

An Advanced Extensible Parametric Geometry Engine for Multi-Fidelity and Multi-Physics Analysis in Conceptual Design

Rob McDonald

NASA Ames

July 23, 2016

Team Members

Cal Poly

- Rob McDonald
- David Marshall
- Alex Gary
- Pat Meyers
- Joel Belben
- Mitch Lane
- Brandon Clark

J.R. Gloudemans

Phoenix Integration

- Andy Ko
- Yue Han
- Hongman Kim
- Mike Haisma
- Peter Menegay
- Scott Ragon



Motivation

2.2 Robust Aircraft Conceptual Design Geometric Modeling

Objective

The objective of this topic is to enhance the ability to employ higher-order, physics-based analysis during conceptual design through robust, easy to create geometry

2.2 Robust Aircraft Conceptual Design Geometric Modeling

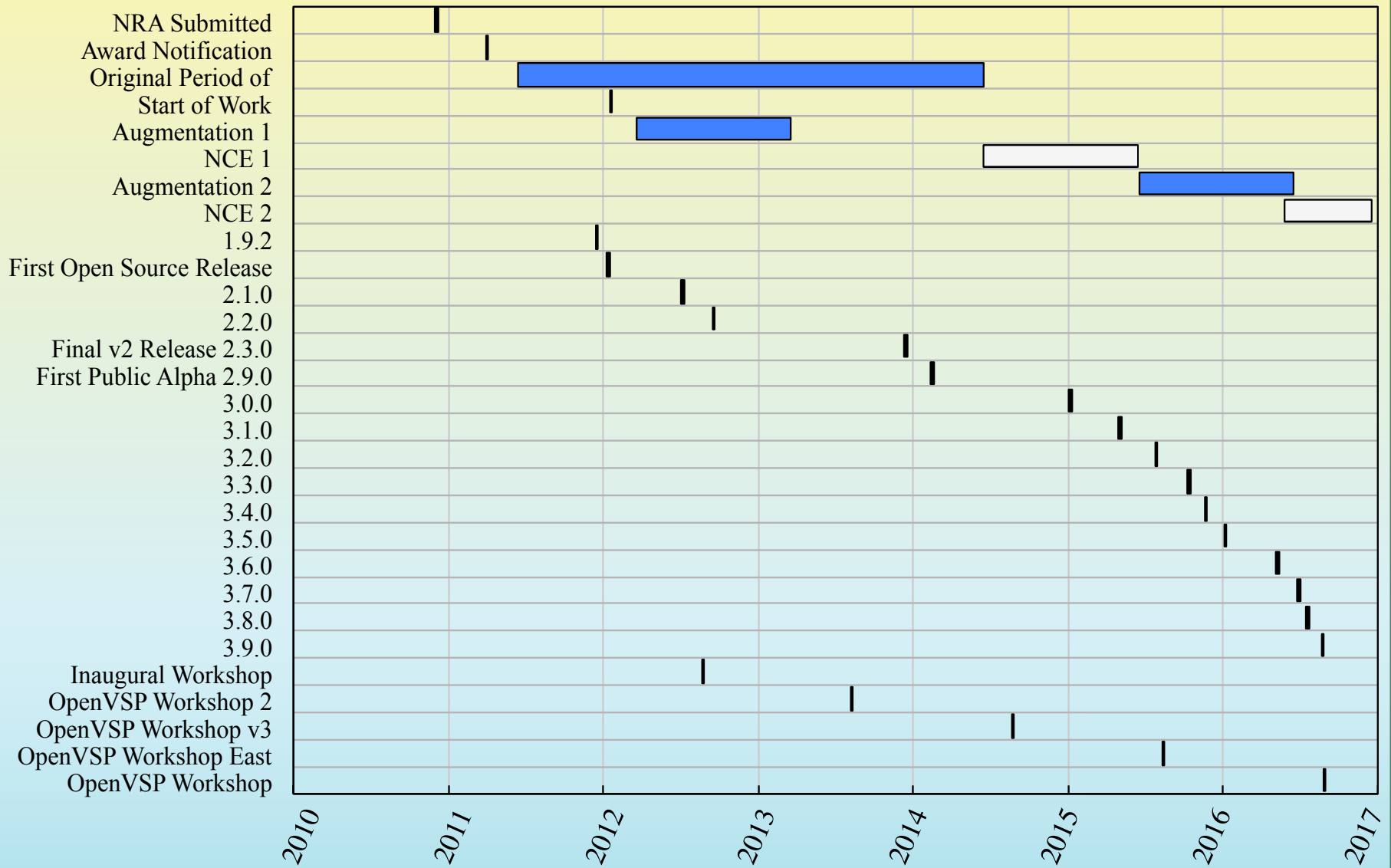
Objective

The objective of this topic is to enhance the ability to employ higher-order, physics-based analysis during conceptual design through robust, easy to create geometry models. The research goal is to automate the rigorous steps required for intelligent conversion of a conceptual level parametric geometry model into the detailed representation necessary for higher-order analysis. Conceptual design is the starting point for a new engine or aircraft development. A successful design is highly dependent on accurate geometric representations, since they are used throughout the computational engineering process. Over the past several decades computational capability has drastically improved as has the understanding of human-computer interfaces. These advances have enabled less experienced users to perform far more sophisticated tasks without the requirement of extensive training time. More accurate geometry representations will advance the state-of-art in conceptual design by enabling more routine use of higher-order analysis tools.

analysis. This typically involves modification of the geometry through meshing to meet specific needs. Currently these intermediate steps are very time consuming – and transitioning between tools loses necessary parametric definitions that could provide valuable sensitivity analyses. Being able to accomplish these steps in more intelligent ways, with less labor would provide timely access to more sophisticated tools. Such capability is not merely about attaching geometry interfaces to the most powerful CFD (computational fluid dynamics) or FEA (finite element analysis) tools– it is about bringing all levels of analysis capability to the designer in an easier and more rapid fashion, with less data loss from geometric translations.

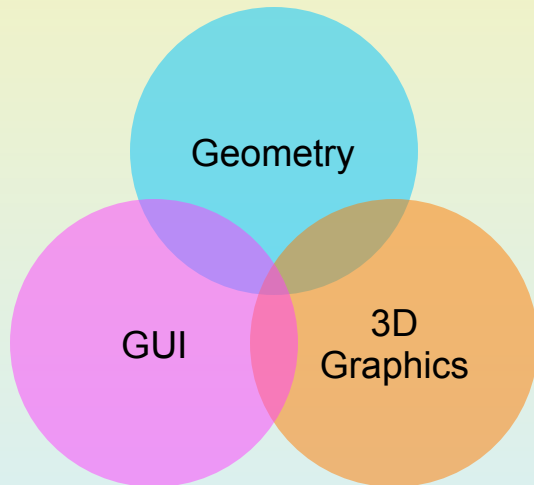


Project Timeline

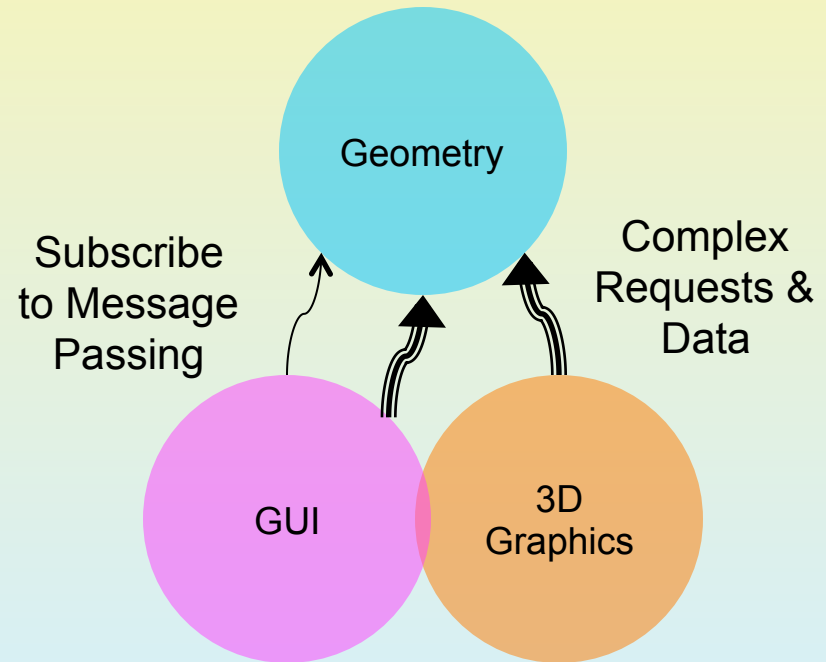


Redesign & Refactor

~1992 to OpenVSP 2.X



OpenVSP 3.X



- 'Headless' batch/script mode
- 'Headless' API access
- HPC Installation



Yr 5 Augmentation Task List

CST/Kulfan airfoils

Flat Blunt Airfoil TE modeling

Flat Blunt TE mesh

Negative volumes

VSPAERO & CBAERO Integration

OpenVSP Training & Promotion

Rounded Blunt Airfoil LE &TE modeling

CFDMesh Symmetry Plane Improvements

Tessellation spacing

Simplified Fuse Skinning

Actuator disk

Propeller component

End Caps

Fit Model Save/Restore

Fit Model Merge

Parameter Drag-N-Drop

Improve Search UW

Projected Areas



Yr 5 Augmentation Task List

CST/Kulfan airfoils	v3.4.0 on 11/18/15
Flat Blunt Airfoil TE modeling	v3.2.0 on 7/24/15
Flat Blunt TE mesh	v3.2.0 on 7/24/15
Negative volumes	v3.2.0 on 7/24/15
VSPAERO & CBAERO Integration	v3.1.0 on 4/29 & v3.2.0 on 7/24/15
OpenVSP Training & Promotion	OpenVSP Workshop August 2015 & 2016
Rounded Blunt Airfoil LE & TE modeling	v3.6.0 on 5/6/16
CFDMesh Symmetry Plane Improvements	v3.2.0 on 7/24/15
Tessellation spacing	v3.5.1 on 1/23/16
Simplified Fuse Skinning	v3.2.3 on 9/20/15
Actuator disk	v3.2.0 on 7/24/15
Propeller component	v3.8.1 on 8/1/16
End Caps	v3.6.0 on 5/6/16
Fit Model Save/Restore	v3.2.0 on 7/24/15
Fit Model Merge	v3.2.0 on 7/24/15
Parameter Drag-N-Drop	v3.2.0 on 7/24/15
Improve Search UW	v3.2.3 on 9/20/15
Projected Areas	v3.6.1 on 5/29/16



Agenda

	8/23 Tuesday		8/24 Wednesday		8/25 Thursday	
8:00 8:30	Welcome & Overview	Rob McDonald	Automated FEM	Wu Li	Wave Drag	Rob/Michael
8:30 9:00	Intro to OpenVSP	Brandon Litherland	Structural Modeling and OpenVSP	Trevor Laughlin	Drag buildup	Bryan Schmidt
9:00 9:30	Basic modeling	Brandon Litherland	TOW Steered Wing Structure Design	Mike Hensen	Aerodatabases with GoCart & Cart3D	Aerion
9:30 10:00	Tour of main components	Brandon Litherland	OpenVSP Inertia Calculation	Mark McMillin	Aerodatabases with GoCart & Cart3D	Aerion
10:00 10:30	Break		Break		Break	
10:30 11:00	Cal Poly NRA Final Review	Rob McDonald	RapidFEM & PBWeight	Tyler Winter	Projected Area	Rob McDonald
11:00 11:30	XSecs in detail	Brandon Litherland	VSPAERO Background	Dave Kinney	NDARC Integration	Travis Perry
11:30 12:00	USAF SBIR Report	Ben Schiltgen	VSPAERO GUI VLM Basics	Nick Brake	Aircraft design framework	Alessandro Silva
12:00 12:30						
12:30 13:00	Lunch		Lunch		Lunch	
13:00 13:30	NASA SBIR Report	Nick Brake	VSPAERO GUI VLM Advanced	Nick Brake	CompGeom and Meshing tutorial	Rob McDonald
13:30 14:00	Attach, symmetry, sets, subsurfaces	Rob McDonald	VSPAERO GUI Panel Method	Nick Brake	Flightstream	Roy Hartfield
14:00 14:30	Skinning explained	Rob McDonald	VSPAERO Test and Verification	Dave Kinney	Flightstream	Roy Hartfield
14:30 15:00	Break		Break		Break	
15:00 15:30	Advanced Wing Modeling	Rob McDonald	VSPAERO Next Steps	Dave Kinney	Design vars & xddm, API, Scripting	Rob McDonald
15:30 16:00	Conformal Components	J.R. Gloude-mans	VSPAERO SUGAR braced wing aero	Doug Wells	Automation	Rob McDonald
16:00 16:30	Saved Parameter Settings	Bryan Schmidt	Advanced Parameter Linking	Rob McDonald	Fit Model Presentation	Rob McDonald
16:30 17:00	Modeling Demo	Rob McDonald	Leveraging DegenGeom	Erik Olson	Fit Model Interactive	Rob McDonald
17:00 17:30	Modeling Demo	Rob McDonald	Custom Components	Rob McDonald	Feedback session	
17:30 18:00						
18:00 18:30	BBQ social					



Major NRA Contributions

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Publications & MS Theses

MS Theses Completed

Belben, Joel. Reduced Fidelity Geometry for Conceptual Design in VSP. MS Thesis, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA, April 2013.

Papers Presented

McDonald, R., "Advanced Modeling in OpenVSP:", AIAA Aviation AIAA-2016-3282.

McDonald, R., Gloudemans, J.R., "User Defined Components in the OpenVSP Parametric Geometry Tool", AIAA Aviation, AIAA-2015-2547.

Gary, A., McDonald, R., "Parametric Identification of Surface Regions in OpenVSP for Improved Engineering Analysis", 53rd AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting, AIAA 2015-1016.

McDonald, R., "Interactive Reconstruction of 3D Models in the OpenVSP Parametric Geometry Tool", 53rd AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting, AIAA 2015-1014.

Gary, A., McDonald, R., "Aerodynamic Shape Optimization of Propulsion Airframe Integration While Matching Lift Distribution", 52nd AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting, AIAA-2014-0533

Marshall, D., "Creating Exact Bezier Representations of CST Shapes", 21st AIAA Computational Fluid Dynamics Conference, AIAA-2013-3077.

Belben, J., McDonald, R., "Enabling Rapid Conceptual Design Using Geometry-Based Multi-Fidelity Models in VSP", 51st AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting, AIAA 2013-0328.

ASM Oral Presentations

Gary, A., McDonald, R., "Demonstration of OpenVSP Community Website", 51st AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 2013.

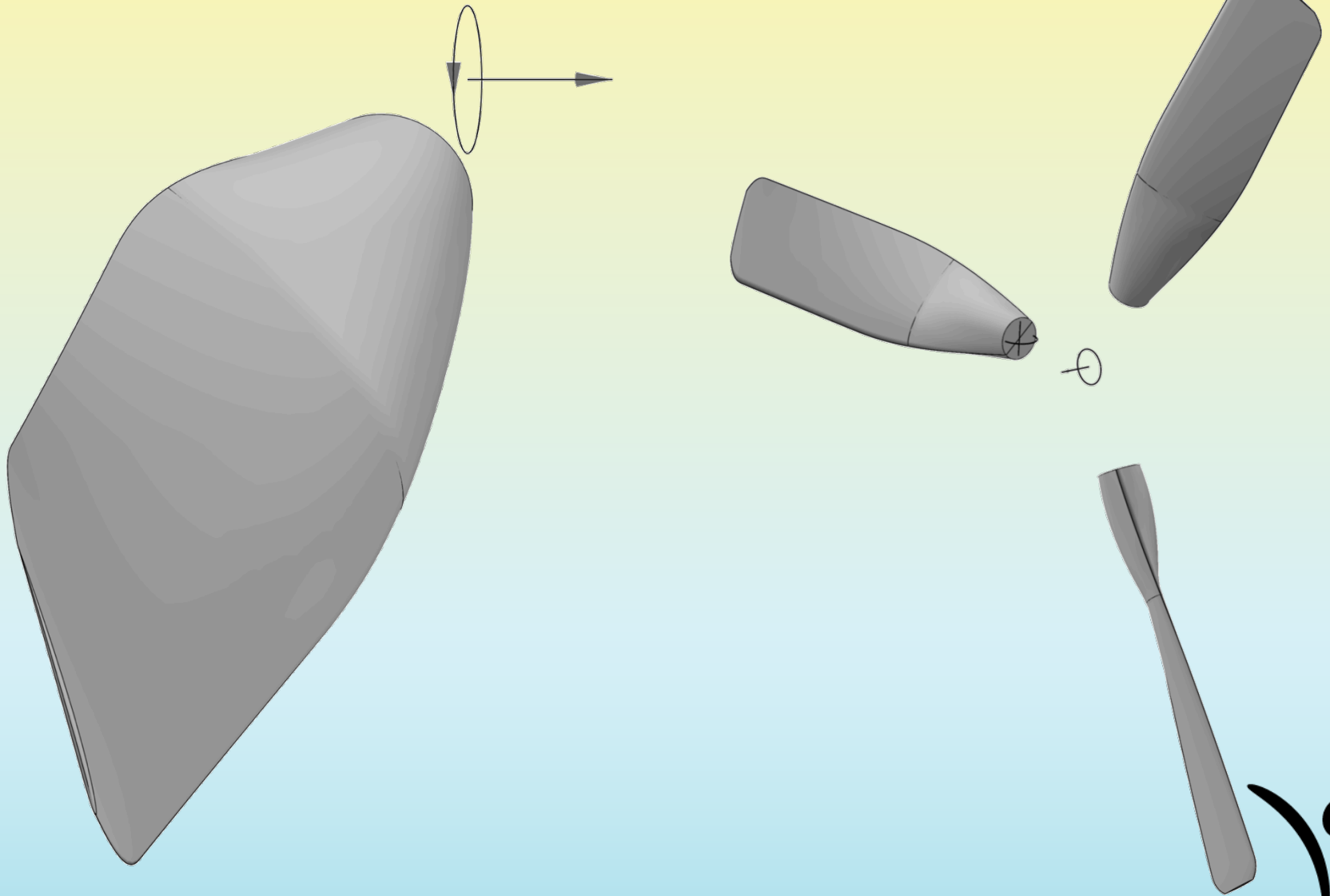
McDonald, R., "Curvature Based Surface Meshing in VSP and Validation of VSP Geometry Representation for CFD", 51st AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 2013.

McDonald, R., "Geometry Requirements for High-Fidelity CAE", 50th AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 2012.

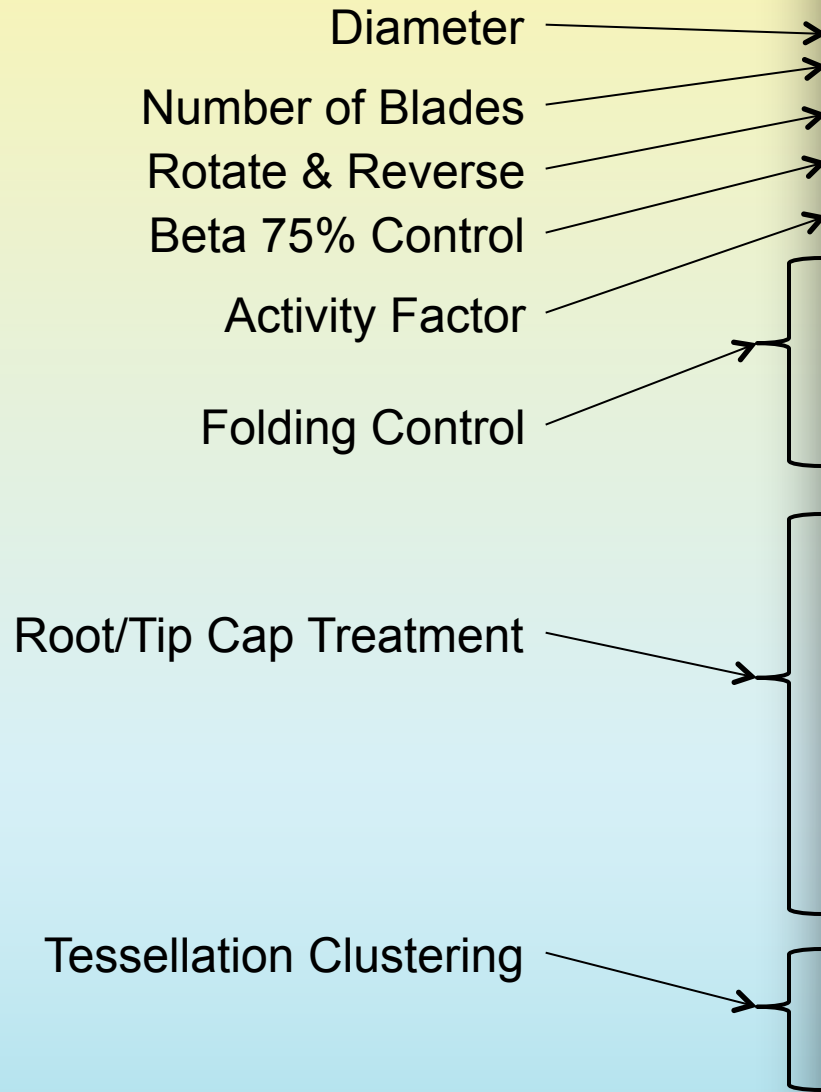
McDonald, R., "VSP Directions; Advancing Vehicle Sketch Pad Multi-Fidelity and Multi-Physics Analysis in Conceptual Design." 50th AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting, 2012.



Propeller Component



Prop Design



Propeller

Gen XForm Sub **Design** Blade XSec Modify

Design

Diameter	<input type="text" value="30.0000"/>
Num Blades	<input type="text" value="1"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Rev Rotate	<input type="text" value="0.0000"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Beta 3/4	<input type="text" value="20.0000"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Feather	<input type="text" value="0.0000"/>
Activity Factor	151.54 <input type="text" value="r_0"/>

Folding

Angle	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>
Radial/R	<input type="text" value="0.200"/>
Axial/R	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>
Offset/R	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>
Azimuth	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>
Elevation	<input type="text" value="0.000"/>

Tip Treatment

Cap Tess	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Root Cap Type	Flat
Length	<input type="text" value="1.00000"/>
Offset	<input type="text" value="0.00000"/>
Strength	<input type="text" value="0.50000"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Sweep Stretch	
Tip Cap Type	Round
Length	<input type="text" value="1.00000"/>
Offset	<input type="text" value="0.00000"/>
Strength	<input type="text" value="1.00000"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Sweep Stretch	

Tessellation Control

LE Clustering	<input type="text" value="0.20000"/>
TE Clustering	<input type="text" value=".2"/>
Root Clustering	<input type="text" value="1.00000"/>
Tip Clustering	<input type="text" value=".1"/>

Chord Distribution

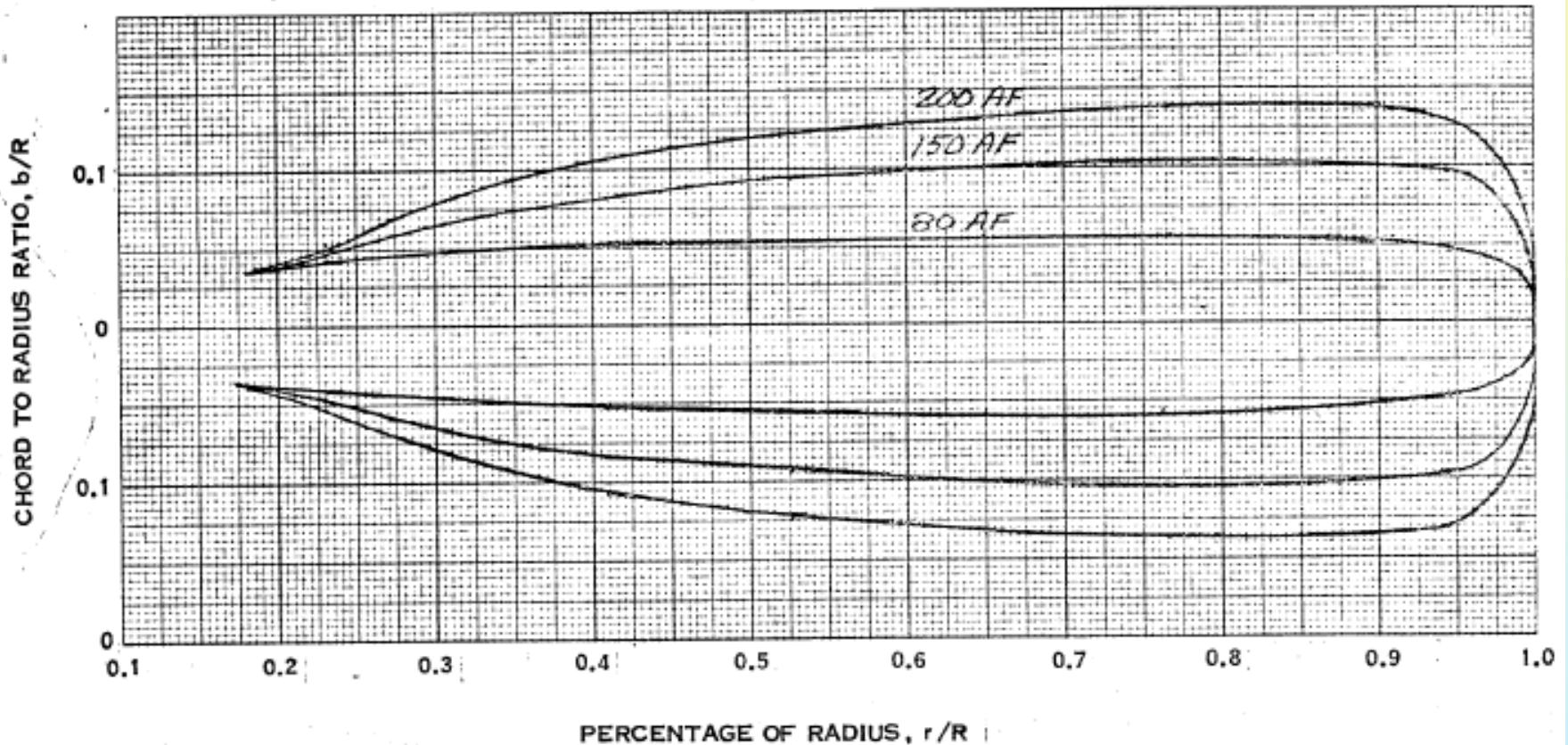
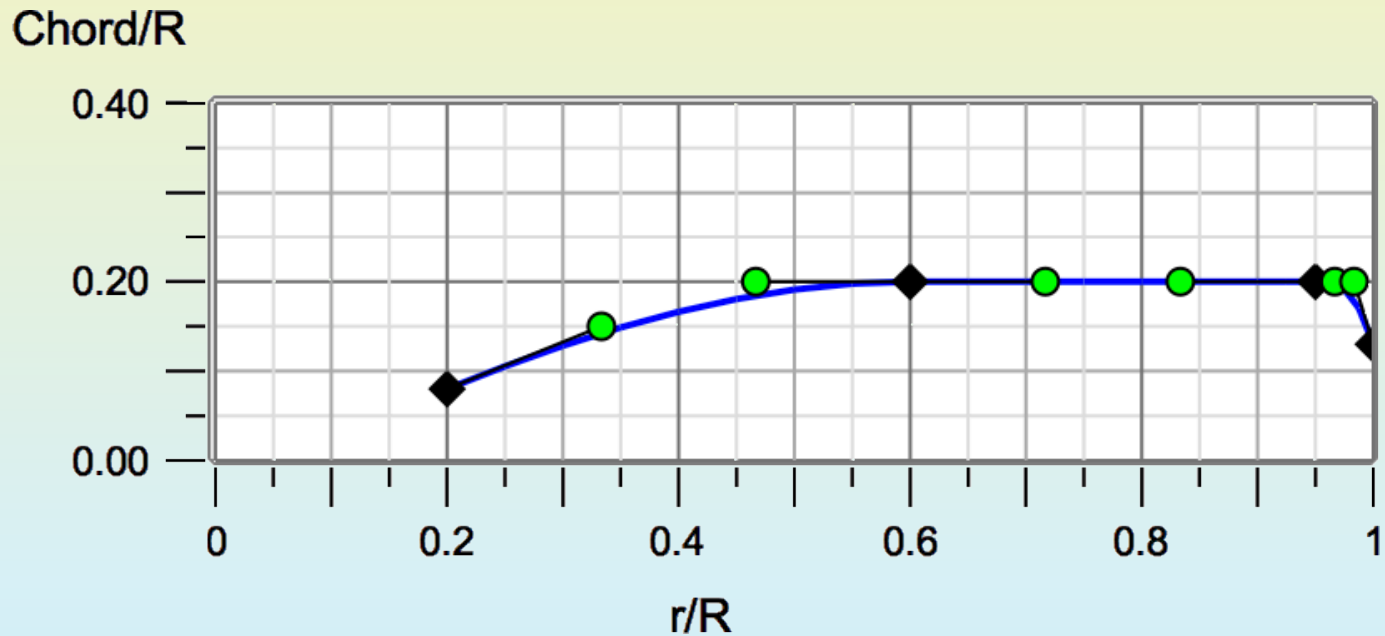


FIGURE 1. BLADE PLANFORM DISTRIBUTION

Hamilton Standard, 'Advanced General Aviation Propeller Study', 1971, NASA CR 114289.

Chord Distribution



Chord Curve Editor

- Curve Selector
- Curve Type & Convert
- Interactive Plot
- Tangency Control
- Position Control
- Split Curve (Add Control Point)
- Delete Control Point (Pick)
- Control Points

The screenshot shows the 'Propeller' software interface with the 'Blade' tab selected. The 'Curve Editor' section displays the following settings:

- Curve: Chord
- Type: Cubic Bezier
- Convert to: Cubic Bezier

The 'Chord/R' plot shows a curve on a grid with the x-axis labeled 'r/R' (0 to 1) and the y-axis labeled 'Chord/R' (0.00 to 1.00). The curve starts at (0.2, 0.0) and ends at (1.0, 0.2). Control points are marked with green circles and a black diamond. The 'Split' button is active, and the 'r/R Split' slider is set to 0.50. The 'Delete Control Point' button is also visible.

The 'Control Points' table below the plot lists the following data:

r	Chord/R	crd	Chord/R
r_0	0.20000	crd_0	0.08000
r_1	0.33333	crd_1	0.15000
r_2	0.46667	crd_2	0.20000
r_3	0.60000	crd_3	0.20000
r_4	0.71667	crd_4	0.20000
r_5	0.83333	crd_5	0.20000
r_6	0.95000	crd_6	0.20000
r_7	0.96667	crd_7	0.20000
r_8	0.98333	crd_8	0.20000
r_9	1.00000	crd_9	0.13000

Chord Distribution

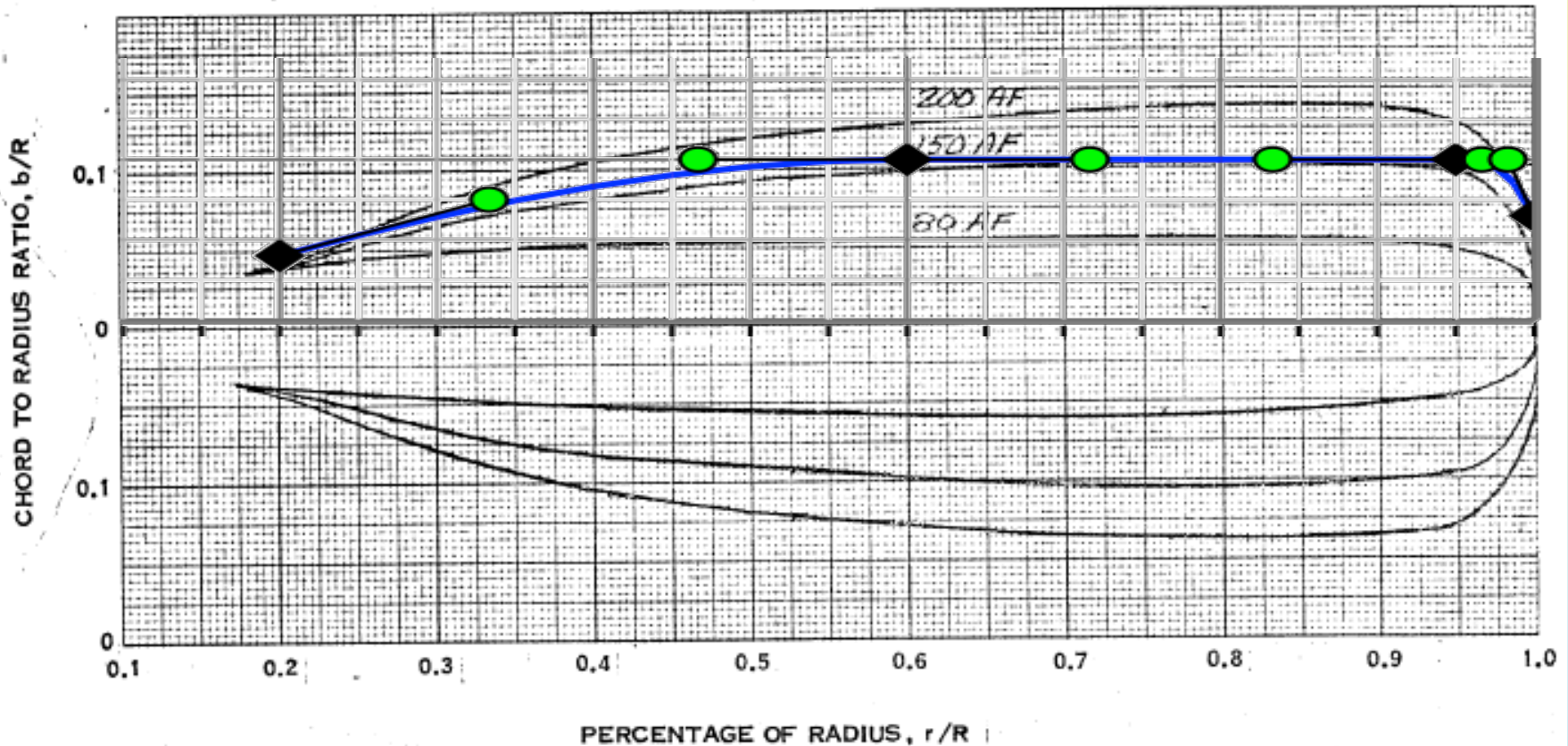


FIGURE 1. BLADE PLANFORM DISTRIBUTION

Hamilton Standard, 'Advanced General Aviation Propeller Study', 1971, NASA CR 114289.

Twist Distribution

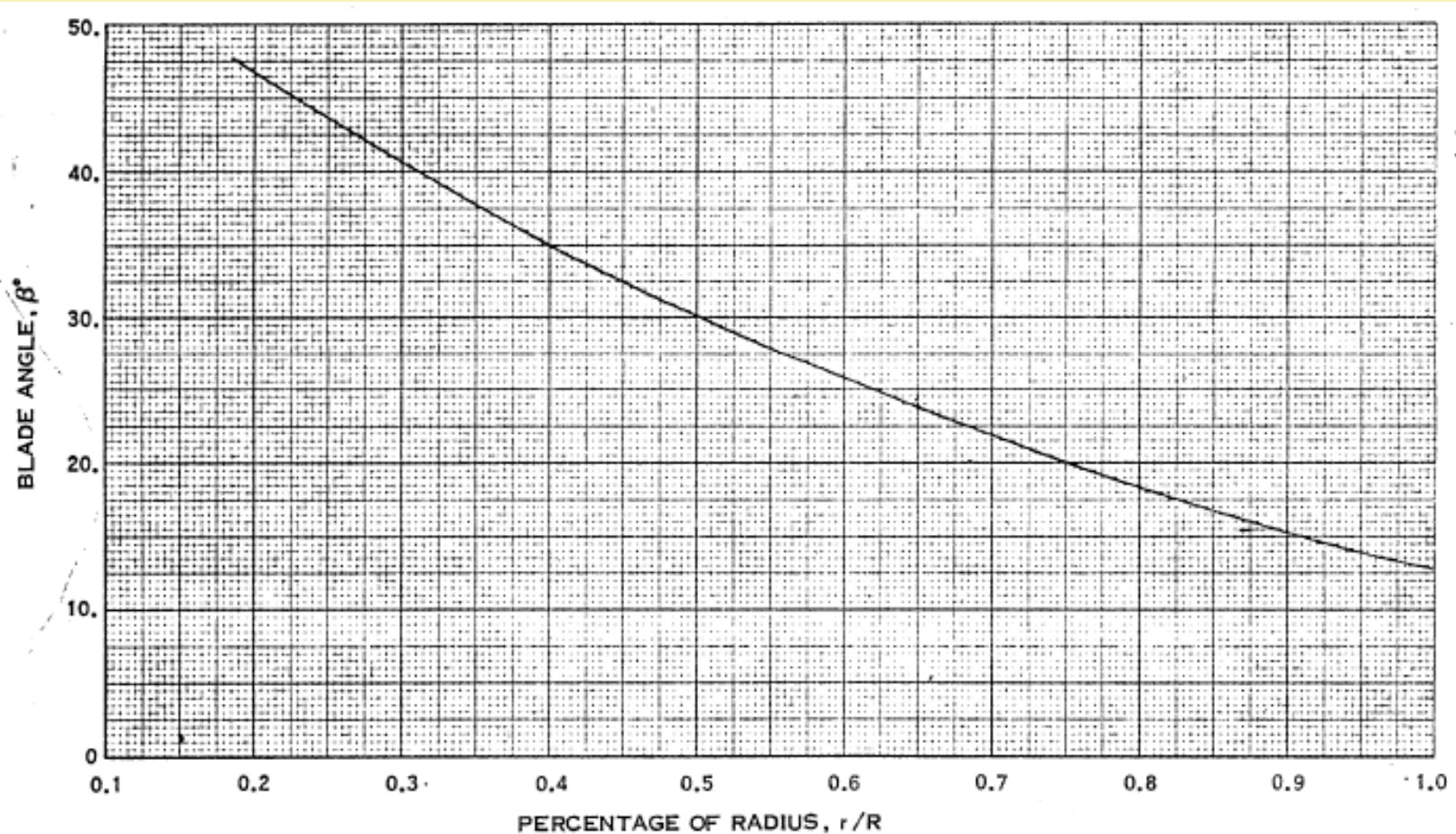
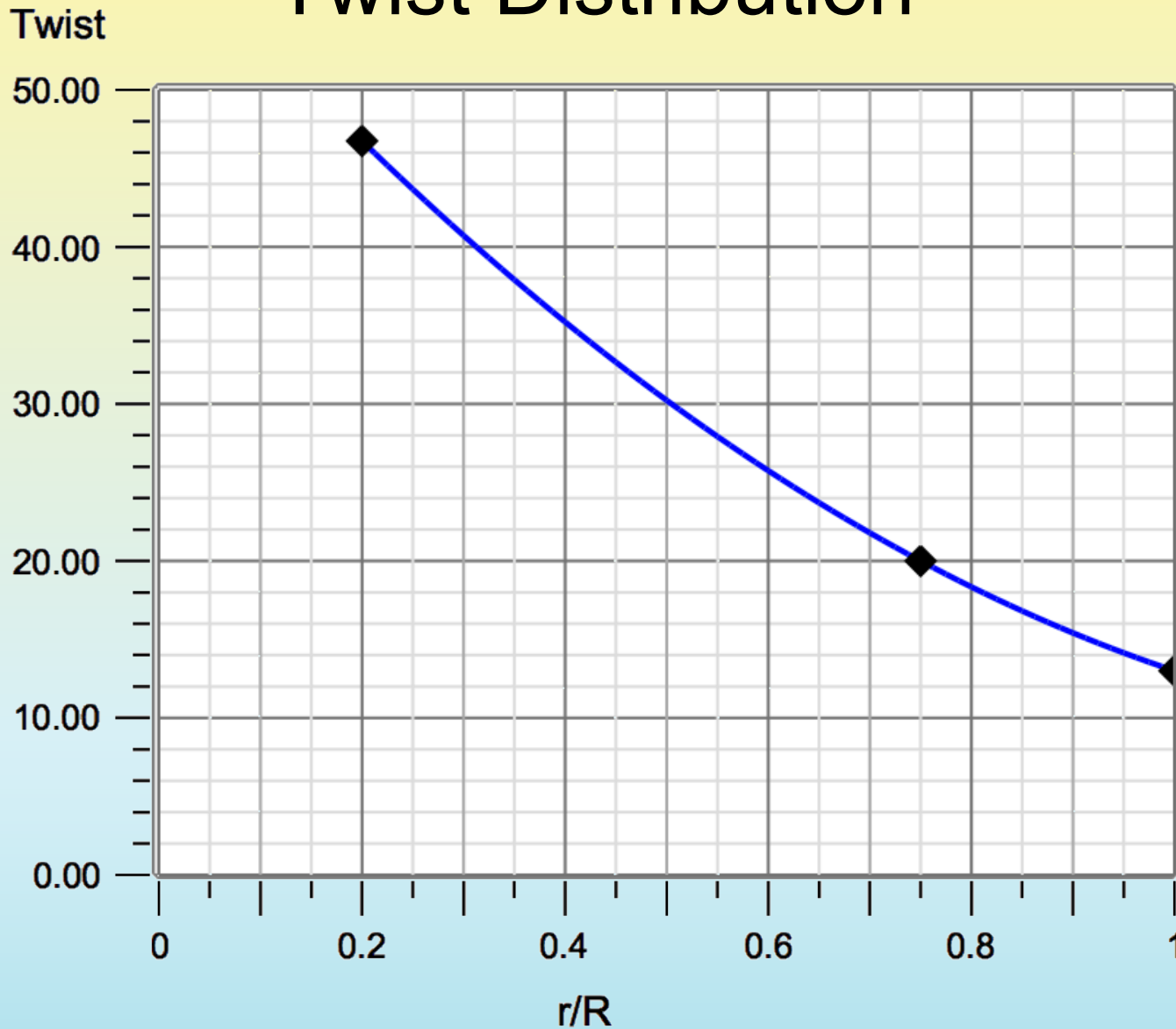


FIGURE 3. BLADE PITCH DISTRIBUTION

Hamilton Standard, 'Advanced General Aviation Propeller Study', 1971, NASA CR 114289.

Twist Distribution



Twist Distribution

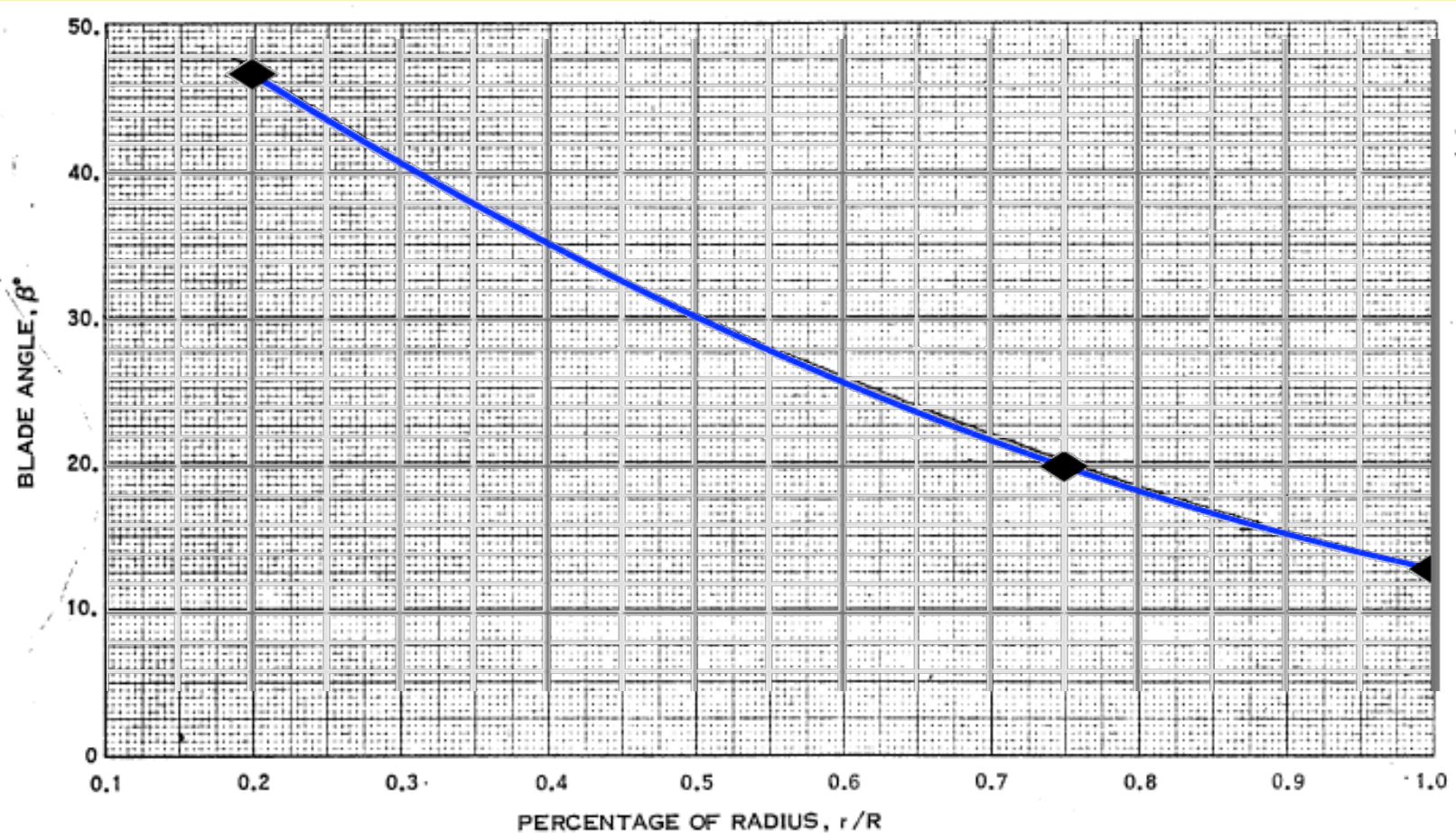


FIGURE 3. BLADE PITCH DISTRIBUTION

Hamilton Standard, 'Advanced General Aviation Propeller Study', 1971, NASA CR 114289.

Blade Element Import/Export

...BEM Propeller...

Num_Sections: 12

Num_Blade: 3

Diameter: 30.00000000

Beta 3/4 (deg): 20.00000000

Feather (deg): 0.00000000

Center: 0.00000000, 0.00000000, 0.00000000

Normal: -1.00000000, 0.00000000, 0.00000000

Radius/R, Chord/R, Twist (deg), Rake/R, Skew/R

0.20000000, 0.08000000, 46.75000000, 0.00000000, 0.00000000

0.27272727, 0.11601803, 42.31743050, 0.00000000, 0.00000000

0.34545455, 0.14698723, 38.15773854, 0.00000000, 0.00000000

0.41818182, 0.17182569, 34.27092412, 0.00000000, 0.00000000

0.49090909, 0.18945154, 30.65698723, 0.00000000, 0.00000000

0.56363636, 0.19878287, 27.31592787, 0.00000000, 0.00000000

0.63636364, 0.20000000, 24.24774606, 0.00000000, 0.00000000

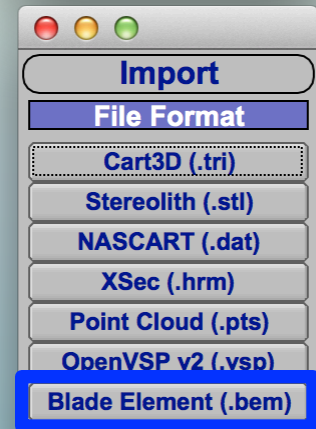
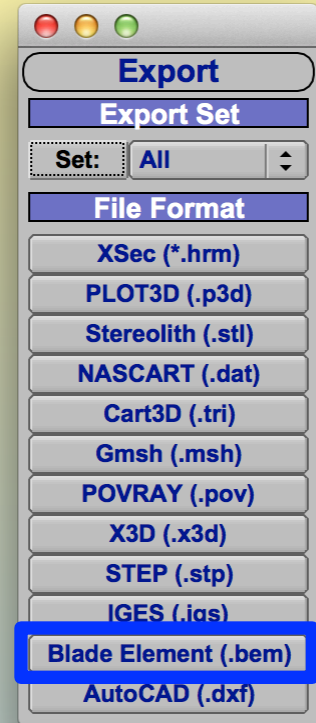
0.70909091, 0.20000000, 21.45244177, 0.00000000, 0.00000000

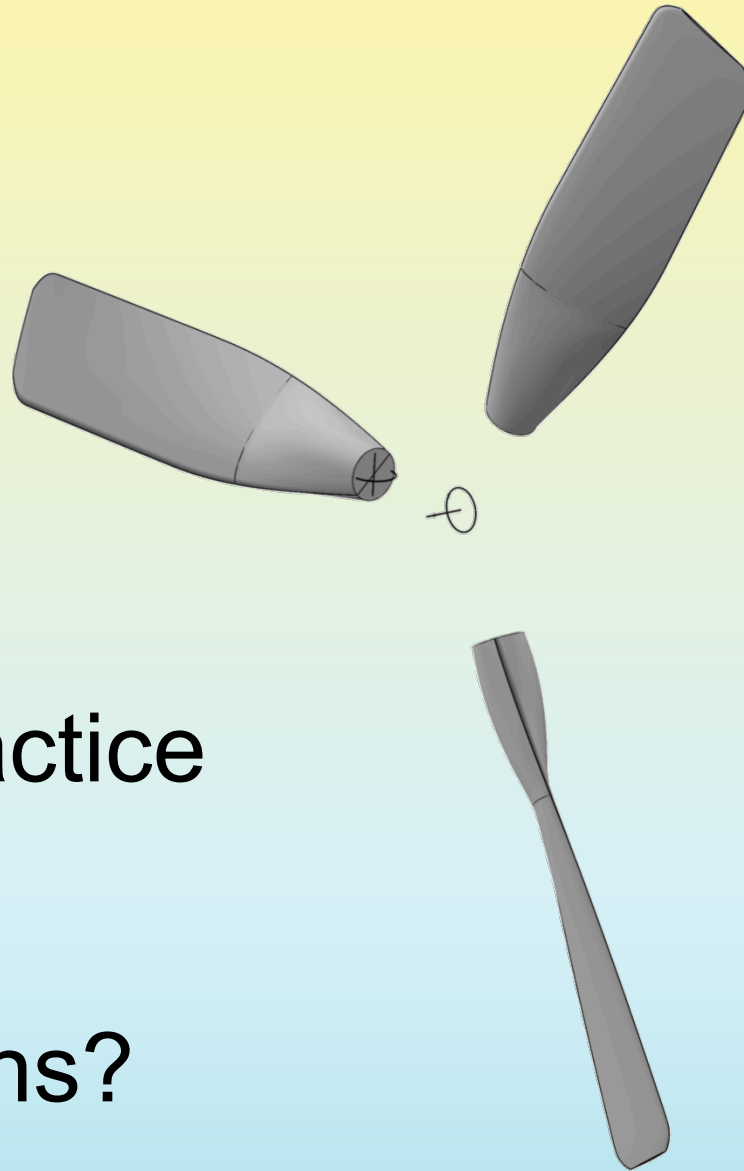
0.78181818, 0.20000000, 18.93001503, 0.00000000, 0.00000000

0.85454545, 0.20000000, 16.68046582, 0.00000000, 0.00000000

0.92727273, 0.20000000, 14.70379414, 0.00000000, 0.00000000

1.00000000, 0.13000000, 13.00000000, 0.00000000, 0.00000000





Demo/Practice

Questions?

Rob McDonald

