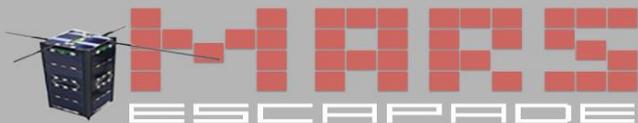
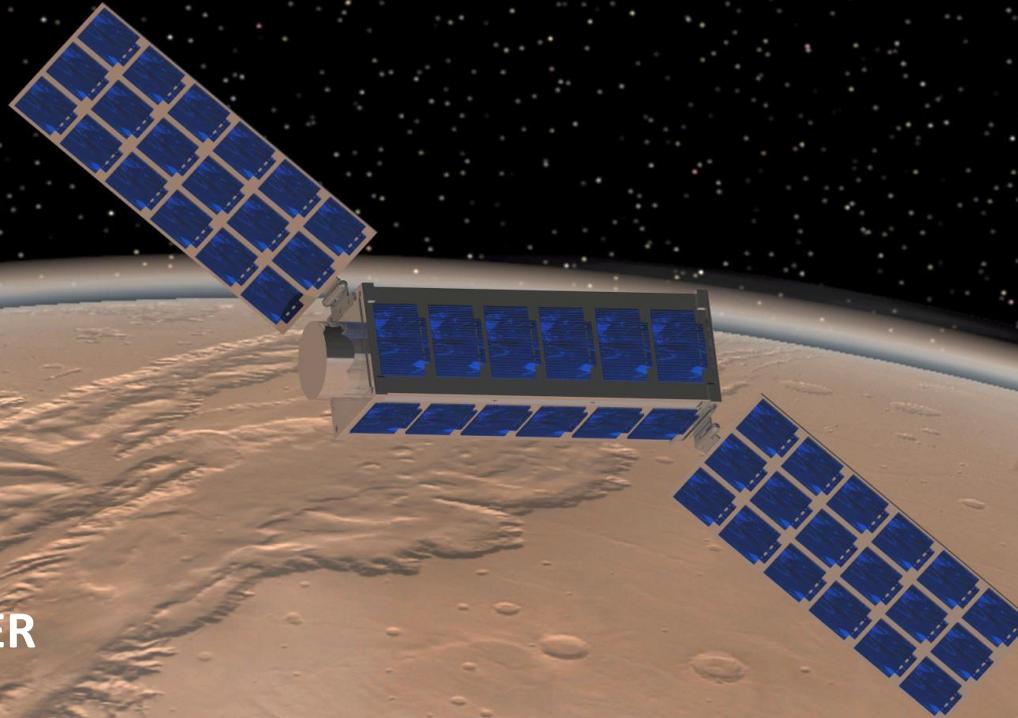


# Conférence

## Equipe Mars Escapade :

Nicolas HEIM  
Jordan DIBY  
Edouard COLIN  
Tristan MALLET  
Robin KLAJZYNGIER  
Juliette FOISSAUD  
Lucas ORSATTO

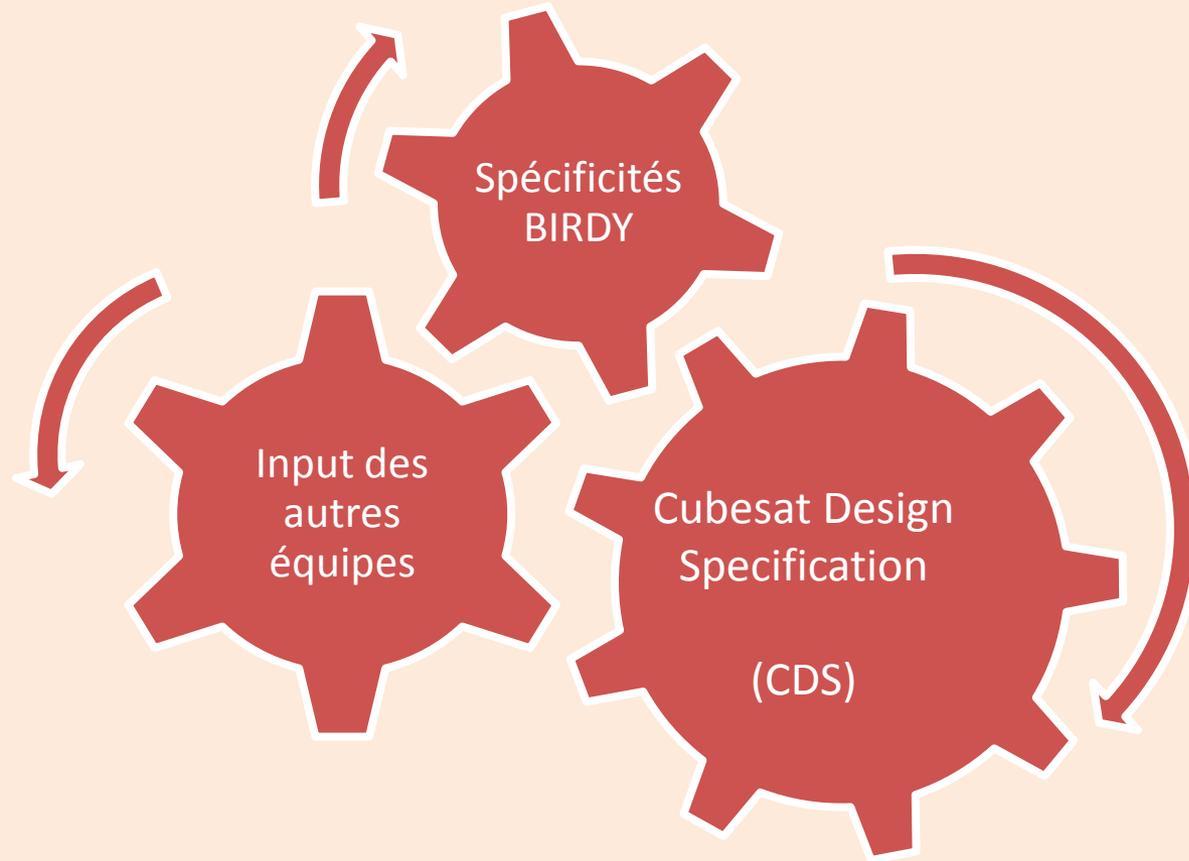


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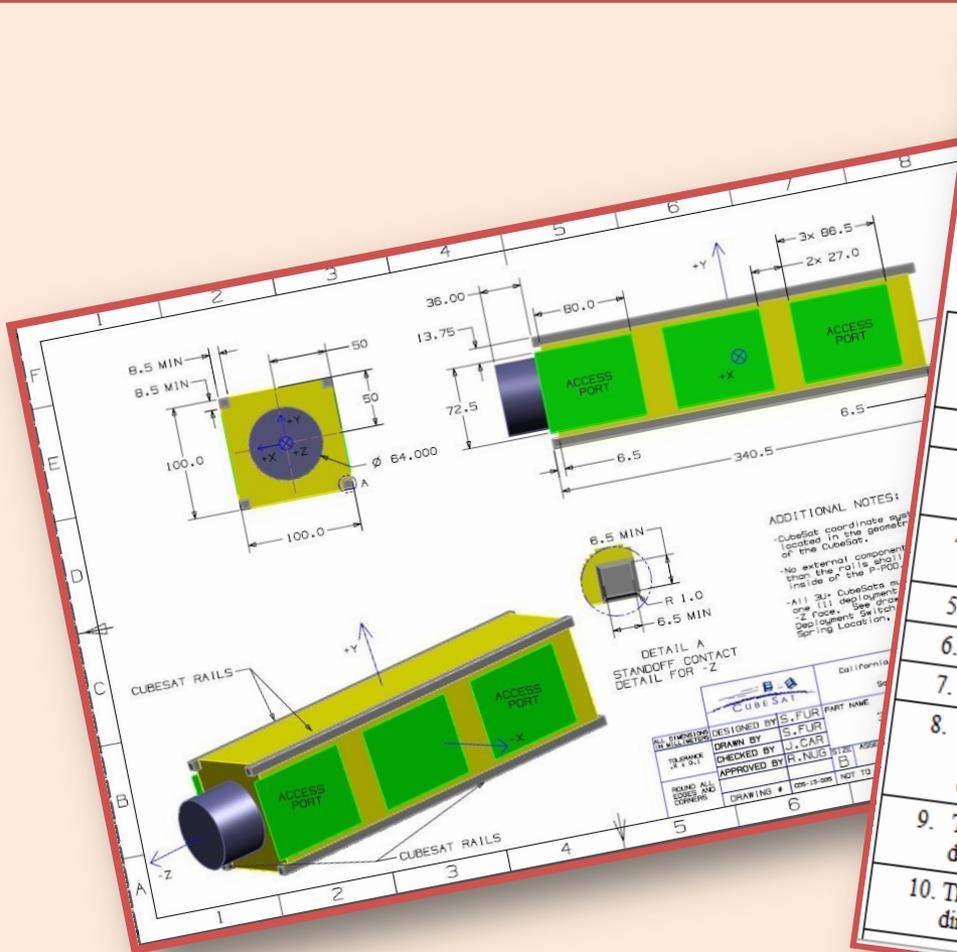


# Conception – Pôle Mécanique

## Design CATIA



# Conception – Pôle Mécanique

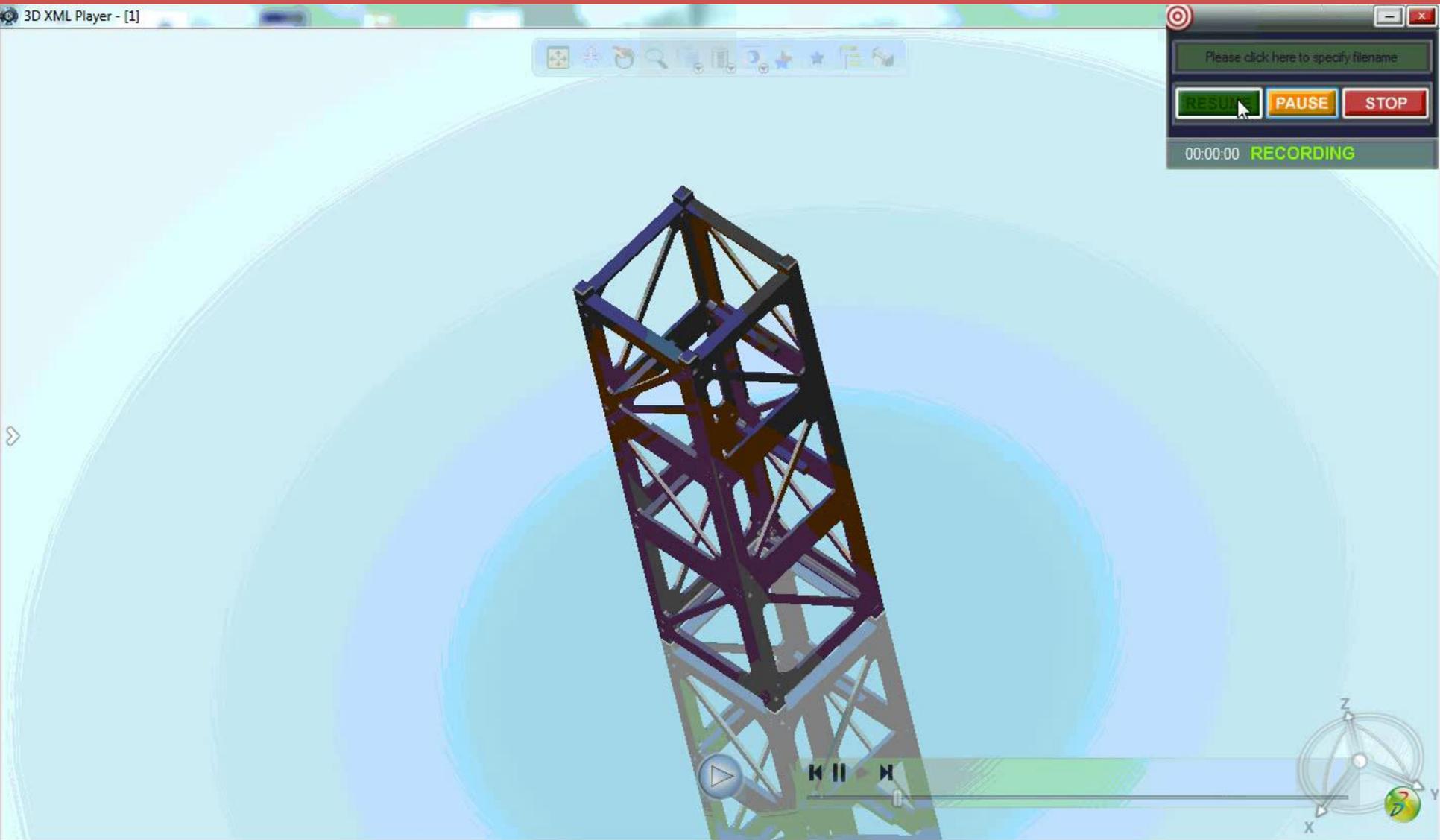


	Technical note on mechanical design	Page: 5 / 23 Ref.: STM-005 Version: 4,0 CL=2
	Author(s): Nicolas HEIM	Date: 11-Feb-2015

### III. - Mechanical requirements

1. The CubeSat shall use the coordinate system as defined in part IV. The CubeSat coordinate system will match the P-POD coordinate system while integrated into the P-POD. The origin of the CubeSat coordinate system is located at the geometric center of the CubeSat. (CDS)
2. BIRDY shall be designed in accordance with the CubeSat Electrical Requirements. (CDS)
3. The ends of the rails on the +/- Z face shall have a minimum surface area of 6.5 mm x 6.5 mm contact area for neighboring CubeSat rails (as per Figure 1). (CDS)
4. At least 75% of the rail will be in contact with the P-POD rails. 25% of the rails may be recessed and no part of the rails will exceed the specification. (CDS)
5. The edges of the rails will be rounded to a radius of at least 1 mm. (CDS)
6. Rails shall have a minimum width of 8.5mm. (CDS)
7. Rails will have a surface roughness less than 1.6 micrometers. (CDS)
8. The BIRDY rails and standoff, which contact the deployment device rails and adjacent CubeSat standoffs, shall be hard anodized aluminum to prevent any cold welding within the deployment device. (CDS)
9. The Center of mass shall be located within 2cm from its geometric center in the X and Y directions and 7 cm in the Z direction before jettison. (CDS)
10. The Center of mass shall be located within 0.1cm (TBC) from its geometric center in every directions after deployment. (AOCS)

# Conception – Pôle Mécanique



# Conception – Pôle Mécanique

## IDM-CIC pré-dimensionnement

- Centraliser l'information.
- Dimensionner (CoM, Col, Mass budget...).
- Offrir un visuel.

Database Ref.	COG [mm]			Inertia matrix at equipment COG [KG.M <sup>2</sup> ]					
	x	y	z	xx	xy	xz	yy	yz	zz
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-2,7019	12,962	1,758E-12	0,0009161	-1,33E-06	0	0	0,0008459	-9,31E-07	7,103E-05
0,5	0,002	-3,03E-17	0,0007942	0	0	0	0,0007381	0	5,609E-05
0,0003249	0,0003249	0,3	1,246E-05	0	0	0	1,246E-05	0	2,492E-05



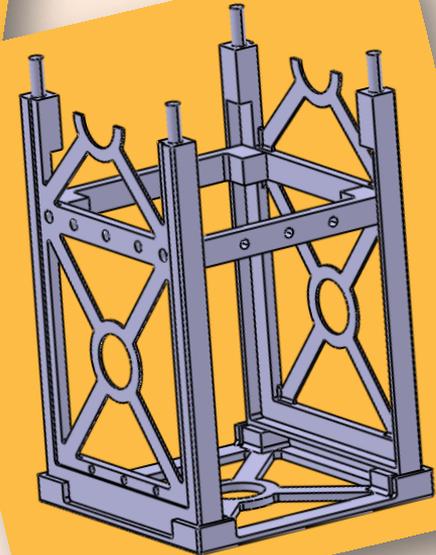
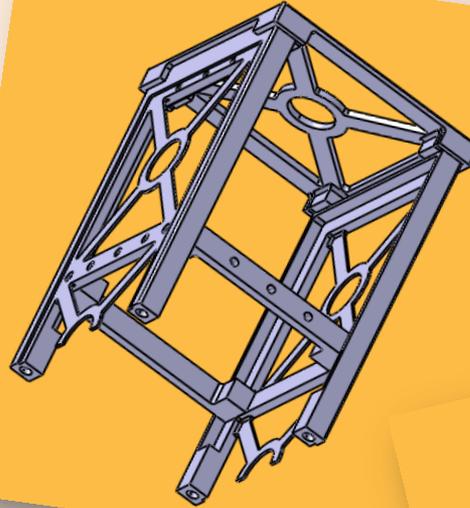
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# Conception – Pôle Mécanique

## Impression 3D

- ❑ Objet manipulable, permet de confronter le modèle numérique au réel.
- ❑ Valide ou non les choix de conception/montage.
- ❑ Support de communication.



# AIT/AIV – Pôle Mécanique

## Systeme d'assemblage



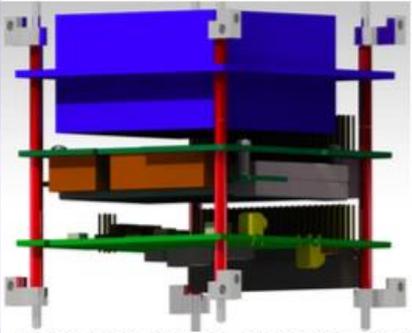
# AIT / AIV – Tests vibratoires

## Procédure d'intégration

Tests pré-  
assemblage

Assemblage &  
intégration

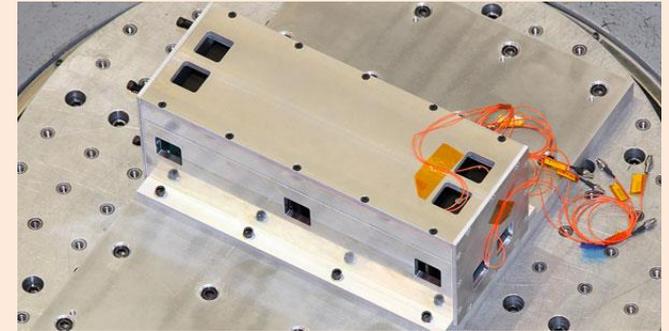
Test post-  
assemblage

11	 <p>Put four fasteners around the rod and check that they are on the same plan like on the picture.</p>	Four fasteners well screwed and located on the same plan.
12		Do the same with the 3 units (To be completed with the progress of the other teams)
13	 <p>Fix a frame 1 with a frame 2 (screwing) <b>2 times</b></p>	Frames fixed

# AIT / AIV – Tests vibratoires

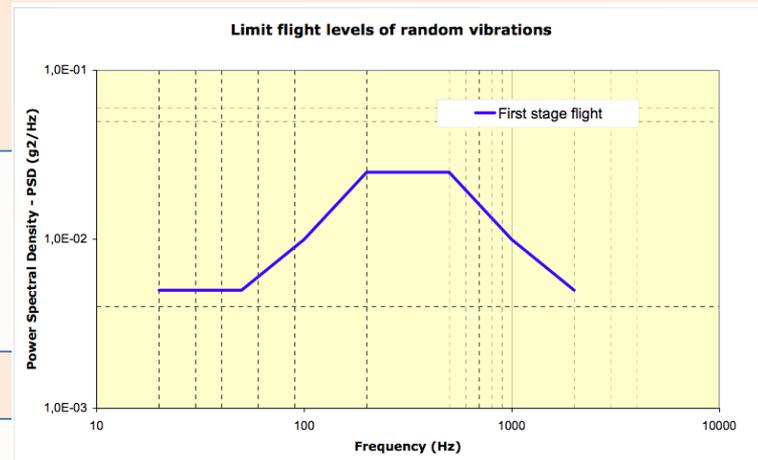
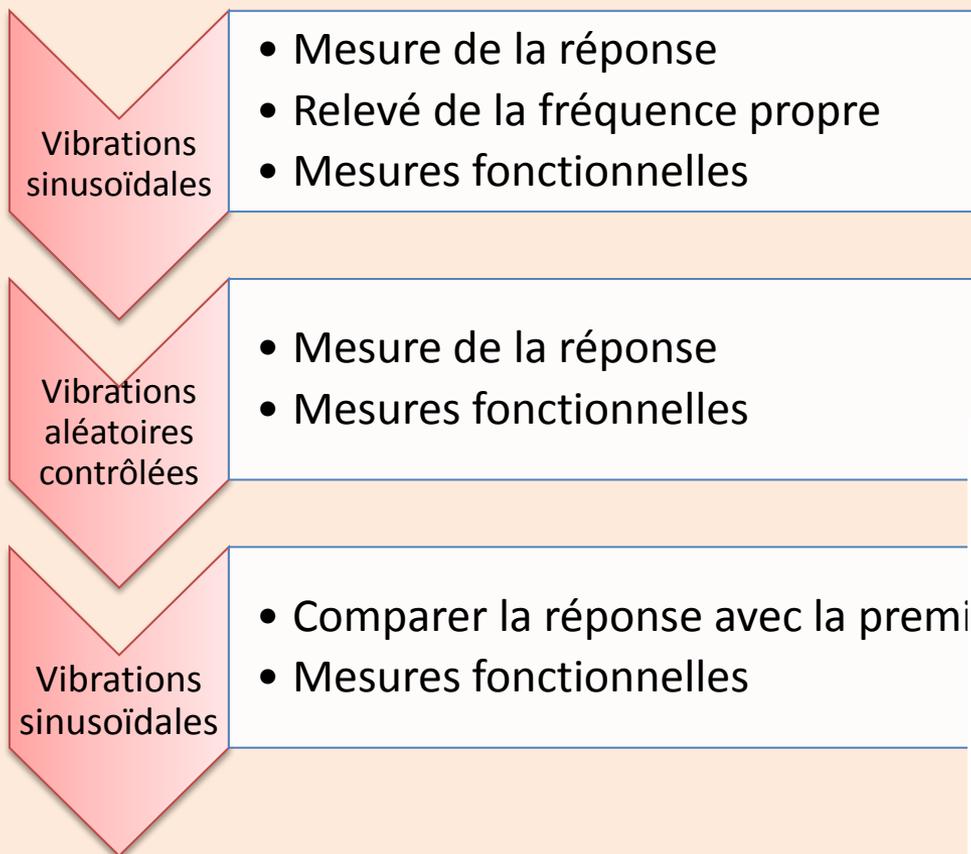
## ☐ *Mise en place*

- *Fixation des accéléromètres*
- *Installation sur pot vibrant par l'intermédiaire d'un test-pod*



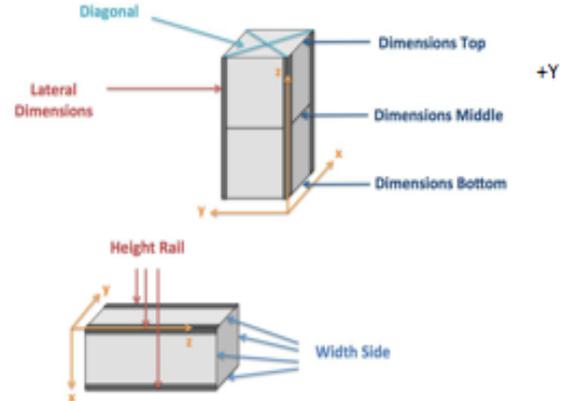
# AIT / AIV – Tests vibratoires

## □ Evolution des tests



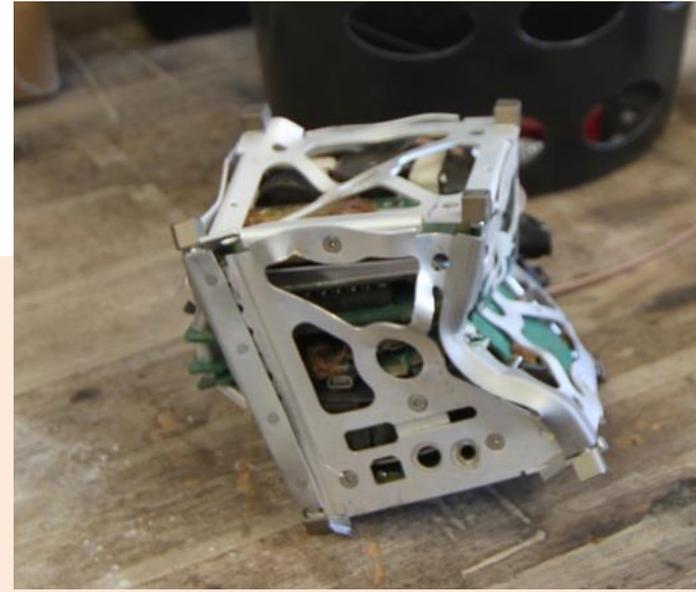
# AIT / AIV – Tests vibratoires

List Item	Actual	Required
Mass	_____	$\leq 4000g$
Remove Before Flight	_____	Protrudes $\leq 6.5$ mm
Spring Plungers	_____	Option (A/B) Functional (Y/N)
Rails	_____	Anodized (Y/N)
Deployment Switches	_____	Option (A/B) Functional (Y/N)



Width [x-y], Top		
Side 1	_____	$100.0 \pm 0.1mm$
Side 2	_____	$100.0 \pm 0.1mm$
Side 3	_____	$100.0 \pm 0.1mm$
Side 4	_____	$100.0 \pm 0.1mm$

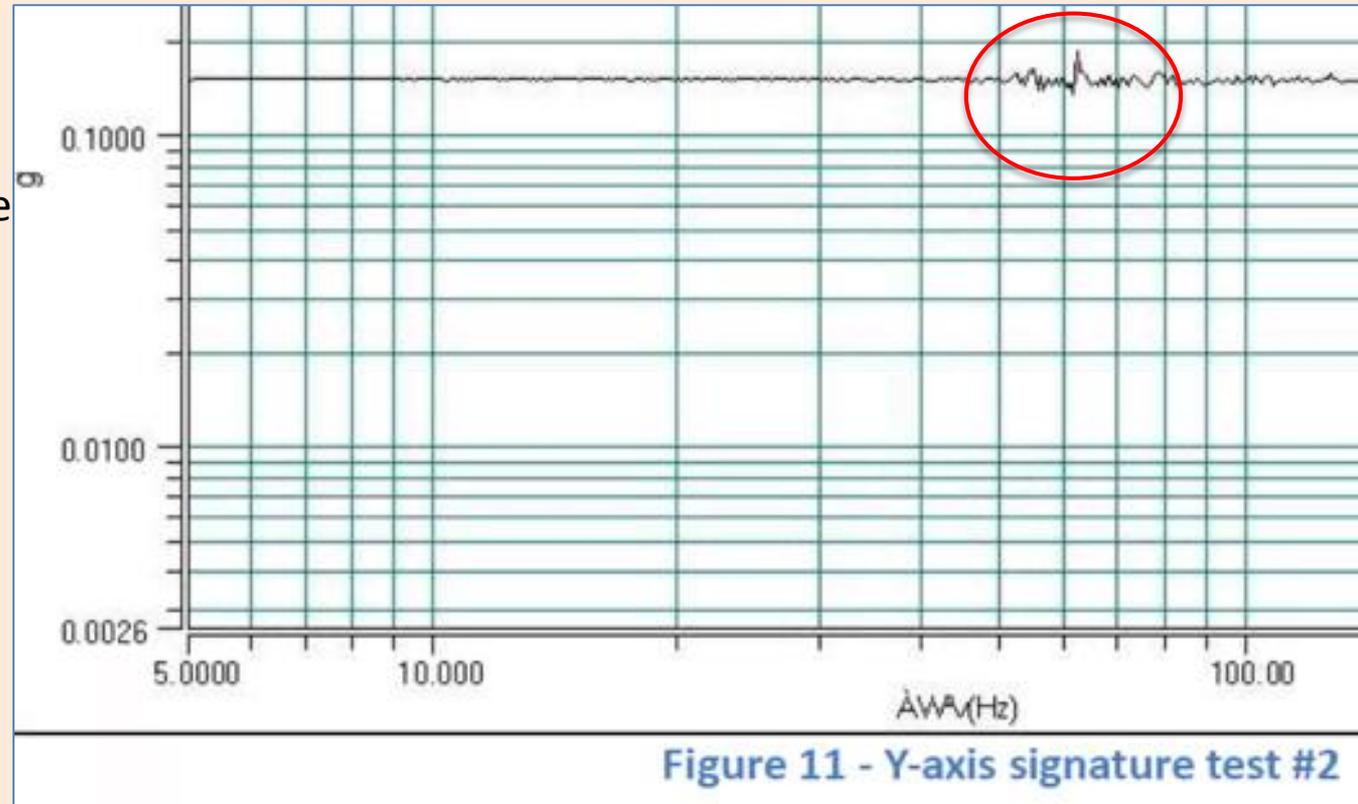
List Item	Actual	Required
<b>Height [z]</b>		
Rail 1	_____	
Rail 2	_____	
Rail 3	_____	



# AIT / AIV – Tests vibratoires

## □ *Les résultats*

- Comparaison des fréquences de résonance avec celles déterminées sur Catia

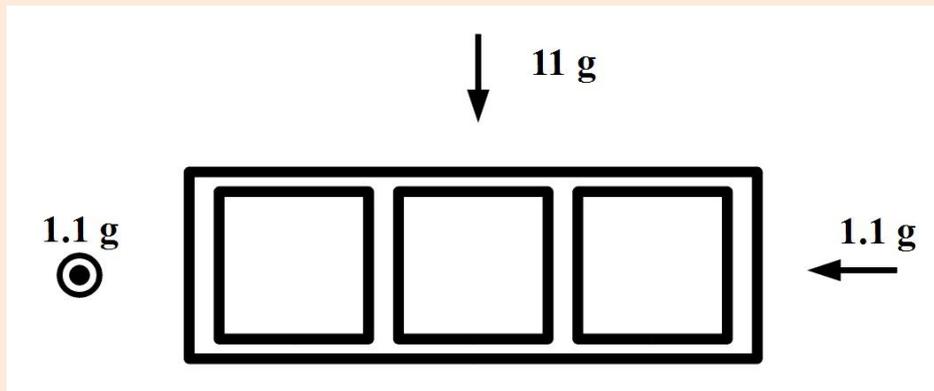


# FEA – Pôle Mécanique

## Objectifs

Earth	Launch	Space
Temperature	Acoustic loads	Temperature
Moisure	<b>Quasi static loads</b>	Therma flux
	Dynamic loads	Vacuum / Outgassing
	Shock loads	Radiations
		Atomic oxygen

*Environmental factors taken into account when designing the CubeSat*



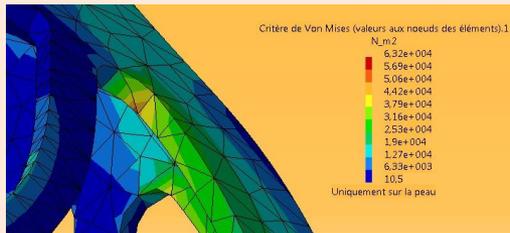
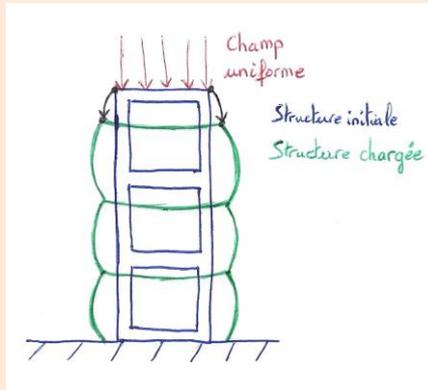
Champ axial max : 11g  
Champ longitudinal max : 1,1

→ Champ max testé dans toutes les directions : 11 g

# FEA – Pôle Mécanique

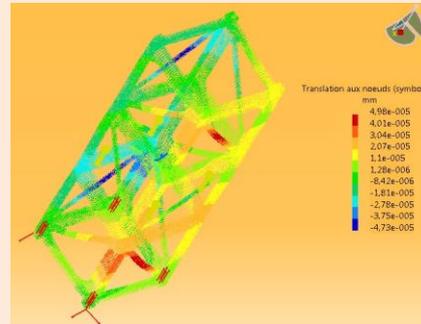
## Démarche FEA

Prévision du champ de déplacement

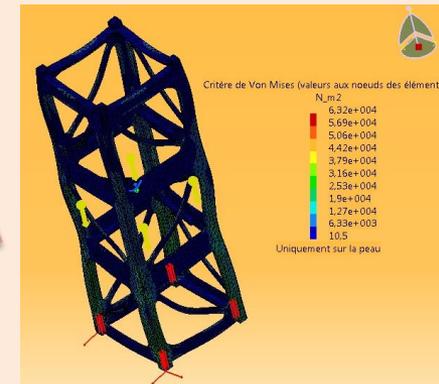


Conditions aux limites

→ Champ de déplacement cohérent



Charge appliquée à la structure

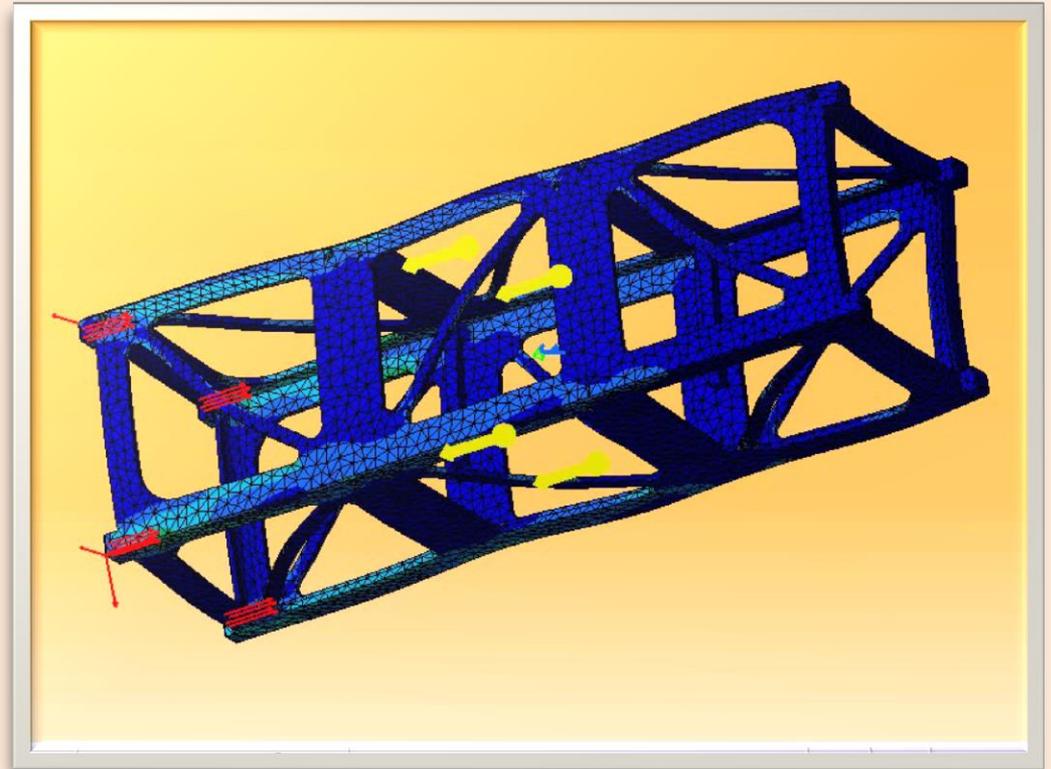


→ Interpréter les résultats  
→ Apporter des modifications

# FEA – Pôle Mécanique

## Résultats et interprétations

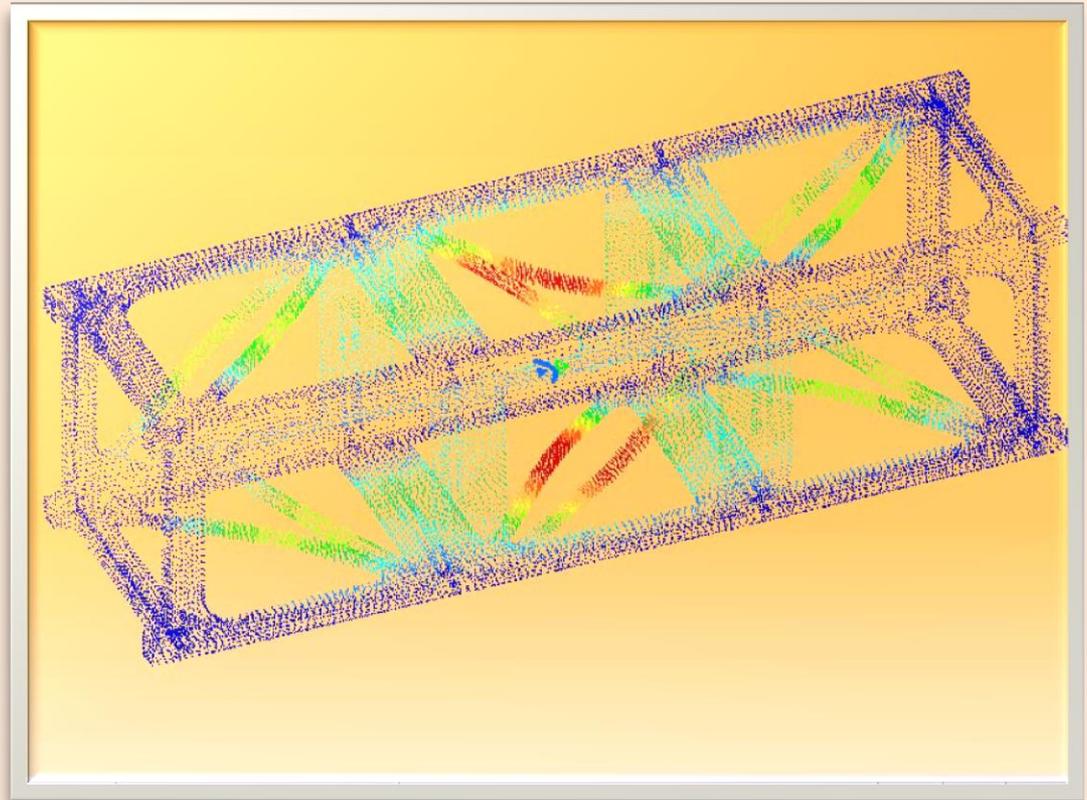
- ❑ Contrainte max : 63 kN
- ❑ Déplacement max : 5 e-5 mm



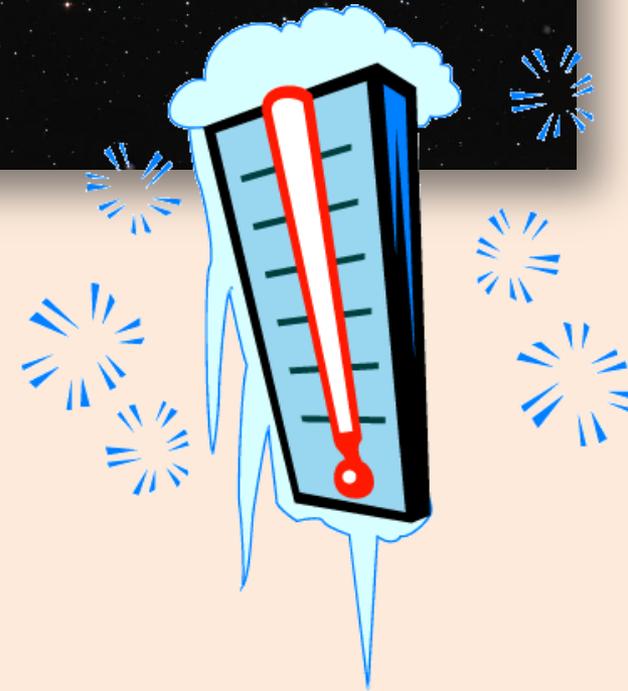
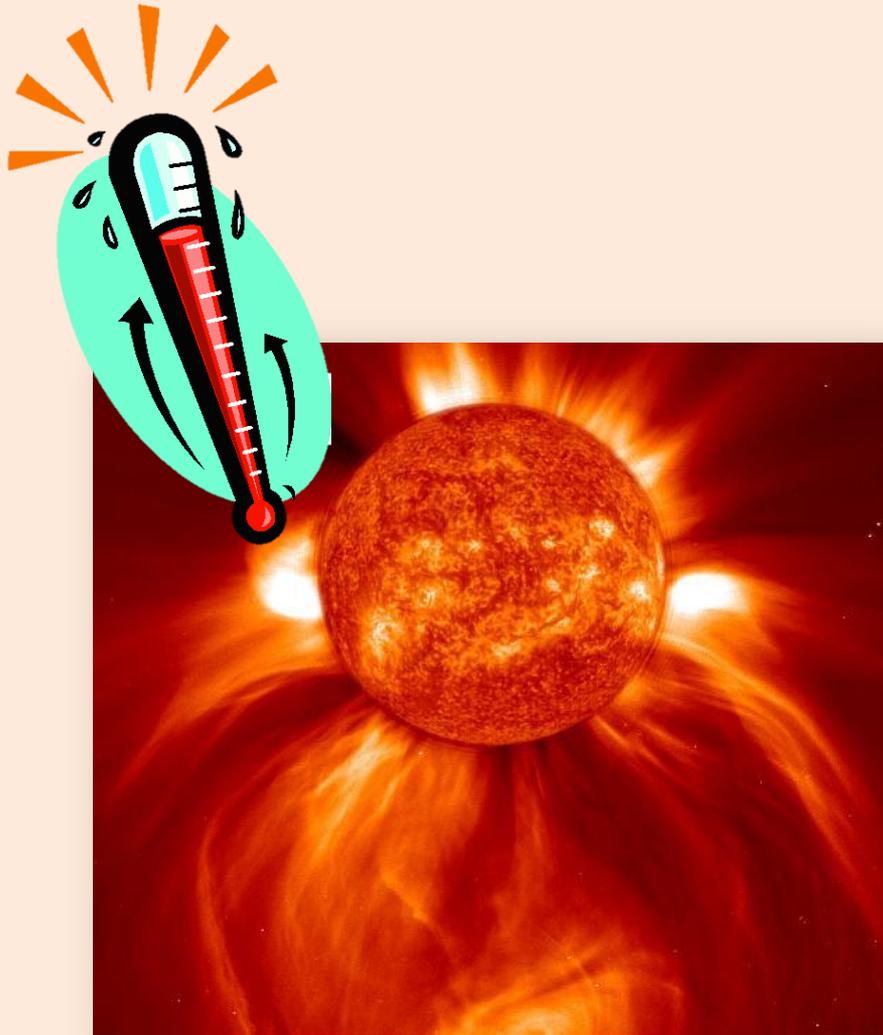
# FEA – Pôle Mécanique

## Analyse modale

- Modes propres
- Déformation associée à chaque mode propre



# Le Pôle thermique



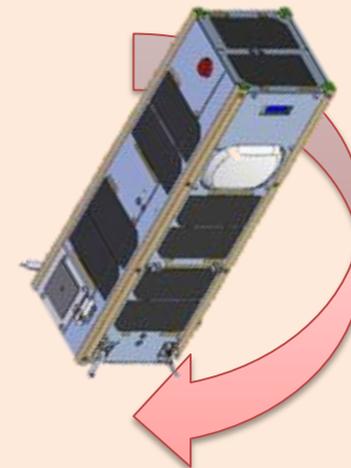
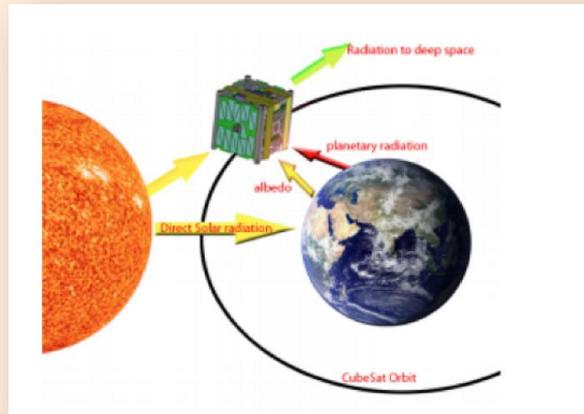
# Quel Environnement ?

## Hostile

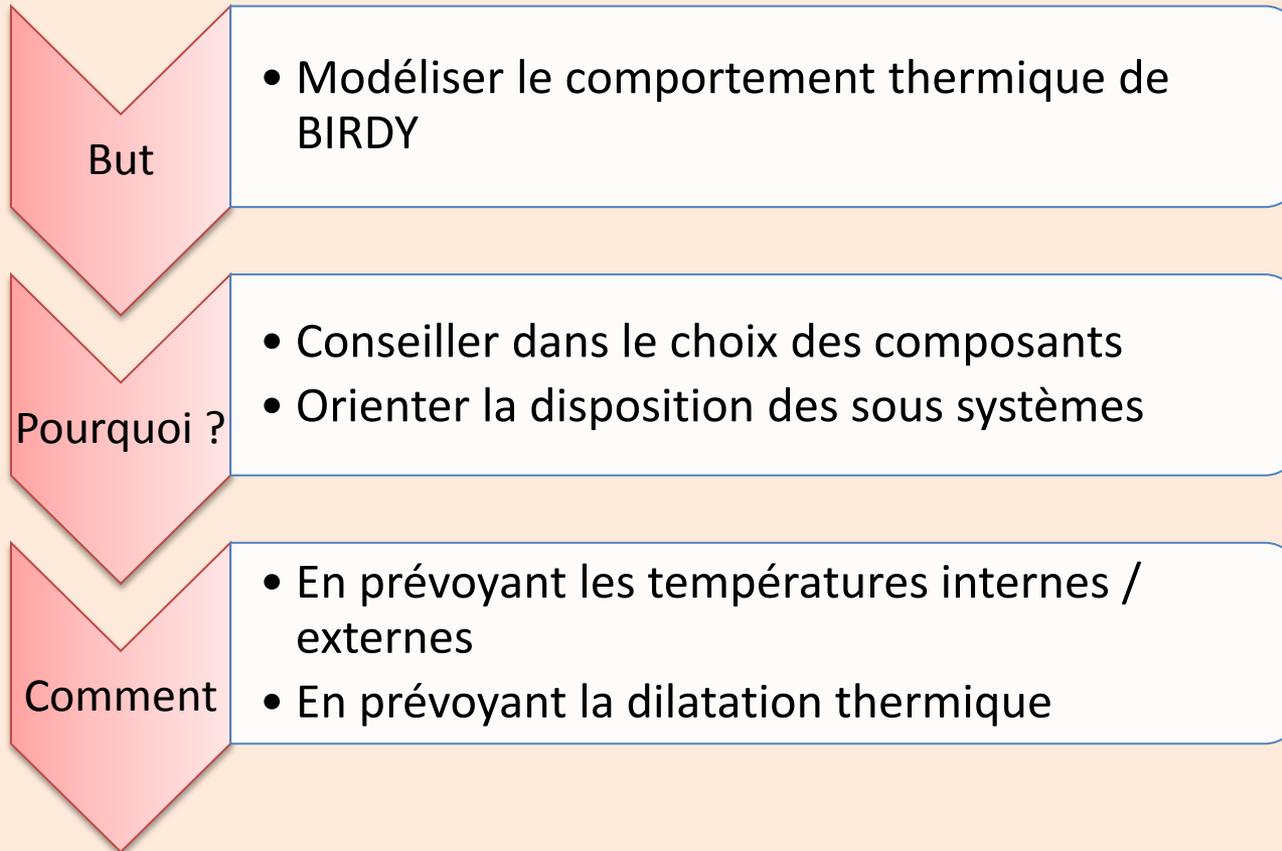
- 270°C isolé
- Radiations solaires
- Radiations Planètes
- Albedos

## Variable

- Spin de BIRDY
- Trajectoire
- Dissipation interne



# Le rôle du pôle thermique

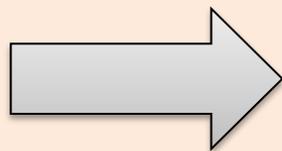
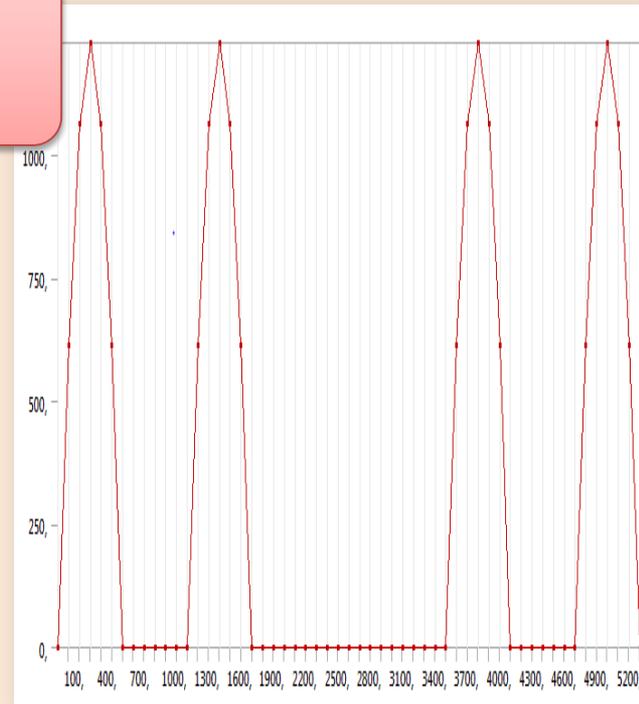
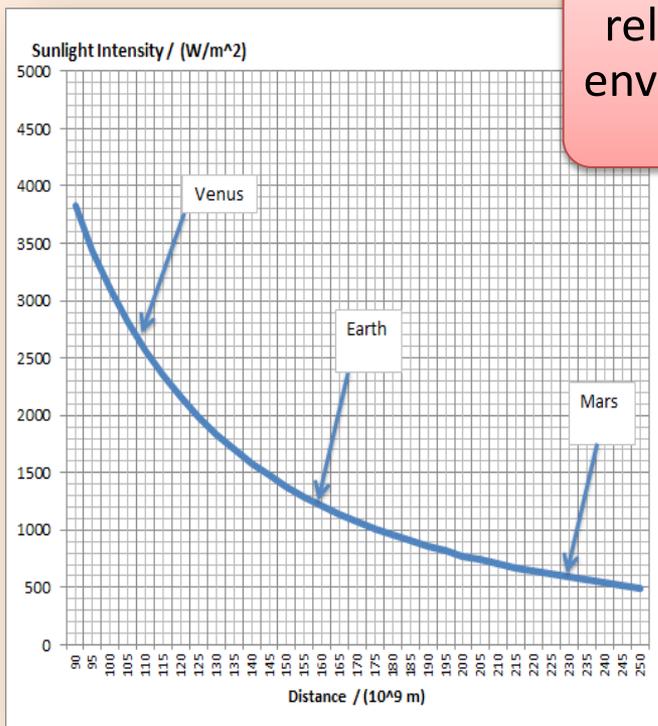


# L'étude thermique

Position relative à son environnement

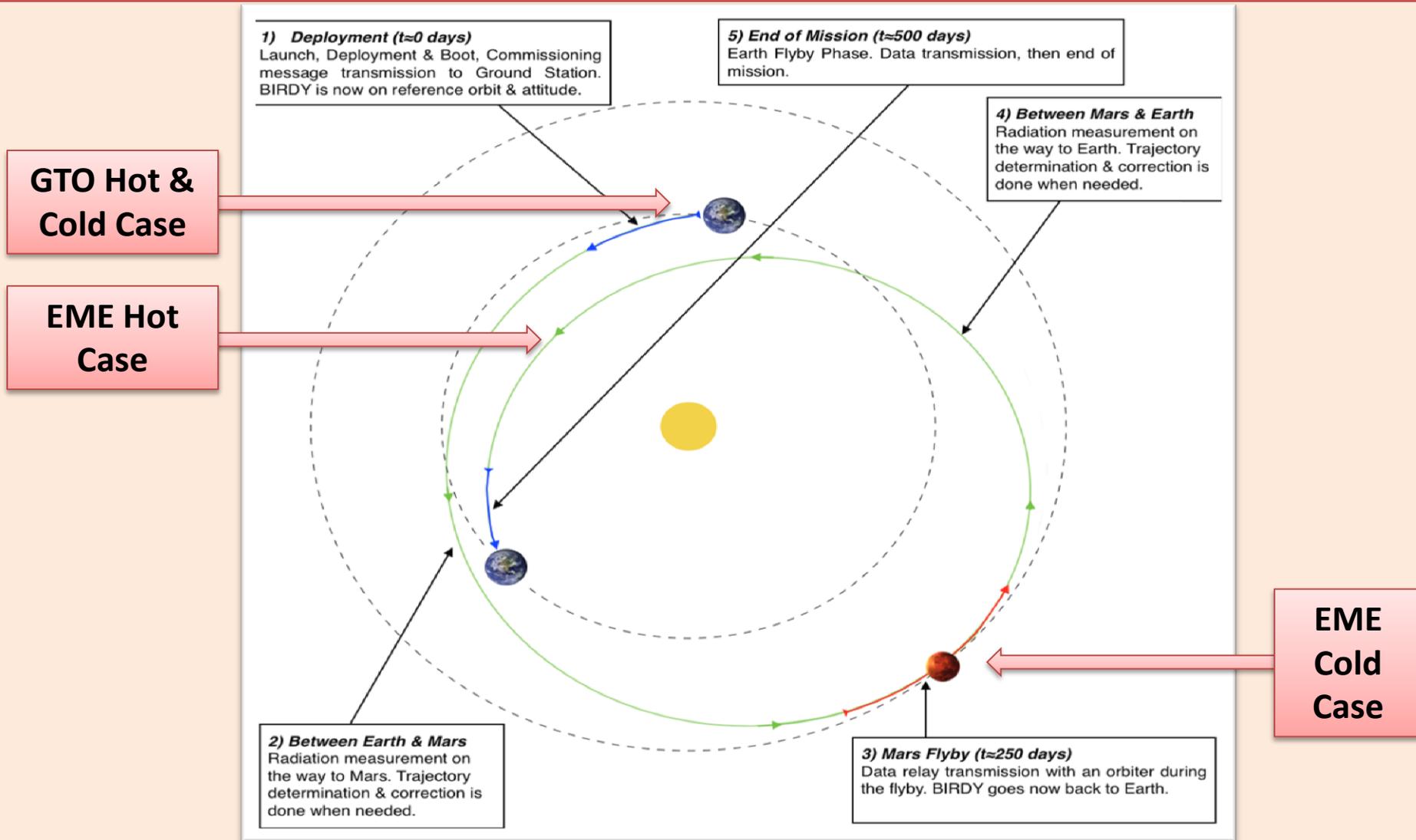
Son orientation (Spin)

De nombreux cas possibles



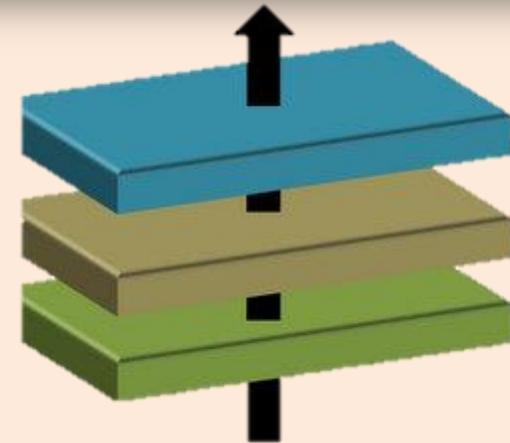
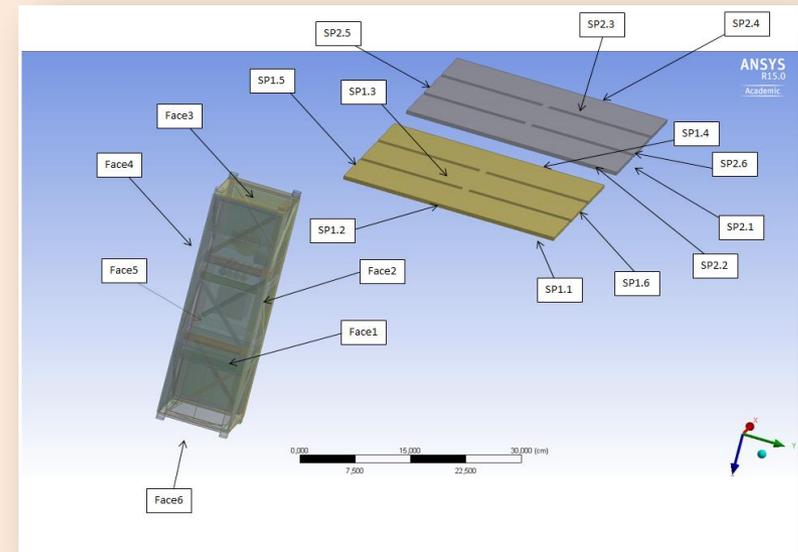
4 cas extrêmes à prévoir

# L'étude thermique



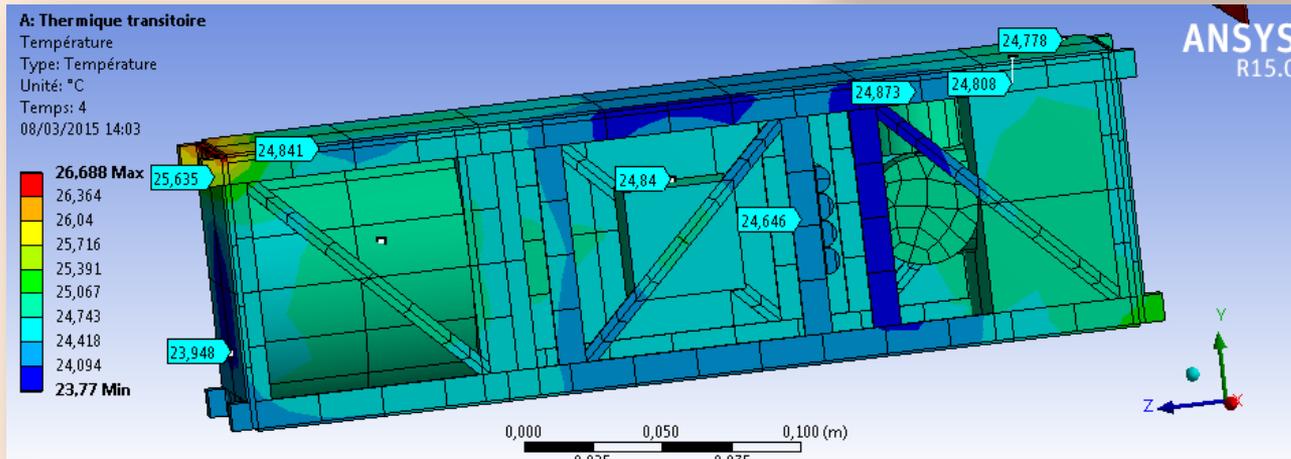
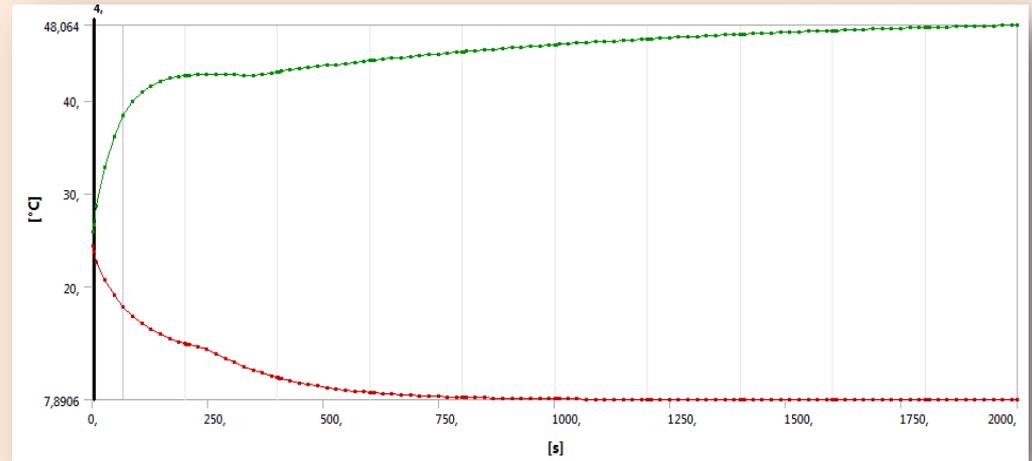
# La simulation - ANSYS

- ❑ **Structure principale** reprise de l'étude mécanique
- ❑ **Panneaux solaires :**  
Matériau équivalent  
(uniformité thermique dans l'épaisseur)
- ❑ **Couplage thermique** pour simuler les jonctions délicates



# Exploitation des résultats

## ☐ Températures globales *Exemple : GTO HOT CASE*



## ☐ Températures locales



**Prédiction des températures extrêmes**

# Exploitation des résultats

## A: Thermique transitoire

Température

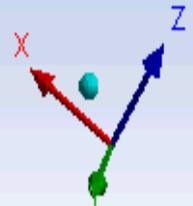
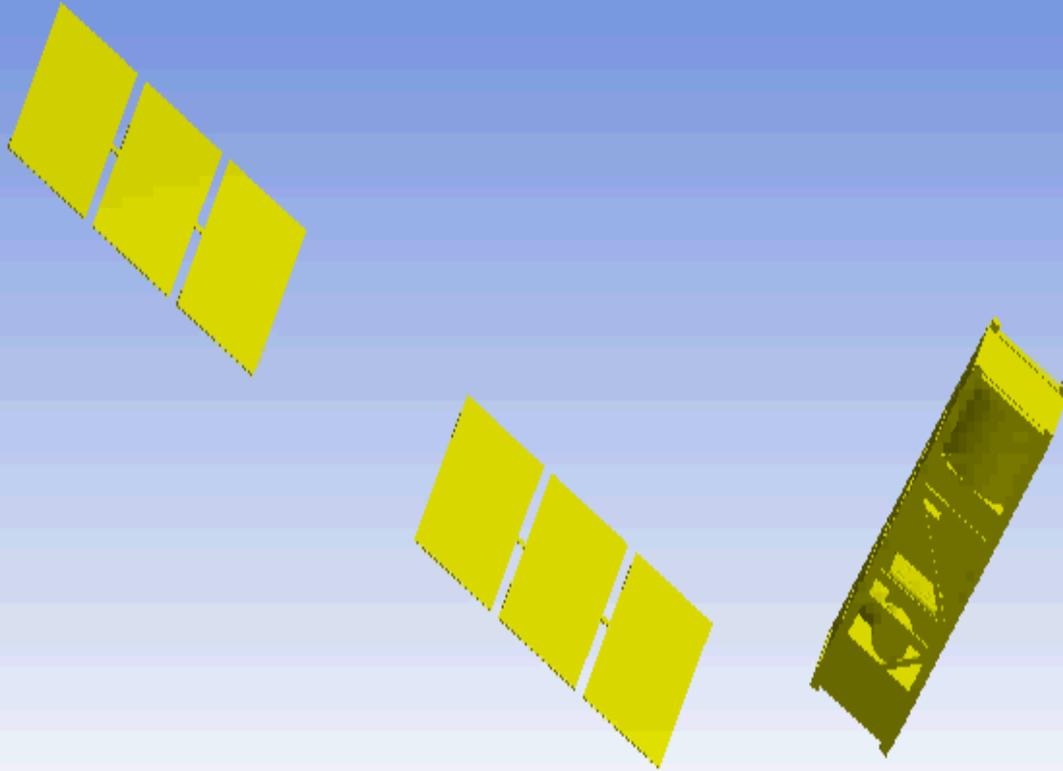
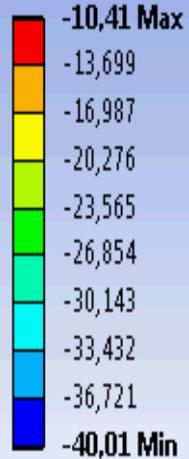
Type: Température

Unité: °C

Temps: 7000

06/03/2015 10:07

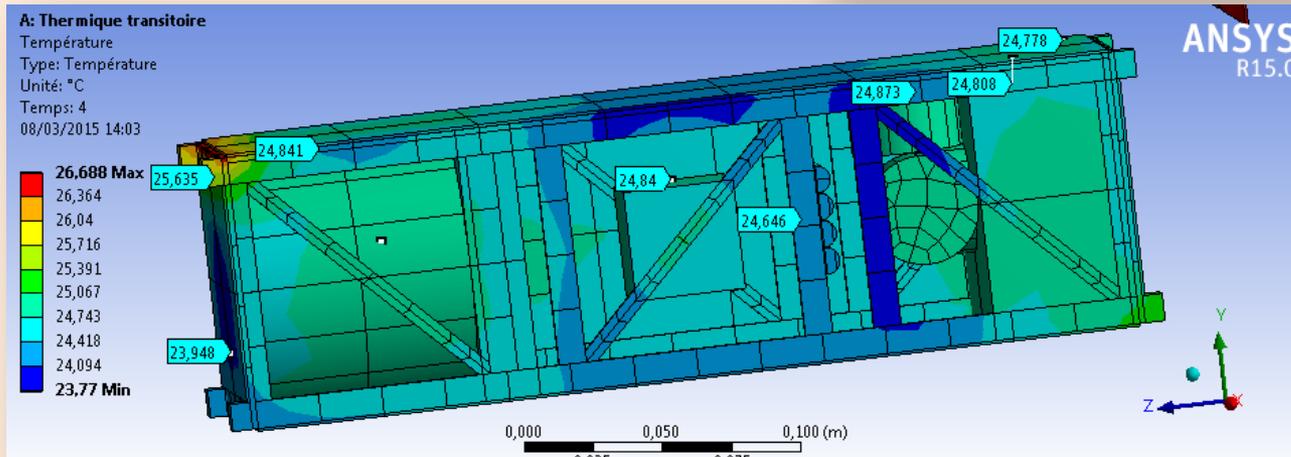
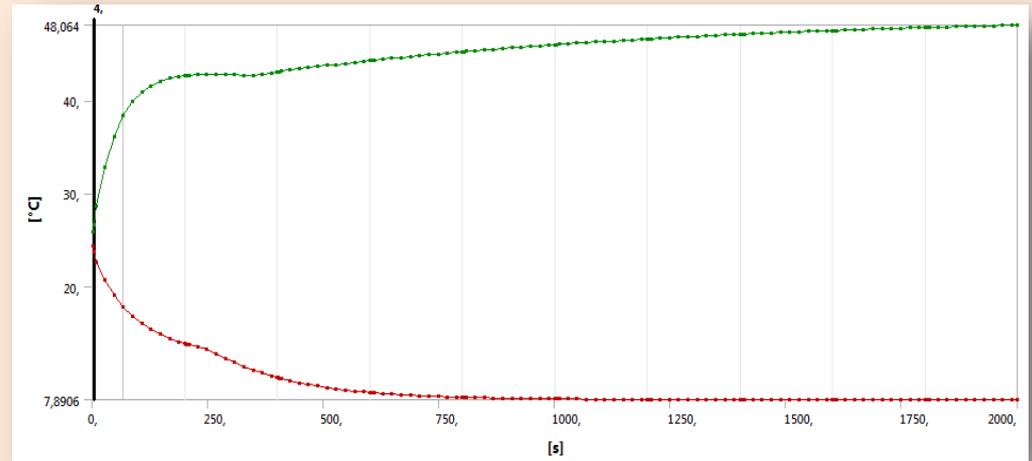
ANSYS  
R15.0



# Exploitation des résultats

## ☐ Températures globales

*Exemple : GTO HOT CASE*

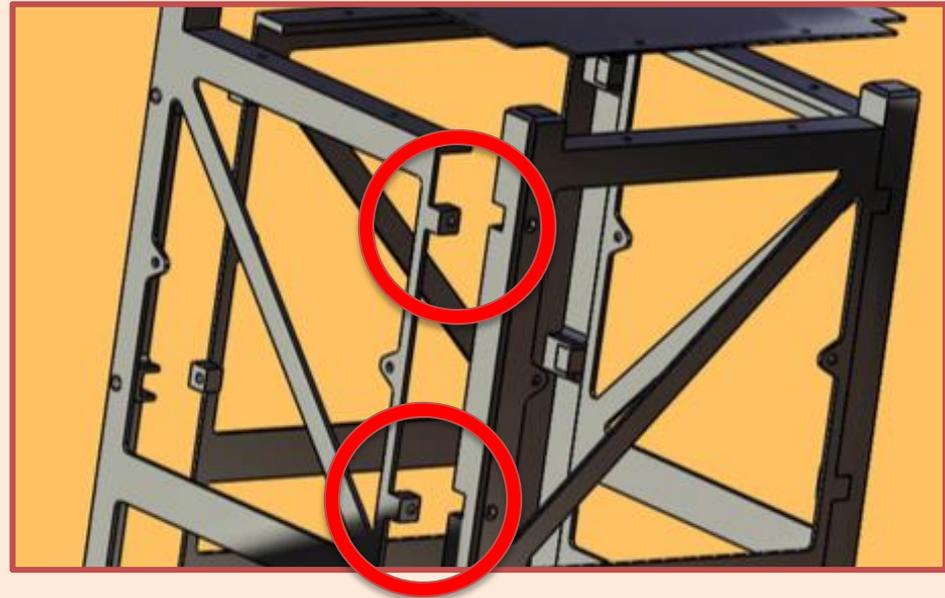
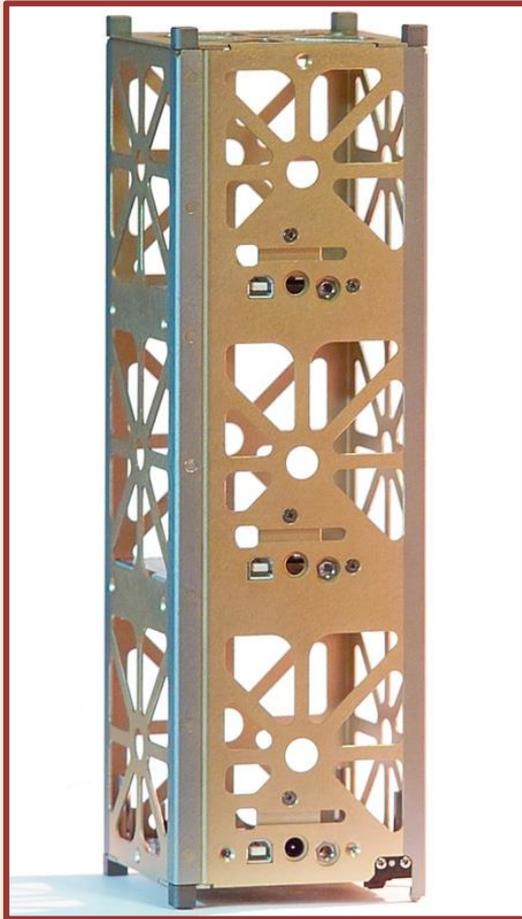


## ☐ Températures locales



**Prédiction des températures extrêmes**

# Fabrication – Spécificités du Design



**Cubesat  
Classique**

- 4 tôles fines
- 4 tiges carrées

**Cubesat  
BIRDY**

- 4 Frames
- Liaisons par encastrement

# Fabrication – Usinage

## Première étape : Préparation

• Matériau : Aluminium 7075

• Pièce brute : 100 x 400 mm

• Machines  
• 3-axes commande numérique  
• Machine conventionnelle

• Logiciel : Module FAO CATIA V5



# Fabrication – Usinage

## Première étape : Préparation

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- Machine conventionnelle

• Logiciel : Module FAO CATIA V5



# Fabrication – Usinage

## Deuxième étape : CN

2H30

- Gros œuvre : usinage des poches

0H30

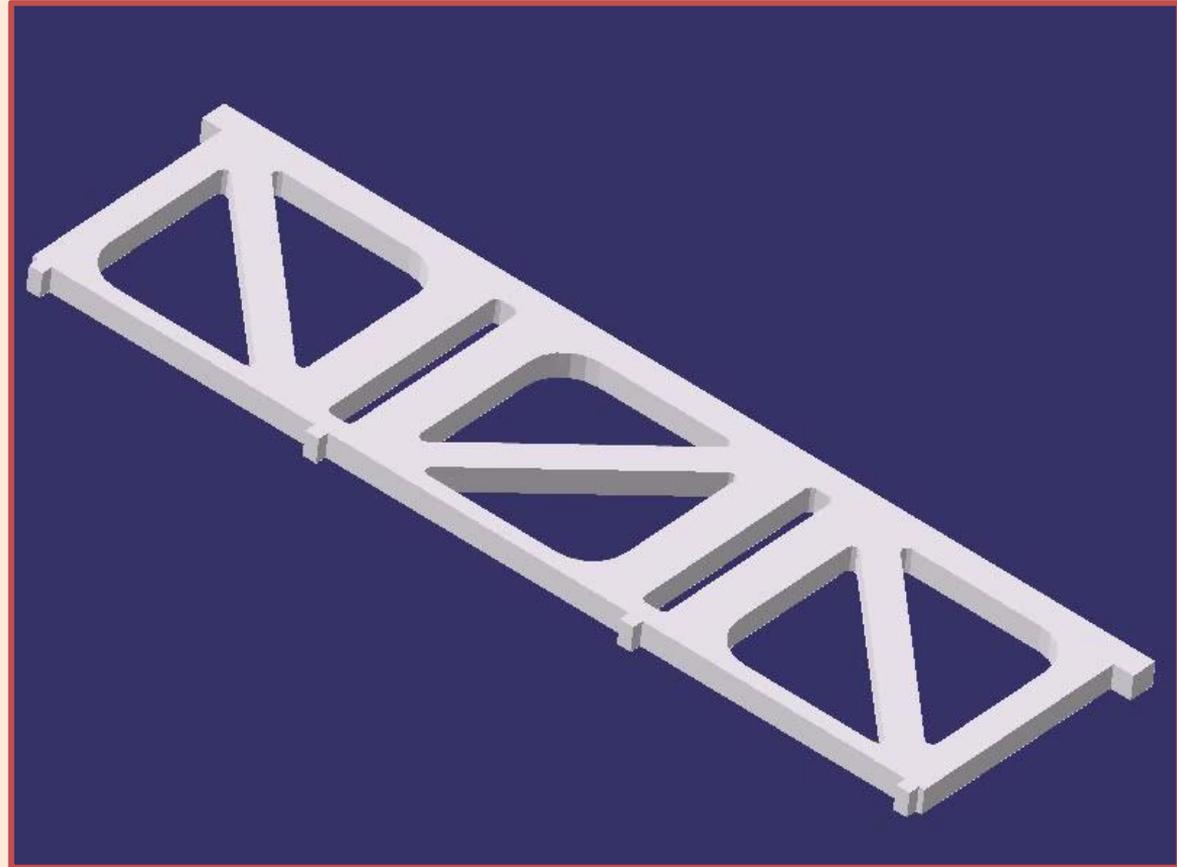
- Phase de contournage

0H30

- Agrandissement des poches triangulaires

0H30

- Phase de précision : encastrements



# Fabrication – Usinage

## Deuxième étape : CN

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- Gros œuvre : usinage des poches

0H30

- Phase de contournage

0H30

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0H30

- Phase de précision : encastements



# Fabrication – Usinage

Deuxième étape : CN

2H30

- Gros œuvre : usinage des poches

0H30

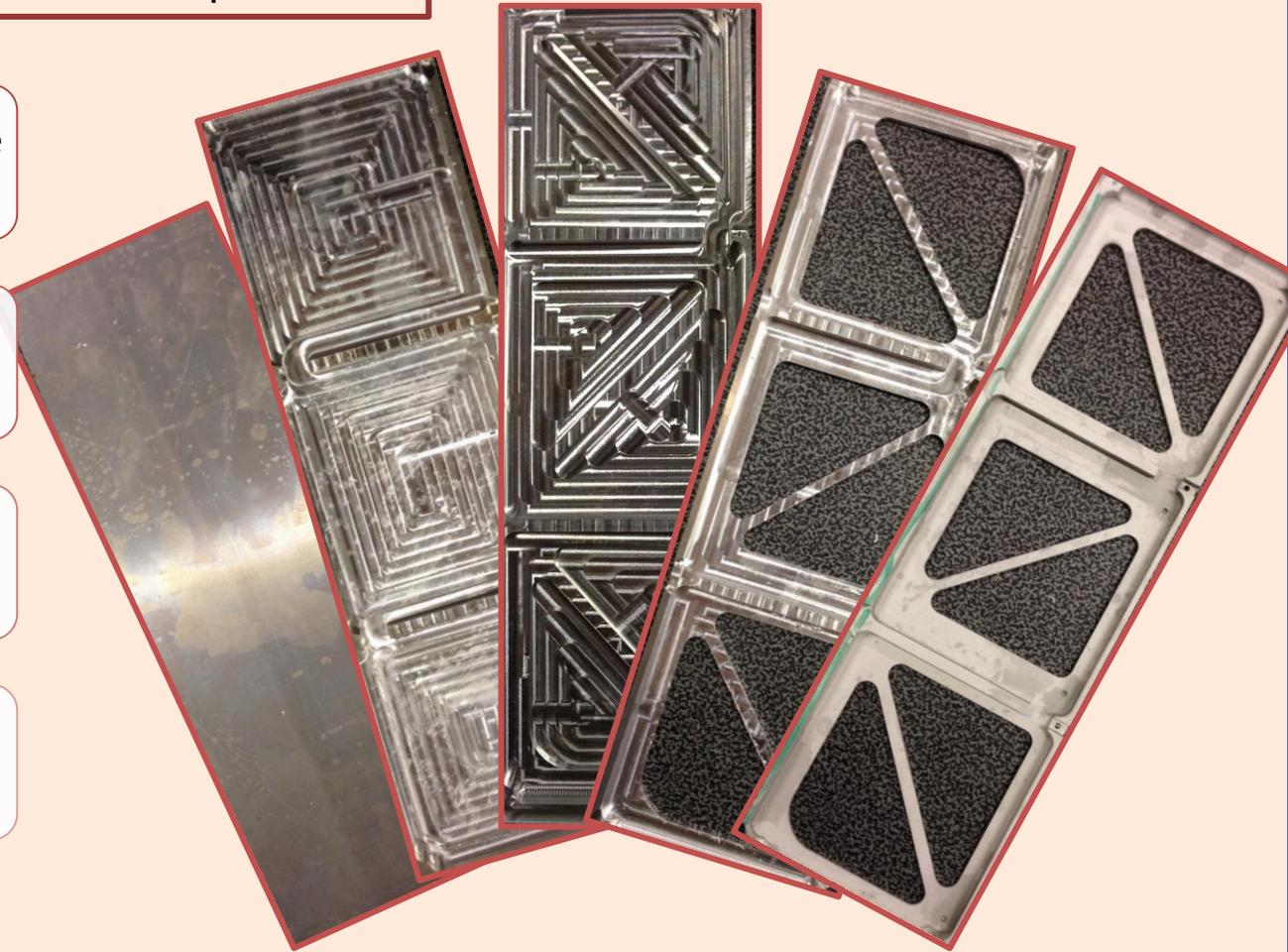
- Phase de contournage

0H30

- Agrandissement des poches triangulaires

0H30

- Phase de précision : encastrement



# Fabrication – Limites du modèle



- Finesse de l'épaisseur finale des Frames



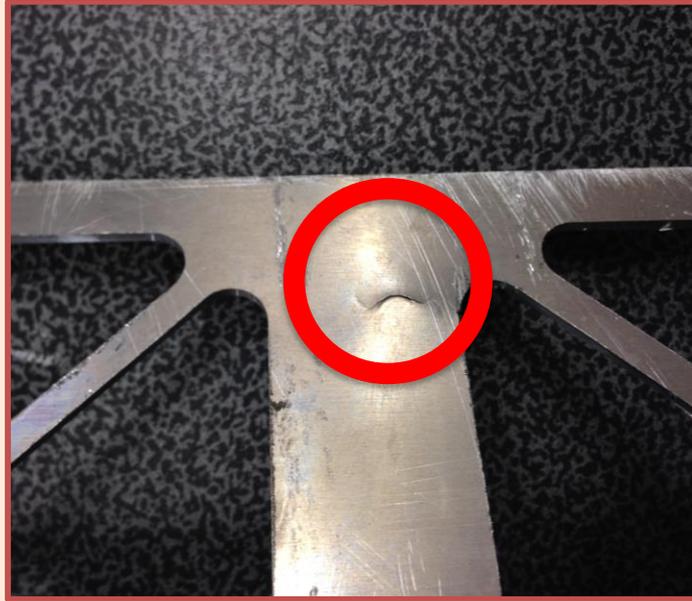
- Respect des contraintes internes du matériau



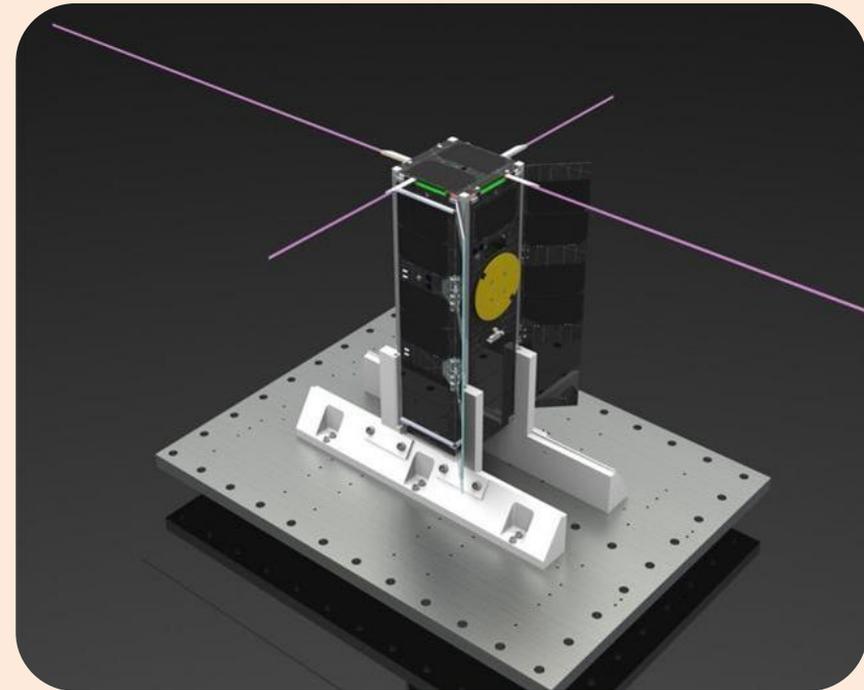
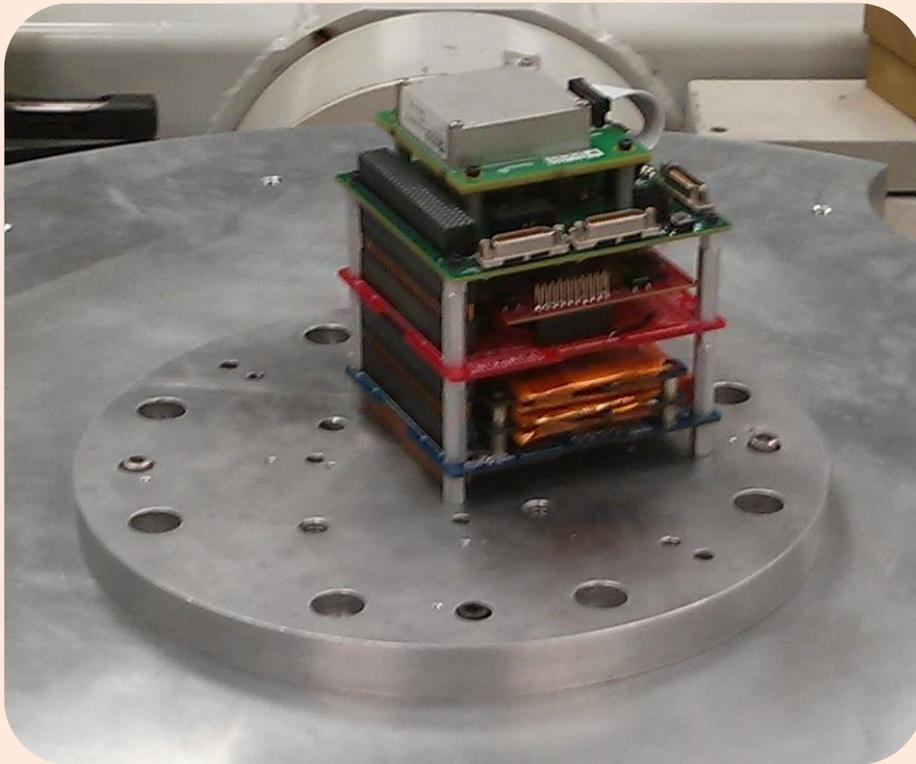
- Barre de renfort
- Epaisseur supérieure



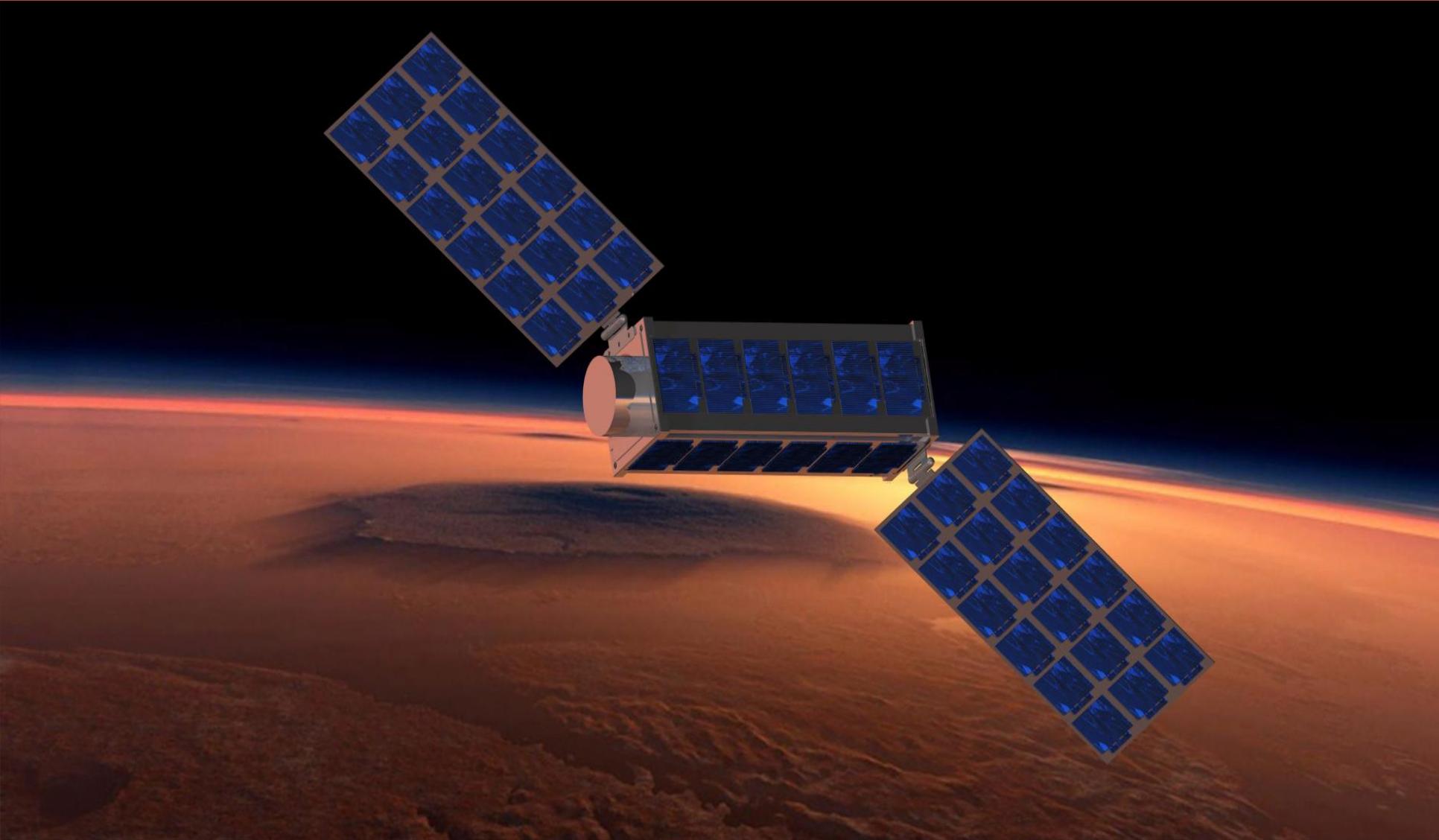
- Compromis conception et fabrication : Mass Budget



# Prochaine étape : les tests !



# Merci de votre attention



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