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Numerical Investigation of Turbulence in a Reshocked Richtmyer Meshkov Unstable Curtain of Dense Gas[1] SANTHOSH SHANKAR, SANJIVA LELE, Stanford University — Moderate resolution numerical simulation of the impulsive acceleration of a dense gas curtain in air by a Mach 1.21 planar shock (modeling the experiments by Balakumar et al. PoF 2008) is carried out by solving the 3-D compressible multi-species Navier-Stokes equation coupled with a localized artificial diffusivity method to capture discontinuities in the flow-field. The simulations account for the presence of three species in the flow-field: air, SF_6 and acetone (used as a tracer species in the experiments). Simulations at different concentration levels of the species are conducted and the temporal evolution of the numerically computed curtain width is compared with the experimental data. The reshock process is studied by re-impacting the evolving curtain with a reflected shock wave. Turbulence statistics computed in the flow-field following reshock are reported and compared with experiment where possible. The reshock time is varied in the simulations to study the turbulence development. Inertial range scaling, vorticity anisotropy and Reynolds stress development are studied in the reshocked flow.

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Santhosh Shankar
Stanford University

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