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Using CEASIOM-SUMO Rapid-Meshing in Computational Study of Asymmetric Aircraft Design

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Key words explanation:

1. CEASIOM

2. SUMO

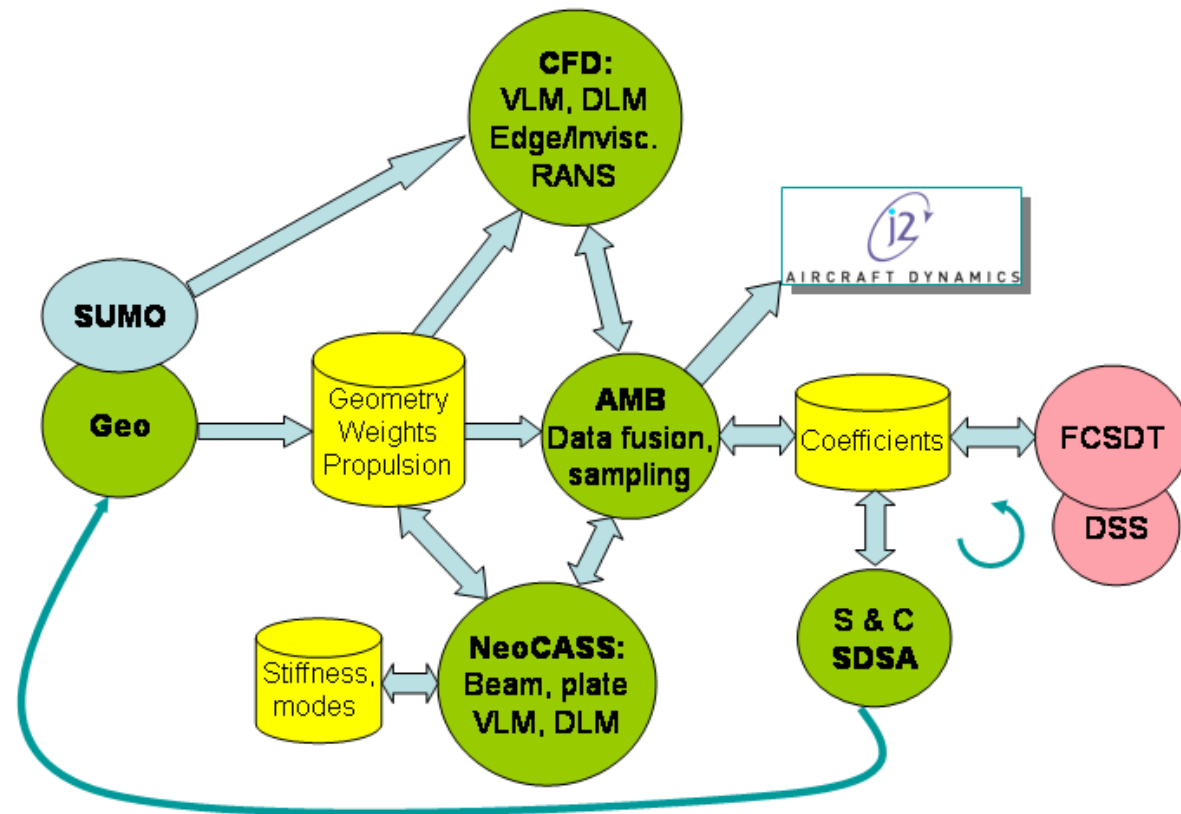
3. RDS



What is CEASIOM?

- Computerized Environment for Aircraft Synthesis and Integrated Optimization Methods
- Supported and developed within 6th FP project SimSAC
- A set of tools for aircraft preliminary design
- Aerodynamic dataset generation tools:
 - DATCOM : empirical
 - Tornado: VLM
 - EDGE : Euler

CEASIOM overview





SUMO

- Quick & automatic surface mesh generator
 - surface-modeling and grid-generation tool developed by KTH (<http://larosterna.com/sumo.html>)
- Automatic unstructured volume mesh generated together with TetGen (<http://tetgen.berlios.de/>)
- Could handle CAD geometry from various of sources
 - One of them is: RDS



- Aim: Enable early computational analysis
- Key: Rapid-meshing
 - take rough CAD model and quickly create a meshable model
- How? With SUMO tool (**S**U**R**face **M**Odeller)
 - embodied into CEASIOM framework
 - prepares volume mesh for Euler calculation



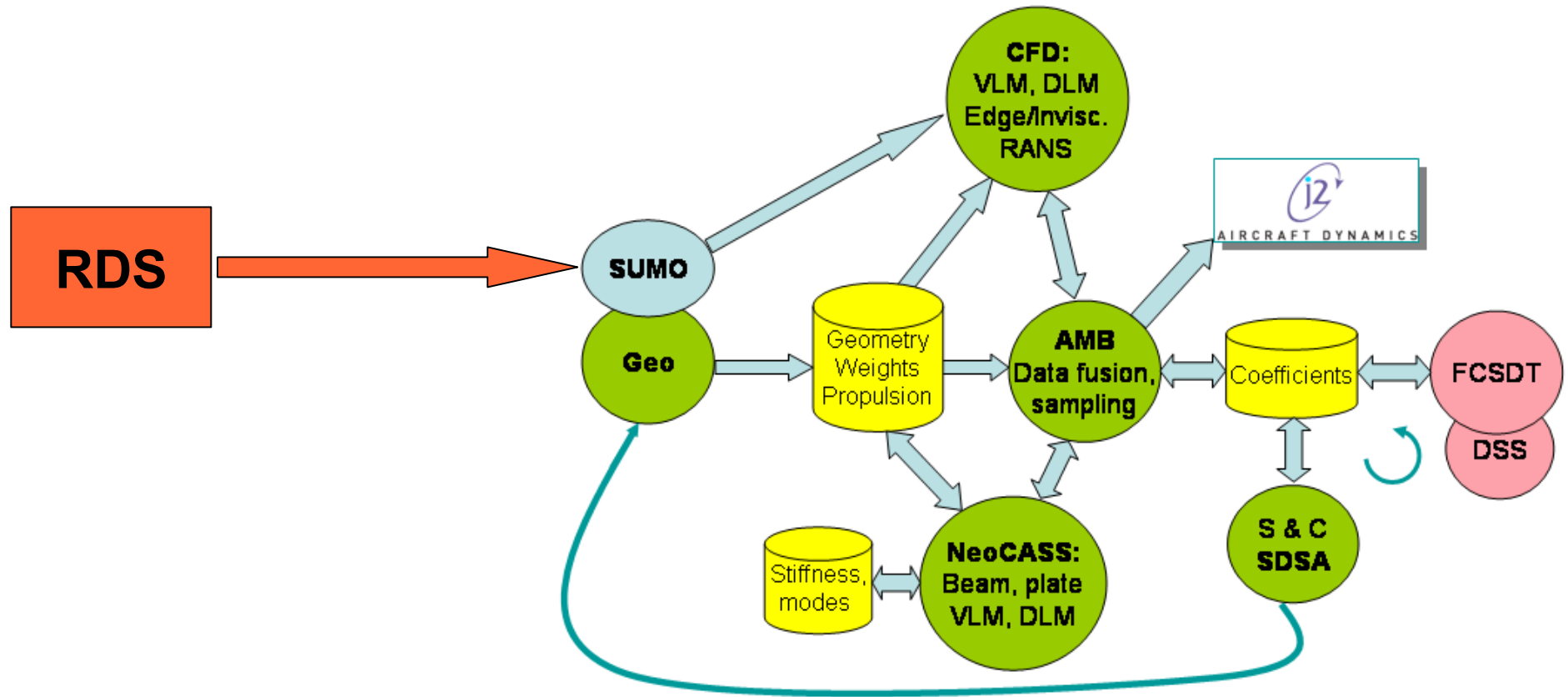
RDS – Integrated Aircraft Design & Analysis software

- Developed by Dr. Raymer
- Includes MDO (Multidisciplinary Design Optimizer) module and coupled with CAD module for automatic design revision
 - → introduces even more of model inconsistencies that are difficult to mesh
 - → requires a grid tool that turns the through CAD into a meshable model
 - → only small amount of manual intervention is acceptable

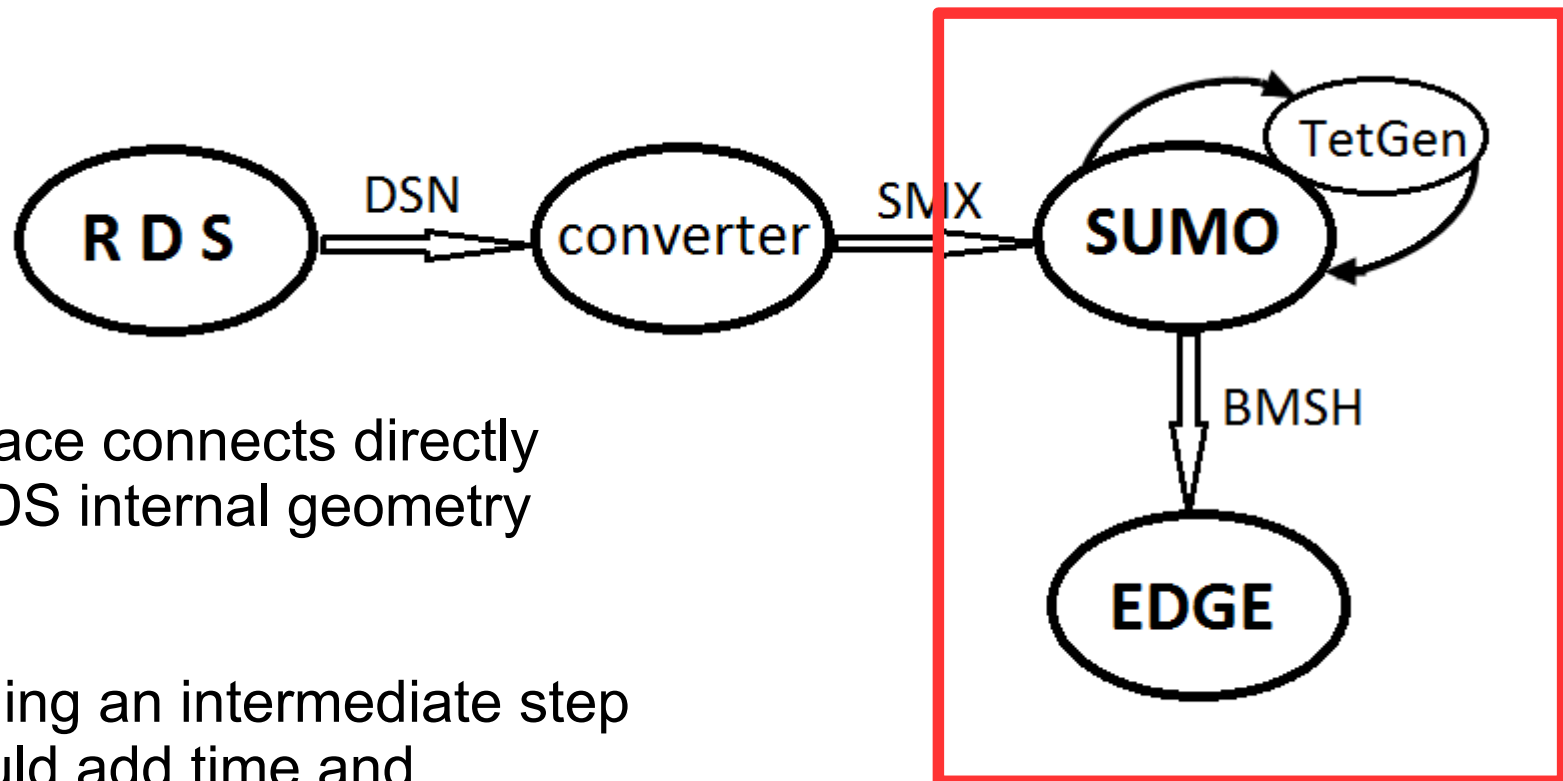


RDS – aircraft geometry representation strategy

- Defined by components: wing, tail, fuselage, tire, etc...
- The surface of each component is represented by : 1. surface points; 2. quartics (4th Bezier curve)
- Each component has its own axis system
- Component symmetry options



RDS-SUMO-CEASIOM process: Aircraft design software into rapid-meshing loop

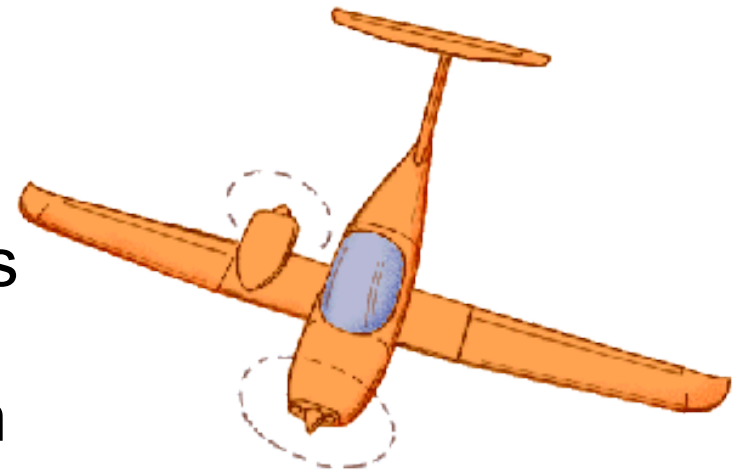


- Interface connects directly from RDS internal geometry format
- Avoiding an intermediate step that could add time and inaccuracies

Inside CEASIOM

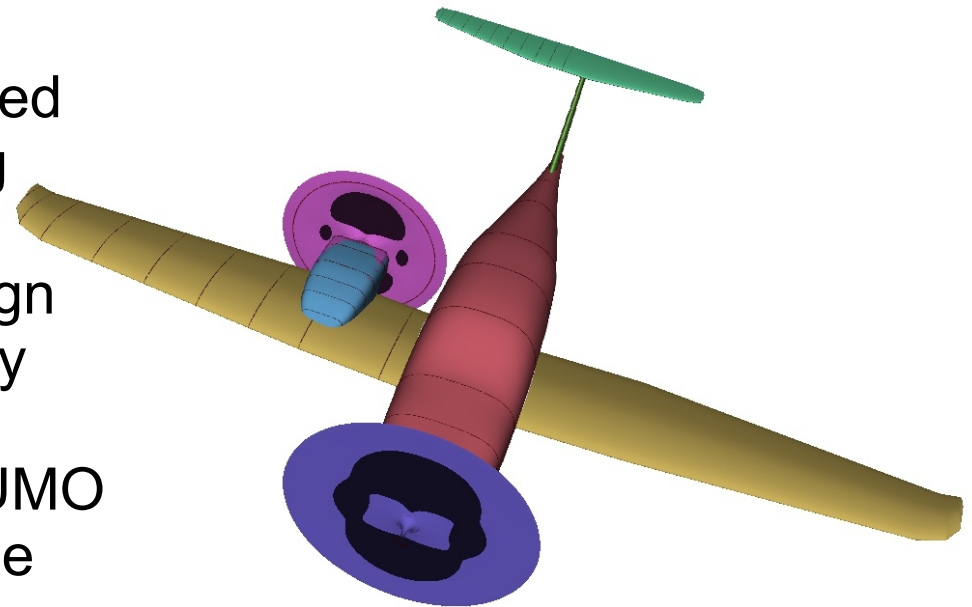
Test Case: asymmetric aircraft concept

- Developed by Dr. Raymer
- Twin-prop with tractor and pusher
- Offset fuselage
- Facilitates collaborative working – Los Angeles & Stockholm
- Meshable model ready after less than 2 hours work including manual intervention
- Euler solutions for stability analysis and re-sizing the rudder



From RDS imperfect CAD to SUMO meshable model

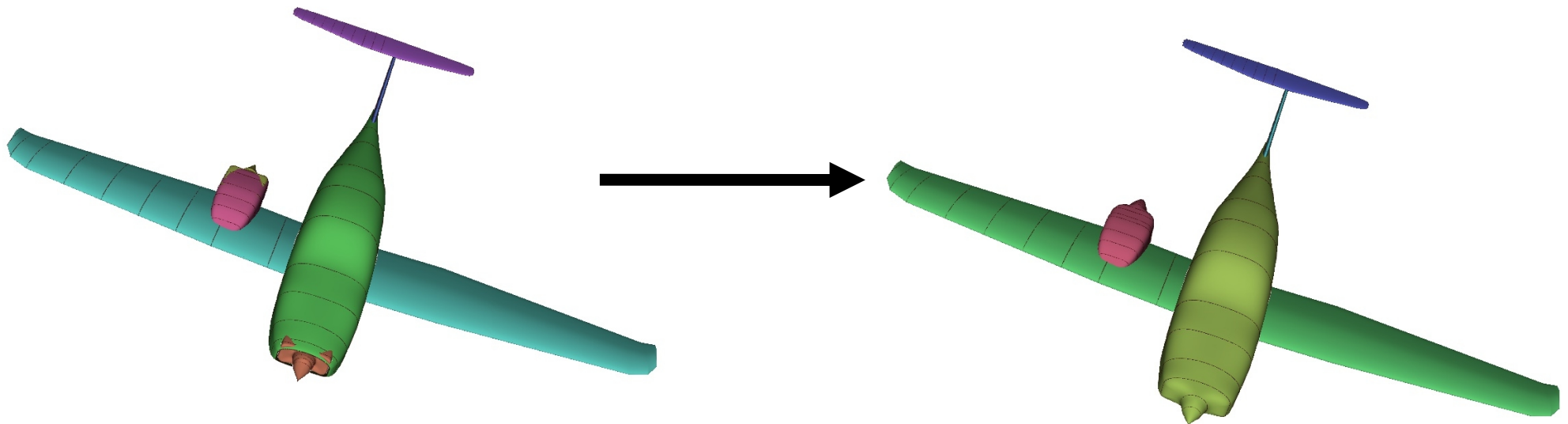
- Automatically done by applying a set of Matlab scripts, usually for conventional configurations
- Some manual interventions are required for this case to avoid possible meshing errors, because:
 - the geometry mathematics of the Design Layout Module which is NOT necessarily turning out a meshable model
 - infinite thin disk is non-meshable in SUMO
 - complicated end section of the fuselage



Manually rendering the RDS-SUMO model

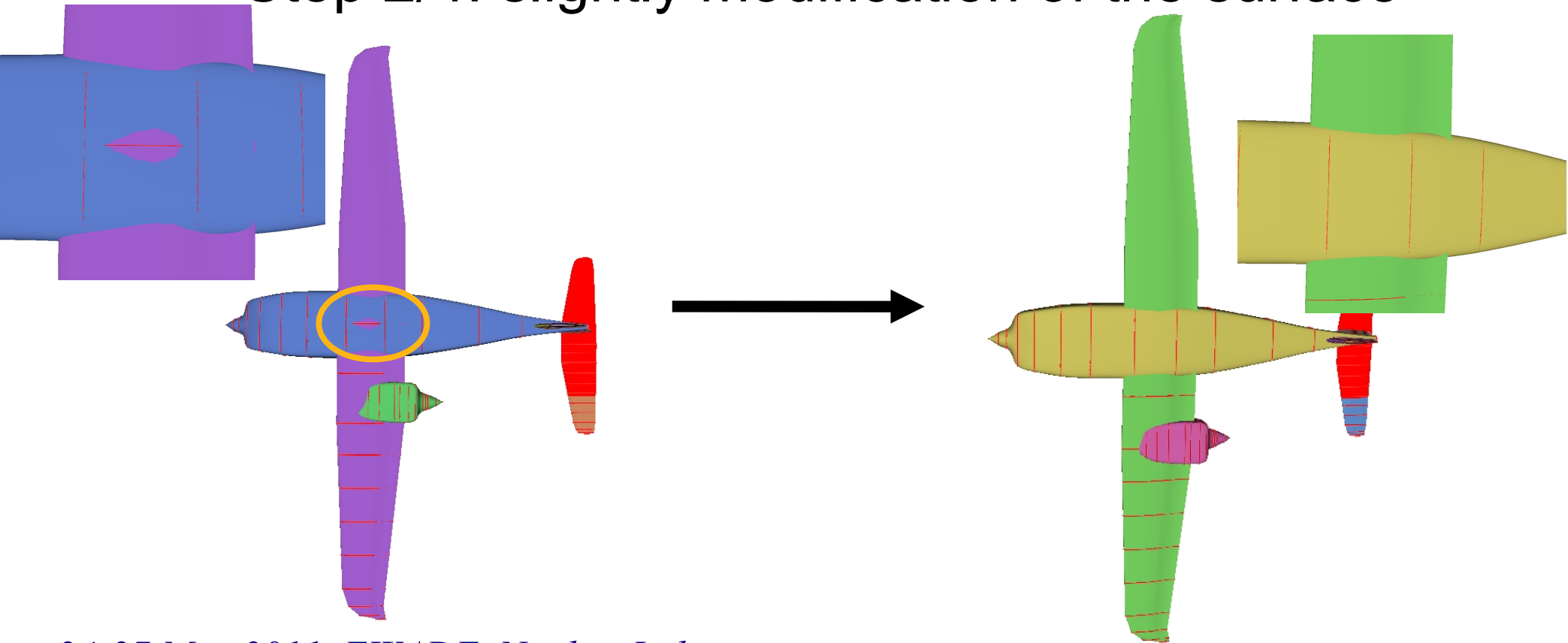
Step 1/4: remove nacelle
&

Re-modeled the nose of the fuselage and
nacelle by single surfaces



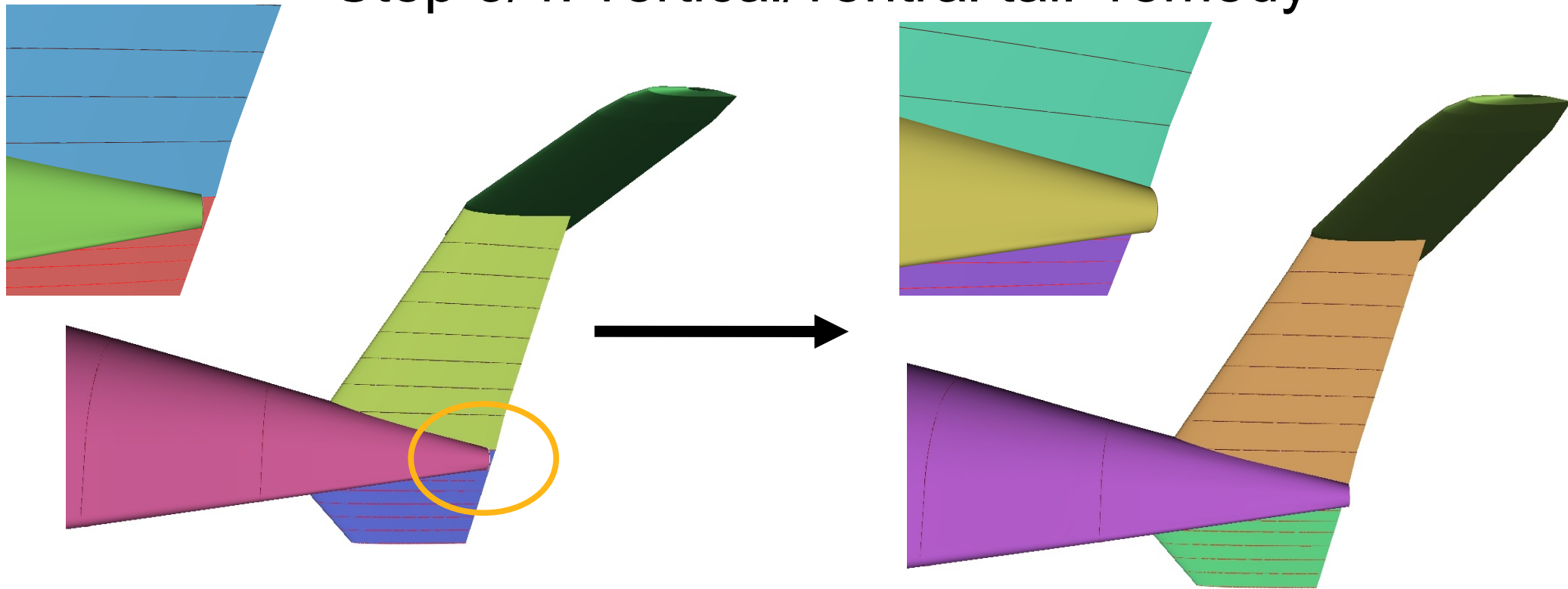
Manually rendering the RDS-SUMO model

Step 2/4: slightly modification of the surface



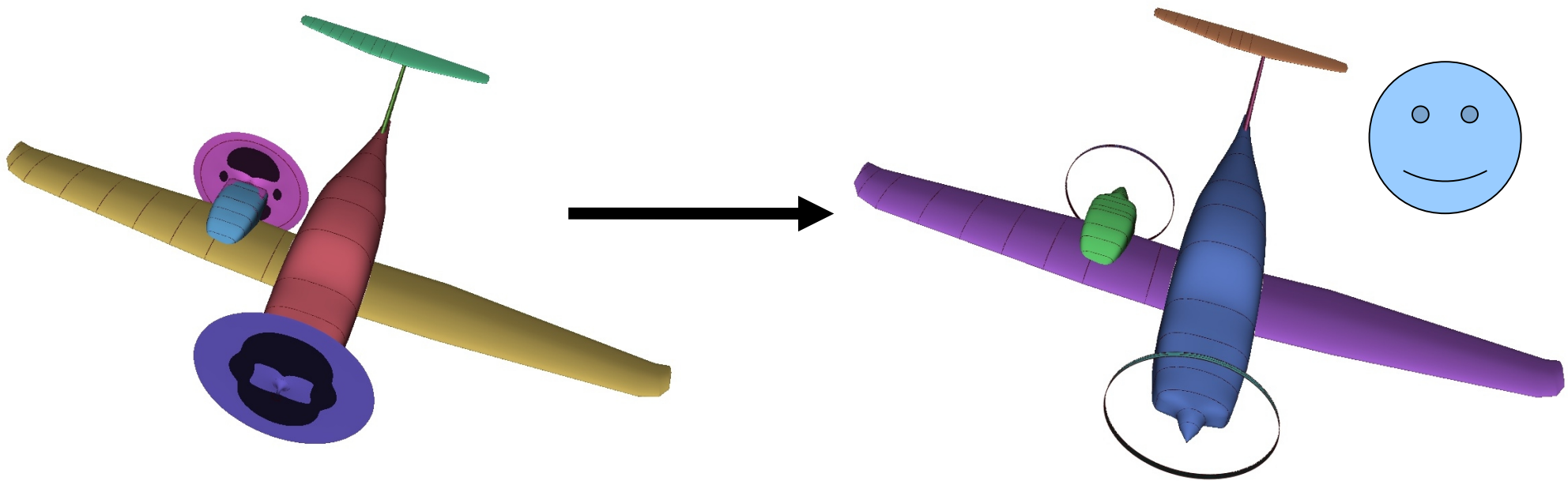
Manually rendering the RDS-SUMO model

Step 3/4: vertical/ventral tail remedy

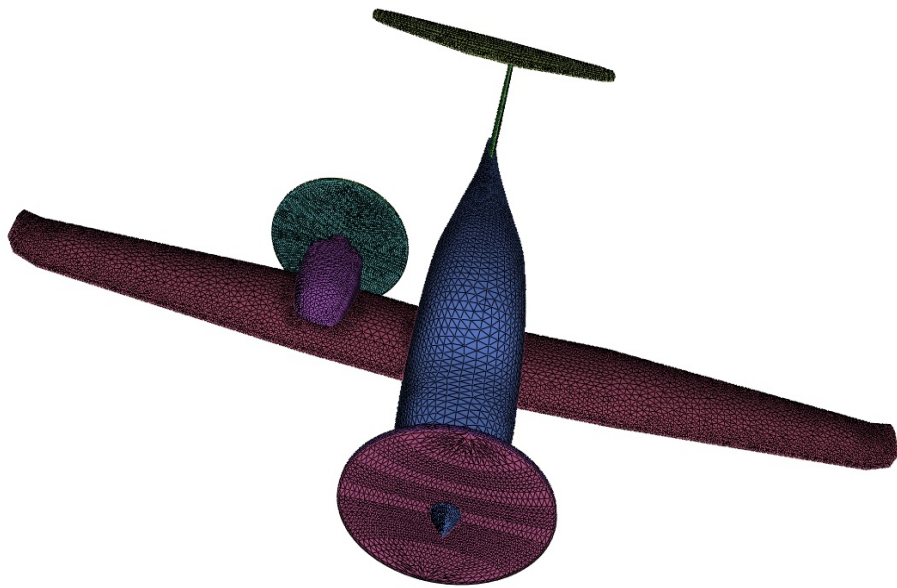


Manually rendering the RDS-SUMO model

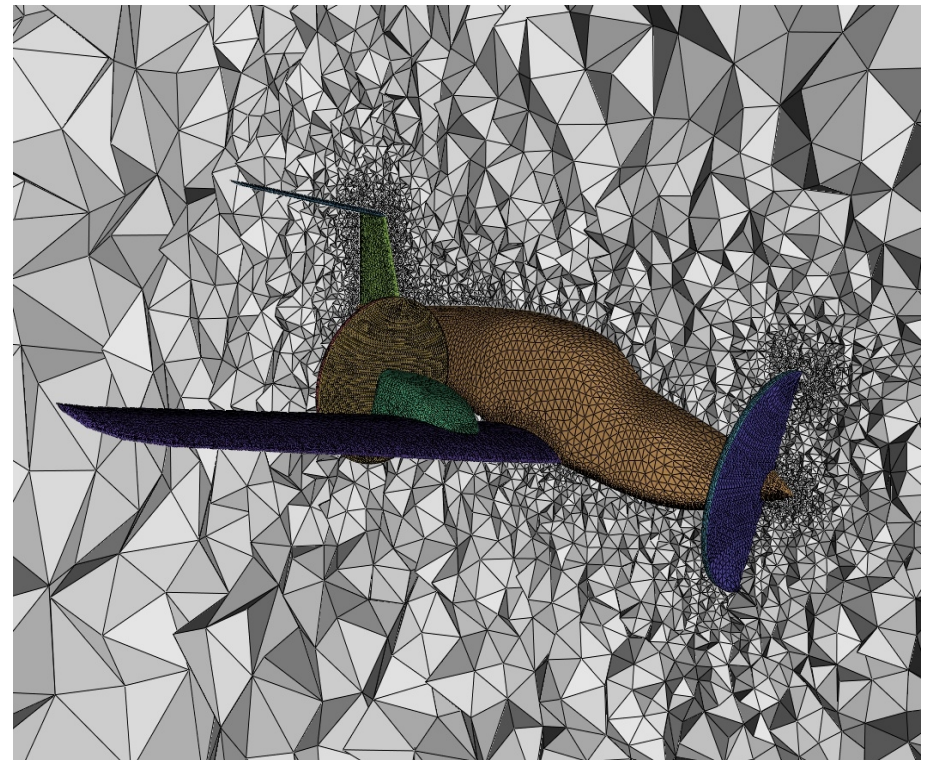
Step 4/4: add a “very short” nacelle as propeller



SUMO mesh (+ TetGen for volume mesh)



SUMO surface mesh



Volume mesh (~1.6 M nodes) used for Euler EDGE calculation

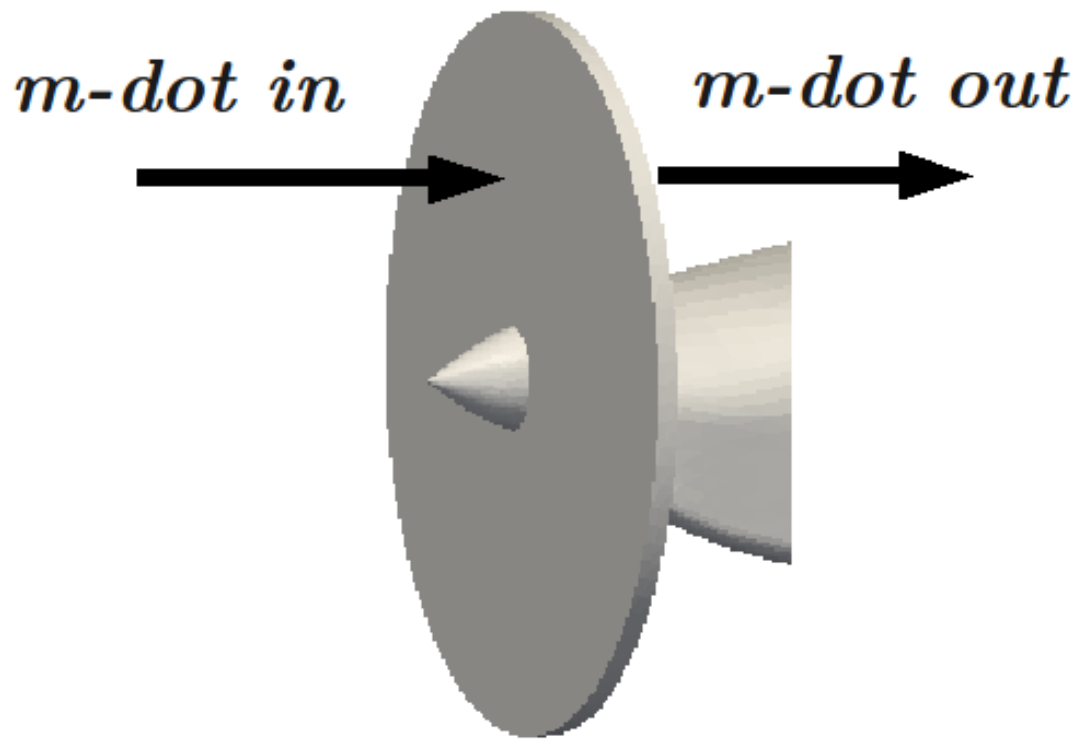


Propeller modeled in EDGE

- In EDGE standalone: disk model (available for mesh that made from commercial meshing software (ICEM/CFD))
- In CEASIOM (SUMO): disk model is NOT available
- Idea: adds a momentum to the propeller that results pressure jump → “very short” nacelle to present the propeller
- Mass flow boundary condition
 - Specification of the mass flow into and out of the disk

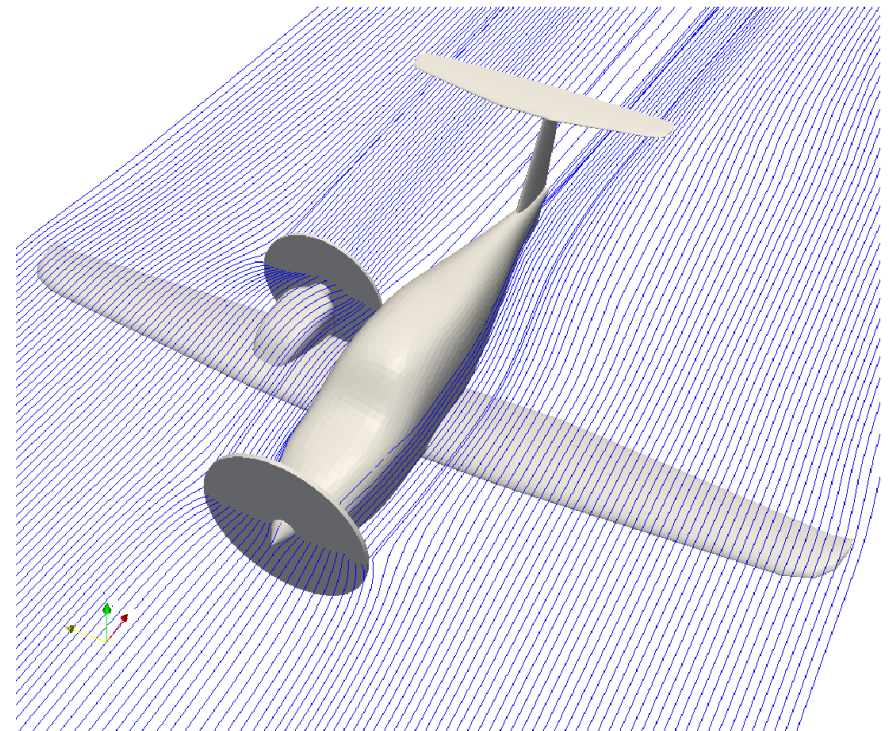
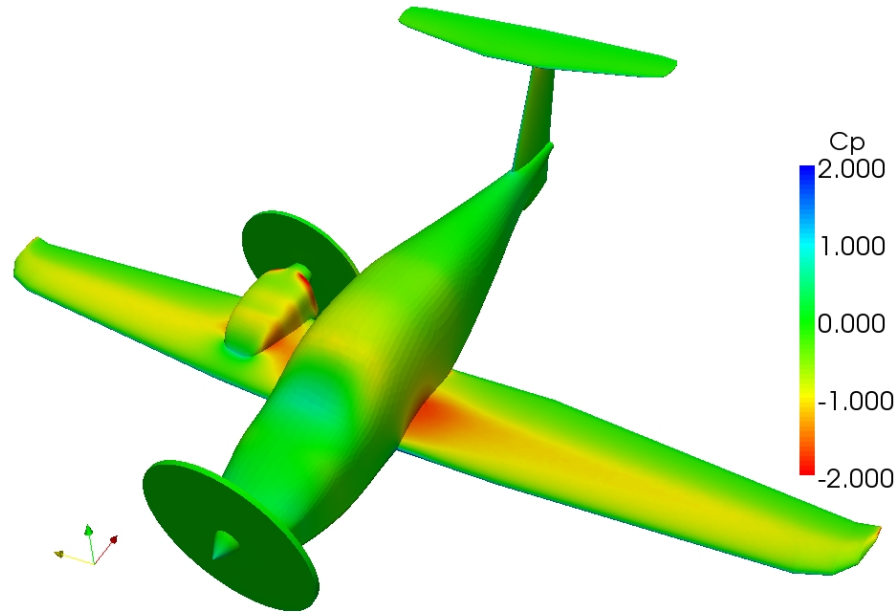
Modeling propeller in SUMO-CEASIOM:

the mass flow rate \dot{m} goes in and out



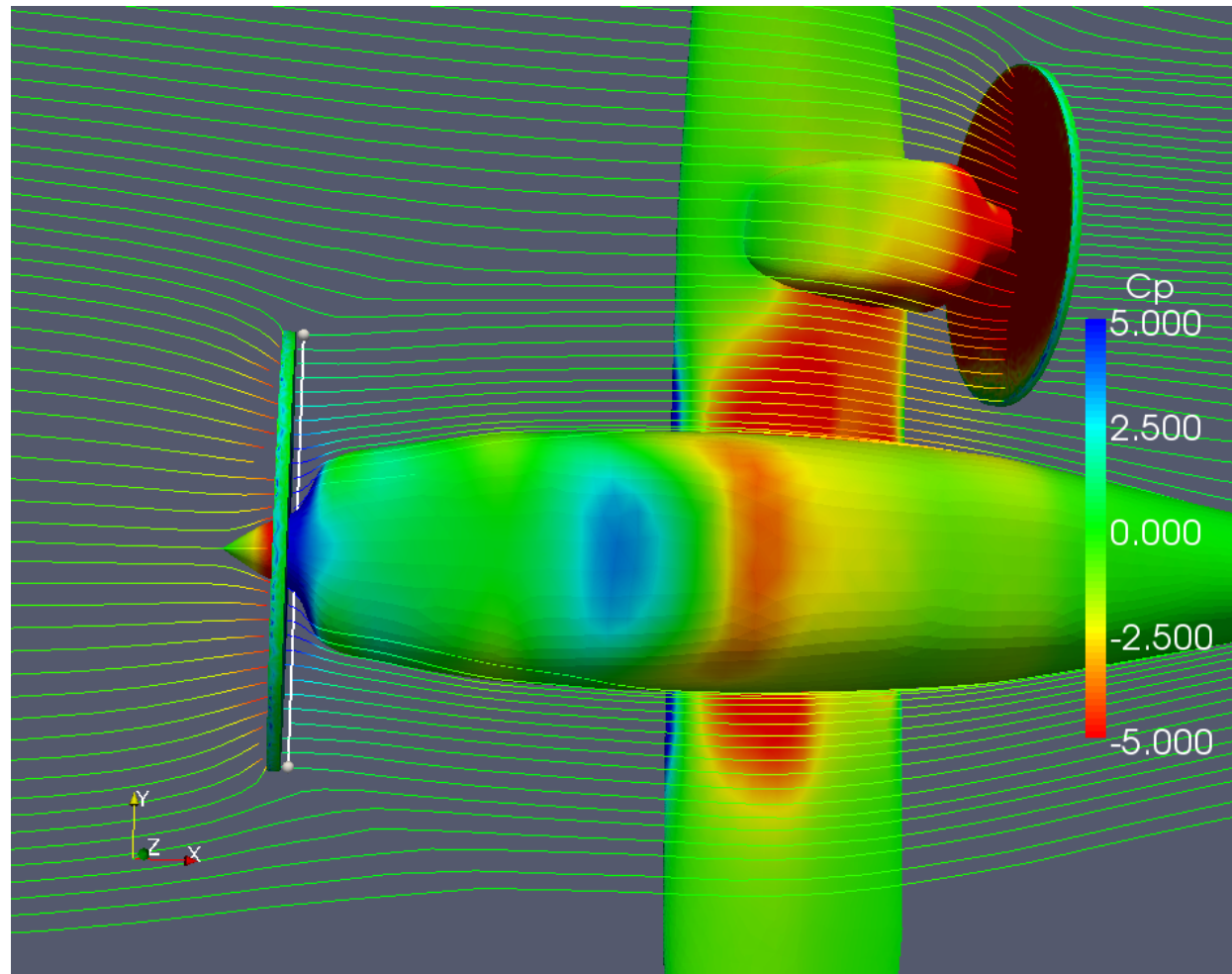
- Adds a momentum that provides the pressure jump
- Cannot account for finer details such as swirl in the propeller slipstream
- The propeller thrust is chosen to balance the estimated cruise drag

Results collected: CP and flow streamline -1

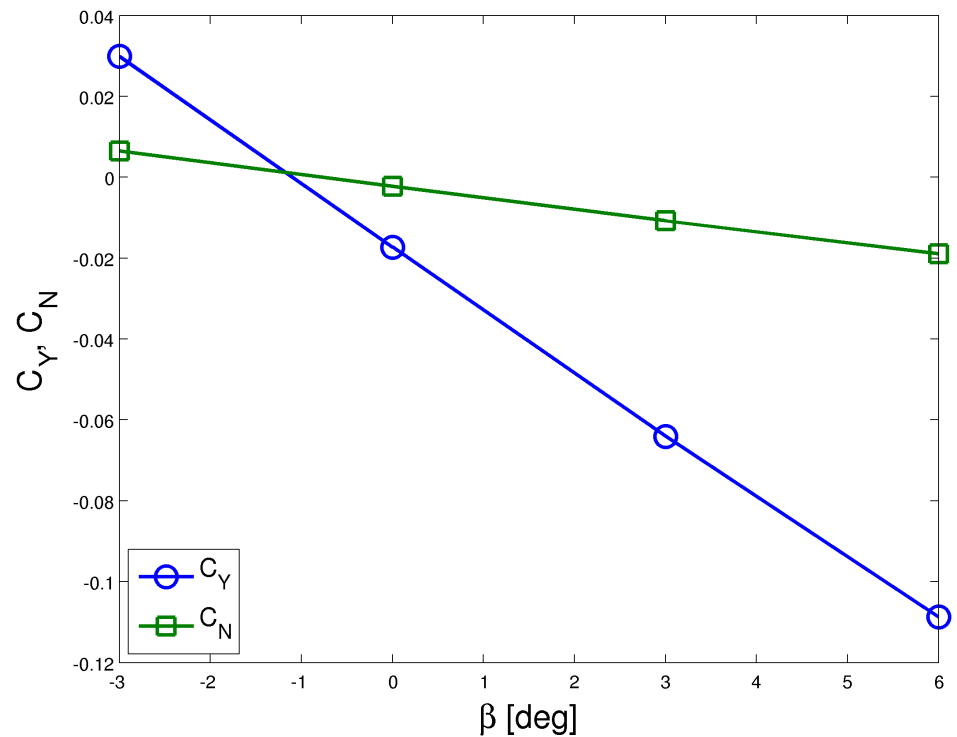
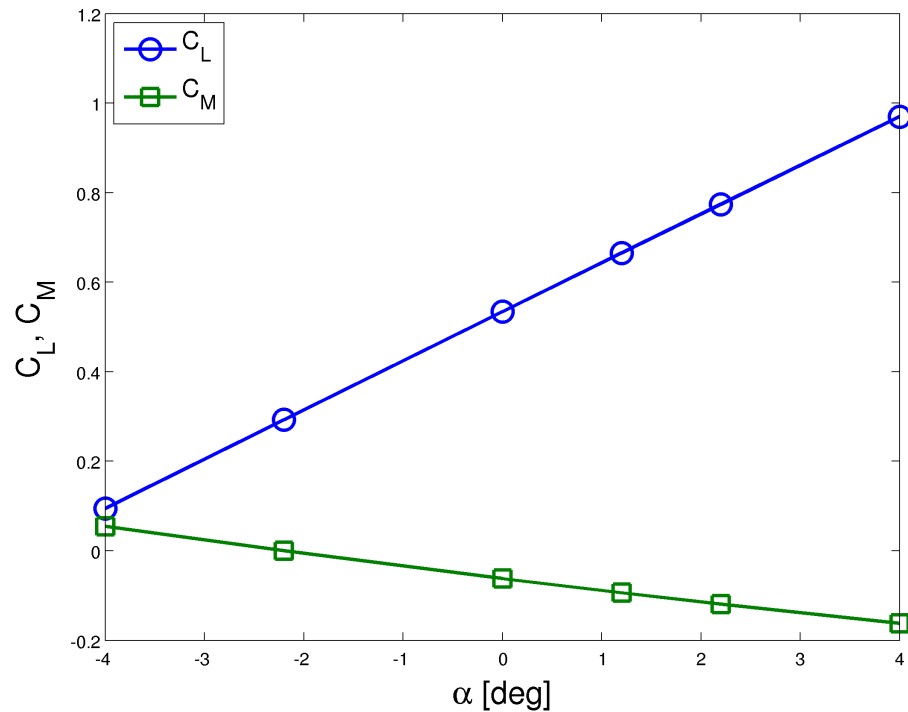


$M = 0.282$, $AoA = 1.2$ deg

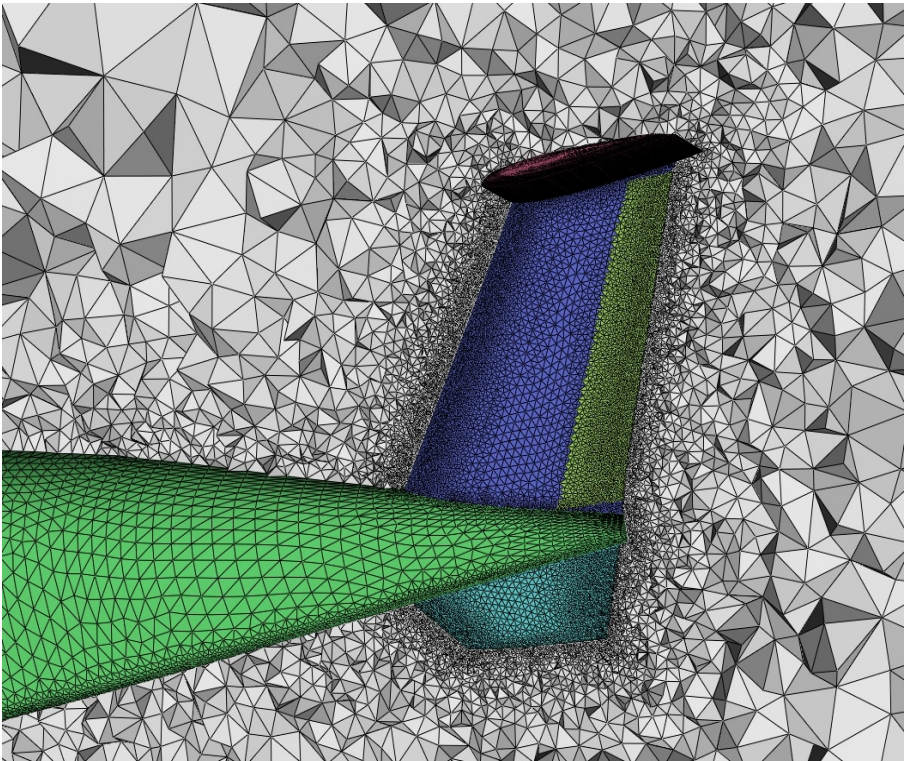
Results collected: CP and flow streamline -2



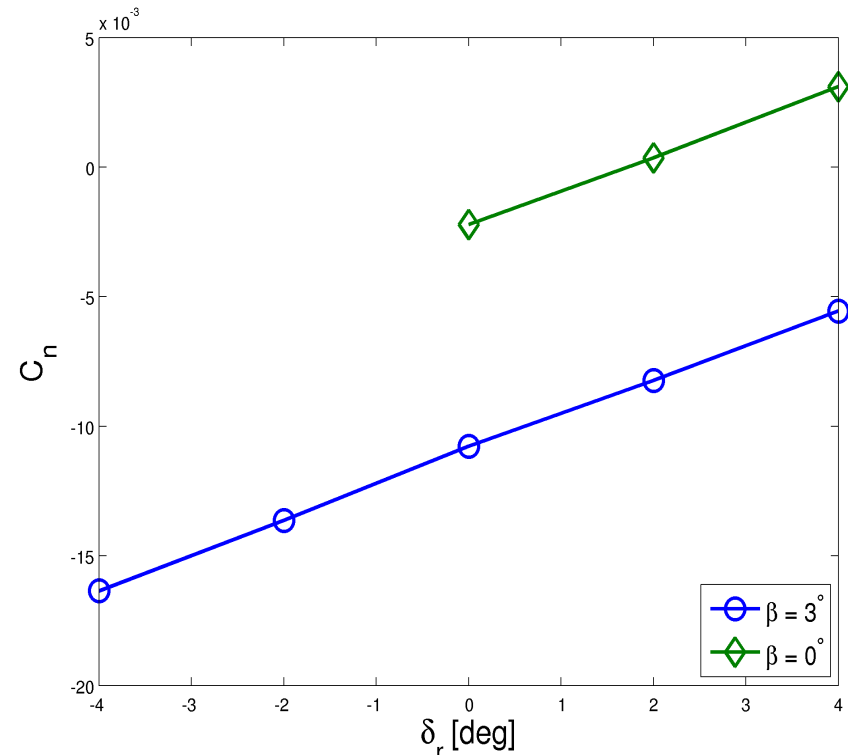
Results collected: aerodynamic forces and moments



Results collected: trim in yaw



Rudder visualized in mesh
Transpiration bc applied

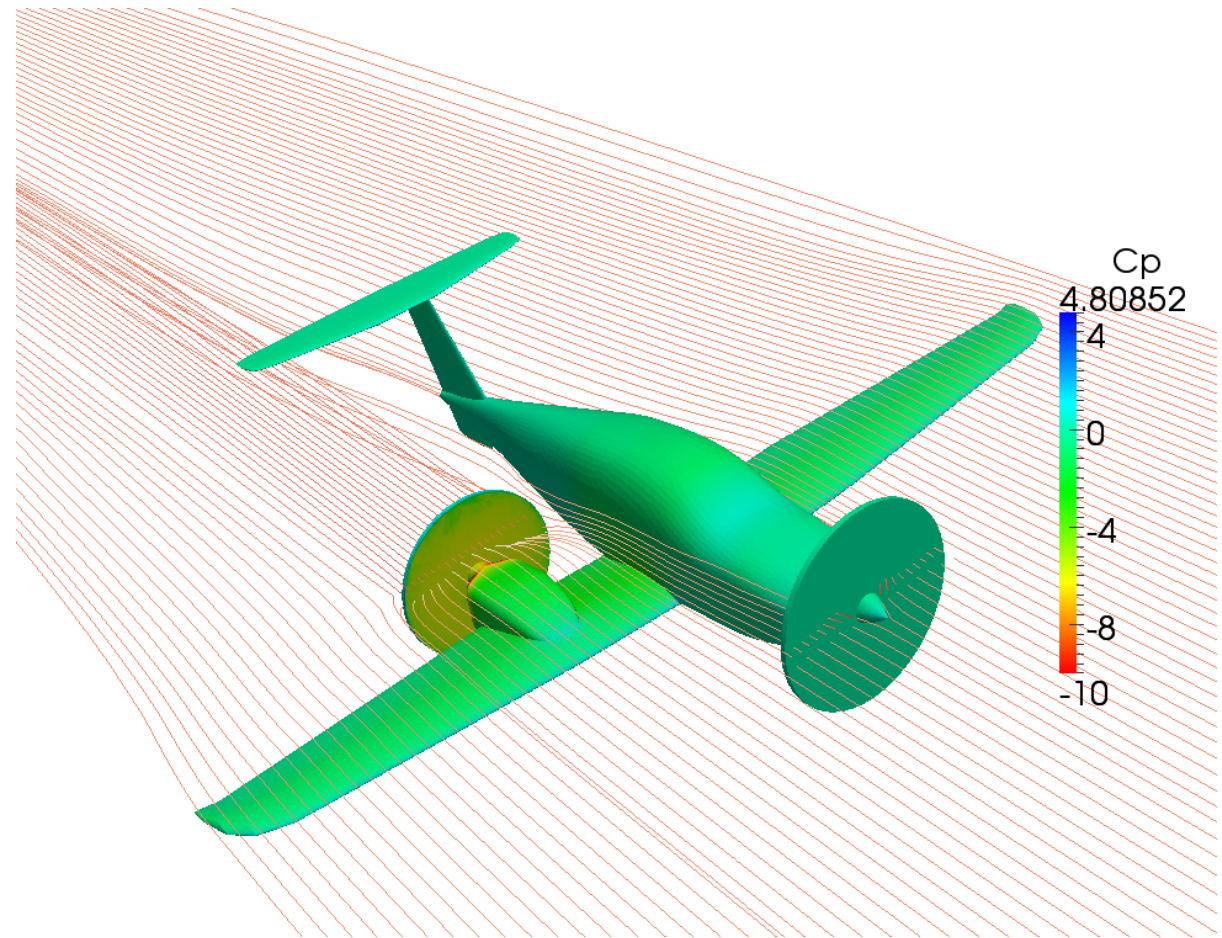


Beta = 0 deg, delta ~ 2 deg to left to trim in yaw

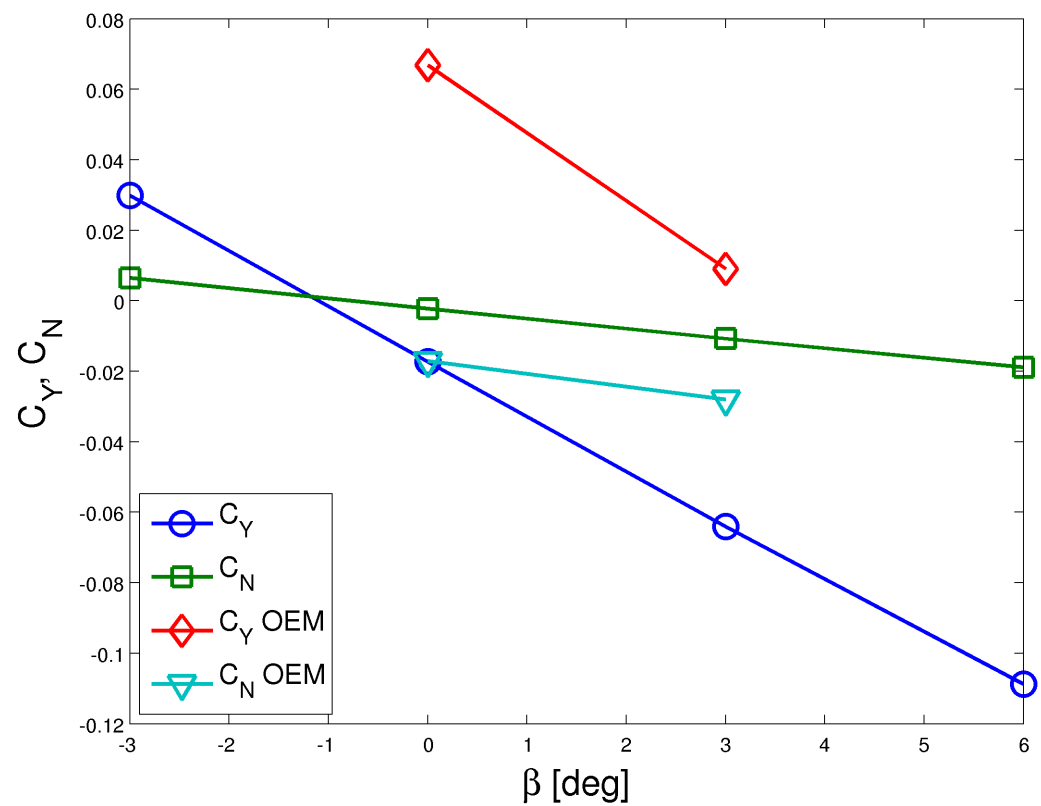
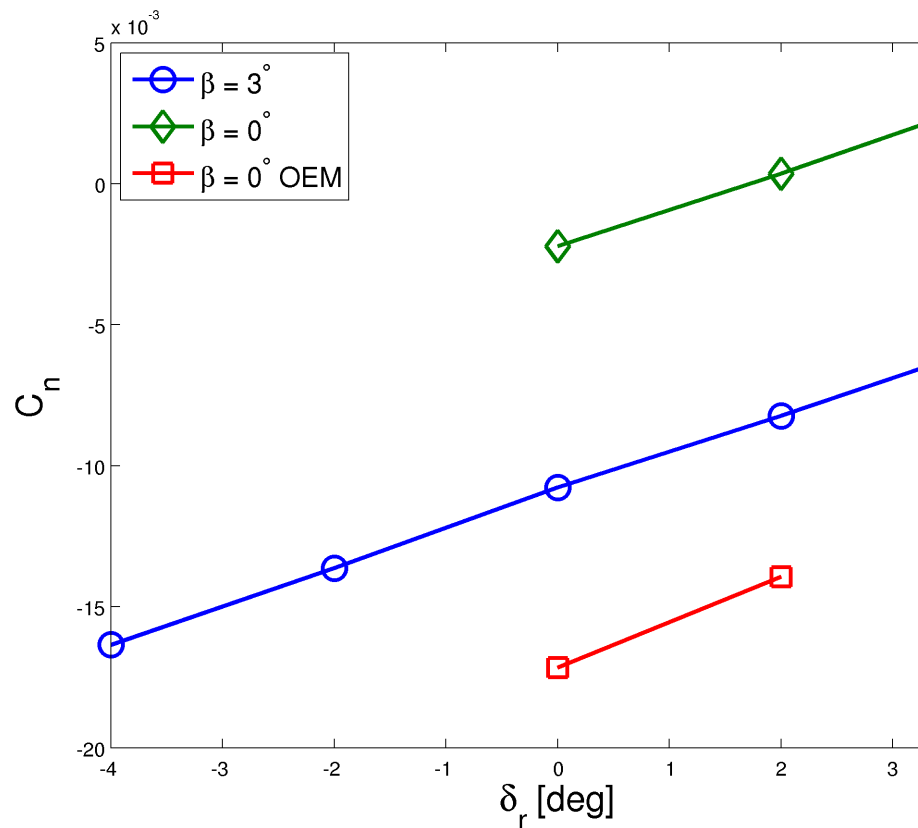
Beta = 3 deg (nose left), delta ~ 8 deg to left to trim in yaw

Investigation: One engine-out mode (OEM)

- Front engine, the tractor lost function
- Only the pusher mounted on the wing provides thrust
- More flow accelerated by the single propeller

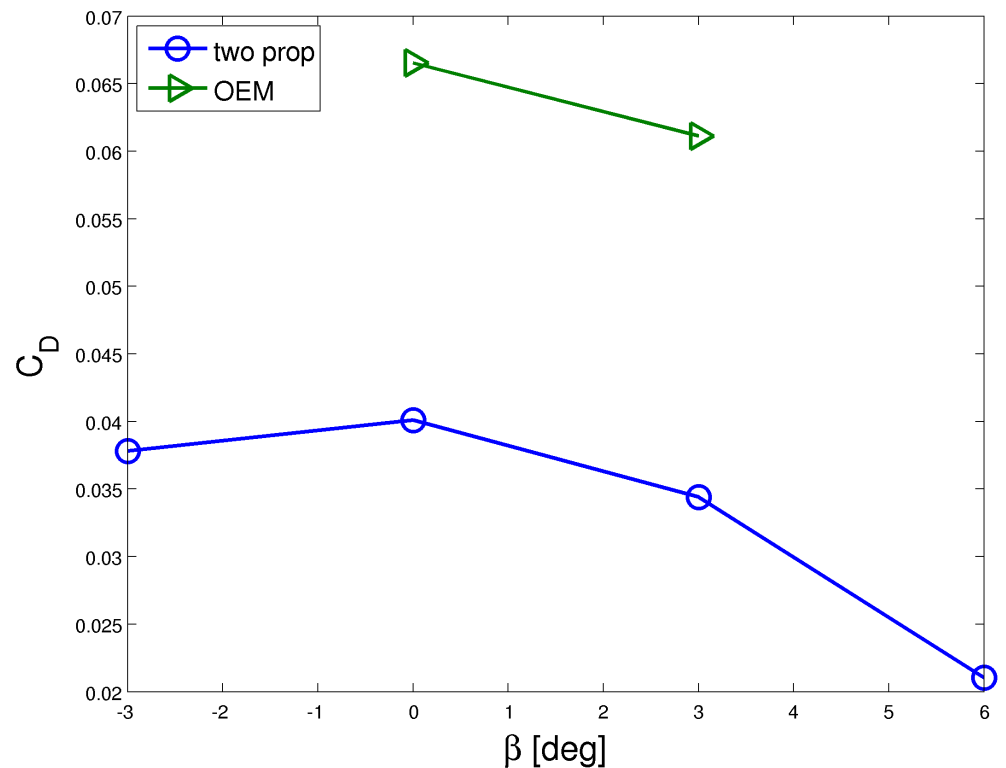


Investigation: One engine-out mode (OEM)



Investigation: One engine-out mode (OEM)

- Needs more rudder deflections to fly at $\beta = 0$
- Or needs more negative beta to fly with less rudder deflection
- Or think about re-sizing the rudder
- Substantively increased in drag, needs more thrust





Conclusion and future work

- Fast meshing tool is efficient and simple to turn a rough CAD to a meshable model which would be available for getting further CFD solutions and flying analysis
- Propeller model developed in SUMO-CEASIOM has expected performance
- The one engine-out mode needs to be investigated more
- A design-optimized loop between RDS and CEASIOM could be made in the future



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The end

Thanks for your attention