Centre Tecnològic de Transferència de Calor
UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA

JOHANNES KEPLER
UNIVERSITY LINZ

On a proper tensor-diffusivity model for large-eddy simulations of buoyancy driven flows

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[3]Keldysh Institute of Applied Mathematics of RAS, Russia

DLES12
ERCOFTAC WORKSHOP DIRECT AND LARGE EDDY SIMULATION 12
MADRID June 5-7 2019

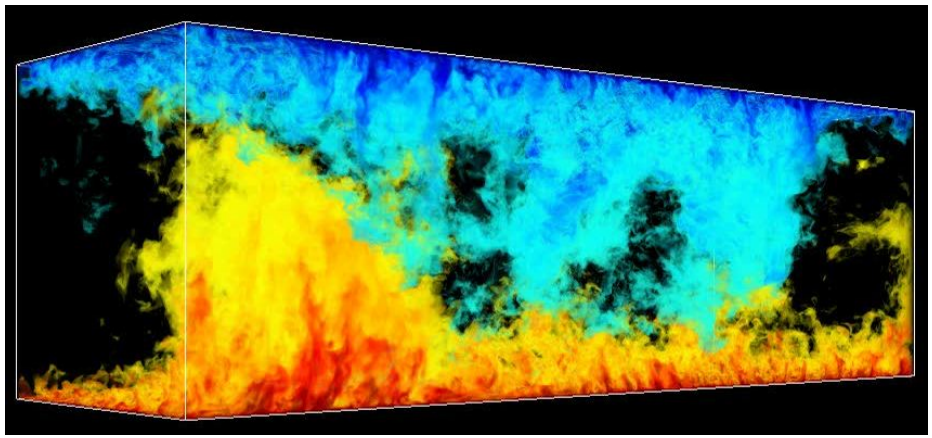
Contents

1. Motivation & background
2. Modeling the subgrid heat flux
3. Building proper models
4. Results
5. Conclusions

Motivation

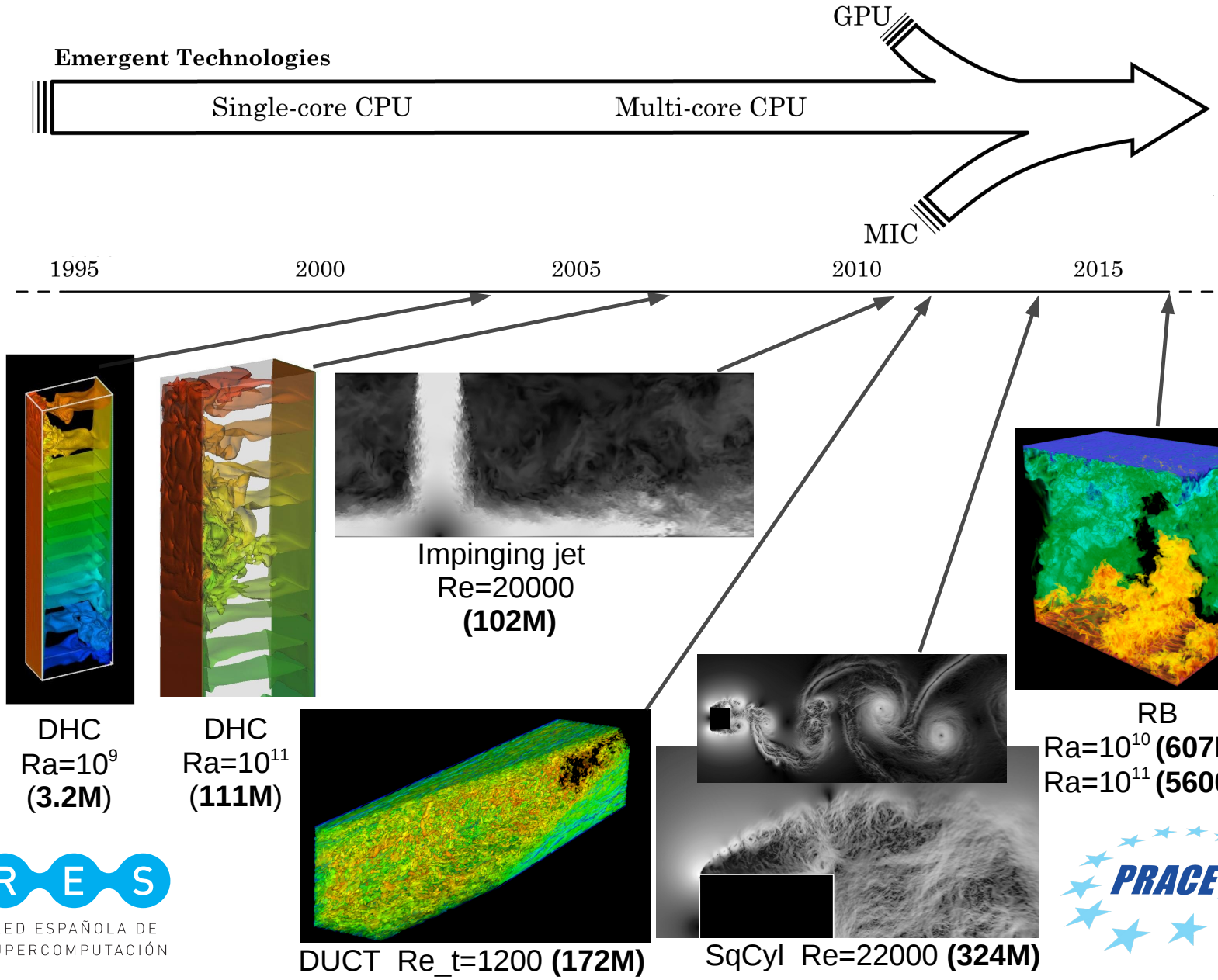
Research question:

- Can we find a nonlinear SGS heat flux model with **good physical** and **numerical properties**, such that we can obtain satisfactory predictions for a turbulent Rayleigh-Bénard convection?



DNS of an air-filled Rayleigh-Bénard convection at $Ra = 10^{10}$

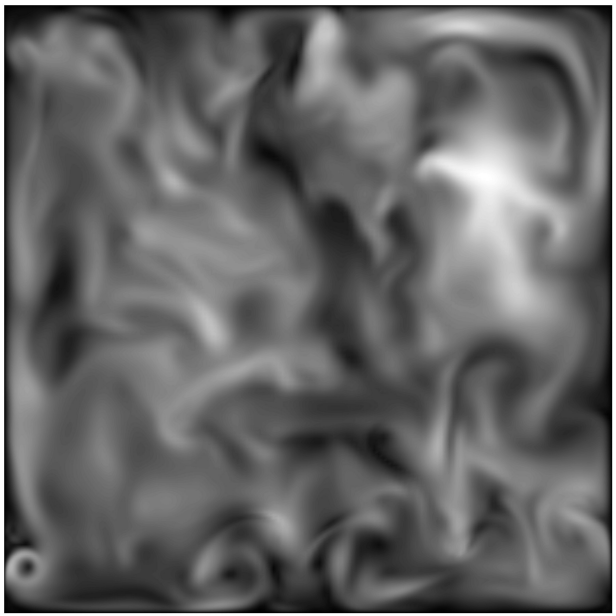
[1] F.Dabbagh, F.X.Trias, A.Gorobets, A.Oliva. *On the evolution of flow topology in turbulent Rayleigh-Bénard convection*, **Physics of Fluids**, 28:115105, 2016.


Emergent Technologies
Single-core CPU
Multi-core CPU
GPU
MIC
1995
2000
2005
2010
2015
DHC
Ra=10^9
(3.2M)
DHC
Ra=10^11
(111M)
Impinging jet
Re=20000
(102M)
RB
Ra=10^10 (607M)
Ra=10^11 (5600M)
DUCT Re_t=1200 (172M)
SqCyl Re=22000 (324M)
RED ESPAÑOLA DE SUPERCOMPUTACIÓN
PRACE

Motivation

Air-filled RB: $Pr = 0.7$

$Ra = 10^8$

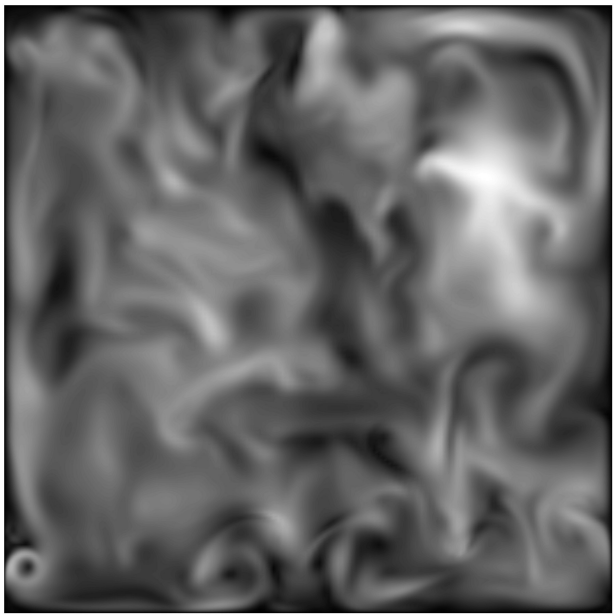
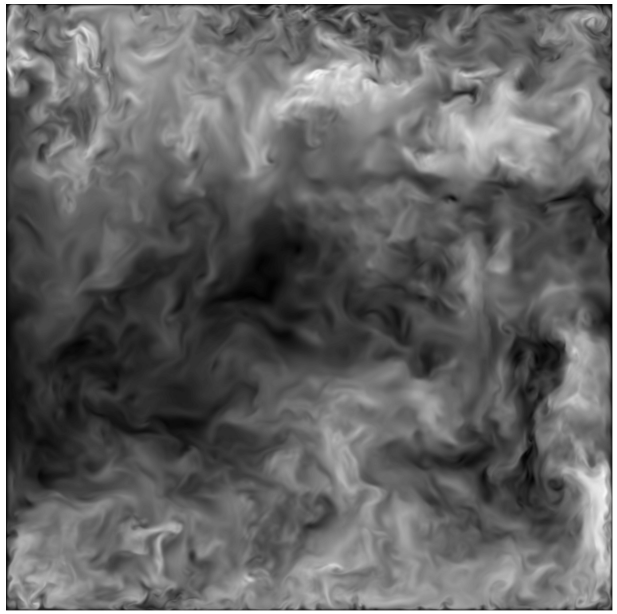


[2]F.Dabbagh, F.X.Trias, A.Gorobets, A.Oliva. *Flow topology dynamics in a 3D phase space for turbulent Rayleigh-Bénard convection*, **J.Fluid Mechanics**, (submitted).

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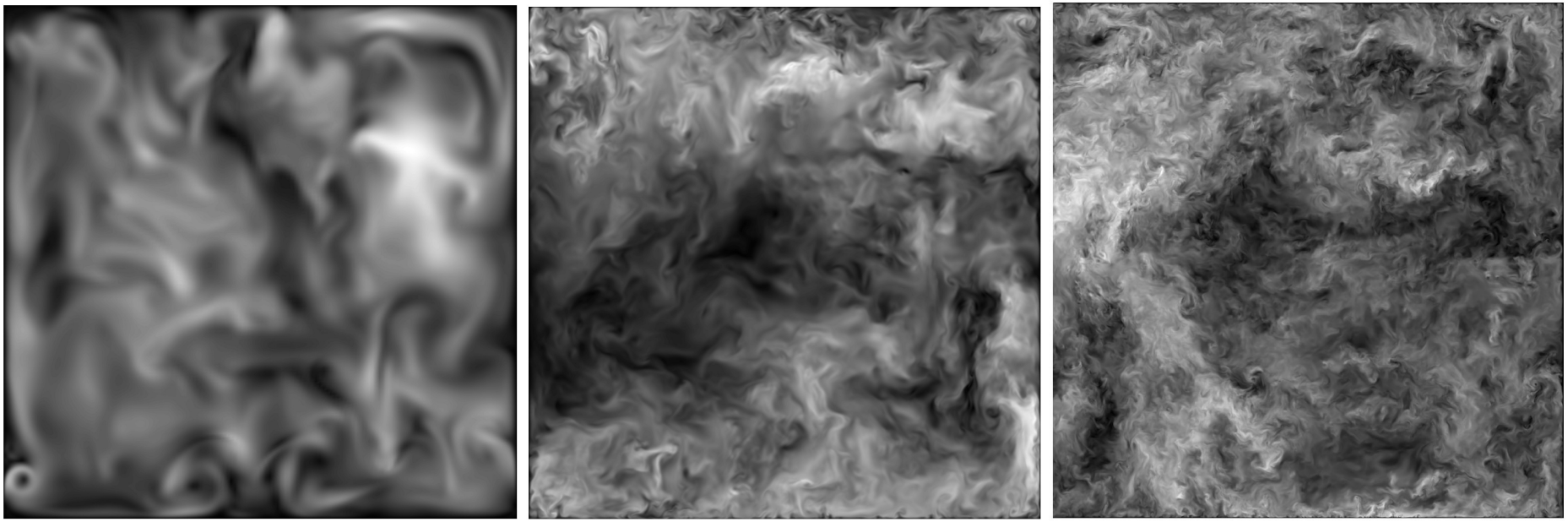



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Motivation

Air-filled RB: $Pr = 0.7$

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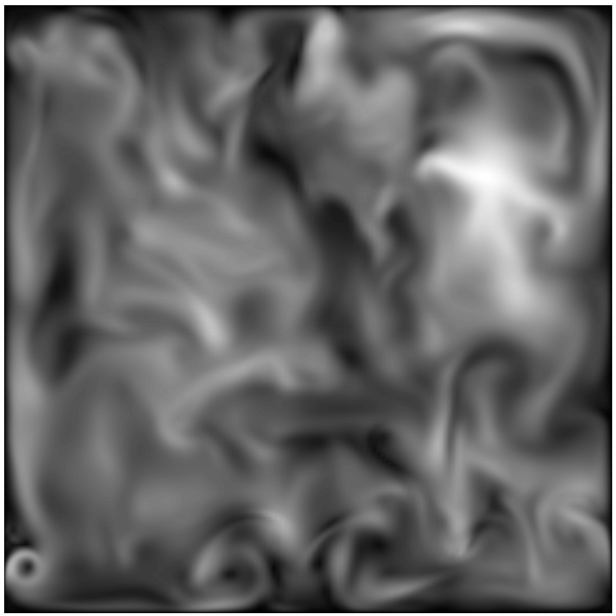
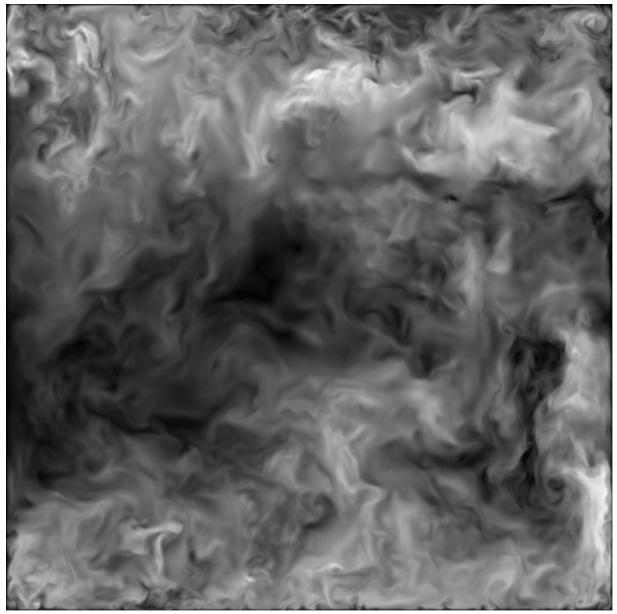
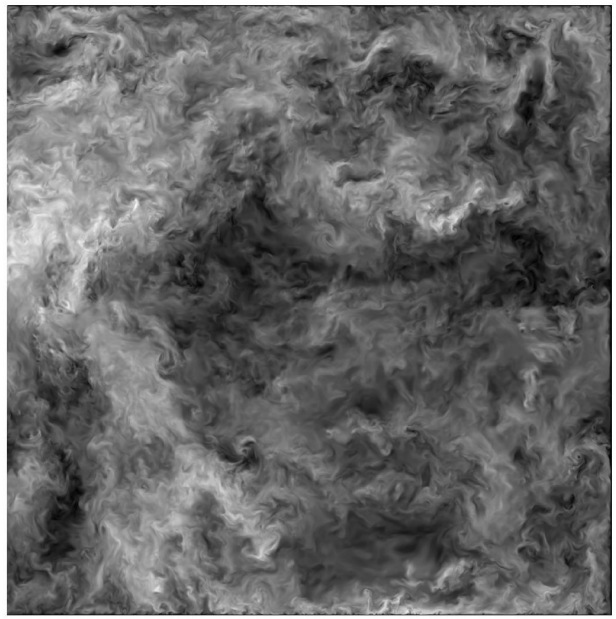


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Motivation

Air-filled RB: $Pr = 0.7$

$Ra = 10^8$ $Ra = 10^{10}$ $Ra = 10^{11}$

$208 \times 208 \times 400$ $768 \times 768 \times 1024$ $1662 \times 1662 \times 2048$

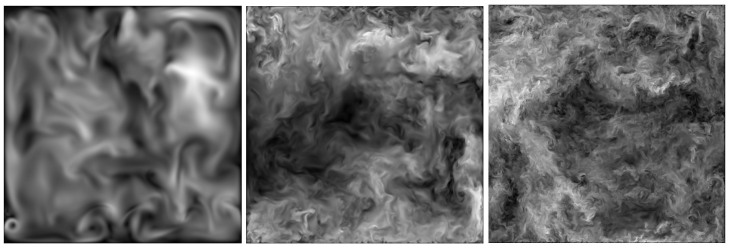
17.5M **607M** **5600M**

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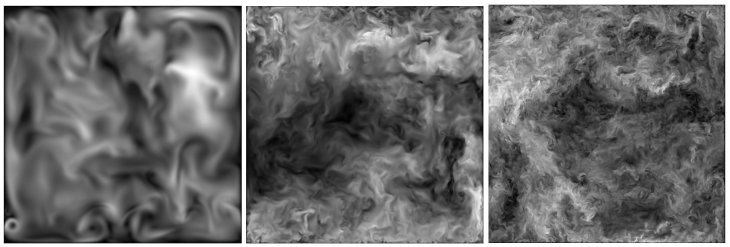


Motivation

DNS: $208 \times 208 \times 400$

LES: $80 \times 80 \times 120$

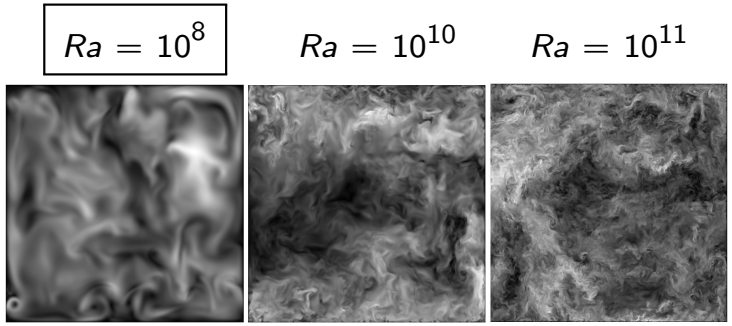
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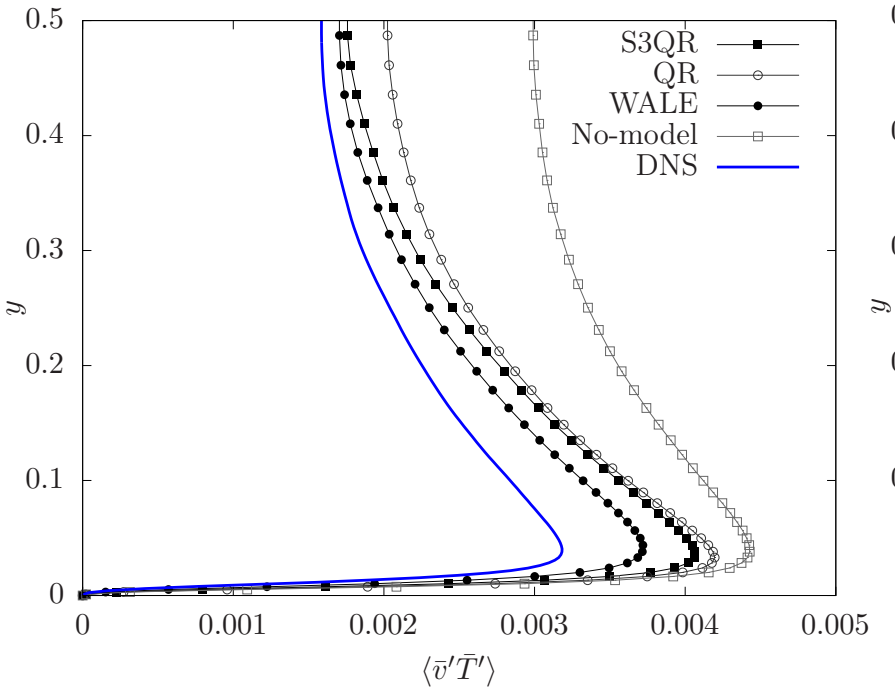


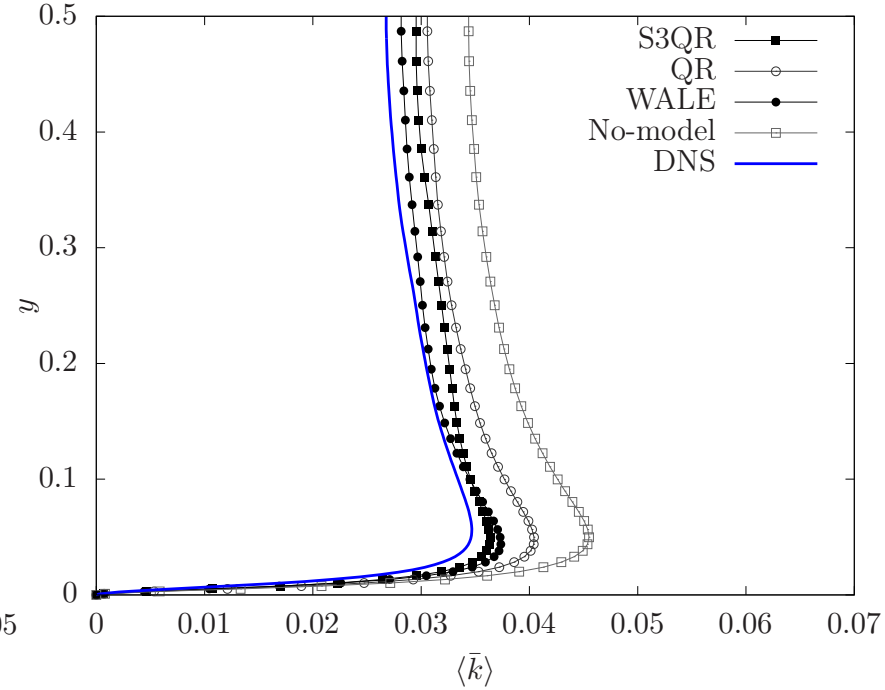
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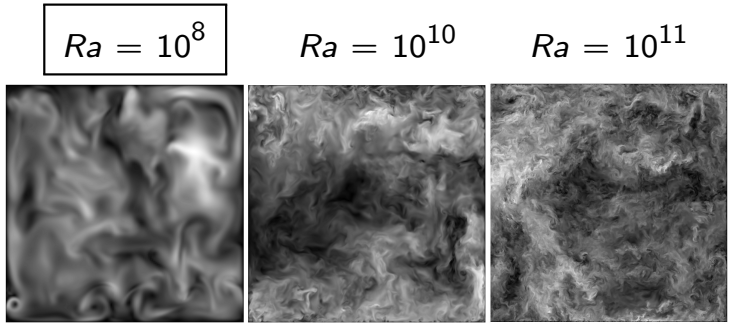


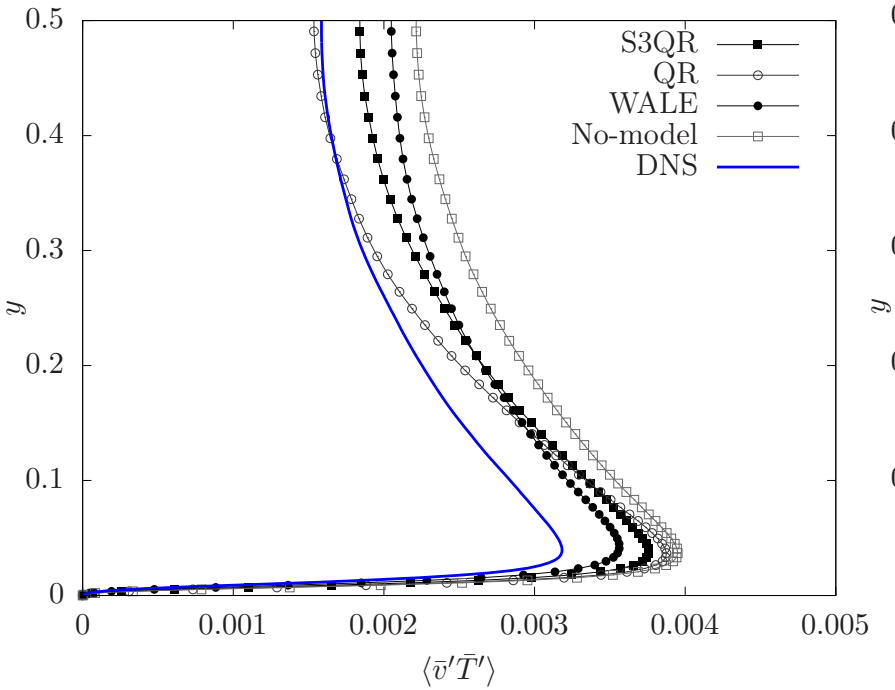


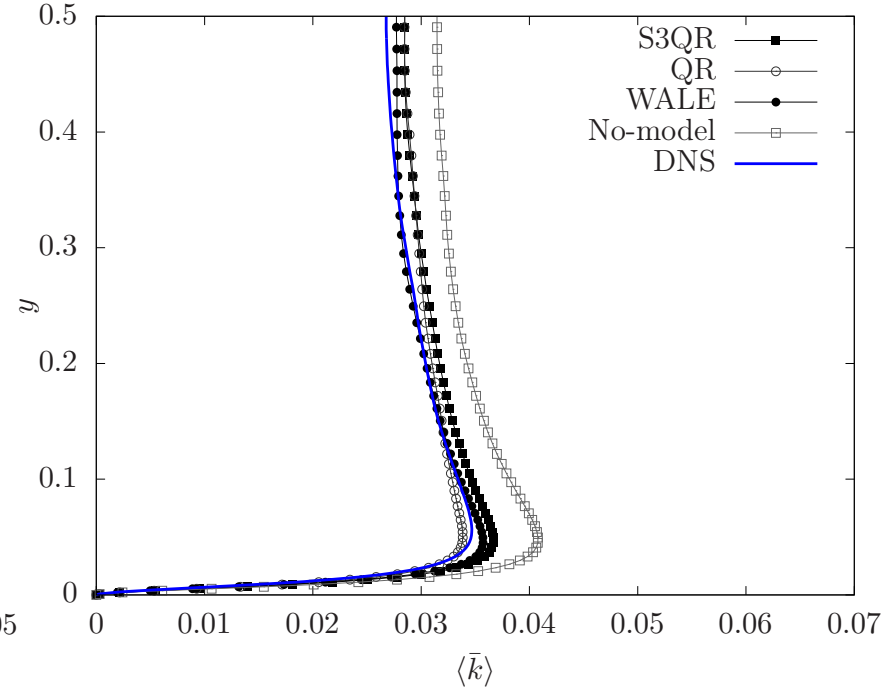
Motivation

DNS: $208 \times 208 \times 400$

LES: $110 \times 110 \times 168$







How to model the subgrid heat flux in LES?

$$\partial_t \overline{u} + (\overline{u} \cdot \nabla)\overline{u} = \nu \nabla^2 \overline{u} - \nabla \overline{p} \qquad - \nabla \cdot \tau(\overline{u}) \;\; ; \qquad \nabla \cdot \overline{u} = 0$$

$$\text{eddy-viscosity} \longrightarrow \tau\,(\overline{u}) = -2\nu_t S(\overline{u})$$

$$\boxed{\nu_t \approx (C_m \delta)^2 D_m(\overline{u})}$$

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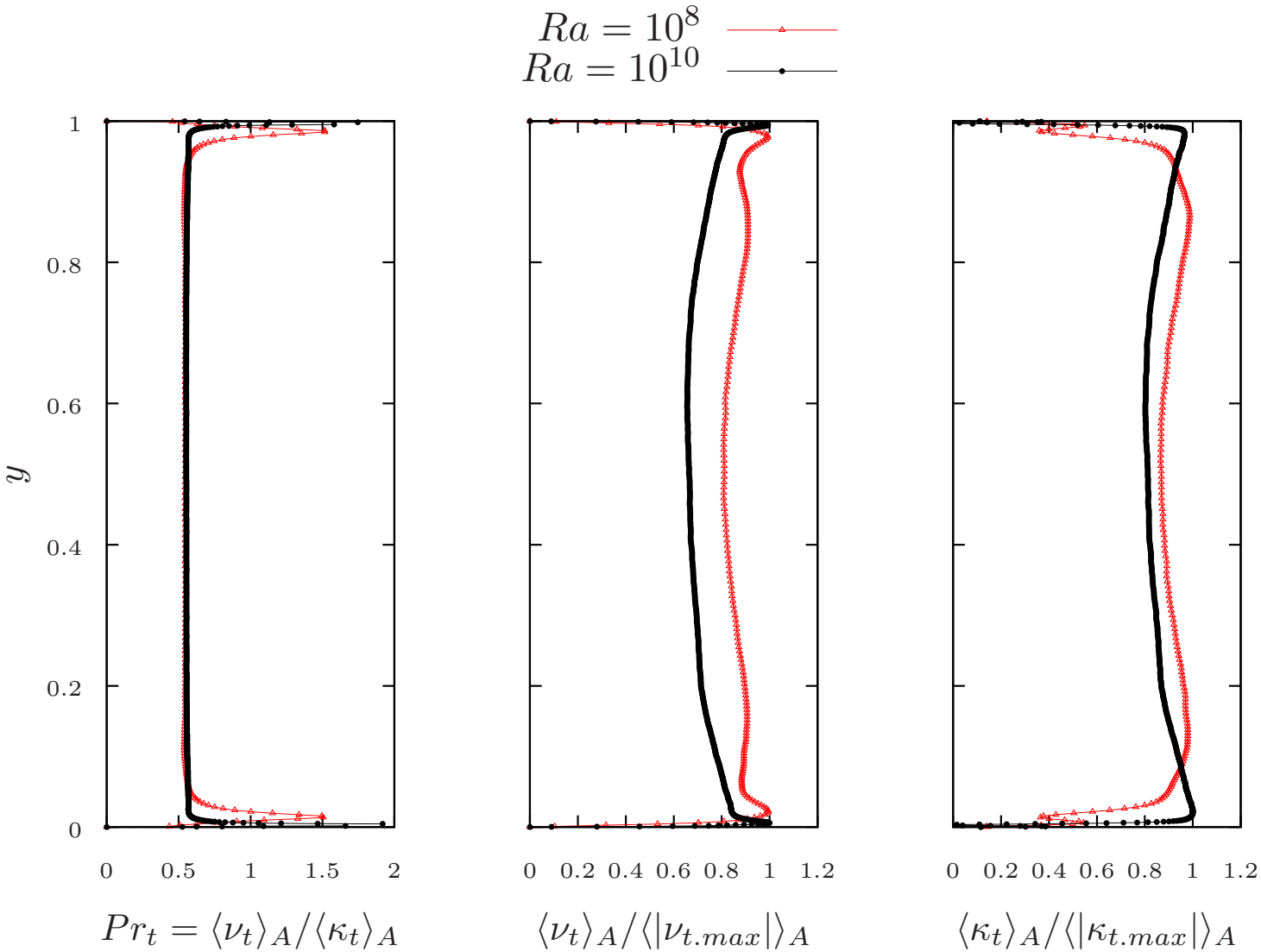
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$$Pr_t ?$$

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$$G \equiv \nabla\overline{u} \qquad\qquad q = -\frac{\delta^2}{12} G\nabla\overline{T} + \mathcal{O}(\delta^4)$$

A priori alignment trends[3]

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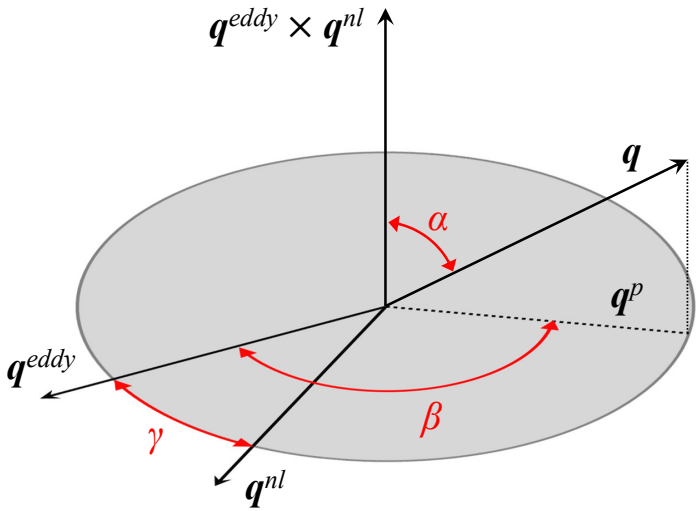
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[3] F.Dabbagh, F.X.Trias, A.Gorobets, A.Oliva. *A priori study of subgrid-scale features in turbulent Rayleigh-Bénard convection*, **Physics of Fluids**, 29:105103, 2017.

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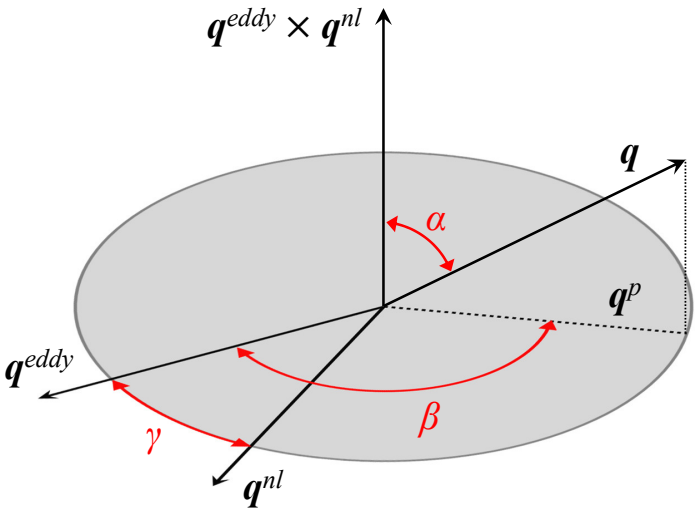


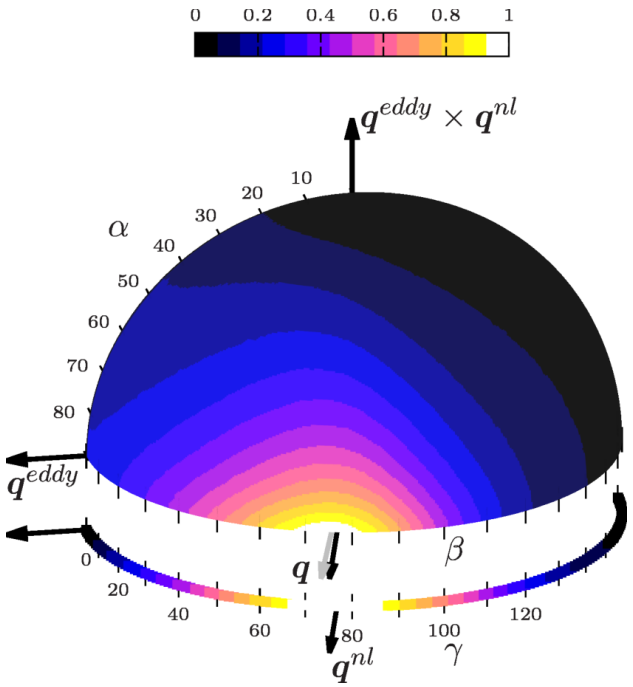
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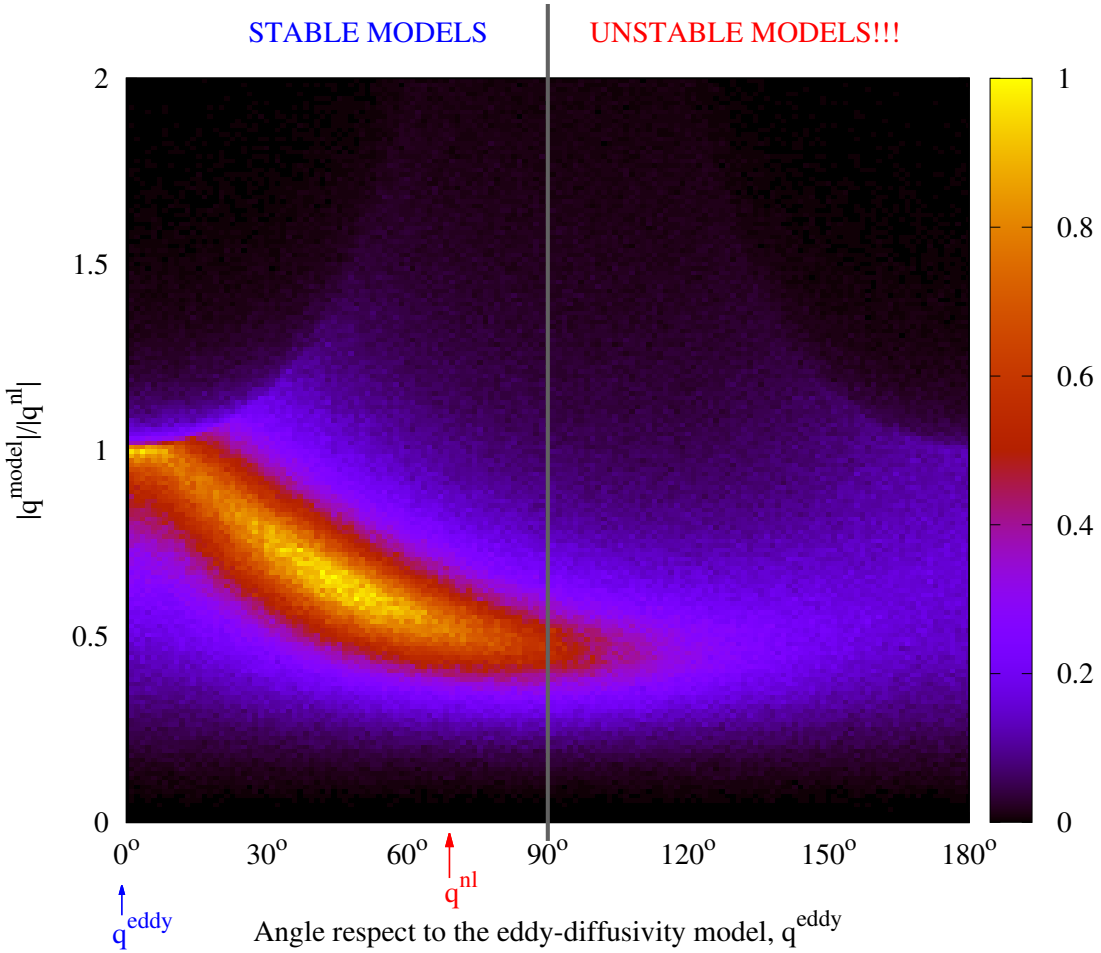
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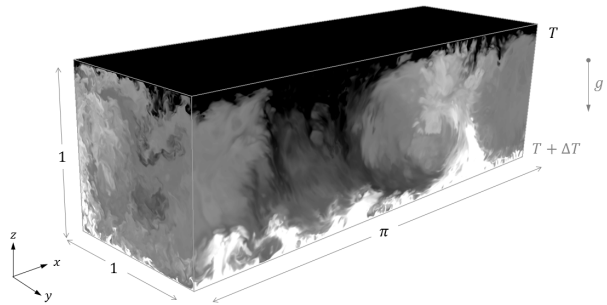
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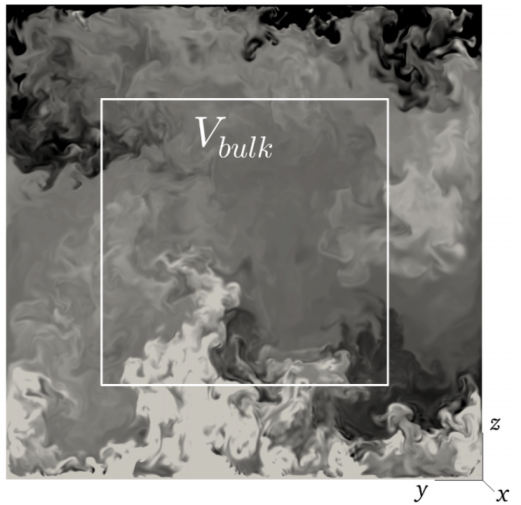
[4] S.Peng and L.Davidson. **Int.J.Heat Mass Transfer**, 45:1393-1405, 2002.

A priori alignment trends

$$q^{nl} \equiv -\frac{\delta^2}{12} G \nabla \overline{T} \qquad \boxed{q^{PD} \equiv -\frac{\delta^2}{12} S \nabla \overline{T}}$$







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mixed model $\longrightarrow$ $q \approx q^{nl} + \sigma q^{eddy}$ $\qquad (\equiv q^{mix})$

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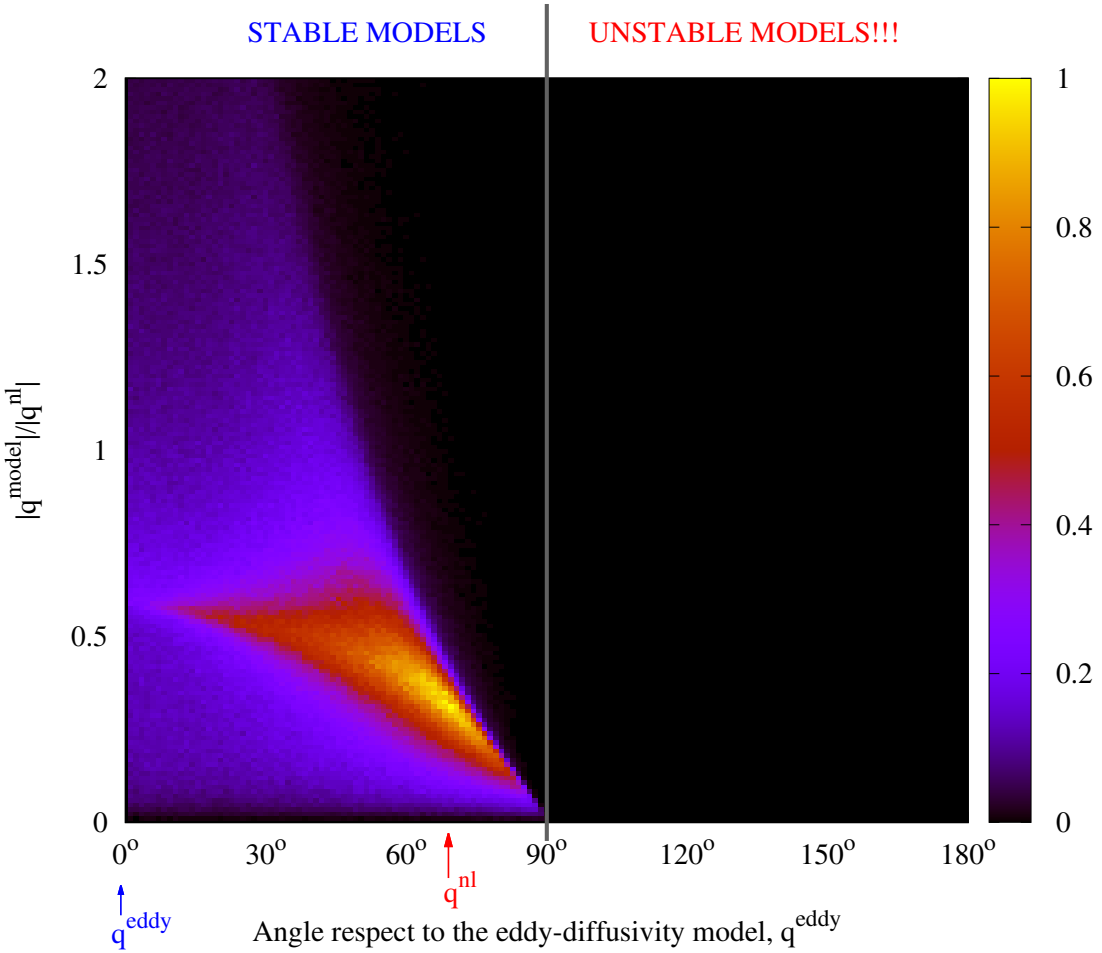
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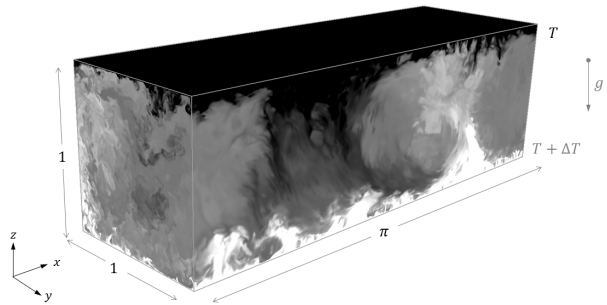
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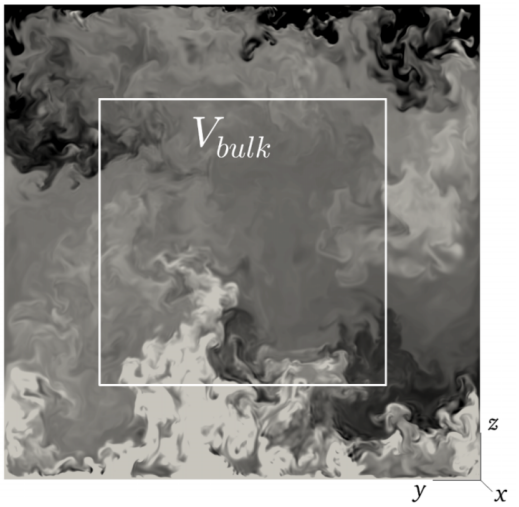
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A priori alignment trends

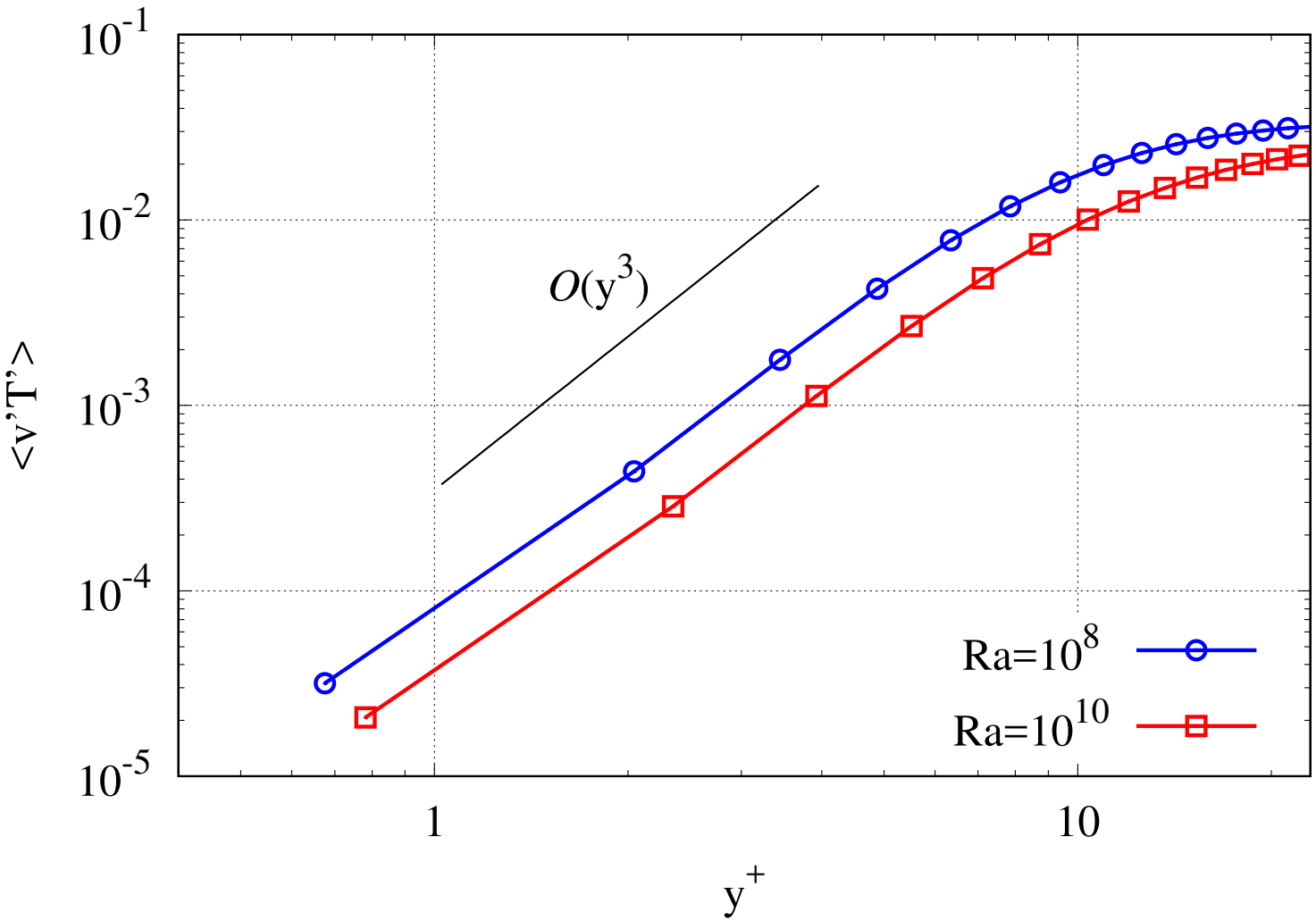
$$q^{nl} \equiv -\frac{\delta^2}{12} G \nabla \overline{T} \qquad \boxed{q^{DH} \equiv -\mathcal{T}_{SGS} \frac{\delta^2}{12} G G^T \nabla \overline{T}}$$







Near-wall scaling



Near-wall scaling

$$q^{DH} \equiv -\mathcal{T}_{SGS}\frac{\delta^2}{12}GG^T\nabla\overline{T}\,; \qquad \mathcal{T}_{SGS} = 1/|S|$$

$$u = ay + \mathcal{O}(y^2); \quad v = by^2 + \mathcal{O}(y^3); \quad w = cy + \mathcal{O}(y^2); \quad T = dy + \mathcal{O}(y^2)$$

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$$\boxed{\mathcal{T}_{SGS} = 1/|S| = \mathcal{O}(y^0)}$$

Idea: build a $\mathcal{T}_{SGS}$ with the proper $\mathcal{O}(y^2)$ scaling!!!

Building proper models for the subgrid heat flux

Let us consider models that are based on the invariants of the tensor GG^T

$$q \approx -C_M \left(P^p_{GG^T} Q^q_{GG^T} R^r_{GG^T} \right) \frac{\delta^2}{12} GG^T \nabla \overline{T} \qquad (\equiv q^{S2})$$

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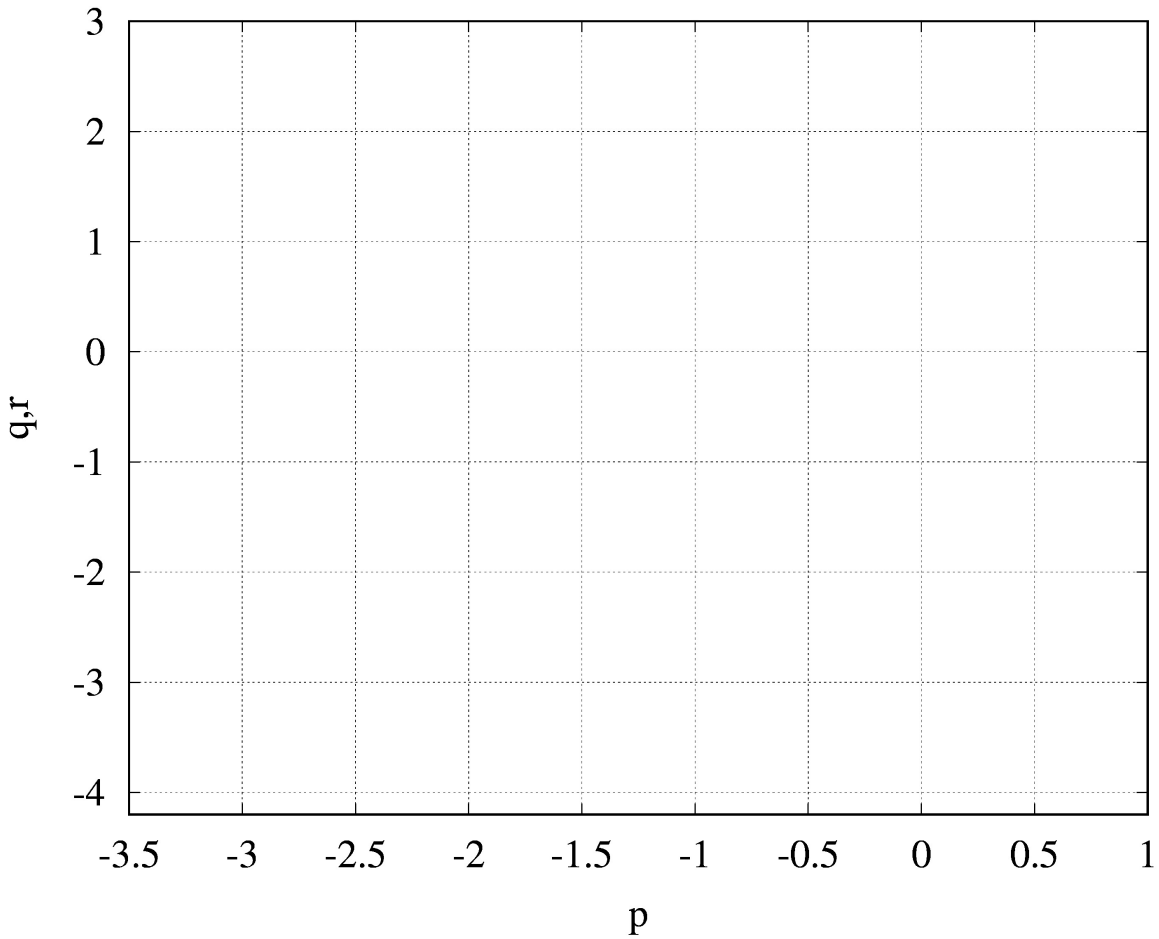
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$$-6r - 4q - 2p = 1 \ [T]; \qquad 6r + 2q = s,$$

where s is the slope for the asymptotic near-wall behavior, *i.e.* $\mathcal{O}(y^s)$.

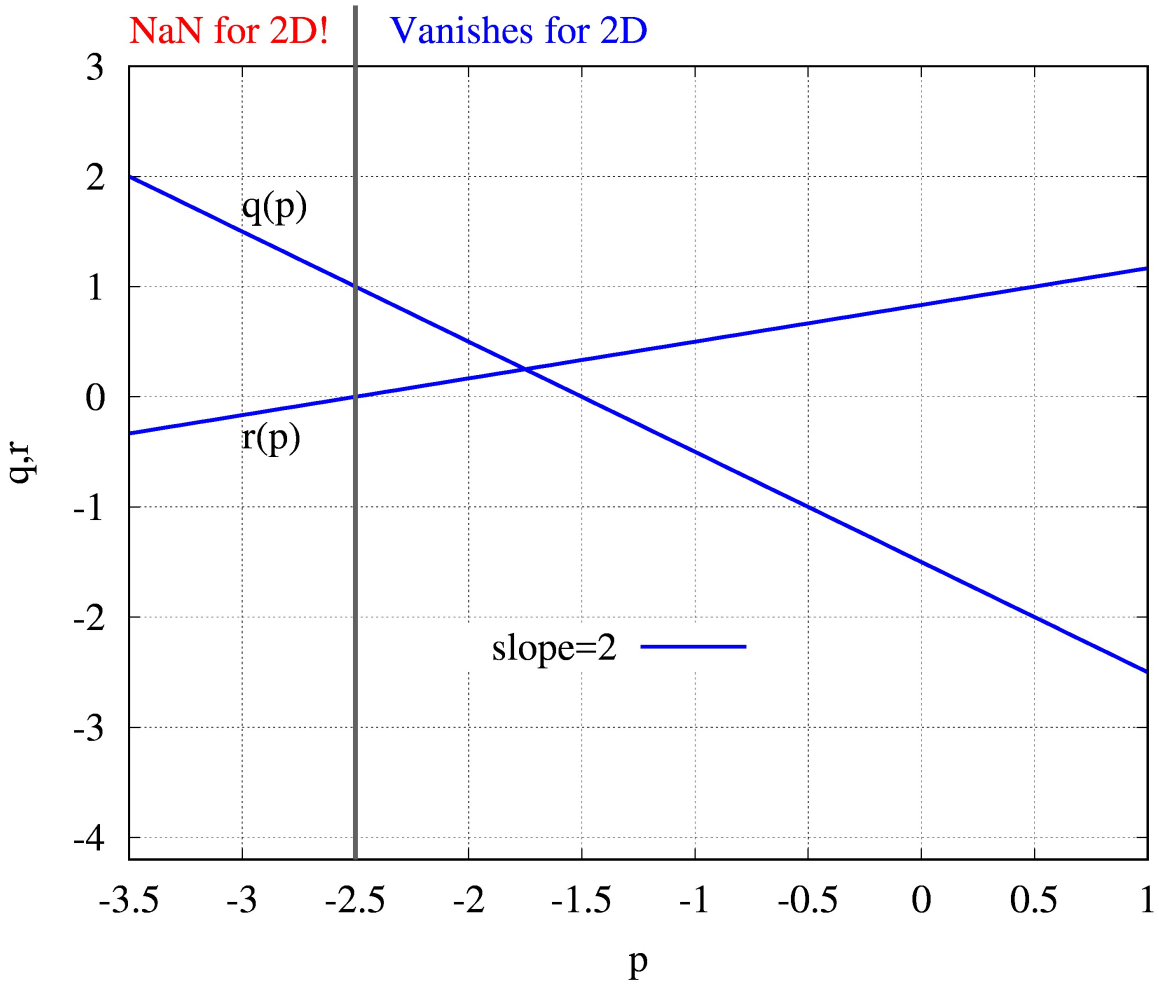
Building proper models for the subgrid heat flux

Solutions: $q(p,s) = -(1+s)/2 - p$ and $r(p,s) = (2s+1)/6 + p/3$



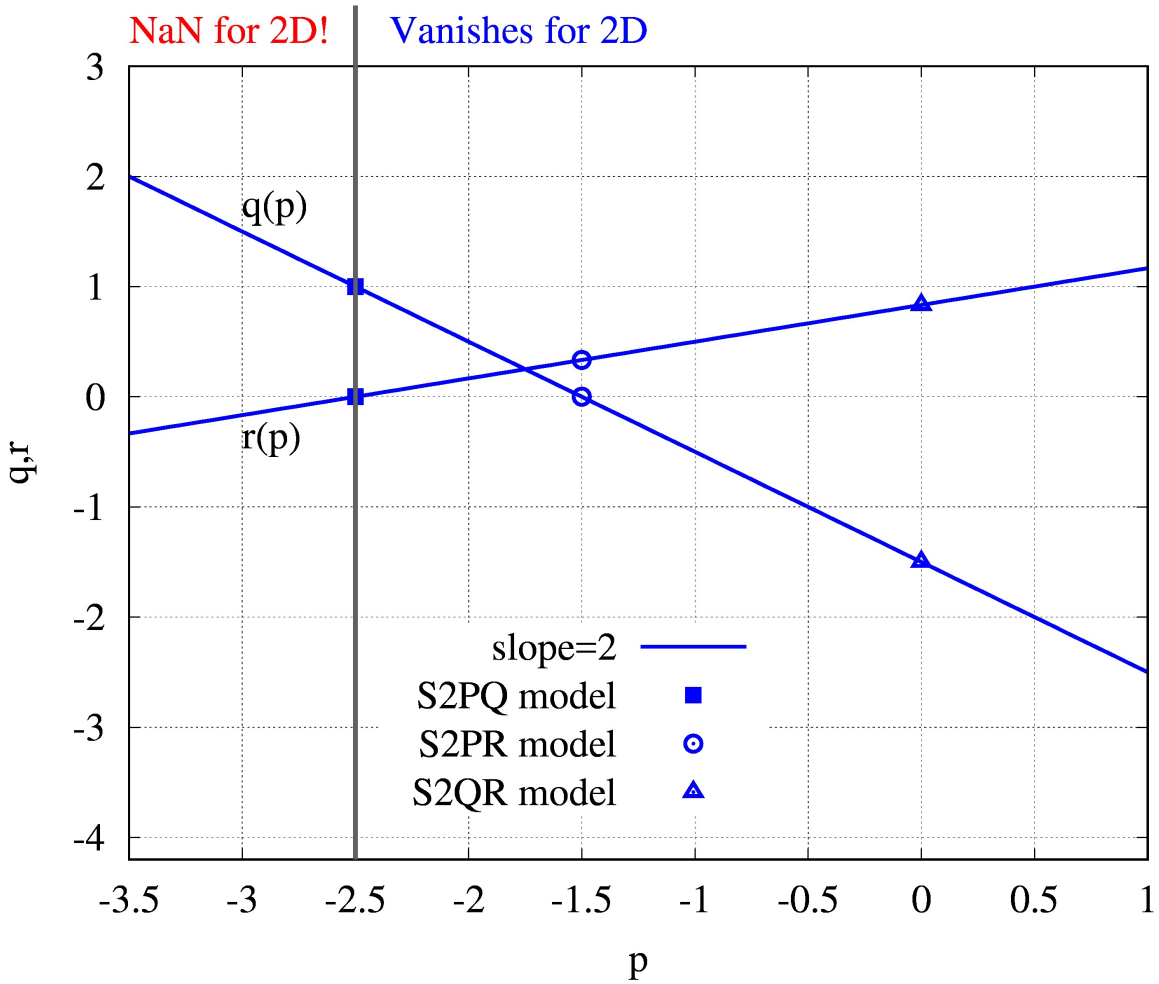
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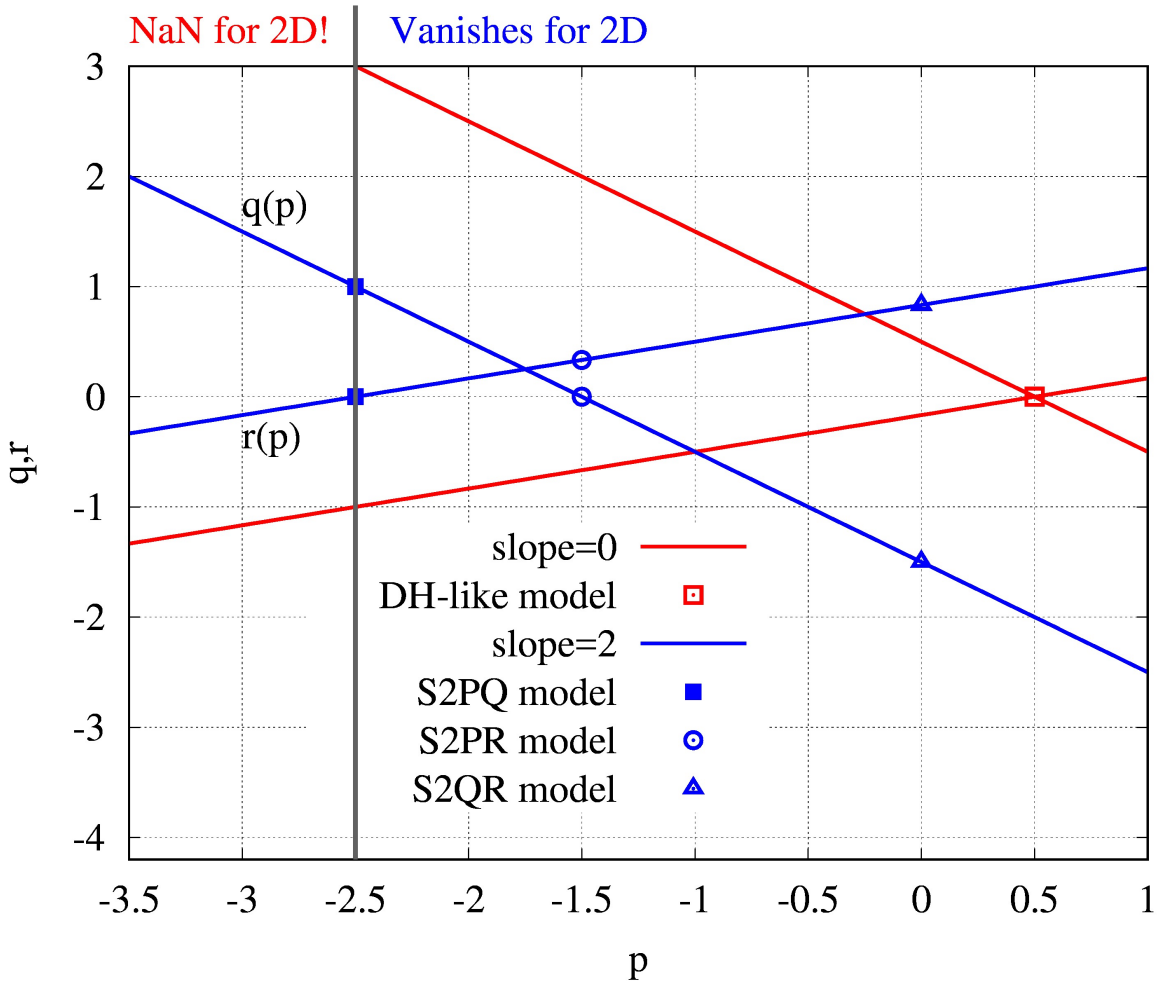
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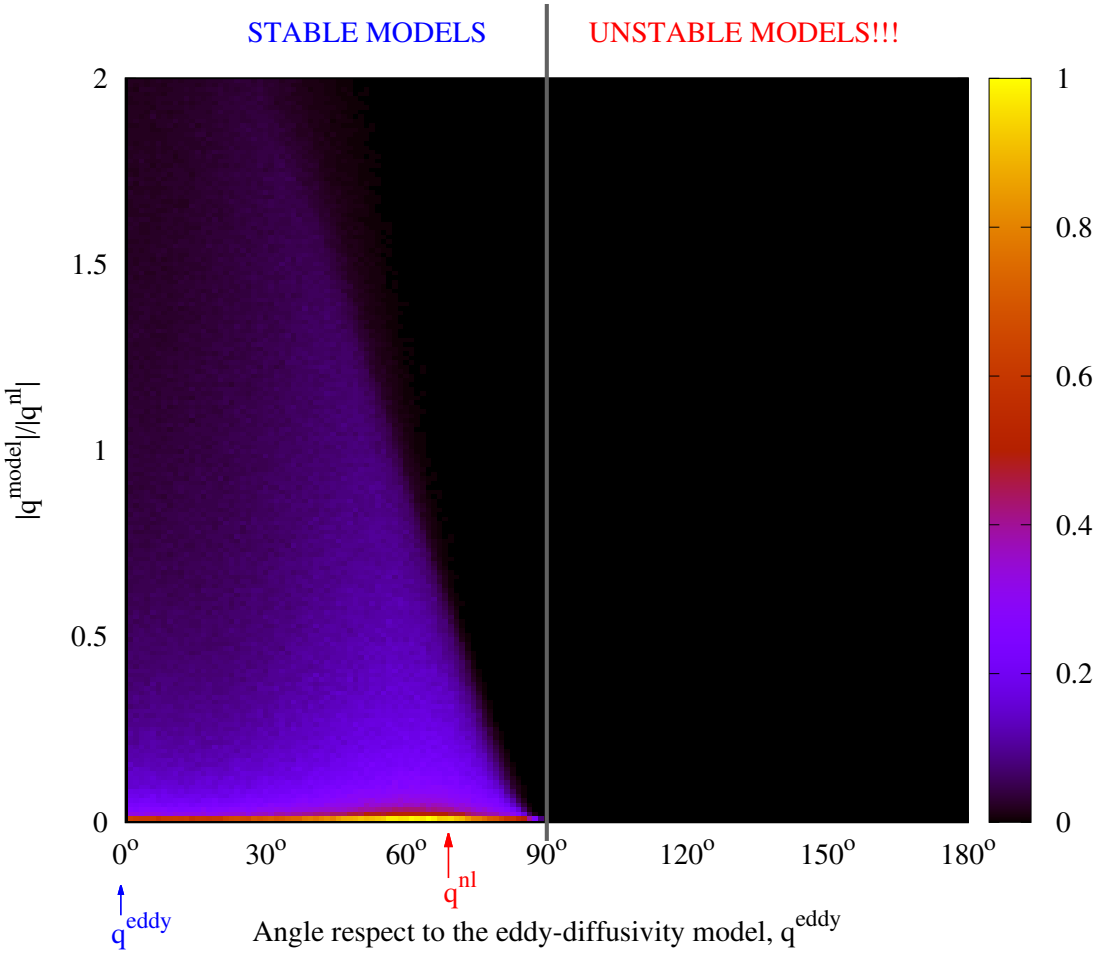
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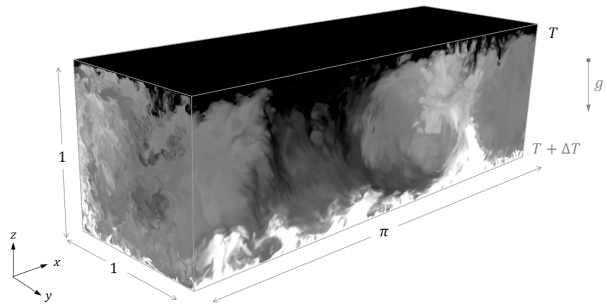


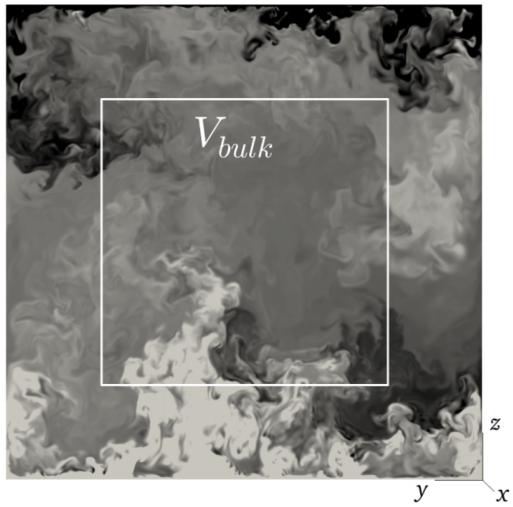
A priori alignment trends of S2QR

$$q^{nl} \equiv -\frac{\delta^2}{12} G \nabla \overline{T}$$

$$q^{s2QR} \equiv -C_M Q_{GG^T}^{3/2} R_{GG^T}^{5/6} \frac{\delta^2}{12} G G^T \nabla \overline{T}$$



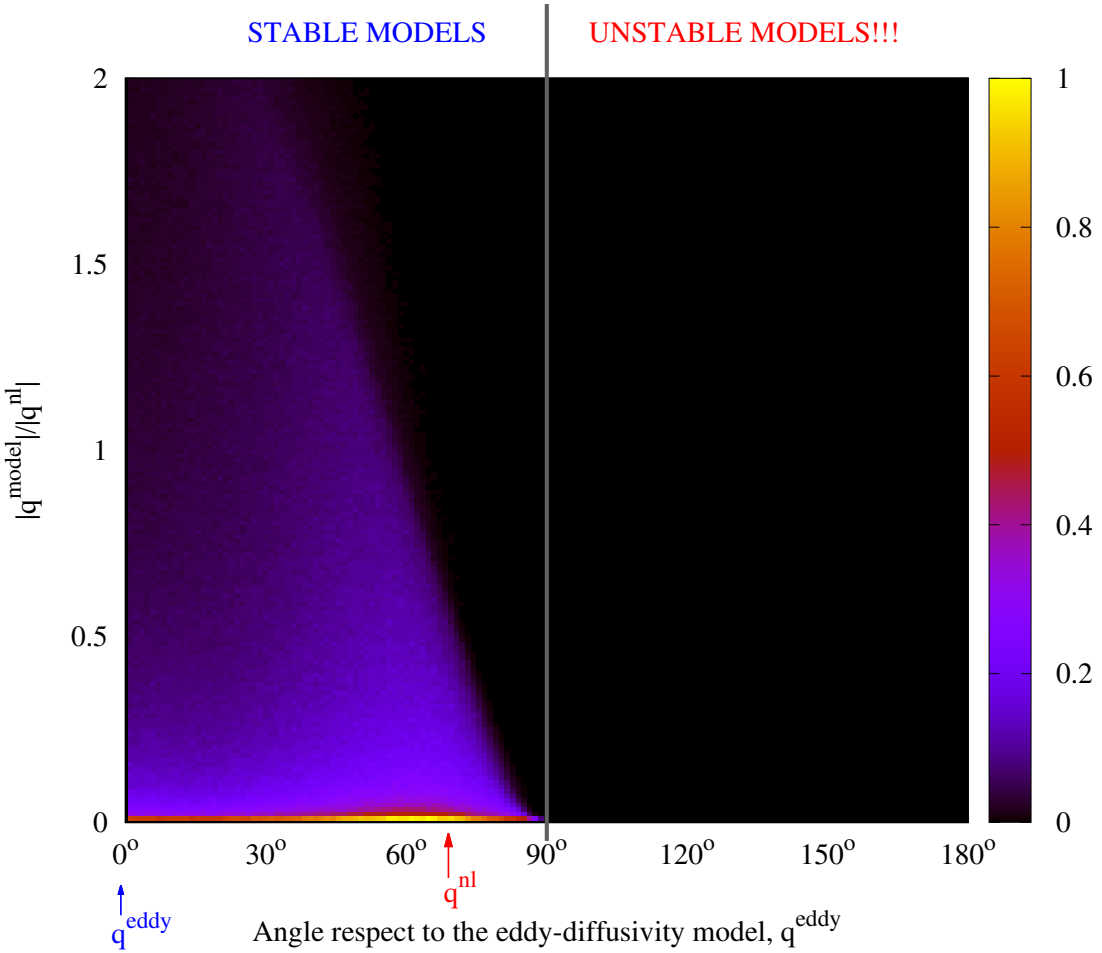


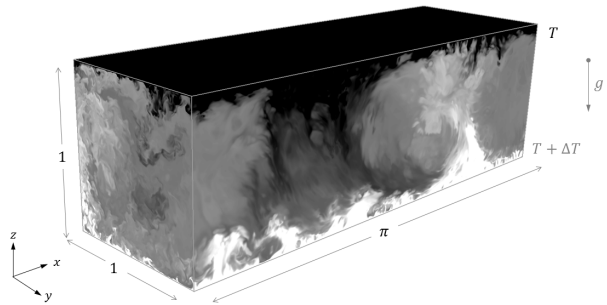


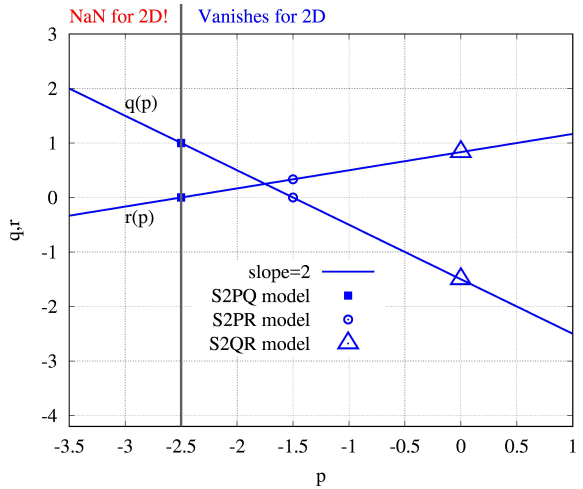
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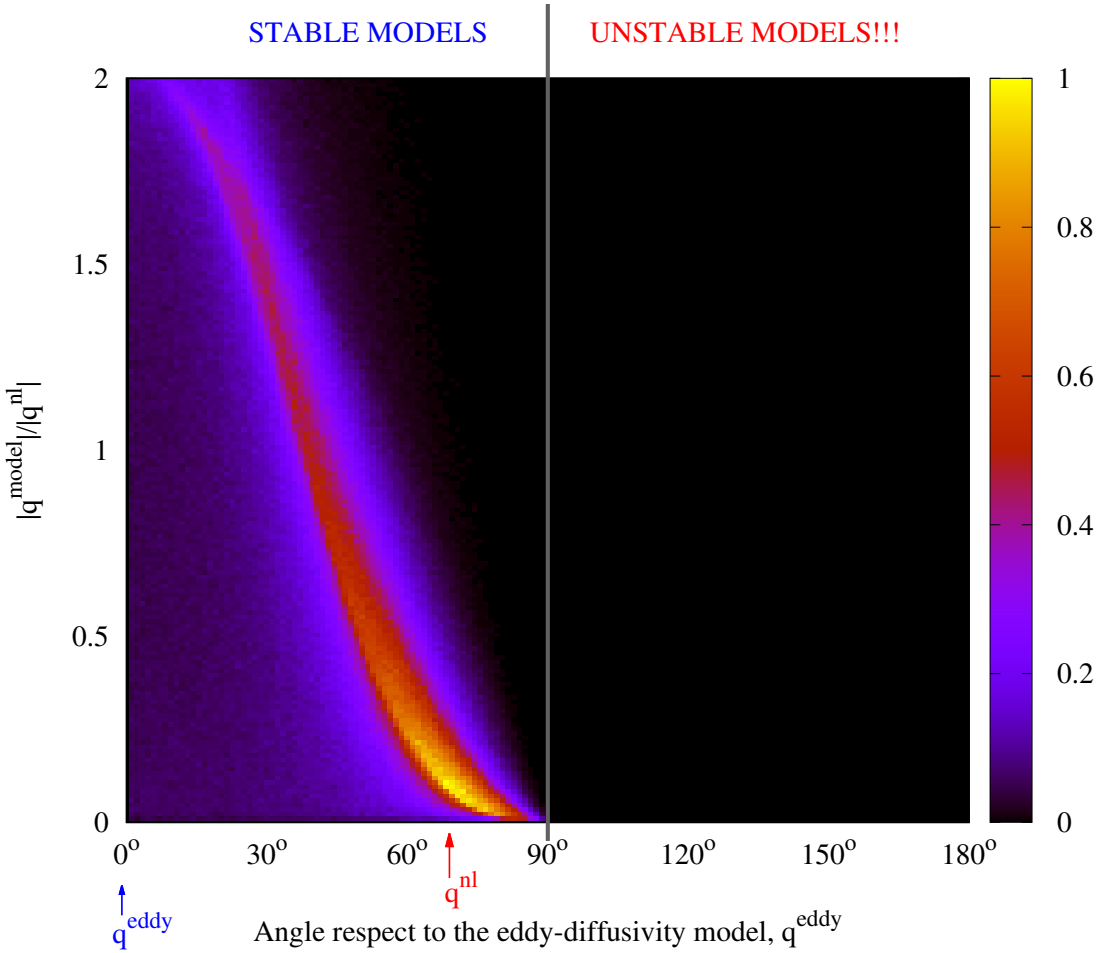


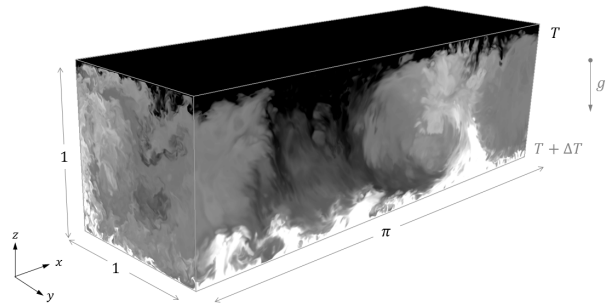


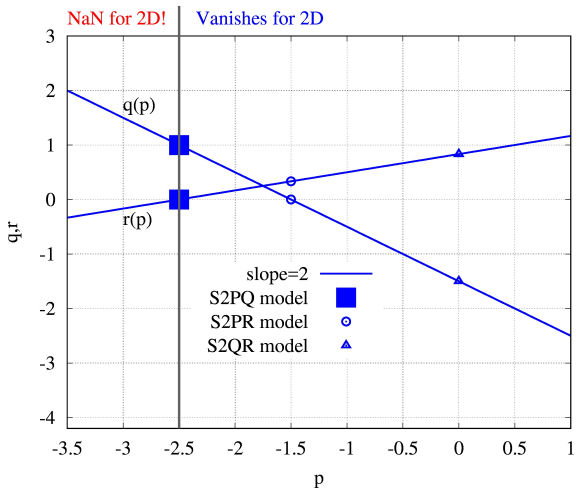
A priori alignment trends of S2PQ

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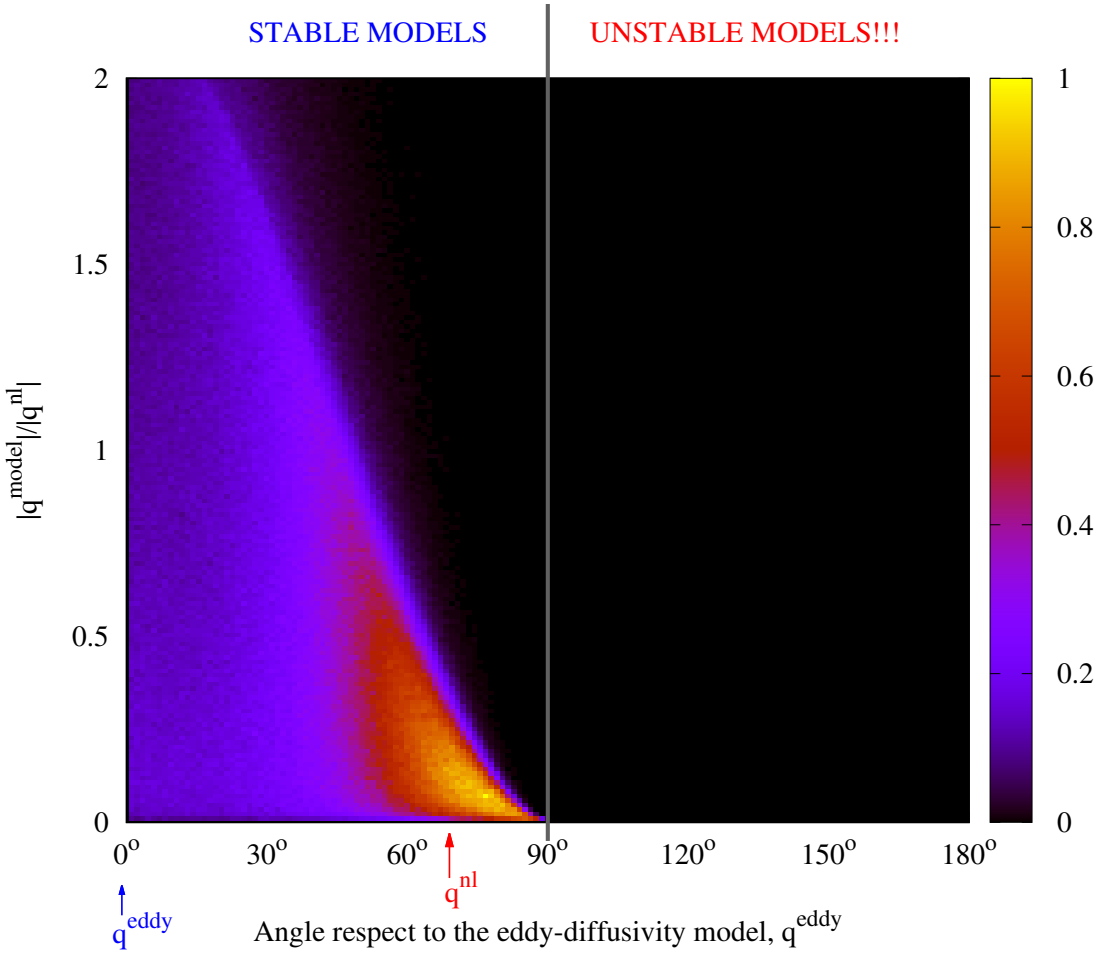


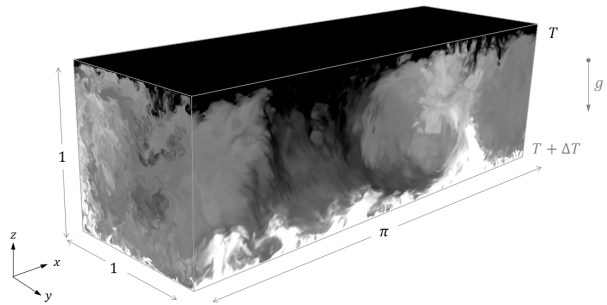


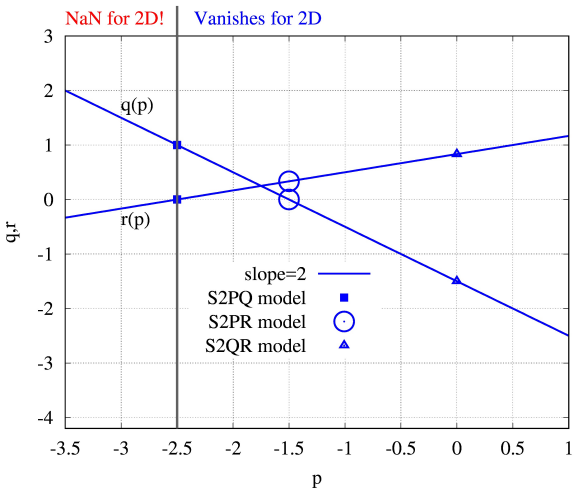
A priori alignment trends of S2PR

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$$q^{s2PR} \equiv -C_M P_{GG^T}^{-3/2} R_{GG^T}^{1/3} \frac{\delta^2}{12} G G^T \nabla \overline{T}$$



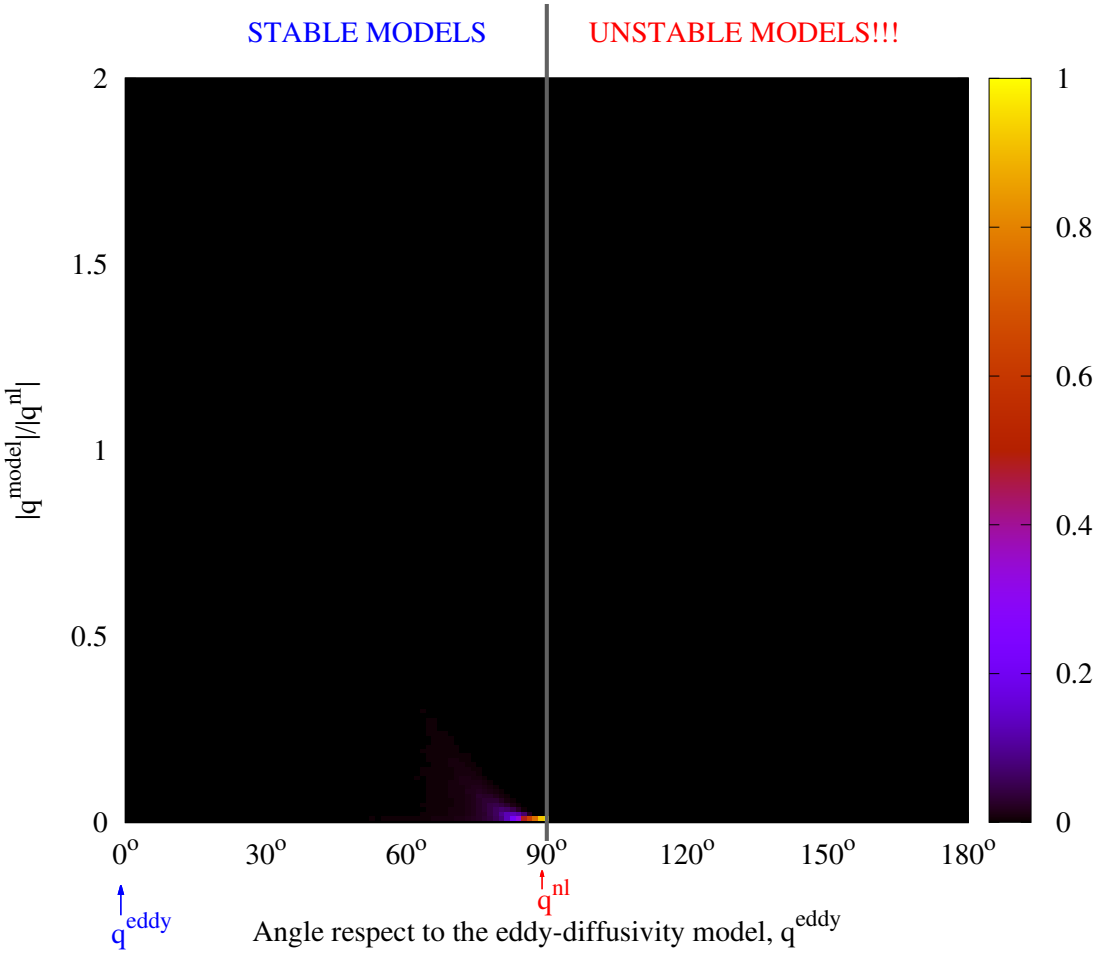


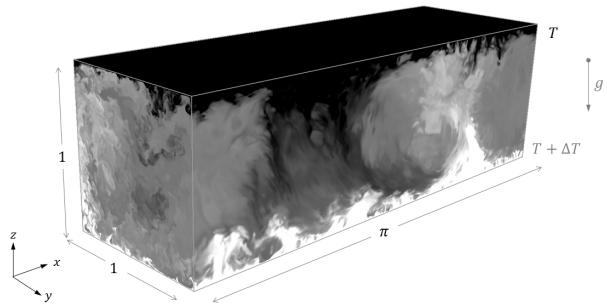


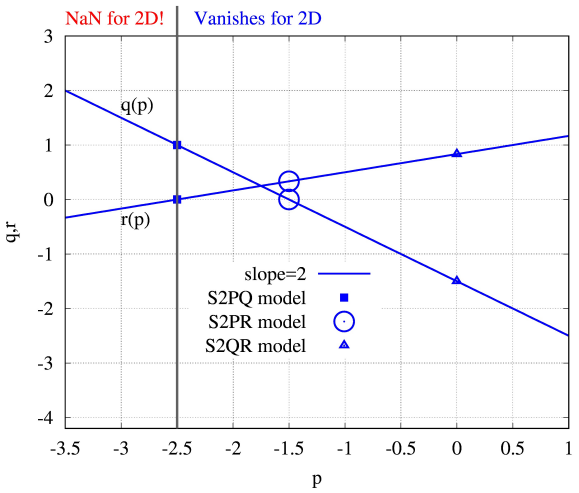
A priori alignment trends of S2PR in the near-wall region

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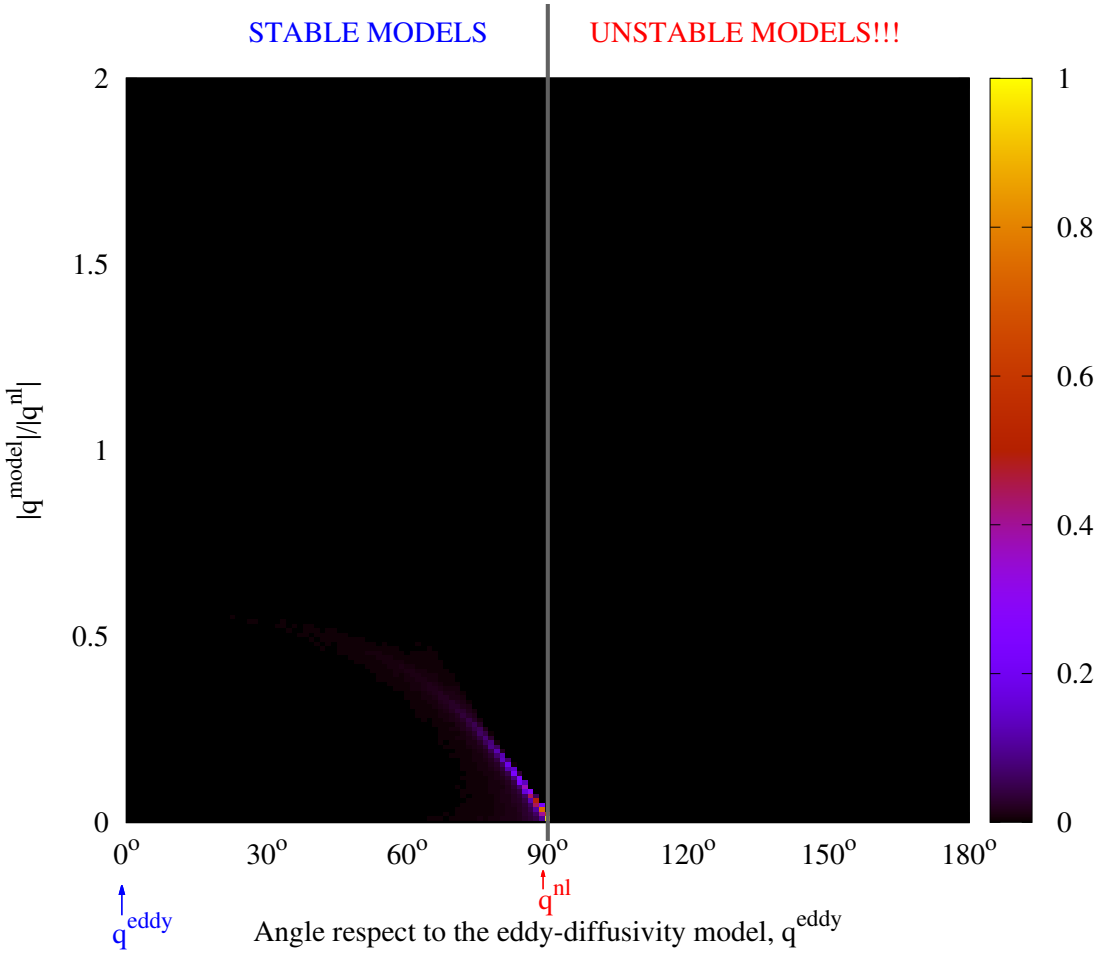


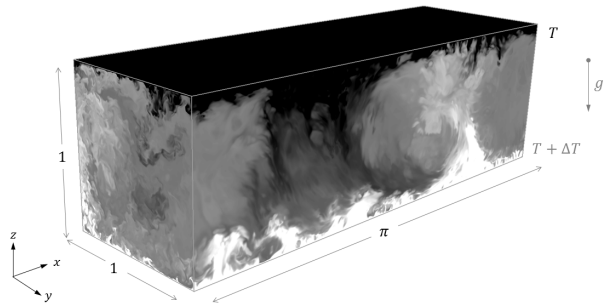


A priori alignment trends of DH in the near-wall region

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A posteriori results?

$$\partial_t \overline{u} + (\overline{u} \cdot \nabla)\overline{u} = \nu \nabla^2 \overline{u} - \nabla \overline{p} \qquad - \nabla \cdot \tau(\overline{u}) \;\; ; \qquad \nabla \cdot \overline{u} = 0$$

eddy-viscosity $\longrightarrow \quad \tau\ (\overline{u}) = -2\nu_t S(\overline{u})$

$$\boxed{\nu_t \approx (C_m \delta)^2 D_m(\overline{u})}$$

A posteriori results?

$$\partial_t \overline{u} + (\overline{u} \cdot \nabla)\overline{u} = \nu \nabla^2 \overline{u} - \nabla \overline{p} + \overline{f} - \nabla \cdot \tau(\overline{u}) \;\; ; \qquad \nabla \cdot \overline{u} = 0$$

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⚠ But first we need to answer the following **research question**:

- Are **eddy-viscosity models** for momentum able to provide satisfactory results for turbulent Rayleigh-Bénard convection?

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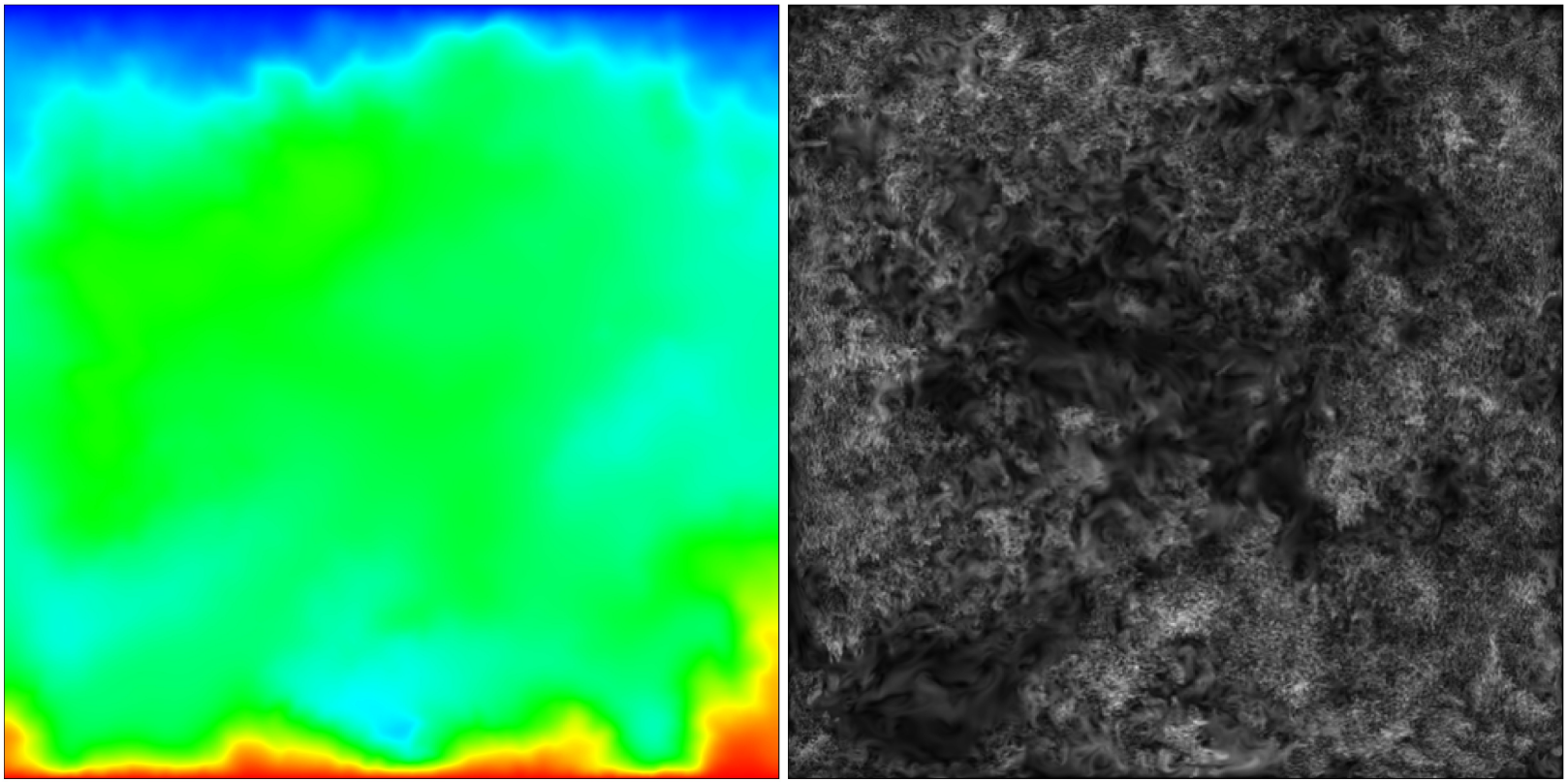
Idea: let's do an LES for momentum and a DNS for temperature!

DNS at very low Pr number

Why? scale separation scales with $Pr^{0.5}$

DNS at very low Pr number

Why? scale separation scales with $Pr^{0.5}$ (≈ 0.07 is our case)

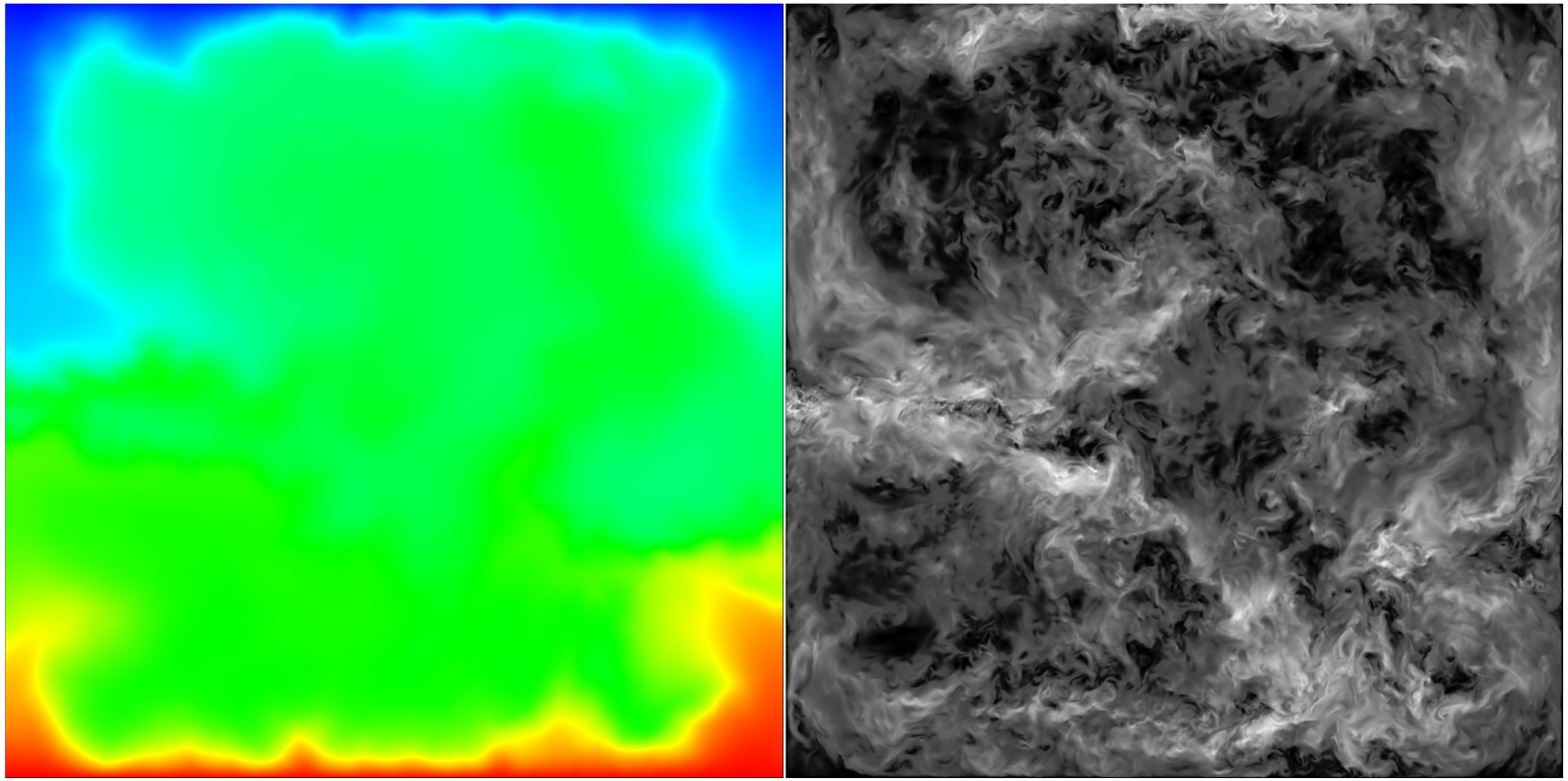


DNS of a RB at $Ra = 7.14 \times 10^6$ and $Pr = 0.005$ (liquid sodium)

$488 \times 488 \times 1280 \approx$ **305M**

DNS at very low Pr number

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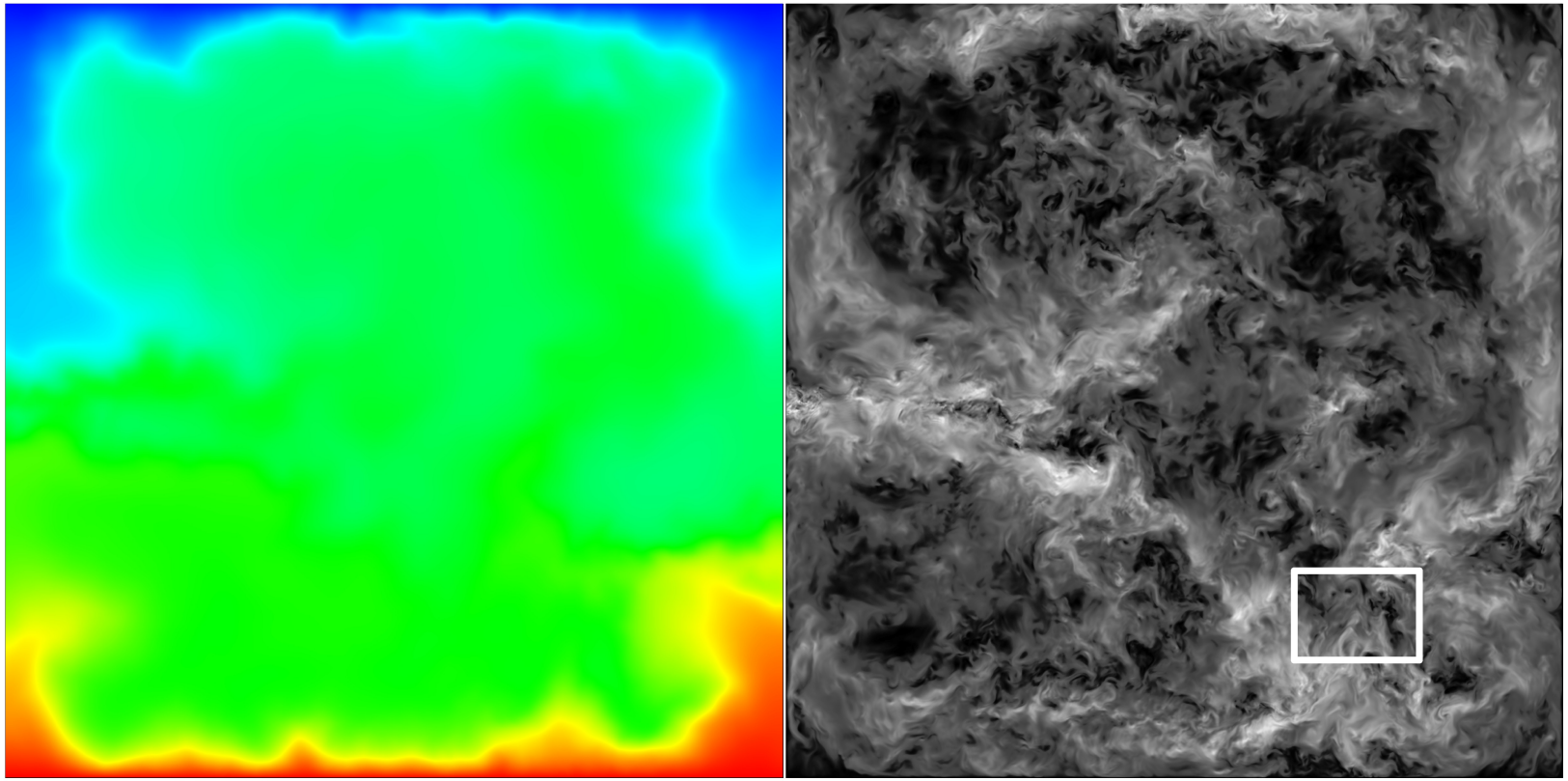


DNS of a RB at $Ra = 7.14 \times 10^7$ and $Pr = 0.005$ (liquid sodium)

$966 \times 966 \times 2048 \approx \mathbf{1911M}$

DNS at very low Pr number

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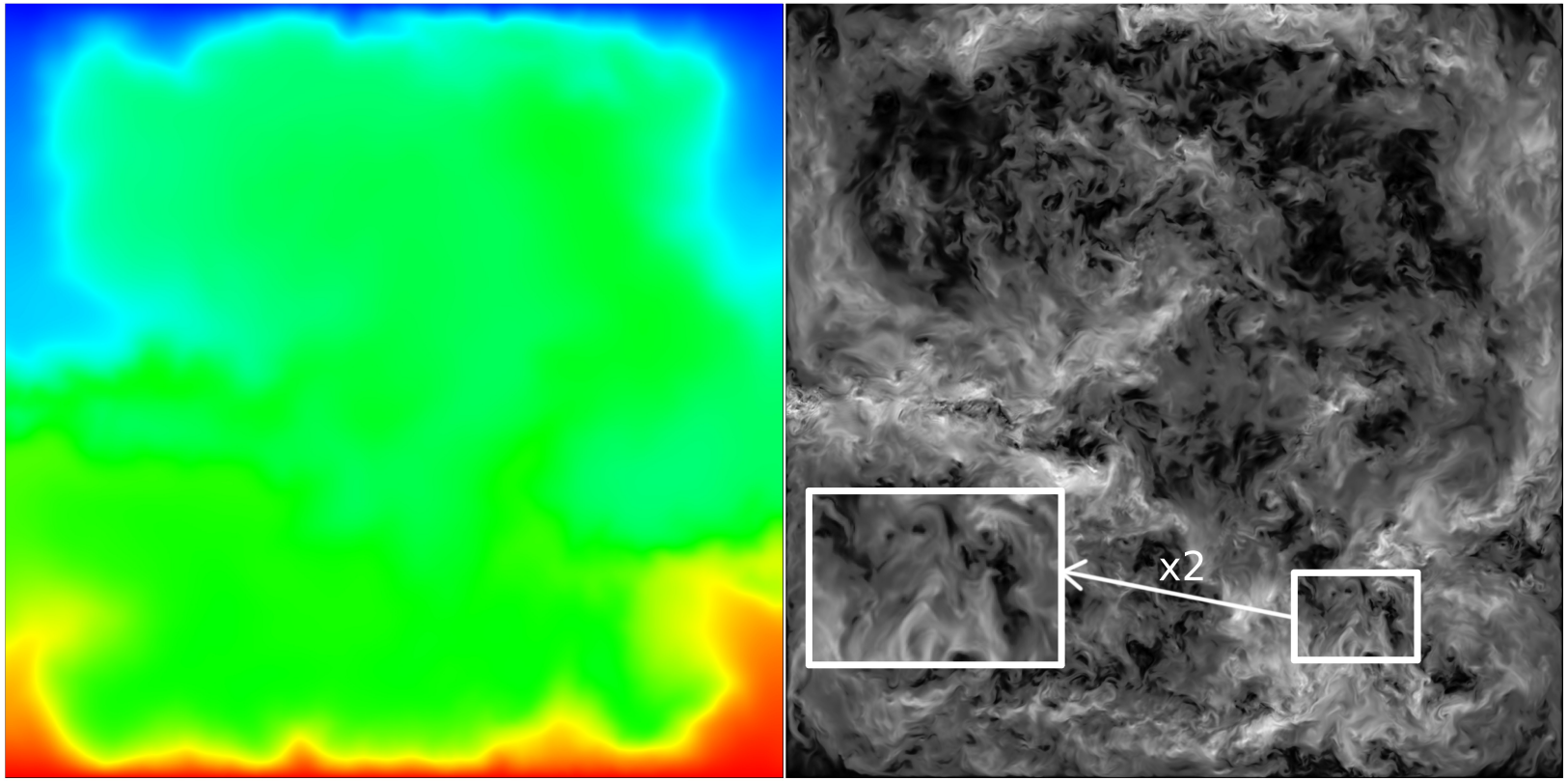


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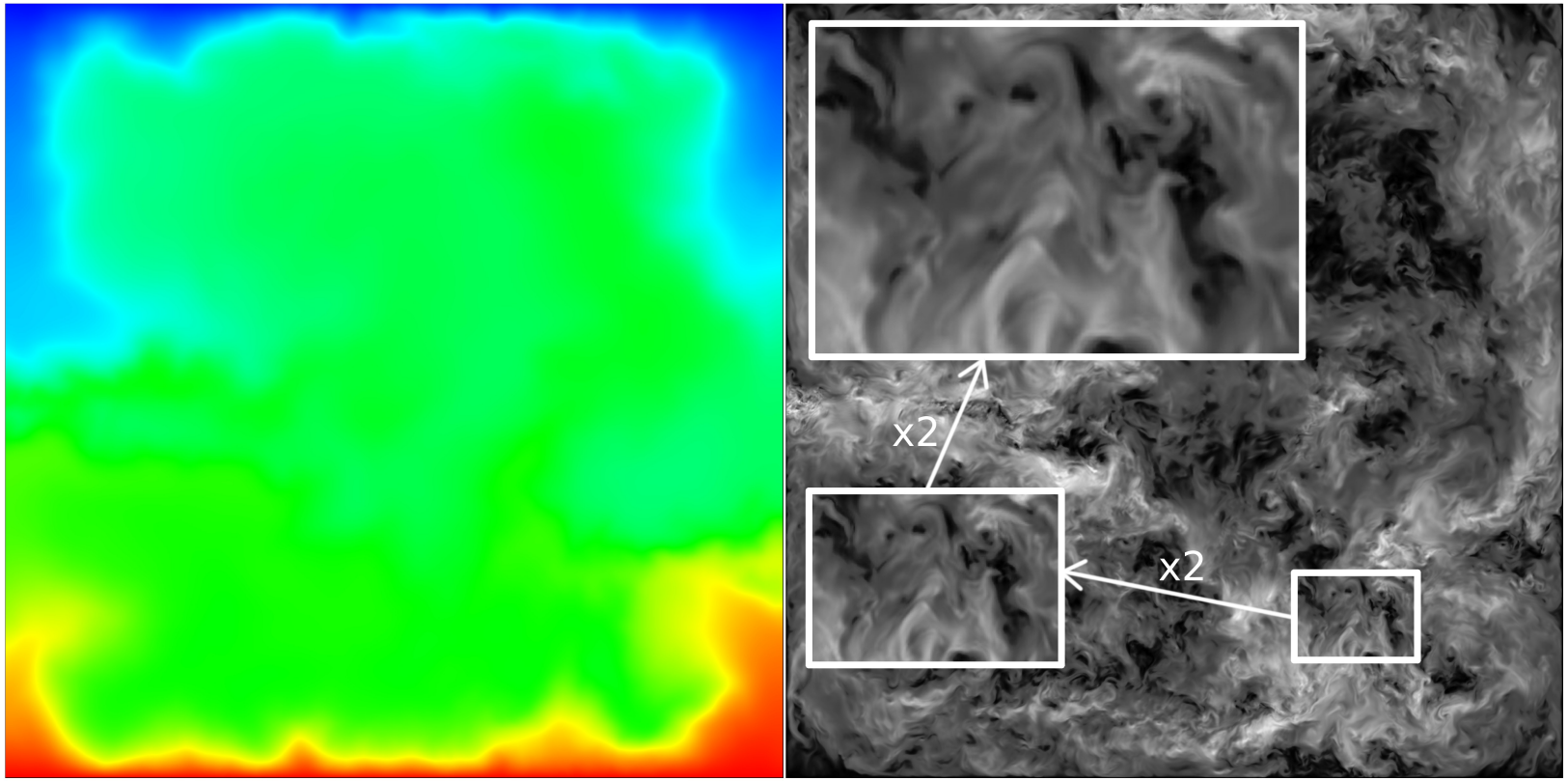


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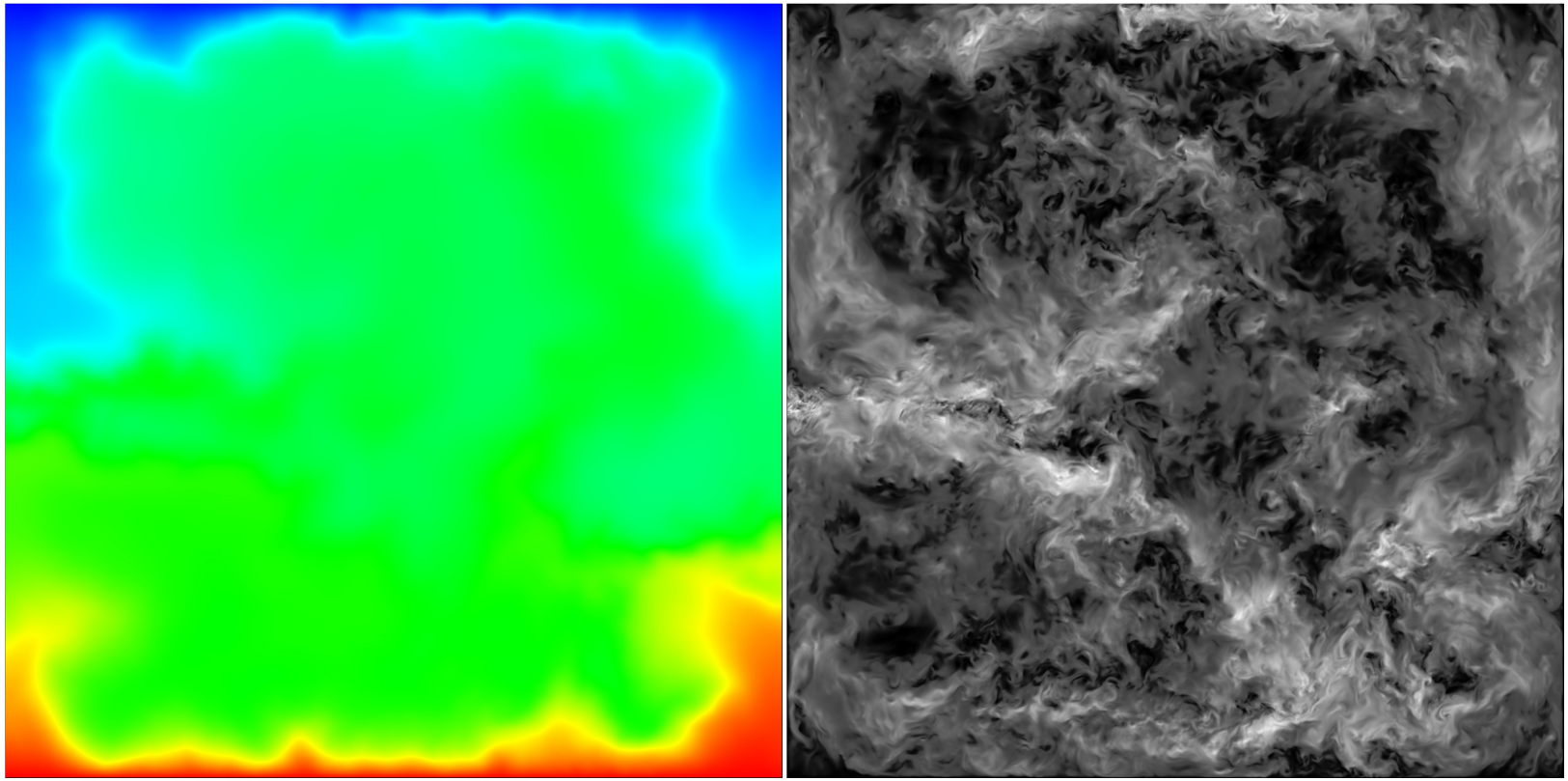


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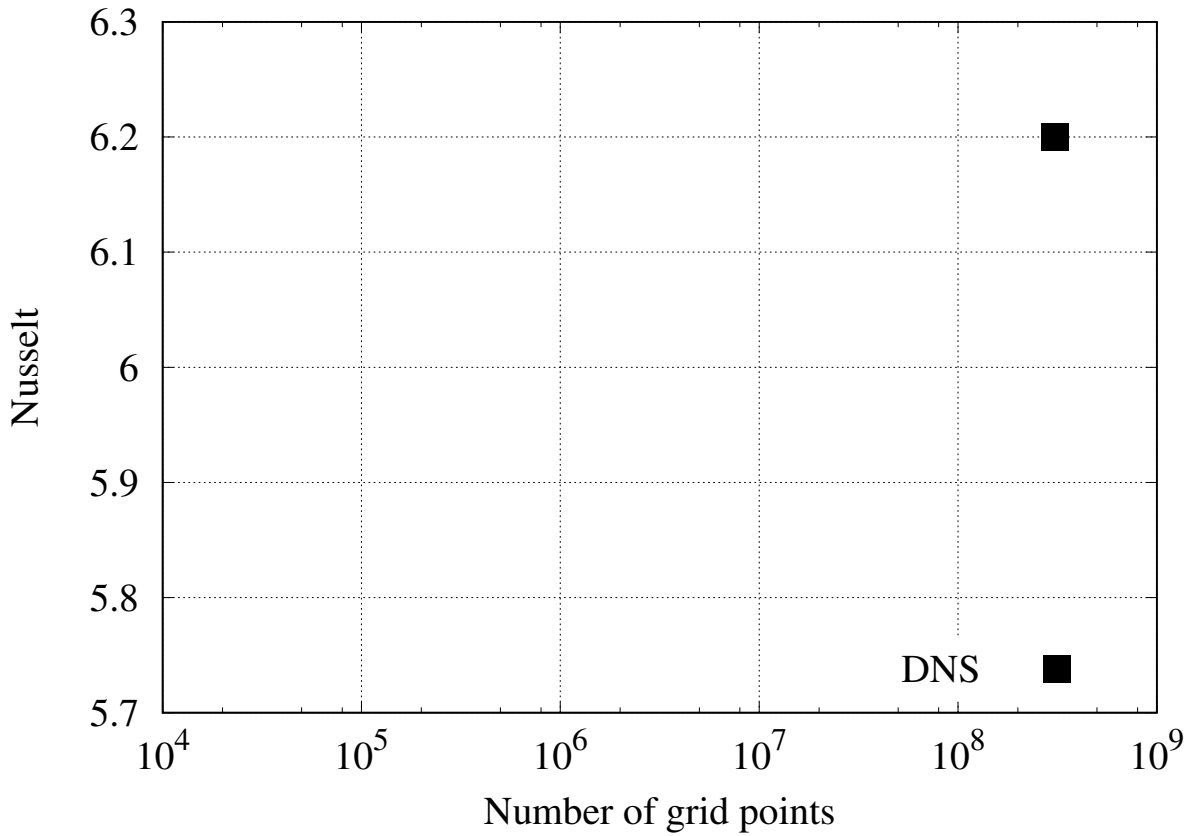
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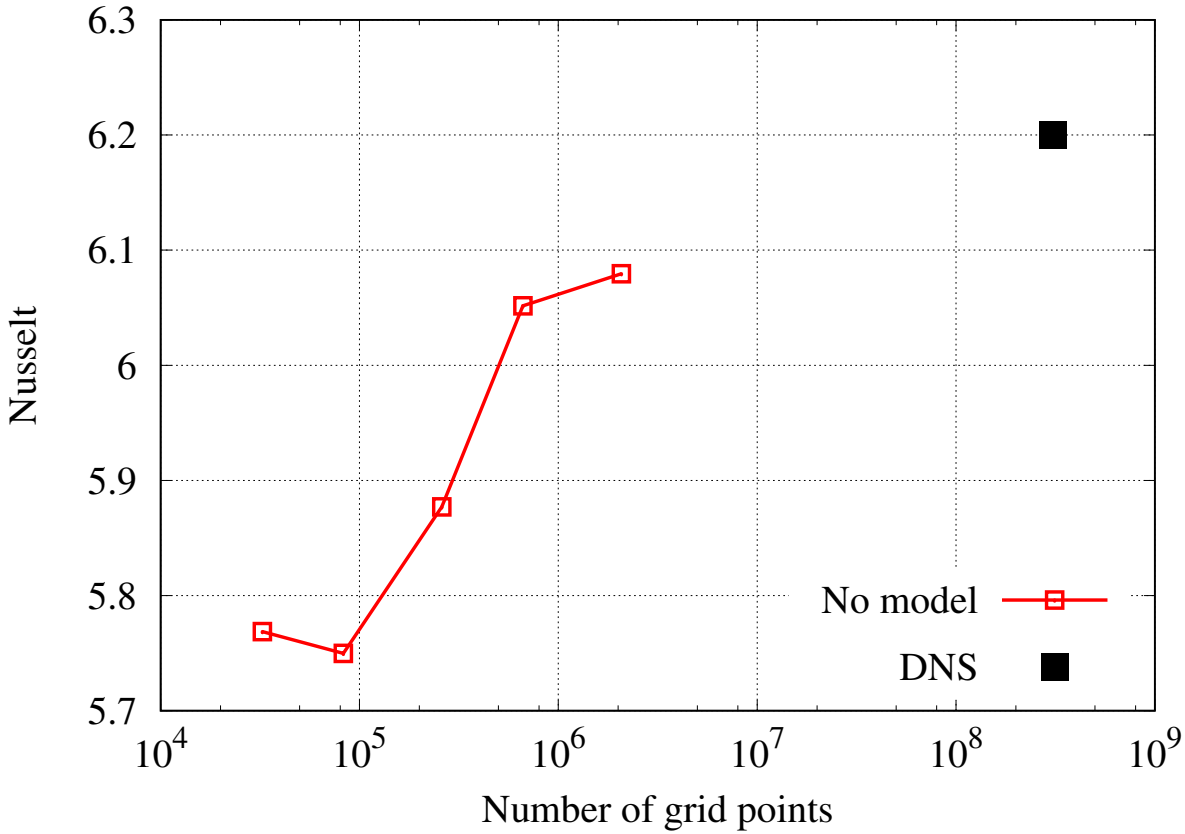
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LES[7] results at very low *Pr* number



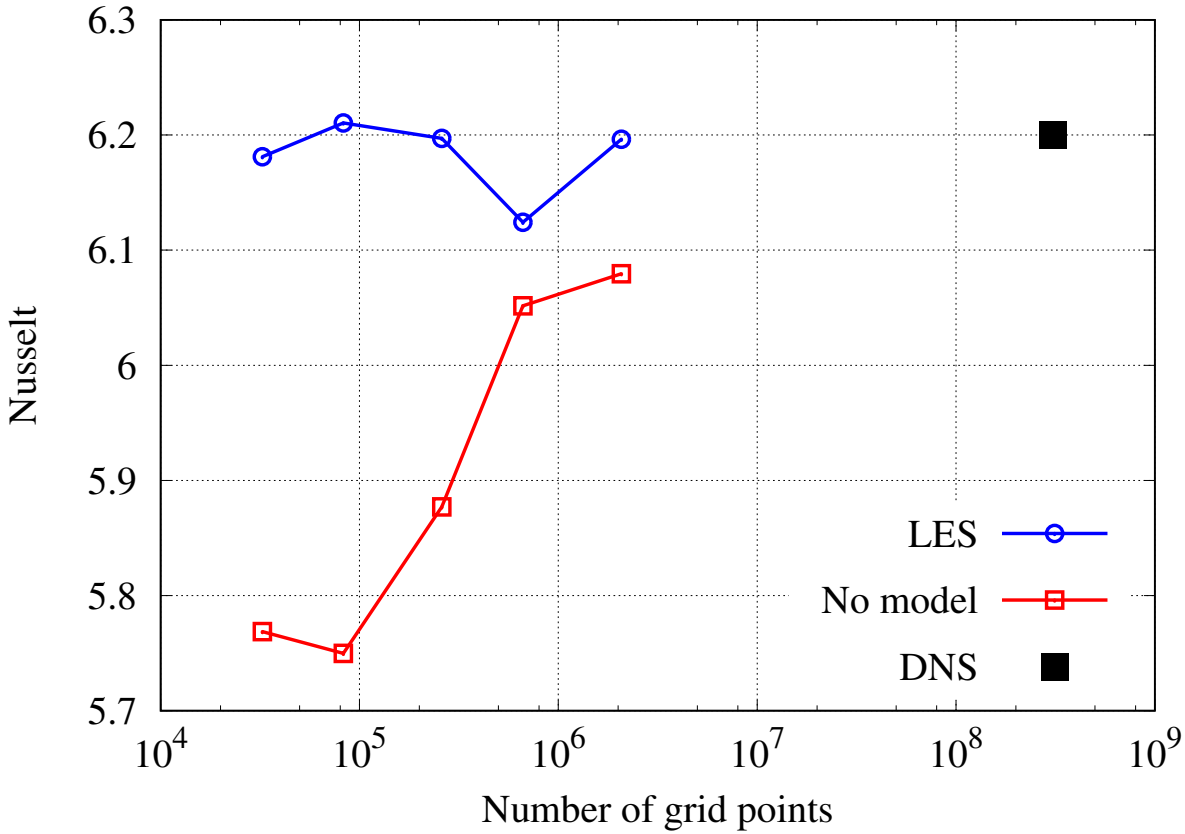
[7] F.X.Trias, D.Folch, A.Gorobets, A.Oliva. *Building proper invariants for eddy-viscosity subgrid-scale models*, **Physics of Fluids**, 27: 065103, 2015.

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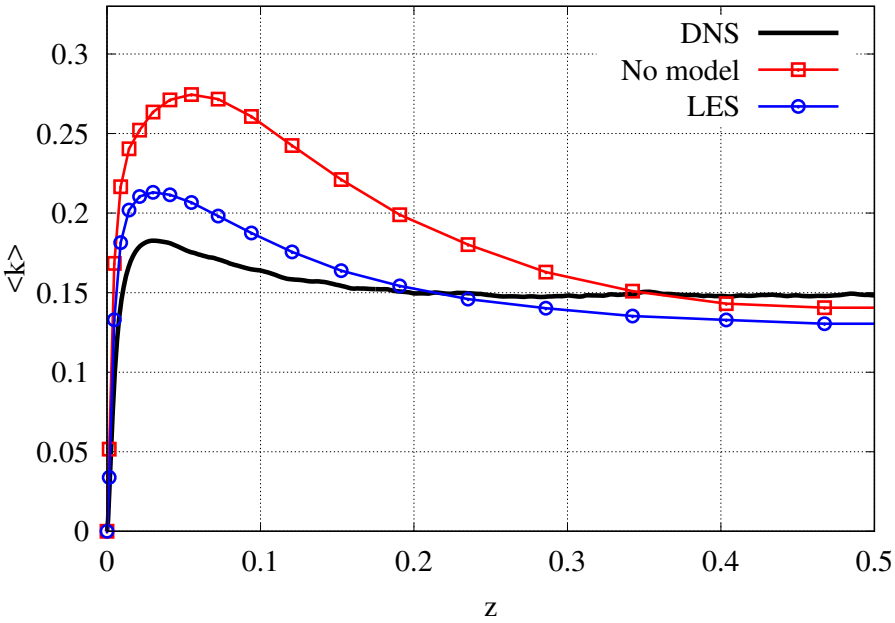
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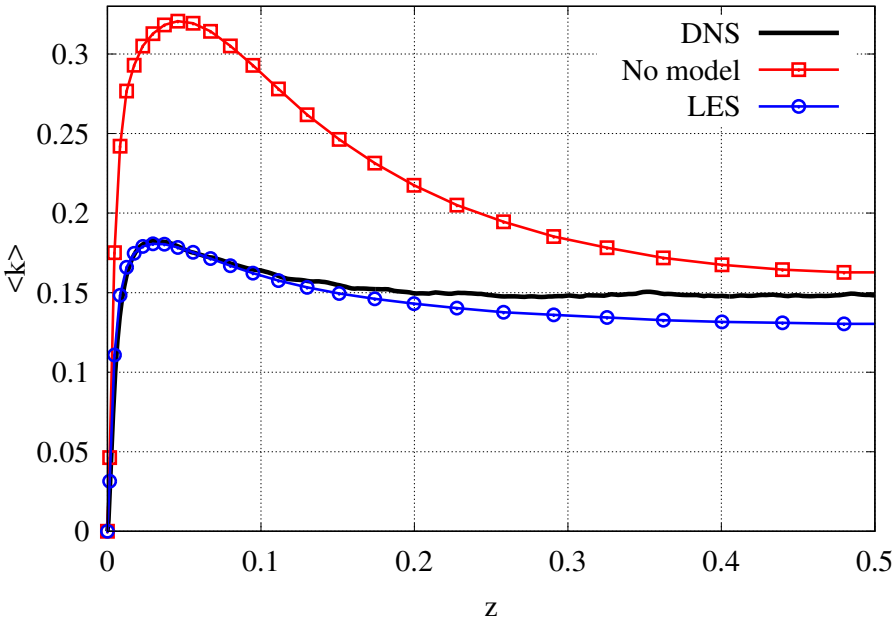


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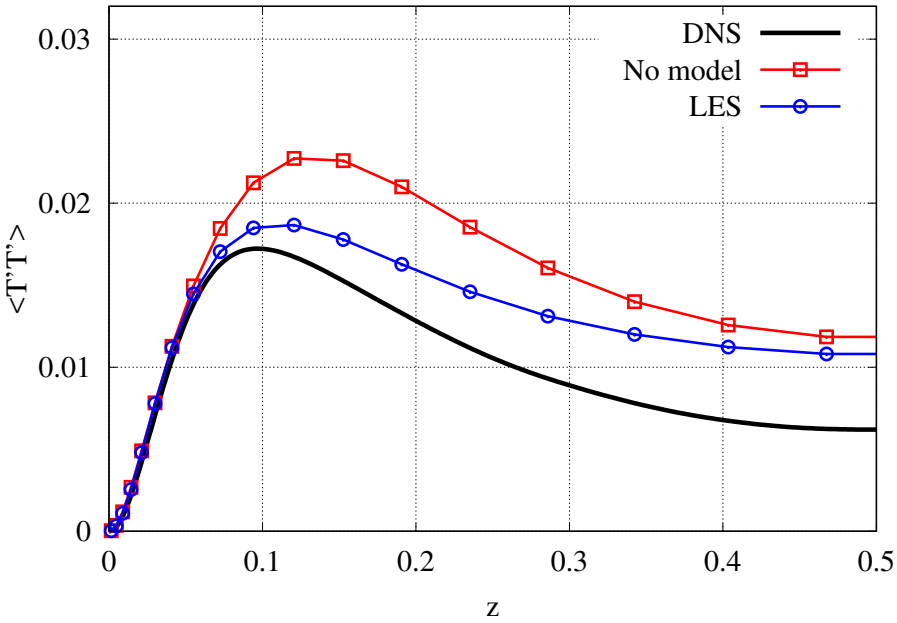


$64 \times 32 \times 32$

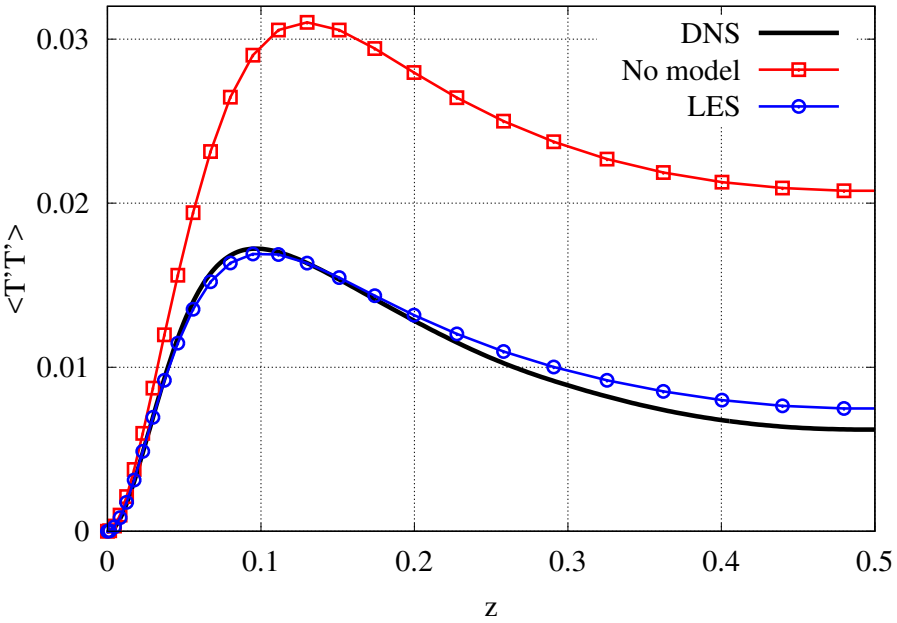


$96 \times 52 \times 52$

LES results at very low Pr number



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$96 \times 52 \times 52$

Concluding remarks

- A new tensor-diffusivity model has been proposed

$$q^{s2PR} \equiv -C_M P_{GG^T}^{-3/2} R_{GG^T}^{1/3} \frac{\delta^2}{12} GG^T \nabla \overline{T}$$

- Locally defined, unconditionally stable and vanishes for 2D flows ✓
- Good *a priori* alignment trends and proper near-wall scaling ✓
- Eddy-viscosity models work for RB ✓

[8] F.X.Trias, A.Gorobets, M.Silvis, R.Verstappen, A.Oliva. *A new subgrid characteristic length for turbulence simulations on anisotropic grids*, **Phys.Fluids**, 26:115109, 2017.

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Near future:

- *A posteriori* tests using q^{s2PR} for Rayleigh-Bénard convection.

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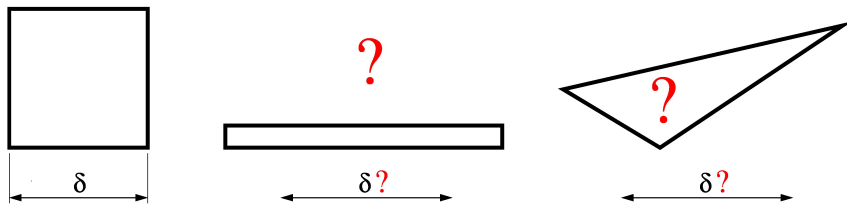
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- *A posteriori* tests using q^{s2PR} for Rayleigh-Bénard convection.
- How δ should be defined for highly anisotropic grids[8]?



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Thank you for your attention

