

# Combustion Instabilities and Oscillations in Solid Propellant Rockets

F.E.C. Culick  
California Institute of Technology

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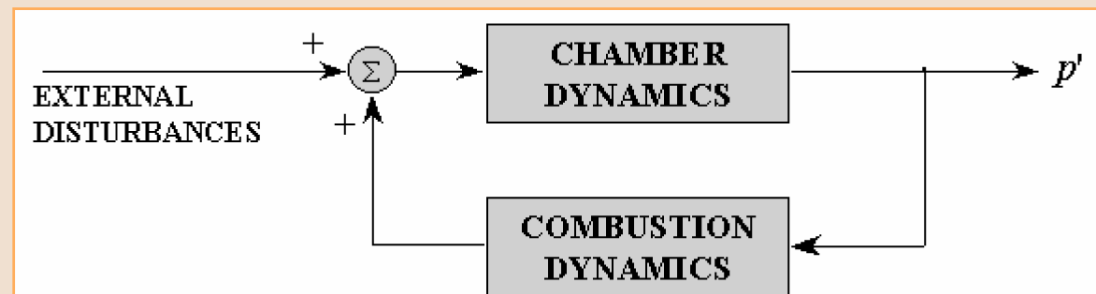
<http://www.culick.caltech.edu>

# Outline

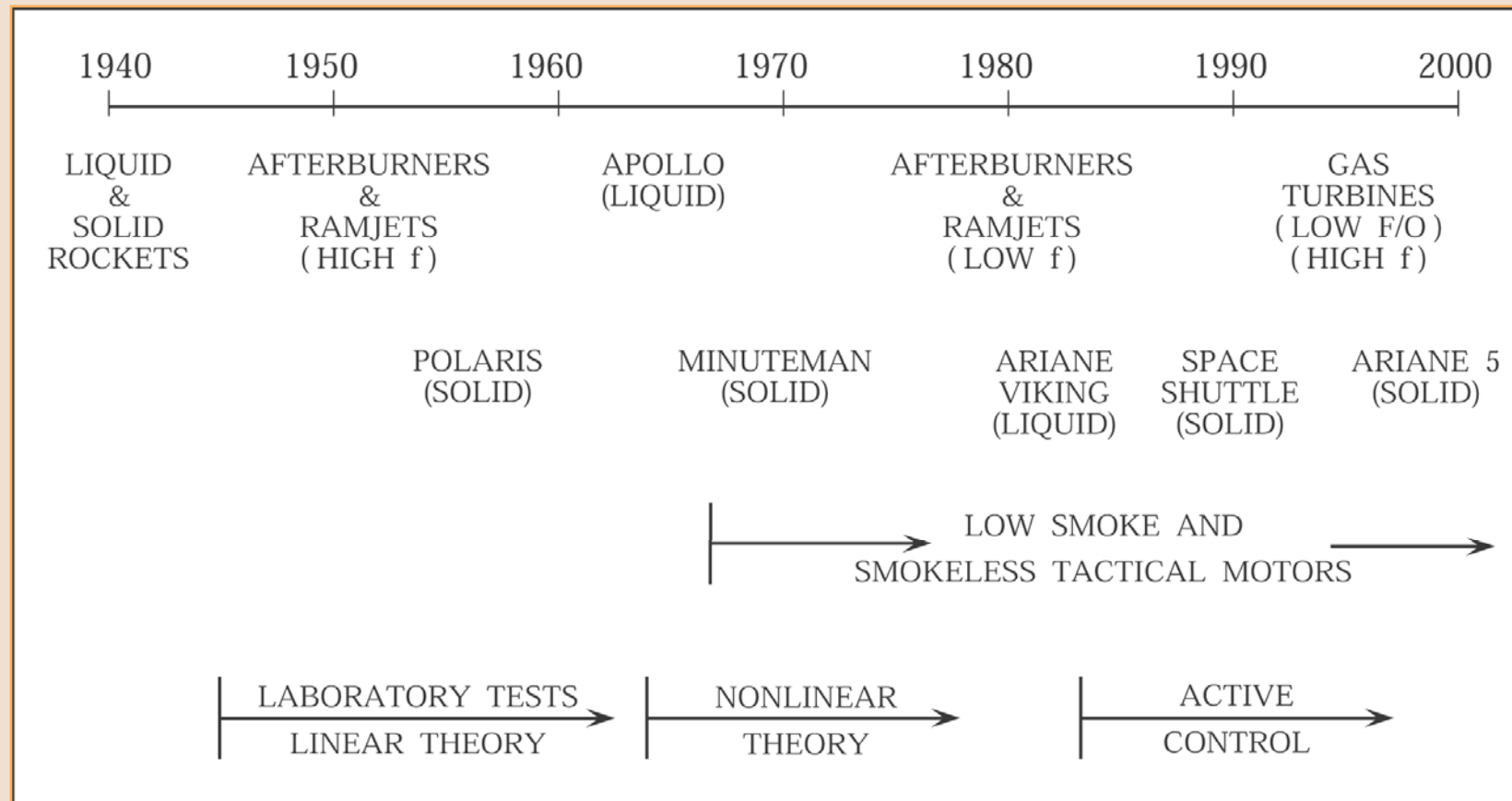
- Introduction And Background
- Some Examples
- The Primary Mechanism And Its Measurement
- The Main Mechanisms
- Passive Control
- Influences Of Noise
- Laser-based Measurement Of The Primary Mechanism
- Concluding Remarks



# Combustion System as a Feedback Amplifier



# A Chronology of Combustion Instabilities



# Combustion Instabilities in some U.S. Motors (1951-1997)

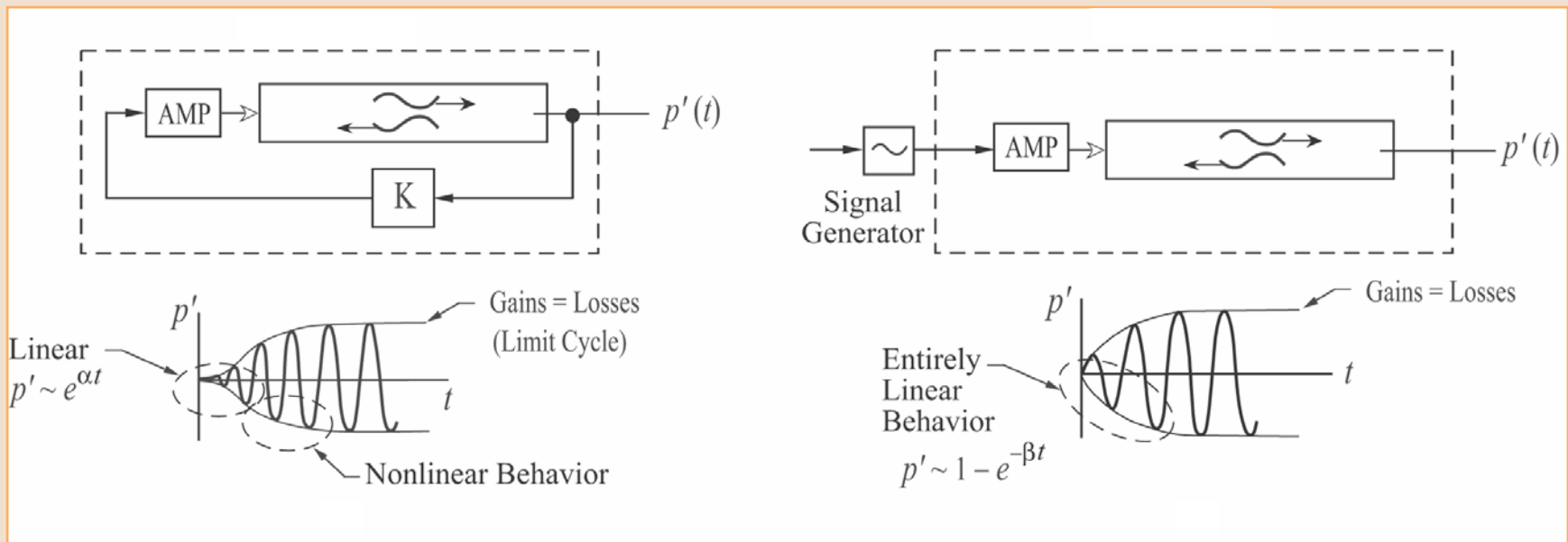
## Blomshield (2000)

Motor Details					Type				Fix			
No.	Name	Date	App.	Propellant Type	Long	Tang	DC shifts	Pulsed	Prop	Metal	Geo.	Details
1	Sergeant	1951	Sounding	Polysulfide/AP		X						Not fixed
2	RVA-10	1951	TBM	Polysulfide/AP		X						Unknown
3	Sergeant	1957	TBM	Polysulfide/AP		X						Not Fixed
4	Subroc	1961	SAS	Al/Polyurethane	X		X			X		Reduced Al size
5	Iroquois	1960	?	Aluminized	X		X			X		Increased Al%, reduced Size
6	Tartar	1961	SAA	Duel Grain	X		X	X			X	Nozzle moved downstream
7	Tow	1964	STS	Double Base		X	X				X	Added Baffles
8	Genie	1965	ATA	AP/Al/Polyurethane	X					X		Reduced Al size
9	Minuteman	1968	BAL	Double Base/AP/Al	X					X		Changed system, not motor
10	Manpads	1969	SL	AP/Al/HTPB	X		X		X			Lowered Solid Loading
11	ATR	1975	ATA	AP/HTPB		X	X		X			Increased AP size, added catalyst
12	AALM	1975	RES	AP/HTPB				X	X			ZrC containing motors were better
13	MK-12	1975	SAA	AP/Al/HTPB	X	X						Changed system, not motor
14	Slufae	1975	STS	AP/HTPB	X	X					X	Added helmholtz resonator
15	Sidewinder	1977	ATA	AP/HTPB	X		X	X	X		X	Grain design change, some RDX for AP
16	Maverick	1977	AS	AP/HTPB		X	X		X			Increased AP size, added catalyst, ZrC
17	LCMM	1978	RES	AP/HTPB	X		X				X	Add eroding Nozzle, changed geometry
18	MSM	1978	RES	Double Base/CMDB		X	X				X	Increased port area
19	Harm	1978	AS	AP/HTPB	X						X	No changes required
20	EX-70	1979	SAA	AP/HTPB	X				X		X	Smaller AP, increase nozzle size
21	EX-104	1985	SAA	Duel AP/Al/HTPB	X							No changes required
22	ASROC	1985	SAS	AP/HTPB	X							No changes required
23	Sentry	1985	TBM	AP/Al/HTPB	X		X			X		Program ended, smaller Al
24	LCPM	1988	???	AP/HTPB		X			X			Smaller AP, higher loading
25	SHUTTLE	1990	BOS	AP/Al/PBAN	X							No changed required
26	DBM	1994	SL	AP/Al/HTPB	X		X				X	Grain design change
27	Pathfinder	1996	SPA	AP/Al/HTPB	X				X	X		Increased Al from 2% to 16%
28	NWR	1997	RES	AP/HTPB	X	X	X	X	X		X	Stability additives, geometry, pressure

TBM – Theater Ballistic Missile SAS – Surface Anti-Submarine SAA – Ship Launched Anti-Aircraft STS – Surface to Surface SPA – Space Motor  
ATA – Air-to-Air BAL – Ballistic Missile SL – Surface Launched AS – Air to Surface RES – Research Motor BOS – Space Booster



# Transient Behavior in a Laboratory Device

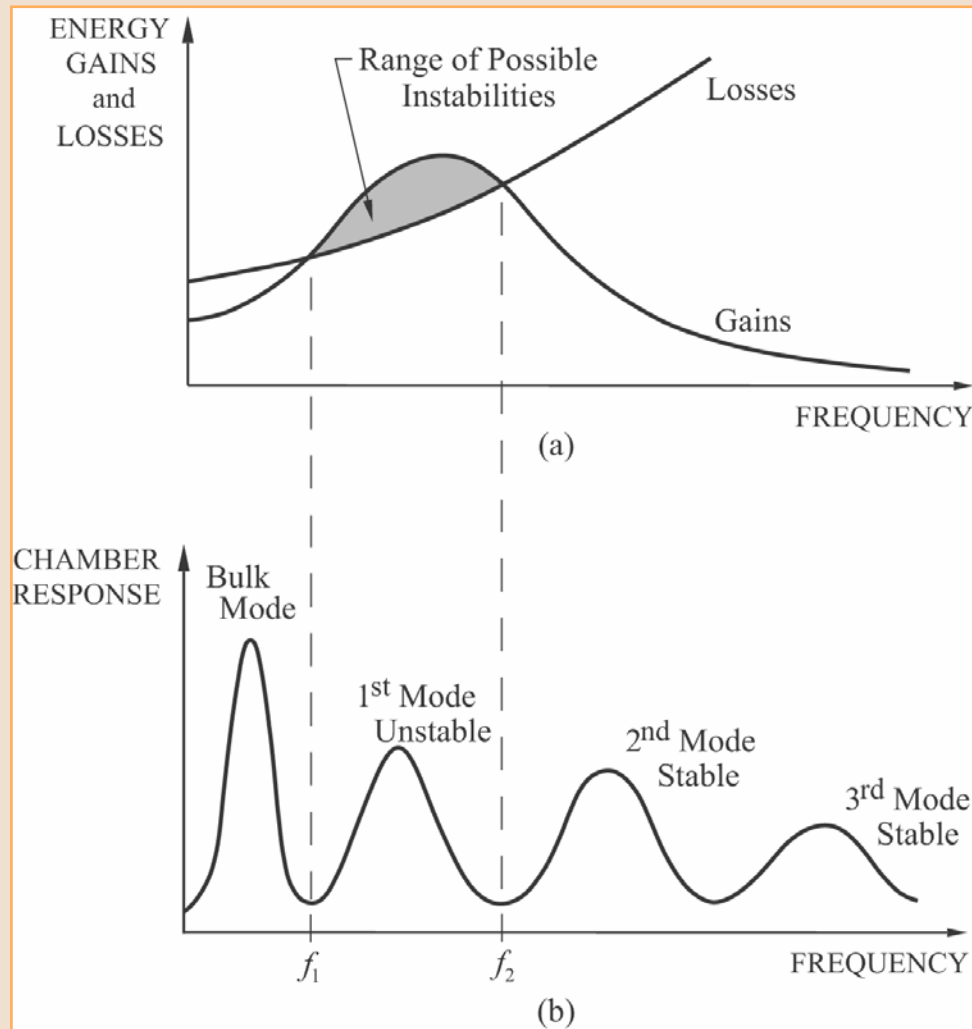


Self-Excited

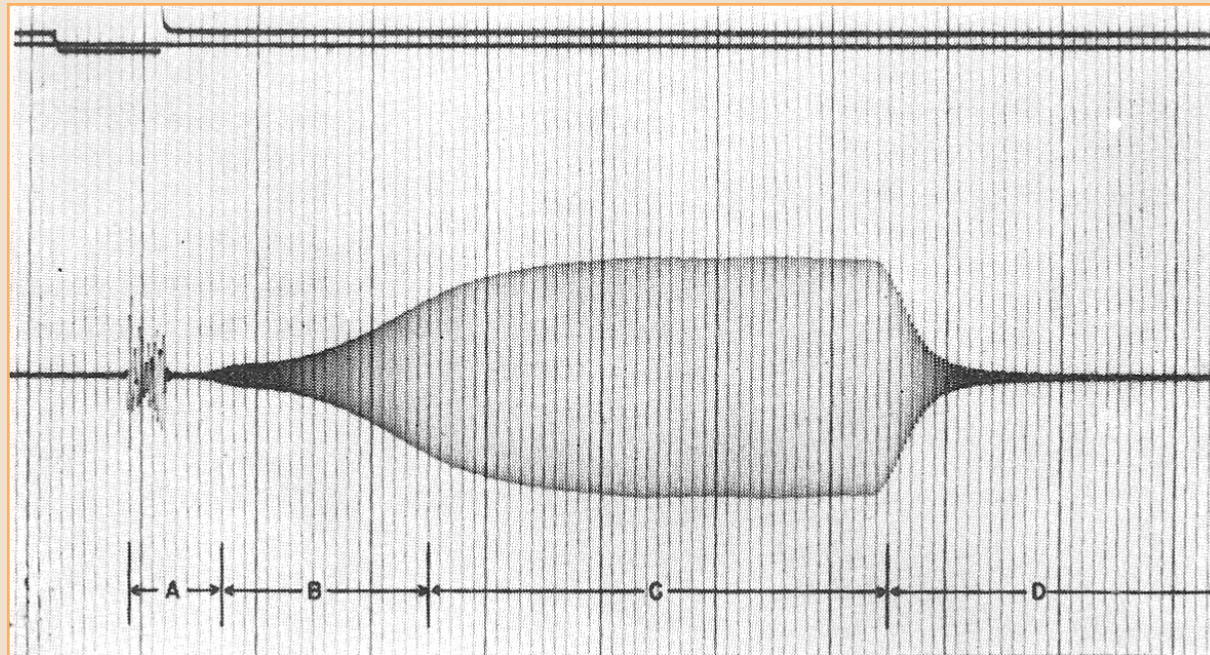
Driven



# Basic Behavior in Solid Propellant Rockets

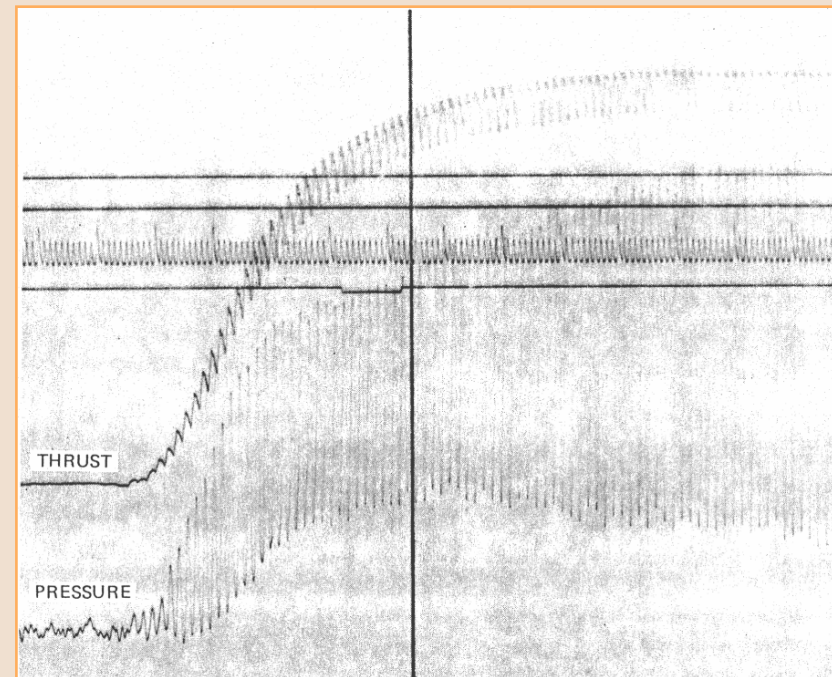
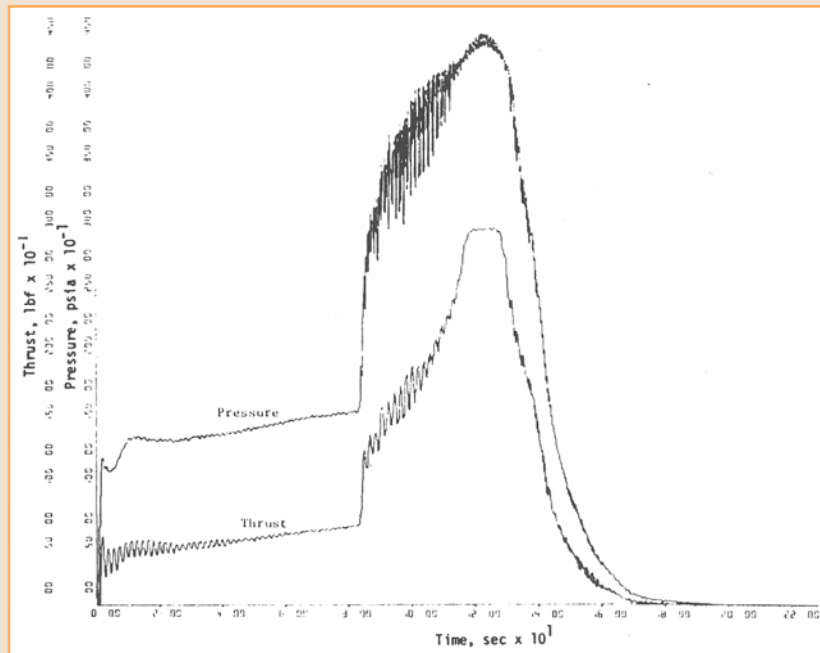
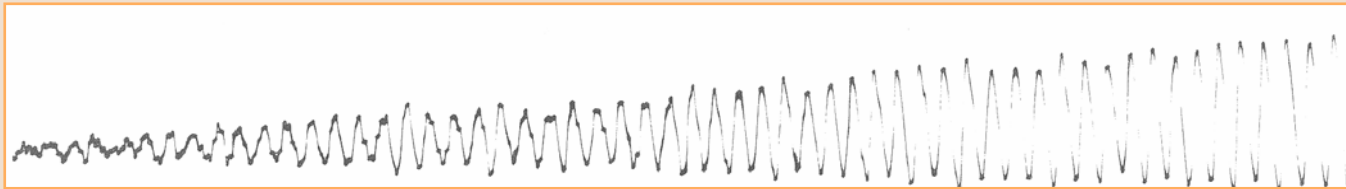


# Pressure Record for a T-Burner (Horton and Price 1962)

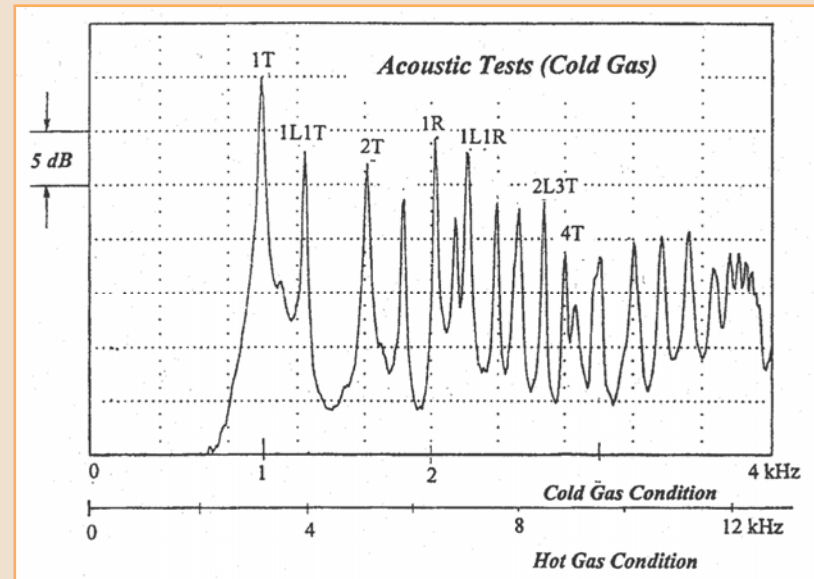
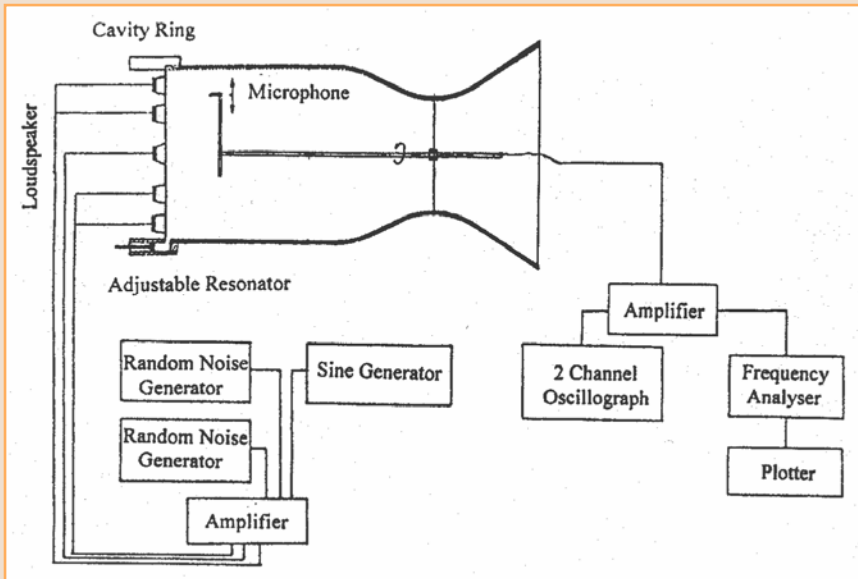




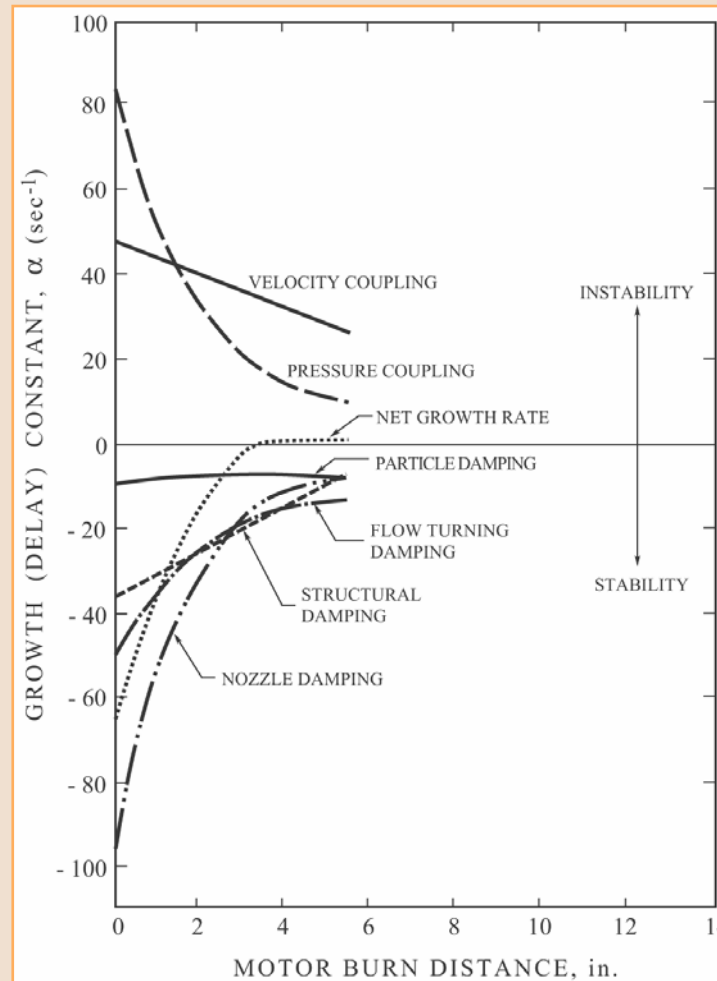
# Transient Growths and “Limit Cycles” of Combustion Instabilities



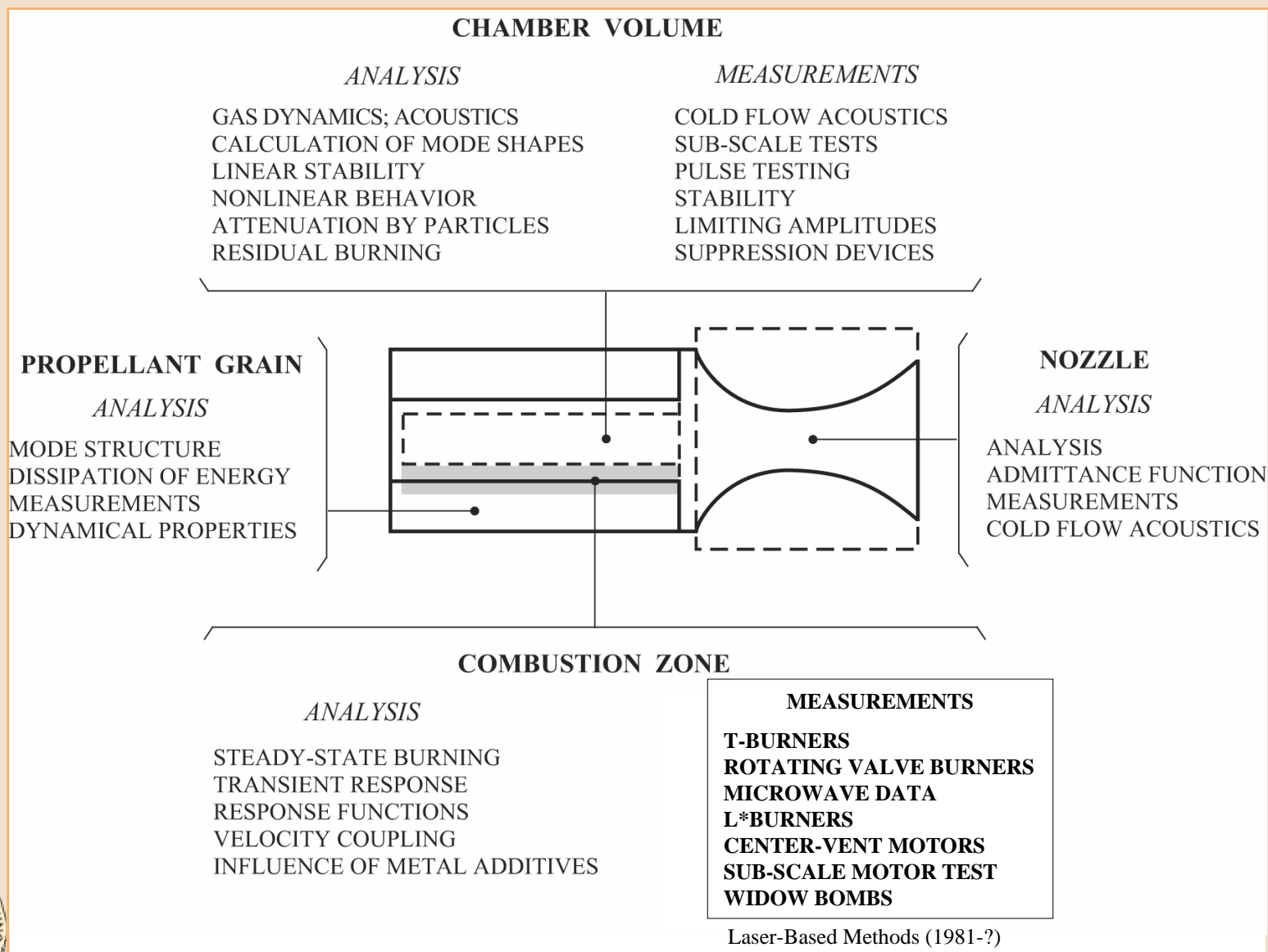
# A Model Of A Rocket Chamber And The Measured Spectrum (Laudien et al., 1995)



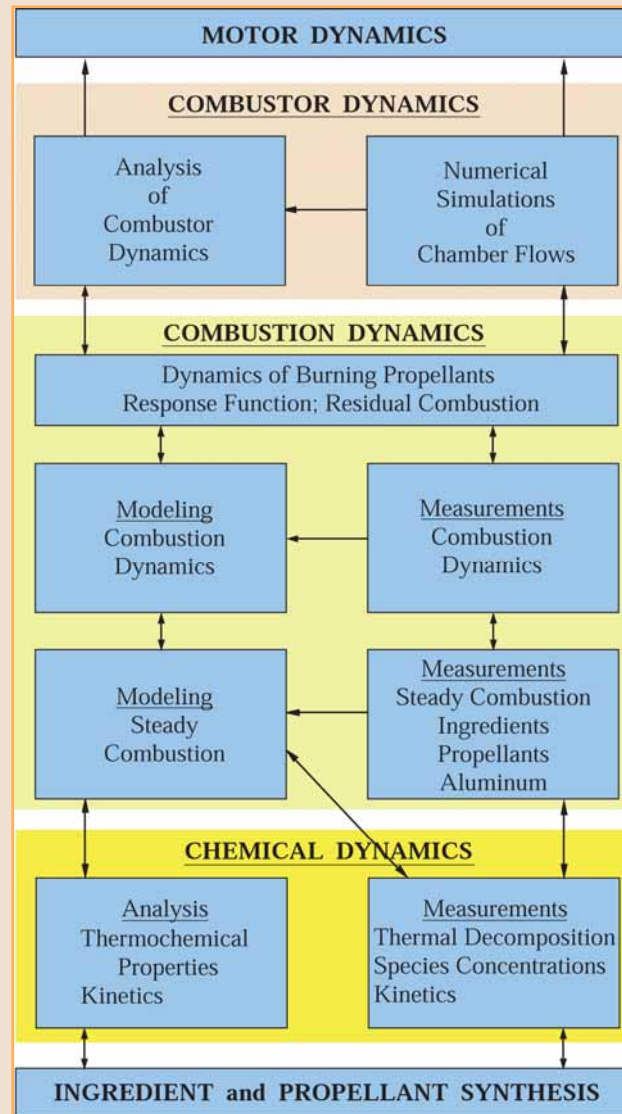
# Predicted Stability Boundary For A Large Solid Propellant Rocket Motor (Beckstead 1974).



# A Summary of the Instability Problem in 1970



# One View of Research Areas and Their Connection

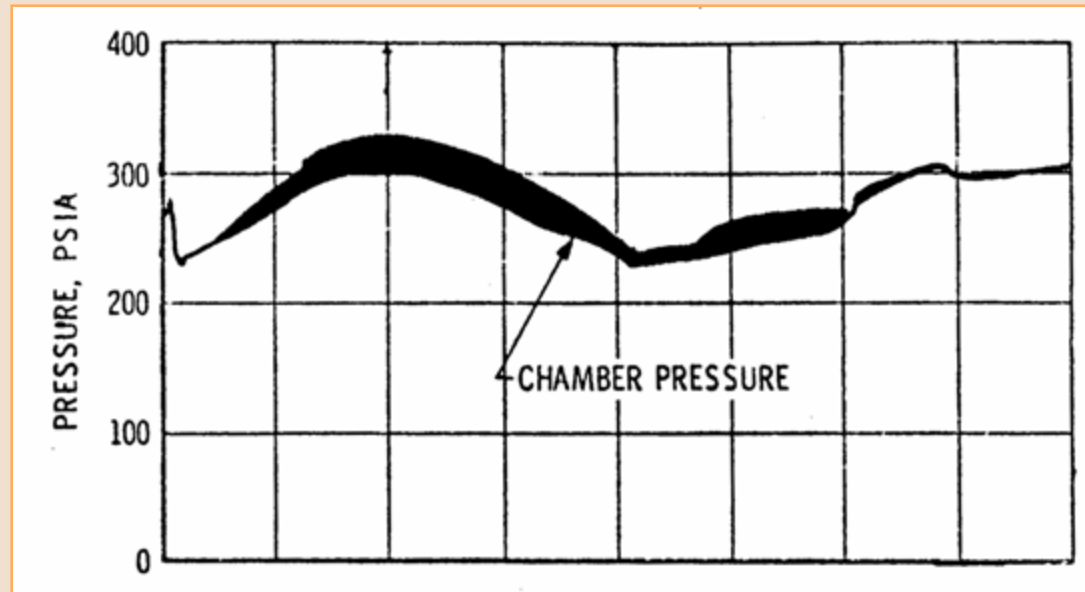


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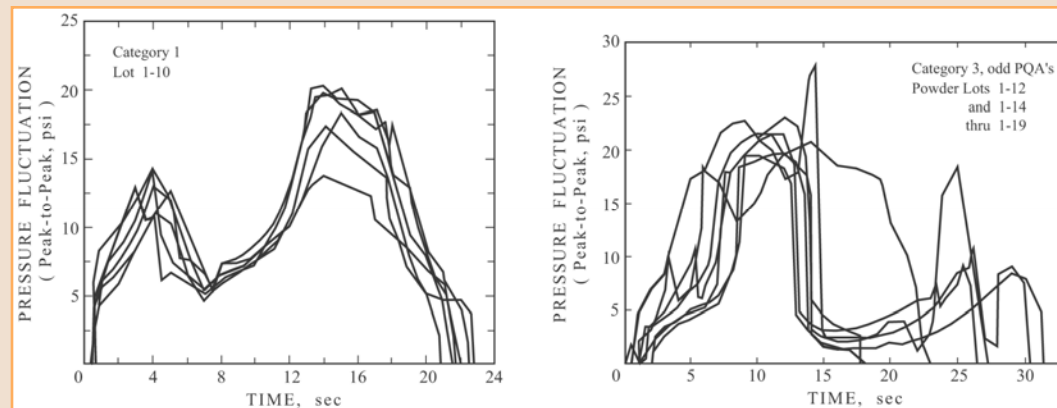
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# Flight Test Record Of Pressure In A Minuteman II, Stage 3.

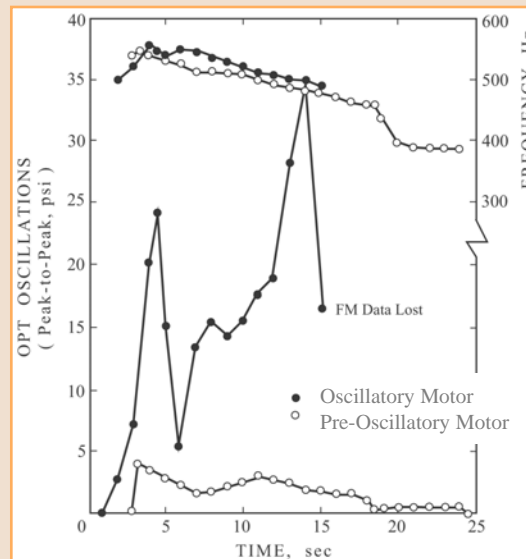


# Frequencies and Amplitudes of Combustion Instabilities in the Minuteman II, Stage 3 Motor



(a) Change of behavior after Lot 1-10 (Fowler and Rosenthal 1971)

- Earliest example of sensitivity to small changes of composition
- The large practical problem motivated research for c. 10 years

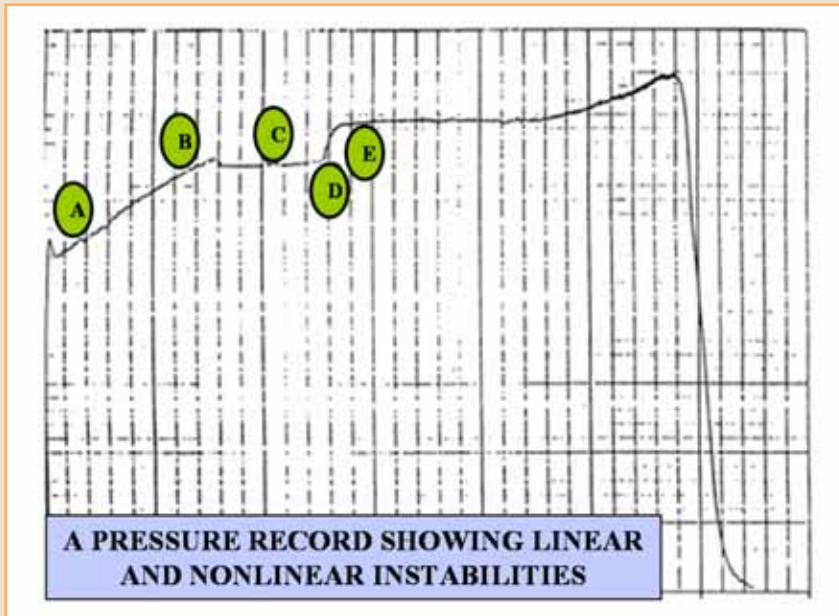


(b) Frequencies and amplitudes measured during flight tests (Bergman and Jessen 1971)

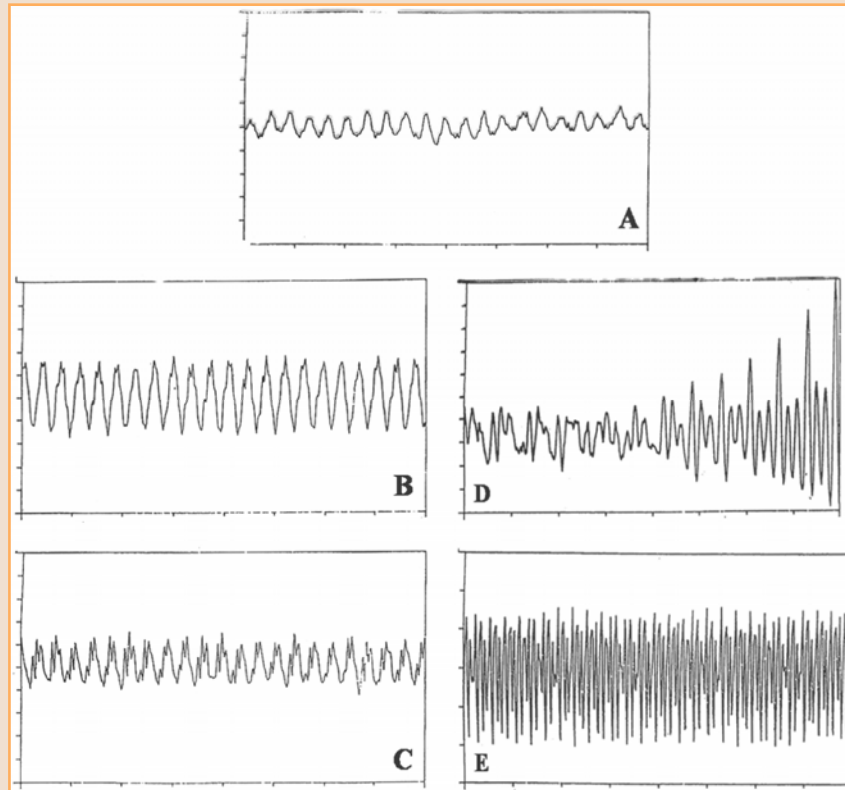




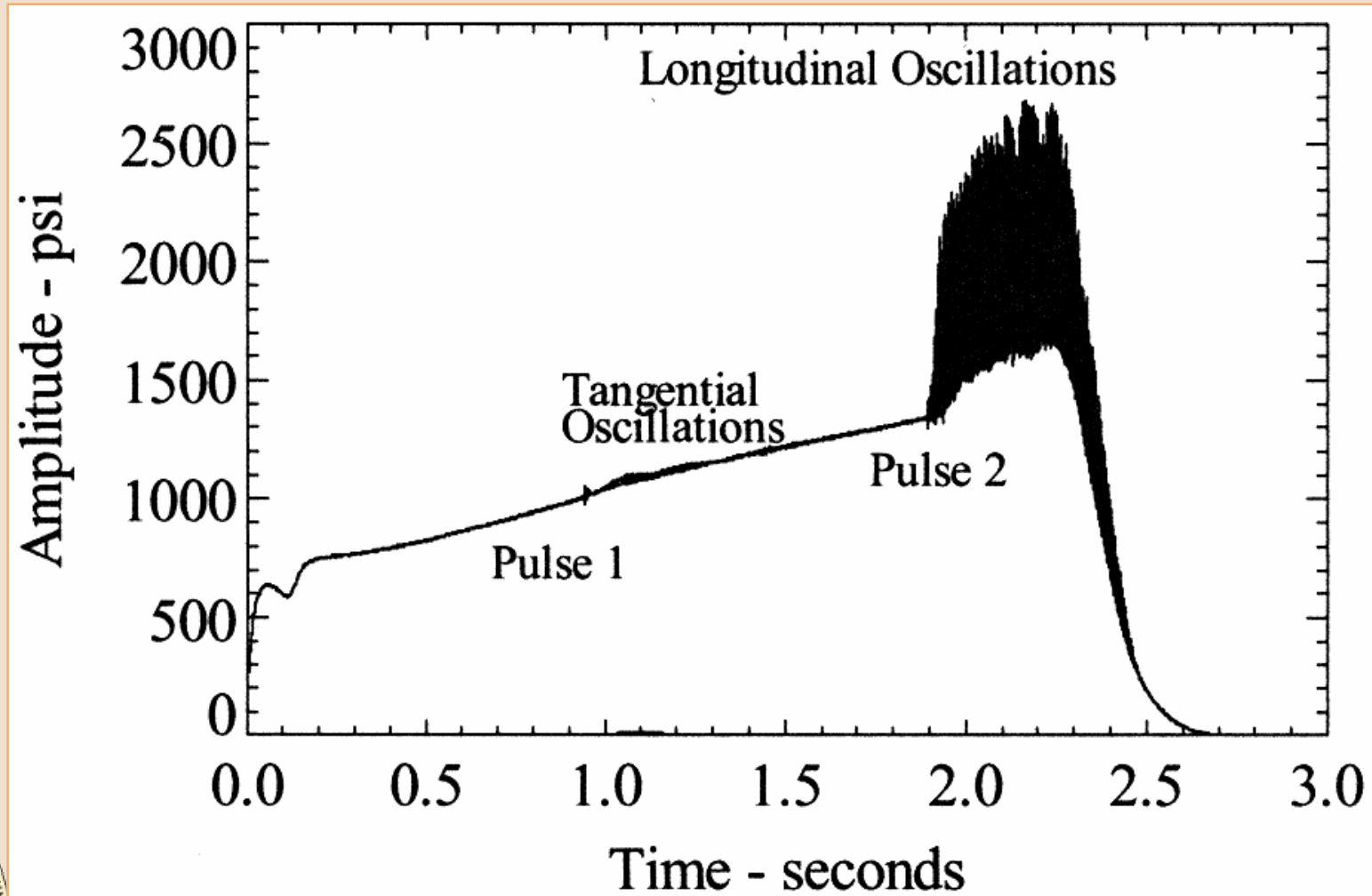
# A Nonlinear Instability in a Tactical Motor



- Changes of unsteady behavior D-E are accompanied by abrupt rise of mean chamber pressure
- Unsteady behavior may be due to the mean flow field as well as the response of burning to the flow field



# An Example of a Subcritical Bifurcation (Blomshield 2001)

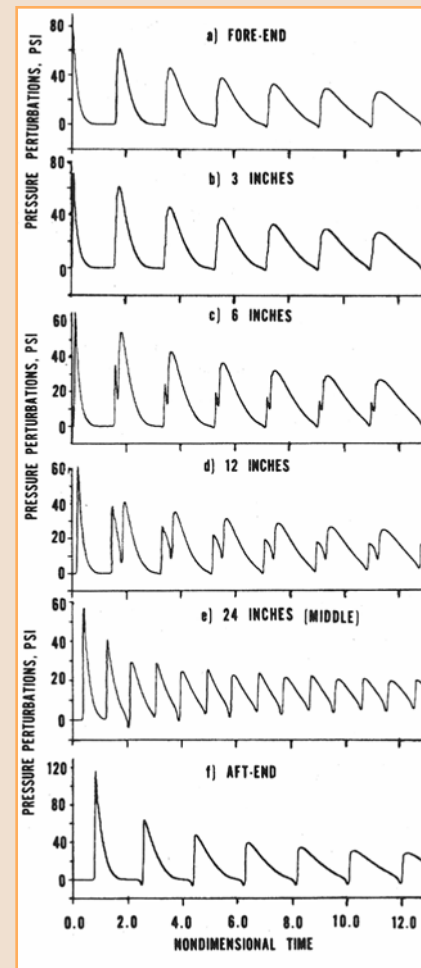
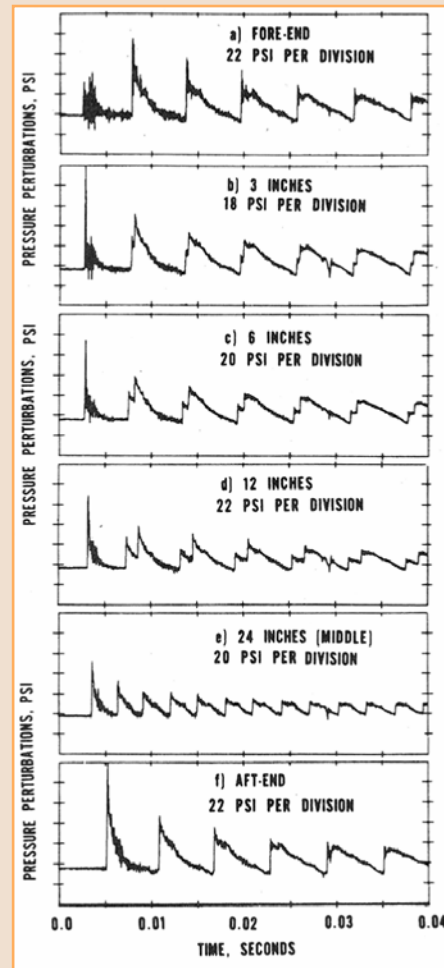




Courtesy of F. Blomshield, NWAC



# Time Evolution Of Pressure Perturbations Produced By A Pyro Pulser. (a) Measured; (b) Calculated (Baum, Lovine, and Levine 1983)

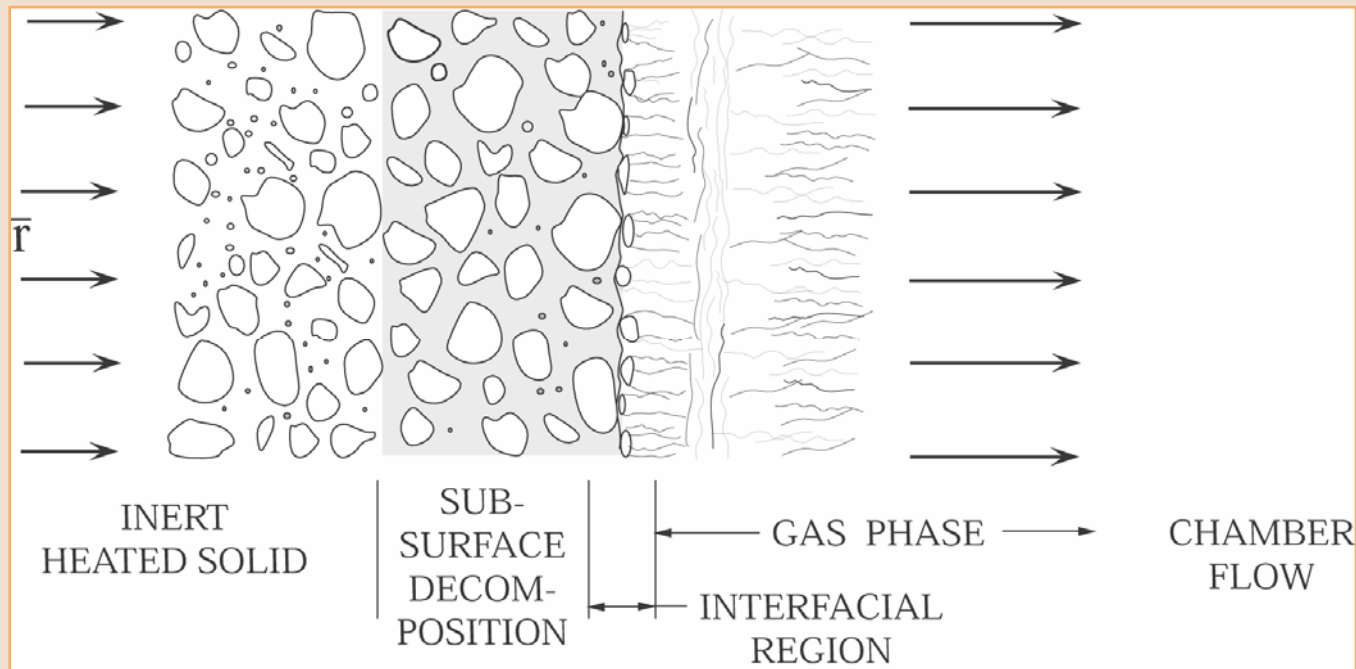


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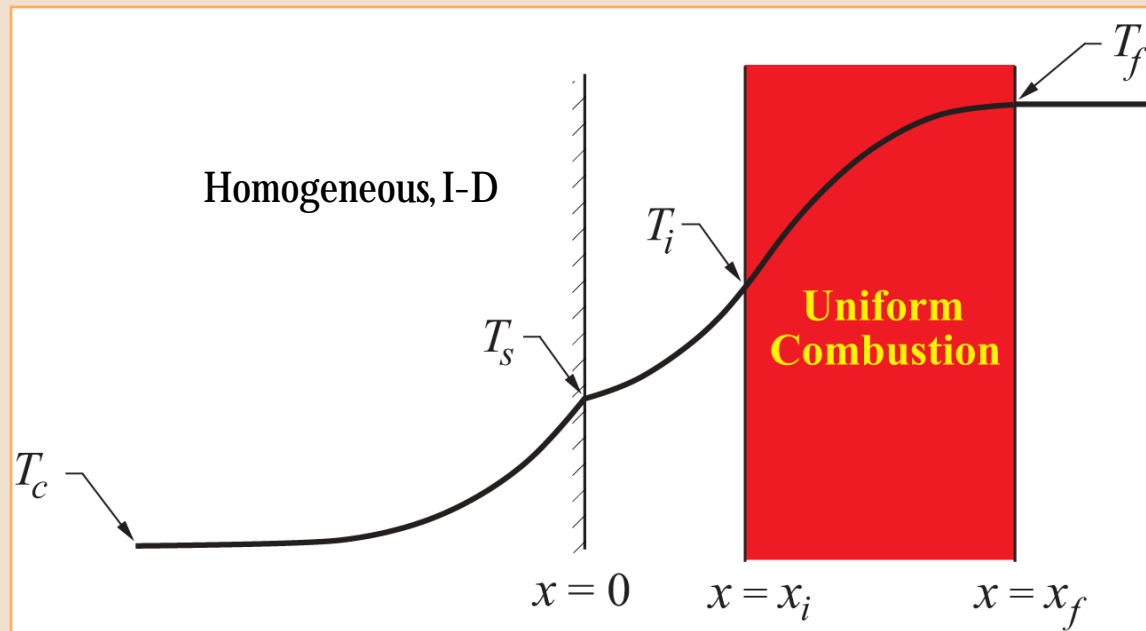
# Sketch of Steady Combustion of a Solid Propellant



# View Of The Surface Of A Burning Solid Propellant Containing Aluminum (Price Et Al. 1982)

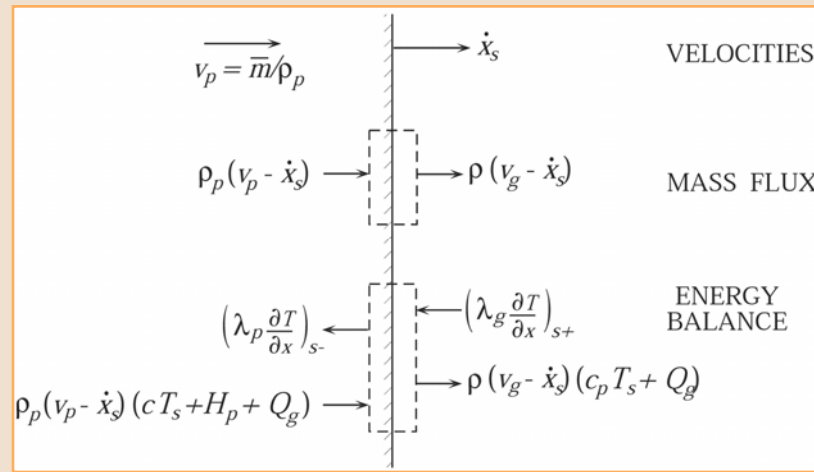
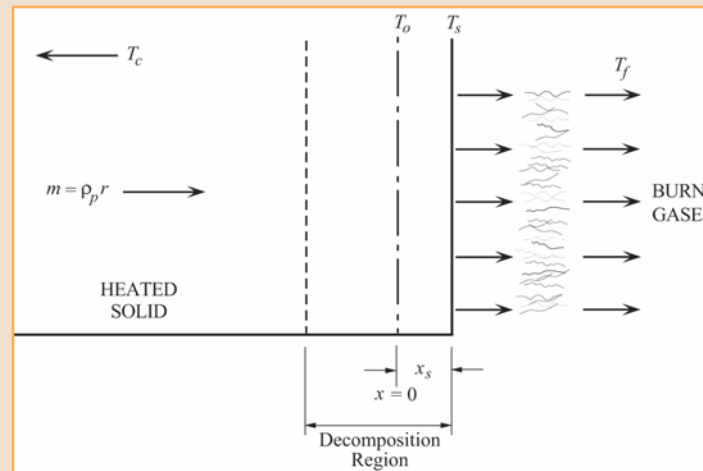


# Sketch of the QSHOD Model with Uniform Combustion





# Reference System and Matching Conditions for the QSHOD Model

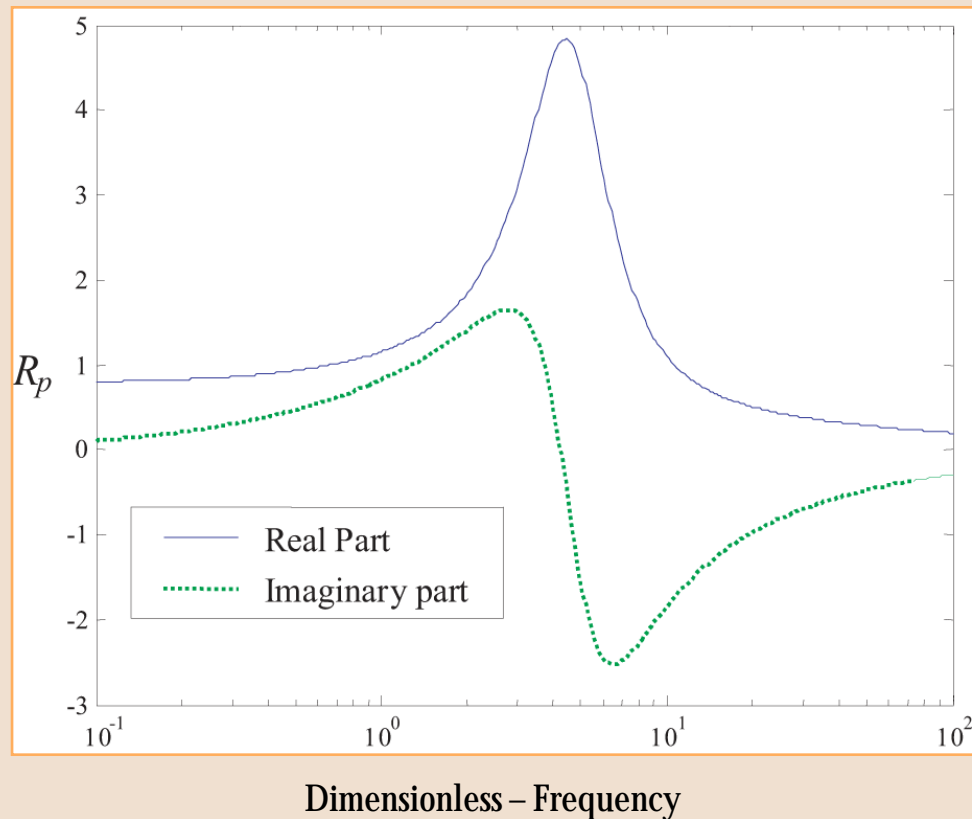


# QSHOD FORMULA

$$R_p = \frac{\dots B = \dots_s (\lambda - 1)}{\lambda + \frac{A}{\lambda} - (1 + A) + B}$$



# Example of the Real and Imaginary Parts of the Response Function for the QSHOD Model



- A simple broad peak in the range of acoustic modes of motors
- Simple model easily modified to account for realistic contributions
- Real problem is obtaining realistic data for realistic propellants



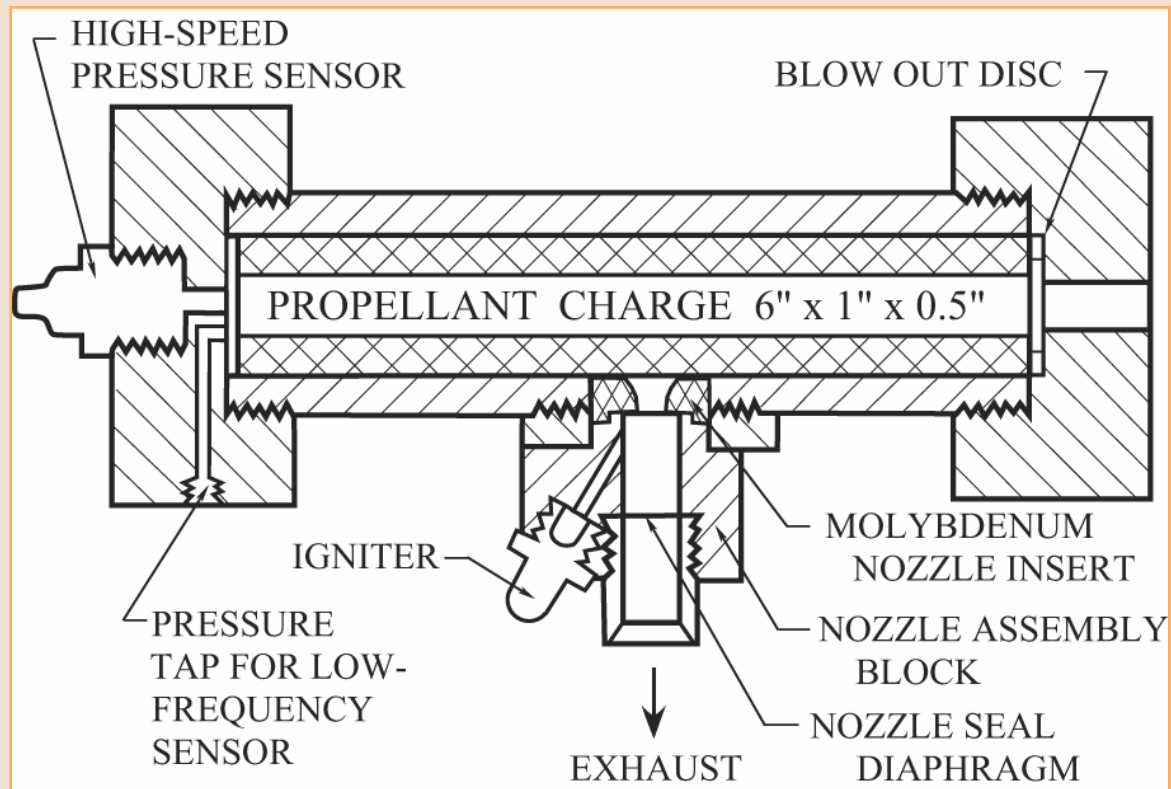
# FIG. 2.23



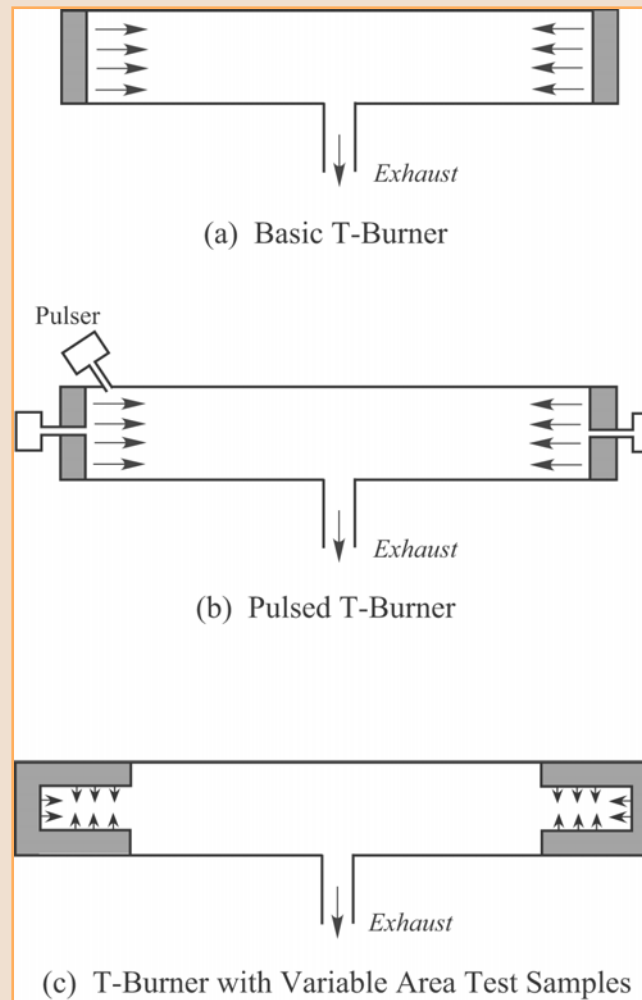
# Measurement of $R_b$



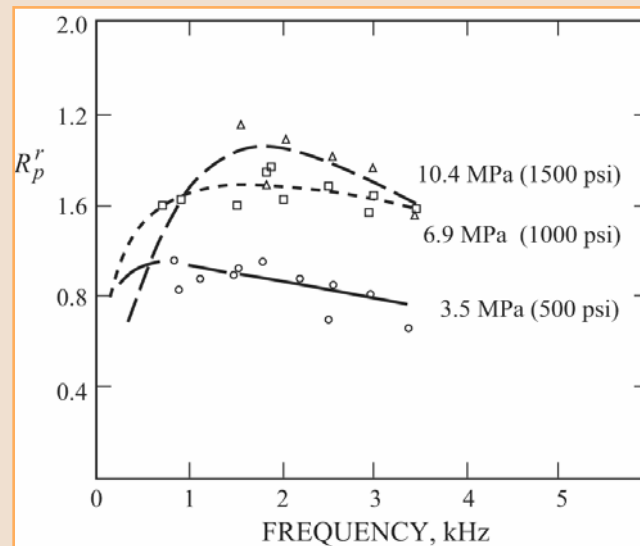
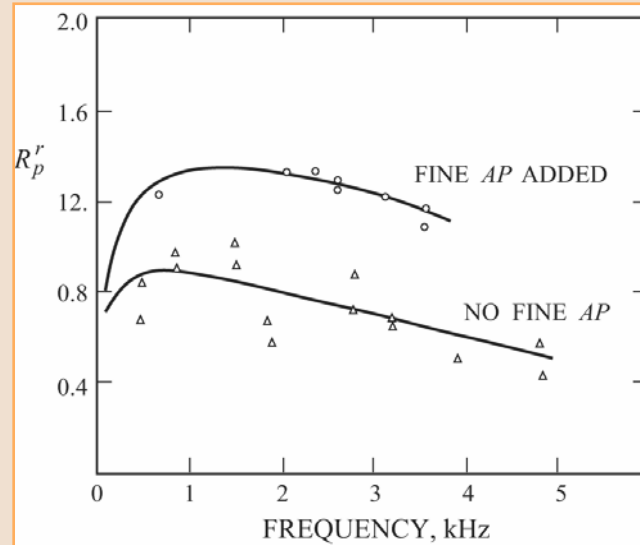
# The First T-Burner (Price and Sofferis 1958)



# A Sketch of the Basic T-burner and Two Variants

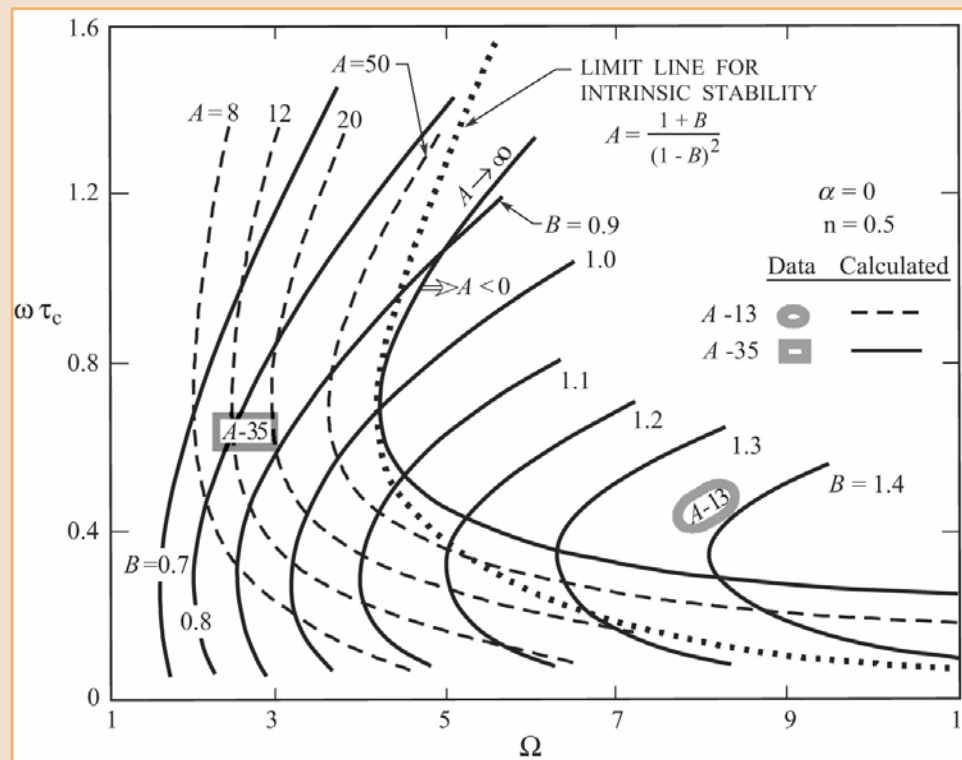


# Examples of Early T-Burner Data (Price 1984)

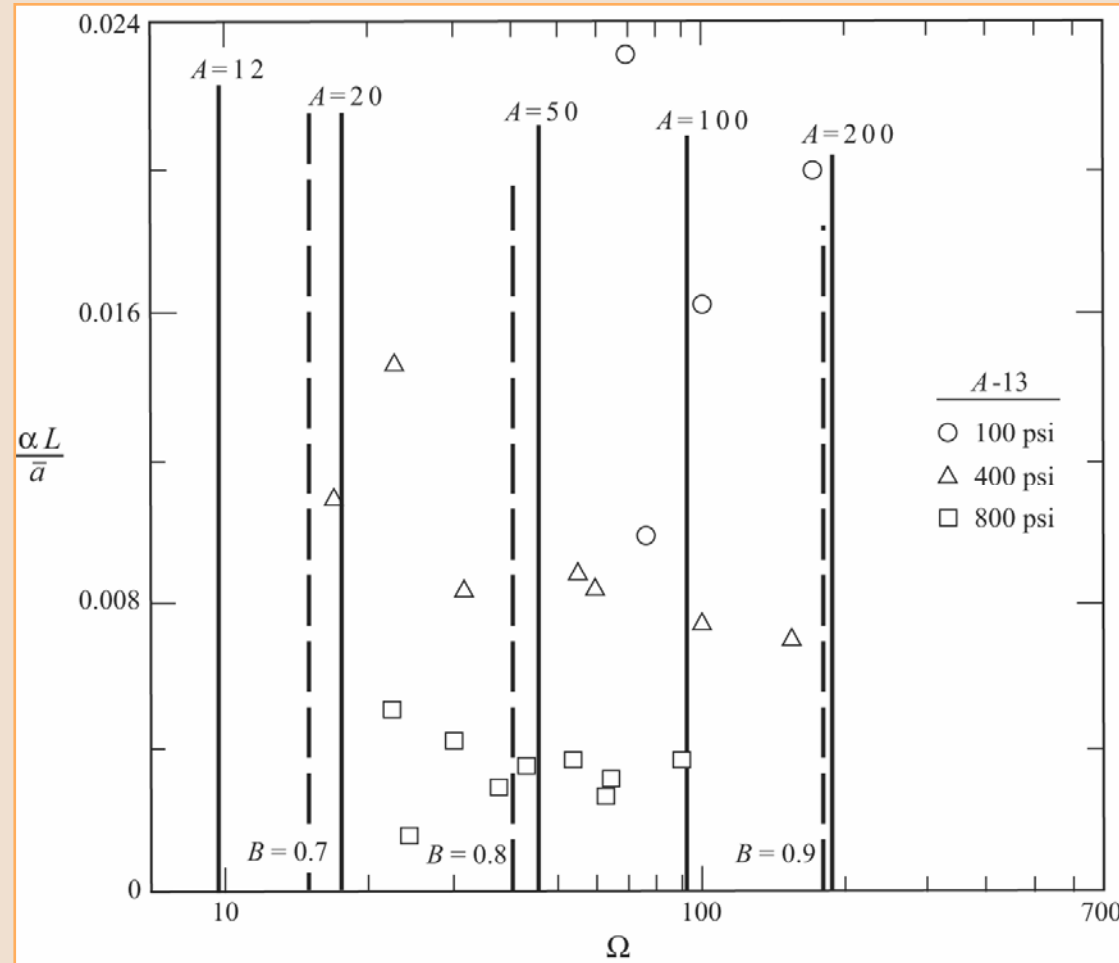




# General Chart for the QSHOD Model and L\* - Burner Data (Beckstead and Culick 1971)



# General Chart for the QSHOD Model and T-Burner Data (Beckstead and Culick 1971)

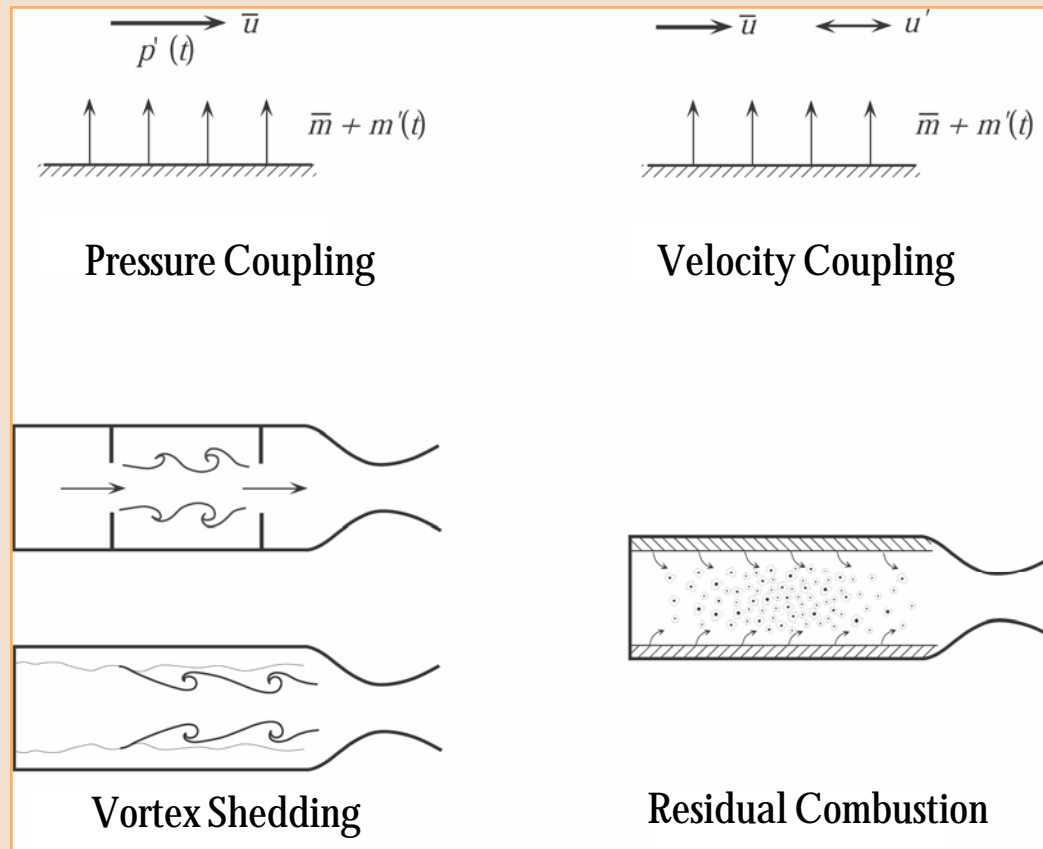


# Outline

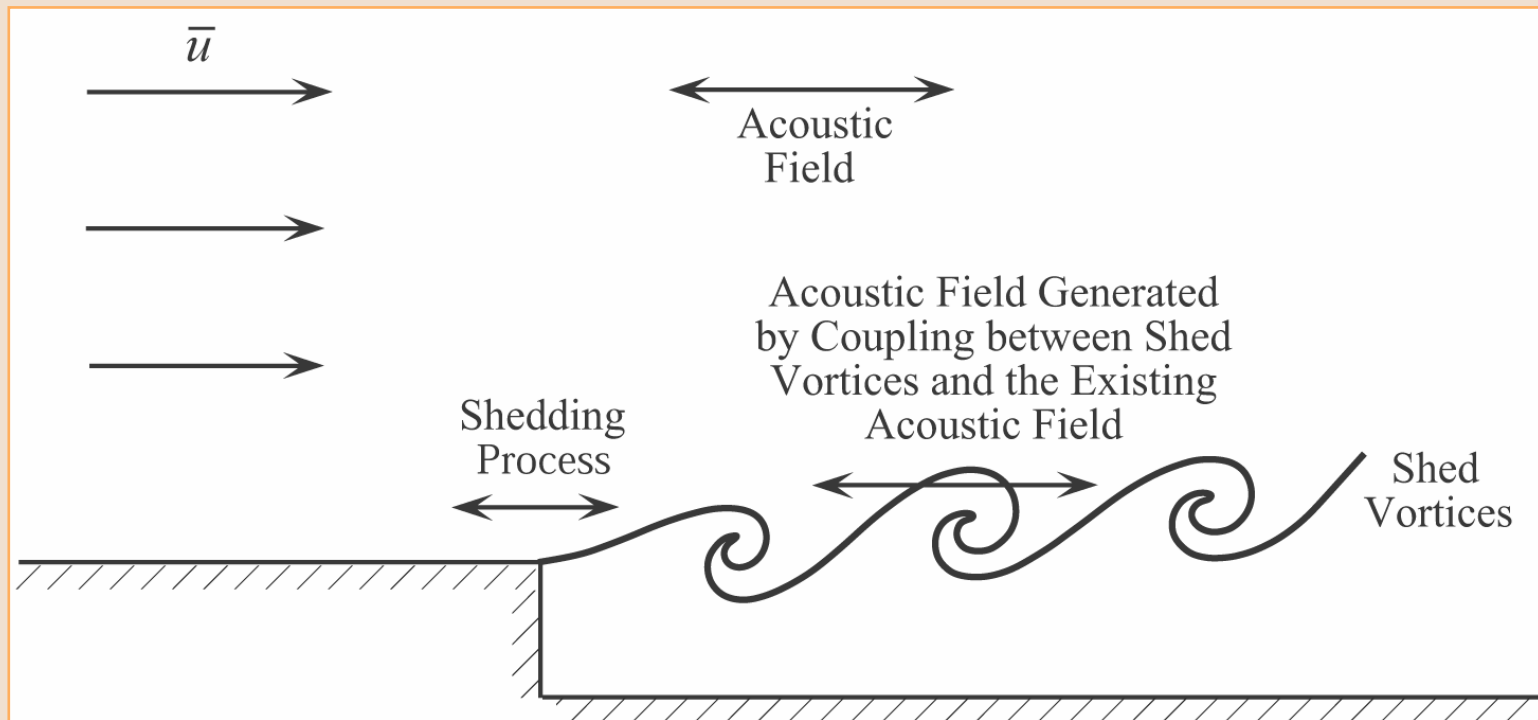
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# The Main Mechanisms



# Vortex Shedding at a Rearward Facing Step



# Apparatus For Demonstrating The Excitation Of Acoustic Modes By Vortex Shedding (Culick And Magiawala 1979)

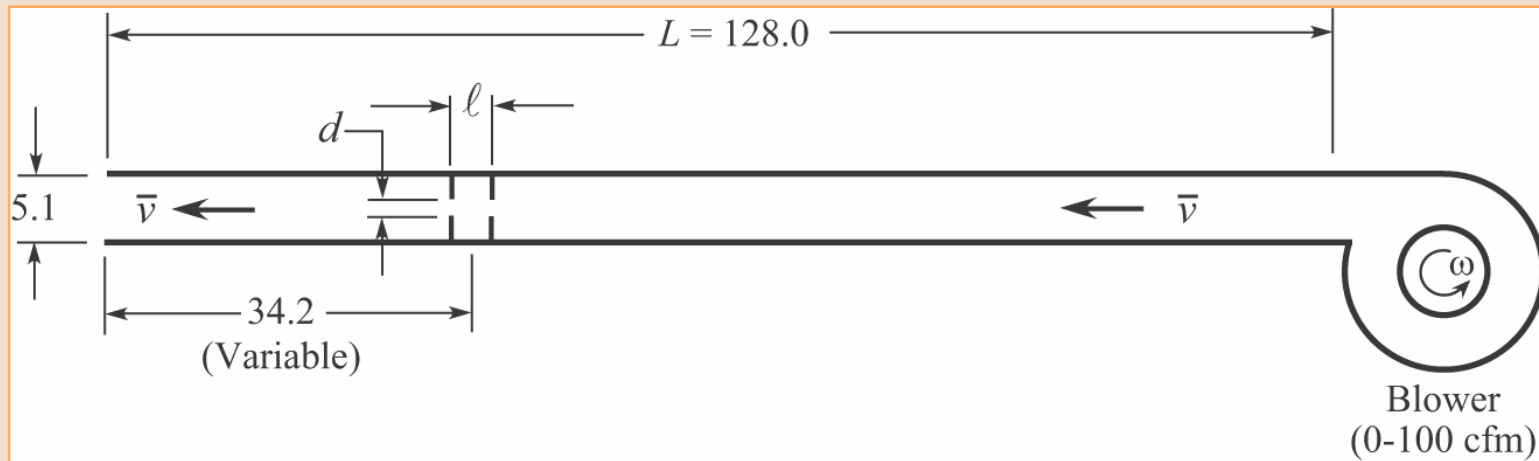
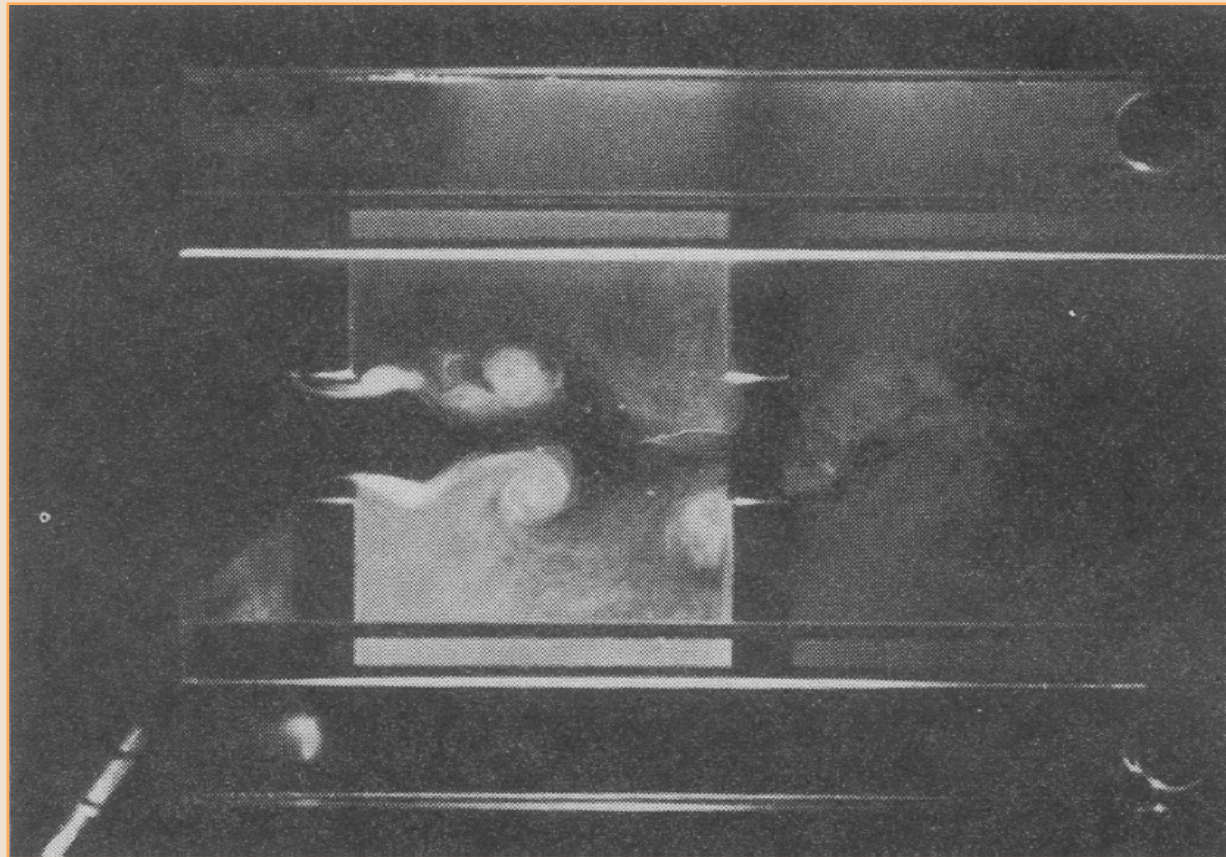


Fig 2.29?

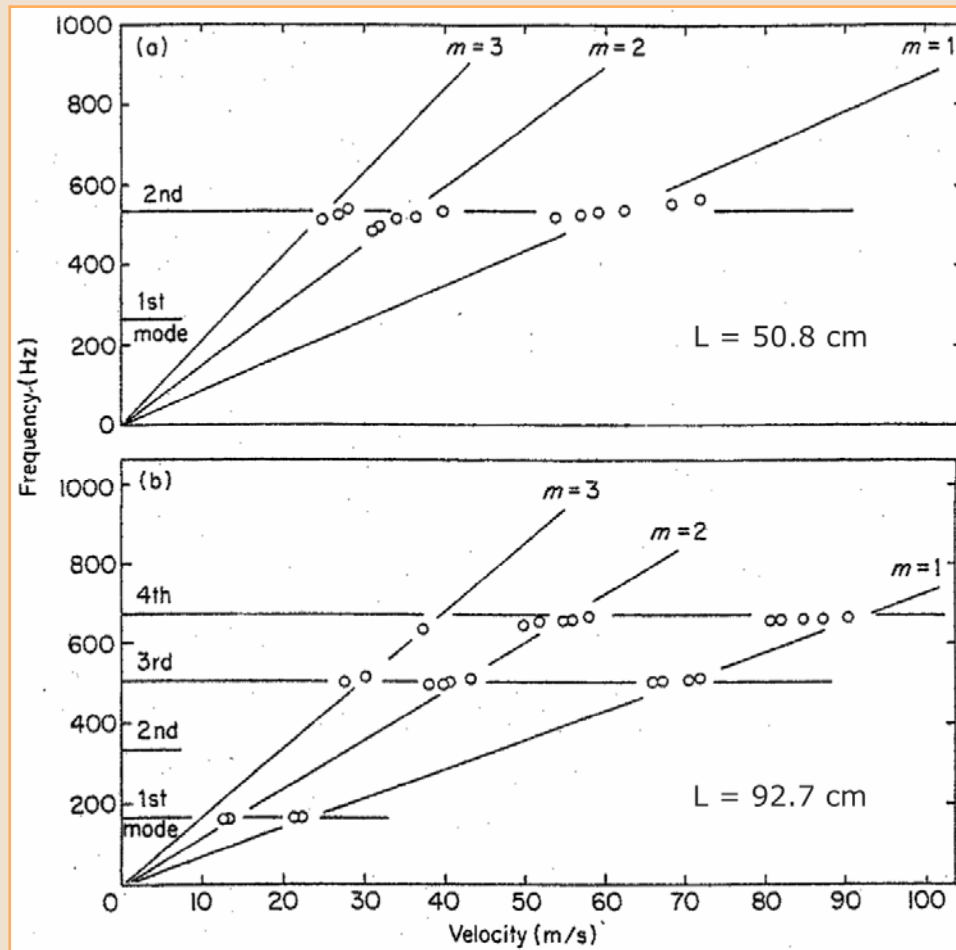


# Vortex Shedding in a Simple Laboratory Device (Nomoto 1982)

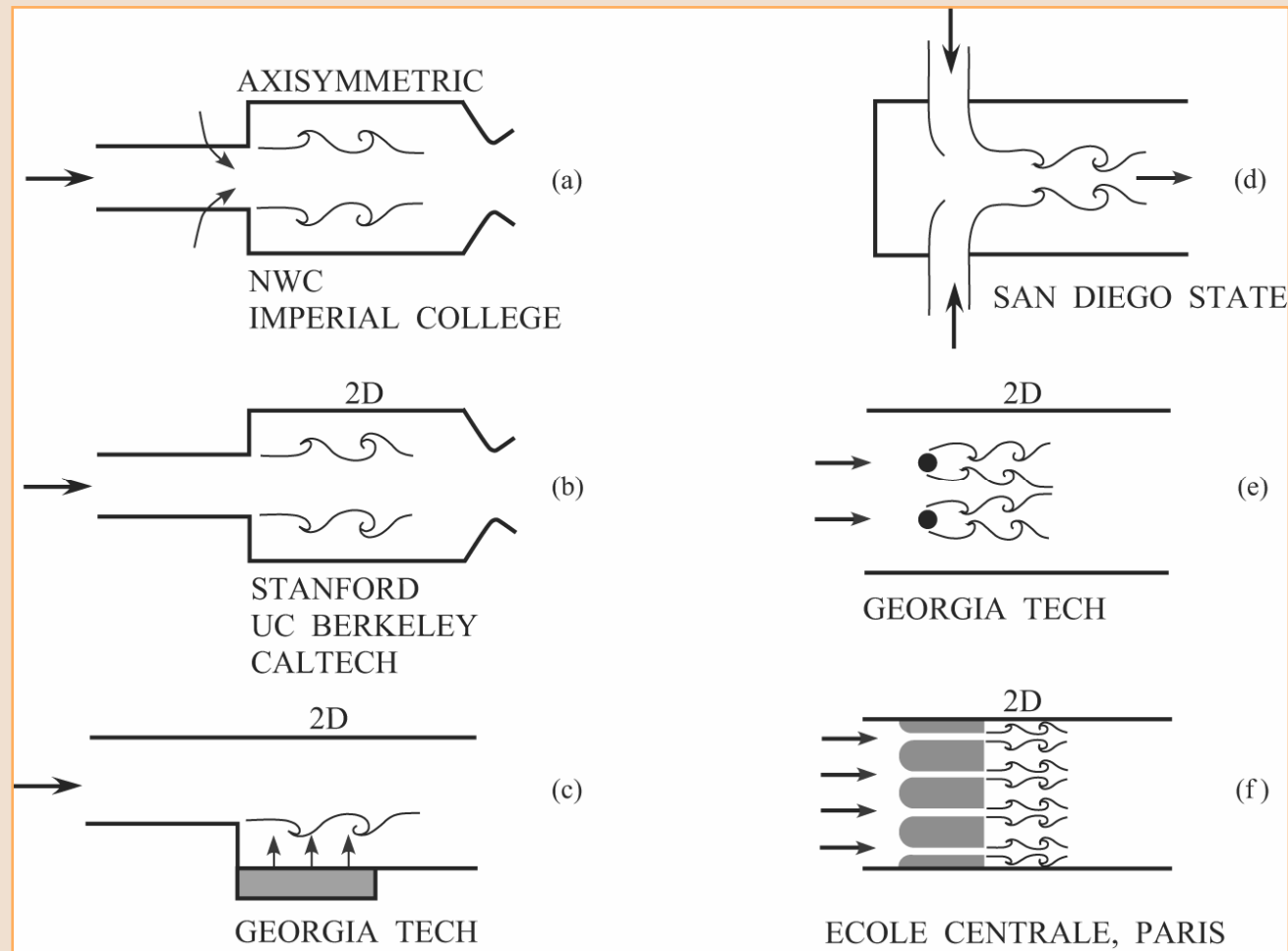


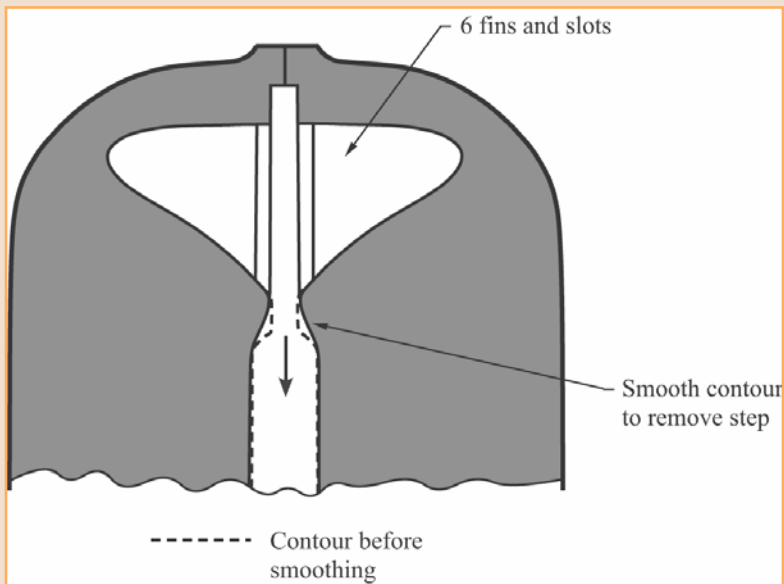


# Basic Behavior Due to Vortex Shedding (Nomoto 1982)



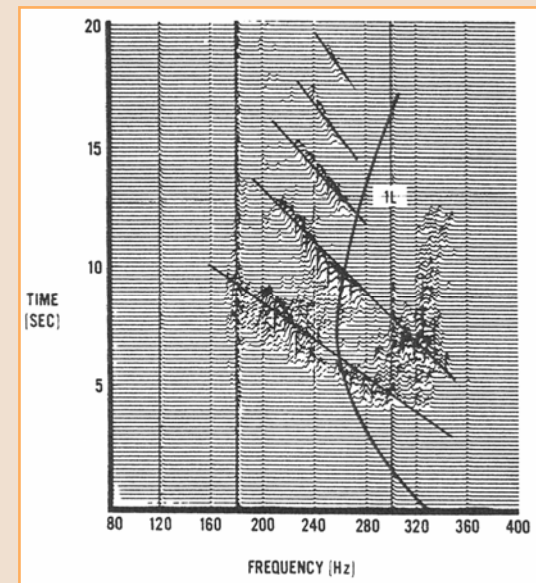
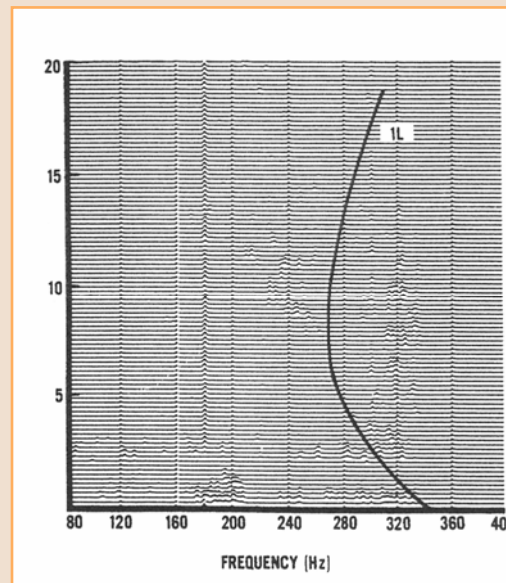
# Examples of Vortex Shedding (Schadow 2001)



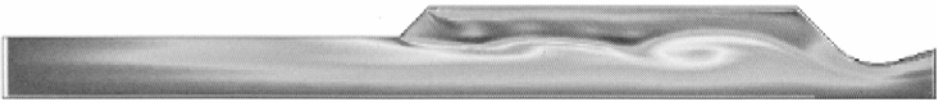
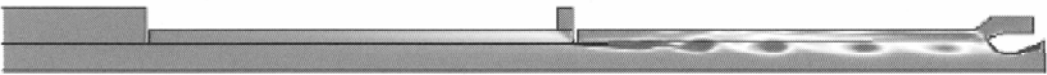
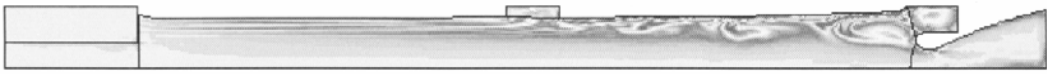


## The Origin And Elimination Of Pressure Oscillations Produced By Vortex Shedding (Flandro Et Al.1982)

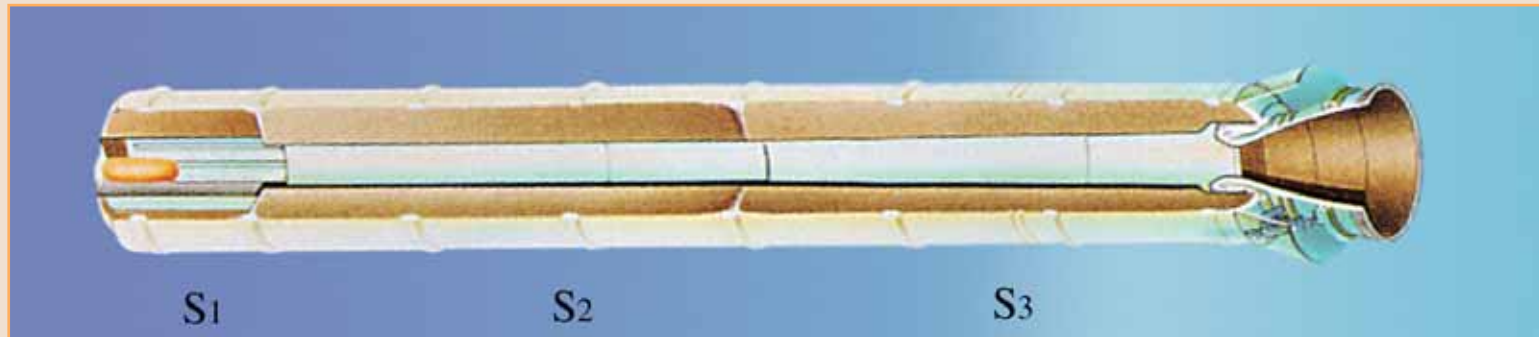
‘Waterfall Plots Of Low-frequency Oscillations Observed In A Minuteman III Stage 3 Motor. (Dawson Et Al.1981)



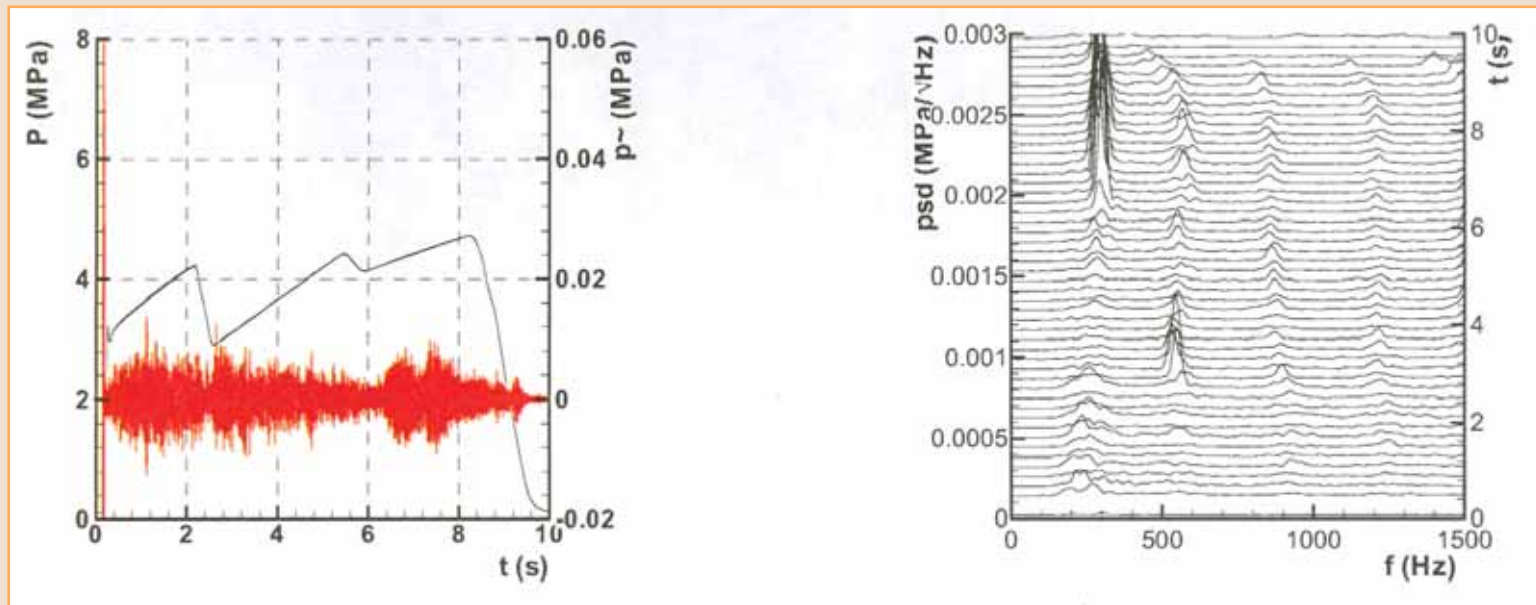
# Three Basic Causes of Vortex Shedding (Fabignon et al 2003)

	Corner vortex-shedding (VSA)
	Obstacle vortex-shedding (VSO)
	Parietal vortex-shedding (VSP)

# The Ariane 5 Booster Motor P230 (Farbignon et al 2003)



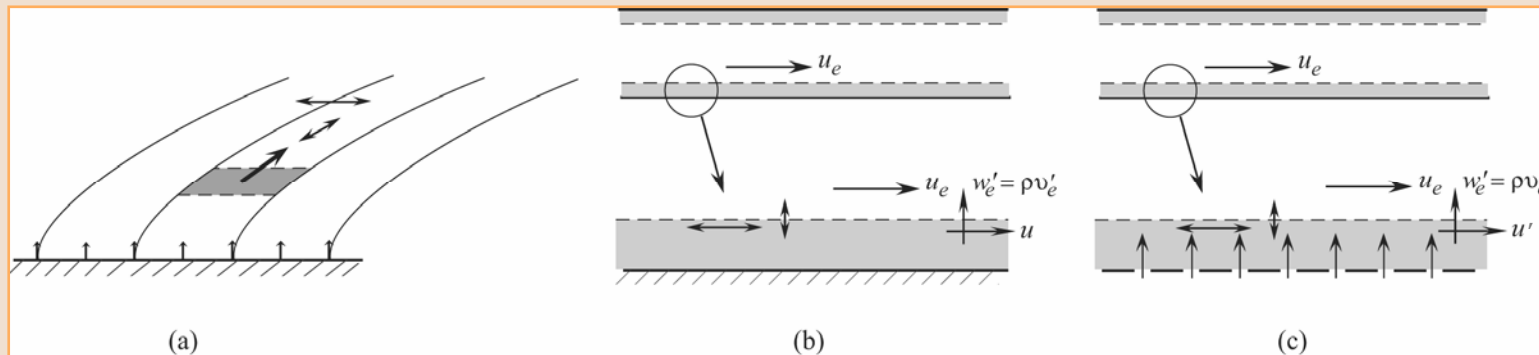
# Ariane 5 Sub-scale Test Result (Farbignon et al 2003)



# Purely Fluid-Mechanical Processes at a Permeable Surface

Flow Turning

Pumping



Burning Propellant

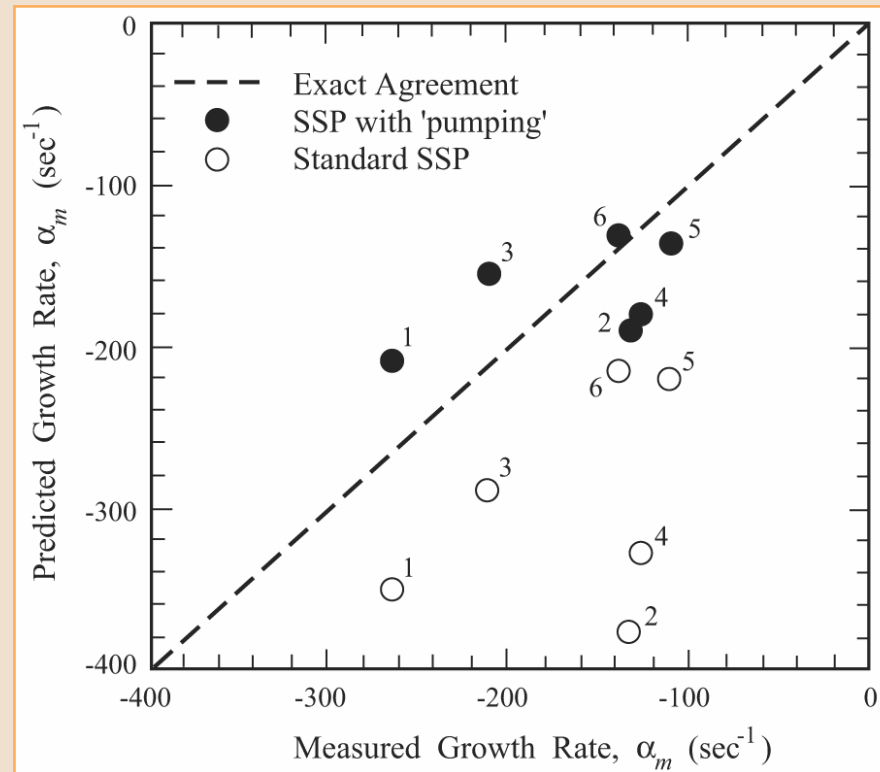
Impermeable Surface

Permeable Surface

- 'Flow turning' at a Permeable Surface
- 'Pumping' at Permeable or Impermeable Surfaces



# Influence of Pumping on the Growth Rate of Oscillations (Flandro 2005)



- Accounting for pumping is essential for correct assessment of burning surfaces
- Influence on oscillations depends on the mode shape and on the shape of the chamber



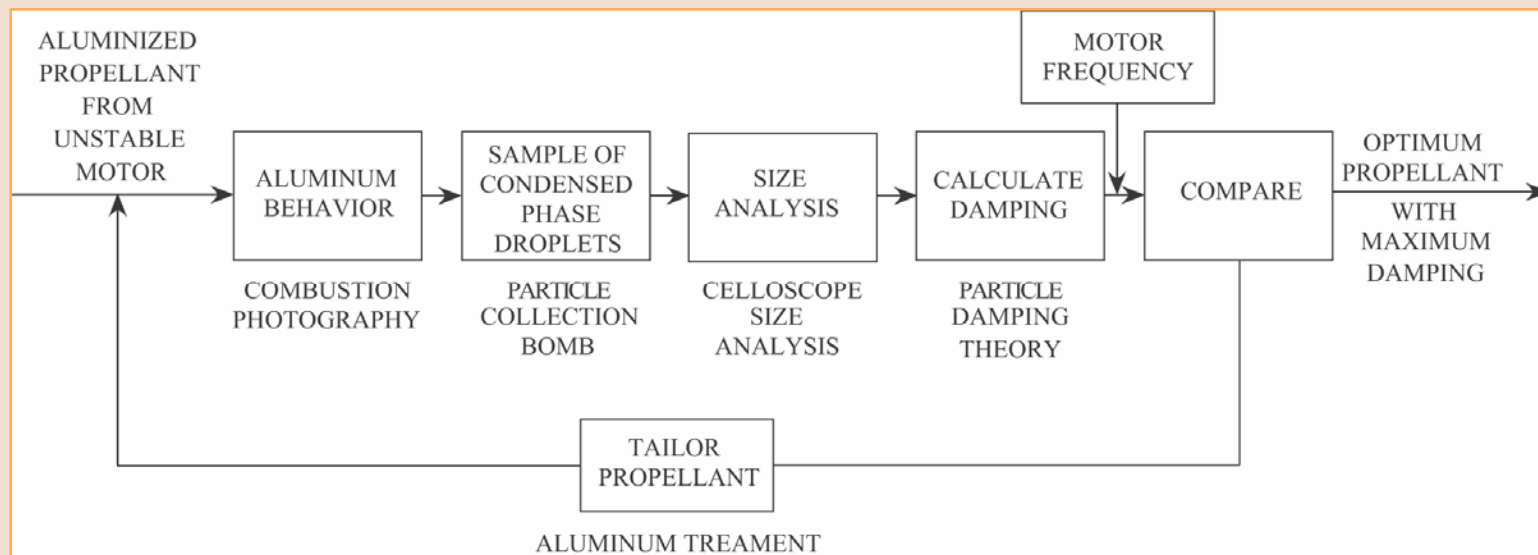


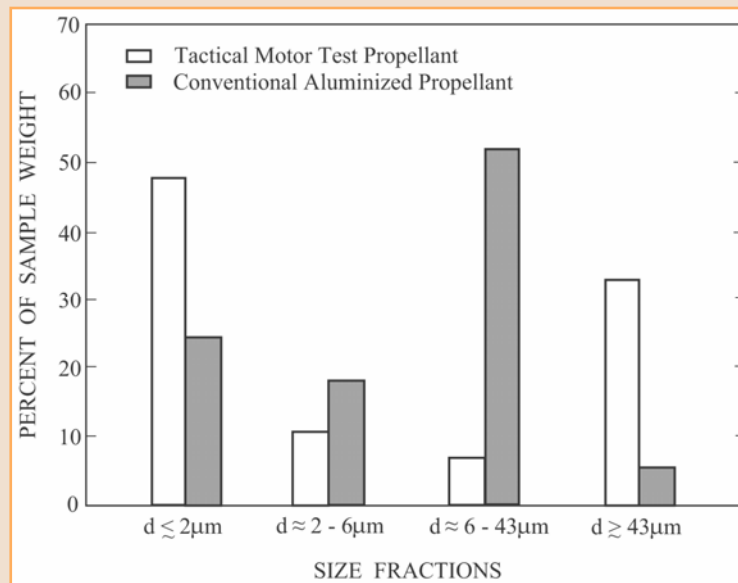
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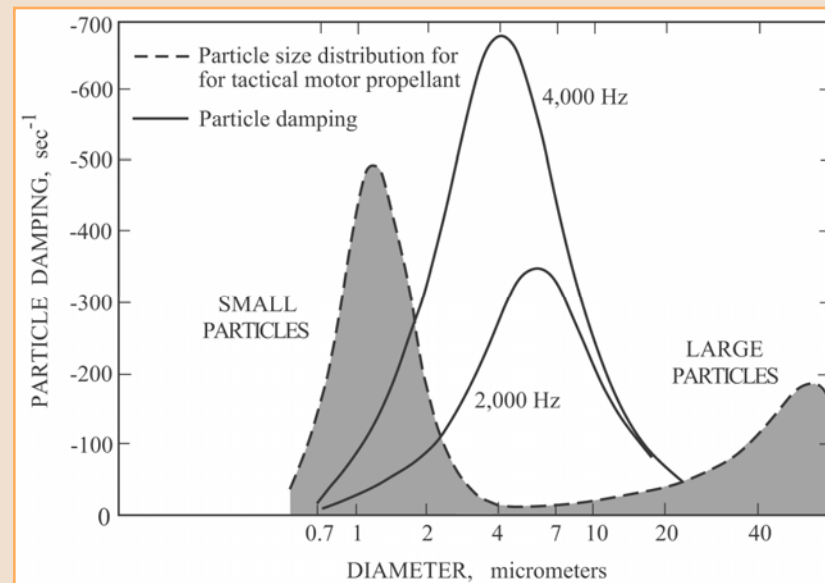


# A Procedure To Improve The Attenuation Of Combustion Instabilities By Increasing The Particle Damping (Derr, Matthes And Crump 1979)





Particle size distributions for a tactical motor propellant and a conventional aluminized propellant (Mathes and Crump 1979)



Comparison of particle size distribution to the optimum size distribution for damping in a motor (Derr, Mathes and Crump 1979)



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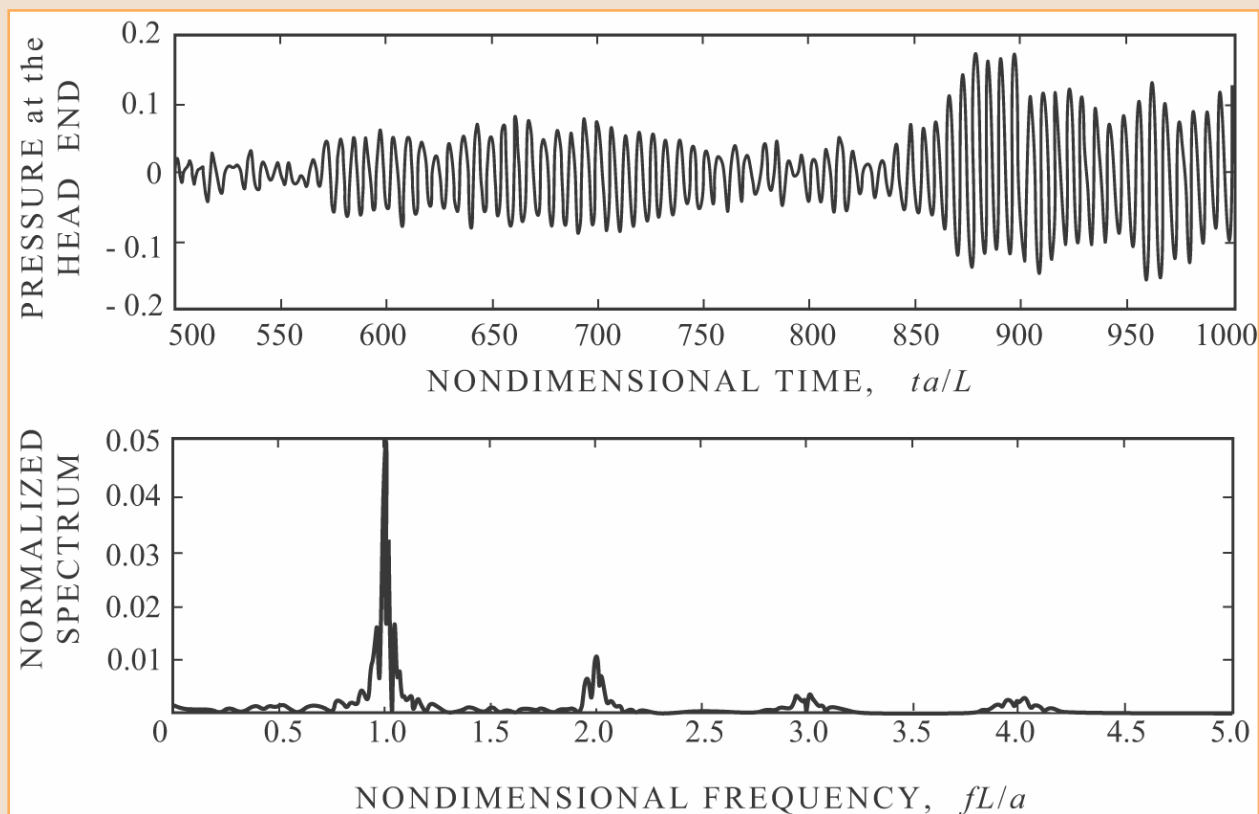


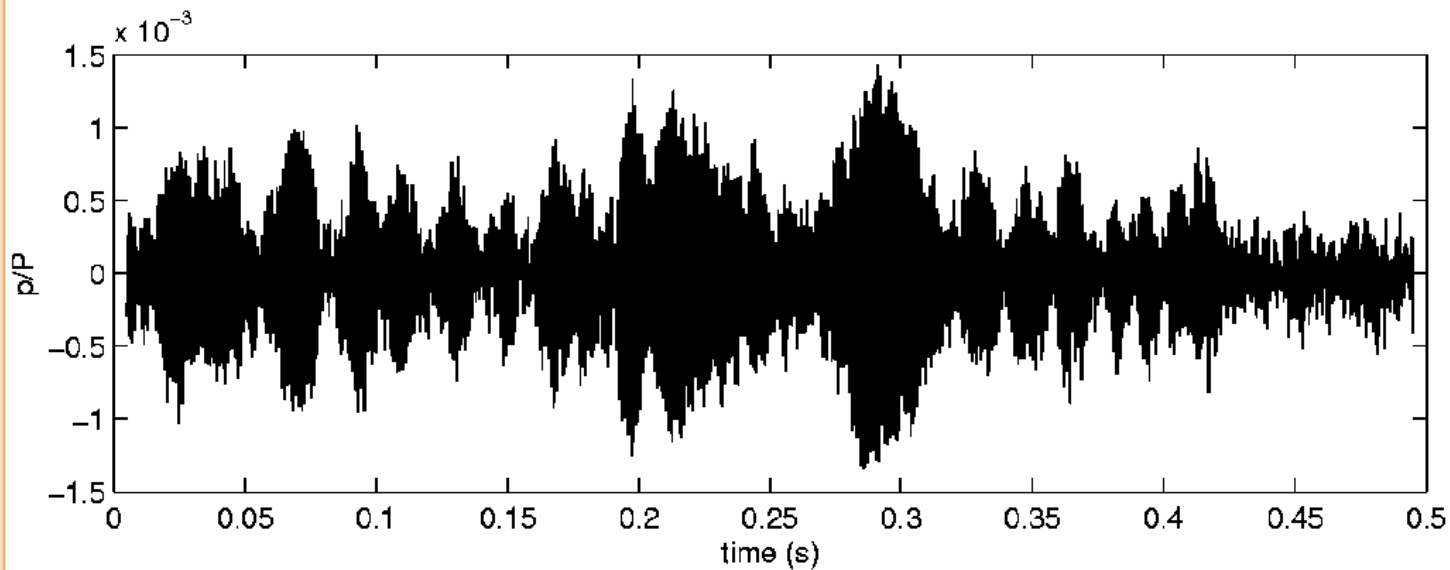
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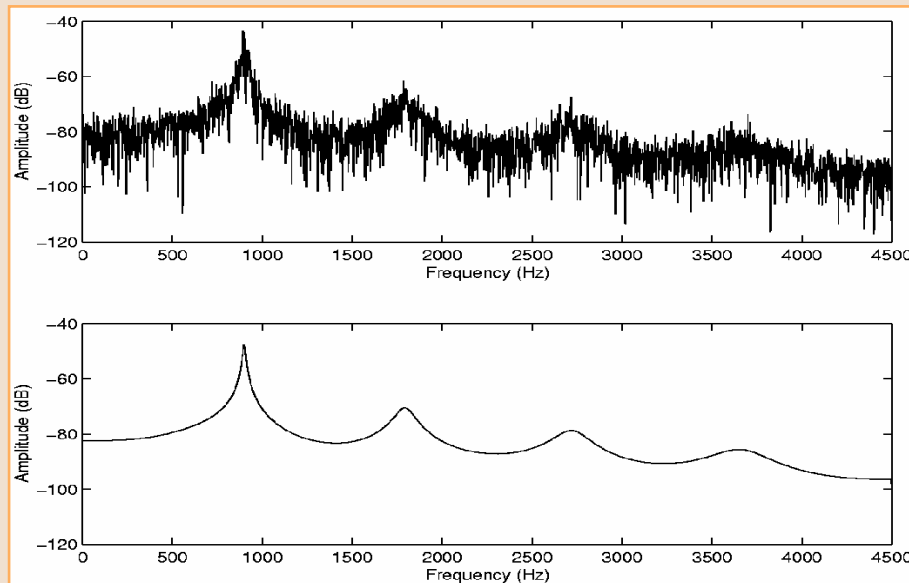


# Pressure Trace And Spectrum For A Simulation With Noise; Four Modes Included, First Mode Unstable (Burnley And Culick 1996)



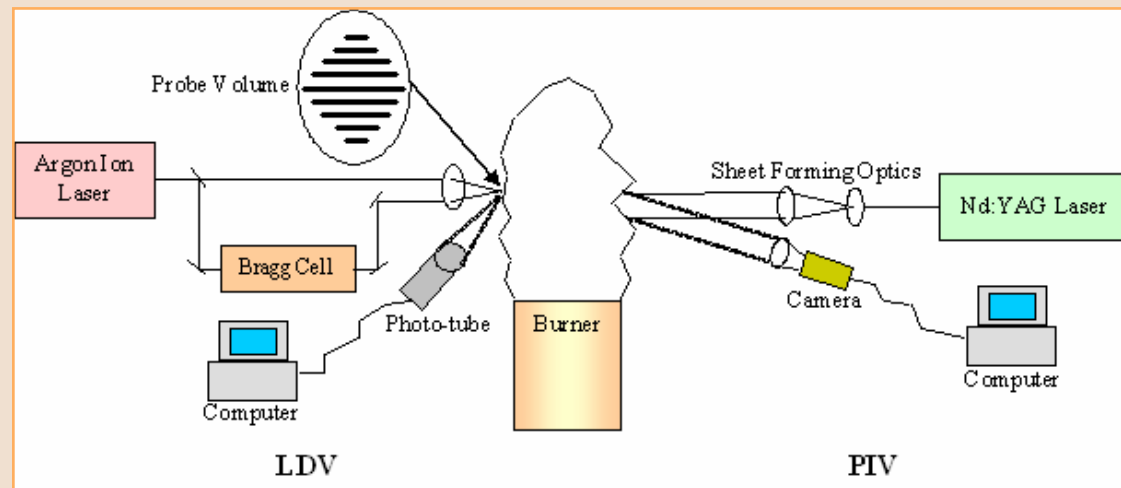


Simulated pressure trace with noise; all modes stable (Seywert and Culick 1999).

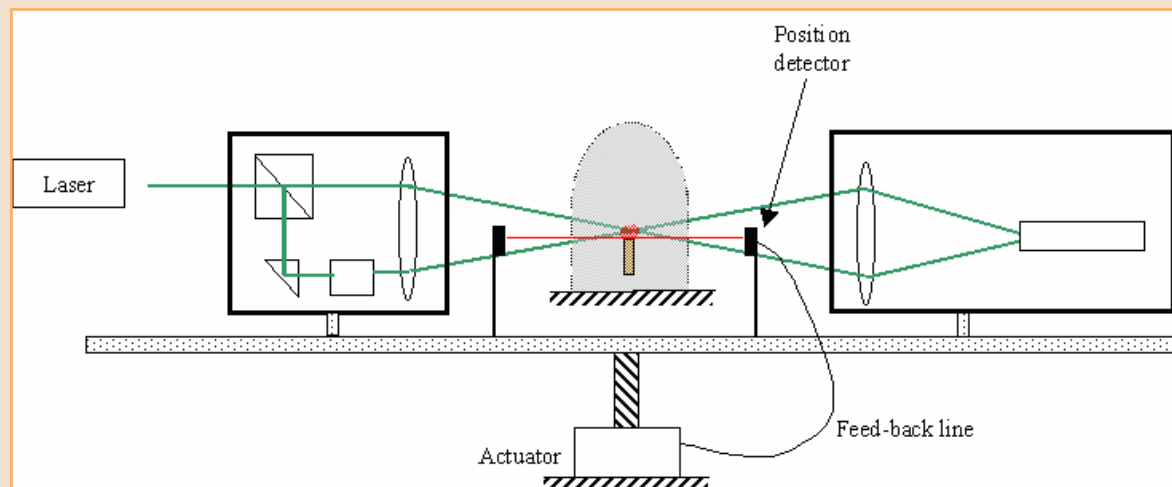


Application of Berg's method:  
power spectrum of the  
pressure trace and its  
reconstruction.





LDV, PIV Measurements of a Flame



Position System for...





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# Concluding Remarks

- Computational methods and power are nearly there.  
..e.g. calculations of classical acoustic modes for 'arbitrary shapes'
- 'Complete' qualitative picture of the dominant unsteady processes with no combustion exists  
..e.g. exhaust nozzle, particle damping, surface damping, flow-turning, pumping, fluid-mechanical processes generally
- Residual combustion is poorly understood (most recent work motivated by Ariane 5) ...  
..questions remain concerning interactions between residual burning and particle damping
- By far, the largest and most significant 'unknowns' are the interactions between unsteady flow and a burning surface  
..presently accurate measurements cannot be made over realistic ranges of mean pressure and frequency  
..it is not possible to detect with small-scale tests the consequences of 'small' changes observed in full-scale fringes
- Laser-based experimental methods offer the greatest opportunities  
..LDV, PIV, LIF, PLIF
- And that's where funding of a national facility should go

