



UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA
"JÚLIO DE MESQUITA FILHO"



UFBA
Universidade
Federal da Bahia

2D Flutter Analysis using RANS Equations in SU2 Software

Marcel Ryuichi Sunano - marcel.sunano@unesp.br

São Paulo State University - UNESP

Guilherme Ribeiro Begnini - guilherme.begnini@ufba.br

Federal University of Bahia - UFBA

Aluisio Viais Pantaleão - aluisio.pantaleao@unesp.br

São Paulo State University - UNESP



AGENDA



1 Test Case

2 Methodology

3 Results

4 Conclusion

Test Case

High-Angle Working Group – Case 3

2D BSCW flutter prediction

Mach 0.80

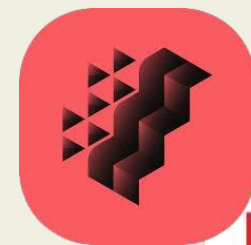
Angle-of-attack sweep: 0° - 6°

SUZ
code

Fonzi et al. (2022)

Structural Dynamics

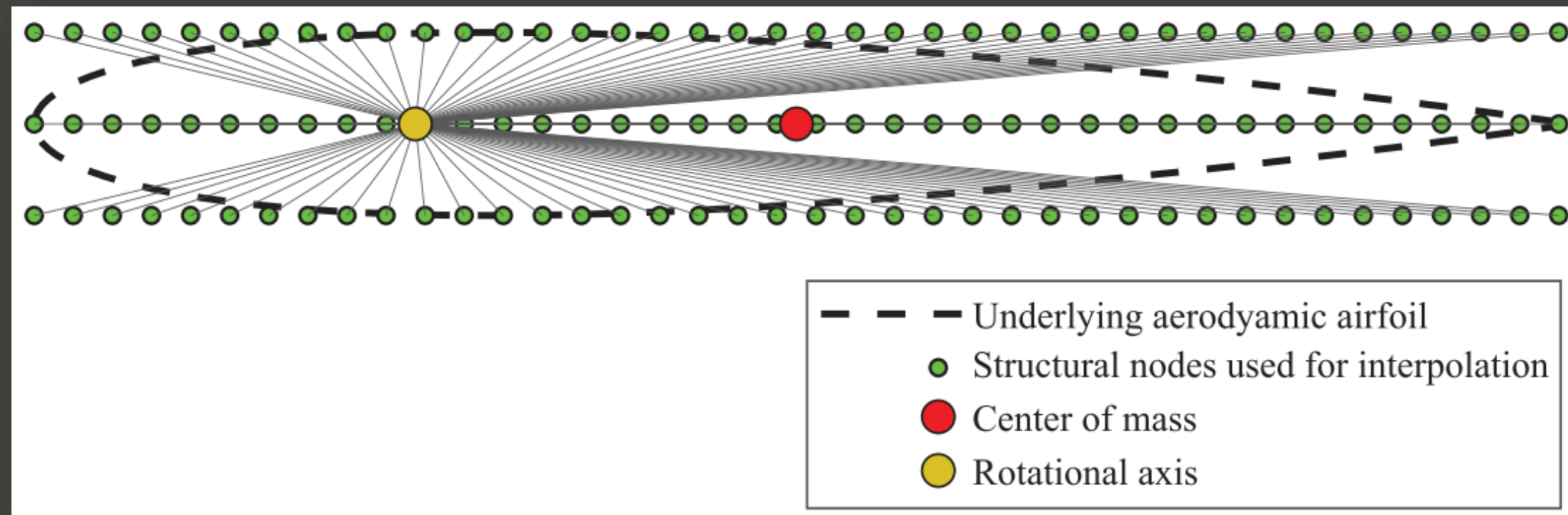
Extended capabilities for high-fidelity fluid-structure simulations
Fonzi *et al.*, 2022



MSC Nastran™
Industry Leading Multidisciplinary FEA Solution

Structural Dynamics

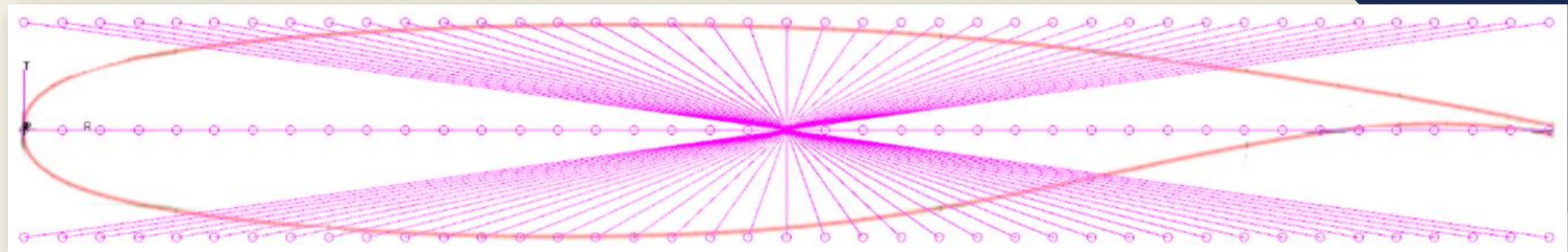
Extended capabilities for high-fidelity fluid-structure simulations
Fonzi *et al.*, 2022



2 – DOF system

Mesh

Structural nodes for interpolation



Wind-off characteristics of primary modes

	Frequency	Stiffness	Structural Damping, g	Generalized Mass
Plunge	3.32 Hz	2637 lb/ft	0.002	6.1 slugs
Pitch	5.25 Hz	2964 ft-lb/rad	0.002	2.7 slug-ft ²

Source: Dansberry *et al.* (1993)

Fine-tuned Generalized Mass

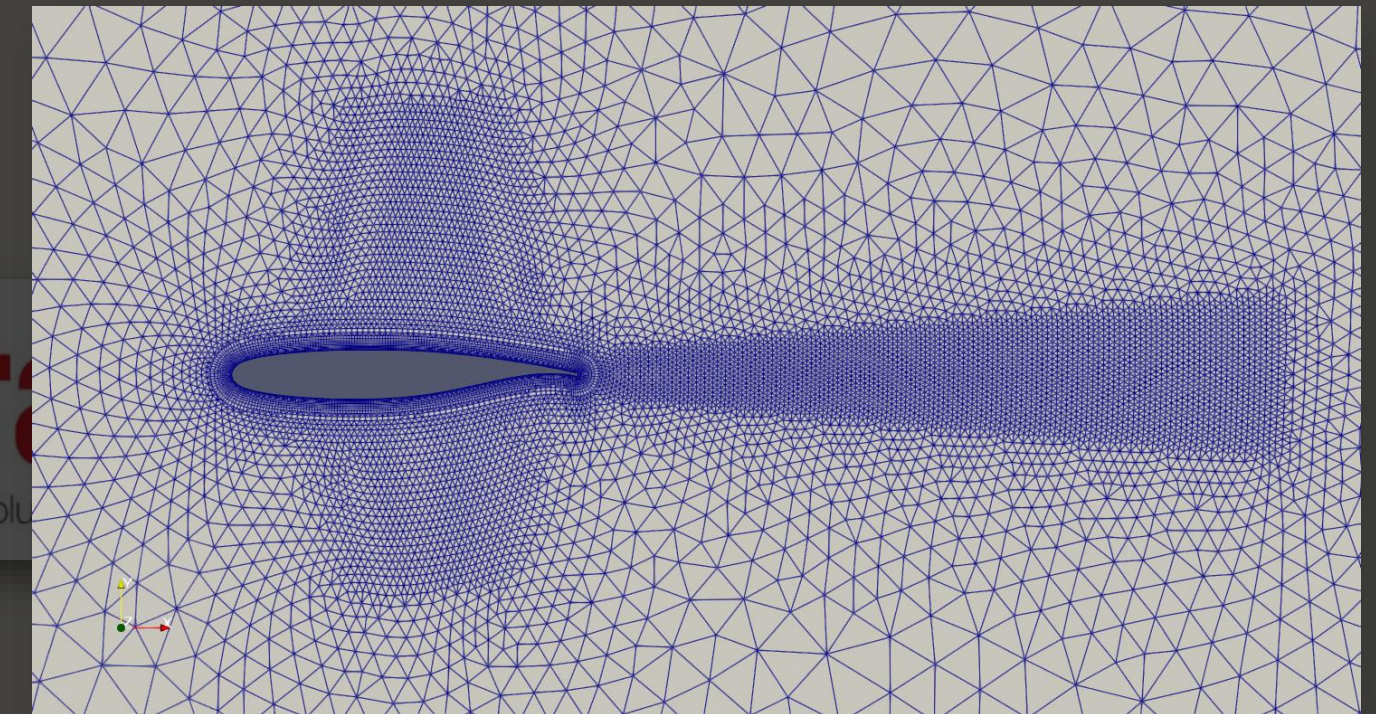
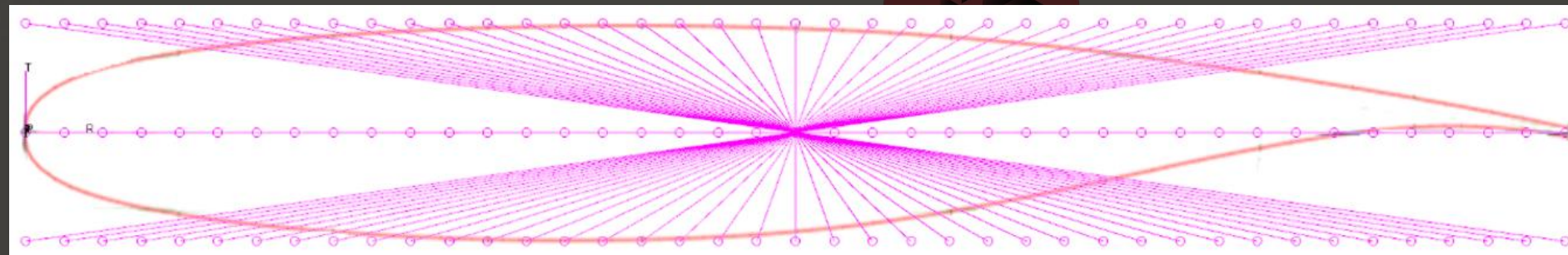
Plunge - 6.054 slugs

Pitch - 2.724 slug-ft²

Structural Dynamics

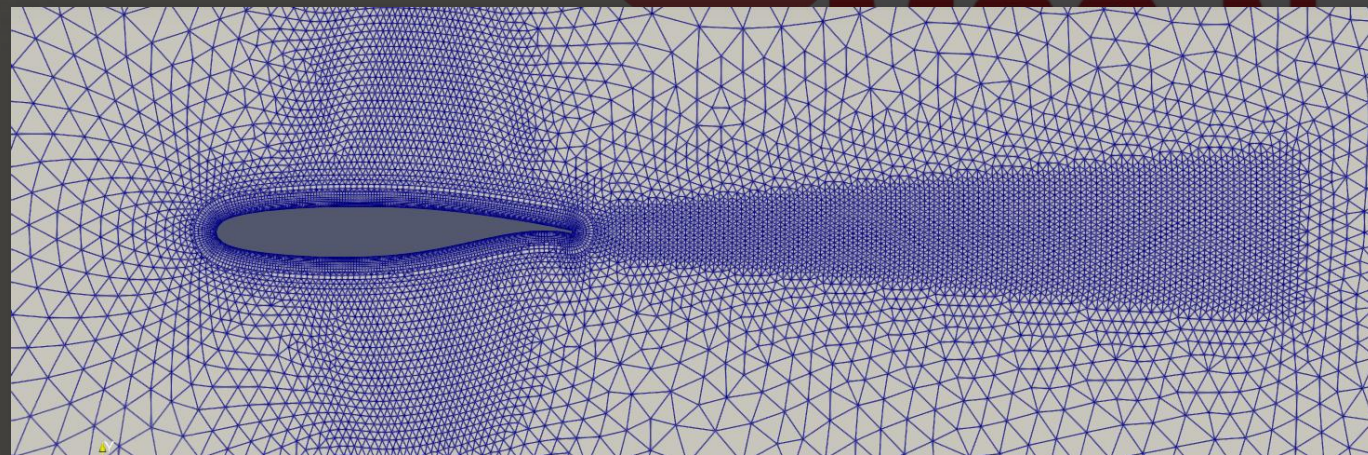
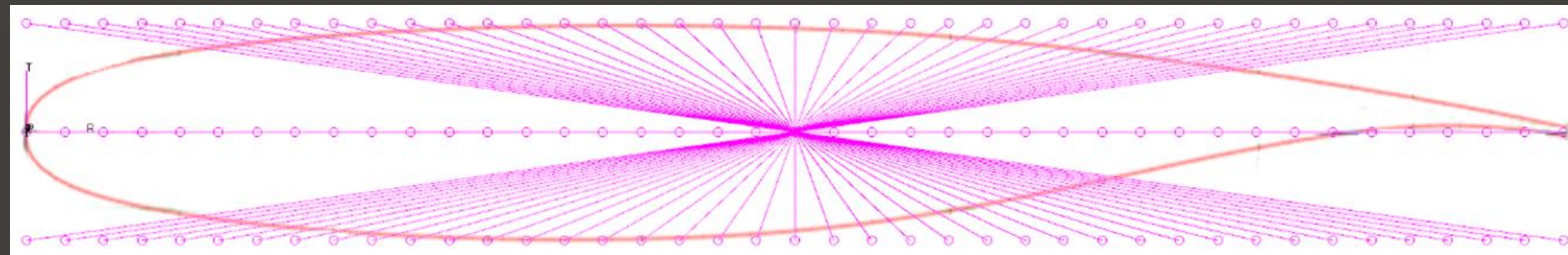
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Fonzi *et al.*, 2022



Structural Dynamics

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Fonzi *et al.*, 2022

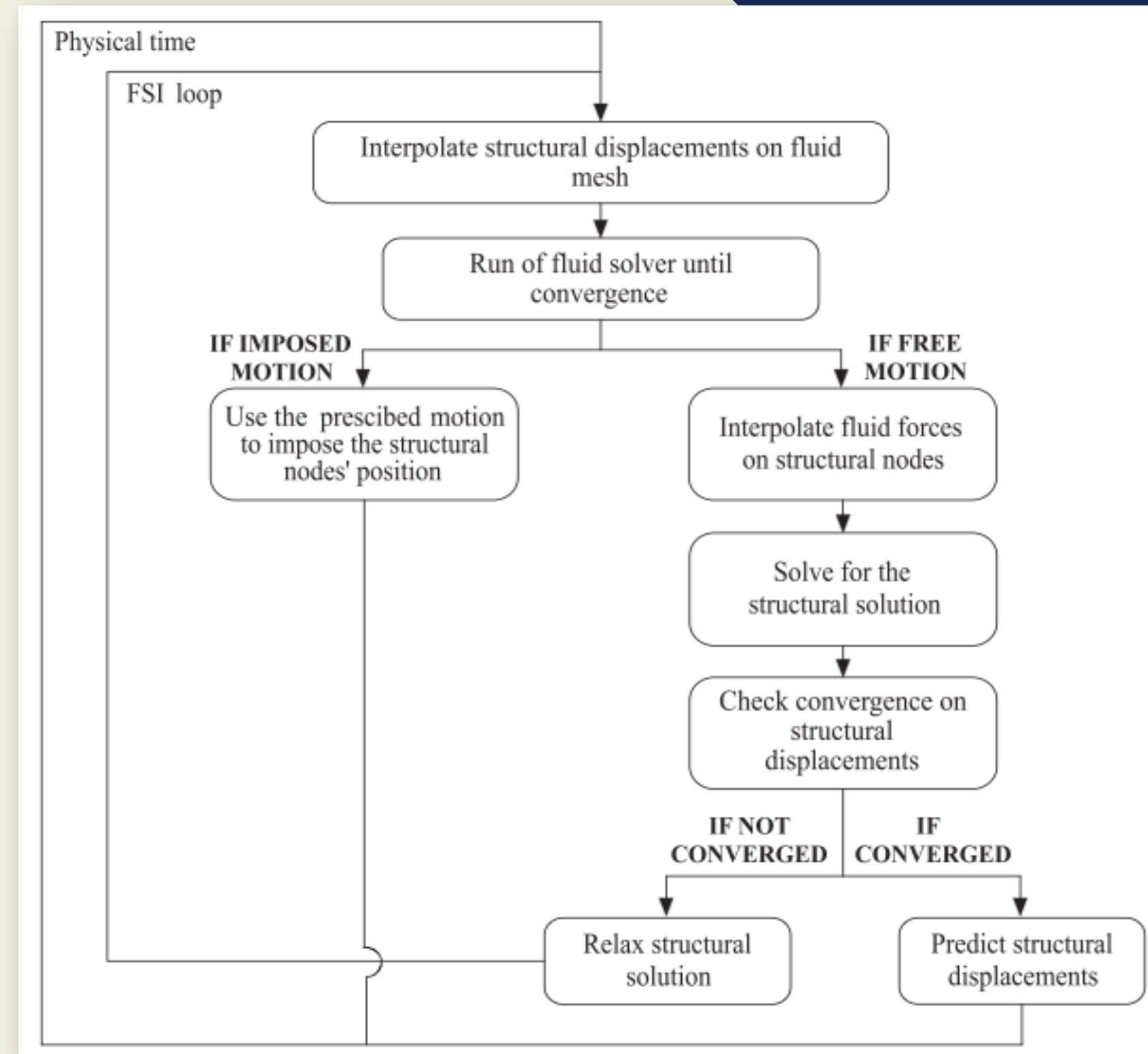


RBF – Radial Basis Function

RANS Level 1 mesh provided by NASA

FSI Solution Process

Extended capabilities for high-fidelity fluid-structure simulations
Fonzi *et al.*, 2022





1. Solid: Structural model with wind-off results (NASTRAN)

2. Fluid: Mach, P , T e AoA

$T = 300.15 \text{ K}$

Fluid – Air

Dual Time Step – 50 internal iterations

Time Step – 10^{-3} sec

Total – 4 seconds

Limiter – Venkatakrishnan

Turbulence Model: SST $k - \omega$

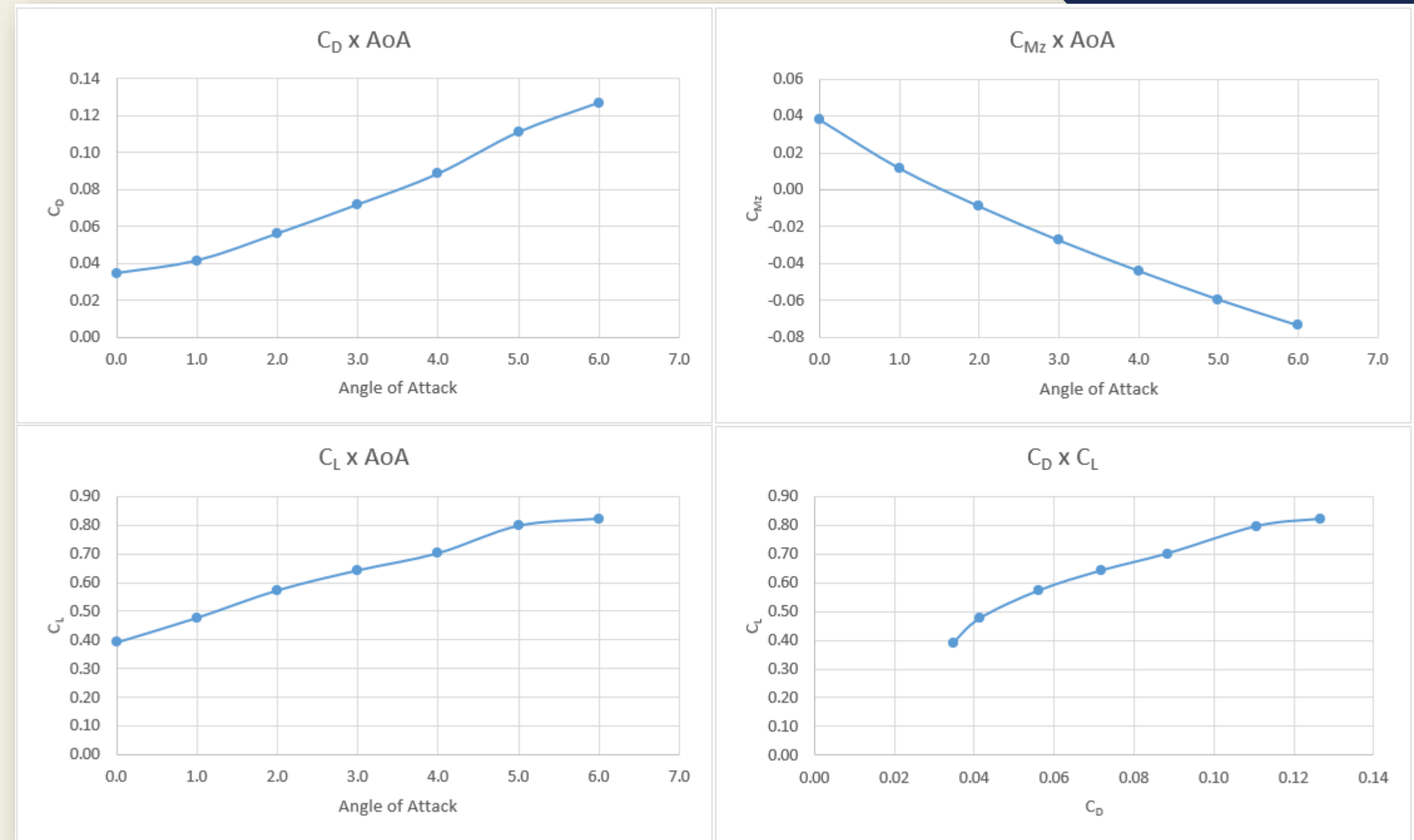
3. FSI: RBF and fluid/solid files (w/ 20 FSI sub-iterations)

Solution process

Initialization

Steady Rigid restart flow

Incrementally increasing
dynamic pressure up to flutter
onset

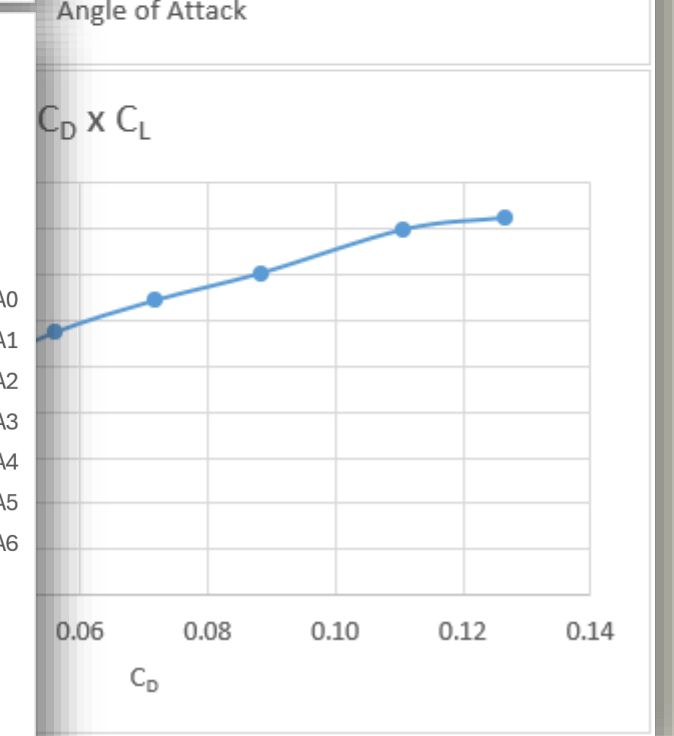
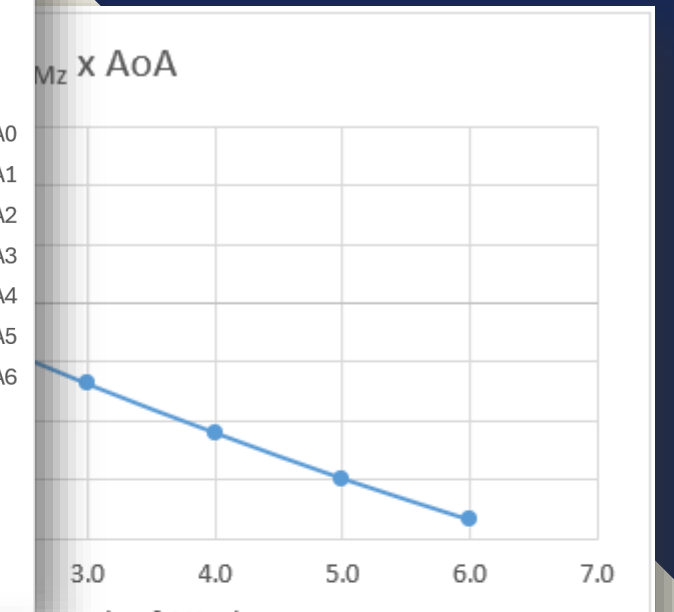
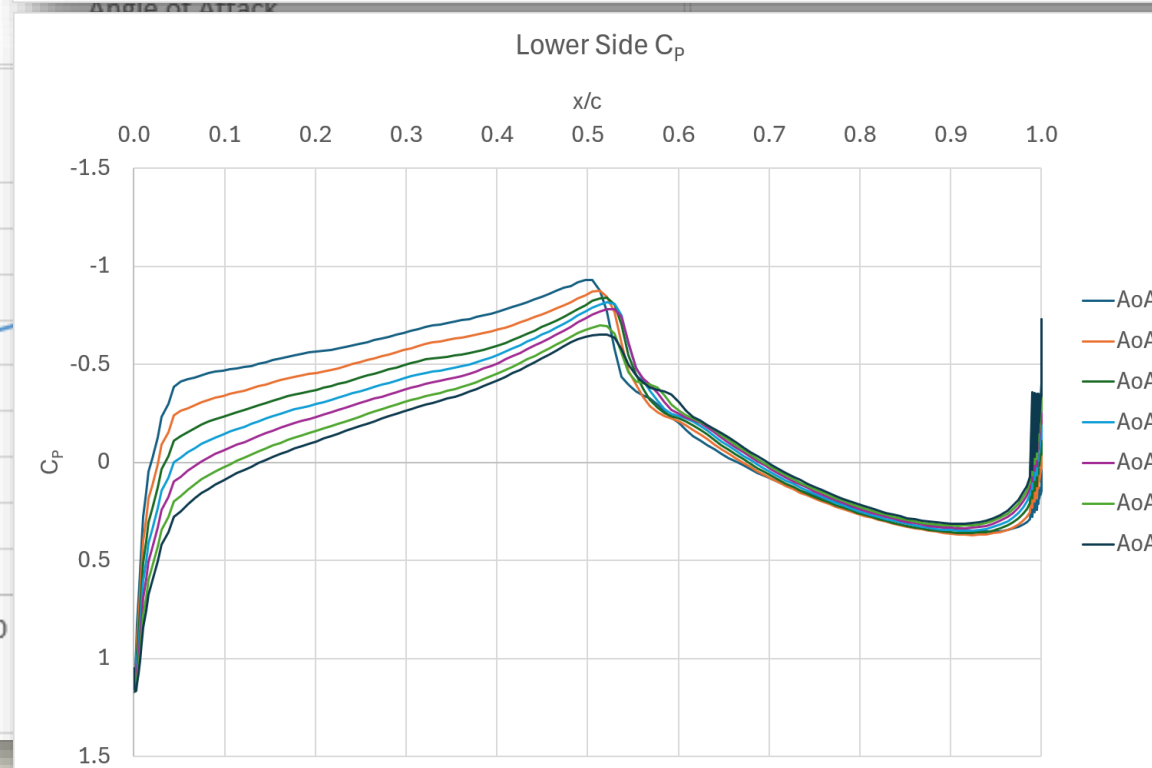
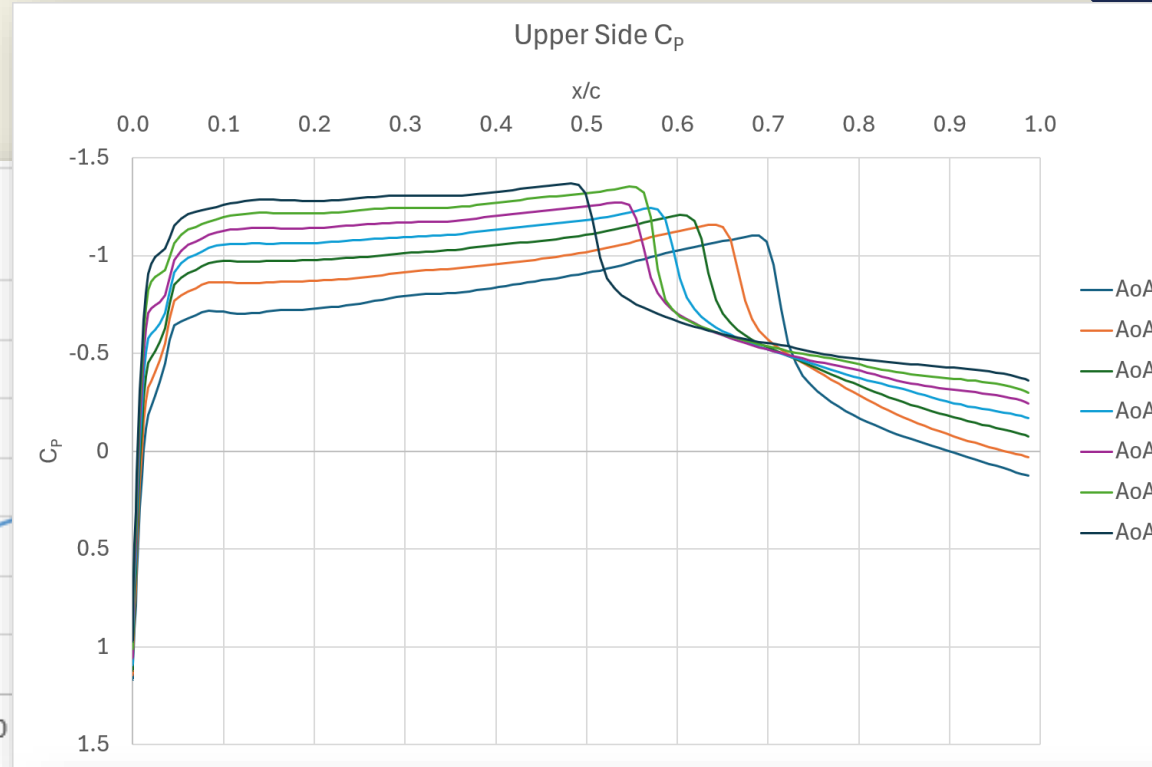
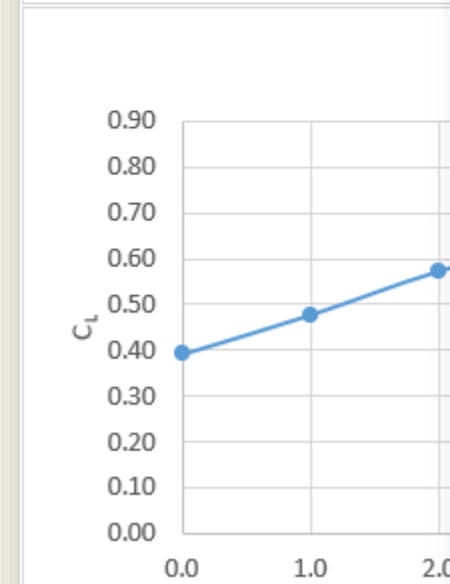
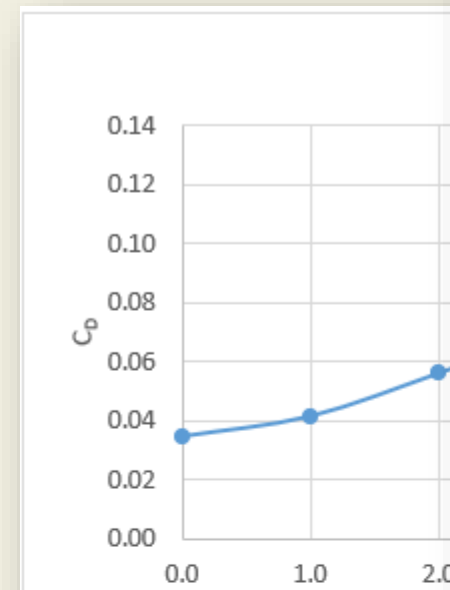


Solution process

Initialization

Steady Rigid restart flow

Incrementally increasing
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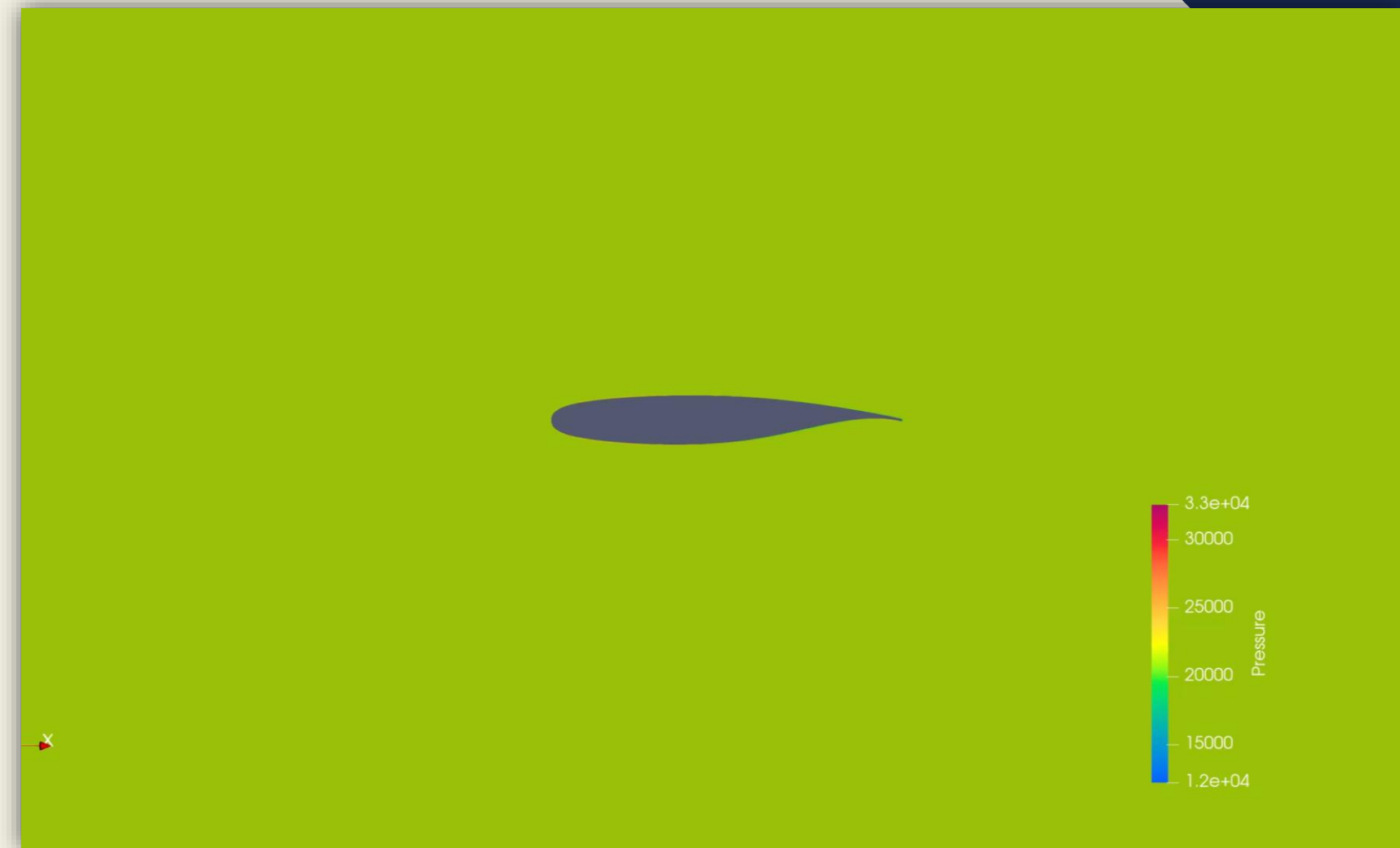
Solution process

Initialization

- Steady Rigid restart flow
- Incrementally increasing dynamic pressure up to flutter onset

Initial perturbation

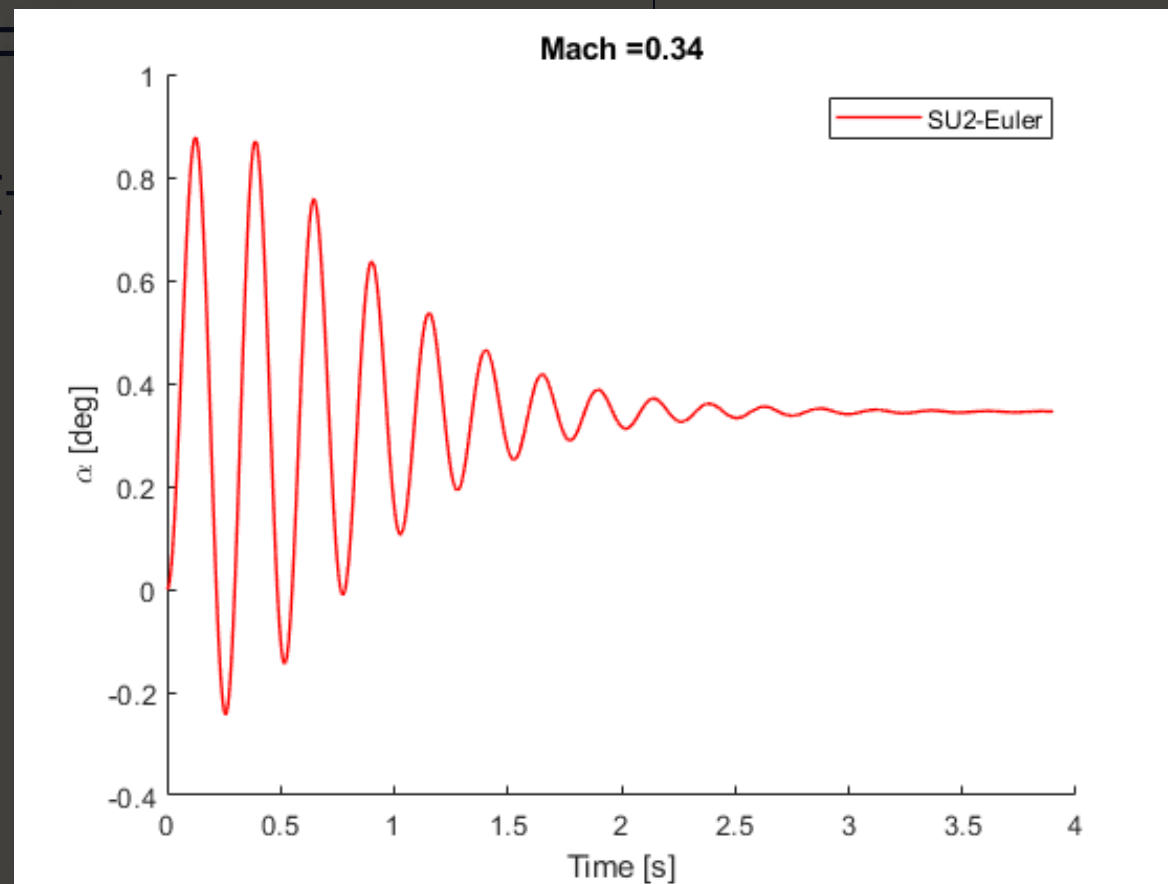
- Jig-shape release method



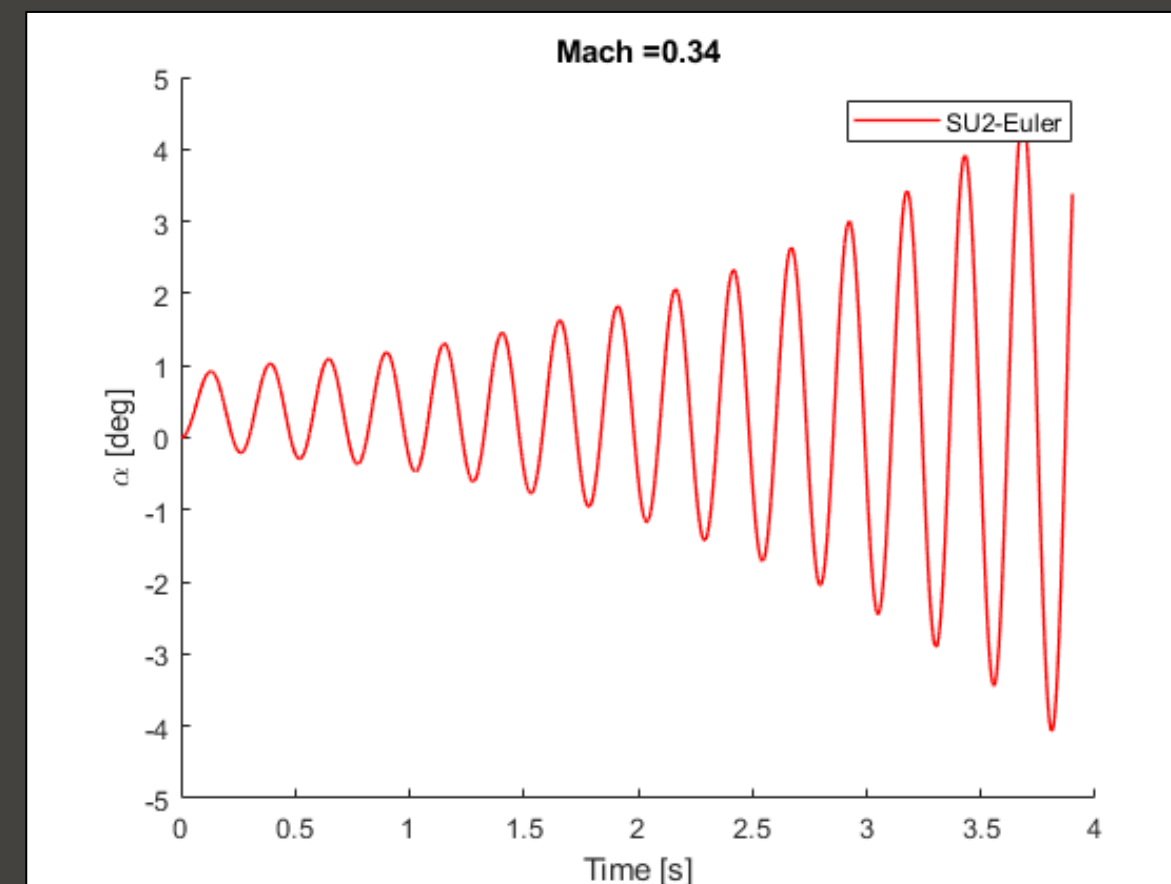
System Identification

Guillaume *et al.*
(2003)

Pitch time response for Mach 0.34



Stable at 136 psf



Unstable at 144 psf

System Identification

Guillaume *et al.*
(2003)

Frequency Domain

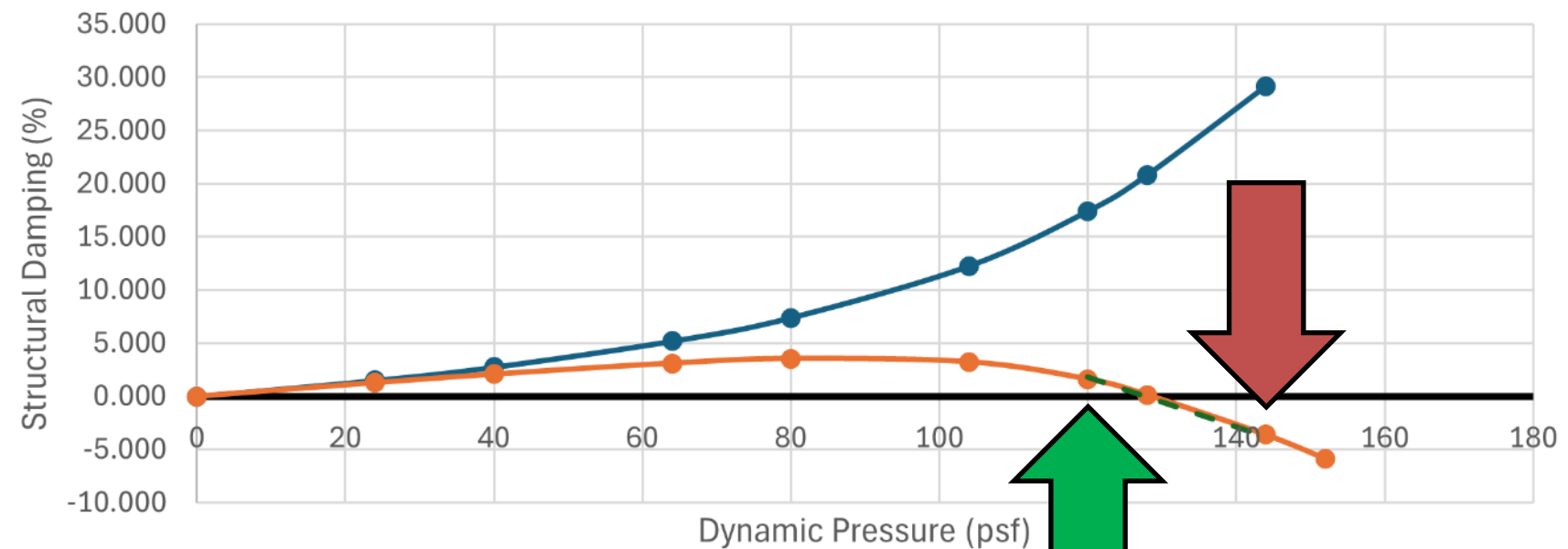
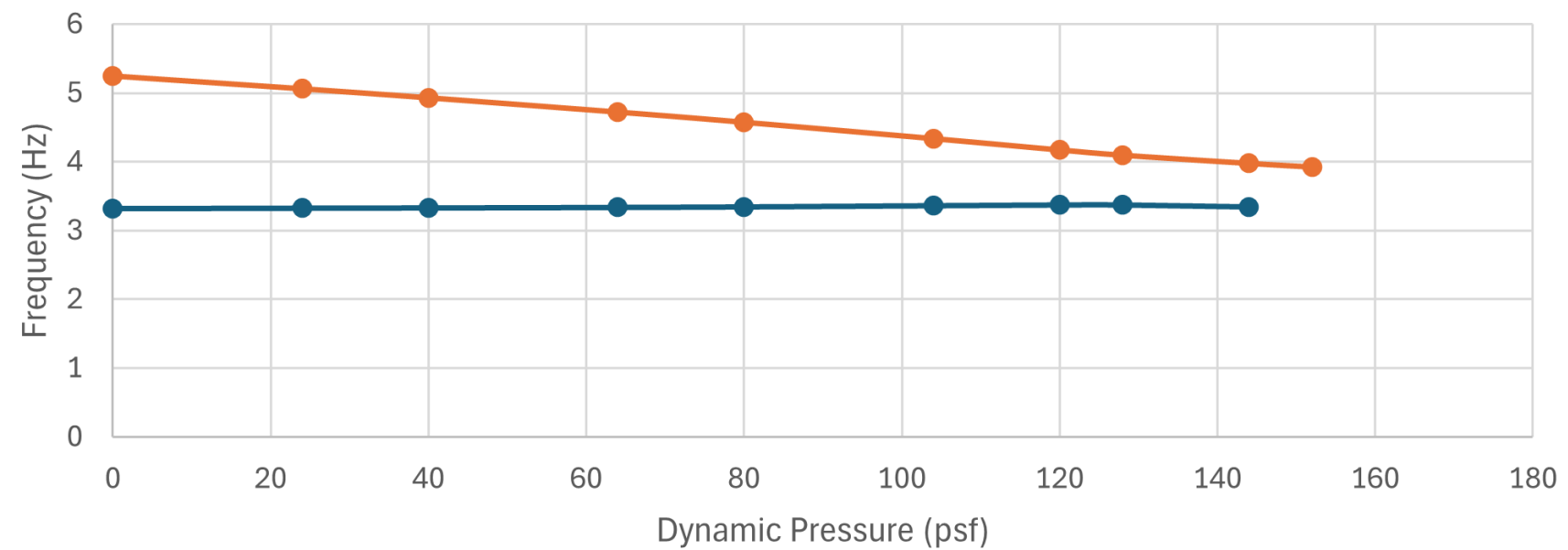
Least-Squared Complex
Frequency – LSCF



ω_n – natural frequency

ζ – modal damping ratio

V-g-f for Mach 0.34



Results

Workstation UNESP - 15 cores

Dynamic Pressure [psf]	Angle of Attack						
	0° [hour:minute]	1° [hour:minute]	2° [hour:minute]	3° [hour:minute]	4° [hour:minute]	5° [hour:minute]	6° [hour:minute]
137.3							01:06
154.5							01:07
171.7						01:06	01:14
188.8		00:44	00:50	00:55	00:59	01:08	01:14
206.0		00:44	00:49	00:54	00:59	01:10	
223.1		00:45	00:49	00:54	01:03		
240.3		00:46	00:47	00:53	01:04		
257.5		00:47	00:46	00:53	01:06		
274.6		00:48		00:59	01:11		
291.8		00:50	00:50	01:04			
309.0		00:55	00:57	01:07			
326.1		00:51	01:05	01:10			
343.3		01:06	01:07				
360.5		01:04	01:09				
377.6		01:07					

Wall times

Green indicates a stable time response

Orange indicates an unstable time response

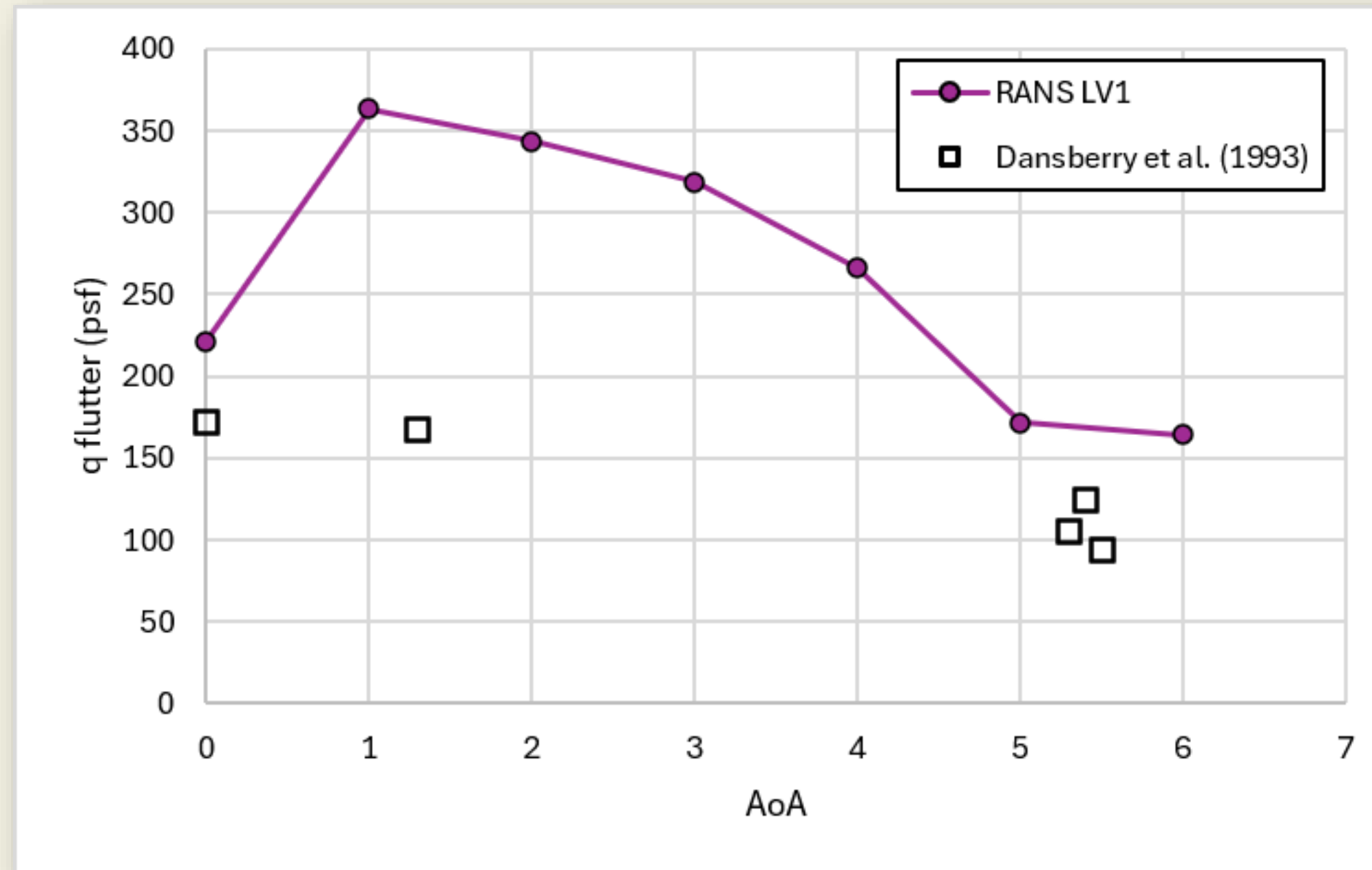
Wall-time summary

Model	Wall time [hour:minute]		
	Minimum	Maximum	Average
URANS Lv. 1	00:44	01:14	00:58

Marcel R. Sunano
Guilherme R. Begnini
Aluisio V. Pantaleão

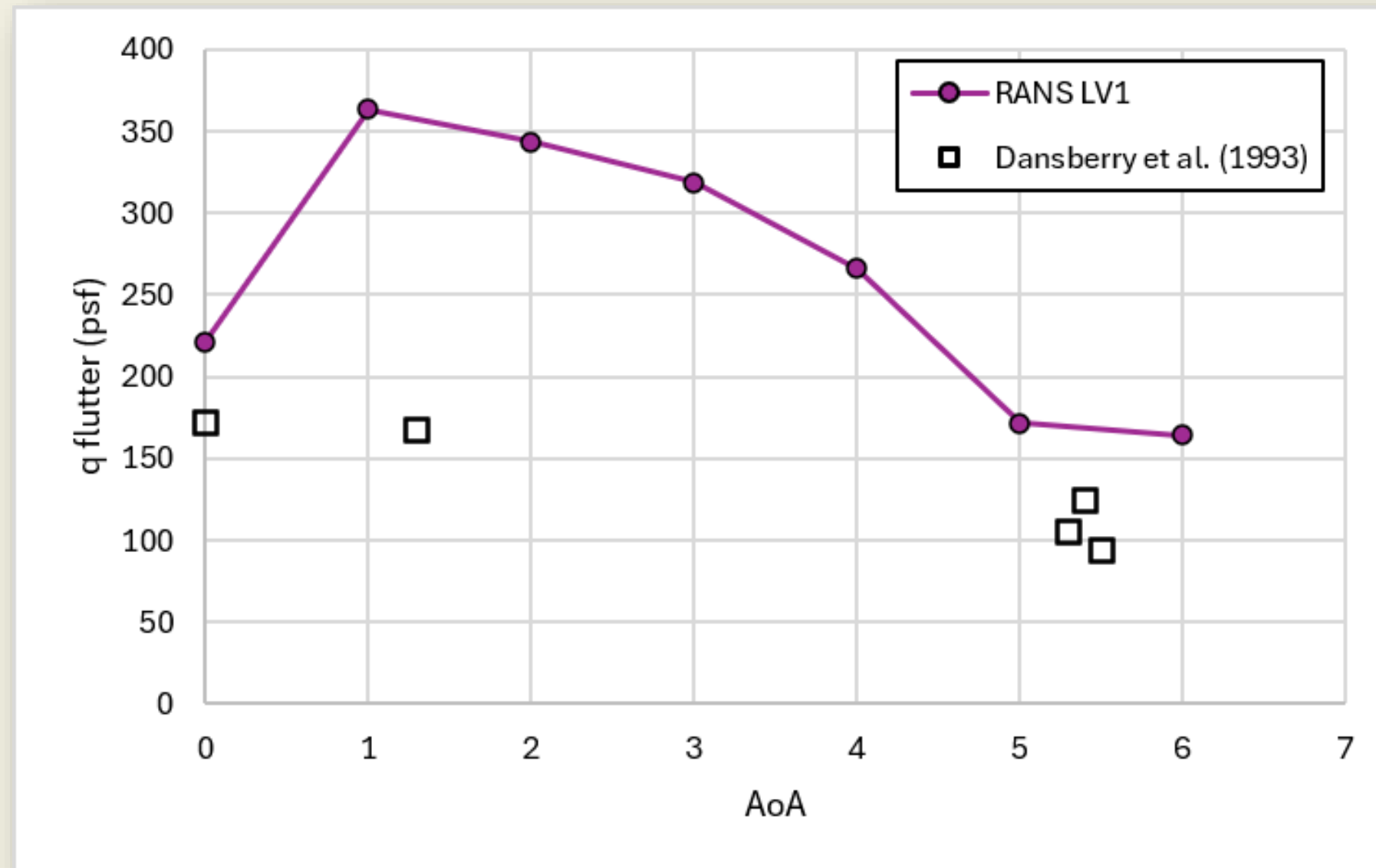
Results

Flutter dynamic pressure vs. Angle of attack for Mach 0.80



Results

Flutter dynamic pressure vs. Angle of attack for Mach 0.80



Concluding Remarks

Predicted flutter dynamic pressures are significantly higher than experimental data

Peak flutter dynamic pressure observed at 1° AoA

The applied computational framework yielded coherent behavior

Thank you!
Obrigado!

Marcel Ryuichi Sunano - marcel.sunano@unesp.br
São Paulo State University - UNESP

Guilherme Ribeiro Begnini - guilherme.begnini@ufba.br
Federal University of Bahia - UFBA

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