

CFD Comparisons with Updated NASA Juncture Flow Data

C. L. Rumsey, N. N. Ahmad, J.-R. Carlson, M. A. Kegerise, D. H. Neuhart, J. A. Hannon, L. N. Jenkins,
C.-S. Yao, P. Balakumar, S. Gildersleeve, S. M. Bartram

NASA Langley Research Center

T. H. Pulliam*, M. E. Olsen

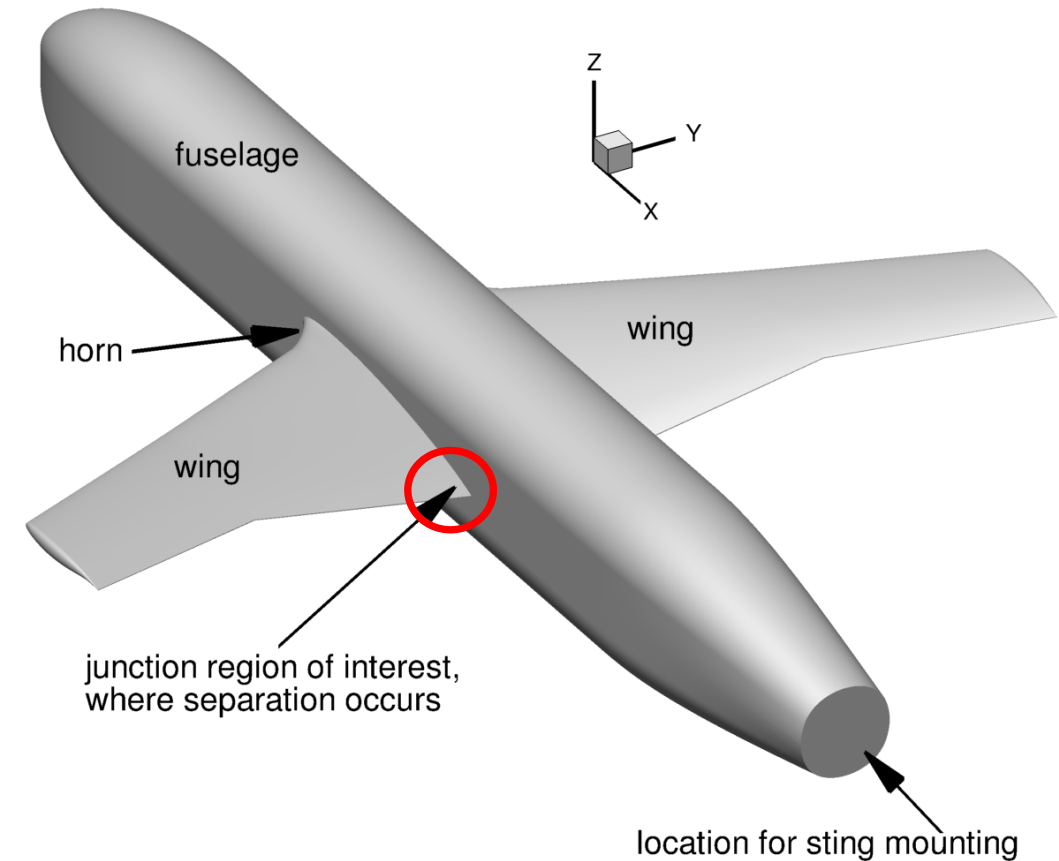
NASA Ames Research Center

P. R. Spalart*

Boeing Commercial Airplanes

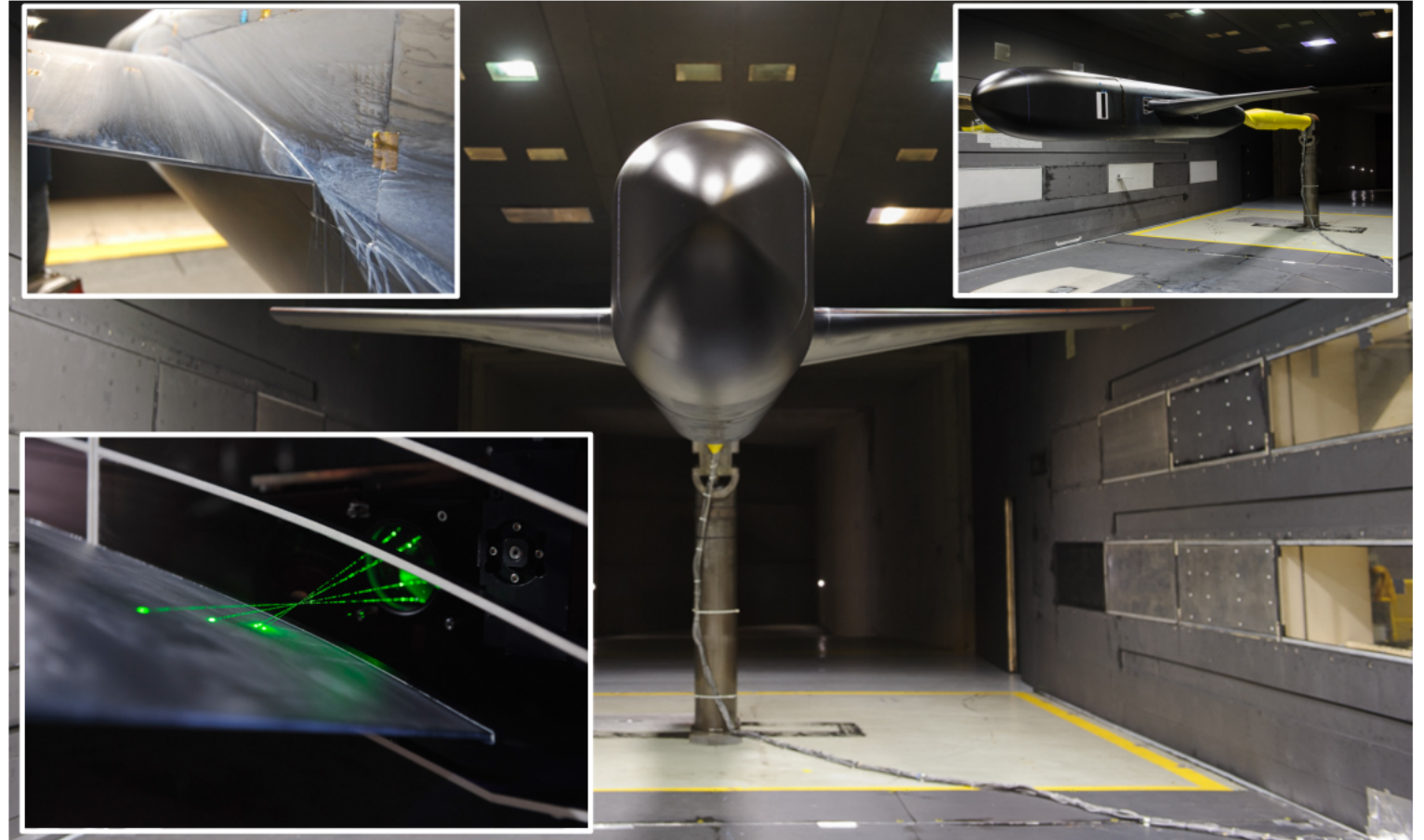
Introduction

- NASA Juncture Flow (JF) configuration
 - Goal: Conduct **CFD validation experiment** to validate/improve turbulence models for predicting wing-root corner separation
 - Focus on measuring mean and turbulence flowfield data in wing-body junction region
- **Second phase** of wind tunnel testing is complete
 - Tested in Langley 14- by 22-foot subsonic tunnel
 - Fuselage with F6-based wing+horn
 - Internally-mounted laser-doppler velocimetry (LDV) and particle image velocimetry (PIV)
 - Measurements made through windows in fuselage
- CFD RANS comparisons with FUN3D and OVERFLOW using **new version of turbulence model**



Main Outcomes of JF Phase 2 Test

- Flowfield measurements at a new angle of attack (7.5 deg.)
- LDV repeats for verification and new uncertainty quantification (UQ)*
- LDV data “planes” upstream of and within separated region
- New PIV data in separated region
- Finalized pressure data on model, including UQ



*method of Aeschliman and Oberkampf, *AIAA Journal*, Vol. 36, No. 5, 1998, pp. 733–741

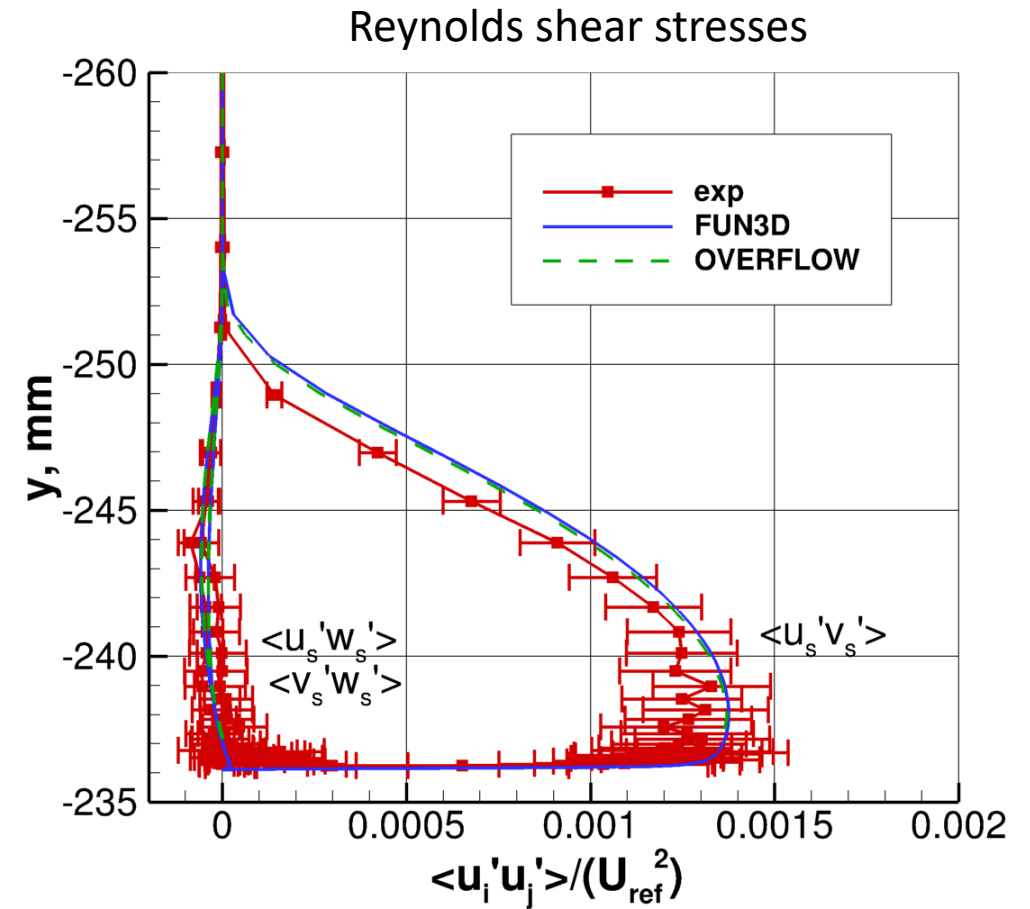
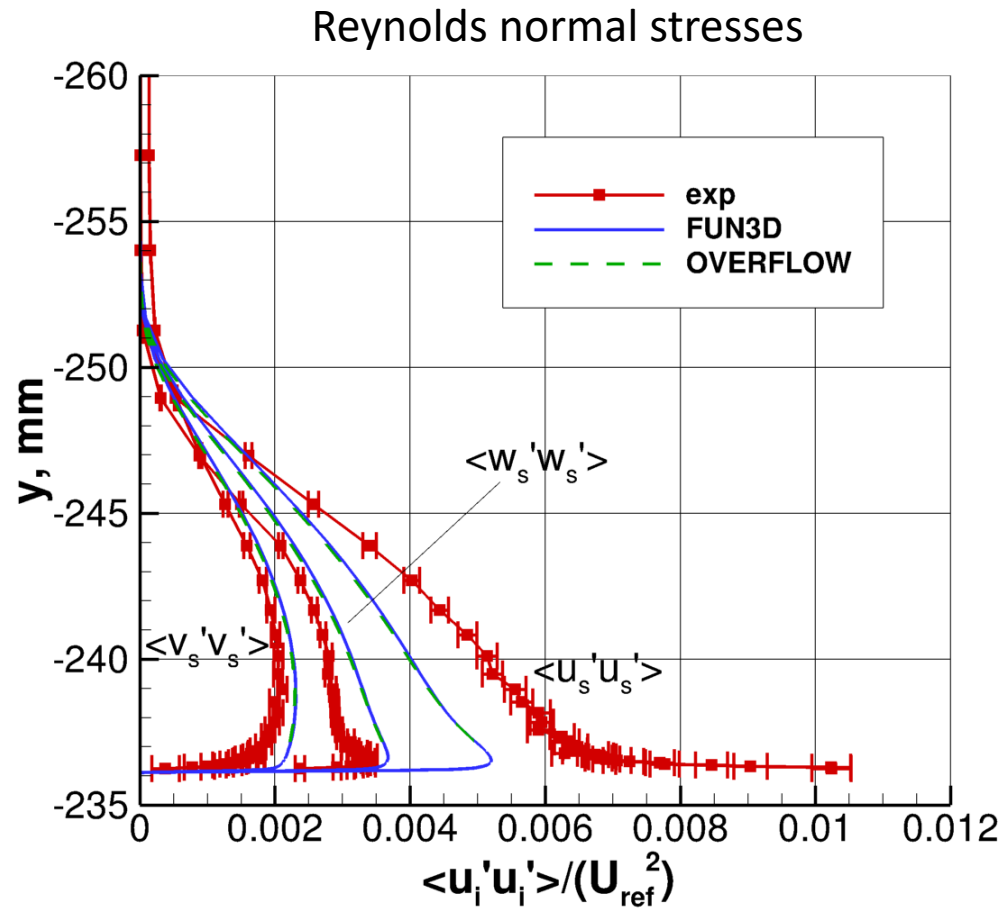
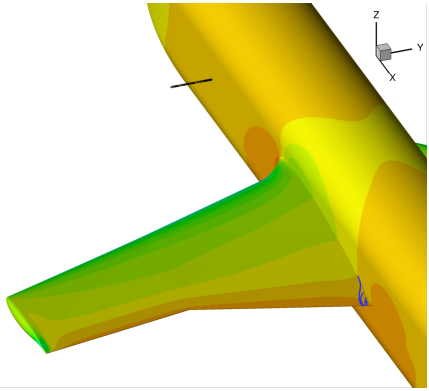


New version of Quadratic Constitutive Relation

- QCR2020
 - Developed by members of the JF team in 2020, based on JF data
 - *AIAA Journal*, Vol. 58, No. 10, 2020, pp. 4374-4384
 - Includes revised functional coefficients, C''_{cr1} and C''_{cr2} , that improve predictions of turbulent normal stresses
 - $\tau_{ij,QCR2020} = \tau_{ij}^L - C''_{cr1}[O_{ik}\tau_{jk}^L + O_{jk}\tau_{ik}^L] - C''_{cr2}\mu_t\sqrt{2W_{mn}W_{mn}}\delta_{ij}$
 - Improves results for JF configuration as well as independent cases
- Used in conjunction with Spalart-Allmaras + Rotation-Curvature correction:

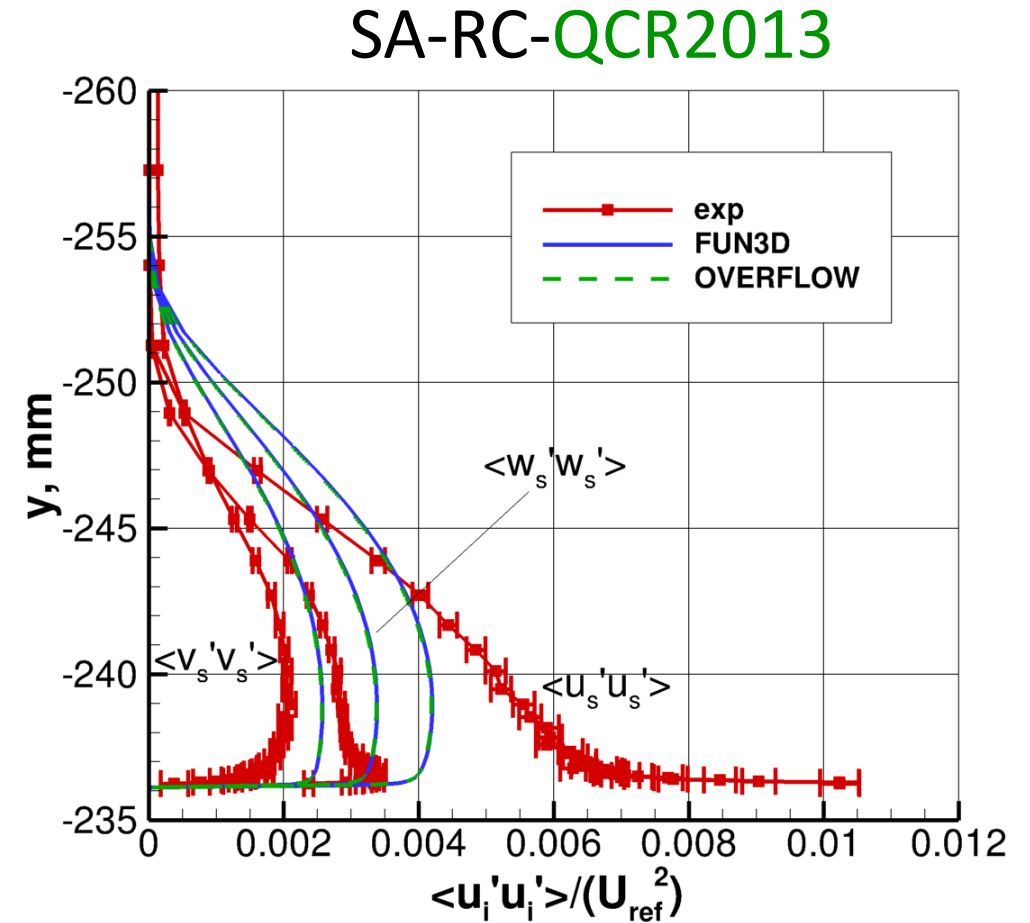
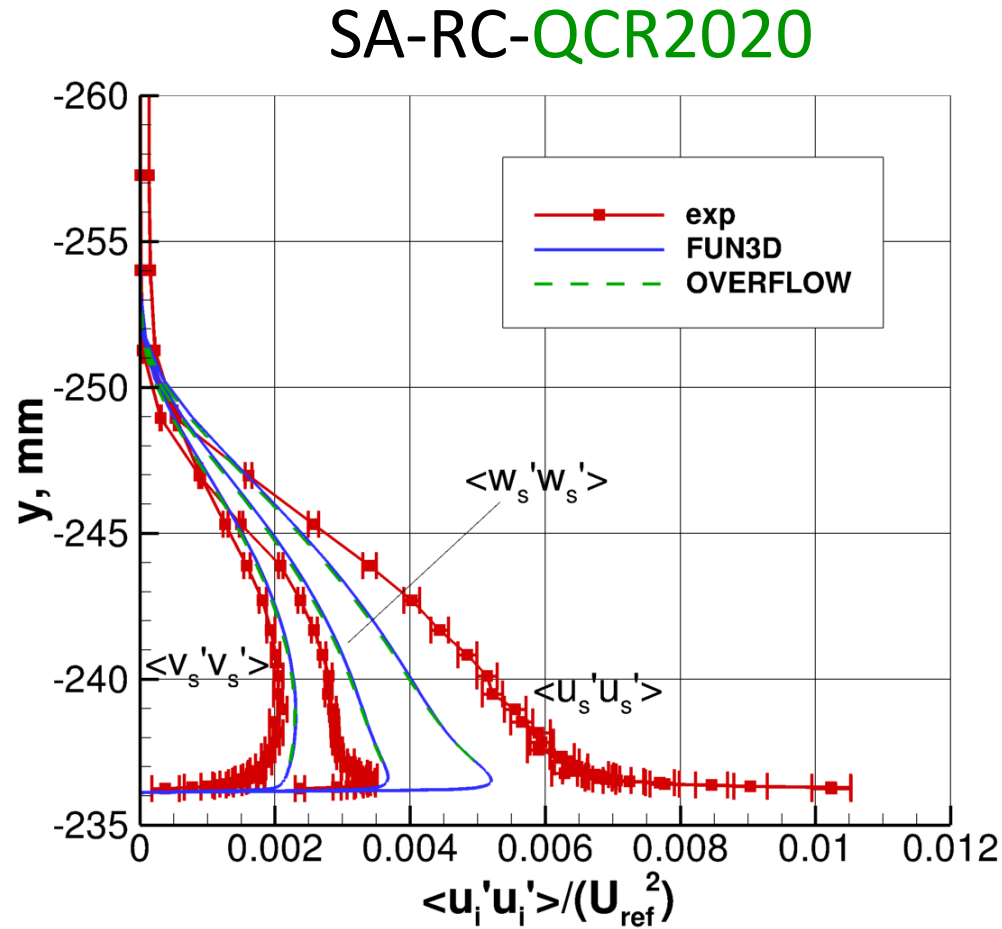
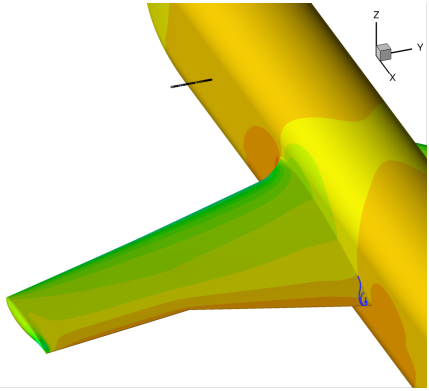
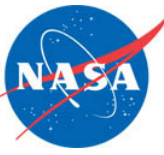
SA-RC-QCR2020

SA-RC-QCR2020 results far upstream on fuselage



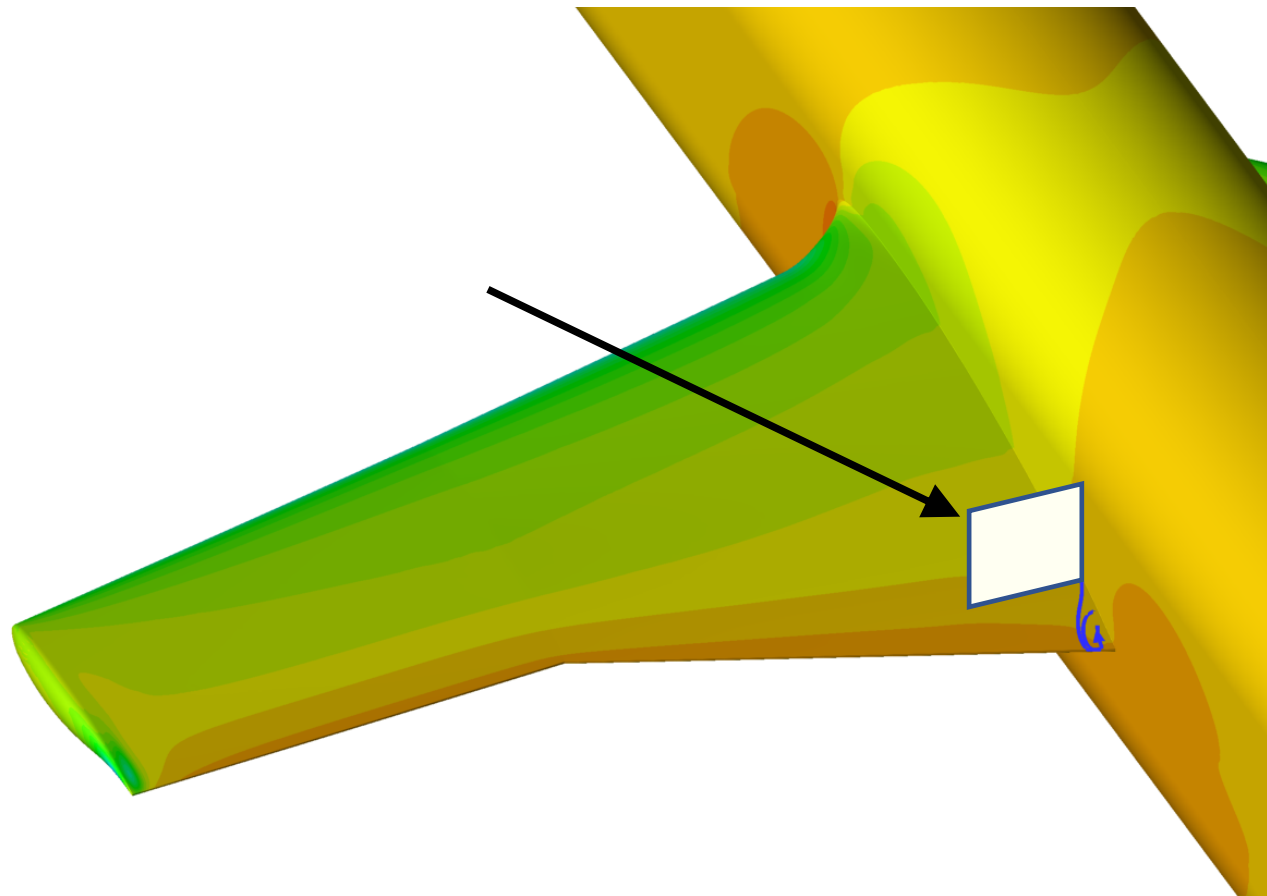
Angle of incidence = 5 deg.

Improved normal stress predictions with QCR2020

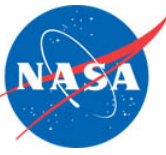


Angle of incidence = 5 deg.

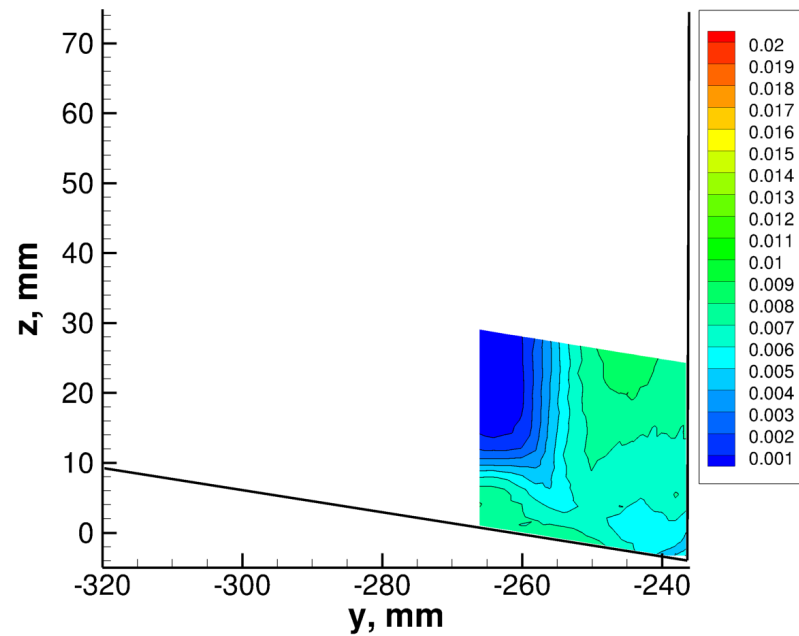
Focus on start of separation region



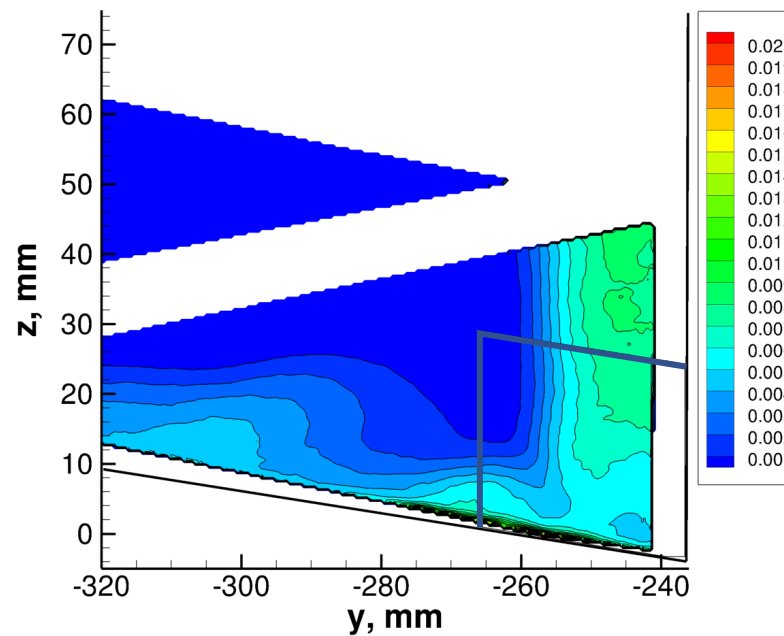
Comparison of flowfield near separation, 7.5 deg.



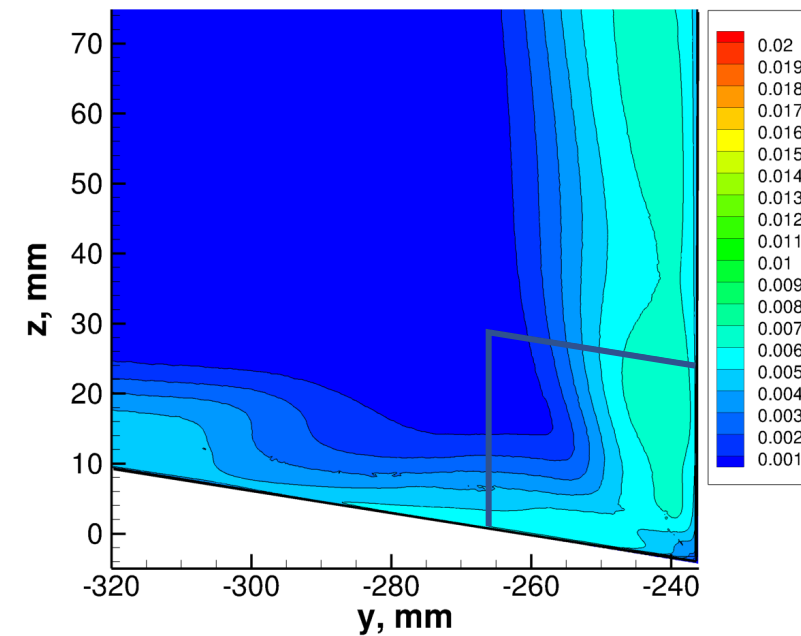
LDV



PIV



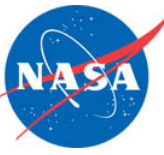
CFD



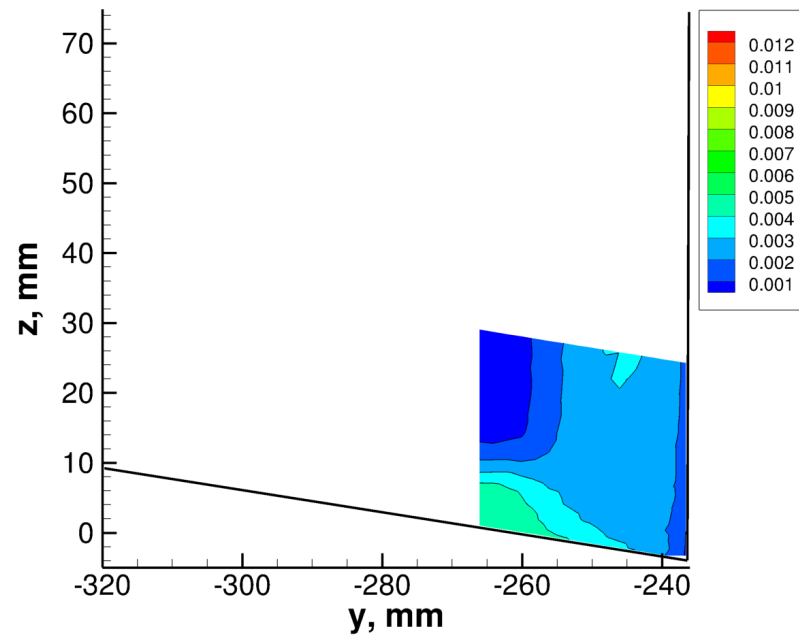
This example shows $\langle u'u' \rangle / (U_{ref}^2)$ contours at $x=2836.6$ mm

(blank region in PIV figure caused by “rib” that blocked view)

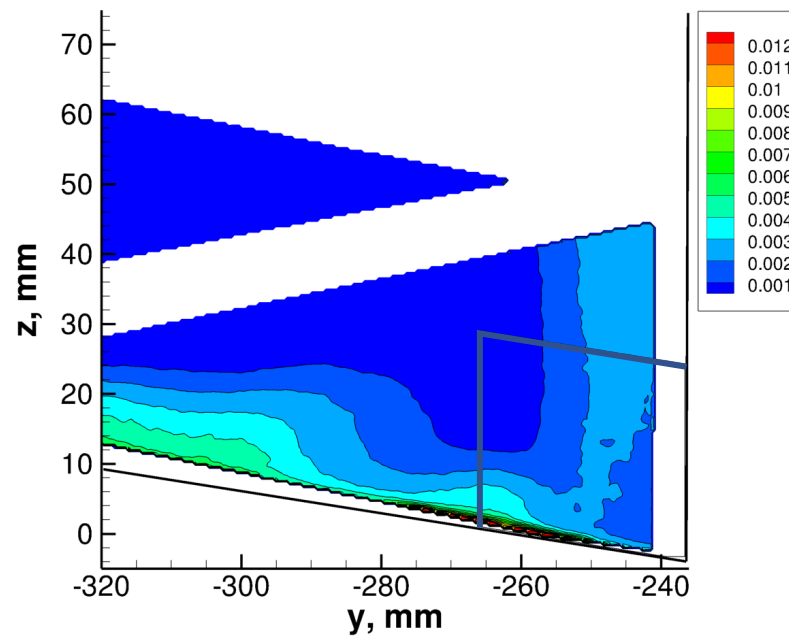
Comparison of flowfield near separation, 7.5 deg.



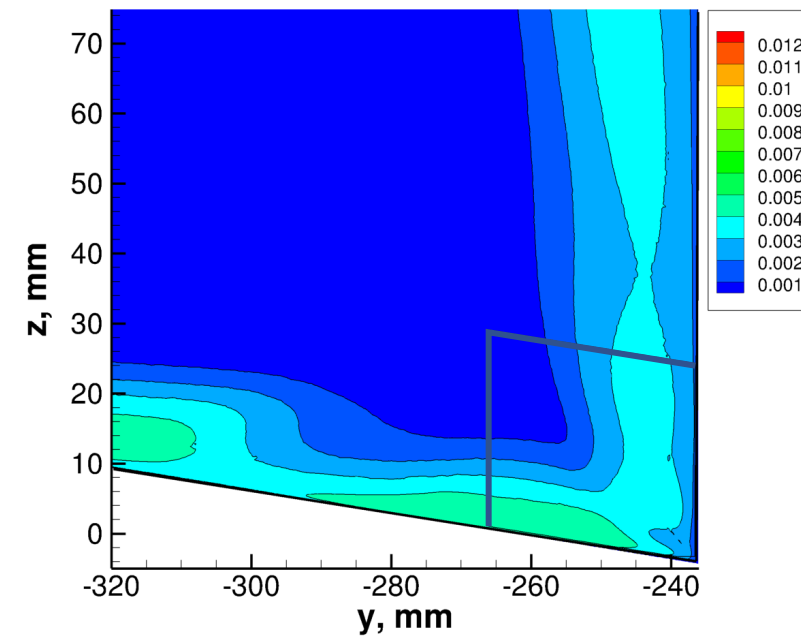
LDV



PIV

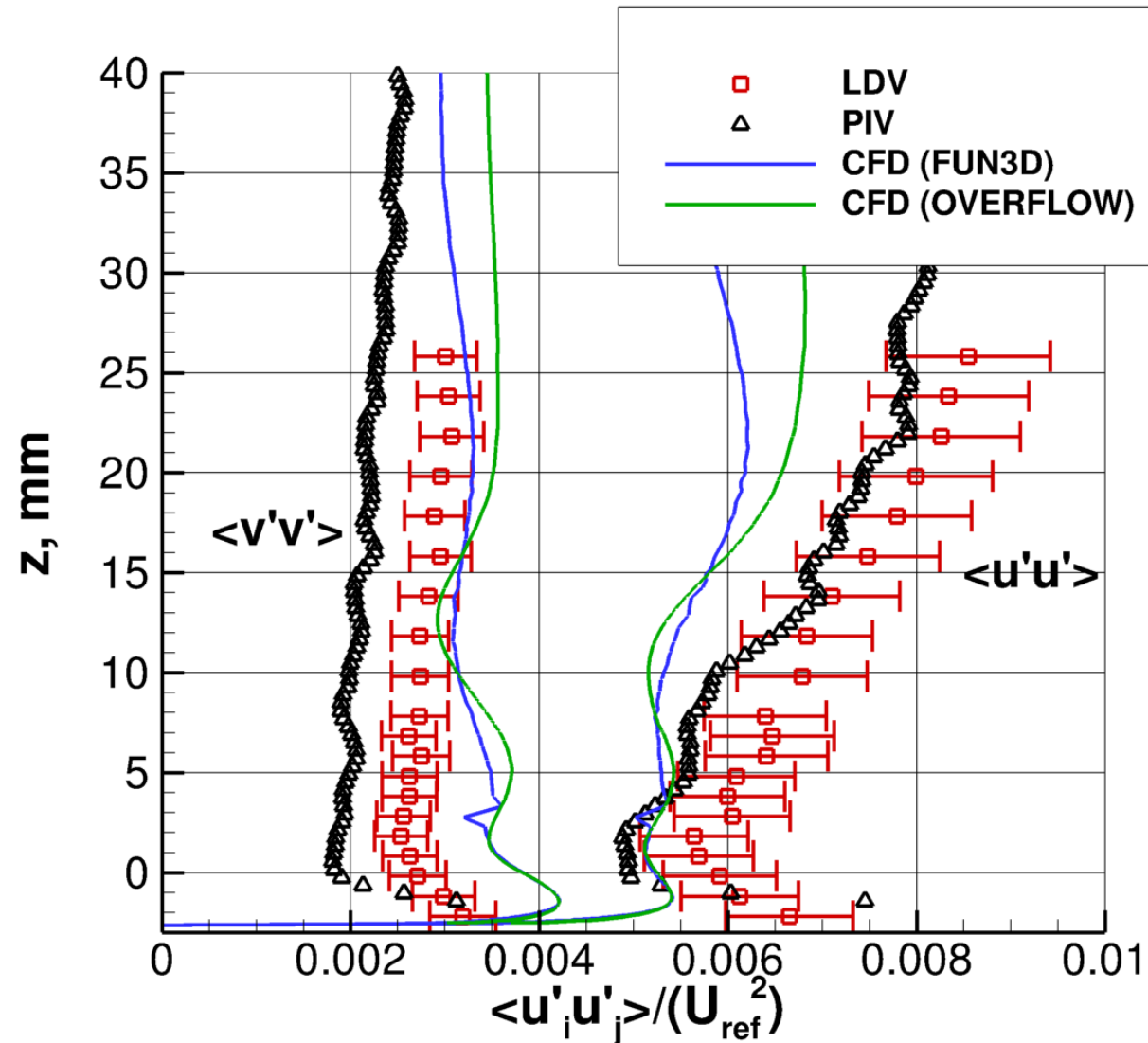
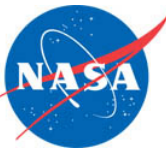


CFD



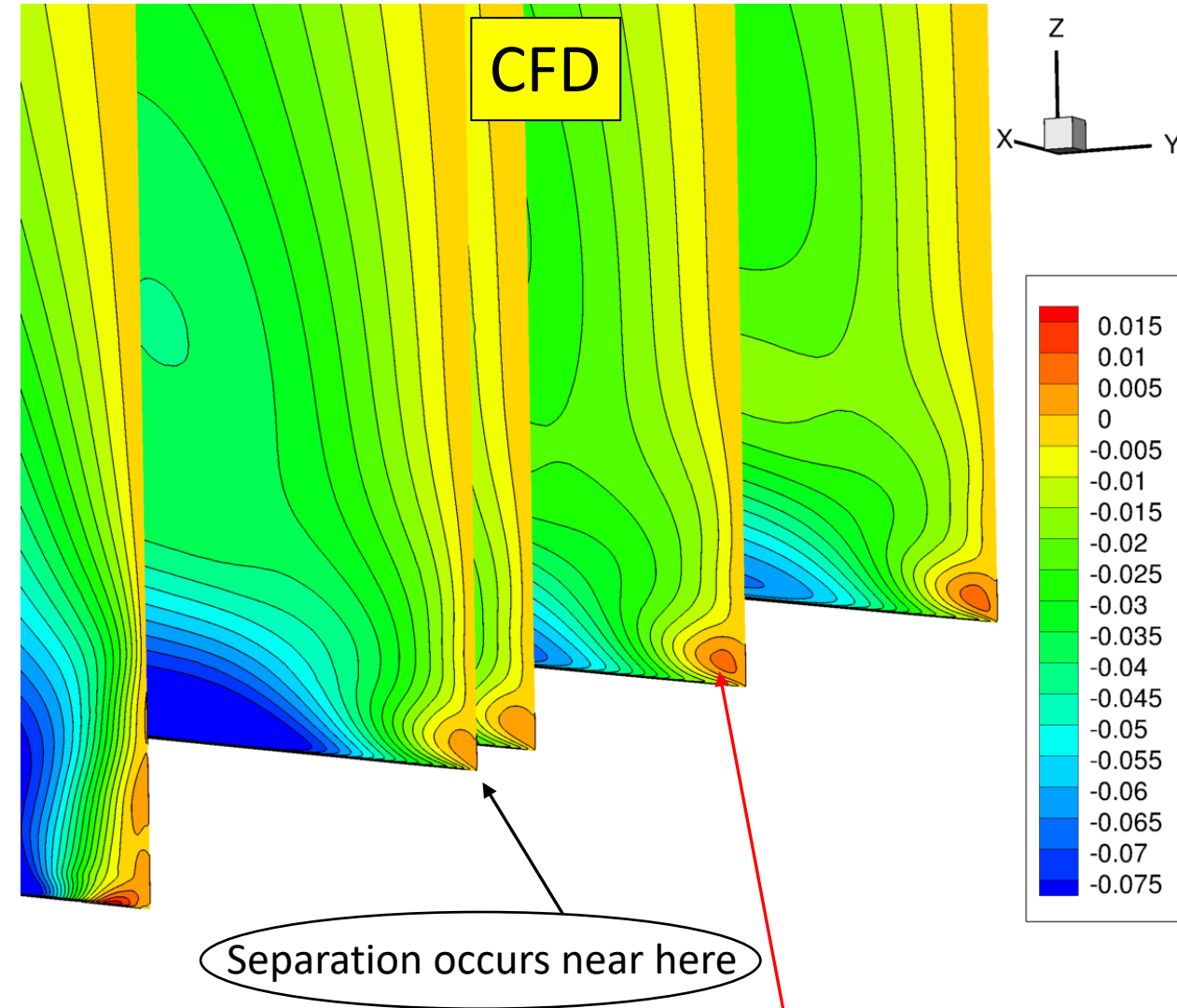
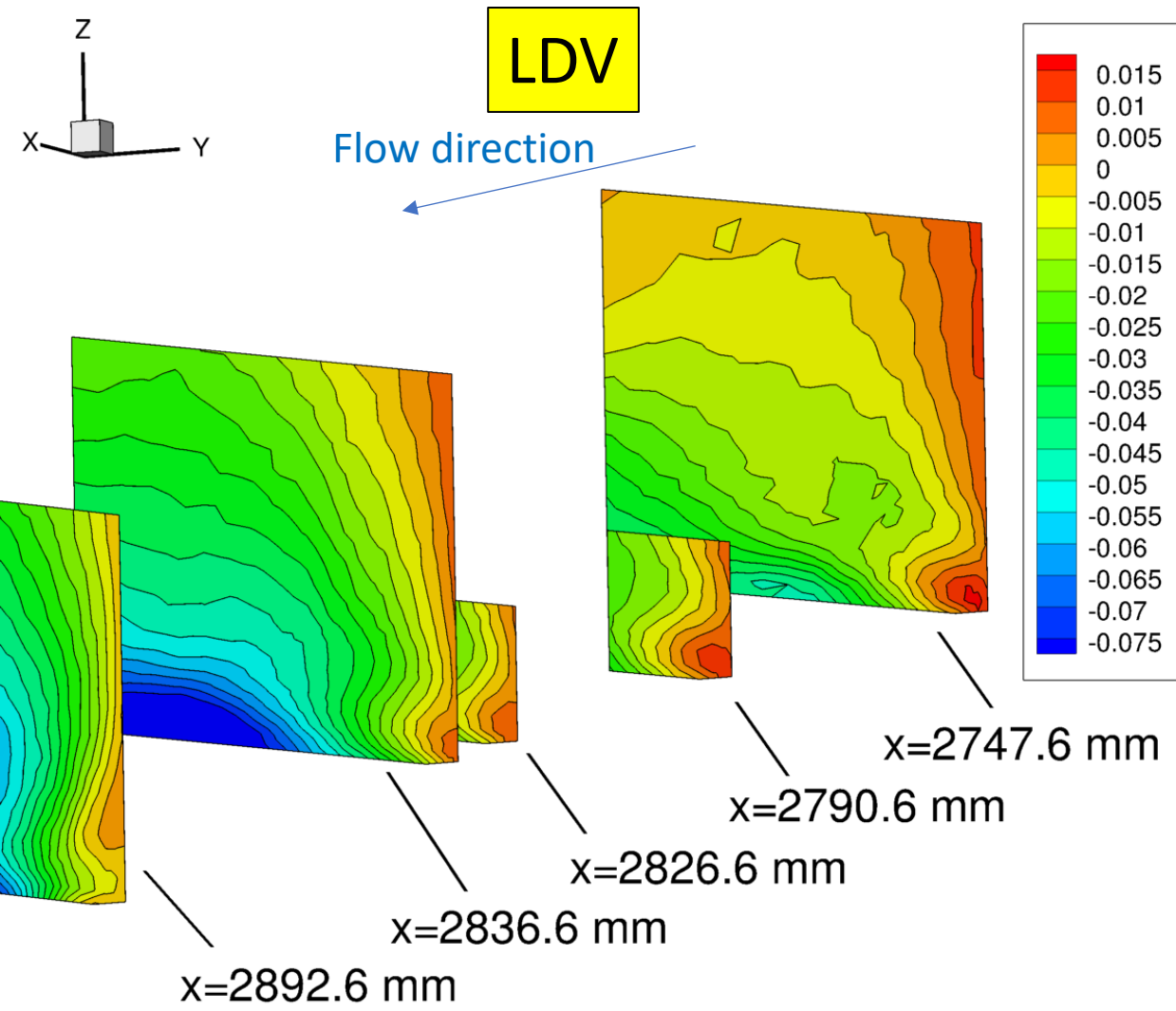
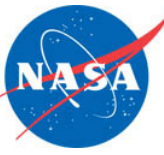
This example shows $\langle v'v' \rangle / (U_{ref}^2)$ contours at $x=2836.6$ mm

Comparison of profiles near separation, 7.5 deg.



Profiles above wing, within
the fuselage boundary layer:
 $x=2836.6 \text{ mm}$, $y=-246.1 \text{ mm}$

Progression of flowfield, v/U_{ref} contours, 7.5 deg.



Evidence of stress-induced corner vortex, which helps delay corner separation

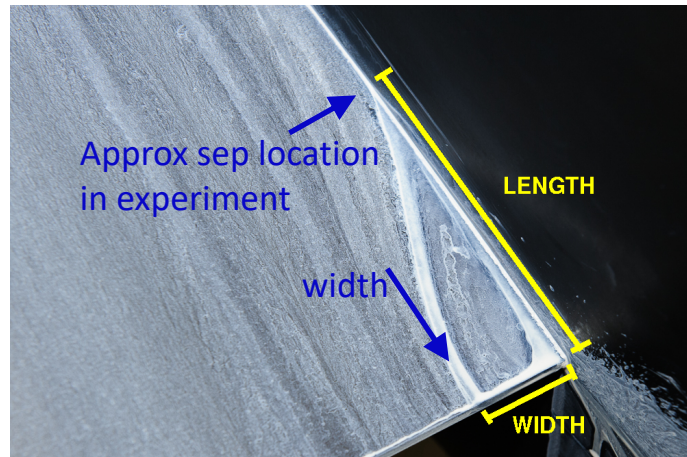


Typical Previous CFD Results

- RANS models with Boussinesq constitutive relation
 - Separation sizes predicted FAR too large (**100% or more**)
- RANS models with nonlinear constitutive relations (including SA-RC-QCR2000 and SA-RC-QCR2013)
 - Separation sizes predicted SOMEWHAT too large (**30%**)
- RANS Reynolds Stress Transport (RST) model
 - Separation sizes **predicted well**, but dependent on particular RST model

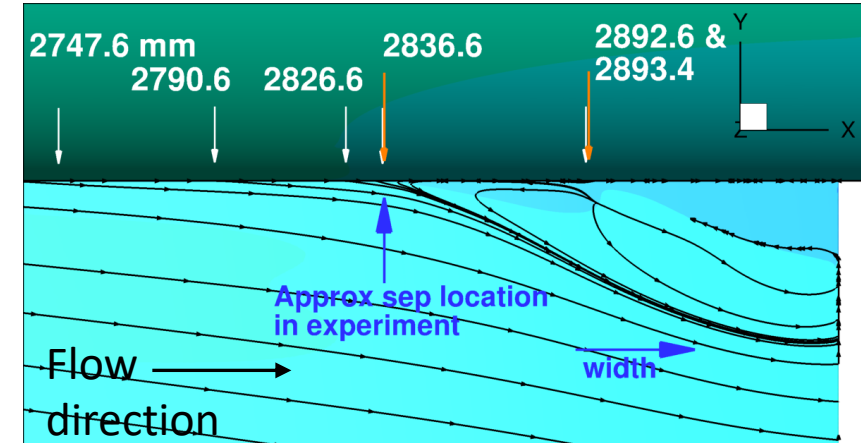
Using SA-RC-QCR2020,
agreement with separation
sizes/shapes is

extremely good (within error bars
of experiment)

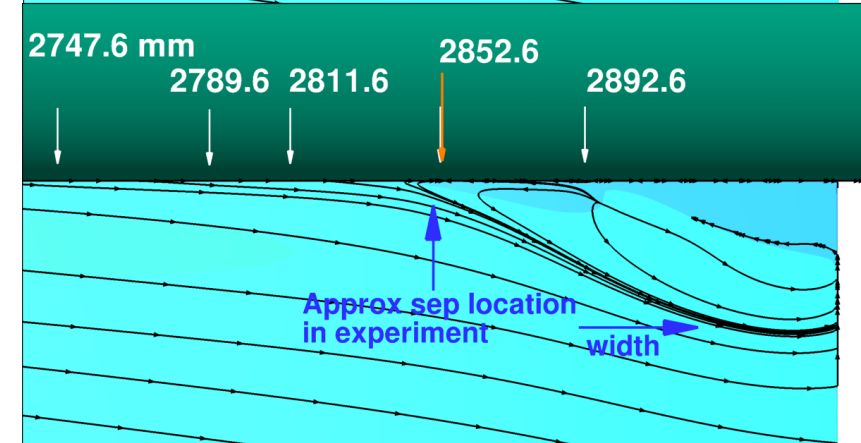


(looking down on wing near
junction corner at trailing edge)

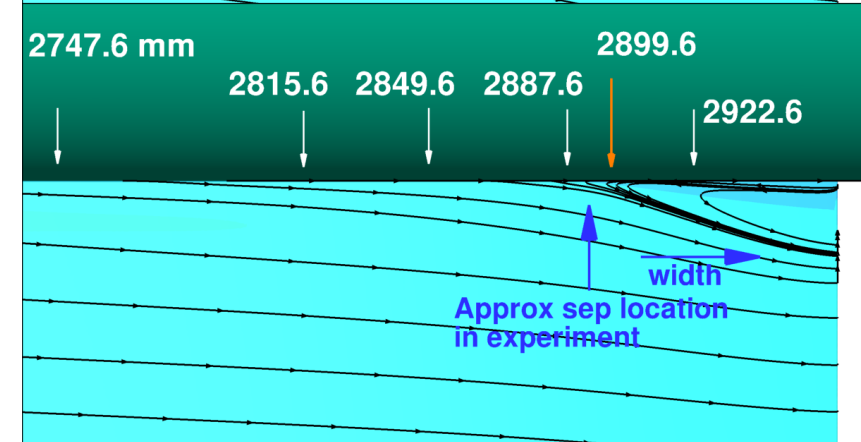
$\alpha = 7.5^\circ$



$\alpha = 5.0^\circ$



$\alpha = -2.5^\circ$





Summary

- LDV data
 - Includes “planes” of mean flow and turbulence data upstream of and within separated region
 - Updated uncertainty analysis
- PIV data
 - Within separated region; allows direct comparisons with LDV data
 - PIV results do not always lie within the uncertainty bands of the LDV
 - Significant fraction of PIV data is still being processed
- SA-RC-QCR2020 improves turbulent normal stress predictions
 - Compared to earlier versions of QCR
 - This model version yields very good predictions of separation size



The NASA JF data set is an invaluable reference for CFD validation of separated juncture flows

https://turbmodels.larc.nasa.gov/Other_exp_Data/junctureflow_exp.html

Future Work

Phase 3 data collection on a different wing (attached and incipient separation):
Dec 2021 – Mar 2022

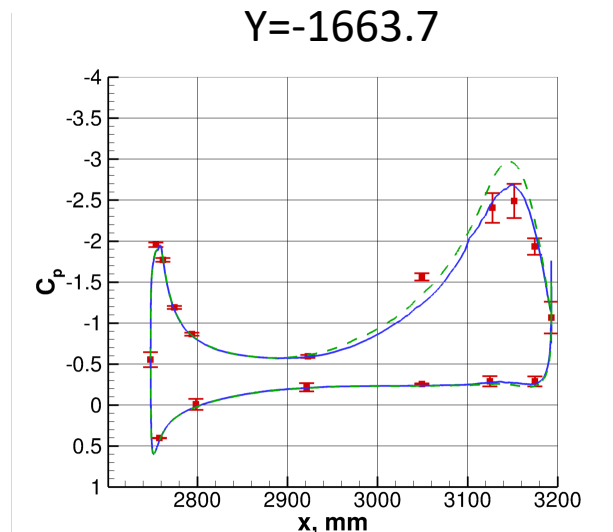
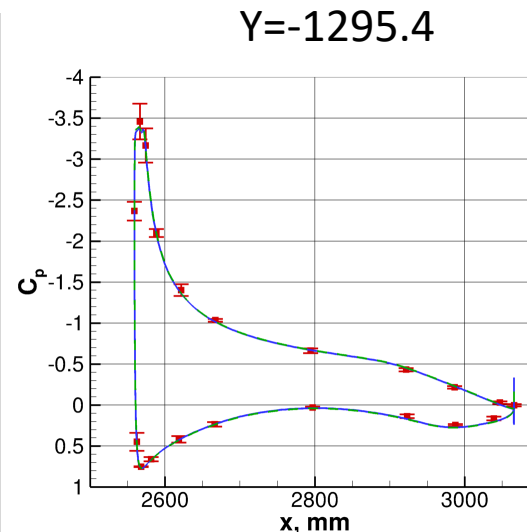
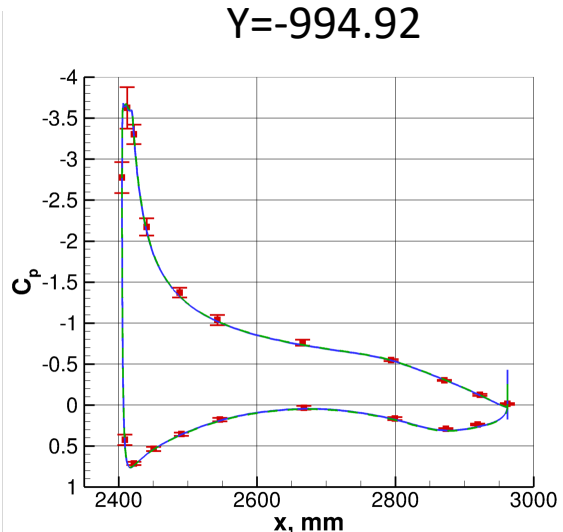
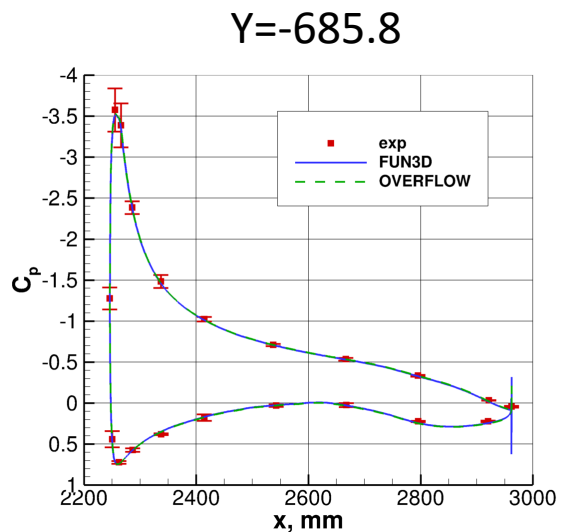
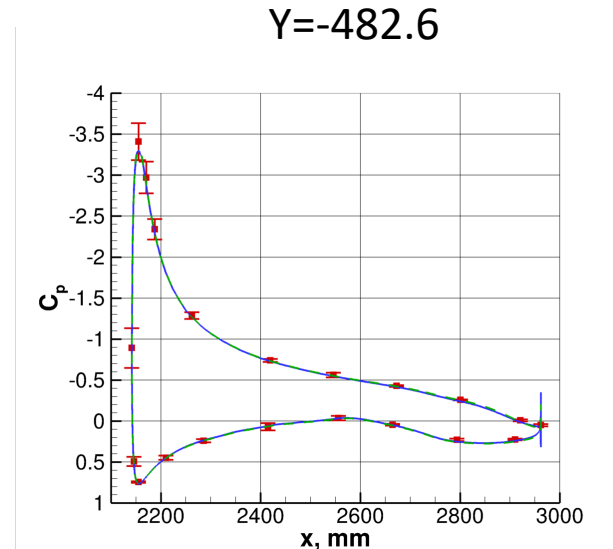
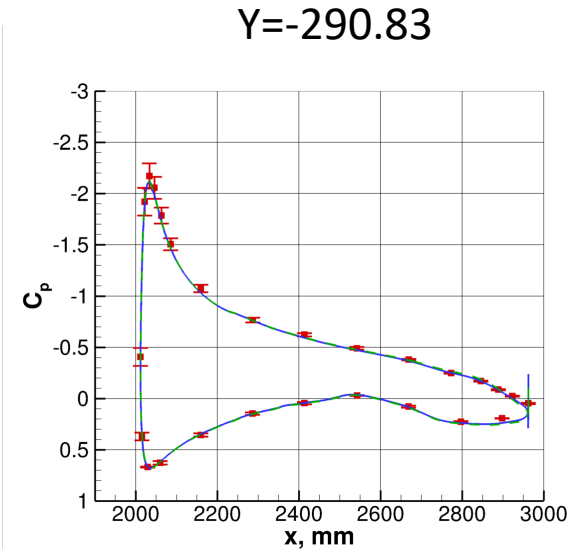
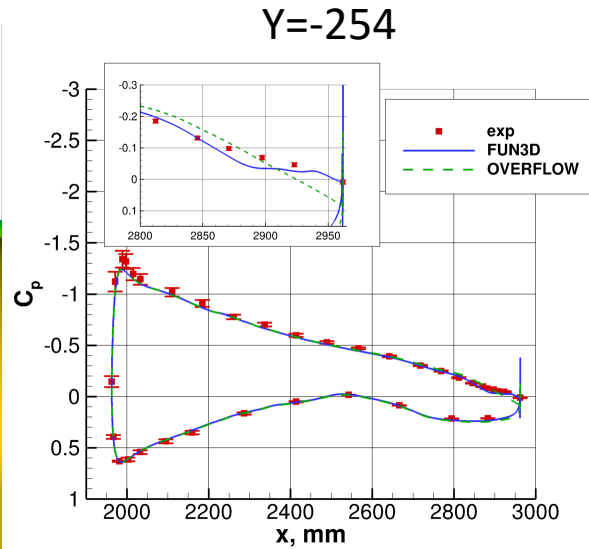
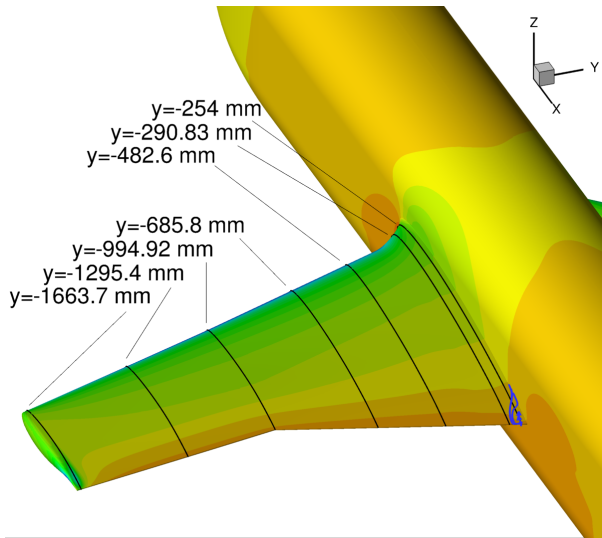
Acknowledgements

NASA's Transformational Tools and Technologies (TTT) project of the Transformative Aeronautics Concepts Program

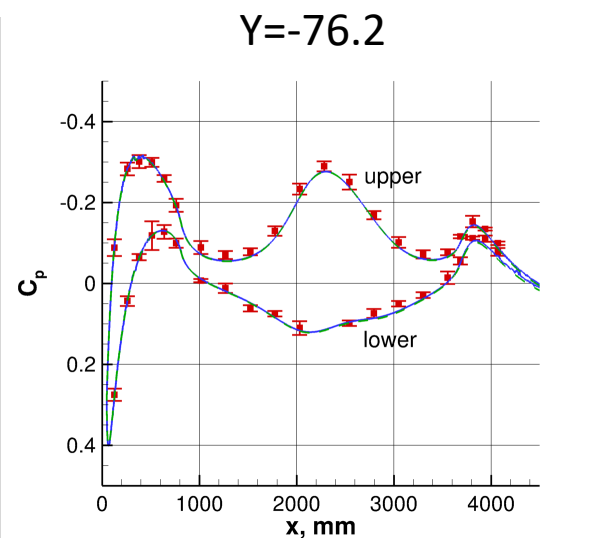
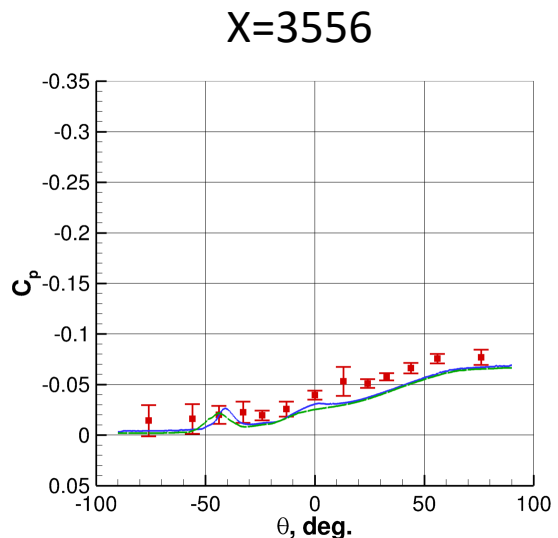
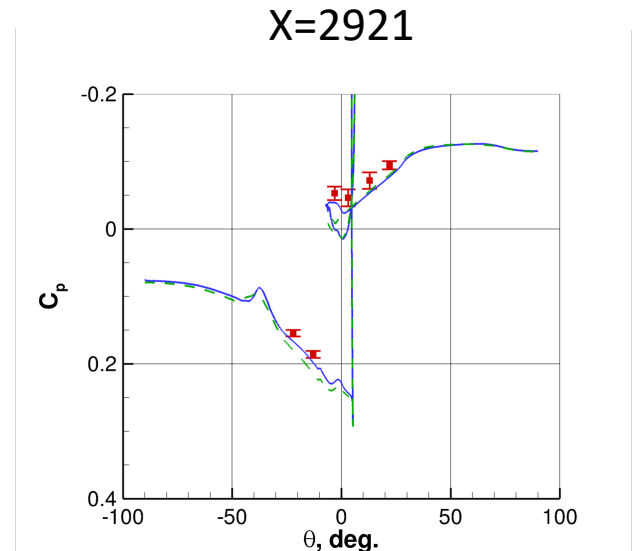
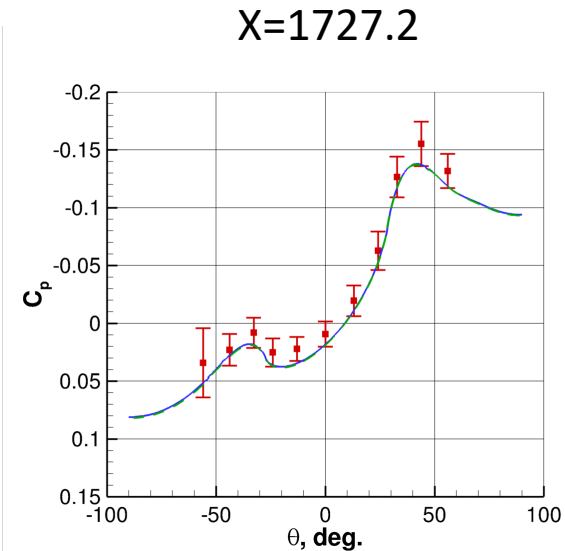
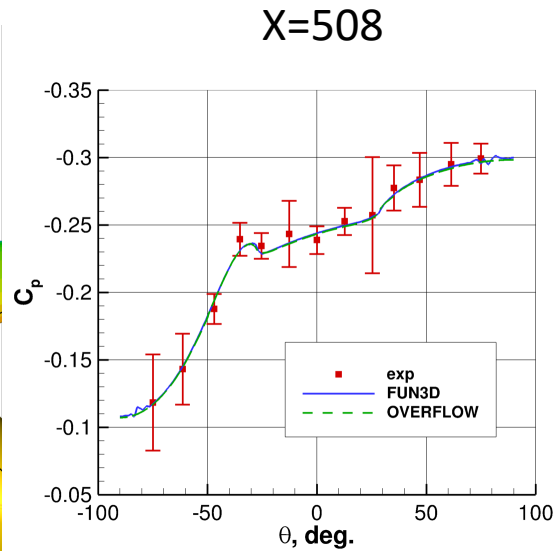
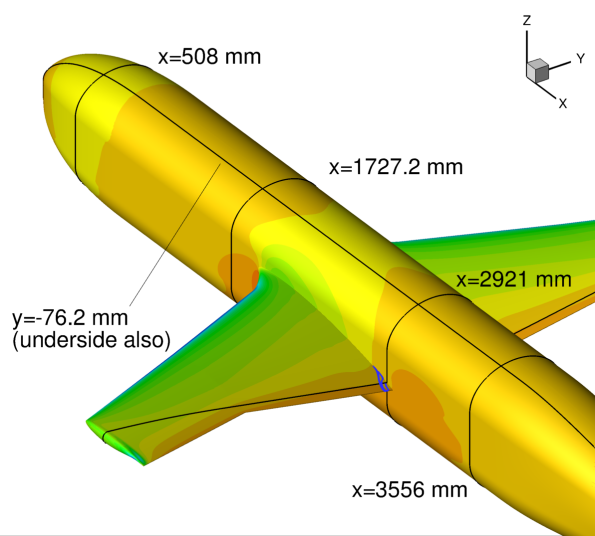
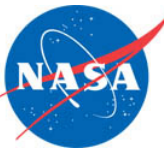


Back-up slides

Surface pressure coefficients, 7.5 deg.

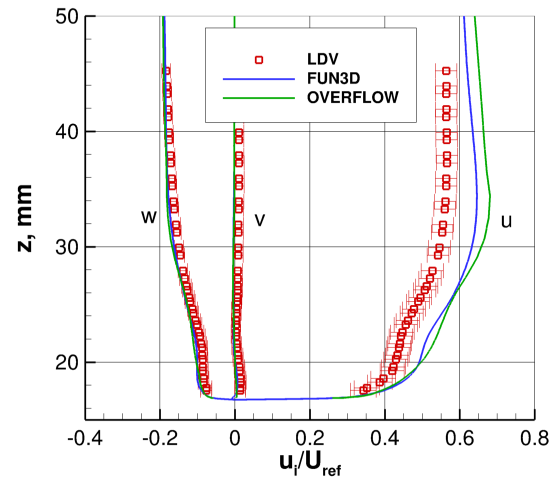


Surface pressure coefficients, 7.5 deg., cont'd

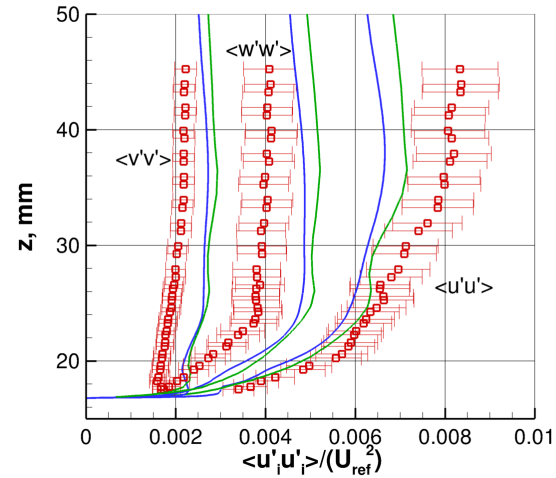


Profiles on wing well upstream of separation

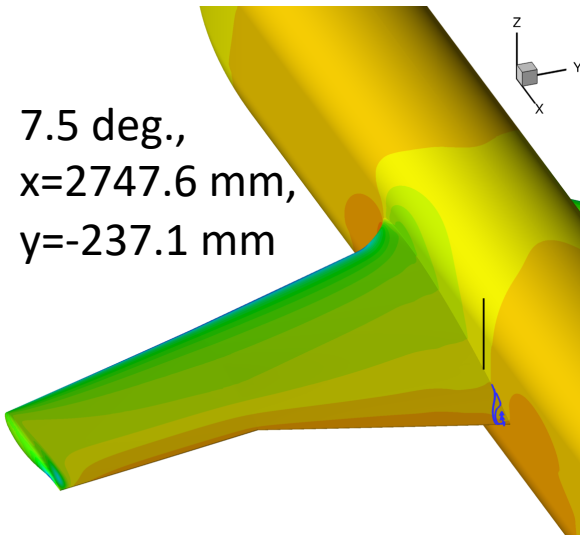
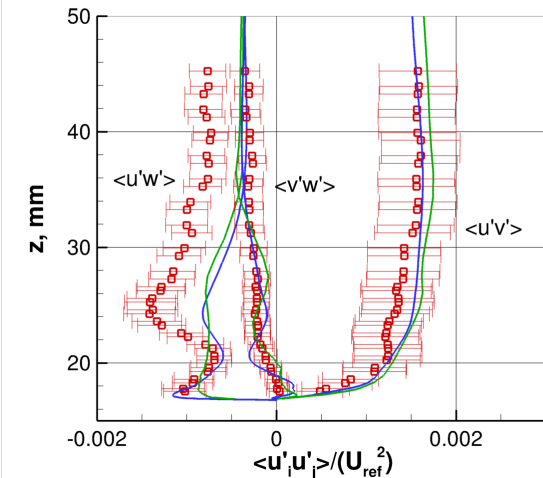
velocity



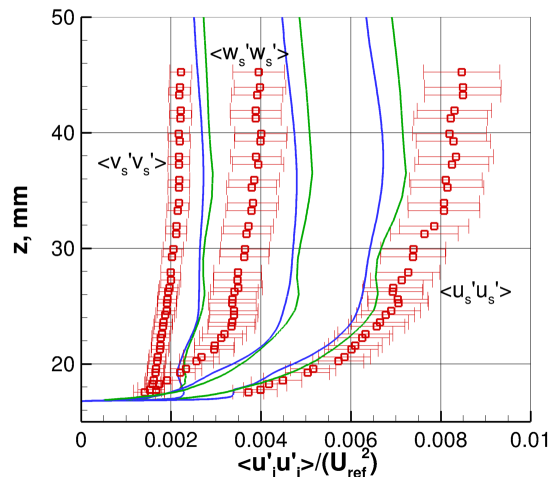
normal stresses



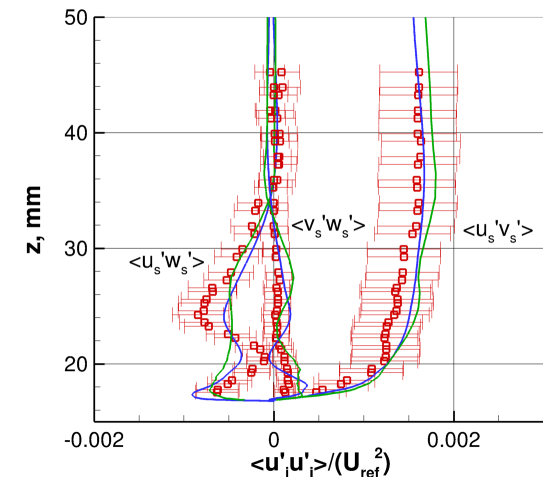
shear stresses



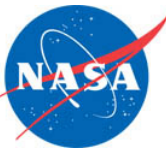
normal stresses (rotated)



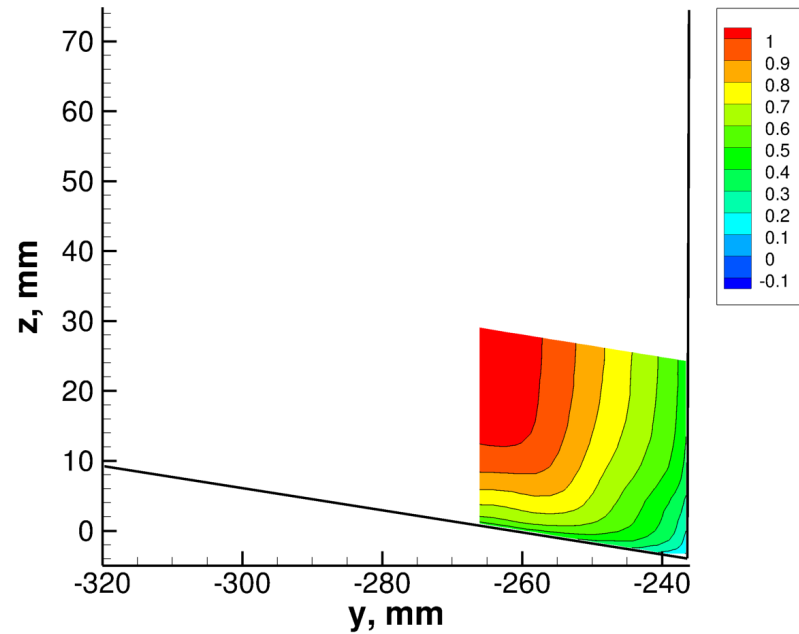
shear stresses (rotated)



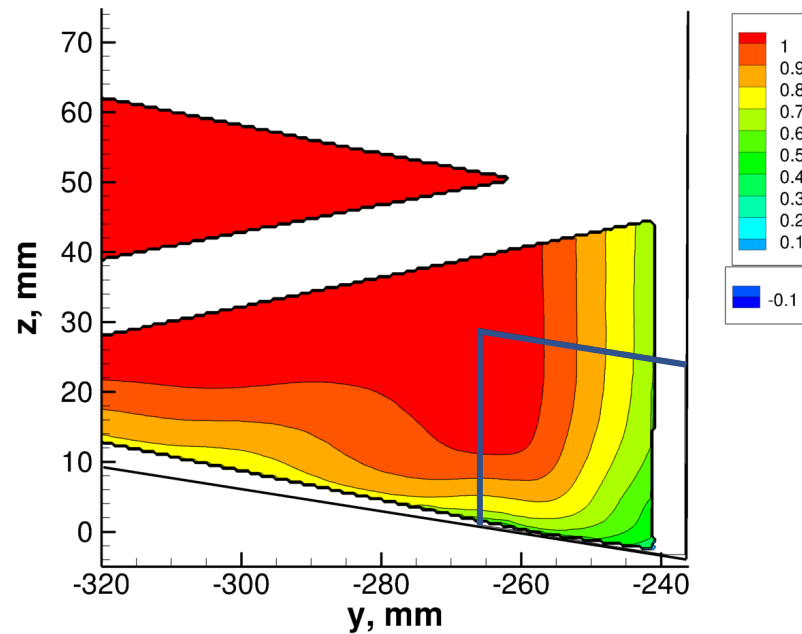
Comparison of flowfield near separation, 7.5 deg.



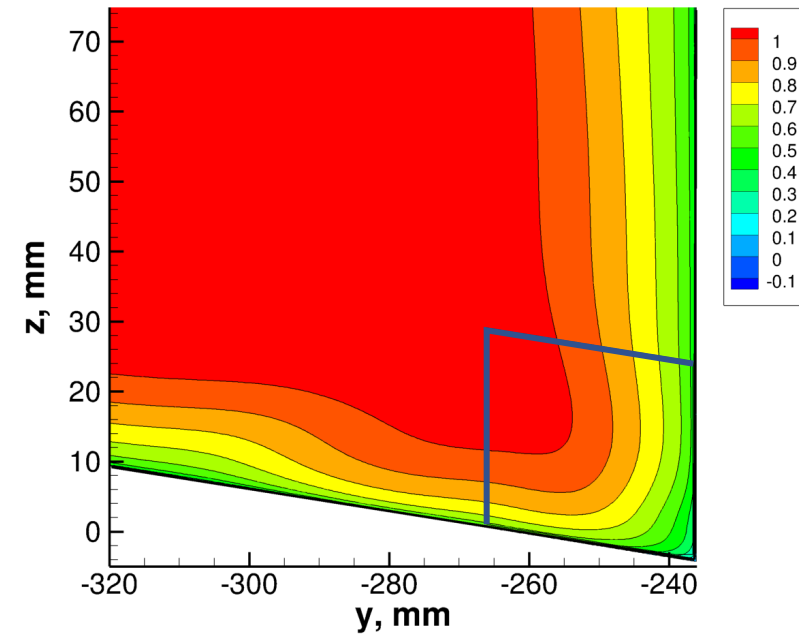
LDV



PIV

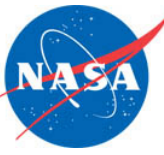


CFD

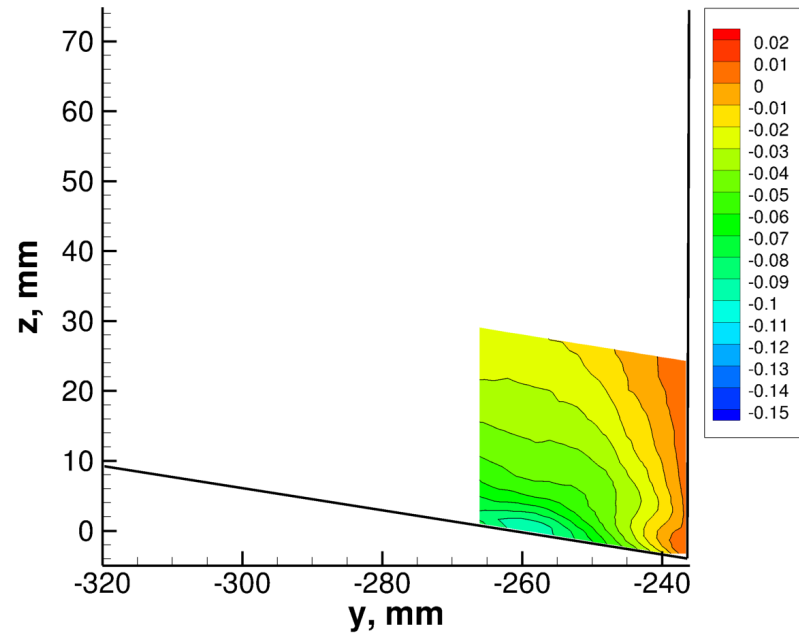


This example shows $u/(U_{ref})$ contours at $x=2836.6$ mm

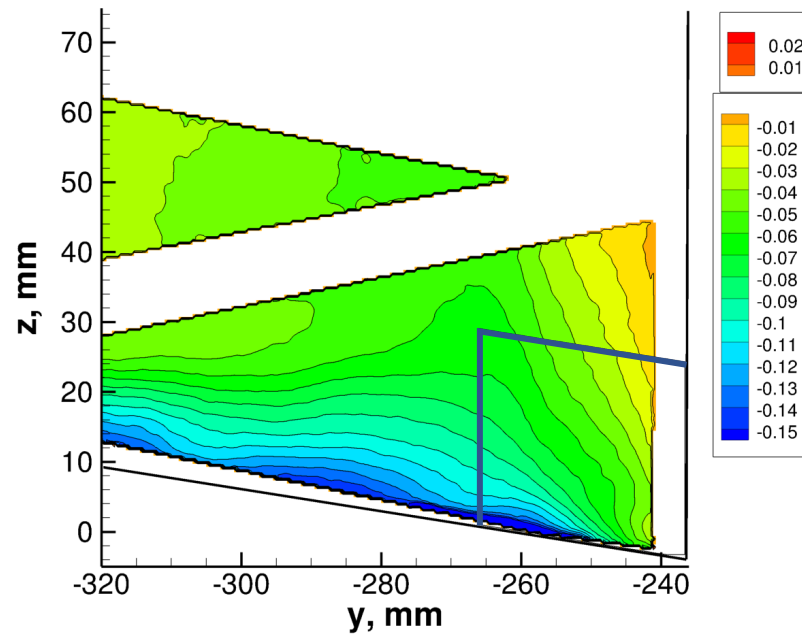
Comparison of flowfield near separation, 7.5 deg.



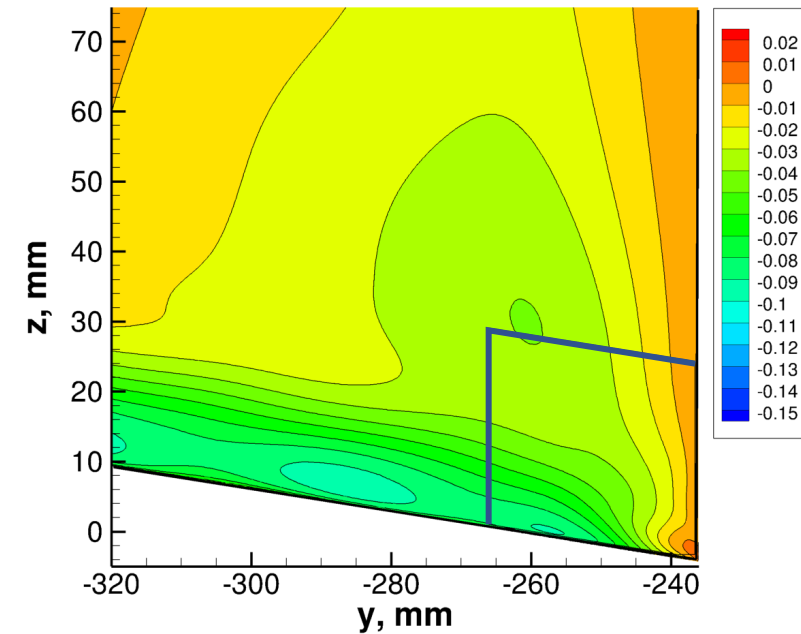
LDV



PIV

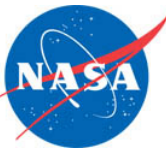


CFD

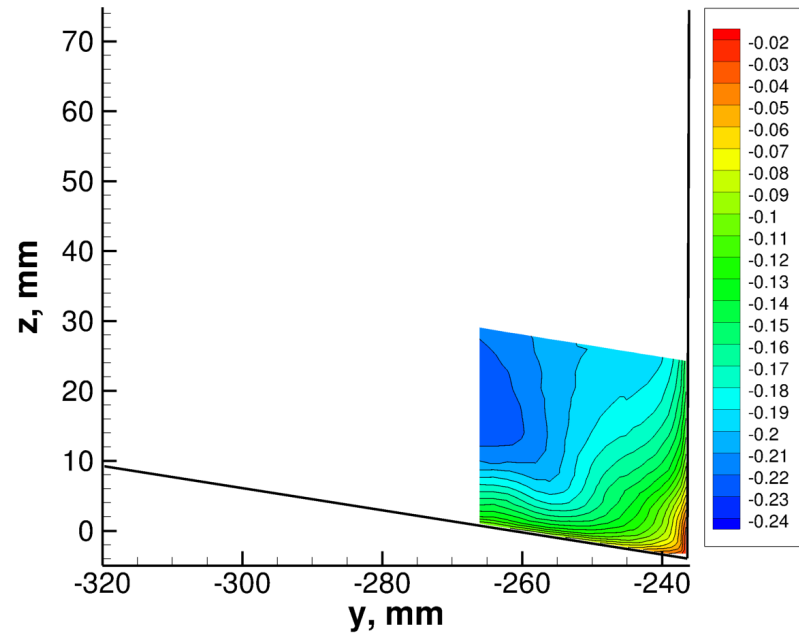


This example shows $v/(U_{ref})$ contours at $x=2836.6$ mm

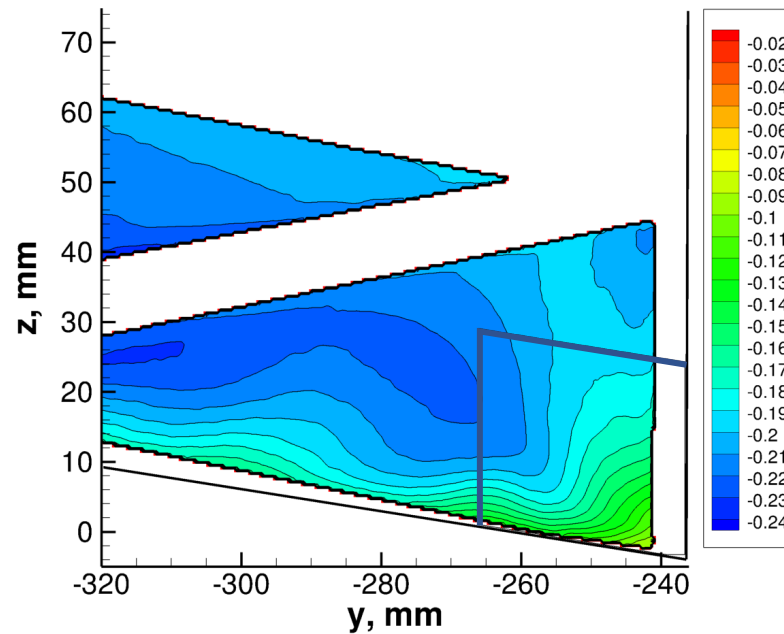
Comparison of flowfield near separation, 7.5 deg.



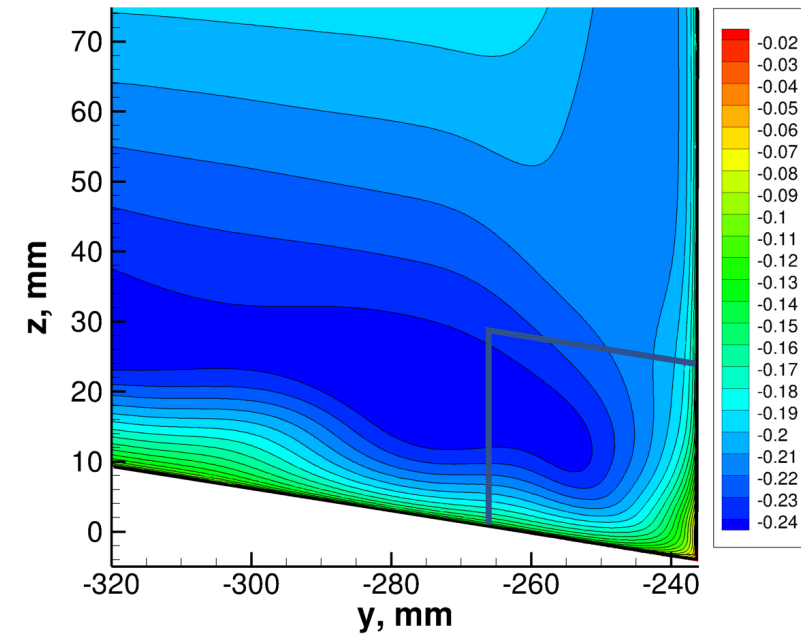
LDV



PIV

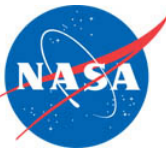


CFD

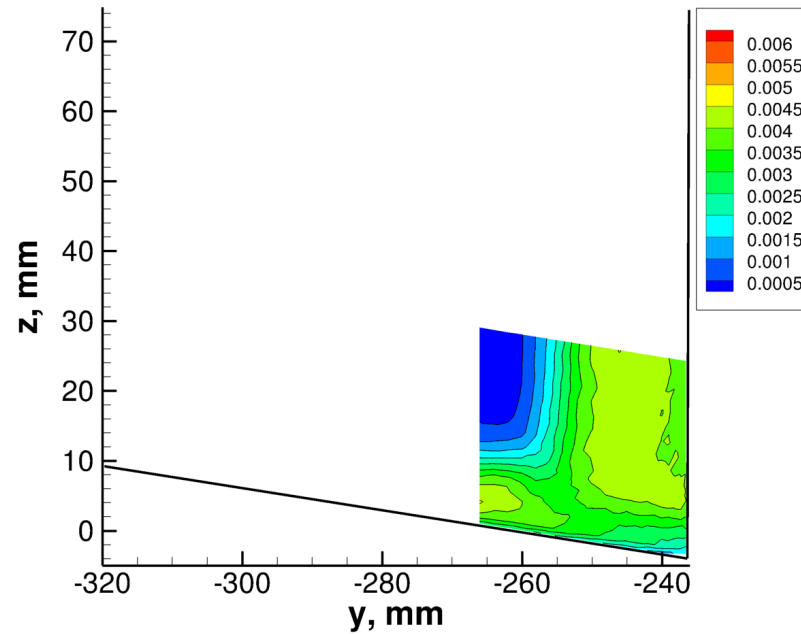


This example shows $w/(U_{ref})$ contours at $x=2836.6$ mm

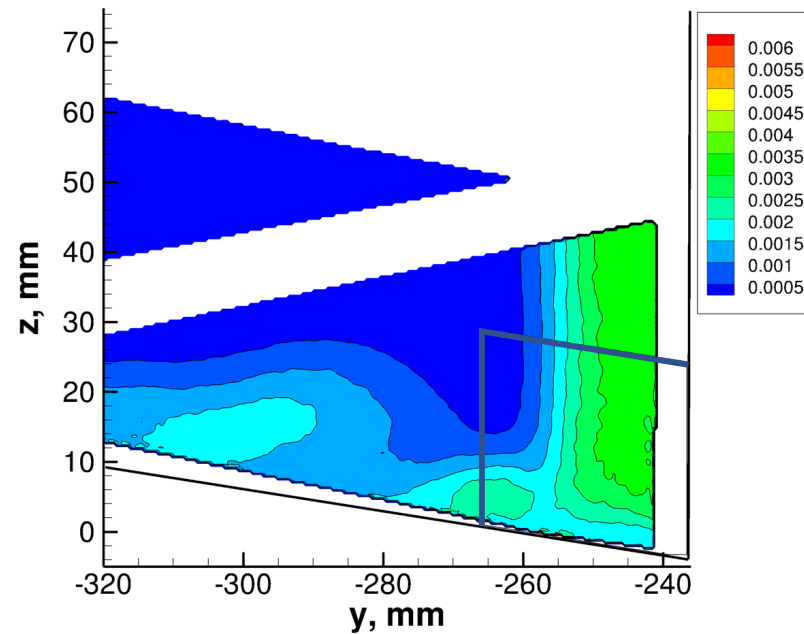
Comparison of flowfield near separation, 7.5 deg.



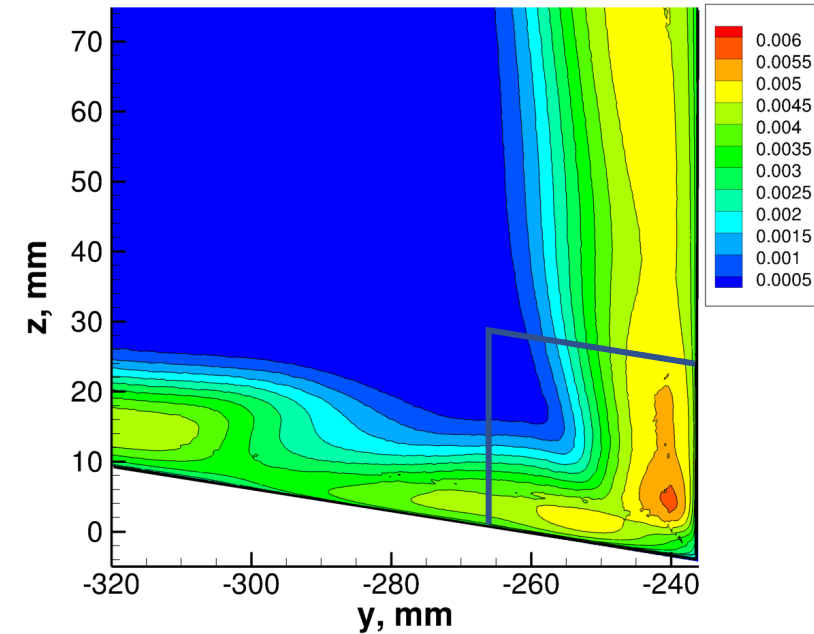
LDV



PIV

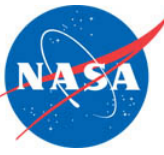


CFD

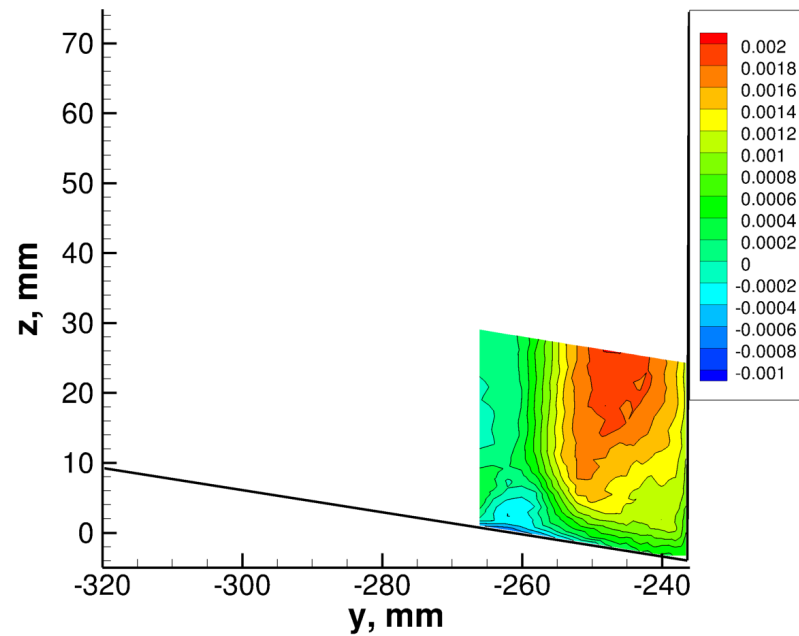


This example shows $\langle w'w' \rangle / (U_{ref}^2)$ contours at $x=2836.6$ mm

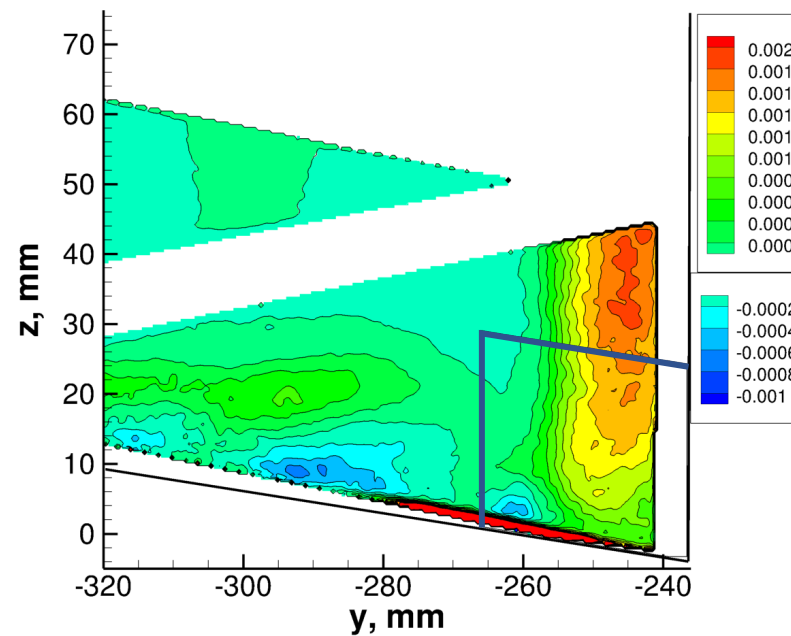
Comparison of flowfield near separation, 7.5 deg.



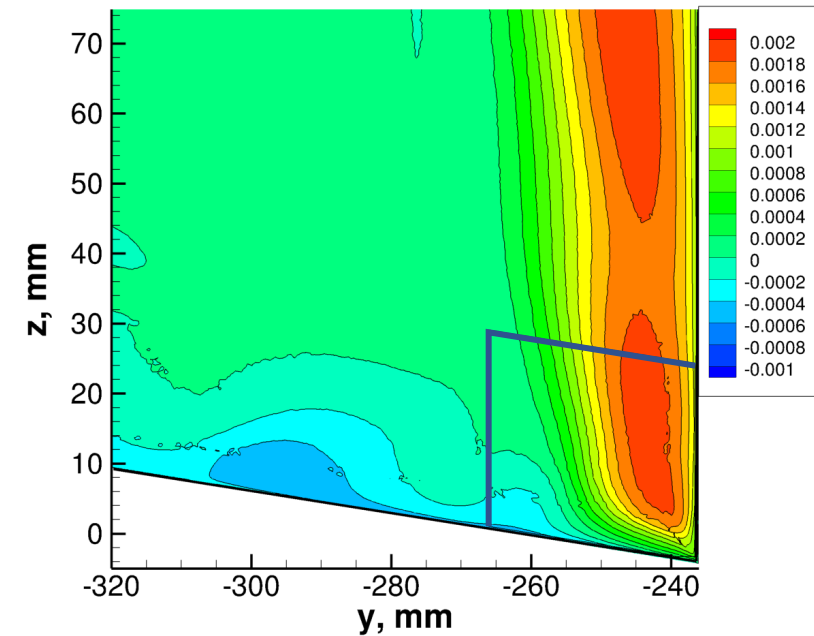
LDV



PIV



CFD

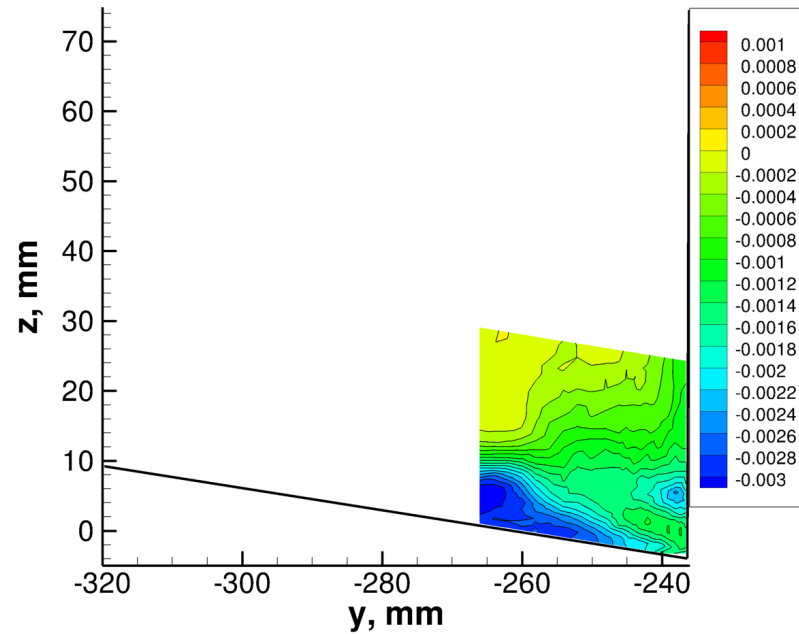


This example shows $\langle u'v' \rangle / (U_{ref}^2)$ contours at $x=2836.6$ mm

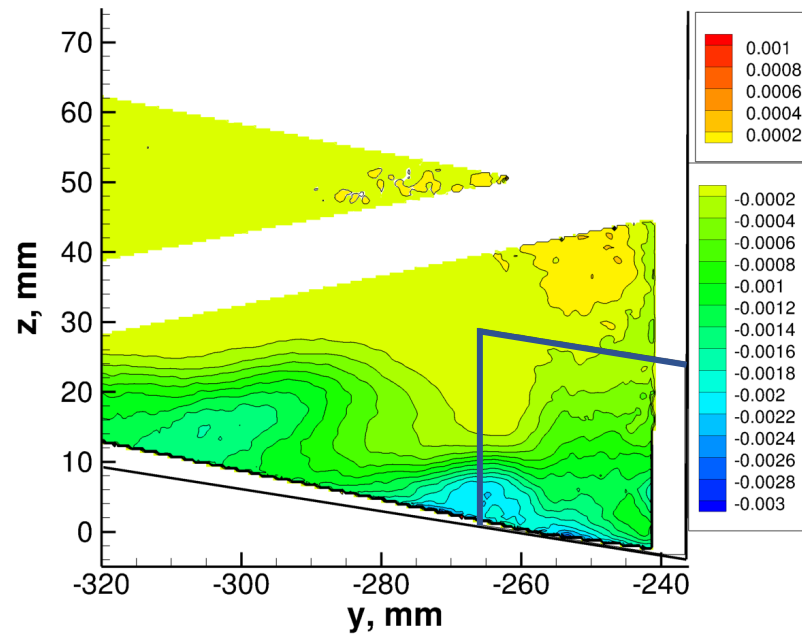
Comparison of flowfield near separation, 7.5 deg.



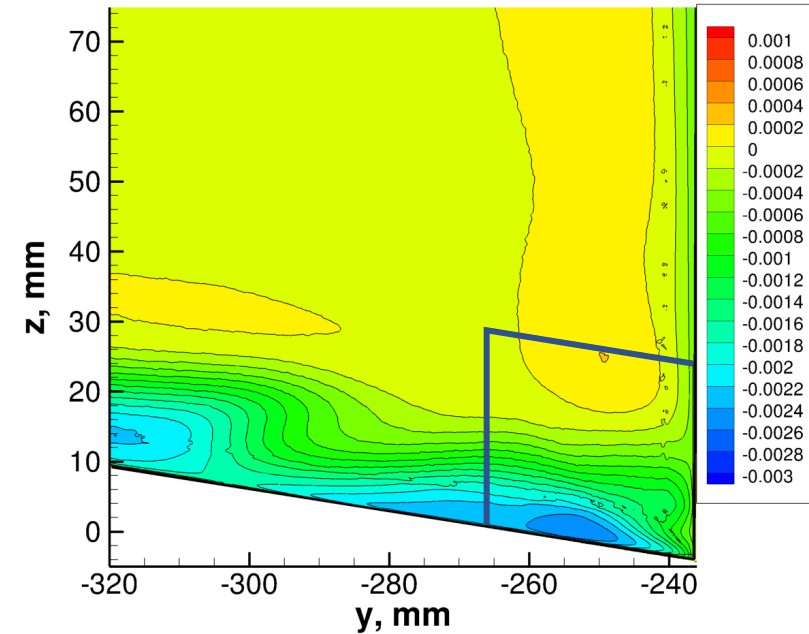
LDV



PIV

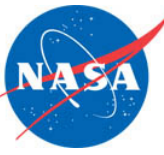


CFD

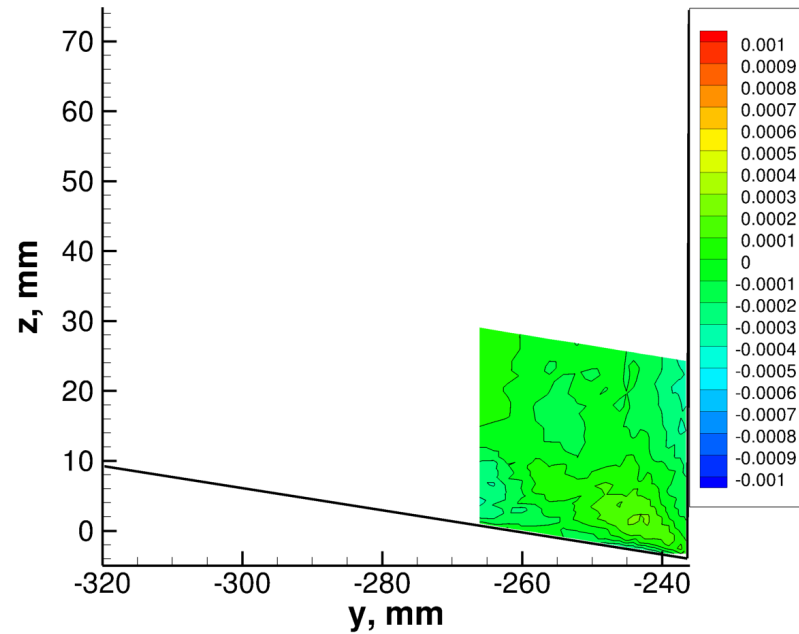


This example shows $\langle u'w' \rangle / (U_{ref}^2)$ contours at $x=2836.6$ mm

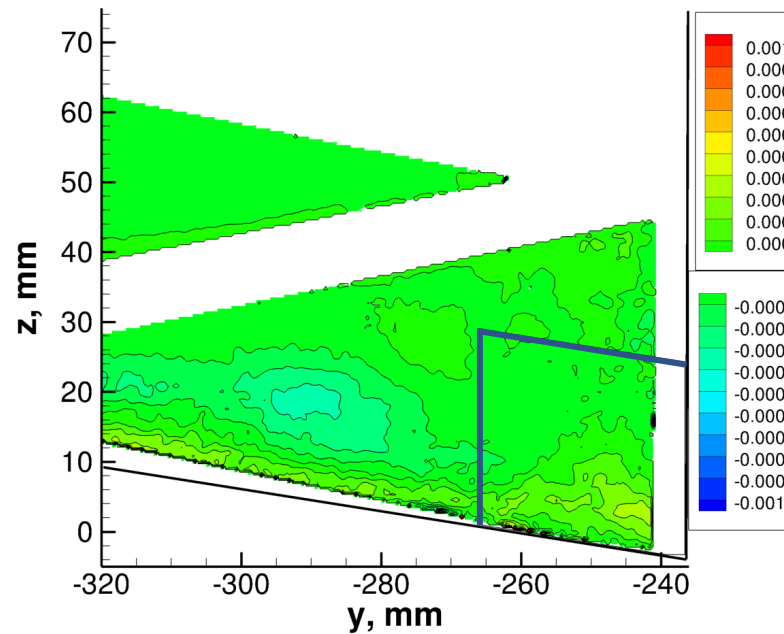
Comparison of flowfield near separation, 7.5 deg.



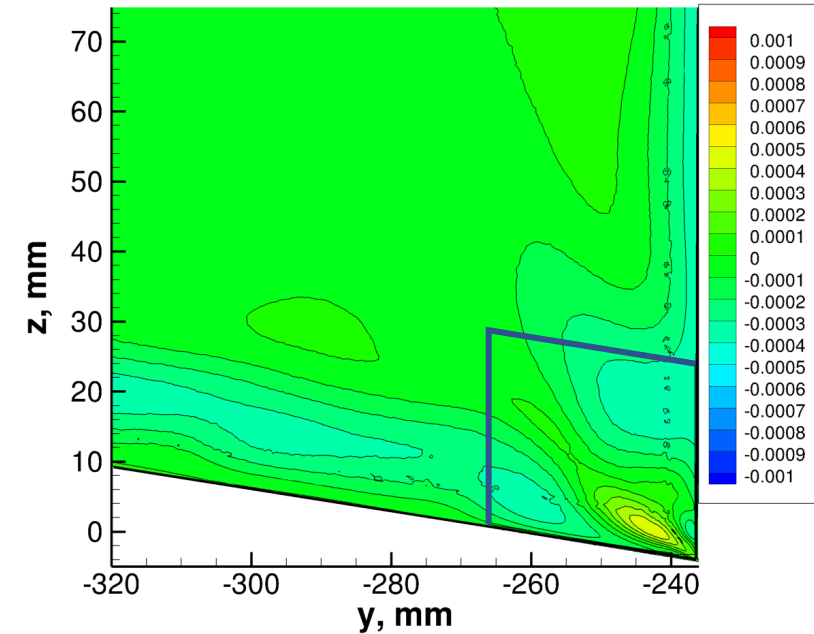
LDV



PIV



CFD



This example shows $\langle v'w' \rangle / (U_{ref}^2)$ contours at $x=2836.6$ mm