



Design of a GRCop-42 Regeneratively Cooled Thrust Chamber Assembly and Feed System

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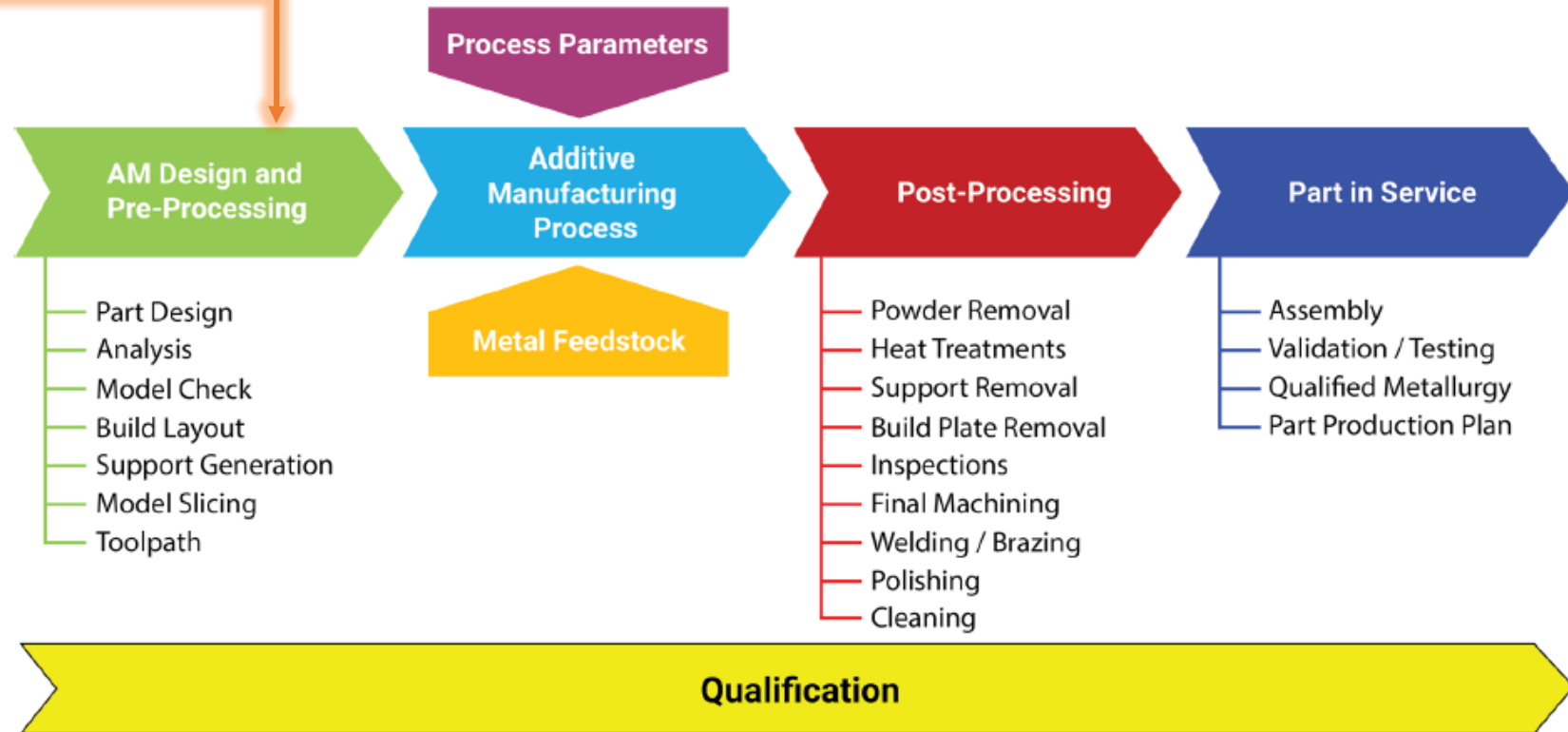
Motivation and Background

- Improve propulsion capabilities on the Akronauts Rocket Design Team
 - Hot-fire tested first liquid rocket engine Fall 2021
- Design a reusable engine with regenerative cooling
- Demonstrate a 15-s hot fire test
- Build upon existing capabilities
 - Oxidizer: nitrous oxide (N_2O)
 - Fuel: ethanol
 - Develop existing test stand



Design for Additive Manufacturing (DfAM)

The whole process must be considered in the design stage



Designer – vendor communication is critical: Vendors perform several of the process steps.

Design for Additive Manufacturing (DfAM)



Part design,
Build direction,
Supports/overhangs,
Sacrificial material

Laser powder bed
fusion,
GRCop-42,
Powder removal,
Build plate removal

NDE Evaluation:
CT Scanning,
Witness
samples

Hot isostatic
pressing (HIP),
Final machining
(datums),
Water flow
testing

Polishing,
Cleaning

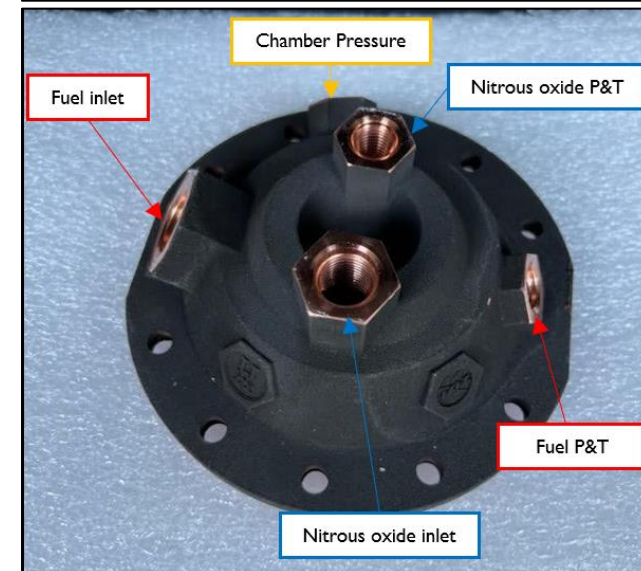
Assembly,
Testing

Injector Design

- F-O-F triplets, influenced by previous injector design
- Ethanol orifice area designed using single phase, incompressible model

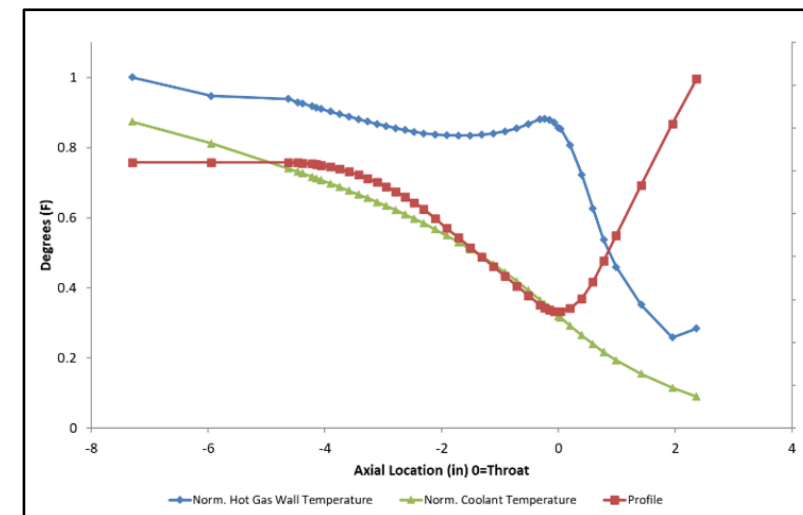
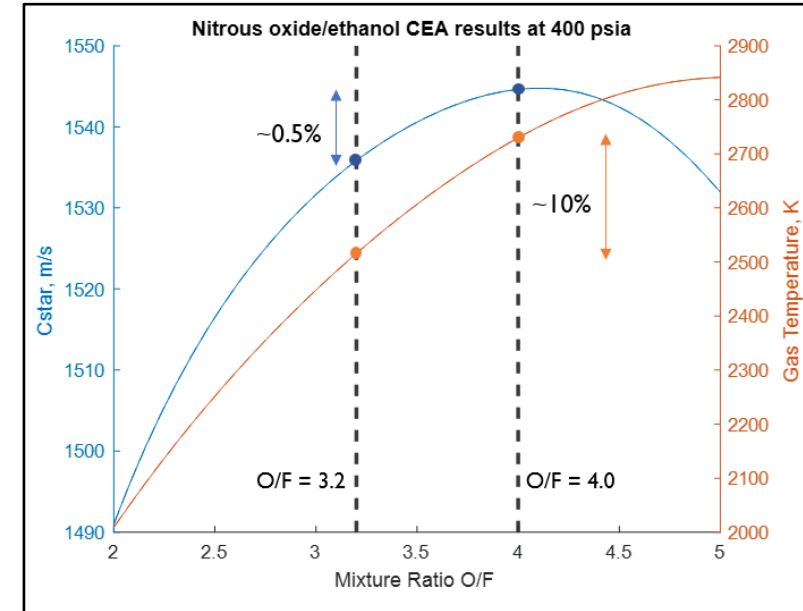
$$\dot{m}_{SPI} = A_i C_d \sqrt{2\rho_1 \Delta P}$$

- Nitrous orifice area designed using Dyer model
 - Accounts for vapor formation from low chamber pressure
 - Nearly follows SPI model due to high manifold pressure
- DfAM allowed the manifolds to be printed onto injector face
 - One part design with no manifold seals
 - Instrumentation and chamber pressure ports

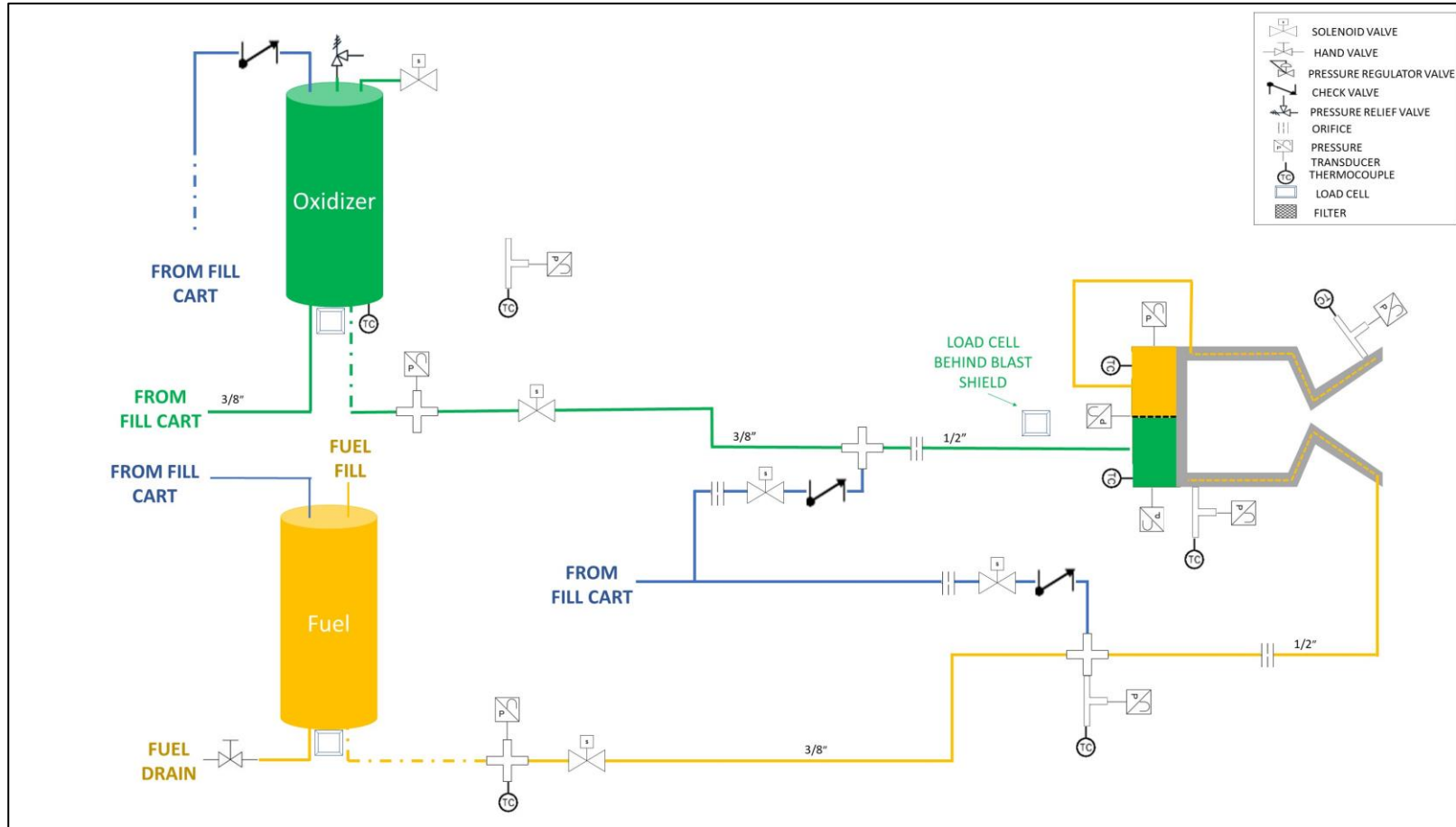


Thrust Chamber Design

- Kept same flange and injector face diameter as previous thrust chamber assembly
- **NASA CEA** used to find ideal operating point
 - 3.2 MR selected to lower heat loads with minimal performance loss (at 400 psi).
- **Bartz heat transfer correlations** used to design rectangular coolant channels
 - Near-linear coolant temperature increase
- **Truncated ideal contour (TIC)** nozzle design
 - Method of characteristics contour shortened for weight and length savings
- High manifold pressure to keep ethanol above critical pressure

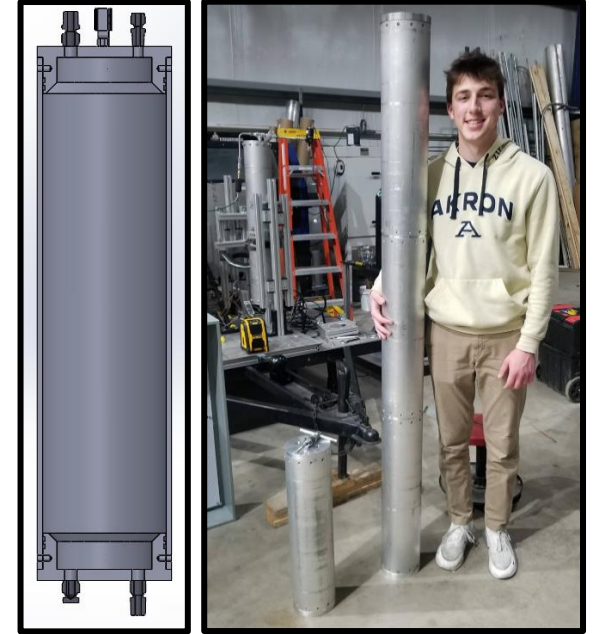


Feed System Overview



Tank Design

- Designed to hold up to 1.5x of a 1,600 psi MEOP with a factor safety of 2.
- Oxidizer and fuel tanks are pressurized with N_2 .
- **Oxidizer tank:** 3 modules that can hold up to 5-, 10-, and 15-s worth of nitrous oxide. It includes:
 - N_2O inlet and outlet.
 - Pressure Safety Valve set to 1,800 psi.
 - Vent valve.
 - Thermocouple.
- **Fuel tank:** single module that holds up to 15 s of burn time.
 - Fuel drain.
 - Fuel inlet and outlet



Nitrogen Gas Pressurant System

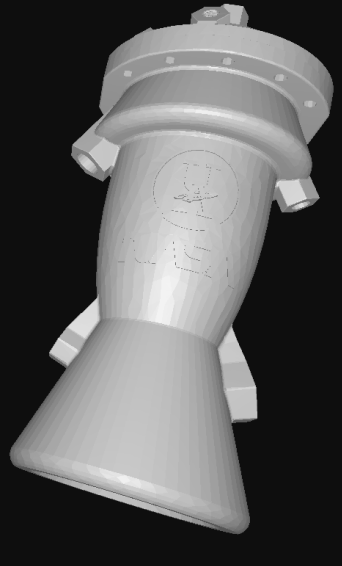
- Pressure regulator to set nitrogen pressure for system
 - For steady-state testing
 - Pressure gauge before and after regulator for operator
- Pressure relief valve set to 2,000 psi for safety of the system in case of regulator malfunction
- 3 total lines are connected to the test stand
 - Oxidizer tank
 - Fuel tank
 - Purge lines
- Another N₂ cylinder will be added to the system for increased mass flow rate and volume



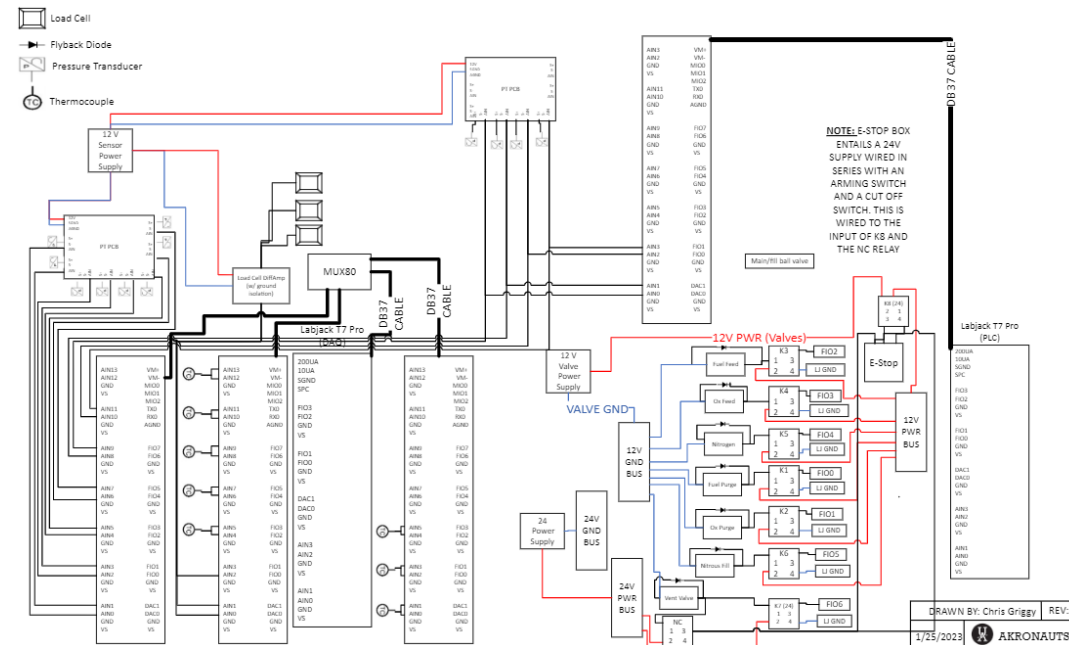
Instrumentation and Controls

Welcome to HIVE, Nicole!

HORNET is an 800 lbf, regeneratively cooled rocket engine that uses nitrous oxide and ethanol as propellants. It was additively manufactured from a copper alloy named GRCoP-42, and was printed using laser powder bed fusion. The engine, which is fed with a nitrogen gas pressure-regulated feed system, is designed to withstand hot fire test durations of 15+ seconds.



- 2 Labjack T7's used for system control and data acquisition
 - 11 pressure transducers
 - 8 thermocouples
 - 3 load cells
 - 6 solenoid valves
- Team-made op-amp is used to amplify load cells inputs and reduce noise during testing

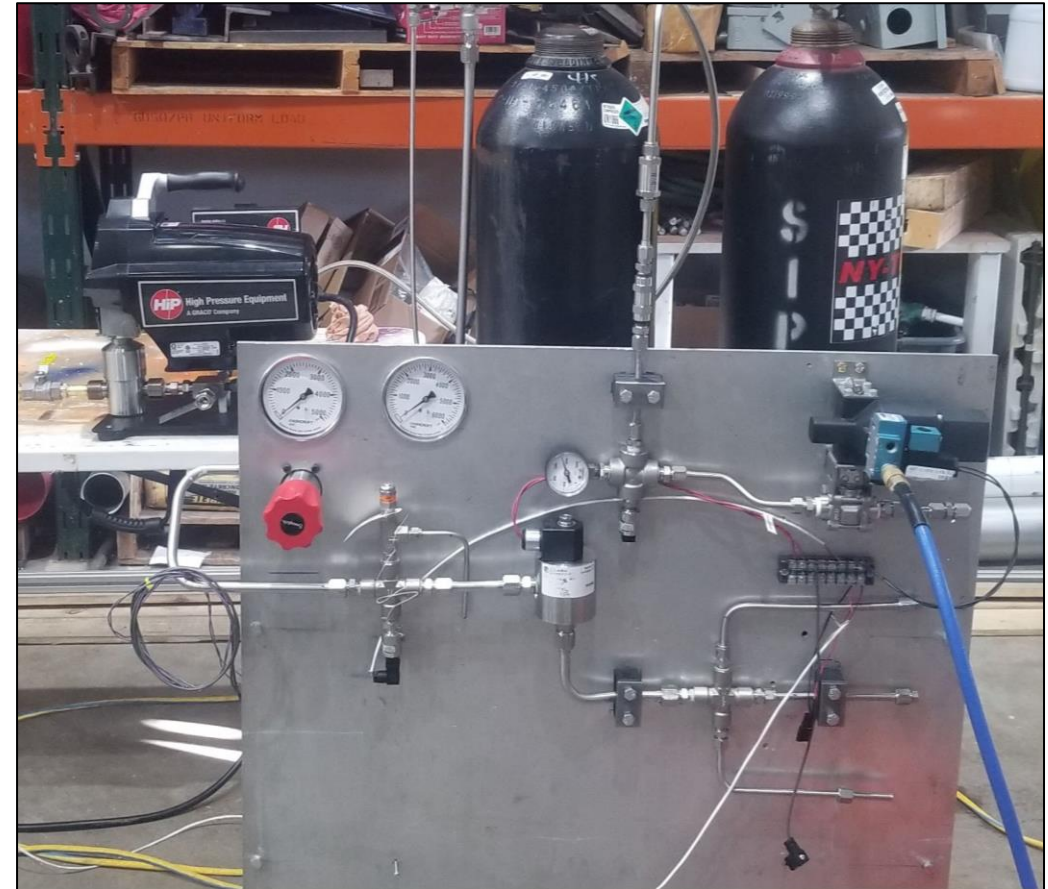


- Team-written software, HIVE, is the everything software for the system
 - Controls valves and DAQ
 - Controls the DAQ and control board from an external computer
 - Inputs data and directly relays it to a UI for live graph output and saving during testing

Proof Testing

- Proof tested the test stand and fill cart feed lines/tanks using hydrostatic pump
- Proved to a higher pressure than expected during testing:

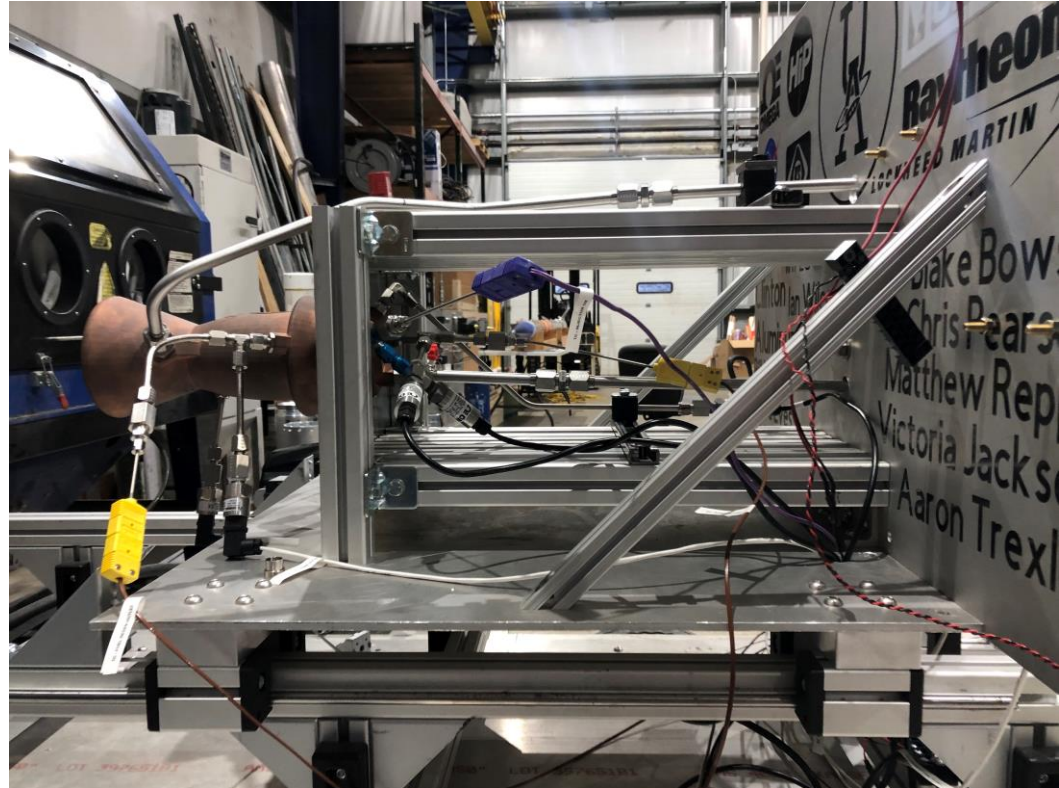
Subsystem	Pressure (psi)
Test stand feed system	2,400
N ₂ O fill cart	1,500
EPPS fill cart before regulator	5,000
EPPS fill cart after regulator	2,400
Combustion chamber	1,200



Summary and Future Work

- Designed and developed combustion hardware with regenerative cooling
 - DfAM
- Upgraded test stand with new:
 - Propellant Tank
 - Feed system
 - Control systems and instrumentation
 - Nitrogen gas pressurant system

- **Future Work:**



Water and nitrous oxide blowdowns pressurized with N_2 to collect test data.

Hot fire testing beginning in April.

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