



Aerothermal Capabilities at Sandia National Laboratories

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Sandia's Historical Roots in Hypersonic Reentry Systems



U.S. RV Performance

- Ballistic vehicle dynamic behavior
- Component environments and performance

Materials Development

- Heatshields
- All carbon-carbon vehicles
- Antenna windows
- Nosetips

Hypersonic Vehicle Recovery

- Pioneered the soft recovery of hypersonic vehicles for post-flight inspection







Aerothermal Flight Vehicle Support





Minuteman Launch from VAFB

- More than 100 Instrumented RV/RB's flown (1968-present)
- 7 Carbon-Carbon vehicles
- 6 RV's soft recovered
- 10 RV's on 9 AO's [USAF;MM III & PK]
- 9 RB's on 4 DASO's [USN]
- Most vehicles, One-of-a-kind, unique R & D tests
- High risk, excellent track record [>96% of flight test objectives satisfied]







GRANITE



NASA SHARP-B01 Vehicle





Presentation Topics





 Aerothermal Analysis Tools

• Aerothermal Flight Vehicle Instrumentation













Aerothermal Analysis Tools



- Flowfield/Aerodynamic Heating
- Material Thermal Response
- Nosetip Heating/Ablation
- **RF Attenuation**
- Analysis Tools Currently Under Development





Flowfield/Aerodynamic Heating Codes

- HANDI
 - Set of correlations for computing heating on several standard geometries (spheres, flat plates, cylinders, ...)
- **BLUNTY**
 - Correlation-based heating code for sphere-cone geometries
 - Ideal for trade studies and quick investigations
- **2IT/SANDIAC/HIBLARG**
 - Set of inviscid/integral boundary layer codes
 - Used for spherically-capped analytical geometries at angle-of-attack
- SACCARA
 - Finite-volume Navier-Stokes code
 - Used for obtaining flowfield solutions on complex geometries at all speed ranges

















- Charring Materials Ablation code (CMA)
 - One-dimensional code with in-depth decomposition
 - Q* and equilibrium chemistry ablation models available
- Sandia One-Dimensional Direct and Inverse Thermal code (SODDIT)
 - One-dimensional code with direct and inverse capabilities
 - Q* and equilibrium chemistry ablation models available
 - Radiation gap model included
- Ablating Version of COYOTE
 - Two and three-dimensional finite element code modified to include aeroheating and ablating boundary conditions and moving mesh capabilities for modeling surface recession
 - Used as both production tool and research tool for investigating coupling approaches for aerothermal problems









- Sample Results:
 - Reentry vehicle thermal response
 - Heating computed with 2IT/SANDIAC/ HIBLARG
 - Heatshield response computed with CMA











- Sample Results:
 - Hypersonic vehicle control fin thermal response
 - Heating computed with HANDI
 - Fin thermal response computed with the ablating version of COYOTE









• Sample Results: Coupled Ablation / Material Thermal Response







Nosetip Heating/Ablation



- ABRES Shape Change Code (ASCC86)
 - Inviscid flowfield computed with correlations and engineering-based approaches
 - Heating computed with Momentum/Energy Integral Technique (MEIT)
 - Steady state and transient conduction options available
 - Ablation computed with an equilibrium chemistry model
 - Numerous atmospheres and transition models available





Nosetip Heating/Ablation



• ASCC Sample Solution







RF Attenuation



- Poly-Iterative Reacting Aero-Thermal Evaluation (PIRATE)
 - Performs iterative thermal response analysis until body surface temperature convergence is reached over the entire trajectory
 - Calls numerous aerothermal codes including:
 - TAOS/SIXDOF- Trajectory simulation program
 - BLUNTY Reference boundary layer heating (used in iterative process)
 - 2IT/SANDIAC/HIBLARG Reference boundary layer heating
 - BLIMP Reacting boundary layer blown
 heating
 - ACE Surface chemistry
 - CMA Thermal response
 - EMLOSS Plane wave plasma interaction









- Advanced Simulation and Computing (ASC) Codes
 - Premo Compressible Fluid Mechanics Code
 - Full Navier-Stokes capability
 - Unstructured mesh
 - Equilibrium and finite-rate chemistry (under development)
 - Calore Conduction Code
 - Unstructured mesh finite element conduction code
 - Aeroheating and ablating boundary conditions (under development)
 - ASC code architecture will allow communication between Premo and Calore for coupled aeroheating/material thermal response solutions







- High Speed Tool for Computing Aeroheating on Arbitrary Geometries
 - New capability currently under development will couple Premo (inviscid solutions) with SAPHIRE (boundary layer solutions)
 - Coupled set of codes will permit rapid heating solutions to be computed on complex, non-spherically-capped geometries













Chaleur

- -1-D Material Thermal Response Code
 - Planar, Cylindrical, and Spherical Geometries
- Q* and Equilibrium Chemistry Ablation Models
- Aerodynamic Heating Capability
- In-Depth Decomposition







- Chaleur (cont.)
 - Differences from (Improvements over) CMA
 - Residual Formulation of Governing Equations
 - Control Volume Finite Element Spatial Discretization
 - Implicit and Trapezoidal Time Integrators
 - Contracting Grid Scheme
 - Nonlinear Iteration on Entire Equation Set
 - No thermal property or surface recession rate lag
 - Continuity Equation and Porous Flow
 Momentum Equation
 - Predicts pressure in porous char layer







Flight Vehicle Thermal Instrumentation



- Thermocouple Plugs
- Acoustic Recession Gages
- Photodiode Transition Indicators









- Typical Thermocouple Plug
 - Tungsten-5% Rhenium vs. Tungsten-26% Rhenium thermocouples
 - Published voltage output values up to 4,660 °R
 - Up to three thermocouples per plug









Typical Plug Design:















Thermocouple Design:

All Dimensions in Inches

















• Sample Flight Data



Time





Flight Vehicle Nosetip Recession Gage



- Acoustic Recession Gage
 - Used successfully on nosetips, antenna windows, and flaps
 - Transducer mounted directly on the back face of the ablating material
 - Acoustic wave transmitted by the transducer and reflected off the ablating surface
 - Acoustic "time of flight" used to determine instantaneous ablator thickness





Flight Vehicle Nosetip Recession Gage



Laboratories

Nosetip recession measured acoustically







Flight Vehicle Nosetip Recession Gage



Sample Waveform:











- Photodiode Transition Indicator
 - Optical technique for determining boundary layer transition
 - Photodiode mounted beneath a transparent quartz window
 - Voltage across a resistor used as the photodiode "signal"
 - Technique would require additional development to be used again









• Photodiode Transition Indicator Hardware











• Sample Flight Data









Summary



- Sandia has extensive hypersonic and reentry vehicle flight testing experience
- Analysis capabilities exist which cover nearly all aspects of vehicle aerothermal performance
- Sandia has developed and worked with numerous types of flight vehicle instrumentation for measuring aerothermal characteristics during flight





