

# Understanding the Flow Physics of Shock Boundary Layer Interactions Using CFD and Numerical Analyses

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# Outline

- Introduction
- Geometry and Modeling
- Cases
- Results
- Conclusions
- Future Work

# Introduction

- SBLI's are not trivial in nature and are very three dimensional flows.
- Physics associated with SBLI's that are often ignored in numerical modeling:
  - Heat transfer boundary conditions
  - Geometry sensitivities
  - Laminar vs. turbulent flow assumptions

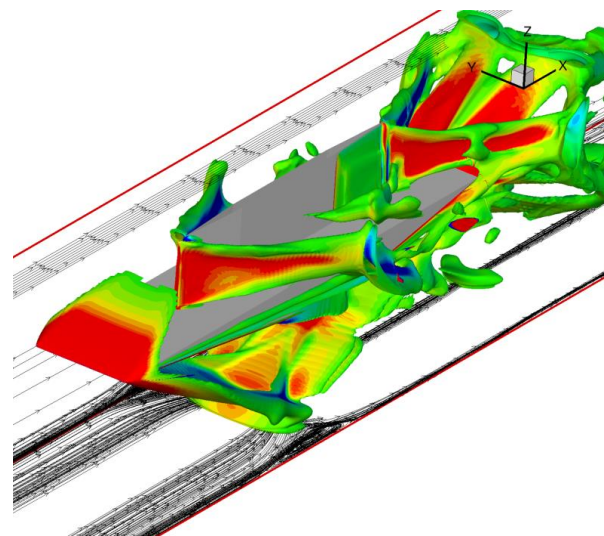


Figure from "Computational Fluid Dynamics Investigation into the Shock Boundary Layer Interactions in the "Glass Inlet" Wind Tunnel" by D. Galbraith, courtesy of M. Galbraith



# Introduction

- Workshop held at the 48<sup>th</sup> AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting.
  - CFD analyses failed to match experimental data.
- Further CFD analyses performed at the University of Cincinnati/NASA Glenn Research Center.
  - University of Michigan Glass Tunnel
    - Mach 2.75 freestream
    - 7.75 degree semi-spanning wedge

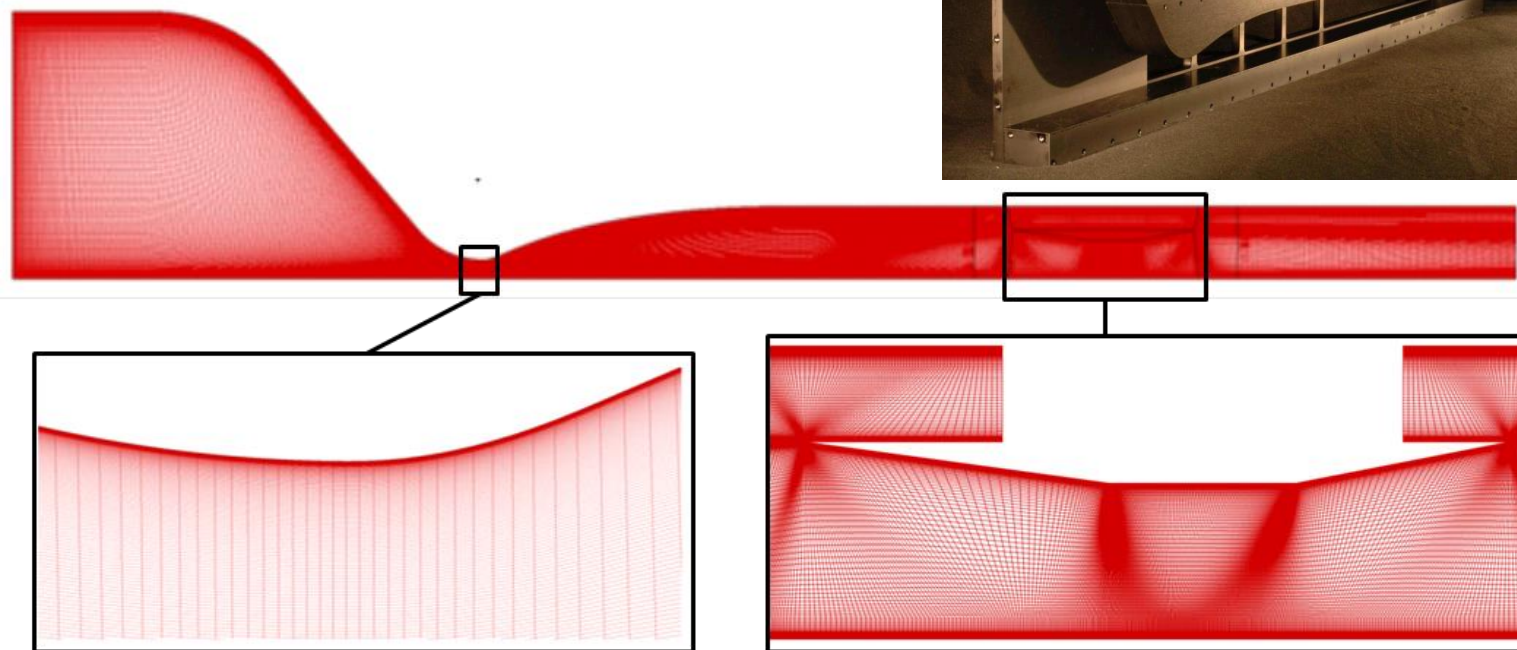


# Introduction

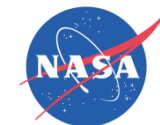
- Focus on the  $u$  and  $v$  velocity components.
  - Felt that the CFD and post-processing calculations from the workshop missed the peak  $u$  velocity as well as the location of the shock as defined by the  $v$  velocity profile.
- Explored alternatives to the previous workshop error metric.

# Geometry and Modeling

- 3D overset grid\* with 56 million grid points divided into 15 zones.



\*Grid based on the one made by Marshall Galbraith



# Solver

- OVERFLOW Version 2.2E
- Ran on 20 Quad-Core Xeon X5570 (NASA Pleiades-Nehalem).
- Local time-step scaling.
  - CFLMIN=5
  - CFLMAX=20
- Cases took about 68hrs to converge.

# CFD Cases

- Standard
- Isothermal
- Modified Geometry
- Trip
- Combined
- TKE
- MUT
- Particle Lag\*
- Total Temperature\*\*
- Perfect vs. Non-Ideal\*\*

\*Post-processing only

\*\*Quasi-1D only



# Standard Case

- Geometry: As designed ( $A/A^*=3.7062$ )
- SST turbulence model
  - Modified SST (SST-GY)
  - BSL
- All surfaces adiabatic
- $TKE_{INF}=3.576 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$
- $Re_{T,INF}=0.3$
- Constant  $c_p/c_v=1.4$

# Isothermal Case

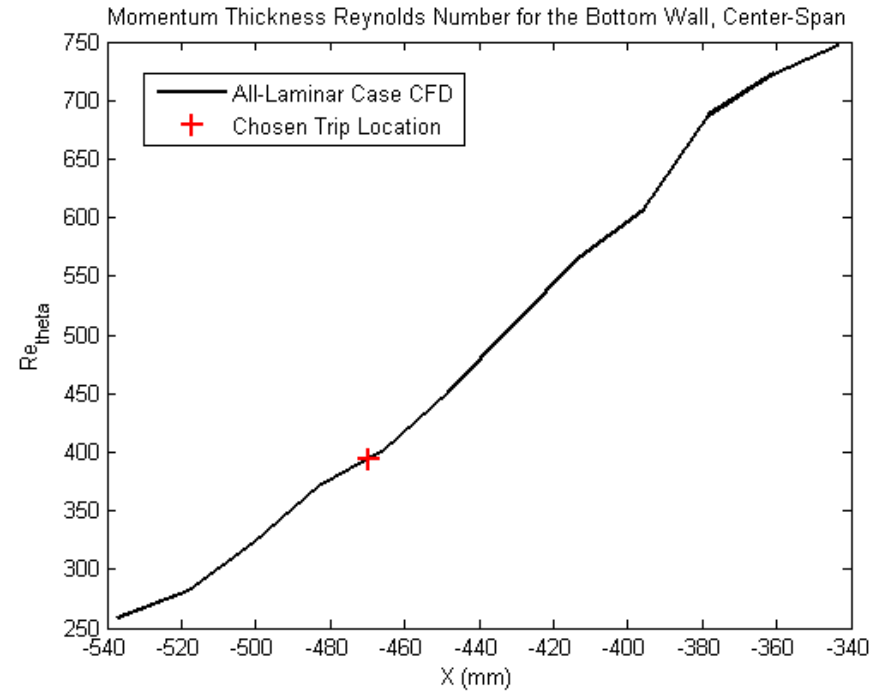
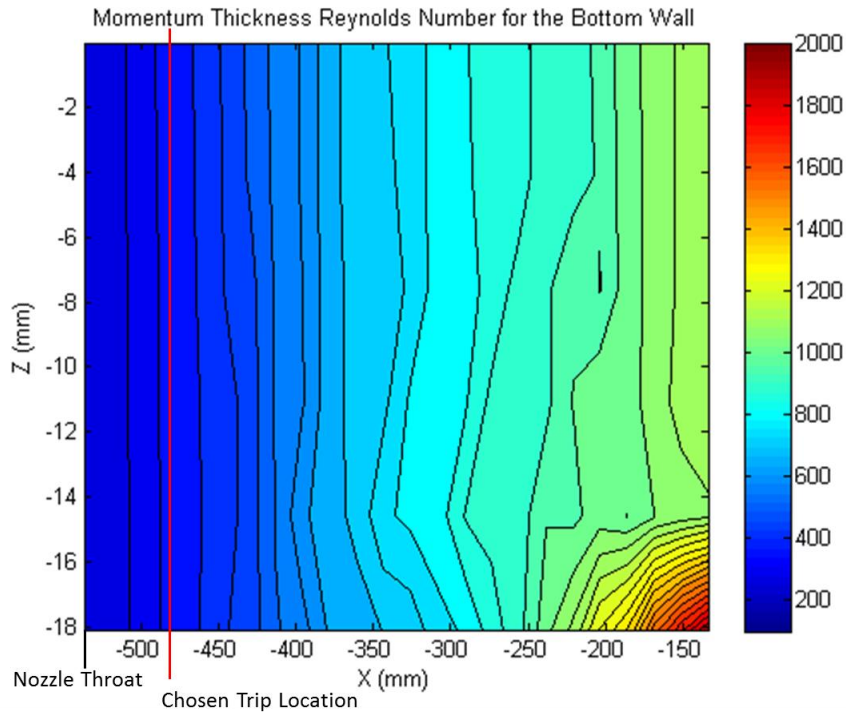
- Geometry: As designed ( $A/A^*=3.7062$ )
- SST turbulence model
- Top and bottom walls and wedge isothermal (295.7 K), all other surfaces (including bottom window) adiabatic.
- $TKE_{INF}=3.576 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$
- $Re_{T,INF}=0.3$
- Constant  $c_p/c_v=1.4$

# Modified Geometry Case

- Geometry: As currently installed with max tolerance ( $A/A^*=3.7847$ )
- SST turbulence model
- All surfaces adiabatic
- $TKE_{INF}=3.576 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$
- $Re_{T,INF}=0.3$
- Constant  $c_p/c_v=1.4$

# Trip Case

- Geometry: As designed ( $A/A^*=3.7062$ )
- Laminar from inlet to 67.6mm downstream of the throat, SST turbulence model for remaining regions.
  - Trip at approximately where  $Re_\theta=400$ , based on all-laminar case (see next slide)
- All surfaces adiabatic
- $TKE_{INF}=3.576 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$
- $Re_{T,INF}=0.3$
- Constant  $c_p/c_v=1.4$



# Combined Case

- Geometry: As currently installed with max error ( $A/A^*=3.7847$ )
- Laminar from inlet to 67.6mm downstream of the throat, SST turbulence model for remaining regions.
  - Ran with SST-GY and BSL in addition to SST.
- Top and bottom walls and wedge isothermal (295.7 K), all other surfaces (including bottom window) adiabatic.
- $TKE_{INF}=3.576 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$
- $Re_{T,INF}=0.3$
- Constant  $c_p/c_v=1.4$

# TKE Case

- Geometry: As designed ( $A/A^*=3.7062$ )
- SST turbulence model
- All surfaces adiabatic
- $TKE_{INF}=3.576 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$
- $Re_{T,INF}=0.3$
- Constant  $c_p/c_v=1.4$

# MUT Case

- Geometry: As designed ( $A/A^*=3.7062$ )
- SST turbulence model
- All surfaces adiabatic
- $TKE_{INF}=3.576 \times 10^3 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2$
- $Re_{T,INF}=3.0$
- Constant  $c_p/c_v=1.4$



# Particle Lag Simulation

- Time constants represent 50%, 75%, and 100% total particle relaxation time:
  - Short Lag (1.8  $\mu\text{s}$ )
  - Medium Lag (3.7  $\mu\text{s}$ )
  - Long Lag (5.5  $\mu\text{s}$ )

$$x' = x + u_x \tau$$

$$y' = y + v_y \tau$$

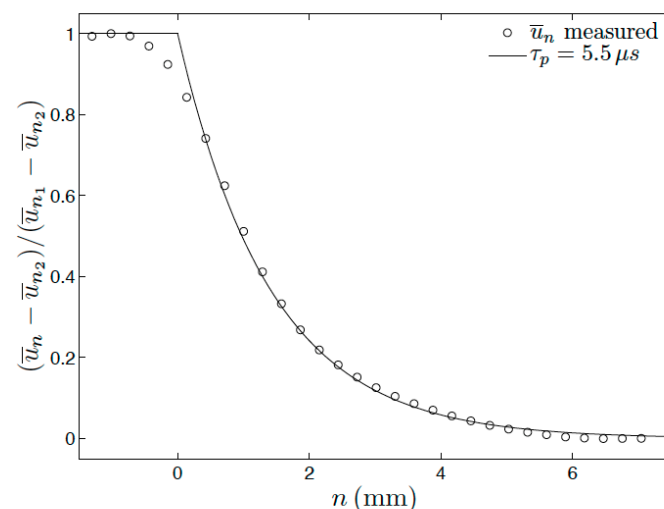


Figure 3.1: Measured particle response through an oblique shock. The velocity component normal to the shock,  $\bar{u}_n$ , is normalized by the pre-shock ( $\bar{u}_{n1}$ ) and post-shock ( $\bar{u}_{n2}$ ) velocities and shown as a function of the shock-normal direction,  $n$ . An exponential fit to the data reveals the particle relaxation time,  $\tau_p = 5.5 \mu\text{s}$ .

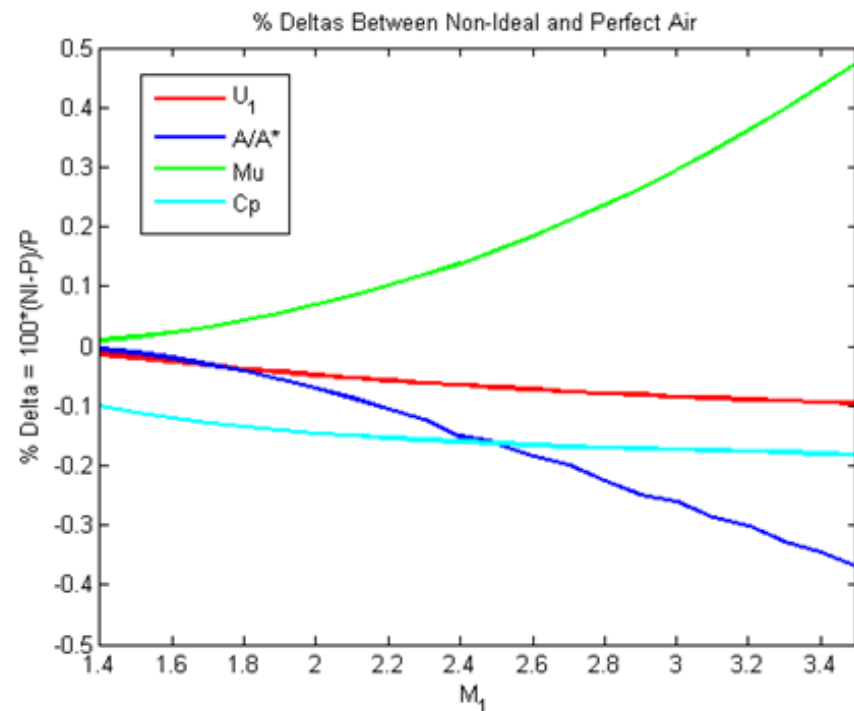
Figure from “Experimental Study of Passive Ramps for Control of Shock-Boundary Layer Interactions” by A. Lapsa

# Total Temperature Sensitivity

- Discrepancy in total temperature:
  - Workshop: 293 K
  - Experiment:  $295.7 \pm 1$  K
- Using 1D perfect gas equations:
  - 2.8 m/s (0.47% of a 600 m/s freestream velocity).
  - $\pm 1$  K alone is  $\pm 1$  m/s (0.17% of a 600 m/s freestream velocity).

# Perfect vs. Non-Ideal Air

- MATLAB code developed to perform quasi-1D flow calculations for perfect and non-ideal air.
- Very little difference between perfect and non-ideal air calculations



# Flat Plate Study

- 2D Zero Pressure Gradient case from Turbulence Model Benchmarking Working Group.
- Ran with SST, SST-GY, BSL, and K-Omega

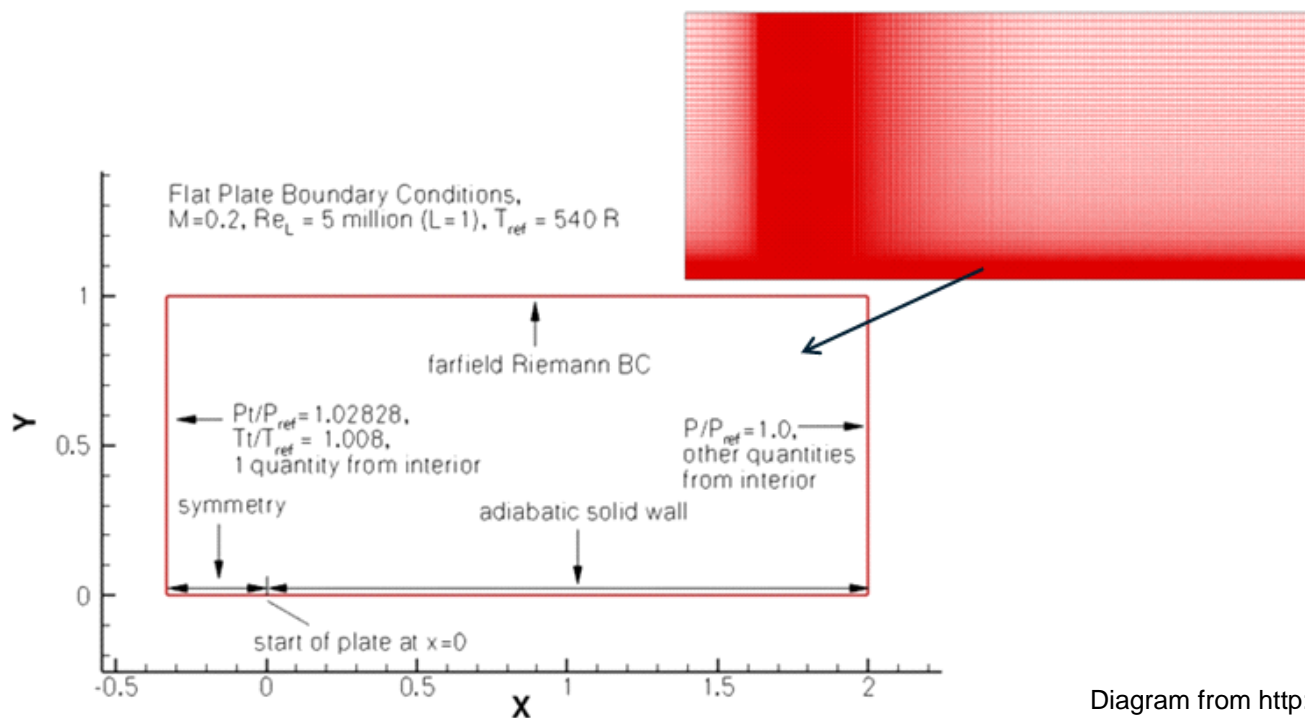
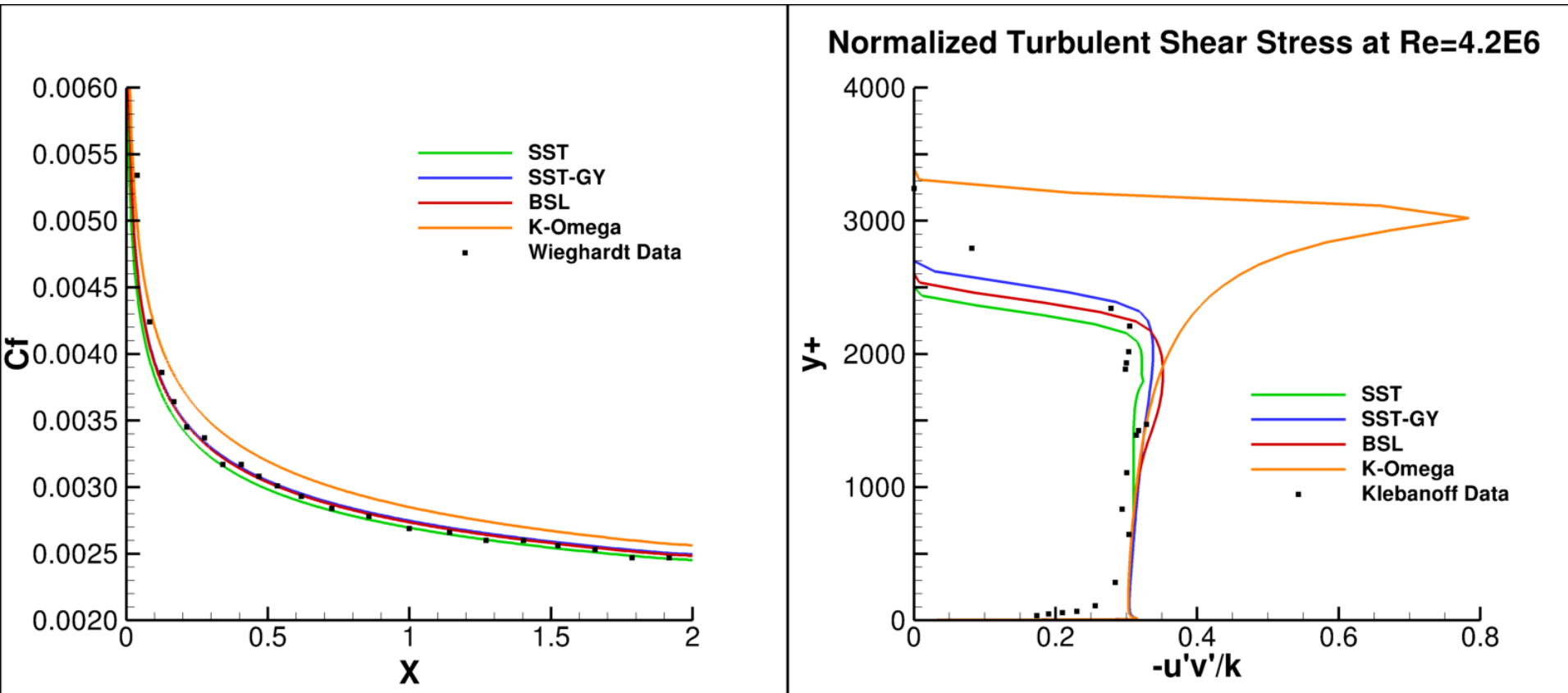


Diagram from <http://turbmodels.larc.nasa.gov/FlatPlate/>

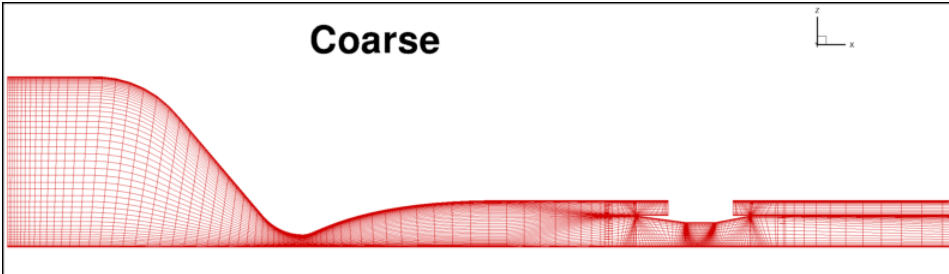


Solutions agree well with each other (except K-Omega)

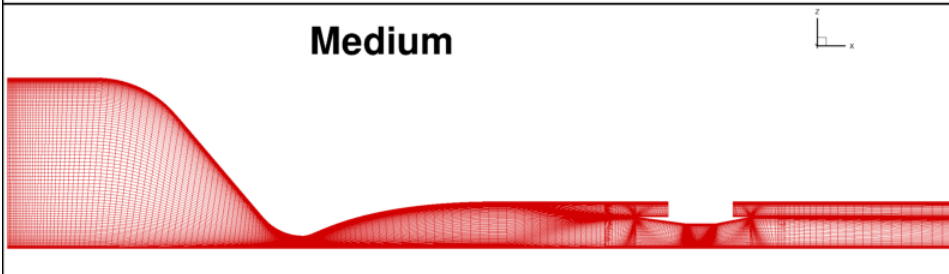
# Grid Resolution Study

Inlet:  $T_t=295.7$  K,  $P_t=98000$  Pa

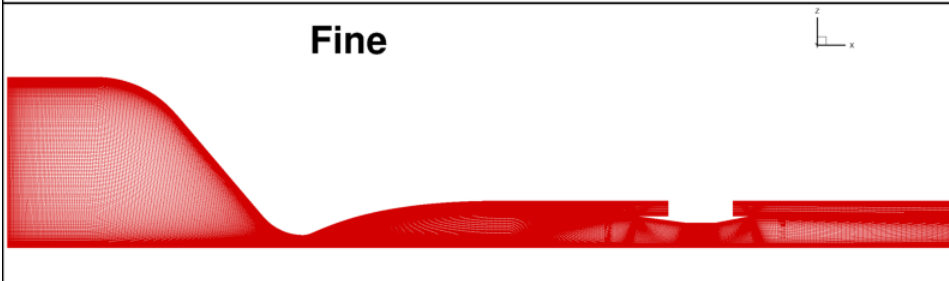
Coarse



Medium



Fine



## Throat

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<b>Tt (K)</b>	296.530	295.909	295.701
<b>Pt (Pa)</b>	98761.8	98199.4	98009.4
<b>M</b>	0.95217	0.94737	0.94703

## Upstream

	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<b>Tt (K)</b>	296.504	295.960	295.704
<b>Pt (Pa)</b>	98134.4	98103.0	97996.9
<b>M</b>	2.73365	2.73637	2.74482

## Downstream

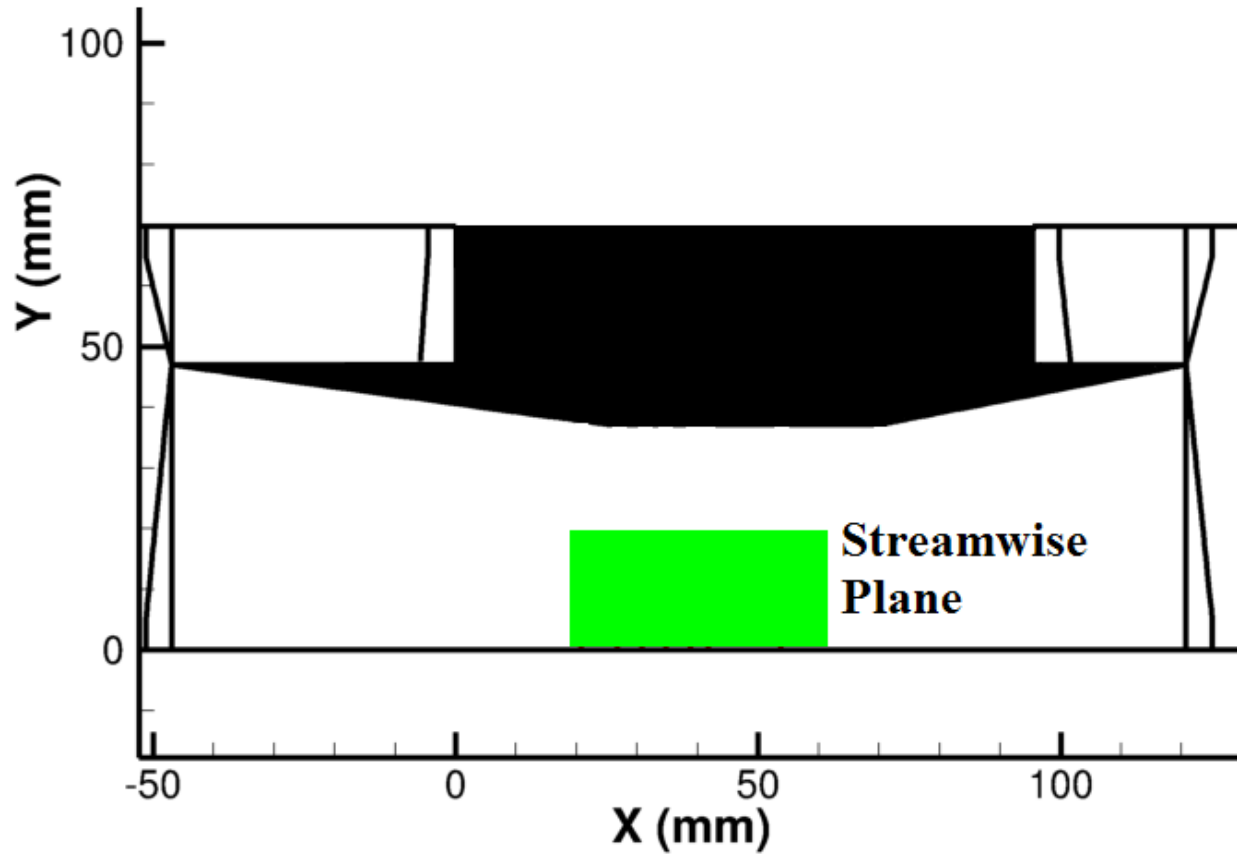
	Coarse	Medium	Fine
<b>Tt (K)</b>	296.173	296.073	295.742
<b>Pt (Pa)</b>	96083.7	96459.3	96247.1
<b>M</b>	2.49111	2.48308	2.47317

Mass flow conserved within  $< 0.5\%$



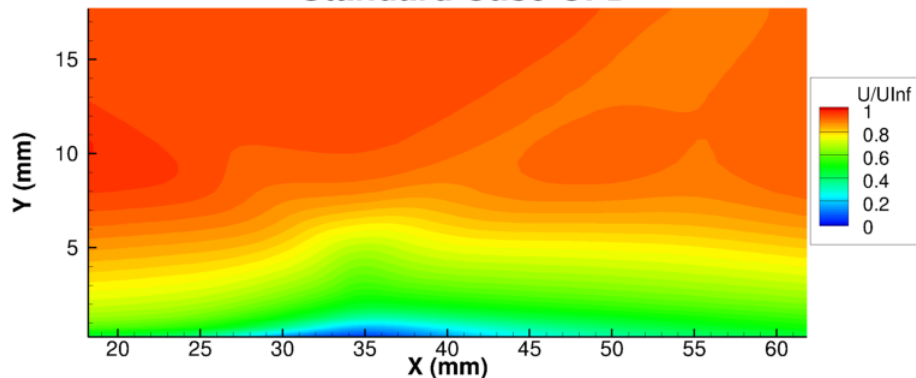
# Results

# Data Comparison Plane

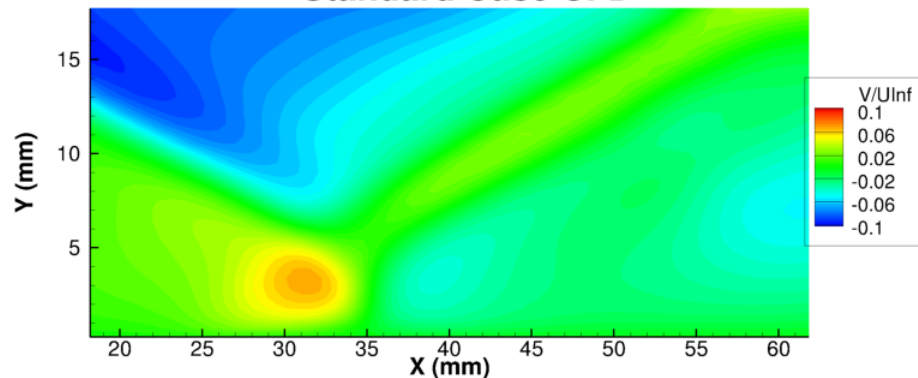




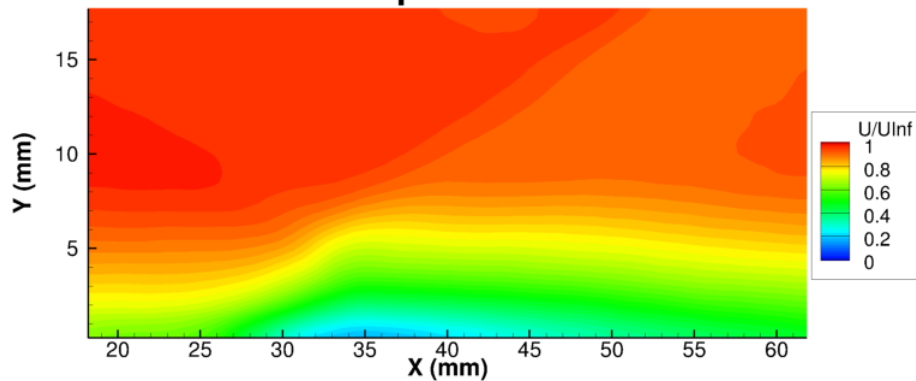
Standard Case CFD



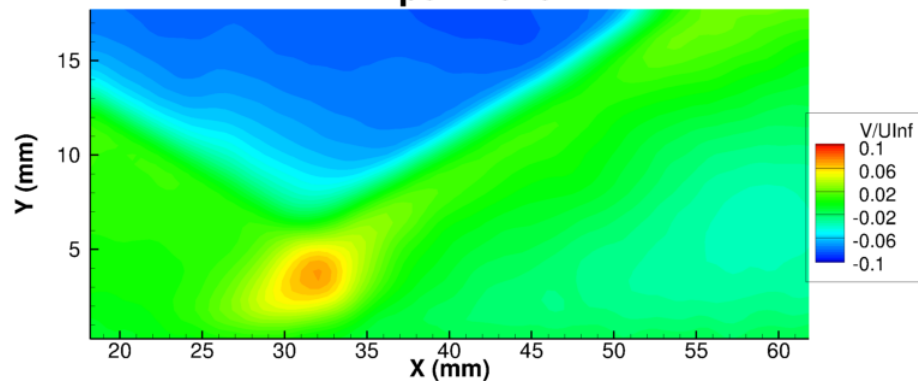
Standard Case CFD



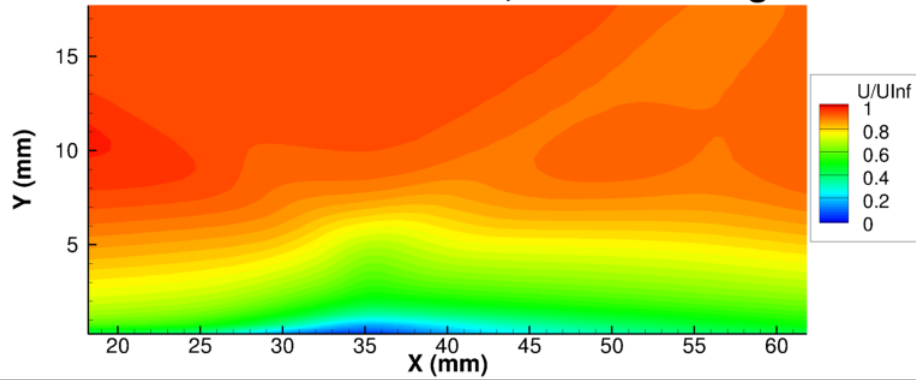
Experiment



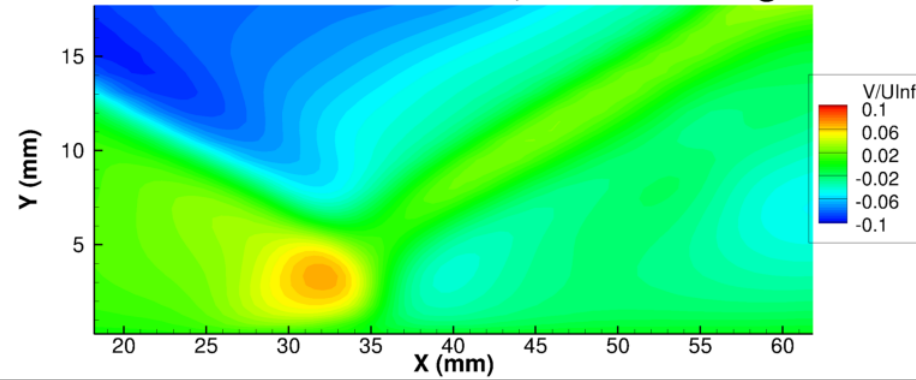
Experiment



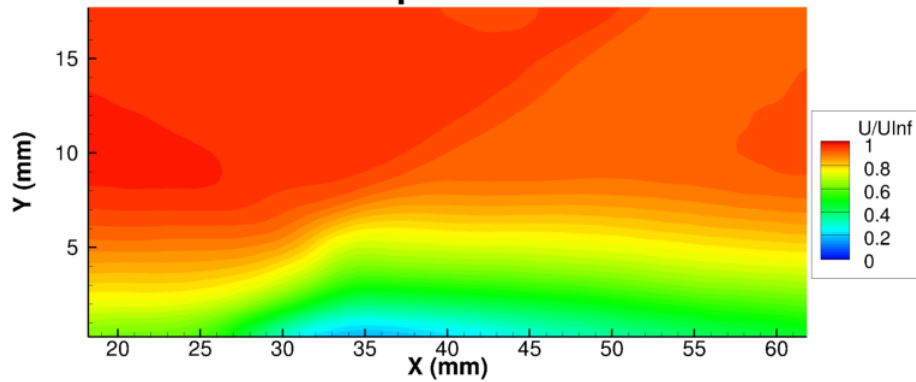
**Standard Case CFD, with Short Lag**



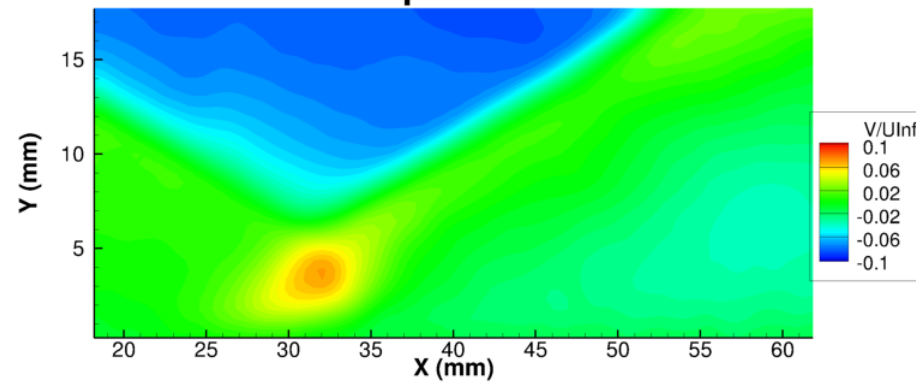
**Standard Case CFD, with Short Lag**



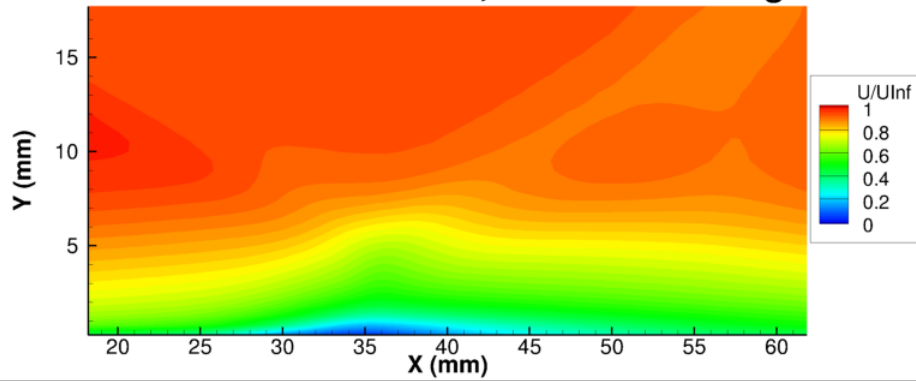
**Experiment**



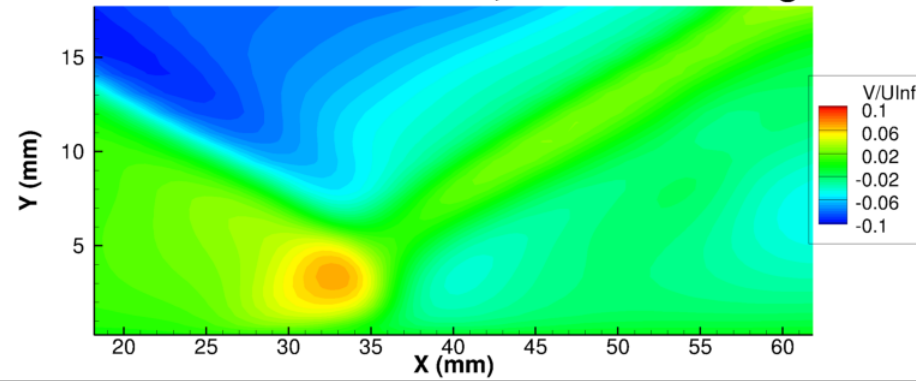
**Experiment**



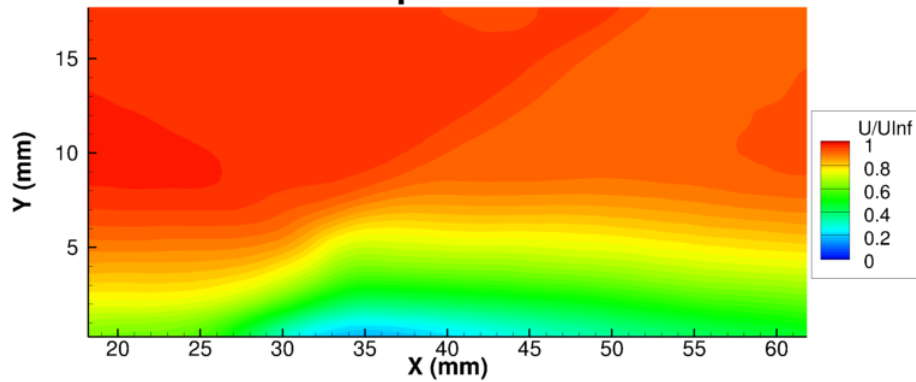
**Standard Case CFD, with Medium Lag**



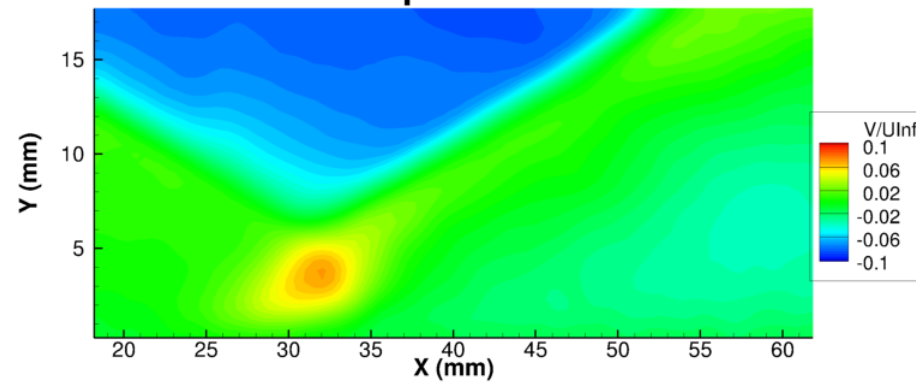
**Standard Case CFD, with Medium Lag**



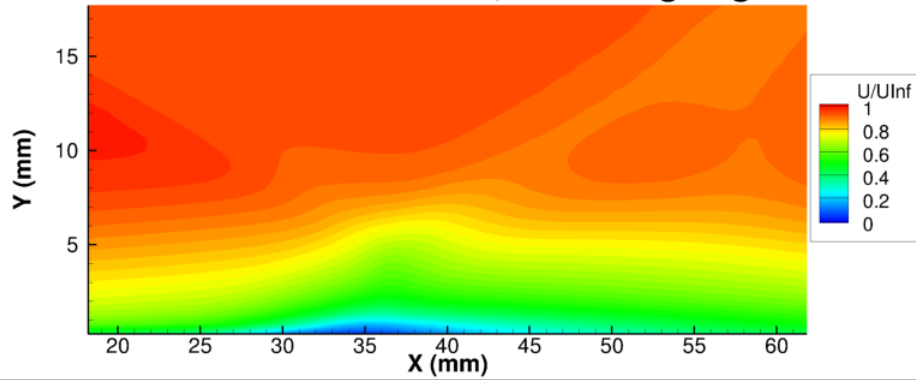
**Experiment**



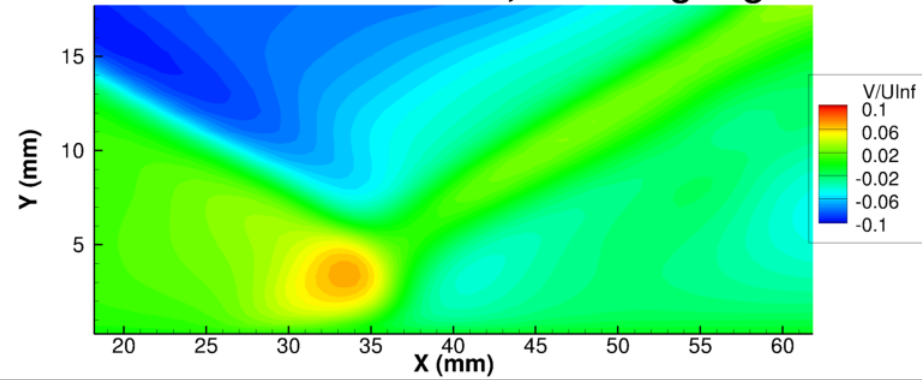
**Experiment**



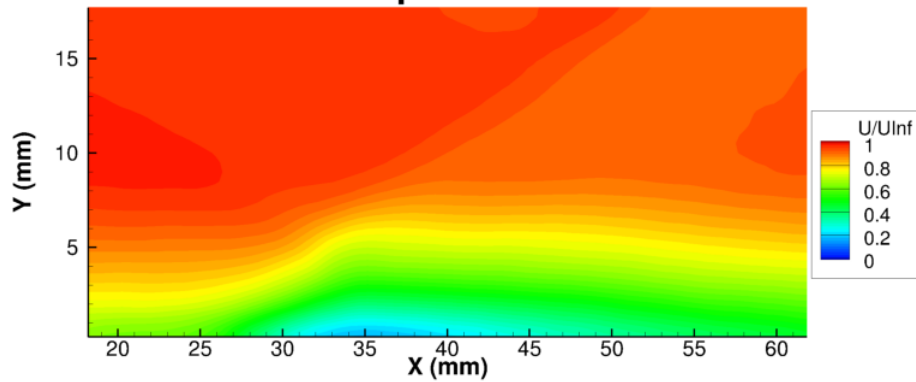
**Standard Case CFD, with Long Lag**



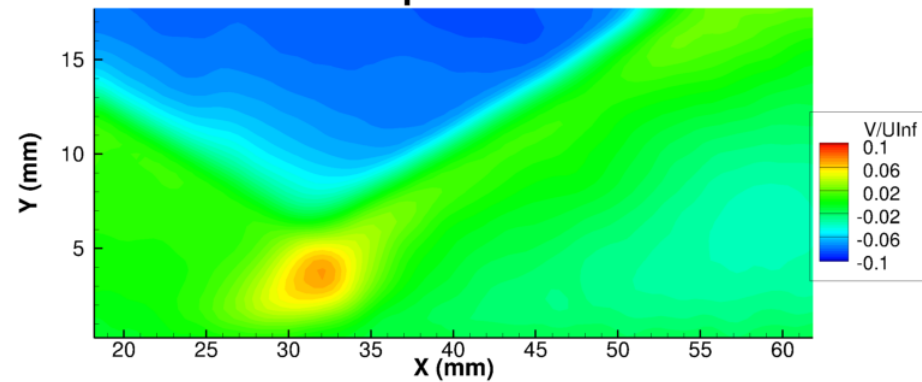
**Standard Case CFD, with Long Lag**

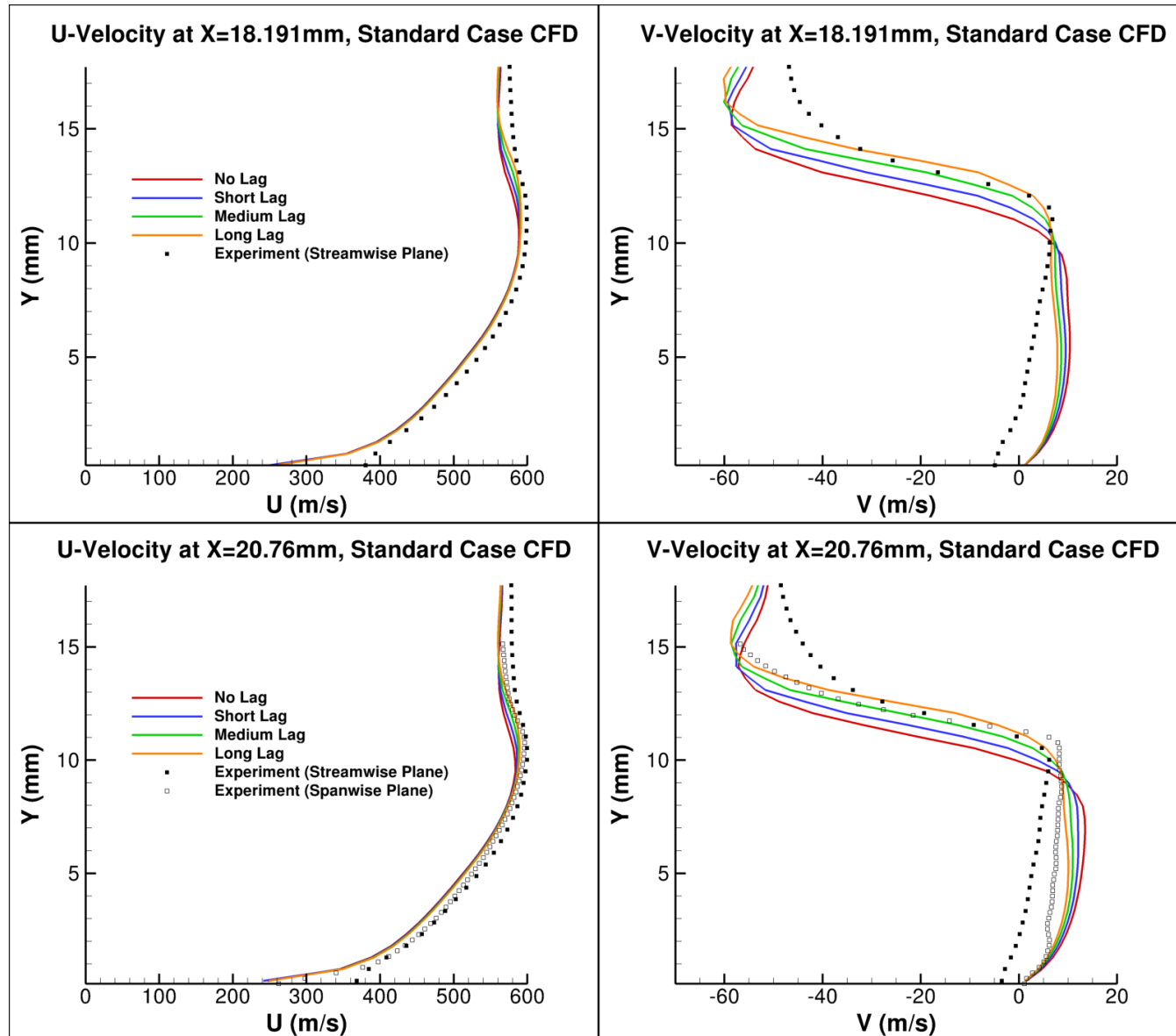


**Experiment**



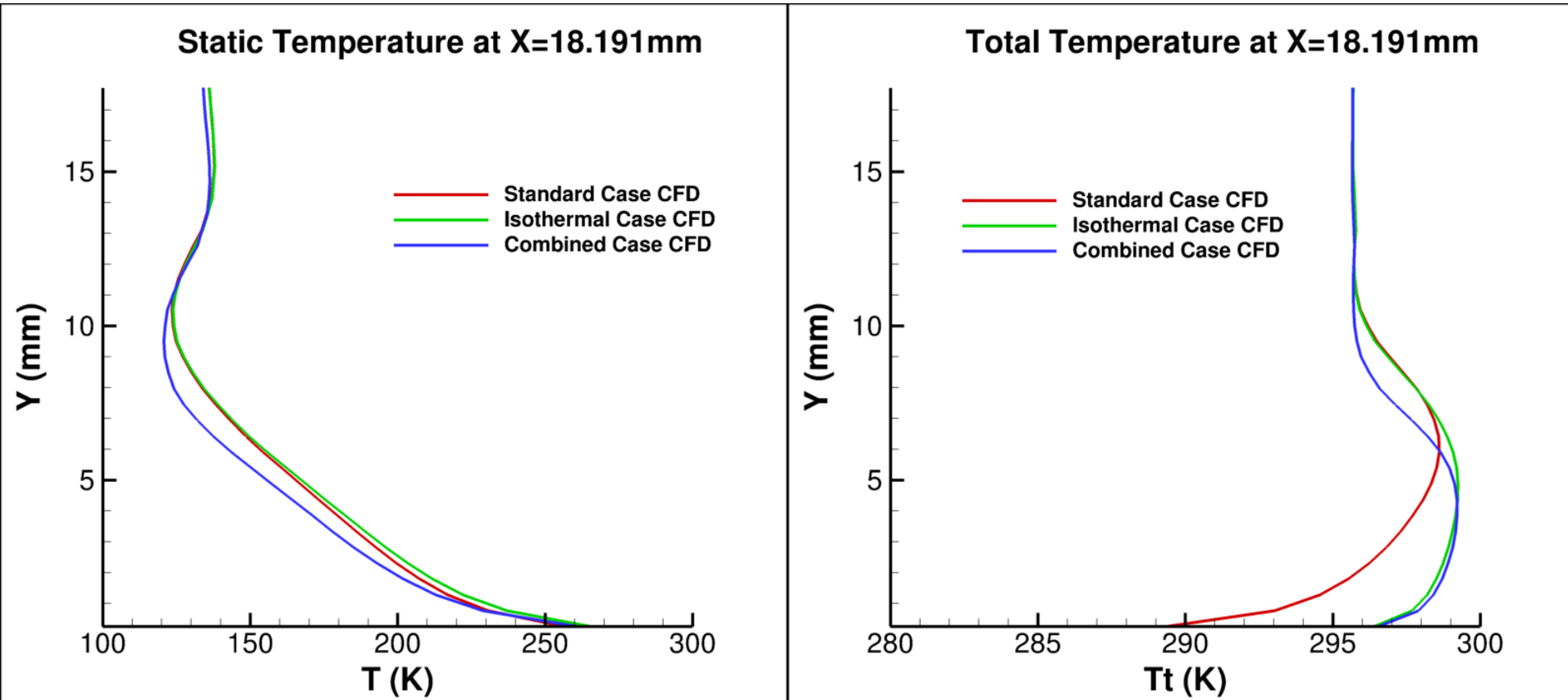
**Experiment**





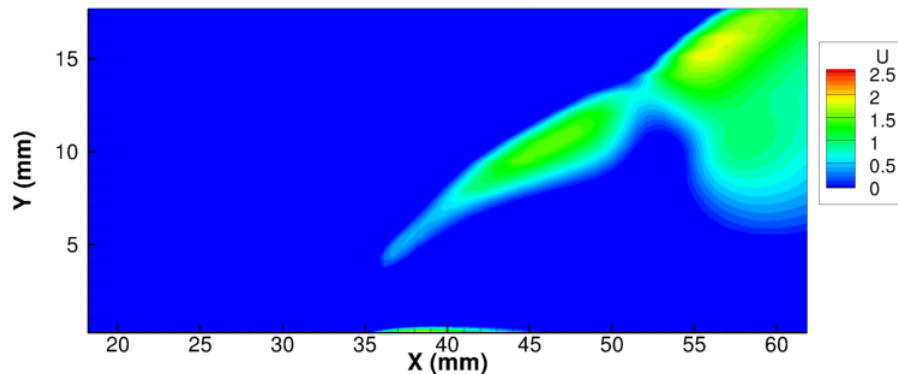


# Isothermal Case

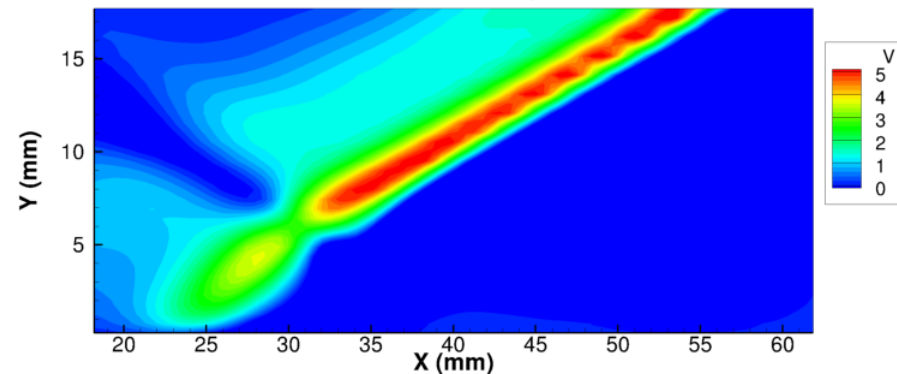


$$\frac{T_{aw}}{T_{\infty}} = 1 + \frac{r_c}{2} (\gamma - 1) M_{\infty}^2 \quad r_c = 92.3\%$$

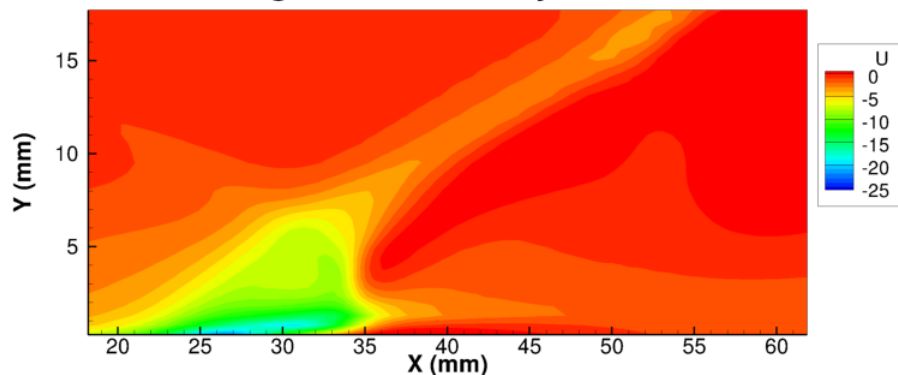
Positive U-Velocity Difference



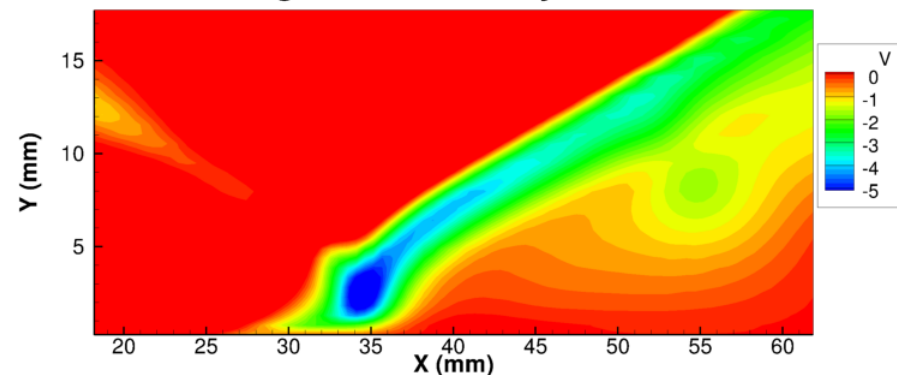
Positive V-Velocity Difference



Negative U-Velocity Difference



Negative V-Velocity Difference



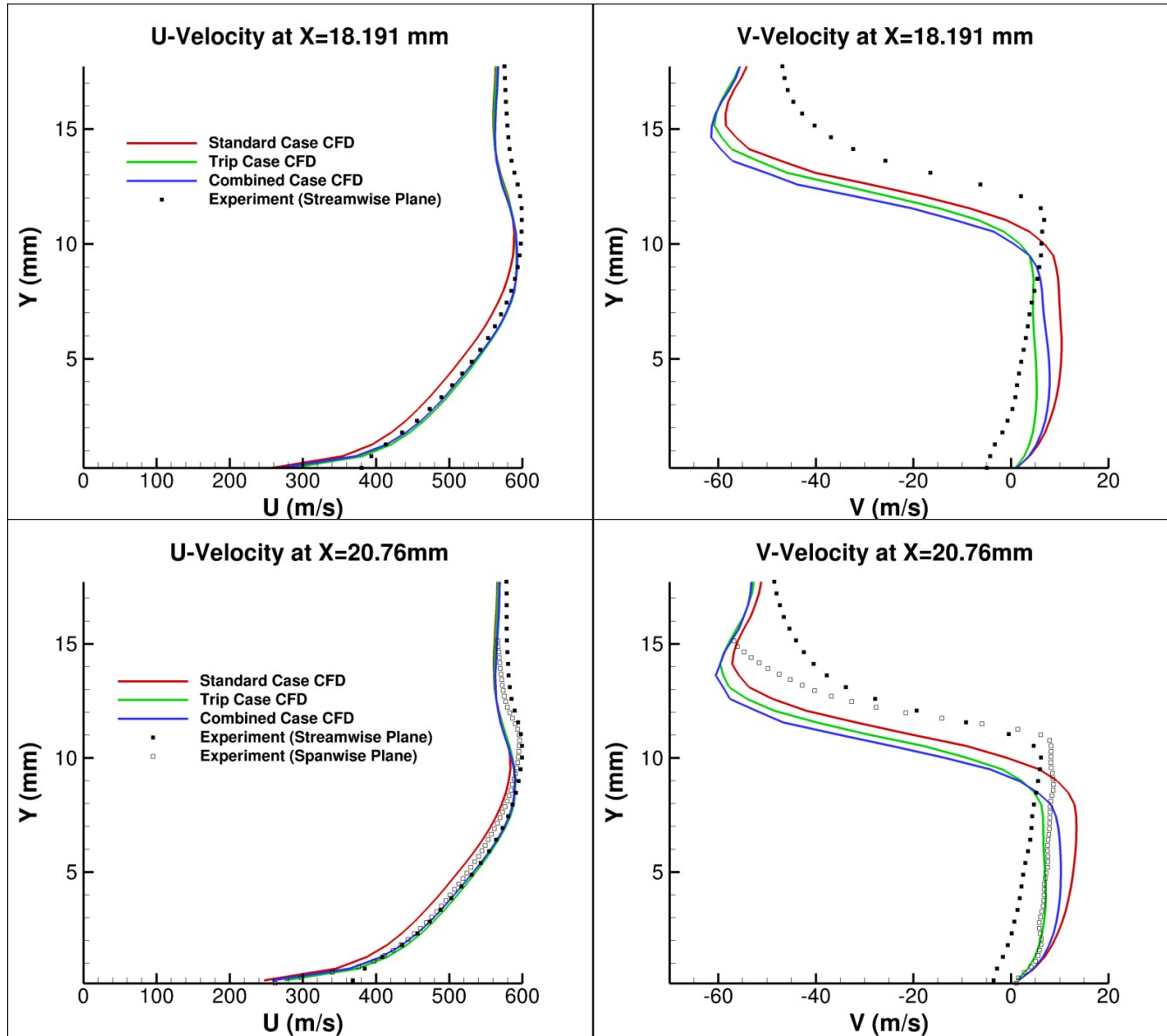
Isothermal case shifts interaction region slightly upstream

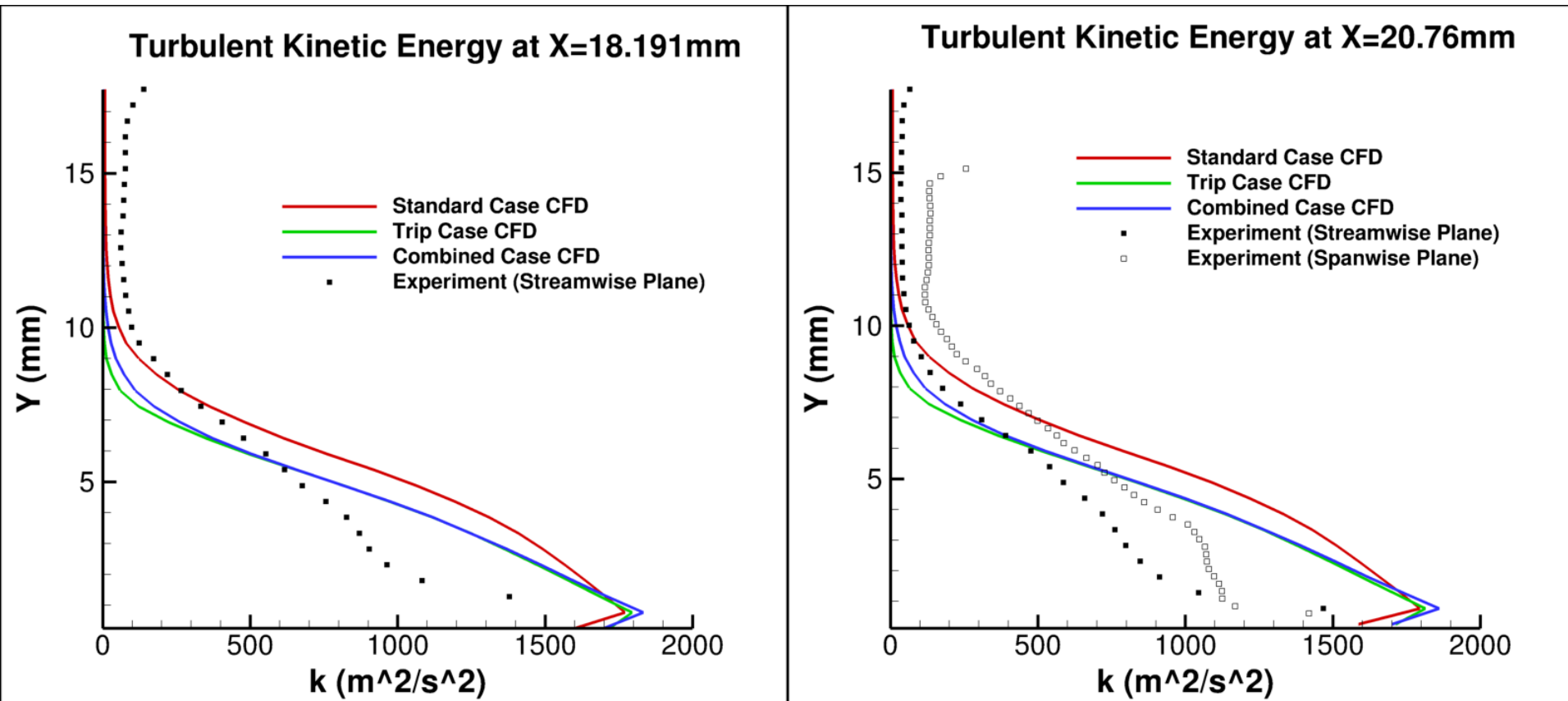
Difference=Isothermal-Standard





# Trip Case

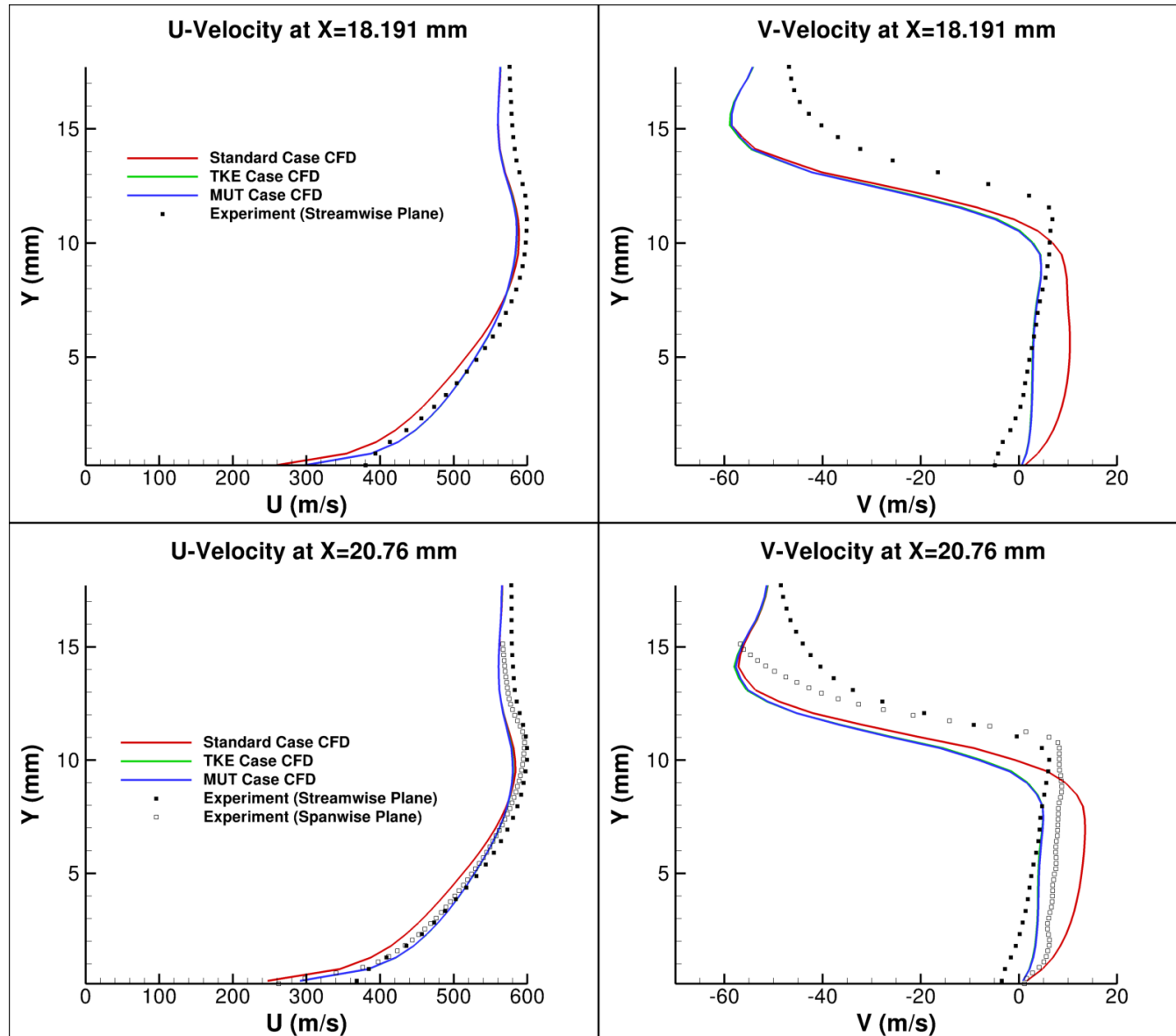


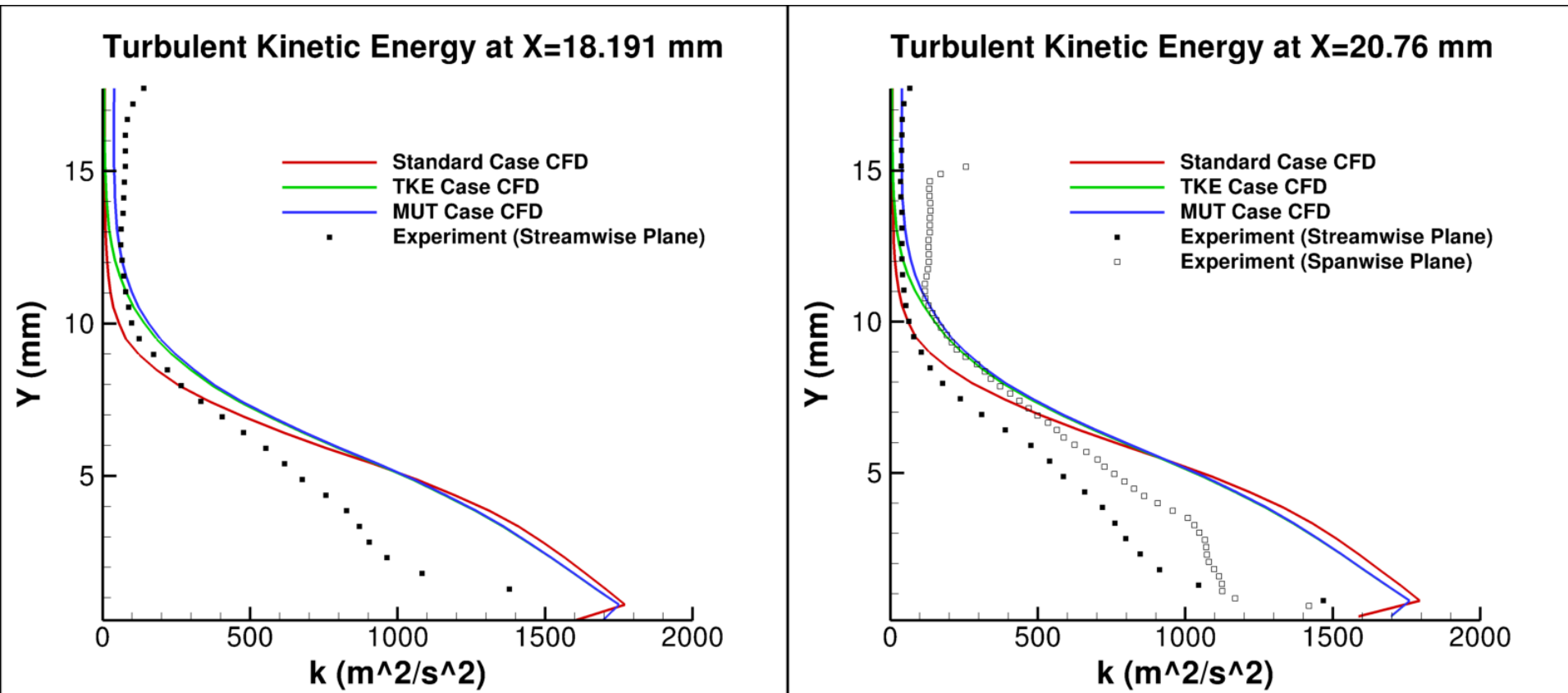


CFD turbulent kinetic energy lower in the freestream



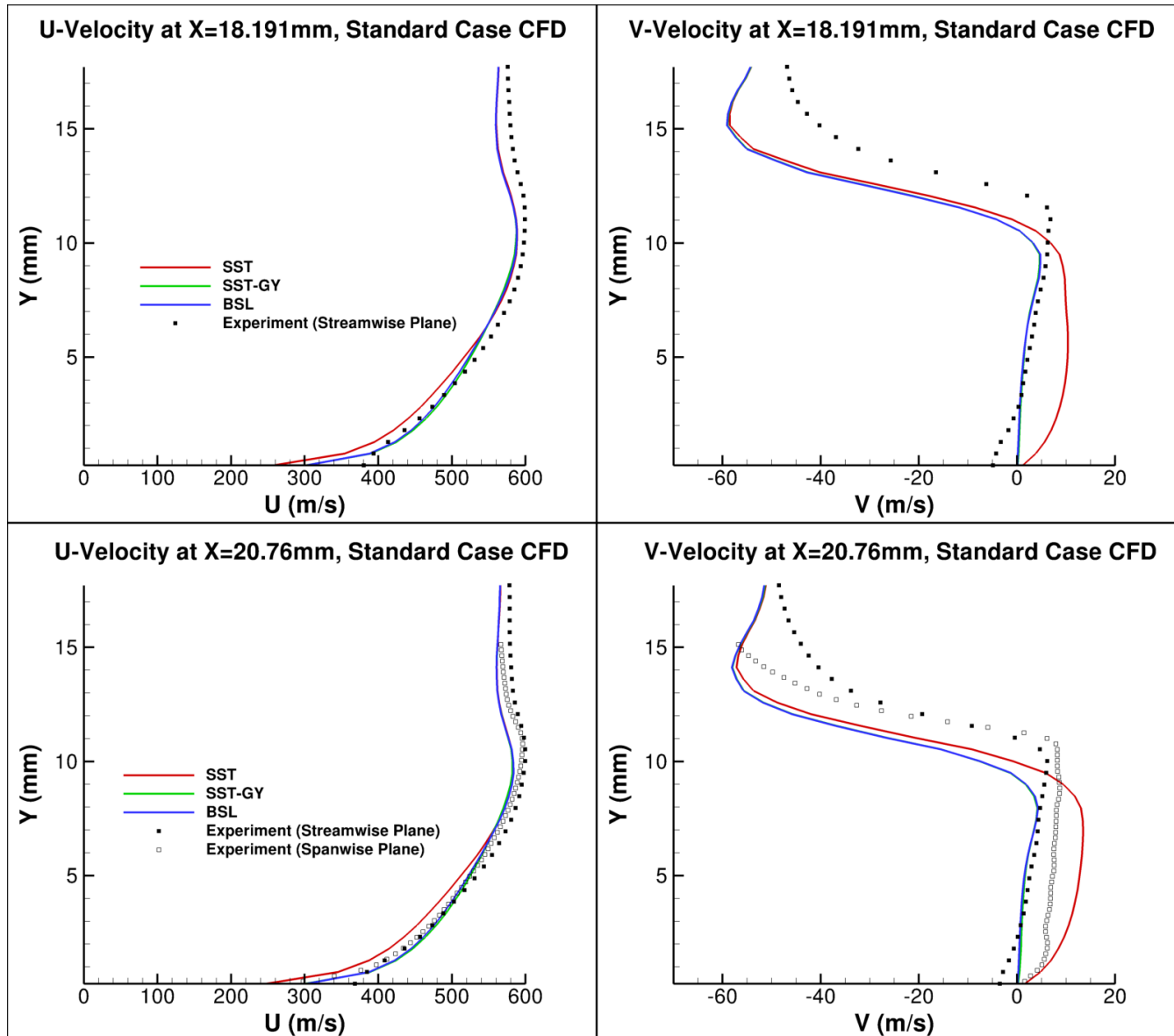
# TKE and MUT Cases





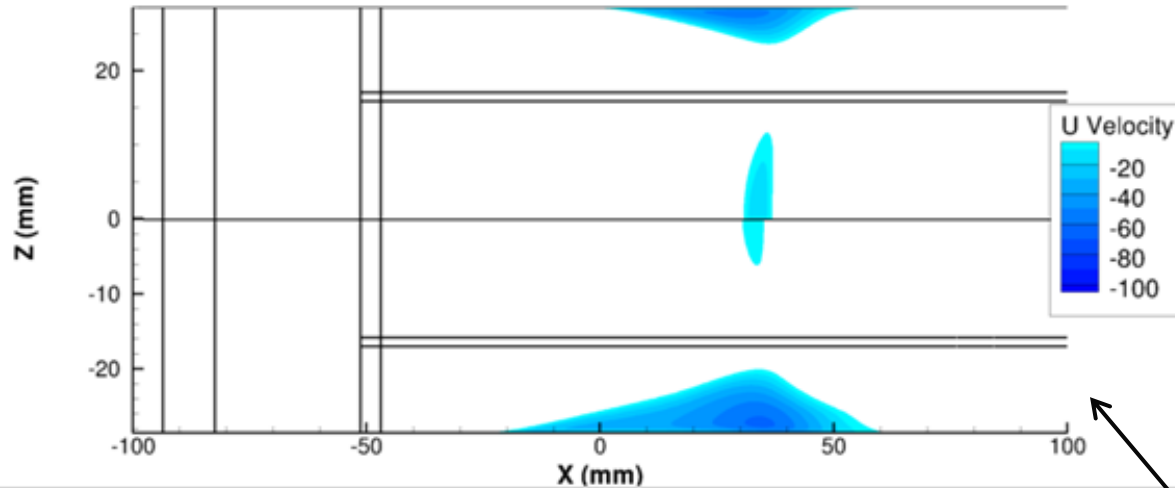
Increase in freestream TKE results in better agreement with freestream experimental data

# Turbulence Model Effects

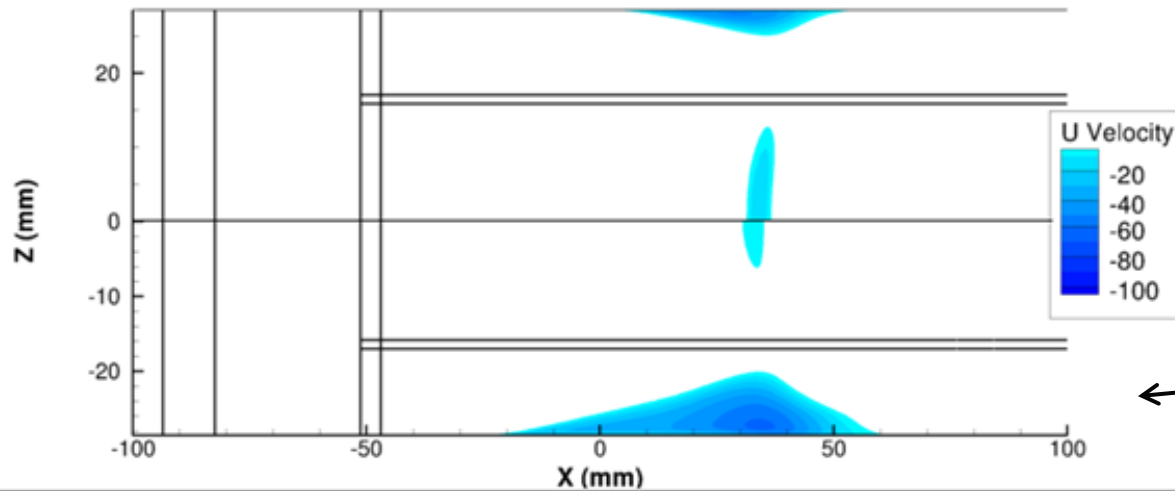




## Standard Case CFD with SST-GY



## Standard Case CFD with BSL



$$b^*_{SST} = 1.53\%$$

$$b^*_{SST-GY} = 1.51\%$$

$$b^*_{BSL} = 1.49\%$$

$$b^*_{Laminar} = 1.11\%$$

$$\dot{m}^* = (1 - b^*) \dot{m}^*_{ideal}$$

SST

 $U < 0$



# Metrics

# Error Metric

U Error		V Error	
0.02373	Q	0.008947	Expt.
0.02633	B	0.01158	Standard (Medium Lag)
0.02669	P	0.01185	Standard (Long Lag)
0.02676	Standard (Long Lag)	0.01224	Standard (Short Lag)
0.02747	Standard (Medium Lag)	0.01308	MUT
0.02759	G	0.01331	TKE
0.02840	F	0.01348	Combined (Medium Lag)
0.02853	Standard (Short Lag)	0.01360	Combined (Short Lag)
0.02899	M	0.01375	Combined (Long Lag)
0.02957	I	0.01377	Standard
0.02964	Standard	0.01403	Combined
0.02999	K	0.01414	Trip
0.03020	Standard (SST-GY)	0.01449	B
0.03025	Combined (Short Lag)	0.01514	Isothermal
0.03035	N	0.01621	Modified Geometry
0.03036	Combined (Medium Lag)	0.01682	P
0.03043	TKE	0.01716	G
0.03043	MUT	0.01729	F
0.03047	Combined	0.01771	M
0.03064	Combined (Long Lag)	0.01828	Q
0.03090	Isothermal	0.01867	K
0.03114	Modified Geometry	0.01917	N
0.03115	Standard (BSL)	0.01950	Standard (SST-GY)
0.03129	O	0.01961	O
0.03163	Trip	0.02227	Standard (BSL)
0.03473	Expt.	0.02344	J
0.03571	H	0.02348	Combined (SST-GY)
0.03739	Combined (SST-GY)	0.02576	Combined (BSL)
0.03856	Combined (BSL)	0.02721	H
0.03980	L	0.03883	L
0.03995	J	0.04002	I

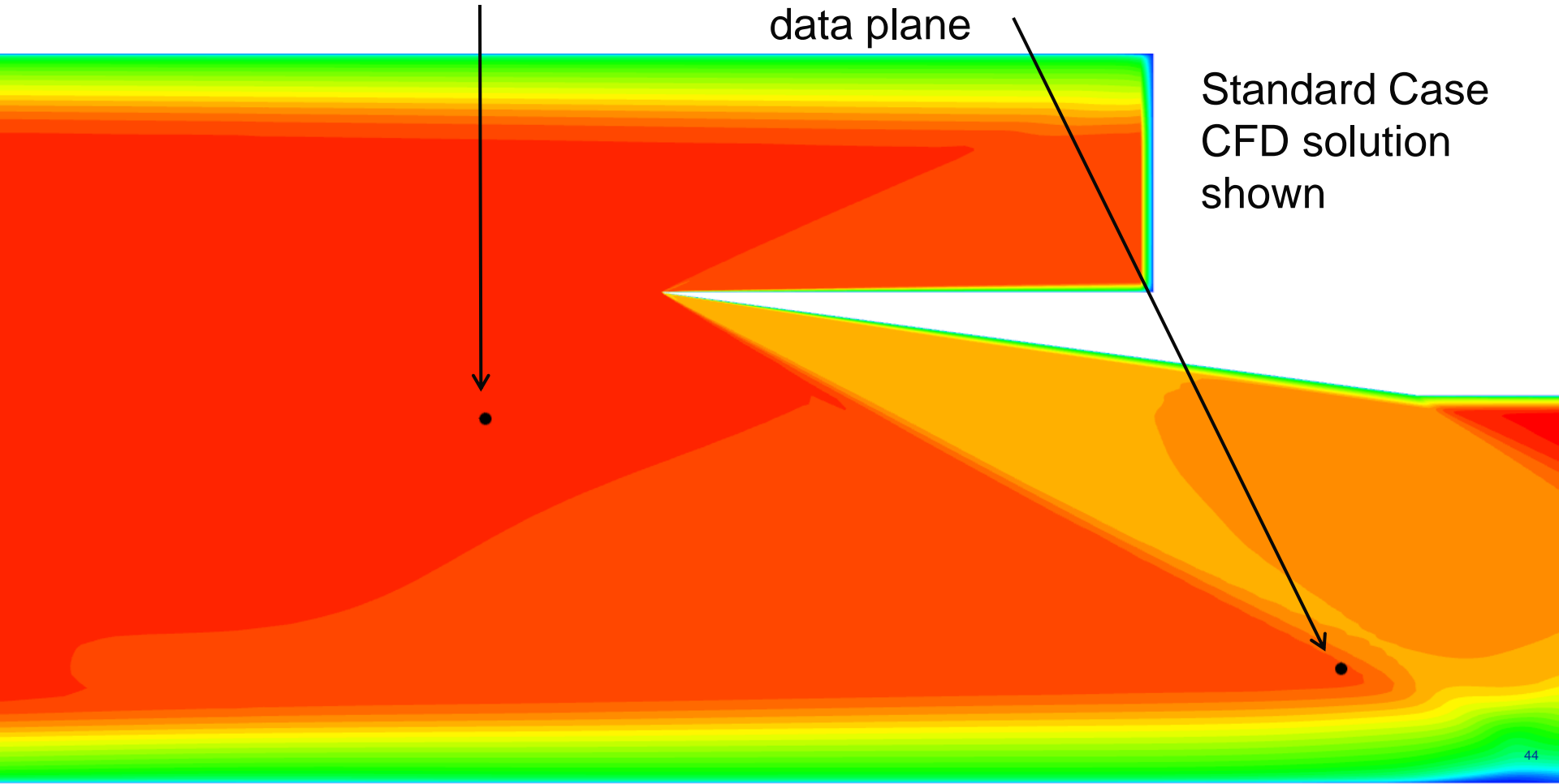
Note all prior workshop CFD analyses utilized a total temperature of 293 K while the new CFD analyses utilized a total temperature of 295.7 K.

# Point Comparison Location

**A:** Taken at center-height, center-span

**B:** Point of most upstream  $U_{\max}$  within experimental data plane

Standard Case CFD solution shown

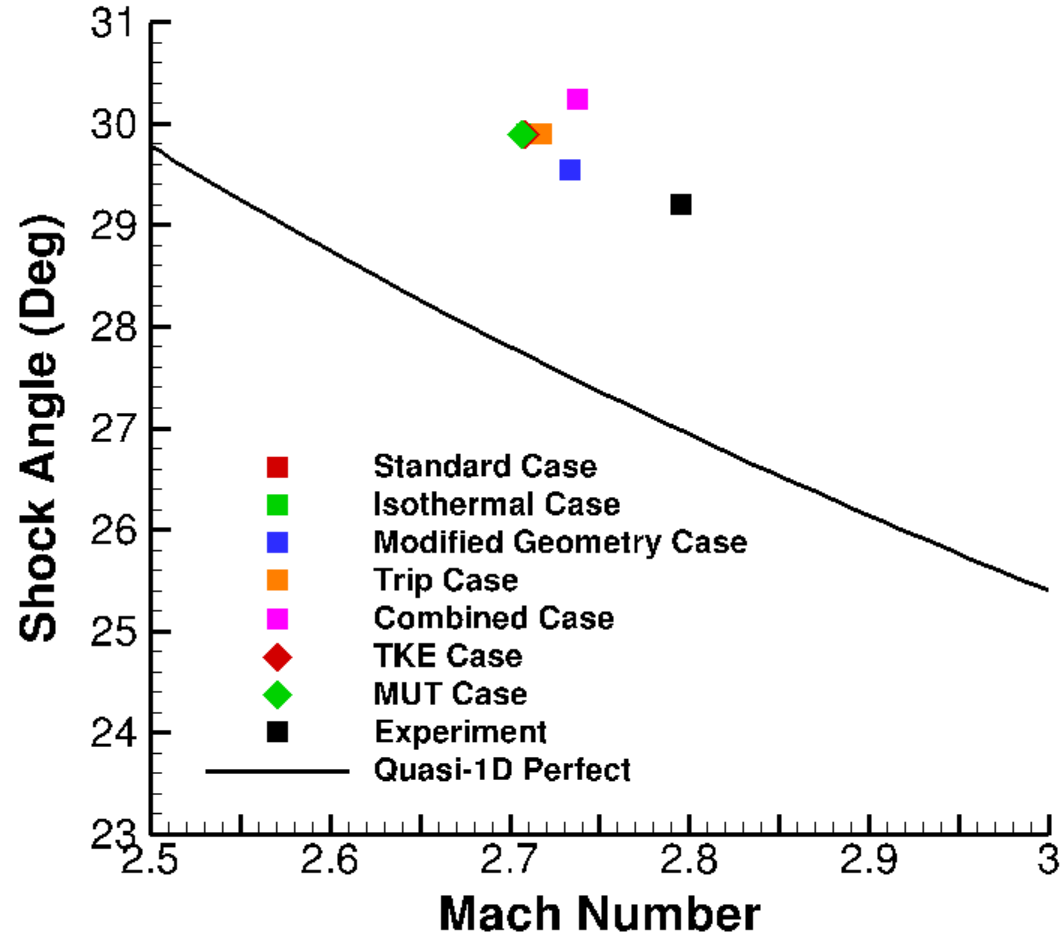


# U Velocity Deltas

Case	Point A		Point B	
	U (m/s)	$\Delta U$ (m/s)	U (m/s)	$\Delta U$ (m/s)
<b>Standard</b>	594.600	0.000	587.042	0.000
<b>Isothermal</b>	594.454	-0.146	586.377	-0.665
<b>Modified Geometry</b>	596.567	1.967	586.413	-0.629
<b>Trip</b>	595.186	0.586	587.737	0.695
<b>Combined</b>	596.980	2.380	587.038	-0.004
<b>Experiment</b>	-	-	599.330	12.288

$\Delta$ =Case-Standard

# Shock Angle





# Conclusions

- CFD analyses were performed and generally under predicted the freestream velocities but with improvements.
  - Improved modeling.
  - The flow was shown to be most likely transitional downstream of the throat.
  - SST likely has corner separation too large, which was reduced with SST-GY and BSL.

# Conclusions

- A fraction of the measured PIV lag was used with a simple model to modify the CFD solutions.
  - Showed improved comparisons to the experimental data.
  - Future comparisons should have the CFD results augmented in a post-processing step to calculate particle velocities.
- New complimentary metrics:
  - max  $u$  velocity
  - shock angle

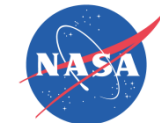


# Future Work

- Sensitivities to address:
  - Additional geometric parameters
  - Turbulence model and parameters
  - Heat transfer boundary conditions
    - Conjugate heat transfer
  - Boundary-layer transition/trip location and model

# Future Work

- The simplified PIV model should be improved on.
  - Calculating the particle lag based on the forces exerted on the individual particles by the air (including particle size distribution).
  - Obtaining flow field snapshots at two instances in time.
    - Snapshots would then be processed using the same PIV post-processing algorithm used with the experimental data.



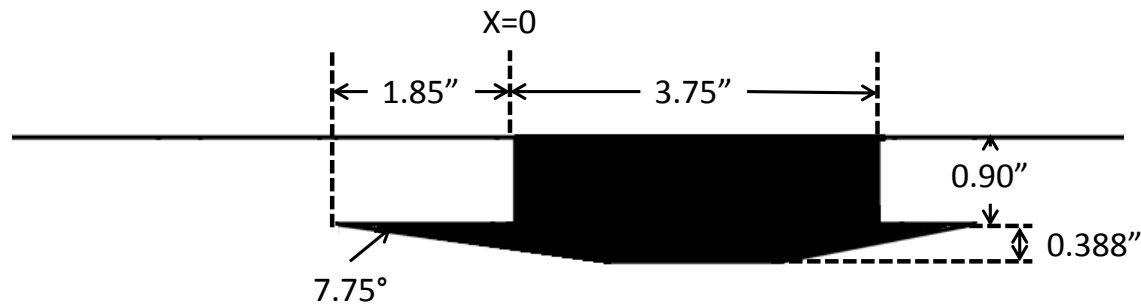
# Acknowledgements

- Air Force Research Laboratory, Air Vehicle Directorate, AFRL/RB and the interaction with the U.S. Air Force Collaborative Center for Aeronautical Sciences
- NASA Fundamental Aeronautics Program High Speed Project and the NASA High End Computing Program (HECC)
- Marshall Galbraith



# Backup Slides

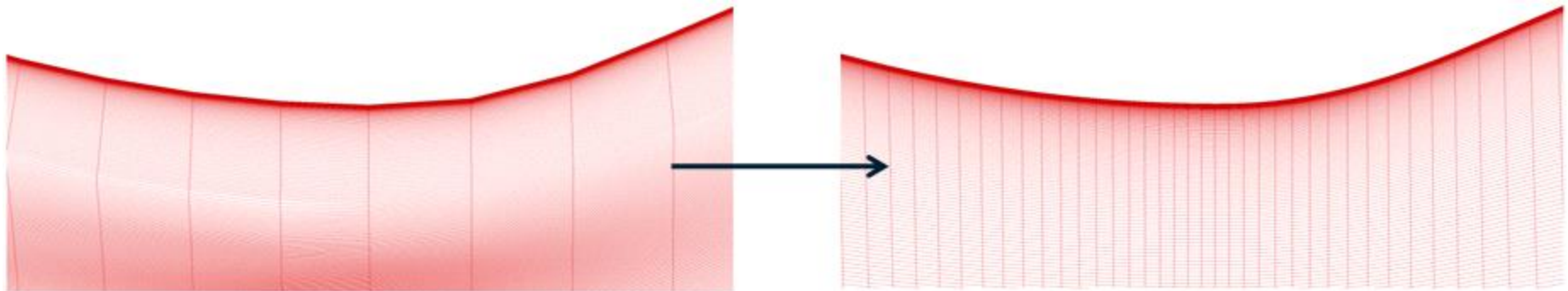
# Geometry



	Throat (in)	Test Section (in)	$A/A^*$
<b>As Designed</b>	2.25 x 0.742	2.25 x 2.75	3.7062
<b>As Installed</b>	2.25 x 0.725	2.25 x 2.72	3.7847

Error of "As Installed" Measurement: +/- 0.005 in

# Throat Modification



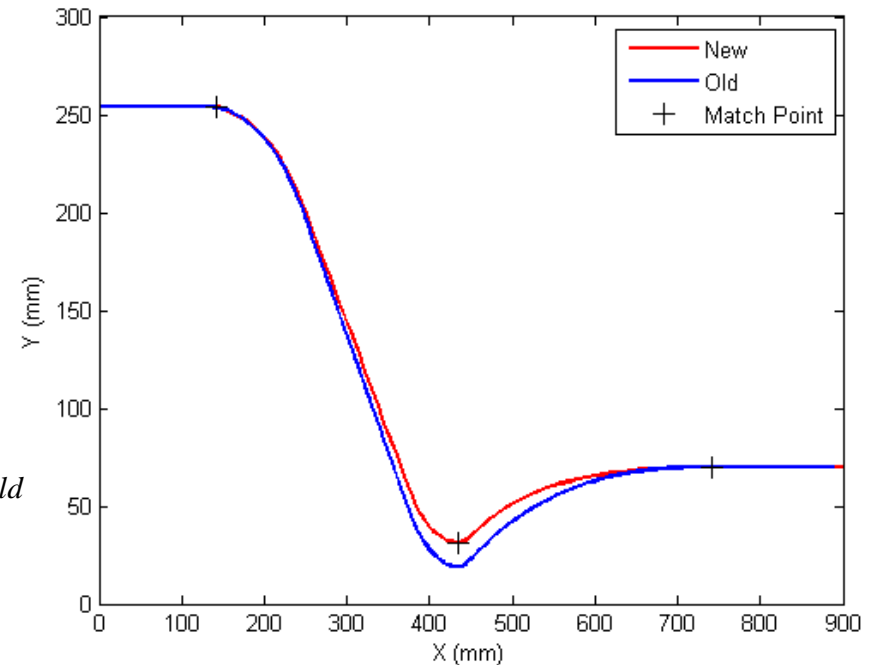
Added an additional 50 grid points to base grid to define the nozzle contour

# Grid Modification

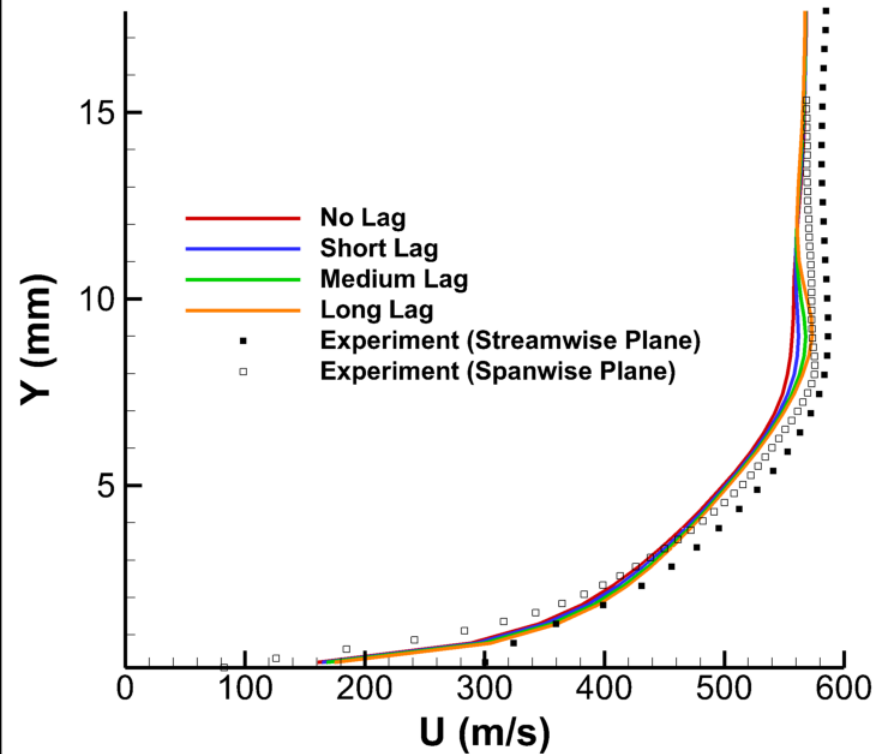
- Raised bottom wall.
- Modified nozzle contour.

$$y_{new} = \left( y_{throat,new} - y_{throat,old} \right) \left( \frac{x_1 - x}{x_1 - x_{throat}} \right)^m + y_{old}$$

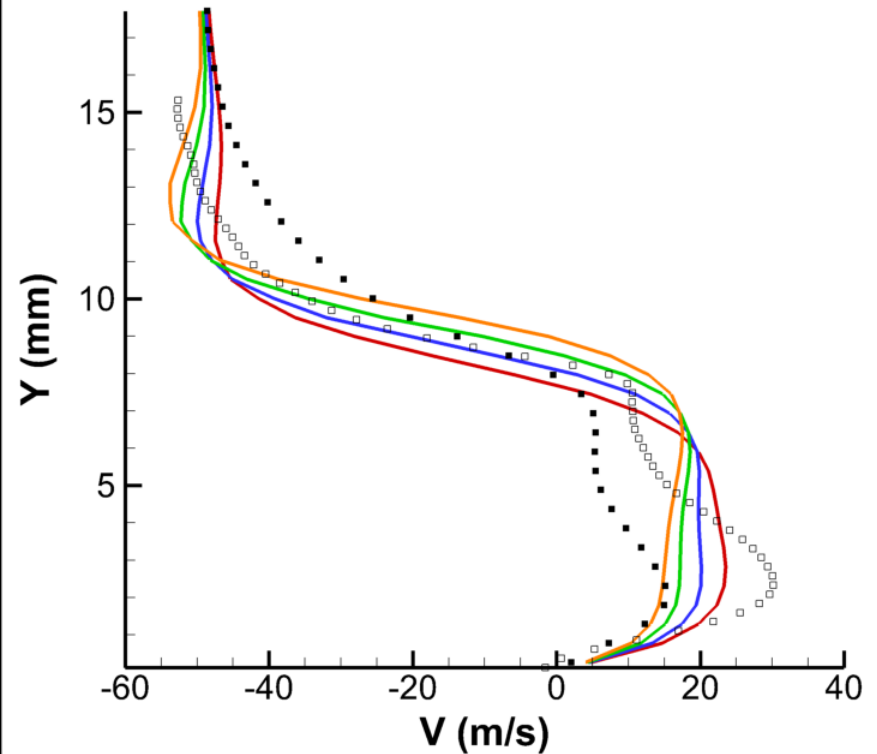
$$m = 0.5 + 1.5 \left( \frac{x_{throat} - x}{x_{throat} - x_1} \right)$$



U-Velocity at X=26.76mm, Standard Case CFD

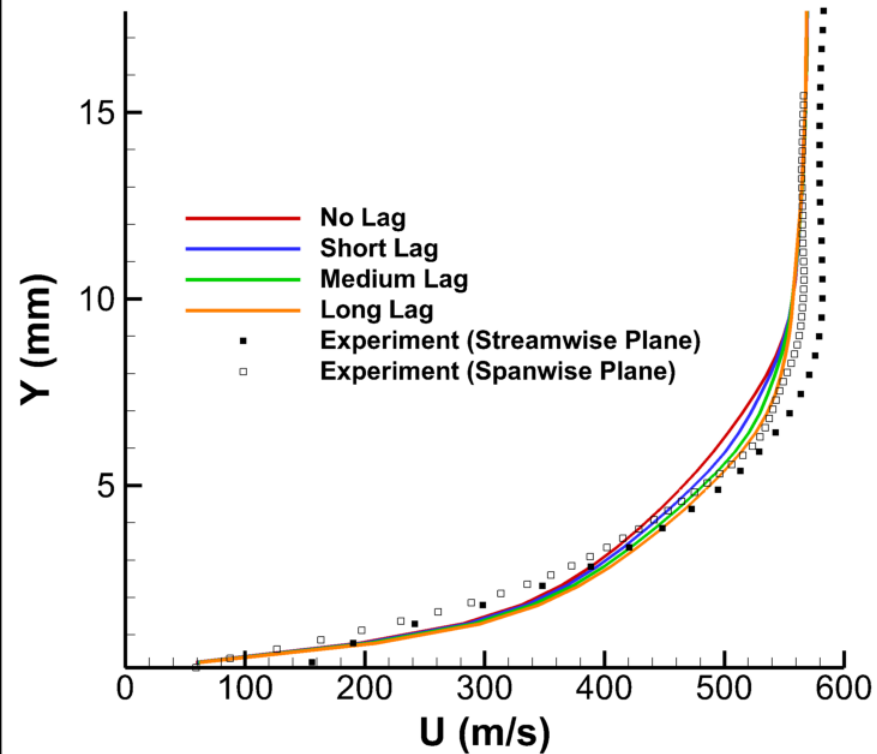


V-Velocity at X=26.76mm, Standard Case CFD

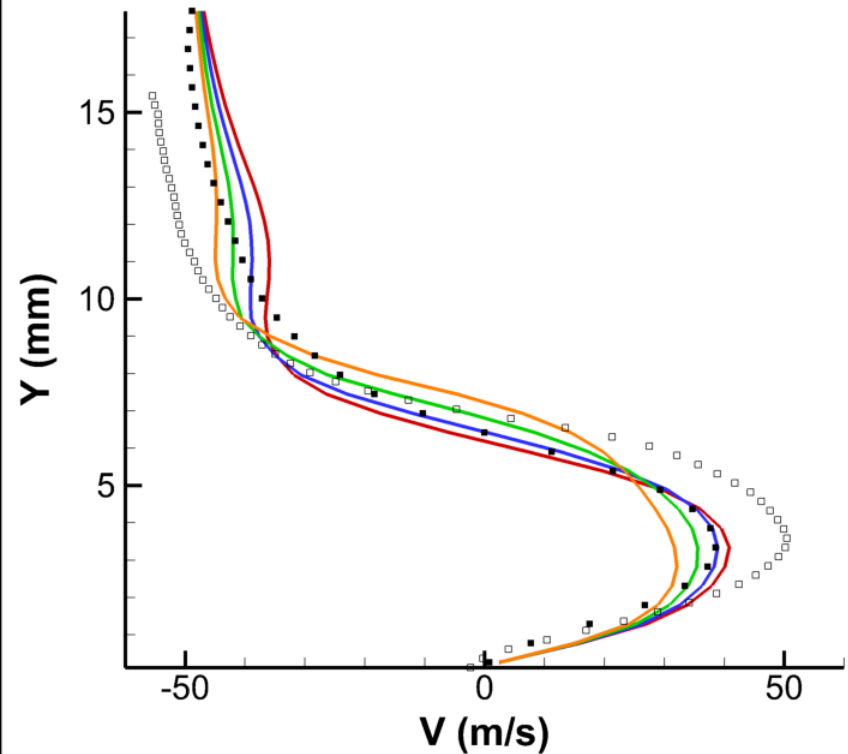


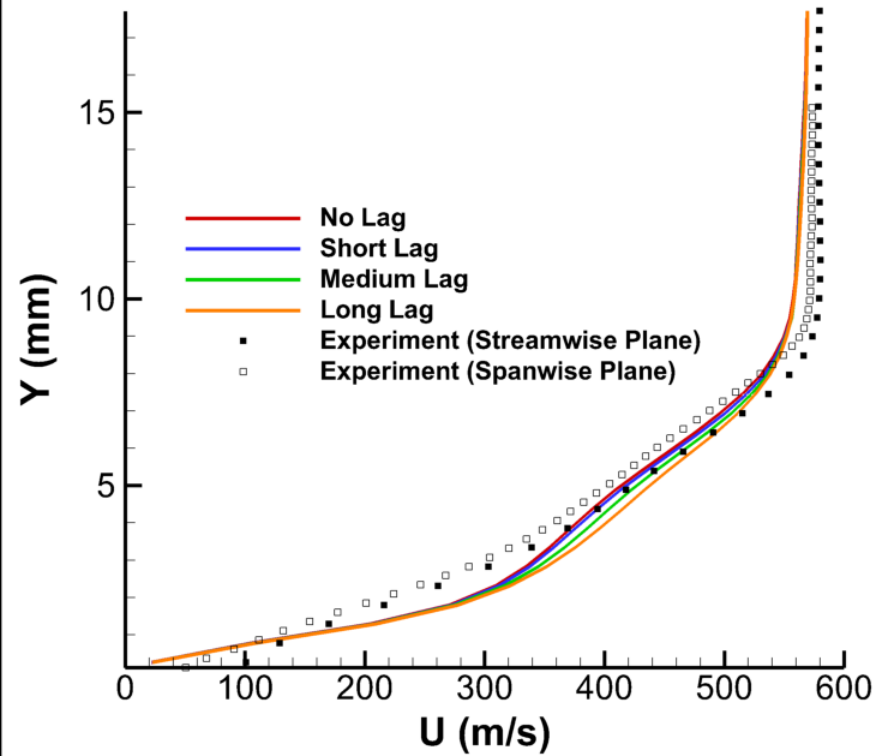
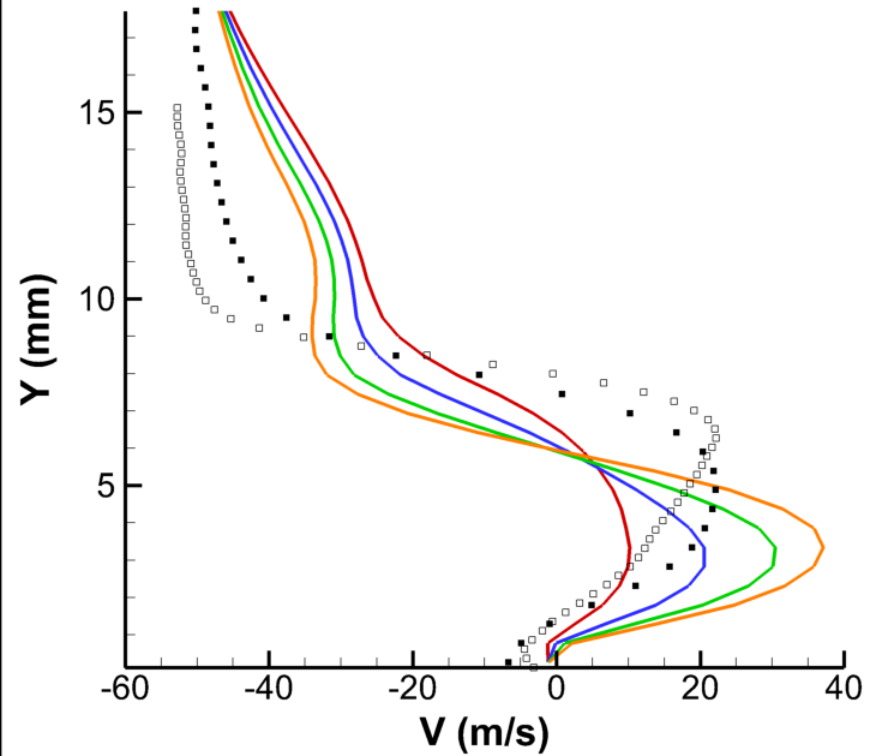


U-Velocity at X=30.76mm, Standard Case CFD

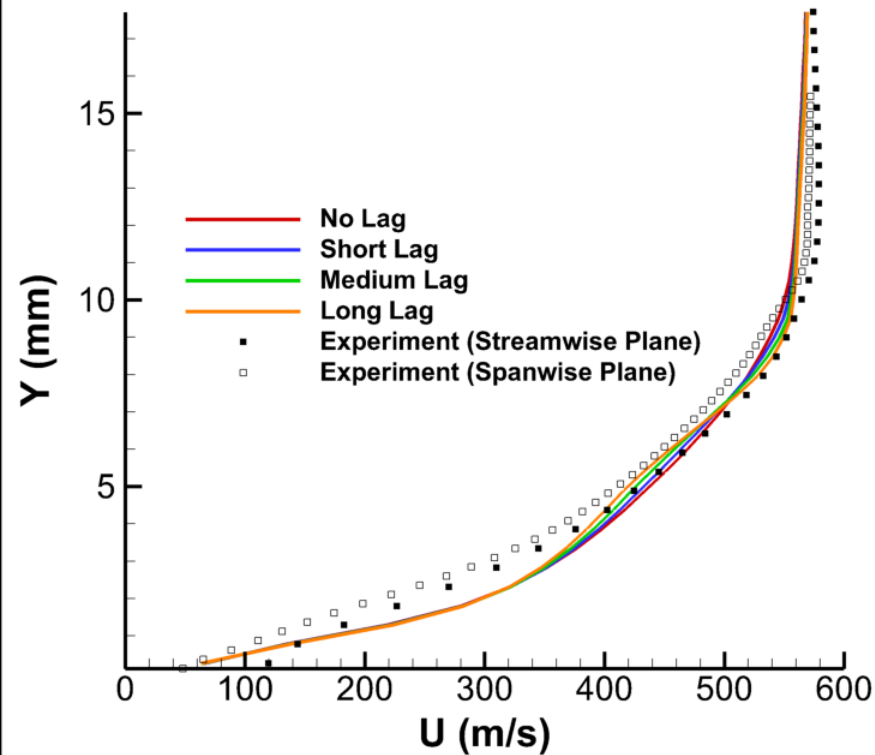


V-Velocity at X=30.76mm, Standard Case CFD

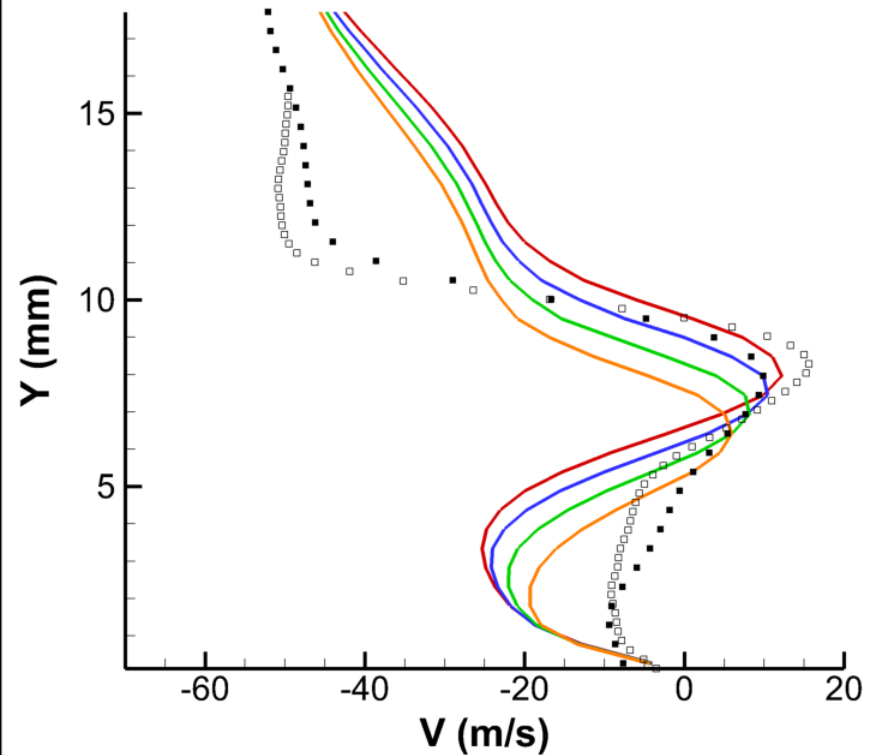


**U-Velocity at X=34.76mm, Standard Case CFD****V-Velocity at X=34.76mm, Standard Case CFD**

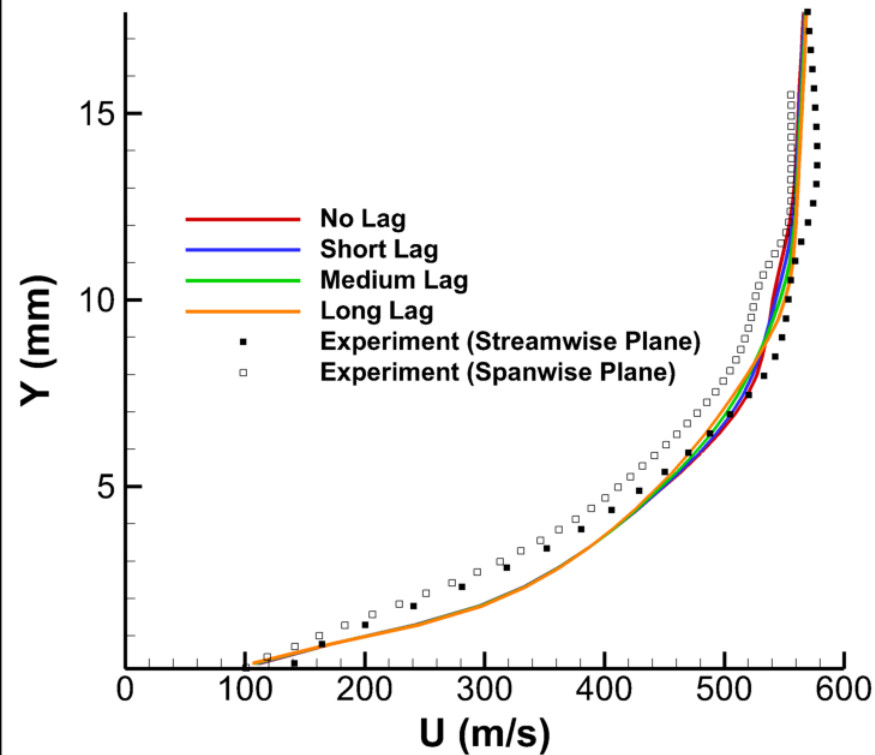
U-Velocity at X=38.76mm, Standard Case CFD



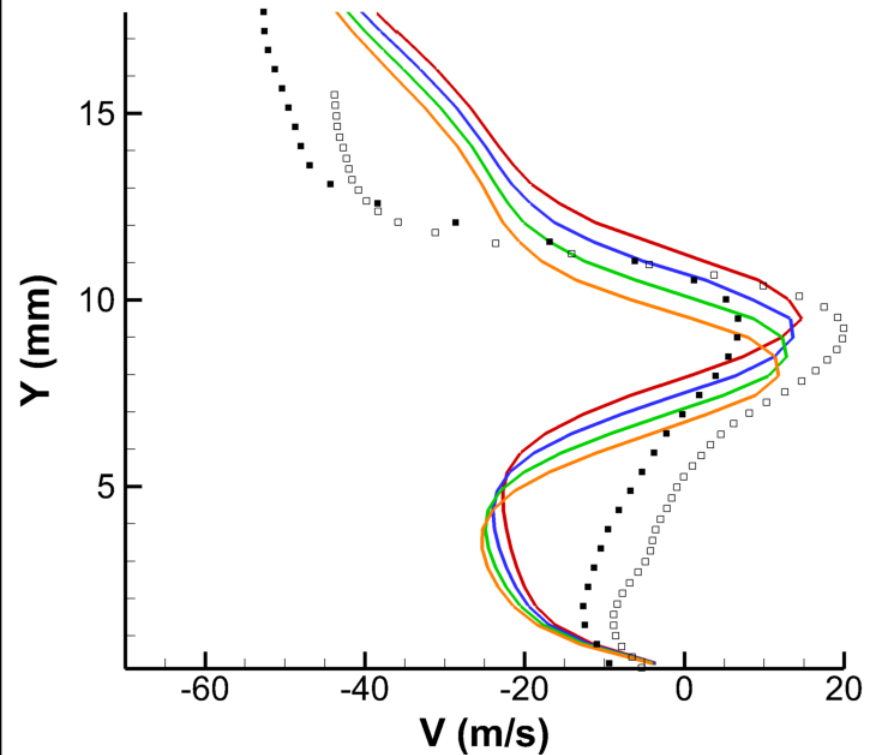
V-Velocity at X=38.76mm, Standard Case CFD

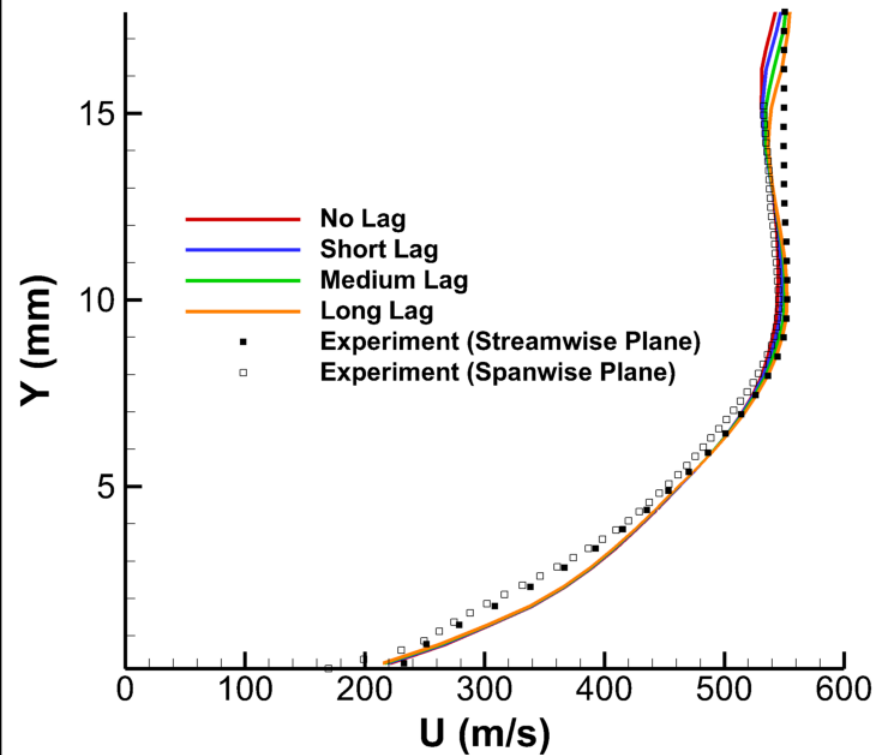
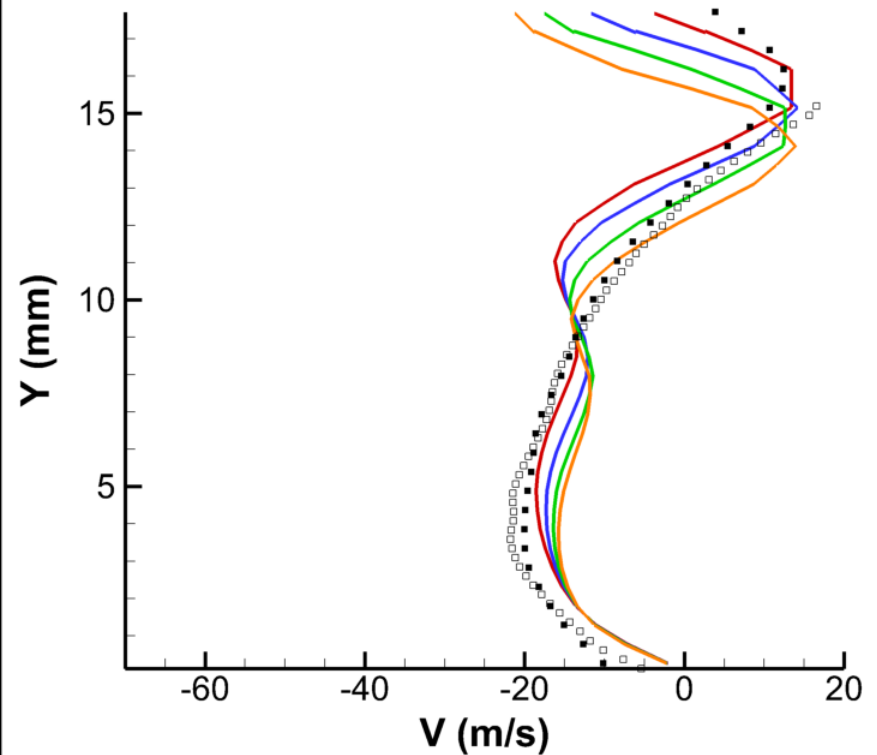


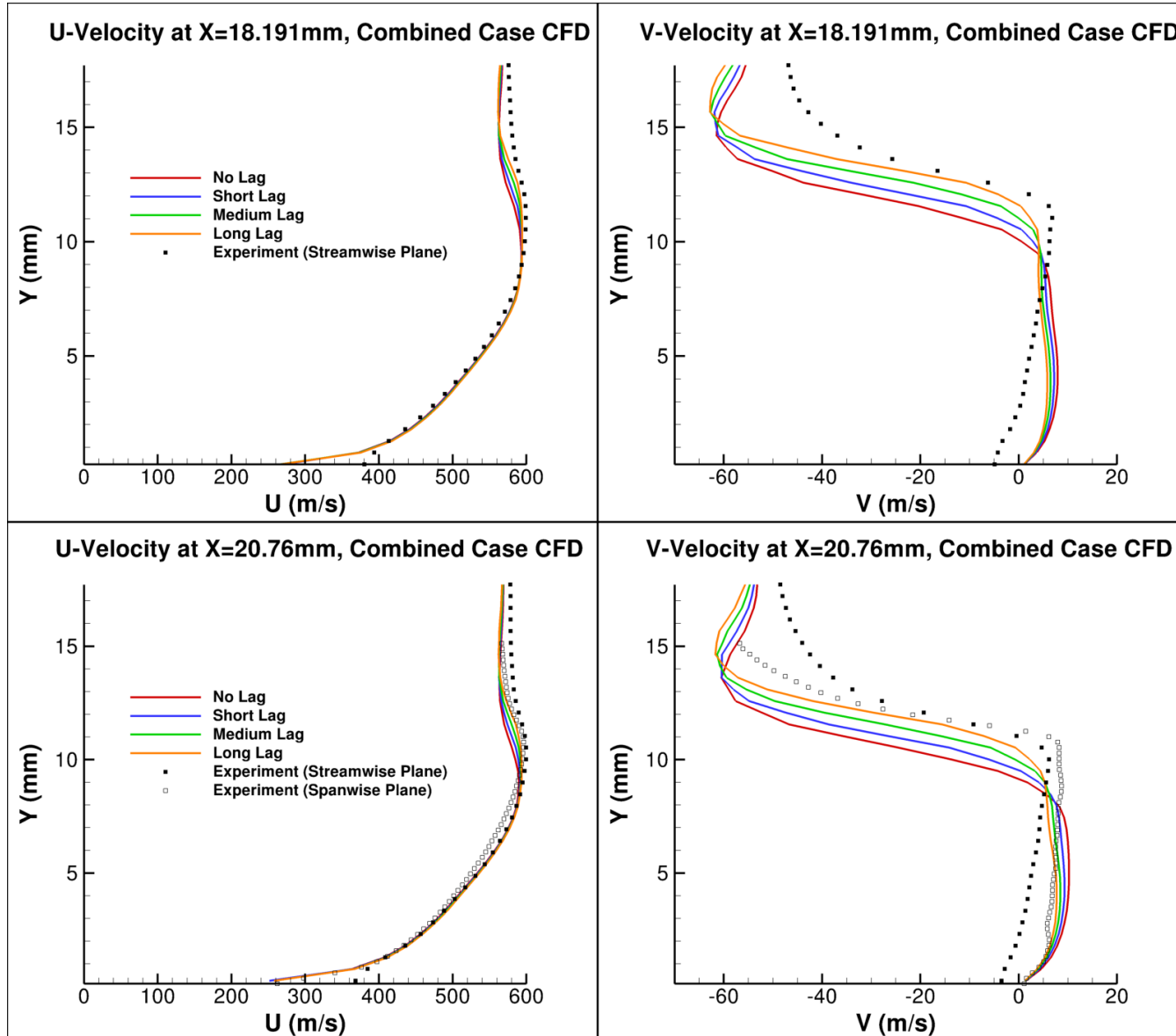
U-Velocity at X=41.76mm, Standard Case CFD



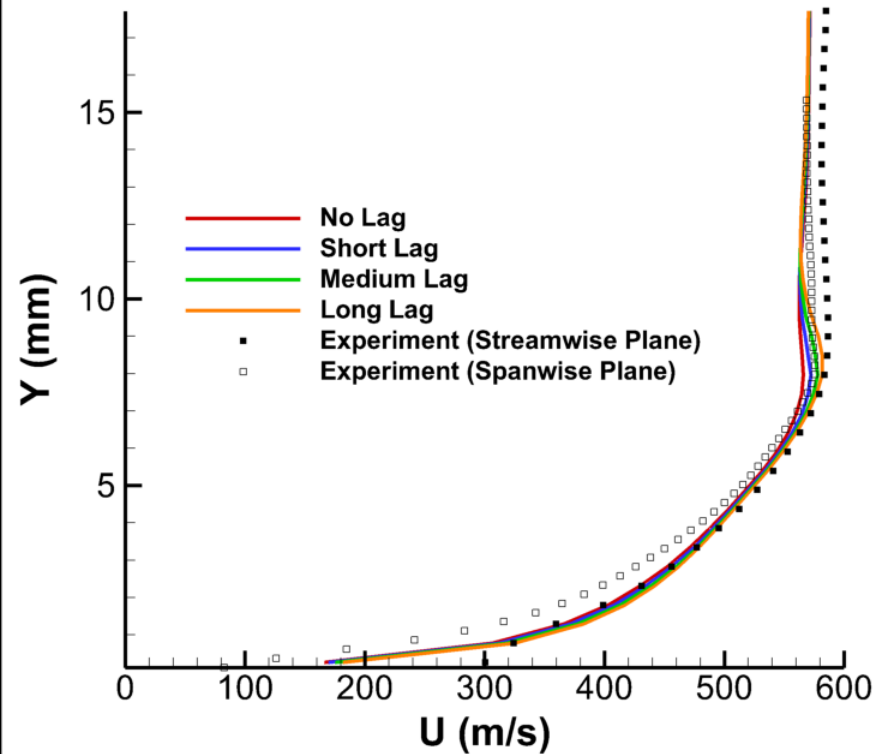
V-Velocity at X=41.76mm, Standard Case CFD



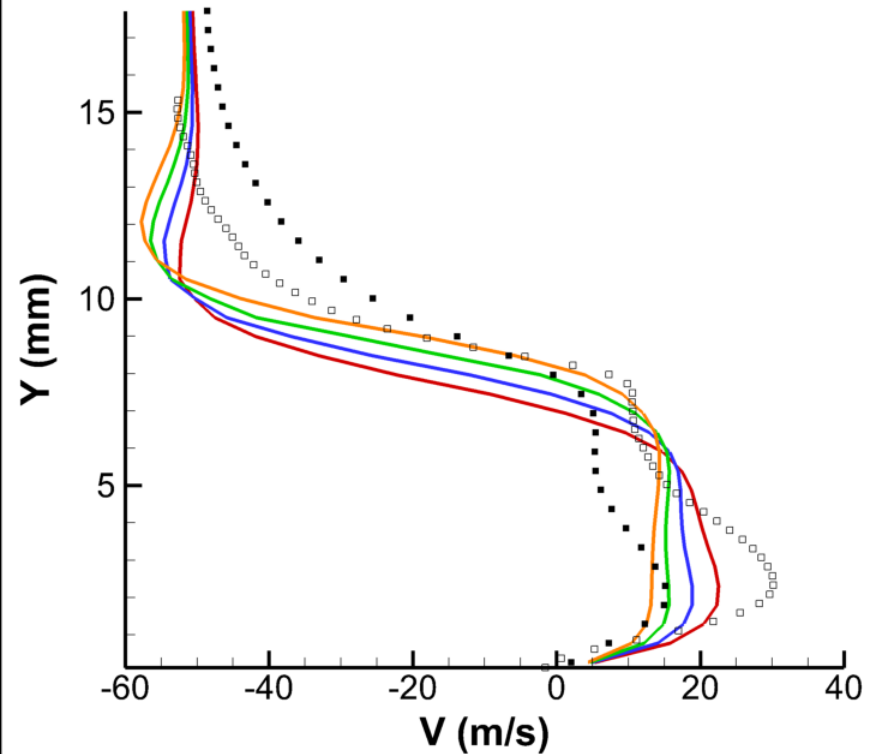
**U-Velocity at X=53.76mm, Standard Case CFD****V-Velocity at X=53.76mm, Standard Case CFD**



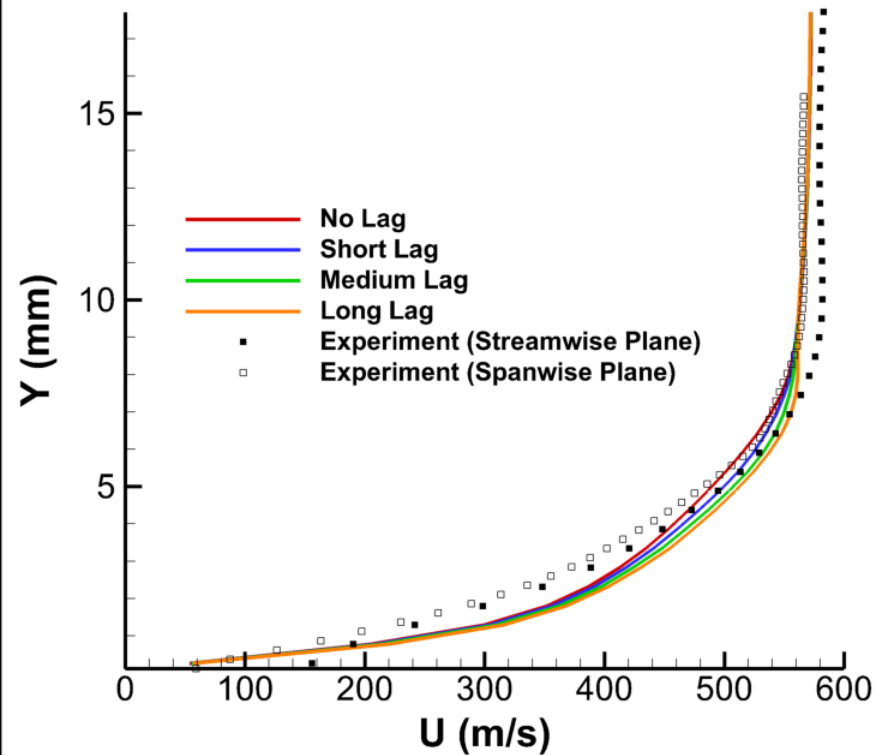
U-Velocity at X=26.76mm, Combined Case CFD



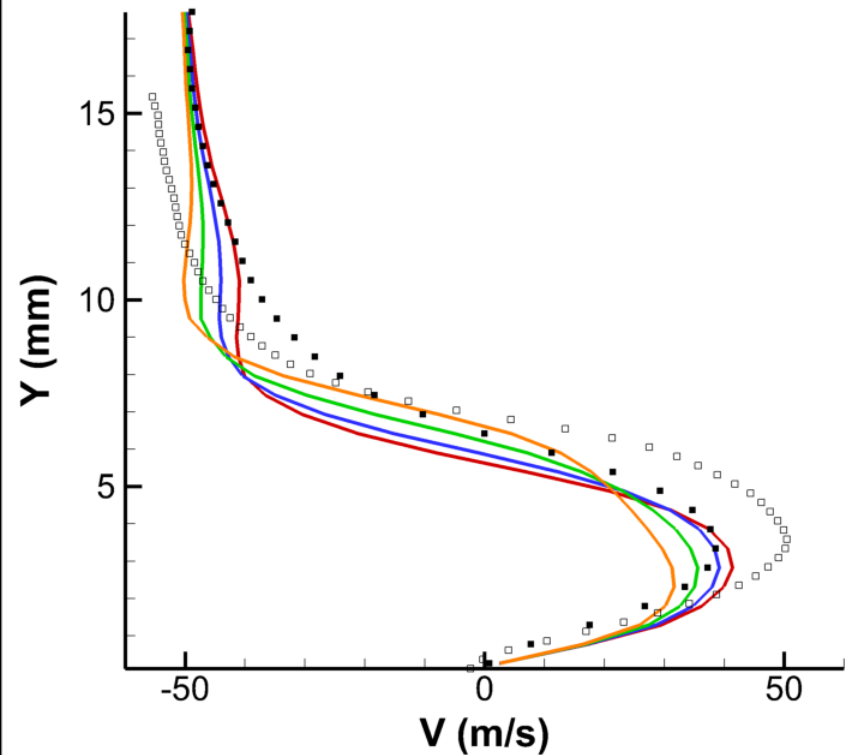
V-Velocity at X=26.76mm, Combined Case CFD



U-Velocity at X=30.76mm, Combined Case CFD

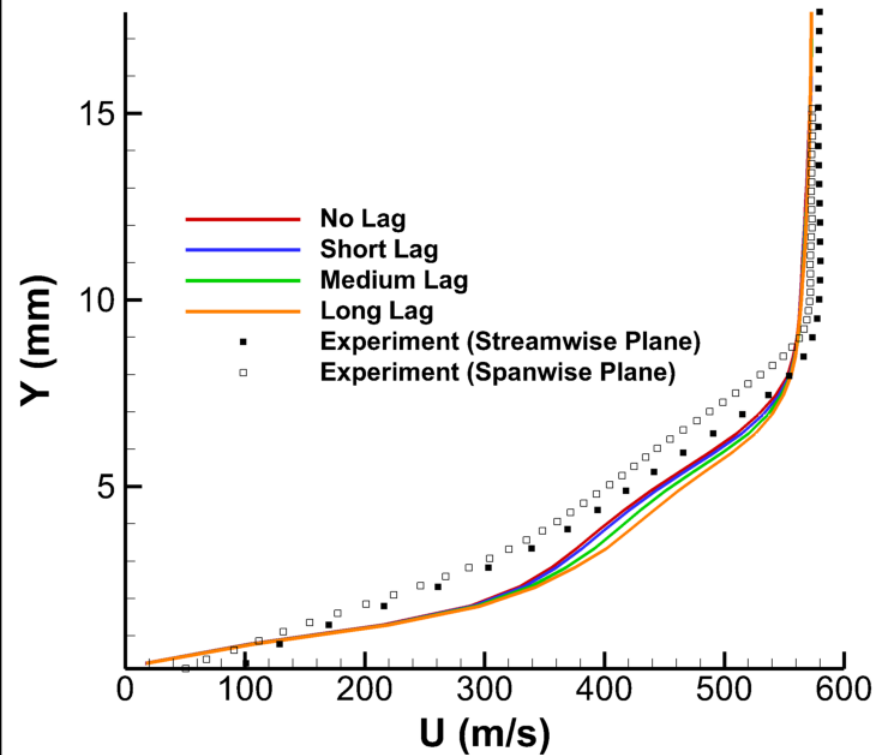


V-Velocity at X=30.76mm, Combined Case CFD

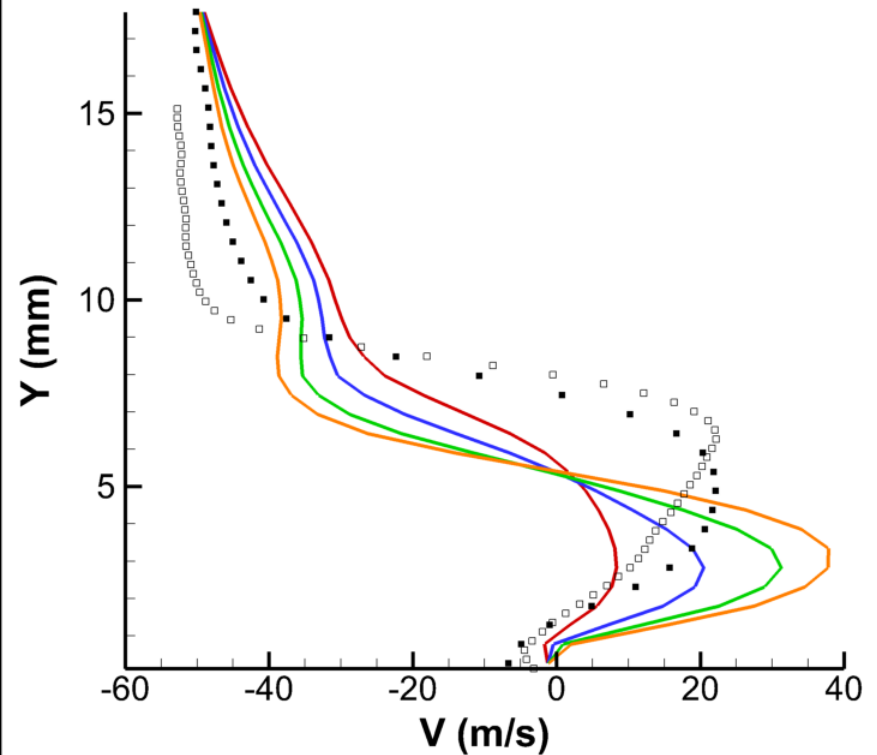




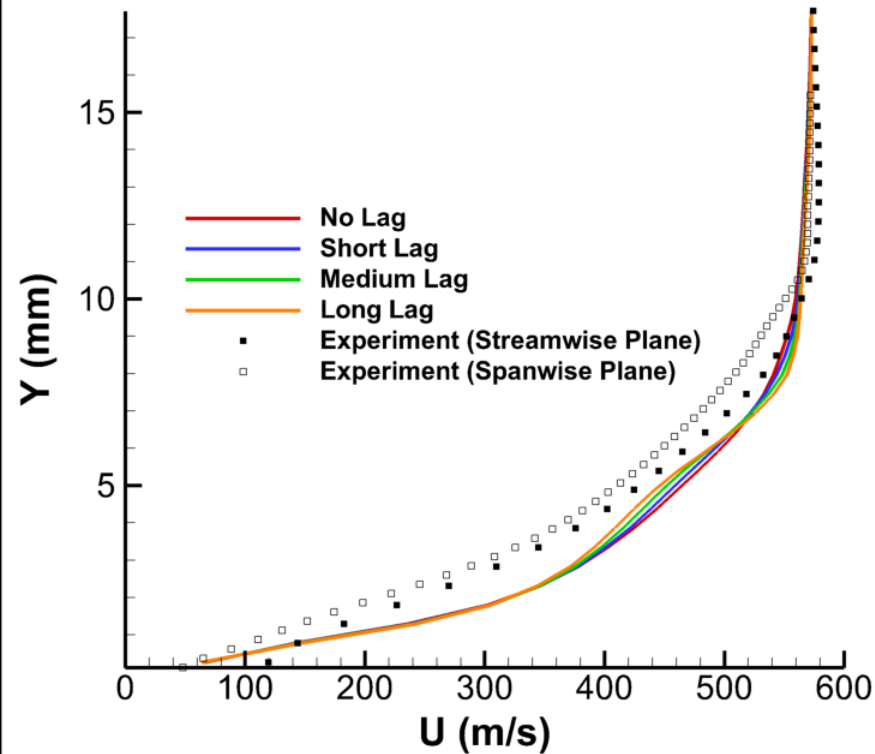
U-Velocity at X=34.76mm, Combined Case CFD



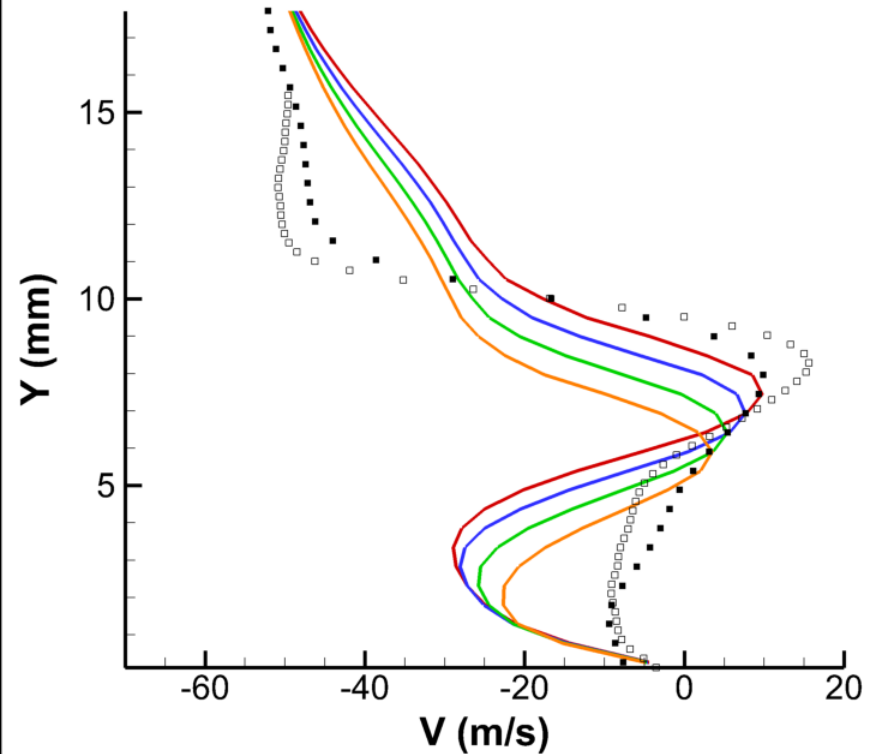
V-Velocity at X=34.76mm, Combined Case CFD

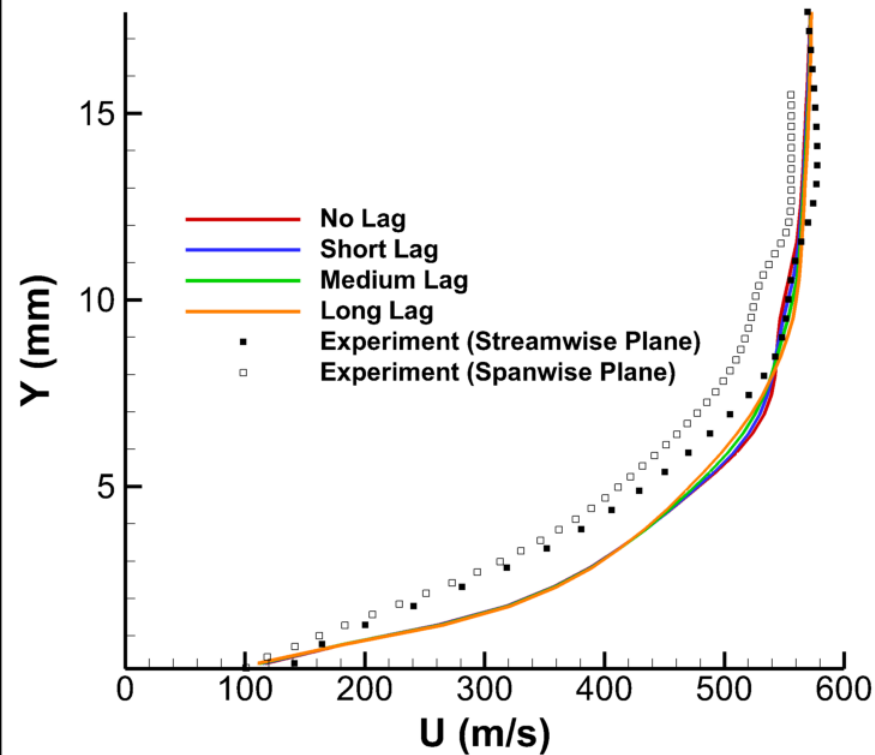
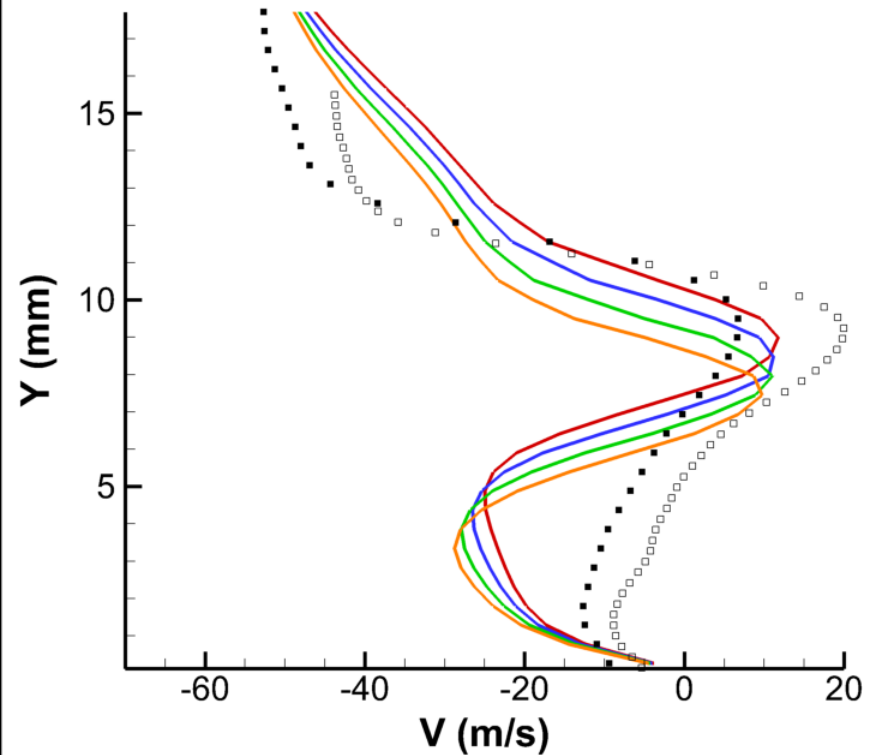


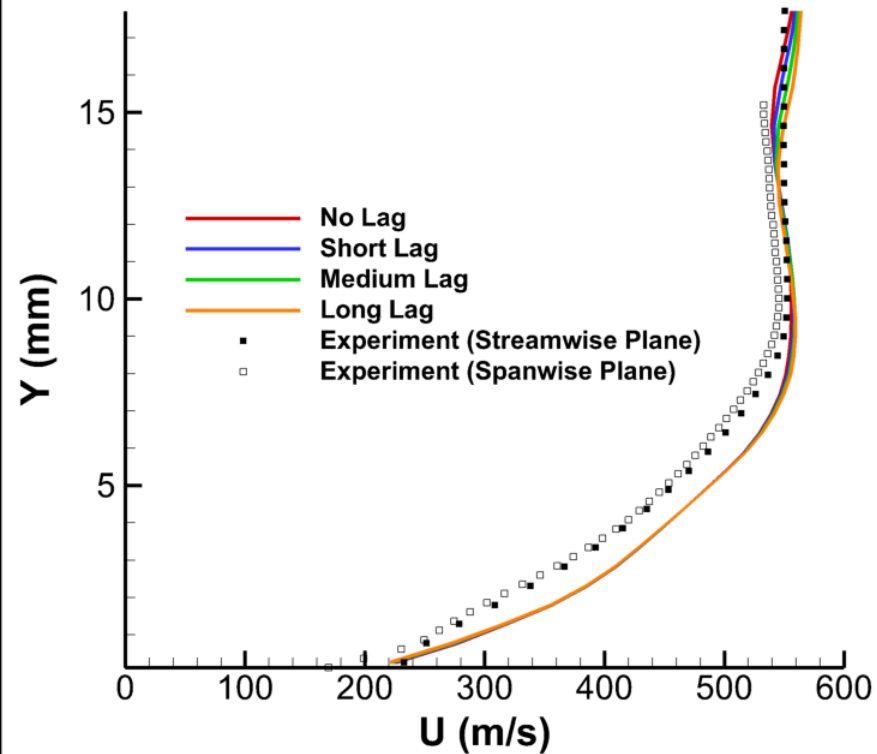
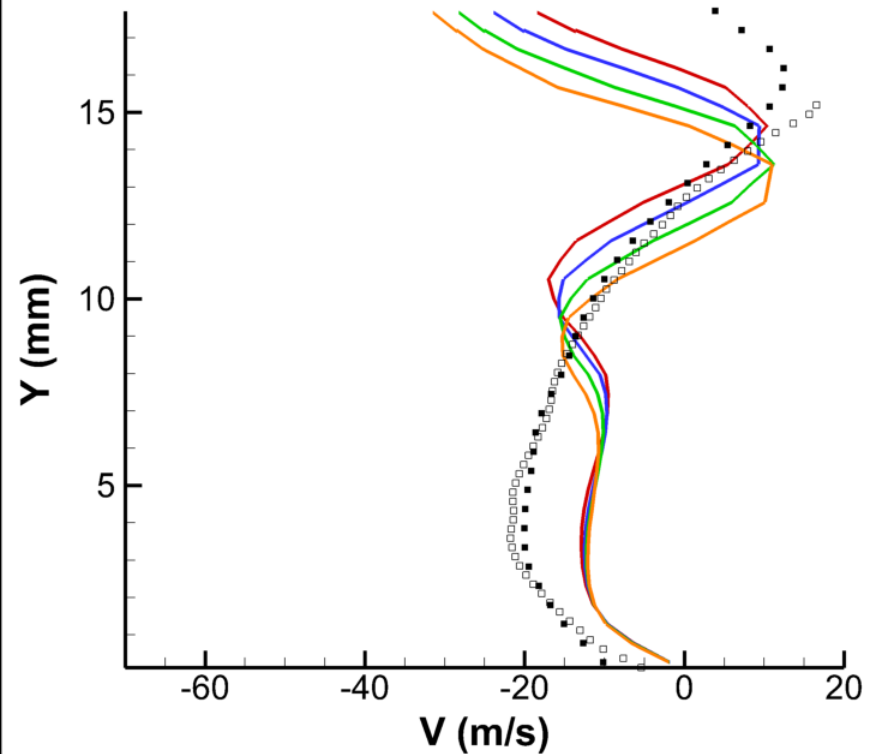
U-Velocity at X=38.76mm, Combined Case CFD



V-Velocity at X=38.76mm, Combined Case CFD



**U-Velocity at X=41.76mm, Combined Case CFD****V-Velocity at X=41.76mm, Combined Case CFD**

**U-Velocity at X=53.76mm, Combined Case CFD****V-Velocity at X=53.76mm, Combined Case CFD**

1. Throat
2. Trip Location
3. Start of Straight Section
4. Wedge Leading Edge
5. Wedge Trailing Edge

