

Recent Developments & Applications in CEASIOM

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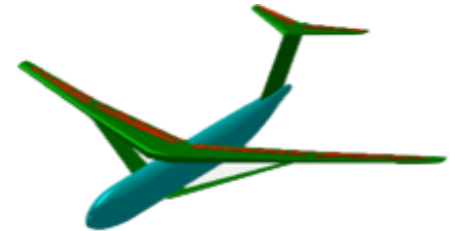
27 November 2014
Toulouse, France

Content



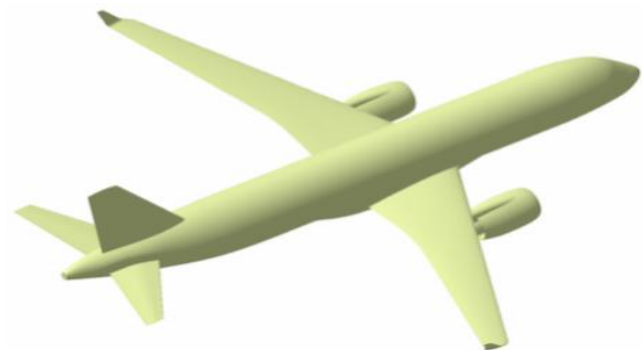
Future release of CEASIOM

- compatibility with CPACS
- improvements over existing methods
- outstanding geometry issues

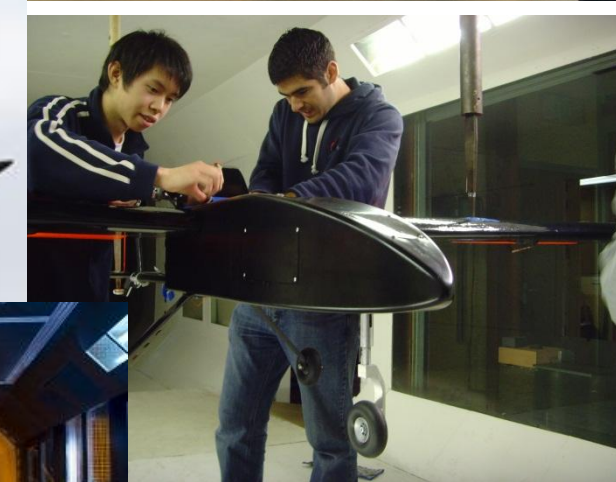
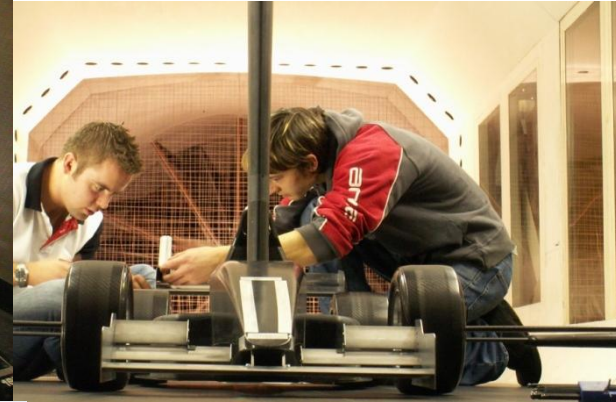
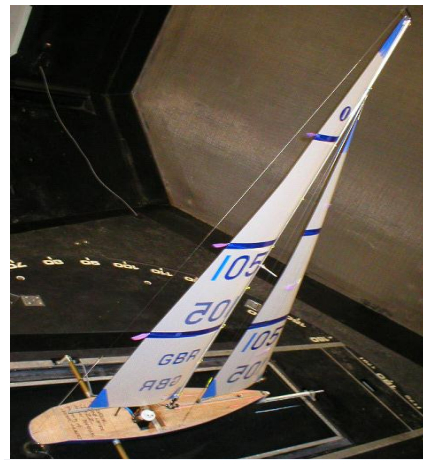


An application

- regional transport jet



Thanks to M. Cristofaro & CEASIOM Team



UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton

2nd largest academic facility in the U.K.
behind National Facility (12,200 cores)

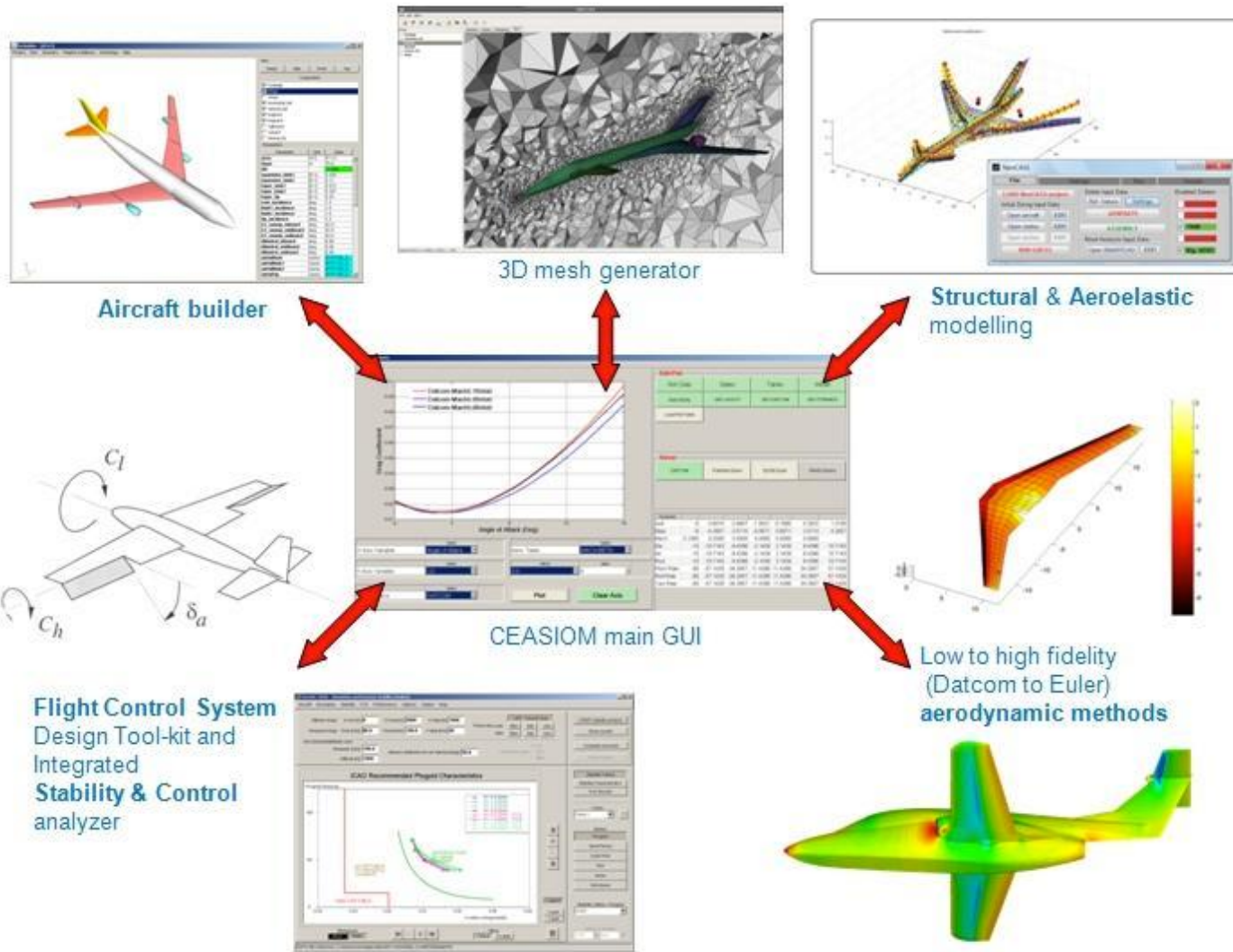
Top 30 in the World

largest academic wind tunnel
in the UK

2nd in aerospace eng. in
the UK (The Guardian)



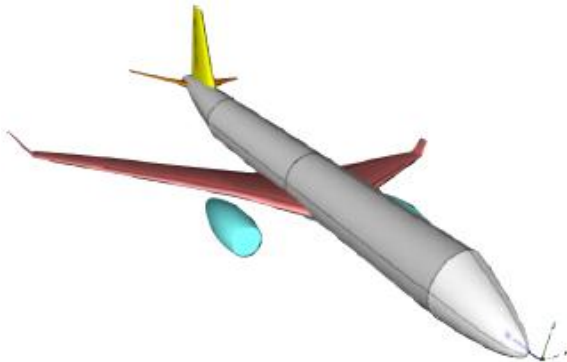
CEASIOM



Data Format

XML format

- small number of parameters
- low fidelity geometry description



CPACS format

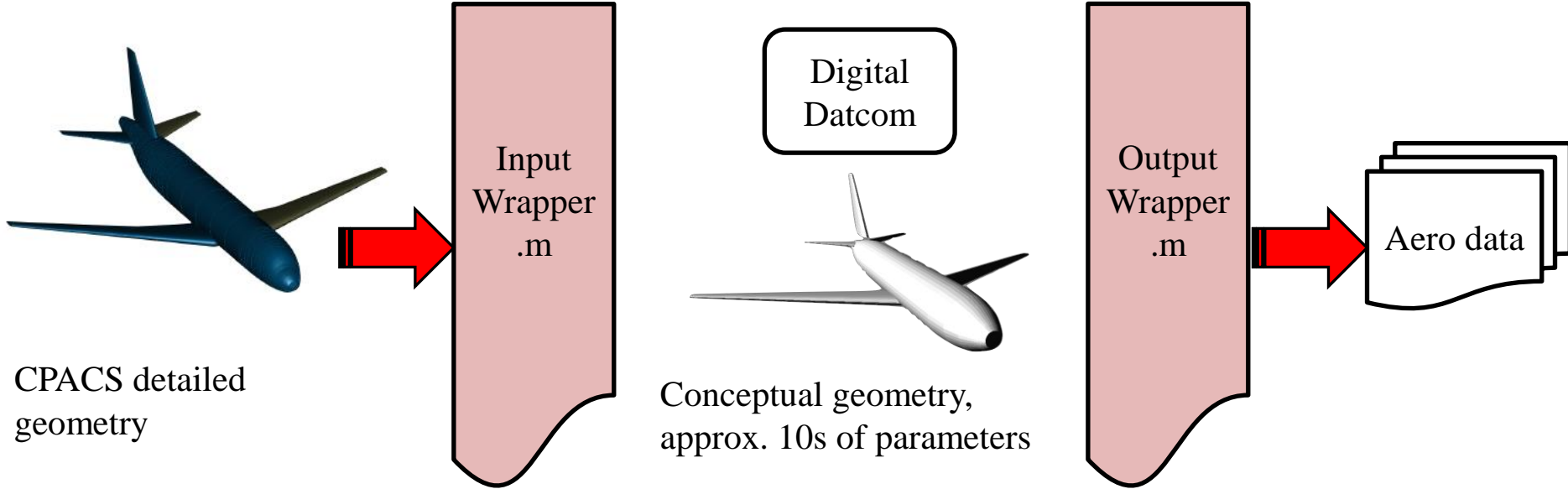
- unlimited number of parameters
- high fidelity geometry description



Compatibility with conceptual design?

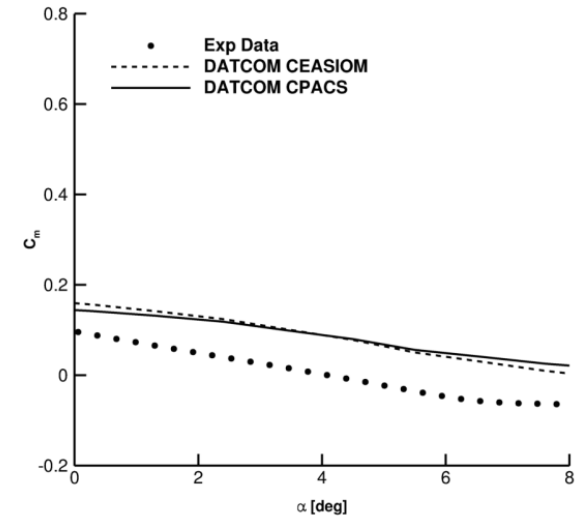
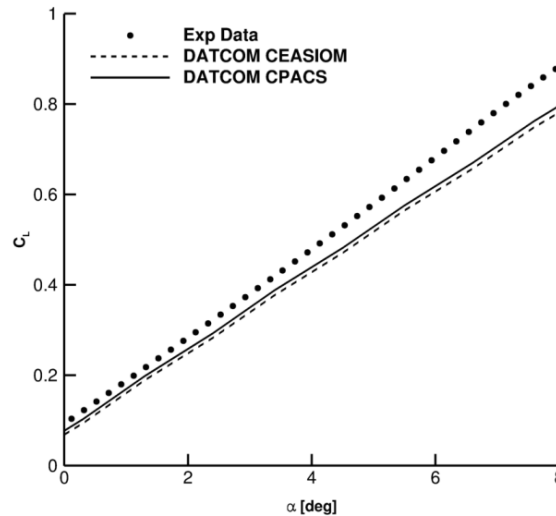
- Datcom wrapper
- Exporting aero tables for S&C

Datcom Wrapper



✓ CPACS/DATCOM compatibility solved

B747-8 validation



Sampling Strategy

Off-the-shelf methods (prediction error)

- inability to capture local nonlinearities
- large number of samples for convergence

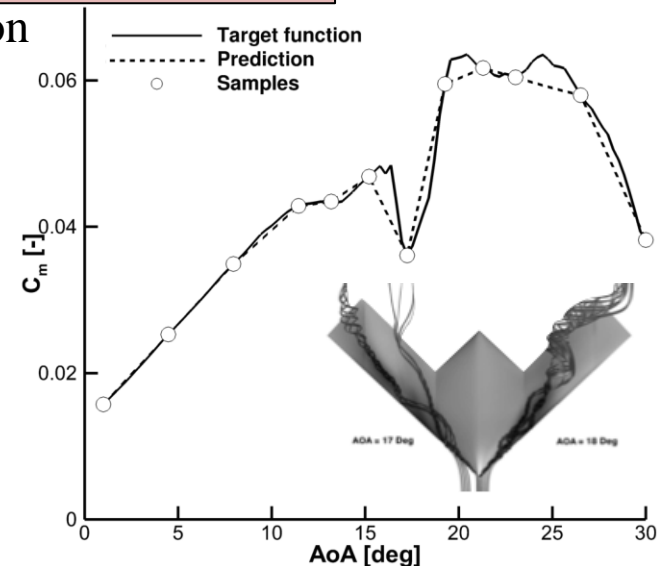
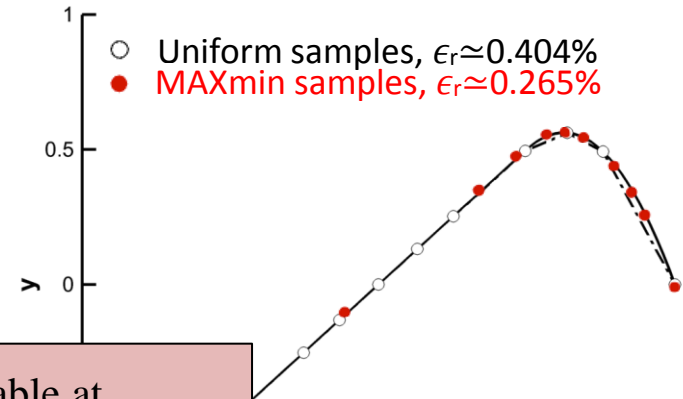
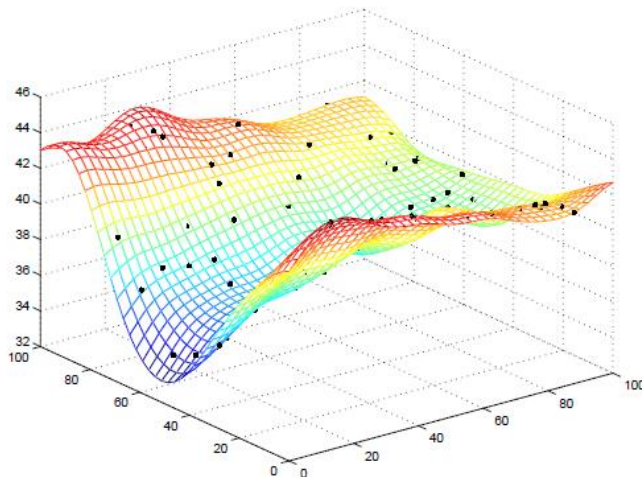
New implemented methods

1. local max/min of the function
2. Hessian matrix of the function prediction estimation

✓ Standalone toolboxes available at

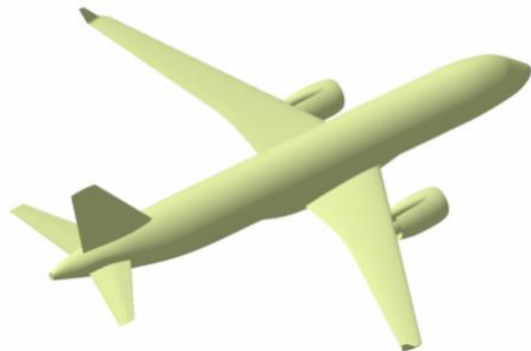
www.ceasiom.com

<http://www.personal.soton.ac.uk/adr1d12/>



Regional Transport Jet

Parameter	Value
Range	2,600 km
Cruise Mach	0.78
Cruise altitude	10,668–11,887 m
Number of engines	2
Number of passengers	110
Landing field length	1,450 m
Take off field length	1,550 m
Long. ref. length	3.6 m
Lat. ref. length	30 m
Wing area	105 m ²



CAD model

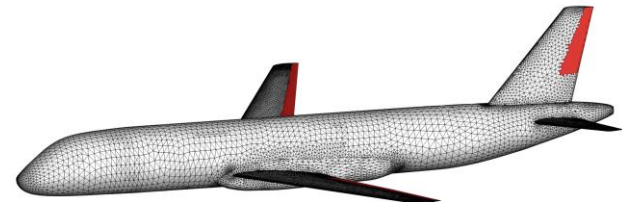
CAD model → CEASIOM model →
SUMO mesh generator → Euler sol

Parameter	Value
MTOW	$4.97 \cdot 10^4$ kg
CG location	(16.13, 0, 0.0236) m
Ixx	$1.11 \cdot 10^6$ kg·m ²
Iyy	$1.90 \cdot 10^6$ kg·m ²
Izz	$2.87 \cdot 10^6$ kg·m ²
Ixz	$6.72 \cdot 10^4$ kg·m ²
Ixy, Iyz	0 kg·m ²

Howe's W&B



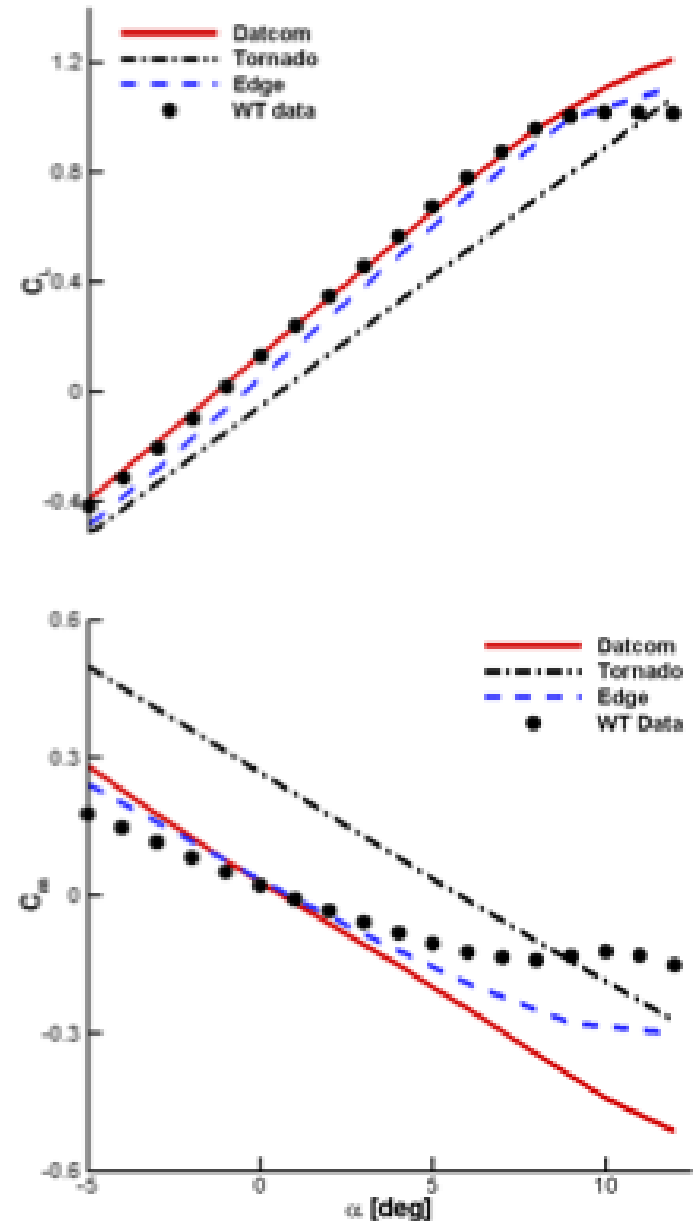
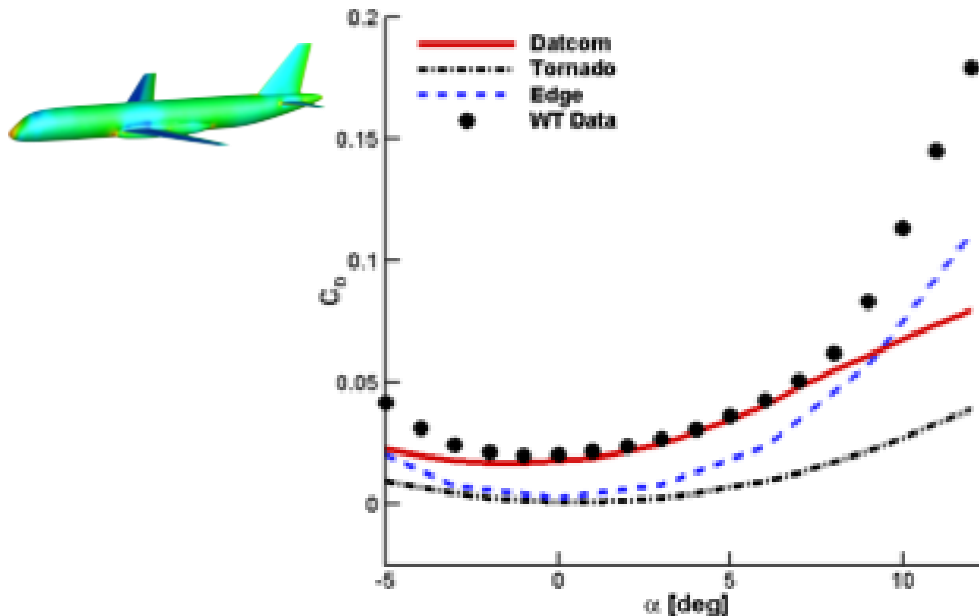
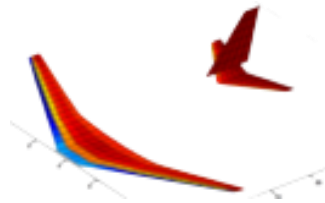
1:23 WT model at DNW



Euler mesh, approx. 500k points

Aero Data Validation

- WT data ($M = 0.17$, $Re = 1.93 \cdot 10^6$)
- Datcom
- VLM (Tornado)
- Euler (Edge)

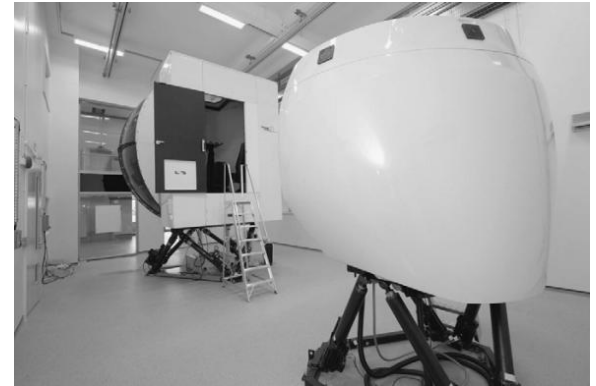


Aero Tables

Tabulated forces and moments

Assumptions

- longitudinal/lateral separation
- stability derivatives (static, control, dynamic)
- no significant unsteady effects

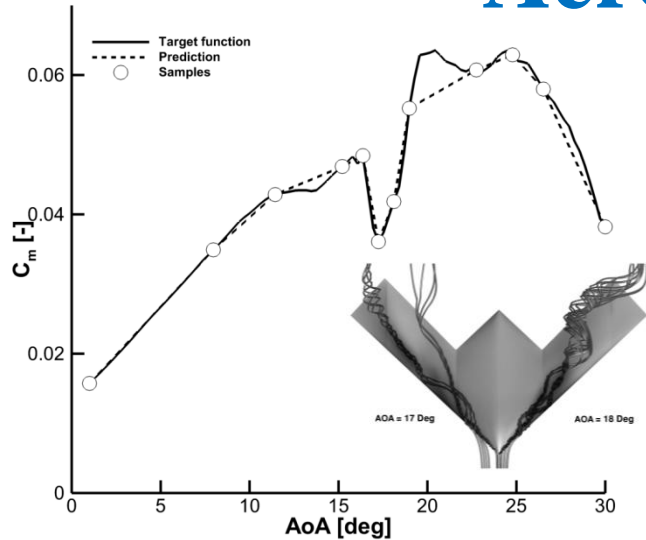


Flight conditions: > 100k points

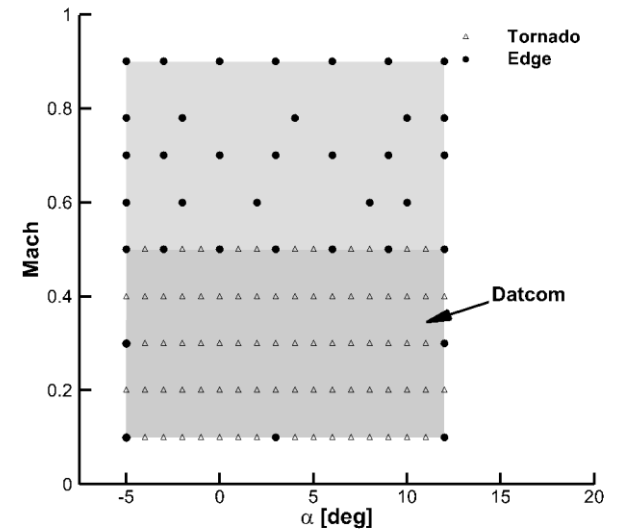
Validity restricted to benign flow conditions (landing, take-off, gust encounter?)

α	M	β	δ_{ele}	δ_{rud}	δ_{ail}	...	p	q	r	C_L	C_D	C_m	C_Y	C_l	C_n
x	x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	-	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Aero Tables for S&C

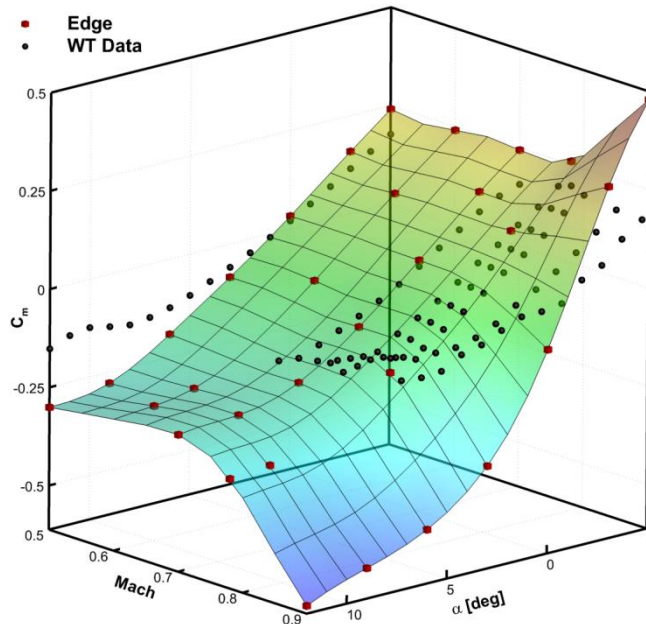


Efficient search of nonlinearities;
few CFD samples



Data fusion (models/wind
tunnel/flight testing)

Kriging interpolation +
iterative sampling



Initial S&C

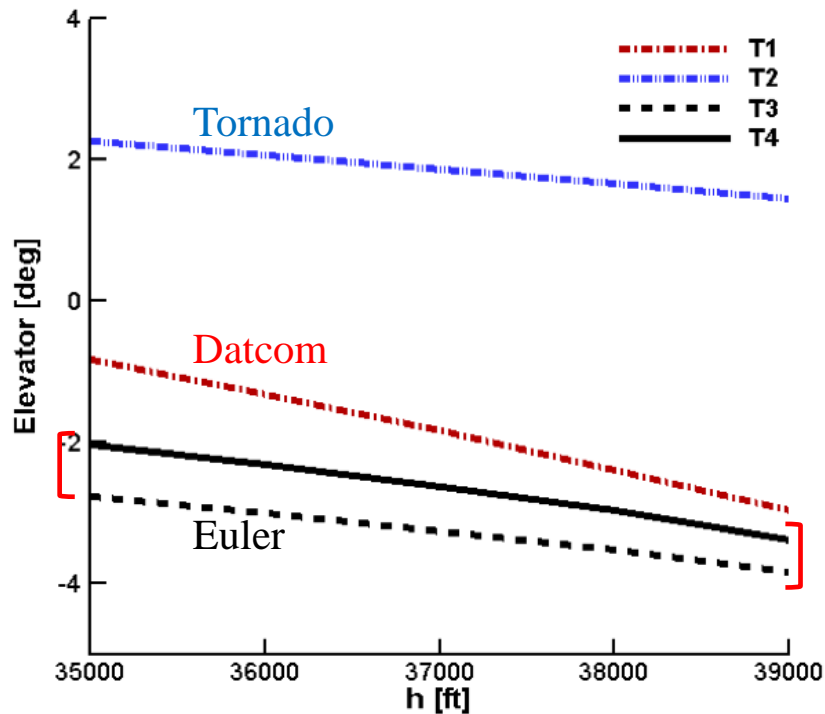
T1: Datcom

T2: Tornado

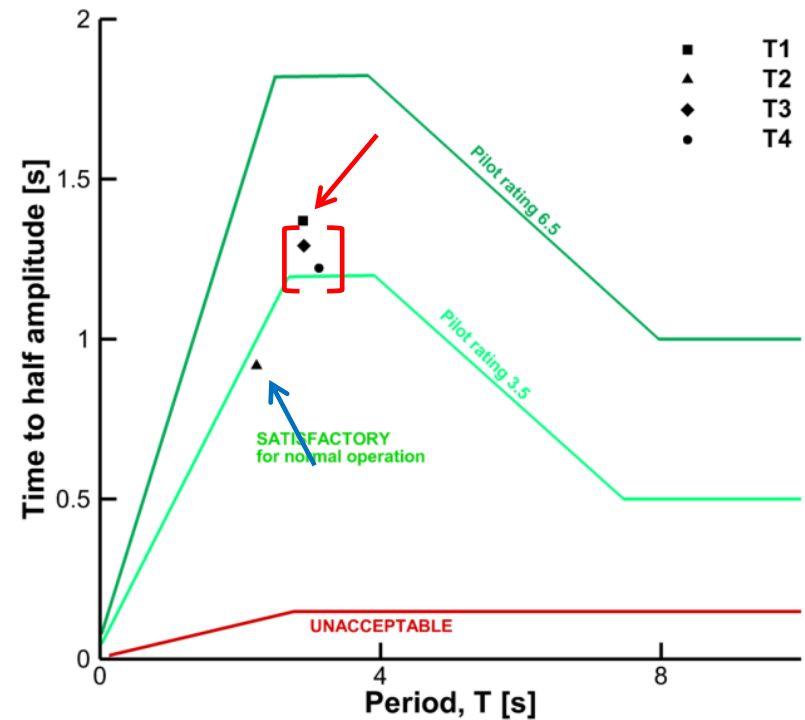
T3: Euler Kriging

T4: Euler+WT fusion

Impact of Aero models



Trim analysis



Dynamic stability: short period

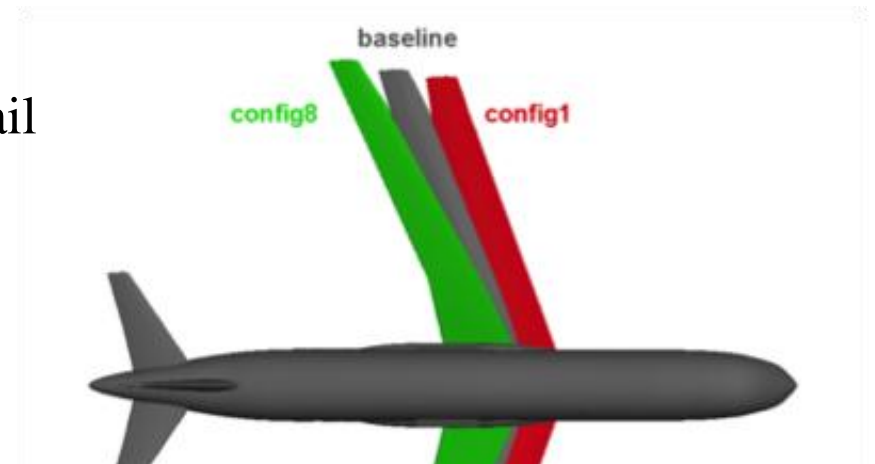
Geometry Changes

For each new configuration

1. change geometry
2. regenerate Euler mesh
3. estimate W&B (Hoke)
4. update aero tables
 - 19 CFD calcs
 - data fusion
5. evaluate S&C
6. back to 1.

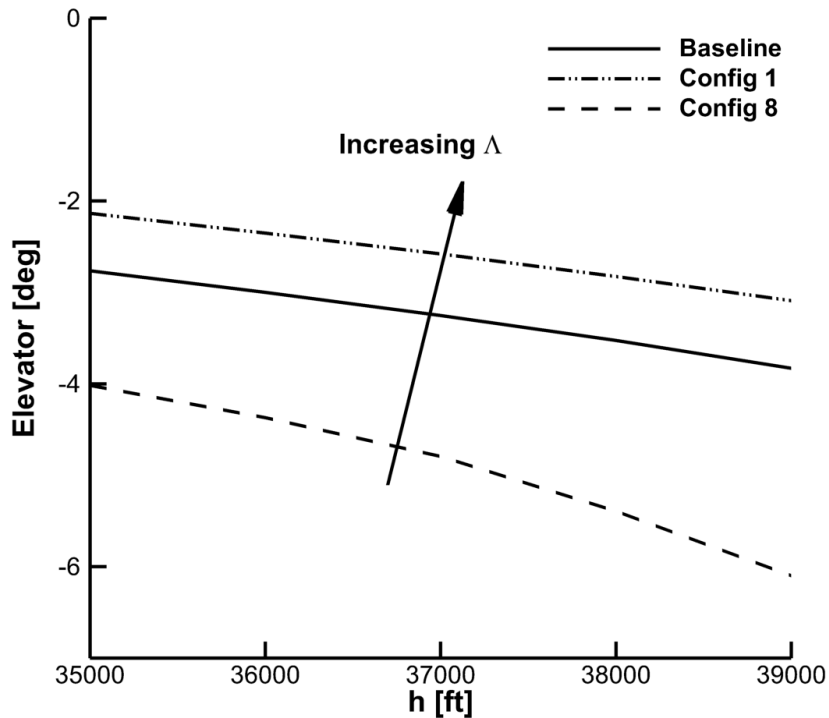
Configuration	Λ_{LE} [deg]	AR [-]
Baseline	27	9.4
Configuration 1	20	9.0
Configuration 2	20	9.4
Configuration 3	20	10.0
Configuration 4	27	9.0
Configuration 5	27	10.0
Configuration 6	33	9.0
Configuration 7	33	9.4
Configuration 8	33	10.0

Geometry changes: wing and horizontal tail

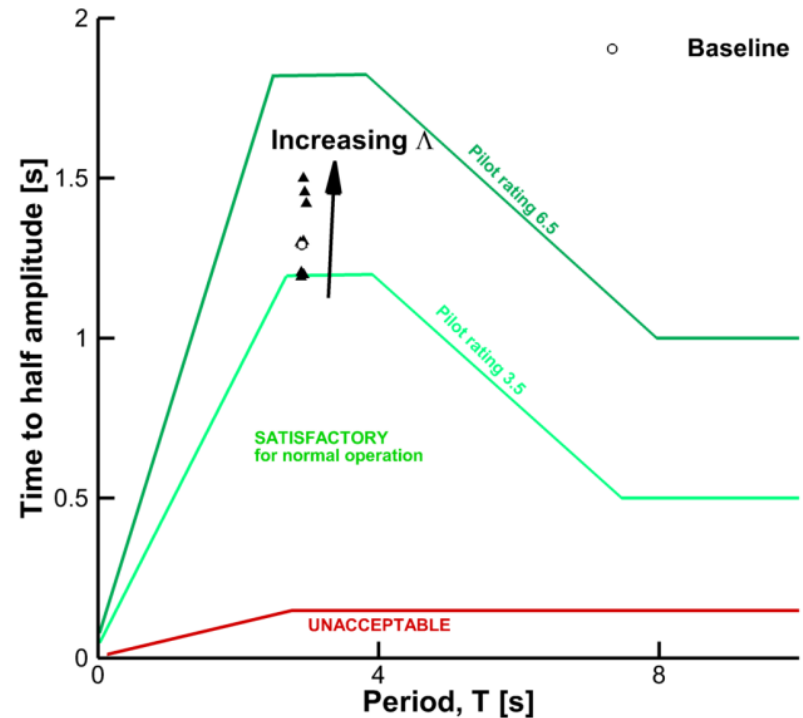


Modified S&C

Impact of wing geometry for CFD-based aero tables



Trim analysis



Dynamic stability: short period

Frequency Domain Solvers

Dynamic derivatives

- periodic forced motion in WT

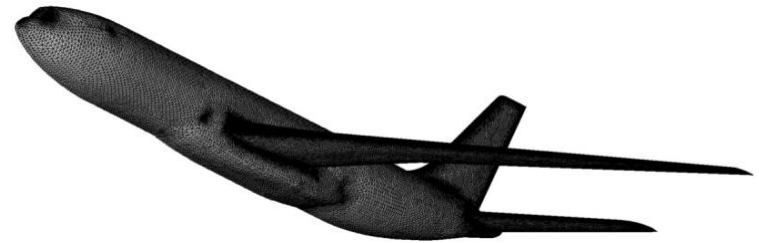
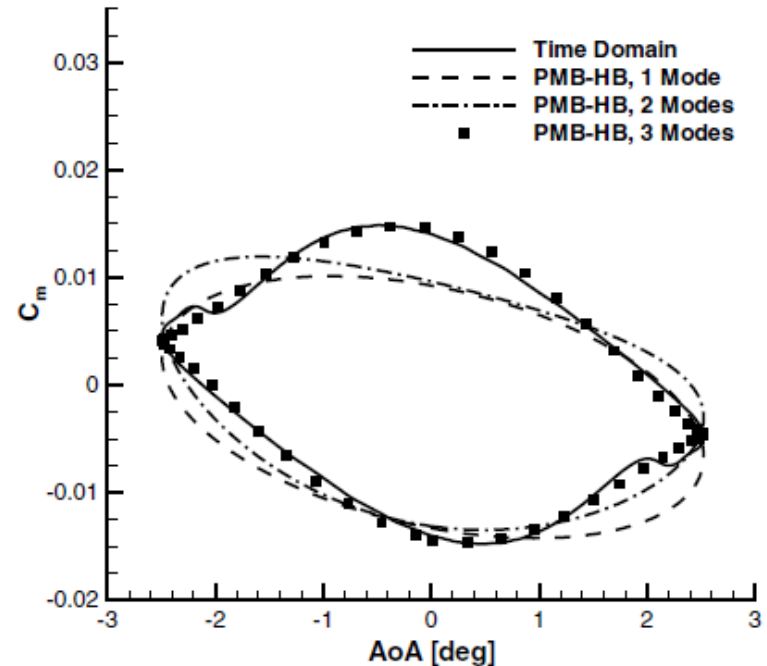
CFD techniques

- Harmonic Balance
- Linear Frequency Domain

$$\omega \underline{\underline{D}} \underline{\underline{W}}_{HB} + \underline{\underline{R}}_{HB} = \underline{\underline{0}}$$

Speedup ~ 10 - 10^2 compared to unsteady CFD

Tested on transonic unsteady flows



Conclusions

New methods and CPACS compatibility in CEASIOM

Impacts of models on S&C

Toward CFD-based reduced models

S&C constrained optimisation

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