## SYSTEM LEVEL AEROTHERMAL TESTING FOR THE ADAPTIVE DEPLOYABLE ENTRY AND PLACEMENT TECHNOLOGY (ADEPT).

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International Planetary Probe Workshop-13

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Outline

## **ADEPT Overview**

**Test Objectives** 

Test Design 🚽

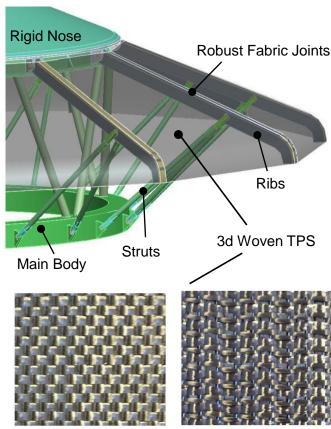
Results

**Lessons Learned & Future Work** 

# Adaptive Deployable Entry and Placement Technology



### Key ADEPT Components

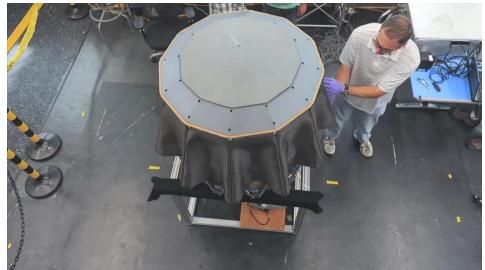


Front Surface- Plain Weave

Aft Surface- Ortho Weave

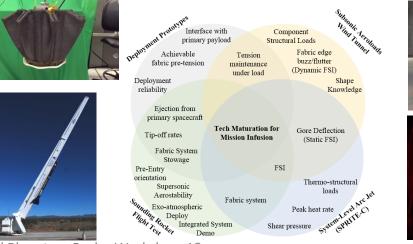
• Develop and integrate technologies for a mechanically deployable decelerator for missions to Venus, Mars, and other destinations.

### **Deployment Prototype Time Lapse Video**



### **1 m Class Technical Maturation**

See: B.P. Smith et al "Nano-ADEPT: An Entry System for Secondary Payloads" IEEE Aerospace Conf., 2015



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# **Test Objectives**



60

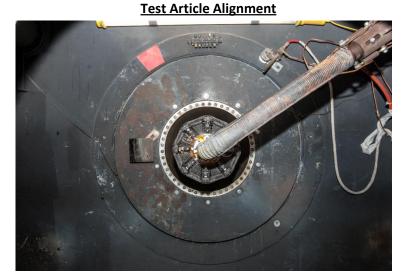
50

Axial coordinate (from nozzle exit plane), in

#### **Arc Heated Flow Simulations**

#### **Temperature & Flow Structure** Atomic Oxygen 34 in 20-20 13 in Radial coordinate, in ⊒. 10-Radial coordinate, i Nozzle exit (21.5-in dia) Nozzle exit (21.5-in dia) Kin temperature K 7500 10000 12500 20 30 40 50 60 40 20 30

Axial coordinate (from nozzle exit plane), in

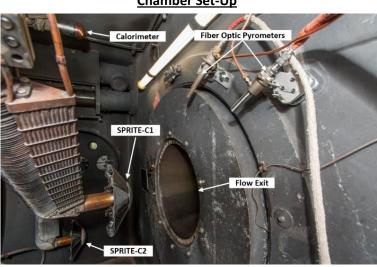


### **Primary Objective:**

Demonstrate simplified ADEPT SPRITE-C configuration maintains integrity during test.

### **Secondary Objectives:**

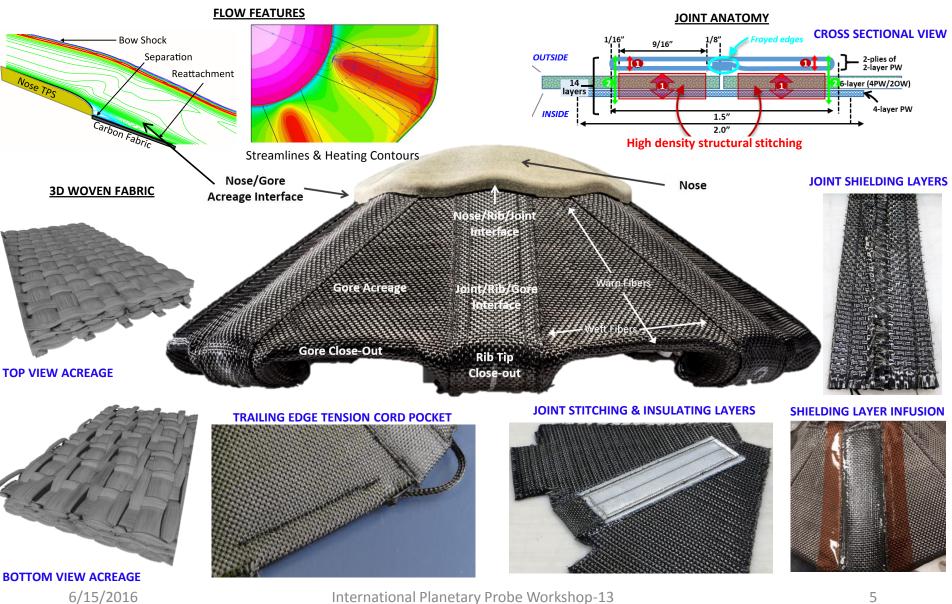
- Monitor temperatures of key design features. 1.
- Evaluate fabric joint designs. 2.
- 3. Measure recession.
- Measure carbon fabric aft side temperature. 4.
- 5. Determine if rigid nose ablation products effect downstream design features.



#### **Chamber Set-Up**

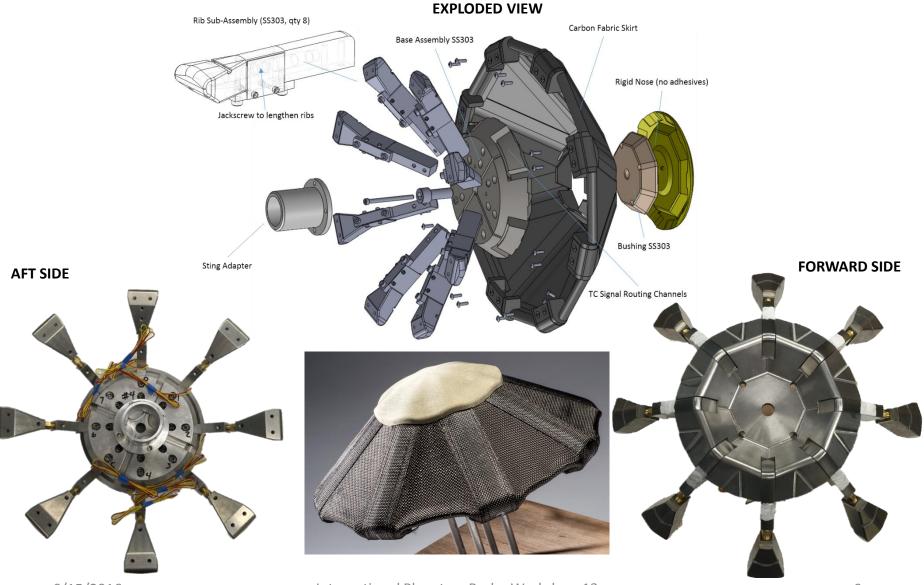
# **Key TPS Design Features**





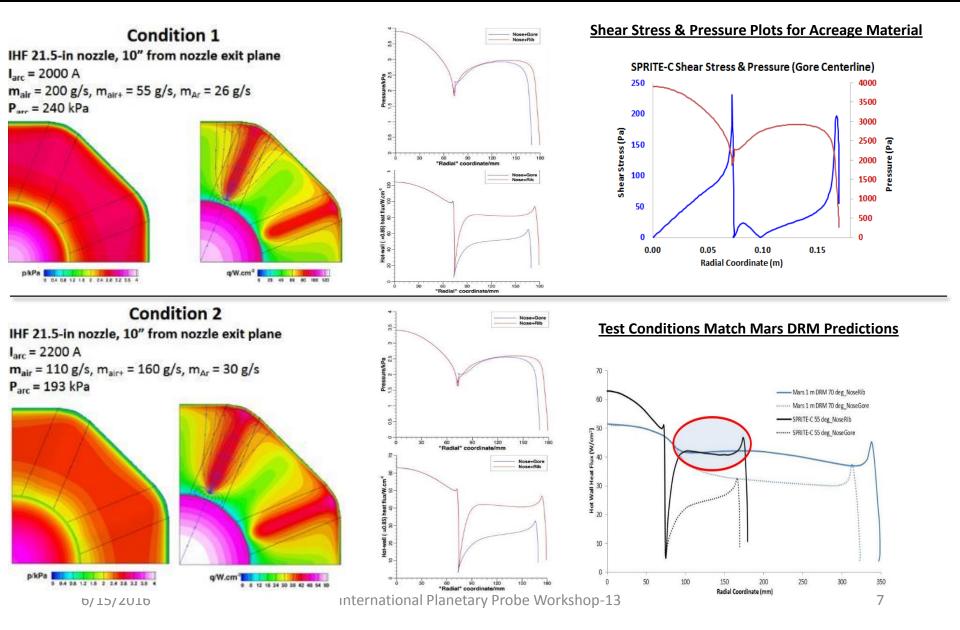
# Test Article Description-Assembly





# **Test Environment Predictions**





## **Test Article Description**





**Test Article 1** Condition 1 for 60 sec

- **Graphite Nose** ٠
- Six Layer C-Fabric
- Phenolic Infused Joints

**Test Article 2** Condition 1 for 40 sec Condition 2 for 40 sec

- **Conformal PICA Nose** ٠
- Six Layer C-Fabric ٠
- Phenolic Infused Joints •

**Test Article 3** Condition 2 for 60 sec

- Graphite Nose
  - Six Layer C-Fabric
- Various Resin Infused Joints

### **Test Article 4** Condition 2 for 60 sec

- Graphite Nose
- Four Layer C-Fabric •
- Various Resin Infused Joints
- **Insulating Fabric at Rib Interface**



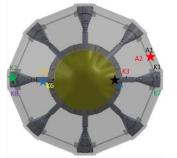
# Instrumentation & Imagery

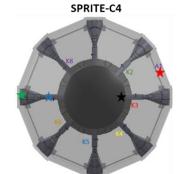


#### **Thermocouple Locations & Pyrometer Pointing**

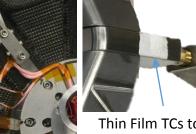


SPRITE-C2



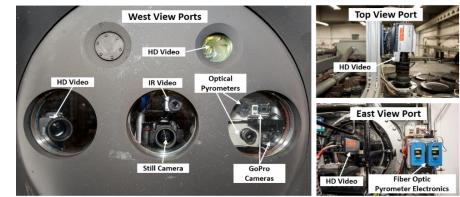


SPRITE-C3

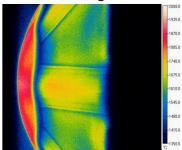


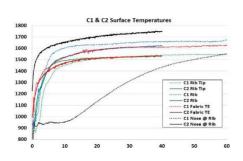
Thin Film TCs to monitor rib temperature

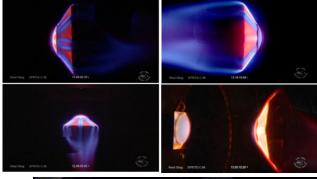
### HD Video, Infrared Thermography & Pyrometry

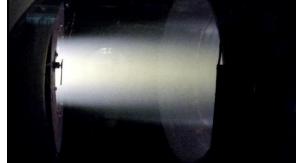


#### Test Article C2 @ 40 sec









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## Results: Test Video- C2, Condition 1



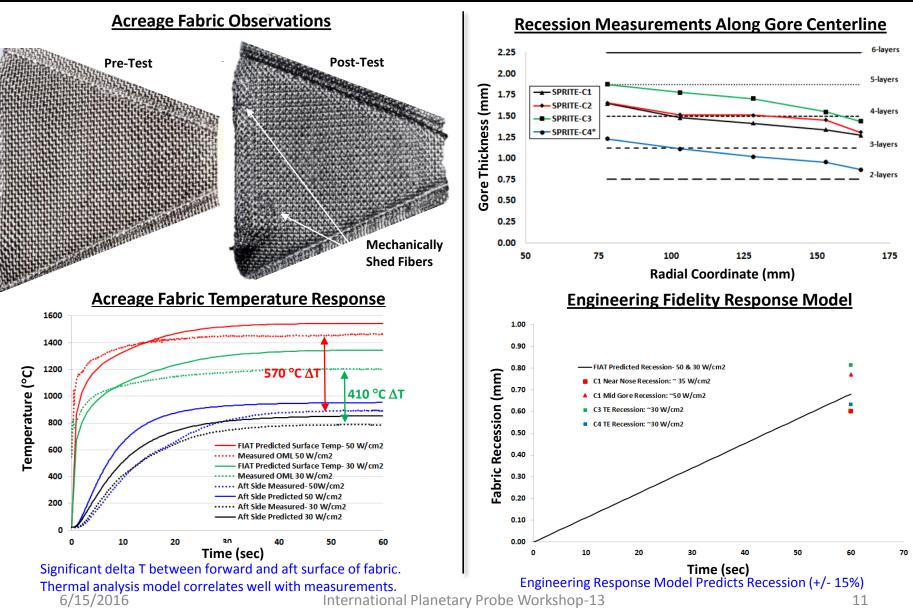
West Sting: SPRITE-C #2

12:48:59:24 🕯



# **Results: Fabric Performance**





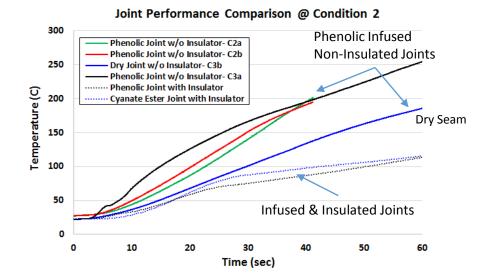
# **Results: Fabric Joint Performance**



### **Infrared Imagery**

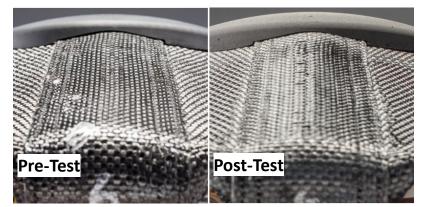
### **<u>Rib Interface Temperatures for Various Joint Configurations</u>**



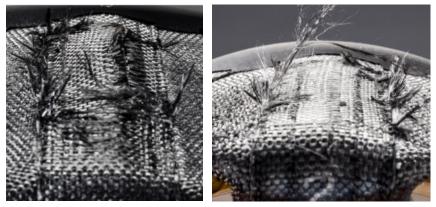


### \*Infused & Insulated Joint Showed Best Overall Performance.

**Resin-Infused Shielding Layers Are Robust Under These Environments** 



Non-Infused Shielding Layers Shed After Burning Through Top Plies



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# Results: Upstream Ablator & Dual Heat Pulse

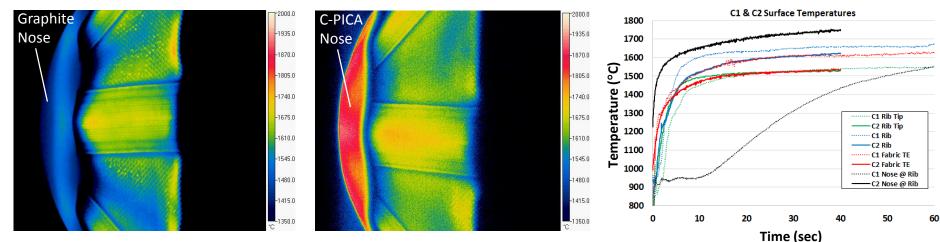
TEST ARTICLE C2 @ 40 SEC



### Graphite versus Conformal PICA Nose @ Condition 1

• Thermally massive graphite nose piece took time to reach thermal equilibrium, likely causing downstream temperature increases observed.

### TEST ARTICLE C1 @ 40 SEC



### Ablator upstream of fabric does not have much effect on performance of fabric.

### Dual Heat Pulse Capability Demonstrated - SPRITE-C with C-PICA nose TPS

- 1<sup>st</sup> pulse- Heat Rate 120 W/cm<sup>2</sup> (stag point), duration 40 sec (test article left overnight in test chamber)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> pulse- Heat Rate 60 W/cm<sup>2</sup> (stag point), duration 40 sec

#### PRE-TEST





#### **ARC JET TEST (2 EXPOSURES)**



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#### **POST-TEST**

SURFACE TEMPERATURE COMPARISON



# Lessons Learned & Future Work



### Lessons Learned

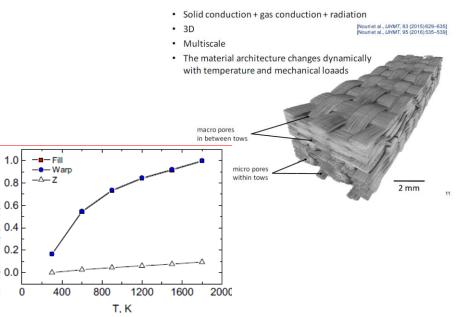
1. More Instrumentation

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- Facility is generally limited to 12-channels per test article
- Modify design to incorporate custom miniaturized data acquisition systems
- 2. Develop more robust TC mounting technique.
  - 5 out of 32 of the foil TCs did not survive assembly
- 3. Develop better handling procedures.
  - Fabric skirt was prone to shifting/geometry changes during preparation and handling, need more consistent geometry, especially at the free trailing edge.
- **4. Develop insulating joint concept**, especially for less severe entry environments (i.e.-Mars).
  - Quartz fabric at joint/rib interface shows promise for limiting conduction into structure
- 5. Understand 'payload' environment better, including heat transfer, contamination (outgassing and decomposition of the fabric skirt) and fabric permeability.

### **Future Work**

- 1. Design Flight-Like Arc-Jet Test Article
  - Incorporate Flight-Like Structural Features, Payload Simulator & Seals.
- 2. Load Test Post-Heated Joints to Failure.
  - Evaluate various designs for ultimate load strength.
- 3. Utilize Computed Tomography Imaging to Aid in Material Properties Characterization.
  - See Panerai et al "Thermal Conductivity of Woven Thermal Protection System Materials" 8<sup>th</sup> European Workshop on TPS & Hot Structures, 19-22 April, 2016.



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## Acknowledgements



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- Ames Research Center Innovation Fund

## ADEPT Team Members Past & Present

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## **Industry Partners**

- Bally Ribbon Mills
- Thin Red Line Aerospace

## **Facility**

- Arc Jet Test Crew
- STAR Labs

## Computed Tomography-Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

- Francesco Panerai
- Nagi Mansour