## Investigation of mathematical models for estimating the scattering characteristics of hollow structures

T. V. Avetisyan<sup>1</sup>, Ya. E. Lvovich<sup>2</sup>, A. P. Preobrazhenskiy<sup>1</sup> and Yu. P. Preobrazhenskiy<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Voronezh Institute of High Technologies 73a Lenina st., Voronezh, 394043, Russia

<sup>2</sup> Voronezh State Technical University 14 Moscow district, Voronezh, 394026, Russia

Received 10.01.2023; revised 22.01.2023; accepted 2.02.2023

Today, one of the important and urgent tasks of the aerodynamics science is the study and optimization of aerodynamic characteristics of optimized profile shapes in a gas flow. This problem arises in the design of aircraft and various vessels and is associated with a rational choice of profile shape for a large number of different characteristics and, in particular, in terms of aerodynamic drag.

In this paper, consider methods for optimizing an axisymmetric aerodynamic profile in a stationary laminar inviscid gas flow at different angles of attack. The proposed method of solving such a problem of optimization and numerical study of aerodynamic characteristics of the described body in the flow is relevant due to the complexity of its solution, for example, by traditional methods based on the Navier-Stokes system of differential equations. Experimental methods are based on expensive and time-consuming tools that do not guarantee finding the optimum. Such a computing tool as Ansys Fluent is well suited for solving such problems of hydroaerodynamics and allows not only to speed up and reduce the cost of the computational experiment, but also to increase the efficiency of its implementation.

The article describes the process of finding the optimum, which reduces to minimizing the drag force of the previously described axisymmetric profile. A description is also given of the wing profile geometry parameterization and its analysis through the proposed software package. The result of the numerical study is the obtained description of the aerodynamic characteristics

of the optimized profile shape for various gas flow rates.

*Keywords*: Numerical simulation, computational experiment, aeronautical engineering, Ansys Fluent software system, airfoil, optimization process, drag minimization.

DOI: 10.51368/1996-0948-2023-2-10-14

## REFERENCES

1. Bochkarev A. V. and Dolgov A. N., Zarubezhnaya radioelectronika, № 2 (1989) [in Russian].

2. Steinberg B. D., Carlson D. L. and Vu Sen Li, TIIER, № 5, 35–42 (1989) [in Russian].

3. Preobrazhensky A. P., Modelirovanie i algoritmizatsiya analiza difraktsionnykh struktur v SAPR radiolokatsionnykh antenn, Voronezh, Scientific book, 2007 [in Russian].

4. Kobak V. O., Radiolocation reflectors, Moscow, Soviet Radio, 1972 [in Russian].

5. Preobrazhenskiy A. P., Telecommunications and Radio Engineering 66 (17), 1543–1548 (2007).

6. Razevig V. D., Potapov Yu. V. and Kurushin A. A., Microwave Device Design with Microwave Office, Moscow, Solon-Press, 2003 [in Russian].

7. Bankov S. E., Kurushin A. A. and Razevig V. D., Analysis and optimization of the three-dimensional microwave structures by means of HFSS, Moscow, Solon-Press, 2005 [in Russian].

8. Kurushin A., Mukhkeria I. and Podkovyrin S., Electronics: Science, technology, business, № 7(157), 98–103 (2016) [in Russian].

9. Ling H., IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagat. AP-38 (9), 1413–1420 (1990) [in Russian].

10. Ling H., IEEE Trans. Antennas Propagat. AP-37 (5), 648-654 (1989) [in Russian].

11. Galishnikova T. N. and Ilyinsky A. S., Numerical methods in diffraction problems, Moscow State University, 1987.

12. Zakharov E. V. and Pimenov Yu. V., Numerical methods for solving problems of diffraction, Moscow, Radio and Communications, 1986 [in Russian].

13. Ufimtsev P. Ya. Method of boundary waves in physical theory of diffraction, Moscow, Soviet Radio, 1962 [in Russian].

14. Preobrazhenskiy A. P., Telecommunications and Radio Engineering 63 (3), 269–274 (2005).