Transition-Transport Modelling:

1) Implementation and Assessment of Algebraic Transition Models



LAMINAR-TURBULENT TRANSITION AND ITS PREDICTION

For many applications in aerodynamics it is essential to consider the laminar-toturbulent transition and to know in which region this transition is happening. For this purpose, a wide range of methods exists that enable the **prediction** of the transition at different levels of fidelity.

$$\frac{\partial(\rho\phi)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \ \boldsymbol{u}\phi)$$
$$= \mathcal{P}_{\phi} + \nabla \cdot ((\mu + \mu_t)\sigma_{\phi} \ \nabla\phi)$$

The first model of this class was carried out by Menter and colleagues leading to the so-called γ -Re $_{\theta}$ model [1]. The model is based on empirical data using the socalled Abu-Ghanam and Shaw transition criterion. Models that are based on linear stability theorey + e^N method have been developed e.g. by Coder et al. [2] and Ströer et al. [3,4].

The laminar-to-turbulent transition is the process of a **laminar flow becoming turbulent.** Depending on the mechanism this process is caused by instabilities growing exponentially and eventually turning the flow into a chaotic, turbulent state.



A class of methods pioneered by Menter and colleagues in the early 2010s are known as local (correlation-based) transition-transport models [1]. They adhere to the principal of being fully compatible with modern computational fluid dynamics software, offering additional advantages such as robustness and user-friendliness. However, a drawback of these methods is that they may sacrifice accuracy in pursuit of these benefits.



ASSINGMENT 1 Implementation and Assessment of Algebraic Transition Models

Research questions:

Is it possible to set the transition-onset position in a grid-point local and stable manner without using an additional transport-type equation?

- Problem description:
 - Most transition-transport models use an additional transport-type equation to set the transition-onset position in a grid-point local manner.
 - This equation is usually called the γ equation (which is a pseudo-physical variable in reference to the physical intermittency).
 - This is challenging because the γ equation insetself might affect the transition-onset position as shown by Ref. [4], cf. Figure right.
 - Therefore, it is desired to find a way to set the computed transition-onset position without affecting it, and at the lowest cost possible.



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• Tasks in this assignment:

- ✓ Implementation of the algebraic (i.e. 0-equation) model by Menter [5].
- \checkmark Implementation of the γ model of Menter [6] (using the transition criterion of the 0-equation model or another one).
- ✓ Determination of suitable test cases.
- Evaluation of the integral transition criterion and determination of the analytical transition onset position for these test cases.
- \checkmark Comparison of all models (i.e. γ equation and the algebraic formulation) regarding their ability to set the transition onset position.



Piqued your interest?

Reach out!

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