

Overset Techniques for Hypersonic Multibody Configurations with the DPLR Solver

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10th Symposium on Overset Composite Grids and Solution Technology Moffett Field, CA

September 22, 2010



Outline

- Background
- Geometry / Flow Conditions
- Overset grid development process
- Results
- Conclusions



Background (DPLR)

- Data Parallel Line Relaxation (DPLR)
 - Three dimensional Navier-Stokes solver
 - Thermal and chemical non-equilibrium
 - Structured grids (block zonal)
- Standard grid development
 - Primarily interested in accurate heat transfer for Thermal Protection System (TPS) sizing
 - Simple geometry
 - Simple geometric shapes define body
 - Rotate about a singular axis
 - Replace topological singularity with a nonsingular patch
 - Hyperbolically extruded grid is tailored to the shock as part of the solution process
 - Built in grid tailoring routine within DPLR



Wright, M., Prabhu, D., and Martinez, E., "Analysis of Apollo Command Module Afterbody Heating Part I: AS-202", Journal of Thermophysics and Heat Transfer, Vol. 20, No. 1, 2006



Background

- In 2007 the overset capability was added to DPLR
 - DiRTlib (Noack AIAA-2005-5116)
- Two Stage To Orbit (TSTO) investigation made a perfect test case for the "new" overset capability
 - Complicated geometry (winglets, engine inlet)
 - Scramjet (Tip-to-Tail analysis)
 - Stage separation
- Simplified TSTO geometry utilized as a proof of concept
 - Overset capability was evaluated by comparing to point-matched grid solutions which have been the standard with DPLR



Geometry and Configuration



- The geometry considered is from the previous study by Yamamoto et al. (AIAA-2002-0217)
- Flow Conditions
 - Test gas was air
 - Mach = 9.56
- Modeling Assumptions
 - Laminar
 - Perfect Air (γ = 1.4)
 - Park 90 5-species Air



- Extra overlap region
 - Help match cell sizes at overset boundaries
 - Push the overset boundary out from the discontinuity at the shock
 - Fully contains the overset boundaries
- Overset nose patch used to remove the topology singularity on the lower cylinder
- No orphans at the outer boundary



Overset Boundary Between Bodies

Configuration A

- Shock tailored grid
 - Lower cylinder tailored grid
 - Upper cylinder tailored grid
 - Location of the upper cylinder shock
 - Overset boundary outside of the upper cylinder shock
- Shock / Boundary Layer Interaction





- Excellent agreement in heat flux contours
- Contour lines of pressure appear slightly more diffuse in pointmatched solution
- Excellent agreement in shock impingement heating level



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Overset Boundary Between Bodies

Configuration B

- Shock tailored grid
 - Lower cylinder tailored grid
 - Upper cylinder tailored grid
 - Location of the upper cylinder shock
 - Overset boundary outside of the upper cylinder shock
- Shock / Boundary Layer Interaction
- Shock / Shock Interaction



Shock / Boundary Layer Interaction



- Differences in shock / shock interaction heat flux distribution
- Contour lines of pressure appear slightly more diffuse in pointmatched solution
- Excellent agreement in shock impingement heating level



• Clustering of the grid to the shock / boundary layer interaction region



Overset Boundary Between Bodies

Configuration C

- Shock tailored grid
 - Lower cylinder tailored grid
 - Upper cylinder tailored grid
 - Location of the upper cylinder shock
 - Overset boundary outside of the upper cylinder shock
- Shock / Shock Interaction
 - Spreading of the shock through the overset boundary





- Waviness in heat flux contours on the nose of the upper cylinder
- Offset in peak heating location in shock / shock interaction region
- Slight differences in the flow field at the shock / shock interaction region
- State as of AIAA Conference in June, follow on work included tracking down differences at the shock / shock interaction region



Overset Grid Topology (Updated)

Configuration C



- Orphans on outer boundary
- Refinement grids in the shock / shock interaction region
- Designed for easy of use in grid convergence analysis





- Peak heating location is still offset in overset solution from the pointmatched solution and the data
- Shock / shock interaction heating is very sensitive to grid resolution
- Peak heating location is the same at both grid resolutions



Configuration C



- Several topological singularities
- Topology required for this geometry made it impossible for the grid to remain aligned with the shocks





- Differences in upper cylinder shock location
- Point-matched solution lower cylinder shock appears more diffuse and further out from the body
- Possibly caused by the topology and grid alignment near the nose of the lower cylinder



- 20-degree shift in peak heating location with 1-degree change in angle of attack of the upper cylinder
- CFD by Yamamoto et al. also showed a shift in peak heating location



Conclusions

- Overset grids show a number of advantages for multibody hypersonic configurations
 - Proper alignment of the grid to strong gradients and discontinuities is possible
 - Leads to more accurate prediction of peak heating locations and level
 - Possible to highly resolve regions of interest without propagating grid density into more benign regions
 - Simplified grid generation
- Disadvantages to using overset grids
 - Inertia of point-matched grids
 - Learning curve associated with generating the domain connectivity information



Acknowledgment

- Much of this work was performed under NASA contract NNA04BC25C to the ELORET Corporation
- The continuation of this work was performed under NASA contract NNA10DE12C to ERC Inc.
- Thanks to Ralph Noack for his continued help using SUGGAR and GVIZ
- Thanks to Mike Olsen for helpful discussions throughout this work