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## Aerodynamic Heating Test of Fairing Nose-Cone

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**Key Words:** Aerodynamic Heating( 가 ), PayLoad Fairing( ), Aerodynamic Thermal Simulation Facility( 가 )

### Abstract

Launch vehicles are exposed to aerodynamic heating conditions while flying at high Mach numbers in the atmosphere. In this study aerodynamic heating test for fairing nose-cone was done using ATSF(Aerodynamic Thermal Simulation Facility) and Engineering Model for fairing. ATSF is a facility that can simulate given temperature profile using about 4,000 halogen heaters on fairing model. Aerodynamic heating profile is got from result of thermal analysis using MINIVER, Thermal Desktop and SINDA/FLUINT. After aerodynamic heat test, it is found that initial temperature of fairing inner surface and thickness of BMS has important effects on temperature of fairing inner surface. Also it is confirmed that maximum temperature of fairing nose-cone inner surface during flight is lower than allowable temperature limit. Later, thermal correlation between thermal analysis and experimental results will be done using aerodynamic heating test result

1.

$c_p$ :	(J/kg°C)	
$h$ :	(W/m <sup>2</sup> °C)	KSLV(Korea Space Launch Vehicle)-I
$q_{aero}$ :	가 (W/m <sup>2</sup> )	. Mach
Pr :		
$r_{rec}$ :	(recovery factor)	가 가
$T_{rec}$ :	(recovery temperature, °C)	(Aerodynamic Heating) .
$T_{wall}$ :		가 가 (Aerodynamic
$T_{\infty}$ :	(°C)	Thermal Simulation Facility) ,
$V_{\infty}$ :	(m/s)	가 (Acceptance
		Test) [Sangho Choi et al. <sup>(1)</sup> ].

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가

NASA, KSR(Korea Sounding Rocket)-III, MINIVER

2.

2.1 가 (Aerodynamic Heating)

가

2.2

가

가

가

가

가

가

Fig. 1 KSLV-I

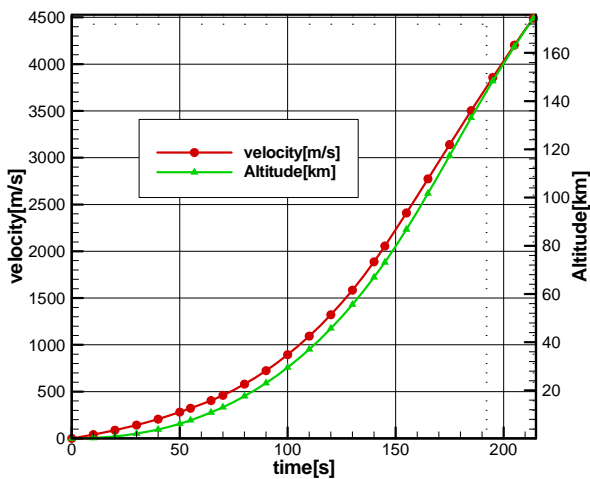


Fig. 1 Velocity and altitude data of KSLV-I

가

(1)

$$q_{aero} = h (T_{rec} - T_{wall}) \quad (1)$$

(Recovery Temperature) (2)

가

$$T_{rec} = T_{\infty} + r_{rec} \frac{V_{\infty}^2}{2c_p} \quad (2)$$

(recovery factor)  $r_{rec}$

(laminar flow)  $Pr^{1/2}$ , (turbulent flow)  $Pr^{1/3}$ , [W. M. Kays<sup>(2)</sup>].

[Kamran Daryabeigi et al.<sup>(3)</sup>]. KSLV-I

가

Fig. 2

0.5 ,

1.5

가

가

가

가

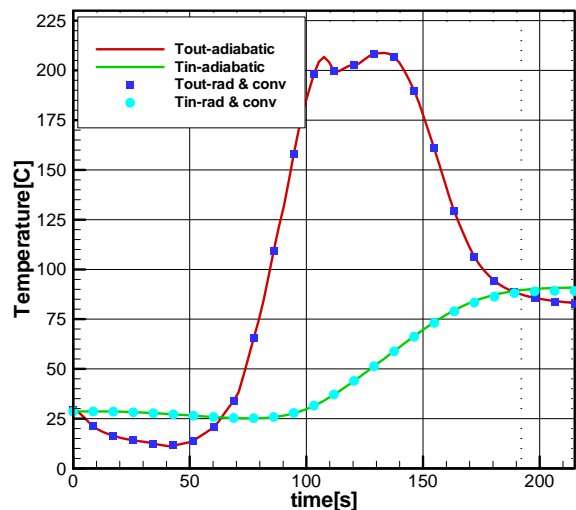


Fig. 2 Inner Surface Boundary Condition Effect

### 3. 가

3.1

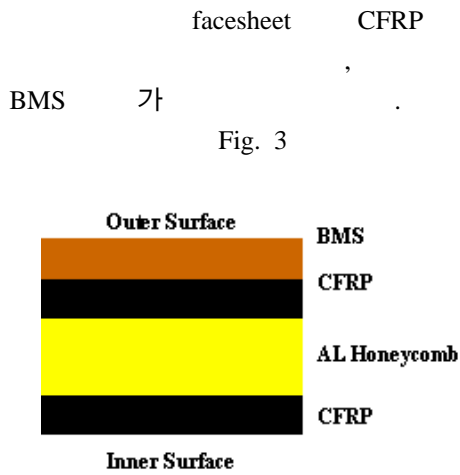


Fig. 3

Fig. 3 Structure of Fairing Nose-Cone

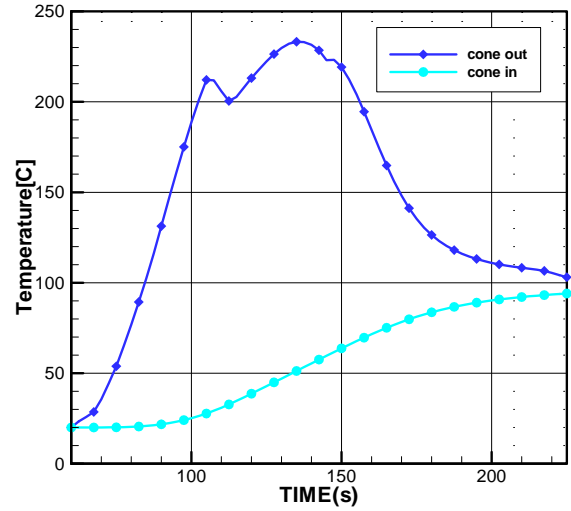


Fig. 4 Aerodynamic heating profile

### 4. 가

4.1 가

가  
가  
가  
가  
correlation

[Ju-yong Ko et al.<sup>(4)</sup>]

3.2

depressed profile  
1km  
nominal profile  
KSLV-I  
60  
가  
가  
60  
MINIVER  
SINDA/ FLUINT  
Thermal Desktop  
Fig. 4

4.2

가  
K-type  
3, 24, 2  
T-type  
K-type 21  
24  
control zone 6, 16, 25  
control zone  
zone  
8  
"2"

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

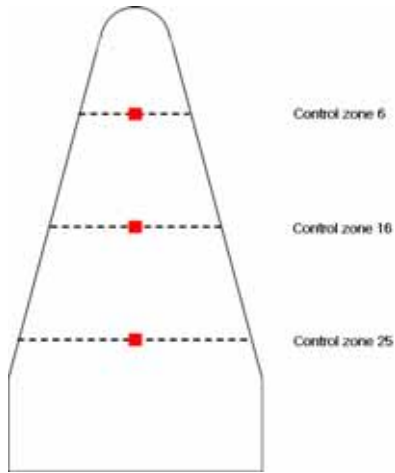


Fig. 5 Axial Location of Temperature Sensor

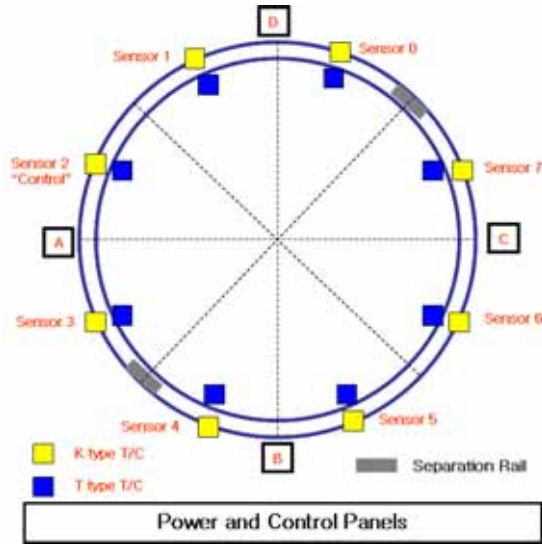


Fig. 6 Circumferential Location of Temperature Sensor

4.3

가

가

가

IR

가

KSLV-I

가

가

가

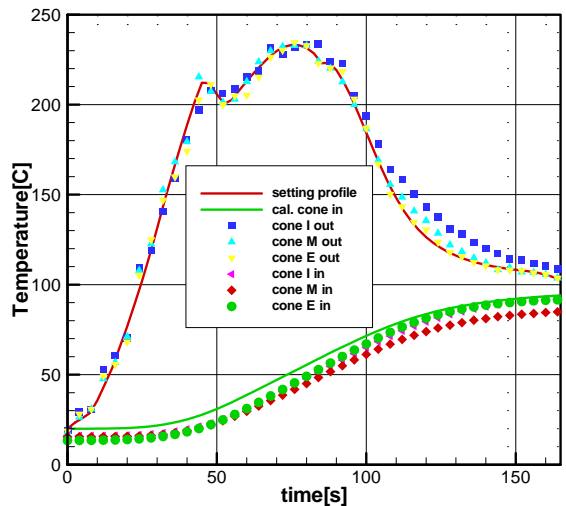


Fig. 7 Nose-cone Test Result

5.

5.1

Fig. 7

가

. setting profile

가

, cone I

out

. 가 cone M out

, cone E

out

. cone I in, cone M in,

cone E in

cal. cone in

cone

. Fig. 7

setting profile

100

setting profile

100

가

가

가

5.2

가

TEST ID 16 TEST ID 23

BMS

가

10%

가

, 10%

Fig. 8

. Fig. 8

BMS

. Fig. 9

BMS

가 4

. Fig. 9

BMS

가

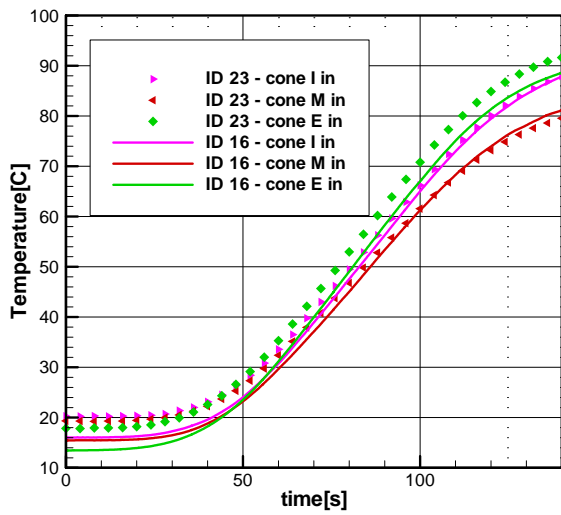


Fig. 8 Repeatability Test Result

가

BMS

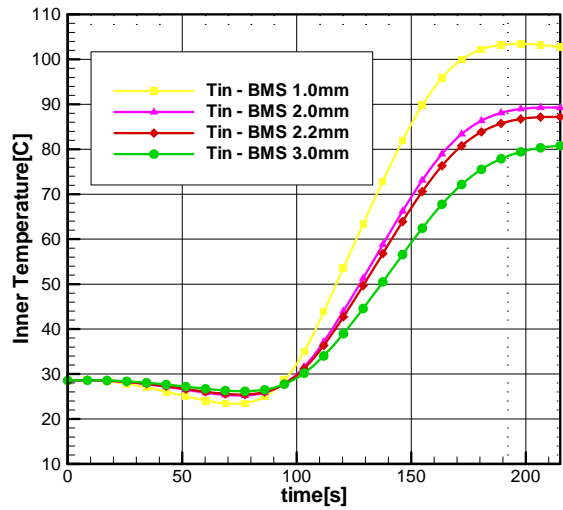


Fig. 9 Effect of BMS thickness

5.2

BMS

가

20

가

가

가

BMS

, BMS

가 1.20mm - 2.48mm

20

20

가

BMS

가

가

가

BMS

BMS

가

