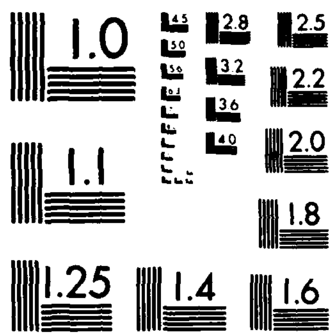
AD-A172 312 TIP VORTICES OF WINGS IN SUBSONIC AND TRANSONIC FLOW: A 1/1
NUMERICAL SIMULAT..(U) NATIONAL AERONUATICS AND SPACE
ADMINISTRATION MOFFETT FIELD C.. G R SRINIVASAN ET AL.
UNCLASSIFIED JUL 86 NASA-A-86415 NASA-TM-88334 F/G 20/4 NL


1.0
4.5
5.0
5.6
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0
2.5
2.2
2.0
1.1
1.8
1.25
1.4
1.6

NASA Technical Memorandum 88334

USAAVSCOM Technical Memorandum 86-A-4

AD-A172 312

Tip Vortices of Wings in Subsonic and Transonic Flow: A Numerical Simulation

G.R. Srinivasan and W.J. McCroskey

DTIC
ELECTE
SEP 22 1986
S D
B

July 1986

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for public release
Distribution Unlimited

"Original contains color plates: All DTIC reproductions will be in black and white"

DTIC FILE COPY

NASA
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

United States Army Aviation Systems Command

86 9 22 102

NASA Technical Memorandum 88334

USAAVSCOM Technical Memorandum 86-A-4

Tip Vortices of Wings in Subsonic and Transonic Flow: A Numerical Simulation

G. R. Srinivasan, JAI Associates, Mountain View, California
W. J. McCroskey, U. S. Aeroflightdynamics Directorate - AVSCOM,
Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California

Accession For
NTIS GRA&I ☑
DTIC TAB ☐
Unannounced ☐
Justification

By
Distribution/
Availability Codes
Dist | Avail and/or Special
A-1

QUALITY INSPECTED 2

July 1986

NASA
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Ames Research Center
Moffett Field, California 94035

United States Army
Aviation Systems
Command
St. Louis, Missouri 63120

3ACFM 1986

TIP VORTICES OF WINGS IN SUBSONIC AND TRANSONIC FLOWS : A NUMERICAL SIMULATION*

G. R. SRINIVASAN AND W. J. McCROSKEY†

JAI Associates Inc, Mountain View, California 94042, U. S. A.
†U.S. Army Aeroflightdynamics Directorate - AVSCOM
NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, California 94035, U. S. A.

ABSTRACT Thin layer Navier-Stokes and Euler equations are numerically solved using a multi-block zonal approach to simulate the formation and roll-up of tip vortices of wings in subsonic and transonic flows. Several wing planforms have been considered to examine the influence of tip-cap shape, planform geometry and free stream Mach number on the formation process. A good definition of the formation and qualitative roll-up of tip vortices has been achieved.

1. Introduction

The phenomenon of vortex formation and its subsequent roll-up behind wings has long attracted attention because of the potential hazard to aircraft that encounter them in the flight and because of the noise and vibration problems that they cause for helicopter rotors. Although the formation of the tip-vortex is a viscous phenomenon, recently Rizzi et al [1] have used Euler equations to numerically simulate the vortex formation. Their reasoning for this success is that the artificial viscosity, used in the numerical scheme to control the nonlinear stability, played the role of the natural viscosity. More recently, Mansour [2] used the thin-layer Navier-stokes equations in conjunction with an elliptic grid generation scheme to simulate the flow field and the tip-vortex on a low-aspect-ratio wing. In the present work an alternate but more efficient method of multi-block zonal approach [3,4] is used for solving the thin-layer Navier-Stokes/Euler equations for isolated wings with a view to simulate the tip-vortex formation in subsonic and transonic flows.

2. Governing Equations and Numerical Scheme

At the Reynolds numbers of interest in the present calculations, the flow on the wing can be considered to be mostly inviscid except in a small region near the body surface where the viscous effects are important. Accordingly, the flow field is solved using a multi-block zonal approach developed at NASA Ames [3,4] wherein the inviscid outer blocks are solved using Euler equations and the inner viscous blocks are solved using thin-layer Navier-Stokes equations. The governing equations are generally nondimensionalized by free-stream quantities and are transformed to the computational domain so as to preserve the strong conservation law form of the equations.

* Research supported under U.S. Army Research Office Contract DAAG29-85-C-0002

Typically each of the computational zone or block has over 40,000 grid points. The grid topology consists of a H-H grid generated by the parabolic grid solver of Edwards [5] and the outer grid had the dimensions of 10 x 4 x 10 for the wing C and 10 x 10 x 10 for the ONERA wing. The above dimensions are based on the root chord of the wing. Each viscous zone typically had 61 x 27 x 25 grid points and was clustered at the leading edge, tip region and in the normal direction.

The numerical scheme used a diagonalized ADI algorithm due to Pulliam and Chaussee [6] with several additional features incorporated to improve the efficiency of the code. The details of this as well as boundary conditions and data management are discussed in detail in Refs. [3-4,7]. With this algorithm, the CPU time for each steady state solution (with over 160,000 grid points in the flow field) is typically under 3 hours on NASA Ames CRAY XMP machine. This is an order of magnitude savings in computational time over Mansour's code [2].

3. Results

Although several wing planforms are considered in this study of tip vortex simulation, only selected numerical results are presented here for the lack of space. The details of these test cases as well as the results are described elsewhere [8].

Typical results in transonic flow cases are described here. Figure 1 shows representative pressure distributions at two spanwise stations for Wing C, which is a small aspect ratio wing in a flow of Mach number $M_\infty = 0.9$ and at $\alpha = 5$ degrees angle of attack. The numerical results are compared with the experimental data of Keener [9]. The results show good agreement with the experiments over parts of the wing which do not have massive shock-induced separation. Discrepancies in the separated regions may be due to inadequate spanwise grid resolution, the thin layer assumption, and/or the simple turbulence model used.

Figure 2 shows a farfield view of the tip-vortex formation and roll-up for this wing. Fluid tracer particles were released at various heights from the surface and at several locations along the span to generate this picture. Particles released near the tip region as well as the ones in the separated region contribute to the tip-vortex formation. The fluid particles from the lower surface (high pressure region) seem to go around the tip and get braided into the particles from the upper surface near the tip region and from particles lifting up from the separated region. The trend of these particle paths seem to first cluster and then roll-up and move in-board before leaving the wing surface. It should be pointed out, however, that the outer grids are relatively coarse compared to the viscous grids near the wing surface. Therefore the sharp gradients of the tip-vortex decrease in the downstream wake [10] and the accompanying vorticity contours at different downstream locations shows that the vortex is getting diffused.

Figure 3 shows a farfield view of the tip vortex for the ONERA swept tip blade at $M_\infty = 0.85$ and $\alpha = 5$ degrees. Here again, the fluid particles from the lower surface move around the tip to the upper surface and get braided into the particles here and lift-off from the surface and roll in-board in the down stream wake. In this as well as the previous case, the tip vortex stays distinctly above the wake vortex sheet. The vorticity contours shown in this picture at several X-locations in the wake indicate the distorting shapes and diminishing magnitudes of these due to the grid.

In conclusion, a reasonably good definition of the formation and roll-up of the tip vortex is simulated numerically using a multi-block zonal approach for solving Euler/Navier-Stokes equations.

References

[1] Rizzi A., Eriksson L.-E., Schmidt W. & Hitzel S. : AGARD-CPP-342, Paris (1983).
[2] Mansour N.N. : AIAA Journal, 23, 1143 (1985).
[3] Holst T.L., Gundy K.L., Flores J., Chaderjian N.M., Kaynak U. & Thomas S.D. : AIAA Paper 85-1640 (1985).
[4] Flores J. : AIAA Paper 85-1495 (1985).
[5] Edwards T.A. : AIAA Paper 85-0485 (1985).
[6] Pulliam T.H. & Chaussee D.S. : J. Comp. Phys. 39, 347 (1981).
[7] Kaynak U., Holst T.L., Cantwell B.J. & Sorenson R.L. : AIAA Paper 86-0508 (1986).
[8] Srinivasan G.R., McCroskey W.J., Baeder J.D. & Edwards T.A. : AIAA Paper 86-1095 (1986).
[9] Keener E.R. : Paper AIAA-84-2092 (1984).
[10] Srinivasan G.R., Chyu W.J. & Steger J.L. : AIAA Paper 81-1206 (1981).

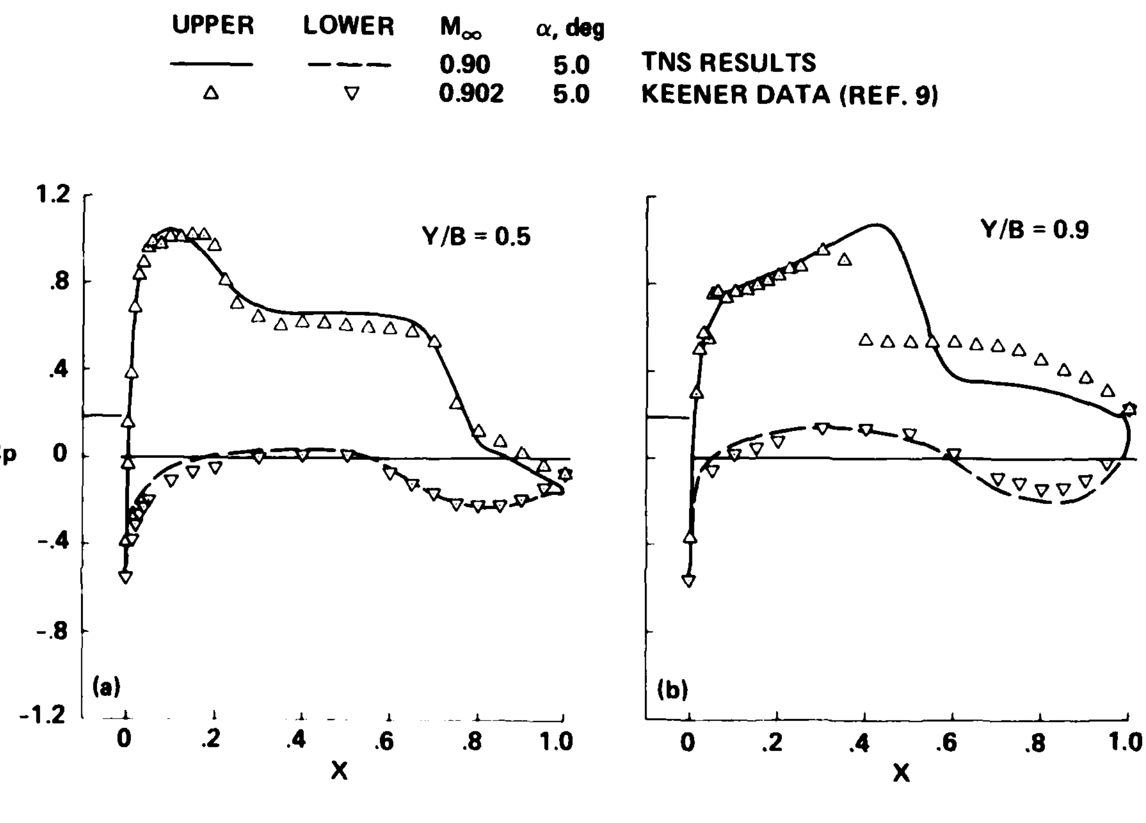


Fig. 1. Typical surface pressure distributions for Wing C. M_∞ = 0.9, α = 5°, and Re = 6.8 million.

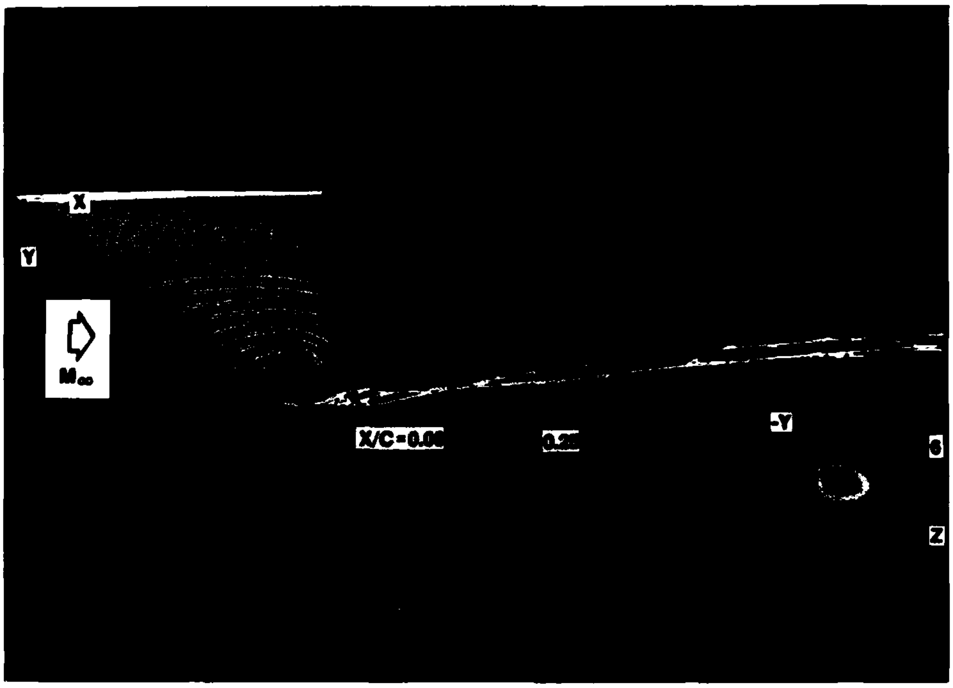


Fig. 2. Farfield view of the tip vortex for Wing C. The vorticity contours at three x-locations in the wake region show the magnitudes and the shapes of the tip vortex.

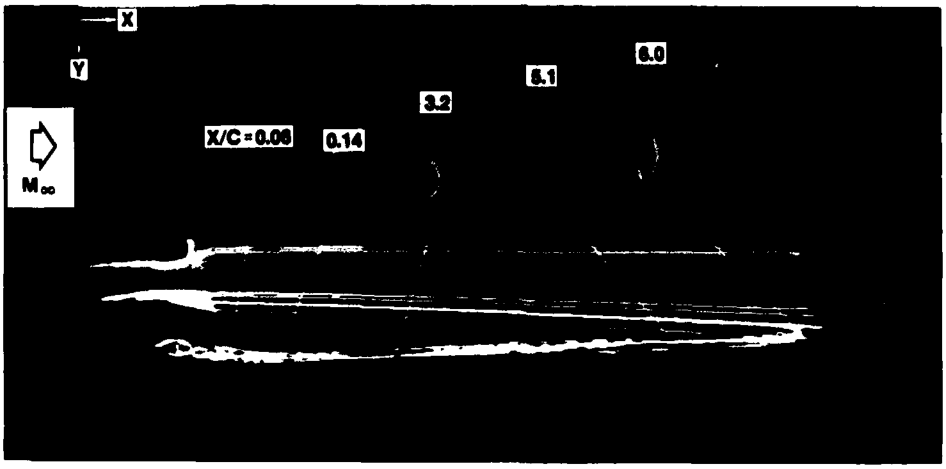


Fig. 3. Tip vortex for the ONERA swept-tip wing. The vorticity contours show the magnitudes and the shapes of the tip vortex at several x-stations.

1. Report No. NASA TM 88334 USAAVSCOM TM-86-A-4	2. Government Accession No. AD-A172312	3. Recipient's Catalog No.
4. Title and Subtitle TIP VORTICES OF WINGS IN SUBSONIC AND TRANSONIC FLOW: A NUMERICAL SIMULATION		5. Report Date July 1986 6. Performing Organization Code
7. Author(s) G. R. Srinivasan* and W. J. McCroskey		8. Performing Organization Report No. A-86415
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Ames Research Center and U.S. Army Aeroflightdynamics Directorate-AVSCOM, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035		10. Work Unit No. 11. Contract or Grant No.
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, DC 20546 and U.S. Army Research Office, Research Triangle, North Carolina 27709-2211		13. Type of Report and Period Covered Technical Memorandum 14. Sponsoring Agency Code 505-60

15. Supplementary Notes *JAI Associates, Mountain View, CA 94042
Point of Contact: G. R. Srinivasan, Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA 94035 (415) 694-6415 or FTS 464-6415

16. Abstract

Thin layer Navier-Stokes and Euler equations are numerically solved using a multi-block zonal approach to simulate the formation and roll-up of tip vortices of wings in subsonic and transonic flows. Several wing planforms have been considered to examine the influence of tip-cap shape, planform geometry and free stream Mach number on the formation process. A good definition of the formation and qualitative roll-up of tip vortices has been achieved.

17. Key Words (Suggested by Author(s))	18. Distribution Statement
Zonal scheme Tip vortex Navier-Stokes/Euler	Unlimited Subject category - 02

19. Security Classif. (of this report)	20. Security Classif. (of this page)	21. No. of Pages	22. Price*
Unclassified	Unclassified	7	A02

*For sale by the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161

END

10-86

DTIC