



Rocketry Recovery Technology

- **Types of Parachutes**
- **Packing Density – predicting packing volume using chute weight**
- **Deployment & Packing Methodology**

Types of Rocketry of Parachutes

- There are many styles of parachutes. We'll discuss the various styles, the advantages and disadvantages of chutes used for Rocketry

These include:

- > Cruciform – shaped like a cross
- > Flat Sheet Chutes – Top Flight
- > Rocket Man and TARC Style
- > Elliptical and Spherical (FC, and Spherachute)
- > Pull down Apex, Toroidal (the Iris Ultra)

Challenge in Comparing Types

- Before we start there are challenges in comparing designs:
 - > Inconsistency in how chute size is measured
 - Flat chutes are fabric diameter
 - Rocket Man chutes are measured across the top and sides.
 - Cruciform is distance across chute
 - Spherachute is circumference of canopy
 - All FC chutes measured based on projected frontal area, i.e the opening diameter
 - > Trying to spec C_d varies as a side effect of this
 - > Aerospace industry always specs the C_d in terms of projected frontal area being the gold standard in measurement
 - > Choice of material greatly affects the bulk and packing volume

Cruciform – shape like a cross



- Advantages:
 - > Very good high speed stability, stays above the load
 - > Very strong
 - > Simple design
 - > Good as a high speed drogue parachute
 - > Used by the Aerospace industry on sonobuoys and other high speed deployment systems
- Disadvantages:
 - > Inefficient, C_d of approximately 0.4, and C_d is difficult to measure accurately
 - > Bulky for a given load

Sheet Chute – like Top Flight



- Advantages:
 - > Simple Design
 - > Low Cost
- Disadvantages:
 - > Inefficient, C_d of approximately 0.7
 - > Bulky for a given load
 - > Poor Stability, can oscillate above the load
 - > Lower strength – this is partly due to materials selection

Rocket Man and TARC Style



Advantages:

- > Good stability, stays above the load
- > Very strong, usually have over the top riser connections
- > Better efficiency than cruciform
- > Fewer risers to tangle – easier to untangle if they do
- > Probably most popular HP Rocketry style currently

Disadvantages:

- > Moderate, Cd of approximately 1, no published info on this
- > Use heavier webbing for shroud lines (fewer connections to carry the load)
- > More complex design, two to three patterns shapes needed. Use a lot of tape reinforcement on edges and on all seams.
- > Can rotate under load due to variations in symmetry.
- > Can sometimes breathe under slower descent (similar to a jellyfish)

Elliptical and Spherical



Advantages:

- > Good stability at lower speeds, stays above the load
- > Good strength to weight compromise
- > Good efficiency, Cd of about 1.5 – 1.6
- > Packs into smaller space
- > Repetitive design, one pattern shape, minimal room for variation
- > Great shape for scale projects, looks nice in the air

Disadvantages:

- > At high speed it can wobble – always connect with a length of shock cord
- > Multiple gores means more sewing and higher cost

Toroidal - Pull Down Apex



- ◉ A few facts – Design originally from 1890's! Rocket Rage sold these for awhile. Popular as reserve chutes for jumpers and hang gliders because of tight packing.
- ◉ Advantages:
 - > Good stability at lower speeds, stays above the load
 - > Good strength to weight compromise
 - > Very high efficiency, Cd of about 2.2 – 2.4
 - > Packs into smallest space, lightest weight
 - > Simple repetitive design – only one pattern shape needed
 - > Good anytime space and weight are critical
 - > When efficiency is factored in then cost / load capability is the same as Elliptical
- ◉ Disadvantages:
 - > Not intended for higher speeds
 - > Very fast opening, but this is mitigated by using a slider ring
 - > More complex to make, pull down adds to complexity

Packing Density

Predicting packing volume using chute weight

○ Since we started five years ago, the two most common questions are:

1. What size chute do we need?

A simple equation will tell us this as long as we know the C_d –
no guessing

2. How much space does it need? Now this is a
trick to determine!

So we started to measure this by jamming a given size
parachute into a piece of airframe and
calculating the volume.

A common pattern showed up quickly, we could
estimate the volume as a factor of the descent
weight rating.

Packing Density

Predicting packing volume using chute weight

○ Refinement #1

1. The descent weight rating is directly related to the canopy area
2. The canopy area is directly related to the weight

So why not just cut out the middleman and just weigh the chutes? That should correlate packing volume.

Packing Density

Predicting packing volume using chute weight

- Refinement #2

But people pack the chute differently and some methods are more dense than others.

A study done in June 1962 researched various methods of packing a chute and the achievable packing density. They found that putting a given type of material (such as nylon) under a given amount of pressure measured in PSI always results in the same lb/ft^3 . For example, 15 psi gives you 30 lb/ft^3 .

They also found that it is a non-linear relationship. It takes 100 psi to get to 43 lb/ft^3

That the material at high pressure begins to “flow,” but at too high a pressure there are abrasion issues and the material loses its integrity. 100 psi is a lot of pressure!

Packing Density

Predicting packing volume using chute weight

○ Refinement #3

So I try it myself! I had an idea that we can pack our Iris chutes into a canister using a Pneumatic Press (the Peregrine IDS). So I made a test canister from 4" airframe and found I could pack my IFC-72" chute at 15 psi and into a volume that is equivalent to 30 lb/ft³ (0.28oz / cu in). I went back to the report and this exactly corresponded to their measurements done 50 years ago!

Packing Density

Predicting packing volume using chute weight

- Converging on the Conclusion

I went back and looked at the empirical measurements we made over the years and finally determined that by using the correct packing density factor I can predict the packing volume accurately for any chute, any manufacturer, any style – now that is simple!

Packing Density

Predicting packing volume using chute weight

- Where's the beef you ask?

Here are the factors we currently use and the packing method:

1. 0.13 oz/in³ - Fold and wrap – This is the most common technique used by Rocketry folks
2. 0.16 – 0.18 oz/in³ – Soft Pack - Pack into a deployment bag packing as hard as possible by hand.
3. 0.22 oz/in³ – Jam pack by hand pressing into a piece of airframe. Use your hand as a press!
4. 0.28 oz/in³ – Hard Pack – Use a pneumatic press to pack the chute at 15 psi force. This technique is used by the Peregrine Integrated Deployment System. A 4 inch airframe needs 185 lb of packing force to achieve this. A 6 inch airframe needs 450 lb.

Packing Density

Predicting packing volume using chute weight

- What it means – look at the Iris Ultra “Kevlar ” chute

The Iris Ultra K uses Kevlar shroud lines and harness, and it's very light and compact. Here are a few examples of how much space is needed:

- > IFC-72-K, 3.9”D x 2.6”L, rated at 29 lb at 20 ft/s
- > IFC-120K, 3.9”D x 7.4”L, 83 lb at 20 ft/s
- > IFC-192K, 5.99”D x 7.5”L, 205 lb at 20 ft/s

Packing Density

Predicting packing volume using chute weight

- The Conclusion

This technique holds up for any manufacturer with any style. If it's nylon, it's simply a matter of weight.

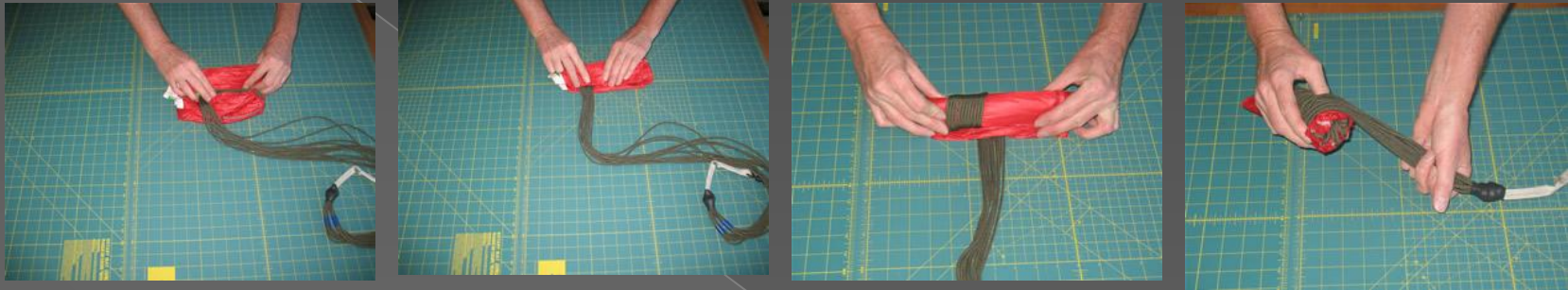
Deployment Technology in Brief

Also known as getting the laundry out!

- We will discuss several methods of chute deployment:
 - > Traditional fold and wrap
 - > Deployment Bags
 - > Integrated Deployment using the Peregrine

Deployment Technology in Brief

Traditional Roll and Wrap



- > Simple to do and good when you have the space. Probably 90% of folks flying high power use this

But...

- > Can tangle if wrap is not neat
- > Hard to get the wrap correct for the diameter – loose or tight fit
- > Can unravel once in airframe
- > Lowest density and can take the most space
- > Not good if the packing length aspect ratio is over about 3:1 – can jam up...
- >

Deployment Technology in Brief

Deployment Bag



- > Recommended when the chute is large or the packing space is long and narrow (high aspect ratio)
- > Guarantees organized deployment, no tangles
- > Chute opens slower, less opening shock
- > Packing density higher than you can get with fold and wrap
- > Adds extra protection against BP burns.

But...

- > You also need pilot chute
- > Still need nomex blanket
- > Adds cost of the bag to your overall project cost.
- >

Note: About 1/2 of our larger chute work best with deployment bags. Not too scary once you know how they work!

Deployment Technology in Brief

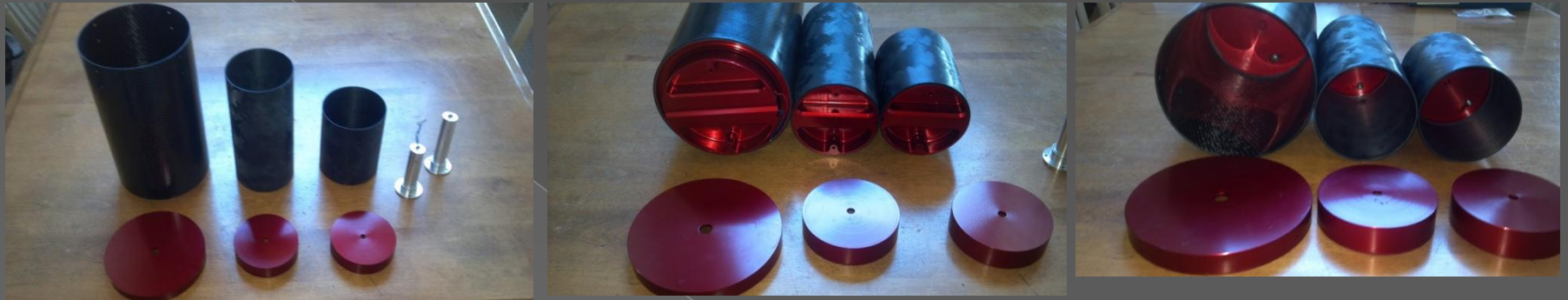
Getting the Laundry Out



- Black Powder Ejection
 - > Very simple and reliable
 - But...
 - > Not for higher altitudes (> 20 k) unless measurements are taken
 - > Lots of heat generated that can damage the chute
 - > Deposits corrosive residue on everything – sulphur smell!
- CO₂ Deployment
 - > Very clean
 - > No altitude limit
 - But...
 - > Weight impact
 - > Some complexity to assemble
 - > CO₂ is a little slower to apply pressure. Make sure you ground test!

Deployment Technology in Brief

Peregrine IDS



- > Integrates CO2 deployment for pressure packed twist lock chute canister
- > Highest packing density, similar to military tech
- > Take several pre-loaded twist lock canisters into the field, no need to pack on site
- > Because of pressure packing, less CO2 needed to get a good ejection! 5 inch and 6 inch units have dual CO2 units.
- > Comes standard with Iris Ultra Kevlar Chute!

But...

- > More costly
- > Airframe needs to have compatible design
- > Current Peregrine is for UAV's. Rocket versions are coming soon!

Thank You!

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the website fruitychutes.com/index.php. The browser's address bar and tabs are visible at the top. The website header features the "Fruity Chutes" logo with the tagline "Consumer Aerospace Recovery Solutions" and a search bar. A green navigation bar contains links for Home, Webstore, Recovery Products, UAV and Drone Products, Help Articles, Other Fun Stuff, and Contact us.

The main content area is divided into three columns:

- Parachutes for UAV, Rockets, Rescue, Manufacturer, Research:** This section includes a "Follow" button, a paragraph describing the company's products, and a list of features such as "Lightweight 1.1oz Mil-spec calendared Ripstop nylon" and "Ellipsoid design (flattened hemispherical)".
- Site Updates:** A list of recent updates with dates, including "Gene's L3 Project 2013.02.20", "Links 2013.02.20", "What Customers Say 2013.02.20", "Photo Album 2013.02.20", "TARC Parachutes 2013.02.20", and "Other Products 2013.02.20".
- Featured Photos:** A gallery of three photos showing various parachutes in use, with captions like "01_google_iris_ultra_96_900.jpg", "02_img_1263_640.jpg", and "04_img_4854_800.jpg".

A "Site Navigation" sidebar on the right provides a comprehensive list of links for Home, About Us, Corporate Customers, Webstore, Recovery Products, Iris Ultra Parachutes, Classic Elliptical Chutes, TARC Parachutes, Other Products, UAV and Drone Products, Paraglider IDS, Multi, Quadcopter, RC, Help Articles, How to pack a parachute!, Pack a Deployment Bag, Make Fruity Chutes, How to Order, Other Fun Stuff, Research Balloon Recovery, Photo Album, What Customers Say, and Links.

At the bottom of the browser window, the taskbar shows open files like "fruity_banner_3_493png" and "ditto2.1.0_debug_d....html", along with a "Show all downloads..." button.