

Accurate interface tracking for phase-change problems with natural convection

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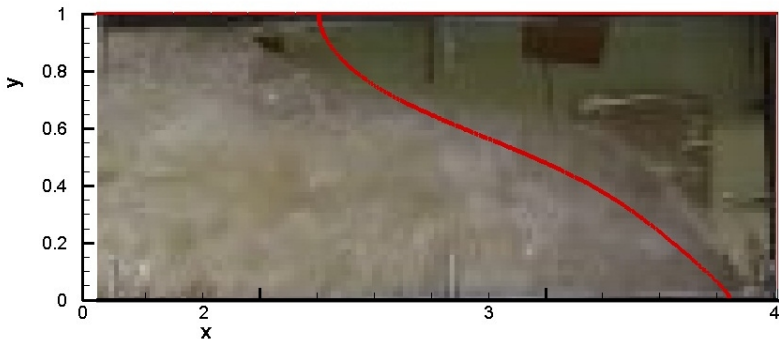


Outline

- 1 Motivation**
- 2 Mathematical model
- 3 Numerical method
- 4 Validation

Motivation

Phase change materials (PCM)



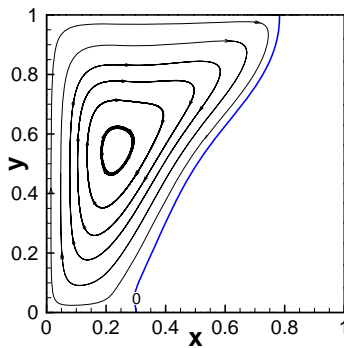
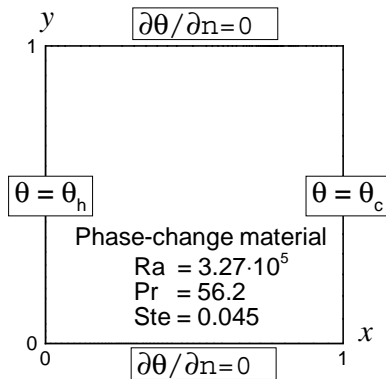
Melting of a PCM alcane. Experimental image.
Orange Labs (Lannion).

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Mathematical model

- single domain approach [e.g. Ma & Zhang, IJNMHFF, 2006.]
- enthalpy methods [e.g. Voller & Prakash, IJHMT, 1987.]



Navier-Stokes-Boussinesq enthalpy based models

$$Re = \frac{\rho_{ref} V_{ref} L_{ref}}{\mu_l}, \quad Pr = \frac{\nu_l}{\alpha_l}, \quad Ra = \frac{g \beta L_{ref}^3 (T_h - T_c)}{\nu_l \alpha_l},$$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{u} = 0,$$

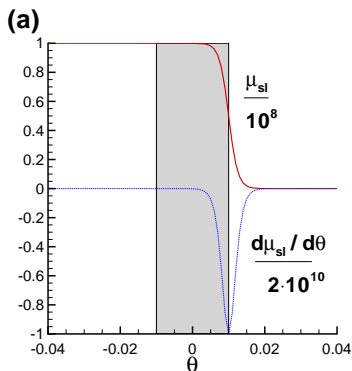
$$\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \vec{u} + \nabla p - \frac{1}{Re} \nabla \cdot \left(2\mu_{sl}(\theta) \vec{D}(\vec{u}) \right) - f_B(\theta) \vec{e}_y = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial (C\theta)}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (C\theta \vec{u}) = \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{K}{Pr} \nabla \theta \right) - \frac{\partial (CS)}{\partial t} - \nabla \cdot (CS \vec{u}).$$

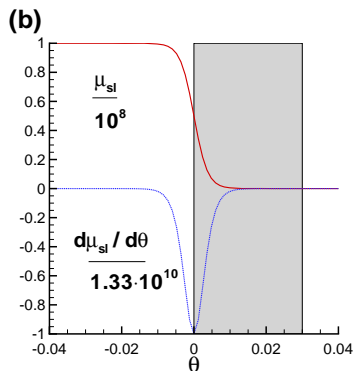
$$f_B(\theta) = \frac{Ra}{Pr Re^2} \theta, \quad f_B(\theta) = g(\rho_{ref} - \rho(\theta)) / \rho_{ref}.$$

Mushy region for phase change

- compute huge gradients for $\mu_{sl}(\theta)$, $C = c_s/c_l$, $K = k_s/k_l$, $S = s/(T_h - T_c)$
- regularize these functions in the mushy region



PCM melting



water solidification

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Finite element discretization: penalization method

$$b(\vec{u}^{n+1}, q) - \gamma(p^{n+1}, q) = 0, \forall q \in Q$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta t} (\vec{u}^{n+1}, \vec{v}) + c(\vec{u}^{n+1}; \vec{u}^{n+1}, \vec{v}) + a(\mu_l; \vec{u}^{n+1}, \vec{v})$$

$$+ b(\vec{v}, p^{n+1}) - (f_B(\theta^{n+1}) \vec{e}_y, \vec{v}) = \frac{1}{\delta t} (\vec{u}^n, \vec{v}), \forall \vec{v} \in \vec{V}$$

$$\frac{1}{\delta t} (\theta^{n+1}, \phi) - (\vec{u}^{n+1} \cdot \nabla \phi, \theta^{n+1}) + \left(\frac{K}{Pr} \nabla \theta^{n+1}, \nabla \phi \right) = \frac{1}{\delta t} (\theta^n, \phi), \forall \phi \in V,$$

$$a: \vec{V} \times \vec{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad a(\mu; \vec{u}, \vec{v}) = \int_{\Omega} 2\mu \vec{D}(\vec{u}) : \vec{D}(\vec{v}),$$

$$b: \vec{V} \times Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad b(\vec{u}, q) = - \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \vec{u} q = - \sum_{i=1}^2 \int_{\Omega} \partial_i u_i \cdot q$$

$$c: \vec{V} \times \vec{V} \times \vec{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad c(\vec{w}; \vec{z}, \vec{v}) = \int_{\Omega} [(\vec{w} \cdot \nabla) \vec{z}] \cdot \vec{v} = \sum_{i,j=1}^2 \int_{\Omega} w_j (\partial_j z_i) v_i.$$

Newton method

- fully-implicit formulation for the viscosity,
- **mesh adaptivity** with Taylor-Hood finite elements.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & b(\bar{u}_w, q) - \gamma(p_w, q) = b(\bar{u}^k, q) - \gamma(p^k, q), \\
 & \frac{1}{\delta t} (\bar{u}_w, \bar{v}) + c(\bar{u}_w; \bar{u}^k, \bar{v}) + c(\bar{u}^k; \bar{u}_w, \bar{v}) + a(\mu_i; \bar{u}_w, \bar{v}) + b(\bar{v}, p_w) \\
 & - \left(\frac{df_B}{d\theta}(\theta^k) \theta_w \bar{e}_y, \bar{v} \right) = \frac{1}{\delta t} (\bar{u}^k - \bar{u}^n, \bar{v}) + c(\bar{u}^k; \bar{u}^k, \bar{v}) \\
 & + a(\mu_i; \bar{u}^k, \bar{v}) + b(\bar{v}, p^k) - (f_B(\theta^k) \bar{e}_y, \bar{v}) \\
 & \frac{1}{\delta t} (\theta_w, \phi) - (\bar{u}^k \cdot \nabla \phi, \theta_w) - (\bar{u}_w \cdot \nabla \phi, \theta^k) + \left(\frac{K}{Pr} \nabla \theta_w, \nabla \phi \right) = \\
 & \frac{1}{\delta t} (\theta^k - \theta^n, \phi) - (\bar{u}^k \cdot \nabla \phi, \theta^k) + \left(\frac{K}{Pr} \nabla \theta^k, \nabla \phi \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Implementation of the new method

FreeFem++ (www.freefem.org)

Free Generic PDE solver using finite elements (2D and 3D)

- powerful mesh generator,
- easy to implement weak formulations,
- use combined P1, P2 and P4 elements,
- complex matrices available,
- mesh interpolation and **adaptivity**.

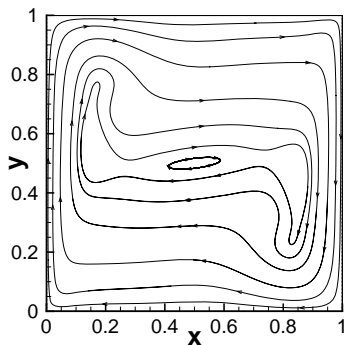
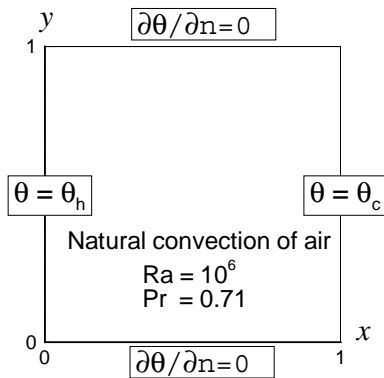
You are welcome to participate in the:
Workshop on FreeFem++ and Applications
Paris, December, every year.

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(step 1) Natural convection of air

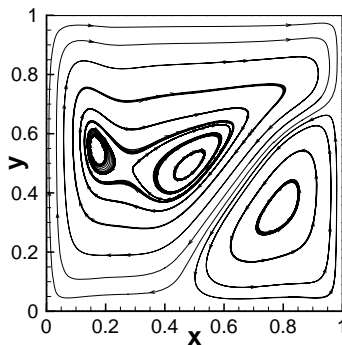
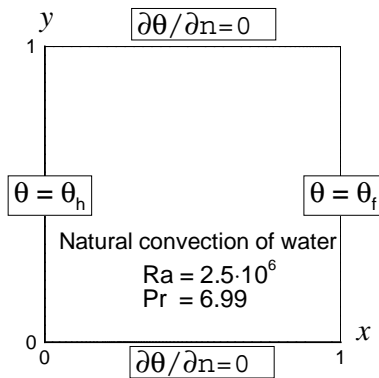
- only fluid phase,
- linear Boussinesq force.



very good agreement with [Le Quéré, Comput. Fluids, 1991.](#)

(step 2) Natural convection of water (a)

- only fluid phase,
- non-linear Boussinesq force ($T_h = 10^\circ\text{C}$, $T_c = 0^\circ\text{C}$).



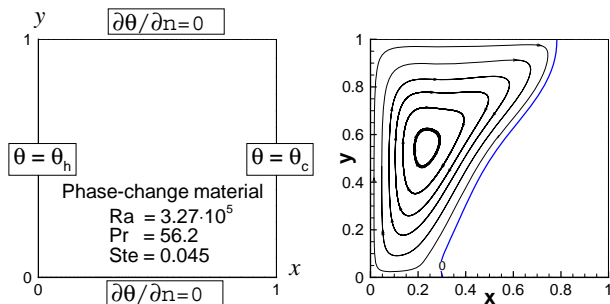
very good agreement with [Michalek, Kowalewski, Task Q., 2003.](#)

(step 2) Natural convection of water (b)

- only fluid phase,
- non-linear Boussinesq force.

(step 3) Melting of a PCM (a)

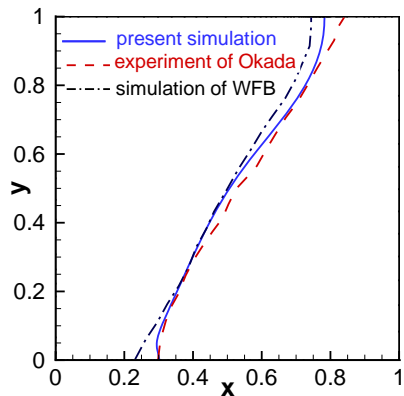
- fluid and solid phases,
- linear Boussinesq force.



very good agreement with
 (simulations) Wang, Faghri & Bergman, IJHMT, 2010
 (experiments) Okada, IJHMT, 1984

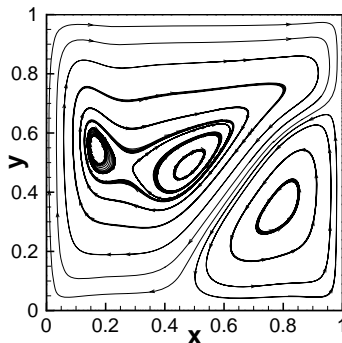
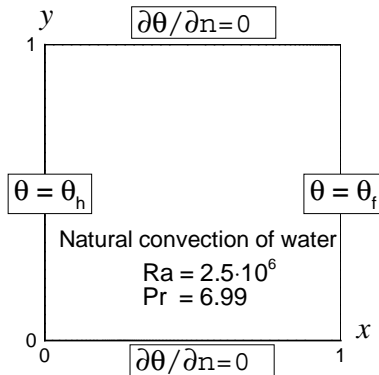
(step 3) Melting of a PCM (b)

- fluid and solid phases,
- linear Boussinesq force.



(step 4) Ice formation (a)

- fluid and solid phases,
- non-linear Boussinesq force ($T_h = 10^\circ\text{C}$, $T_c = -10^\circ\text{C}$).



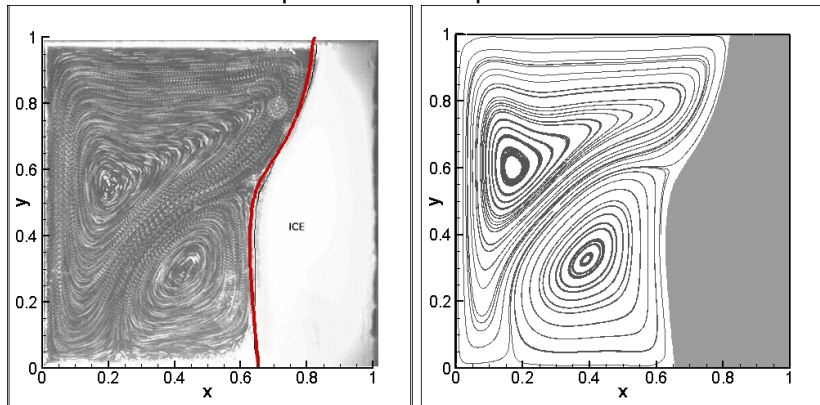
very good agreement with [Kowalewski & Rebow, IJCFD, 1999.](#)

(step 4) Ice formation (b)

- fluid and solid phases,
- non-linear Boussinesq force.

Phase change system: ice formation (2)

Comparison with experiments.



Kowalewski & Rebow, Int. J. of Comput. Fluid Dynamics, 1999.

Conclusion

All the details are in the paper

I. Danaila, R. Moglan, F. Hecht, S. le Masson, J. Computational Physics, 2014.

Message 1: The new numerical method is effective for

- natural convection of air,
- natural convection of water,
- melting of a phase-change material,
- water freezing.

Message 2: You can freely test and use this method

- FreeFem++ is a free software,
- we can provide corresponding FreeFem++ scripts.