

Control of Large-Scale Motions in Boundary Layers

Alex Tsolovikos, Akshit Jariwala, Pranav Sridhar,
Saikishan Suryanarayanan, Efsthios Bakolas, and David Goldstein

Department of Aerospace Engineering and Engineering Mechanics
The University of Texas at Austin

Phoenix, AZ, November 22, 2021



In collaboration with:

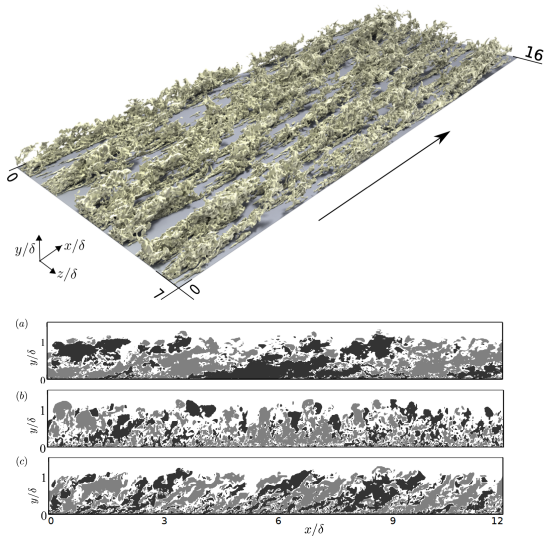


Supported by:



What is a Large-Scale Motion?

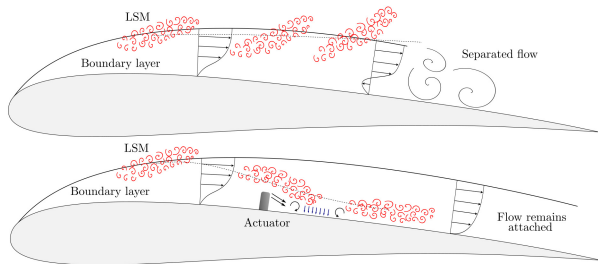
- Coherent motions in **wall-bounded** turbulent flows
- Characteristics:
 - Size in the order of the boundary layer thickness δ
 - Large fraction of the turbulent kinetic energy
 - Significant contribution to average Reynolds shear stresses
- Consist of smaller structures (e.g. hairpin vortices)



High/low streamwise velocity structures. (Sillero, J., PhD Thesis, 2014)

Targeting Large-Scale Motions for Performance Gains

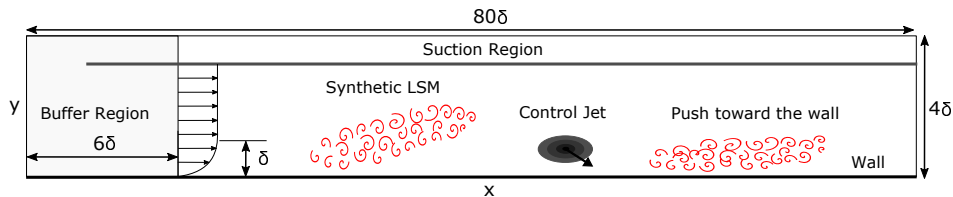
- Pushing LSMs away from the wall: drag reduction^a
- **Pushing LSMs toward the wall:** mixing enhancement → boundary layer re-energization → separation delay



^aAbbassi et al., “Skin-friction drag reduction in a high-Reynolds-number turbulent boundary layer via real-time control of large-scale structures”.

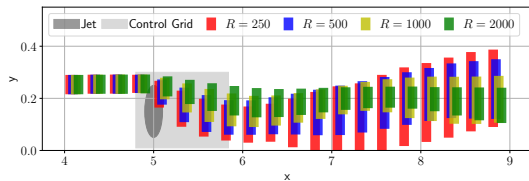
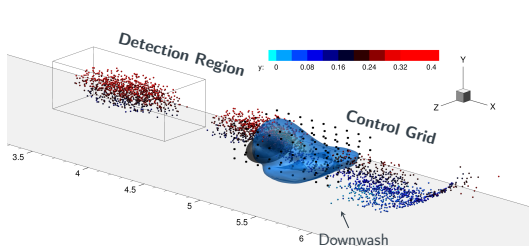
Targeting Large Scale Motions for Performance Gains

- Can we target and move LSMs toward the wall?
- Can we increase mixing?
- Numerical Experiments:
 - Generate **synthetic LSMs** in a Direct Numerical Simulation
 - Use a **Gaussian jet** force field to push them toward the wall



An LSM as a Material Volume*

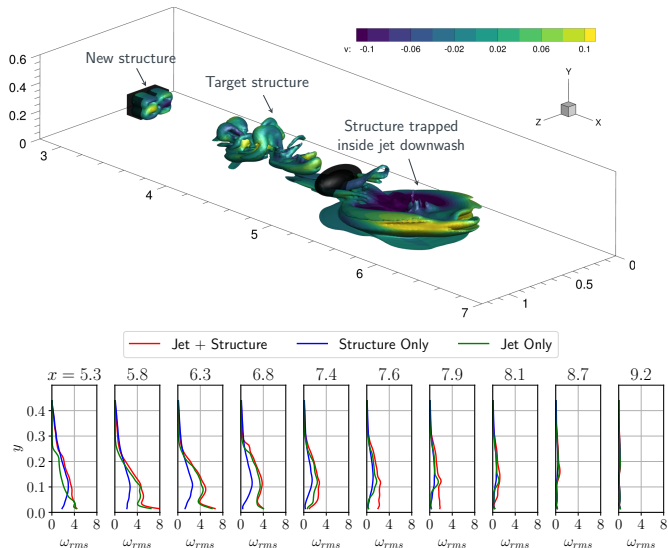
- Approximation:
 - Target a **passive material volume** in a **Blasius** boundary layer
- **Model-based controller**:
 - Model the flow with Dynamic Mode Decomposition
 - Mark targets with Gaussian mixture
 - Use model predictive control to maximize downwash at LSM
- Result:
 - Particles move closer to the wall (on average)



*Tsolovikos et al., "Model Predictive Control of Material Volumes with Application to Vortical Structures".

An LSM as a Weak Disturbance[†]

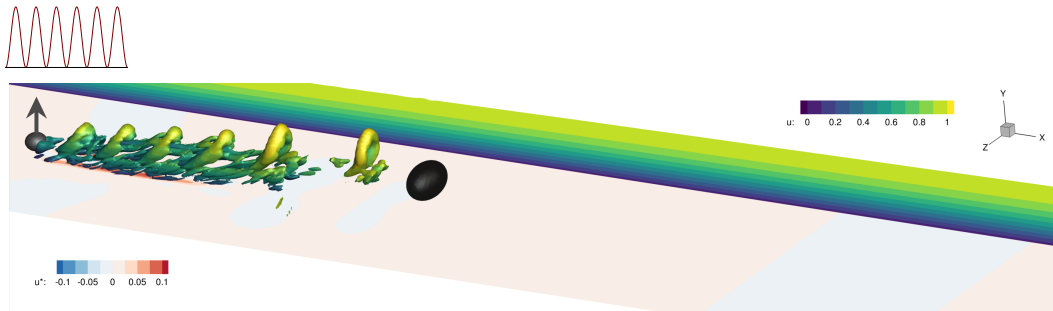
- Approximation:
 - Target a **weak vortical structure** (disturbance) in a **Blasius** boundary layer
- Control objective:
 - Maximize the downwash the target structure sees
- Result:
 - Near-wall vorticity RMS (proxy for turbulent mixing) increases



[†]Tsolovikos et al., “Model Predictive Control of Material Volumes with Application to Vortical Structures”.

An LSM as a Series of Hairpin Vortices

- Approximation:
 - Target a series of **hairpin vortices** in a **Blasius** boundary layer
- Control objective:
 - Maximize the downwash the target hairpins see



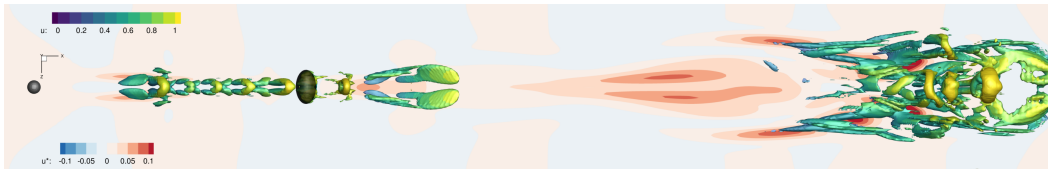
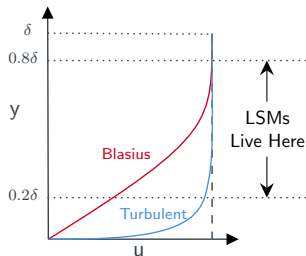
An LSM as a Series of Hairpin Vortices

Without Control

With Control

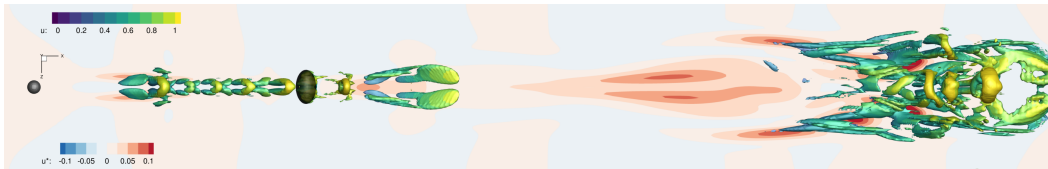
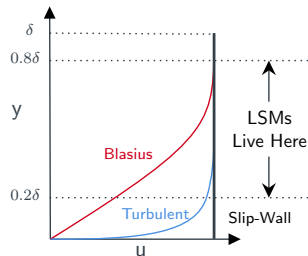
Issues: Disturbances in Laminar Boundary Layers Turn into Spots

- A Blasius boundary layer is inherently unstable
- Large shear in the outer region compared to turbulent boundary layers
- Is a slip-wall laminar flow better for approximating an LSMs in a turbulent boundary layer?



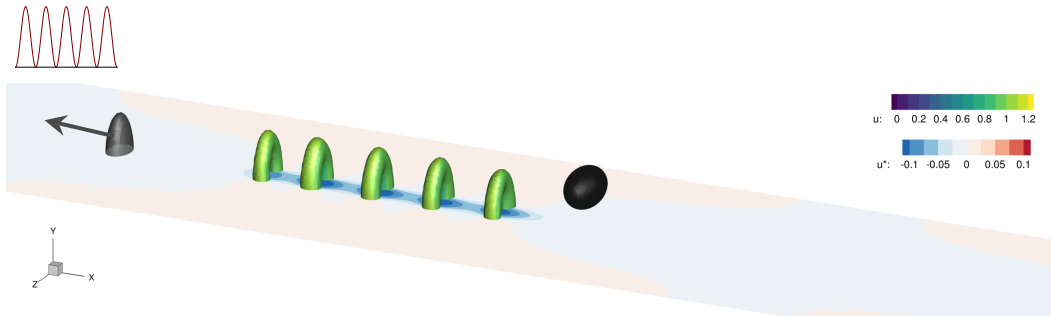
Issues: Disturbances in Laminar Boundary Layers Turn into Spots

- A Blasius boundary layer is inherently unstable
- Large shear in the outer region compared to turbulent boundary layers
- Is a slip-wall laminar flow better for approximating an LSMs in a turbulent boundary layer?



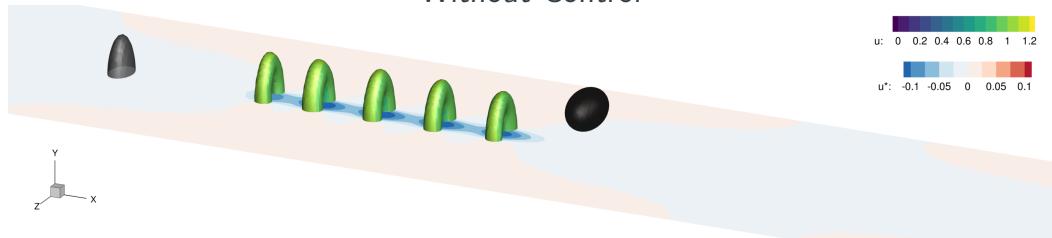
Slip-Wall Laminar Flow: A Better Approximation?

- Approximation:
 - Target a series of half-ring vortices in a slip-wall laminar flow
- Control objective:
 - Maximize the downwash that the rings see

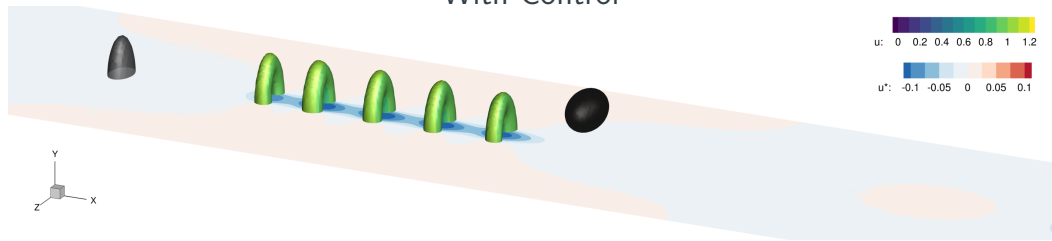


Slip-Wall Laminar Flow: A Better Approximation?

Without Control

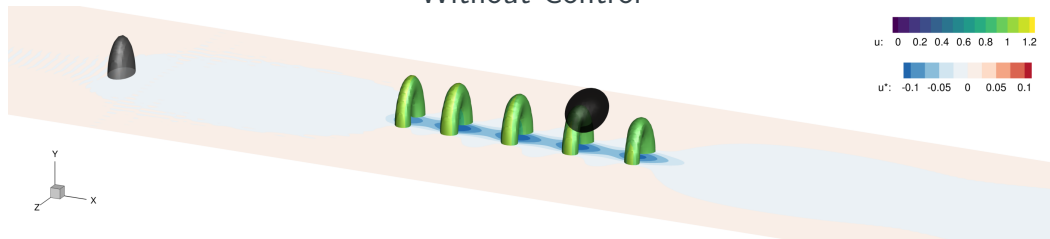


With Control

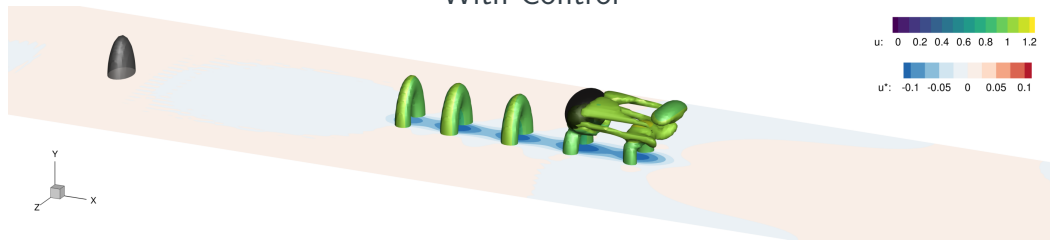


Slip-Wall Laminar Flow: A Better Approximation?

Without Control



With Control



Slip-Wall Laminar Flow: A Better Approximation?

Without Control

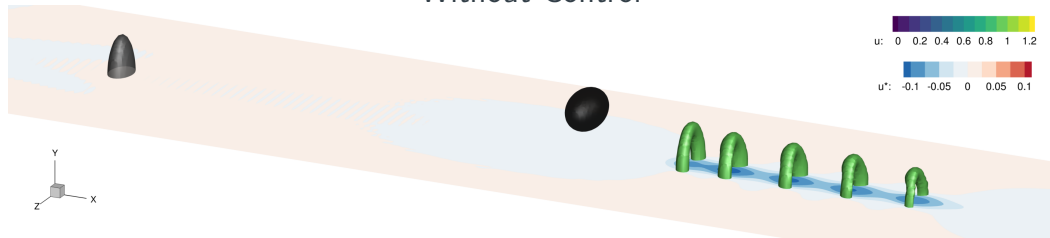


With Control



Slip-Wall Laminar Flow: A Better Approximation?

Without Control

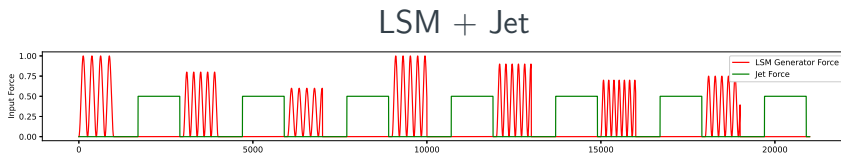


With Control



Moving Vortical Structures in Slip-Wall Laminar Flows

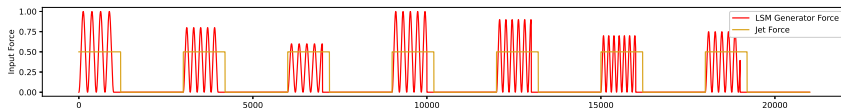
- Experiment: Create and target a series of synthetic LSMs
- Goal: Move LSMs closer to the wall



Moving Vortical Structures in Slip-Wall Laminar Flows

- Experiment: Create and target a series of synthetic LSMs
- Goal: Move LSMs closer to the wall

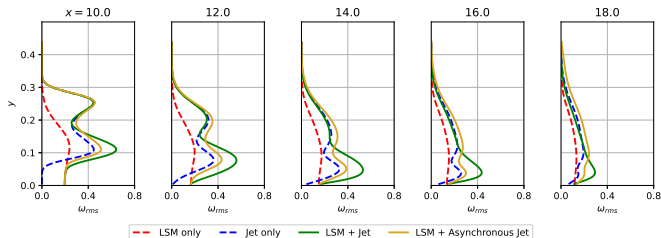
LSM + Asynchronous Jet (Blind Actuation)



Moving Vortical Structures in Slip-Wall Laminar Flows

- Proxy for turbulent mixing: Vorticity fluctuation RMS

$$\omega_{RMS}(x_i, y) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T \times 5\delta} \int_{t=0}^{t=T} \int_{z=0}^{z=5\delta} (\|\omega'\|_2^2) dz dt}$$



Conclusions and Future Work

- Successfully targeted:
 - Material Volumes (Blasius)^a
 - Weak Disturbances (Blasius)
 - Series of Hairpins (Blasius)
 - Series of Half-Rings (Slip-Wall)
- Results: **By targeting LSMs, near-wall mixing increases**
- Next: Model-based control of LSMs in a **turbulent boundary layer**

`alextsolovikos.github.io`

^aTsolovikos et al., “Model Predictive Control of Material Volumes with Application to Vortical Structures”.



The University of Texas at Austin
Aerospace Engineering
and Engineering Mechanics
Cockrell School of Engineering