VON KARMAN INSTITUTE FOR FLUID DYNAMICS AERONAUTICS AND AEROSPACE DEPARTMENT

Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya Escola Superior d'Enginyeries Industrial, Aeronàutica i Audiovisual de Terrassa

Assessment of Gas-Surface Interaction Modelling for Lifting Body Re-Entry Flight Design

September 2017

Thesis presented by Dipl.-Ing. Alan Viladegut Farran in order to obtain the degree of *Doctor en Mecànica*, *Fluids i Aeronàutica*, Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Barcelona, 26 September 2017.

Promoters:

Prof. Olivier Chazot (von Karman Institute for Fluid Dynamics, Belgium) and

Prof. Roberto M. Flores (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain)

Doctoral Committee:

Dr. Jean-Luc Vérant (Office National d'Etudes et de Recherches Aérospatiales, France), Chairman of the commission.

Prof. Miguel Mudarra (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain), Secretary of the commission.

Prof. Paolo Barbante (Politecnico di Milano, Italy), Comissioner.

Prof. Thierry Magin (von Karman Institute for Fluid Dynamics, Belgium), Reserve commisioner.

Prof. Enrique Ortega (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya, Spain), Reserve commisioner.

Errata

for thesis with title:

Assessment of Gas-Surface Interaction Modelling for Lifting Body Re-Entry Flight Design

presented on December 1, 2017

Alan Viladegut Farran

- P. 30: The Stefan-Maxwell equations (Eq. 3.18-3.19) should include the mass conservation constraint $\sum_{i=1}^{N_s} \vec{J_i} = 0$
- P. 119: The thickness of the C/SiC panel is changed to 2 mm, and values for $\lambda_{C/SiC}$ and Bi are updated to $\lambda_{C/SiC} = 8$ W/mK and $Bi = 1.13 \times 10^{-2}$, respectively.
- P. 120, line 3: lines reading:

"In CATE, thermocouple measurements are taken at 1 Hz, therefore $\Delta t=1$ s is taken as reference. Then, $\rho=205kg/m^3$ and $c_p=750$ J/kgK for C/SiC, leading to Fo = 90.33"

are replaced by:

"In CATE, thermocouple measurements are taken at 1 Hz, and one could be prone to take $\Delta t=1$ s as reference. However, such Δt might not represent properly the surface temperature variation throughout the trajectory, and another criteria more focused on the flight physics should be used. For instance, considering the flight condition at t=4521 s from lift-off, where the maximum temperature jump due to the catalytic transition is observed on shingle 3 (see Table 6.6), data provided by thermocouple WT23 show that it takes 60 s to reach a variation of 1% in the surface temperature measurement. Then, if $\rho=2050~{\rm kg/m^3}$ and $c_p=1600~{\rm J/kgK}$ for C/SiC at $T_w>1200~{\rm K}$, one obtains $F_0=36.59$ for that specific flight condition".