

In The Name of God

**Dual-Code Thin Layer, Parabolized Navier-Stokes
Solutions for Supersonic Flows Over Spinning
Wing-Body Configurations**

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Thesis

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To

My Mother, My Sisters

And

My Brothers

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Abstract

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In this study, an earlier developed Parabolized Navier-Stokes (PNS) code is combined with Thin Layer Navier-Stokes (TLNS) code to solve supersonic flows around the non-spinning and spinning wing-body combinations. The purpose of this dual-code strategy is to decrease the required memory and computer time for solving 3-D supersonic flow over complicated geometries. The process of the matching between two codes is done by a linearized interpolation subprogram. The flow field around the nose is solved by TLNS code and for the remainder of the body, before wing's juncture, PNS code is applied. The modeling is switched from PNS to TLNS in the vicinity of wing.

Explicit time marching technique with finite volume approach is used to implement the code. The three dimensional Thin Layer Navier-Stokes (TLNS) algorithm is based on Roe upwinding scheme for the discretization of inviscid fluxes and central differencing for viscous terms. The code can be employed in laminar and turbulent flow as well, in which the Baldwin-Lomax turbulent model is used. To compute the flowfield around spinning wing-bodies, the capability of solving the equations in both inertial and rotating frame of references is included in the code.

To validate the code firstly, laminar hypersonic flow with Mach number 7.95 around a cone at incidence angles of 20° and 24° are compared with experimental data. Then, the results of turbulent flow around a tangent-ogive with incidence angle of 6° and a secant-ogive with incidence angle of 10° at Mach

number 3 are compared with existing experimental data and Euler solution. The obtained results were acceptable.

Numerical results of dual-code strategy are presented in two sections. At the first section, this strategy is applied for non-spinning and spinning bodies. The numerical results of a supersonic flow over secant-ogive at Mach number 3 are compared with the experimental data and full TLNS results. It is found that the dual-code computer time is one order of magnitude less than that of TLNS code at comparable accuracy; thus, provides a useful tool in preliminary design of spinning bodies. Furthermore, it is shown that the final results are not much sensitive to the stream wise position of the matching plane.

At the second part, the dual-code procedure is applied for wing-body combinations. Two types of wing-bodies with sweepback and rectangular wings are considered. The comparison of the dual-code results with experimental data and full TLNS results shows that the matching plane should be located small distance before the wing juncture, especially for the sweptback wings. The pressure distribution on the body and wing surface for sweptback wing and normal force coefficient for rectangular wing are compared with the experimental data, which showed a reasonable accuracy. Finally, the dual-code strategy is used for a rotating wing-body combination with rectangular wings. The results show that the matching process works quite well.

Table of Contents

Content	Page
List of Figures	VIII
Nomenclature	XV
Chapter 1-Introduction and Literature Survey	1
Chapter 2- Physical Behavior of Magnus Effect	16
Chapter 3- Numerical Schemes	23
3.1- Governing Equations	25
3.2- Computation of Cell Volume	28
3-3. Computation of Cell-Face Metrics (Normals)	29
3-4-Numerical Inviscid Fluxes	29
3-5-Viscous Terms	32
3-6-Explicit Solution Procedure	33
3-7-Implicit Solution Procedure	34
3-8- Turbulence Modeling:	36
3-8-1- Baldwin-Lomax Model	36
3-8-2- Computation of the wall stress τ_w	39
3-9-Grid Generation	39
3-9-1-Simple Geometry	39
3-9-2-Wing-body Configuration	40
3-10-Rotating Frame of Reference	45
3-11-Boundary Conditions	47
3-12- Matching process	49

Chapter 4- Results and Discussion	51
4-1- Laminar hypersonic flow over a body	52
4-2- Turbulent supersonic flow over a body	56
4-3- Dual code strategy for supersonic flow over a body	63
4-4- Dual code strategy for supersonic flow over a spinning body	71
4-5- Dual code strategy for supersonic flow over a wing-body combination	73
4-5-1 Diamond-Shaped Planforms Wing	73
4-5-2- Rectangular Wing	86
4-6- Dual code strategy for supersonic flow over a spinning wing-body combination	91
4-7 Summary and Conclusion	100
References	102
Abstract and Title Page in Persian	

List of the Figures

FIGURE	PAGE
Figure 1. Effect of angle of attack on Leaside flowfields [55].	16
Figure 2. Flow regions for a circular cylinder [55].	17
Figure 3. Effect of Mach number on circular cylinder drag [56].	18
Figure 4. Boundary-layer profile on a circular cylinder rotating at $U_w / U_\infty = 1$.	19
Figure 5. Magnus lift characteristics for initially subcritical flow conditions [55].	20
Figure 6. Magnus lift characteristics for initially supercritical flow conditions [55].	21
Figure 7. Magnus lift characteristics in the critical flow regime [47].	22
Figure 8. Computational volume cell.	28
Figure 9. Axial and circumferential sections of generated grid for a secant-ogive with incidence angle of 10° .	40
Figure 10. A sample multiple zone grid for a finned missile configuration.	41
Figure 11. A generalized quadrilateral region related to each zone.	42
Figure 12. A circumferential cross flow plane of generated grid for a wing-body configuration.	42
Figure 13. Grid for the case of constant number of elements at the wing surface.	44
Figure 14. Grid for the case of non-constant number of elements at the wing surface.	45
Figure 15. Position of the matching plane in dual-code strategy.	50

Figure 16. Pressure coefficient distribution for a cone config.	52
(TLNS, $\alpha=12^\circ$, Mach =7.95, $Re= 4.101 \times 10^6$ /m, $x = 0.1$ m)	
Figure 17. Cross flow Mach contours for a cone config.	53
(TLNS, $\alpha=12^\circ$, Mach =7.95, $Re= 4.101 \times 10^6$ /m, $x = 0.1$ m)	
Figure 18. Pressure coefficient distribution for a cone config.	53
(TLNS, $\alpha=20^\circ$, Mach =7.95, $Re= 4.101 \times 10^6$ /m, $x = 0.1$ m)	
Figure 19. Cross flow Mach contours for a cone config.	54
(TLNS, $\alpha=20^\circ$, Mach =7.95, $Re= 4.101 \times 10^6$ /m, $x = 0.1$ m)	
Figure 20. Pressure coefficient distribution for a cone config.	54
(TLNS, $\alpha=24^\circ$, Mach =7.95, $Re= 4.101 \times 10^6$ /m, $x = 0.1$ m)	
Figure 21. Cross flow Mach contours for a cone config.	55
(TLNS, $\alpha=24^\circ$, Mach =7.95, $Re= 4.101 \times 10^6$ /m, $x = 0.1$ m)	
Figure 22. Cross flow tangential velocity contours for a cone config.	55
(TLNS, $\alpha=24^\circ$, Mach =7.95, $Re= 4.101 \times 10^6$ /m, $x = 0.1$ m)	
Figure 23. Circumferential pressure distribution for a tangent-ogive config.	56
(TLNS and Euler, $\alpha=6^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=1.56$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	
Figure 24. Circumferential pressure distribution for a tangent-ogive config.	57
(TLNS and Euler, $\alpha=6^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=3.13$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	
Figure 25. Circumferential pressure distribution for a tangent-ogive config.	57
(TLNS and Euler, $\alpha=6^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=4.14$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	
Figure 26. Circumferential pressure distribution for a tangent-ogive config.	58
(TLNS and Euler, $\alpha=6^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=5.77$, $Re= 6.4 \times 10^6$)	
Figure 27. Circumferential pressure distribution for a secant-ogive config.	59
(TLNS and Euler, $\alpha=10^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=1.56$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	

Figure 28. Circumferential pressure distribution for a secant-ogive config.	59
(TLNS and Euler, $\alpha=10^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=3.13$, $Re= 6.4 \times 10^6$)	
Figure 29. Circumferential pressure distribution for a secant-ogive config.	60
(TLNS and Euler, $\alpha=10^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=4.14$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	
Figure 30. Circumferential pressure distribution for a secant-ogive config.	60
(TLNS and Euler, $\alpha=10^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=5.77$, $Re= 6.4 \times 10^6$)	
Figure 31. Axial pressure distribution for a secant-ogive config. at the windward and leeward	61
(TLNS, $\alpha=10^\circ$, Mach =3, $Re= 6.4 \times 10^6$)	
Figure 32. Cross-flow tangential velocity contours for a secant-ogive config.	62
(TLNS , $\alpha=10^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=5.77$, $Re= 6.4 \times 10^6$)	
Figure 33. Cross-flow Mach number contours for a secant-ogive config.	62
(TLNS , $\alpha=10^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=5.77$, $Re= 6.4 \times 10^6$)	
Figure 34. Circumferential pressure distribution for a tangent-ogive config.	64
(TLNS and Dual-code, $\alpha=6^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=1.56$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	
Figure 35. Circumferential pressure distribution for a tangent-ogive config.	65
(TLNS and Dual-code, $\alpha=6^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=3.13$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	
Figure 36. Circumferential pressure distribution for a tangent-ogive config.	65
(TLNS and Dual-code, $\alpha=6^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=4.14$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	
Figure 37. Circumferential pressure distribution for a tangent-ogive config.	66
(TLNS and Dual-code, $\alpha=6^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=5.77$, $Re= 6.4 \times 10^6$)	

Figure 38. Circumferential pressure distribution for a secant-ogive config. (TLNS and Dual-code, $\alpha=10^\circ$, Mach=3, $x/D=1.56$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	67
Figure 39. Circumferential pressure distribution for a secant-ogive config. (TLNS and Dual-code, $\alpha=10^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=3.13$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	68
Figure 40. Circumferential pressure distribution for a secant-ogive config. (TLNS and Dual-code, $\alpha=10^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=4.14$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	68
Figure 41. Circumferential pressure distribution for a secant-ogive config. (TLNS and Dual-code, $\alpha=10^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=5.7$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	69
Figure 42. Effect of different initial data plane on the circumferential pressure distribution for a secant-ogive config. (Dual-code, $\alpha=10^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=4.14$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	70
Figure 43. Effect of different initial data plane on the circumferential pressure distribution for a secant-ogive config. (Dual-code, $\alpha=10^\circ$, Mach =3, $x/D=5.77$, $Re=6.4 \times 10^6$)	70
Figure 44. Normal force and pitching moment coefficient for a secant-ogive config. (Dual-code, Mach =3, spin rate = $\frac{\omega D}{V_\infty} = 0.19$, $Re=7.3 \times 10^6$)	71
Figure 45. Magnus force and yawing moment coefficient for a secant-ogive config. (Dual-code, Mach =3, spin rate = $\frac{\omega D}{V_\infty} = 0.19$, $Re=7.3 \times 10^6$)	72
Figure 46. Normal force and side force coefficient for a secant-ogive config. at different spin rates. (Dual-code, Mach =3, Incidence angle=4, $Re=7.3 \times 10^6$)	73

Figure 47. The model details of the wing-body configuration with a diamond-shaped planforms Wing.	74
Figure 48. The effect of the matching plane position on prediction of C_p on the body (fig. 47), (Mach=3, Incidence angle=0, $Re_\infty=9.84 \times 10^6/m$)	77
Figure 49. The effect of the matching plane position on prediction of C_p on the wing (fig. 47), (Mach=3, Incidence angle=0, $Re_\infty=9.84 \times 10^6/m$)	77
Figure 50. The effect of the matching plane position on prediction of C_p on the body (fig. 47), (Mach=3, Incidence angle=4°, $Re_\infty=9.84 \times 10^6/m$)	78
Figure 51. The effect of the matching plane position on prediction of C_p on the wing (fig. 47), (Mach=3, Incidence angle=4°, $Re_\infty=9.84 \times 10^6/m$)	78
Figure 52. The effect of the matching plane position on prediction of C_p on the body (fig. 47), (Mach=3, Incidence angle=6°, $Re_\infty=9.84 \times 10^6/m$)	79
Figure 53. The effect of the matching plane position on prediction of C_p on the wing (fig. 47), (Mach=3, Incidence angle=4°, $Re_\infty=9.84 \times 10^6/m$)	79
Figure 54. C_p distribution on the body (Windward in fig. 47), (Dual-code, Mach=3, Incidence angle=0, $Re_\infty=9.84 \times 10^6/m$)	80
Figure 55. C_p distribution on the wing surface(fig. 47), (Dual-code, Mach=3, Incidence angle=0, $Re_\infty=9.84 \times 10^6/m$)	81
Figure 56. C_p distribution on the body (Windward and Leeward in fig. 47) (Dual-code, Mach=3, Incidence angle=4°, $Re_\infty=9.84 \times 10^6/m$)	82
Figure 57. C_p distribution on wing surfaces (fig. 47) (Dual-code, Mach=3, Incidence angle=4°, $Re_\infty=9.84 \times 10^6/m$)	83

Figure 58. C_p distribution on the body (Windward and Leeward in fig. 47)	83
(Dual-code, Mach=3, Incidence angle=6°, $Re_\infty=9.84 \times 10^6/m$)	
Figure 59. C_p distribution on wing surfaces (fig. 47)	84
(Dual-code, Mach=3, Incidence angle=6°, $Re_\infty=9.84 \times 10^6/m$)	
Figure 60. C_p contours at a streamwise cross section	85
(Dual-code, Incidence angle= 4°, Mach =3, $Re_\infty=9.84 \times 10^6/m$)	
Figure 61. A schematic of wing-body combination with data location of the figure 60.	85
Figure 62. Generic missile model, $L/d=8.0$.	86
Figure 63. The effect of the matching plane position on prediction of the pressure for a rectangular wing-body combination (Mach=4.28, Incidence angle=5°, $Re_\infty=13.6 \times 10^6$)	87
Figure 64. The effect of the matching plane position on prediction of the pressure for a rectangular wing-body combination (Mach=4.28, Incidence angle=15°, $Re_\infty=13.6 \times 10^6$)	88
Figure 65. Normal force coefficient for a rectangular wing-body combination at different incidence angle (Dual-code, Mach =4.28, $Re_\infty=13.6 \times 10^6$)	89
Figure 66. Pressure contour distribution at different axial sections for a rectangular wing-body combination (Mach =4.28, Incidence angle =15°, $Re_\infty=13.6 \times 10^6$)	90
Figure 67. Comparison of Inertial frame and rotational frame coordinate for pressure distribution over the body of a Tangent-Ogive, Mach = 3, spin rate $\omega D/V_\infty = 0.2$.	91
Figure 68. Comparison of Inertial frame and rotational frame coordinate for pressure distribution over the body with equation of the circle, Mach = 3, spin rate $\omega D/V_\infty = 0.2$.	92

Figure 69. The effect of the matching plane position on prediction of the pressure for a rotating rectangular wing-body combination (points A and B, figure 70), (Mach=4, Incidence angle=0, spin rate $\omega D/V_\infty = 0.2$)	93
Figure 70. Probe points for the pressure related to figures 65 and 67.	94
Figure 71. The effect of the matching plane position on prediction of the pressure for a rotating rectangular wing-body combination (points C and D, figure 70), (Mach=4, Incidence angle=0, spin rate $\omega D/V_\infty = 0.2$)	94
Figure 72. Streamwise grid distribution for a rectangular wing	95
Figure 73. Pressure contours distribution on different axial planes of the rotating wing-body combination (Mach=4, Incidence angle=0, spin rate $\omega D/V_\infty = 0.2$)	97
Figure 74. Pressure contours distribution on different radial planes of the rotating wing-body combination (Mach=4, Incidence angle=0, spin rate $\omega D/V_\infty = 0.2$)	98
Figure 75. Normal force coefficient related to one fin for a rectangular wing-body combination at different spin rates. (Mach=4, Incidence angle=0)	99

Nomenclature

C	Speed of sound
C_p	Coefficient of pressure
C_n	Normal force coefficient
D	Diameter
E	Total energy
E, F, G	Inviscid fluxes
E_v, F_v, G_v	Viscous fluxes
$\tilde{E}, \tilde{F}, \tilde{G}$	Fluxes in general curvilinear coordinates
f_c	Coriolis force
f_{ce}	Centrifugal Force
F_{Kleb}	Klebanoff intermittence factor
F_{Wake}	Wake function
J	Jacobian of transformation
h	Enthalpy
K	Thermal conductivity
M	Mach number of the free stream
n_x, n_y, n_z	Components of surface vector
q_x, q_y, q_z	Heat conduction terms
Q	Primitive variable matrix
P	Pressure
P_e	Free stream pressure
Pr	Prandtl number
R	Radius
Re	Reynolds Number
R^i	Right eigen vector