

# Internal Heat Transfer Measurements on Hollow Bodies in Rarefied Flow

Alec Berry<sup>1</sup>, Nnaemeka Anyamele<sup>1</sup>, Dr Brian Tang<sup>1</sup>, Dr Nathan Donaldson<sup>2</sup>, Prof Peter Ireland<sup>1</sup> & <u>Dr Luke J Doherty<sup>1</sup></u>

<sup>1</sup>Oxford Thermofluids Institute, Department of Engineering Sciences, University of Oxford

<sup>2</sup>Fluid Gravity Engineering Ltd

# Motivation & Experimental Facility

#### Motivation

• Need to anchor satellite destructive entry calculations with highquality experimental data

Aim

- Provide heat transfer data for hollow geometries in the hypersonic rarefied slip and transition regimes
- Extend experimental capability to thin-shells and multiple cameras



- Continuous facility; 3-stage vacuum pump
- Test gas: dry air at w = 25 SLPM
- Contoured nozzle; exit diameter 108 mm

\*see Ref [2] and poster for details

Property	Unit	Value
Nozzle supply pressure	Ра	2705
Pitot Pressure	Ра	110
Total temperature	К	363
Knudsen number	-	0.02
Mach number	-	5.5





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## **Experimental Setup**

- Thermochromic liquid crystals (LX)
  - Pressure invariant
  - Relatively simple experimental set up but complex analysis
- Cameras
  - 2 x Ximea 3.1 Mpix (2064 x 1544)
- LEDs (x4)
- Alignment
  - Difficult to avoid glare





Diameter = 15 mm





A – camera; B – optical filter; C – LED; D – Flow Shield; E – Nozzle; F - Model

### Results: Raw Video





LX transition temperatures = 30°C, 35°C, 40°C



(a) AR05\_DR05



(d) AR10\_DR08



(g) HS\_Open

















(h) HS\_Closed



(i) AR05\_DR05\_AOA45



(f) CS\_Narrow



# **Results: Processing**

- Assumes a step change in flow temperature
- Surface temperature transiently increases to eventually match the (local) adiabatic wall temperature
- In-house code (3DHTCS) coordinates COMSOL finite-element transient heating simulation:
  - Developed by Donaldson [3,4] for 3D geometries based on work of Ryley [5], Ireland [6] and Schultz and Jones [7]
  - Iterative, pixel-by-pixel analysis → groups of pixels are mapped onto FEA model
  - Extended in this work to thin-shells and multiple-cameras



MATLAB based user interface

- $\rightarrow$  Don't need to assume semi-infinite 1D conduction
- ightarrow Enabling technique for complex geometries



## Results: Cylinder



x=0

Aspect (length) ratio = 0.5, diameter ratio = 0.8



- HTC vs Normalised arc length for Test Case 2 100 Edge Edge 90 80 70  $h_{conv'}$  (W/m<sup>2</sup>K) 60 50 Coordinate system. Normalising value Rn = half thickness. 40 30 HTC, 20 10 0 -10 -10 -8 -2 0 10 -6 Normalised arc length, x/Rn
- (A) Numerical anomalies (vibrations, glare) → peak not detected → need further improvements to setup
- (B) Discontinuities  $\rightarrow$  individual peaks not resolved  $\rightarrow$  need higher framerates or larger  $\Delta$  between LX
- Internal surface has higher HTC than external surface
- Front face HTC is higher than prior measurements for solid cylinder (under same flow condition). See Ref [].

#### References



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