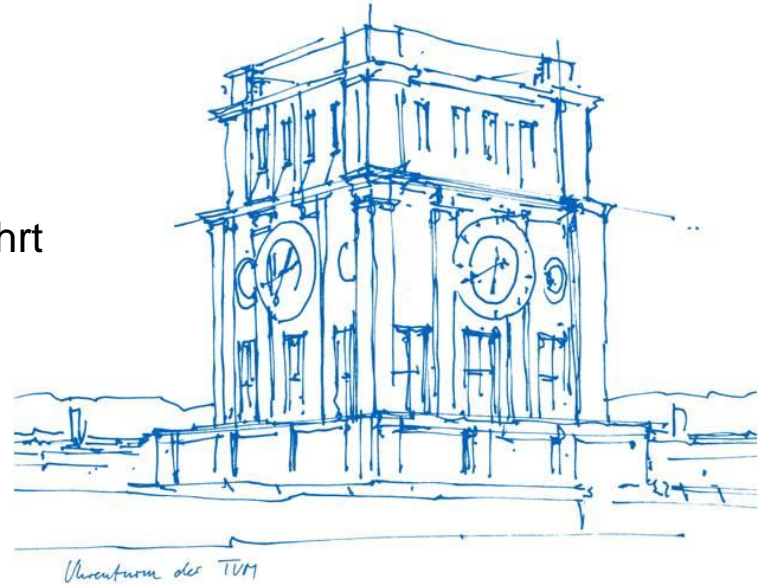


Investigation of the Turbulent Horseshoe Vortex Based on LES Data of Flow Around a Scoured Bridge Pier

Alaa Bashir

Supervisor: Lukas Unglehart

18th August 2021



Outline

- ❑ Motivation
- ❑ Description of the Dataset
- ❑ Assessment of the Simulation
 - Inflow Profile
 - Effect of Sub-Grid Sales
 - Convergence Study
- ❑ Flow Topology
- ❑ Time-averaged Horseshoe Vortex (HSV)
 - Horseshoe Vortex Center
 - Horseshoe Vortex Core-line
 - Streamlines Visualization
 - 3D Pressure Contour
- ❑ Instantaneous Horseshoe Vortex
 - 3D Pressure Contour
 - Q-criterion Method
- ❑ Turbulent Kinetic Energy (TKE)
- ❑ Budget of Turbulent Kinetic Energy
 - Turbulent Kinetic Energy Production
 - Turbulent Kinetic Energy Dissipation
- ❑ Summary

Motivation

- ❑ Bridges have an important role in goods and people transportation
- ❑ Increasing their safety and integrity is a vital issue
- ❑ Studying unwanted phenomena such as scouring is an attractive topic
- ❑ Scouring caused economic and life losses:
 - Losses of €577 million in Germany (2002)^[1]
 - €541 million for scouring risk mitigation^[1]
- ❑ However, this topic has no clear-cut understanding yet



Retrieved from: <https://www.ayresassociates.com/battling-bridge-scour-with-research-inspections-and-training/>

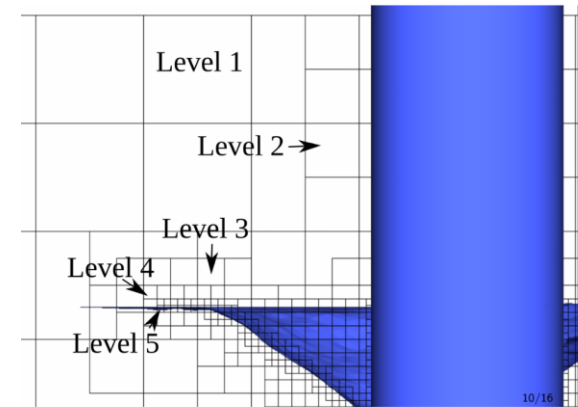
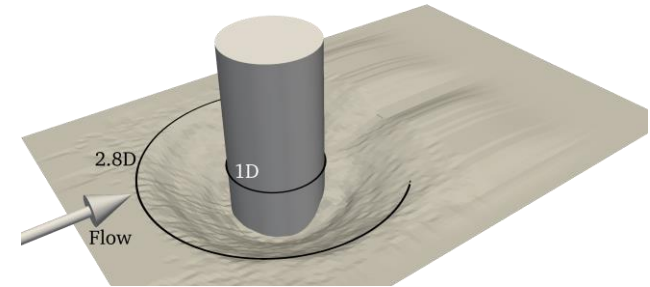


Retrieved from: <https://slideplayer.com/slide/12487455/>

[1] Alonso Pizarro, Salvatore Manfreda, and Enrico Tubaldi. The science behind scour at bridge foundations: A review. Water, 12(2):374, January 2020. doi: 10.3390/w12020374.

Description of the Dataset

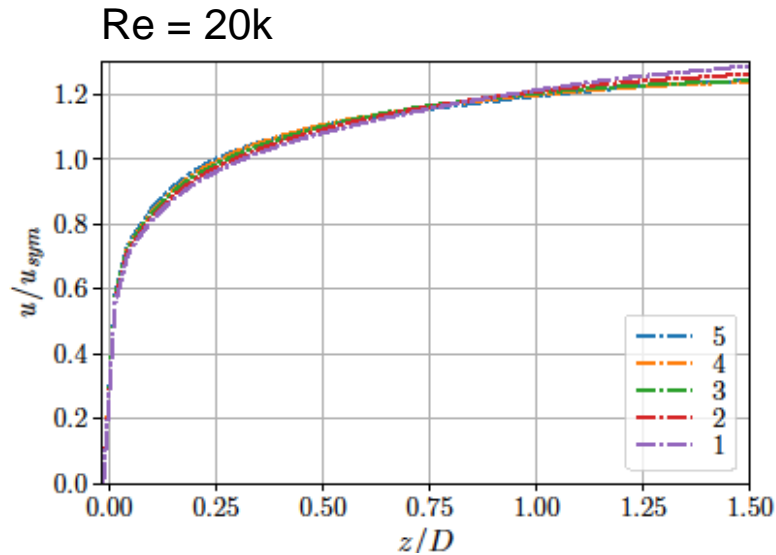
- ❑ An open water channel with a 100 mm diameter cylinder mounted in the symmetry plane.
- ❑ The chosen dimensions were based on the experiment done by Ulrich Jenssen.
- ❑ The LES was conducted by Wolfgang Schanderl.
- ❑ Two Reynolds Numbers (Re) are investigated:
 - 20,520 (20k)
 - 41,509 (39k)
- ❑ Five levels of locally embedded grids are used.



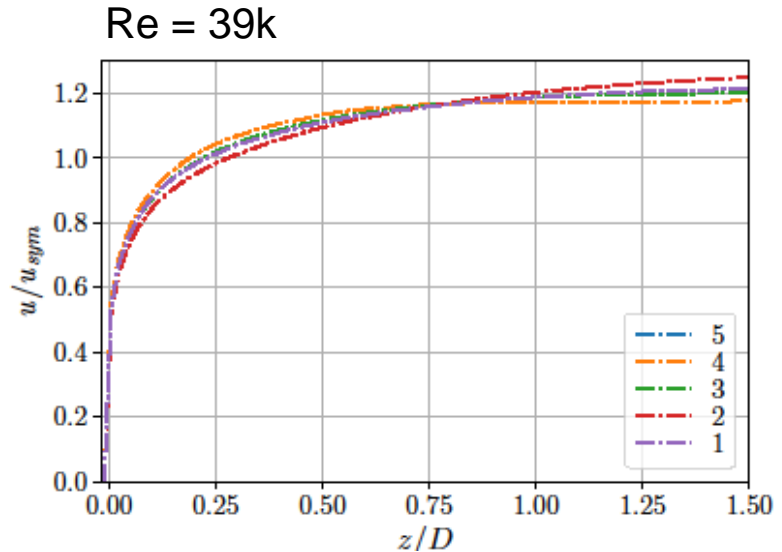
M. Manhart, et al., *The flow inside a scour hole around a circular cylinder: comparison between particle image velocimetry and large-eddy simulation*. 2021.

Assessment of the Simulation

1. Inflow Profile



LVL	1	2	3	4	5
u_{sym}	0.74	0.77	0.8	0.78	0.79

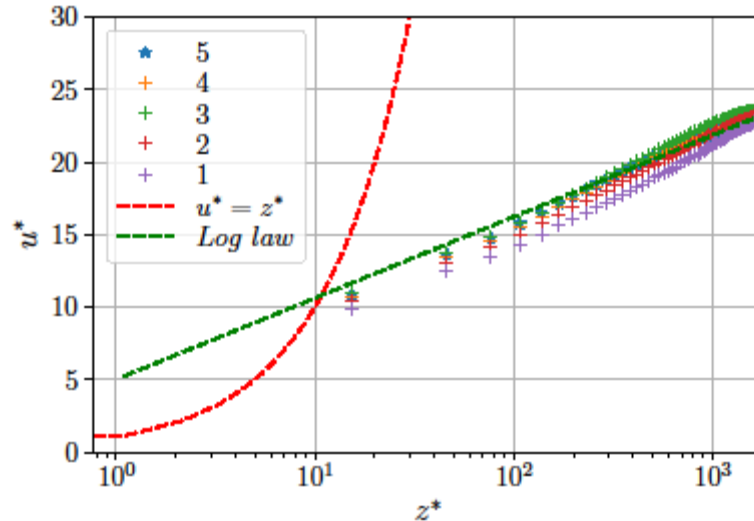


LVL	1	2	3	4	5
u_{sym}	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.88

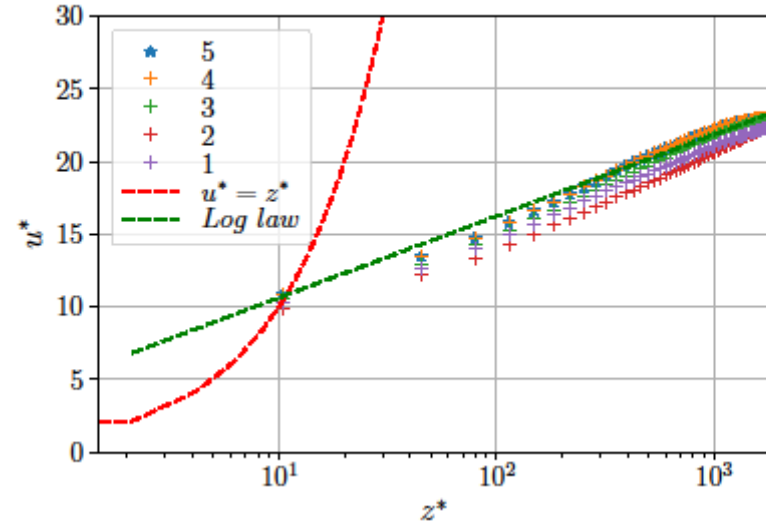
Assessment of the Simulation

1. Inflow Profile in Log Scale

Re = 20k



Re = 39k

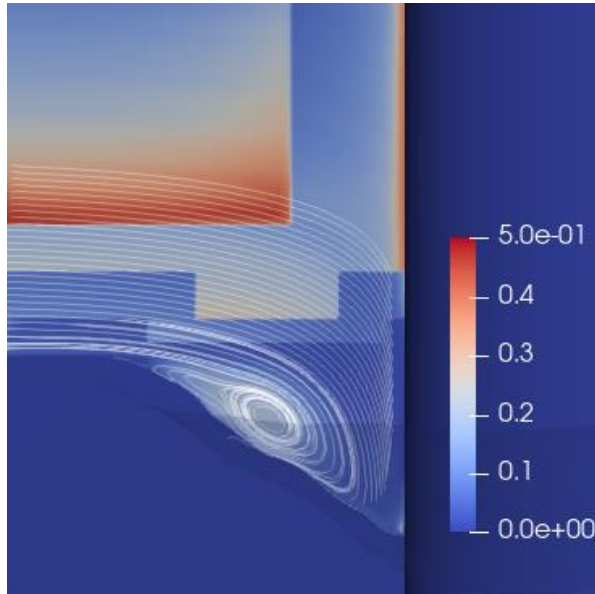


Assessment of the Simulation

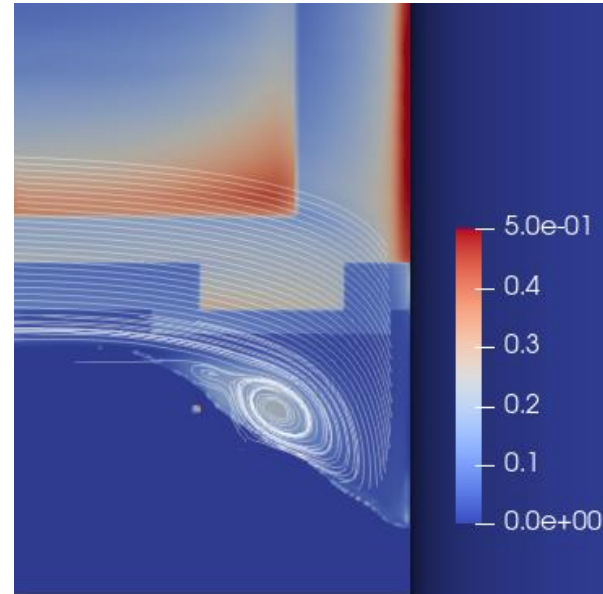
2. Effect of Sub-Grid Sales (SGS)

- Turbulent viscosity to molecular viscosity ratio (ν_t / ν)

Re = 20k



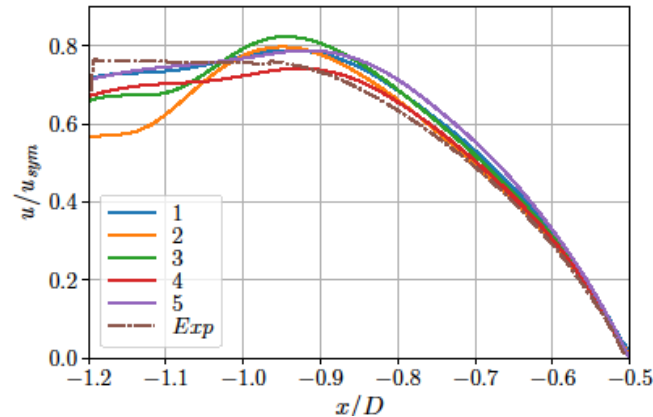
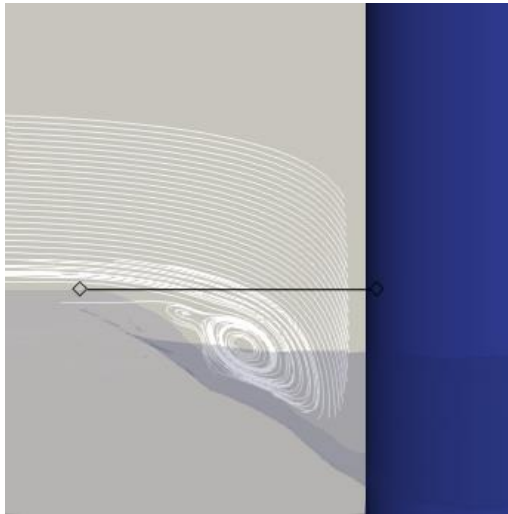
Re = 39k



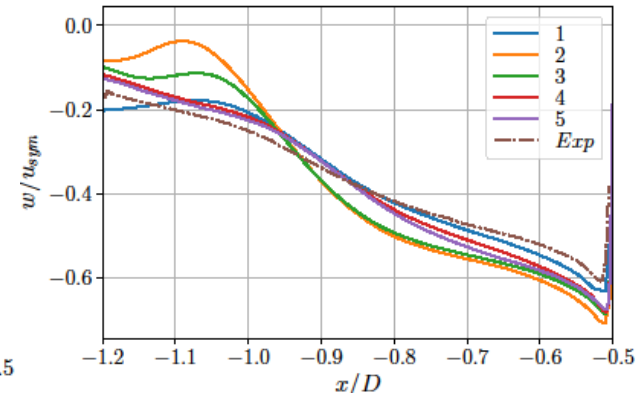
Assessment of the Simulation

3. Convergence study

- Velocity Profile along the Scour Hole

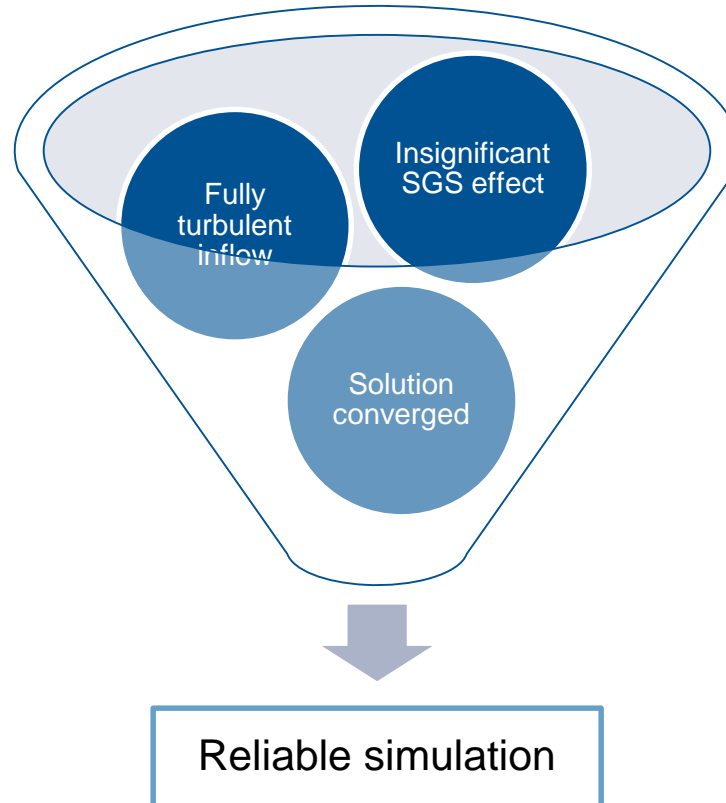


Velocity Component in the Stream-wise
Direction (Re = 39k)



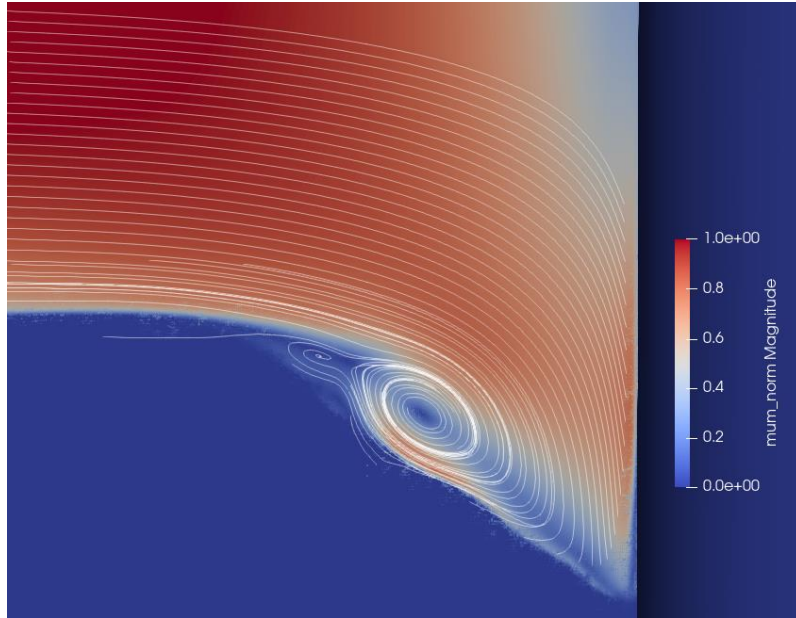
Velocity Component in the Normal
Direction (Re = 39k)

Assessment of the Simulation

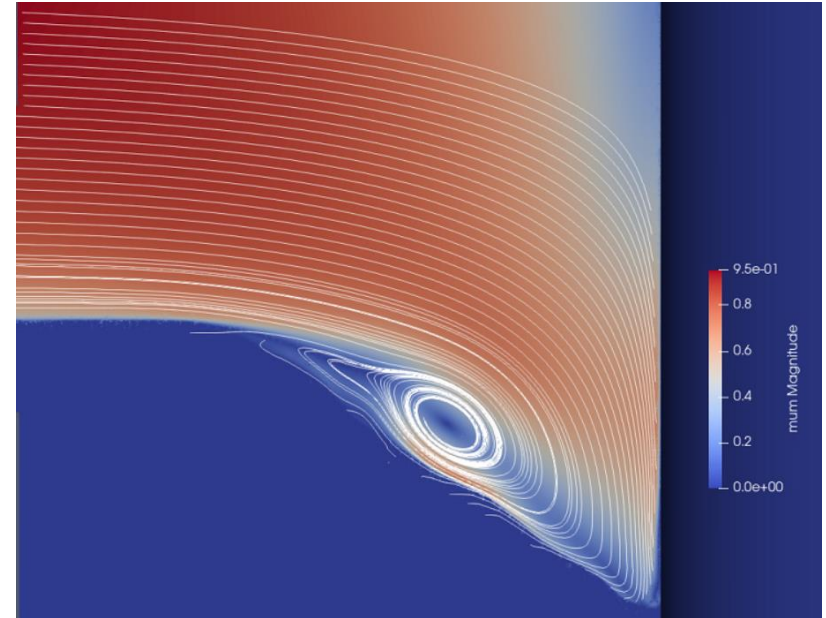


Flow Topology

Re = 20k



Re = 39k



Time-averaged Horseshoe Vortex

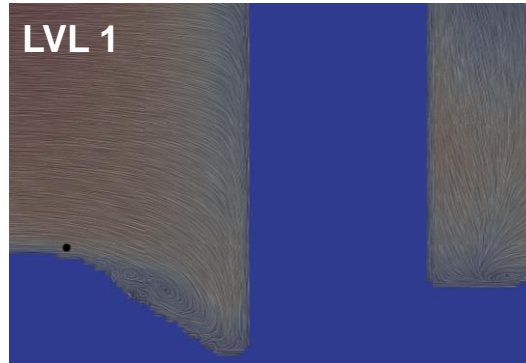
1. Horseshoe Vortex Center

Re	20,000			39,000		
LVL	$\frac{\Delta p}{\frac{1}{2}\rho u_{sym}^2}$	x/D	z/D	$\frac{\Delta p}{\frac{1}{2}\rho u_{sym}^2}$	x/D	z/D
1	-0.92	-1.37	0	-0.9	-0.91	-0.20
2	-1.23	-0.98	-0.14	-1.27	-0.97	-0.135
3	-1.24	-0.98	-0.133	-1.30	-0.96	-0.143
4	-1.33	-0.90	-0.186	-1.25	-0.91	-0.182
5	-1.20	-0.88	-0.20	-1.24	-0.89	-0.193
Exp	-	-0.89	-0.182	-	-0.92	-0.167

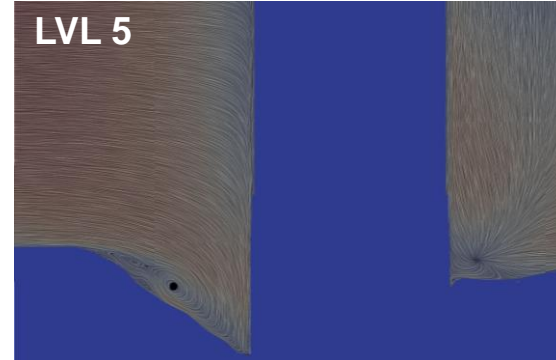
Time-averaged Horseshoe Vortex

1. Horseshoe Vortex Center

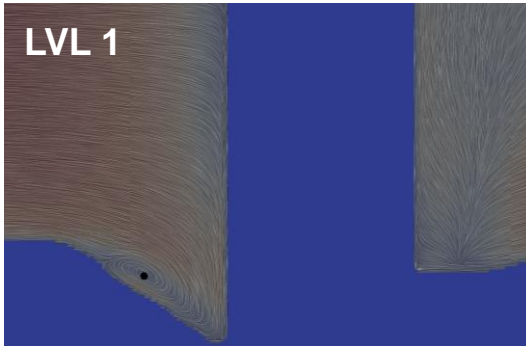
Re = 20k



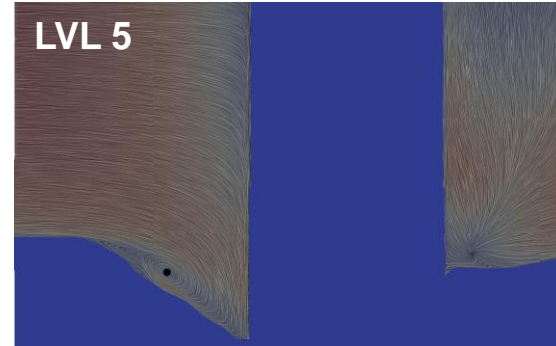
LVL 5



Re = 39k



LVL 5

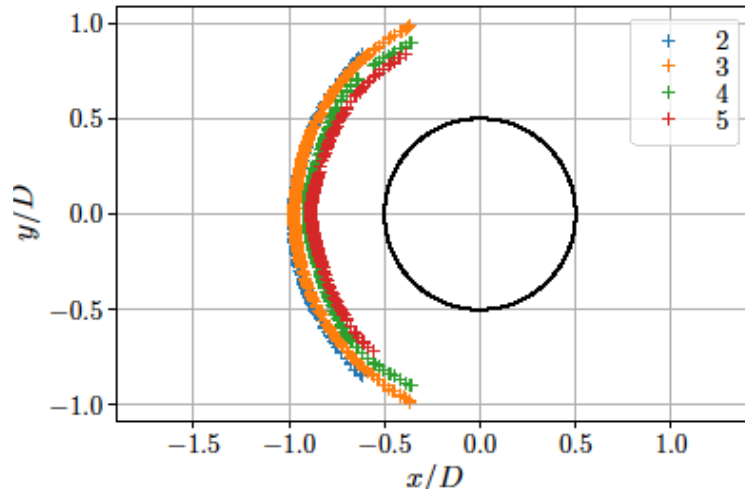


Time-averaged Horseshoe Vortex

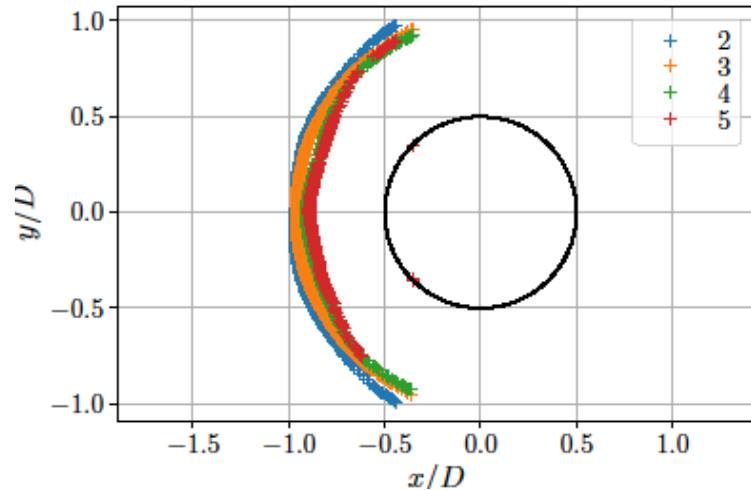
2. Horseshoe Vortex Core-line

- Using the Sujudi and Haines method

Re = 20k



Re = 39k

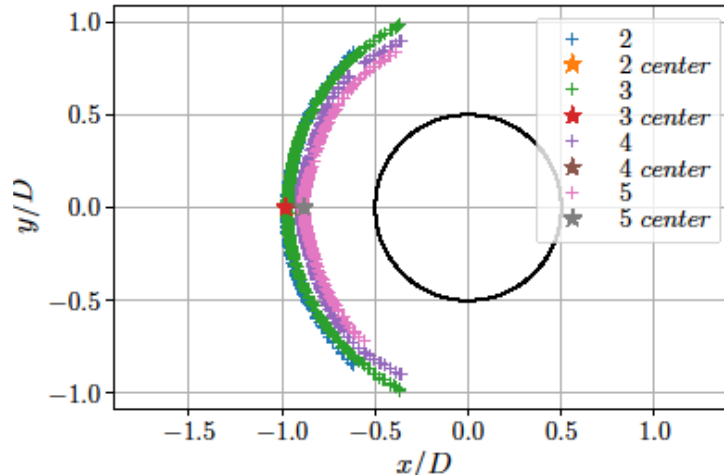


Time-averaged Horseshoe Vortex

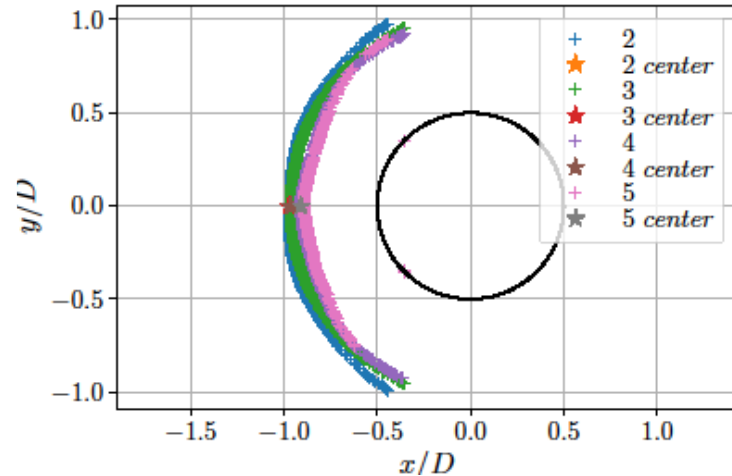
2. Horseshoe Vortex Core-line

- Verification of the detected vortex

Re = 20k



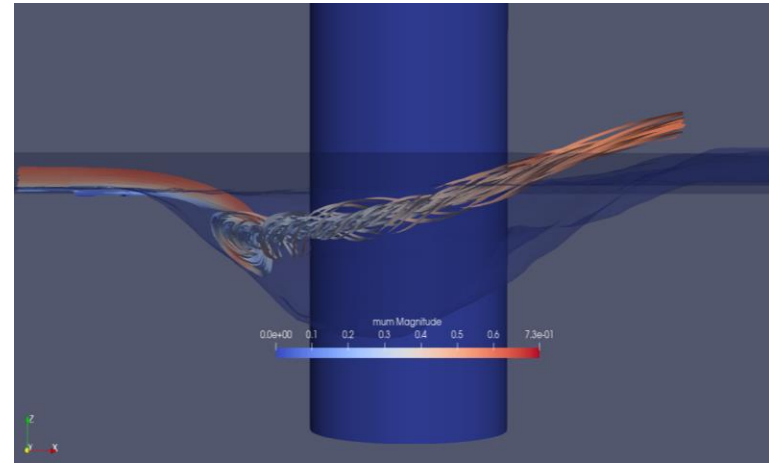
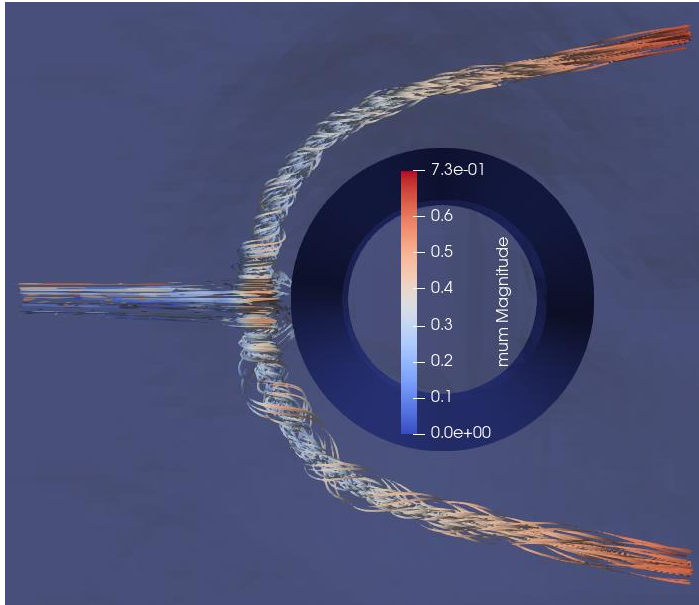
Re = 39k



Time-averaged Horseshoe Vortex

3. Streamlines Visualization

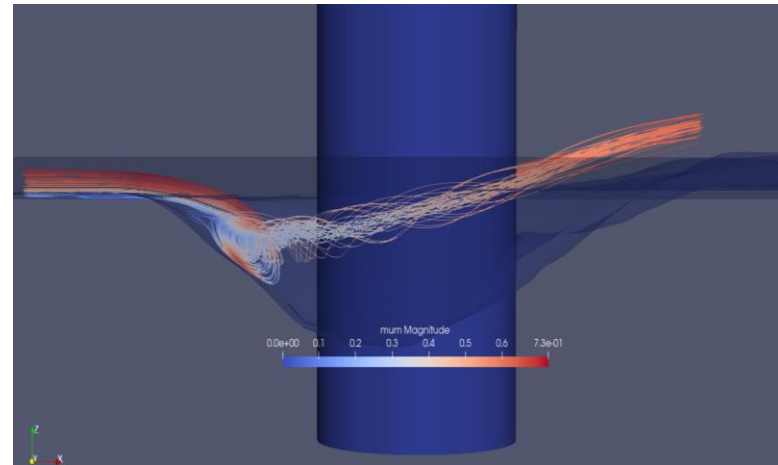
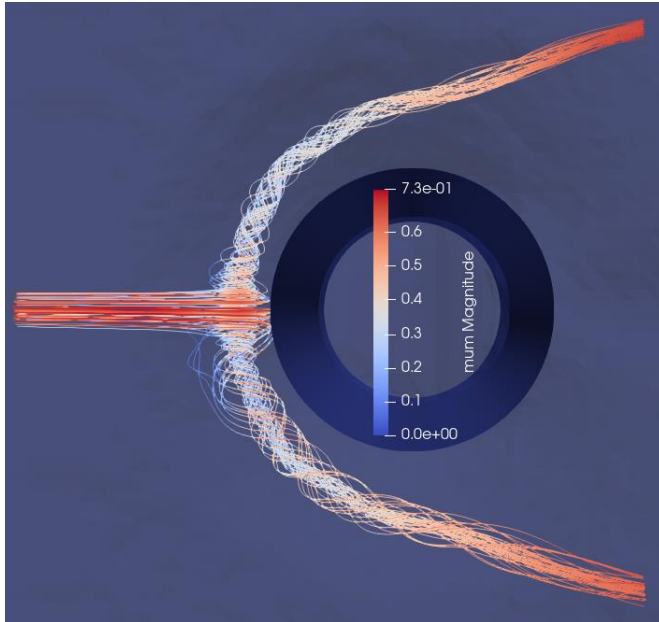
Re = 20k



Time-averaged Horseshoe Vortex

3. Streamlines Visualization

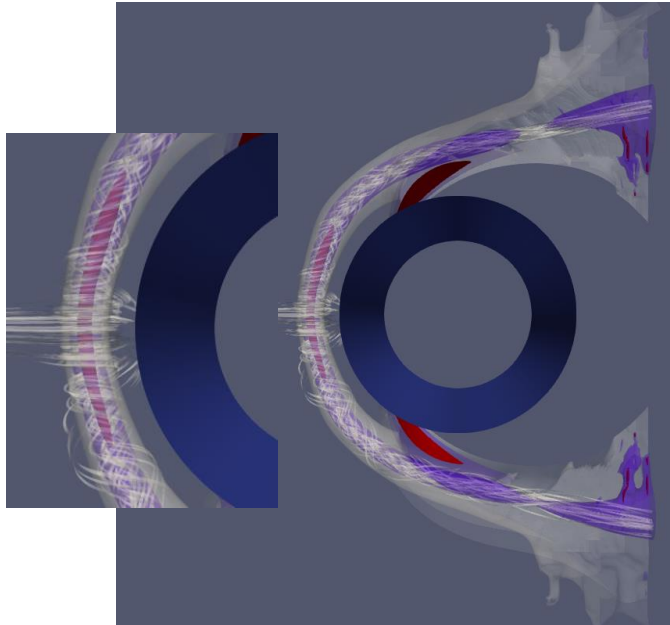
$Re = 39k$



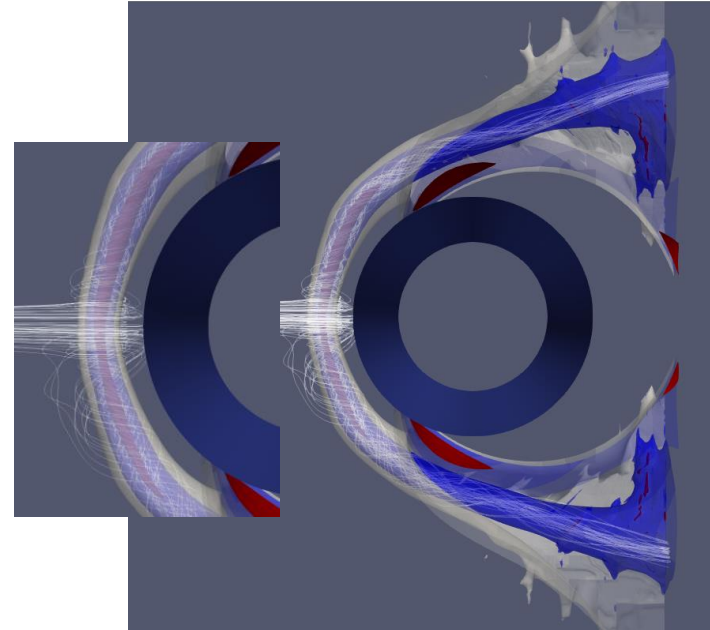
Time-averaged Horseshoe Vortex

4. 3D Pressure Contour

Re = 20k



Re = 39k

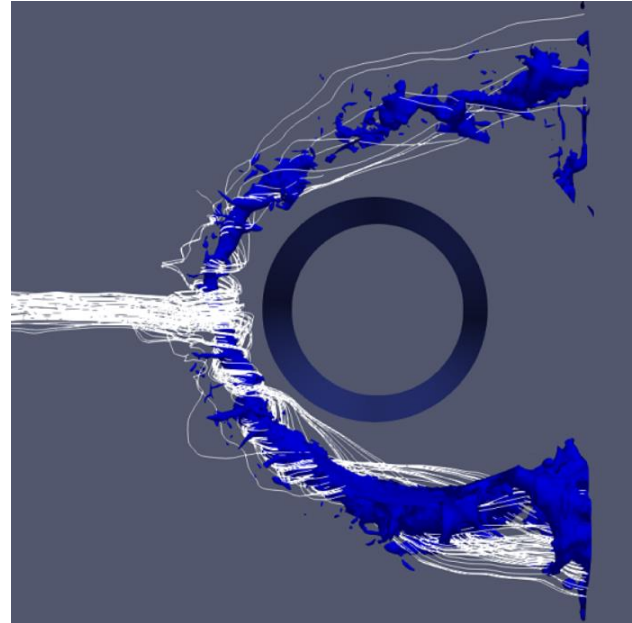
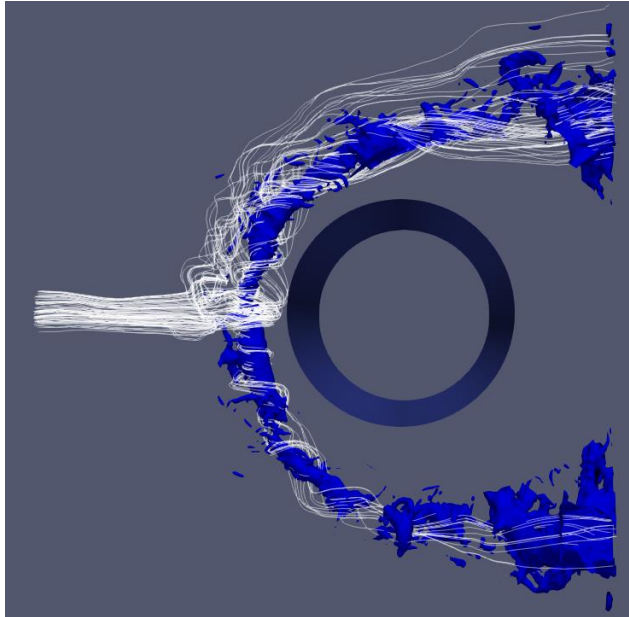


P_{norm} of -1.2 (red), -1.0 (blue), and -0.88 (white)

Instantaneous Horseshoe Vortex

1. 3D Pressure Contour

$Re = 20k$

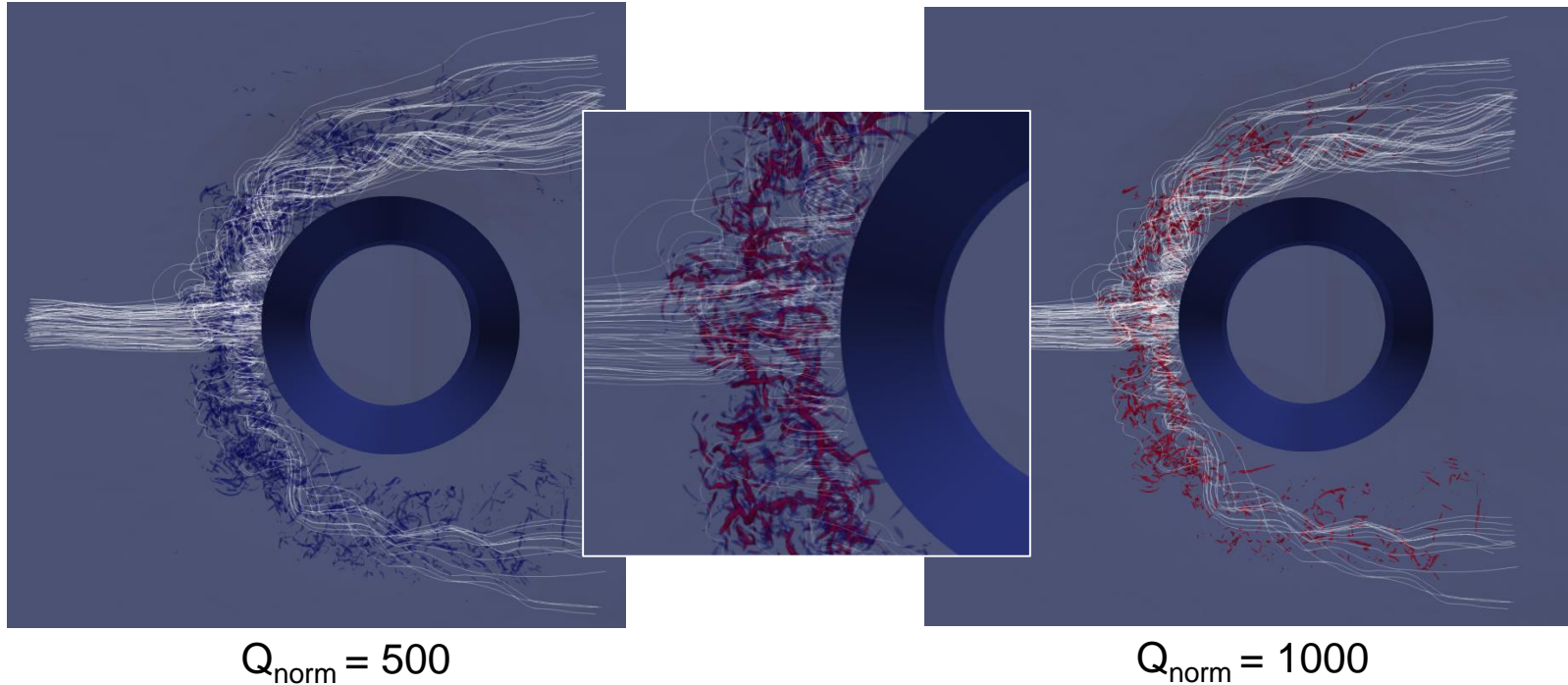


$P_{\text{norm}} = -1.0$

Instantaneous Horseshoe Vortex

2. Q-criterion

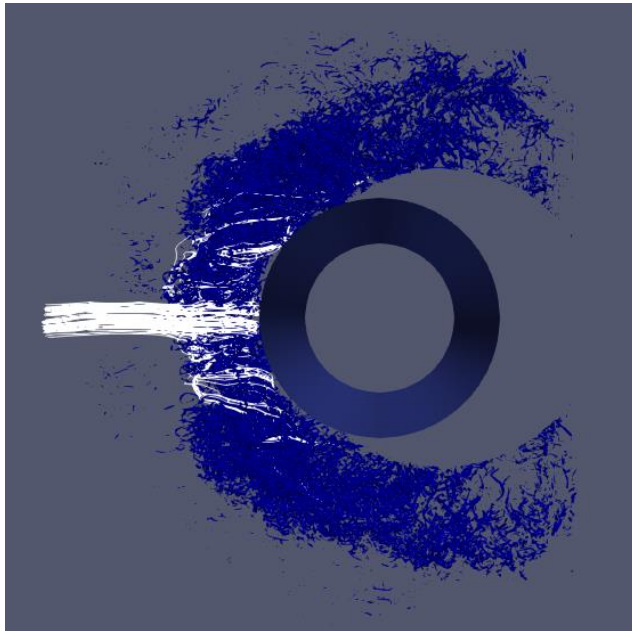
Re = 20k



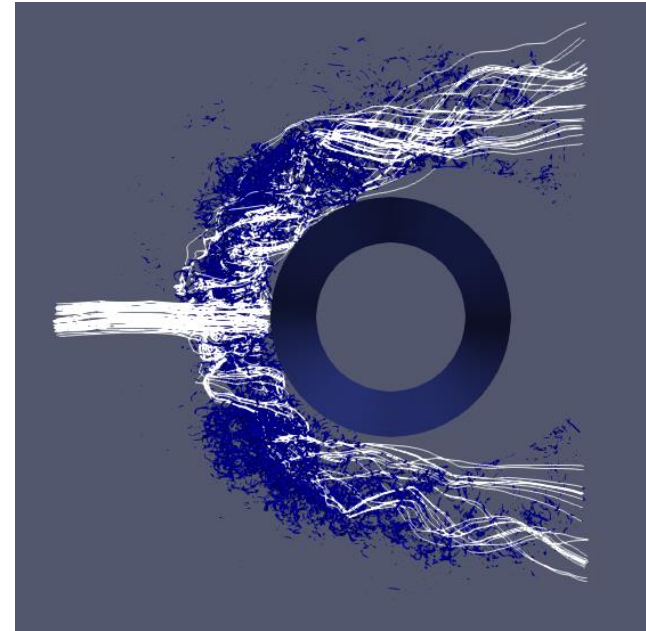
Instantaneous Horseshoe Vortex

2. Q-criterion

Re = 39k



$Q_{\text{norm}} = 500$

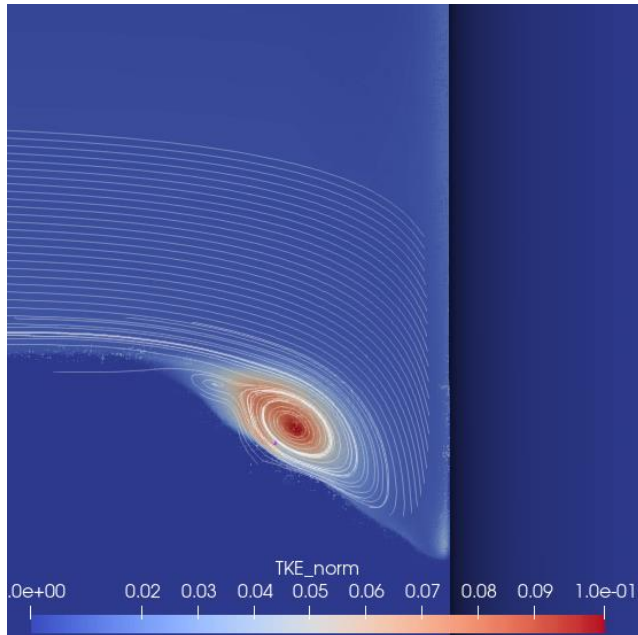


$Q_{\text{norm}} = 1000$

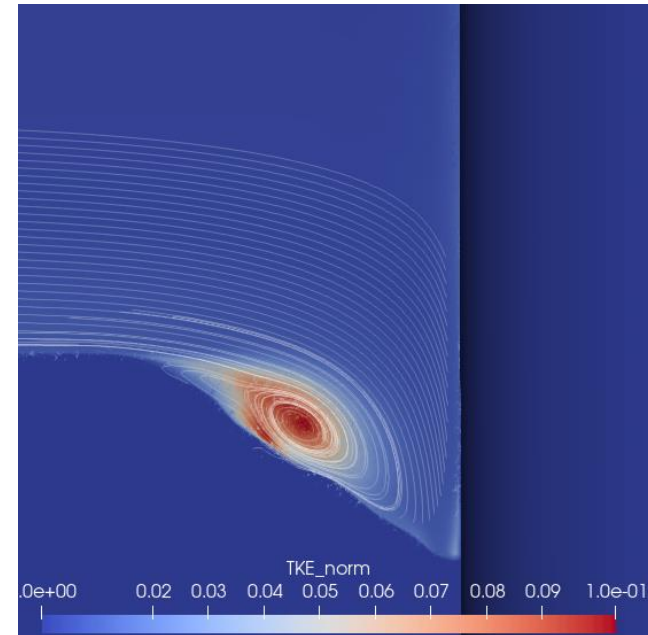
Turbulent Kinetic Energy

1. 2D Turbulent Kinetic Energy

Re = 20k



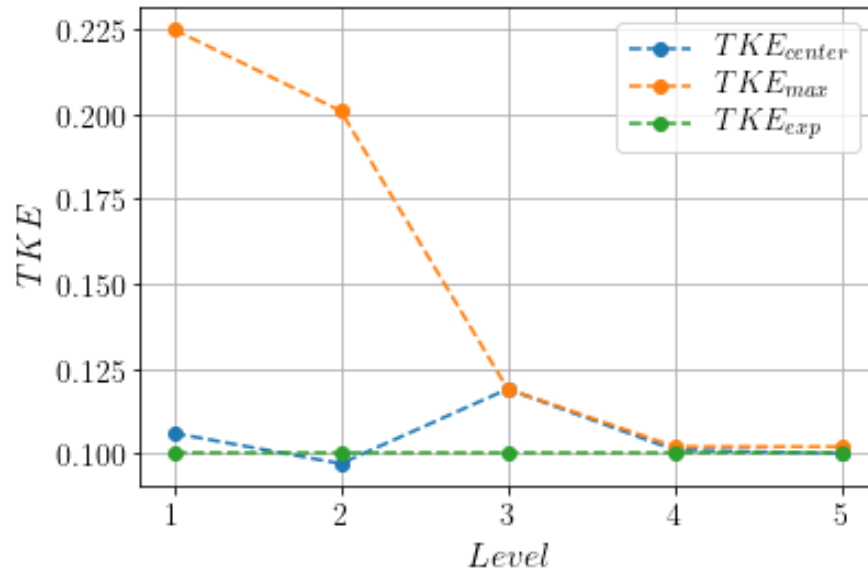
Re = 39k



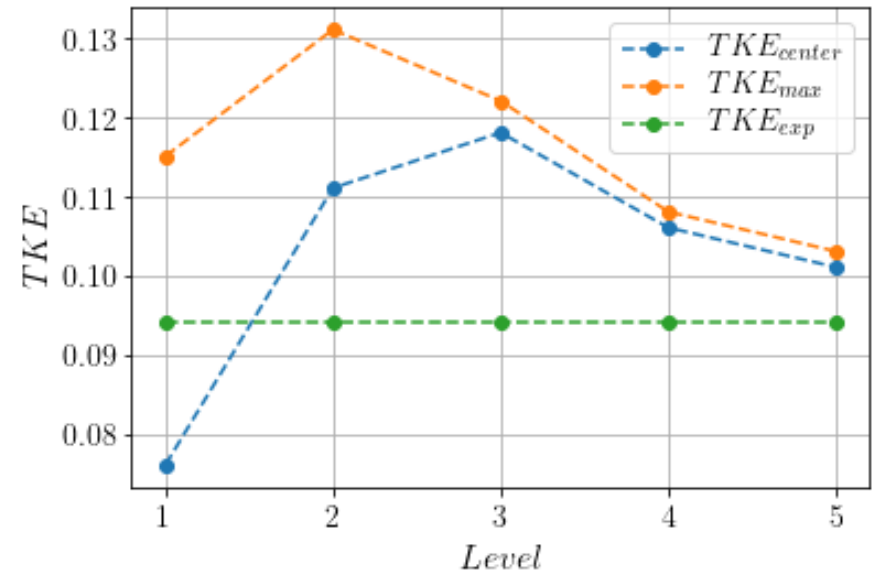
Turbulent Kinetic Energy

2. Turbulent Kinetic Energy at the HSV center

Re = 20k



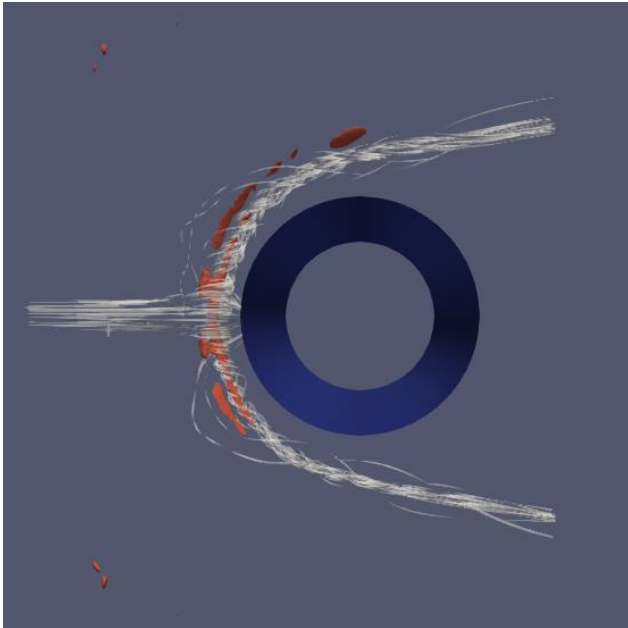
Re = 39k



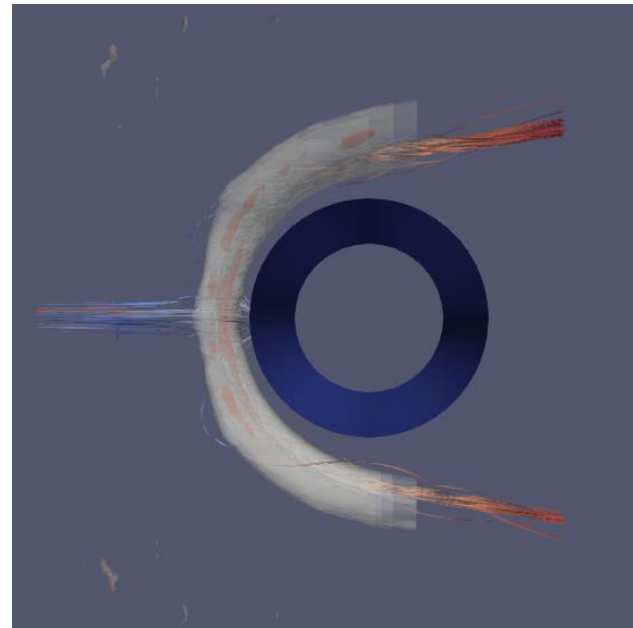
Turbulent Kinetic Energy

3. 3D Turbulent Kinetic Energy contour

Re = 20k



$TKE_{\text{norm}} = 0.09$

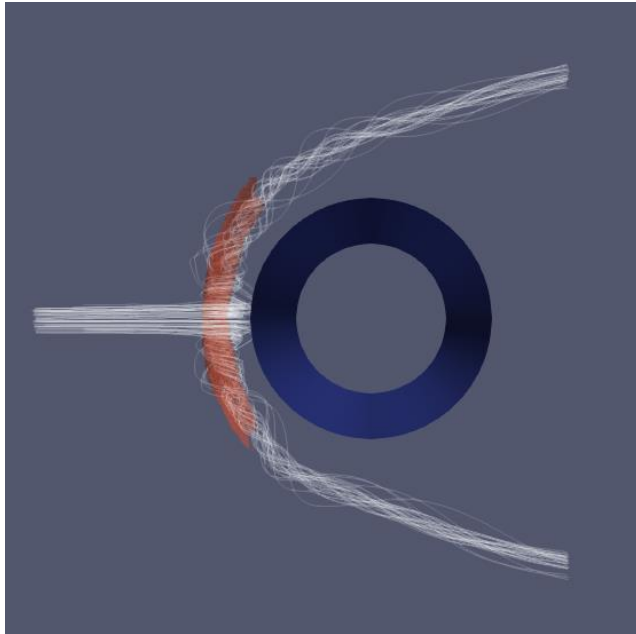


$TKE_{\text{norm}} = 0.05$

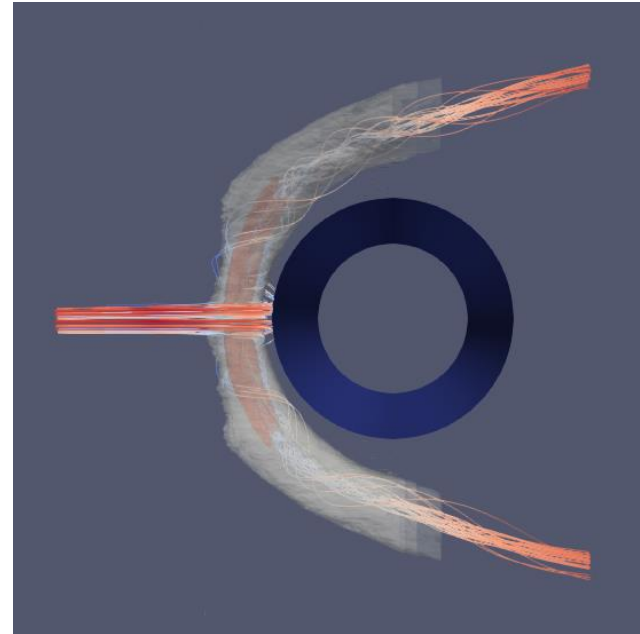
Turbulent Kinetic Energy

3. 3D Turbulent Kinetic Energy contour

Re = 39k



$TKE_{\text{norm}} = 0.09$

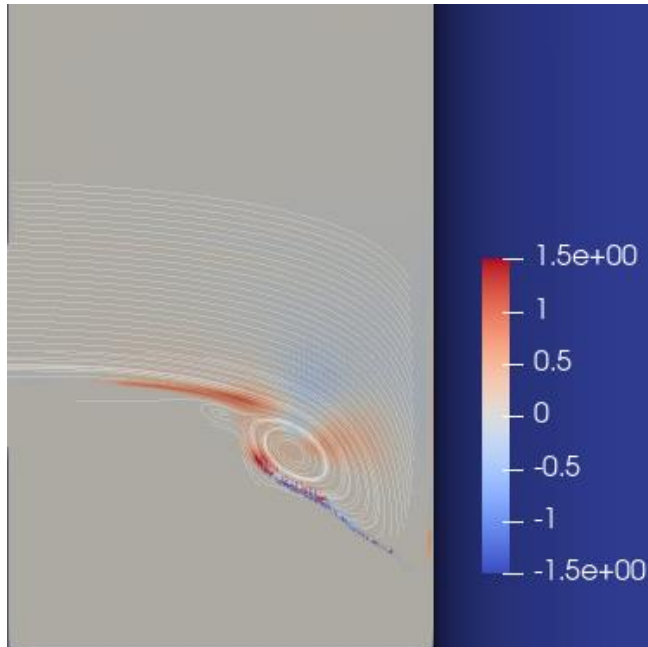


$TKE_{\text{norm}} = 0.05$

Budget of Turbulent Kinetic Energy

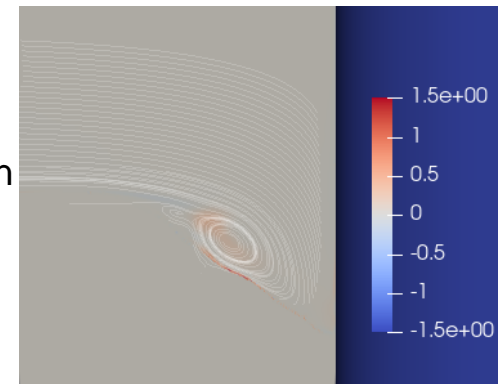
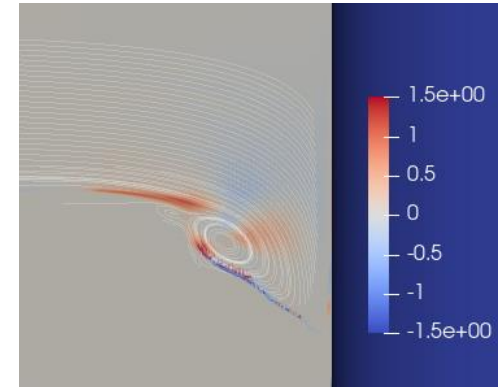
1. Turbulent Kinetic Energy Production

$Re = 20k$



Shear Production

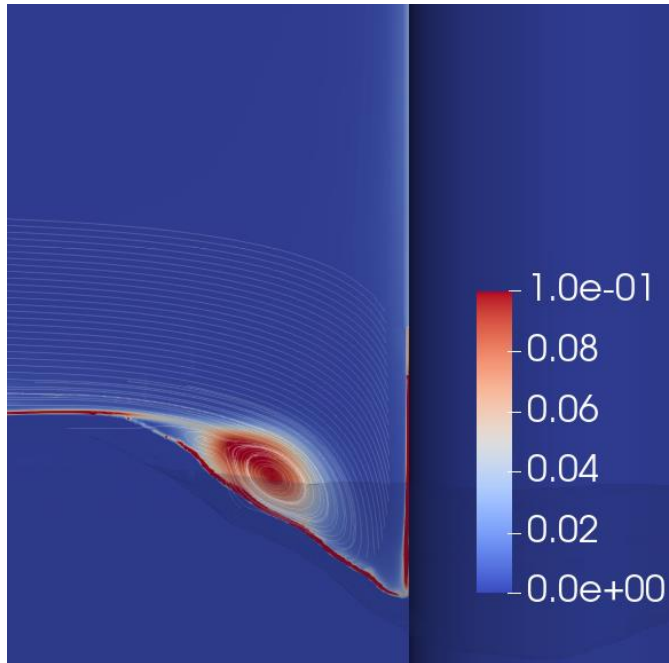
Normal Production



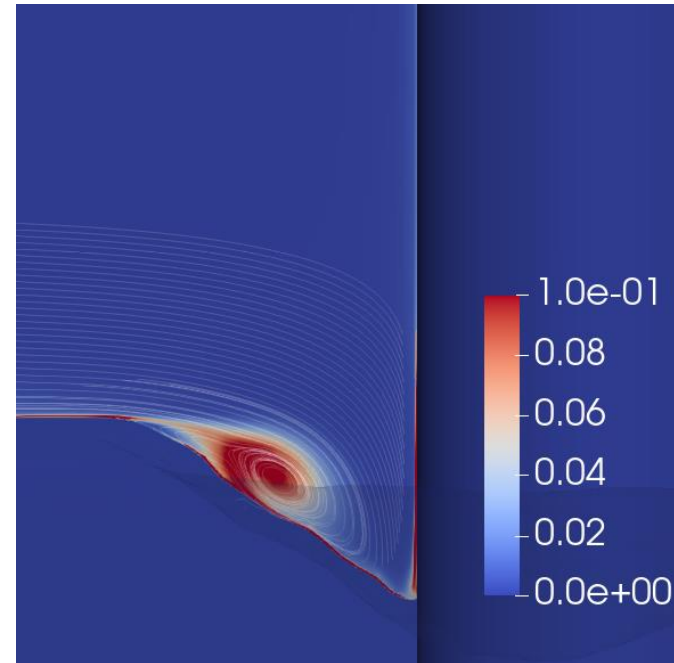
Budget of Turbulent Kinetic Energy

2. Turbulent Kinetic Energy Dissipation

Re = 20k



Re = 39k



Summary

- An LES dataset is investigated at two Reynolds Numbers
- Quality of the simulation is assessed → Simulation is reliable
- Flow topology is weakly dependent on Reynolds Number
- Secondary vortex is suspected, and no corner vortex detected
- The time-averaged HSV is investigated:
 - HSV center and core-line are specified
 - 3D streamlines and pressure contour
- Instantaneous behavior of the HSV is investigated:
 - 3D pressure contour
 - Q-criterion method

Summary

- Turbulent kinetic energy is studied:
 - TKE has c-shape structure with a maximum at the HSV center
- Turbulent kinetic energy budget is investigated

References

- [1] Alonso Pizarro, Salvatore Manfreda, and Enrico Tubaldi. The science behind scour at bridge foundations: A review. *Water*, 12(2):374, January 2020. doi: 10.3390/w12020374.
- [2] M. Manhart, et al., *The flow inside a scour hole around a circular cylinder: comparison between particle image velocimetry and large-eddy simulation*. 2021.
- [3] N. Majaj, *Using HECRAS to Evaluate Scour at Bridges*. 2001
- [4] *Battling Bridge Scour With Research, Inspections, And Training*. 2019. Retrieved from: <https://www.ayresassociates.com/battling-bridge-scour-with-research-inspections-and-training/>

