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ROBUST UNSTRUCTURED GRID GENERATION WITH VGRID

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Outline

- Objective and scope of present work
- Methodology
- Applications
- Concluding remarks

Scope of Present Work

• Objective:

to develop a robust, user oriented unstructured grid-generation technique for fast generation of Euler/viscous grids around 2D/3D complex configurations

- Approach:
 - Advancing-Front method for generation of Euler grids (established technique)
 - Advancing-Layers method for generation of viscous grids (work in progress)

Advancing-Front Method

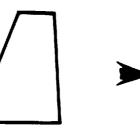
- Salient features:
 - grid quality
 - $\circ \ robustness$
 - self-sufficiency for grid point distribution
 - established methodology (especially in 3D)
- Recent developments resulting in substantial enhancement of AFM :
 - structured background grids with source elements

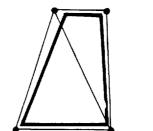
(AIAA Journal, Feb. 1993)

- grid restart capability
- local remeshing

grid post-processing (AIAA paper 92-0445)

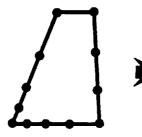
Advancing Front Method

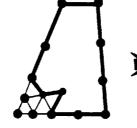


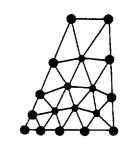


Computational Domain

Background Grid







Initial Front

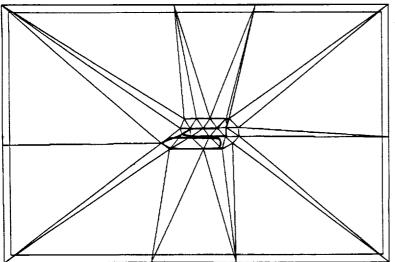
Advancing Front

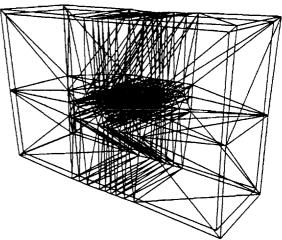
Final Grid

Background Grids

- A secondary mesh containing grid characteristic information
 - need not conform to the domain boundaries
 - integral to the AFM
- Background grids should
 - be simple to construct
 - provide smooth and controlled variation of grid spacings in the field
 - be flexible to modifications

Unstructured Background Grids



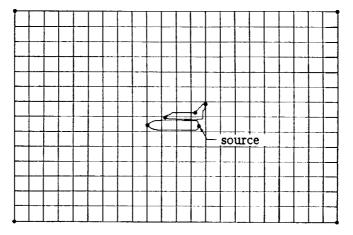


2-D



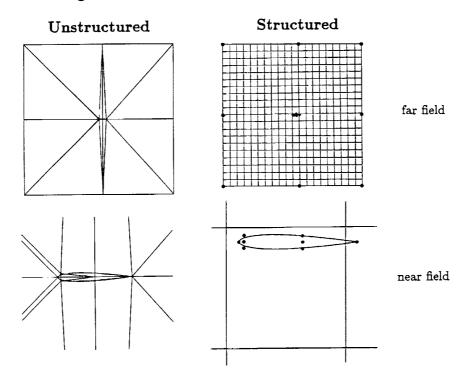
Structured Background Grids

- Simple uniform Cartesian grids; easy to construct
- Source elements with prescribed spacing parameters: nodal and linear elements
- Provides smooth grid distribution, flexible control, and ease of grid modification



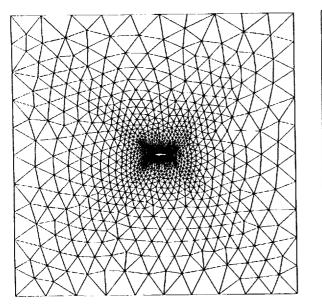
Distribution of Spacing Parameters

- Determined by a process similar to diffusion of 'heat' from discrete heat sources in a conducting medium
- Modeled by solving a Poisson equation, $\nabla^2 S = G$
- Resulting discretized algebraic equations solved with an iterative method
- The solution provides 'pseudo-isotherms' varying smoothly from high- to low-potential regions



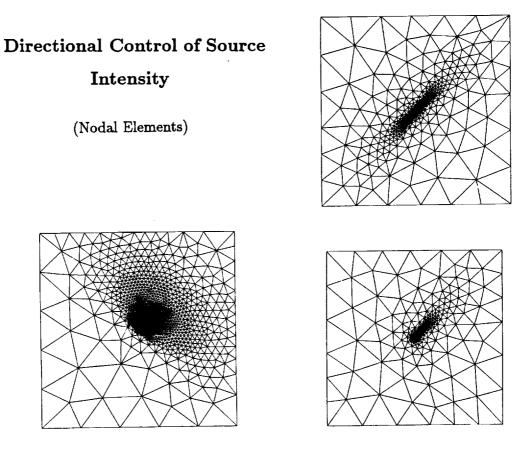
Background Grid for a NACA 0012 Airfoil

Unstructured Grid around a NACA 0012 Airfoil



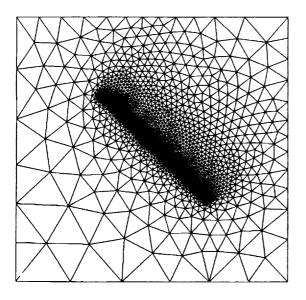
using structured background grid

using unstructured background grid

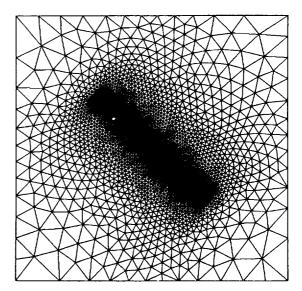


Directional Control of Source Intensity

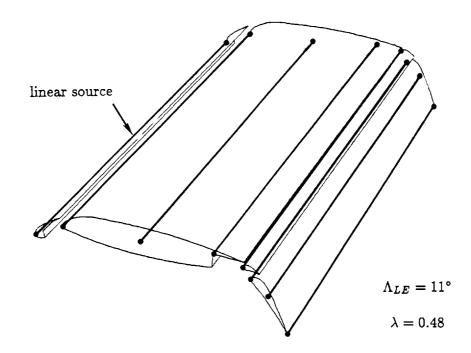
(Linear Elements)



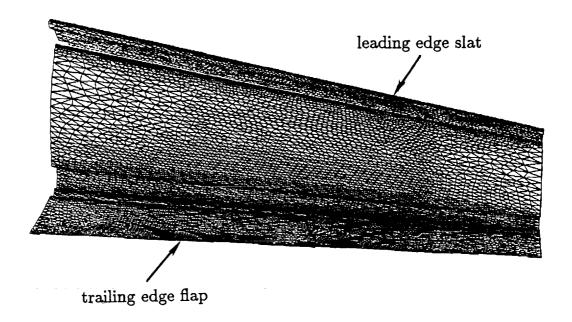
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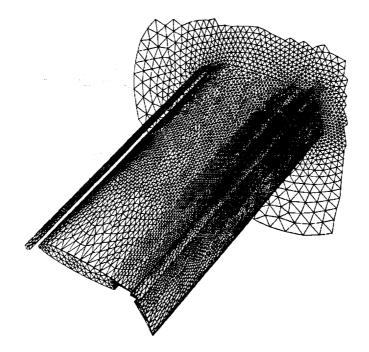
Source Elements on a Generic Multi-Element Wing



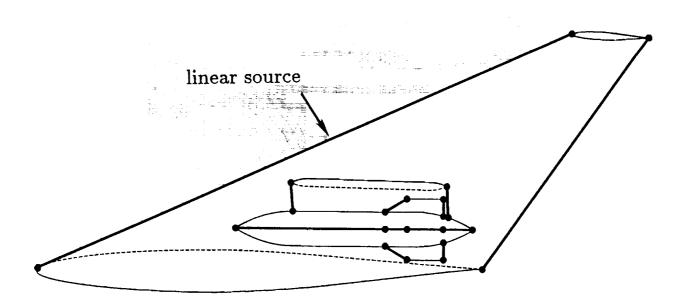
Surface Triangulation on a Generic Multi-Element Wing (wing lower surface)



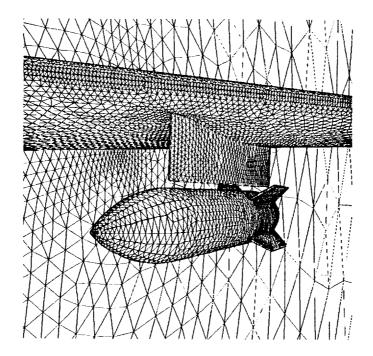
Surface Triangulation on a Generic Multi-Element Wing



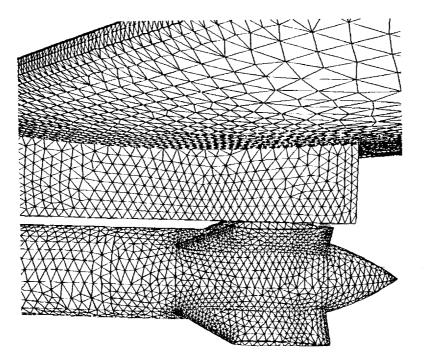
A Wing/Pylon/Store Configuration

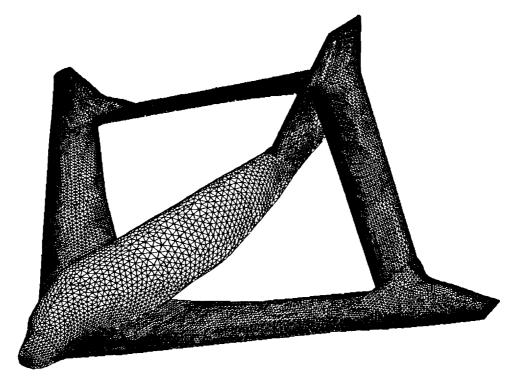


Details of Surface Grid on a Wing/Pylon/Store Configuration



Details of Surface Grid on a Wing/Pylon/Store Configuration

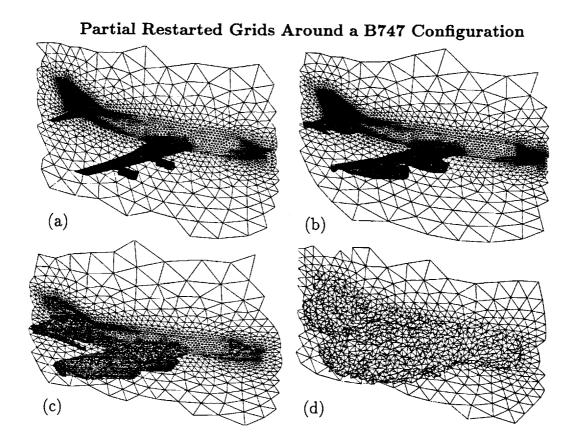




A Boeing Joined-Wing Aircraft Configuration

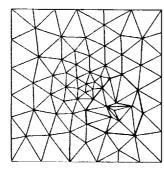
Grid Restarting

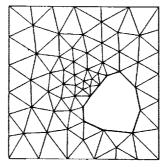
- Grid generated in a marching fashion in AFM
 - only information on the current front needed for further advancement
 - process may be stopped and restarted without carrying previously generated grid
- Procedure based on a recurrent local/global renumbering resulting in:
 - substantial reduction in memory requirement
 - o capability of generating large grids on small machines
 - substantial increase in productivity of the method

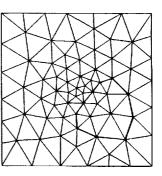


Local Remeshing

- Irregularity of unstructured grids \implies arbitrary cell groupings
- A cell grouping, being independent of surrounding mesh, may be
 removed, creating pockets and new fronts in the grid
 remeshed with no effect on rest of the grid
- Local remeshing and restart capability have resulted in a useful 3D grid post-processing tool \implies program **Postgrid**





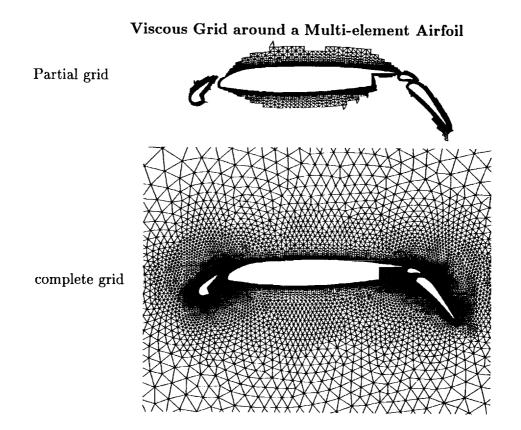


Unstructured Viscous Grid Generation

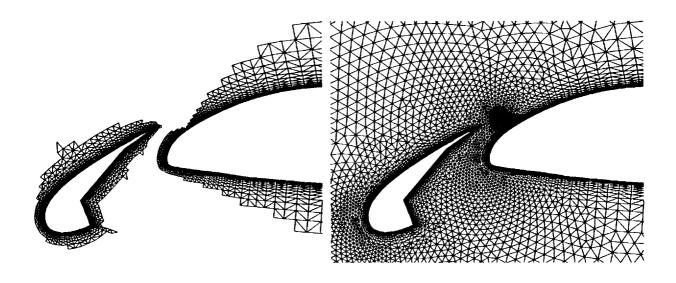
- Problem still unresolved, especially in 3D
- Generation of highly stretched cells proven to be non-trivial
- Issues to be considered:
 - o automation
 - o self-sufficiency for grid point distribution
 - grid quality
 - o flexibility and ease of grid control
 - capability of handling difficult regions such as sharp corners, singular points, wakes, gaps between close surfaces, etc. without users' interaction

Advancing Layers for Generation of Viscous Grids

- An extension of Advancing-Front method to generate highly stretched cells
 - grid advances in the field one layer at a time
 - benefits from generality and flexibility of AFM
 - method is automatic, fast, self-sufficient, and robust
 - provides smooth and structured-looking viscous grids
 - o practically, no limit to the extent of cell aspect ratio
 - minimal user's input data (uses same surface mesh and B.G.)
 - resolves many of shortcomings of the semi-structured methods
- Has been shown in 2D with good results (NASA CR 191449, 1993)
- Work in progress in 3D



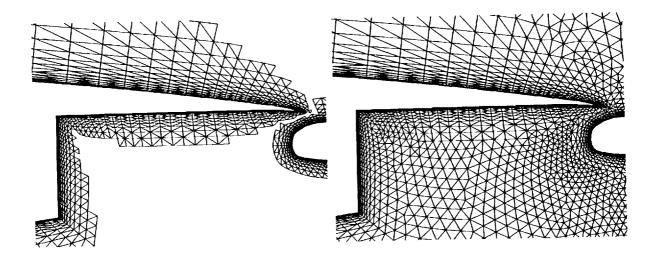
Viscous Grid around a Multi-element Airfoil (by Advancing Layers / Advancing Front Methods)



complete grid

Partial grid

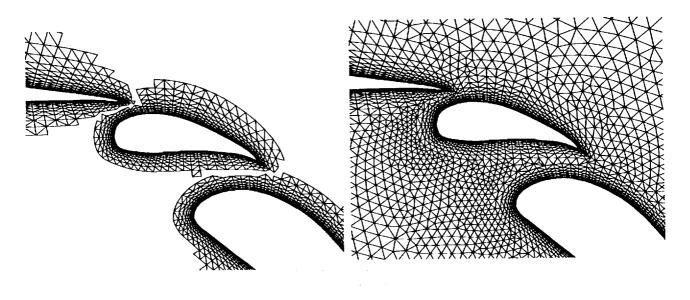
Viscous Grid around a Multi-element Airfoil (by Advancing Layers / Advancing Front Methods)



Partial grid

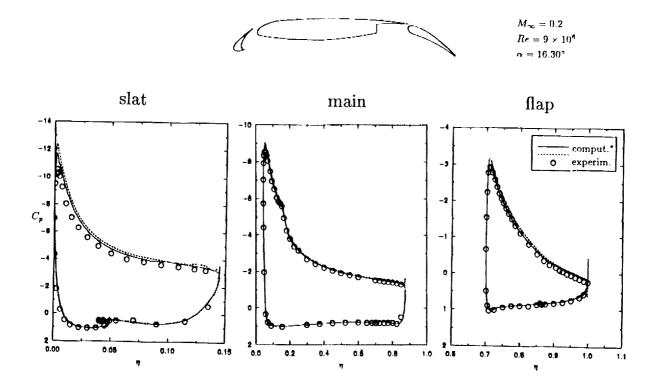
complete grid

Viscous Grid around a Multi-element Airfoil (by Advancing Layers / Advancing Front Methods)



Partial grid

complete grid



Surface Pressure on a Douglas Multi-element Airfoil

Concluding Remarks

- Routine generation of Euler grids around complex configurations now possible with VGRID as currently used by many users from NASA and industry
- Continuous enhancement of the technique is performed in response to the users' requirements and feedback
- The new method of 'Advancing Layers' has produced good unstructured viscous grids in 2D (extension to 3D in progress)
- Plan: a single robust code for generation of both Euler and viscous unstructured tetrahedral grids