

TURBULENT STATISTICS OF AN ASYMMETRICALLY HEATED CHANNEL FLOW

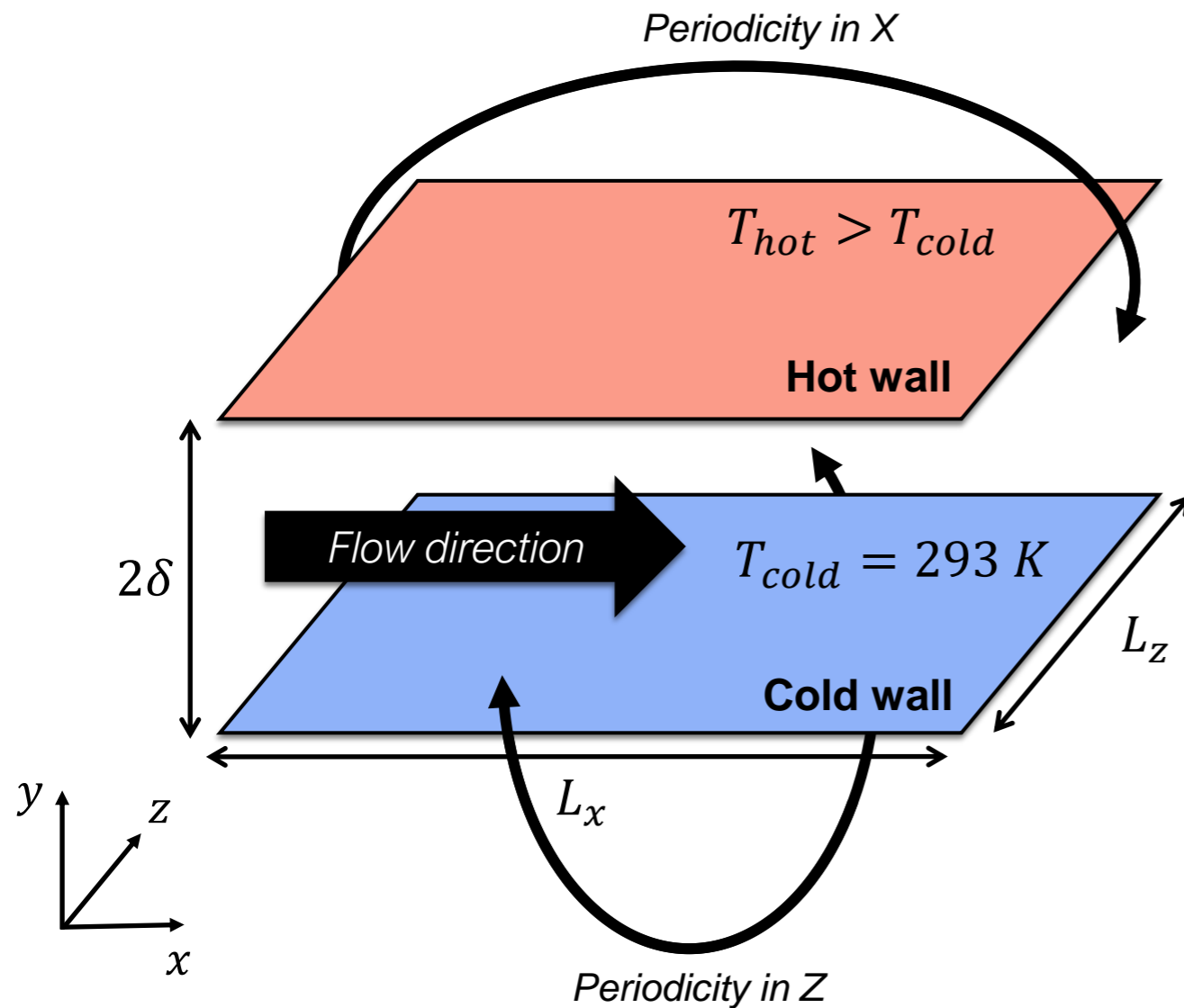
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CASE CONFIGURATION



Flow conditions

$$M < 0.2$$

$$Re_{\tau m} = 400$$

$$Pr = 0.71$$

$$T_{cold} = 293 K$$

$$T_{hot} = 2T_{cold} = 586 K$$

Ideal air properties

Mesh characteristics

Hexahedral elements

Third order elements

76.6 million points

140x140x140

Solver: SOD2D¹

Low-dissipation

Spectral element method (SEM)

Finite element method (FEM)

¹ Barcelona Supercomputing Center (BSC)

NUMERICAL APPROACH

Compressible Navier-Stokes equations:

Continuity:
$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

Momentum:
$$\frac{\partial \rho u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho u_i u_j}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial \tau_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + f_i$$

Energy:
$$\frac{\partial \rho E}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho u_j H}{\partial x_j} = \frac{\partial u_i \tau_{ij}}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial q_i}{\partial x_i} + \rho f_i$$

State eq.:
$$P_0 = \rho R_g T$$

Sutherland's law:
$$\mu = \mu_{ref} \frac{T^{3/2}}{T + S}$$

$$\tau_{ij} = 2\mu \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial x_i}{\partial x_j} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial u_k}{\partial x_k} \delta_{ij} \right)$$

Driving force

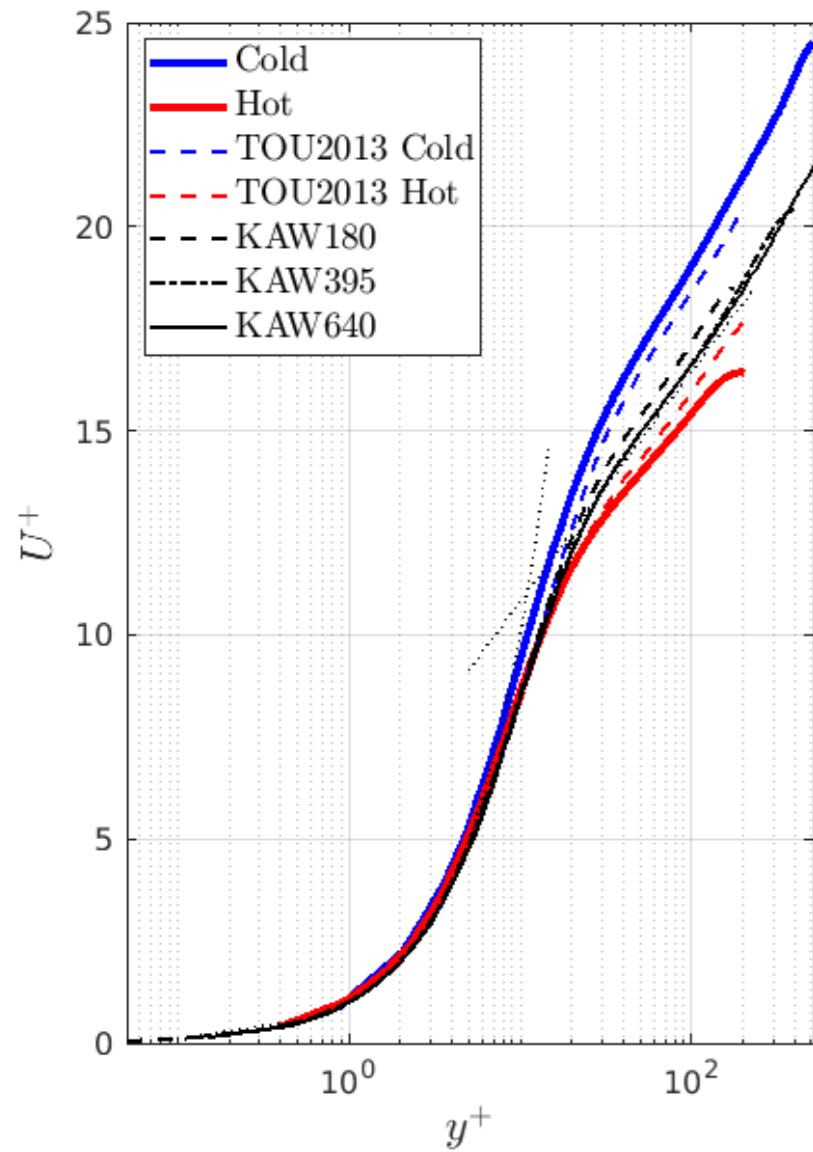
$$E = e + \frac{1}{2} u_i u_i$$

$$q_i = -\lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_i}$$

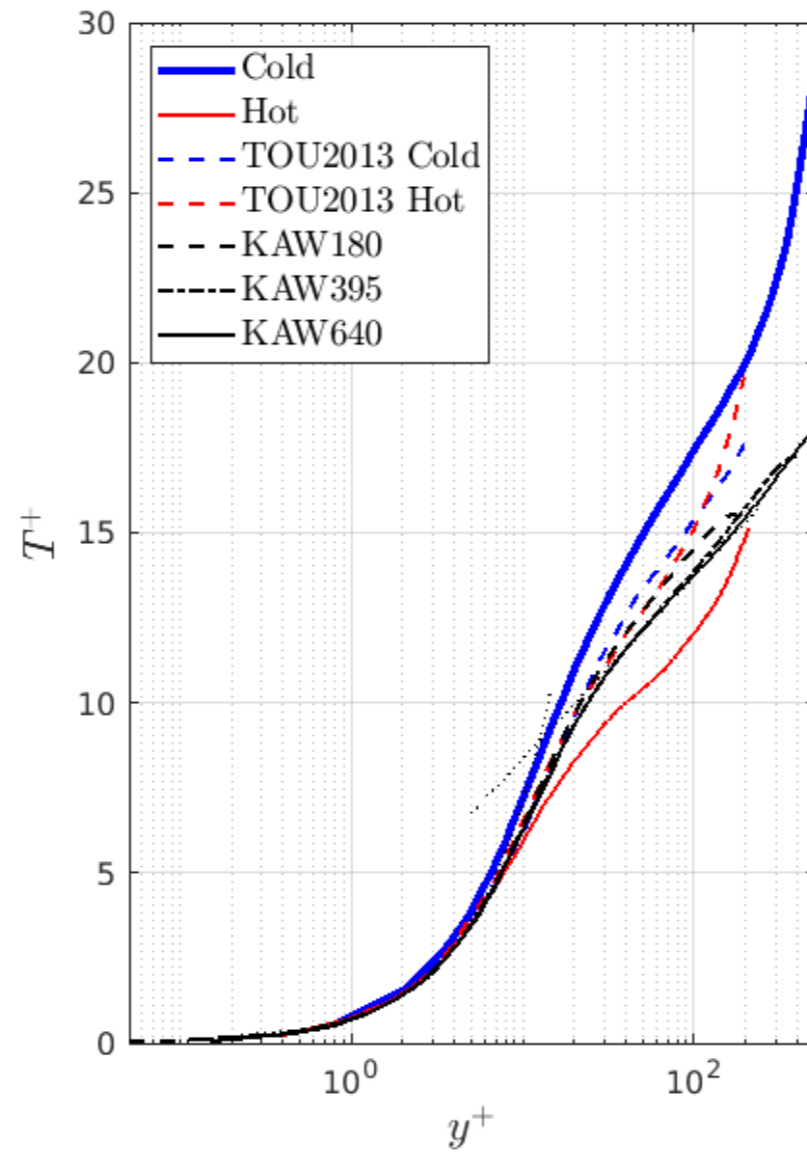
$$H = h + \frac{1}{2} u_i u_i$$

RESULTS

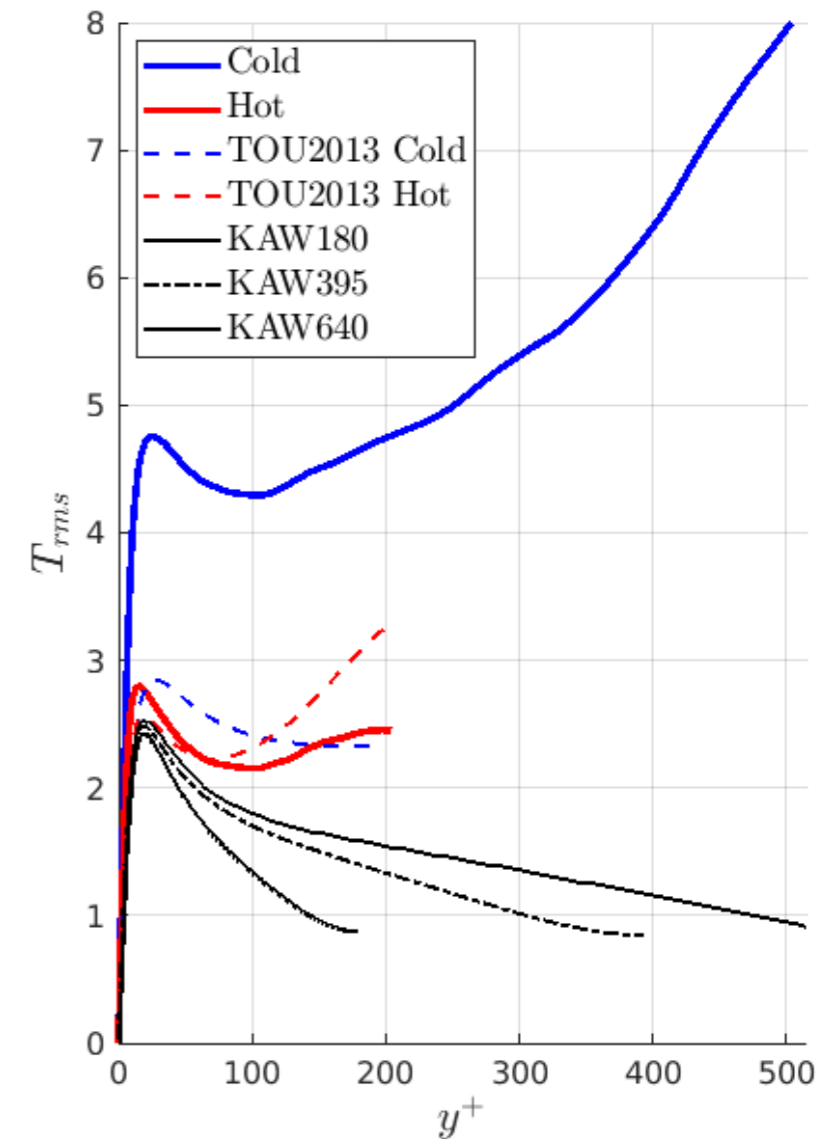
Velocity profile



Temperature profile



Temperature fluctuations



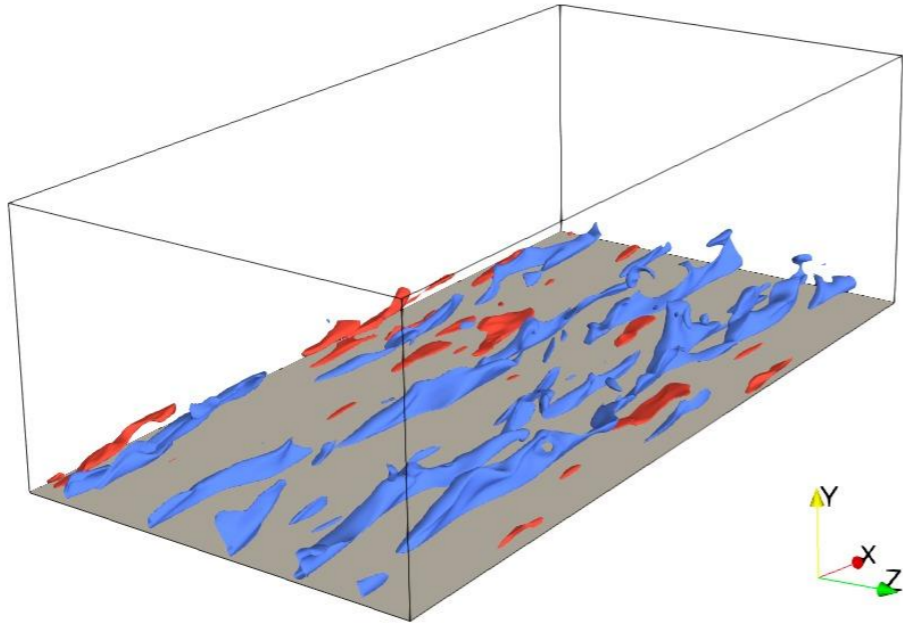
H. Abe, H. Kawamura, and Y. Matsuo, "Direct Numerical Simulation of a Fully Developed Turbulent Channel Flow With Respect to the Reynolds Number Dependence", *Journal of Fluids Engineering*, vol. 123, no. 2, pp. 382–393, Jun. 2001, doi: 10.1115/1.1366680.

H. Abe, H. Kawamura, and Y. Matsuo, "Surface heat-flux fluctuations in a turbulent channel flow up to $Re_\tau = 1020$ with $Pr = 0.025$ and 0.71 ", *International Journal of Heat and Fluid Flow*, vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 404–419, Jun. 2004, doi: 10.1016/j.ijheatfluidflow.2004.02.010.

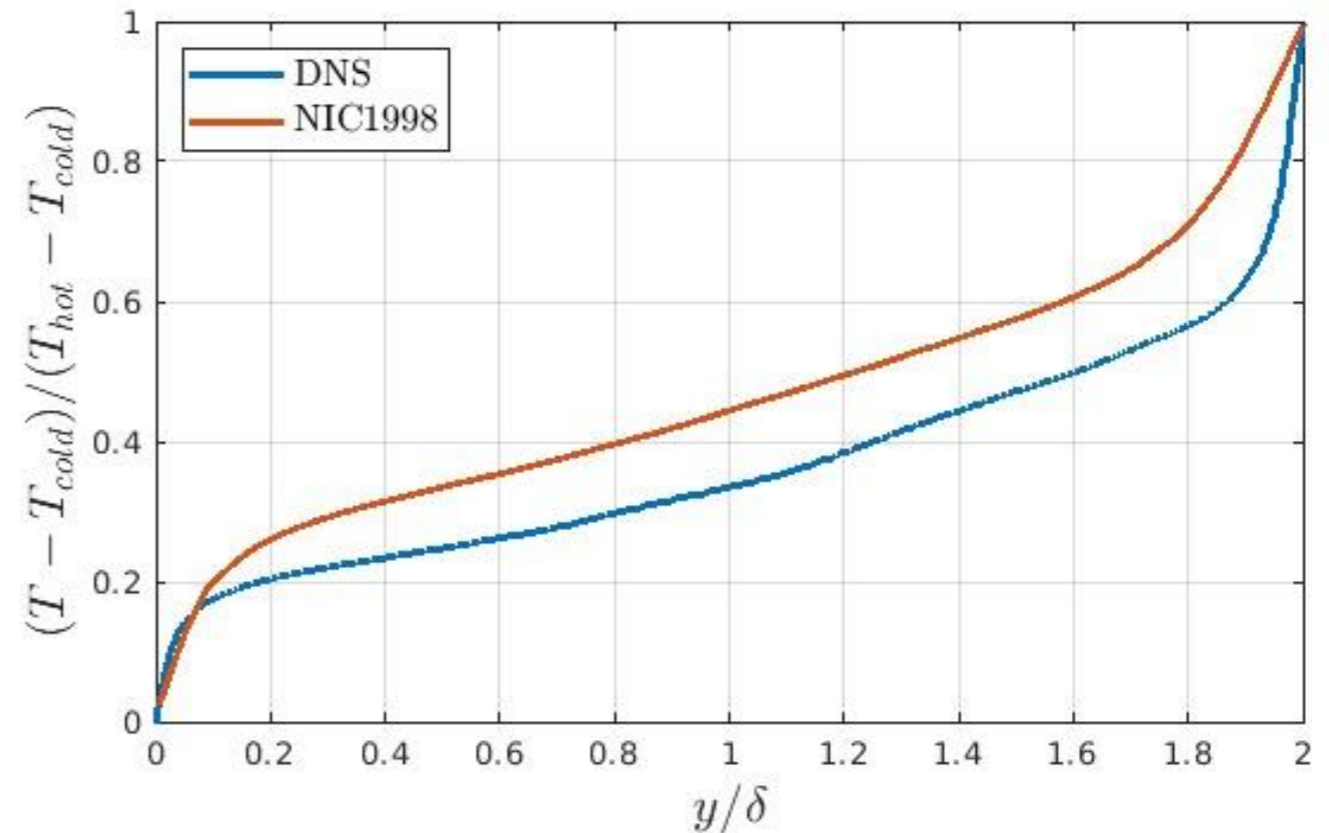
A. Toutant and F. Bataille, "Turbulence statistics in a fully developed channel flow submitted to a high-temperature gradient", *International Journal of Thermal Sciences*, vol. 74, pp. 104–118, 2013, doi: 10.1016/j.ijthermalsci.2013.06.003

RESULTS

Hot wall

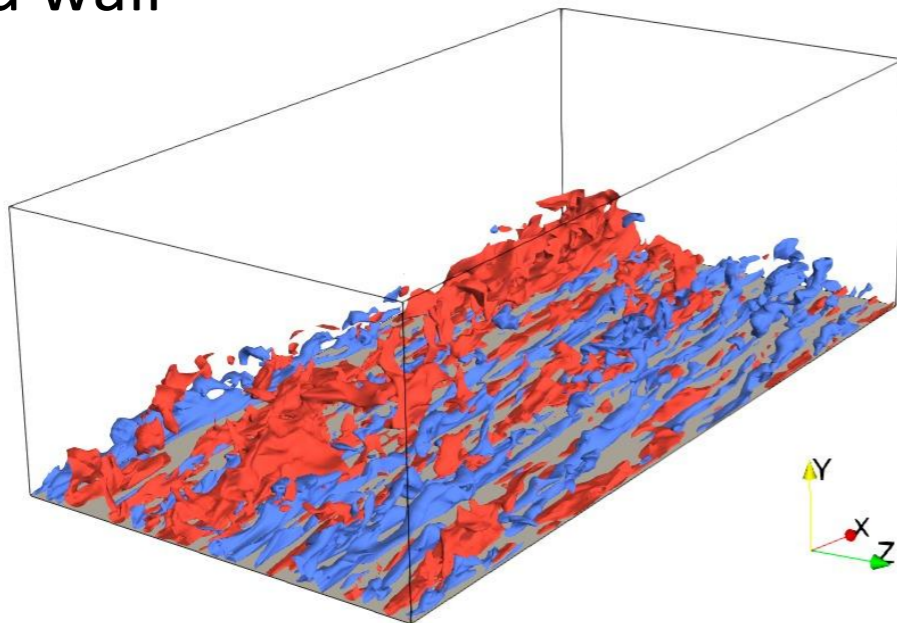


Temperature ratio



Nicoud, Frank. «Numerical Study of a Channel Flow with Variable Properties». Center for Turbulence Research Annual Research Briefs, 1998, 289-310.

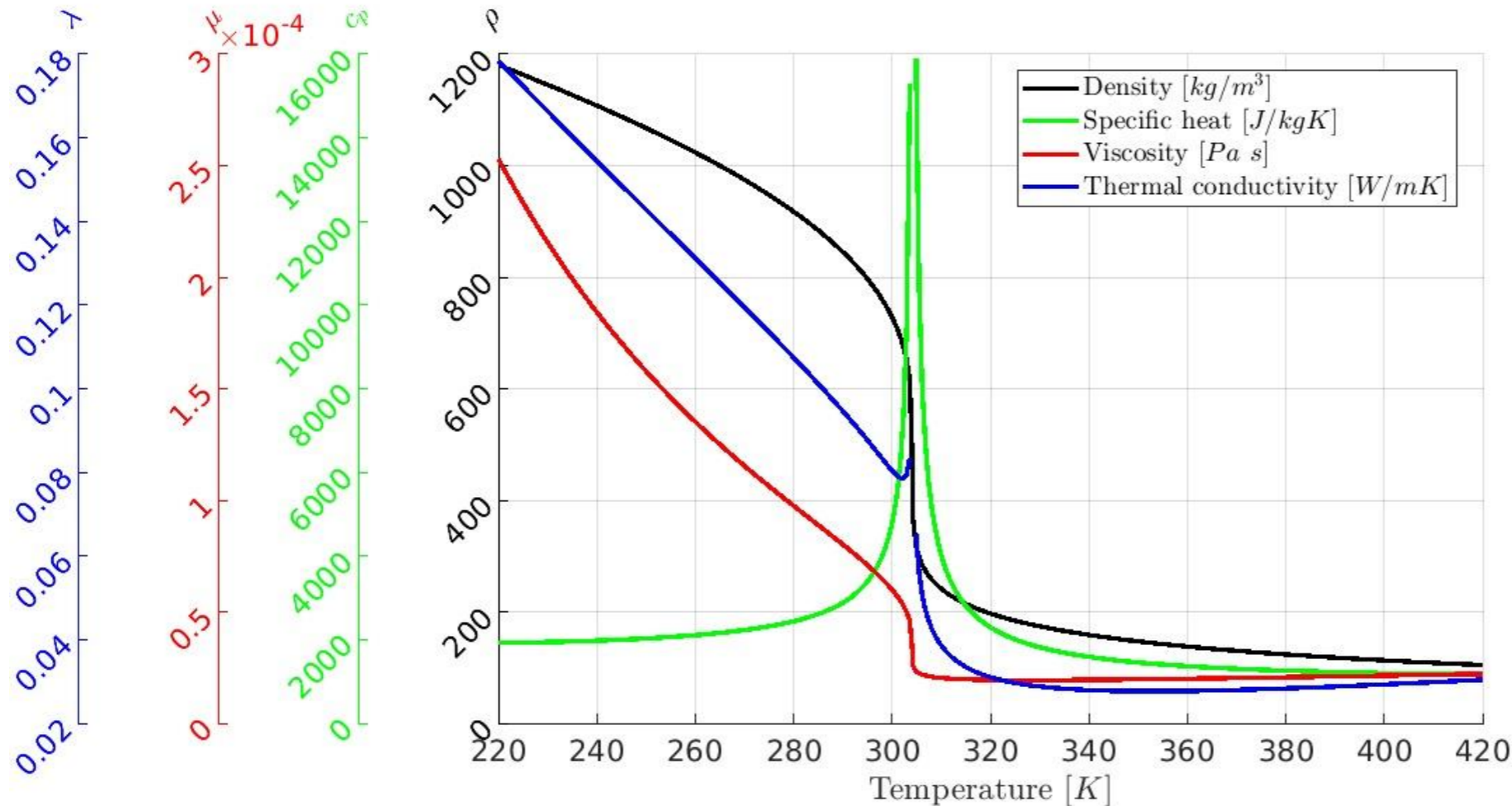
Cold wall



The final results would be presented at the **ETMM14** and the **SFMC23** congresses.

NEXT STEPS

CO2 thermophysical properties at supercritical pressure

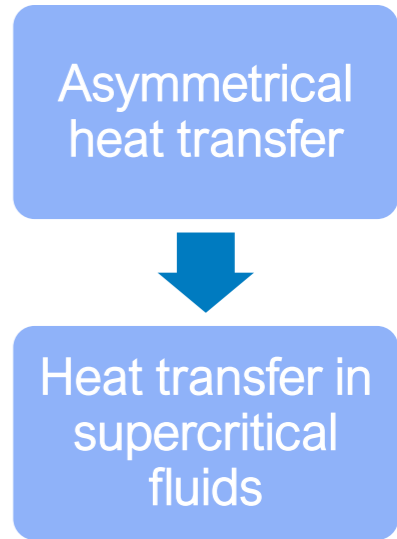


Eric W. Lemmon, Ian H. Bell, Marcia L. Huber, and Mark O. McLinden, "Thermophysical Properties of Fluid Systems" en NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69, Eds. P.J. Linstrom and W.G. Mallard, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg MD, 20899, <https://doi.org/10.18434/T4D303>

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SFMC23: M. Garcia-Berenguer, L. Gasparino, O. Lehmkuhl and I. Rodriguez, "Turbulent statistics and coherent structures in an asymmetrically heated channel flow", June 2023 in Spanish Fluid Mechanics Conference, Barcelona, Spain

ETMM14: M. Garcia-Berenguer, L. Gasparino, O. Lehmkuhl and I. Rodriguez, "Large-scale coherent structures in an asymmetrically heated channel flow", September 2023 in Ercoftac Symposium on Engineering Turbulence Modelling and Measurements, Barcelona, Spain



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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