



CFD-Related Perspective in Industry

3rd AIAA Workshop on Multifidelity Methods for Design and Uncertainty

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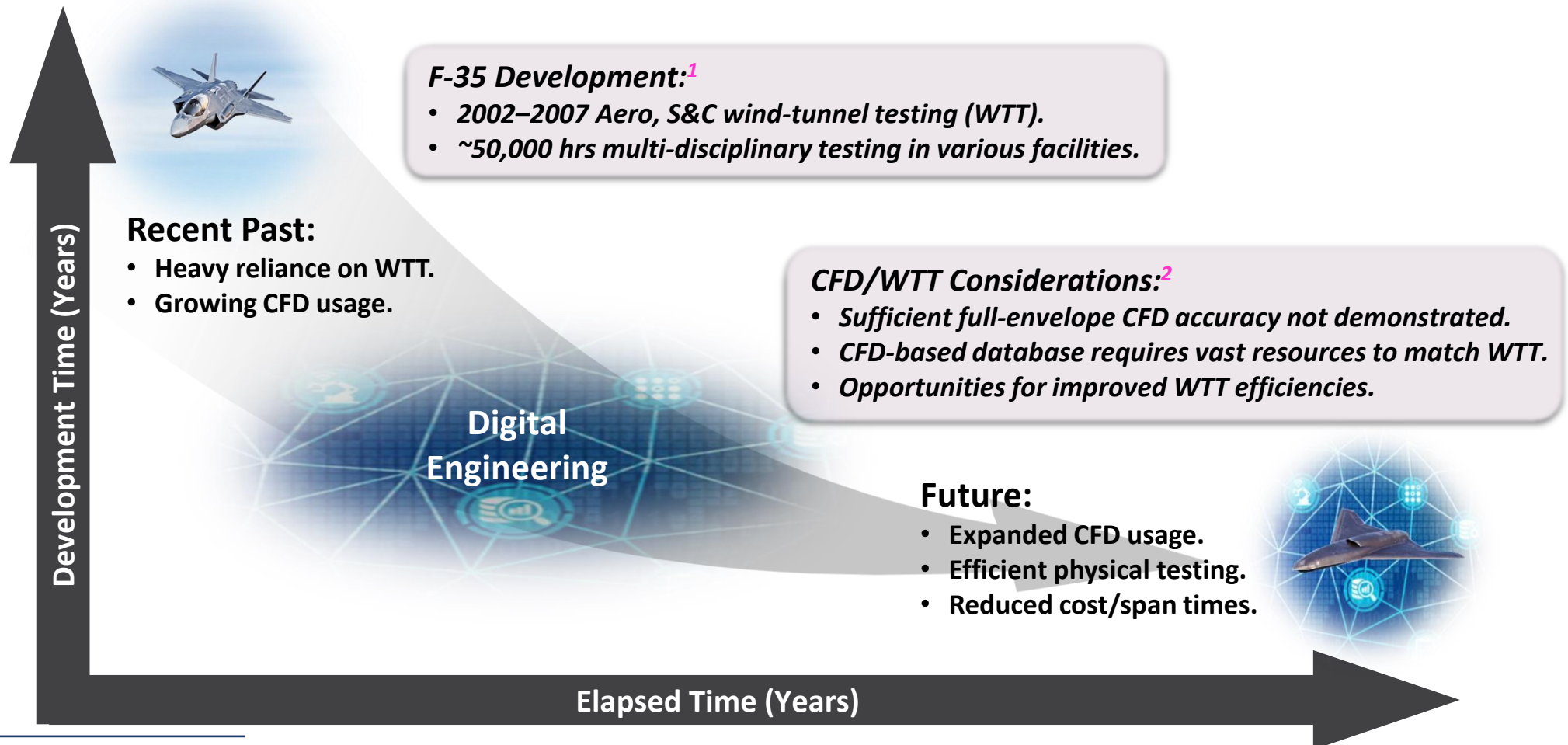
Agenda

- The Motivating Challenge
- CFD in Today's Design Cycle
- Multi-Fidelity Modeling Paradigms
- Some Industry Needs/Opportunities
- Some Future Trends



The Motivating Challenge

The Motivating Challenge



¹ Parsons et al. (2018) ([here](#)); ² Smith & McWaters (2022) ([here](#)).

Digital engineering aims to compress schedule/reduced cost; must balance with CFD/WTT realities.

CFD in Today's Design Cycle

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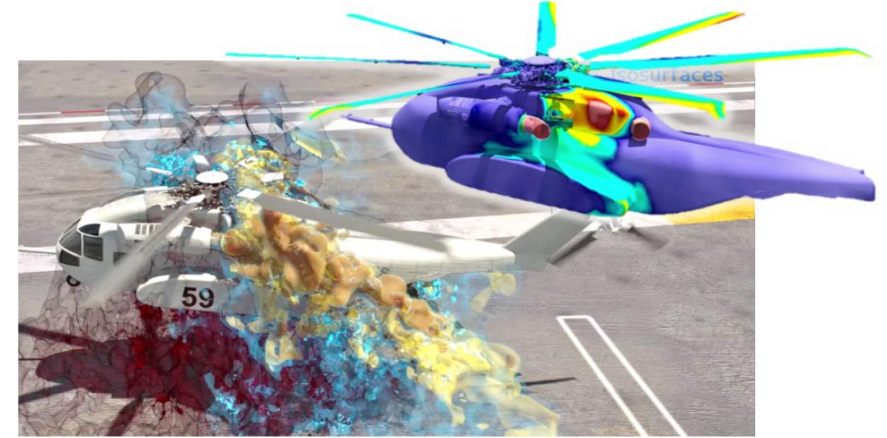
CH-53K King Stallion:

- **Background:** 2018-19 Initial Operational Testing revealed Engine Exhaust-Gas Reingestion (EGR).^{1,2}
- **Response:** Joint Navy (NAVAIR), Sikorsky, and Army (DEVCOM AvMC) "Tiger Team" formed.
- **Goal:** Use CFD to identify and mitigate EGR quickly.
- **Approach:** 135+ configurations RANS → 15+ in DES/LES.
- **Outcome:** 2020 flight tests showed EGR mitigation.³

Lockheed Martin Vectis®:

- Digital Engineering for next-gen aircraft development.
- Drives affordability and speed.

CH-53K High-Fidelity Simulation³



Lockheed Martin Vectis®⁴



¹ Neerarambam *et al.* (2021) ([here](#)); ² Duque *et al.* (2023) ([here](#)); ³ NAVAIR News (2019) ([here](#)); ⁴ Lockheed Martin (2025) ([here](#)).

Potential of multi-fidelity CFD to impact key design changes more quickly than fly-fix-fly paradigm.

Key Considerations

Computational Resources:

- Design and databasing typically demand many data points.
- Scale-resolved CFD can take week(s)+, produces enormous amount of data.

Workflow Productionization:

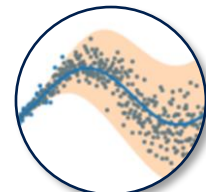
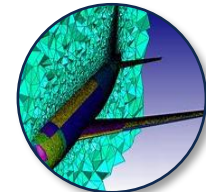
- Pre-processing, simulation data management, visualization.
- Access/interpretation by non-CFD specialists.

Toolset Diversity:

- Several different codes often used (RANS, DES, LES).
- Tools may vary across sub-discipline (e.g., external aerodynamics, inlet modeling).

Confidence Levels:

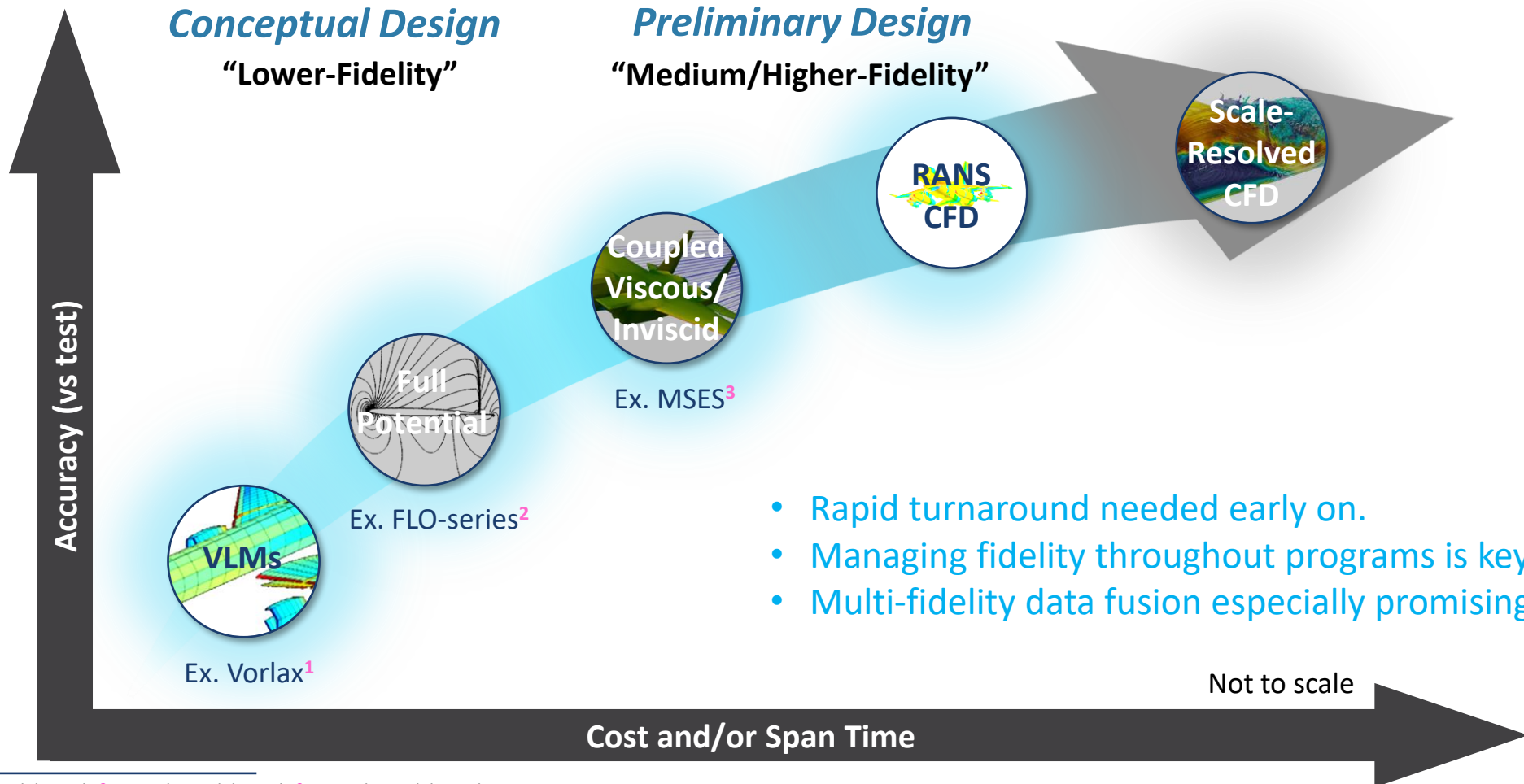
- Becoming increasingly important as a digital-first approach is embraced.



Recent successes have exposed considerations that would enable more widespread use.

Multi-Fidelity Modeling Paradigms

The Multi-Fidelity Modeling Landscape



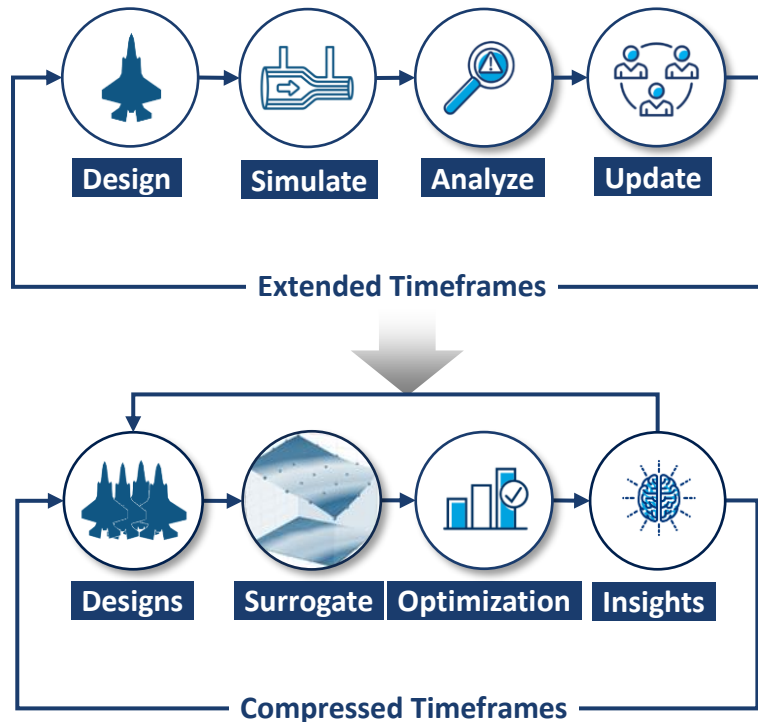
¹ Miranda *et al.* (1977) ([here](#)); ² Holst (2000) ([here](#)); ³ Drela (1990) ([here](#)).

Fluid dynamics offers a range of fidelity levels, making it ideal for multi-fidelity strategies.

Paradigm #1: Design Cycle Acceleration

Overview:

- Surrogates embedded in design loops; from serial¹ to parametric studies with real-world constraints.



Legacy:

- Highly serialized, human capital-intensive workflows.
- Design configuration updates incremental, in isolated steps.
- Data handoffs to adjacent disciplines.

Today:

- Multi-fidelity surrogate models embedded in design workflows.
- Uncertainty-aware, with real-world constraints.
- Combined within a multi-disciplinary optimization framework.

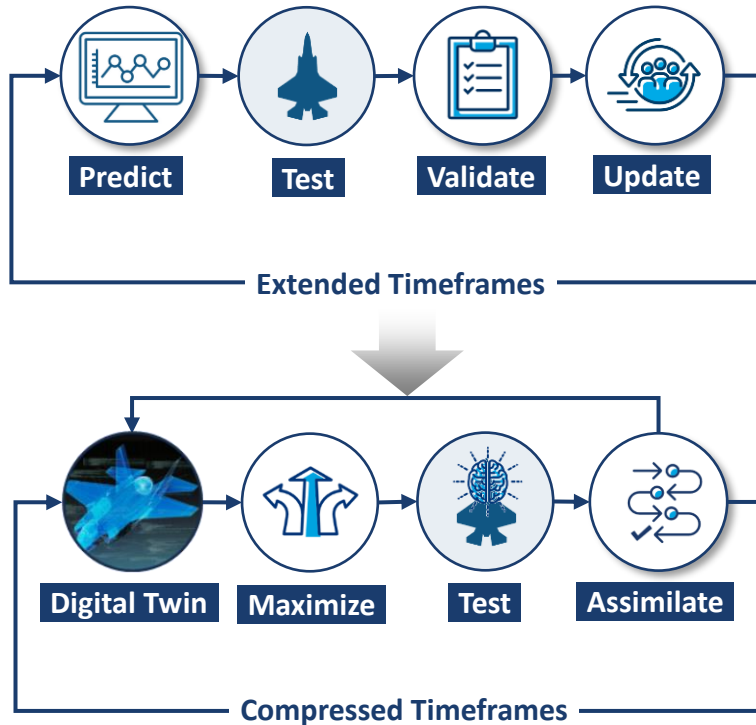
¹Wooden & Azevedo (2006) ([here](#)).

Accelerated design cycles via multi-fidelity, multi-physics surrogate model frameworks.

Paradigm #2: Test & Evaluation

Overview:

- Decouple test duration from system complexity via multi-physics models + AI enablers.¹



Legacy:

- Heuristically-driven high-fidelity model validation.
- Incremental, often years long test campaigns.
- Time-frame typically grows with system complexity.

Today:

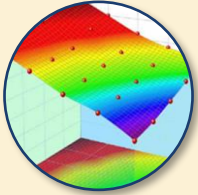
- Multi-physics, data assimilating models (digital twins).
- Models inferred to help guide the test campaign.
- Assimilate test data back into the physics model.

¹ Examples include DARPA CyPhER Forge ([here](#)).

Accelerated test of physical systems via digital twins and AI enablers.

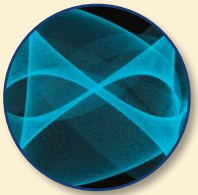
Some Industry Needs/Opportunities

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Computation/Data:

- Large number of runs typically required for training; and off-design accuracy can be poor.
- Adaptive sampling and inductive biases (physics-constraints) to improve performance.



Architecture/Maturity:

- Rapidly-evolving methods (GNNs, FNOs, transformer); performance not always clear.
- More systematic approach(es) to select models based on characteristics/requirements.



Tool Shift:

- Workflows often demand expertise; need for capabilities non-specialists can operate.
- End-to-end platforms promising that automate data exchange, unify tools, scale workflows.



Cultural:

- Challenges moving from deterministic to probabilistic thinking; variability valuable.
- Risk-informed decision-making that embraces uncertainty and the discomfort it brings.

Some Future Trends

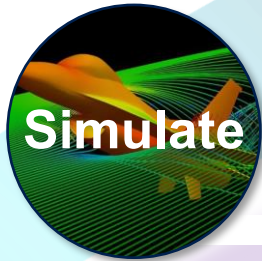
Some Future Trends

Traditional workflow:
Serial, human-intensive and defined by distinct steps.



CAD

Pre-processing



Simulate

Post-processing

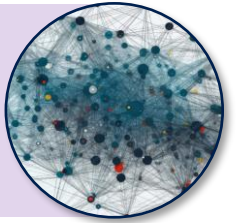


Analyze
Optimize



Foundation-Scale Models:¹

- Large-parameter surrogates trained on massive datasets.
- Diverse sampled geometries and conditions.



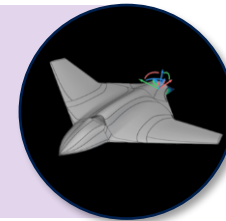
Agentic AI for Engineering Workflows:

- Integrated APIs orchestrating cleanup, meshing, runs.
- Auto case-management, visualization, and result archiving.



Computational Design Advancements:

- “Unbreakable” parametric models with high-dimensionality.
- Manufacturing constraints, requirements, and analyses built-in.



New workflow:
Interconnected, AI-driven enablers accelerating workflow.

¹ Ashton et al. (2025) ([here](#)).

Multi-fidelity methods integrated with AI-driven enablers offer exciting opportunities.

Questions?