

DPW2 results

Dr Andrew Shires A presentation for the AIAA DPW2 June 21st 2003



Background

- QinetiQ Ltd
 - Formed from the Defence Evaluation & Research Agency (DERA) in July 2001
 - Largest physics based research organisation in Western Europe (~8000 scientists/engineers)
- Acknowledgements
 - UK Department of Trade & Industry
 - Airbus UK





CFD methodology

- SAUNA Structured multi-block grid system
 - Case 1 Automated WB grids with fixed topology
 - Case 2 Manually generated WB & WBNP grids
- RANSMB Flow Solver
 - Jameson type, Finite Volume, Cell Centred
 - k-g (Kalitzin-Gould) turbulence model
 - 2000 iterations, multi-grid v-cycling
 - 34 cpu hours, Intel Pentium 4 Xeon 2600MHz





CFD Methodology Case 1 grids

Coarse grid (943,232 cells) Medium grid (1,518,336 cells)

Fine grid (2,814,976 cells)

Automated grids with fixed topology Straight sting included Closed trailing edges























Case 2 results





Case 2 results





OAIAA 2nd Drag Prediction Workshop





Case 2 results WBNP separation characteristics



Summary

- Grid sensitivity using 'automated' grids indicates that WB medium grid (1,518,336 cells) captures the flow features
- good agreement between predicted and experimental pressure distributions, lift curve slopes, and pitching moment gradients
- some discrepancies at high lift for WB and WBNP and at low lift for WBNP
- drag trends are well represented, with predicted drag approximately 20 counts lower than experiment for WB and 40 counts lower for WBNP
- Flow separation mechanisms are well represented



