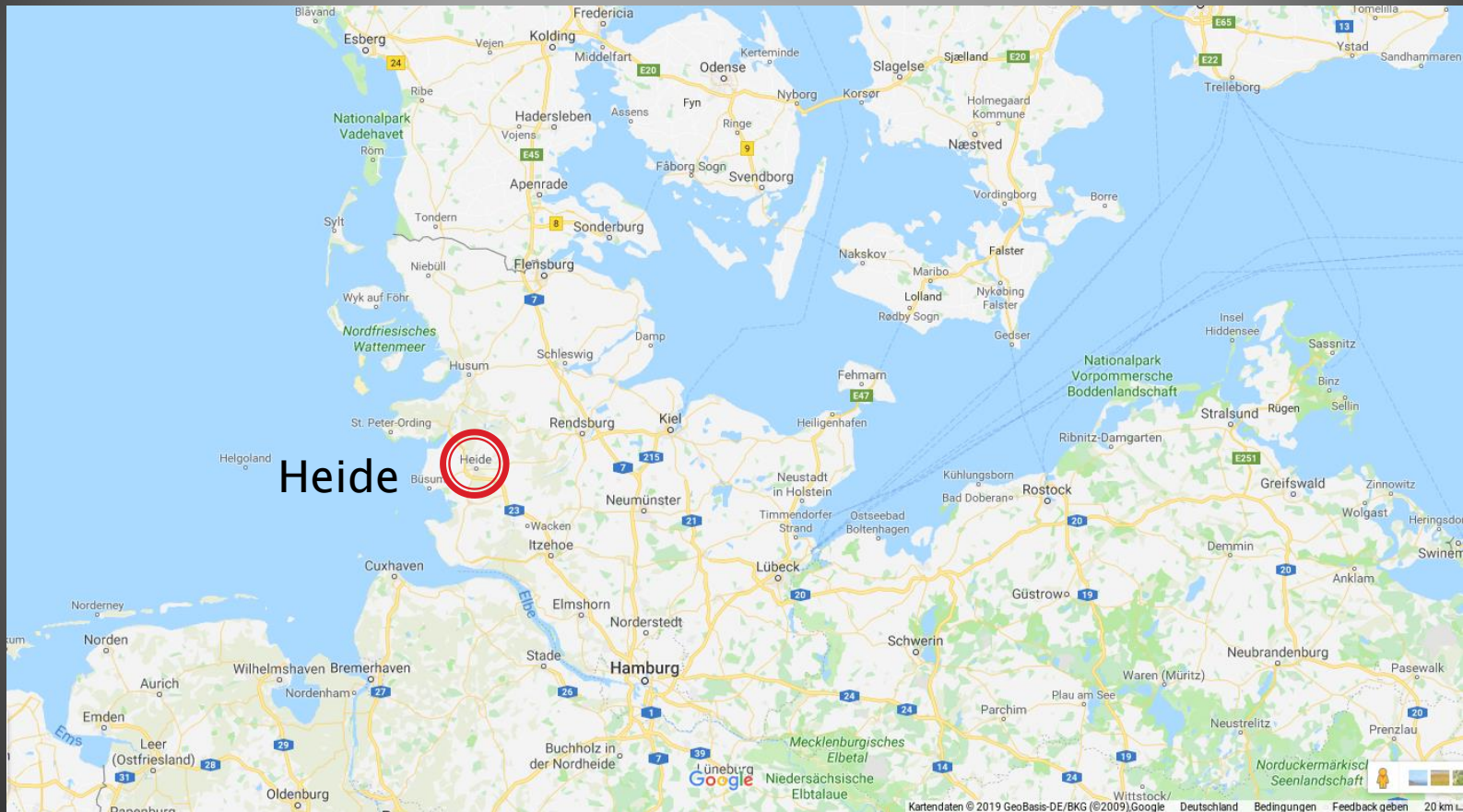


Born as a scientist

Axel's early career as a rocket engineer
Heide, 1971–1975

Arranged by Matthias Steffen, April 2019

Axel's place of origin





Axel visiting, summer 1971



Launch of a **Cheng** rocket, summer 1971

RAFLAM: Rocket Flights Axel Matthias



RAFLAM treaty, 30 March 1972

A Vital step: free voice over cable connection

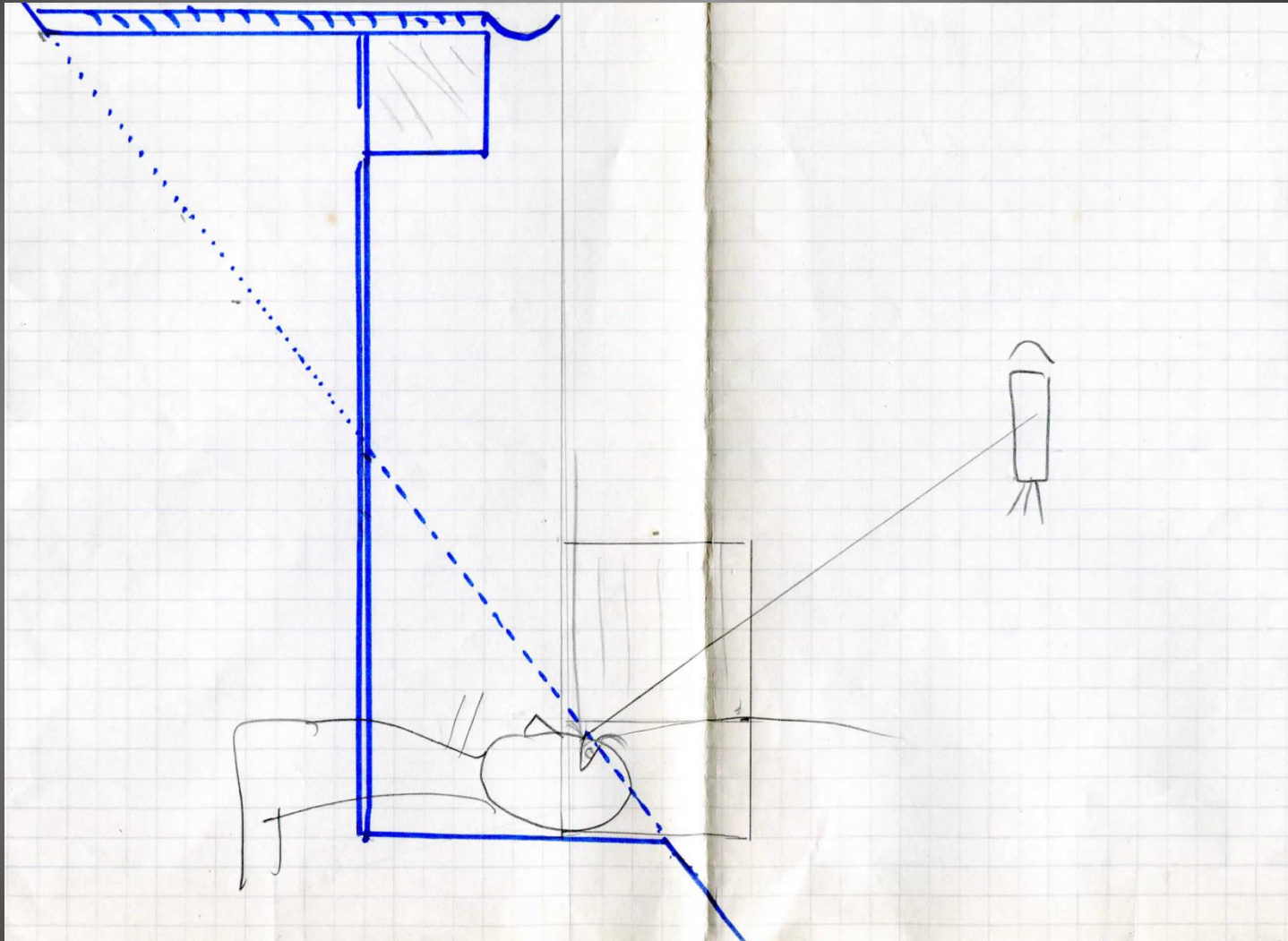


Die “Anlage”

The new launch pad



How to measure the rocket's height



First ideas, with observer in uncomfortable position

Triangulation from KZB (station 1)



Triangulation from KZB (station 2)



Spiegeltafel
 x in cm von Augenhöhe
 d = Höhe in Grad.

d	x	
0°	61 cm	außerhalb
10°	22,8 cm	
20°	13,3 cm	
30°	8,7 cm	
40°	5,85 cm	
50°	3,85 cm	
60°	2,26 cm	
70°	0,90 cm	
80°	$x < 0$	
90°	$x < 0$	
Daa, es steht sich		
$77,2^\circ$	0 cm	
$1,9^\circ - 2^\circ$	47 cm	

Endformel

$$x = \frac{a [\sin(90^\circ - 2\varepsilon - d)]}{\sin(\varepsilon + d)}$$

$$a: 7 \text{ cm}$$

$$\varepsilon: 6,4^\circ \quad 2\varepsilon = 12,8^\circ$$

$$x = \frac{a [\sin(77,2^\circ - d)]}{\sin(6,4^\circ + d)} \text{ cm}$$

Endformel:

$$x = \frac{7 [\sin(77,2^\circ - d)]}{\sin(6,4^\circ + d)} \text{ cm}$$

Some trigonometry is necessary

Observing station Kap Steffen



RAFLAM's sanctum



Top secret !

Axel taking care of our astronauts

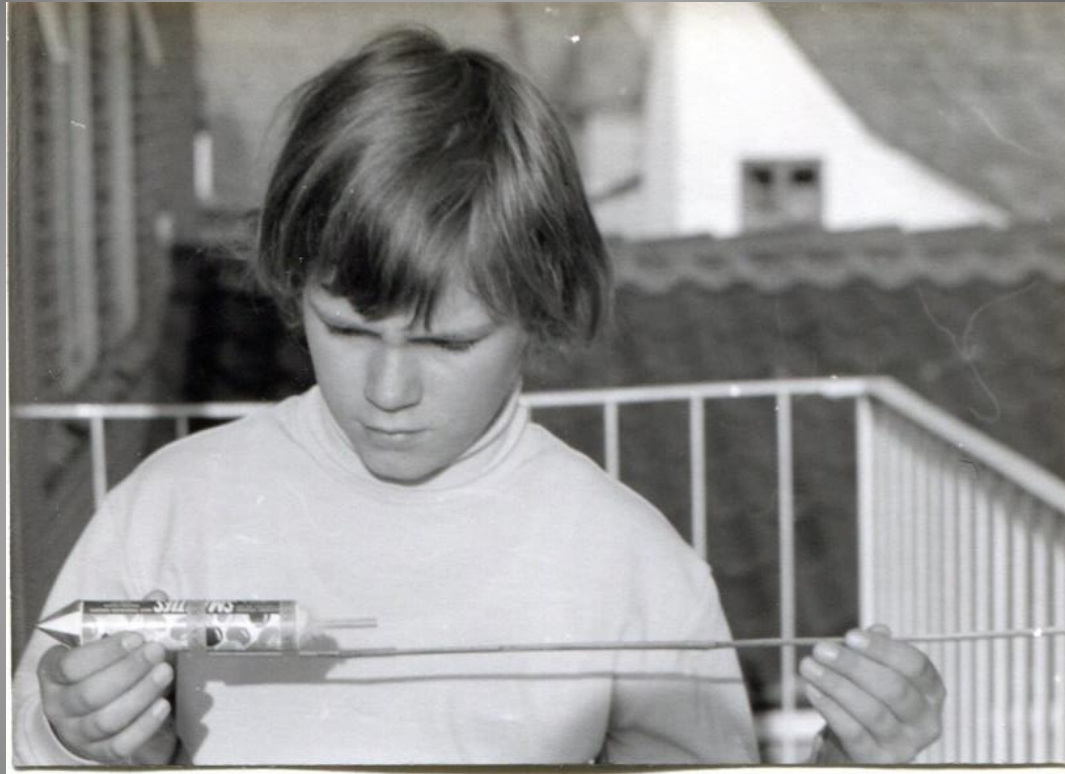


Axel taking care of our astronauts



Conny being prepared for launch

Axel inspecting rocket Smaas 8

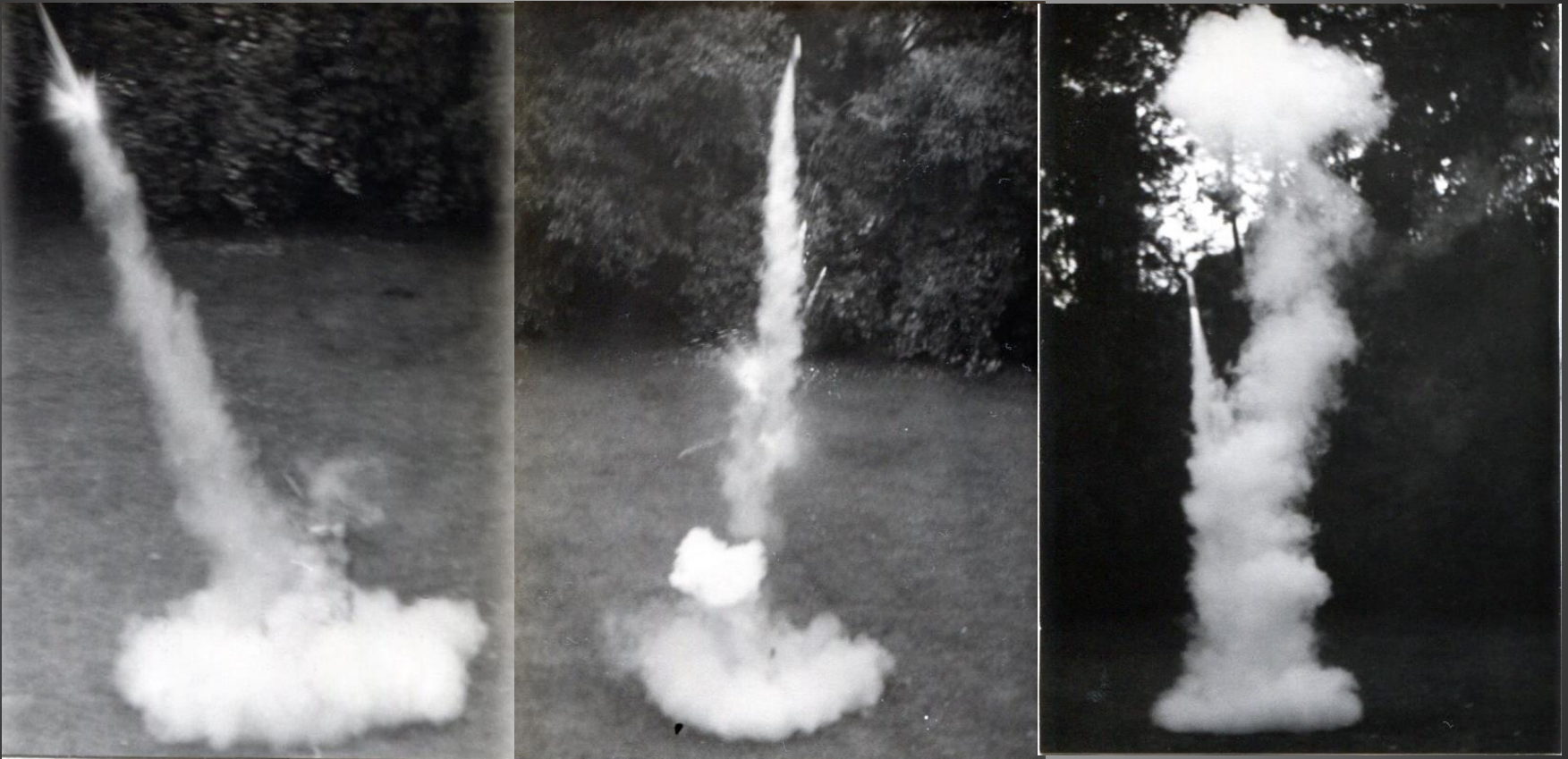


17. June 1972

Initial failures



Increasing success rate



Still some "Spotz" (June/July 1972)

As nice as in the picture book



Launch of **Pluto III** (29 March 1973, taken by Wulf)



Tropopause 6
(13 April 1973)



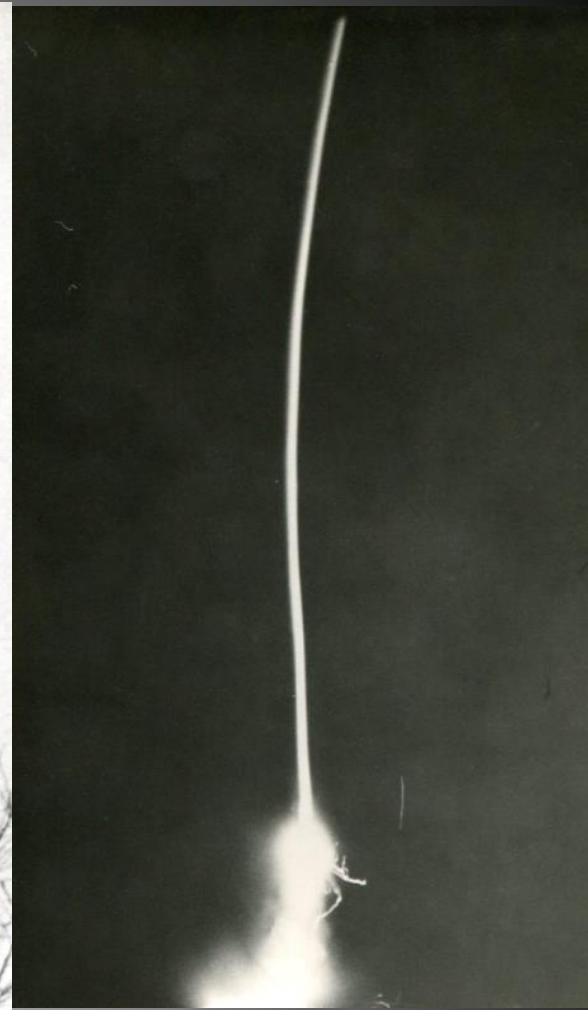
Tropopause 7
(14 April 1973)



Tropopause 3
(1 March 1973)



Pluto 1
(11 March 1973)



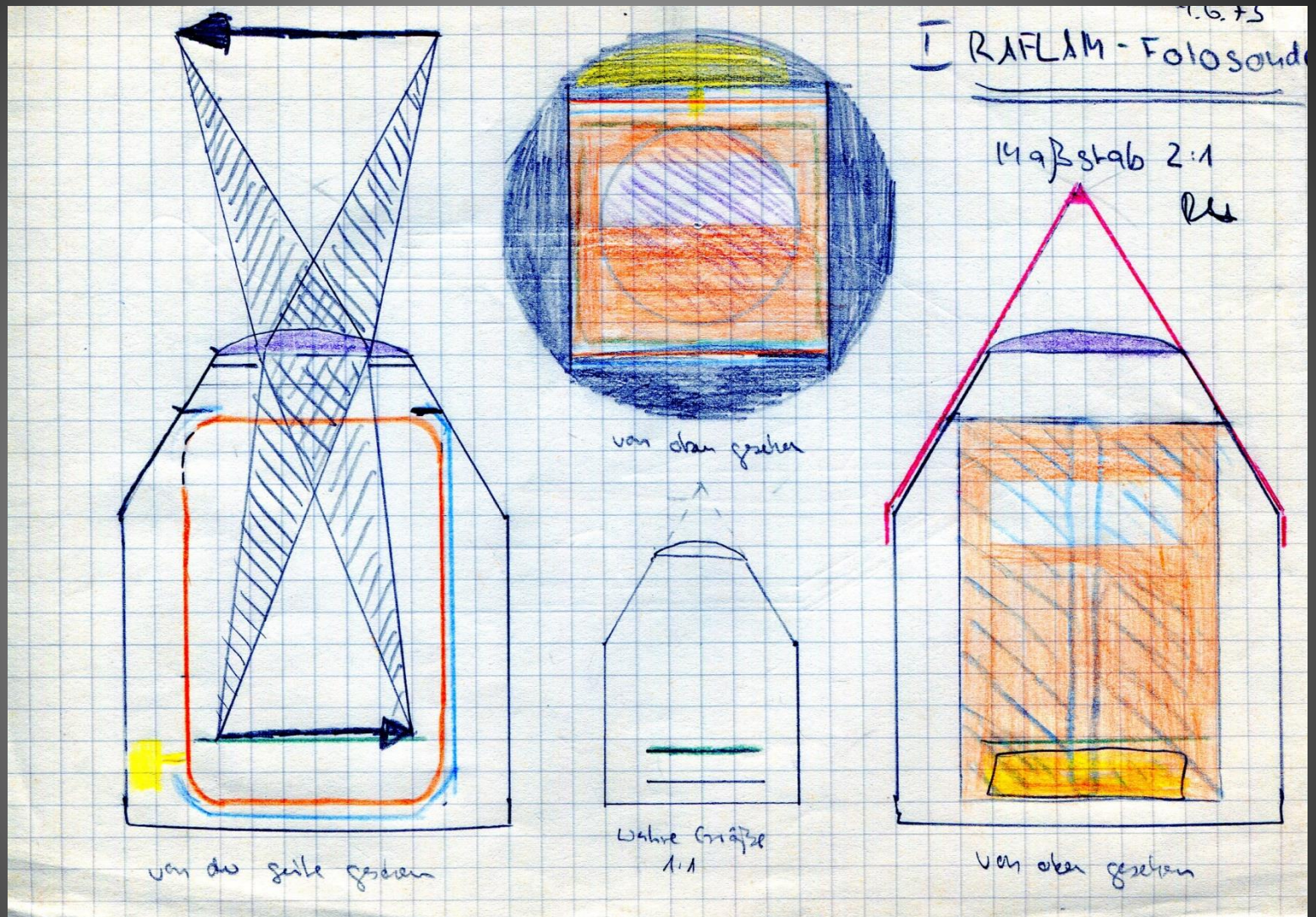
Tropopause 9
(24 April 1973)



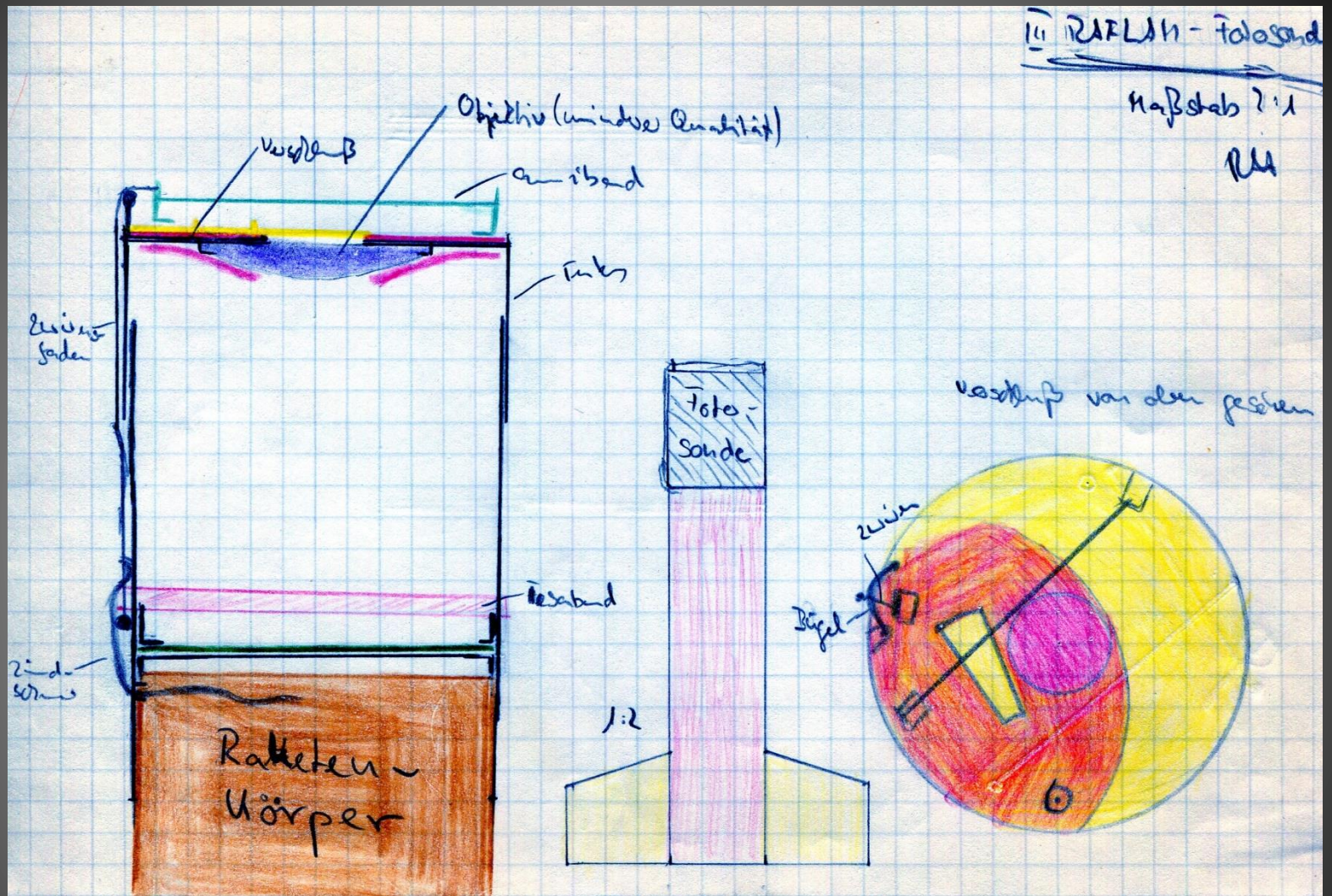
A breakthrough

First rocket
stabilized by fins
→ Heights above 200 m

Tropopause 12 (FL2)
(11 June 1973)



RAFLAM Fotosonde I, drawings by Axel, 4 June 1973



RAFLAM Fotosonde III, drawings by Axel, 6 August 1973

Satz 2.10.

Die Operatoren M , P_ν , $U(\lambda)$ und B erfüllen die folgenden Eigenschaften (vgl. Satz 1.2., Abschnitt 2.1. mit $e^{i\lambda} = \sqrt{\frac{1+i\epsilon}{1-i\epsilon}}$):

- 1) $[B, U(\lambda)] = 0$
- 2) $BM = e^{i\lambda} MB + (m_0 - e^{i\lambda} m_0) B$
- 3) $BP_\nu = \left\{ e^{i\lambda} + \frac{m_0 - m_0 e^{i\lambda}}{m} \right\} P_\nu B \quad \nu = 0, \dots, 3$

Beweis:

a) Eigenschaft 1 ist klar, da $U(\lambda)$ nur auf den Variablen α, β, φ wirkt, während B nur auf die Variable m wirkt.

b) Zu Eigenschaft 2:

$$BM f(m, \alpha, \beta, \varphi) = s(m^\lambda) ((m - m_0) e^{i\lambda} + m_0) f(m^\lambda, \alpha, \beta, \varphi)$$

$$MB f(m, \alpha, \beta, \varphi) = m \cdot s(m) f(m^\lambda, \alpha, \beta, \varphi)$$

Also folgt:

$$BM f(m, \alpha, \beta, \varphi) = m e^{i\lambda} + (m_0 - m_0 e^{i\lambda}) s(m^\lambda) f(m^\lambda, \alpha, \beta, \varphi)$$

$$= \{ e^{i\lambda} MB + (m_0 - m_0 e^{i\lambda}) B \} f(m, \alpha, \beta, \varphi)$$

c) Zu Eigenschaft 3:

On the backside: Part of Wulf's Diploma Thesis

RAFLAM's photo probe project



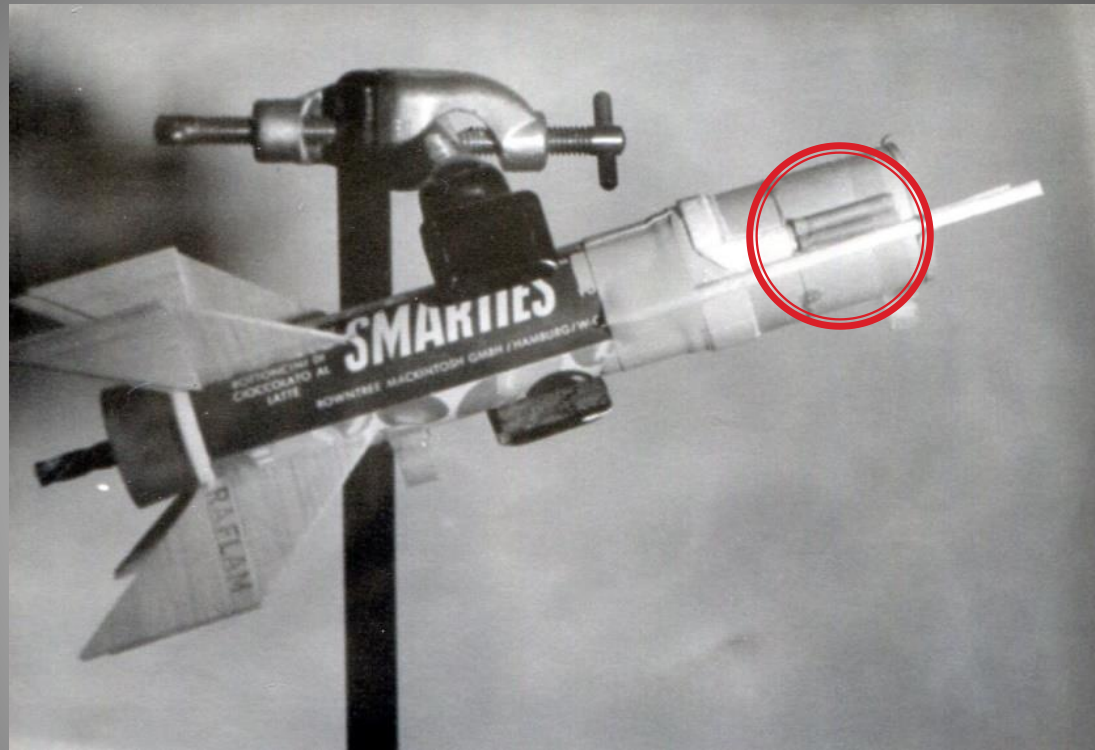
From Axel's log book: "Die Nutzlast einer Rakete" ist doch eigentlich immer das einzige, was ihr einen Sinn geben könnte. Diese Fotosonde erfüllt diese Aufgabe geradezu vorzüglich."

RAFLAM's photo probe project



Mock photo probe with two crackers

RAFLAM's photo probe project



Mock photo probe with two crackers

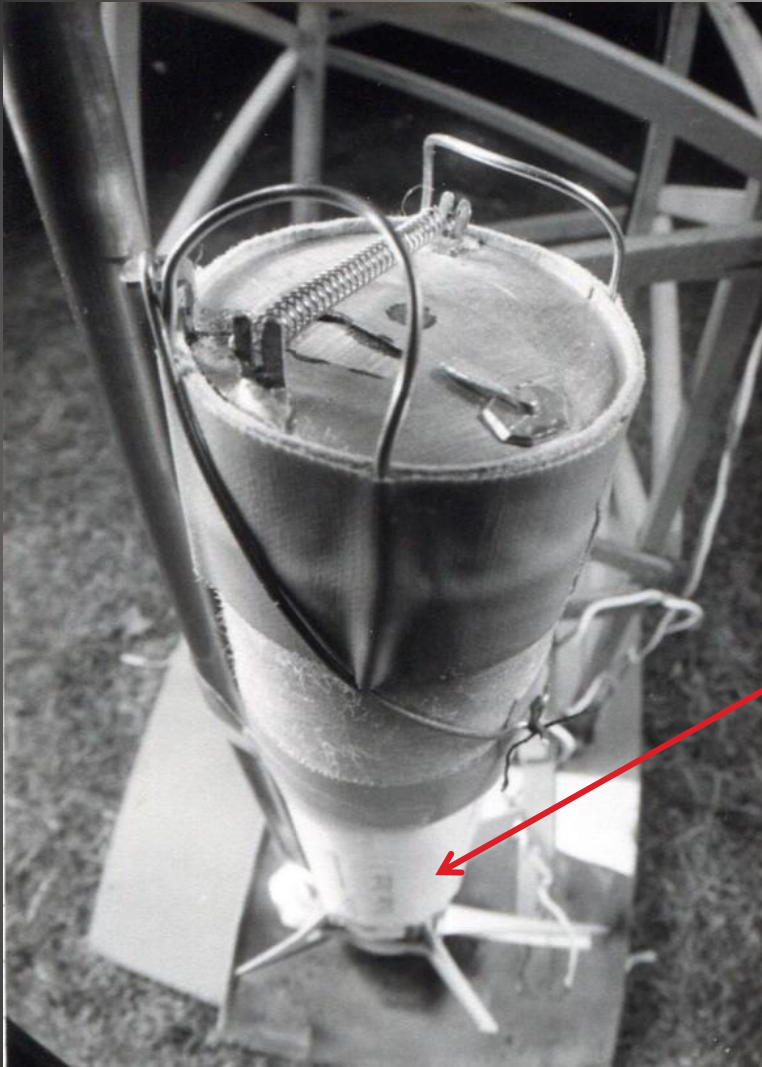
Manufacturing the Observer photo probe



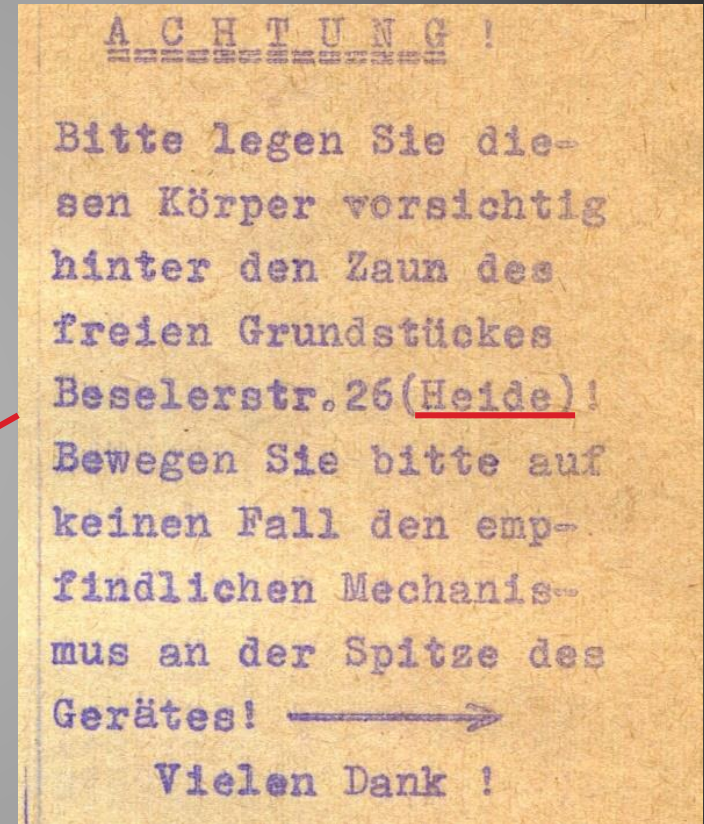
Axel working on the shutter mechanism



Observer 3: an engineering marvel



On the launch pad



Message to potential finders

Successful flight of Observer 3

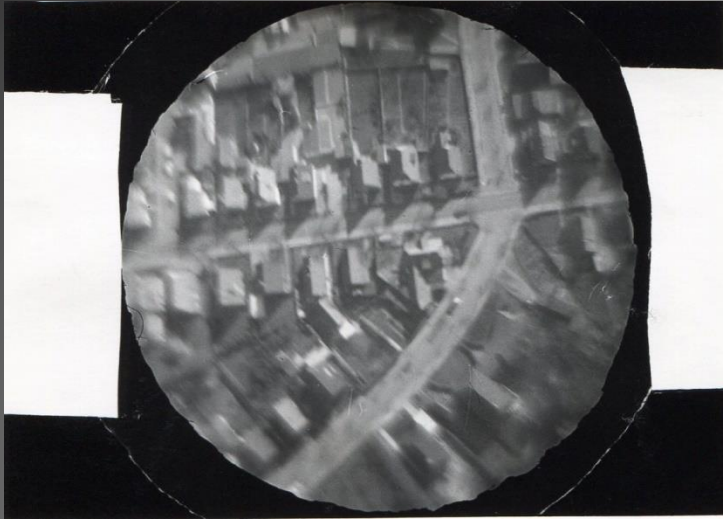


RAA keeps track of the flight path and estimates the landing site

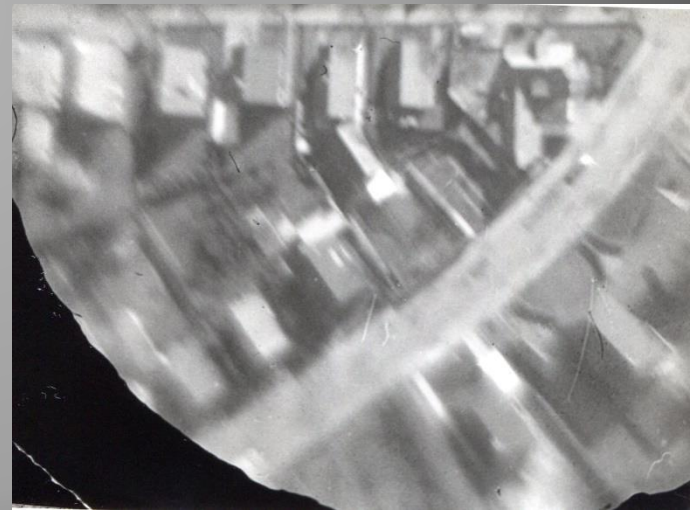


Observer 3 on the way to the dark room soon after recovery

The harvest of Observer 3



Height 202 m, FoV 174 m

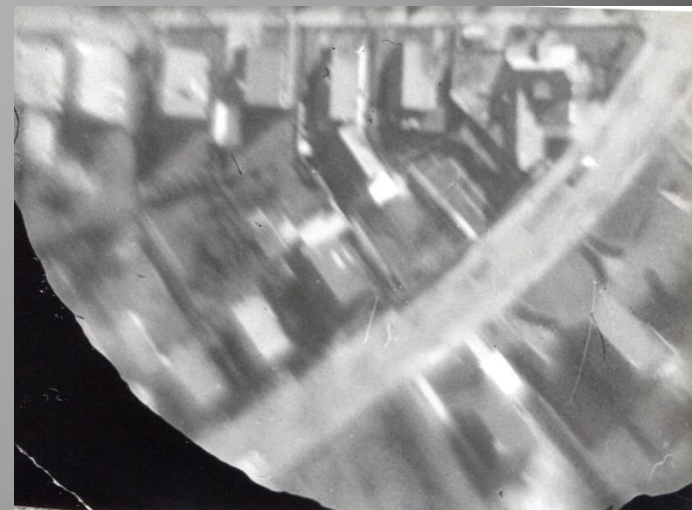
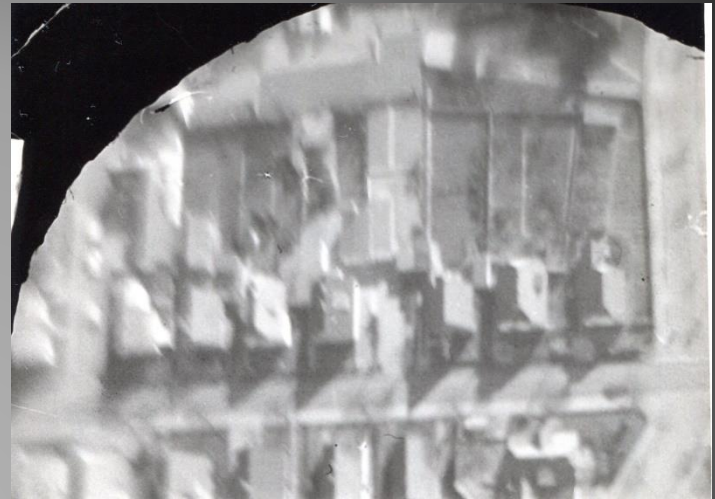


Exposure time 1 / 500 s, f-stop 1 / 5, Agfa-Isopan (21 DIN)

The harvest of Observer 3

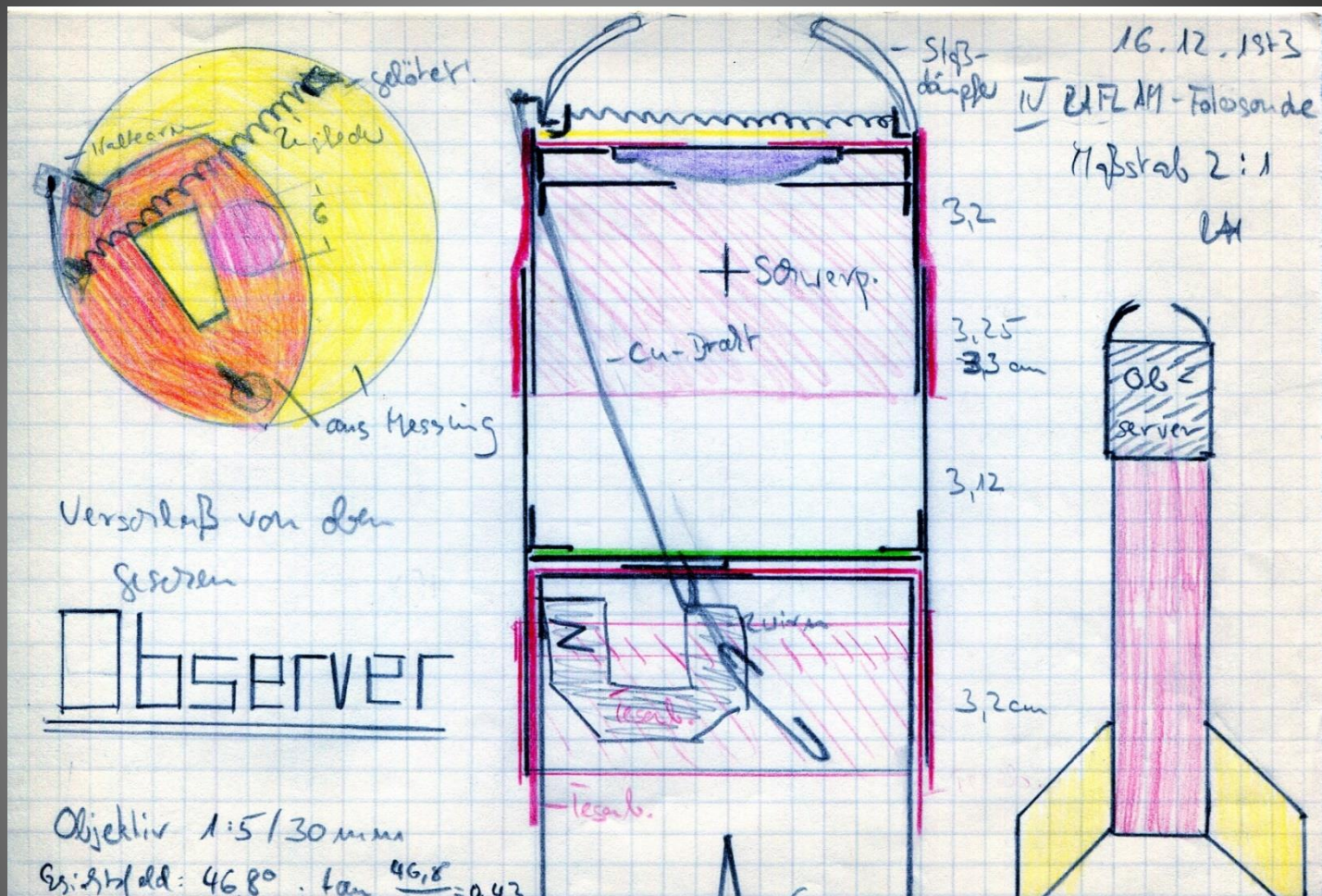


Google Maps 2019



Observer 3, 26.2.1975

Observer design improvements

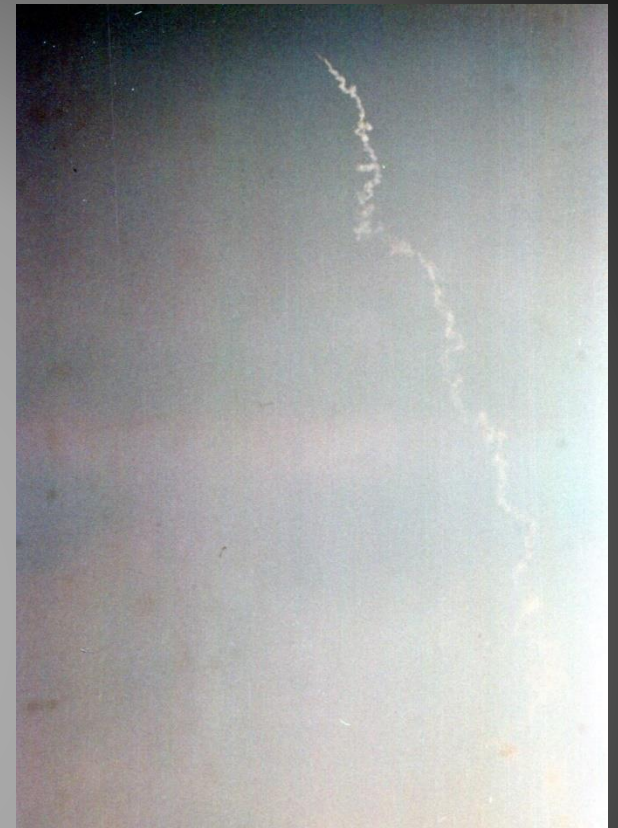


A reduced stop in combination with sensitive film Tri-X (also used for astrophotography!)

Tragedy Observer 5

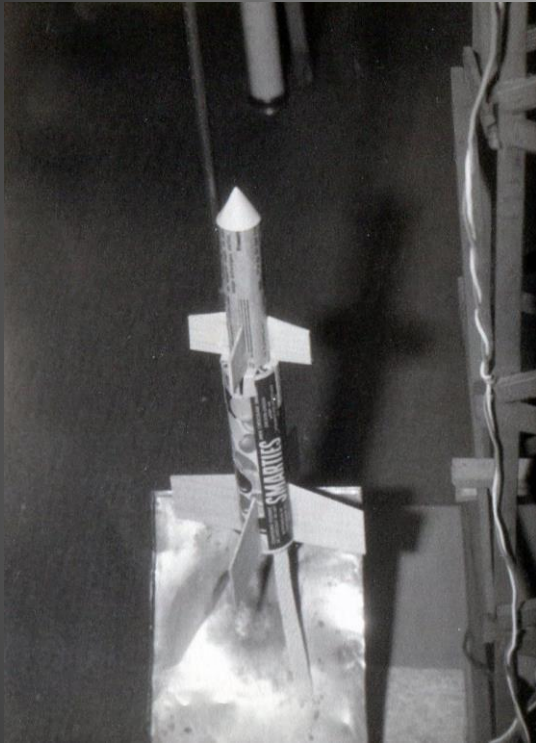


Major design improvements:
a reduced stop and more sensitive
film Tri-X dramatically improved
the image sharpness

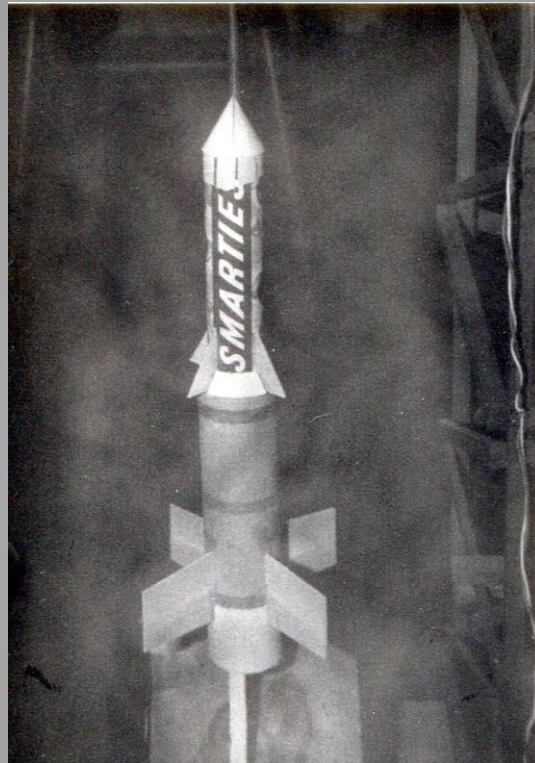


On its way to Nirvana:
Observer 5 went down in
inaccessible area and was
lost forever

To greater heights with two stages



Smado 3
March 1975

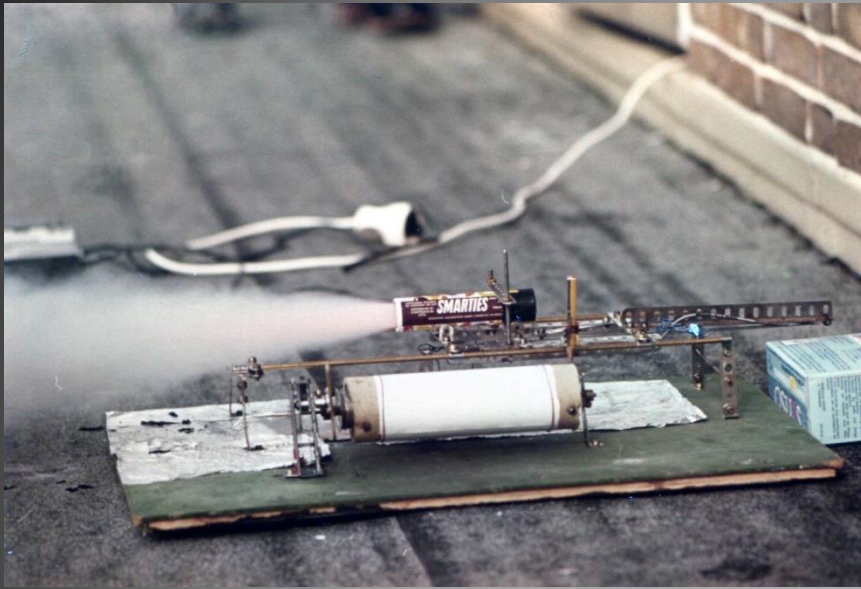


Schern 1
April 1975



Launch of Schern 1
5. April 1975

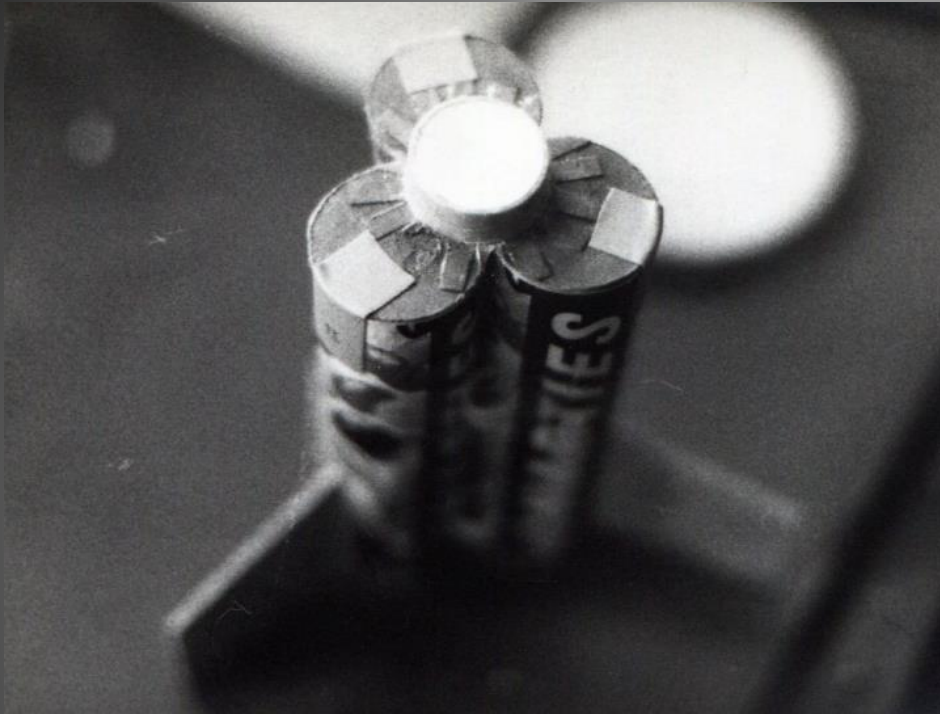
Performance optimization



Measuring and evaluating
thrust-time diagrams



The Zirkon I booster



Tripause: a bundle of three
Smas engines



Zirkon I second stage



Payload: astronaut "Onkel Det"

RAFLAM launch # 100: Zirkon I

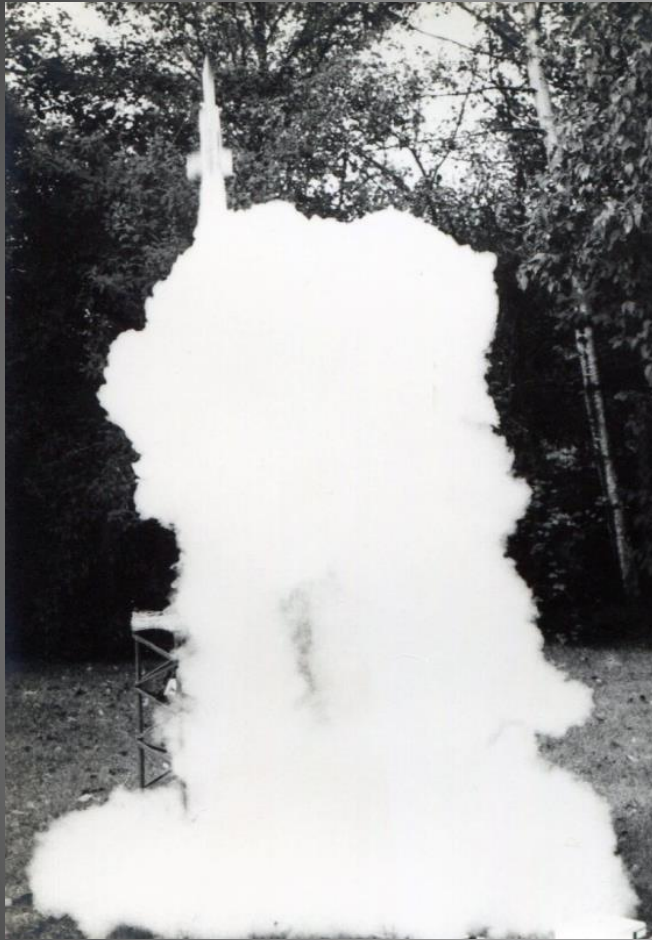


Launch preparations:
checking the electric ignition system



All systems GO

RAFLAM launch # 100: Zirkon I



Launch scene
(captured by Jacky)



Stage separation at
a height of 300 m

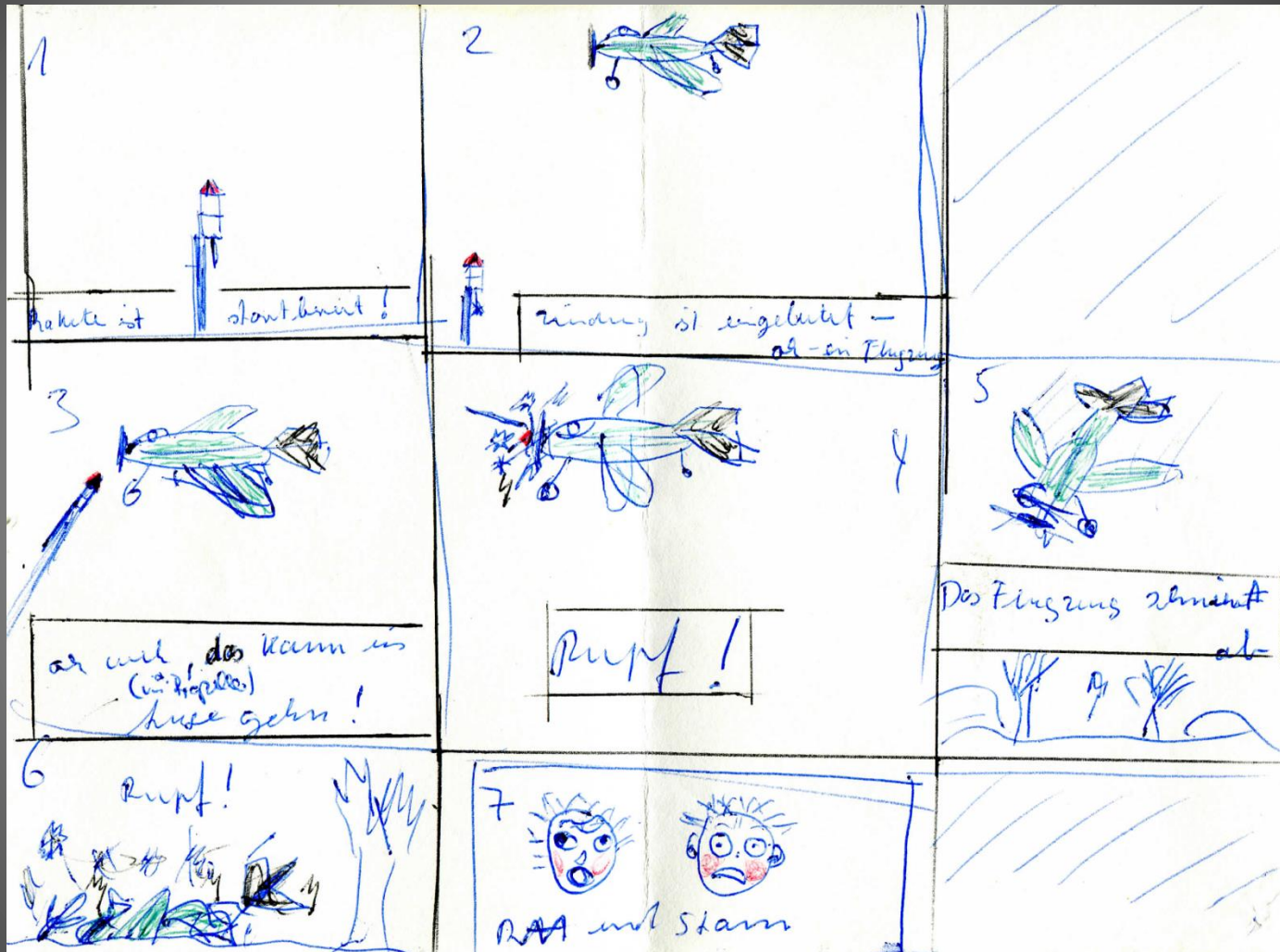
After the flight



Evaluation of audio tapes at KZB

Onkel Det missing in action

Our nightmare ... never came true



The end

12.10.75

17^h45^m00^s

tropopause 29

höhe: 290 m (kobold) ; 420 m (KZB)

brenndauer: 7.0 s (StaM u. RAA)

zeit bis zum gipfel: 9.2 s

nach 9.8 s brennschluß des auswurfmechanismus

durchschn.geschw. 43 m/s ; 155 km/h

abfalldauer des "hantelmodells": 30 s
(10 m/s ; 36 km/h)

nach ca. 4.5 s war der fallschirm
voll entfaltet.

verbesserungen gegenüber tr 28 :
es wurde die sog. reißleine verstärkt.
das leinenpaket wurde sozusagen übersichtlicher angeordnet.

raketensystem wurde nicht wiedergefunden
(landort ca. 48 strich von KZB-RAA.)

dieses ist das vorläufig letzte raketen-
system, welches von StaM und RAA im
kommunikationssystem kap steffen - KZB
gezündet wurde.