

Overview on the DLR M3 Test Infrastructure

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DLR M3 Test Infrastructure (1)

- in service for research and technology development for cryogenic rocket propulsion for more than 30 years
- investigation of fundamental processes in rocket combustion chambers and supply systems
 - propellant conditioning
 - transient, two phase flows
 - injection
 - ignition (sequencing)
 - combustion dynamics

The operating conditions correspond to

- **orbital engines**
- in individual aspects to **launcher engines**



DLR M3 Test Infrastructure (2)

- **3 test positions**
 - M3.1: injection, ignition & combustion dynamics
 - M3.3: injection, cryogenic flash boiling & atomization
 - M3.5: cryogenic flows, cryogenic fluid hammer, characterization of fluid mechanical components
- **technology tests**
 - component tests for turbopumps
 - injector element characterization
 - ignition transients with varying background pressures
 - nozzle plume/ hot gas interaction with structural components (landing gear, heat shields, ...)
- **fluids**
 - liquid oxygen and liquid nitrogen
 - gaseous H₂ or hydrocarbon fuels
 - feed-line pressures of up to 40 bar



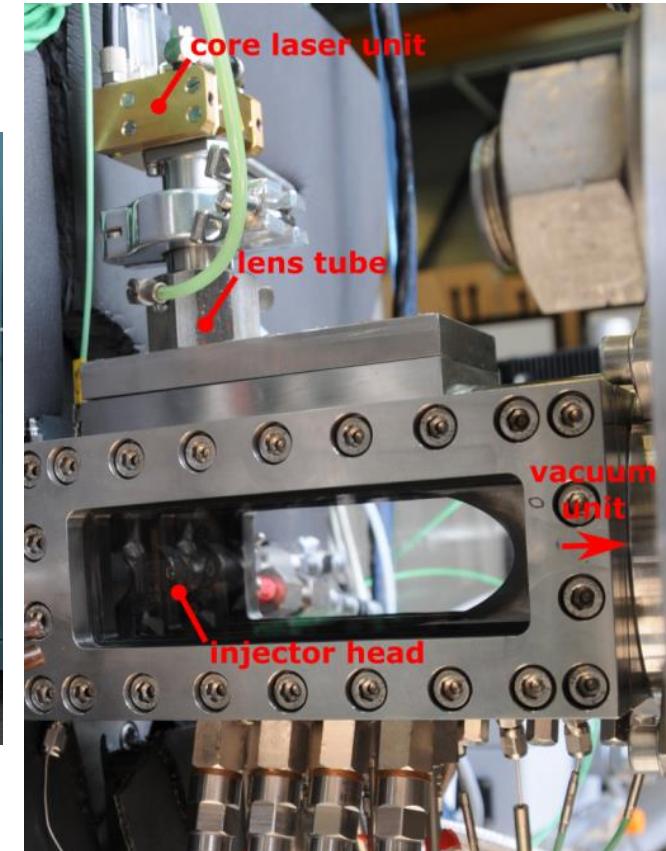
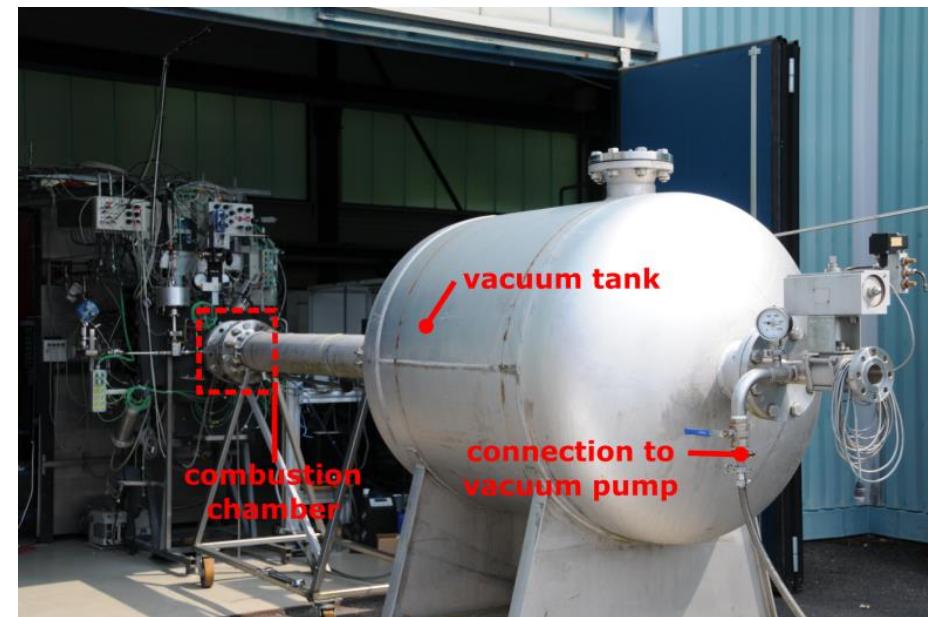
M3.1: Ignition and Start Transients Research

- **Task area (research focus)**

- Injection
- Ignition sequencing
- Laser ignition
- Flame anchoring
- Flammability studies
- Material compatibility

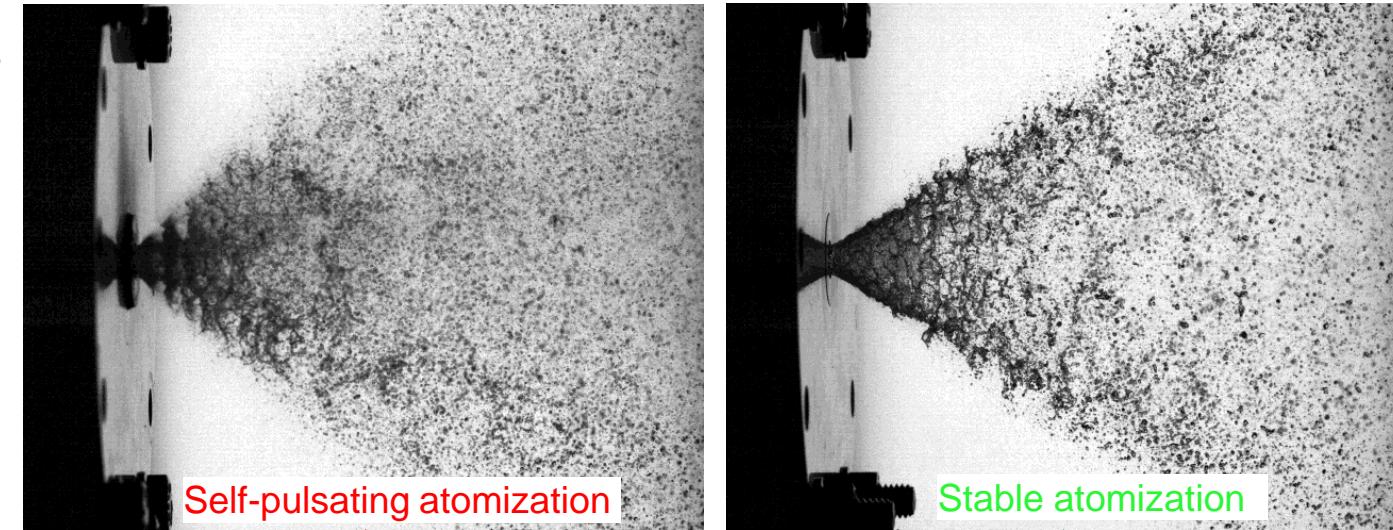
- **Global features and operation conditions**

- LOX/H₂ and LOX/Methane (sub-critical)
- **optically accessible combustors**
- chamber diameter up to 60 mm
- temperatures:
 - H₂: 200 K to ambient
 - CH₄: ambient
- ground ignition conditions
- „in space“ conditions
- „retro-propulsion“ conditions

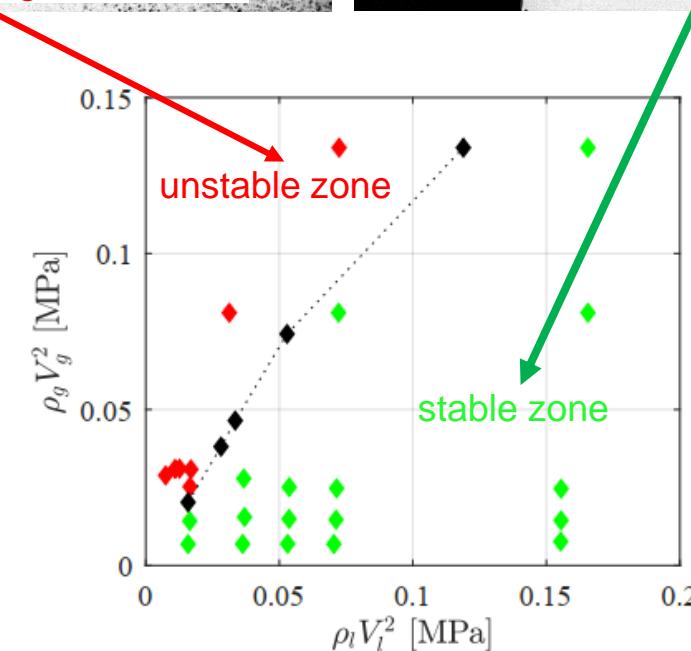


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Source: Bee (2021), *Design and experimental comparison of swirl coaxial and shear coaxial injector elements for main combustion chambers of LOX/LNG engines*

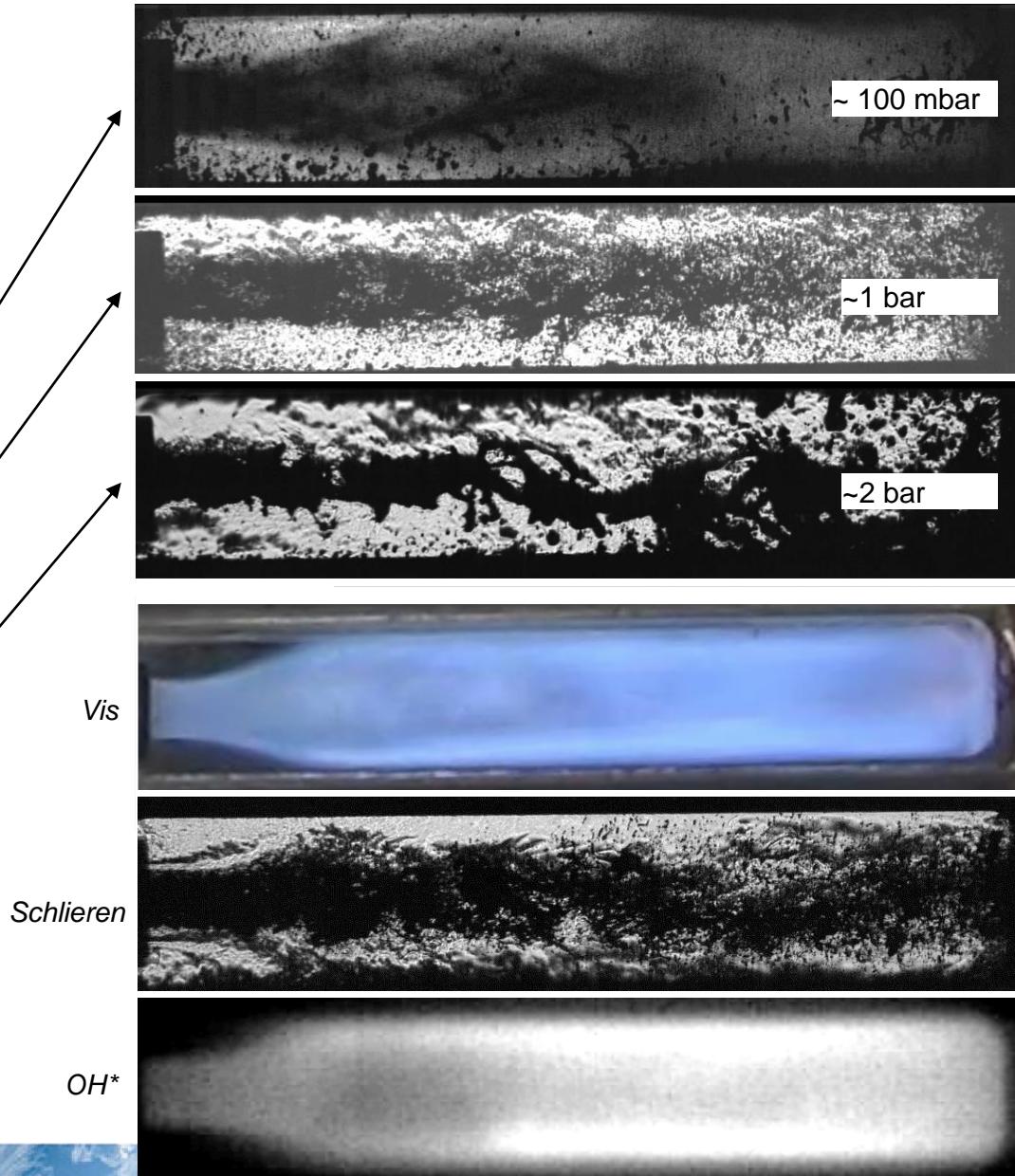
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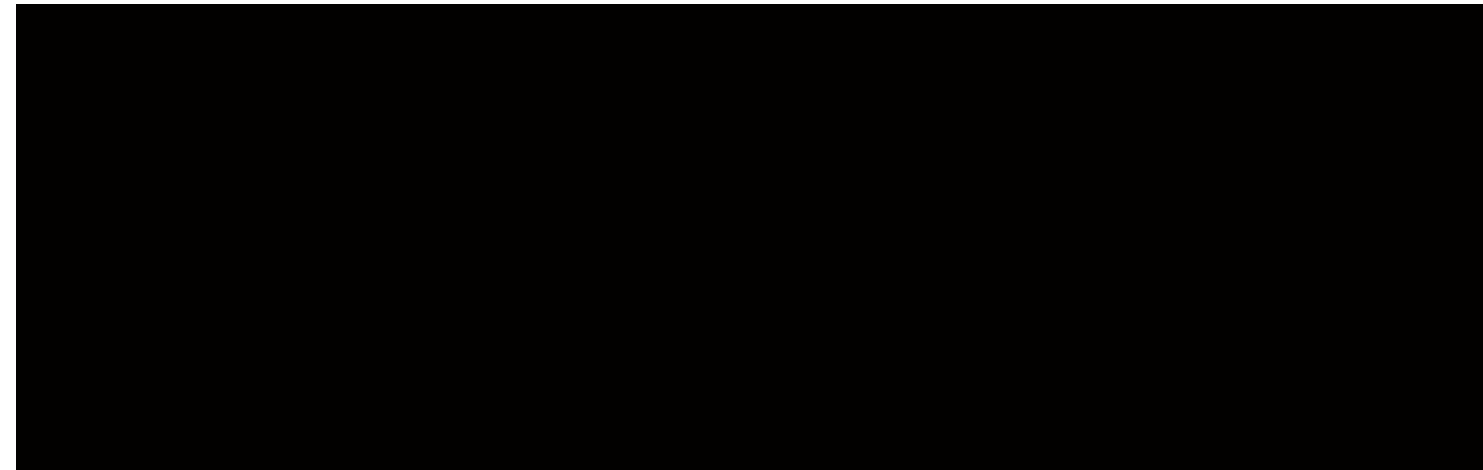
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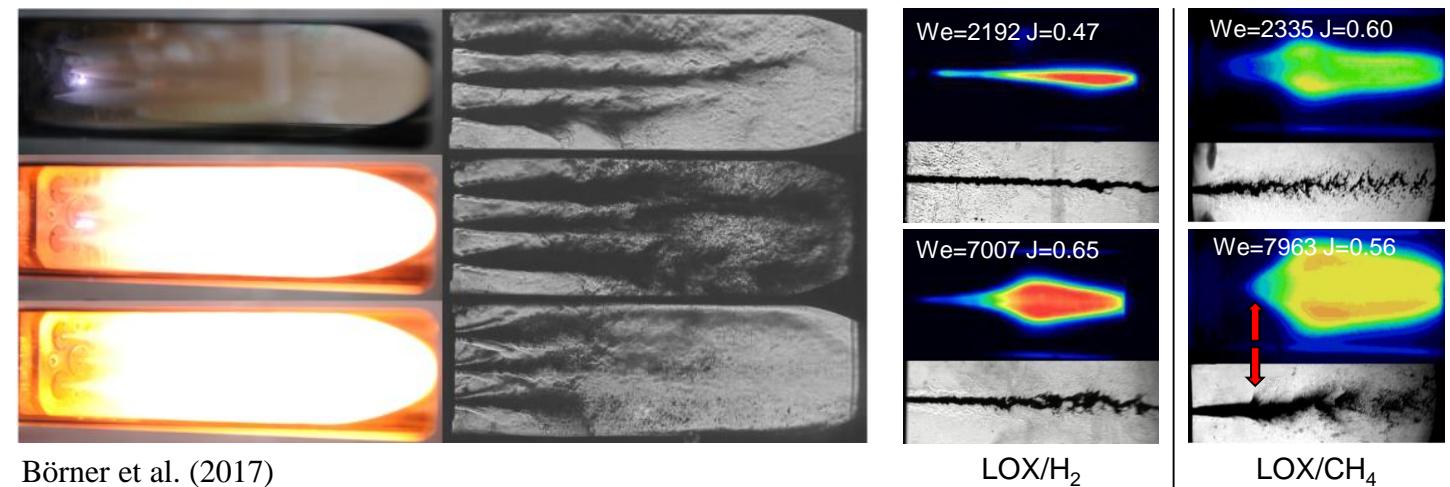


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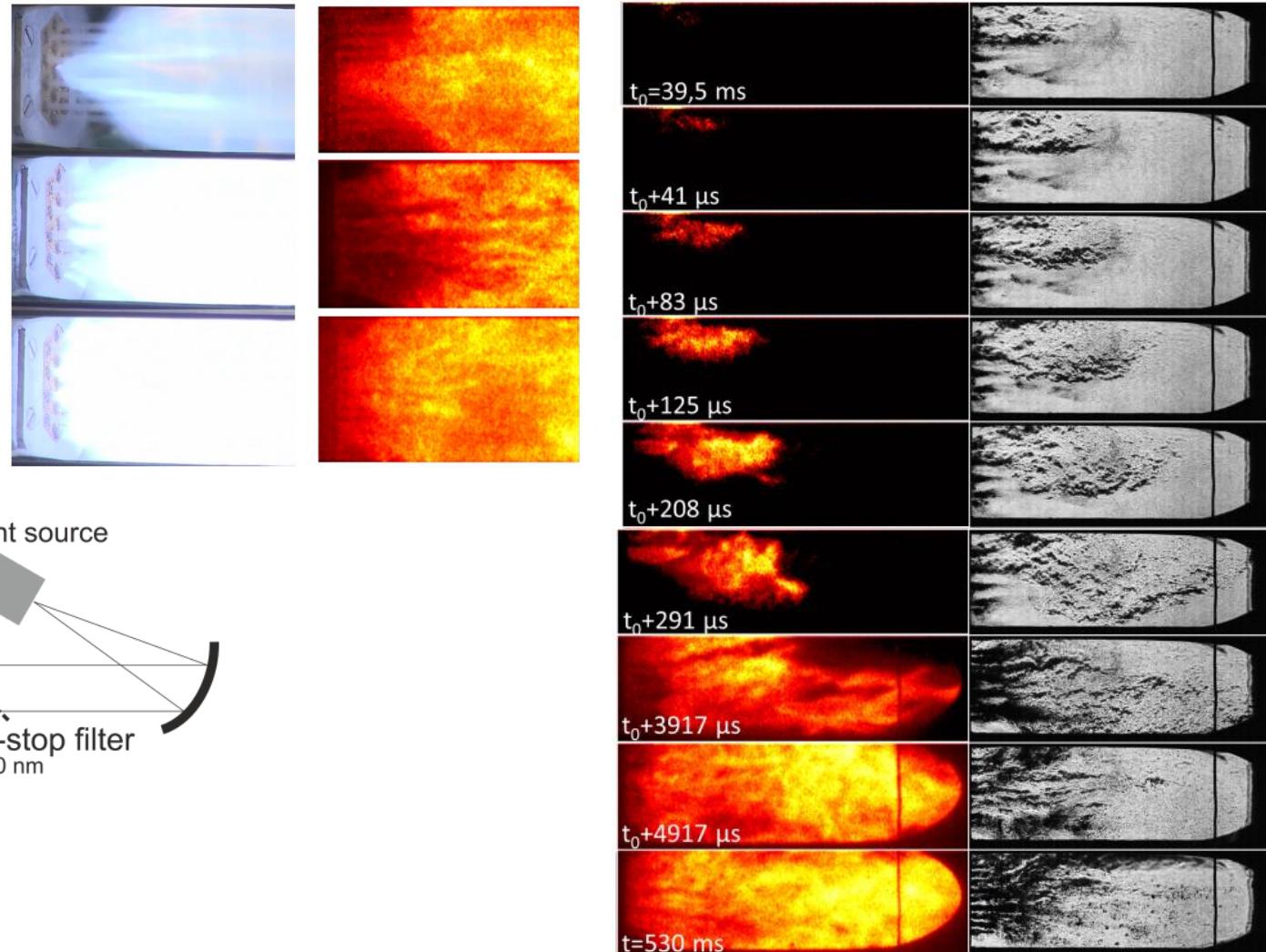
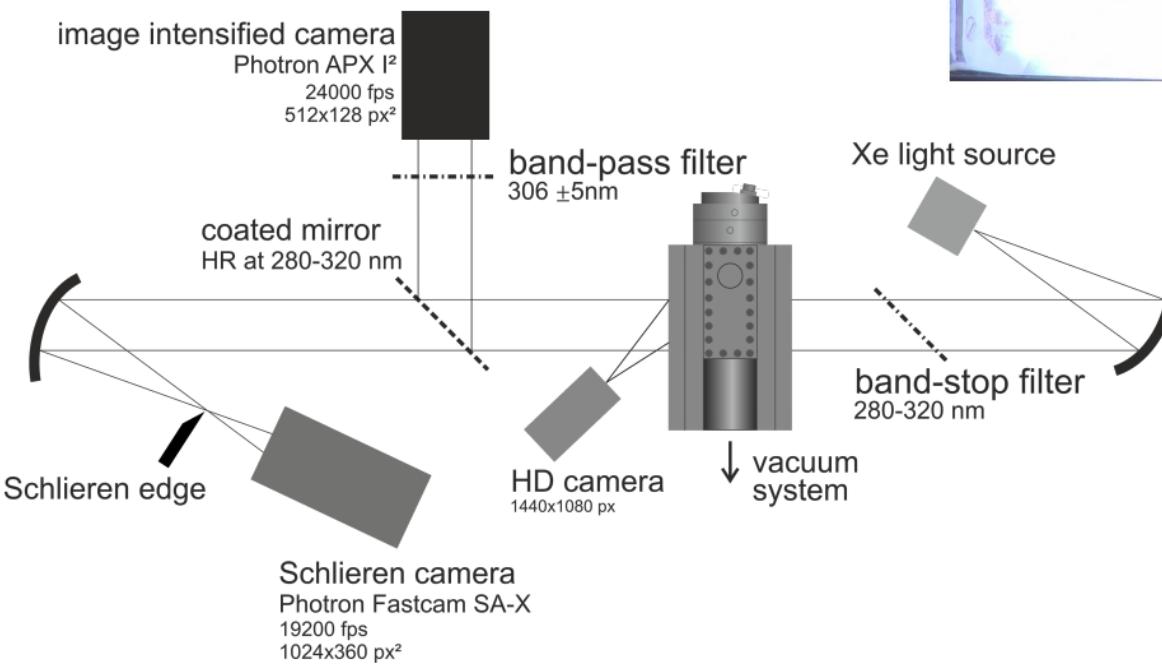
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Yang, Cuoco & Oschwald (2007)

M3.1: Ignition and Start Transients

- Applied software and diagnostic tools
 - Simultaneous and same field of view for
 - High speed schlieren
 - High speed OH*/CH*
 - LIBS



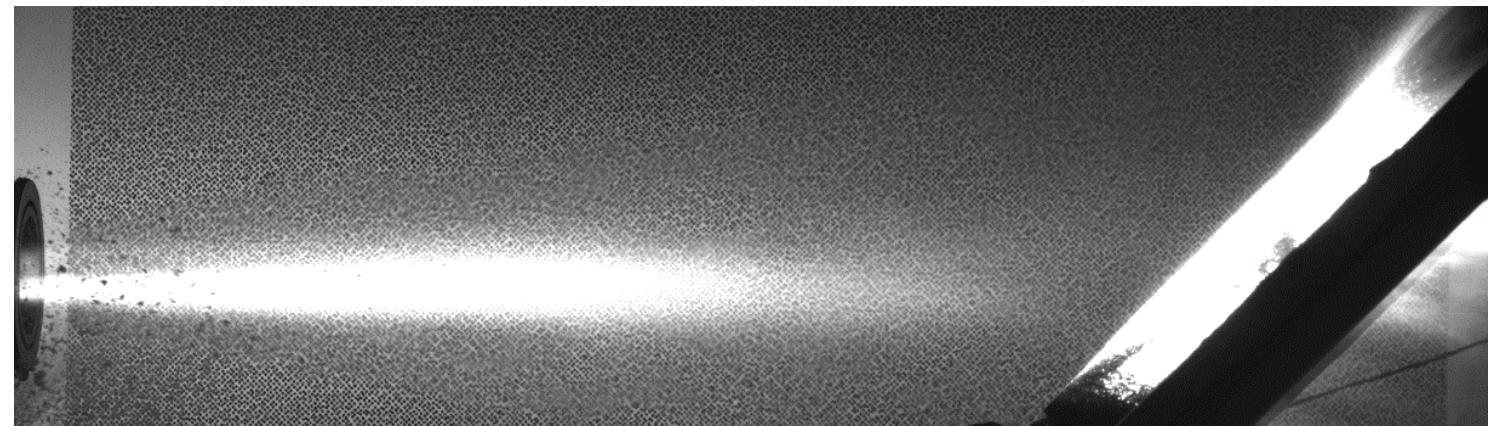
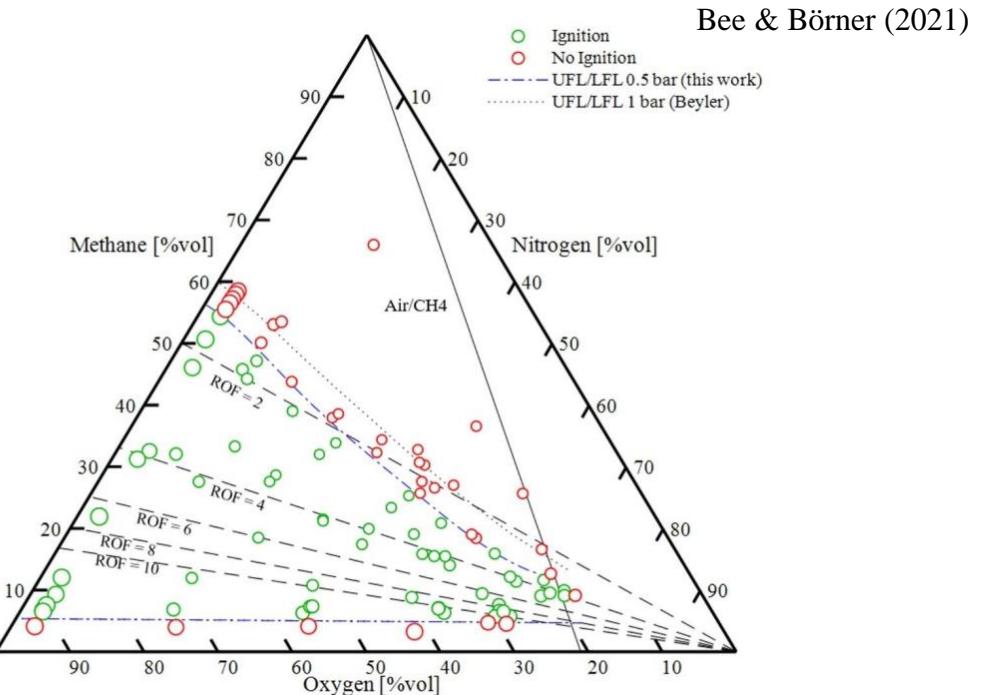
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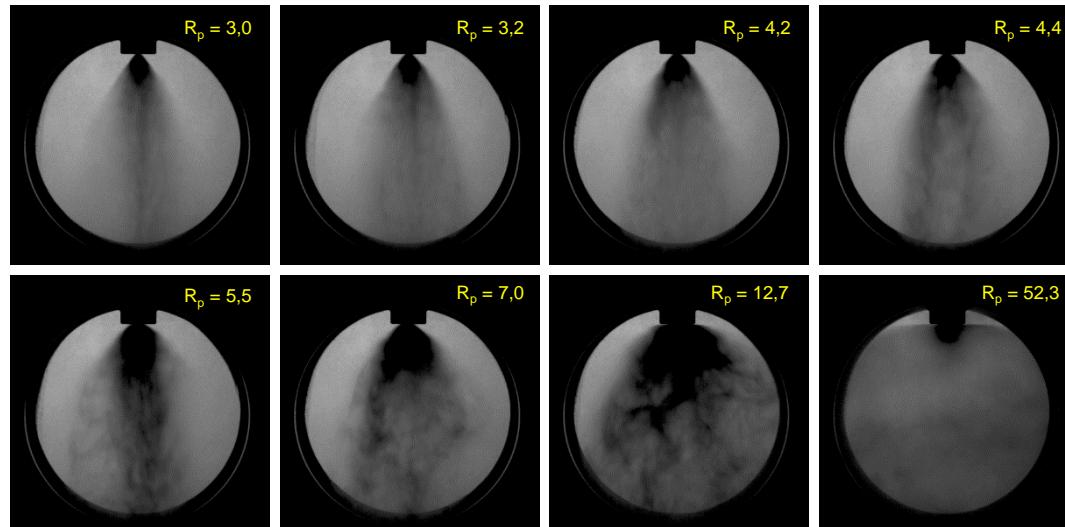
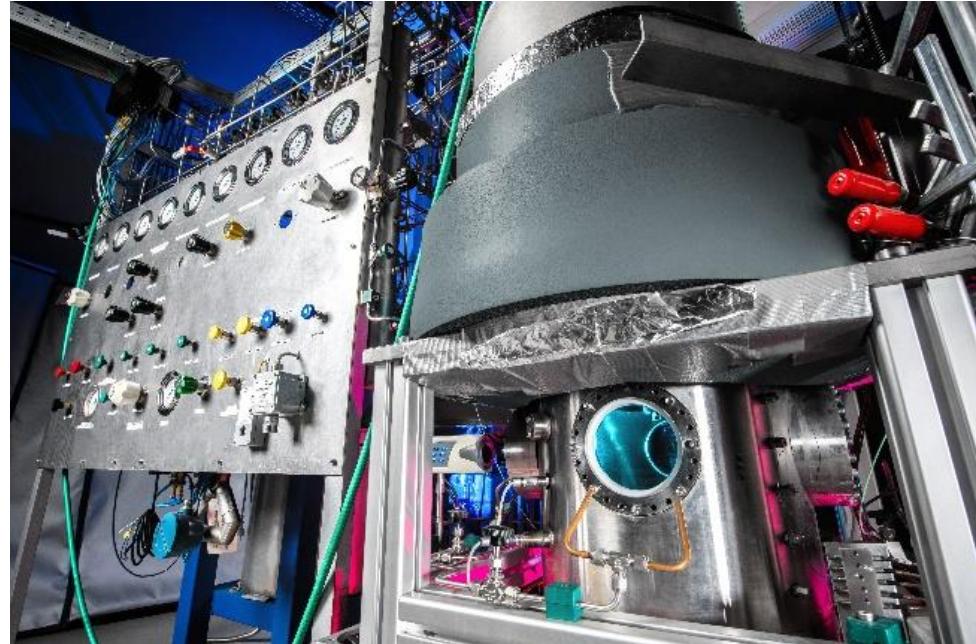
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M3.3

- injection, cryogenic flash boiling & atomization
- cryogenic nitrogen and oxygen
- temperatures down to 76 K
- vacuum levels around 30 mbar
- investigation of cryogenic flash boiling and atomization
- optical spray diagnostics



M3.5: Overview

Tanks:

- $V = 80\text{ l}$
- $P = 50 \text{ bar}$
- Pressure Control
- LN2 jacket isolation

Working fluids:

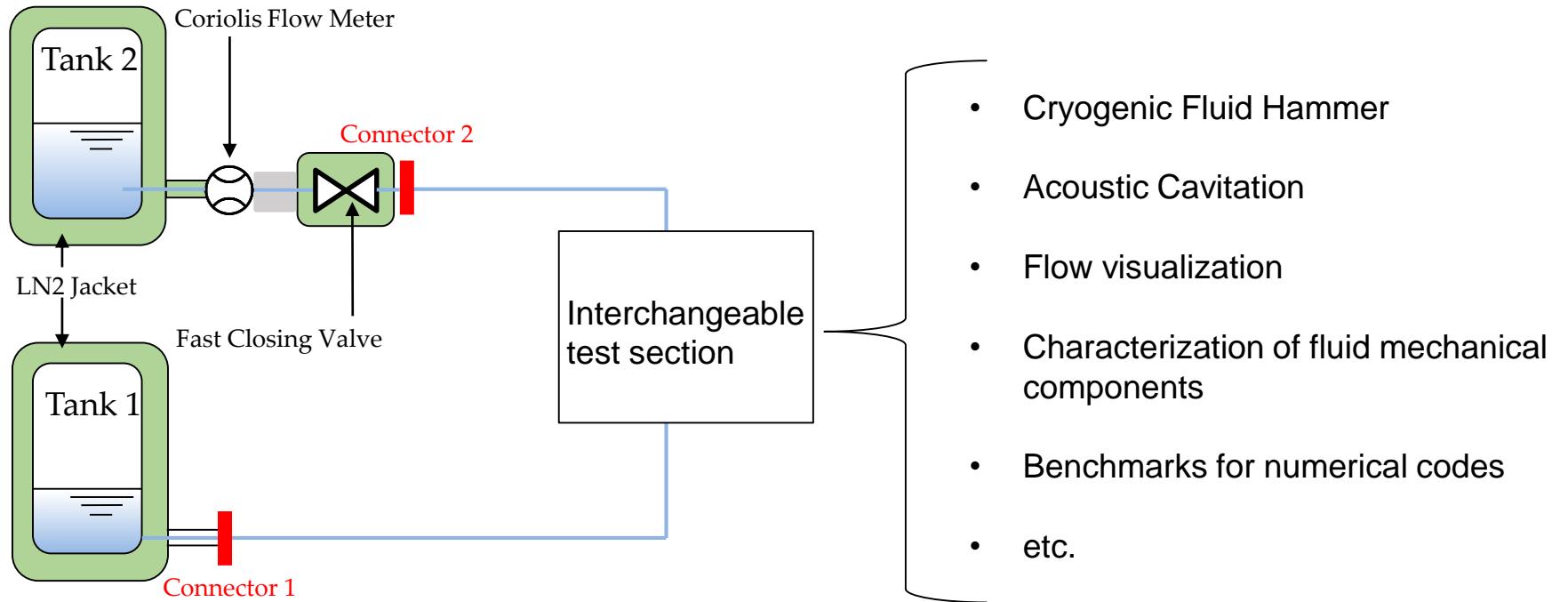
- LN2
- LOX

Mass flow:

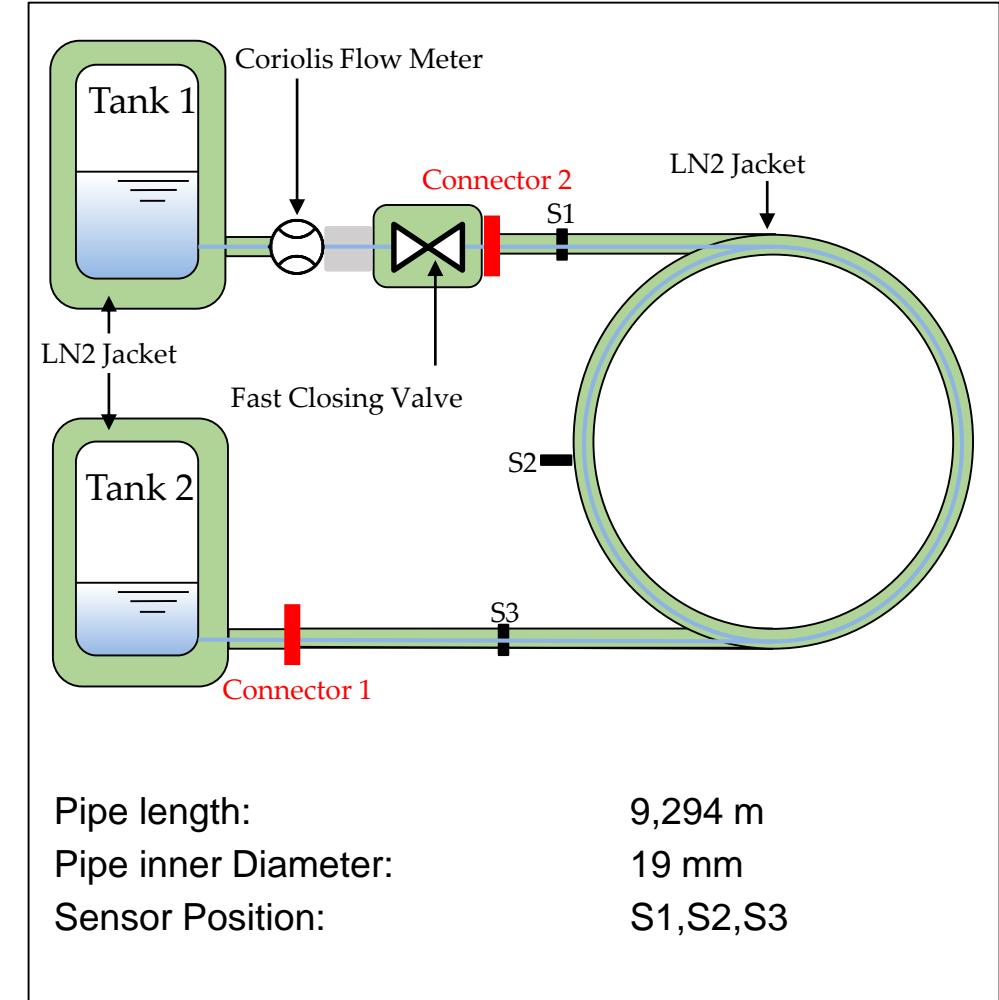
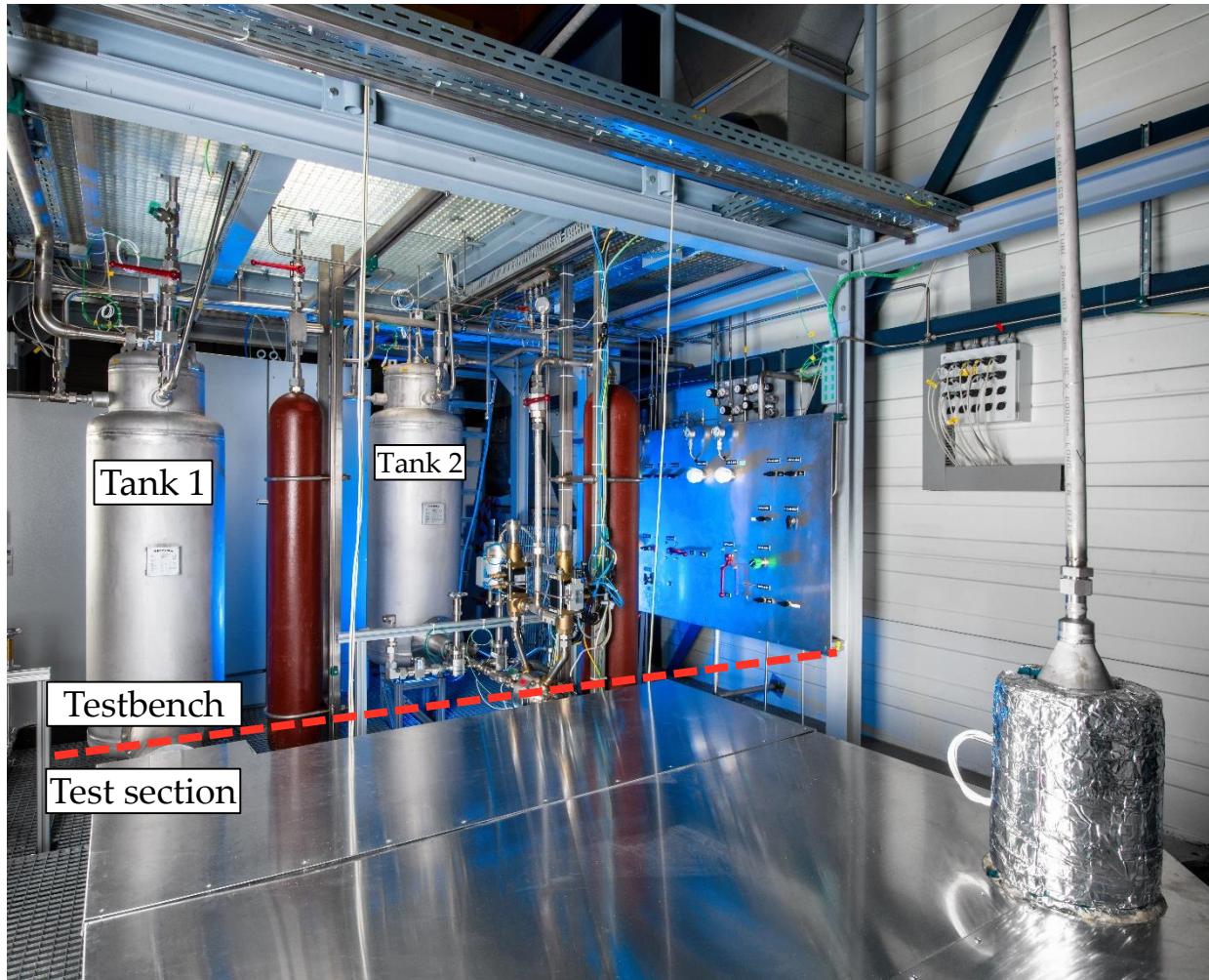
- 2.8 kg/s

Valve:

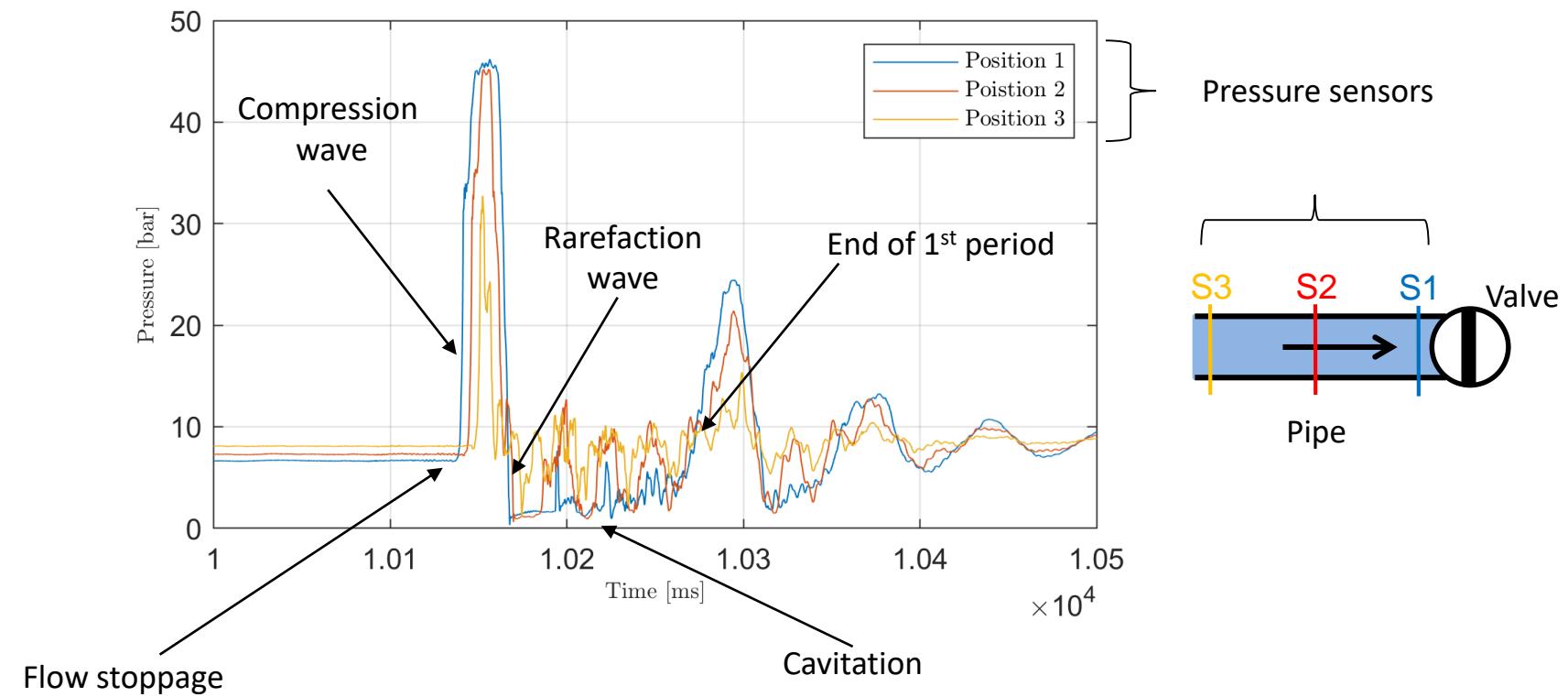
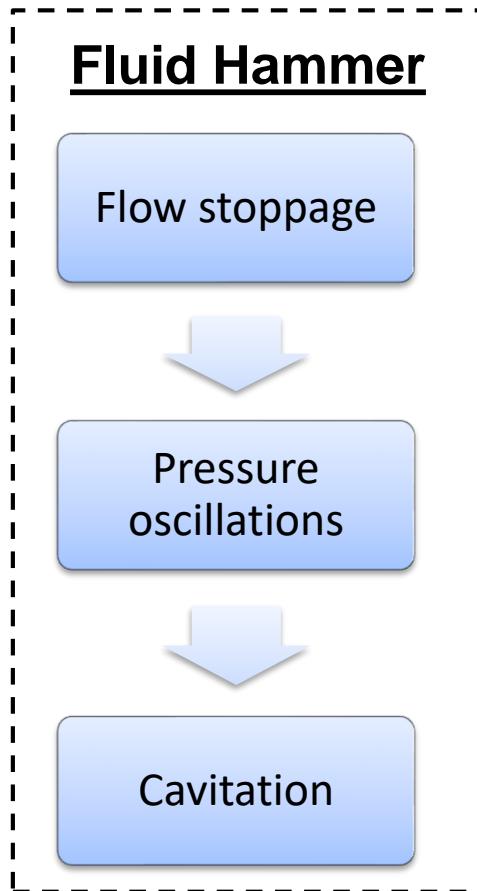
- Axial Valve
- Closing Time: 18 ms
- LN2 bath



M3.5: Fluid hammer test section (example)



M3.5: Fluid hammer test section (example)



Why to test at M3?

- **fast iteration of technology development to increase the TRL**
 - early identification of „show-stopper“
 - first step from ideal laboratory environment to „real world“ environment
- many tests per test day with access to the test article
 - **hardware- and sequence-oriented test matrices**
- **test capacity available on short notice**
- **trained and experienced personnel**
- support by experienced **optical diagnostics** group
- breadboard **hardware available** to test individual components
 - save costs: no need to manufacture a complete set of test hardware



A test bench to test test bench technology

- In 2023 at M3.1: new control and measurement system to test technologies of test benches
 - full access to all sub-components and routines
 - topics to be addressed
 - intelligent control
 - photonic technologies
 - robotic technologies
 - (wireless) sensor networks
 - predictive maintenance

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Thank you for your attention!

