

Development of Cartesian-mesh CFD for Moving Boundary Problems in Aerospace Applications



Background and Objective

Background

- ◆ Steady flow RANS solvers for aerospace engineering are matured
- ◆ Present and future challenging problems are unsteady turbulent flows with
 - ◆ moving surfaces
 - ◆ complex geometrical shapes

Objectives

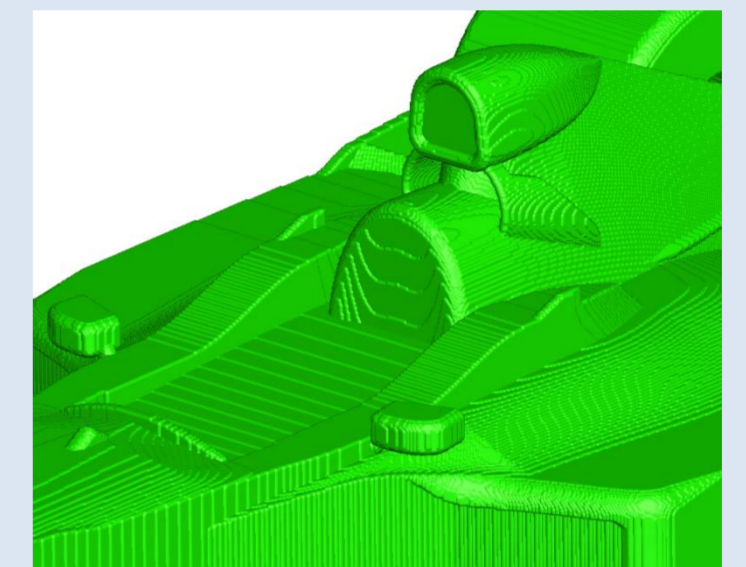
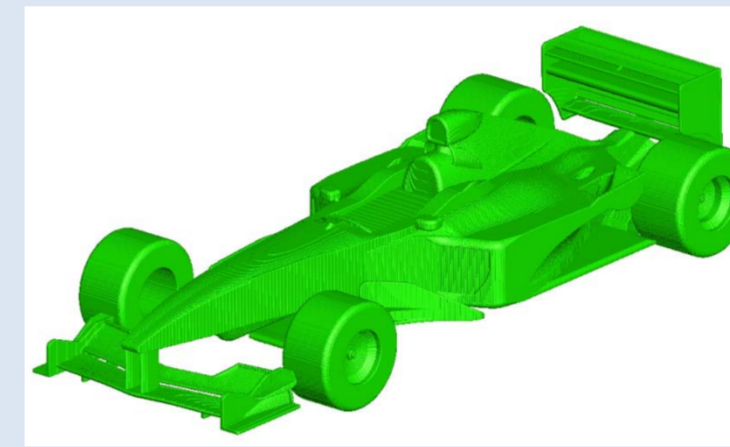
- ◆ Development of Cartesian mesh CFD algorithm with immersed boundary methods for
 - ◆ efficient boundary representations
 - ◆ near-wall treatment for turbulent boundary layers
 - ◆ moving boundary problems
 - ◆ in-situ post-processing technique
- ◆ Improvement of parallel efficiency
- ◆ Validation through real-world problems

Cartesian-mesh CFD

Characteristics of Cartesian-mesh CFD

- ◆ Fast and robust mesh generation
- ◆ Easy implementation of high order schemes
- ◆ Simple and efficient data structure
- ◆ Easy handling of moving boundary
- ◆ Staircase representation
- ◆ Difficulty in near-wall treatment
- ◆ Large computational time due to large-scale mesh

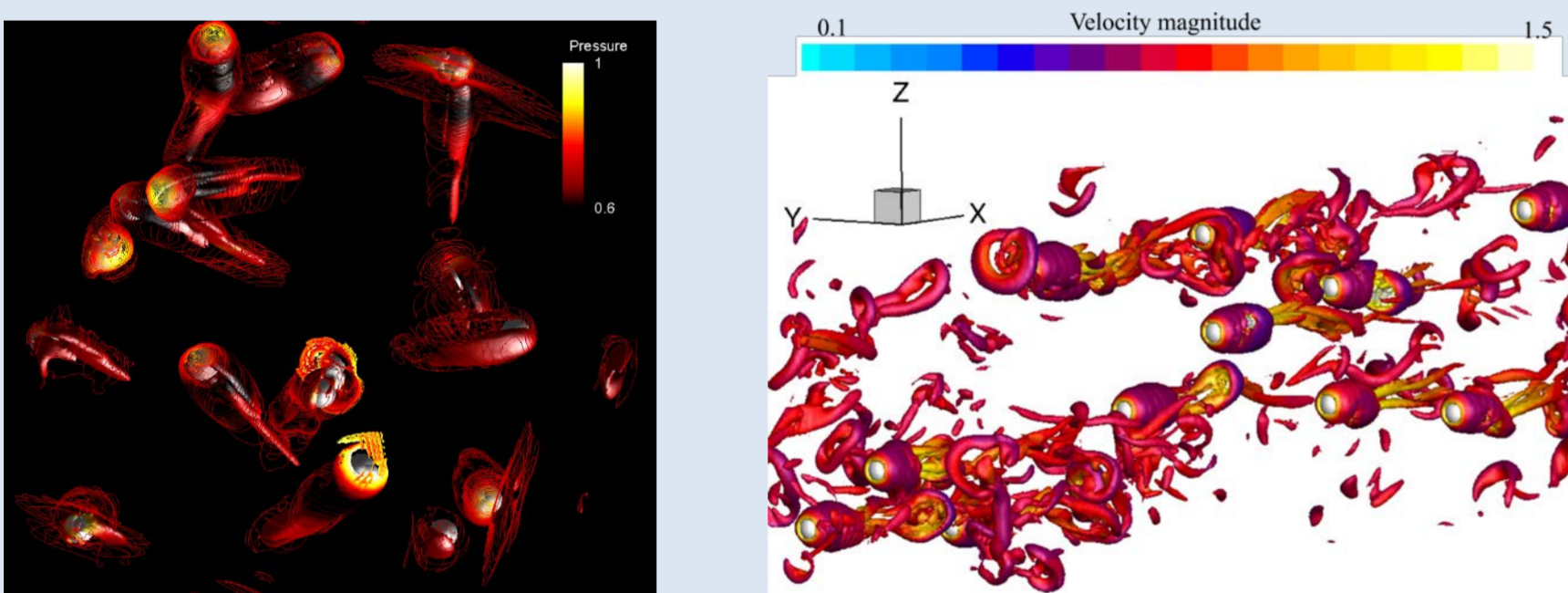
Challenge



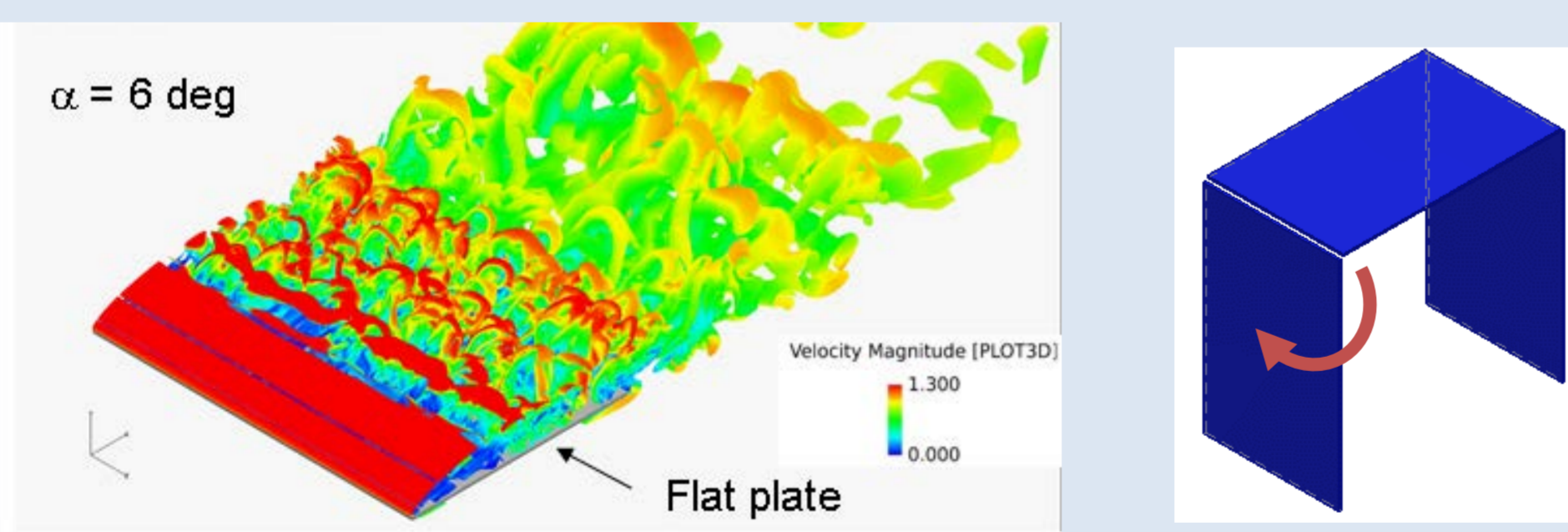
F1 racing car model (a few minutes for 1billion mesh)

Research Target

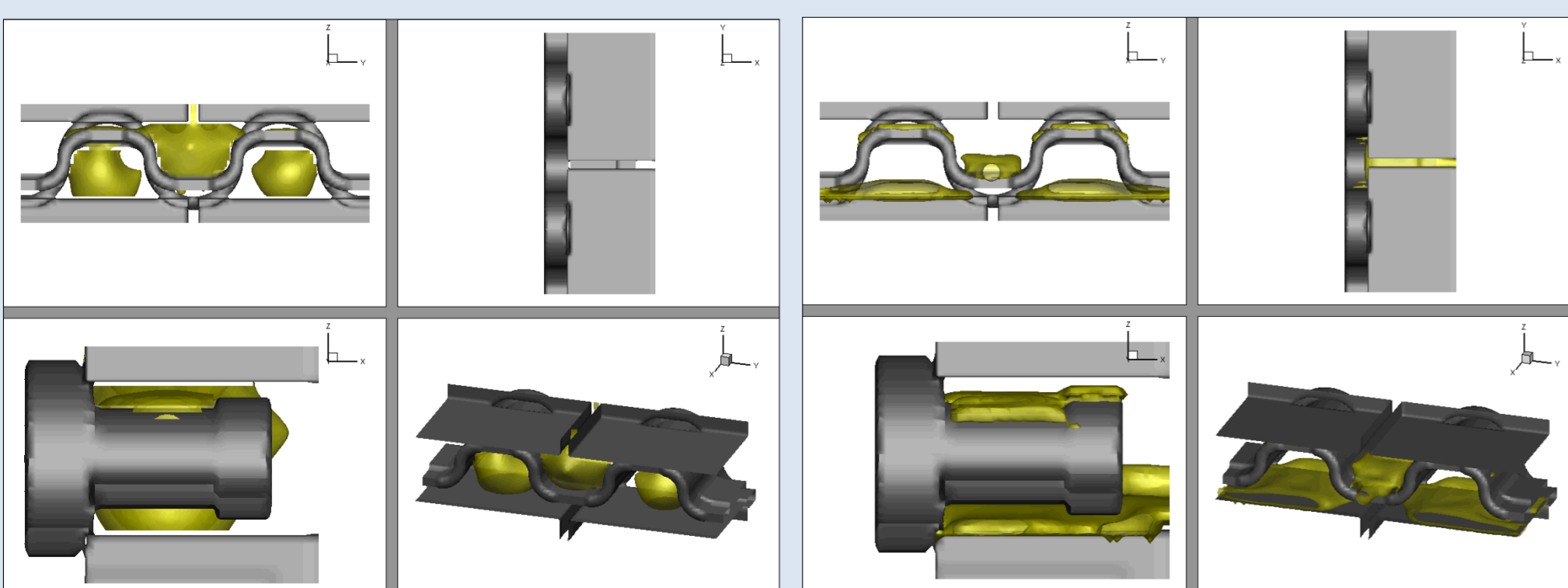
Gas-particle flows in exhaust plume of a rocket



Deployment simulation of Mars exploration aircraft



Oil flow analysis around piston ring in engine



Research Institutes and Members

CFD Algorithm Development and Applications

- ◆ Kanazawa Institute of Technology (D. Sasaki)
- ◆ Institute of Aerodynamics, RWTH Aachen University (M. Meinke)
- ◆ Tokai University (S. Takahashi)
- ◆ Institute of Fluid Science, Tohoku University (T. Misaka)
- ◆ Institute of Aeronautical Technology, JAXA (T. Ishida)
- ◆ RIKEN Advanced Institute of Computational Science (K. Onishi)

Efficient and Portable Parallel Algorithm Development

- ◆ Cyberscience Center, Tohoku University (R. Egawa, K. Komatsu)
- ◆ Information Technology Center, Nagoya University (M. Ogino)

Post-Process Implementation

- ◆ Intelligent Light (A. Toyoda)

Planned computational resources at Tohoku and Nagoya universities

- Vector supercomputer (SX-ACE)
- Scholar parallel computers (FX-100, CX400, LX406Re2)
- 3D Visualization



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