

The small-scale localization in the large-eddy simulation of turbulent compressible jets

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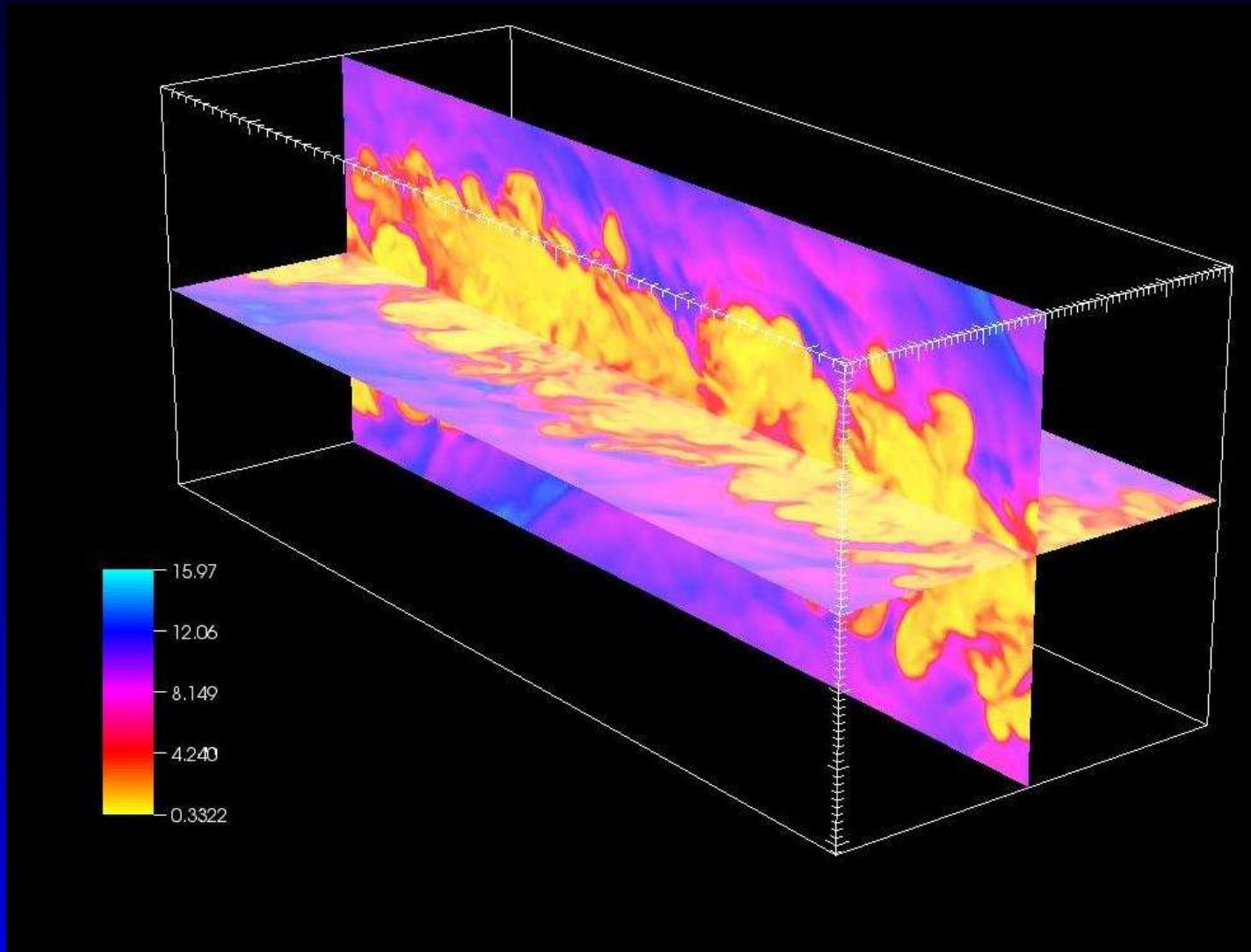
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Context



logarithmic density contours, light jet with initial $M=5$ and
density ratio 0.1

tracer movie*



Context

Hypersonic jets:

- Very high Reynolds numbers,
e.g.: astrophysical jets have $Re > 10^{10} \div 10^{13}$
and Ma up to $50 \div 100$
(Ferrari, *Ann.Rev.A.A.* 1998)
- only the large scales only may be simulated
 \Rightarrow explicit LES modelling is needed.
- Subgrid scales are not present in all regions
 \Rightarrow selective application of LES fluxes



Selective LES

Selective Structure Function model by Lesieur (1996).
It is based on:

$$f(\langle \omega \rangle_\delta) = \frac{\langle \omega \rangle_\delta \cdot \langle\langle \omega \rangle\rangle_{2\delta}}{|\langle \omega \rangle_\delta| |\langle\langle \omega \rangle\rangle_{2\delta}|} \in [-1, 1]$$

when f is close to 1 $\Rightarrow \approx$ 2D, no subgrid terms
when f is far from 1 \Rightarrow subgrid scales are present

Problems:

- only the disalignment of vorticity vector on scale δ is used.
- it is not easy to define a threshold, which in turn seems to depend on the resolution.



Some ideas...

When filter cutoff is within the inertial subrange, the smallest resolved scales ($\sim \delta$):

- are highly three-dimensional
- vortex stretching is active and responsible of the energy transfer to smaller (unresolved) scales

→ the stretching and the enstrophy at the smallest resolved scale can be used to create a criterion for the localization regions with under-resolved turbulence.



Small scale localization criterion

We consider the following functional (Tordella *et al.*, CPC 2007):

$$f(\langle \mathbf{u} \rangle, \langle \boldsymbol{\omega} \rangle) = \frac{| (\langle \boldsymbol{\omega} \rangle - \boldsymbol{\Omega}) \cdot \nabla (\langle \mathbf{u} \rangle - \mathbf{U}) |}{| \langle \boldsymbol{\omega} \rangle - \boldsymbol{\Omega} |^2}$$

where \mathbf{U} and $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$ are the mean velocity and vorticity.

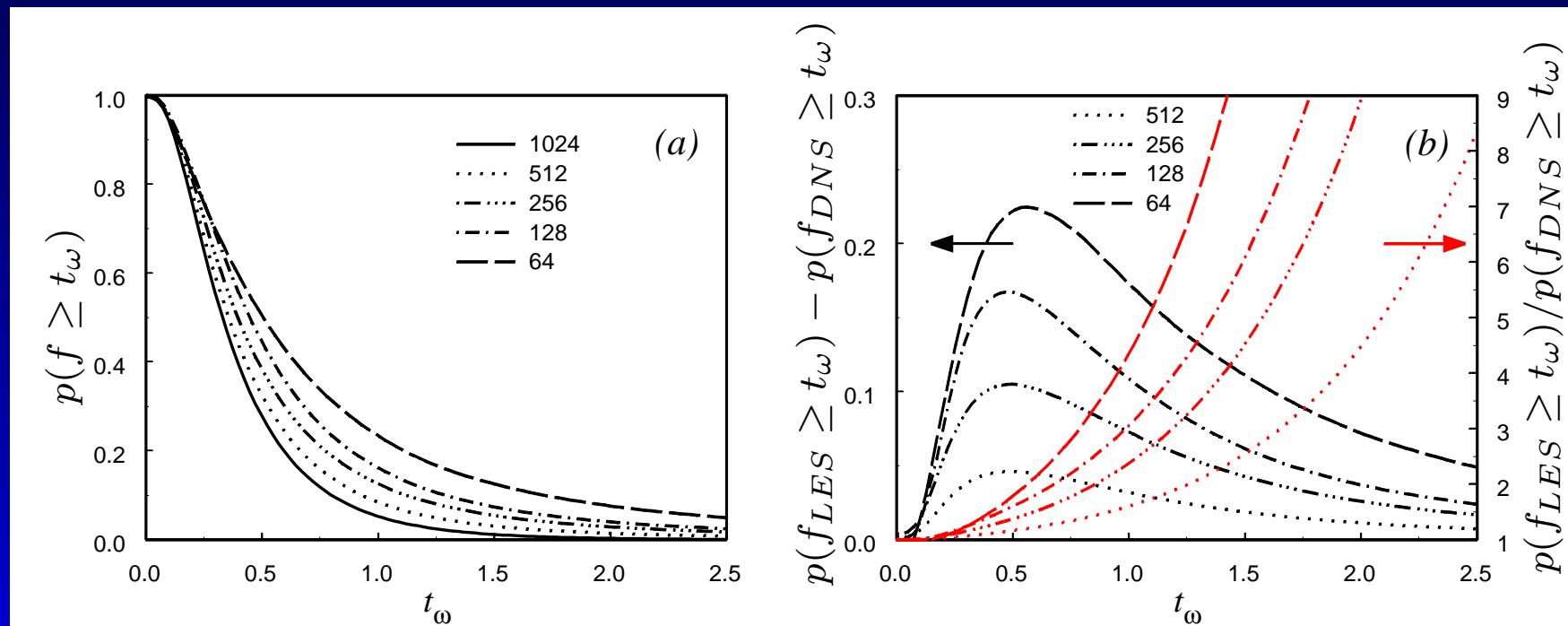
Main features:

- information from only one filtering level – with filter scale Δ – is used.
- f is always positive, ranging from 0 when there is no flow to high values when there is high stretching in relation to enstrophy



A priori test

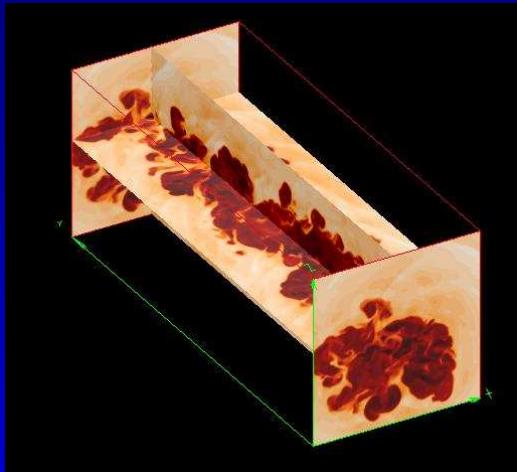
Homogeneous and isotropic turbulence (DNS,
 $Re_\lambda = 280$, Toschi et.al.2003):
P.d.f. of f at different resolutions.



Compressible supersonic jet

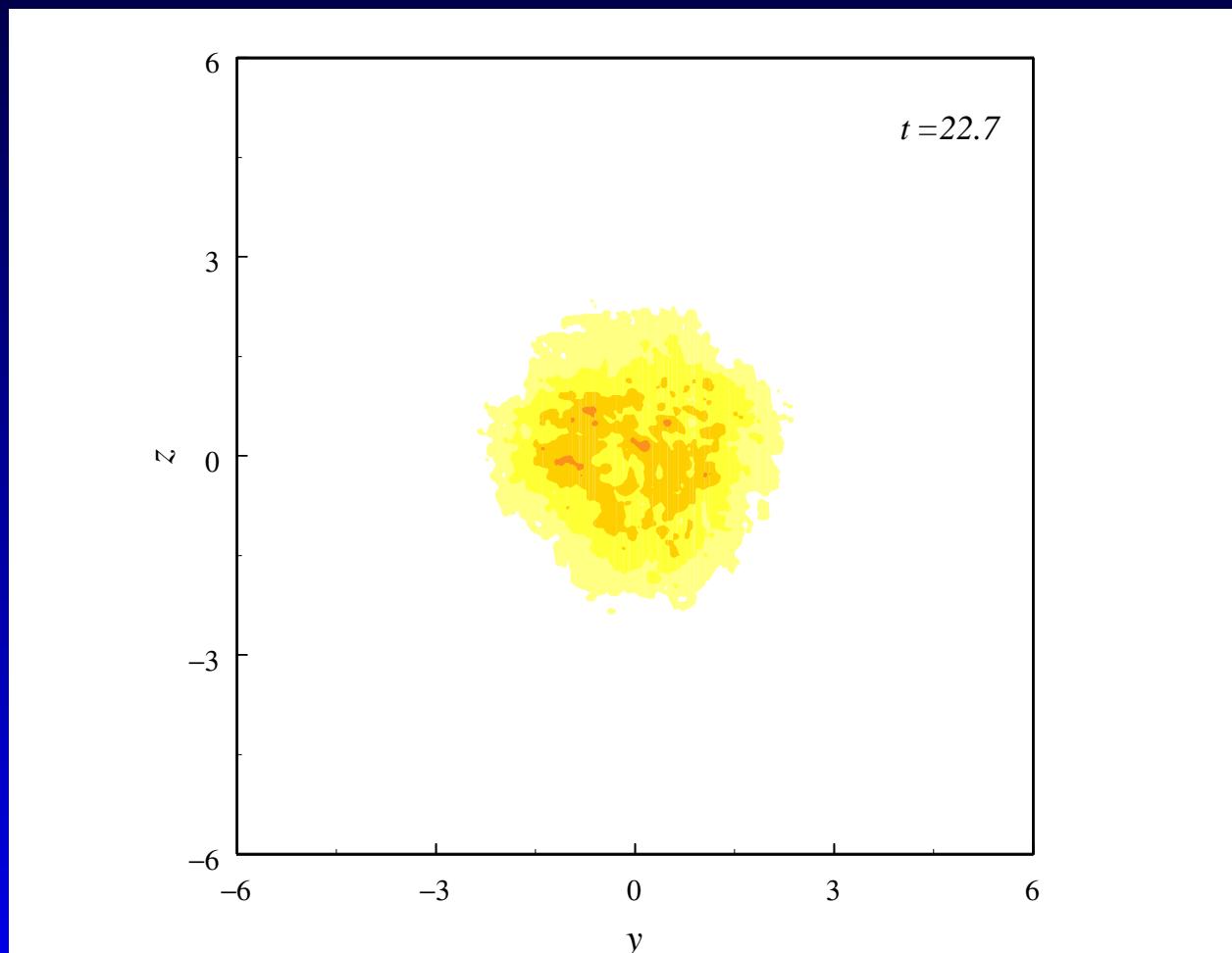
Physical problem

- time decaying jet
- initially uniform jet plus unstable perturbations:
 - ▶ Mach number $Ma = 5$
 - ▶ density ratio 0.1 (light jet)



Test on previous simulations

$P(f \geq t_\omega)$, $t_\omega = 0.4$,
 256^3 , no selective LES (Micono *et al.* APJ 2000)



Compressible jet simulation

We integrate the following equations: (Favre averaged variables)

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\rho u_i \right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial (\rho u_k)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\rho u_i u_k + p \delta_{ik} \right) = H(f_{\text{LES}} - t_\omega) \frac{\partial \tau_{ik}^{\text{SGS}}}{\partial x_i}$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left[(E + p) u_i \right] = H(f_{\text{LES}} - t_\omega) \frac{\partial q_i^{\text{SGS}}}{\partial x_i}$$

$H(\cdot)$ is the Heaviside step function.

$E = \frac{p}{\gamma-1} + \rho \frac{|\mathbf{u}|^2}{2}$ is the total energy density.

τ_{ik}^{SGS} and q_i^{SGS} are the subgrid flows of momentum and energy



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$$\tau_{ij}^{\text{SGS}} = 2\rho\nu_t \left[S_{ij} - \frac{1}{3} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) \delta_{ij} \right], \quad q_i^{\text{SGS}} = \rho \frac{\nu_t}{Pr_t} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\frac{E + p}{\rho} \right)$$

$$\nu_t = \left[C_S (\Delta x \Delta y \Delta z)^{1/3} \right]^2 |S|, \quad C_S = 0.1, \quad |S| = \sqrt{2S_{ij}S_{ij}}, \\ Pr_t = 1$$



Numerical method

- Discretization (*PLUTO*-code, Mignone *et al.* APJ 2007*)
 - ▶ 3rd order PPM finite volume discretization
 - ▶ 3rd order explicit Runge-Kutta time integration
- Domain and b.c.:
 - ▶ 3D cartesian domain, $4\pi R_0 \times 10\pi R_0 \times 4\pi R_0$ (R_0 is the initial radius of the jet)
 - ▶ periodic b.c. (longitudinal direction)
 - ▶ non reflecting b.c. (normal directions)

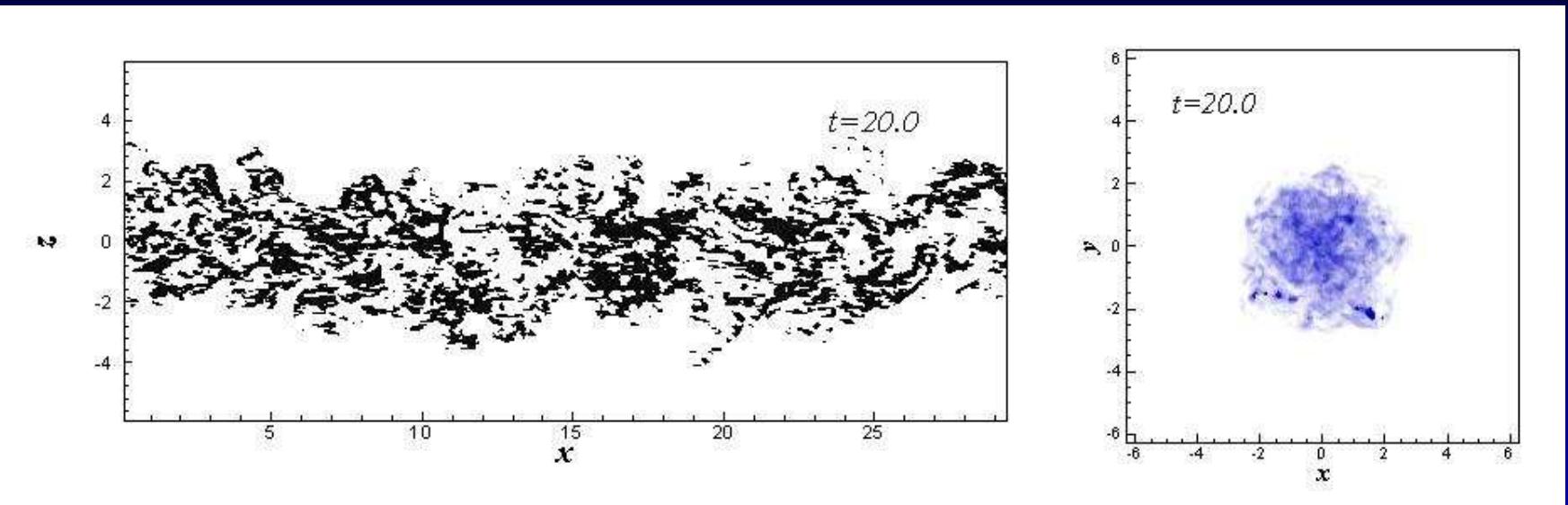
* <http://plutocode.to.astro.it>



Localization of subgrid scales

Regions where $f \geq t_\omega$, $t_\omega = 0.4$,

$$P(f \geq t_\omega)$$

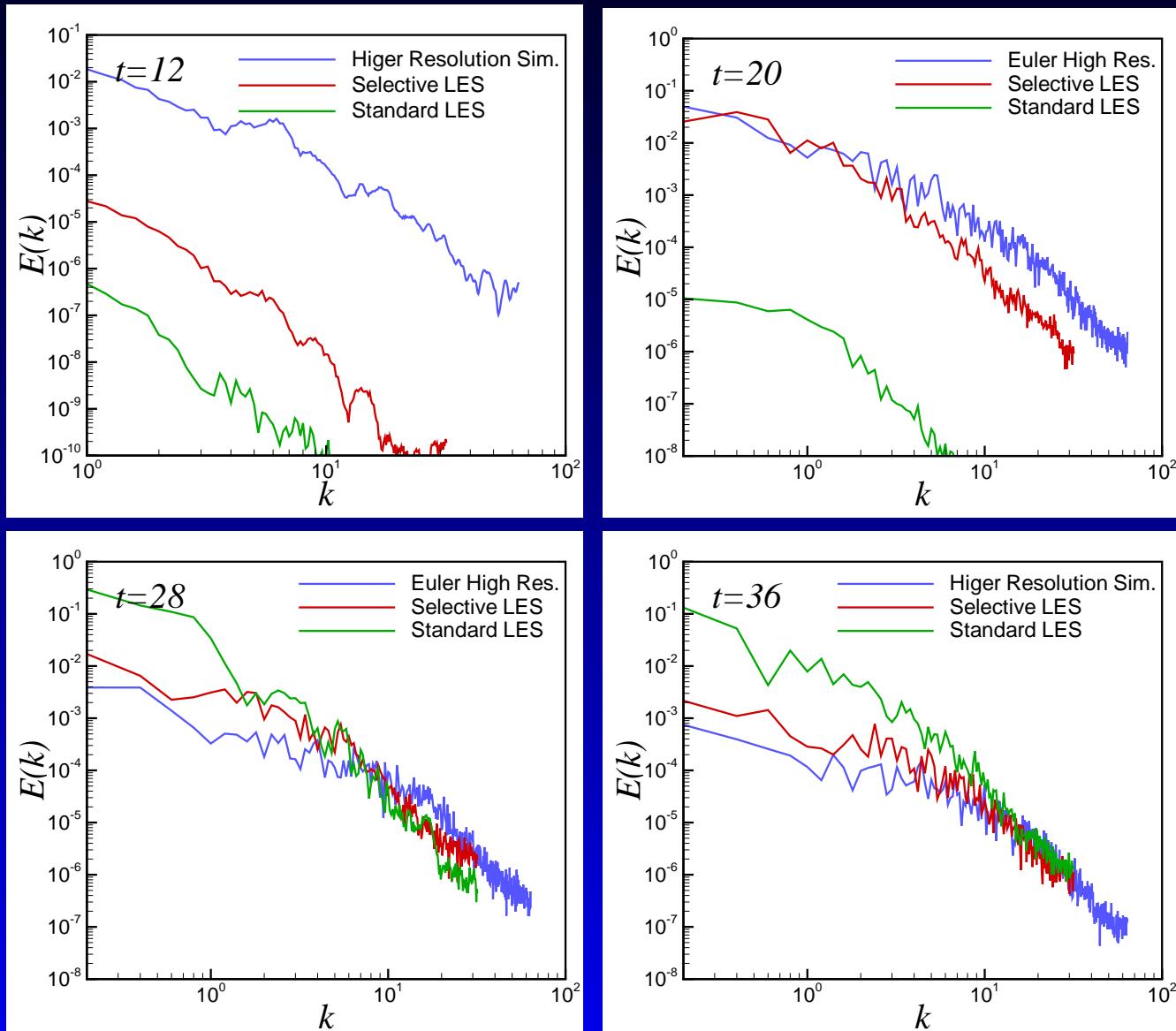


movie f

movie $pdf(f)$



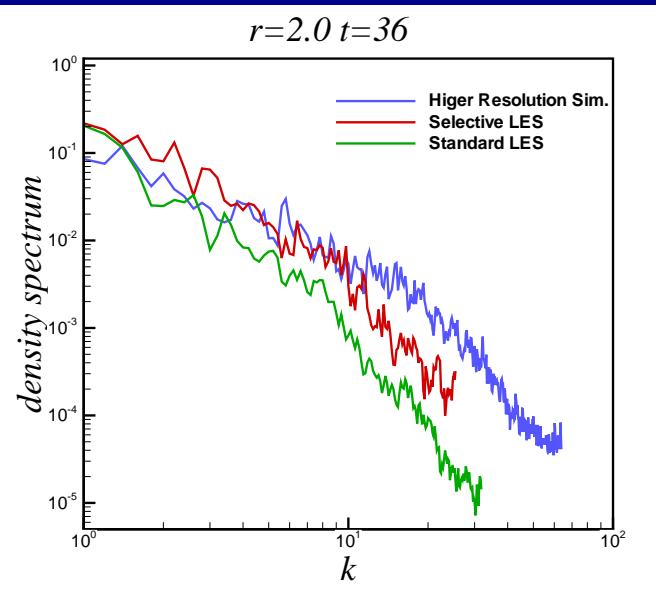
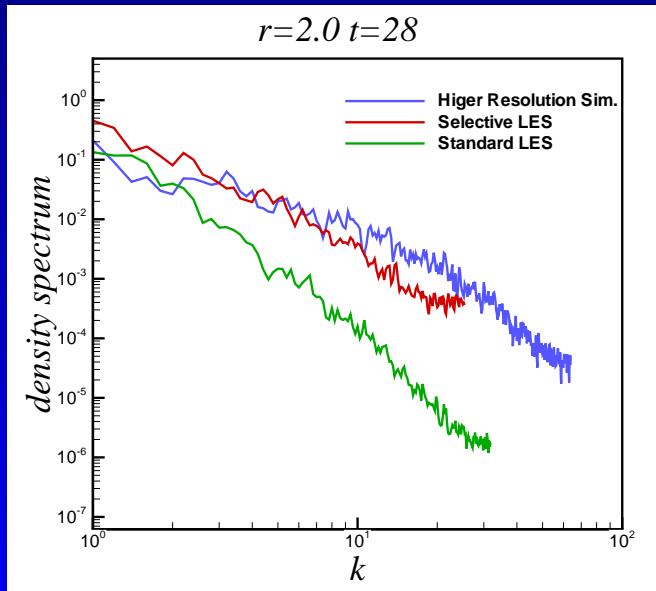
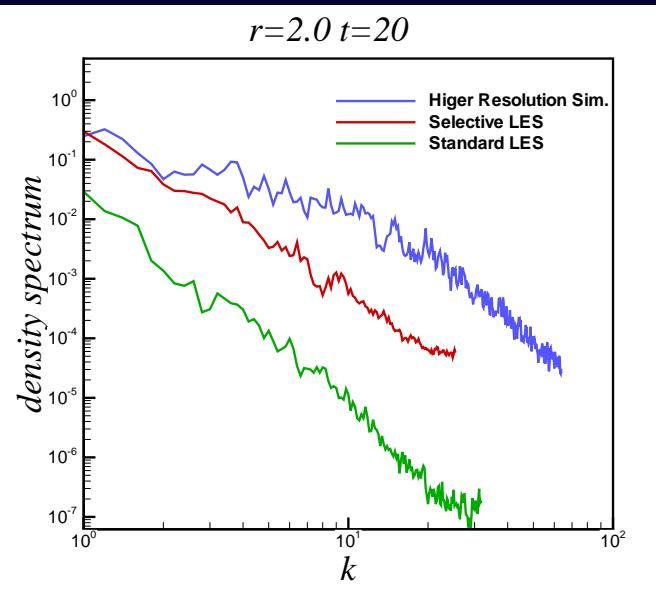
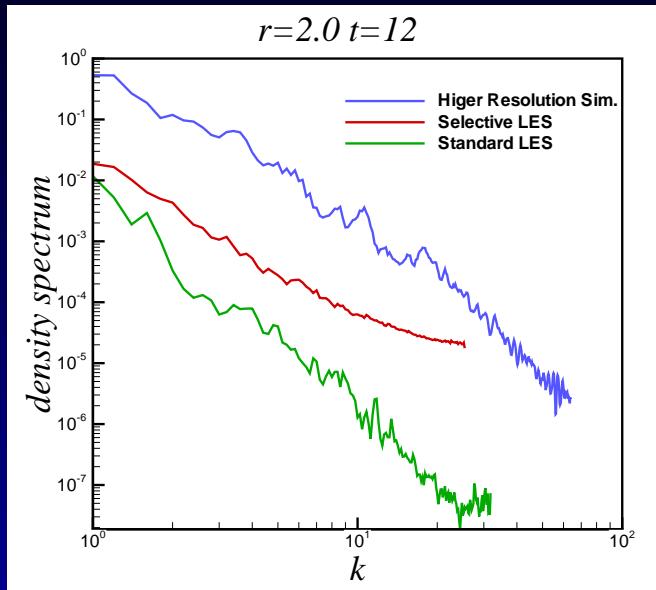
1D energy spectra, $r = 2$



LES $128^2 \times 320$, Euler HR $256^2 \times 640$

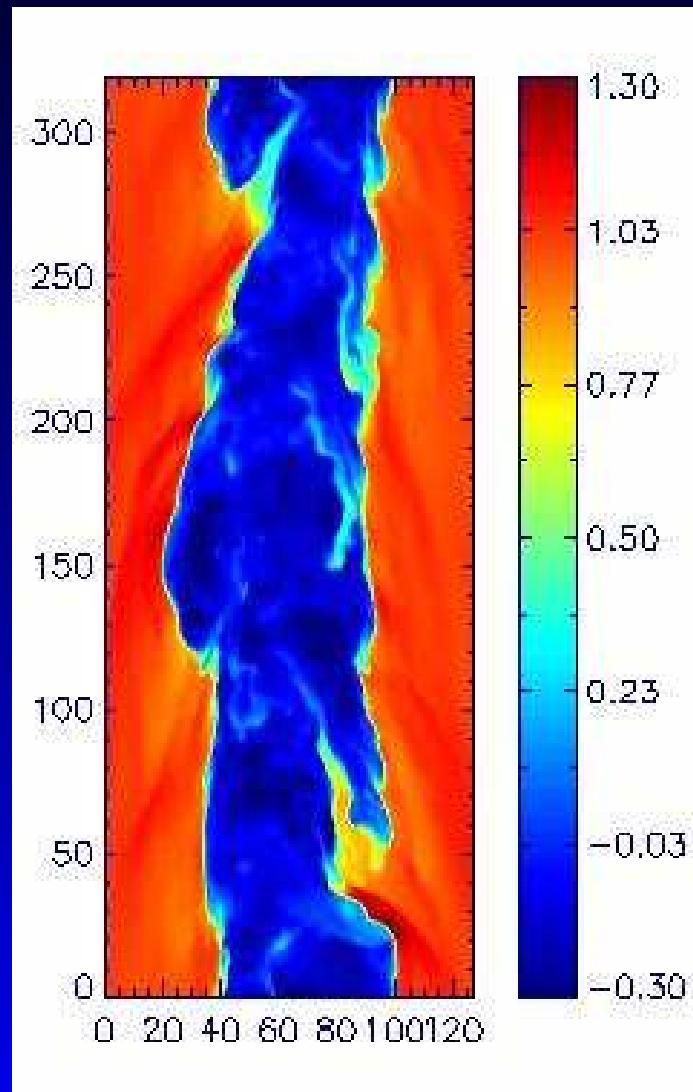


1D Density spectrum

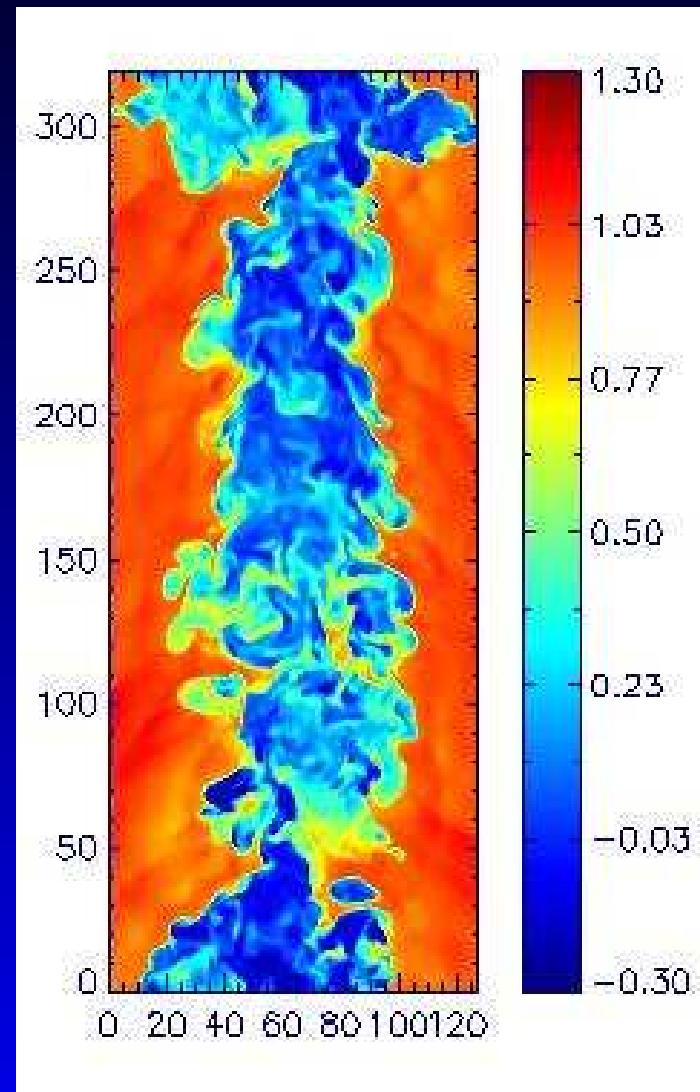


Density, $t = 20$

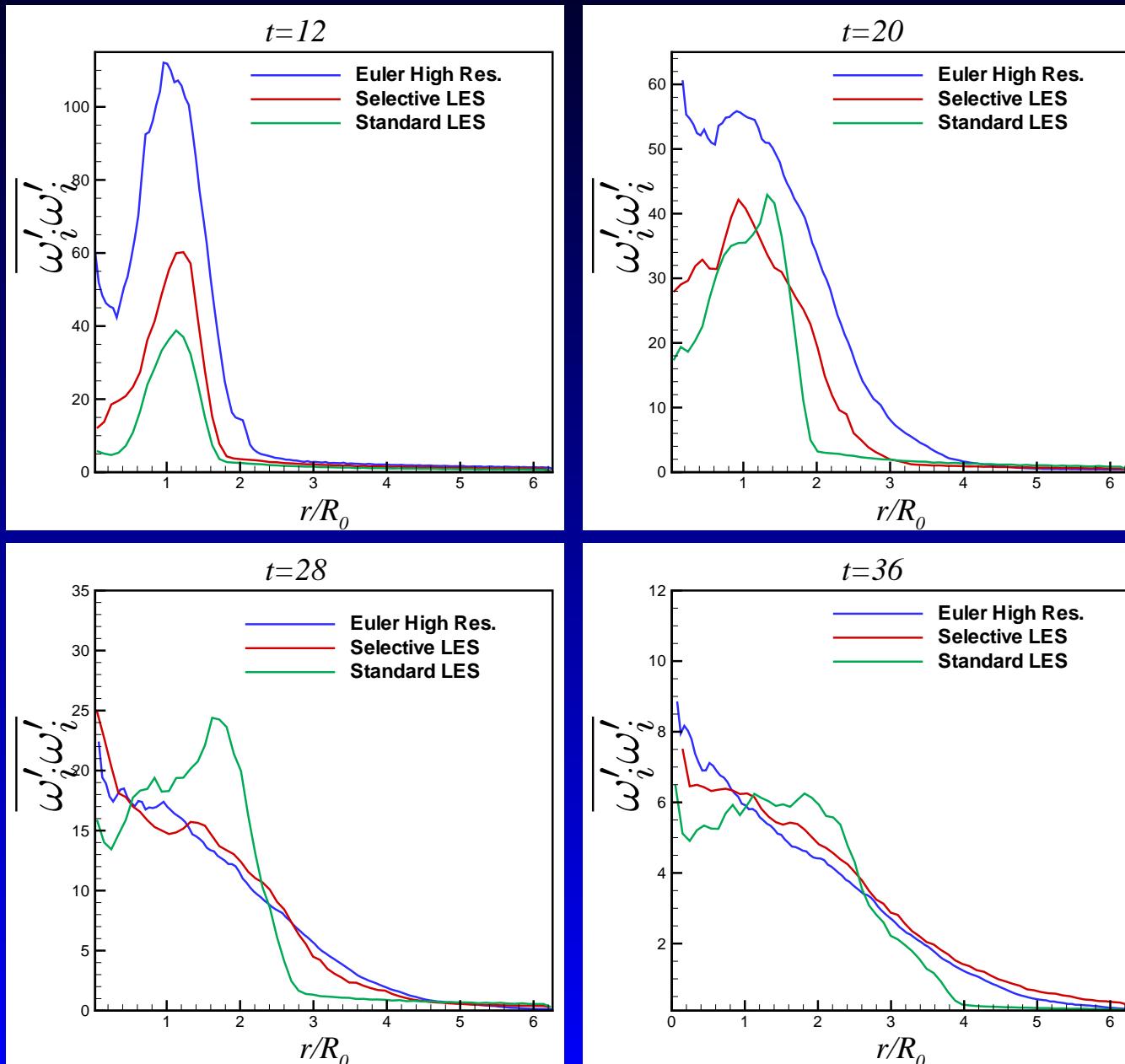
Standard LES



Selective LES



Enstrophy



Conclusions

A criterion for small-scale localization has been built on the normalized stretching of the fluctuations

- it is local in space and based on one level of filtered variables
- it is independent of the subgrid scale model
- it is numerically stable
- it shows the capability to locate the highly intermittent zones in a compressible jet
- post processing and further analysis on progress

