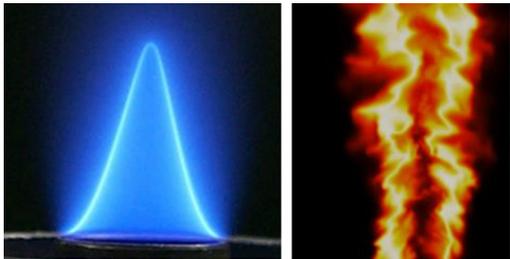


# Implementation of Lagrangian Surface Tracking for High Performance Computing

23rd Results & Review Workshop, HLRS, 8.-9. October 2020

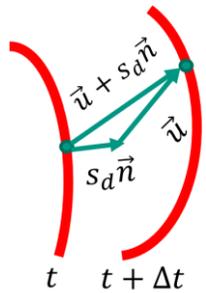
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## Motivation



Laminar flame      Turbulent flame

In laminar flames, correlations exist to describe the **flame speed** as a function of the flow field (*flame stretch*). For turbulent flames, there are no general correlations. The goal of this work is to investigate this correlation by tracking flame surfaces with **Lagrangian particles** that follow material points, so called **flame particles**. They move with the fluid velocity  $\vec{u}$  and the displacement speed  $s_d$ . Their trajectories reveal interactions of diffusive and chemical effects.



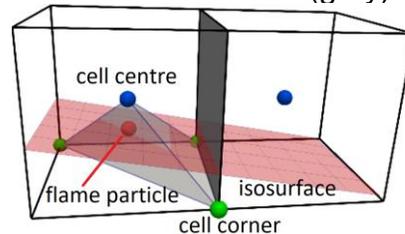
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## Implementation

Surface tracking is implemented in **OpenFOAM**. The code shows computation of displacement speed  $S_d$  for a temperature isosurface, **interpolated** velocity  $U$  at the particle position and **movement** of particles [1,2].

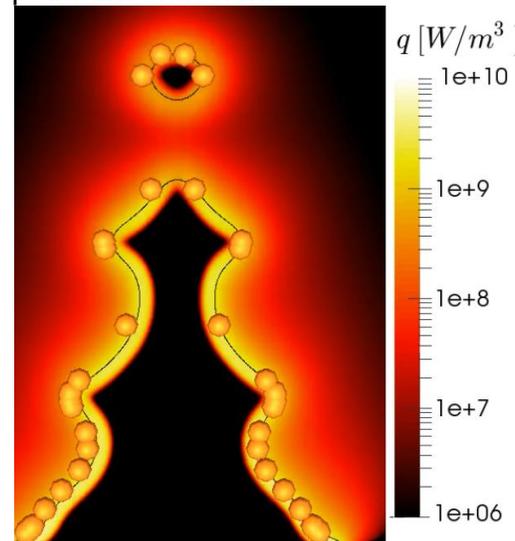
```
bool trackingParticle::move() {  
    Sd = -fvc::DDt(T) /  
        mag(fvc::grad(T));  
    W = U + sd*N;  
    W_p =  
        Wi.interpolate(position());  
    track(W_p*DeltaT, 1.); }  
}
```

Tracking/interpolation is done in **barycentric coordinates**. Each cell is split into tetrahedra. The figure shows cell centers (blue), flame particle (red), isosurface and **tetrahedron** in cell (gray).

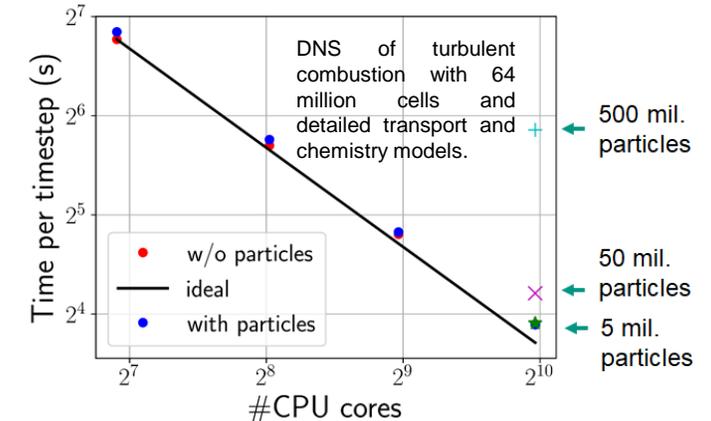


## Example

The figure below shows **flame particles** (spheres) seeded onto the flame surface of an **oscillating Bunsen flame**. This allows to investigate the mutual interaction of convection-diffusion-reaction processes occurring within the flame, which determine the overall burning behavior in terms of flame stabilization, burning efficiency and pollutant emission.



## Performance



The tracking code [1,2] **scales linearly** with and without particle tracking and the implemented **parallel tracking algorithm** does not create overhead. Usually, tens of thousands of particles are tracked. Even with millions of particles, overhead stays below 5% in typical cases.

## References

- [1] T. Zirwes, F. Zhang, Y. Wang, P. Habisreuther, J.A. Denev, Z. Chen, H. Bockhorn, and D. Trimis, "In-situ Flame Particle Tracking Based on Barycentric Coordinates for Studying Local Flame Dynamics in Pulsating Bunsen Flames," in Proceedings of the Combustion Institute, vol. 38, Elsevier, 2020 (<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.proci.2007.033>)
- [2] T. Zirwes, F. Zhang, J.A. Denev, P. Habisreuther, H. Bockhorn, and D. Trimis, "Implementation of Lagrangian Surface Tracking for High Performance Computing," in High Performance Computing in Science and Engineering '20 (W. Nagel, D. Kröner, and M. Resch, eds.), Springer, 2020