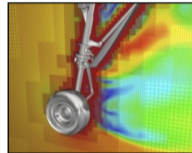
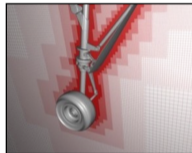
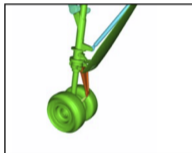


Embedded boundaries and Interfaces

IBM and turbulent aerodynamics

- ▶ Work done with ONERA, PhD of Benjamin Constant

- ▶ **Context**



- ▶ **IBM on non conformal meshes**

- ▶ Uses automatically generated structured Cartesian grids
- ▶ Ghost-cells direct forcing approach to set up boundaries conditions

- ▶ **Algebraic wall function for turbulent flows**

- ▶ Avoid a prohibitive number of cells close to the boundaries

Embedded boundaries and Interfaces

IBM and turbulent aerodynamics

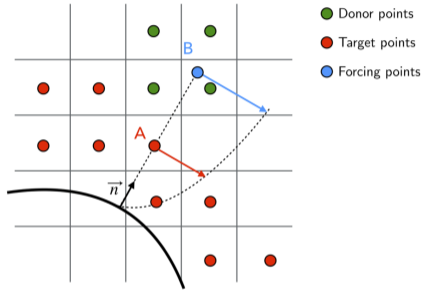


Figure : Direct forcing on an IB target point (A) using its corresponding image point (B).

Classical IBM treatment

- ▶ One or two rows of target points
- ▶ The solution is computed at B using interpolation from donor points
- ▶ A Newton's method on the wall function gives the friction velocity used to compute the **tangential velocity** at A
- ▶ Normal velocity is computed using linear interpolation
- ▶ **Pressure** is directly extrapolated
- ▶ **Spalart pseudo-viscosity** is computed using the mixing length assumption

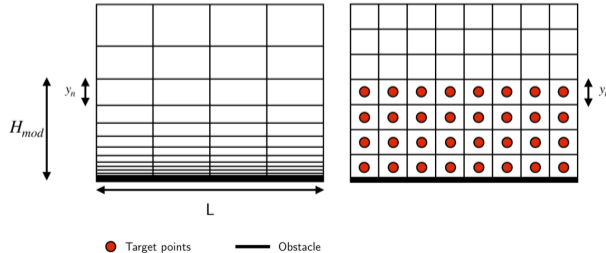
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Observations with the classical treatment

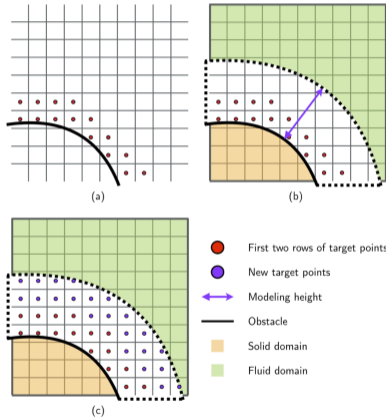
- ▶ Spurious oscillations on the wall
- ▶ Skin friction coefficient badly captured
- ▶ Grid refinement level change issues

Solution proposed

- ▶ Impose near-wall spacing and chose a target y^+ for image points
- ▶ Compute a modeling height H_{mod} using a flat plate approximation
- ▶ Define the number of target points according to H_{mod}



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Developments

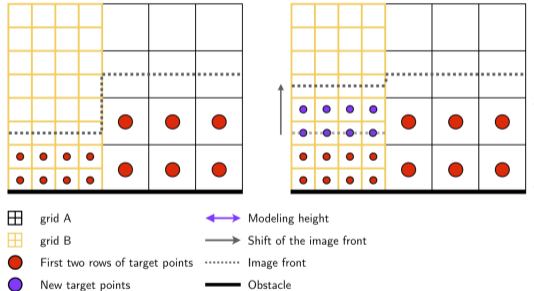
- ▶ Impose near-wall spacing and chose a target y^+ for image points
- ▶ Compute a modeling height H_{mod}
- ▶ Define the number of target points according to H_{mod}

Publication

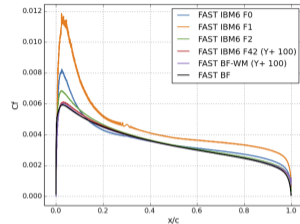
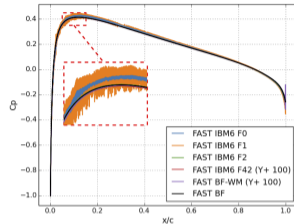
- ▶ JCP 435(2021) 110240

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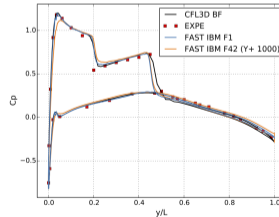
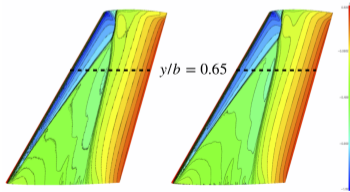
- Solves grid refinement level change issues



Embedded boundaries and Interfaces



NACA0012 airfoil, $Re = 6M$, $Ma = 0.15$, $\alpha = 0^\circ$



ONERA M6 wing, $Re = 11.72M$, $Ma = 0.84$, $\alpha = 3.06^\circ$