Numerical Simulation of Rocket Turbopumps

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Abstract

Turbopumps are still one of key components in liquid rocket engine development in terms of cost, time, and risks. Furthermore, a turbopump itself is a complex system consisting of sub-components such as pump, turbine, bearing, balance piston, sealing and so on. From numerical simulation technology point of view, there is no technology able to evaluate performance of an entire turbopump system in the world. And also, accuracy and fidelity of numerical simulation technology for sub-components are still poor and cannot be used to reduce the number of experiments. Therefore, experiments are indispensable to evalute feasibility of considered design in engine development.

In this study, numerical simulation technology of an entire turbopump system able to be applicable in engine design phase has been developed enhancing accuracy and fedelity. We are aiming at reducing cost and time for future engine development by making full use of our numerical simulation to reduce the number of experiments. And also, innovative design methodology for higher performance rocket turbopumps has been investigated by using our numerical simulations.

Ref. URL: https://stage.tksc.jaxa.jp/jedi/simul/index.html

Reasons and benefits of using JAXA Supercomputer System

In this study, JSS2 has been used because of the following reasons:

(1) To make it possible to perform large-scale numerical simulations with high accuracy and fidelity

(2) To produce a lot of computed results on time within limited short period of time under JAXA's rocket development

(3) To ensure information security about rocket-related technical information in JAXA's network only

Achievements of the Year

In the fiscal year 2019, the three-dimensional compressible URANS simulation taking into account to simulate flow within turbines . The computed results showed that turbine efficiencies agreed well with experimental results within 4% error. Also, a new method to predict a variable stress on turbinblades under resonace conditions is proposed and tested, and numerical predictions were shown to be in the same order of the experimental results.

The developed numerical simulation approach has been employed in the booster engine LE-9 development of H3 launch vehicle.

Fig. 1 shows the flow within the turbines, and Fig 2. discribes the unsteady pressure interference with turbine blades.

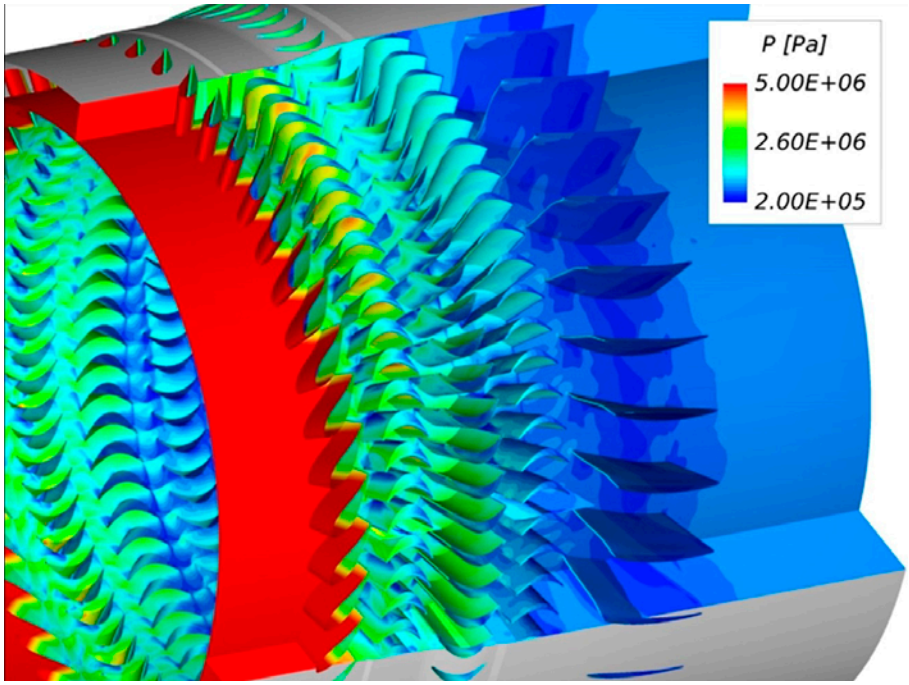

Fig. 1: Pressure profile within a turbine (Video. Video is available on the web.)

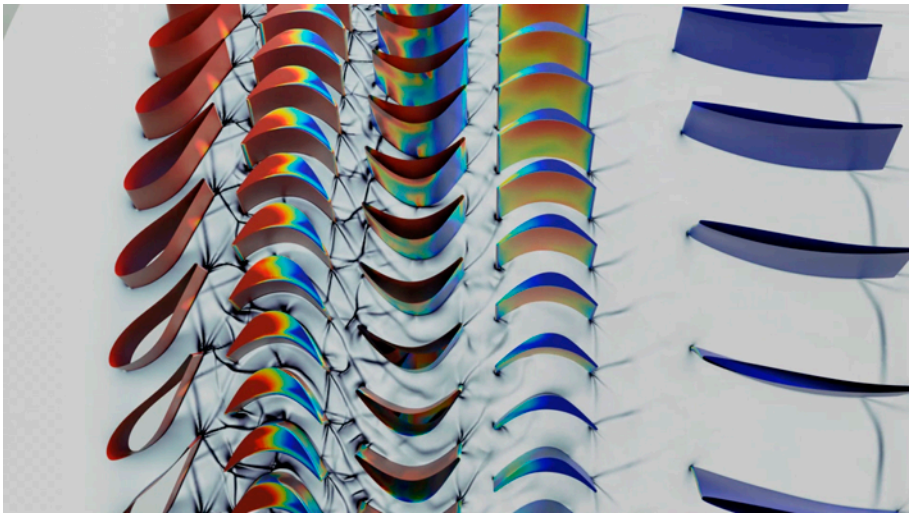

Fig. 2: Unsteady Pressure interference with turbine blades (Video. Video is available on the web.)

- **Publications**

  N/A

- **Usage of JSS**

- **Computational Information**

Process Parallelization Methods	MPI
Thread Parallelization Methods	FLAT
Number of Processes	128 - 16000
Elapsed Time per Case	300 Hour(s)

- **Resources Used(JSS2)**

Fraction of Usage in Total Resources[*1](%): 1.06

Details

Computational Resources		
System Name	Amount of Core Time (core x hours)	Fraction of Usage[*2](%)
SORA-MA	6,231,162.69	1.18
SORA-PP	21,500.03	0.17
SORA-LM	4,986.56	2.93
SORA-TPP	0.00	0.00

File System Resources		
File System Name	Storage Assigned (GiB)	Fraction of Usage[*2](%)
/home	438.29	0.40
/data	22,452.89	0.43
/ltmp	5,409.36	0.46

Archiver Resources		
Archiver Name	Storage Used (TiB)	Fraction of Usage[*2](%)
J-SPACE	12.35	0.41

[*1]: Fraction of Usage in Total Resources: Weighted average of three resource types (Computing, File System, and Archiver).

[*2]: Fraction of Usage：Percentage of usage relative to each resource used in one year.

- **Resources Used(JSS3)**

Fraction of Usage in Total Resources[*1](%): 0.79

Details

Computational Resources		
System Name	Amount of Core Time (core x hours)	Fraction of Usage[*2](%)
TOKI-SORA	3,868,330.21	0.83
TOKI-RURI	33,711.87	0.19
TOKI-TRURI	0.91	0.00

File System Resources		
File System Name	Storage Assigned (GiB)	Fraction of Usage[*2](%)
/home	741.28	0.51
/data	54,550.41	0.91
/ssd	3,869.55	2.02

Archiver Resources		
Archiver Name	Storage Used (TiB)	Fraction of Usage[*2](%)
J-SPACE	12.35	0.41

[*1]: Fraction of Usage in Total Resources: Weighted average of three resource types (Computing, File System, and Archiver).

[*2]: Fraction of Usage：Percentage of usage relative to each resource used in one year.