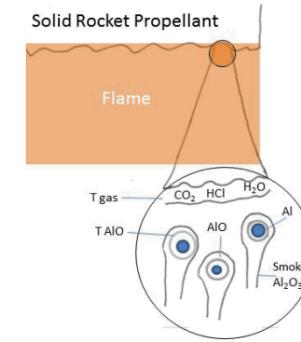
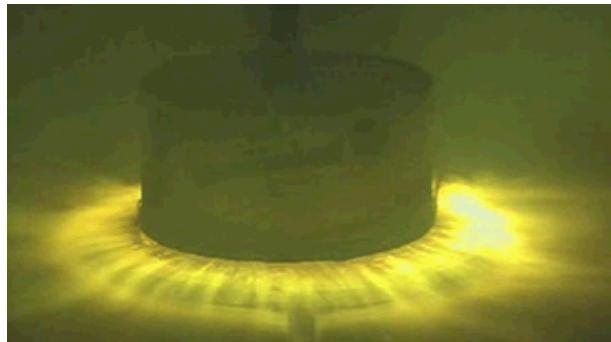
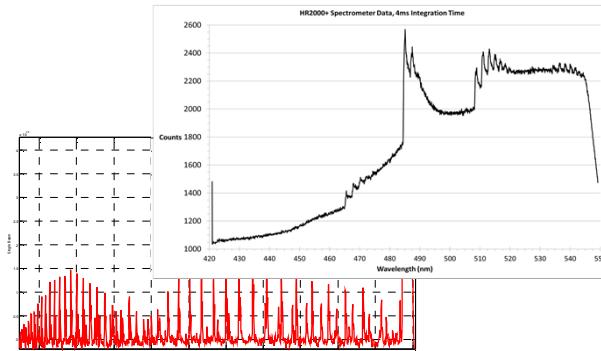


*Exceptional service in the national interest*



## Measurement of solid rocket propellant exhaust gas temperatures using molecular spectroscopic methods

Eric N. Coker<sup>a</sup>, Alvaro Cruz-Cabrera<sup>a</sup>, Frank van Swol<sup>a</sup>, Walter Gill<sup>a</sup>,  
David Surmick<sup>b</sup>, Leland Sharp<sup>c</sup>, Edward Bystrom<sup>a</sup> and Aren Haug<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Sandia National Laboratories, PO box 5800, MS1349, Albuquerque, NM 87185-1349

<sup>b</sup>The University of Tennessee Space Institute, Tullahoma, TN 37388

<sup>c</sup>New Mexico State University, 1780 E University Ave, Las Cruces, NM 88003



Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000. SAND NO. 2011-XXXX

# Introduction

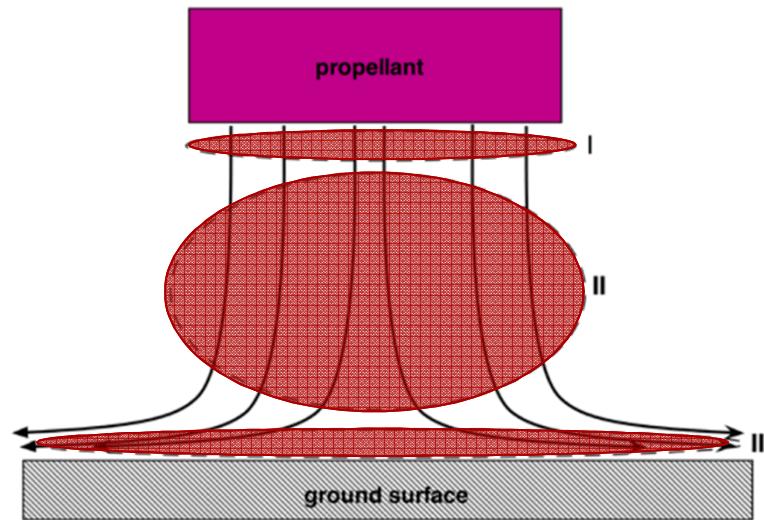
## Program objectives

- Define the **thermal-chemical-physical** environment in and around a plume formed from a burning fragment of solid rocket fuel at atmospheric pressure.
- Use the specification to quantify the risk associated with a launch pad abort involving solid fueled rocket motors and high hazard payloads (e.g., deep space power source).



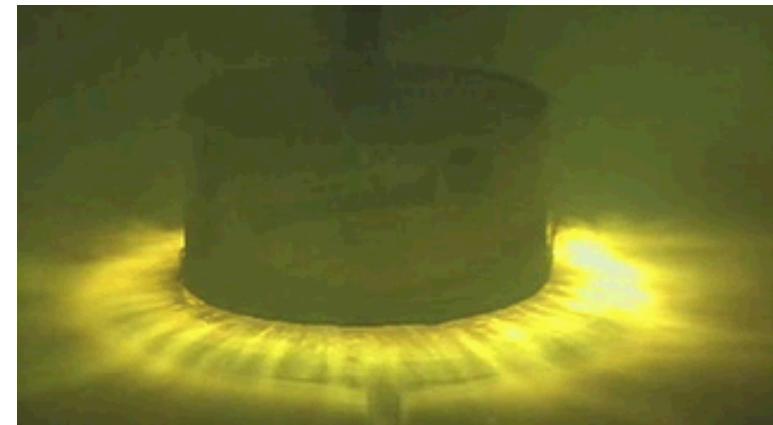
Titan 34D-9 accident sequence, 1986

# Regions of Analysis

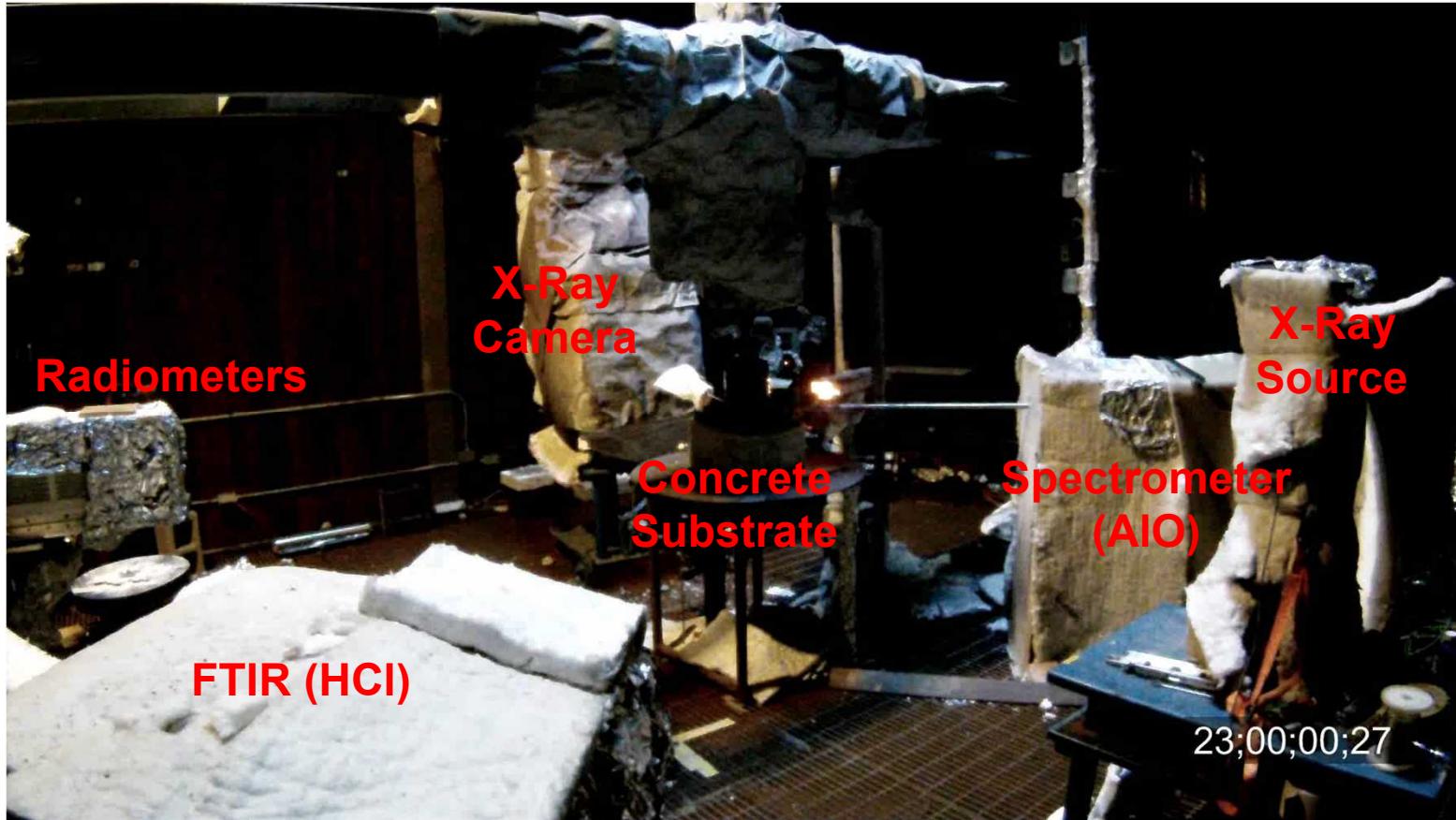


- Region I: combustion of Al + ammonium perchlorate (+ binder, etc.)
- Region II: populated by hot, emitting gases (HCl, CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O) and particles (AlO, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, etc.)
- Region III: interaction with hazardous payload; possible feedback to Region II (e.g., re-radiation)

- Physico-chemical behavior of burning Al strongly correlated to the environment, *i.e.*, properly functioning motor at high pressure/well defined geometry *versus off-normal* occurrence.
- **Major concern:** vaporization of hazardous payload material in Region III, condensation on available particulate and transport to the environment.



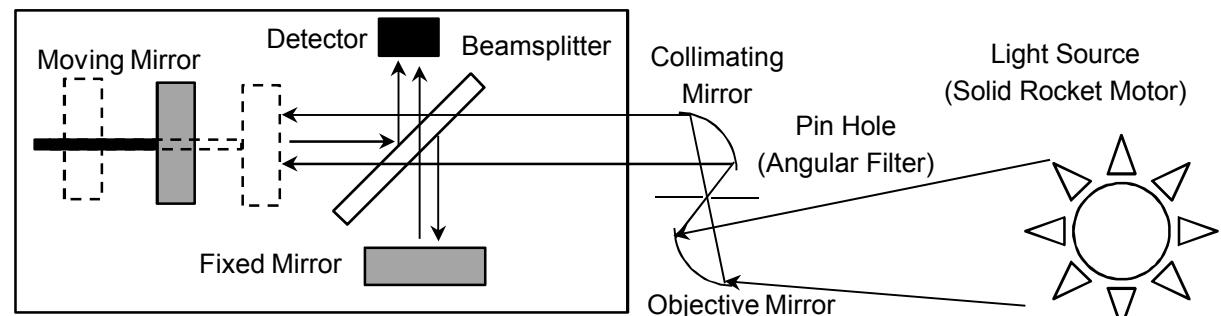
# Test Case – March 12, 2014



Plume from burning propellant is complex:  
highly emitting  
multiple chemical species and temperature-regions  
particulates / smoke  
substrate degradation / interaction

# HCl Measurements

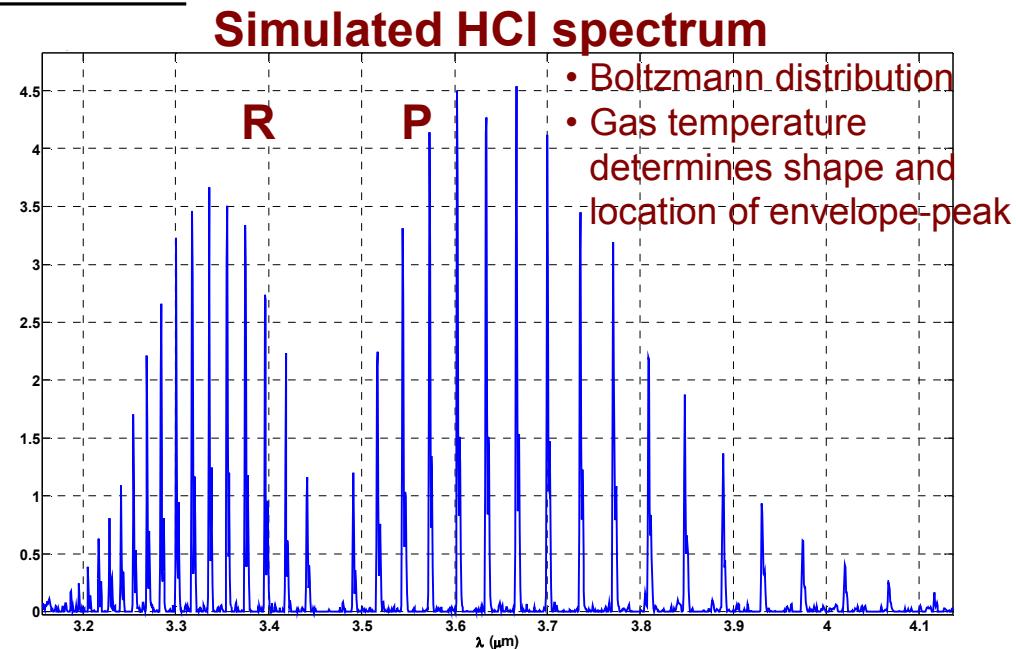
## Fourier Transform IR Interferometry



Modified Michelson  
Interferometer

HCl considered target of opportunity to measure gas temperature

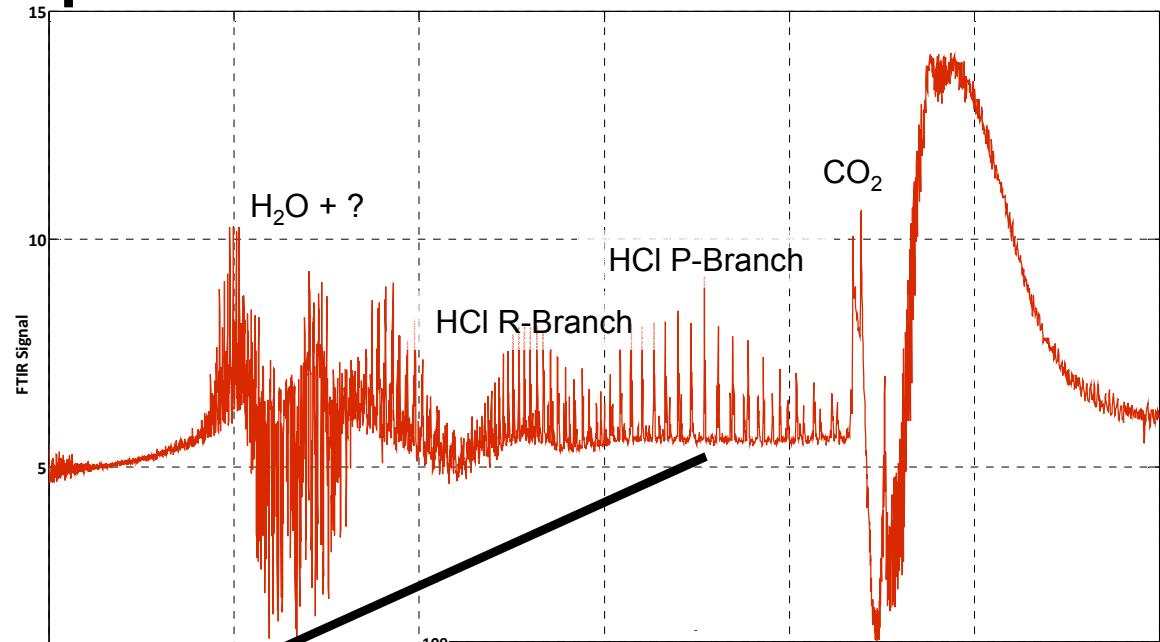
- ✓ High S/N for the HCl spectra
- ✓ Spectral regions with minimal overlap
- ✗ Noisy data captured on loss of sight of the flame due to:
  - Propellant inhibitor failure
  - Extremely small gaps
  - High particle-density



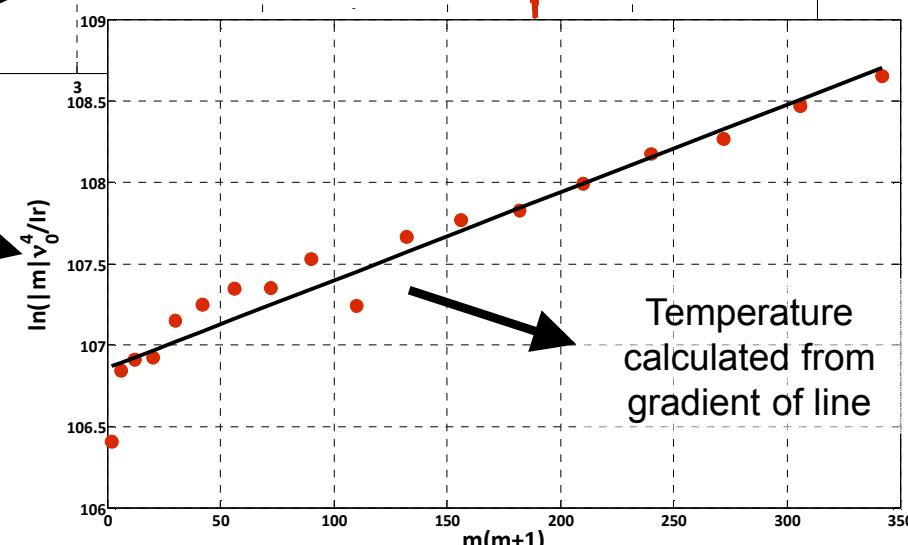
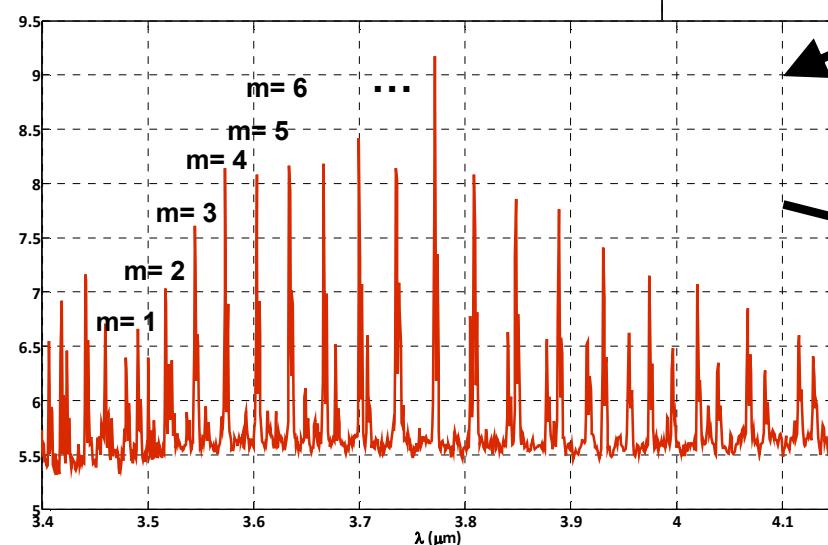
# HCl Measurements

## Spectrum Measured

- Devcon Inhibitor
- 6" Diameter
- 1" Gap
- Preliminary temperatures calculated using Boltzmann curves



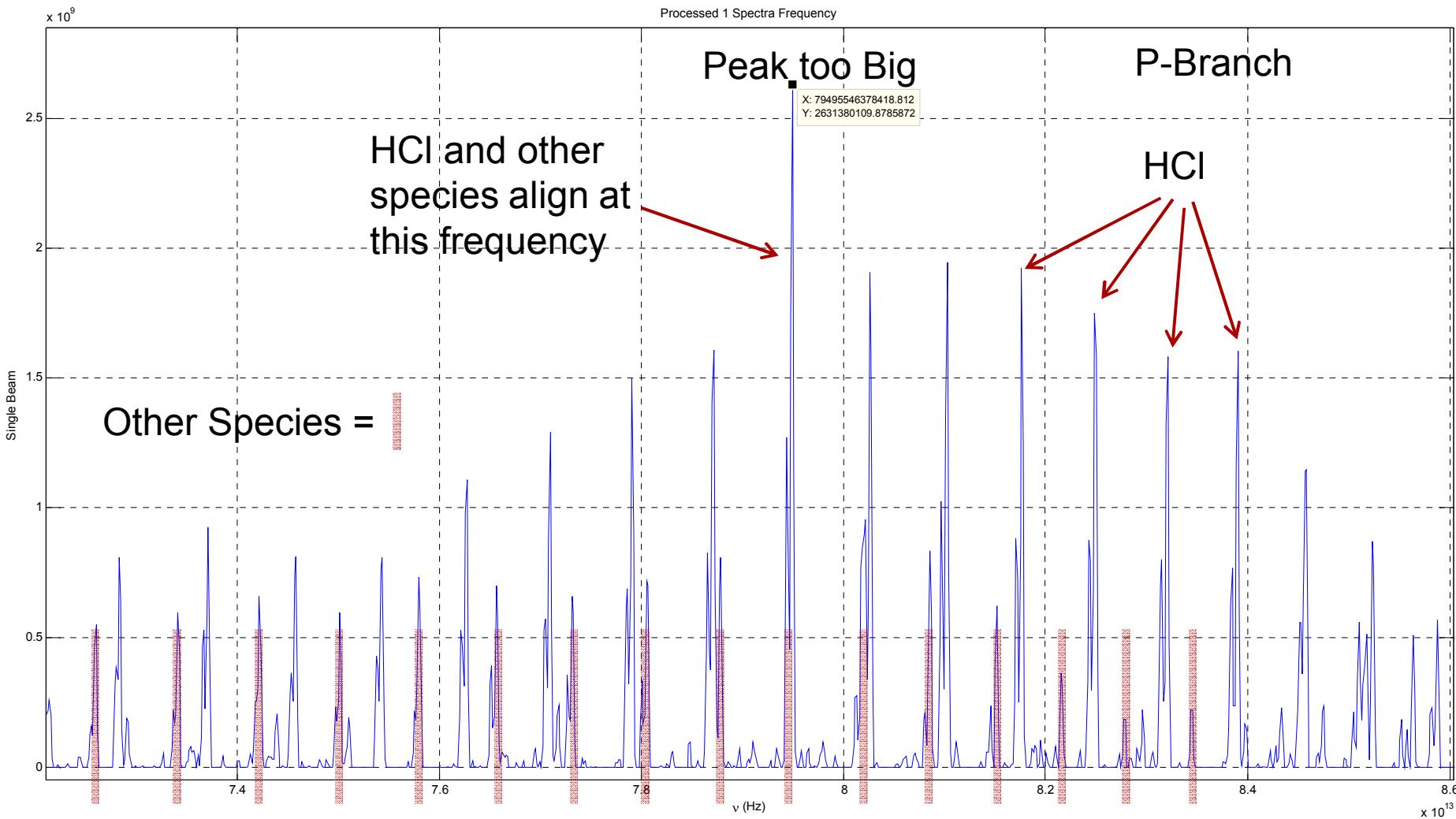
HCl P-Branch

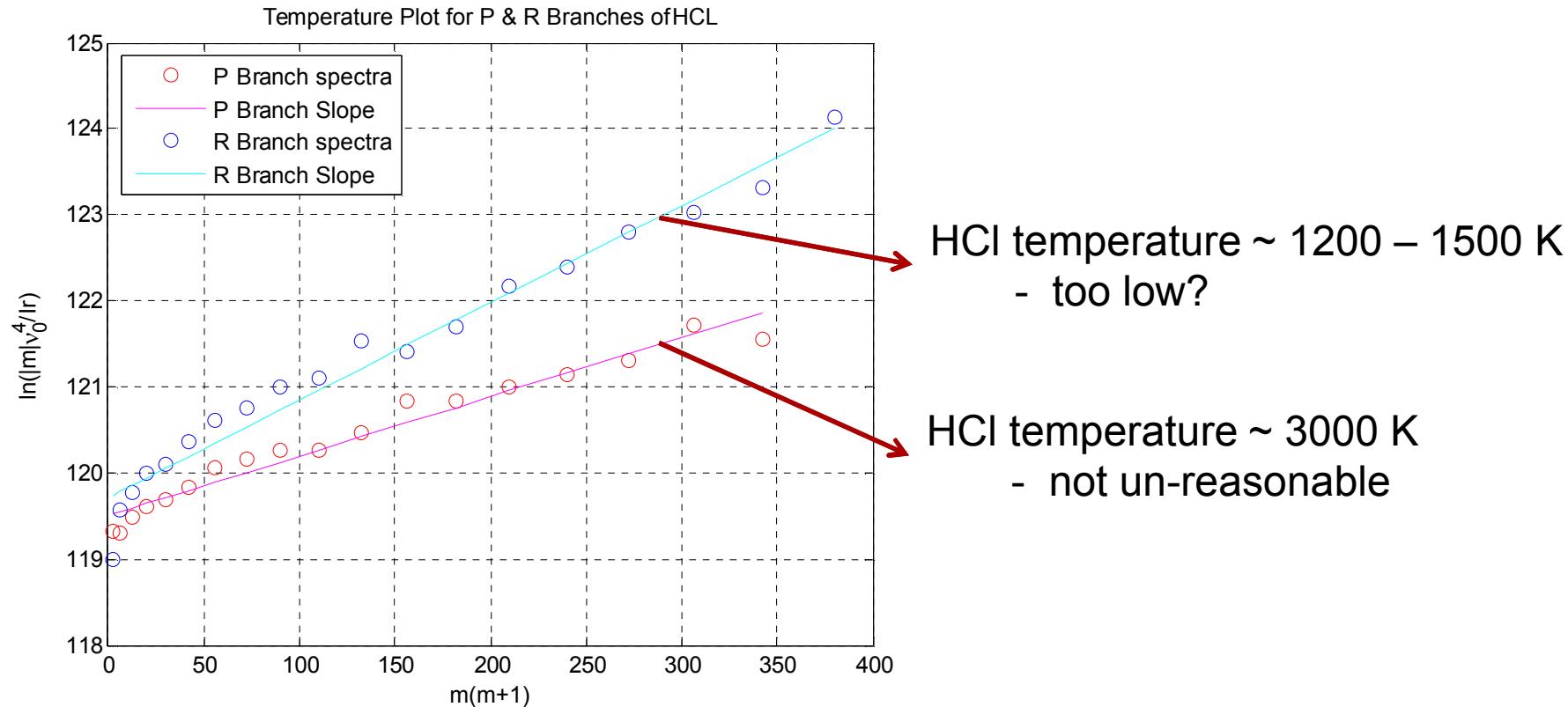


Temperature  
calculated from  
gradient of line

# HCl Measurements

## Unexpected Species, What is it?

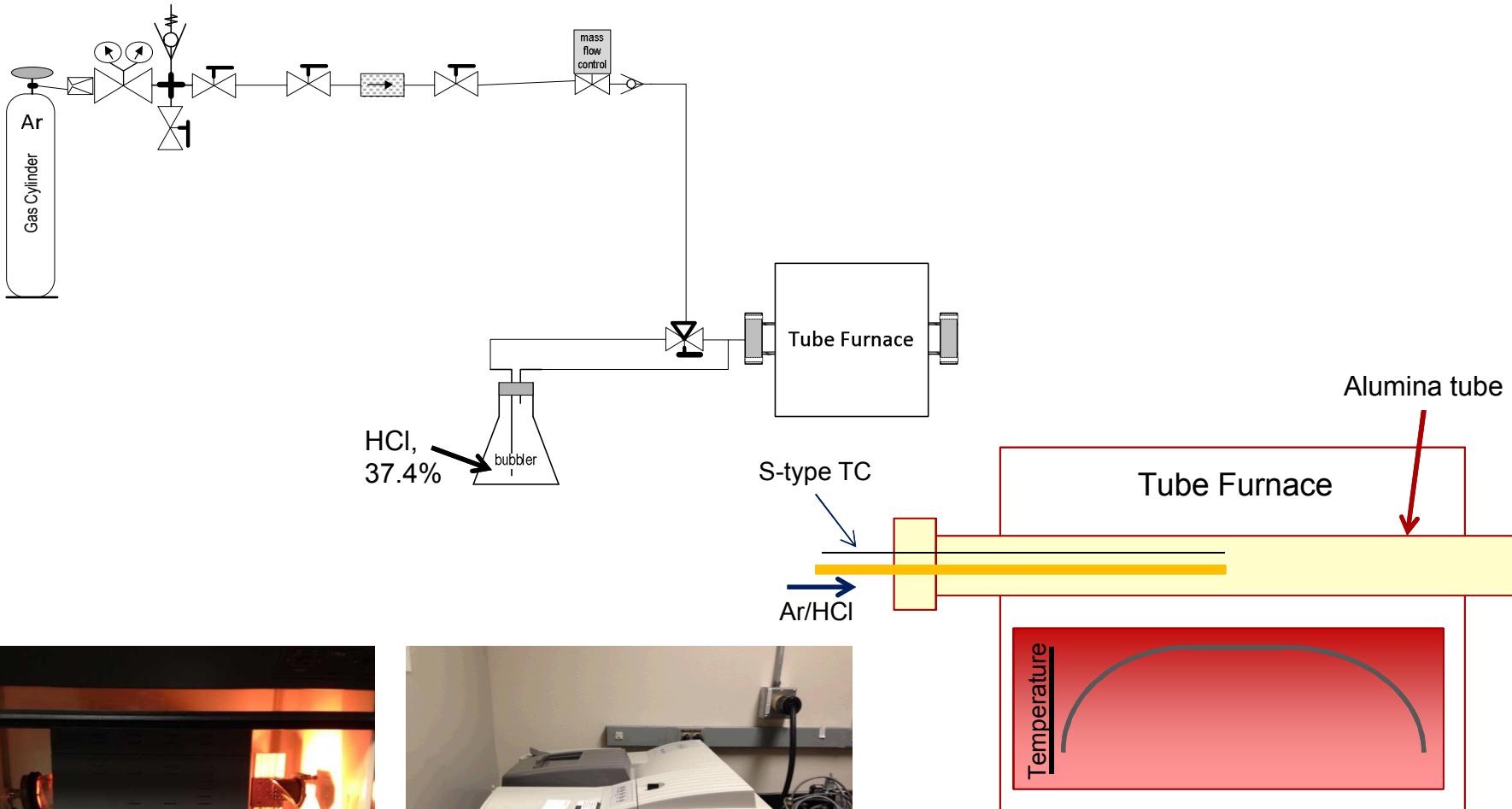




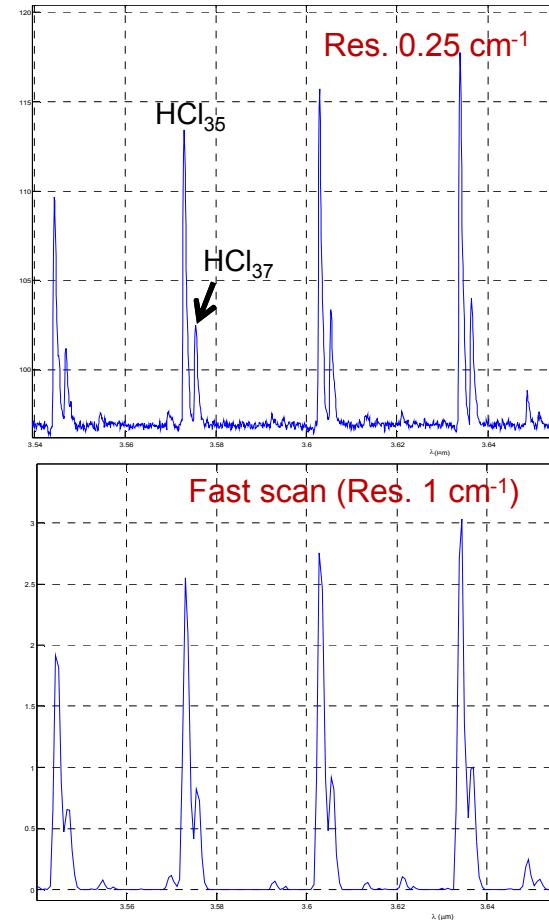
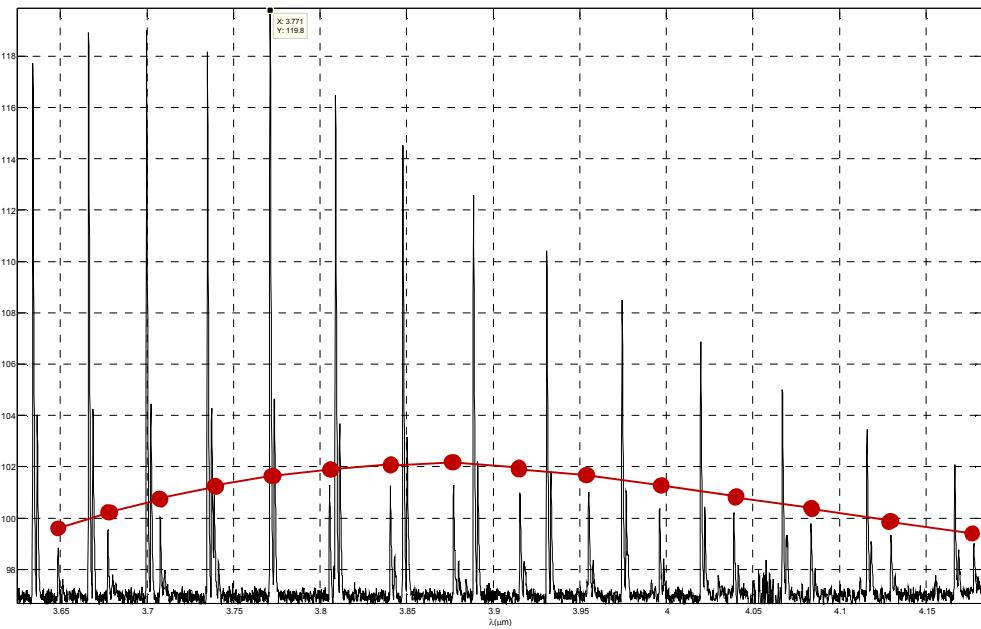
- Difference between P- and R-branch results
- Unknown secondary fingerprint  
 → **Need for experiments under controlled conditions**

# Calibration & Validation

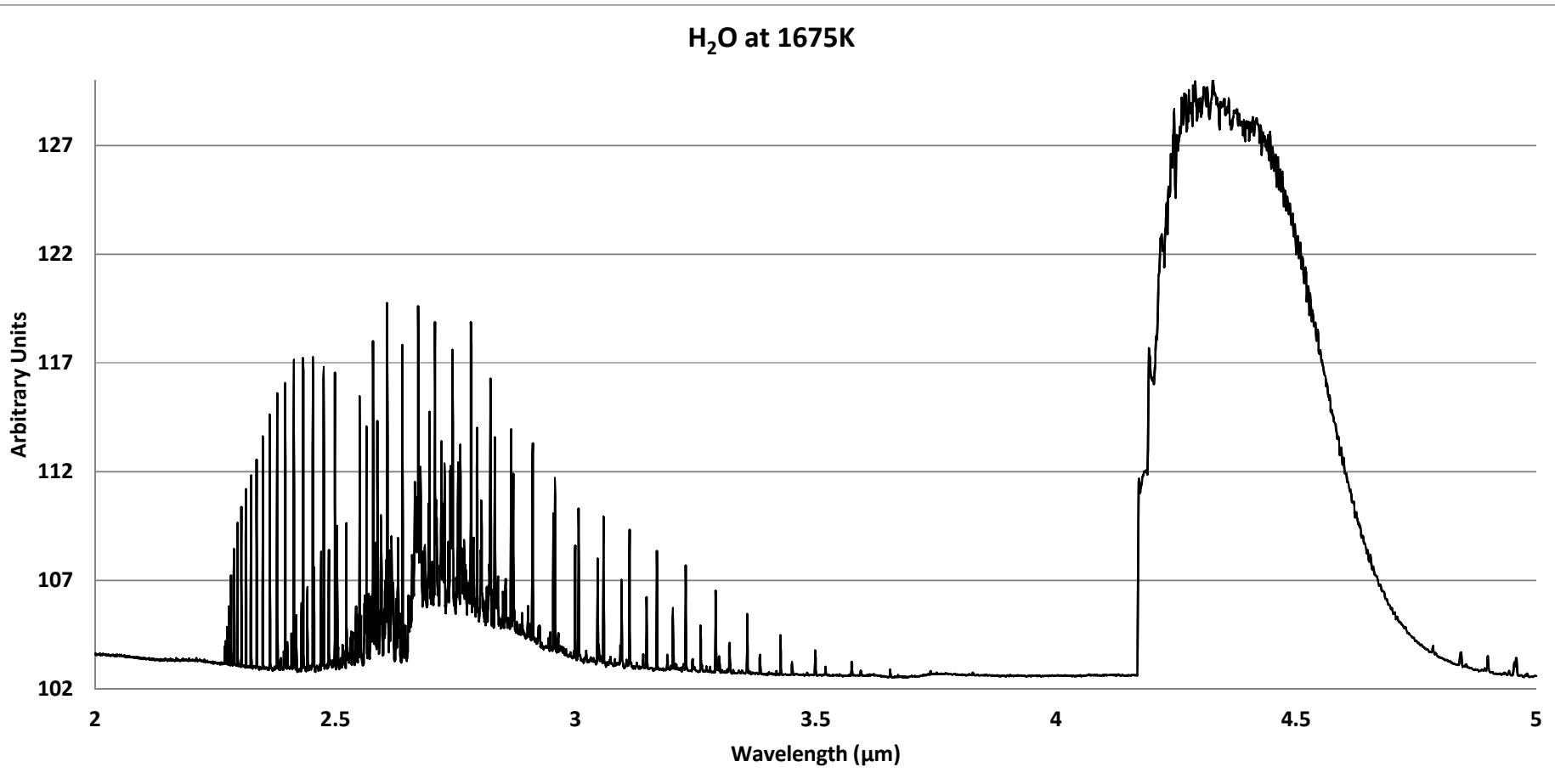
“clean” environment, controlled temperature

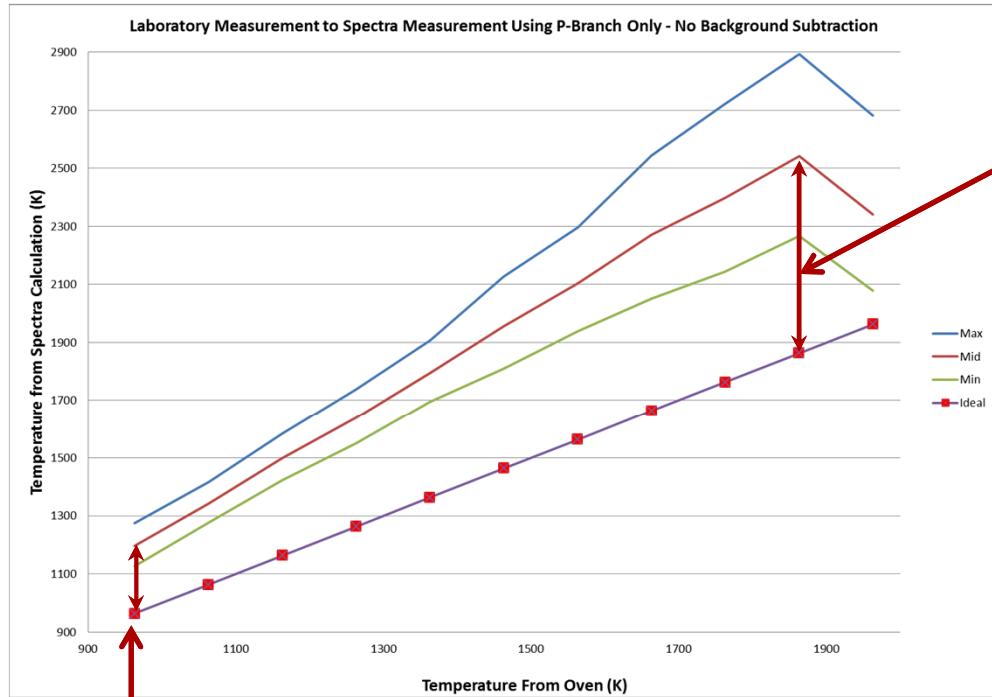


# Tube furnace operations



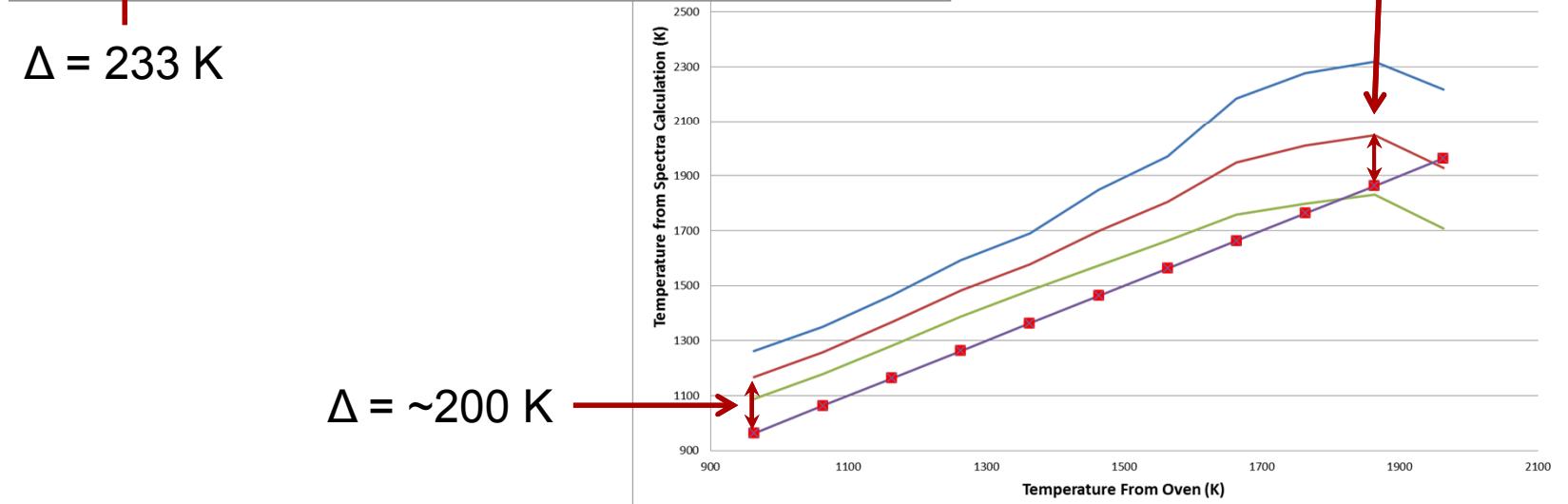
- Even under “clean” conditions, unknown secondary pattern persists
- Isotope effect resolvable
- At higher resolution, could probably resolve overlap at 3.77  $\mu$ m

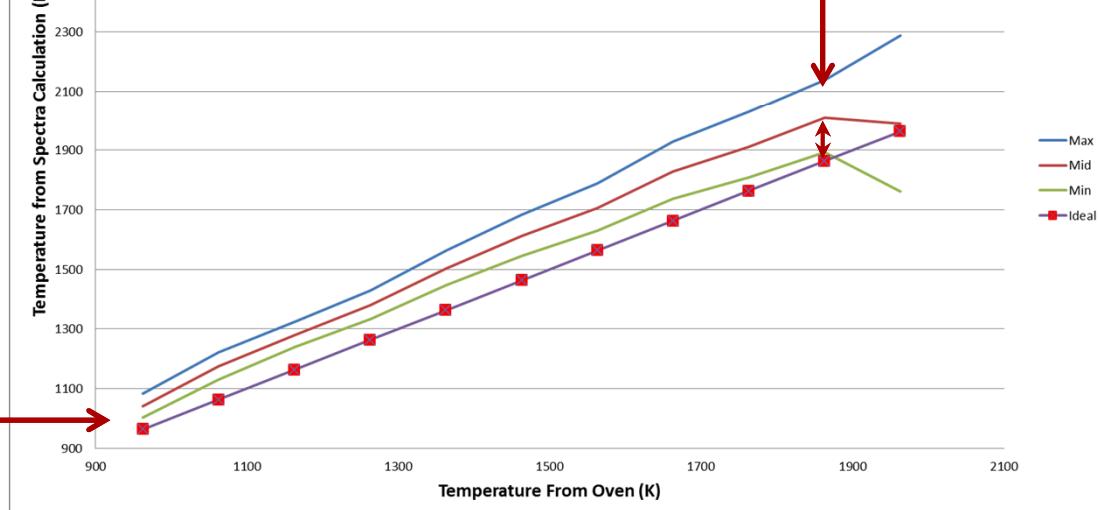
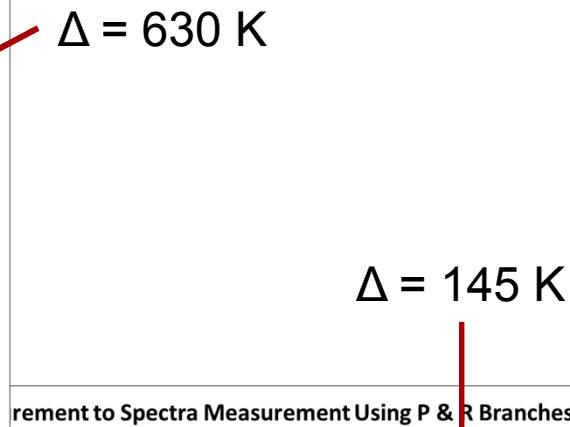
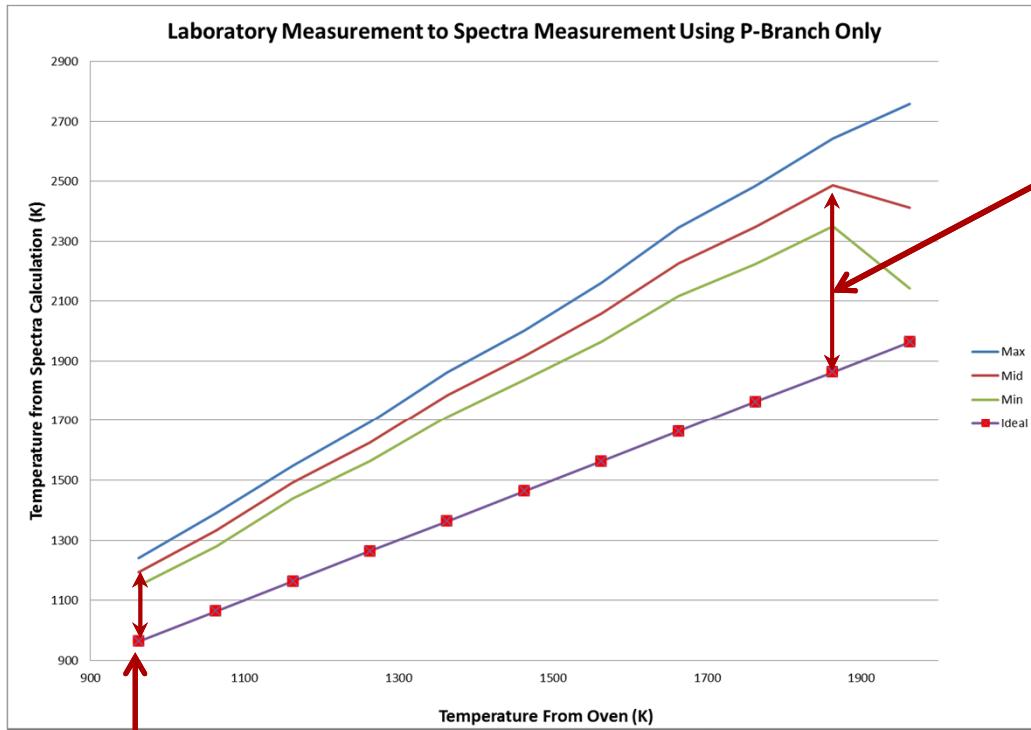
**H<sub>2</sub>O at 1675K**



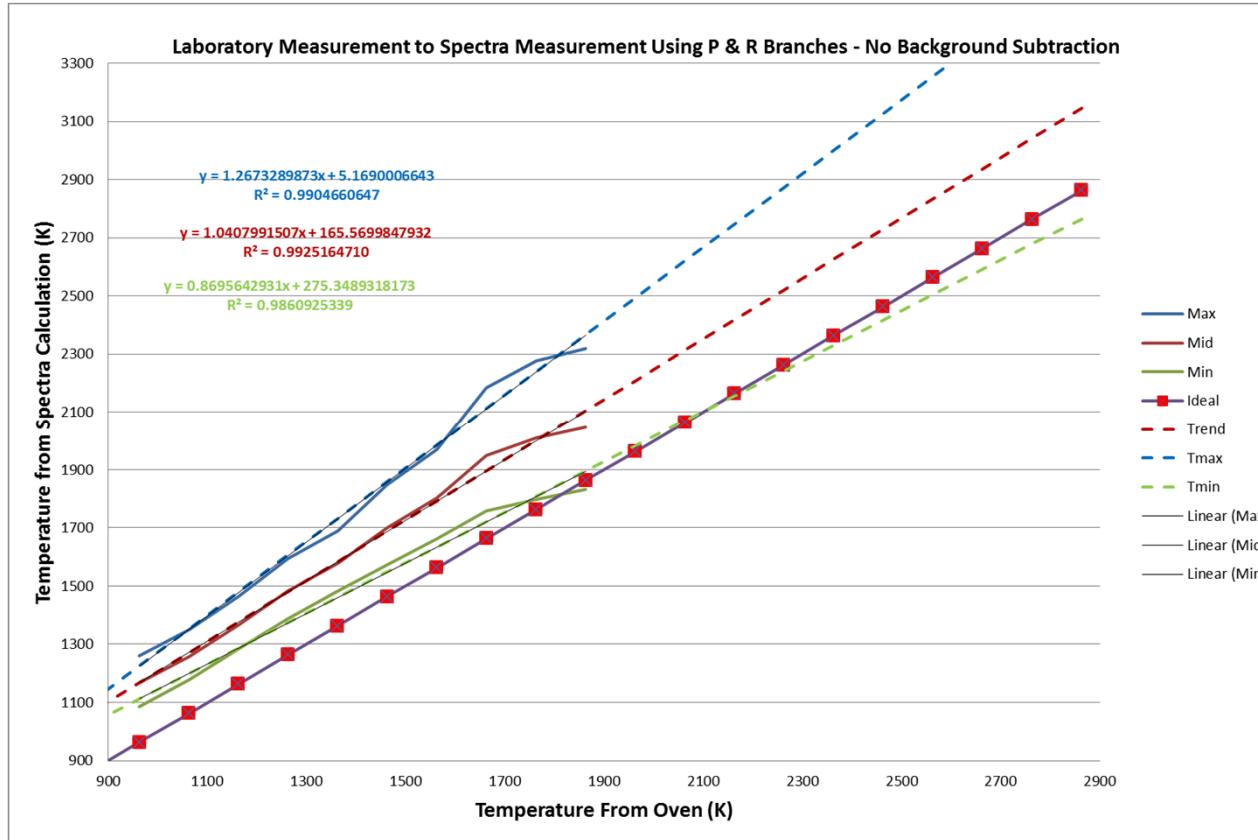
$\Delta = \sim 200 \text{ K}$

to Spectra Measurement Using P & R Branches - No Background Subtraction



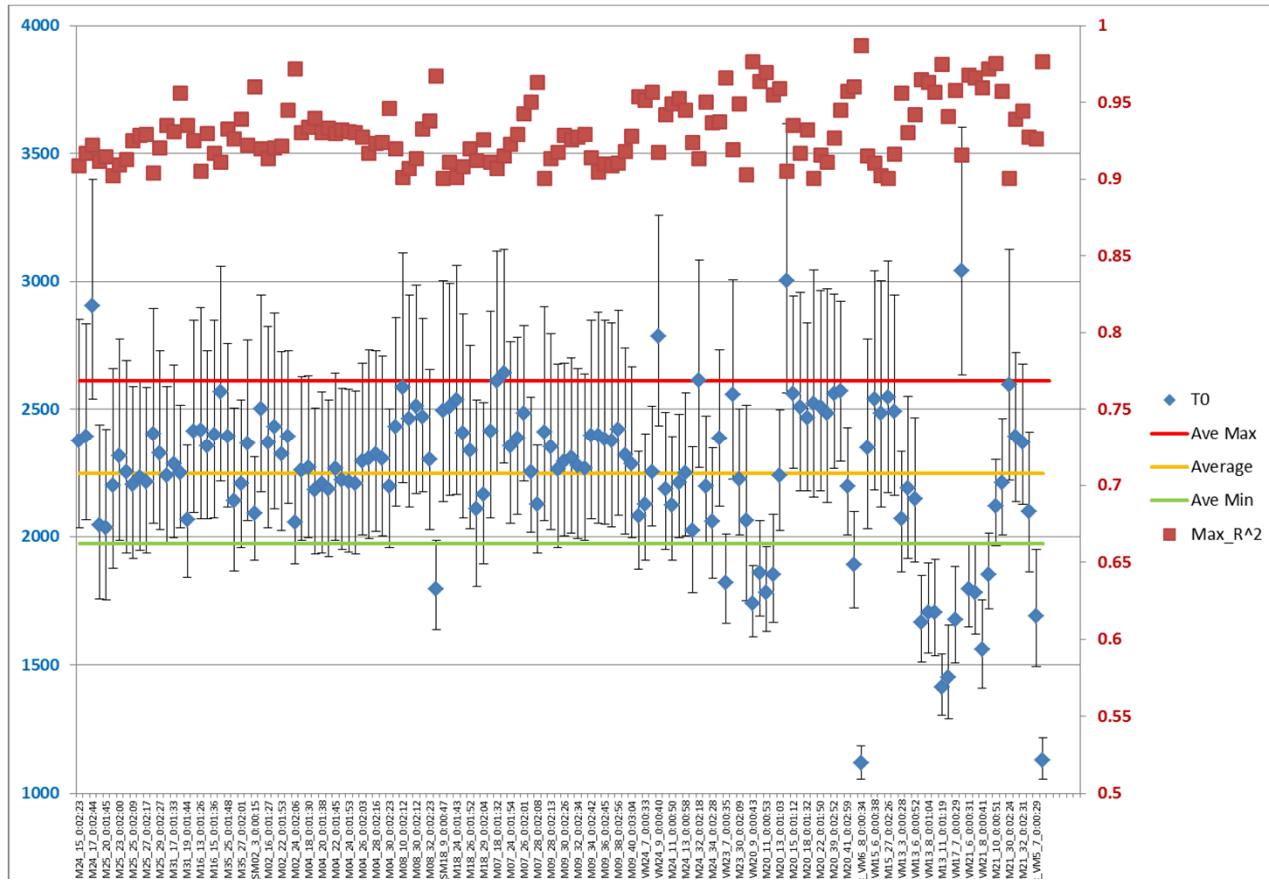


# Laboratory Experiment: Correction P & R



- Linearizing the trend (red lines) The error of average of P & R branches is **176K to 282K** for calculated temperatures with HCl spectrum of **263K to 2863K**

$$T_{HCl_{Final}} = T_{HCl} - AT_{HCl} - B, \text{ where } A=0.0391998309 \text{ and } B=159.0796693885$$



Temperature for tests on two different types of propellants (blue diamonds – left ordinate). The reported temperatures have coefficient of determination ( $r^2$  – red squares – right ordinate) larger than 0.9. The temperatures were calculated using an approximation to the Boltzmann equation from the R & P branches.

# HCl Measurements

## Summary

HCl is an opportunistic target for temperature measurement in propellant fires

- component of propellant plume
- strong optical emission
- relatively free from spectral overlap
- simple FTIR setup works fine

Still work to be done to refine model, based on tube furnace tests

Gas temperature in typical propellant plume between 2000 and 2600 K

# Thank You



Funding for this work:



National Aeronautics and  
Space Administration

Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
California Institute of Technology  
Pasadena, California