

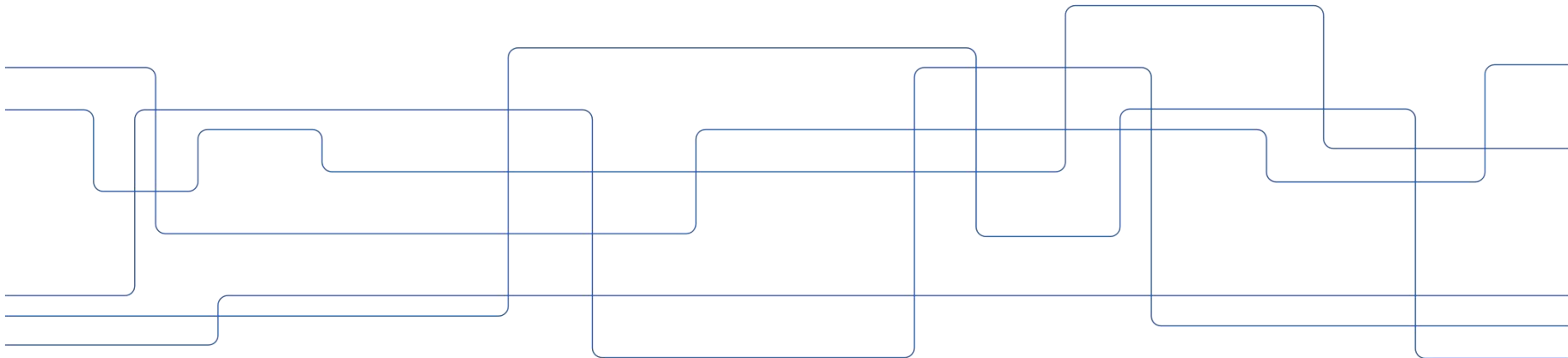


# Space-adaptive simulation of transition and turbulence in shear flows

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# Outline

- **Introduction**
- Space-adaptive numerical framework
- Transitional and turbulent coherent structures in shear flows
- Conclusions and outlook

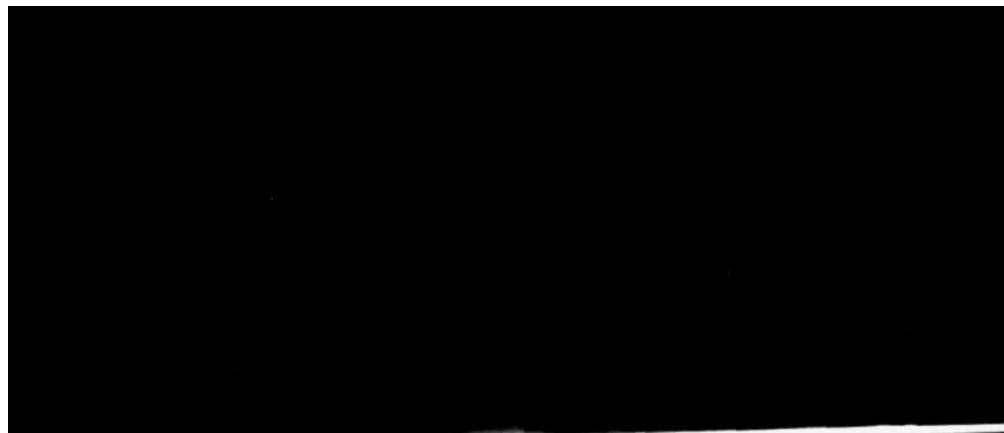
# Introduction

Shear flows are ubiquitous and can be categorised as

- Free shear flows
- Wall-bounded shear flows



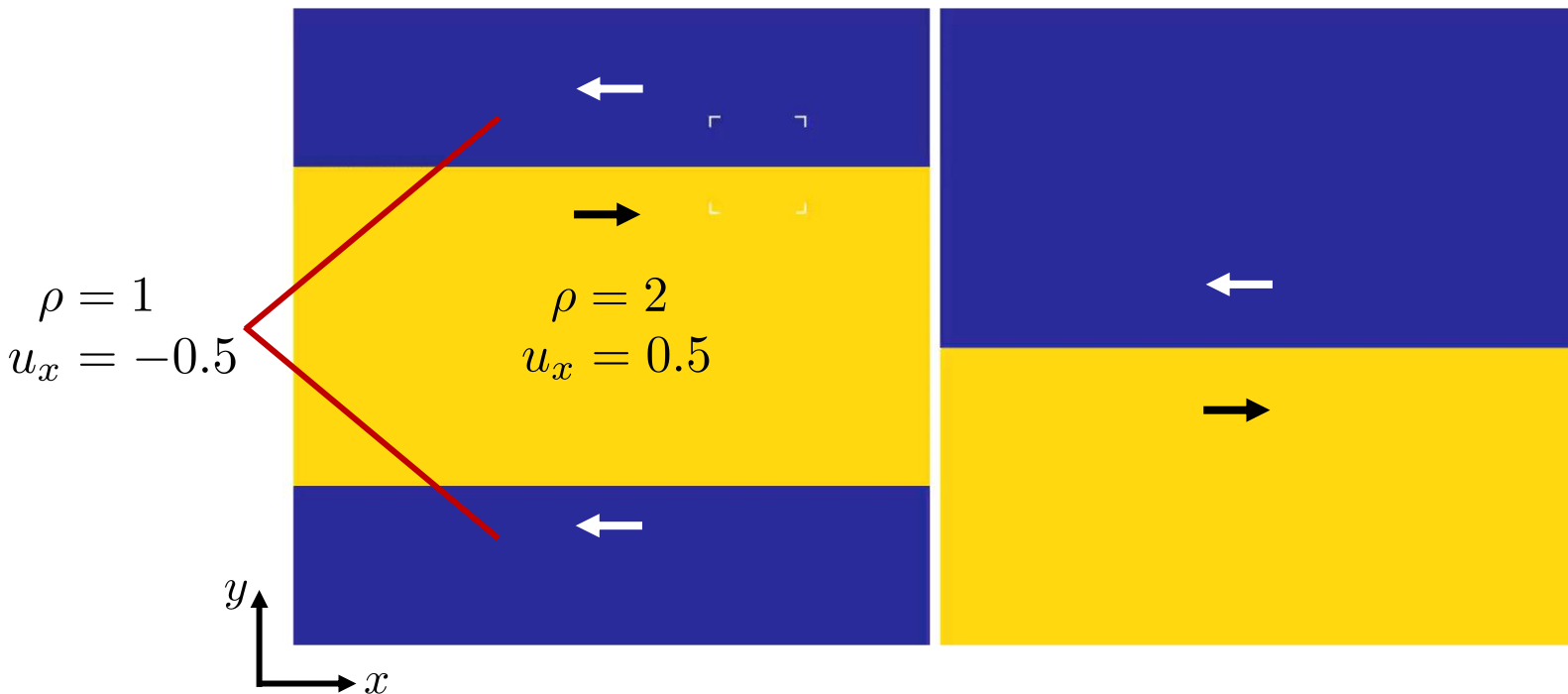
Vortex shedding around Jeju Island, Korean strait



Spatially developing turbulent boundary layer on a flat plate

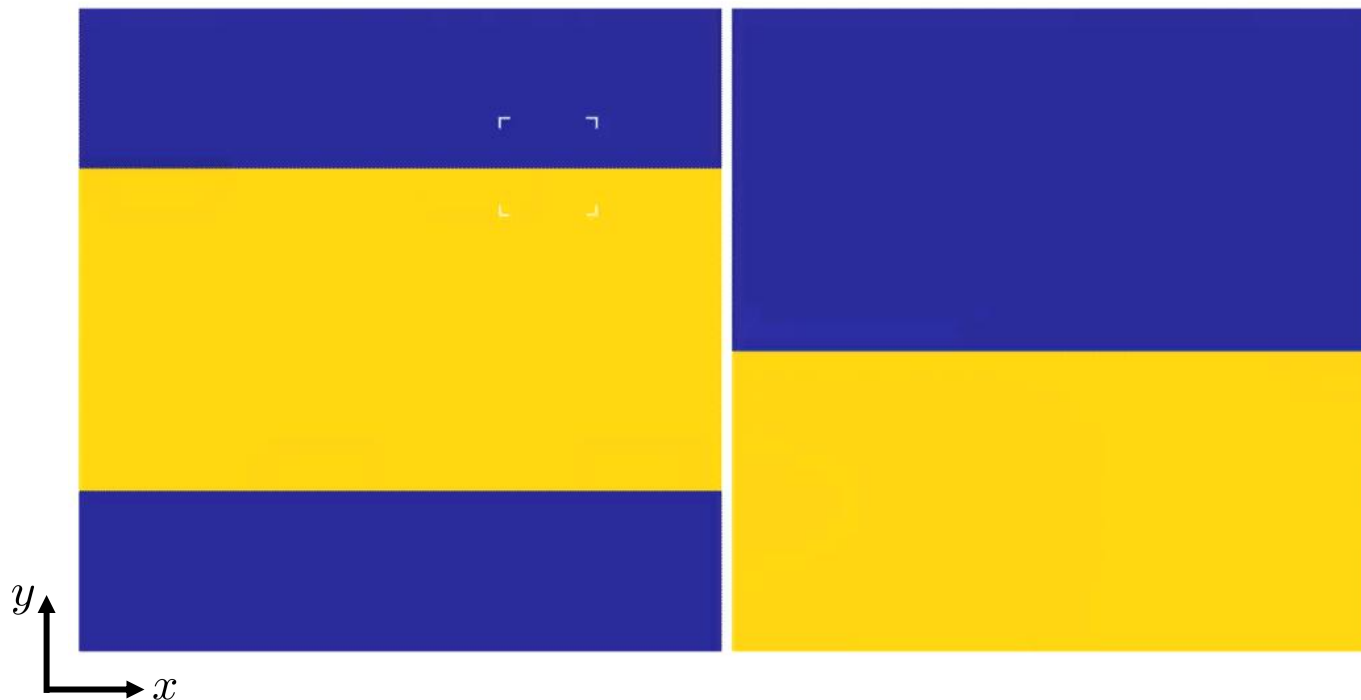
# Introduction

Two-dimensional simulation of the Kelvin-Helmholtz instability, one of the most important flow instabilities



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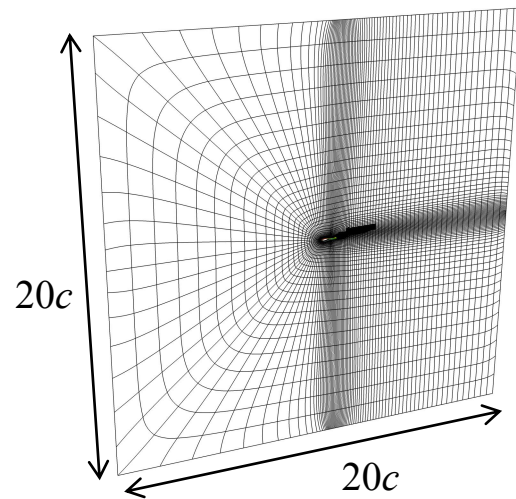
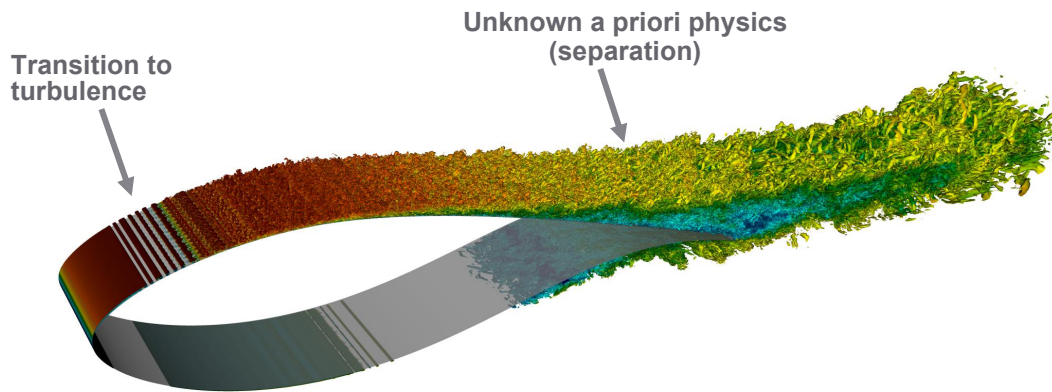
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# Direct numerical simulation

## Spectral element method code

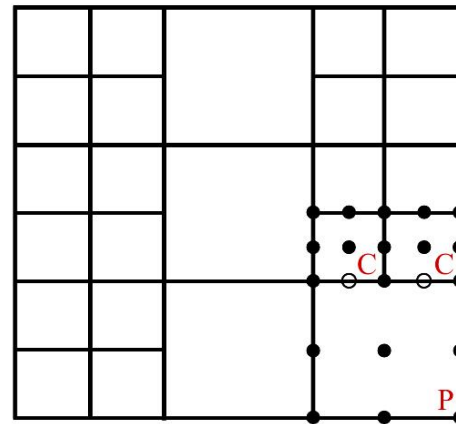
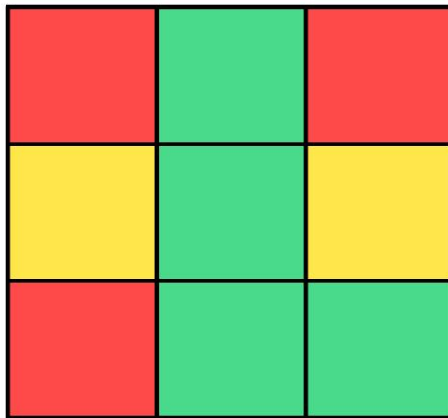
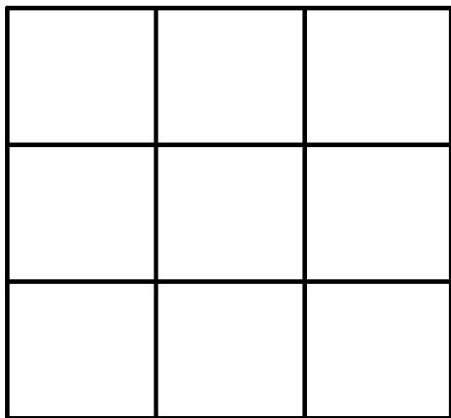
- Dimensionless incompressible NS equations
- **Nek5000**, open-source code for CFD
  - Minimal numerical viscosity & dispersion
  - High-order implicit/explicit time integration
  - High-order spatial discretisation (SEM)
- Adaptive Mesh Refinement (AMR)



# Adaptive mesh refinement

## Introduction

- Error measurement
- Adaptive mesh refinement strategy
- Mesh refinement/coarsening methodology



*h*-refinement



# Adaptive mesh refinement

## Error measurement

- **Spectral error indicator:** truncation and quadrature error
- **Adjoint error estimator:** driven by the adjoint-sensitivity to a functional of interest
- **Causality-based error indicator:** driven by the causality-sensitivity (Shannon transfer entropy)

**Shannon entropy:** the average amount of information as a measure of uncertainty

$$I(y) = -\log[p(y)] \quad H(Y) = \overline{I(Y)} = \sum_y -p(y)\log[p(y)] \geq 0$$

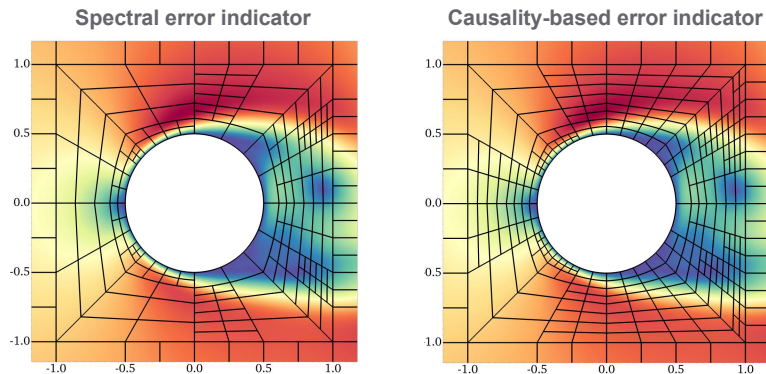
What is the entropy of a coin toss experiment?

$$p(\text{heads}) = 0.5, \quad p(\text{tails}) = 0.5 \quad H(Y) = 1,$$

$$p(\text{heads}) = 1, \quad p(\text{tails}) = 0 \quad H(Y) = 0$$

Does correlation measure causality?

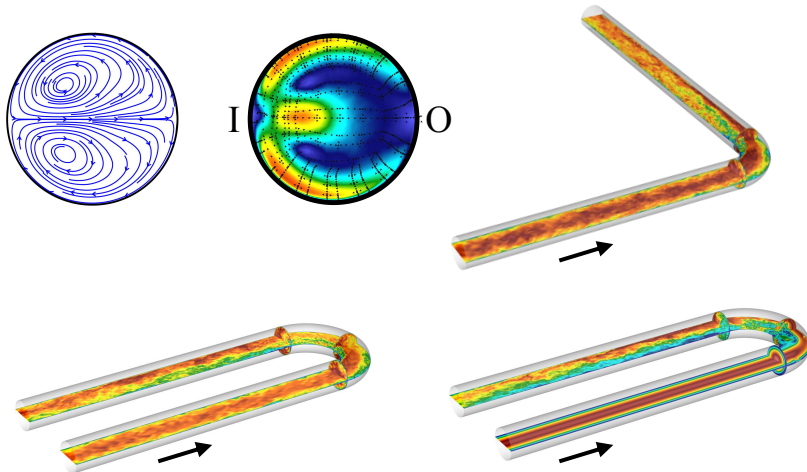
$$y^+ = 30, \quad \rho_{u-u_\tau} = 0.541, \quad \rho_{u_\tau-u} = 0.541 \quad TE_{u \rightarrow u_\tau} = 0.0448, \quad TE_{u_\tau \rightarrow u} = 0.353$$



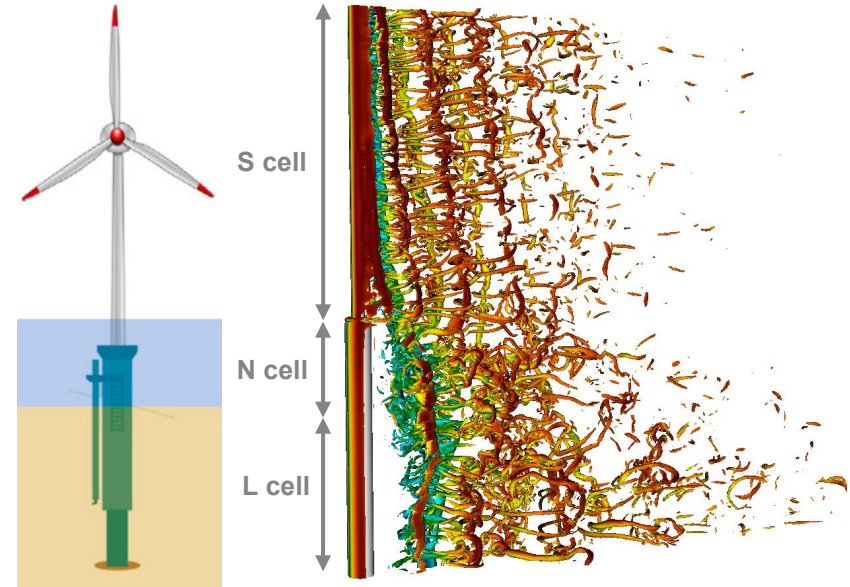
# Transitional and turbulent shear flows

## Bent pipe and stepped cylinder flows

- Spatially developing bent pipe flows
  - Swirl switching phenomenon in the transitional and turbulent regime: bending angle and inflow effect



- Flow around a stepped cylinder
  - Investigation of the three wake cells appearing in the transitional and turbulent regime



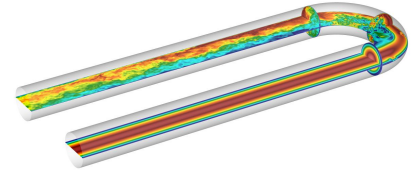


# Outline

- Introduction
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- **Transitional and turbulent coherent structures in shear flows**
- Conclusions and outlook

# Transition in wall-bounded shear flows

## Turbulent bent pipe flows



- Unknown physical mechanism responsible for the transition
- Global stability analysis
  - Base flow calculation from non-linear incompressible Navier-Stokes equations

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \frac{1}{Re_b} \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{f}, \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0, \end{cases}$$

- Solution of direct linear problem

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}'}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{u}' \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{U} + (\mathbf{U} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}' = -\nabla p' + \frac{1}{Re_b} \nabla^2 \mathbf{u}', \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}' = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}'(\mathbf{x}, t) &= \hat{\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{x}) e^{\lambda t}, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \\ p'(\mathbf{x}, t) &= \hat{p}(\mathbf{x}) e^{\lambda t}, \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \end{aligned}$$

- Solution of adjoint linear problem (for structural sensitivity)

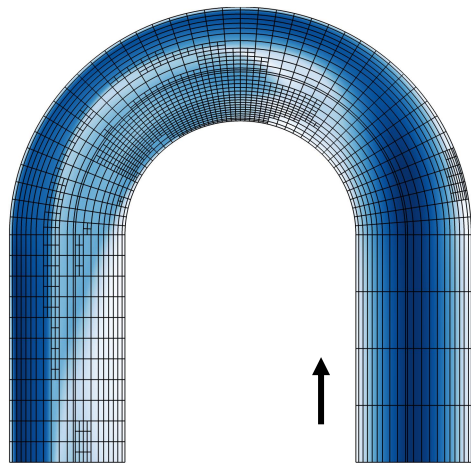
$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^\dagger}{\partial t} - (\mathbf{U} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}^\dagger + (\nabla \mathbf{U})^T \mathbf{u}^\dagger = \nabla p^\dagger + \frac{1}{Re_b} \nabla^2 \mathbf{u}^\dagger, \\ -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^\dagger = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda \mathcal{M} \hat{\mathbf{r}} = \mathcal{J} \hat{\mathbf{r}}$$

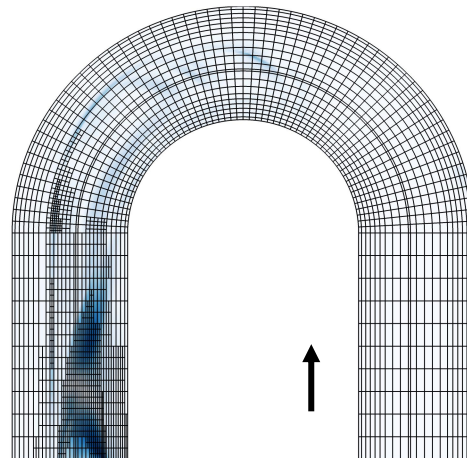
$$\sigma = \frac{\ln(|k|)}{\Delta t}, \quad \omega = \frac{\arg(k)}{\Delta t},$$

# Transition in wall-bounded shear flows

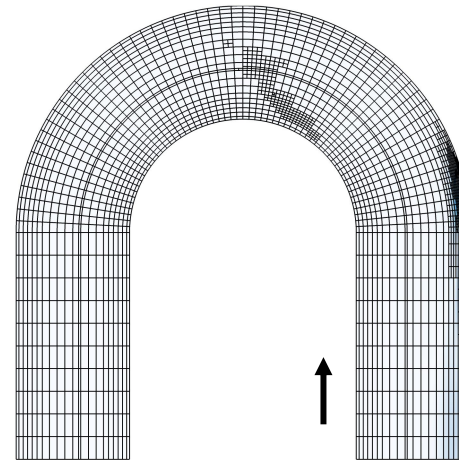
## Turbulent bent pipe flows



Non-linear solution



Linear direct solution



Linear adjoint solution

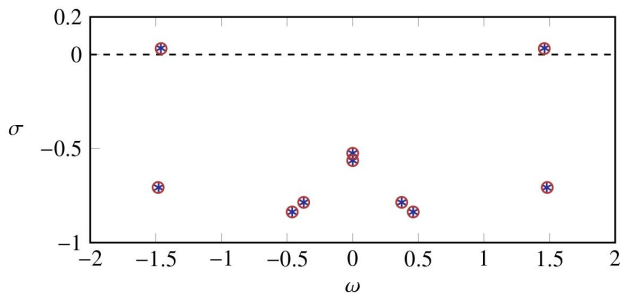
$$\delta = R_p/R_c = 1/3$$

$$Re_b = 2550$$

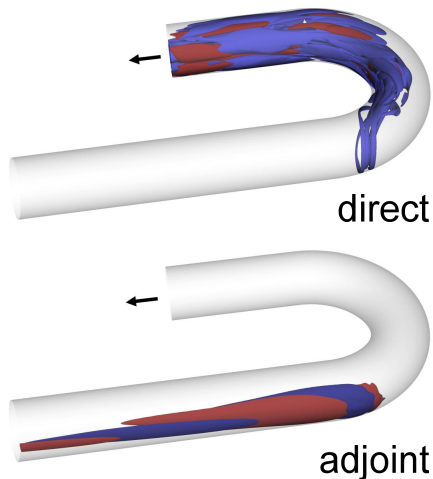
# Transition in wall-bounded shear flows

## Turbulent bent pipe flows

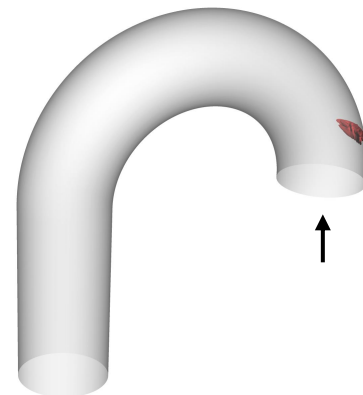
- A pair of unstable complex conjugate eigenvalues found (Hopf bifurcation)
- Critical Reynolds number  $Re_{b,cr} \approx 2528$
- Same frequency as in non-linear simulations, with period  $T \approx 4.3$  convective time units at  $Re_b = 2550$
- Structural sensitivity to spatially localised feedback to identify the core of the instability:
  - the wavemaker corresponds to the recirculation bubble



\* : direct      ○ : adjoint



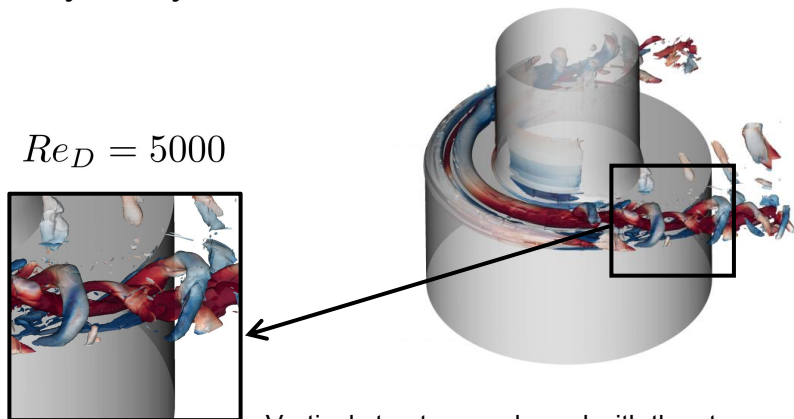
$$\eta(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\|\hat{\mathbf{u}}^\dagger(\mathbf{x})\| \|\hat{\mathbf{u}}'(\mathbf{x})\|}{\int_{\Omega} \hat{\mathbf{u}}^\dagger(\mathbf{x}) \hat{\mathbf{u}}'(\mathbf{x}) d\Omega}$$



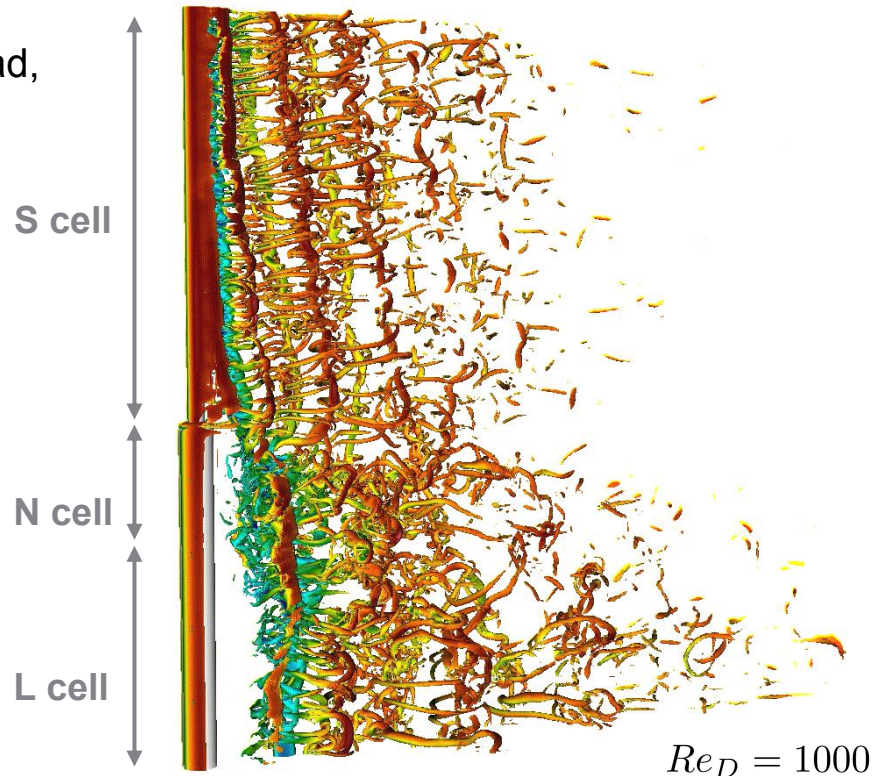
# Turbulence in free shear flows

## Flow around a stepped cylinder

- Lack of studies for more complicated, but widespread, cylindrical geometries
- Junction and wake vortex dynamics investigation
- S-N-L cells interaction in various regimes
- Stability analysis



Vortical structures coloured with the streamwise vorticity (on the junction) and the velocity (in the wake)

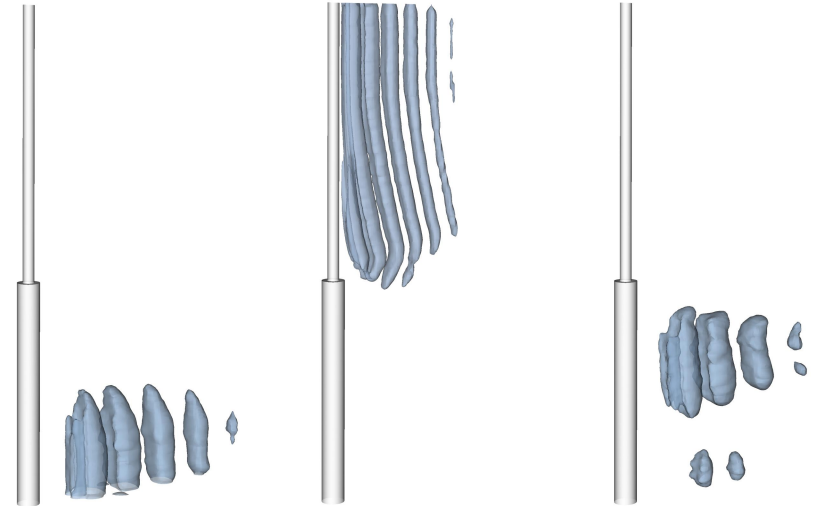
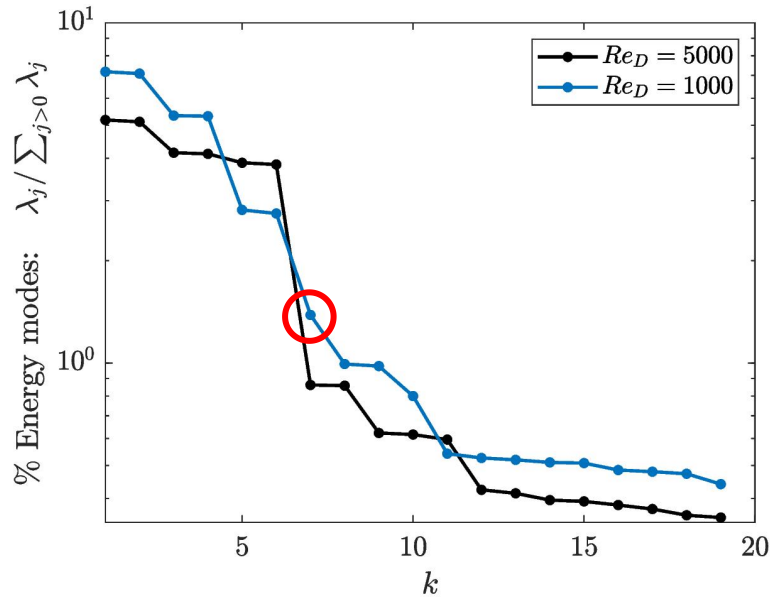


# Turbulence in free shear flows

## Proper orthogonal decomposition

$$U_m = [u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{m-1}] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times m}$$

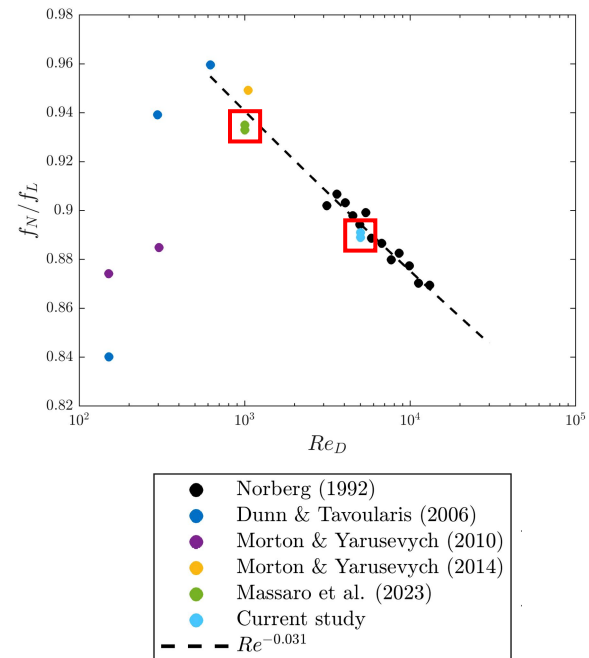
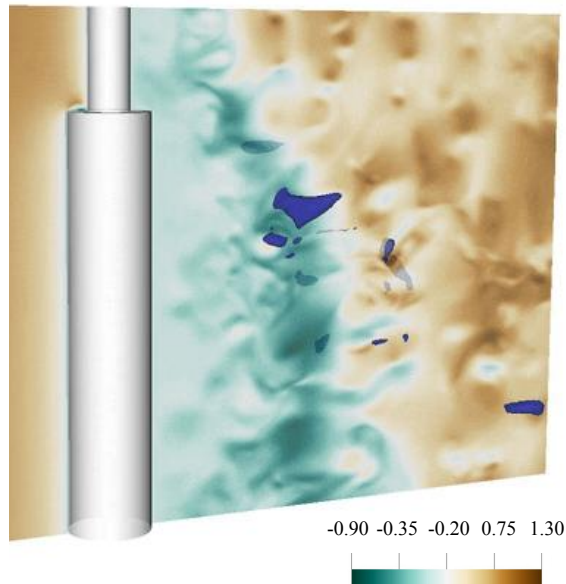
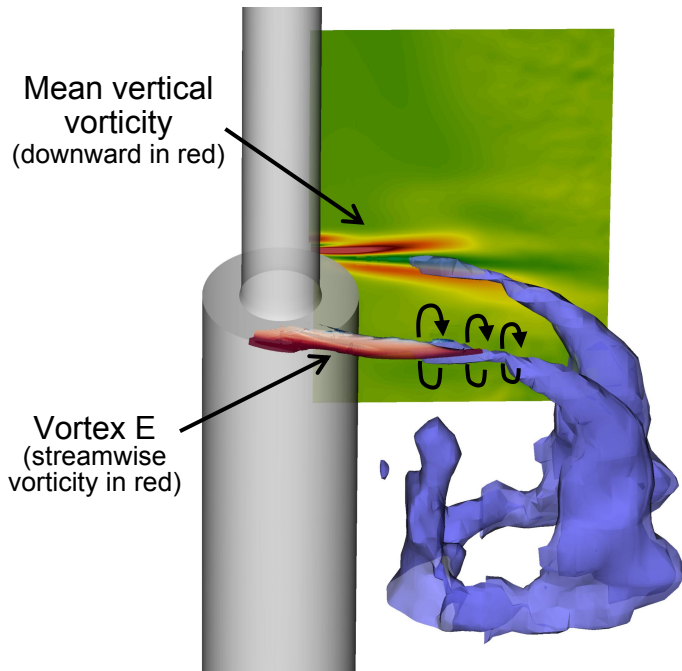
$$U_m = XT = X\Sigma W^T$$





# Turbulence in free shear flows

## Flow around a stepped cylinder

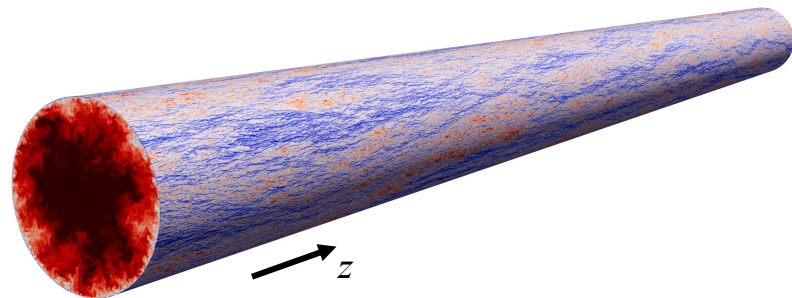
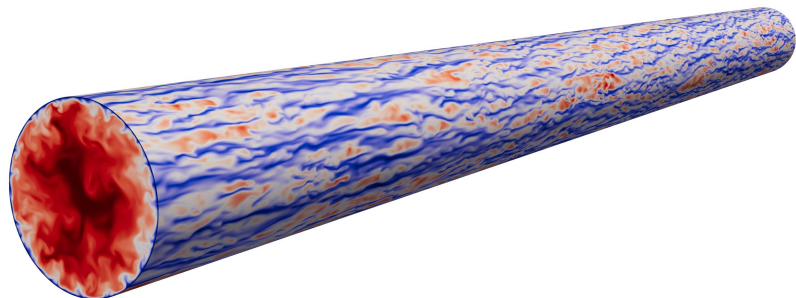
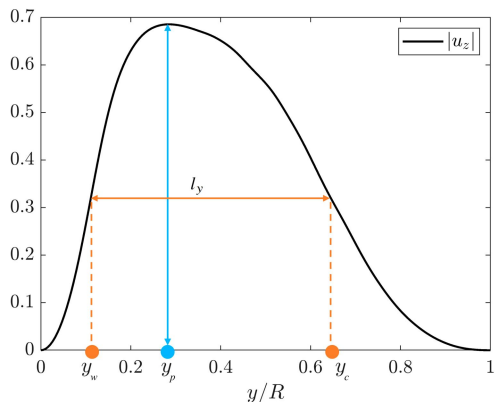


# Coherence in wall-bounded shear flows

## Turbulent straight pipe flow

- Pseudo-spectral code **Openpipeflow**
- Five friction Reynolds numbers: 180 to 5200
- $L_z = 10\pi R$
- Karhunen-Loève decomposition

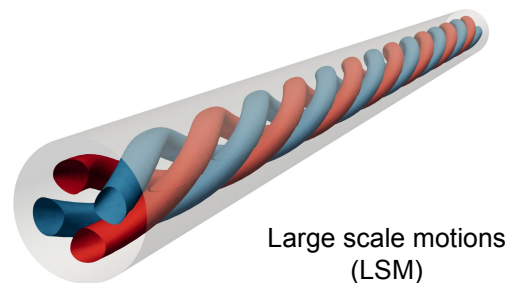
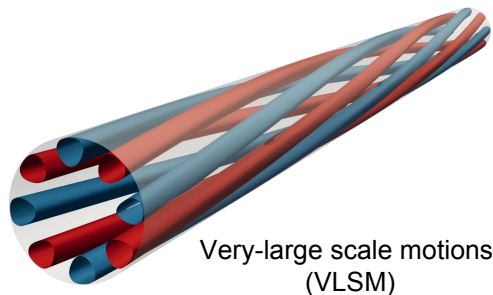
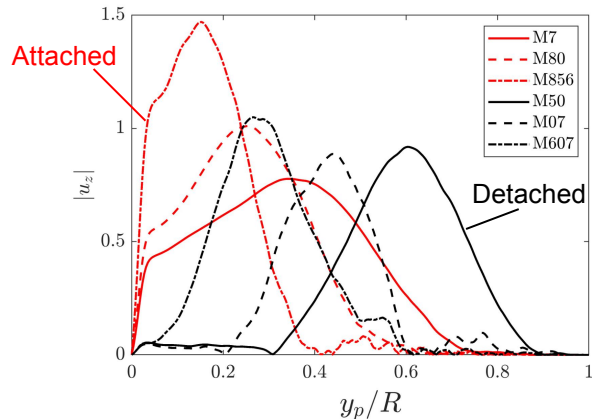
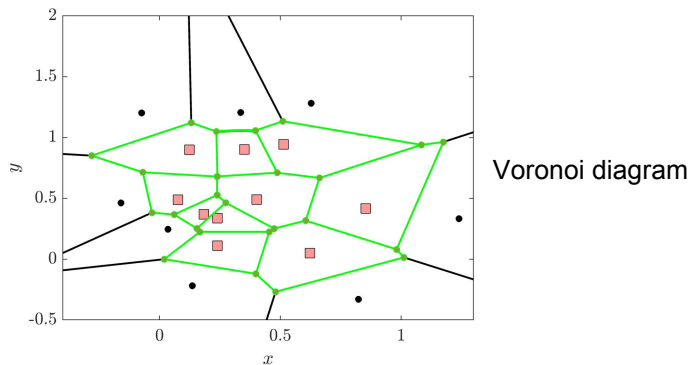
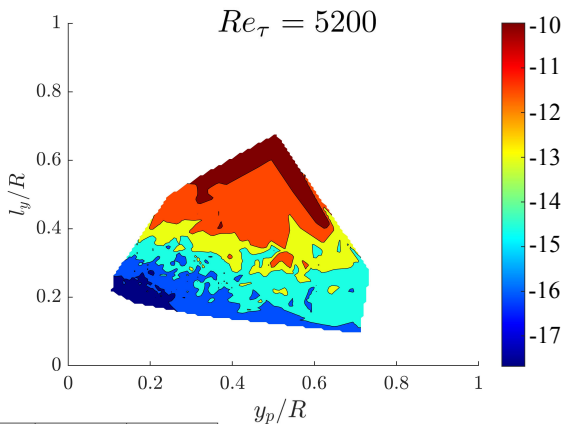
$$p = (\kappa_\theta, \kappa_z), \quad \hat{\mathbf{u}}_p(r, t) = \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} \hat{a}_{(q,p)}(t) \hat{\Phi}_{(q,p)}(r)$$



# Coherence in wall-bounded shear flows

## Turbulent straight pipe flow

Novel energy-based classification between attached and detached eddies

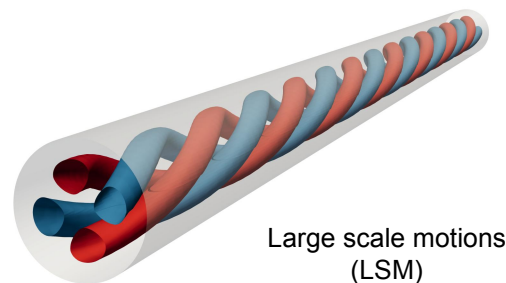
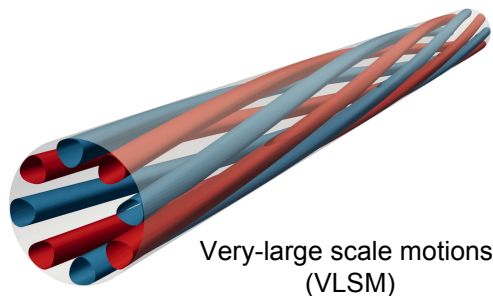
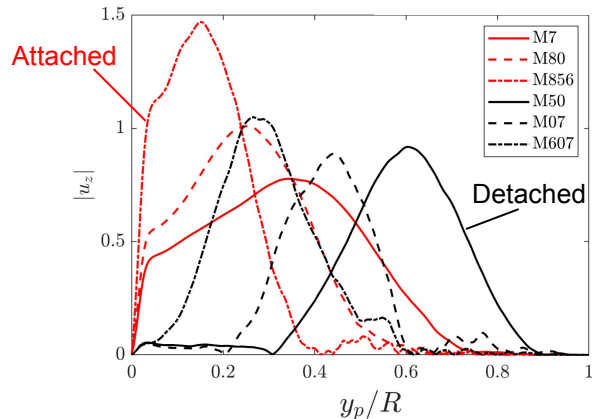
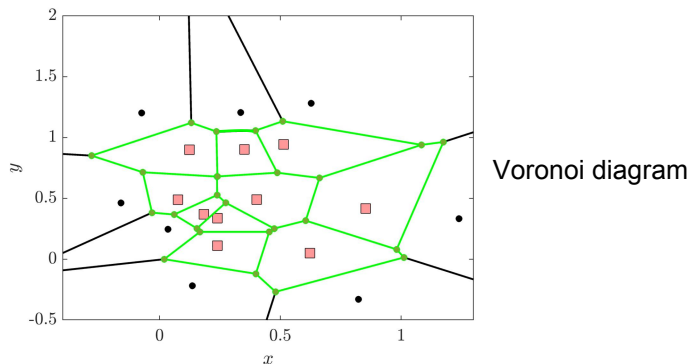
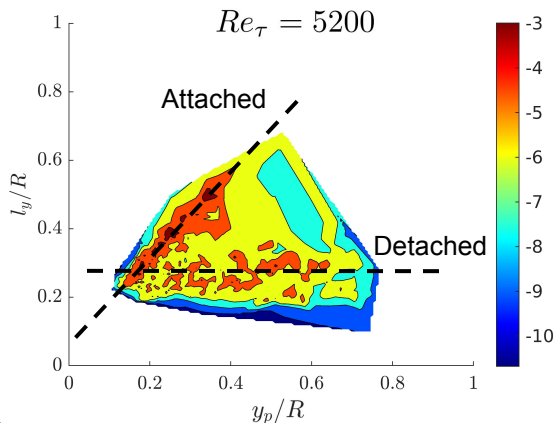


# Coherence in wall-bounded shear flows

## Turbulent straight pipe flow

Novel energy-based classification between attached and detached eddies

$$\log(\lambda_{(q=1,p)}/k \cdot \rho)$$





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- Introduction
- Space-adaptive numerical framework
- Transitional and turbulent coherent structures in shear flows
- **Conclusions and outlook**



# Conclusions & Outlook



## Method development

- Space-adaptive numerical framework implementation:
  - Spectral error indicator for a more homogeneous refinement
  - Adjoint error estimator for a goal-oriented refinement
- Information-theoretic causality metric for error indicator and causal structures
- Error-driven mesh design for global stability analysis

## Transitional and turbulent flow physics

- Large-scale coherent structures in turbulent pipe flows: a Voronoi analysis
- Spatially developing bent pipe flows: swirl switching investigation and transition mechanism
- Flow around a stepped cylinder:
  - Threefold cell formation: global instability and turbulent wake
  - Connection between the downwash mechanism and the modulation cell
- Flettner rotor: large-scale motions and local vortex shedding suppression

# Conclusions & Outlook

- Flettner rotor: large-scale motions and local vortex shedding suppression
- The inverse Magnus effect, particularly in the flow around a Flettner rotor

