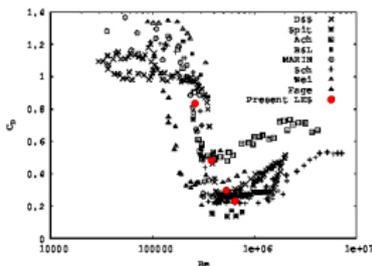


# Computations of a circular cylinder at Reynolds numbers 1M and 2M using hybrid turbulence models

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(Drag crisis : Lehmkuhl et al., 2014)

# Super-critical flow: Re=2M (2.0E+06)

## AIRONUM-WL Re= 2M

- Flow parameters:**

Reynolds = 2M(2.0E + 06)

Mach = 0.1

reference density = 1.225 kg/m<sup>3</sup>

reference pressure = 101300 N/m<sup>2</sup>

- Computational grids:**

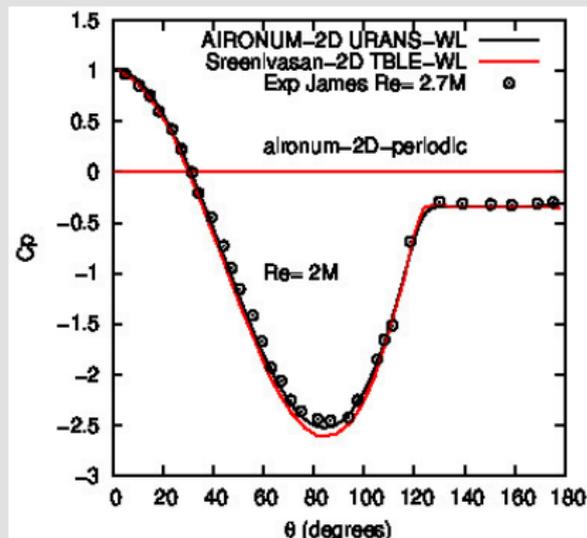
2D: 361x325x3

3D: 4.8MNodes 361x325x41

3D: span = 2D and 3D

- AIRONUM correctly predicts the minimum Cp surface pressure.

- At Re= 2M, no 3D detailed studies exist.



# Super-critical flow: Re=2M (2.0E+06)

## AIRONUM-ITW Re= 2M

- Flow parameters:**

ITW-2D

Reynolds =  $2M(2.0E + 06)$

Mach = 0.1

reference density =  $1.225 \text{ kg/m}^3$

reference pressure =  $101300 \text{ N/m}^2$

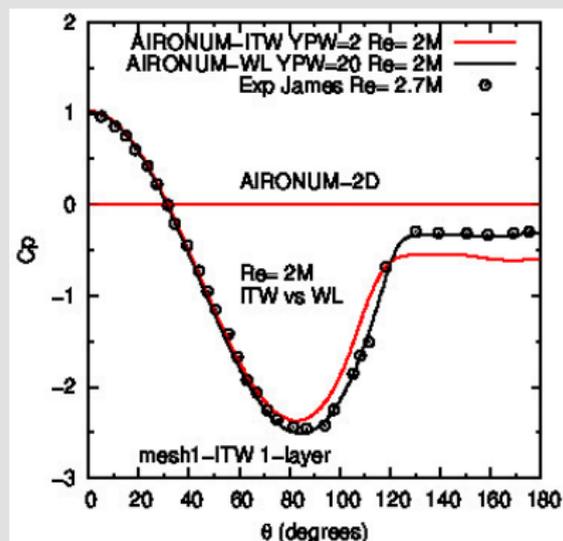
- Computational grids:**

2D:  $361 \times 325 \times 3$

3D: 4.8MNodes  $361 \times 325 \times 41$

3D: span = 2D

AIRONUM ITW Re= 2M needs better mesh, transition model.



# Super-critical flow: Re=2M (2.0E+06)

## AIRONUM Re= 2M probe spectrum

- Flow parameters:**

Reynolds =  $2M(2.0E + 06)$

Mach = 0.1

reference density =  $1.225 \text{ kg/m}^3$

reference pressure =  $101300 \text{ N/m}^2$

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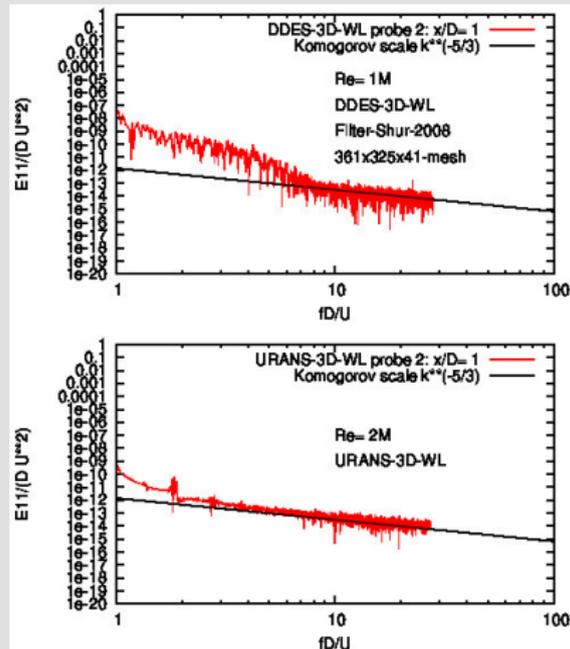
AIRONUM probe u-spectrum  
agrees with the Komogorov scale

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- Computational grid:**

3D: 4.8MNodes 361x325x41

3D: span = 2D



# Supercritical flow : $Re=2M$

- AIRONUM 2D and 3D Results at  $Re= 2M$ :**

The focus in the following table is on the prediction of  $CL'$ .

Re= 2M	model/ $\Delta$ SGS filter	$\bar{C}_d$	$C'_l$	$-Cp_b$	$\bar{\theta}$	St/VTC
AIRONUM-2D	RANS-WL	0.19	-	-0.23	124	-/-
AIRONUM-2D	URANS-WL	0.29	0.12	-0.30	115	0.41
Sreenivasan-2D	TBLE-WL	0.24	0.029	-0.36	104.54	0.36
ITW-2D						
AIRONUM-2D	URANS-ITW	0.61	0.51	-0.85	111	0.31/31
Hybrid-3D						
AIRONUM-3D	DDES-WL/ $\Delta_{shur2008}$	0.28	0.038	-0.27	132	0.42/108
AIRONUM-3D	URANS-DVMS-WL	0.26	0.048	-0.31	128	0.44
Exp Shih et al. 1.5M		0.26	0.033	-0.40	105.2	0.46
Exp Schewe al. 2.0M		0.32	na	na	na	0.26
RANS (Steady Reynolds Averaged Navier-Stokes equations)						
URANS (UnSteady Reynolds Averaged Navier-Stokes equations)						

**Table 1:**  $Re= 2M$ :  $\bar{C}_d$  is the mean drag,  $C'_l$  is the root mean square (r.m.s) of the lift coefficient,  $\bar{\theta}$  is the mean flow separation angle. St is the Strouhal number based on the diameter,  $\bar{L}_r/D$  the mean flow recirculation length

# Resume of AIRONUM-2D and AIRONUM-3D WL results

- Observations at Re= 2M : LES, DDES and other Hybrid methods using a WL :
  - The focus here is on the prediction of  $CL'$ .
  - AIRONUM-2D over-predicts the experimental  $CL'$  values at Re= 2M.
  - TBLE-2D (Sreenivasan-2019) correctly predicts the experimental  $CL'$  values at Re= 2M. ✓
  - AIRONUM-3D correctly predicts the experimental  $CL'$  values at Re= 2M. ✓
  - No published 3D CFD detailed studies exist with which to compare.

# Resume of AIRONUM-2D and AIRONUM-3D WL results

- Observations at Re= 1M :
  - TBLE-2D and AIRONUM-2D both correctly predict the experimental  $CL'$  value at Re= 1M. ✓
  - Moussaed(2013,2014) correctly predicted the exp  $CL'$  value at Re= 1M. ✓
  - Kim and Mohan(2005) correctly predicted the exp  $CL'$  value at Re= 1M. ✓
  - AIRONUM-3D under-predicts the experimental  $CL'$  value at Re= 1M.
  - With the exception of Moussaed (2013), Moussaed et al.(2014) and, Kim and Mohan(2005), no published 3D CFD results exist that correctly predict the experimental  $CL'$  values at Re= 1M.

# Hybrid turbulence models : future works for improvement

- Some tracks to explore :
  - AIRONUM, add a transition prediction model in order to more accurately compute transitional boundary layers (ITW, supercritical regime).
  - $k - R$  transition model (Zhang-Rahman-Chen, 2019) combined with DDES, URANS/DVMS and DDES/DVMS.
  - Validate the  $\Delta_{SLA}$  (shear-layer-adaptive) filter in the AIRONUM software.
  - SST  $k - \omega$  model combined with DDES, RANS/DVMS and DDES/DVMS.
  - Further improve the blending function in the URANS/DVMS approach.
  - A seamless DDES/DVMS strategy based on a blending function allowing for an automatic switch from DDES to DVMS and vice versa.
  - A DDES variant (limitation of the production term, Reddy-Ryon-Durbin, 2014) which avoids the log-layer mismatch issue.