

Rendezvous & Docking With Uncooperative Targets

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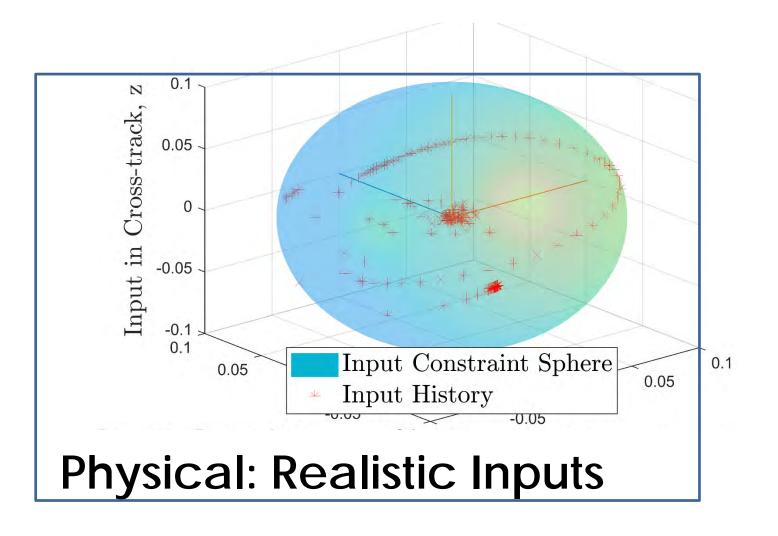
Introduction

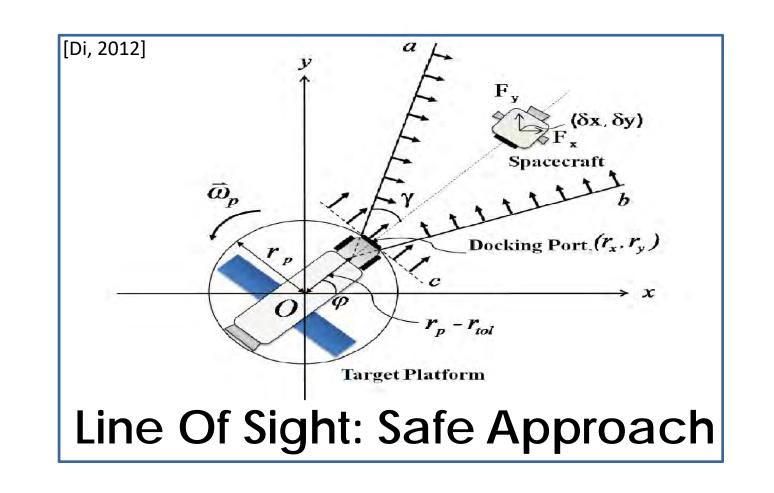
spacecrafts to reach predefined relative configuration while respecting constraints. in each other's proximity. RVD technology enabled historic space flights such as Manned Lunar Mission, International Space Station in orbit assembly, etc. In the future, use cases of RVD technologies will be further extended to autonomous space servicing operations and the main application fields can be as sample & return, In-orbit assembly, maintenance, refueling, capture and small asteroid explorations. Today, subset of autonomous docking missions have been achieved but none of them has achieved docking with an uncooperative target case.

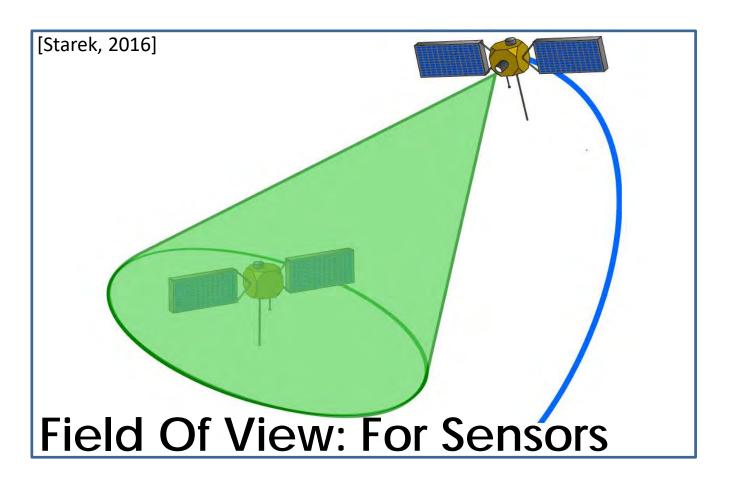
Objective

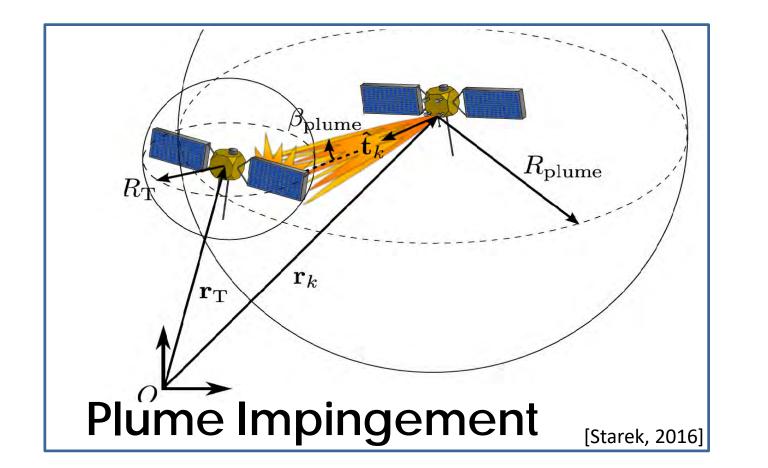
To develop guidance & control strategy for motion planning for rendezvous and docking with **minimize** $\sum [X_{k+i|k}^T Q X_{k+i|k} + U_{k+i|k}^T R U_{k+i|k}] + X_{k+N|k}^T Q X_{k+N|k}$ uncooperative targets

Main Challenge: Constraints Management



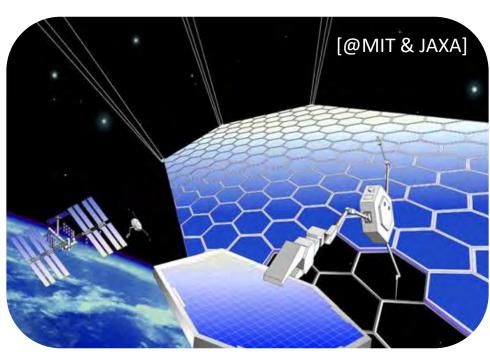




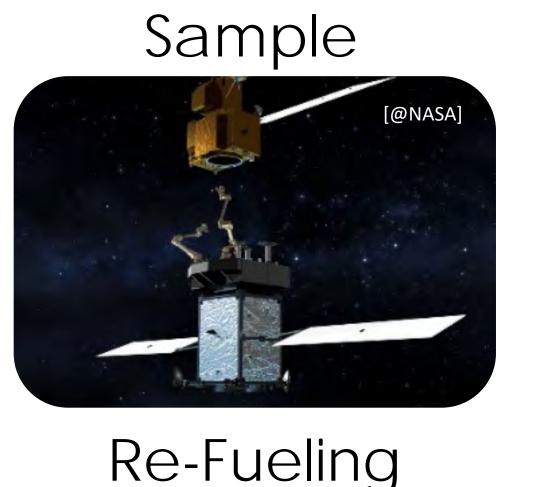


Potential Applications in the Future











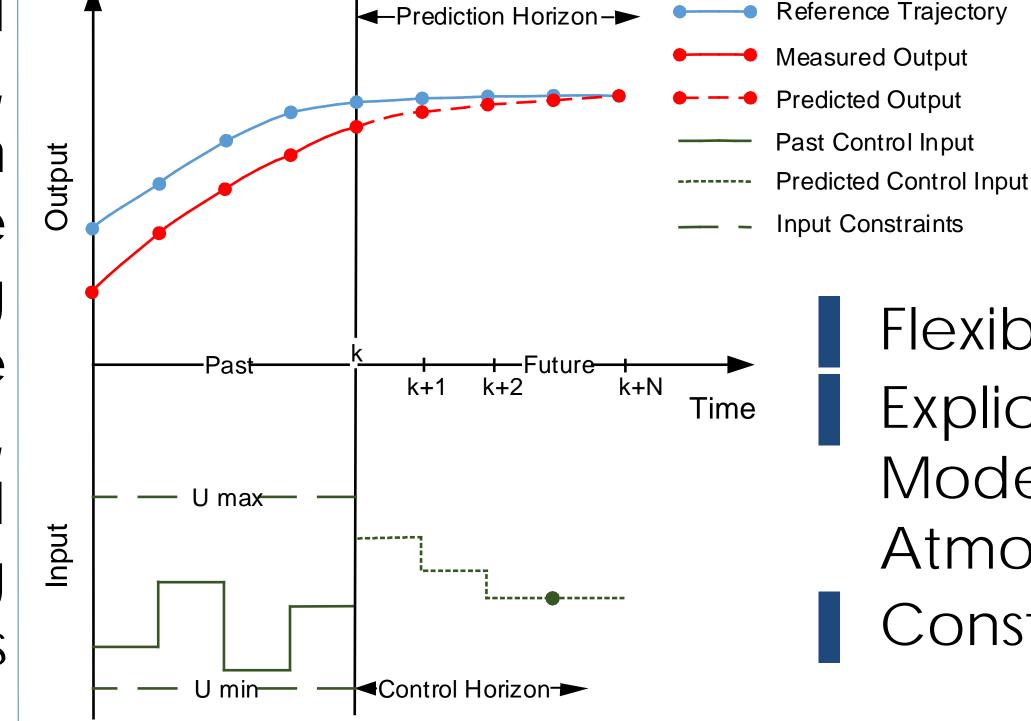


Capture

Small Asteroid Explorations

Proposed Framework

Given two space vehicles orbiting a central body, the MPC to generate a set of control inputs and resulting purpose of rendezvous and docking (RVD) is for two predicted states to optimize performance objectives



Flexible Cost Function Explicit Disturbance Modelling(i.e. Atmospheric Drag)

[Jan Maciejowski, 2002]

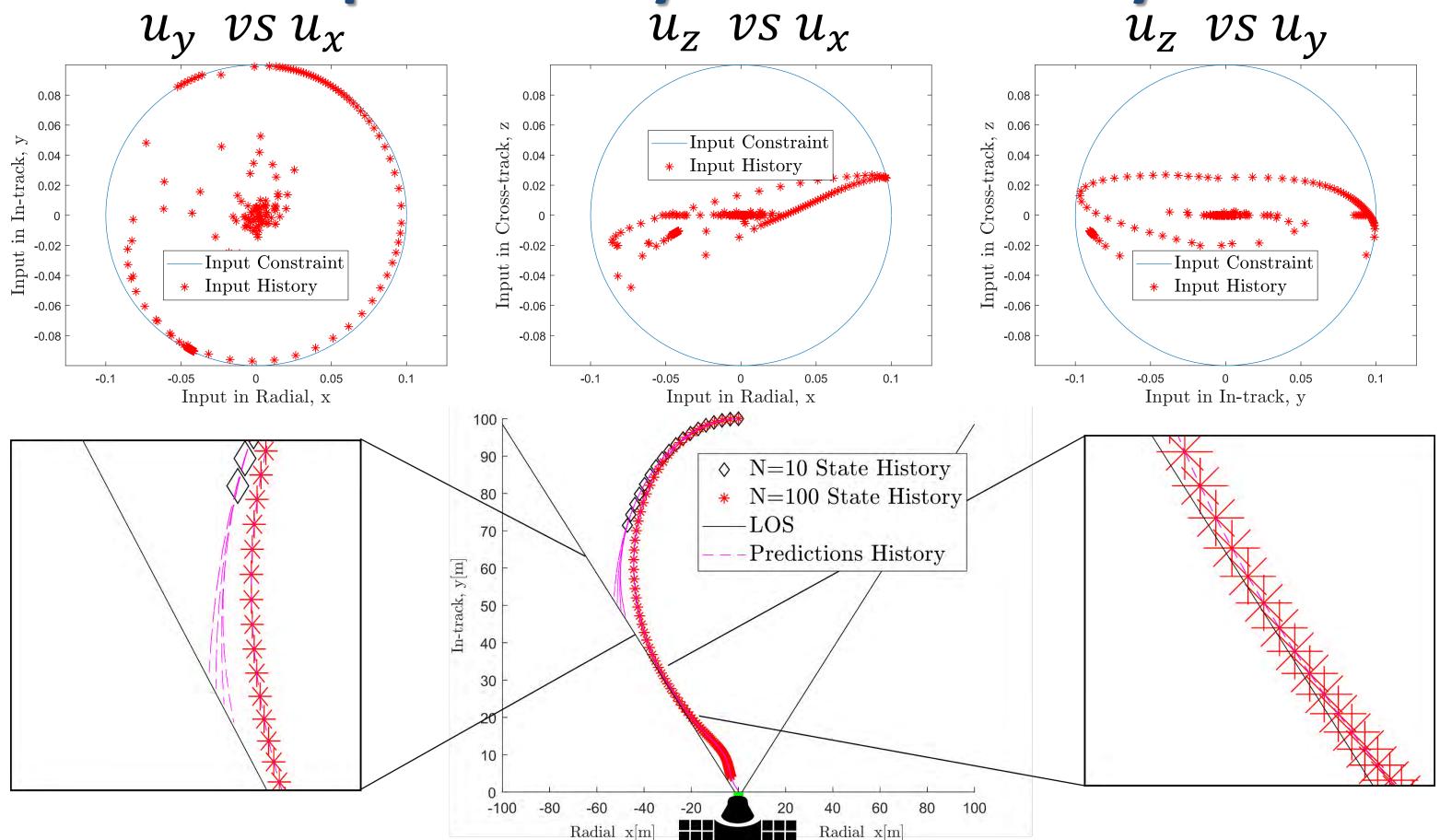
Constraint Formulation

Formulation Of MPC

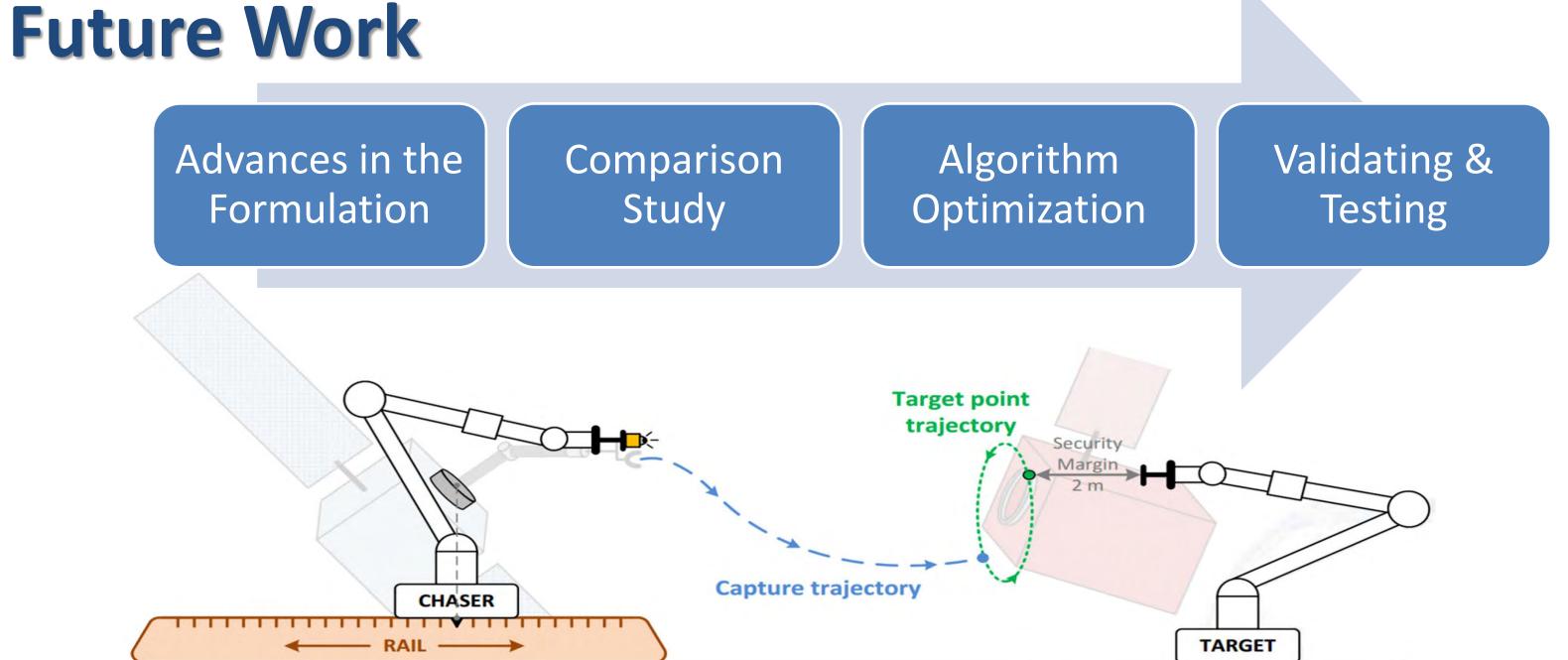
X: States (i.e. position) U: Input (i.e. thrust force)

subject to $X_{k+1} = A_d X_k + B_d U_k,$ $X(k|k) = X_k$ $(u_{x,k}^2 + u_{y,k}^2 + u_{z,k}^2) \le u_{max}^2, \forall k \in [0, N-1],$

 $A_{LOS}X \leq b_{LOS}$ Results: Input History & State History



Conclusion: MPC framework is promising to address RVD problem because it can achieve docking conditions with a tumbling non-cooperative target while respecting the input and output constraints



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