

This paper describes objective technical results and analysis. Any subjective views or opinions that might be expressed in the paper do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Department of Energy or the United States Government.

Kelvin-Helmholtz instability with thermal nonequilibrium

SAND2019-11484C

Myoungkyu Lee¹, Jacqueline H. Chen¹ and Michael A. Gallis²

¹Combustion Research Facility

²Engineering Sciences Center

Sandia National Laboratories

DSMC 2019



Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology & Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

Acknowledgment

- The work at Sandia National Laboratories was supported by the US Department of Energy, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, Division of Chemical Sciences, Geosciences, and Biosciences.
- Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia, LLC., a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International, Inc., for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525. This paper describes objective technical results and analysis. Any subjective views or opinions that might be expressed in the paper do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Department of Energy or the United States Government.
- This research used resources of the National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center (NERSC), a U.S. Department of Energy Office of Science User Facility operated under Contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231.
- This research used resources of the Oak Ridge Leadership Computing Facility at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, which is supported by the Office of Science of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC05-00OR22725.
- Thanks to Stan Moore and Steven Plimpton

1 Introduction

2 Simulation methods

3 Results

4 Conclusion and discussion

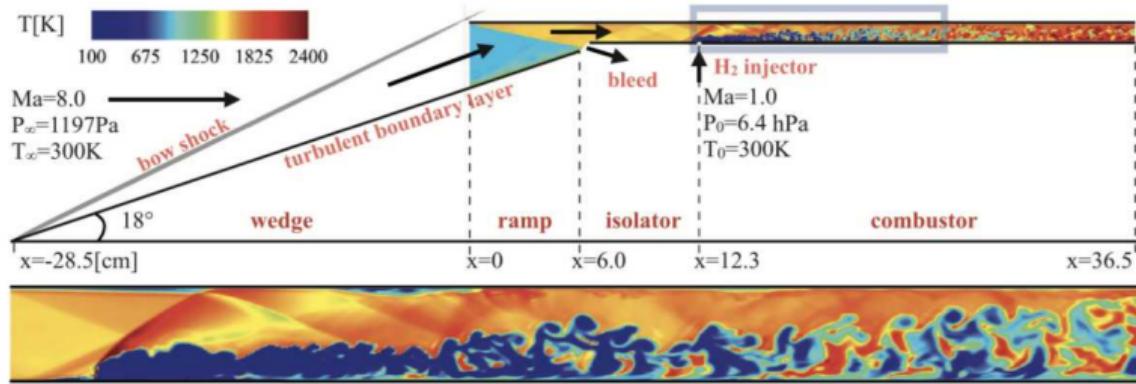
1 Introduction

2 Simulation methods

3 Results

4 Conclusion and discussion

Combustion process in extreme conditions



(Source: NASA)

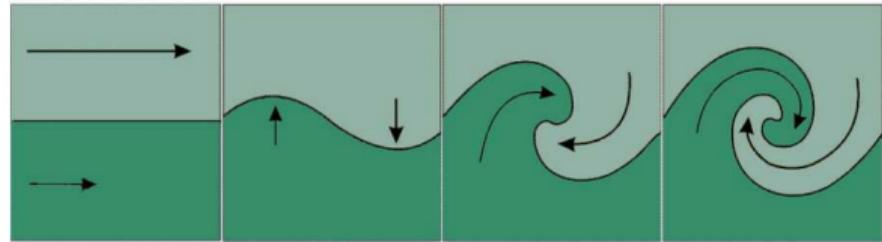
Fiévet et al., *Proc. Combustion Institute*, 2017

- Supersonic → short mixing and reaction time
- Interactions between shock wave, cross-jet shear layer, and boundary layer
- Strong thermal nonequilibrium

Kelvin-Helmholtz instability



(Source: Washingtonpost.com)



Philippi et al., *CILAMCE*, 2015

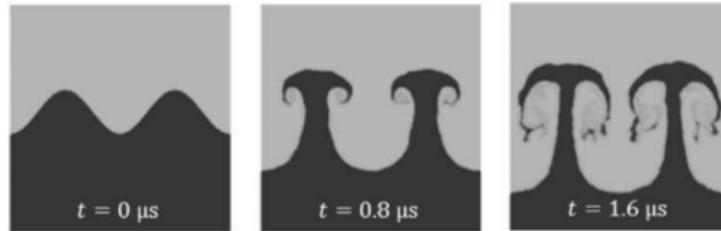
In this presentation

What is the effect of thermal nonequilibrium on Kelvin-Helmholtz instability?

DSMC at low Kn flows

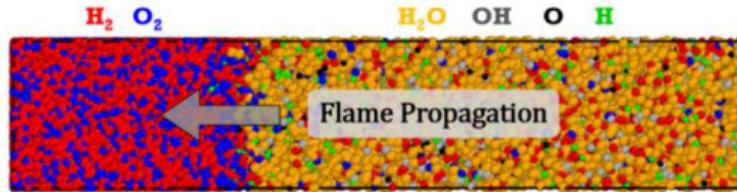
- Richtmyer-Meshkov Instability

Gallis et al., *Physics of Fluids*, 2015



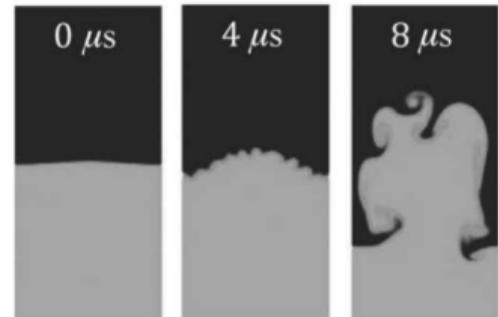
- 1D flame propagation

Sebastião et al, *Combustion and Flame*, 2018



- Rayleigh-Taylor Instability

Gallis et al., *Physical Review Fluids*, 2016



1 Introduction

2 Simulation methods

3 Results

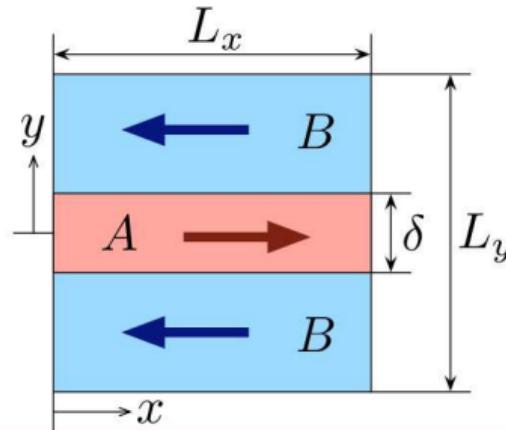
4 Conclusion and discussion

Simulation setup

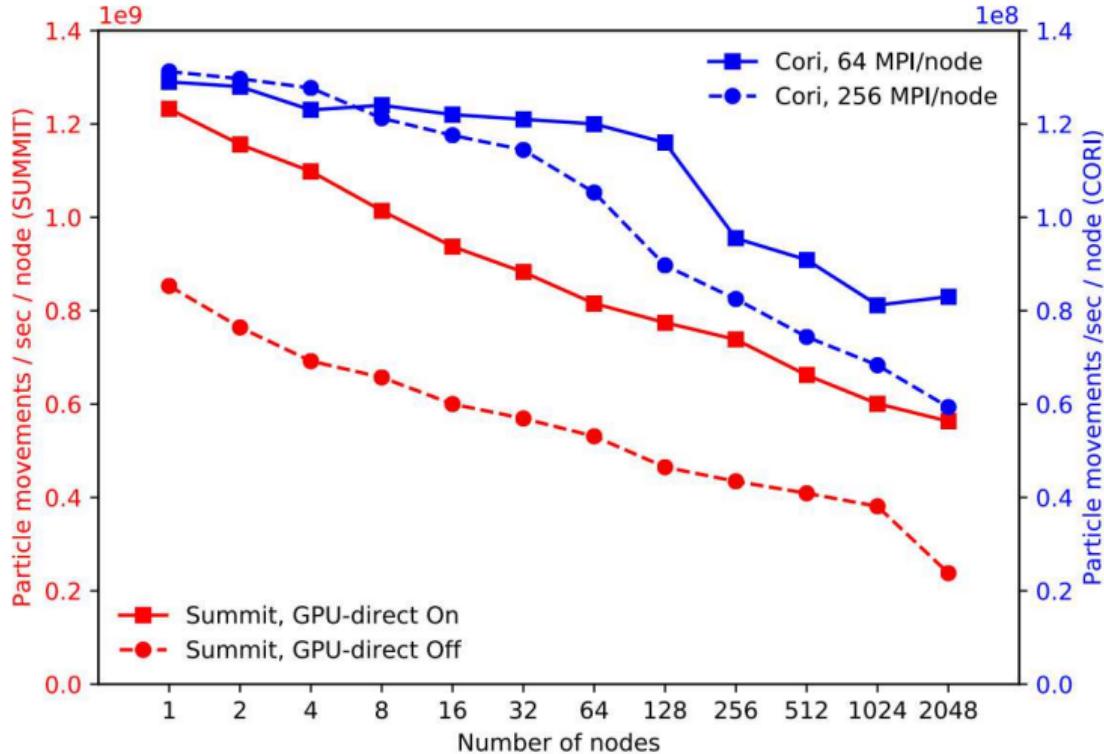
- DSMC with SPARTA
- 2 Dimensional
- Periodic BCs
- $U_A = -U_B$
- Simulation cases and initial conditions

- $L_x = L_y = 1 \text{ mm}$, $\Delta t = 100 \text{ ps}$
- VSS model
- 100 particle/cell
- No. of Cells (Simulation) = 20000×20000
- No. of Cells (I/O) = 2000×2000

Case	A	B	$U_A - U_B$ (m/s)	T_A^{trans} (K)	T_A^{rot} (K)	T_A^{vib} (K)	T_B^{trans} (K)	T_B^{rot} (K)	T_B^{vib} (K)	δ/L_y
I	O ₂	O ₂	100	300	300	300	300	300	300	0.25
II	O ₂	O ₂	100	300	300	1800	300	300	300	0.25
III	N ₂	O ₂	100	1500	1500	1500	300	300	300	0.25



SPARTA Performance - Weak scale



- Kokkos
- Cori, NERSC
 - ▶ Intel Xeon Phi Processor 7250
 - ▶ 68 core/node
 - ▶ 28M particle/node
 - ▶ 262144 cell/node
- Summit, OLCF, ORNL
 - ▶ Nvidia V100 GPU
 - ▶ 6 gpu/node
 - ▶ 57M particle/node
 - ▶ 442368 cell/node

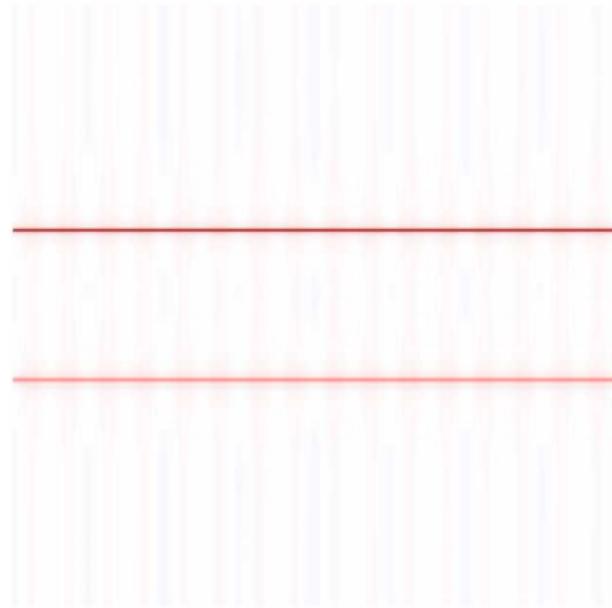
1 Introduction

2 Simulation methods

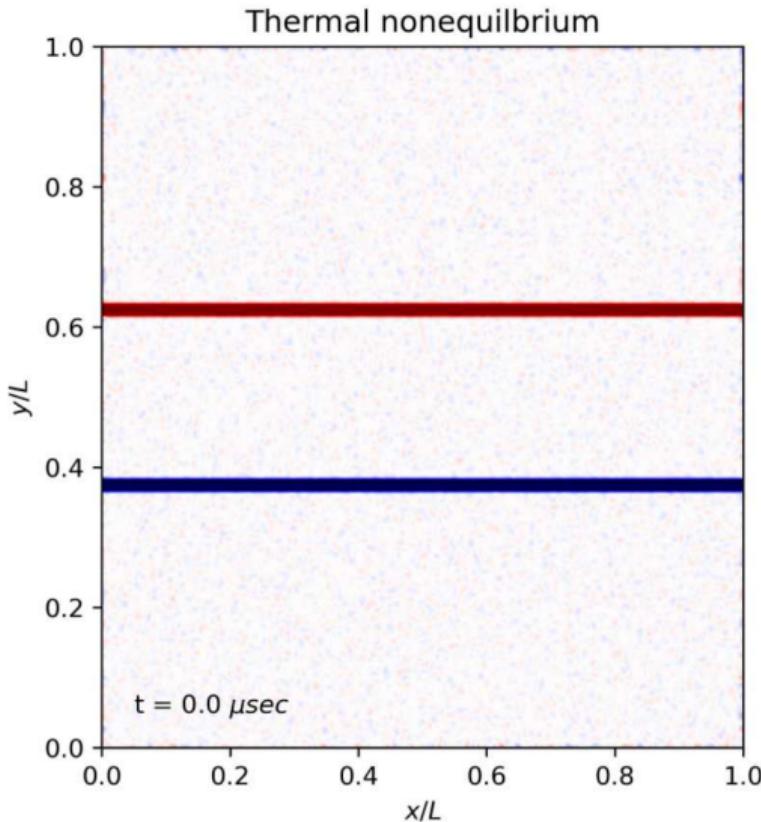
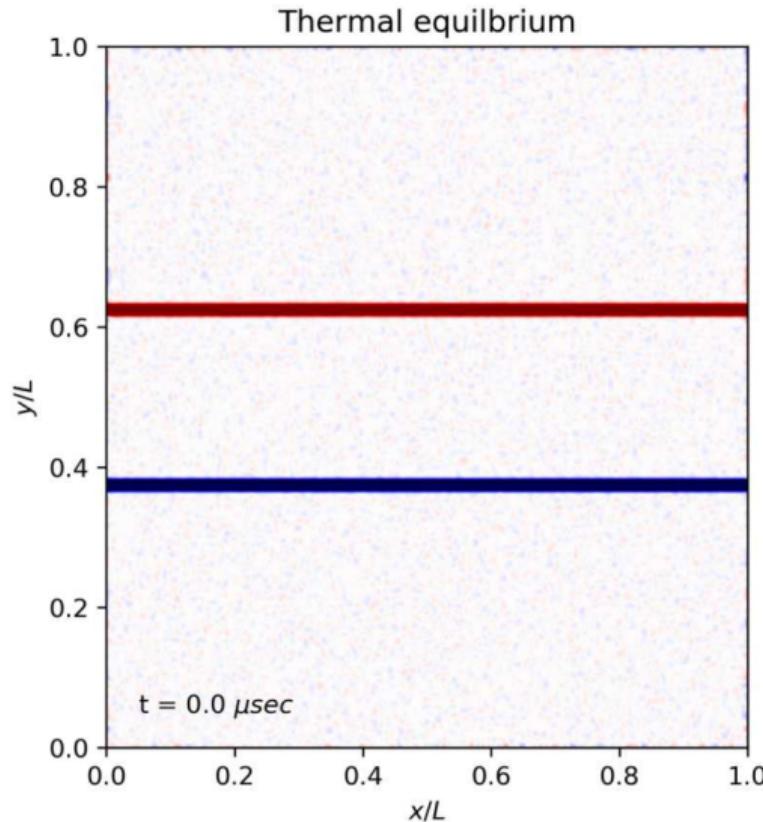
3 Results

4 Conclusion and discussion

Vorticity evolution - Direct Numerical Simulation



Vorticity evolution, DSMC



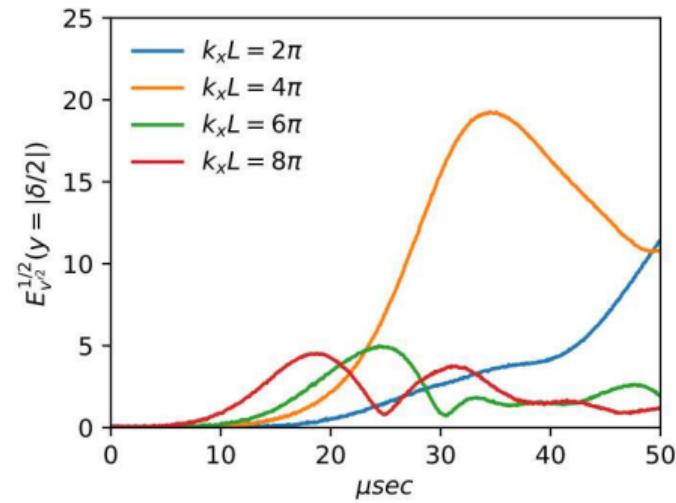
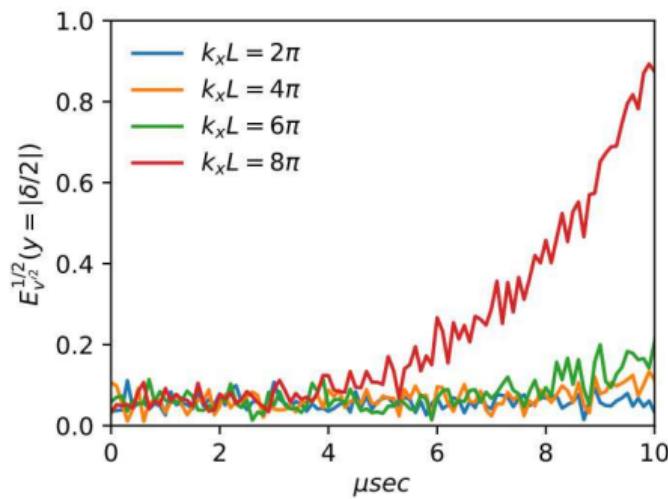
Growth Rate, Perturbation at shear boundaries

- Stability theory

$$v = V_o(y) \exp(-ik_x x + st)$$

where k_x is wavenumber and $s = |k_x(U_A - U_B)|$

- Thermal equilibrium case



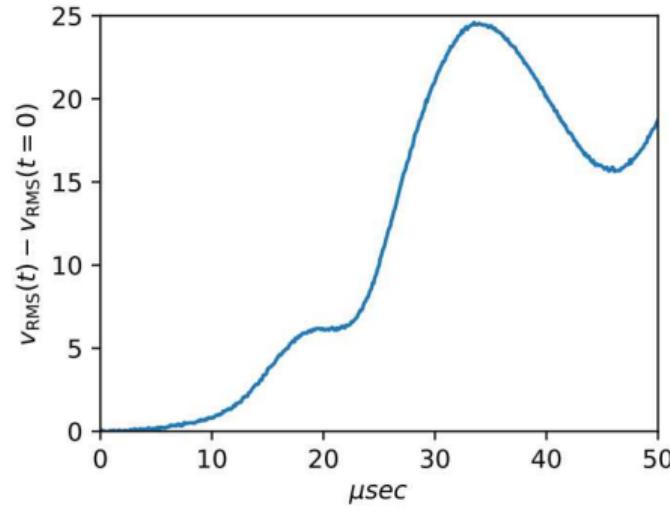
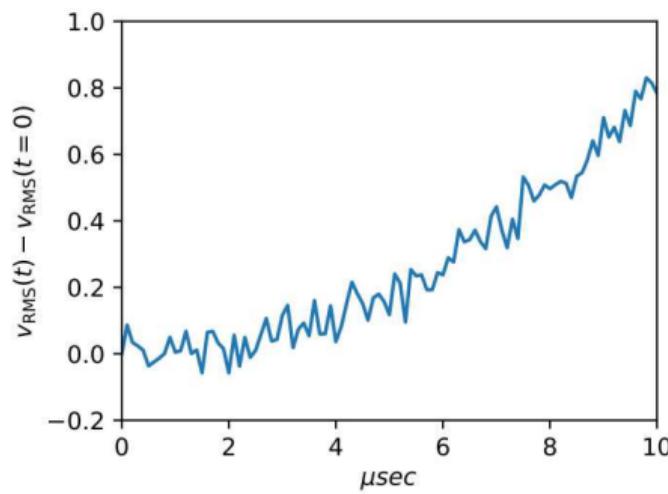
Growth Rate, Perturbation at shear boundaries

- Stability theory

$$v = V_o(y) \exp(-\mathbf{i}k_x x + st)$$

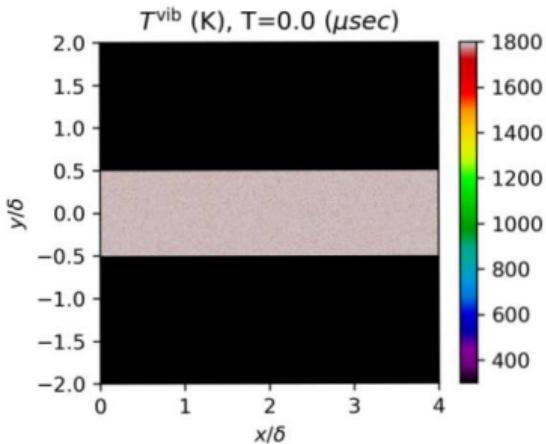
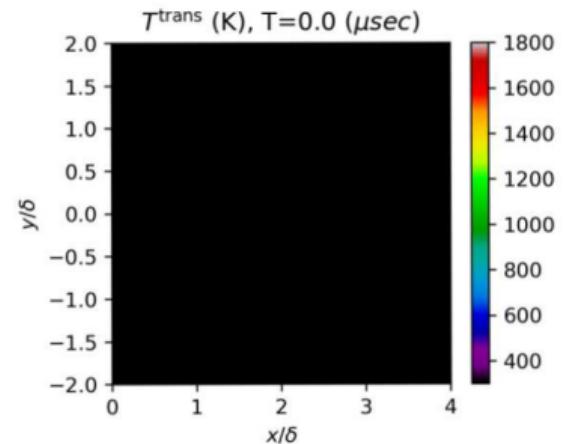
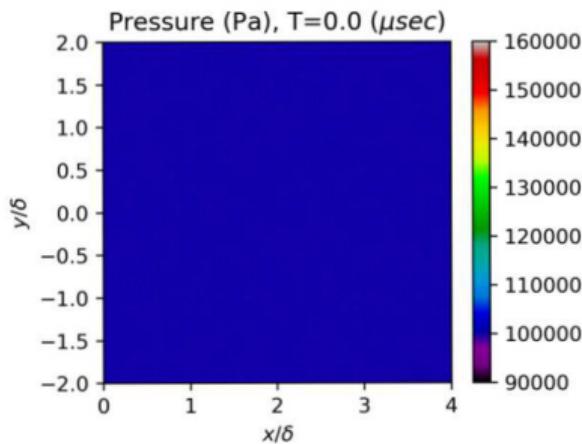
where k_x is wavenumber and $s = |k_x(U_A - U_B)|$

- Thermal equilibrium case

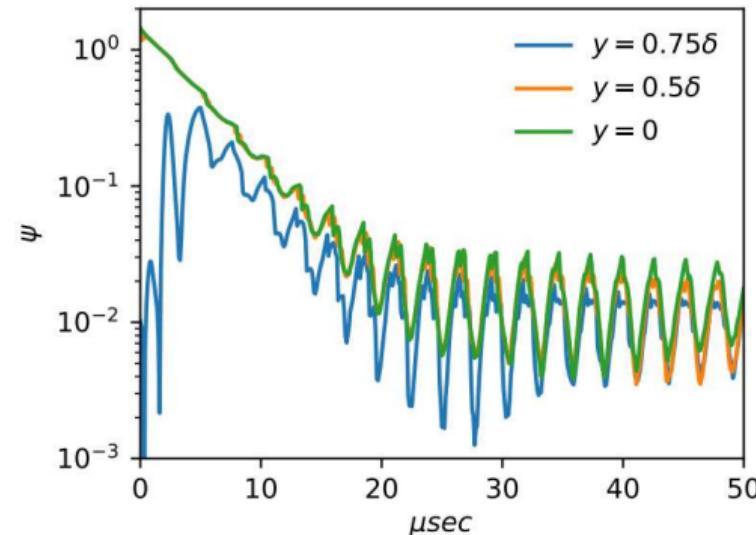
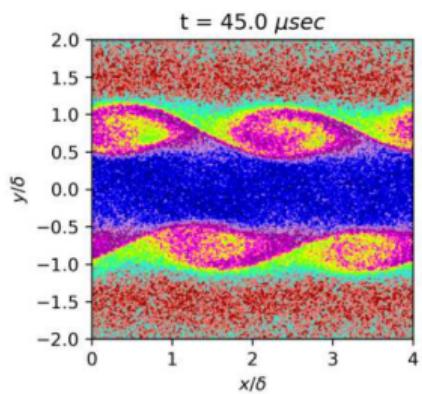
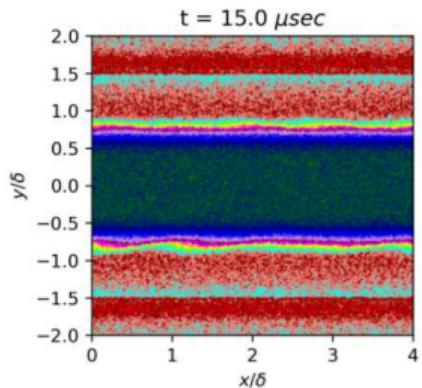


Pressure and temperatures, SEIZURE ALERT!!

- Nonequilibrium case



Reaching equilibrium



Speed of sound
 $V_{O_2,s} \approx 330 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
(300K, 1 atm)

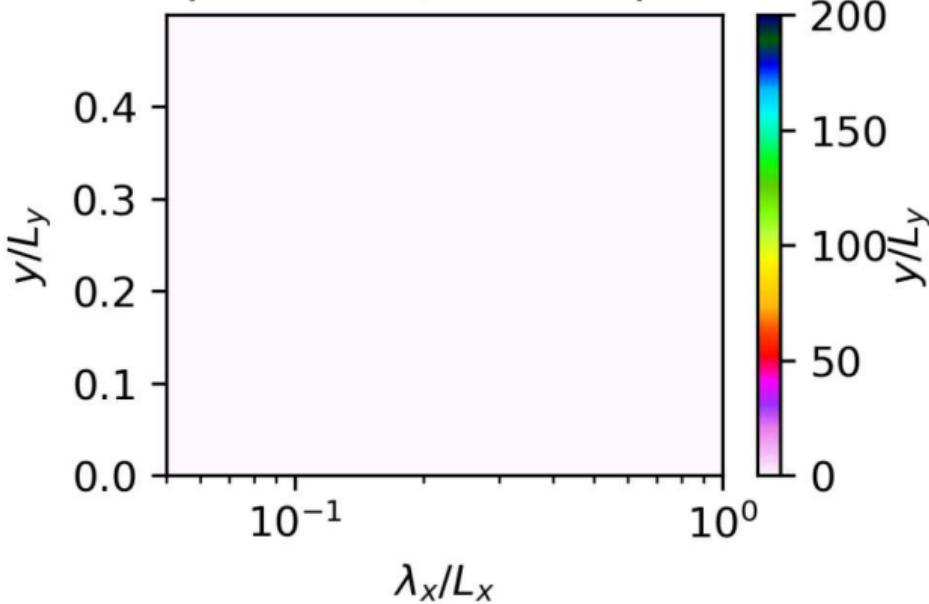
$$f = V_{O_2,s}/Ly$$
$$\approx 3.3 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\psi = \frac{|T_y^{\text{vib}} - T_y^{\text{trans}}|}{(T_y^{\text{vib}} + T_y^{\text{trans}})/2}, \quad T_y = \frac{\int \rho T \, dx}{\int \rho \, dx}$$

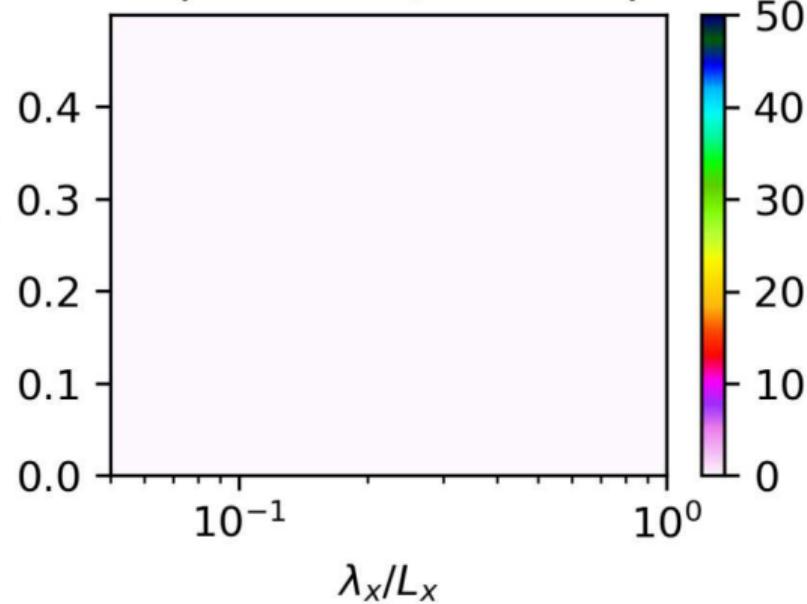
Turbulent kinetic energy spectra

$$\frac{1}{2} \langle \rho u_i'' u_i'' \rangle_x(y) = \int E(k_x, y) \, dk_x \approx \int k_x E(k_x, y) \, d \log k_x$$

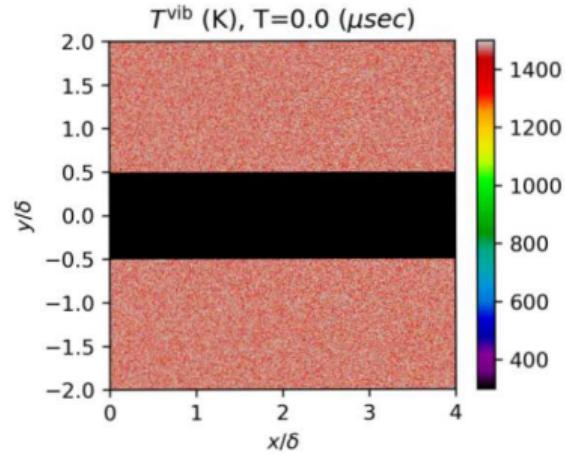
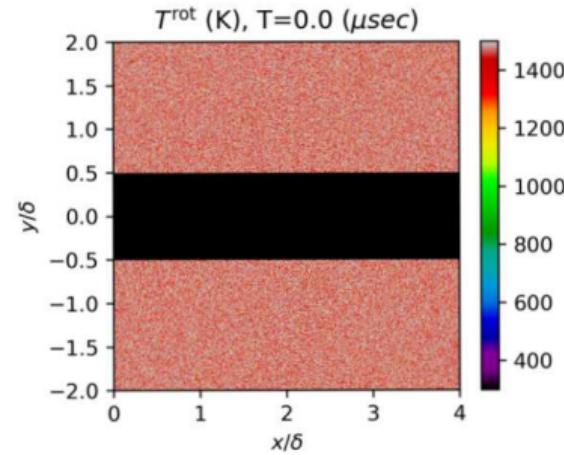
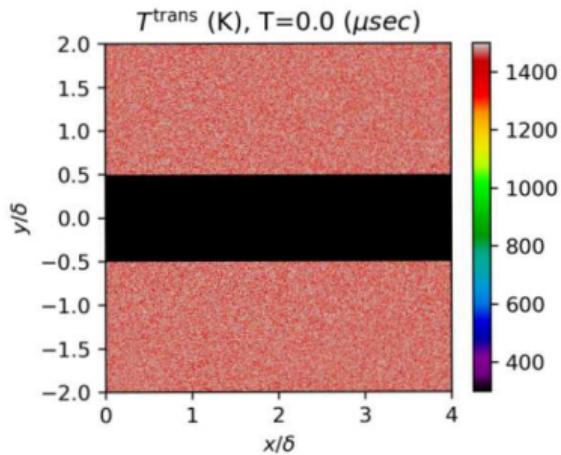
Equilibrium, $t = 0.0 \mu\text{sec}$



Nonequilibrium, $t = 0.0 \mu\text{sec}$



N_2 (1500K) and O_2 (300K)



1 Introduction

2 Simulation methods

3 Results

4 Conclusion and discussion

Conclusion

- K-H instability simulation with DSMC
- Equilibrium process → Acoustic wave
- Traveling acoustic wave → Slow growth of K-H roll-ups

Discussion and future work

- Validation with DNS
- Adding chemical reaction
- 3D flow?
- Interaction with shock

Thank you!!
mnlee@sandia.gov