

# Test Case C3.5

2<sup>nd</sup> International Workshop on High-order CFD Methods

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# Computational Data

Grids and schemes:

- 4 Grids with  $64^3$ ,  $128^3$ ,  $256^3$ ,  $512^3$  cells respectively.
- 2 Schemes: Finite Difference SBP/SAT  $2^{nd}$  and  $8^{th}$  order.
- Time marching: explicit RK4.

Machines:

	processor	TauBench (s)
desktop	3.40GHz Intel i7-2600	5.62
local cluster	2.67GHz Intel Xeon	7.93
national cluster	2.26GHz Intel Xeon	10.32

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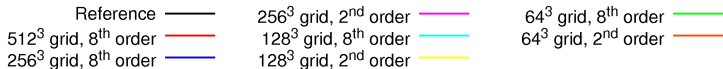
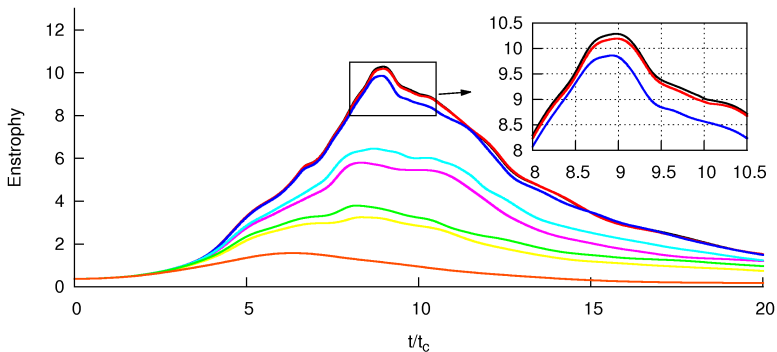
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# Runs

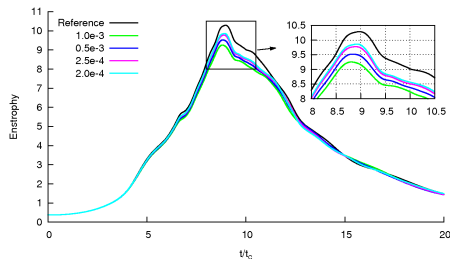
grid	scheme	# time steps	machine	# proc.	work units
64 <sup>3</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Order	20238	desktop	2	3.74e+03
	8 <sup>th</sup> Order	20238			4.32e+03
128 <sup>3</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Order	20238	desktop	2	2.81e+04
	8 <sup>th</sup> Order	20238			3.70e+04
256 <sup>3</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup> Order	23476	local cluster	4	3.09e+05
	8 <sup>th</sup> Order	23476			3.59e+05
512 <sup>3</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup> Order	50000	nat. cluster	64	9.55e+06

Note: Work units are given for our general code (curvilinear coordinates). However, some runs were performed with a specialized code which was 5 times faster.

# Enstrophy Evolution



# Influence of Artificial Dissipation

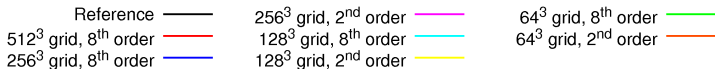
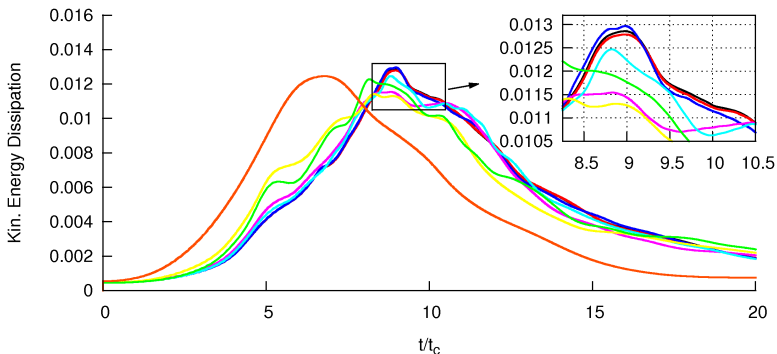


Enstrophy evolution on the  $256^3$  grid,  $8^{th}$  order scheme: results for different values of the artificial dissipation constant.

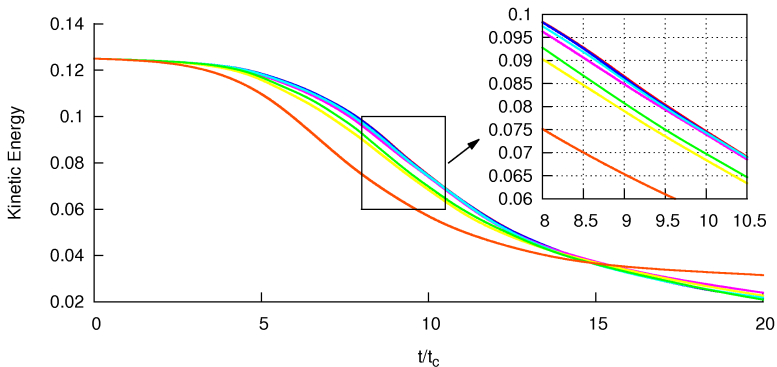
Artificial dissipation term:

- Fully consistent with the SBP/SAT schemes
- In the interior it reduces to an 'appropriate' high-order undivided difference
- Multiplied locally by the spectral radius of the flux Jacobian and globally by a constant (see picture)
- The less the better

# Dissipation of Kinetic Energy



# Kinetic Energy



Reference	—	256 <sup>3</sup> grid, 2 <sup>nd</sup> order	—	64 <sup>3</sup> grid, 8 <sup>th</sup> order	—
512 <sup>3</sup> grid, 8 <sup>th</sup> order	—	128 <sup>3</sup> grid, 8 <sup>th</sup> order	—	64 <sup>3</sup> grid, 2 <sup>nd</sup> order	—
256 <sup>3</sup> grid, 8 <sup>th</sup> order	—	128 <sup>3</sup> grid, 2 <sup>nd</sup> order	—		



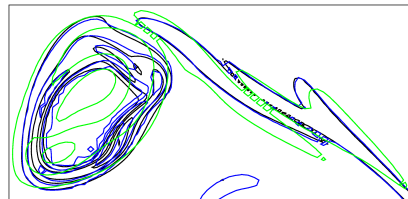
# Iso-contours of Vorticity Norm @ $t/t_c = 8, x/L = -\pi$

512<sup>3</sup> grid



Reference — 512<sup>3</sup> grid, 8<sup>th</sup> Order —

256<sup>3</sup> grid



Reference — 256<sup>3</sup> grid, 2<sup>nd</sup> Order —  
256<sup>3</sup> grid, 8<sup>th</sup> Order —

# Conclusions

- Computationally intensive
- A specialized code was found to be 5 times faster than our general one, which suffers the overhead of solving the NS eqs. in curvilinear coordinates on cartesian grids.
- As expected, decreasing the amount of artificial dissipation leads to better results
- Difficult to check the design accuracy of the schemes (grid converged solution for a DNS?)
- On the  $512^3$  grid with the  $8^{th}$  order scheme, results are very close to the reference solution.

*Thank you*