A central graphic featuring several large, white, interlocking gears. Inside the gears are various space-related images: Earth on the left, Mars on the right, a space station in the top center, a rover in the middle left, and an astronaut in the center. The background is a dark blue space with stars and faint binary code.

FREE-FLIGHT CFD SIMULATIONS OF BALLISTIC RANGE AND FLIGHT TESTS

Joseph M. Brock

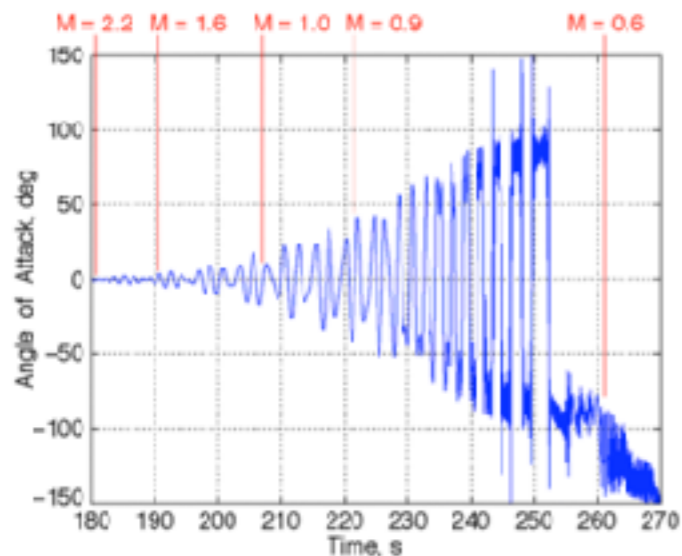
AMA Inc. Moffett Field, CA



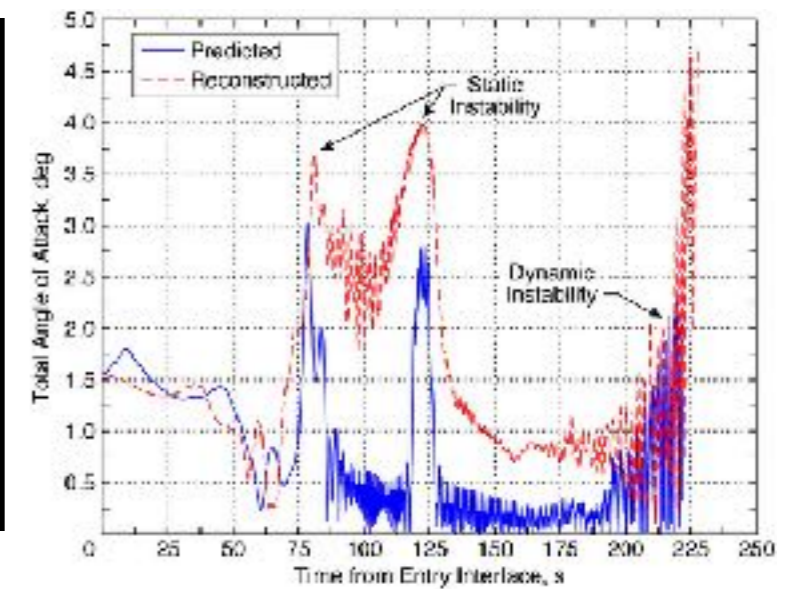
Blunt Body Dynamic Stability



Genesis Sample Return Capsule (Desai, 2008)



Mars Phoenix Lander (Desai, 2011)

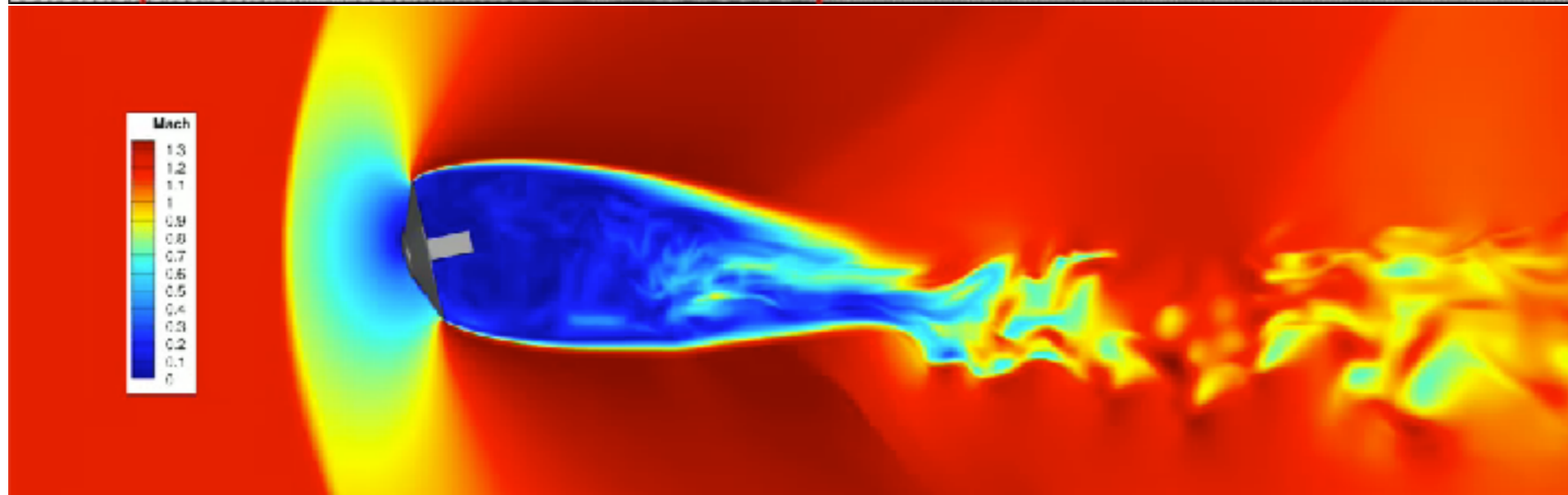
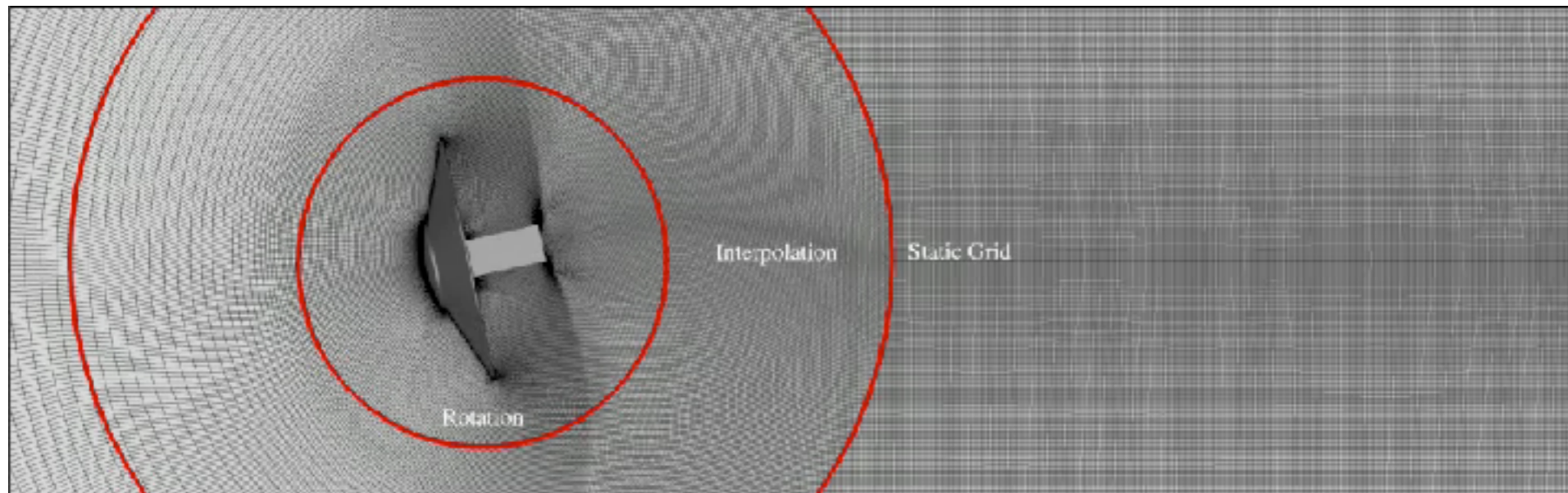


- Blunt-body capsules very effective at reducing heating to the surface
- Dynamic instabilities often arise at low-supersonic and transonic Mach numbers
- Dynamic stability characterized exclusively through experiment — forced-, free-oscillations, and ballistic range — however each have drawbacks resulting in uncertain predictions
 - ▶ In all cases, flight similitude parameters are difficult to achieve

- CFD an integral part of *static* aerodynamic characterization and design.
- Would be desirable to have similar capability for *dynamic* aerodynamics



US3D Free-Flight Solver



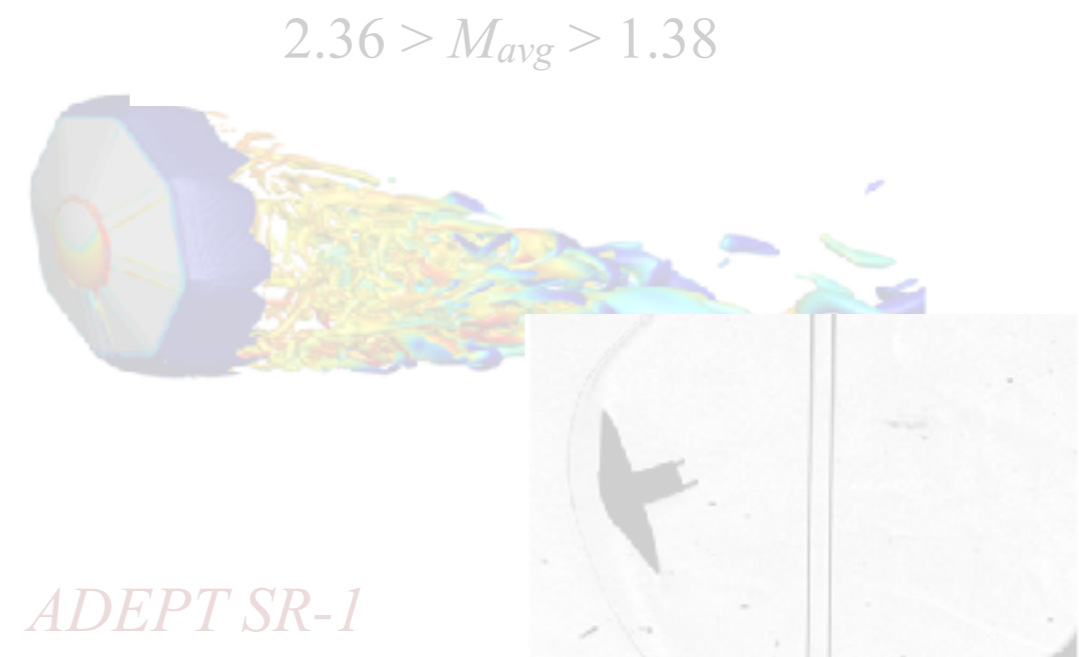
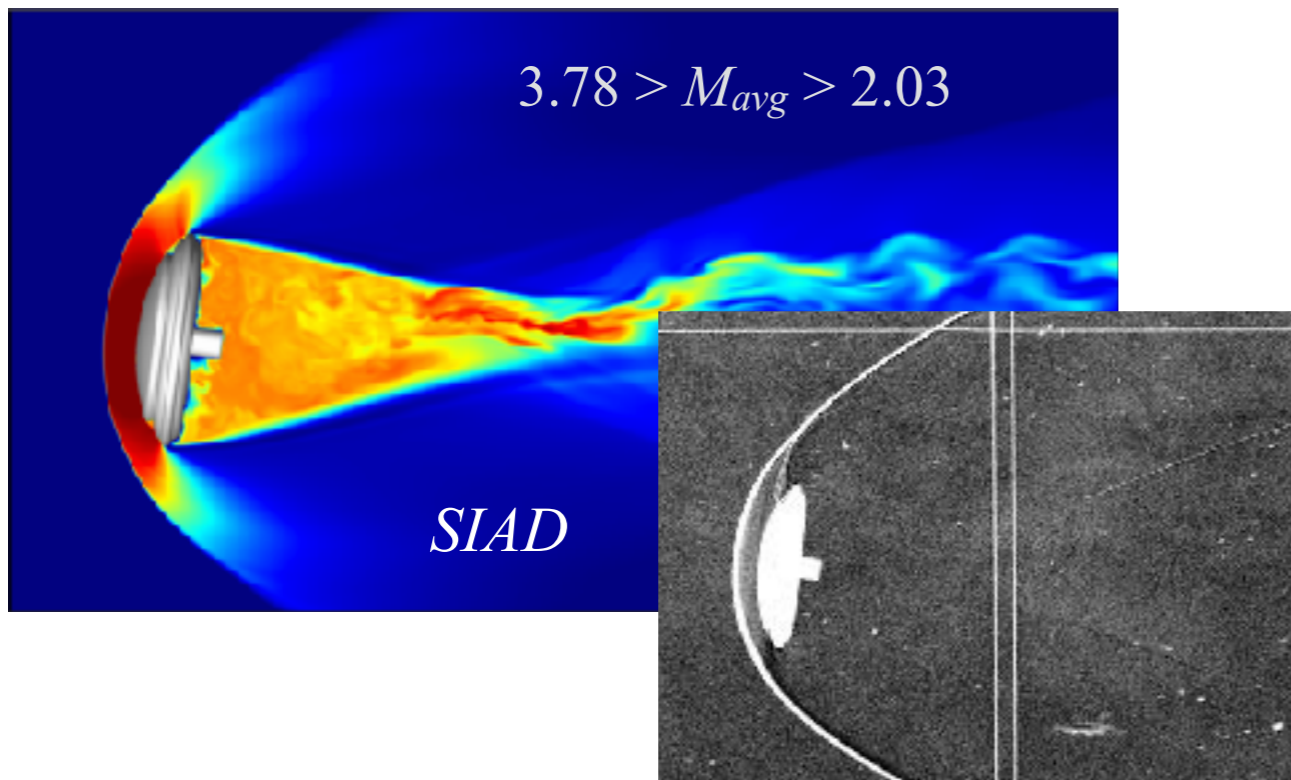
Free-flight Solver Loop:

- **US3D flow solution provides forces and moments**
- **Moments are integrated to determine rigid body rotation**
- **Grid is deformed in interpolation region to accommodate rigid body rotation**
- **Lift and drag are integrated to determine frame velocity**

- **US3D requires body-fitted mesh**
- **Mesh deformation employed to model 3-DOF (pitch, yaw, roll) motion**
 - **Inner mesh undergoes rigid body rotation with vehicle**
 - **Intermediate region blends inner rigid body rotating mesh to outer static region by interpolating node displacements**
- **Frame velocity applied to discrete governing equations when translation dynamics (i.e. acceleration, deceleration) are required**

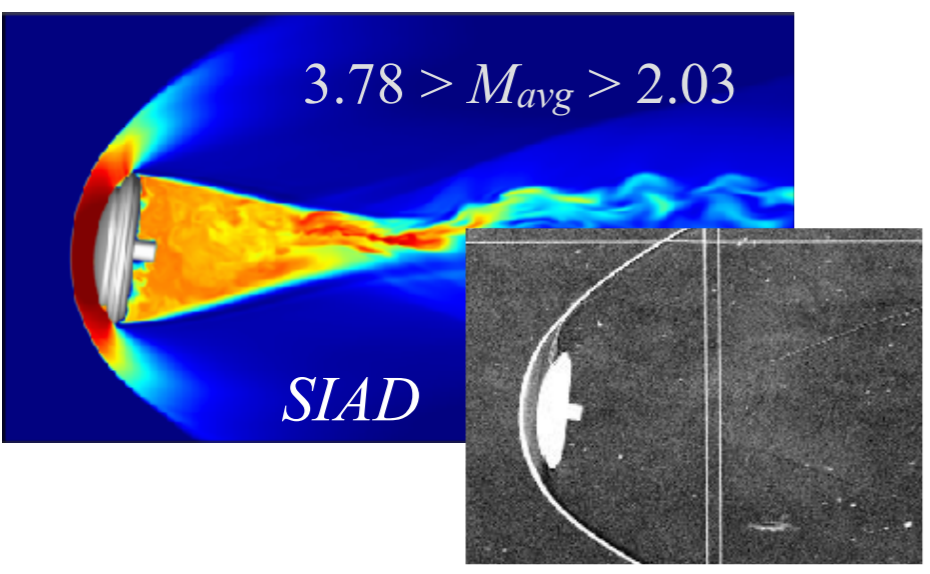


Validation Efforts to Date

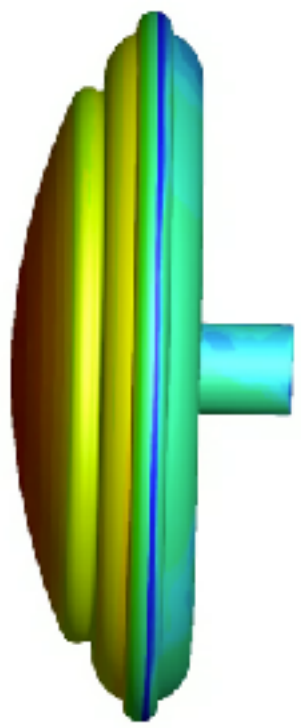
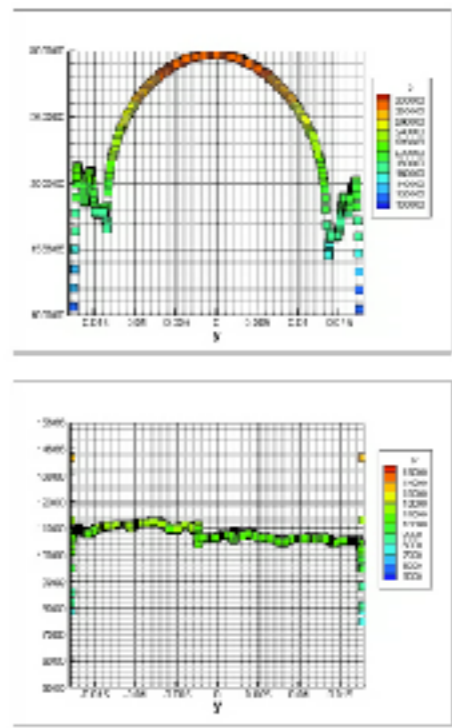
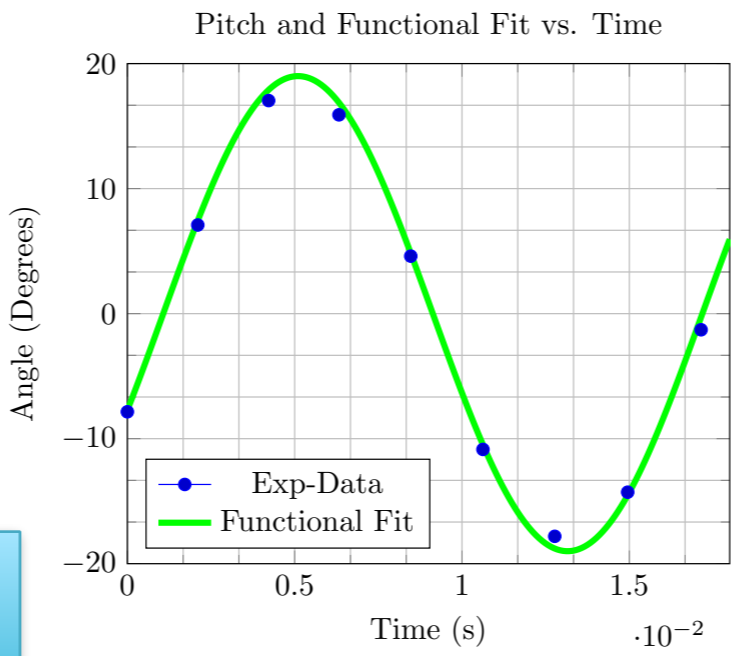




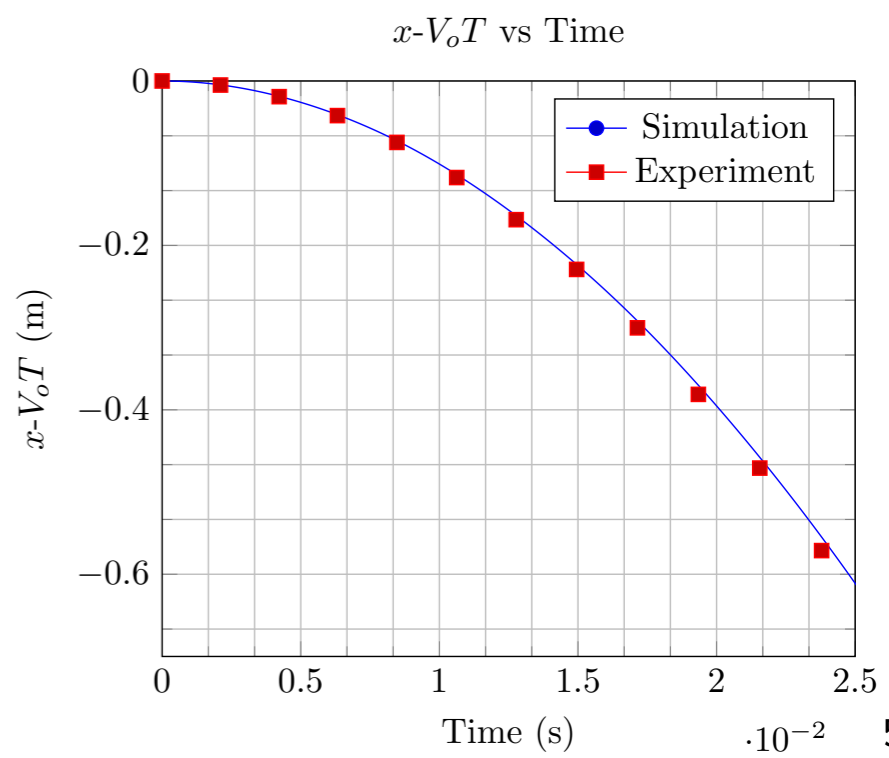
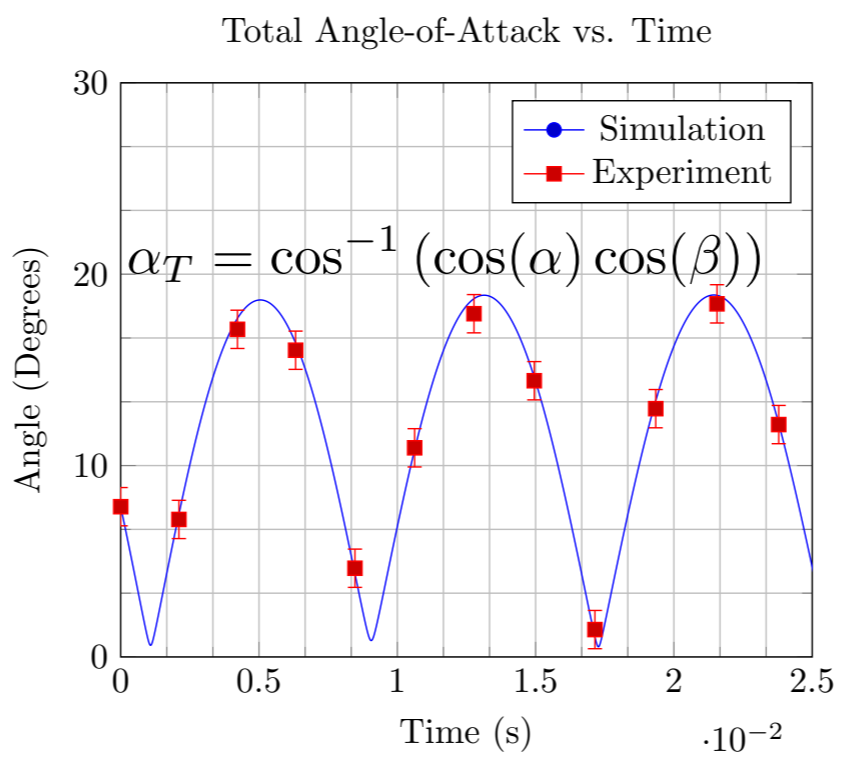
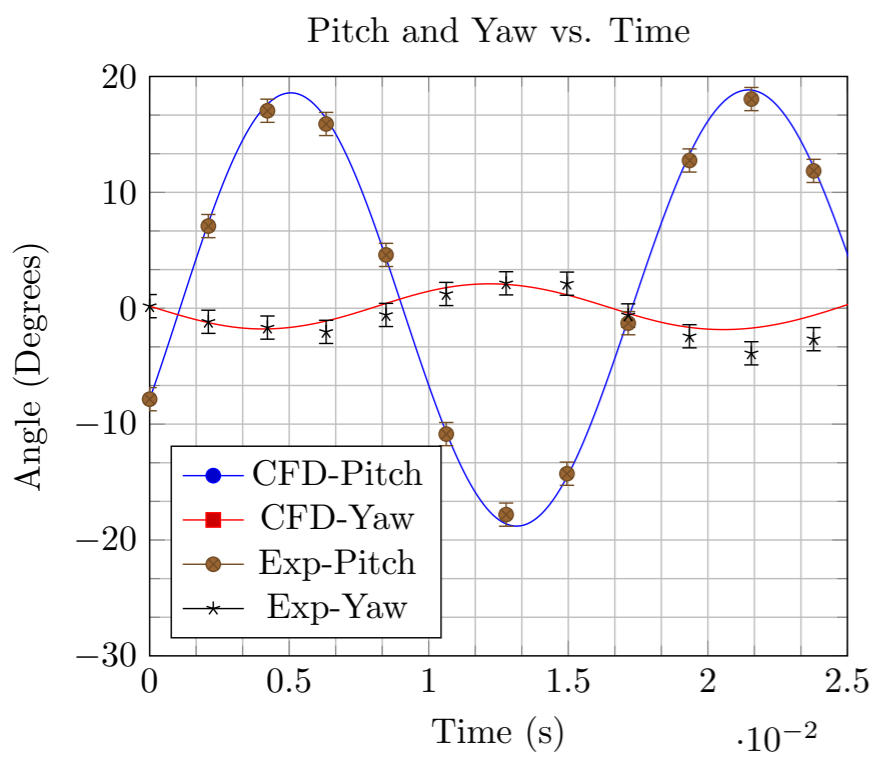
Free-Flight CFD in Supersonic Regime



Fit data and taking the first derivative for tip-off rates

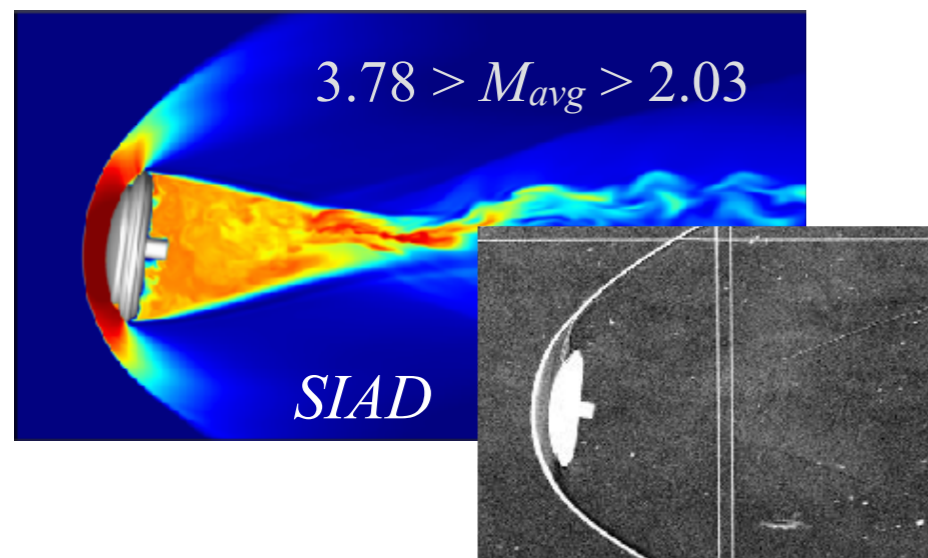


Simulation data for pitch, yaw, total angle of attack and downstream distance is compared against experimental data

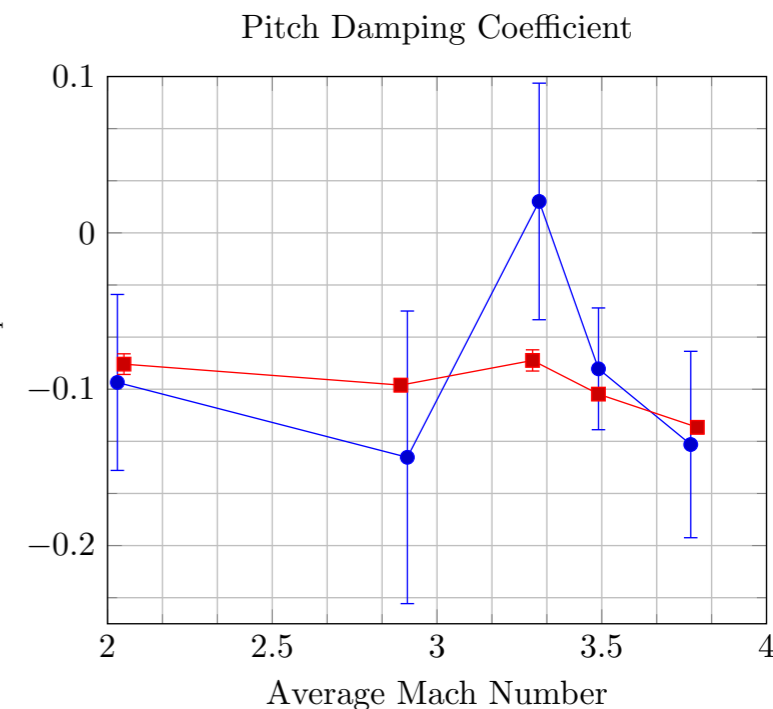
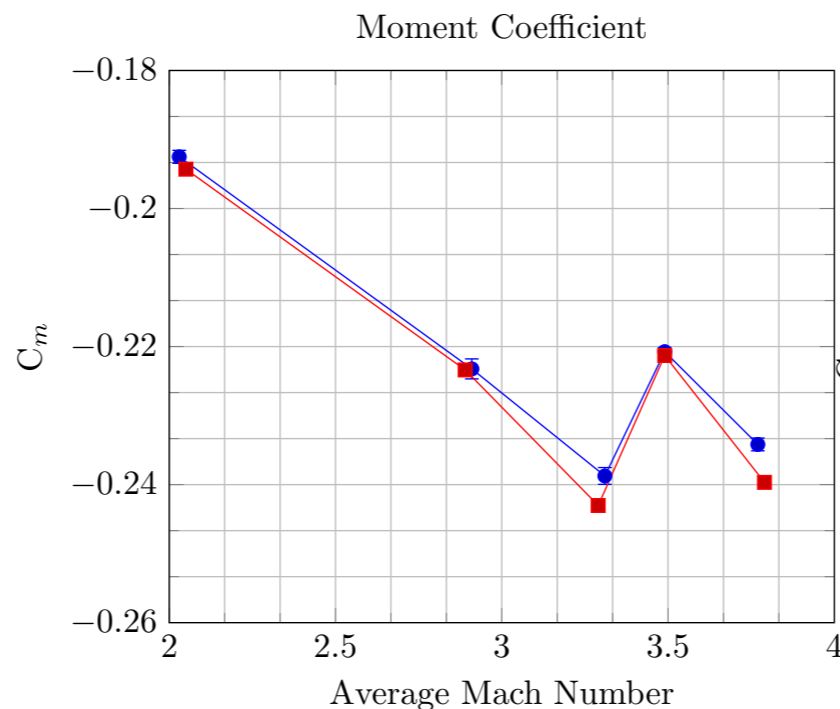
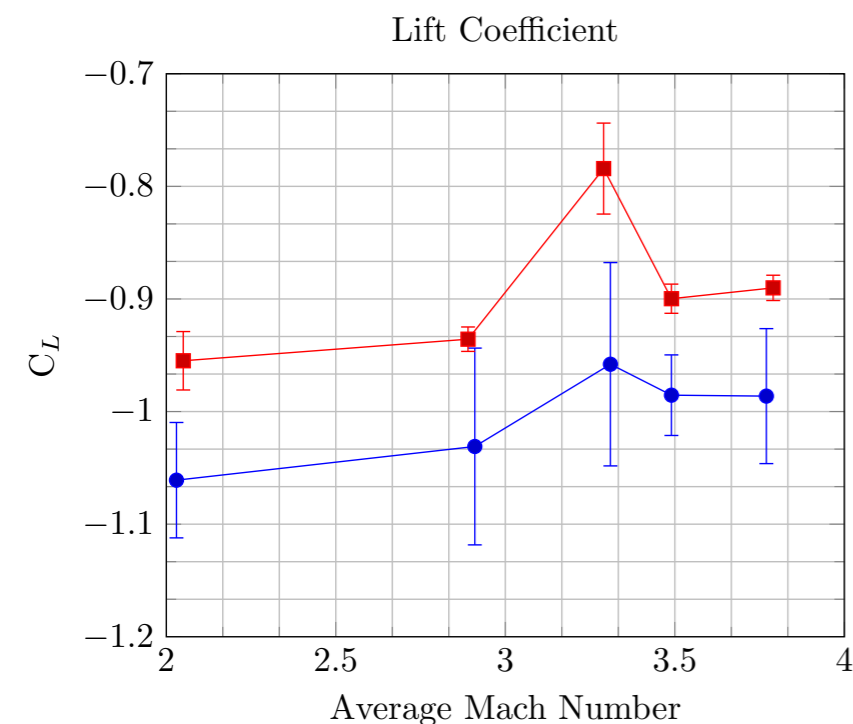
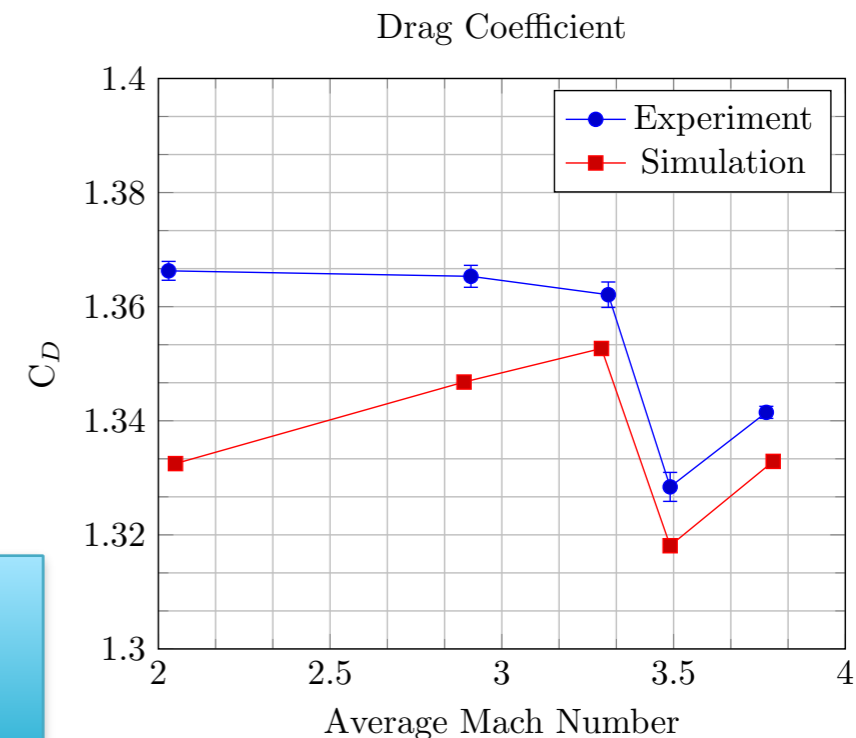




Free-Flight CFD in Supersonic Regime



Compared against Derived Aero-Coefficients

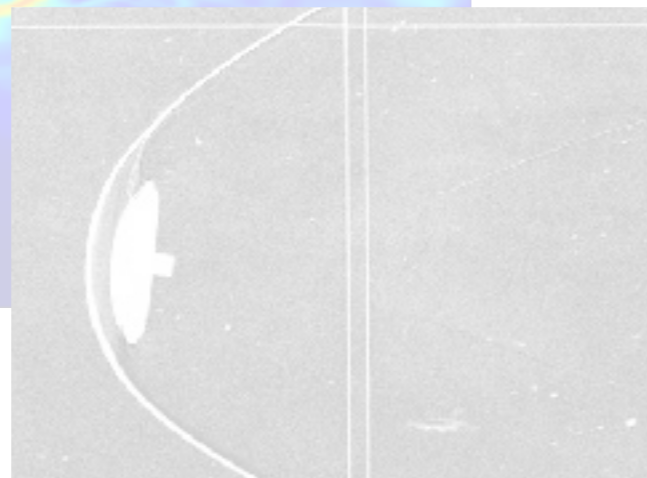




Validation Efforts to Date

$$3.78 > M_{avg} > 2.03$$

SIAD



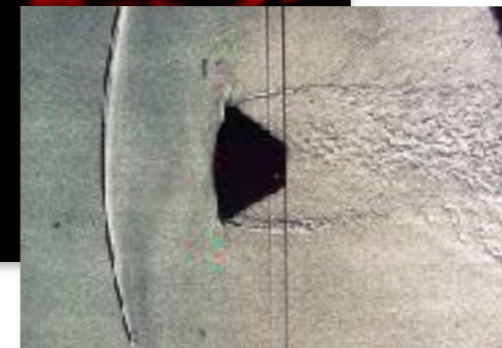
$$2.36 > M_{avg} > 1.38$$

ADEPT SR-1



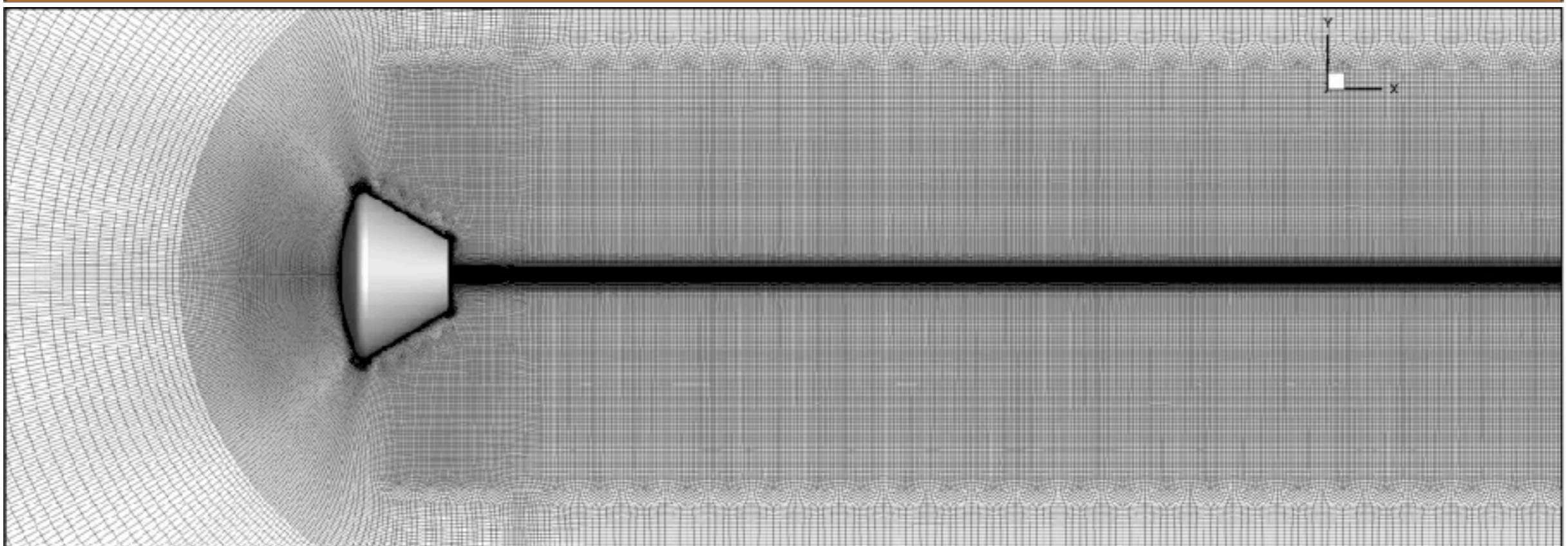
$$1.24 > M_{avg} > 1.06$$

Orion





Mesh Deformation Improvements



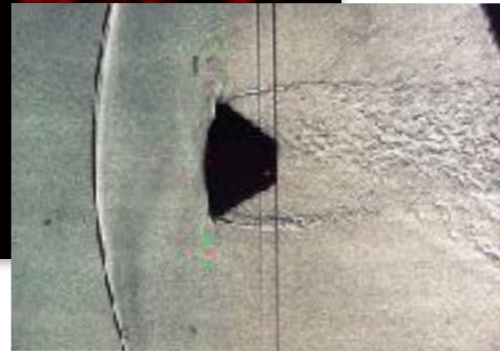


Recent Results



$$1.24 > M_{avg} > 1.06$$

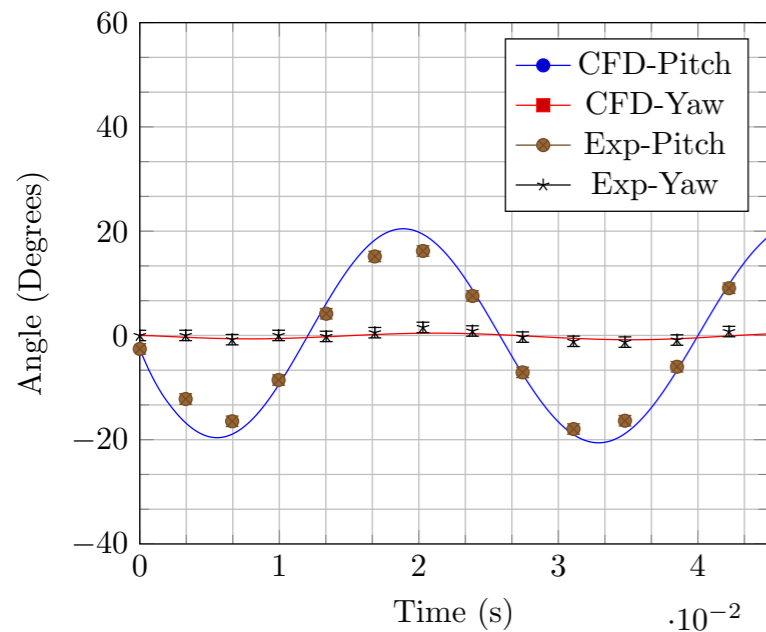
Orion



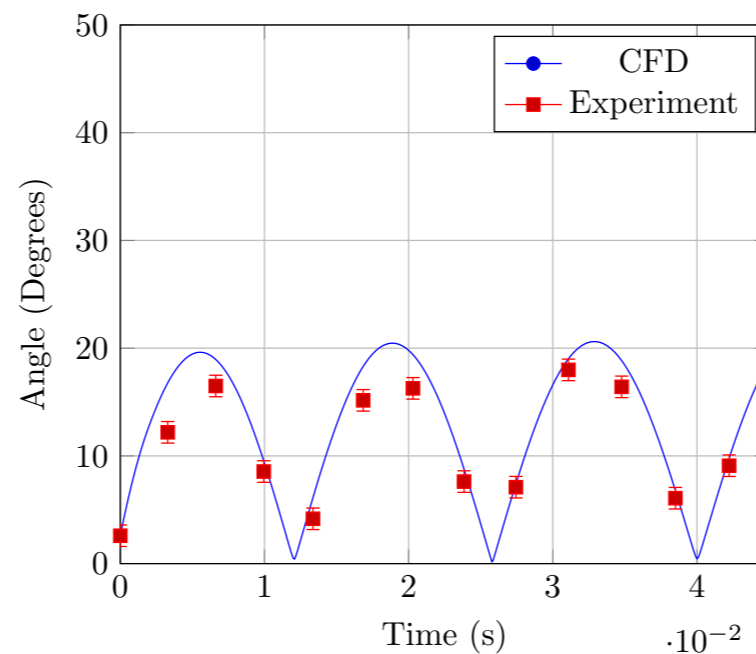
US3D Total : Time 20.61 hrs

Mach = 1.24
(Shot 2439)

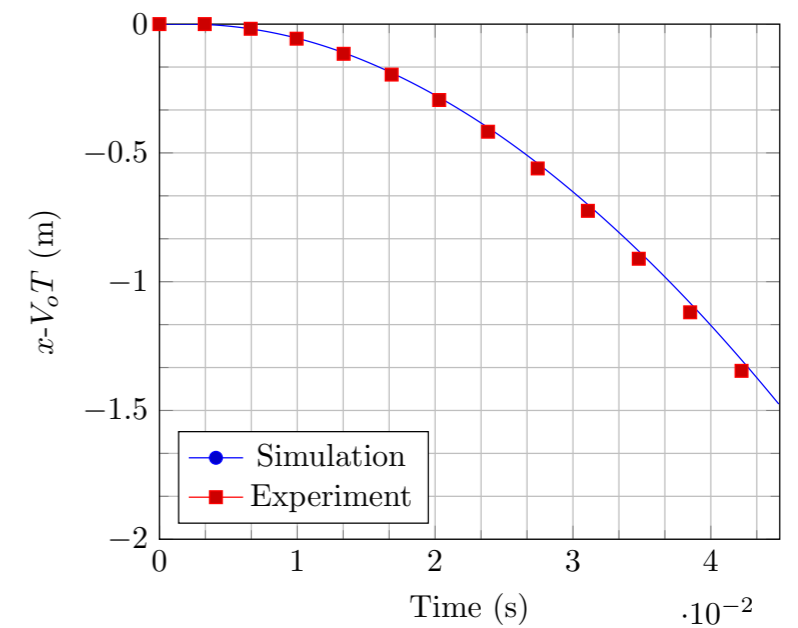
Pitch and Yaw vs. Time



Total Angle-of-Attack vs. Time

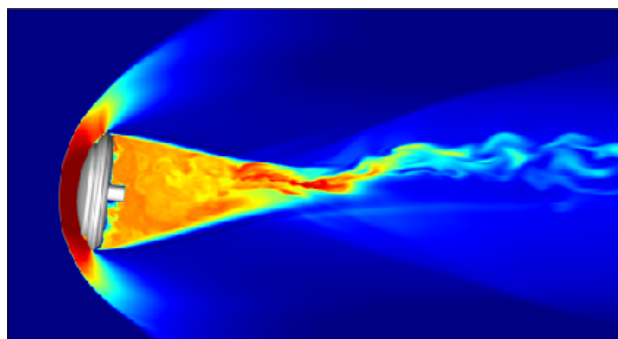


$x-V_oT$ vs Time

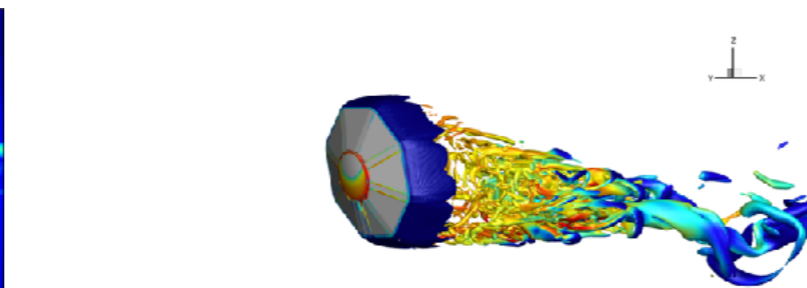
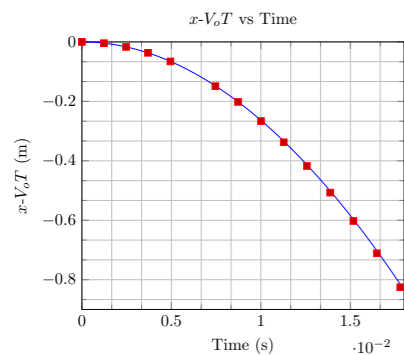
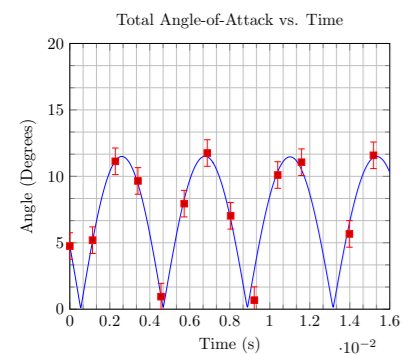
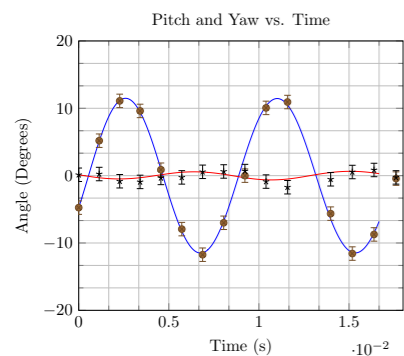




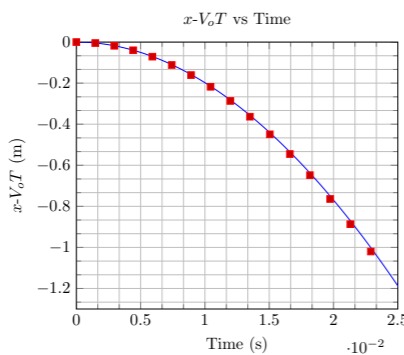
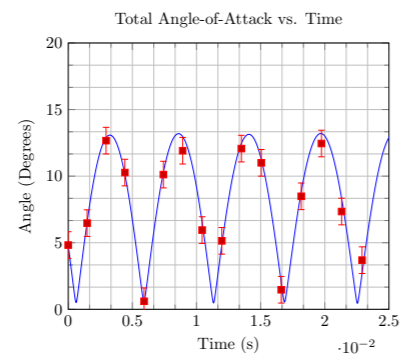
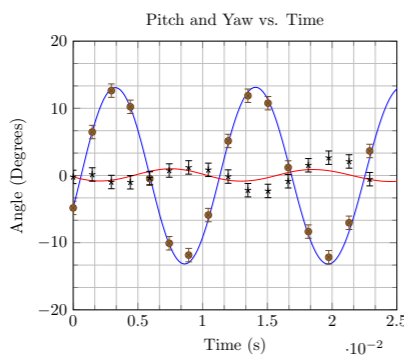
Supersonic to Transonic



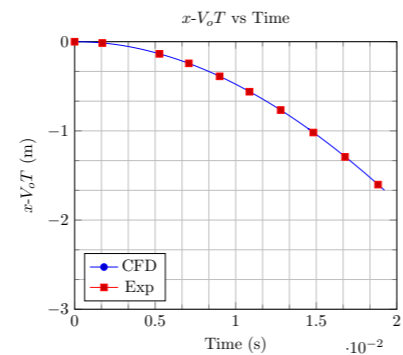
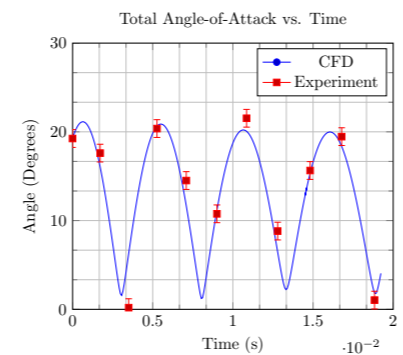
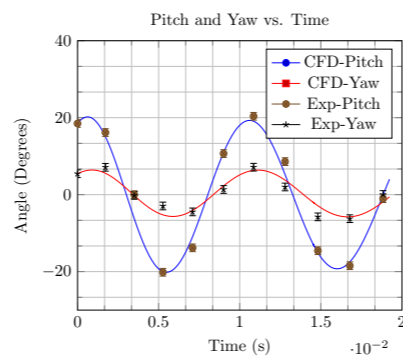
Mach: 3.78



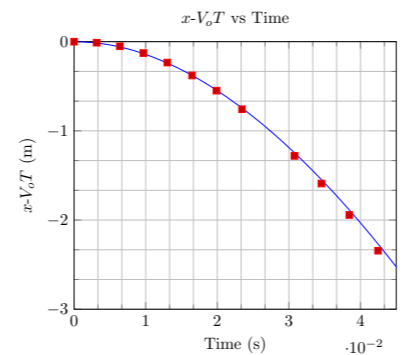
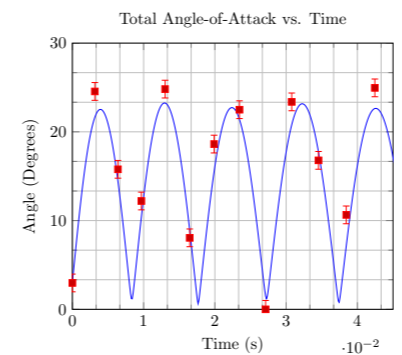
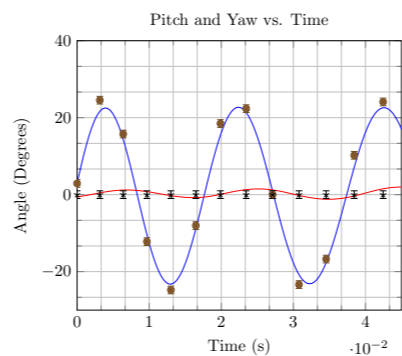
Mach: 2.91



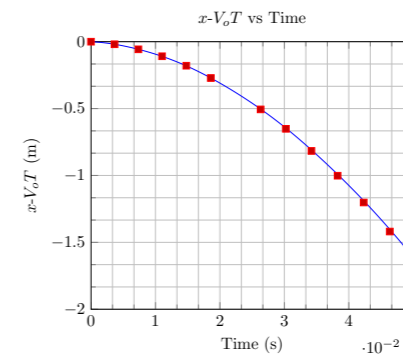
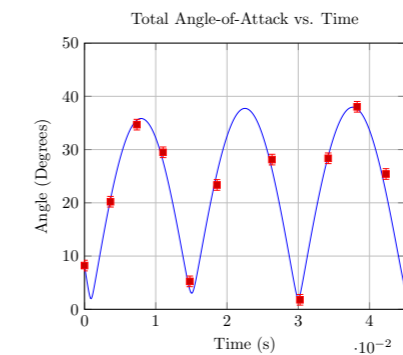
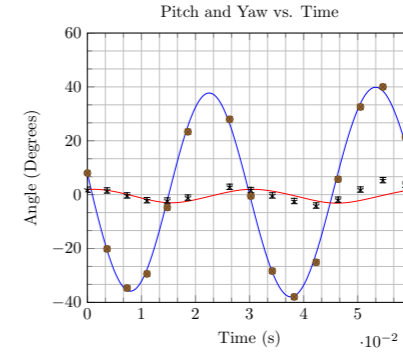
Mach = 2.36



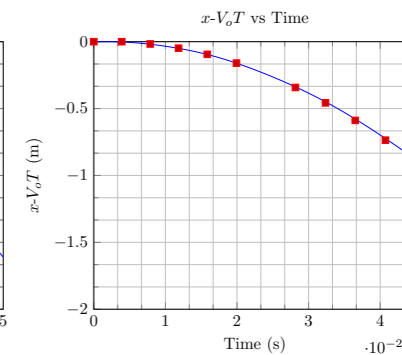
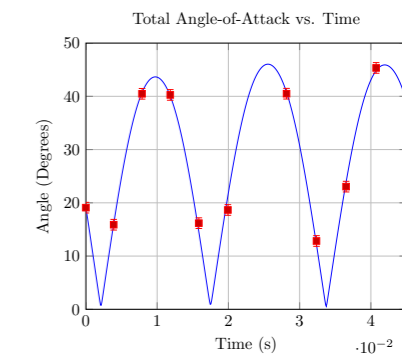
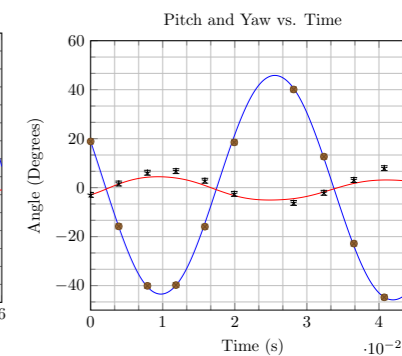
Mach = 1.23



Mach: 1.13



Mach: 1.06

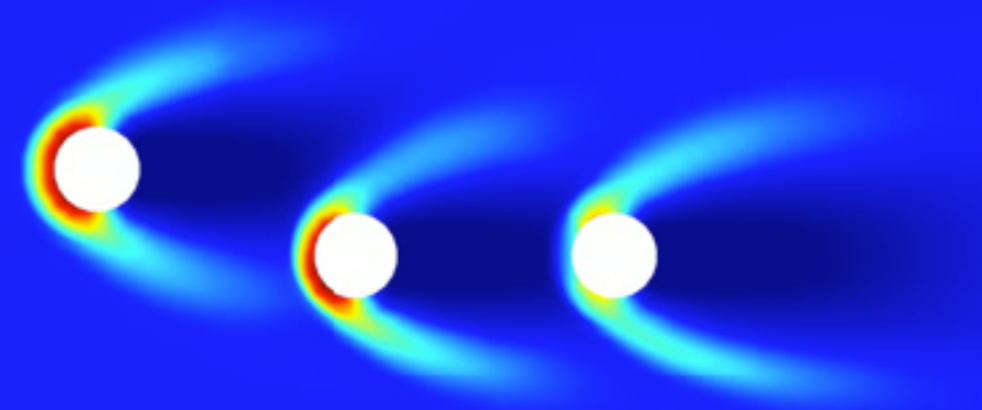




Multi-Body Dynamic Capabilities

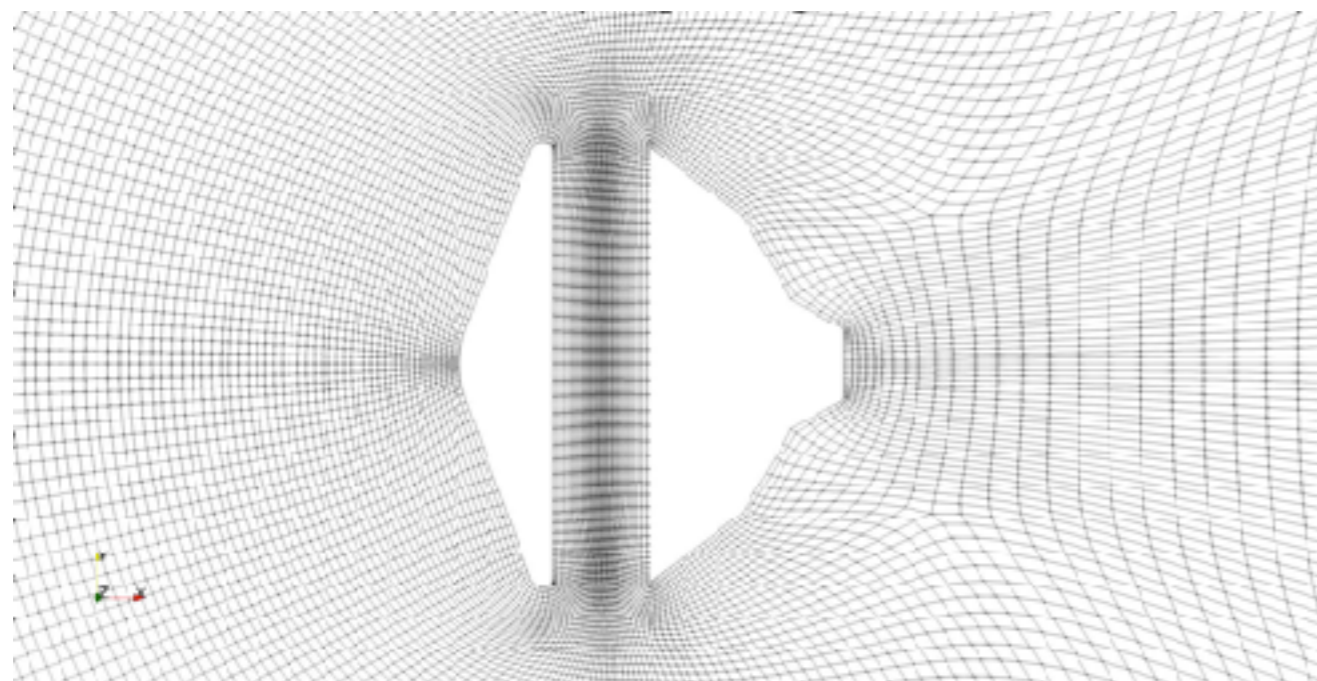


CABLES

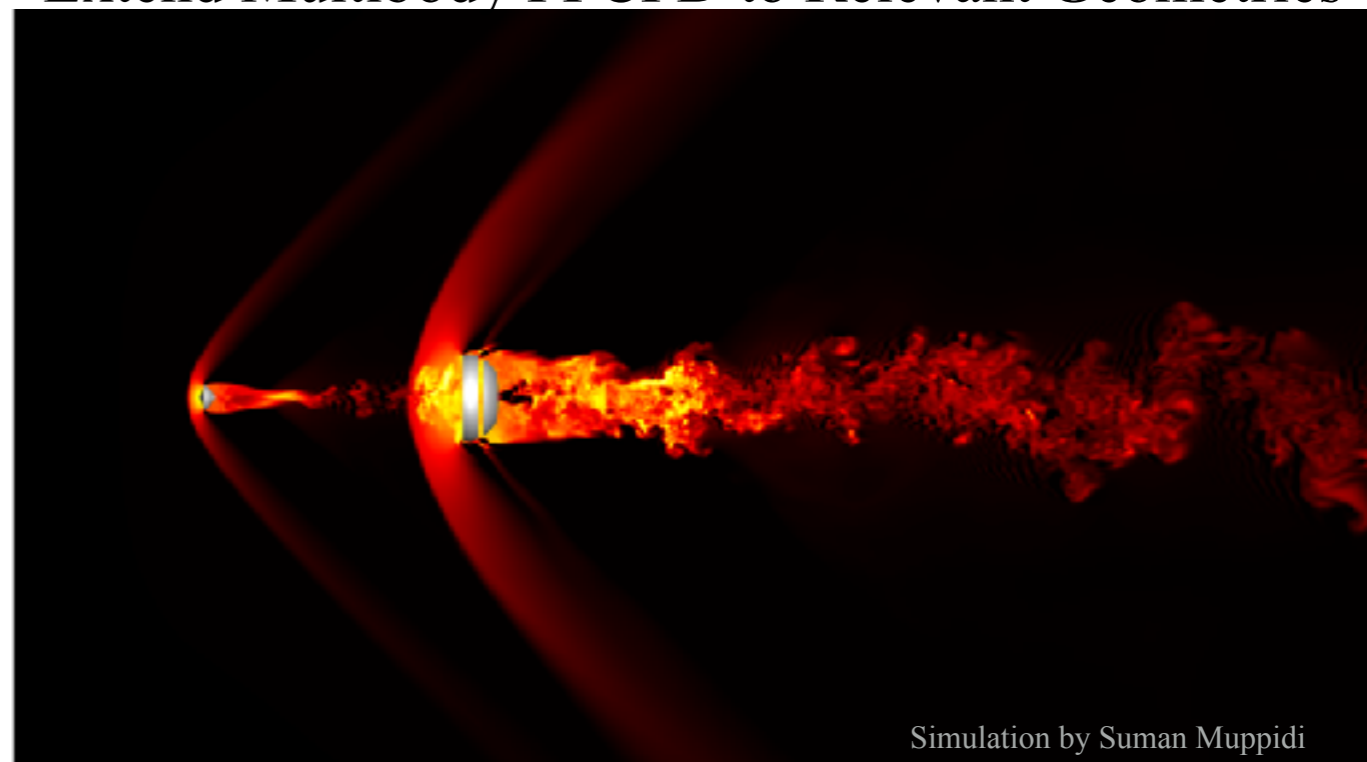


- CABLE module allows motion of multiple bodies to be coupled to each other
 - Forces are transferred via tension within virtual cable
 - Capability will be extended to rigid parachute simulations to study wake interactions
- Multi-body capability allows the study of separation events where recontact is of interest

Separation Events



Extend Multibody FFCFD to Relevant Geometries





Summary



- Free-Flight CFD has been implemented into US3D and verified against experiment for single body geometry over a span of Mach numbers 3.7-1.06
 - Simulation is in excellent agreement with experimental data for the full range of Mach numbers
 - Roughly 5 percent error in total alpha
- Multi-body capability allows for investigation of flight dynamics of multiple rigid objects in proximal free-flight
 - Additional tool to constrain motion which approximates cable coupling has been implemented
- Trajectory code integrates FFCFD and atmospheric codes such as EarthGRAM to approximate changing free stream conditions and the effect on flight performance across an entire trajectory
 - Solver has been applied to full-scale trajectory
 - High altitude portion shows stable flight dynamics
 - Lower altitude shows total amplitude growth



Backup





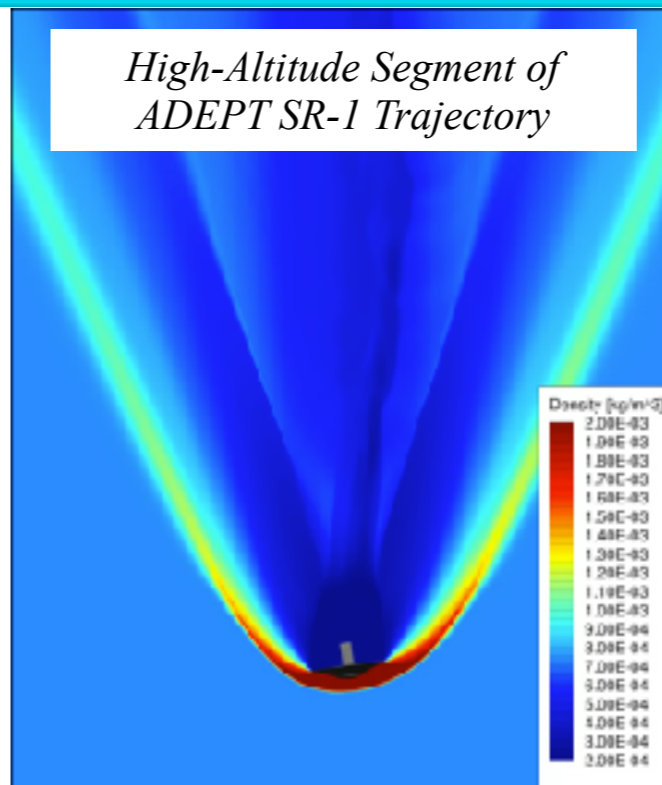
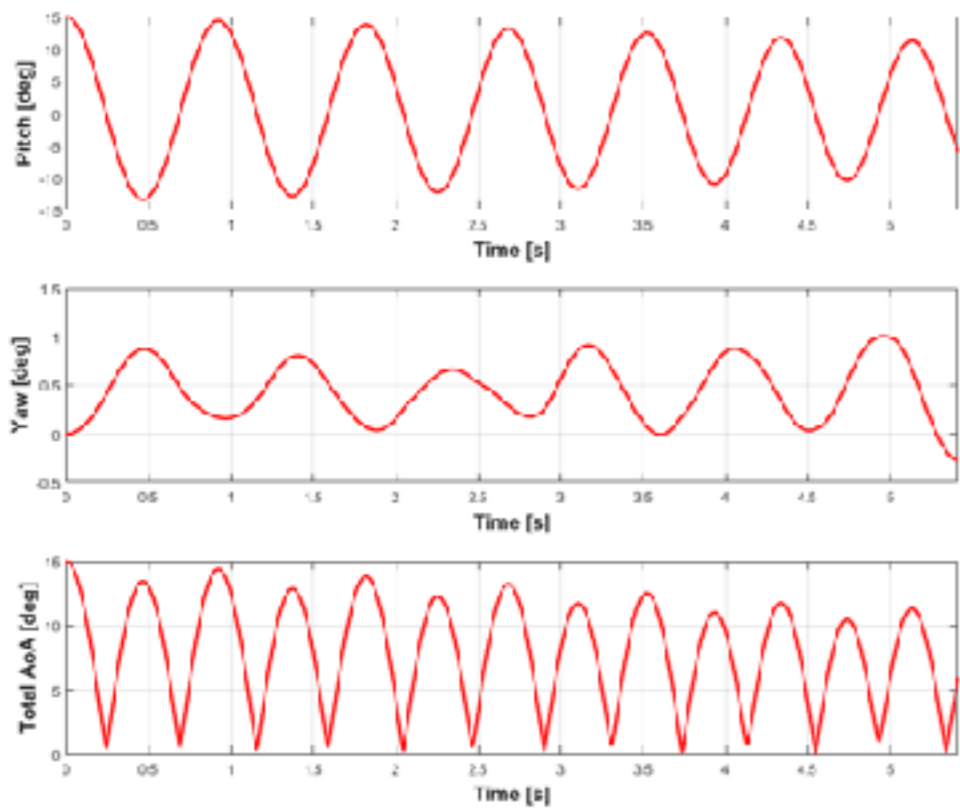
Changing Free-Stream Conditions



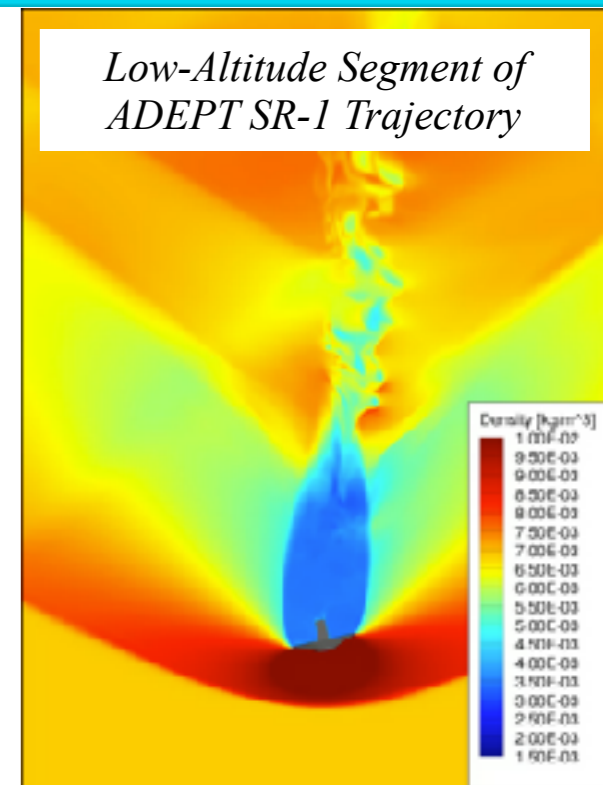
ADEPT SR-1



High Altitude



High-Altitude Segment of ADEPT SR-1 Trajectory



Low-Altitude Segment of ADEPT SR-1 Trajectory

Low Altitude

