

Solid Hydrogen Experiments for Atomic Propellants: Particle Formation Energy and Imaging Analyses

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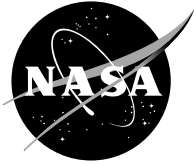
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SOLID HYDROGEN EXPERIMENTS FOR ATOMIC PROPELLANTS: PARTICLE FORMATION ENERGY AND IMAGING ANALYSES

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents particle formation energy balances and detailed analyses of the images from experiments that were conducted on the formation of solid hydrogen particles in liquid helium during the Phase II testing in 2001. Solid particles of hydrogen were frozen in liquid helium, and observed with a video camera. The solid hydrogen particle sizes and the total mass of hydrogen particles were estimated. The particle formation efficiency is also estimated. Particle sizes from the Phase I testing in 1999 and the Phase II testing in 2001 were similar. Though the 2001 testing created similar particles sizes, many new particle formation phenomena were observed. These experiment image analyses are one of the first steps toward visually characterizing these particles, and allow designers to understand what issues must be addressed in atomic propellant feed system designs for future aerospace vehicles.

NOMENCLATURE

ASTP	Advanced Space Transportation Program
DOE	Department of Energy
FCC	Face centered cubic
FOV	Field of view
GLOW	Gross lift off weight
GRC	Glenn Research Center (formerly known as Lewis Research Center (LeRC))
H	Atomic hydrogen
HCP	Hexagonal close pack
H ₂	Molecular Hydrogen
He	Helium
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NLS	National Launch System
O/F	Oxidizer to fuel ratio
SMIRF	Small Multipurpose Research Facility
STR	Space Transportation Research
USAF	United States Air Force
wt%	Weight percent
x/L	Non-dimensional distance from dewar lid

INTRODUCTION

For over 69 years, the promise of atomic propellants has been pursued (Refs. 1 to 33). Using atoms of boron, carbon, or hydrogen, maintained at cryogenic temperatures, very exciting advances in rocket propellants and airbreathing fuels can be created. Atomic propellants are composed of atomic species stored in cryogenic solid hydrogen particles. These particles are stored in liquid helium to prevent the recombination of the atoms into molecules. Once the hydrogen is warmed, and the atoms allowed to recombine, the recombination energy heats the hydrogen and helium to high temperatures, and the resulting gases can be directed in a traditional converging-diverging nozzle to create thrust and, theoretically, high specific impulse (Refs. 3 to 7).

Over the decades, many details of the physics of storing such propellants have been analyzed and experimentally determined. Current research is underway with a team from the USAF, NASA, the DOE, university, industry, and small business partners (Ref. 2). The extensive data that has been amassed over many decades have shown increasing storage densities for atoms in solid cryogenic storage media, and that

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there may be future breakthroughs that allow the more routine use of atoms for fuels.

Characterizing solid hydrogen particles is required before any practical propellant feed system can be created. Solid hydrogen particles were selected as a means of storing atomic propellants in future launch vehicles. When storing atoms of boron, carbon, hydrogen, or other atomic materials, a solid hydrogen particle is preferred. Very low temperature ($T < 4$ K) cryogenic particles have the ability to stabilize and prevent the atoms from recombining and controlling their lifetime. The particles and the atoms must remain at this low temperature until the fuel is introduced into the engine combustion (or recombination) chamber.

WHY ATOMIC PROPELLANTS?

In the future, rocket and airbreathing propulsion systems may be able to gain great benefits from the enormous power of atomic propellants. A summary of atomic hydrogen rocket gross lift off weight (GLOW) is shown in Figure 1 (Ref. 3). Using a 15-wt% atomic hydrogen fuel, the gross lift off weight of the launch vehicle can be reduced by 50% over the National Launch System (NLS) using O_2/H_2 propellants. The baseline rocket and payload weight for the comparison is an oxygen /hydrogen rocket taking 96,000 kg of payload to Earth orbit. For the atomic hydrogen fuel, the oxidizer to fuel (O/F) ratio is 0.0, using the fuel as a monopropellant. Additional analyses and suggested optimal fuel selections for atomic rocket vehicles are presented in Refs. 3 to 7.

SOLID HYDROGEN EXPERIMENTS

Solid hydrogen particle formation in liquid helium was experimentally investigated. Experiments were planned to do visual characterizations of the particles, estimate their masses, and estimate the production efficiency. The particle sizes were estimated from video image analyses, similar to those presented in Refs. 9 and 10. The work presented here is the detailed studies of the Phase II (2001) video images, which precisely measured the particles sizes. This set of Phase II (2001) test analyses includes the analyses of numerous images, and numerous particles in each image. A mass estimate of the solid hydrogen particles was conducted. Using the particle size analyses and dewar gas outflow data, a solid hydrogen production efficiency was estimated.

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

The experiments were conducted in the Small Multipurpose Research Facility (SMIRF, formerly the Small Multilayer Insulation Research Facility, Ref. 12).

The facility has a vacuum tank, into which the experimental setup was placed. The vacuum tank was used to prevent heat leaks and subsequent boiloff of the liquid helium, and the supporting systems maintain the temperature and pressure of the liquid helium bath where the solid hydrogen particles were created.

The experimental setup included several key components. Figure 2 depicts the helium dewar and the associated liquid hydrogen tank. A small cryogenic dewar was used to contain the helium bath, in which the solid hydrogen particles were formed. The dewar was 711.2 mm (28 inches) in height, with a 609.6 mm (24 inch) inside depth and had an inside diameter of 315.9 mm (12.438 inches). To create the solid hydrogen, liquid hydrogen at a temperature of 14 to 18 K was used. To contain the liquid hydrogen, a small stainless steel tank was used, which was 152.4 mm (6 inches) in diameter, and 609.6 mm (24 inches) long. As shown in Figure 2, the tank was mounted above the dewar. To control the hydrogen flow, a precision flow valve was used, and a video camera recorded the particle formation. All of the flow control for the liquid hydrogen, liquid and gaseous helium, and nitrogen purge gases was provided by the SMIRF systems.

The field of view (FOV) of the camera versus the distance from the dewar lid was computed. Figure 3 compares the camera field of view with the dewar diameter. Once the liquid helium's free surface is at $x/L = 0.43$ (315.9 mm, or 12.0 inches, with $L = 711.2$ mm (28 inches)), the liquid's entire surface is in the FOV. For runs, the helium liquid level was maintained at nearly 355.6 to 406.4 mm (14 to 16 inches) from the dewar lid. This location was chosen based on the knowledge of the field of view of the camera, and the need to observe as much of the liquid surface as possible.

Table I shows the locations of the silicon diodes for the temperature measurements. As these temperature measurements were used to establish the location of the helium surface and overall image sizes and field of view, the diode locations are presented. The Phase II temperature profiles in the helium dewar are presented in Figure 4. The diodes have a temperature accuracy of ± 1 degree K, and they are attached to a non-metallic rake, composed of circuit board material that extended from the dewar lid into the liquid helium. The diodes were mounted on the rake. Circuit board material was used as it had a low thermal conductivity, it was readily available, and was easily cut to the proper dimensions. A polycarbonate screw attached the top end of the circuit board to a polycarbonate rod. The upper end of the polycarbonate rod was threaded and screwed into the underside of the helium dewar lid.

Table I.—Silicon diode locations in helium dewar L, dewar = 711.2 mm (28 inches)

Name	Location below dewar lid (inches)
SD4	0
LL1	2
LL2	4
LL3	7
LL4	10
LL5	12
LL6	14
LL7	16
LL8	19
LL9	22

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

During the experimental runs, a small amount of liquid hydrogen was dropped onto the surface of the liquid helium. The hydrogen flow rate selected was 1/500th liter per second. This flow rate was selected by comparing the total heat capacity of the hydrogen versus the helium. Selecting a high flow rate would create a very high helium vaporization rate, and loss of the liquid helium. With the low flow rate, the particles formation is clearly observed, and it eliminates any chance of the relatively warm liquid hydrogen vaporizing all of the liquid helium in the dewar. Only a small amount of the liquid helium contained in a dewar vaporized as it froze the hydrogen particles.

In the first step of the hydrogen freezing process, the liquid hydrogen temperature was subcooled to 14 to 18 K. This process allowed the hydrogen to be at a very low temperature, near its freezing point. Comparisons of the heat capacity of helium and the heats of liquefaction and fusion (solidification) of hydrogen led to the selection of conditioning the hydrogen to a very low temperature before releasing it onto the helium surface. Otherwise a large amount of helium would have been used to condense the gaseous hydrogen, liquefy it, and then finally freeze the hydrogen into solid particles. Large clouds of vapor that are created during higher speed hydrogen freezing would have also obscured the formation process, and thwarted efforts to see the final particles. After the hydrogen particles freeze, they are observed for many minutes.

Many frames from the videotape of the experiment were captured and analyzed. Table II summarizes the timing for the experimental runs, where each solid hydrogen formation run began. There was an interval of between 25 and 65 minutes between runs. These time spans were chosen to allow the particles to agglomerate, and to observe any unusual activity of the solid hydrogen.

EXPERIMENTAL APPARATUS IMPROVEMENTS FOR 2001 TESTING

The 2001 Phase II testing included a number of improvements to the experimental apparatus used in Phase I (1999). The lighting in the dewar was improved with a high intensity light, and a silvered cone to reflect light into spaces that were shadowed in the Phase I testing. The mass flow into and out of the dewar is shown notionally in Figure 6. The gas composition of the venting gases from the dewar was measured with increased accuracy with the addition of a Residual Gas Analyzer (RGA). A heat exchanger was fabricated and added to the gas space above the liquid helium. The heat exchanger was to help reduce the temperature of the gas above the liquid surface. The insulation and cooling of the precision hydrogen valve was improved. A more reliable operation of the valve was needed to assure the proper small amount of hydrogen was introduced into the dewar.

Many more runs were conducted in the 2001 Phase II testing. The experience in the 1999 Phase I testing allowed for a much greater frequency of testing, and the new operational changes to the experimental apparatus gave us more repeatable and reliable flow of the liquid hydrogen.

EXPERIMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

As the liquid hydrogen fell toward the helium surface, it became frozen and particles formed immediately after hitting the helium surface. Some of the hydrogen froze as it fell, but some vaporized as well. The hydrogen was a jet of fluid, with the outer shear layer vaporizing, but with the central core remaining liquid for a short time, and finally freezing during the drop, and as it hit the helium surface.

During the fall of the hydrogen onto the helium, some of the hydrogen went into the gas phase. Small clouds of hydrogen were seen forming about the stream of hydrogen falling onto the free surface. Additional mass flow rate instrumentation was included to assess the total mass of hydrogen that is in the gas phase versus the solid particles. The temperature profiles of the dewar will shed light on the amount of gas formed, and a thermal and mass balance analysis can be conducted to more accurately measure the distribution of hydrogen gas and solid hydrogen in the dewar. A mass spectrometer was also used to determine the mass of hydrogen in the helium gas above the liquid helium.

Solid hydrogen is less dense than helium, so the hydrogen particles floated on the surface, simplifying the particle imaging. In an operational propulsion

system, this buoyancy property will be overcome by gelling the helium, thus allowing the hydrogen particles to be suspended in the helium. During the testing, it was noted that the frozen hydrogen particles may also serve as an effective gelling agent for liquid helium.

A more detailed listing of the events from each run are provided in Appendix A. Appendix B and Figure 5 show typical images from the testing. The small particles were allowed to float on the helium surface for at least 25 minutes before adding more hydrogen. During that 25 minute minimum time span, they began to seek each other out, agglomerate into a larger collection of particles, and minimize their surface energy as they float on the helium. The particles also turned from clear or translucent crystals to cloudy crystals, implying a transition from face centered cubic (FCC) to hexagonal close pack (HCP) molecule packing (Ref. 13). After allowing the first batch of particles to form, the dewar pressure was lowered to agitate the liquid helium surface, and the particles quickly broke up into their original smaller components. The particles would then again begin to agglomerate.

Table II.—Solid hydrogen video event timing	
02–23–2001: During the run, the helium level is between 14 and 16 inches below the lid.	
12:14:44	The first drop begins
02–27–2001: During the run, the helium level is between 14 and 16 inches below the lid.	
14:53:46	The first drop begins

SOLID HYDROGEN TESTING RESULTS

Three major observations resulted from these solid hydrogen particle runs: particle sizes, the flows into and out of the dewar, and the particle formation efficiencies. Additional observations had to do with the thermal profile and stratification in the helium dewar.

Analysis Background

The images were taken with a 0.5 inch lens, charged coupled device (CCD) black and white camera. The illumination in the Dewar was created with 150 Watt bulb with the light introduced into the dewar with an optical fiber system. All of the observations were done with a black and white video camera, with a 56 degree field of view. The video images were recorded on Betacam and VHS tape formats. The Betacam recordings were used to improve the ability to obtain high definition frames for analysis. To analyze the

particles, a commercially available photo manipulation and analysis software package was used.

There was one effective height to the liquid level that were used in the image analyses. The level for the helium was during the runs ($x/L = 0.5$, 14 inches below the lid), and this height was used for the baseline sizes for the overall image area (representing the entire free surface helium in the dewar). The specific particle sizes were then measured, and the ratio of the two, with the overall dewar surface area, is used to compute the particle size.

Particle sizes

The solid hydrogen particles were analyzed by digitizing the video images, and measuring the sizes of the particles. The particle size measurements were corrected for the actual size of the particles using these equations:

$$\text{area, particle} = \frac{(\text{area, dewar} / \text{pixels, dewar})}{x \text{ pixels, particle}}$$

where:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area, particle} &= \text{area of the particle (mm}^2\text{)} \\ \text{area, dewar} &= \text{area of the dewar free surface (mm}^2\text{)} \\ \text{pixels, dewar} &= \text{number of pixels in the imaged free surface} \\ \text{pixels, particle} &= \text{number of pixels in the imaged particle} \end{aligned}$$

At the beginning of and during each run, a variety of individual particles are measured. The smallest of the particles is identified, as well as a representative set of other larger particle sizes. Figure 5 illustrates a typical image from the analyses. The circle encompasses a small set of hydrogen particles that have agglomerated.

Appendix A contains the raw data of the video observations from the 2001 testing and Appendix B provides the 2001 video image data. These data are the raw measurements of the particle sizes from the video observations.

In the Phase II tests, the smallest particles were formed during the initial freezing of the hydrogen. Figure 7 provides data from the 2001 testing. The smallest particle sizes are 1.0 to 6.4 mm. In this testing, no control was placed on the particle formation, other than the helium and hydrogen temperature and pressure and the flow rate of the hydrogen. The simple freezing process is somewhat random, and the particle will vary in size simply due to the random breakup of the stream of hydrogen that fell onto the helium during the

freezing process. The other measurement variation of the particles from the video images that occurred was that all of the particles were not perfectly spherical or elliptical, thus an average size was measured. The Phase II (2001) testing included some unique observations, such as tiny scintillating particles, curling up in strings to form larger millimeter sized particles.

Flow out of the dewar

The flow meter at the exit of the dewar exhaust stack records the volumetric flow rate out of the dewar. Figure 8 shows a flow rate versus time plot for a 2 second run, on 02-23-2001. Figure 9 provides similar data for the run of 02-27-2001. The total outflow mass for the 2 runs is quite different, and dependent upon the dewar gas temperature, and the conditions for each run.

The time for the flow rate to settle was about 2 minutes. The view on the camera however shows that the view remains cloudy, and does not clear for 21 minutes with the 02-23-2001 run, and 13 minutes with the 02-27-2001 run. The temperature in the helium dewar for the 2 runs is shown in Figure 4. The dewar liquid and gas temperature was generally lower in the run on 02-27-2001. However, the lid temperature was higher for this run.

Flow into the dewar

During the range of runs conducted in the 2001 Phase II test, the mass flow rate of liquid hydrogen into the dewar is maintained for 1 to 3 seconds. The nominal flow rate desired was 1/500th to 1/100th liter per second. These flow rate correspond to the precision flow valve being 15 and 30 percent open, respectively. Based on the calibration of the precision control flow valve, the flow rate is not linear, but somewhat sharply peaked. Figure 10 shows the notional comparison of the planned flow rate and Figure 11 depicts the typical valve percent open data from the liquid hydrogen valve, and it is related to actual flow rate from the test configuration. The instantaneous flow rate is therefore significantly different than the planned rate, and this difference led to creating a better planning for conducting the experiments. Average flow rates were not able to be used in the calculations but an integrated total mass of liquid hydrogen flow could be estimated.

Particle formation efficiency

The efficiency (η) of particle formation can be expressed as:

$\eta = \text{mass of hydrogen frozen} / \text{total mass of hydrogen (frozen plus vented)}$

From the analyses of the test images, the mass of frozen hydrogen was estimated (using the technique discussed in Ref. 10). The area of the hydrogen particle is used with the average thickness (of 4 mm) of the hydrogen particle on the liquid helium to compute a hydrogen volume. A hydrogen density of 90 kg/m³ was used for the analyses. This density was selected based on testing conducted by the USAF (Ref. 28). In the data from the run on 02-23-2001, the mass of hydrogen that was frozen was 2.55 grams. The hydrogen mass frozen in the run on 02-27-2001 was 1.32 grams.

For the testing on the run on 02-23-2001, the efficiency (η) was:

$$\eta = 2.55 / (2.55 + 1.1464) = 0.69 \text{ or } 69 \text{ percent}$$

The efficiency for the run on 02-27-2001 is

$$\eta = 1.32 / (1.32 + 0.695) = 0.66 \text{ or } 66 \text{ percent}$$

Comparing the frozen mass with the mass lost out of the dewar, it appears that the efficiency of production is somewhat low. For a small scale system, it may be typical to assume that the efficiency of production may be low. In this experimental configuration, there is a relatively static production of solid hydrogen. There is little or no flow of the solid hydrogen particles away from the main formation point, and hence there is no way to demonstrate that a continuous production rate would be more efficient.

There is a large volume of warm gas above the liquid helium surface, which will tend to vaporize part of the liquid hydrogen, and make it unavailable for forming a solid. In many cases during formation, we see particles that have frozen onto the sides of the dewar, and slump into the liquid helium. Some of these particles are exceedingly small (much less than 1 mm diameter), and are hard to see directly. They reflect so much light they seem to scintillate, and the brightness obscures their direct observation.

The large gas volume above the liquid helium was required for the camera that was chosen for the testing. Filling to a higher level in the dewar does not allow us to image the full liquid helium surface. Without seeing the full surface or the full mass of frozen hydrogen, we are unable to predict the particle sizes, and observe and ultimately measure the full mass of frozen hydrogen.

Much of the gas that was obscuring the view is finally the frozen onto the walls, and becomes the tiny scintillating particles. This seems evident from the observations for longer flow times, and higher flow rates.

Timing event influence

During the testing there are several time scales that affect the solid hydrogen formation. The first is the time of flow for the liquid hydrogen, the second the time for the hydrogen outflow to be completed, and the time for the gas in the ullage to liquefy, and then solidify. There are different time scales for the different processing to occur. The flow of liquid hydrogen in the tank is about 1 to 4 seconds, the time for the outflow to stabilize is about 60 seconds, and the time for the freezing of the hydrogen gas in the dewar ullage is about 1 to 30 minutes.

The flow of liquid hydrogen is controlled by the precision flow rate hydrogen valve and the pressure difference across it. This flow rate is computed using standard techniques. During the testing, care was taken to prevent the hydrogen tank pressure from exceeding the helium dewar pressure. A small amount of unplanned leakage of hydrogen into the helium dewar, creating particles before an experimental run was planned to begin.

The freezing of the ullage gas was influenced by the rate of flow into the dewar, and the temperature of the dewar ullage gas. These values can be controlled more rigorously in future experiments, but they were not controlled precisely in these experimental runs.

COMPARISON OF PHASE I AND PHASE II TESTING

There were some interesting similarities and differences between the Phase I and Phase II testing. Figure 12 shows the Phase I (1999) particle sizes results. Overall, the initially formed particles were 1.8 to 4.6 mm (0.07 to 0.18 inches) in diameter. These sizes are very similar to those from Phase II: 1.0 to 6.4 mm.

Particle compaction was found in this set of experimental runs, as with the Phase I testing in 1999. The compaction trends seen in the Phase I and Phase II testing were similar. The smallest particle sizes were very small (almost microscopic) in most cases, and much smaller than those seen in Phase I. The lower dewar temperatures were able to freeze particles onto the walls of the dewar, and these particles flow down the walls and enter the liquid helium.

Many additional images and other temperature data are available for analyses, and these additional images and data can lead us to more insights into the formation process. Initial analyses of the video and flow rate data showed many new phenomena that were not previously observed. These phenomena include the formation of

what appear to be microscopic hydrogen particles, the formation of long coiled structures of hydrogen that curl up to form small particles, and the formation of long bars of solid hydrogen. Additional data and video analyses will show the precise conditions under which the new phenomena occur.

CONCLUSIONS

The solid hydrogen testing described in this paper was the Phase II testing of a program to characterize solid hydrogen particles. The improvements to the test article allowed a better measurement of the flow rate into and out of the dewar. These measurements allowed the computation of a production efficiency, and showed that the formation efficiency is related to many aspects of the event timing for the experiment.

The particle sizes formed in the Phase I (1999) and the Phase II (2001) testing were of very similar sizes. In the Phase I (1999) tests, the sizes ranges from 1.8 to 4.6 mm in diameter. The Phase II (2001) testing produced particle sizes of 1.0 to 6.4 mm. However, there were many more interesting phenomena that occurred in the freezing processes in Phase II. These phenomena included microscopic scintillating particles, and particle that froze onto the dewar walls and slid into the liquid helium.

The particle formation efficiency is in the range of 66 to 69 percent for the 2 runs analyzed. This efficiency though relatively low, shows that a large fraction of the hydrogen is frozen. However, for future propulsion systems, a better method of particle formation is needed. Using recirculation systems, recovery and reuse of the vented hydrogen is likely.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The data analyzed thus far shows that the formation process must be done slowly to allow for the most efficient solid hydrogen particle formation. A fast flow will create a large cloud of hydrogen, much of which will go out of the vent stack. Additional experiment analyses will reveal the best flow rates from these experiments.

Future propulsion systems using atomic rocket propellants with solid hydrogen will likely require massive facilities for creating particles and many complex processes to trap atoms. Though the complexities seem daunting, the potential of these propellants is great, and the capacity for reducing vehicle lift off weight and increasing payload capacity is theoretically unmatched. In some future vehicles and energy systems, atomic propellants in solid hydrogen

may allow us to store and controllably release large quantities of energy, and allow the final Human expansion into the Solar System.

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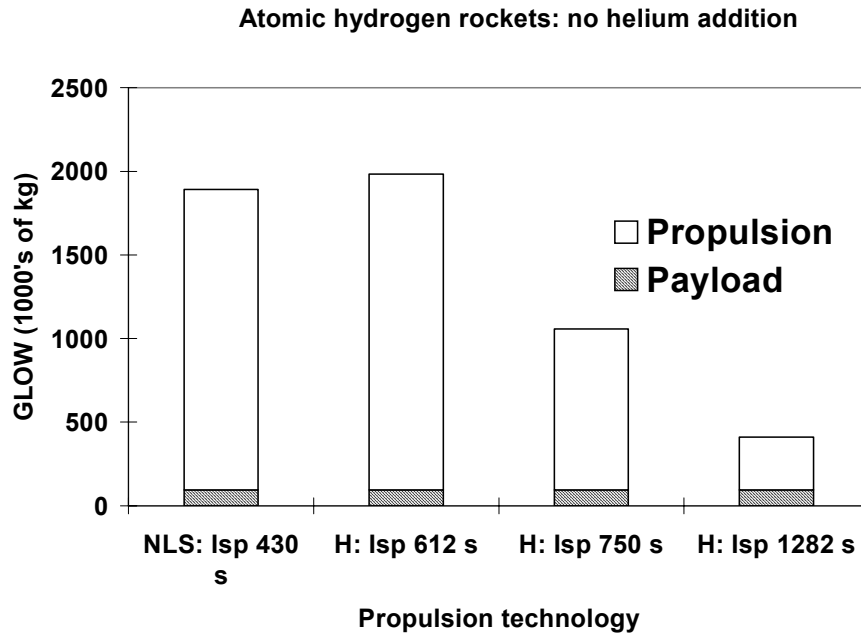


Figure 1. Atomic hydrogen rocket vehicle GLOW

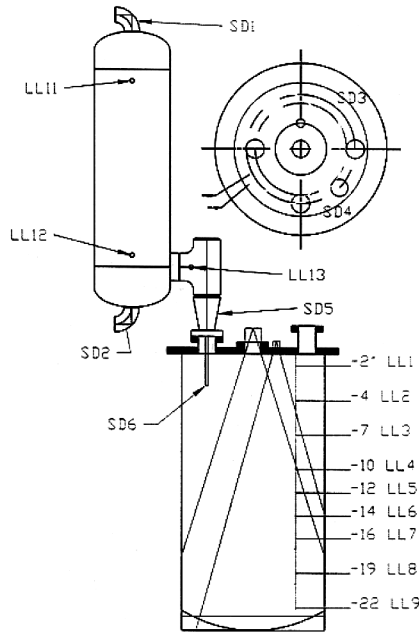


Figure 2. Solid hydrogen test configuration—Liquid helium dewar and liquid hydrogen tank

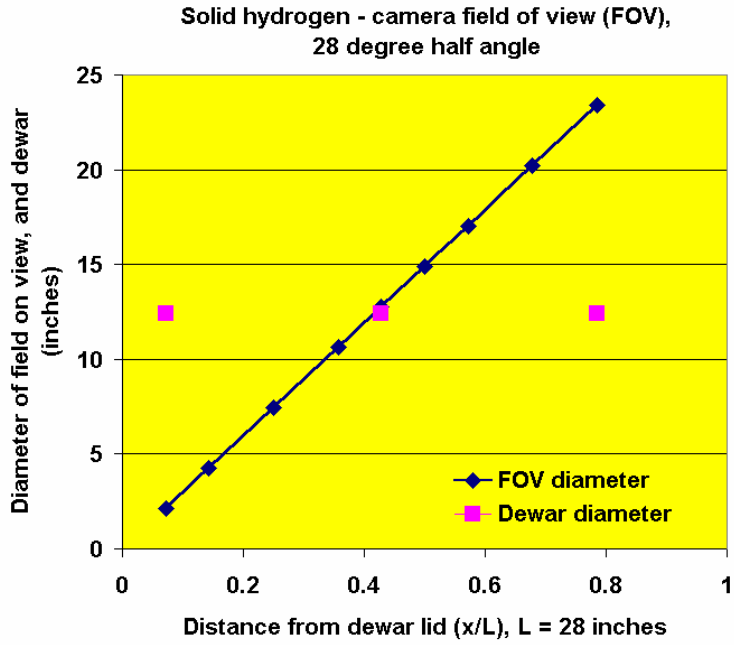


Figure 3. Solid hydrogen experiment: camera field of view (FOV), dewar diameter = 315.9 mm

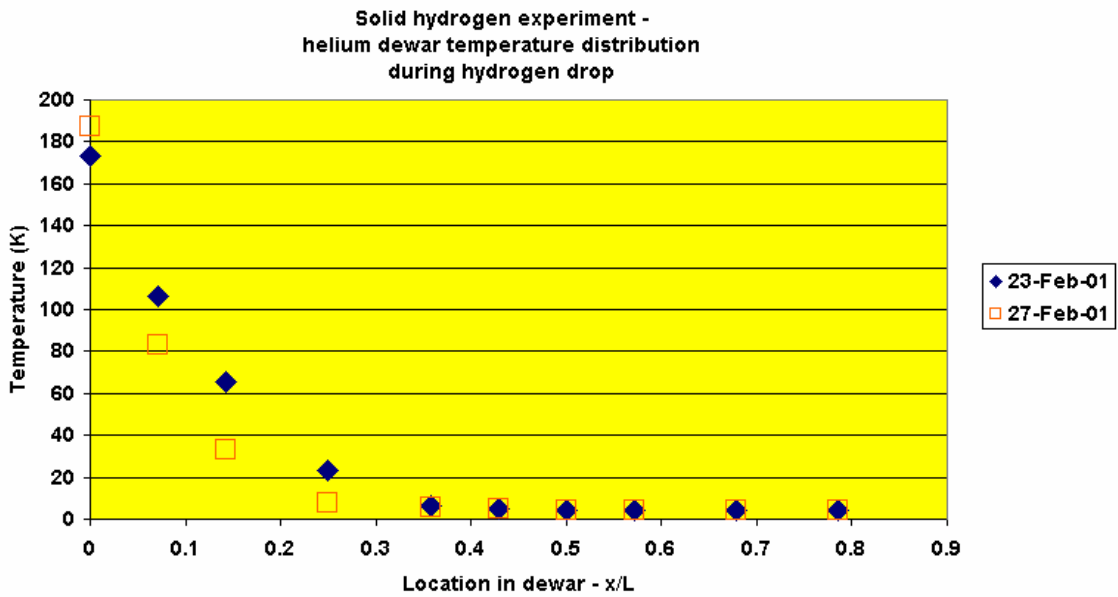


Figure 4. Temperature distribution in helium dewar: 02-23-2001 and 02-27-2001



Figure 5. Image of solid hydrogen 2001 (full mass on helium surface)

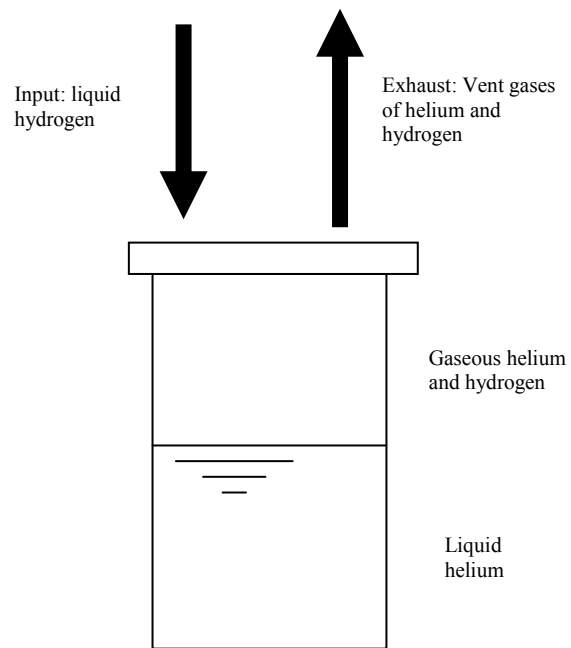


Figure 6. Flow in and out of the Helium Dewar

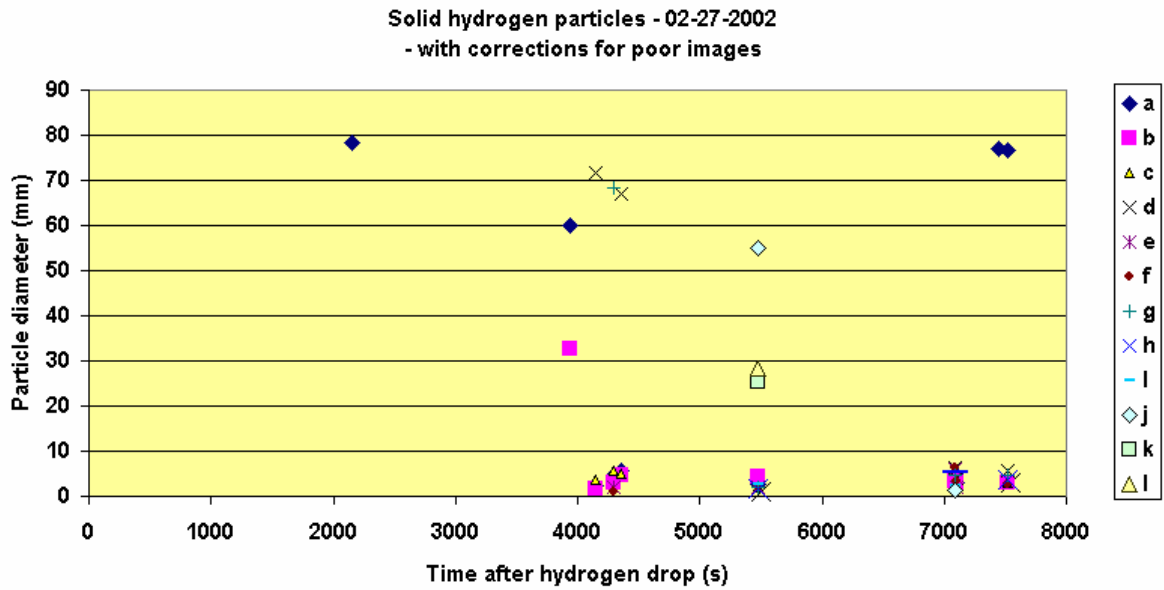


Figure 7. Solid hydrogen particle diameter versus time—Solid hydrogen run: 02–27–2002

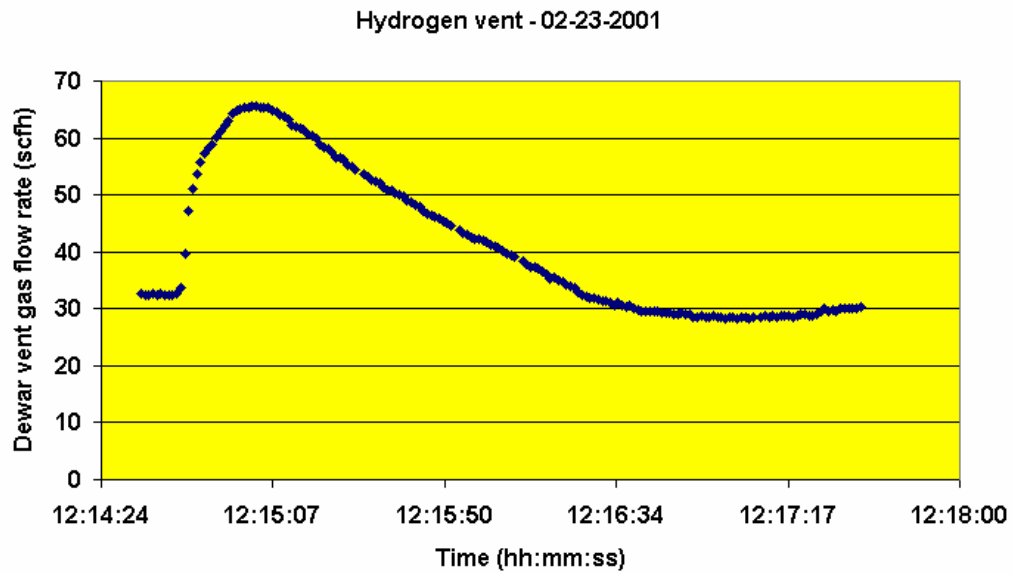


Figure 8: Gaseous hydrogen flow rate out of dewar: 02–23–2001

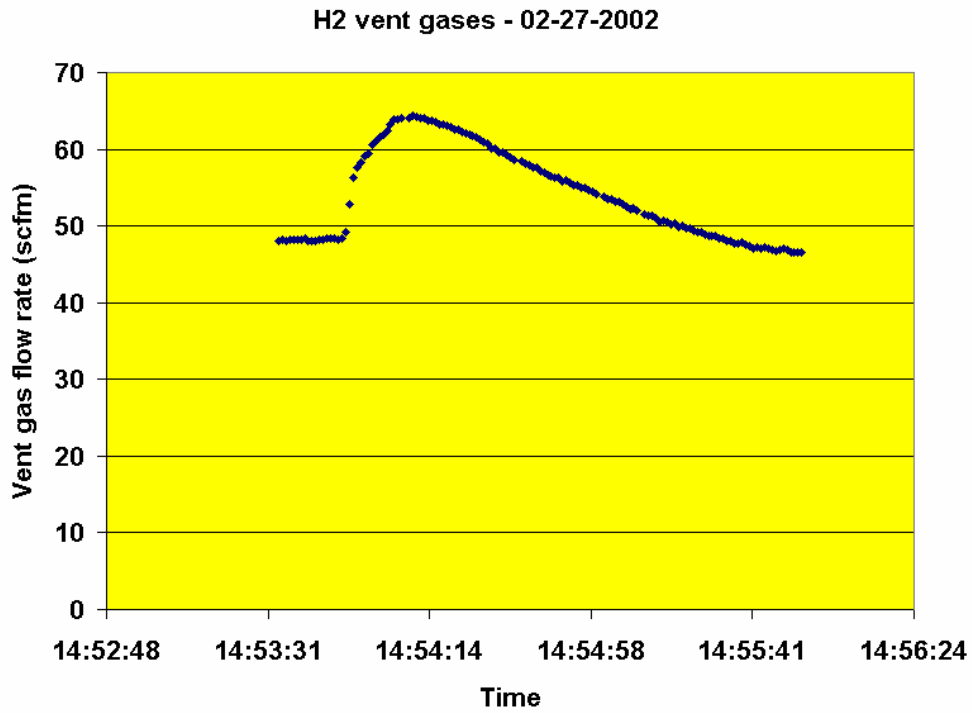


Figure 9: Gaseous hydrogen flow rate out of dewar: 02-27-2001

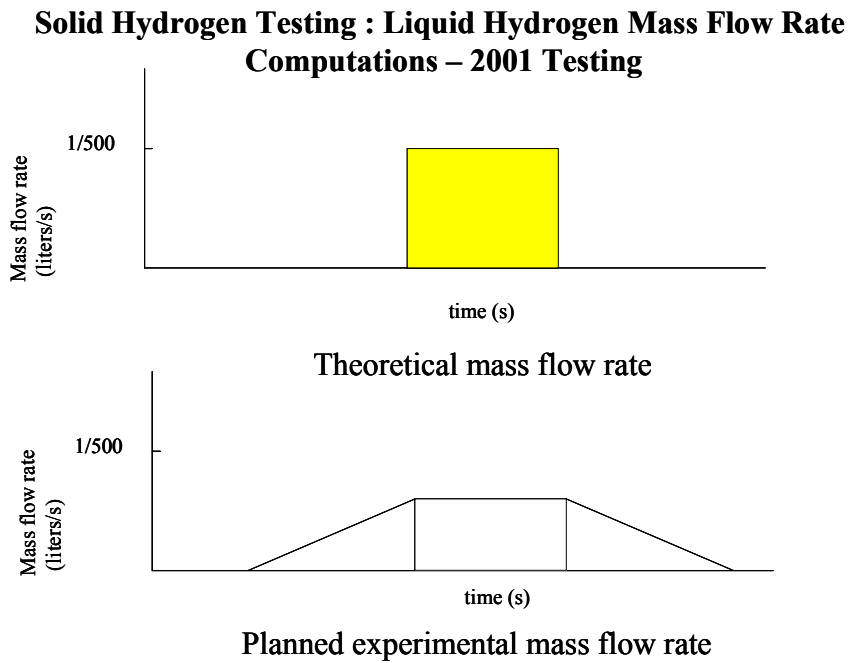


Figure 10. Notional flow rate for solid hydrogen

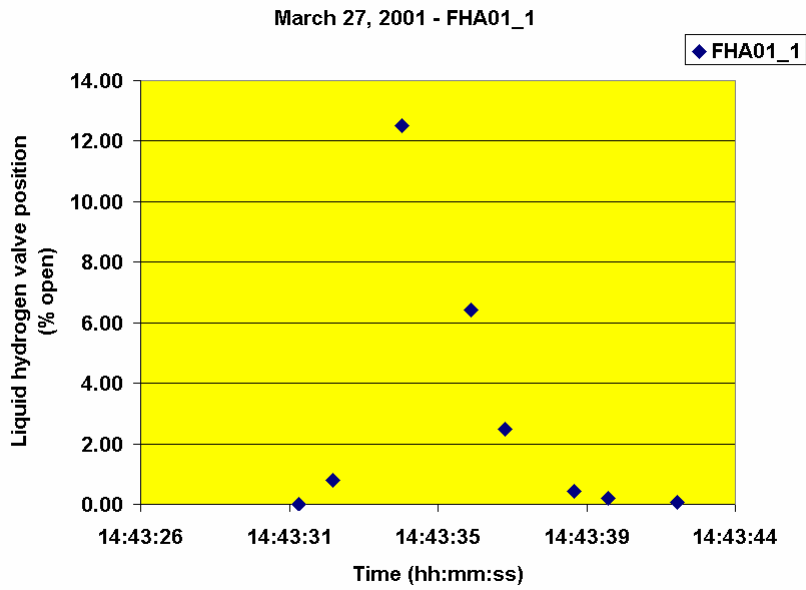


Figure 11. Liquid hydrogen valve opening versus time: for flow rate into helium dewar

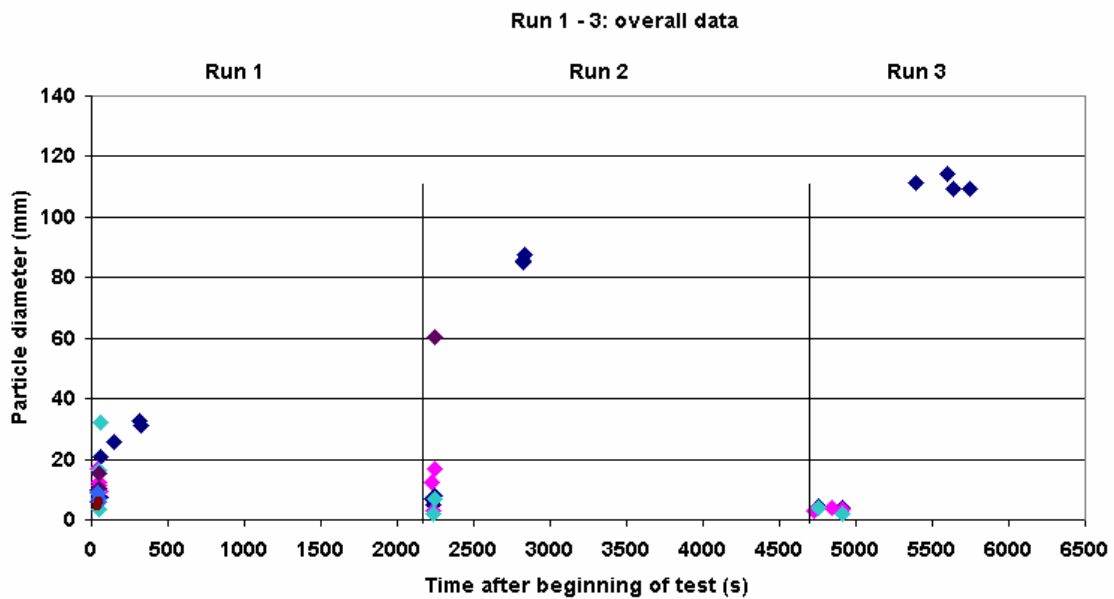


Figure 12. Solid hydrogen particle sizes, Phase I testing (1999)

Appendix A
Solid Hydrogen Video Observations: February 27, 2001

Tape 1

Event timing (hh:mm:ss:ff)	Observations
14:48:01:25	Beginning of tape. This is a null image, before 1 st H ₂ drop. Small amount of boiling at temperature rake
14:48:59:05	Calm Helium surface. Liquid Helium level ~ 16" below lid
14:53:45:16	Begin drop of liquid H ₂ to form solid hydrogen. Flow rate is approximately 1/100 th liter/sec, t _{open} = 2 sec (corresponding to 30% open for H ₂ valve)
14:53:50:03	Clouds form, but many particles are visible (through the clouds)
14:54:05:12	Many small particles visible
14:54:22:09	Flurries of small particles, but very cloudy....
14:54:41:22	Large agglomerate to visual rake. Very cloudy, but clearing up.
14:58:07:11	2 tiny particles swirl at center of field of view (FOV)
15:01:26:13	Fog about ½ gone, agglomerate is quite visible, attached to visual. Rake... Much of it is out of FOV (agglomerate not visible, fully)
15:06:22:27	Boiling visible off of temperature rake
15:10:30:06	Fog mostly cleared up, agglomerate is unmoving
15:21:55:16	Agglomerate is still immobilized

15:28:10:21	Agglomerate moves, dropped pressure in dewar ¼ psia to attempt to move agglomerate (at ~ 15:27:00)
15:28:37:15	Agglomerate breaks loose, but reattaches to visual rake. Reduce pressure in dewar. another ¼ psia (at ~ 15:29:00)
15:29:28:04	Agglomerate begins rotating about the visual rake.
15:29:24:27	good image of complete mass of solid H ₂
15:31:01:22	Good image of ice edges
15:32:25:10	Agglomerate is arrested by visual rake in new configuration
15:36:28:11	More boiling at bottom of dewar, Lower pressure again to dislodge solid H ₂
15:36:42:27	More violent boiling dislodges solid H ₂
15:37:03:07	Agglomerate is almost completely in FOV
15:37:48:02	Agglomerate is back in FOV in new configuration
15:41:09:11	Agglomerate moves OUT of FOV
15:42:44:06	Agglomerate moving due to induced boiling
15:43:50:16	Part of agglomerate (that is free floating) has dark & light sections – good for study
15:44:30:22	End of tape

Tape 2

Event timing (hh:mm:ss:ff)	Observations		
15:44:54:04	Beginning of tape, solid H2 still arrested by visual rake	16:07:36:19	MANY New Tiny Particles Everywhere
15:46:51:11	Boiling evident from lowered P., Solid H2 is tenaciously hanging on, only small portion is moving.	16:12:06:23	MANY tiny particles persist, do not appear to be agglomerating
15:51:00:09	*Piece breaks free to circulate on surface	16:12:50:10	Particle appear to repel each other, HUMMM!
15:52:14:05	Good image for aging study (light and dark area to be calculated).	16:13:15:28	Lower pressure to break up solid H2 – KA Boom!
15:54:32:17	Another good image for aging study...	16:13:46:18	Good edge of FOV
15:54:40:28	*Piece rejoins larger agglomerate...	16:15:27:00	Many smaller agglomerates dance.....
15:55:37:00	Static, Clam View	16:22:29:00	1/ [1/23/2002] Particles move slowly, not fully agglomerated, mass of H2 by rake (visual) and one in open space
15:55:38:29	*Piece moves up, out of fov	16:25:05:22	Many tiny (super tiny) particles, dead center, FOV
15:56:31:27	Lower pressure to agitate complete agglomerate, breaking it up. [D, FOV ~ 11 3/8"]	16:27:20:26	More tiny particles
15:56:47:03	Edge of FOV	16:29:33:24	Many tiny particles scoot about the surface
15:57:30:27	Good image of complete mass of solid H2	16:31:55:05	H2 mass from visual rake breaks away
15:59:21:15	Many good images of solid h2 floating (2 pieces)	16:33:10:10	More motion on helium surface...
16:02:54:23	Tiny particle seen.. Analyze!	16:34:50:17	H2 agglomerate hits Visual rake...
16:03:31:04	Small doughnut seen	16:34:53:01	Boiling at temperature rake small waves of clouds appear... at bottom of FOV
16:04:53:07	Better doughnut image	16:36:27:08	Small H2 mass breaks away from Temperature rake
16:05:16:08	Many tiny particles are evident...	16:36:30:08	Small H2 mass attaches to larger H2 mass
16:06:23:09	Straight "BEAMS" of solid H2 evident ... VERY DIFFERENT!!	16:37:31:18	End of tape

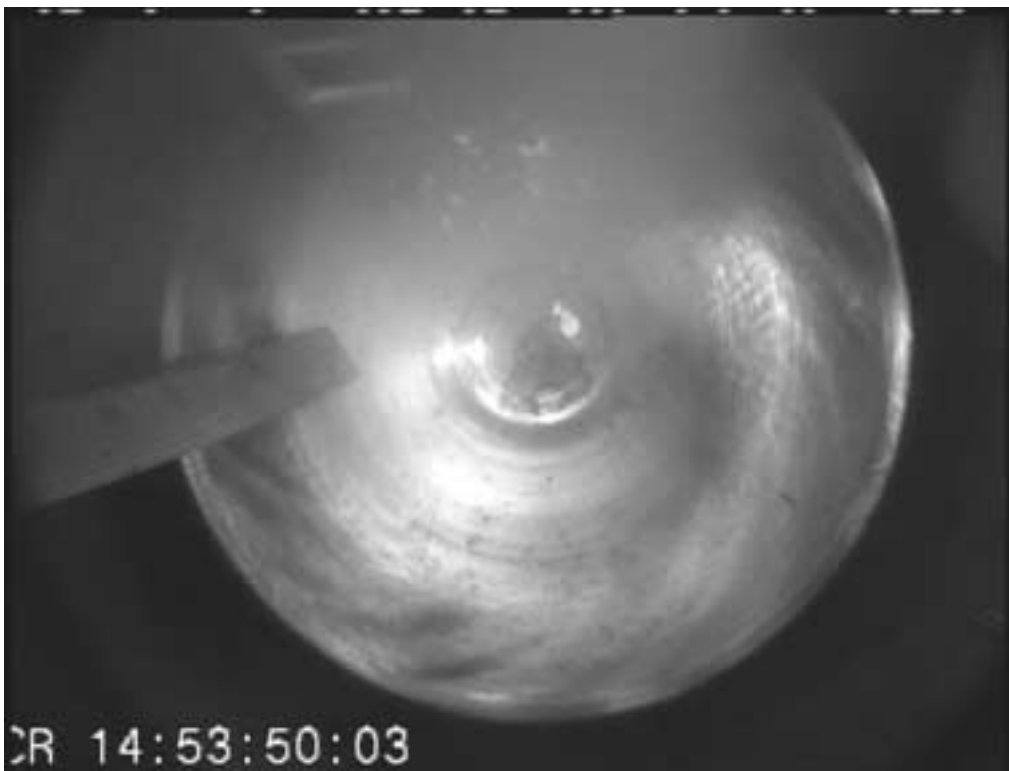
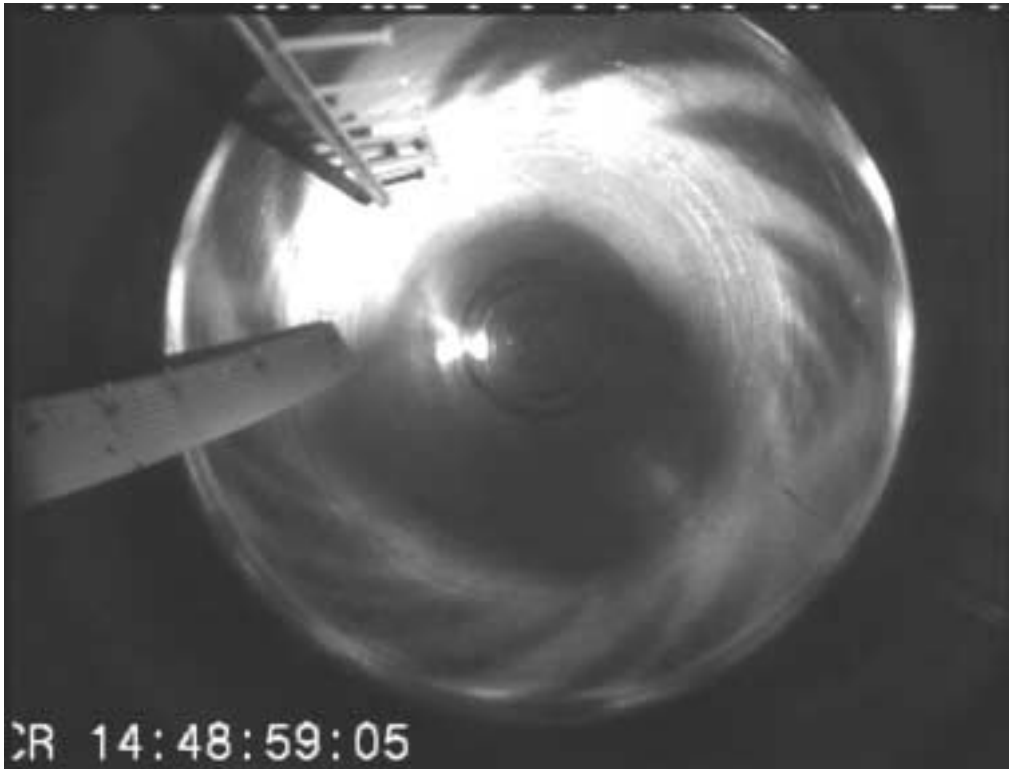
Tape 3

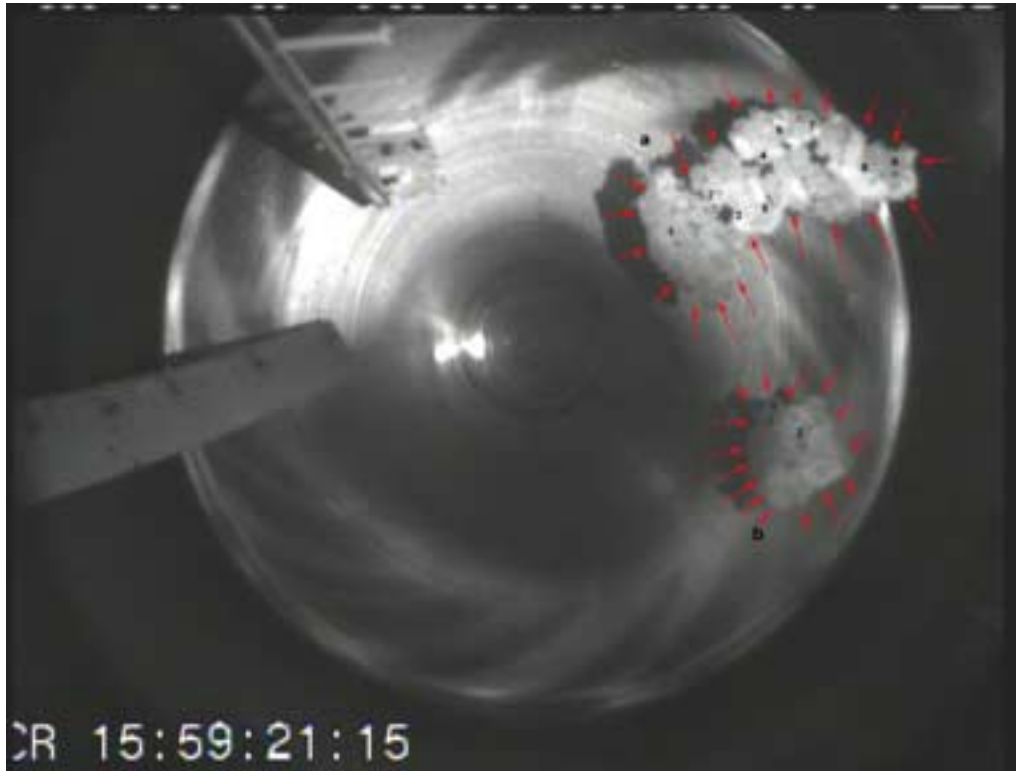
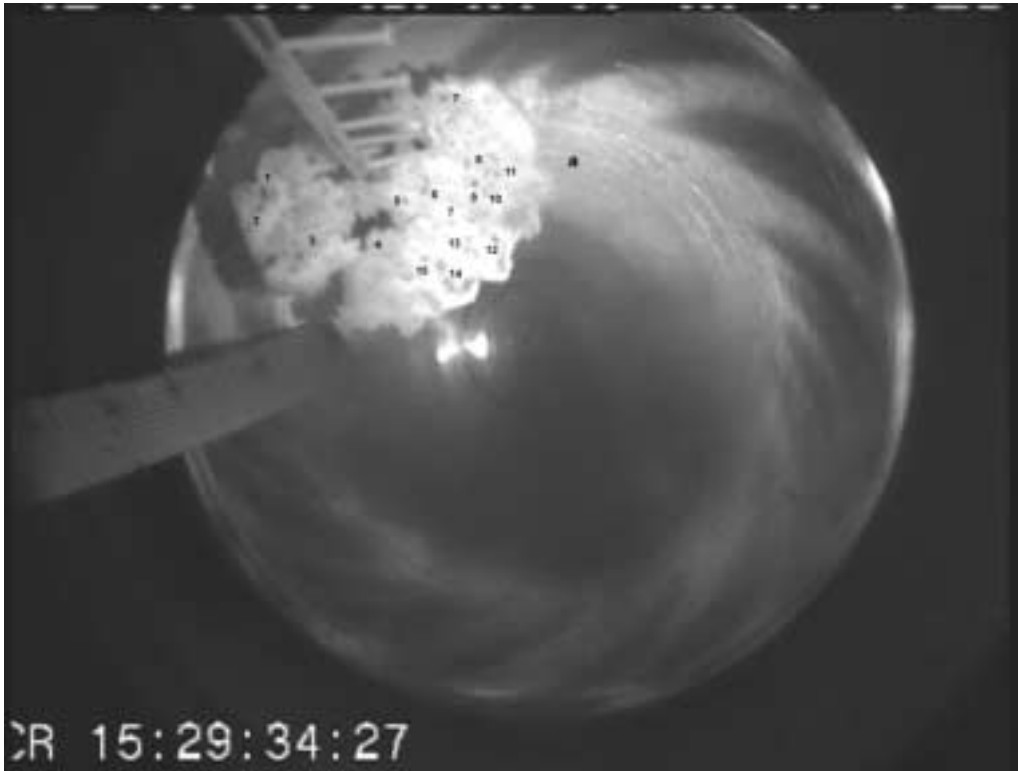
Event timing (hh:mm:ss:ff)	Observations
16:37:54:10	Begin tape 3
16:40:37:02	H2 agglomerate is very stable, attached to visual rake.
16:41:42:00	Boiling at the temperature rake
16:51:54:18	Begin lower pressure, blasting particles....
16:51:58:27	<u>GOOD</u> FOV Edges
16:51:58:28	<u>GOOD</u> FOV EDGE
16:52:03:18	<u>GOOD</u> FOV EDGE
16:53:13:05	Clouds forming at tank is evacuated at end of run....
16:53:36:00	Waves of gas mesmerized the viewer... ☺
16:55:28:07	Hundreds of tiny particles are seen over the next few minutes, dead center of FOV. It is not clear if they are new particles reforming from agitated H2 mass, or H2 frozen on wall that is coming off the wall
16:57:56:21	Tiny particles continue to appear.....
16:58:55:06	H2 agglomerate reforms/regroups....
16:59:01:10	Many tiny particles still visible...
17:00:48:21	Image to determine area/mass difference from 16:41:42:00
17:00:58:21	“Clearer” image of H2 Area
17:02:57:12	Very few tiny particles....
17:04:21:25	Agitation clearly shows clumps of h2 (aged)
17:07:53:21	Clumps....
17:17:02:23	Clumps and more clumps
17:34:27:22	Clumps appear more rounded, uniform....
17:36:48:08	Large particle appears clear or very clear
17:39:01:26	End of tape

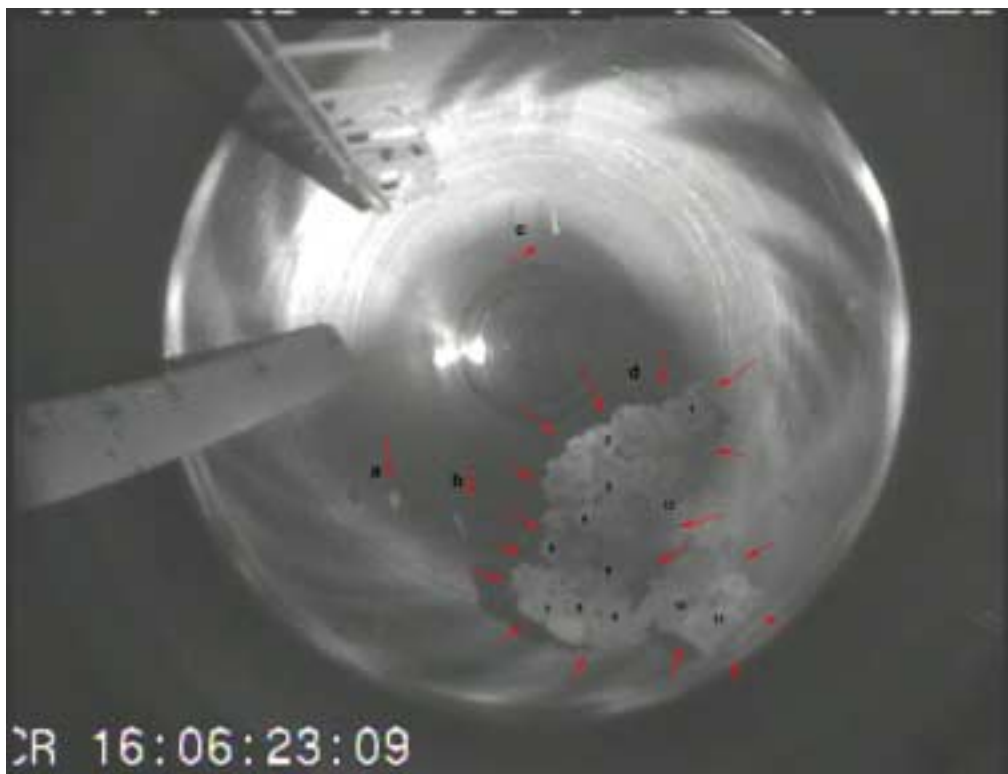
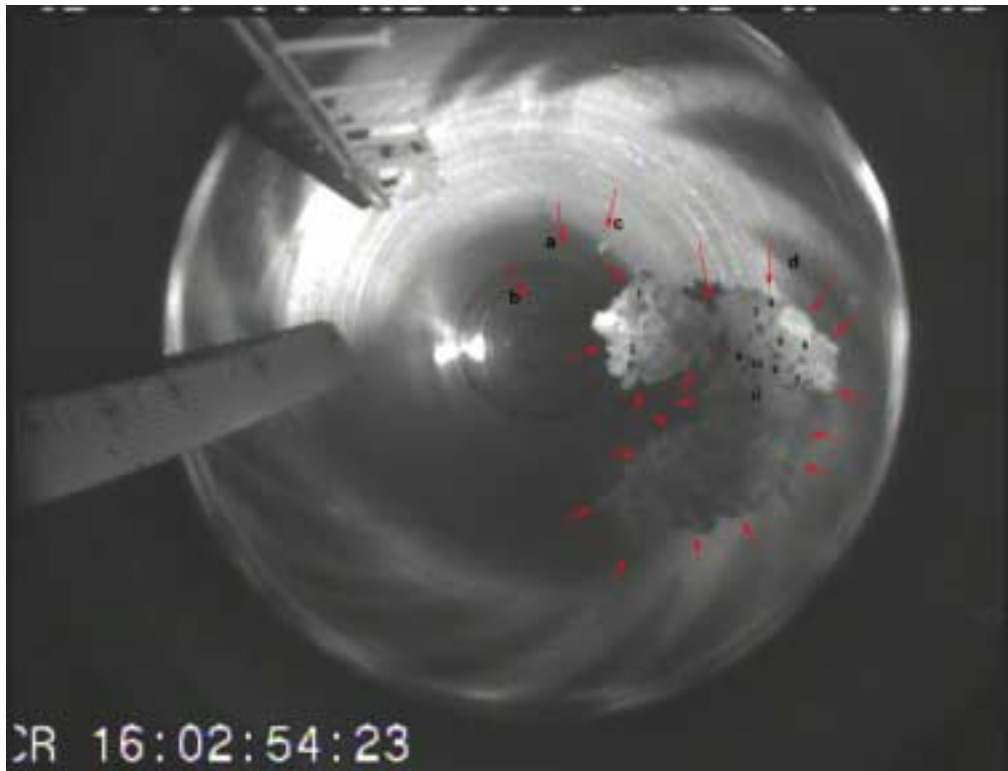
Tape 4

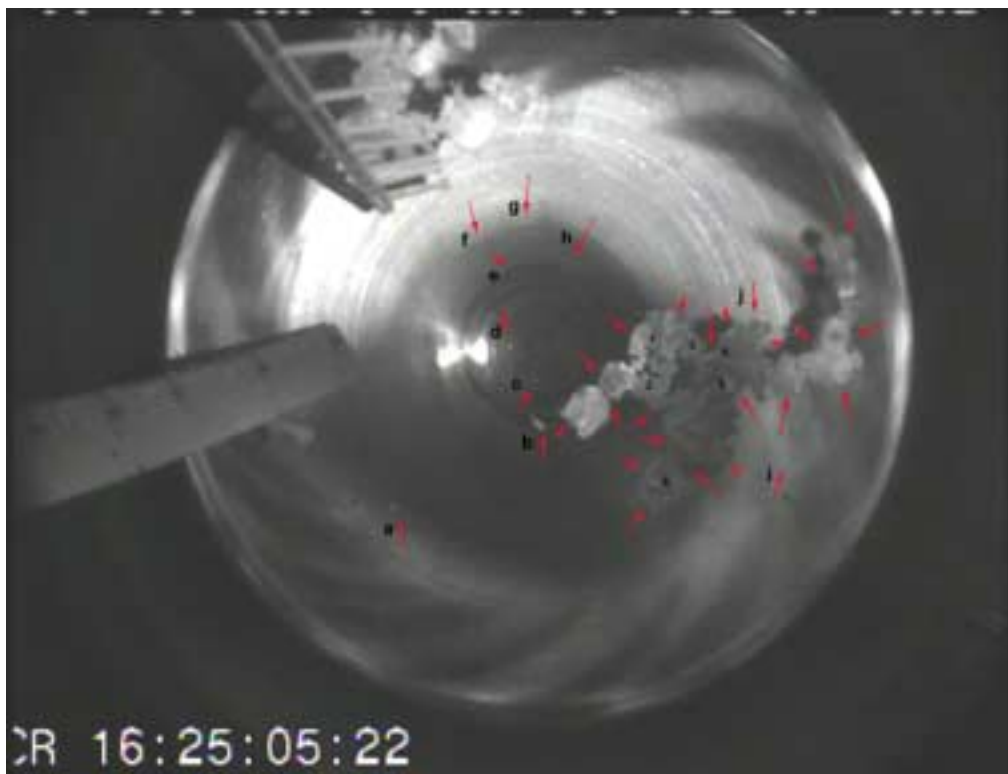
Event timing (hh:mm:ss:ff)	Observations
17:39:30:17	Beginning of tape
17:40:17:23	Particles Agitated as Gas Departs Dewar
17:46:28:04	View becomes more cloudy
17:47:24:17	See reflections of particles on wall of dewar.
17:50:33:01	See particle reflections on dewar wall
17:51:47:29	Reflected images seem enlarged, and distorted
17:54:10:28	Helium level in dish of dewar, only
17:54:15:04	Particle reflections look like Georgia O’Keefe cloud painting ☺
17:55:42:17	Small, tiny particles Seem to reappear in dewar dish, may be boiling
17:58:12:03	Many tiny sites for boiling at top of FOV
18:00:35:12	Beached H2 particle nearly evaporated
18:02:29:29	Helium level receding quickly
18:02:59:02	Last H2 particle is vaporized / vaporizing
18:03:07:29	All H2 is gone.
18:04:02:17	All helium is vaporized
18:11:26:24	End of tape

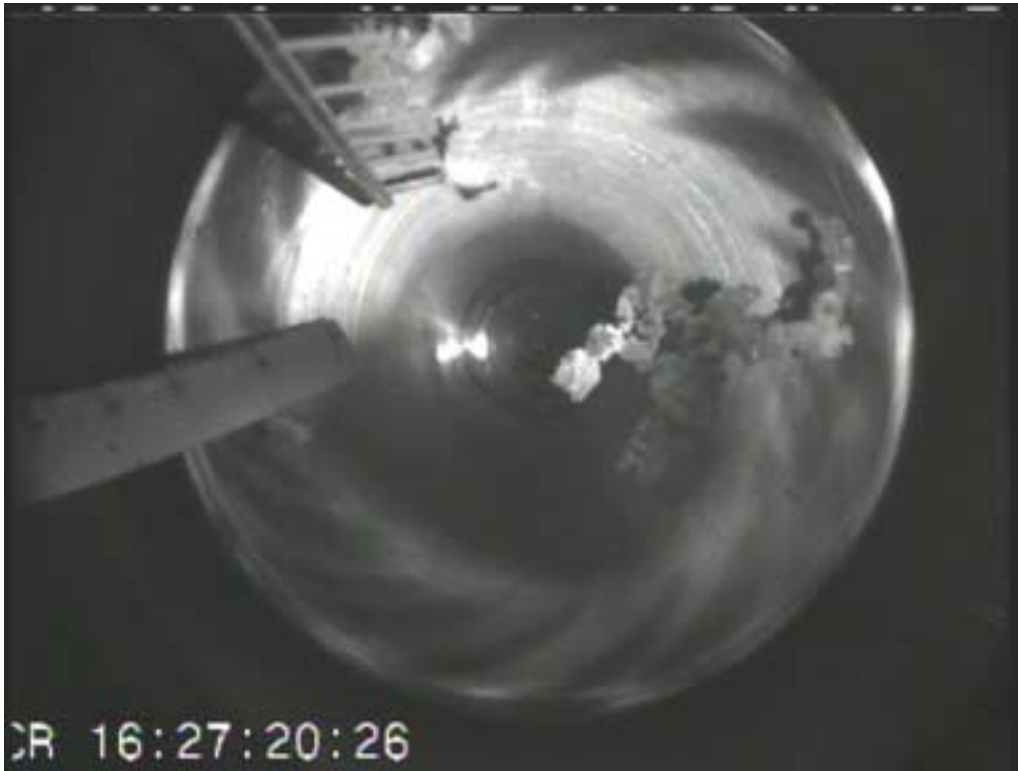
Appendix B
Solid hydrogen images from testing: February 27, 2001











REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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13. ABSTRACT (<i>Maximum 200 words</i>) This paper presents particle formation energy balances and detailed analyses of the images from experiments that were conducted on the formation of solid hydrogen particles in liquid helium during the Phase II testing in 2001. Solid particles of hydrogen were frozen in liquid helium and observed with a video camera. The solid hydrogen particle sizes and the total mass of hydrogen particles were estimated. The particle formation efficiency is also estimated. Particle sizes from the Phase I testing in 1999 and the Phase II testing in 2001 were similar. Though the 2001 testing created similar particles sizes, many new particle formation phenomena were observed. These experiment image analyses are one of the first steps toward visually characterizing these particles and it allows designers to understand what issues must be addressed in atomic propellant feed system designs for future aerospace vehicles.				
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