

PMRF Review I

Potluri Vachan Deep
Roll # 184104002

IIT Bombay
PMRF start date: Jul-2018 (direct entry)

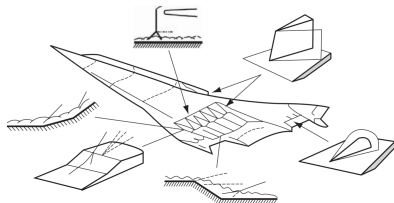
December 20, 2020

Problem and motivation

- ▶ Numerical simulation of hypersonic shock-boundary layer interactions (SBLIs)

Problem and motivation

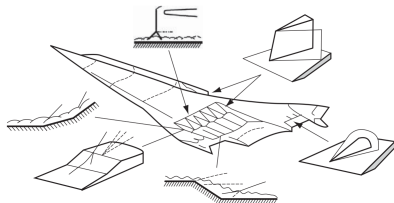
- ▶ Numerical simulation of hypersonic shock-boundary layer interactions (SBLIs)
- ▶ Ubiquitous presence in hypersonic cruise vehicles and missiles
 - Outer body
 - Control surfaces
 - Supersonic inlets



Babinsky & Harvey [1]

Problem and motivation

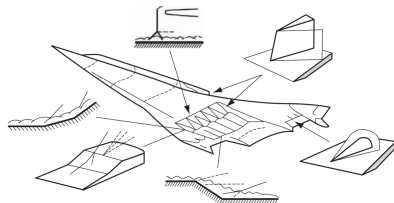
- ▶ Numerical simulation of hypersonic shock-boundary layer interactions (SBLIs)
- ▶ Ubiquitous presence in hypersonic cruise vehicles and missiles
 - Outer body
 - Control surfaces
 - Supersonic inlets
- ▶ Prediction and control of SBLI critical for design



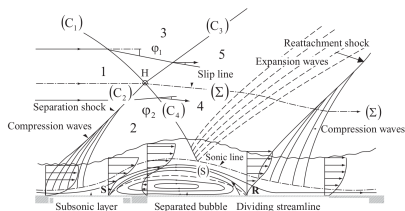
Babinsky & Harvey [1]

Problem and motivation

- ▶ Numerical simulation of hypersonic shock-boundary layer interactions (SBLIs)
- ▶ Ubiquitous presence in hypersonic cruise vehicles and missiles
 - Outer body
 - Control surfaces
 - Supersonic inlets
- ▶ Prediction and control of SBLI critical for design
- ▶ Challenges for computations
 - ① Extremely localised peak in heat transfer
 - ② Unsteadiness/sustained oscillations
 - ③ Strong viscous inviscid coupling



Babinsky & Harvey [1]



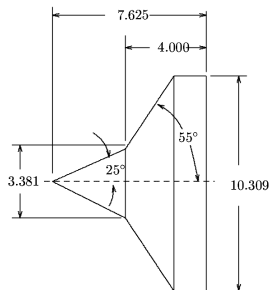
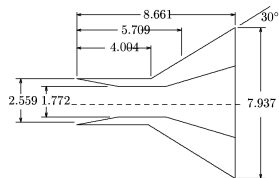
Babinsky & Harvey [1]

Current status and issues

- ▶ Current capabilities of CFD solutions (Knight *et al.* [2], Gaitonde [3], and Knight *et al.* [4])
 - Laminar high temperature simulations sensitive to chemistry and surface catalysis models
 - Turbulent (low temperature) simulations sensitive to turbulence modelling
- ▶ Sensitivity to computational choices: an issue for simulations

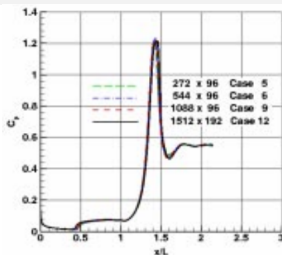
Current status and issues

- ▶ Current capabilities of CFD solutions (Knight *et al.* [2], Gaitonde [3], and Knight *et al.* [4])
 - Laminar high temperature simulations sensitive to chemistry and surface catalysis models
 - Turbulent (low temperature) simulations sensitive to turbulence modelling
- ▶ Sensitivity to computational choices: an issue for simulations
- ▶ Specific case: hypersonic laminar perfect gas SBLI
- ▶ Blind validation study by Harvey *et al.* [5]
 - Experiments
 - ▶ Axisymmetric geometries: cylinder/flare and double cone
 - ▶ With N_2 at LENS shock tunnels, CUBRC
 - Navier-Stokes simulations by 4 participants
 - Experimental results declared only after participants gave simulation results

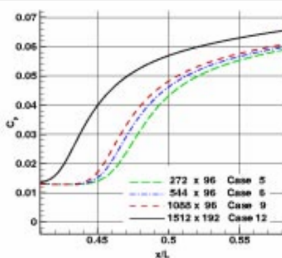


Knight [6]

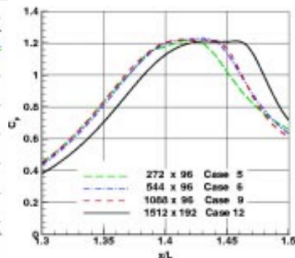
Sensitivity of simulations to grid and numerical scheme



(a) Run 8 [7]



(b) Zoomed at separation point of (a)

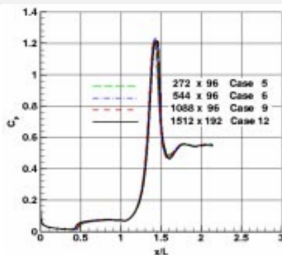


(c) Zoomed at reattachment point of (a)

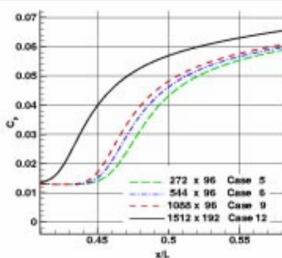
► Gnoffo [7]

- Cylinder flare run 8 ($M_\infty = 11.5$, $T_\infty = 132.8$ K, $Re = 359\,600\text{ m}^{-1}$): stalled convergence on finest grid

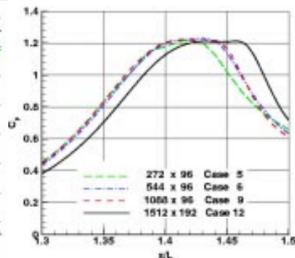
Sensitivity of simulations to grid and numerical scheme



(a) Run 8 [7]



(b) Zoomed at separation point of (a)

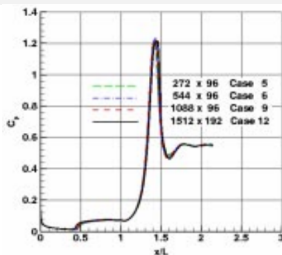


(c) Zoomed at reattachment point of (a)

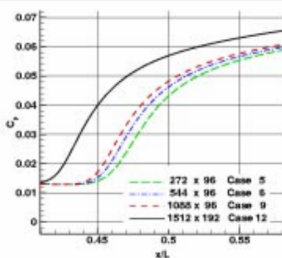
► Gnoffo [7]

- Cylinder flare run 8 ($M_\infty = 11.5$, $T_\infty = 132.8$ K, $Re = 359\,600\text{ m}^{-1}$): stalled convergence on finest grid
- Double cone run 28 ($M_\infty = 9.59$, $T_\infty = 198.9$ K, $Re = 139\,435\text{ m}^{-1}$): divergence with final refinement

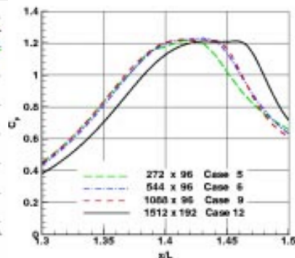
Sensitivity of simulations to grid and numerical scheme



(a) Run 8 [7]



(b) Zoomed at separation point of (a)



(c) Zoomed at reattachment point of (a)

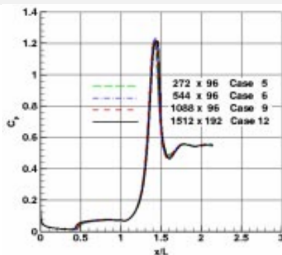
► Gnoffo [7]

- Cylinder flare run 8 ($M_\infty = 11.5$, $T_\infty = 132.8$ K, $Re = 359\,600\text{ m}^{-1}$): stalled convergence on finest grid
- Double cone run 28 ($M_\infty = 9.59$, $T_\infty = 198.9$ K, $Re = 139\,435\text{ m}^{-1}$): divergence with final refinement

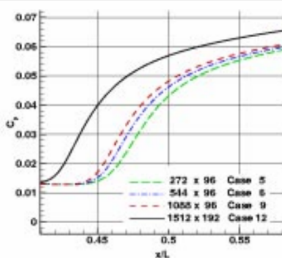
► Candler *et al.* [8]

- Divergent results with explicit methods beyond a grid resolution

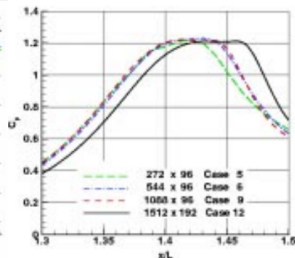
Sensitivity of simulations to grid and numerical scheme



(a) Run 8 [7]



(b) Zoomed at separation point of (a)



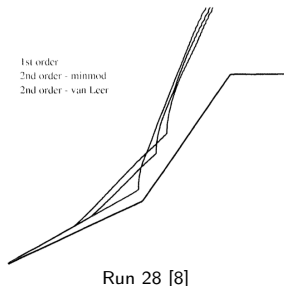
(c) Zoomed at reattachment point of (a)

► Gnoffo [7]

- Cylinder flare run 8 ($M_\infty = 11.5$, $T_\infty = 132.8$ K, $Re = 359\,600\text{ m}^{-1}$): stalled convergence on finest grid
- Double cone run 28 ($M_\infty = 9.59$, $T_\infty = 198.9$ K, $Re = 139\,435\text{ m}^{-1}$): divergence with final refinement

► Candler *et al.* [8]

- Divergent results with explicit methods beyond a grid resolution
- Sensitive to numerical scheme



Issues to be addressed

- ▶ “Future prospects of hypersonic simulations” (Candler *et al.* [9])

Issues to be addressed

- ▶ “Future prospects of hypersonic simulations” (Candler *et al.* [9])
 - ① “Reliable simulations”
 - ▶ Devise better models for simulations
 - ▶ Quantification of uncertainty w.r.t modelling parameters (e.g. turbulence)

Issues to be addressed

- ▶ “Future prospects of hypersonic simulations” (Candler *et al.* [9])
 - ① “Reliable simulations”
 - ▶ Devise better models for simulations
 - ▶ Quantification of uncertainty w.r.t modelling parameters (e.g. turbulence)
 - ② “Automated solutions” to tackle grid and numerical dissipation sensitivity
 - ▶ Grid generation
 - ▶ Adaptive meshing
 - ▶ Subcell shock resolution

Issues to be addressed

- ▶ “Future prospects of hypersonic simulations” (Candler *et al.* [9])
 - ① “Reliable simulations”
 - ▶ Devise better models for simulations
 - ▶ Quantification of uncertainty w.r.t modelling parameters (e.g. turbulence)
 - ② “Automated solutions” to tackle grid and numerical dissipation sensitivity
 - ▶ Grid generation
 - ▶ Adaptive meshing
 - ▶ Subcell shock resolution
 - ③ Adaptability to modern parallel computation architecture: mesh generation → simulation → visualisation

Issues to be addressed

- ▶ “Future prospects of hypersonic simulations” (Candler *et al.* [9])
 - ① “Reliable simulations”
 - ▶ Devise better models for simulations
 - ▶ Quantification of uncertainty w.r.t modelling parameters (e.g. turbulence)
 - ② “Automated solutions” to tackle grid and numerical dissipation sensitivity
 - ▶ Grid generation
 - ▶ Adaptive meshing
 - ▶ Subcell shock resolution
 - ③ Adaptability to modern parallel computation architecture: mesh generation → simulation → visualisation
- ▶ Discontinuous Galerkin (DG)-like techniques can contribute
 - ① High resolution simulations for better capture of physical phenomena (and hence provide inputs for better models)
 - ② *hp* adaptive techniques, limiters
 - ③ Massive scalability, GPU compatibility

Issues to be addressed

- ▶ “Future prospects of hypersonic simulations” (Candler *et al.* [9])
 - ① “Reliable simulations”
 - ▶ Devise better models for simulations
 - ▶ Quantification of uncertainty w.r.t modelling parameters (e.g. turbulence)
 - ② “Automated solutions” to tackle grid and numerical dissipation sensitivity
 - ▶ Grid generation
 - ▶ Adaptive meshing
 - ▶ Subcell shock resolution
 - ③ Adaptability to modern parallel computation architecture: mesh generation → simulation → visualisation
- ▶ Discontinuous Galerkin (DG)-like techniques can contribute
 - ① High resolution simulations for better capture of physical phenomena (and hence provide inputs for better models)
 - ② *hp* adaptive techniques, limiters
 - ③ Massive scalability, GPU compatibility
- ▶ Scope of current work: ② & ③

Research topic and present status

- ▶ Development of discontinuous Galerkin numerical framework for simulation of laminar perfect gas hypersonic SBLI
- ▶ Objectives: to investigate
 - ➊ Reduction in sensitivity to grid and numerical scheme
 - ➋ Parallel computation efficiency

Research topic and present status

- ▶ Development of discontinuous Galerkin numerical framework for simulation of laminar perfect gas hypersonic SBLI
- ▶ Objectives: to investigate
 - ① Reduction in sensitivity to grid and numerical scheme
 - ② Parallel computation efficiency
- ▶ Work done (current review period)
 - ① Developed pens2D: a code for Parallel Explicit Navier-Stokes simulations of 2D compressible flows using the deal.II finite element library [10, 11, 12]
 - ① Inviscid fluxes: RKDG method [13] and HLLC Riemann solver [14]
 - ② Viscous fluxes: auxiliary variable approach [15]
 - ③ Limiting: TVB slope limiter + positivity limiter [16]
 - ④ Boundary conditions: weak imposition [17]
 - ⑤ Time stepping: explicit RK methods [18]

Research topic and present status

- ▶ Development of discontinuous Galerkin numerical framework for simulation of laminar perfect gas hypersonic SBLI
- ▶ Objectives: to investigate
 - ① Reduction in sensitivity to grid and numerical scheme
 - ② Parallel computation efficiency
- ▶ Work done (current review period)
 - ① Developed pens2D: a code for Parallel Explicit Navier-Stokes simulations of 2D compressible flows using the deal.II finite element library [10, 11, 12]
 - ① Inviscid fluxes: RKDG method [13] and HLLC Riemann solver [14]
 - ② Viscous fluxes: auxiliary variable approach [15]
 - ③ Limiting: TVB slope limiter + positivity limiter [16]
 - ④ Boundary conditions: weak imposition [17]
 - ⑤ Time stepping: explicit RK methods [18]
 - ② Tested the solver (currently in debugging phase) with
 - ① 1D inviscid expansion and subsonic flow over flat plate (without limiter)
 - ② 5 shock tube tests from Toro [14]

3rd order results will be shown

Tests without limiter

$p_{\infty} = 100 \text{ kPa}$ $T_{\infty} = 300 \text{ K}$	$\rightarrow u_p = 100 \text{ m/sec}$
--	---------------------------------------

Tests without limiter

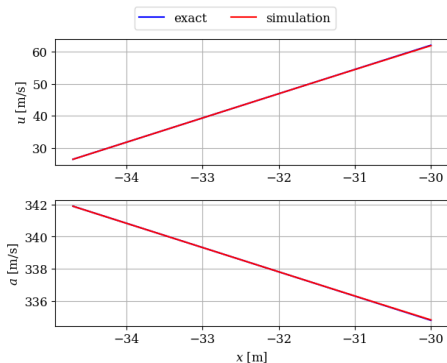
$$\begin{array}{c|c} p_{\infty} = 100 \text{ kPa} & \longrightarrow u_p = 100 \text{ m/sec} \\ T_{\infty} = 300 \text{ K} & \end{array}$$

- Exact solution at 0.1 sec used as IC

Tests without limiter

$$\begin{array}{l} p_{\infty} = 100 \text{ kPa} \\ T_{\infty} = 300 \text{ K} \end{array} \rightarrow u_p = 100 \text{ m/sec}$$

- Exact solution at 0.1 sec used as IC

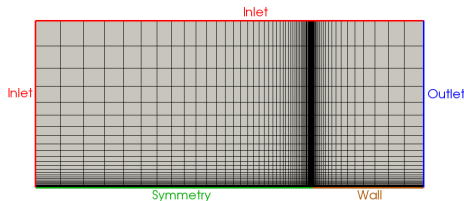
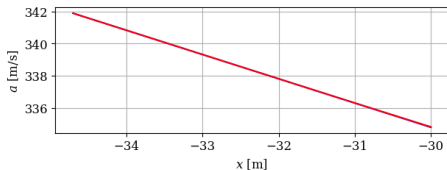
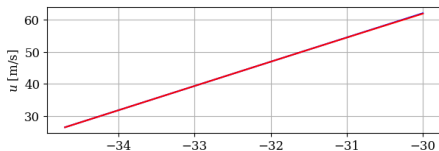


Tests without limiter

$$\begin{array}{l} p_{\infty} = 100 \text{ kPa} \\ T_{\infty} = 300 \text{ K} \end{array} \rightarrow u_p = 100 \text{ m/sec}$$

- Exact solution at 0.1 sec used as IC

— exact — simulation



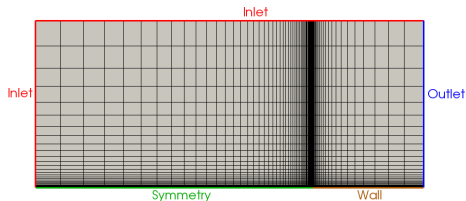
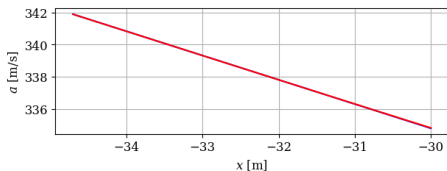
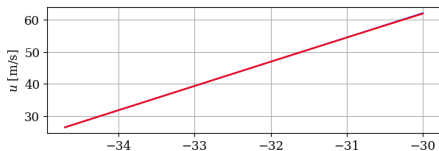
- $M_{\infty} = 0.5$, $T_{\infty} = 222 \text{ K}$, $\rho_{\infty} = 1 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$
- $\text{Re}_{\infty} = 1 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^{-1}$, $\text{Pr} = 0.72$

Tests without limiter

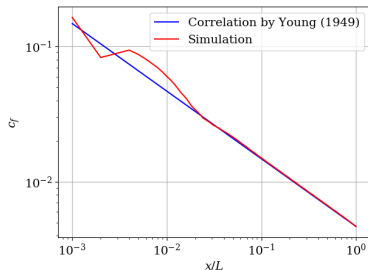
$$\begin{array}{l} p_{\infty} = 100 \text{ kPa} \\ T_{\infty} = 300 \text{ K} \end{array} \rightarrow u_p = 100 \text{ m/sec}$$

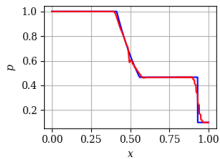
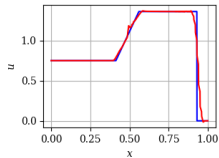
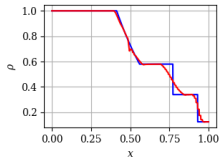
- Exact solution at 0.1 sec used as IC

— exact — simulation



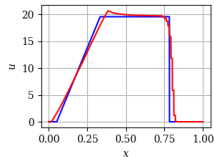
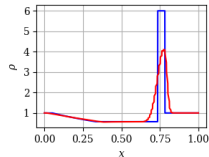
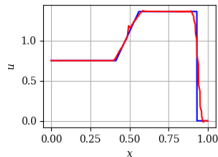
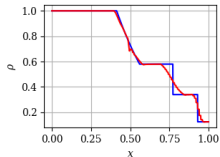
- $M_{\infty} = 0.5$, $T_{\infty} = 222 \text{ K}$, $\rho_{\infty} = 1 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$
- $\text{Re}_{\infty} = 1 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^{-1}$, $\text{Pr} = 0.72$





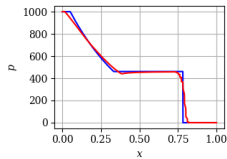
Test 1

— exact
— simulation



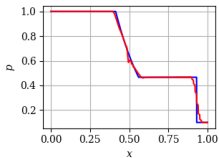
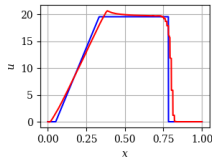
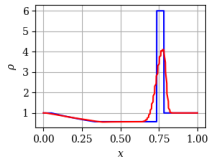
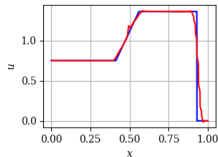
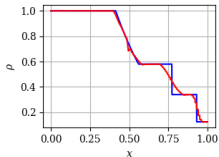
Test 1

— exact
— simulation



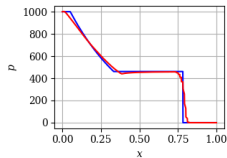
Test 3

— exact
— simulation



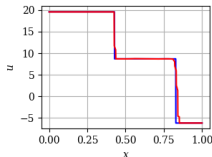
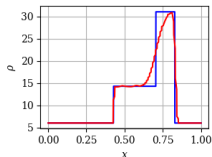
Test 1

— exact
— simulation



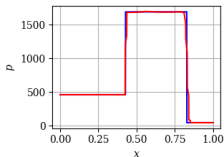
Test 3

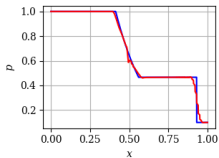
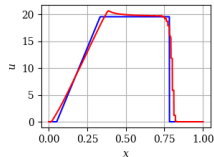
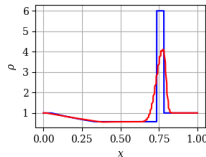
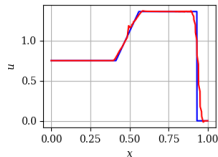
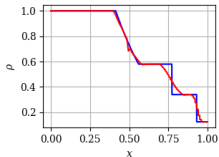
— exact
— simulation



Test 4

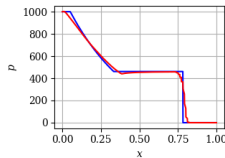
— exact
— simulation





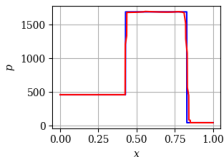
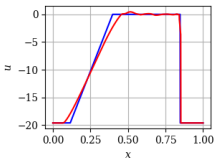
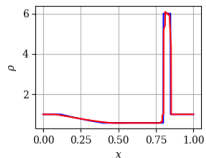
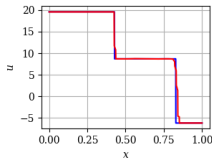
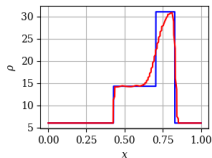
Test 1

— exact
— simulation



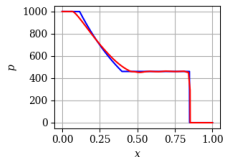
Test 3

— exact
— simulation



Test 4

— exact
— simulation



Test 5

— exact
— simulation

Conclusions from tests

- ▶ Basic implementation of viscous and inviscid treatment error-free (1D expansion and flat plate tests)

Conclusions from tests

- ▶ Basic implementation of viscous and inviscid treatment error-free (1D expansion and flat plate tests)
- ▶ Characteristics of scheme [14]
 - ① Good resolution of slowly moving discontinuities (tests 4 & 5) - HLLC
 - ② Poor resolution of moving contact waves (tests 1, 3 & 4) - HLLC (and limiter)
 - ③ Numerical dispersion of strong expansion waves (tests 3 & 5) - High order interpolation

Conclusions from tests

- ▶ Basic implementation of viscous and inviscid treatment error-free (1D expansion and flat plate tests)
- ▶ Characteristics of scheme [14]
 - ① Good resolution of slowly moving discontinuities (tests 4 & 5) - HLLC
 - ② Poor resolution of moving contact waves (tests 1, 3 & 4) - HLLC (and limiter)
 - ③ Numerical dispersion of strong expansion waves (tests 3 & 5) - High order interpolation
- ▶ Bugs in limiter implementation
 - ① Test 1: glitch in sonic point, not observed with 1st order solution [14]
 - ② Test 2: positivity limiter supposed to prevent crash

Future work

- ① 2D cartesian mesh solver (current)
 - ① Error-free limiter implementation
 - ② Validation
 - ③ Simulation of oblique shock induced SBLI on a plate

Future work

- ① 2D cartesian mesh solver (current)
 - ① Error-free limiter implementation
 - ② Validation
 - ③ Simulation of oblique shock induced SBLI on a plate
- ② 2D quadrilateral mesh solver
 - ① Choosing a limiter
 - ② Implementation
 - ③ Validation
 - ④ Simulation of 2D SBLI cases

Future work

① 2D cartesian mesh solver (current)

- ① Error-free limiter implementation
- ② Validation
- ③ Simulation of oblique shock induced SBLI on a plate

② 2D quadrilateral mesh solver

- ① Choosing a limiter
- ② Implementation
- ③ Validation
- ④ Simulation of 2D SBLI cases

③ Axi-symmetric solver

- ① Implementation (extension of 2D quadrilateral version)
- ② Validation
- ③ Simulation of double cone and cylinder flare flows

Future work

1 2D cartesian mesh solver (current)

- 1 Error-free limiter implementation
- 2 Validation
- 3 Simulation of oblique shock induced SBLI on a plate

2 2D quadrilateral mesh solver

- 1 Choosing a limiter
- 2 Implementation
- 3 Validation
- 4 Simulation of 2D SBLI cases

3 Axi-symmetric solver

- 1 Implementation (extension of 2D quadrilateral version)
- 2 Validation
- 3 Simulation of double cone and cylinder flare flows

4 Investigation of effectiveness

- 1 Sensitivity to grid and numerical scheme
- 2 Parallel computation efficiency

Future work

- ① 2D cartesian mesh solver (current)
 - ① Error-free limiter implementation
 - ② Validation
 - ③ Simulation of oblique shock induced SBLI on a plate

- ② 2D quadrilateral mesh solver
 - ① Choosing a limiter
 - ② Implementation
 - ③ Validation
 - ④ Simulation of 2D SBLI cases

- ③ Axi-symmetric solver
 - ① Implementation (extension of 2D quadrilateral version)
 - ② Validation
 - ③ Simulation of double cone and cylinder flare flows
- ④ Investigation of effectiveness
 - ① Sensitivity to grid and numerical scheme
 - ② Parallel computation efficiency

► Plan for next review period: ① and parts 1 & 2 of ②

References I

1. Babinsky, H. & Harvey, J. K. *Shock Wave-Boundary-Layer Interactions*. (Cambridge University Press, 2011).
2. Knight, D., Longo, J., Drikakis, D., Gaitonde, D., Lani, A., Nompelis, I., Reimann, B. & Walpot, L. Assessment of CFD capability for prediction of hypersonic shock interactions. *Progress in Aerospace Sciences* **48-49**, 8–26 (2012).
3. Gaitonde, D. V. Progress in Shock Wave/Boundary Layer Interactions. *Progress in Aerospace Sciences* **72**, 80–99 (2015).
4. Knight, D., Chazot, O., Austin, J., Badr, M. A., Candler, G., Celik, B., de Rosa, D., Donelli, R., Komives, J., Lani, A., et al. Assessment of predictive capabilities for aerodynamic heating in hypersonic flow. *Progress in Aerospace Sciences* **90**, 39–53 (2017).
5. Harvey, J. K., Holden, M. & Wadhams, T. *Code Validation Study of Laminar Shock Boundary Layer and Shock/Shock Interactions in Hypersonic Flow Part B: Comparison with Navier-Stokes and DSMC Solutions*. in *39th Aerospace Sciences Meeting and Exhibit* (2001).
6. Knight, D. *RTO WG 10-Test cases for CFD validation of hypersonic flight*. in *40th AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting & Exhibit* (2002), 433.
7. Gnoffo, P. A. *CFD validation studies for hypersonic flow prediction*. in *39th Aerospace Sciences Meeting and Exhibit* (2001).
8. Candler, G., Nompelis, I. & Druguet, M.-C. *Navier-Stokes Predictions of Hypersonic Double-Cone and Cylinder-Flare Flow Fields*. in *39th Aerospace Sciences Meeting and Exhibit* (2001), 1024.
9. Candler, G., Mavriplis, D. & Trevino, L. *Current status and future prospects for the numerical simulation of hypersonic flows*. in *47th AIAA Aerospace Sciences Meeting Including the New Horizons Forum and Aerospace Exposition* (2009), 153.

References II

10. Arndt, D., Bangerth, W., Blais, B., Clevenger, T. C., Fehling, M., Grayver, A. V., Heister, T., Heltai, L., Kronbichler, M., Maier, M., Munch, P., Pelteret, J.-P., Rastak, R., Thomas, I., Turcksin, B., Wang, Z. & Wells, D. The deal.II Library, Version 9.2. *Journal of Numerical Mathematics* **28**, 131–146 (2020).
11. Bangerth, W., Hartmann, R. & Kanschat, G. deal.II – a General Purpose Object Oriented Finite Element Library. *ACM Trans. Math. Softw.* **33**, 24/1–24/27 (2007).
12. Arndt, D., Bangerth, W., Davydov, D., Heister, T., Heltai, L., Kronbichler, M., Maier, M., Pelteret, J.-P., Turcksin, B. & Wells, D. The deal.II finite element library: Design, features, and insights. *Computers & Mathematics with Applications* (2020).
13. Cockburn, B. & Shu, C.-W. Runge-Kutta Discontinuous Galerkin methods for convection-dominated problems. *Journal of Scientific Computing* **16**, 173–261 (2001).
14. Toro, E. F. *Riemann Solvers and Numerical Methods for Fluid Dynamics: A Practical Introduction*. Third edition (Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2009).
15. Bassi, F. & Rebay, S. A High-Order Accurate Discontinuous Finite Element Method for the Numerical Solution of the Compressible Navier–Stokes Equations. *Journal of Computational Physics* **131**, 267–279 (1997).
16. Gallego-Valencia, J. P., Klingenberg, C. & Chandrashekar, P. On limiting for higher order discontinuous Galerkin method for 2D Euler equations. *Bulletin of the Brazilian Mathematical Society, New Series* **47**, 335–345 (2016).
17. Mengaldo, G., De Grazia, D., Peiro, J., Farrington, A., Witherden, F., Vincent, P. E. & Sherwin, S. J. A guide to the implementation of boundary conditions in compact high-order methods for compressible aerodynamics. in *AIAA AVIATION 2014 -7th AIAA Theoretical Fluid Mechanics Conference* (2014).

References III

18. Gottlieb, S. & Shu, C.-W. *Total Variation Diminishing Runge-Kutta schemes*. Tech. rep. 221 (Mathematics of computation of the American Mathematical Society, Jan. 1998), 73–85.