Ares 1X Hybrid Modeling with Comparisons to Flight Data

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Integrated Loads, Structures, and Mechanisms
10 June 2010
Outline

• Ares 1X Flight Summary
• Ares 1X Data Summary
• Model Descriptions
• Model Comparisons to Flight Data
  – Liftoff
  – Transonic
  – RCS Firings
• Observations and Lessons Learned
Ares 1X Test Flight
October 28th, 2009

• Flight objectives included characterization of acoustic and random vibration environments
• Assessment of the vibroacoustic modeling methods possible
Significant Flight Events
Possible Environment Drivers

- Peak Liftoff Pressures occurred at $T = 3\text{–}5$ sec
- Transonic occurred at $T = 22\text{–}39$ sec
- Roll Control Firings occurred 11 times throughout flight
Ares 1X Flight Data Summary

• Low Frequency Channels (up to 100-150 Hz)
  – Under review: 42 accelerations and 243 pressures

• High Frequency Pressures (up to 1250 or 2500 Hz)
  – 5 of 60 channels did not produce good data

• High Frequency Accelerations (up to 1250 or 2500 Hz)
  – 3 of 21 channels did not produce good data

• Data Validity and Filtering for HF Channels
  – An anti-aliasing filter was applied to the raw data at 4x the sample rate
  – Data for the ~5200 samples/sec channels are good to about 1000-1250 Hz
  – Data for the ~10400 samples/sec channels are good to about 2500 Hz
SEA and Hybrid Models

*Multi-model approach*

- SEA Models built from FEM as a preflight exercise
- External Pressure Loading
  - *Representative flight pressures applied*
- Standard Damping
  - *1% loss factor*
- Standard Cavity Absorption
  - *1% absorption*
- SIF Applied to All External Surfaces
- Hybrid models built with local detail then integrated into full-stack SEA models
- Hybrid Connections
  - *Manual hybrid line connections used at FE/SEA I/F*
Liftoff Reconstruction Analysis

*Flight time 4 to 4.5 seconds*

- SEA and SEA/FE hybrid model results compared to processed flight data (20-1000 Hz for 5200 sample rate, 20-2000Hz for 10400 sample rate)
- Processed flight data for pressures and accelerations at the 4 – 4.5 second interval
- Applied flight pressures to the model and recovered accelerations at the locations corresponding to the flight instrumentation
- No adjustments to the models or modeling parameters were made post flight

**Pressure Time History**
Liftoff PSDs (T = 4-4.5s)  
Forward Vehicle Section

Flight Data – Pressure Spectra
Liftoff Response Comparison
Model vs. Flight Data

SEA greatly over predicts at frequencies of low modal density, whereas the hybrid model is very accurate by accounting for the discrete modes.
Liftoff Response Comparison
Model vs. Flight Data

Lack of FE model fidelity is most likely the cause of the poor correlation <50Hz
Liftoff Response Comparison
Model vs. Flight Data

Poor correlation most likely from the inability to capture correct CM Panel response.
Transonic Reconstruction Analysis

Flight time 35.5 to 36.0 seconds

- SEA and SEA/FE hybrid model results compared to processed flight data (20-1000 Hz for 5200 sample rate, 20-2000Hz for 10400 sample rate)
- Due to the widely varying pressures and minimum and maximum pressure level were used
- Applied TBL loading for M=0.85 with default parameters
  - Distance from leading edge modified to the distance from the vehicle nose

Pressure Time History
Transonic PSDs (T = 35.5-36.0s)

Forward Vehicle Section

Flight Data – Pressure Spectra

20+ dB range in measured responses in this zone

SPL [dB]

Frequency [Hz]

5 dB

Marshall Space Flight Center Engineering Photographic Analysis

Condensation Collar

Area I-X

2009-304:16/30:00 UTC 40.409 MET

Camera EHV222

Boeing Space Exploration

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Transonic Response Comparison
Model vs. Flight Data

High frequency over prediction occurs just above the ring frequency of the panel
Transonic Response Comparison

Model vs. Flight Data

Instrument location is a significant factor in assessing the accuracy of the model predictions.

Location

Flight Data

Hybrid (closer to rib)

Hybrid

Accelerator [g^2/Hz]

Frequency [Hz]

Flight Data

Hybrid Model Reconstruction

Hybrid Model Reconstruction

10x
Roll Control Thruster Firings

**Flight time 8.5 seconds**

**Acceleration Time History**

- Thruster firings induced significant vibrations in the first and upper stages
- Data and modeling assessment completed to determine the source of the vibration and the ability to simulate the event
Acoustic or Mechanical Driven?

Data Assessment

- The trend of the pressure increase equal to or greater than the increase in acceleration response, implies that most of the response is thruster plume acoustic driven.
RCS Firing SEA/Hybrid Modeling

**Multi-model approach**

- Model First Stage Avionics Module (FSAM) location during a time while RCS is firing and a time without.
- Apply the time consistent pressures and compare the change in predicted response to the flight response.
- Partially integrated model broken into 4 loading zones.
Nominal Flight Response Comparison
Model vs. Flight Data

SEA alone has difficulty modeling the structural characteristics of the FSAM.
Given that the simulation is linear, the increase in pressure captures the correct response...the firings can be modeled!
Observations and Lesson Learned

• Multi-model hybrid method
  – *Quick model set-up with an attractive computational cost when compared to full vehicle FEM or BEM*
  – *Hybrid results matched well with full vehicle FEM on another program*
  – *SEA not valid in the bulk of the frequency range of interest in many cases*

• Building Experience
  – *Model fidelity was a key player in the degree of correlation to test data*
  – *Instrumentation location during flight or in tests critical for model correlation*
  – *Correlating models for vibrations due to aero-acoustics may require a more controlled environment than the flight test*
  – *RoCS events are significant for random vibration and they can be predicted though modeling*

This flight has provided tremendous knowledge on modeling launch vehicle vibroacoustics and much more like it need to occur
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Thank you
The SM area is modeled as a simple panel and it is evident from the CAD picture that there is much more structure required for an accurate prediction.
Liftoff Response Comparison
Model vs. Flight Data

The instrument is mounted directly next to flight avionics but SEA bare panel response slightly under predicts, most likely due to model fidelity.