



# Overview of Ablation Activities at NASA Johnson Space Center in FY2016

Tyler Fox/Jacobs/HX5  
Stan Bouslog/NASA JSC

Oct. 6, 2016



# Introduction

- Intent of these charts are to provide an overview of the ablator activities occurring at NASA JSC:
  - Ablator materials being investigated for several programs
  - Ablation analysis tasks
  - Thermal testing to validate ablation models



# NASA JSC TPS Responsibilities

- TPS System Management
  - Define high-level TPS design guidelines/standards
  - Oversee contractor led TPS design and verification
  - Sign Certificate of Flight Readiness
- Ablation Model Development and Validation
  - Develop specific ablation models
  - Plan and direct arc-jet tests to validate ablation models
    - Arc-jet tests are conducted at NASA Ames and AEDC
  - Deliver ablation models to contractors for use in TPS system design



# Commercial Crew Program TPS Overview

- The Boeing Company (CST-100)
  - Boeing Lightweight Ablator (BLA), Base Heatshield
  - Advanced Flexible Reusable Surface Insulator (AFRSI), Backshell
- SpaceX (Crew Dragon)
  - Phenolic Impregnated Carbon Ablator (PICA-3), Base Heatshield
  - SpaceX Proprietary Ablative Material (SPAM-Lite), Backshell





# Commercial Crew Program TPS Ablation Activities

- Ablative Thermal Model Development
  - SPAM
  - FM5504
  - BLA No. 18
- Arc Jet
  - SPAM-Lite
  - BLA No. 18/20
    - Wedge
    - Stagnation
  - BRI-18





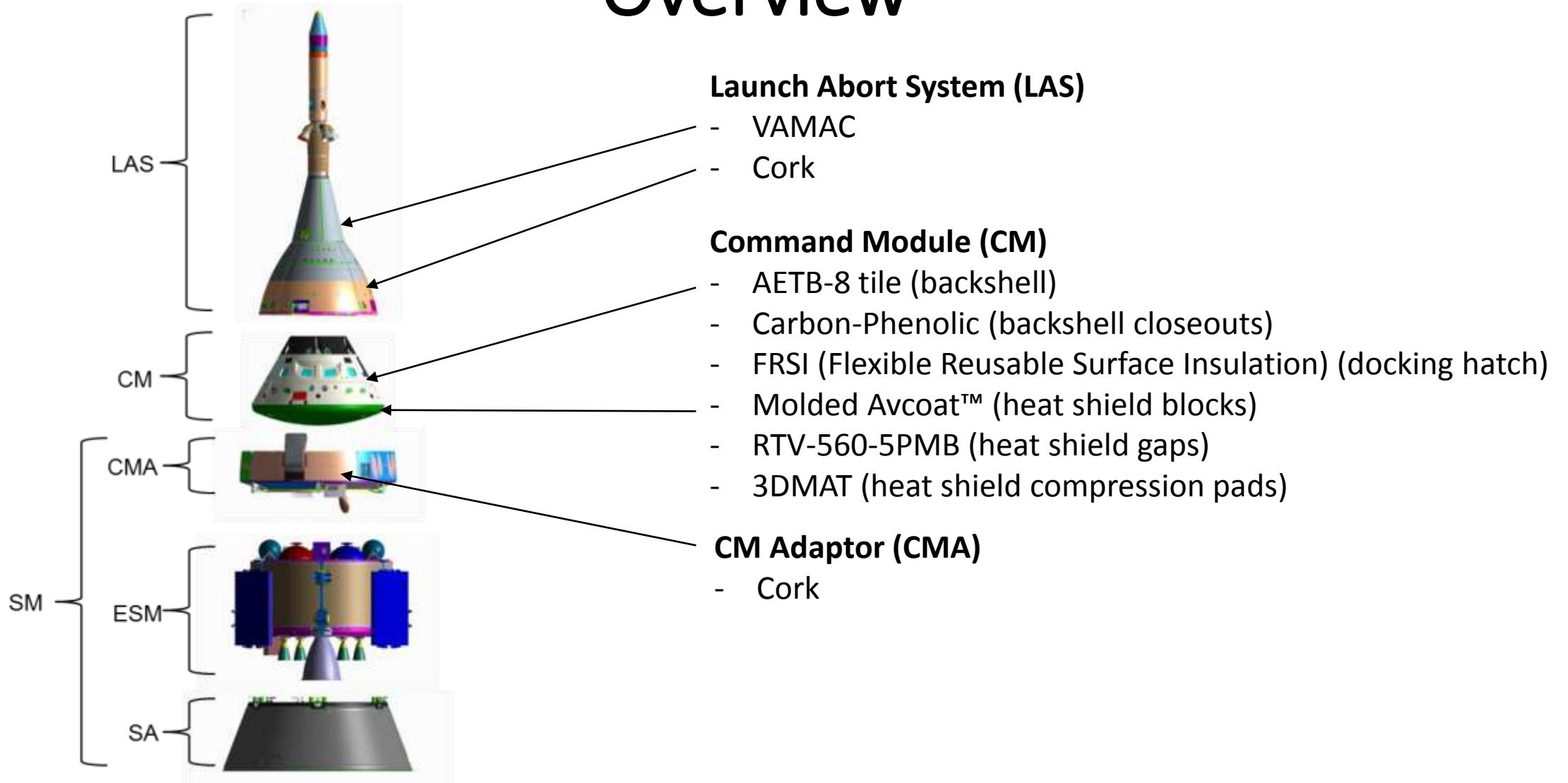
# Commercial Crew Program TPS Ablation Activities, Cont.

- Ablation Analysis
  - SpaceX 3D MMOD Flight Experiments
  - SpaceX 3D Quick Disconnect
  - Boeing 2D Base Heatshield Shoulder
  - SpaceX Red Dragon TPS Margin of Safety
- Post-Flight Inspection of Multiple Heatshields (Cargo Dragon)





# Orion (MPCV) TPS Overview





# Orion (MPCV) TPS Ablation Analysis Activities

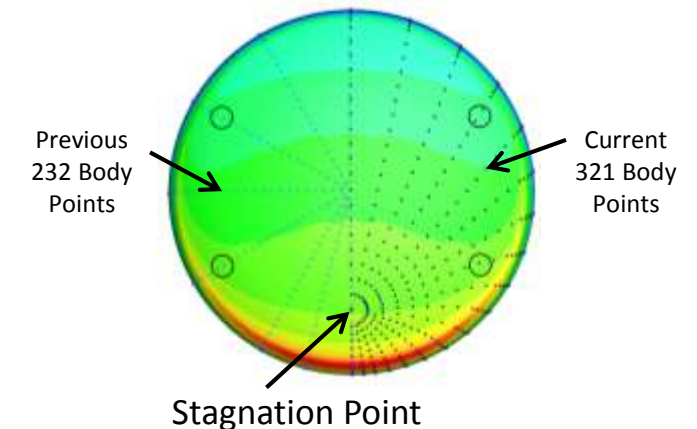


- Major Heatshield architecture change going from EFT-1 to EM-1
- Switch from monolithic honeycomb Avcoat to molded Blocks of solid Avcoat.
- The bonded block approach now requires a gap filler material so an RTV derivative was selected
- A new CHAR code ablation model was developed for Molded Avcoat and the RTV Gap Filler
- Due to the presence of two material, there is a concern regarding differential recession resulting in augmented heating to the creation of gaps and fences.
- A process to 'size' the Orion heat shield molded Avcoat thickness distribution developed
  - 1D analyses at body points along streamlines
    - Allows for downstream heating changes due to material response
  - Delivered to Lockheed Martin for EM-1 heat shield design

*EFT-1 Avcoat*



*EM-1 Avcoat Blocks*

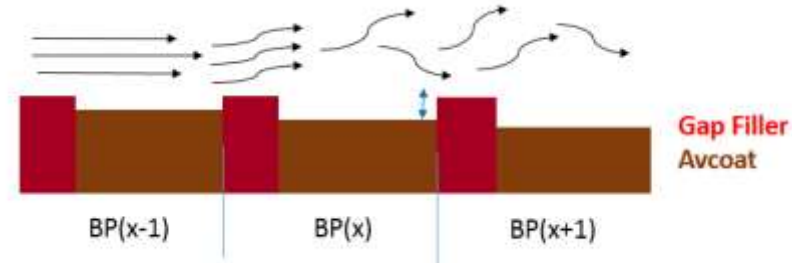






# Orion (MPCV) TPS HS Sizing Scripting

- Generate RTV-5PMB CHAR Input Files
  - Thickness based on previous body point sizing
  - Boundary Conditions
- Perform 1D RTV Ablation Analysis
- Compare RTV recession to previous body point's Avcoat recession
- Determine gapping/fencing heating factors



- **Generate Avcoat CHAR Sizing Input Files**
  - Initial thickness based on previous body point sizing
  - Augmented Heating Boundary Conditions
- **Perform 1D Avcoat Ablation Sizing Analysis**

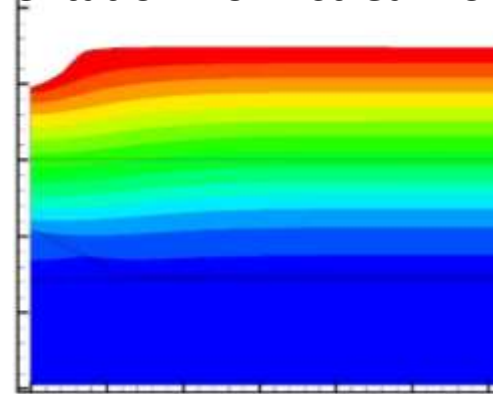


# Orion (MPCV) TPS Multidimensional CHAR Analysis

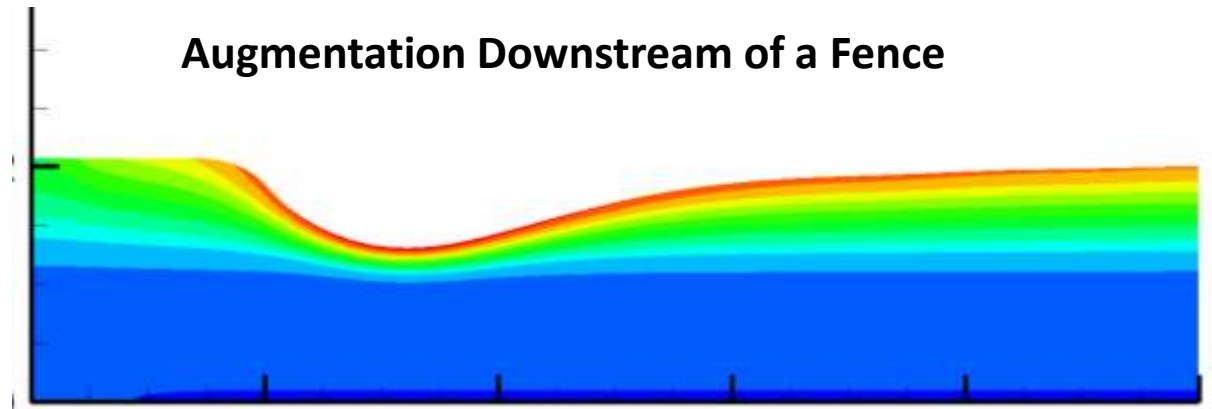
- Continued development of multidimensional ablation modeling capabilities



Augmentation Downstream of a Gap



Augmentation Downstream of a Fence





# Thermal Testing Arc-jet



- Test Facilities and Model Size
  - NASA Ames Research Center
    - Stagnation models – 4” to 8” diameter
    - Wedge models – 20 to 30 AoA
      - 4”x5” to 6”x6”
  - AEDC – Arnold Engineering Development Center
    - Wedge models – 4”x5”
- Typical Measurements
  - Indepth temperatures – thermocouple plugs
  - Surface recession
  - Surface Temperature – pyrometers
- MPCV Driving Flow Field Diagnostics in NASA Arc-jets
  - LIF (laser induced fluorescence)
  - Heat flux and pressure probe sweeps
  - CFD of models in flow field
- Future Capabilities at Ames – LEAF (Lunar Environments Arcjet Facility)
  - Laser radiant heating of wedge and panel test articles in IHF
  - New nozzles in IHF
    - 9” dia. for larger wedges
    - Semi-elliptical nozzle for panel test articles

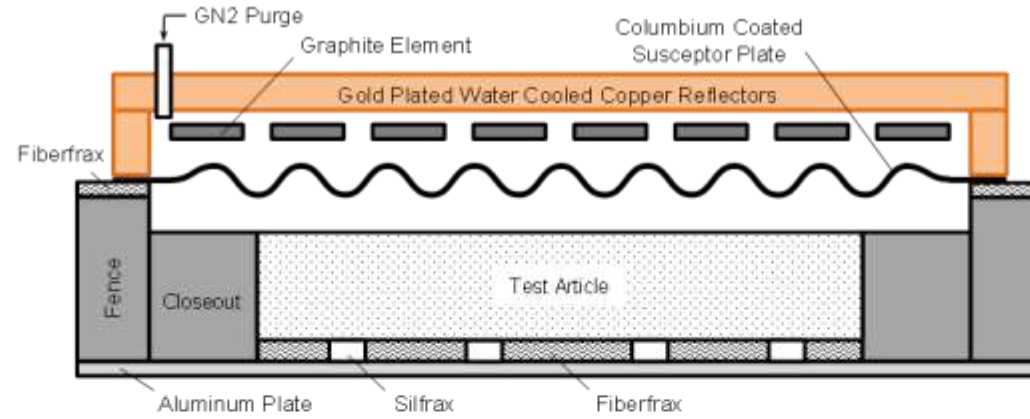




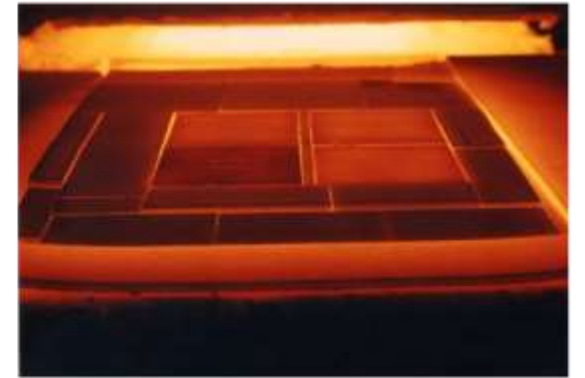
# Thermal Testing JSC Radiant Heat Facility



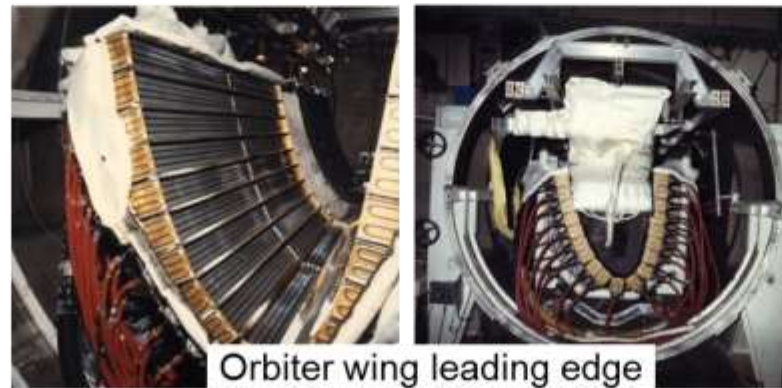
R1 Chamber  
36" x 48+'' Test Articles



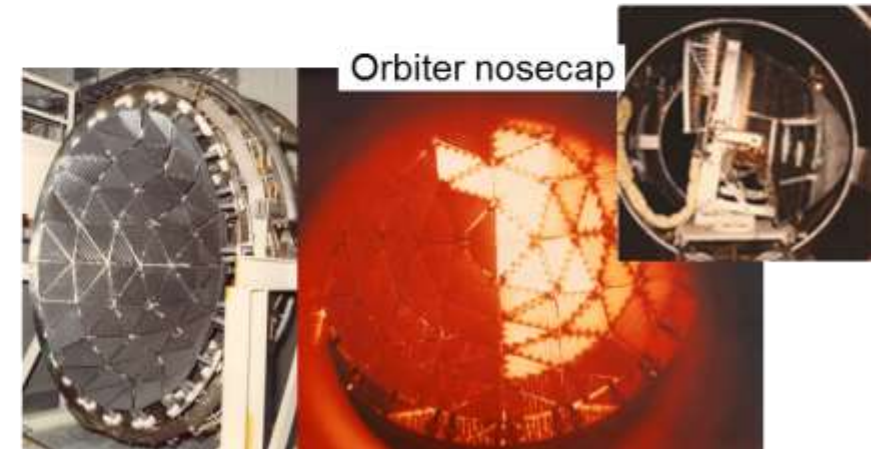
Typical Radiant Test Setup  
(not to scale)



R2 Chamber  
30" x 30" Test Articles



Orbiter wing leading edge



Orbiter nosecap

Recently Modified to Test Ablators



# Thermal Testing ICP Torch



50kWatt Inductively Coupled Plasma Torch  
At The University of Texas at Austin



Torch to be used for screening materials and understanding basic ablator behavior.

## Torch Status

- Flow characterization – Fall 2016
- Teflon and graphite model testing – Fall 2016
- Initial Avcoat™ model testing – Winter 2016
- AIAA Paper – Jan. 2017

Space Act Agreement (SAA) between Univ. of Texas and NASA JSC Engineering

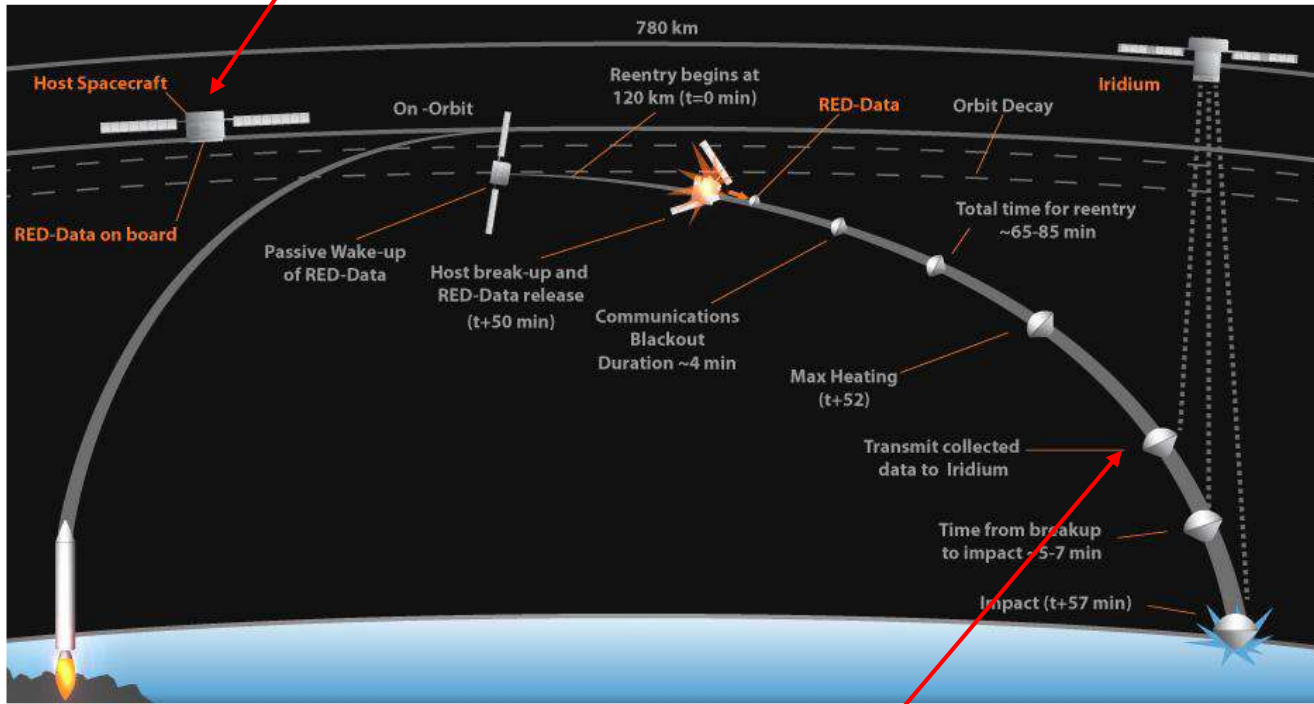


# Flight Testing Ablators

## Three Capsules to be Flown



Cygnus OA-7  
ISS Resupply Mission

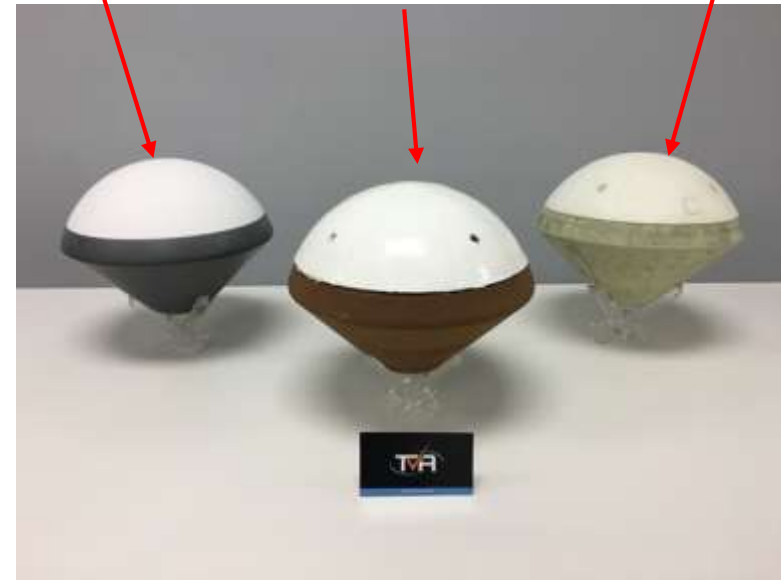


Thermocouple data  
transmitted to ground

Shuttle Tile

Conformal PICA

Molded Avcoat™



Instrumented TPS Provided by NASA JSC and Ames

NASA JSC Awarded Phase 3 SBIR Contract to Terminal Velocity Aerospace (Atlanta, GA)  
Flight Expected Jan. 2017



# Concluding Remarks

- NASA JSC is involved in all aspects of TPS selection, design, analysis, test and certification for NASA space vehicles.
- Emphasis is on design and integration of TPS and the certification of TPS for Human Spaceflight vehicles.
- Ablation models of many materials have been developed and provided as support to Orion and Commercial Crew partners.
- JSC TPS personnel are always on the look-out for
  - Improved physics-based ablation models
  - Low cost, better characterized TPS ground test facilities
  - New light-weight, robust and low cost TPS materials
  - Inexpensive flight test opportunities