

# Section 2

## Selected Simulations

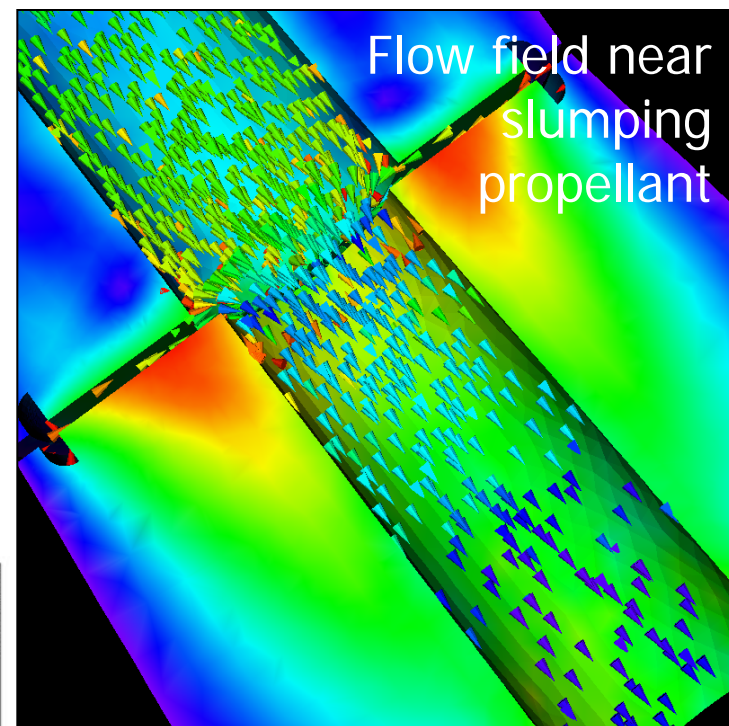
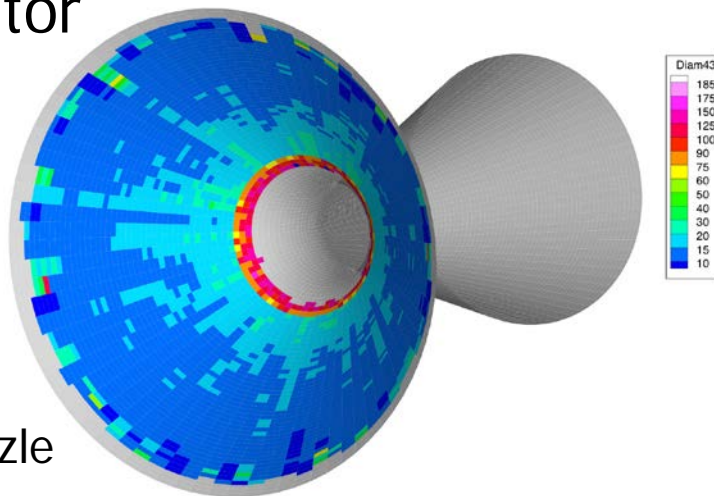


# Major Simulations

## “Science with the Code”

- Full RSRM
- Titan propellant slumping
- Turbulence around flexible inhibitor
- Aluminum impingement on nozzle
- LAS Motor

Al particles  
impacting nozzle



# NASA RSRM

## ■ Burnout simulation

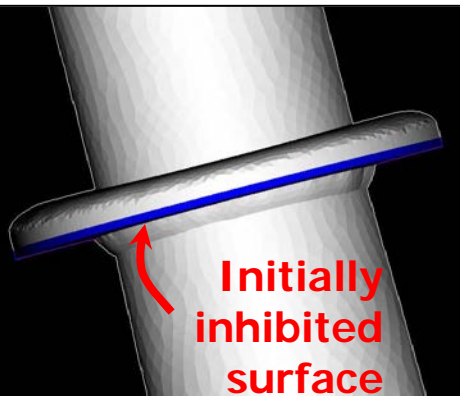
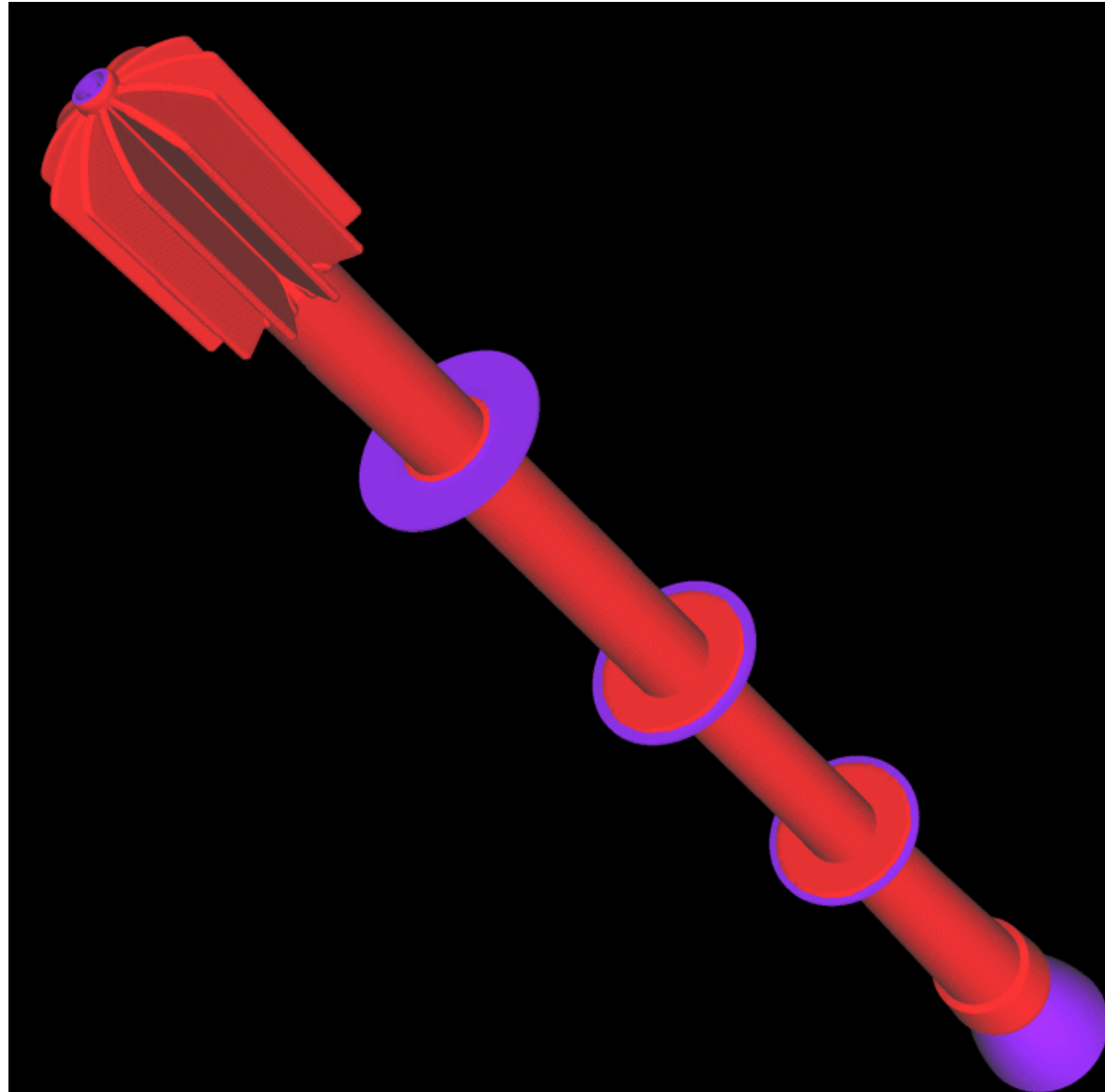
- Red is burning propellant; blue is at insulated surface

## ■ Viewing

- Propellant/fluid interface
- Inhibited surfaces

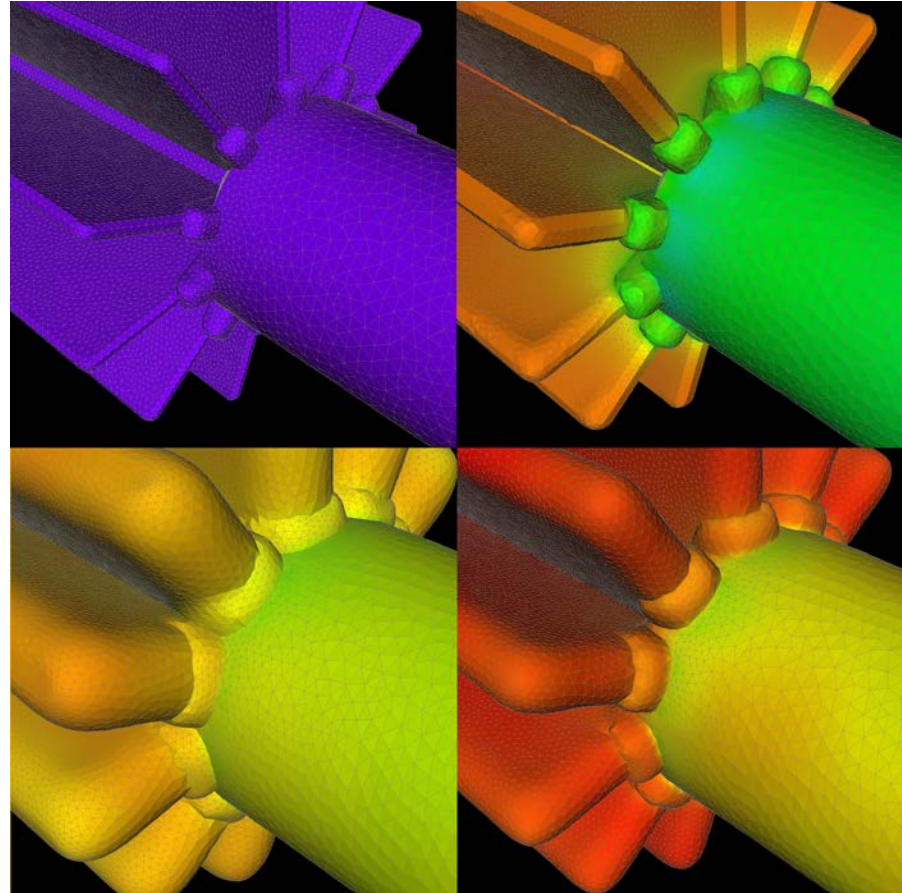
## ■ Unique capabilities

- High rate “time zooming”
- Significant burnout — never seen in industry
- Case constraints
- Propellant walkback
- Inhibitor regression
- Dynamically changing topology



# RSRM Burn-Out with Simplified Physics

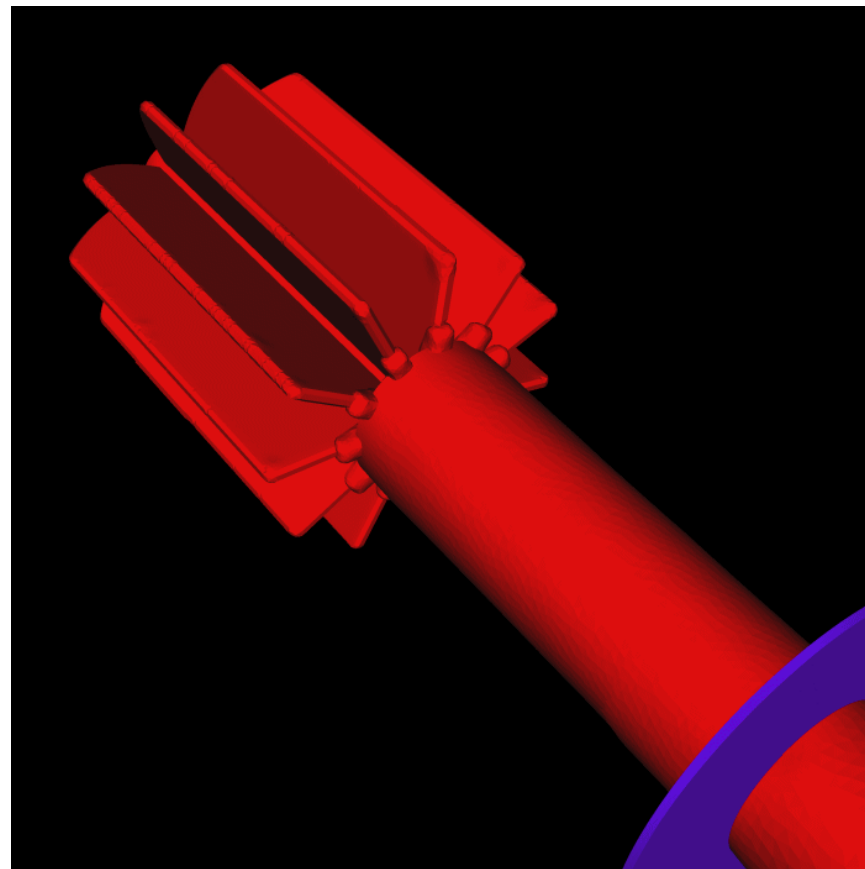
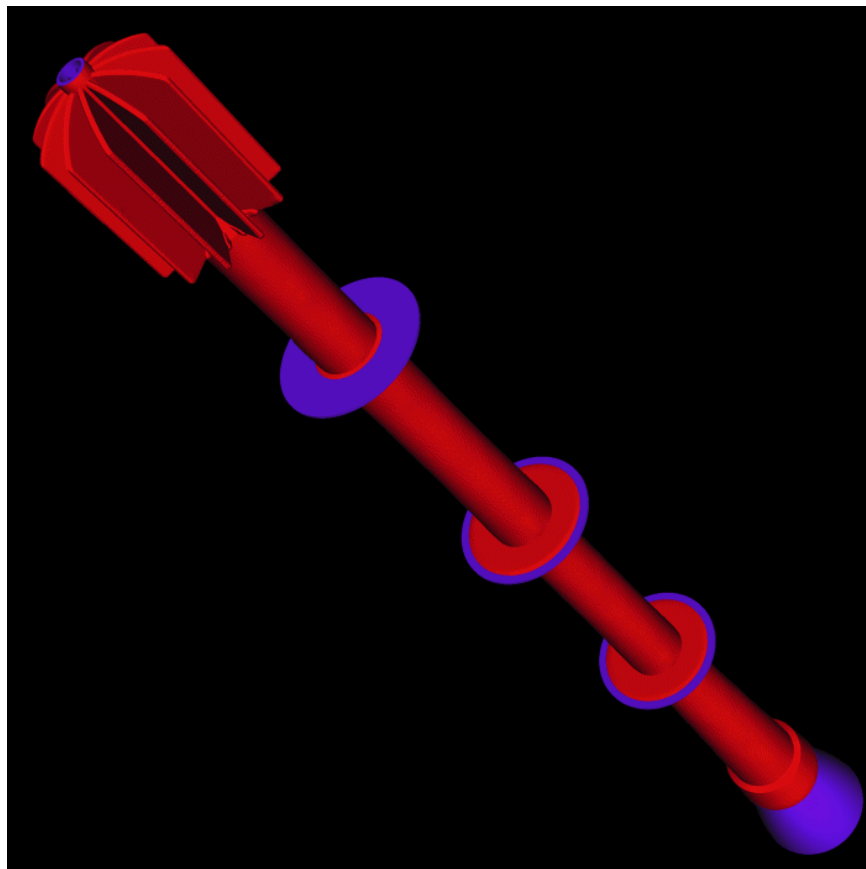
- Time zooming essential to reach full burn-out
- Fluid (*Rocflu*)
  - Single phase, inviscid
  - 1st order in space
- Combustion
  - Full ignition transient
  - (P, T, t)-dependent burn rate
- Surface regression
  - Surface mesh smoothing
  - Constraints at case
    - Domes fore and aft
- Volume mesh modification
  - Smooth every few steps
  - Remesh every 0.5 s



Gas Pressure



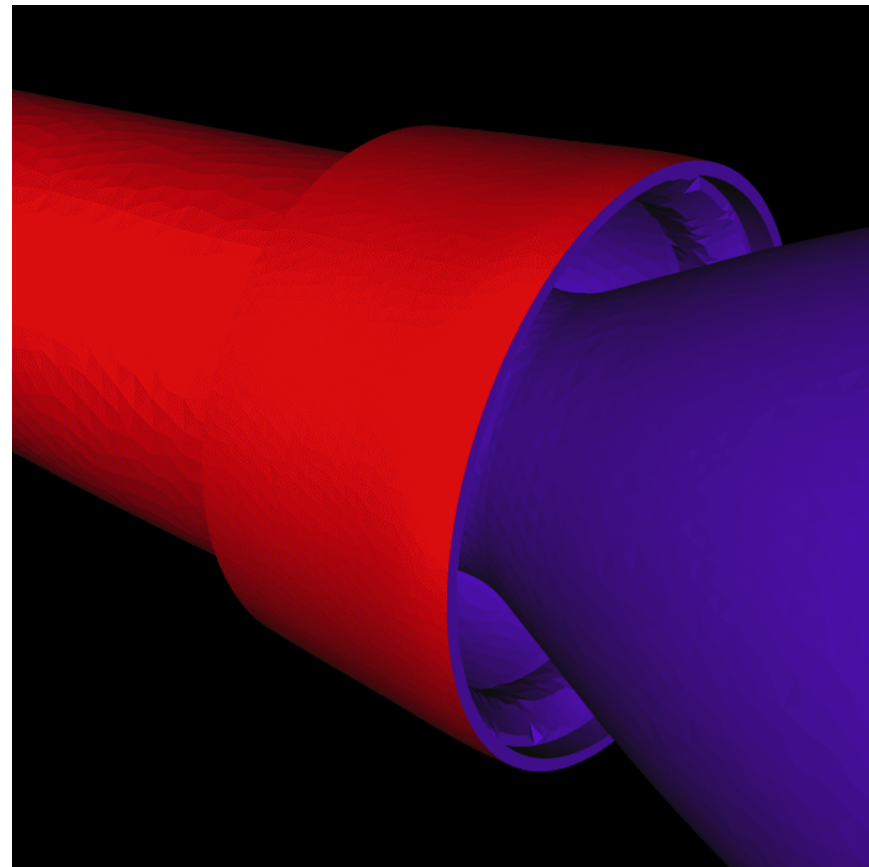
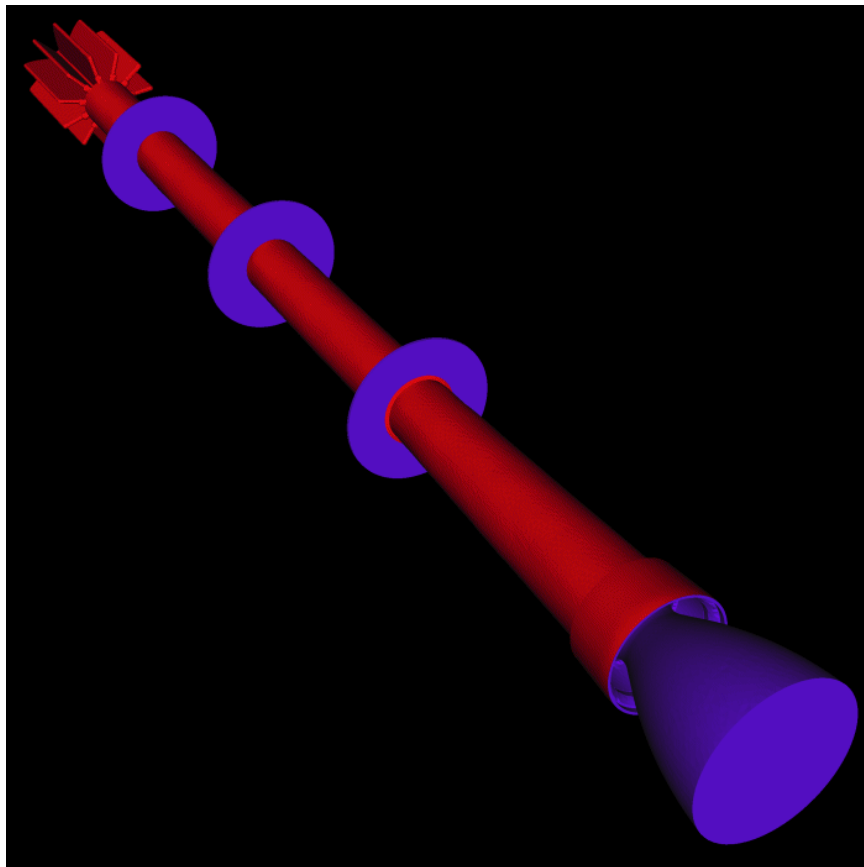
# RSRM Burn Out, I



- Exercise Face-Offsetting method, mesh modification
- After ignition, use  $aP^n$  regression rate
- Star grain burns out completely at  $\sim 55$  s

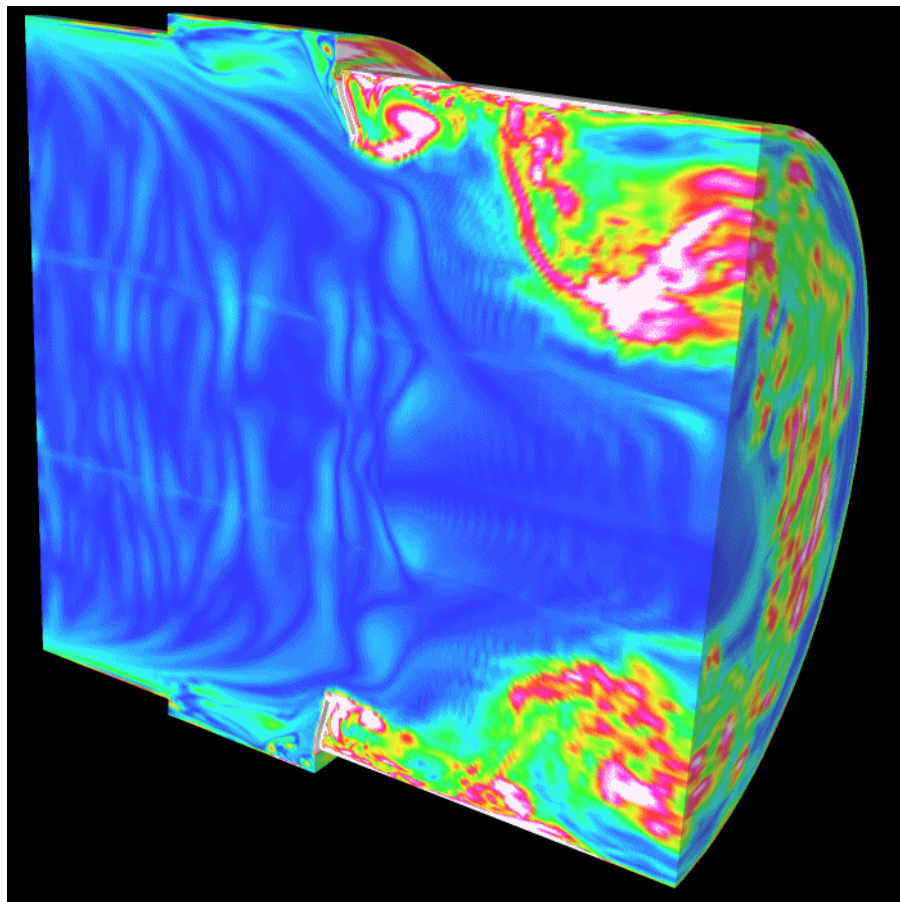


# RSRM Burn Out, II



- Handle burn-out of inhibited areas, “walk-back” along case at joints
- Constrain burning at case, including fore and aft domes
- Nearly all propellant gone by 116 s

# Large Booster Joint Near Burnout

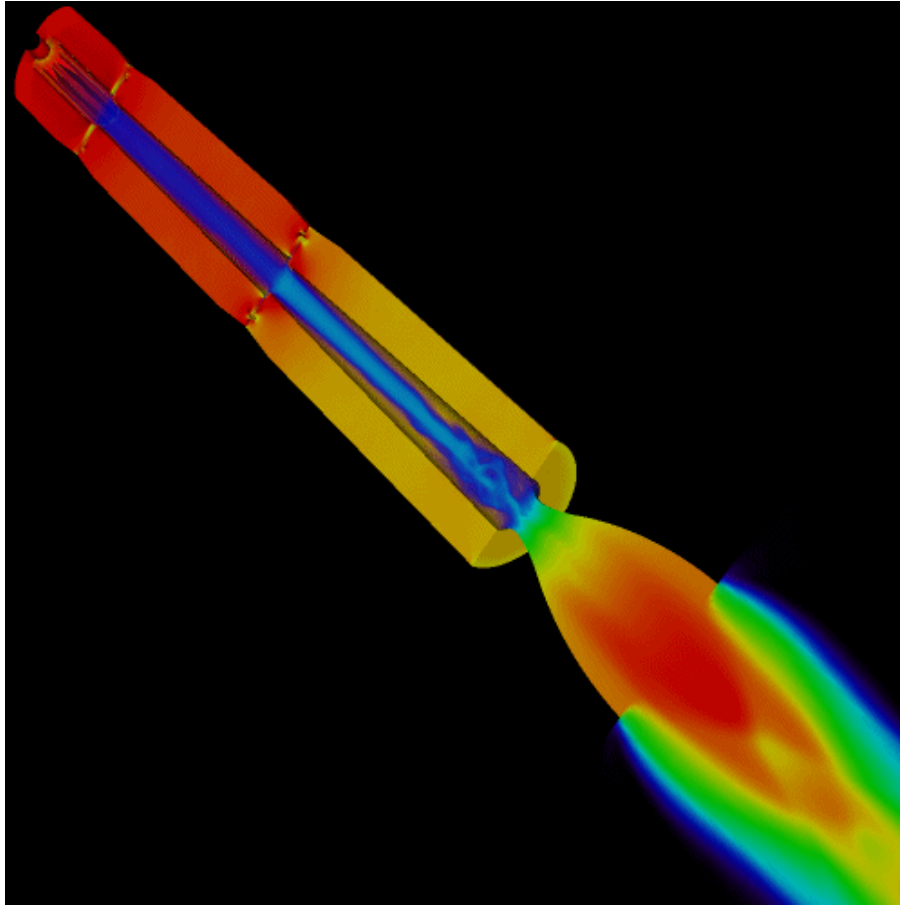


**Fully 3-D simulation cutaway  
showing vorticity magnitude**

- Fluid-solid coupled simulation
- High-fidelity CFD with LES subgrid model
- Coupled solid mechanics for inhibitor
- Advanced mesh motion; block structured grid

# Titan Booster Accident Requires Multiphysics

8

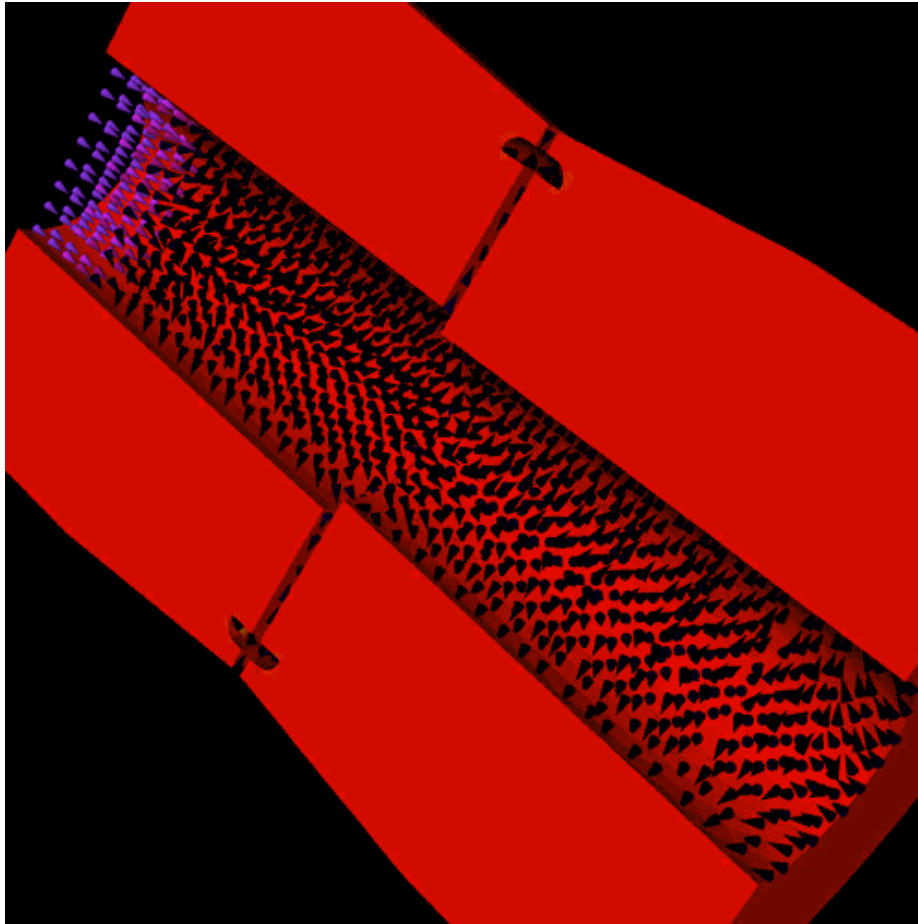


- Large multi-segment booster with star grain
- 1990's early design resulted in test stand failure
  - Cause: grain collapse due to fluid-structure interaction
- Goal of simulation: to duplicate conditions and response
  - Show that simulation could be predictive if used early in design



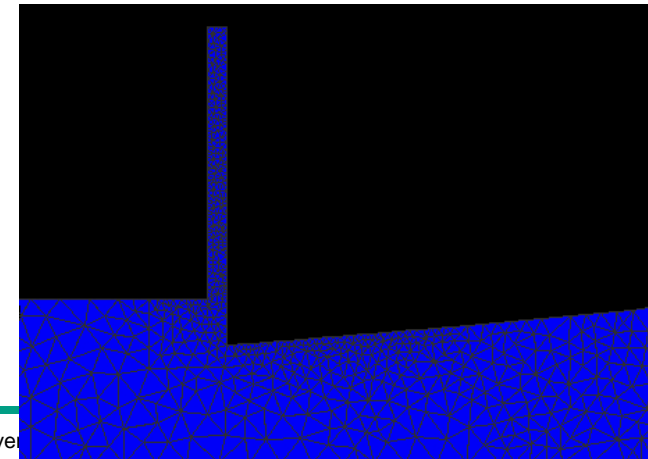


# Titan Joint Slot Simulation

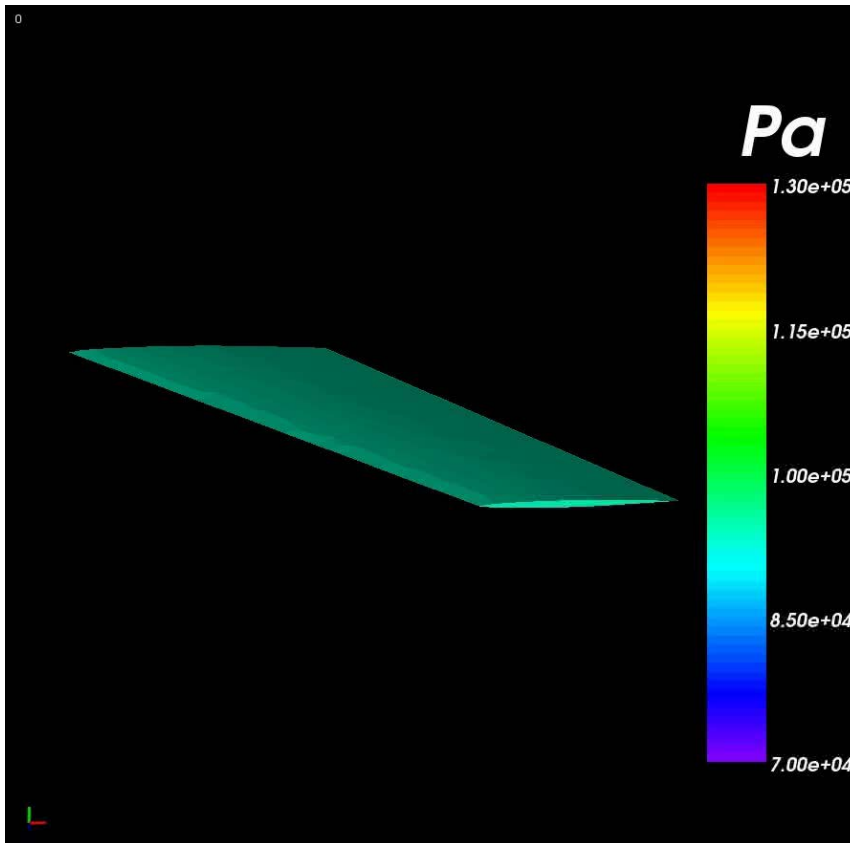


**Velocity (in core flow) and  
stress (in grain)**

- Flow interaction over lip caused low pressure downstream
- Grain collapsed inward
- Ultimately grain separated from case and destroyed booster
- Multiphysics simulation would have demonstrated problem



# AGARD Wing Flutter

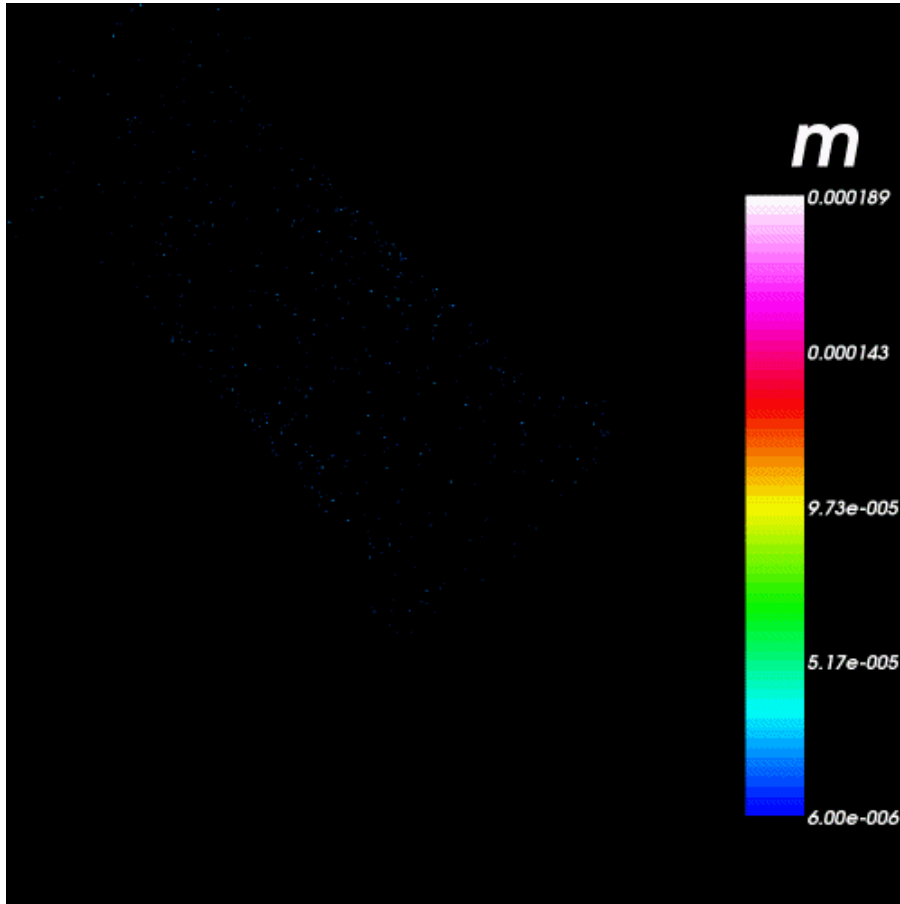


- Rocflu/Rocfrac
- AGARD wing flutter problem (Yates et al., 1963)

- Shows the large bending and torsion deformations (captured with the implicit structure solver using mixed-enhanced finite elements) experienced by the wing in the flutter regime.



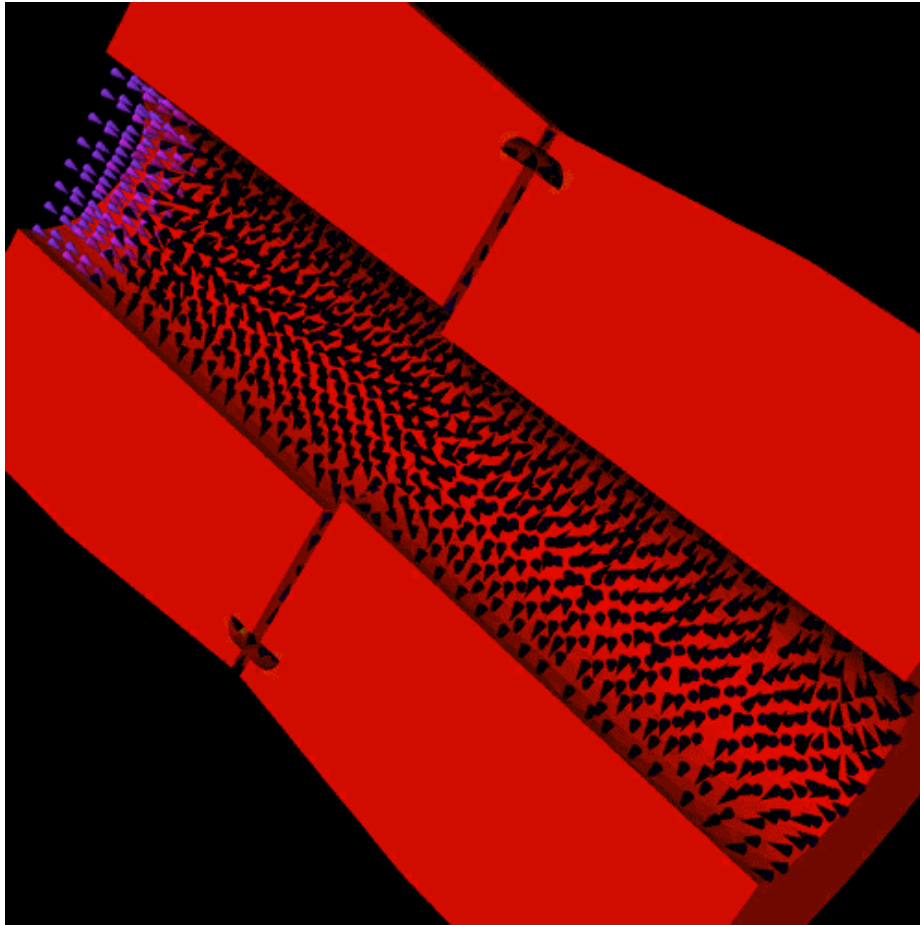
# BATES Efficiency



- 15 lb BATES motor
- Studied effects of different aluminum loadings on ISP (AIAA-2005-3997)
- Full 3-D fluid solution with Lagrangian particles
- Coupled fluid-combustion model
- New model for Aluminum and  $Al_2O_3$  Phase change just added to *Rocflo*

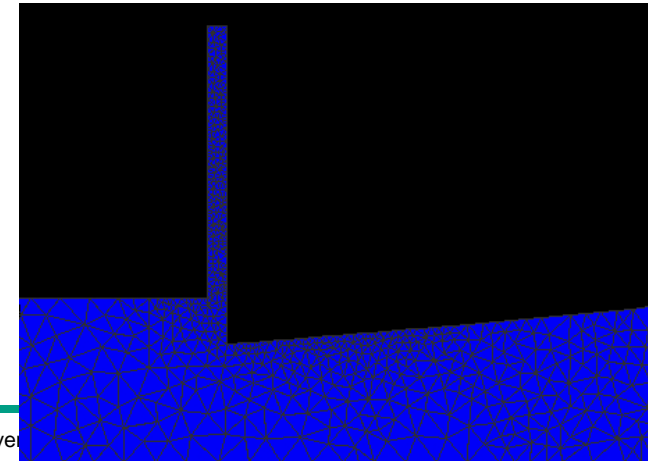


# Titan Joint Slot Simulation



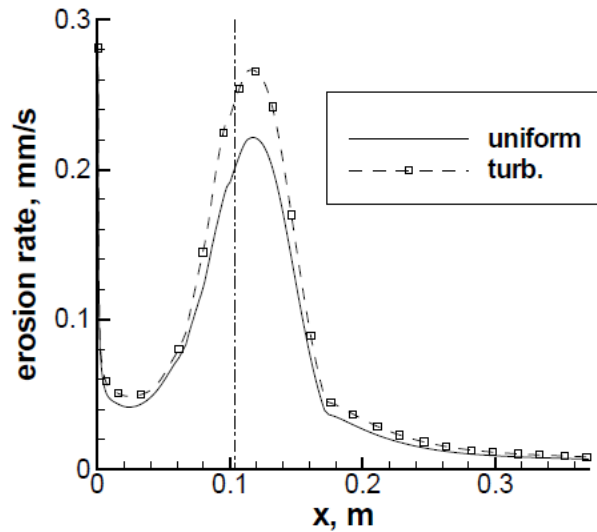
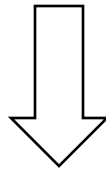
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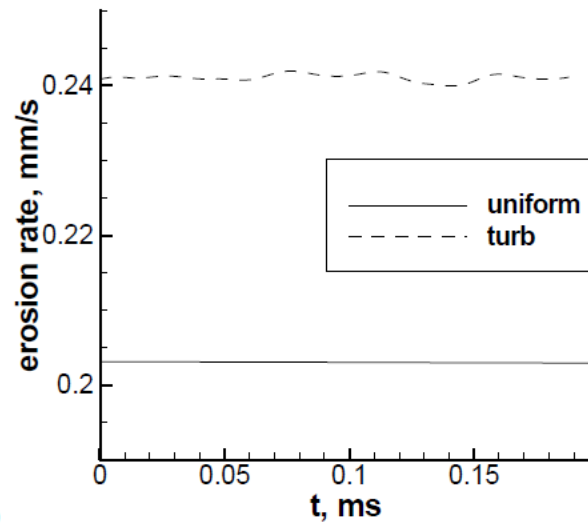


# Nozzle Erosion

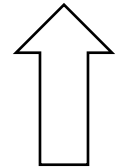
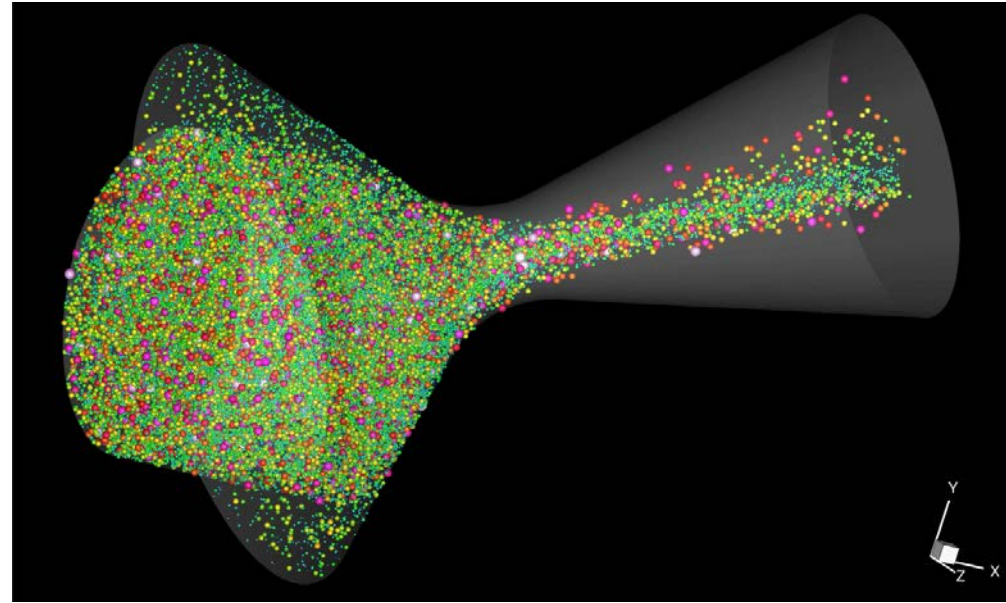
- ❑ Studied difference between turbulent and uniform injection at nozzle inlet plane
- ❑ Simulation results without particles show a 20% difference in erosion rates between uniform and turbulent inflow conditions



a)



b)

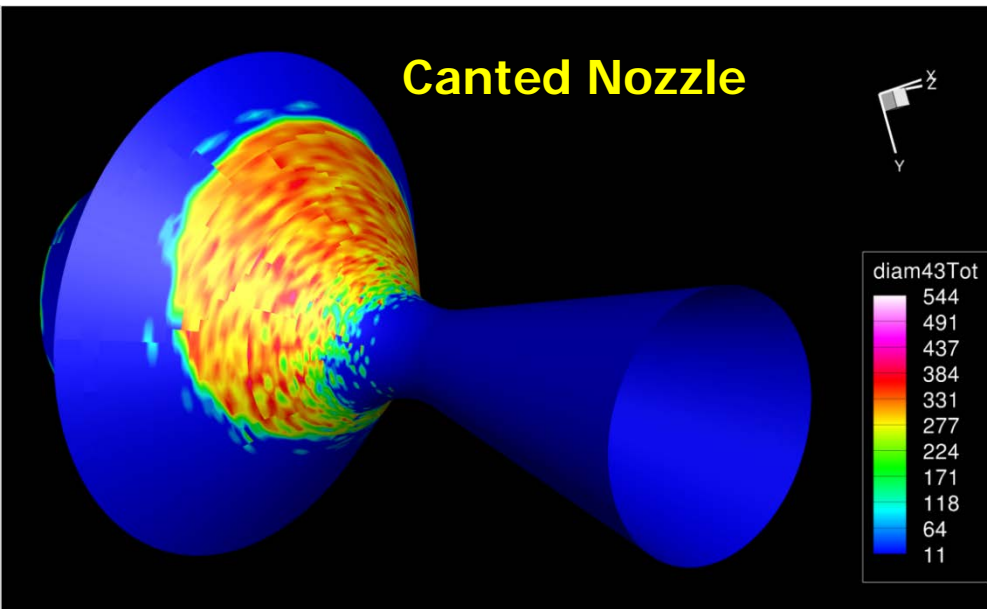


- ❑ Lagrangian particle flow using turbulent inflow conditions

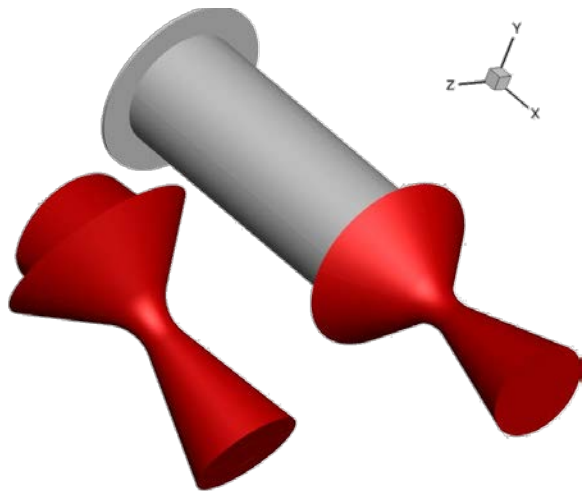
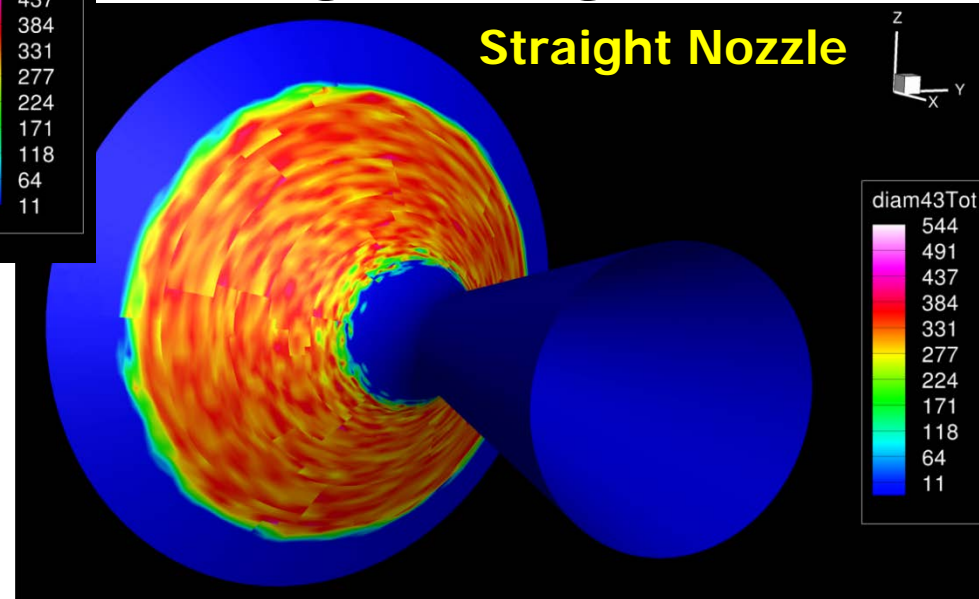




# Comparison Between Straight and Canted Nozzle



**Nozzle wall impact statistics very different for 25 degree canted nozzle versus straight-through nozzle**



# Orion Launch Abort System



# Orion Launch Abort System

## ■ Motor description

- NASA designed, ATK built
- 4 nozzles, thrust reversal
- ~ .5M lbs thrust, ~14G's!
- Unique, innovative igniter design
- Very fast ignition, fast burning
- 2s main burn, long tail-off

## ■ Model

- 5M+ elements for Euler
- No boundary layer
- Estimated igniter
- Nominal propellant/gas

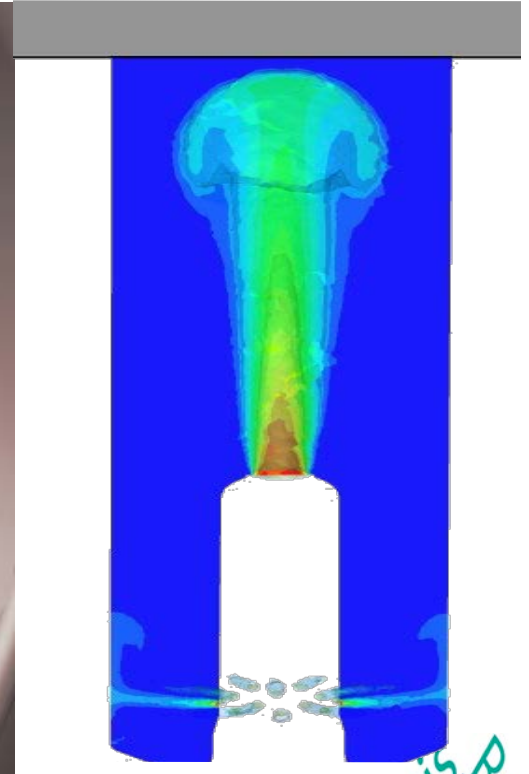
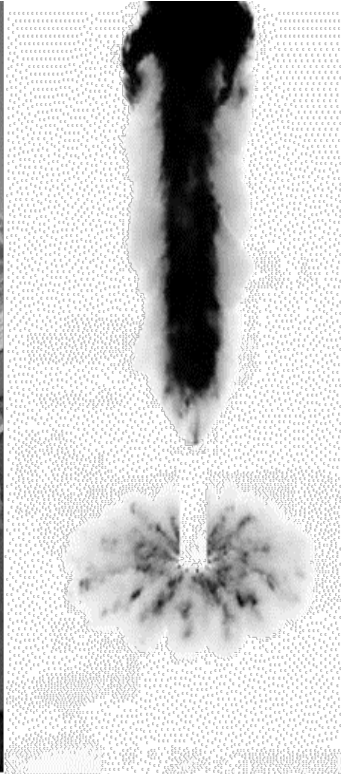


ATK Static Test, November 2008



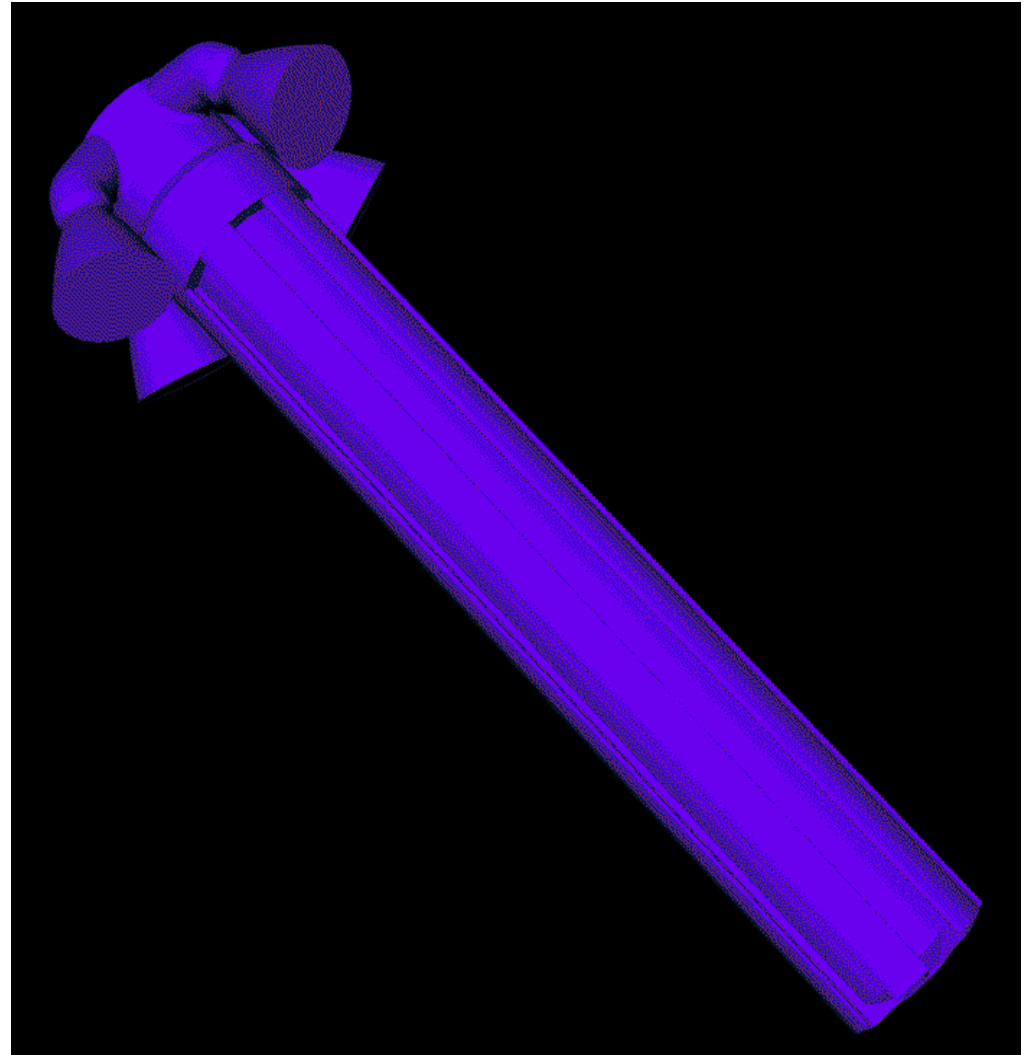
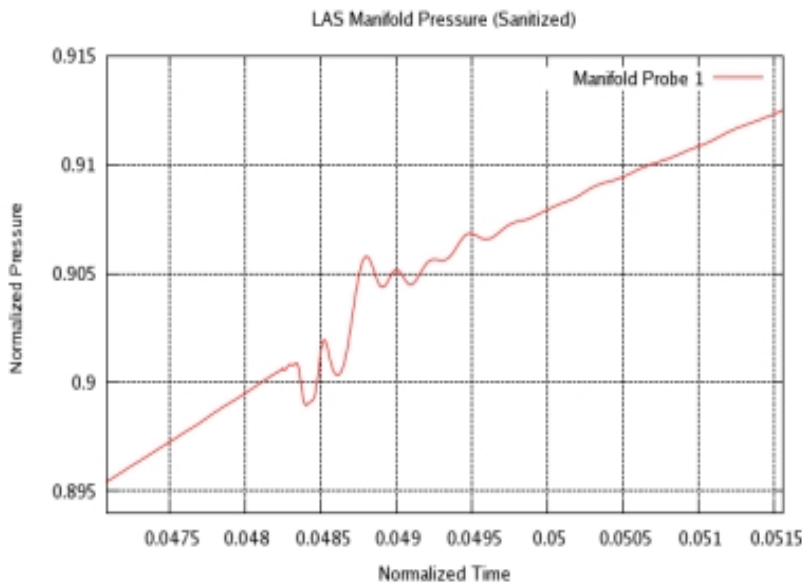
# LAS Igniter Modeling

- Igniter modeled from public domain images and information
  - Port geometries estimated from images
  - Gas properties and mass flux tuned to match publicly released info



# *Rocstar* Simulation of the LAS

- Euler with *Rocflu*
- Heavy gas
- 4.7M Tets
- Instantaneous ignition
- Zoom factor of 20
- Automated remeshing as needed





# *Rocstar* Simulation vs. ATK Prediction

