



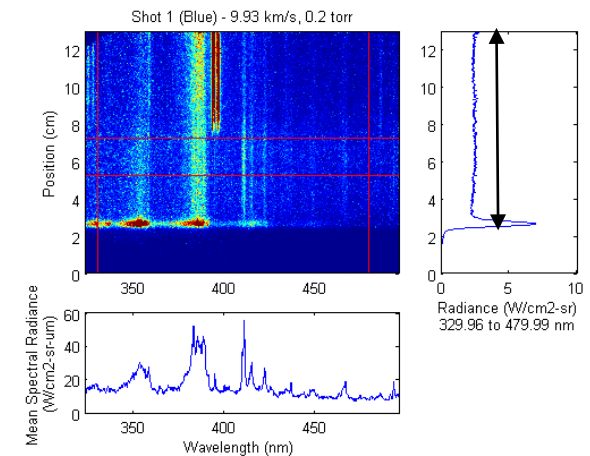
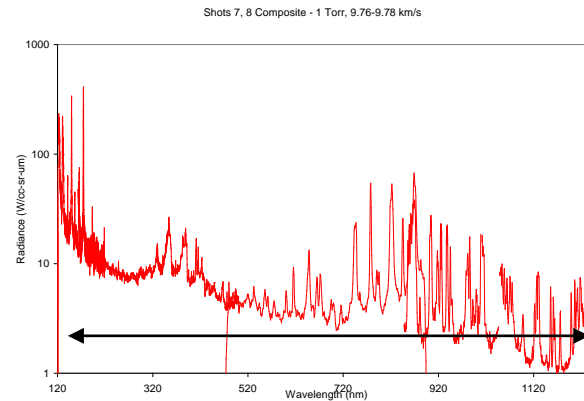
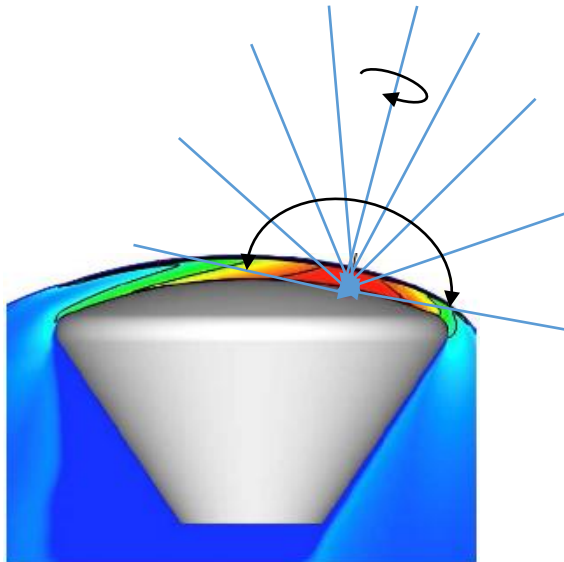
Current Status of Shock Layer Radiation Studies for Planetary Probes

Brett A. Cruden, Aaron M. Brandis
Analytical Mechanical Associates, Inc.
NASA Ames Research Center

Basic Radiation Terminology



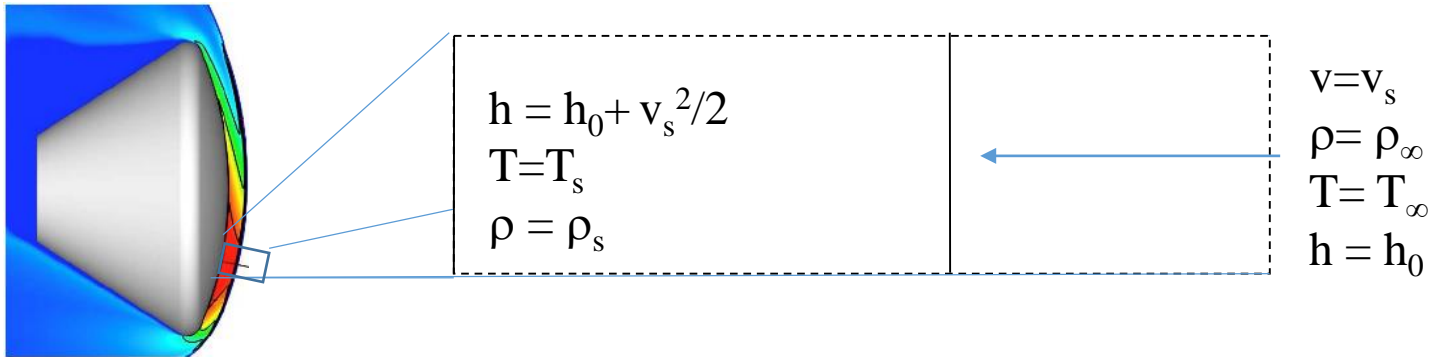
- **Radiative Heat Flux** is equal to the:
 - **Irradiance**, which is the integral of the:
 - **Radiance**, which is the integral of the:
 - **Spectral Radiance**, which is the integral of the:
 - **Volumetric Spectral Radiance**
kinda



How to validate the radiation model



- Stagnation streamline is a 1-D flow:



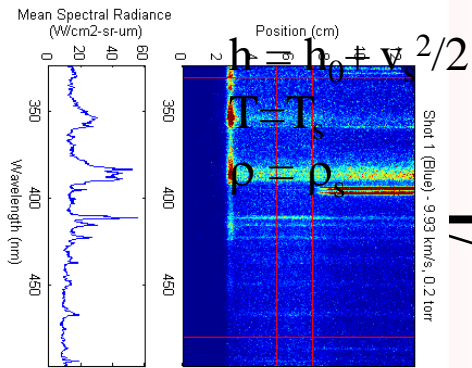
- Shock tube is a 1D flow:

$$v = v_s$$

$$\rho = \rho_\infty$$

$$T = T_\infty$$

$$h = h_0$$



Electric Arc Shock Tube

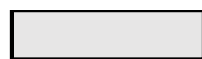


Slot window

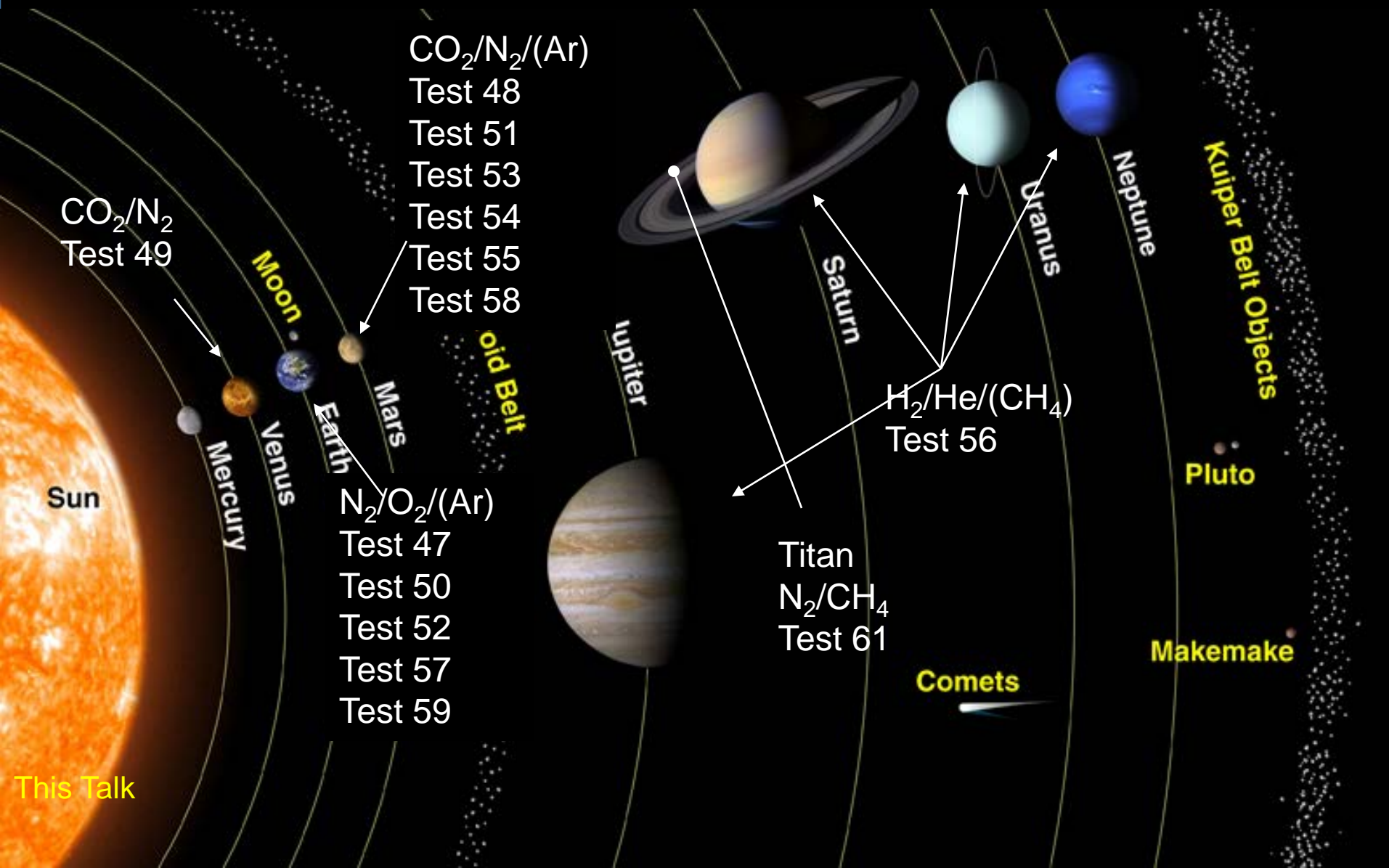
Imaging optics

Imaging spectrograph

Intensified array detector



Planetary Atmospheres tested in EAST

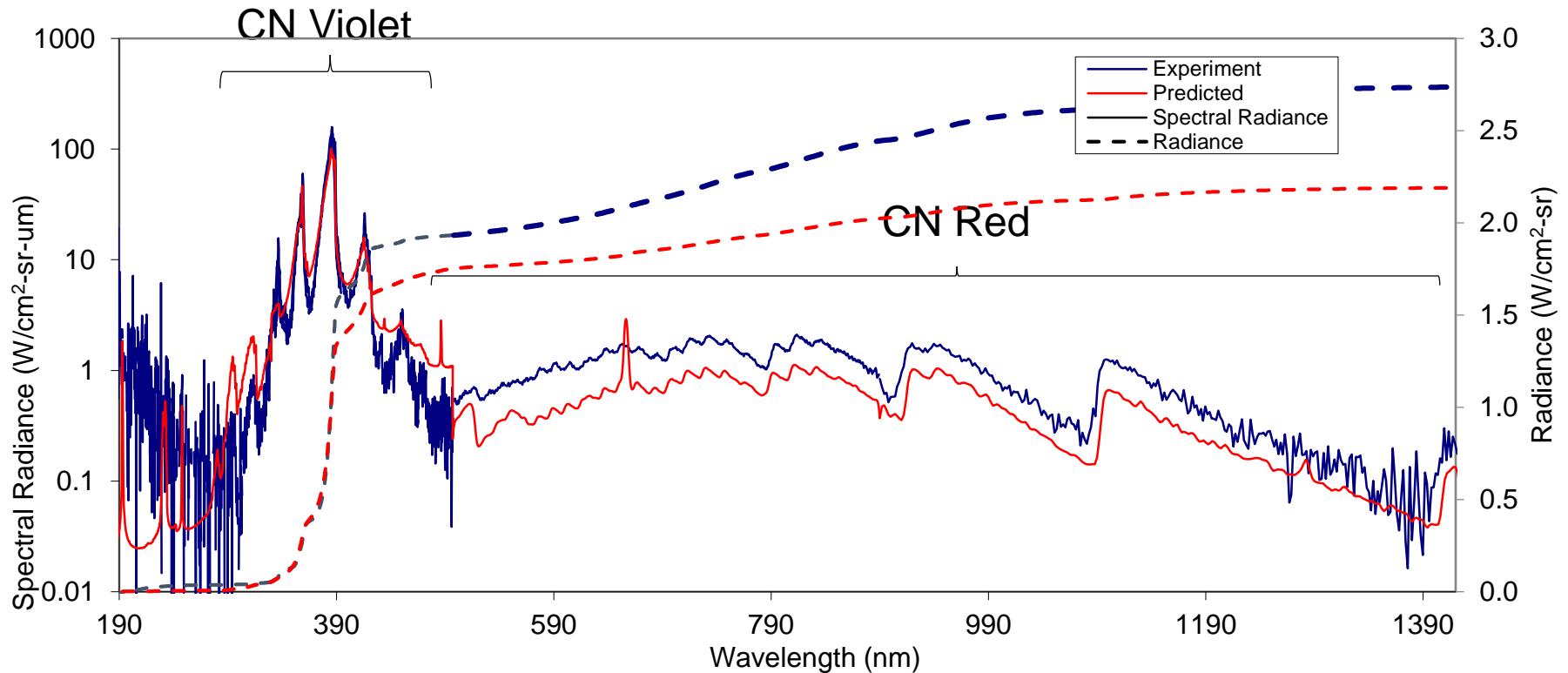


This Talk

Titan

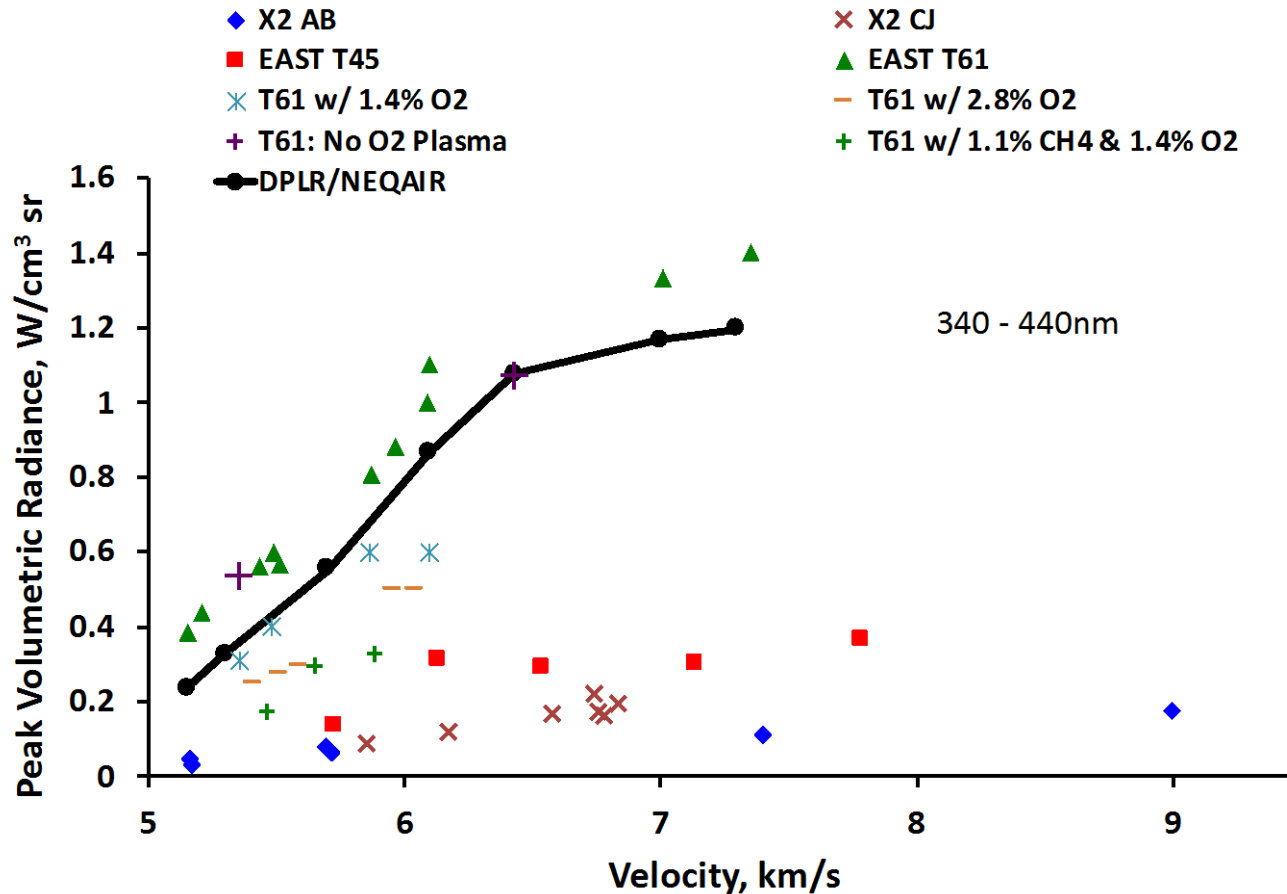


EAST Shot 61/53: 1.1% CH₄ (molar) in N₂, 5.36 km/s, 1.5 x 10⁻⁴ kg/m³ (Huygens)



- Main feature of Titan Radiation is CN
 - Comes from CH₄ + N₂

What is interesting about Titan?

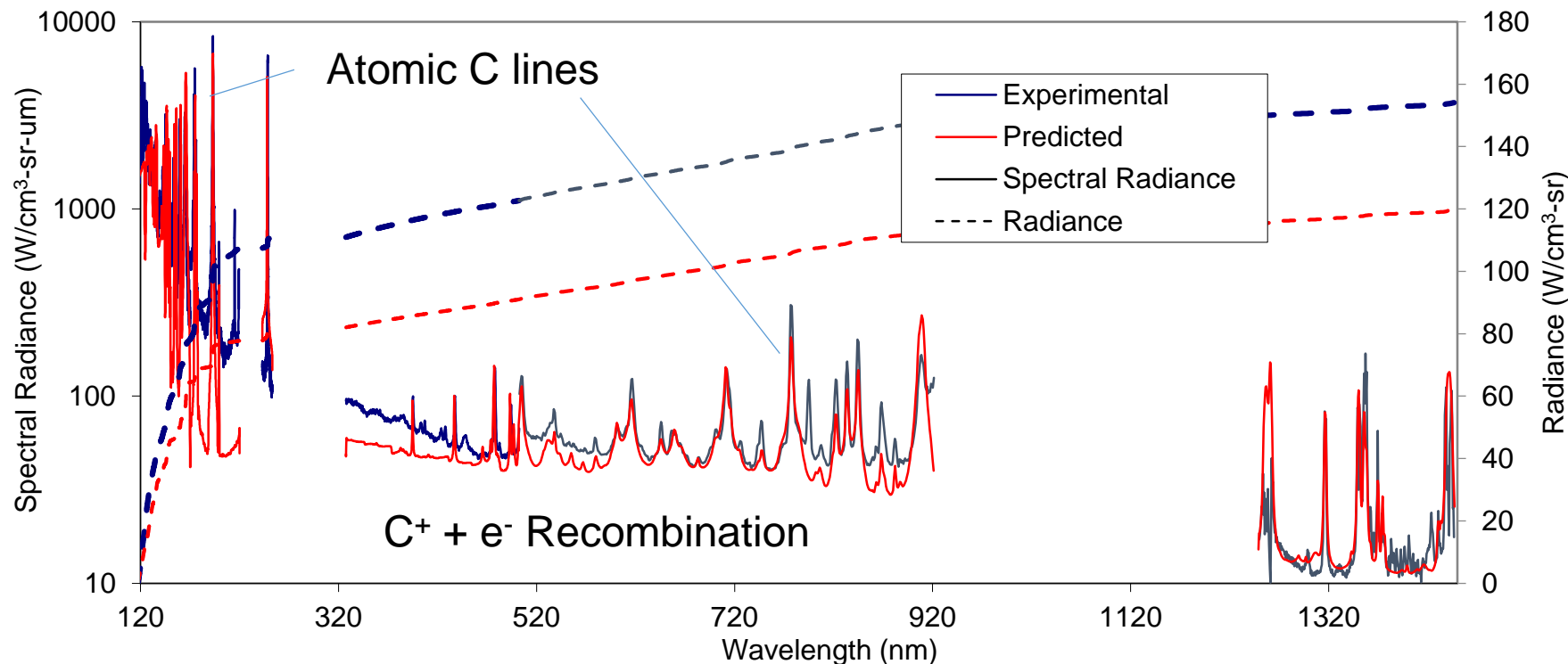


- Until recently, the models were thought to be very conservative
- Newer tests showed models to be close
- Discrepancy was shown to be due partly to contamination (air leaks) in old test data, and some factors still unknown

Venus

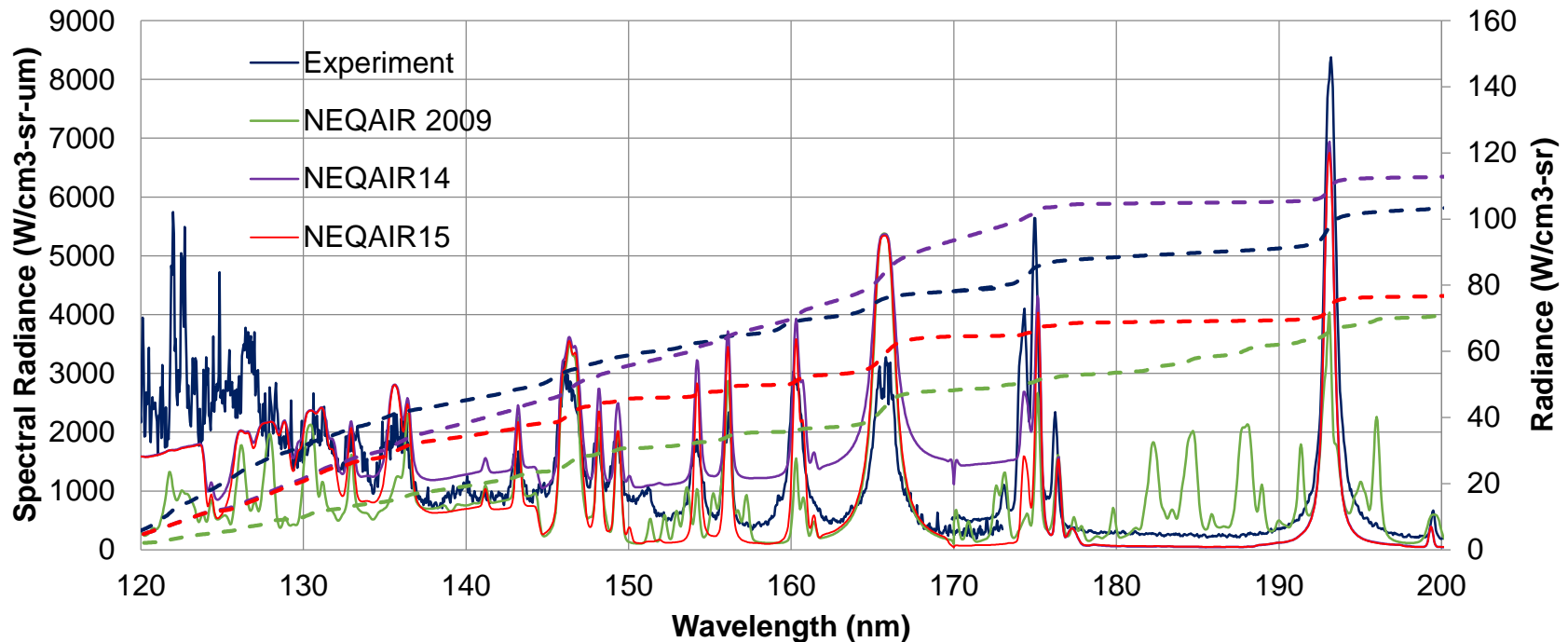


EAST Shot 49/22&27: 3.5% N₂ (molar) in CO₂, 11.4 km/s, 1.2 x 10⁻³ kg/m³ (Pioneer)



- Main features of Venus Radiation is Atomic Carbon
 - Atomic lines
 - C⁺ + e⁻ recombination continuum
 - At lower velocity, molecular CO and CN radiation contribute

What is interesting about Venus?

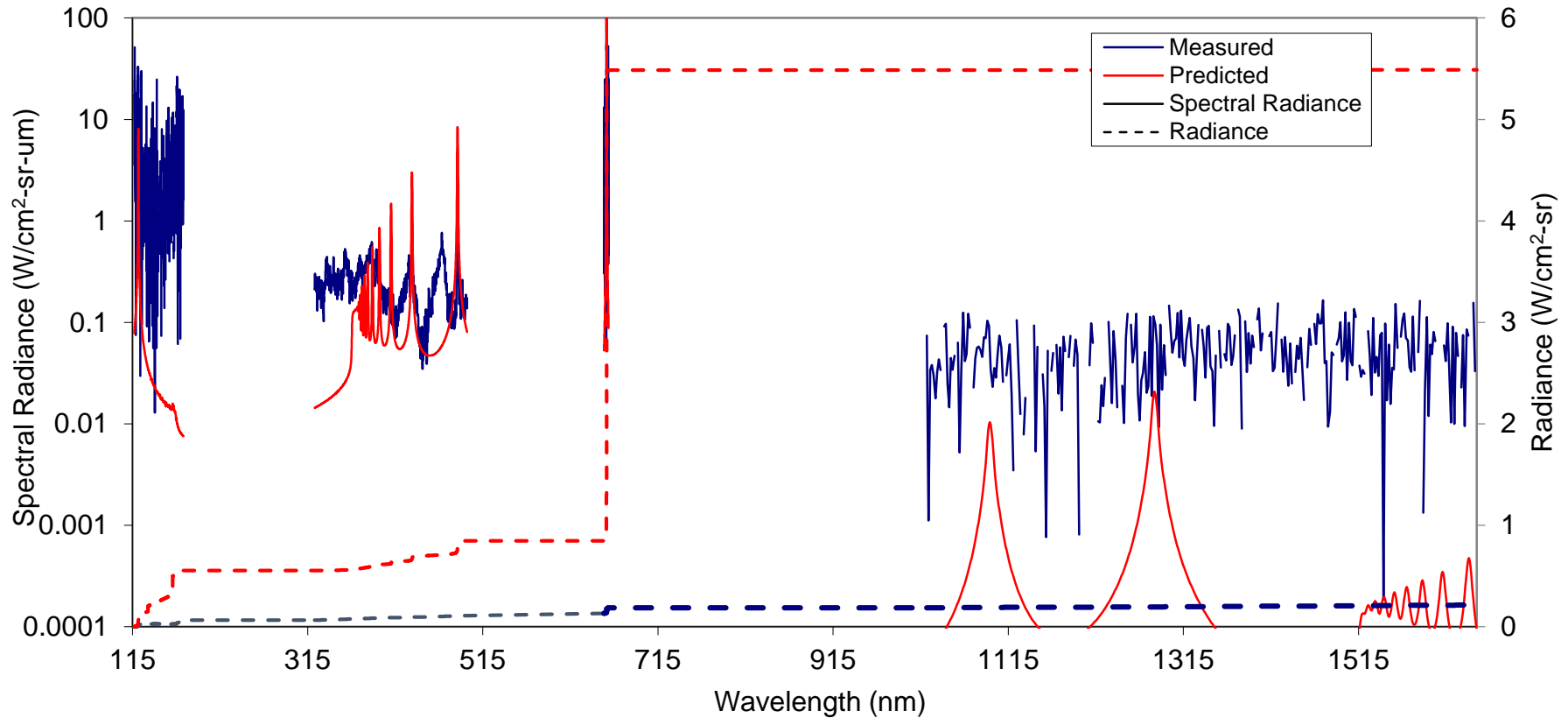


- VUV continuum radiation was underpredicted (v13)
- Correcting NEQAIR database (v14) led to overprediction
- An error in the database interpretation routine (corrected v15) eliminated the overprediction
 - Model is not conservative
- Additional database data (Quantum Mechanics Calculation) required

Uranus



EAST Shot 56/18: 11% He (molar) in H₂, 25.69 km/s, 1.2 x 10⁻⁵ kg/m³ (Tauber-Wiercinski)

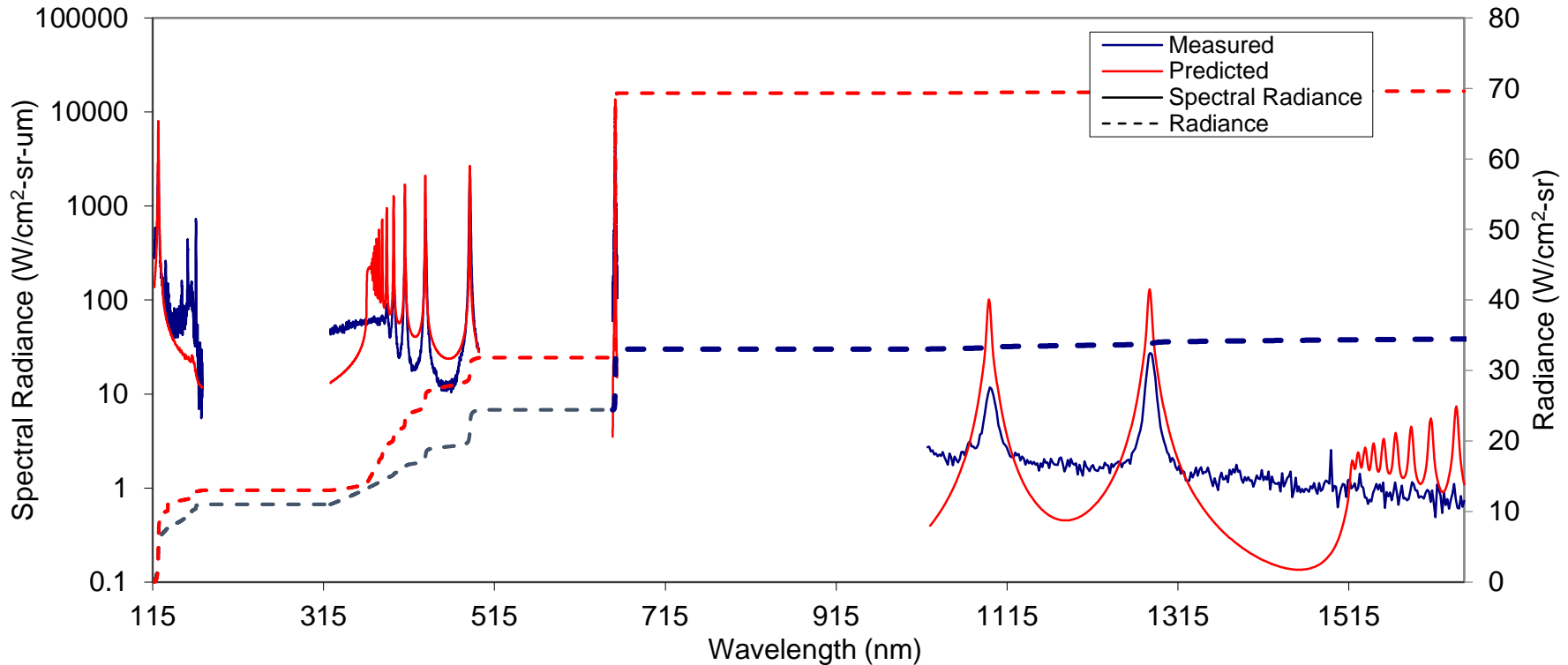


- Most of the data is spectrometer noise floor
 - Radiance nearly insignificant
 - Prediction is small in magnitude, but significantly over measurement

Saturn

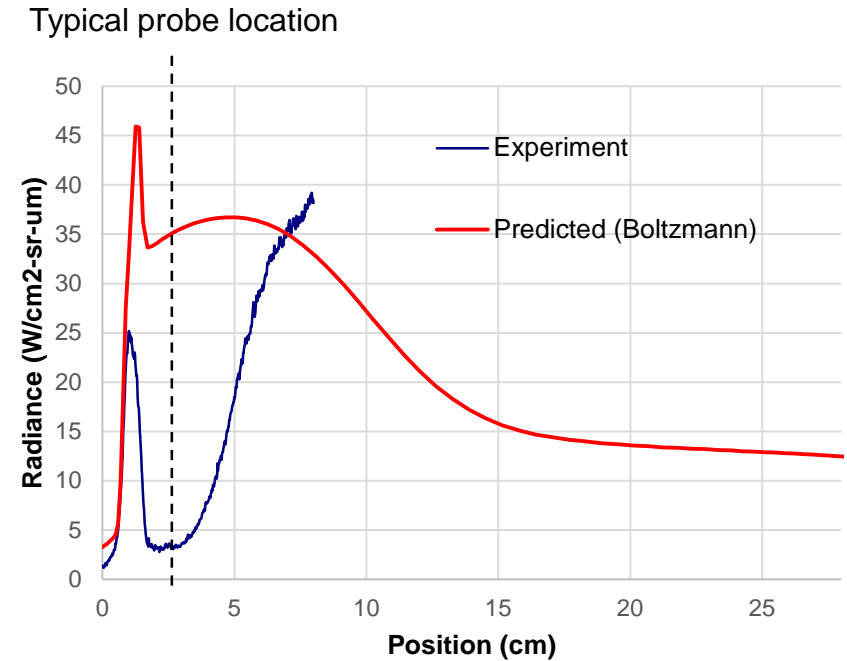
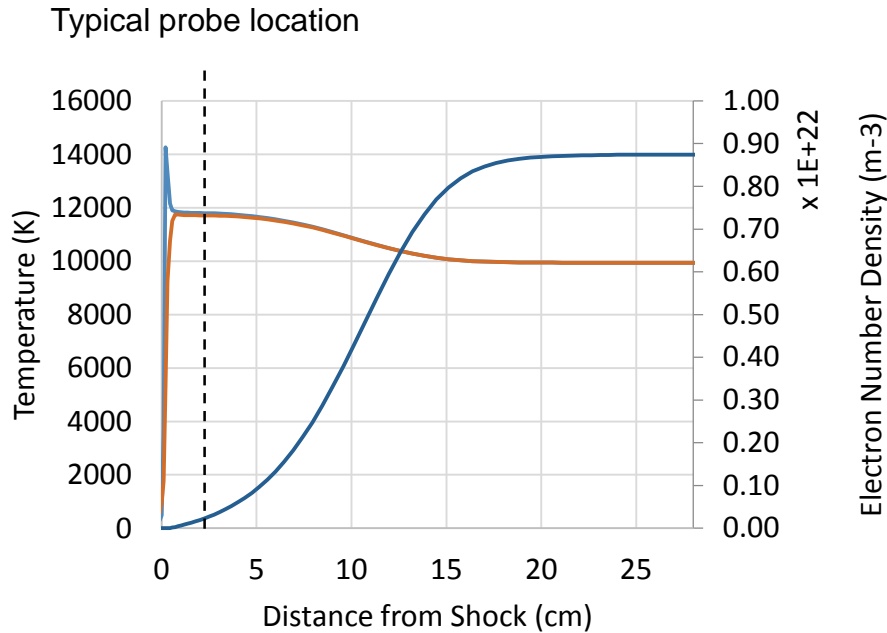


EAST Shot 56/22: 11% He (molar) in H₂, 27.66 km/s, 6.0 x 10⁻⁵ kg/m³ (Prabhu)



- Main feature of Saturn Radiation is atomic H
 - Molecular H in non-equilibrium

What is interesting about Saturn Radiation?



- Ionization in Saturn Entry is very slow
 - Does not come to equilibrium
 - Temperature is elevated
- Boltzmann significantly overpredicts non-equilibrium (conservative)
- Trace amount (0.5%) of CH_4 may change ionization rate?

Summary/Recommendations



- EAST Facility provides a way to test radiative heating models
 - Has been used for building margin policy, revising best practices
- Discussed general features and questions about radiation for Titan, Venus and Saturn probes
- Approximate Heating Magnitude (1m sphere)/Confidence:

| | q_{Rad} (W/cm ²) | Fraction of Total Heating | Confidence |
|--------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Titan | 10 | 3% | ± 30% |
| Venus | 5800 | 40% | ± 30% |
| Uranus | 5 | 0.5% | Conservative (Boltzmann) |
| Saturn | 15 | 0.5% | Conservative (Boltzmann) |

Note: Significant dependence on probe size and velocity

- This talk has not addressed backshell radiation!
 - Backshell radiation is always (?) less than forebody radiation
 - But it often exceeds convection (e.g. Titan, Mars)
 - May have different mechanisms than forebody heating



Backup

Basic Radiation Terminology



- **Radiative Heat Flux** is equal to the:
 - **Irradiance** is the integral (over *solid angle*) of the:
 - **Radiance** is the integral (over *wavelength*) of the:
 - **Spectral Radiance** is the integral (over *distance*) of the:
 - *Radiative Transport Equation*, which to first order is the
 - **Volumetric Spectral Radiance**

How we model radiation



- Flowfield solution gets a map of species number densities, temperatures at every grid point
- Extract a “line of sight” (LOS) through the flow field to the body
- Pass the LOS to NEQAIR
- NEQAIR solves
 - Non-Boltzmann Equation (density of excited states)
 - Atomic and Molecular emission and absorption coefficients (**Volumetric Radiance**)
 - Radiative transport equation (**Radiance**)
 - Tangent Slab or Full Angular Integration (**Irradiance**)
 - Integrate over wavelength