



COE CST First Annual Technical Meeting:

FCAAP Overview

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N. Fitz-Coy (UF)



UF



- **FCAAP Overview**
 - Background
 - Capabilities, Resources, Facilities

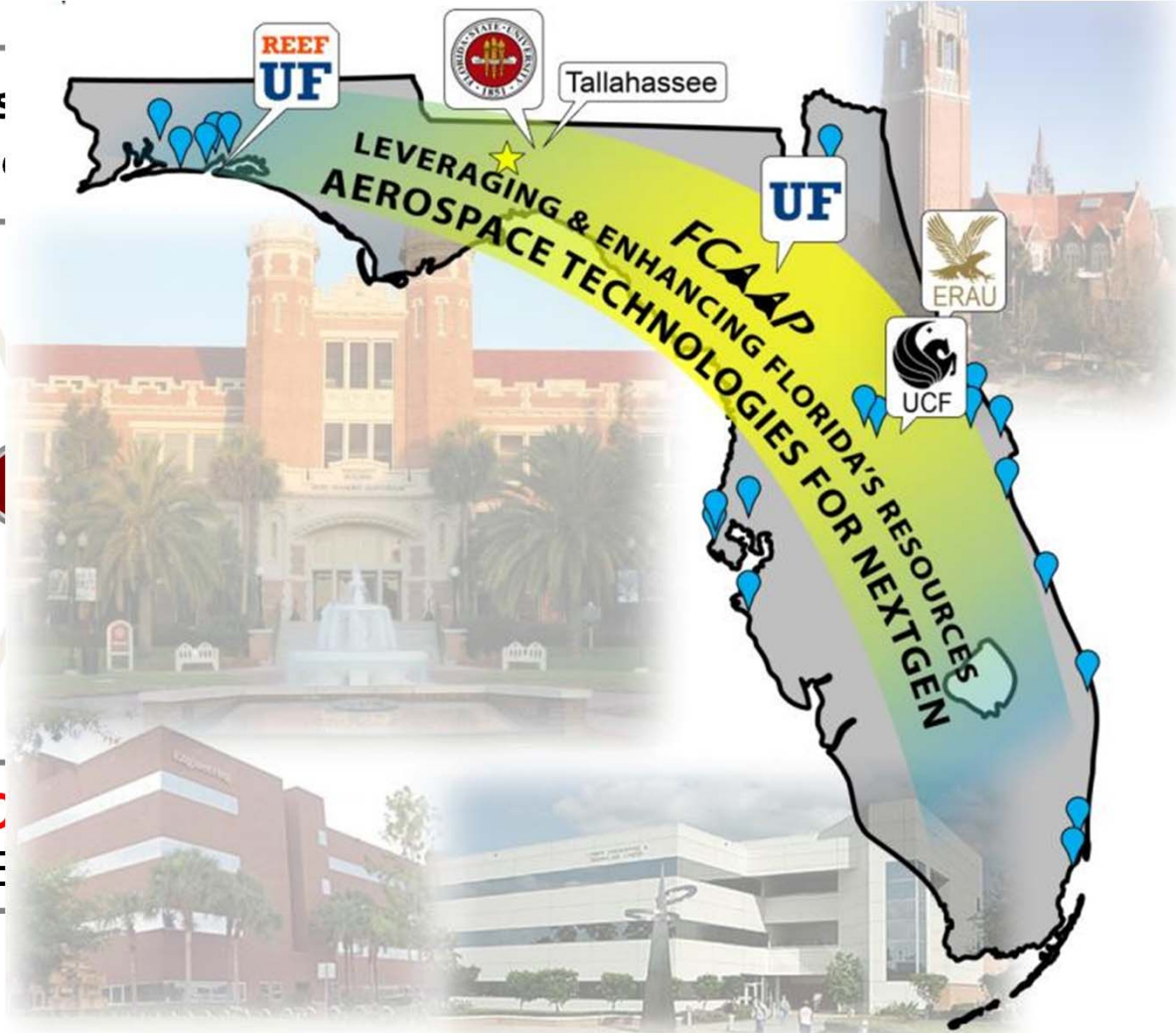
- **Projects & Research**
 - Current
 - Potential

- **Lunch**



- Established through a competitive program in late 2008
 - Florida Legislature: “The 21st Century Technology, Research, and Scholarship Enhancement Act”
- “Centers of Excellence to give Florida *leadership in key emerging technology areas* with ...potential for *economic and societal* impact in the years to come”
- The only state-wide, multi-university, SUS Center of Excellence in Aerospace, Propulsion and related areas... in Florida
- To develop *innovative technologies* for the *next generation* of air and spacecraft and related areas (energy, power generation), in collaboration with *industry and government*





Globally
 e/aviation areas.

strong record of
 on



1115 & 1117, 1118, 1119



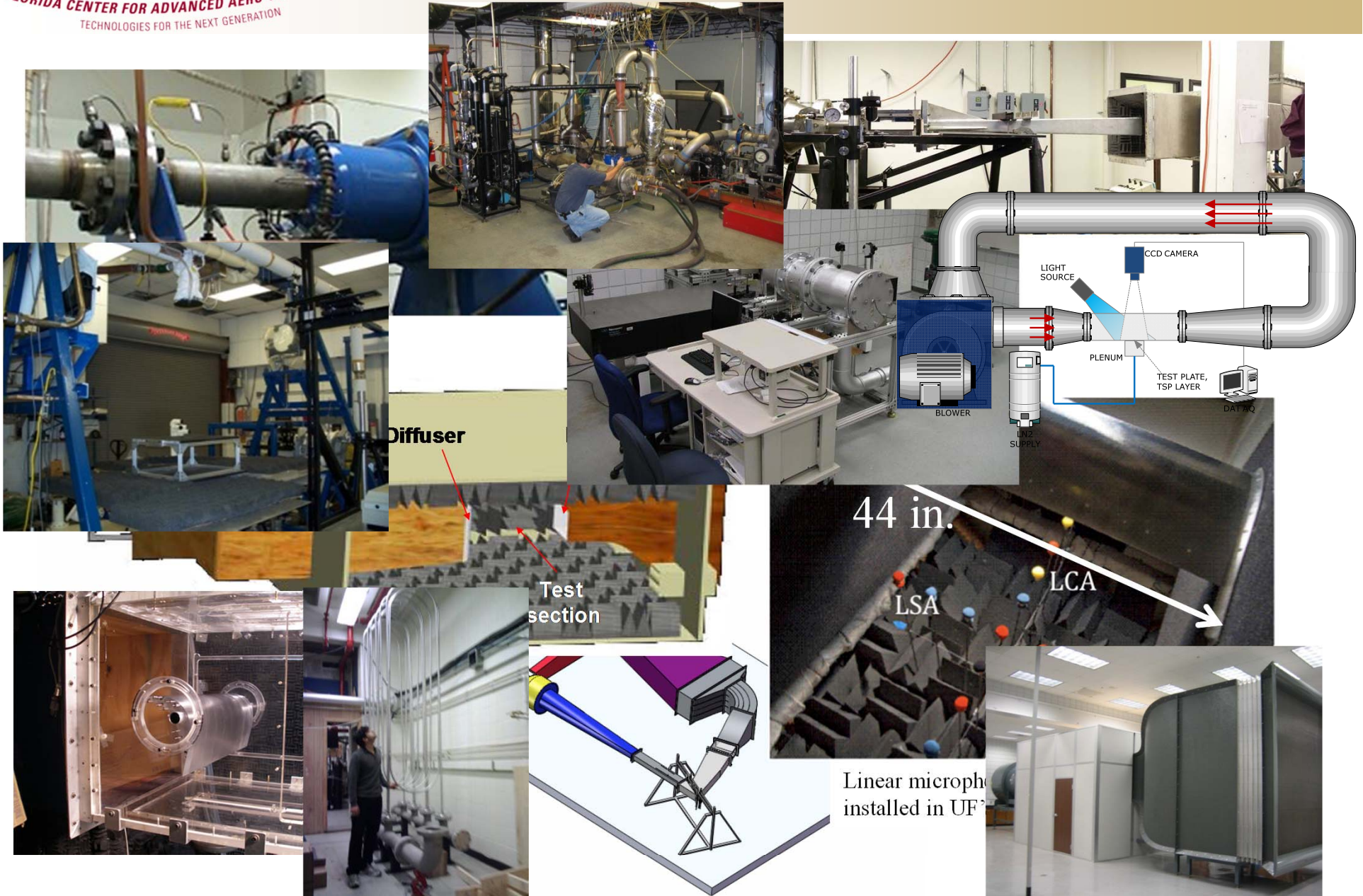


Research Areas/Expertise

- *Experimental Fluid Dynamics*
 - *Aerodynamics, Gas Dynamics, Aeroacoustics*
- *Thermal Management*
- *Advanced Diagnostics*
- *Active Flow and Noise Control*
- *Modeling: Low Order, Stochastic*
- *High Performance Computing*
- *System Design & Control*
- *Jet & Rocket Noise and its Control*
- *Advanced Turbomachinery: Design & Development Tools*
- *Sensors & Actuators: Design, Fabrication & Implementation*
- *Advanced/Smart Materials*
- *and much much more...*



Physical Resources/Facilities



Diffuser

Test section

44 in.

LSA

LCA

Linear microphone array installed in UF

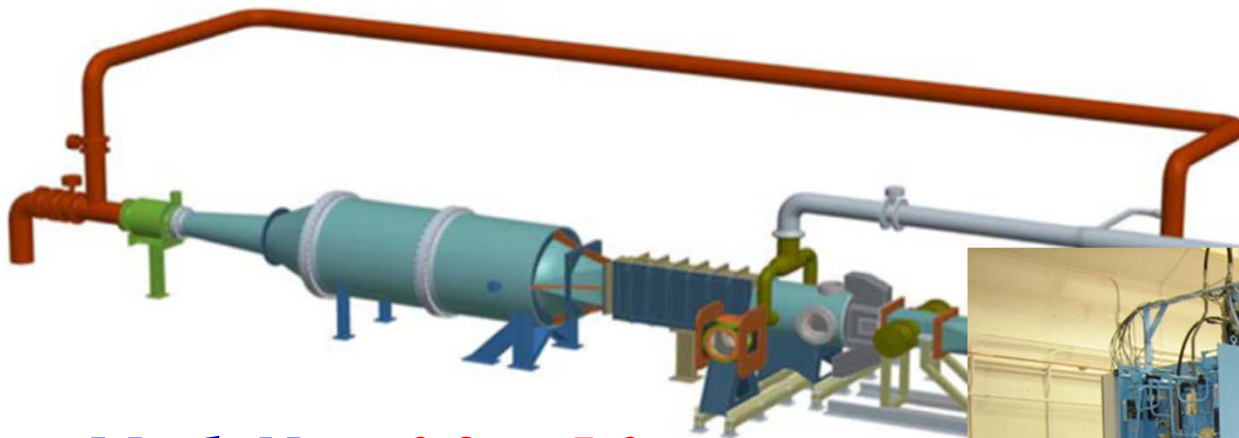
AME Research Building

A New FCAAP Facility



~ \$25 + million, 60,000 + sf, Multidisciplinary Research Center

Next Generation Polysonic Facility for Transformative Active Control Technologies & Non-Intrusive Flow

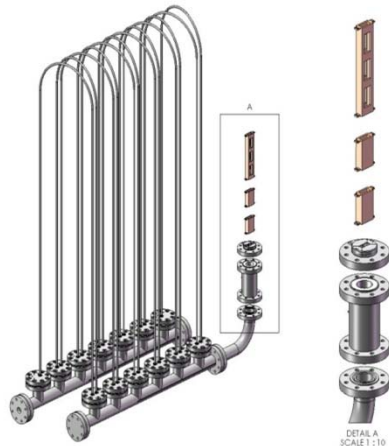


- *Mach No. : 0.2 to 5.0 including Transonic regime*
- *Test Section Size: 12" x 12" Square cross-section*
- *Variable Re #:*
- *Typical Run Time: 60 sec.*
- *Optical access on three sides*
- *Excellent Flow Quality*



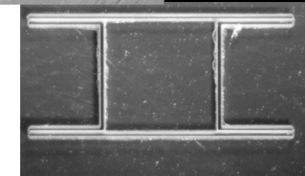
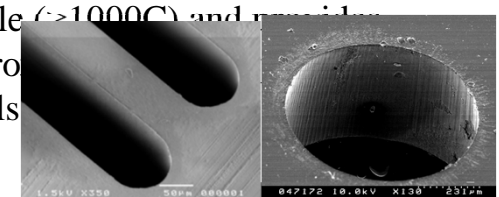
Non-vitiated (clean air), continuous operation, high-enthalpy, facility

- electrically operated, first stage heater with maximum temperature of 1300K (1880F)
- a second, water injection/high-enthalpy heating stage with a continuous, **maximum operating temperature of 1800K (2780F)**.
- **Mach 6.5 flight enthalpy simulation.**



Laser Micromachining of Materials for High Temperature MEMS-based Sensors

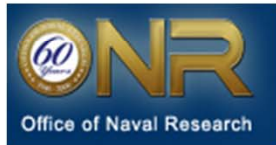
- Goal: To produce miniature, **robust mechanical sensors for high-temperature applications.**
- Approach: Develop process for laser micromachining of sapphire to facilitate use of optical transduction schemes
- Payoff: Enables measurements in environments that



Laser and machined sapphire samples



Our Partners & Sponsors



- **241** - High Temp Pressure Transducers
(Oates– FSU; Sheplak - UF)

- **244** - Autonomous RDV & Docking for Space
Debris Mitigation
(Collins – FSU; Fitz-Coy – UF, *Axelrad – CU; Rock - SU*)

- **253** - Ultra High Temp Composites
(UCF – Gou, Kapat)

COE-CST Related Research Ongoing & Future

COE CST First Annual Tech Meeting (ATM1)
November 9 & 10, 2011



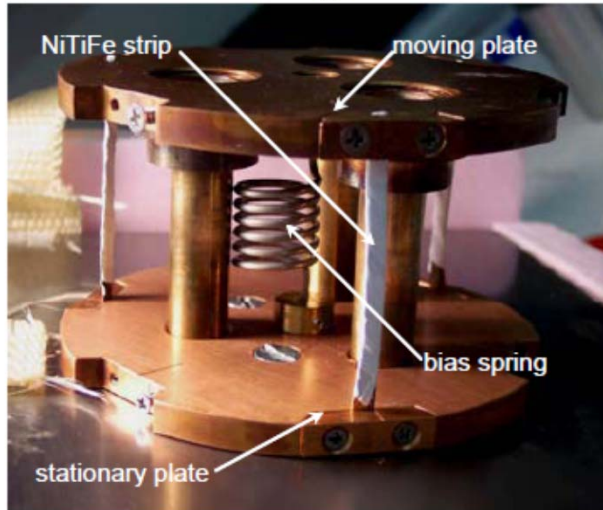
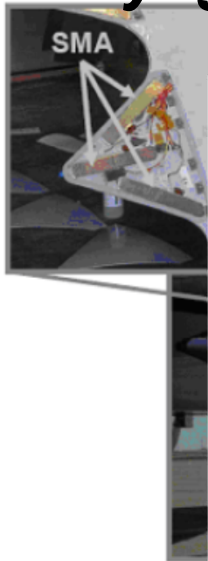
- **ASTREC:** *Advanced Space Technologies Research & Engineering Center* – An NSF I/UCRC to promote advancements in the principles and technologies of responsive, cost efficient spacecraft systems
- **JOSS:** *Journal of Small Satellites* (online peer reviewed journal)
- **EdUCE Workshop:** (Educate Using CubeSat Experience – NSF RET) Hosted workshop for high school teachers to introduce/implement STEM principles using CubeSats.
- **DebrisSat:** Design and fabrication of a micro class satellite subjected to hypervelocity impact to emulate an on-orbit collision. Debris fragments will be used to improve the *NASA standard breakup model*. (NASA Orbital Debris Programs Office JSC)
- **Microscale Sensors for Hypersonic Flow:** NASA SBIR Phase I – (with Interdisciplinary Consulting Corporation) Phase II in review

Variable Geometry

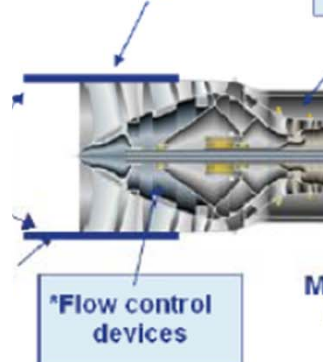
Higher Transformation Temp. SMAs

Chevrans

Cryogenic Temp. Thermal Switches



Shape changing blades
 Articulating vanes



*Active Clearance Control

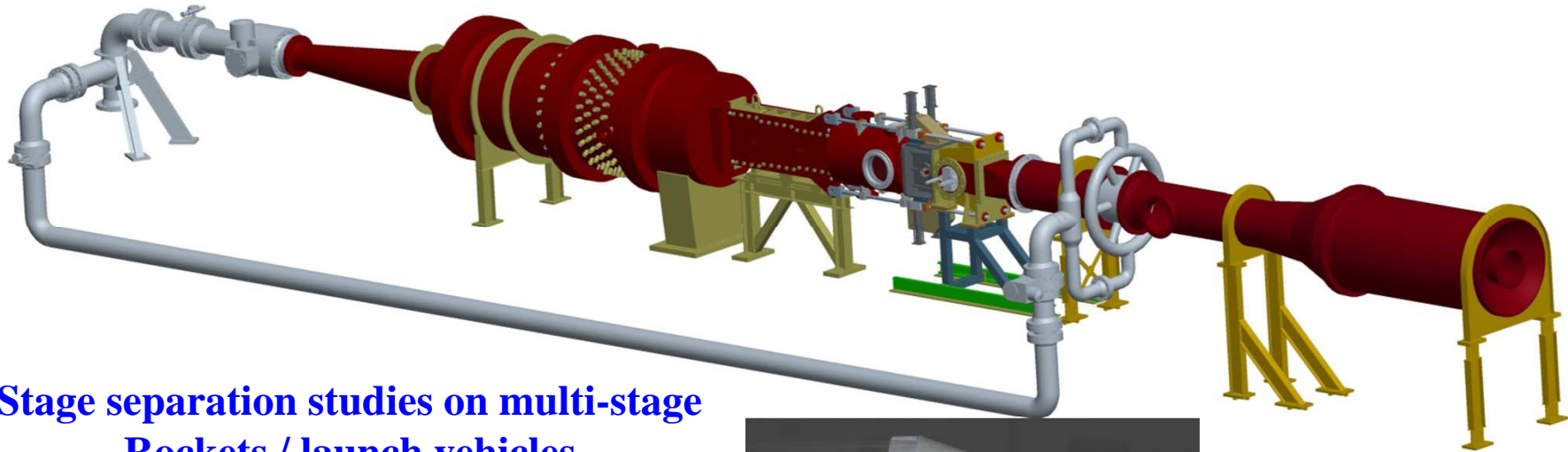


cooled exhaust
 nozzles &
 VANS

**IASA GRC
 such SMA**

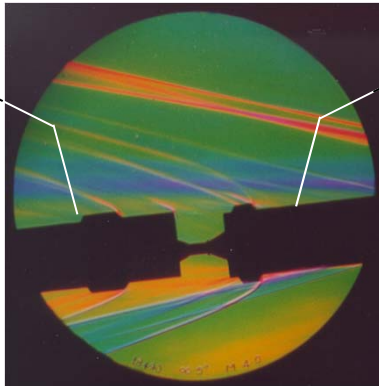
**develop
 tion
 ems**

Heat Pipe Type Thermal Switch



Stage separation studies on multi-stage Rockets / launch vehicles

1st Stage



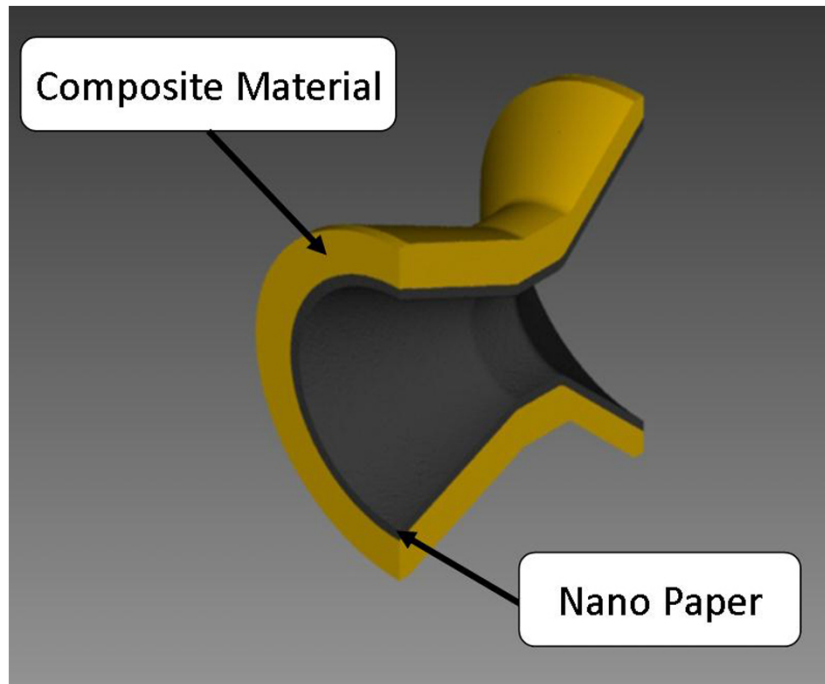
2nd Stage



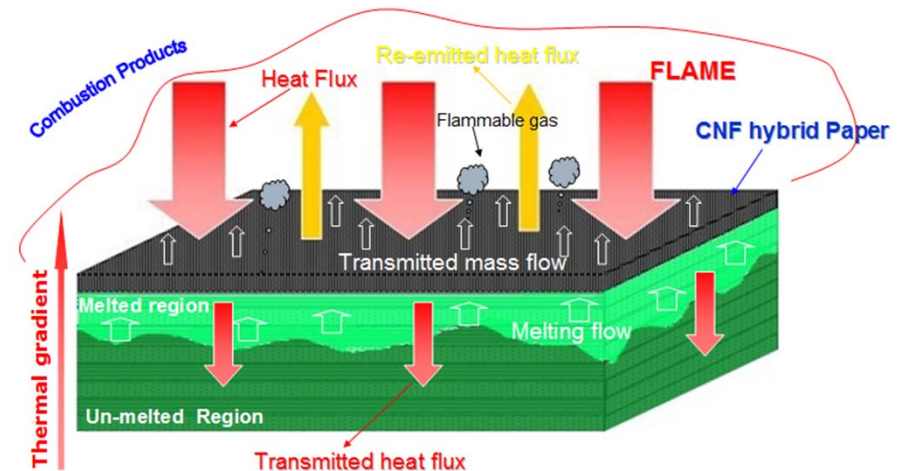
- Examine and understand the *complex interference flow field* between two separating stages of multi-stage vehicles
- Measurement of *forces, moments and surface pressures* on separated stage

Nanocomposite Based Ablative Thermal Protection System

- Conducting heat in one direction, along the alignment of the nanotubes, but reflecting heat at right angles to the nanotubes
- Anisotropy of thermal conductivity of nanopaper: in-plane and through-thickness direction



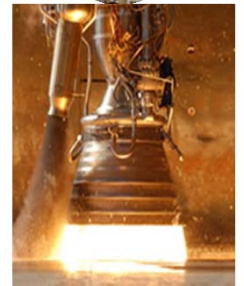
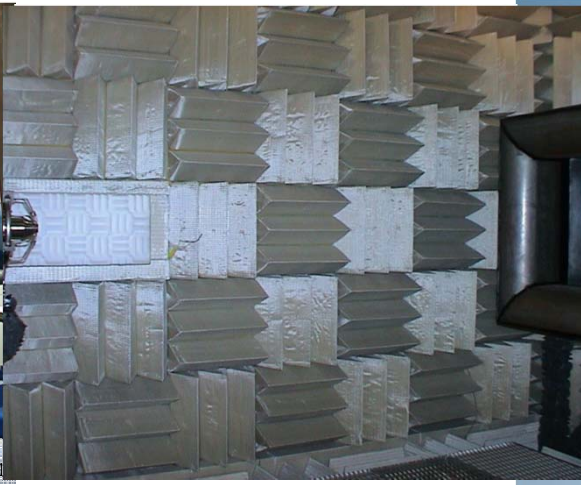
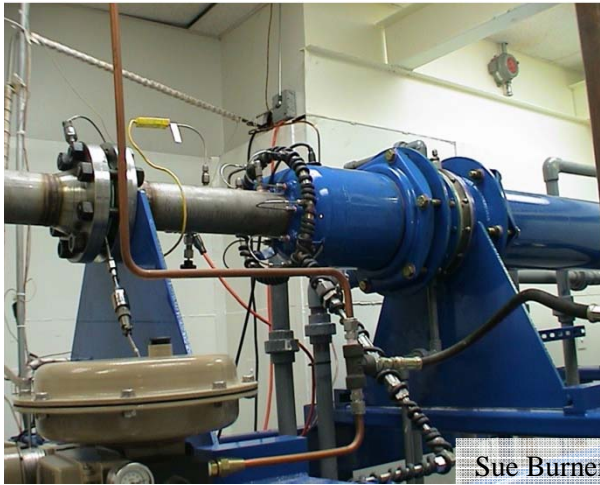
Nanocomposite Nozzle of Solid Rocket Motor



Ablation Performance of Nanopaper

- Permeability of the nanopaper
- Thermal stability of nanoparticles used
- Dispersion of nanoparticles
- Quality of char formation
- Heat capacity and thermal conductivity

Supersonic Jet Impingement



Operational/Test Capabilities

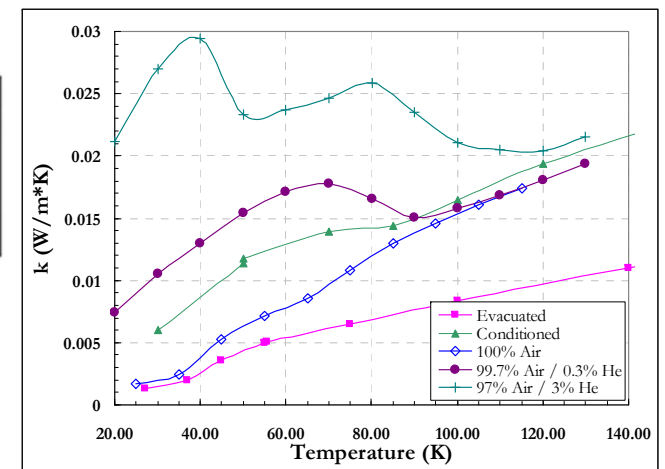
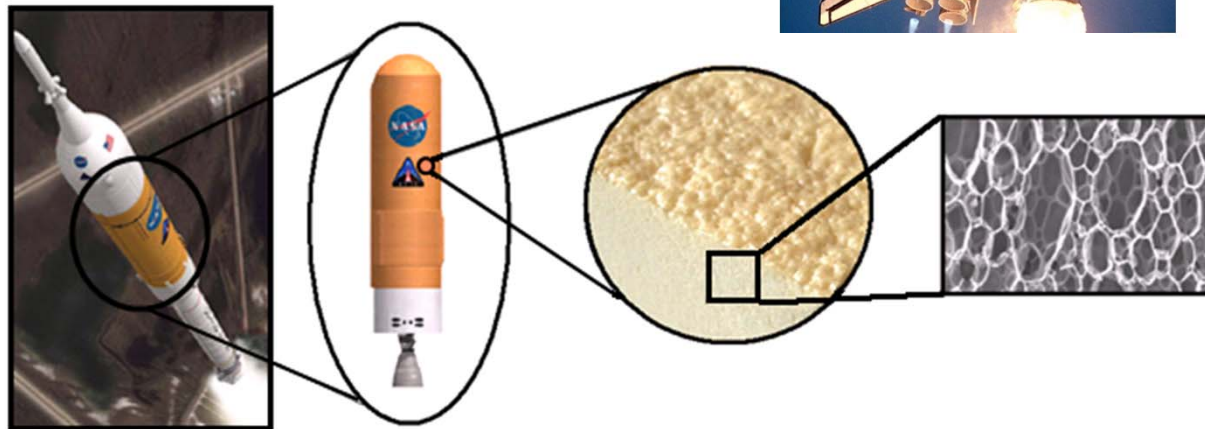
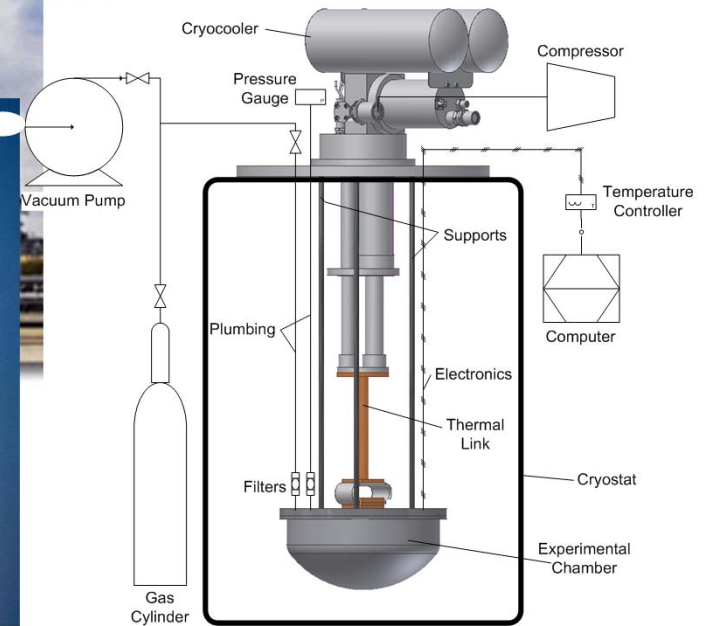
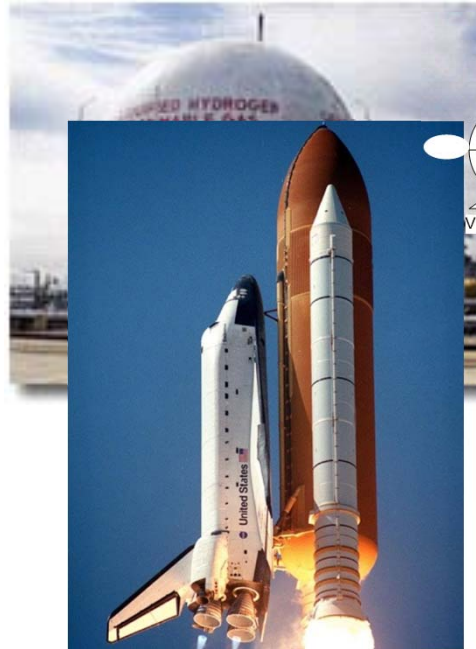
- *Mach Number = 0.5 - 2.5*
- $T_o = 70 - 2000 \text{ F}$
- $D_{jet} = 25.4 - 76.2 \text{ mm}$
- *NPR = Under-ideal-over expanded*
- *Run duration = 15 min - 20 min*
- *Anechoic chamber: 5.8 m x 5.2 m x 4.0 m Calibrated to 100 Hz*

Vehicle Design, Flight Safety: Propulsion Systems: Analyses, Computations & Testing

Launch Systems – Study and Control the extreme, highly unsteady launch environment due to rocket plume impingement.

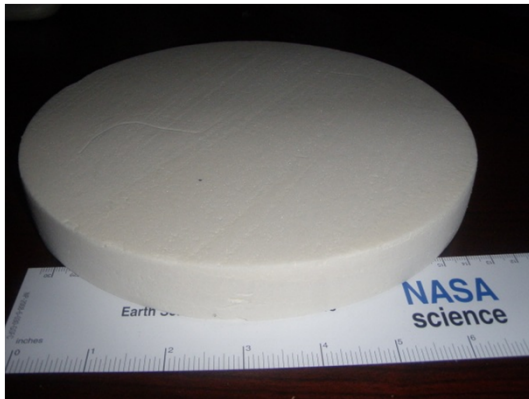
Motivation

- Cryogenic fuel storage
- Aerospace applications
- Ground and vehicle systems



Challenge: Thermal conductivity of porous media cannot be measured directly. Dependent on gas type, pressure, temperature, contact force...

Goal: Determine effective thermal conductivity of different materials while measuring and/or controlling the above factors



Solid Foam Insulations

Powder Insulations

Multi-Layered Insulations (MLI)

Next COE-CST Meeting THIRD FCAAP SYMPOSIUM

Late April 2012
HOLD THE DATE!



Additional slides



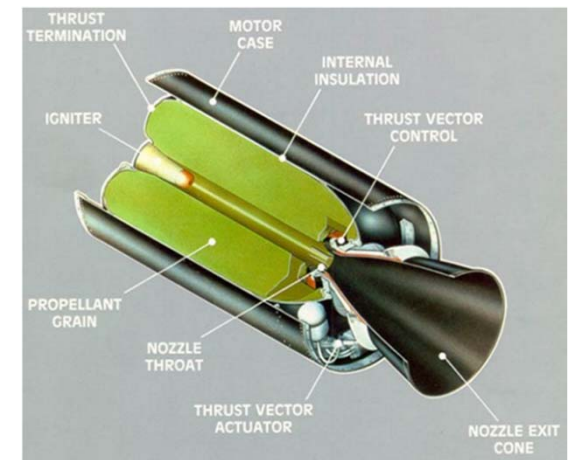
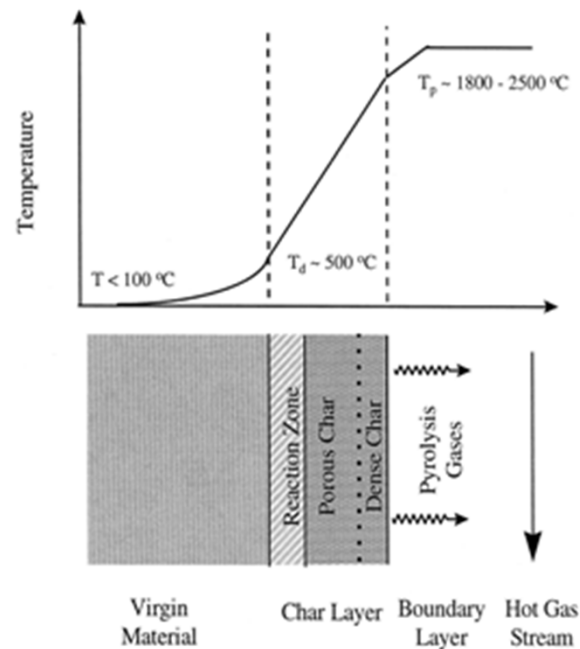
Ultra High Temperature Composites for Thermal Protection Systems

Objective

To develop **ultra high temperature light weight composites** with **embedded health monitoring** for **inherent safety** and **real-time assessment** of thermal protection system applications in hypersonic space vehicles

Goals

- Ablatives materials against solid rocket exhaust plumes at 3,600°C with Al_2O_3 at very high velocity ($> \text{Mach } 1$)
- Less ablative weight for current rockets and/or higher power rocket motors within current ablative performance envelopes



High Temperature Pressure Sensors for Hypersonic Vehicles

- Purpose

- Design, fabricate, and characterize a robust, high-bandwidth micromachined pressure sensor for harsh environments

- Objectives

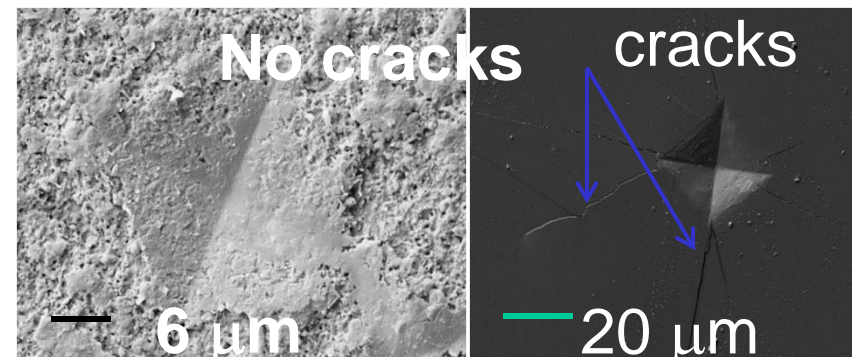
- Develop laser micromachining processes for patterning of structures in sapphire and alumina
- Develop bonding process to for fabrication of multi-wafer sensors

- Goals

- Sensor operation in temperatures $>1000^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Large operational frequency range (>10 kHz)

Fracture Mechanics of Sapphire: High Temperature Sensor Applications

- Commercial pressure sensors capable of $\sim 500^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Sapphire based sensors can potentially **extend temperature** range to $\sim 1500^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Research Goal: Understand **material failure** as a function of **manufacturing processes** and **temperature**
- Objective: Quantify anisotropic **fracture** as a function of **laser micromachining**
- Observations: Laser micromachining **mitigates** surface **fracture**



Laser machined surface

Virgin specimen

Fast Trajectory Planning for Autonomous Rendezvous and Docking

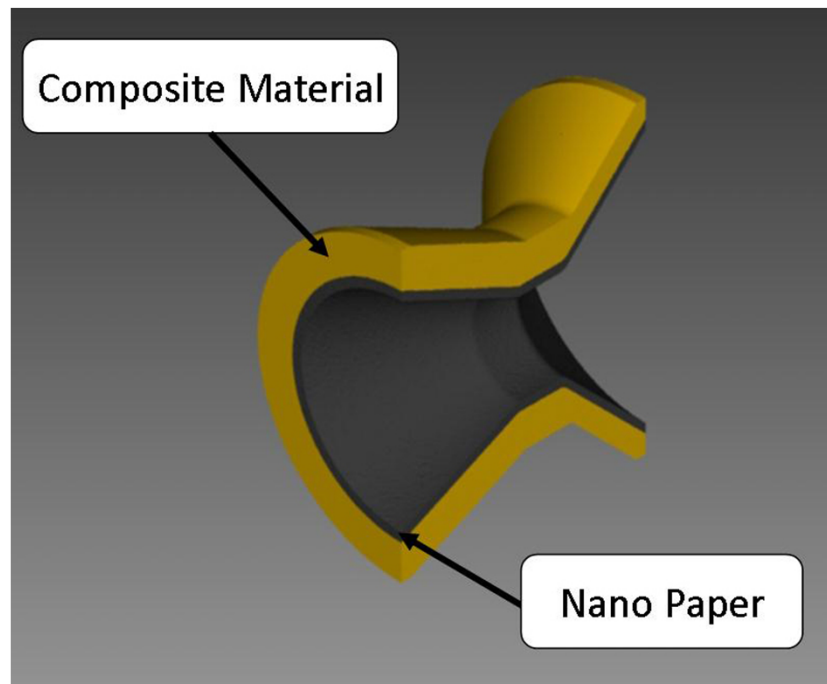
Motivation:

- A recent study by NASA identifies a minimum of at least five debris removal missions per year beginning in 2015 is required to maintain (not reduce!) the current population of space debris.
- One approach to space debris mitigation is the development of an autonomous “Space Tow Truck” capability for direct removal of aged or disabled spacecraft.
- This research considers ***fast trajectory generation for autonomous rendezvous between a space tow truck and a debris***

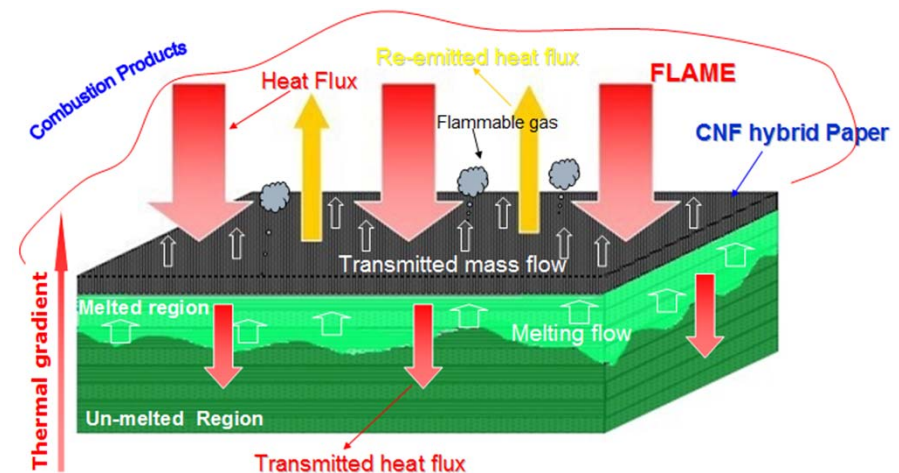


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