



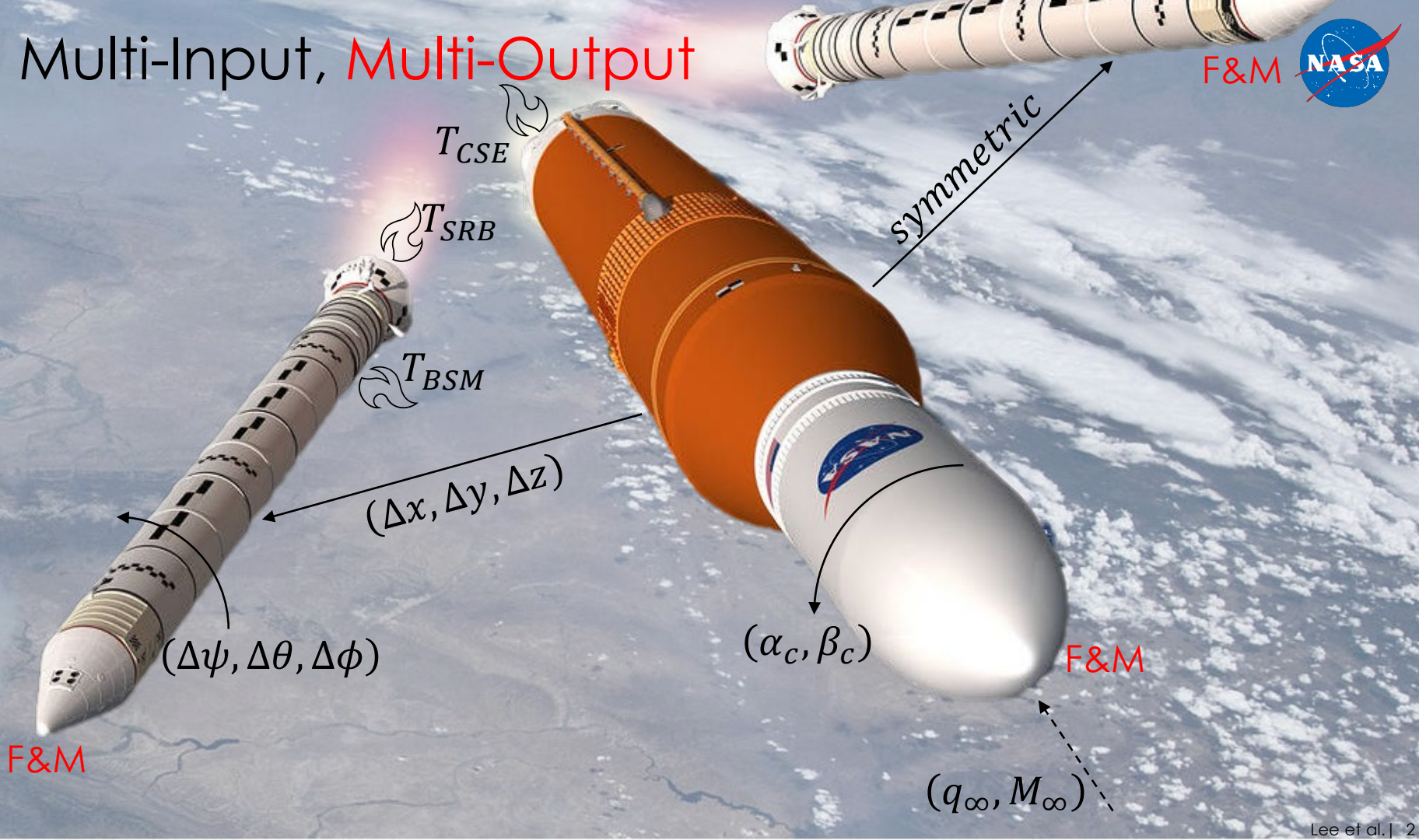
# Development of Aerodynamic Loads Databases for the Space Launch System Booster Separation Event

**Michael Lee**, Derek Dalle,  
Michael Sanders, Carole Addona

*2024 AIAA SciTech Forum*

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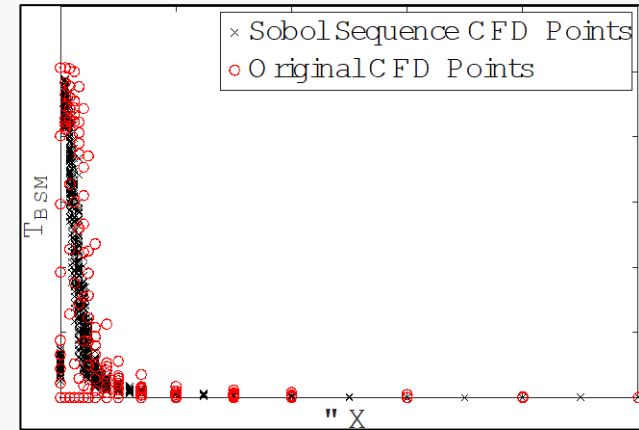
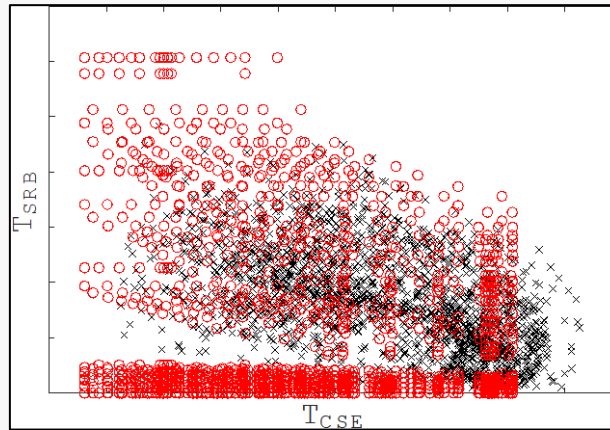
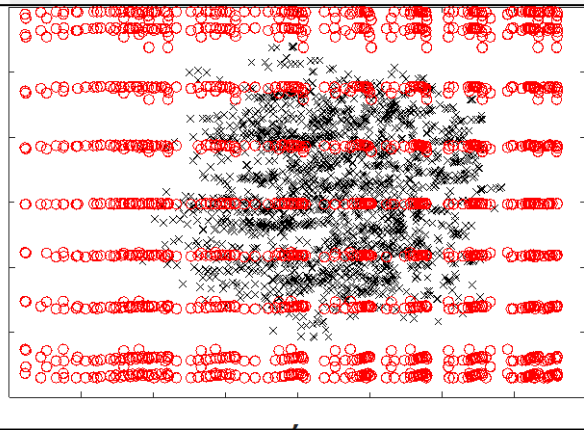
# Multi-Input, Multi-Output



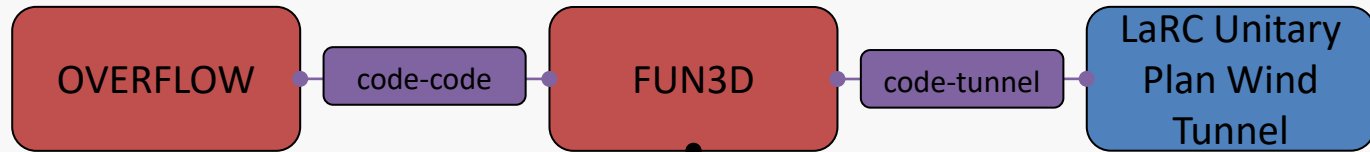
# SLS Booster Separation Aero Database



- Captures freestream, motor plume, and shock envelope effects
- Spans and informs broad separation trajectory window



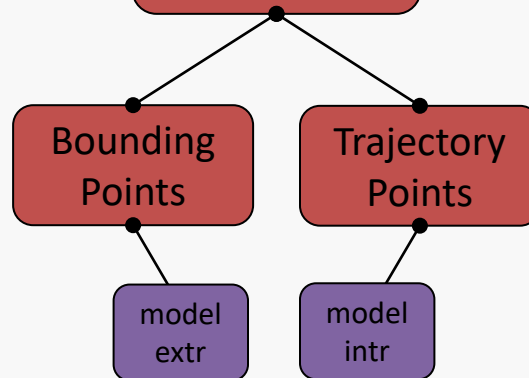
# Data Pipeline



*Tunnel Data*

*CFD Data*

*Uncertainties*



*Delivered Loads*



*Trajectory Simulations*

$$C_Y^{RSRB}(\vec{p}, \epsilon) = C_{Y,nom}^{RSRB}(\vec{p}) + \epsilon U C_Y^{RSRB}(\vec{p})$$

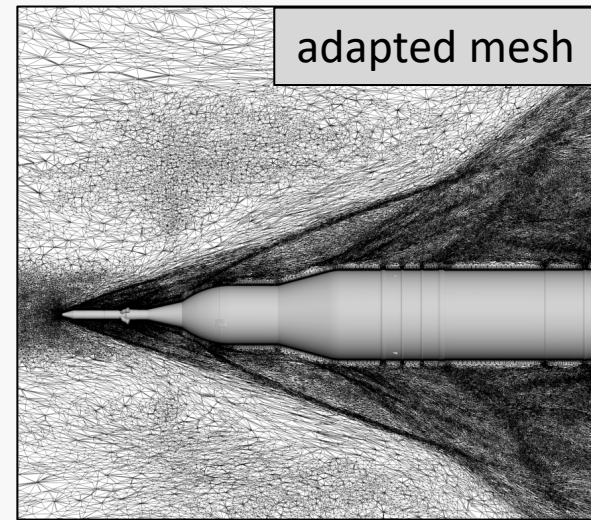
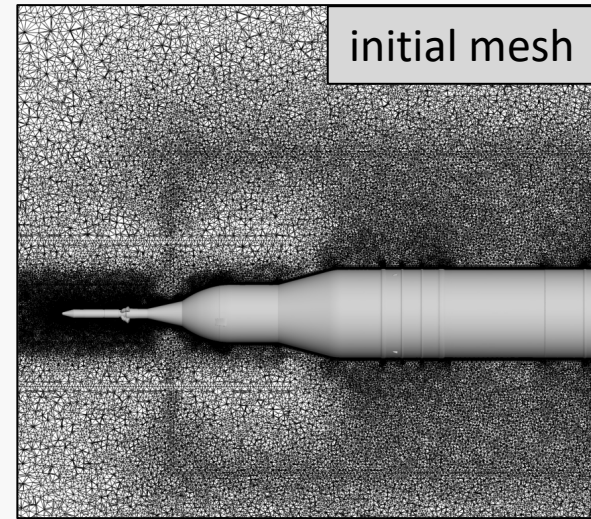




# Nominal Data Pipeline

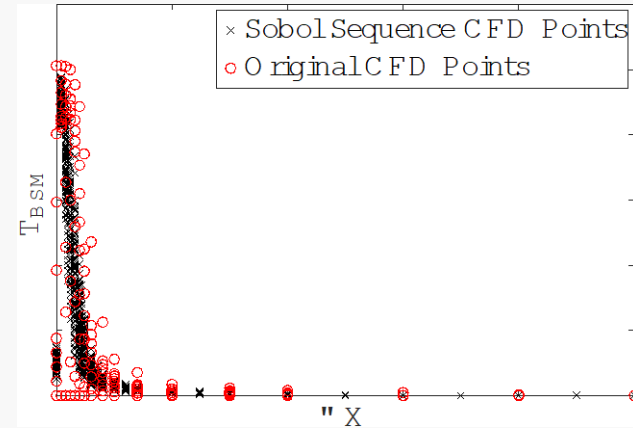
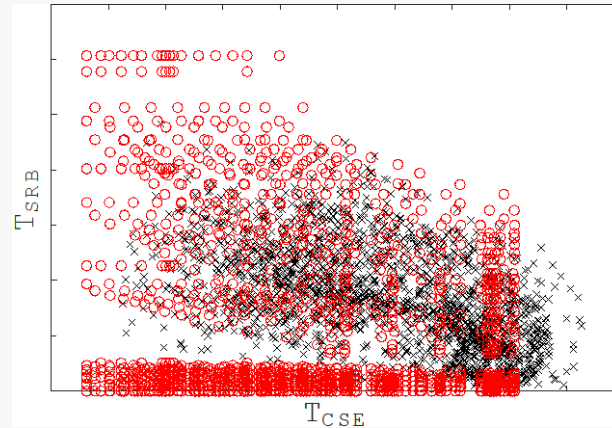
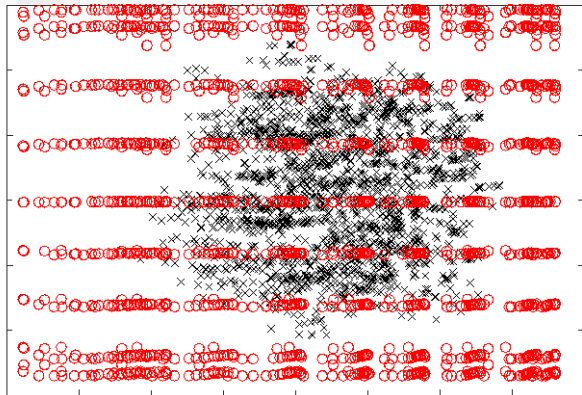
# FUN3D Simulations

- Thousands of simulated points
- Steady RANS-SA
  - Asymptotic or limit cycle iteration convergence
- Perfect gas everywhere
  - Engine **temperature not matched**
  - Engine **thrust matched** via freestream ratios of pressure and temperature
  - Engine **mass flow matched**
- Off-body mesh adaptation based on Mach number



# 13D Run Matrix Organization

- Original bounding run matrix sought to capture entire viable separation envelope
- Secondary Sobol sequence to more densely fill simulated trajectory window



# Data Table Interpolation



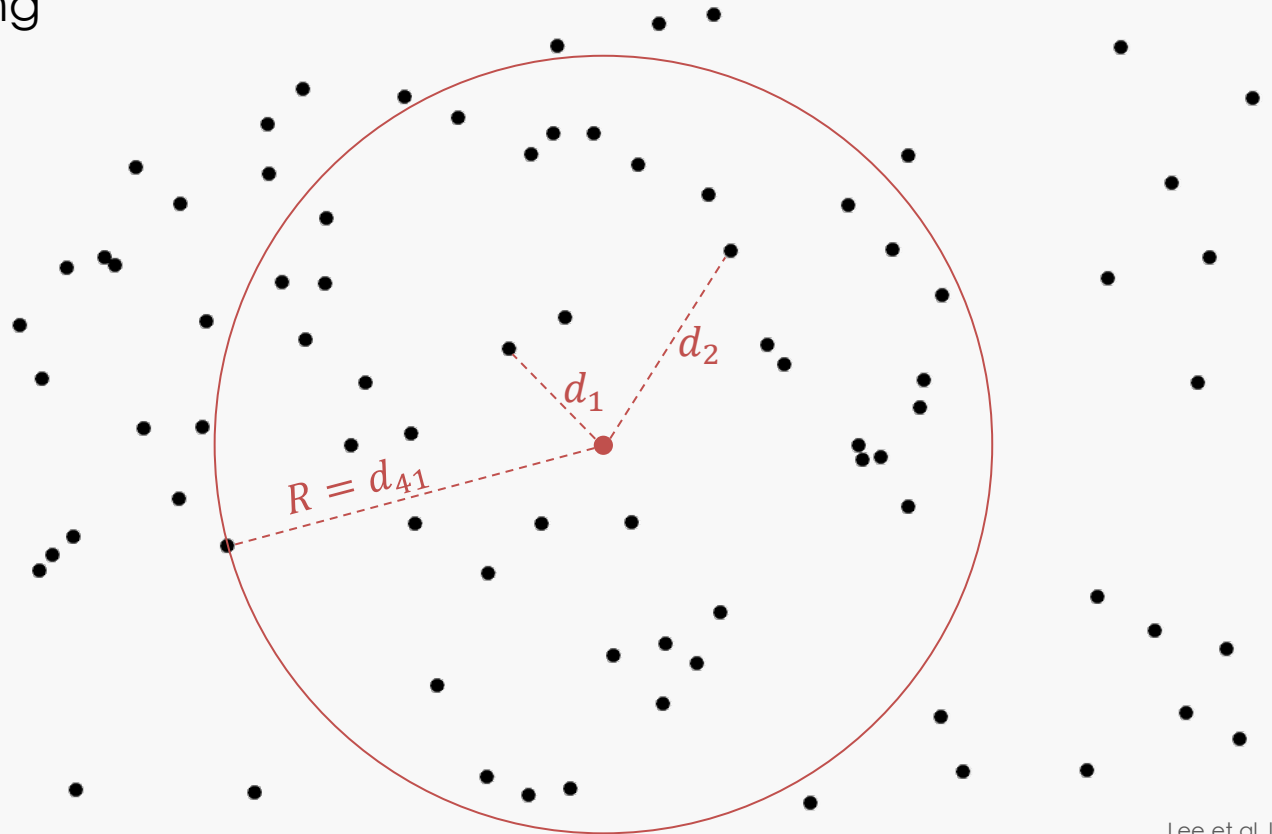
Inverse Distance Weighting  
with an R-sphere

$$v_q = \frac{\sum wv}{\sum w}$$

$$w_n = \left( \frac{\max(0, R - d_n)}{Rd_n} \right)^2$$

$$d_n = \left| \frac{p_q - p_n}{D_{ref}} \right|$$

$D_{ref}$ : per-unit norm.







# Data Space Dimension Reduction

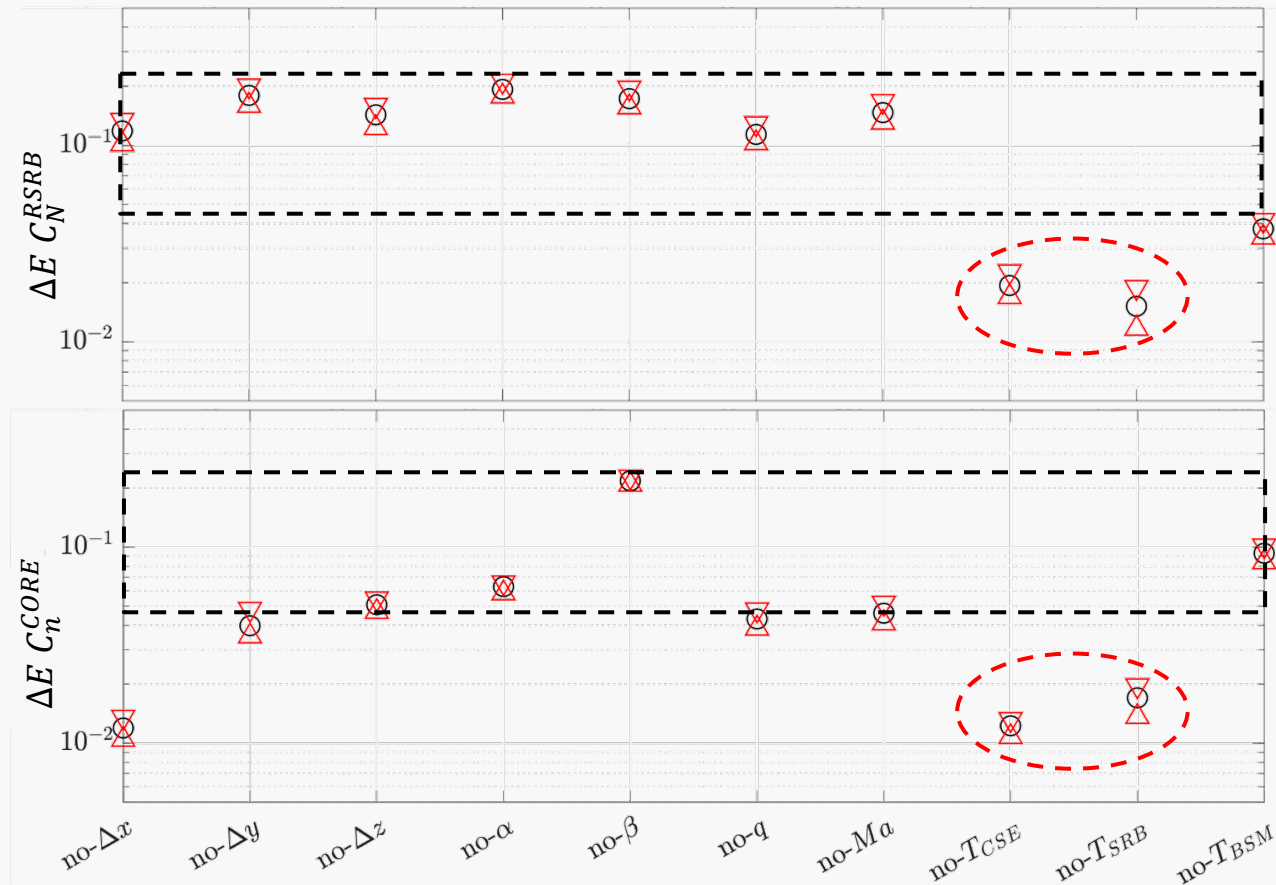
- Are the F&M outputs sensitive to all thirteen parameter inputs?
- 50 different times:
  1. Randomly assign 75% of CFD points as  $P_{train}$  and 25% as  $P_{test}$ 
    - 75%-25% split done separately at each principal  $\Delta X$
  2. Interpolate from  $P_{train}$  in 13D and find  $E_{ALL}(\Delta X) = rms|P_{all}^{ITP} - P_{all}^{CFD}|$
  3. Interpolate from  $P_{train}$  in 12D and find  $E_{LOO}(\Delta X) = rms|P_{all}^{ITP} - P_{all}^{CFD}|$ 
    - Flatten each dimension once, except Euler angles
- Observe min/mean/max trends in  $\Delta E(\Delta X) = |E_{ALL} - E_{LOO}|$

# Data Space Dimension Reduction



Order-of-magnitude sensitivity comparison

thrusts  
 $T_{CSE}, T_{BSM}$   
disregarded  
in data tables





# Uncertainty Pipeline and Trajectory Simulations

# Uncertainty Model



- Uncertainty captures differences between FUN3D and:
  - Alternative simulated plume physics
    - Multispecies plumes modeled with OVERFLOW
  - Physical full-configuration flow physics
    - LaRC UPWT test with air jet BSMs
  - Interpolated physics
    - Point dropout analysis in interior/exterior space
- Additive uncertainty model

$$U_{tot}^{intr}$$

$$U_{tot}^{extr}$$



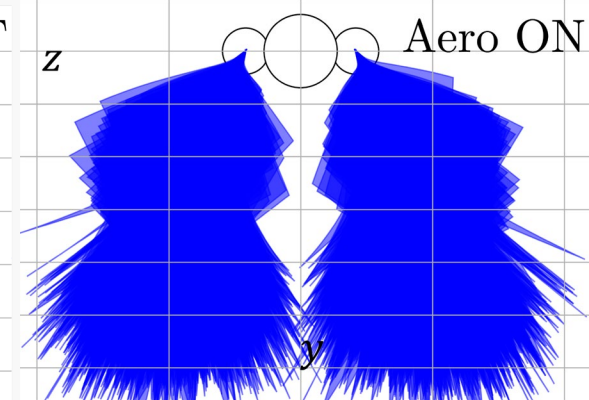
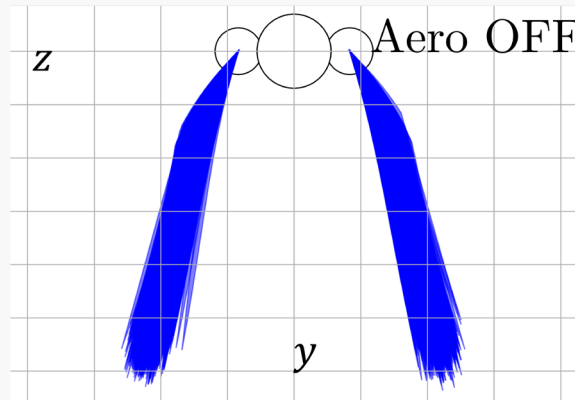
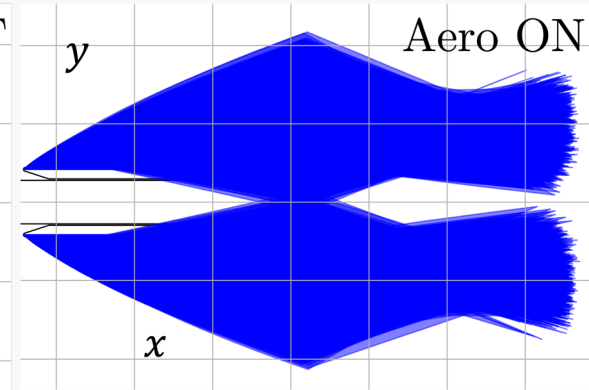
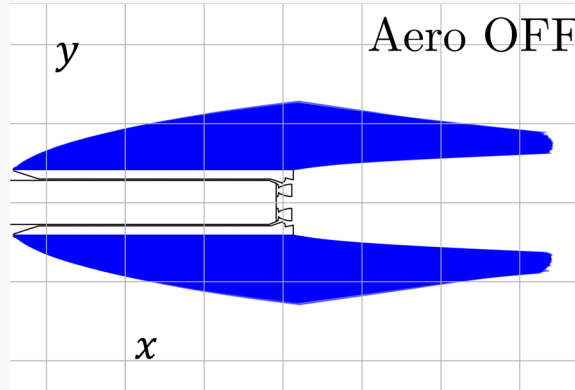
photo: NASA



# Trajectory Simulations: CLVTOPS

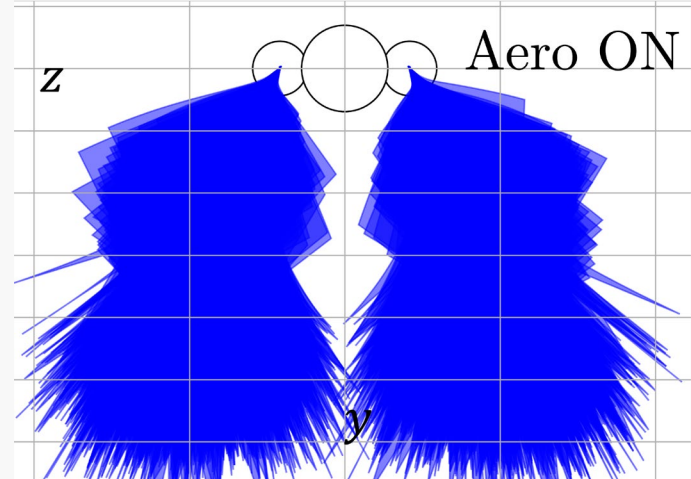
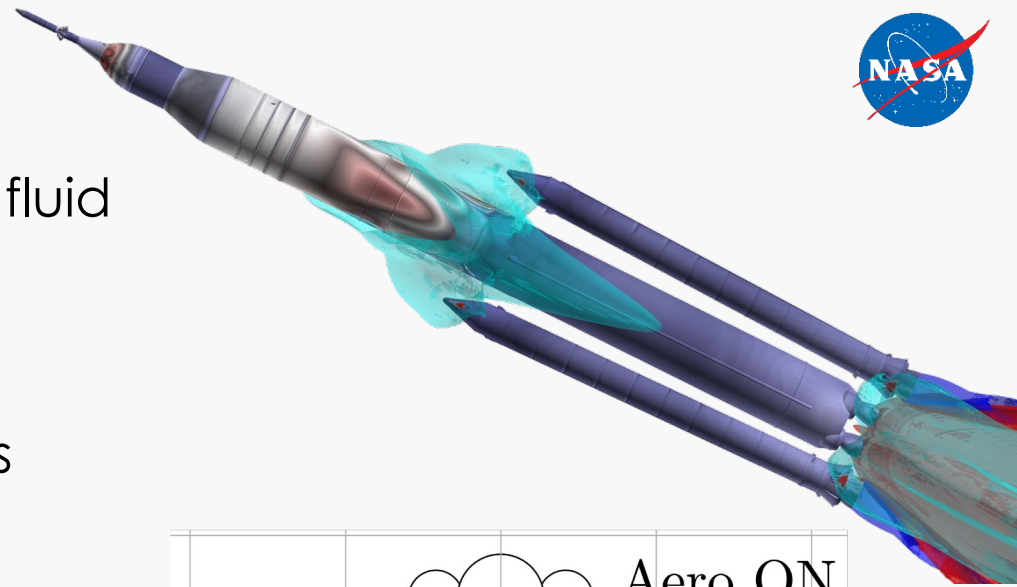


- Developed for multibody dynamic simulations
- Integrates aero database with many others
- Monte Carlo dispersions of separation trajectories



# Summary

- Very complicated multibody fluid dynamics problem
- Critical for SLS launch missions
- Aerodynamic F&M database
  - Captures relevant trajectory space
  - Accounts for myriad uncertainties
  - Informs trajectory simulations and ultimate mission efficacy





# Development of Aerodynamic Loads Databases for the Space Launch System Booster Separation Event

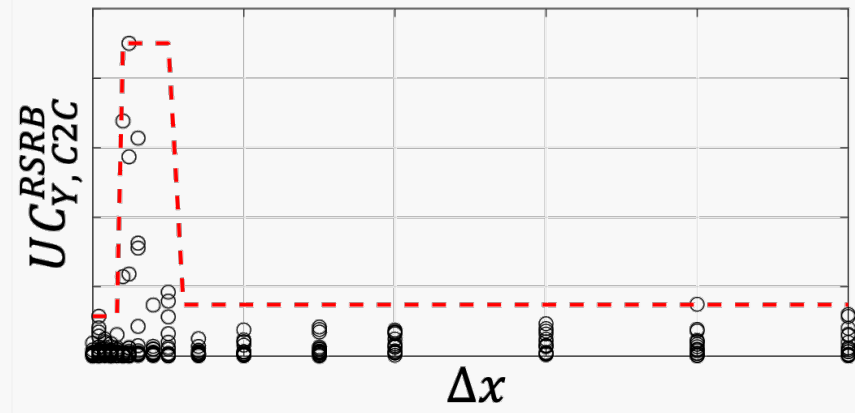
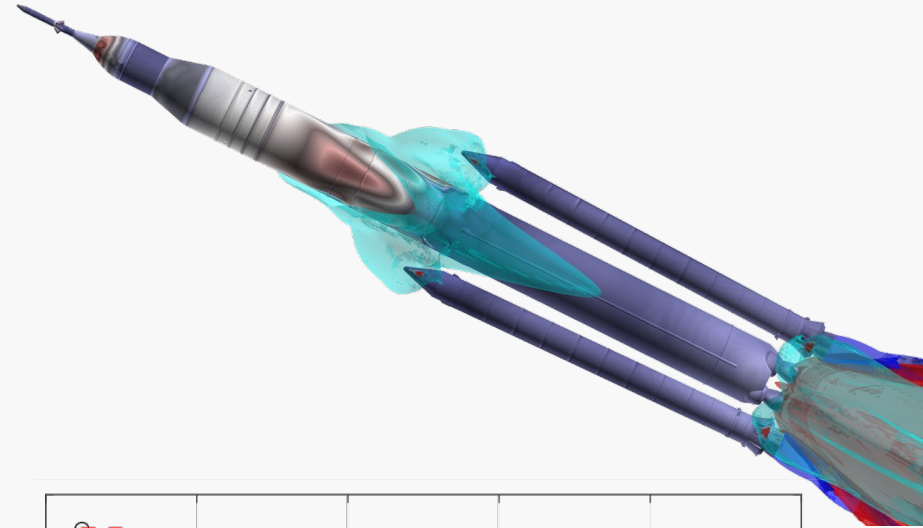
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# Code-to-code Uncertainty

- Compare FUN3D to OVERFLOW
- Key OVERFLOW differences
  - Overset surface mesh
  - Overset structured volume mesh
  - Multispecies engine plumes
- 99.7 percentile of F&M comparisons
  - Function of  $\Delta x$
  - Dominated by few cases

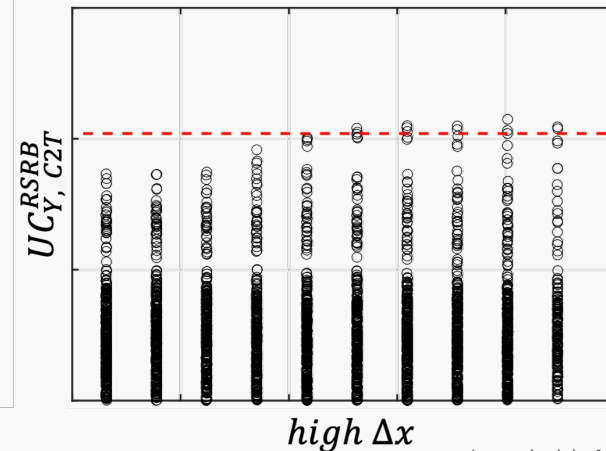
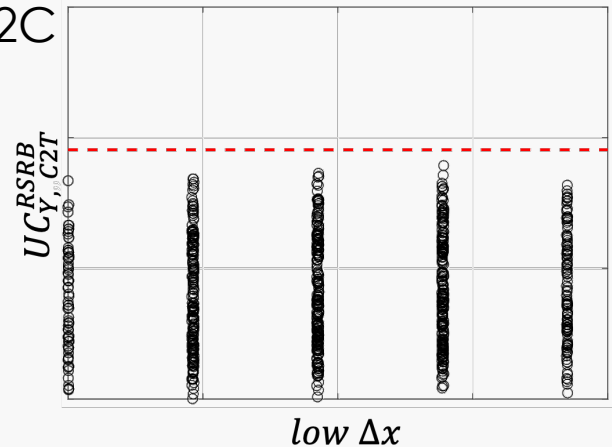




# Code-to-tunnel Uncertainty



- Langley Unitary Plan Wind Tunnel test 1891 (2014)
  - Boosters mounted on separate stings
  - BSMs represented as air jets
  - CSE/SRB engines not active
- BSM-on/off for low/high  $\Delta x$  UQ
  - More points than C2C
  - 99.7 percentile bounds





# Model Uncertainty

- Identical 50-trial 25%-dropout procedure
  - 99.7 percentile bound on test point interpolations
  - $U_{mod} \leftarrow$  mean of 50 trials
- Calculated separately for exterior (bounding) points and interior (Sobol sequence) points
  - Generally,  $U_{mod}^{exterior} > U_{mod}^{interior}$
  - Unnecessary penalty on interior (more relevant) data space

# Model Uncertainty

