

RotorGen: A Simplified Structured Grid Generation Program for High-Fidelity Rotor CFD Simulation

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Motivation

- Overview of RotorGen
- Preliminary Validation Work
- Concluding Remarks

Challenges for Rotorcraft-based CFD Simulation in Conceptual Design

- There exists challenges in leveraging CFD solutions of rotors in early-stage conceptual design.
 - Limited usage of CAD rotor representations
 - Coupling to structural and trim solvers
 - Rapidly evolving design space
- Scriptable grid generation programs exist to complete parametrized CFD studies.
 - These scripts require significant user expertise to generate
- There is a need for a high-level, simplified tool for parsing conceptual design-level rotor definitions and rapidly generating high-fidelity CFD cases.







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- The objective of RotorGen is to automatically generate OVERFLOW CFD cases based on conceptual design-level rotor definitions.
- In pursuit of this objective, RotorGen promotes the use of high-fidelity solutions among a broader range of rotorcraft-based conceptual design groups.





- The NASA RVLT Conceptual Design Toolchain is utilized to identify a limited number of interesting cases.
- Conceptual design-level definitions for rotor geometric and operating conditions are entered into a single RotorGen input file.
- Chimera Grid Tools (CGT) generates multiple overset volume grids to model the rotor.
- Time to submit CFD cases reduced from several <u>days</u> to a few <u>seconds</u>.
 - Reduce required expertise to run simulation



Defining the Blade Planform



- Blade planform definitions are provided by the user, detailing geometry.
 - Definitions define blade spanwise chord, twist, sweep, droop, ...
 - Defines blade ¼ chord line
- Users provide a specific set of airfoil profiles.
- User is further allowed detailed control of spanwise mesh refinement.
 - Varying refinement at user-specified radial stations







- Tip cap, overset grid generation remains a notoriously rigorous task.
 - Often a significant source of time spent in grid generation, particularly among non-expert users
- To maximize the robustness of cap grid generation, three overset grids are used.
 - Leading Edge (L.E.) Grid
 - Center Line (C.L.) Grid
 - Trailing Edge (T.E.) Grid
- The splitting of this cap grid has thus far provided sufficient robustness in generating a broad range of rotor tip caps.







- We've tested grid generation against multiple rotors.
 - Time to generate cases reduces from multiple <u>days</u> to a few <u>seconds</u>



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- RotorGen was leveraged to complete a collective sweep for an S-76 hovering rotor.
 - Four collectives are simulated: 4, 6, 8, 10 degs.
 - Radius: 4.67 ft, Tip Mach: 0.61

S-76 Validation Study

- Cases are generated using conceptual design-level definitions.
 - 5 spanwise rotor definitions
 - 3 airfoil files: SC1013R8, SC1095R8, and SC1095
- CFD solutions are validated against both experimental measurements and CFD simulations.
 - Balch, David T. "Experimental study of main rotor/tail rotor/airframe interaction in hover." *Journal of the American Helicopter Society* 30.2 (1985): 49-56.
 - Jain, Rohit K., and Mark A. Potsdam. "Hover predictions on the Sikorsky S-76 rotor using Helios." *52nd Aerospace Sciences Meeting*. 2014.





S-76 Performance Coefficients and Figure of Merit







SUI Endurance Validation Study

- RotorGen was leveraged to complete an RPM sweep for an SUI-Endurance hovering rotor.
 - Five RPMs are simulated: 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000, 4500 RPM
 - Radius: 0.6 ft, Maximum Tip Mach: 0.3
- Cases are generated using conceptual design-level definitions.
 - 22 spanwise rotor definitions
 - 22 airfoil files generated from rotor blade scans
- CFD solutions are validated against experimental measurements obtained by Carl Russell.
 - Russell, Carl R., et al. "Wind tunnel and hover performance test results for multicopter uas vehicles." *American Helicopter Society (AHS) International Annual Forum and Technology Display*. No. ARC-E-DAA-TN31096. 2016.





SUI Endurance Performance Versus RPM







- RotorGen-generated cases provided reasonably accurate hovering predictions.
- Hovering performance predictions were achieved for various rotor geometries and scales.



2.5



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- Thus far, this effort has completed several key, initial tasks.
 - A robust, high-level procedure for generating rotor grids has been identified.
 - This procedure has been validated for two hovering rotor performance predictions.
- In the near term, the preliminary validation effort will be expanded to include a broadened range of applications.
- As next steps, we plan to expand RotorGen's capability to include the automation of coupling between CAMRADII and OVERFLOW for aeroelastic modeling and rotor trimming.
- The long-term objective of this effort is to publicly release RotorGen.
- This effort requires feedback from the community.



- RVLT management for funding support in this effort
- NASA Ames Aeromechanics branch for help understanding conceptual design rotor definitions
- Ethan Romander for support in reviewing both OVERFLOW input files and generated grids
- Carlos Pereyra for significant contributions with code generation
- CGT group for assistance in grid generation



