Numerical simulation of underexpanded jet impingement on a flat plate

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Relevance

Interest in the study of gas flow into vacuum is due to a wide range of scientific and practical applications.



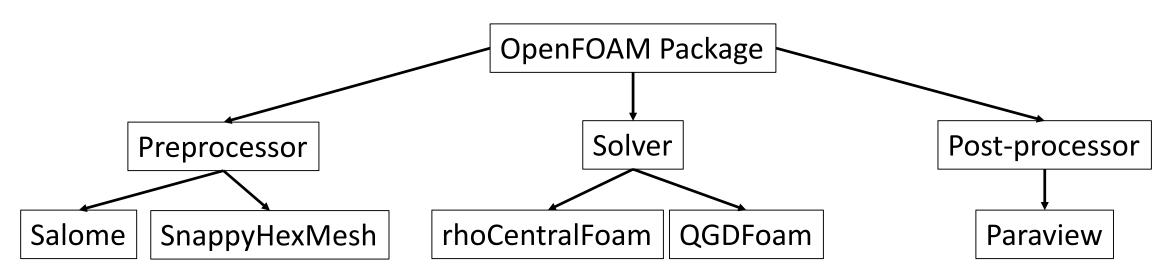






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Numerical method



rhoCentralFoam solver use Kurganov-Tadmor scheme¹

 $\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\frac{\dot{J}_m}{Q}(E+p)) + \nabla \cdot \vec{q} = \nabla \cdot (\Pi \vec{U}),$

QGDFoam solver based on regularized or quasi-gas dynamic (QGD) equations²

$$\begin{split} & \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \vec{j}_m = 0, & \vec{j}_m = \rho(\vec{U} - \vec{w}), & \tau = \alpha_{QGD} \frac{\Delta_h}{a}, \\ & \Pi = \Pi_{NS} + \Pi_{QGD}, & \mu \rightarrow \mu + Sc_{QGD}production \\ & \vec{q} = \vec{q}_{NS} + \vec{q}_{QGD}, \end{split}$$

 \vec{w} , Π_{OGD} , \vec{q}_{OGD} - additional dissipative terms in the

corresponding equations with coefficient, which is denoted as τ .

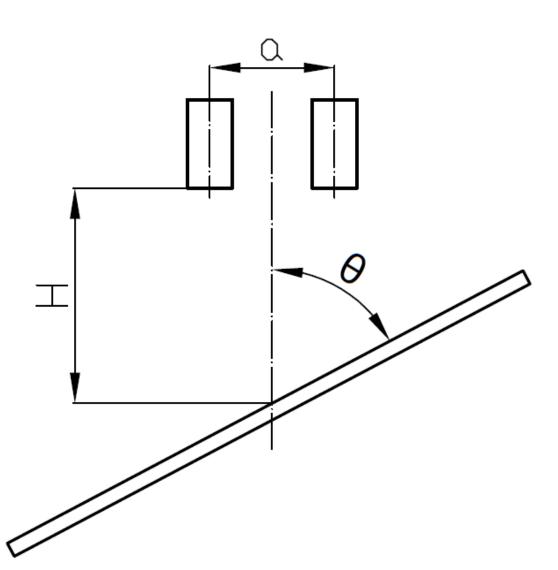
1. Kurganov, A; Tadmor, E, New high-resolution central schemes for nonlinear conservation laws and convection-diffusion equations, J. Comp. Phys, Vol. 160, Issue 1

2. Elizarova, T.,G.: Quasi-gas dynamic equations, Springer, Berlin (2009).

Energy

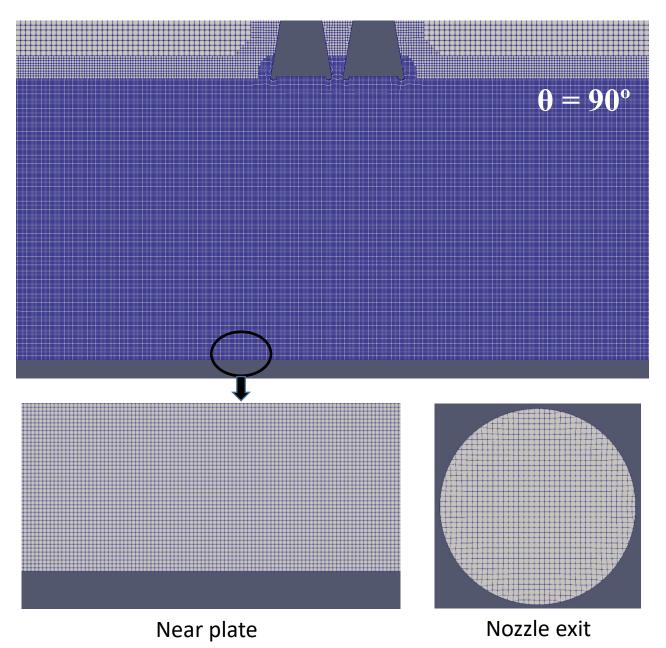
3. Kraposhin, M., V., Smirnova, E., V., Elizarova, T., G., Istomina, M., A.: Development of a new OpenFOAM solver using regularized gas dynamic equations. Computers and Fluids 166, 163-175 (2018). 3/9

Problem statement

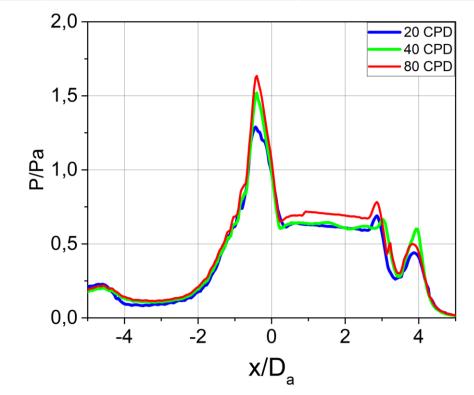


Two underexpanded jets flow from conical nozzles with a diameter D_a were considered. The axes of which are parallel to each other and separated by a distance of $a/D_a=1.8$. The distance between the nozzle exit and the flat plate is $H/D_a=5.9$. θ angle is equal to 60° and 90°. The jets are simulated by air ($\gamma =$ 1.4). Mach number at the nozzle exit is M = 3, $n=p_a/p_{\infty}=50$, where p_a is the pressure at the nozzle exit, and p_{∞} is the environment pressure.

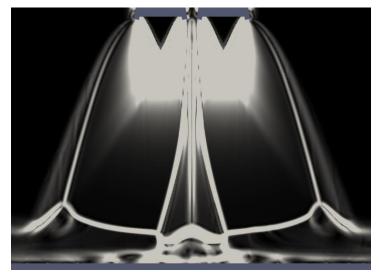
Numerical setup

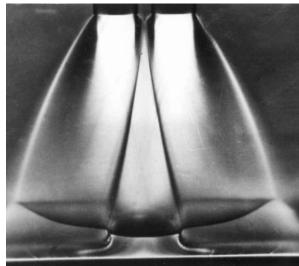


Nº	Number of cells	Cells per diameter (CPD)
1	1.8×10 ⁶	20
2	8×10 ⁶	40
3	32×10 ⁶	80



Results ($\theta = 90^{\circ}$)





Numerical result

2,0

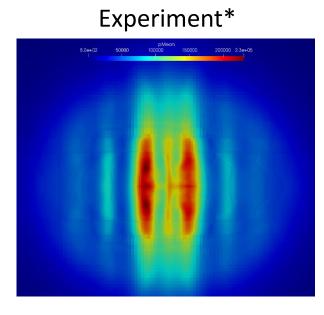
—— Experiment
QGDFoam (40 CPD)
rhoCentralFoam

1,5

0,5

0,0

x/D_a



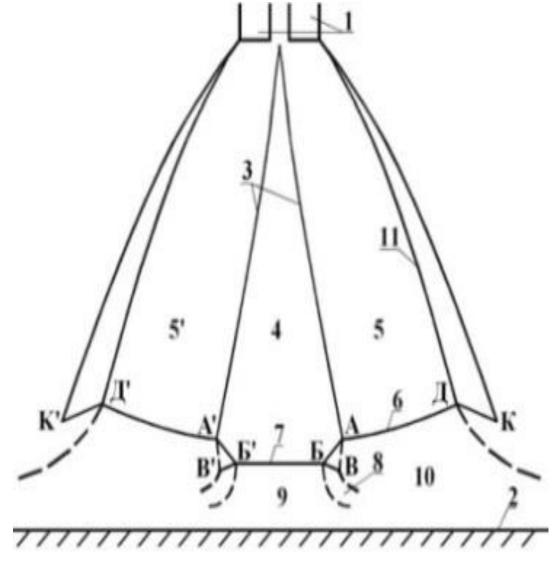
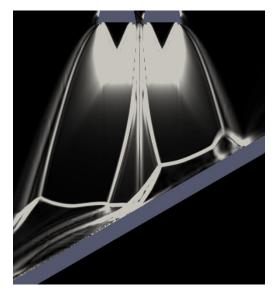
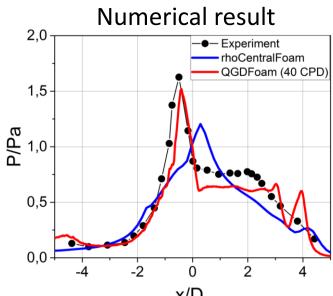


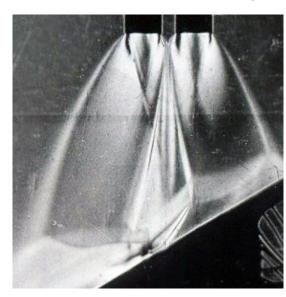
Plate pressure distribution

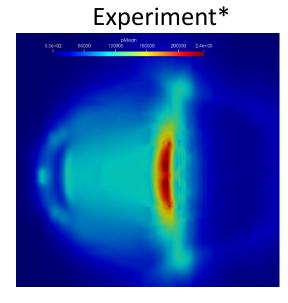
Flow diagram

Results ($\theta = 60^{\circ}$)









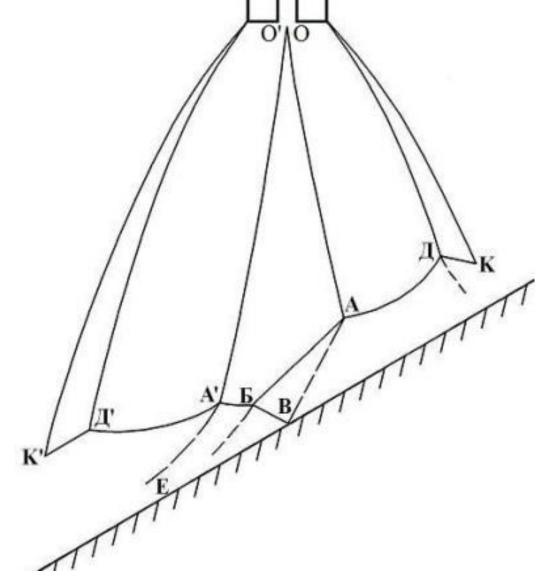


Plate pressure distribution

Flow diagram

Conclusion

- The numerical experiments have allowed investigating the applicability of the developed approach based on the implementation of the QGD equations using the OpenFOAM package. The calculated gas-dynamic parameters of the flow field correspond well with the experimental data. The study showed that the QGD algorithm is acceptable for solving practical problems.
- The QGD approach can become an alternative to Godunov methods for this class of tasks. Dynamic determination of the ScQGD parameter makes it possible to eliminate shock wave instabilities (which are typical for HLL, HLLC, Roe schemes), while the method also allows simulating flows in the subsonic region. The higher-order scheme of approximation terms than in the Kurganov-Tadmore scheme allows accurately determine the interaction of extended contact discontinuities. This increases the accuracy of the calculation.

Thanks for attention



- 1. Elizarova, T.,G.: Quasi-gas dynamic equations, Springer, Berlin (2009).
- 2. Kraposhin, M., V., Smirnova, E., V., Elizarova, T., G., Istomina, M., A.: Development of a new OpenFOAM solver using regularized gas dynamic equations. Computers and Fluids 166, 163-175 (2018). https://github.com/unicfdlab/QGDsolver
- 3. V. Voronin, A.Epikhin, N.Khramov. Numerical simulation of gas dynamics in complex shock-wave structures accompanying high-altitude jet interactions of operating spacecraft. Cosmonautics and rocket engineering. № 1 (100), pp. 118-126, 2018.