

Technologies for Re-entry Vehicles

SHEFEX and REX – FreeFlyer, DLR's Re-Entry Program

Hendrik Weihs

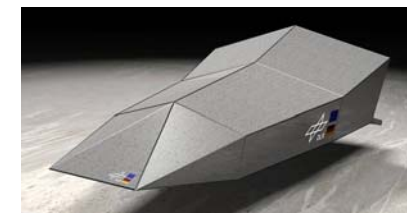
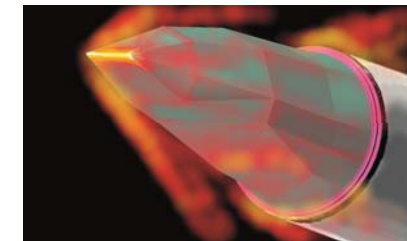
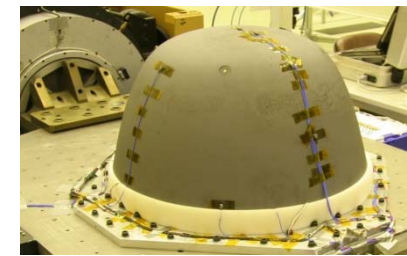


Knowledge for Tomorrow



DLR`s Re-Entry Program, Why?

- Re-entry or return technology respectively, is a strategic key competence which becomes obvious after retirement of the Space Shuttle fleet.
- Currently, the national industry and DLR is well experienced and prepared within all related disciplines due to a lot of recent development programs.
- CMC based thermal protection systems are available up to a technology readiness level of 6 to 7
- Within the SHEFEX/REX Development program all related scientific disciplines like materials and structures, TPS, flight control from atmosphere up to vacuum, GNC and aerodynamic are linked together to develop and flight test new innovative space crafts with enhanced re-entry capability.

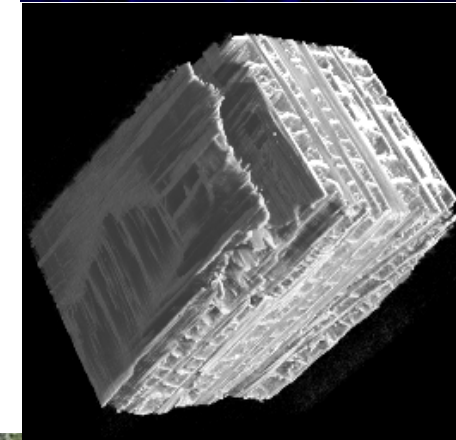
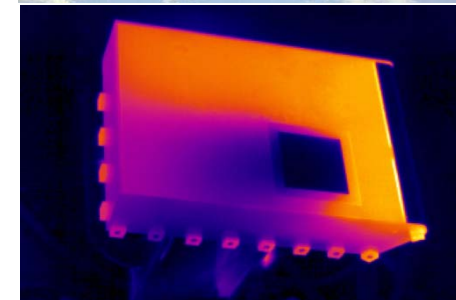
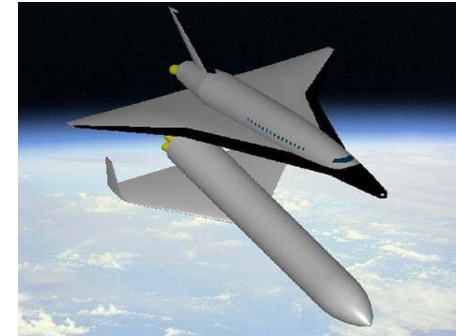




Returnable Spacecraft Technology – Enabling Research

Objectives

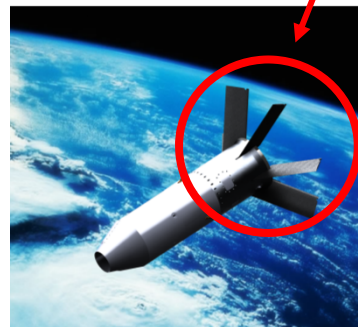
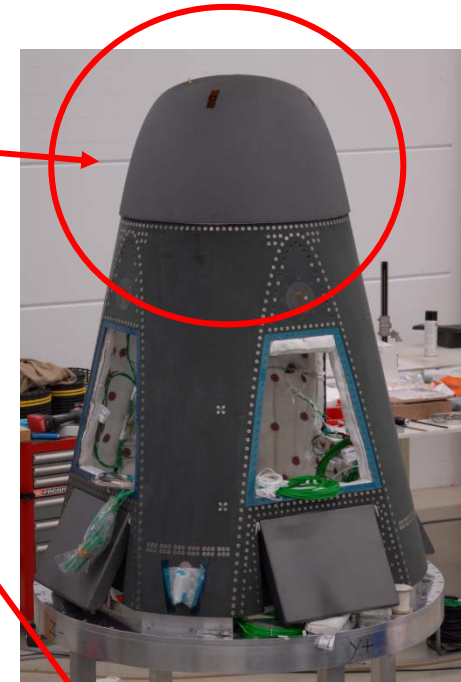
- New launcher concepts and Vehicle design (e.g. REX Free Flyer, Space Liner)
- Enhancement of numeric tools and integration in one interdisciplinary design environment (e.g. IMENS)
- Creation of a Concurrent Engineering Facility
- Fluid/structure interaction of spacecraft components with active and ablative cooling
- GNC Technology and Health monitoring systems
- New fiber reinforced ceramics, active cooling and ablatives, related analysis tools and design principles for TPS and hot structures
- Verification of analysis tools and design and control concepts by laboratory, ground and flight tests





Re-entry technology – Flight tests

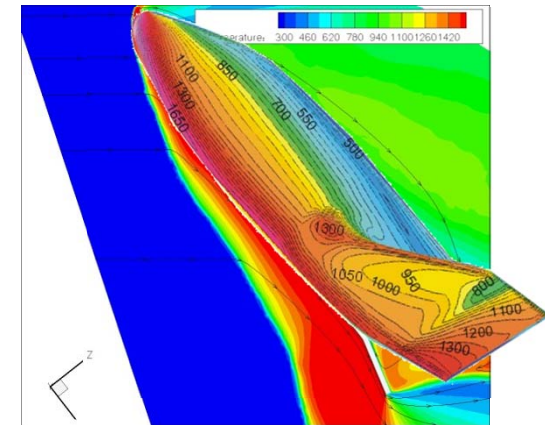
- Nosecapsystem for EXPERT (ESA)
- TPS Experiments on FOTON Missions
- CMC Fin Experiment on HIFIRE 5 and ablative Fin leading edges for HIFIRE 3&5 (AFRL, USA)
- CMC Stabilisers for SCRAMSPACE (UQ/DSTO Australien)
- SHEFEX Flight test program



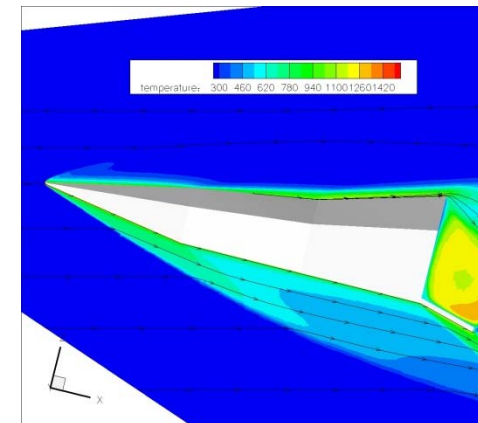


SHEFEX-Concept, Why?

- Reduction of manufacturing and maintenance costs of the thermal protection system up to 50% due to faceted shape and flat TPS elements
- Sharp edges allow optimized hypersonic aerodynamic performance with lower drag and enlarged cross range or re-entry flexibility respectively
- Scale able aerodynamic performance at hypersonic velocity.
- Low angle of attack and defined shock geometry reduces “communication black-out”
- A mission optimized return vehicle shall be possible



“classic”, high angle of attack

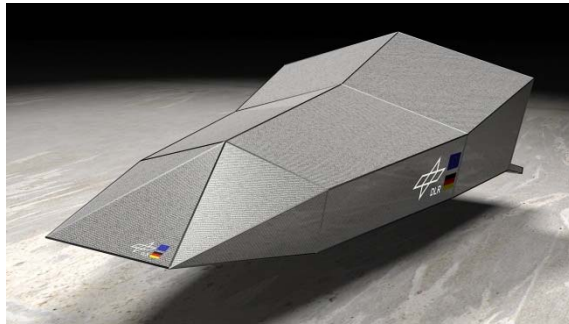


“optimized” low angle of attack





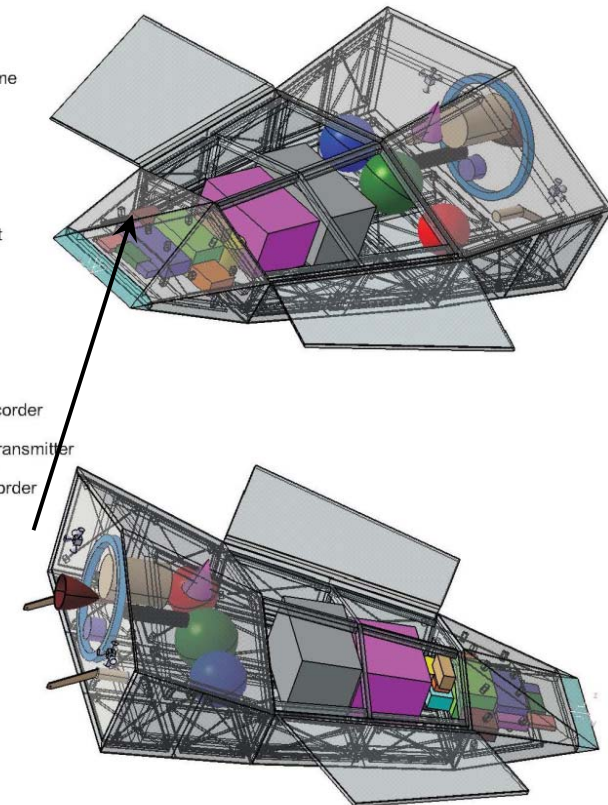
REX Free Flyer: Reference concept for a returnable Microgravity Research platform



REX 203 - geöffnete Konfiguration

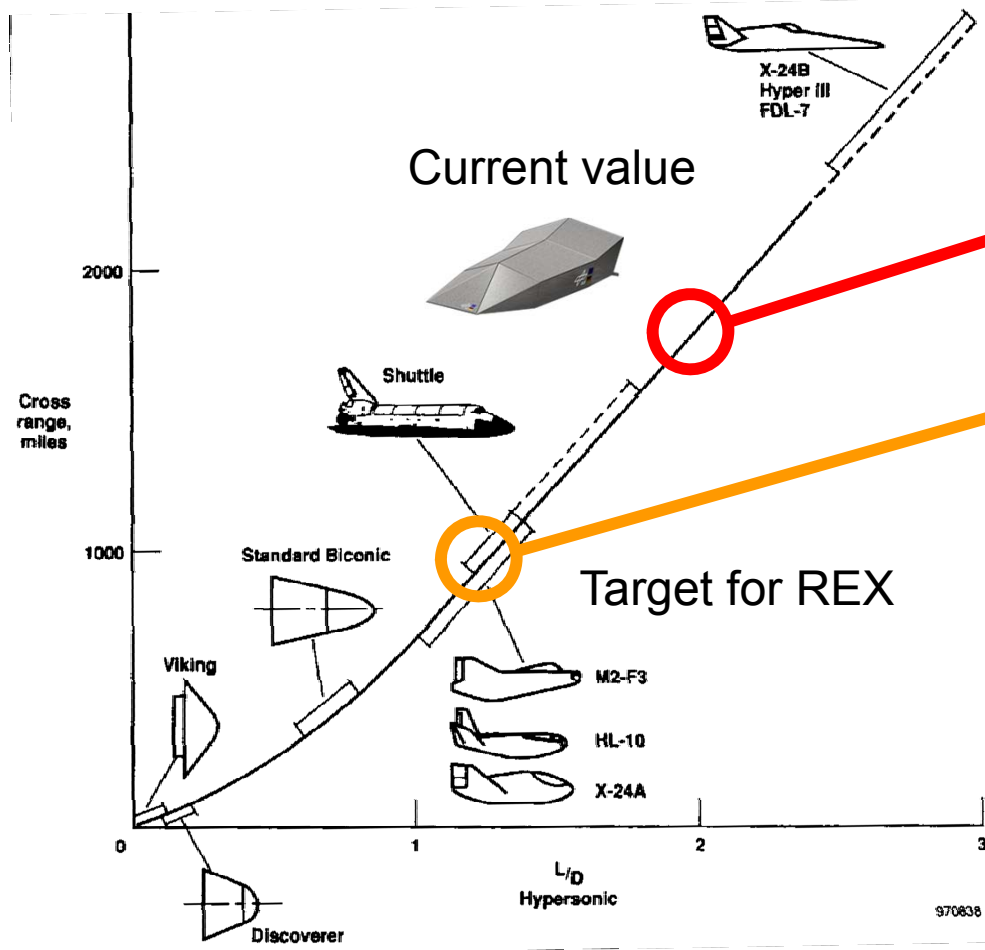
- $L = 3,36 \text{ m}$, $B_{\text{max}} = 2,10 \text{ m}$, $H_{\text{max}} = 0,72 \text{ m}$
- Mass: max. 1500 kg
- Center of Gravity: 63% (to vehicle length)
- Aerodynamisch stable und trimmable,
- Payload volume ca. $1,3 \times 0,5 \times 0,6 \text{ m}^3$, max. 200 kg
- Reference Launch system: Vega
- Current Status:
Phase A finalized

- im hinteren Bereich
 - Thrustframe
 - Engine
 - Antenna
 - DChute
 - RCS
 - FIActr
- im mittleren Bereich
 - PL
 - MChute
 - Propellant
- im hinteren Bereich
 - Pipes
 - Battery
 - PCU
- keiner Kasten im Bild unten
 - IMU
 - GPS
 - Navi
- im vorderen Bereich
 - DAU
 - OBC
 - Flight Recorder
 - TCU
 - S-Band Transmitter
 - Receiver
 - Data Recorder
 - Startr
- kleiner Kasten
Kege



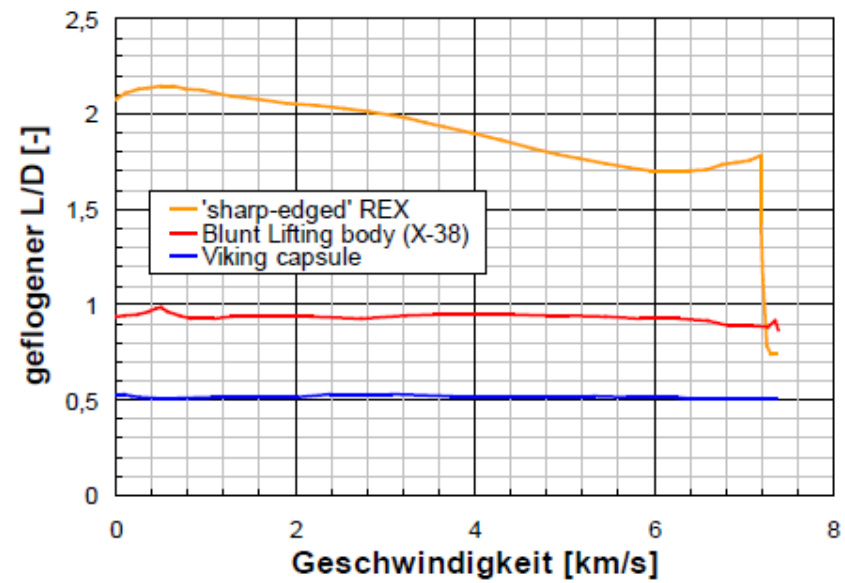
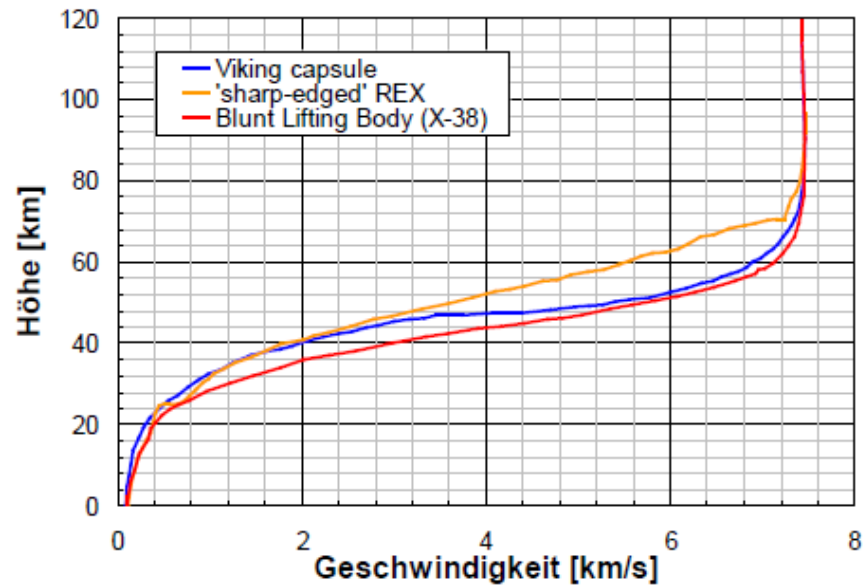


Hypersonic lift to drag performance



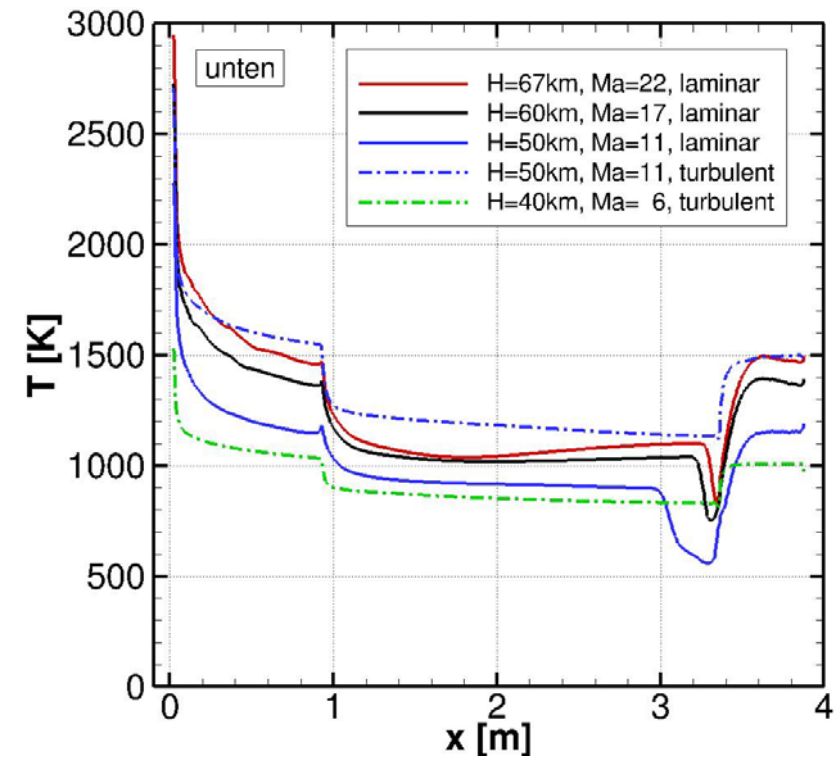
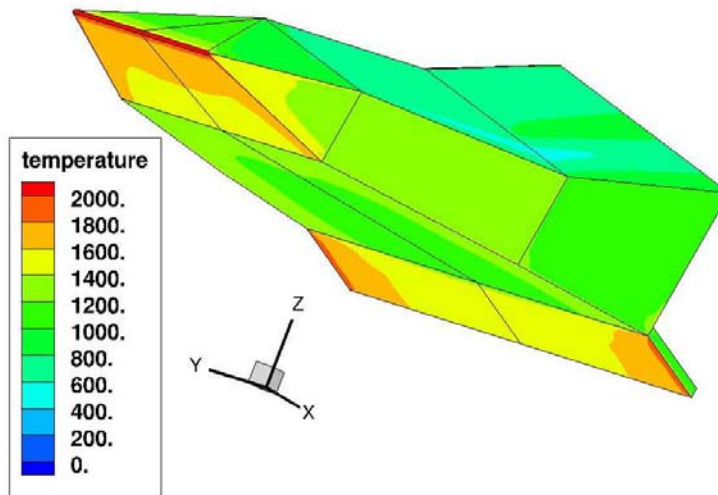


Aerodynamic Performance





SEFEX III: Aerodynamic data base (derived from REX shape)



Surface temperature at radiation adiabatic boundaries ($\epsilon=0,83$, real gas) $Ma = 11$, $h = 50$ km, $\alpha = 15^\circ$, I, turbulent boundary layer



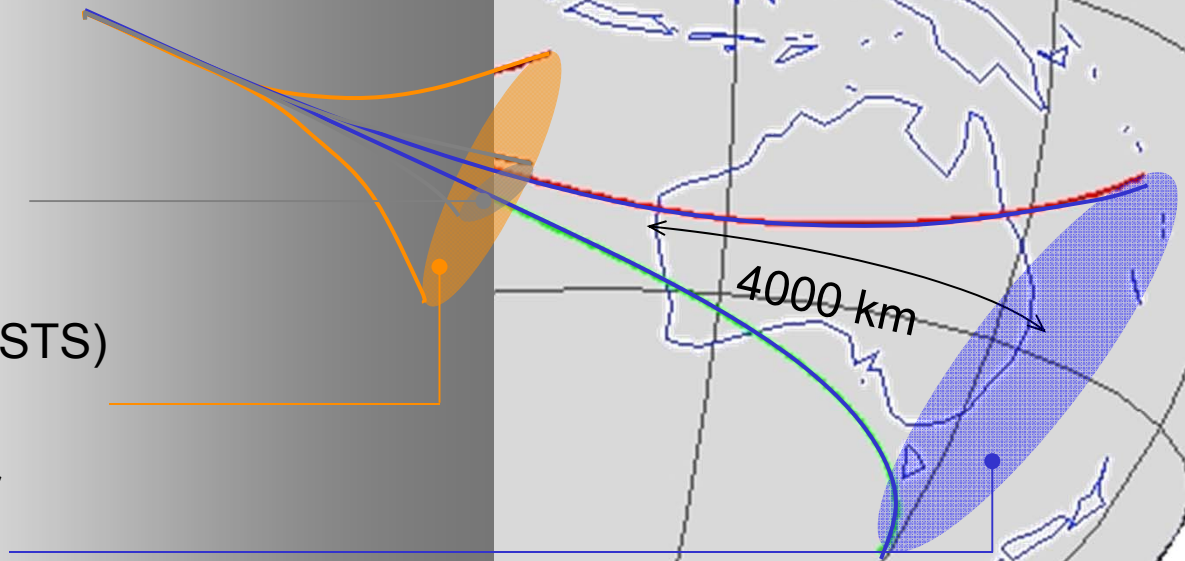
Side range comparison

Max. Range/ Siderange

➤ Apollo

➤ Space Shuttle (STS)

➤ REX Free Flyer

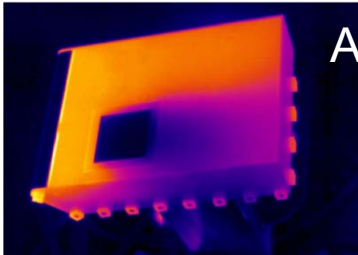


TPS-Concept for REX and SHEFEX III

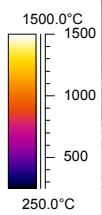
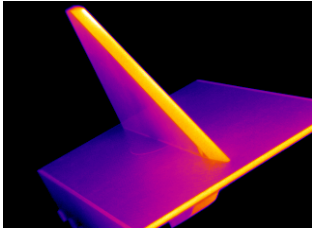


Development in SHEFEX

Available State of the art



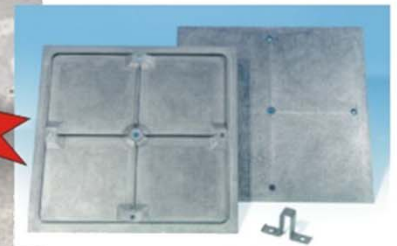
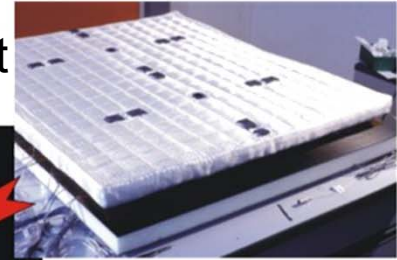
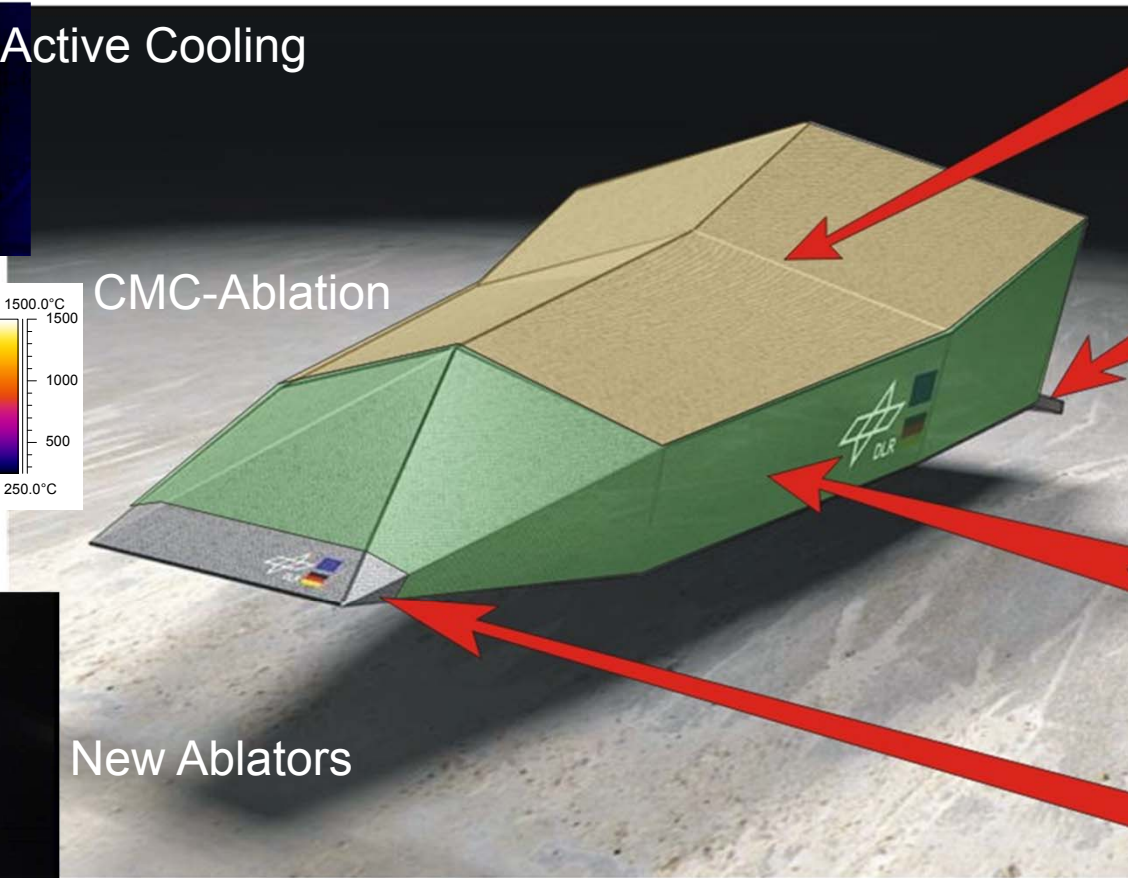
Active Cooling



CMC-Ablation



New Ablators





SHEFEX Development Strategy

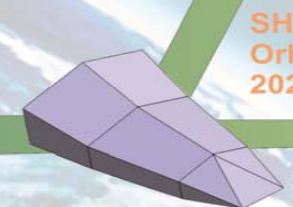
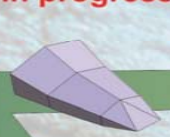
SHEFEX 1
Sub-orbital
2005
flown



SHEFEX 2
Sub-orbital
2012
flown

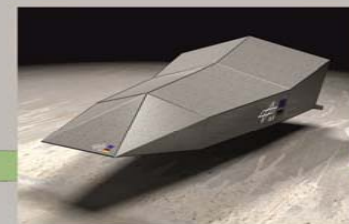


SHEFEX 3
Near orbital
2016
in progress



SHEFEX 4/REX Prototype
Orbital
2020 planned

Reference Concept
Micro-G-Free Flyer REX



Targets

Technology and platform
for Microgravity Research

Technology for
Re-Entry Vehicles

Technology for
Future Launchers



SpaceLiner
Spacetravel

SHEFEX 2a, SHEFEX 2b
Sub-orbital
in preparation / third party

Technology for
Hypersonic Aircraft





Location of DLR Competences for SHEFEX

Bremen:

Mission analysis, Navigation technology, Avionics

Braunschweig:

Aerodynamic vehicle layout, Interstage structures (VLM), aerodynamic control system,

Göttingen:

Hypersonic Wind Tunnel Tests

Köln:

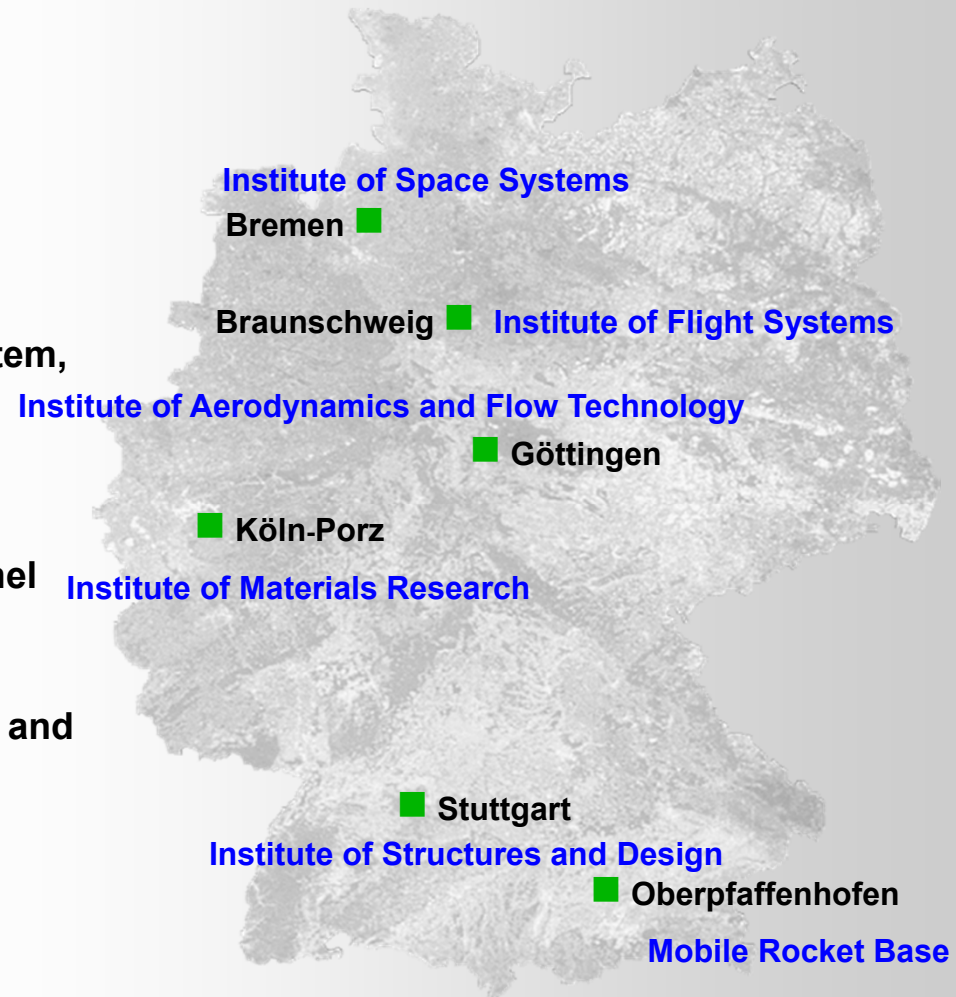
Instrumentation and Hypersonic Wind Tunnel Tests, oxide based TPS

Stuttgart:

Program coordination, Vehicle design, TPS and Hot Structures, fairing structures

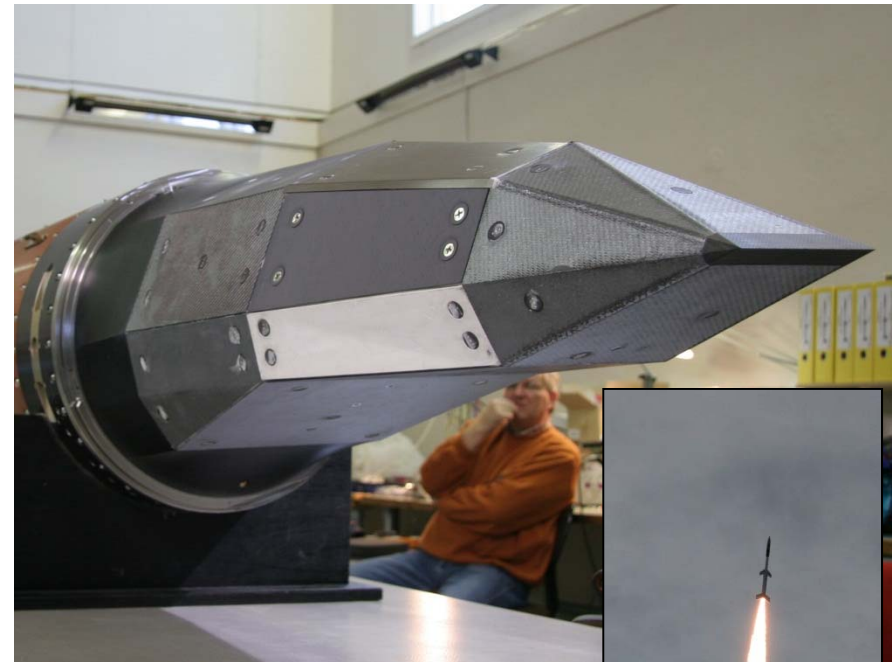
Oberpfaffenhofen:

Rocket Design, Subsystems, RCS-Control, Launch Operation



SHEFEX-Program

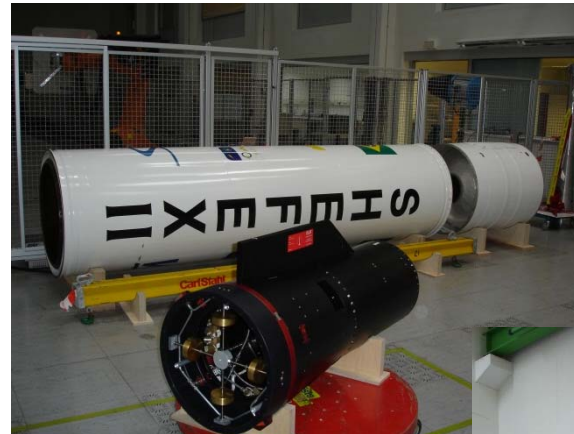
- Shefex I
- Pathfinder-Mission
- Suborbital
- Launchsystem VSB 30 /Imp. Orion
- Mass ca. 250 kg
- Velocity Ma 6, für 20 s
- Successful Flight in 2005
- A lot of “lessons learnt”
- External Passenger experiments





SHEFEX-Program

- SHEFEX I
- SHEFEX II

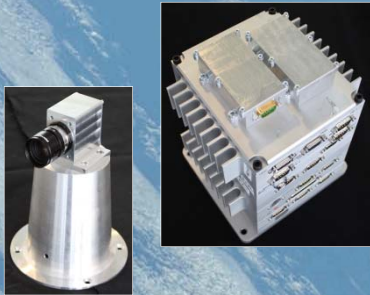


- Suborbital
- Launchsystem VS 40 (brasilian)
- Controlled hypersonic Flight
- Mass ca. 500 kg
- Velocity Ma 11(2.8 km/s)
- Entry duration 50 s
- Successful flight in 2012
- External passenger experiments

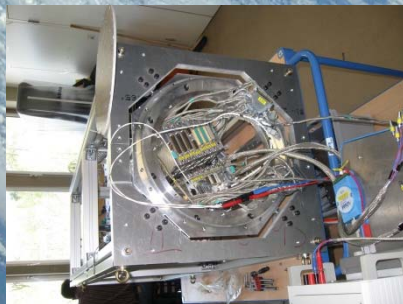


Experiments on SHEFEX II

Hybrid navigation system



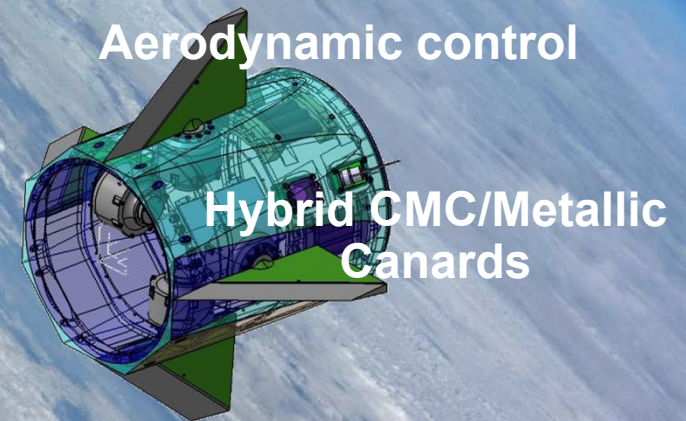
Instrumentation, TC,
Heatflux, pressure,
Pyrometer, Compare (IRS)



New ablative fin structure



Aerodynamic control



Hybrid CMC/Metallic
Canards

Windtunnel testing

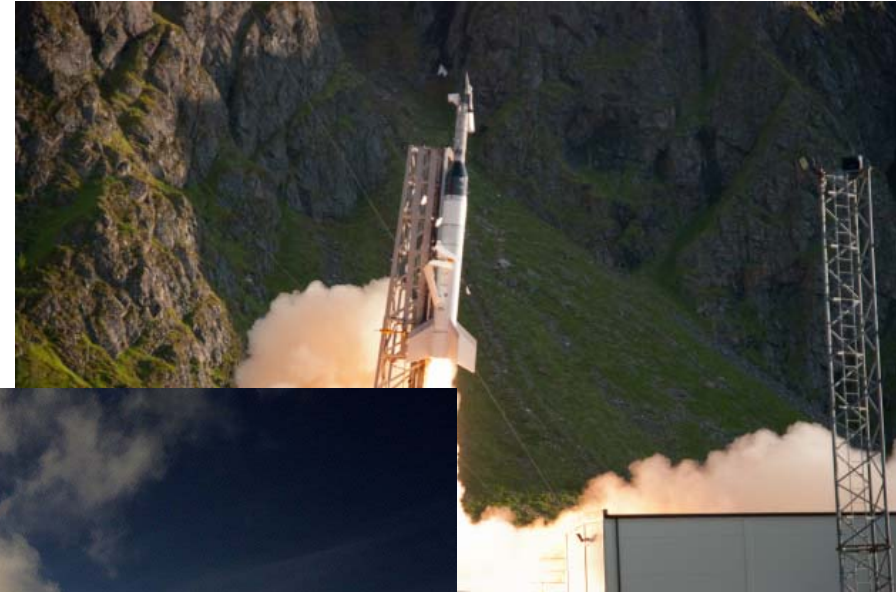


9 TPS Systems (ASTRIUM,
MT-A, AFRL, CTA, DLR)
1 actively cooled segment
4 „Hot“ Antennas



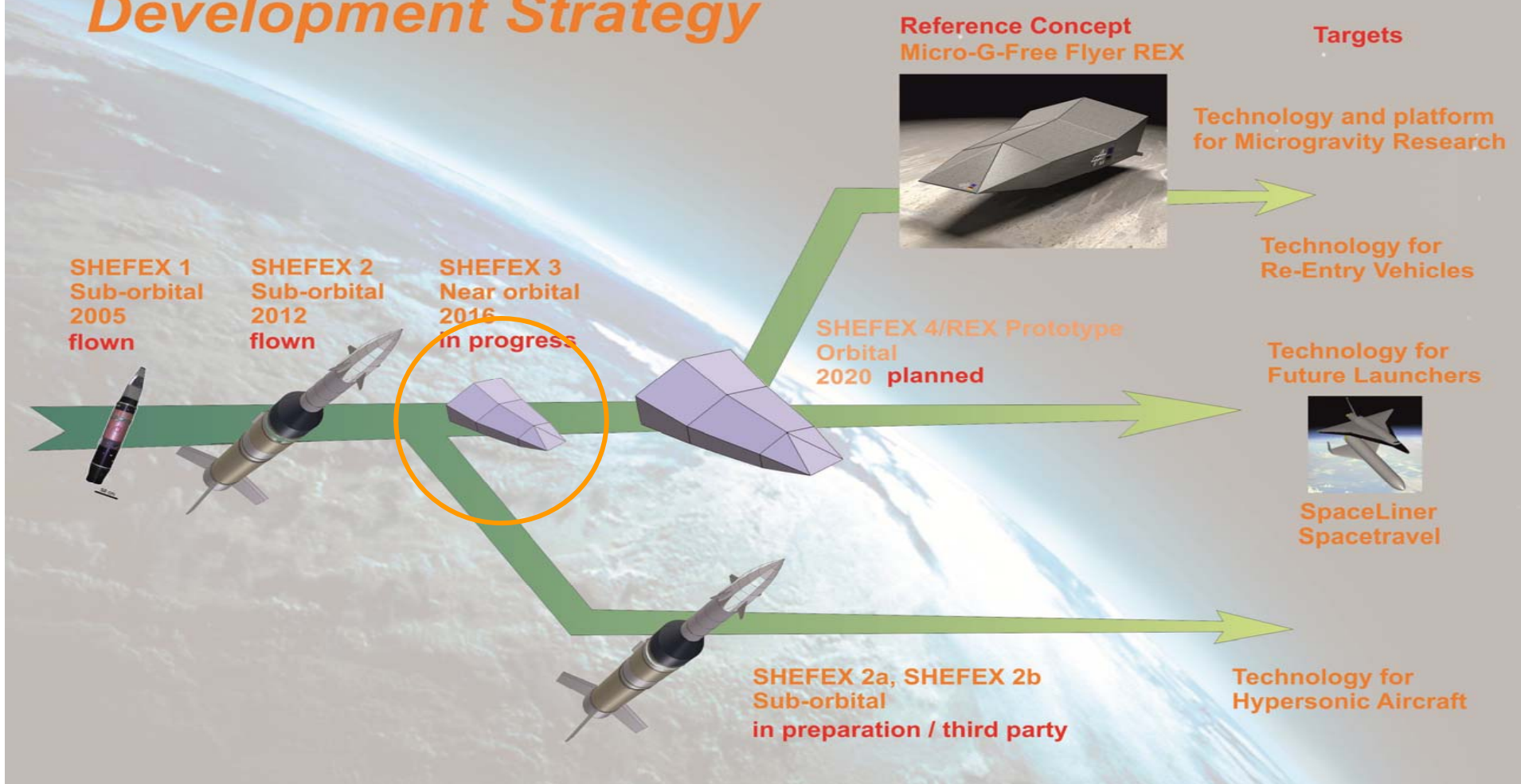


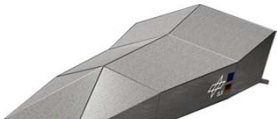
SHEFEX II-lift off, June 22nd, 2012





SHEFEX Development Strategy





Retro-Boost

Entry Interface
AoA 0,5°

First deceleration
AoA 52°

hot phase

isation
>0.5

SHEFEX III Flight envelope

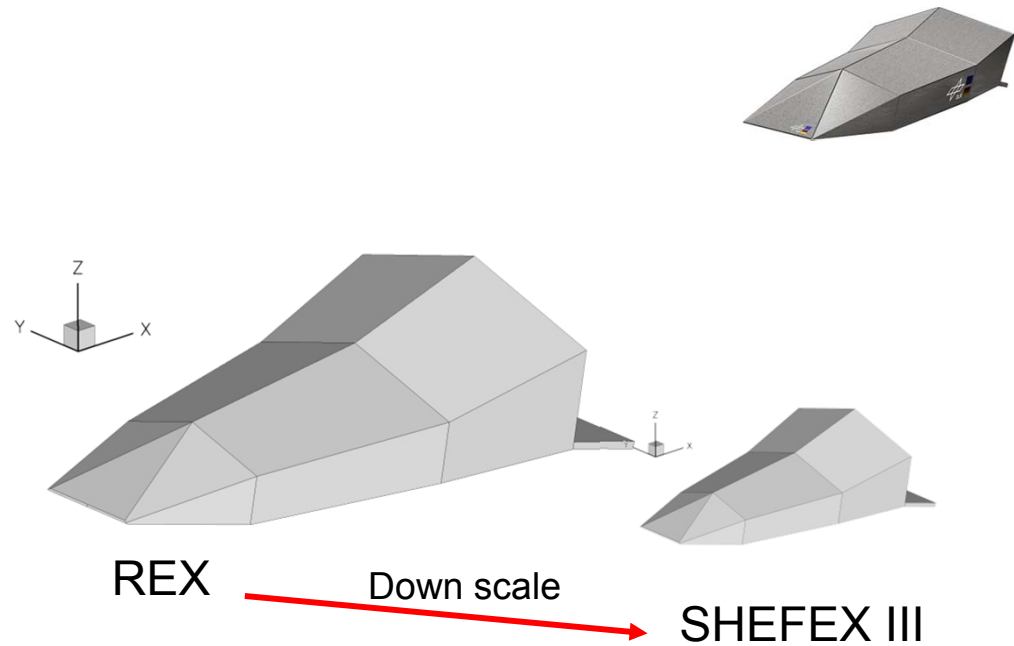
REX FF Return
Flight events

Landing
approach

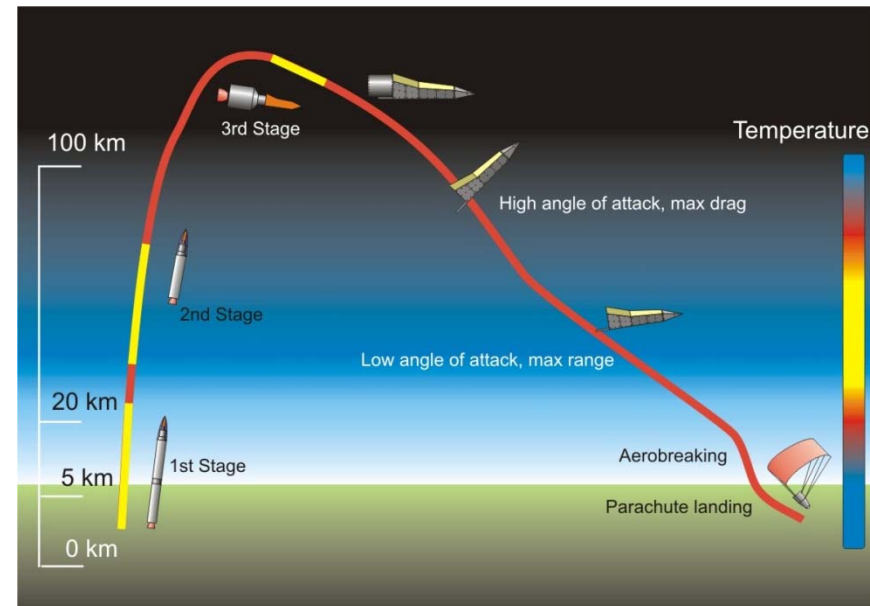


SHEFEX-Program

- SHEFEX I
- SHEFEX II
- SHEFEX III

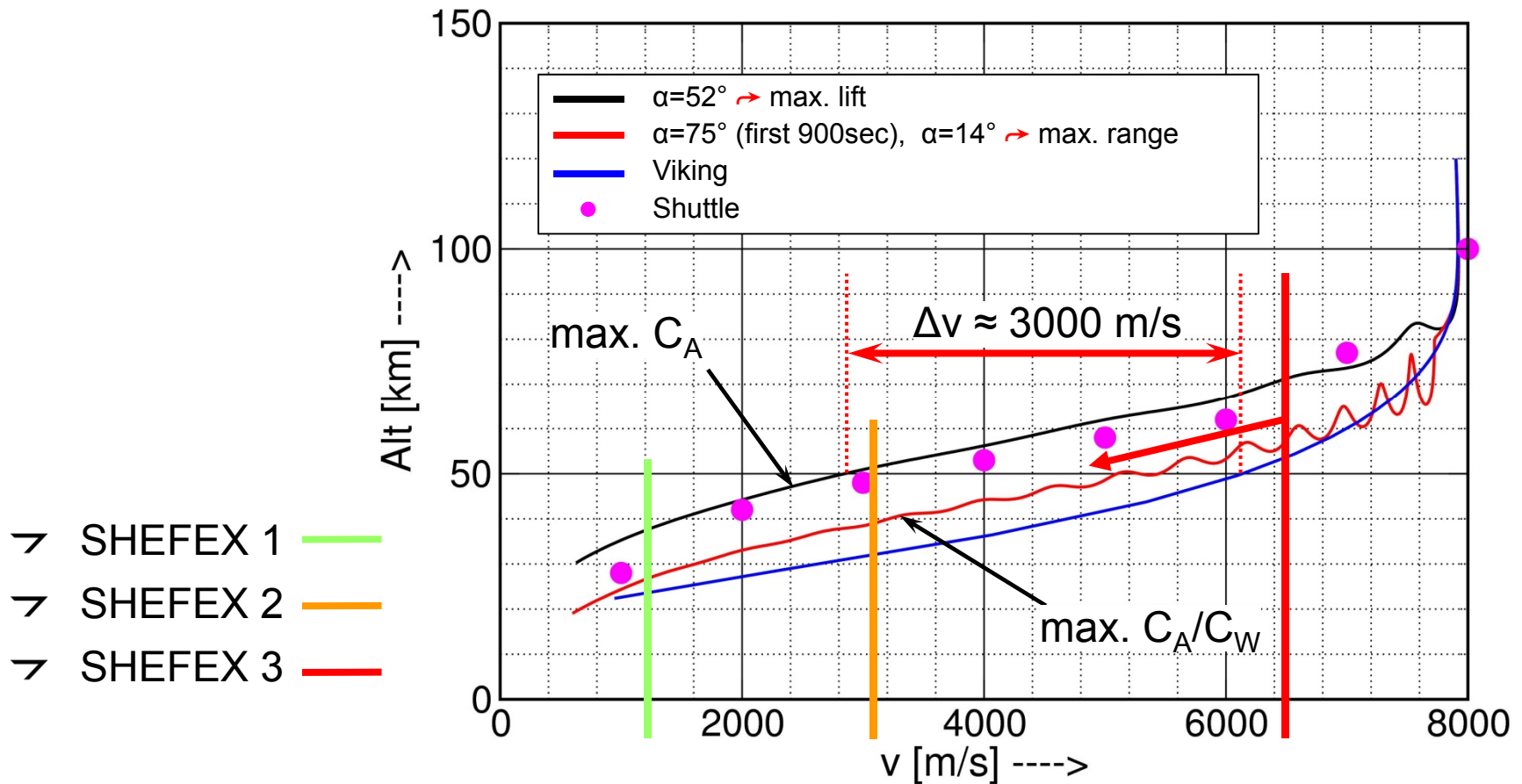


- Suborbital Mission
- Demonstrating an optimized trajectory
- Rocket system VLM/S-50 (brasil.)
- Mass approx. 500kg
- Velocity approx. Ma 20
- Re-Entry duration approx. 15 Min
- Kick off in 2012
- DLR lead, external partners





Flight conditions of SHEFEX flights



- SHEFEX 1
- SHEFEX 2
- SHEFEX 3





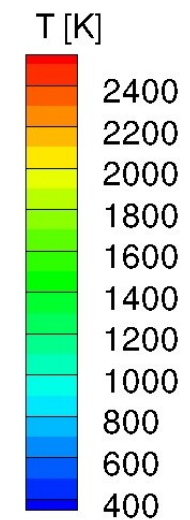
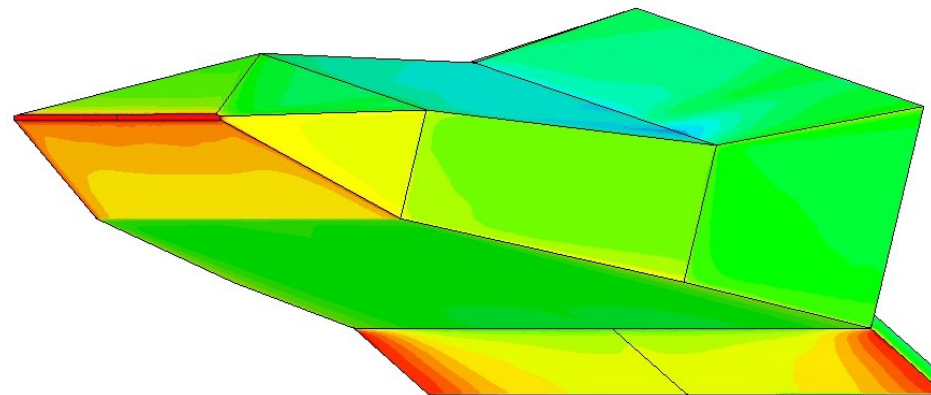
SHEFEX III, Technological Goals

- Flight test of advanced subsystems as partially already developed during SH II (e.g. Hybrid Navigation System)
- Demonstration of a defined and controlled re-entry at similar aerothermodynamic conditions as predicted for REX
- Demonstration of optimised re-entry trajectory using benefits from sharp edge design (lifting body L/D approx 1.8 in hypersonic velocity down to Ma 2)
- Demonstration of GNC, RCS and control components (Flaps and modified actuators)
- Demonstration of highly thermally loaded sharp leading edges and related cooling technology
- Only limited passenger experiments (Due to very hard mass restrictions)



SHEFEX III: Expected Temperatures

Höhe [km]	70	60	50	40	30
Gesch. [km/s]	7.5	6.8	5.2	3.2	1.6
Ma [-]	25	22.7	17.3	10.7	5.3
Druck [Pa]	5	20	76	278	1172
Temperatur [K]	217	245	271	251	226
Grenzschicht	laminar		turbulent		

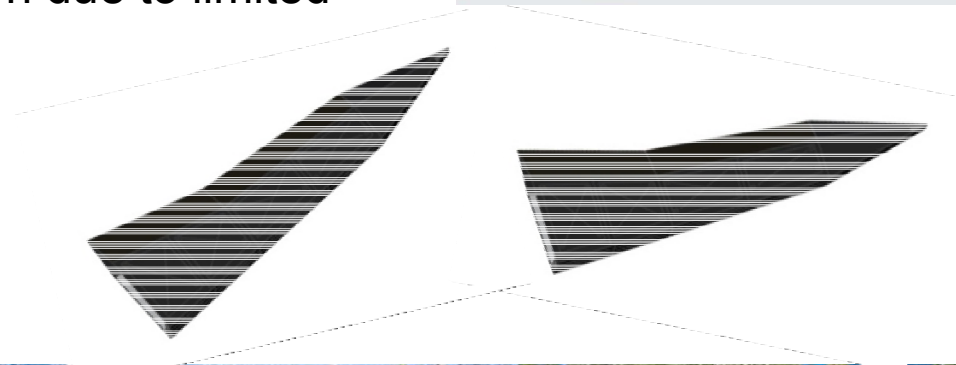
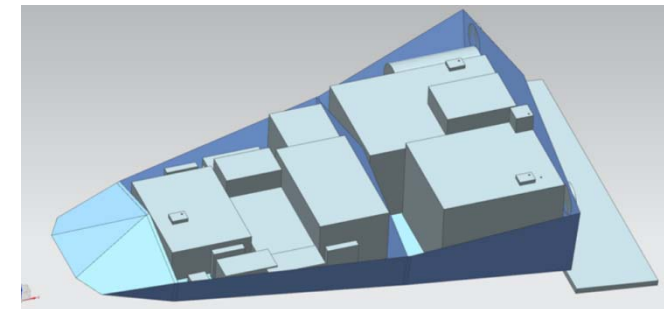
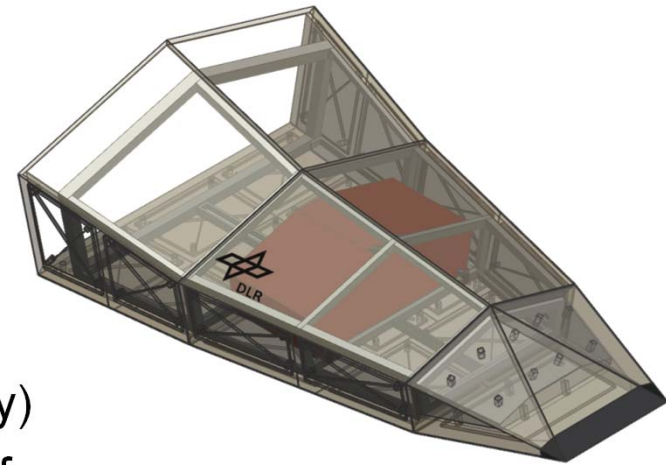


Surface temperature (adiabatic walls) ($\epsilon=0.83$),
Ma=17.3, H=50km, $\alpha=10^\circ$, turbulent boundary layer



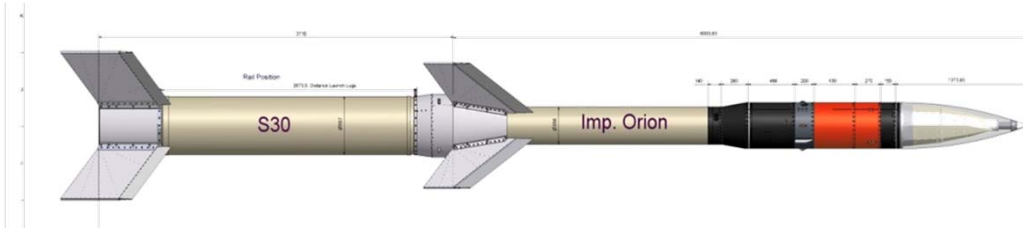
SHEFEX III Current Status

- Cooperation agreements signed
- Project kick off
- Determination of aerodynamic data base of version 0 vehicle shape (scaled REX Geometry)
- Lay out of the control system done (Tailoring of trajectory, control elements and actuators due to budget)
- First iteration of vehicle shape to Version 1 (enhancement of inner volume) in progress
- Recovery currently withdrawn due to limited budget

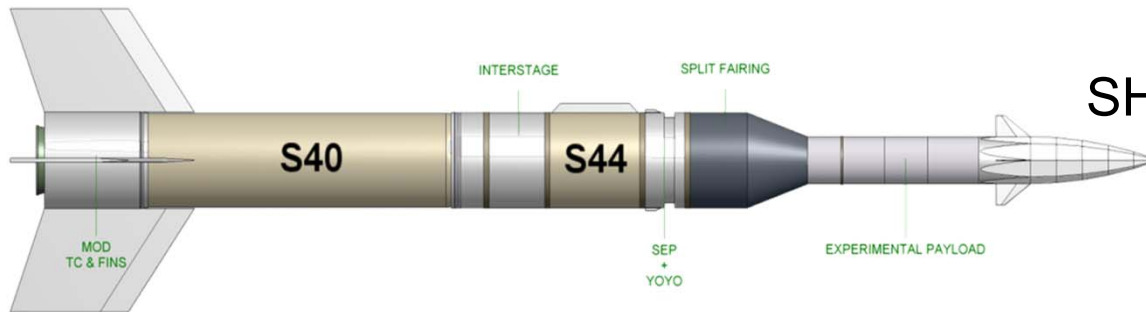




Launch system for SHEFEX III



SH I



SH II



VLM-1



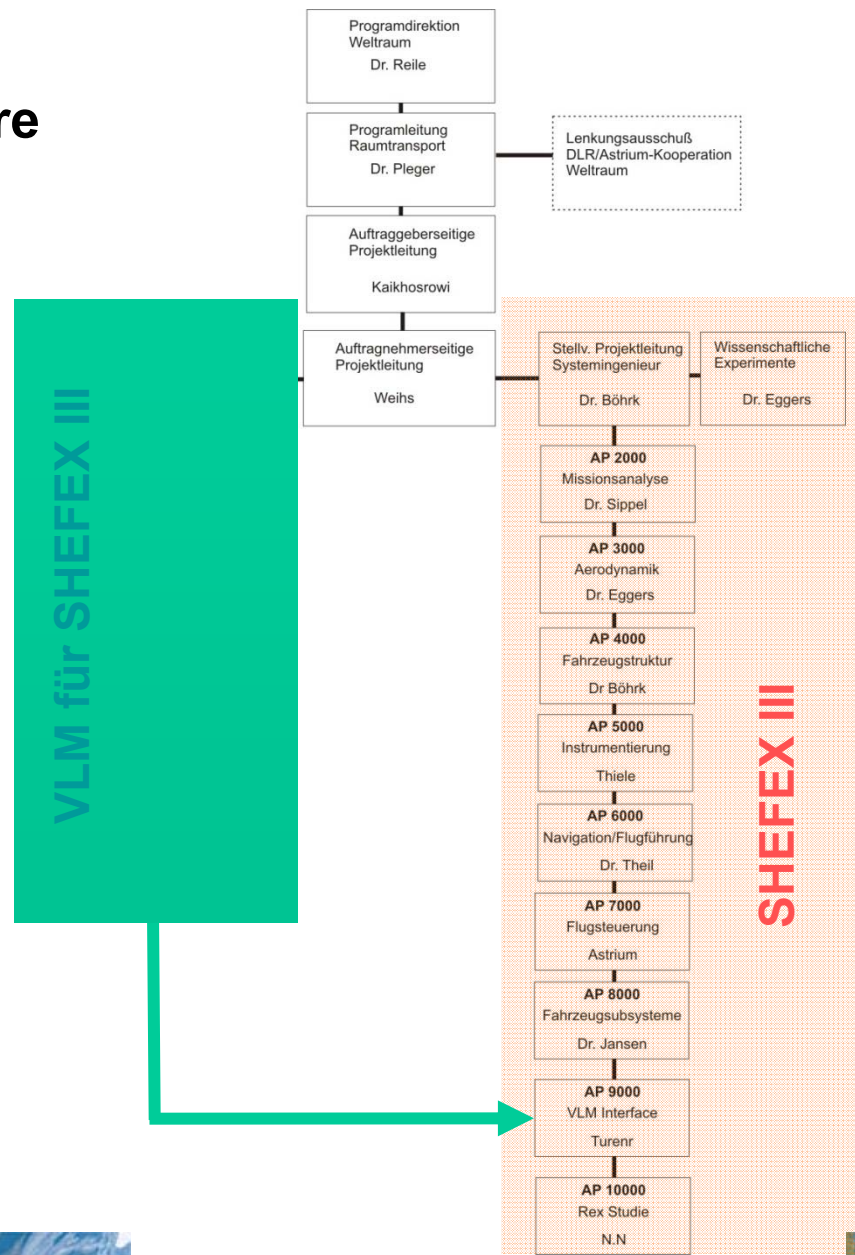


SHEFEX III Project Structure

- 2 different Projectlines
- Duration 5 Years
- Kick Off in 2012
- End 2016
- Cooperation:

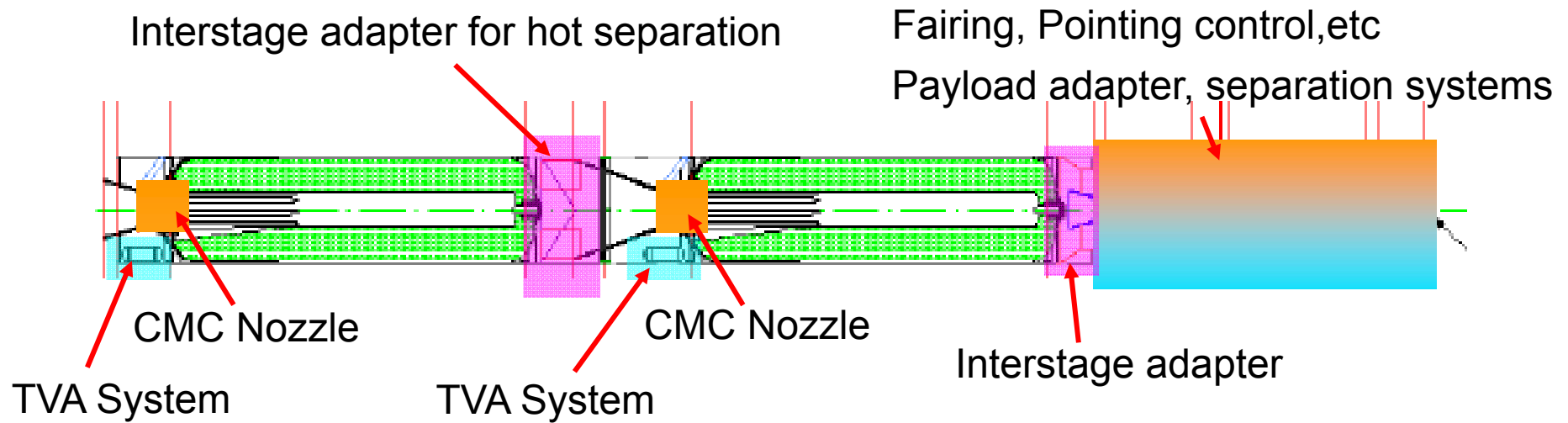
SHEFEX III: ASTRIUM
VLM-1: DCTA/IAE Brazil

- Call for Passenger experiments End 2013
- Selection by DLR review board





DLR Development within VLM-1 in SH III configuration



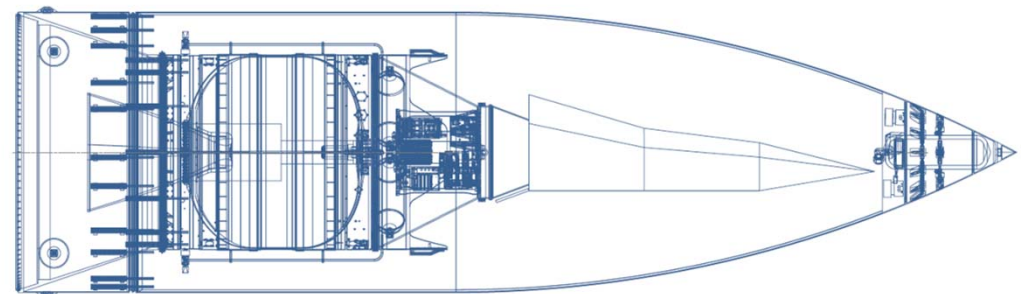
Institute of Structures and Design BK



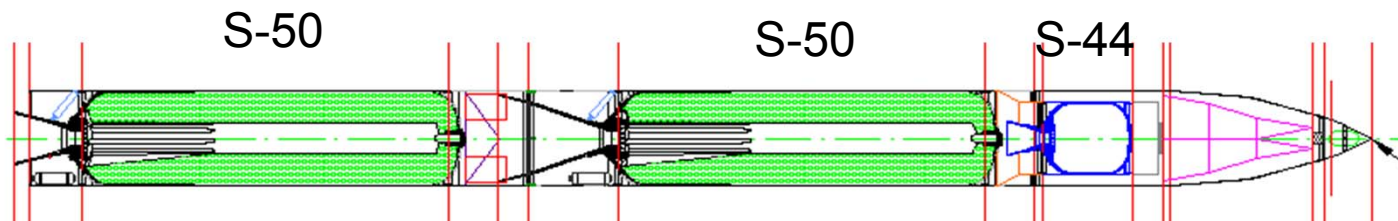
Institute of Composite Structures



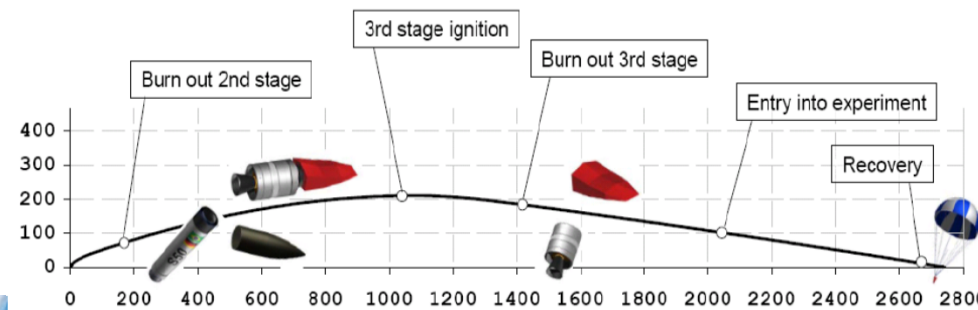
Mobile Rocket Base



VLM: Launch system for SHEFEX III

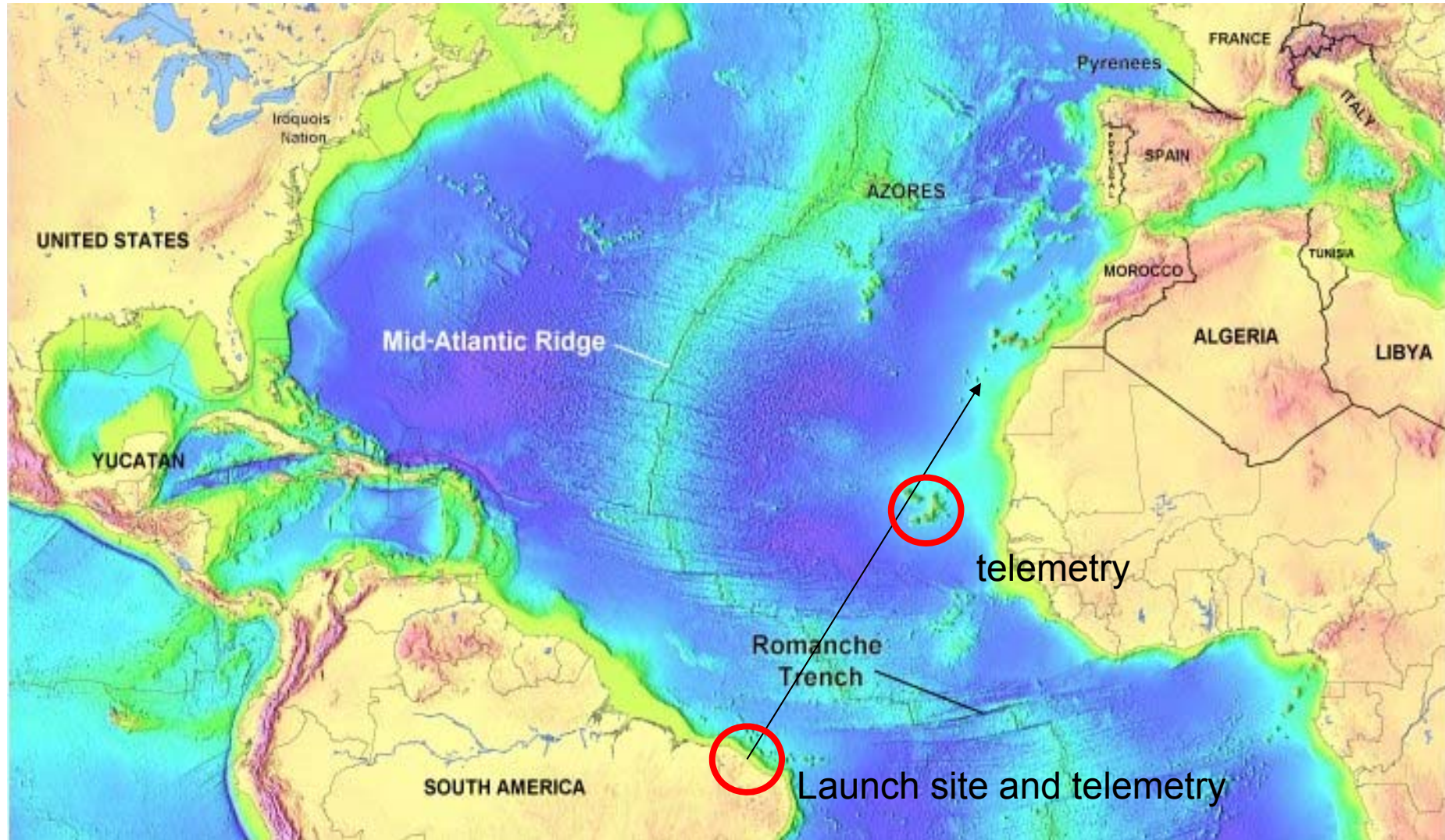


- Length: ~18 m, Diameter: 1.45 m, Mass: ~27 tons
- **Launch site:** Alcantara(Brazil)
- **Impact:** South of Canarias
- **Launcher capacity:**
- ~ 570 kg @ 100km Altitude @ 6.5 km/sec





Preliminary SH III flight path



Thank You !

