



Modeling and numerical simulation of elastic turbulence in polymer solutions



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Elastic turbulence:

A chaotic flow that emerges in polymer solutions at low Reynolds number and high Weissenberg number



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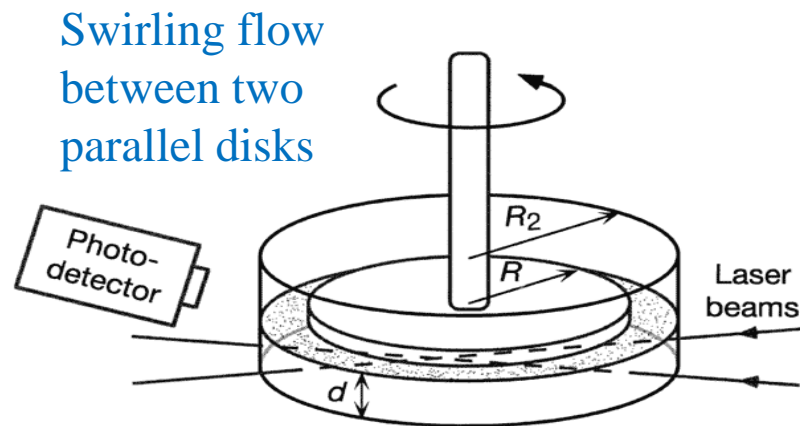
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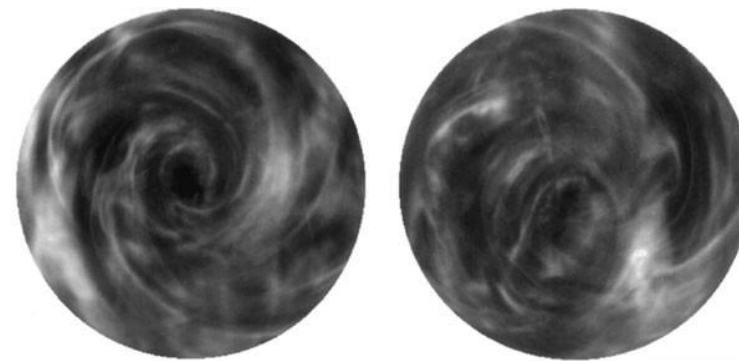
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Irregular patterns and spiral-like structures



$Wi=13, Re=0.7$

A. Groisman & V. Steinberg, Nature, 2000

V. Steinberg, Annu. Rev. Fluid Mech., 2021

Governing equations for the viscoelastic fluids

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + \frac{\mu}{\tau} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{f} \quad \text{-- Velocity field}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{C}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{C} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} + (\nabla \mathbf{u})^T \cdot \mathbf{C} - \frac{1}{\tau} (\mathbf{C} - \mathbf{I}) \quad \text{-- Conformation tensor field}$$

Preserving positive-definiteness of the conformation tensor is a great challenge in the numerical simulations

Numerical treatments:

- Addition of a diffusive term *i.e.* $\kappa(\mathbf{C}, \nabla \mathbf{u}) \nabla^2 \mathbf{C}$
- Use of shock-capturing schemes like *Kurganov-Tadmor scheme*
- Matrix decompositions of the constitutive equations

Two widely used matrix decompositions

- **Log Cholesky** : $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{L}\mathbf{L}^T$, \mathbf{L} is the lower triangular matrix
- **Symmetric square root** : $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}^T$, \mathbf{b} is the symmetric square root of \mathbf{C}

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- Are both these decompositions equally accurate?
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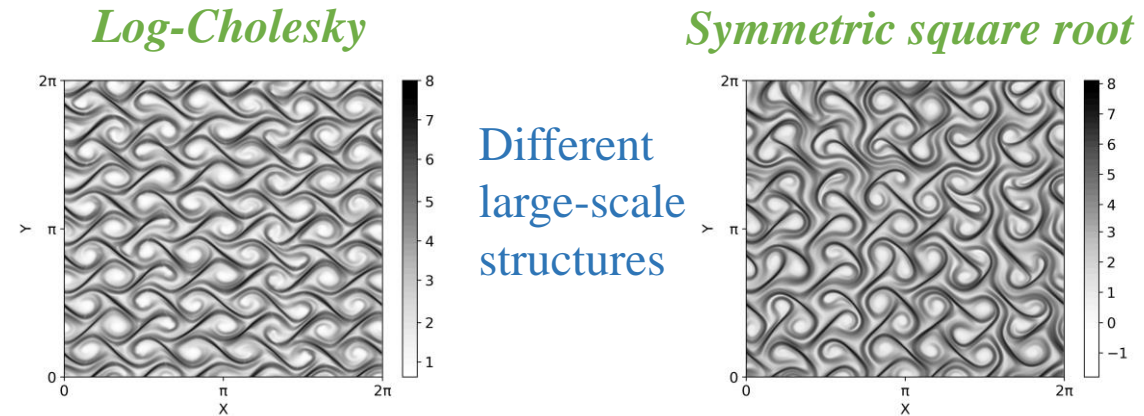
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Simulation results:



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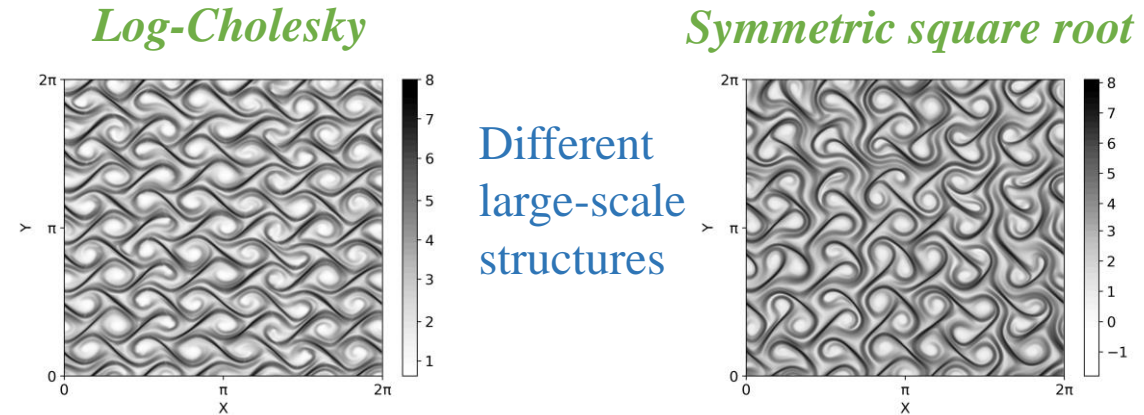
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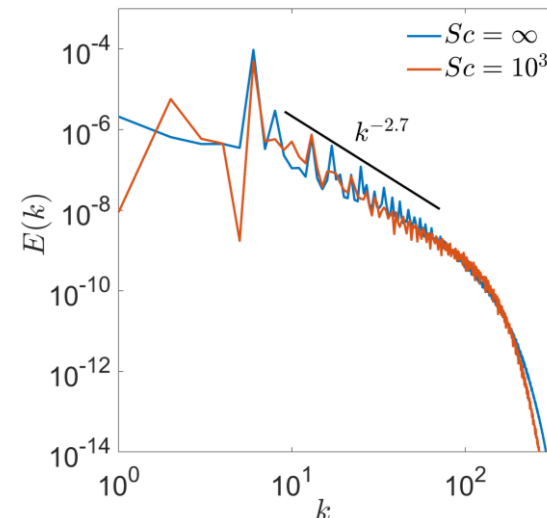
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Addition of a diffusive term



An increase and decrease of energy at large scales is observed when a diffusive term is incorporated