

The Death Star: A Case Study in Engineering

“Geometry yields to no one, not even evil empires” (Ben Orlin)

1. Would you say the Death Star is a great design?

Several considerations: its near-perpendicular surface relative to the direction of travel; its gravitational properties relative to naturally arising spheres; its personnel capacity as a function of surface area; and its uniquely low surface-area-to-volume ratio.

2. What (scientific) questions could you ask about it?

Questions in English
Question Word + auxiliary + subject + verb + [...] ?

3. Look at the scraps from an engineer's calculations. What could he be studying in each case?

DS1_diameter := 120 · km = 74.565 mi DS1_crew := 342953 + 843342 = 1.186 · 10⁶

1

Account for Super Laser

$D_{sl} = 35 \cdot km = 21.748 \text{ mi}$

$A_{sl} = \pi \cdot \left(\frac{D_{sl}}{2}\right)^2 = 371.474 \text{ mi}^2$ $A_{sl} = 962.113 \text{ km}^2$

$SA_{DS} = \text{SurfaceArea}(DS1_diameter) - A_{sl} = 17095.376 \text{ mi}^2$

$WA = \sum_{j=1}^4 (\text{SurfaceArea}(DS1_diameter - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot km + 2 \cdot j \cdot 30 \cdot m) - A_{sl})$

$WA = 61735.5 \text{ mi}^2$ Working Area

How cramped are people? (population density)

2

$C = \pi \cdot \text{area}(diameter) = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot diameter$ $\text{Time}(distance, velocity) = \frac{distance}{velocity}$

$V_{TF} = 1200 \cdot \frac{km}{hr} = 745.645 \frac{mi}{hr}$ TIE Fighter

$V_{TCS} = 850 \cdot \frac{km}{hr} = 528.166 \frac{mi}{hr}$ TIE Command Shuttle

$\text{Time}(C, \text{area}(DS1_diameter), V_{TF}) = 9.425 \text{ min}$

$\text{Time}(C, \text{area}(DS2_diameter), V_{TF}) = 12.566 \text{ min}$

$\text{Time}(C, \text{area}(DS1_diameter), V_{TCS}) = 13.306 \text{ min}$

$\text{Time}(C, \text{area}(DS2_diameter), V_{TCS}) = 17.741 \text{ min}$

If you have an appointment on the other side of the Death Star, how long would it take you to fly there?

4. Match the title of the issue under study, the drawing exemplifying it, and the quotation alluding to it.

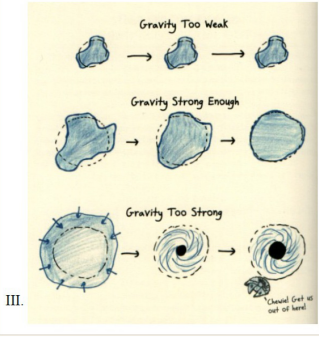
1. Throwing aerodynamics to the wind

c. Imagine you're flying an airplane. No matter how good a pilot you are, you're going to have A LOT of collisions. I'm referring, of course, to air molecules. Best-case scenario? The air molecules travel parallel to your surface. Then, they won't impact you at all. They're like passing traffic in the neighbouring lane. The worst-case scenario is that the air molecules hit perpendicular to your surface, at 90-degree angles. Then, your vessel bears the full force of the impact. That's why you don't build airplanes with big, flat fronts: it'd be like trying to weasel through a crowd while wearing a giant sandwich board on your torso.



2. Too big to fail, too small to sphere

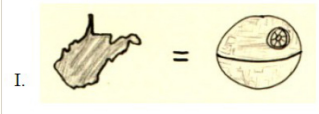
b. Look, I'm no propaganda expert, but the physics is pretty clear. All matter attracts all other matter. More matter, more attraction. [...] So, toss a bunch of ingredients together in the mixing bowl of space, and every bit is mutually drawn toward every other bit. They congregate around a kind of 3D balancing point: the center of mass. Over time, the outlying clumps and mire distant protrusions are drawn toward this center, until it reaches the final equilibrium shape: a perfect sphere. But that's only if you've got enough matter. [...] The magic size, where you're big enough to go spherical, depends on what you're made of. Ice will go spherical at a diameter of about 400 kilometers, because it's pretty malleable. [...] For a material like imperial steel, designed to withstand tectonic-level forces, it'd be even larger. Maybe 700 or 750 kilometers. And the Death Star? It was only 140 kilometers across. A pebble.



3. West Virginia, floating in space

It's about the same size, population and population density as West Virginia.

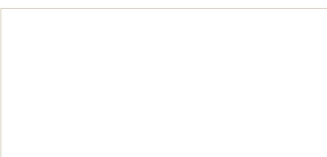
d. There were about 2.1 million people on the Death Star; that's counting droids. Meanwhile, with a radius of 70 kilometers, it had a surface area of almost 62,000 square kilometers. Now, assuming that you bring everybody to the surface level, you'll have a population density of about 30 people per square kilometer. That's five soccer fields per person. [...] Want to picture social life on the Death Star?



5. Imagine the corresponding title and drawing for the last one.

4. Maybe we did our jobs too well

a. The problem that still haunts me is the heating. It's outer space, right? Cold. You want to retain heat, and a sphere is great for that. Minimum surface area means minimum heat loss. But apparently, we did our jobs too well, because early simulations showed that the station would be prone to overheating. [...] [S]o [we] put in thermal vents. Nothing big. A few meters wide. Release the heat into space; problem solved. I didn't think... I mean, when I heard that the rebels had destroyed the station by exploiting a thermal vent...



6. Rephrase the following sentence resorting to the double comparative structure:

“Minimum surface area means minimum heat loss” > *The smaller the surface area, the less heat is lost.*