
CanSat 2023 Post Flight Review (PFR)

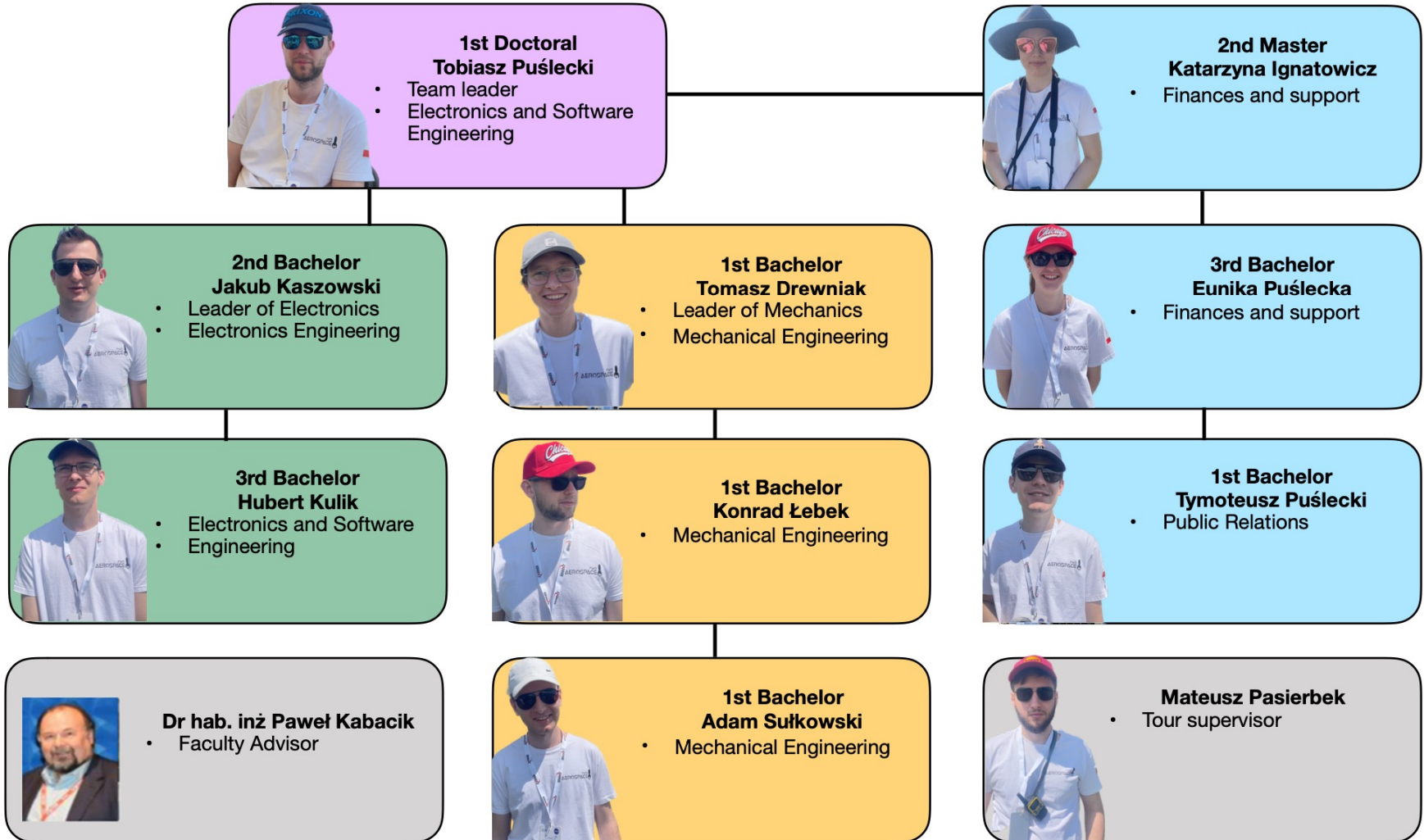
**Team 1082
PWr Aerospace**

Introduction

Tobiasz Puślecki



Section	Presenter
Introduction	Tobiasz Puślecki
Systems Overview	Konrad Łebek
Concept of Operations and Sequence of Events	Hubert Kulik
Flight Data Analysis	Hubert Kulik
Failure Analysis	Hubert Kulik
Lessons Learned	Tobiasz Puślecki



System Overview

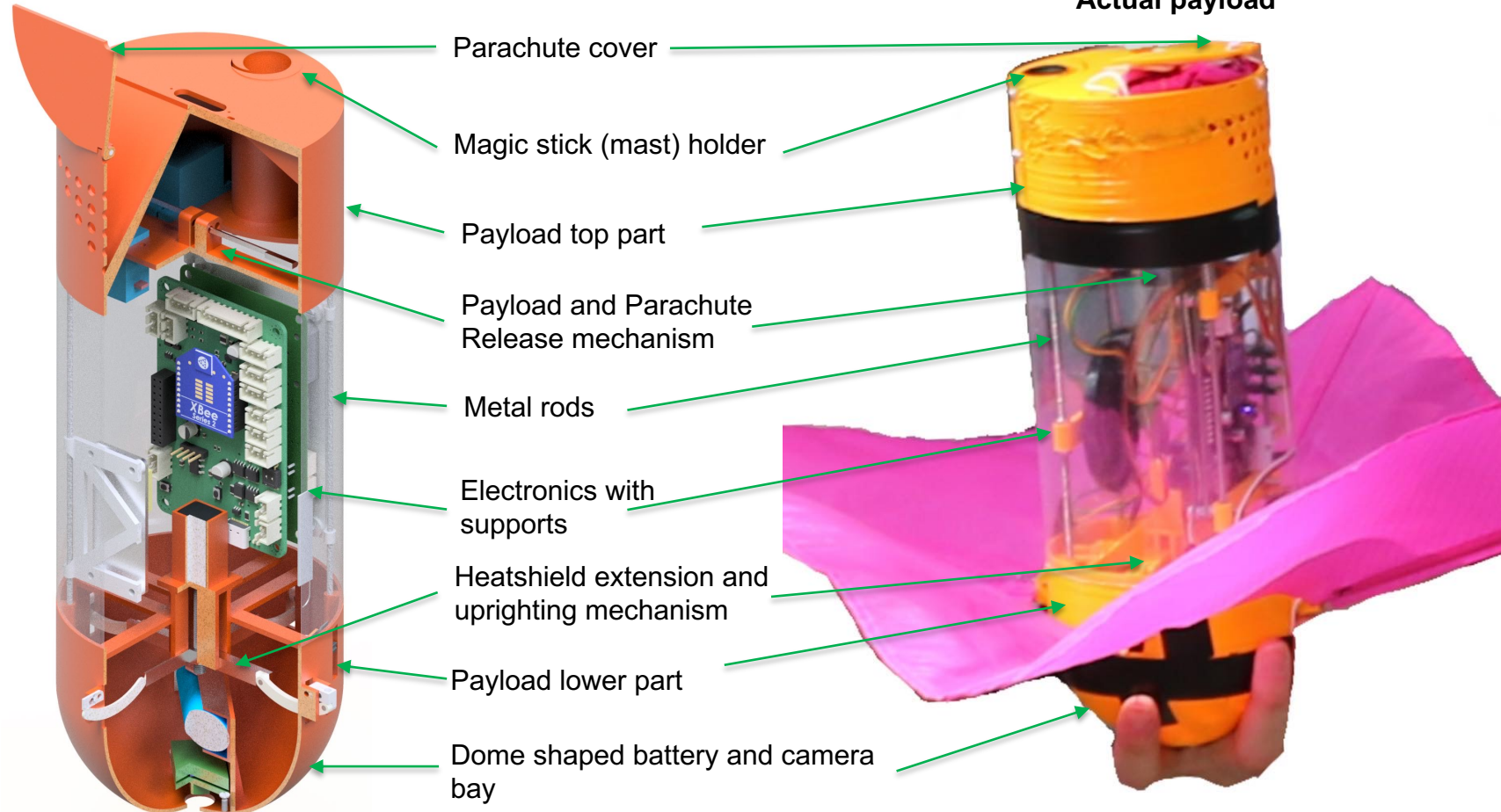
Konrad Łebek

Payload Major Parts and Components

CAD model for better visibility

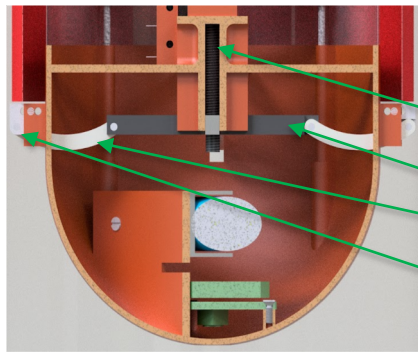
Major structural components

Actual payload



Payload Major Parts and Components

CAD model



Uprighting and heatshield extension mechanism closeup

Closed heatshield

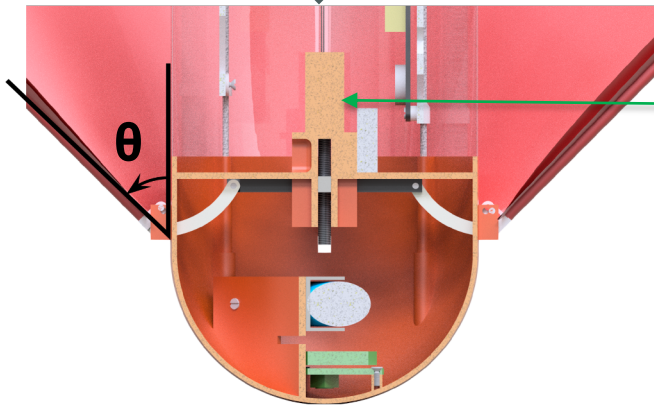
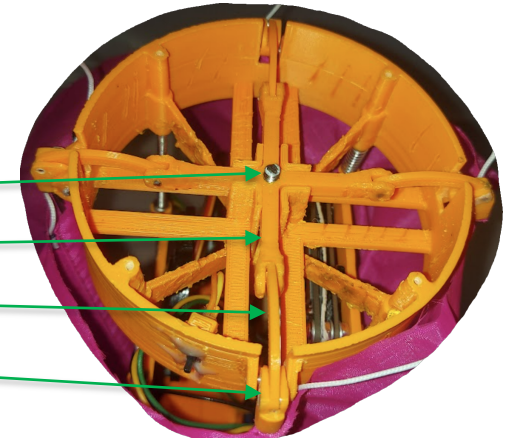
Rotating screw

Linearly moving cross

Linkages

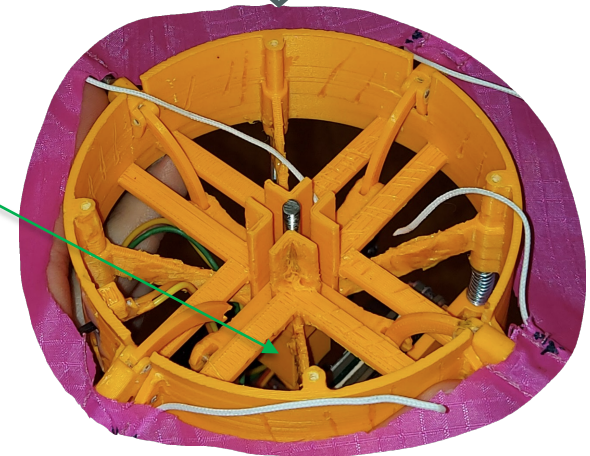
Rotating pivots

Actual payload (bottom view)



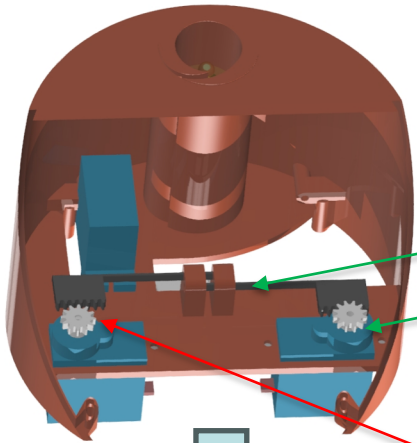
DC engine inside the mechanism

Open heatshield



Payload Major Parts and Components

CAD model before release



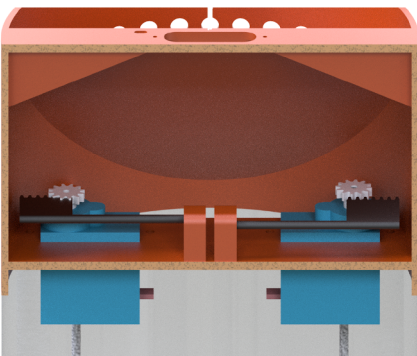
Payload release and parachute opening mechanism closeup

Released pin

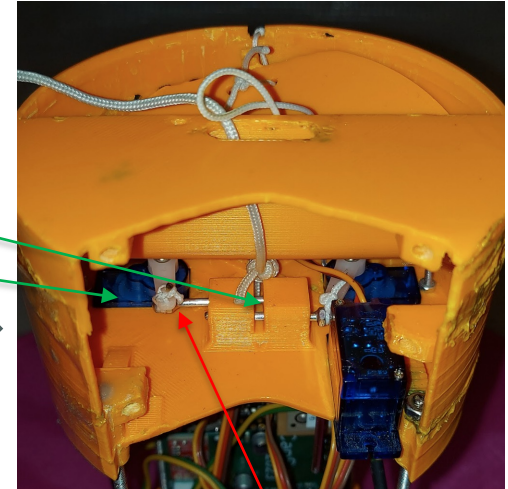
Servo

Rack and pinion

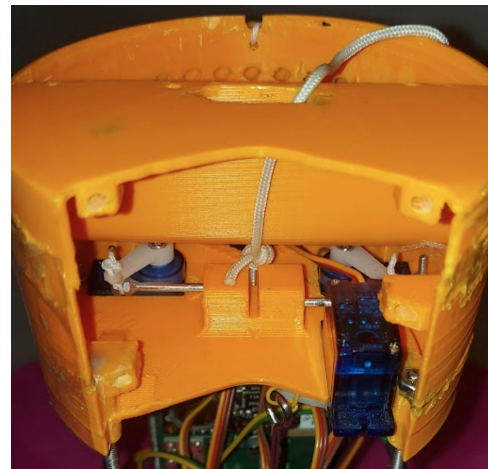
CAD model after release



Actual payload before release



Actual payload after release

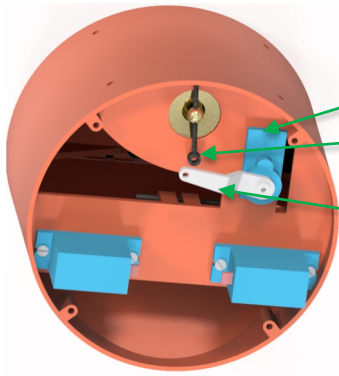


The servo pulls the pin out with the use of a pitman arm

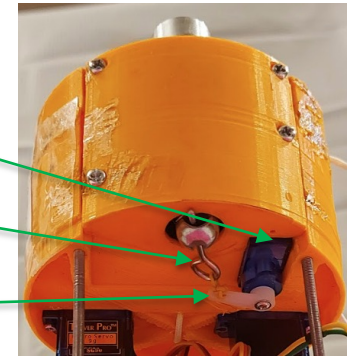
Payload Major Parts and Components

Mast release mechanism

CAD model before mast release



Actual payload before mast release



Servo

Release pin

Pitman arm

Actual payload with extended mast shown

Actual payload after mast release

CAD model after mast release



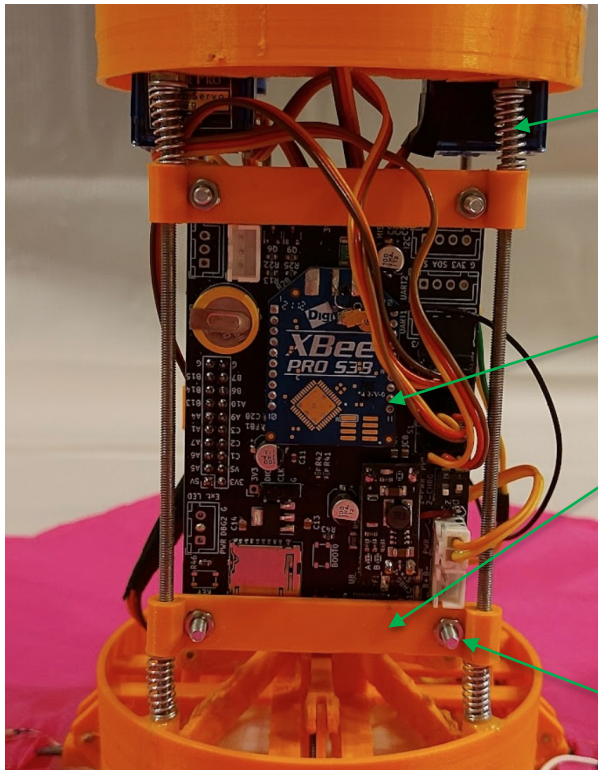
Flag on the tip of the mast



Payload Major Parts and Components

Electronics mounting in the actual payload

Front of the electronics board



Springs to absorb the shocks

XBee

3D printed supports

Screws

Rear of the electronics board with the antenna and buzzer visible



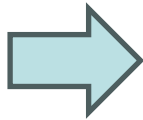
XBee antenna

Buzzer that is louder than 92 dB

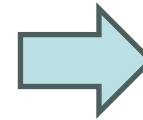
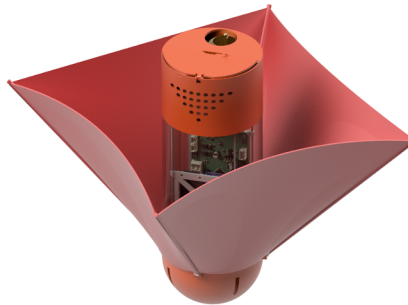
Just a buzzer

Different payload states during the mission

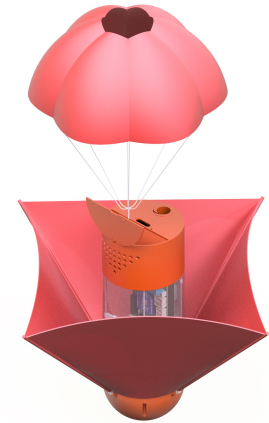
After separation



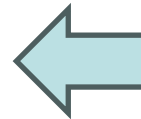
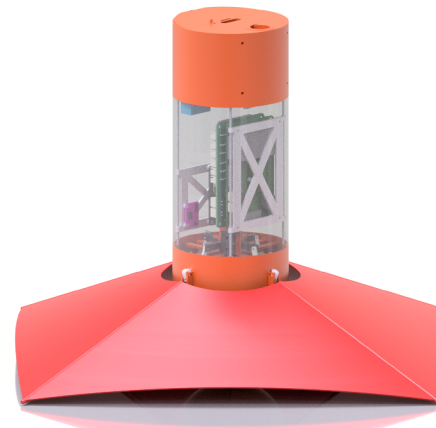
Heatshield aerobraking



Parachute descent



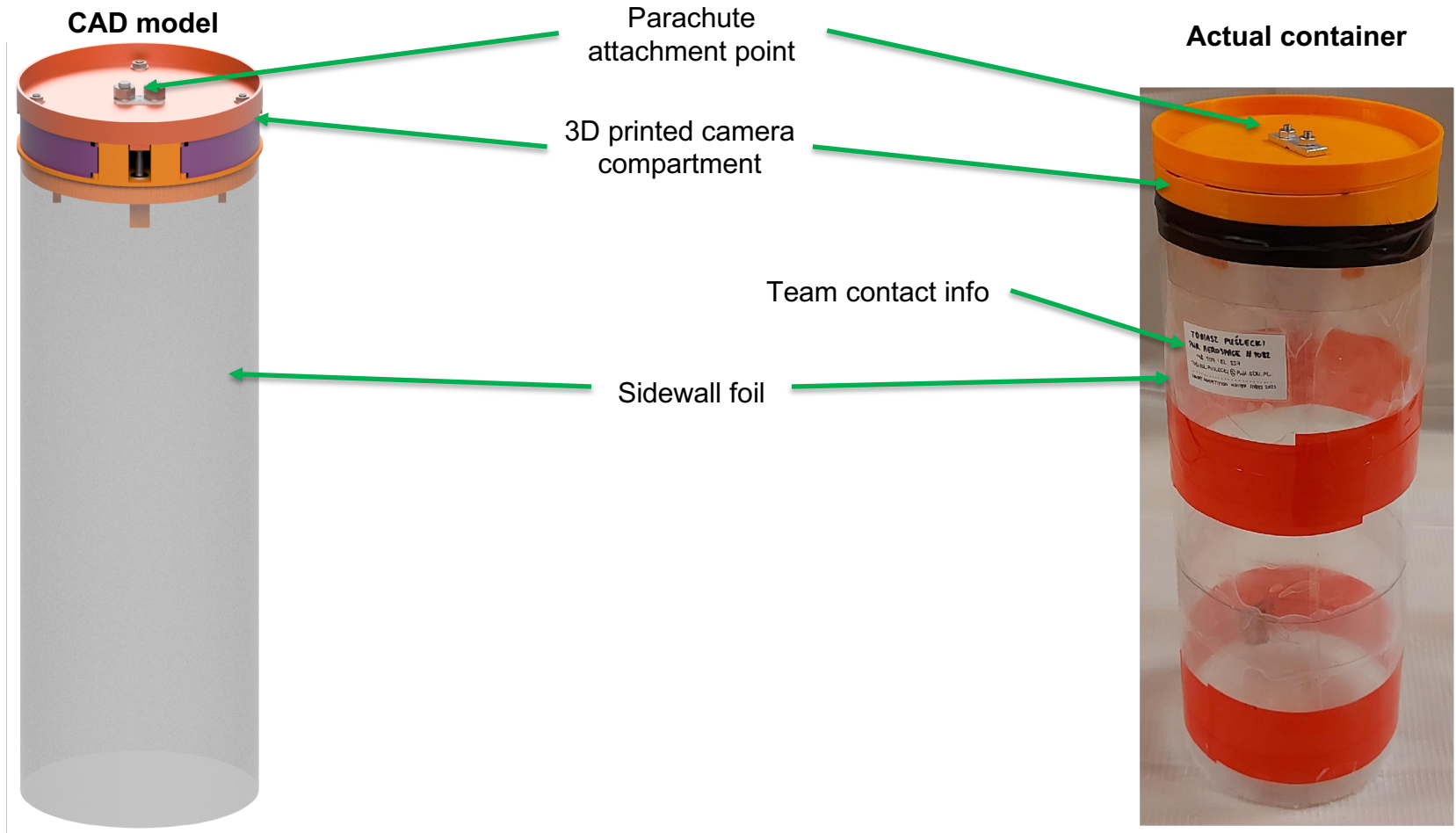
Landing and uprighting



Mast deployment

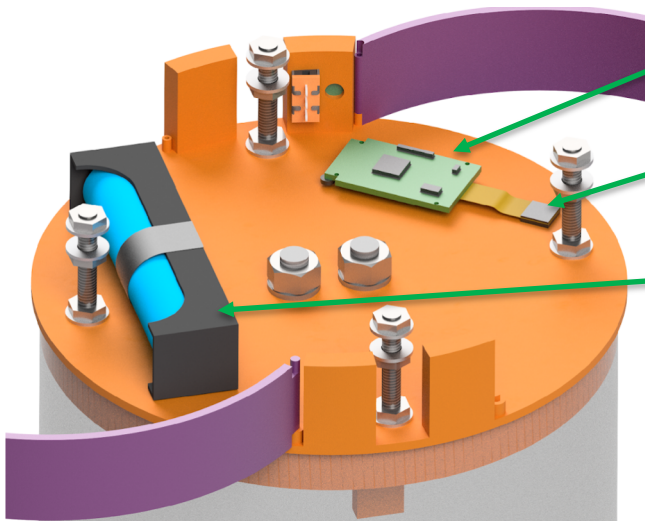
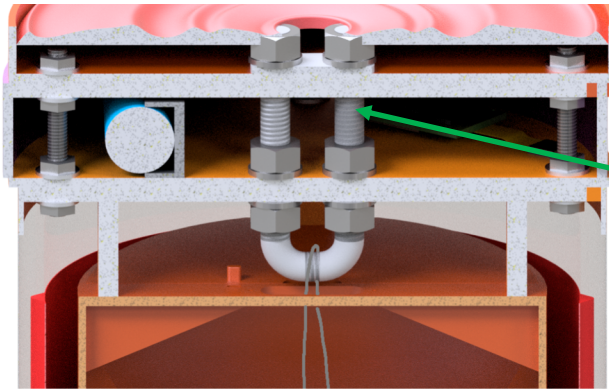


Container Major Parts and Components

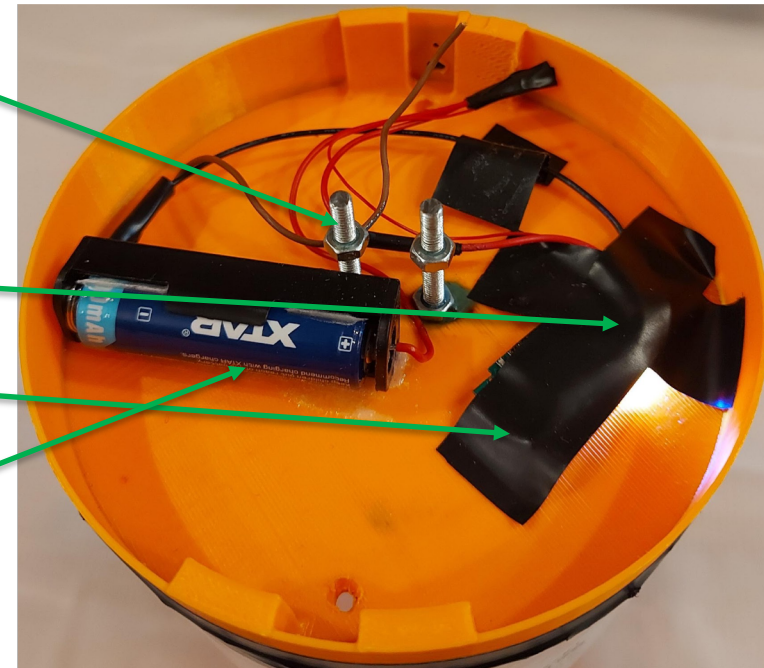


Container Major Parts and Components

CAD model



Actual container



Long bolts

Camera board

Camera lens

Battery

Concept of Operations and Sequence of Events

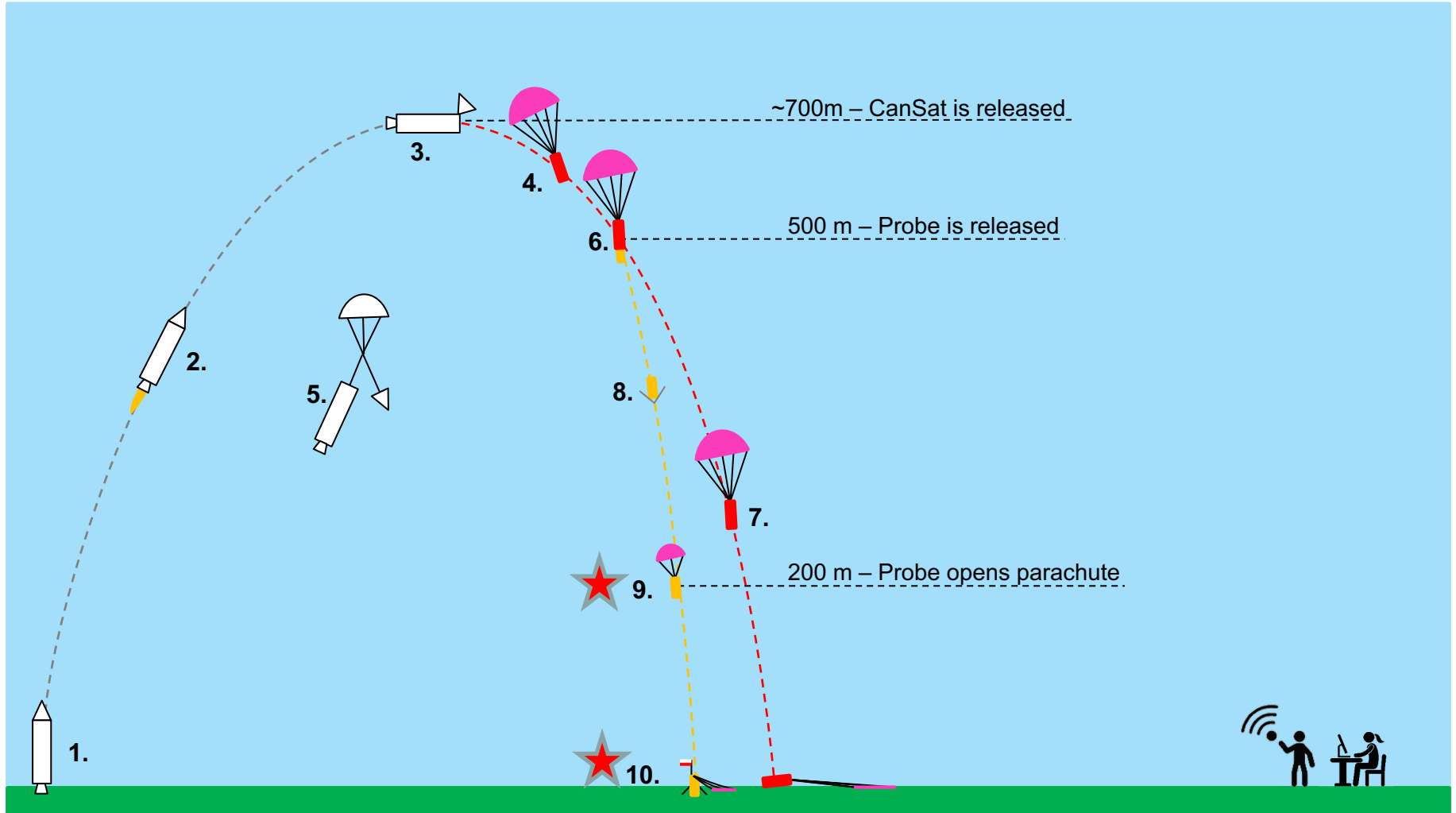
Hubert Kulik

Comparison of Planned and Actual CONOPS



Stage	Activities
<p>Pre-launch activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrival at launch site • CanSat preparations • CanSat assembly and weighing • Turning CanSat for official inspection
<p>Launch</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting ground station at designated place • Placing CanSat in rocket compartment • Execution of launch sequence • USB stick delivery to judges
<p>Recovery and further actions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CanSat probe recovery • Data gathering and presentation preparing

Comparison of Planned and Actual SOE

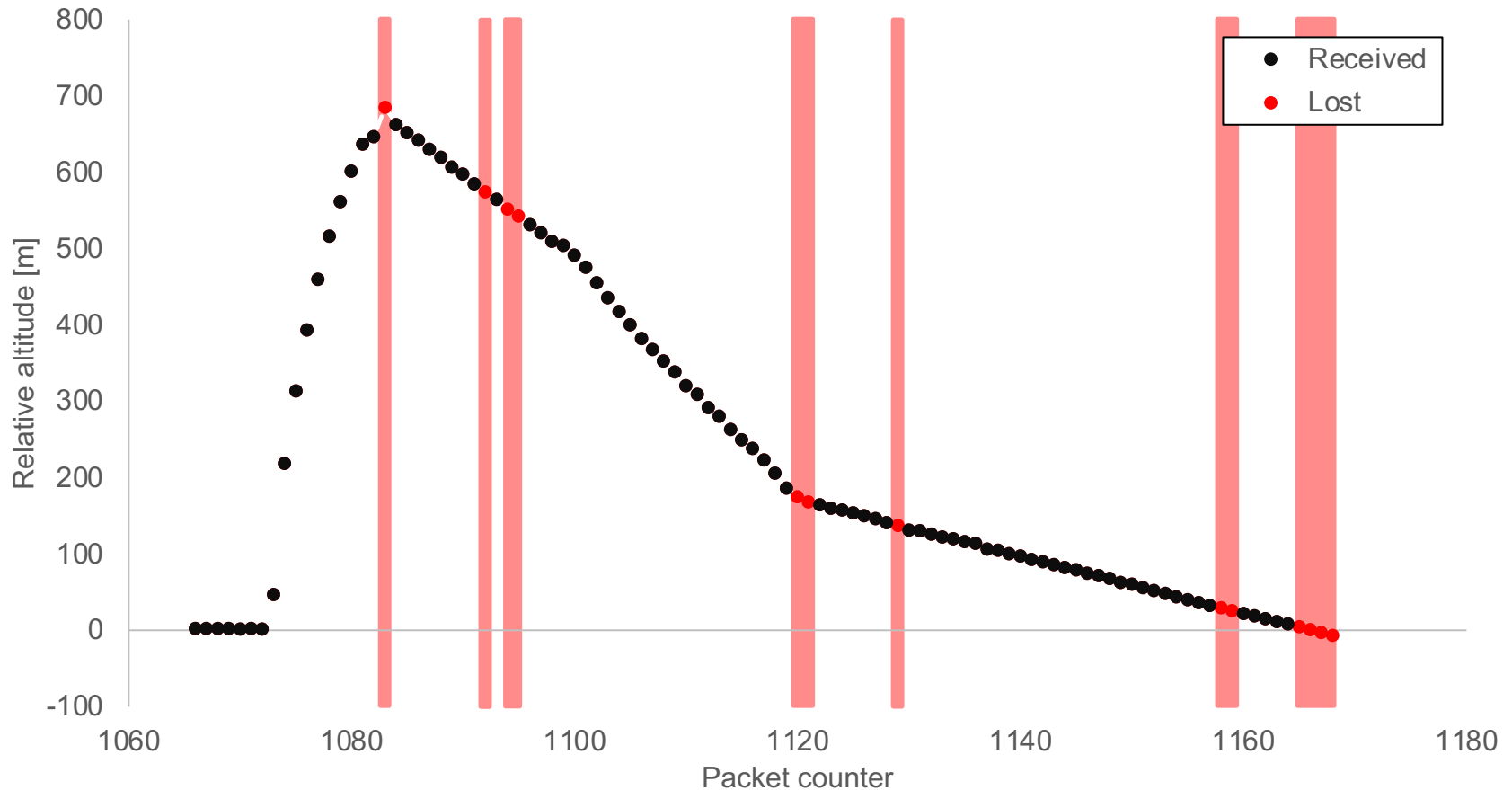




Planned Sequence of Events	Actual
Place CanSat in the rocket	Success
Take the rocket to the launch site	Success
Power on the ground station (GS)	Success
Send calibration commands from GS to container	Success
Launch sequence execution	Success
Deployment from rocket (~700m)	Success
Descending using the first parachute at a rate of 15 m/s (+/- 5ms)	Success
Deployment of payload (~500m)	Success
Heatshield opening, descending at a rate of 20 m/s or less	Success
Deployment of second parachute, slow down to 5 m/s (~200m)	Partially
Touchdown, upright, rise a flag, stopping telemetry	Partially
Recovery of CanSat with working buzzer	Partially
Gathering microSD card from CanSat	Success

Flight Data Analysis

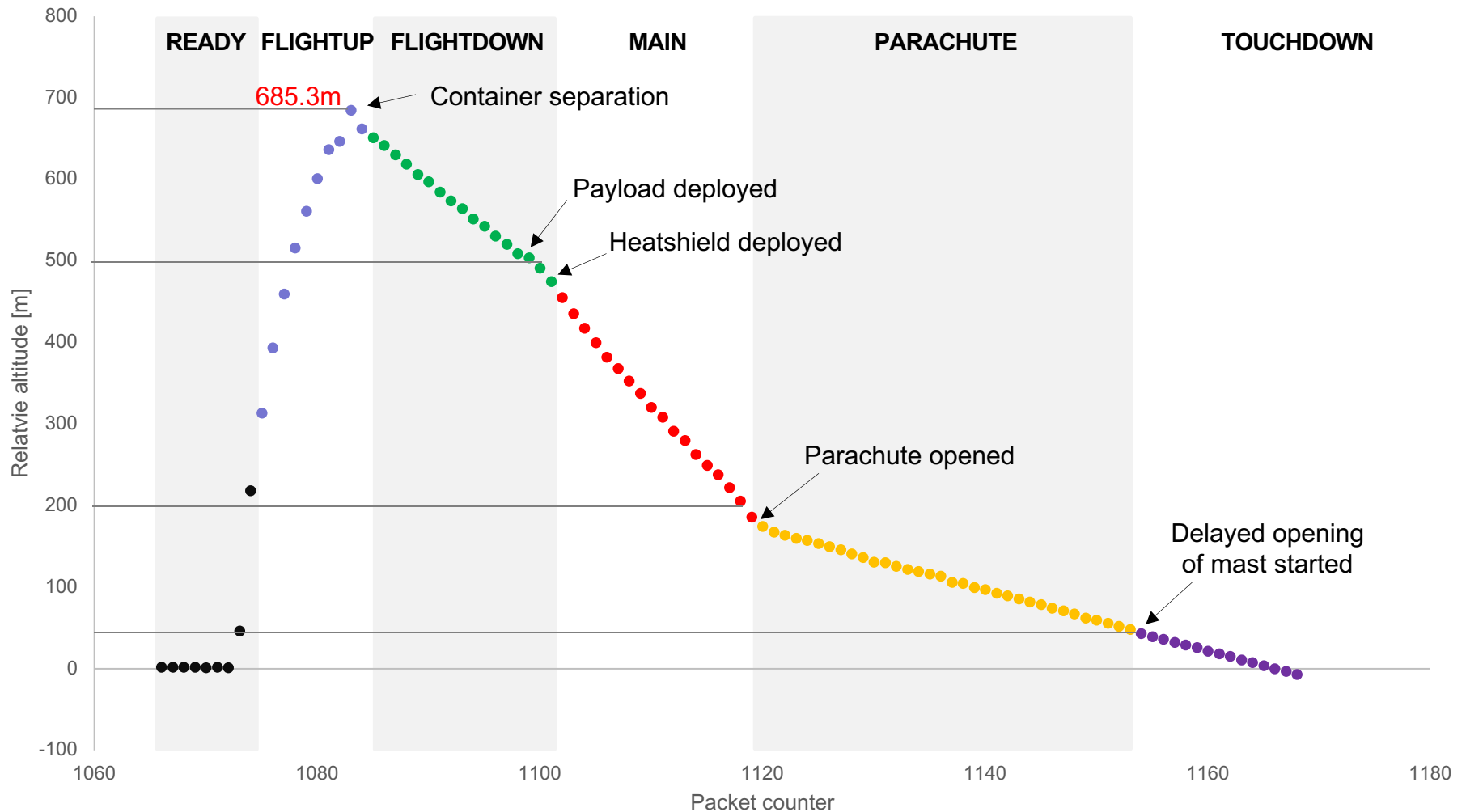
Hubert Kulik



Altitude was calculated using data from pressure sensor.

Further analysis will be performed using data from Payload sd card.

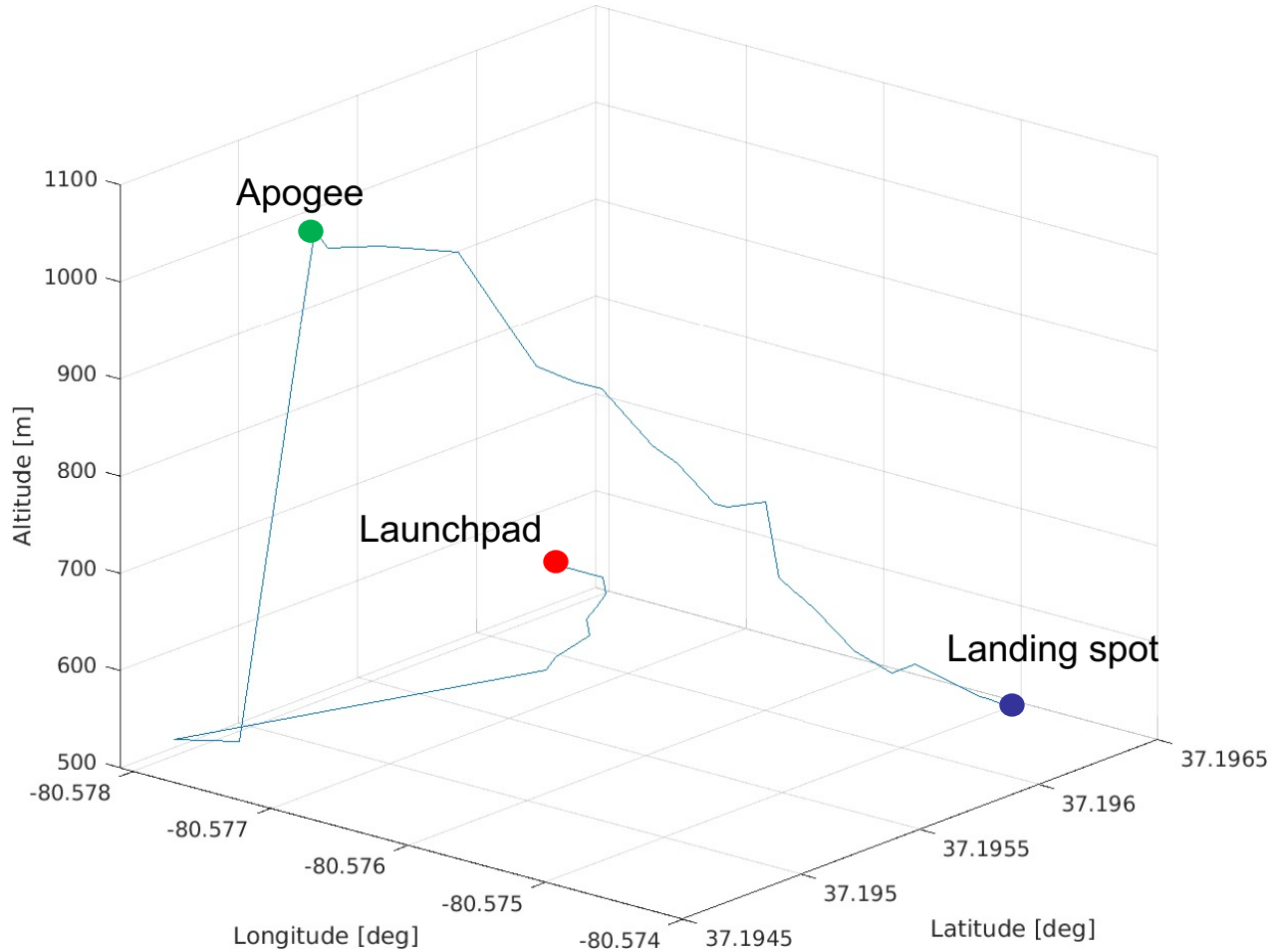
We have received
90 out of 103
sent packets.

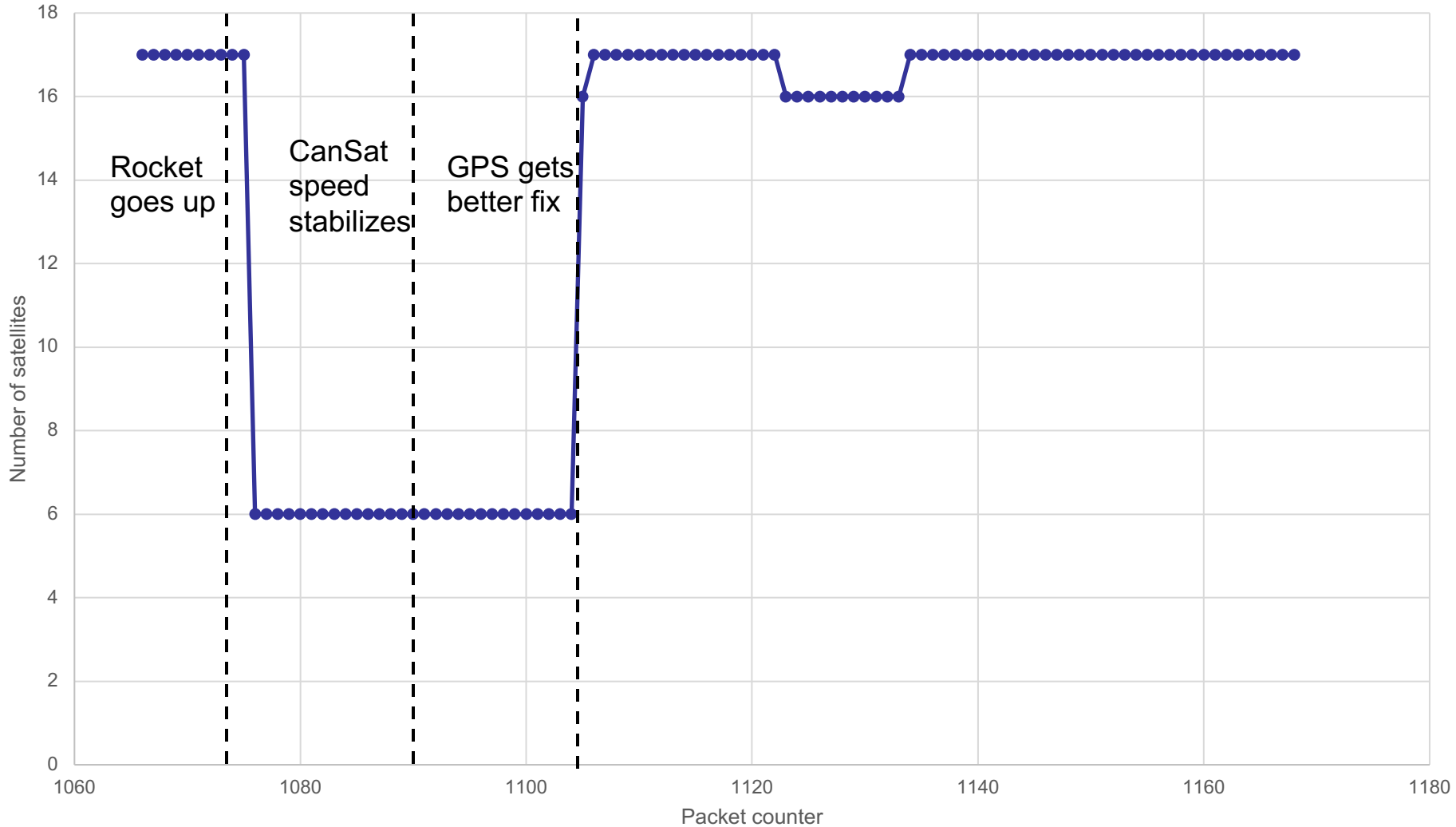


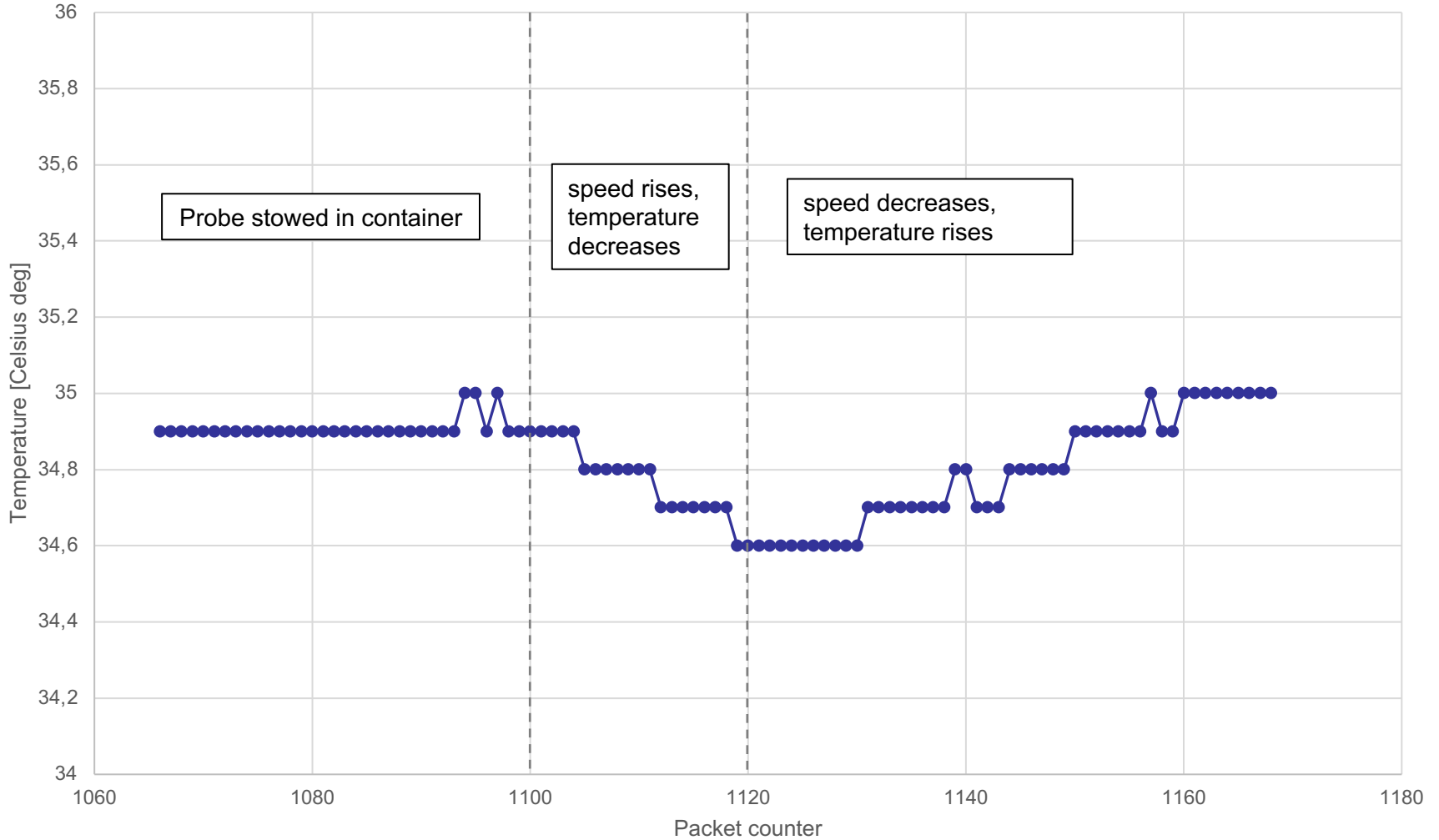
In container: 10.83 m/s

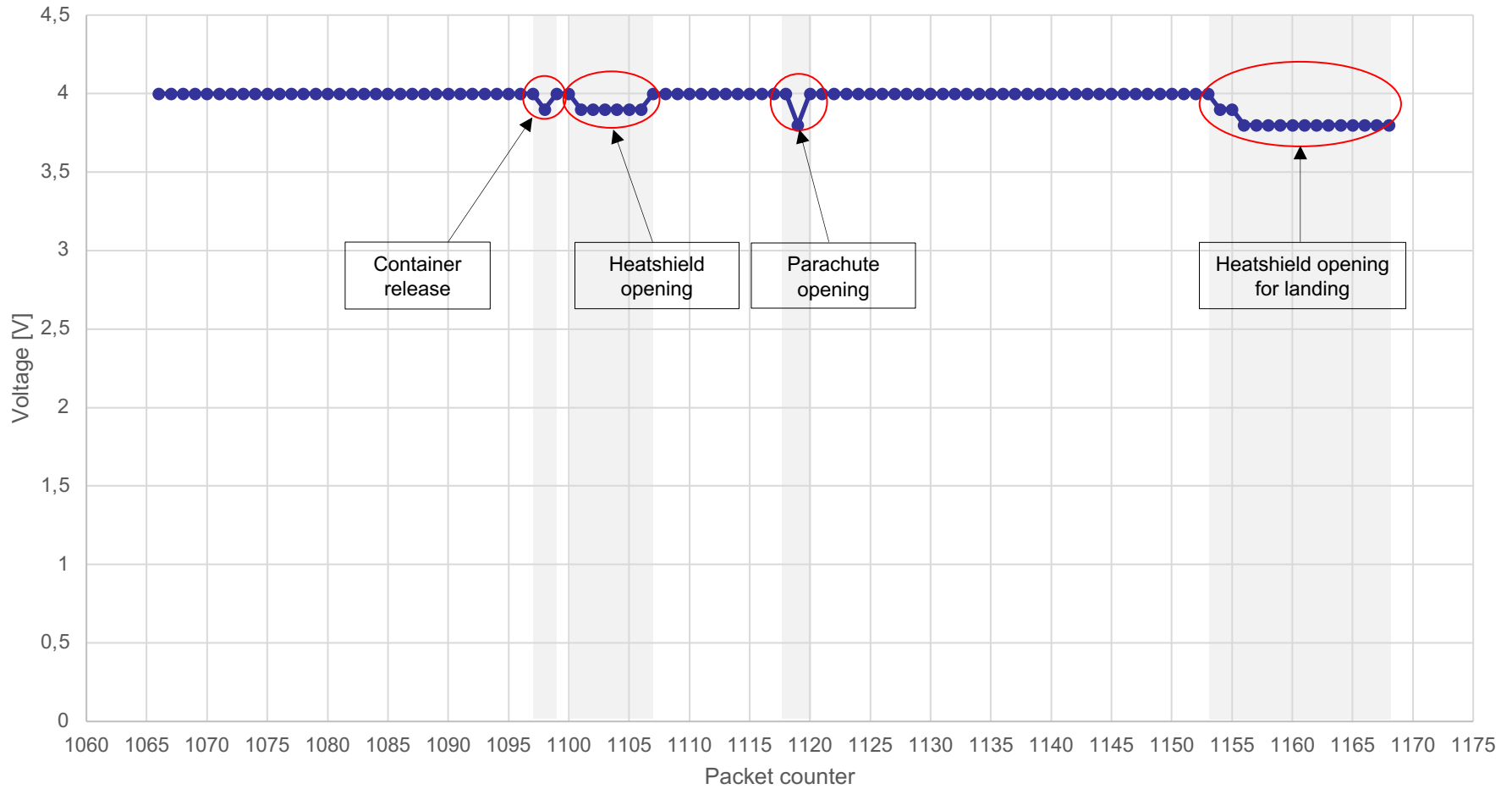
Heatshield: 15.26 m/s

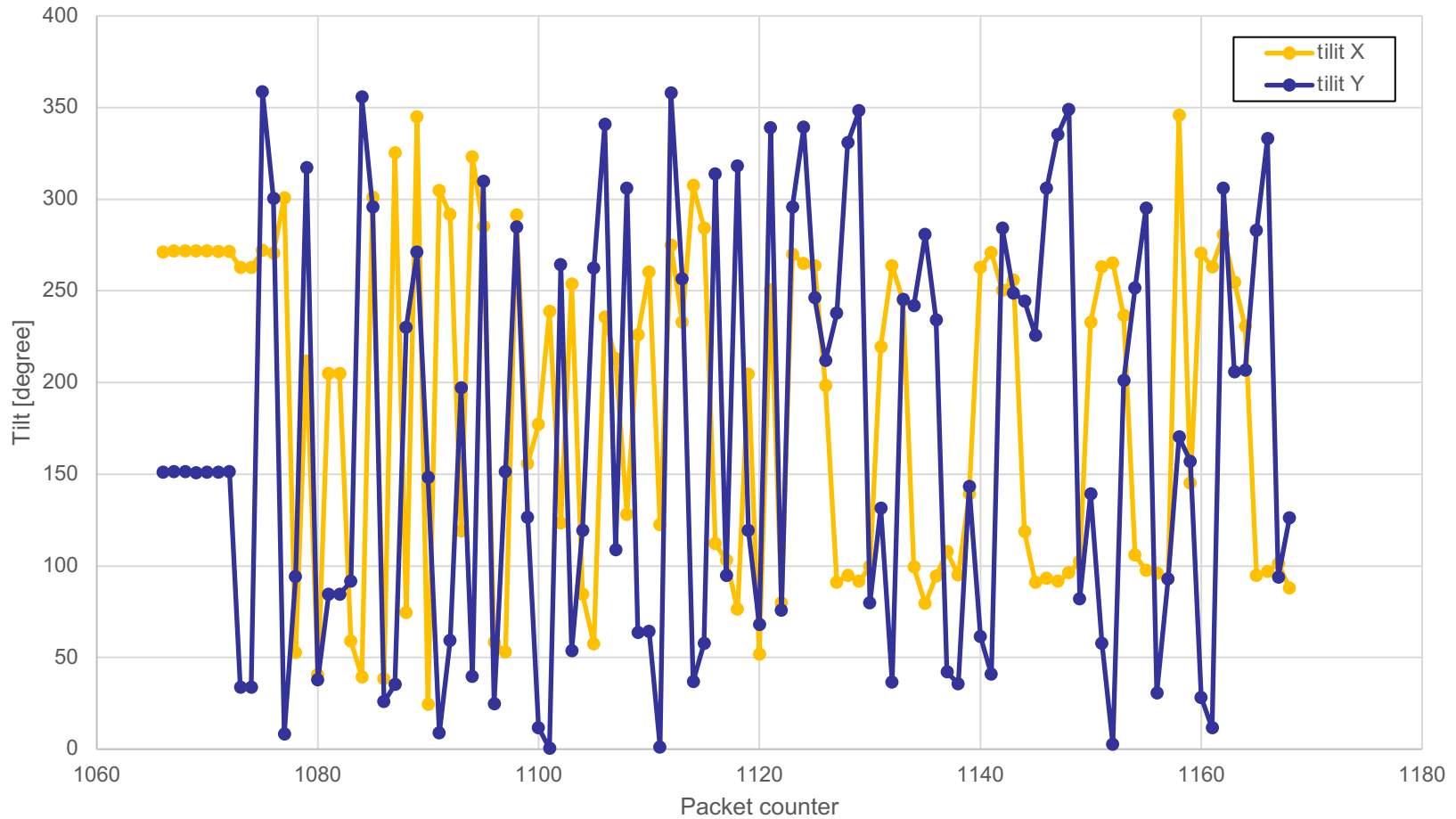
Parachute: 3.73 m/s











We noticed aliasing. Details will be provided in the following slide



CanSat 2023

Payload Camera Events Summary

Team: 1082 – PWr Aerospace



CanSat 2023

Bonus Camera Recording

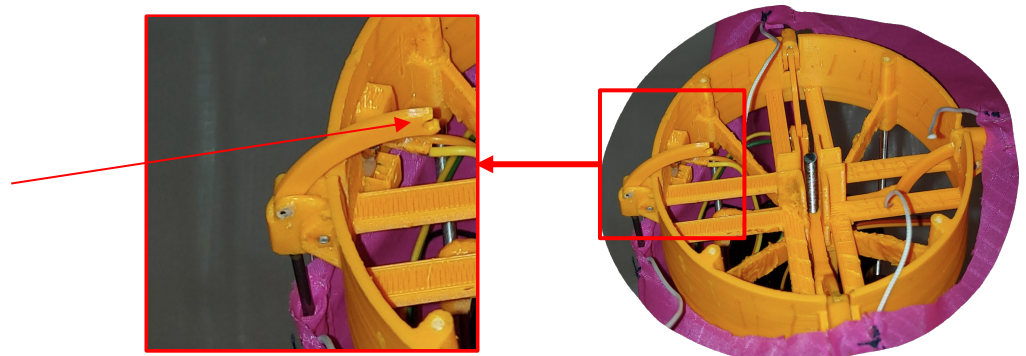
Team 1082 – PWR Aerospace

Failure Analysis

Hubert Kulik

Failure	Root Cause	Corrective actions
Uprighting mechanism failed	Uprighting leg collapsed under the stress of the landing. Caused by the high lateral speed due to wind.	Proper materials used F.E. aluminium instead of 3D printed ASA. Higher safety margins for unexpected environmental factors.
Payload parachute descents speed was to low	No testing of the parachute descent speed was done before the launch.	The parachute should be tested with the proper weight before launch.
Some packets were lost	Not enough motor EMI shielding, probably hand-held radio (460MHz) second harmonic interference with XBee radio (915MHz). Line-of-sight was broken by the launchpad geometry	Changing one of the radios frequency. Better EMI management (shorter cables, shielding, keeping the distance)

The failed linkage that prevented the uprighing



Lessons Learned

Tobiasz Puślecki

What worked?

We found our payload and container

Ground station sent calibration command and received telemetry

Packet transmission frequency met requirements

Plotting worked properly

What didn't work?

We lost 13 packets

Slower than expected descent

Upright mechanism didn't work



- Amazing adventure!
- Sim mode is necessary 😊
- Nice to see you again!
- We know how to work in team project!

