

Coupled fluid-structure prediction capability

ESRF External Review

April 23, 2013

by

Jeff Payne

Sandia National Laboratories

Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000. SAND Number: 2010-0396P



Overall goal of the effort

Develop a differentiating capability to predict fluid-structure interaction on complex geometries with quantifiable uncertainties

Research Challenges: Simulate weapon flight environments and response for a wide range of velocities, attack angles, and environmental conditions

Research Elements

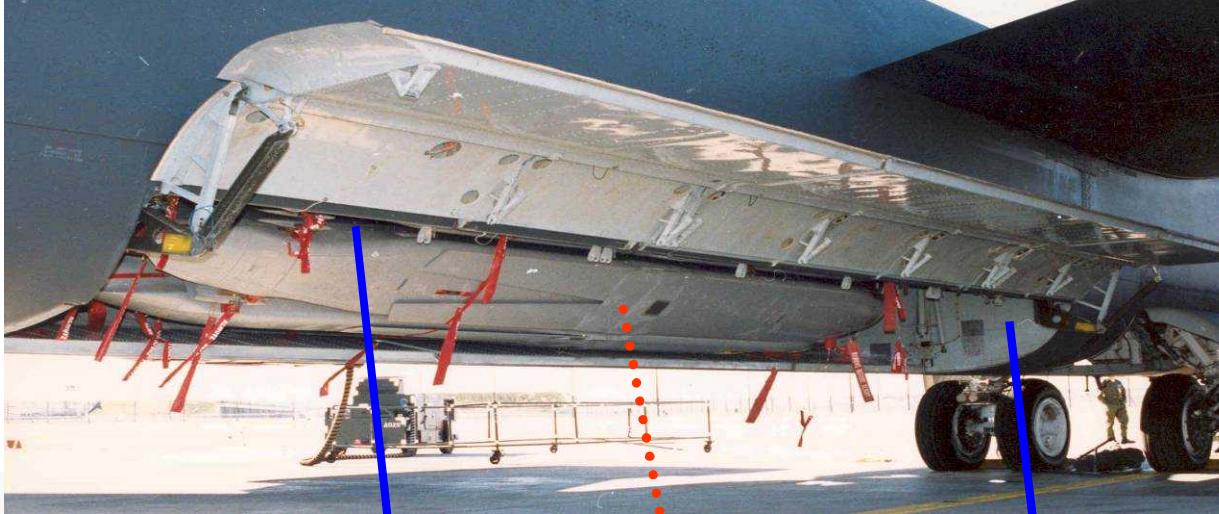
- High performance computing
- Algorithms
- Numerical schemes
- Physical discovery
- Physical models
- Validation
- Uncertainty quantification

Store in F-111 bay





Internal Bay Loadings



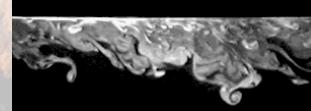
**Acoustic Cavity
Resonances & Broadband
Noise**

**Direct
Mechanical**

**Hydrodynamic
Vortical Flows**



**Vortex Shedding,
Jet Noise, boundary layer , Still
Present But ~ Insignificant**



**Turbulent Boundary
Layer (on B61, direct)**

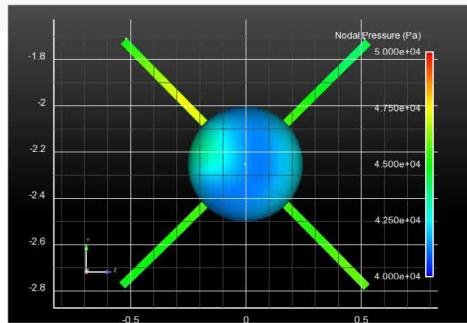
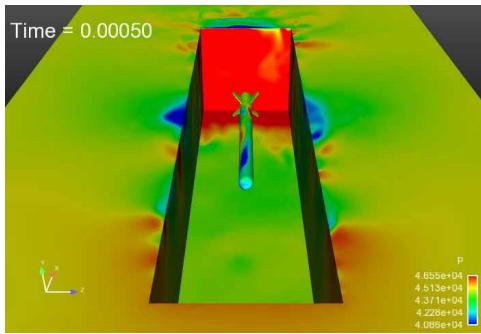


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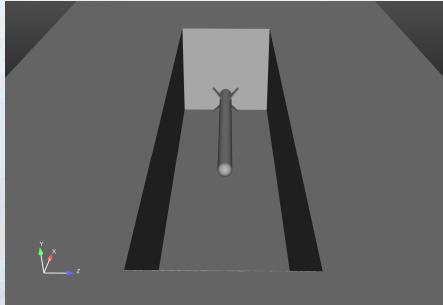
Full scale temporal and spatially correlated loading and response

Coupled Fluid Structural simulation



Temporal and spatially resolved loads transferred to B61-12 Structural Dynamics Model

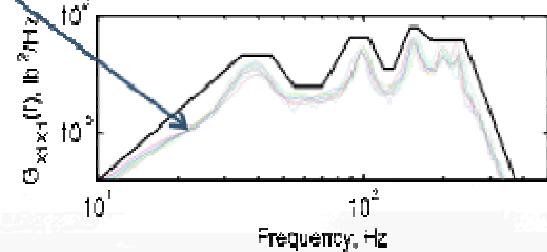
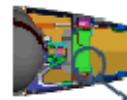
Hybrid RANS/LES simulation capturing nonlinear acoustic loading



Use experimental discovery and validation to ensure important physics are accurately captured

Create mesh (model) of the bay and store

Component response to loading



Environmental Specification

- Version 2 Q3 FY14
- Version 3 Q3 FY16

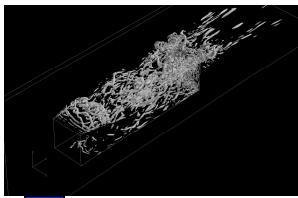
Multi-axis Component response



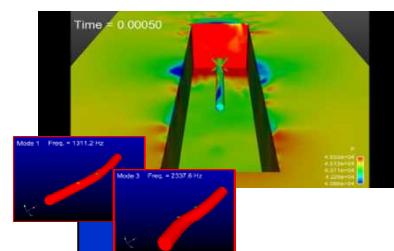
Modeling and Simulation Progression

Modeling, Validation and Applications

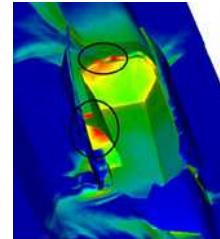
Rectangular
Empty Cavity



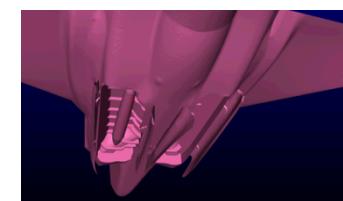
Coupled fluid
structured simulation



Complex cavity
with/without store



Full system
simulation



Gaps

Requirements to
predict flow field and
loads

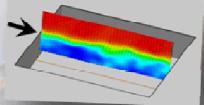
Coupling validation
and multi-axis
structural response

Complex geometry driven
interactions: multiple modes
and loading directions

Full system validation
(if required)

Validation and Discovery

B61-12



Complex Cavity

B2 Flight Data

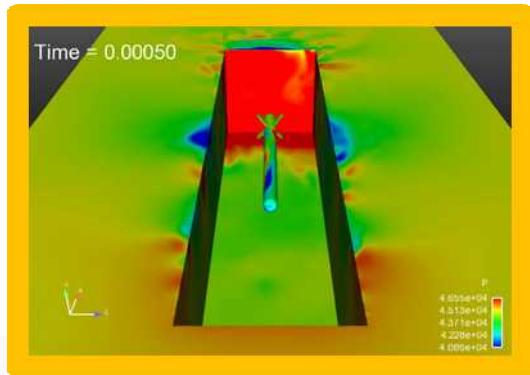


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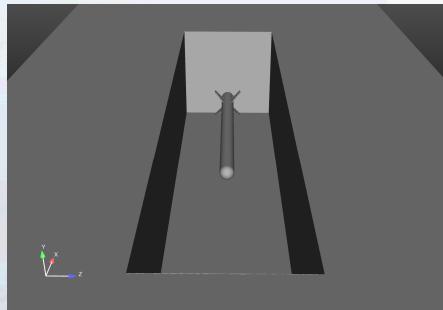


Full scale temporal and spatially correlated loading and response

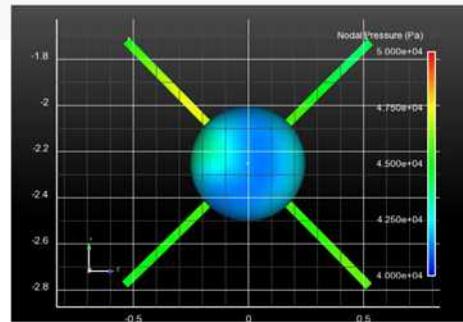
Coupled Fluid Structural simulation



Hybrid RANS/LES simulation capturing nonlinear acoustic loading

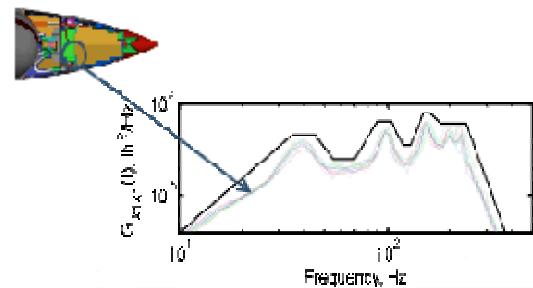


Create mesh (model) of the bay and store



Temporal and spatially resolved loads transferred to B61-12 Structural Dynamics Model

Component response to loading



Computational Aerodynamic Loading Prediction

- Code design and Scalable algorithms
- Numerical scheme to resolve the required turbulent scales
- Approach to determining uncertainties

Environmental Specification

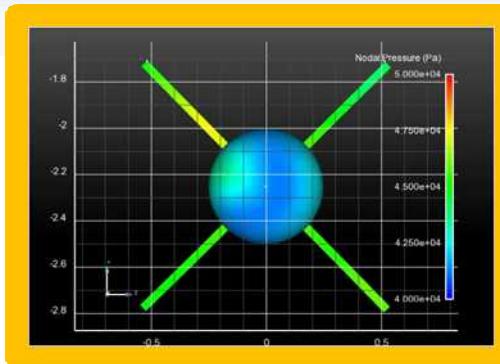
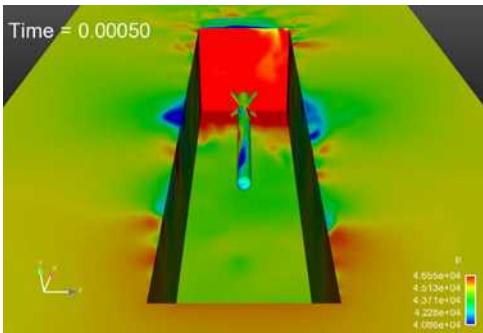
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Multi-axis Component response



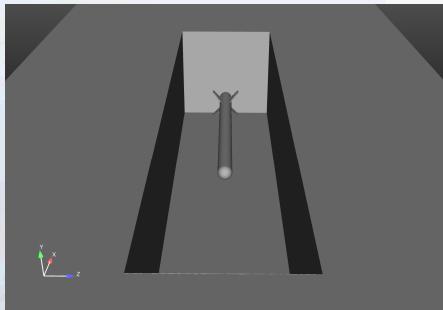
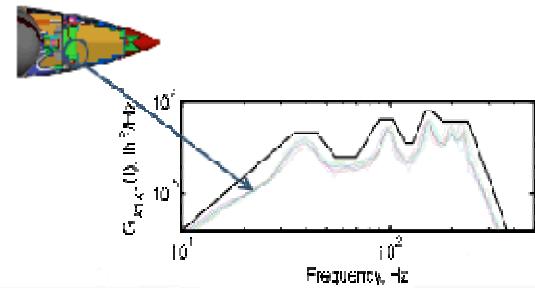
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- Shear Layer Structure/Turbulence, key to the acoustic loading
- Store Vibrations acquired simultaneous with acoustic loading data

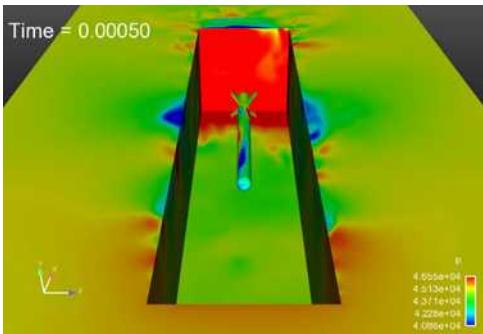
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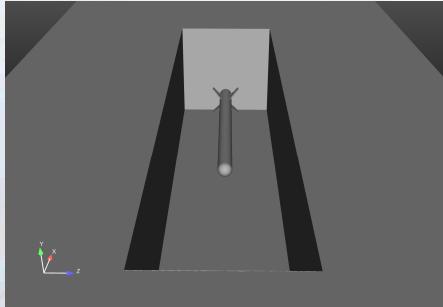
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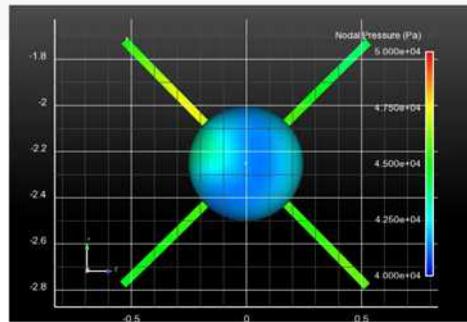
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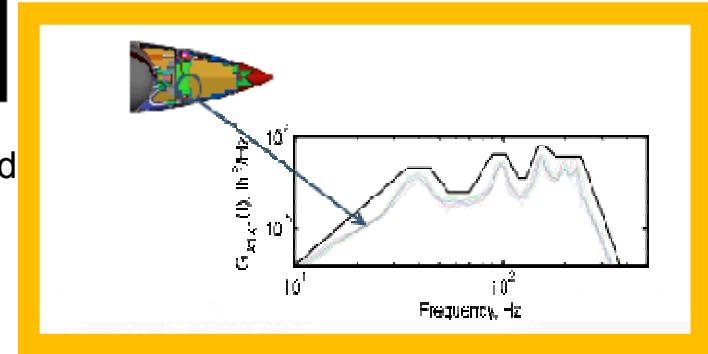


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Structural Response to Captive Carry

- Application of the unsteady pressure loads
- Structural model development and uncertainty propagation

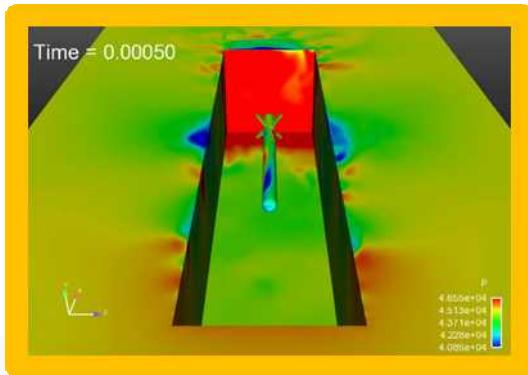
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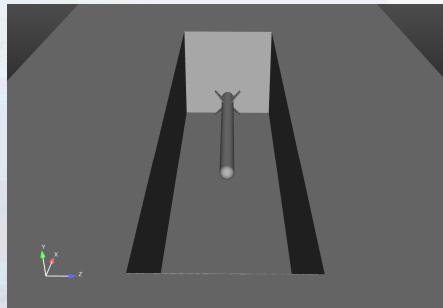
Multi-axis Component response

A software approach to unsteady, turbulent fluid-structure interactions - Steve Bova

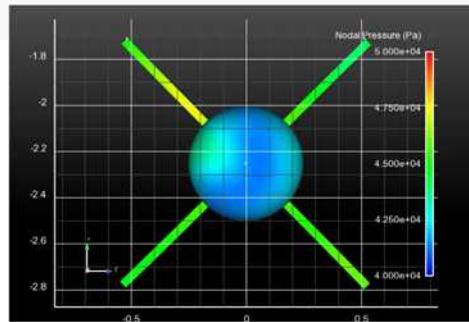
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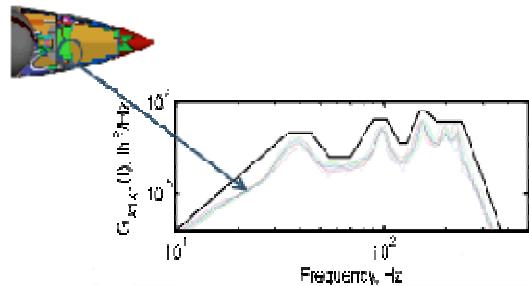


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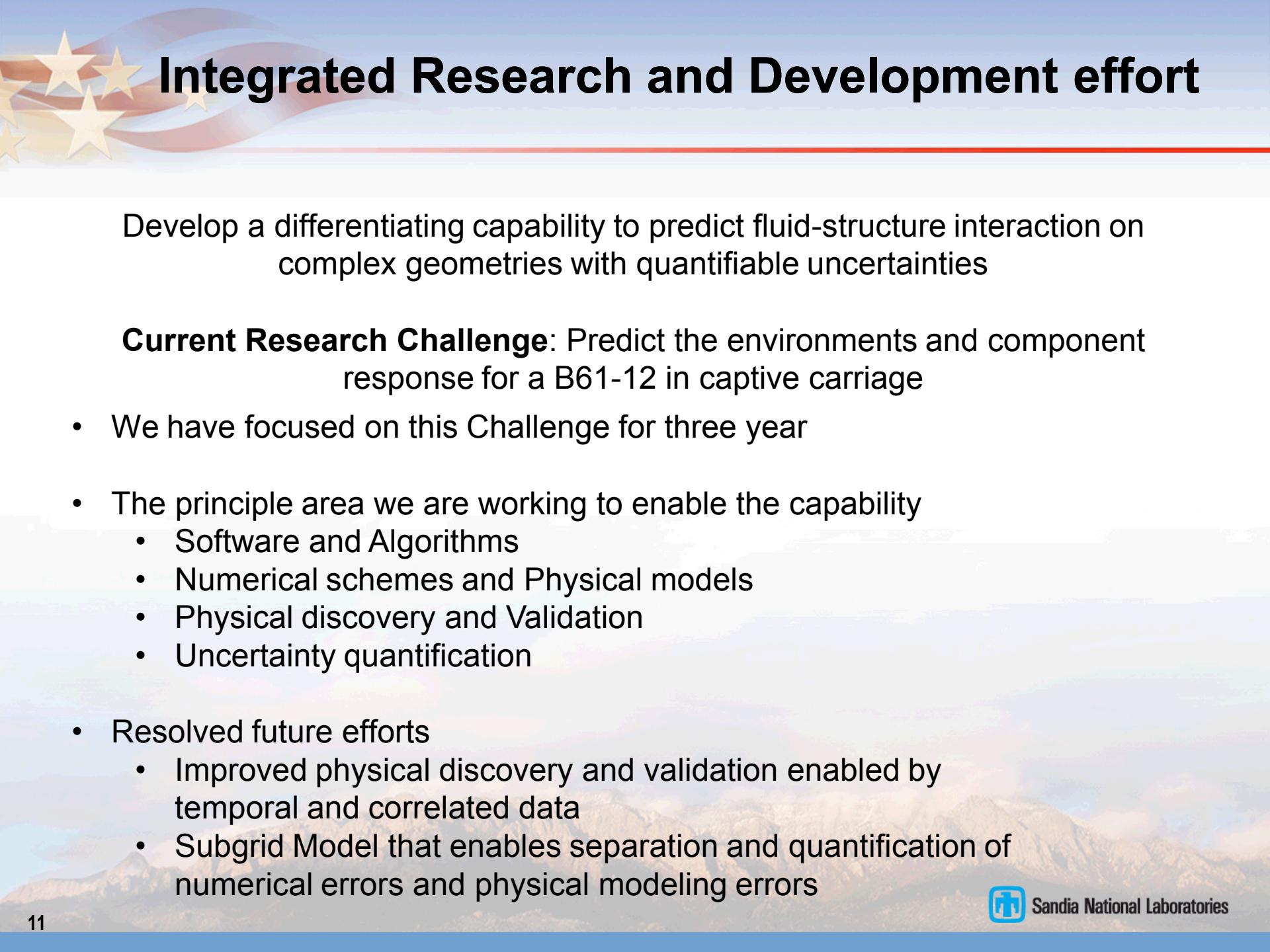
Computational Aerodynamic Loading Prediction

- **Code design and Scalable algorithms**
- Numerical scheme to resolve the required turbulent scales
- Approach to determining uncertainties

Environmental Specification

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Multi-axis Component response



Integrated Research and Development effort

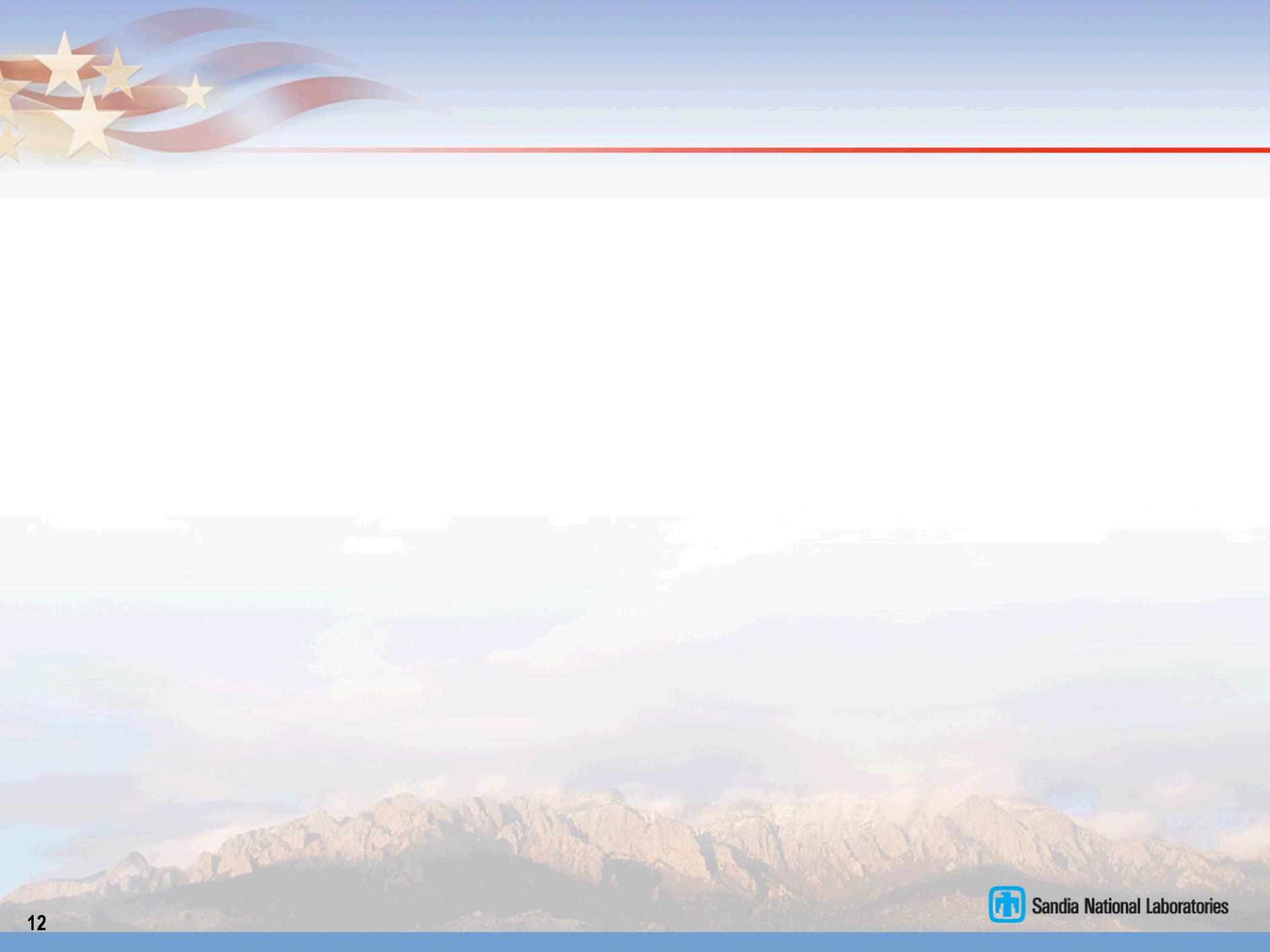
Develop a differentiating capability to predict fluid-structure interaction on complex geometries with quantifiable uncertainties

Current Research Challenge: Predict the environments and component response for a B61-12 in captive carriage

- We have focused on this Challenge for three year
- The principle area we are working to enable the capability
 - Software and Algorithms
 - Numerical schemes and Physical models
 - Physical discovery and Validation
 - Uncertainty quantification
- Resolved future efforts
 - Improved physical discovery and validation enabled by temporal and correlated data
 - Subgrid Model that enables separation and quantification of numerical errors and physical modeling errors



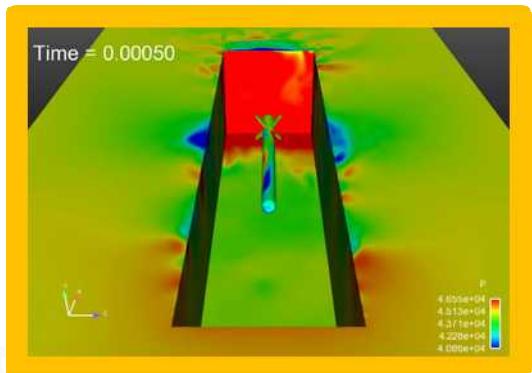
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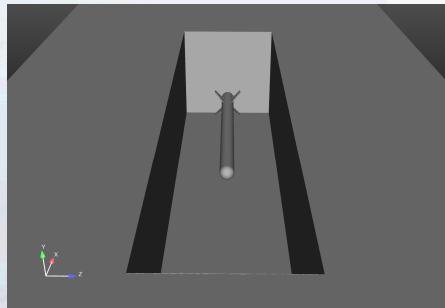
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Computational Aerodynamic Loading Prediction for Captive Carriage – Micah Howard

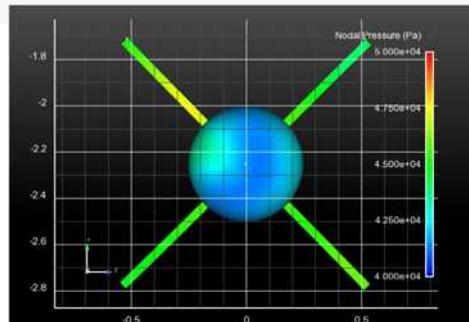
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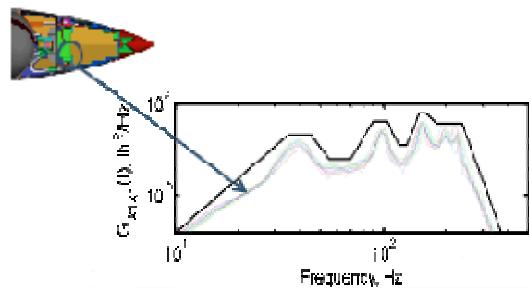


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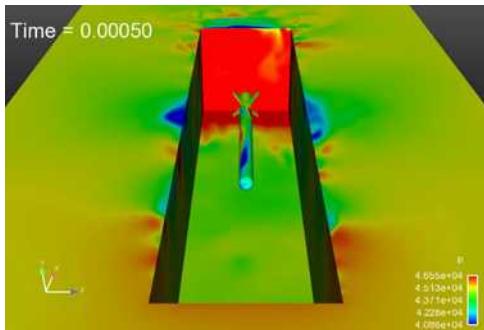
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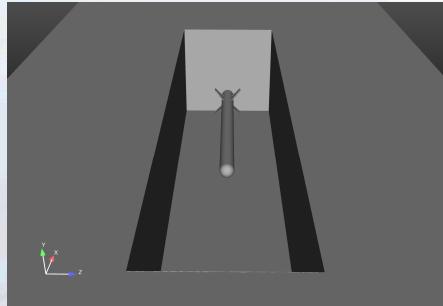
Multi-axis Component response

Captive Carry Experiments, Discovery and Validation – Justin Wagner

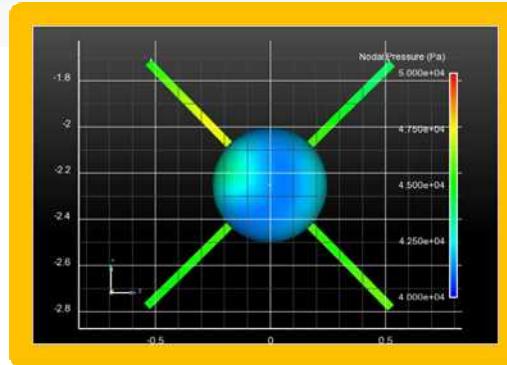
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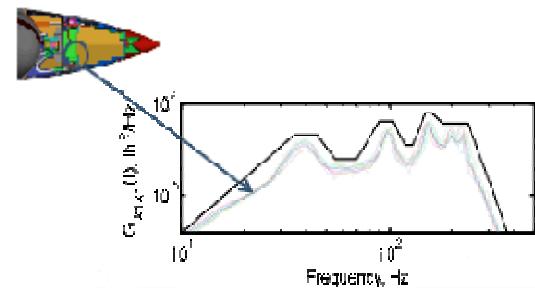


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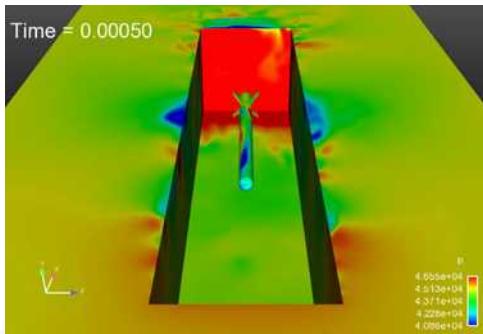
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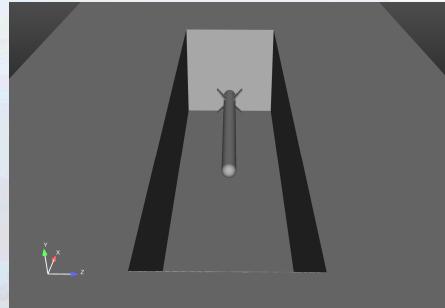
Multi-axis Component response

Structural Response to Captive Carry – Mike Ross

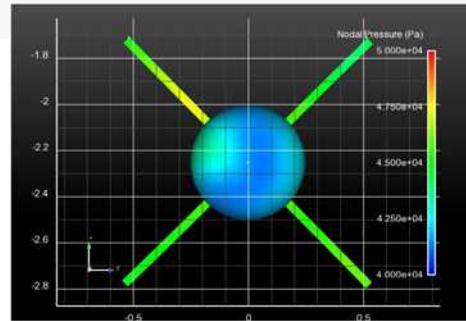
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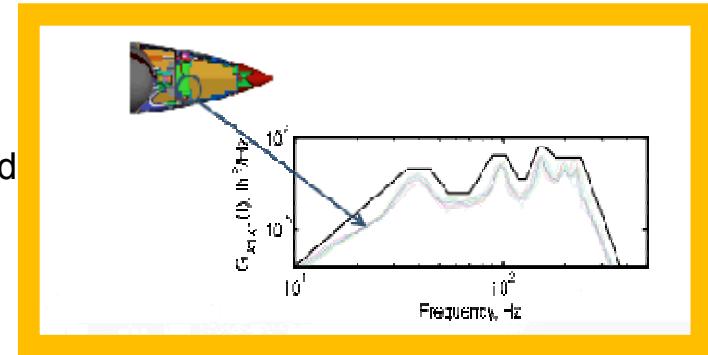


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Multi-axis Component response