DLR Results of the Sixth AIAA Computational Fluid Dynamics Drag Prediction Workshop

Stefan Keye, Vamshi Togiti, Olaf Brodersen

Institute for Aerodynamics and Flow Technology
German Aerospace Center (DLR)
Braunschweig, Germany





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Introduction

- Computational Grids -

Name	WB		WBNP		Asa / Fire 7
	GG	SOLAR	GG	SOLAR	∆y ₁ / [in]
Tiny (T)	~20	7.15	25-30	11.8	0.001478
Coarse (C)	~30	14.1	40-45	23.2	0.001285
Medium (M)	~45	26.8	60-70	44.9	0.001118
Fine (F)	~70	39.7	85-100	81.1	0.000972
Extra Fine (X)	~100	×	130-150	×	0.000845
Ultra Fine (U)	~150	×	190-225	×	0.000735

• Started Grid Generation from Fine (F) Level.

Grid Size Factor: ~1.9×

- Derived coarser Grids through scaling of Sources, Factor $1/1.5^{1/3} = 0.873...$
- Generated Meshes compliant to Gridding Guidelines, two Exceptions:
 - Wing & Nacelle TE Base >> 8 Cells reduced (2 Cells inboard, 7 Cells outboard).
 - Wing spanwise Spacing increased from < 0.1%×Semi-Span at Root/Engine to ~0.34%.





Introduction

- Test Cases, Grids & Turbulence Models -

Config.	Grid	Case 2	Case 3	Case 5	
WB	Т	SA-neg, RSM-ω	-	1	
	С	SA-neg, RSM-ω	-	-	
	М	SA-neg, RSM-ω	SA-neg, RSM-ω	SA-neg	
	F	SA-neg, RSM-ω			
WBNP	Т	SA-neg, RSM-ω			
	С	SA-neg, RSM-ω	-	-	
	М	SA-neg, RSM-ω			
	F	SA-neg, RSM-ω			

• Slow Convergence with RSM- ω on fine Grids, not finished yet.





Introduction

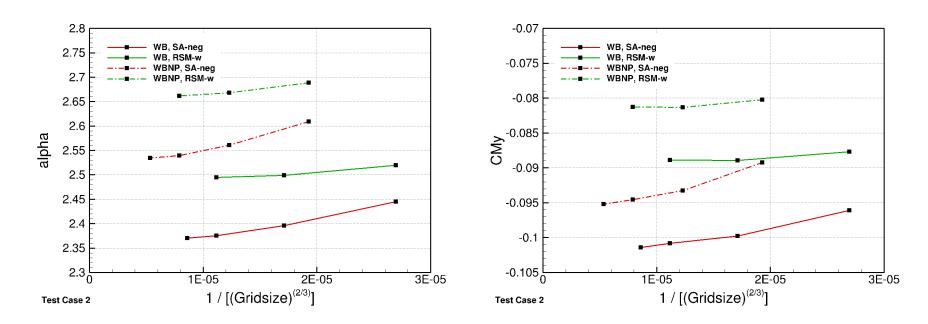
- Flow Solver TAU -

- Finite-Volume
- Node-centered
- LU-SGS Time Integration
- 4w Multigrid Cycle
- Steady RANS
- Central spatial Discretization Scheme
- TAU Release 2015.2.0 with new Matrix Dissipation Formulation
- Turbulence Models:
 - Negative Spalart-Allmaras One-Equation Model (SA-neg), 2012
 - SSG/LRR-omega Full Reynolds Stress Model (RSM-ω), 2012





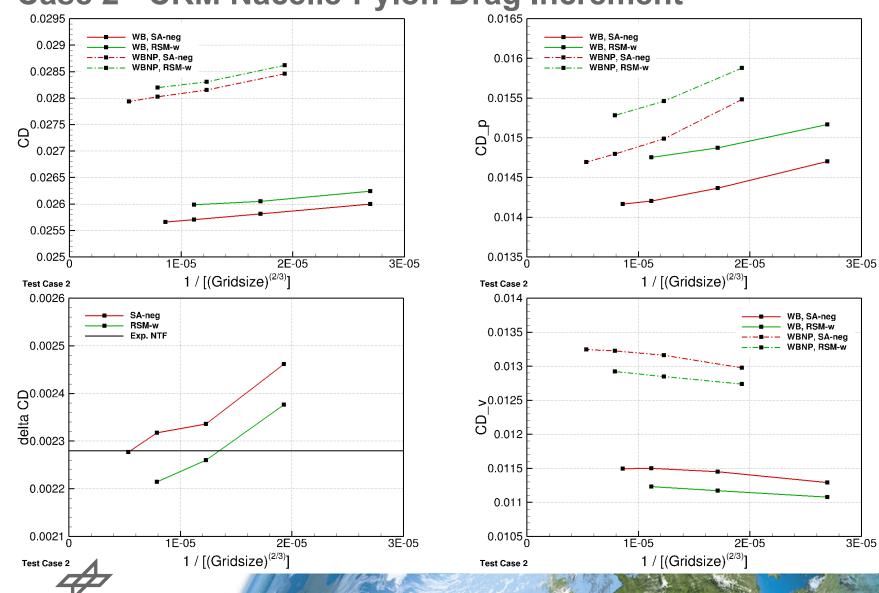
Case 2 - CRM Nacelle-Pylon Drag Increment



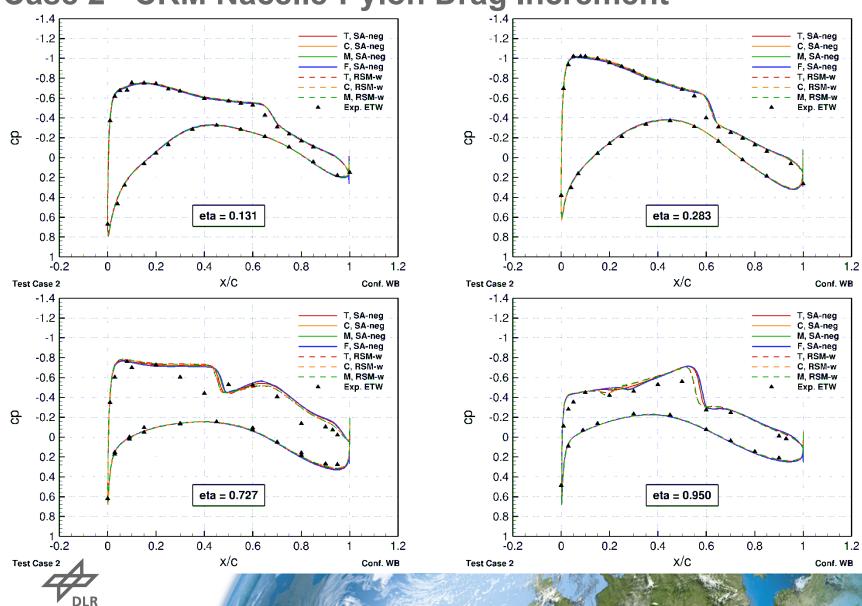
CFD Computations on all Grids fall within the specified Accuracy of $C_L = 0.5 + /-0.0001$.



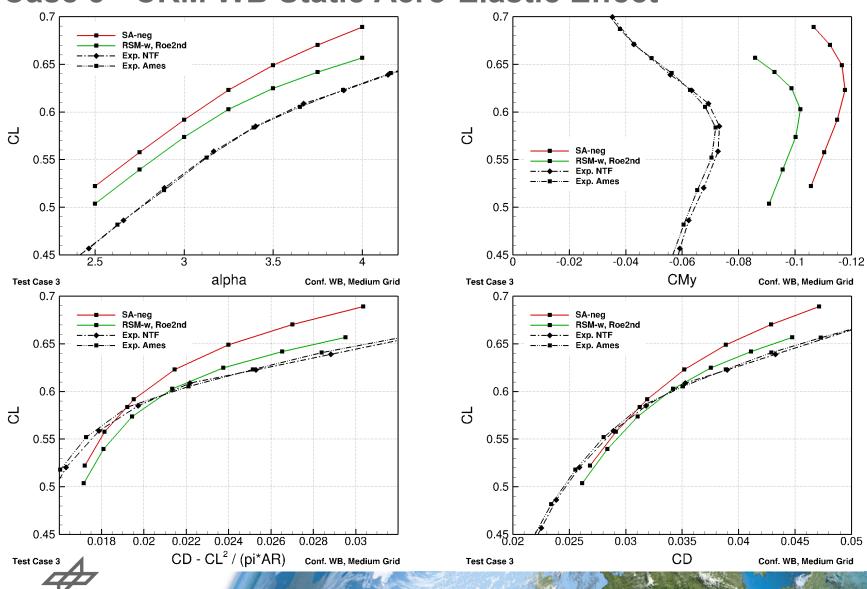
Case 2 - CRM Nacelle-Pylon Drag Increment



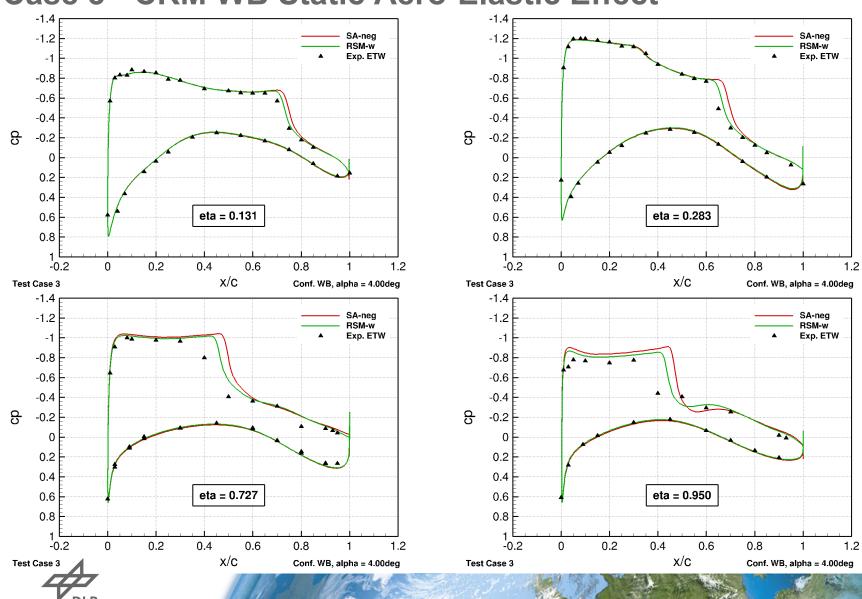
Case 2 - CRM Nacelle-Pylon Drag Increment



Case 3 - CRM WB Static Aero-Elastic Effect



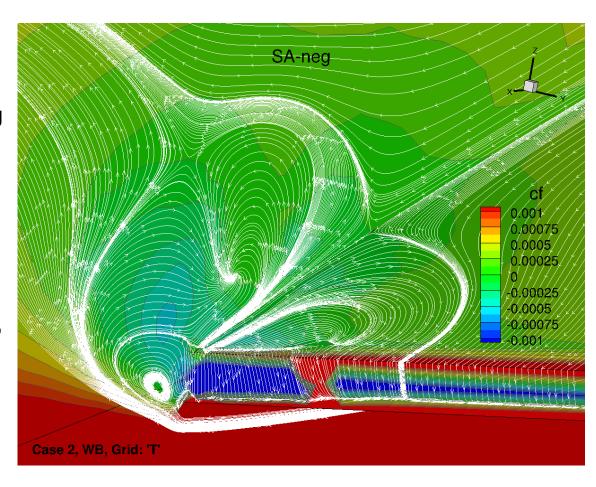
Case 3 - CRM WB Static Aero-Elastic Effect



Side-of-Body Flow Separation

- Overview -

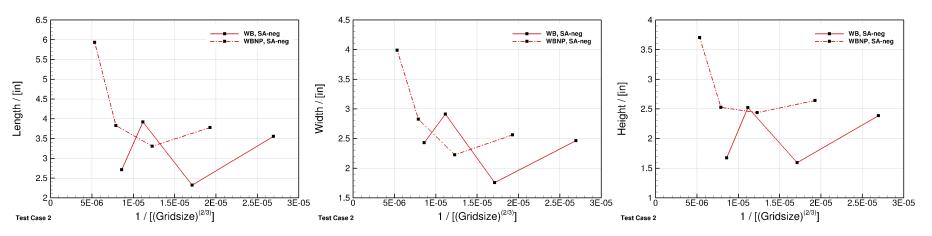
- Predicted by linear Eddy Viscosity Models.
- Size reduced when taking into Account nonisotropic turbulent normal Stresses.
- Not found with k-ω or RSM Models.
- Size depends on:
 - numerical Dissipation,
 - Angle of Attack,
 - · Grid Density,
 - •





Side-of-Body Flow Separation

- Variation with Grid Size ...



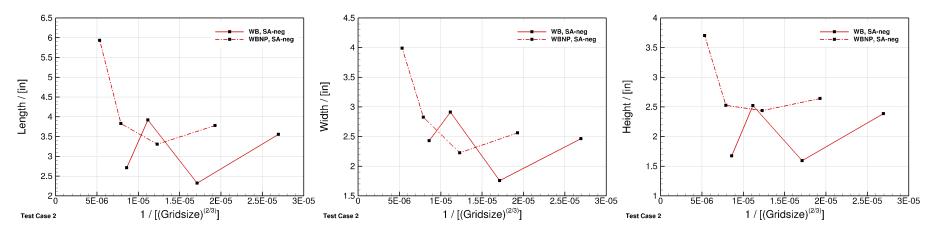
Separation Size increases for finer Meshes.



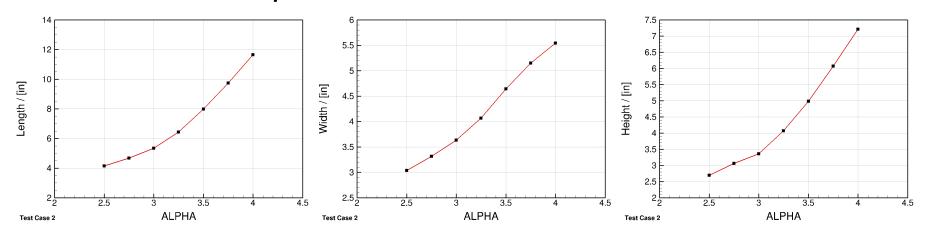


Side-of-Body Flow Separation

- Variation with Grid Size and Angle of Attack -



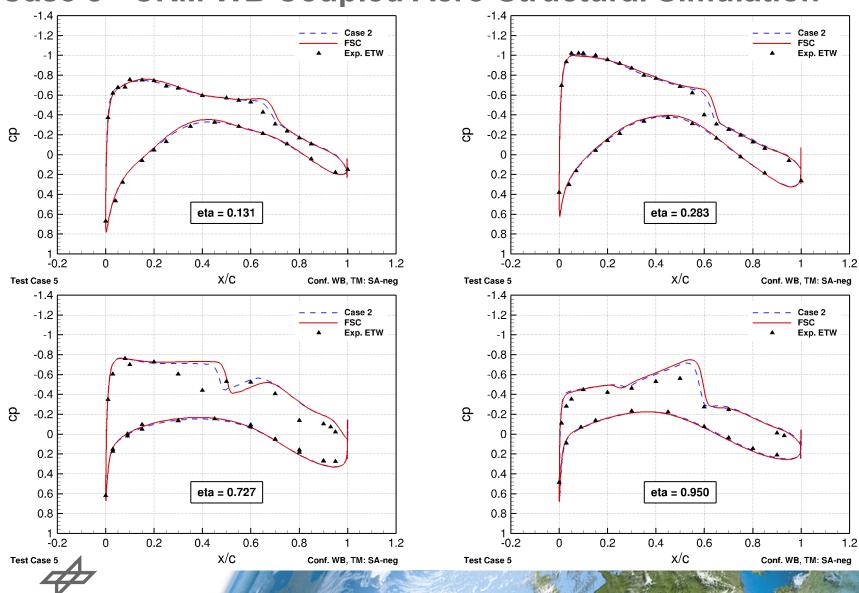
Separation Size increases for finer Meshes.



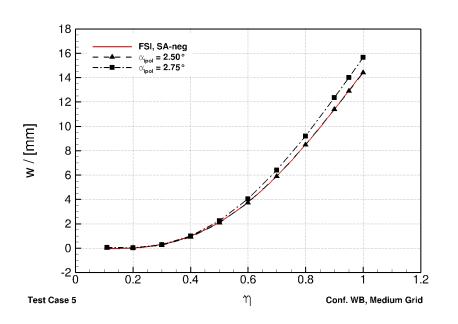
Separation Size increases with Angle of Attack.

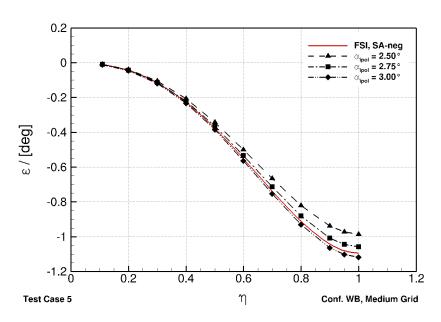


Case 5 - CRM WB Coupled Aero-Structural Simulation



Case 5 - CRM WB Coupled Aero-Structural Simulation





	α / [deg]	CL	C _D	$C_{D,p}$	$C_{D,f}$	C _{My}
Case 2	2.3753	0.50003	0.02570	0.01420	0.01150	-0.1008
FSI	2.4034	0.50001	0.02604	0.01457	0.01148	-0.1019



Conclusions

- Family of four SOLAR Grids generated on WB and WBNP Configurations (Tiny to Fine).
- Grid Sizes smaller than required by Gridding Guidelines, Size Factor larger.
- CFD Data for two Turbulence Models (SA-neg, RSM-ω) available.
- Differences between Grid Sizes and Turbulence Models very small.
- Deviations in Drag Increment between CFD and NTF Test Data below 2 drag counts.
- Deviations in Shock Location between SA-neg and RSM-ω increase with Angle of Attack.
- SoB Separation Size increases with both Grid Size and Angle of Attack.
- Good Agreement between coupled Simulation and CFD on pre-deformed Geometry.

