

The logo for Helden Aerospace features a stylized red and black swoosh that frames the company name. The swoosh starts as a thick red shape on the left, curves around the top and right, and ends as a thin black line on the left. The text "Helden Aerospace" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font, centered within the swoosh.

Helden Aerospace

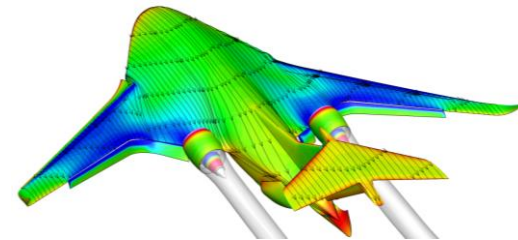
HeldenMesh Grids
Effect of Slat Bracket Shape on RANS CFD
Simulations for Case 1

Andrew Wick

Rick Hooker

Slat Bracket Shape Effect

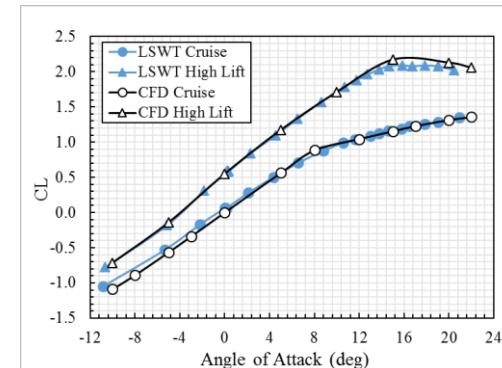
- The current HLPW wind tunnel bracket shapes are difficult for RANS
 - Residual convergence – solution residuals do not converge to machine zero in most flow solvers when brackets are present
 - Pizza slice separation on wing upper surface are caused by brackets
- Big Picture: How are aircraft high lift systems designed? (Lockheed)
 - **Conceptual design phase:** slat brackets are usually not defined. Slat and flaps hang out in space. Engineers vary gap, overhang, angle, etc to get best RANS-based performance predictions without brackets
 - The “no bracket” geometry becomes the nominal baseline case
 - These are often the performance estimates that size the airplane
 - **Preliminary design phase:** wind tunnel testing. Model needs WT brackets!
 - **Detailed design phase:** slat tracks and actuation are only considered once the wing and slats designs are finalized and the loads are known. Ideally, CFD analysis is used to verify the actuators do not impact performance (CLmax)
- How should wind tunnel model slat brackets be designed?
 - 1. Replicate typical full scale # brackets, but sized by wind tunnel constraints -> leads to current CRM HL designs
 - 2. Go through bracket design effort and get performance as close to the no bracket case as possible (fewer brackets, stream aligned, aerodynamic cross section) -> naturally leads to more RANS friendly designs.



Hybrid Wing Body Conceptual Design Model w/ Flaps and Slats (no brackets)
*AIAA 2014-1285



HWB LSWT Powered WT Model
*AIAA 2017-0100

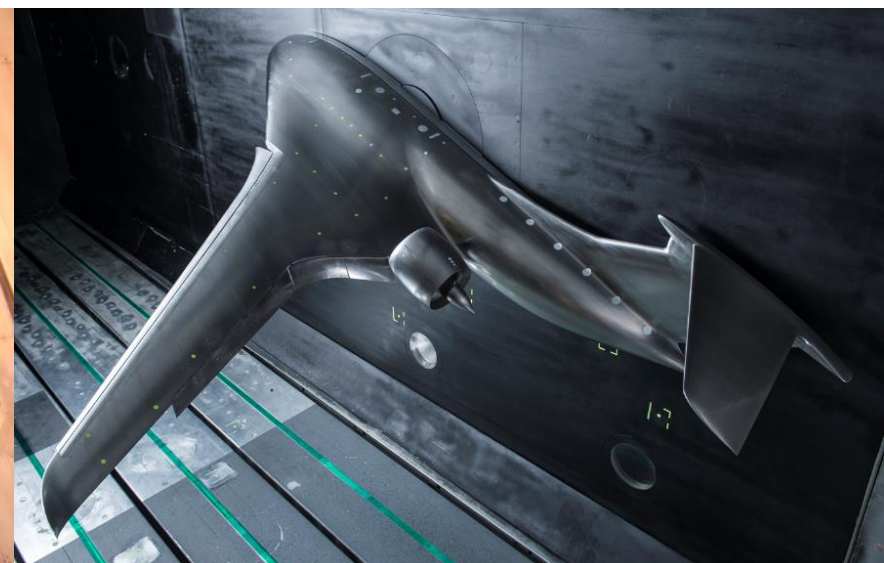


RANS matches Test Data. No Pizza Sep!

NTF-HL Model Designed for Minimal Impact on Performance

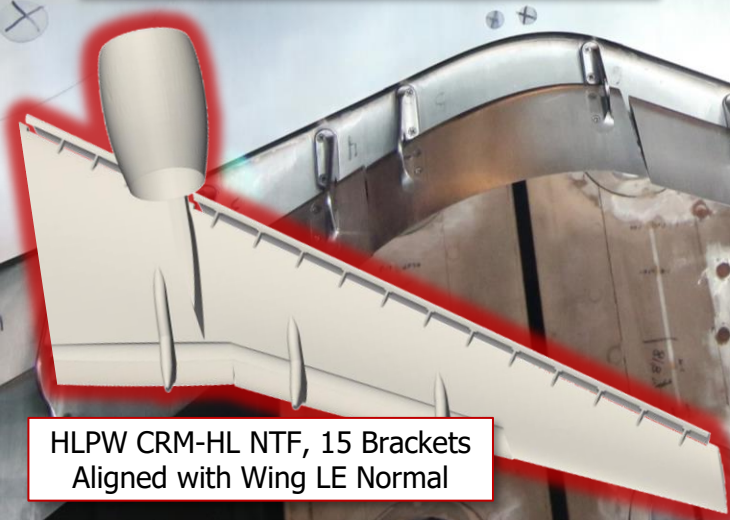


Hybrid Wing Body NTF Model
*AIAA 2017-0099



Brackets are Aligned in Flow Direction and Shaped

Only 5 Slat Brackets for NTF Model!



HLPW CRM-HL NTF, 15 Brackets
Aligned with Wing LE Normal



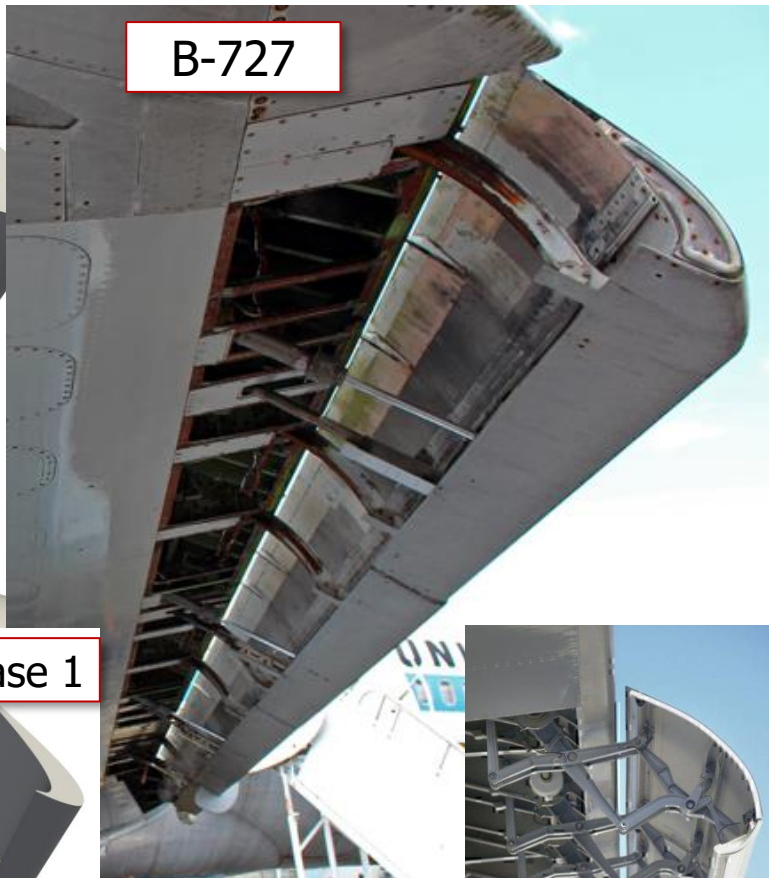
Wind Tunnel Brackets Can be Designed for Minimal Impact

Slat WT Brackets vs. Slat Tracks



HLPW5 Case 2.4

HLPW6 Case 1



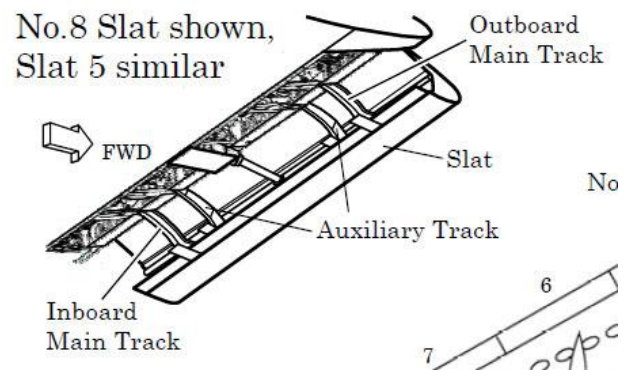
B-727



B-747



B-737

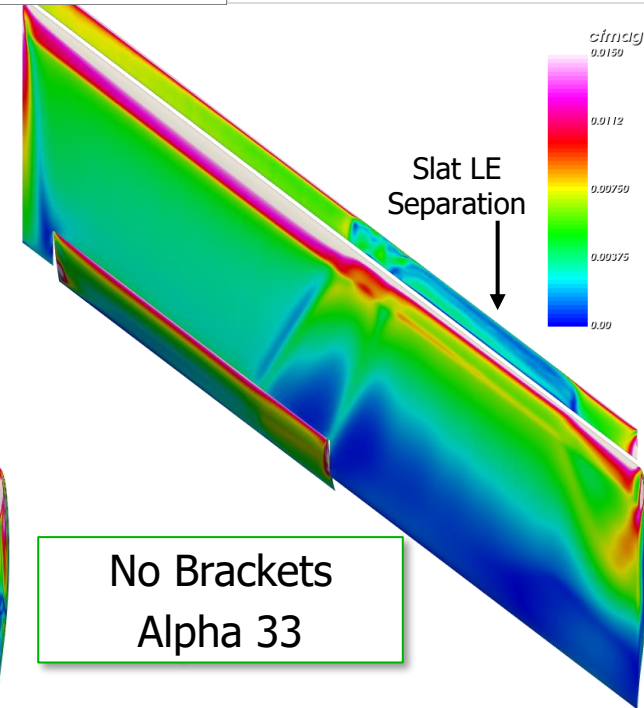
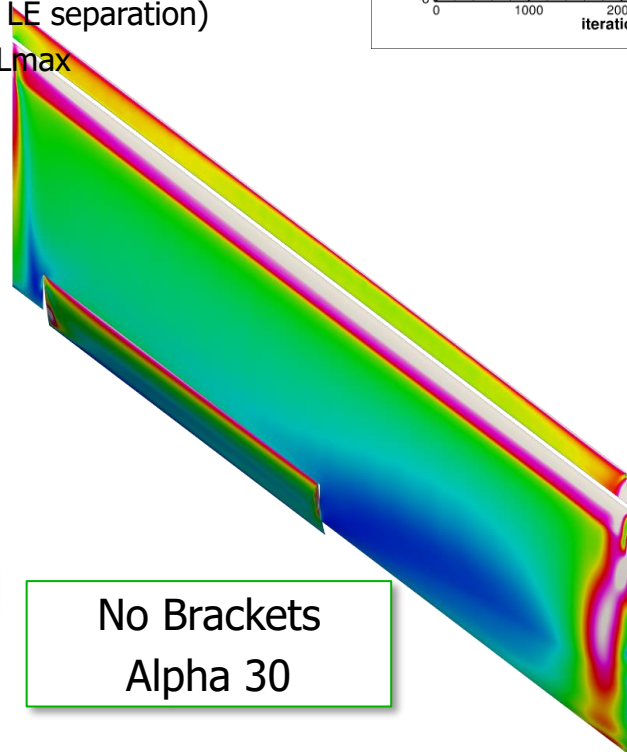
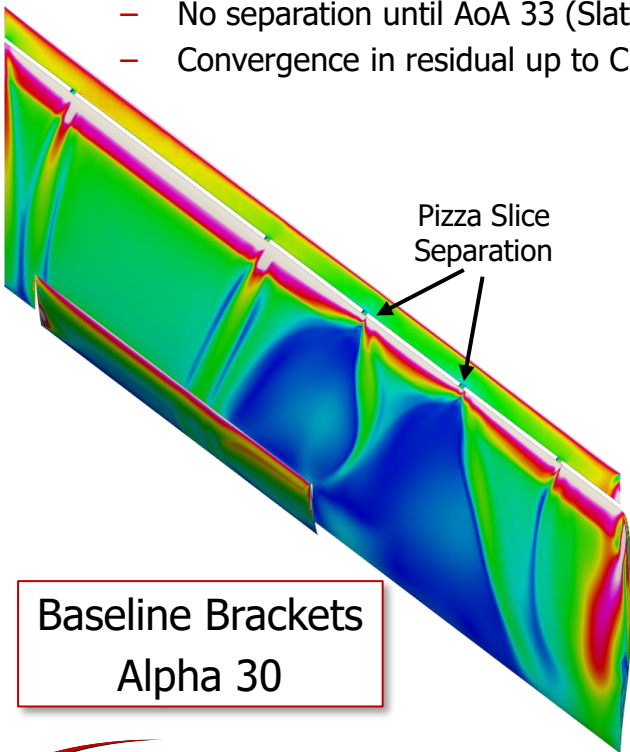
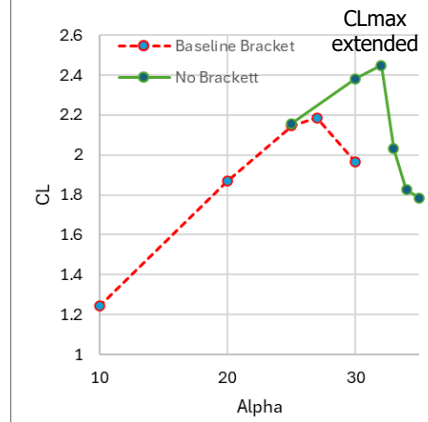
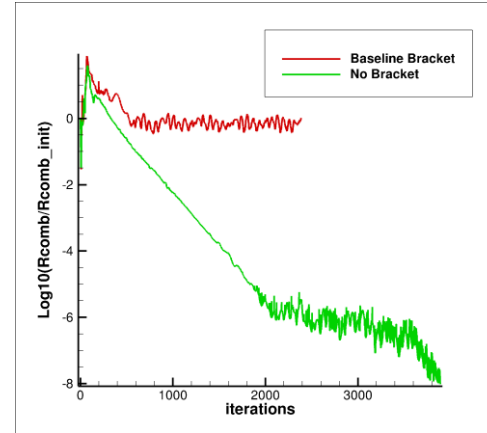


<http://www.b737.org.uk/slat-track-ad.htm>

CRM Brackets are Larger / Chunkier Than Actual Slat Tracks

Case 1: No Brackets

- HeldenMesh, USM3DME used for meshing/CFD
 - Series 3, D level fixed mesh spacing + wake sources
 - ~40M cells for each bracket variation
- Baseline bracket design impact on RANS
 - Residual convergence difficulties with HANIM
 - Pizza Slices on wing upper surface at AoA 30
- No bracket impact on RANS
 - No separation until AoA 33 (Slat LE separation)
 - Convergence in residual up to CLmax



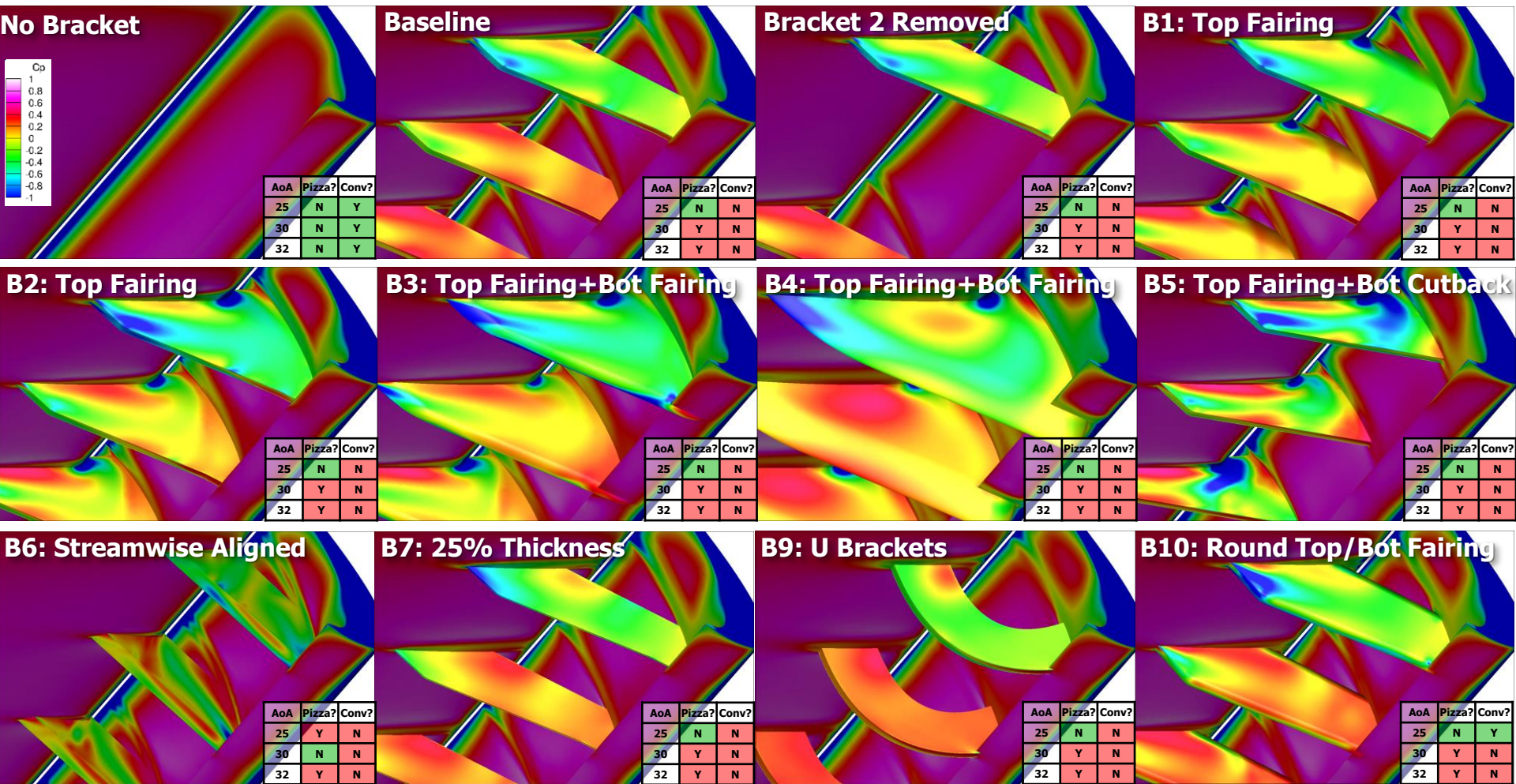
Baseline Brackets
Alpha 30

No Brackets
Alpha 30

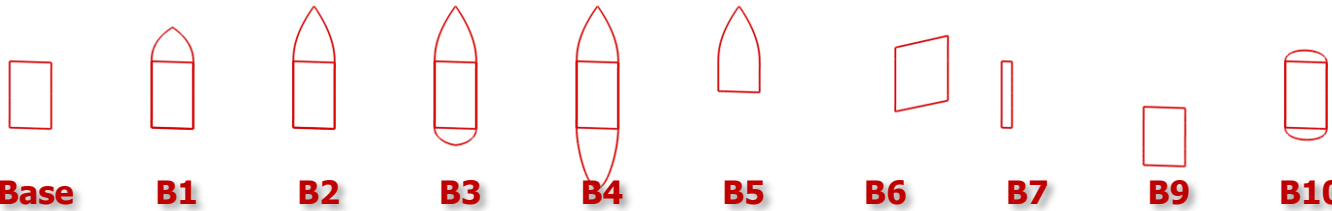
No Brackets
Alpha 33

No Bracket = Solution Convergence and no Pizza

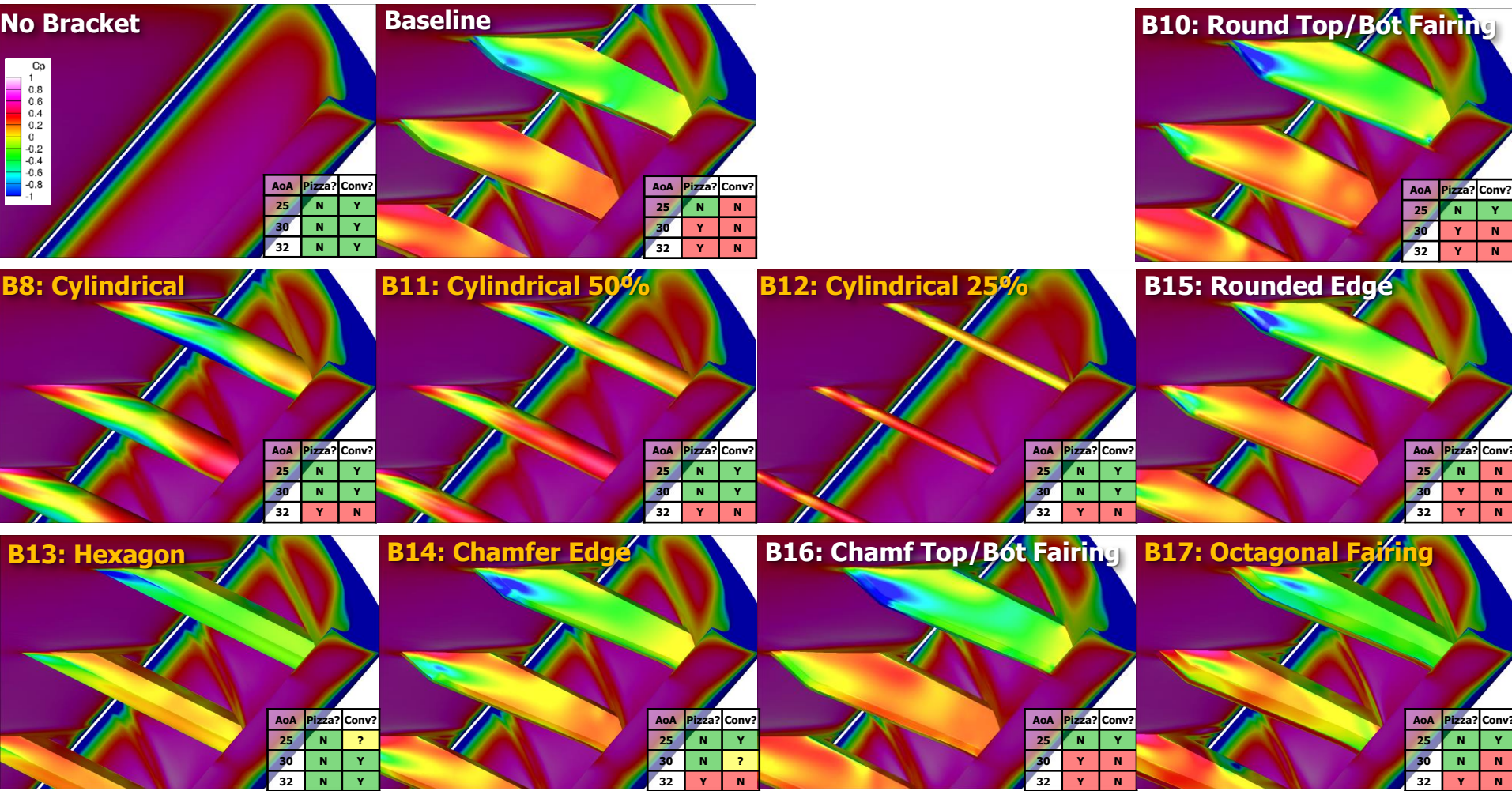
Bracket Design Effort (1/2)



Cross Sections of Brackets:



Bracket Design Effort (2/2)



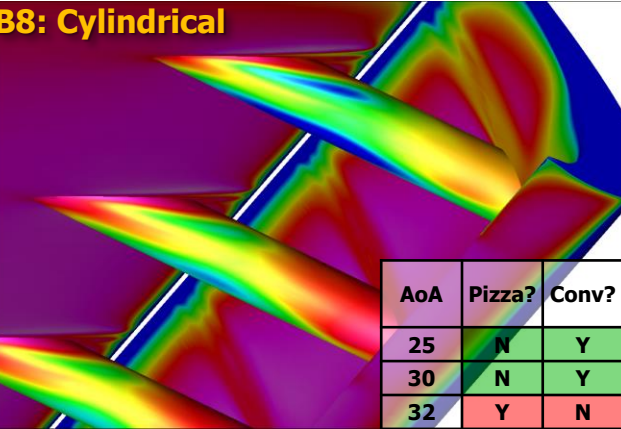
Cross Sections of Brackets:



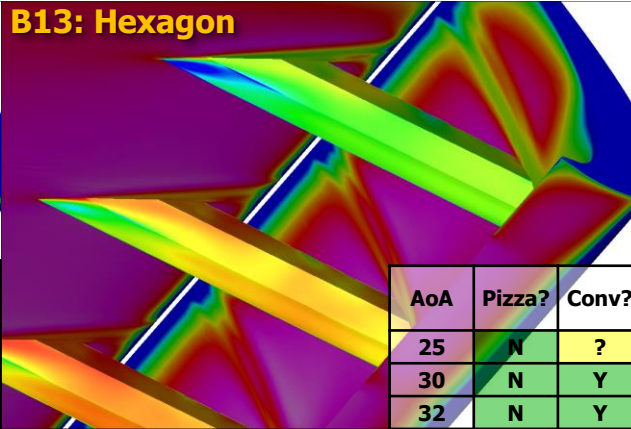
Base B10 B8 B11 B12 B15 B13 B14 B16 B17

Bracket Study Summary

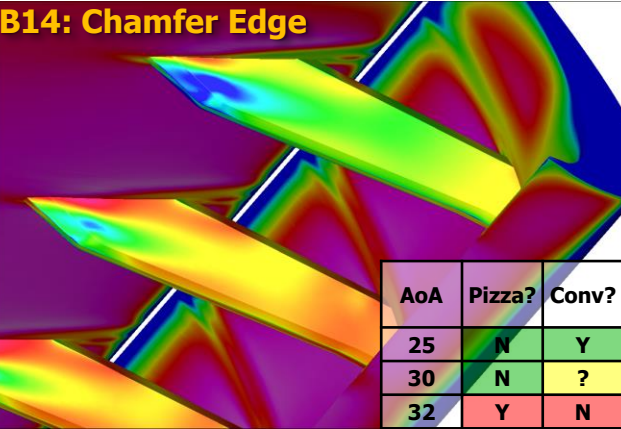
B8: Cylindrical



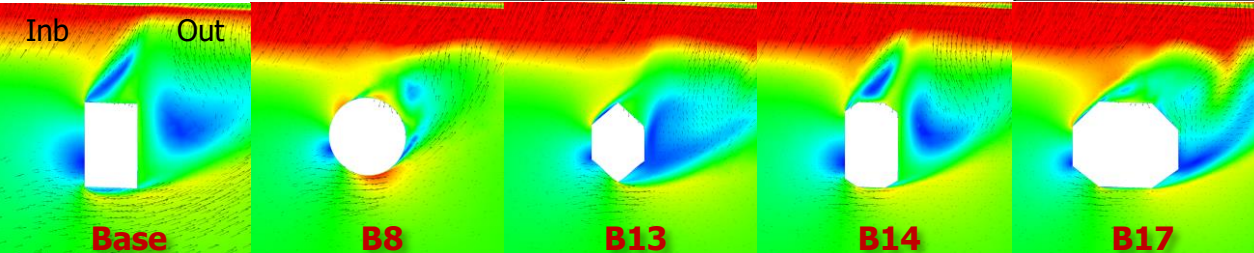
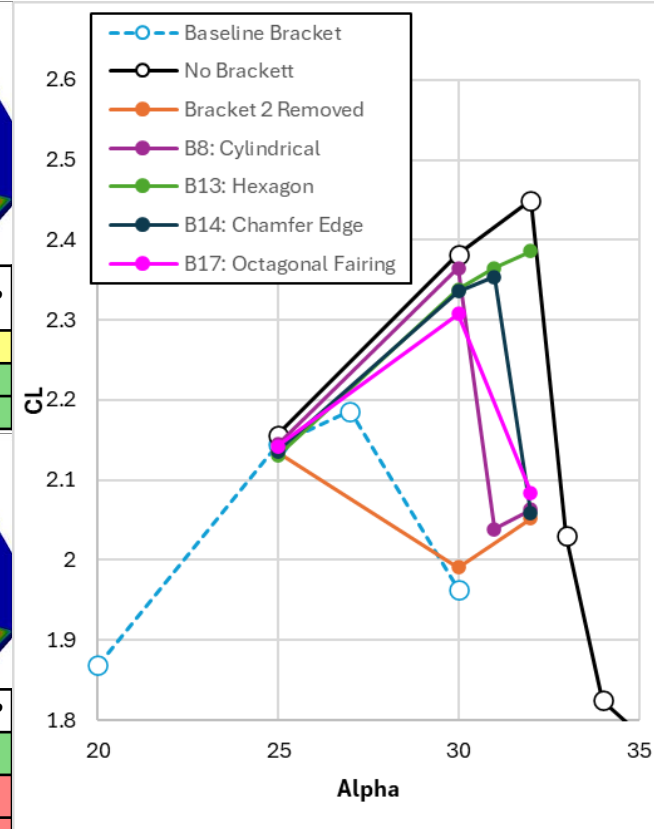
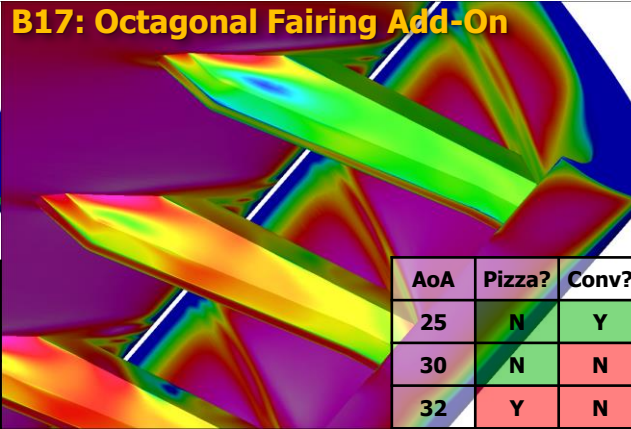
B13: Hexagon



B14: Chamfer Edge



B17: Octagonal Fairing Add-On



Cross Sections of Brackets:

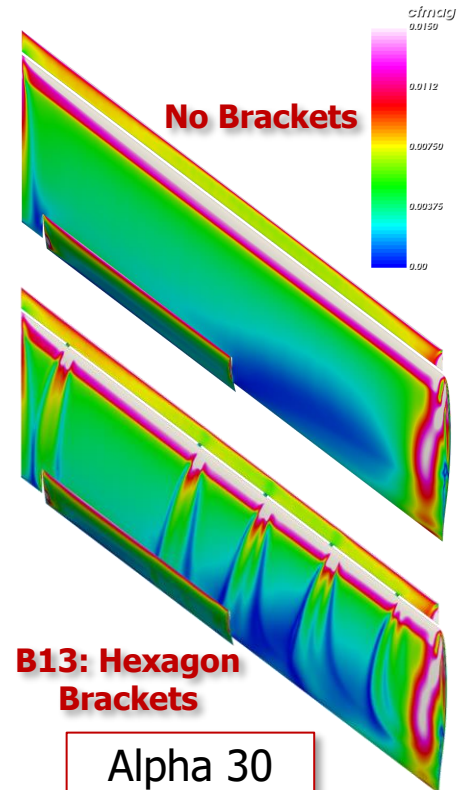
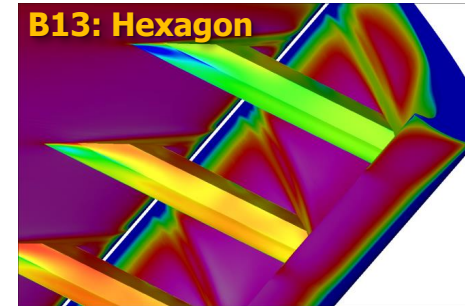


M 0 0.065 0.13 0.195

Bracket Study Conclusions



- 17 Brackets assessed at 3-4 AoA. 60+ USM3DME Solutions
- Some minor adjustments to the bracket geometry can result in improved RANS simulations (no pizza and residual convergence)
 - Cylindrical cross section
 - Hexagon cross section
 - Chamfering on sharp edges of existing brackets.
 - Fairings can be added to the sides of the existing brackets.
- The “No Bracket” Case is still useful, even if it can’t be tested
 - Simulates the nominal performance of the high lift system.
 - Easier to simulate with RANS. Free of pizza and convergence issues.
 - For HLPW5 Case 2, RANS simulations without brackets matched the test data
 - Do scale resolving sims show a bracket effect on CLMax?
- Final Thoughts: Are pizza slices a show-stopper for RANS High Lift?
 - Most flight slat tracks are less obstructive than the HLPW wind tunnel brackets. RANS CFD on a flight model might not show pizza anyways
 - In the aircraft design process, most pre-test RANS CFD probably doesn’t even model the slat brackets. These are the performance estimates that size the aircraft!
 - The pizza issue can be eliminated from WT model through some basic bracket shaping (whether these changes are warranted or not)
 - How common are pizza slices on geometries other than CRM HL?



Alpha 30