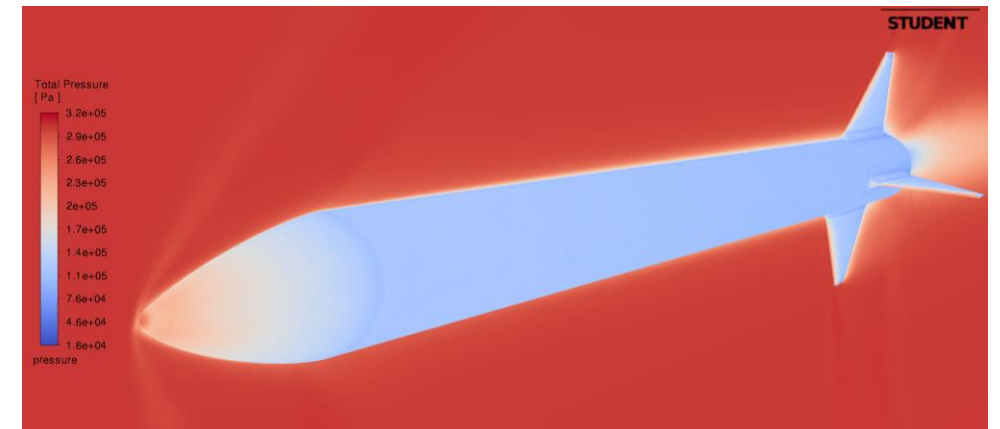


# AERODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE INVESTIGATION OF ROCKET AIR BRAKES

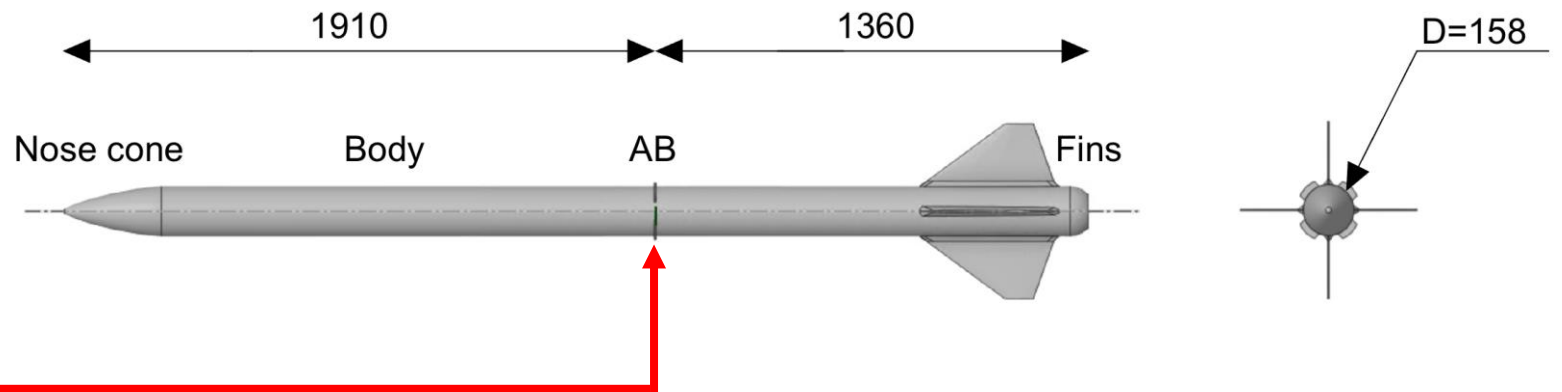
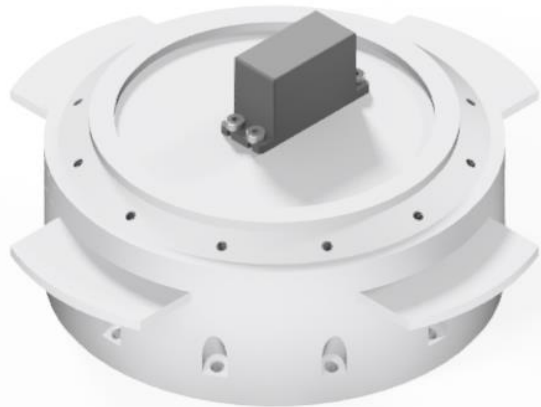
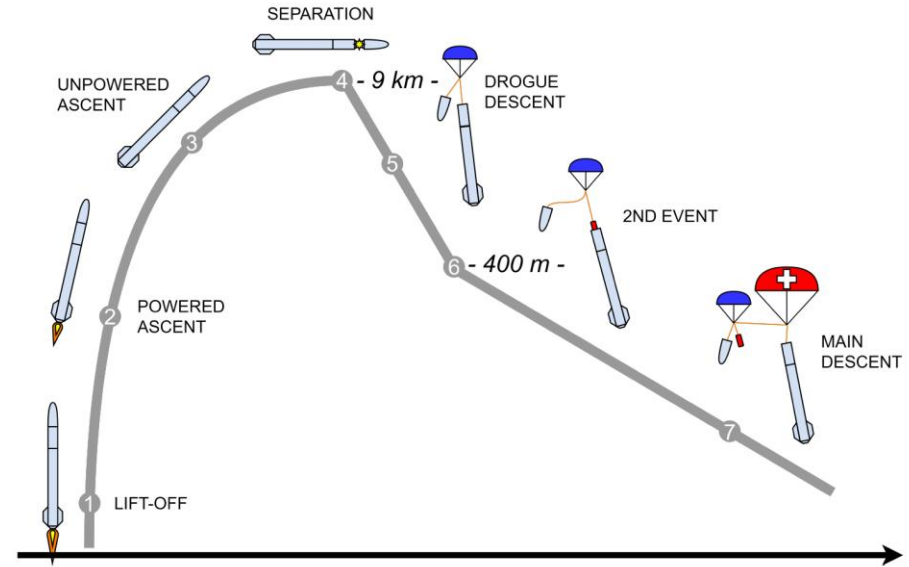
APPLICANT: ZOLTÁN HAFNER  
CONSULTANT: DR. BALÁZS FARKAS  
INSTITUTION: BUDAPEST UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND ECONOMICS  
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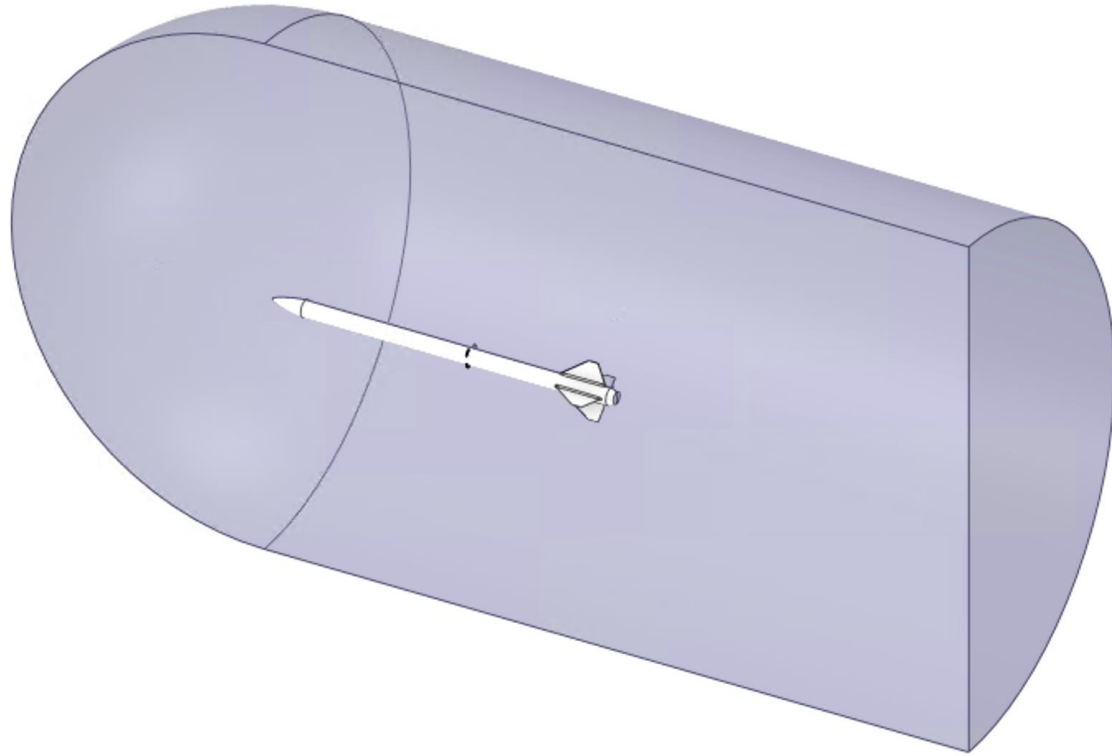
# PROJECT DESCRIPTION

**Goal:** altitude control of sounding rockets during unpowered ascent using of air brakes

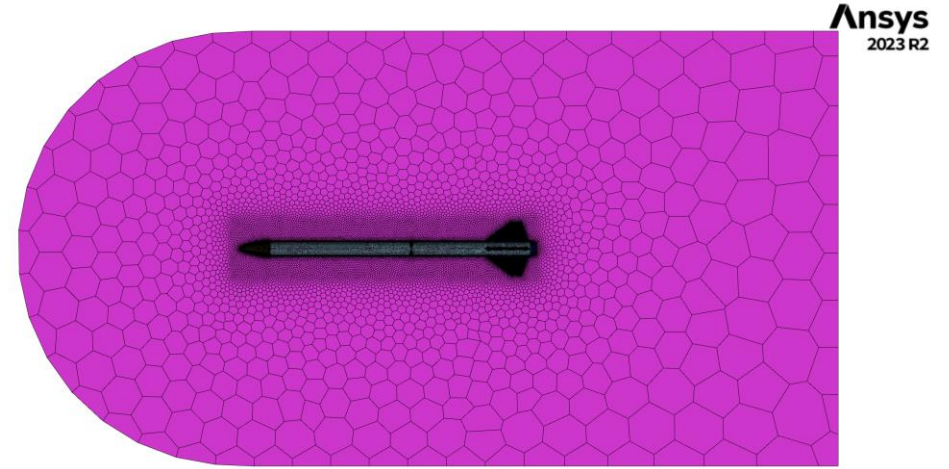
**Air Brake (AB):** deployed radially, these plates generate additional drag, thus decelerating the rocket



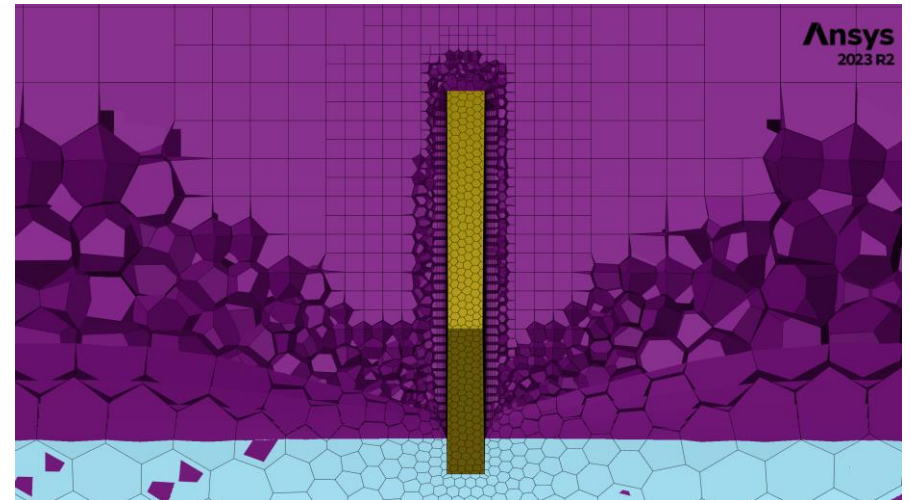
# MODEL STRUCTURE



HALF C-SHAPED DOMAIN



POLY-HEXCORE MESH

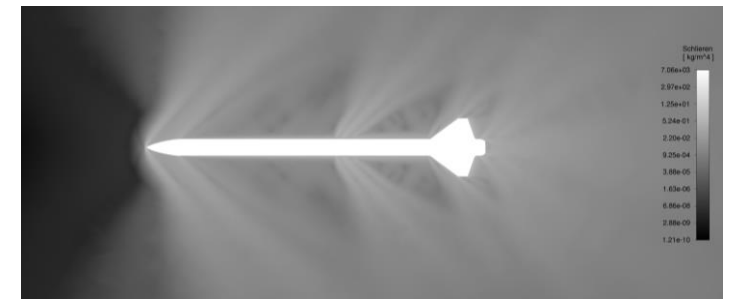
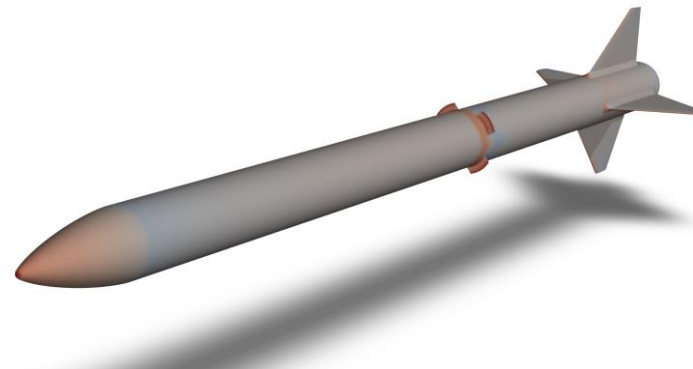
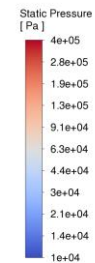
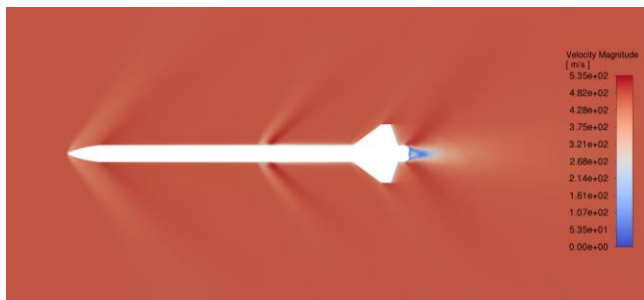
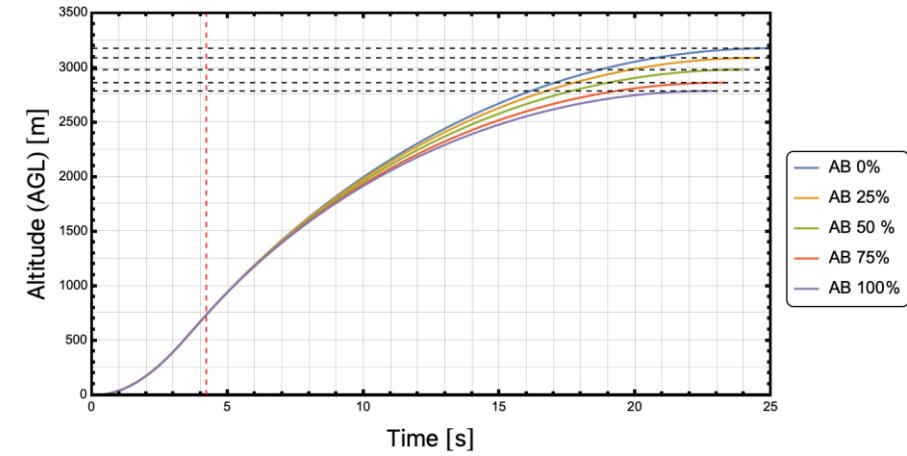
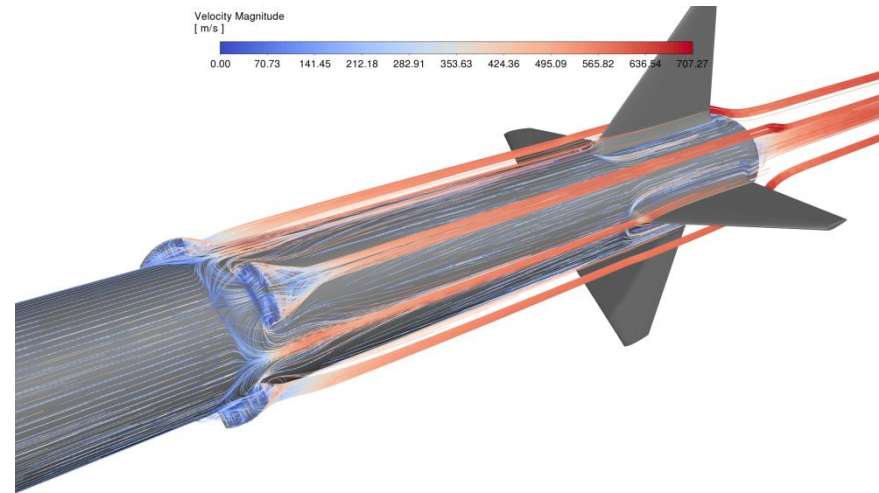
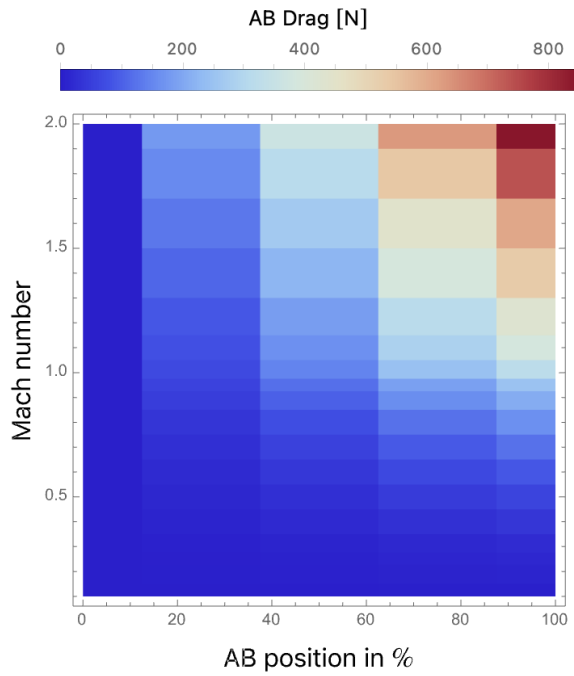


MESH AROUND AB

# SIMULATION PREFERENCES

- ▶ Total of 85 cases with different AB deployment (0-100%) and Mach numbers (0.1-2.0)
- ▶ Steady-state pressure based solver
- ▶  $k - \varepsilon$  turbulence model with enhanced wall treatment
- ▶ Energy equation turned on
- ▶ Working fluid: air with ideal gas & Sutherland viscosity model
- ▶ Boundary conditions:
  - ▶ Pressure far-field, with values based on standard atmospheric model at 3000 m ASL
  - ▶ No-slip wall
  - ▶ Symmetry

# RESULTS



# CONCLUSION

- ▶ Total of **85 cases** with different AB deployments and velocities
- ▶ **Peak efficiency** of AB at **Mach 0.8** (over 80%)
- ▶ Static stability of rocket remains unaffected
- ▶ Maximum of **800 N** generated drag
- ▶ Trajectory simulations:
  - ▶ Apogee: 3182 m → 2790 m (full AB deployment)
  - ▶ **12.3% relative change in apogee**
  - ▶ AB system is capable of significantly decreasing the apogee

