



Future needs for experimental verification. The next 20 years. HELICOPTERS

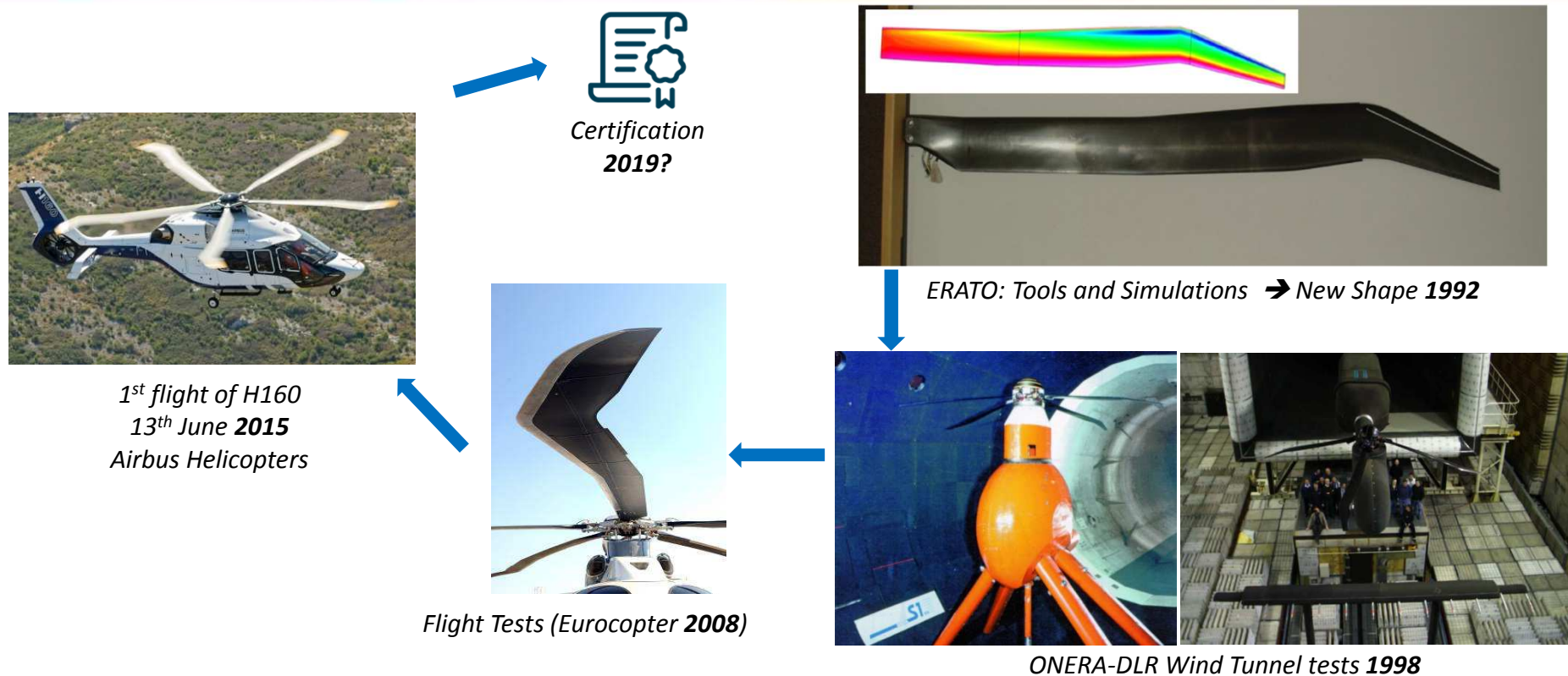
14 March 2018
DNW-LLF Marknesse

Ph. Beaumier
ONERA, Rotorcraft Programme Director



r e t u r n o n i n n o v a t i o n

BlueEdge: the H160 example at a glance



▪ Facts & lessons learnt:

- A long story: 25+ years!
- Wind-Tunnel tests of the main rotor in large facilities (S1MA, DNW-LLF)
- No WT tests of the fixed components, nor of the complete HC (but: industrial tests of fuselage)
- Flight tests were necessary to identify and solve problems: vibrations, stability

Extract from ONERA-DLR mid-term program

- A pre-requisite for validated codes and for progress in modeling is the **access** of ONERA and DLR **to test facilities ranging from lab tests to wind tunnel tests in large scale tunnels** like DNW LLF and S1MA to highly instrumented flight test aircraft. But this type of validation is now very **expensive** and not affordable for research studies any more.
- For flight mechanics studies, **flight simulators** are very useful tools.
- In addition both Research Centers operate **UAS** (RESSAC or ARTIS) to develop and demonstrate autonomous flight systems or functionalities. This part of activity is constantly growing year by year.

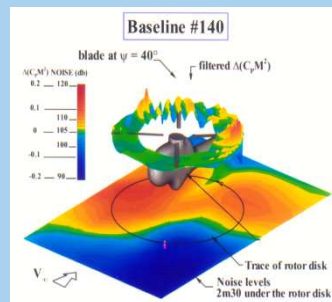


Objective of the presentation

- Focus on **Helicopter** WT testing in research & pre-industrial facilities
 - Aerodynamics and related disciplines: dynamics, acoustics, aerothermics
- I will NOT talk about testing through simulators
- Try to address the following questions:
 - Will more research tests allow industrial programs to go faster?
 - Contrary to fixed wings, design is frozen AFTER the flight tests on rotorcraft: will this change thanks to WT testing?
 - Why less tests on rotorcraft than on fixed wings industrial programs?
 - How will / should research facilities evolve within the next 20 years?
 - Can digitalization kill WT testing?

Wind-Tunnel testing: what for?

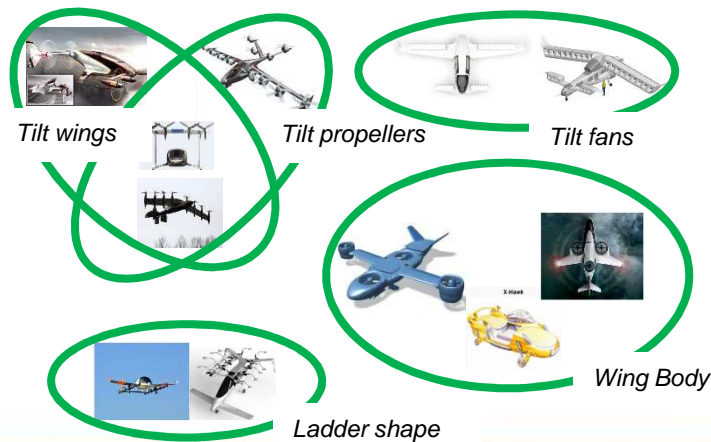
- Understand the physics
 - Physics is universal but some aspects are more pregnant in Helicopters:
 - Unsteadiness (rotating parts) → airloads
 - Separation → performance, stability
 - Vortical structures → performance, vibrations, noise



- Turbulence modeling remains a major issue and will still be in 20 years
 - DNS of a transport aircraft may be achievable in 2045 ($N_{xyz} > 10^{16}$, Spalart et al)

Wind-Tunnel testing: what for?

- Support the design
 - Conventional Helicopters
 - Rotorcraft with increased speed: tiltrotor, compound
 - On-Demand Mobility: multi-rotors
- validation of new concept/technologies for proof-of-concept and risk mitigation



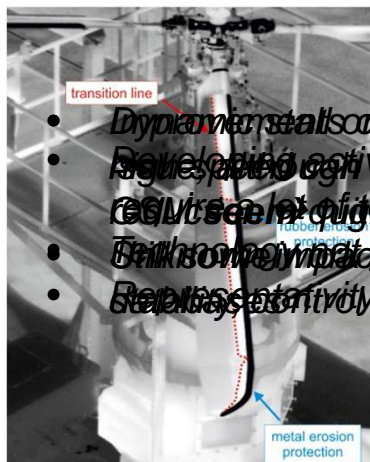
My vision of important topics requiring testing

- Main rotor
 - Laminar-Turbulent Transition in forward flight
 - Main rotor at high advance ratio
 - Dynamic stall?
 - Active rotors
- Multi-Rotor interactions
- Complete rotorcraft:
 - **Dynamics**
 - Drag reduction
 - Engine integration
- New concepts of VTOL vehicles (UAV and ODM)

My vision of important topics requiring testing (1)

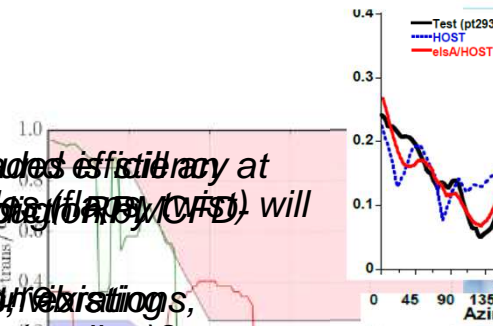
▪ Main rotor

- Laminar-Turbulent Transition **in forward flight** (< 5 years)
- Main rotor at high advance ratio (< 10 years)
- Dynamic stall?
- Active rotors (< 15 years)

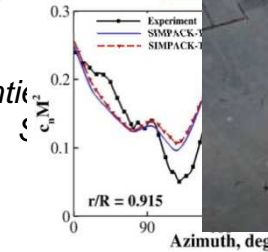


Databases in hover exist
(even on full-scale blades)

- Dynamic seals of rotating blades efficiency at
- Developing active rotor blades (flaps, VRS), will
- require more accurate!
- Full-scale impact on full-scale vibrations,
- Representativity of WT tests (scaling)?



b) Normal at 91.5



Large uncertainty



My vision of important topics requiring testing (2)

- Multi-Rotor interactions (< 5 years)
 - Performance
 - **Acoustics**
 - Vibrations



My vision of important topics requiring testing (3)

- Complete rotorcraft:

- **Dynamics: could be the top priority for the next 5 to 10 years**
 - Vibrations on the blades: OK
 - Vibration transmission to fuselage through pitch-links ...: no data
 - Vibrations induced by the hub vortices on tail surfaces + fuselage structural response (tail-shake): no data
- Drag reduction: test of technologies to reduce parasite drag (compound)
- Engine integration: no detailed data, a lot to be gained for the manufacturers
- e-VTOLs: certainly an opportunity for wind-tunnel testing (small scale, reduced costs)

Necessary evolutions of testing

- Advanced metrology:

- Model (elastic) deformation: combination of advanced optical techniques and traditional ones based on strain gauges should bring more confidence in measurements
- Smarter use of instrumentation: Kullites for pressure & transition assessment
- 3D & TR-PIV + BOS3D: application to a model rotor
- PSP on rotating blades or for unsteady phenomena (separation)
- Non intrusive techniques for transition: IR thermography

- Increased accuracy?

- As good as for fixed wings: maybe not possible because of rotorcraft specificities
- But: systematic accuracy / uncertainty assessment

- **Data assimilation** = smart combination of numerical predictions and experimental measurements (a brick to certification?)

- A test campaign should be specified in such a way that its combination with numerical predictions will:
 - Allow reducing the test matrix, the instrumentation
 - And simultaneously increase the value of the resulting data

Conclusion: some personal answers to questions raised in the introduction

- Why less tests on rotorcraft programmes than on fixed wings industrial programmes?
Complexity (unsteadiness) → costs
Scale-1 WT testing not accessible in Europe
- Will digitalization kill WT testing?
No! Data assimilation must become more mature
- Contrary to fixed wings, design is frozen AFTER the flight tests on rotorcraft: will this change thanks to WT testing?
It could, if we master Dynamics...
- Will more research tests allow industrial programs to go faster?
It could, if we master Dynamics...
- How will / should research facilities evolve within the next 20 years?
Advanced measurement techniques in (pre)-industrial tests