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The aim of this work is to identify the features of expected cost estimation for R&D's on spacecraft development.

The study is based on a methodological approach to expected cost estimation for R&D's on spacecraft development. The cost estimation model is based on a method of componentwise analogy for relatively simple spacecraft components, moving along the edges of a weighted oriented tree graph that models the spacecraft technical structure, and fuzzy mathematics methods. The methodological approach will allow one to obtain required R&D expected cost indices early in the spacecraft development when the standardized cost estimation method and parametric methods are difficult to use because of the insufficiency of bug-free design and manufacture documentation and statistical data on labor intensiveness and materials consumption.

The design novelty, R&D complexity, and work automation coefficients are determined by converting the index value from a fuzzy number in a fuzzy interval into a crisp number, thus allowing one to reduce the effect of subjective factors.

Calculating the engineering-and-economical indices of a spacecraft by all R&D participants using the same methodological approach increases the accuracy and shortens the time of the computational process. Conducting the calculations in a systematic way will fill the statistical base of the space sector with labor intensiveness and materials consumption data needed for estimating the cost of new spacecraft and components thereof using a unified concept package – a glossary.

The paper presents the operation sequence of estimating the cost of R&D on spacecraft development and describes the required input data and the output data format.

**Keywords:** cost estimation model, R&D, procedure, spacecraft, cost estimation.

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- ( ) [2].

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· :  $Gz(V,D)$  -

,  $V$  - ,  $D$  - ,  $Ge(E,W)$  -

,  $E$  - ,  $W$  - .

$Gz(V,D)$

:

- ), ( , , , -  
 )(  $i$  ) - =1;

- (  $ij$  ) - =2;

- (  $ijk$  ) - =3.

,

,

(  $E$  )

40

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$(R_{e,q}(\cdot)) -$   
 $TR_{e,q}^a(\cdot) -$   
 $Q - 1 Q$   
 $1 -$   
 $2 -$   
 $3 -$   
 $4 -$   
 $5 - C$   
 $6 -$

$(\cdot, e)$ .

1.  $TR_{e,q}(C) (q = \overline{1, Q})$   
 $e$   
 $TR_{e,q}(\cdot) = TR_{e,q}^a(\cdot) \cdot (R_{e,q}(\cdot)) \cdot (R_{e,q}(\cdot))^{-1} (R_{e,q}(\cdot)), q = \overline{1, Q},$   
 $TR_{e,q}^a(\cdot) - (R_{e,q}(\cdot)) - R_{e,q} C$   
 $R_{e,q}(C); (R_{e,q}(\cdot)) -$   
 $R_{e,q}(C); (R_{e,q}(\cdot)) -$

[2].  $q,$

$C, e, Q(C, E).$

2.  $VtR_{e,q}(C)$  ( $q = \overline{1, Q}$ )
- $$VtR_{e,q}(C) = TR_{e,q}(C) \cdot Q(C), \quad q = \overline{1, Q},$$
3.  $VtR_{e,q}(C)$
- $$R_{e,q}(C).$$
- 3.1.  $VtR_{e,q}(C)$  : 1 -
- 3.2.  $VtR_{e,q}(C)$  ; 2 -
- 3.2.  $VtR_{e,q}(C)$  ( $p = \overline{1, P_M}$ ),  $VtR_{e,q}(C)$
- $$VtR_{e,q}(C) = \sum_p (R_{e,q,p}(C) \cdot (P_M - p)), \quad p = \overline{1, P_M},$$
- $R_{E,q}(C)$  ( $p = \overline{1, P_M}$ ,  $P_M -$ )
4.  $VtPKV_{e,q}(C)$ ,  $R_{e,q}(C)$
- 4.1.  $VtPKV_{e,q}(C)$  : 1 -
- 4.2.  $VtPKV_{e,q}(C)$  ; 2 -
- $VtPKV_{e,q}(C)$  ( $n = \overline{1, N_{PKV}}$ ),  $VtPKV_{e,q}(C)$
- $$VtPKV_{e,q}(C) = \sum_n (PKV_{e,q,n}(C) \cdot (PKV_n)), \quad n = \overline{1, N_{PKV}},$$
- $R_{e,q}(C)$  ( $n = \overline{1, N_{PKV}}$ ,  $N_{PKV} -$ )  $R_{e,q}(C)$
5.  $Vt_e(C)$  -  $e$

$$oVt_e(\cdot) = \sum_q (VtR_{e,q}(\cdot) + Vt_{e,q}(\cdot) + VtPKV_{e,q}(\cdot)).$$

6.  $Vt_e(\cdot) \quad e \quad -$

6.1.  $\cdot, \cdot$

$$s(C_{PI}) = \sum C_{PI+1}.$$

6.2.  $\Delta Vt(C) \quad ,$

$$s(C_{PI}) = 0, \Delta Vt(C) = 0,$$

$$\Delta Vt(C) = \sum_1^{s(C_{PI})} Vt(C_{PI+1}).$$

$Vt(C_{PI+1}) \quad -$

6.3.  $Vt_e(\cdot) \quad e \quad -$

$$Vt_e(\cdot) = oVt_e(\cdot) + \Delta Vt_e(\cdot), q \in Q(\cdot, e).$$

[0-3]  $\cdot 2. \quad - \quad - \quad -$

1.

1.1.

1.2.  $\cdot, \cdot \quad -$

2.  $\cdot, \cdot \quad -$

2.1.  $C_0 = C \quad - \quad C \quad -$

$C_i = 0; \quad -$

$C_{ij} = (\cdot = 1); \quad -$

$C_{ijk} = (\cdot = 2); \quad -$

$C_{ijk} = (\cdot = 3). \quad -$

2.2.  $\cdot, \cdot \quad -$

2.3.  $\cdot, \cdot \quad -$

$$\max(C).$$

3. , , .

[2].

4. , .

$C$  ,  $Vt_e( )$   
 $C_{max}$  ,  $e$  ,  
 $- k, j \quad i.$

4.1.  $C_{max}$  :

- $max=3,$   $ijk, k=1, \overline{K};$
- $max=2,$   $ij, j=1, \overline{J};$
- $max=1,$   $i, i=1, \overline{I};$
- $max=0,$  .

4.2.  $C_{max}$

,  $e=1, \overline{E},$  -  
 $C$

4.3.  $max \cdot$  ,  $C$

$max \cdot$

$$\sum_1^{s(C_{PI_{max}})} Vt(C_{PI_{max}}) = \Delta Vt(C).$$

5.  $C$  -

5.1.  $Vt( )$

$$Vt( ) = \sum_1^E Vt_e( ).$$

5.2.  $C.$

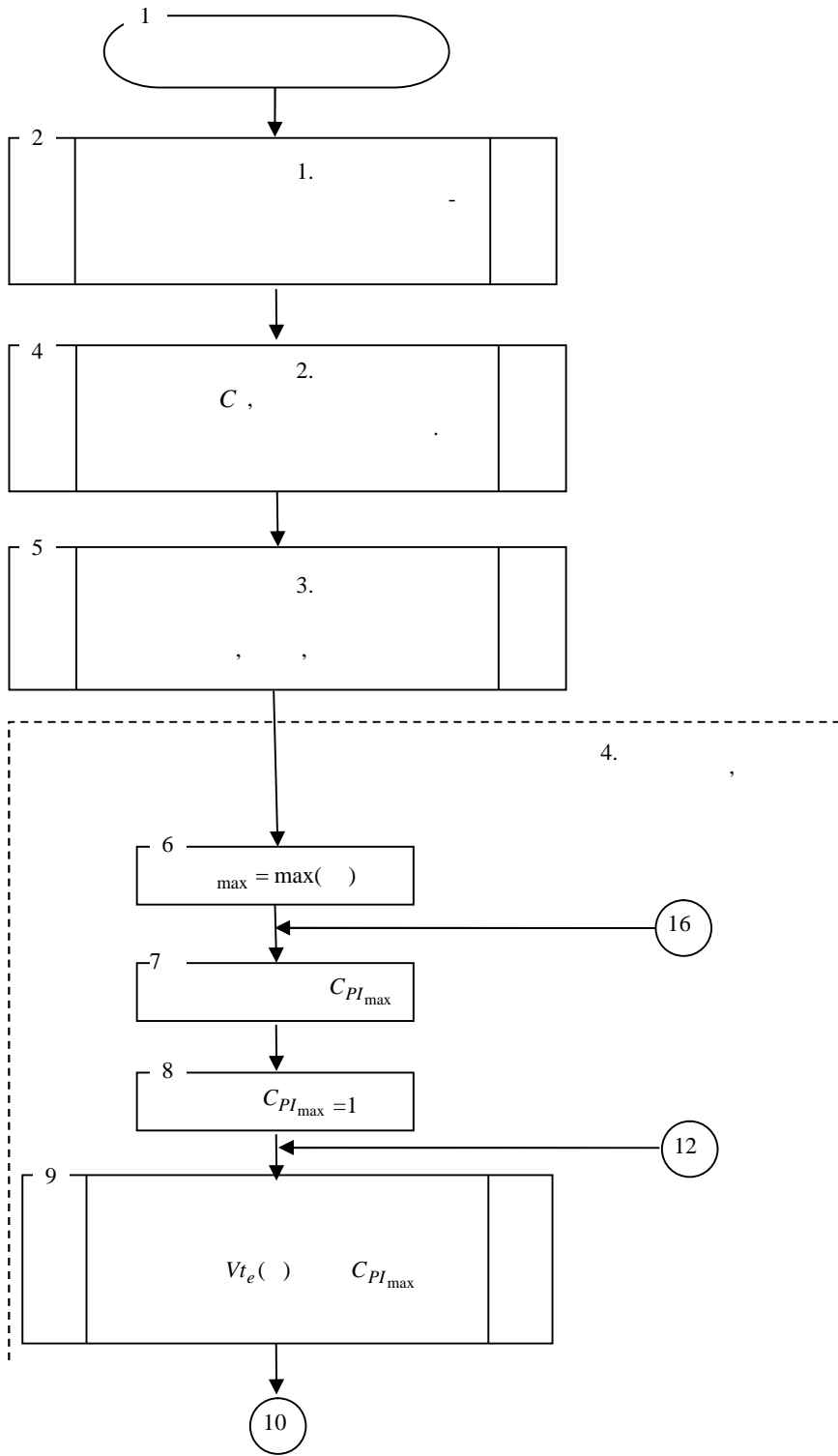
6. ( , -

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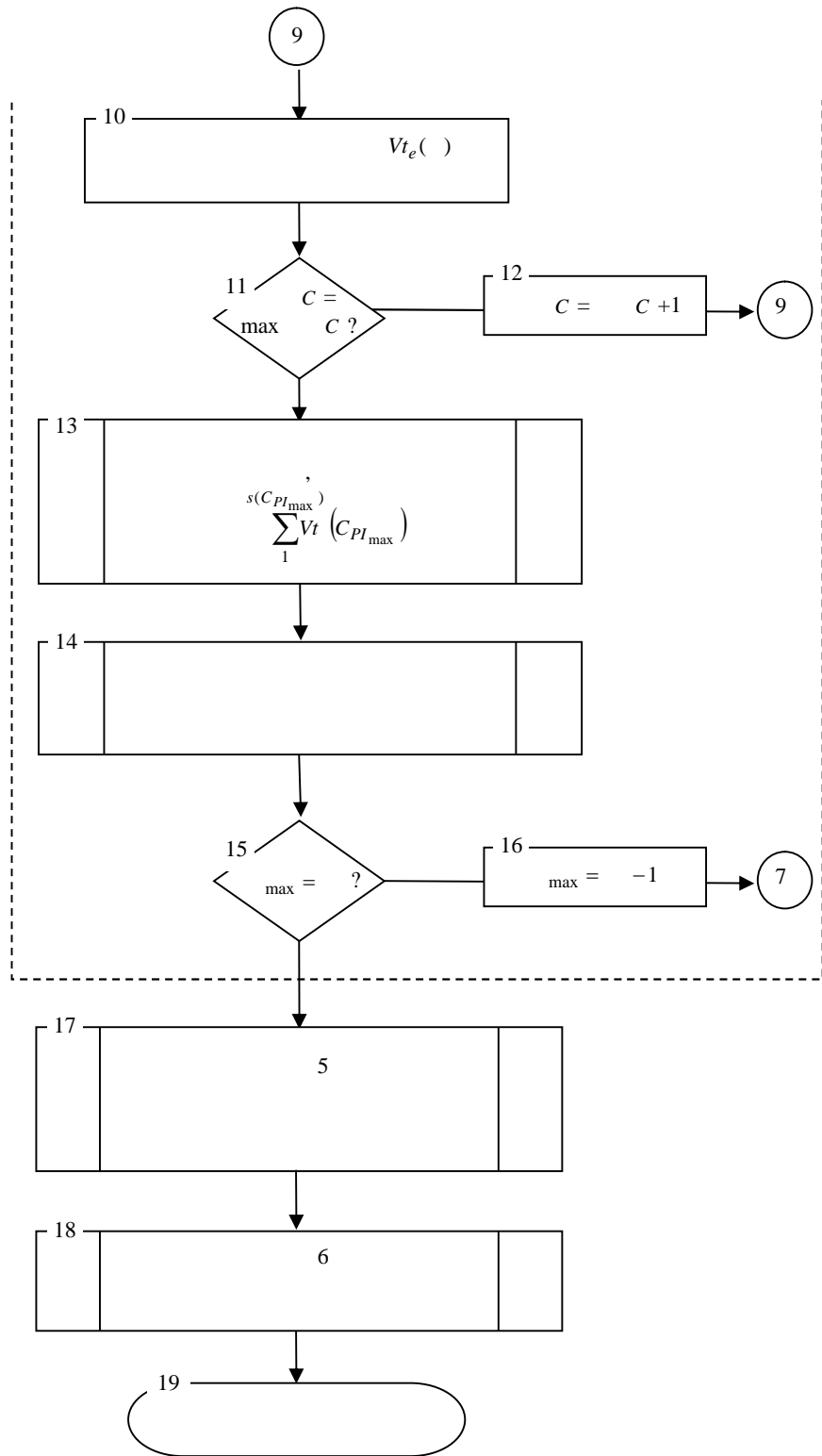
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$\cdot - ; - ; -$ $;$ $- ; -$ $;$									

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