



Exceptional service in the national interest

Ground Testing of Unsteady Aerodynamic Environments in Hypersonic Flight

Steven Beresh

NASA / AFRL Workshop
on High-Speed Test Techniques

November 30 and December 1, 2022

Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc. for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.





Who is working this program?

HWT:

Katya Casper

Anshuman Pandey

Ashley Saltzman

Rusty Spillers

Raj Bhakta

Marie DeZetter

Brian Denk

Diagnostics:

Sean Kearney

Daniel Richardson

Elijah Jans

Shock Tunnel:

Justin Wagner

Kyle Lynch

Kyle Daniel

Josh Hargis

CJ Downing

Centrifuge:

Rich Jepsen

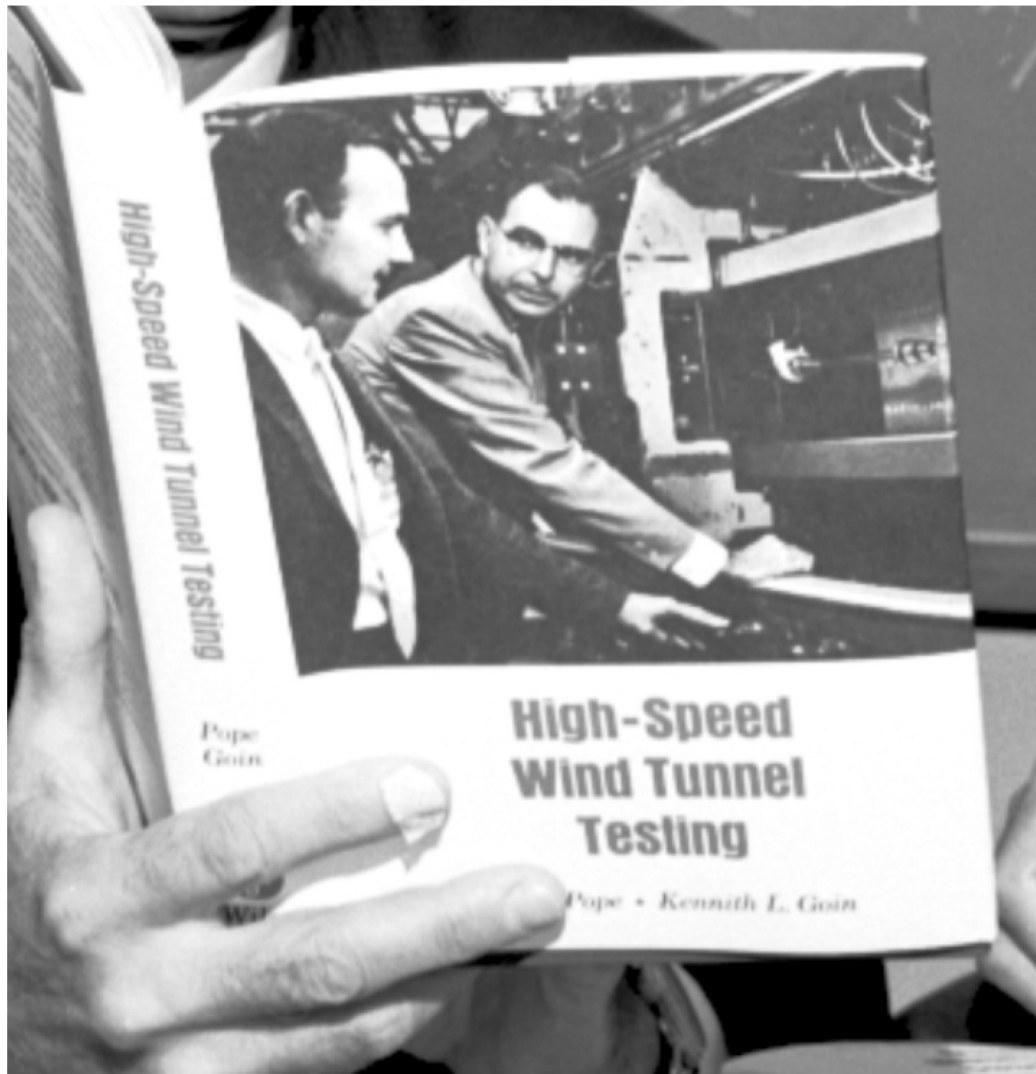
Greg Tipton

PI: Steve Beresh

(undeservingly takes credit for everything)



Sandians literally wrote the book on high-speed wind tunnel testing.



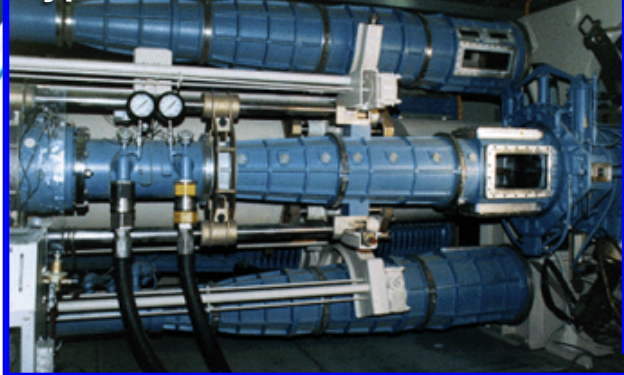
Alan Pope and Ken Goin, 1965



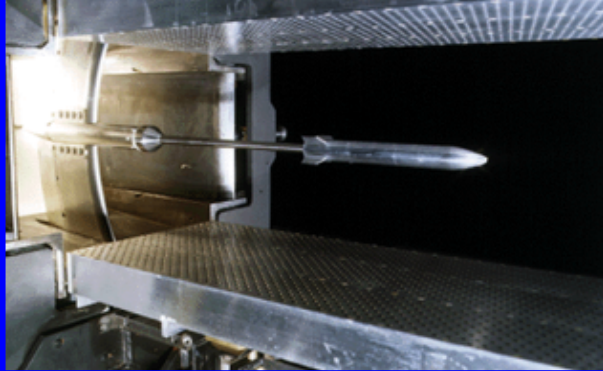


Hypersonic Ground Test Facilities to Characterize Aero Environments

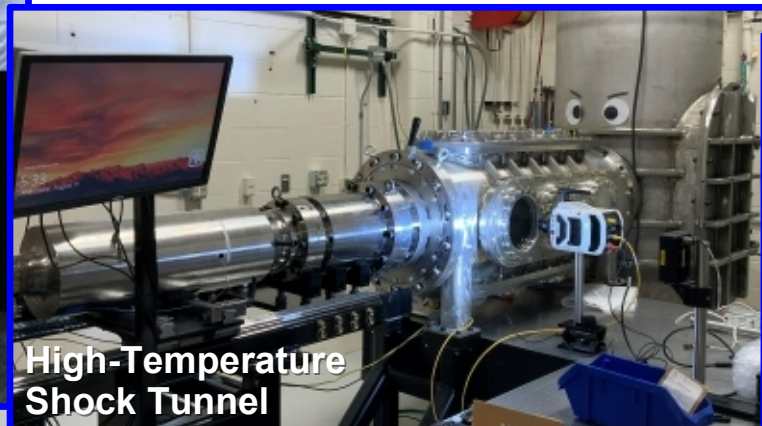
Hypersonic Wind Tunnel



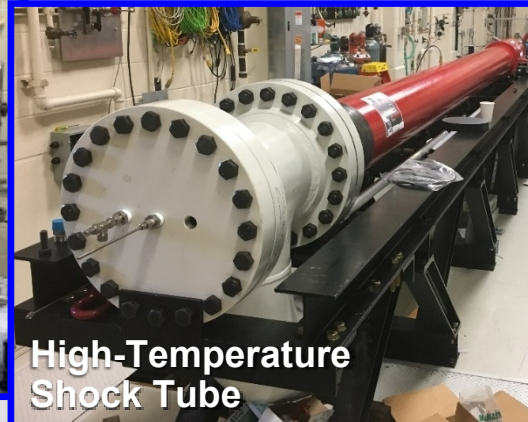
Trisonic Wind Tunnel



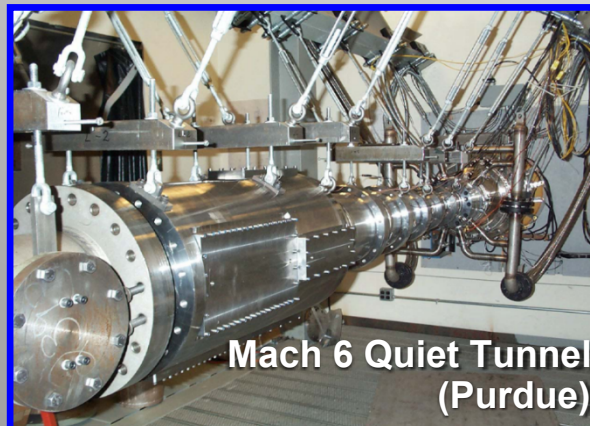
High-Temperature Shock Tunnel



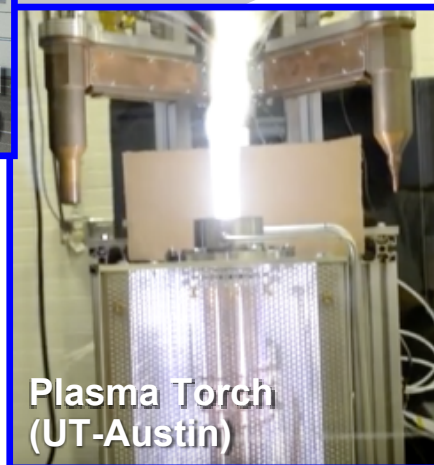
High-Temperature Shock Tube



Experimental Aerosciences Facility (EAF)



Mach 6 Quiet Tunnel (Purdue)



Plasma Torch (UT-Austin)

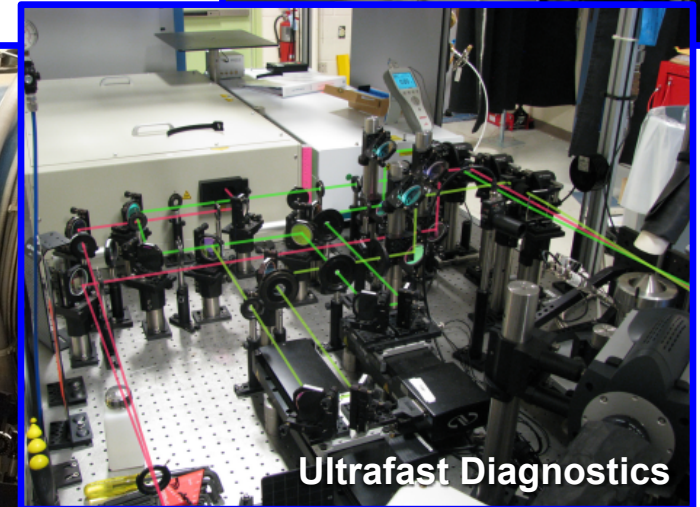
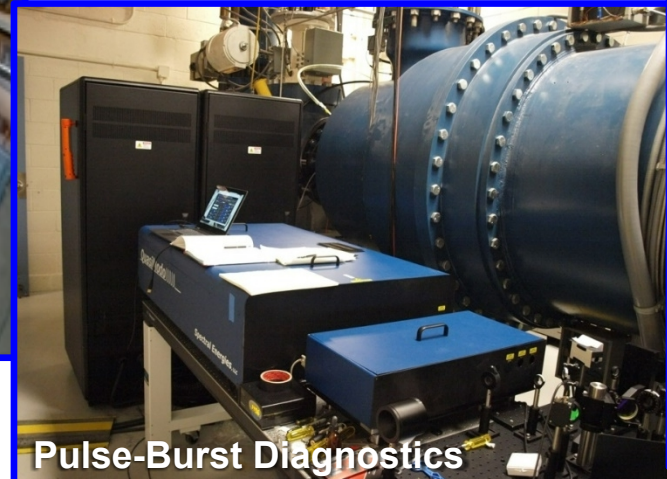
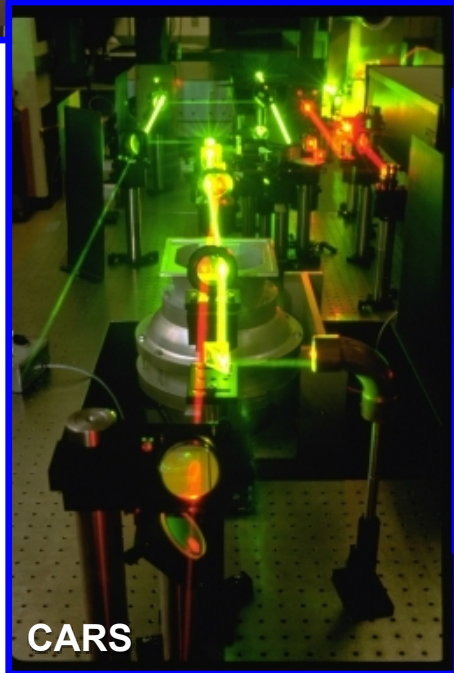
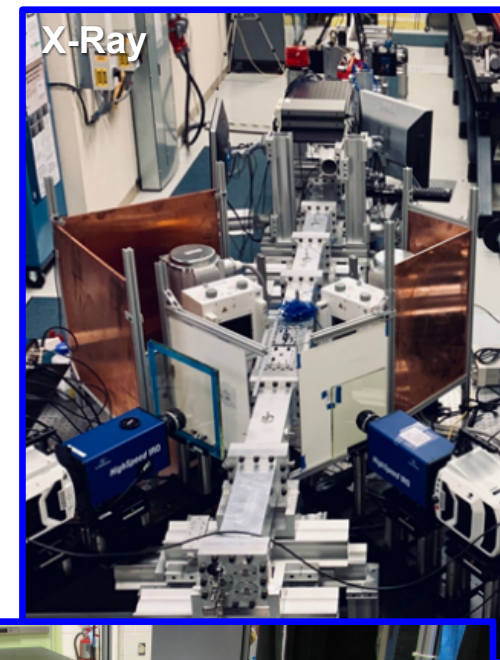
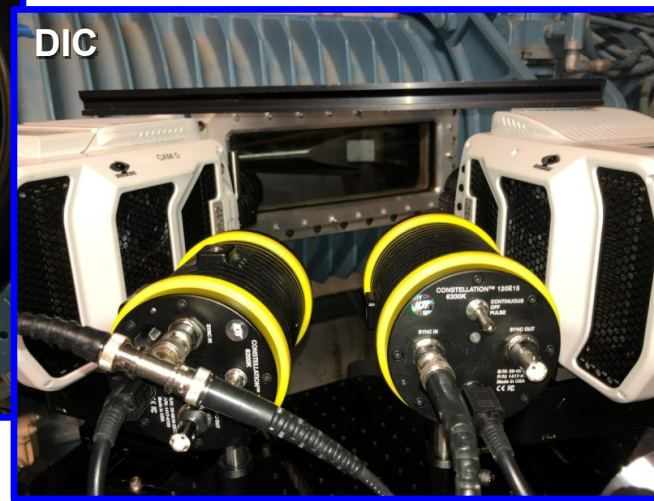
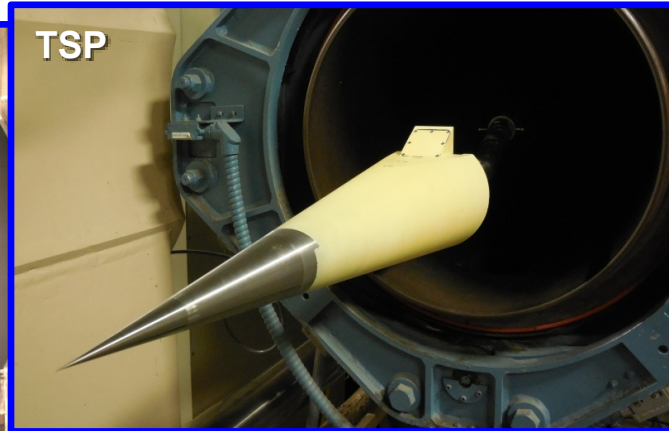
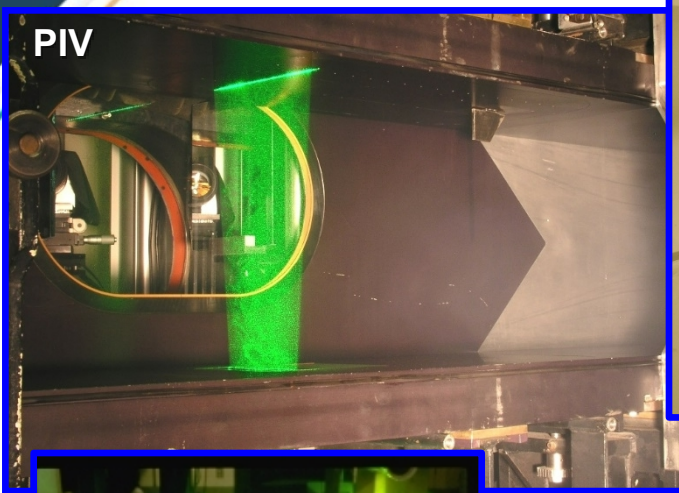
Flight Test



Fundamental physics discovered from a foundation of scientific infrastructure.



Advanced Diagnostics to Characterize Aero Environments

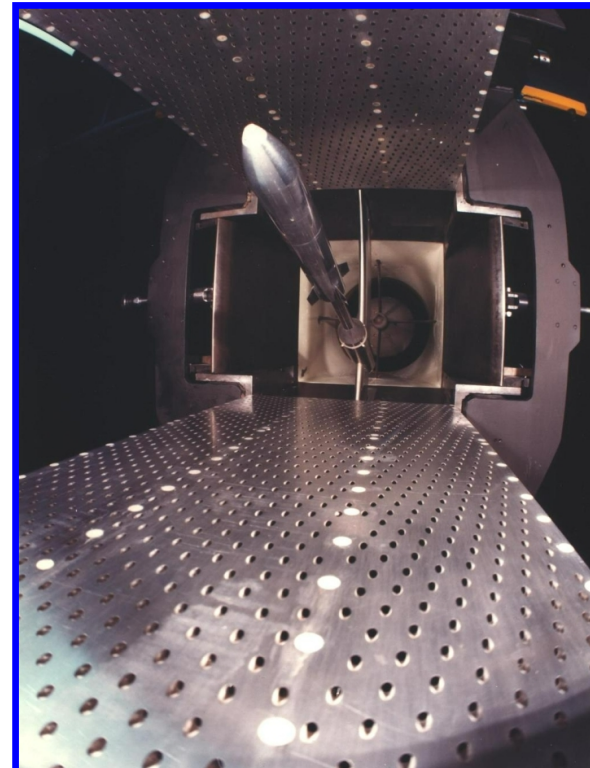
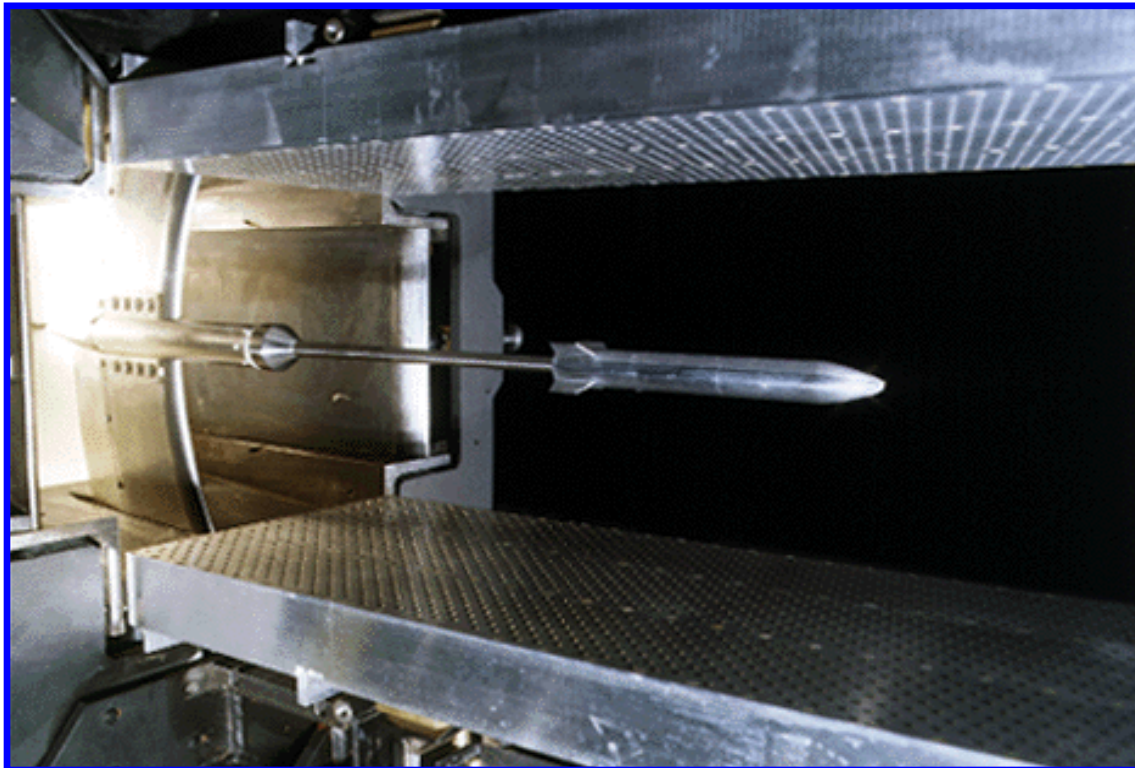
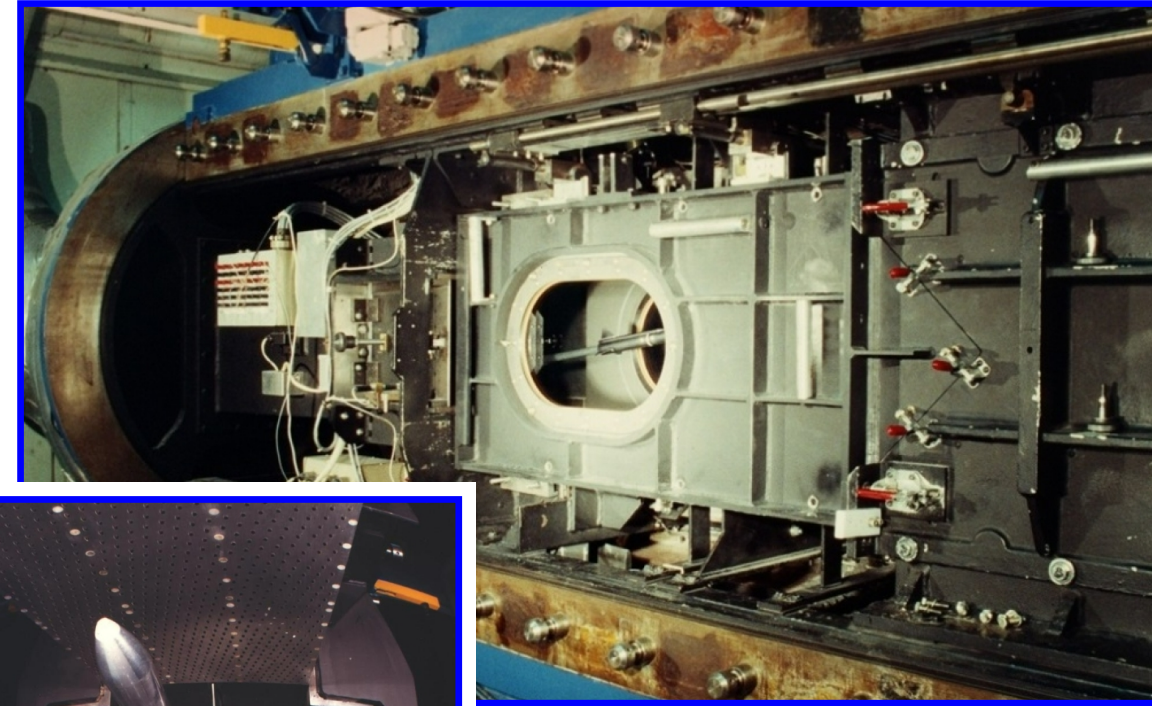


High-fidelity measurements to discover the physics our codes must model.



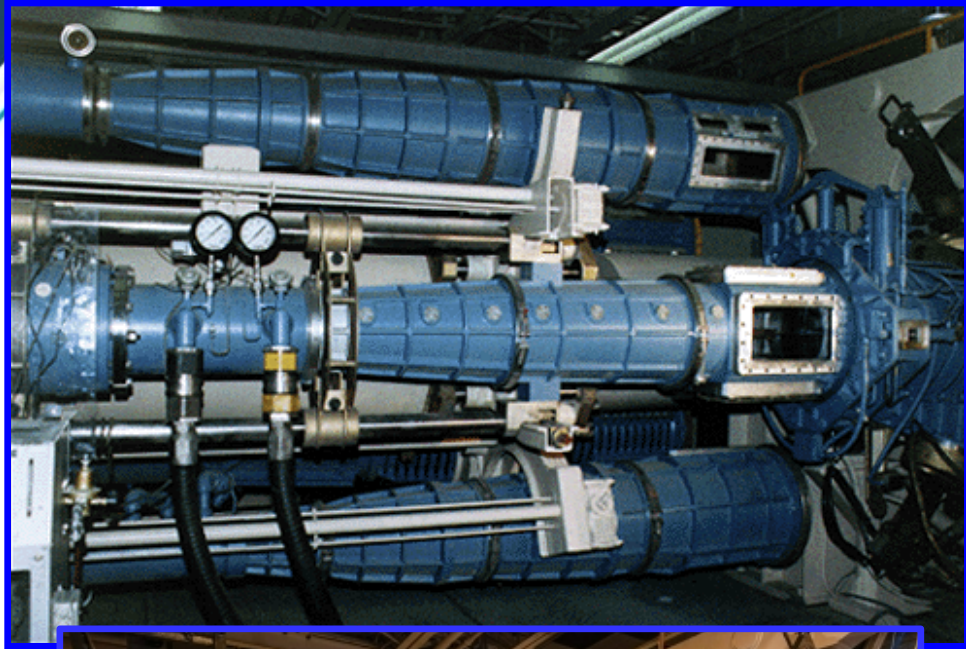
Trisonic Wind Tunnel (TWT)

- Blowdown to atmosphere
- $M_{\infty} = 0.5 - 1.3, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0$
- $Re = 3 - 20 \times 10^6 / ft$
- Run times: 20 - 120 seconds at 20 - 30 minute intervals
- 12" x 12" test section

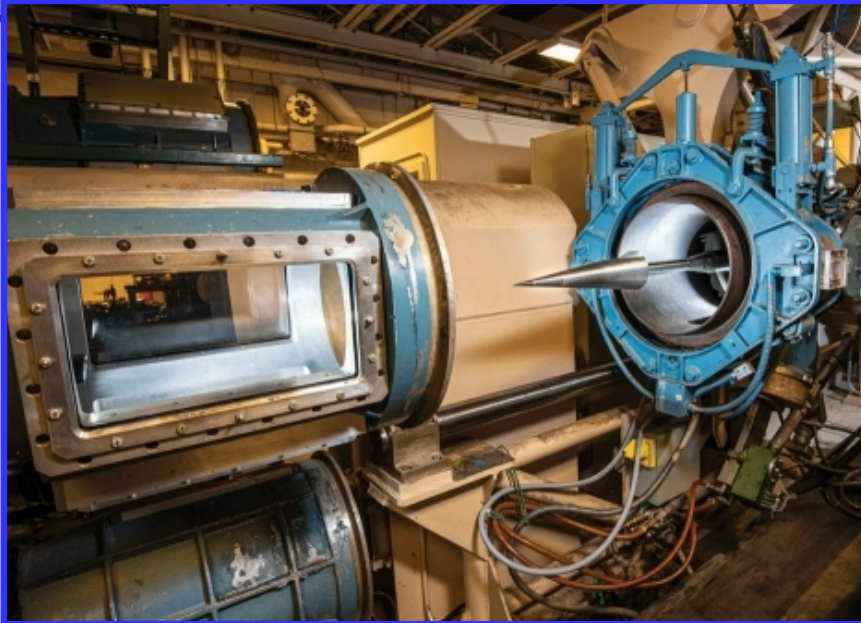




Hypersonic Wind Tunnel (HWT)



- **Blowdown to vacuum**
- **Mach 5, 8, and 14**
 - air at Mach 5
 - N_2 at Mach 8 and 14
- **$Re = 0.2 - 10 \times 10^6$ /ft**
- **Run times: ~45 sec at 60 minute intervals**
- **18" diameter test section**
- **T_0 to 2500°R (1400 K)**





Sandia recently has invested considerable funds modernizing our tunnel infrastructure.



- High-pressure air tanks
- Compressors, dryers, and filters
- Refurbished vacuum tanks
- Data acquisition electronics
- Refurbished flow heaters
- Electrical service for heaters
- Valves for gas handling
- Control console
- Pitching strut motor
- New vacuum pumps (in progress)
- Nozzle contour refurbishment (in progress)

...and much more!

Goal to increase runs per day by 50%.

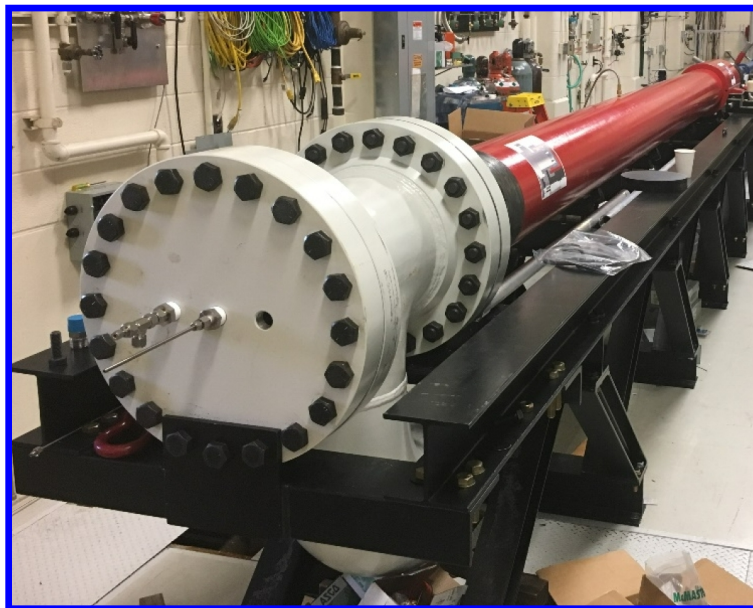




High-Temperature Shock Tube/Tunnel (HST)

**High-Temperature Shock Tube
commissioned in 2018.**

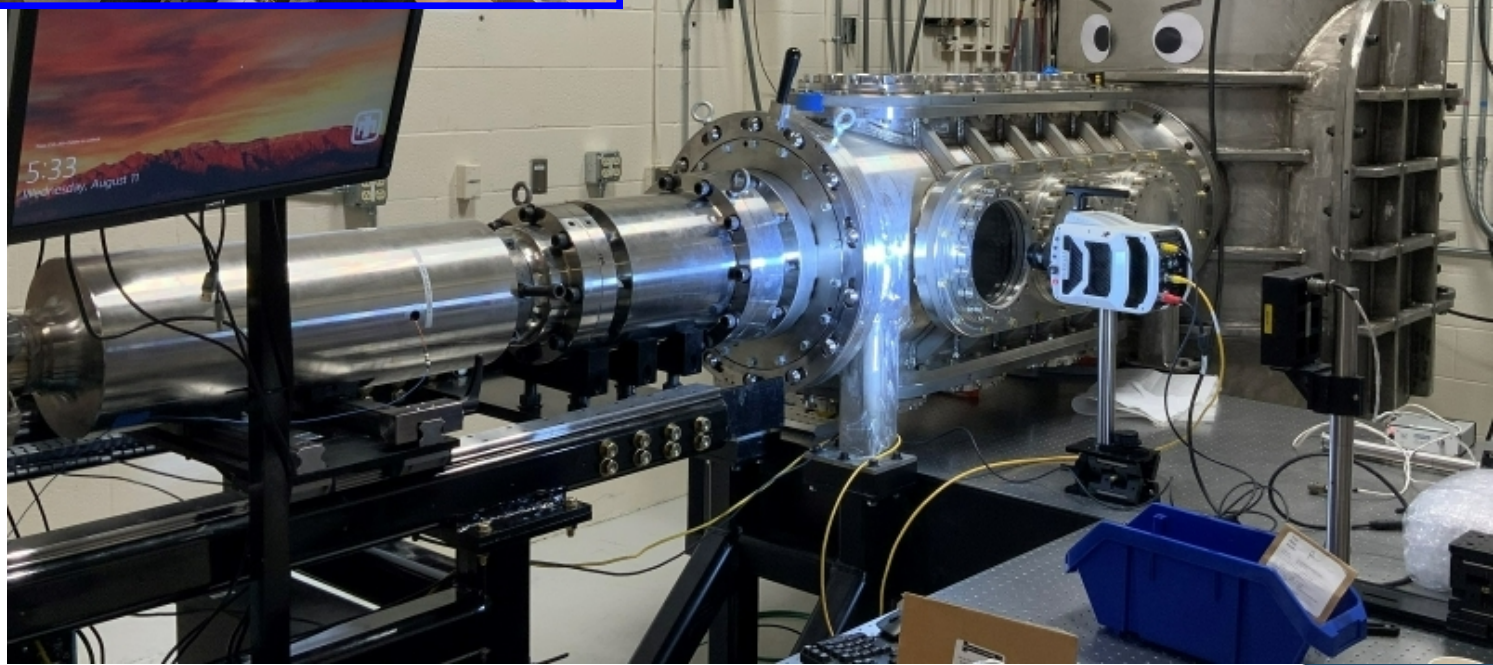
- *For ignition of combustible particles and explosives research*
- Temperature to 12000°F (7000 K)
- Pressure to \approx 3500 psi (24 MPa)
- High-enthalpy real gas effects



Now the Mach 8 Shock Tunnel

- *For high-enthalpy gas chemistry in hypersonic flight*
- 14-inch test section diameter
- Enthalpy to \approx 14 MJ/kg

First shot on August 10th 2021!





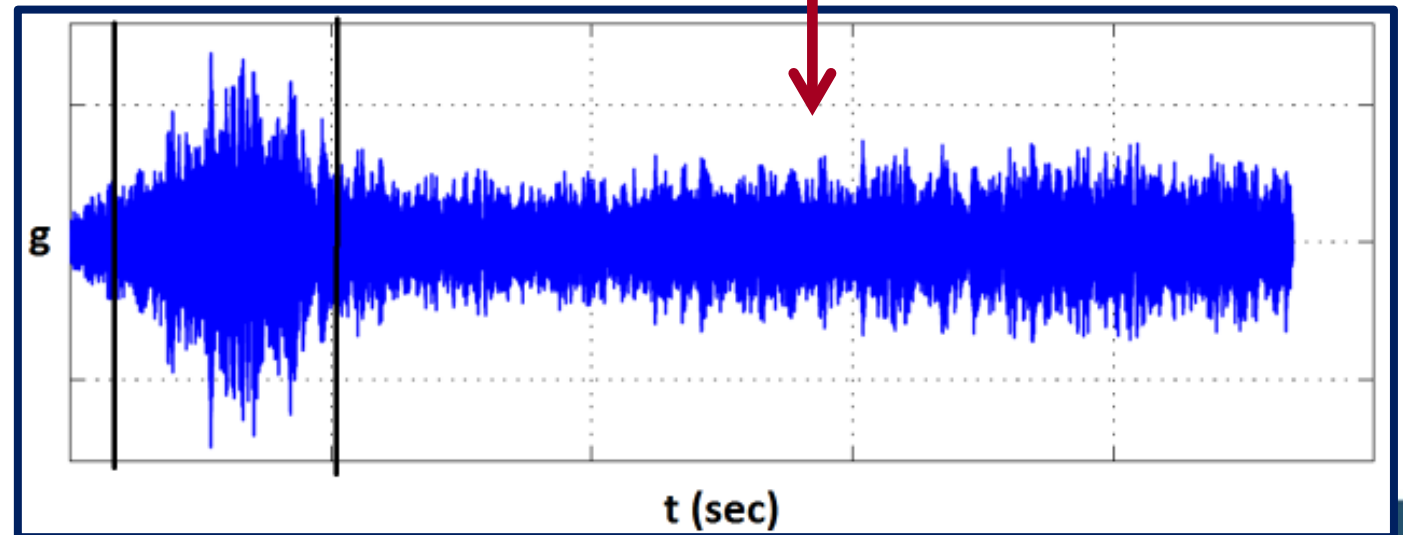
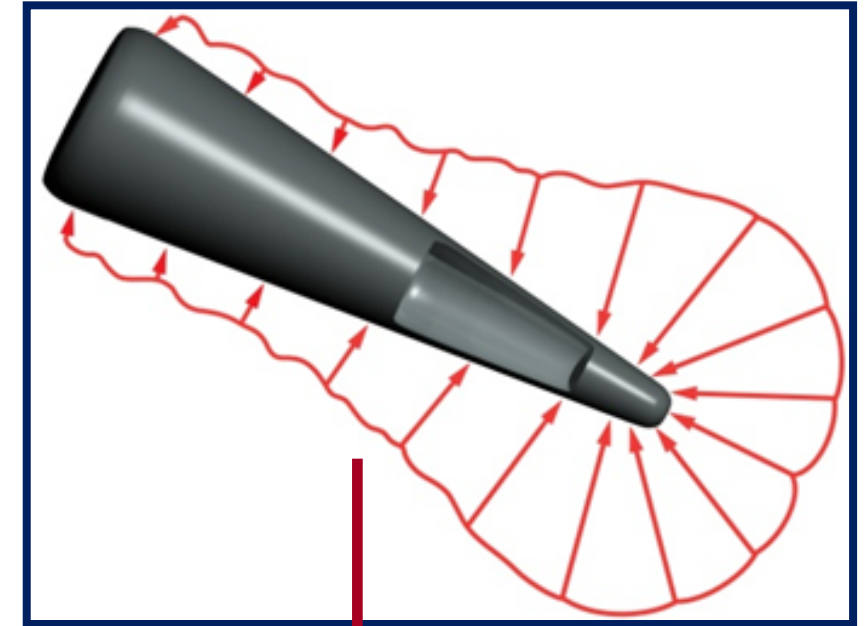
Our focus is on characterization of the hypersonic aerodynamic environment.

Vehicle vibration results from the strenuous hypersonic environment.

May create adverse internal component response.

We need to determine the unsteady loading environment responsible for *fluid/structure interactions*.

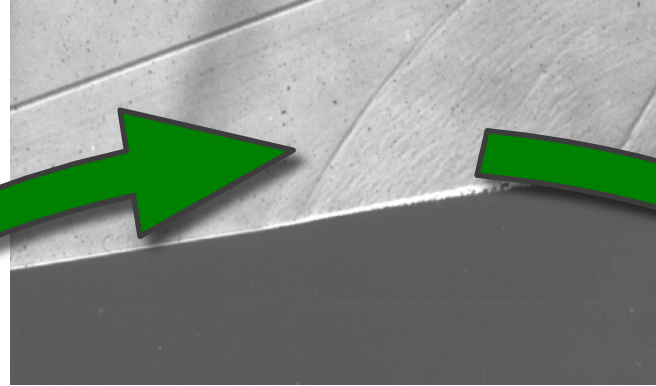
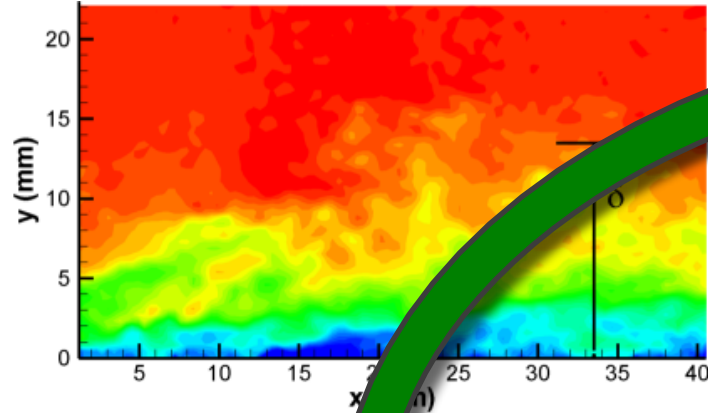
Wind tunnel data underly mod/sim efforts to define the environment and predict component response.



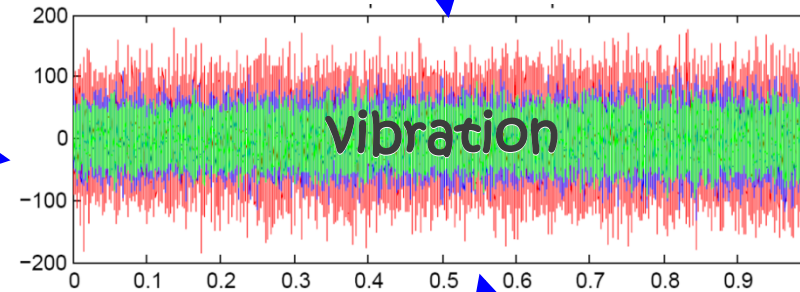


Sources of Unsteady Aero Environments

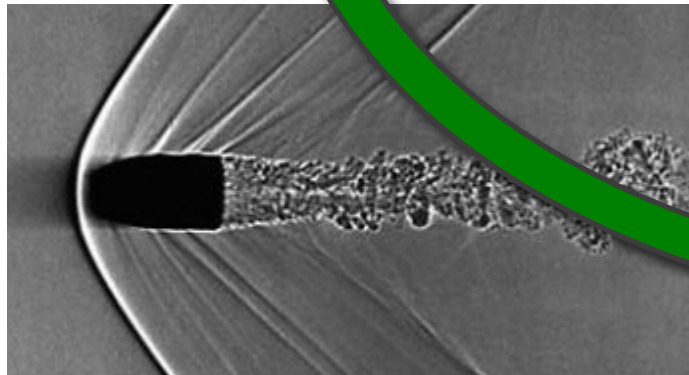
Boundary Layer Turbulence



Transition

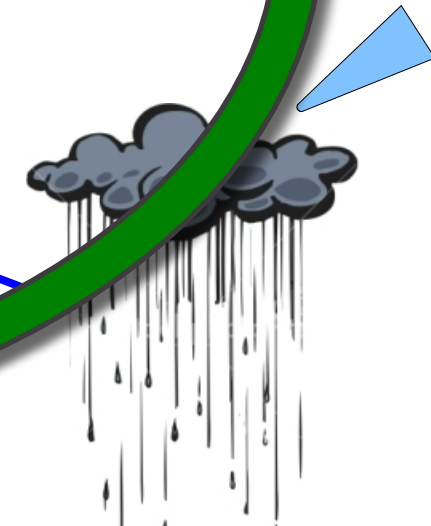
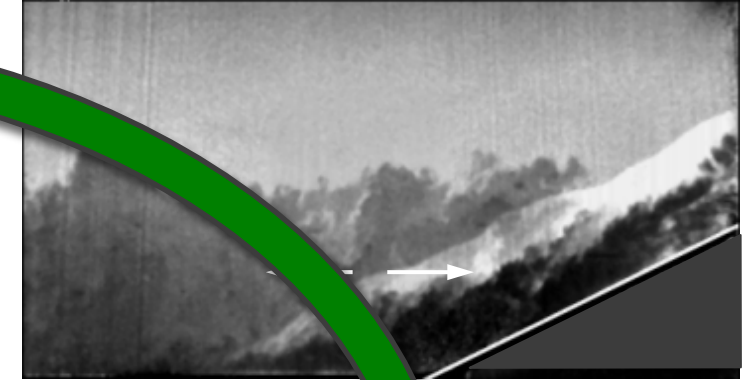


Ablation



Vortex Shedding

Unsteady Shocks

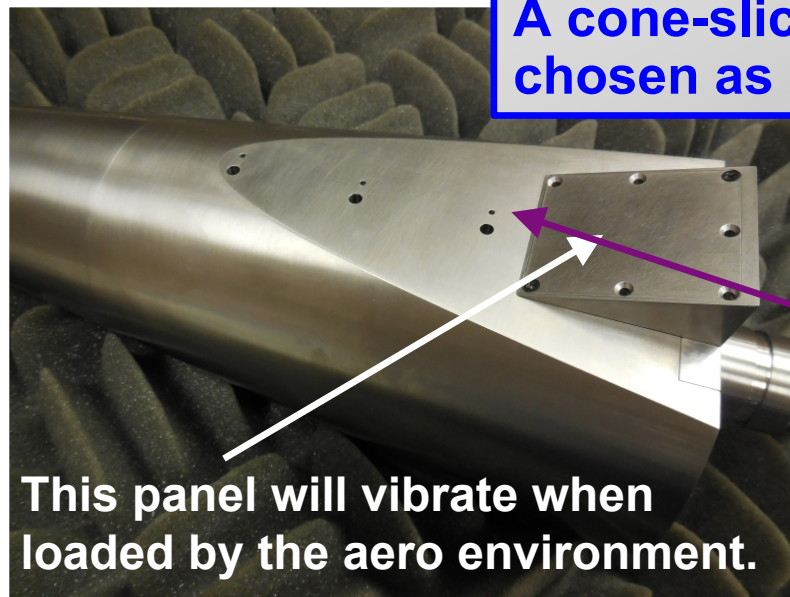


Weather Encounters



Example: Shock/Boundary Layer Interactions as a source of unsteady pressure loading.

Model installed in Sandia's Hypersonic Wind Tunnel (HWT), with Temperature Sensitive Paint coating.

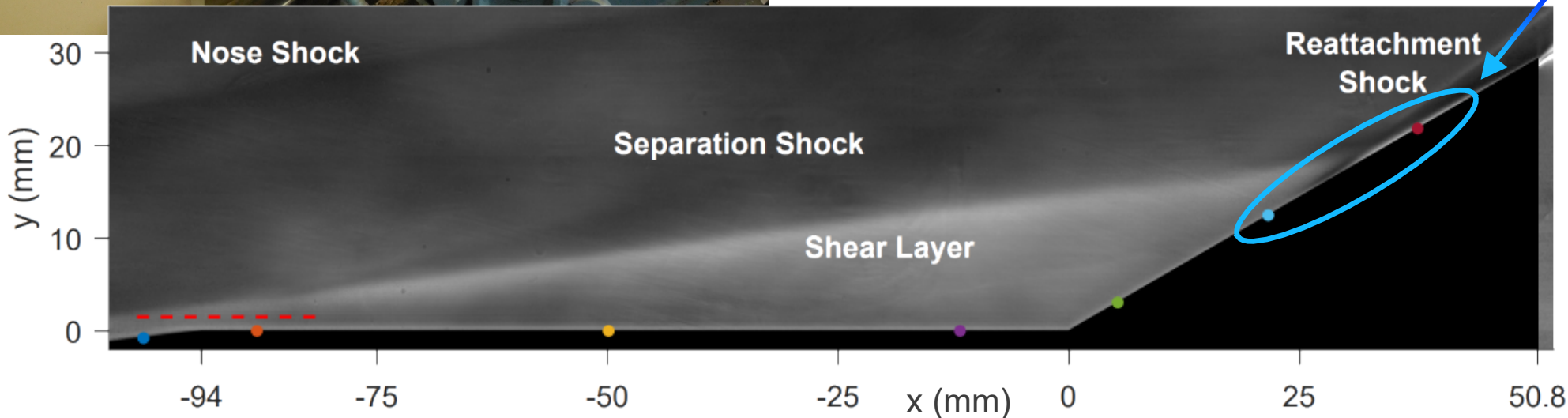


A cone-slice-ramp geometry has been chosen as a representative design.

Pressure measurements from these sensors.

This panel will vibrate when loaded by the aero environment.

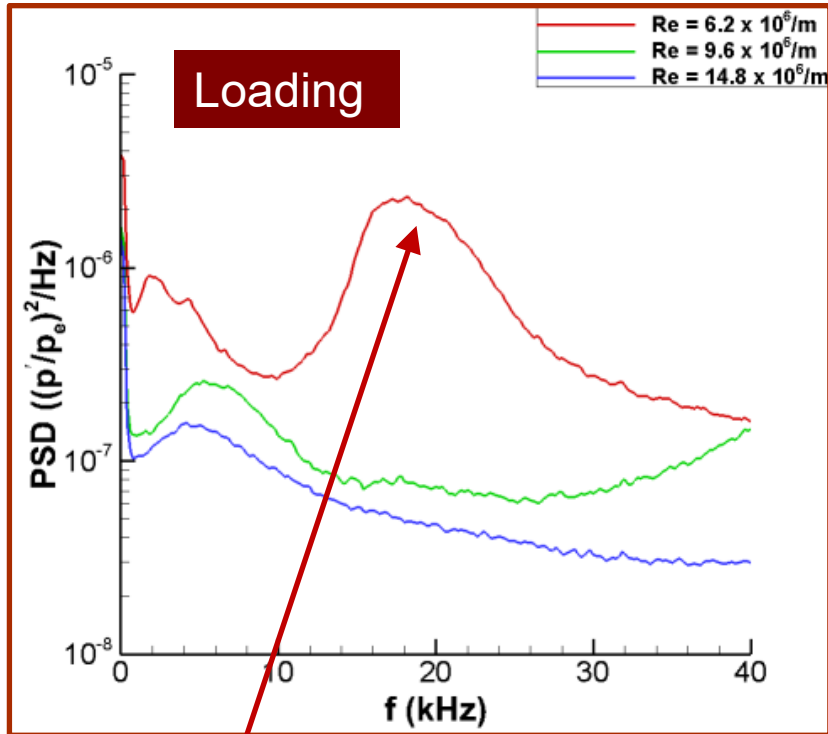
The shear layer flaps against a panel in the ramp.





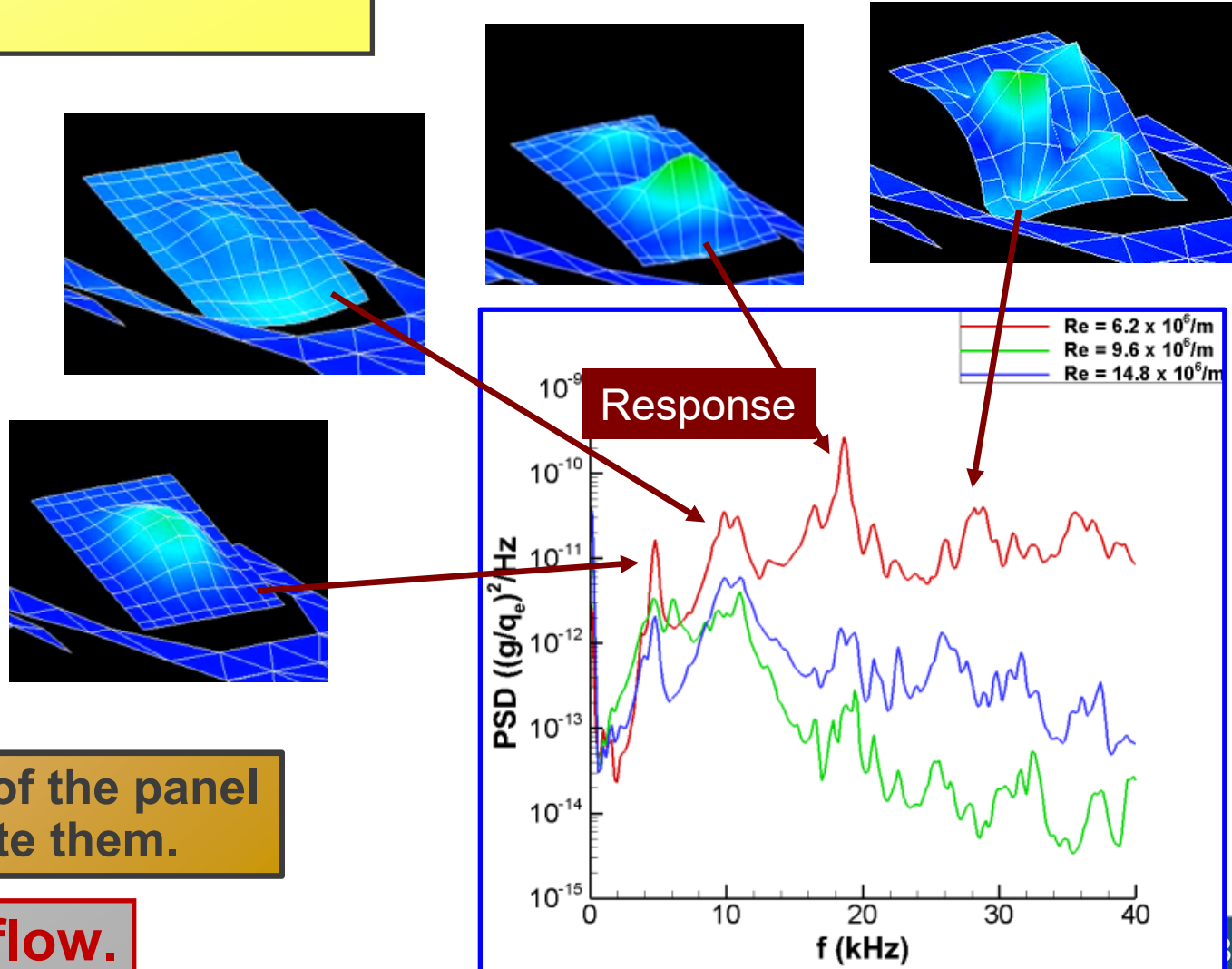
Structural Response in the Panel

We measure in the wind tunnel the pressure loading and the resulting panel vibration.



This captures the structural mode shapes of the panel response and the flow conditions that excite them.

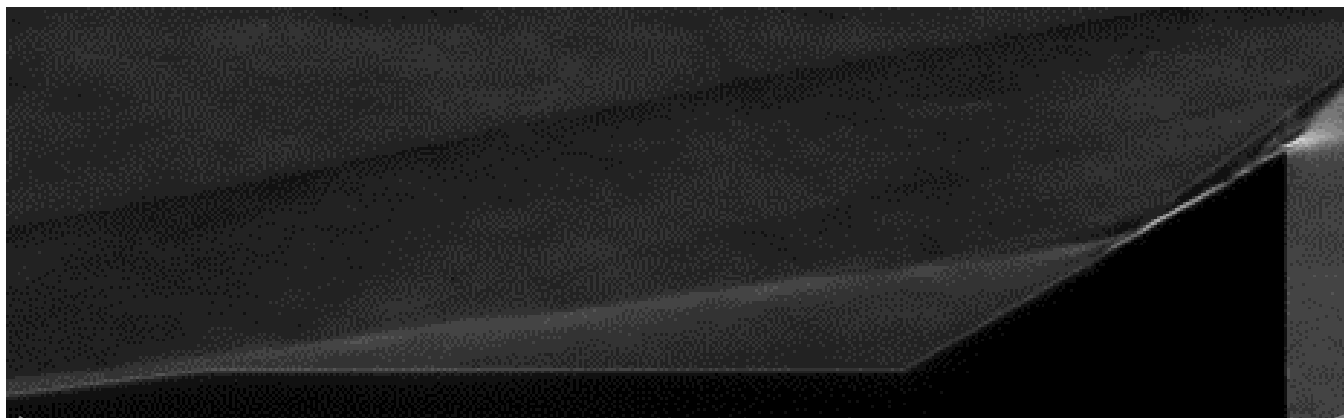
Shear layer flapping under laminar flow.



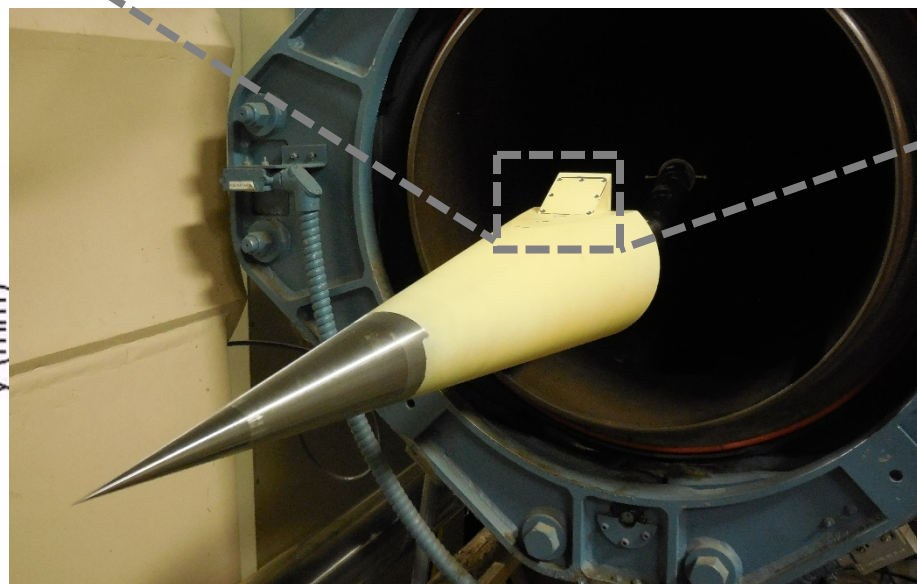
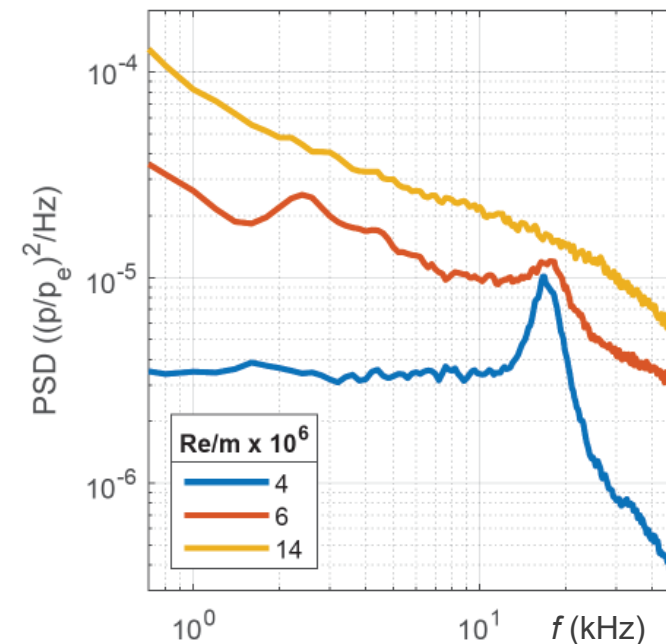


But the shock/boundary layer interaction adds to the response.

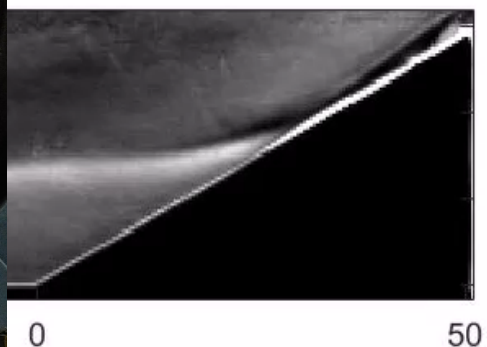
Schlieren movie of shock-induced separation flapping and impinging on the panel at laminar Reynolds Number.



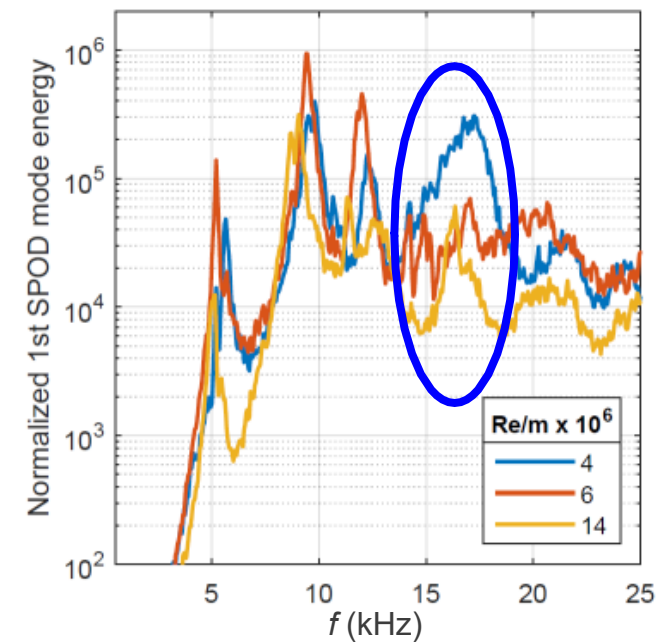
Pressure sensors show a flapping mode at 17 kHz.



17 kHz.



This 17 kHz mode emerges in the panel response at matching Reynolds Numbers.





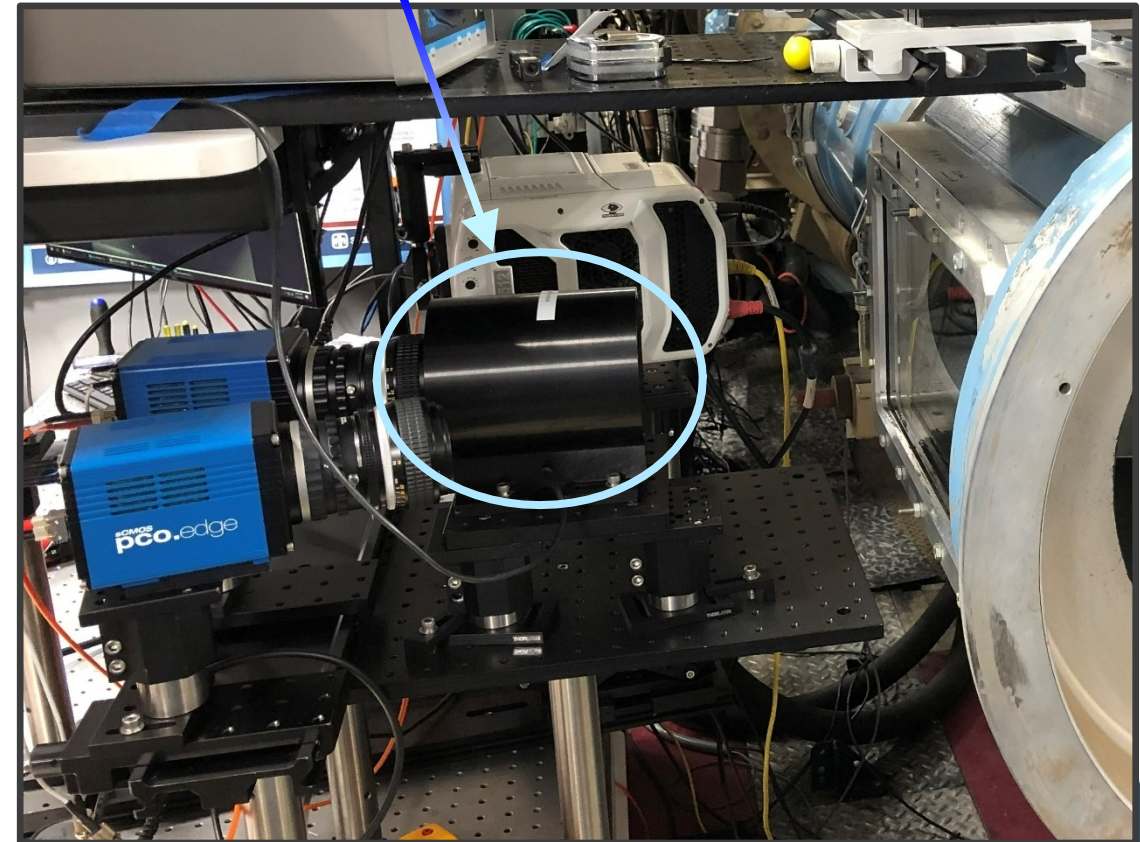
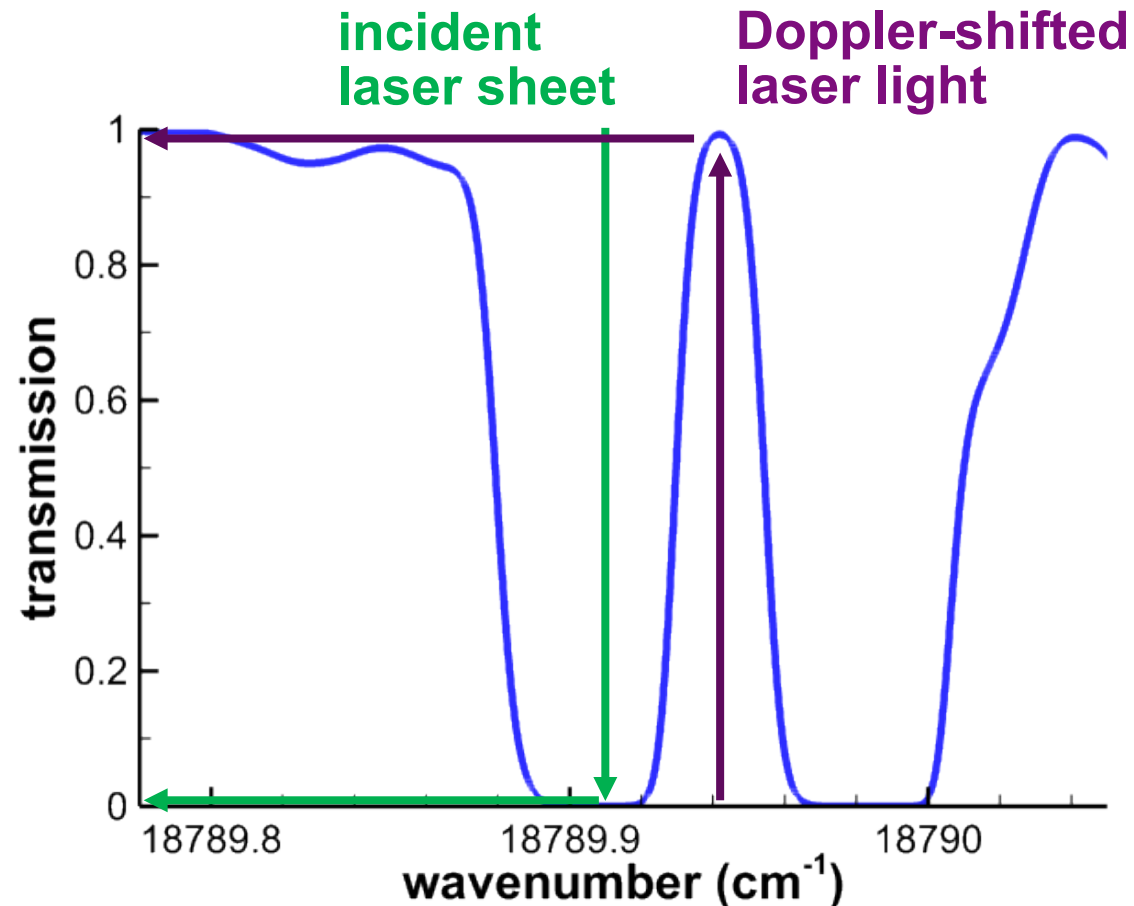
Filtered Rayleigh Scattering (FRS) for Flow Visualization

- A planar laser imaging technique whereas schlieren integrates volumetrically.
- Yields much better definition of the fluid dynamic structures.

Narrow linewidth laser is Doppler shifted when it scatters from particles in motion.

No Doppler shift when laser scatters from stationary background.

Filter images through an iodine vapor cell to suppress background interference and improve the signal-to-noise ratio.





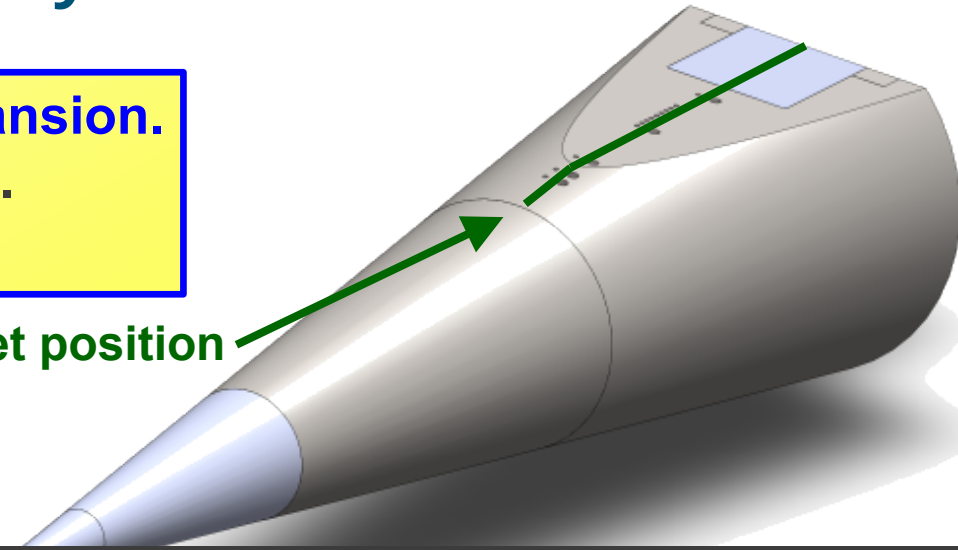
FRS on the cone-slice-ramp geometry

CO₂ added to the gas flow will condense during nozzle expansion.

- Forms fog of tiny particles (<50 nm) that scatter laser light.
- Fog evaporates in warm boundary layer.

FRS is used here to detect the boundary layer interface after it passes an expansion corner.

laser sheet position



laminar

transition

turbulent breakdown

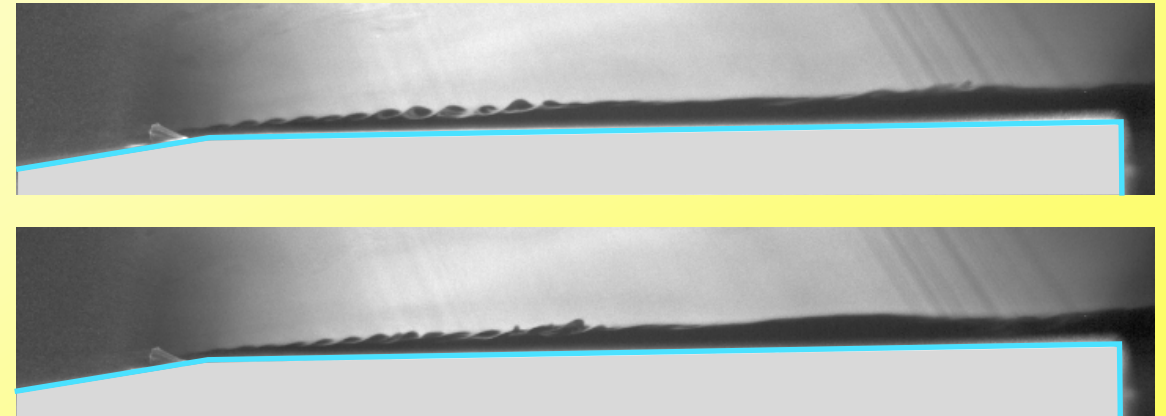
fully turbulent

Increasing Reynolds Number

Some cases show evidence of relaminarization.

This observation is supported by previous unsteady wall pressure measurements.

This will alter the boundary layer characteristics that drive separation at the ramp.

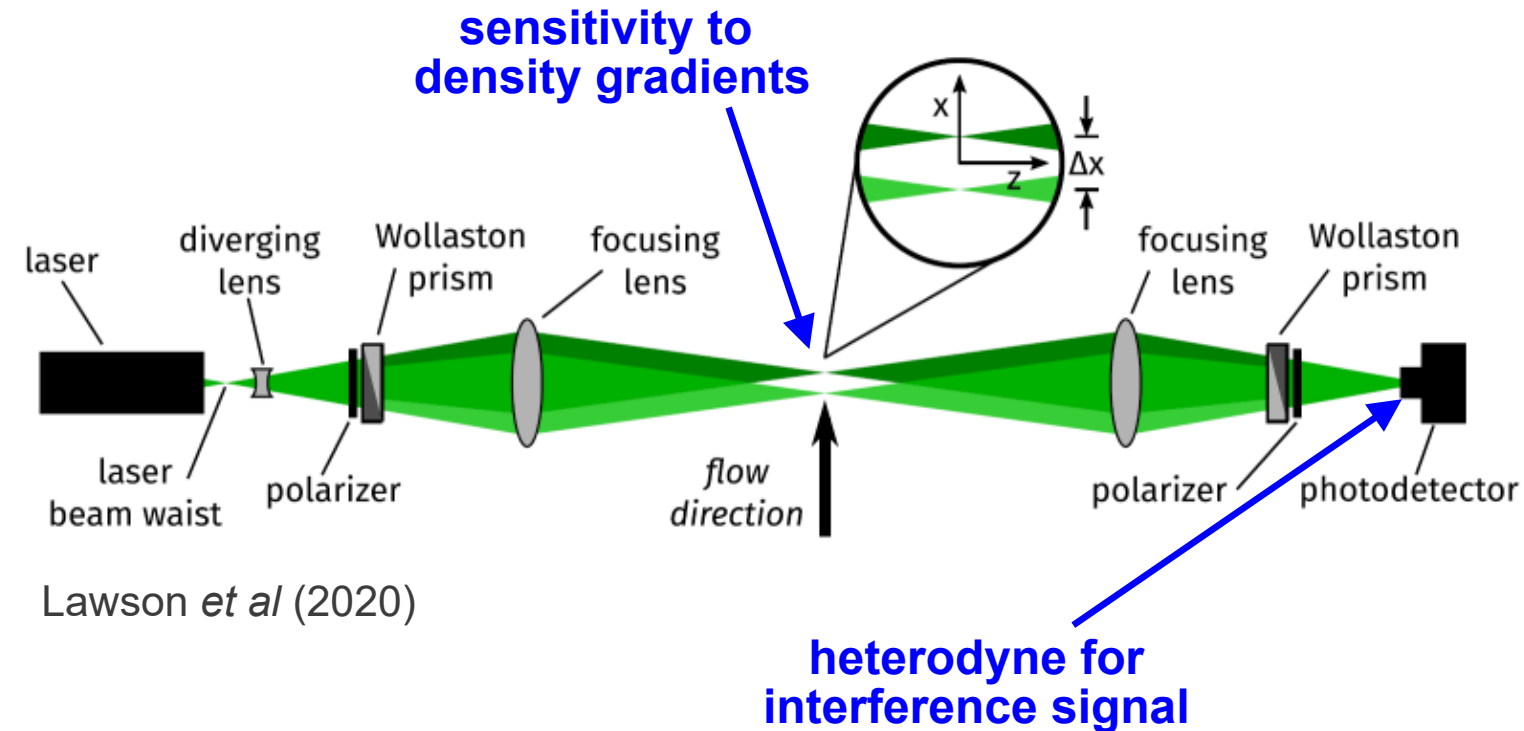




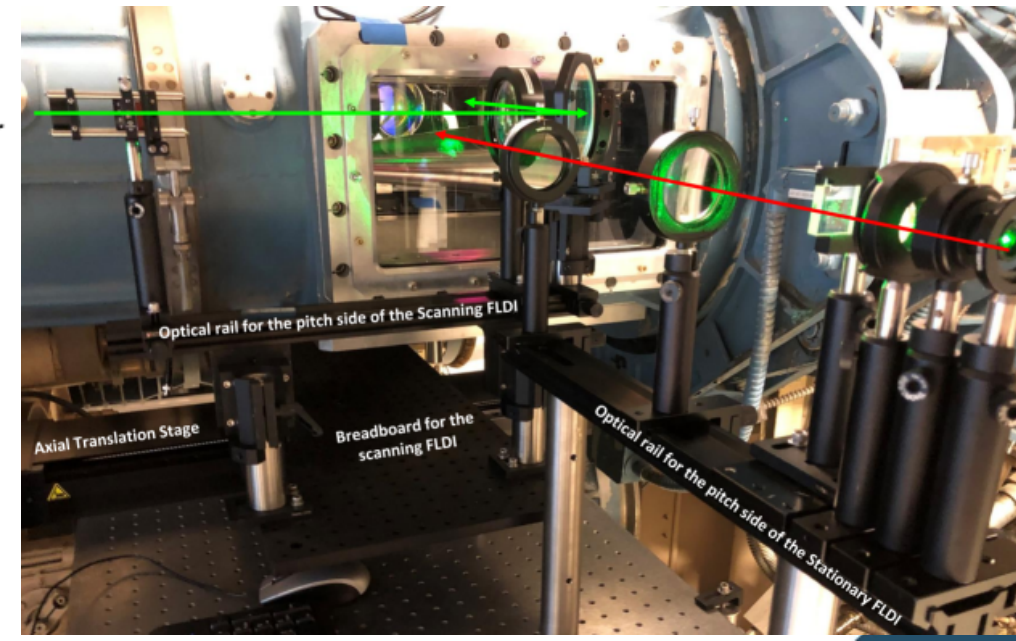
Focused Laser Differential Interferometry (FLDI)

FLDI can measure flow frequency content at MHz rates.

This reveals flow instabilities and coherent motion relevant to unsteady loading and structural response.



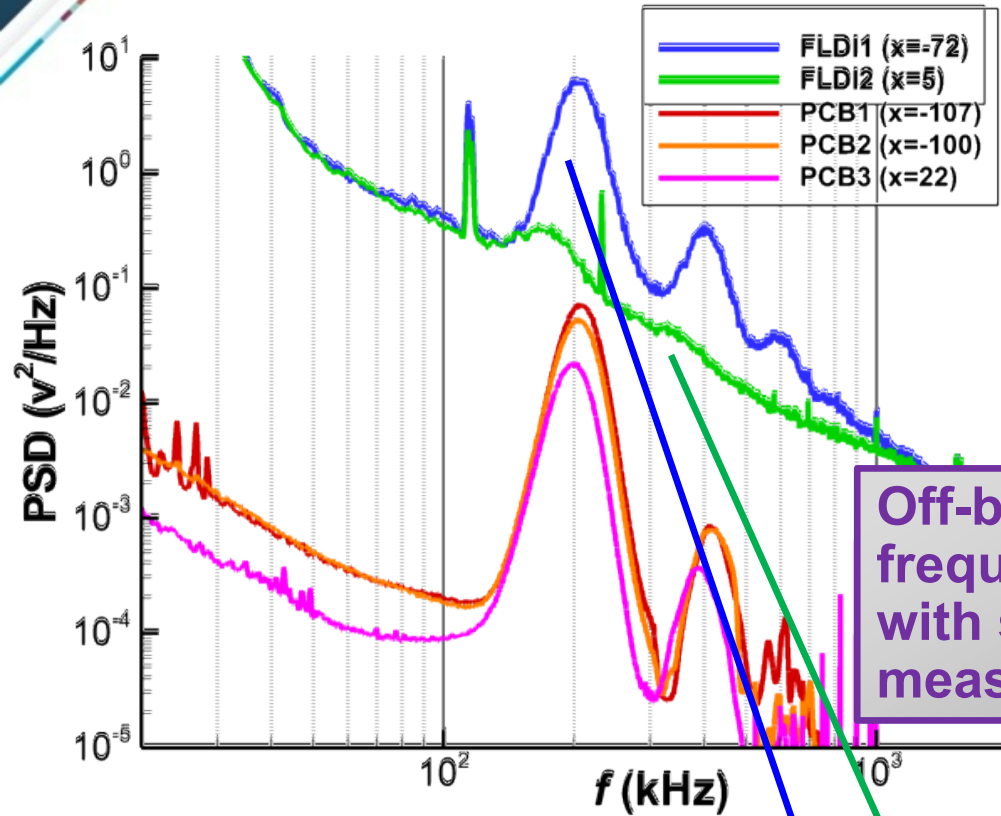
FLDI installed into HWT



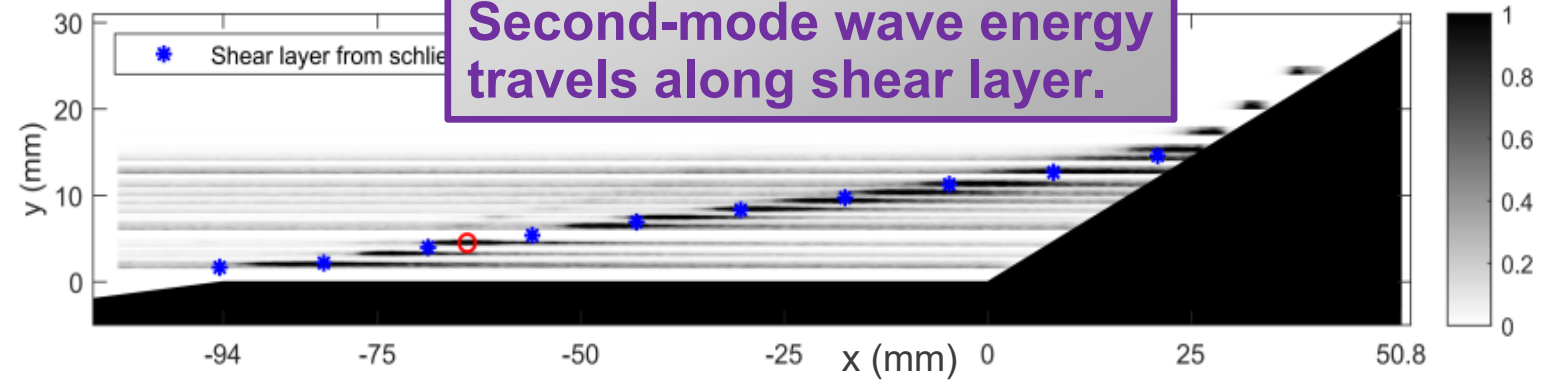


FLDI in the shock/boundary layer interaction

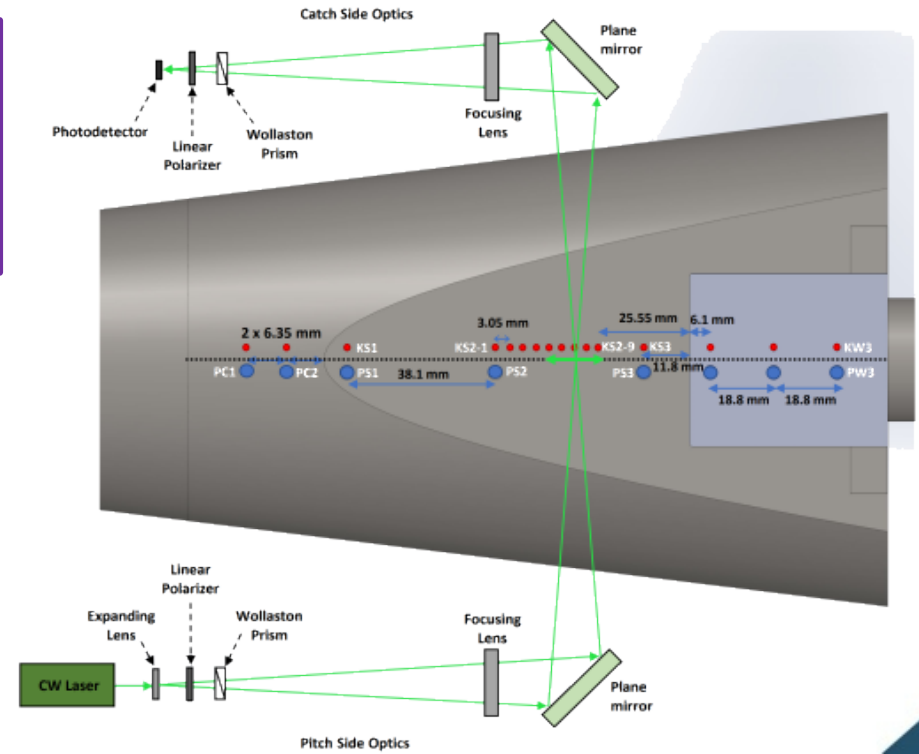
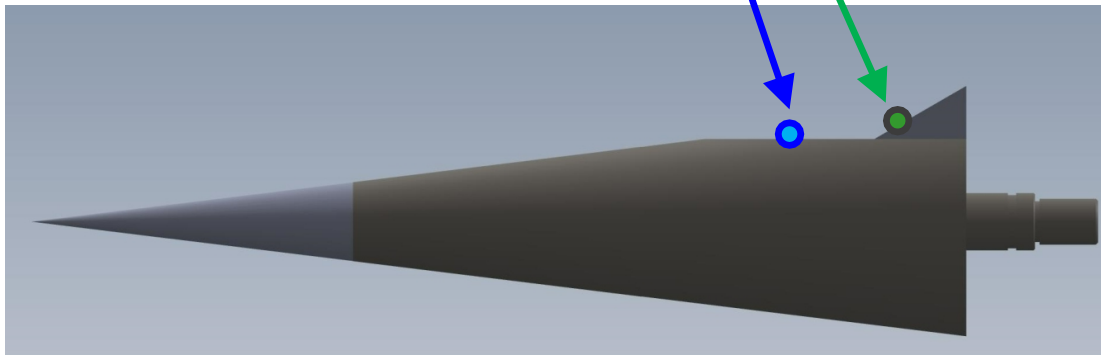
Scan the FLDI probe through the separation shear layer.



Off-body instability frequencies match well with surface pressure measurements.



Second-mode wave energy travels along shear layer.

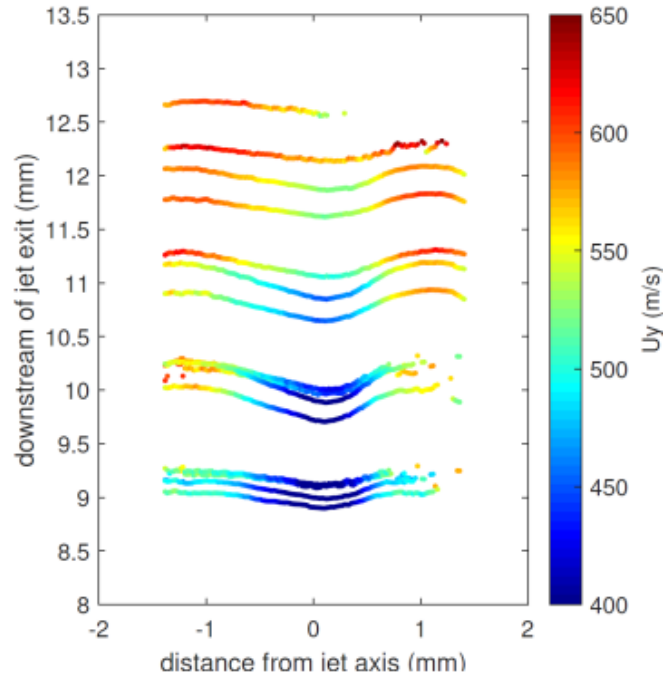




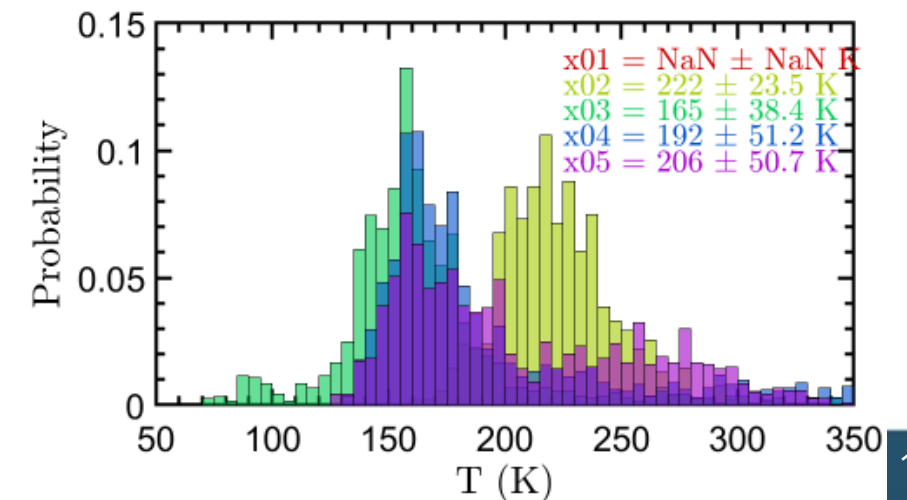
Other diagnostics under development for HWT

FLEET for velocimetry

Soon to move into HWT



CARS for fluctuating temperatures in the wake of a cone

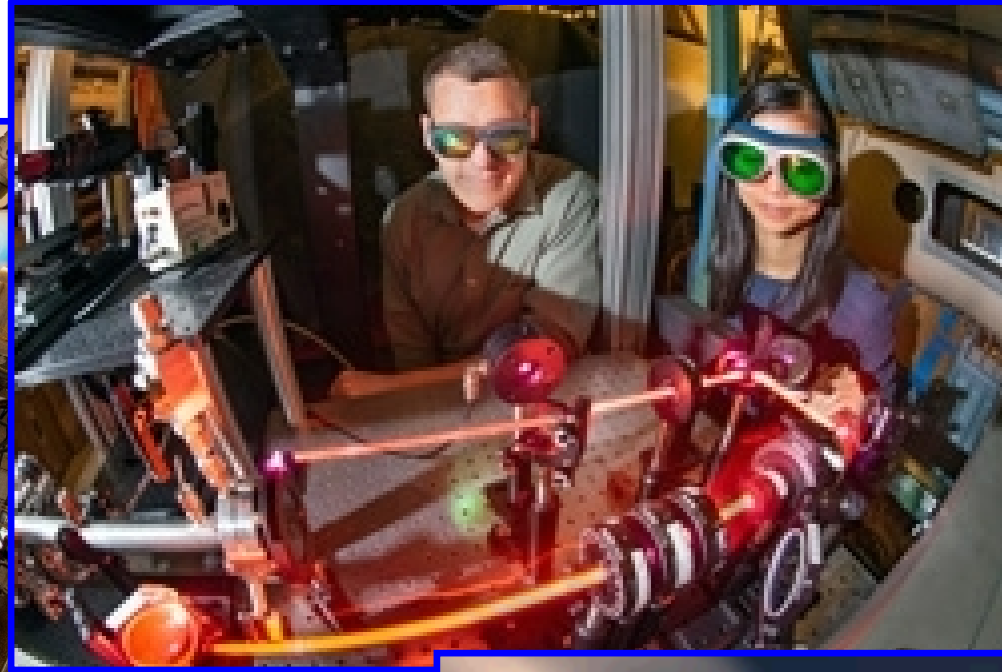
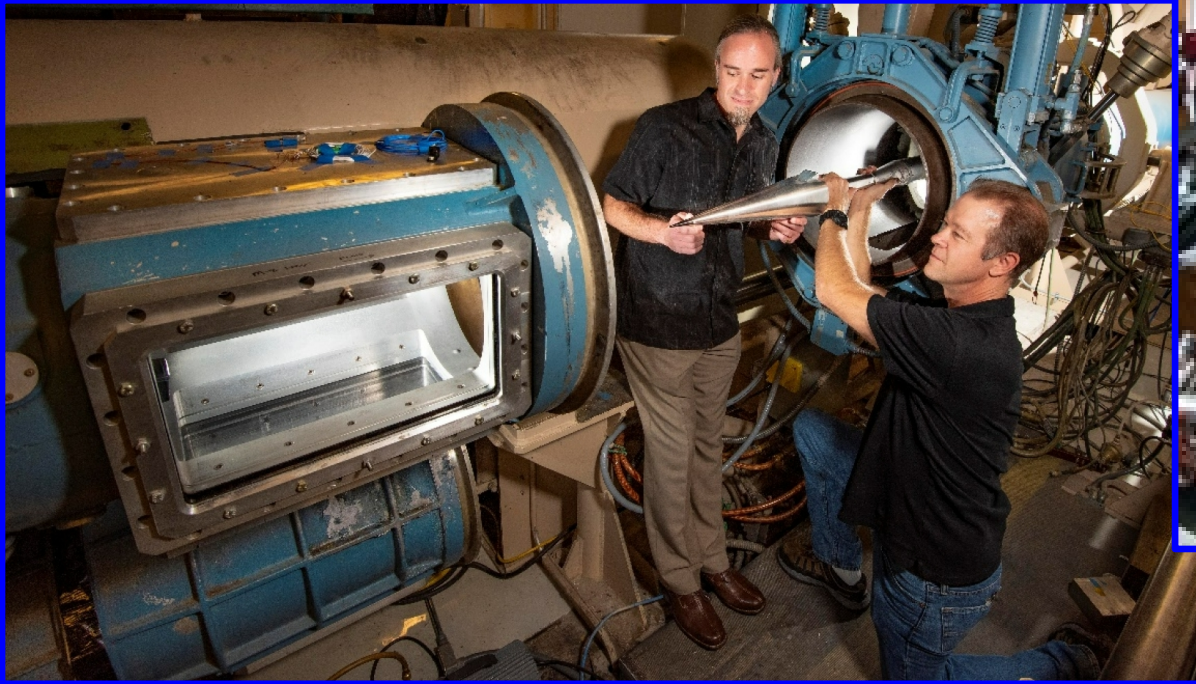


Also:

- Doppler Global Velocimetry (DGV)
- IR thermography
- Digital Image Correlation (DIC)



Sandia's Experimental Aerosciences Facility



- Fundamental physics discovered from a foundation of scientific infrastructure.
- High-fidelity measurements to discover the physics our codes must model.
- Support for the national hypersonics mission for both DOE and DoD customers

