



Journal of Aerospace Technology and Management

ISSN: 1984-9648

ISSN: 2175-9146

Departamento de Ciência e Tecnologia Aeroespacial

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Journal of Aerospace Technology and Management, vol. 10, e1318, 2018
Departamento de Ciência e Tecnologia Aeroespacial

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5028/jatm.v10.825>

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Computational Investigation on the Effects of Two-Way Wing Morphing Strategy in the Critical Mach Number

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Bruce Ralphin Rose J; Baby Usha S; Bibal Benifa JV (2018) Computational Investigation on the Effects of Two-Way Wing Morphing Strategy in the Critical Mach Number. J Aerosp Technol Manag, 10: e1318. doi: 10.5028/jatm.v10.825

ABSTRACT: The elasto-flexible wing morphing is an advanced methodology to achieve higher lift-to-drag (L/D) ratio for the subsonic wing configurations at the given flow conditions. The present article describes mechanisms of continuous morphing of a swept back wing for achieving effective delay in the critical Mach number (M_{cr}) distribution over the wing surface with higher L/D ratio. Firstly, typical wing sweep angles of a Jet transport airplane ranging from 25° to 32° are considered for the present investigation towards sweep morphing. Then, the planform morphing is done by increasing the value of mean aerodynamic chord by 2.5% to 7.5% from its baseline value. A novel computational simulation technique is utilized to observe the value of M_{cr} over the wing at each 0.5% incremental chord values. The computational fluid dynamic analysis of a 3-D doubly tapered wing model is done at 0° angle of attack and free stream Mach number about 0.85. A NACA 6-series supercritical airfoil is selected for the wing design that resembles the wing configuration of an A300-B4 airplane. The outcome of the investigation has revealed reduced drag benefits near the transonic regime through the two-way wing morphing strategy and the results are presented with applications.

KEYWORDS: Morphing wing, Optimal design, Sweep angle, Critical Mach number, CFD.

INTRODUCTION

The overall drag reduction and enhanced fuel efficiency are the two key elements that determine the objective of the research of an aerodynamicist over the past few decades. Airplane design parameters optimization is generally accepted as a multidisciplinary activity because of its influence on one another. As an example, a typical wing configuration (low/mid/high) determines where the landing gear and power plant must be located if all other factors remains the same. Hence, plenty of experiments have been done in the past to customize the airplane performance by optimizing few geometrical parameters of the wing structure without imposing any other changes in the overall design (Chattopadhyay *et al.* 2012). Among the various geometrical parameters, change of Aspect Ratio (AR) during the flight is found to be a competent technique to achieve superior flight performance. Hence, the concept of shape morphing is originated based on the theme of “change of baseline wing configuration by a smart structure”.

In the field of aeronautics, conventional shape morphing techniques were based on the spanwise variable twist and camber in small scales. However, it was implemented only for the supersonic mission aircrafts because of the additional weight physically added to the vehicle together with the energy consumption. The weight penalty caused by the actuation systems is reduced greatly

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Received: Oct. 28, 2016 | Accepted: Aug. 01, 2017

Section Editor: Marcello A Faraco de Medeiros



with the aid of state-of-the-art Shape Memory Alloy (SMA) actuated structures in the recent years (Sofla *et al.* 2010). Hence, the shape morphing technology is playing a vital role in the design of current Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) and small scale subsonic airplane configurations. However, only handful of low-speed UAVs are fabricated and flight tested until date under the concept of shape morphing process. Other morphing strategies are still in the conceptual design phase because the aeroelastic characteristics associated with morphing process are not yet revealed. Therefore, the large scale morphing is at infancy level in the airplane design process because it requires extensive database in the preliminary design process itself that is prepared by computational as well as wind tunnel testing methods (Béguin and Breitsamter 2014).

The Morphing Laminar Wing (MLW) concept has received significant attention in the recent years because of maximum friction drag reduction through active extrados. Especially at the subsonic speeds, the active MLW concept offers more than 10% L/D increment and it was proved through wind tunnel testing by Institute for Aerospace Research of the National Research Council Canada (IAR-NRC) (Coutu *et al.* 2010). In contrast, passive morphing techniques are preferred for the lightweight structures that should be prepared with small geometry-based flexibility constraints. Therefore, the challenge associated with the active shape morphing is to design a structure which is capable of withstanding the prescribed limit loads and its ability to change the shape according to the mission requirements. The development in smart materials research overcame the barriers in the active morphing technology to cultivate more shape morphing prototypes (Sofla *et al.* 2010). Hence, the present investigation is focused on the two-way shape morphing that leads to slight changes in AR and planform area to enhance the performance of a typical Jet transport airplane for a given mission profile. A novel computational simulation technique is utilized based on partially coupled Fluid-Structure Interaction (FSI) strategy to observe the value of M_{cr} over the wing at each 0.5% incremental chord values (Rose *et al.* 2014). The partially coupled FSI analysis with turbulence modelling is a new effort to study the complicated flow behaviour by cost-effective computing methods. It is a well known fact that the fully coupled FSI analysis for morphing process requires powerful computing facilities and it occurs only in the detailed design phase of an airplane.

MORPHING CONCEPTS

The shape morphing concepts proposed by the Dassault Aviation (DA), France makes it clear that the SMA actuated systems are more efficient for the shape control of small aerodynamic surfaces (Berton 2006). In addition, SMA is not convenient for the large structural configurations, especially with the higher displacements caused by air loads. Structural integrity should be maintained in the shape morphing process irrespective of the missions and structural materials used for the vehicle. Large scale wing geometric morphing is achieved by wing sweeping and optimization of planform area whereas the small changes are attained using deployable slats and flaps (Chattopadhyay *et al.* 2012). Few other shape morphing techniques include profile thickness optimization, chord or spanwise camber morphing and twisting (Neal 2006). In this context, the objectives of present article are listed as follows:

- A two-way passive shape morphing strategy that leads to slight changes in AR and planform area is to be done to enhance the performance of a typical Jet transport airplane for a given mission profile.
- The influence of wing sweep morphing on the aerodynamic performance of a flight vehicle in terms of critical Mach number (M_{cr}) is to be evaluated.
- Next, the influence of wing chord morphing on the critical Mach number (M_{cr}) of a flight vehicle is to be evaluated.
- Finally, the influence of passive morphing on the C_L and C_D characteristics near the transonic boundary will be observed to prepare a tailored design in the early design phase itself.

A typical wing configuration of an A300-B4 airplane is modelled and analysed using ANSYS Fluent by varying the wing sweep angle from 25° to 32°. This commercial flow solver is selected because of its proven reliability towards the

Reynolds Average Navier Stokes (RANS) flow simulations. Fluent consists of fully validated physical modelling potential to provide fast, ideal results across the wide range of CFD applications. The reliability of ANSYS Fluent is proved already by various case studies such as turbomachinery blade development, combustion process analysis and aeroacoustics (ANSys... c2017). Subsequently, the effect of wing planform morphing is studied by increasing the percentage of chord from 2.5% C to 7.5% C from its baseline value. Both the large scale passive morphing strategies are evaluated against the optimum aerodynamic performance at the given Angle of Attack (AoA). The key merits of a shape morphing process can be listed as follows:

- Improved aerodynamic efficiency (lift-to-drag ratio) and expanded flight envelope;
- Reduction in specific fuel consumption;
- Easy to replace the conventional controls;
- Improved airplane performance and stability.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The 3AS (Active Aeroelastic Aircraft Structures) research program developed various active aeroelastic concepts in Europe with adaptive smart structures (Schweiger and Suleman 2003). The functional requirement of a smart structure is to withstand the aerodynamic forces in the course of morphing process without any kind of permanent deformations. Hence, the necessity to authorize the magnitude of aerodynamic forces while implementing the morphing concepts especially near the transonic boundaries. Earlier, variable sweep wings are utilized for military transport airplanes at low subsonic speeds to have better roll controls (Cooper 2006). However, it becomes too difficult to select the suitable actuators and pneumatic devices if the aerodynamic forces remain unknown in the process of planform morphing. The Mach number increment is another serious concern due to the elastic deformation of wing and its influence on aircraft performance. Therefore, to enhance the wing shape morphing advantages, the smart structures used for airplane applications are made of SMA and piezoelectric materials.

In the present CFD analysis, the NACA 63-209 (National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics) supercritical airfoil is used to model the doubly tapered wing configuration. Therefore, for a chord length of 10 cm, the NACA 63-209 has maximum thickness about 9 mm and the position of maximum thickness is fixed at 3 cm from the leading edge of the airfoil. The mean camber line is the line of the airfoil that is equidistant from the top and bottom curves of the airfoil and it is prepared based on these known parameters (Coutu *et al.* 2010). For each 0.5% incremental chord values, the pressure coefficient (C_p) and Mach number distributions are computed using CFD flow analysis tool to ensure the M_{cr} boundary in the shape morphing process at the time of cruising flight segment. A partially coupled FSI strategy is used in the present investigation based on the algorithm proposed in Rose *et al.* (2014). Since the methodology utilized for sweep and chord morphing process is already demonstrated in the published work, it is not included at this point in the present article.

MODELLING OF SWEEP WING GEOMETRY

A standard doubly tapered swept back wing design with a span of 23.72 cm is designed with the cross section of NACA 63-209 supercritical airfoil. It is the 1/100 scaled model of the prototype and its dimensions are as follows: root chord length of 10 cm, mid-chord length of 4.9 cm and tip chord of 2.3 cm. In the cruising mission, at 0° AoA, the flow simulation is done for predicting the performance characteristics of wing sweep angle (Λ_{cl}) and planform morphing that is compatible with aerodynamics solutions. A doubly tapered wing model that is designed by computational tools together with the control volume is presented in Fig. 1.

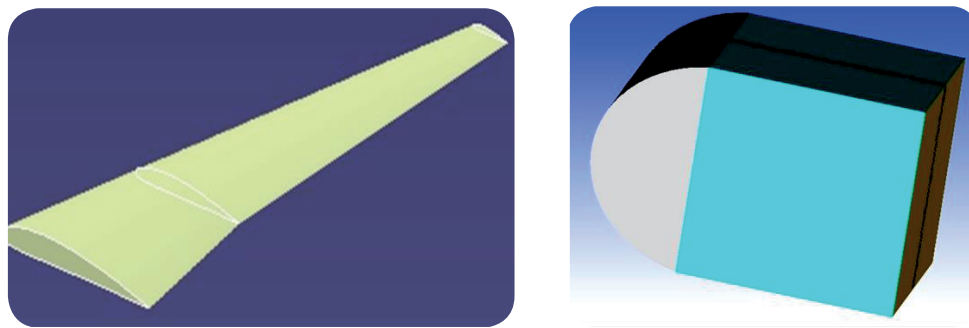


Figure 1. Doubly tapered wing model with control volume.

An elliptically generated boundary-fitted control volume that is wrapped around the scaled wing model is prepared for the flow field analysis with the following dimensions: height = 0.2 m, width = 1.0 m and spanwise extrusion = 2.5 m. The wing model is then subtracted from the control volume and the total volume of the wing model is immersed inside the control volume. However, the face connected at the root chord of the wing model is attached with a wall of the control volume. The control volume is assumed to be the boundary and the wing model is named as a surface. The physical properties of the wing model together with the control volume are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Physical properties of the wing and control volume.

Serial number	Physical properties	Wing model	Control volume
1	Type	Shell type model	Rectangular model
2	Material	Aluminium alloy	Air
3	Density	2770 kg/m ³	0.6601 kg/m ³
4	Young's modulus	70.1 GPa	-
5	Element type	Tetrahedron	Tetrahedron
6	No. of nodes	10,47,081	16,08,117
7	Element spacing	0.001 m	0.001 m

GRID GENERATION AND BOUNDARY CONDITION

The numerical grid generation technique is used because it maps all the curved boundaries in the physical plane well into straight boundaries in the computational plane. The internal continuity flow is used in this uniform algorithm with transition pattern in the ratio of 1:1. A fine tetrahedral grid generation is done for both the control volume and the wing model as shown in Fig. 2. It presents the cross sectional view of the grid at the mid-span location of the wing and the far field is kept at a large distance for the subsonic flow simulation. It is well known that the tetrahedron grid is an ideal choice for three-dimensional (3D) structures and it is defined by 4 nodes having 3 Degrees of Freedom (DoF) (Supekar 2007). At the curved boundaries the mesh is highly refined based on the level of geometric complexity. It is achieved through an algorithm for generating unstructured tetrahedral meshes based on the Delaunay triangulation. The characteristics of this mesh type are widely discussed in the recent literatures, hence the elaboration is not presented at this point. Mesh properties of the control volume and the wing model such as element spacing and number of nodes are given in Table 1. The complete meshing details in the ANSYS environment is shown in Table 2.

The boundary conditions for the flow analysis are assumed in relevance to the International Standard Atmosphere (ISA) properties prevailing at 11 km altitude. In flow field analysis, the face normal to the leading edge is considered as velocity inlet, the face just opposite to the velocity inlet is taken as pressure outlet and the remaining four faces of the control volume are considered

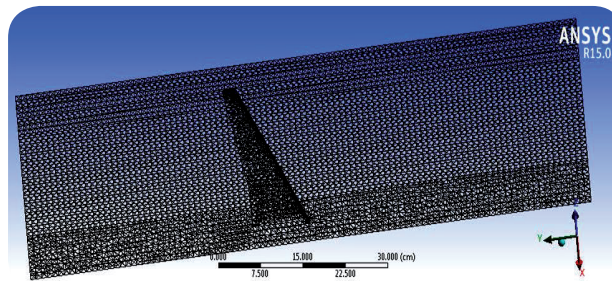


Figure 2. Meshed view of the wing model with control volume.

as surrounding walls. The upper and lower faces of the wing model are taken as fluid-solid interfaces and the flow field around the wing model is obviously turbulence in nature. The Spallart-Allmaras (SA) viscous model is used for the turbulence modelling process and the y^+ value on the intermediate grid is maintained as $1 < y^+ < 30$. The 1-equation model is applied for the turbulent flow analysis with density based 3-D implicit formulation (Barbarino *et al.* 2011). The effects of turbulence modelling are studied separately by comparing the SA model analysis results with k-epsilon model results. The flow is also assumed to be steady, and viscous (Sutherland) in nature.

Table 2. Meshing details in the ANSYS environment.

Object name	Mesh
State	Solved
Defaults	
Physics preference	CFD
Solver preference	Fluent
Sizing	
Use advanced size function	On: proximity and curvature
Relevance center	Fine
Initial size seed	Active assembly
Smoothing	High
Transition	Fast
Curvature normal angle	Default (18.0°)
Num cells across gap	Default (3)
Proximity min size	Default (1.5073e-002 cm)
Max face size	0.1 cm
Max size	0.1 cm
Growth rate	Default (1.850)
Minimum edge length	0.23777 cm
Inflation	
Use automatic inflation	None
Inflation option	Smooth transition
Transition ratio	0.272
Maximum layers	5
Growth rate	1.2
Inflation algorithm	Pre
View advanced options	No
Patch conforming options	
Triangle surface mesher	Program controlled
Defeaturing	
Pinch tolerance	Default (1.3566e-002 cm)
Generate pinch on refresh	No

The numerical values of the boundary condition are assumed as follows: the inlet/outlet gauge pressure is 21.73 kPa, Mach number = 0.85, $Re = 8.4 \times 10^5$. The density and temperature values are assigned according to the ISA conditions at 11 km altitude. In the course of FSI analysis, the pressure loads computed through flow analysis will be transferred to the structural module and then the deformations and stresses are computed. Here, the CFD module alone presented for observing the C_p distributions in the morphing process before transferring the variables to the structural domain. If the flow variables are transferred to the structural domain then it becomes a computational aeroelastic investigation that captures the flow-induced stresses and vibration characteristics. The structural behaviour under various pressure loads at different AoA is not included herewith because of the scope of present article.

WING SWEEP MORPHING ANALYSIS

The one face of doubly tapered wing model which is attached to a side of the control volume face is assumed to be a fixed support in the flow analysis. The imported pressure load from the fluid flow solver is directly applied on the fluid-solid interfaces of the geometry. Earlier, Vortex Panel Method (VPM) and Conformal Mapping techniques were used to compute the pressure loads caused by various aerodynamic shapes theoretically (Pettit *et al.* 2001). Spalart Allmaras (SA) viscous model is chosen for the viscous flow analysis with the prescribed inlet and outlet boundary conditions. The drag convergence criterion is set about 0.0001 before initializing the iterative process and the number of iterations is fixed at 1000 to obtain the Coefficient of Drag (C_D) convergence history. Here, Cartesian coordinate system is used with the direction specification method and solution initialisation of reference frame is set to be relative to cell zone (Liew *et al.* 2003). Residual monitor convergence is set for continuity, energy, and X, Y, Z components of velocities respectively.

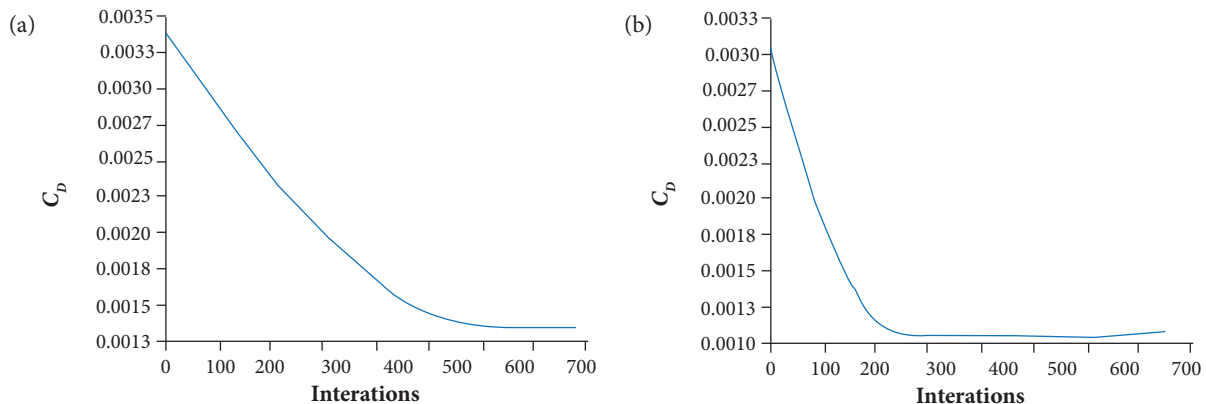


Figure 3. C_D convergence plots for 28° (a) and 32° (b) sweep angles.

The flow analysis is done in the FLUENT solver for the doubly tapered wing at various degrees of wing sweep angle morphing at static conditions for 0° AoA. Initially, the Coefficient of lift (C_L) and C_D convergence trends are observed to evaluate the requirements such as grid spacing, grid independency and skewness. The unstructured surface grid with the number of nodes specified in Table 1 offers the solution convergence with sufficient accuracy over the sweep angles from 25° to 32°. As an example, among the 8 sweep angle magnitudes, two indicative C_D convergence trends are presented in Fig. 3. The generic form of C_D curve has a greater importance, and it is essentially linear for most of the practical range of the iterations. The solution is fully converged and the value of C_D decreases at higher $\Lambda_{c/4}$. During the initial simulation with smooth mesh transition module, the residual error convergence is obtained about 10^{-4} or below, and the points are steady and imbalance is kept below 1%. The mesh independency study is done at four mesh refinement levels (x , $x/4$, $x/2$, $2x$) to ensure the consistency of the solution against the mesh quality. The solutions corresponding to $x/2$ refinement level is found to be satisfactory and further the results are independent of grid size.

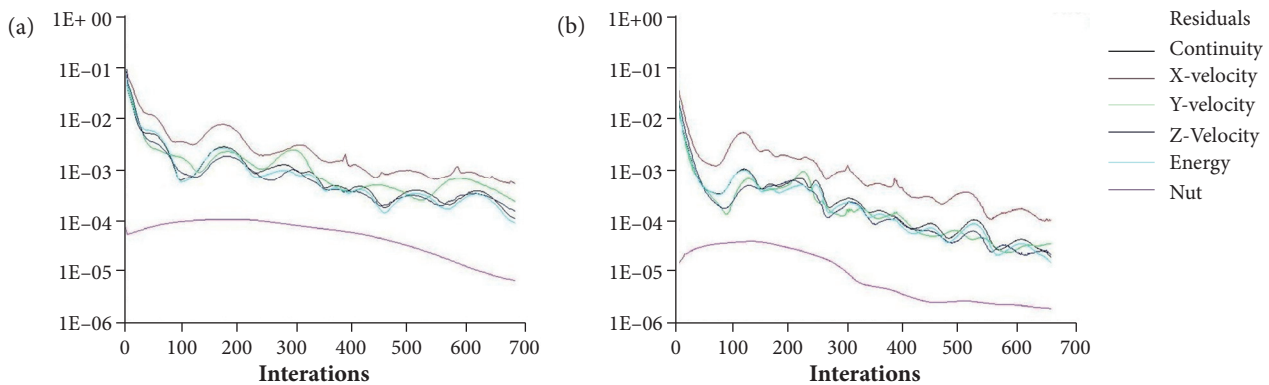


Figure 4. Residuals plots for 28° (a) and 32° (b) sweep angles.

The results obtained for the variation of C_D with iterations at different wing sweep angles ($\Lambda_{c/4}$) are analysed to validate the convergence properties. From the drag curve, it is observed that the incremental $\Lambda_{c/4}$ reduces the C_D magnitude significantly without affecting the lateral stability of the wing configuration (Rose and Jinu 2015). The C_D magnitude corresponding to $\Lambda_{c/4} = 28^\circ$ is about 0.00135 and for $\Lambda_{c/4} = 32^\circ$ it is only about 0.0011. Similar trends have also been observed for the C_L convergence and it is not discussed at this point, since the article is focused on the drag reduction near M_{cr} through morphing strategies. The solution residuals are also observed at various $\Lambda_{c/4}$ and the residual plots corresponding to the two cases ($\Lambda_{c/4} = 28^\circ$ and $\Lambda_{c/4} = 32^\circ$) are presented in Fig. 4. In the sweep morphing analysis, the difference between the iterated value and the exact solution (Residuals) is in the range of 10^{-3} to 10^{-4} (Shili *et al.* 2008).

At lower sweep angles $\Lambda_{c/4} \leq 25^\circ$, when air molecules within the boundary layer do not have adequate energy to reach the trailing edge of the airfoil and tends to move away from the surface by creating a wake region. As the AR begins to decrease, the flow separation is delayed significantly to overcome the adverse pressure gradient particularly in the high subsonic Mach number range. A novel methodology established at the NASA Langley Research Centre (NLRC) to resolve the wing spanwise lift distribution is to shift the wing pivot outside of the fuselage. However, outboard pivot concept is preferable only at the high $\Lambda_{c/4}$ values for the variable sweep airplane wings (Ozgen *et al.* 2010). In addition to this, variable sweep wings pose serious problems such as stability and handling issues in the course of other missions except cruising flight at high AoA.

MACH NUMBER AND PRESSURES AFTER WING SWEEP MORPHING

Conventionally, reducing the airfoil thickness ratio is the only mechanism to increase the M_{cr} at high subsonic speeds and later it was achieved through swept back wings. M_{cr} of an unswept wing (M_{cr} , $\Lambda = 0$) is fully based on the local airfoil thickness and oncoming free stream velocity components. Nevertheless, M_{cr} and pressure distributions over a swept wing (M_{cr} , Λ) depends on the velocity component perpendicular to the Leading Edge (LE) (Abdulrahim *et al.* 2004). As the sweep angle increases, the chord wise resultant velocity component also increases higher than the velocity vector perpendicular to the wing LE. Hence, static pressure drop occurs according to the law of conservation with respect to the incremental sweep angles. The magnitudes of static pressure computed through the flow analysis at three different sweep positions (25°, 28° and 32°) are presented in Fig. 5.

The application of sweep morphing technology in the commercial airplanes is not still employed because of the mechanical complications associated with heavy structures (Icardi and Ferrero 2009). Hence, the inboard and outboard pivot concepts can be utilized to attain the maximum benefits of sweep morphing at an affordable cost with the current technology. The contours of static pressure distribution for various degrees of wing sweep angle of the doubly tapered wing design have confirmed static pressure drop at higher $\Lambda_{c/4}$ values. The pressure contours shown in Fig. 5 depicts the pressure drop in the mid-chord region because of the velocity vector normal to the LE is less than the chord wise resultant. In the same fashion, the dynamic pressure magnitude that results from the fluid motion is exactly opposite to the static pressure distribution and it is highlighted in Fig. 6.

As an example, dynamic pressures corresponding to 25° and 28° sweep angles only mentioned at this point as an indicative purpose. When $\Lambda_{c/4}$ increases, AC becomes shorter than AB and sweep morphing helps to increase the sonic boundary by increasing the airspeed.

The maximum value of static pressure is observed at LE of the wing and the dynamic pressure is least possible at the LE as expected. Since the dynamic pressure is a function of Mach number and static pressure according to the expression $q = 1/2 \gamma p_s M_\infty^2$, the velocity component AB increases at higher $\Lambda_{c/4}$ values at 0° AoA. As the wing is reactive only to the component perpendicular to the LE, it determines the overall pressure and Mach number distributions in the process of sweep morphing. The onset of peak compressibility effects can be reduced through this morphing strategy with outboard pivot mechanism at the critical conditions of high speed flows (Elzey *et al.* 2005). The Mach number distribution at different $\Lambda_{c/4}$ (25°, 28° and 32°) is displayed in Fig. 7 and shows the contribution of velocity component AB in the M_{cr} , Λ properties. Besides, the Mach contours highlight the maximum permissible airspeed at various sweep angles before the chord wise component become sonic. In brief, if the velocity vector AB increases, then the vector AC decreases, and vice versa. The reduction in vector AC in turn offers the higher M_{cr} , Λ at the given Mach number.

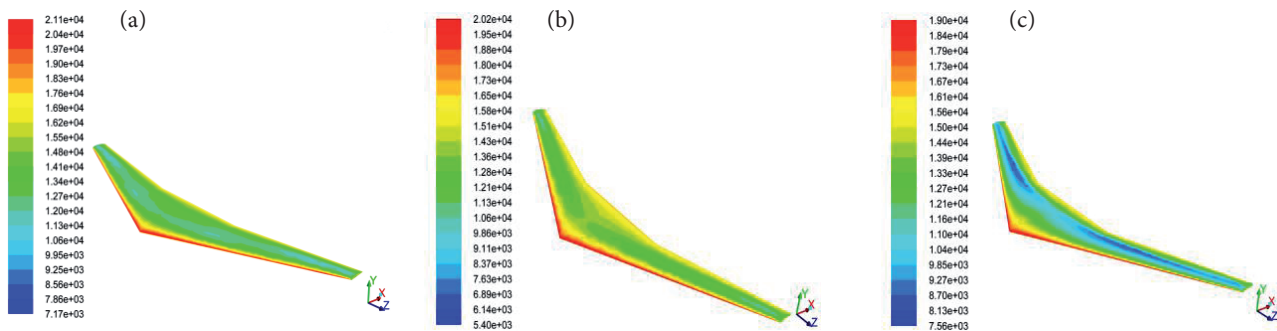


Figure 5. Static pressure distributions for 25°(a), 28° (b) and 32° (c) sweep angles.

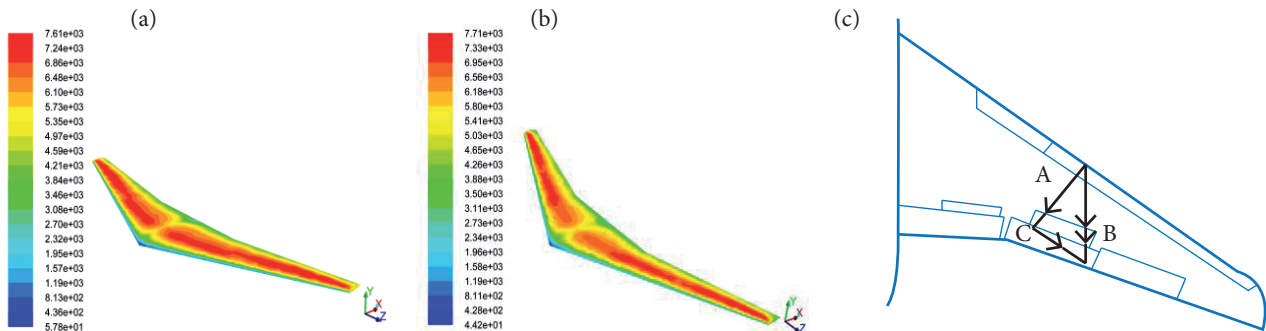


Figure 6. Dynamic pressure distributions for 25° (a), 28° (b) sweep angles and velocity vectors (c).

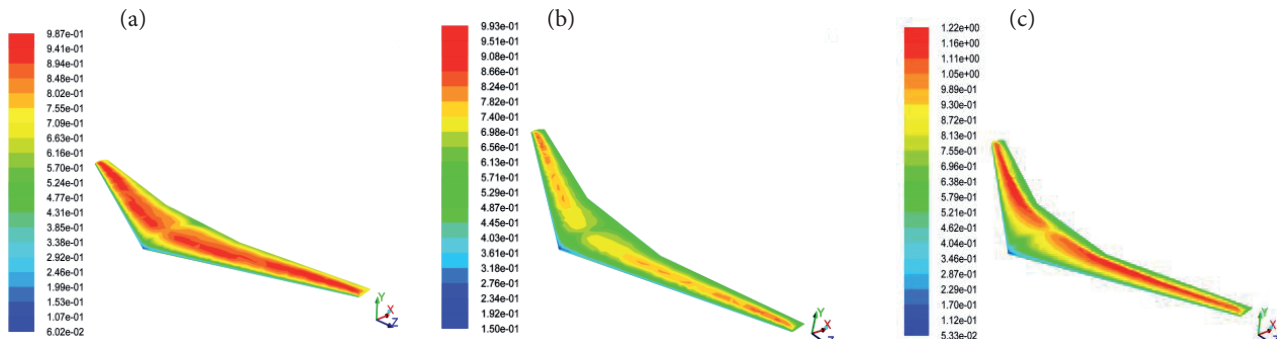


Figure 7. Mach number distributions for 25°(a), 28° (b) and 32° (c) sweep angles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The C_p is inversely proportional to the pressure that results from the fluid motion, *i.e.*, dynamic pressure. Hence, in the sweep morphing analysis it is observed that the magnitude of C_p continually decreases at higher sweep angles that reduce the overall induced drag near the sonic speeds. The C_p distribution *versus* x/c positions at various sweep angles is displayed in Fig. 8 with the relative pressure throughout the surface of doubly tapered wing. Here, every point in the chord wise location of the wing has its own unique C_p magnitude conferring to the characteristics of the flow field.

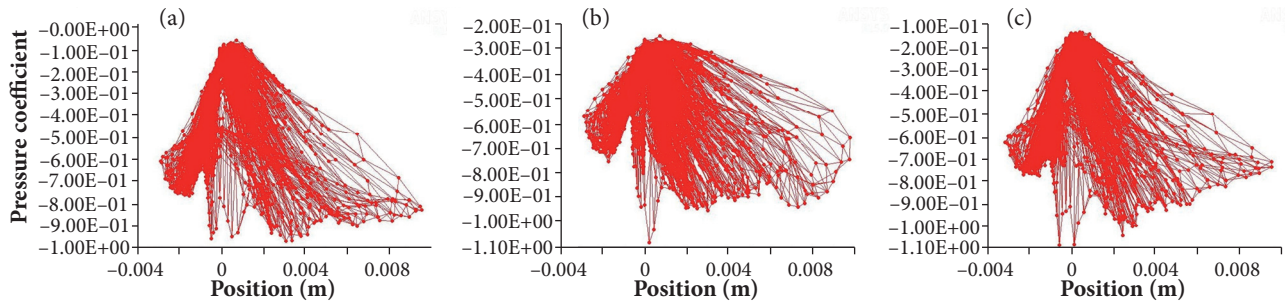


Figure 8. C_p distribution vs. x/c positions at 25° (a), 28° (b) and 32° (c) sweep angles.

The reduction in C_p that is obtained at high Mach numbers through the full scale sweep morphing process helps to minimize the occurrence of wave drag (Vos *et al.* 2007). Sweeping reduces the quantity of air flowing parallel to the chord line and it influences the overall lift produced by the wing though it is not a serious concern at high speeds. However, the airplanes equipped with swept wings are usually having the extended flaps to counter the loss of lift through wing sweep. Hence, wing chord morphing is another mechanism to customize an airplane's M_{cr} characteristics particularly for the large-sized airplanes with increased speed capabilities. Instead of changing the local thickness of the airfoil or modifying the camber, the sweep morphing process itself helps to alter the entire C_p distribution over the airfoil to enhance the aerodynamic efficiency at high subsonic speeds.

WING CHORD MORPHING ANALYSIS

The wing chord morphing for the transport jets is still in the conceptual stage because of the complications associated with the actuator systems design, aerodynamic moments and weight penalties. Therefore, simplified novel methods are used by the researchers to overcome the aerodynamic and structural design problems sequentially. The proposed chord morphing strategy can be employed with the help of existing flap control systems and LE slats that are commonly exist in the modern airplanes (Heinze and Karpel 2006). The flap deflection also adjusts the C_L drop that happens because of the wing sweeping without any major changes in the airplane AoA. The CFD flow analysis is done with the similar doubly tapered wing model (with NACA 63-209) for various chord dimensions at $M = 0.85$. The incremental Mean Aerodynamic Chord (MAC) is assumed for three different cases such as 2.5%C, 5%C, and 7.5%C at 0° AoA. Each chord dimension is obtained by increasing the MAC by 0.5% from the standard baseline wing dimensions.

A refined tetrahedral grid is generated for both the control volume and the wing model based on the results obtained through the grid independency study as similar to Fig. 2. The operating conditions and convergence requirements also remain unchanged for the chord morphing analysis and the outlet boundary is set as pressure far-field. As an example, among the various chord dimensions, three indicative C_D convergence trends are presented in Fig. 9. The wave drag contribution of the wing-fuselage combination and the aeroelastic characteristics of multisurface wing geometry are neglected at this point because it is not within the scope of this article. C_D convergence plots show the incremental drag pertaining to the chord morphing process as expected and note that the $\Lambda_{c/4}$ value is maintained at 25°.

From the C_D convergence plots, the value of C_D increases gradually from 0.0011 to 0.0016 for various percentages of wing chord dimensions. Drag increments corresponding to each 0.5% MAC addition in the baseline configuration have been computed with

complete solution convergence. Solution residuals are monitored continuously and it is fully converged with the residuals in the range of 10^{-3} to 10^{-4} analogous to the sweep morphing case. Interestingly, the residual plots at higher chord values have shown a delay in the solution convergence for about few hundred iterations because of the compressibility effects at sonic speeds.

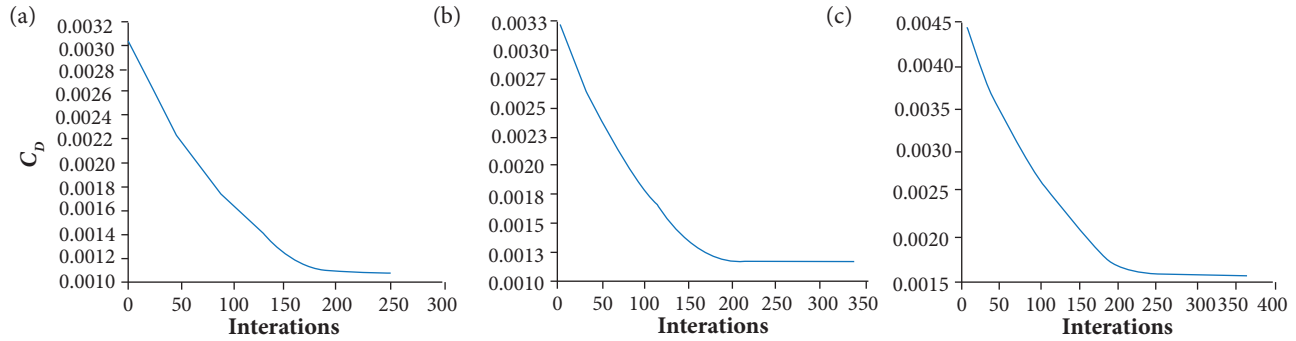


Figure 9. C_D convergence plots for 2.5% (a), 5% (b), and 7.5% (c) incremental chord.

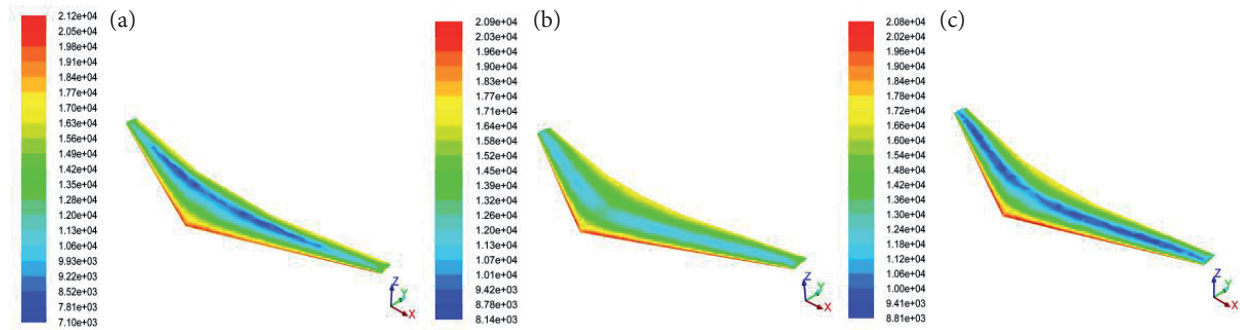


Figure 10. Static pressure distributions for 2.5% (a), 5% (b), and 7.5% (c) incremental chord.

MACH NUMBER AND PRESSURES AFTER WING CHORD MORPHING

The local static pressure becomes less than the ambient pressure due to the compressibility effects and velocity somewhere on the aerofoil exceeds the free stream velocity. As it is known, according to the ISA conditions, the ambient static pressure at 11 km altitude is about 2.2616×10^4 Pa. The static pressures computed for various percentages of chord morphing analysis are highlighted in Fig. 10. As the Mach number exceeds from $M = 0.7$, the difference between ambient (P_a) and local static pressures (P) begins to diverge (*i.e.*, $P < P_a$). Therefore, the incremental chord morphing attains the M_{cr} earlier than the baseline configuration. Alternatively, when the chord dimension is reduced through telescopic control surfaces (Barrett 2004), the dynamic pressure and relative velocity components increase as shown in Fig. 11.

The drop in overall C_L caused by an effective increment or reduction in the chord dimension can be adjusted by flying at higher Mach numbers (Abbott and von Doenhoff 1959). Accelerating the airplane to high speeds with sweep morphing helps to reduce the acceleration of the chordwise component of airflow, thus flying with higher M_{cr} , Δ . Therefore, the chordwise component of velocity AC increases with incremental chord values and vice versa. On the other hand, the relative velocity component increases with the chord morphing process if it is done with the extensive/retractable trailing edge control surfaces. At present, highly slender airfoils are extensively used for the large airplanes cruising at high subsonic speeds up to $M = 0.87$. Since, dynamic pressure (q) is a function of Mach number, significant reduction of “ q ” helps to accelerate the relative velocity component AB over the wing surface as highlighted in Fig. 12.

Similarly, when the sonic condition is reached on the airfoil surface because of the chordwise component of velocity, the corresponding C_p is known as critical pressure coefficient ($C_{p_{crit}}$) and it occurs at the point of maximum velocity. For airfoils with more than 12% thickness, $C_{p_{crit}}$ is attained when the subsonic $M = 0.7$. However, for the supercritical airfoils this limit can be extended

up to $M = 0.87$ with different flow control techniques. The C_p distribution computed for various percentage chord dimensions through partially coupled FSI analysis (Rose *et al.* 2014) is displayed in Fig. 13. Though, C_p distribution is observed for each 0.5% chord reduction, merely the results related to few specific intervals are presented herewith to emphasize their behaviour at M_{cr} .

The C_p distributions at each 0.5% incremental chord have been revealed the advantage of telescopic trailing and leading edge controls in the wing chord morphing strategy. The results presented in Fig. 13 are consistent with the dynamic pressure distributions obtained in Fig. 11 in terms of magnitudes at different chordwise positions. From the two-way large scale morphing analysis, it is concluded that the wing sweeping is beneficial within a prescribed margin to delay the M_{cr} value for supercritical airfoils. Similarly, the chord morphing requires a reduced planform to achieve higher cruising speeds near the transonic regime. The C_p distributions obtained at various percentage chord reductions can also be utilized to optimize the wing divergence characteristics at high speeds. However, a detailed adaptive grid clustering algorithm or/and a deforming mesh strategy is required for the full scale chord morphing analysis because of the rapid changes in the physical flow properties.

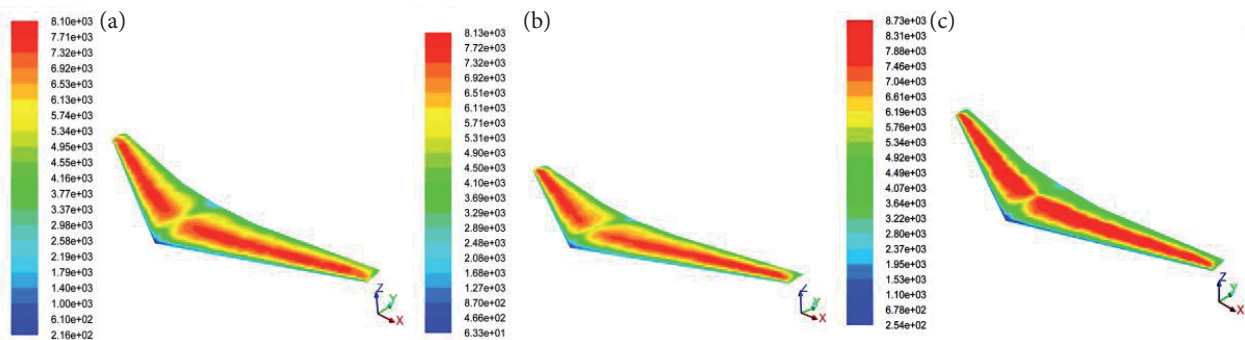


Figure 11. Dynamic pressure distributions for 7.5% (a), 5% (b), and 2.5% (c) chord reduction.

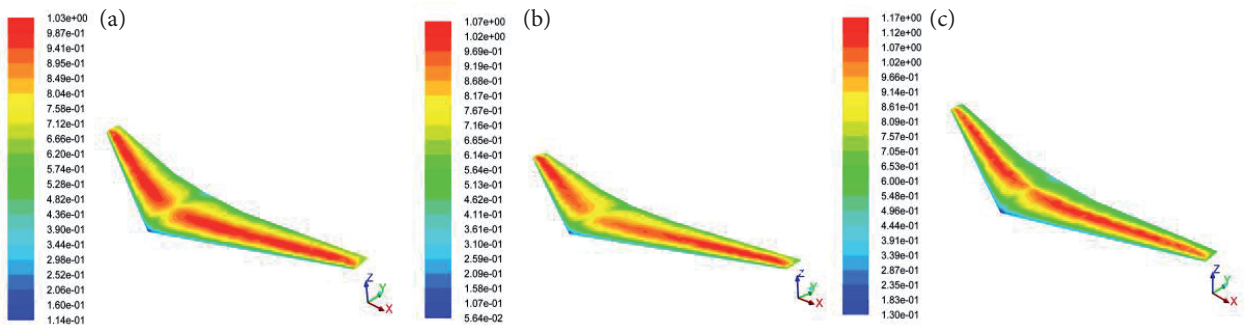


Figure 12. Mach number distributions for 7.5% (a), 5% (b), and 2.5% (c) chord reduction.

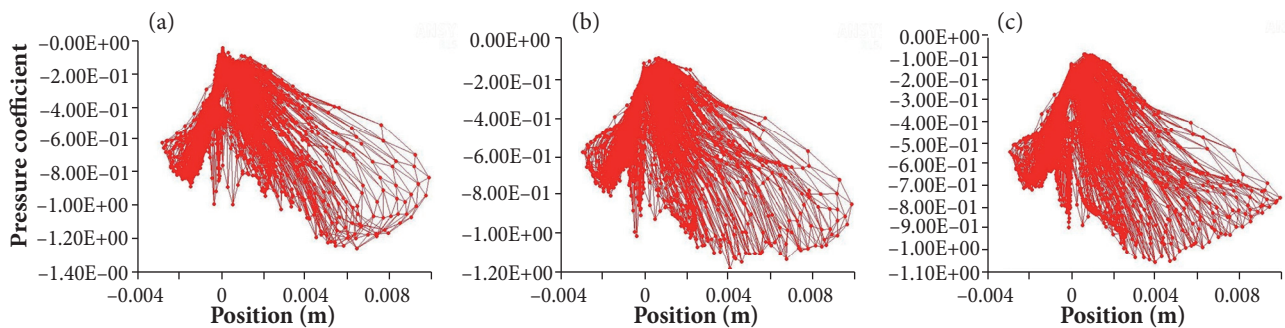


Figure 13. C_p distributions for 7.5% (a), 5% (b), and 2.5% (c) chord reduction.

CONCLUSIONS

The doubly tapered wing section designed with a supercritical airfoil is used for the two-way wing morphing analysis to optimize the M_{cr} at high subsonic speeds. The results obtained from the wing sweep and chord morphing analyses are compared with each other in terms of drag convergence, Mach numbers and C_p distributions. Each degree of sweep angle from 25° to 32° is investigated at 0° AoA to evaluate the influence of chordwise and relative components of flow velocity in the M_{cr} . The complexities associated with the thickness and camber morphing is succeeded through this large scale sweep morphing with respect to the outboard pivot point. The net reduction in the overall C_L produced by the two-way morphing process is balanced through the additional speed envelope provided by the morphed wing configuration. In addition, the proposed methodology can be used with existing actuator systems and mechanical linkages in the main wing, thus resulting in a weight advantage as compared with other techniques. From the 3-D CFD simulation results, the maximum and minimum C_p locations are clearly observed at different chordwise locations to evaluate the influence of flow separation. The presented work can be optimized further with the help of a fully coupled CFD solver simulation to attain the best combination of sweep and percentage chord for a given airplane wing without any compromise in the overall L/D ratio before the M_{cr} limits.

AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTION

Conceptualization, Bruce Ralphin Rose J and Baby Usha S; Methodology, Bruce Ralphin Rose J and Bibal Benifa JV; Investigation, Bruce Ralphin Rose J; Baby Usha S and Bibal Benifa JV; Writing – Original Draft, Bruce Ralphin Rose J and Baby Usha S; Writing – Review & Editing, Bruce Ralphin Rose J and Baby Usha S; Resources, Baby Usha S and Bibal Benifa JV; Supervision, Bruce Ralphin Rose J.

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