



Community Christmas Competition IV

Simulation of the backward facing step



Goal, Challenge & Hypothesis

■ Goals:

- Estimation of the reattachment length at several inlet velocity
- Velocity profile comparison

■ Challenge:

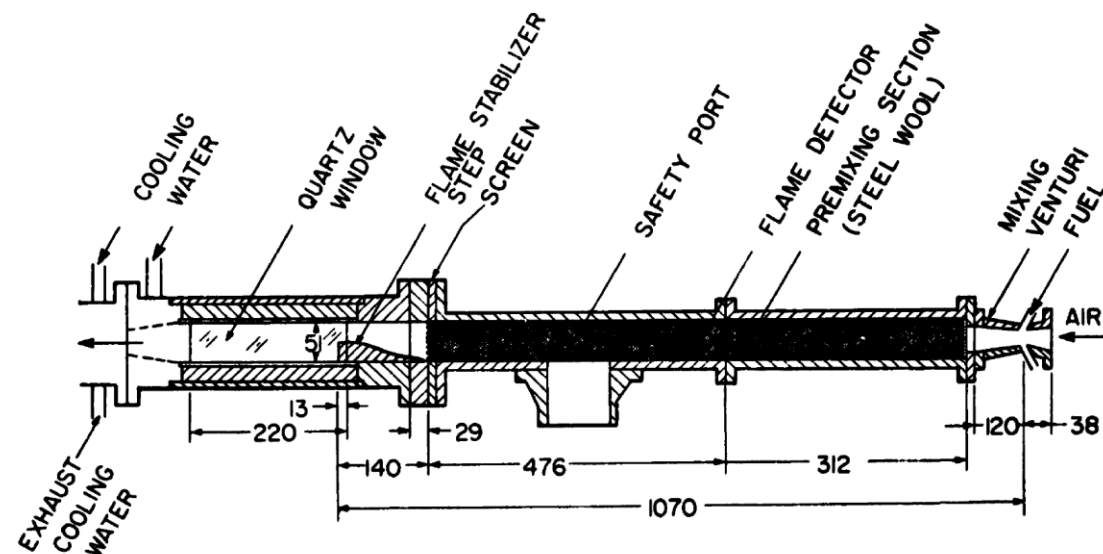
- Transitional Re

■ Influence of turbulence model on the solution

- Standard $k-\varepsilon$
- RNG $k-\varepsilon$
- $k-\omega$ SST
- $k-\omega$ SST LM

■ Hypothesis

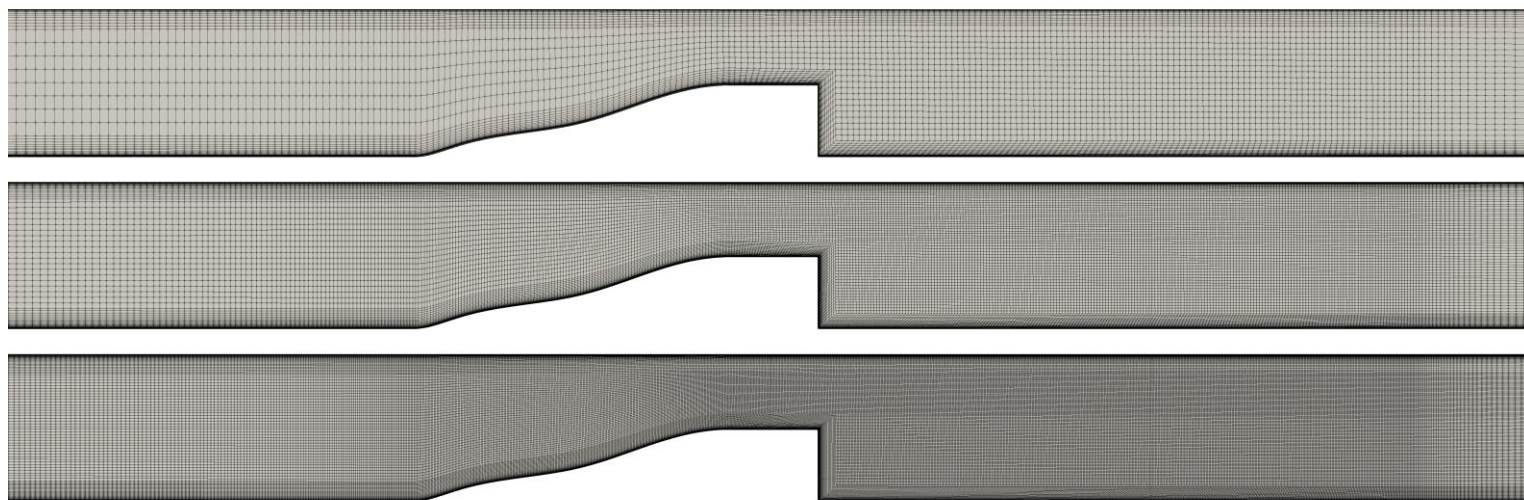
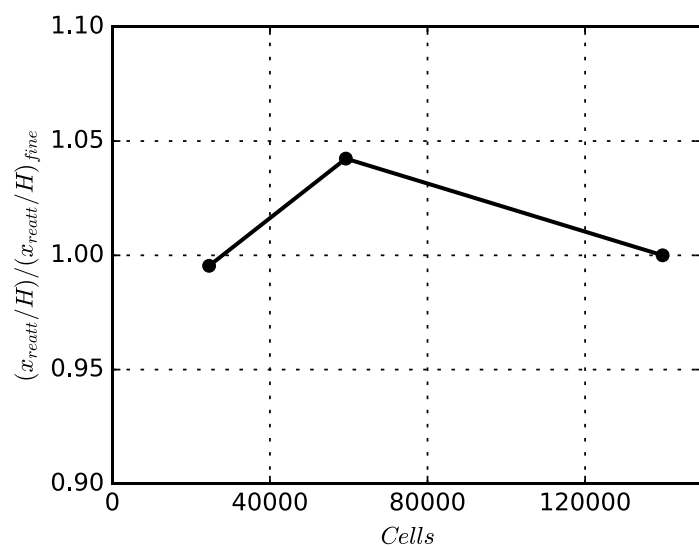
- Steady, no-combustion (simpleFoam)
- 2D
- 2% Inlet turbulent intensity (why not...)





Mesh sensitivity

- Done with ***k- ω SST*** - $y^+ < 1$ aimed* - at the highest speed $U_0 = 22.2 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$
- Reattachment length as the parameter probed at first cell showing $U_x > 0$
- Same wall-treatment - Core mesh cell aimed at ***2x2/1x1/0.5x0.5 mm²*** for the 3 meshes
- “Oscillatory” convergence. We select the medium mesh ***1x1 mm²*** for time saving purposes and because it looks good enough



*Low-Reynolds number wall-BC were used for ***k- ϵ*** based models also later on



Results – Reattachment Length

- Evaluated as:

$$\frac{(x/H)_{OF} - (x/H)_{REF}}{(x/H)_{REF}} [\%]$$

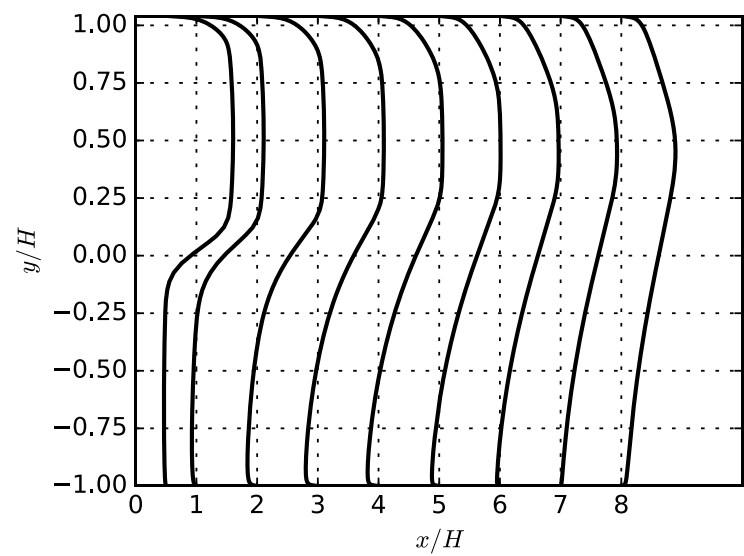
| <i>U0 (m/s)</i> | <i>REF x/H</i> | <i>k-ε</i> | <i>RNG k-ε</i> | <i>k-ω SST</i> | <i>k-ω SST LM</i> |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 9,1 | 6,5 | +5,0% | +19,0% | +23,0% | +23,3% |
| 13,3 | 7 | -0,8% | +14,7% | +31,3% | +31,5% |
| 22,2 | 6,8 | +3,8% | +19,2% | +26,2% | +24,9% |

- ***k-ε*** presents the closest results, followed by ***RNG k-ε***. ***k-ω*** models far overestimates the reattachment length.



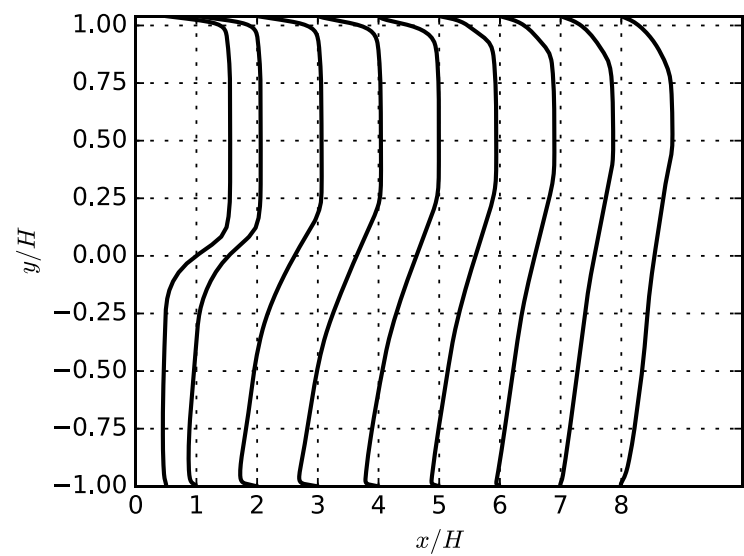
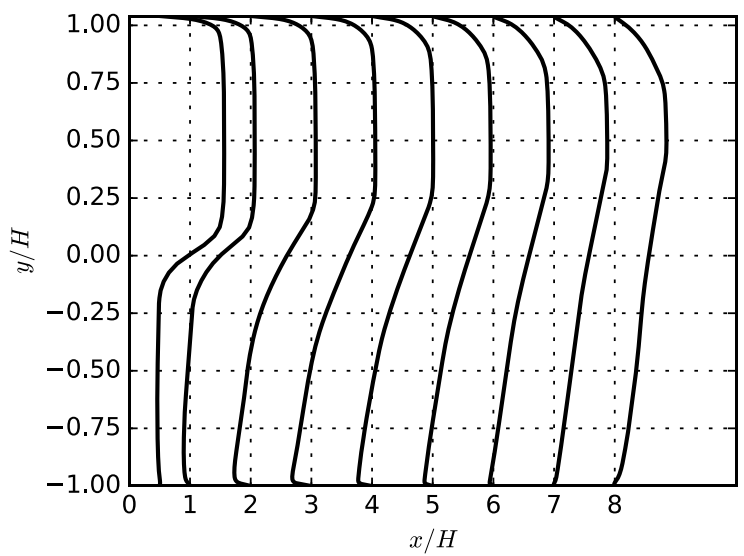
Move fast slides #5 #6 #7, looks like a GIF

Results – Velocity profiles – $U_0 = 9,1 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$



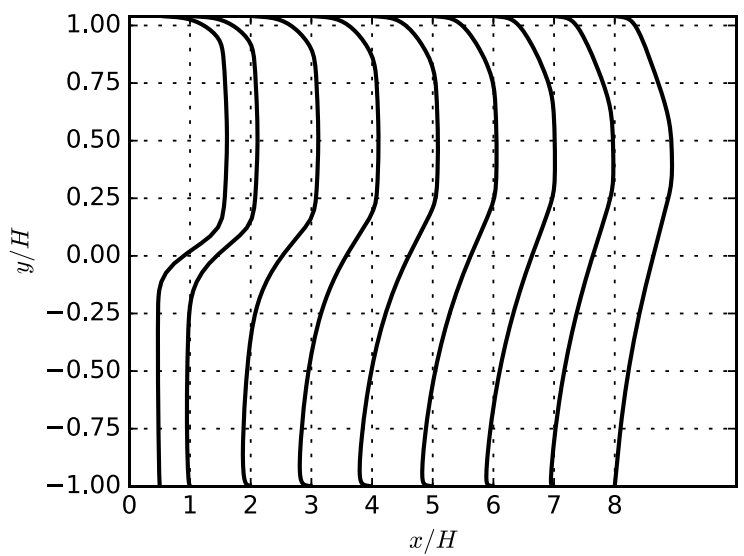
$k-\epsilon$

$k-\omega$ SST

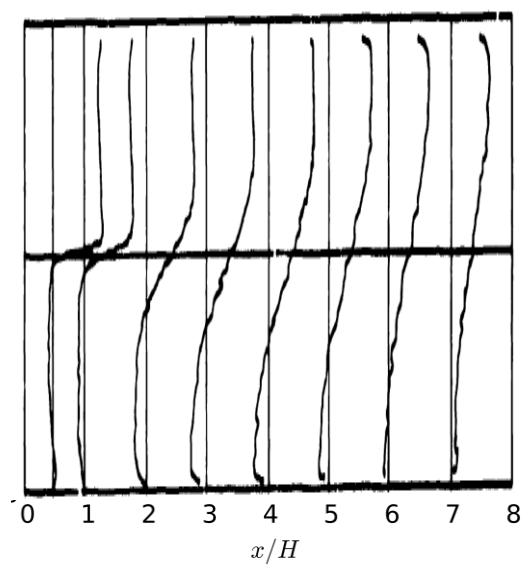


$k-\omega$ SST LM

RNG $k-\epsilon$



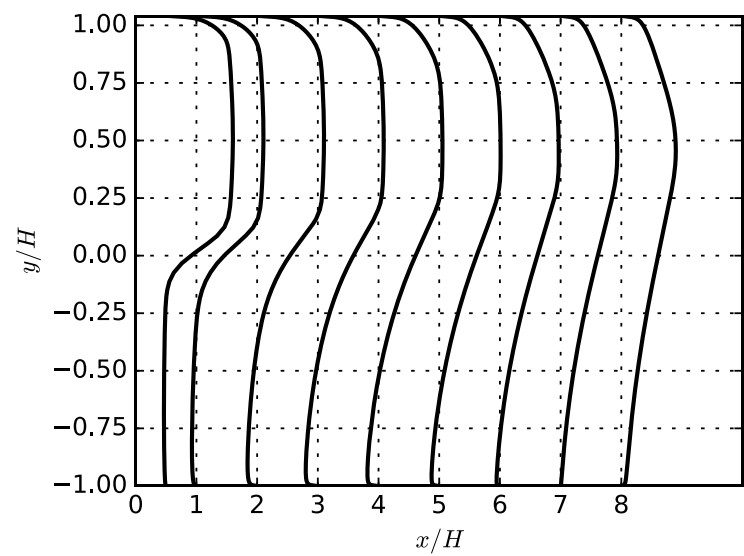
Exp.





Move fast slides #5 #6 #7, looks like a GIF

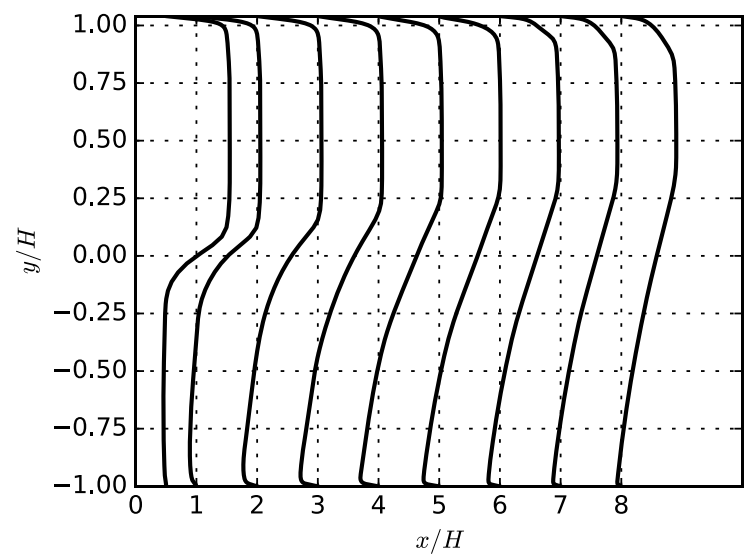
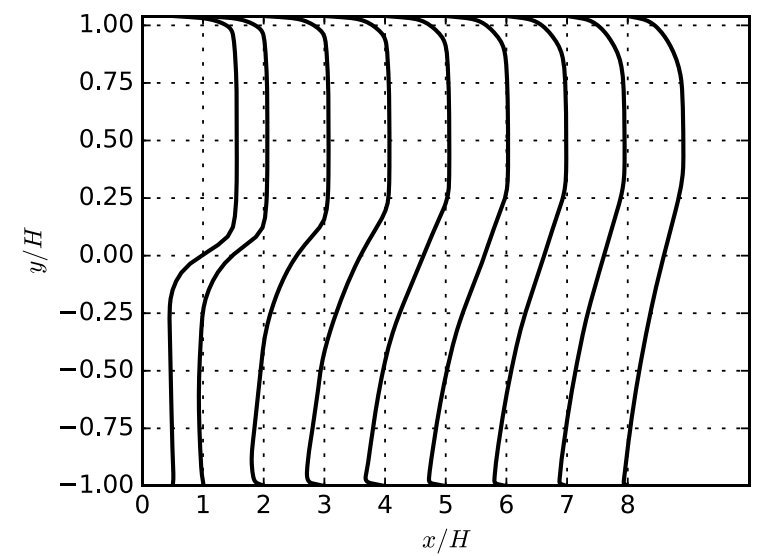
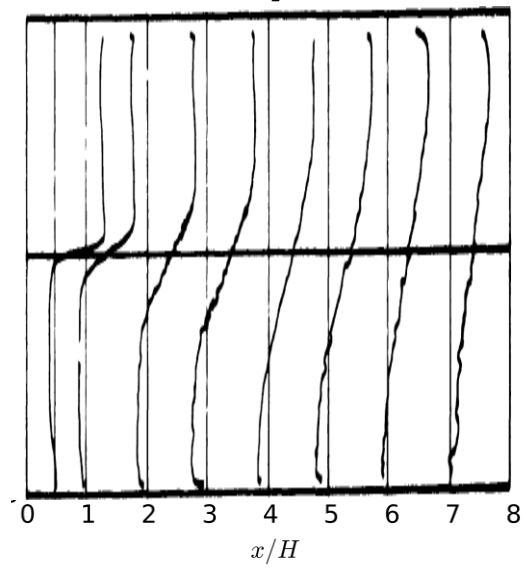
Results – Velocity profiles – $U_0 = 13,3 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$



$k-\epsilon$

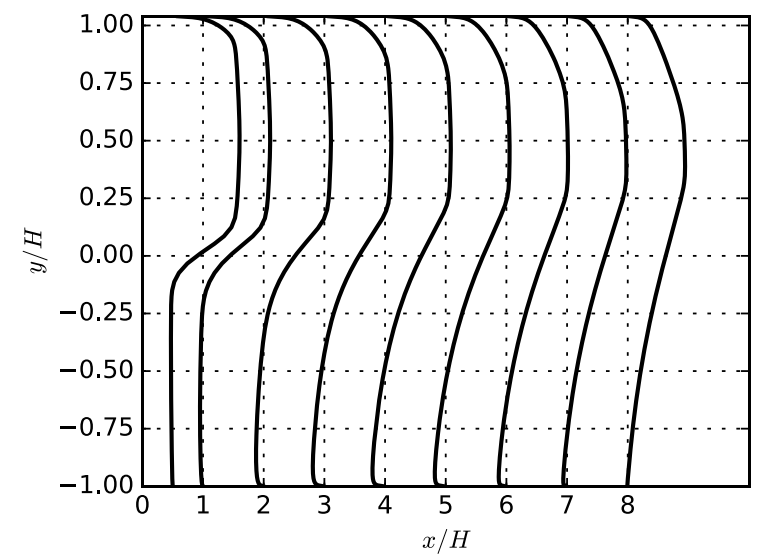
$k-\omega$ SST

Exp.



$k-\omega$ SST LM

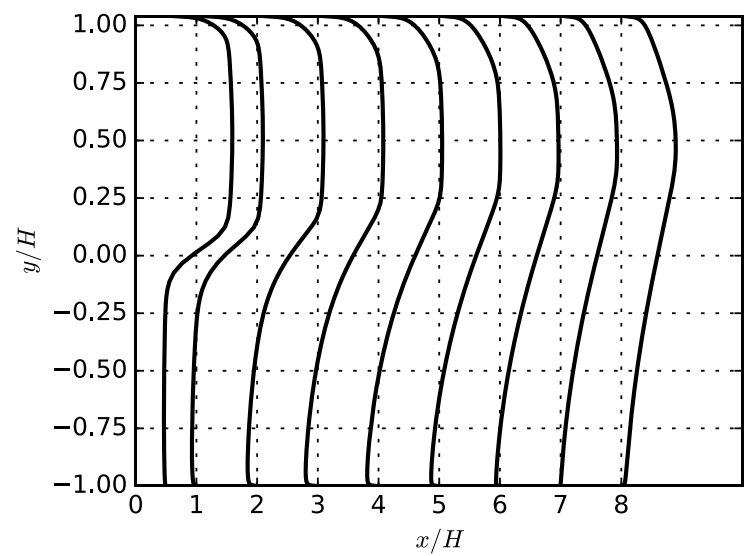
RNG $k-\epsilon$





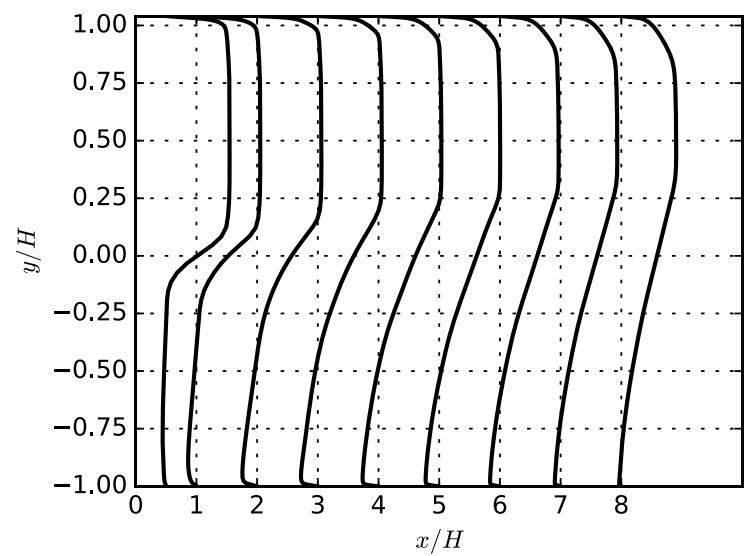
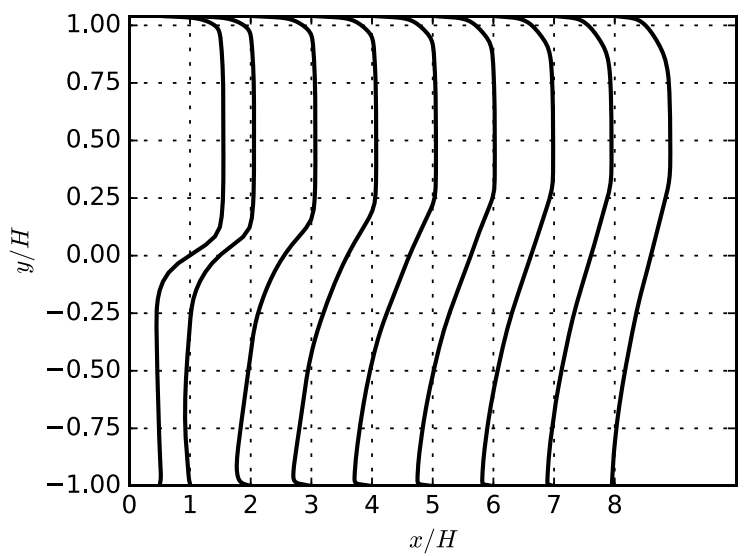
Move fast slides #5 #6 #7, looks like a GIF

Results – Velocity profiles – $U_0 = 22,2 \text{ m.s}^{-1}$



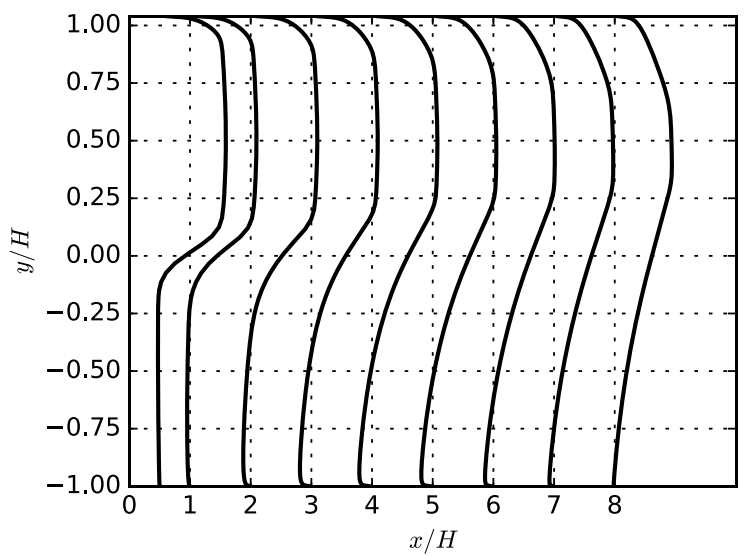
$k-\epsilon$

$k-\omega$ SST

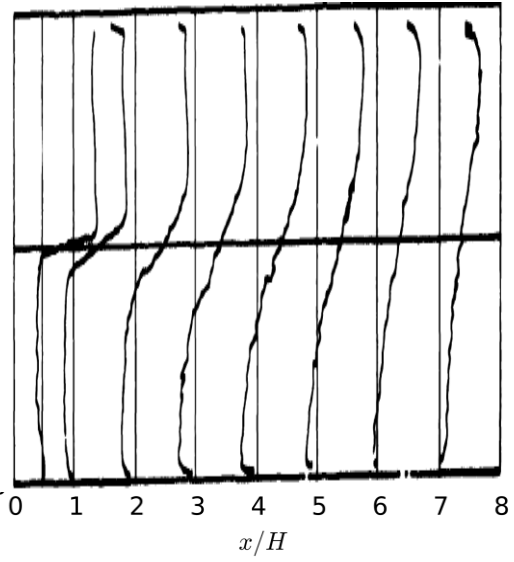


$k-\omega$ SST LM

RNG $k-\epsilon$



Exp.



Comments

- Problem is more difficult than it seems at first sight. It requires a good understanding of the physics and CFD. Source of the problem can be anywhere at this point (2D, steady-state, BC, fv* files...) and I let other participants enlighten me on the proper approach ☺
- k- ϵ based model are closer to Exp. on the reattachment length. k- ω based models seem to have closer velocity profiles (check especially at $x/H = 4-5$ at $y/H = -1$) although it is hard to assess.
- Overall, the results over-estimate the reattachment length, which suggest either too diffusive numerics (I guess), or simply wrong assumption when creating the fluid domain:
 - Inlet diffuser was neglected.
 - Outlet confuser was neglected > It may be assumed that the confuser at the outlet (close to the step) creates a positive pressure gradient upstream and that the flow is « pushed » down earlier than in our simulations where this feature is absent. This could partially explain our overall overestimated reattachment length.

