



**Realization of Prof. Kuwahara's Messages
- after almost 30 years' Effort in CFD -**

Kozo Fujii
with colleagues and students

**Institute of Space and Astronautical Science
Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)**

Outline

- ▶ **Background of CFD in aerospace**
 - Chapman's message in 1977
 - HPC development and CFD effort since then
- ▶ **Main issues raised by Prof. Kunio Kuwahara**
- ▶ **Status of recent CFD**
 - Supersonic base flow
 - Flow Mechanism of DBD plasma actuator
 - Acoustics from rocket /supersonic jets
- ▶ **Future possibilities**
 - Toward Capturing scale effects
 - Real-time and Super real-time simulations
- ▶ **Summary**

Dean Chapman's Message in 1977

Workshop "Computer Requirements for Computational Aerodynamics" held at NASA Ames R. C. in 1977.

Prof. Dean Chapman at Stanford Univ. said,

“ There are two major motivations behind CFD .

- (1) **providing an important new technology capability**
- (2) **economics**

It would not change in coming decades.”

There are many restrictions in the wind-tunnel experiment such as **scale effects**, wall and support interference, aerodynamic distortion, and else. The restriction of CFD comes from the speed and storage, but the technical trend shows that such limitations are rapidly decreasing.

Supercomputers vs. Large-scale WT



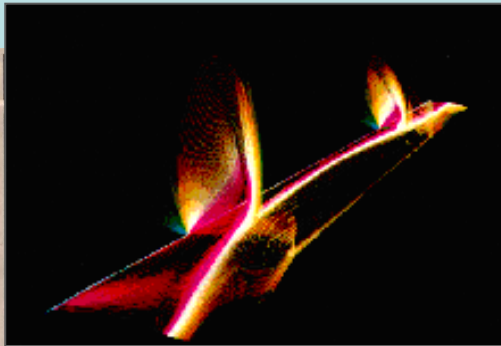
JAXA Supercomputer System (JSS)
135TFLOPS with 100 TB memory



**Huge wind tunnel at
NASA Ames R. C.**

Capturing “SCALE EFFECT” was one of the most important motivations of CFD in aerospace.

Computer Performance



昭和10年(1985年)1月8日 (火曜日) (日刊)

スーパーコンピューター 富士通が 世界最高速

一秒に十億回 演算実現、近く発売

航空機設計などに威力

【本紙記者東京8日電】富士通が、世界最高速のスーパーコンピューター「VP400」を開発し、近く発売する。このコンピュータは、一秒に十億回の演算を実現し、航空機設計などに威力を発揮する。富士通は、このコンピュータの性能を、従来のスーパーコンピューターと比べて、十倍以上の高速性を誇る。また、このコンピュータは、従来のスーパーコンピューターと比べて、十倍以上の省電力性を誇る。富士通は、このコンピュータの性能を、従来のスーパーコンピューターと比べて、十倍以上の高速性を誇る。また、このコンピュータは、従来のスーパーコンピューターと比べて、十倍以上の省電力性を誇る。

富士通は、このコンピュータの性能を、従来のスーパーコンピューターと比べて、十倍以上の高速性を誇る。また、このコンピュータは、従来のスーパーコンピューターと比べて、十倍以上の省電力性を誇る。

西日本銀行 謹賀新年



World fastest supercomputer in 1985

same performance



1985	FUJITSU/VP400	6.7—9 μsec
2007	Intel PC (3.2GHz)	4.1 μsec

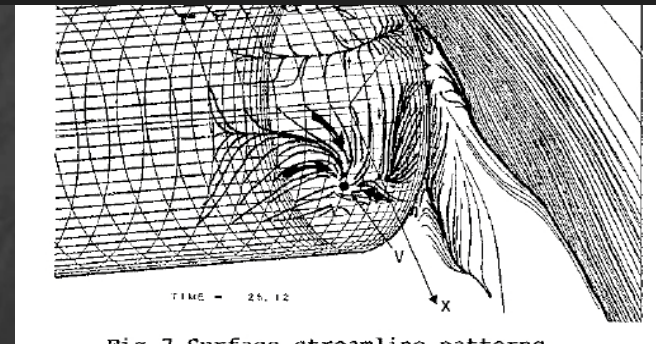
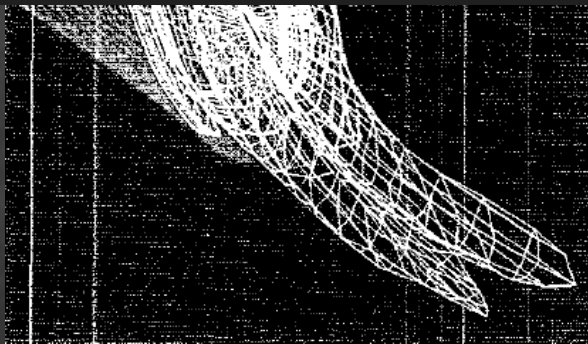


2008

Prof. Kuwahara's Messages

- ▶ Flow is essentially three dimensional and unsteady. 2D computation even with high grid resolutions would not reproduce flow physics.
- ▶ Use of turbulence model would contaminate simulation results. Direct simulations with insufficient grid resolution would be better than simulations with turbulence models.

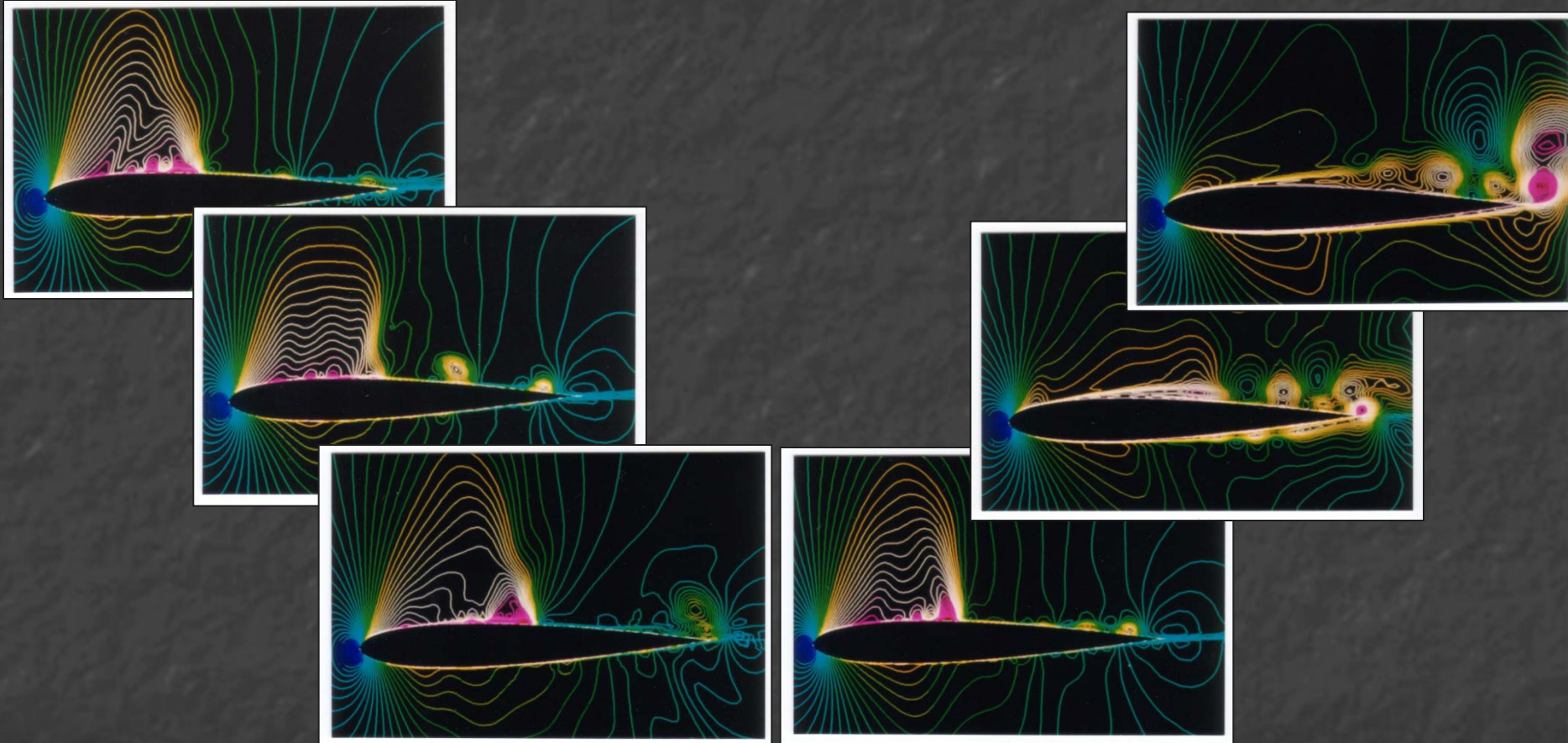
He did not say unresolved direct (or LES) simulations are good enough. He did such simulations with knowing shortcomings of them. He was trying to find practical (not theoretical) boundary of the grid resolution for acceptable accuracy.



Himeno, Shirayama, Kamo, Kuwahara
AIAA Paper 85-1617

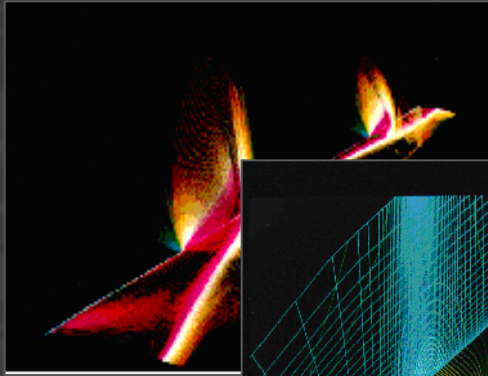
Sirayama, Ohta, Kuwahara
AIAA Paper 87-0605

Direct simulation of transonic flows

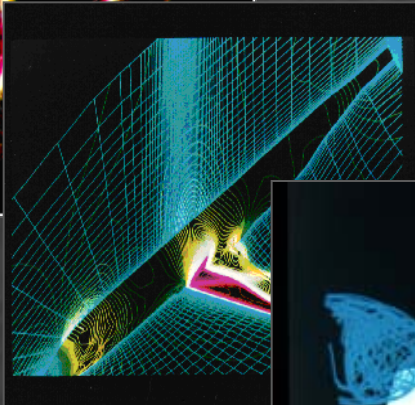


Obayashi's trial for flow with embedded shock waves

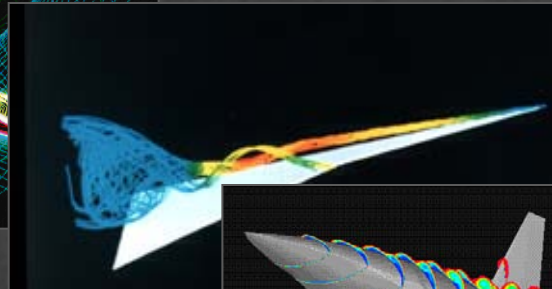
20-30 years CFD research



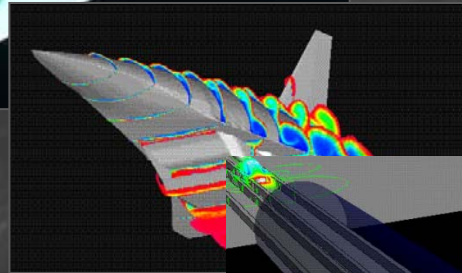
1985



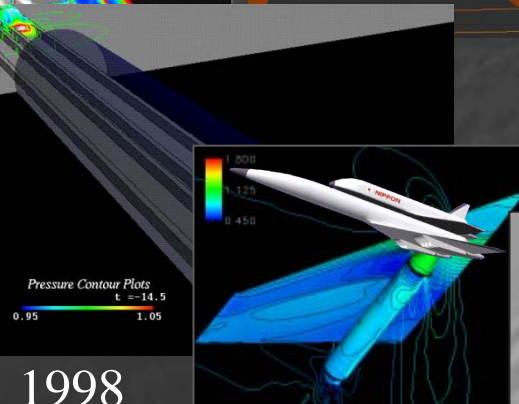
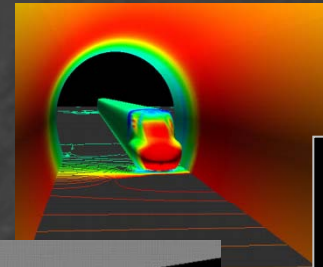
1986



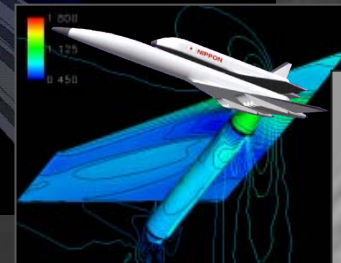
1987



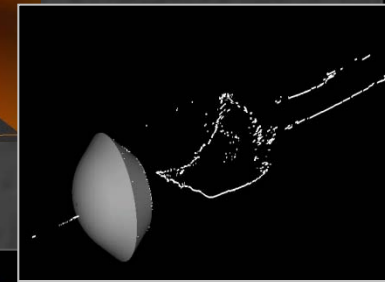
1991



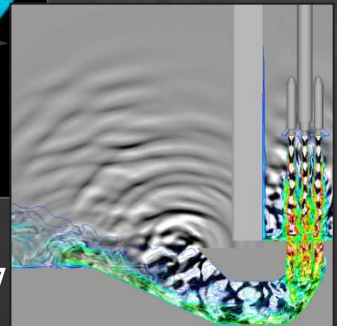
1998



2003



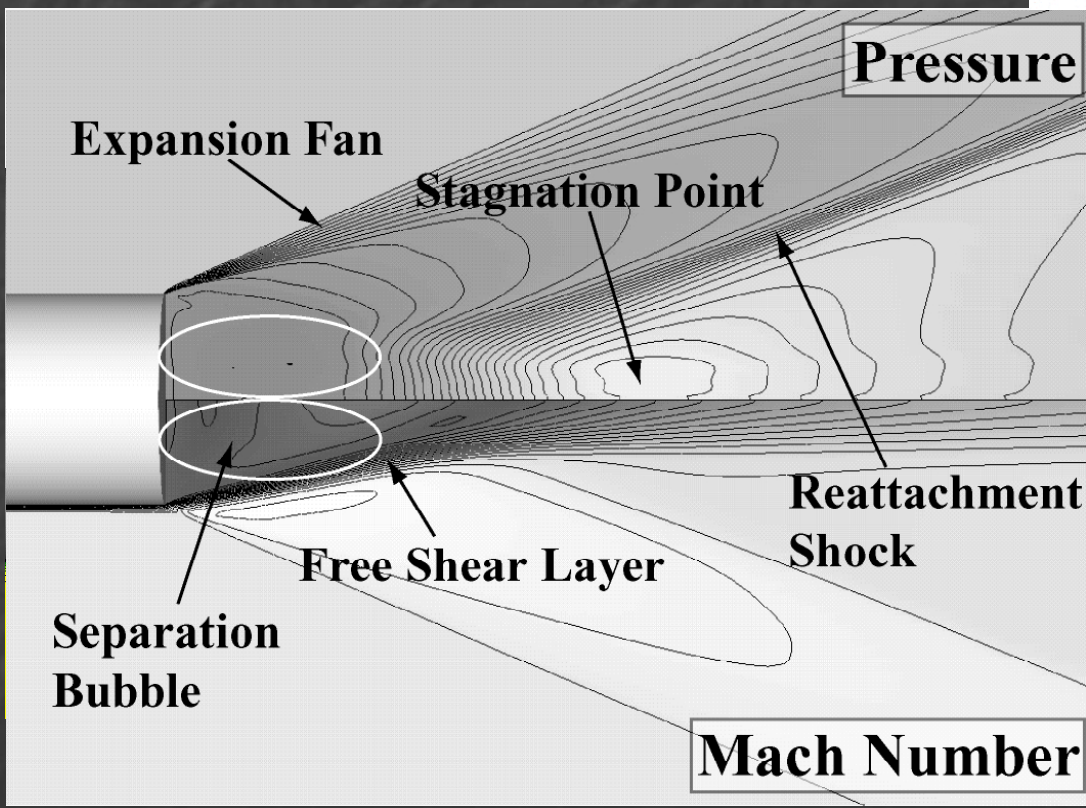
2007



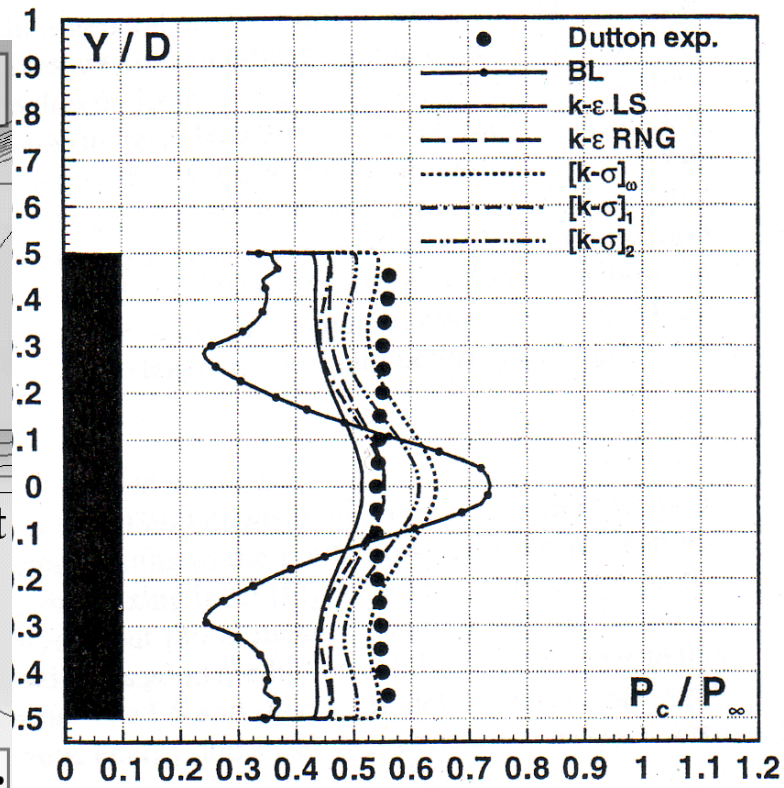
More understanding of fluid physics
More complex configurations

Status of recent CFD -1

Ex. 1 Supersonic base flows

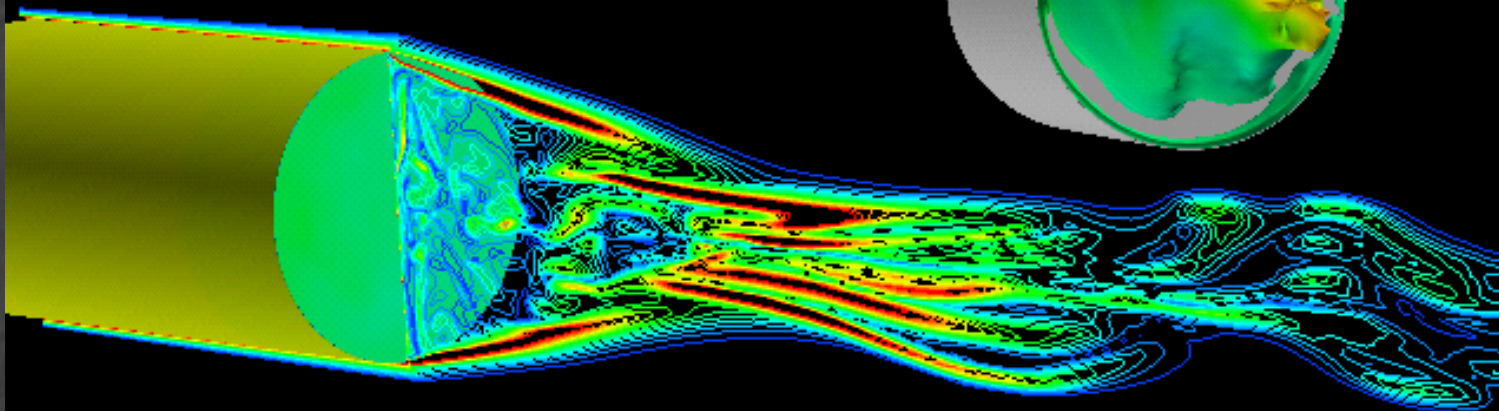


RANS results

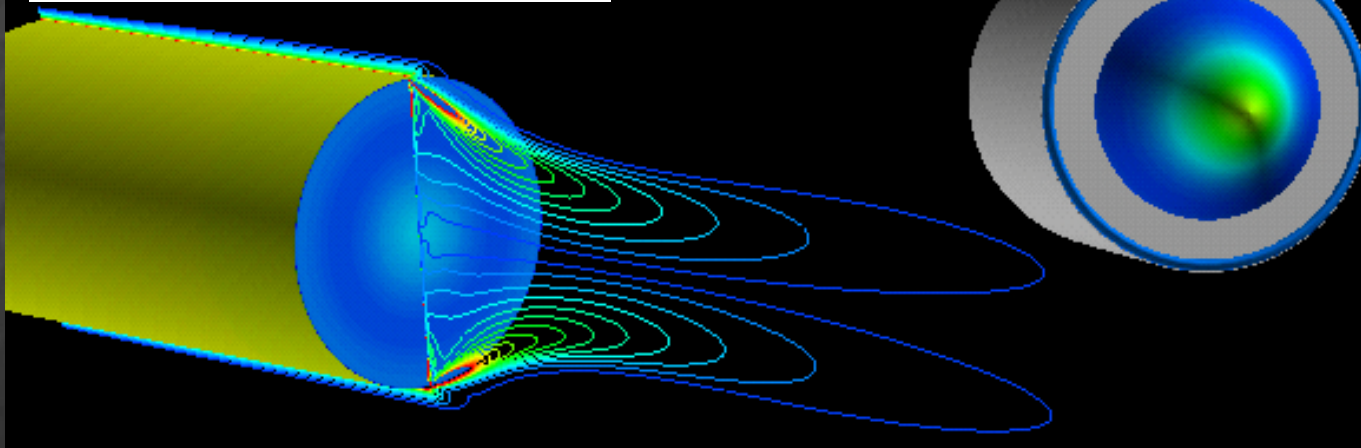


LES/RANS hybrid vs. Unsteady RANS

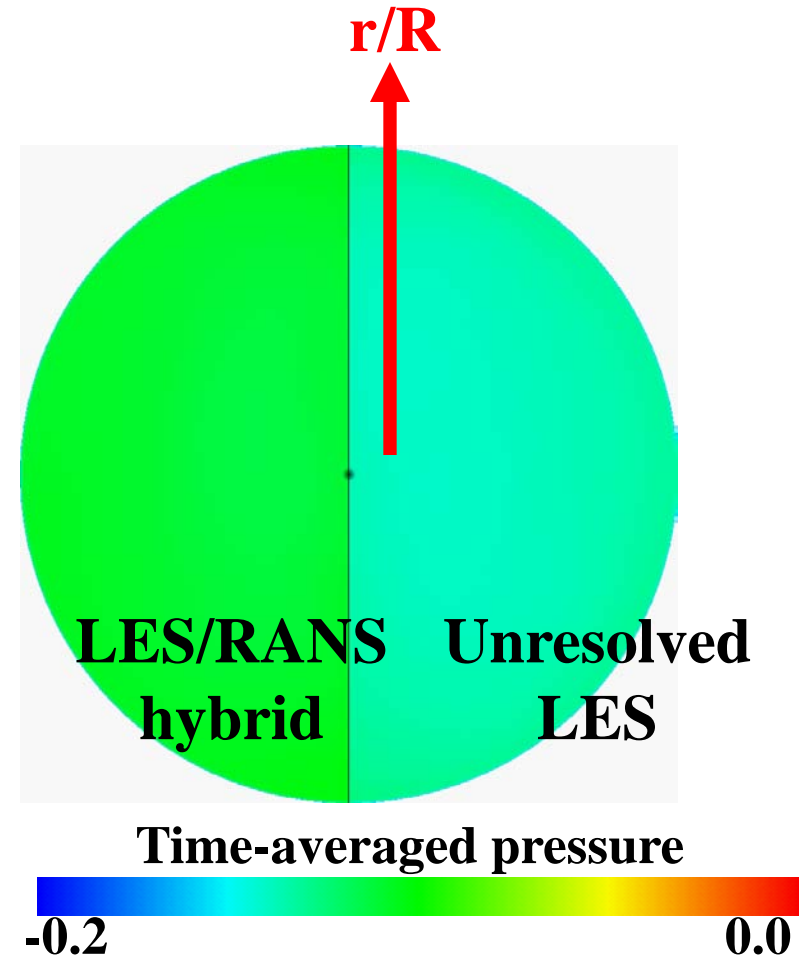
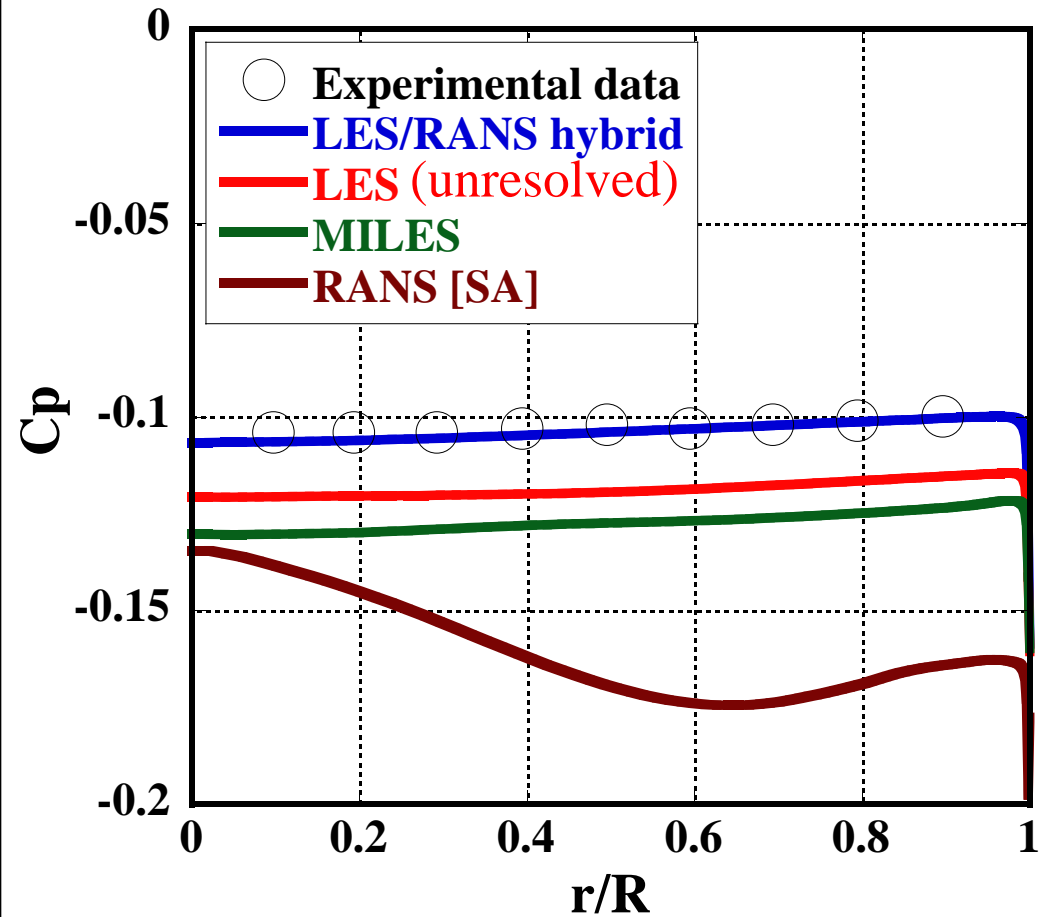
LES/RANS Hybrid



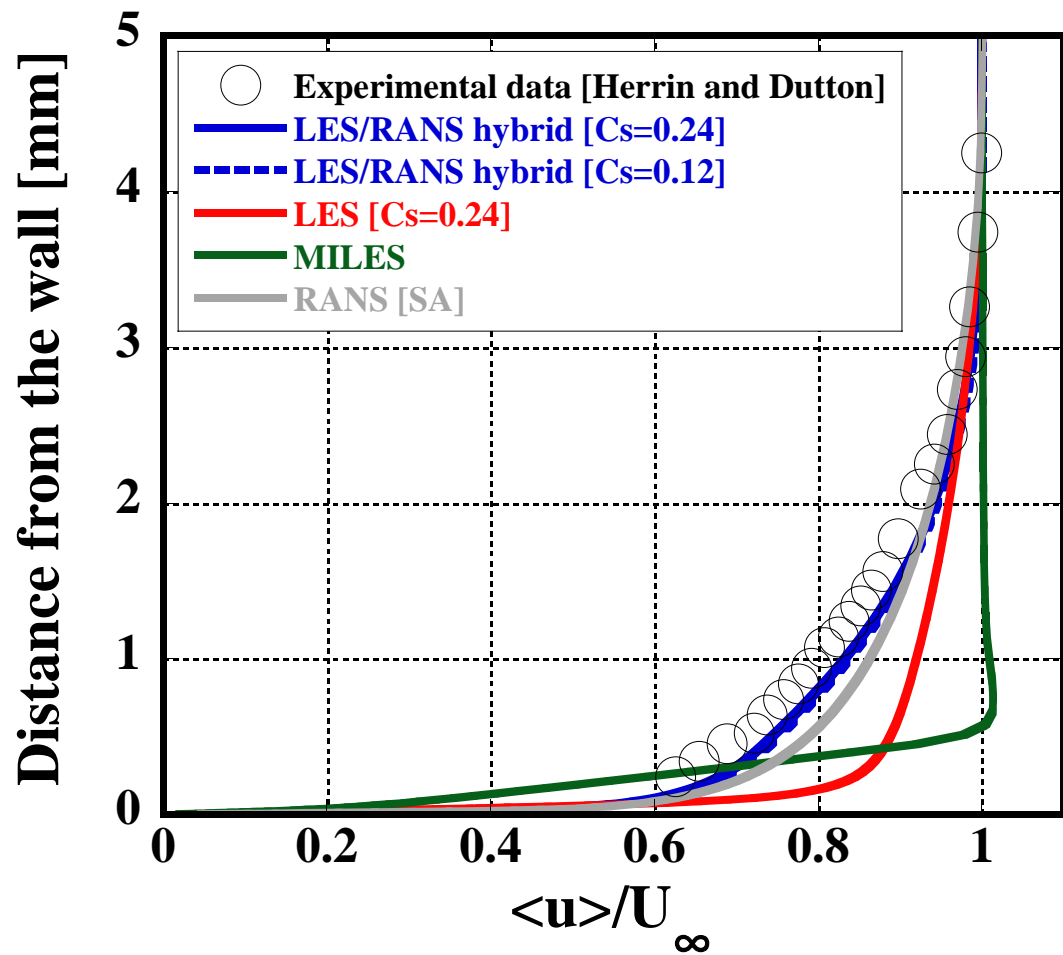
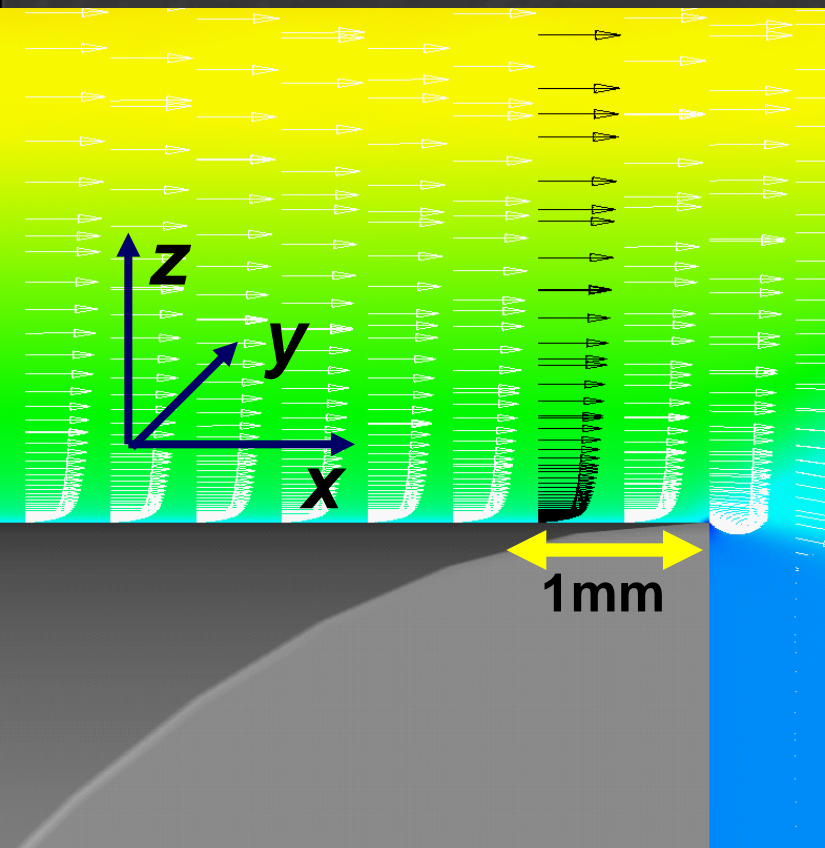
RANS with SA model



Base Pressure Distributions



Boundary Layer Profile

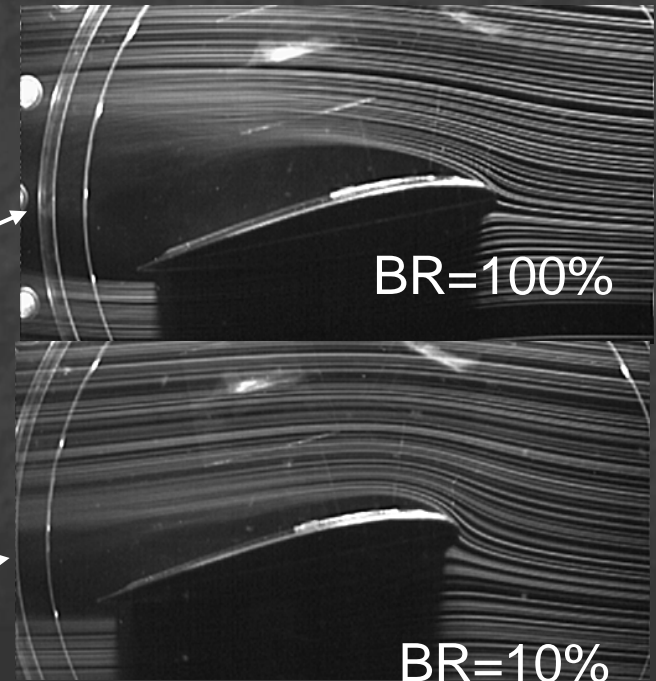
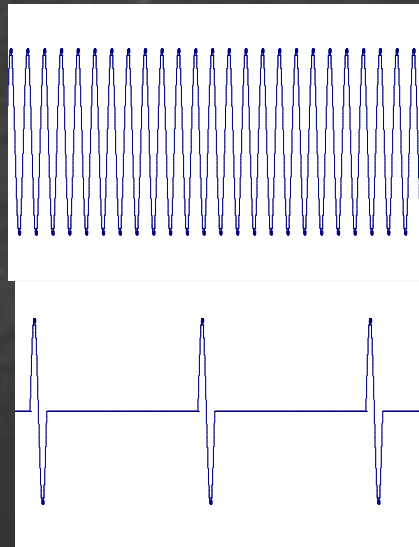
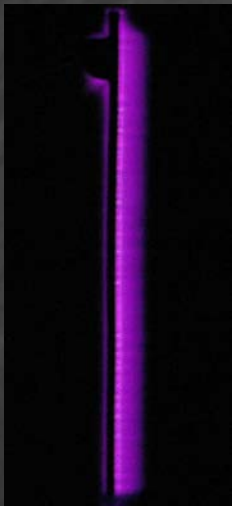
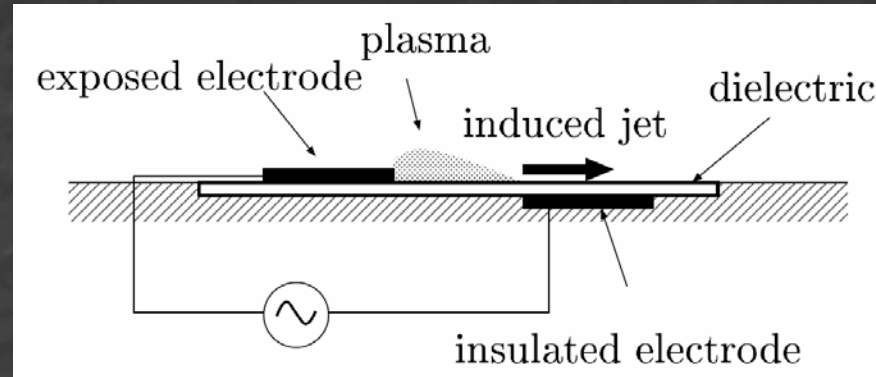
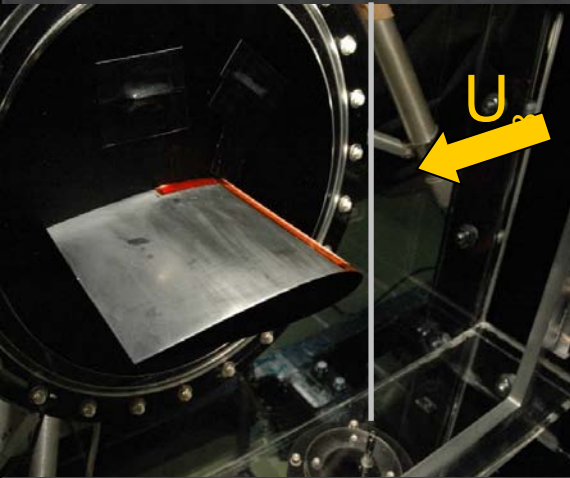


Average mesh resolution on the lateral surface

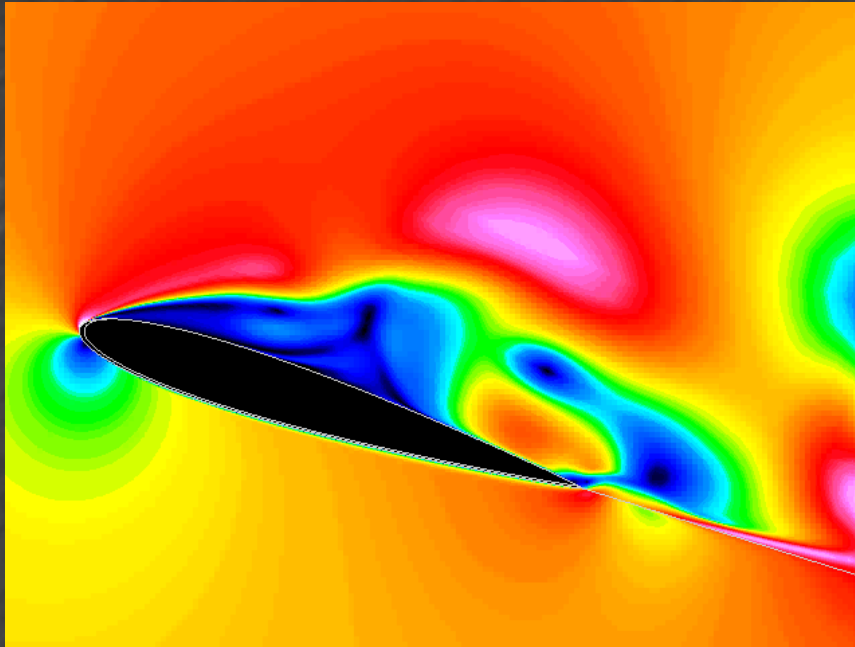
$$(\Delta x^+, \Delta y^+, \Delta z^+) = (1727, 1404, 0.8)$$

Status of recent CFD -2

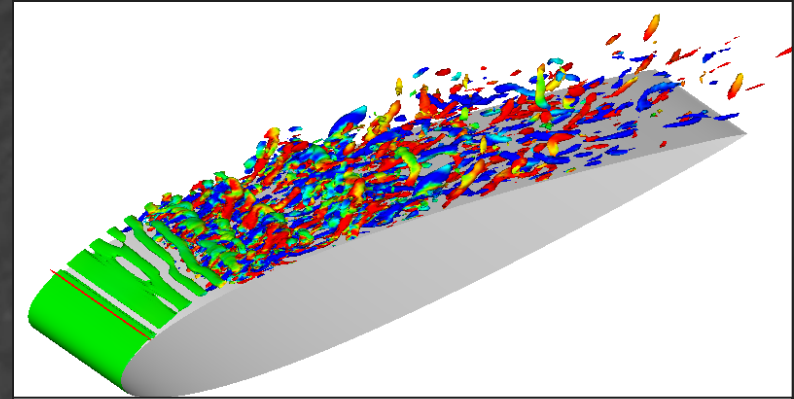
Ex. 2 DBD plasma actuator for flow separation



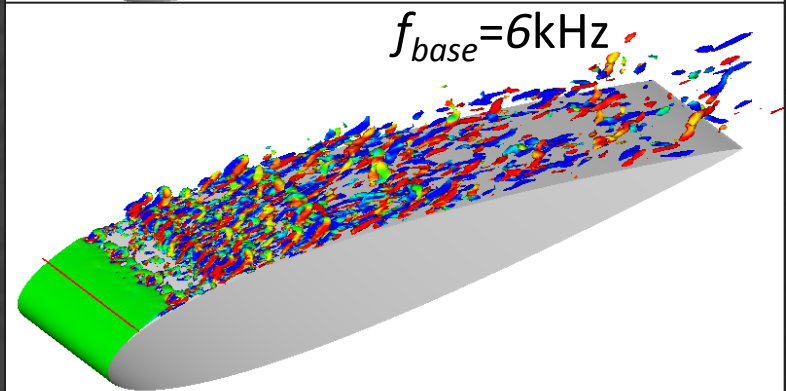
RANS vs. LES simulations



RANS simulation



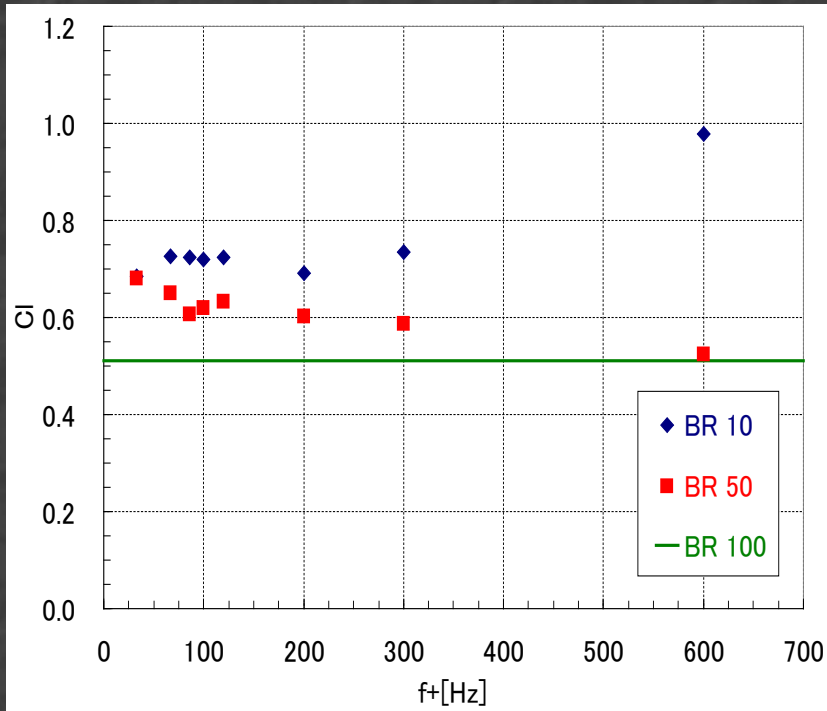
$f_{base}=6\text{kHz}$



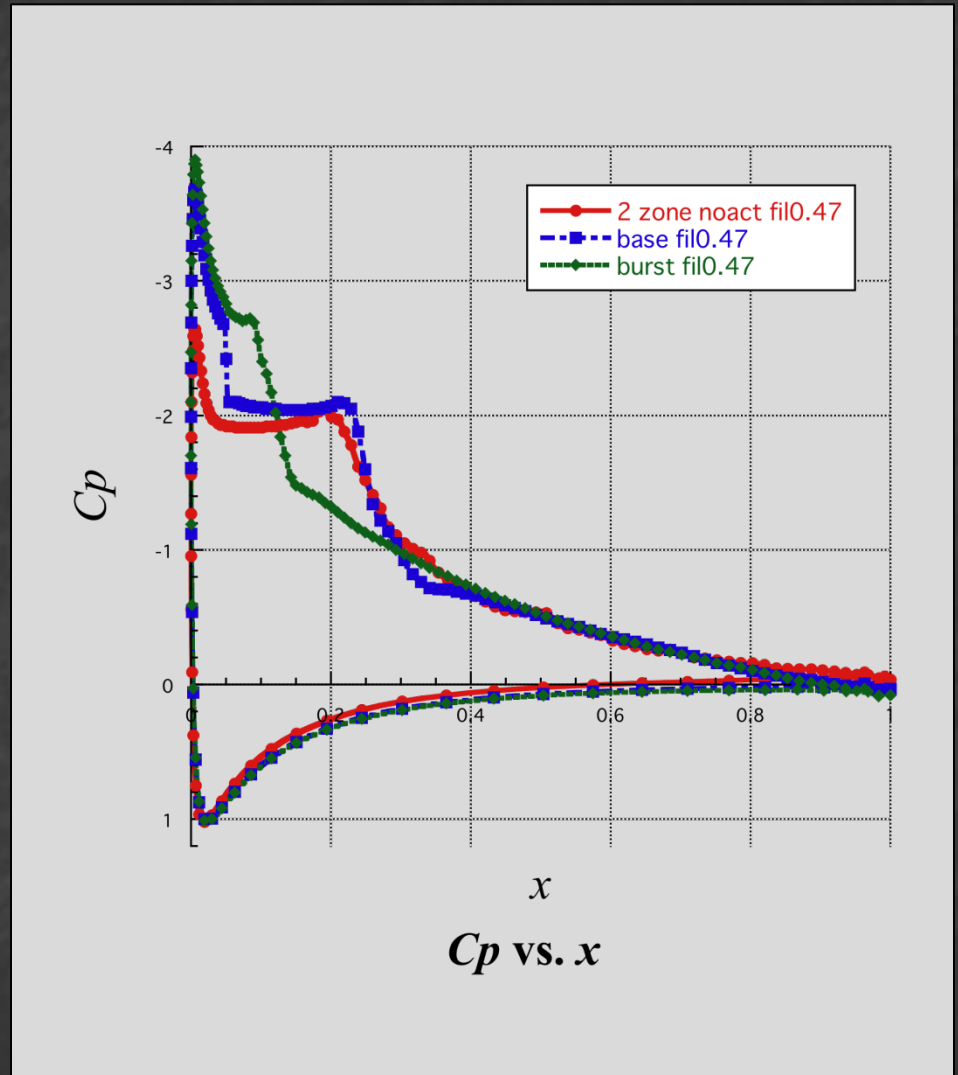
$f_{base}=6\text{kHz}, BR=10$

LES simulation

Burst effect to the CL



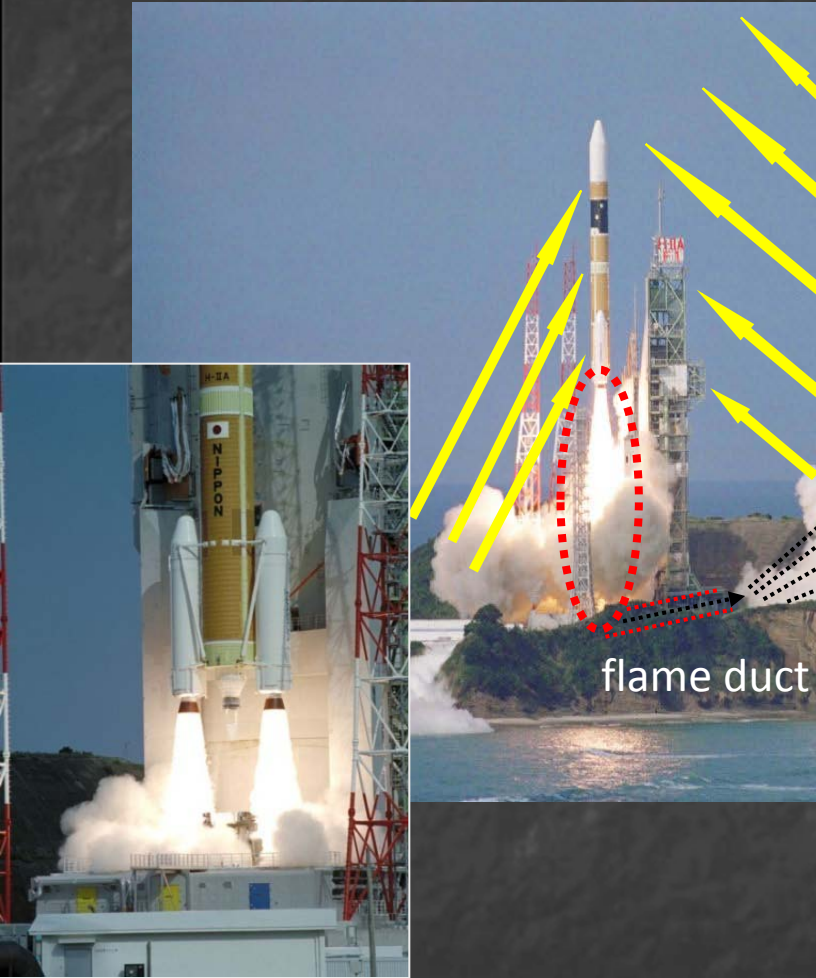
CL vs. frequency



C_p distributions over an airfoil

Status of recent CFD -3

No. 3 Rocket plume acoustics

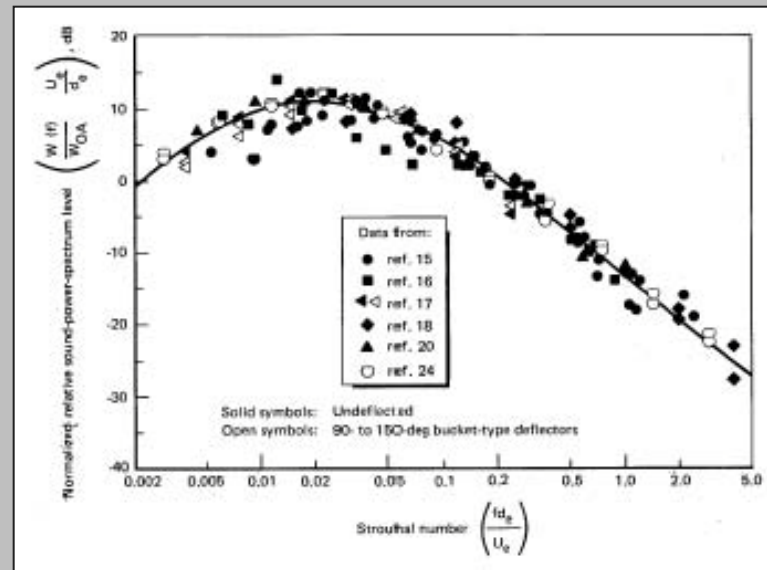


Relative level, dB



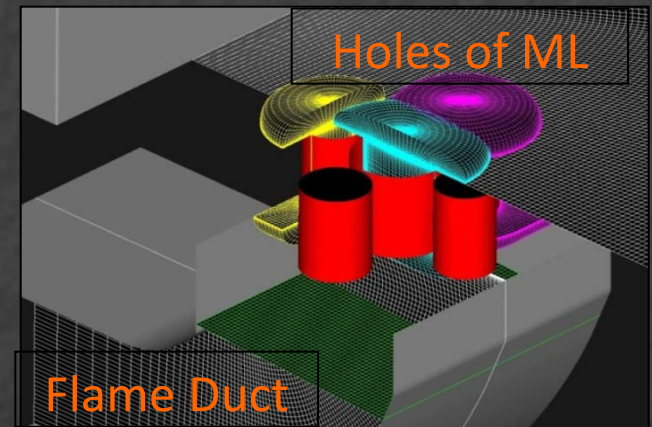
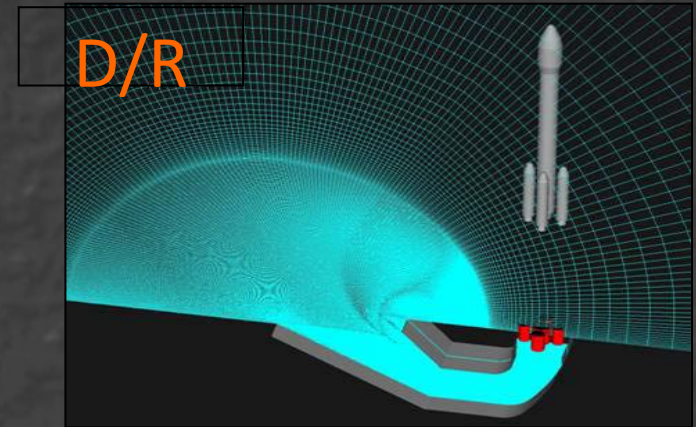
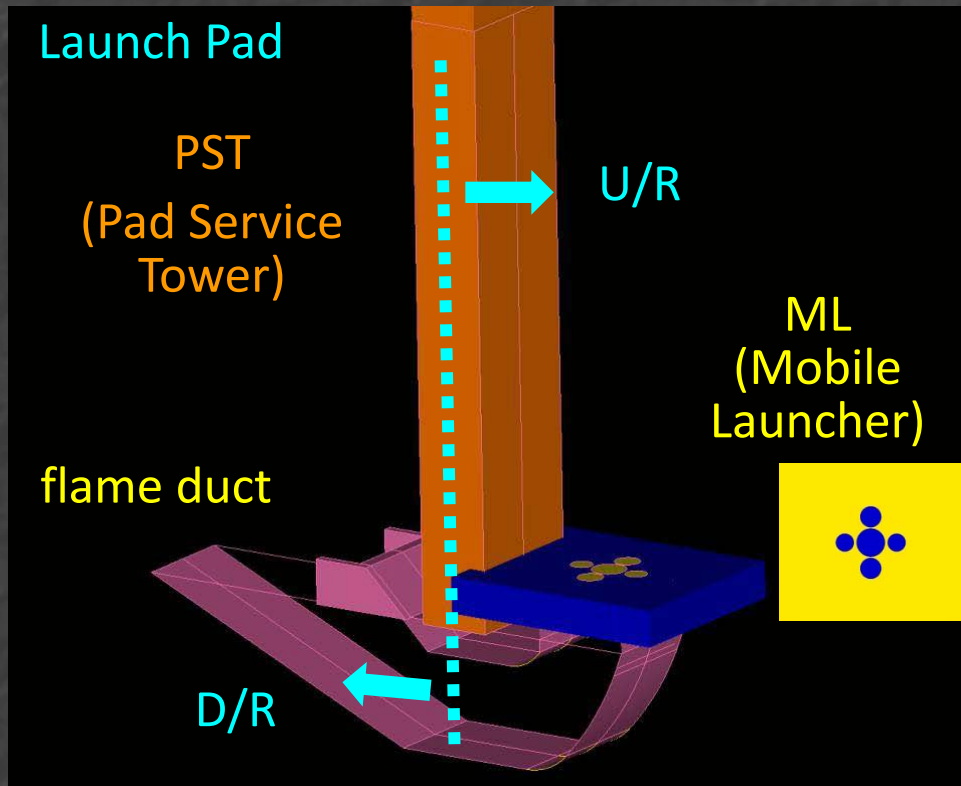
NASA-SP8072

Direction of maximum radiation

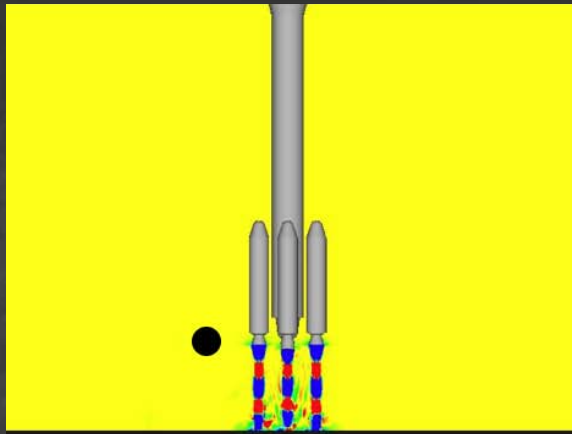


Hz 6 12 60

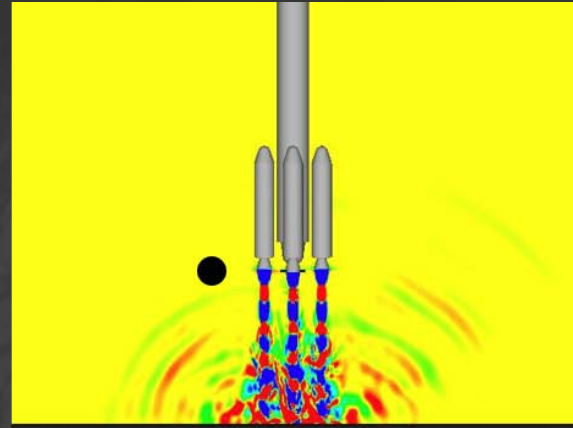
Simulations of Practical Configurations



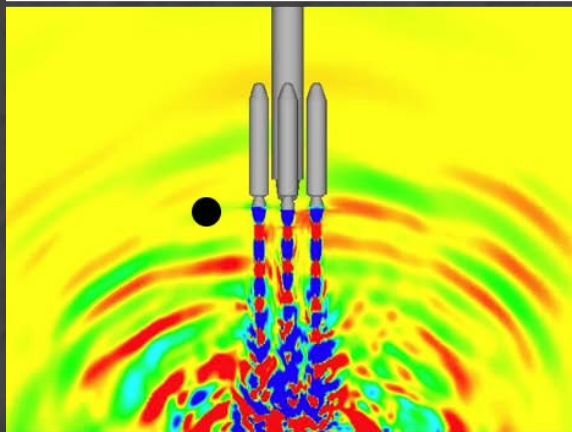
Example of simulations results



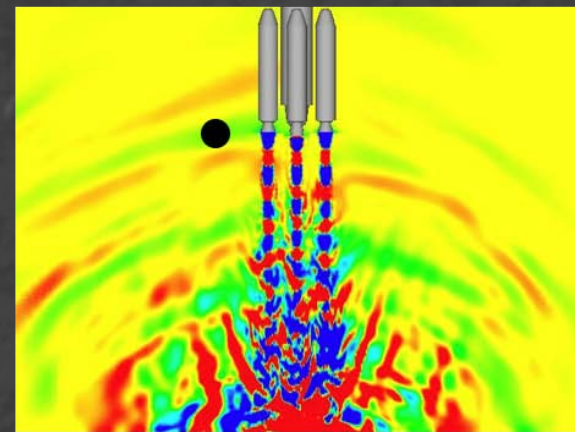
(a) $H/D=6$



(b) $H/D=11$



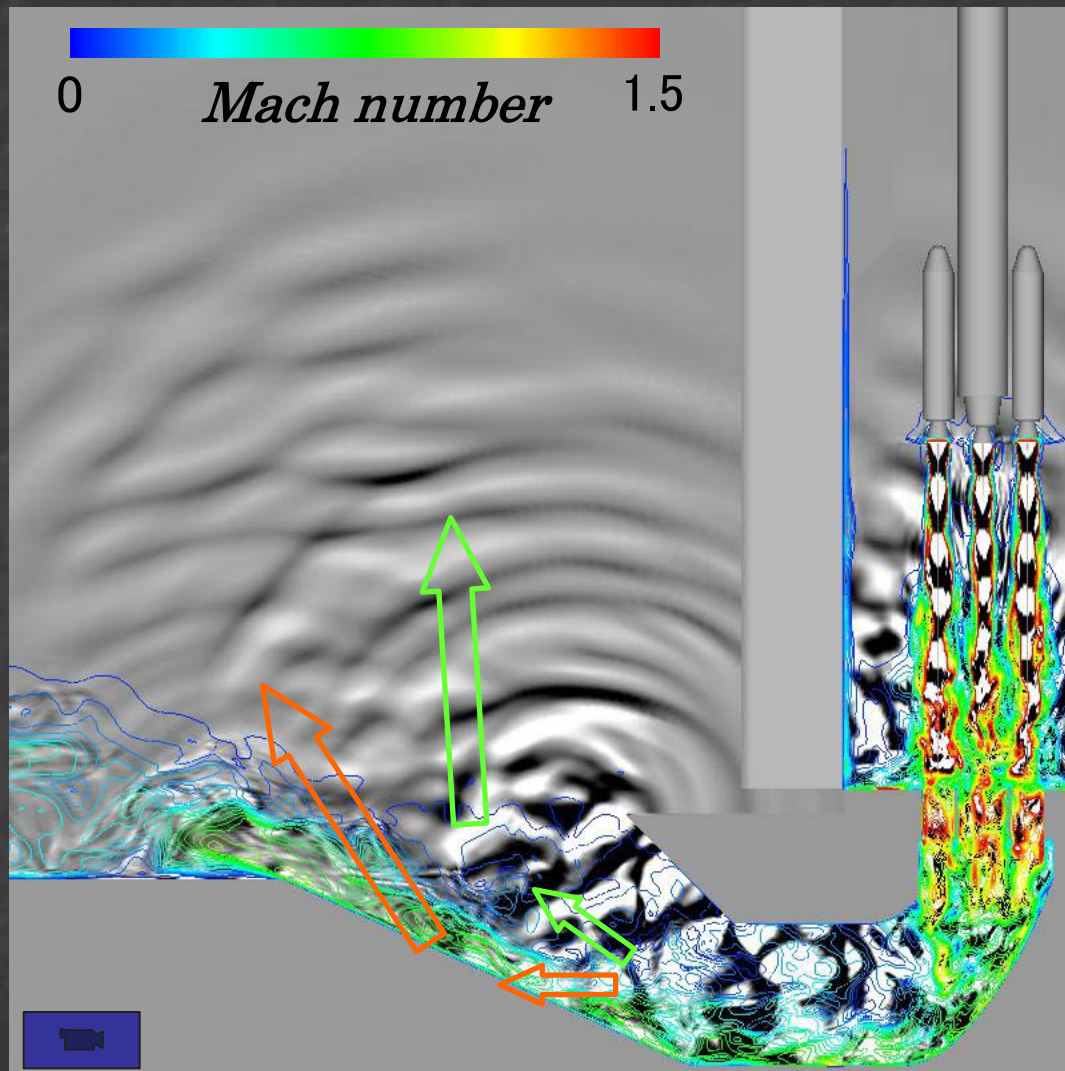
(c) $H/D=16$



(d) $H/D=21$

Pressure fields for different lift-off distance H/D

Result for the simulation of HIIA launching

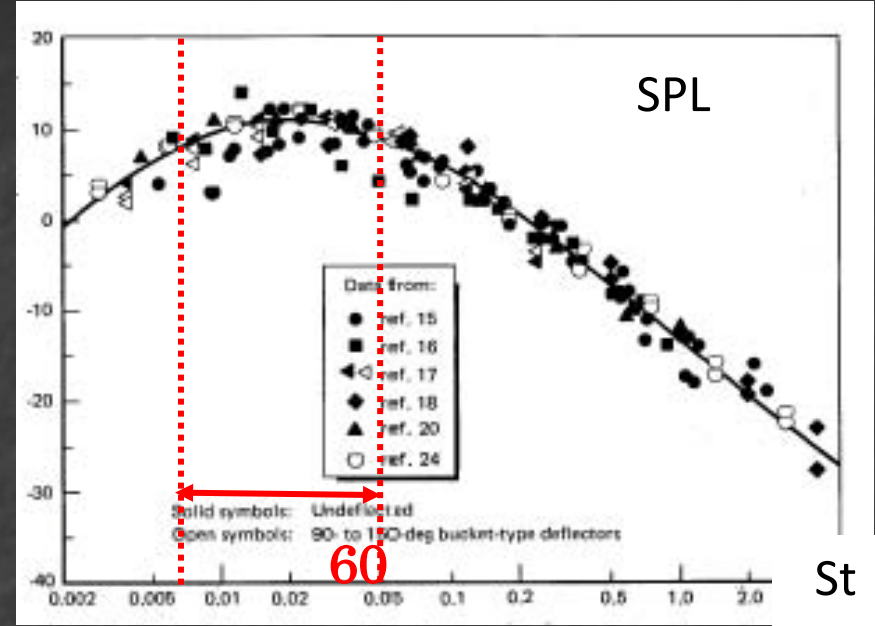


Grid resolution required

NASA SP-8072

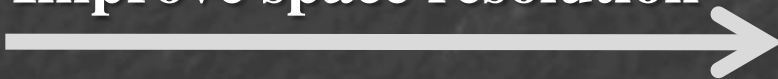
➤ 20 grid points per a wave. ⇒
 $St_{max}=0.05$

➤ For FFT analysis ⇒
 $St_{min}=0.007$ (3w@NEC SX-6)



Capturing frequency range up to 150Hz to 200Hz and SPL for each frequency component is required.

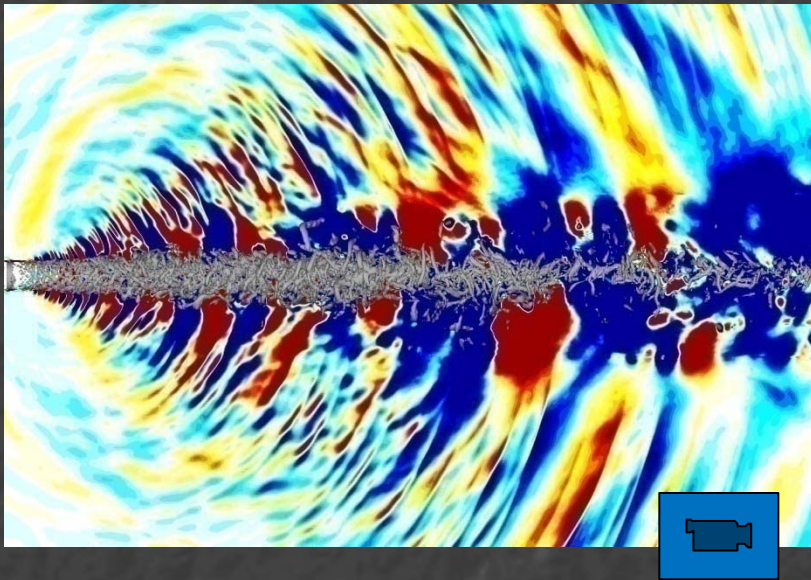
Improve space resolution



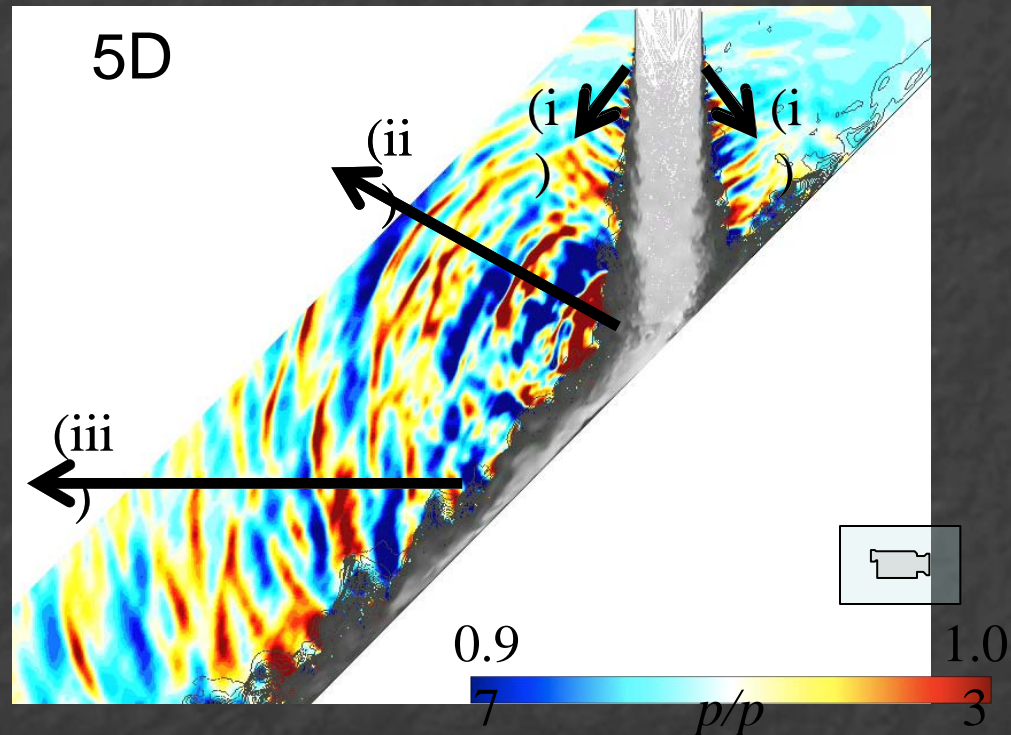
WCNS (Weighted Compact Nonlinear Scheme) by Deng et al.
Localized Artificial Diffusivity (LAD) by Lele et al.

Simple Jet Acoustic Problem

- for better understanding flow physics -

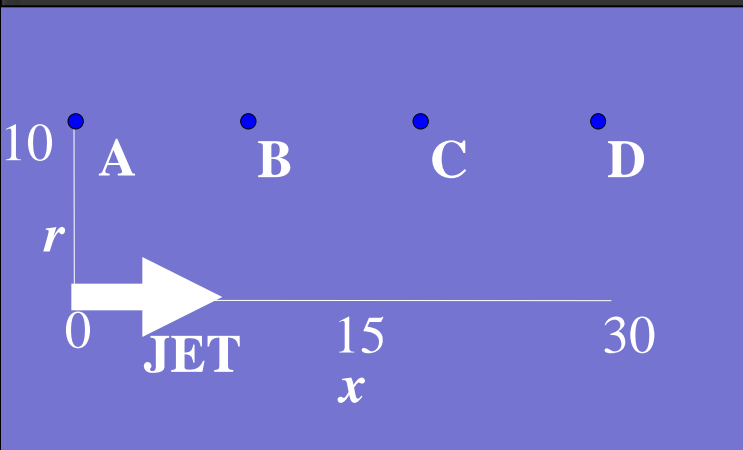


Simple free jet

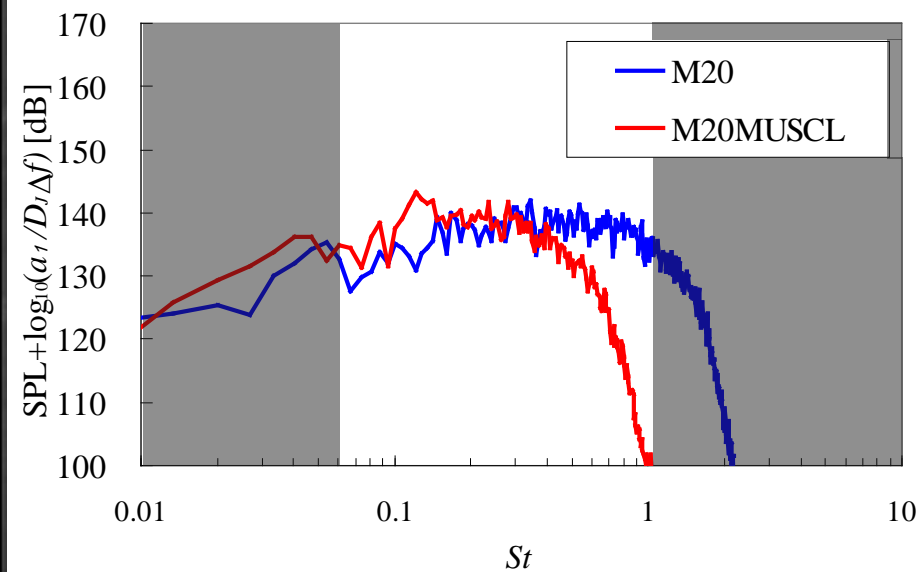


Free jet impingement

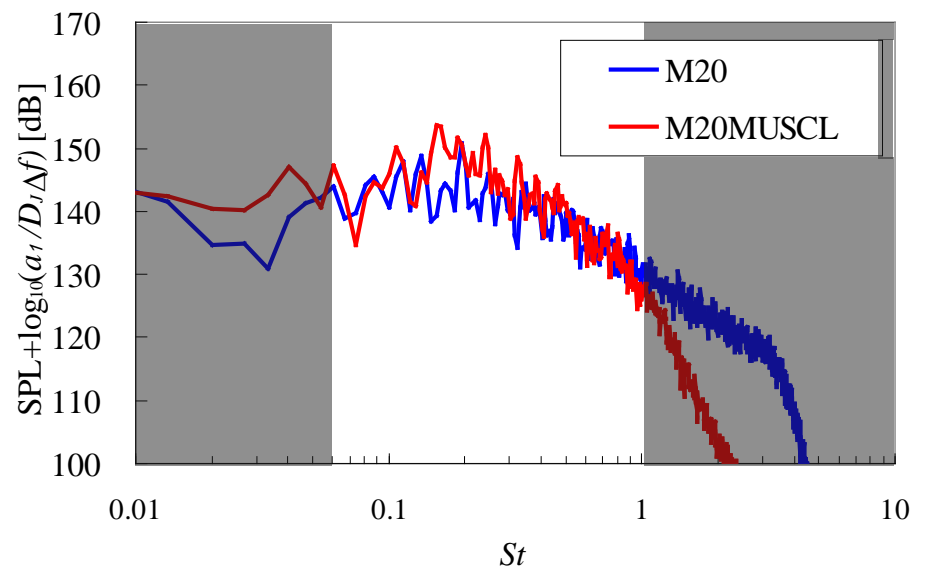
Sound Pressure Spectrum



Point B

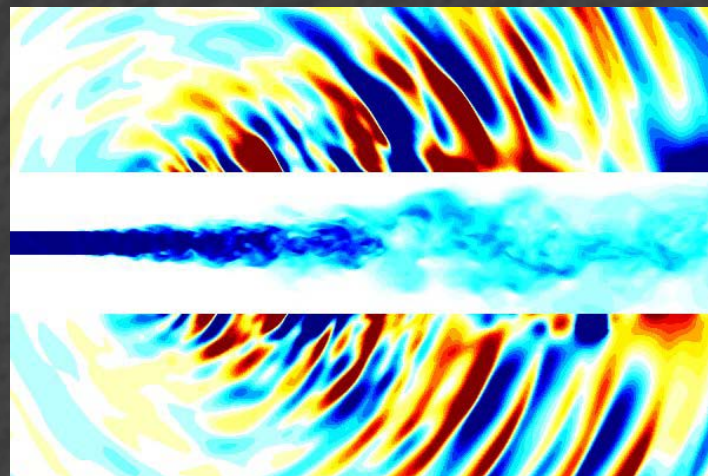
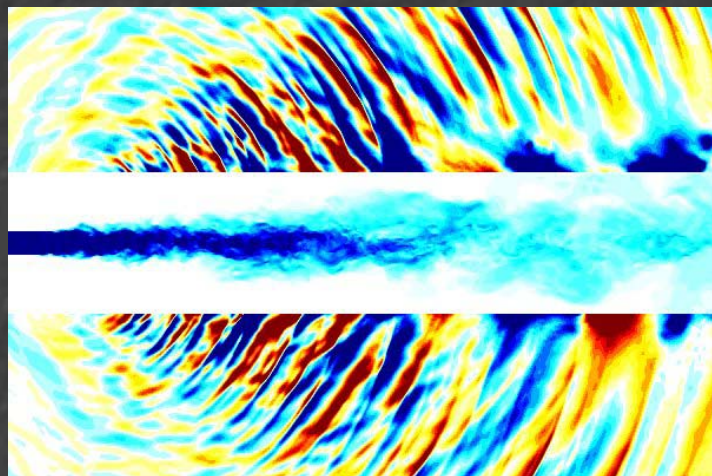


Point D

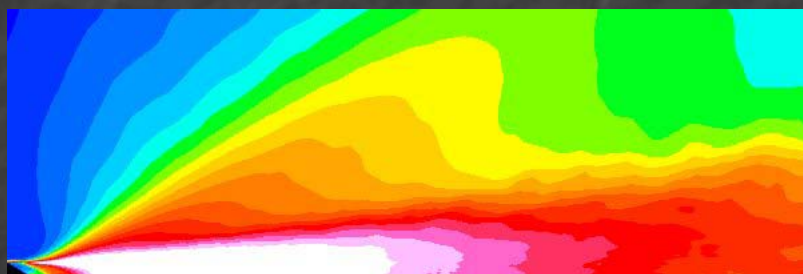


Comparison of WCNS with Conventional 2nd order TVD

Jet acoustics



OASPL



M20(WCNS)

M20(MUSCL)

Back to the discussion of Scale effect

	Lower than $Re=10^5$ MAV, UAV, Mars Aircraft	$Re=10^6$ Wind tunnel level	Higher than $Re=10^7$ Civil transports
No. Grid points (required memory size)	1.25×10^9 (1 TB)	1.250×10^{11} (100 TB)	1.250×10^{13} (10 PB)
Computer time on SX-6 one node	120 hours (5 days)	12,000 hours (17 months)	1,200,000hours (137 years)
Computer time on 1 TFLOPS	10-50 hours (1-2 days)	1,000-5000 hours (1-6 months)	100,000 -500,000 hours
Computer time on 1 PFLOPS	0.1-0.5 hours	1-5 hours	100-500 hours (5-20 days)

Another Step to Real-time Simulations

Rough and optimistic estimation from the current data

(Ex.) Plume acoustic simulations for rockets

1 TFLOPS machine

One time step: Computer 2.4×10^{-1} sec = Physical 6.1×10^{-6} sec

40 PFLOPS machine

One time step: Computer 6.0×10^{-6} sec = Physical 6.1×10^{-6} sec

Summary

- ▶ **Prof. Kuwahara's messages in 1980's are now realized by many CFD researchers.**
- ▶ **That is happening due to grid resolution improvement and supporting computer performance progress.**
- ▶ **Prof. Kuwahara's approach is very necessary for capturing "Scale Effect" of Chapman's message in late 70's.**
- ▶ **Real-time and super real-time simulations will open new use of CFD.**

Prof. Kunio Kuwahara's Third Message

- ▶ **Do not discuss flow fields in technical papers, but only show the computed results. Authors' interpretation would influence to the readers' understanding of the results, and that should be avoided.**