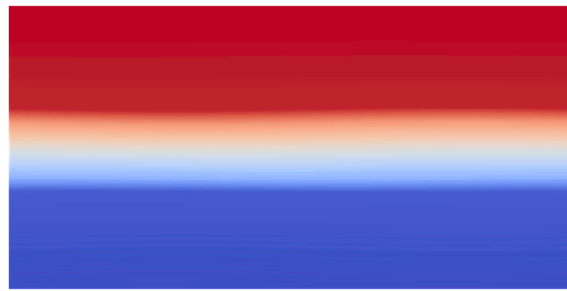
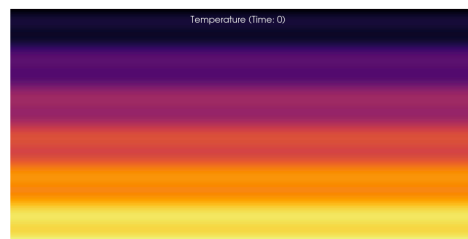
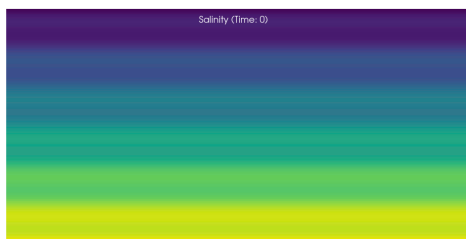


# Double-Diffusive Convection: An Extensional Module of Channelflow



Salinity behavior of 2D finger regime



Salinity and temperature behaviors of 2D diffusive regime in Couette flow configuration.

ChannelFlow-DoubleDiffusiveConvection is an extensional module of Channelflow 2.0 for wall-bounded double-component problems like Double-Diffusive Convection and Binary Fluid Convection. To use this code, pls read following instruction to [install Channelflow](#) (this also contains setup on a [HPC](#))

After knowing how to install the standard Channelflow, you can clone them to your local machine and add present `ddc` module inside by

```
git clone https://github.com/epfl-ecps/channelflow.git

cp ./CMakeLists.txt ./channelflow/CMakeLists.txt
mkdir -p ./channelflow/modules/
rm -rf ./channelflow/modules/ddc
cp -r ./ddc ./channelflow/modules/ddc
```

And build them, for example

```
mkdir -p build
cd build
cmake ../channelflow -DCMAKE_CXX_COMPILER=/usr/bin/mpicxx -DWITH_DDC=ON -
DWITH_NSOLVER=ON -DCMAKE_BUILD_TYPE=release -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/user/local/ -
DCMAKE_CXX_FLAGS_RELEASE:STRING=" -fPIC -lfftw3 -lm -Wno-unused-variable " -
DWITH_SHARED=OFF -DWITH_HDF5CXX=OFF
make -j16
```

Building DNS

First of all, you need to define governing equations of problem. In this code, we offer nondimensional governing equations, which have form:

```
\begin{align} \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{u}}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{u}_{\text{tot}} \cdot \nabla \boldsymbol{u}_{\text{tot}} &= -\nabla p + p_1 \nabla^2 \boldsymbol{u} + p_2 (p_3 \theta - p_4 s) \mathbf{j}, \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{u}_{\text{tot}} \cdot \nabla \theta_{\text{tot}} &= p_5 \nabla^2 \theta, \\ \frac{\partial s}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{u}_{\text{tot}} \cdot \nabla s_{\text{tot}} &= p_6 \nabla^2 s + p_7 \nabla^2 \theta, \\ \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} &= 0, \end{align}
```

where  $\boldsymbol{u}$ ,  $\theta$ , and  $s$  are perturbations of the velocity, first scalar (temperature), and second scalar (salinity) fields. If you can not see equations, let read pdf file instead. Because this code offers a general form of governing equations, so first you need to define the problem you want to use in this code. This is performed by modifying controlling parameters ( $p_i$ ) via a header file `ddc/macros.h`. Here, we suggest some governing equations which are nondimensionalized for specific problems:

Parameters	Double-diffusive convection (Singh & Srinivasan 2014)	Double-diffusive convection (normalized by free-fall velocity) (Yang et al. JFM 2021)	Binary fluid convection (Mercader et al. JFM 2013)	Stratified plane Couette flow (Langham et al. JFM 2019)	Description
$p_1$	$Pr_T$	$\sqrt{\frac{Pr_T}{Ra_T}}$	$Pr$	$1/Re$	$Pr_T = \frac{\nu}{\kappa_T}$ is Prandtl number
$p_2$	$\frac{Pr_T}{Ra_T}$	$\frac{Ri}{R_\rho(1-R_\rho)}$	$Pr_T Ra_T$	$Re$	$Ra_T = \frac{g\alpha\Delta TH^3}{\nu\kappa_T}$ is Thermal Rayleigh number
$p_3$	1	1	$1+R_{\text{sep}}$	$-Ri$	$R_{\text{sep}}$ is Separation ratio
$p_4$	$\frac{1}{R_\rho}$	$\frac{1}{R_\rho}$	$R_{\text{sep}}$	$\frac{1}{RePr}$	$R_\rho = \frac{\alpha\Delta T}{\beta\Delta S}$ is Density stability ratio
$p_5$	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{Pr_T Ra_T}}$	1		$Re = \frac{Uh}{\nu}$ is Raynolds number
$p_6$	$\frac{1}{Le}$	$\frac{1}{Le\sqrt{Pr_T Ra_T}}$	$\frac{1}{Le}$		$Le = \frac{\kappa_T}{\kappa_S}$ is Lewis number
$p_7$			1		$Ri$ is Richardson number

Notes that if you don't define  $p_5$  or  $p_6$ , corresponding scalar's governing equations and buoyancy components ( $p_3$ ,  $p_4$ ) in momentum equations will be removed. You can create a new your own governing equations.

A correct defination looks like this

```
// Example 1: Stationary-wall bounded double-diffusive convection [Yang2016PNAS]
// Boundary velocity is not normalized into unit velocity, don't know exact U0
// Only use this form for stationary walls
// #define P1 Pr
// #define P2 Pr*Ra
// #define P3 1.0
// #define P4 1.0/Rrho
// #define P5 1.0
// #define P6 1.0/Le

// Example 2: Moving-wall bounded double-diffusive convection [Yang2021JFM]
// Velocity is normalized by free-fall velocity into unit velocity, U0=1.0
// For example, Ua=-0.5 Ub=0.5 or Ua=0 Ub=1
#define P1 sqrt(Pr/Ra)
#define P2 1.0
#define P3 1.0
#define P4 (1.0/Rrho)
#define P5 (1.0/sqrt(Pr*Ra))
#define P6 (1.0/(Le*sqrt(Pr*Ra)))

// Example 3: Binary fluid convection [Mercader2013JFM]
// #define P1 Pr
// #define P2 Pr*Ra
// #define P3 (1.0+Rsep)
// #define P4 Rsep
// #define P5 1.0
// #define P6 1.0/Le
// #define P7 1.0

// Example 4: Couette flow
// #define P1 1.0/Rey

// Example 5: Stratified plane Couette flow [Langham2019JFM]
// #define P1 1.0/Rey
// #define P2 Rey
// #define P3 (-Ri)
// #define P5 1.0/(Rey*Pr)
```

Running executable files

A exact executable command likes this:

```
mpirun -n <ncpu> ./<exename> <option1> <option2> ...
```

with controlling parameters

Option	Default	Description
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Option	Default	Description
-Nx <value>	\$200\$	Number of points along x-direction
-Ny <value>	\$101\$	Number of points along y-direction, notes that \$N_y\$ is odd number
-Nz <value>	\$6\$	Number of points along z-direction, minimal number is 6 ( can be used for 2D setup)
-Lx <value>	\$2\$	Streamwise length
-Lz <value>	\$0.004\$	Spanwise length, default setup is a small length representing 2D domain
-Pr <value>	\$10\$	Prandtl number $Pr = \frac{\nu}{\kappa_T}$
-Ra <value>	$10^3$ \$	Thermal Rayleigh number $Ra_T = \frac{g \alpha \Delta T H^3}{\nu \kappa_T}$
-Le <value>	\$100\$	Lewis number $Le = \frac{\kappa_T}{\kappa_S}$
-Rr <value>	\$2\$	Density stability ratio $R_\rho = \frac{\alpha \Delta T}{\beta \Delta S}$
-Ua <value>	\$0\$	X-velocity at lower wall, $U(y=a)$
-Ub <value>	\$0\$	X-velocity at upper wall, $U(y=b)$
-Wa <value>	\$0\$	Z-velocity at lower wall, $W(y=a)$
-Wb <value>	\$0\$	Z-velocity at upper wall, $W(y=b)$
-Ta <value>	\$0\$	Temperature at lower wall, $T(y=a)$
-Tb <value>	\$1\$	Temperature at upper wall, $T(y=b)$
-Sa <value>	\$0\$	Salinity at lower wall, $S(y=a)$
-Sb <value>	\$1\$	Salinity at upper wall, $S(y=b)$
-T0 <value>	\$0\$	Start time of DNS

Option	Default	Description
-T <value>	\$20\$	Final time of DNS
-dt <value>	\$0.03125\$	Timestep
-dT <value>	\$1\$	Save interval
-nl <value>	"rot"	Method of calculating nonlinearity, one of [rot conv div skew alt linear]

Examples:

```
mpiexec -n 16 ./ddc_simulateflow -Pr 10 -Ra 1000 -Le 100 -Rr 2 -dt 0.02 -dT 1 -T 100 -Nx 200 -Ny 81 -Nz 10 -Lx 2 -Lz 0.02 -nl "conv"
```