

CFD SIMULATION OF FLOW PAST MAV WINGS

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ABSTRACT

Turbulent flow past low aspect ratio (AR) thin wing used for two different MAV (Micro Air Vehicles) configurations viz. Black Kite and Golden Hawk has been carried out in order to analyze their aerodynamic characteristics. The Reynolds (Re) number for these two wings based on the root chord are 2.4×10^5 and 1.72×10^5 respectively. These simulations have been carried out using the in-house flow solution code to solve the Unsteady Reynolds Averaged Navier Stokes (URANS) equations coupled to different turbulence models. The standard $k-\epsilon$ model has been used to simulate the turbulence for the Black Kite wing. The influence of three different turbulence models (standard $k-\epsilon$, SA and SST) in predicting the aerodynamic coefficient has been studied for the Golden Hawk configuration. In the present study the aerodynamic characteristics computed for the two wing configurations are compared with the CSIR-NAL experiments. The cross flow patterns and the tip vortex for the Golden Hawk wing are presented and discussed.

Keywords: Multiblock structured grid, URANS, Finite volume solver, Low Re flow, Turbulence model, Low aspect ratio wing, Black Kite, Golden Hawk

NOMENCLATURE

C	chord of the aerofoil	ϵ	dissipation of turbulent kinetic energy
Re	flow Reynolds number based on C	Δv	cell volume
C_p	non-dimensional pressure coefficient	y^+	non-dimensional wall normal distance
C_l	lift coefficient	μ	fluid viscosity
C_d	drag coefficient	μ_t	eddy viscosity
C_m	moment coefficient about quarter chord	u_i	fluctuating velocity component
$\langle U_i \rangle$	phase-averaged velocity component	J	Jacobian of the transformation
$\langle P \rangle$	phase-averaged pressure	$B_k^i \beta_k^i$	metric coefficients of transformation
k	turbulent kinetic energy	S_{U_i}	momentum source terms in i -direction

ABBREVIATIONS

CFD	Computational Fluid Dynamics	SA	Spalrat Allmaras
SIMPLE	Semi Implicit Method for Pressure-Linked Equation	SST	Shear Stress Transport
QUICK	Quadratic Upwind Interpolation for Convective Kinematics	RANS	Reynolds Averaged Navier Stokes

1. INTRODUCTION

Micro Air Vehicles (MAVs) are unmanned autonomous miniature flying machines which man has tried to mimic from the biological fliers like insects and small birds. A single MAV or a swarm of MAVs can be used effectively for surveillance so as to measure or gather relevant reliable information in hostile environments. These MAVs require the ability to loiter for a long duration and also have an efficient maneuver capability both in open and confined space. In many situations, MAVs can provide reliable solutions which are also extremely cost-effective.

These MAVs usual have a maximal size of 30 cm and flight speed ranging between 12 to 14 m/s with 30 minute endurance and weighing below 300 g. Recently MAV's have gained interest and have been used for both military and civilian purpose. Two important challenging problems in design of MAV's are (i) low Reynolds number (Re) which results in unfavourable aerodynamic conditions to support controlled flight, and (ii) small physical dimensions, resulting in certain unfavourable scaling characteristics including structural strength, reduced stall speed, and low inertia. The small length and the low velocity resulting in a flight regime with a very low Reynolds number ($10^4 < Re < 5 \times 10^5$) pose challenges in aerodynamic design of MAVs. The aerodynamics of wings and wing sections in this low

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Reynolds number regime is one of the interesting and less understood aspects of MAVs. Several factors which contributed to this poor performance are lack of understanding of aerodynamics, structural mechanics and the propulsion system at the micro scale and also the inadequate knowledge on the visual guidance and navigation systems.

Aerodynamic design of MAVs, reported so far, have employed different kinds of efficient lift generation systems viz., fixed wing [1, 2], flapping wings [2, 3], flexible wing [4] and rotary wings [5] and or their combinations. The fixed-wing MAVs are commonly used because they are simple and easy to implement and they usually fly at the upper end of the low Reynolds number regime ($Re > 1 \times 10^5$) [2, 6]. It is well known from literature [2, 7] that at low Reynolds number, the aerodynamic characteristics greatly depend on the wing geometry. In general the MAVs require aerofoil with small thickness and significant camber in order to have a better aerodynamic performance at low Reynolds number. Furthermore the small dimension of MAV demand wing with low aspect ratio. Literature [1, 2] shows that wing planforms which are rectangular, elliptical, circular or its variants are ideal for MAV application since they offer more lifting area.

2. MATHEMATICAL MODELLING

2.1 Governing Equations

The phase-averaged Navier Stokes equations for unsteady turbulent incompressible flow are written in *non-orthogonal curvilinear coordinates* with cartesian velocities as dependent variables in a compact form as follows:

Momentum transport for the cartesian velocity component $\langle U_i \rangle$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial(\rho\langle U_i \rangle)}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\rho\langle U_i U_k \rangle \beta_k^j \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[-\frac{\mu}{J} \left(\frac{\partial \langle U_i \rangle}{\partial x_m} B_m^j + \frac{\partial \langle U_k \rangle}{\partial x_m} \beta_i^m \beta_k^j \right) \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\langle P \rangle \beta_i^j - \rho\langle u_i u_k \rangle \beta_k^j \right] = S_{U_i} \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

These momentum equations are further supplemented by the mass conservation or the so-called continuity equation.

Mass conservation (Continuity):

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\rho\langle U_k \rangle \beta_k^j) = 0 \quad (2)$$

However, the equations 1 and 2 do not form a closed system due to the presence of the unknown turbulent Reynolds stress term $-\rho\langle u_i u_j \rangle$. The Reynolds stress tensor is computed using an appropriate eddy-viscosity based turbulence model.

2.2 Turbulence Modelling

In eddy viscosity based turbulence models, the turbulent stress appearing in the Reynolds-Averaged equations is expressed in terms of the mean velocity gradients as following:

$$-\rho\langle u_i u_j \rangle = \mu_t \left(\frac{\partial \langle U_i \rangle}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial \langle U_j \rangle}{\partial x_i} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \rho \delta_{ij} \langle u_m u_m \rangle \quad (3)$$

where, δ_{ij} is the Kronecker delta and m is the summing index over $m=1, 2, 3$. The term $\frac{2}{3} \rho k \delta_{ij}$ only ensures that the sum of the normal stresses is $2k$ as per the definition of k , the turbulent kinetic energy $k = \frac{1}{2} \overline{u_i u_i}$. The eddy viscosity μ_t is assumed to be an isotropic scalar quantity whose value depends on the local state of turbulence. For the present work standard $k-\varepsilon$ model [8] is used to simulate the turbulence.

2.3 Numerical Solution of Finite Volume Equation

The present computation uses a multi-block pressure-based implicit finite volume algorithm RANS3D [9, 10] developed at the CTFD Division, CSIR-NAL Bangalore to solve the unsteady turbulent incompressible flow using a structured grid. An iterative decoupled approach similar to the SIMPLE algorithm [11], modified for collocated variable arrangement [12] is adopted to avoid the checkerboard oscillations of the flow variables. The system of linear equations derived from the finite volume procedure is solved sequentially for the velocity components, pressure correction and turbulence scalars using the strongly implicit procedure of Stone [13].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Computational Details

Three dimensional flow simulations have been carried out for two different wing planforms viz. modified inverse Zimmerman (Black Kite) with a semi-span of 0.6 C and modified cropped delta wing

(Golden Hawk) having $0.625 C$ semi-span. The flow Reynolds number for the Black Kite wing has been fixed as 2.4×10^5 based on the root chord length (C) and wind speed of 14 m/s. Whereas for the Golden Hawk wing the flow Reynolds number has been fixed as 2.2×10^5 based on the root chord and wind speed of 12 m/s. For the present analysis a H-H grid topology with two blocks (one for the suction side and other for the pressure side) covered by $193 \times 63 \times 69$ grid points along the stream wise, normal and span wise directions respectively has been generated using the in-house grid generation code [14]. The wing tip is closed linearly to obtain zero thickness. The grid is stretched towards the wing surface and the near wall grid spacing is so adjusted that the value of y^+ at the first near wall point is maintained to be around 35. Typical view of the grid on the wing surface and the symmetry plane for the two planforms are shown in the Figure 1. The computational domain and the boundary conditions used for the present simulation are shown in Figure 2. The present 3D simulation uses the QUICK scheme [15] for convective flux discretization and a second order central difference scheme for pressure and viscous term coupled to standard $k-\epsilon$ turbulence model [8]. The eddy viscosity at far field is assumed to be ten times of the laminar viscosity.

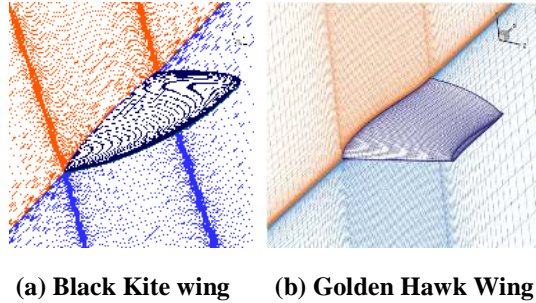


Figure 1. Grid on the symmetry plane and the wing surface

3.2 Flow Past Black Kite Wing

The flow analysis past the Black Kite wing has been carried out using the RANS3D code coupled to standard $k-\epsilon$ turbulence model. The aerodynamic coefficients obtained from this simulation are compared with the NAL wind tunnel measurement data [16] for the full configuration (fuselage + wing + tail) as well as with the Fluent computation carried out by ADE, Bangalore [17] for the full configuration and are shown in Figure 3. The lift coefficient (C_l) and drag coefficient (C_d) computed along the flow axis from the RANS3D simulation (Figure 3(a) and

3(b)) is observed to agree reasonably well with the measurement data for the lower range of angles of

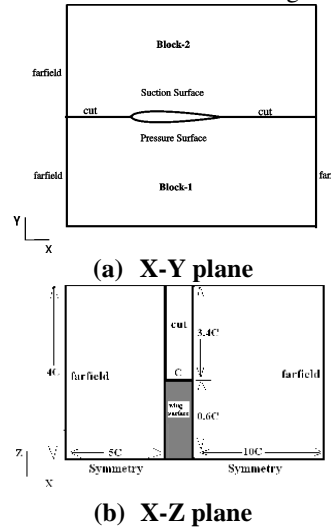


Figure 2. Boundary condition & computational domain for H-H grid topology

attack ($\alpha < 15^\circ$). Figure 3(c) clearly shows that the RANS3D has predicted a higher maximum lift-to-drag ratio $((L/D)_{\max} = 9.72)$ when compared to the experiments $((L/D)_{\max} = 4.7)$ and the Fluent simulation $((L/D)_{\max} = 6.12)$. The location of the maximum L/D obtained by the RANS3D and Fluent simulations is almost same ($\alpha \approx 4^\circ$) which slightly underpredicted when compared to the measurement ($\alpha \approx 7^\circ$). The pitching moment (C_m) computed along the body axis and about the leading edge of the wing from the RANS3D code (Figure 3 (d)) is observed to agree well with the measurement data at lower angles of attack. At higher angles of attack the present simulation has captured the trend but with a different slope when compared to the measurement. The difference in the C_m values observed for the Fluent simulation may be the C_m reported in the report [17] is calculated along the flow axis. The discrepancies observed at higher angles of attack may be due to the influence of the fuselage and the tail which has not been considered for the present simulation. In addition, on the computation side, this discrepancy may be due to the inadequate grid resolution and inability to model the transition. However the accuracy of the wind tunnel is not clearly quantified. Computations are also carried out for few typical angles of attack, at a flow velocity of 12m/s and no significant difference is observed in the aerodynamic coefficients for these two speeds. In order to sort out some of these issues flow analysis has been carried out for the Golden-Hawk wing using two different eddy viscosity based turbulence models viz. Shear

Stress Transport (SST) model [18] and one equation Spalart-Allamaras (SA) model [19].

3.3 Flow past Golden Hawk Wing

The aerodynamic coefficients for the Golden Hawk wing obtained from the present simulation using three different turbulence models is compared with the NAL wind tunnel measurement data [16] for the full configuration (fuselage + wing + winglet) and is shown in Figure 4. The computed coefficient of lift (Figure 4(a)) agrees reasonably well with experimental data up to $\alpha=15^\circ$ and all the three turbulence models have predicted almost identical C_l for α ranging between -8° to 18° . Beyond 18° the SA and SST model have predicted higher C_l when compared to the standard $k-\varepsilon$ model. Further the measurements have predicted a very early stall (α between 16° and 17°) whereas the present computation has predicted the stall angle between 34° and 36° . This early stall behaviour of the golden hawk wing is contradictor to the black kite wing where the measurement does not indicate the stall even up to $\alpha=25^\circ$. However the computation has predicted almost the same stall angle for both the configurations. Similar to the lift component the drag coefficient (Figure 4(b)) obtained from the RANS3D code matches well with the measurement data up to the stall angle and C_d obtained by all the three models almost coincide with one another up to $\alpha=26^\circ$ beyond which the SA and SST have predicted a higher drag when compared to the standard $k-\varepsilon$ model. The lift-to-drag ratio (L/D) obtained by the present simulation using the standard $k-\varepsilon$ model and SST (Figure 4(c)) on the contrary matches fairly well with measurement data for the whole range of α with the maximum L/D ($=7.6$) over predicted as compared to measurement ($L/D=5.93$). On the other hand, the SA model has grossly over predicted the maximum L/D ($=11.3$) but the location at which the maximum L/D occurs is same for all the three models ($\alpha=4^\circ$) which slightly earlier than the measurement value ($\alpha=6^\circ$). However the coefficient of moment (Figure 4(d)) obtained from the present simulation using three different turbulence models is found to match well with the measurement data. The C_m obtained experimentally shows a kink in the curve at the stall angle which is not seen in the computations. The discrepancies observed may be primarily attributed to the fact that the simulations have been carried out only for the wing configuration whereas the experiments have been carried out for the full configuration. On the computation side some more detailed analyses needs to be carried out by refining the grid size and using a different grid topology and also by modeling the

effect of transition which play a prominent role at the low Reynolds number flows. In order to justify the accuracy of the present computation the comparison with the experiments for only the wing configuration would be more appropriate and due to lack of the measurement data this comparison exercise could not be carried out.

The non-dimensionalised pressure contours ($C_p = (p - p_\infty)/1/2\rho U_\infty^2$) on the wing surface with the cross-flow patterns up to a length of $1.5C$ in the wake are shown in the Figure 5 at three different angles of attack. The pressure distribution obtained is quite realistic with the reductions suction pressure as the angle of attack increases. The cross-flow pattern clearly indicates the complex vortex generated due to the flow past a finite wing which is observed to be more prominent at higher angles of attack. This vortex is observed to diffuse at the downstream stations. The diffusion of the vortex may be due to the coarse grid resolution in the wake.

Figure 6 shows the particle trace and the wing surface pressure contours typically at three angles of attack ($\alpha=4^\circ, 20^\circ$ and 30°). The formation of the tip vortex is clearly evident especially at higher angles of attack. The wing tip vortices are caused due to the pressure difference between the upper surface (low pressure) and lower surface (high pressure) of the wing. This tip vortex induces a circulatory motion over the wing tip which affects the wing aerodynamics. In the downstream of the wing these tip vortices cause a secondary motion resulting in the forming of the wake vortex. The tip vortex is found to modify the pressure distribution of the wing [20] which in turn affects the lift-to-drag profile. In order to have a better estimate of the lift and drag coefficient it is necessary to capture the tip vortex and the intensity of this vortex greatly depends on how the wing tip is closed [20].

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The in-house RANS3D code has been successfully used to predict the aerodynamic loads and flow characteristics of MAV wings at relatively low Reynolds number. The aerodynamic loads obtained using the RANS3D code for the Black-Kite wing and Golden Hawk wing have been validated against NAL experiments. Reasonable agreement between the present computation and NAL experiments have been observed for both the configurations confirming the accuracy and adequacy of the flow solution algorithm. The discrepancies observed between the present computation and NAL

experiments needs to be further investigated by refining the grid and changing the grid topology. Efforts are in progress to model the effects of the transition in the RANS framework which is expected

to give a better estimate of the aerodynamic characteristics especially for this low Reynolds number flows. The effect of closing the wing tip and its influence on the aerodynamic performance also needs to be investigated. The present simulation has successfully captured the wake flow and the tip vortex.

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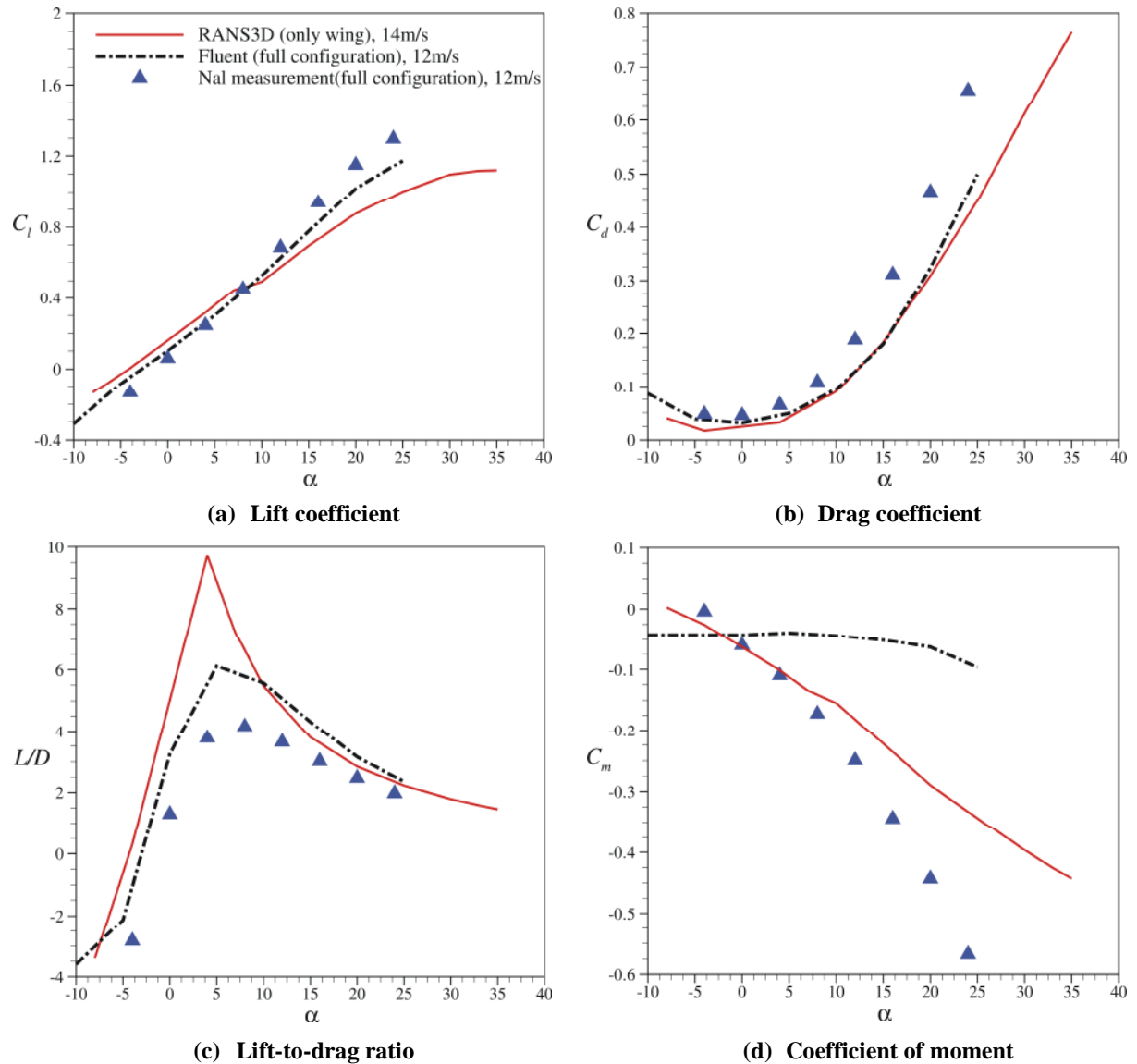


Figure 3. Aerodynamic coefficients for Black Kite wing ($Re=2.4 \times 10^5$)

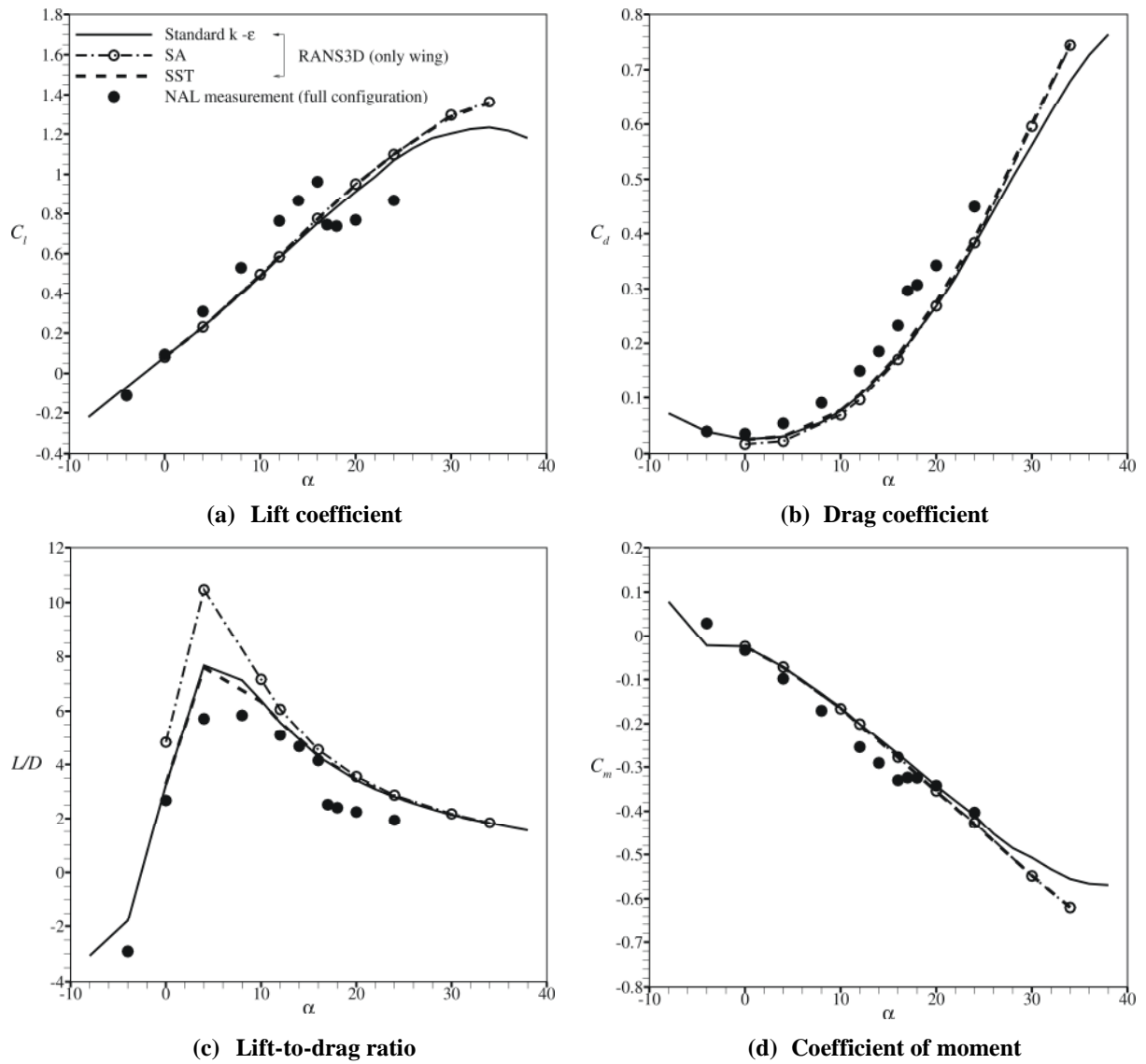


Figure 4. Aerodynamic coefficients for Golden Hawk wing ($Re=1.7 \times 10^5$)

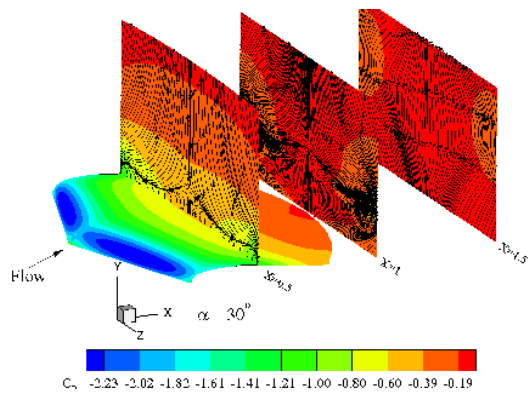
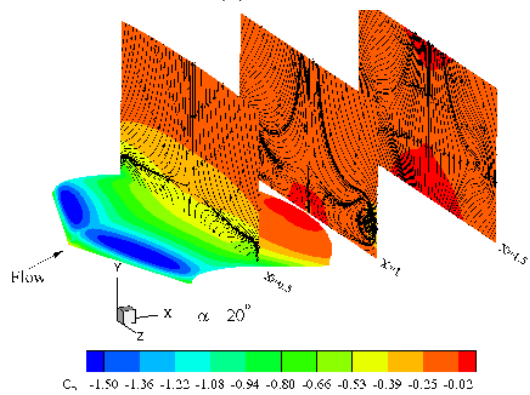
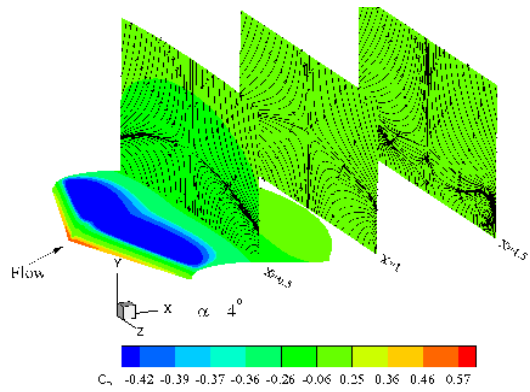


Figure 5. Surface pressure contour and cross-flow pattern for Golden Hawk wing ($Re=1.7 \times 10^5$)

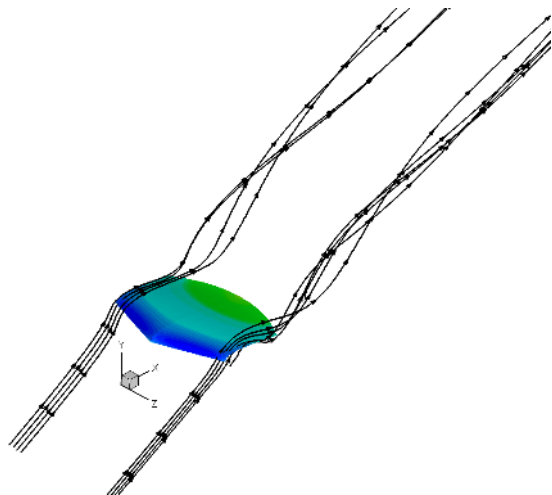
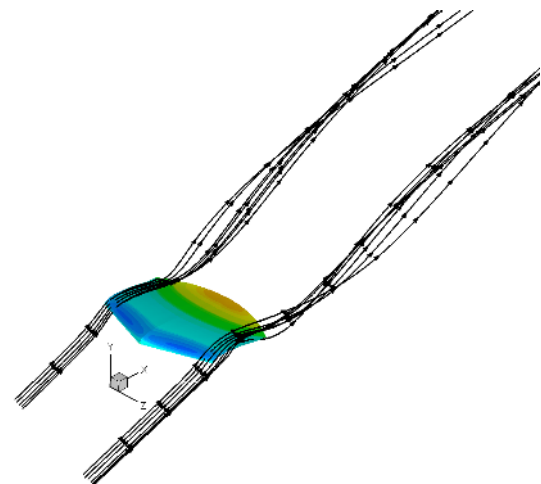
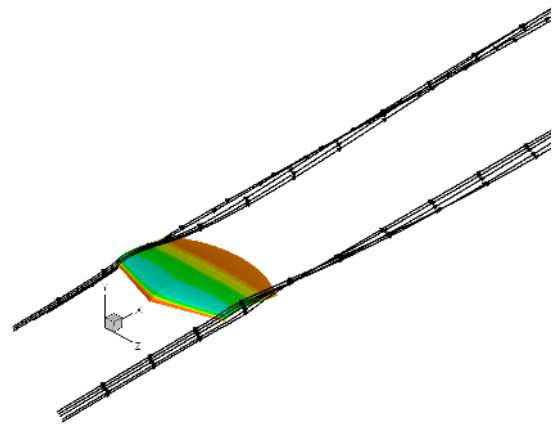


Figure 6. Particle trace for Golden Hawk wing showing the tip vortex ($Re=1.7 \times 10^5$)