

Orion MPCV E-STA Nonlinear Correlation for NESC

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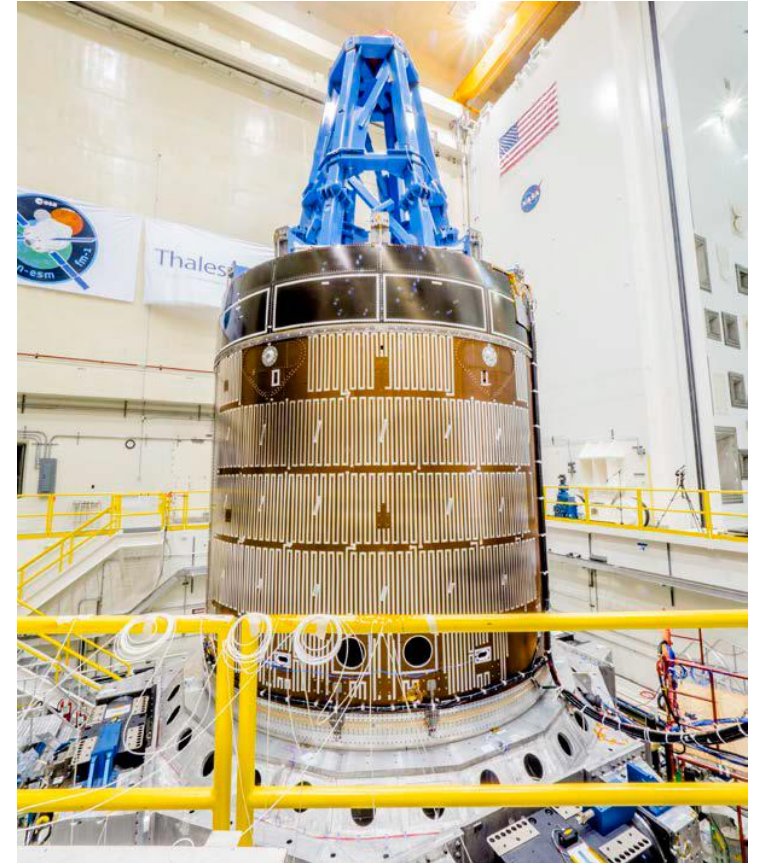
²AeroHydroPLUS

³Johnson SpaceCenter

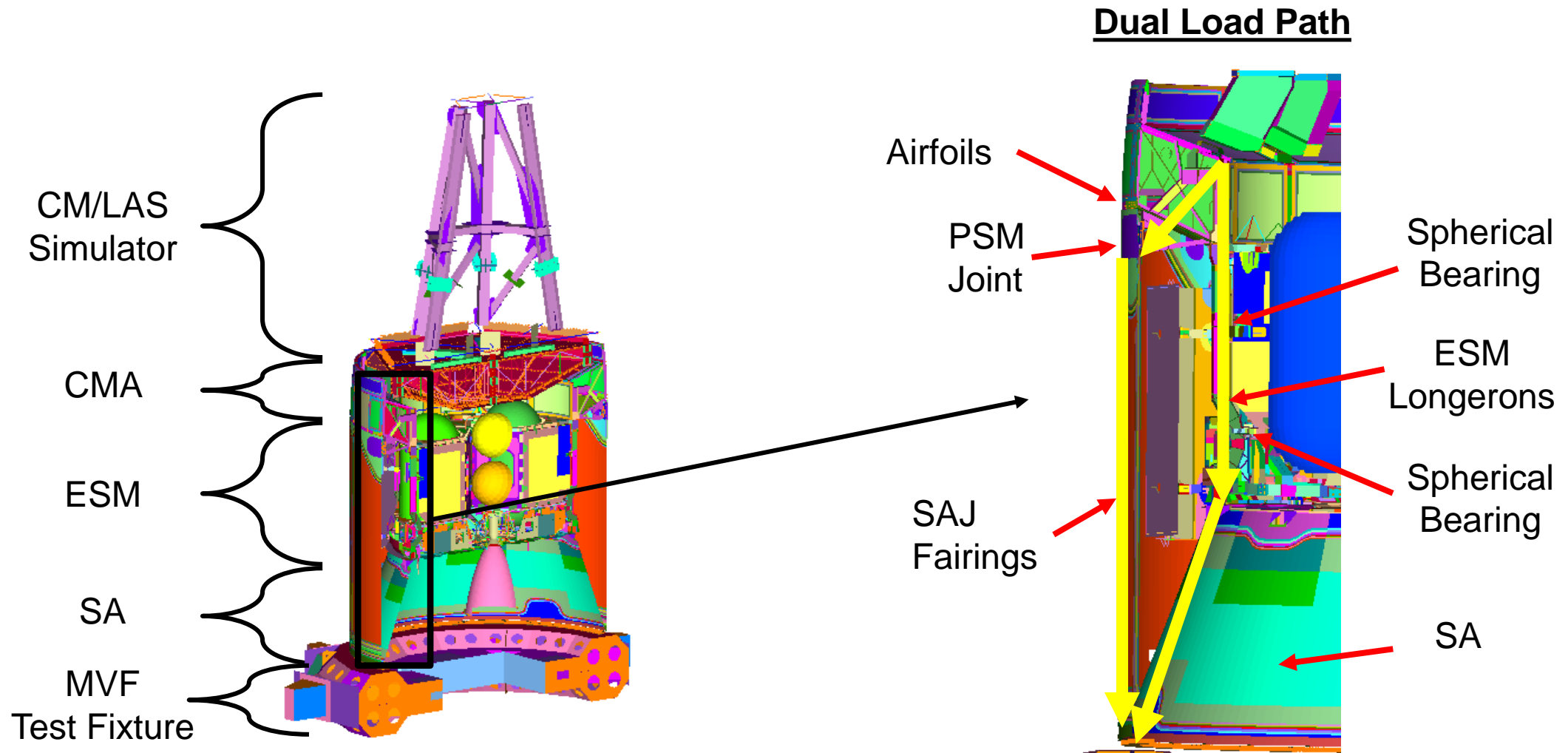
⁴Analytical Mechanics Associates, Inc.

Background

- **European Service Module (ESM) Structural Test Article (E-STA) vibration testing performed using the Mechanical Vibration Facility (MVF) at NASA Plum Brook Station**
 - Verify structural integrity of near flight-specimen of ESM
- **Large nonlinear behaviors observed**
 - Frequency and damping vary widely between test cases
 - Nonlinear FRF shapes
- **Previous low level modal/random tests at other facilities did not produce significant nonlinearities**

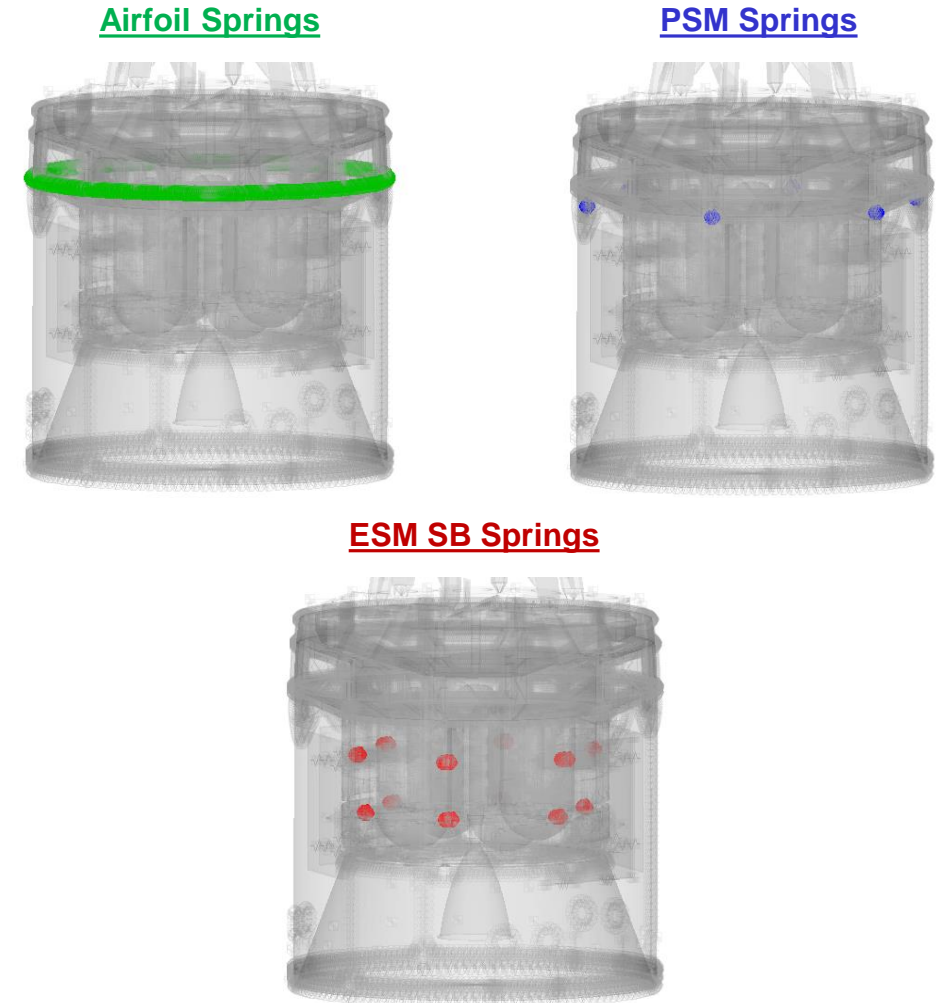


E-STA Model Overview



Linear Correlation Summary

- Previous effort by Quartus for NESIC (presented at SCLV 2018) resulted in 2 correlated linear FEMs
 - Low load level (LLL) – 20%
 - High load level (HLL) – 100%
- Linear correlation performed in frequency domain
- Differences between FEMs reduced to properties at 3 joints (largest sources of nonlinearity)
 - Airfoils (SAJ to CMA), PSM, and ESM spherical bearings



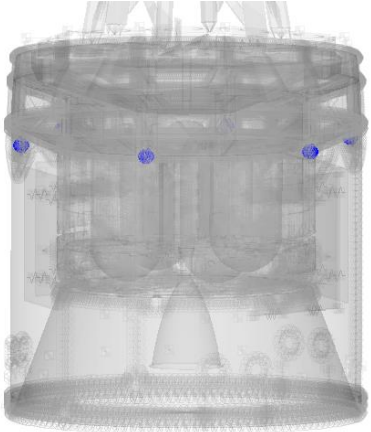
Location	DOF	LLL Stiffness Increase over HLL
Airfoil	1-3	1500
PSM	4	100
Spherical Bearings	1	1.5

E-STA Joints

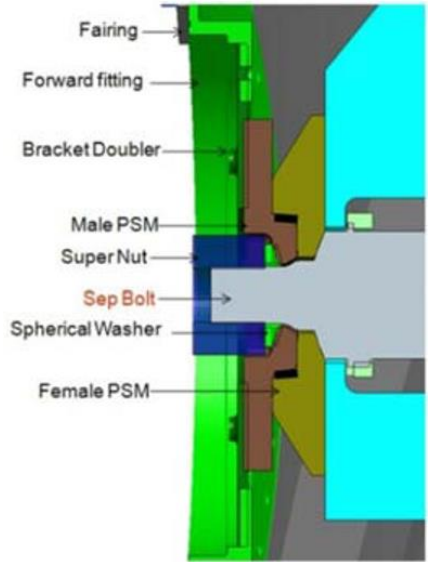
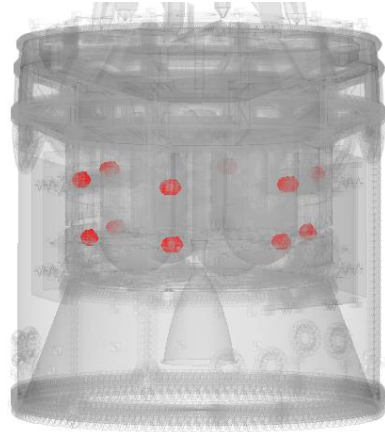
Airfoil Springs



PSM Springs

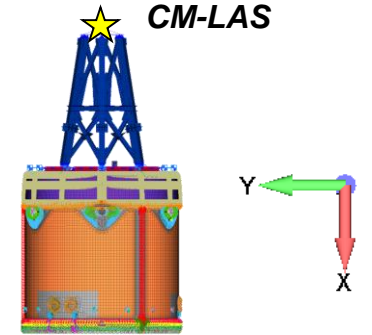


ESM SB Springs

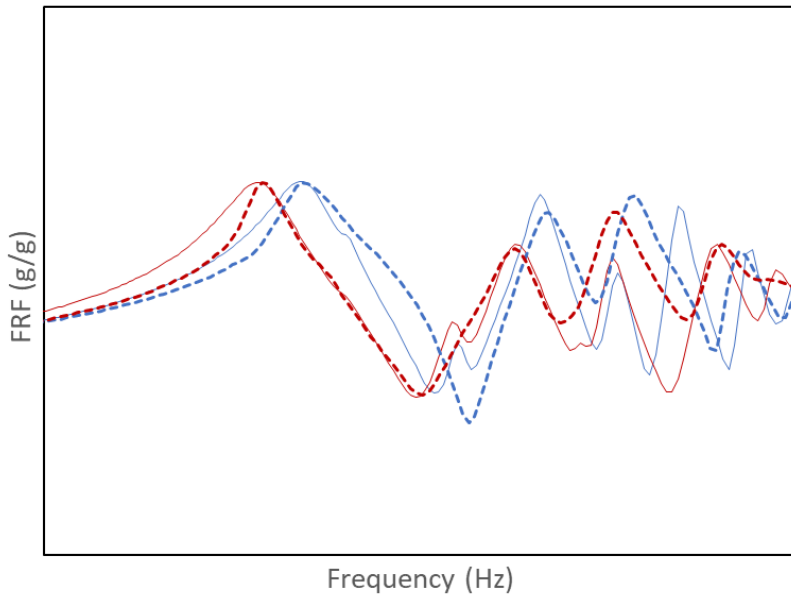


Linear Correlation Results – Acceleration

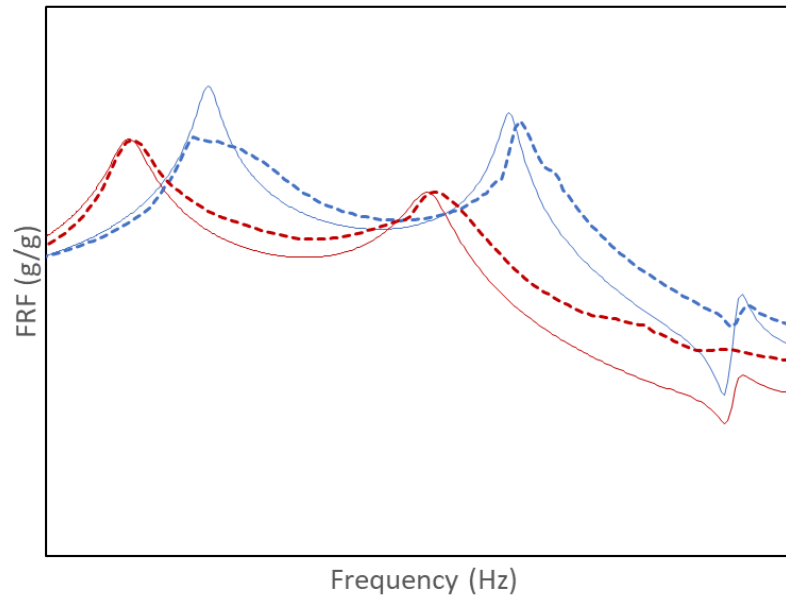
- **Representative location shown (CM-LAS)**
 - Many more locations were examined/compared during the correlation process



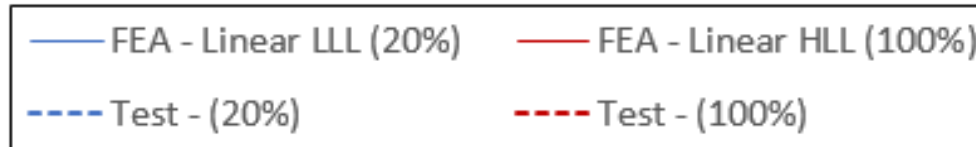
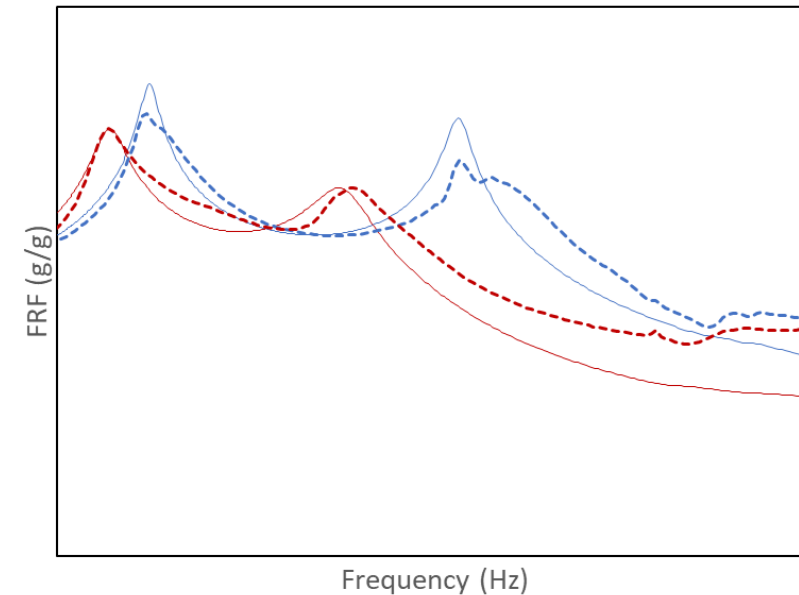
X-Drive - FRF - SAM00, CMLAS, Mass Sim-Z



Y-Drive - FRF - SAM00, CMLAS, Mass Sim-Y



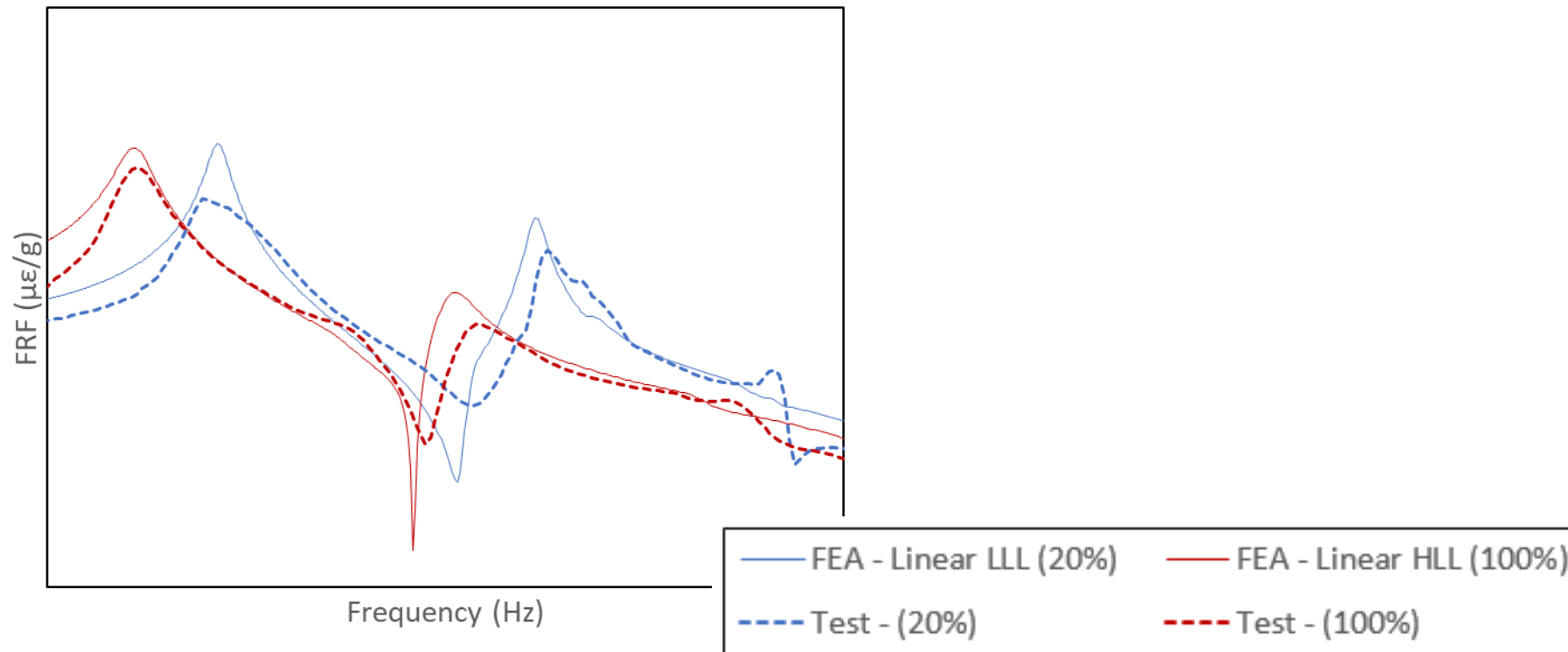
Z-Drive - FRF - SAM00, CMLAS, Mass Sim-X



Linear Correlation Results – Strain

- **Representative location shown (inner load path longeron)**
 - Many more locations were examined/compared during the correlation process

Y-Drive - FRF - G157, Long, -Y-Z Bot under Cshape

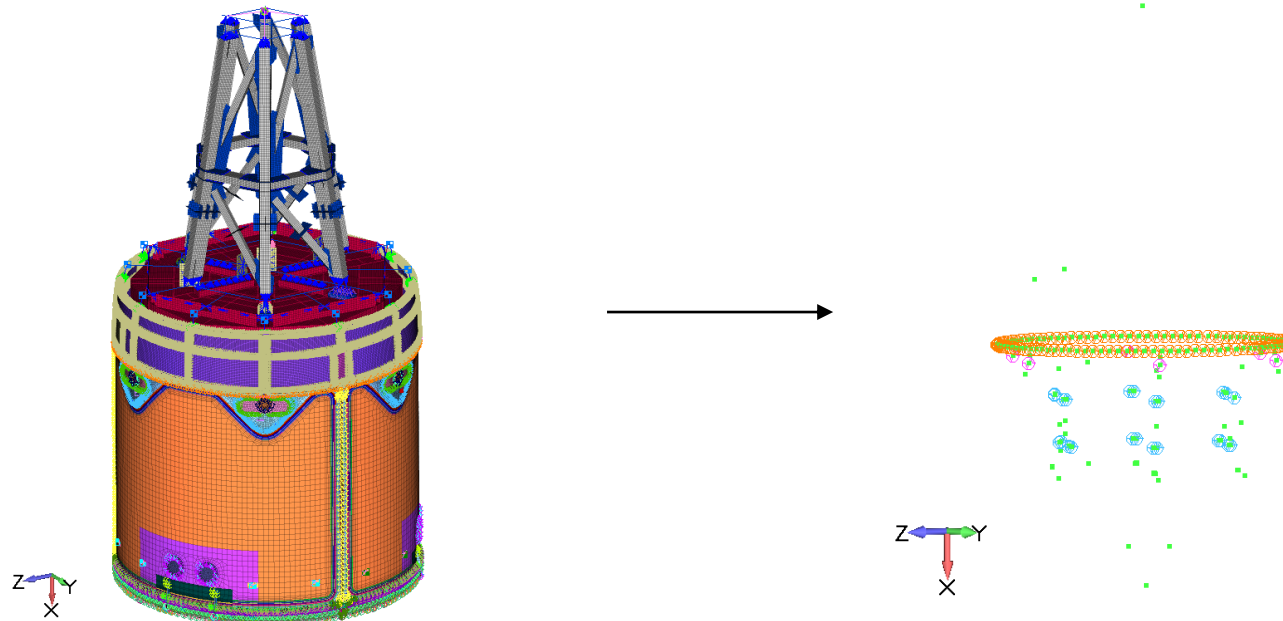


Nonlinear Correlation Motivation

- Further elucidate the source and type of nonlinearity
- Capture extent of MPCV nonlinear dynamics in a single model
 - Can correlate linear models to high or low loads conditions, but cannot ensure that analysis of those models will envelope responses
- Inform the use of linear models in CLA *(not covered in this SCLV presentation)*
 - Can linearized models accurately predict MPCV flight responses?
 - What linearized models (HLL vs. LLL) should be used for different cases?
 - What uncertainty factors are required?

HCB Model Reduction

- Hurty/Craig-Bampton (HCB) reduced model created from linear correlated LLL model
 - Retained I/F, response, and nonlinear joint DOF
 - I/F grid BSET, all other boundary grids CSET (FEM: 4.4e6 DOF; HCB: 1218 DOF)
- HCB matrices converted from NASTRAN to Abaqus



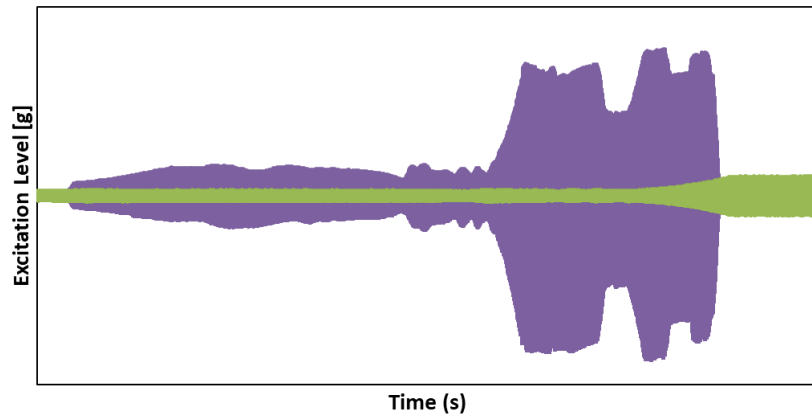
Nonlinear Transient Analysis

- **Nonlinear implicit dynamic analyses performed using Abaqus/Standard**
 - HHT time integration
- **Recovered transient E-STA sine sweep test data used as inputs**
 - Analyzed both 20% & 100% input levels for all three axes
- **Nonlinear joints modeled using Abaqus connector elements**
 - Lagrange multipliers allow for complicated reactions including Coulomb friction
- **FRFs calculated from transient responses using spectral density estimation**

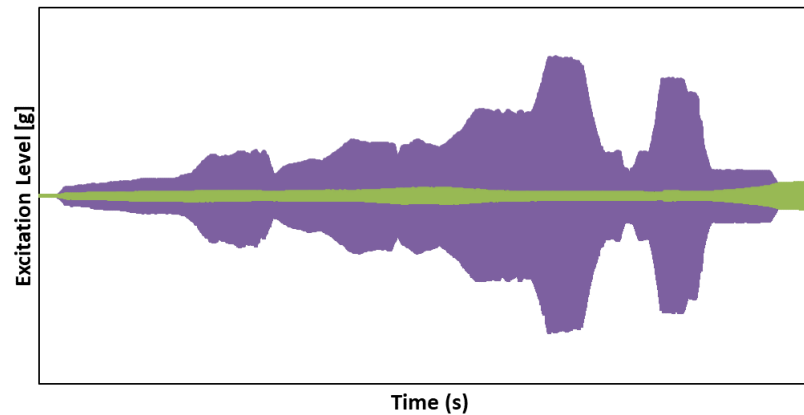
Transient Sine Sweep Inputs

- Recovered transient E-STA sine sweep test data used as input
 - Input levels vary (not a constant sine sweep)
 - All tests are sweeps up in frequency (frequency increases with time)

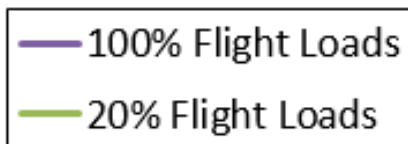
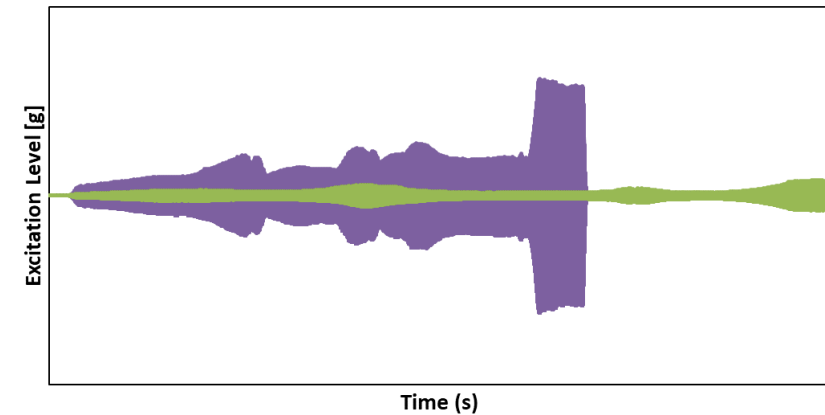
X-Axis Tests



Y-Axis Tests



Z-Axis Tests



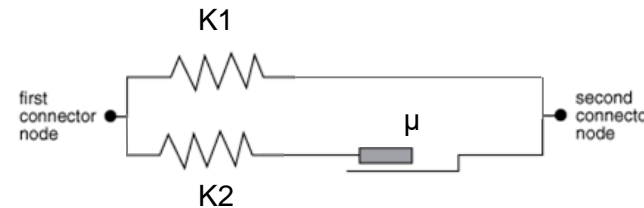
Nonlinear Joint Models

- The airfoils and PSMs were modeled using regular Coulomb friction
- The spherical bearings used nonlinear stiffness/viscous damping in the axial direction
- Abaqus connector elements with friction have the following available variables

- $K1$ = slip stiffness
- $K1 + K2$ = stick stiffness
- μ = coefficient of friction

- Critical slip load kept constant using constant internal generating normal force

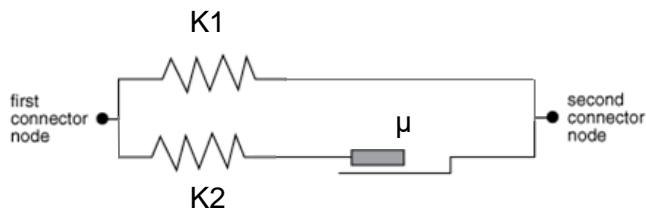
- $\tau = \mu F_{int}$



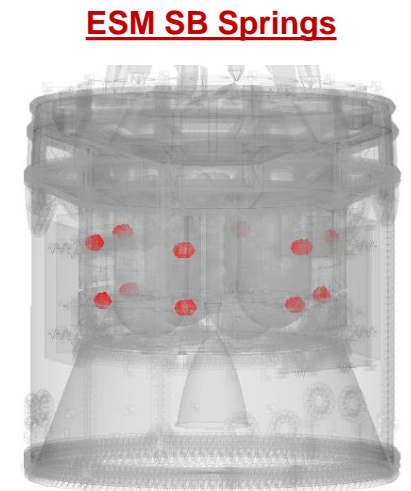
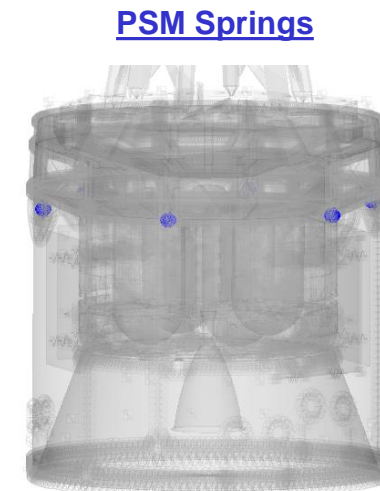
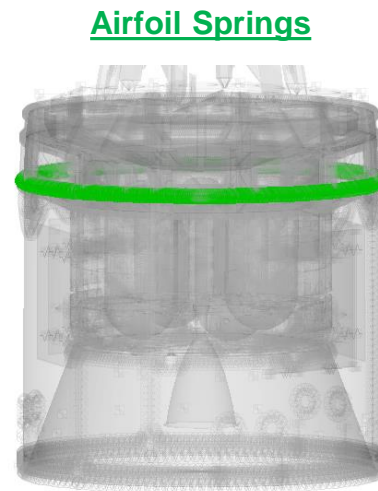
Nonlinear Correlation Summary

- Table below summarizes the final nonlinear joint parameters in relation to their initial settings informed from the linear correlation
 - $K1_i = HLL$, $K1_i + K2_i = LLL$, τ_i determined during LLL linear correlation

Nonlinearity Table				
Location	DOF	Nonlinear Correlated E-STA Model		
		K1	K1+K2	τ
Airfoil-to-CMA	2-3	0	8*LLL	2*LLL
PSM	4	HLL	LLL	LLL
ESM Spherical Bearings	1	0	33*LLL	LLL

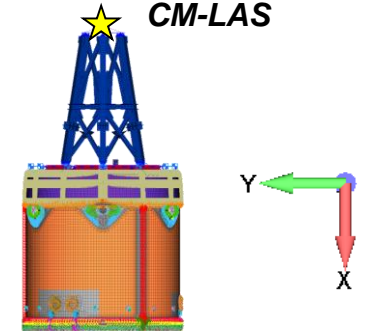


$$\tau = \mu F_{int}$$

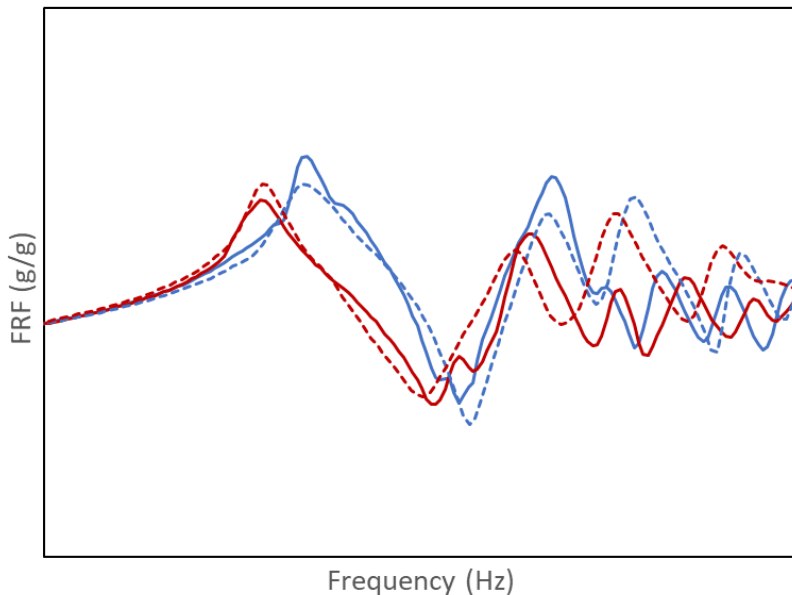


Nonlinear FEM Correlation Results – Acceleration

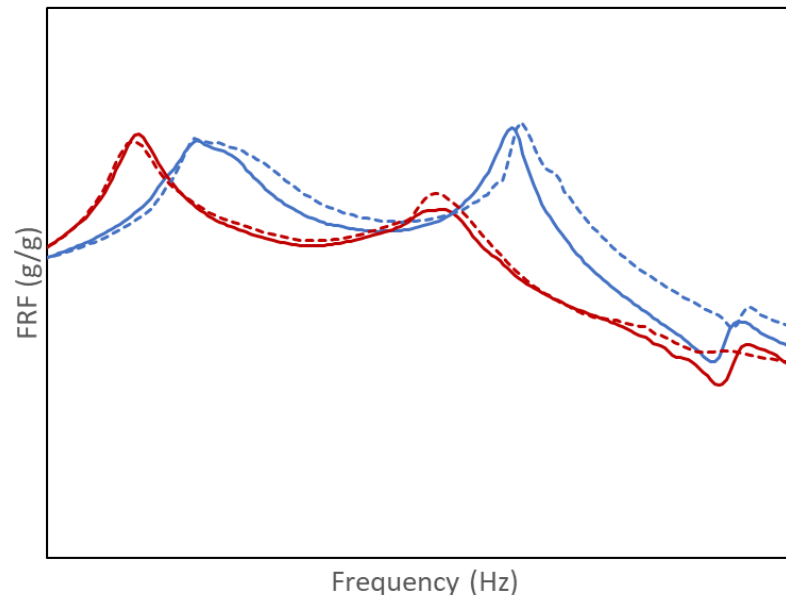
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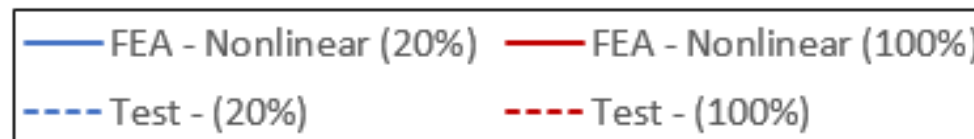
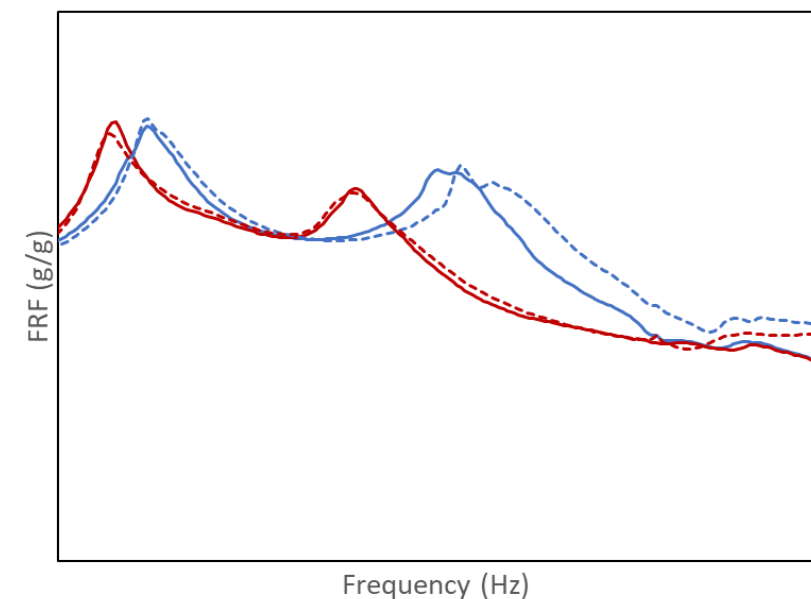
X-Drive - FRF - SAM00, CMLAS, Mass Sim-Z



Y-Drive - FRF - SAM00, CMLAS, Mass Sim-Y



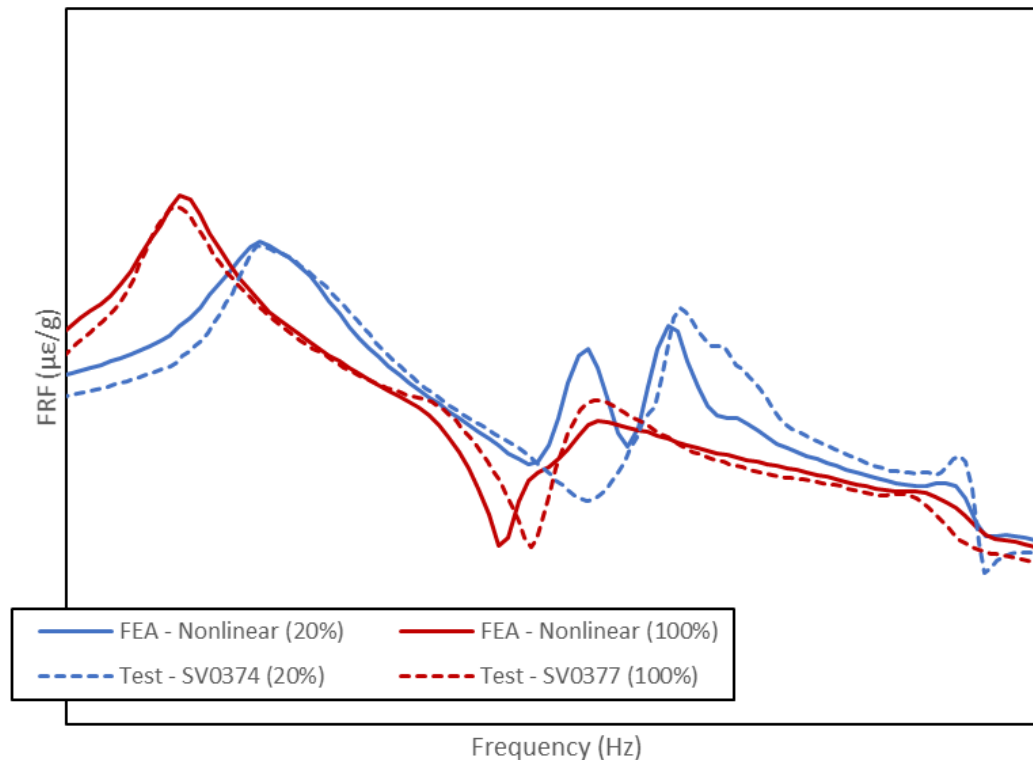
Z-Drive - FRF - SAM00, CMLAS, Mass Sim-X



Nonlinear FEM Correlation Results – Strain

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Y-Drive - FRF - G157, Long, -Y-Z Bot under Cshape



Summary & Recommendations

- **Nonlinear analysis can successfully capture MPCV nonlinear dynamic response**
 - Single model accurately captures response for all load levels
 - Excellent correlation achieved for primary lateral response
 - Very good correlation achieved for primary axial response
- **Subsequent analysis of select CLA load cases showed that the linear correlated FEM(s) match the nonlinear correlated FEM relatively well**
 - With modest uncertainty factors, HLL bounds for “high” load events while LLL bounds for “low” load events
- **Beyond a full nonlinear CLA, a dual linearized CLA may be appropriate to fully bound the response of MPCV**
 - Linear model selection & uncertainty factors informed by limited nonlinear CLA study

Future Work

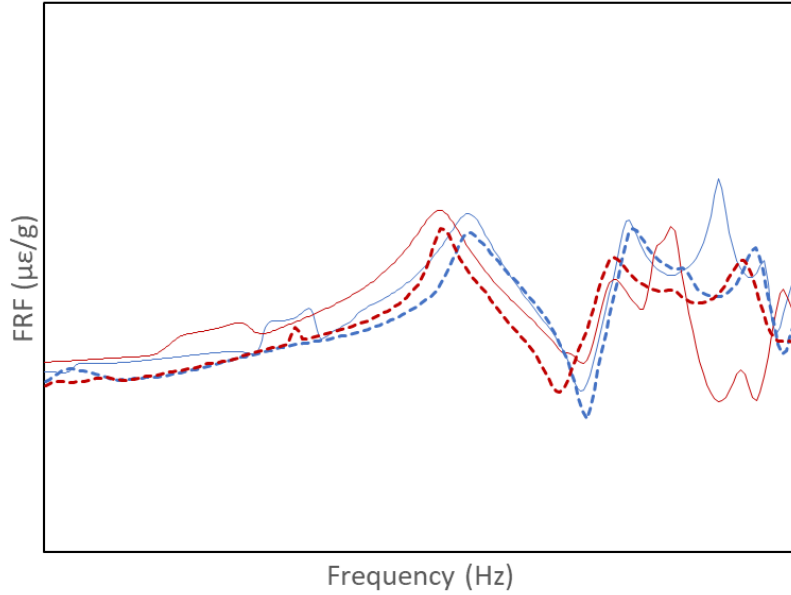
- **Improve axial response**
 - Spherical bearing kinetic friction
 - Add friction regularization
- **Perform limited nonlinear full-vehicle CLA**
 - Correlated nonlinear MPCV model integrated into SLS
 - Determine if MPCV nonlinearities effect system modes or MPCV I/F levels
- **Perform linear and nonlinear correlation for future flight configurations**
 - Use breakout nonlinear CLA study to inform model selection/uncertainty factors

Questions?

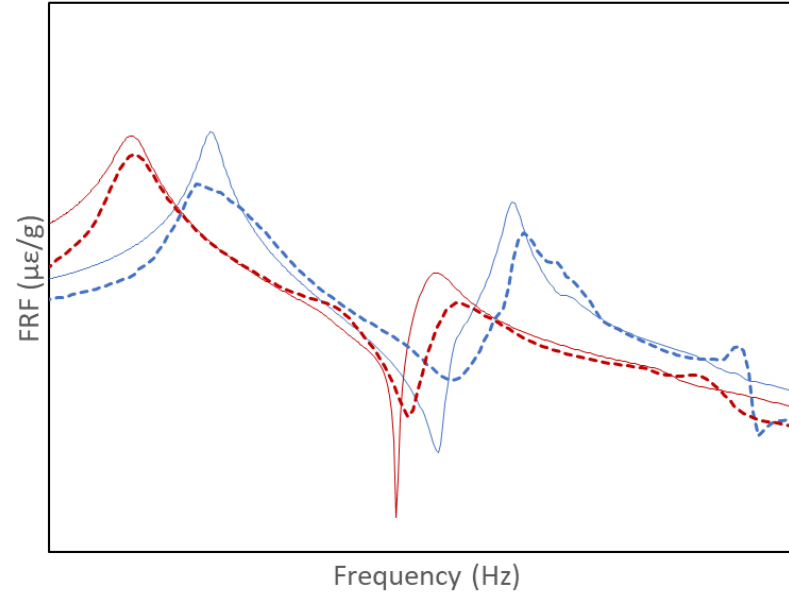
APPENDIX

Linear Correlation Results – Strain

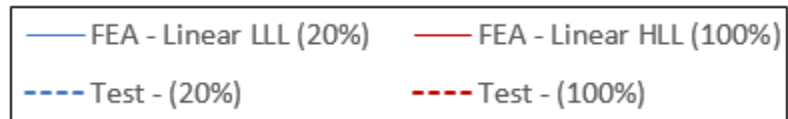
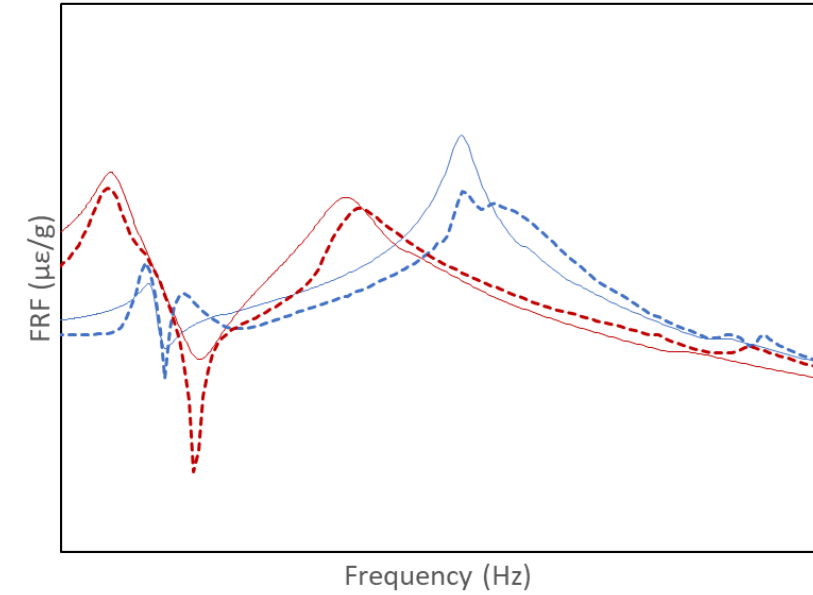
X-Drive - FRF - G157, Long, -Y-Z Bot under Cshape



Y-Drive - FRF - G157, Long, -Y-Z Bot under Cshape



Z-Drive - FRF - G157, Long, -Y-Z Bot under Cshape

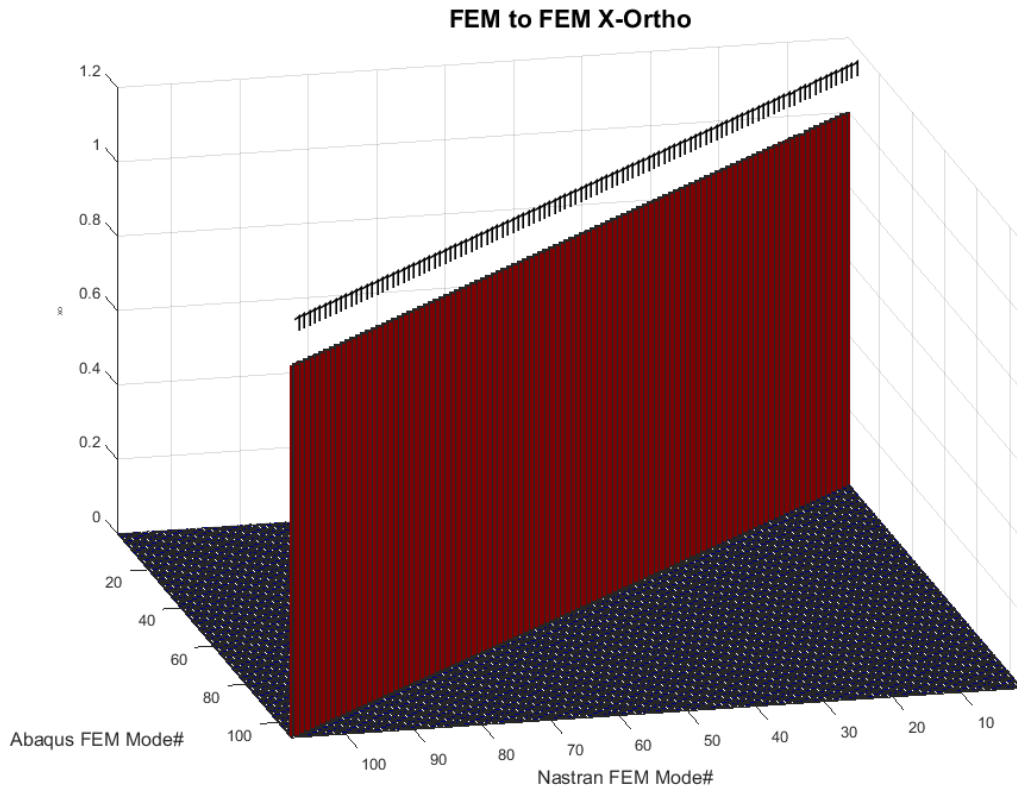


HCB Abaqus Conversion – Modes Check

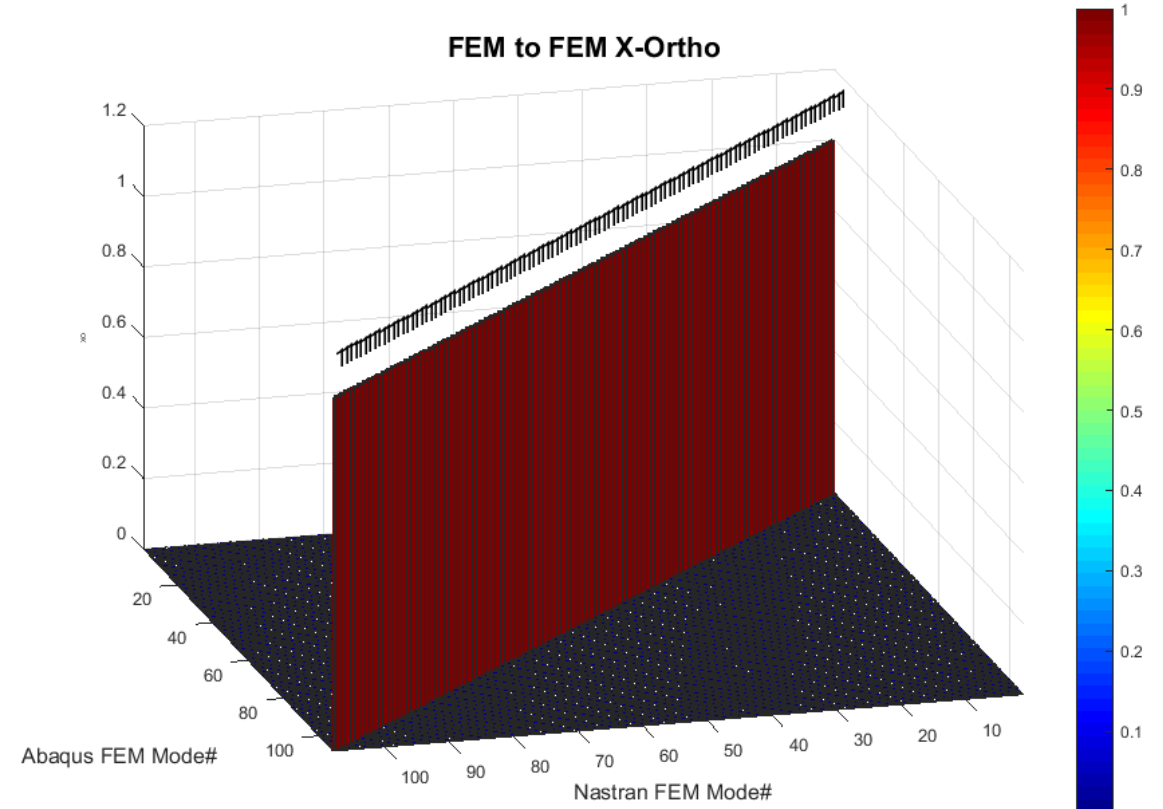
Mode	Nastran	Abaqus	
	HCB	HCB Only	HCB w/ Connector
	% Error	% Error	% Error
1	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
2	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
3	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
4	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
5	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
6	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
7	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
8	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
9	0.000%	0.000%	0.128%
10	0.000%	0.000%	0.097%
11	0.000%	0.000%	0.213%
12	0.000%	0.000%	0.260%
13	0.000%	0.000%	0.018%
14	0.000%	0.000%	0.438%
15	0.000%	0.000%	0.014%
16	0.000%	0.000%	0.039%
17	0.000%	0.000%	0.193%
18	0.000%	0.000%	0.119%
19	0.000%	0.000%	0.076%
20	0.000%	0.000%	0.057%
21	0.000%	0.000%	0.120%
22	0.000%	0.000%	0.114%
23	0.000%	0.000%	0.288%
24	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
25	0.000%	0.000%	0.325%
26	0.000%	0.000%	0.081%
27	0.000%	0.000%	0.047%
28	0.000%	0.000%	0.088%
29	0.000%	0.000%	0.004%
30	0.000%	0.000%	0.055%
31	0.000%	0.000%	0.036%
32	0.000%	0.000%	0.004%
33	0.000%	0.000%	0.354%
34	0.000%	0.000%	0.413%
35	0.000%	0.000%	0.042%
36	0.000%	0.000%	0.014%
37	0.000%	0.000%	0.024%
38	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
39	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%

HCB Abaqus Conversion – Cross-Ortho

NASTRAN HCB to Abaqus HCB
(Matrices Only)

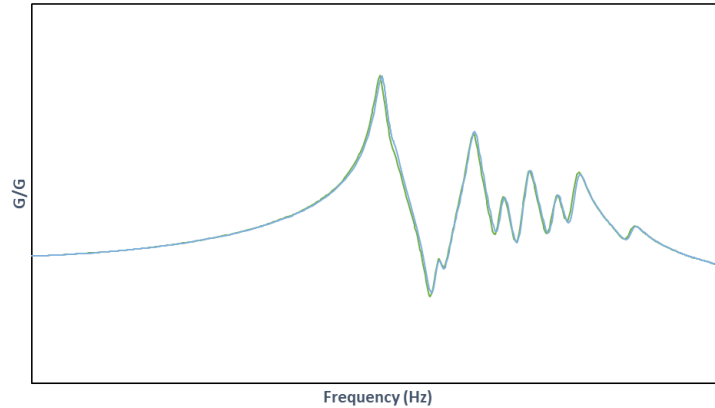


NASTRAN HCB to Abaqus HCB
(w/ Abaqus Connector Elements)



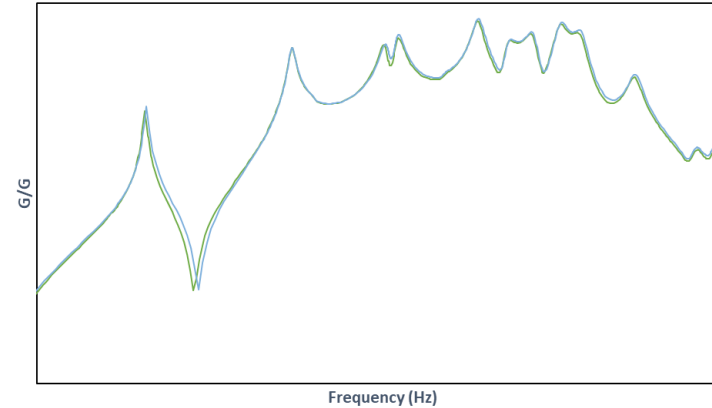
HCB Abaqus Conversion - FRF

X-Input (1-G): Node 2001 X-Response



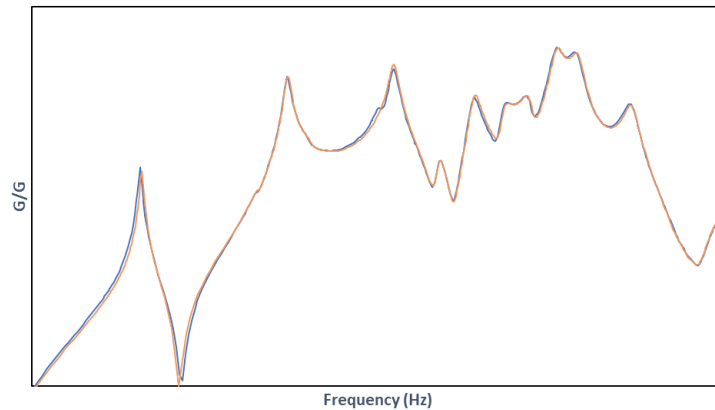
— Nastran HCB - X Response — Abaqus HCB - X Response

Y-Input (1-G): Node 2001 X-Response



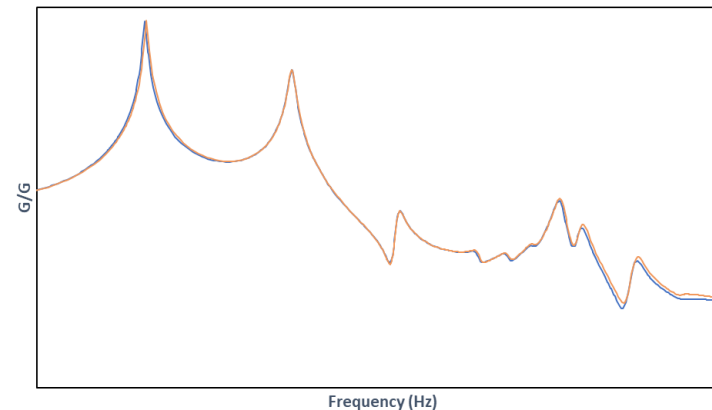
— Nastran HCB - X Response — Abaqus HCB - X Response

X-Input (1-G): Node 2001 Y-Response



— Nastran HCB - Y Response — Abaqus HCB - Y Response

Y-Input (1-G): Node 2001 Y-Response



— Nastran HCB - Y Response — Abaqus HCB - Y Response

HHT Time Integration – Numerical Damping

- Abaqus defaults to $\alpha = -0.05$, $\beta = 0.275625$ and $\gamma = 0.55$ for “transient fidelity” applications
 - If the time increment is 40% of the period of oscillation of interest, this results in a damping ratio $< 2\%$ due to numerical integration only
 - See “New Algorithm” curves

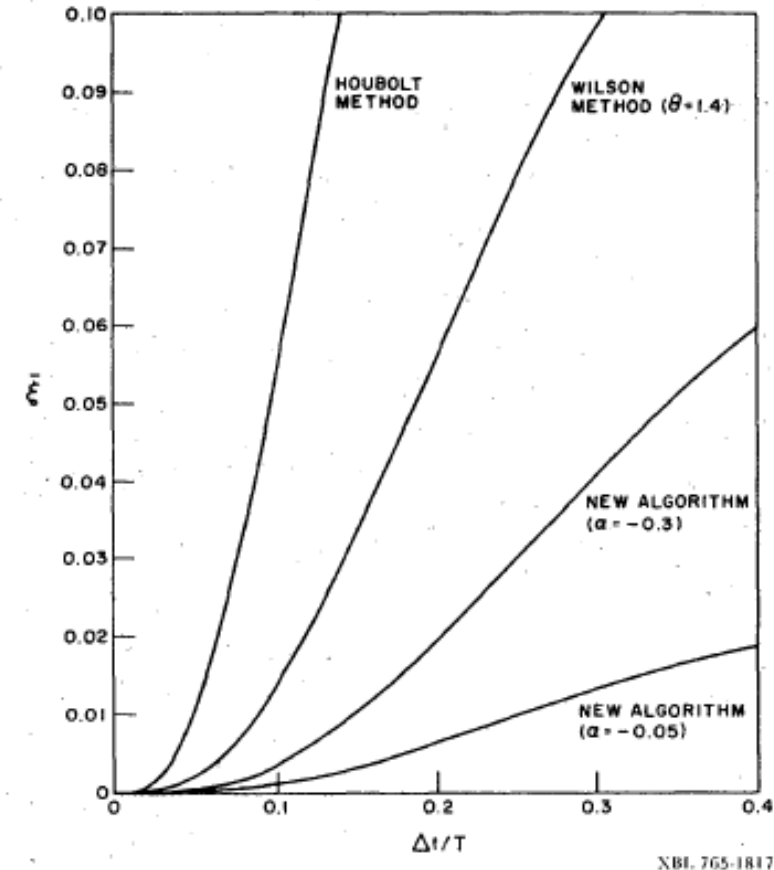
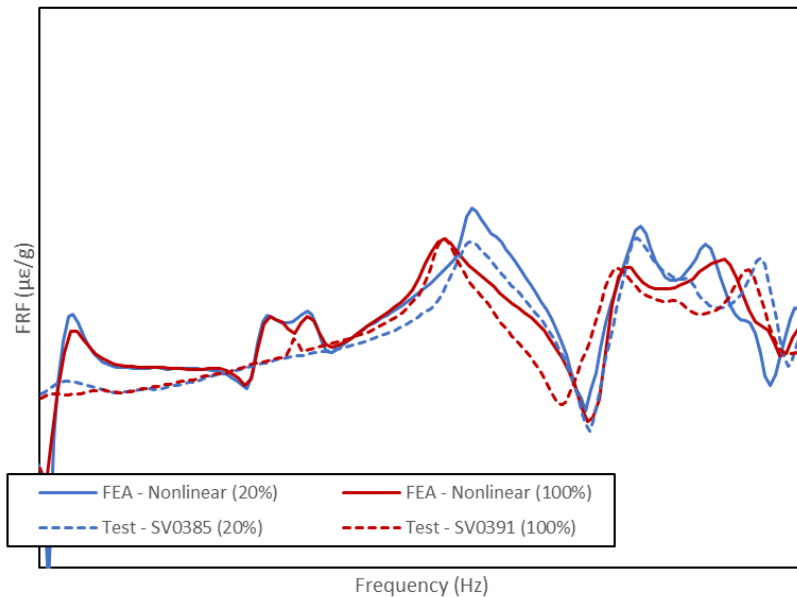


Fig. 5. Damping ratios versus $\Delta t/T$ for new methods and Houbolt and Wilson schemes

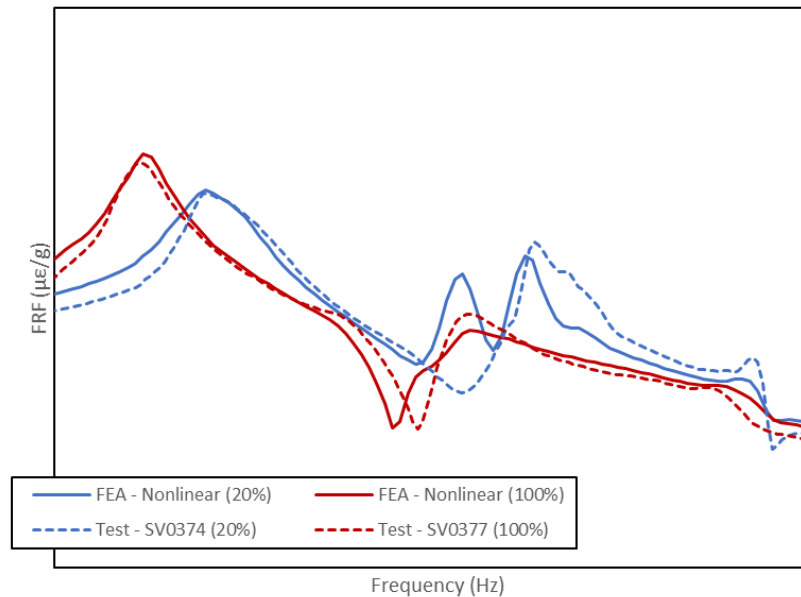
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