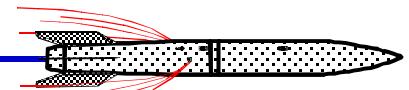




Test Before Flight:

Wind Tunnel Technology for Aerodynamic Testing

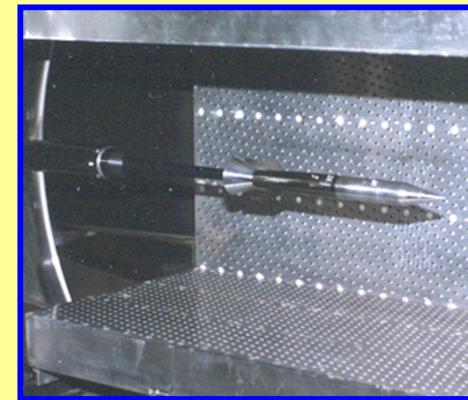
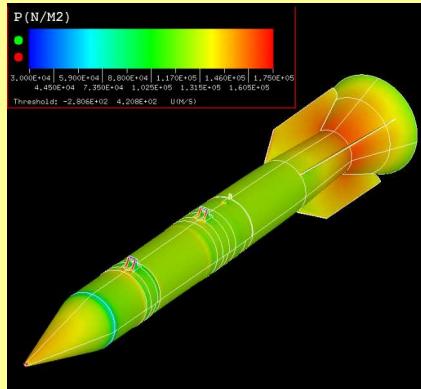


**Aerosciences Department
Engineering Sciences Center
Sandia National Laboratories
Albuquerque, NM**

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.



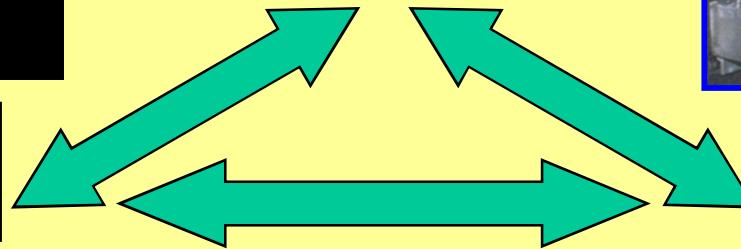
The Role of the Wind Tunnels



Modeling & Simulation

Flight Test

Ground Test

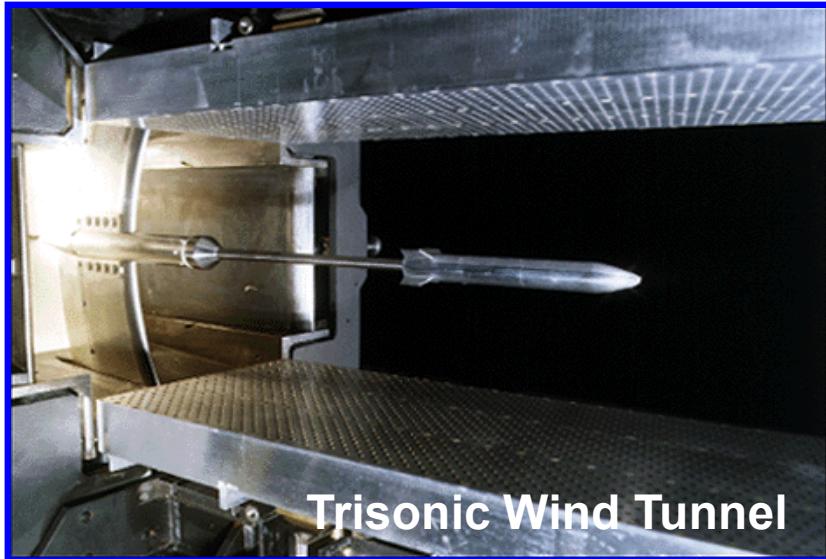


We support Sandia's aero needs by:

- Aerodynamic characterization of vehicles or flight components
- Investigating fundamental aerospace physics
- Providing data to develop and validate computational models



Experimental Aerosciences Facility



Trisonic Wind Tunnel (TWT)

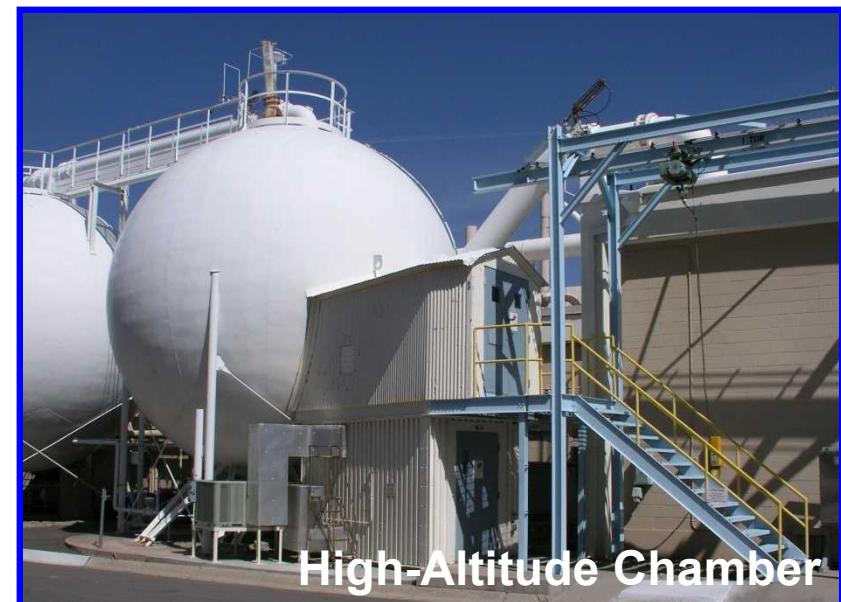
- Mach 0.5 – 3
- Gravity bombs, missiles, commercial aerospace

Hypersonic Wind Tunnel (HWT)

- Mach 5, 8, 14
- Re-entry vehicles, rockets

High-Altitude Chamber (HAC)

- Satellite components



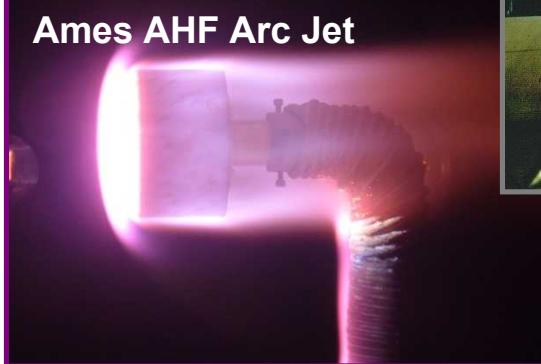
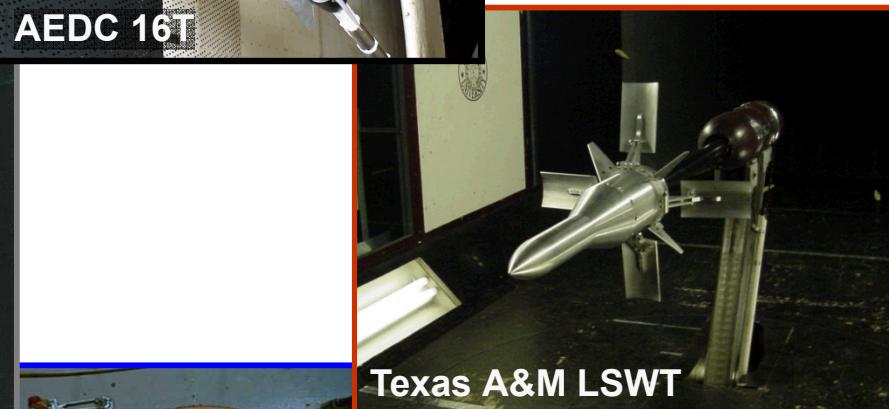


External Wind Tunnel Testing

Sandia also conducts tests in external wind tunnels when necessary.

- Different speed regime
- Larger scale
- High temperature

We are simultaneously a facility operator, our own internal customer, and an external customer.



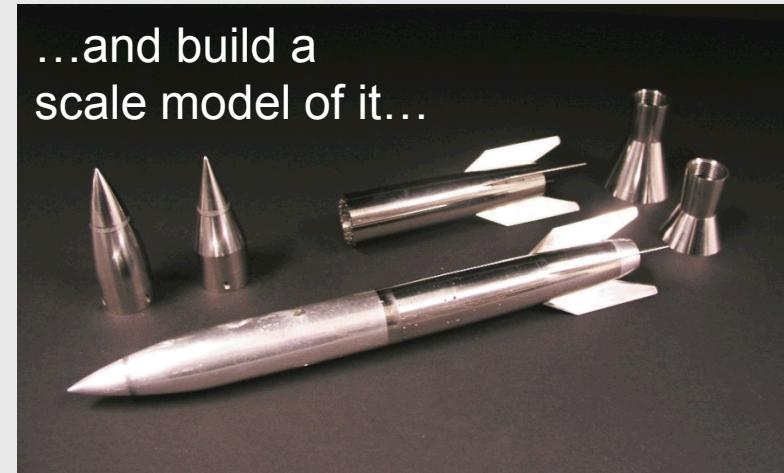


Wind Tunnel Models

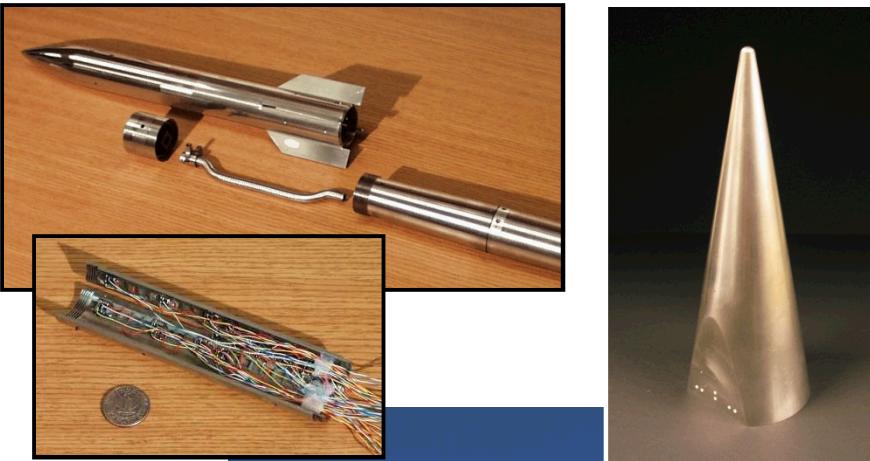
Take an actual flight vehicle...



...and build a scale model of it...



Some other models tested at Sandia:



...which has features such as:

- Instrumentation
- Geometry changes
- Spin testing

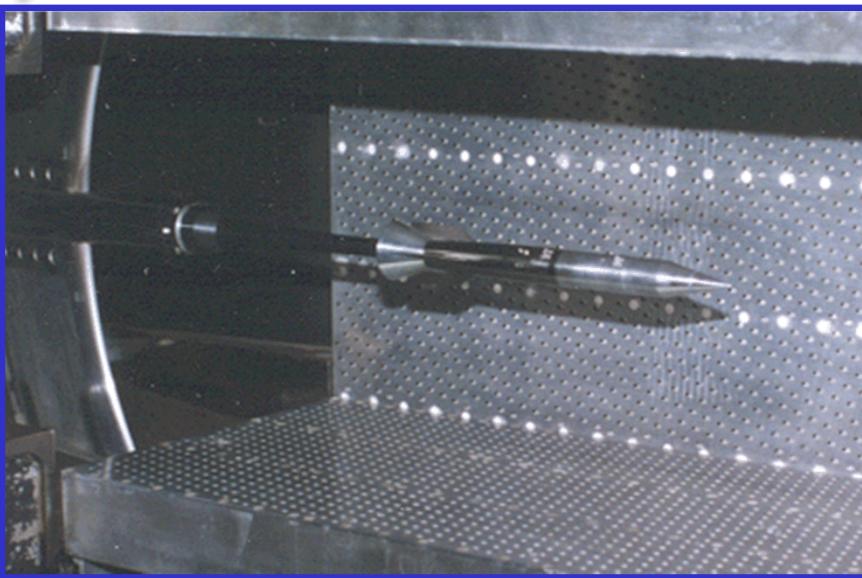
By necessity, a small model does not exactly replicate the full-scale version.

Part of a wind tunnel engineer's job is to understand such scaling issues.

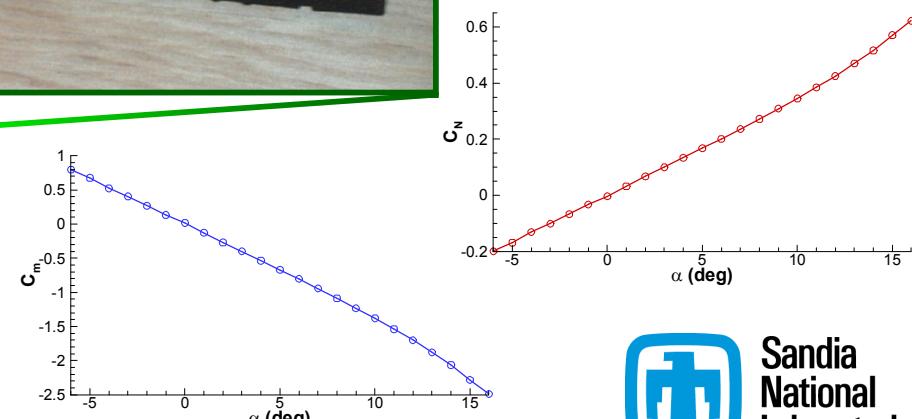
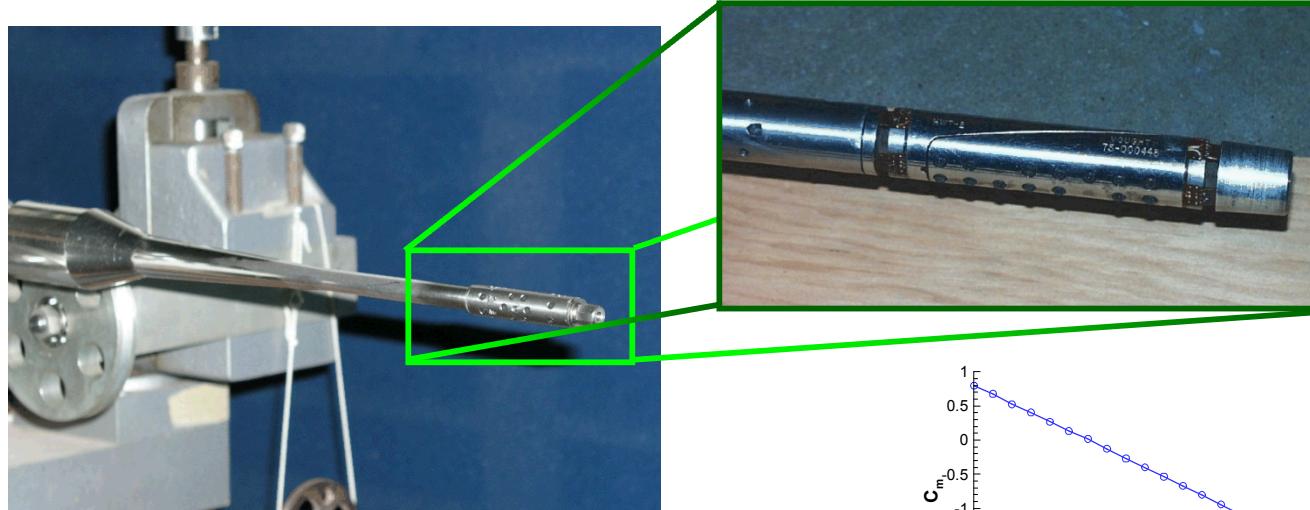




Aerodynamic Measurements



- Determine the aerodynamic forces and moments using an internal strain-gage balance placed inside the model.
- Balance elements flex as they are loaded, producing a measurable signal.
- Vary parameters such as tunnel Mach number, model angle-of-attack, model geometry, etc.

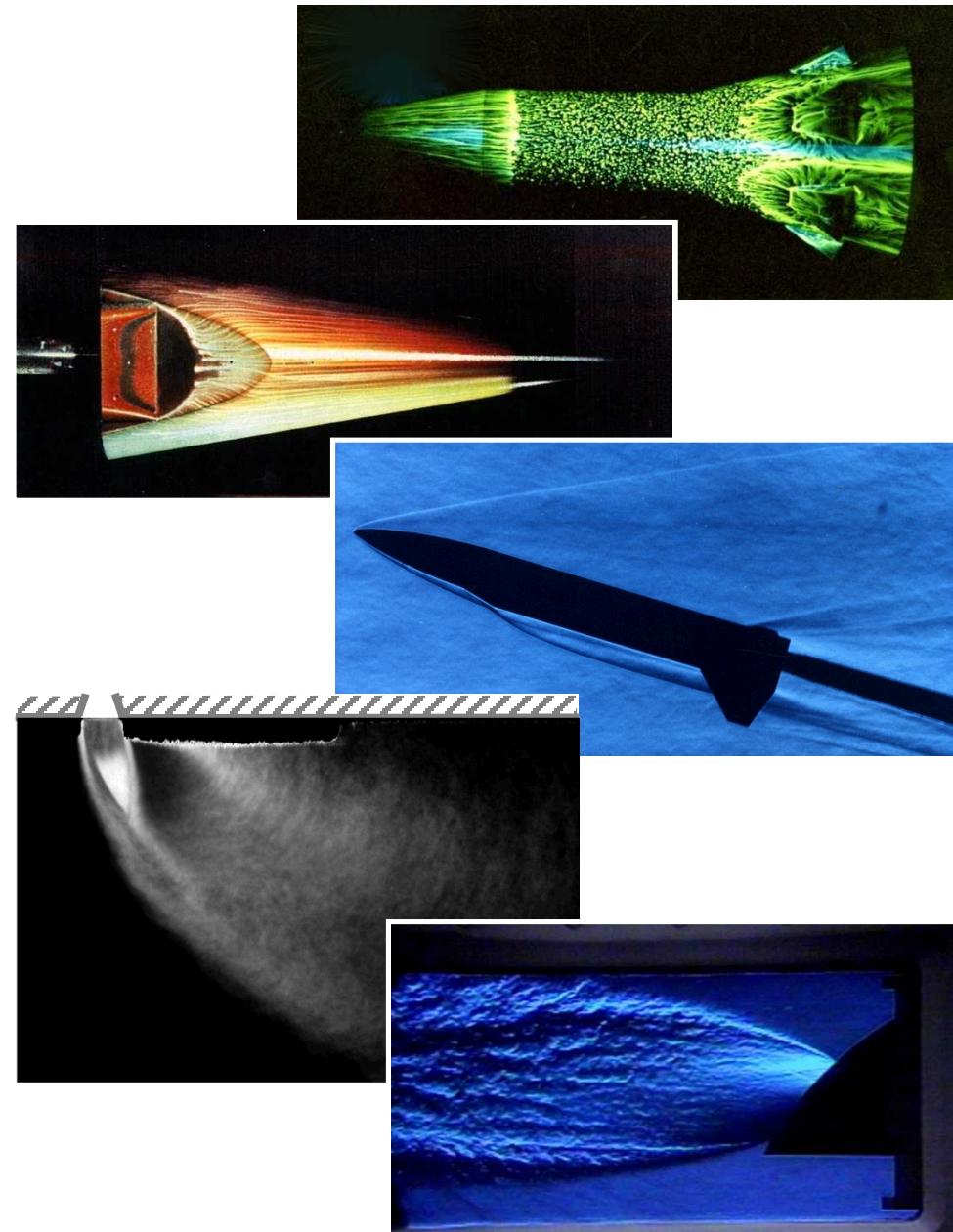




Flow Visualization

- Complement balance measurements with visualization of the gas flow over the model.
- Helps to provide an understanding of the underlying fluid dynamics.
- Can visualize:
 - Shock waves
 - Surface streamlines
 - Gas mixing

- These images are nice, but we need quantitative flowfield measurements.
- Improved technologies allow modern wind tunnel tests to accomplish much more than in the past.





Temperature/Pressure Sensitive Paint (TSP/PSP)

Uses paints containing a luminophore.

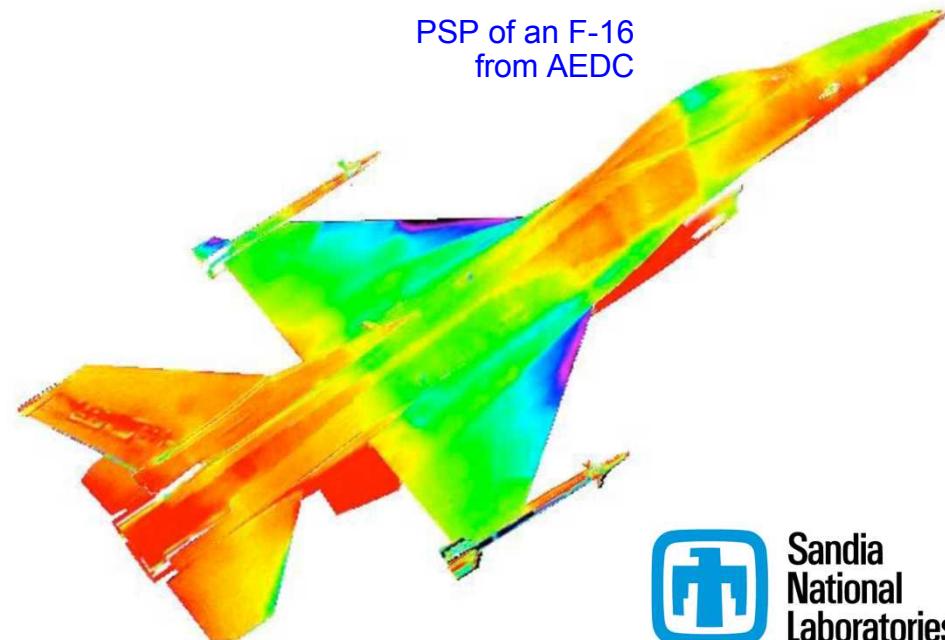
- Illuminated by high-UV / deep-blue light, imaged by a specialized camera.
- Luminescence intensity is a function of the presence of oxygen – hence, pressure, or on temperature.
- Of course, there are numerous biases and complications to address.

Advantages:

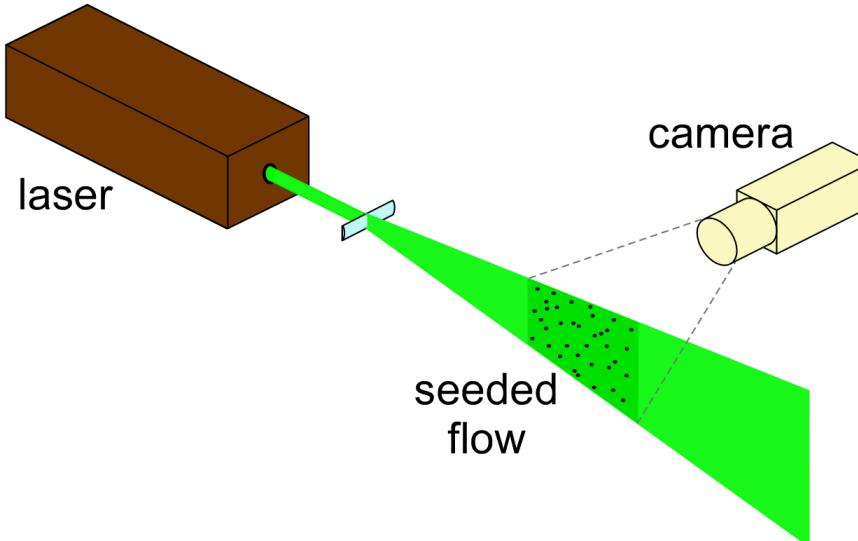
- Enormous spatial resolution.
- Removes expense and complexity of pressure taps and thermocouples on model.
- Can instrument thin control surfaces.
- Compute loads on various surfaces.



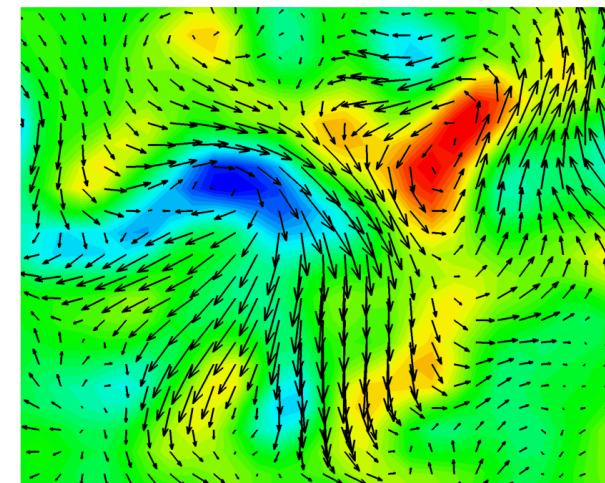
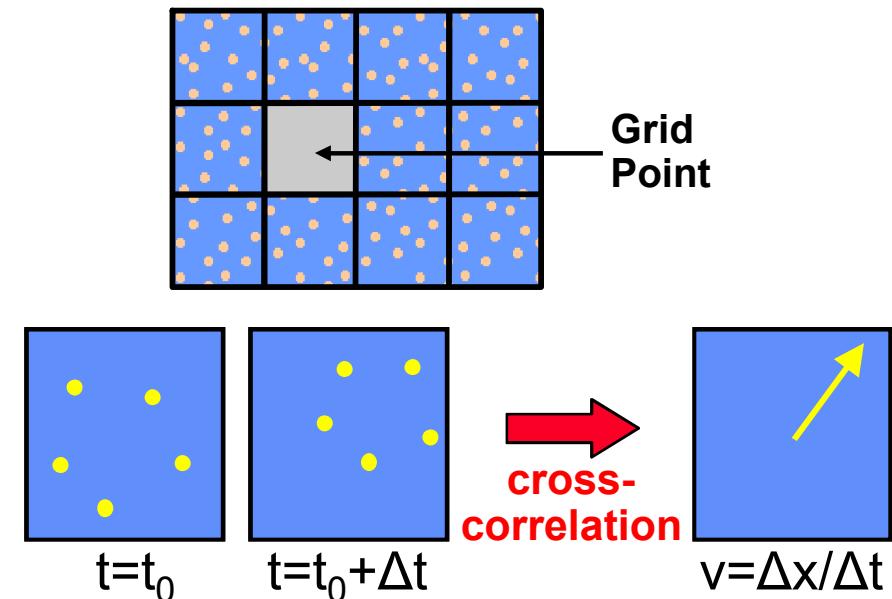
PSP of an F-16
from AEDC



Particle Image Velocimetry (PIV)



- Seed a large quantity of small **particles** into the wind tunnel
- Illuminate with a double-pulsed laser sheet and **image** with a specialized digital camera
- Grid the images into smaller windows
- In each grid window, track a pattern of particles as they move from the first exposure to the second
- Compute a field of **velocity** vectors





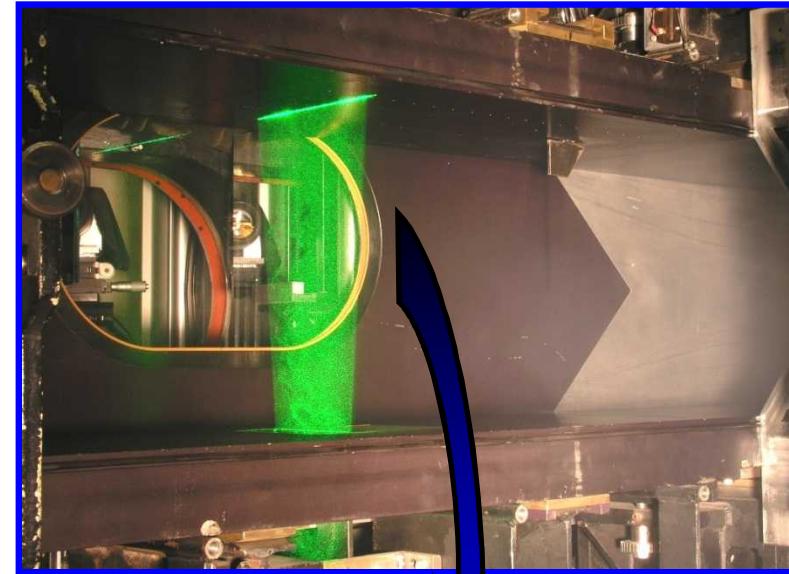
How Is PIV Useful?

What data does PIV provide?

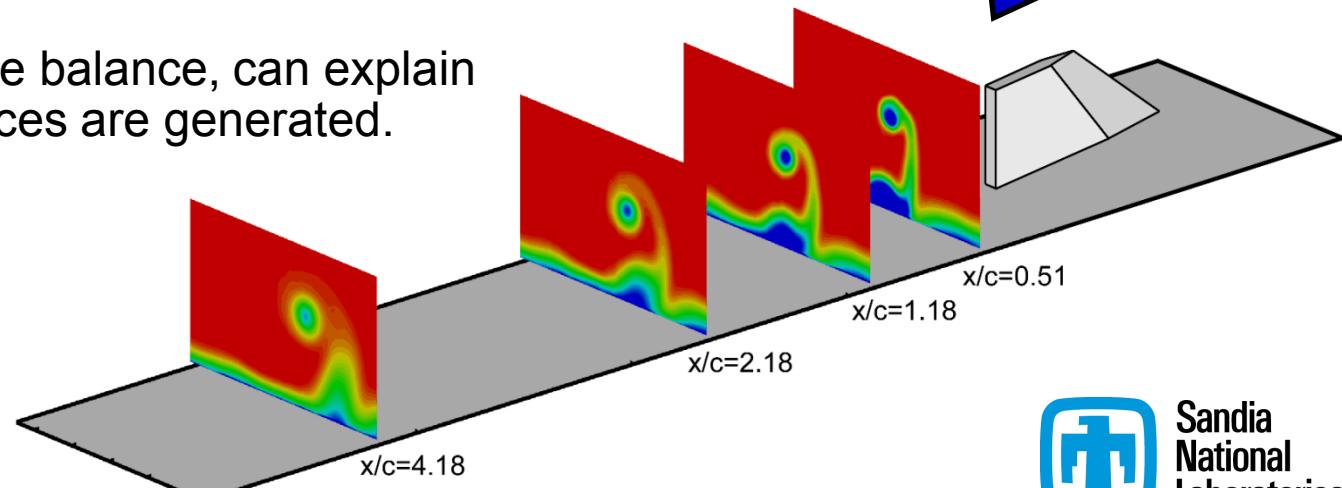
- Measures a plane of three-component velocity vectors.
- Offers time-resolved data.
 - Can be reduced to mean velocity fields, turbulence quantities, flow structures, etc.
- Movies are possible with a high-speed PIV system (we don't have one yet).

PIV provides CFD-like quantitative flowfield definition, but with experimental data.

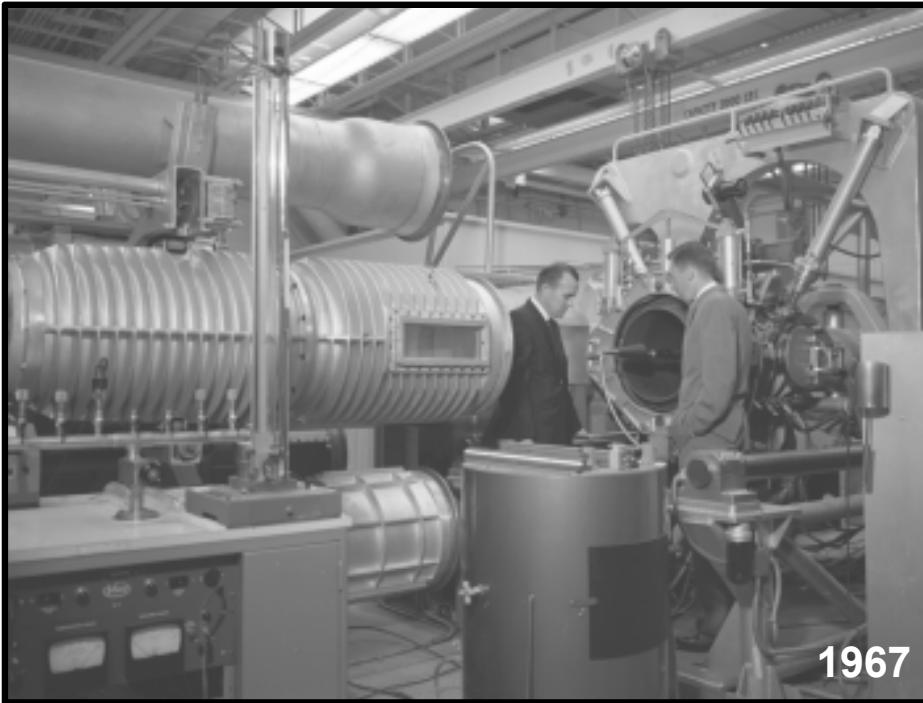
- Offers detailed description of the off-body flow fields.
- Combined with a force balance, can explain how aerodynamic forces are generated.



(for example)



Sandia's wind tunnels have a long history of contributing to the nation.



Even in an era of computational simulation for engineering practice, wind tunnels are key to aerospace technology.

New experimental technologies allow us to do things we never could have imagined a generation ago.