Comparison of Open-Source CFD Software for Aerodynamic Analysis of Mini-UAV



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17.09.2015

- Free Software
- Mini-UAVs
- Aerodynamic Analysis

- The aerodynamic analysis often plays a major role in the early stage of a design phase.
 - Major changes during conceptual phase
 - Minor changes after conceptual phase
- Incorrect analysis => loss of money
- Suitable aerodynamic behavior is necessary.
- Two options:
 - Wind tunnel test
 - CFD analysis

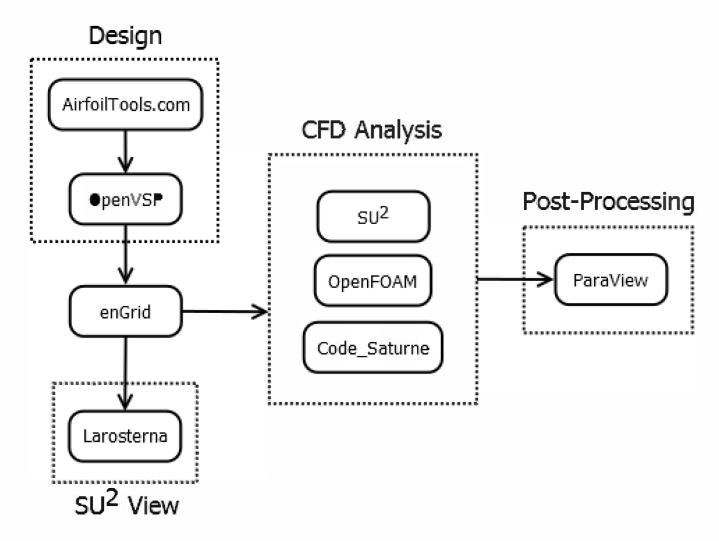


Figure 1. Free Software Connections

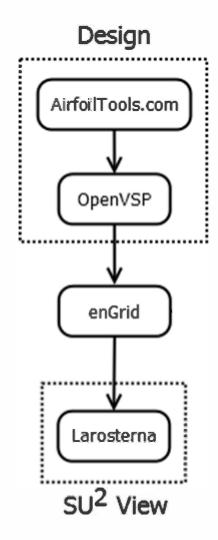


Figure 2. Design & Mesh

- OpenVSP is a parametric and easyto-use aircraft geometry application.
- AirfoilTools generates the Selig and Lednicer airfoil DAT files.
- enGrid is an open-source mesh generation application.
- Larosterna is a design tool with an option to import a SU² mesh file.

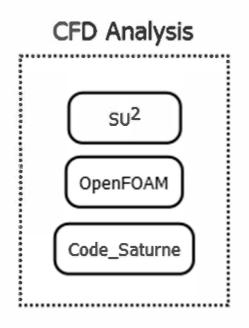


Figure 3. CFD Software

• The Stanford University Unstructured (SU²) suite solves complex, multiphysics analysis and optimization tasks using arbitrary unstructured meshes.

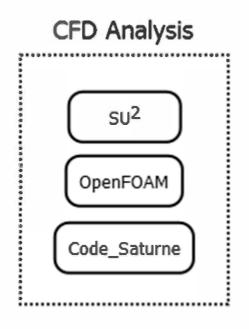


Figure 3. CFD Software

- The Open Field Operation and Manipulation (OpenFOAM) CFD Toolbox includes:
 - over 80 solver applications
 - over 170 utility applications for pre- and post-processing tasks

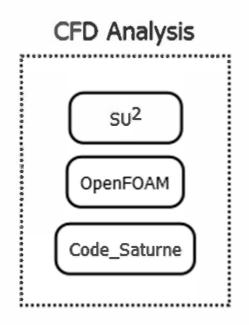


Figure 3. CFD Software

- Code_Saturne is based on a Finite Volume Method which accepts 3D meshes built with
 - any type of cell (tetrahedral, hexahedral, prismatic, pyramidal, and polyhedral)
 - any type of grid structure (unstructured, block structured, hybrid)

- Common parameters of mini-UAVs:
 - Wingspan < 6 m</p>
 - Weight < 25 kg
 - Low speeds (between 20 and 120 km/h)
 - Low altitudes (from 3 to 1000 m)
- Primary Requirements:
 - Long flight duration
 - All-weather capabilities
 - Success in missions



Figure 4. SAGITTA UCAV Concept [1]

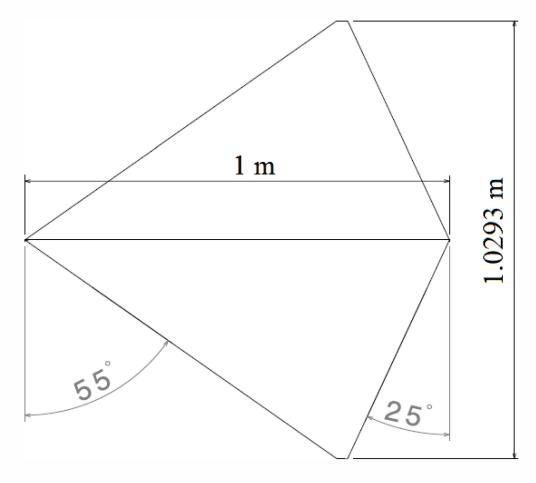


Figure 5. Wing Planform of SAGITTA Demonstrator [2]

• Symmetrical airfoil - NACA64A012

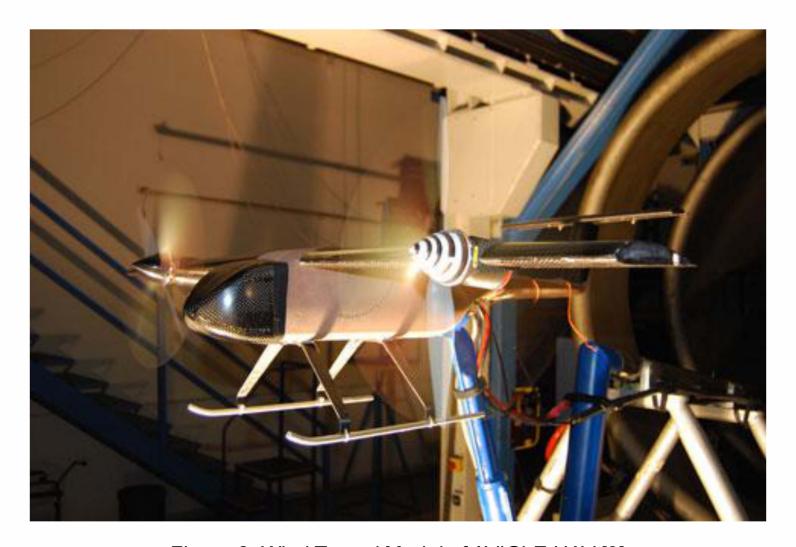


Figure 6. Wind Tunnel Model of AVIGLE UAV [3]

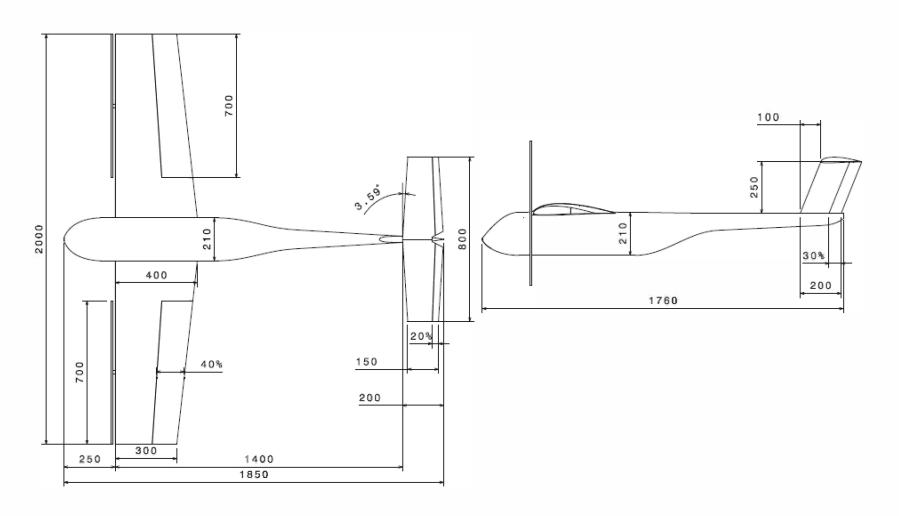


Figure 7. Geometry of AVIGLE UAV [3]

- 2 mini-UAVs analyzed in 3 CFD applications
 - $-SU^2$
 - ROE (Roe's Approximate Riemann Solver)
 - JST (Jameson-Schmidt-Turkel)
 - OpenFOAM
 - Code_Saturne
- Results
 - SAGITTA with Boundary Layer
 - AVIGLE without Boundary Layer (enGrid crashed)
 - SAGITTA without Boundary Layer (for comparison)

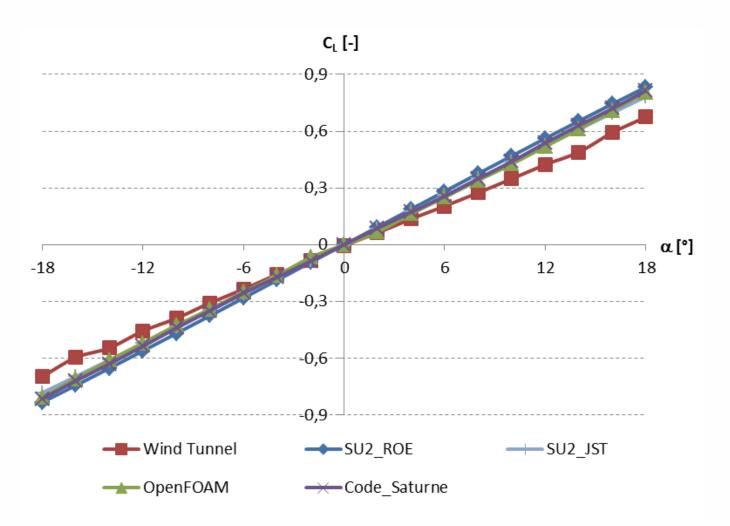


Figure 8. SAGITTA Demonstrator - C_L vs. α

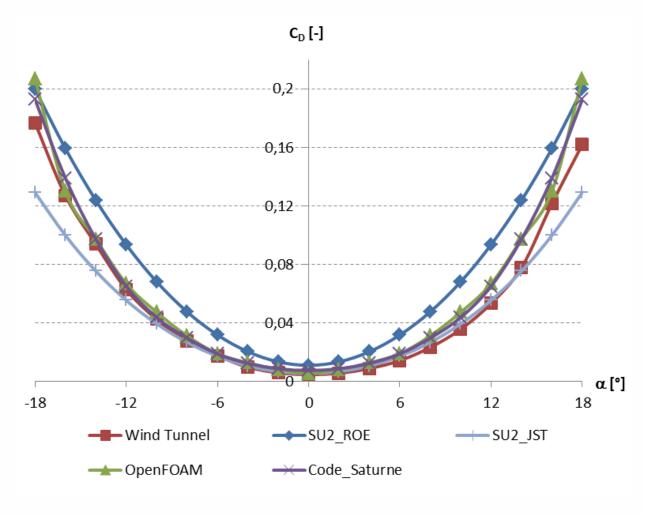


Figure 9. SAGITTA Demonstrator - C_D vs. α

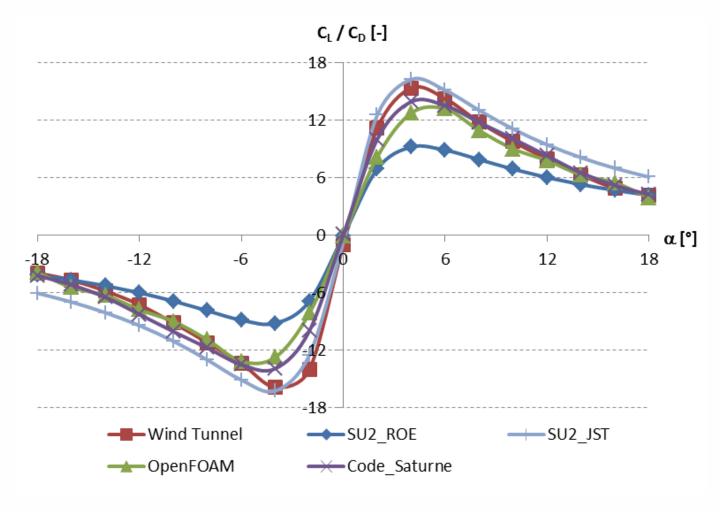


Figure 10. SAGITTA Demonstrator - C_L/C_D vs. α

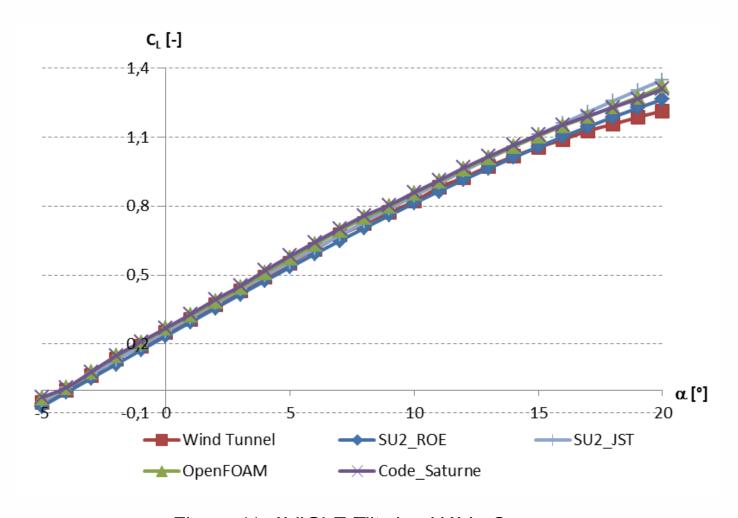


Figure 11. AVIGLE Tiltwing UAV - C_L vs. α

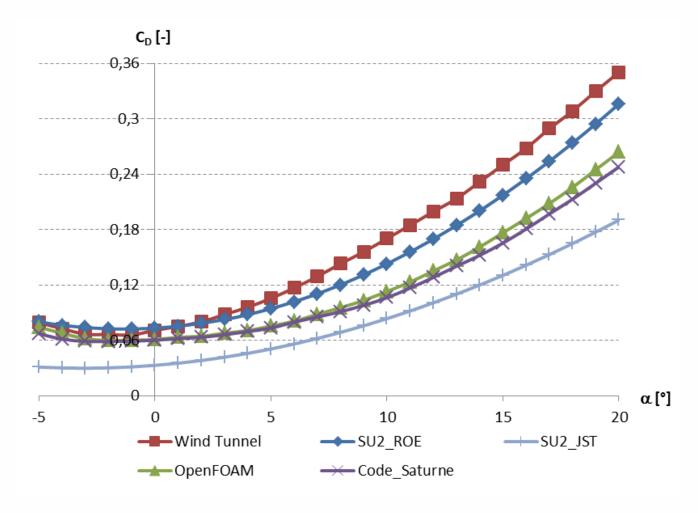


Figure 12. AVIGLE Tiltwing UAV - C_D vs. α

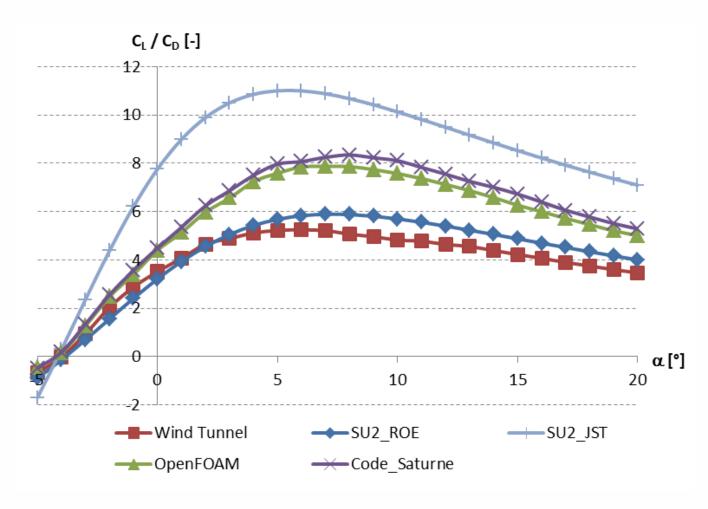


Figure 13. AVIGLE Tiltwing UAV - C_L/C_D vs. α

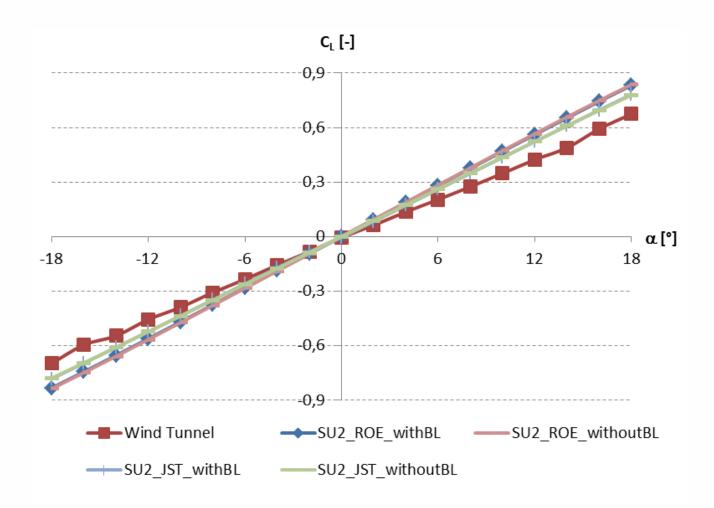


Figure 14. SAGITTA Demonstrator with and without Boundary Layer - C_L vs. α

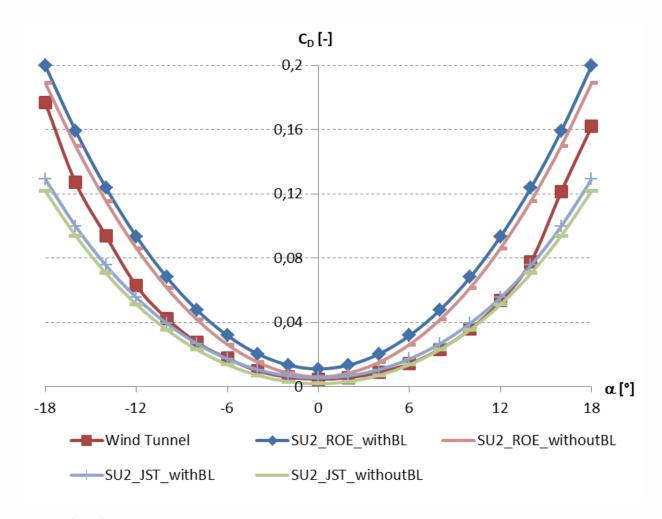


Figure 15. SAGITTA Demonstrator with and without Boundary Layer - C_{D} vs. α

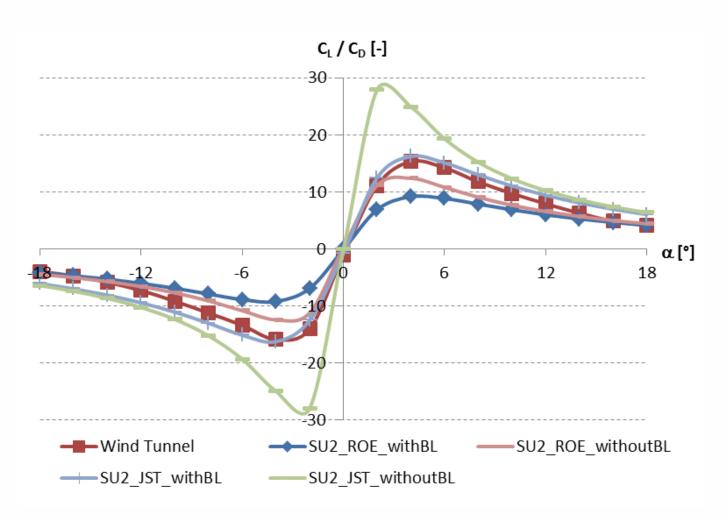


Figure 16. SAGITTA Demonstrator with and without Boundary Layer - C_L/C_D vs. α

- CFD results depend on:
 - Software/Developers
 - Mesh quality of UAV model
 - Modeler
- Wind-tunnel results depend on:
 - Wind tunnel
 - Measuring instruments
 - Manufacturing quality of UAV model
 - Human factor

- Open-source CFD software with an appropriate setting and mesh may accurately compute lift and drag coefficients.
- Time vs. Money & Repeatability
- Similar results from OpenFOAM and Code_Saturne
- SU²
 - JST symmetrical UAVs (or wings) with higher Reynolds number (1.7e⁶)
 - ROE asymmetrical UAVs with lower Reynolds number (2.82e⁵)

- Free software
- 2 mini-UAVs analyzed in 3 CFD applications
 - $-SU^2$
 - ROE (Roe's Approximate Riemann Solver)
 - JST (Jameson-Schmidt-Turkel)
 - OpenFOAM
 - Code_Saturne
- Results
 - SAGITTA with and without Boundary Layer
 - AVIGLE without Boundary Layer

- 3D-printed models -> wind-tunnel tests
- Printed model ≈ computer model
- => more precise and objective CFD evaluation
- Results
 - PyFR
 - HiFiLES

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Thank you for your attention



Do you have any question?

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