



MADELEINE

Eurogen 2019

12-14 September 2019

Guimaraes, Portugal



Coordinator:
Michaël Méheut (ONERA)



MADELEINE project,
Grant Agreement No 769025

Consortium MADELEINE



<p>MADELEINE</p>	<p>Multidisciplinary ADjoint-based Enablers for Large-scale Industrial design in aEronautics</p>
<p>Call H2020-Transport 2017-MG 1.3</p>	<p>Industrial competitiveness</p>
<p>Coordinator</p>	
<p>15 partners</p>	
<p>Duration</p>	<p>36 months (June 2018 – May 2021)</p>
<p>EU funding</p>	<p>5.8 M€</p>

Current use of MDO in industry

MDO and/or **adjoint-based optimization** using **high-fidelity** simulations

Often **limited** to **single disciplines**:

- ✓ *Aerodynamics*
- ✓ *Acoustics*
- ✓ *Thermics*
- ✓ *Structural analysis*

Multi-Disciplinary analysis during **design** campaign

Iterative process from **one discipline** to the other



Limitations and **drawbacks** of the current approach

Significant **time delays** to the overall process

Difficulties to exploit **multi-disciplinary trade-off**

Overall objectives of MADELEINE

Meet short, medium and long-terms industrial objectives


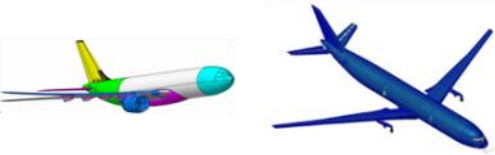

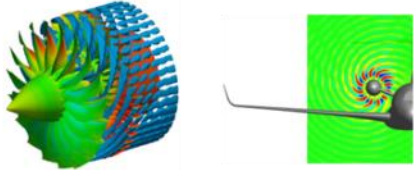

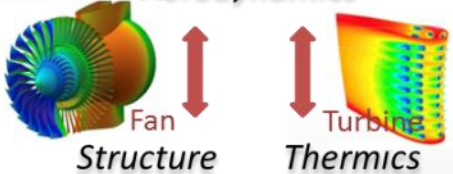
- ✓ **Competitiveness** - By *reducing development time and costs (incl. manufacturing)*
- ✓ **Environment** - By *designing more efficient configurations with better multidisciplinary compromises*

Address the industrial needs of competitive design

- ✓ Extend the scope of **MDO** to include **HiFi simulations** (*CFD, CSM, CAA, CHT*)
- ✓ Fully **exploit** the **adjoint capability** to solve design problems with **hundreds or thousands** of design parameters
- ✓ Increase the **reliability** of the **adjoint** solvers
- ✓ Extend MDO to efficiently include **manufacturing criteria**

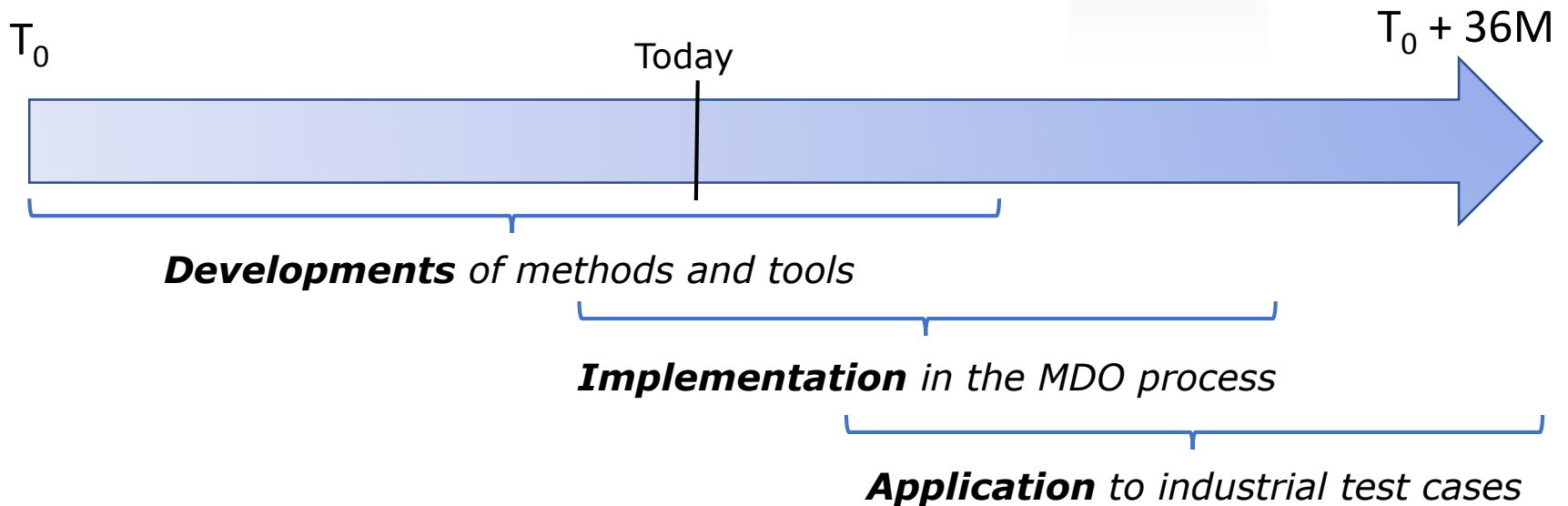
Overall objectives of MADELEINE

Demonstrate the **benefits of adjoint-based MDO**

<p>Airframe</p> <p><i>Wing/fuselage aero-structure interactions</i></p>	<p>Airframe/engine interactions</p> <p><i>Air inlet, propeller or fan blades aero-acoustics interactions</i></p>	<p>Engine</p> <p><i>Fan and high-pressure turbine with very stringent aero-structure and aero-thermal interactions</i></p>
 <p>Aerodynamics ↔ Structure</p> 	 <p>Aerodynamics ↔ Acoustics</p> 	 <p>Aerodynamics ↔ Structure ↔ Thermics</p> 

Implementation of MADELEINE

MADELEINE is organised in **3 main phases**



All **activities** are done around **three main pillars**:

Capability

Efficiency

Usability

3 main pillars of MADELEINE

Capability

- ✓ **Robustness** and **accuracy** of **multi-physics adjoint** solvers
- ✓ **Efficient exploration** of large design space
- ✓ **Manufacturability** oriented design

Efficiency

- ✓ **Fast adjoint-based MDO capability** for **large industrial test cases** on next generation **HPC** infrastructure
- ✓ Industry-compatible **development time**

Usability

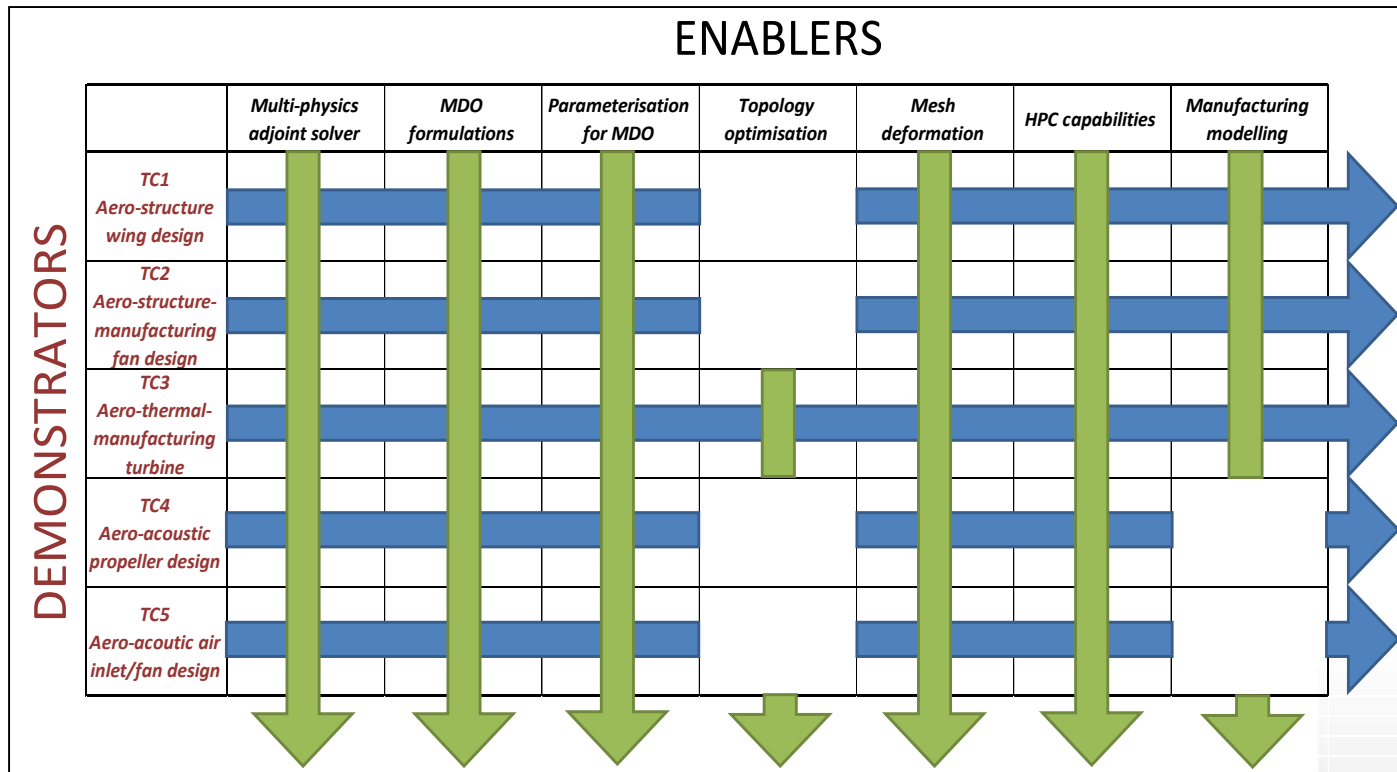
- ✓ **Physics-based parameterisations** (link with *CAD*)
- ✓ Appropriate end-user **MDO formulations**

Concept of MADELEINE



Focus on synergies between enablers and demonstrators

Enablers: methods and tools requested to apply adjoint based MDO processes

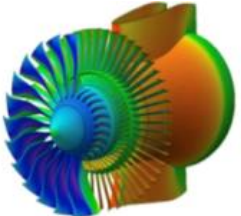
Demonstrators: test cases representative of multi-physics industrial design problems



Aero-structure aircraft wing design

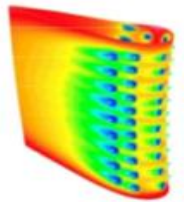
Challenge	Perform aero-structure flexible wing optimisations of modern transport aircraft in a real industrial context
Strategy	Apply of <i>aerodynamic, aero-elastic and aero-structure adjoint solvers</i> to measure the impact of multiphysics phenomena on the performance of optimized configurations
Configurations	<p>A large passenger aircraft configuration (Airbus) <i>Partners: Airbus, ONERA, DLR, IRT</i></p>  <p>A business jet configuration (Dassault) <i>Partners: Dassault, ESI, National Technical University of Athens</i></p> 

Aero-structure-manufacturing fan blade design

Challenge	Perform aero-structure-manufacturing fan blade optimisations of a Ultra-High-By-pass-Ratio modern engine
Strategy	Progressively include manufacturing aspects on the MDO process to avoid accumulation of deviations that can cause the blades to deviate from the design intent in terms of optimal efficiency
Configurations	<p>3 levels of complexity from generic configuration (NASA rotor 37) to complex industrial geometry (confidential Rolls-Royce)</p>  <p>All configurations are representative of modern aircraft engine (Low-Pressure Fan)</p> <p><i>Partners: Rolls-Royce, University of Sheffield, University of Cagliari</i></p>

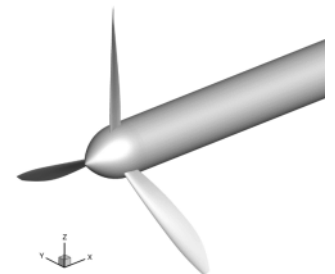
Aero-thermal-manufacturing turbine blade design

Challenge	Perform aero-thermal-manufacturing turbine blade optimizations of a Ultra-High-By-pass-Ratio modern engine
Strategy	Use topology optimization methods for the definition cooling passages Integrate of specific manufacturing process or uncertainties in the MDO loop to design configuration robust to geometry deviations
Configurations	3 levels of complexity from generic configuration (MT1) to complex industrial geometry (confidential Rolls-Royce) All configurations are representative of modern aircraft engine (High-Pressure Turbine) <i>Partners: Rolls-Royce, University of Sheffield, University of Cagliari, ESI, OPTIMAD, National Technical University of Athens</i>



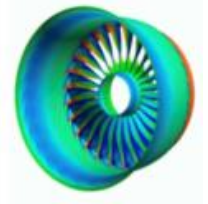
Aero-acoustic isolated propeller blade design

Challenge	Perform aero-acoustic propeller blade optimisations of modern turbo-propulsor engine
Strategy	Use vertex morphing approach to open the design space Apply steady and unsteady aero-acoustic adjoint solvers to minimise the acoustic noise while considering strong aerodynamic constraints (in terms of performance)
Configuration	Generic design complying with the requirements of an electrical or hybrid CTOL/VTOL concept using light propellers (ONERA) <i>Partners: ONERA, NLR, Technical University Of Munich</i>



Aero-acoustic air inlet and fan blade design


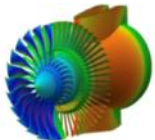
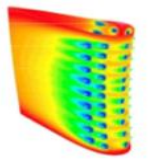
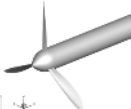
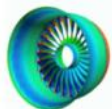
Challenge	Perform simultaneously aero-acoustic air inlet and fan blade optimisations of a Ultra-High-By-pass-Ratio modern engine
Strategy	Optimise the air inlet (including acoustic liners) and of the fan blade performed in parallel with a specific coupling interface Apply steady and unsteady aero-acoustic adjoint solvers to improve both aerodynamic and acoustic performance
Configuration	Generic air intake adapted to the VITAL fan blade geometry <i>Partners: Rolls-Royce, University of Southampton, National Technical University of Athens</i>



Overview of the results achieved so far

Adjoint solvers	Robustness and accuracy of the adjoint solvers First comparison of linear solvers dedicated to adjoint solver
MDO formulations	Development of scalable models representative of industrial optimisation problem that will be used to benchmark MDO formulations
UQ and Robust Design	Integration of gradients in Non-Intrusive Polynomial Chaos methods and first validation on simplified test-cases
Parameterisation	Adaptation of topology optimisation methods for HP Turbine application Benchmark of parameterisation methods for fan blade optimisation Integration of geometric constraints in the Vertex Morphing approach
Mesh deformation	Benchmark of mesh deformation techniques on generic test-cases
Time-efficiency of MDO process	Evaluation of different strategies to increase the time-efficiency of MDO process (by reducing the number of iterations or by improving the data transfer between the different solvers/tools used in the MDO process)

Overview of the results achieved so far

<p>All test cases</p>		<p>Definition of MDO problems with a step by step approach (Monodisciplinary → Multidisciplinary)</p> <p>Setup of common MDO processes or modules between partners</p>
<p>Aero-structure aircraft wing design</p>		<p>Benchmark of CFD codes on wing/fuselage configurations</p> <p>First optimisations using rigid aerodynamic adjoint solvers</p>
<p>Aero-structure-manufacturing fan blade design</p>		<p>Aerodynamic adjoint-based optimisations with different parameterisations and optimisations algorithms</p>
<p>Aero-thermal-manufacturing turbine blade design</p>		<p>Aerodynamic adjoint-based optimisations of the turbine tip with topology optimisation to create original shapes</p> <p>Optimisations (gradient-free and gradient-based) of the casting (manufacturing) process of turbine blade</p>
<p>Aero-acoustic isolated propeller blade design</p>		<p>Performance assessment of the baseline configuration (benchmark)</p>
<p>Aero-acoustic air inlet and fan blade design</p>		<p>Rotor performance prediction and rotor-alone tones analysis</p> <p>Development of a specific BC in CFD for acoustic liners</p>

Meet with us

Next Minisymposium at the 14th World Congress in Computational Mechanics and ECCOMAS Congress 2020

Paris, 19-24 July 2020

ADJOINT METHODS FOR MULTI-PHYSICS, INCLUDING APPLICATIONS

Deadline for abstracts: December 15, 2019

And stay tuned!

Website: <https://www.madeleine-project.eu/>



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