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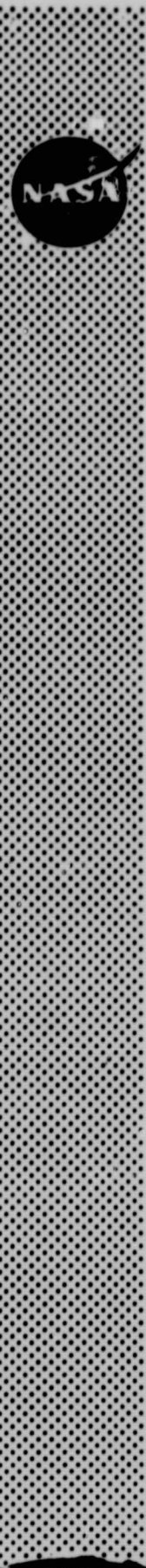
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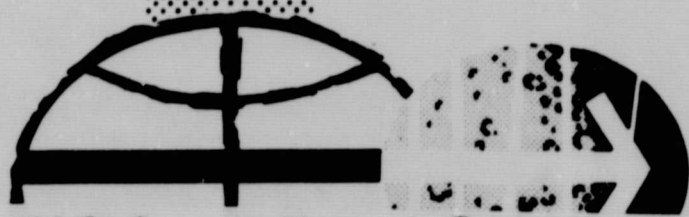
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MANUAL BOOSTER CONTROL
DISPERSION ANALYSIS



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MANUAL BOOSTER CONTROL DISPERSION ANALYSIS

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1.0 SUMMARY AND INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to define the rationale required to develop and document manual Saturn control contingency procedures and to summarize the data which demonstrates that crew control is feasible within acceptable limits.

The manual control procedures were verified utilizing the Dynamic Crew Procedures Simulator (DCPS). Validations were conducted in two phases, launch (liftoff to earth parking orbit) and TLI. The launch vehicle math model simulation has been verified by numerous data point comparisons with current MSFC simulation for both nominal and off-nominal conditions. Six test subjects were used to establish a cross section of pilot performance and to aid in the accumulation of data. Two of the subjects have current mission assignments.

2.0 LAUNCH PHASE

The simulation employed the current Mission F launch vehicle timeline and sequence of events, based on the AS-505 Launch Vehicle Operational Trajectory, published April 17, 1969. Spacecraft displays and modes of operation were to the CSM 106 configuration. Manual takeover during first stage flight and second stage flight to tower jettison was accomplished by placing the CMC-IU switch to CMC and allowing the stored polynomial to steer the launch vehicle. Manual crew control was accomplished during second stage and third stage by the Commander activating the spacecraft rotational hand controller and commanding attitude corrections based upon the difference between actual and onboard cue card values of attitude, inertial velocity, altitude rate and altitude. The onboard cue card (Figure 1) was based on the May 18 Operational Trajectory. The end conditions were read from onboard DSKY displays and are summarized in Table I.

3.0 TLI PHASE

The TLI procedures are divided into two phases, the pre-TLI ignition platform failures which occur up to six minutes prior to ignition and post-TLI ignition platform failures which occur at or after TLI ignition. Platform failures that occur between these periods do not allow sufficient time to reorient the spacecraft configuration. For these failure cases, the first opportunity should be aborted and TLI accomplished at the second opportunity.

3.1 Platform Failure Prior to TLI

A technique using the ORDEAL drive was selected over a time attitude profile method because of the precise alignment target provided by one degree markings on the FDAI ball at the zero-zero position and because it was consistently easier to fly the profile. The rationale for the basic procedure is contained in Reference 1. Briefly, the procedure employs ORDEAL's ability to drive the FDAI at a rate closely approximating the time history of the nominal inertial pitch profile. Selecting the appropriate ORDEAL start time and torquing rate permits the flight crew to average the steering errors over the TLI burn, effectively eliminating them. Manual yaw steering is less demanding because the required launch vehicle yaw profile lends itself to one attitude setting for the entire TLI burn. Roll is always 180 degrees. The manual maneuver in preparation for TLI ignition is begun at approximately 30 minutes prior to ignition. The procedure, Figure 2, is to first align the space vehicle to the inertial burn attitude, select the ORDEAL configuration, then slew the FDAI ball to zero-zero and repeat the process until a precise space vehicle/ORDEAL alignment is obtained. At 2 minutes 20 seconds prior to ignition ORDEAL torquing is started and the space vehicle is maneuvered to the desired yaw setting. The crewman commands attitude changes to the launch vehicle with the spacecraft rotational hand controller to maintain the FDAI pitch, yaw and roll attitudes and commands launch vehicle cutoff at the desired velocity as read from the DSKY. The THC rotated counter clockwise and reset after one second is used for engine cutoff.

3.2 Platform Failure After TLI Ignition

The technique for failures after TLI ignition is identical to that described in Section 3.1 except for the initialization of ORDEAL, accomplished prior to ignition. In this case the launch vehicle is still under IU control and is maneuvering at a precise orbital rate, until guidance release. Therefore, the Commander initializes the

ORDEAL with a constantly moving vehicle. The procedure, Figure 3, developed for this case is accurate and simple. The ORDEAL is slewed to 25 degrees at 5 minutes prior to ignition and is checked at 3 minutes and 1 minute, and should read 17 and 9 degrees respectively. The crewman "fine tunes" as required to correct the alignment. The ORDEAL torquing is started at ignition with a 5 degree bias which the launch vehicle will steer until the FDAI reads zero, approximately 20 seconds after ignition.

At platform failure the crewman flies the space vehicle to FDAI pitch zero and resumes yaw steering manually based on a time attitude cue card. The procedure did not compromise the nominal crew monitoring task.

4.0 RESULTS

The timeline and sequence of events used in the simulation was based on the nominal operational trajectory as were the initial conditions of orbital parameters, time base 6 start time, inertial attitude velocity, etc. No failures were programmed for the launch and TLI phase other than IU platform failure. Various thrust misalignments up to 1.2 degrees (3 sigma) in pitch and yaw plus J-2 swirl torque values of varying amounts were included. Slosh and bending mode characteristics were not included in this simulation; however, three of the test subjects compared the flight and handling characteristics of DCPS with the MSFC validation simulation. They found no significant difference.

4.1 Launch Phase

The most sensitive portion of the launch phase manual guidance occurs in the last two to three minutes before insertion cutoff. For best results, the test subjects recommended that major errors from launch vehicle steering should be trimmed out before the time of SII-SIVB staging. Then small attitude adjustments are all that is required to reduce altitude rate to near zero and to hold altitude constant. The data, Table I, indicates that this technique will produce maximum orbital eccentricities of approximately 10 nautical miles.

4.2 TLI

Initial procedures development runs confirmed that the ORDEAL procedure, described above, was superior to the time pitch procedure. Use of the FDAI error needles and platform angle readouts to hundredths of a degree from the DSKY registers further improved the accuracy of the procedures. The test subjects exercised the basic and refined procedure and their results are contained in Table II. The improved procedure was implemented April 4, 1969; therefore, data prior to that time while included for history should be considered preliminary and not representative.

The column in Table II labeled "Velocity Error" contains the velocity vector between the nominal run (first row of Table II) and each simulation run. This is illustrated by the sketch shown in Figure 4. The IU guidance was not operative during the simulation, therefore, insertion errors based on launch vehicle targeting are not available. It is believed the values listed

approximate the total insertion error because insertion altitudes were close to nominal and TLI ignition time was correct for all runs. Thus the errors shown are representative of the SPS maneuver that would be required immediately after insertion.

The TLI procedure accuracy is particularly sensitive to vehicle attitude alignment. The pre-TLI and post-TLI failure crew control accuracies compared so closely that no separation of them has been made. A one degree bias maintained over the full burn yields approximately 170 feet per second error. This is demonstrated by the data from the early development runs. For example the average error prior to the incorporation of the CDU-error display procedure was 191.6 feet per second compared to 96.2 feet per second afterwards. The TLI procedure is insensitive to the ORDEAL torquing start time. A 6 second start delay yields only 10 feet per second inaccuracy.

5.0 CONCLUSION

Manual control of the launch vehicle can be accomplished for all phases. Using the techniques and final procedures contained here, launch phase insertions can be accomplished to near nominal orbital conditions and translunar insertion can be accomplished with an average dispersion of 96 feet per second at cutoff.

Figure 1
Launch Phase Cue Card
AS 505 LAUNCH

Time	θ	V_1	\dot{H}	H
00:00	90	1,341	0	0
00:30	86	1,391	295	0.7
01:00	69	1,847	825	3.3
01:30	47	3,050	1,485	9.0
02:00	32	5,125	2,198	18.1
02:15 CECO	27	6,559	2,511	24.0
02:30	23	7,915	2,814	30.7
02:40 OCO	22	9,032	3,009	35.7
03:00	22	9,266	2,632	44.8
03:30	28	9,840	2,161	56.6
04:00	25	10,492	1,809	66.4
04:30	22	11,248	1,482	74.6
05:00	19	12,105	1,185	81.2
05:30	16	13,071	921	86.4
06:00	12	14,157	693	90.4
06:30	9	15,379	506	93.4
07:00	5	16,759	366	95.6
07:30	2	18,327	283	97.2
07:40 CECO	12	18,900	280	97.4
08:00	3	19,567	267	98.4
08:30	1	20,800	248	99.7
09:00	356	22,054	256	100.9
09:13 ECO	354	22,677	280	101.5
09:30	350	22,871	206	102.2
10:00	346	23,425	102	103.0
10:30	344	24,009	28	103.4
11:00	341	24,626	-013	103.4
11:10	340	24,836	-018	103.4
11:20	339	25,049	-023	103.4
11:30	338	25,269	-018	103.3
11:43	339	25,561	0	103.3

Figure 2

TLI BACKUP GUIDANCE PROCEDURES

EVENT

TB5 KEY V46E
 GUIDANCE - CMC
 ORDEAL ALT = 200 NM
 EARTH/LUNAR = LUNAR
 V25 N22E
 LOAD R = 180° , P = 116° , Y = 0° (1st OPP)
 LOAD R = 180° , P = 115° , Y = 0° (2nd OPP)
 V62E
 MANEUVER LV TO NULL ATT ERROR NEEDLES
 KEY V16 N20E (DSKY R2 = 116.00°)
 NULL LV RATES
 ORDEAL FDAI #1 - ORB RATE
 ORDEAL MODE - FAST/HOLD
 SLEW FDAI #1 TO P = 0°
 INSURE R2 = 116.00°
 TB6 S-II SEP LT - ON
 51:00 S-II SEP LT - OFF
 START DET COUNTING UP FROM 51:00
 57:00 INSURE FDAI #1 P = 0° & R2 = 116.00°
 57:40 ORDEAL MODE - OPERATE/SLOW
 (STARTS ORDEAL TORQUING)
 MANEUVER LV TO
 P = 0° , Y = $+3.5^{\circ}$ AND MAINTAIN UNTIL BURN COMPLETE
 58:00 KEY V37E 47E
 N20E
 58:36 S-II SEP LT - ON
 58:38 LV ULLAGE START
 59:42 S-II SEP LT - OFF (IGN - 18 SEC)
 59:50 N62E
 59:59 ENG #1 LT - ON
 00:00 IGNITION (: :) GETI
 00:02 ENG #1 LT - OFF
 FLY P = 0°
 Y = 3.5°
 05:44 CUTOFF ON V1 = 35,600 THC - CCW FOR 1 SEC & RESET

Figure 3
Nominal Procedures

28 CDR EMS MODE - NORMAL
SCS TVC SERVO PWR 1 AC1/MNA
SCS TVC SERVO PWR 2 - OFF
IMP START DSE
CMF FLT RECDR - RECORD
57:00 START 3 MIN COUNT
ORDEAL FDAI #1 - ORDEAL
SLEW FDAI #1 TO PITCH 17°
58:36 S-II SEP LT - ON
58:38 S-IVB ULLAGE BEGINS
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X TLI INHIBIT, ETC. X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
59:00 SLEW FDAI #1 TO PITCH = 9.0°
59:42 S-II SEP LT - OFF (TIG - 18 SEC)
59:52 FUEL LEAD
59:55 ULLAGE STOP
INSURE FDAI #1 PITCH = 5.0°
59:59 START ORDEAL TORQUING
ENG #1 LT - ON
(02:31:24)
00:00 IGNITION (_ : _ : _) GETI

Figure 4

Velocities at TLI Insertion

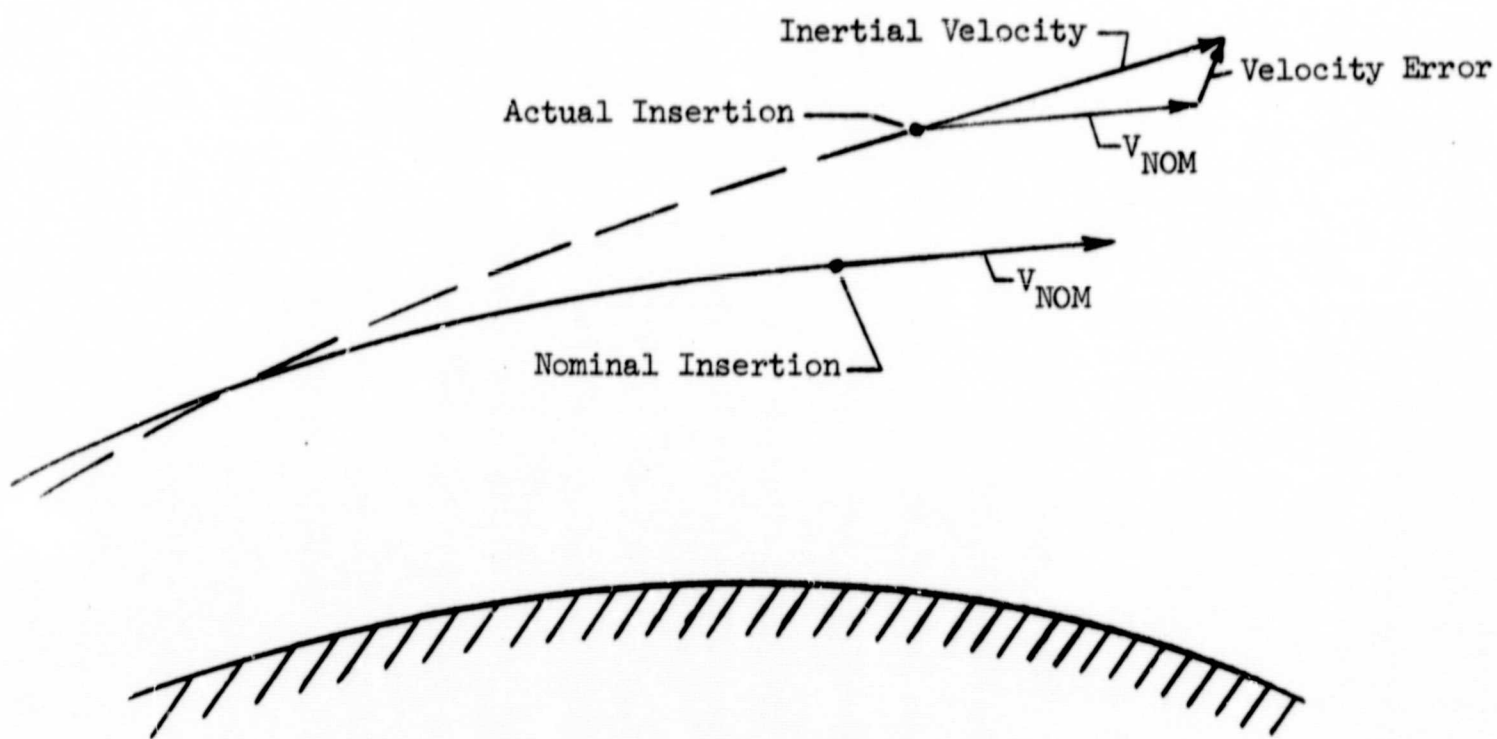


TABLE I

MANUAL GUIDANCE

LAUNCH PHASE END CONDITIONS

Test Subject	Date	Time of Cutoff Min:Sec	Velocity FPS	Height of Perigee NM	Height of Apogee NM
Nominal	--	11:35	25,561	103.3	103.3
A	3-31-69	11:40	25,578	102.2	114.7
A	3-31-69	11:41	25,581	98.2	101.1
A	3-31-69	11:44	25,574	95.7	101.8
A	4-05-69	11:40	25,596	103.0	113.6
A	4-19-69	11:41	25,590	95.0	103.0
A	4-26-69	11:40	25,584	106.0	108.0
A	4-26-69	11:40	25,564	92.0	102.0

Note: All runs included thrust misalignments

TABLE II

MANUAL GUIDANCE

TLI PHASE END CONDITIONS FOR RUNS

Subject	Date	Cutoff Conditions				Remarks
		Inertial Velocity FPS	Velocity Error FPS	Altitude Rate FPS	Altitude NM	
Nominal	March 31	35,598	0	+4100	170.2	Simulator Problem Invalid Run
A		34,428		-7893	245.62	Inertial Cue Card
A		35,681	125.1	+4213	171.9	Inertial Cue Card
A		35,638	165.7	4257	175.5	Ordeal Inoperative Invalid Run
A		35,722		4377	180.2	Inertial
A		35,648	253.8	4258	174.5	5° Yaw Attempt Invalid Run
A		35,702		4290	174.3	Inertial
A		35,570	180.5	4199	173.5	Inertial
A		35,663	173.3	4339	176.6	Inertial
A		35,701	165.7	4215	173.85	Reset Point At Ign -1 Minute
B	April 1	35,607	36.1	4089	169.1	Reset Point At Ign -1 Minute
B		35,687	115.4	4189	171.2	Reset Point At Ign -1 Minute
B		35,597	68.0	4079	167.9	Full Alignment Procedure - Fam.
B		35,683	296.1	4473	175.9	Poor Alignment
B		35,598	185.7	3955	166.4	Reset Point At Ign -1 Minute
B		35,658	91.5	4231	171.4	
B		35,637	494.9	4681	182.3	
C		35,588	128.4	3940	166.3	
C		35,613	159.3	3945	165.8	
C		35,640	106.4	4243	173.4	
C		35,594	162.2	3929	166.2	
C		35,638	387.0	3988	167.1	Full Alignment Procedure
C		35,596	159.0	3978	168.3	Full Alignment Procedure
E		35,574	163.5	3906	165.2	Reset Point At Ign -1 Minute

TABLE II (CONT)

Subject	Date	Cutoff Conditions			Remarks
		Inertial Velocity FPS	Velocity Error FPS	Altitude Rate FPS	
B	April 2	35,634	105.1	4198	Begin Error Needle Procedures - Fam Procedure Familiarization Used 4° Yaw Should Be 3.5° Familiarization Poor Alignment Familiarization Nominal Procedures Nominal Procedure Nominal Procedure Nominal Procedure
B		35,630	247	3970	
B		35,583	176.5	3919	
B		35,603	207.2	4010	
B	April 4	35,610	200.4	4038	
B		35,603	303.2	3890	
B		35,555	80.8	4035	
B		35,694	117.3	4292	
B		35,657	306.0	4576	
B		35,628	79.3	4207	
C		35,590	29.3	4188	
C		35,631	112.7	4109	
C		35,650	74.3	4247	
E		35,620	125.6	4078	
E		35,613	137.3	4333	
A	April 5 & 7	35,591	162.8	4211	
A		35,625	163.0	4050	
A		35,604	65.2	4120	
A		35,594	35.7	4139	
D		35,563	34.2	4153	
D		35,564	252.6	3858	
B	April 8	35,603	54.6	4230	
B		35,551	255.2	4374	
B		35,635	64.3	4256	
B		35,588	88.6	4249	
B		35,614	43.7	4172	
E		35,620	125.6	4078	
E		35,613	137.3	4333	
E		35,574	76.0	4205	
E		35,582	51.3	4093	
E		35,592	133.3	4298	

TABLE II (CONT)

Subject	Date	Cutoff Conditions				Remarks
		Inertial Velocity FPS	Velocity Error FPS	Altitude Rate FPS	Altitude NM	
C	April 9	35,593	96.2	4232	172.8	Fam. Nominal Procedure With Platform Failure at Ignition Contingency Procedure Poor Alignment
C	April 11, 12, 19 & 26	35,649	83.7	4219	172.4	
A		35,562	139.1	3976	167.6	
A		35,614	174.4	4287	174.7	
A		35,624	56.2	4149	171.4	
A	4-19-69	35,636	113.9	4246	173.2	
A		35,574	74.2	No Data	No Data	
A	4-26-69	35,600	221.8	No Data	No Data	
A		35,665	111.0	4106	172.0	
C		35,583	83	4012	168.1	
C	4-11-69	35,580	37	4103	170.2	
C		35,592	56.8	4013	169.3	
C	C	35,585	87.8	4062	172.9	
C		35,632	107.2	4103	171.7	

REFERENCES

1. Kramer, Paul C.: TLI Attitude Monitoring and I. V. Platform Backup, April 21, 1969.
2. Kearfolt: Orbital Rate Drive Electronics for Apollo and LEM, Technical Proposal No. D-1108501-E, November 10, 1966.
3. Saturn V AS 505 Operational Trajectory, April 17, 1969.