



Precision Control Autonomous Systems for NEO Mission Design

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A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a dark grey arrow pointing right at the top. Below it, several thin, curved lines in shades of blue and grey sweep upwards and to the right, creating a dynamic, abstract background element.

Project Basis / Motivation

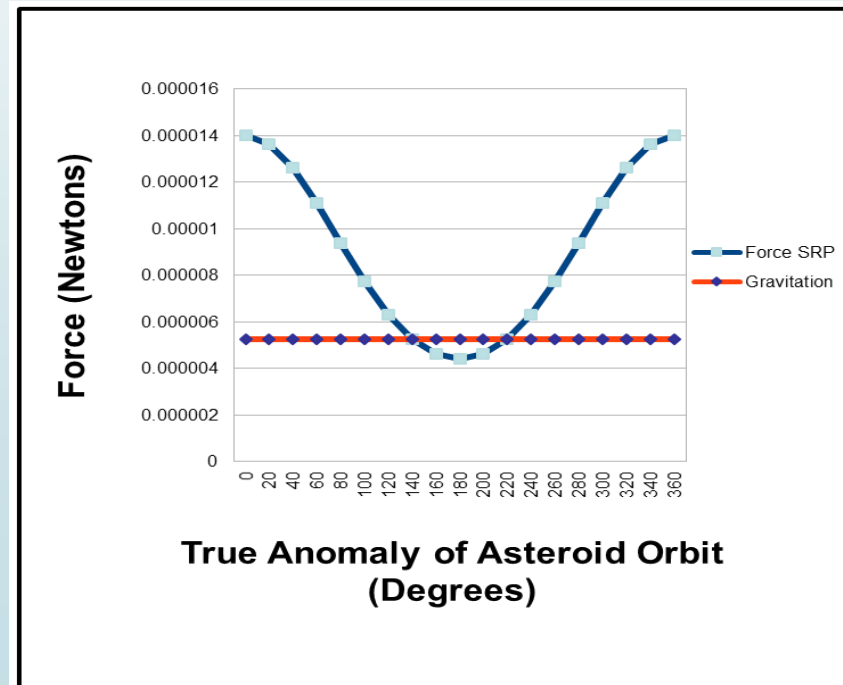
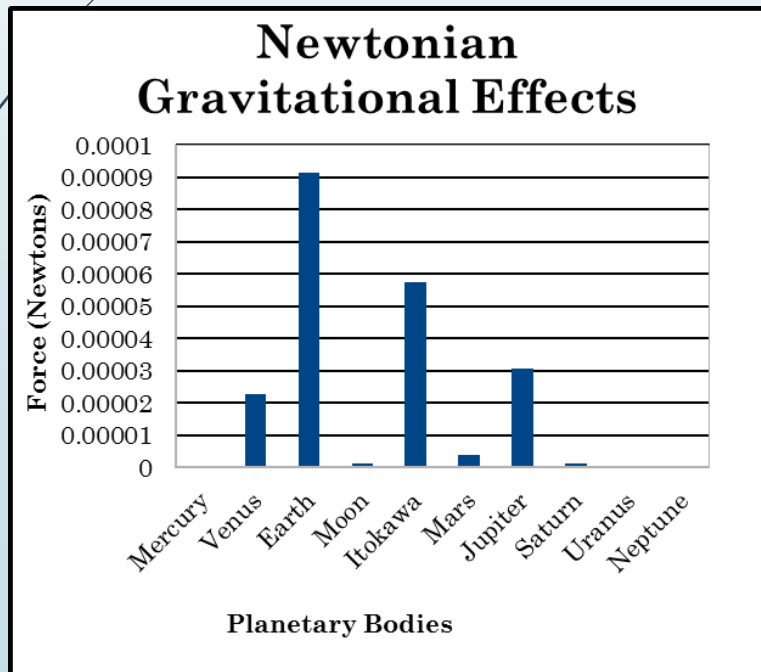
- ▶ Asteroid mission has received a lot of attention in recent years
 - ▶ Defense, economic and exploration purposes
- ▶ Current missions
 - ▶ DAWN and HAYABUSA II (2014-15 Launch)
- ▶ Orbital control as not been demonstrated around objects of small diameters
 - ▶ 500 meter in diameter scale

Let's Look at an Example.



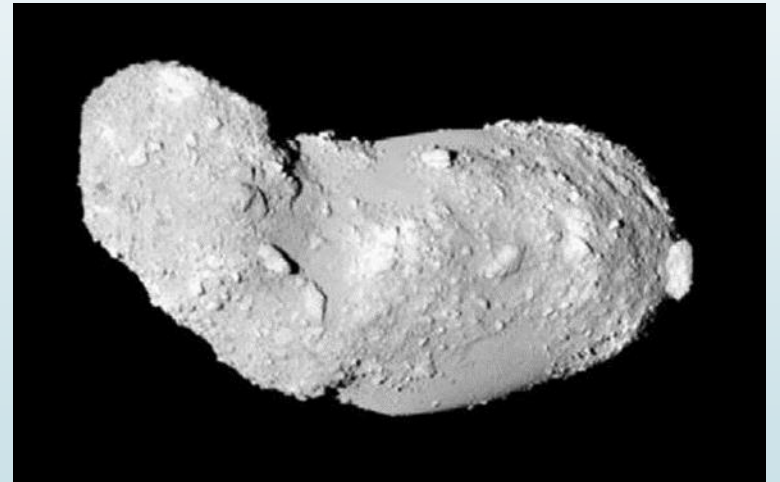
Classifying the Problem

- ▶ Need to determine regions of natural stability
 - ▶ Balance between complex gravitation, solar radiation pressure and third body perturbations
- ▶ Which orbital parameters are needed such that our spacecraft stays in orbit for a longer duration of time disregarding external control



Standardizing the Model

- ▶ Running multiple simulations on different computers
 - ▶ Prone to error due to changing initial conditions
- ▶ Asteroid characteristics
 - ▶ Epoch
 - ▶ Rotation
 - ▶ Gravity Model
- ▶ Create a standard satellite model
 - ▶ Surface Area
 - ▶ Dry Mass
 - ▶ Fuel mass



25143 Itokawa (JAXA – 2005)

Standardizing the Model

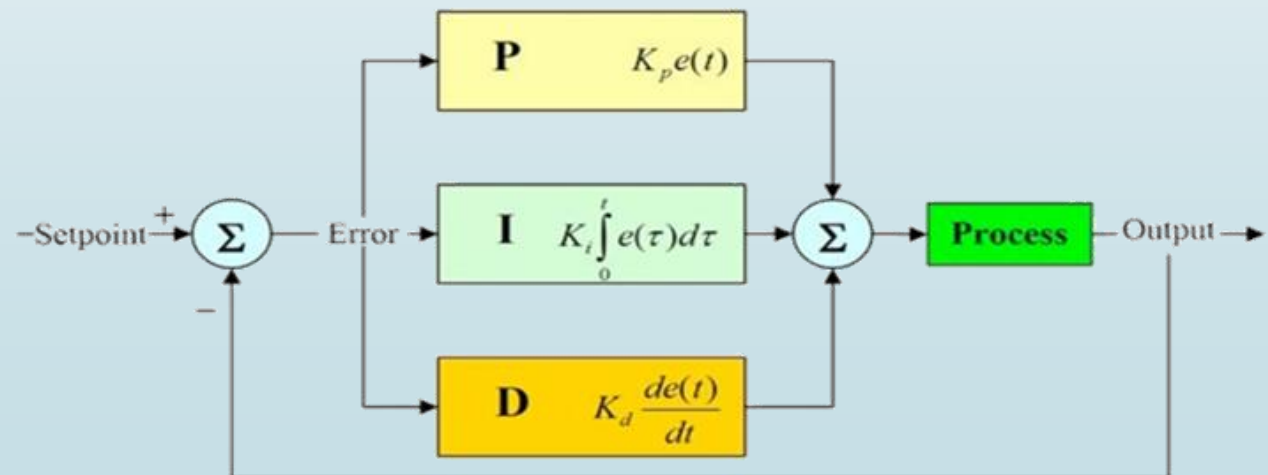
- ▶ Custom Ion Engine Model
 - ▶ Maximum & Minimum Power
 - ▶ Specific Impulse
 - ▶ Mass Flow Rate
- ▶ Based on existing 8 cm Ion Engine*



*L3 Communications

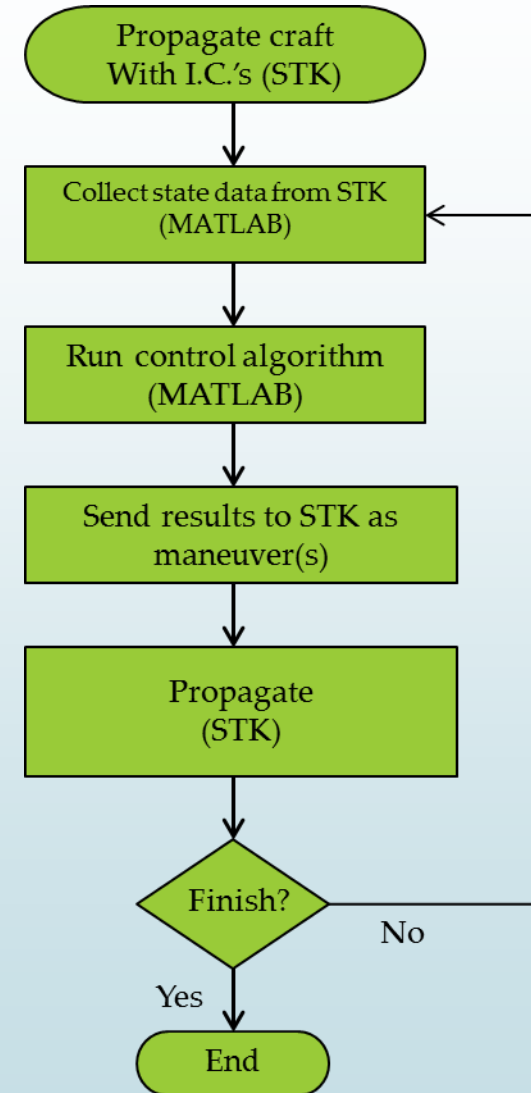
PID Control

- ▶ Proportional, Integral, Derivative Control
 - ▶ Error Function: Current altitude vs desired altitude
- ▶ Execution
 - ▶ Proportional – push based on error
 - ▶ Integral – constant summation (plus correction) of the error over the simulation
 - ▶ Derivative – monitors the position's rate of change and helps to eliminate rapid fluctuations leading to overshoot



Simulations

- ▶ Interface Matlab and STK
- ▶ Orbital Mechanics vs PID Control
 - ▶ Hohmann Transfer is useful for direct control
 - ▶ PID is useful for indirect control
- ▶ Multiple simulations ran
 - ▶ Impulsive burns
 - ▶ Finite burns





Questions?

- ▶ We would like to thank:

- ▶ Josh Johnson, Chris Church
- ▶ Dr. Ron Fevig, Dr. William Semke
- ▶ North Dakota Space Grant Consortium
- ▶ UND Seed/Planning Grant for Collaborative Research, Proposal Entitled, “The Development of Predictive Control for Autonomous Systems”
- ▶ NSF Grant #EPS-081442