



CLEAN AVIATION

XDC

Cross Demo Capabilities

- Final Workshop -
20th – 21st of September 2023

Parametric Structural Modelling for Aeroelastic and Aeroacoustic Analyses of an Aircraft Rear Fuselage

presented by

Wolf R. Krüger, Thomas Klimmek
DLR Institute of Aeroelasticity, Göttingen



Co-funded by
the European Union

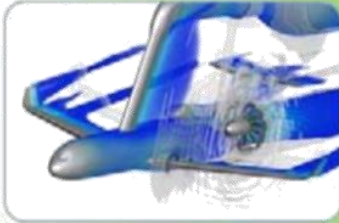
PROPULSION TECHNOLOGIES PROPOSED TO REACH FLIGHTPATH 2050 GOALS

COMMON NUMERICAL METHODS
(PREDICTION AND OPTIMIZATION)

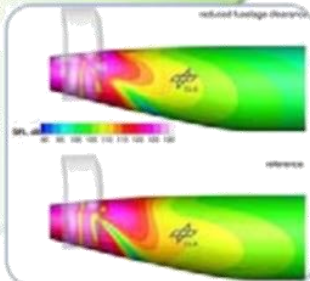
STRUCTURE



FLOWFIELD



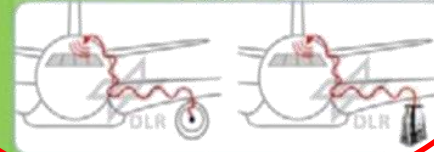
ACOUSTICS



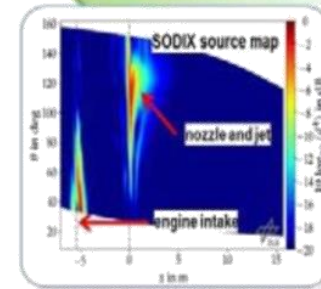
FLOWFIELD



STRUCTURE



ACOUSTICS



COMMON EXPERIMENTAL MEANS
(VALIDATION AND OPTIMIZATION)



BLI

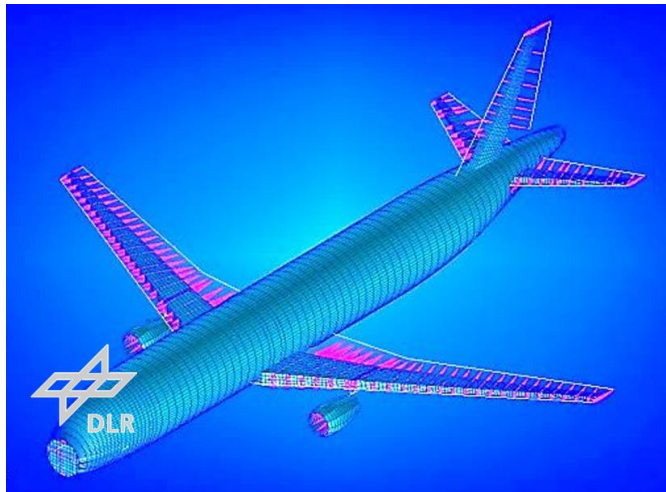
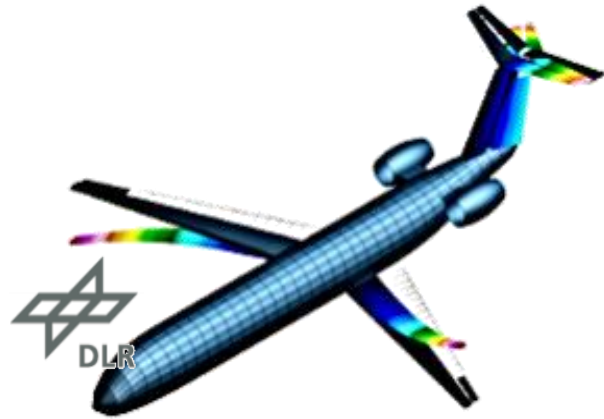


UHBR



OR

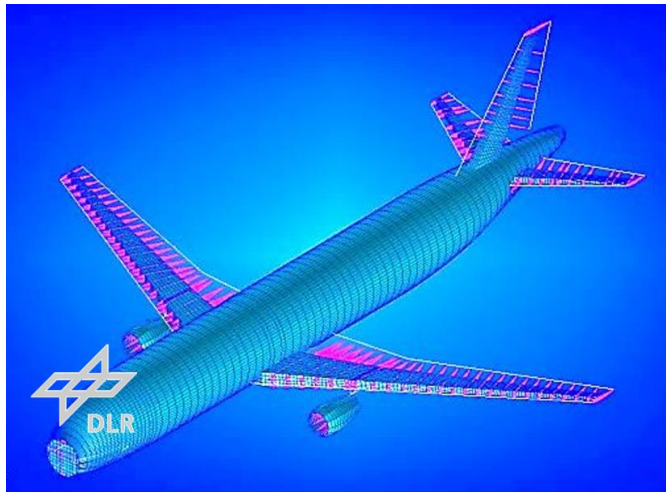
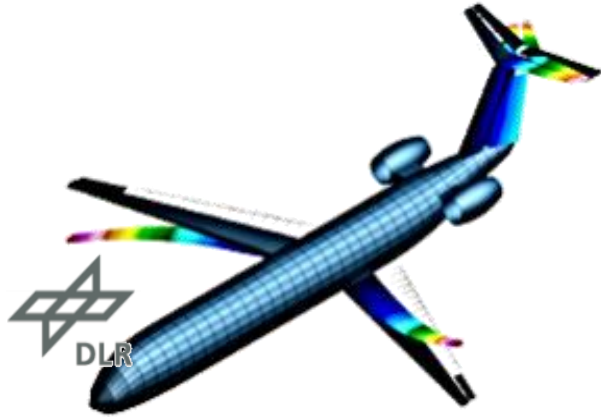
General Objectives



Integration of novel engine concepts into airframe structures:

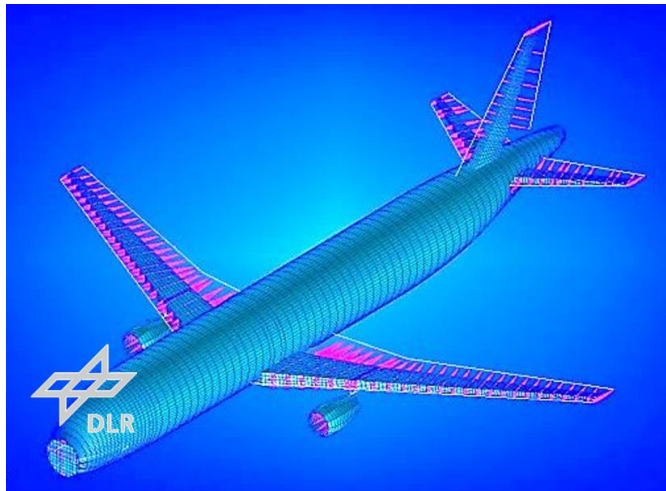
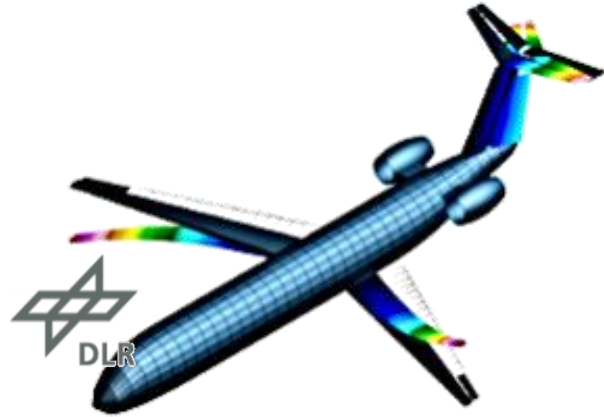
- **reliable aircraft models required**
 - **suitable degree of detail**
 - **often: basic models available, but lack of necessary level of detail or models confidential**
- **generation of representative A/C models for aeroelastic and aeroacoustic investigations, freely exchangeable among project partners**

General Objectives



- **make use of expertise on parametric modelling for aeroelastic applications**
- **improve existing approach and use for loads analysis**
- **extend the modelling to vibroacoustic applications**

General Objectives

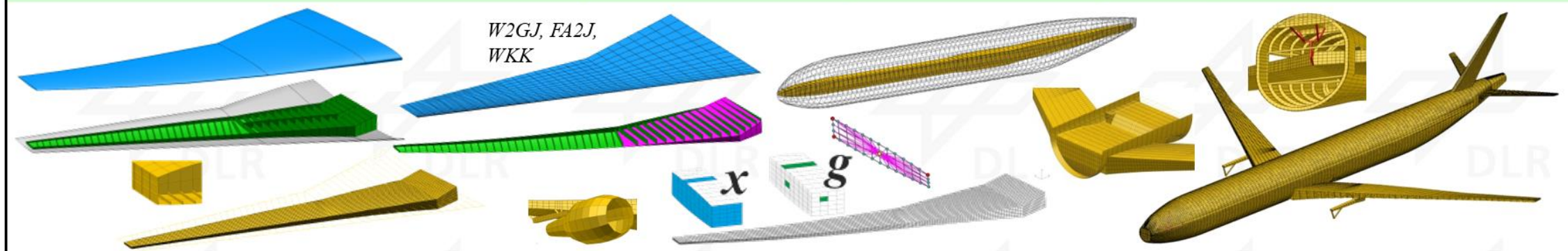


Customers in the project:

- **Loads analysis (LPA WP 1.1.14-10), with a focus on rear end loads**
- **Vibroacoustic analysis (LPA WP 1.1.15-4)**
- **Aeroelastic stability analysis of the tail (LPA WP 1.1.14-6)**
- **Aeroelastic investigations of the influence of under-wing mounted very large UHBR engines on the flutter speed (LPA WP 1.5)**

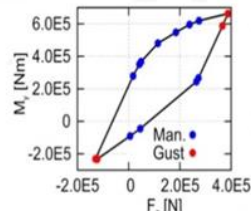
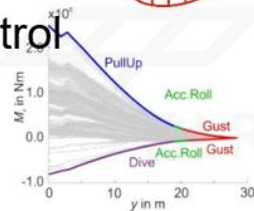
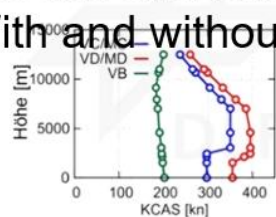
Model Generation: Parametric Modelling Process MONA

Parametric Set-Up of Simulation and Optimization Models (ModGen)



Loads Analysis (e.g. MSC Nastran)

- Maneuver
- Gust
- Continuous turbulence
- Ground and landing
- With and without control



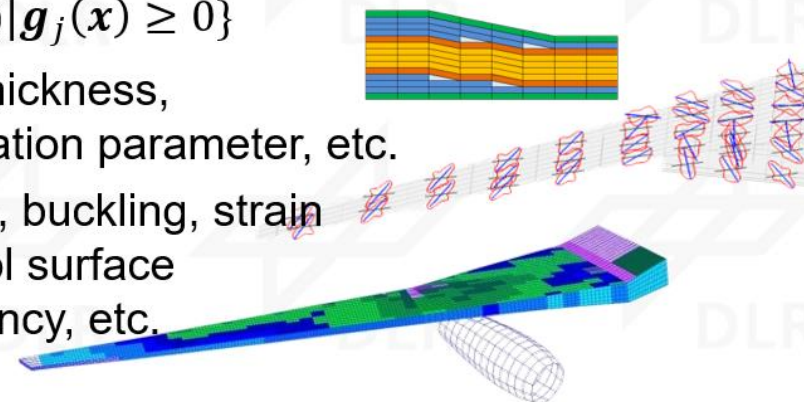
Structural Optimization (MSC Nastran)

$$\text{Min } \{f(x) | g_j(x) \geq 0\}$$

x : skin thickness,
lamination parameter, etc.

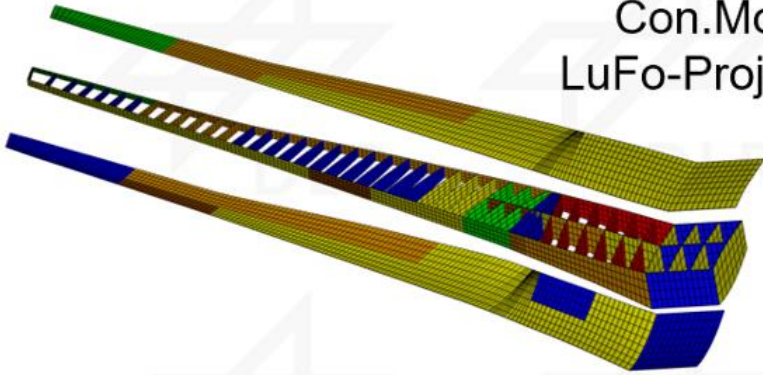
g : stress, buckling, strain
control surface
efficiency, etc.

f : mass

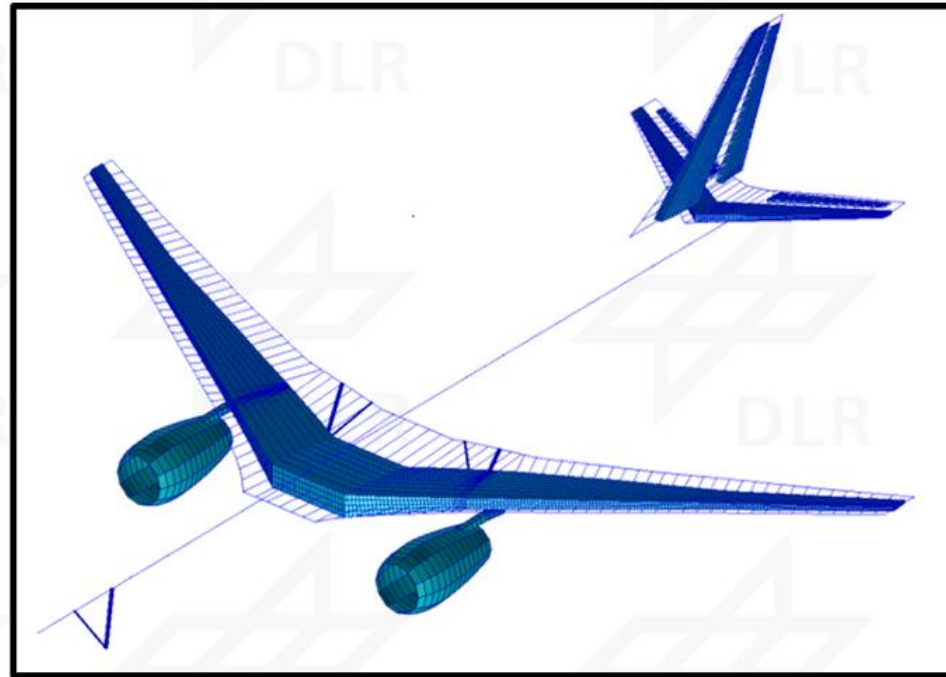


Model Generation: Parametric Modelling Process MONA

Con.Move
LuFo-Project



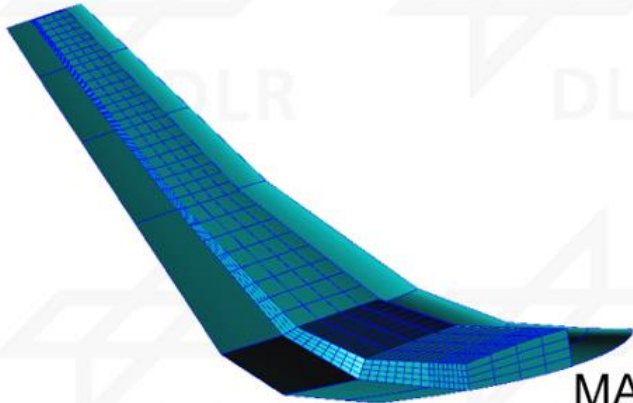
XRF1-DLR-CFK



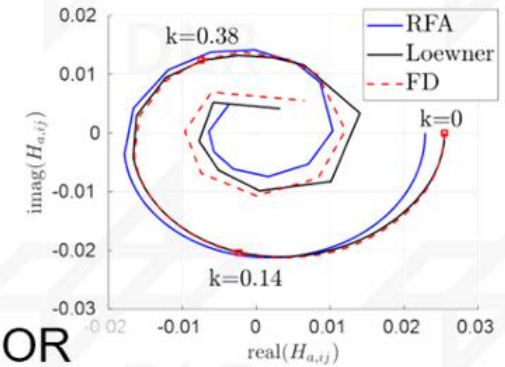
LPA
EU Project



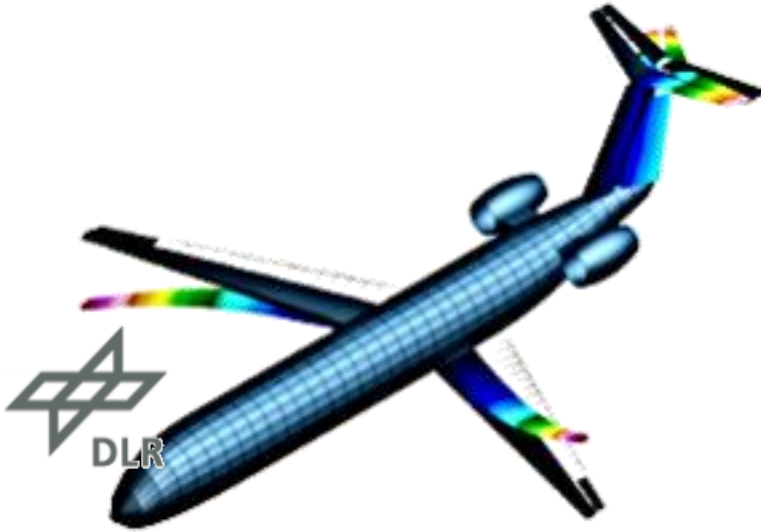
MANTA
EU-Project



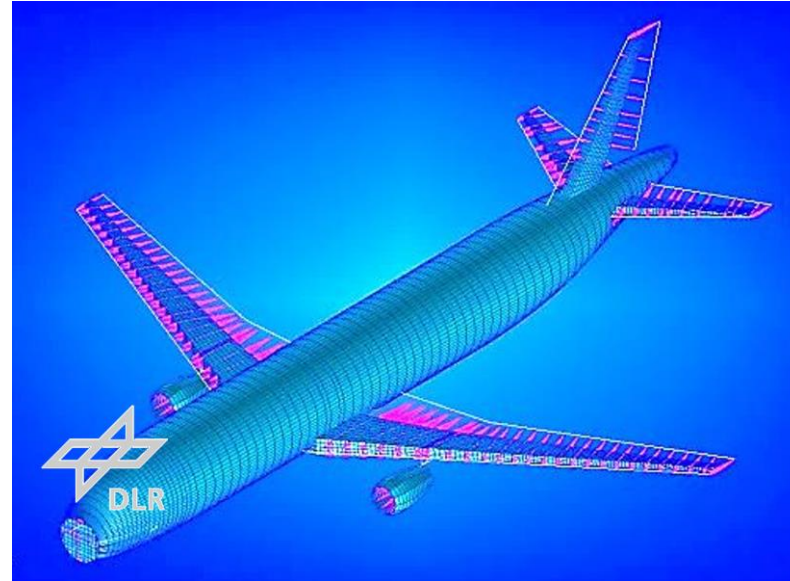
NACOR
EU-Project



Generated LPA Configurations



T-tail-configuration
(ALLEGRA/LamAir)

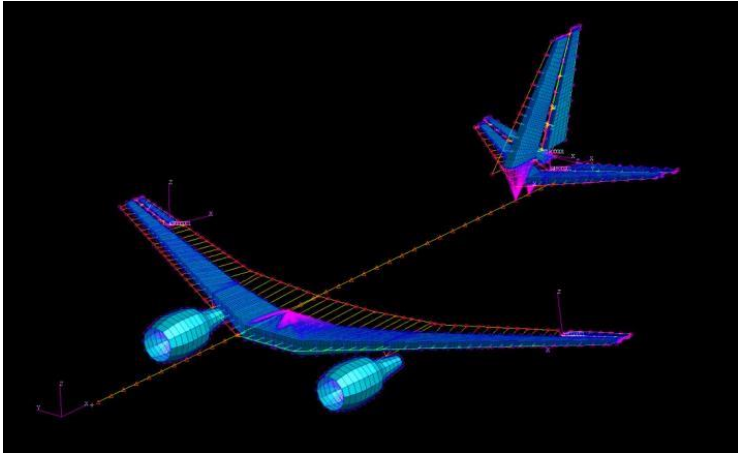


SMR configuration
DLR-D150

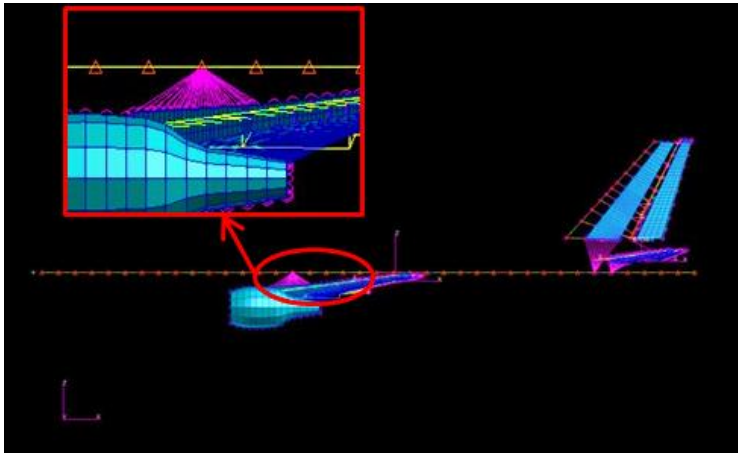


LR configuration
XRF1-DLR-C

Model Generation: Reference A/C



DLR D-150-PRE aircraft FEM

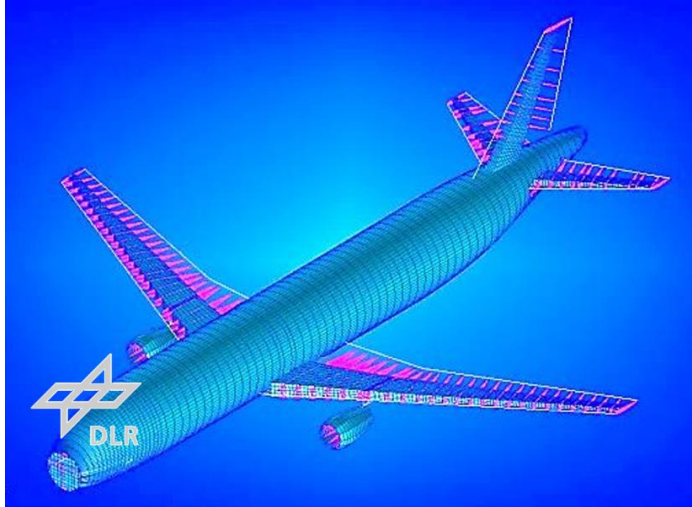


Wing & fuselage rigid element connection

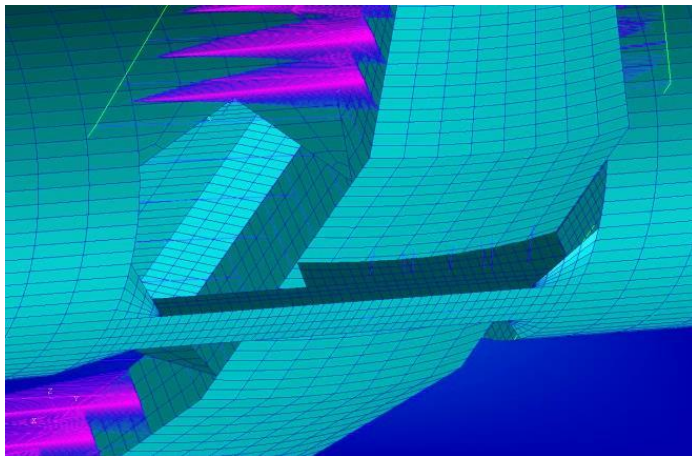
Status at beginning of XDC:

- **DLR-D150 aircraft, preliminary design level (-PRE)**
- **MTOW: 72,5 t**
- **Wing Span: 34 m**
- **Passengers: ~150**
- **Model Generation: DLR CPACS-MONA process**
- **FEM:**
 - **13,790 nodes**
 - **2-D shell & beam elements (wings & control surfaces)**
 - **Beam elements (fuselage)**
 - **Wing & fuselage: rigid element connection**
- **For flight loads analysis / flutter analysis**
- **Load path wing to fuselage unrealistic**

Model Generation: Model Development in XDC



DLR D-150-GFEM aircraft

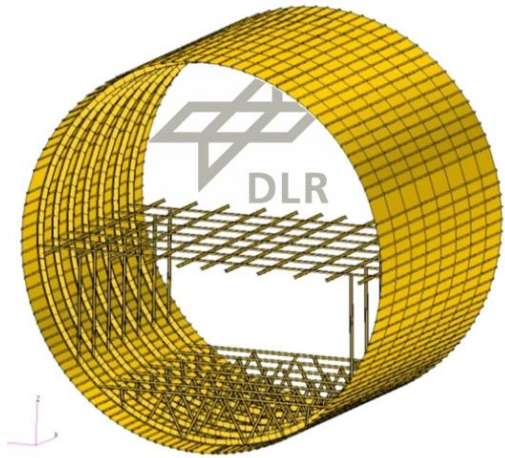


Wing & fuselage FE connection

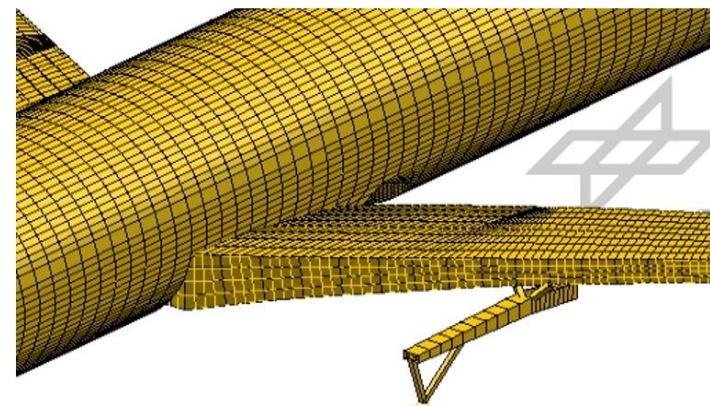
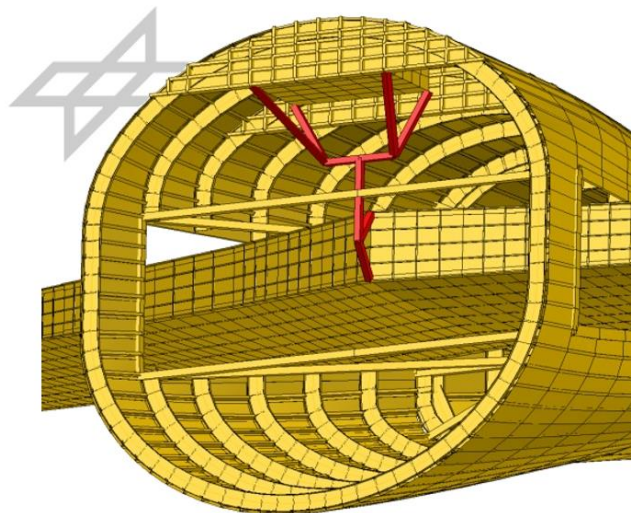
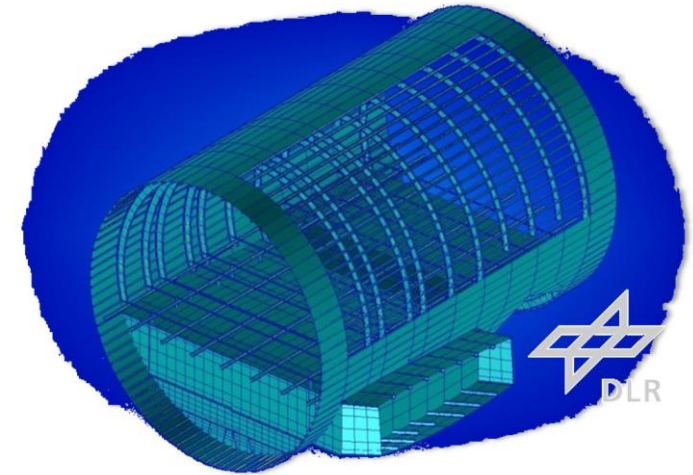
Final reference aircraft model for XDC:

- **Reference aircraft: DLR-D150 aircraft, GFEM level**
- **MTOW: 72,5 t**
- **Wing Span: 34 m**
- **Passengers: ~150**
- **Model generation: DLR CPACS-MONA process**
- **FEM:**
 - **34,268 nodes**
 - **2-D shell & beam elements (wings & control surfaces)**
 - **2-D shell & beam elements (fuselage skin panels, frames, floors and LG bays)**
 - **Wing & fuselage connection: detailed FE connection**
- **For ground loads analysis and towards vibroacoustic modelling**

Simulation Model: Details

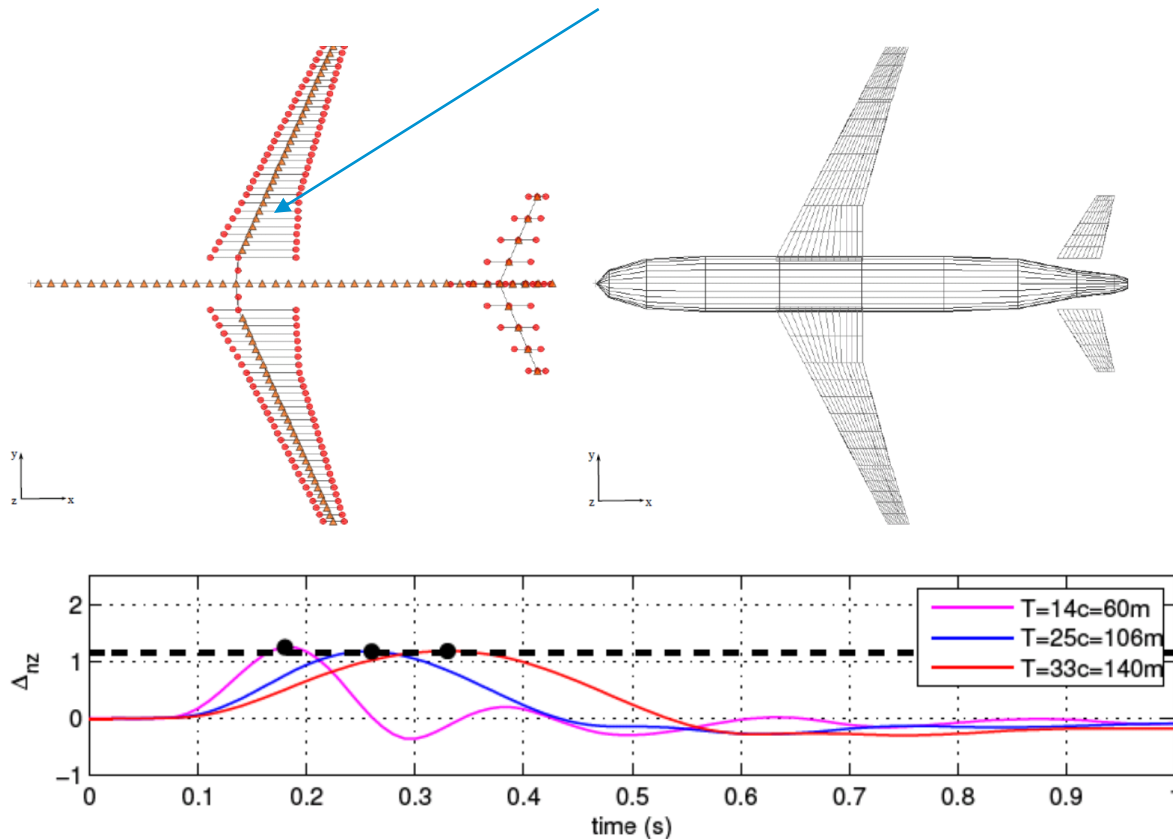


- **Fuselage**
- **Center section**
- **Rear fuselage**
- **Pylon**



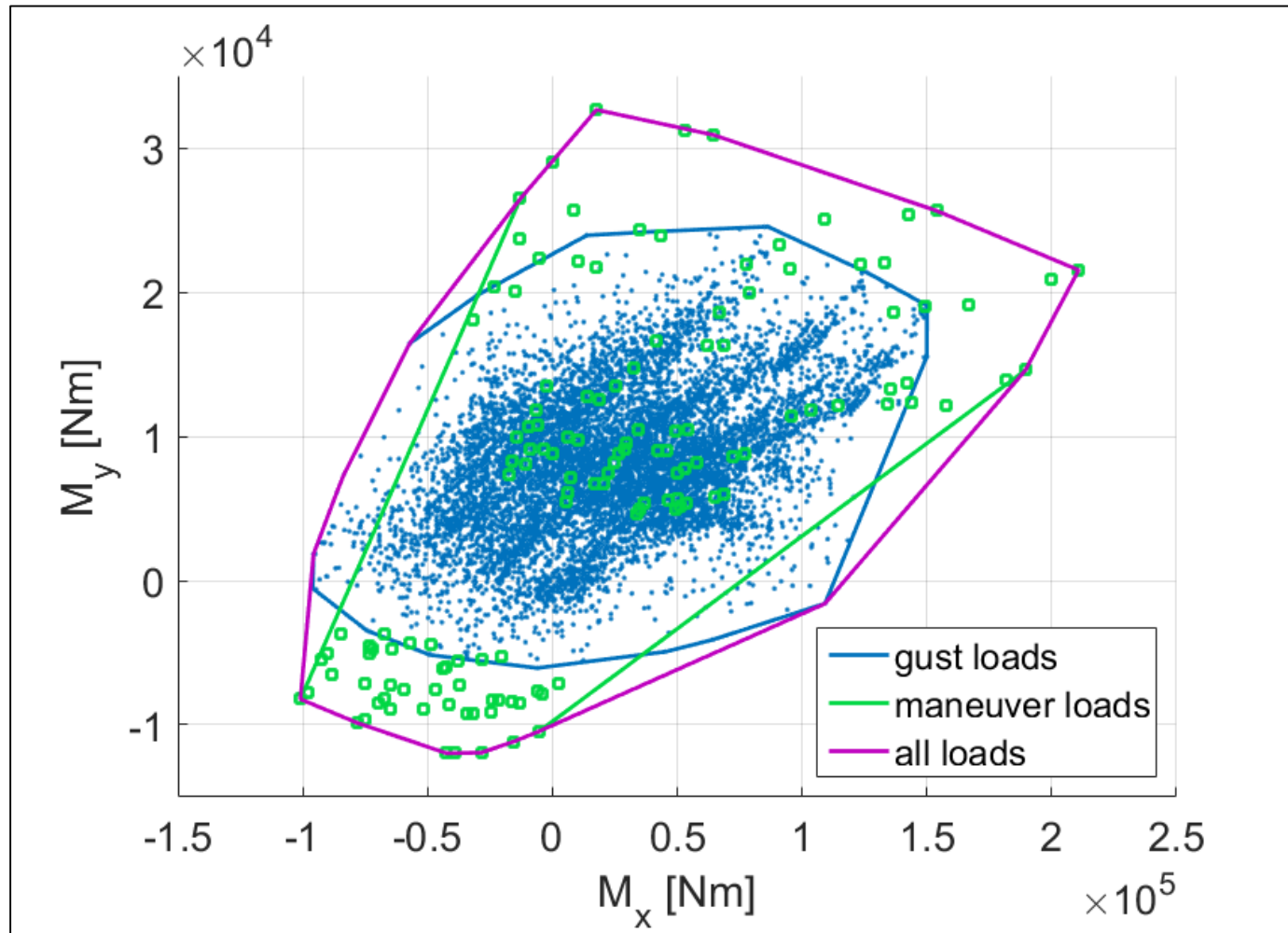
Application: Flight Loads Analysis

loads reference axis

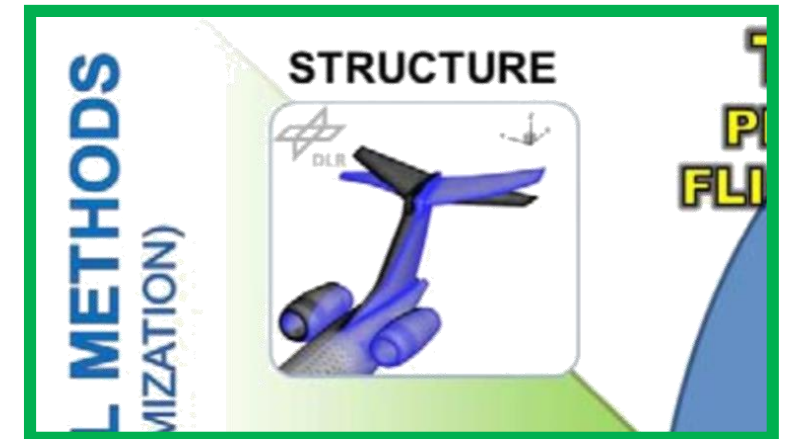


- **Verification study: Pratt gust vs. 1-cos-gust**

Application: Analysis of Sizing Tail Loads

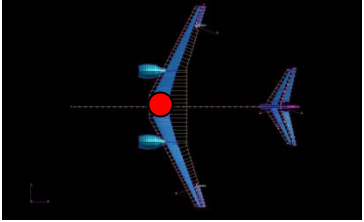


- **Analysis of tail loads (HTP, flight loads)**

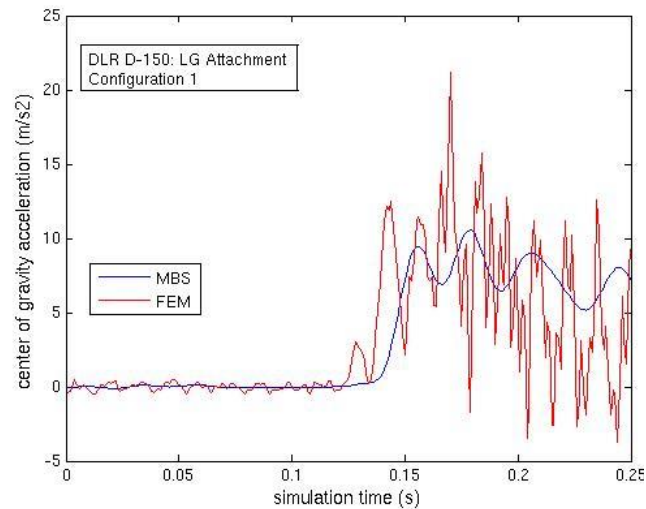


Application: Ground Loads Analysis

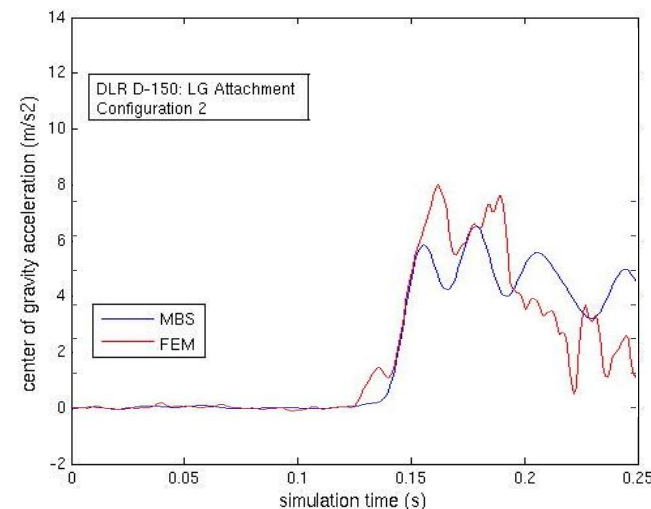
C.G.



Config. 1



Config. 2

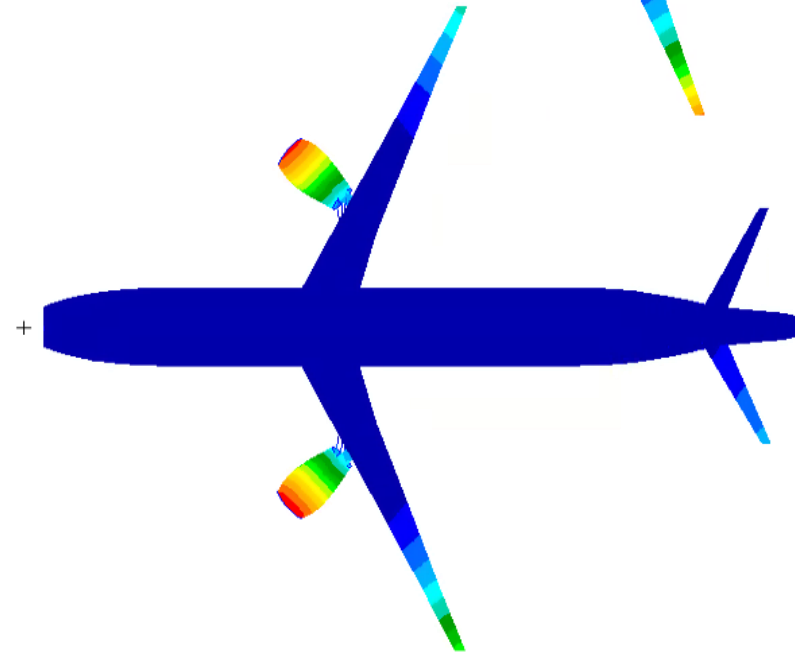
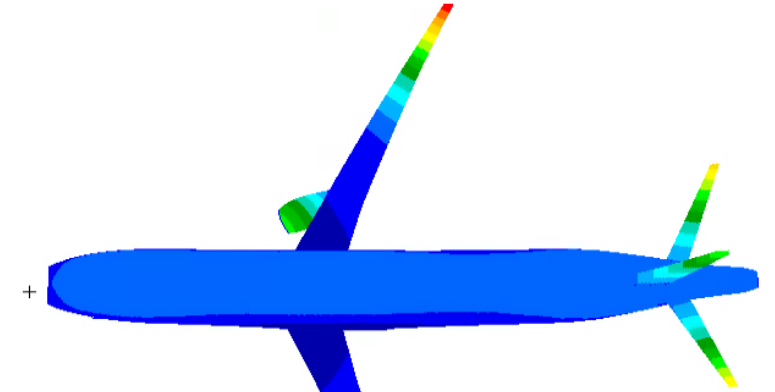
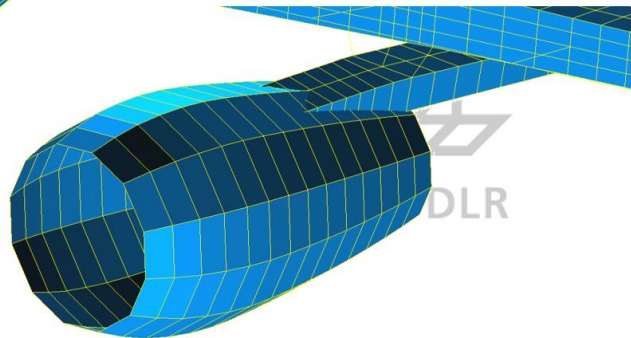
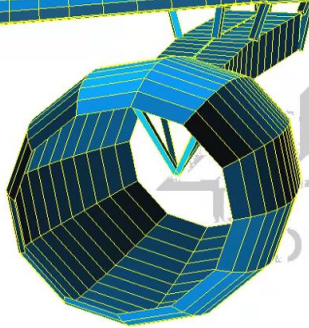
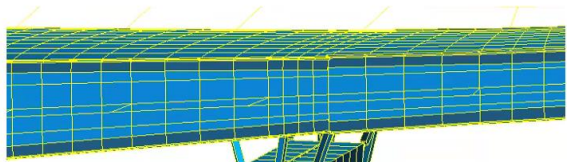


Result from MBS model (blue) and full FEM model (red)

- **Comparison of landing loads at CG for modelling approaches**
- **Center section model plus more realistic LG attachment**
→ **Improved load path**
- **Landing loads from MBS / transient solution in MSC NASTRAN**

Modelling for Vibroacoustic Analysis

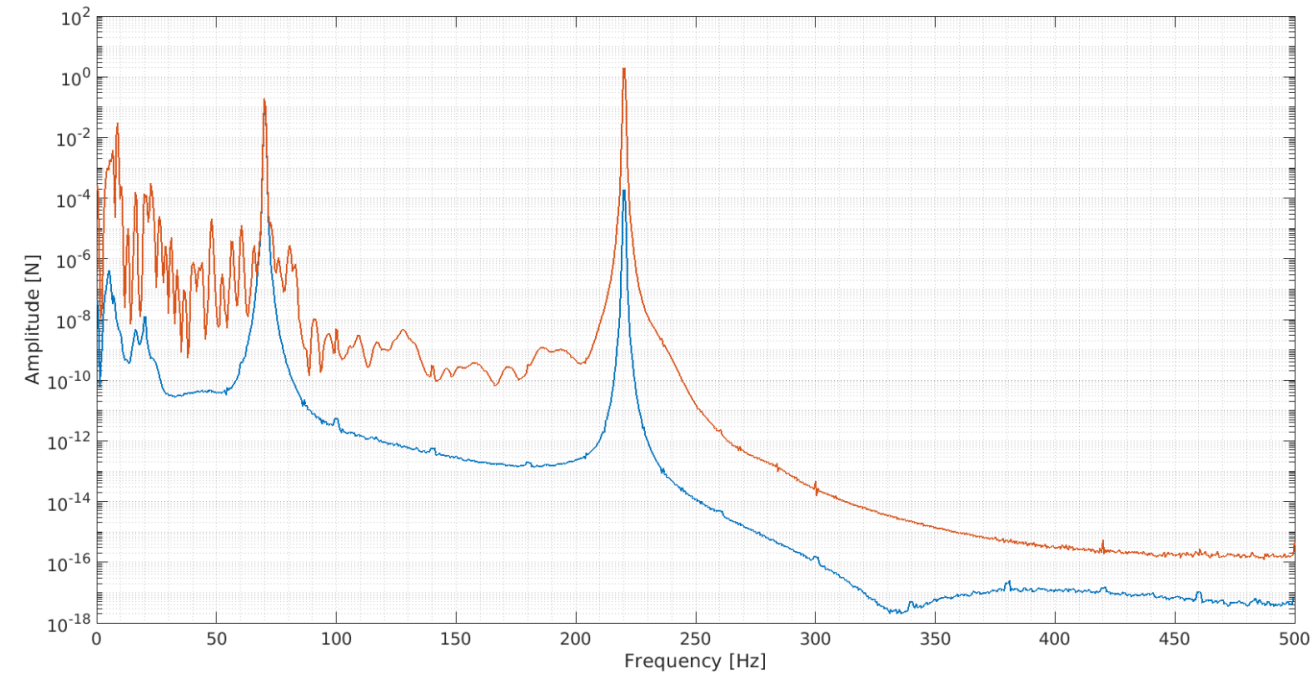
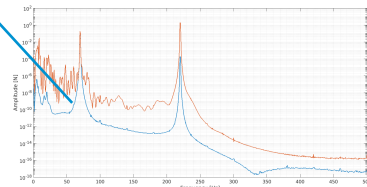
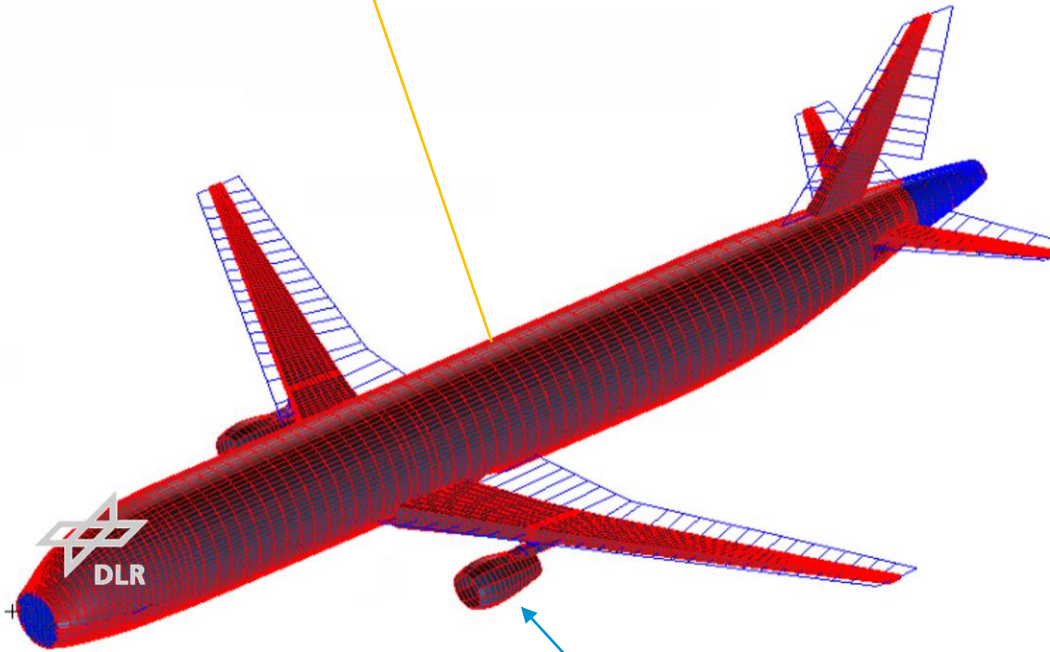
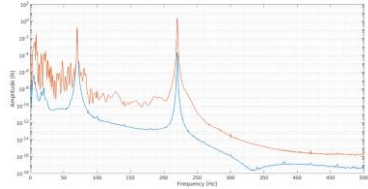
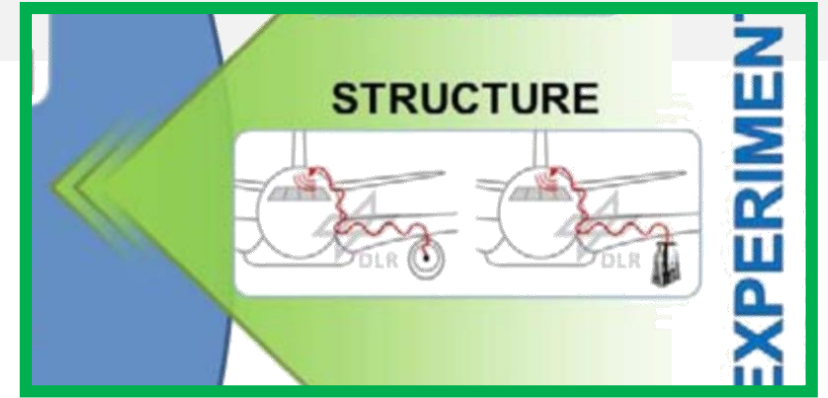
- **Pylon modelling:
large influence on
wing dynamics and
acoustics**



for D01, Wing vibration test
(presentation S. Zettel tomorrow)

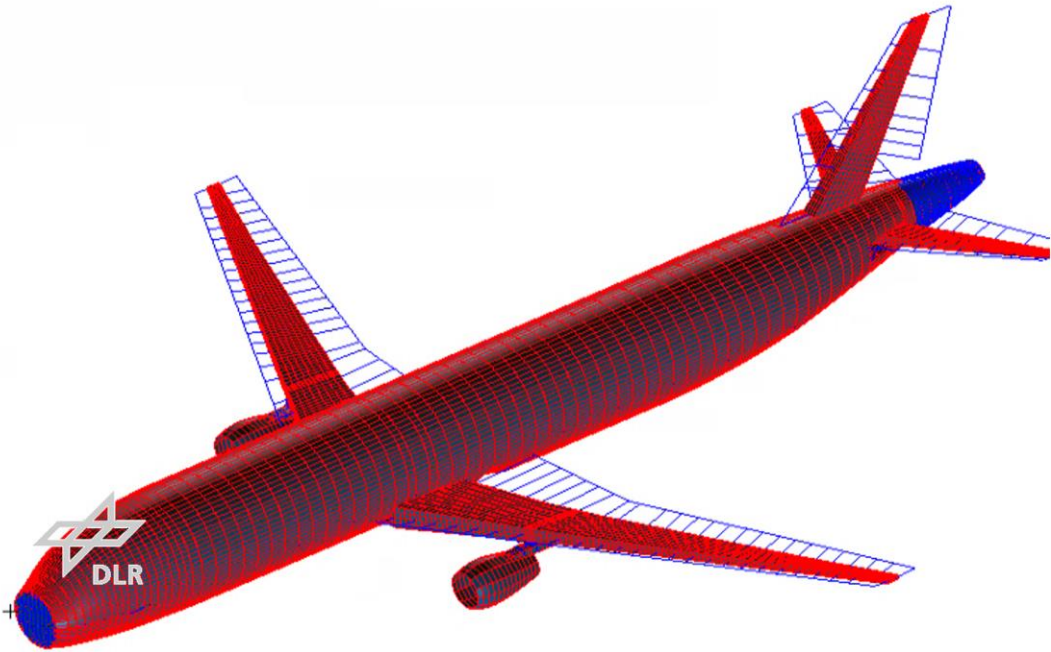
Modelling for Vibroacoustic Analysis

- **Transfer path for vibroacoustic analysis**

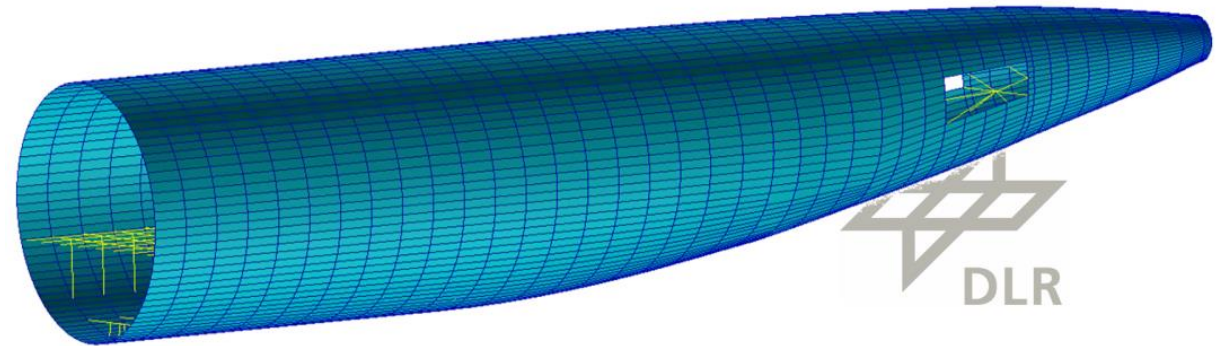


Modelling for Vibroacoustic Analysis

- **Fuselage Modelling: towards FlightLab hardware demonstrator**

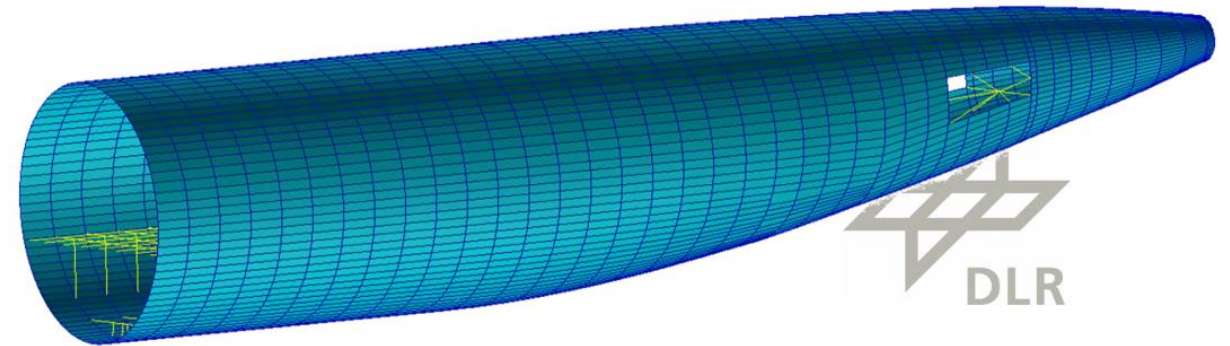
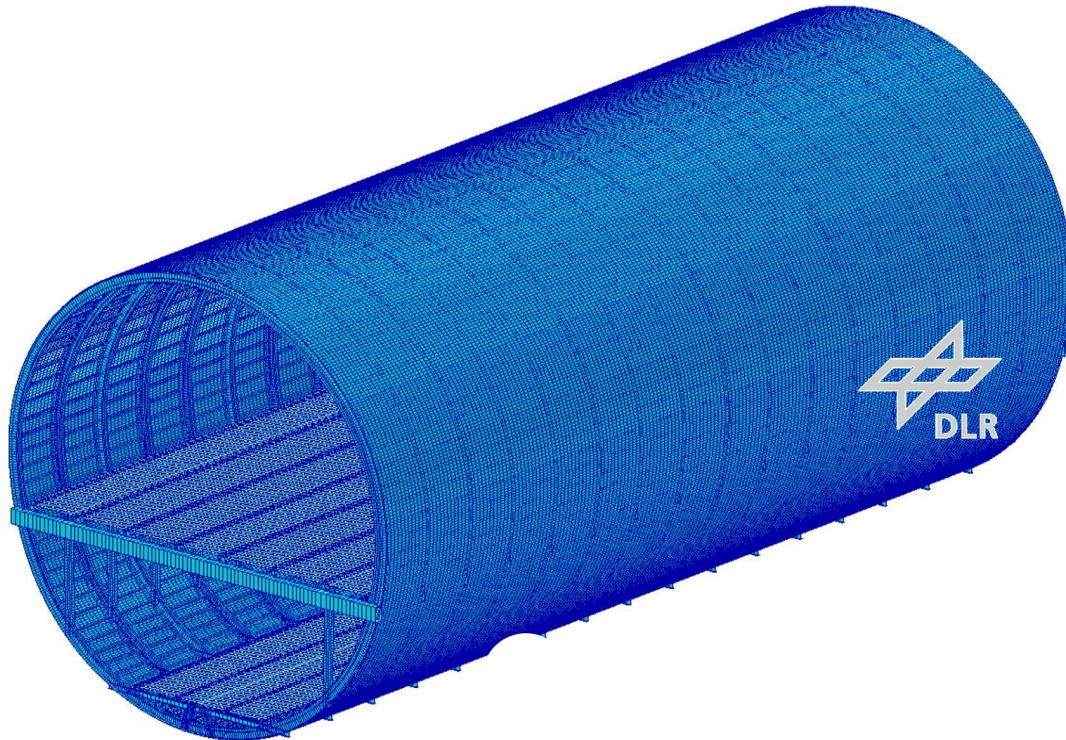


D150 rear fuselage model



FlightLab acoustic demonstrator

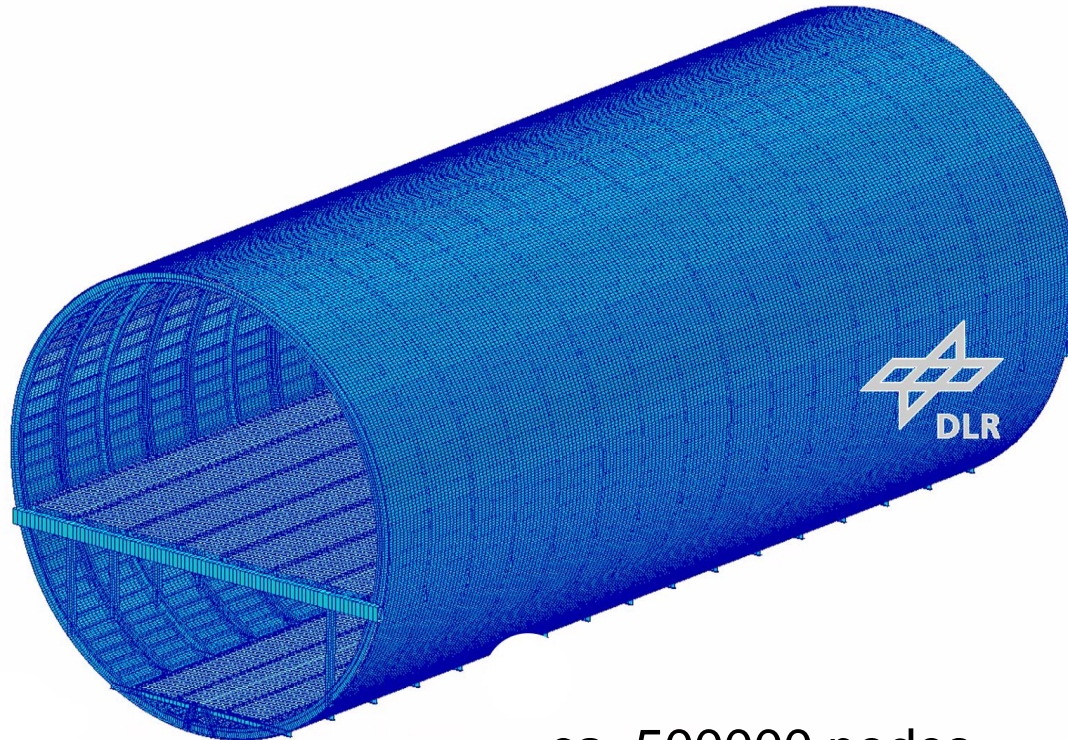
- **Fuselage Modelling: towards FlightLab hardware demonstrator**



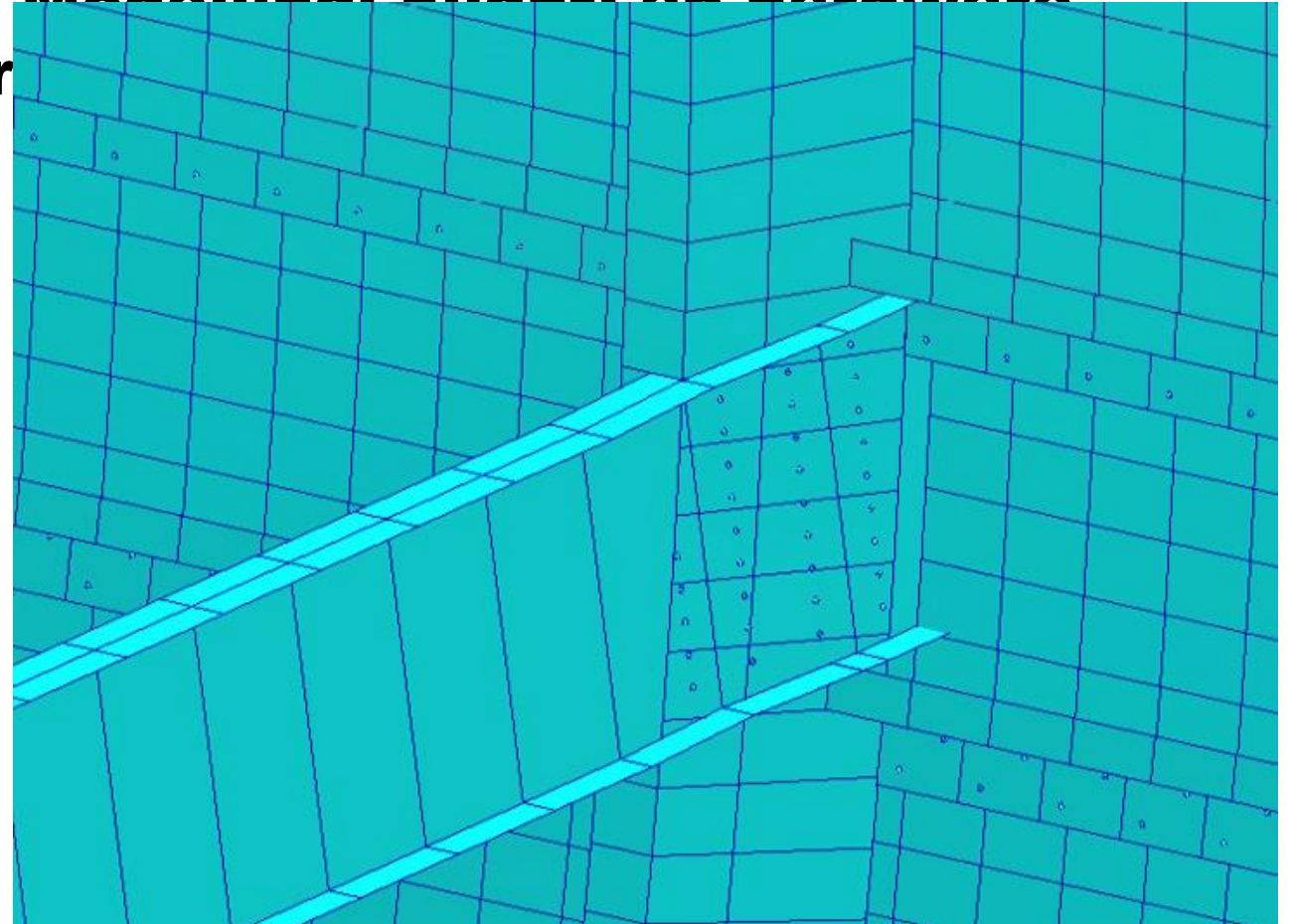
Application: Flight Lab Vibroacoustic Analysis

FlightLab acoustic demonstrator

- **Fuselage Modelling Flightlab hardware demonstrator**



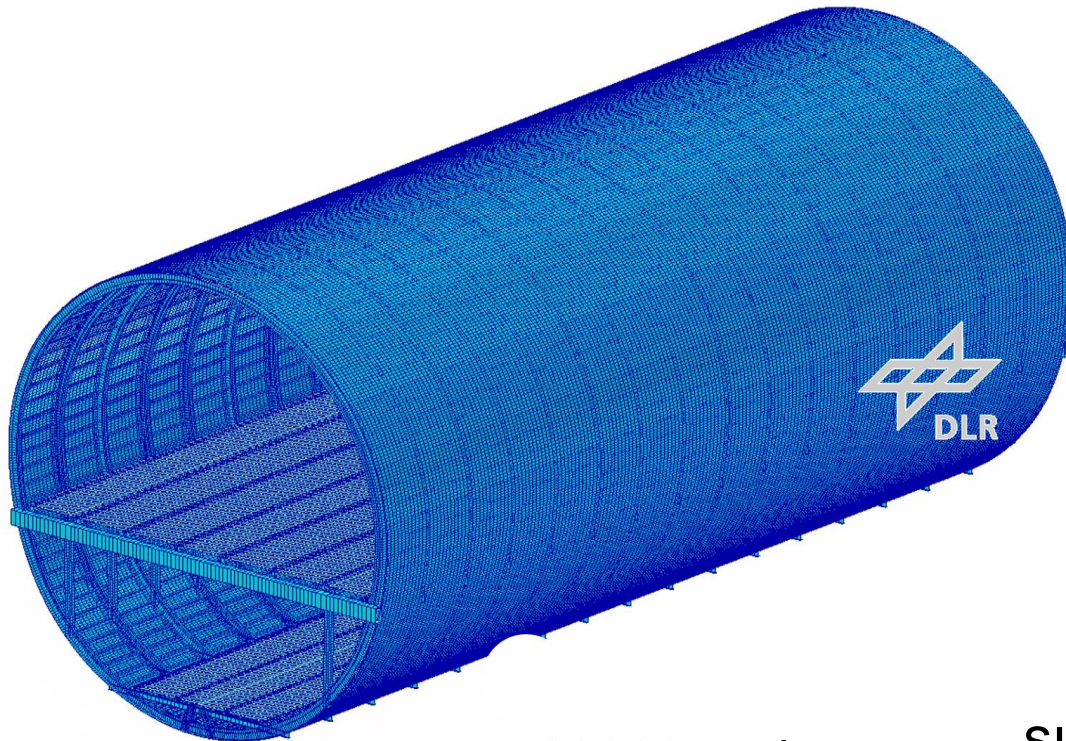
ca. 500000 nodes



Application: Flight Lab Vibroacoustic Analysis

FlightLab acoustic demonstrator

- **Fuselage Modelling: FlightLab hardware demonstrator**

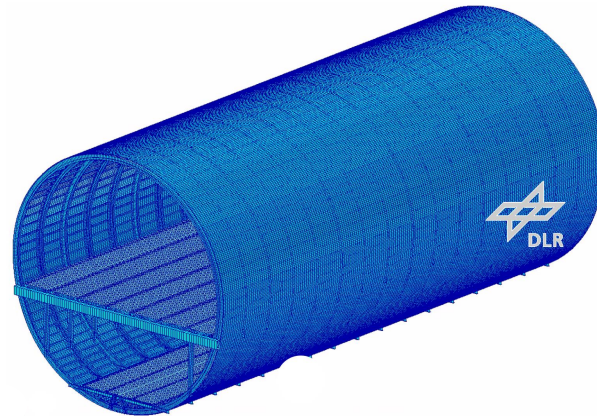
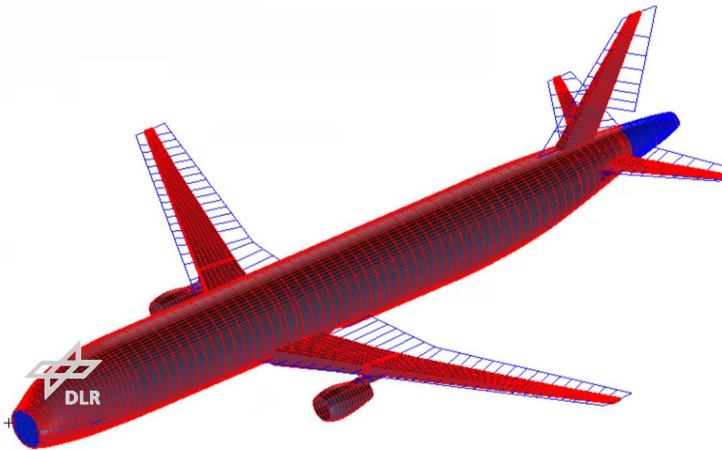
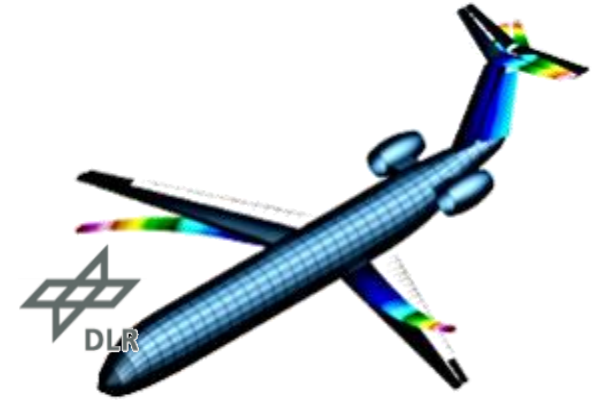
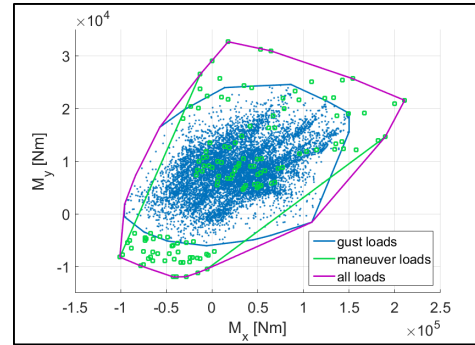
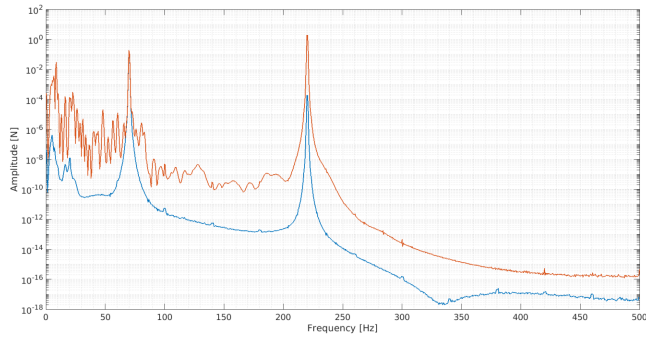


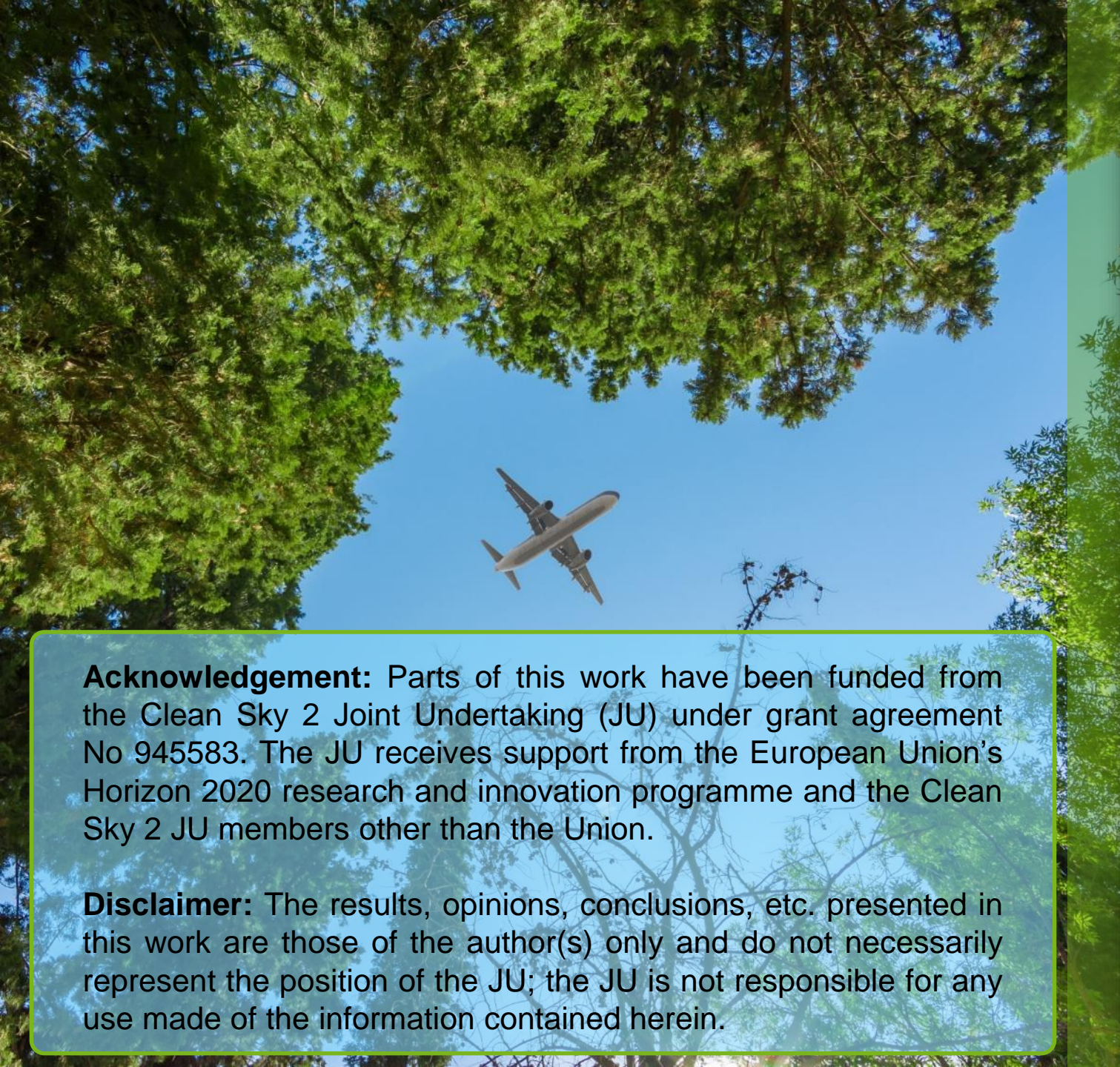
ca. 500000 nodes



support of experiment and development of numerical methods for vibroacoustic analysis

Thank you for your attention





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- Final Workshop -
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