

Computational Fluid Dynamics

Comsol Lab 2

Lecture 9

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1. INTRODUCTION

This lab concerns the analysis of a **turbulent 2D-channel** flow.

We use the CFD-software Comsol and start from RANS-equations and use the **Boussinesq hypothesis** approach where we apply a **k - ϵ model** for the turbulent kinetic energy and dissipation.

We compare our simulation results with high accuracy **Direct Numerical Simulation** (DNS) data to learn how to perform the process of benchmarking a simulation model.

The general aims of this lab are:

- to learn how to **analyze turbulent flow data and draw conclusions from it**
- to understand the setting structure in the Comsol setup
- to understand how to import data and create an interpolation functions from it
- to investigate how simulation results may depend on flow domain and mesh settings

2. THEORY

The k - ε model describes the turbulent kinetic energy k and the dissipation ε and is used in addition to the incompressible RANS-momentum equations. The model equations we use are

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial t} + U_j \frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\frac{\mu + \mu_t}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial U_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial U_i}{\partial x_i} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial k}{\partial t} + U_j \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} = \underbrace{2 \frac{\mu_t}{\rho} S_{ij} S_{ij}}_{\text{Production of } k} - \underbrace{\varepsilon}_{\text{Dissipation of } k} + \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\frac{1}{\rho} \left(\mu + \frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_k} \right) \frac{\partial k}{\partial x_j} \right]}_{\text{Diffusion of } k},$$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial t} + U_j \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} = 2 \frac{\mu_t}{\rho} S_{ij} S_{ij} \left(C_{\varepsilon 1} \frac{\varepsilon}{k} \right) - \varepsilon \left(C_{\varepsilon 1} \frac{\varepsilon}{k} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\frac{1}{\rho} \left(\mu + \frac{\mu_t}{\sigma_\varepsilon} \right) \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x_j} \right],$$

$$\mu_t = C_\mu \rho \frac{k^2}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\sigma_k = 1.4$$

$$\sigma_\varepsilon = 1.5$$

$$C_{\varepsilon 1} = 1.5$$

$$C_{\varepsilon 2} = 1.9$$

$$C_\mu = 0.09$$

In our simulation assumed to be functions that adjust near walls.
(Damping functions)

Q1: The k - ε simulation data for the velocity, U , fits very good with the DNS-data. What can we say about the fit for P_k , ε and k data? To answer this you should import the DNS-data files for P_k , ε and k (can be found at the course Canvas) and plot them in the figure. **What is your conclusion after you made the plot?**

Q2: Decrease the length of the channel from 4m to 2m, and run the simulation. **What can you conclude by comparing the 2m and 4m channel results?**

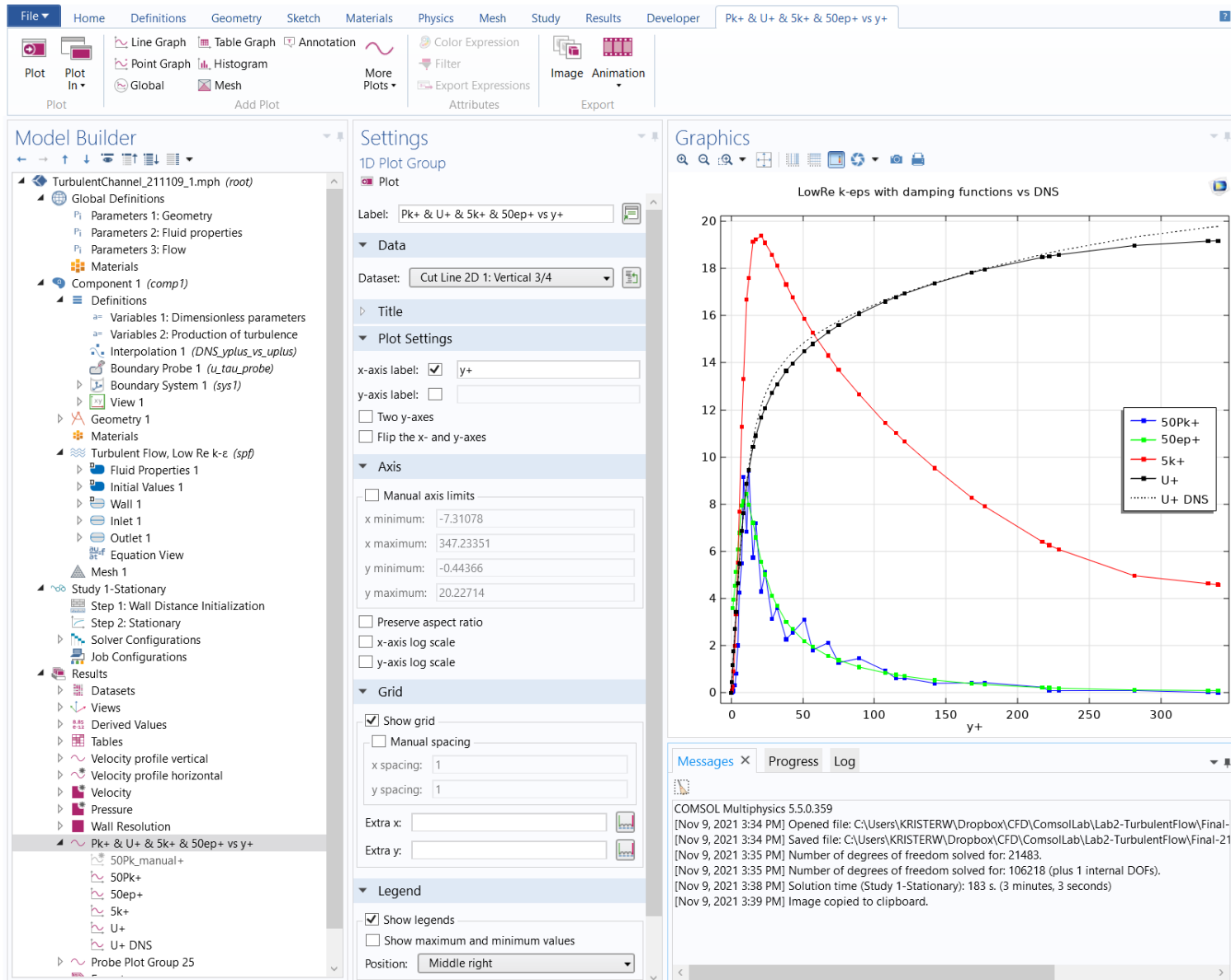
Q3: The P_k and ε results data from the simulation seems to be almost identical (at least on average), **what does this mean?**

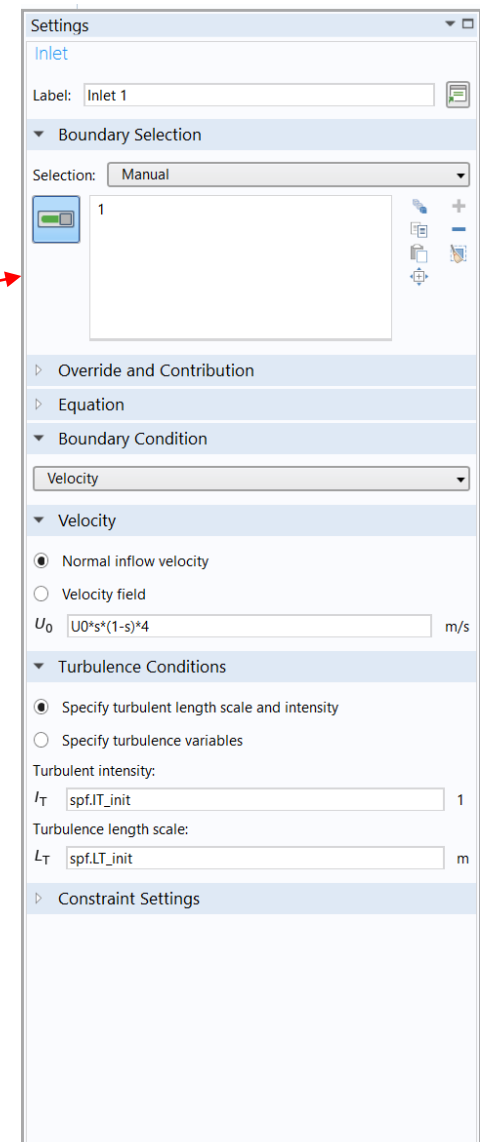
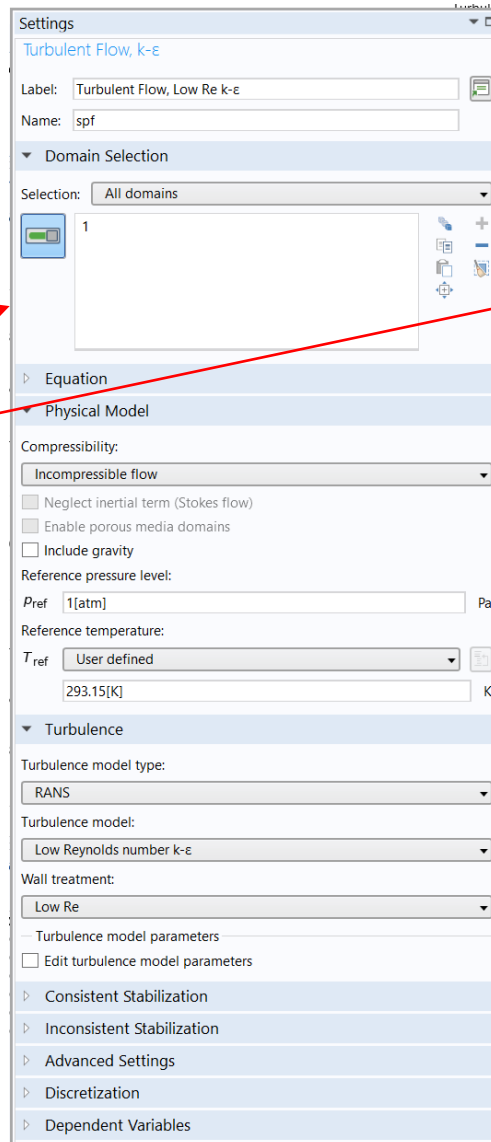
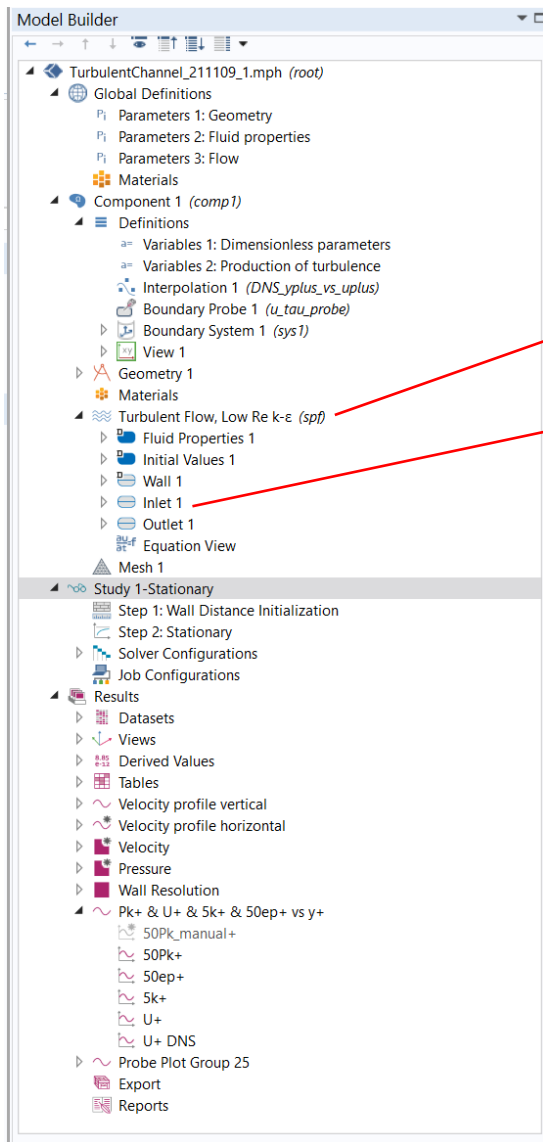
Q4: The P_k -curve is very staggered. **Why is it so, and how do we smooth the curve?**

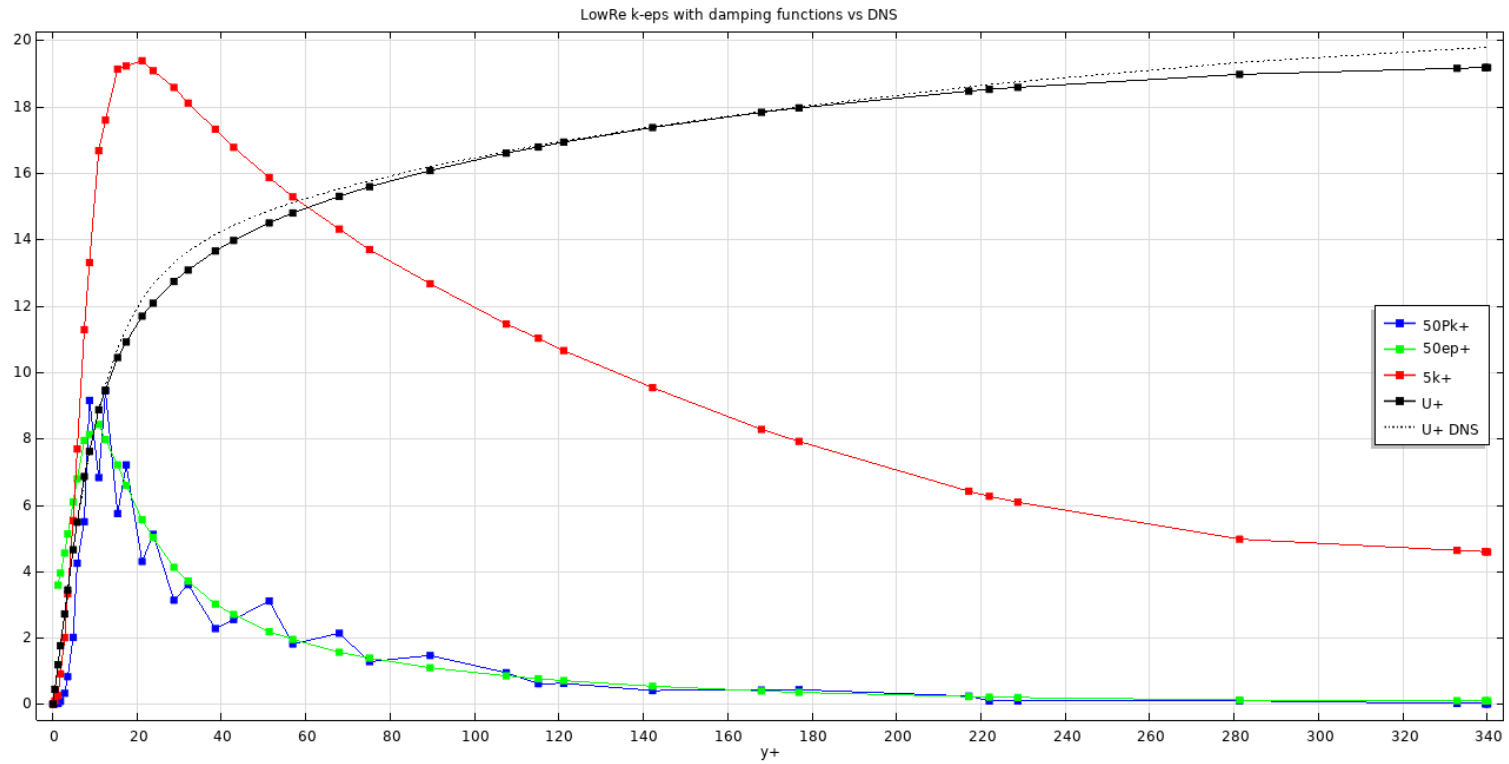
Three approaches to test:

- a) Run a simulation with a finer mesh by under Mesh applying Element size =Coarser. What do you conclude from the result?
- b) Run a second simulation. Change settings under Mesh/Sequence type to "User-controlled mesh". Use Size=Extra coarse, Size1=Coarse, but under the Boundary Layer setting use Number of BL=20 and Stretching factor =1.1. What do you conclude from the result?
- c) Run a third simulation. For the mesh use "Physics-controlled mesh" with "Extremely coarse" element size. Under the main node "Turbulent Flow, Low Re k - ε " change Discretization from $P1+P1$ to $P2+P1$. What do you conclude from the result?

Note: It is expected that the simulation time becomes 3-4 times longer for $P2+P1$ compared to $P1+P1$.







Live Comsol demo

End of lecture