

Jet-surface interaction noise using CFD mean flow within a Rapid-Distortion Theory approach

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In this paper, the leading- and trailing-edge effects of an embedded surface on the noise spectrum of a high-aspect ratio (8:1) jet exhaust operating at Ma_j of 0.98, (referred to as SP 7 and with an acoustic Ma_a of 0.9) are investigated.

From the breakdown of the jet exhaust gases into turbulence, three main noise components are generally observed: i) broadband jet noise, ii) scrubbing noise at the surface and iii) trailing/leading edge interaction noise. The main focus of this study is item (iii), where the effects of both the trailing- and leading-edge are examined.

The model is based on a recent development in Rapid-distortion theory of turbulence¹ in which mean flow inputs are obtained from a steady Reynolds-Averaged Navier Stokes Simulations (RANS) calculation using the commercially available Fluent software. This model is compared to the hybrid noise prediction obtained using an in-house, hybrid Large Eddy Simulations (LES)- Non-Linear Euler (NLE) code² that is able to calculate the near field turbulence and project it to the far field by solving the full Non-Linear Euler equations with source by employing an interpolation and penalization technique.

The Rapid-distortion theory shows very promising results in predicting the noise spectrum of a sheared flow interacting with the embedded surface. Results are presented and compared against the hybrid LES-NLE code.

REFERENCES

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