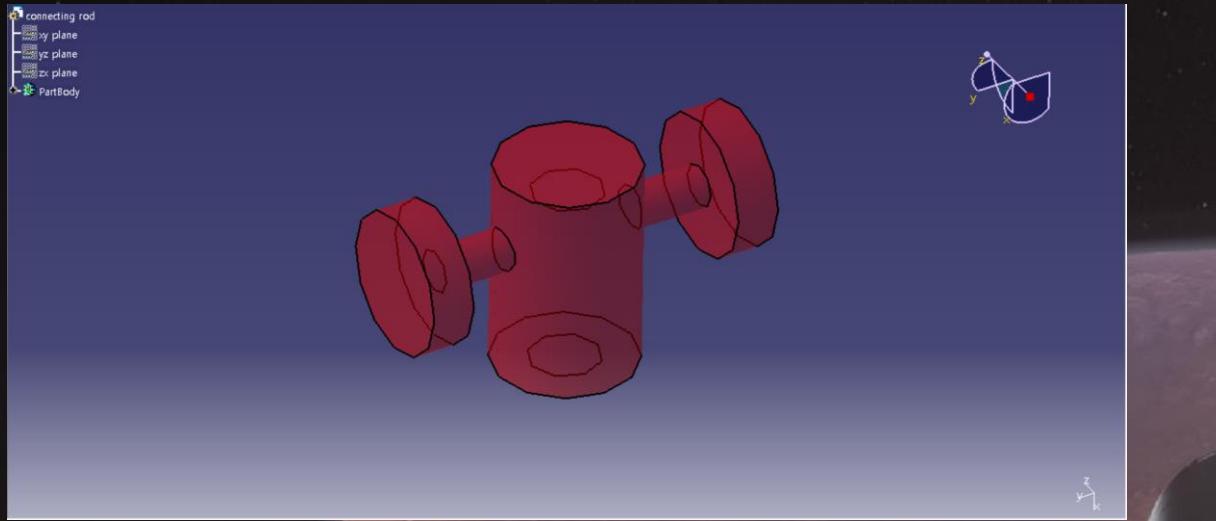


GSD의 Sweep, Extrude, Fill Surface 주로 활용

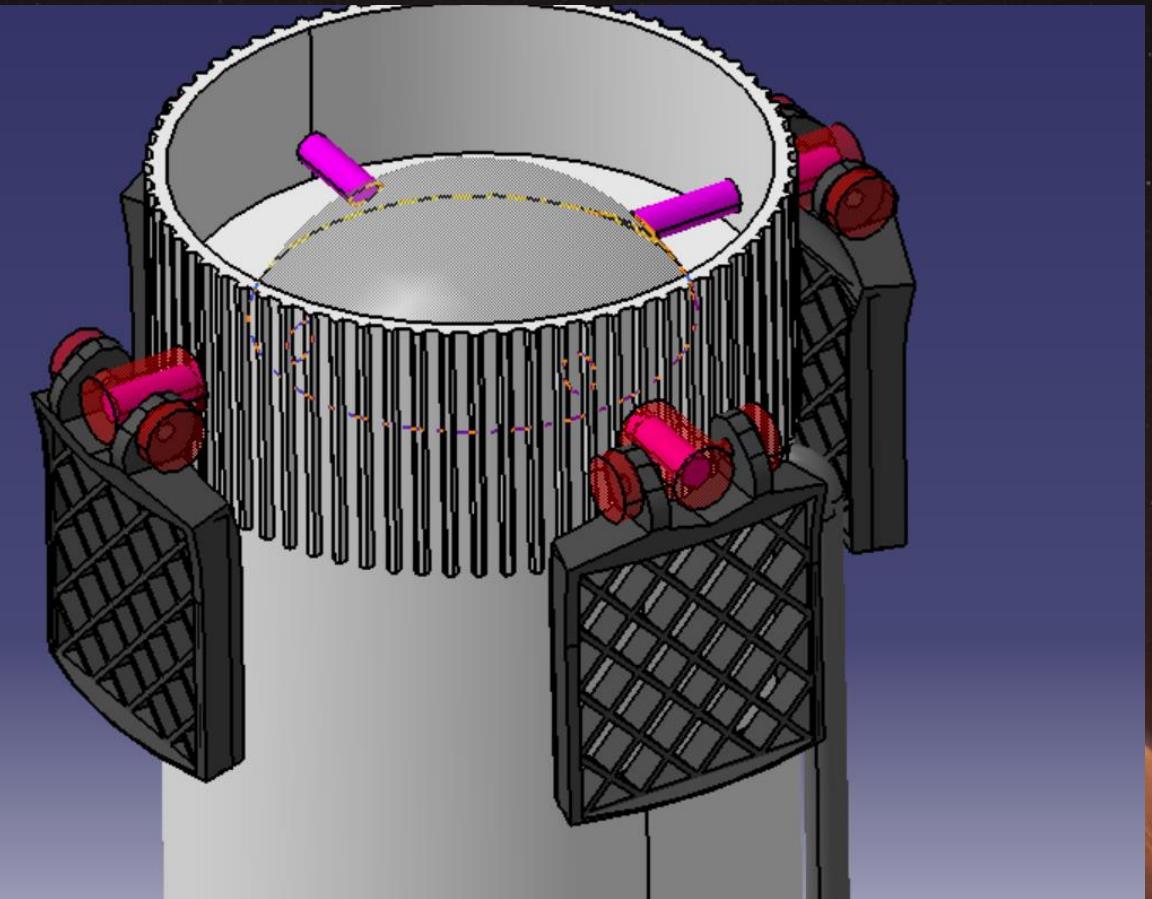
03 . Modeling

Stage1

Connecting Rod



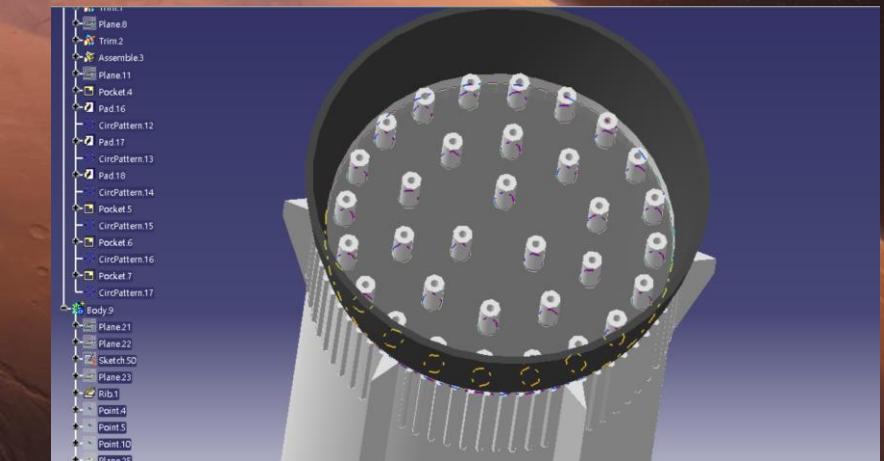
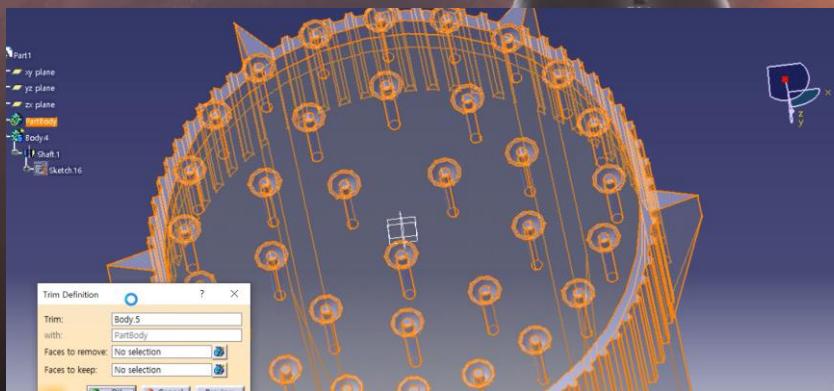
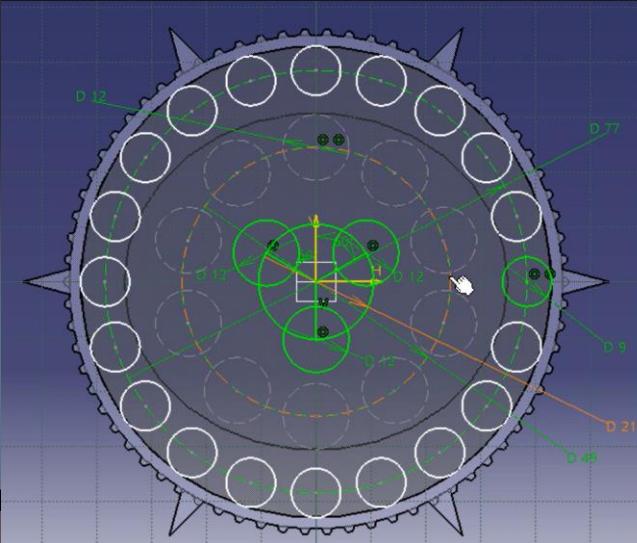
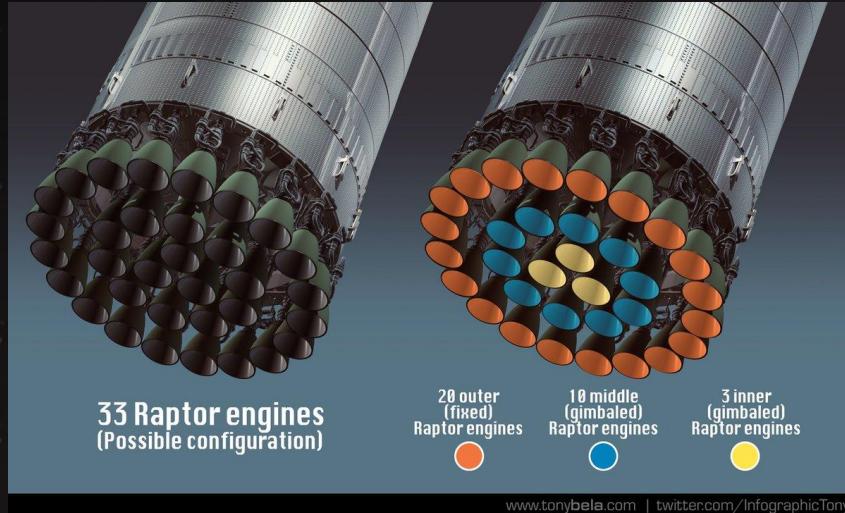
Pad, Pocket 간단히 활용



03 . Modeling

Stage1

33 * Raptor Engine



Kinematic Joint(Spherical Joint)
활용의 어려움->수정

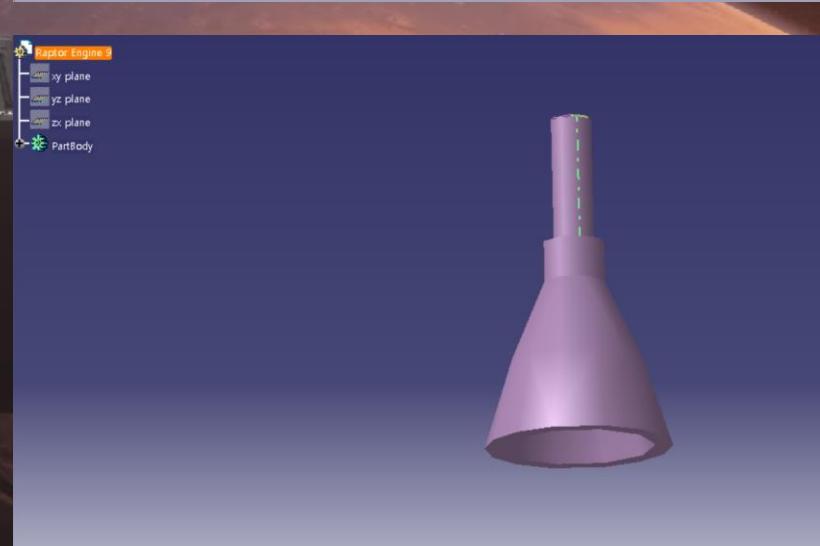
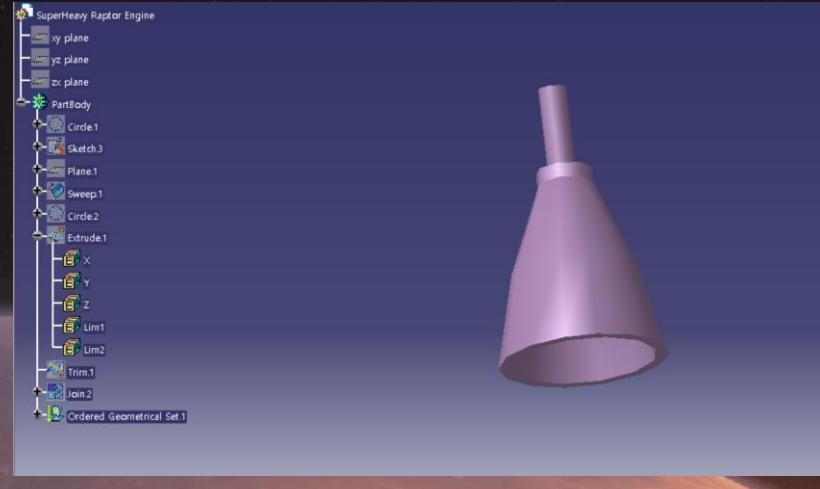
03 . Modeling

Stage1

33 * Raptor Engine

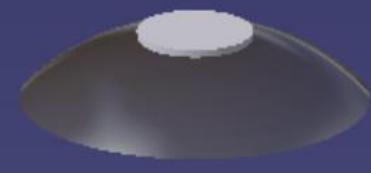


GSD 사용



03 . Modeling Background

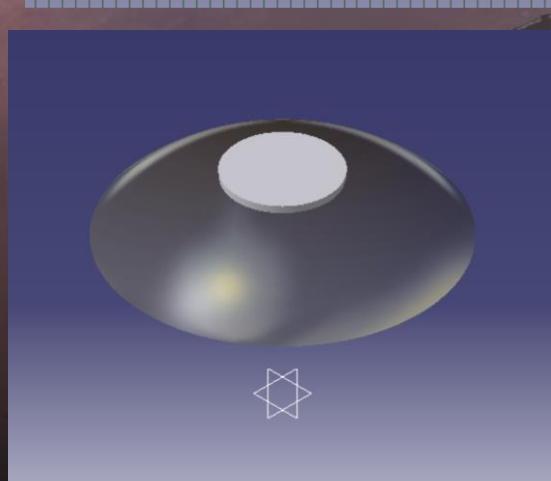
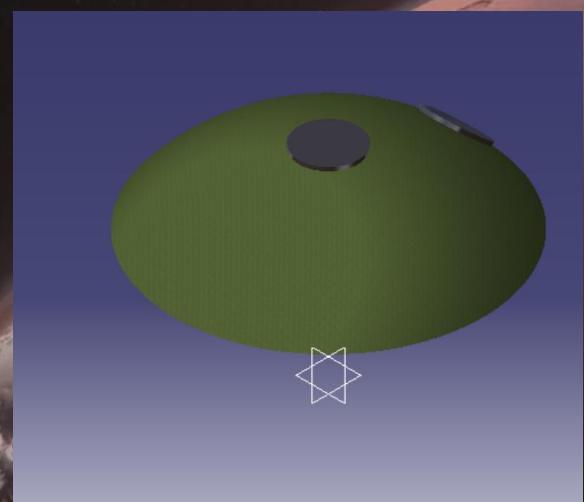
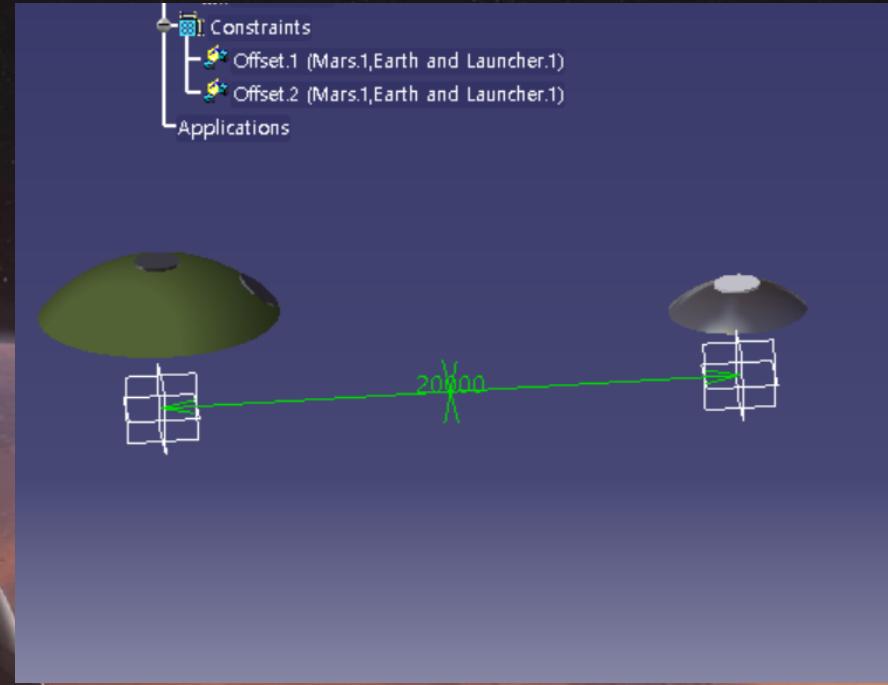
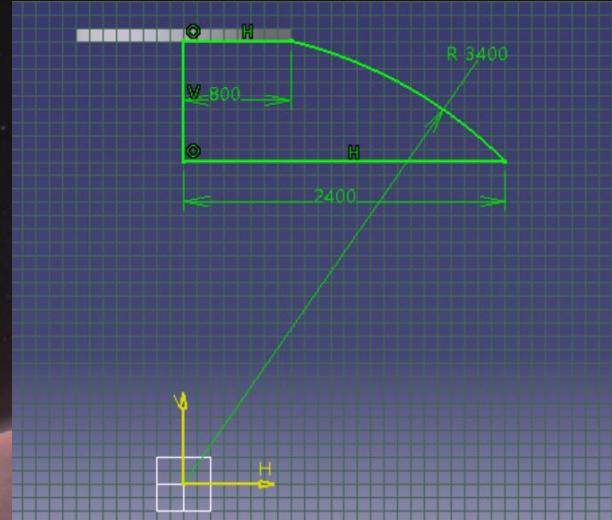
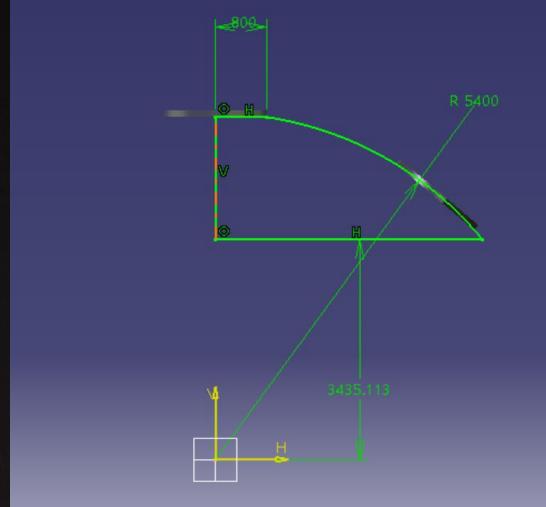
1. Earth & Mars
2. Orbital Launching Pad



03 . Modeling

Background

Earth & Mars



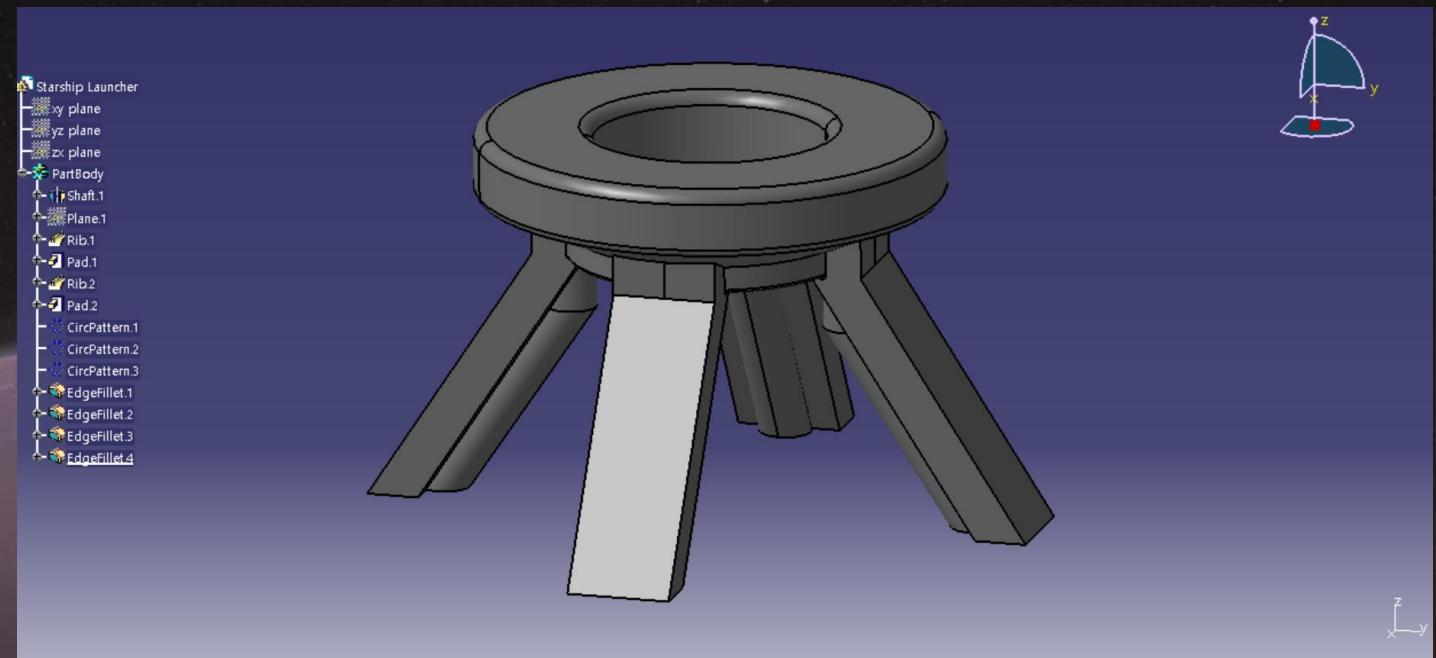
Shaft로 행성 일부 생성
(구로 만들면 렉이 걸리는 문제가 있었음)
Pad로 착륙지점
각 행성의 반지름을 최대한 맞추려 했음

03 . Modeling

Background

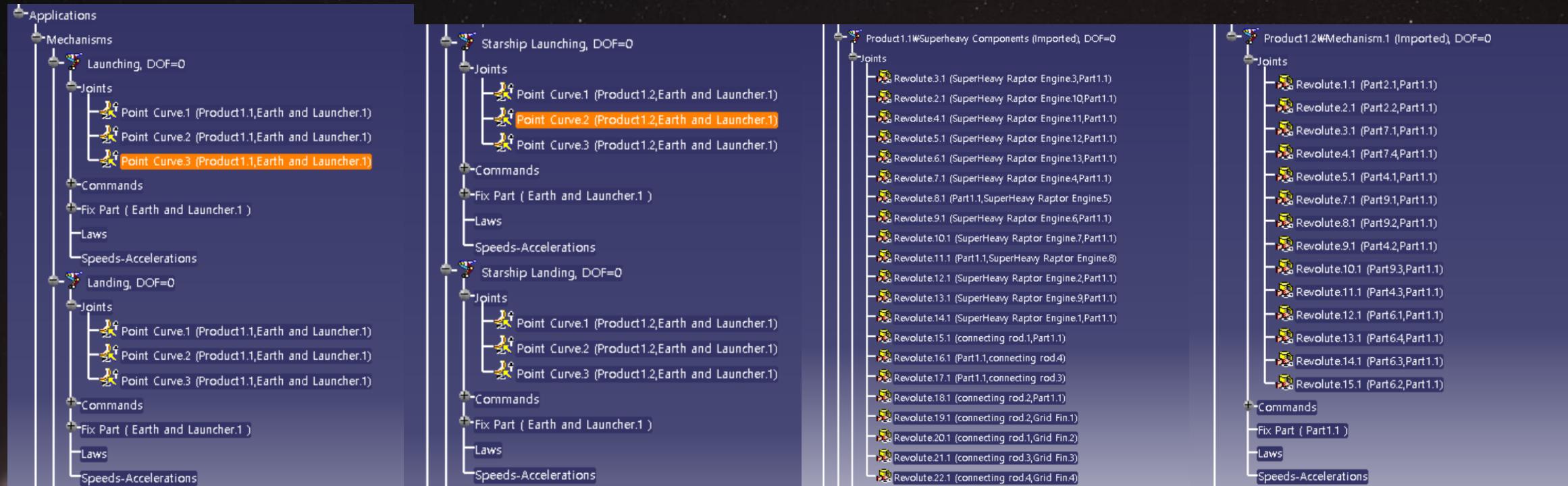


Orbital Launch Pad



Pad, Pocket, Shaft, Boolean Operator 사용
실제 Starship의 발사대를 보고 제작

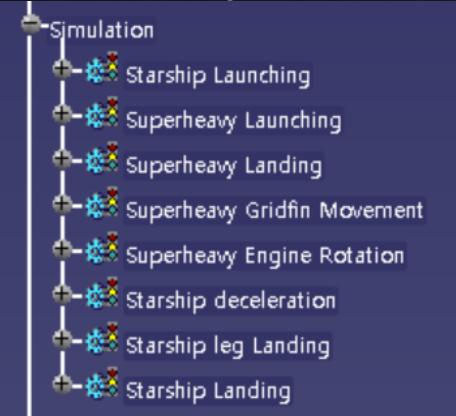
04 . Kinematics



Joint 작업트리

04 . Kinematics

Stage1



Simulations

Edit Sequence

?

X

Edit Action | Edit Analysis

Action in session

Starship Launching
Superheavy Launching
Superheavy Landing
Superheavy Gridfin Movement
Superheavy Engine Rotation
Starship deceleration
Starship leg Landing
Starship Landing

Action in Sequence

Step	Action	Duration (s)	Delay (s)
1	Starship Launching	20	0
1	Superheavy Launching	8.675	0
1	Superheavy Landing	6	8.675
1	Superheavy Engine Rotation	15	9
1	Starship deceleration	1	19
1	Starship leg Landing	2	31
1	Starship Landing	7	20
1	Superheavy Gridfin Movement	15	9

Move Up | Move Down | Merge Up | Merge Down

Action duration (s): 20 | Reset duration | Action delay (s): 0

Action add mode:

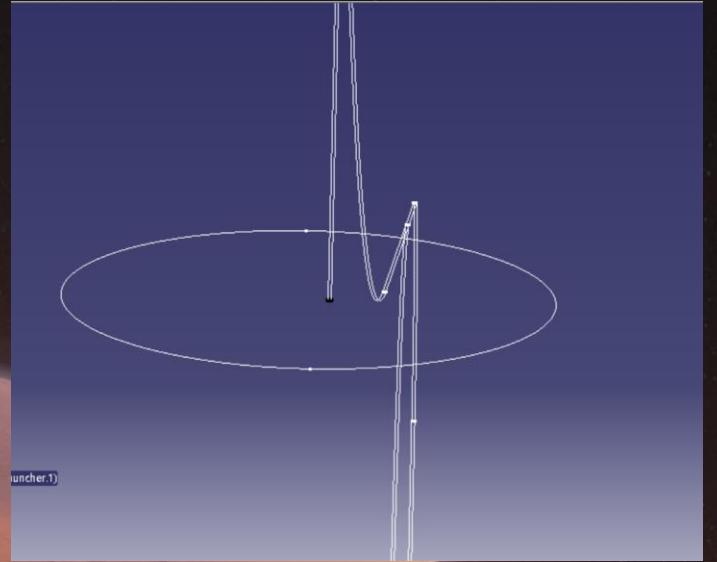
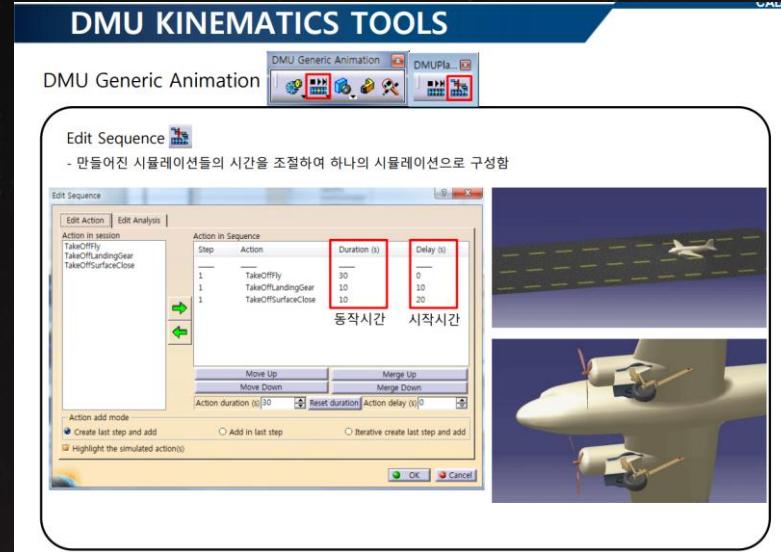
Create last step and add | Add in last step | Iterative create last step and add

Highlight the simulated action(s)

OK | Cancel

Sequence

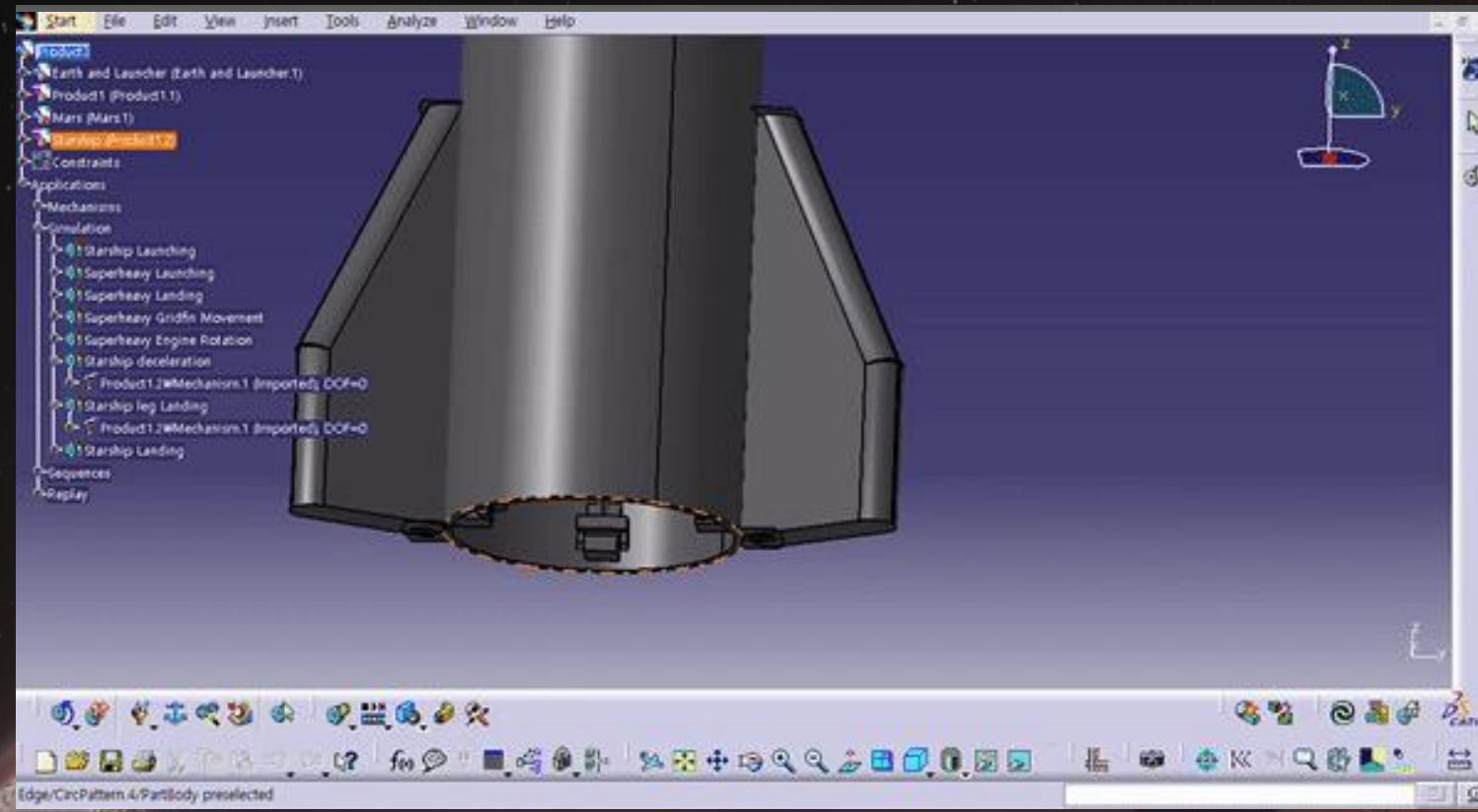
04 . Kinematics



수업시간에 Sequence 부분에서 봤던 Dakota 비행기의 움직임을 참고하여 설계했음

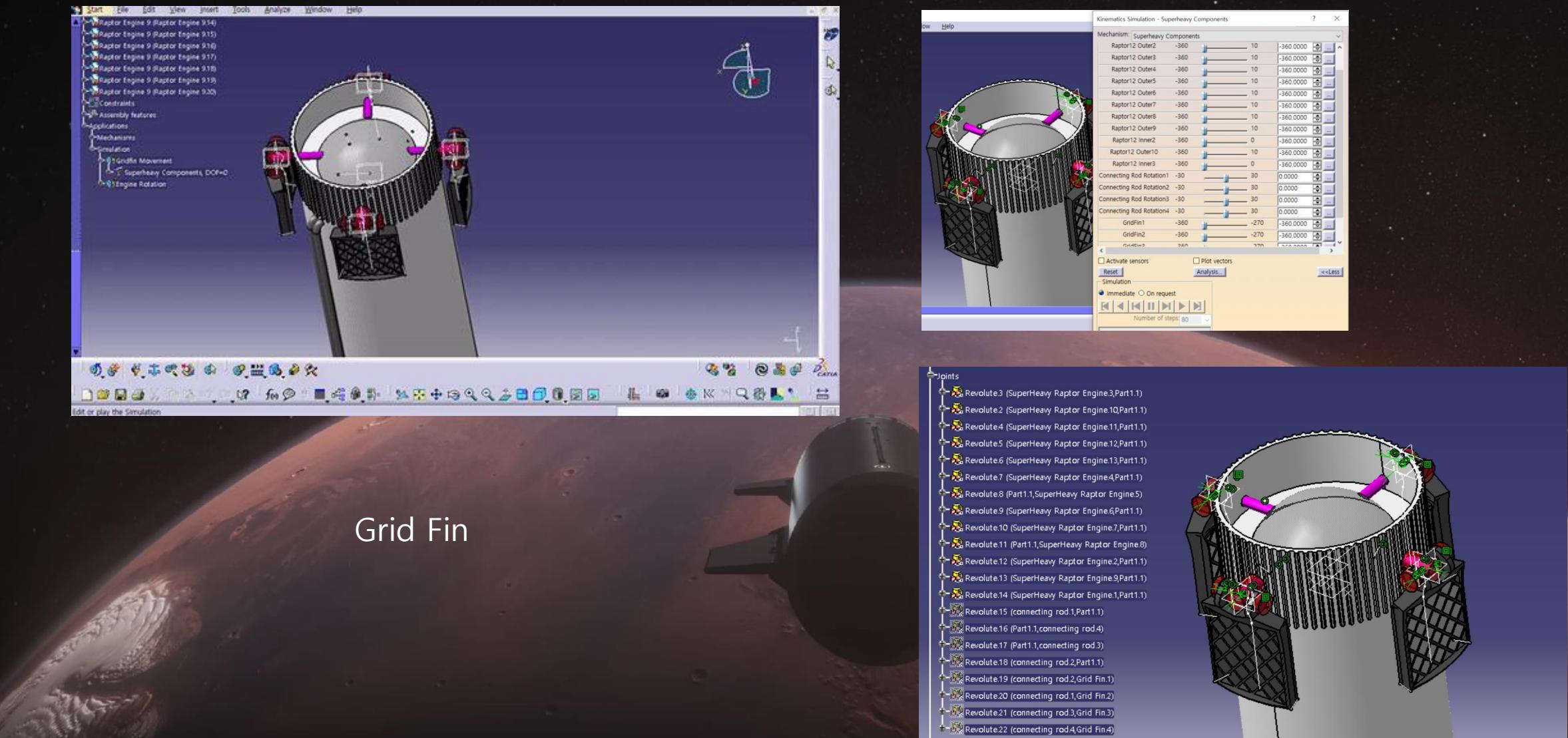


04 . Kinematics

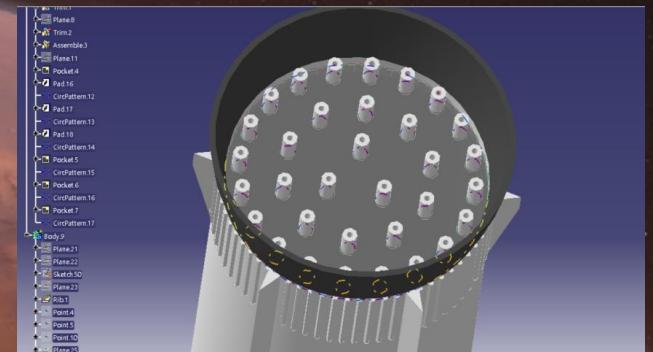
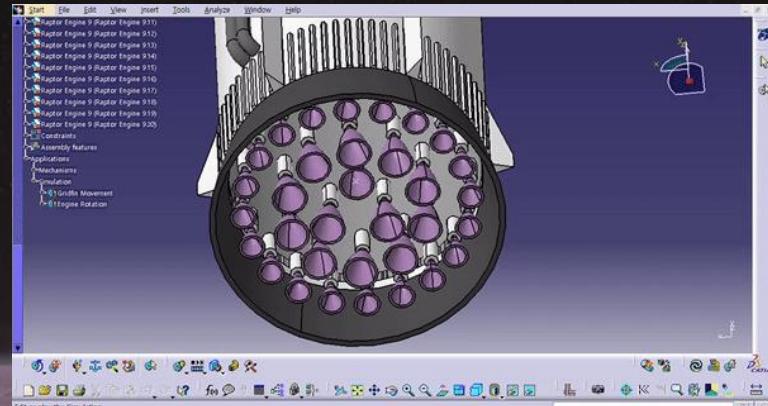
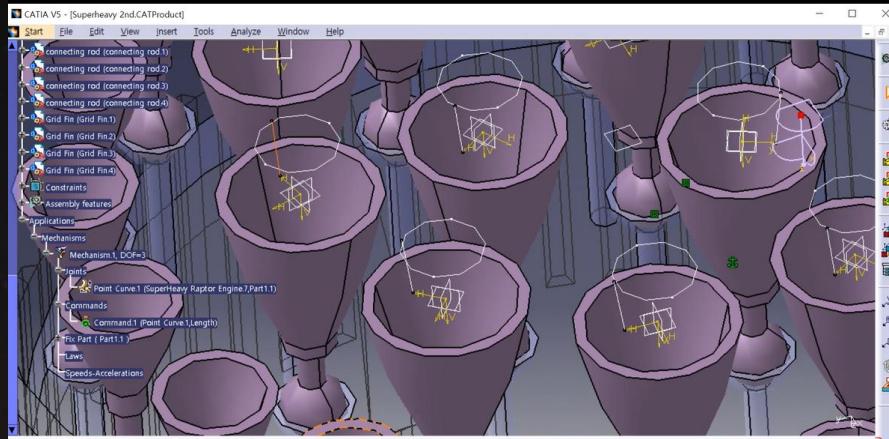


착륙 시 Starship의 날개 움직임과,
착륙다리

04 . Kinematics



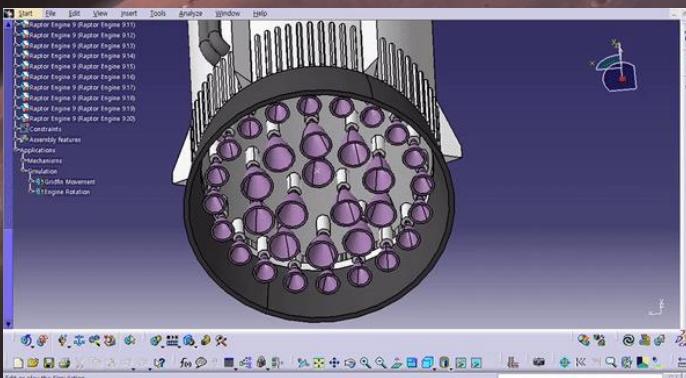
04 . Kinematics



기존에 시도했던 Spherical Joint 와 Point Curve Joint

05 . 어려웠던 점

- Boolean Operator 사용시 취소가 불가능해서 새로 만드는 경우도 있었음
- 엔진의 움직임을 구현할 때, Spherical Joint와 Point Curve Joint를 활용하려 했으나 배우 까다로웠음
- 로켓의 이동경로를 두 번씩 그리고, 경로에 맞게 점을 찍어놓아야 Simulated 됐음(DOF 맞추기)
- 팀 작업시, 파일을 주고받다가 파일명때문에 문제가 되는 경우가 있었음
- Assembly Design 작업에서 Constraint할 것이 너무 많고 대칭적이었음 (각 Constraint, Joint, Command마다 이름을 붙여놓음)



06 . Q&A

