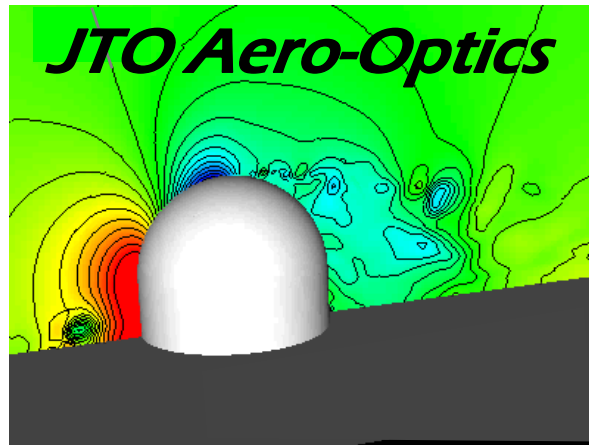




Wind Tunnel Validation of Computational Fluid Dynamics-Based Aero-Optics Model

D. Nahrstedt & Y-C Hsia, Boeing Directed Energy Systems

E. Jumper & S. Gordeyev, University of Notre Dame

J. Cenicerros, Boeing SVS

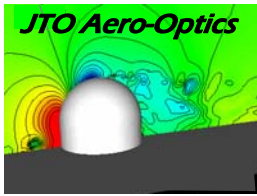
L. Weaver, AFRL/DE

L. DeSandre, Office of Naval Research (formerly with JTO/HEL)

T. McLaughlin, US Air Force Academy

20 – 21 Jun 07

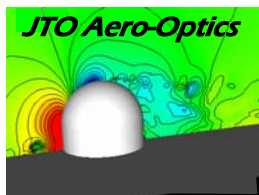
Report Documentation Page				Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.					
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				5e. TASK NUMBER	
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Outline

- Program summary
- Background: Phase I summary
- Turret requirements & configuration
- CFD code, computational grid, & OPD calculation
- Typical CFD flow solutions & OPD maps
- Validation
- Summary & conclusions

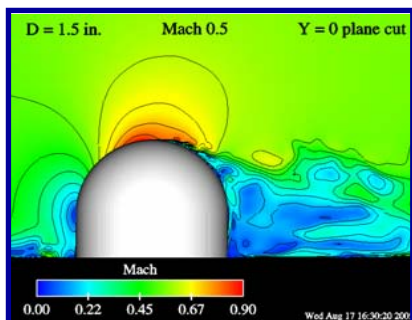
Phase II



Program Summary

Need

- Validate CFD-based aero-optics model to analyze optical performance of larger, more realistic airborne system



Objectives

- Validate CFD-based OPD model using wavefront sensor data from wind tunnel experiments
- Exercise CFD model to assess performance of larger, more realistic configuration with conformal window
- Determine wavefront control system requirements

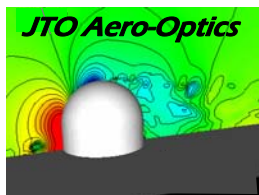
Approach

- CFD validation
 - Wind tunnel WFS measurements of phase over scaled turret with conformal window
 - Compare with CFD-based model at 1:1 scale including wind tunnel boundaries & inlet flow profile
- Large scale analysis
 - Assess performance of larger turret with conformal window
 - Evaluate wavefront control requirements

Status

- Program successfully completed
 - Turrets designed & fabricated
 - Wind tunnel tests conducted
 - WFS data collected
 - CFD-based aero model validated
 - Large scale analysis & wavefront control requirements completed



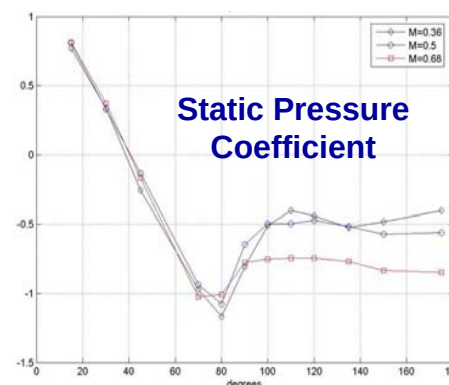
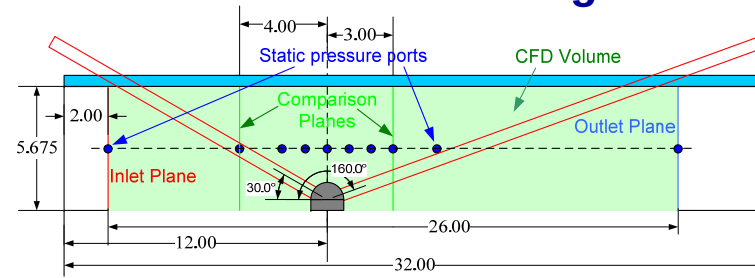


Phase I Results – Wind Tunnel Test

1.5" Diameter Turret with Conformal Window

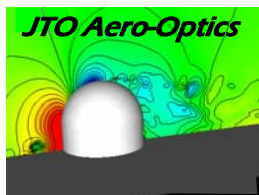
- **Successful Phase I wind tunnel tests conducted at Notre Dame**
 - **Configuration: 1.5" turret with conformal window**
 - **Mach number**
 - M0.36, 0.5, 0.6, & 0.68
 - M0.5 basis for validation
 - **Lines-of-sight**
 - Azimuth = 0° (overhead pass)
 - Elevation = 30° to 160°
 - **Fluid measurements**
 - Steady & unsteady pressure
 - Velocity
 - **Optical measurements**
 - Malley probe (1D phase in flow)
 - 2D Hartmann WFS

Test Section Configuration



BOEING

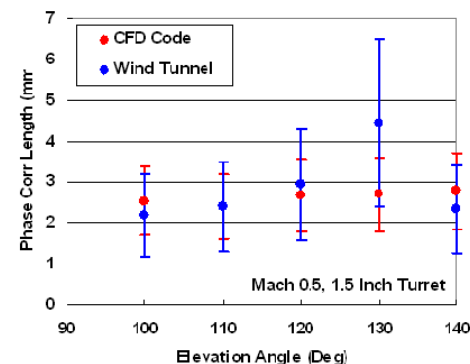
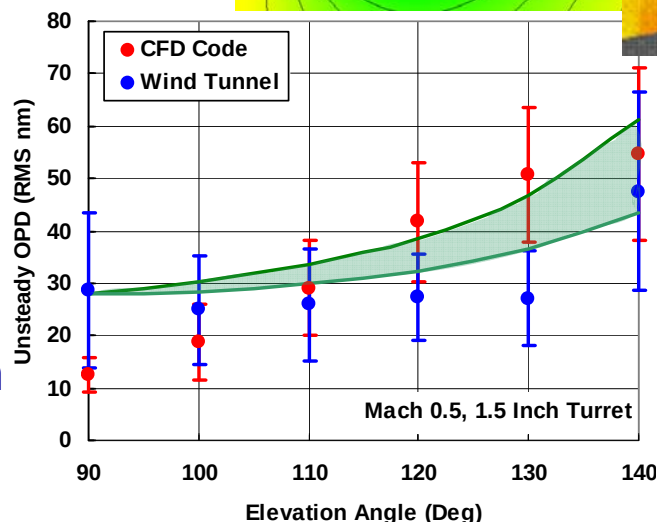
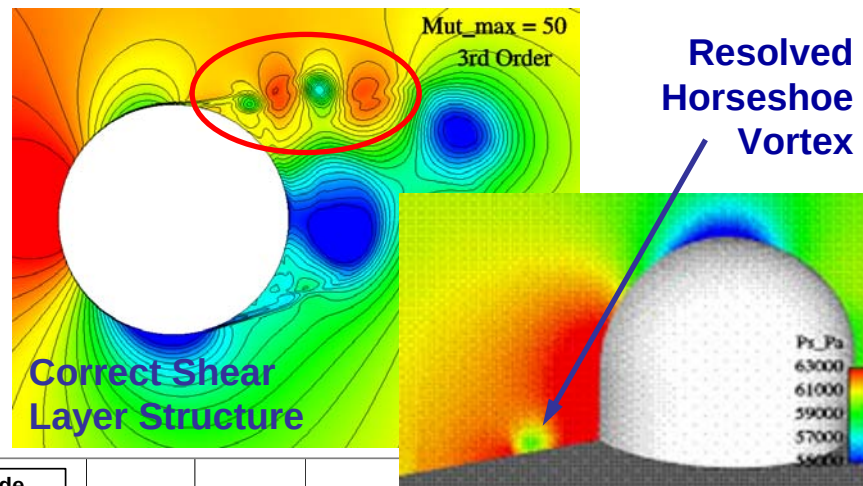




Phase I Results – CFD Validation

Validated Over Realistic Lines-of-Sight

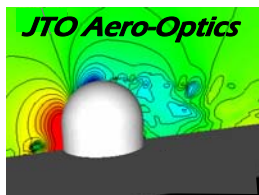
- Updated CFD-based aero-optical model
 - Increased node density to resolve turbulent bdy layer, free shear layer, & necklace vortex
 - Implemented Partially Averaged Navier-Stokes (PANS) technique in $k-\epsilon$ turbulence model
- Figures-of-merit
 - Tilt-corrected OPD
 - In-flow phase correlation length
 - Time-averaged mean & standard deviation



Optical Path Difference

Phase Correlation Length

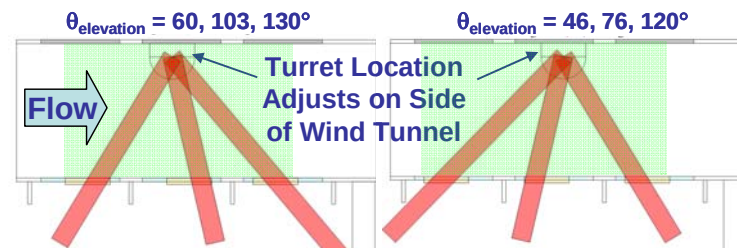
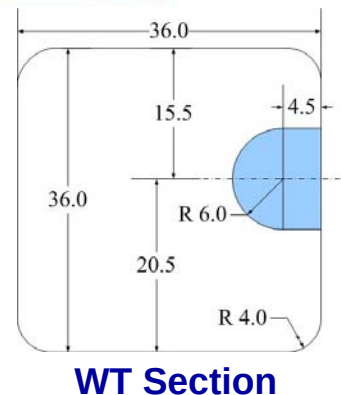
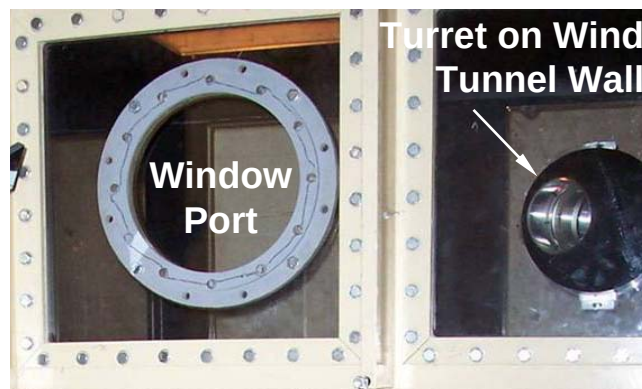
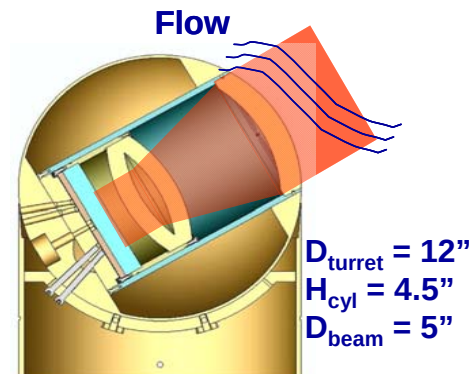
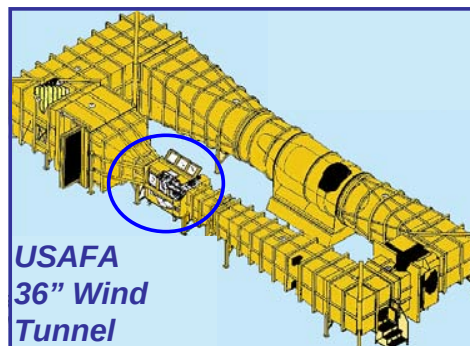


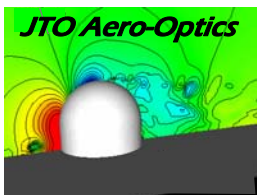


Phase II Turret & Lines-of-Sight

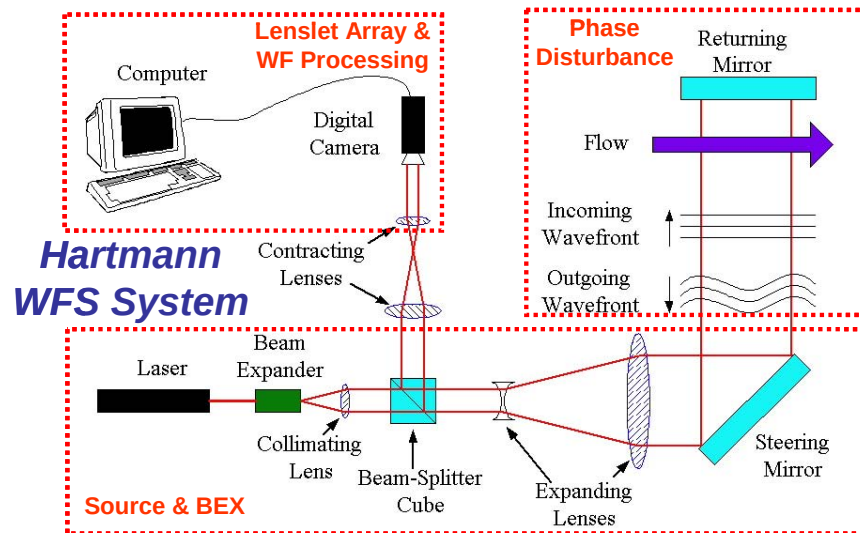
12" Diameter Turret with Conformal Window

- Configuration: 12" turret with conformal window
- Mach number
 - M0.35, 0.4, & 0.45
 - M0.4 basis for validation
- Lines-of-sight
 - Azimuth = 0° (overhead pass)
 - Elevation = 45° to 130°
- Fluid measurements
 - Steady & unsteady pressure
 - Velocity
- Optical measurements
 - Malley probe (200 KHz in-flow 1D phase)
 - 2D Hartmann WFS (10 Hz)



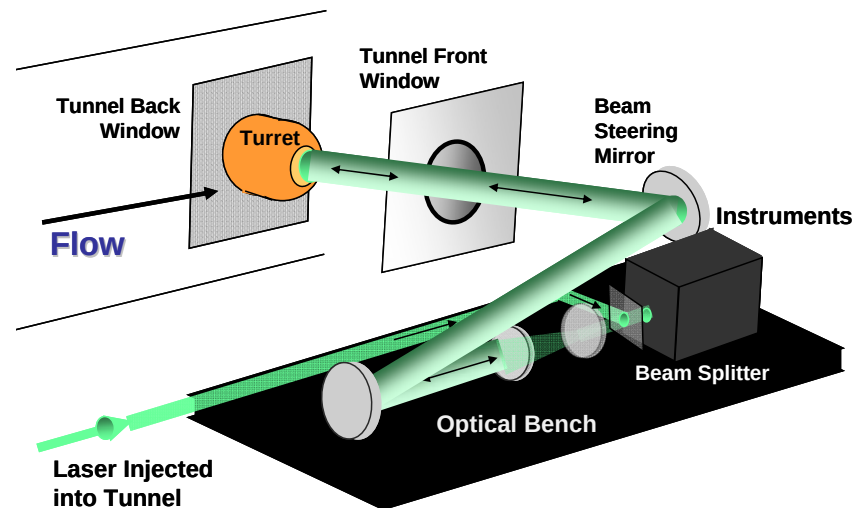


Beam Train & WFS Configuration



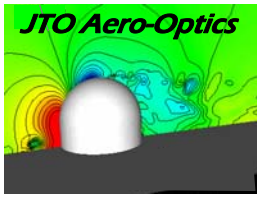
System Configuration

- Laser & beam expander
- Turret generating phase disturbance
- WF sensor & processing



AFA Implementation

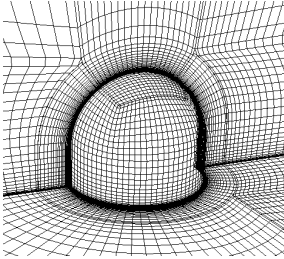
- Laser beam injected thru wind tunnel front window
- Turret on opposite vertical wall of wind tunnel



CFD Analysis Approach

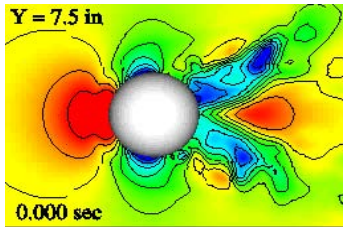
Grid Generation, Flow Solution, & Path Integration

- Generate computational grid



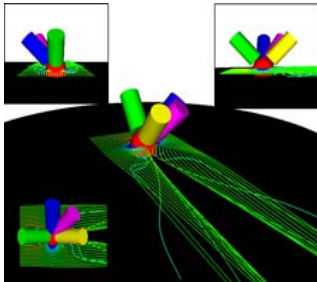
- Node array for flow solution
- Varying zones & grid density

- Initialize CFD code & run

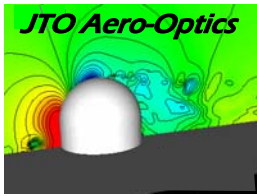


- Steady-state soln from Navier-Stokes eqns
- Unsteady flow solution

- Integrate density variations

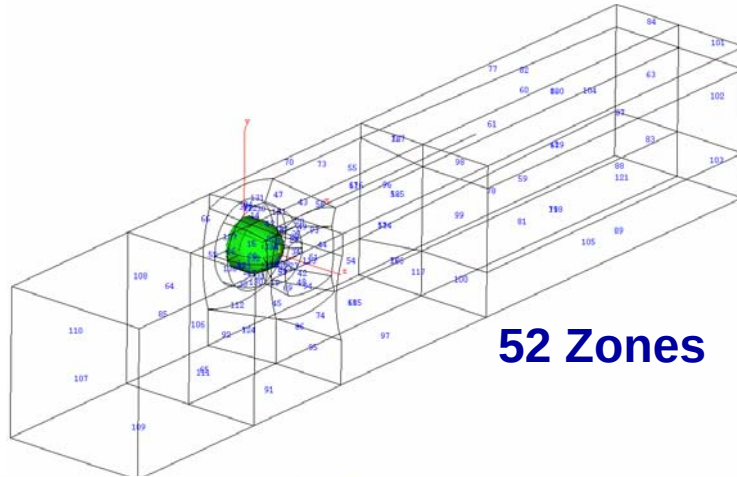


- Interpolate flow soln to OPD array
- Integrate density to yield OPD(time,LOS)

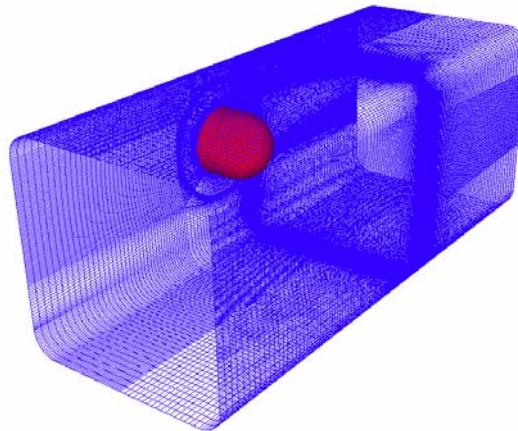


Grid Development

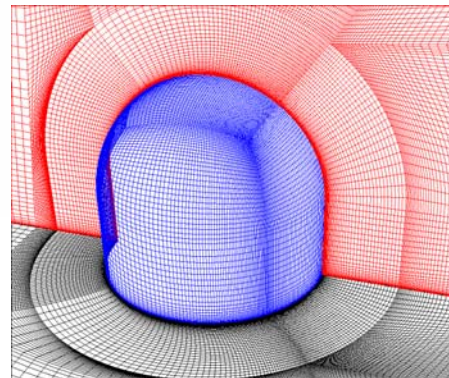
Zones & Nodes Define Computational Boundaries



52 Zones

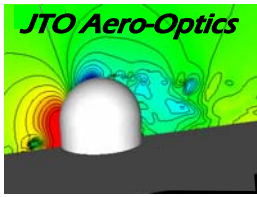


2.7M Nodes



**Zone & Node Density
About Turret**

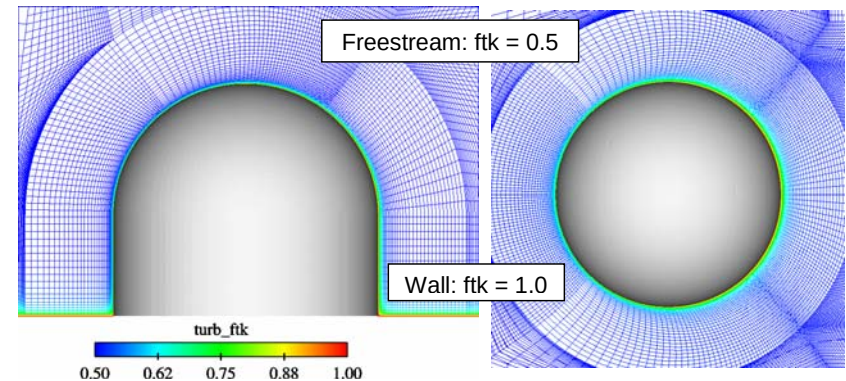
- CFD model includes turret, wind tunnel walls, & inlet flow profile
- Conformal window flow symmetry allows single grid for all Mach numbers & LOS angles
- Structured grid
- Grid density increased in boundary & shear layers
- Extends 45" upstream to 150" downstream
- 52 zones
- 2.7 million nodes



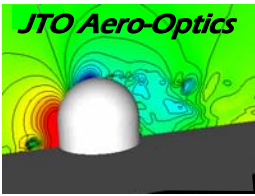
Flow Solver & Conditions

Time Iterative Density/pressure-based Algorithm (TIDAL)

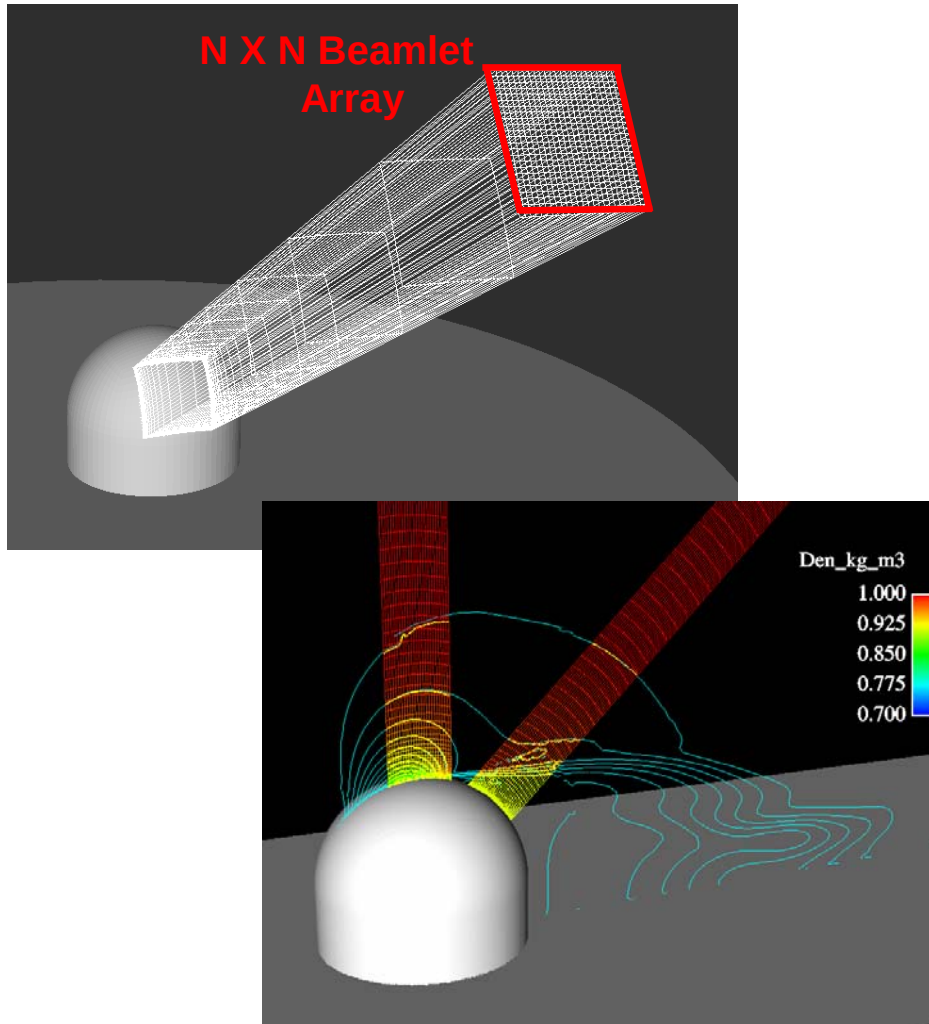
- Code features
 - Generalized 3D flow solver
 - Finite 3D volume with multi-zone method
 - Structured grid
 - Steady & unsteady flow
 - Dual time stepping for time-accurate calculations
 - Partially Averaged Navier-Stokes (PANS) k- ϵ model
- Values
 - 5 μ sec time step
 - Solution saved at $\Delta t = 50 \mu$ sec
 - 300 frames saved (15 msec) for wavefront analysis
 - $ftk = 0.4 \sim 1.0$



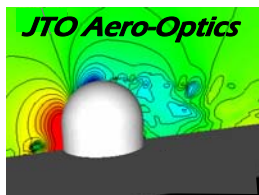
Variable ftk



OPD Calculation

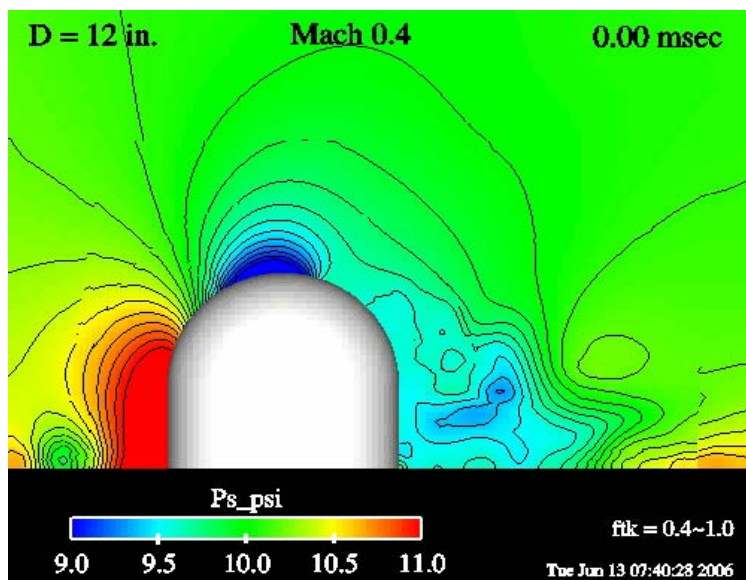
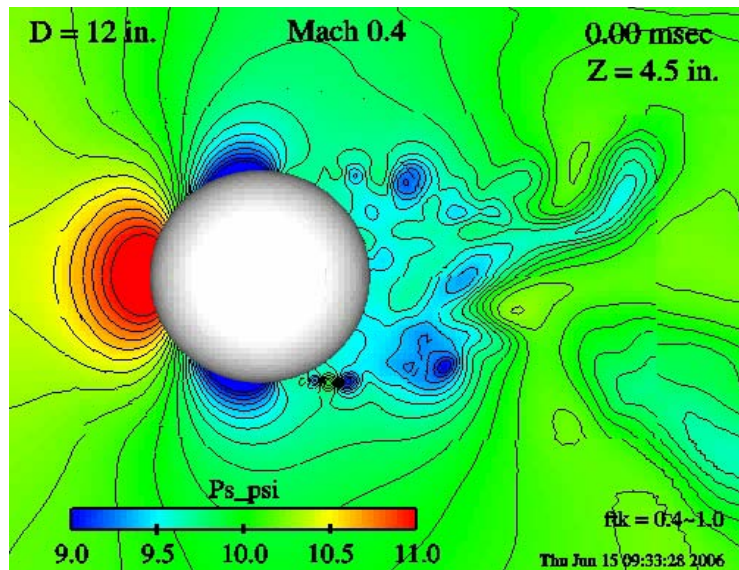


- Generate beam grid
 - 25 x 25 mesh
 - $\sim 12.7 \times 12.7 \times 120 \text{ cm}^3$
- Beam grid extends from turret window to tunnel wall
- Interpolate flow density to beam grid
- Integrate density or index along beam direction (grid line) to obtain OPL
- Use ambient density inside turret & outside of tunnel



Typical Flow Solutions

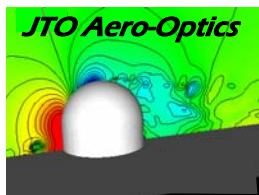
Solution Shows Required Features



- Instantaneous realizations of central plane & shoulder plane sections
- Low pressure aft result of wake
- Low pressure, circular area forward at base is core of necklace vortex
- Instability in shear layer rolls into vortices
- Pressure within vortices shows oscillatory behavior as in PIV

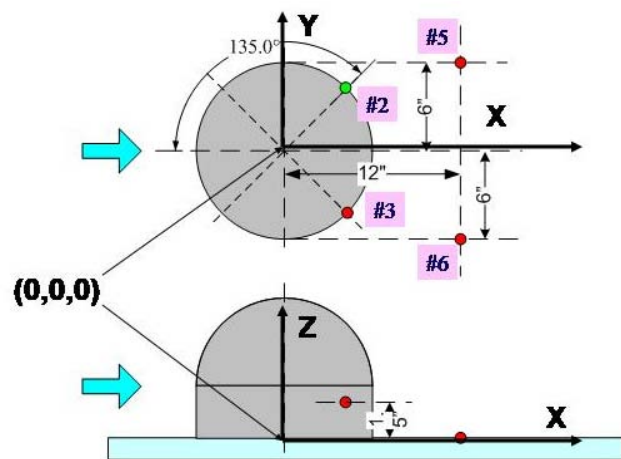
Resolution of shear layer vortices is critical to accurate simulation of aero-optical effect



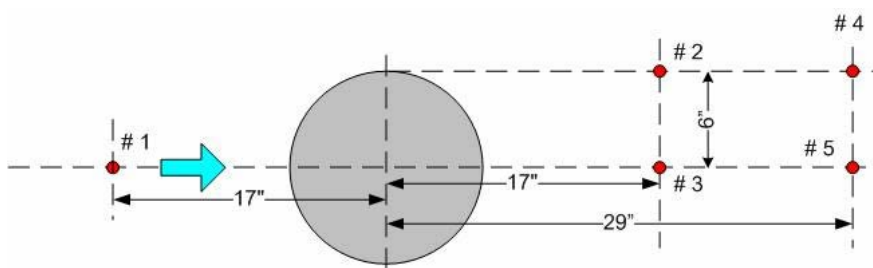


Fluid Mechanical Validation

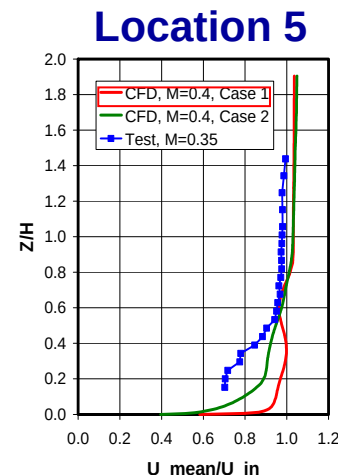
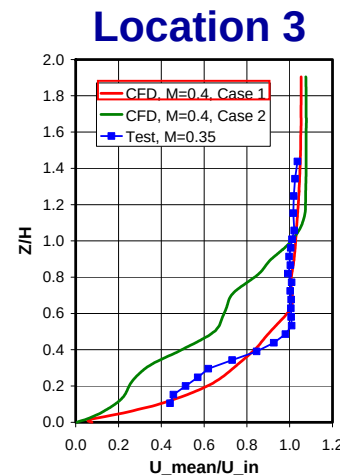
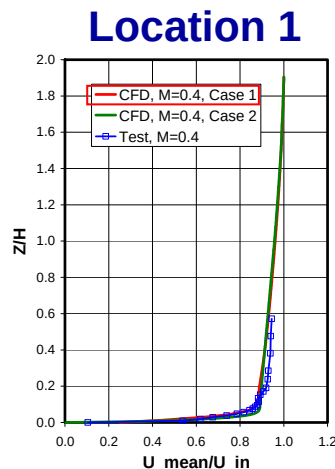
First Match Fluid Properties



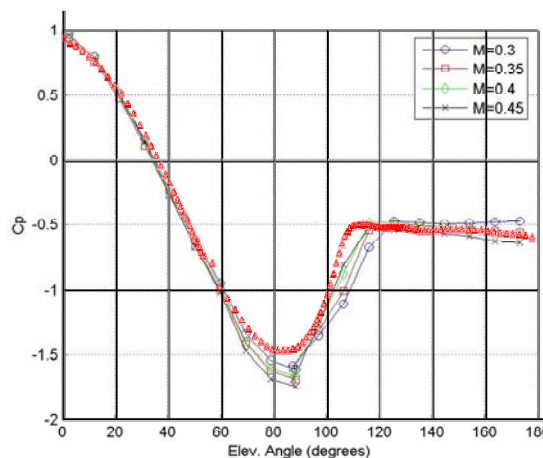
Locations of unsteady pressure sensors



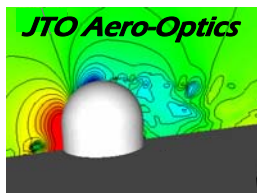
Locations of velocity profile sensors



CFD-based & measured velocity profiles
(Case 1 is selected model)

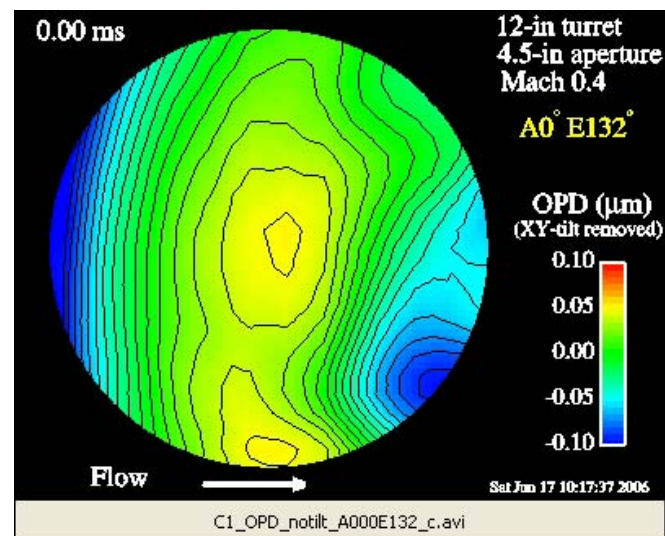
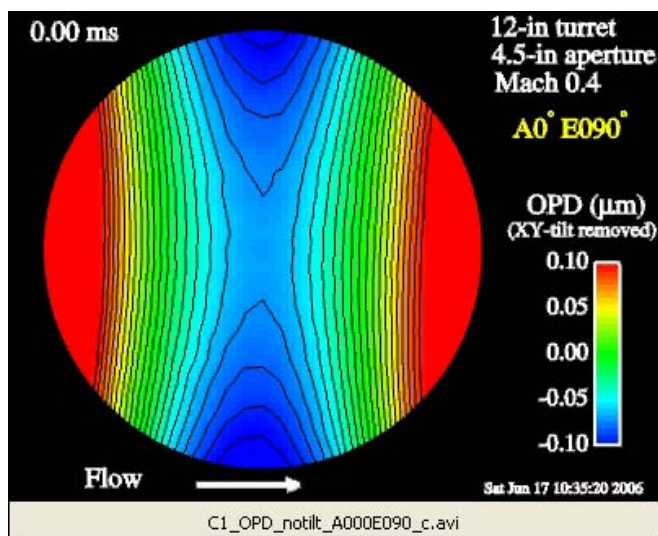
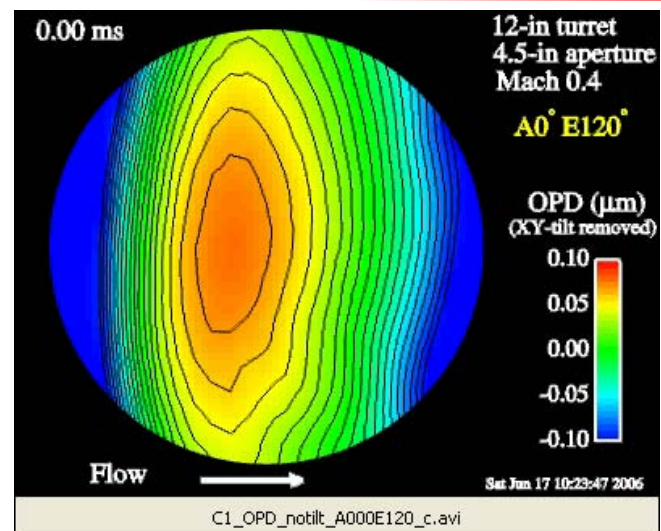
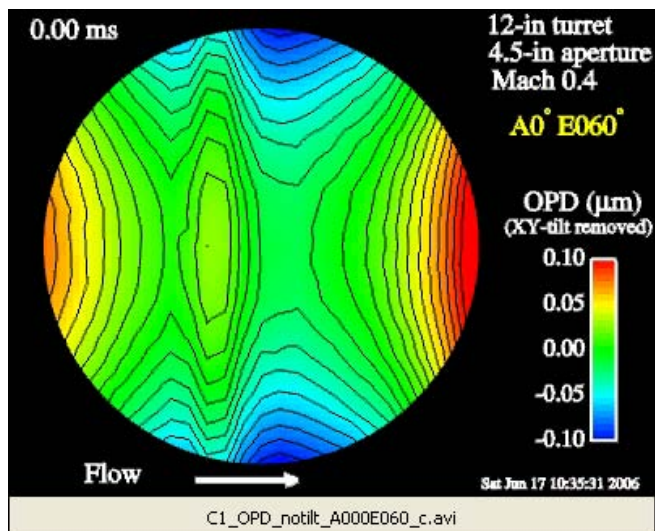


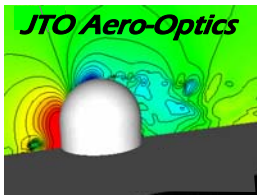
CFD & measured C_p over elevation angle



OPD Maps in Time

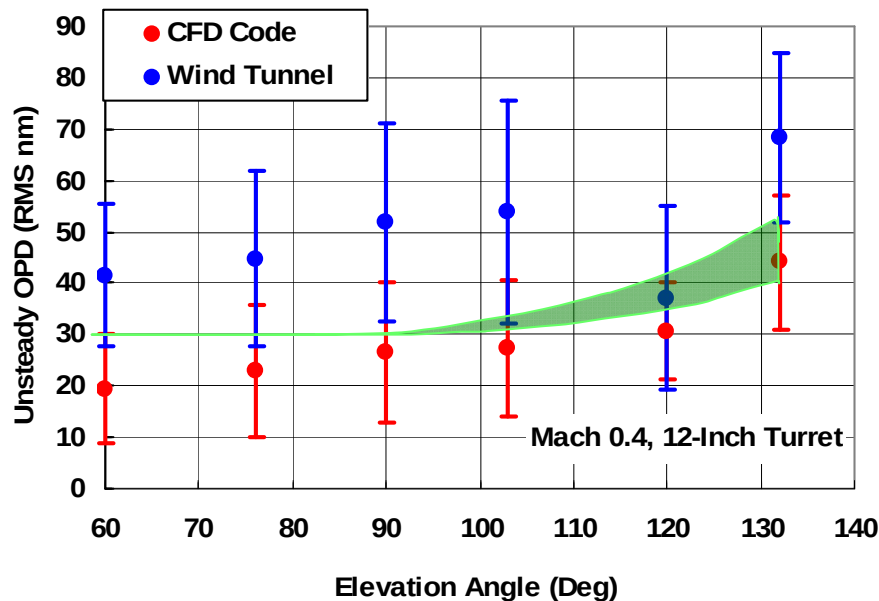
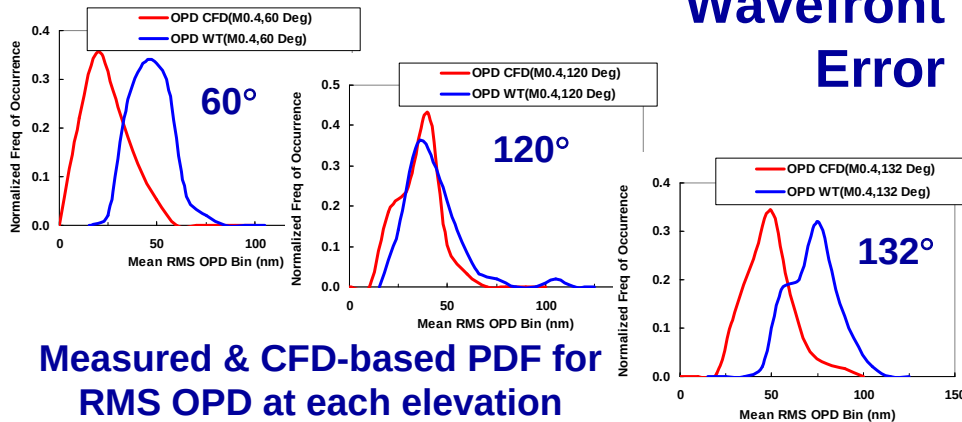
Piston & Tilt Removed OPD at 60°, 90°, 120° & 132° Elevation



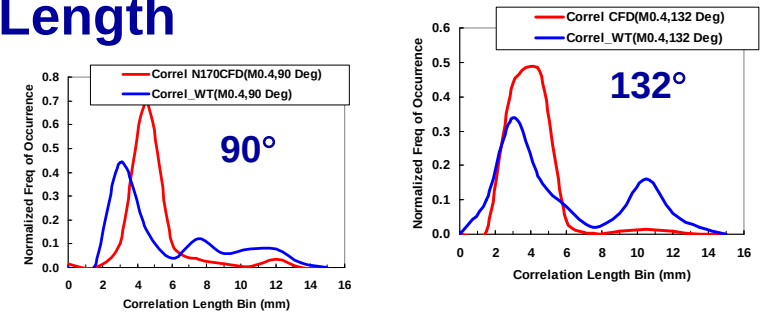


Optical Validation

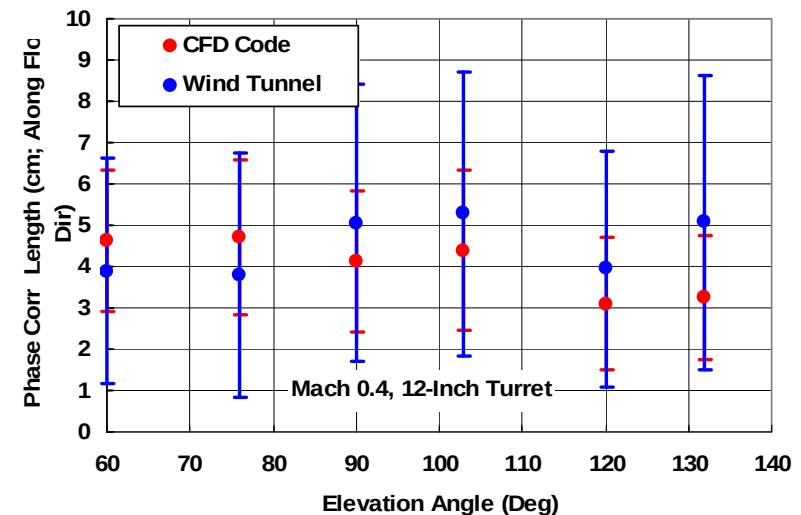
FOM: RMS Wavefront Error & Phase Correlation Length

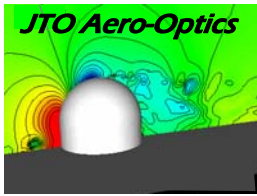


Phase Correlation Length



Measured & CFD-based PDF for phase correlation length at each elevation





Summary & Conclusions

Successful Model Validation

- Aero-optical effects beyond separation point can be a significant performance degrader in airborne systems
- Wind tunnel testing is expensive, time-consuming, & subject to scaling limitations; exercising CFD is cost effective
- JTO program successfully validated CFD-based aero-optical model based on fluid & optical FOMs
- Good agreement using reasonable turret & window configurations over practical range of LOS angles
- Lessons learned: Grid generation (resolution vs CPU time), turbulence model, & scaling limits
- WFS data useful for validation in future CFD development