

NOTE BOOKS

The description of this files 文件说明

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1. PAPER

1.1. VIBRATION

1.1.1. ?

When horizontal vibration is applied to the convection cell, a strong shear is induced to the body of fluid near the conducting plates, which destabilizes thermal boundary layers, vigorously triggers the eruptions of thermal plumes, and leads to a heat-transport enhancement by up to 600%.

The governing equations

In the coordinate system, a vibration corresponding to a sinusoidal displacement $\vec{s}(t) = A\cos(\Omega t)\vec{n}$ applied in the cells and its acceleration is $\vec{a}(t) = A\Omega^2\cos(\Omega t)\vec{n}$. The corresponding acceleration thus consists of a gravitational and a vibrational part(aka, $g\vec{k} + A\Omega^2\cos(\Omega t)\vec{n}$, only considering horizontal direction $\vec{n} = \vec{i}$). Horizontal vibration of amplitude A and angular frequency $\Omega = 2\pi f$ is applied to the convection cell in the x direction. The governing equations are solved in the Oberbeck-Boussinesq approximation

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^* = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^*}{\partial t^*} + (\mathbf{u}^* \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}^* = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p^* + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u}^* + \alpha T [g\vec{k} + A\Omega^2\cos(\Omega t)\vec{i}] \quad (1.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t^*} + (\mathbf{u}^* \cdot \nabla) T = \kappa \nabla^2 T \quad (1.3)$$

Introducing $u = u^*/u_{ref}$, $\theta = T/\theta_{ref}$ and $p = p^*/p_{ref}$, which $x_{ref} = H$, $u_{ref} = \sqrt{\alpha g H \Delta}$, $t_{ref} = x_{ref}/u_{ref}$, $\theta_{ref} = \Delta$, $p_{ref} = \rho u_{ref}^2$, $Ra = \alpha g H^3 \Delta / (\kappa \nu)$, $Pr = \nu / \kappa$ and $\omega = \Omega \sqrt{H / (\alpha g \Delta)}$. Divided by $\alpha g \Delta$, the dimensionless governing equations read

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \frac{1}{\sqrt{Ra/Pr}} \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \theta [\vec{k} + \frac{Ra_{os}}{Ra} \cos(\omega t) \vec{i}] \quad (1.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{Ra \cdot Pr}} \nabla^2 \theta \quad (1.6)$$

Introducing the dimensionless vibration amplitude $\delta = Ra_{os}/Ra = 0.1$, which the oscillatory Rayleigh number $Ra_{os} = A\Omega^2\alpha\Delta H^3/(\nu\kappa)$.

Simulations are conducted by using the open source spectral element code Nek5000. In the present study, the number of spectral elements ($Nx \times Ny \times Nz$) increases with both Ra and ω . For example, it is increased from $64 \times 20 \times 72$ to

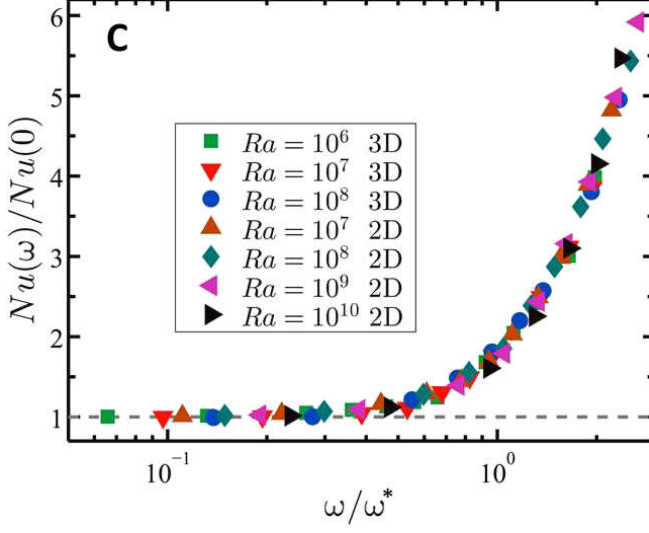


FIGURE 1. Ratio $Nu(\omega)/Nu(0)$ as a function of the normalized frequency ω/ω^* (The best fits of the crossover function $y = \log[10^{1/4} + (\omega/\omega^*)^{a/4}]^4$ to the respective data, from which the value of ω^* is gained).

$128 \times 40 \times 160$ as ω increases from 0 to 1700 at $Ra = 10^8$. The order of the Legendre polynomials is chosen to be 7 on each spectral element. All statistics are calculated over an averaging time of more than 500 dimensionless time units after the system has reached the steady state.

温度扰动在Nek5000中的实现(只考虑横向,纵向的影响较小).

```

1 ! Horizontal vibration
2 subroutine userf
3 ! Note :this is an acceleration term, NOT a force
4 ! ffx will subsequently be multiplied by rho(x,t)
5 ffx = \delta*cos(\omega*temp)
6 ffy = 0
7 ffz = temp
8 end

```

It is seen that all data points collapse nearly on top of each other for all Ra and for both 3D and 2D cases. This signals that the Nu enhancements for all cases studied exhibit universal properties and are governed by the same vibrational convective mechanism, shown in Fig. 1. When the frequency of vibration exceeds a critical value, the induced shear becomes large enough to vigorously destabilize the boundary layers.

1.1.2. ?

Our modulation method is complementary to hitherto used concepts of using additional body force or modifying the spatial structure of the system to enhance heat transport, for example, adding surface roughness, shaking the convection cell, including additional stabilizing forces through geometrical modification, rotation, inclination, or a second stabilizing scalar field, etc. In this Letter, we numerically study modulated RB convection within a wide range (more than four orders of magnitude) of modulation frequency at the bottom plate temperature and observe **a significant ($\approx 25\%$) enhancement in heat transport**, seen in Fig. 2.

共振调频在Nek5000中的实现.

```

1 ! modulated RB convection
2 subroutine userbc
3 ! a sinusoidal modulation signal to the bottom temperature
4 if (z .gt. 0.5) temp = -0.5
5 if (z .lt. 0.5) temp = 0.5 + cos(\omega * t)
6 end

```

1.1.3. ?

1.1.4. ?

(Vertical vibration) Vibrational convection refers to the specific flows that appear when a fluid with a density gradient is subjected to external vibration. Vibrations can suppress or intensify gravitational convection depending on the mutual orientation of vibration axis and thermal (compositional) gradient. **The ratio Gs/Ra describes the relative importance of thermovibrational and gravitational convective mechanisms, which the Gershuni number $Gs = (A\alpha\Omega\Delta H)^2/(2\nu\kappa) = Ra_{os}^2/(2Ra\omega^2)$.**

It was found that for Gershuni numbers below the critical value (for the present configuration, $Gs_{cr} = 15 \times 10^3$), a four-vortex pattern [Fig. 4(a)] is established at the steady state. Above the critical value, this pattern becomes metastable; the time of its existence decreases with increasing the Gershuni number. With time, the transition to the steady state with one big vortex and two small vortices occurs [Fig. 4(b)]. The transition between two structures of mean flow predicted by theory is demonstrated. The flow is weak and does not change much with Gs number while $Gs < Gs_{cr}$. The influence of residual gravity is rather large here. As the Gershuni number increases, the thermal deviation θ' grows indicating the dominant role of vibration.

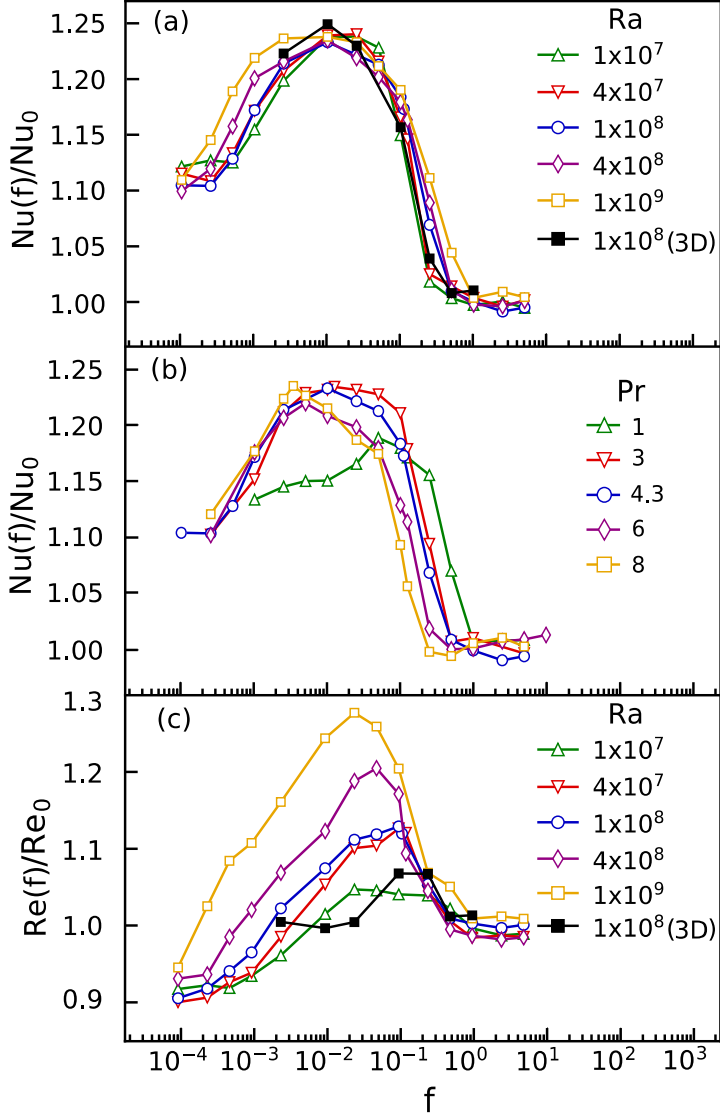


FIGURE 2. (a) Modulated frequency dependence of the Nusselt number $Nu(f)$, normalized by $Nu_0 = Nu(f = 0)$, for different Rayleigh numbers and fixed $Pr = 4.3$. (b) $Nu(f)/Nu_0$ for different Prandtl numbers and fixed $Ra = 10^8$. (c) Global $Re(f)$ normalized by the $Re_0 = Re(f = 0)$ for different Rayleigh numbers and fixed $Pr = 4.3$.

1.2. BOUNDARY LAYER

Next we study the variance temperature profile and consider a two-dimensional convective flow over an semi-infinite horizontal plate, following Wang *et al.*(??).

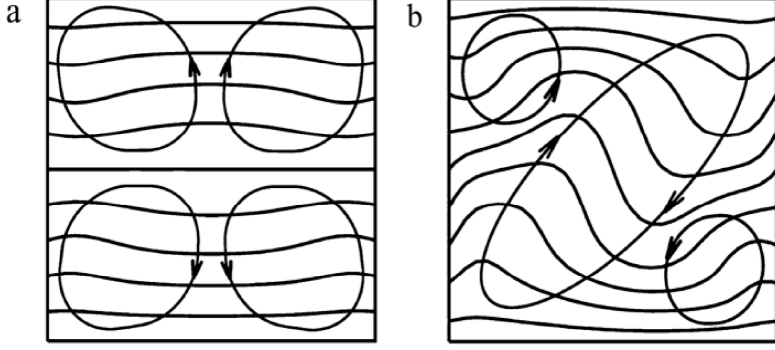


FIGURE 3. Flow structures and isotherms obtained by numerical simulations. (a) $Gs = 7 \times 10^3$,
(b) $Gs = 70 \times 10^3$

Multiplying by θ' and taking a time average, one obtains

$$\underbrace{\eta_0 \langle \mathbf{u} \rangle \cdot \nabla \Omega}_{\text{mean convection}} + \underbrace{2 \langle \theta' v' \rangle \cdot \nabla \Theta}_{\text{production}} + \underbrace{\nabla \cdot \langle v' \theta'^2 \rangle}_{\text{turbulent convection}} = \underbrace{\kappa \eta_0 \nabla^2 \Omega}_{\text{diffusion}} - \underbrace{2 \epsilon_\theta}_{\text{thermal dissipation}} \quad (1.7)$$

数值模拟的各项能量通过上式方程得到, 各项能量的理论曲线由下面的温度脉动剖面方程得到, 如图1.8, 点表示数值模拟的各项能量, 线为相应能量的理论曲线. we have the new equation of temperature variance profile for slip length $b/H > 0$ is

$$(1 + d\xi^x) \frac{d^2 \Omega(\xi)}{d\xi^2} + (\beta + xd) \xi^{x-1} \frac{d\Omega(\xi)}{d\xi} - \frac{[d\Omega(\xi)/d\xi]^2}{2\Omega(\xi)} + \frac{\Delta^2}{2\eta_0} \frac{m^x \xi^x}{(1 + m^x \xi^x)^{2n}} - 2\alpha\Omega(\xi) = 0 \quad (1.8)$$

1.3. LARGE-SCALE CIRCULATION

1.4. MHD

2. TURBULENCE COURSE

3. SIMULATION CODE

3.1. Nek5000 code in fortran

Here is how one can easily insert other programming languages (like Fortran) in LaTeX.

```
1 ! comment
2 subroutine mySubroutine()
3     write (*,*) "Hello"
4 end subroutine
```

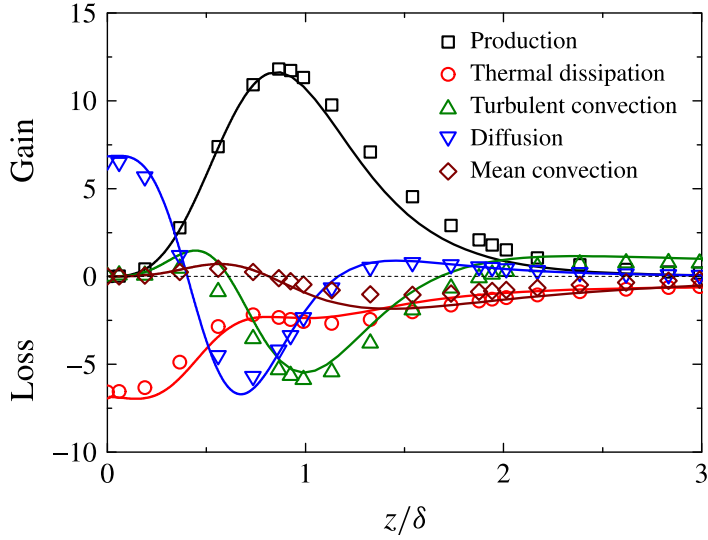


FIGURE 4. Loss and Gain of energy

```

5 program main
6     implicit none
7     call mySubroutine()
8 end program main

```

3.2. OpenFoam code in C

4. DEEP LEARNING

4.1. INSTALL SOFTWARE

4.1.1. Install pip3

```

1 !install pip3 firstly
2 $sudo apt-get update
3 $sudo apt-get upgrade
4 $sudo apt-get install python3-pip3 python-dev

```

4.1.2. Install Anaconda

通过清华源网站(<https://mirror.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/anaconda/archive/>)下载Anaconda***.sh

```

1 !install Anaconda
2 $bash Anaconda***.sh
3 $sudo gedit ~/.bashrc

```

添加环境

```
1 !add PATH in bashrc
2 $export PATH=$HOME/Anaconda/bin:$PATH
```

更新源

```
1 !update bashrc
2 $source ~/.bashrc
```

4.1.3. Install software

因为会出现问题 “CondaError: Downloaded bytes did not match Content-Length”，所以先添加清华源镜像

```
1 !add source
2 $conda config --add channels https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/
   anaconda/pkg/free/
3 $conda config --add channels https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/
   anaconda/pkg/main/
4 $conda config --add channels https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/
   anaconda/cloud/conda-forge/
5 $conda config --add channels https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/
   anaconda/cloud/pytorch/
6 $conda config --add channels https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/
   anaconda/pkg/pro/
```

安装虚拟环境

```
1 !creat env
2 $conda create -n tensorflow python=3.8
3 $source activate tensorflow
```

安装软件

```
1 !install software
2 $pip3 install tensorflow
3 $conda install keras
4 $conda install pytorch
5 $conda install jupyter notebook
```

安装tensorflow的强化学习软件tensorforce

```
1 !install software
2 $git clone https://github.com/tensorforce/tensorforce.git
3 $cd tensorforce
4 $pip3 install -e .
```

关闭虚拟环境


```
1 !close env
2 $conda deactivate
```

检查是否安装成功

```
1 !check whether success or not
2 $python3
3 $import tensorflow
4 $tensorflow.__version__
5 $import torch
6 $torch.__version__
7 $import tensorflow.keras
8 $import tensorforce
9 $import tensorforce.agents
```

5. Appendix

5.1. *Appendix A*

见[subsection 5.1](#)