Section Outline

• Objectives and Motivation for Testing
  – Technology, RDT&E, Evolutionary

• Representative LRE Test Campaigns
  – Apollo, Shuttle, ELV Propulsion

• Overview of Test Facilities for Liquid Rocket Engines
  – Boost, Upper Stage (Sea-level and Altitude)

• Statistics (historical) of Liquid Rocket Engine Testing
  – LOX/LH, LOX/RP, Other development

• Test Project Enablers: Engineering Tools, Operations, Processes, Infrastructure

Continued on Next Page ...
Section Outline (cont.)

Continued from Previous Page ...

• Non-NASA Test Capability
  – National Rocket Propulsion Test Alliance
  – Commercial Test Sites
  – University Test Sites

• Summary

• BACKUP MATERIAL
OBJECTIVES & MOTIVATION
FOR LRE TESTING
Key Terms

- **Development** testing is required to achieve design maturity, demonstrate capability, and to reduce risk to the qualification program. Development tests are conducted, as required, to:
  - Validate new design concepts or the application of proven concepts and techniques to a new configuration,
  - Assist in the evolution of designs from the conceptual phase to the operational phase,
  - Validate design changes,
  - Reduce the risk involved in committing designs to the fabrication of qualification and flight hardware,
  - Develop and validate qualification and acceptance test procedures,
  - Investigate problems or concerns that arise after successful qualification,
An objective of development testing is to identify problems early in their design evolution so that any required corrective actions can be taken prior to starting formal qualification testing.

- **Qualification** tests (also commonly known as certification tests) are conducted to:
  - Demonstrate that the design, manufacturing process, and acceptance program produce hardware/software that meet specification requirements with adequate margin to accommodate multiple rework and test cycles,
  - In addition, the qualification tests should validate the planned acceptance program, including test techniques, procedures, equipment, instrumentation, and software.
Generally qualification follows completion of the development test program.

- **Acceptance** tests are conducted to demonstrate the acceptability of each deliverable item to meet performance specification and demonstrate error-free workmanship in manufacturing. Acceptance testing is intended to:
  - Stress screen items to precipitate incipient failures due to latent defects in parts, processes, materials, and workmanship,
  - Component acceptance testing at the bench level serves to reduce risk for engine acceptance testing, but it may not simulate the engine environments adequately.
Many components require engine hot fire to adequately reduce flight risk. (An engine LRU is a component that may be removed and replaced by a new unit, without requiring reacceptance test firing of the engine with the new unit. If the unit being replaced was included in an engine acceptance test firing as part of its acceptance test, then the replacement unit either should be subjected to such a test on an engine, or should undergo equivalent unit-level acceptance testing).
Objectives of Liquid Propulsion Testing

Some examples of each are listed

- **Component Development**
  - Combustion devices (turbomachinery, chambers, ignitors), e.g. RS-84
  - Advanced technology demonstrators

- **Prototype Engine Development**
  - J-2S, XRS-2200, RL-60, MB-60

- **Flight Engine Qualification, Certification**
  - J-2, F-1, SSME, RS-68, RL-10, etc.

- **Flight Engine Acceptance**
  - RS-68, SSME

- **Major Engine Upgrades**
  - SSME Block Upgrades

- **Re-development and Re-Use Potential**
  - LR-89 thrust chamber
Typical Sequence of Testing

- An On-going process of risk reduction (components, engines, stages)
Testing Cost / Total Cost for Propulsion

Survey of LOX/RP and LOX/LH Engine Development Programs

Effect on Engine Flight Success Rate

REPRESENTATIVE TEST CAMPAIGNS
Test Facility Challenges – *Components, Engines, Stages*

- **Stage/Vehicle Testing**
  - Complex
    - Self Contained
    - Transfer Systems

- **Engine Testing**
  - More Complexity
    - Engine Self Contained
    - Propellant Systems on Stand
    - Transfer Systems

- **Component Testing**
  - More Complexity
    - Facility Emulates Engine Parameters
    - High Pressures
    - High Flowrates
    - Extremely Fast Controls

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Space Shuttle Vehicle (External Tank)

Space Shuttle Main Engine

Turbopump Component
# A Survey of Test Engine Test Campaigns

**SSME** (Boost) | **F-1** (Boost) | **RS-68** (Boost) | **J-2** (U/S) | **RL-10A-1** (U/S) | **LMDE** (Lander)
---|---|---|---|---|---
**Thrust** | 500 Klb | 1.5 Mlb | 700 Klb | 250 Klb | 15 Klb | 10 Klb
**Hot-Fire Test Seconds Prior to First Flight** | 110,000 s | 250,000 s | **11,000 s** (i/w) | 120,000 s | 71,000 s | 149,000 s
**Hot-Fire Test Seconds After First Flight** | ~750,000 s* (& counting) | 30,000 s | 6,810 s | in-work (i/w) | Upgraded to RL-10A-3 | N/A
**Hot-Fire Tests Prior to First Flight** | 726 | 2805 | 188 | 1730 | 707 | 2809
**Years of Devt.** | 9 | 8 | 5 - 6 | 6 | 3 | 5
**Missions Flown** | 113 | ~15 | 3 | ~15 | i/w | 6 (Apollo 11,12,14-17)
**Vehicle** | Shuttle | Saturn V | Delta IV | Saturn V | Various | Saturn V

*SSME Flight Seconds (~150,000 s) not counted
**RS-68 Pre-flight Seconds (in-work): ~19500 s total (~11000 s at SSC)

For many of the above:

- Testing was performed at a variety of locations

## Booster Engines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Time from Program Start to Qualification</th>
<th>Engine Life (firings / secs)</th>
<th>Burn Time (secs)</th>
<th>Feasibility</th>
<th>Development including stage firings</th>
<th>Qualification including stage firings</th>
<th>Total Development and Qualification including stage firings</th>
<th>Flight Success Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LE-7</td>
<td>11 years ('83–'94)</td>
<td>- / 1720</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>2 - - -</td>
<td>9 - - -</td>
<td>5 - - -</td>
<td>14 282 15,639</td>
<td>88.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD-0120</td>
<td>11 years ('76–'87)</td>
<td>4 / 2000</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>90 793 163,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSME†</td>
<td>9 years ('72–'81)</td>
<td>65 / 27,000</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>0 0 0 0</td>
<td>16+ 627 77,135</td>
<td>4+ 99 33,118</td>
<td>20+ 726 110,253</td>
<td>99.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vulcain</td>
<td>10 years ('85–'95)</td>
<td>20 / 6000</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>0 0 0 0</td>
<td>12+ - - -</td>
<td>2 - - -</td>
<td>14+ 278 87,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* SSME includes production up to 1st flight

## Upper Stage Engines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Time from Program Start to Qualification</th>
<th>Engine Life (firings / secs)</th>
<th>Burn Time (secs)</th>
<th>Feasibility</th>
<th>Development including stage firings</th>
<th>Qualification including stage firings</th>
<th>Total Development and Qualification including stage firings</th>
<th>Flight Success Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HM7A</td>
<td>6 yrs ('73–'79)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>11 - 25,000</td>
<td>90.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HM7B</td>
<td>3 yrs ('80–'83)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>10 - -</td>
<td>96.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J-2</td>
<td>6 yrs ('60–'66)</td>
<td>30 / 3750</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>36 1,700 116,000</td>
<td>2 30 3,807</td>
<td>38 1,730 120,000</td>
<td>97.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J-2S*</td>
<td>4 yrs ('65–'69)</td>
<td>30 / 3750</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1 - 10,756</td>
<td>6 273 30,858</td>
<td>Development only</td>
<td>Development only</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LE-5</td>
<td>8 yrs ('77–'85)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>3 54 2,587</td>
<td>5 188 13,414</td>
<td>3 134 14,292</td>
<td>8 322 27,706</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LE-5A</td>
<td>5 yrs ('86–'91)</td>
<td>14 / 2920</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>2 66 6,918</td>
<td>2 52 9,238</td>
<td>4 118 16,156</td>
<td>86.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LE-5B</td>
<td>4 yrs ('95–'99)</td>
<td>16 / 2236</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>1 8 237</td>
<td>1 23 1,077</td>
<td>4 79 11,963</td>
<td>5 102 13,040</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL10A-1</td>
<td>3 yrs ('58–'61)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>&gt;230 - - -</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>&gt;230 707 71,036</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL10A-3-3A</td>
<td>1 yr ('80–'81)</td>
<td>23 / 5800</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>4+ 214 18,881</td>
<td>1 24 5,864</td>
<td>5+ 238 24,745</td>
<td>97.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL10A-4</td>
<td>3 yrs ('88–'91)</td>
<td>27 / 4000</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>3+ 51 8,321</td>
<td>2+ 73 15,055</td>
<td>1 38 5,265</td>
<td>3+ 111 20,320</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL10A-4-1</td>
<td>1 yr ('94)</td>
<td>28 / 3480</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>1 5 2,068</td>
<td>1 42 3,683</td>
<td>2 47 5,751</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RL10B-2</td>
<td>3 yrs ('95–'98)</td>
<td>15 / 3500</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>1 119 1,701</td>
<td>3+ 125 11,605</td>
<td>1 30 4,044</td>
<td>4 155 15,649</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YF-73</td>
<td>7 yrs ('76–'83)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>- 120 30,000</td>
<td>85.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YF-75</td>
<td>7 yrs ('86–'93)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>- - - -</td>
<td>- 28,000</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* J-2S did not enter qualification due to program cancellation. Data included for comparative purposes only

## Booster Engines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Time from Program Start to Qualification</th>
<th>Engine Life (firings / secs)</th>
<th>Nominal Burn Time (secs)</th>
<th>Feasibility</th>
<th>Development including stage firings</th>
<th>Qualification including stage firings</th>
<th>Total Development and Qualification including stage firings</th>
<th>Flight Success Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F-1</td>
<td>8 yrs ('59-’66)</td>
<td>20 / 2250</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 34 &gt;2255</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-1 165K</td>
<td>2 yrs ('58-’60)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17 85</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-1 188K</td>
<td>3 yrs ('60-’62)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27 1,100</td>
<td>97.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-1 200K</td>
<td>2 yrs ('63-’65)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>48 1,700</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-1 205K</td>
<td>2 yrs ('65-’66)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16 800</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LR87-AJ-1</td>
<td>4 yrs ('55-’58)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 46 3,579</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-3 Booster</td>
<td>3 yrs ('58-’60)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3 44</td>
<td>98.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-3 Sustainer</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>96.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-5 Booster</td>
<td>3 yrs ('61-’64)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-5 Sustainer</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>98.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-5A Booster</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3 yr ('88-’91)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 29 748</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MA-5A Sustainer</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1 12 716</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NK-15/NK-15B</td>
<td>5 yrs ('84-’89)</td>
<td>1 / 110</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>199 450 40,200</td>
<td>97.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NK-33 / NK-43</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 yrs ('89 - ’74)</td>
<td>3 / 365</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>101 350 61,651</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD-171</td>
<td>10 yrs ('75-’85)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>346 19,685</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>~80 275 ~25,000</td>
<td>95.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD-180 (Atlas III)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 yrs ('96-’99)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11+ 95 15,574</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD-180 (Atlas V)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1 yr ('99-00)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4+ 24 4,444</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-27</td>
<td>1 yr ('72)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS-27A</td>
<td>1 yr ('88)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>0 0 0 0 0 0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† = includes production due to lack of further information

## Upper Stage Engines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Time from Program Start to Qualification</th>
<th>Engine Life (firings / secs)</th>
<th>Burn Time (secs)</th>
<th>Feasibility</th>
<th>Development including stage firings</th>
<th>Qualification including stage firings</th>
<th>Total Development and Qualification including stage firings</th>
<th>Flight Success Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LR91-AJ-1</td>
<td>4 yrs ('55-’59)</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NK-43</td>
<td>5 yrs ('69 - ’74)</td>
<td>3 / 365</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RD-120</td>
<td>10 yrs ('75-’85)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>94.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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AIAA LRE Course
ISTB first test May 1975
FMOF first flight April 1981
Phase II first flight April 1983
Block I first flight July 1995
Block IIA first flight January 1998
Block II first flight July 2001

61 Development engines tested

0.9983

Program Hotfire Seconds (x1000)

Test Demonstrated Reliability

Single Engine Reliability

0.999
0.990
0.900
0.900

ISTB first test May 1975

Rocketdyne
5/2002

BOEING
OVERVIEW OF TEST FACILITIES FOR LIQUID PROPULSION TESTING (representative capabilities)
Rocket Propulsion Test Sites

DoD Sites
- Arnold Engineering Development Center
- Redstone Arsenal
- Edwards AFB, AFRL
- Naval Warfare, China Lake

NASA Sites
- Glenn Research Center
- Plum Brook Station
- Marshall Space Flight Center
- White Sands Test Facility
- Stennis Space Center

https://rockettest.ssc.nasa.gov
Test Capability Figures of Merit

- Component Testing Capability
  - Thrust Scale, Propellants, Pressure, Duration

- Engine Testing
  - Thrust Scale, Propellants, Duration (& Vac if needed)

- Stage Testing
  - Thrust Scale, Propellants, Pressure

Pressure ➔ ultra-low (vac demo) and ultra-high (for components dev)
Duration ➔ extended duration capability sufficient to run mission profile
Propellants ➔ cryo, or non-cryo, hypergol, storables, etc.
Thrust Scale ➔ appropriate thrust level infrastructure for test article size/thrust
SSC and Surrounding Buffer Zone
TEST STAND CAPABILITIES:
- Thrust capability of 1.5 M-lb
- Flame Deflector Cooling 220,000 gal/min
- Deluge System 75,000 gal/min
- Data measurement system
- Two derricks – 75 ton and 200 ton
- High-pressure gas distribution systems
- LOX and LH2 propellant supply systems
- Hazardous gas and fire detection systems
- Barge unloading capability (2 LOX, 2 LH)
- Diffuser (A-2)
Space Shuttle Main Engine Test

NASA

Space Shuttle Engine

SSC A-1 Test Stand
Stage and Engine Testing – SSC B Complex

TEST STAND CAPABILITIES:
- Thrust capability of 13 M-lb
- Flame Deflector Cooling 330,000 gal/min
- Deluge System 123,000 gal/min
- Data measurement system
- Two derricks – 175 ton and 200 ton
- High-pressure gas distribution systems
- LOX and LH2 propellant supply systems
- Hazardous gas and fire detection systems
- Barge unloading capability (3 LOX, 3 LH)

B-2 Test of Delta IV Common Booster Core

B-1 Test of Delta IV RS-68
Component and Engine Testing - SSC E-1 Test Stand

• **E1 Cell 1**
  - Primarily Designed for Pressure-Fed LO₂/LH₂/RP & Hybrid-Based Test Articles
  - Thrust Loads up to 750K lbf (horizontal)

• **E1 Cell 2**
  - Designed for LH₂ Turbopump & Preburner Assembly Testing
  - Thrust Loads up to 60K lbf

• **E1 Cell 3**
  - Designed for LO₂ Turbopump, Preburner Assembly Testing & LOX/LH Engine Testing
  - Thrust Loads up to 750K lbf

**General Pressure Capabilities**

- LO₂/LH₂ ~ 8,500 psi
- RP ~ 8500 psi (Ready 1/06)
- GN/GH ~ 15,000 psi
- Ghe ~ 10,000 psi
Mid-Scale Component/Engine Testing - SSC E-2

• E2 Cell 1
  - Primarily Designed for Pressure-Fed LO₂/RP1 Based Test Articles
  - Thrust Loads up to 100K lbₜ (horizontal)
  - LO₂/RP1 ~ 8500 psia
  - GN/GH ~ 15000 psia
  - Hot GH (6000 psia/1300 F)

• E2 Cell 2
  - Designed for LO₂/H₂O₂/RP1 Engine/Stage Test Articles
  - Loads up to 150K lbₜ
Spacecraft Propulsion Research Facility (Plum Brook Station B-2)

B-2 is a one-of-a-kind facility that tests full-scale upper-stage launch vehicles and rocket engines under simulated high-altitude conditions. (e.g. Delta LV Upper Stage – LOX/LH)

Purpose: To test an engine or vehicle that is exposed for indefinite periods to low ambient pressures, low background temperatures, and dynamic solar heating simulating the environment hardware encounters during orbital or interplanetary travel.

• certification and baseline tests of unique flight hardware
• capability for long duration space environment soaking
• spacecraft subsystem and full system integration testing
Altitude Simulation (cont.)

White Sands Test Facility
- Eight engine/system test stands (5 vacuum cells)
- Long-duration high-altitude simulation
  - SSME OMS, RCS
- Hypergolic (Hydrazines, NTO) and cryogenic liquid rocket systems
  - Small to medium thrust levels

For details see: https://rockettest.ssc.nasa.gov

Rocket Engine Firing Inside Vacuum Test Cell

Propulsion Test Area 400

Altitude Simulation System Operation for Rocket Engine Tests
Test Stand 115, 116
(Marshall Space Flight Center)

**TF 115**
- Ambient Test Capability
- Propellants: GH2, LH2, LOX, LCH4 & RP-1
- Maximum Thrust - 4 K lbf
- The compact size of the facility makes it ideal for testing subscale components.

**TF 116**
- Multiple Position Facility
- Ambient Test Capability
- Designed to test High Pressure Combustion Devices, Engines/System, Cryogenic Propellant Systems
STATISTICS (HISTORICAL) OF LRE TESTING

SSC Test Rate for SSME (1976 – 2004)

## Overview of US Engine Test Campaigns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SSME</th>
<th>F-1</th>
<th>RS-68</th>
<th>J-2</th>
<th>RL-10A-1</th>
<th>LMDE</th>
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<td>(Boost)</td>
<td>(Boost)</td>
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<td>Thrust</td>
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<td>Hot-Fire Test Seconds</td>
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<td>~750,000 s</td>
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<td>in-work</td>
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<td>(i/w)</td>
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<td>Hot-Fire Tests</td>
<td>prior to</td>
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<td>First Flight</td>
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<td>1730</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>2809</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Years of Devt.</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5 - 6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missions Flown</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>~15</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>~15</td>
<td>i/w</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Apollo 11,12,14-17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shuttle</td>
<td>Saturn V</td>
<td>Delta IV</td>
<td>Saturn V</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Saturn V</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*SSME Flight Seconds (~150,000 s) not counted
**RS-68 Pre-flight Seconds (in-work): ~19500 s total (~11000 s at SSC)

For many of the above: testing was performed at a variety of locations

TEST PROJECT ENABLERS
- Engineering Tools, Operations, Processes, Infrastructure -
Test Project Process

- Life cycle of a typical test project

Test Project Formulation
  (requirements, trade-offs, schedule & cost, upgrades needed)

Special Test Equipment
  Design & Engineering
  (mechanical, electrical, data)

INPUTS

Hardware & Software Modifications

INPUTS

Operational Activities
  (procedure mods, activations, test operations)

INPUTS

Test Data Reviews

Test Final Report & T/A Ship

Demobilization
  And Project Closeout, (and potential follow-on)
SSC’s integrated systems and operations performance modeling capability substantially improves understanding and knowledge of test systems performance and translates to improved test facility design, activation and test operations.
CFD Flow Modeling Applications

Cavitating Venturi with Upstream Bend

Pressure Distribution

Temperature Distribution

Large Cryogenic High Pressure Valve

Flow

Also analyzed:
- Run Lines
- Run Tanks
- Pressure Regulators
- Rocket Plumes ($T, P, v, dB$)
“Movie” of Run Tank CFD

MOVIE HERE
State of the Art Test Stand Software

• Configuration Management
  – Automated Electronic Process
  – Test Site Drawings
  – Future – Project Requirements, Component Specs

• Data Acquisition and Controls Lab
  – Off-Line Testing
    • Test Software
    • Electrical Hardware
State of the Art Test Stand Hardware

- Cooperative Agreement Procurements
  - Large, High Pressure Cryogenic Valves
  - Quick Responding, High Pressure RTD’s
Test Support Infrastructure

Cryogenic Propellant Storage Facility (SSC)
Six (6) 100,000 Gallons LOX Barges
Three (3) 240,000 Gallons LH Barges

High Pressure Industrial Water (HPIW at SSC)
330,000 gpm

Additional Support
- Laboratories
  - Environmental
  - Gas and Material Analysis
  - Measurement Standards and Calibration
- Shops
- Utilities

High Pressure Gas Facility (HPGF at SSC)
(GN, GHe, GH, Air)
Test Technology Advancements

- Advanced Sensors and Measurement Systems
  - Smart Sensor testbed, and integrated sensor suites
  - Integrated System Health Management testbed

- Advanced Data Acquisition and Controls
  - Closed loop fast feedback controls
  - System simulation integrated with Facility Controls

- Mechanical Components and Systems
  - Comprehensive modeling and simulation from Propellant tank to Test Article
  - Computational fluid dynamics solutions to complex internal flows (tanks, valves)
  - High performance test stand valves (15000 psi working pressures, rapid actuation)

- Plume Effects Prediction and Monitoring
  - Non-intrusive diagnostics (species, acoustics, thermal)
  - CFD analysis of plume effects with Benchmarked Codes
NON-NASA TEST CAPABILITY
- DOD, Commercial, University -
Rocket Propulsion Test Sites

**DoD Sites**
- Arnold Engineering Development Center
- Redstone Arsenal
- Edwards AFB, AFRL
- Naval Warfare, China Lake

**NASA Sites**
- Glenn Research Center
- Plum Brook Station
- Marshall Space Flight Center
- White Sands Test Facility
- Stennis Space Center

https://rockettest.ssc.nasa.gov
DOD LRE Test Capabilities

• Significant World Class Assets for Liquid Rocket Propulsion
  – Air Force Research Lab (AFRL, a.k.a. “rocket lab”), in CA.
    • Sea-Level Stands 2-A (components), and 1-D (engines)
  – Arnold Engineering Development Center (AEDC), in TN.
    • Altitude Simulation Stand J-4 (engines)
Commercial LRE Test Capabilities

- Pratt & Whitney at West Palm Beach, FL.
  - Test stands E-6 and E-8
  - Conducted testing of SSME advance turbopump, and upper stage engine
- Northrup Grumman (was TRW) at San Juan Capistrano, CA.
  - Several test stands
  - Conducted testing of Lunar Lander in 1960s
- Rocketdyne at Santa Susanna Field Lab in CA.
  - RS-27 engine test to be retired with fleet; future of stands TBD
- Aerojet at Sacramento, CA.
  - Several test stands
  - Titan core liquid propulsion to be retired with fleet; future is TBD
- Other commercial entities
  - SpaceX corp. in TX; currently testing the Falcon launcher LRE’s
University Test Capability

Constellation University Institutes Program

• REAP = Rocket Engine Advancement Program
• Significant Test Capabilities
  – Penn State, Purdue, UAH, for liquid rocket engine technology
  – SOA for Plume Diagnostics, and Computational Modeling
PROPULSION ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER

POC: Prof. Bob Santoro and Dr. Sibtosh Pal
(Dept. of Mechanical Engineering)
- CRYOGENIC COMBUSTION LAB

Representative LRE Injector Studies
Performance & Mixing
Combustion Stability
Heat Transfer
Non-Intrusive Diagnostics

(a) First LO$_2$/GH$_2$ firing at CCL.
(b) GO$_2$/GH$_2$ firing.
(c) LO$_2$/GH$_2$ firing.
(d) EBCC rocket-ejector (GO$_2$/GH$_2$) firing.
(e) UV closeup for GO$_2$/RP-1/GH$_2$ firing.
(f) Injector closeup for GO$_2$/RP-1/GH$_2$ firing.
## PROPULSION ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER

(cf. Santoro et al., AIAA Paper No.2001-0748)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System</th>
<th>Diagnostic</th>
<th>Measurements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 component PDPA system</td>
<td>drop size and velocity</td>
<td>• measuring LOX, methanol and RP-1 drops under hot-fire conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-component LDV system</td>
<td>2-component velocity</td>
<td>• characterizing velocity field for GO$_2$/GH$_2$ combusting flowfield for shear coaxial element.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raman system (Nd:Yag laser/Flash pumped dye laser + ICCD camera)</td>
<td>species measurements</td>
<td>• measuring H$_2$, O$_2$ and H$_2$O species for various injectors (GO$_2$/GH$_2$ propellants) at pressures up to 1000 psia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planar Laser Induced Fluorescence System (Nd: Yag laser + Dye laser + frequency doubler + ICCD camera)</td>
<td>OH-radical measurements</td>
<td>• measuring H$_2$, O$_2$, N$_2$ and H$_2$O species in RBCC rocket-ejector environment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laser Induced Incandescence</td>
<td>soot</td>
<td>• marking combustion zone for shear layers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High speed cinematography</td>
<td>dynamic event capture @ 8000 fps</td>
<td>• soot concentration measurements in hydrocarbon fuel flames at pressures up to 150 psia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schlieren photography</td>
<td>density gradient visualization</td>
<td>• atomization and combustion phenomena.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• reacting shear layer, two-phase flow injection, super-critical injection.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Purdue University

Maurice J. Zucrow Laboratories

24 Acre remote complex adjacent to Purdue Airport

• POC: Prof. Bill Anderson and Prof. Steve Heister (Dept. of Aeronautics and Astronautics)
Purdue “Zucrow Lab” (cont.)

Component Test & Validation

Test & Evaluation

Assembly & Installation
SUMMARY

- Comprehensive Liquid Rocket Engine testing is essential to risk reduction for Space Flight

- Test capability represents significant national investments in expertise and infrastructure

- Historical experience underpins current test capabilities

- Test facilities continually seek proactive alignment with national space development goals and objectives including government and commercial sectors
Test What You Fly

B-2 Test Stand
Stennis Space Center
(Delta 4 Stage installation)

Ref: RS-68 Presentation
(Rocketdyne web-site)
E-Complex History

• Late 1980s/Early 1990’s
  - DoD/NASA Advanced Launch System and National Launch System
  - National Aerospace Plane

• Construction Starts
  - E-1 1989
  - E-2 1991
  - E-3 1995

• First Test
  - E-1 1999
  - E-2 1994
  - E-3 1995
SSC E-1 Test Stand Projects

### 250 Klbf Hybrid
- 4 tests
- (1999, 2001)

### TRW 650K TCA
- 15 tests
- Hot-Fire
- (Summer 2000)

### IPD (250K-scale) LOX Pump
- Cold-Flow
- (Fall 2002)

### IPD Ox Rich Preb
- 9 tests
- Hot Fire
- (Sep - Oct 2002)

### IPD LOX Pump
- 12 tests
- Hot Fire
- (Mar - May 2003)

### Subscale Ox-Rich Preb
- 15 tests
- (RS-76: Nov 98 – Jan 99)
- (RS-84: Fall 2003)

### IPD LH Pump
- 6 tests
- Cold-Flow
- (May - Nov 2004)

### 240 Klbf Aerospike
- 17 tests
- (1999-2001)

### RTF SSME Accep
- (8-19-04)

### IPD Eng. Install
- (10-15-04)
SSC E-2 Test Stand

E-2 Cell 1 Test of RS-84 LOX Rich Preburner

E-2 Cell 1 Test of LR-89 LOX/RP Thrust Chamber
• E3 Test Stand Capabilities
  - Primarily Designed for Rocket Engine Component & Sub-Scale Engine Development
  - Comprised of Two (2) Test Cells

• E3 Cell 1
  - Horizontal Test Cell
  - Propellants: LO₂, GOX, JP-8, GH₂
  - Support Gasses: LN₂, GN₂, GHe
  - Thrust Loads up to 60K lb_f

• E3 Cell 2
  - Vertical Test Cell
  - Propellants: LO₂, H₂O₂, JP-8
  - Support Gasses: LN₂, GN₂, GHe
  - Thrust Loads up to 25K lb_f
SSC E-3 Test Stand Projects

Hydrogen Peroxide Programs (50% to 98%)

- Tested Several H2O2 Test Articles
  - Boeing AR2-3
  - OSC Upper Stage Flight Experiment
  - Pratt & Whitney Catalyst Bed