

The Actuator Line Model in Lattice Boltzmann Frameworks

Wake Characteristics and Turbulence Modelling

Henrik Asmuth, Hugo Olivares-Espinosa, Karl Nilsson & Stefan Ivanell

June 18, 2019

Uppsala University, Department of Earth Sciences, Wind Energy Group



UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET

MOTIVATION

The Lattice Boltzmann Method is **fast**

Application in wind energy remains limited

11378

"Lattice Boltzmann"

172

"Lattice Boltzmann"
&
"LES"

11

"Lattice Boltzmann"
&
"Wind turbine"

Number of publications according to Web of Science (June 13, 2019)

SCOPE OF THIS STUDY

Scope of this Study

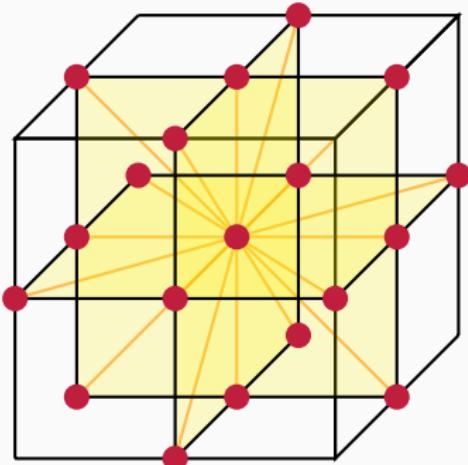
- Continuation of our recent Actuator Line Model (ALM) validation and analysis [1]
- Wake characteristics of a single turbine in uniform inflow
- Code-to-code comparison to standard finite volume Navier-Stokes (NS)

THE LATTICE BOLTZMANN METHOD

- The fundamental variable of the LBM, the particle distribution function (PDF): $f(x, \xi, t)$
- Governing equation: The kinetic Boltzmann equation

⇒ The Lattice Boltzmann equation:

$$f_\alpha(x + e_\alpha \Delta t, t + \Delta t) - f_\alpha(x, t) = \Omega_\alpha \quad (1)$$



TikZ code by Christian Janssen.

D3Q19 lattice.

- Raw velocity moments of f yield macroscopic quantities

$$\rho = \sum_{\alpha=1}^m f_\alpha \quad , \quad \rho \mathbf{u} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^m \mathbf{e}_\alpha f_\alpha \quad (2)$$

- A second-order approximation of the incompressible NSE

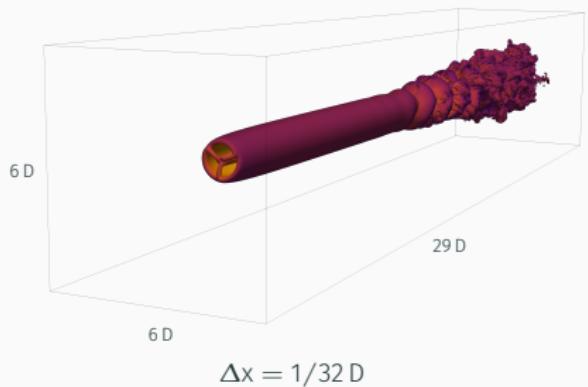
The Cumulant Collision Model

- Ω_α : Relaxation of f in cumulant space
- Superior stability and accuracy at high Re
- AllOne (AO): 2nd-order in advection and diffusion [2]
- Parametrized cumulant (PC): 2nd-order in advection, 4th-order in diffusion [3]

CASE SET-UP

Case set-up

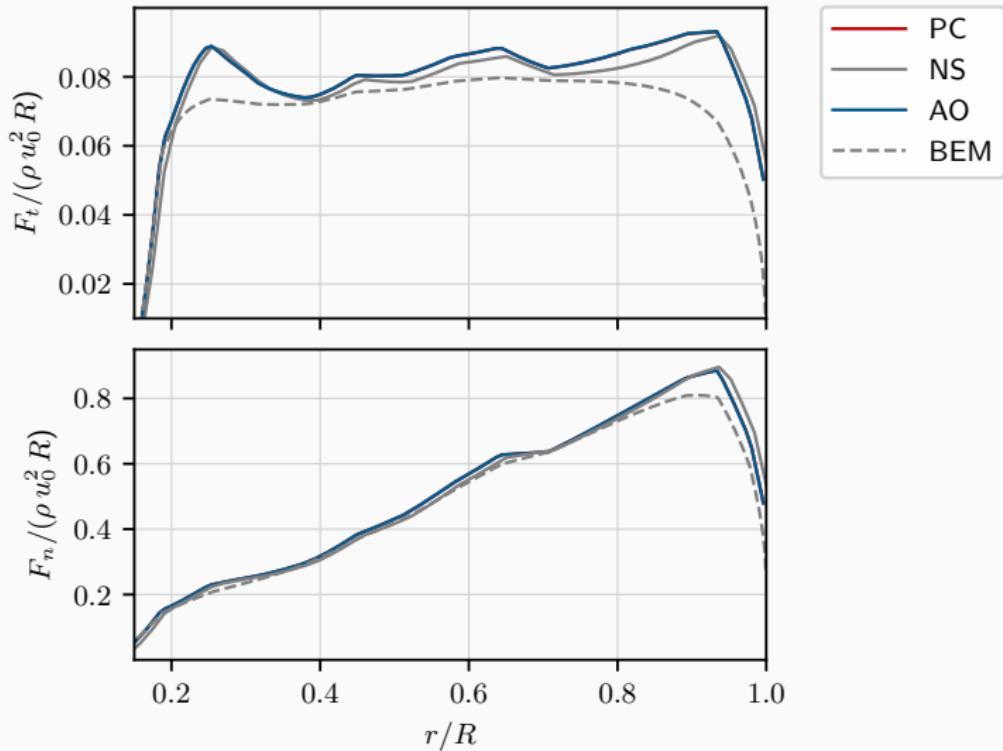
- ALM simulation of the NREL 5MW turbine in uniform laminar inflow
- $\lambda = 7.55$, $u_0 = 8 \text{ m/s}$
- Isotropic Gaussian smearing approach with $\epsilon = 2.5\Delta x$
- Smagorinsky model, $C_s = 0.1$
- The LB-solver ELBE [4]
- NS-FV reference: EllipSys3D [5, 6, 7]



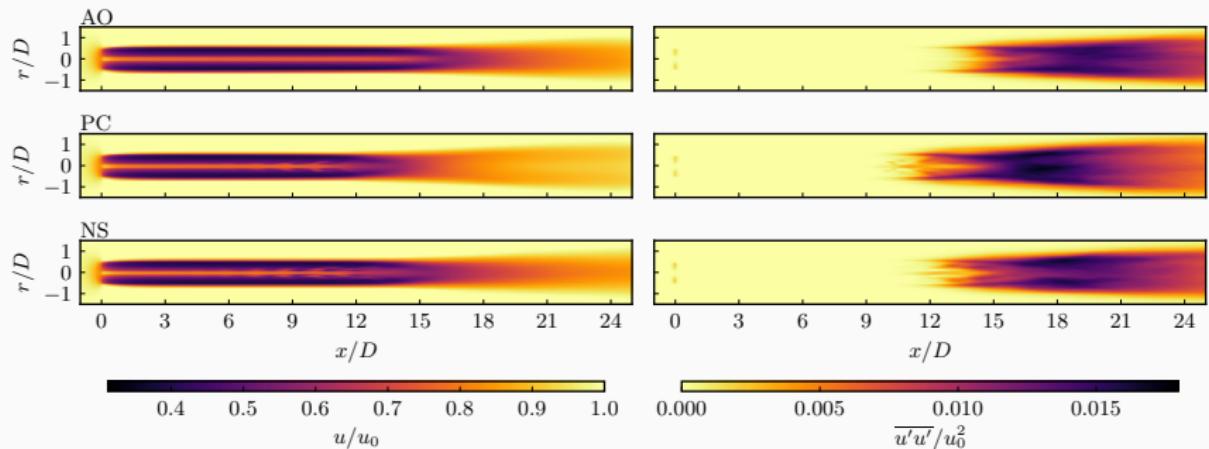
$$\Delta x = 1/32 D$$

RESULTS

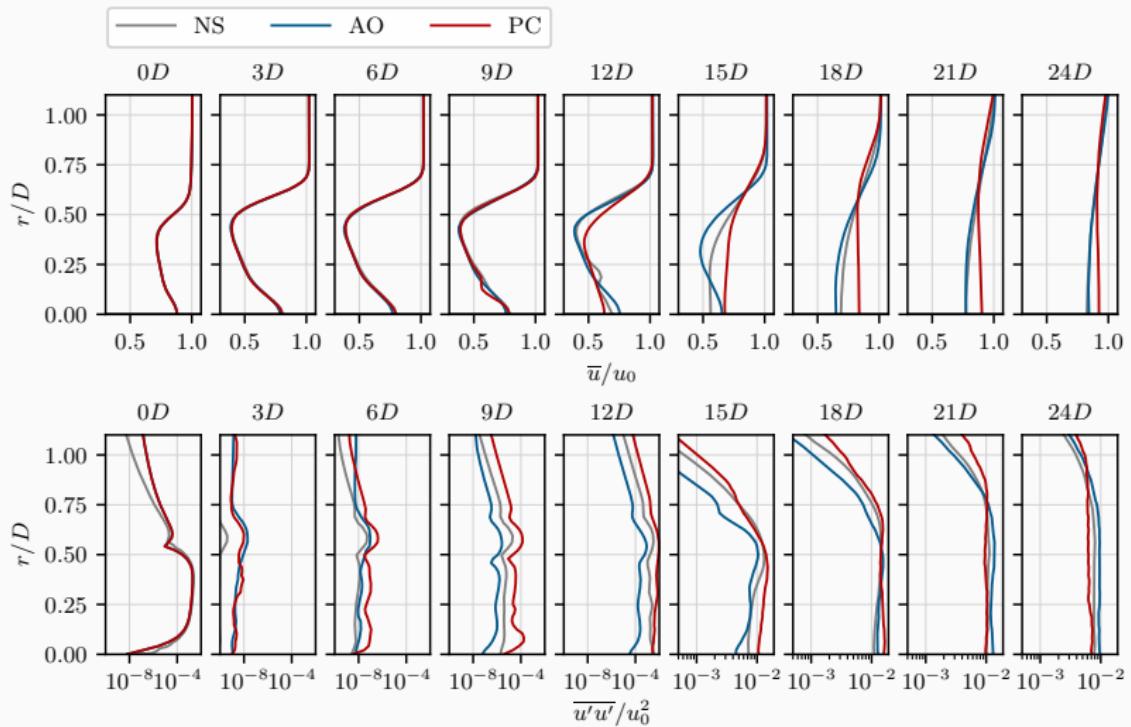
Blade Loads



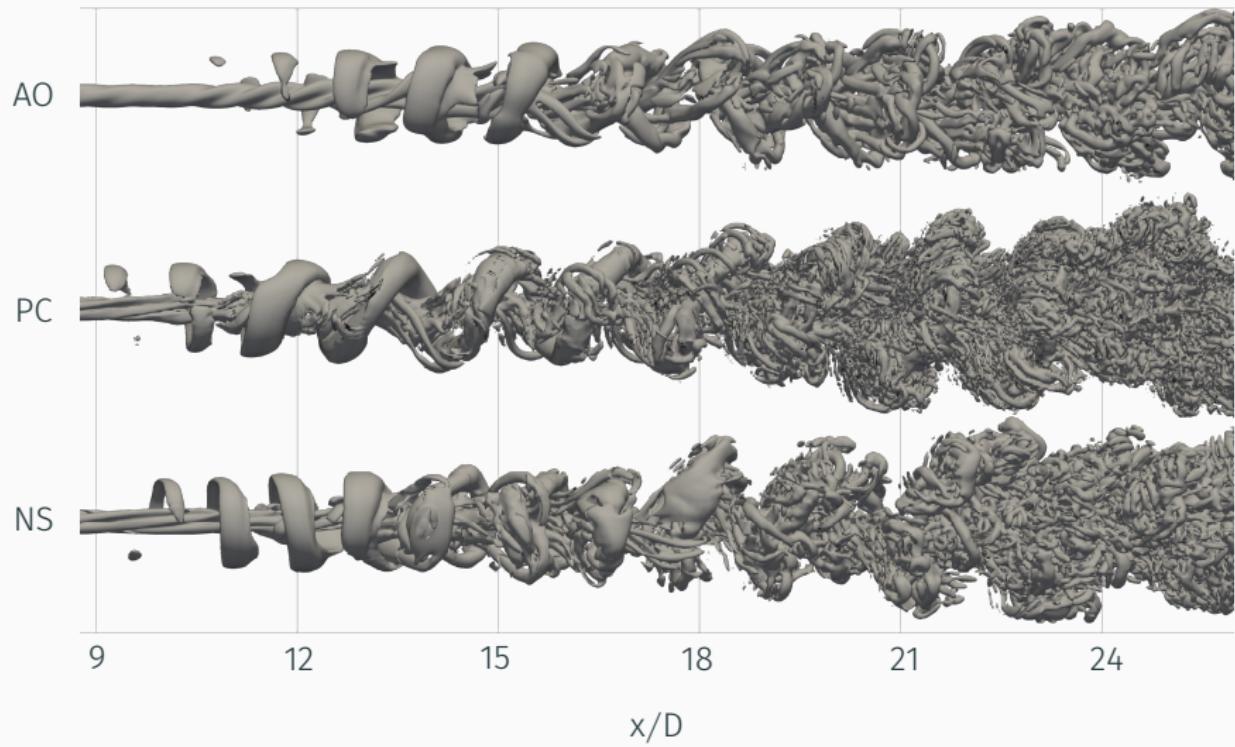
First- and Second-order Statistics



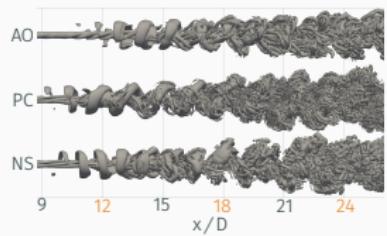
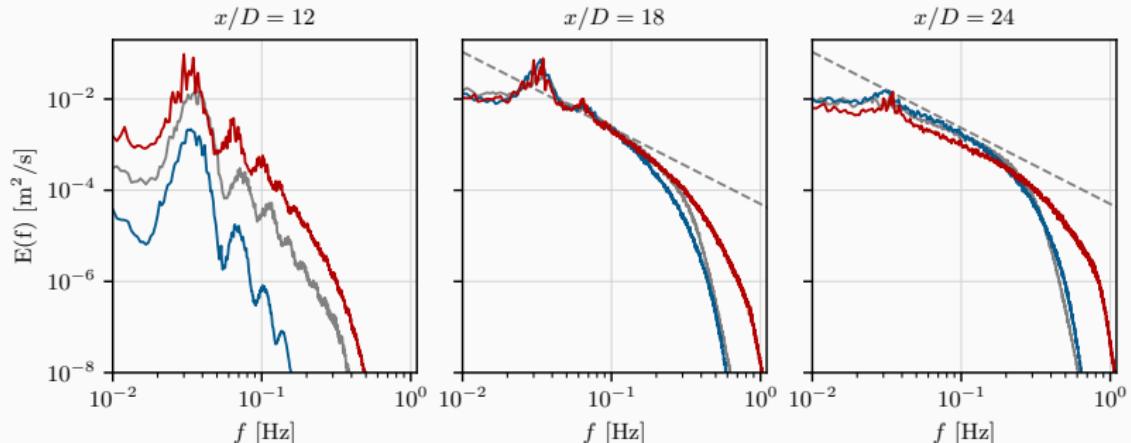
First- and Second-order Statistics



Turbulence Characteristics



Power spectra



Computational Performance

Performance measures of ALM simulations in ELLIPSYS3D and ELBE with. Wall time and process time given per flow-through time (456s).

	NS-FV	Cumulant LBM
Processing unit	1080 CPU cores (Intel Xeon Gold 6130)	1 GPU (Nvidia RTX 2080 Ti)
Grid nodes		$35 \cdot 10^6$
CFL number	0.132	0.057
Mach number	-	0.1
Wall time	2h 44m	0h 09m
Process time [CPUh, GPUh]	3019.79	0.14
Real time / Comp. time	0.05	0.90

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

- The LB-ALM validation was successfully extended to the near- and far-wake
- The cumulant LBM is a suitable bulk scheme for typical high Re flows using relatively low spatial resolutions
- Notable differences between AllOne and parametrised cumulant
- Significant performance gains: close to real-time computing on the desktop

- More soon in **Wind Energy Science**
- Mach-number dependency, more in-depth analysis of turbulence characteristics ...
- Long-term: Wind farm simulations with the LBM

Thank you! Questions?

- [1] Asmuth H, Olivares-Espinosa H, Nilsson K and Ivanell S 2019 Journal of Physics: Conference Series
- [2] Geier M, Schönherr M, Pasquali A and Krafczyk M 2015 Comput. Math. Appl. **70** 507–547
- [3] Geier M, Pasquali A and Schönherr M 2017 J. Comput. Phys. **348** 862–888
- [4] Janßen C F, Mierke D, Überrück M, Gralher S and Rung T 2015 Computation **3** 354
- [5] Michelsen J A 1994 Basis3D—a platform for development of multiblock PDE solvers Tech. Rep. Report AFM 92-05 Technical University of Denmark, DTU
- [6] Michelsen J A 1994 Block structured multigrid solution of 2D and 3D elliptic PDE's Tech. Rep. Report AFM 94-06 Technical University of Denmark, DTU
- [7] Sørensen N N 1995 General purpose flow solver applied to flow over hills Ph.D. thesis Risø National Laboratory, Roskilde, Denmark



UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET