

Solid Rocket Motor Design and Analysis

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MENTORS: BRET ABLES
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ORG: ER51



Marshall Space Flight Center

- ▶ Huntsville, Alabama
- ▶ 6,000 Civil Servants & Contractors
- ▶ Located on Redstone Arsenal
- ▶ NASA's Propulsion Center
- ▶ Currently Building the Space Launch System (SLS)



NASA Internship Programs

- ▶ 200 + Marshall Interns
- ▶ 3 Academies
- ▶ 30 Academy Inters

- ▶ Space Hardware and Robotics Academy – 4 Project Groups
- ▶ Propulsion Academy – 3 Project Groups
- ▶ Leadership Academy – Single Inter Projects

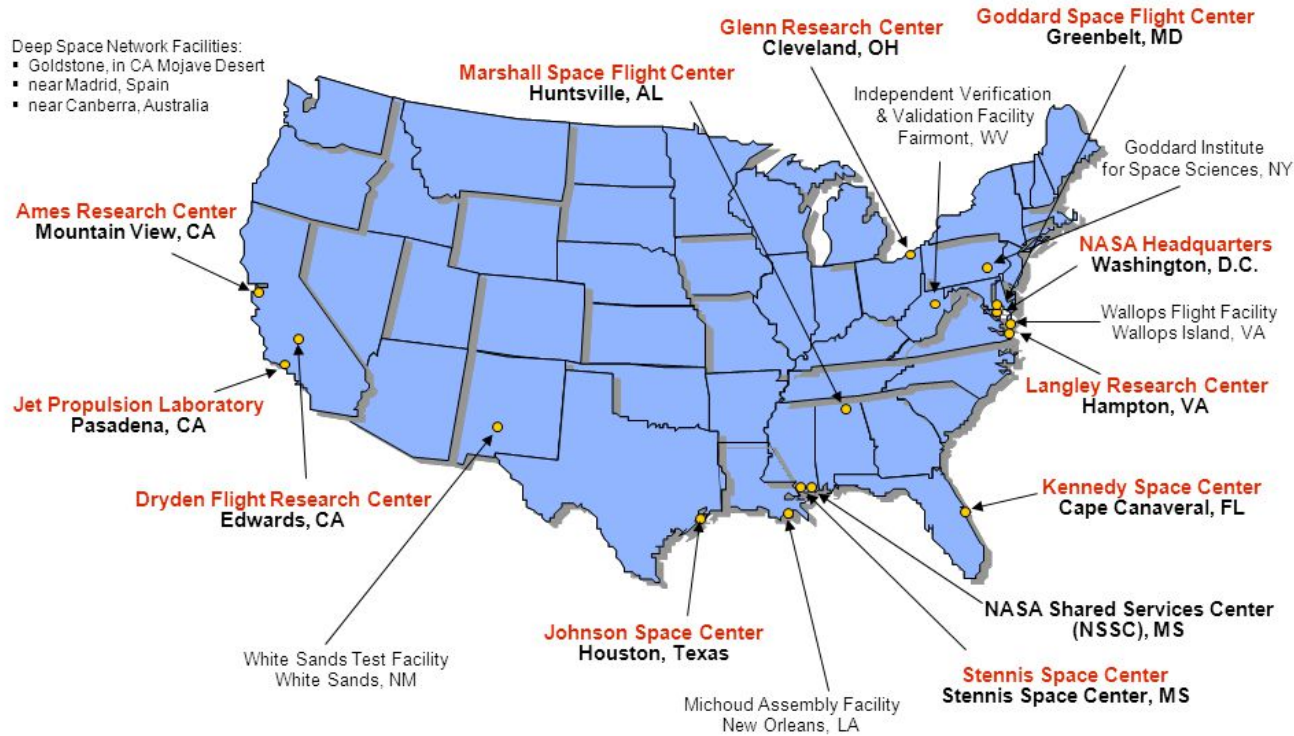


NASA Leadership Academy

- ▶ Single Intern Research Projects
- ▶ Weekly NASA Director Chats
- ▶ Weekly Team Building Activities
- ▶ Trips to NASA Centers



NASA Centers and Installations



NASA Leadership Academy Trips

Michoud Assembly Facility

- ▶ New Orleans, Louisiana
- ▶ 43+ acre Manufacturing Building
- ▶ Manufactured Flight Hardware



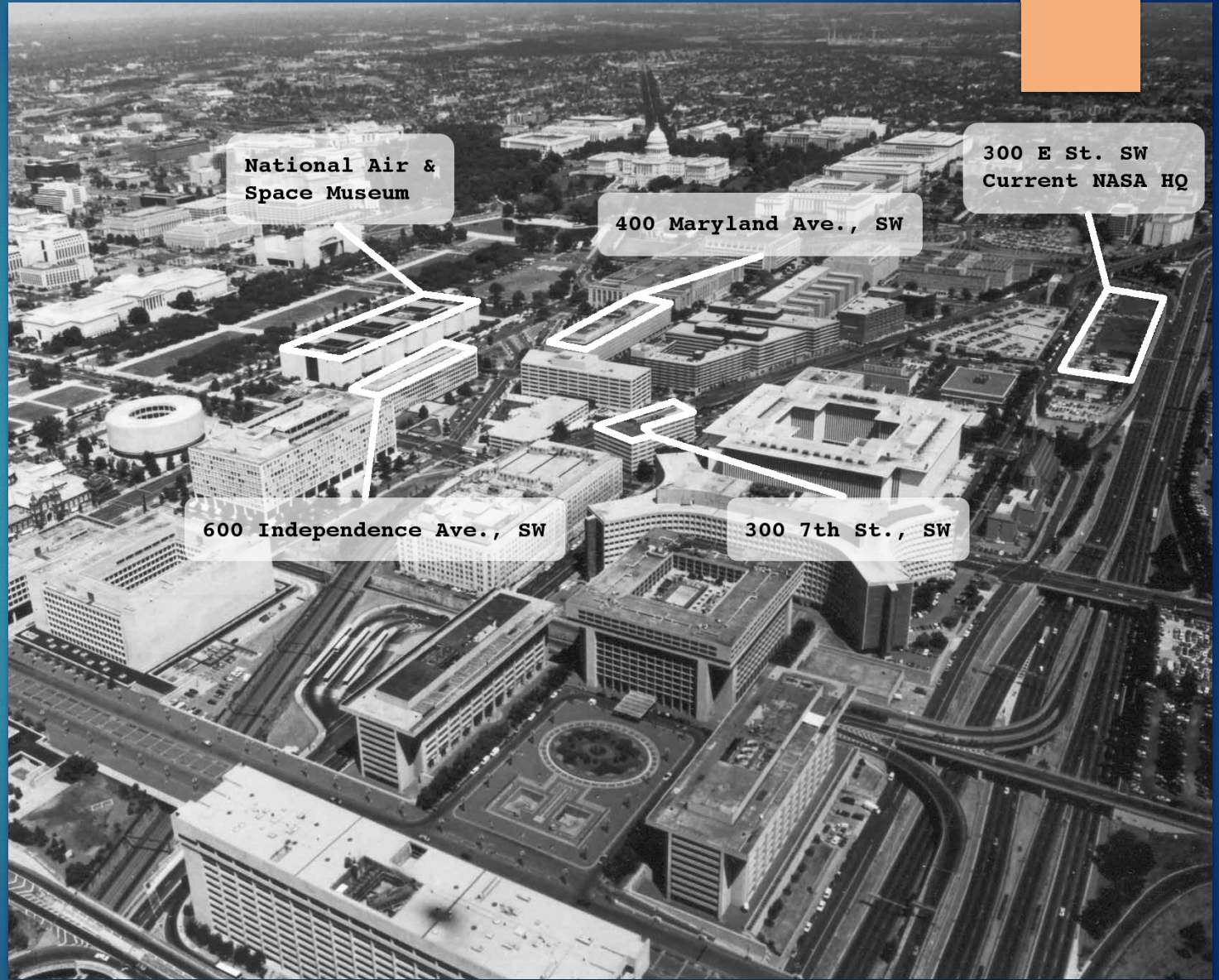
Goddard Space Flight Center

- ▶ Greenbelt, Maryland
- ▶ 10,000 Civil Servants & Contractors
- ▶ James Webb Space Telescope (JWST)
- ▶ Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite (TESS)
- ▶ Satellite Servicing Project



NASA Headquarters

- ▶ Science Mission Director
- ▶ Human Exploration and Operations Mission Director
- ▶ Space Technology Mission Director
- ▶ Aeronautics Research Mission Director



Research Projects

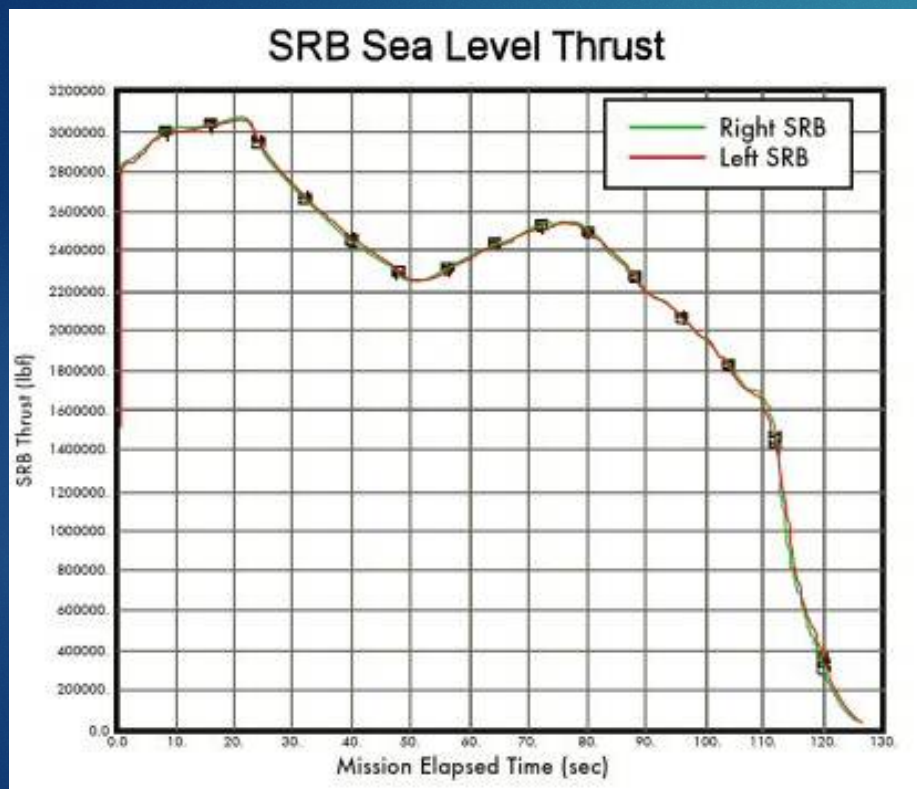
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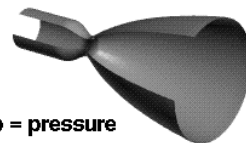


Background



Dynamic Pressure

Glenn
Research
Center



p = pressure
 ρ = density
 u = velocity

From the conservation of fluid momentum:

$$\rho u \frac{du}{dx} = - \frac{dp}{dx}$$

Algebra: $\frac{dp}{dx} + \rho u \frac{du}{dx} = 0$

Simplify: $\frac{dp}{dx} + \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\rho u^2}{2} \right) = 0$

Collect: $\frac{d}{dx} \left(p + \frac{\rho u^2}{2} \right) = 0$

Integrate: $p_s + \frac{\rho u^2}{2} = \text{constant} = p_t$

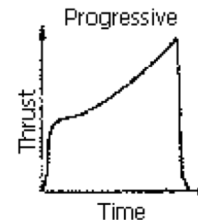
static pressure

total pressure

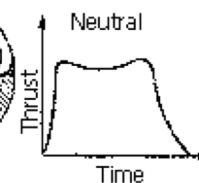
dynamic pressure = $q = \frac{\rho u^2}{2}$



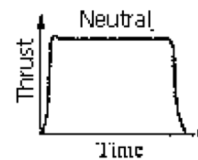
Tubular



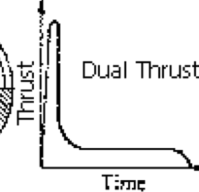
Star



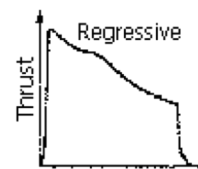
Rod and Tube



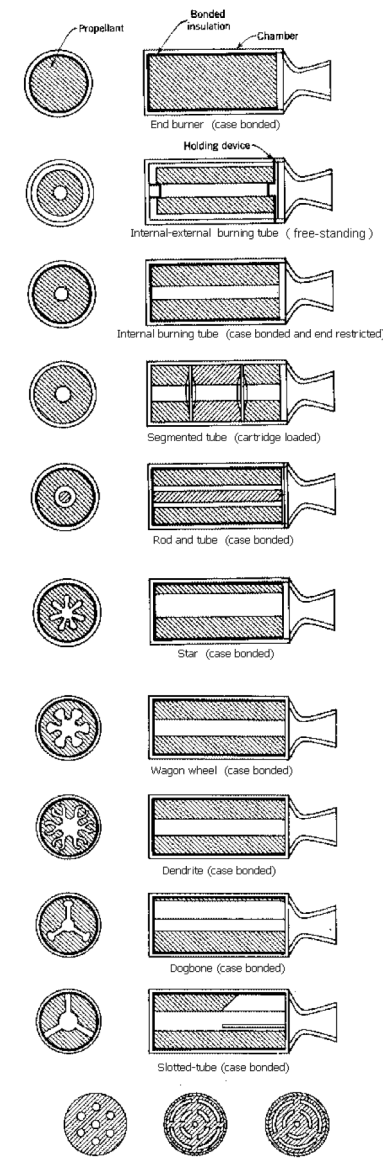
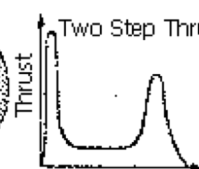
Multi Fin



Double Anchor



Dual Composition



Launch Abort System Configuration

The Launch Abort System, or LAS, is positioned atop the Orion crew module. It is designed to protect astronauts if a problem arises during launch by pulling the spacecraft away from a failing rocket. Weighing approximately 16,000 pounds, the LAS can activate within milliseconds to pull the vehicle to safety and position the module for a safe landing. The LAS is comprised of three solid propellant rocket motors: the abort motor, an attitude control motor, and a jettison motor.

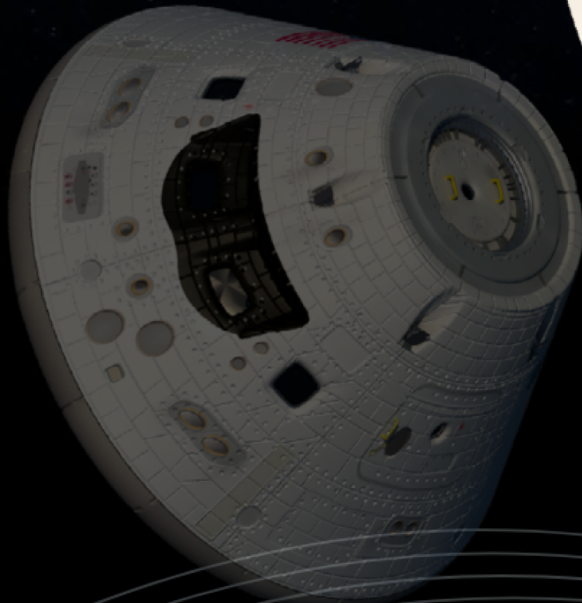
JETTISON MOTOR - The jettison motor will pull the LAS away from the crew module, allowing Orion's parachutes to deploy and the spacecraft to safely land in the Ocean.

ATTITUDE CONTROL MOTOR

The attitude control motor consists of a solid propellant gas generator with eight proportional valves equally spaced around the outside of the three-foot diameter motor. The motor can exert up to 7,000 pounds of steering force to the vehicle in any direction upon command from the Orion crew module.

ABORT MOTOR - The abort motor is capable of producing about 400,000 pounds of thrust to quickly pull the crew module away from danger if problems develop on the launch pad or during the ascent.

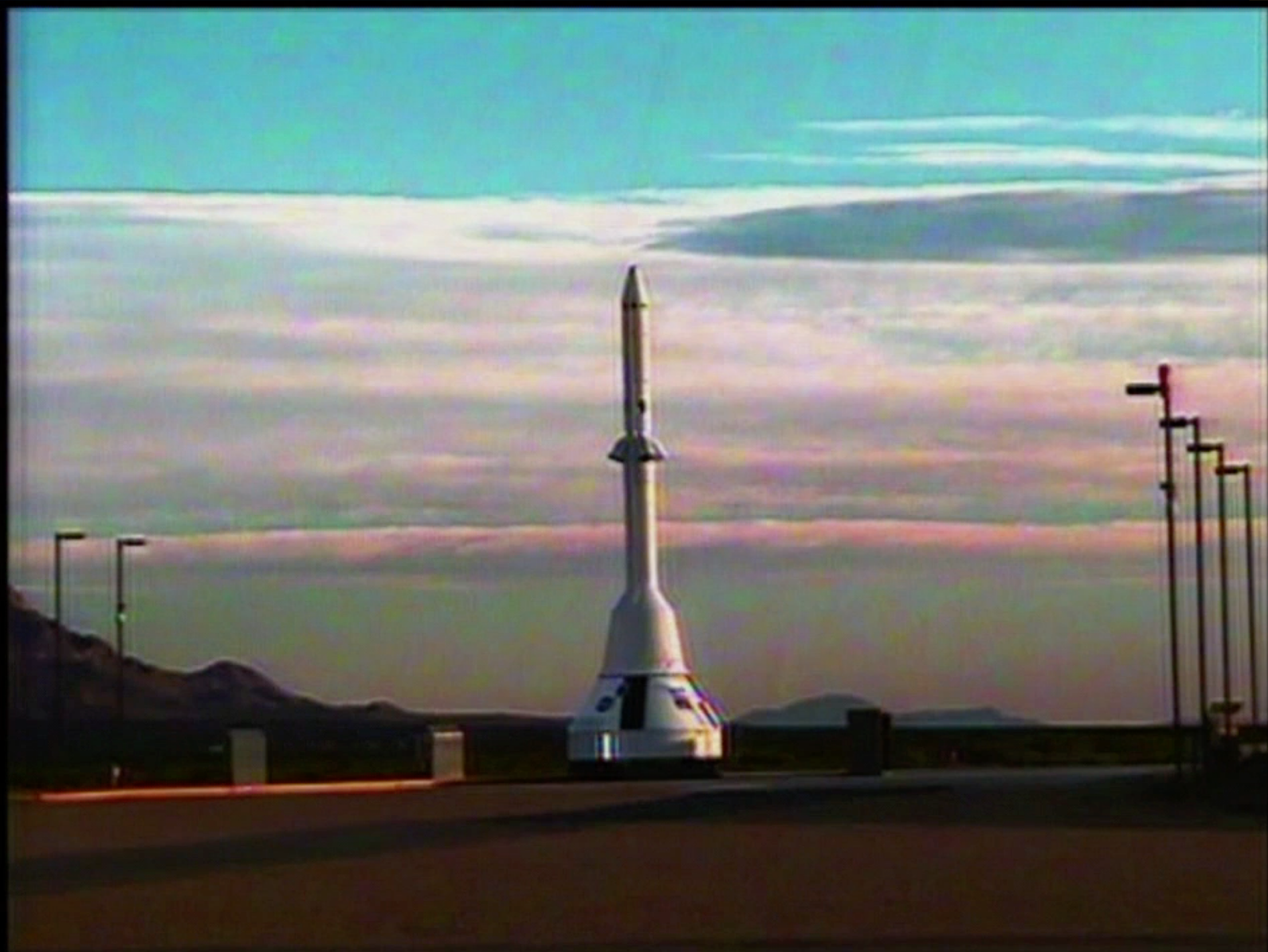
FAIRING ASSEMBLY - The fairing assembly is a lightweight composite structure that protects the capsule from the environment around it - whether it's heat, wind or acoustics.



Launch Abort System

- ▶ Abort Motor
- ▶ Attitude Control Motor
- ▶ Jettison Motor
- ▶ Parachutes





Solid Performance Program (SPP)

- ▶ Fortran based software
- ▶ 40+ years of development
- ▶ Shorter runtime

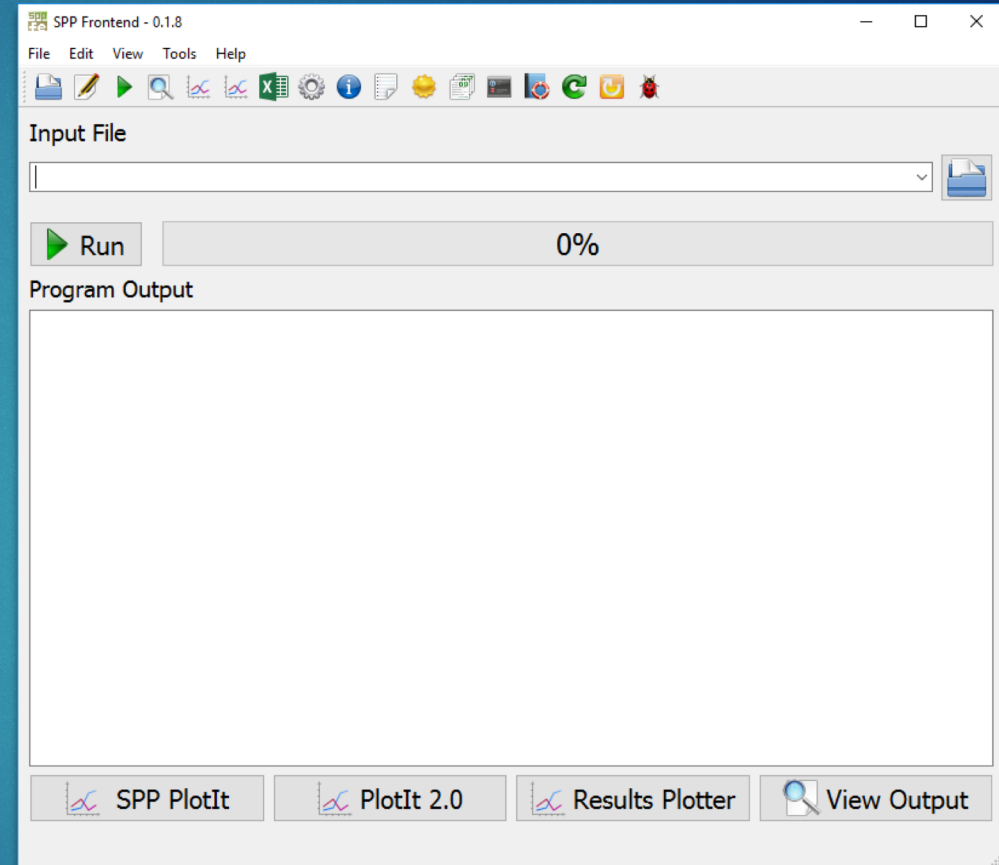



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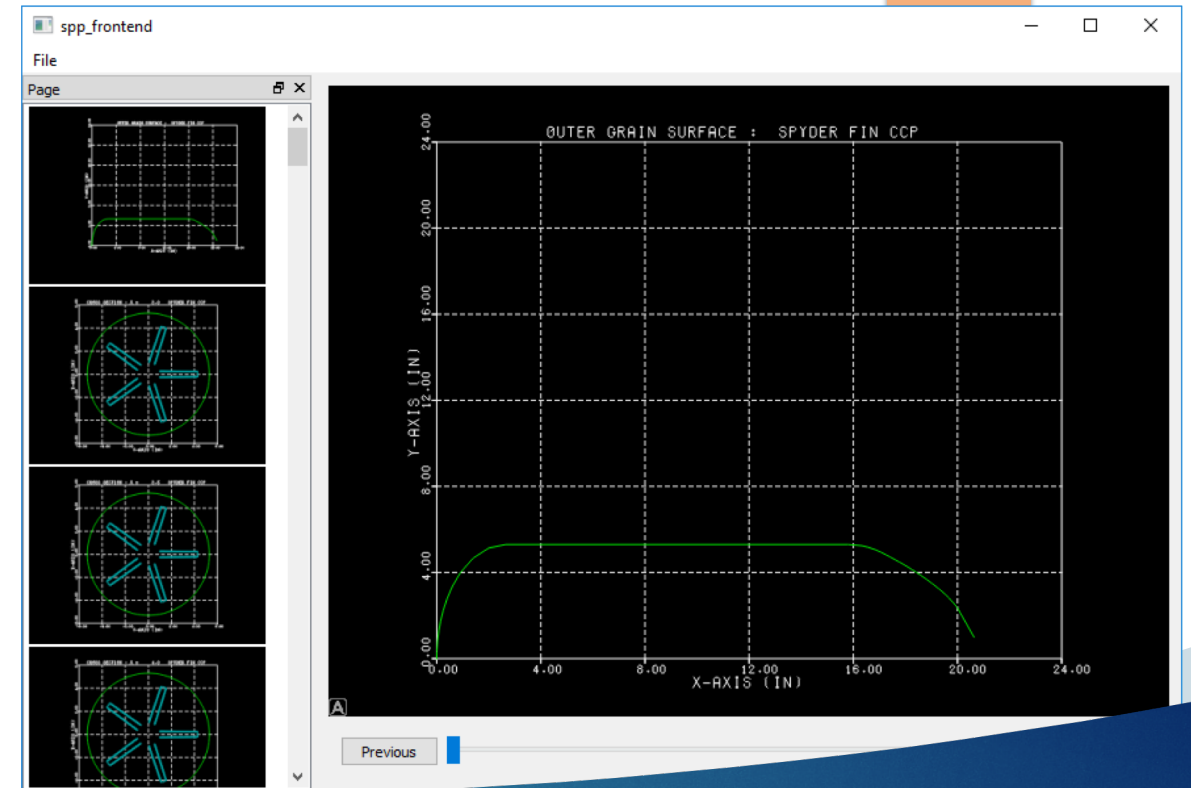
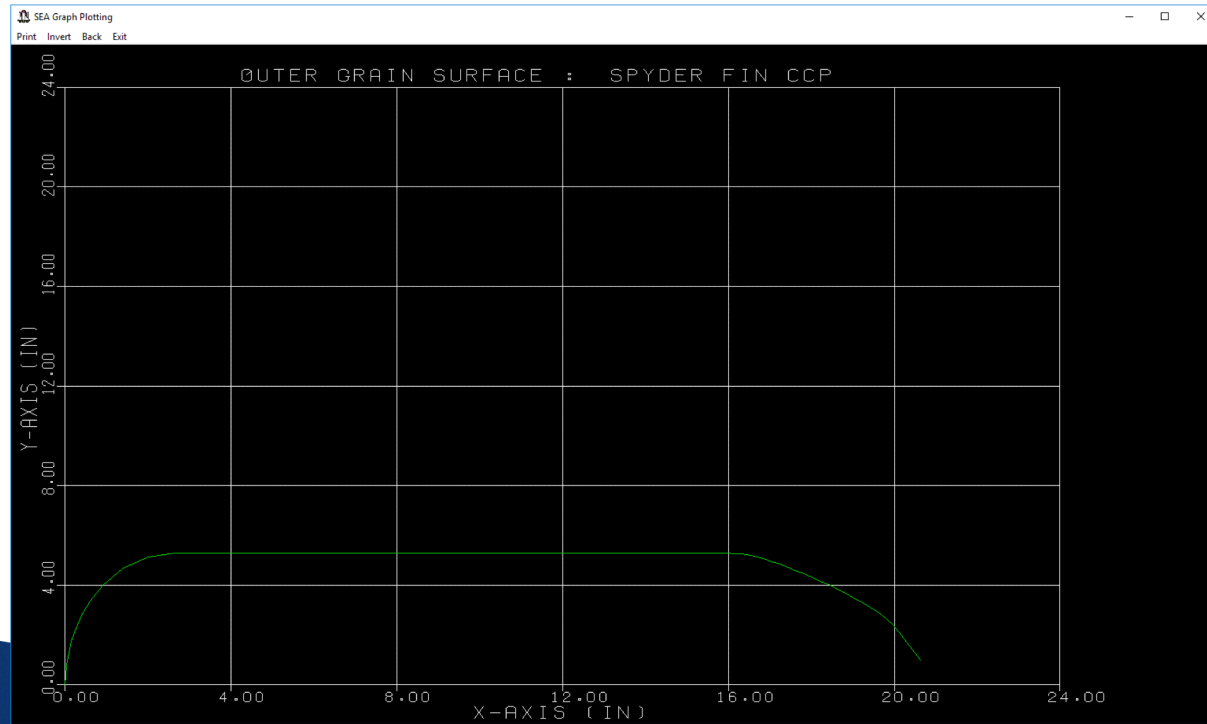
292 p(1) = 600.0,
293 ! Whether P(1) is in psia or the default, atm
294 psia = .True.,
295 $END
296 NAMELISTS
297 $CODE
298 ! Specify chamber pressure (psia)
299 ! - P(1) ~ Pc Avg from AVE_BAL.LIS for Isp parity w/ & w/o BALIS
300 p(1) = 600.0,
301 ! Whether P(1) is in psia or the default, atm
302 psia = .True.,
303 $END
304 REACTIONS
305 H+H=H2, A=1.09E18, N=-1., B=0.0, JENSEN/JONES(1978) 002
306 H+CL=HCL, A=1.45E22, N=-2., B=0.0, JENSEN/JONES(1978) 003
307 OH+H=H2O, A=3.22E22, N=-2., B=0.0, JENSEN/JONES(1978) 006
308 CO+O=CO2, A=2.54E15, N=-0.0, B=4.37, JENSEN/JONES(1978) 014
309 ALCL+CL=ALCL2, A=3.0E16, N=0.5, B=0.0, ESTIMATE
310 $END_TBR_REAX
311 H2+OH=H2O+H, A=1.14E9, N=-1.3, B=3.627, JENSEN/JONES(1978) 019
312 CO+OH=CO2+H, A=1.69E7, N=-1.3, B=-0.656, JENSEN/JONES(1978) 020
313 HCL+OH=H2O+CL, A=1.30E13, N=0.0, B=2.087, JENSEN/JONES(1978) 022
314 AL+HCL=ALCL+H, A=5.E11, N=-0.5, B=5.673, ESTIMATE 030
315 ALO+HCL=ALOCL+H, A=1.E11, N=-0.5, B=5.673, ESTIMATE 033
316 ALCL+OH=ALOCL+H, A=1.E11, N=-0.5, B=5.619, ESTIMATE 034
317 ALOH+OH=H+ALO2H, A=1.E11, N=-0.5, B=5.627, ESTIMATE 066
318 ALCL2+H=ALCL+HCL, A=1.0E11, N=-0.5, B=1.795, ESTIMATE
319 $LAST_REAX
320 THIRD_BODY_REAX_RATE_RATIOS
321 ALL EQUAL 1.0
322 $LAST_CARD
323 $ODK
324 ! Outputs at throat and ASUP area ratios (unless overridden by ARFRNT)
325 jprint = -2,
326 $END
327 Spyder Fin CCP
328 $GDM
329 !Propellant Boundary
330 ! Axial Propellant Boundary
331 ! - Must be monotonically increasing
332 xpb = 0.0, 0.005, 0.030, 0.080, 0.150, 0.250, 0.400, 0.600, 0.900,
333 1.400, 2.000, 2.650, 15.800, 16.327, 16.541, 16.834, 17.050, 17.240,
334 17.422, 17.599, 17.771, 17.938, 18.100, 18.257, 18.409, 18.556, 18.698,
335 18.835, 19.014, 19.275, 19.514, 19.682, 19.968, 20.632,
336 ! Radial Propellant Boundary
337 rpb = 0.000, 0.325, 0.795, 1.292, 1.758, 2.247, 2.800, 3.359, 3.980,
338 4.673, 5.138, 5.300, 5.300, 5.241, 5.183, 5.066, 4.949, 4.831, 4.714,
339 4.597, 4.480, 4.363, 4.246, 4.128, 4.011, 3.894, 3.777, 3.660, 3.500,
340 3.250, 3.000, 2.808, 2.414, 1.000,
341 ! Number of points in PB, RPB (NXR <= 350)
342 nxr = 34,
343
344 !-----
345 ! Grain Design Plotting
346 !-----
347 ! To re-run a previously calculated geometry (bypassing GDM module):
348 ! Name1: GEOM1- FIVE COURSE

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Input File



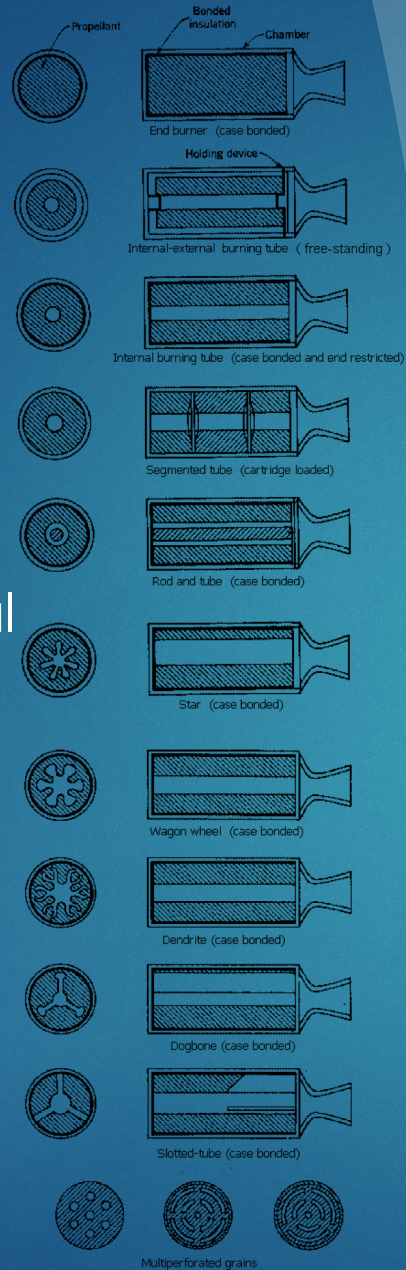
Existing Frontend GUI



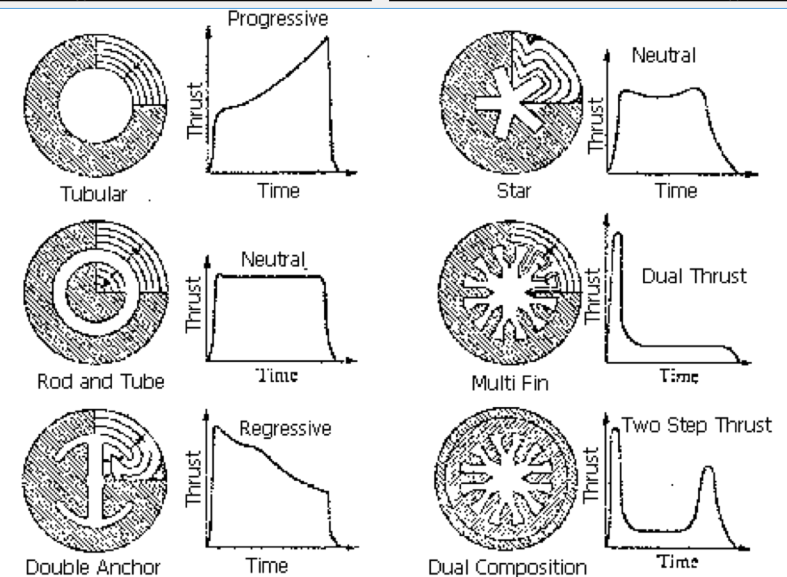
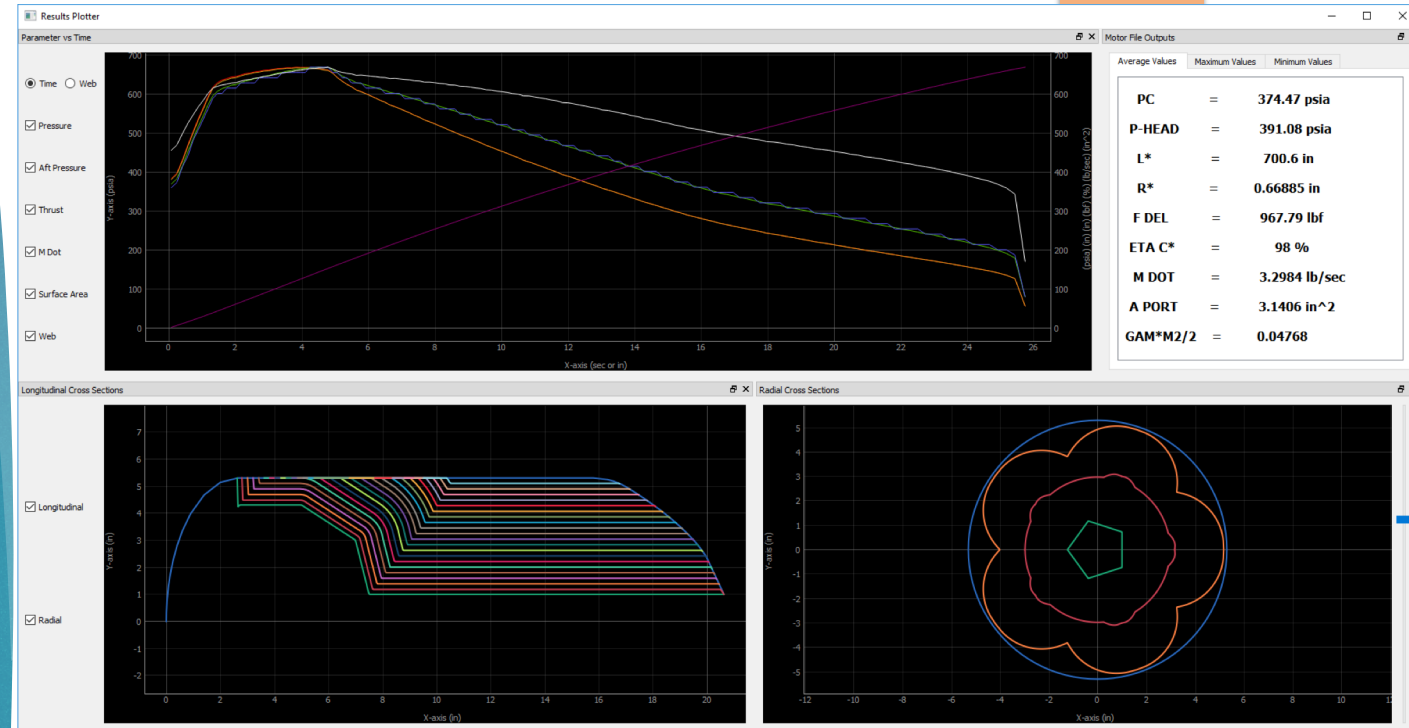
SPP Plotting Tool

Existing Tool

Results



Ref. Hill & Peterson, Mechanics and Thermodynamics of Propulsion



Acknowledgements

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Questions?