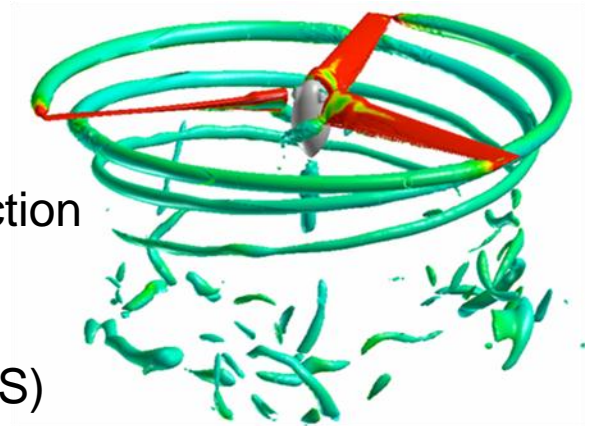
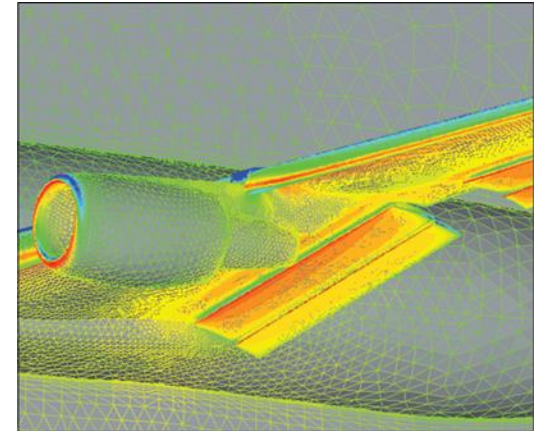


Benchmark Supercritical Wing Results using NSU3D

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Mike Long
Zhi Yang
University of Wyoming

NSU3D Description

- Unstructured RANS solver
- Widely used for fixed wing (steady) and rotorcraft (unsteady)
 - Vertex-based discretization
 - Mixed elements (prisms in boundary layer)
 - Matrix artificial dissipation
 - Option for Roe scheme with gradient reconstruction
 - No cross derivative viscous terms
 - $\nabla(\mu\nabla v)$ (Similar to incompressible Full NS)
 - Option for full Navier-Stokes terms
 - Extended stencil with edge-based normal derivatives

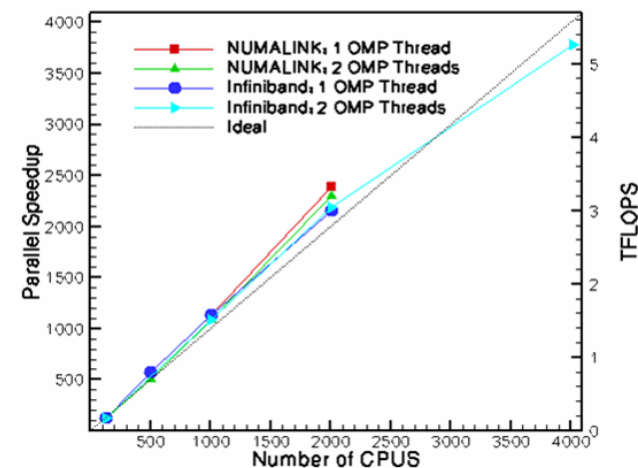
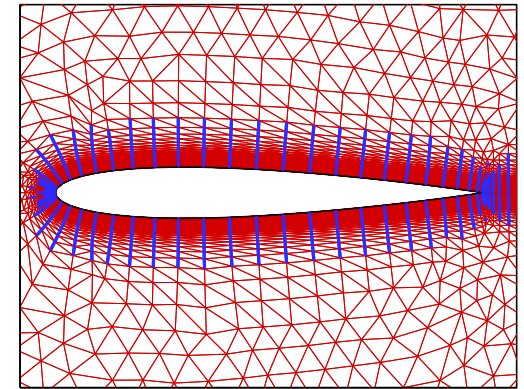


Solver Description (cont'd)

- Spalart-Allmaras turbulence model
 - (original published form)
 - Used exclusively in AePW calculations
- Options for
 - Wilcox k-omega model
 - Mentor SST Model
 - Not exercised in AePW

Solution Strategy

- Steady or BDF2 Implicit Time-stepping
 - Deforming meshes with GCL
- Jacobi/Line Preconditioning
 - Line solves in boundary layer regions
 - Relieves aspect ratio stiffness
- Agglomeration multigrid
 - Fast grid independent convergence
- Parallel implementation
 - MPI/OpenMP hybrid model
 - MPI only on local 512 core cluster



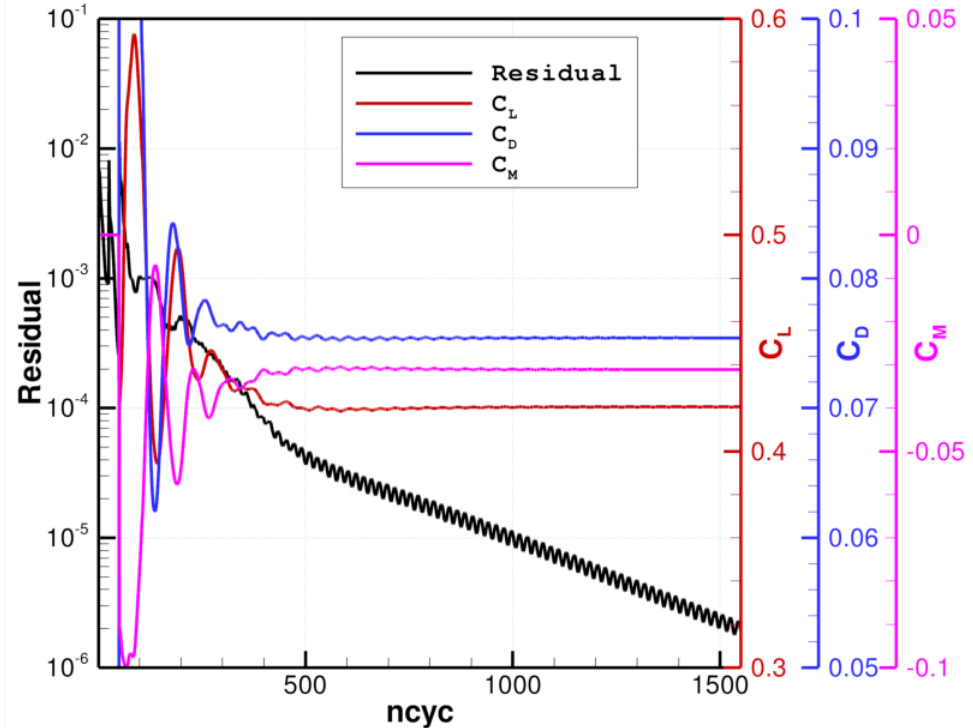
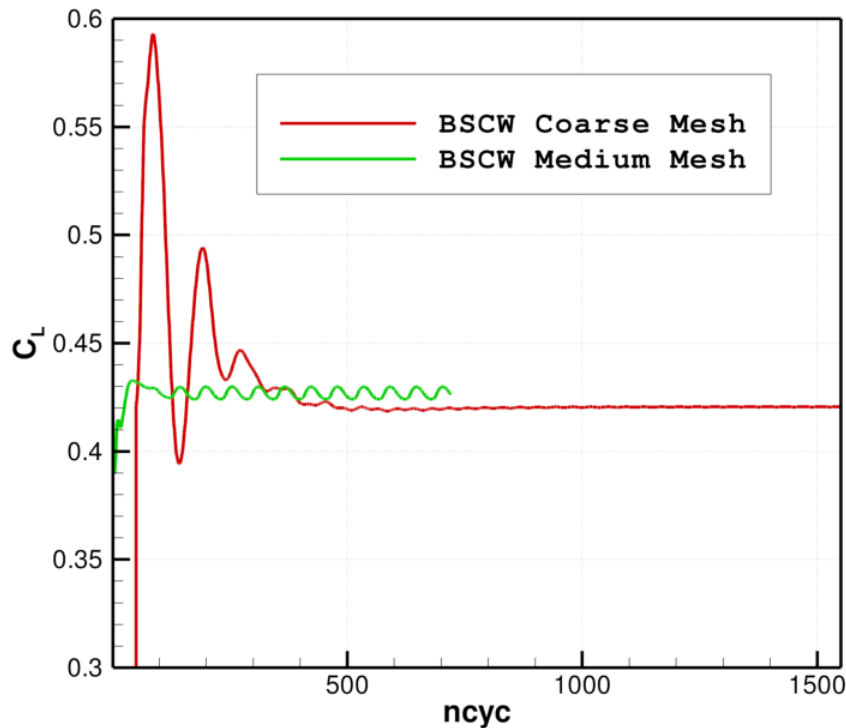
Cases Run

- Steady State
 - Coarse mesh
 - Medium mesh (steady and time-dependent)
- Time dependent runs
 - No mesh deformation (mesh rotated as solid body)
 - $f=1\text{hz}$ and $f=10\text{hz}$
 - Coarse and medium meshes
 - Time step and convergence study
 - 180, 360, 720 time steps per period
 - 20 and 50 multigrid cycles per time step
 - 4 periods of simulation time

Sample Run Characteristics

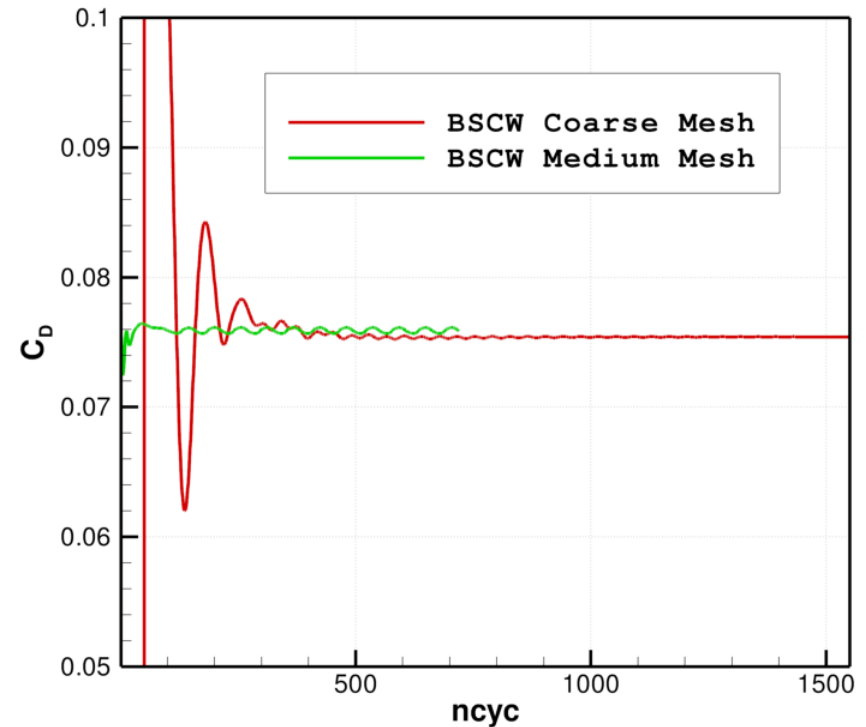
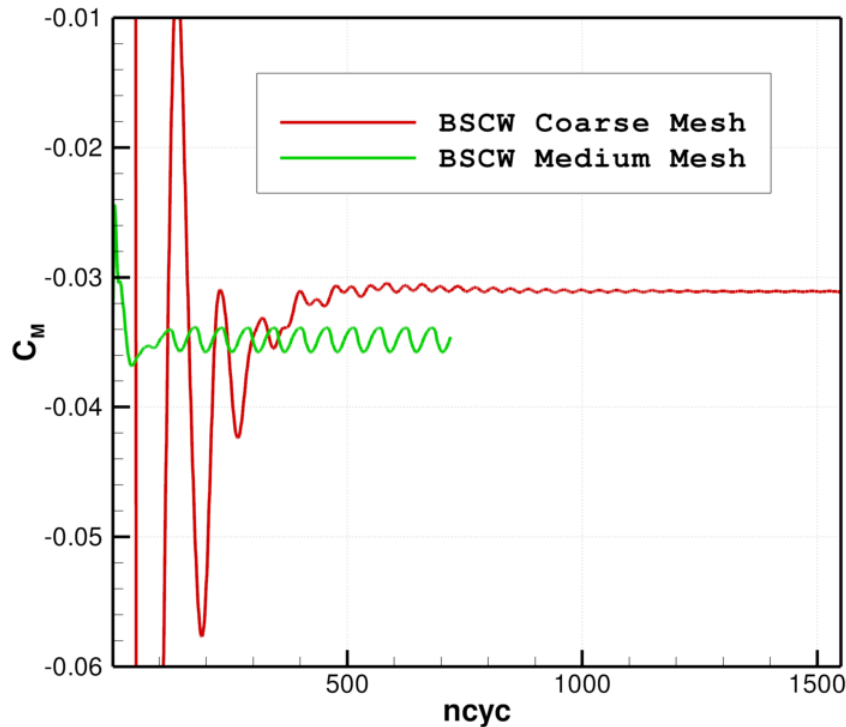
- Use workshop meshes
 - Coarse, Medium (mixed NC unstructured)
- Steady-state runs
 - 500 to 1000 multigrid cycles
 - Coarse mesh converged
 - Medium mesh :incomplete convergence
 - Ran also in time dependent mode
- Run on in house 512 core cluster
 - Coarse grid: 128 cores: 1.08 secs/MG cycle
 - Medium grid: 256 cores, 1.85 secs/ MG cycle

BSCW Steady State Convergence



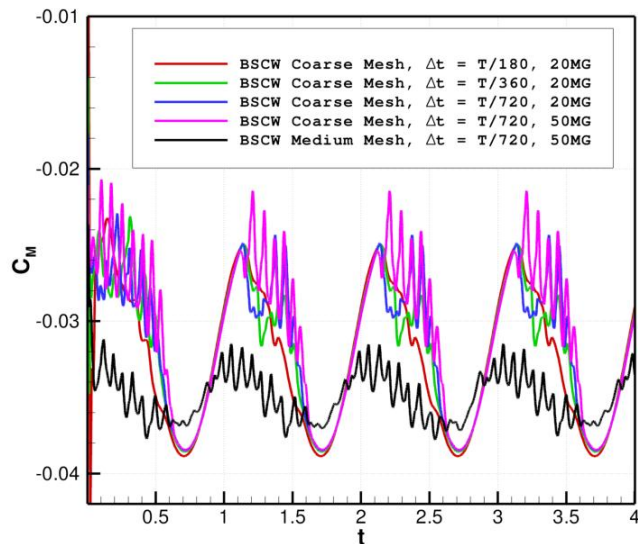
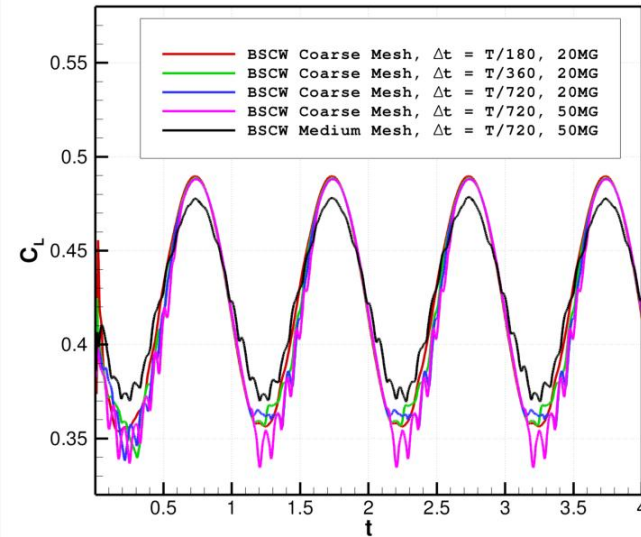
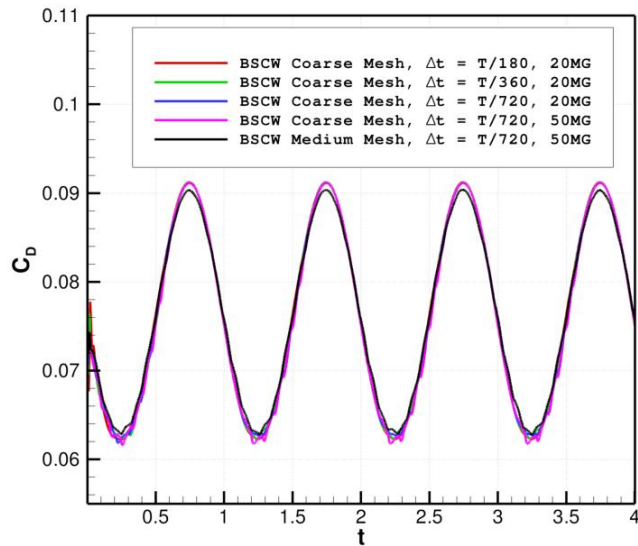
- Coarse mesh converged well
- Medium mesh did not produce steady solution
 - Run as time dependent case
 - Required resolving period of oscillation with small enough time step

BSCW Steady State Convergence



- Coarse mesh converged well
- Medium mesh did not produce steady solution
 - Run as time dependent case
 - Required resolving period of oscillation with small enough time step

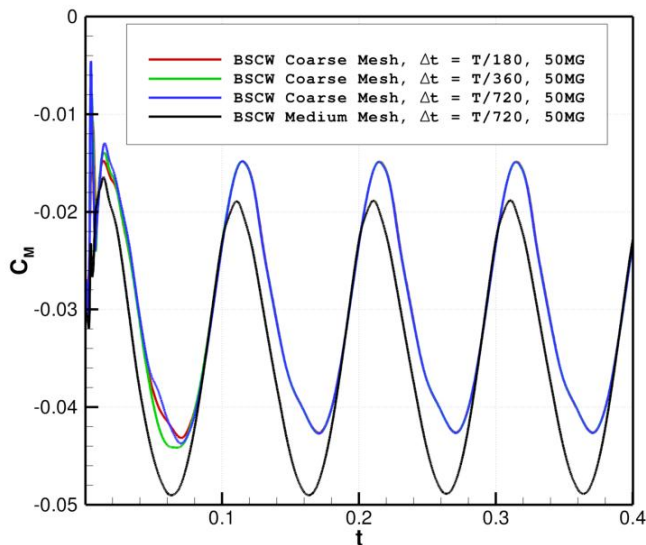
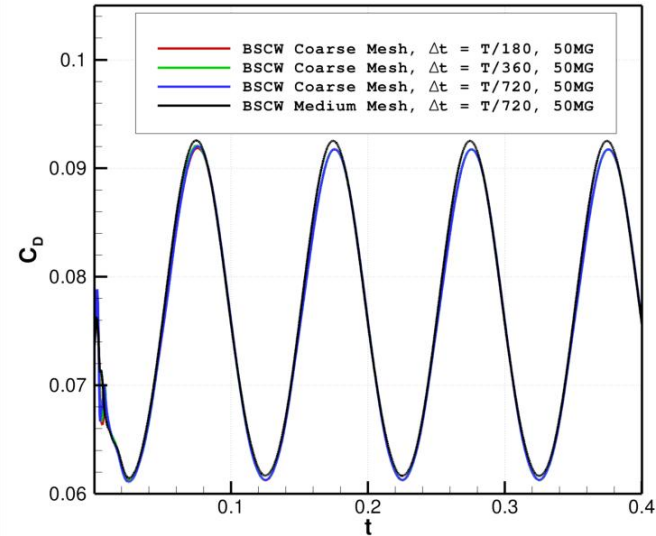
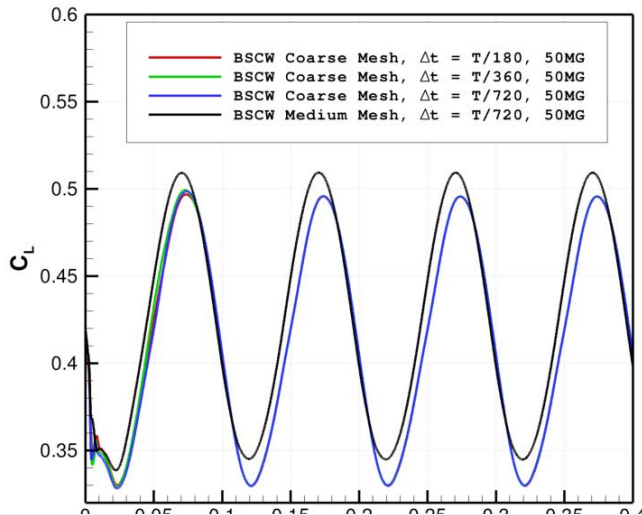
BSCW Time Dependent Results ($f=1\text{Hz}$)



For $f=1\text{Hz}$, significant variation with C_L and C_M with:

- Time step size
- Number of subiterations
- Mesh size

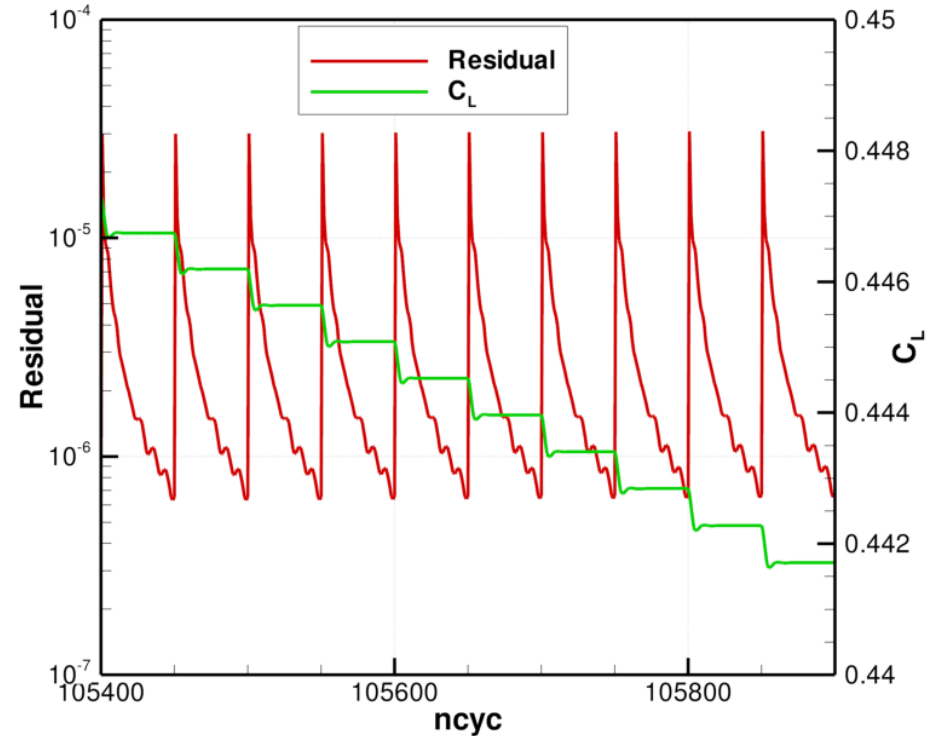
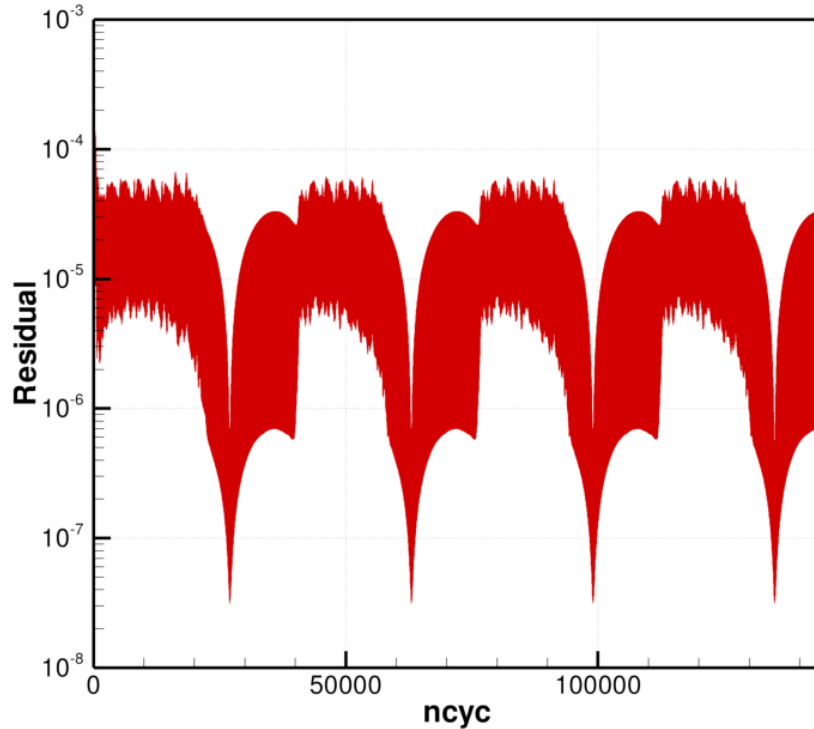
BSCW Time Dependent Results ($f=10\text{Hz}$)



For $f=10\text{Hz}$:

- Time step size has little effect
- Effect due to mesh size
- Temporal convergence well behaved
 - Time steps small enough to resolve unsteady flow phenomena

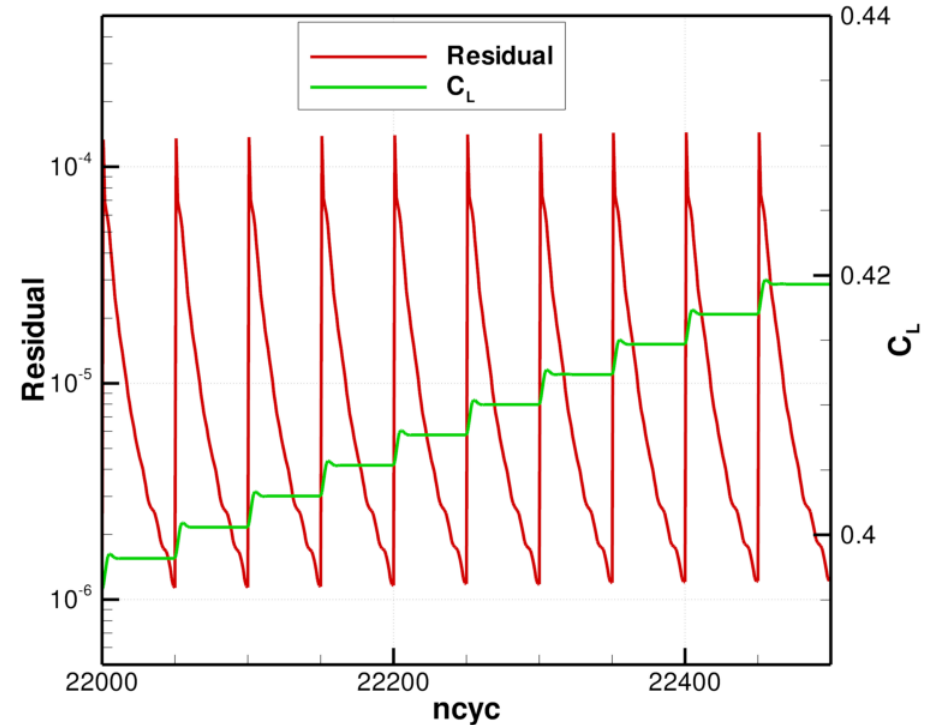
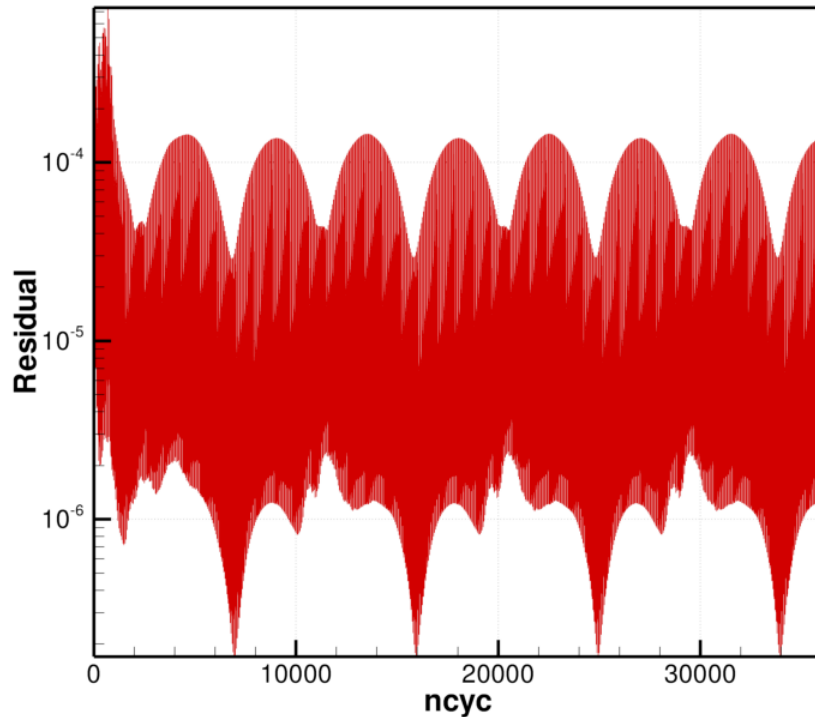
BSCW Time Dependent Results ($f=1\text{Hz}$)



- Density correction converged 1.5 orders of magnitude at each time step (not residual)
- Forces well converged at each time step
- Convergence is variable for low frequency case

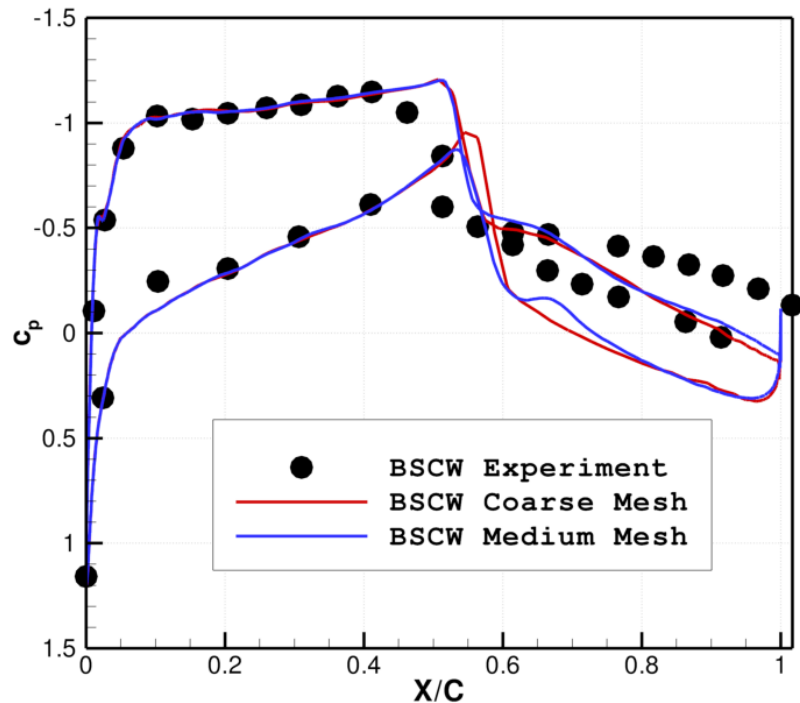
BSCW Time Dependent Results

($f=10\text{Hz}$)

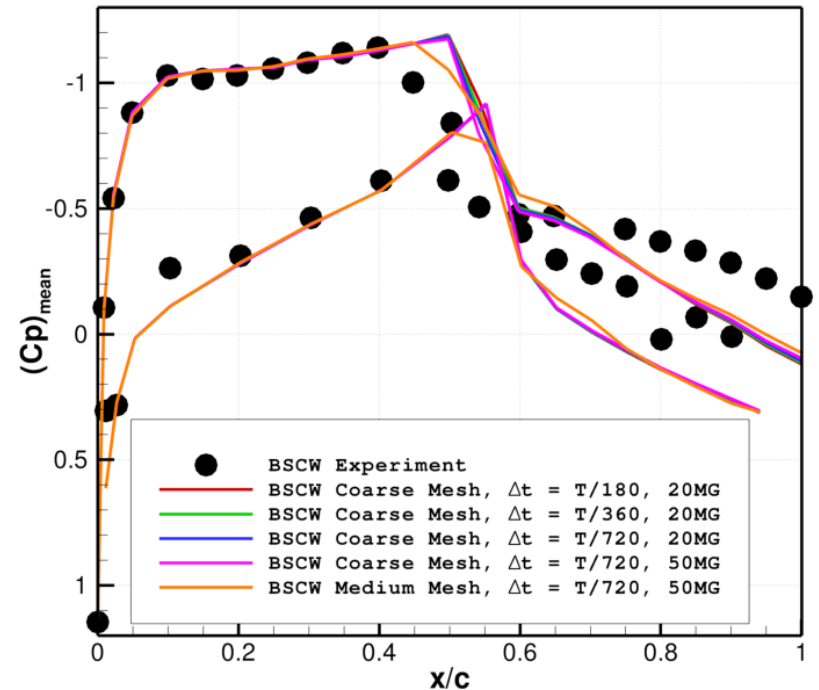


- Density correction converged 2 to 3 orders of magnitude at each time step (not residual)
- Forces well converged at each time step
- Convergence more uniform for high frequency case
 - Smaller physical time step (compared to shock instability)

BSCW Steady/Mean Cp Distribution



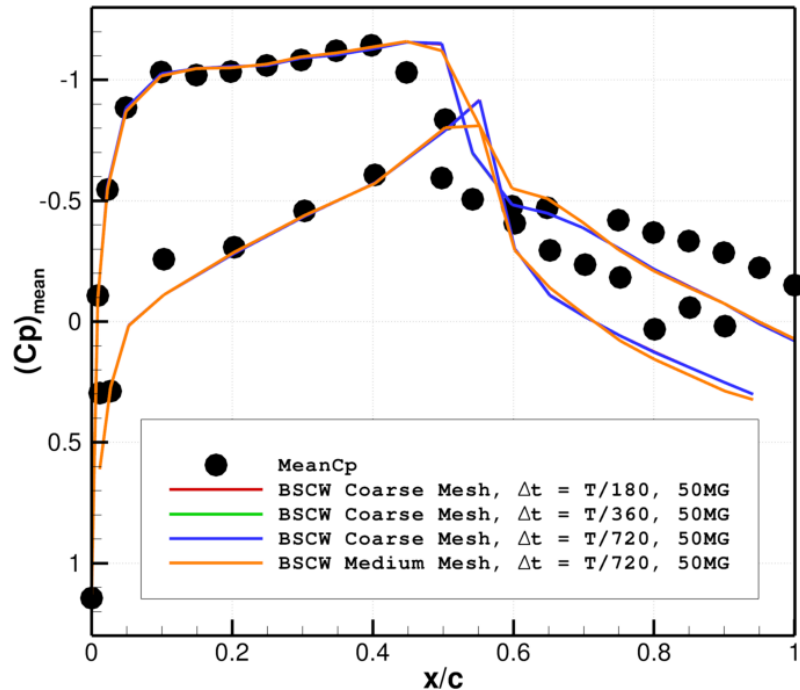
Steady



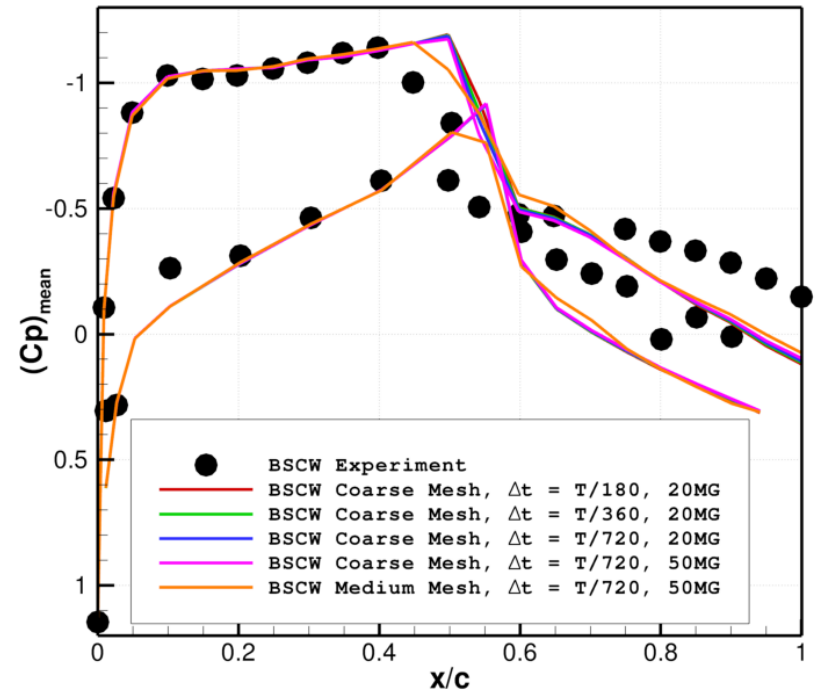
Mean at $f=1\text{Hz}$

- Reasonable agreement with experimental data

BSCW Steady/Mean Cp Distribution



Mean at $f=10\text{Hz}$



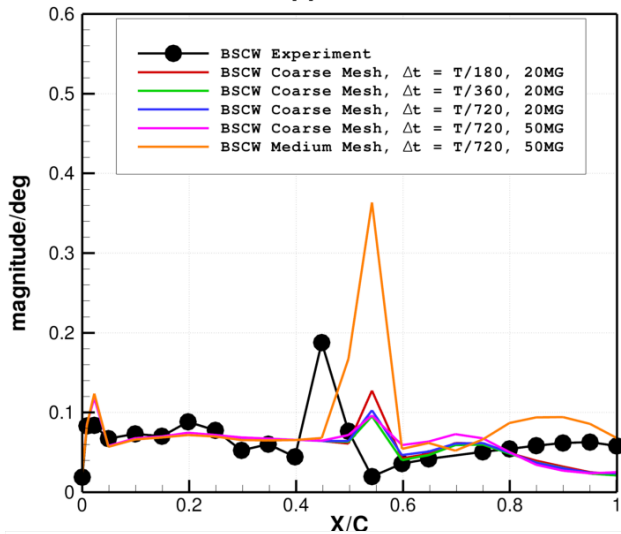
Mean at $f=1\text{Hz}$

- Reasonable agreement with experimental data

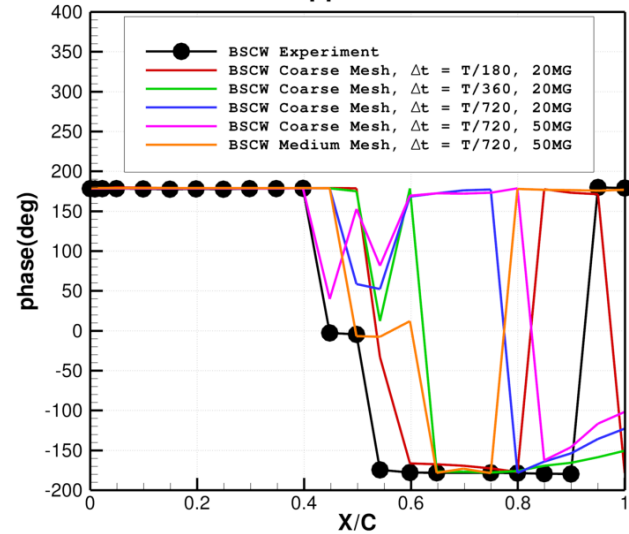
BSCW Unsteady Pressures

($f=1\text{hz}$)

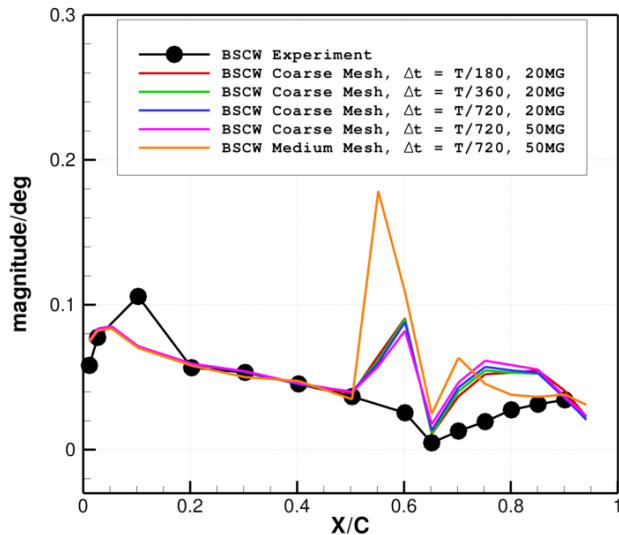
Upper Surface



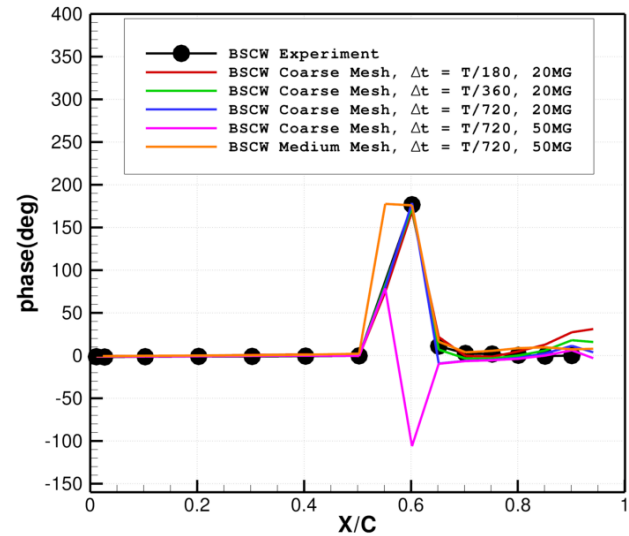
Upper Surface



Lower Surface



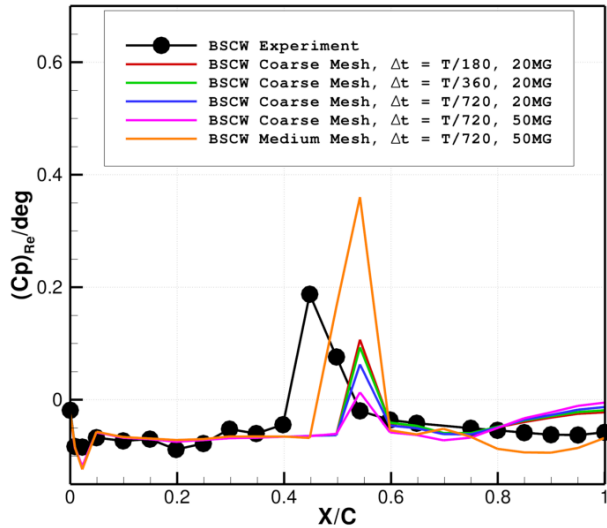
Lower Surface



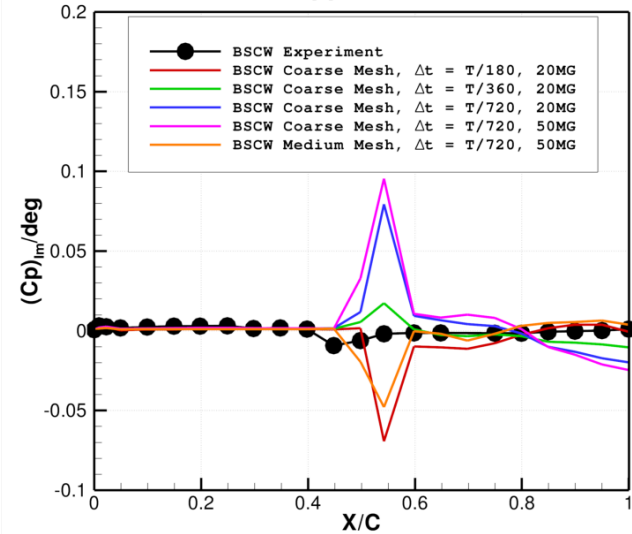
BSCW Unsteady Pressures

(f=1hz)

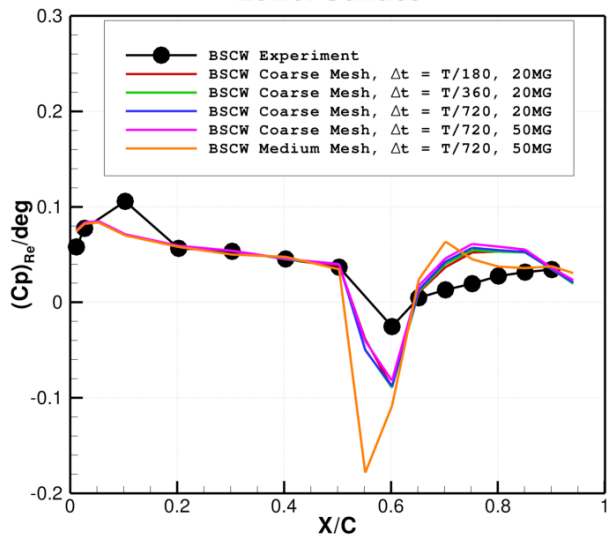
Upper Surface



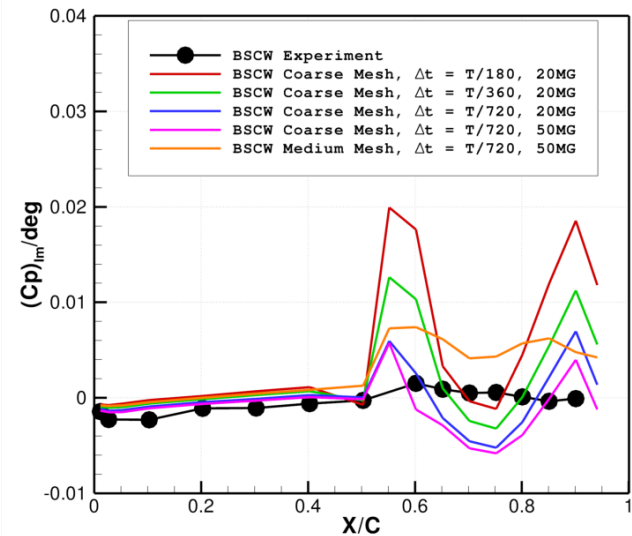
Upper Surface



Lower Surface



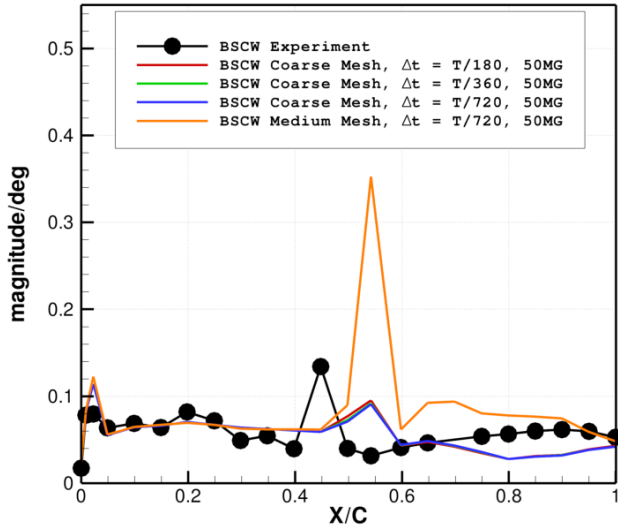
Lower Surface



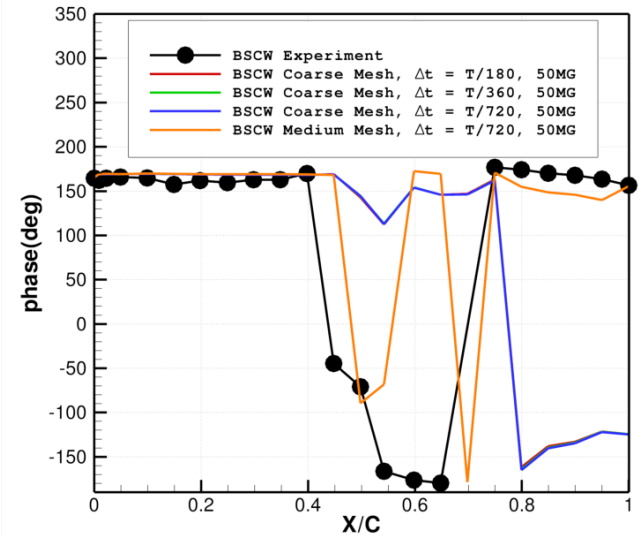
BSCW Unsteady Pressures

($f=10\text{hz}$)

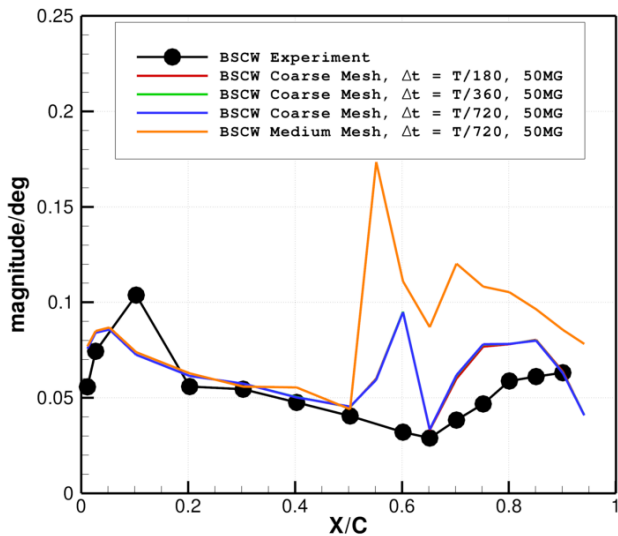
Upper Surface



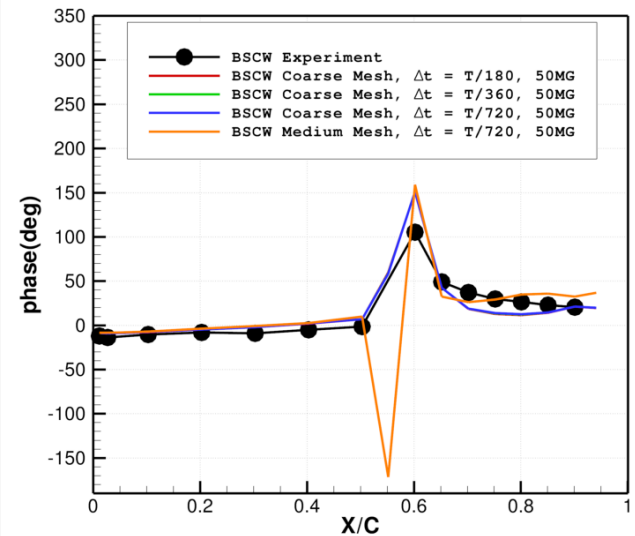
Upper Surface



Lower Surface



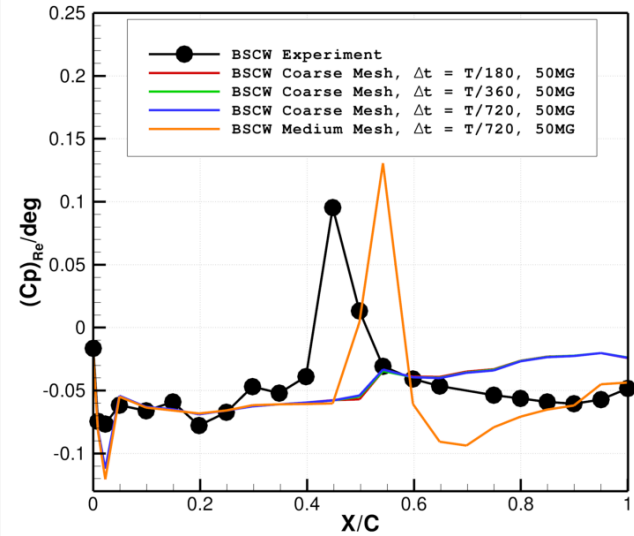
Lower Surface



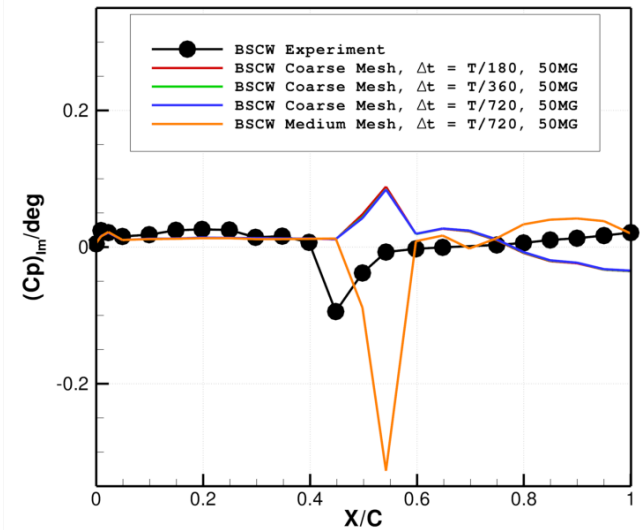
BSCW Unsteady Pressures

($f=10\text{hz}$)

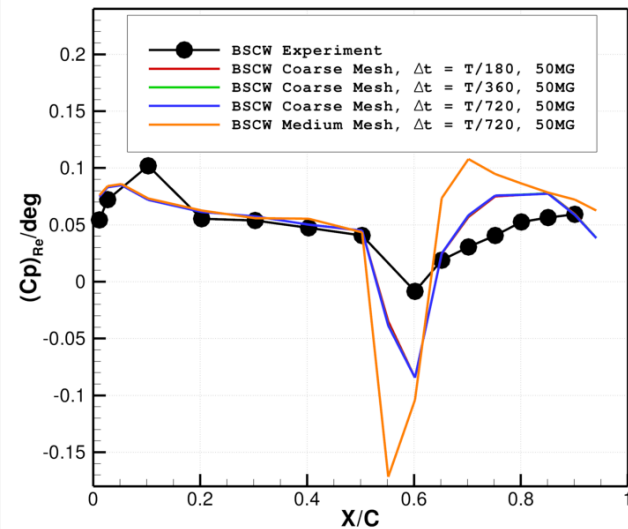
Upper Surface



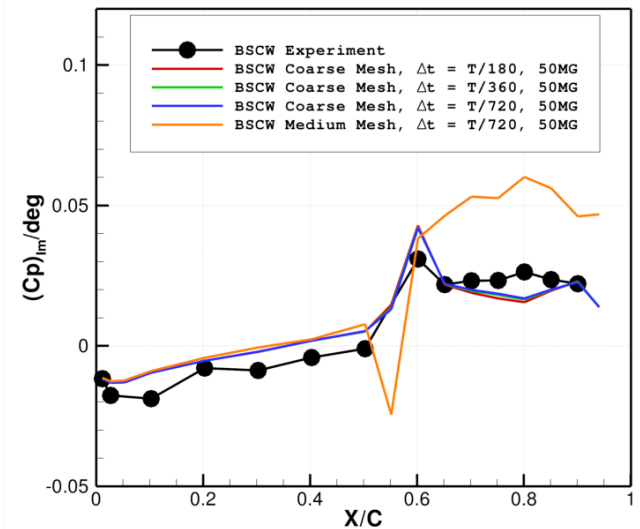
Upper Surface



Lower Surface



Lower Surface



Conclusions and Future Work

- $f=1\text{Hz}$ results sensitive in some locations to:
 - Time step size
 - Level of implicit time step convergence
- $f=10\text{Hz}$ insensitive to time step size
- Both $f=1\text{Hz}, 10\text{Hz}$ sensitive to grid size
- SA turb model well known deficiencies for shock-boundary-layer separation
- Future work to investigate finer meshes, time steps using tight convergence tolerances, SST model