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**Status Report of RMS Active
Damping Augmentation**

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STATUS REPORT OF RMS ACTIVE DAMPING AUGMENTATION

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Robotics for Space Exploration**

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BRIEFING OUTLINE

Introduction

Objectives

Benefits

Schedule

Summary of technical accomplishments

Study parameters

Astronaut evaluations

Fiscal 93 plans

Heavy payload (SSF) studies

Needed feasibility/cost data

ACTIVE DAMPING AUGMENTATION



Objective :

Improve RMS operational capability by reducing vibration decay time

Approach :

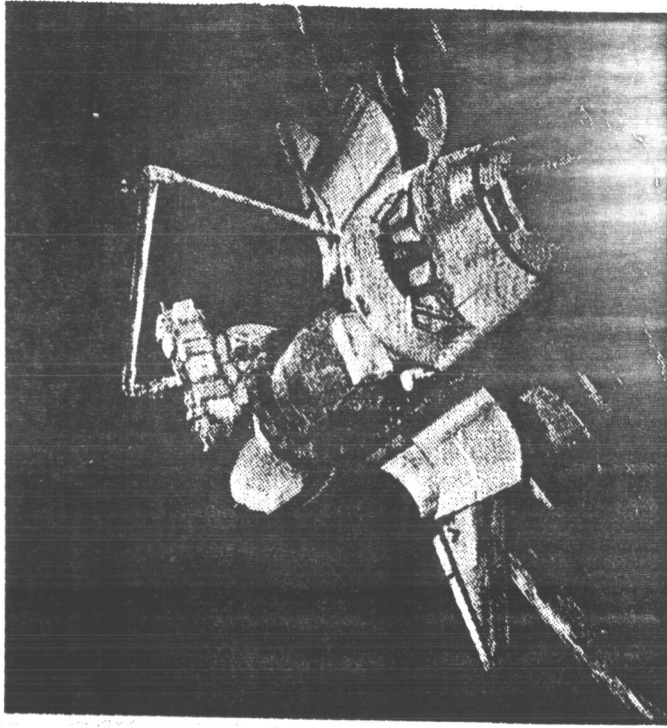
Apply Controls-Structures Integration (CSI) technology

- sense the vibratory motion
- implement a feedback of the sensed motion to drive the joint servos and increase damping

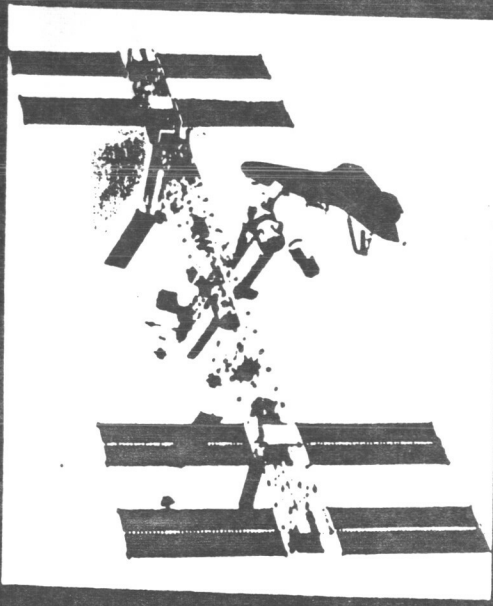
Joint LaRC / JSC program

BENEFITS OF RMS ADA

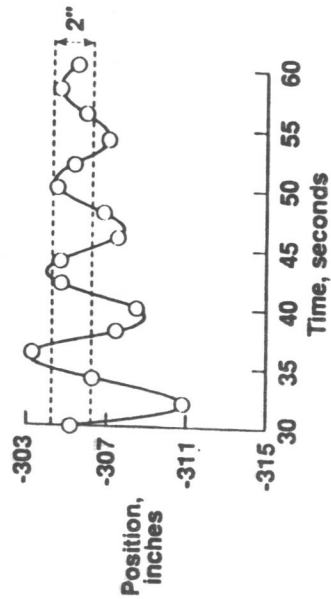
- **Reduced vibration decay times**
(improved operational timelines)
following
 - Commanded RMS maneuvers
 - Shuttle thruster firings
- **Reduced RMS loads**
- **Improved precise payload positioning capability**
- **Reduced RMS / Shuttle FCS interaction potential**
- **Reduced crew training time**



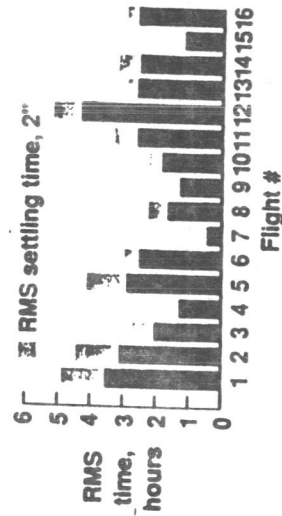
POTENTIAL SPACE STATION ASSEMBLY BENEFITS DUE TO CSI (Timeline)



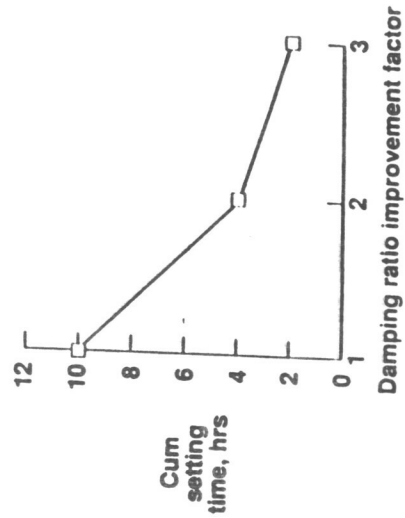
Draper RMS Simulator response
Payload 3500 lbs



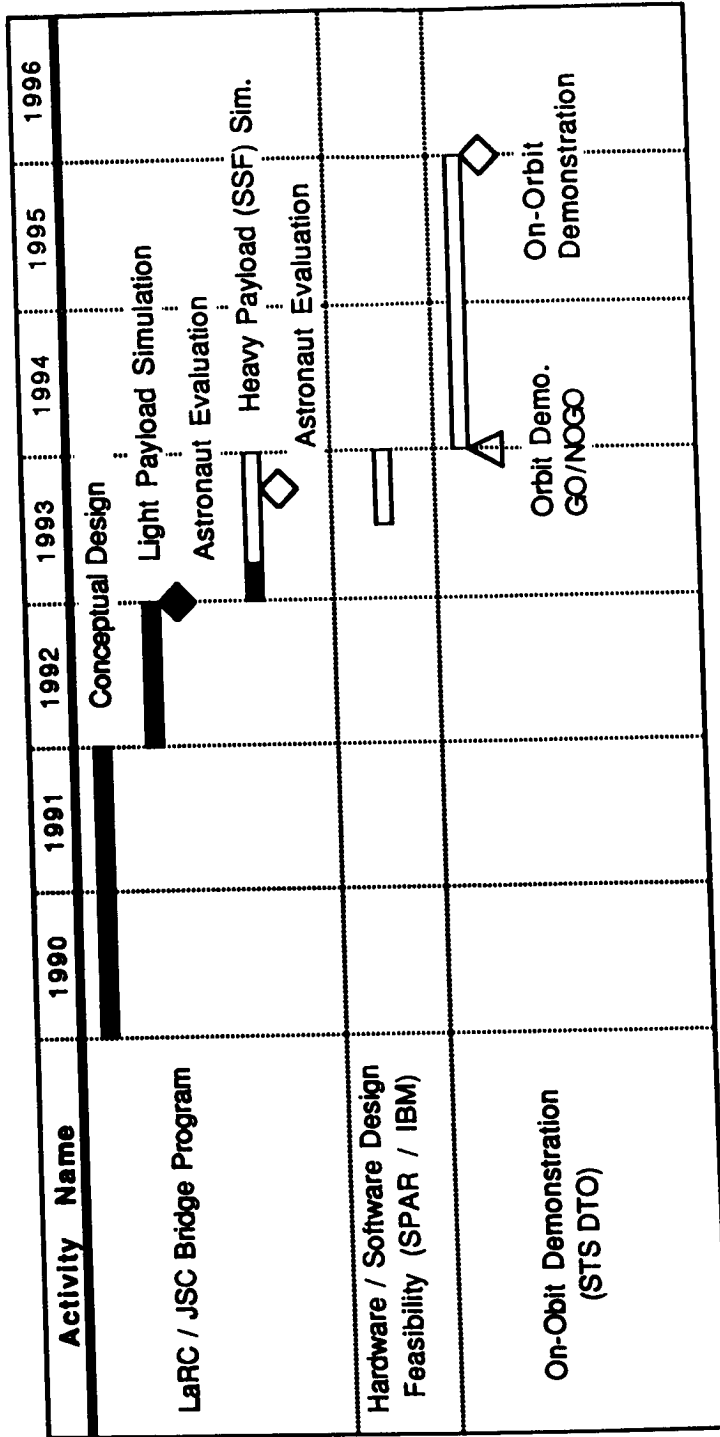
RMS settling time



Potential CSI benefits

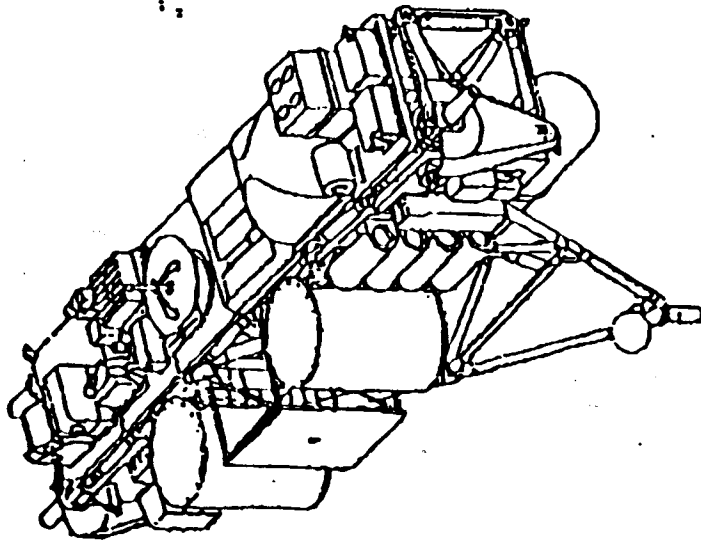


RMS ACTIVE DAMPING AUGMENTATION SCHEDULE

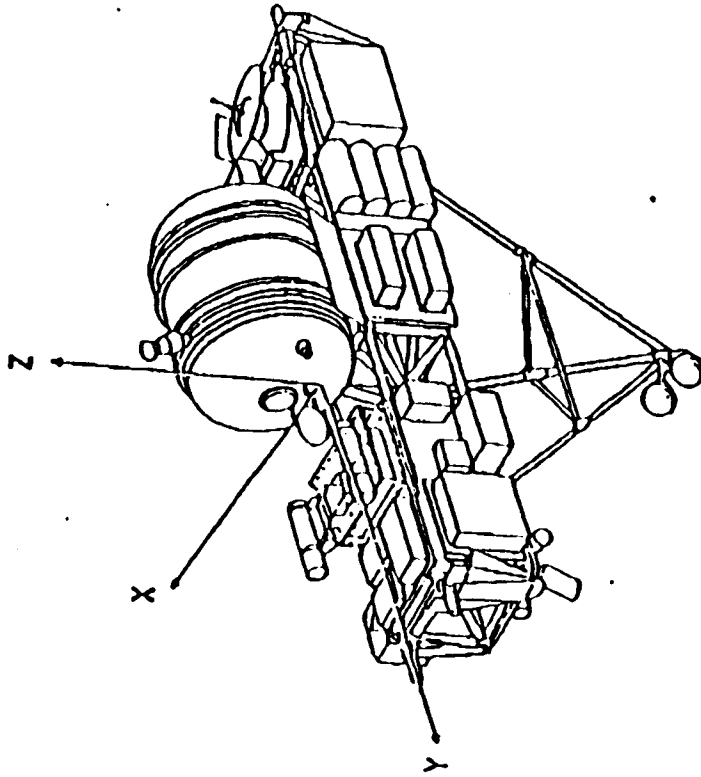


SIMULATED PAYLOAD REDEFINITION

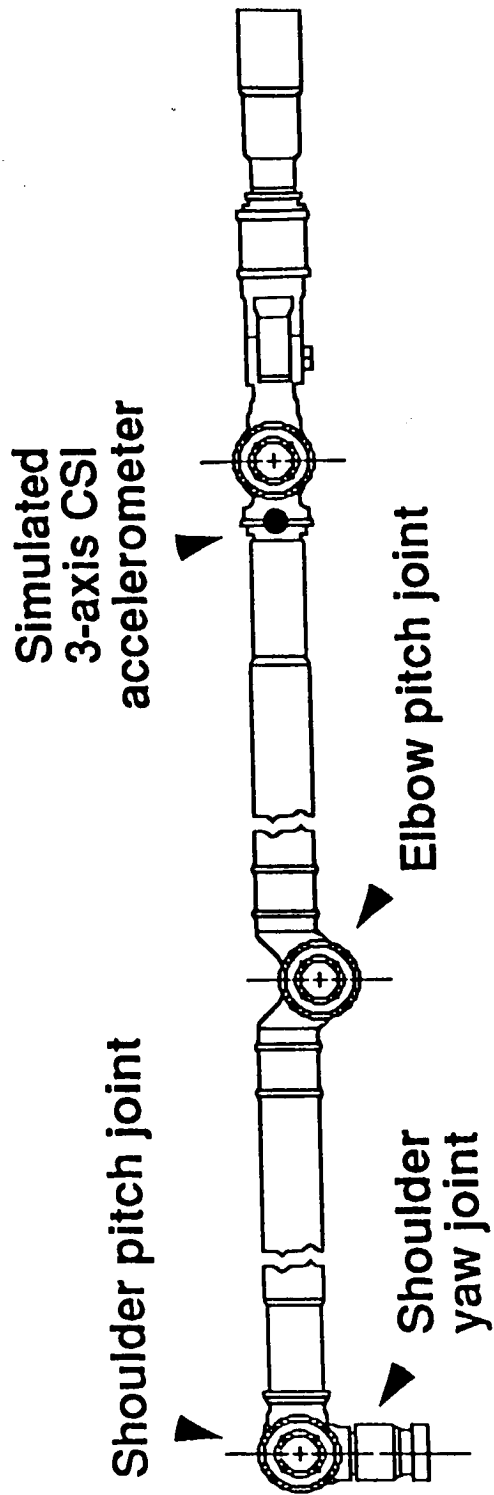
SPAS - 01 (STS - 7)



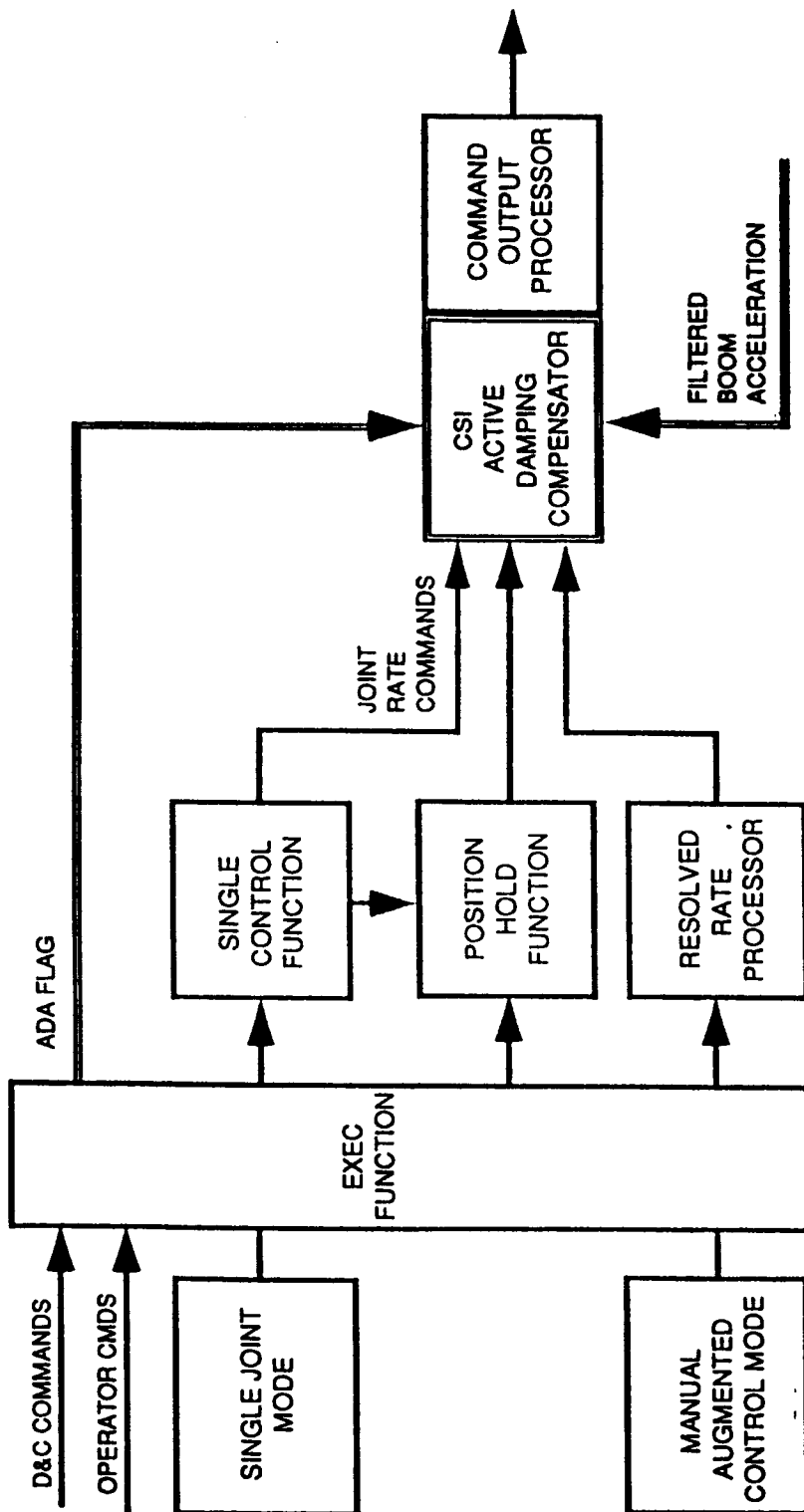
SPAS - 02 (IBSS, STS - 39)



SENSOR AND ACTUATOR DEFINITION



CSI CONTROLLER IMPLEMENTATION



— CURRENT
 — MODIFICATION

ADA CONTROL LAW DESIGN

- **Exercised several control law design methodologies**
- **Used linear design models identified from simulated response data**
 - Consistent with on-orbit flight demonstration approach
 - Control laws checked on flight verified on nonlinear, non-real-time simulation
- **Control design objectives for astronaut evaluation**
 - 1st - Robustness to RMS configuration changes
 - 2nd - Damping performance

SES REAL-TIME SIMULATION

Plan:

Conduct man-in-the-loop simulation studies of active damping augmentation in the Shuttle Engineering Simulator (SES) at JSC

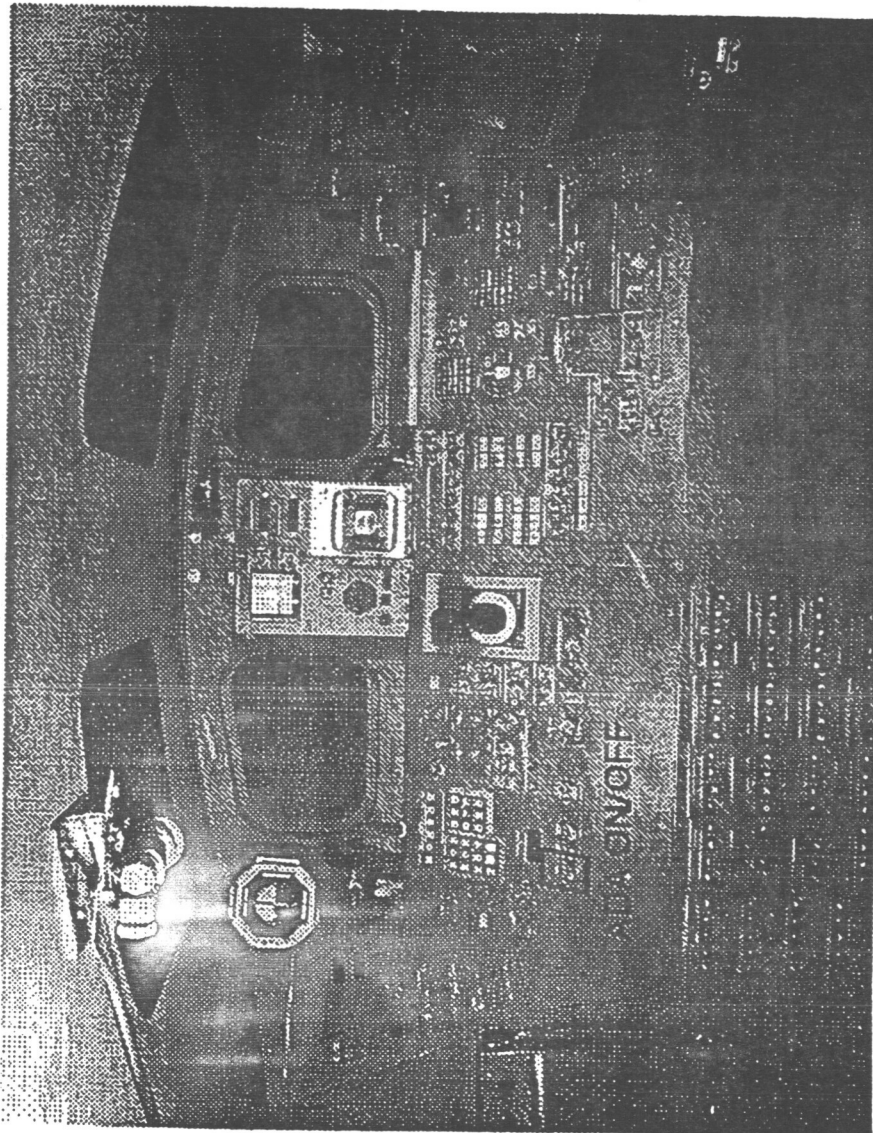
Goals:

- Obtain qualitative definition of performance improvement by astronaut operators
- Obtain supporting quantitative performance data

Objectives:

- Measure reductions in RMS vibration decay time following RMS maneuvers and Shuttle thruster firings
- Identify reductions in predicted RMS loads
- Insure no adverse interaction with Shuttle FCS

ADA SWITCH IN SES COCKPIT



ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY

STUDY STATUS

Phase 1 (completed April 3, 1992)

- SES familiarization
- Acceleration validation
- Collected data for system identification

Phase 2a (completed July 7-9, 1992)

- Compensator implementation logic validated
- Acceleration filter validated
- 5 baseline control sets evaluated
- Astronaut trainer evaluation (Ann E. Madison)

Phase 2b (completed September 22-24, 1992)

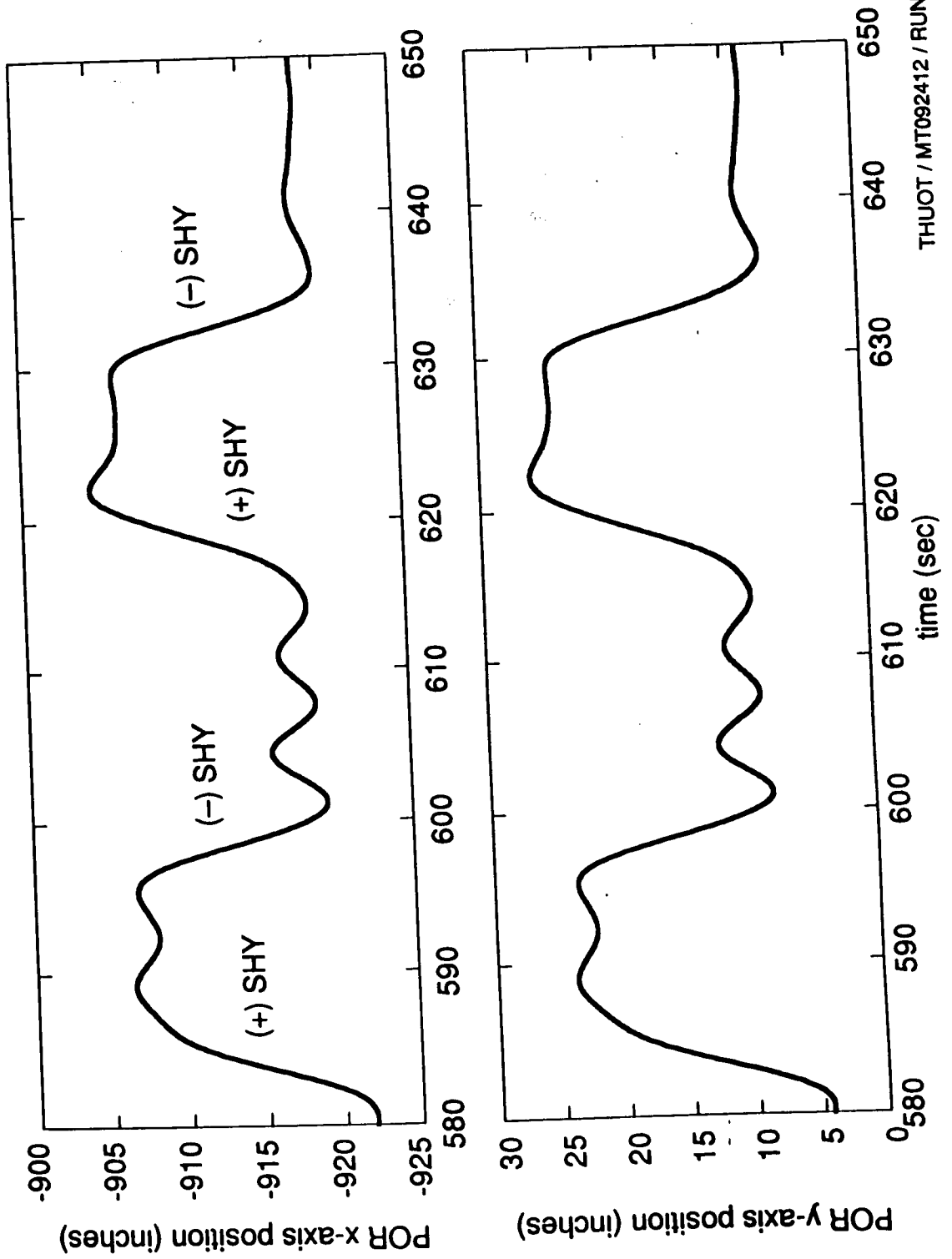
- Multi-point control law testing
- Astronaut evaluation of RMS ADA

ASTRONAUT EVALUATION

- Six astronauts briefed on ADA and participated in qualitative evaluation of ADA performance. (Thagard, Brown, Sherlock, Godwin, Reightler, and Thuot)
- Evaluated performance of a single ADA control law designed to work over a range of configurations.
- Examined ADA following Single and Manual RMS maneuvers and ADA disturbance rejection of Shuttle PRCs firings.
- Some astronauts were reluctant to deviate from conservative operating practices while others were more aggressive and willing to "push the envelope".
- Comments on ADA's potential operational benefit ranged from "limited" to "a big improvement".
- Unanimous recommendation to evaluate ADA with heavy payloads.

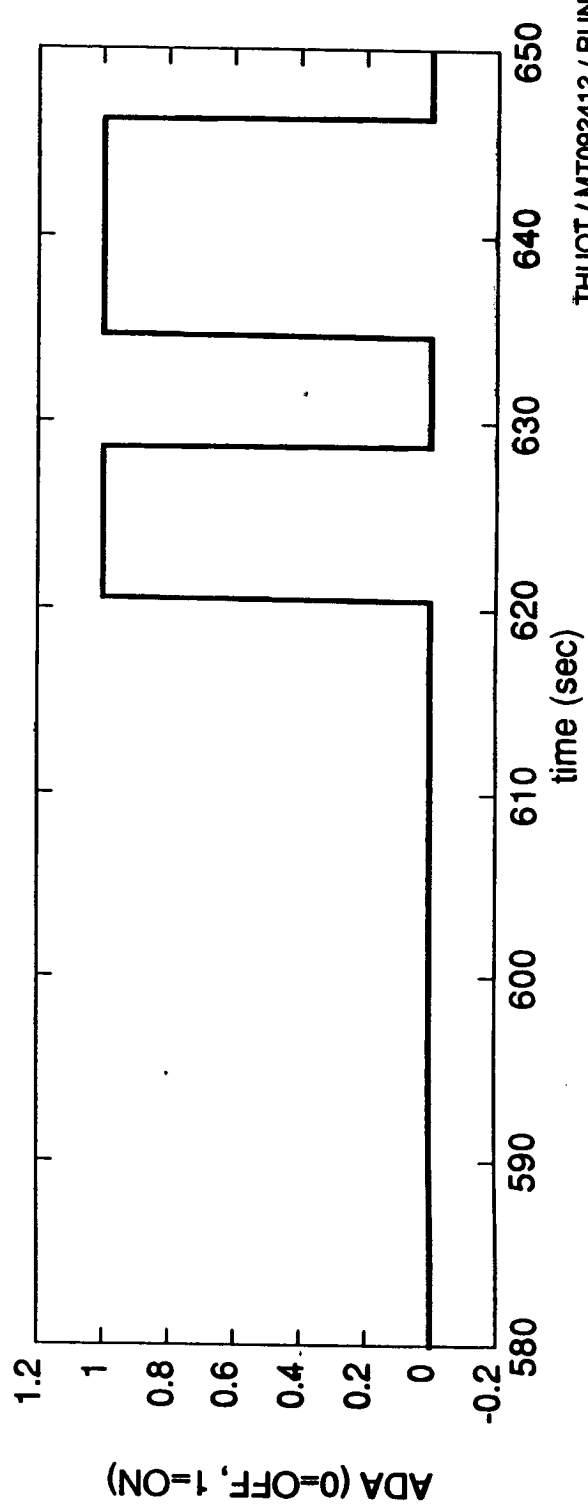
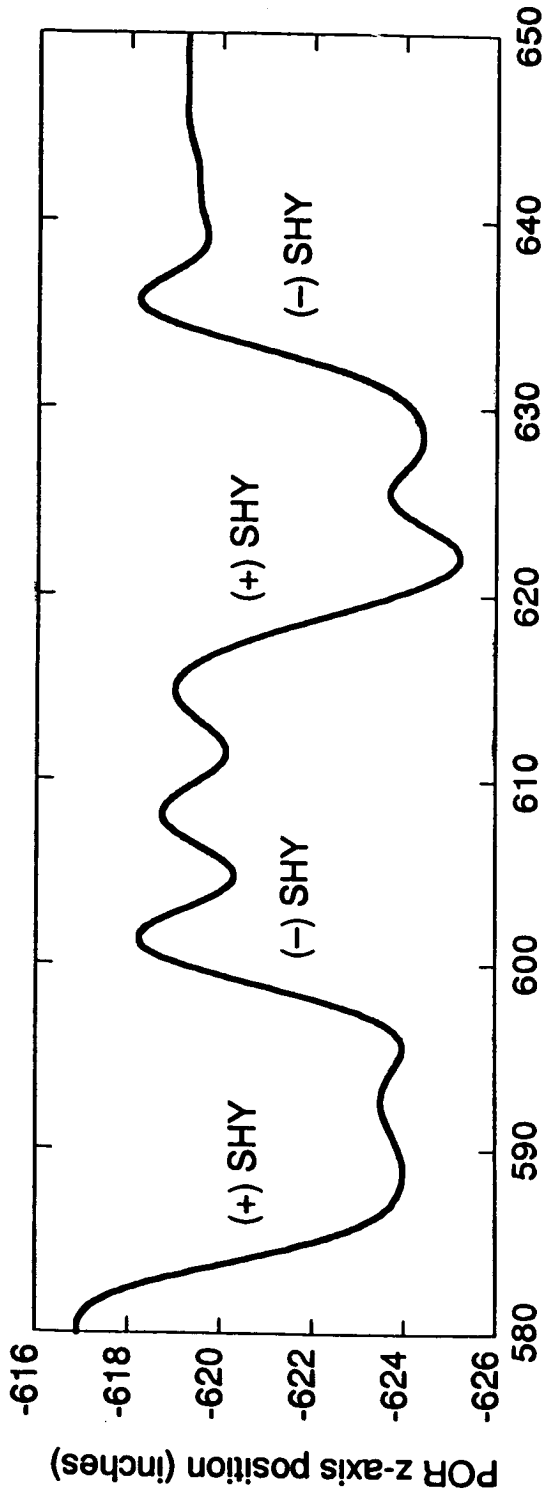
Astronaut Evaluation:

+/- Shoulder Yaw (SHY) Single Joint Maneuvers

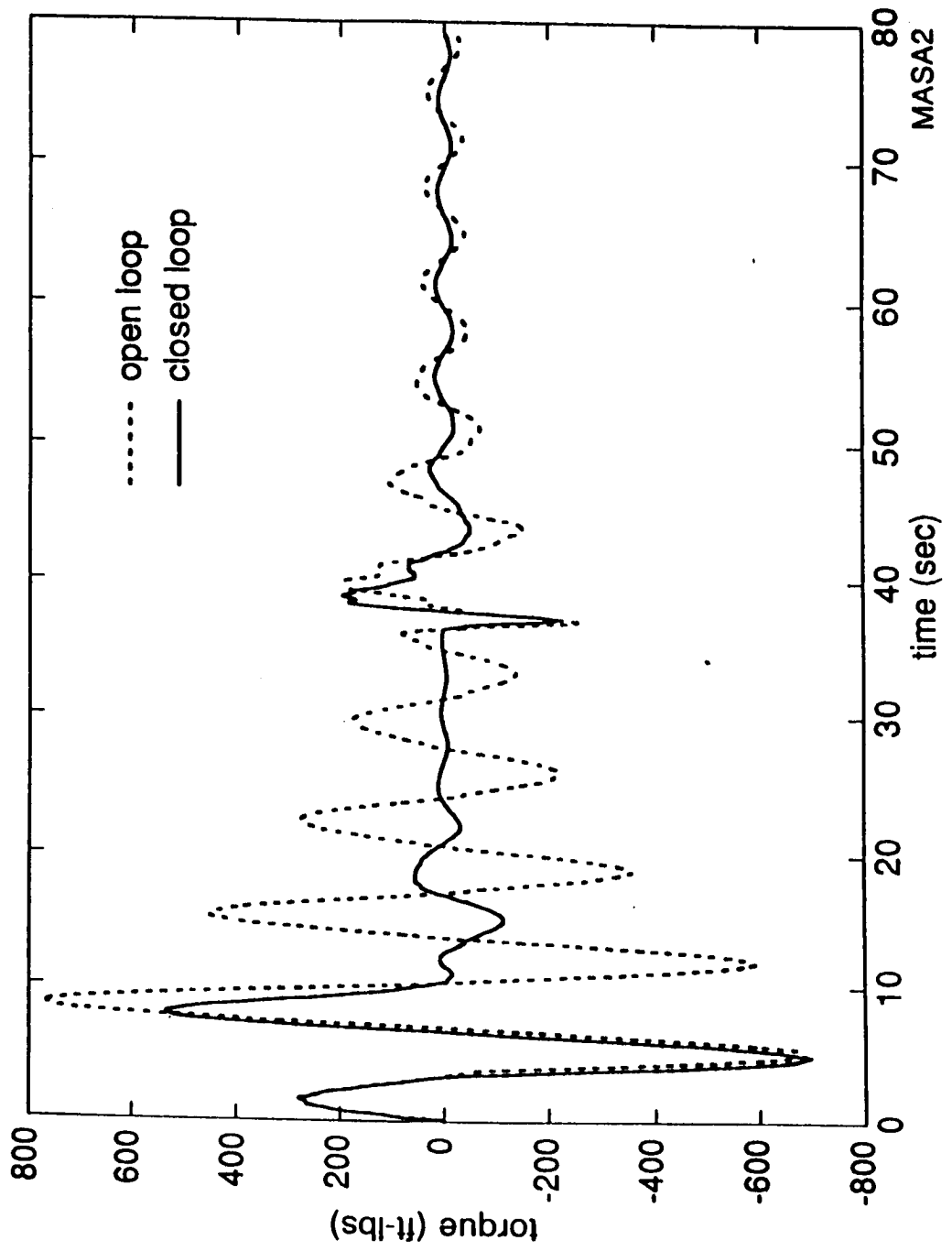


Astronaut Evaluation: (cont'd)

+/- Shoulder Yaw (SHY) Single Joint Maneuvers



PHASE 2a SES RESULTS: Joint Torque

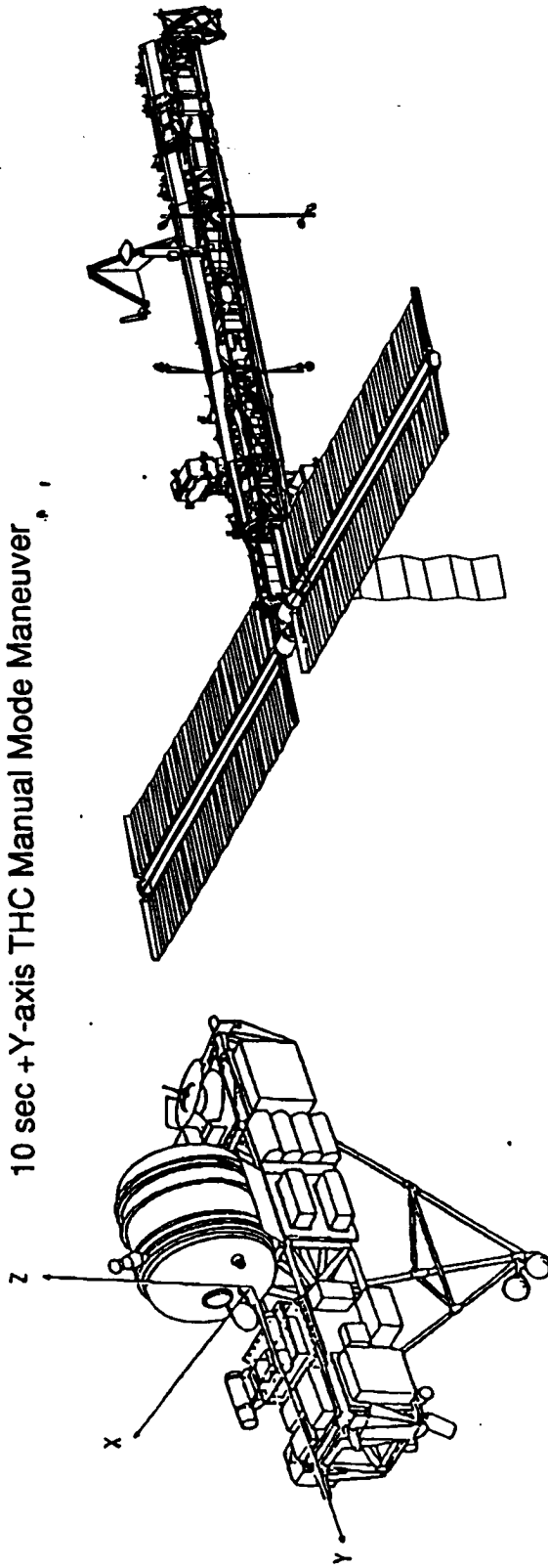


ASTRONAUT RECOMMENDED SSF ASSEMBLY STUDY

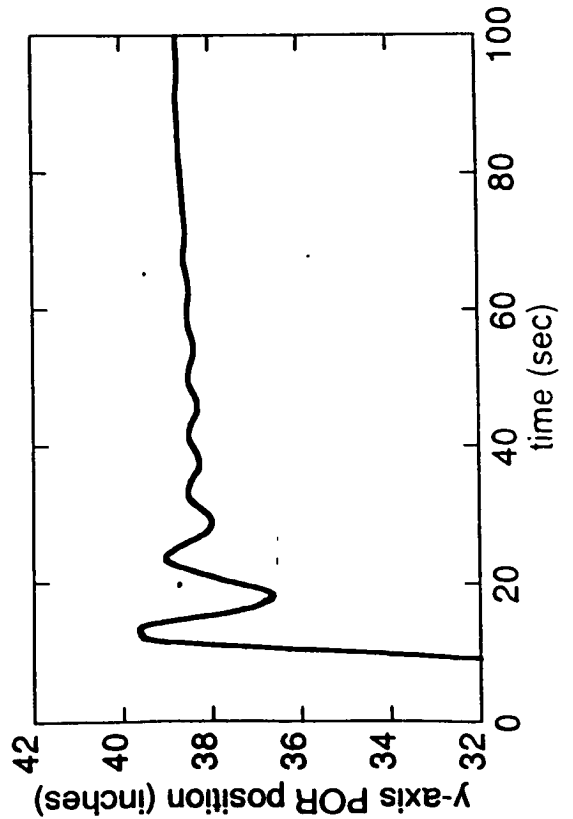
- **Unanimous concern**
 - may enable single-joint mode backup assembly operations
- **Study underway**
- **Includes RMS upgrades**
 - Position hold submode improvements
 - Wrist joint servo upgrades
 - POSH mode (no direct influence)
- **Continued CSDL support**
- **Uses SC-4 SSF payload**
- **Astronaut evaluation scheduled for June 1993**

Typical Response: SPAS-02 vs. SC-4

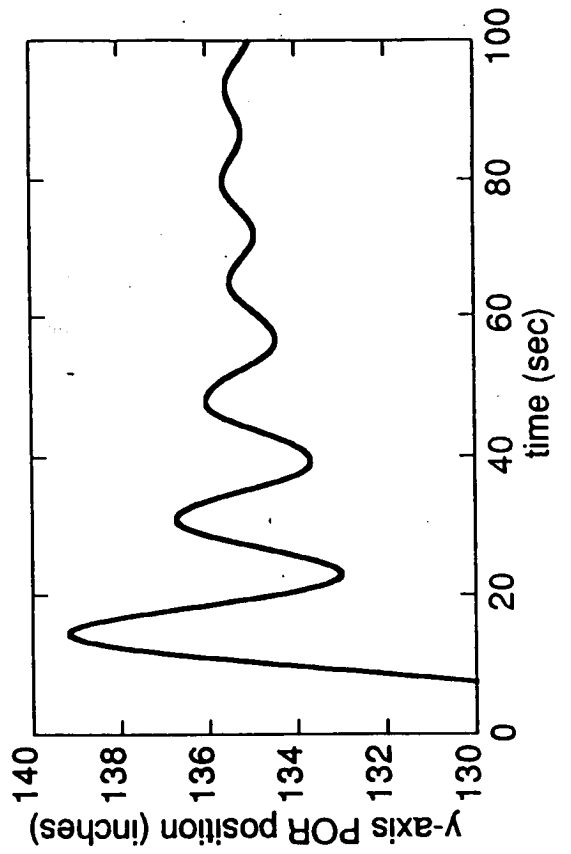
10 sec +Y-axis THC Manual Mode Maneuver



SPAS - 02 (IBSS, STS - 39)
3,990 lbs.



SC-4 Space Station
131,000 lbs.



INFORMATION NEEDED FOR FLIGHT DEMO DECISION

- User interest / benefit**
 - Independent evaluation**
 - Accelerometer installation feasibility**
 - Flight software accommodation**
 - Cost estimates (flight demonstration)**

CONCLUDING REMARKS

- **Heavy payload system identification and control design is ongoing**
 - Expect linear models for control design by mid-April
 - Expect candidate control laws mid-May
- **Heavy payload SES testing is scheduled**
 - Late May: Control law validation testing
 - Late June: Astronaut performance evaluations
- **Briefed Director of SSF (R. Kohrs) on status 2/3/93**
 - Value for SSF assembly
- **Looking for flight demonstration feasibility/cost information**
 - IBM for GPC software implementation of ADA
 - SPAR for accelerometer installation and overall approach