Determining Unknown Boundary Conditions in Fluid-Thermal Systems Using the Dynamic Data Driven Application Systems Methodology

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Third International Symposium on
Integrating CFD and Experiments in Aerodynamics
June 20-21, 2007

Research supported by
NSF Grant CNS-0539152
Monitored by Dr. Frederica Darema

Report Documentation Page

Form Approved
OMB No. 0704-0188

1. REPORT DATE	2. REPORT TYPE	3. DATES COVERED
JUN 2007	**N/A**	**-**

4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE
Determining Unknown Boundary Conditions in Fluid-Thermal Systems Using the Dynamic Data Driven Application Systems Methodology

5a. CONTRACT NUMBER
5b. GRANT NUMBER
5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER

6. AUTHOR(S)

5d. PROJECT NUMBER
5e. TASK NUMBER
5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER

7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)
Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering Rutgers - The State University of New Jersey

8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER

9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)

11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)

12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT
Approved for public release, distribution unlimited

13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES
Third International Symposium on Integrating CFD and Experiments in Aerodynamics, June 20-21, 2007, The original document contains color images.

14. ABSTRACT

15. SUBJECT TERMS

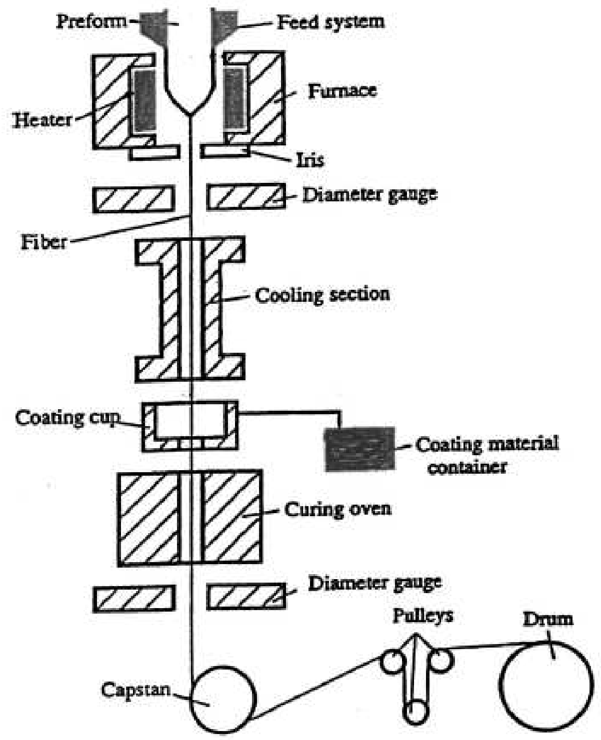
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			
unclassified	**unclassified**	**unclassified**	**UU**	**16**	

Outline

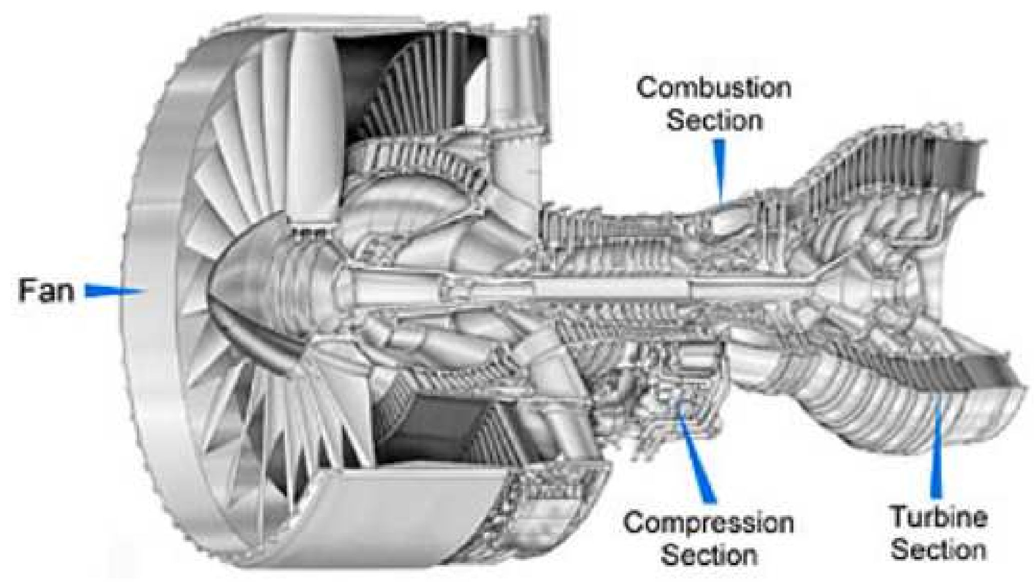
- Introduction
- Problem Definition
- Dynamic Data Driven Applications System Methodology
- Results
- Conclusions

Introduction

- In many engineering applications involving fluid-thermal systems, detailed quantitative infomation on the flow, temperature and species concentration is needed for system optimization



Optical fibre furnace

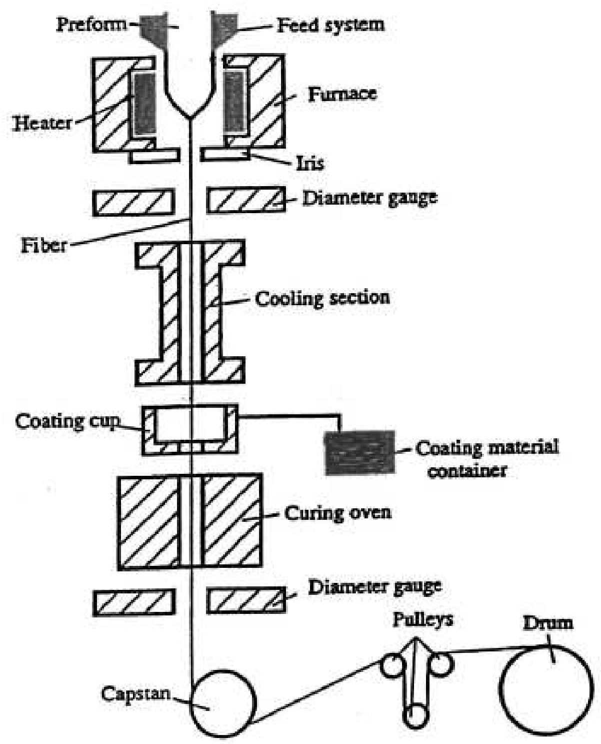


Turbofan engine

Introduction

- Numerical simulation can obtain the desired information and thus optimize the system

  However, this approach requires well-defined boundary and operating conditions which may not be completely known due to limited access for experimental measurements



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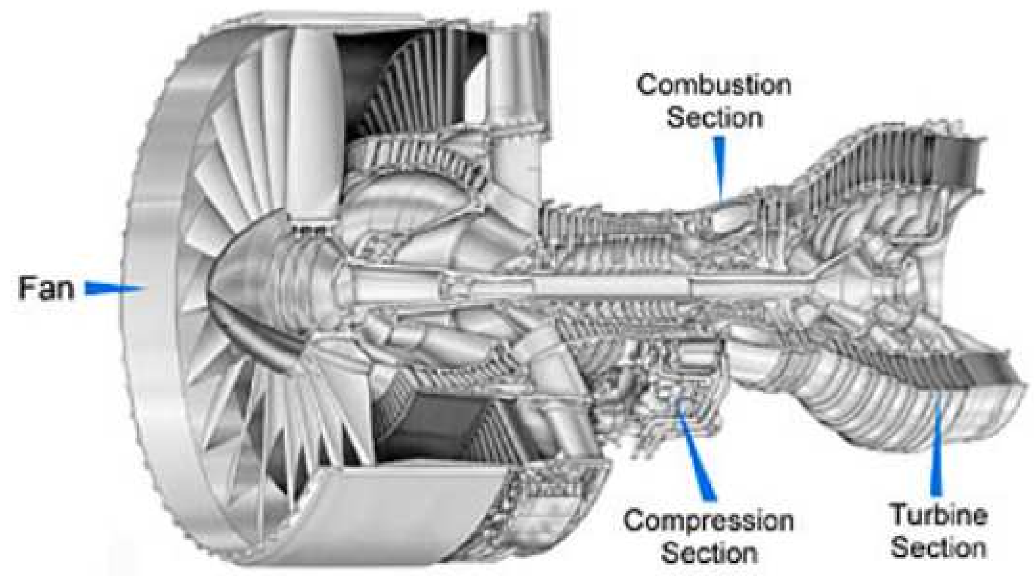
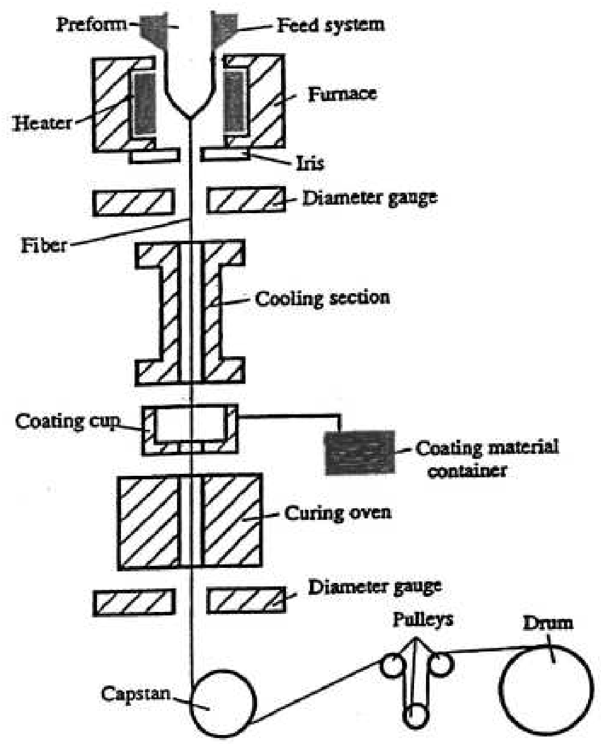


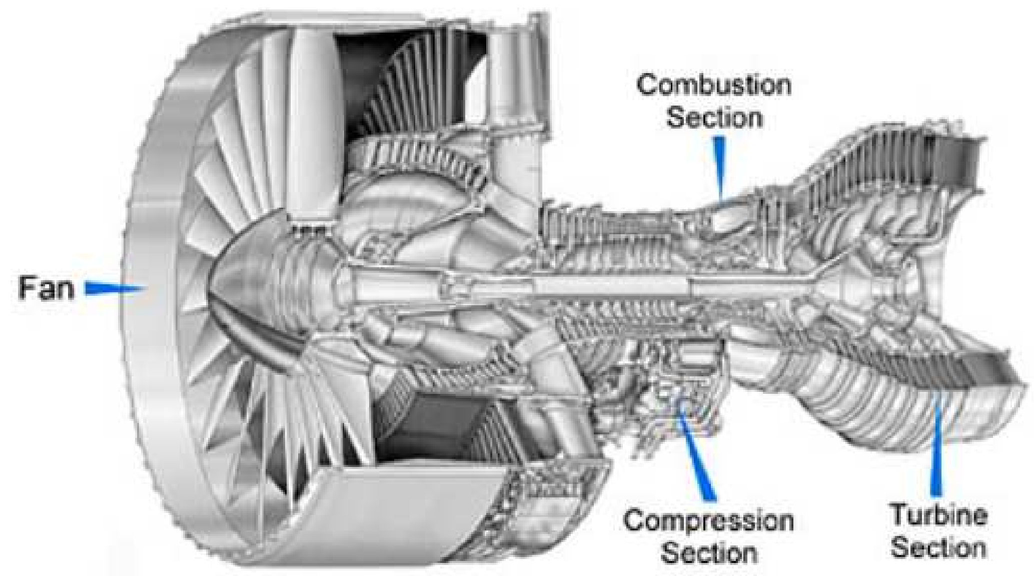
Turbofan engine

Introduction

- The objective of our research is to develop a Dynamic Data Driven Applications System approach that synergizes experiment and simulation to determine the boundary and operating conditions, thereby achieving a full simulation capability



Optical fibre furnace



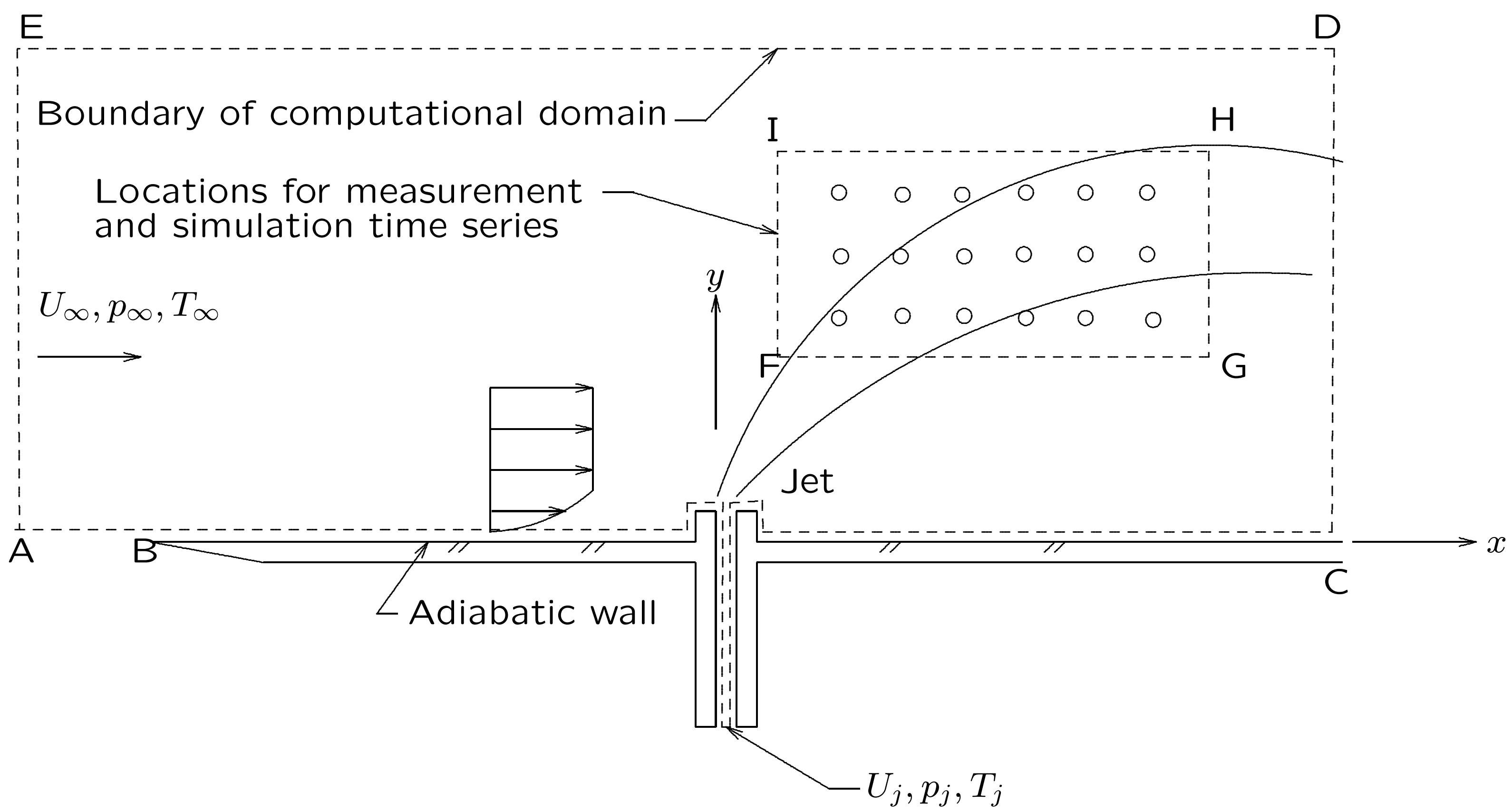
Turbofan engine

Problem Definition

Jet in Crossflow

- Heated wall jet in crossflow

  The objective is to determine the jet inflow conditions (U_j, T_j) using a Dynamic Data Driven Applications Systems method that synergizes experiment and simulation



Parameters

Item	*Known*	*Unknown*
U_∞	$\surd$	
T_∞	$\surd$	
p_∞	$\surd$	
U_j		$\surd$
T_j		$\surd$
p_j	$\surd$	

Problem Definition

Jet in Crossflow

- Experiment

  Rutgers Low Speed Wind Tunnel

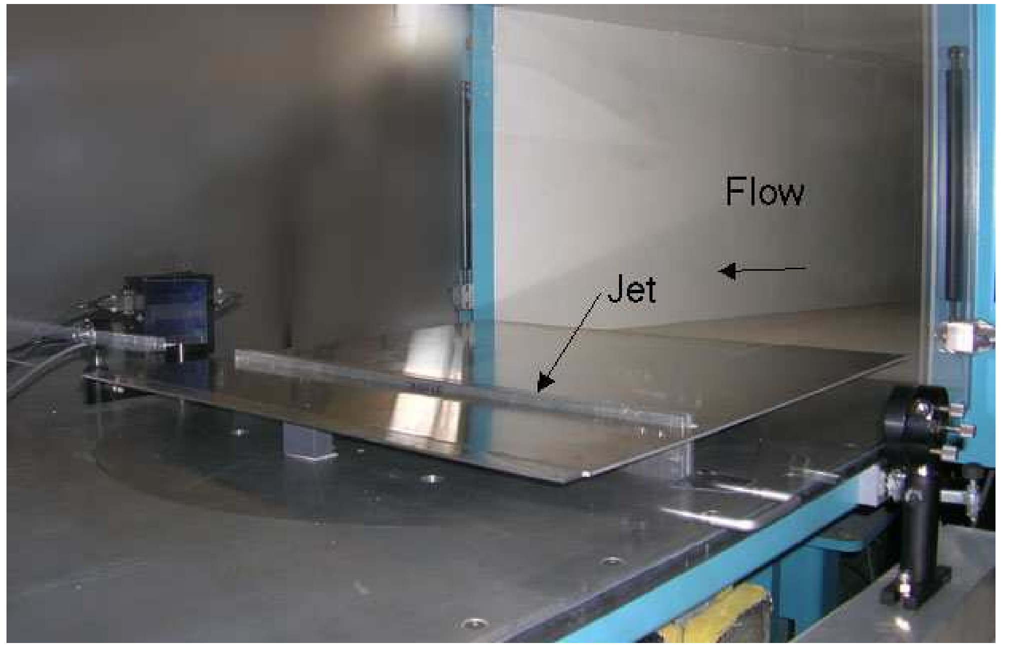
  Non-intrusive laser diode measurement

  Measure absorbance *vs* time at fixed (x, y)

  Static temperature T *vs* time from absorbance

  Limited region for absorbance measurement

  Each (x, y) measurement requires $\approx$ 1 hr



Experimental configuration

- Laser diode absorbance

Instantaneous absorbance

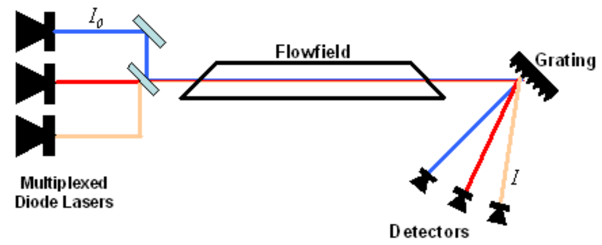
$$\mathcal{A}(x,y) = \frac{(I_o - I(x,y,t))}{I_o}$$

where I_o is incident intensity at (x,y,z_1) and $I(x,y,t)$ is transmitted intensity at (x,y,z_2)

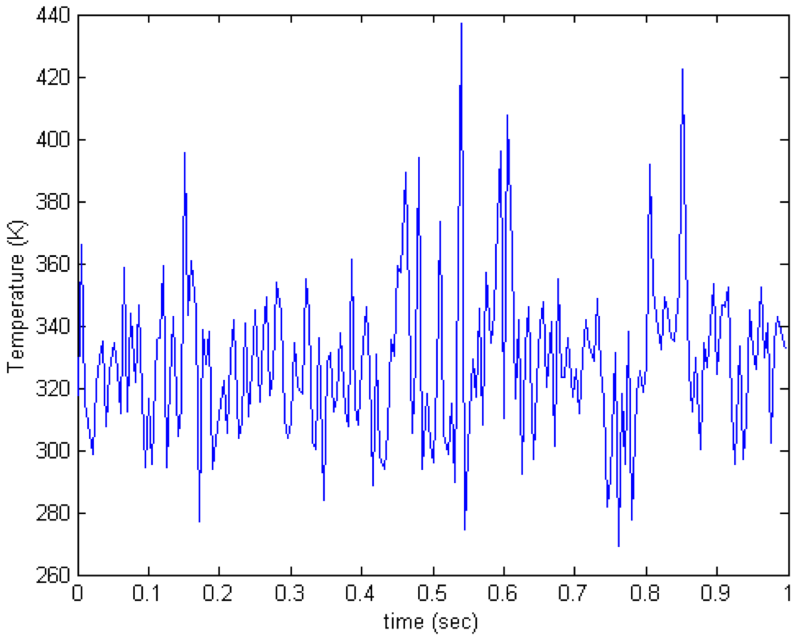
Absorbance per cm of the ${}^{Q}R_2(6)$ line of the oxygen transition $b_1\Sigma_g^+\nu' = 0 \leftarrow X^3\Sigma_g^-\nu'' = 0$ at 761.139 nm is

$$\frac{d\mathcal{A}}{dz} = 0.083\,T^{-1} - 2.26 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

where $T(x,y,z,t)$ is the static temperature in K



Laser diode arrangement



Typical T *vs* time

Problem Definition

Jet in Crossflow

- Simulation

  Laminar Navier-Stokes equations

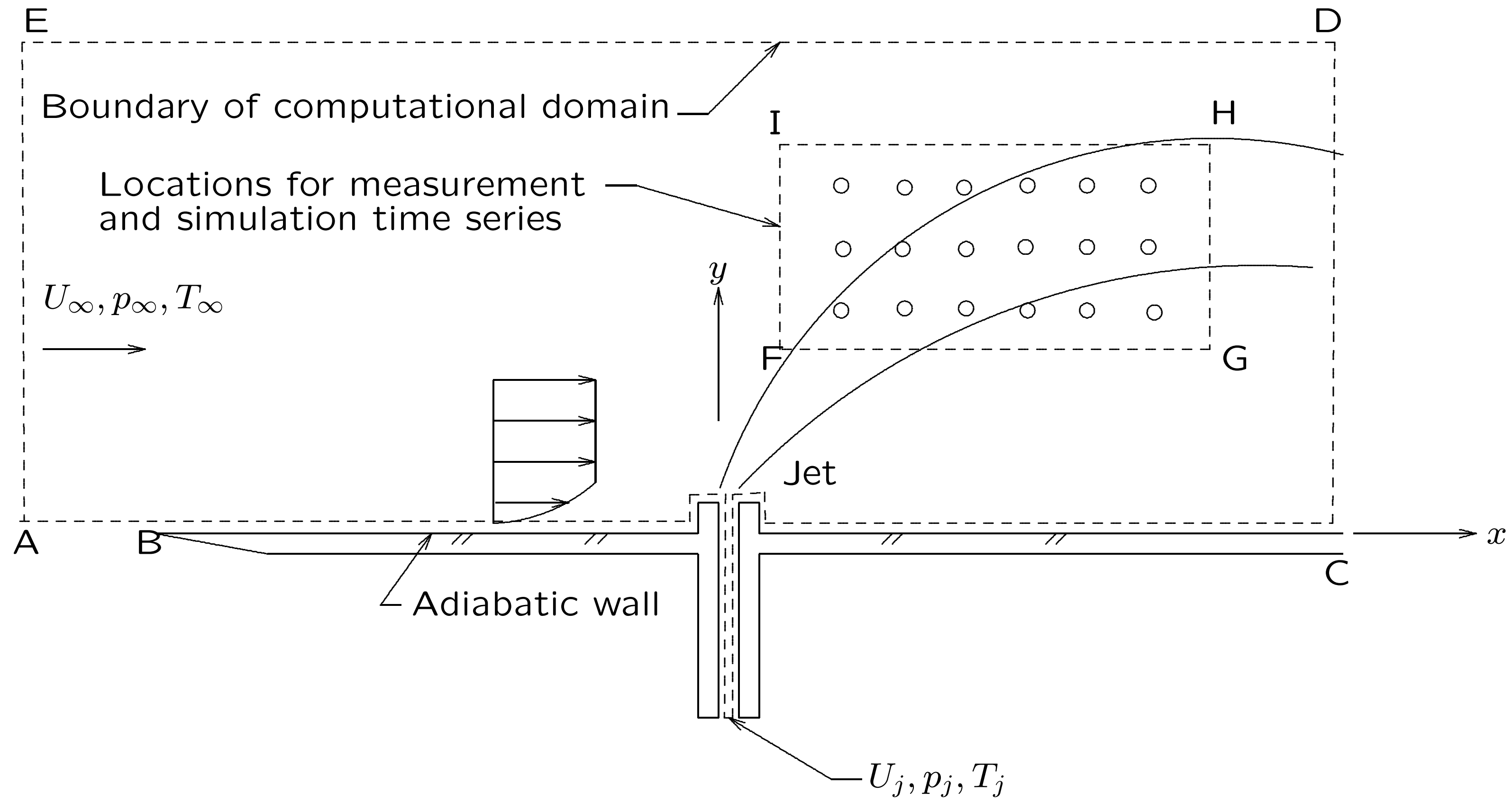
  Incompressible, ideal gas

  Unsteady, time-dependent

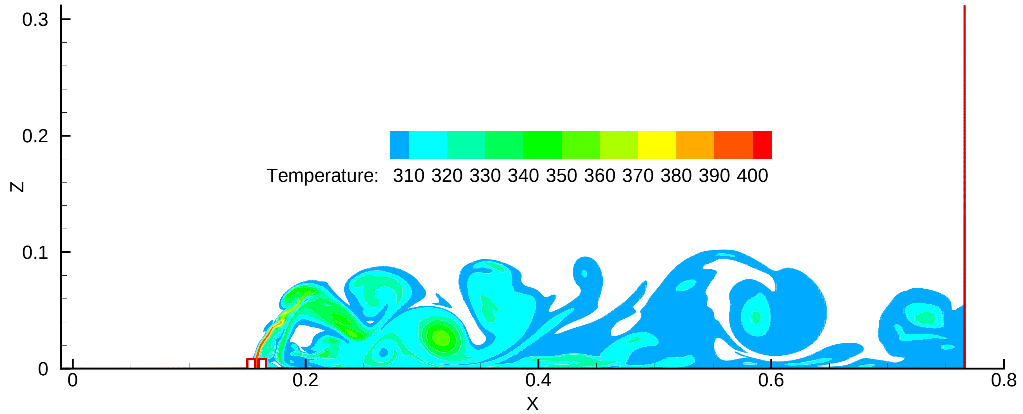
  Sutherland viscosity law

  Fluent©

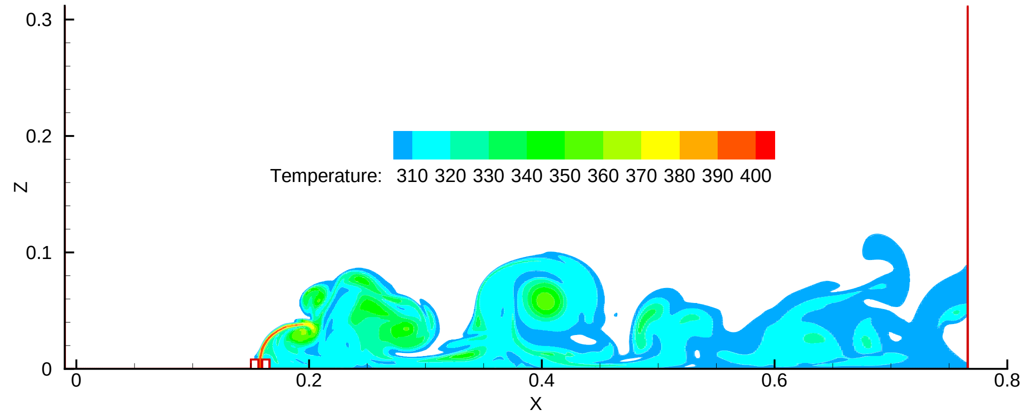
  Parallel (8 processors)



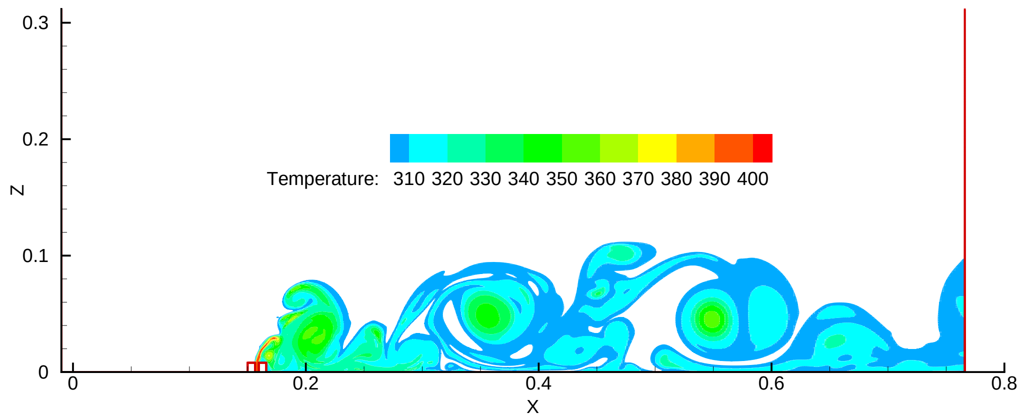
- Flow Structure



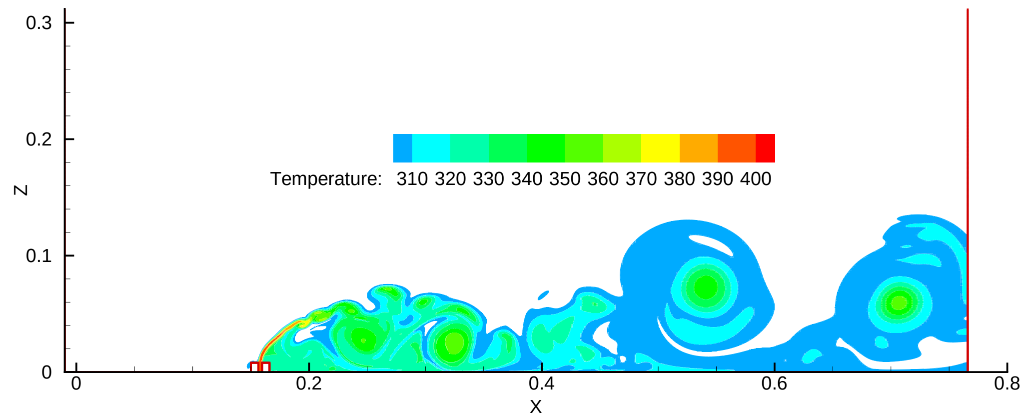
$t = 0$



$t = 40$ ms



$t = 80$ ms



$t = 120$ ms

Problem Definition

Jet in Crossflow

- Assumptions

  Large set S_s of discrete data locations defined ($\leq$ no. of grid cells in simulation)

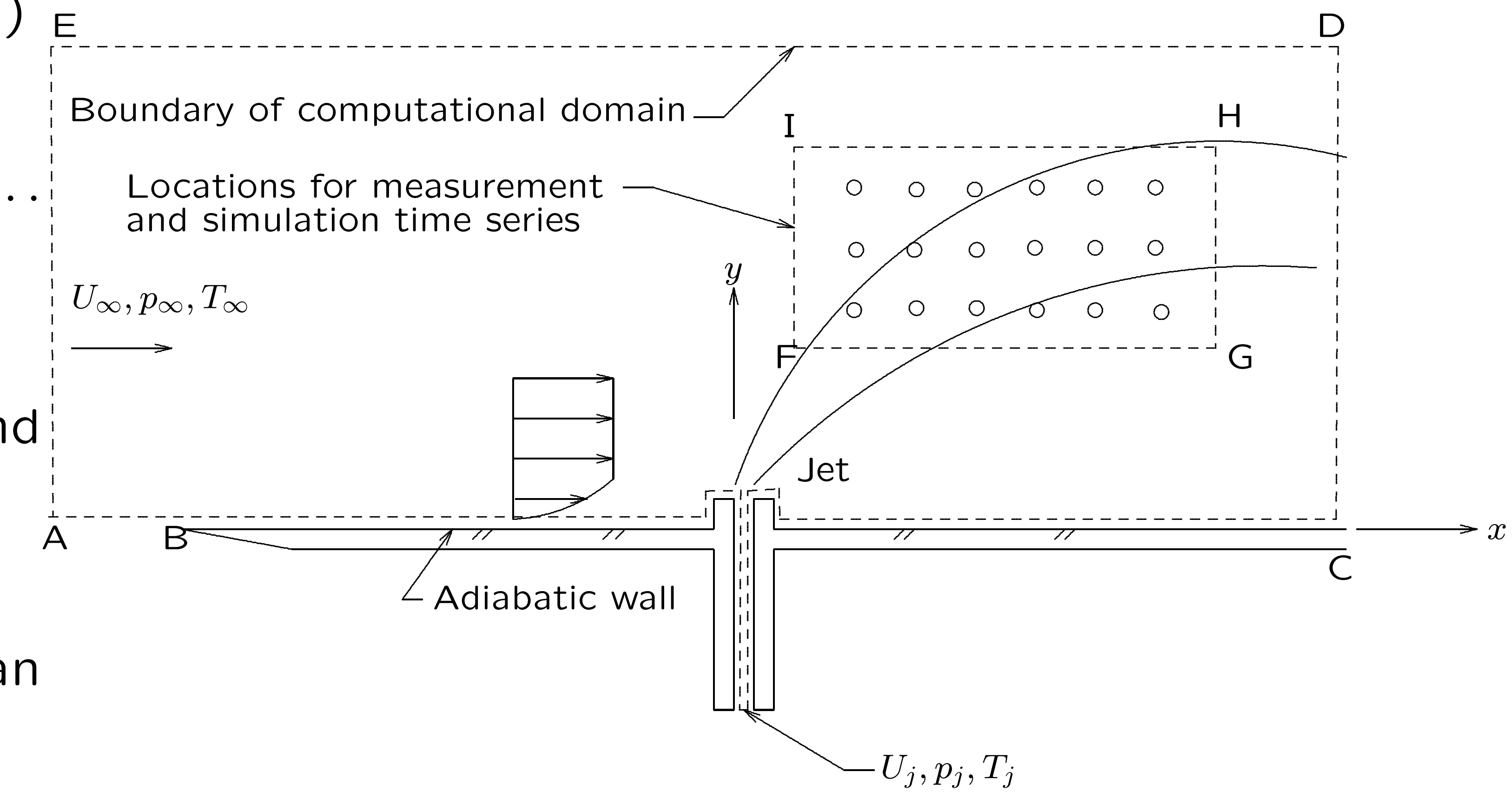
  For each experiment, time series data obtained for small subset $S_e^k, k = 1, 2, \ldots$ of locations

  For each simulation, time series data obtained for entire set S_s for each U_j and T_j

- The quantity for comparison between experiment and simulation is the mean temperature $T_m(x, y)$

- Problem

  Develop and apply a DDDAS Methodology for determining U_j and T_j



Response Surface Models

- Energy equation decouples from the mass and momentum equations
- Instantaneous temperature behaves as passive scalar and thus must scale as

$$T(x,y,t) - T_\infty = (T_j - T_\infty) f(x,y,t;U_j,U_\infty)$$

- Response Surface Model

$$T_m(x,y) - T_\infty = \left(T_j - T_\infty\right)\left[\beta_o(x,y) + \beta_1(x,y)\left(\frac{U_j}{U_\infty}\right) + \beta_2(x,y)\left(\frac{U_j}{U_\infty}\right)^2\right]$$

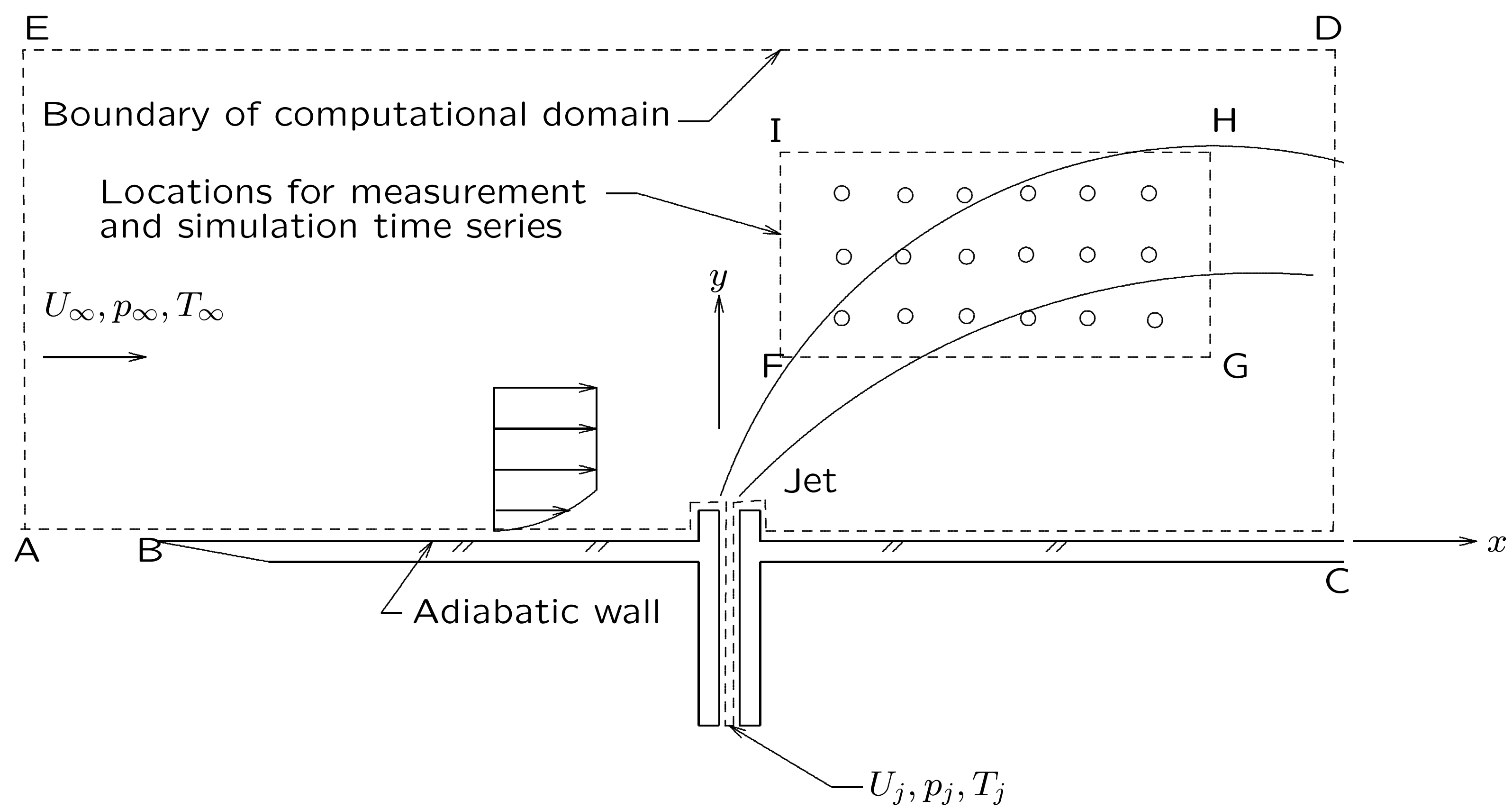
- The coefficients $\beta_i(x,y)$ are obtained from simulations performed for a fixed value $T_j - T_\infty$ (selected from the range indicated in Table) and a set of U_j

Flow Conditions

Parameter	*Value*
U_∞ (m/s)	4.0
T_∞ (K)	290.
p_∞ (kPa)	101.8
U_j (m/s)	4.0 to 8.0
T_j (K)	350 to 450
p_j (kPa)	101.8

Dynamic Data Driven Applications System Methodology

1. Select monitor locations S_s for simulations
2. Generate Response Surface Models based on simulations for fixed ΔT_j^i
3. Select monitor locations S_e^k for experiments
4. Estimate experimental values for $T_j - T_\infty$ and U_j using Response Surface Models and experimental data at monitor locations
5. Repeat at Step No. 2 if estimated $T_j - T_\infty$ is significantly different than used to generate Response Surface Models; otherwise, determine new measurement locations S_e^{k+1}
6. Repeat until converged



No.	x	y	No.	x	y	No.	x	y
1	1.2	2.0	7	1.2	3.0	13	1.2	4.0
2	3.2	2.0	8	3.2	3.0	14	3.2	4.0
3	5.2	2.0	9	5.2	3.0	15	5.2	4.0
4	7.2	2.0	10	7.2	3.0	16	7.2	4.0
5	9.2	2.0	11	9.2	3.0	17	9.2	4.0
6	11.2	2.0	12	11.2	3.0	18	11.2	4.0

Distances in cm from jet center

Dynamic Data Driven Applications System Methodology

- Estimating experimental value of $T_j - T_\infty$ and U_j
  - Calculate square error between the experimental mean temperature and the Response Surface Model for each possible subset of l locations within S_e^k as computed as

$$E = \sum_l \left\{ \Delta T_{m_e} - \Delta T_j \left[\beta_o(x,y) + \beta_1(x,y)\left(\frac{U_j}{U_\infty}\right) + \beta_2(x,y)\left(\frac{U_j}{U_\infty}\right)^2 \right] \right\}^2$$

    where $\Delta T_j = T_j - T_\infty$, $\Delta T_{m_e} = T_{m_e} - T_\infty$, and the sum is over l locations within S_e^k (the minimum number for l is 2)

    Example: Assume S_e^k contains six locations and let $l = 2$. For each possible set of two locations from S_e^k, the values of ΔT_j and U_j that minimize E are determined. This yields fifteen triplets $(\Delta T_j, U_j, E)$.

  - For a given value of l, the predicted values of ΔT_j and U_j, denoted by ΔT_j^l and U_j^l, are taken to be the triplet with the minimum E (*i.e.*, the values of ΔT_j and U_j with the smallest square error).
  - The procedure is repeated for all values of l from $l = 2$ to $n =$ size S_e^k.
  - The estimate for the experimental value of $T_j - T_\infty$ is the average of these values $T_j - T_\infty = (n-1)^{-1} \sum_{l=2}^{l=n} \Delta T_j^l$ and similarly for U_j.

Results

- Application of DDDAS Methodology

No.	*Step*	*Description*
1	1	A total of eighteen monitor locations were selected
2	2	Response Surface Models were generated at all monitor locations using $\Delta T_j = 66$ K
3	3	Six locations (Nos. 3, 9, 10, 14, 15 and 16) were selected for experiment
4	4	Using the experimental mean temperature measurements at the six locations, the estimated values $\Delta T_j = 110 \pm 16$ K and $U_j = 7.3 \pm 1$ m/s obtained using the RSMs
5	5	A new set of locations for experiments was defined based upon the RSMs (Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 17)
6	4	A revised estimate $\Delta T_j = 120 \pm 16$ K and $U_j = 7.1 \pm 1$ m/s obtained using the RSMs
7	2	A revised $T_j - T_\infty = 115$ K was selected for creation of the RSMs recognizing that the value originally used ($T_j - T_\infty = 66$ K) was far below the value predicted by the RSMs
8	4,5	The new RSMs yield the estimate $T_j - T_\infty = 105 \pm 13$ K and $U_j = 7.1 \pm 1$ m/s

- Result

Quantity	*Experiment*	*Predicted*
$T_j - T_\infty$	107 ± 10 K	105 ± 13 K
U_j	8.0 m/s	7.1 ± 1 m/s

Conclusions

- Developed DDDAS methodology for evaluation of fluid thermal systems
  - Examples are optical fibre furnace and turbofan combustor
  - Need for complete flowfield simulation to optimize system performance
  - Boundary conditions for flowfield simulation are not completely known *a priori*
  - Non-intrusive optical measurements (*e.g.*, laser diode absorbance) feasible in limited region
  - DDDAS method to determine complete boundary conditions by synergizing experiment and simulation
- Developed DDDAS method to determining T_j and U_j
- DDDAS method predicts $T_j - T_\infty$ and U_j within experimental uncertainty