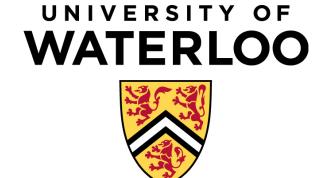
# Tabulated supercritical thermodynamics for compressible Navier-Stokes solvers

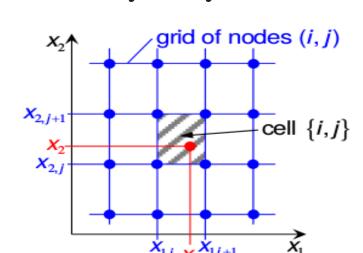


#### Sai Praneeth

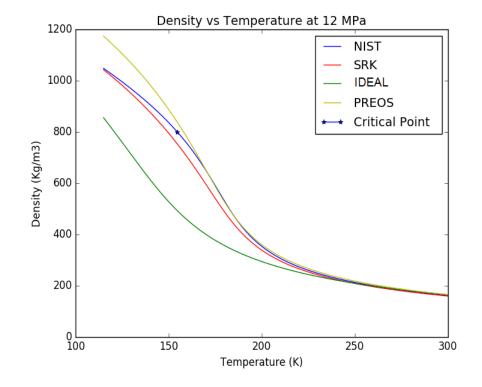
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#### Introduction

Non-ideal state equations are needed to compute a growing number of engineering-relevant problems. The additional computational overhead from the complex thermodynamics accounts for a significant portion of the total computation, especially the near-critical or transcritical thermodynamic regimes. A compromise between computational speed and the accuracy of the thermodynamic property evaluations results in a propagation of the error from the thermodynamics to the hydrodynamic computations.



### Real fluid thermodynamics



### Block structured AMR

-						•	-
20	0	1	9	1	6	15	
_	4				3		-
17		18			13	14	
			0				
36 - <b>8</b>	35	32 <b>7</b>	31		12	11	_
33	34	29	30		2	11	
- 24 <b>5</b>	23	28	27	40 <b>9</b>	39	10	_
21	22	25	26	37	38		
1		1	l .			1	

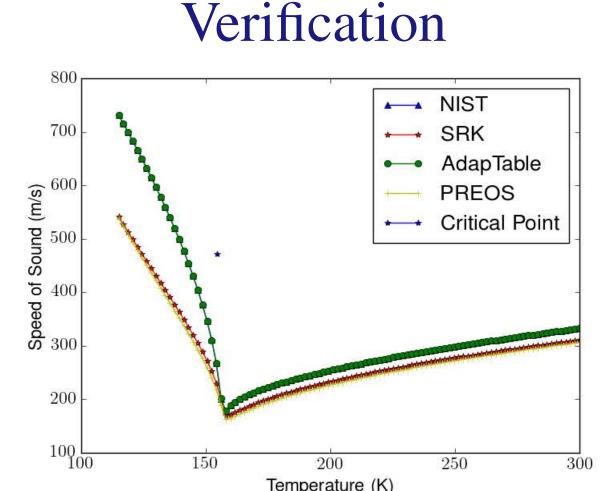
84	83	80	79	68	67	64	63
81	82	77	78	65	66	61	62
72	71	76	75	56	55	60	59
69	70	73	74	53	54	57	58
36	35	32	31	52	51	48	47
33	34	29	30	49	50	45	46
24	23	28	27	40	39	44	43
21	22	25	26	37	38	41	42

Figure 1: Uniform index for a maximum refinement level of 3

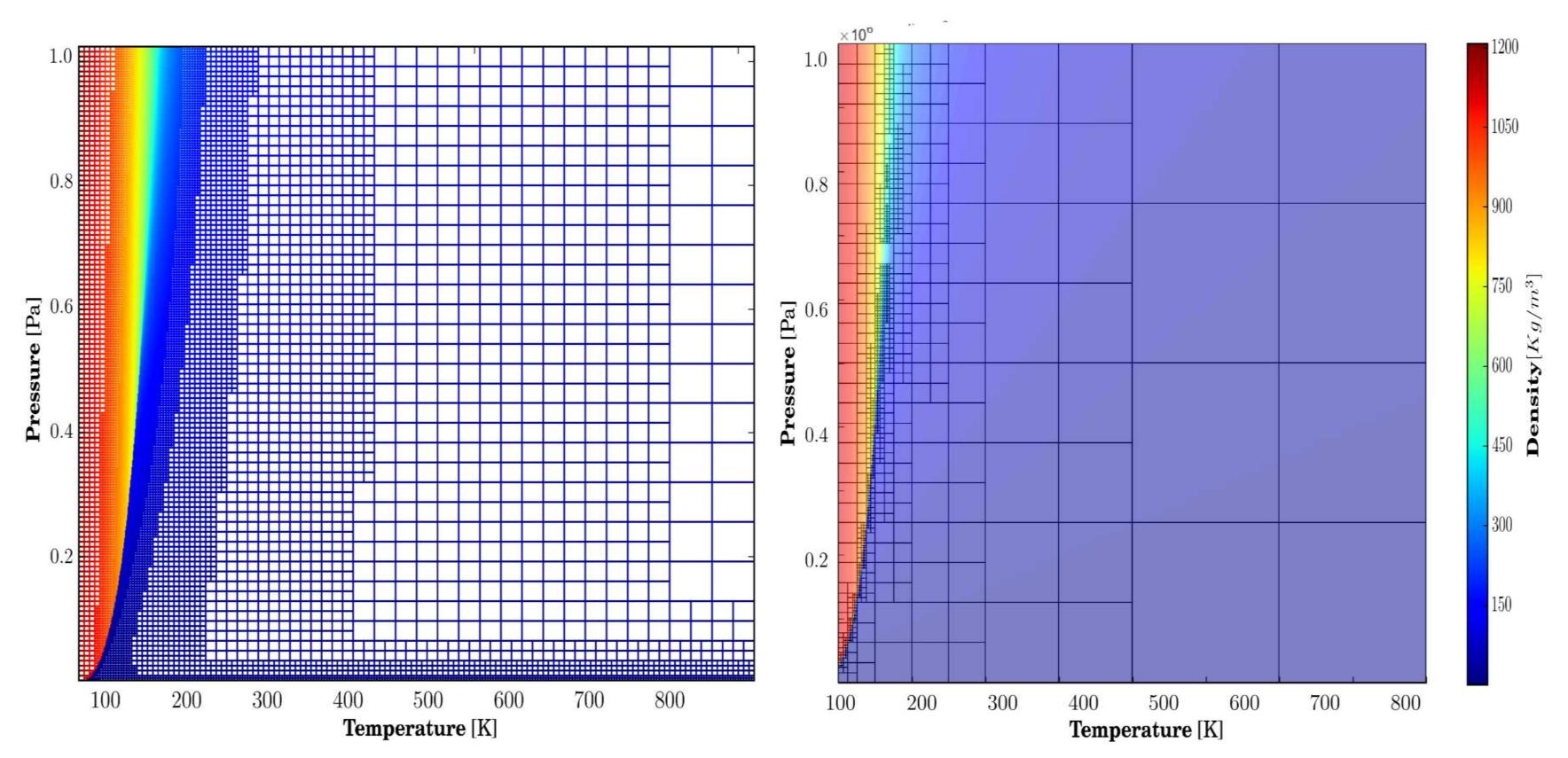
#### Bezier Patch based AMR

In the block structured AMR table, the underlying criteria for refinement is based on the bivariate approximation. Rather than tabulating solely on the basis of bilinear reconstruction error we chose to implement Bezier patches that are approximated surfaces. The approximated function of two independent variables is given by [1]

$$F(u,v) = \sum_{i=0}^{3} \sum_{j=0}^{3} B_i^3(u) B_j^3(v) b_{ij}$$

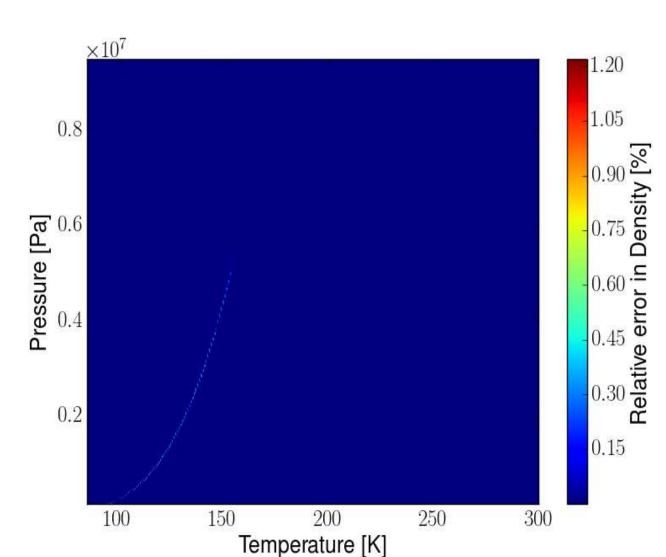


### Adaptively refined tabular equation of states for Oxygen



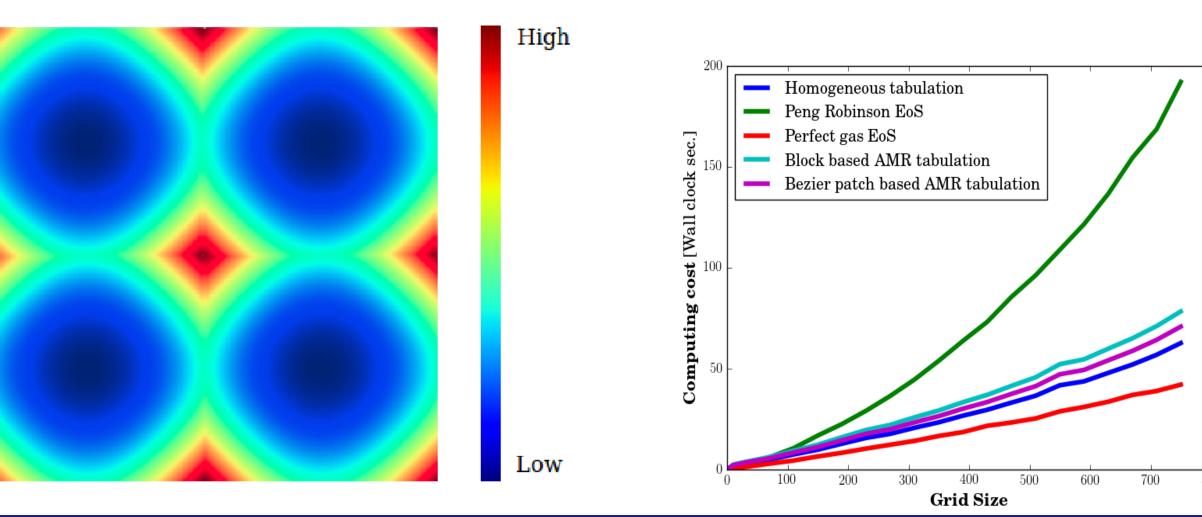
#### Error Estimates

Density relative error for Oxygen using AMR based tabular EOS



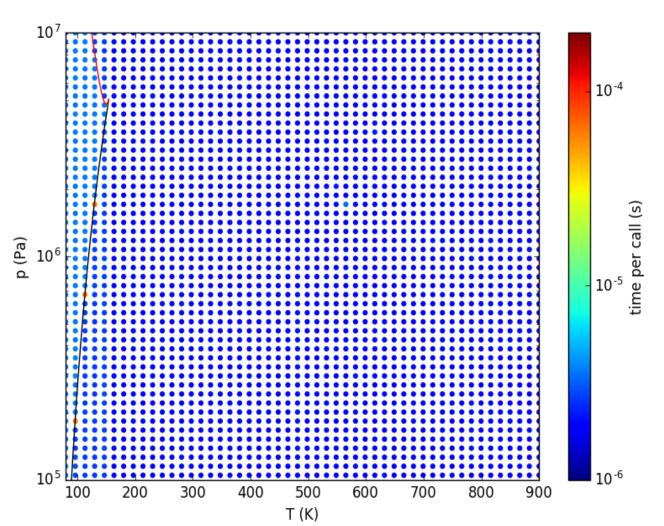
## Uncertainty Distribution Computational cost comparison

Color coded variance as the result of Bilinear Travelling Acoustic wave, one flow-through time interpolation of uncorrelated Gaussian distributed period simulation computational cost comparison with variables given on the grid points different equation of states



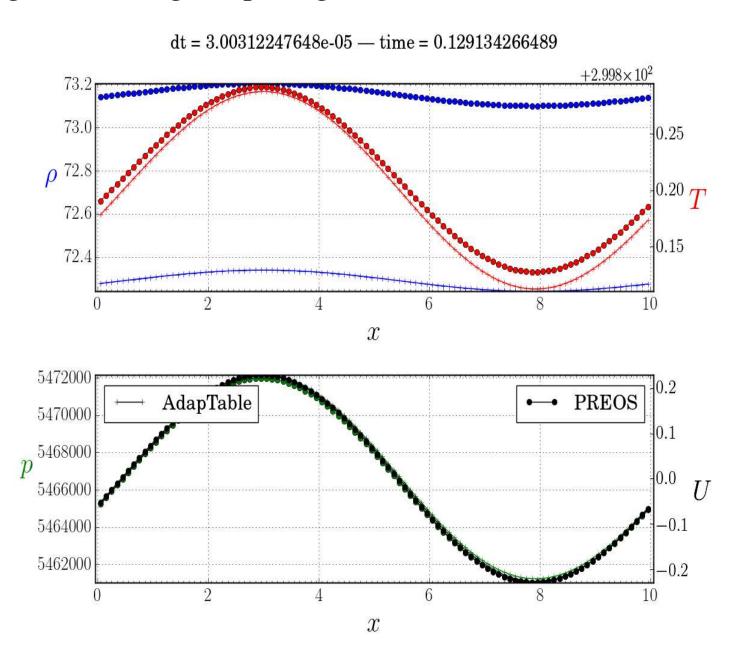
### Lookup search estimates

The increase in speed of evaluating properties compared to cubic EOS is one of the primary motivations. Here we show an example of the speedup of computations. When pressure is evaluated from randomly generated  $\rho$ , e combination in the supercritical regime. For each thermodynamic property, 100000 loops/calls are executed and the slowest run time is tabulated.



### Test case: Acoustic wave

One-dimensional acoustic wave propagation in supercritical fluid case, Using periodic boundary conditions at both sides a harmonic wave is initialized. The computational domain is  $x \in [0, 10]$  m and 100 grid points are used, giving a uniform grid spacing  $\Delta x = 0.1m$ .



#### References

[1] E. Collins and E. Luke. Fast evaluation of complex equations of state. *Electronic Journal of Differential Equations*, 2013.