



where experience meets ingenuity



Partner

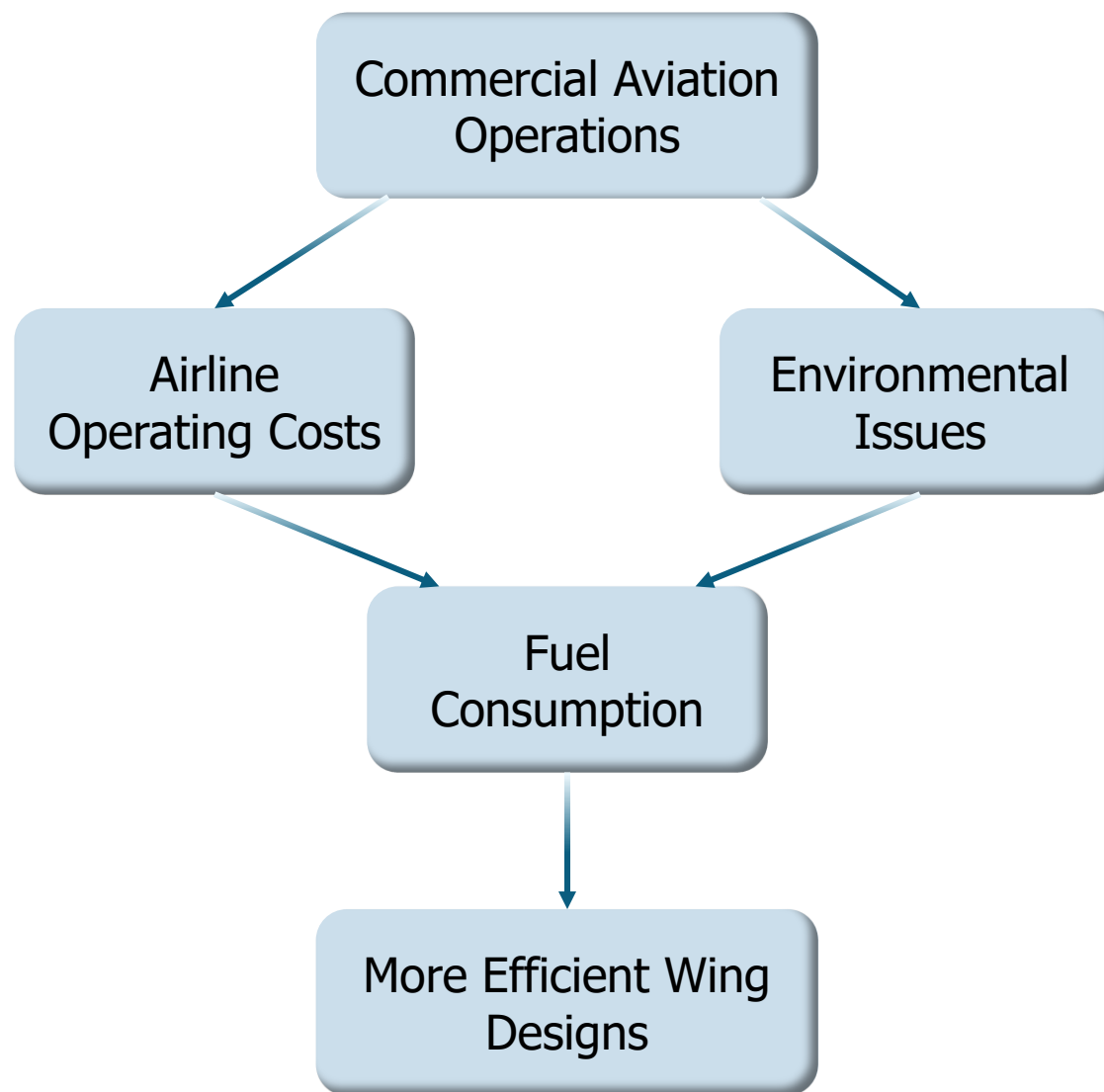
Digital Industries Software

AERODYNAMIC PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATION OF A COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT WITH A FULLY PARAMETRIC CAD MODEL

Osman GARGI

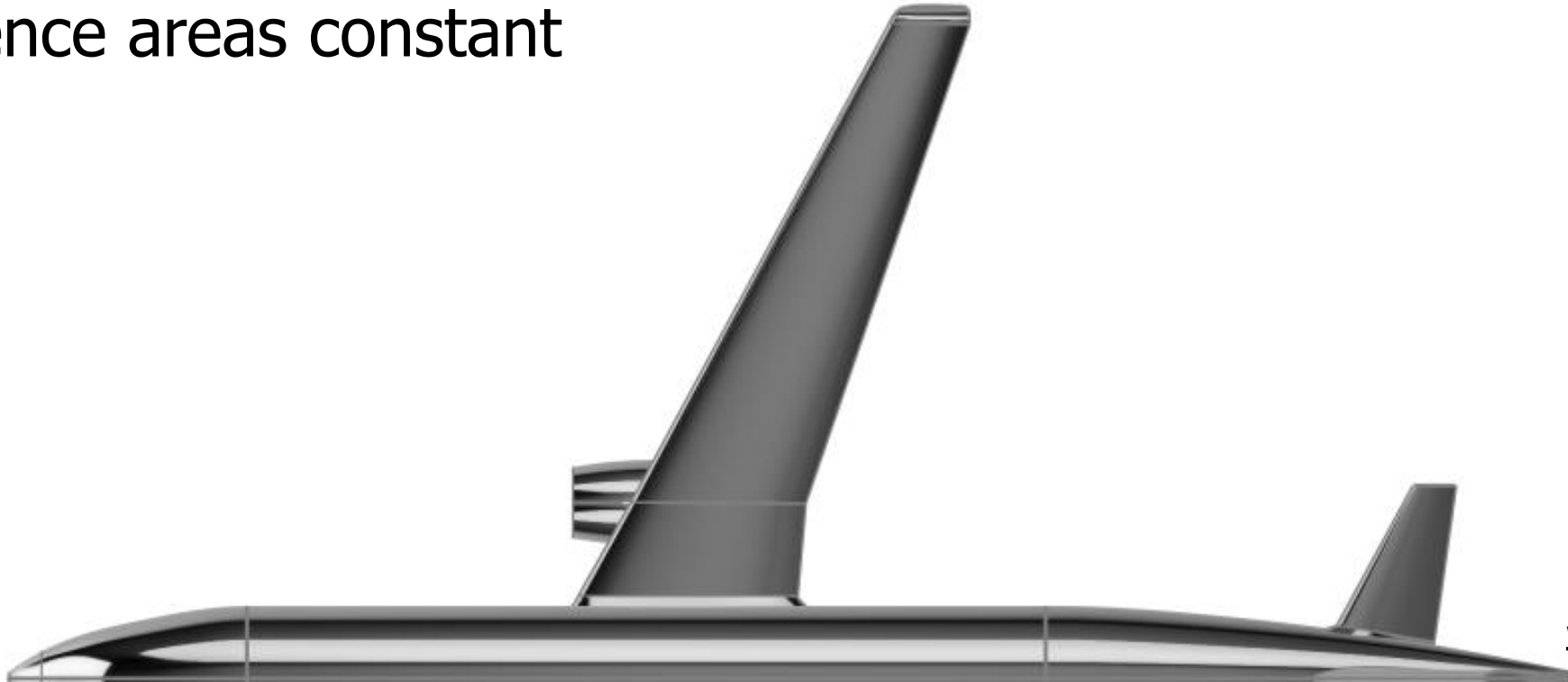
CAE Team Leader at NAVIST Engineering





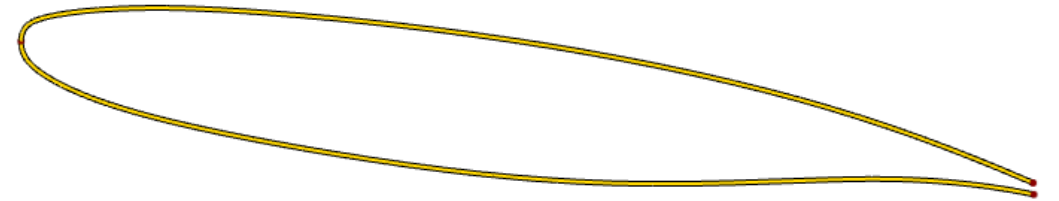


- Optimization of the aerodynamic performance at transonic cruise speed
 - Maximize Lift-to-drag (L/D) ratio
- Parametric model for wing and horizontal tail while keeping reference areas constant



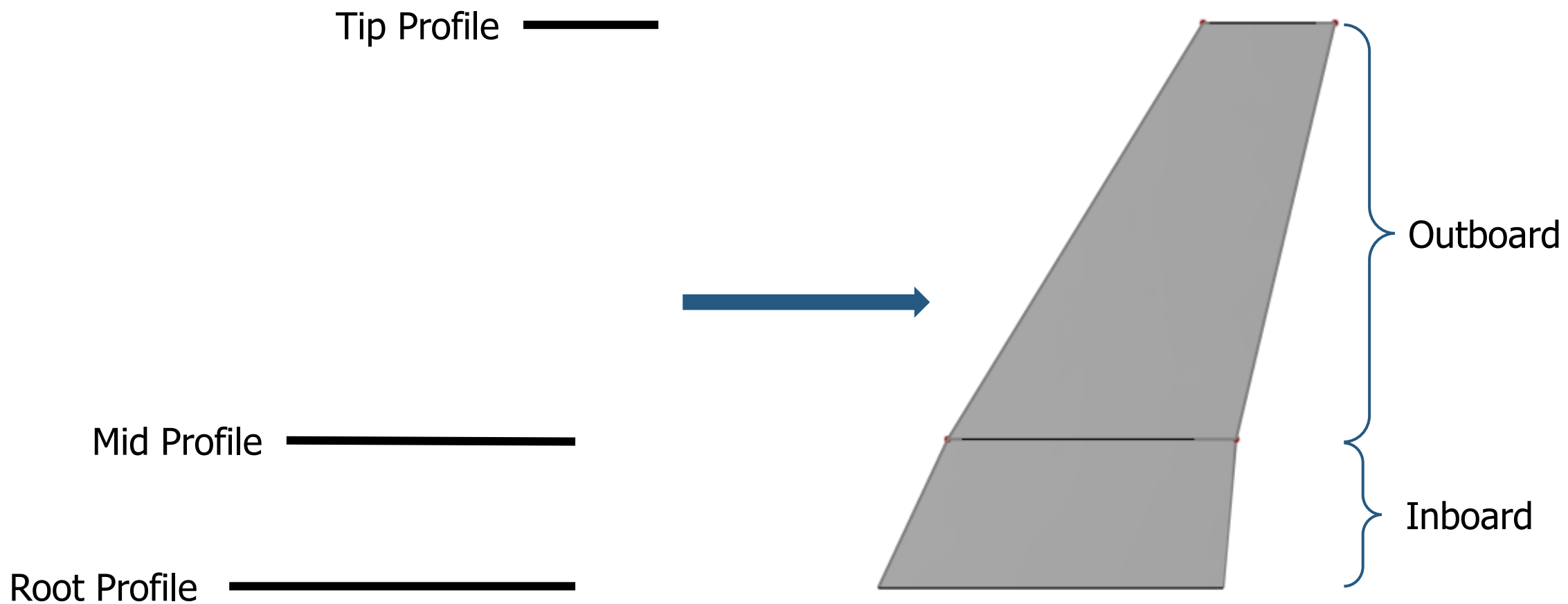


- Parametric profile definition
 - For this study, scaling of profiles but no other shape variation
- Wing from three sections:
 - Root profile
 - Mid profile
 - Tip profile
- Horizontal tail from two sections





Parametric Model – Wing Reference Surface

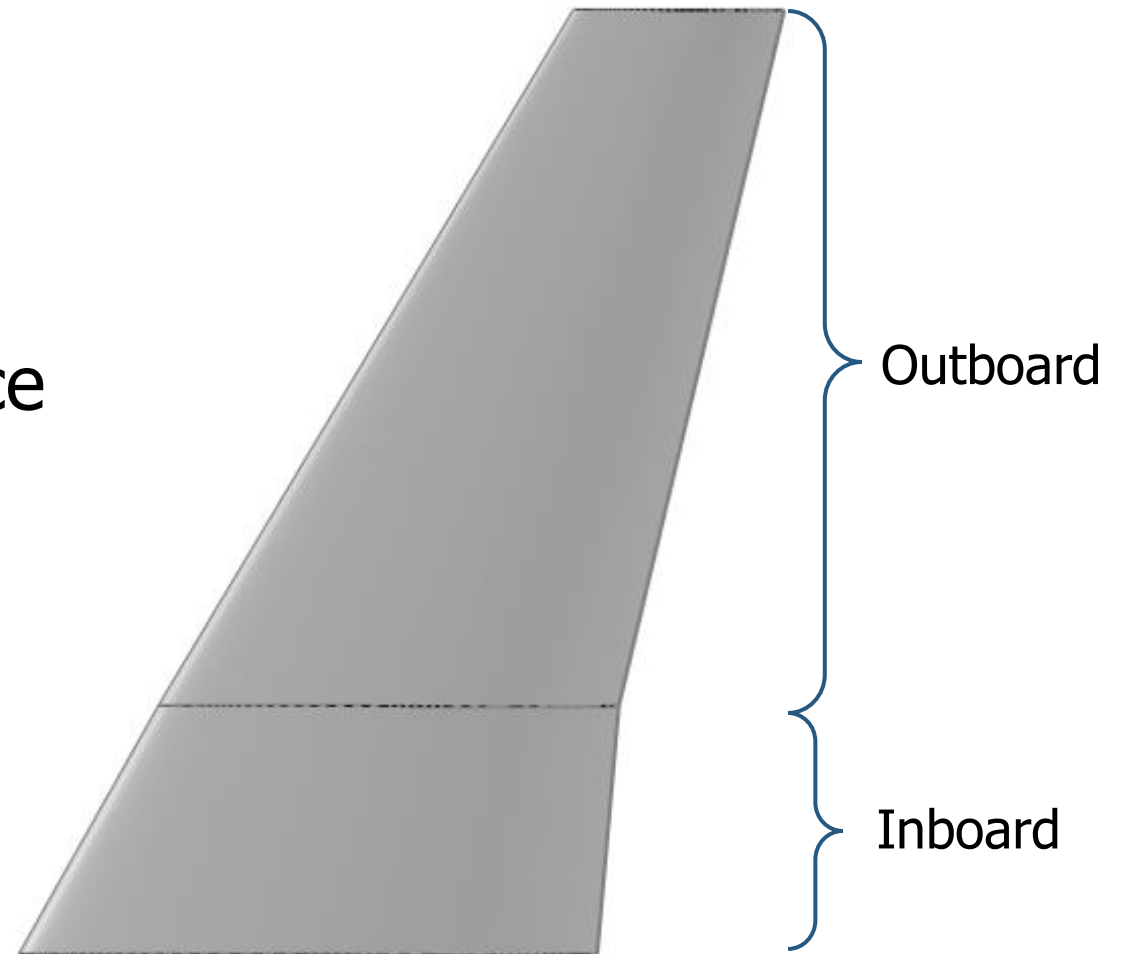




- Internal optimization to ensure a constant reference area over all wings using the Brent algorithm
 - Objective: minimize difference between baseline reference area and reference area of generated wing and horizontal tail
 - Design variable: span length of the outboard part of the wing and span length of the horizontal tail



- Two ruled surfaces
 - Root to Mid profile
 - Mid to Tip profile
- Horizontal tail is one ruled surface

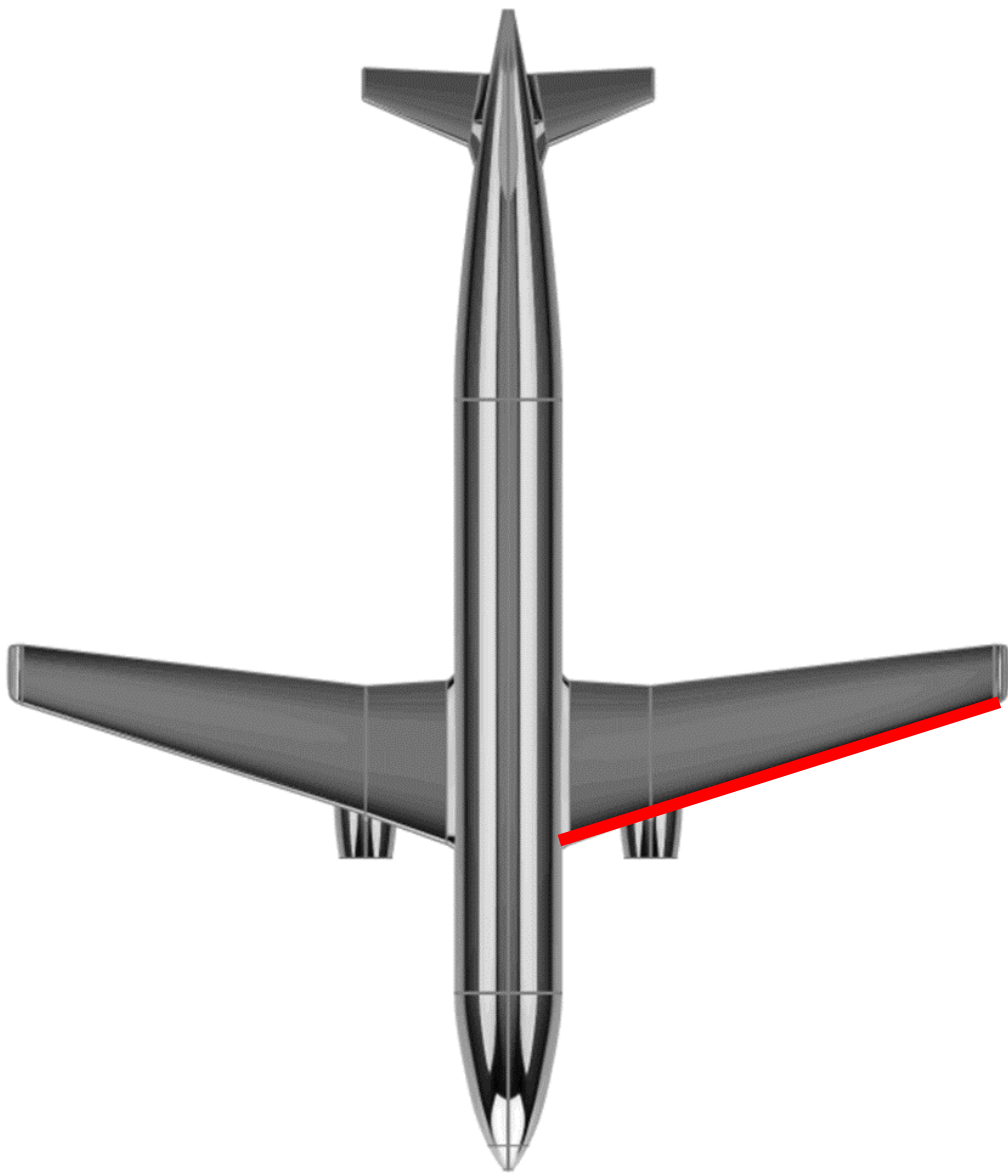




Design Variable	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Wing Sweep Angle Leading Edge	15.1°	25.1°
Wing Sweep Angle Inboard Trailing Edge	-5°	5°
Wing Inboard Span Length	1.5 m	3.35 m
Wing Location	13.46 m	20.46 m
Horizontal Tail Sweep Angle Leading Edge	20°	24°
Horizontal Tail Sweep Angle Trailing Edge	0°	8.2°

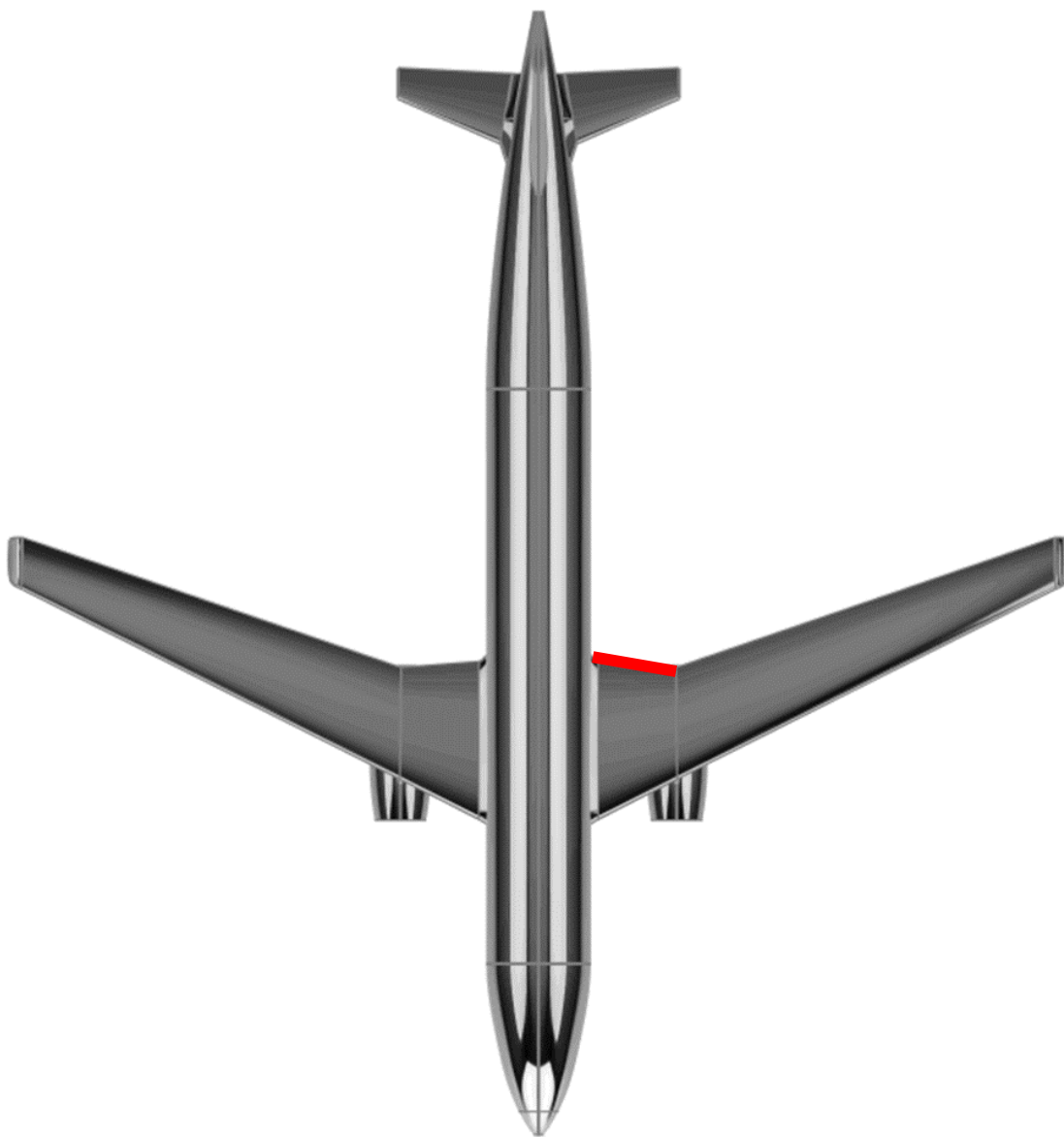


Design Variables – Wing Sweep Angle Leading Edge



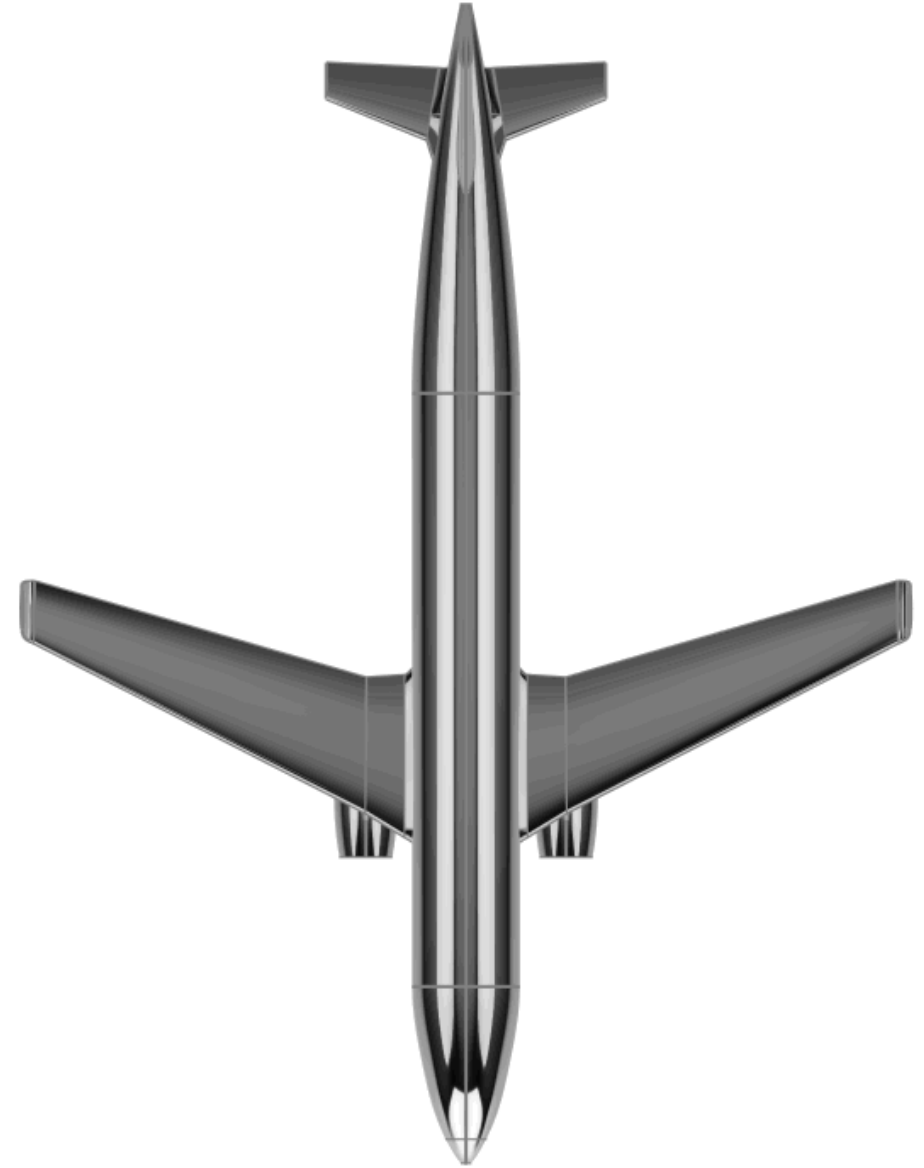
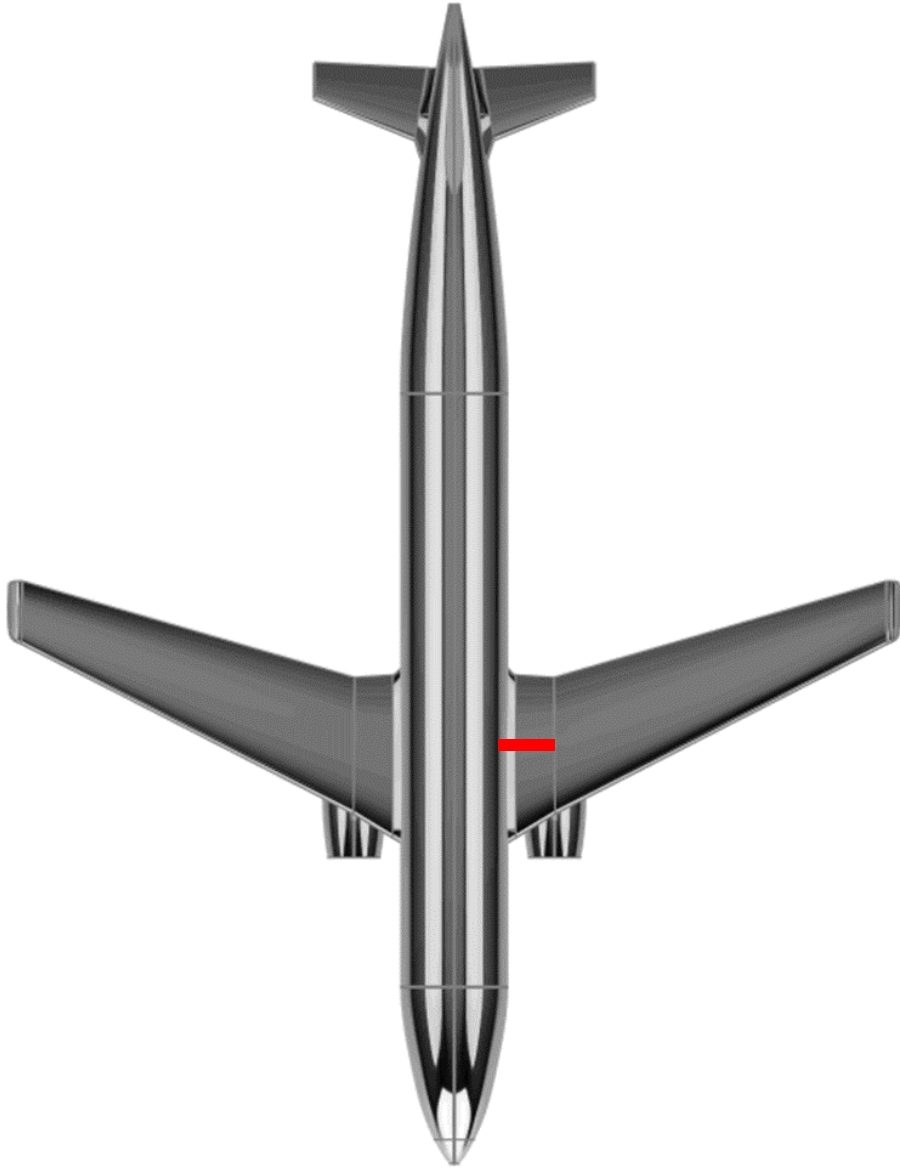


Design Variables – Wing Sweep Angle Inboard Trailing Edge



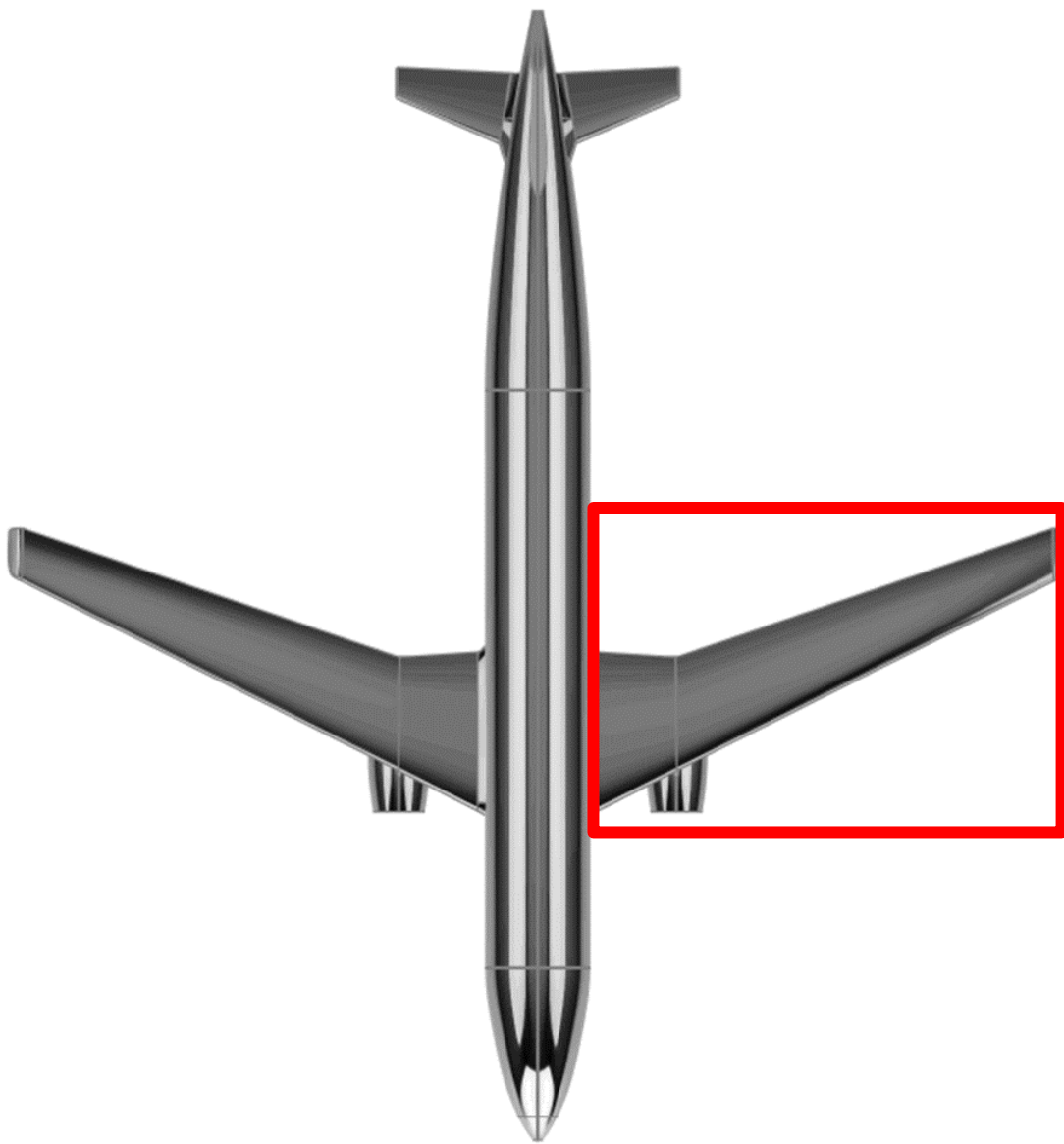


Design Variables – Wing Inboard Span Length



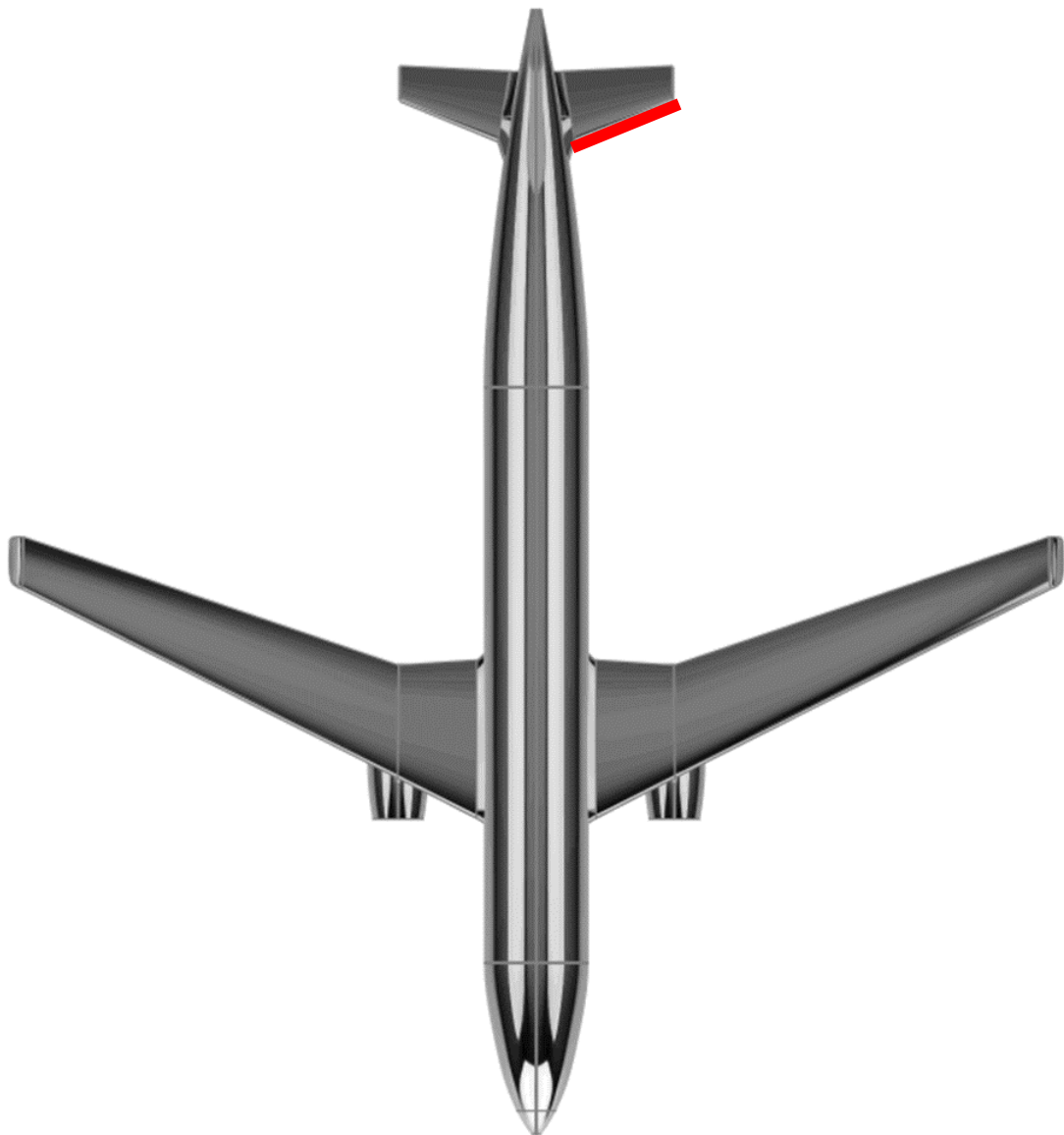


Design Variables – Wing Location



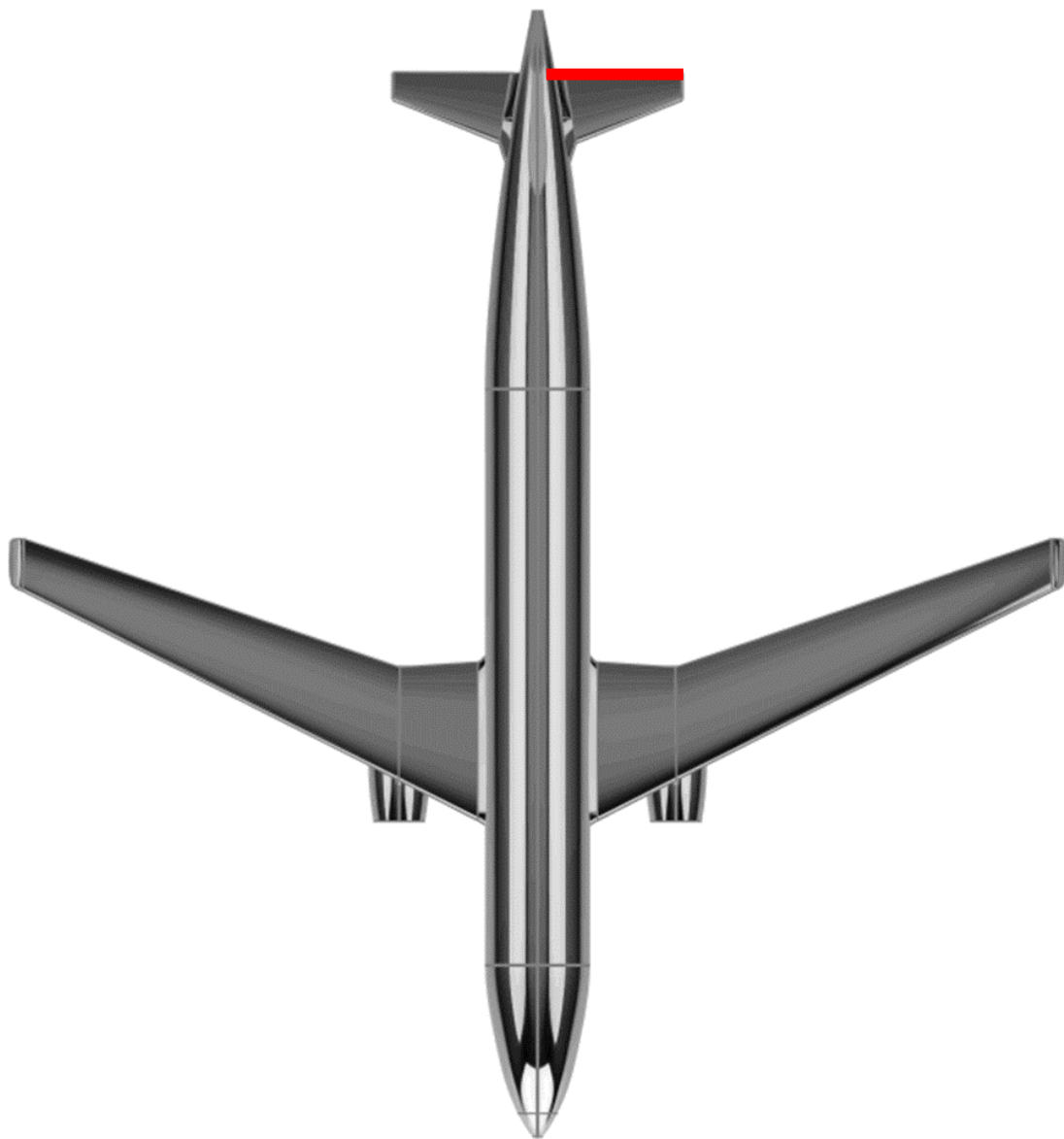


Design Variables - Horizontal Tail Sweep Angle Leading Edge

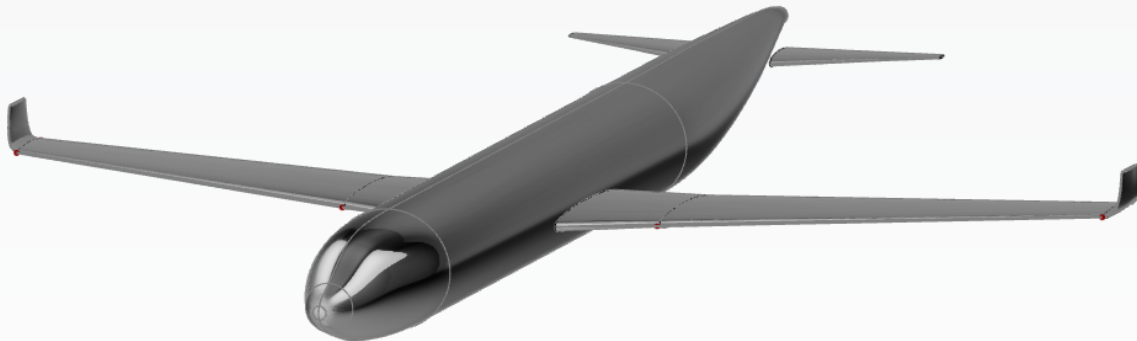


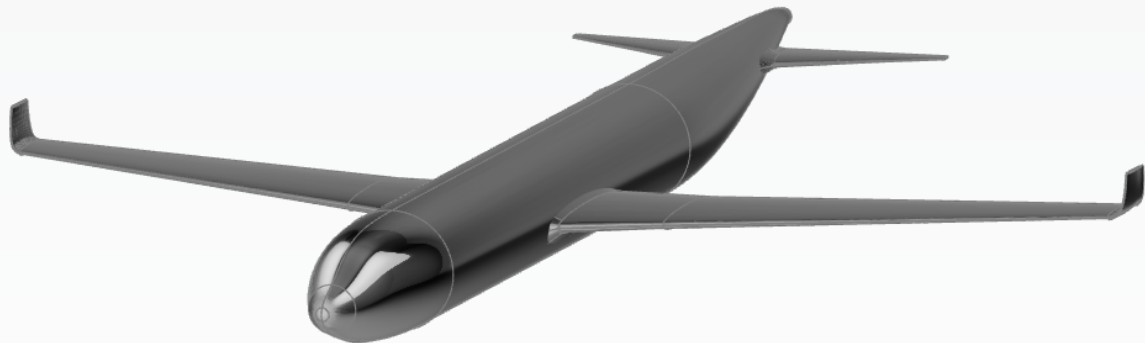


Design Variables - Horizontal Tail Sweep Angle Trailing Edge













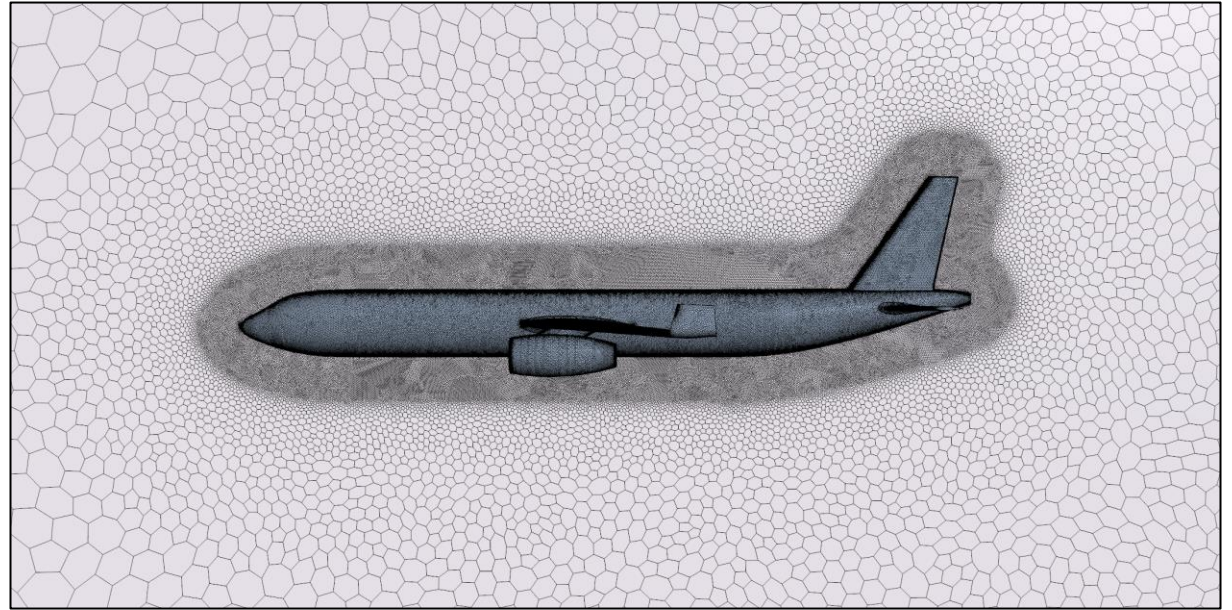
Design Exploration

X_Direction_Shift_IB	Inboard_Sweep_Angle_LE	Inboard_Sweep_Angle_TE	Span_Length_IB	HT_Sweep_Angle_LE	HT_Sweep_Angle_TE	f(x) Volume
17.46	20.1	0	2.425	22	4.1	347.89638
20.46	23.85	-3.75	2.65625	21.5	3.075	346.24067
18.46	16.35	-1.25	2.19375	20.5	5.125	348.55426
14.46	21.35	3.75	3.11875	22.5	1.025	347.88579
14.96	18.225	-1.875	2.771875	22.25	1.5375	347.62623
18.96	23.225	3.125	1.846875	20.25	5.6375	348.25765
20.96	15.725	0.625	3.234375	21.25	3.5875	348.69201
16.96	20.725	-4.375	2.309375	23.25	7.6875	347.18344
15.96	16.975	4.375	2.540625	21.75	6.6625	349.30549
17.96	19.475	-3.125	3.003125	22.75	4.6125	347.03835
20.21	17.2875	-4.0625	1.7890625	22.125	0.76875	347.9688
16.21	22.2875	0.9375	2.7140625	20.125	4.86875	347.53733
17.21	16.0375	-0.3125	2.0203125	22.625	5.89375	348.72995
15.21	23.5375	-2.8125	2.4828125	23.625	3.84375	346.60467
14.71	16.6625	0.3125	3.0609375	23.375	3.33125	348.33584
18.71	21.6625	-4.6875	2.1359375	21.375	7.43125	347.21136
20.71	19.1625	-2.1875	2.5984375	20.375	1.28125	347.5265
19.71	22.9125	1.5625	2.3671875	22.875	0.25625	347.44561
17.71	15.4125	4.0625	2.8296875	23.875	6.40625	349.4819
13.835	17.75625	1.09375	2.5695312	22.8125	5.25312	348.52353
17.835	22.75625	-3.90625	1.6445312	20.8125	1.15312	345.23782
19.835	15.25625	-1.40625	3.0320313	21.8125	7.30312	348.48802
15.835	20.25625	3.59375	2.1070312	23.8125	3.20312	348.40664

All designs are watertight
and ready for simulation.



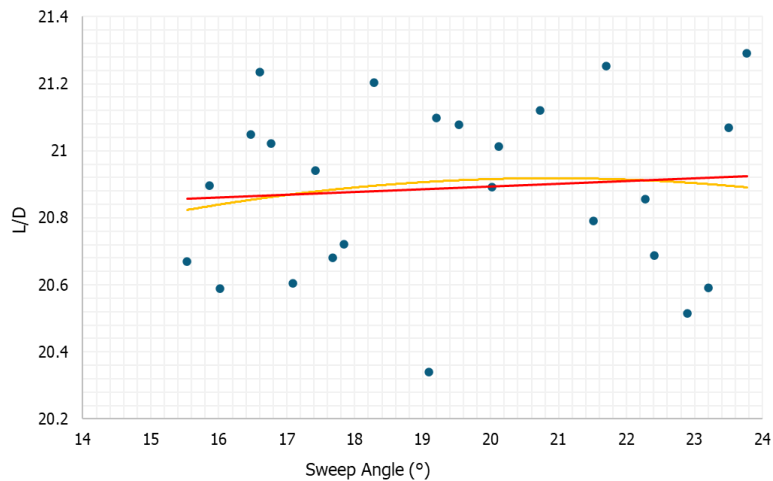
- Solver: StarCCM+
 - 1.5 hours for each simulation
- Aircraft's speed: 0.8 Mach
- Altitude: 30000 ft
- Angle of attack: 2°
- DoE: 50 Sobol samples



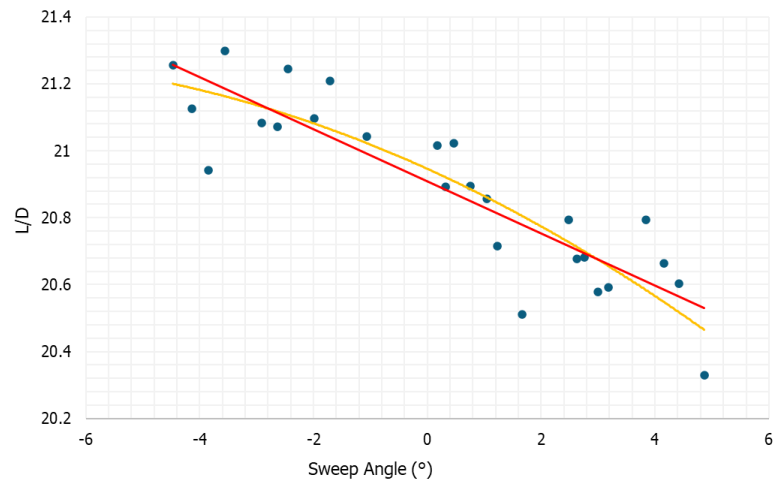


Results - Sensitivity Analysis

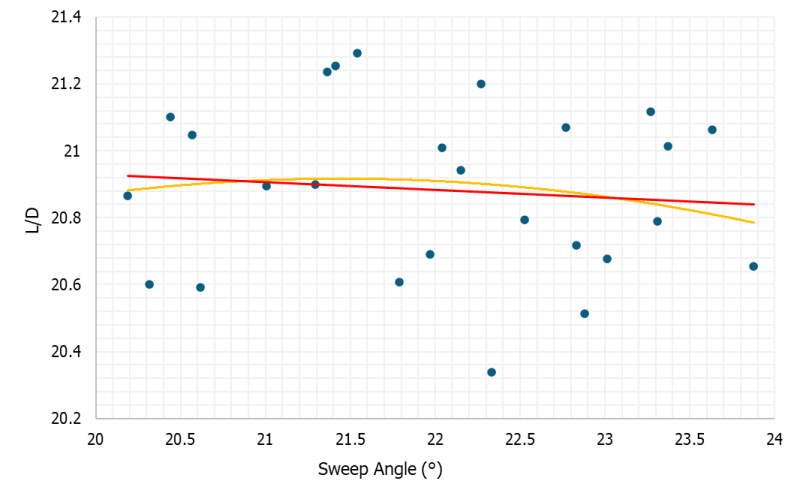
Wing Inboard Leading Edge Sweep Angle



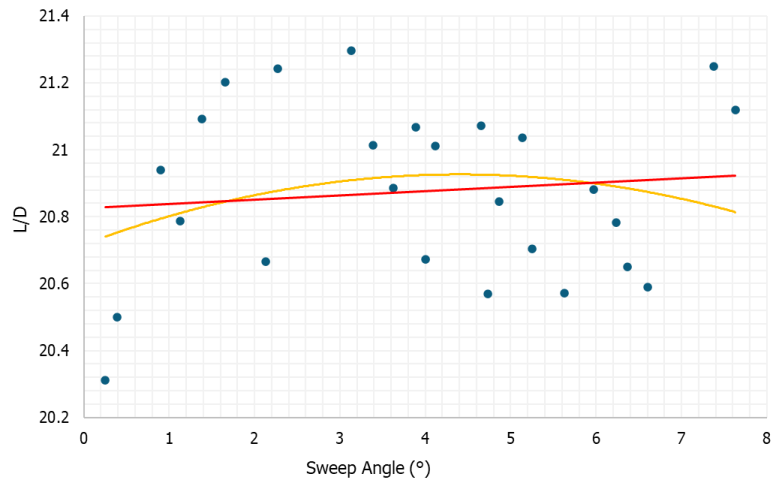
Wing Inboard Trailing Edge Sweep Angle



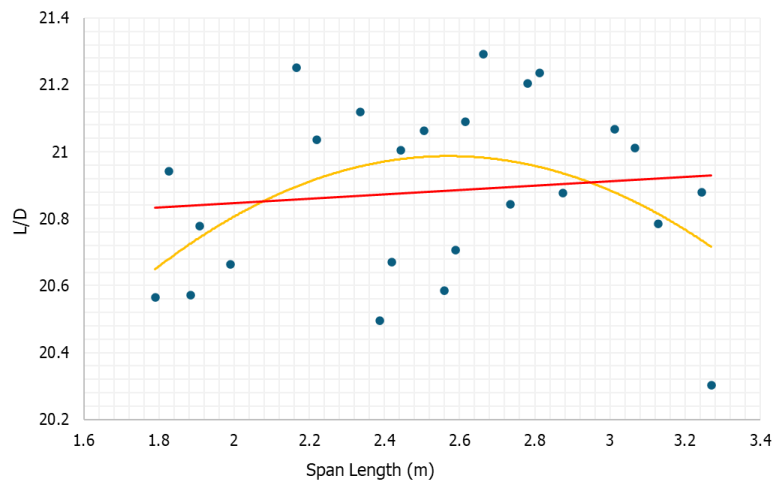
Horizontal Tail Leading Edge Sweep Angle



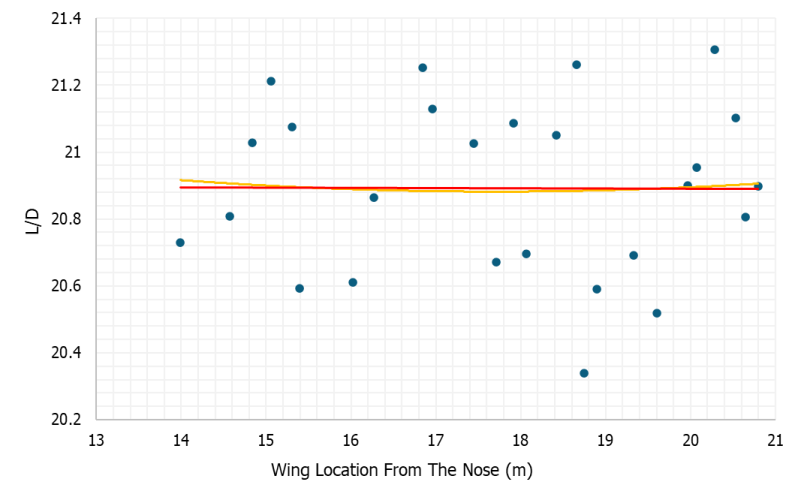
Horizontal Tail Trailing Edge Sweep Angle

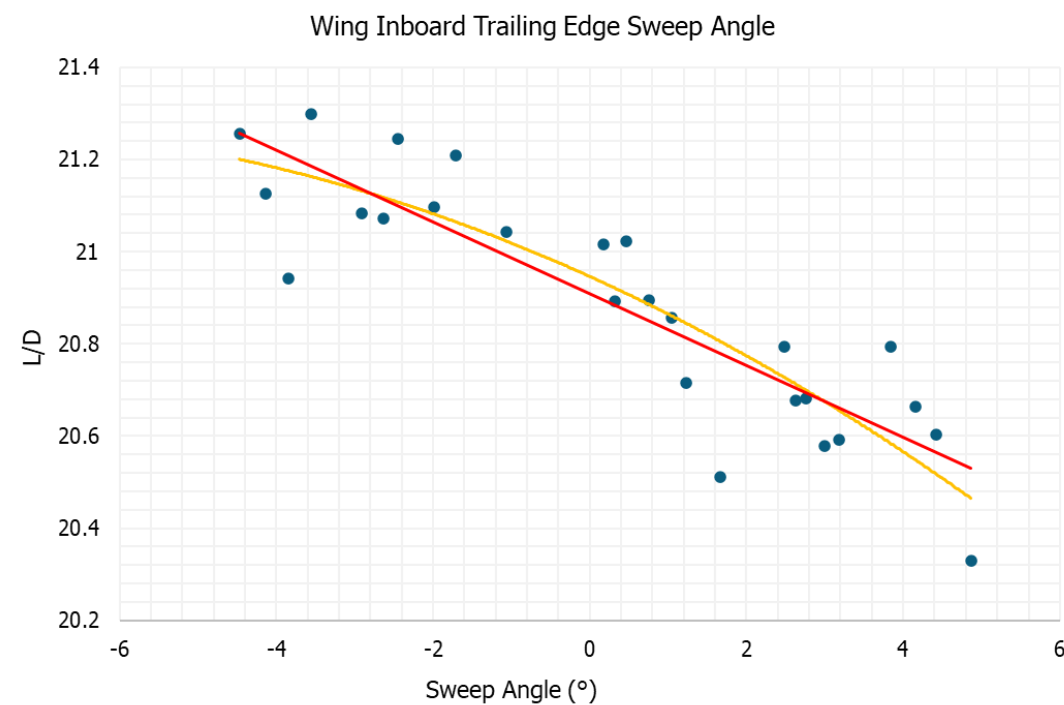


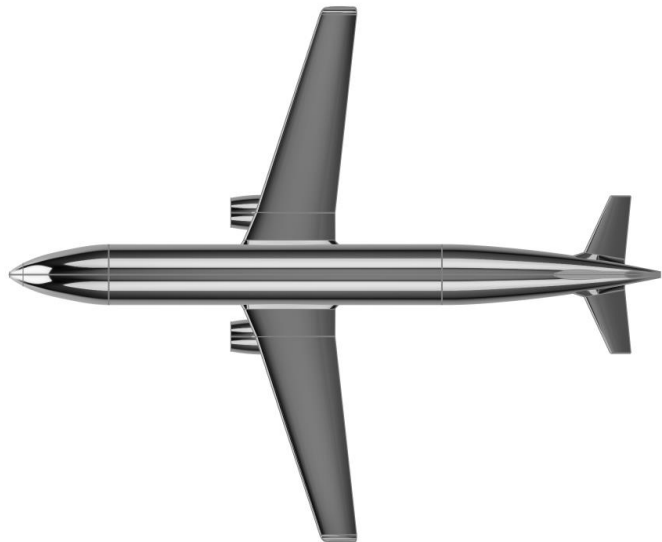
Wing Inboard Span Length



Location of The Wing

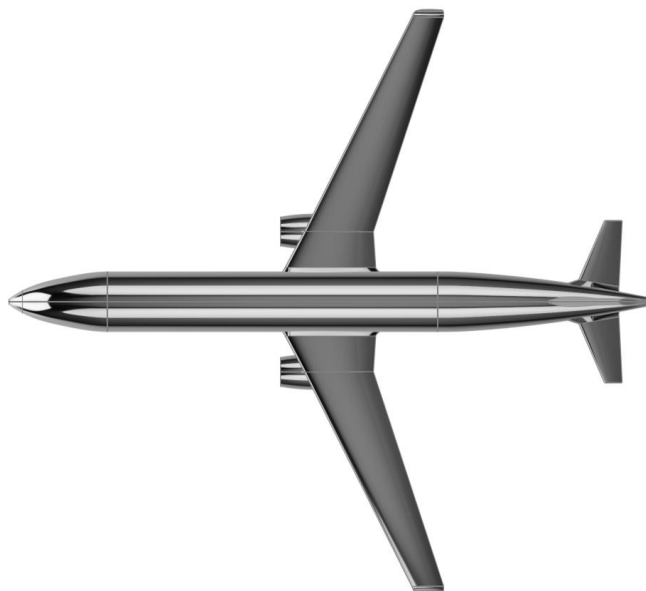






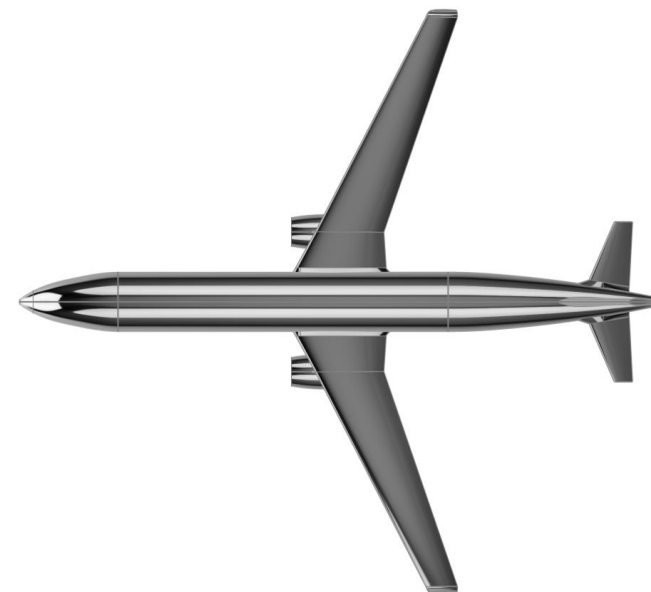
Base Model

$L/D = 20.35$



The Most Efficient
Model In The DoE

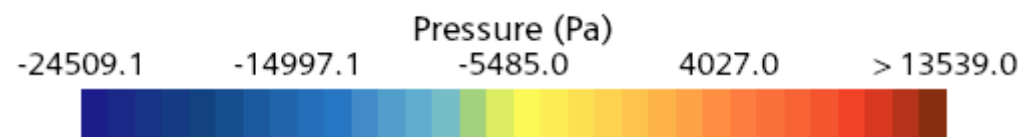
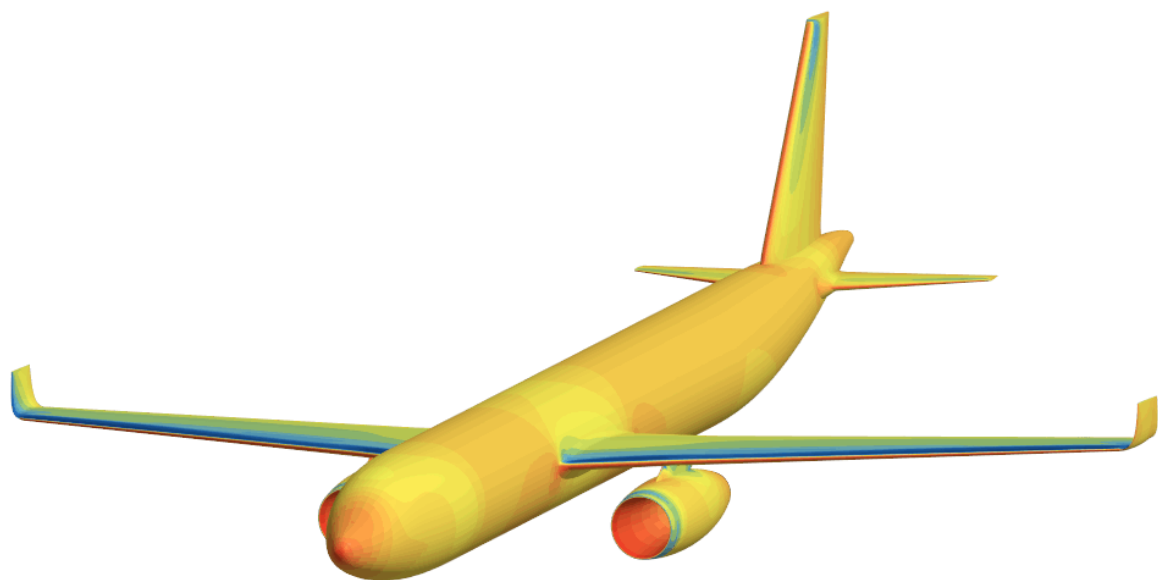
$L/D = 21.29$



The Most Efficient
Model In The T-Search

$L/D = 21.53$

The L/D has been increased by **5.8%** as a result of single-objective optimization.





This study serves as a preliminary step for a more comprehensive study:

- Free form deformation study for the nose model
- Aerodynamic performance optimization of the wing and horizontal tail with more design variables for the profile sections
- Consideration of other effects on aerodynamic performance



Thank You For Your Attention!

For further information:

- osman.gargi@navist.com.tr
- ibrahimsah.zengin@navist.com.tr