

# Uncertainty-Enabled Design of a Rocket Sled Track Switch

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**



# Sandia National Laboratories

## Our Business: National Security

### ■ Core Purpose

- **Help our nation secure a peaceful and free world through technology.**

### ■ Highest Goal

- **Become laboratory that the USA turns to 1st for technology solutions to the most challenging problems that threaten our nation and the globe.**



# Science and Technology Address Scope and Complexity of National Security

Applying both **BREADTH** & **DEPTH** to solving our nation's most challenging national security problems



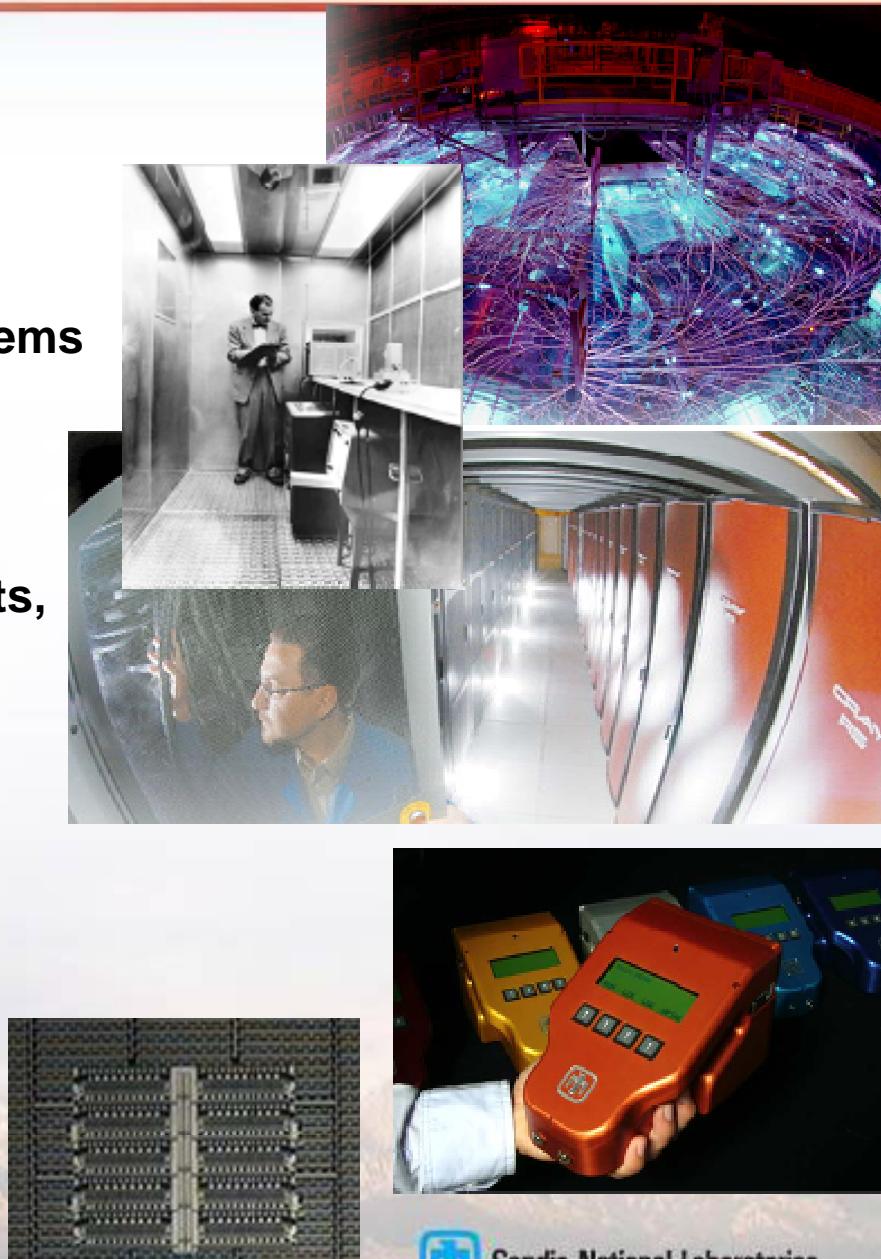
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National  
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Science & Engineering  
Science & Engineering

# Sandia's Unique Set of Resources

- World's largest x-ray source
- Tallest solar tower in the nation
- First clean room
- First MEMS in space
- World's smallest chemical/biological analysis systems
- World's largest center for fundamental and applied study of combustion processes
- World's fastest general-use supercomputers
- World-class team of engineers, chemists, physicists, biologists, mathematicians . . .

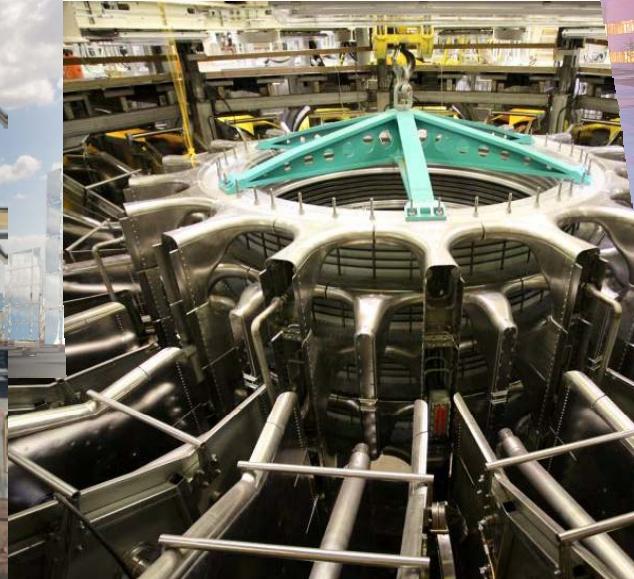
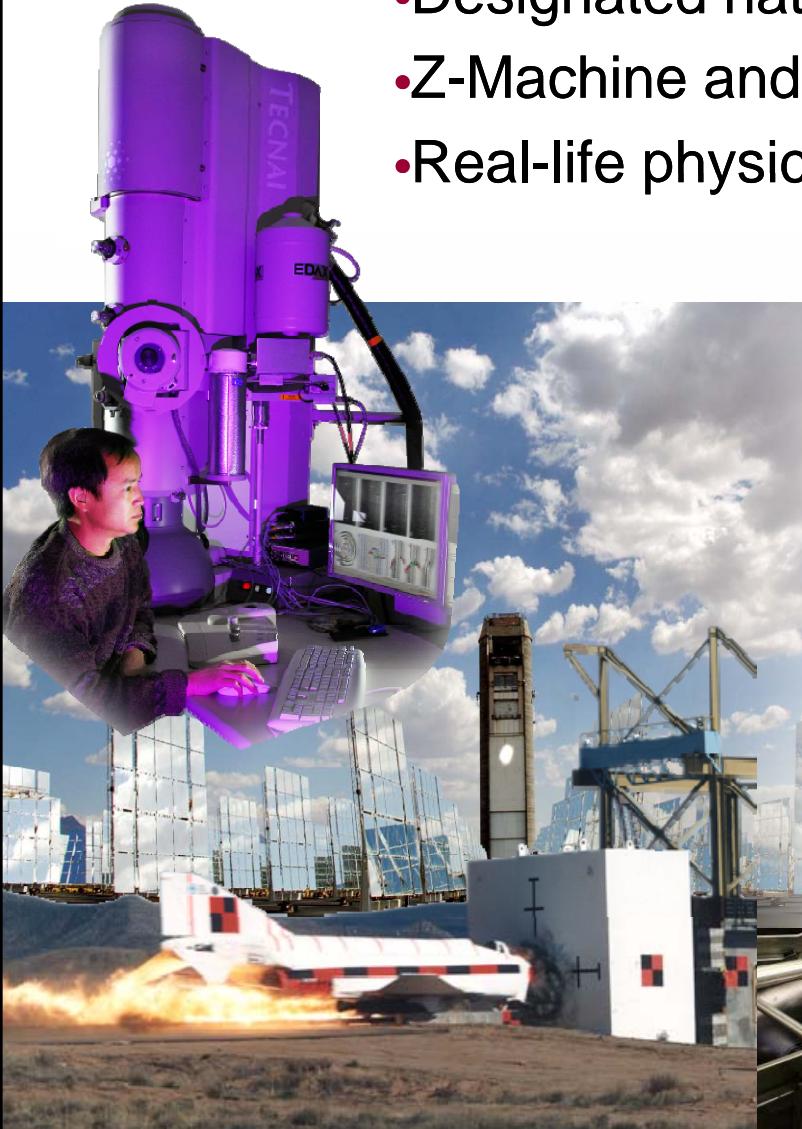
■ ***World class Facilities & Testing capabilities.***



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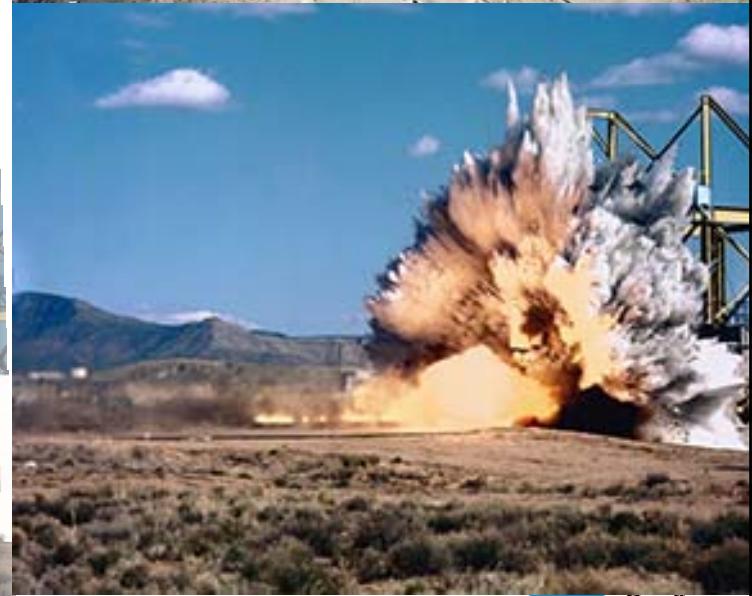
# Unparalleled Facilities and Test Capabilities

- User facilities
- Designated national capabilities
- Z-Machine and radiation effects
- Real-life physical test ranges

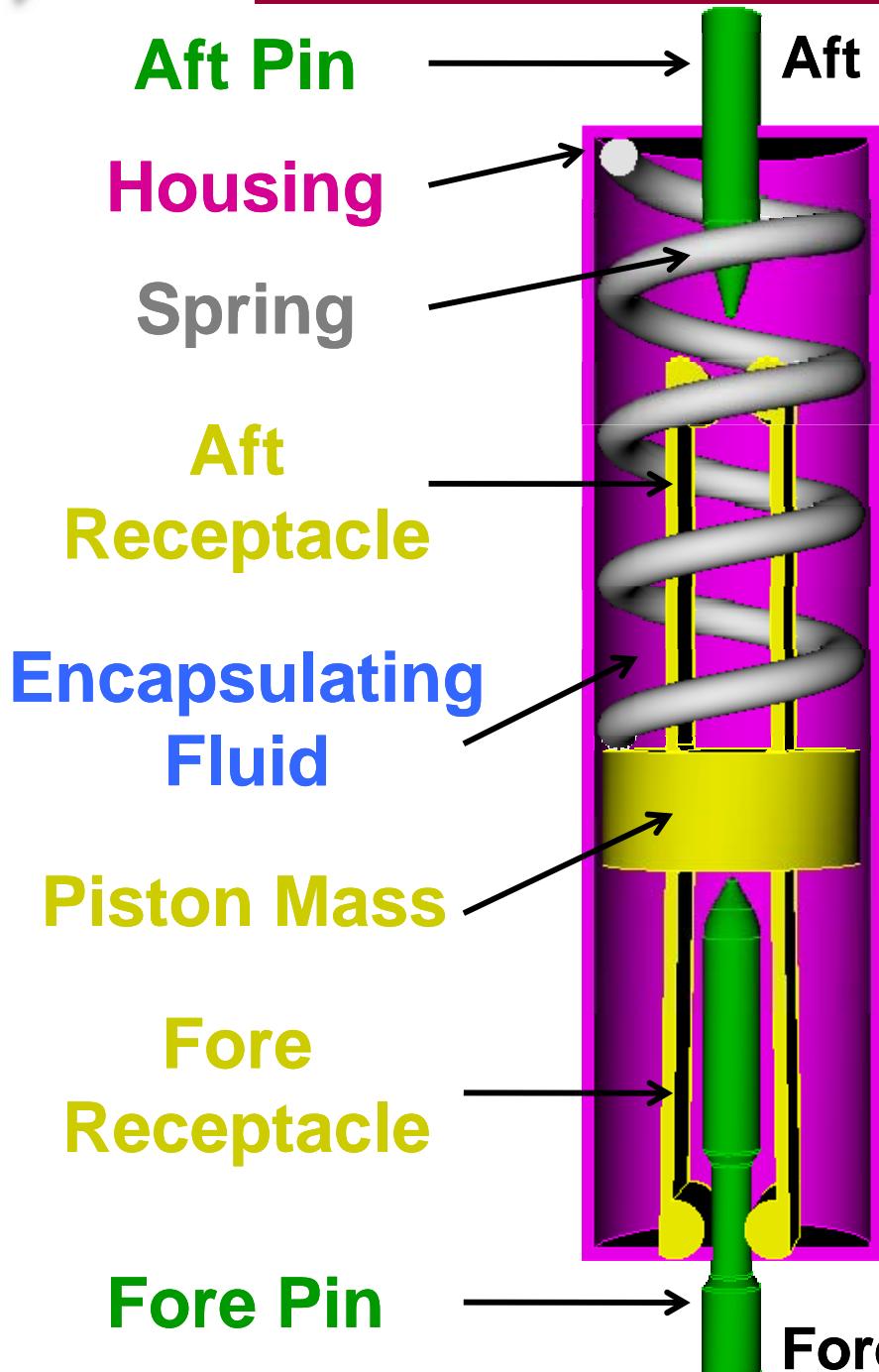


Sandia National Laboratories

- Provides controlled environment for high-velocity impact, aerodynamic, acceleration of small and large items.
- 10,000-foot and 2,000-foot tracks.
- Some tests have a destructive end!
- **Exceptional Instrumentation Capabilities:**
  - Photometrics, laser trackers, telemetry;
  - Information sampled at high rates;
  - High-speed video, flash x-ray, and film cameras.
- **Typical Data Acquired**
  - Temperature;
  - position;
  - velocity;
  - *acceleration*.



# Instrumentation: An Acceleration Switch



- Some instrumentation is activated along the track and during the test.
- An acceleration switch is designed to close during axial acceleration.
- Receptacles contact pins to close and activate instrumentation.
- Housing is filled with encapsulating fluid.
- Preloaded spring holds switch open; works against axial acceleration.

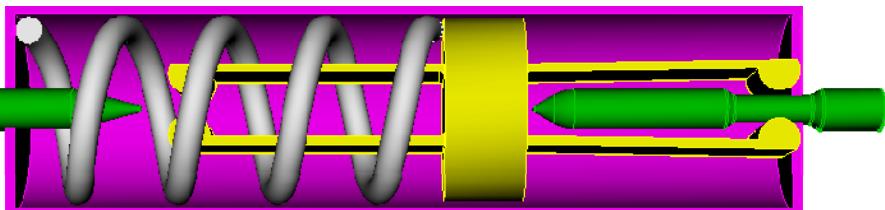
*A sled may use multiple switches.*



# How the Switch Closes

- **Axial Acceleration**: piston mass moves from *fore* to *aft* due to forward acceleration of the rocket sled.
- **Spring Force**: linear spring keeps switch open at rest, resists actuation.

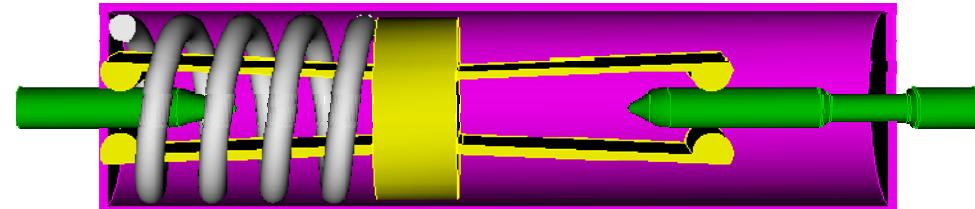
## Open



Fore End

*Sled Acceleration*  
→

**Closed**



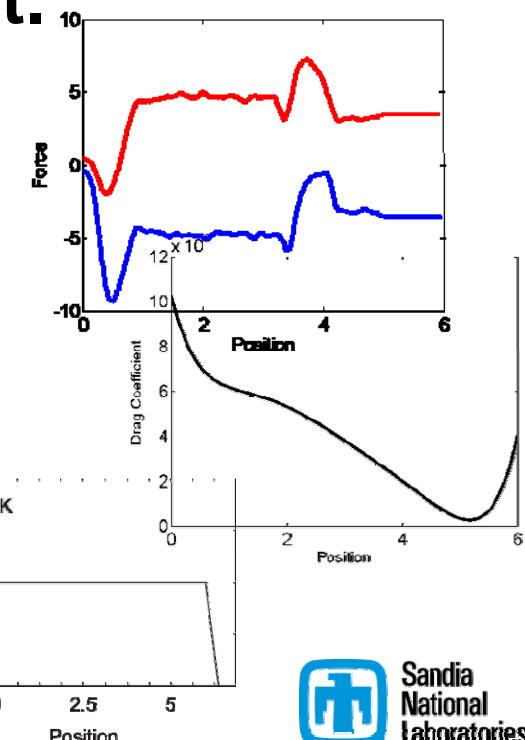
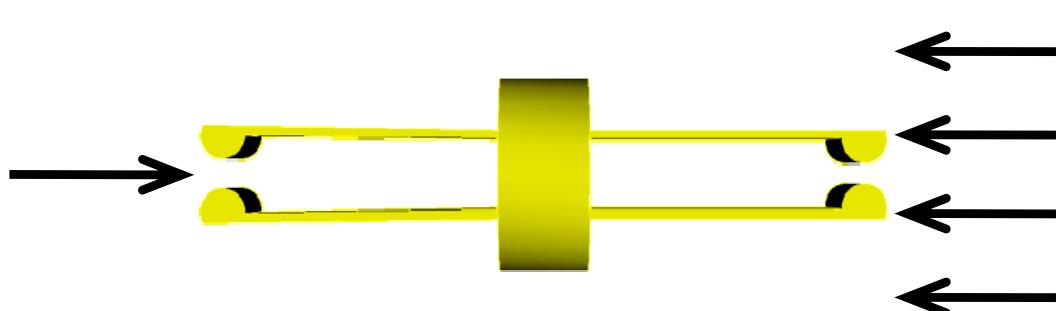
- The switch is designed to close within a range of times during sled acceleration.



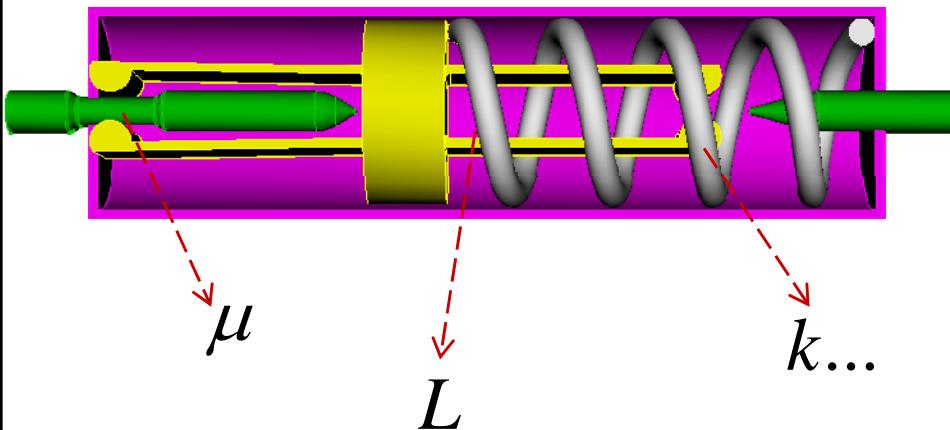
# Complicated Switch Behavior

***Nonlinear forces act on piston mass during actuation.***

- Nonlinear forces imparted due to sled track acceleration.
- Nonlinear forces work against switch due to
  - fluid drag;
  - friction of receptacles along pin geometry;
  - final contact.
- Antagonizing forces are position-dependent.



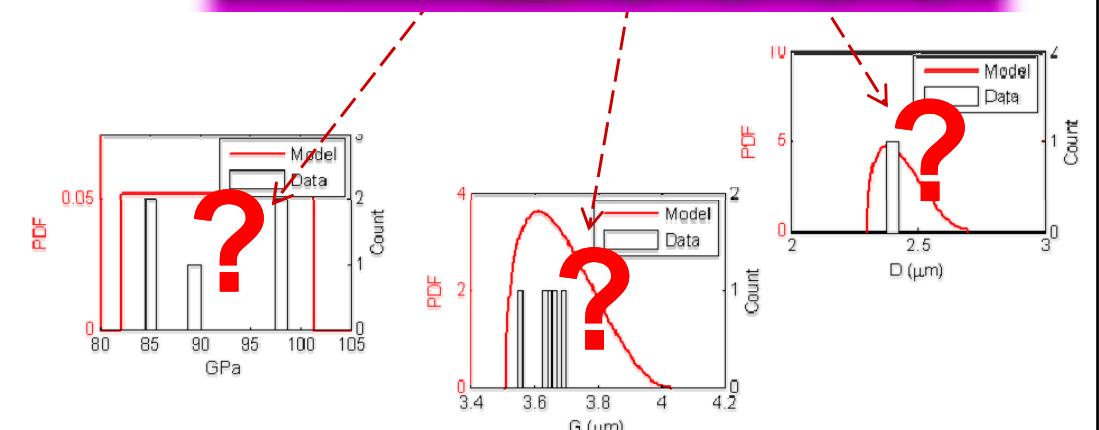
# Switch Properties Vary and are Uncertain



A 3D rendering of a mechanical switch. It features a green cylindrical actuator on the left, a yellow base, and a grey coiled spring mechanism. Red dashed arrows point from the labels  $\mu$  and  $L$  to the base and the spring, respectively.



A scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing a close-up of a switch's internal structure. A red question mark is overlaid on the image, indicating uncertainty or variation in the switch's physical properties.



Three side-by-side plots comparing model data (red line) with experimental data (grey bars). Each plot includes a red question mark.

- The first plot shows the Probability Density Function (PDF) of GPa (GigaPascals) from 80 to 105. The model is a uniform distribution, while the data shows a bimodal distribution with peaks around 85 GPa and 98 GPa.
- The second plot shows the PDF of G (micrometers) from 3.4 to 4.2. The model is a single-peaked distribution centered around 3.65  $\mu\text{m}$ , while the data shows a multi-peaked distribution with peaks at approximately 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7  $\mu\text{m}$ .
- The third plot shows the PDF of D (micrometers) from 2 to 3. The model is a single-peaked distribution centered around 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , while the data shows a multi-peaked distribution with peaks at approximately 2.4, 2.5, and 2.6  $\mu\text{m}$ .

## Deterministic Analysis

- Ignores variation in switch parameters.
- Succeeds only if:
  - switch parameters vary little,
  - switch response is insensitive to variation.
- Enables design of a single switch for a single sled acceleration.

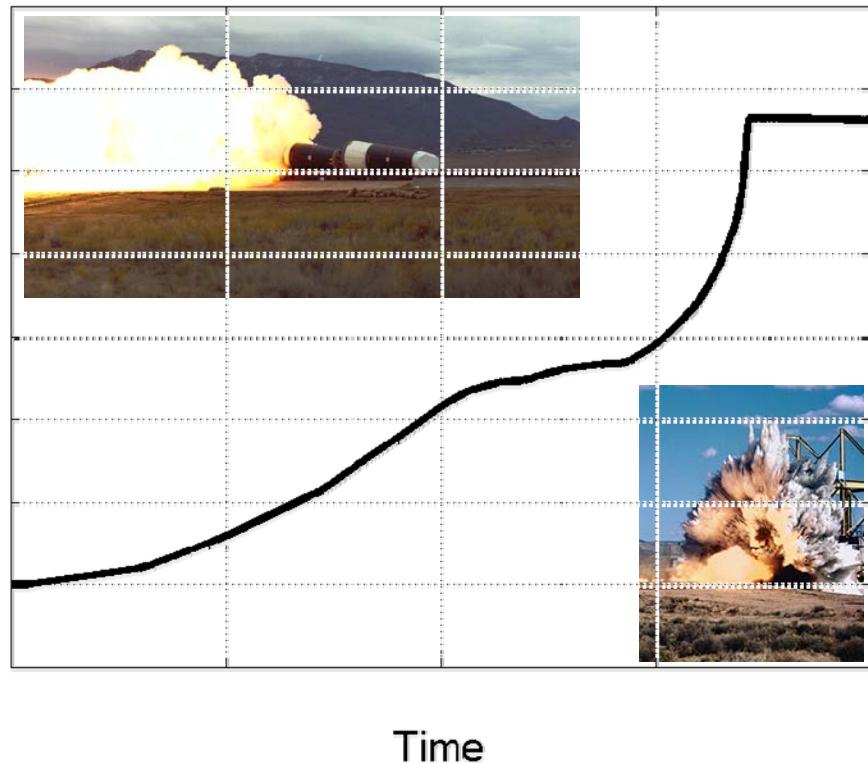
## Statistical Analysis

- Accommodates sensitivity of switch behavior to parameter variations.
- Describes random variation in parameters by probability density functions.
- Enables design of an ensemble or sample of switches for a possible uncertain sled acceleration.



# Will the switch close under uncertainty?

- Switch timing is determined by switch design and the interaction of nonlinear, position-dependent forces.
- Possibility: a combination of uncertain variations and nonlinear dynamics can result in a non-functional switch.



***If the switch does not close before a critical time is reached, then the test may fail.***

***Given a switch under a given sled acceleration:  
How do variations in switch parameters  
influence switch operation?***

- Questions include:
  - What is the probability of successful operation given variation and uncertainty?
  - What design can maximize that probability?

***Addressing this problem can help us quantify  
the feasibility of using this switch design.***

- ***Whipped Cream: what if the given sled acceleration is uncertain or varies?***
- ***Cherry: what if the system includes multiple switches connected in parallel?***