

49th Fluid Dynamics Conference/35th Aerospace Numerical Simulation Symposium



Numerical Prediction of Aerodynamic Characteristics of NASA-CRM by scFLOW

Third Aerodynamics Prediction Challenge (APC-III)

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Software and Objectives

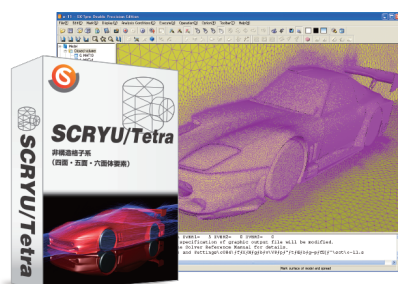


● CFD software used in this work

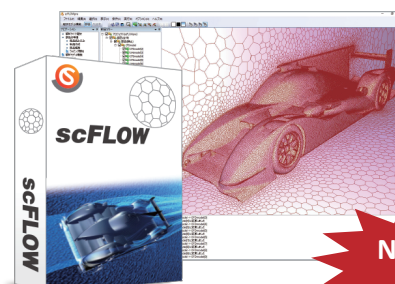
— scFLOW V14(RC1)

- **Commercial CFD software** developed by **Software Cradle**
- Includes polyhedral mesh generation, unstructured mesh thermo-fluid solver, and visualization
- In **V14** released in May, 2018, **density-based solver** is implemented in addition to **pressure-based solver**.

SC/Tetra(1998-)



scFLOW(2016-)



NEW



Software and Objectives

● Background

- Participation in APC-I by using **SC/Tetra**

● Objectives of this work

- Use two types of numerical mesh for **Case 1**
 - **HexaGrid mesh**
 - Unstructured mesh generated with **HexaGrid**, provided by APC
 - Validate the new density-based solver of **scFLOW**
 - Use **SST** turbulence model
 - **scFLOW mesh (polyhedral mesh)**
 - Unstructured polyhedral mesh generated with **scFLOW**
 - Validate both polyhedral mesh generation and solver of **scFLOW**



Investigate the **differences** in results using **two types of mesh**



Calculation Methods

● Calculation methods of scFLOW

- Discretization method
 - Cell centered finite volume method
- Inviscid flux
 - **Rotated-RHLL solver** (Nishikawa and Kitamura 2008)
 - **Robust and accurate Riemann solver** by combining the high-resolution Roe solver and the dissipative but robust HLL solver
- Viscous flux
 - **Alpha damping scheme** (Nishikawa 2010,2011)
 - Evaluate the gradient at a CV-face by using **high-frequency damping term** with the parameter Alpha in addition to the arithmetic mean of elemental gradients
 - **Stable and accurate even for skew mesh** (Jalali et al. 2014)

Calculation Methods



● Calculation methods of scFLOW

- Accuracy of inviscid terms and limiter function
 - 2nd order, van Leer-type Hishida limiter (2010)
- Calculation method of gradients
 - Weighted least-squares method
- Non-linear solver in a steady-state analysis
 - **Implicit defect correction method**
 - Jacobian is constructed exactly based on a compact first-order inviscid scheme and a compact viscous scheme (Nakashima et al. 2014)
 - **Expect a fast convergence for non-linear solver**
- Turbulence model
 - **SST k- ω model** (Menter 1993)

Problem Setup



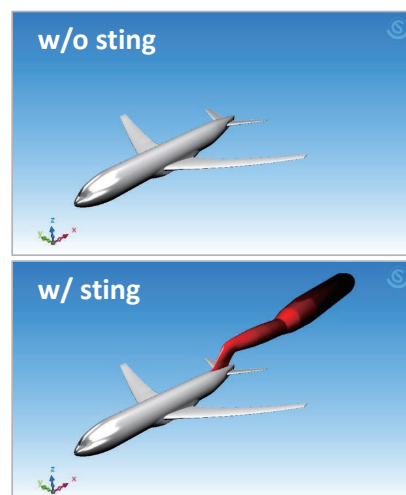
● Analysis conditions (Case 1)

- Transonic flow around NASA-CRM
 - **w/o** and **w/** a sting support system
 - Account for aeroelastic deflections measured by experiments

Experiments by JAXA



<https://cfdws.chofu.jaxa.jp/apc/>





Numerical Mesh

● Mesh used in this calculation

— HexaGrid mesh

- Unstructured mesh generated with **HexaGrid**, provided by APC
- Mainly **hexahedral elements**

— scFLOW mesh (polyhedral mesh)

- Unstructured polyhedral mesh generated with **scFLOW**
- Mainly **polyhedral and hexahedral elements**

Mesh	Sting	Element	Node	Face
HexaGrid mesh	w/o	<u>14,992,926</u>	13,329,362	43,504,874
	w/	26,886,107	24,288,326	78,369,835
scFLOW mesh	w/o	<u>13,914,548</u>	29,627,823	56,129,441
	w/	19,945,934	43,397,870	81,215,399

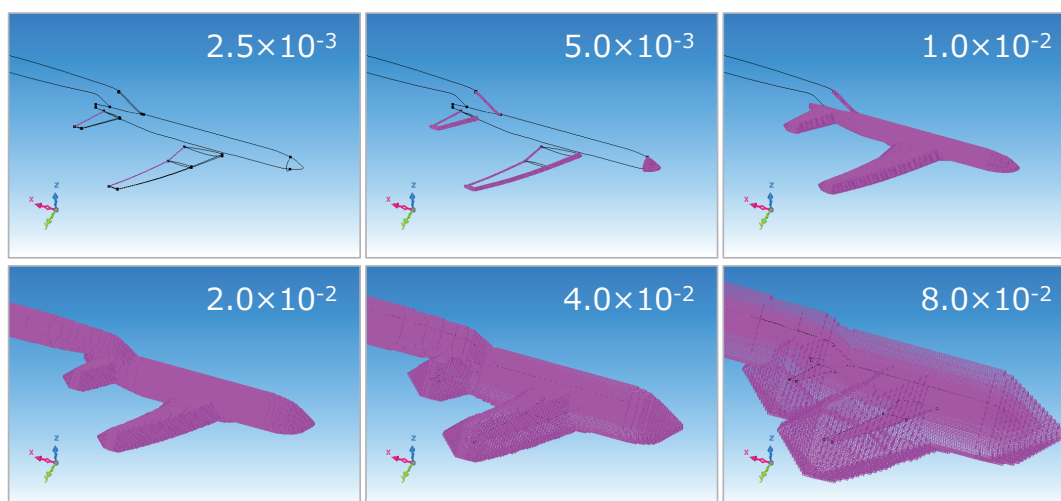


Numerical Mesh

● Mesh generation by scFLOW

— Definition of spatial element size by **octants**

- Octant size : 2.5×10^{-3} (T.E. of wing) - 2.56 (far-field) [m]

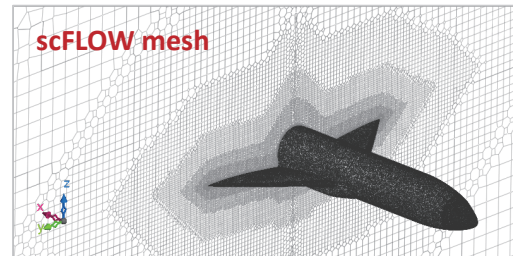
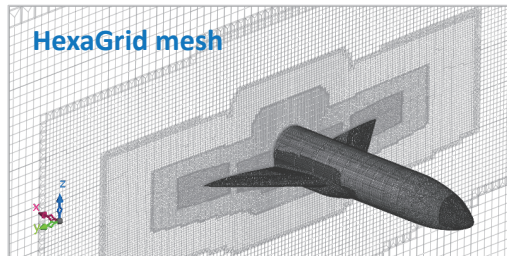


Numerical Mesh

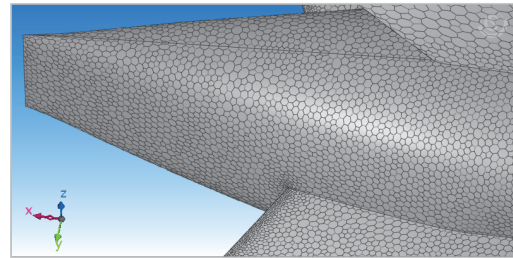
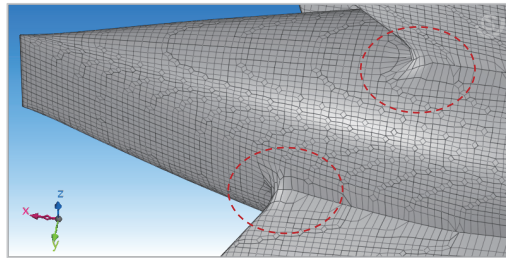


● Comparison of meshes

- Cross section of volume mesh



- Surface mesh around tail



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Convergence Cycle and Calculation Time



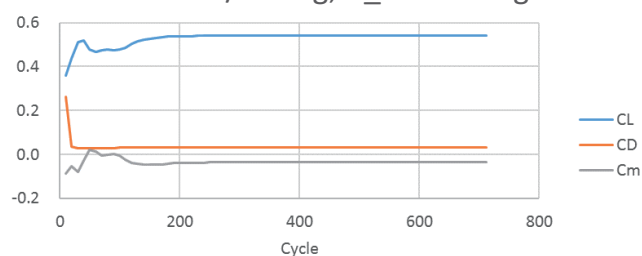
● Convergence cycle and calculation time

- Averaged among all angles of attack
 - CPU: Intel Xeon E5-2695 v4 2.10GHz, 144 cores

Mesh	Sting	Convergence cycle	Calc. time[h]
HexaGrid mesh	w/o	758	0.91
	w/	929	2.09
scFLOW mesh	w/o	731	1.20
	w/	755	1.78

● History of aerodynamic coefficients

- Ex. scFLOW mesh w/o sting, $\alpha_c=2.94$ deg.



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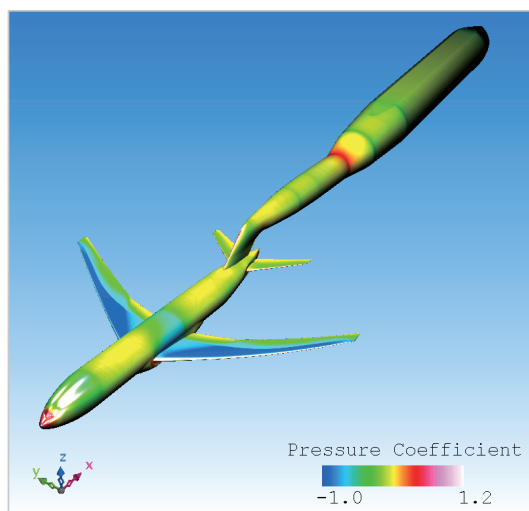


Numerical Results

● Examples of numerical result

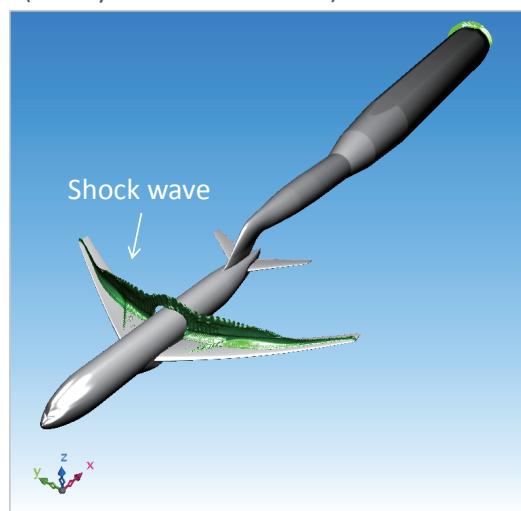
— scFLOW mesh, $\alpha_c=4.65[\text{deg.}]$ w/ sting

Pressure coefficient



Isosurfaces of shock function

(Lovely and Haines 1999)



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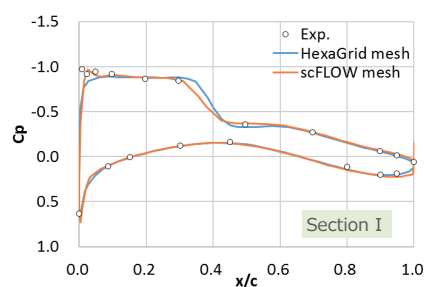
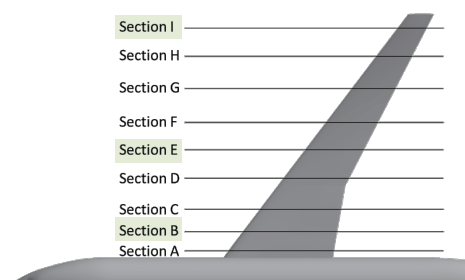
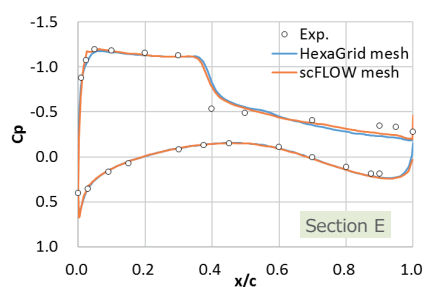
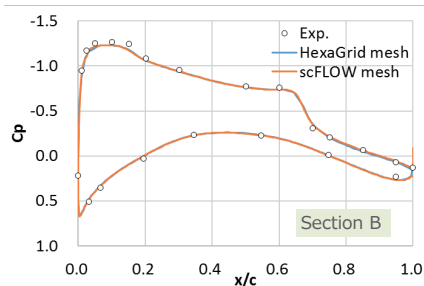
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Numerical Results



● Comparison of Cp distribution

— $\alpha_c=4.65[\text{deg.}]$ w/ sting



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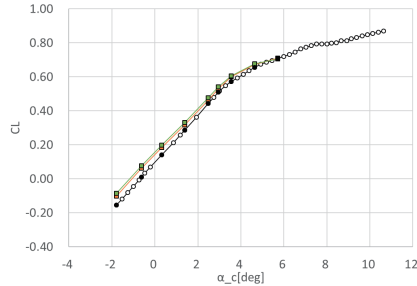
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Variation of Aerodynamic Coefficients

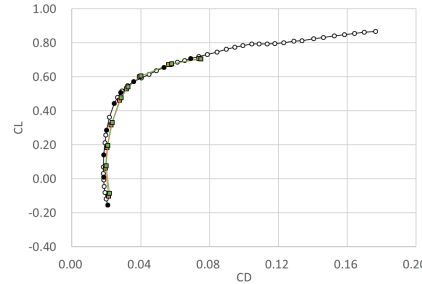


• Aerodynamic coefficients w/o sting

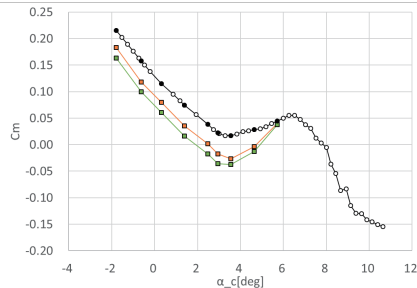
— Lift curve



— Drag polar



— Pitching moment curve



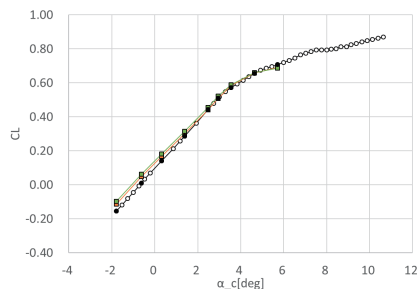
- Reasonably **good agreement** with experimental results with **SST model on both meshes.**

Variation of Aerodynamic Coefficients

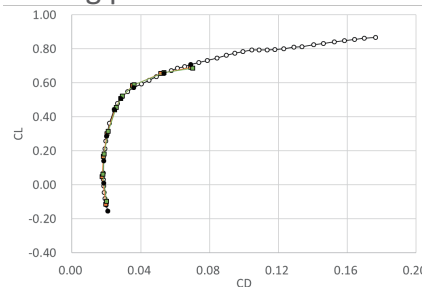


• Aerodynamic coefficients w/ sting

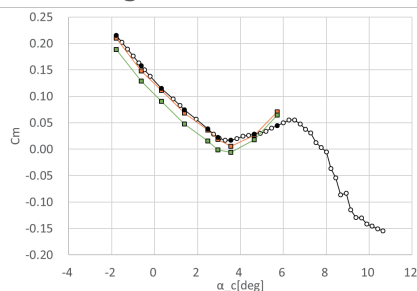
— Lift curve



— Drag polar



— Pitching moment curve



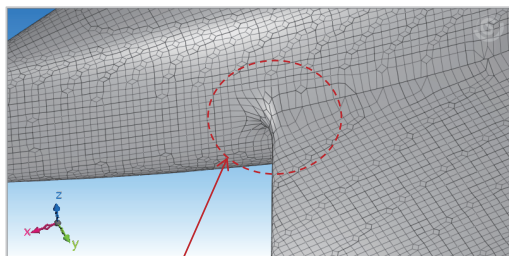
- Account for the **sting geometry improves** aerodynamic coefficients, especially C_m
- As reported in **APC-II**, **HexaGrid mesh** gives results close to the experimental values



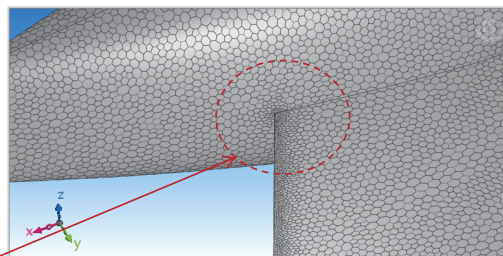
Effects of Geometry Difference

● Match the geometry

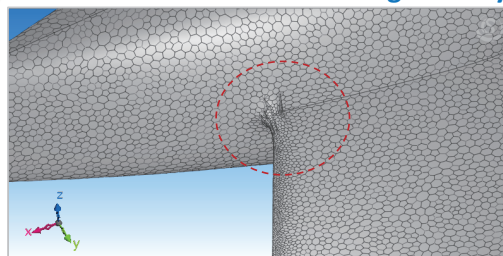
HexaGrid mesh



scFLOW mesh



scFLOW mesh with HexaGrid geometry



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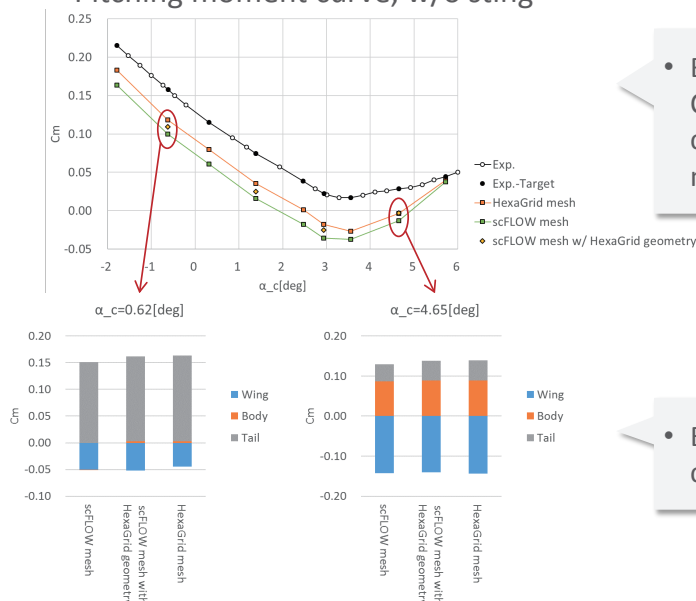
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Variation of Aerodynamic Coefficients

● scFLOW mesh with HexaGrid geometry

— Pitching moment curve, w/o sting



• By using **HexaGrid geometry**, C_m of scFLOW mesh gets close to that of HexaGrid mesh.

• Especially, **tail-wing** component of C_m is affected

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Conclusions



● Conclusions in this work

- By using new density-based solver of **scFLOW V14**
 - Non linear solver converged **successfully**
 - Convergence cycle less than 1,000
 - e.g., **HexaGrid mesh** w/o sting ~1 hour with 144 cores
 - **Reasonable** agreement with experiments
 - Not only **HexaGrid mesh**, but also **scFLOW mesh** generated with **scFLOW**
 - **SST k- ω model**
- Investigate the difference in the pitching moment coefficients using two types of mesh
 - The difference is partly due to the **geometry mismatch** at the wing root.



Thank you for your attention.