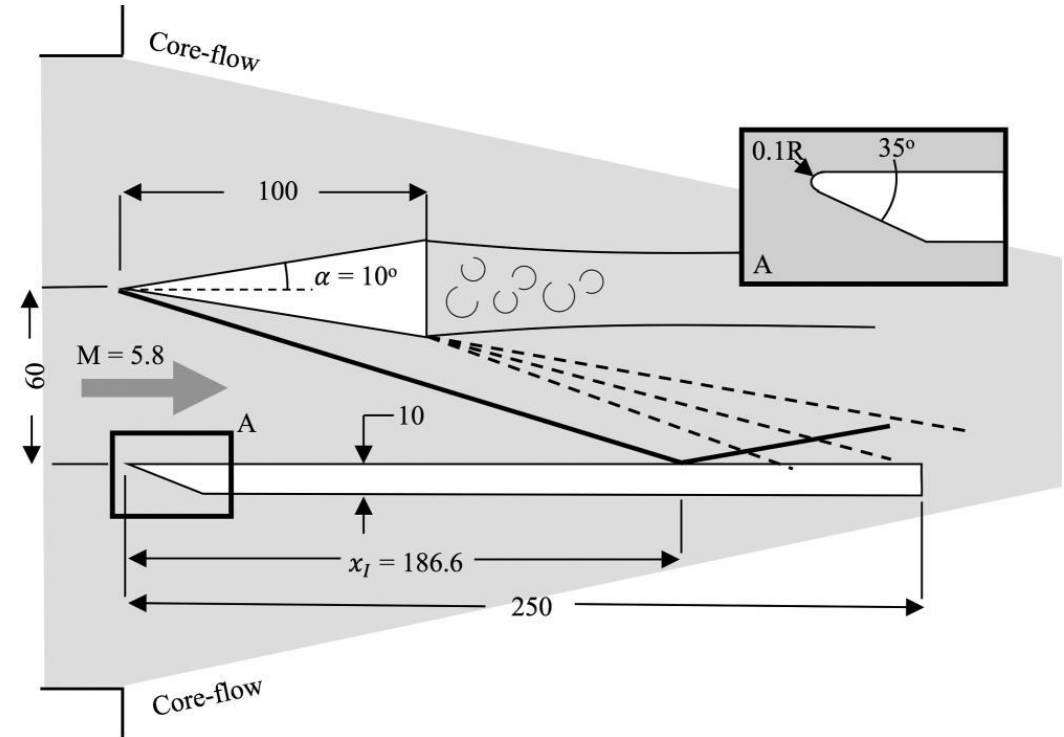


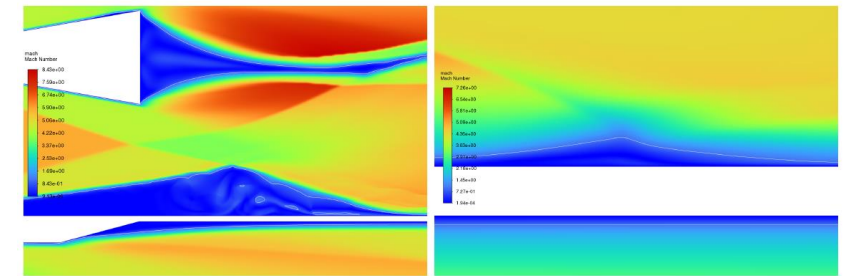
Validation case

- Considering earlier experiment
 - Currao, GMD, et al. "Hypersonic fluid–structure interaction on a cantilevered plate with shock impingement." AIAA Journal 57.11 (2019): 4819-4834.
 - Shorter plate, larger wedge angle, wedge farther from plate
- Looking to verify appropriate set up
 - Surface pressures available for validation
 - Explore meshing strategies
 - Vary turbulence model



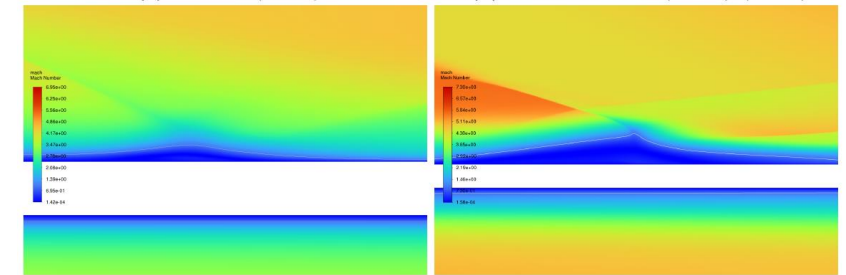
Validation case

- Setup
 - All wall boundary layers resolved
 - 2nd order upwind convective fluxes
 - 2nd order central diffusive fluxes
- Various turbulence models
 - Laminar, SA, RKE, SST, Transition k-kl- ω , Transition SST, RSM-BSL, SAS
 - Laminar unphysical \rightarrow leading edge shock interference
 - SA, RKE failed to adequately capture separation & reattachment shocks
 - Others perform similarly \rightarrow clear resolution of separation shock and expansion waves from rebounding shock



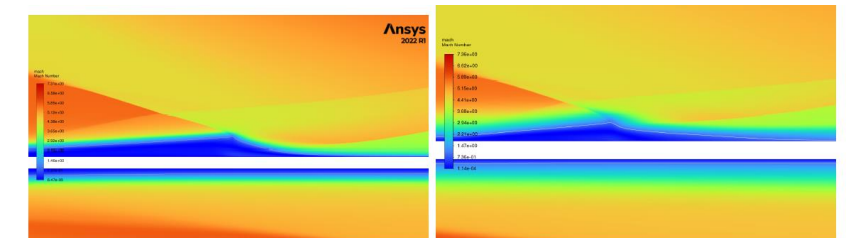
(a) Laminar (ID:43)

(b) Spalart-Allmaras (1 eqn.) (ID:45)



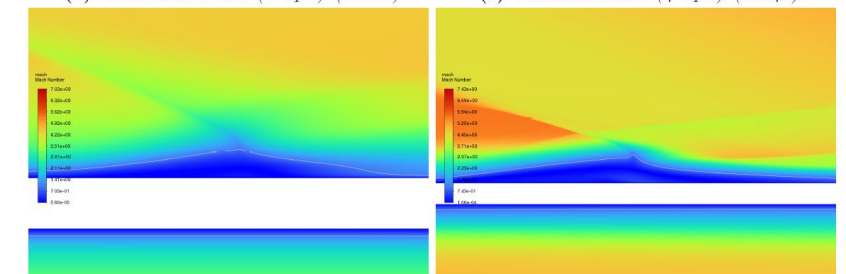
(c) Realisable $k-\epsilon$ (2 eqn.) (ID:49)

(d) $k-\omega$ (2 eqn.) (ID:40)



(e) Transition $k-kl-\omega$ (3 eqn.) (ID:50)

(f) Transition SST (4 eqn.) (ID:47)

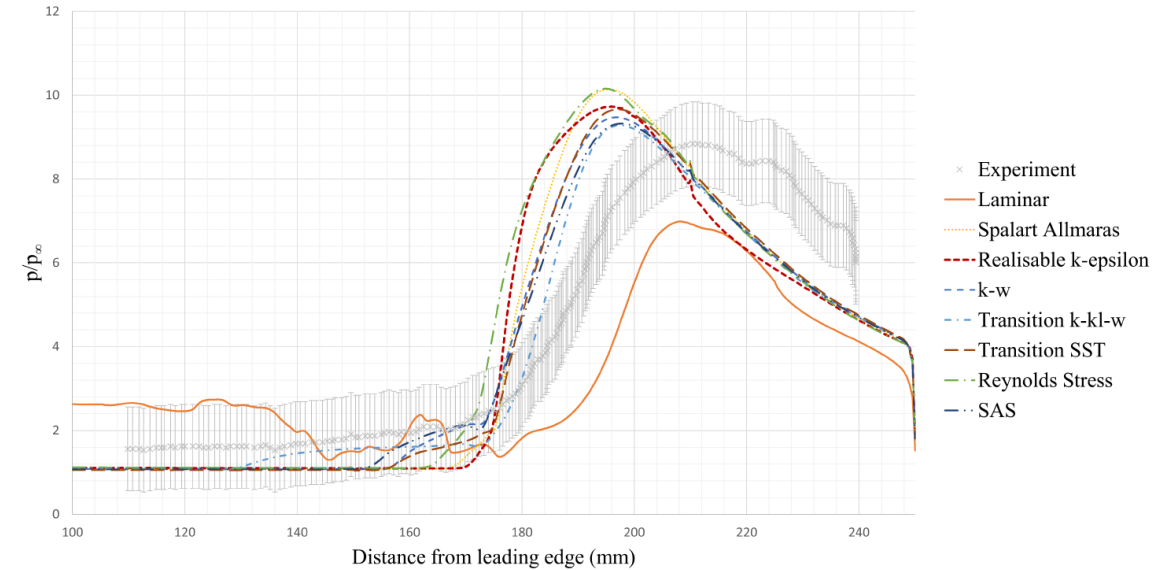


(g) Reynolds Stress (5 eqn.) (ID:44)

(h) Scale-Adaptive Simulation (ID:46)

Validation case

- Transition k-kl- ω results are interesting
 - Peak pressures upstream of exp \rightarrow requires work
 - Other models share the same small ledge in place of the separation plateau
 - Transition k-kl- ω produces clearly defined separation plateau + upstream separation point
 - Separation point closely aligns with exp
 - Applicability of transition models in high-speed flows?



ID	Model	X_S (mm)
45	Spalart-Allmaras (1 eqn.)	169.399
49	Realisable k- ϵ (2 eqn.)	171.669
40	k- ω (2 eqn.)	158.580
50	Transition k-kl- ω (3 eqn.)	127.768
47	Transition SST (4 eqn.)	163.713
44	Reynolds Stress (5 eqn.)	165.419
46	Scale-Adaptive Simulation	154.908
-	Experimental Results	120-130

HyMax Case

- Incorrect geometry
 - Deflection angle too high (original geometry)
 - Shock impingement too far forward
- Qualitative results
 - Unphysical reflection at lower boundary → does not interfere with plate
 - SWBLI features generally well-captured
 - New meshes for correct geometry generated and running.

