Drag Prediction Workshop Study Using Falcon

Steve L. Karman Jr., Ph. D.
Christopher L. Reed, Ph. D.
Aerodynamics & CFD Branch
Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company

Outline

- Falcon code description
- Lift, Drag and Moment coefficient comparisons
- Grid generation issues
- Convergence issues
- Conclusions

Falcon Flow Solver

Capabilities

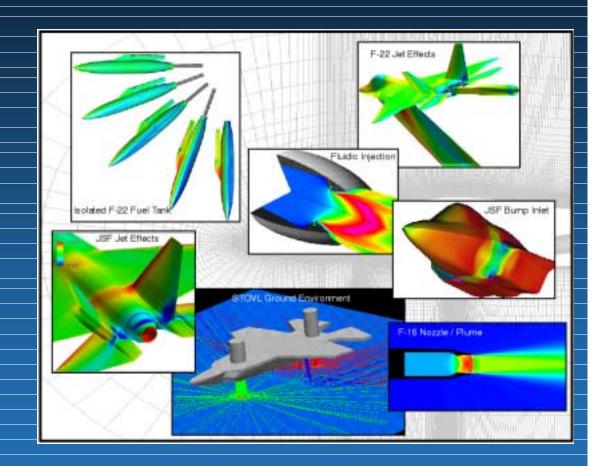
Multiple block structured grids for accurate viscous flow analysis. Point-to-point or overset.

Euler/Navier-Stokes with turbulence modeling, wall functions and LES.

Very low subsonic to high supersonic Mach numbers.

Highly implicit solvers for fast solution convergence.

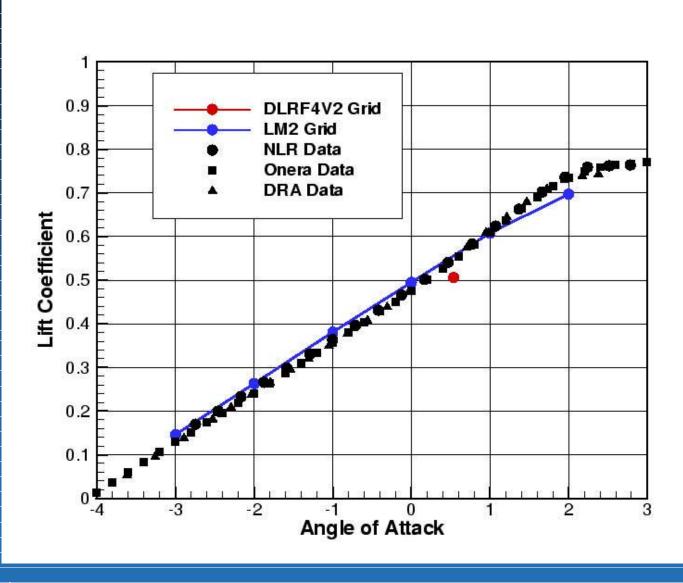
Unsteady capability using dual time-stepping, with time varying boundary conditions.



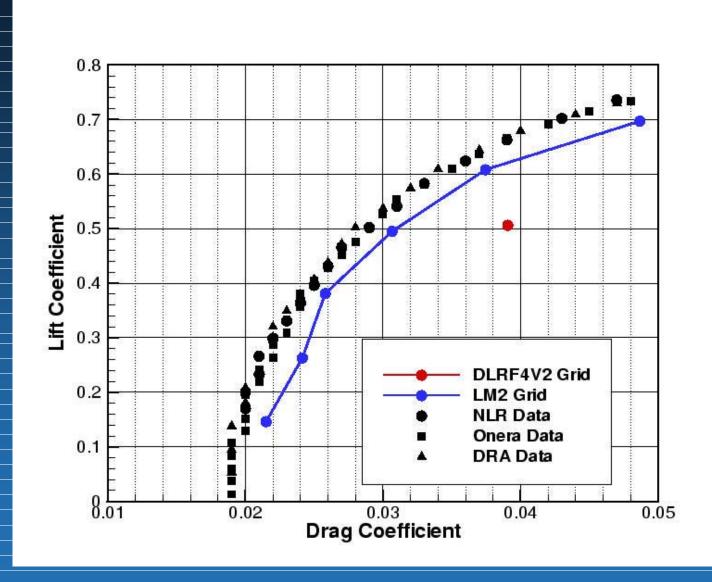
Falcon Flow Solver cont'd

- Cell-centered, finite-volume
- Roe's Flux Difference Split scheme for inviscid fluxes, central differenced viscous fluxes
- Second order or third order MUSCL extrapolation with limiters
- Limiter varies between MINMOD and Superbee
- Two equation k-kl turbulence model with wall functions
- Large Eddy Simulation capability
- Optional local time-stepping for convergence acceleration, otherwise use a block global time-step
- MPI communications between processors
- Several implicit solver options:
 - LU-SSOR
 - SIP
 - Modified SIP (Jacobian storage)

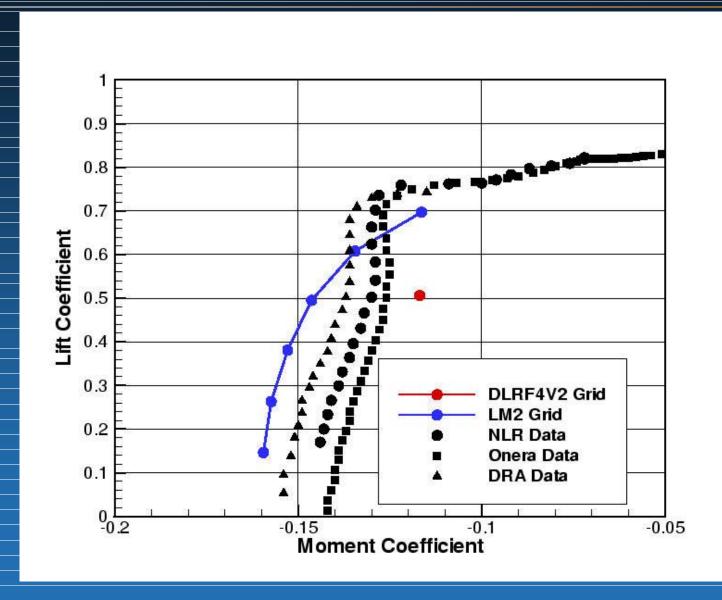
Comparison of Falcon Lift Curve With Experiment



Comparison of Falcon Drag Polar With Experiment



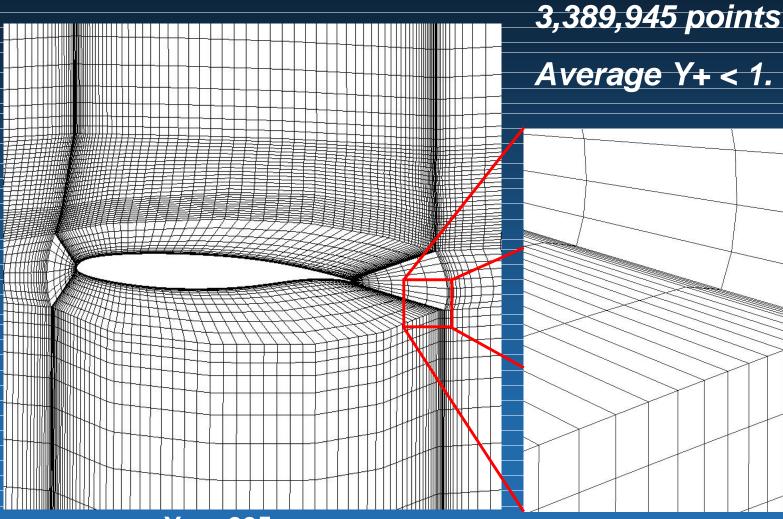
Comparison of Falcon Moment Curve With Experiment



Grid Generation Issues

- Supplied grid used for Case 1.
- Gridgen, a commercial package marketed by Pointwise Inc., was used to make two additional grids (LM1 & LM2).
 - LM1 contained 1,393,485 points (same number of surface points as supplied grid)
 - LM2 contained 1,913,373 points (increased number of points on wing)
 - LM2 has better surface resolution and was selected for Case 2 solutions.
- Grid spacing in the supplied grid (DLRF4V2) may have affected solution accuracy.

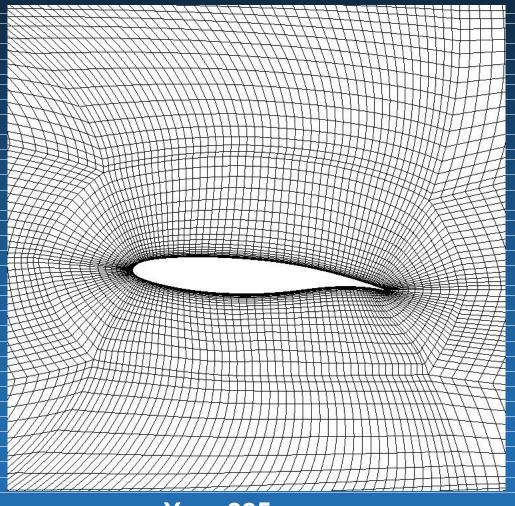




Average Y+ < 1.

Y ~= 225 mm

Smoother Grid Spacings at Block Boundaries in LM2 Grid



1,913,373 points

1,798,464 cells

24 Blocks

31,392 boundary nodes

29,402 boundary faces

BL 1^{st} -cell = 0.1mm

BL Max-Growth = 1.25

BL cells = ~15

Average Y+ ~61.

Convergence Issues

- The usual solution strategy is to incorporate local time-stepping to accelerate convergence.
- Disparate grid spacing results in disparate time-steps, especially at block boundaries.
- Disparate time-steps for Case 1 affected solution accuracy and solution convergence. Case 2 solutions using LM2 grid unaffected.
- Residual and force history plots for supplied grid seemed to show solution convergence.
- When solution computed using global time step, a more accurate result was obtained.

Solution Information

Case 2 - LM2 Grid Stats

- 4 HP-V2500 400 MHz processors
- **HPUX 11.0**
- HP Fortran 90
- Average CPU Time = 216 Hrs.
- Average Wall Time = 62 Hrs.
- Memory = 727 Mb

Conclusions

- Solution accuracy is highly dependent on grid quality. No surprises here!
- Solution convergence is dependent on grid spacing and the use of local time-stepping.
- The use of wall functions greatly enhances robustness and efficiency.
- Bottom Line -- Falcon can produce good results using our established procedures.
- This workshop is not so much a comparison of flow solver accuracy as it is a comparison of grid generation expertise and analysis process. (A Validated User!)