

Sierra Thermal/Fluid Update: New Capabilities in Aria and Fuego

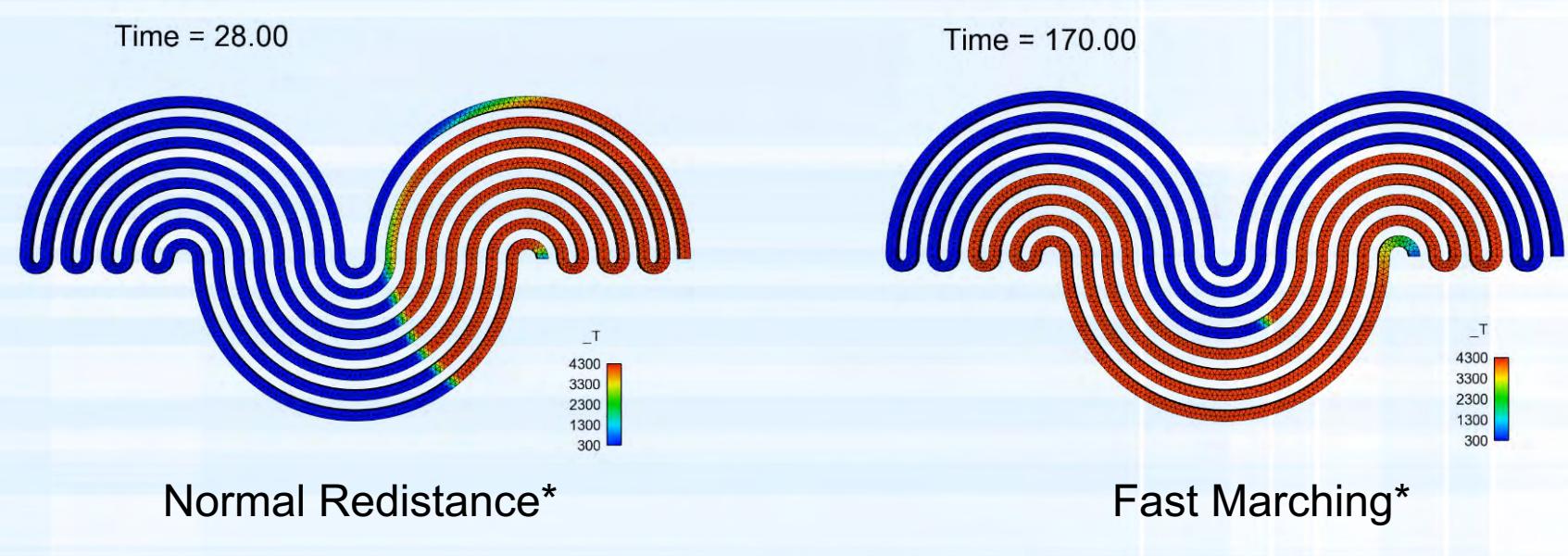
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and rest of Sierra Thermal/Fluid Team, Lisa Mondy, Product Owner

Aria – Energetic Materials & Chemistry

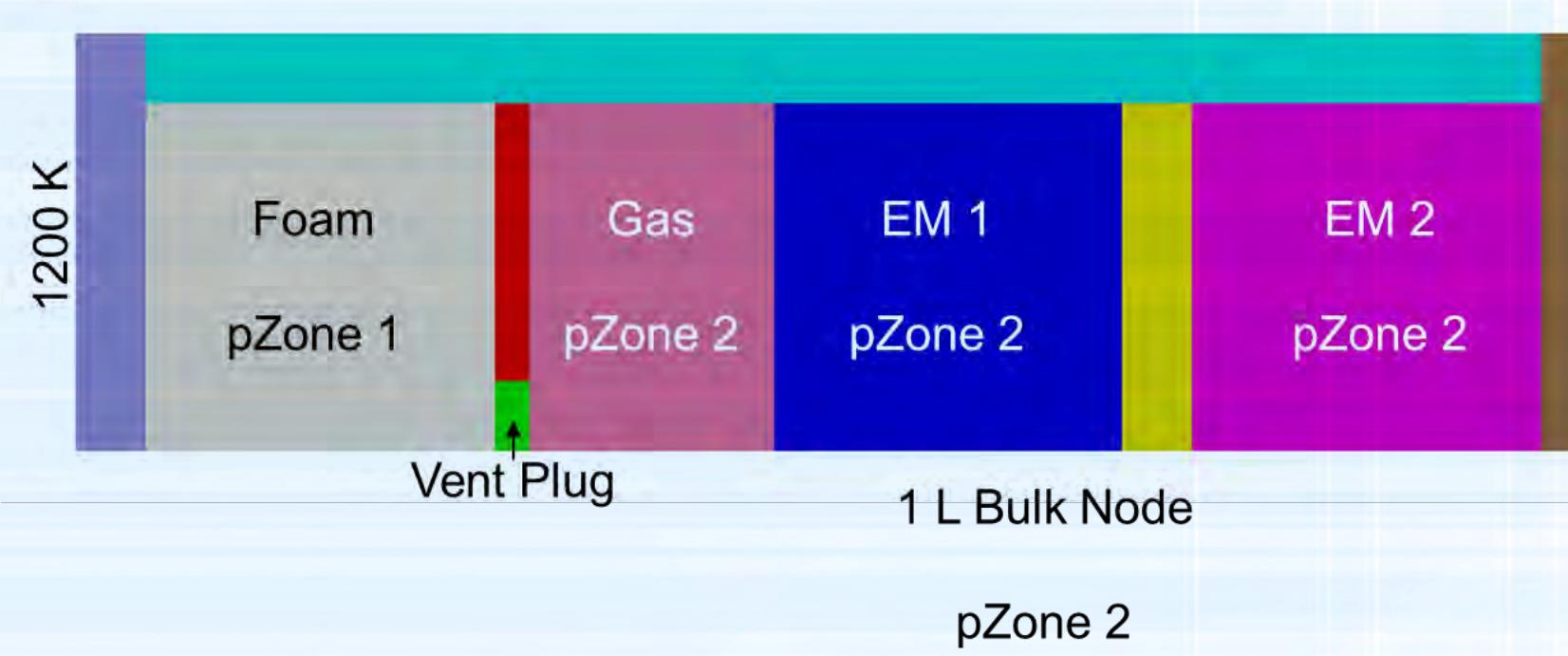
- Proportional-integral-derivative (PID) controller
 - PID controlled flux or source
 - Setpoint from a user function
 - Feedback from a data probe global variable
 - Low pass filter on derivative term
- Total energy accounted for if chemistry is deactivated
 - User specifies total energy release and release time
 - Also handles gas release for pressurization
 - Available in both ChemEq and General Chemistry
- Can now enter block-style reactions in ChemEq
 - Hobbs PBX9501 model (Combustion and Flame, V 173, pp 132, 2016) shown to run about 2X faster with ChemEq
- ChemEq can detect runaway reactions and limit rate based on complete reactant consumption in a small fraction of the overall time step

Aria – Burn Front Modeling

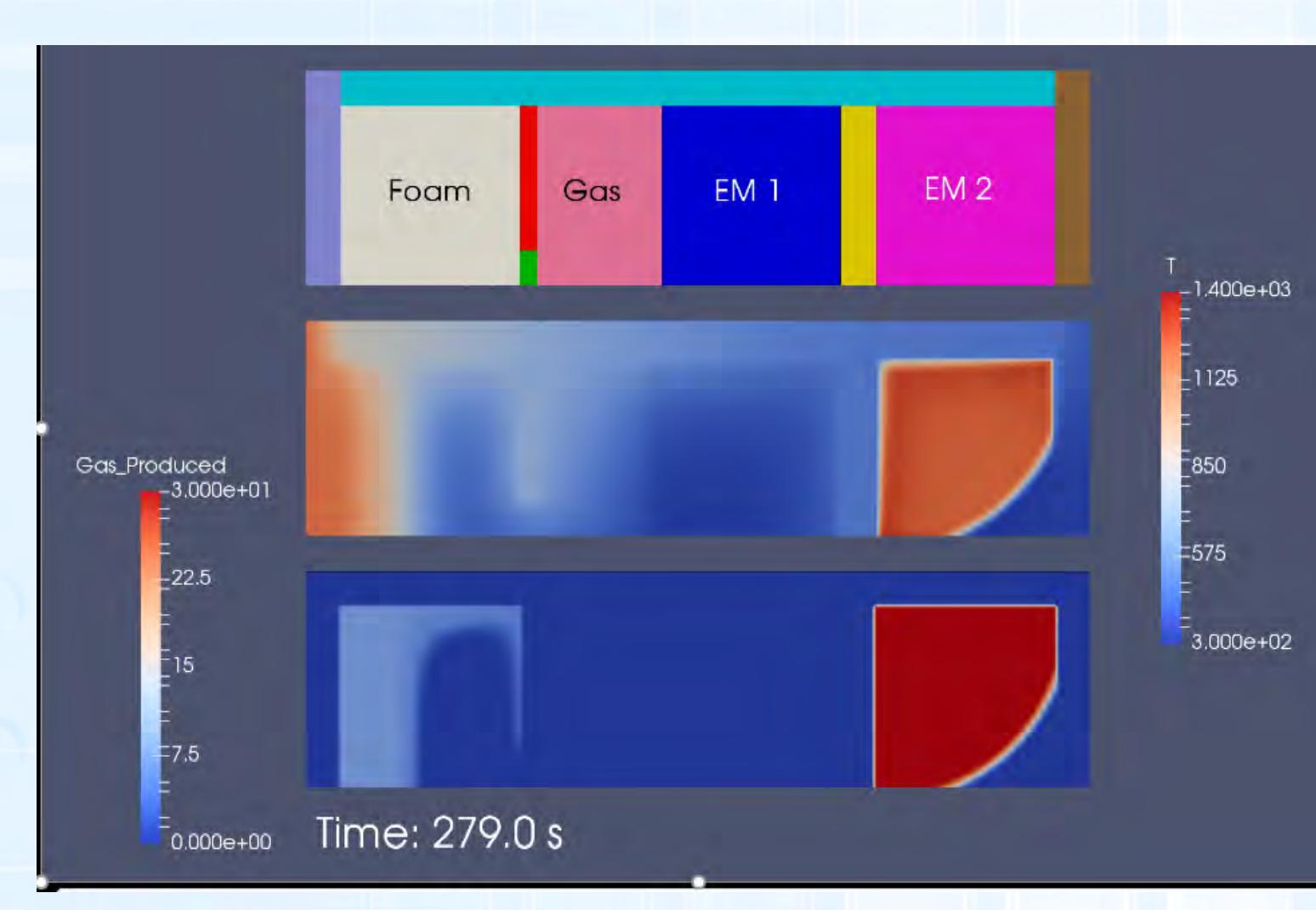
- Level-set burn model can follow tortuous path
- Existing level-set burn model source now time-step independent
 - A burn front is initiated when any nodes exceed the ignition temperature, and the front is created from all those nodes
 - Each block ignites separately
 - Propagation between blocks is purely thermal
 - Level set distance function can be a global distance, or path-wise distance



Aria- Combination of Capabilities

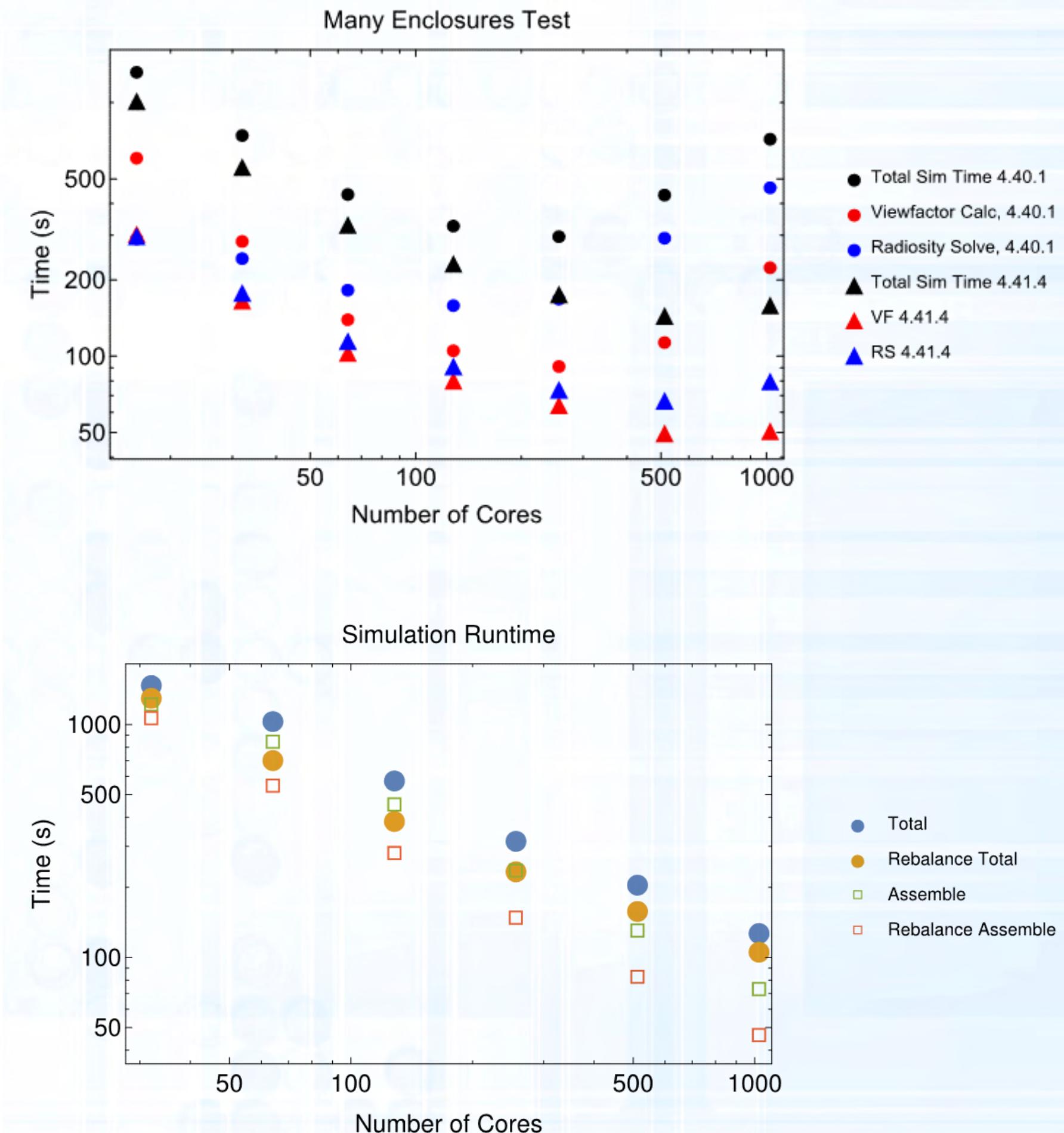


- One ChemEq Energetic Material + Level Set Burn
- One General Chemistry Energetic Material + Level Set Burn
- One ChemEq Foam
- Two pressurization zones linked by a vent plug that melts at 400 K
- One meshed gas region
- One bulk node gas region



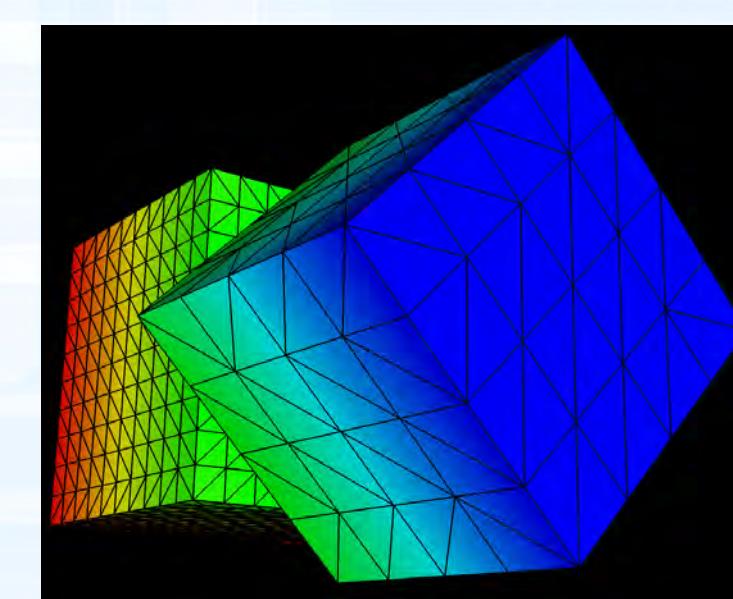
Aria- Performance of Enclosure Radiation & Multiphysics Problems

- Improved communication patterns in Chaparral
- Enable Chaparral to simultaneously solve multiple enclosures using different subsets of Aria MPI ranks.
- Rebalance multi-criteria weighting improved performance for multi-physics problems with variable cost of element assembly (and dynamic meshes)



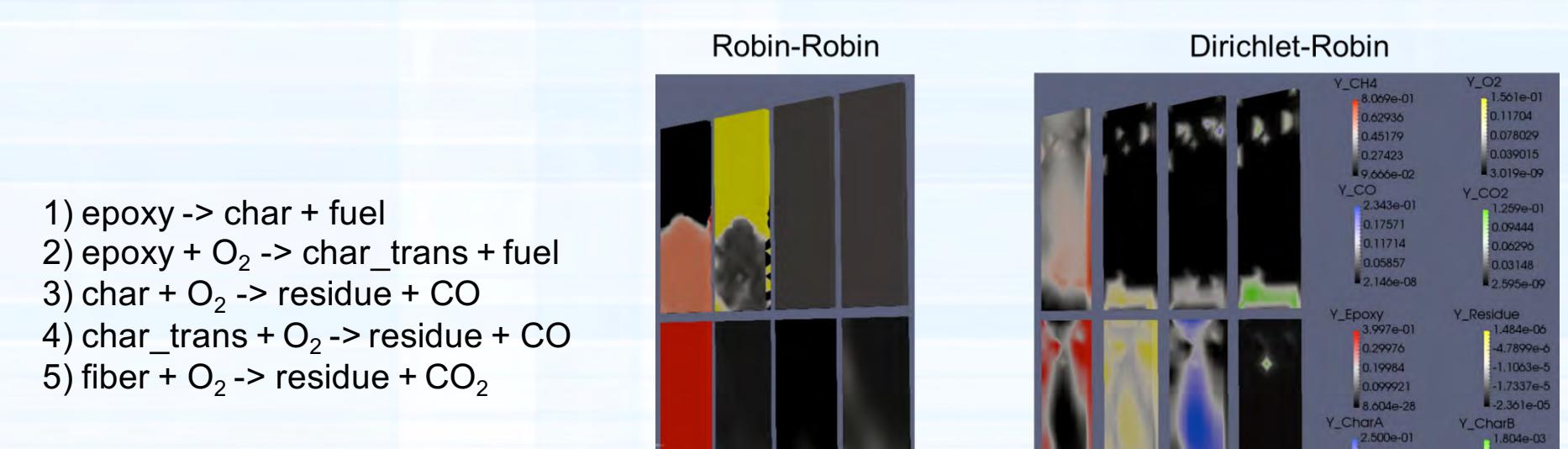
Aria- Thermal Contact

- Alternative implementation of nonconformal contact
- Current support
 - Discontiguous mesh (Block Skinning)
 - Coverage (Flux mask)
 - Adaptivity
 - Visualization
 - Thermal-Mechanical
- Coming soon
 - Automatic tolerancing Shells
 - Shell-to-Shell



Fuego- Aria Coupling Robustness

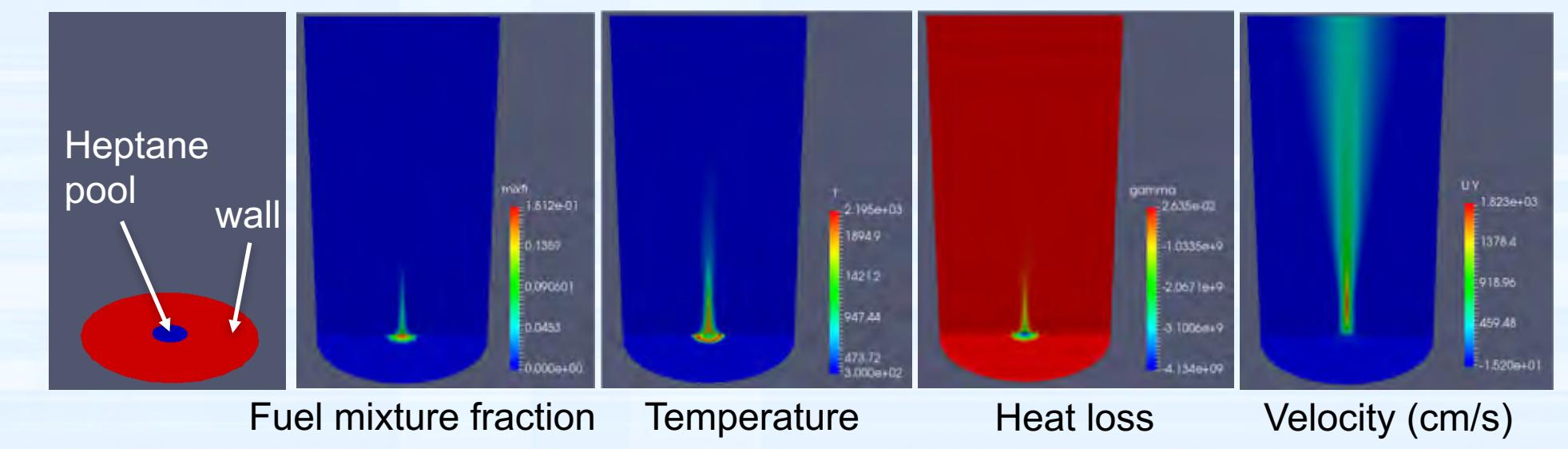
- Converted Robin-Robin coupling to Dirichlet-Robin coupling: convergence improved for composite fire



- Allowing for the solver to continue after all equations within a submechanics group converged led to significant speedup for the coupled Fuego-Aria composite burn simulations.

Fuego- Coupling Mixture Fraction Approach and Liquid Pool Boundary

- Flamelet: reaction is modeled using a set of representative scalars
 - Mixture fraction, variance, dissipation rate, progress variable, heat loss, etc.
- Evaporating liquid pool BC is coupled with flamelet
 - Source of fuel vapor: added to fuel mixture fraction
 - Heat flux through the liquid phase: a sink for heat loss parameter
 - Therefore, non-adiabatic flamelet model is needed
 - Example: evaporating heptane pool surrounded by adiabatic wall



Fuego- Improved Reactive Particle Modeling

- General chemistry for Fuego particles
- Allows for arbitrary reaction mechanism to be specified
- Borrows from heated particle dynamics
- Allow two-way fluid/particle coupling with enthalpy and chemical source terms
- Kinetically-limited versus mass/heat transport limited reactive mechanisms
- Test case: cold, liquid particle spray injected into hot fluid, and O₂ absorbed onto particle surfaces to form a new liquid compound

