

Atmospheric entry to Earth and other planetary bodies

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Challenges for Hypersonic Vehicles



<u>TIME</u>

High speed \rightarrow over 4000 MPH!

AERODYNAMICS

Large range of conditions & manoeuvrability

<u>HEATING</u>

Air becomes hotter than the sun's surface (>5000 K)

THERMOCHEMISTRY

Complex and coupled physics and chemistry

SIMULATION & EXPERIMENTS

Numerical simulations prohibitively expensive & wind tunnel testing @ true flight conditions is impossible



NASA Space vehicles. Source: NASA.

But haven't we successfully entered Earth and other planets atmospheres since the 60's?

Entry, Decent and Landing















Mercury return capsule, 1 m radius

Starship, 5 m radius

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Hypersonic Wind Tunnels





Oxford Hypersonic Wind Tunnels. T6 is on the left and the High Density Tunnel on the right .

Thermochemistry





Slow motion at 1/8th true speed.

Ablation – Flowfield Coupling





Roughness Convective Heating Augmentation





Oxford Hypersonics Research Group

2.2

1.8

1.4

1.2

1.6⁰

Active Cooling - UHTC



10 µm

– 10 μm



Active Cooling – Boundary Layer Transition





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280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440

x [mm]

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transition

Thank you - any questions?

Oxford T6 Stalker Tunnel, 13.2 km/s.

World's fastest champagne cork

