

Aeroelastic Prediction Workshop

High Speed Working Group Overview and Results



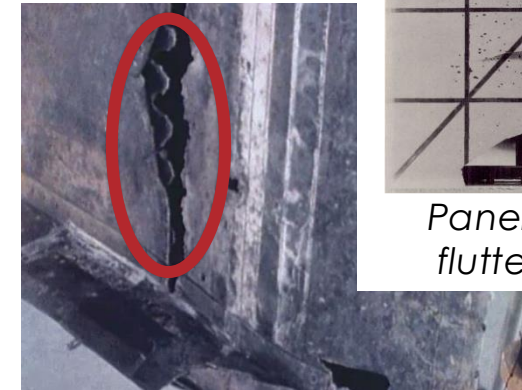
Bret Stanford
NASA
DPW-8/AePW-4, Aviation 2026



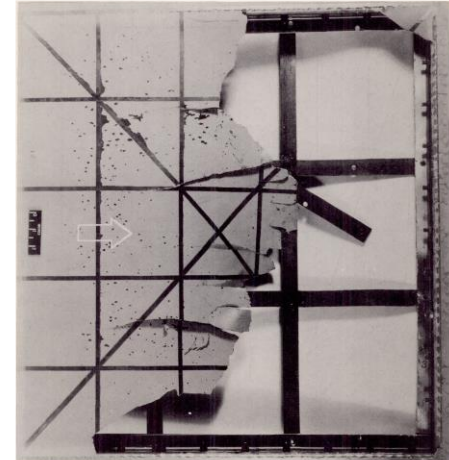
- Background/Motivation
- High-Speed Working Group (HSWG) Overview
- HSWG Key Questions
- HSWG Challenge Problems
 - AFRL Research-Cell 19 (RC-19)
 - UNSW HyMAX
- RC-19 Overview
- Participant Presentations
- Model Evaluation
- Findings & Takeaways



- Extreme, complex loads in high-speed flows (transition, turbulence, separation, SBLI, 3D-effects) combined with flight-weight structures necessitates aerothermoelastic (ATE) considerations
- Nonlinear coupling drives unanticipated behaviors that are path-dependent and evolve over long durations
- Experiments necessary for model validation, but:
 - Challenging to identify mechanisms governing behavior
 - Cost/resource limits restrict exploration of operational space
- Computational models must play a role but there are open questions regarding accuracy bounds
- **Closing the design loop & reducing conservatism for high-speed platforms requires:**
 - Improved understating of conditions driving ATE behaviors
 - Characterizing model accuracy & fidelity requirements



Pylon Rip due to SBLI



Panel failure during flutter [Dixon, 1962]



- **Primary objective: Assess the SoA of ATE toolsets in high-speed applications**
 - Define degree of model fidelity and coupling required to simulate ATE behavior
 - Characterize predictive accuracy of and/or uncertainty in SoA models
 - Develop guidelines/metrics for simulating ATE behavior
 - Identify gaps in experimental datasets to provide feedback for future experiments
- **Format:**
 - Two different configurations selected with setup data packages provided for each
 - "Blind" prediction – Measured structural response provided after submission of results
- **Logistics and metrics:**
 - Kickoff meeting at SciTech 2023
 - Informal meetups in 2024 (AIAA SciTech) and 2025 (AIAA SciTech and Aviation)
 - Monthly meetings in 2023 – 2026 highlighting participants' progress
 - Participation: 109 members, 11 of which worked on selected problems

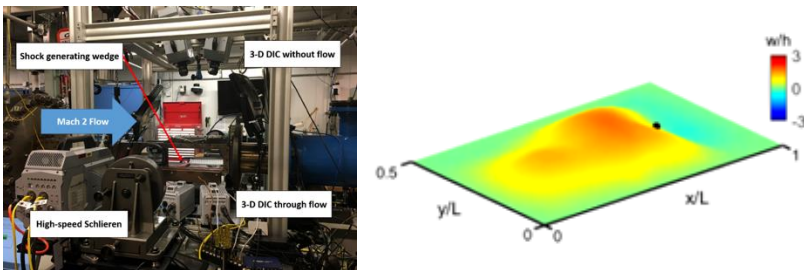
Objective: Assess the SoA of aerothermoelastic toolsets in high speed applications

- What are the physical mechanisms that drive the various types of aerothermoelastic instabilities in high-speed flows?
- How accurately can dynamic aerothermoelastic instabilities be calculated? (Identifying onset of the instability vs the post-threshold behavior)
- Develop guidelines/metrics for modeling instabilities: What level of model fidelity is required? How much accuracy is lost when using lower fidelity methods?
- What is the uncertainty in our models? How does uncertainty propagate when coupling multiple models?
- What are the gaps/uncertainties in current experimental datasets that need to be addressed with follow-on or new experiments?
- How well do the SoA models handle complex structures and flow environments (transition, separation, SBLI, 3-D effects)?

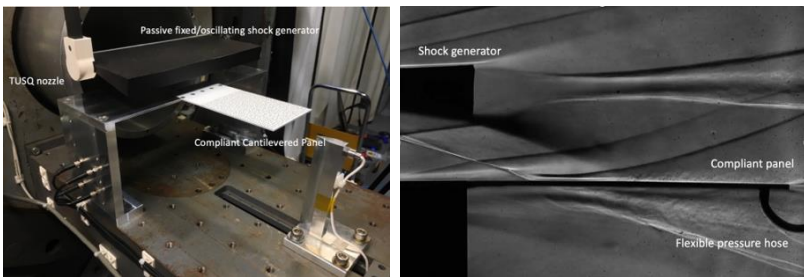
HSWG Challenge Problems



- **AFRL RC-19:**
 - Motivated by skin panels on hot, reusable vehicles
 - Continuous, supersonic flows with and without attached shock/boundary layer interaction (SBLI)
 - Large-amplitude, **nonlinear** dynamics of clamped panel
- **UNSW HyMAX:**
 - Motivated by control surfaces on high-speed vehicles
 - Short-duration (i.e. blow-down facility) hypersonic flow with laminar and transitional SBLI
 - Shock-induced **linear** response of cantilevered plate



AFRL RC-19



UNSW HyMAX

	Duke	NASA	DLR	UNSW	MIT	Stevens	UC/ARL	Cadence	UCF	MSU	Technion
RC-19	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HyMAX	✓				✓	✓	✓				

* Simulations completed & compared with experiments ** Simulations in-progress

RC-19 Experimental Overview

- **Discrete instrumentation:**

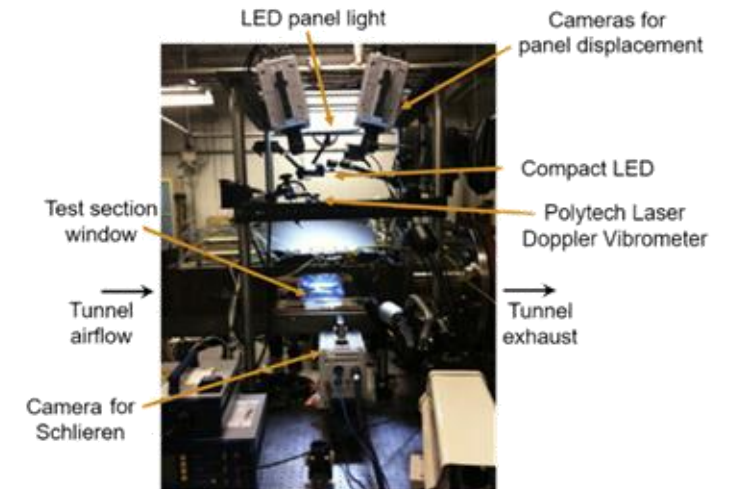
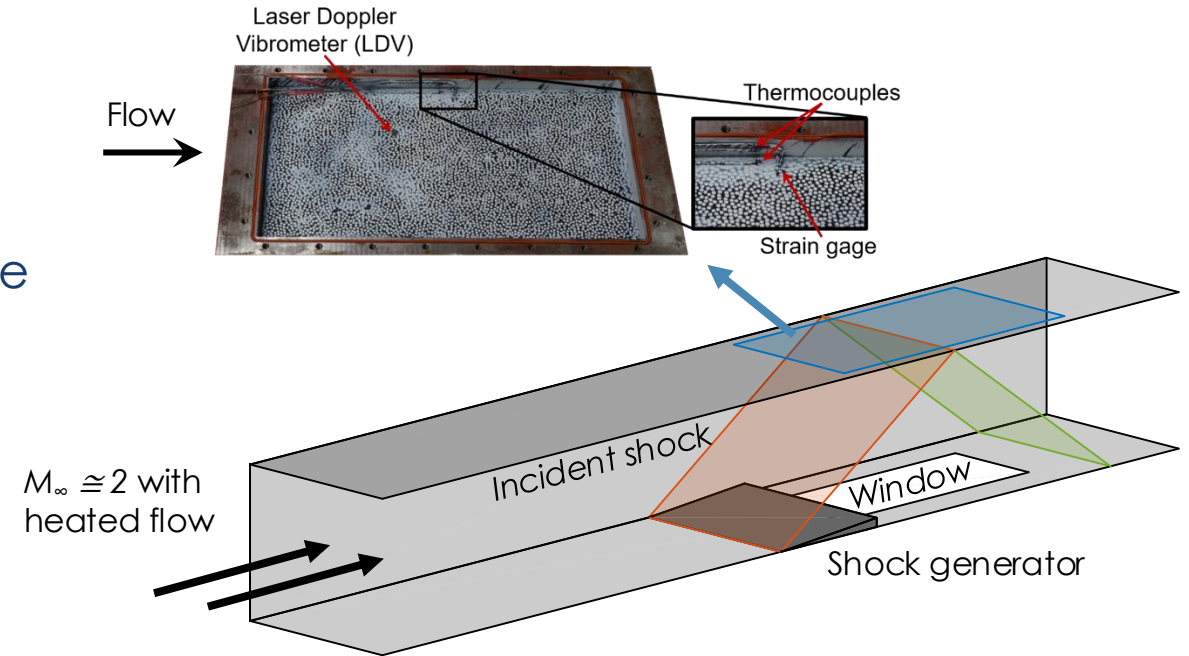
- Strain gage
- Laser Doppler Vibrometer (LDV)
- Type K thermocouples (TC) on panel and frame
- Downstream Kulite pressure transducer

- **Full-field, non-contact instrumentation:**

- High-speed Schlieren imaging
- 3D digital image correlation (DIC)
- Fast-response pressure sensitive paint (PSP)

- **Thin panel data acquisition:**

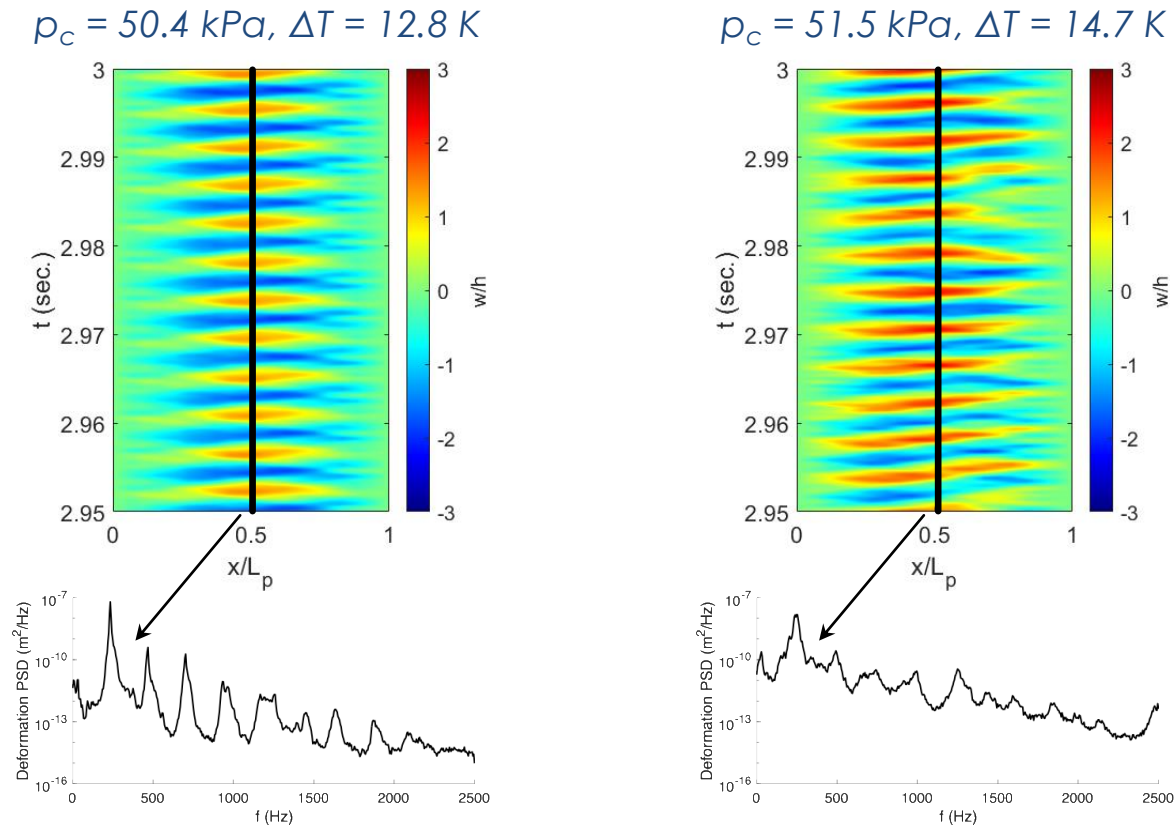
- Start tunnel and allow transients to diminish (set p_c using downstream pressure port to avoid yield)
- Modulate p_c and record strain, LDV, p_c , and ΔT_{TC} (monitored)
- If observe dynamics in strain, record 3 sec. of full-field data



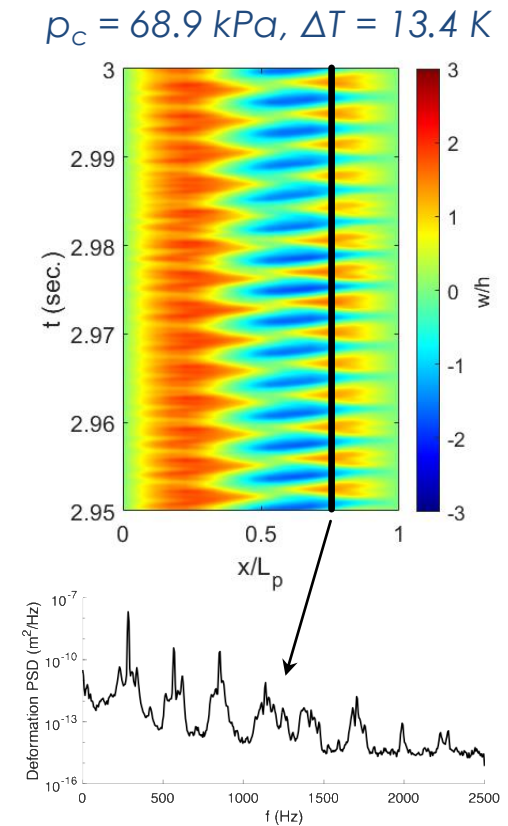
RC-19 Experimental Overview

Observed/measured nonlinear aeroelastic instabilities which were sensitive to cavity pressure (p_c), temperature differential (ΔT), and shock impingement

Thermal buckling in turbulent flow leading to periodic and chaotic oscillations



Attached SBLI-induced limit cycle oscillations



Setup Files

- Provided to all participants and available on NASA AePW website
- **Provided as MATLAB data file with:**
 - Nozzle & test section geometries
 - Dimension & position of wedge
 - Thin panel dimensions & measured mode shapes/frequencies
 - Rigid baseline: Unheated flow operating conditions, boundary layer thickness, and surface pressure
 - Heated flow operating conditions for thin panel challenge problem
- **MATLAB scripts to extract/plot setup data**
- **Error bounds provided for uncertain data**

Results Files

- Only provided when results obtained
- **Provided as MATLAB data file with:**
 - Measured full-field mean and standard deviation of deformation
 - Average oscillation amplitude and PSD at 9 selected locations
 - Parameters used to compute PSDs
- **MATLAB scripts to extract/plot results**
- **Error bounds provided for uncertain data**

- Duke – ROMs (Luisa Piccolo Serafim)
- NASA – CFD + FE (Bret Standford)
- AFRL – ROMs (Kirk Brouwer)
- Cadence – RANS + FE (Rodrigo Gutierrez)



Questions?

