# Advances in Aeroelastic Prediction and Design Optimization for Next-Generation Aerospace Vehicles

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#### An explosion of innovation



Higher-aspect-ratio wings



Strut- and truss-braced wings



Lower- and zero-emission technologies



Distributed propulsion configurations



Commercial supersonic vehicles



High-speed vertical take-off landing vehicles



Urban air mobility operations



Planetary exploration rotorcraft

An explosion of aeroelasticity challenges



Image sources: NASA & Boeing, Airbus, DLR, Leonardo, Archer (top); NASA, Airbus, TU Delft, and Hwang and Martins, AIAA Paper 2012-5605, 2012 (bottom right)

An explosion of aeroelasticity challenges



Design methodologies that leverage aeroelastic predictions to make parameter choices

An explosion of aeroelasticity challenges



When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude



When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude



Geometrically nonlinear wings in low-speed flow: modeling test case





#### High-order model Detailed FEM + VLM or DLM (42k structural DOFs + 648 aerodynamic panels)

Low-order model Beam model + corrected strip theory (60 structural DOFs + 15 aerodynamic strips)

**Geometrically nonlinear wings in low-speed flow: takeaways** 





Beam model predicts global structural metrics with practically same accuracy as 3D FEM

Beam model + strip theory predicts global static aeroelastic metrics within 2% of higher-order models based on 3D steady aerodynamics

Flutter onset errors up to 8% reduce at larger deflection as geometrical nonlinearities take over

Geometrical nonlinearities alone miss subcritical behavior (in this case)

Image: Aeroelasticity Lab, Technion Full study: Riso and Cesnik, J. Aircr., 2023 & J. Fluids Struct., 2023; Data: <u>https://github.com/UM-A2SRL/AePW3-LDWG.git</u>

#### Geometrically nonlinear wings in low-speed flow: takeaways

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#### Modal characteristics



#### Static aeroelastic response

81.8 04A-i 72.7 root AoA =  $7^{\circ}$ A-2 A-3 0.35 63.6 0.3 54.5 45.5 0.25 /ingtip z displace 0.15 0.1 36.4 ngtip z di 27.3 18.2 ≥ 0.05 9.1 200 400 600 800 1000 1200 1400 1600 1800 2000 2200 2400 dynamic pressure, Pa 20+ researchers, 10+ approaches

#### Flutter boundary



Synergistic experimental-computational, computational-computational, and experimental-experimental collaborations

are essential to advancing aeroelastic prediction

When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude



When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude



When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude

How can we effectively model the physical phenomena of interest?



Aerodynamic flow regime

When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude



When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude



When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude



When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude



When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude



When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude



Limit-cycle oscillation (LCO) prediction via bifurcation forecasting: approach



Formulation details: Lim and Epureanu, *Phys. Rev. E*, 2011 & Ghadami et al., *J. Comput. Nonlinear Dyn.*, 2016 (single parameter), Riso et al., *J. Fluids Struct.*, 2021 (multiple parameters) Local matrix pencil analysis details: Golla et al., *AIAA SciTech Forum*, 2024 & AIAA J., 2024 (under review)

Limit-cycle oscillation (LCO) analysis via bifurcation forecasting: takeaways



Limit-cycle oscillation (LCO) analysis via bifurcation forecasting: takeaways



Amplitude-dependent damping extrapolation enables output-based LCO predictions considering multiple varying parameters

Limit-cycle oscillation (LCO) analysis via bifurcation forecasting: takeaways



Amplitude-dependent damping extrapolation enables output-based LCO predictions across a variety of systems

Predictions enhanced by leveraging knowledge of stability scenario from eigenvalue analyses

When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude

How can we leverage aeroelastic predictions for design?



When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude

How can we leverage aeroelastic predictions for design? **Metrics of interest** Static structural response ٠ Л Large Modal characteristics Static aeroelastic response Structural Geometrically Flutter boundary ٠ deflection nonlinear flutter Limit-cycle oscillations constraints range Statically Gust response ٠ large Maneuver response ٠ Ride quality ٠ Handling qualities ٠ 0 Small . . . Low speed Subsonic Transonic Supersonic+ Aerodynamic flow regime

Review paper: Jonsson et al., Prog. Aerosp. Sci., 2019



Optimizer leverages knowledge of damping variation with equilibrium state to prevent flutter by reducing static deflections

When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude

How can we leverage aeroelastic predictions for design?



Limit-cycle oscillation (LCO) constraints: approach and takeaways



Optimizer leverages knowledge of damping variation with dynamic amplitude to prevent LCOs without computing bifurcation diagrams

When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude

How can we leverage aeroelastic predictions for design?



When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude

How can we leverage aeroelastic predictions for design?



When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude

Low speed

How can we leverage aeroelastic predictions for design? **Metrics of interest** Static structural response ٠ Л Large Modal characteristics Static aeroelastic response Structural Flutter boundary ٠ deflection Limit-cycle oscillations Statically range Gust response large Maneuver response ٠ Ride quality ٠ **CFD**-based flutter Handling qualities ٠ and gust constraints  $\square$ Small . . .

Aerodynamic flow regime

Transonic

Supersonic+

Subsonic

When the aeroelastic behavior changes with amplitude

How can we leverage aeroelastic predictions for design?



An explosion of aeroelasticity challenges



An explosion of aeroelasticity challenges

How do we effectively model physical phenomena where multiple nonlinearities interact?



Aerodynamic flow regime

#### An explosion of aeroelasticity challenges

What we want to fundamentally understand

How do we keep basic research and practical design efforts connected?

#### What we want to design, build, and fly



Canonical shared test cases of increasing complexity for prediction and design optimization

Success metrics – what do "accurate" and "efficient" mean and for which use case?

Best practices and worst practices too

Reproducible results

An explosion of aeroelasticity challenges

How do we integrate foundations and latest developments in aeroelasticity education?



Image sources: AePW3 (top left), NASA, Boeing, and Airbus (top right); Albano and Rodden, AIAA J., 1969; Hassig, J. Aircr., 1971 (bottom middle); Harvard, OpenAI (bottom left)









#### **Reference list**

#### References

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- Riso and Cesnik, Journal of Aircraft, 2023. DOI: https://doi.org/10.2514/1.C036869
- Riso and Cesnik, Journal of Fluids and Structures, 2023. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfluidstructs.2023.103897</u>
- Ritter et al., AIAA SciTech Forum, 2024. DOI: https://doi.org/10.2514/6.2024-0419

#### **Additional resources**

- Pazy wing models and results. <u>https://github.com/UM-A2SRL/AePW3-LDWG.git</u>
- Third Aeroelastic Prediction Workshop. <u>https://nescacademy.nasa.gov/workshops/AePW3/public/</u>
- Workshop on High Aspect Ratio Wing Technologies. <u>https://cassyni.com/s/ar20plus/seminars</u>

#### **LCO** prediction

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#### **Geometrically nonlinear flutter and LCO constraints**

#### References

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