



Evaluation of a new Hybrid RANS-LES method in LAVA to Transonic Buffet Prediction for the CRM

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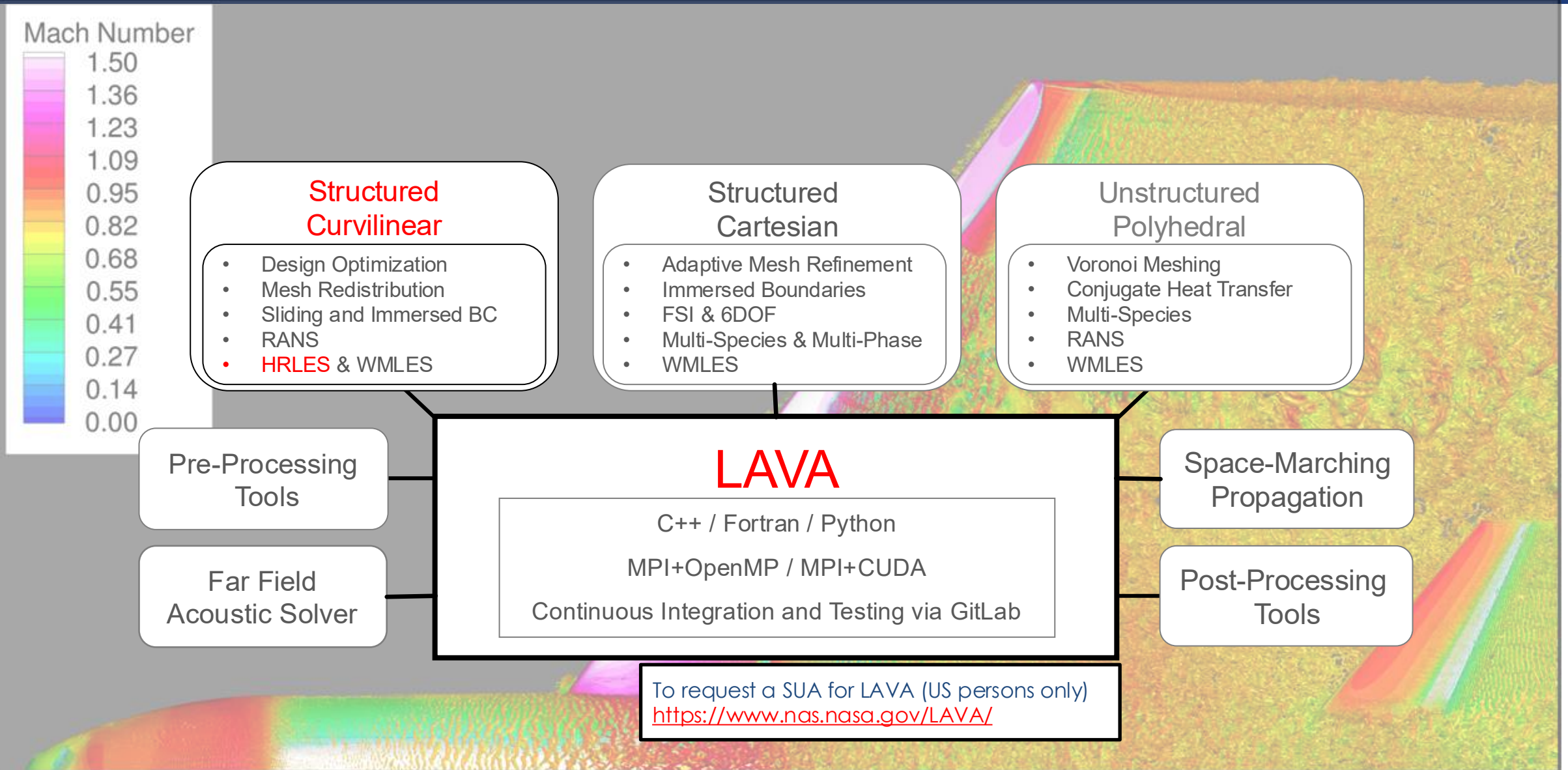
Drag Prediction Workshop 8/Aeroelastic Prediction Workshop 4
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*Analytical Mechanics Associates

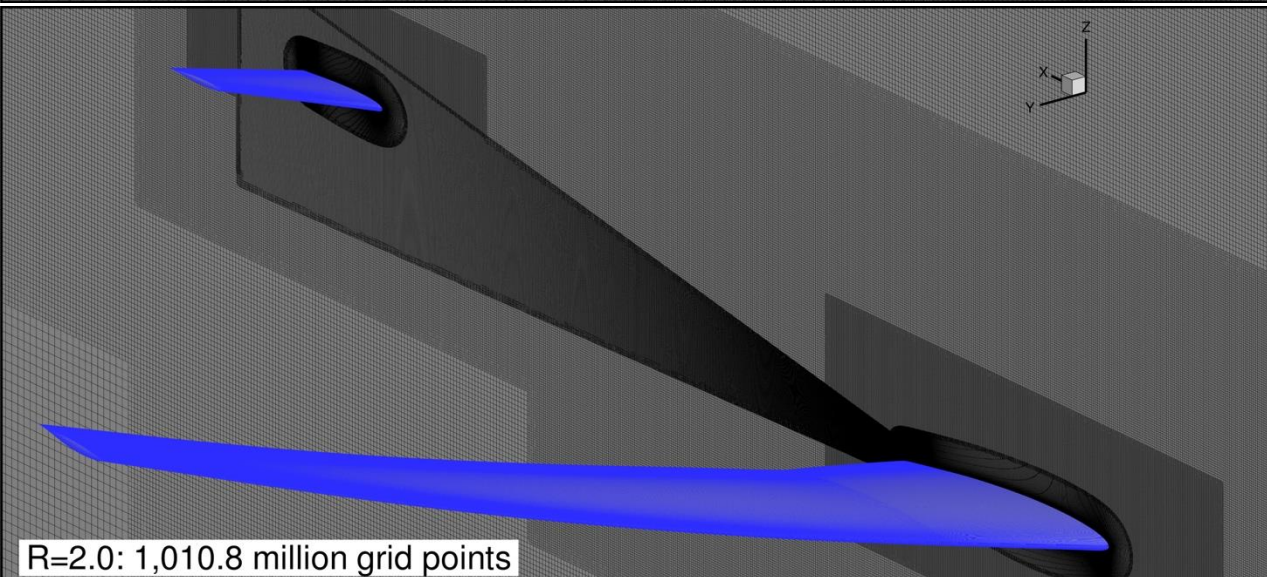
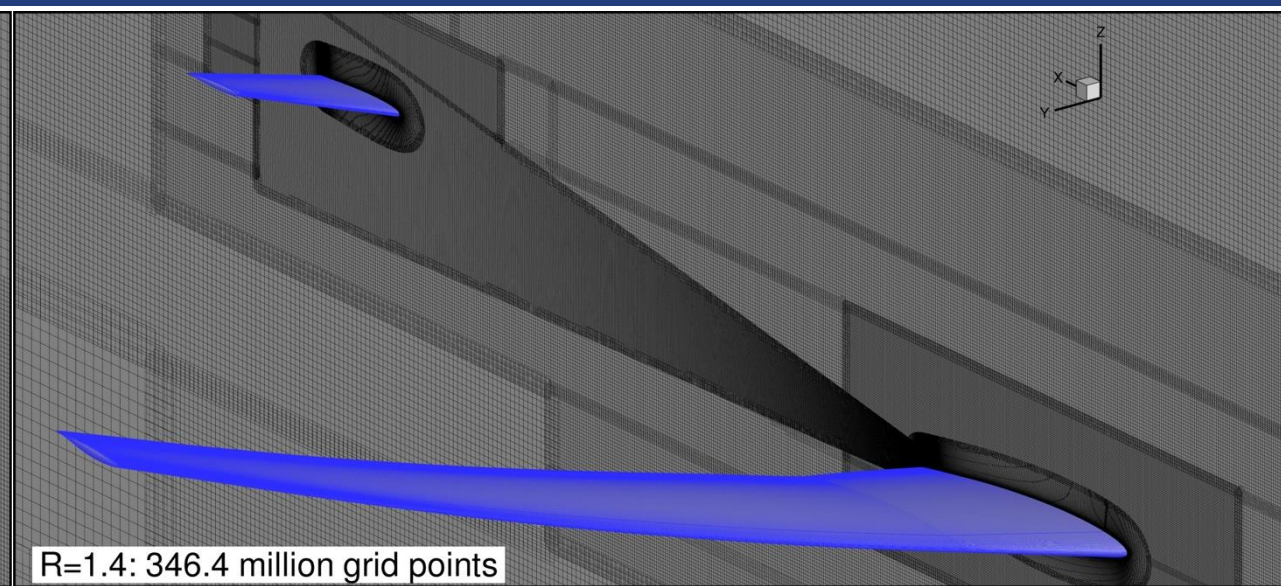
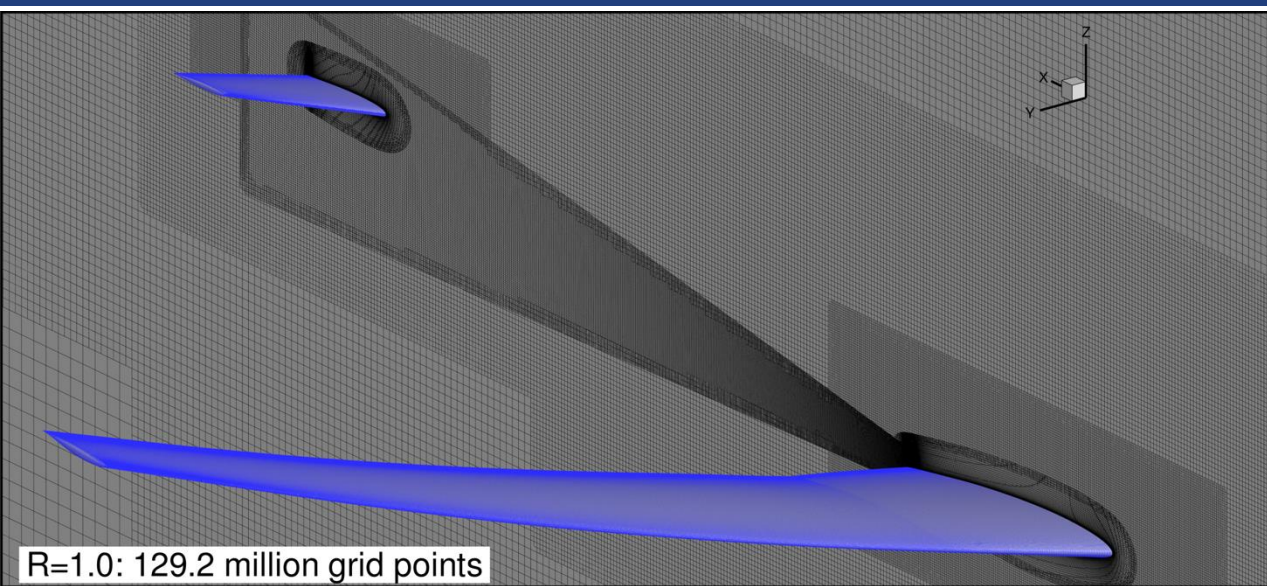
Buffet Working Group



LAVA Framework

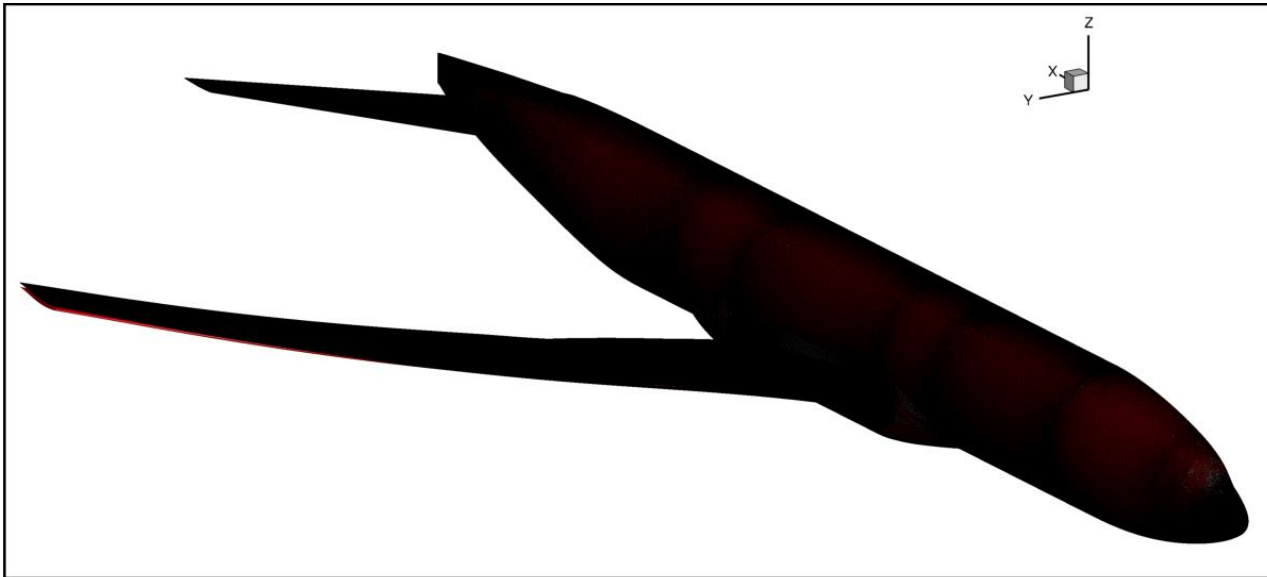


Structured Overset/Multiblock Mesh Family



- Manual grid generation for R=1.0 grid, wing deflection $\alpha 4.84^\circ$
 - DPW Guidelines used at LE and TE, fuselage, wall spacing, etc.
 - Tighter constraints for max stream and span spacing
- Medium and fine grid levels constructed using a spline and refine procedure
 - Block-2-block boundaries are inserted at geometric sharp edges

Wing Deformation: An Inverse Design Approach

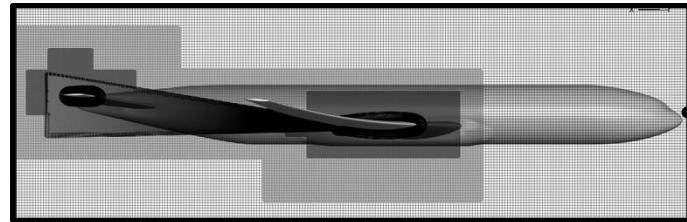


- An inverse design approach applied for deflection
 - Surface triangulation constructed from CAD
 - Inverse design tool applied to twist and bend wing surface grid to “match” the surface triangulation
 - The volume grid “warped” to be consistent with the “designed” wing surface
- Grids are available at:
https://dpw.larc.nasa.gov/DPW8/Buffer/Test_Case_2/LAVA_Grids.REV00



Stress-Corrected LES

- Based on Chen S, Xia Z, Pei S, et al. "Reynolds-stress-constrained large-eddy simulation of wall-bounded turbulent flows." Journal of Fluid Mechanics. 2012;703:1-28. [doi:10.1017/jfm.2012.150](https://doi.org/10.1017/jfm.2012.150)
- Basic Concepts:



Favre Filtered LES equations solved in entire CFD domain

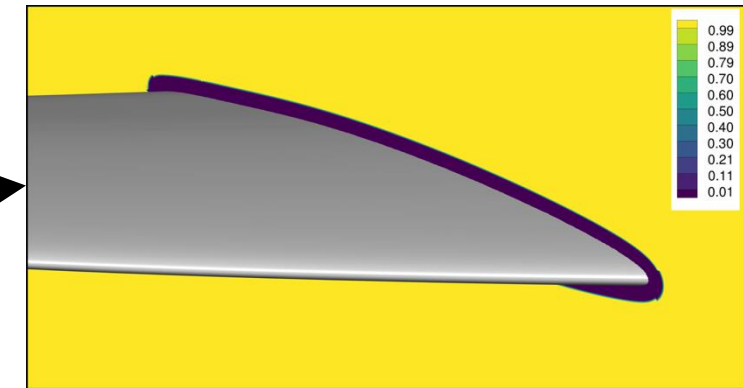
Time-filtered inputs $\langle Q \rangle$

RANS turbulence model equation(s)

$$\tau_{ij}^{SGS_{correction}} = \langle \tau_{ij}^{RANS} \rangle - b_1 \langle \tau_{ij}^{Resolved} \rangle - b_2 \langle \tau_{ij}^{SGS} \rangle$$

Construct sub-grid scale stress-correction

b_1 and b_2 are constants which control which components are included in the stress correction



Apply stress-correction within the constraint region

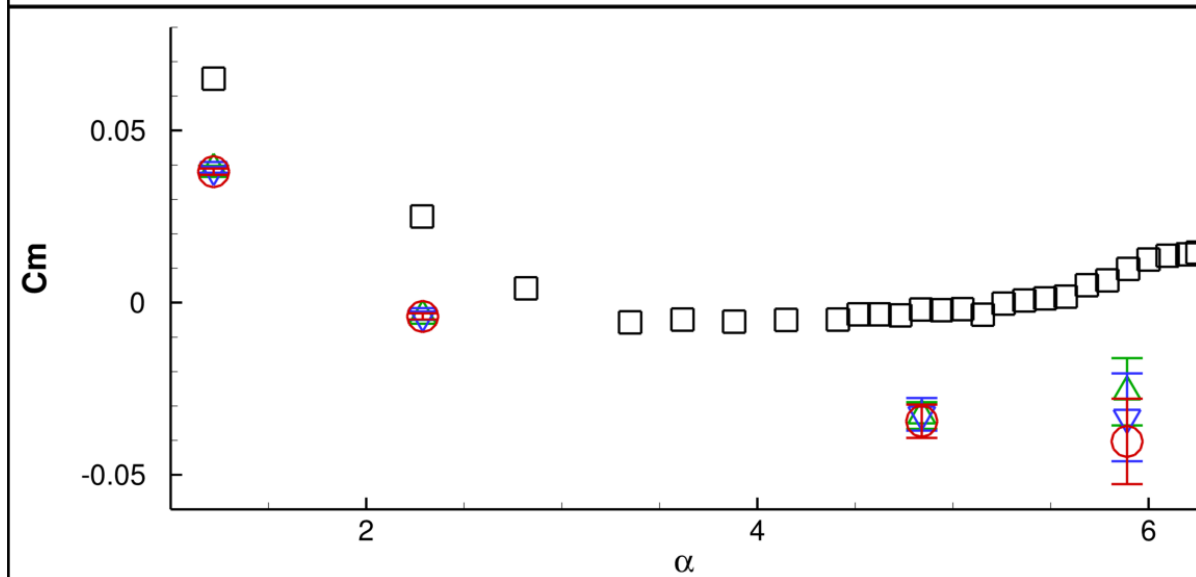
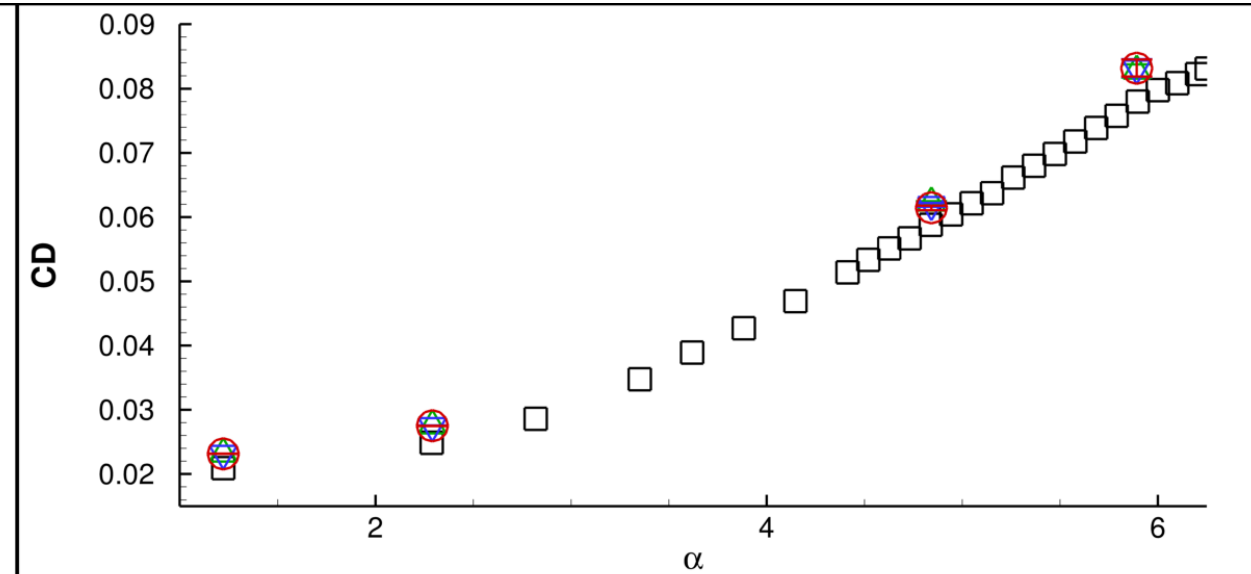
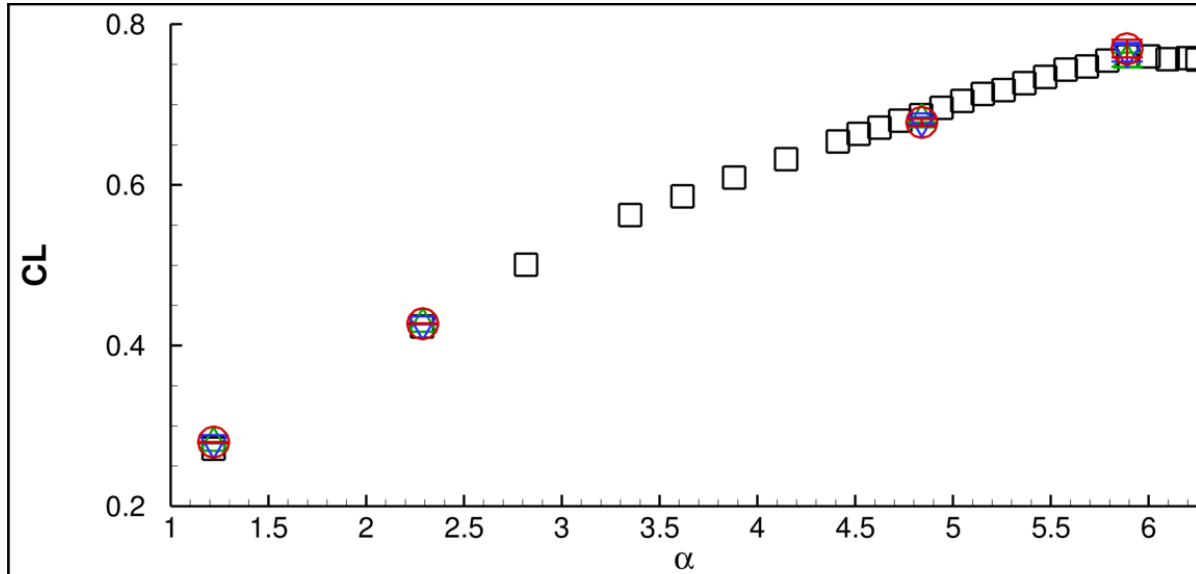
Complete description of the model will be provided in AIAA SciTech conference paper, "Application of a Hybrid RANS-LES method to the Boeing Transonic Truss-Braced Wing High-Lift Configuration"

- Model selections
 - RANS turbulence model: SA-neg (no corrections)
 - LES SGS model: Sigma ($c_{SGS} = 1.35$)
 - Fixed constraint distance based on estimated turbulent flat plate boundary layer height
 - Exponential time-filtering coefficient chosen based on estimated time-scale for turbulent wall-normal diffusion
- Important discretization options
 - Convective flux discretization: low-dissipation modified Roe flux with blended upwind/centered 3rd-order/4th-order left/right state reconstruction and Koren slope limiter
 - Blending parameter based on AIAA-2012-1174, “Sensitivity of Landing-Gear Noise Predictions by Large-Eddy Simulation to Numerics and Resolution”, Spalart *et al.*



Test Case Results

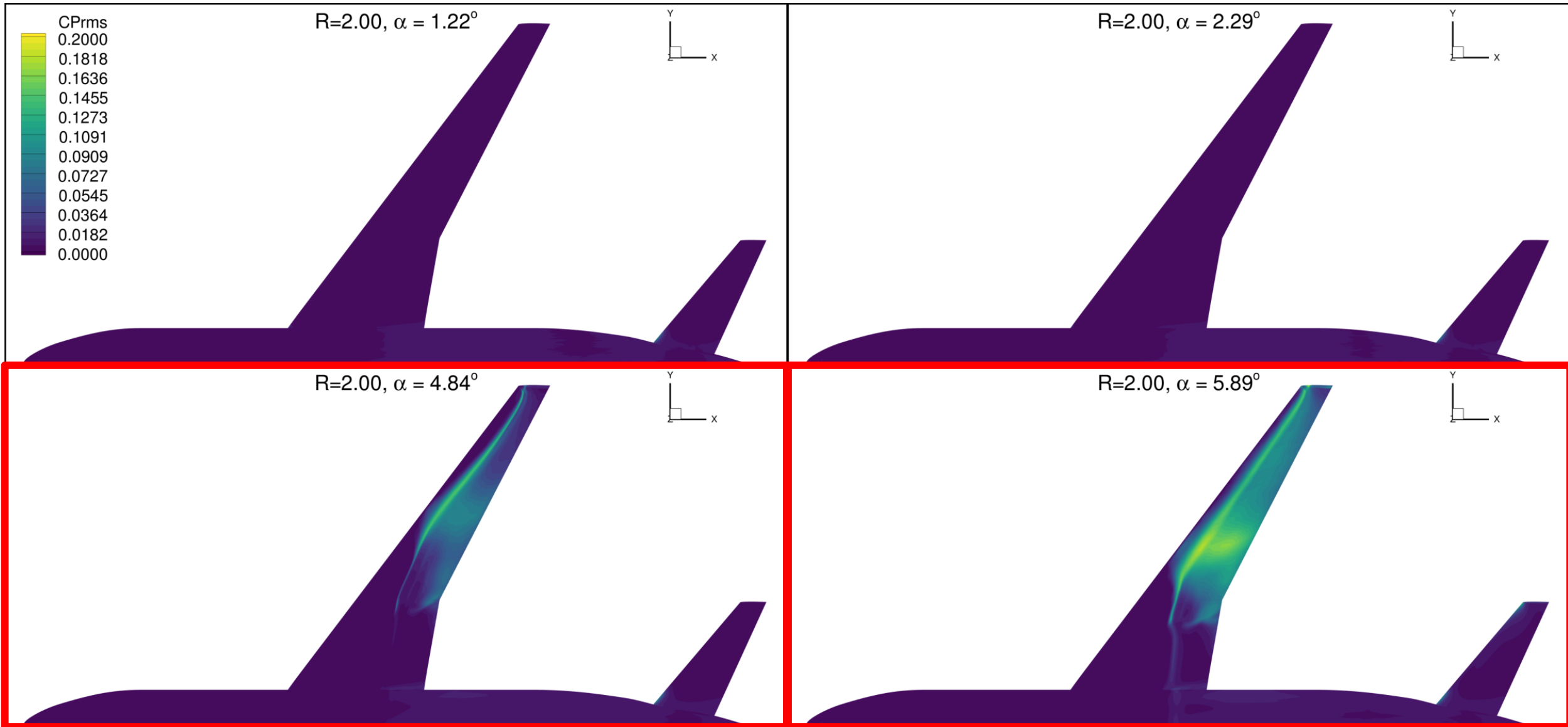
Time-Averaged Aerodynamic Loads



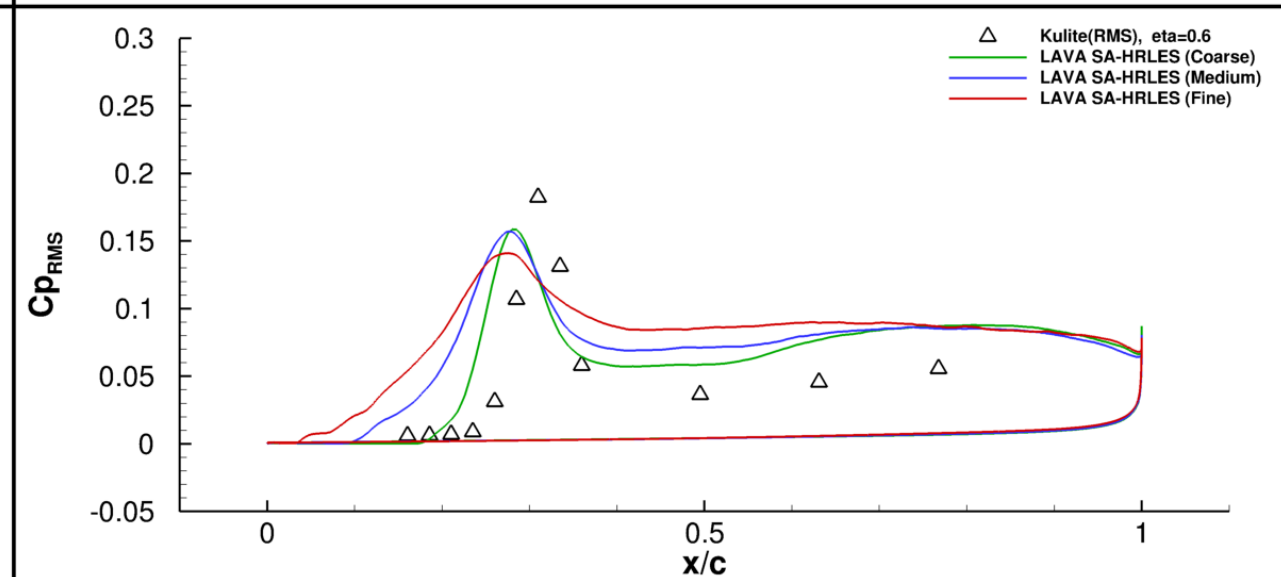
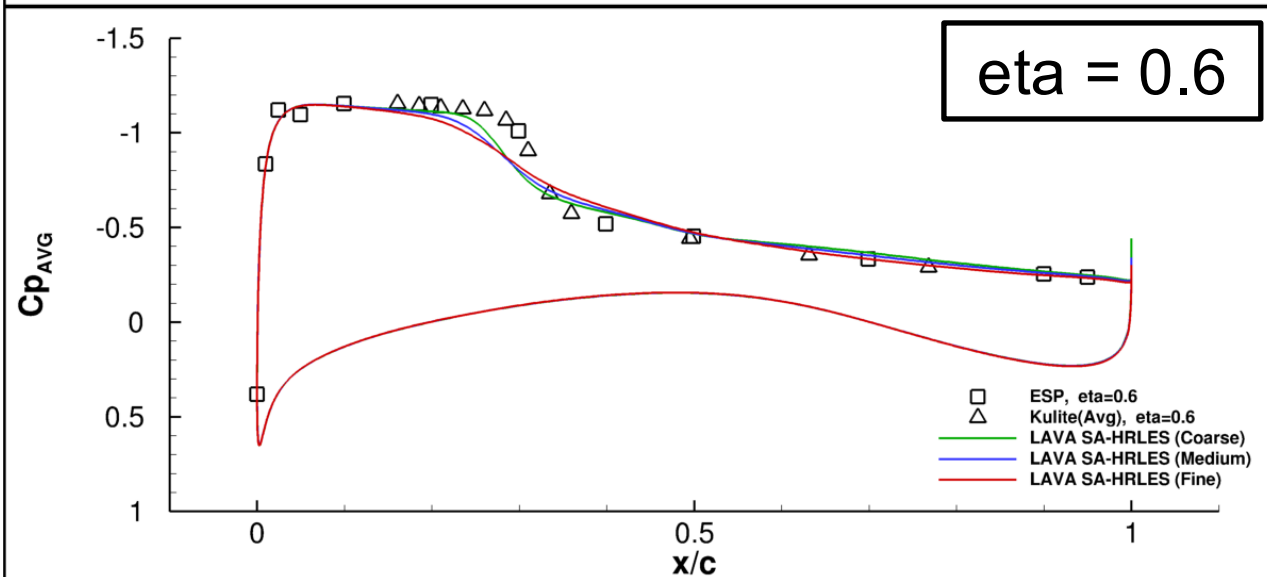
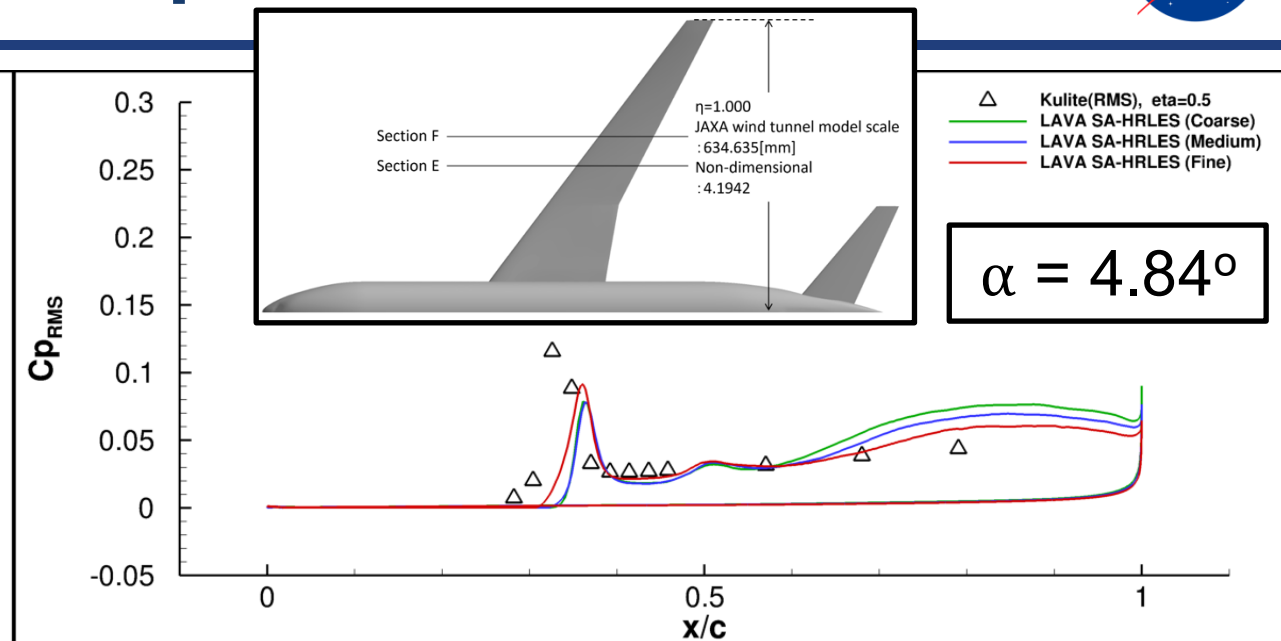
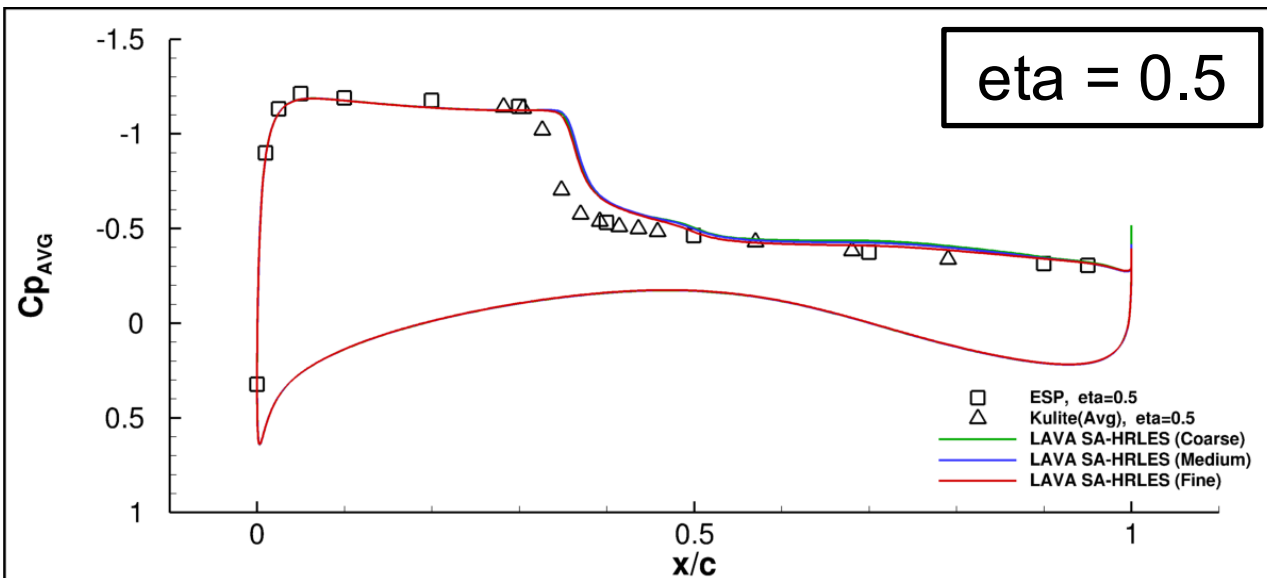
 **JAXA Experiment**
 **LAVA SA-HRLES (Coarse)**
 **LAVA SA-HRLES (Medium)**
 **LAVA SA-HRLES (Fine)**

Time averaged from
80 – 200+ CTUs

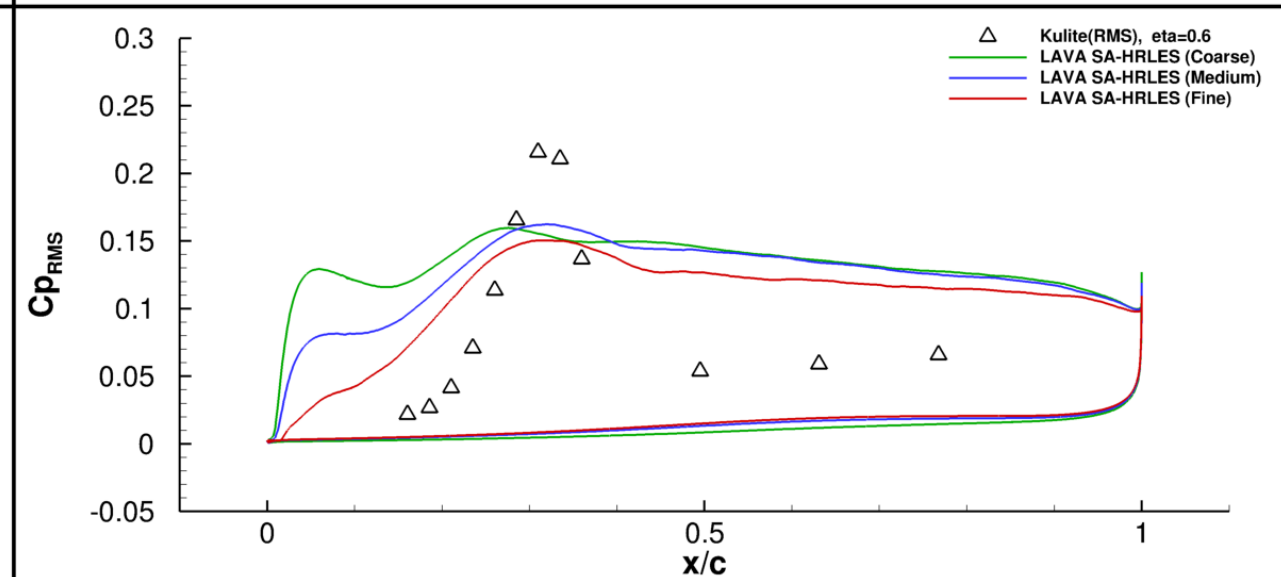
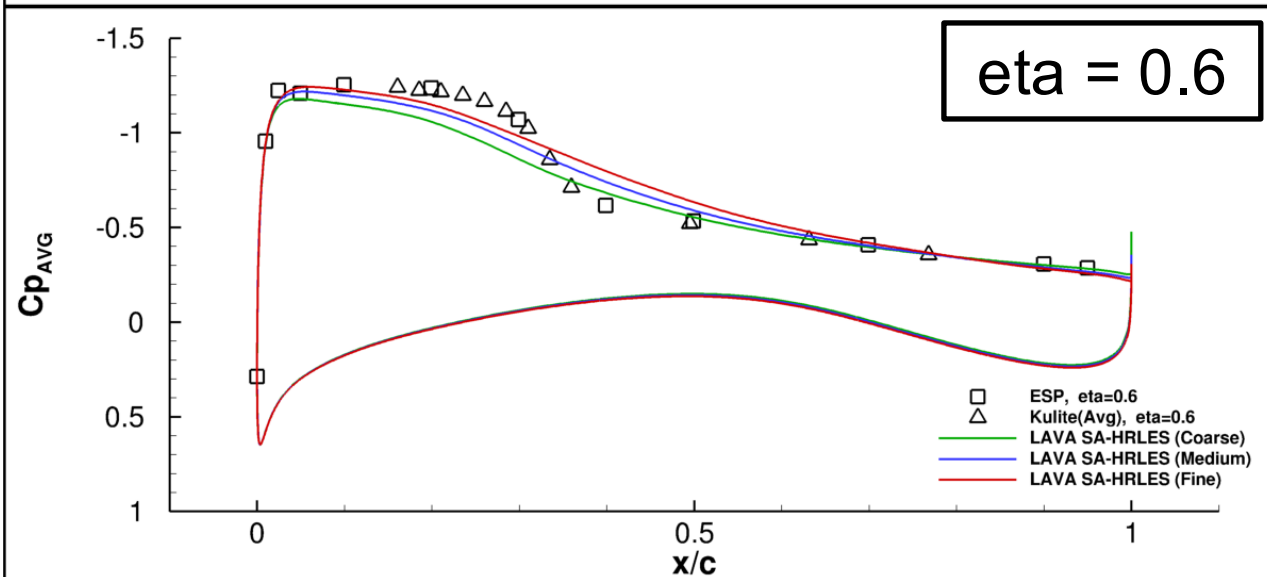
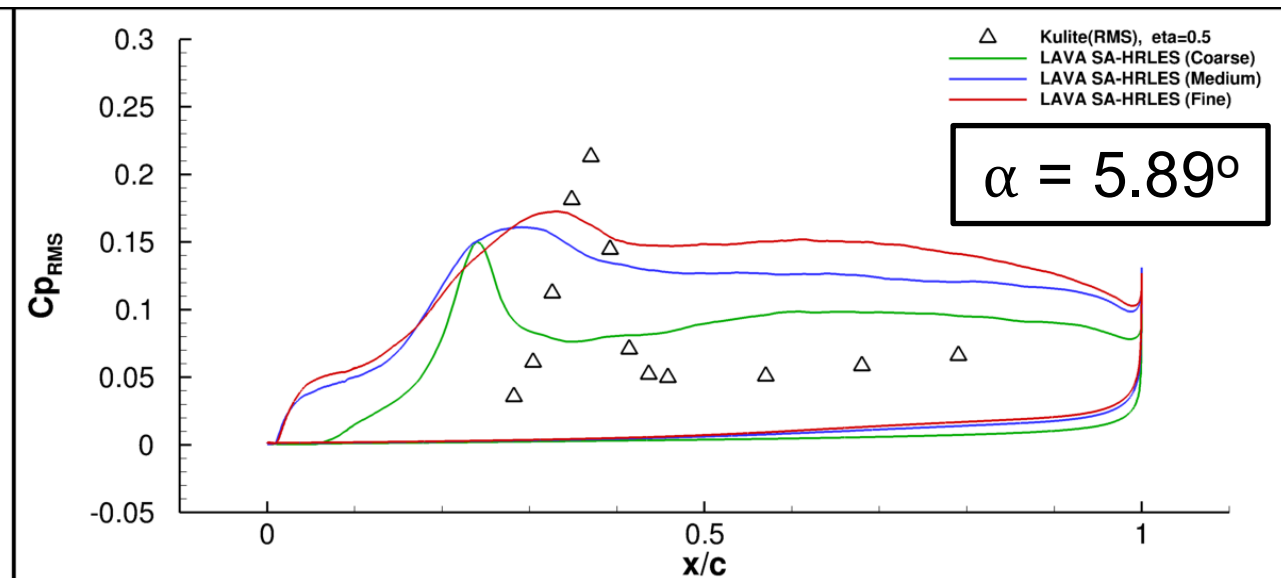
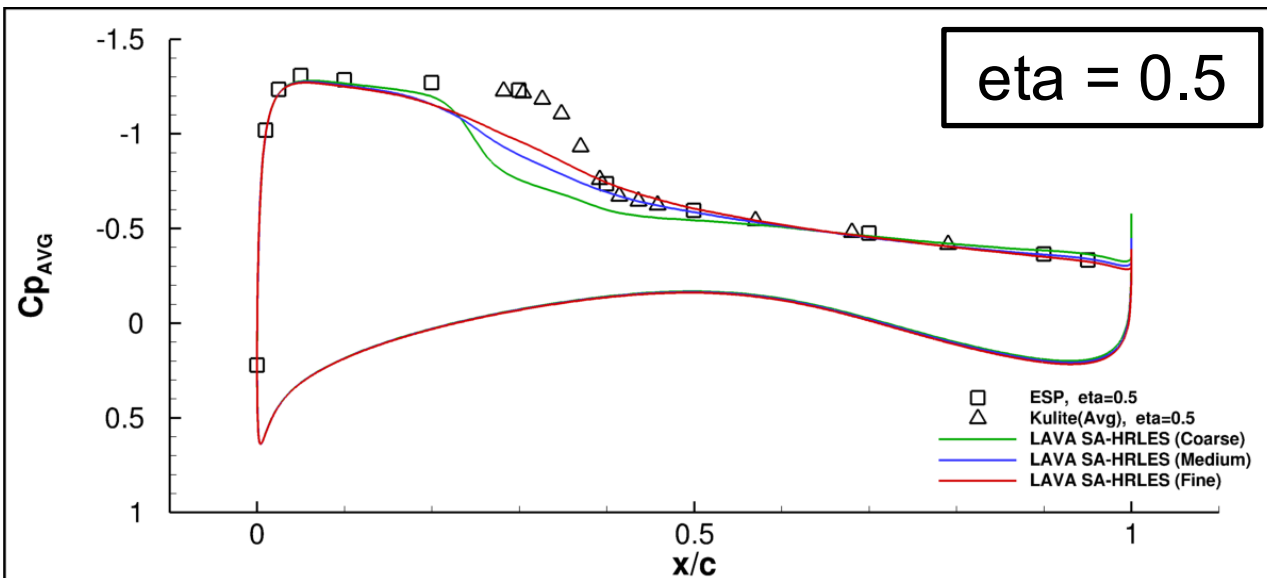
Surface $C_{p_{RMS}}$



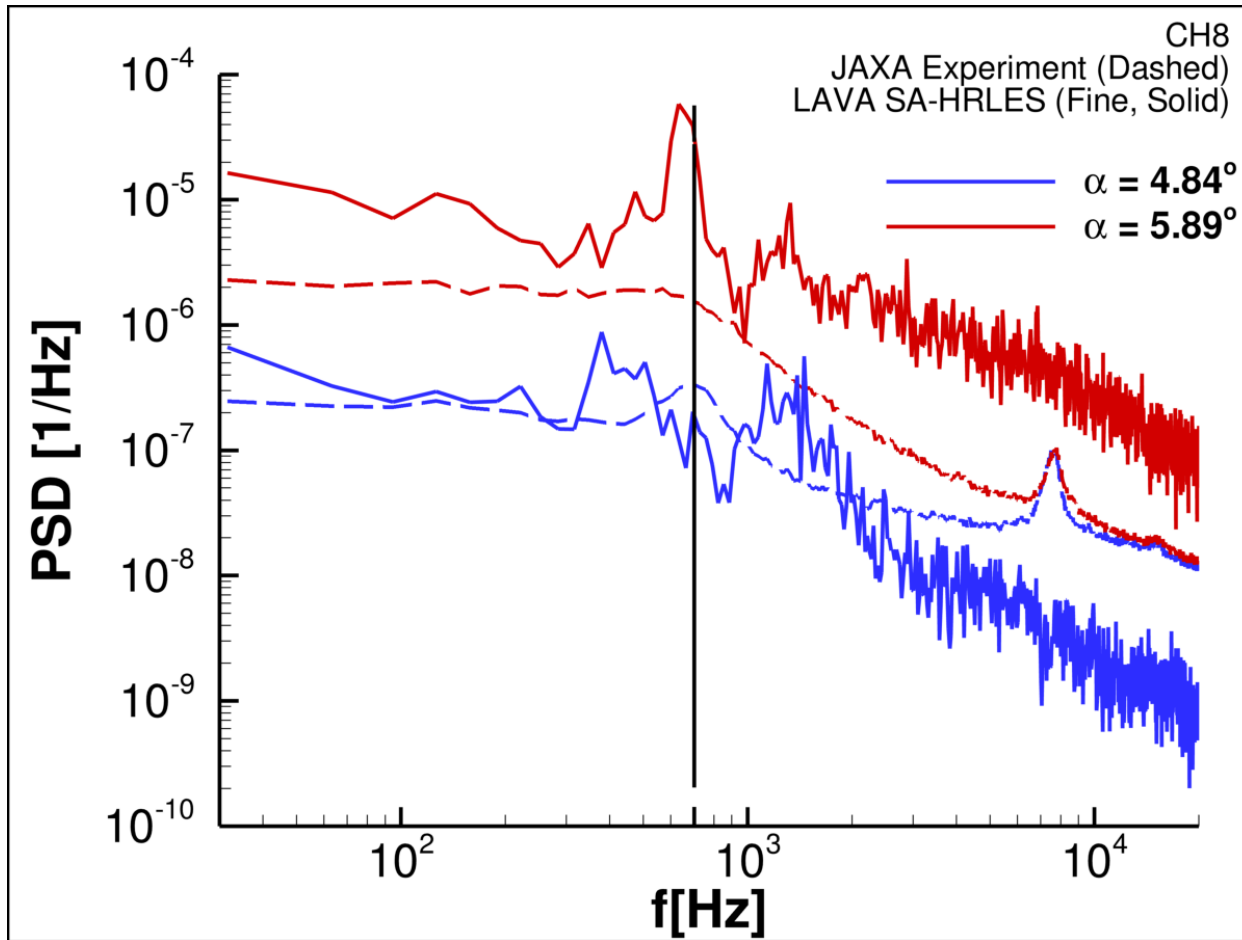
Time-Averaged Cp and RMS



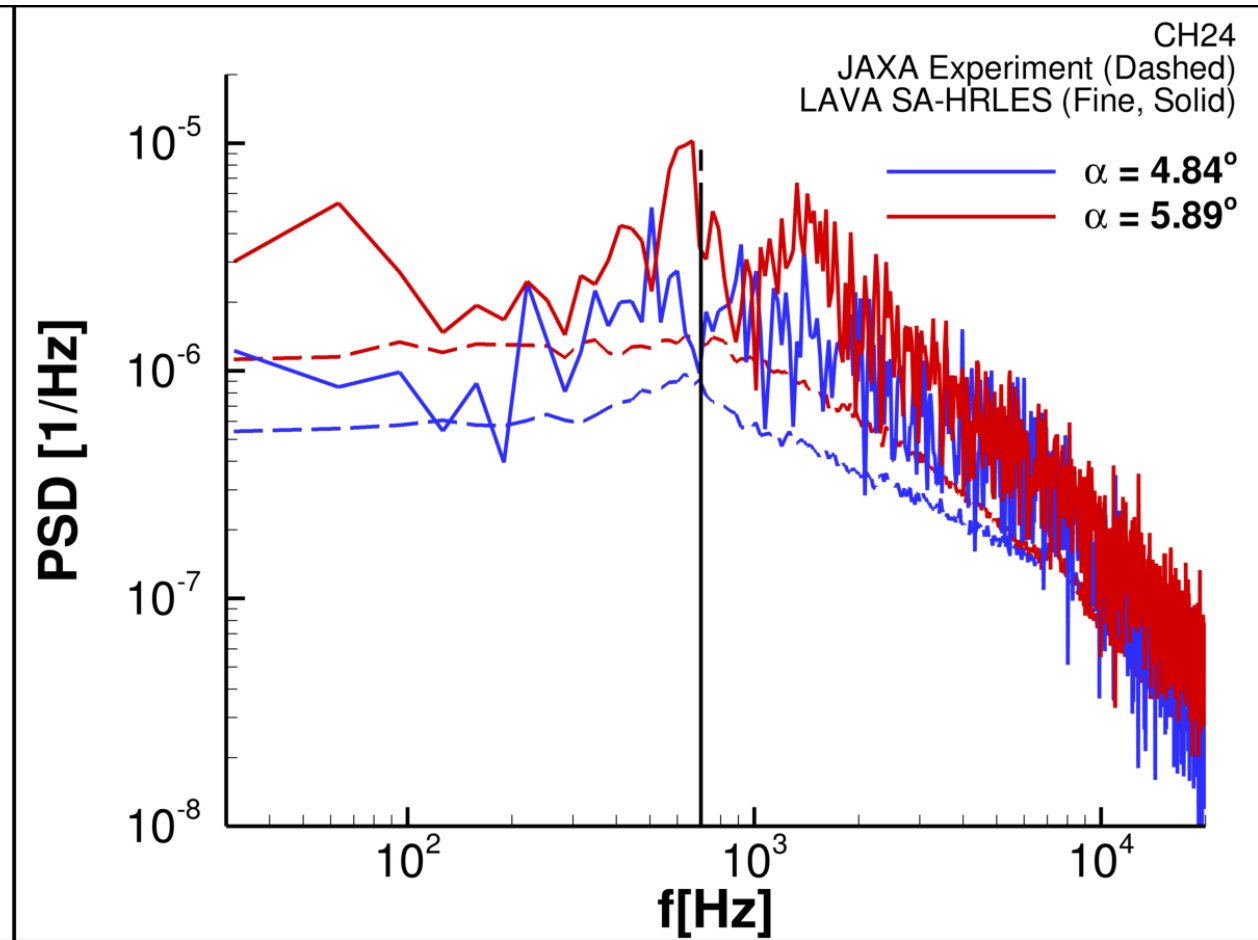
Time-Averaged Cp and RMS



PSD Comparisons



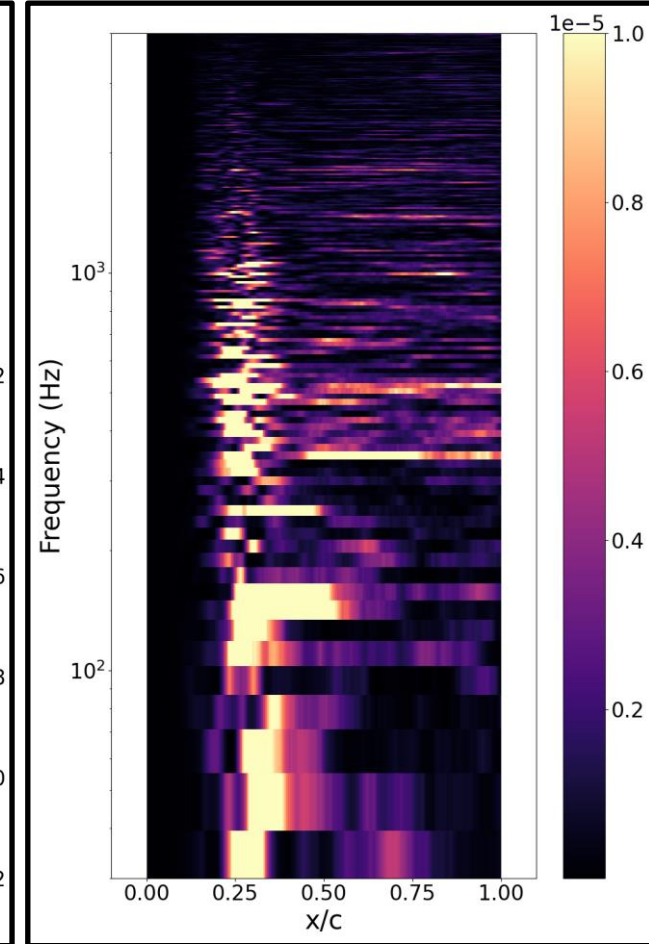
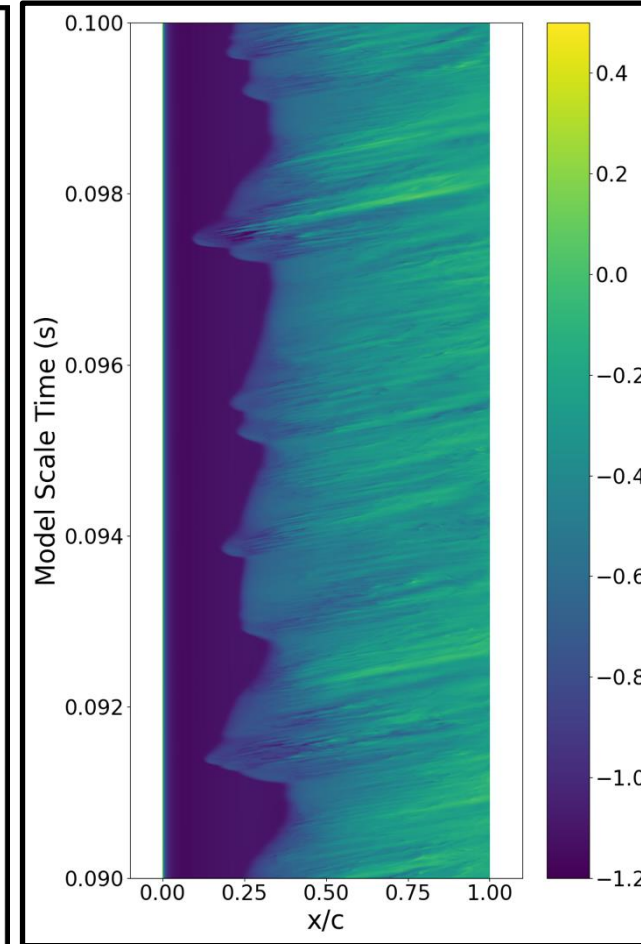
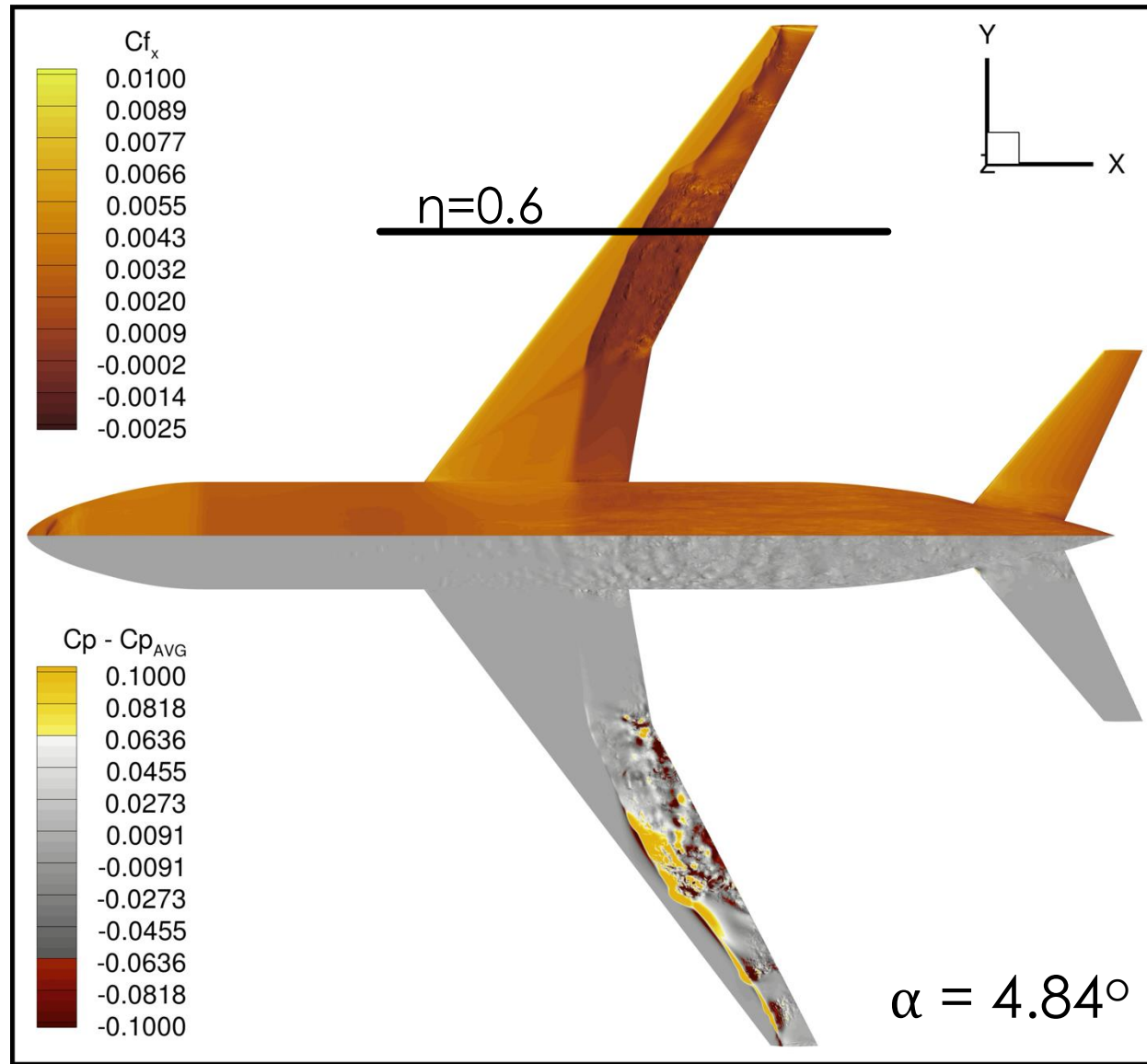
$x/c = 0.4360$, $\eta = 0.5$



$x/c = 0.7677$, $\eta = 0.6$

Vertical line represents experimentally measured peak (700 Hz)

Unsteady Flow Physics and Periodogram

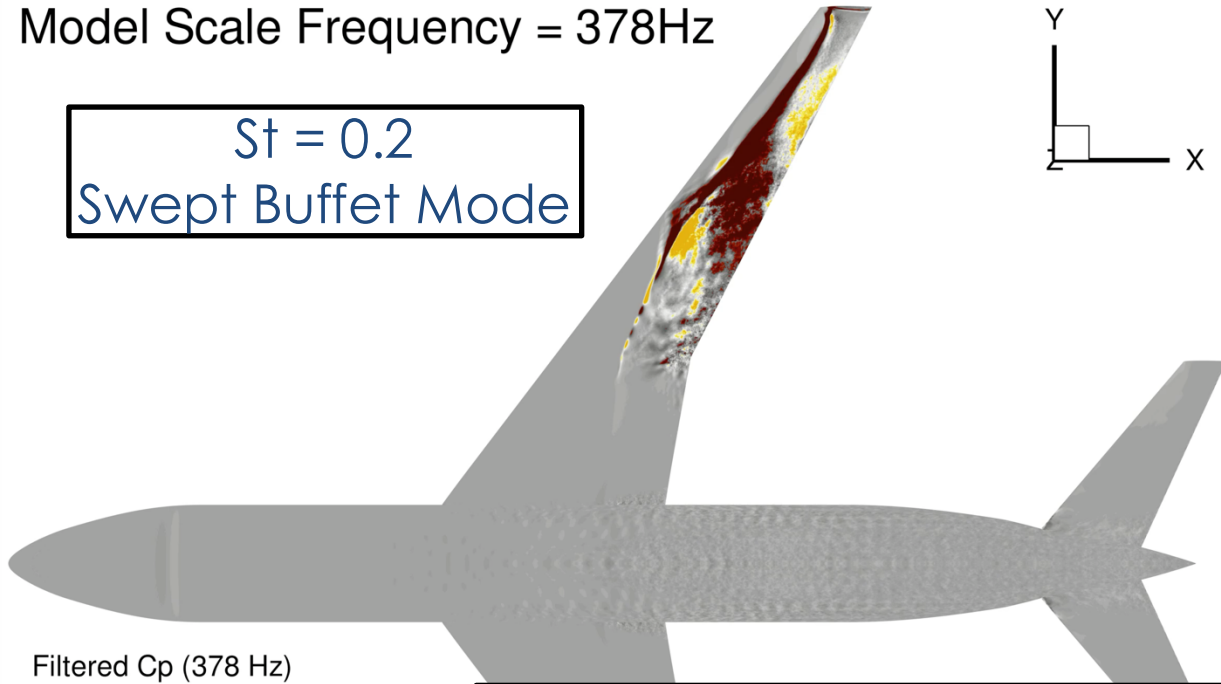
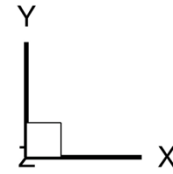


- Disturbance pressure field illustrating complex shock motion pattern
- Periodogram at $\eta = 0.6$ demonstrating buffet spectral modes as a function of x/c

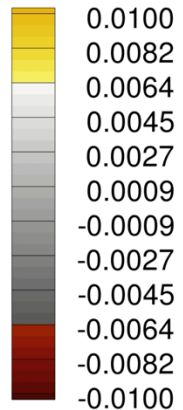
FFT Analysis

Model Scale Frequency = 378Hz

$St = 0.2$
Swept Buffet Mode

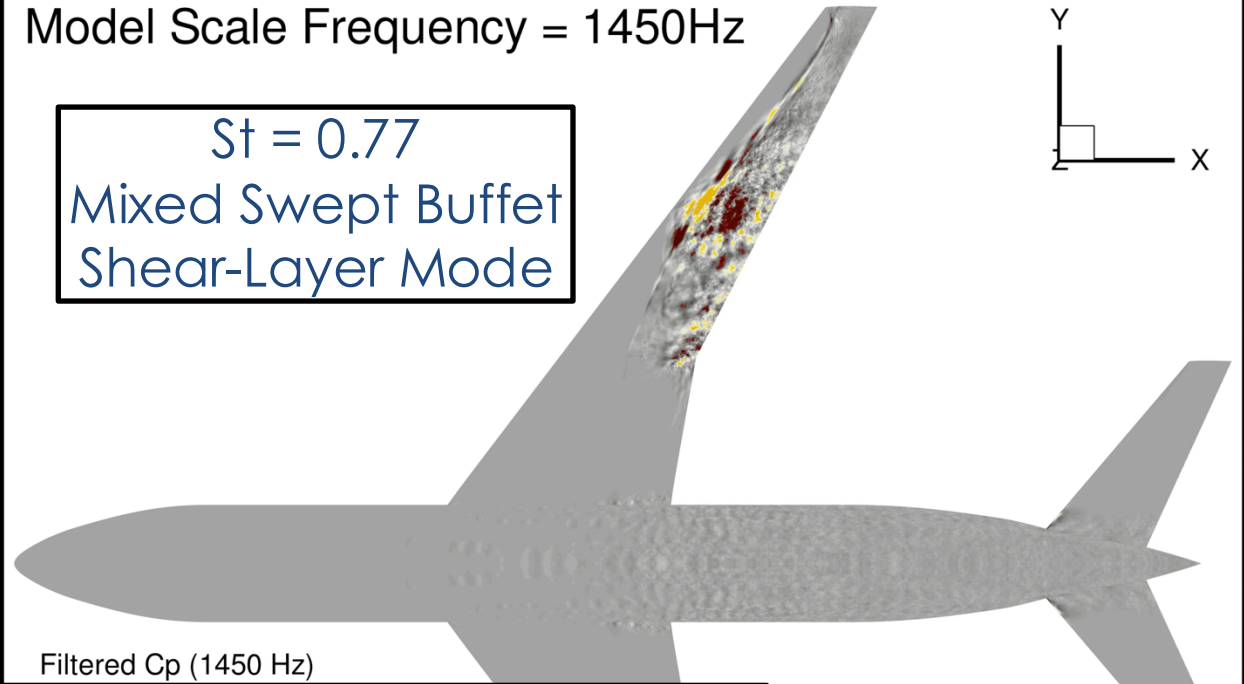
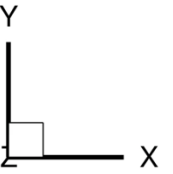


Filtered Cp (378 Hz)



Model Scale Frequency = 1450Hz

$St = 0.77$
Mixed Swept Buffet
Shear-Layer Mode



Filtered Cp (1450 Hz)

	Long wavelength	Intermediate wavelength	Short wavelength
Wavelength	$\tilde{\lambda} > 10c$	$\tilde{\lambda} \approx c$	$\tilde{\lambda} \approx 0.1c$
Frequency	$St \approx 0.04$	$St \approx 0.4$	$St \approx 1.6$
Phase speed	$Uc < -0.2$	$Uc \approx 0.4$	$Uc \approx 0.3$
Description	Airfoil buffet mode	Swept buffet mode	Shear-layer mode

TABLE 2. Summary of instability-mode attributes for the swept OAT15A wing, with $\Lambda = 30^\circ$.

From Crouch *et al* JFM 2019

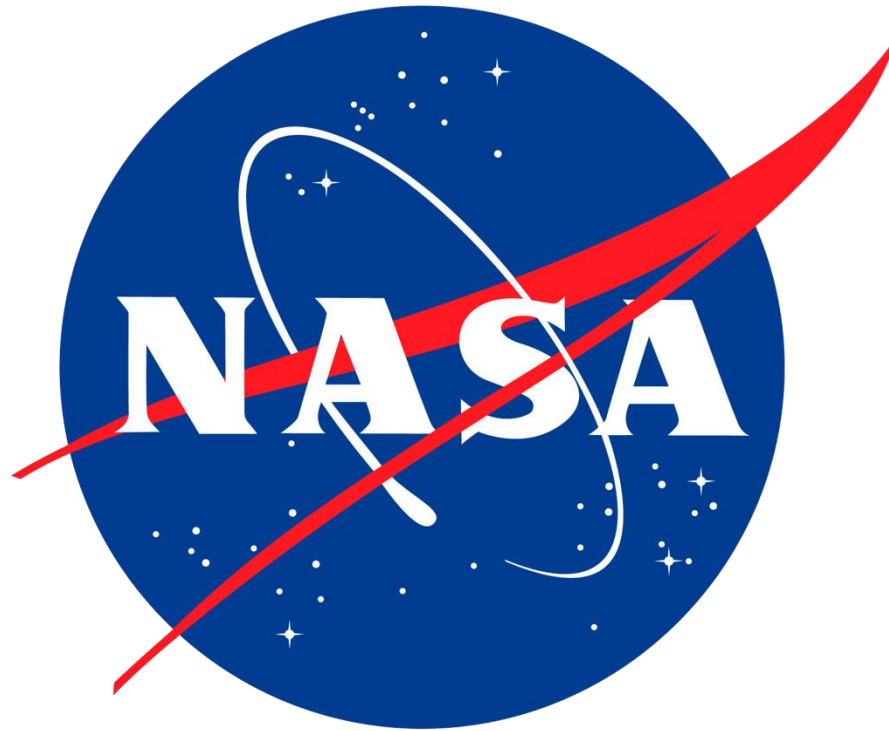
$\alpha = 4.84^\circ$

- Stress-Corrected LES model applied to a family of structured overset grids for transonic buffet prediction of the CRM wing-body-tail0
- Successful qualitative prediction of the correct buffet behavior
 - Pre-buffet AOAs (1.22° and 2.29°) show no buffet behavior
 - Post-buffet AOAs (4.84° and 5.89°) show strong buffet behavior
- Good agreement in lift coefficient, but a constant shift is observed in drag
- Offset in pitching moment increases with increasing AOA
- Over-prediction of shock motion, typically traveling too far upstream
- Improvements in $C_{p_{RMS}}$ and PSD predictions are achieved with mesh refinement.
(Not uniformly across the entire wing)
- Buffet related frequencies are predicted at approximately 378 and 1450 Hz at alpha 4.84° and 650 and 1300 Hz at alpha 5.89° , which differs from experimental value of 700 Hz

Acknowledgements



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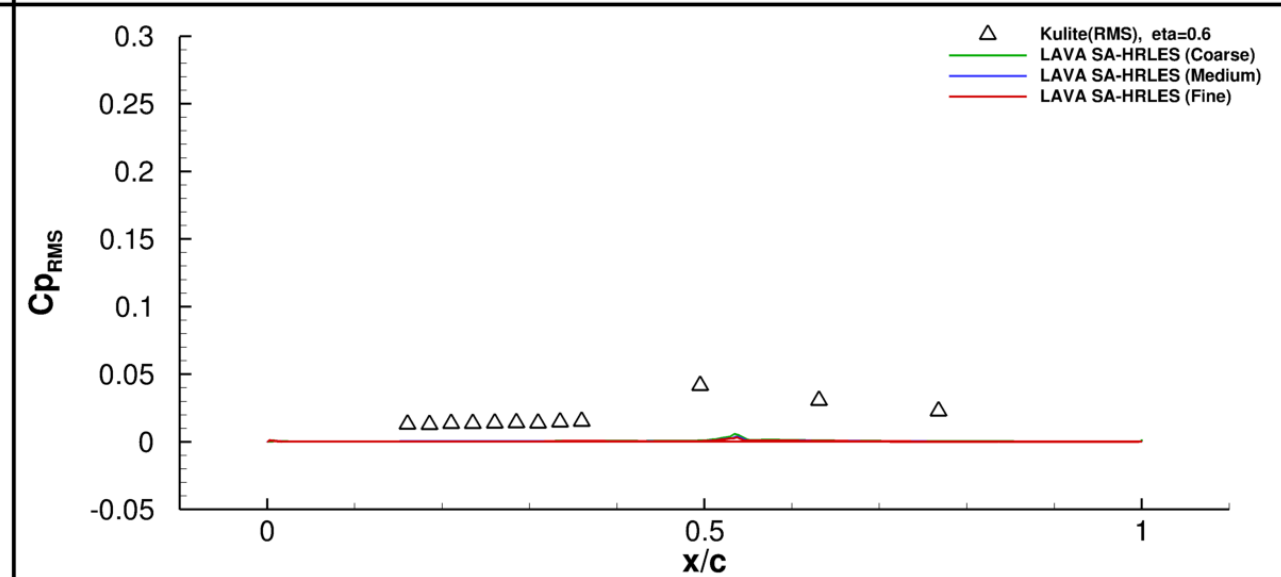
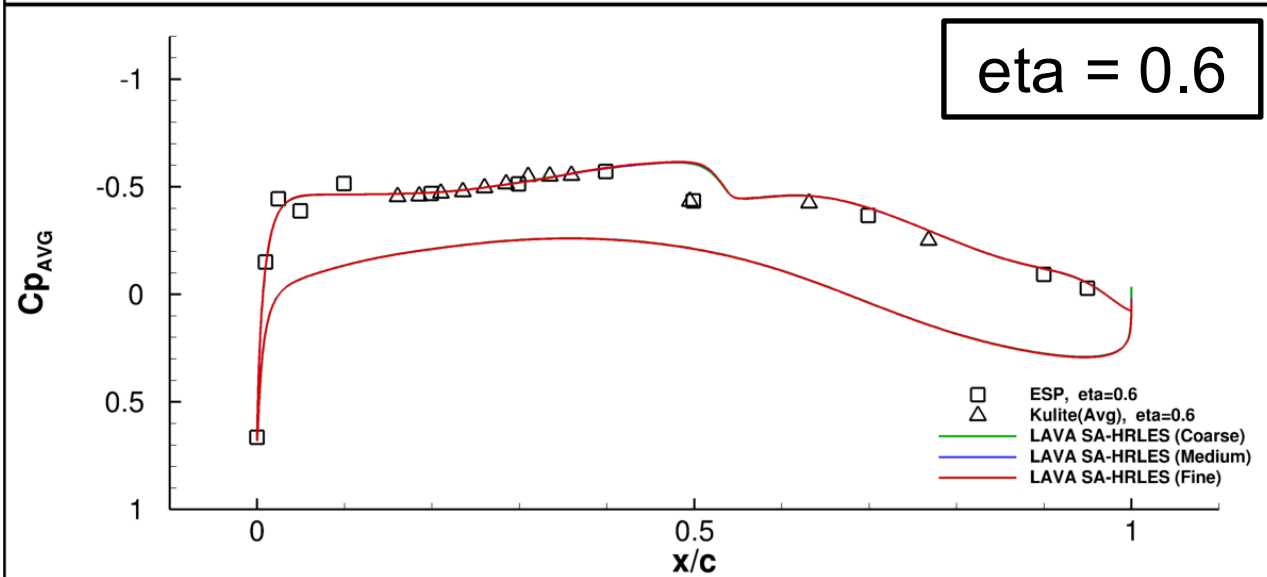
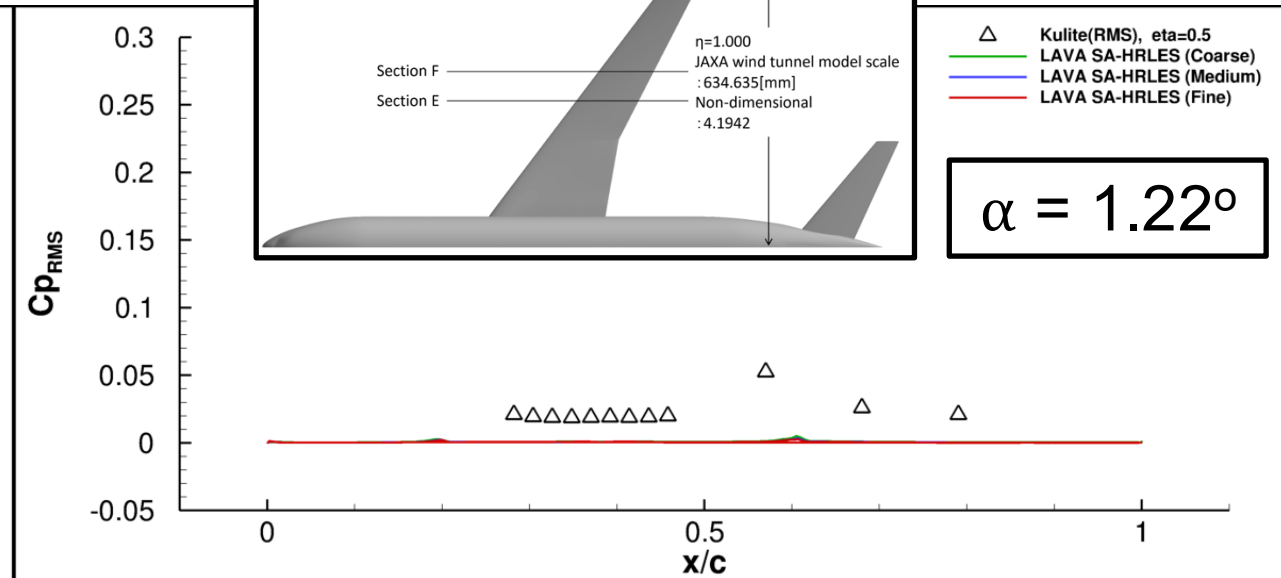
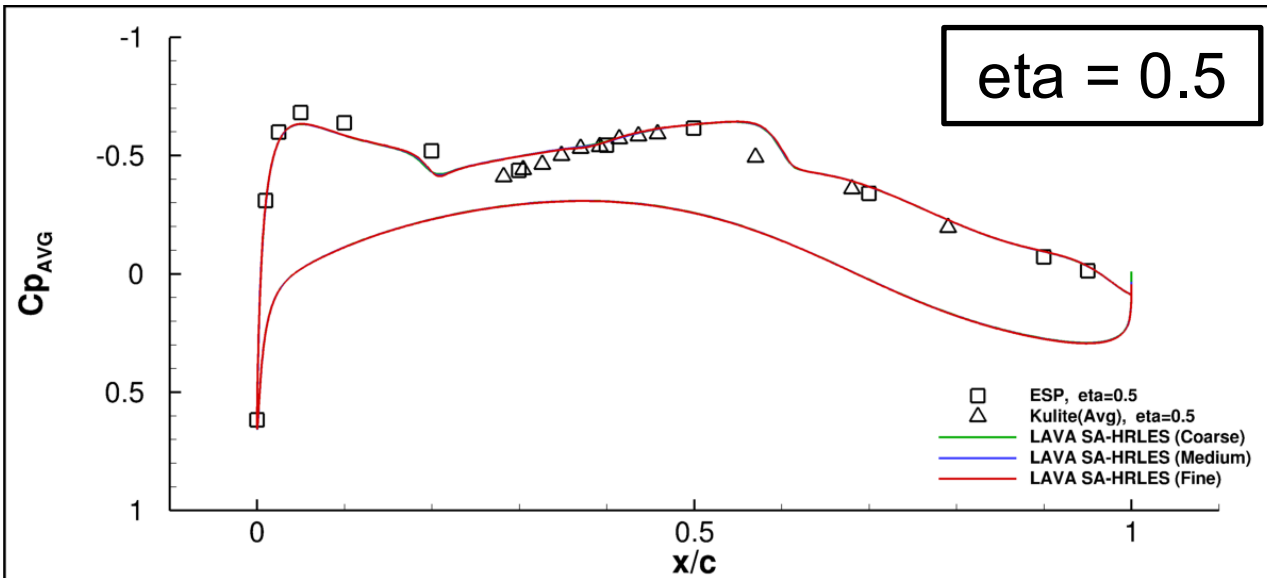


Thank You



Backup Slides

Time-Averaged Cp and RMS



Time-Averaged C_p and RMS

