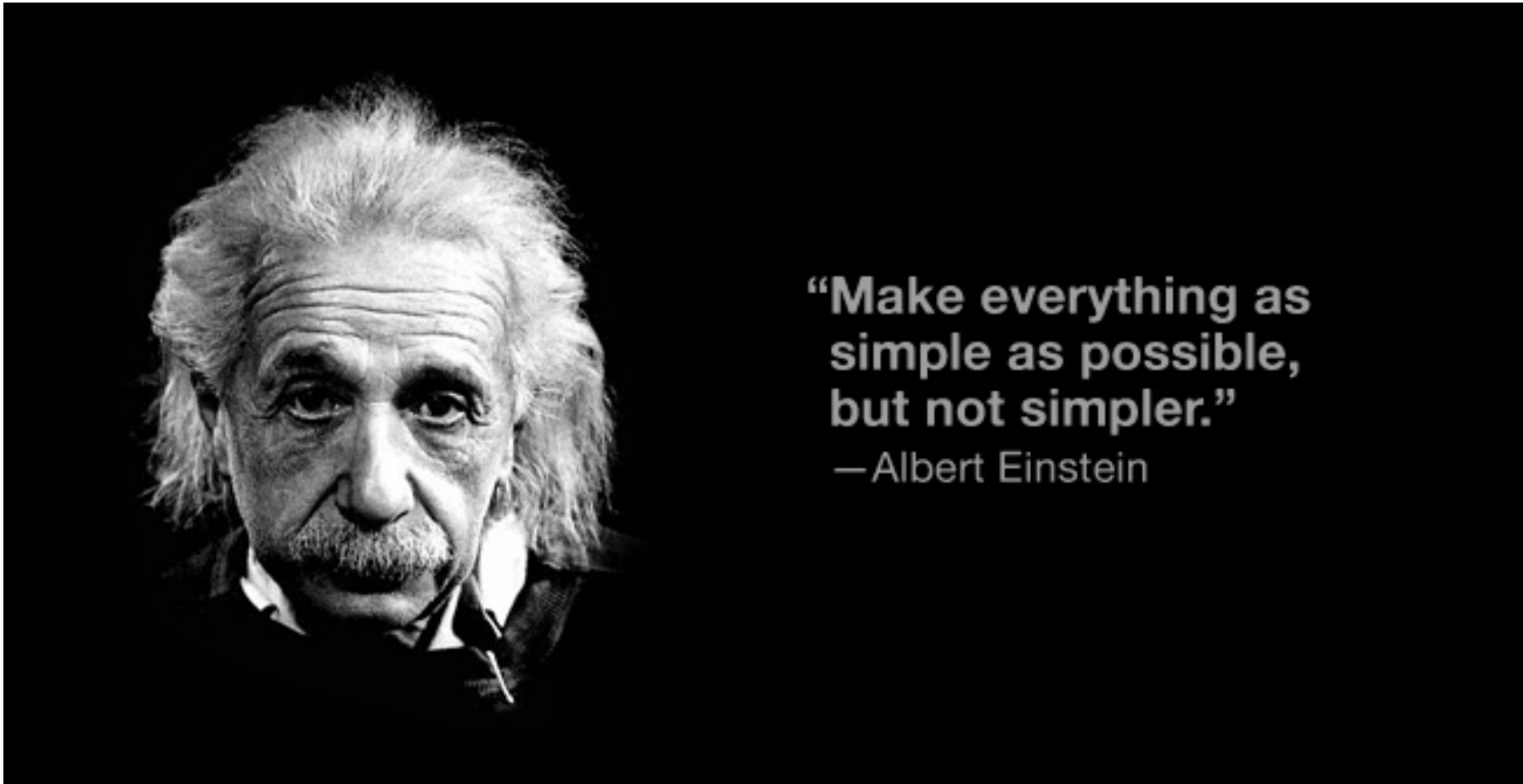


# DIRECT FEM-SIMULATION OF TURBULENT (BLUFF BODY) FLOW

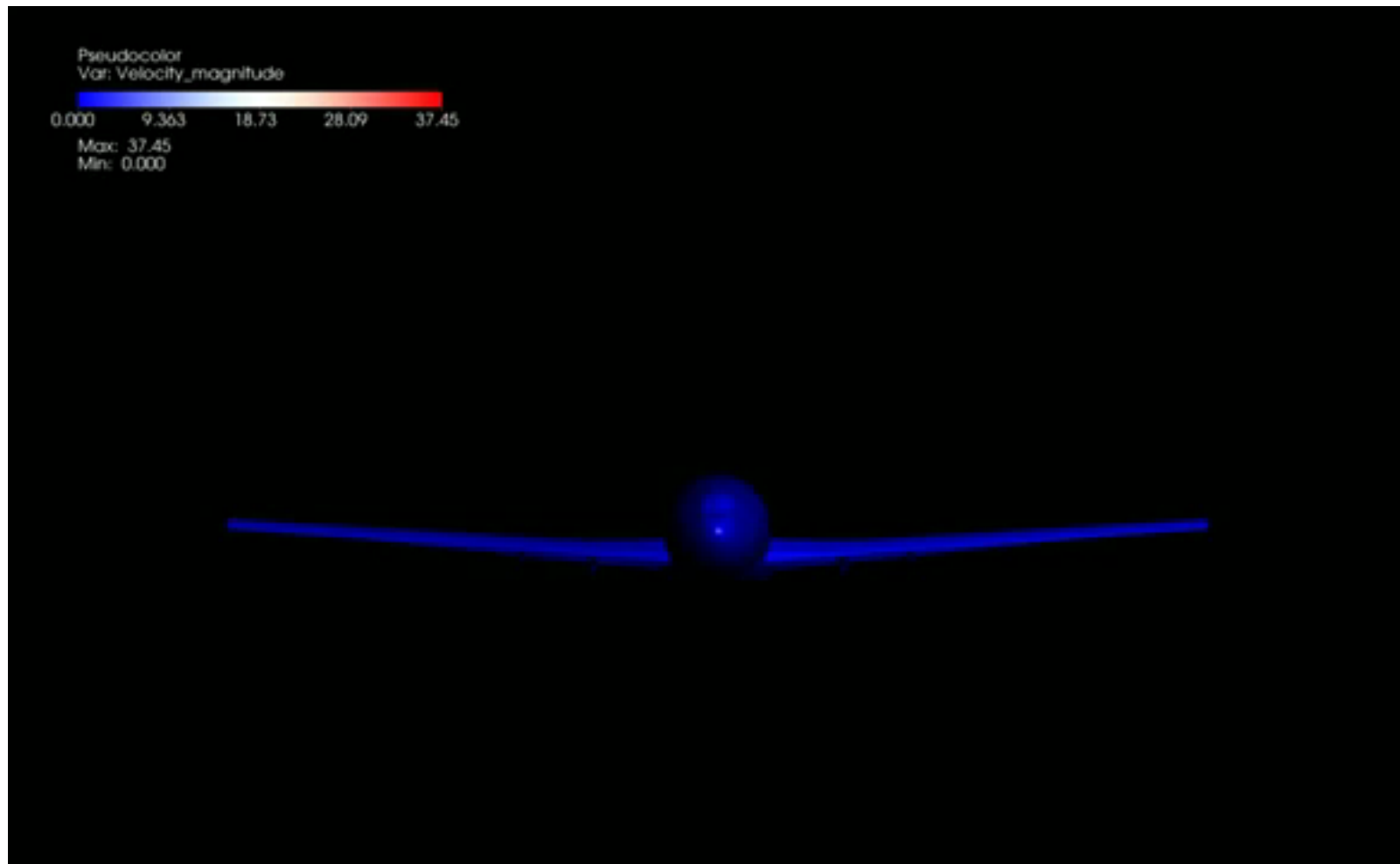
Johan Hoffman, Johan Jansson, Niclas  
Jansson, Claes Johnson and  
Rodrigo Vilela de Abreu

Computational Technology Lab KTH

PLAN: MAKE FLUID MECH AS SIMPLE  
AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT SIMPLER



# THE TRUTH: G2: NAVIER-STOKES

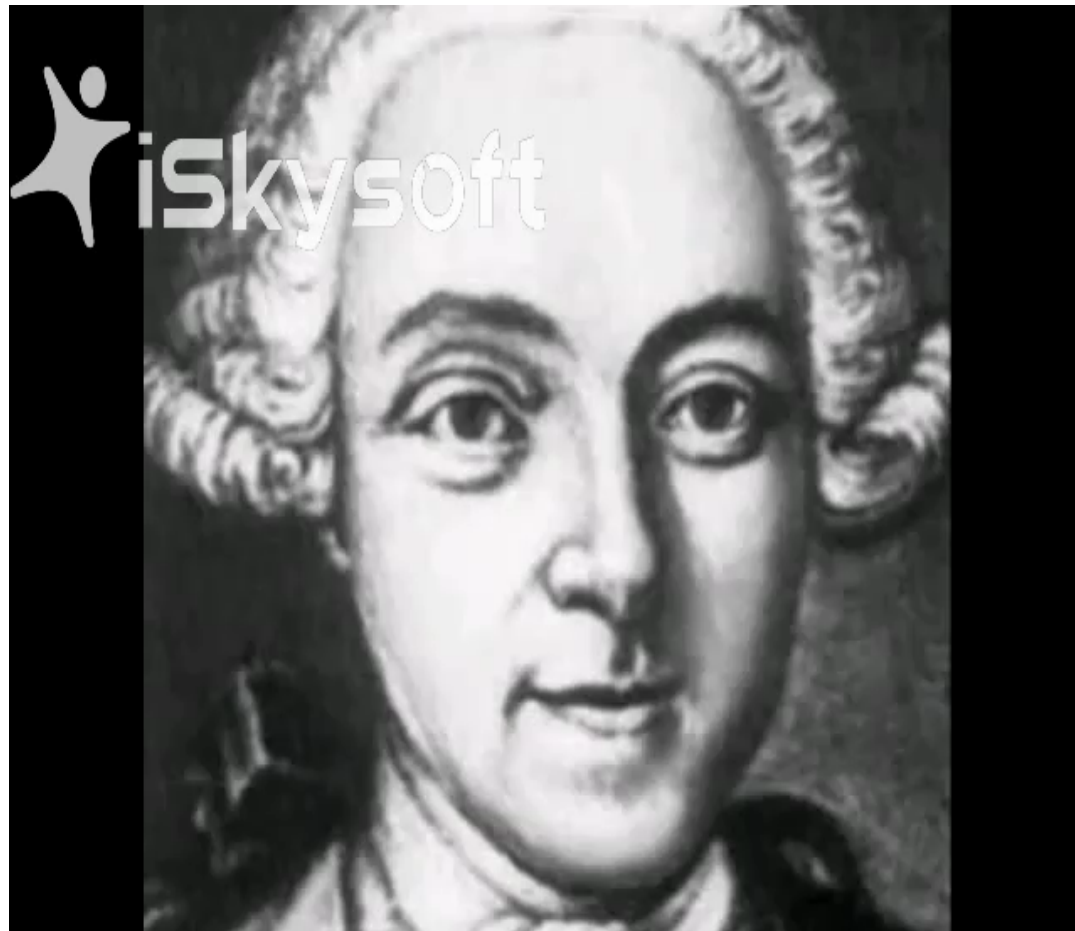


# G2 = GENERAL GALERKIN: UNICORN

- RESIDUAL STABILIZED GALERKIN FEM:
- NAVIER STOKES EQUATIONS
- ADAPTIVE, PARALLEL, FLUID-STRUCTURE
- DUALITY-BASED A POSTERIORI ERROR CONTROL:
- DRAG LIFT FORCE DISTRIBUTION

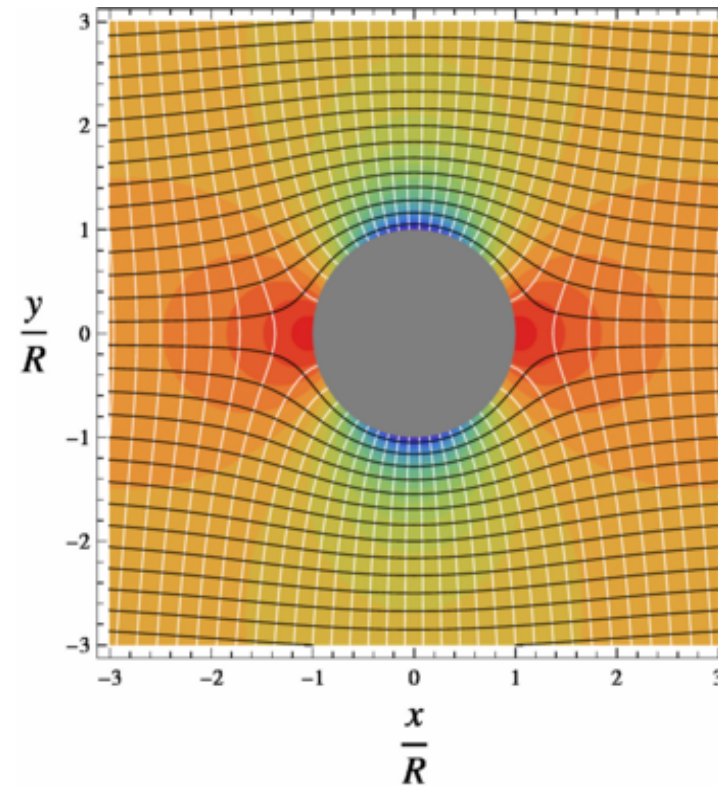


# EULER EQUATIONS 1745 - 55: INCOMPRESS + NEWTON'S 2<sup>ND</sup> LAW



**Everything that the theory of fluids contains is embodied in the two equations I have formulated. It is not the laws of mechanics that we lack in order to pursue this research, only the analysis which has not been sufficiently developed for this purpose.**

# POTENTIAL FLOW: INCOMPRESS + IRROTATIONAL: SOLUTION OF EULER'S EQUATIONS



# D'ALEMBERT'S PARADOX 1752:

## ZERO DRAG



**It seems to me that the theory (potential flow), developed in all possible rigor, gives, at least in several cases, a strictly vanishing resistance, a singular paradox which I leave to future Geometers to elucidate.**

# THEORY vs OBSERVATION



D'Alembert's paradox separated fluid mechanics from its start into **theoretical fluid mechanics** explaining phenomena which cannot be **observed** and **practical fluid mechanics** or **hydraulics** observing phenomena which cannot be explained.

# CYRIL HINSHELWOOD

## NOBEL PRIZE IN CHEMISTRY 1956

- POTENTIAL FLOW NOT OBSERVED
- POTENTIAL FLOW USELESS:
- COLLAPSE OF FLUID MECHANICS  
FROM START
- SIMPLY TOO SIMPLE!!

# BIRKHOFF 1950: PROBLEM: THE LACK OF DEDUCTIVE RIGOR SO COMMON AMONG FLUID DYNAMICISTS



NO REASON TO  
BELIEVE THAT  
ANY POTENTIAL  
FLOW IS STABLE

# BIRKHOFF 1950

- I think that to attribute d'Alembert's paradox to the neglect of viscosity is an unwarranted oversimplification. The root lies deeper, in lack of precisely that deductive rigor whose importance is so commonly minimized by physicists and engineers....

# 256 YEARS TO RESOLVE D'ALEMBERTS PARADOX 1752 - 2008

- HOFFMAN-JOHNSON 2008 JMFM
- BIRKHOFF WAS RIGHT 1950!



PRANDTL RESOLUTION 1904:  
EVERYTHING FROM BOUNDARY LAYER  
WRONG:  
UNPHYSICAL UNMATHEMATICAL



RESOLUTION 2008:  
NOTHING FROM BOUNDARY LAYER  
POTENTIAL FLOW:

- UNSTABLE UNPHYSICAL
- IRROTATIONAL 2D SLIP SEPARATION:  
UNSTABLE UNPHYSICAL

# 1904 – 2008 RESOLUTION

- PRANDTL 1904:
- POTENTIAL FLOW NOT OBSERVED BECAUSE IT HAS NO BOUNDARY LAYER (SLIP BC)
- HJ:
- POTENTIAL FLOW NOT OBSERVED BECAUSE IT IS UNSTABLE

# REAL FLOW

- POTENTIAL FLOW MODIFIED BY
- ROTATIONAL 3D SLIP SEPARATION
- STABLE PHYSICAL
- AS SIMPLE AS POSSIBLE BUT NOT SIMPLER
- EULER'S DREAM COME TRUE

# SMALL VISCOSITY: HIGH REYNOLDS NUMBER

- INCOMPRESSIBLE NAVIER-STOKES
- SMALL SKIN FRICTION:
- SLIP BOUNDARY CONDITION
- NS/SLIP
- TURBULENT SOLUTIONS

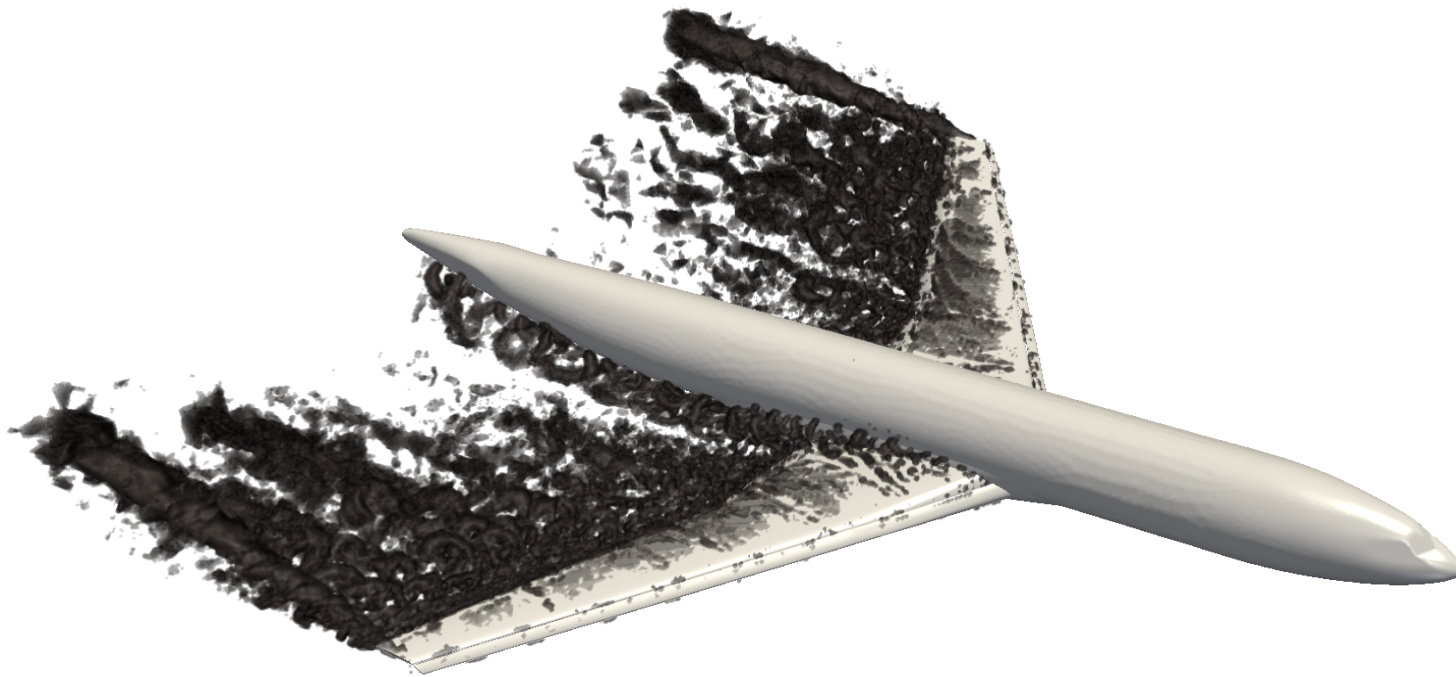
$$\text{SLIP} = \text{SKIN FRICTION} = 0$$

- SLIP
- FORCE BOUNDARY CONDITION
- NEUMANN CONDITION
- FORCE KNOWN: SKIN FRICTION = SMALL

# SLIP: NO BOUNDARY LAYER: NOTHING FROM BOUNDARY LAYER

- WE DO NOT SPEAK ABOUT BOUNDARY LAYER
- NATURE OF BOUNDARY LAYER IRRELEVANT
- EFFECT OF BOUNDARY LAYER IRRELEVANT
- WE DO NOT SPEAK ABOUT QUANTUM MECH...

TURBULENT SOL OF NS/SLIP =  
POTENTIAL FLOW MODIFIED BY  
3D ROTATIONAL SLIP SEPARATION





BLUFF BODY FLOW:  
90% OF FLUID MECHANICS:  
FORCES ON BODY

EXTERIOR FLOW:

- AIRPLANE, CAR, BOAT...

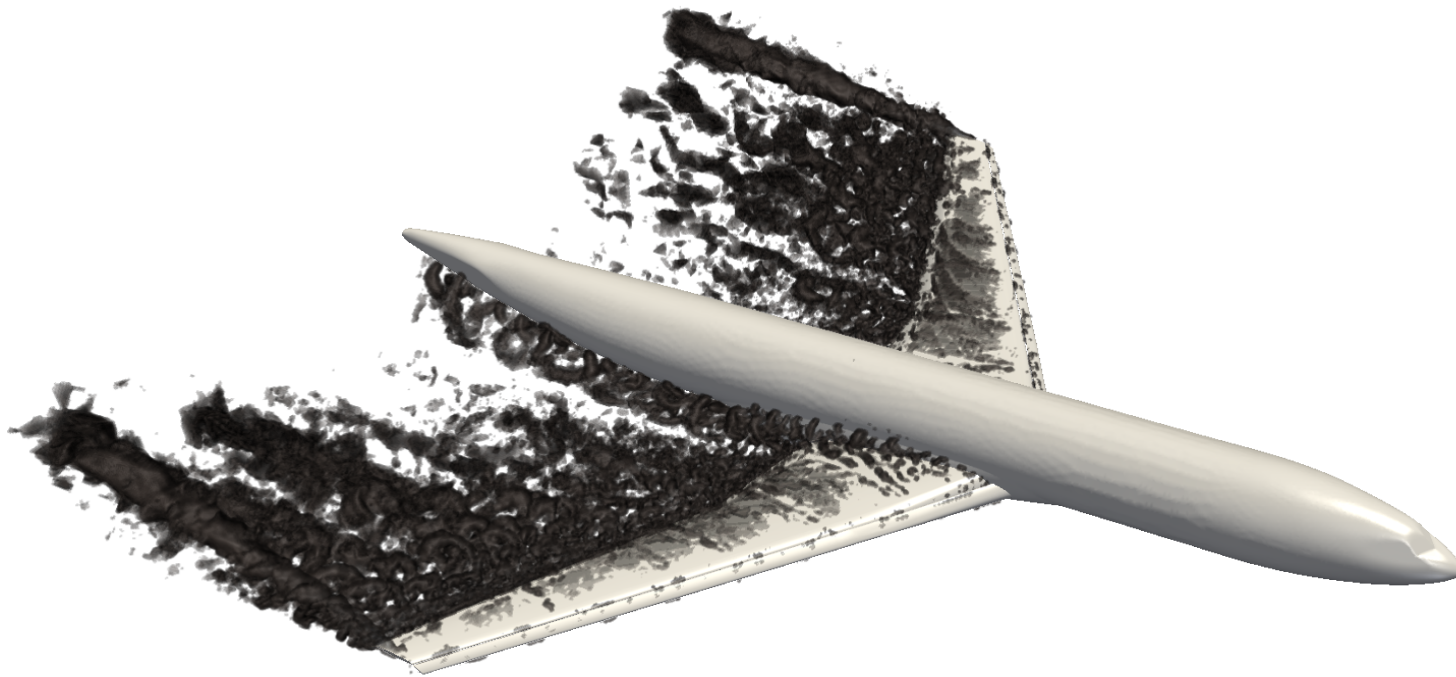
INTERIOR FLOW:

- ENGINE, HEART...

# FORCES ON BODY



TURBULENT SOL OF NS/SLIP =  
POTENTIAL FLOW MODIFIED BY  
3D ROTATIONAL SLIP SEPARATION

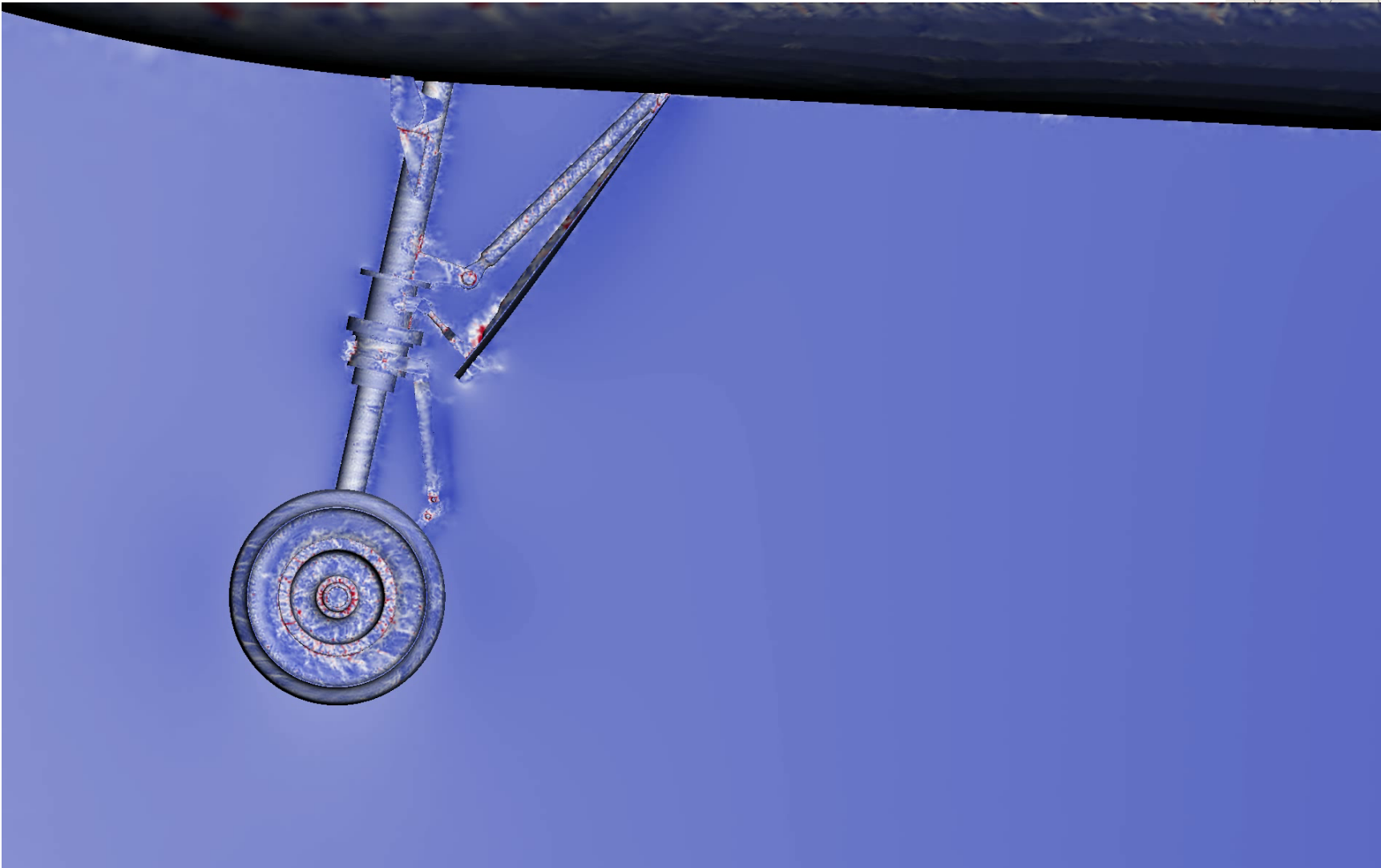
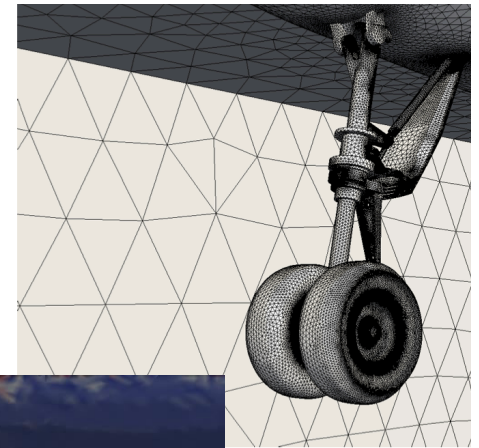


# SECRET OF FLIGHT

- NEW THEORY OF FLIGHT  
JMFm 2013 ??
- OLD THEORY OF FLIGHT  
WRONG

# BANC-II 2012

[Vilela De Abreu/Jansson/JH BANC-II, AIAA conference 2012]

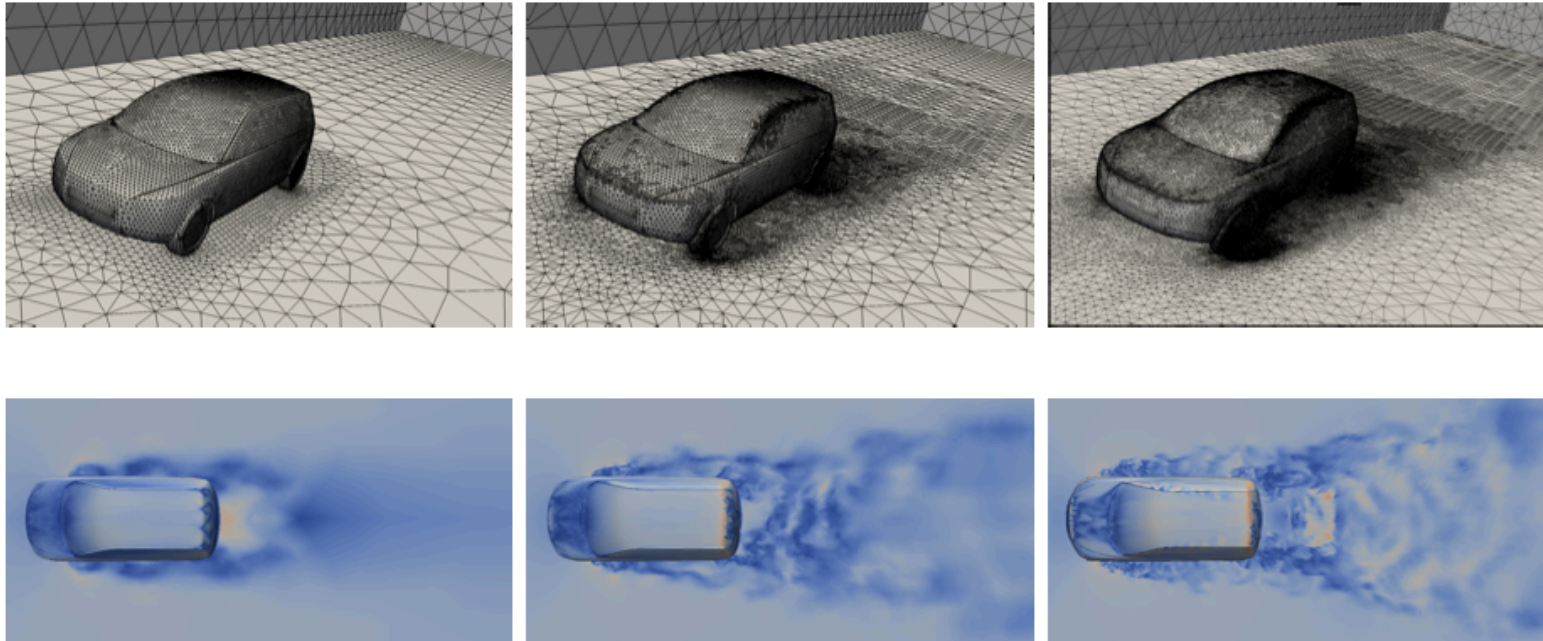




# Refinement wrt acoustic sources



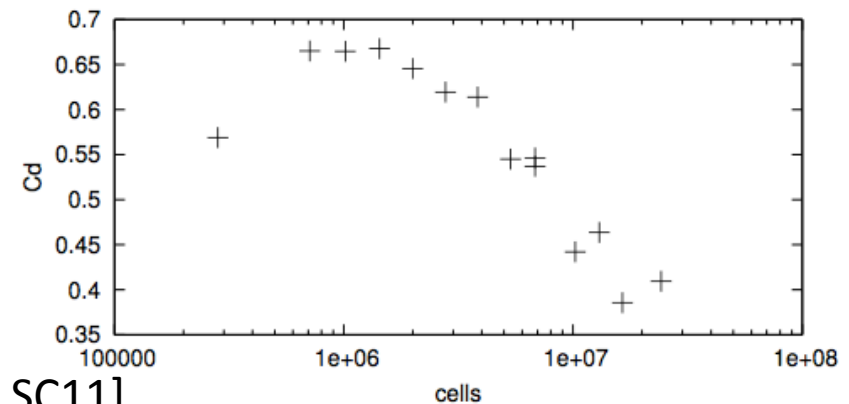
# Full Car model (VRAK)



[Geometric model from of Volvo Cars]

## Aerodynamic drag

- ▶ Refine w.r.t error in drag
- ▶ Reference value  $C_D = 0.359$

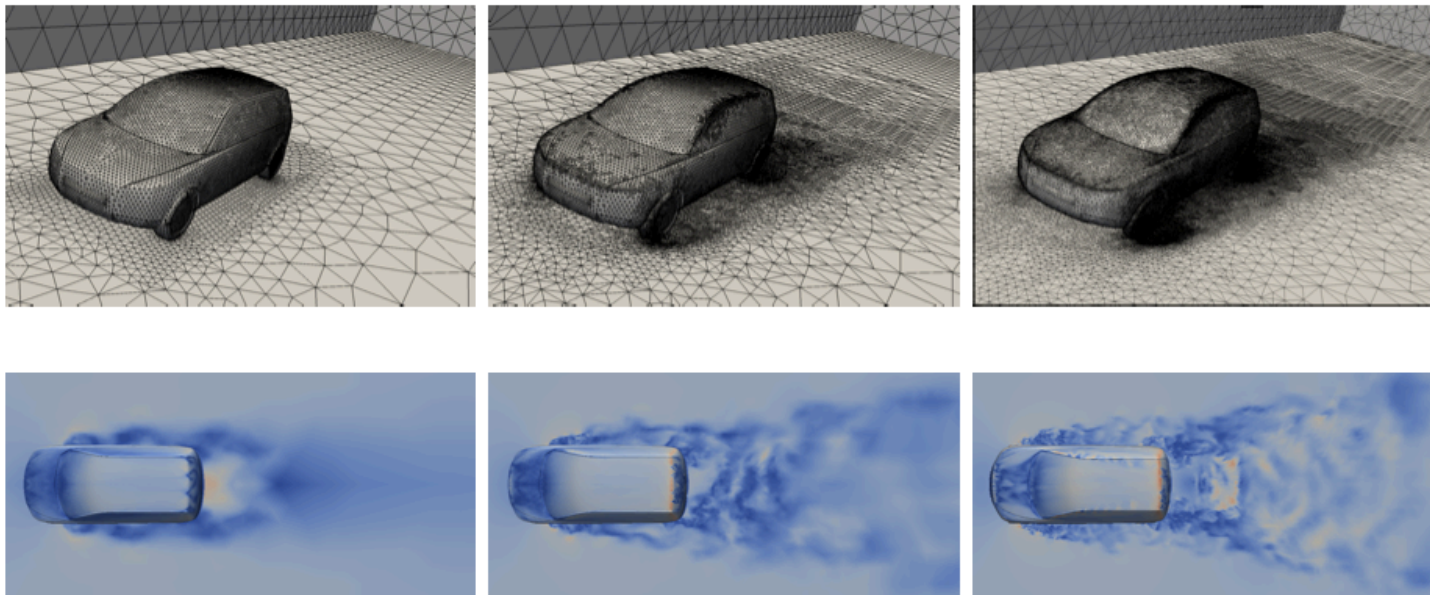
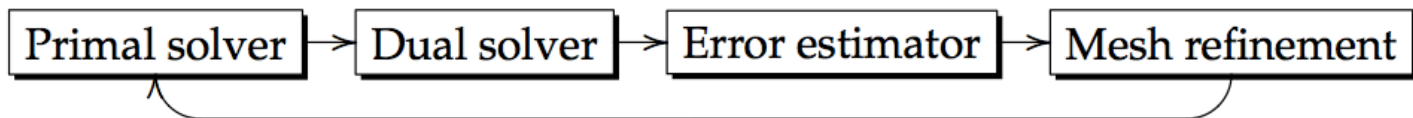


[N.Jansson/J.Hoffman/M.Nazarov Supercomputing SC11]



# G2 Adaptive FEM Implicit LES

- A posteriori error estimate:  $|M(u) - M(U)| \leq \sum_K E_K$  (cells  $K$ )
- Error indicator  $E_K = S_K \times h_K |R_K|$  ( $S_K$  stability weight,  $R_K$  residual)
- Output sensitivity of  $M(\cdot)$  by adjoint equation: stability weight  $S_K$
- Adjoint equation:  $-\partial\phi/\partial t - (u \cdot \nabla)\phi + \nabla U^T \phi + \nabla \theta = \psi, \quad \nabla \cdot \phi = 0$





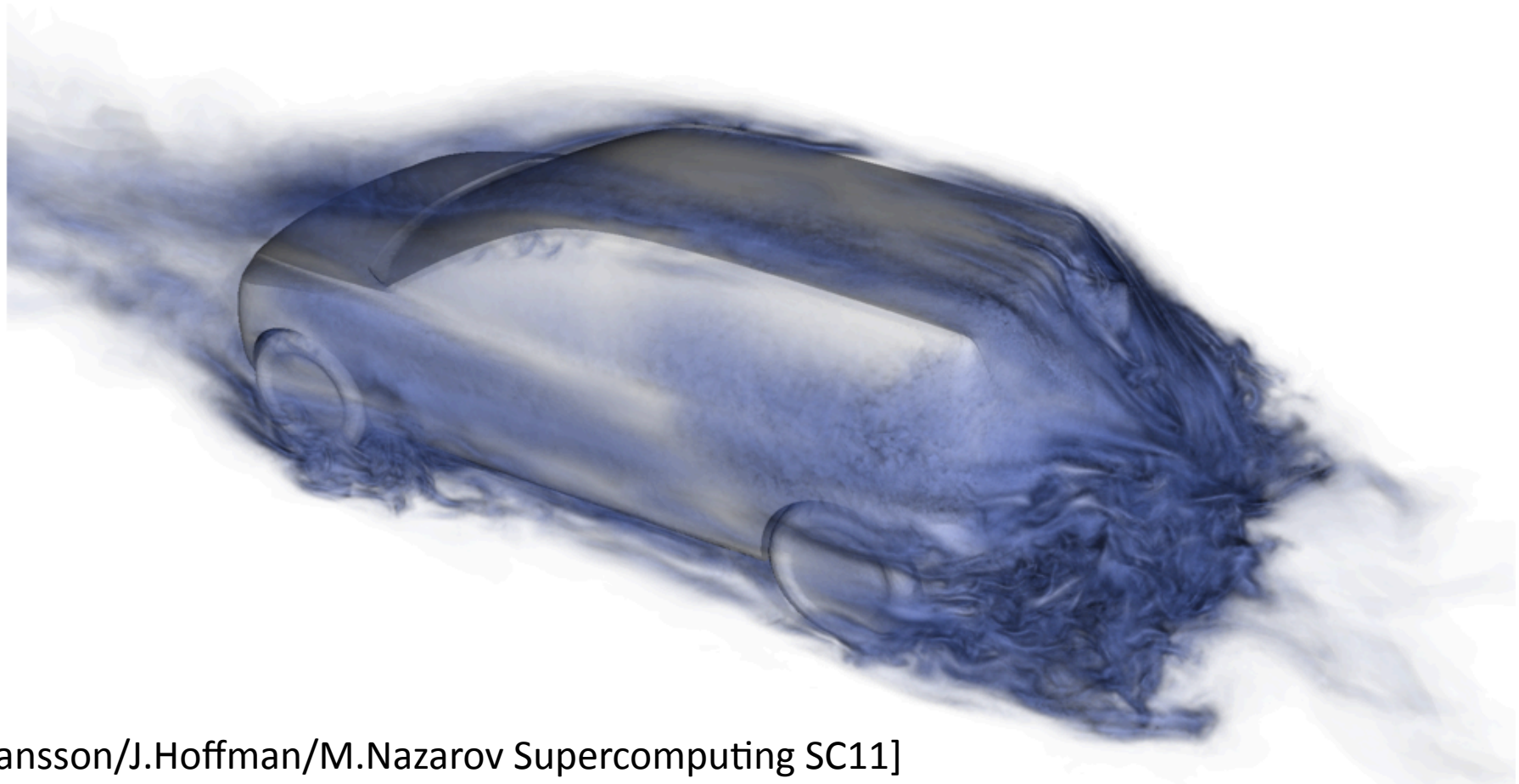
# FLOW AROUND A VOLVO



# Full Car model (VRAK)

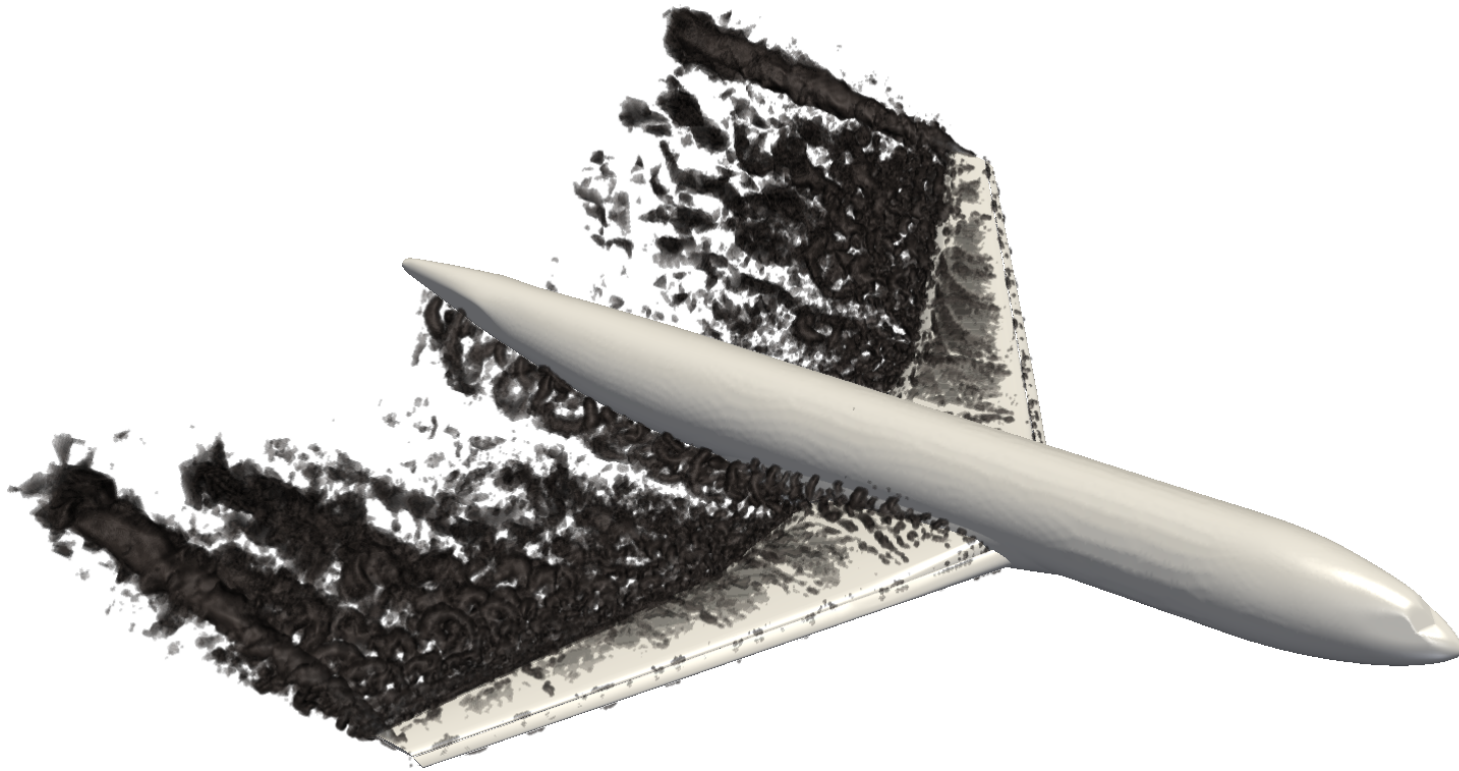
## Dual solution

The solution characterize sensitivity in the output (drag)



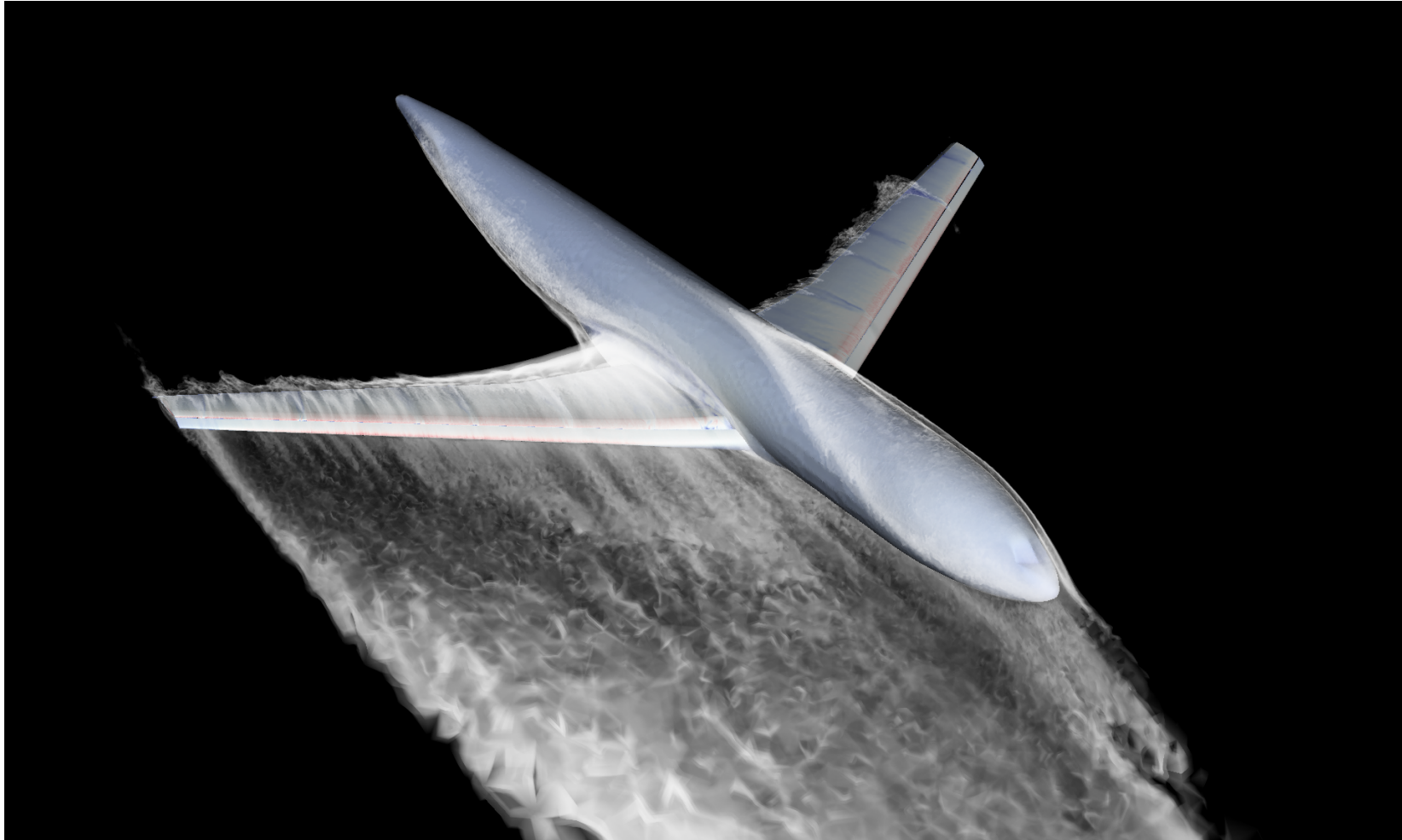
# HiLiftPW-2 (2013) - preliminary results

aoa=12; Lambda 2 visualization in box



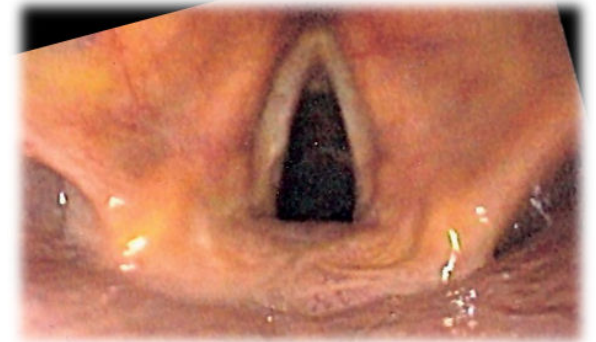
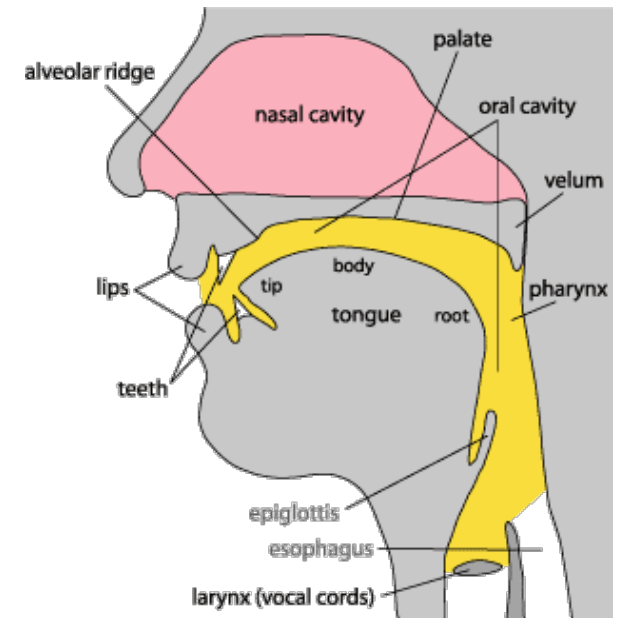
Adaptive mesh refinement with respect to drag/lift for right half plane

# Adjoint solution

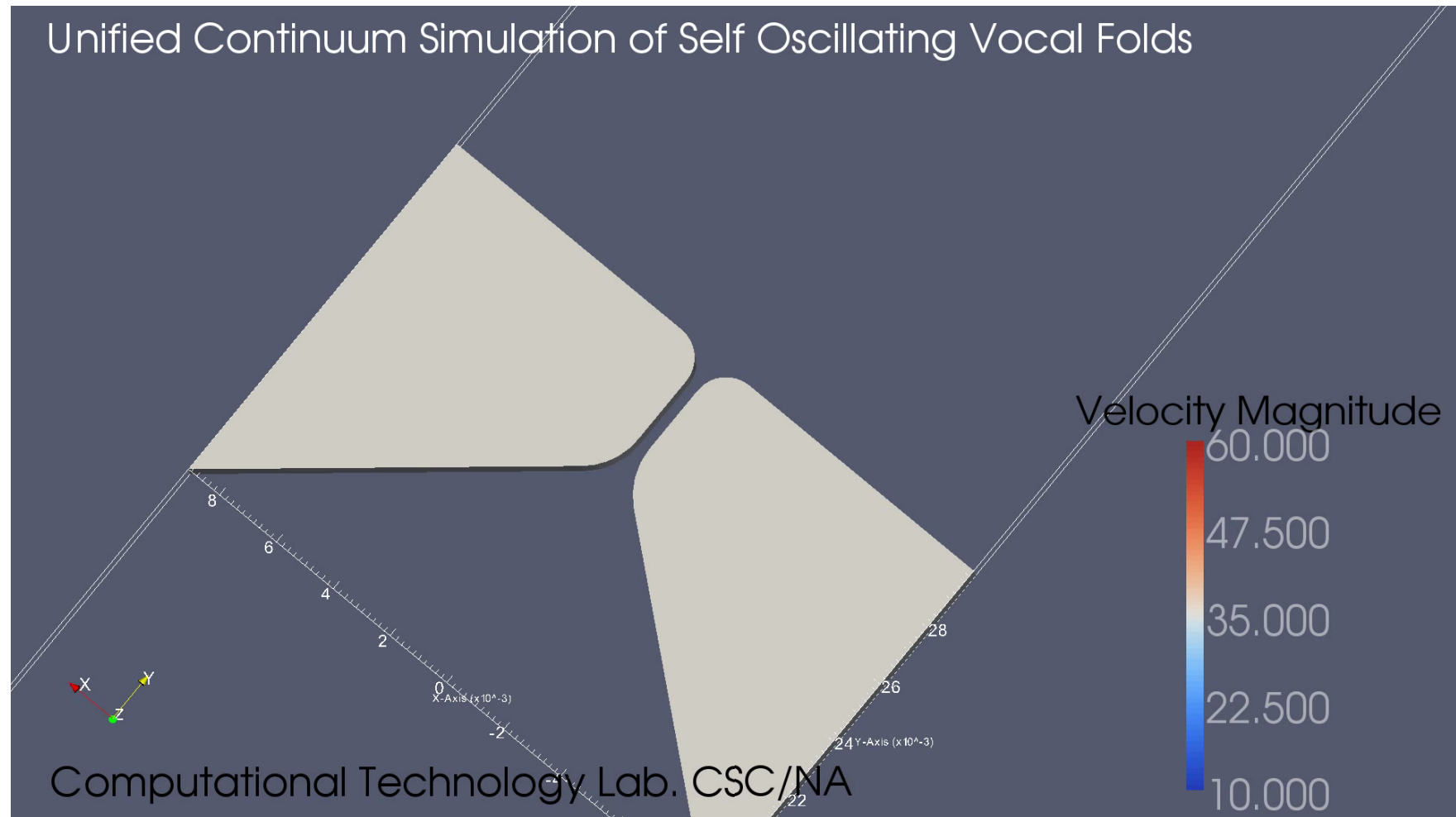


# Simulation of the human voice

- FSI model of flow through vocal folds
- Contact model as part of UC-FSI
- Next: acoustic propagation through vocal tract, with neural control
- KTH, Grenoble (CNRS-GIPSA), Erlangen (FAU), Barcelona (CIMNE, La Salle),
- KTH: S.Ternström, J.Hoffman, J.Jansson, O.Engwall, Ö.Ekeberg

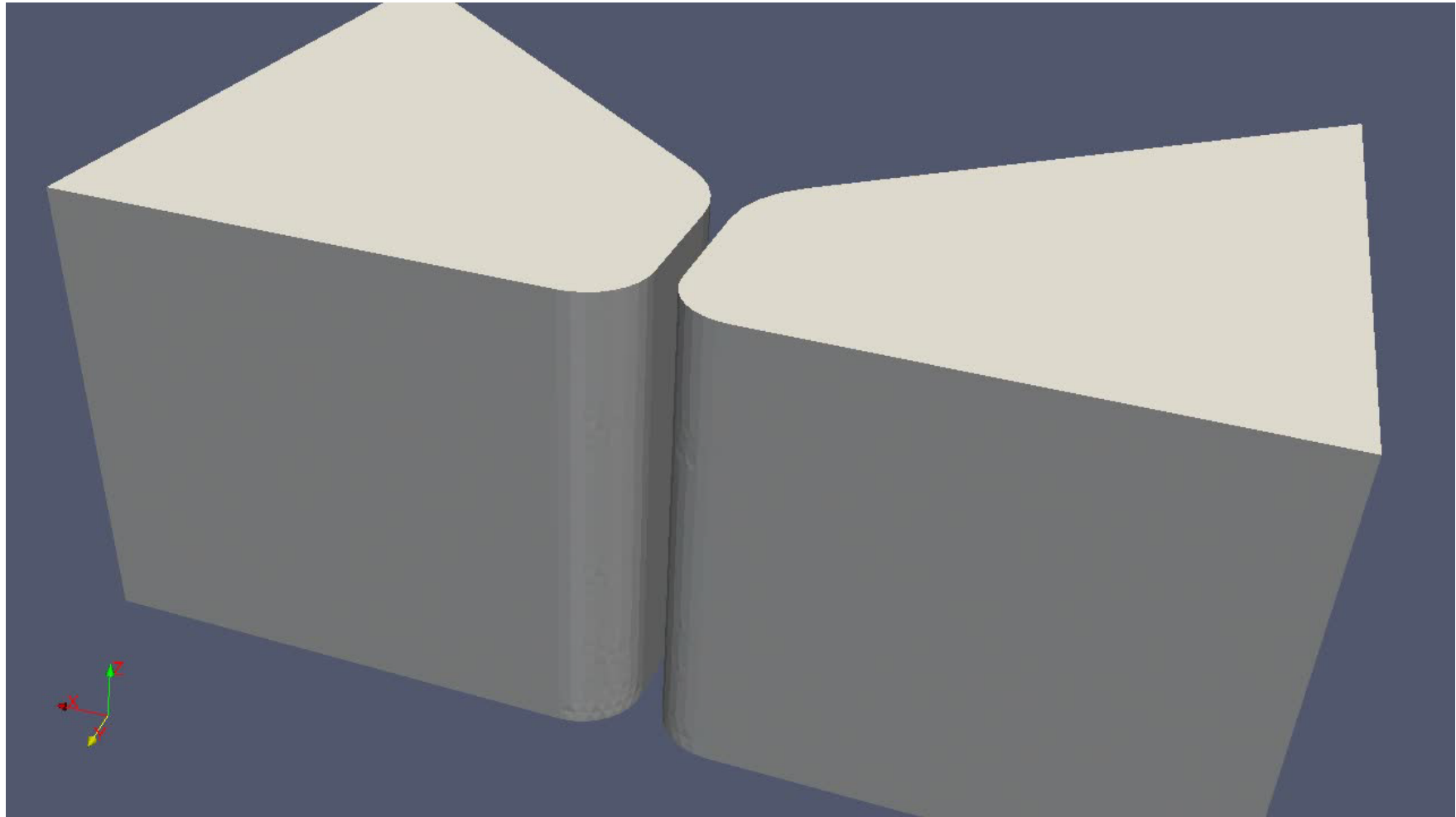


# FSI: Self-oscillation with contact



[C.Degirmenci/J.Jansson/JH]

# FSI: Self-oscillation with contact



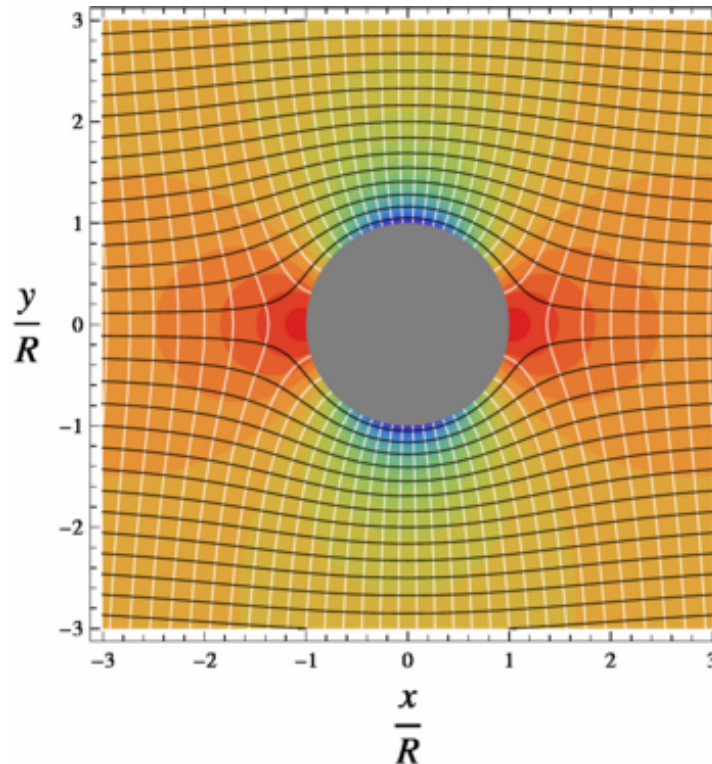
[C.Degirmenci/J.Jansson/JH]

BLUFF BODY FLOW  
= POTENTIAL FLOW  
+ 3D ROTATIONAL SLIP SEPARATION

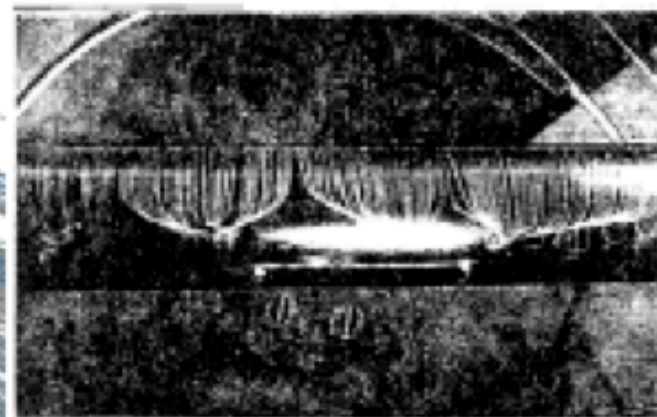
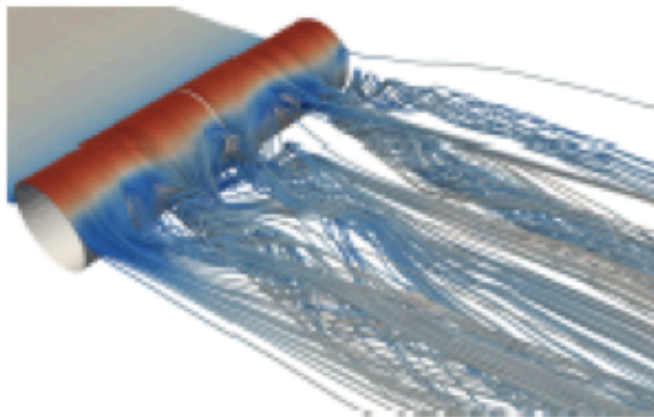
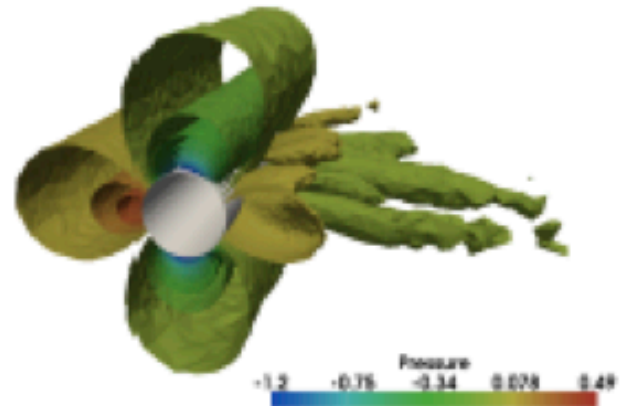
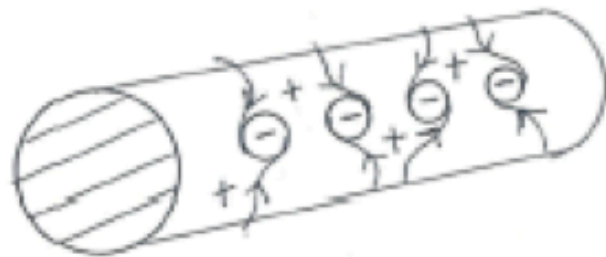
- COMPUTABLE
- UNDERSTANDABLE



POTENTIAL FLOW:  
SOLUTIONS OF LAPLACE'S EQUATION:  
HIGH PRESSURE AT SEPARATION:  
ZERO DRAG

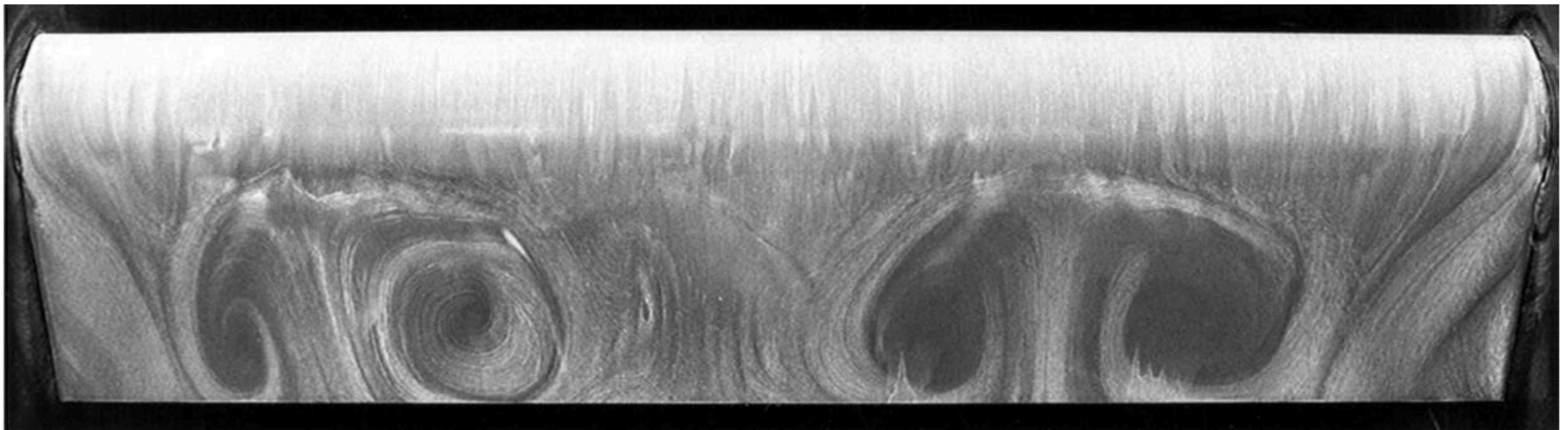
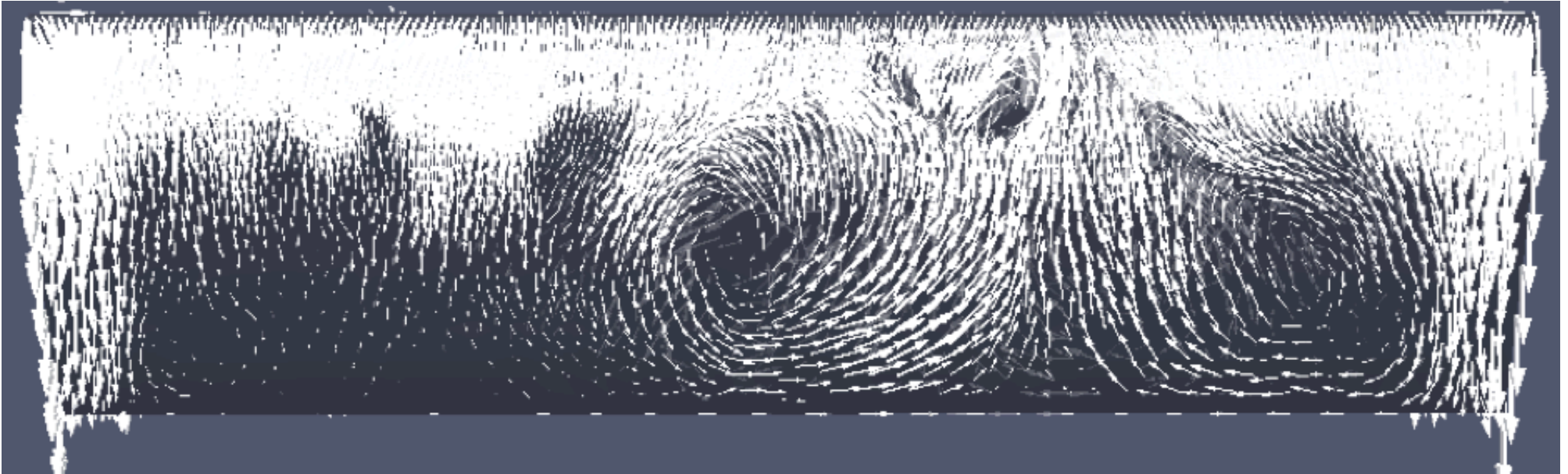


# REAL FLOW: 3D ROT SEP: NO HIGH PRESSURE AT SEP: DRAG



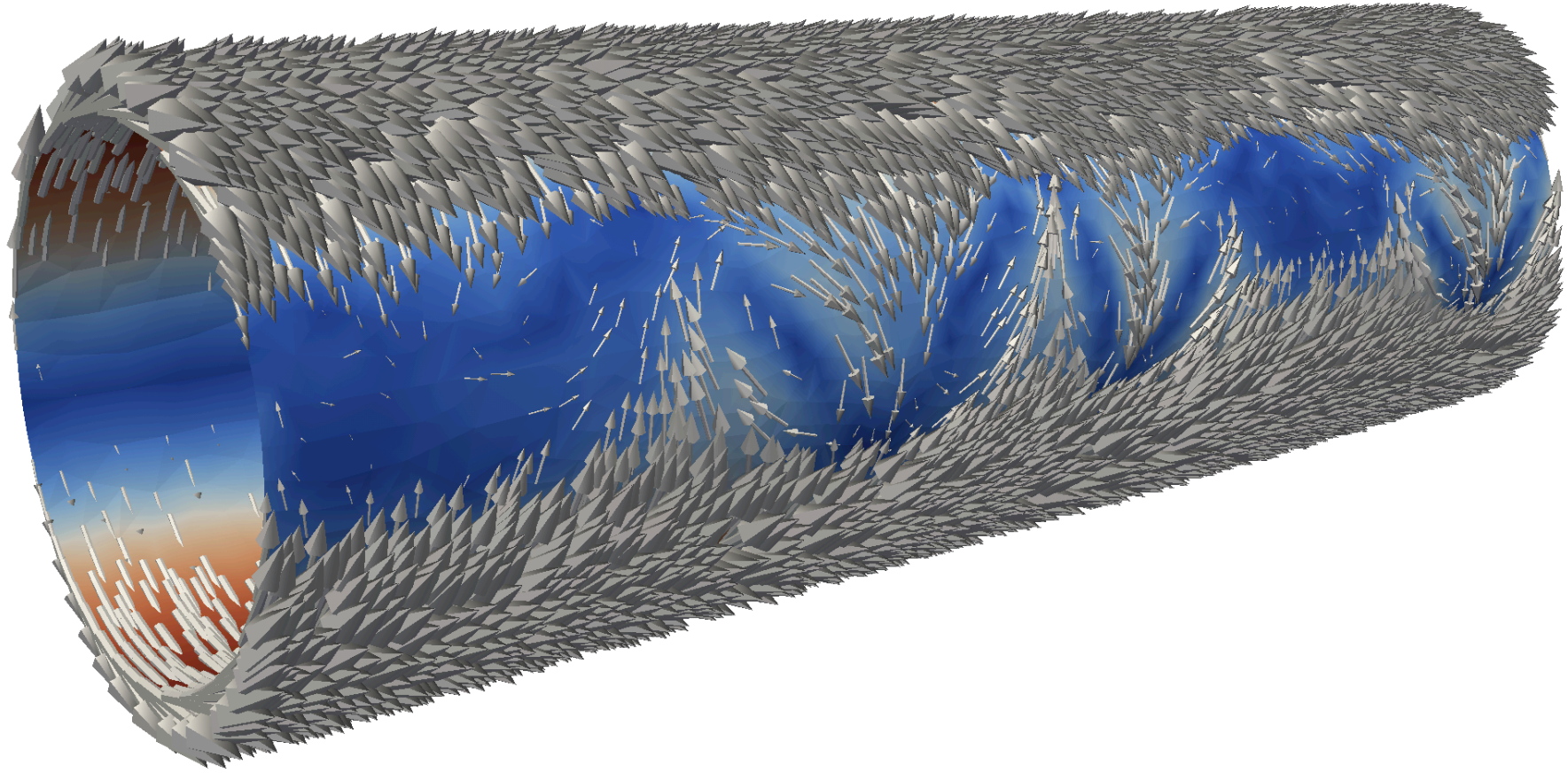
# Stall: computation vs experiment

[K.Hedlund, 2010]

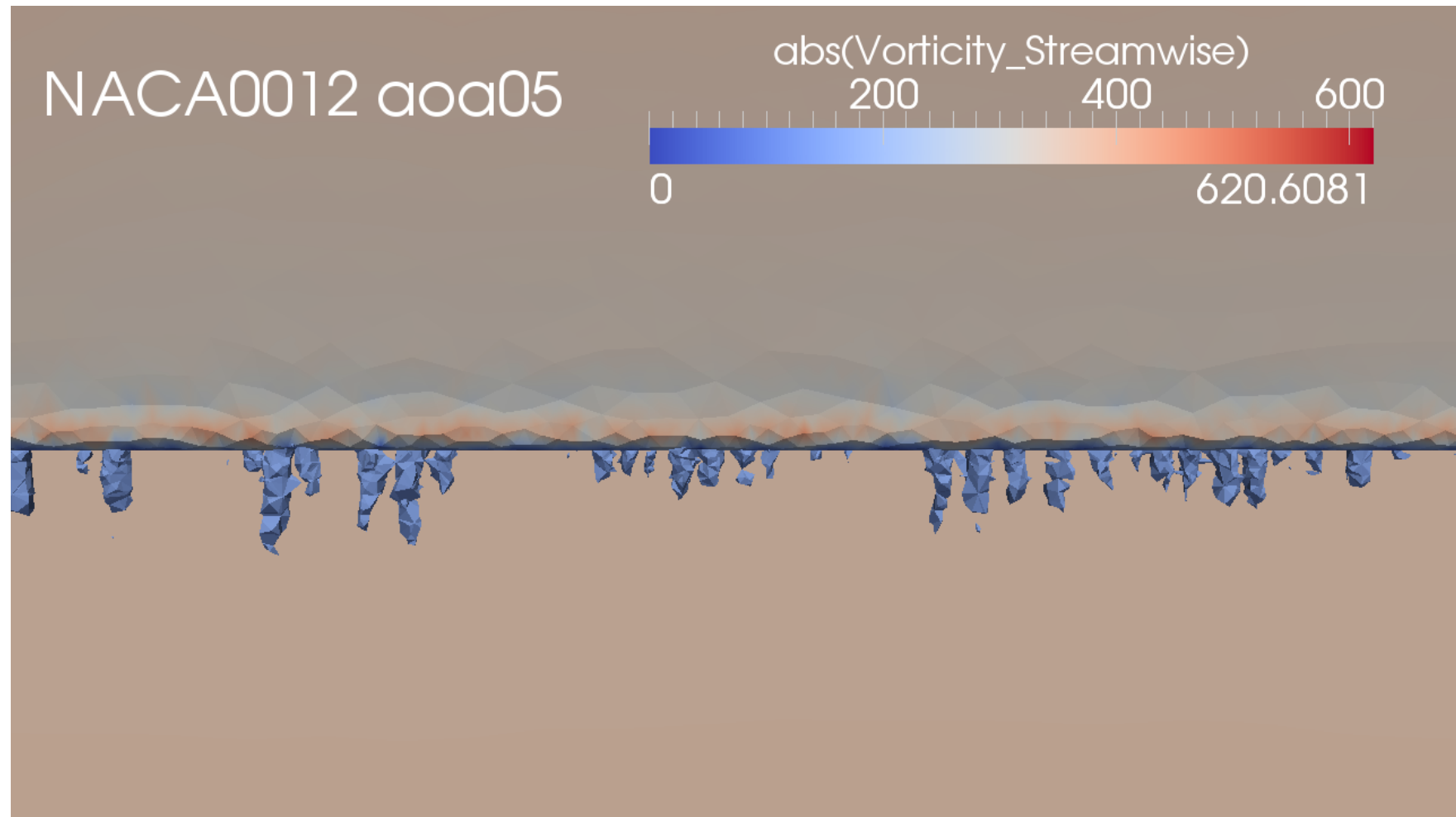




# OPPOSING FLOW: RETARDATION

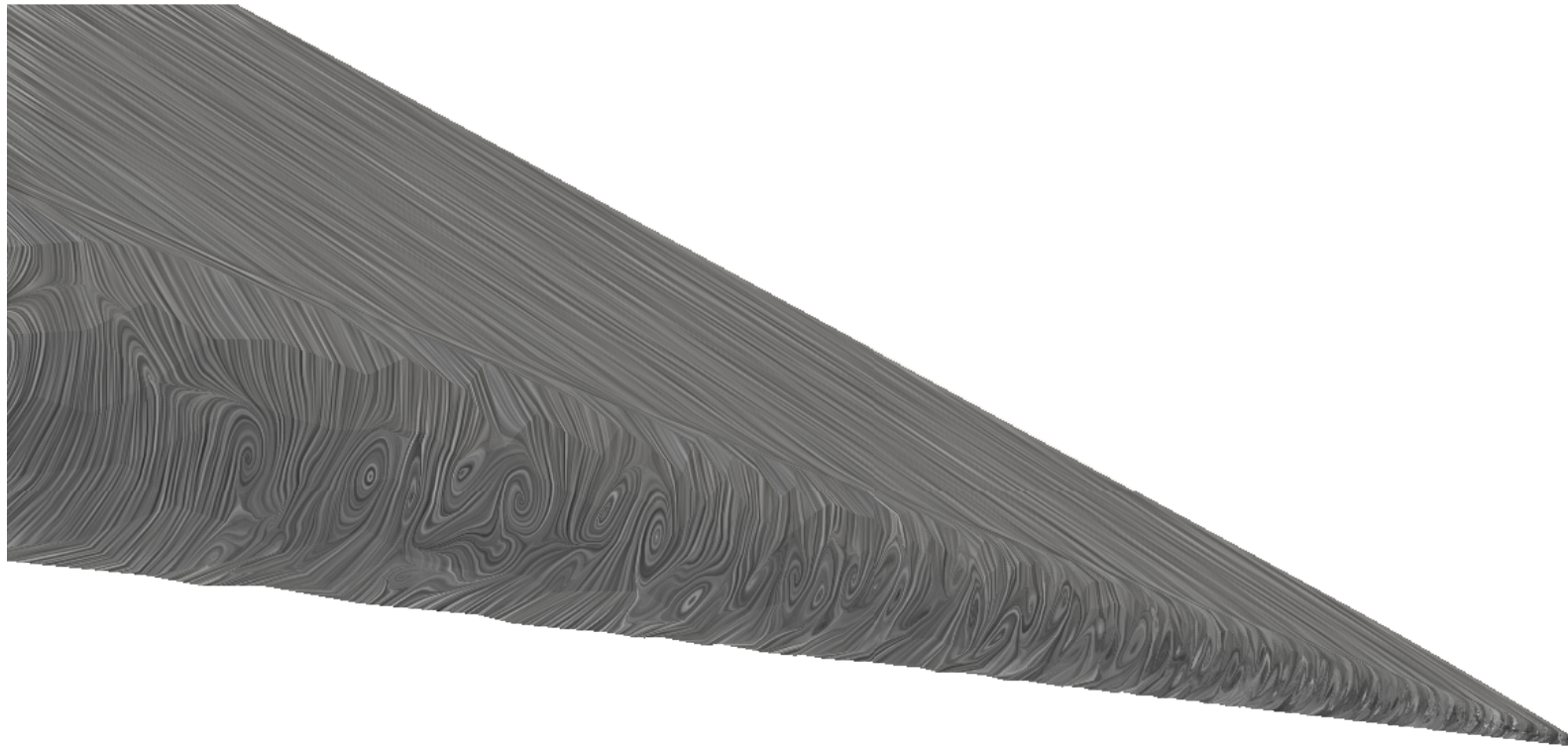


# TRAILING EDGE STREAMWISE VORTICITY

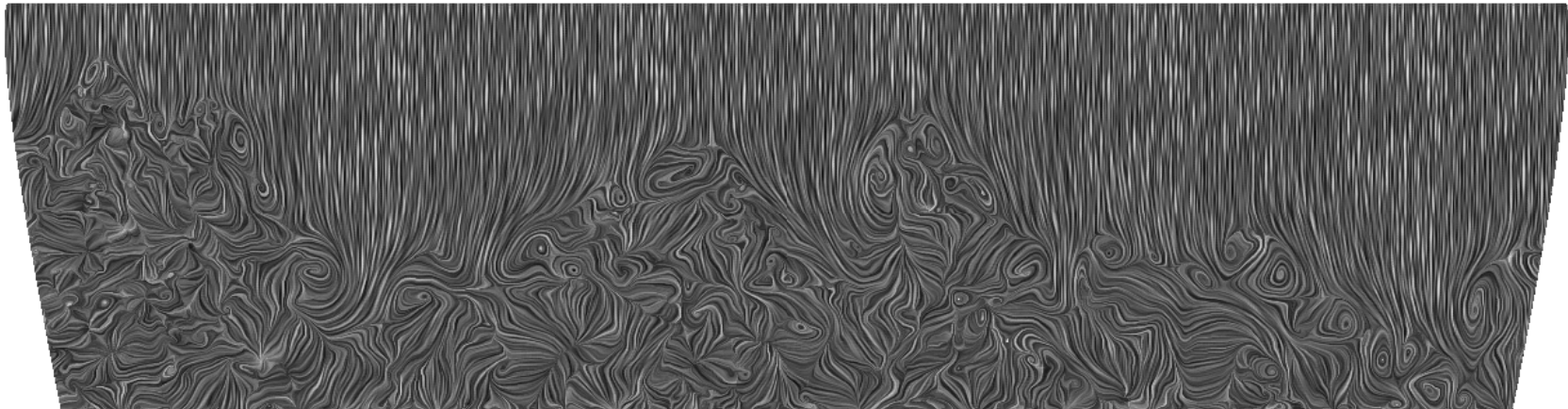


# OILFILM FLOW: TRAILING EDGE

AOA = 4

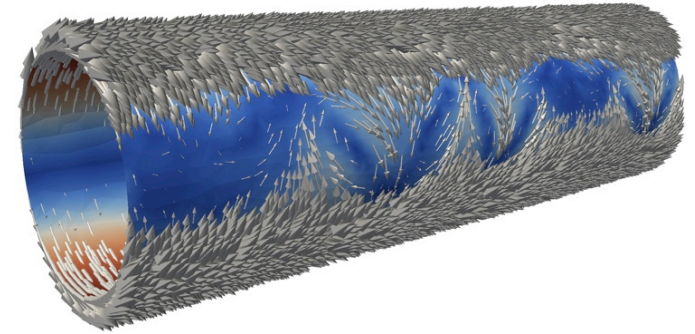


OILFILM FLOW AOA = 17





# Linear stability analysis



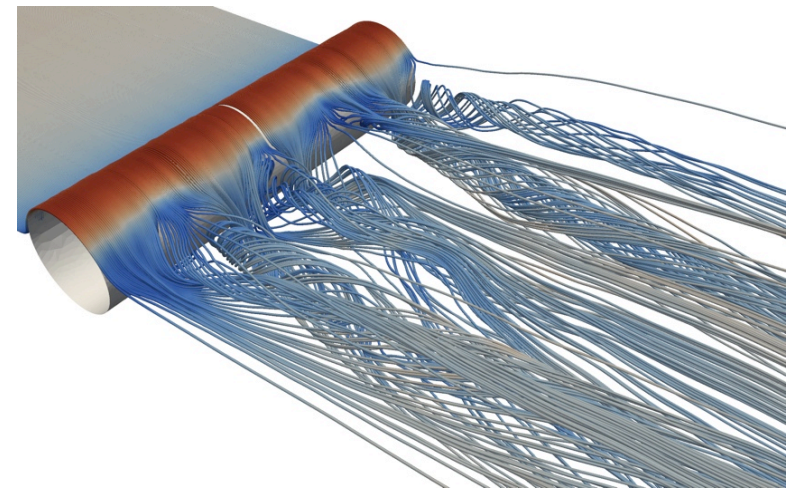
- Linearized equations:

$$\partial\phi/\partial t + (\mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla)\phi + (\phi\cdot\nabla)\mathbf{u} + \nabla\theta = 0, \quad \nabla\cdot\phi=0$$

- Vorticity equations:

$$\partial\omega/\partial t + (\mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla)\omega - (\omega\cdot\nabla)\mathbf{u} = 0, \quad \omega=\nabla\times\mathbf{u}$$

- Key for stability: solution gradient  $\nabla\mathbf{u}$
- At separation:  $\nabla\mathbf{u} = [2 \ 0 \ 0; 0 \ -2 \ 0; 0 \ 0 \ 0]$



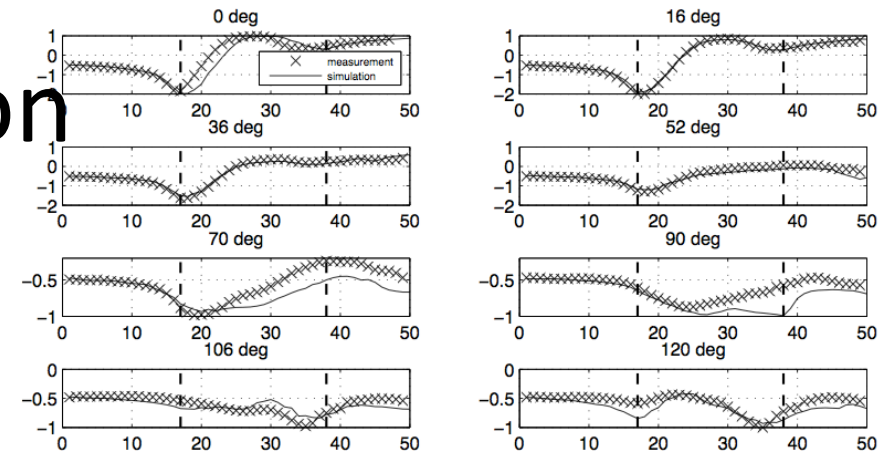
Potential solution is exponentially unstable at separation:

1.  $\partial\phi_2/\partial t + (\mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla)\phi_2 + \partial\psi/\partial_2 = 2\phi_2$  (exponential growth of  $\phi_2$ )
2.  $\partial\omega_1/\partial t + (\mathbf{u}\cdot\nabla)\omega_1 = 2\omega_1$  (exponential growth of  $\omega_1$ )



# Experiment/Simulation

- surface pressures
- oil film visualization



Surface flow separation patterns  
No boundary layer - inviscid separation

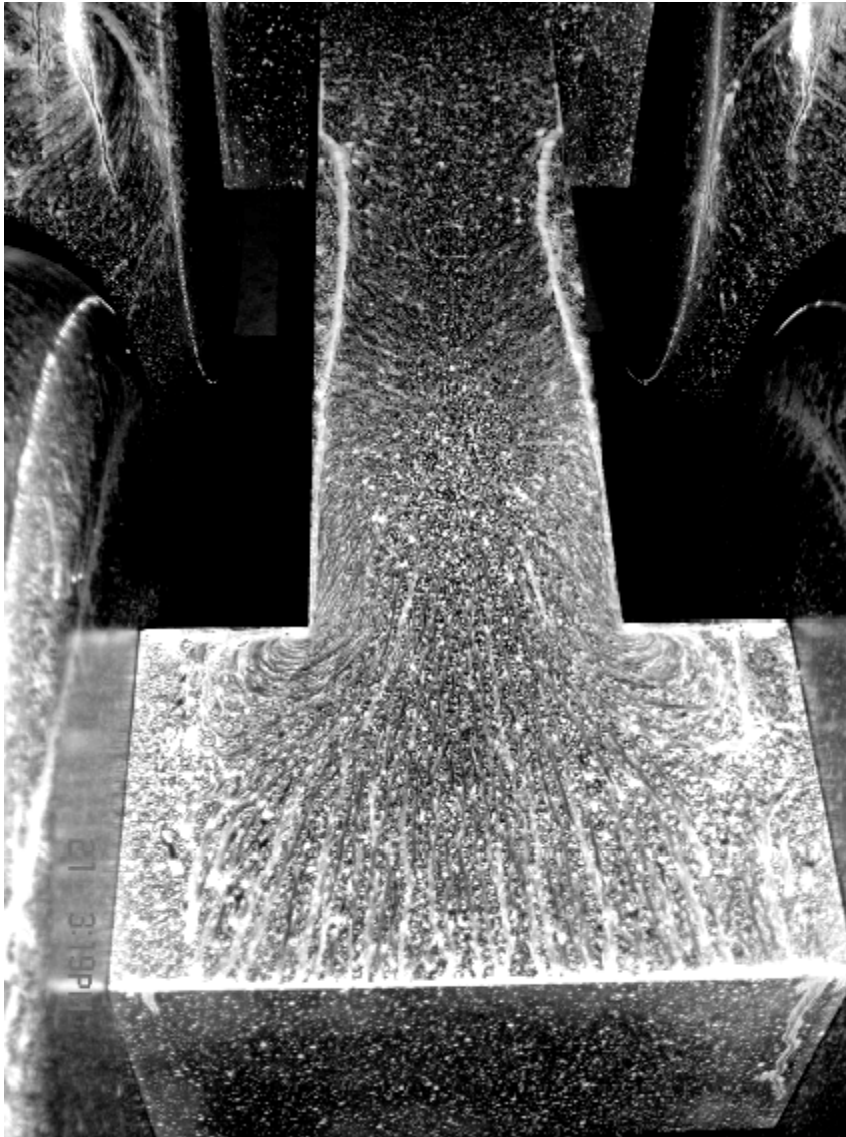
# 3D ROTATIONAL SLIP SEPARATION





# Experiment vs Simulation

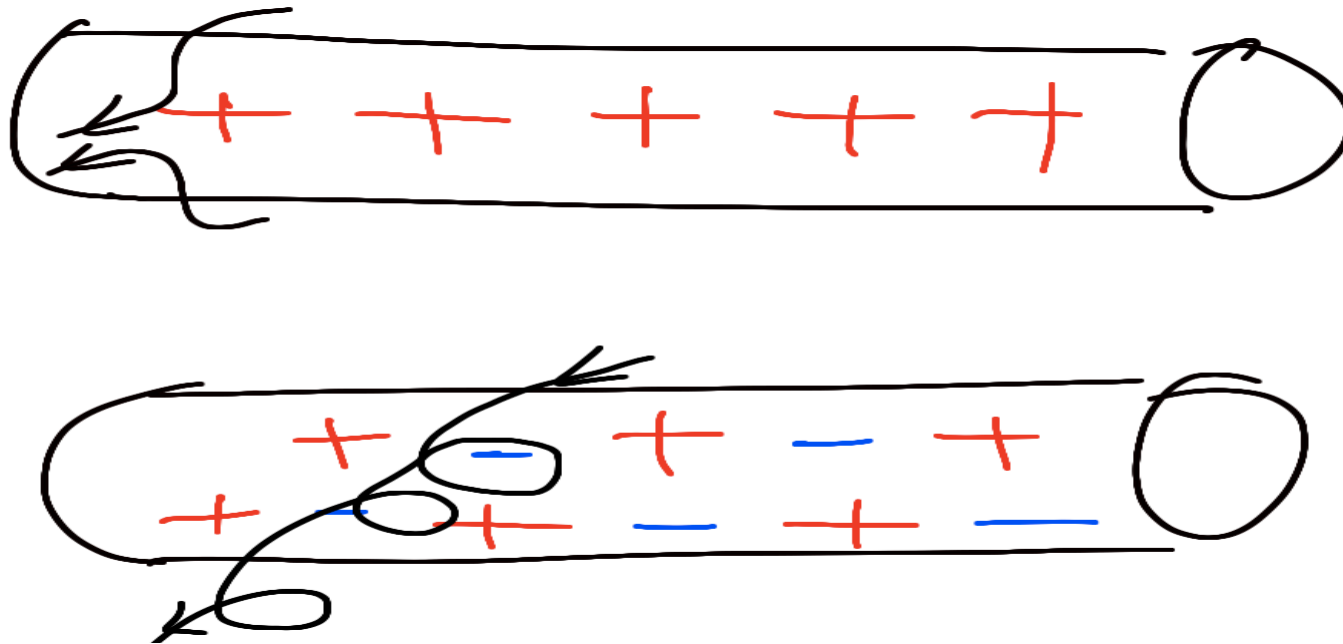
## oil film visualization



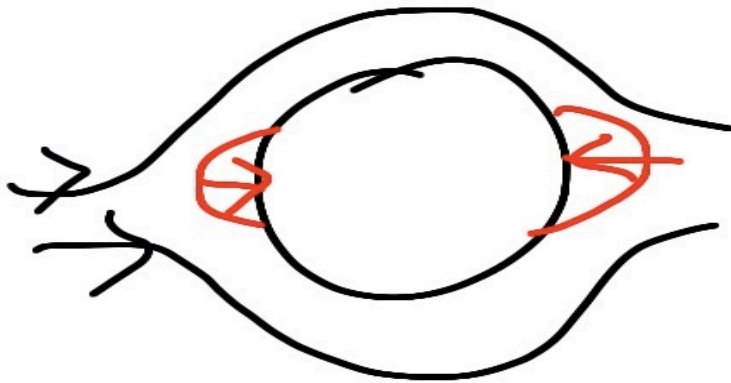
# 3D ROTATIONAL SLIP SEPARATION:

- COMPUTABLE
- UNDERSTANDABLE

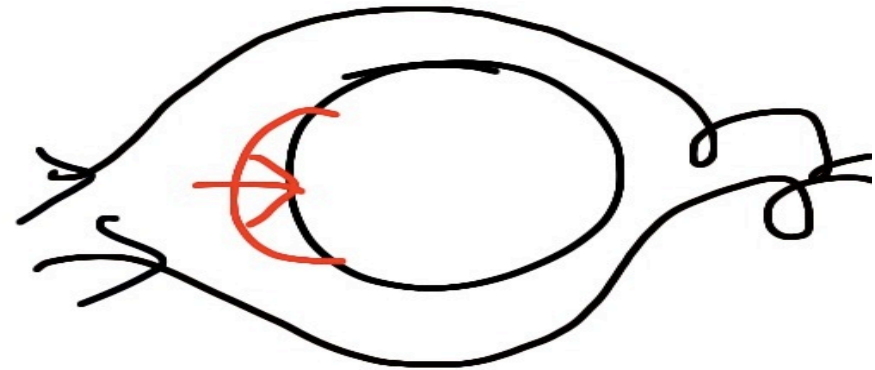
UNSTABLE HIGH PRESSURE REPLACED  
BY STABLE OSCILLATING PRESSURE  
PRESSURE ENERGY INTO KINETIC  
ROTATIONAL ENERGY BY BERNOULLI



**D'ALEMBERT'S PARADOX:**  
ROTATIONAL SLIP SEPARATION  
WITHOUT PRESSURE RISE GIVES DRAG

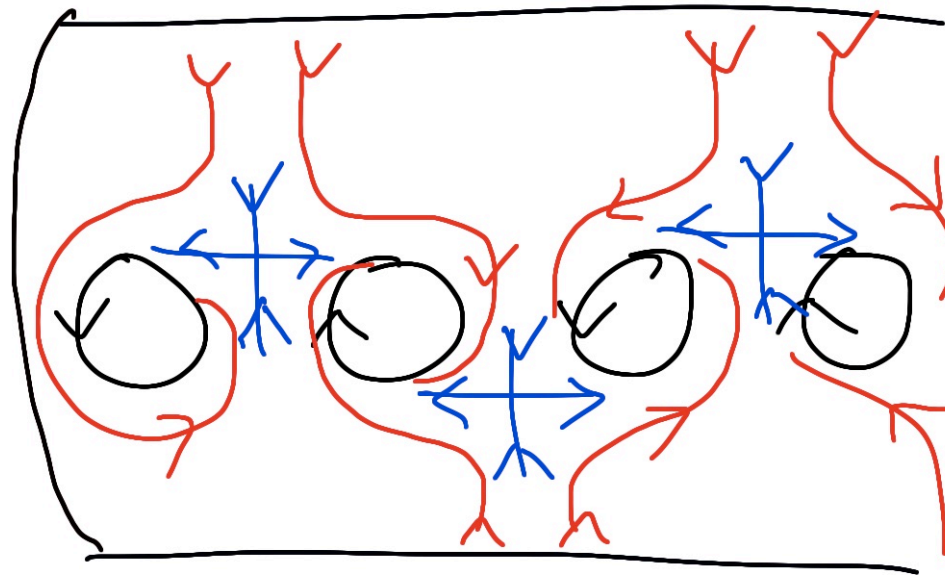


POT FLOW  
NO DRAG



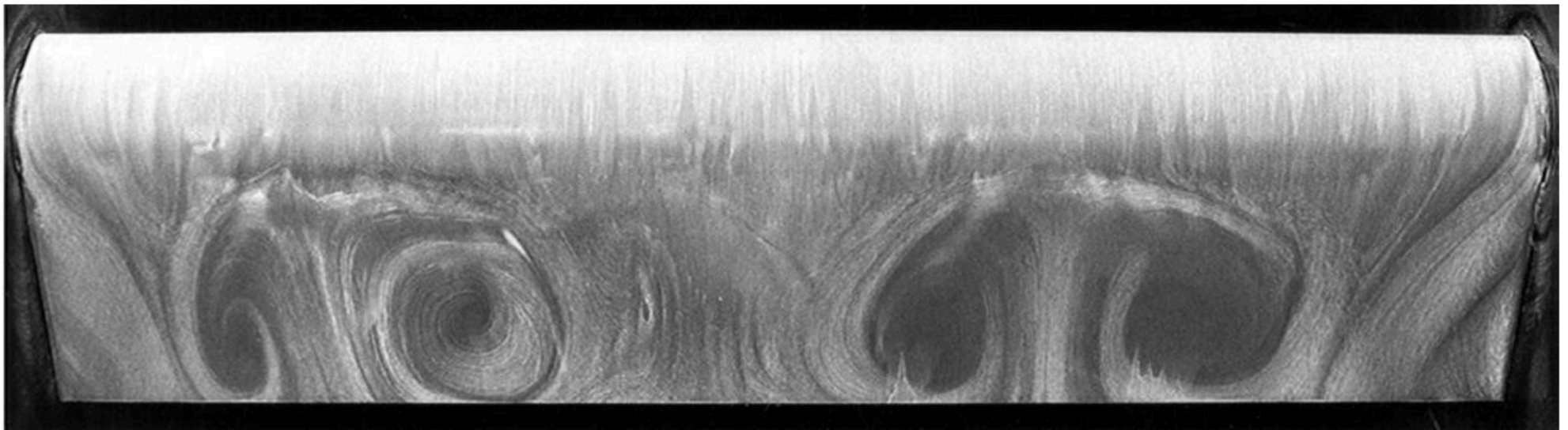
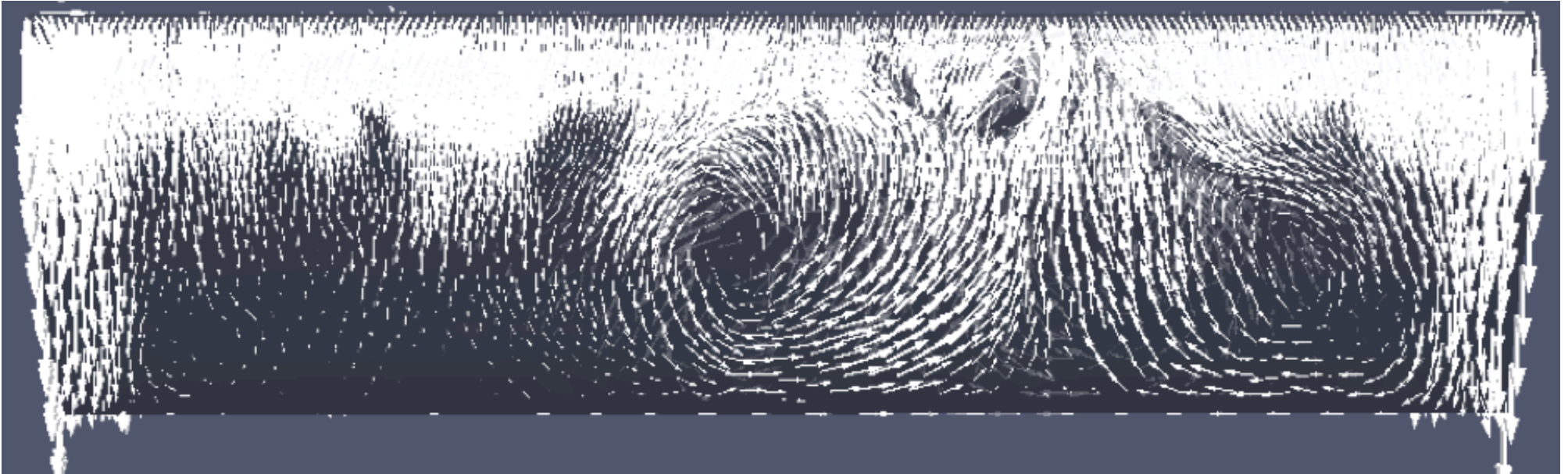
REAL FLOW  
DRAG

# POT FLOW SEP REPLACED BY 3D ROTATIONAL SLIP SEPARATION





# ROTATIONAL 3D SEPARATION





# 3D ROTATIONAL SLIP SEPARATION = ELEGANT SEPARATION

- LARGE SCALE STRUCTURE: COMPUTABLE
- MINIMIZE OPPOSING FLOW INSTABILITY
- ELIMINATE HIGH PRESSURE SEPARATION
- KUTTA CONDITION AT TRAILING EDGE
- SMOOTH ELEGANT SEPARATION
- SECRET OF FLIGHT = ELEGANT SEPARATION

SLIP: NO BOUNDARY LAYERS TO  
RESOLVE = COMPUTABLE:  $10^6$

- SLIP CORRECT:
- BECAUSE SKIN FRICTION SMALL!
- NO-SLIP: BOUNDARY LAYERS TO  
RESOLVE = UNCOMPUTABLE:  $10^{16}$

# TURBULENCE COMPUTABLE?

- NO

# TURBULENCE UNDERSTANDABLE?

- NO

# ASPECTS TURBULENCE COMPUTABLE?

- YES

# ASPECTS TURB UNDERSTANDABLE?

- YES

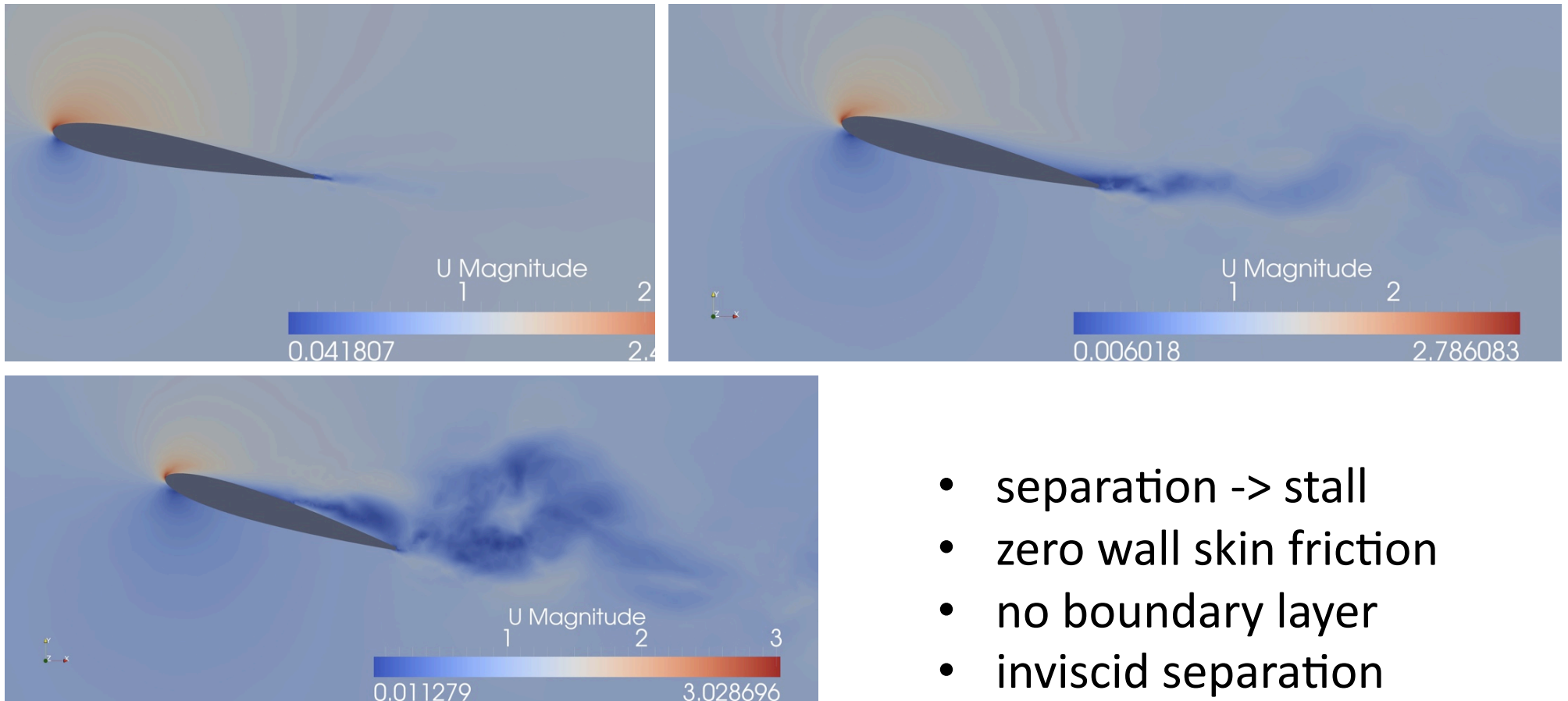
# DRAG AND LIFT OF BLUFF BODY COMPUTABLE + UNDERSTANDABLE?

- YES

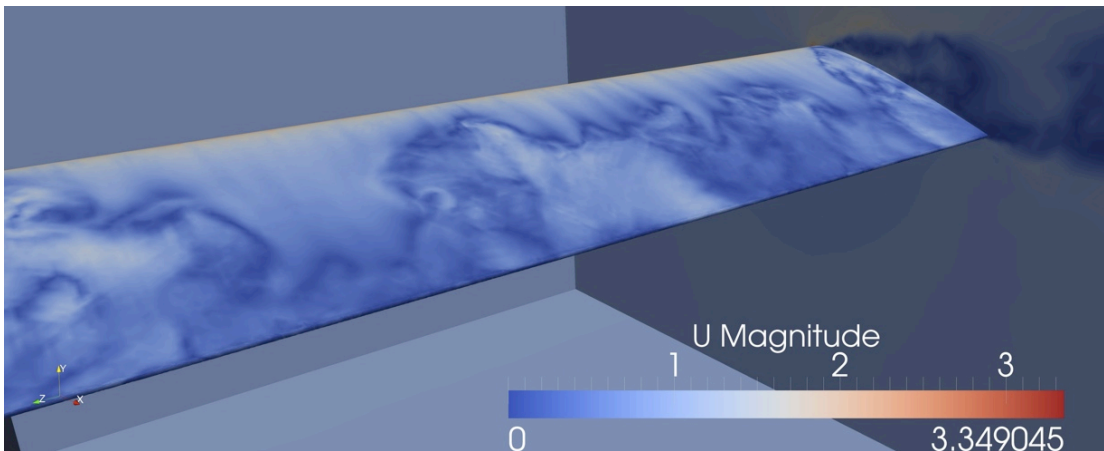
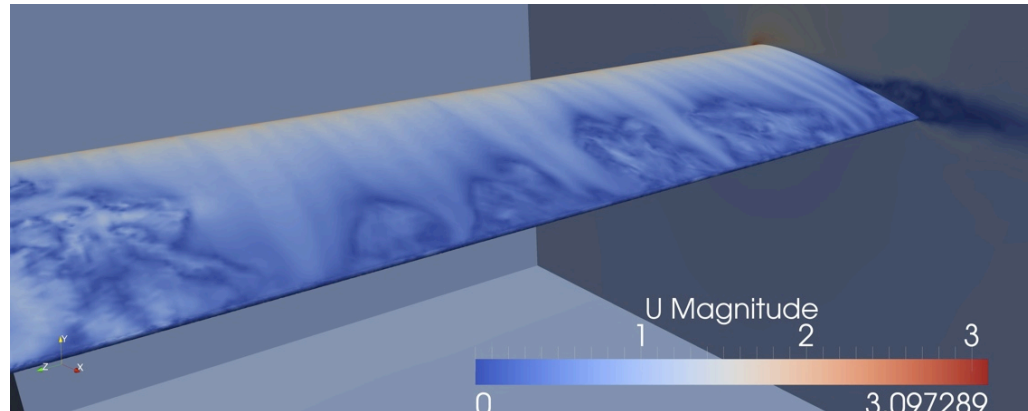
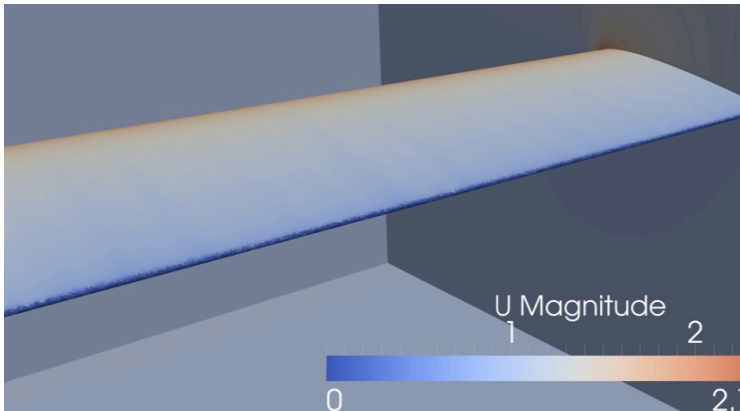
- BECAUSE POTENTIAL FLOW WITH WITH 3D  
ROTATIONAL SLIP SEPARATION IS
- COMPUTABLE + UNDERSTANDABLE



# Naca 0012 : aoa = 10, 14, 17

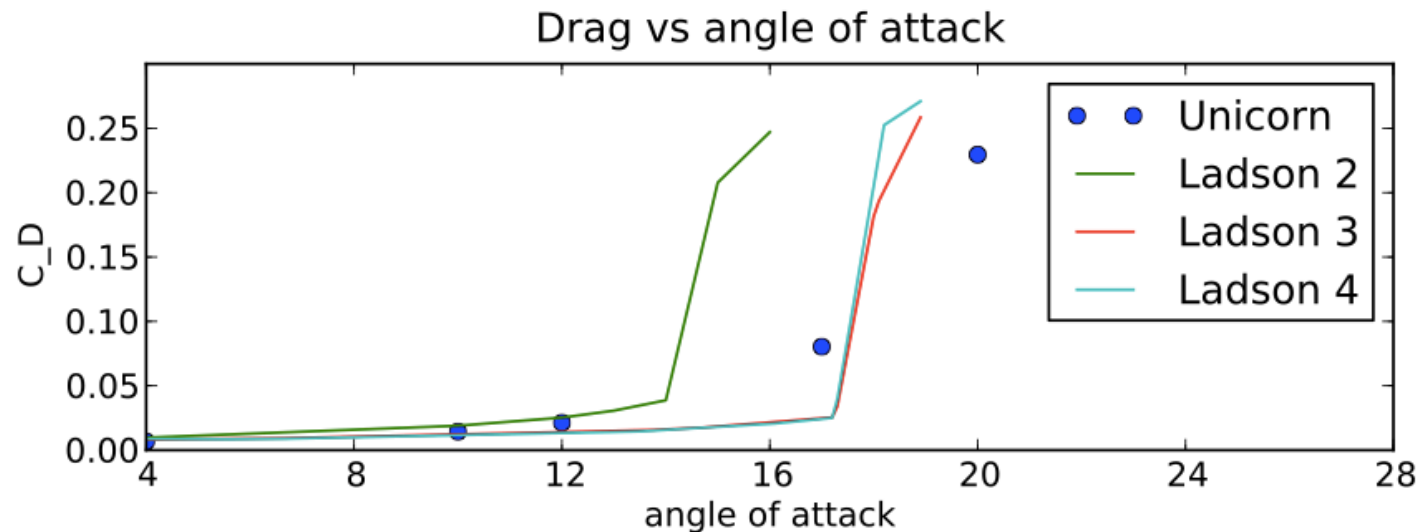
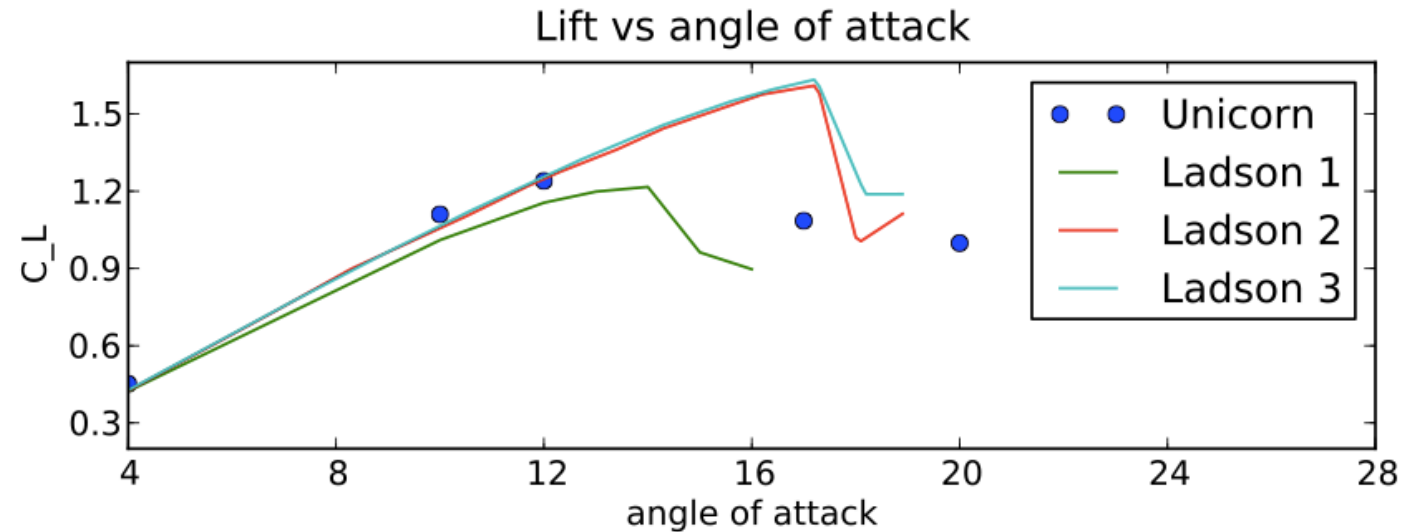


# Naca 0012 : aoa = 10, 14, 17



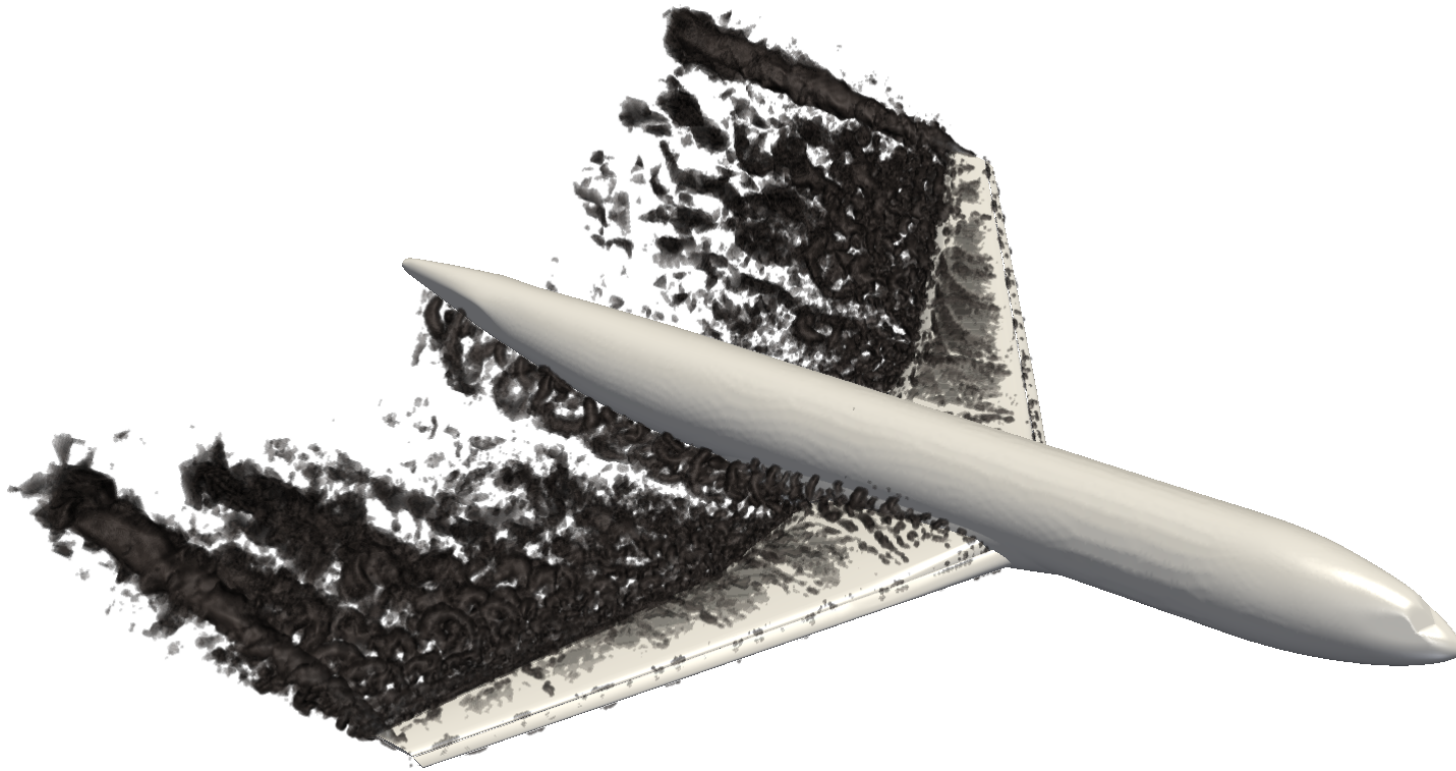
- separation -> stall
- zero wall skin friction
- no boundary layer
- inviscid separation

# NACA 0012 wing : 0.8M mesh points



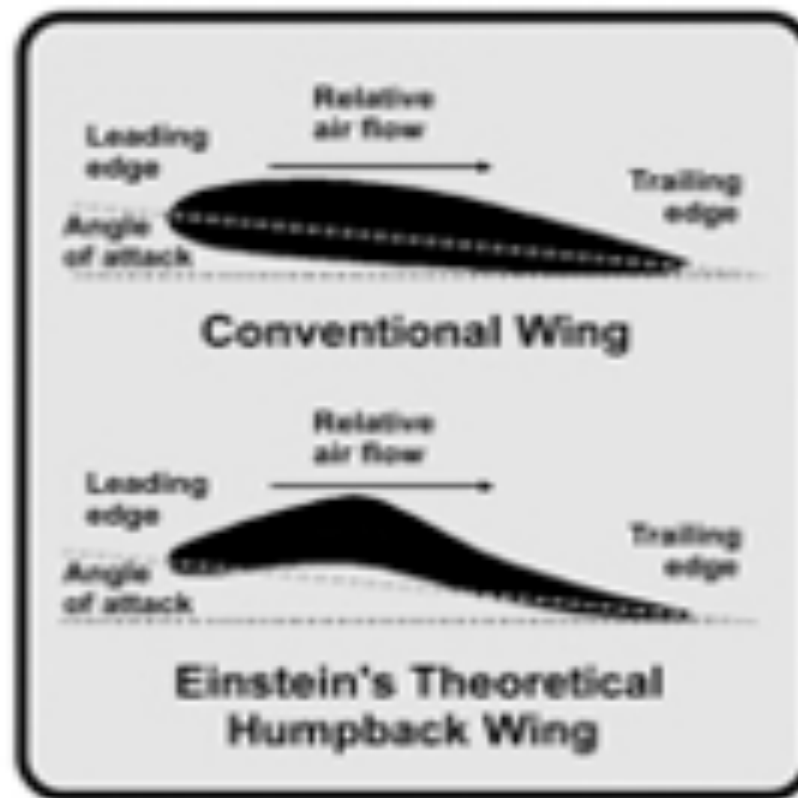
[J.Jansson/J.Hoffman/N.Jansson, 2011]

# FORCES ON AIRPLANE COMPUTABLE FOR ALL ANGLES OF ATTACK



SECRET = NS/SLIP: FOR EVERYONE!!

EINSTEIN'S HUMPBACK WING:  
NOT ELEGANT: DID NOT WORK:  
TOO COMPLICATED



# NEW THEORY OF FLIGHT

- REAL FLOW = POTENTIAL FLOW + 3D  
ROTATIONAL SLIP SEPARATION
- REAL FLOW = POT FLOW + ELEGANT SEP
- REAL FLOW = POT FLOW + KUTTA CONDITION

# OLD THEORY OF FLIGHT

- REAL FLOW = POT FLOW + CIRCULATION TO SATISFY KUTTA CONDITION
- UNPHYSICAL: CIRCULATION
- PHYSICAL: 3D ROTATIONAL SLIP SEP



# CTL ON LINE

- <http://ctl.csc.kth.se>
- <http://fenicsproject.org>
- <https://launchpad.net/unicorn>

# SOME REFERENCES 2013

- [J.Hoffman, J.Jansson, R.Vilela de Abreu, C.Degirmenci, N.Jansson, K.Müller, M.Nazarov and J.Hiromi Spühler, Unicorn: parallel adaptive finite element simulation of turbulent flow and fluid-structure interaction for deforming domains and complex geometry, Computer and Fluids, Vol.80, pp.310-319, 2013.](#)
- [R.Vilela de Abreu, J.Hoffman and N.Jansson, Towards the development of adaptive finite element methods for aeroacoustics, submitted](#)
- [J.Jansson, J.Hoffman and N.Jansson, Simulation of 3d unsteady incompressible flow past a NACA 0012 wing section, submitted](#)
- [J.Hoffman, J.Jansson and C.Johnson, New Theory of Flight, submitted](#)
- J.Jansson, N.C.Degirmenci and J.Hoffman, Framework for adaptive fluid-structure interaction with industrial applications, Int. J. Materials Engineering Innovation, in press.
- [M.Nazarov and J.Hoffman, Residual based artificial viscosity for simulation of turbulent compressible flow using adaptive finite element methods, Int. J. Num. Methods Fluids, Vol.71\(3\), pp.339-357, 2013.](#)

# CJ ON LINE

- <http://claesjohnson.blogspot.se>
- MATHEMATICAL SIMULATION TECHNOLOGY
- WORLD AS COMPUTATION
- SECRET OF FLIGHT
- COMPUTATIONAL BLACKBODY RADIATION
- BOOKS