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Inria Centre
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2023
ACTIVITY REPORT

Project-Team

CAGIRE

Computational AGility for internal flows sImulations and compaRisons with Experiments

IN COLLABORATION WITH: Laboratoire de mathématiques et de leurs applications (LMAP)

DOMAIN

Applied Mathematics, Computation and Simulation

THEME

Numerical schemes and simulations

Contents

Project-Team CAGIRE 1

1 Team members, visitors, external collaborators 2

2 Overall objectives 2

3 Research program 3
- 3.1 Turbulence modelling . . . 3
- 3.2 High-order numerical methods and efficient algorithms . . . 4
- 3.3 Compressible and multiphase flows . . . 5
- 3.4 Analysis and simulation of turbulent flows and heat transfer . . . 6

4 Application domains 6
- 4.1 Aeronautics . . . 6
- 4.2 Energy . . . 7
- 4.3 Automotive propulsion . . . 7
- 4.4 Medical applications . . . 8

5 Social and environmental responsibility 9

6 Highlights of the year 9

7 New software, platforms, open data 10
- 7.1 New software . . . 10
  - 7.1.1 AeroSol . . . 10
  - 7.1.2 DM2 . . . 10
  - 7.1.3 UHAINA . . . 11
  - 7.1.4 ECOGEN . . . 12
- 7.2 Open data . . . 13

8 New results 13
- 8.1 Turbulence modelling . . . 13
  - 8.1.1 Improvement of the EB-RSM RANS model . . . 13
  - 8.1.2 Extension of RANS turbulence models to mixed and natural convection . . . 13
  - 8.1.3 HTLES: an original hybrid RANS/LES model . . . 14
  - 8.1.4 Towards embedded LES . . . 14
  - 8.1.5 Turbulent premixed combustion in the flamelet regime: developing a closure model for the time filtered reaction rate . . . 15
- 8.2 High-order numerical methods and efficient algorithms . . . 15
  - 8.2.1 Efficient implementation of flux-reconstruction methods for combustion . . . 15
  - 8.2.2 Development of high order numerical schemes for axisymmetric turbulent flows . . . 16
- 8.3 Compressible and multiphase flows . . . 16
  - 8.3.1 Low-Mach-number schemes . . . 16
  - 8.3.2 Multi-scale multiphase flows . . . 17
  - 8.3.3 Shock-induced cavitation within a droplet . . . 17
  - 8.3.4 Modelling of visco-elastic solids in multiphase flows . . . 17
- 8.4 Analysis and simulation of turbulent flows and heat transfer . . . 18
  - 8.4.1 Effusion cooling . . . 18
  - 8.4.2 Thermocline energy storage . . . 18

9 Bilateral contracts and grants with industry 19
- 9.1 Bilateral contracts with industry . . . 19
- 9.2 Bilateral grants with industry . . . 19

10 Partnerships and cooperations **19**
10.1 International research visitors . . . 19
10.1.1 Visits of international scientists . . . 19
10.2 National initiatives . . . 20
10.2.1 ANR MONACO_2025 . . . 20
10.2.2 ANR LAGOON . . . 20
10.2.3 ASTURIES . . . 21
10.3 Regional initiatives . . . 21
10.3.1 CELTIC . . . 21

11 Dissemination **22**
11.1 Promoting scientific activities . . . 22
11.1.1 Scientific events: organisation . . . 22
11.1.2 Journals . . . 22
11.1.3 Invited talks . . . 23
11.1.4 Leadership within the scientific community . . . 23
11.1.5 Research administration . . . 24
11.2 Teaching - Supervision - Juries . . . 24
11.2.1 Teaching . . . 24
11.2.2 Supervision . . . 25
11.2.3 Juries . . . 25
11.3 Popularization . . . 26
11.3.1 Education . . . 26
11.3.2 Interventions . . . 26

12 Scientific production **26**
12.1 Major publications . . . 26
12.2 Publications of the year . . . 27
12.3 Other . . . 30
12.4 Cited publications . . . 30

Project-Team CAGIRE

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Keywords

Computer sciences and digital sciences

A6.1.1. – Continuous Modeling (PDE, ODE)

A6.2.1. – Numerical analysis of PDE and ODE

A6.2.7. – High performance computing

A6.5.2. – Fluid mechanics

Other research topics and application domains

B2. – Health

B4. – Energy

B4.2. – Nuclear Energy Production

B5.2.1. – Road vehicles

B5.2.3. – Aviation

B5.2.4. – Aerospace

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2 Overall objectives

The project-team CAGIRE is an interdisciplinary project, which brings together researchers with different backgrounds (applied mathematics and fluid mechanics), who elaborated a common vision of what should be the *numerical simulation tools in fluid dynamics* of tomorrow. The targeted fields of application are mainly those corresponding to the aeronautical/terrestrial transportation and energy production sectors, with particular attention paid to the issue of energy transition and the reduction of environmental impacts. This panel has been extended to medical applications recently, where numerical simulation plays an increasingly important role. Through our numerous industrial collaborations, we have been able to refine our vision of the future of numerical simulation, which is subject to ambitious industrial objectives, constant evolution of computing resources and increasingly present environmental constraints.

The flows under consideration involve many physical phenomena: they can be turbulent, compressible, multiphase, anisothermal. Even if these phenomena are not necessarily present at the same time, our strategy for developing models and numerical schemes must take them into account. Turbulence plays a central role insofar as it is a dimensioning constraint for CFD in most industrial configurations. It is indeed the comparison of the requirements in terms of scale of description, numerical accuracy and computational cost that guides the choice of physical models and numerical methods.

Because such flows are exhibiting a multiplicity of length and time scales resulting from complex interactions, their simulation is extremely challenging. Even though various simulation approaches are available and have significantly improved over time, none of them does satisfy all the needs encountered in industrial and environmental configurations. We consider that different methods will be useful in the future in different situations, or regions of the flow if combined in the same simulation, in order to benefit from their respective advantages wherever relevant, while mutually compensating for their limitations. For instance, for turbulent flows, it will thus lead to a description of turbulence at widely varying scales in the computational domain. The RANS[1] method may cover regions where turbulence is sufficiently close to equilibrium, leaving to LES[2] the regions where the RANS description is insufficient, leadind to a hybrid RANS-LES approach. Similarly, for two-phase flows, one of the greatest challenges is to be able to tackle simultaneous and dynamical modelling of the multi-scale features and their transition, e.g., from cavitation pockets to tiny bubbles. The models and numerical methods must also be flexible enough to accurately represent all the above-mentioned phenomena in complex geometries, with efficient and robust resolution algorithms to preserve an optimal computational cost. It is this flexibility and adaptability of models and numerical methods that we call “computational agility", which is in the title of the CAGIRE team: Computational AGility for internal flow sImulations and compaRisons with Experiments.

Therefore, the long-term objective of this project is to develop, validate, promote and transfer original and effective approaches for modeling and simulating generic flows representative of configurations encountered in applications, in various fields, such as of transportation, energy production and medicine. In order to progress in this direction, many building blocks have to be assembled, which motivates a variety of research topics described in the following sections and divided into four main research axes. The topics addressed, ranging from advanced physical modelling to high-order numerical discretization, require the multi-disciplinary skills that constitute the CAGIRE project-team:

- Turbulence modelling
- High-order numerical methods and efficient algorithms
- Compressible and multiphase flows
- Analysis and simulation of turbulent flows and heat transfer

3 Research program

3.1 Turbulence modelling

In the “agile" simulation methods introduced above, a flexible representation of turbulence is essential: in the same simulation, depending on the regions of the flow, it is necessary to be able to switch from a fine-grained to a coarse-grained representation of turbulence. Numerous methods, called hybrid RANS/LES, go in this direction, by associating LES and RANS. In order to ensure such a flexibility, it is preferable not to rely on a preliminary partition of the domain (the so-called *zonal* approach), but rather on a continuous transition from one model to the other (the so-called *continuous* approach).

Various questions then arise: how can we improve the RANS models so as to accurately represent most of the physical phenomena in order to avoid having to switch to LES in large regions; how to play

[1] Reynolds-Averaged Navier-Stokes
[2] Large-Eddy Simulation

on the terms of the models, and on which criteria, to switch from RANS to LES; how to improve the robustness of the method with respect to the choices made by the user (in particular the mesh). Our research work, described below, aims at answering these questions.

Today, even though the industrial demand for more accurate and robust RANS models is very significant, very few academic teams are active in this field (for instance, [118, 88, 60, 123]), most of them being participants to the European ERCOFTAC SIG-15 group of which we are an active member. In France, we collaborate or have recently collaborated with most of the teams, mainly in the industry (EDF, Dassault, PSA, SAFRAN) or applied research organizations (ONERA, CEA). The CAGIRE team is particularly renowned for its work on the interaction between turbulence and the wall by elliptic blending (EB-RSM, [99, 102]), and is solicited by these partners to improve the representation of complex effects on turbulence (buoyancy, conjugate heat transfer, adverse pressure gradients, impingement, *etc.*).

Concerning the development of original hybrid RANS/LES approaches, the main contributions in France are due to ONERA (ZDES [74] and PITM [71]); IMF Toulouse in collaboration with the ECUADOR team of the Inria center of Sophia-Antipolis (OES [66, 108]) and CAGIRE (HTLES [97, 59, 80, 65]). The originality of our work is two-fold: (i) through temporal filtering, a formally consistent link is provided between the equations of motion and the hybridization method in order to reduce the level of empiricism, which is, for non-homogeneous turbulence, along with the additive filter method [84, 57], one of only two methods capable of providing such a consistent framework; (ii) through the development of an *active* approach based on the Anisotropic Linear Forcing (ALF) [15] and an *adaptive* strategy that autonomously determines the LES zone and refines the mesh based on physical criteria [21], a new *Continuous Embedded LES* paradigm is proposed, which is a realisation of the *agility* concept at the center of our project.

3.2 High-order numerical methods and efficient algorithms

When dealing with RANS models, a second order finite volume method is usually used. In our project, we aim at addressing hybrid RANS/LES models, which include some regions in which essentially unstationary processes are approximated in LES regions. This usually requires to use low dissipative high order numerical methods. If a consensus has emerged for years on second order finite volume methods for the approximation of RANS models, investigations are still ongoing on finding the high order method that would be the best suited with the compressible Navier-Stokes system.

As far as high order numerical methods are concerned, they are addressed at Inria essentially by the Atlantis, Makutu, Poems and Rapsodi teams for wave-matter interaction problems, the Serena and Coffee project-team on porous media, the Tonus team on plasma physics problems, and the Acumes, Gamma, Cardamom and Memphis teams for systems that are closer of ours (shallow-water or compressible Euler). As far as we know, only the Cardamom and Gamma teams are using high order methods with turbulence models, and we are the only one to aim at hybrid RANS/LES models with such methods.

Our objective is to develop a fast, stable and high order code for the discretization of compressible Navier-Stokes equations with turbulence models (Reynolds-stress RANS models and hybrid RANS/LES methods) on unstructured meshes. From a numerical point of view, this raises several questions: how to derive a stable numerical scheme for shocks without destroying the order of accuracy, how to derive stable boundary conditions, how to implement the method efficiently, how to invert the system if implicit methods are used?

Concerning aeronautical applications, several groups are working on discontinuous Galerkin methods: in Europe, some of the groups participated to the TILDA project [3] (DLR, ONERA, CERFACS, Imperial College, UCL, Cenaero, Dassault, U. of Bergamo). As far as we know, none of them considered Reynolds-stress RANS models or hybrid RANS/LES models. Worldwide, we believe the most active groups are the MIT group [4], or Ihme's group[5] which is rather oriented on combustion. Concerning HPC for high order methods, we carefully follow the advances of the parallel numerical algorithm group at Virginia Tech, and also the work around PyFR at Imperial College. Both of these groups are considering imperative parallelism, whereas we have chosen to consider task based programming. Task based parallelism was considered in the SpECTRE code [95] based on the Charm++ framework, and within a European

[3] https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/635962
[4] https://www.gas-turbine-lab.mit.edu/
[5] http://web.stanford.edu/group/ihmegroup/cgi-bin/MatthiasIhme/

project[6], based on IntelTBB, but only for hyperbolic systems whereas we wish to address the compressible Navier-Stokes system.

3.3 Compressible and multiphase flows

In this section, we are interested in two specific regimes of compressible flows: low Mach number flows and compressible multiphase flows.

Low Mach number flows (or low Froude for Shallow-Water systems) are a singular limit, and therefore raise approximation problems. Two types of numerical problems are known: if convective time scales are considered, semi-implicit time integration is often preferred to explicit ones, because the acoustic CFL is very restrictive compared with the convective one in the low Mach number limit [75]. The second numerical problem at low Mach number is an accuracy problem. The proposed fixes consist in changing the numerical flux either by centering the pressure [114] or are variant of the Roe-Turkel fix [85]. Over the last years, we have been more focused on the accuracy problem, but our major originality with respect to other groups is to be interested in the acoustic wave propagation in low Mach number flows, which may also raise problems as first remarked in [107].

Understanding and controlling complex and physically rich flows, such as unsteady multiphase compressible flows, are of great importance in various fields such as aeronautics, automotive, aerospace, nuclear energy, naval and also medicine. If we note the efforts established so far to partially respond to the problems linked to these flows, we also note major remaining challenges, particularly when different spatial and temporal scales or multiple physical phenomena, such as phase change, viscoelasticity or more generally interactions with solids, are to be considered. Good examples are cavitating flows such as the ones encountered around naval propellers where cavitation pockets form at the vicinity of the blades and lead to a turbulent bubbly flow in the wake [115]. Or in biomedical applications such as in lithotripsy (treatment for kidney stones) [112] or, recently, histotripsy (non-invasive treatment for cancers) [94] where cavitation bubbles, induced by shock waves, laser energy deposit or high-intensity focused ultrasound waves, violently collapse and interact with biomaterials. In this context, we aim to tackle the particularly challenging and ambitious modelling of these extremely complex multiphase compressible flows where numerous scientific and technical obstacles remain to be overcome. Among them, we could cite:

- The modelling of multiscale features including the simultaneous and dynamical computation of sub-grid dynamics (inclusions such as bubbles or drops) and of resolved interfaces. The derivation of averaged compressible multiphase models is currently less active than in the 2000s, and only few teams are interested in such problems. Recent advances were made at RWTH [87], and also mostly in France at EDF R&D by J.M. Hérard or also by Bresch and Hillairet [68]. This low interest in this type of challenging modeling and mathematical analysis was noticed in the review paper [117] as an obstacle for the improvement of numerical methods. Hence, the driving idea of this project to focus our efforts on the modeling of subscale phenomena, in particular by a stochastic process [111].

- The modelling of biomaterials under a fluid-mechanics formulation including viscoelastic behaviour and realistic equations of state, and the modelling of bubbles containing simultaneously condensable and non-condensable gases. The simultaneous coupling of compressible, multi-component flow models with viscoelastic solids and mass transfer will enable us, through simulations, to understand the fundamental physics taking place in several medical applications involving bubble dynamics [67]. This will therefore fill the knowledge gap on the subject involving significant range of physical phenomena that are not well understood yet, and for which experiments often lack insight, and spatial and temporal resolution [64]. This will potentially lead to significant improvements of the current and future medical treatments regarding their success rate, cost and safety.

[6] https://exahype.eu/

3.4 Analysis and simulation of turbulent flows and heat transfer

The numerous discussions with our industrial partners make it possible to define configurations to carry out comparison between computations and experiments aimed at validating the fundamental developments described in the previous sections. Reciprocally, the targeted application fields play an important role in the definition of our research axes, by identifying the major phenomena to be taken into account. This section gathers applications which essentially deal with turbulent internal flows, most often with heat transfer.

Detailed data are required for a fine validation of the methods. In addition to the active participation and co-organizing of the SIG-15 group of the ERCOFTAC network, which gives us access to various experimental or DNS data and enables us to carry out model and code benchmarking exercises with other European teams [96, 98, 62, 101], we generate experimental data ourselves when possible and develop collaborations with other research groups when necessary (ONERA, institute Pprime, CEA).

Historically, the scientific convergence between the team members that led to the development of our project and the creation of the CAGIRE project-team in 2016 was based on scientific themes related to aeronautical combustion chambers (hence the term *internal flows* in the name of the team), with our industrial partners SAFRAN and Turbomeca (now SAFRAN-Helicopter Engines). If the scientific and application themes of the team are now much more diverse, these applications to aeronautical combustors are at the origin of the existence of the MAVERIC experimental facility, allowing the study of turbulent flows at low Mach number over multi-perforated walls subjected to a coupling with acoustic waves, representative of the flows in combustors. This wind tunnel is thus complementary to those developed at ONERA, with which we collaborated [113] when it was necessary to add thermal measurements, within the framework of the European project SOPRANO.

4 Application domains

4.1 Aeronautics

Cagire is active in the field of aeronautics through the following activities:

- The combustion chamber wall: the modelling, the simulation and the experimentation of the flow around a multiperforated plate representative of a real combustion chamber wall have been focused on during the recent period. The continuous improvement of our in-house test facility Maveric is also an important ingredient to produce our own experimental validation data for isothermal flows. For non-isothermal flows, our participation in the EU funded program Soprano gave us access to non-isothermal data produced by Onera. This activity is also included in the E2S-UPPA project Asturies.

- The flow around airfoils: the modelling of the turbulent boundary layer has been for almost a century a key issue in the aeronautics industry. However, even the more advanced RANS models face difficulties in predicting the influence of pressure gradients on the development of the boundary layer. A main issue is the reliability of the modelling hypotheses, which is crucial for less conservative design. One of the technological barriers is the prediction of the flow in regimes close to the edge of the flight domain (stall, buffeting, unsteady loads) when the boundary layer is slowed down by an adverse pressure gradient. This was the subject of the CIFRE PhD thesis of Gustave Sporschill in collaboration with Dassault Aviation.

- Impinging jets: because of their high heat transfer efficiency, turbulent impinging jets are commonly used in a large variety of applications, and in particular blade cooling systems. Understanding the underlying physics of the mechanisms at play is of prime interest and is still an open question. Additionally, this configuration remains a challenging test case for turbulence models since it embraces many flow features despite a relatively simple geometry, and causes strong discrepancies between standard turbulence closures. Reynolds stress transport models have been shown to be promising candidates but still suffer from a lack of validation regarding this flow configuration. Such models are the subject of a collaboration with Onera and a starting collaboration with SAFRAN HE (CIFRE PhD thesis of Jules Mazaleyrat).

- Atmospheric reentry problem: When a body enters the atmosphere with a high velocity, its trajectory is mainly driven by the hypersonic flow surrounding the body. The integrity of the body is maintained by a shield that is progressively ablated. The sharp control of the motion is possible with a very good knowledge of the surrounding hypersonic flow and of its interaction with the ablated shield. Within the SEIGLE project, the team is involved in the simulation of the interaction of a droplet (representing the ablated body) and a hypersonic flow. In the Asturies project, the aim is to study the improvement on the shock/turbulence interaction by using advanced RANS models (second-moment closure).

4.2 Energy

- The prediction of heat transfer in fluid and solid components is of major importance in power stations, in particular, nuclear power plants. Either for the thermohydraulics of the plenum or in the study of accidental scenarii, among others, the accurate estimation of wall heat transfer, mean temperatures and temperature fluctuations are necessary for the evaluation of relevant thermal and mechanical design criteria. The PhD thesis (CIFRE EDF) of G. Mangeon, was dedicated to the development of relevant RANS models for these industrial applications [103, 27]. The collaboration with EDF is pursued within the ANR project MONACO_2025 and via the just started CIFRE PhD thesis of Corina Sanz Souhait.

- Moreover, the prediction of unsteady hydrodynamic loadings is a key point for operating and for safety studies of PWR power plants. Currently, the static loading is correctly predicted by RANS computations but when the flow is transient (as, for instance, in Reactor Coolant Pumps, due to rotor/stator interactions, or during operating transients) or in the presence of large, energetic, coherent structures in the external flow region, the RANS approach is not sufficient, whereas LES is still too costly for a wide use in the industry. This issue was the main focus of the PhD thesis (CIFRE EDF) of Vladimir Duffal, and is pursued within the ANR project MONACO_2025.

- For the design of high temperature solar receiver for concentrated solar power plants, flows are characterized by strong variations of the fluid properties, such that, even in the forced convection regime, they significantly deviate from isothermal flows, with a possible tendency to relaminarize, which can significantly reduce heat transfer. A better understanding and modeling of the physical mechanisms observed in turbulent flows with strong temperature gradients are important and was the focus of a recent collaboration with the LaTeP laboratory of UPPA.

- Thermal storage is interesting to decorrelate the production of heat or cold from its use whether for direct operation for a heat network (smoothing of heat supply to meet intermittent needs) or for power generation (phase shift between heat generation and power generation). The challenge is to study, via CFD, the dynamic and thermal behavior of the storage during the loading, resting and discharge phases. This is the focus of the PhD thesis of Alexis Ferré, co-supervised by R. Manceau and S. Serra (LaTeP).

4.3 Automotive propulsion

- The engine (underhood) compartment is a key component of vehicle design, in which the temperature is monitored to ensure the effectiveness and safety of the vehicle, and participates in 5 to 8% of the total drag and CO2 emissions. Dimensioning is an aerodynamic and aerothermal compromise, validated on a succession of road stages at constant speed and stopped phases (red lights, tolls, traffic jam). Although CFD is routinely used for forced convection, state-of-the-art turbulence models are not able to reproduce flows dominated by natural convection during stopped phases, with a Rayleigh number of the order of 10^{10}, such that the design still relies on costly, full-scale, wind tunnel experiments. This technical barrier must be lifted, since the ambition of the PSA group is to reach a *full digital design of their vehicles in the 2025 horizon*, i.e., to almost entirely rely on CFD. This issue was the focus of the PhD thesis (CIFRE PSA) of S. Jameel, supervised by R. Manceau, and also a part of the ANR project MONACO_2025 described in section 10.2.1, in the framework of which S. Jameel was hired as a post-doc until July 2021 and S.K. Jena from January 2022.

- The Power & Vehicles Division of IFPEN co-develops a CFD code, CONVERGE, to simulate the internal flow in spark-ignition engines, in order to provide the automotive industry with tools to optimize their design. The RANS method, widely used in the industry, is not sufficiently reliable for quantitative predictions, and is only used as a tool to qualitatively compare different geometries. On the other hand, LES provides more detailed and accurate information, but at the price of a CPU cost unafordable for daily use in the industry. Therefore, IFPEN aims at developing the hybrid RANS/LES methodology, in order to combine the strengths of the two approaches. The PhD thesis of Hassan Afailal, co-supervised by Rémi Manceau, was focused on this issue. In the framework of the collaborative project ASTURIES (E2S-UPPA/Inria/CEA/IFPEN), this collaboration with IFPEN will be pursued by the development of high-order methods in the CONVERGE code in order to make it possible to perform highly accurate and low-dissipative LES and hybrid RANS/LES in combustion engines.

4.4 Medical applications

Many medical applications exist where interactions between bubbles and biomaterials appear. CAGIRE is interested in a better understanding of the fundamental physics involved in such interactions, leading to improvements and innovation in current and future medical treatments with regard to their success rate, cost and safety:

- Lithotripsy is a noninvasive (the skin is not pierced) procedure used to treat kidney stones that are too large to pass through the urinary tract. Lithotripsy treats kidney stones by sending focused ultrasonic energy or shock waves directly to the stone first located with fluoroscopy (a type of X-ray "movie") or ultrasound (high frequency sound waves). The shock waves break a large stone into smaller stones that will pass through the urinary system. Lithotripsy allows persons with certain types of stones in the urinary system to avoid an invasive surgical procedure for stone removal. Lithotripsy involves cavitation bubbles as a primary or secondary mechanisms to attack the surface of the stone. Regarding success rates, for patients who are thought to be good candidates for this treatment, about 70 to 90 percent are found to be free of stones within three months of treatment. Furthermore, one should note that lithotripsy may include, but are not limited to, complications such as: bleeding around the kidney, infection, obstruction of the urinary tract by stone fragments, stone fragments left that may require more lithotripsies.
- Histotripsy is the first noninvasive, non-ionizing, and non-thermal ablation technology guided by real-time imaging. Using focused ultrasound delivered from outside the body, histotripsy mechanically destroys tissue through cavitation, rendering the target into acellular debris. The material in the histotripsy ablation zone is absorbed by the body within 1-2 months, leaving a minimal remnant scar. Histotripsy has also been shown to stimulate an immune response and induce abscopal effects in animal models, which may have positive implications for future cancer treatment. Histotripsy has been investigated for a wide range of applications in preclinical studies, including the treatment of cancer, neurological diseases, and cardiovascular diseases. Phase I human trials have shown the initial safety and efficacy of histotripsy to treat patients with malignant liver tumors, BPH, and calcified aortic stenosis. Despite substantial technical, preclinical, and clinical progress to date, there is a large amount of future work necessary for technical development, preclinical research, and human studies before histotripsy can become a wide-spread clinical treatment modality.
- Drug delivery. Gas-filled microbubbles can be designed with drug- and gas-loaded interiors. A stabilizing coating surrounds the bubble which may be targeted to specific tissue by incorporating protein ligands on the surface. Drugs can be incorporated by themselves or, if insoluble in water, in an oil layer. Among the possible therapies, the most exciting is the possibility of the delivery of genetic material to a chosen site. Focused ultrasound is then used to cavitate the gene-loaded microbubble and the shockwaves or microjets thus generated cause the genetic material to be injected into the surrounding cells. This technology can also be combined with endothelial cell barrier opening, which is performed prior the drug delivery. Indeed, the ultrasound irradiation of microbubbles produces jets which open the barrier for a few hours. This promotes the passage of large drug molecules necessary for specific treatments such as that of Alzheimer's disease.

5 Social and environmental responsibility

Impact of research results

The availability of improved RANS models and hybrid RANS/LES methods offering a better physical representativeness than models currently used in the industry, at a reasonable computational cost, will make it possible to improve the reliability of industrial numerical simulations, and thus to better optimize the systems, in order to reduce the environmental impact of transportation and industrial processes, and to improve the safety of installations and reduce the risks of accidental pollution.

Moreover, previous applications of hybrid RANS/LES methods have shown that it is possible to obtain an accuracy equivalent to LES with an energy consumption of the simulation reduced by a factor of about 200. This gain can be considerably increased in a complete industrial simulation with a much higher Reynolds number, leading to a drastic reduction of the environmental impact of the simulations themselves.

6 Highlights of the year

- Cagire organized the 17th ERCOFTAC SIG15 / MONACO_2025 workshop on turbulent natural convection flows, 19-20 January 2023, Pau, France[7]. This event, coordinated by R. Manceau, brought together 25 people from different countries, and was both one of the periodic workshops of the SIG-15 group of the ERCOFTAC European network, and the closing event of the MONACO_2025 ANR project.
- Discussions for a new collaboration with CEA Gramat were held during this year and the work will officially start during 2024. The collaboration will mainly consist of the funding of future PhD students. The first scientific subject to tackle concerns the numerical simulation of the attenuation of the effects of an explosion by an aqueous foam. Other subjects will follow such as the atomization of liquids resulting from the passage of a undeformable projectile at high speed through a barrel.
- A new collaboration with ETH Zürich and Storz Medical, a medical technology manufacturer, has started this year and concerns discovering the contribution of cavitation damage in kidney stone ablation. This work implies experiments using a medical extracorporeal shock wave lithotripter and X-rays visualizations that will take place at the European Synchrotron Radiation Facility in February 2024. These experiments will also allow us to better assess the quality of future state-of-the-art simulations. The latter will constitute the first stones for following studies using exploratory technology for kidney stone ablation.
- A second collaboration has also started this year with ETH Zürich and concerns the use of both experiments and simulations to explore a new drug-delivery technique. It uses the interaction of a shock wave with an encapsulated droplet within a bubble. The droplet would contain the drug. The shock induces a strong collapse of the bubble which significantly enhances the atomization of the droplet. This also helps to choose the target location instead of disseminating the drug throughout the whole body's blood circulatory system.
- After a few years of suspended activity, the collaboration with SAFRAN Helicopter Engines was revived at the end of 2023 through the CIFRE thesis of Jules Mazaleyrat, also co-supervised by ONERA. This thesis is devoted to improving the EB-RSM turbulence model, which we have been developing for many years, in the context of applications linked to cooling by jet impingement of turbine blades in helicopter engines.
- A new activity started this year in cooperation with Prof. S. Elaskar from the National University of Córdoba (Argentina). It is aimed at extending to reactive turbulent gaseous flows the temporal LES approach developed by the team for inert flows in a hybrid RANS-LES context. During the two-week visit of Prof. S. Elaskar, the problem of deriving a filtered chemical production term for the premixed turbulent combustion progress variable was addressed.

[7] https://project.inria.fr/monaco2025ercoftacsig15workshop/

7 New software, platforms, open data

7.1 New software

7.1.1 AeroSol

Keywords: High order finite elements, Parallel computing

Functional Description: The AeroSol software is a high order finite element library written in C++. The code has been designed so as to allow for efficient computations, with continuous and discontinuous finite elements methods on hybrid and possibly curvilinear meshes. The work of the team CARDAMOM (previously Bacchus) is focused on continuous finite elements methods, while the team Cagire is focused on discontinuous Galerkin methods. However, everything is done for sharing the largest part of code we can. More precisely, classes concerning IO, finite elements, quadrature, geometry, time iteration, linear solver, models and interface with PaMPA are used by both of the teams. This modularity is achieved by mean of template abstraction for keeping good performances. The distribution of the unknowns is made with the software PaMPA , developed within the team TADAAM (and previously in Bacchus) and the team Castor.

News of the Year: Highlights for the year 2023 concern:

- Functional tests: development of a python tool that will be included in the 'ci', based on 'pytest'. Reference files, storing artifacts of the executions of the tests are generated, and the 'ci' relaunch these tests and check the non-regression of the stored artifacts. Fix some feature in 'ci' and parallel 'ci' on Plafrim - Postprocessing tools were developed on the artifacts files for computing the order of convergence and for plotting the error. - Several bug fixes (geometrical partitioning, NetCDF) - Refactorization of the degrees of freedom handling. This should help the transition from PaMPA to DM2 - Development of finite element basis and numerical schemes that preserve discretely curl or divergence with the discontinuous Galerkin method. This induced major changes because the degrees of freedom are no more accessed as [idof x nvar + ivar] but in a transposed manner with a non regular pattern for the degrees of freedom. Implementation of initialization, error computation, a.s.o, and implementation of hyperbolic integrators with these new finite elements. - Development of covariant and contravariant geometrical transformations. - Some work was done on the macros using PaMPA for preparing the transition to DM2. - Induction model, two dimensional rotated waves model. - Computation of semi-norm grad and div in the sense of distributions.

URL: https://team.inria.fr/cardamom/aerosol/

Contact: Vincent Perrier

Participants: Mario Ricchiuto, Vincent Perrier, Heloise Beaugendre, Christopher Poette, Marco Lorini, Jonathan Jung, Anthony Bosco, Luca Cirrottola, Romaric Simo Tamou, Ibtissem Lannabi, Matthieu Haefele

7.1.2 DM2

Name: Distributed Mesh and Data Manager

Keywords: HPC, Data parallelism, High order finite elements, Unstructured meshes, Hybrid meshes

Functional Description: DM2 is a C++ library for managing mesh and data on mesh in a MPI parallel environment. It is conceived to provide parallel mesh and data management in high order finite element solvers for continuum mechanics.

The user should provide a mesh file which is read by the library. Then DM2 is able to:

- Read the mesh, and read the data provided in the mesh file, possibly in parallel

- Redistribute the mesh in order to distribute the data on a given set of processors. This redistribution is made through a graph partitioner such as PARMETIS or PT-SCOTCH.

- Allocate the memory in parallel if a number of unknown by entity type is provided by the user.

- Centralize the data.

- Compute the halo required for a numerical method. The halo is adapted for each of the possible discretization.

- Renumber mesh elements for making a difference between mesh elements that need or need not communication.

- Aggregate a mesh based on a metric for developing a multigrid method.

Release Contributions: This version introduces overlap regions ("halos") among distributed mesh partitions. These halos are specialized for discontinuous or continuous schemes, but generic with respect to the (geometric) degree of the mesh cells. These halos allow to synchronize numerical data defined on a set of entities of the distributed mesh. Numerical data is again generic with respect to the degree of their polynomial approximation, the number and combinations of scalar/vector fields, and the size of the vector spaces.

News of the Year: Contributions of this year are integrated in version v0.1. This version introduces overlap regions ("halos") among distributed mesh partitions. These halos are specialized for discontinuous or continuous schemes, but generic with respect to the (geometric) degree of the mesh cells. These halos allow to synchronize numerical data defined on a set of entities of the distributed mesh. Numerical data is again generic with respect to the degree of their polynomial approximation, the number and combinations of scalar/vector fields, and the size of the vector spaces. The continuous integration framework testes each commit on several 2D/3D hybrid meshes on which parallel mesh distribution and halos construction is performed, for each geometric and polynomial degree up to 4. Main classes are also covered by a set of unit tests.

Contact: Vincent Perrier

Participants: Vincent Perrier, Luca Cirrottola

7.1.3 UHAINA

Keywords: Simulation, Ocean waves, Unstructured meshes, Finite element modelling

Scientific Description: Operational platform for near shore coastal application based on the following main elements:

- Fully-nonlinear wave propagation.

- Wave breaking handled by some mechanism allowing to mimic the energy dissipation in breakers.

- A high order finite element discretization combined with mesh and polynomial order adaptation for optimal efficiency.

- An efficient parallel object oriented implementation based on a hierarchical view of all the data management aspects cared for by middle-ware libraries developed at Inria within the finite element platform Aerosol.

- A modular wrapping allowing for application tailored processing of all input/output data (including mesh generation, and high order visualization).

- Spherical coordinates based on a local projection on a real 3D spherical map (as of 2021)

- Compilation with GUIX available (as of 2022)

- Homogenization and standardization of code outputs and hazard quatification (as of 2022)

- Correction of the management of dry/wet fronts in the presence of structures represented by a single high point (as of 2022)

- Use of FES for the calculation of the tide directly in UHAINA through an API. New compilation option for activation (as of 2022)

- Boundary conditions accounting tides from FES and corrected with the effect of the inverse barometer, for the simulation of the tidal propagation and the surge on domains at the regional scale (as of 2022)

- Hydraulic connections (e.g. sewers) in the simulation of urban flooding (as of 2022)

- Mass source term, for the injection of the volume of water overtopping structures not accounted in the elevation model during flooding episodes by sea surges (as of 2022)

Functional Description: Waves simulation

Contact: Mario Ricchiuto

Participants: Mario Ricchiuto, Philippe Bonneton, David Lannes, Fabien Marche

Partners: EPOC, IMAG, IMB

7.1.4 ECOGEN

Keyword: Numerical simulations

Functional Description: ECOGEN is a CFD platform dedicated to numerical simulation of compressible multiphase flows. It has the vocation to share academic research in the multiphase flow field with other academics but also with industrials and students.

Multi-models (single phase, multiphase with or without equilibrium). Multi-physics (thermal transfers, viscosity, surface tension, mass transfers). Multi-meshes (Cartesian, unstructured, AMR). HPC.

News of the Year: A new release, ECOGEN_v4.0, is available on GitHub. It includes new features and fixes bugs.

Major points: - Removed the version numbers of the input file names (break compatibility with previous version). - Possibility to use finite pressure relaxation on UEq model for more than two phases. - Possibility to initialize an unstructured simulation with the result of a previous simulation performed on a similar mesh and/or a different number of CPUs. This feature is particularly useful to fasten steady state convergence on a fine mesh using coarse mesh results. - PUEq phase-change model (handled through PTMu relaxation) does not require mass fraction threshold anymore to trigger mass transfer. - Add Moving Reference Frame coupling of a rotating region with a static one. - Renamed boundary condition names (break compatibility with previous version). - Immersed boundaries can be added in a Cartesian mesh domain (physicalEntity = -1).

Minor points: - Option to record boundary quantities such as pressure forces and shear stress (useful for aerodynamic coefficient computation). - Possibility to display cells' reference length on XML output with unstructured mesh. - Add a tutorial on mesh mapping and low-Mach preconditionning options. - Add scripts related to droplet shock-induced cavitation. - Improve variable name style for Gnuplot output. - Increase code coverage by nonreg. - Updated AMR refinement criteria to match the different modelling. - Always a little more source code translation from French to English. - A wall is now considered as a symmetry BC if viscosity is ignored. - Update of documentation.

Fixes: - Fix the getTemperature() and copyPhase() methods for multiphase models. - Fix restart bug when using alphaNull on PUEq model. - Fix bug on simulation progress when using iteration control mode. - Fix a MPI data type that caused a crash during MPI_Allreduce on some compilers. - Minor fix for Euler-Korteweg model. - Correction on UEq BC for volume fraction flux, using sM instead of uStar to respect transport equation. - Update non-regression scripts to make them compatible with OS X. - Correction for phase change with a second-order method.

URL: https://code-mphi.github.io/ECOGEN/overview/

Contact: Kevin Schmidmayer

Participants: Kevin Schmidmayer, Fabien Petitpas, Joris Cazé, Sébastien Le Martelot, Éric Daniel, Benedikt Dorschner, Solène Schropff, Adedotun Ade-Onojobi, Fatima Gadiri

Partners: CNES, ETHZ, California Institute of Technology

7.2 Open data

- The ORACLES database [70]: this large experimental database of measurements on a dump-stabilized turbulent premixed flame has been built-up by aggregating results obtained on the ORACLES test facility [110] and is now available on the Zenodo website.

8 New results

8.1 Turbulence modelling

8.1.1 Improvement of the EB-RSM RANS model

Participants: Rémi Manceau.

External collaborators: Gustave Sporschill (formerly CAGIRE, now Dassault), F. Billard (Dassault), M. Mallet (Dassault), A. Colombié (ONERA), F. Chedevergne (ONERA), E. Laroche (ONERA), S. Benhamadouche (EDF), J.-F. Wald (EDF).

In order to accurately represent the complexity of the phenomena that govern the evolution of turbulent flows, an important part of our research focuses on the development of Reynolds-stress RANS models that take into account the wall/turbulence interaction by an original approach, elliptic blending [99, 102]. Although this approach, has been successfully applied to various configurations (for instance [63]), in order to take into account more subtle effects, during the theses of A. Colombié and G. Sporschill, in collaboration with ONERA and Dassault Aviation, respectively, we identified the importance of introducing a specific pressure diffusion model to correctly reproduce the dynamics of turbulence in impingement regions and in boundary layers subject to adverse pressure gradients, paving the way towards a wider application of the EB-RSM in aeronautics [119, 72, 120, 121, 122]. This activity is continued via the PhD thesis of J. Mazaleyrat in collaboration with SAFRAN HE and ONERA in the framework of turbine blade cooling by jet impingement.

8.1.2 Extension of RANS turbulence models to mixed and natural convection

Participants: Rémi Manceau, Puneeth Bikkanahally.

External collaborators: S.M. Saad Jameel (formerly Cagire, now Plastic Omnium), V. Herbert (PSA-Stellantis), F. Dehoux (formerly Cagire, now Framatome), S. Benhamadouche (EDF), S.K. Jena (formely Cagire, now TU Delft).

In the mixed and natural convection regimes, as presented in three invited lectures [100, 101, 20], the interaction mechanisms between dynamic and thermal fluctuations are complex and very anisotropic due to buoyancy effects, so that the natural turbulence modelling level to take them into account is second-moment closure, i.e., Reynolds-stress models. When associating the EB-RSM and the EB-DFM, several modifications had to be introduced in natural convection for the scrambling term, the length scale of the elliptic blending, and especially by substituting a mixed time scale for the dynamic time scale in the buoyancy production term of the dissipation equation, which has a drastic positive impact on the predictions in the natural convection regime. This work, carried out in collaboration with EDF, leads to the first linear Reynolds-stress model able to accurately represent the wall/turbulence interaction in forced, mixed and natural convection regimes [76]. However, some industrial partners, in particular

PSA Group (now Stellantis), who encounter natural convection flows in the underhood compartment of vehicles, do not wish to use such sophisticated models, so we have developed an algebraic version of the Reynolds stress equation which thus constitutes an extension of the eddy-viscosity models (buoyancy-extended Boussinesq relation), within the framework of S. Jameel thesis [89, 91, 90], which can be easily implemented into any industrial and/or commercial CFD code. The application of such models to various configurations of differentially-heated cavities showed that, depending on the situation, such buoyancy extensions can have an influence ranging from very significant to negligible [92].

8.1.3 HTLES: an original hybrid RANS/LES model

Participants: Rémi Manceau, Puneeth Bikkanahally, Mahitosh Mehta, Martin David.

External collaborators: Vladimir Duffal (formerly Cagire, now EDF), B. de Laage de Meux (EDF), H. Afailal (formerly CAGIRE, now IFPEN), Ch. Angelberger (IFPEN), A. Velghe (IFPEN).

Regarding hybrid RANS/LES, we have developed the HTLES (hybrid temporal LES) approach. The wall/turbulence interaction being fundamental for the applications of interest to EDF, V. Duffal's thesis [78] focused on the precise control of the transition from RANS to LES when moving away from the wall, through the improvement of the theoretical link between the turbulent scales and the form of the model equations, as well as the introduction of two different shielding functions to avoid the classical grid-induced separation and log-layer mismatch [80, 79, 18], i.e., the strong erroneous sensitivity of the results to the near-wall mesh. A significant result is that the study of wall pressure fluctuations and their spectra on periodic hills showed that the HTLES approach could reproduce these spectra as well as LES, down to a lower cut-off frequency than in LES due to the coarser mesh and the presence of the RANS zone [78], which suggests encouraging prospects for the prediction of mechanical and thermal fatigue. In the framework of the ANR project Monaco_2025, the thesis of P. Bikkanahally is devoted to the extension of the HTLES approach to natural convection. In differentially heated cavities, due to the coexistence of turbulent boundary layers and a laminar region in the centre, the shielding function introduced by V. Duffal causes a deterioration of the results. Good results are obtained by using instead a new shielding function based on the resolution of an elliptic relaxation equation [65, 17]. Moreover, the thesis of H. Afailal, in collaboration with IFPEN, was dedicated to the development of the HTLES for the non-reactive internal aerodynamics of spark ignition engines. The aim was to adapt this approach to non-stationary, cyclic flows with moving walls, for which the main challenge was to provide a reliable evaluation of the mean turbulent energy, which is a crucial parameter for the control of the transition from RANS to LES, and is obtained by explicitly applying a differential temporal filter during the simulation to separate the time-dependent mean and turbulent components of the flow [58].

8.1.4 Towards embedded LES

Participants: Rémi Manceau, Pascal Bruel, Puneeth Bikkanahally, Mahitosh Mehta, Martin David.

External collaborators: Fabien Dupuy (GD-Tech), Olivier Jegouzo (GD-Tech), Fabien Renard (GD-Tech).

In the framework of hybrid RANS/LES, a particularly attractive approach is Embedded LES, which consists in reserving the LES to a small area included in a global RANS domain, which is a particular strategy for using the zonal hybrid RANS/LES. However, the zonal approach is characterized by a pre-division between RANS and LES zones and a discontinuous interface, which prohibits any evolution of the scale of description of turbulence during the calculation, which would allow an adaptability of the model according to physical criteria determined during the calculation. Our objective is therefore to develop embedded LES in the context of continuous approaches (CELES, Continuous Embedded LES), in which the interface between RANS and LES is now a diffuse interface. In these approaches, the domain is not split into sub-domains, but the model evolves in a continuous manner so that it tends towards a RANS model or towards a LES model. The diffuse interface (grey area) is the transition area in which the model transitions from a RANS model to a LES model. It is then necessary, as in the zonal approach, to enrich the RANS solution by adding synthetic turbulence to avoid the drastic decrease of the total turbulent stress at the beginning of the LES zone which would strongly degrade the results. In the framework of the hybrid RANS/LES approach developed by Cagire, HTLES, this aspect consists in developing a volume enrichment approach based on a fluctuating force [106, 15]. The development of such a CELES approach is the main purpose of the just started CELTIC project (post-doc of P. Bikkanahally), in collaboration with the SME GD-Tech. An adaptive determination of the RANS and LES regions based on physical criteria is the subject of the post-doc of M. David, in the framework of the Asturies project.

8.1.5 Turbulent premixed combustion in the flamelet regime: developing a closure model for the time filtered reaction rate

Participants: Pascal Bruel.

External collaborator: S. Elaskar (Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina).

The long-term objective pursued here is to extend the approach of temporal large-eddy simulation to turbulent reactive flows. As a first step towards this goal, the flamelet regime of isenthalpic turbulent premixed combustion was first considered. In such a regime, the combustion process can be represented through the evolution of a single progress variable whose time evolution resembles a bi-valued telegraph signal. We first concentrate on the reaction rate, leaving aside for the moment the question of the closure of the filtered scalar flux. In a RANS approach, corresponding to an infinite time filter width, many models are available to close the mean reaction rate as a function of the mean progress variable. So the question raised now is: what happens to the relation between the filtered reaction rate and the filtered variable when the time filter width remains finite ? To guide our thinking, the development of the capacity of generating and filtering synthetic telegraph signals was deemed necessary. After considering in [22] the possibility of using the so-called "poor man Navier-Stokes" approach, we start developing a fortran code aimed at directly generating synthetic telegraph signals satisfying some a priori constraints so as to mimick real signals measured in such a combustion regime. With such a tool, we were able to recover the behavior of the filtered reaction rate for quasi-infinite time filter widths e.g. the RANS behavior. Our future activity will now concentrate on the numerical study of filtering the synthetic progress variable signal with finite time filter widths.

8.2 High-order numerical methods and efficient algorithms

8.2.1 Efficient implementation of flux-reconstruction methods for combustion

Participants: Vincent Perrier.

External collaborators: Julien Bohbot, Julien Coatléven, Romaric Simo-Tamou, Quang Huy Tran.

In the framework of the PhD thesis of Romaric Simo-Tamou, flux-reconstruction methods were implemented, first in AeroSol for the Navier-Stokes system, and then in the Converge CFD code for high order computation of combustion and for benefiting of AMR in this code. For these schemes, new analyses of their dissipation and dispersion properties were performed and disseminated in [36].

8.2.2 Development of high order numerical schemes for axisymmetric turbulent flows

Participants: Anthony Bosco, Jonathan Jung, Vincent Perrier.

Part of the Asturies project aims at deriving high order numerical schemes for turbulent compressible flows in axisymmetric geometry. This year, the work was focused on the three following points:

1. The derivation of conservative formulation for general advection-diffusion conservation laws in axisymmetric coordinates. This led to a new high order discontinuous Galerkin method for axisymmetric coordinates, which is optimal order and in which the source term are unambiguously discretized and defined. This work was disseminated in [12] and in an extended version [37].

2. The wall boundary conditions for a large family of turbulent models including the $k-\varepsilon$ models can be seen as a double boundary condition on one of the variables (for example homogeneous Neumann *and* homogeneous Dirichlet on k) and no boundary condition on ε. A simplified version of this model with these boundary conditions can be seen as a mixed formulation for a bi-Laplacian equation, on which these types of boundary conditions are natural. Inspired by theses ideas, a new discontinuous Galerkin method was developed for this type of boundary condition on the simplified linear model, and was disseminated in [28].

8.3 Compressible and multiphase flows

8.3.1 Low-Mach-number schemes

Participants: Jonathan Jung, Vincent Perrier, Ibtissem Lannabi, Esteban Coiffier.

External collaborators: Thomas Galié.

Unfortunately, the only fix we found in our previous work that is accurate for high order acoustics computation is not Galilean invariant. The fix of [69] was extended from isentropic Euler system to full Euler system in [13].

Unfortunately, this fix is not Galilean invariant. This led us to try to tackle the problem in a different way from the numerical flux modification. We raised more fundamental questions on the connection between the low Mach number spurious mode responsible for a low accuracy and the long time behaviour of the wave system. In [14], we proved that on some finite domain configurations, the long time limit of the wave system exists, and that a numerical flux is low Mach number accurate if and only if its low Mach number acoustic development has a consistent long time behaviour. The spurious mode on the velocity at low Mach number can therefore be identified using the long time limit of the asymptotic acoustic system. Once this spurious mode is sharply identified, it can be filtered. This result is published in [93]. Still based on this filtering method, a spurious mode was identified in the velocity obtained by the low Mach number fix which consists in centering the pressure gradient. This spurious mode may jeopardize the mesh convergence of the velocity [25]. We also had the opportunity to disseminate our previous work on low Mach number flows at different conferences [29, 25], included invited ones [19].

8.3.2 Multi-scale multiphase flows

Participants: Vincent Perrier, Kevin Schmidmayer.

As far as multiphase models are concerned, based on the ideas of [77], we have revisited the derivation of Baer-and-Nunziato models [61]. Usually, models are derived by averaging the Euler system; then the system of PDE on the mean values contains fluctuations which are modeled, often leading to relaxation terms and interfacial velocity and pressure which should also be modeled. This can be achieved by using physical arguments [116] or by ensuring mathematical properties [73]. In [111], we have followed a slightly different path: we have supposed that the topology of the different phases follows an explicit model: the sign of a Gaussian process. Some parameters of the Gaussian process (mean, gradient of the mean) are linked with the averaged values of the flow (volume fraction), whereas others (auto-correlation function) are linked with the subscale structure of the flow. The obtained system is closed provided the parameters of the Gaussian process are known. Also, the system dissipates the phase entropies. Under some hypotheses that can be interpreted physically, asymptotic models can be derived in the interface flow limit or in the limit where the two fluids are strongly mixed. In these limits, different previously proposed models are recovered [116, 83], which does not necessarily ensure the same phase entropy dissipation properties. This work was disseminated this year in the conference [33].

8.3.3 Shock-induced cavitation within a droplet

Participants: Kevin Schmidmayer.

External collaborators: L. Biasiori-Poulanges (ETH Zürich, Switzerland).

In [11] and [16], we investigated the shock-induced cavitation within a droplet which is highly challenged by the multiphase nature of the mechanisms involved. Within the context of heterogeneous nucleation, we introduced a thermodynamically well-posed multiphase numerical model accounting for phase compression and expansion, which relies on a finite pressure-relaxation rate formulation. We simulated (i) the spherical collapse of a bubble in a free field, (ii) the interaction of a cylindrical water droplet with a planar shock wave, and (iii) the high-speed impact of a gelatin droplet onto a solid surface. The determination of the finite pressure-relaxation rate was done by comparing the numerical results with the Keller–Miksis model, and the corresponding experiments of Sembian et al. and Field et al., respectively. For the latter two, the pressure-relaxation rate was found to be $\mu = 3.5$ and $\mu = 0.5$, respectively. Upon the validation of the determined pressure-relaxation rate, we ran parametric simulations to elucidate the critical Mach number from which cavitation is likely to occur. Complementing simulations with a geometrical acoustic model, we provided a phenomenological description of the shock-induced cavitation within a droplet, as well as a discussion on the bubble-cloud growth effect on the droplet flow field. The usual prediction of the bubble cloud center, given in the literature, was eventually modified to account for the expansion wave magnitude.

8.3.4 Modelling of visco-elastic solids in multiphase flows

Participants: Kevin Schmidmayer.

External collaborators: N. Favrie (Aix-Marseille Université, France).

As a work in progress, an extension of the model of diffuse solid–fluid interfaces [109, 81] is proposed to deal with arbitrary complex materials such as porous materials in presence of plasticity and damage. These are taken into account through Maxwell-type models and are cast in the standard generalized materials. The specific energy of each solid is given in separable form: it is the sum of a hydrodynamic part of the energy depending only on the density and the entropy, an elastic part of the energy which is unaffected by the volume change, and a compaction part taking into account the compaction effects. It allows us to naturally pass to the fluid description in the limit of vanishing shear modulus. In spite of a large number of governing equations, the model has a simple mathematical structure. The model is well posed both mathematically and thermodynamically, *i.e.* it is hyperbolic and compatible with both laws of thermodynamics. The resulting model can be applied in situations involving an arbitrary number of fluids and solids. In particular, we are showing the ability of the model to describe complex plasticity (Gurson [86]) and damage (Mazars [105]) models.

8.4 Analysis and simulation of turbulent flows and heat transfer

8.4.1 Effusion cooling

Participants: Rémi Manceau, Pascal Bruel.

External collaborators: Ph. Reulet (ONERA), E. Laroche (ONERA), D. Donjat (ONERA), F. Mastrippolito (formerly CAGIRE, now SAFRAN HE).

As regards wall cooling by effusion (multiple jets in crossflow), our MAVERIC experimental facility does not allow us to carry out thermal measurements, so we approached ONERA Toulouse to collaborate on the effects of gyration (angle of the jets with respect to the incident flow) on the heat transfer between the fluid and the wall, within the framework of the European project SOPRANO. We then took up the challenge of carrying out RANS simulations with the EB-RSM model on a configuration of unprecedented complexity for us, consisting of 10 rows of 9 holes, in 90-degree gyration, representative of effusion cooling problems in aeronautical combustion chambers. Comparisons between calculations and experiments have shown the relevance of using the EB-RSM model and the importance of taking into account conjugate heat transfer [113, 104]. In the framework of the Asturies project, the case, the database of a jet in crossflow measured in the MAVERIC facility is currently under investigation with the adaptive strategy developed by M. David, in order to serve as a demonstrator of this agile simulation method.

8.4.2 Thermocline energy storage

Participants: Rémi Manceau, Alexis Ferré.

External collaborators: S. Serra (LaTEP, UPPA), J. Pouvreau (CEA), A. Bruch (CEA).

A collaboration started at the end of 2020 with the CEA LITEN in Grenoble and the LaTEP of UPPA on thermocline energy storage. An experimental facility is being developed at the CEA and RANS simulations are underway to understand the dynamics of this type of flows, to determine the influence of the turbulence generated by the filling of the tank on the quality of the thermocline, in order to optimize the system and provide data to support the development of 1D models used in the optimization of heat networks. A particular attention has been paid to the approximation used for variations of density with temperature. Due to the wide range of temperatures, it was shown that the standard Boussinesq approximation is not valid but a quadratic Boussinesq approximation was proposed, which gives results very close to the more complex low-Mach number approximation, with a computational cost reduced by a factor of two and an improved numerical stability [82, 23].

9 Bilateral contracts and grants with industry

Participants: Rémi Manceau, Vincent Perrier, Jonathan Jung, Pascal Bruel, Anthony Bosco, Mahitosh Mehta, Martin David, Romaric Simo Tamou, Alexis Ferré, Esteban Coiffier.

9.1 Bilateral contracts with industry

- CEA: "Agile simulation of turbulent internal flows", contract in the framework of the Asturies project.
- CEA: "Collaboration contract for the PhD thesis of A. Ferré".
- CEA: "Collaboration contract for the PhD thesis of E. Coiffier".
- IFPEN: "Collaboration contract for the PhD thesis of Romaric Simo-Tamou".

9.2 Bilateral grants with industry

- CEA: "CFD and experimental study of a thermocline-type thermal storage for an optimized design and data entry of component scale models in the framework of a multi-scale approach", PhD student Alexis Ferré.
- CEA: "Development of Fast, Robust and Accurate numerical methods for turbulence models on Complex Meshes" (1/2 Grant), PhD student Anthony Bosco.
- CEA: "Analyse et simulation numériques de discrétisations décalées en thermohydraulique diphasique", PhD student Esteban Coiffier.
- IFPEN: "Développement de schémas d'ordre élevé pour un solveur cartésien / AMR pour la modélisation LES de la combustion.", PhD student Romaric Simo-Tamou.

10 Partnerships and cooperations

10.1 International research visitors

10.1.1 Visits of international scientists

Other international visits to the team

Sergio Elaskar

Status: Professor.

Institution of origin: National University of Córdoba.

Country: Argentina.

Dates: November 6 to November 18.

Context of the visit: Follow-up of the A17A07 Ecos Sud project.

Mobility program/type of mobility: CNRS funded research stay.

10.2 National initiatives

10.2.1 ANR MONACO_2025

Participants: Rémi Manceau, Puneeth Bikkanahally.

This project started in 2018 and ended in 2023. The ambition of the MONACO_2025 project, coordinated by Rémi Manceau, was to join the efforts made in *two different industrial sectors* in order to tackle the industrial simulation of transient, turbulent flows affected by buoyancy effects. It brings together two academic partners, the project-team Cagire hosted by the university of Pau, and the institute Pprime of the CNRS/ENSMA/university of Poitiers (PPRIME), and R&D departments of two industrial partners, the PSA group and the EDF group, who are major players of the automobile and energy production sectors, respectively.

- The main **scientific objective** of the project is to make a breakthrough in *the unresolved issue* of the modelling of turbulence/buoyancy interactions in transient situations, within the continuous hybrid RANS/LES paradigm, which consists in preserving a computational cost compatible with industrial needs by relying on statistical approaches where a fine-grained description of the turbulent dynamics is not necessary. The transient cavity flow experiments acquired during MONACO_2025 will provide the partners and the scientific community with *an unrivalled source of knowledge* of the physical mechanisms that must be accounted for in turbulence models.
- The main **industrial objective** is *to make available computational methodologies* to address dimensioning, reliability and security issues in buoyancy-affected transient flows. It is to be emphasized that such problems are *not tackled using CFD at present in the industry*. At the end of MONACO_2025, a panel of methodologies, ranging from simple URANS to sophisticated hybrid models based on improved RANS models, was evaluated in transient situations, against the dedicated cavity flow experiments and a real car underhood configuration. This final benchmark exercise will form *a decision-making tool* for the industrial partners, and will thus pave the way towards high-performance design of low-emission vehicles and highly secure power plants. In particular, the project is in line with the *Full Digital 2025 ambition*, e.g., the declared ambition of the PSA group to migrate, within the next decade, to a design cycle of new vehicles nearly entirely based on CAE (computer aided engineering), without recourse to expensive full-scale experiments.

10.2.2 ANR LAGOON

Participants: Vincent Perrier.

The ANR project Lagoon was funded by ANR in 2021 within the section CE46 - Modèles numériques, simulation, applications.

Coastal areas host around 10% of the world's population and a huge amount of economic activities. Climate change is expected to increase coastal flooding hazard in years to come. In this project, we propose to develop a numerical tool for the stormsurges predictions.

For four years, a joint effort between the partners of this project among others has been done for the development of a numerical tool able to tackle planetary computations with high resolution at the coast: the Uhaina code, based on top of the AeroSol library. The scope of this project is to increase the computational performance of our modelling platform, in order to upgrade it as an efficient and accurate tool for storm-surge predictions in different future climate scenarios. To achieve this goal and producing results which go beyond the state-of-the-art, our efforts will be focused on the following numerical and informatics developments, devoted to decrease the run time of the model in operational conditions:

- Development of low-Froude accurate Implicit-Explicit (ImEx) time integration strategy.

- Development of scalable aggregation-based multigrid methods for addressing the efficiency of the inversion of the (non)linear systems induced by implicit time stepping. For the data generation, two stages IO, in-situ and in-transit data post-processing are strategies that will be evaluated with existing technologies and will be implemented to improve the performance of the production code.
- The numerical tool will be validated on 1979-2014 sea level reanalysis, and be used for the generation of a database of sea level projections on future climate CMIP6 projections.

The code developed within this project will be freely distributed, with a strong effort put on reproducibility of results. Data generated for both the sea level reanalysis and the database of sea level projection for future climate projections will be distributed towards the community.

10.2.3 ASTURIES

Participants: Rémi Manceau, Vincent Perrier, Jonathan Jung, Pascal Bruel, Anthony Bosco, Mahitosh Mehta, Romaric Simo Tamou, Martin David.

Call: ISite E2S UPPA "Exploring new topics and facing new scientific challenges for Energy and Environment Solutions"

Dates: 2020-2024

Partners: CEA CESTA ; IFPEN

In the context of internal turbulent flows, relevant to aeronautic and the automotive propulsion and energy production sectors, ASTURIES aims at developing an innovative CFD methodology. The next generation of industrial CFD tools will be based on the only approach compatible with admissible CPU costs in a foreseeable future, hybrid RANS/LES. However, state-of-the-art hybrid RANS/LES methods suffer from a severe limitation: their results are strongly user-dependant, since the local level of description of the turbulent flow is determined by the mesh designed by the user.

In order to lift this technological barrier, an *agile* methodology will be developed: the scale of description of turbulence will be locally and automatically adapted during the computation based on local physical criteria independent of the grid step, and the mesh will be automatically refined in accordance. Such an innovative approach requires the use of advanced near-wall turbulence closures, as well as high-order numerical methods for complex geometries, since low-dissipative discretization is necessary in LES regions. Morevover, the identification of relevant physical RANS-to-LES switchover criteria and the refined validation of the method will strongly benefit from dedicated experiments.

The objectives of the project thus consist in:

- Proposing a robust and efficient implementation of elliptic relaxation/blending turbulence models in the context of high-order Discontinuous Galerkine methods.
- Develop local physical criteria in order to get rid of the (explicit or implicit) dependence on the grid step of the transition from RANS to LES.
- Develop an automatic remeshing strategy which ensures consistency with the self-adaptation of the model.
- Validate the global methodology based on the 3 preceding points for configurations representative of industrial internal turbulent flows.

The development of such a methodology, based on hybrid RANS/LES modelling, with low-dissipative and robust numerical methods, independant of the initial design of a grid by the user, compatible with unstructured meshes for complex industrial geometries, in the context of HPC, is thus the ambitious, but reachable, objective of the project.

10.3 Regional initiatives

10.3.1 CELTIC

Participants: Rémi Manceau, Pascal Bruel, Puneeth Bikkanahally.

CELTIC (*Continuous Embedded LES for Turbulent flows in Industrial Configurations*) is a projet accepted in the call ESR 2022 of the New-Aquitaine Region, in partnership with the local SME GDTech.

The project aims at proposing a new model of the forcing term allowing enrichment at the diffuse interfaces between RANS and LES in continuous hybrid RANS/LES models for the simulation of turbulent flows. This will make possible the development of an innovative simulation methodology, continuous embedded LES (CELES), which consists in restricting the fine-grained model (LES) to regions where it is necessary, surrounded by the rest of the domain using a statistical approach (RANS). The combination of the fact that CELES will be based on hybrid RANS/Continuous LES approaches, easy to use in industrial applications, and on a seeding by volume forcing applicable in all situations will make it a particularly attractive method for the industry, which will bring to our industrial partner GDTech and its regional customers (for example SAFRAN HE) a real value compared to the numerical simulation methods available today.

11 Dissemination

Participants: Rémi Manceau, Jonathan Jung, Vincent Perrier, Kevin Schmidmayer, Pascal Bruel, Martin David, Mahitosh Mehta, Ibtissem Lannabi, Anthony Bosco, Puneeth Bikkanahally Muni Reddy.

11.1 Promoting scientific activities

11.1.1 Scientific events: organisation

General chair, scientific chair

- R. Manceau organized the 17th ERCOFTAC SIG15 / MONACO_2025 workshop[8]. This workshop, organized under the auspices of the SIG15 of the european ERCOFTAC network, which is also the final workshop of the MONACO_2025 project, was held in Pau 19-20 January 2023.

Member of the organizing committees

- Member of the scientific committee of the International Symposium on Turbulence, Heat and Mass Transfer since 2006 [R. Manceau]

11.1.2 Journals

Member of the editorial boards

- Advisory Board of International Journal of Heat and Fluid Flow [R. Manceau]
- Advisory Board of Flow, Turbulence and Combustion [R. Manceau]

Reviewer - reviewing activities

- Aerosp. Sci. Technol. [P. Bruel]
- Communications in Computational Physics (1) [V. Perrier]
- Computers and Fluids (3) [R. Manceau (2), J. Jung (1)]
- Computers and Mathematics with Applications 1) [V. Perrier]

[8] https://project.inria.fr/monaco2025ercoftacsig15workshop/

- ESAIM Proceedings (1) [V. Perrier]
- Flow, Turbulence and Combustion (2) [R. Manceau]
- Int.J. Heat and Fluid Flow [R. Manceau]
- Int.J. Heat and Mass Transfer [P. Bruel]
- Int.J. Thermofluids (2) [R. Manceau]
- J. Computational Physics (4) [R. Manceau, V. Perrier (2), K. Schmidmayer]
- J. Fluid Mechanics (2) [R. Manceau, K. Schmidmayer]
- Physics of Fluids (2) [R. Manceau, K. Schmidmayer]
- Proceedings of the Royal Society A [K. Schmidmayer]
- Proceedings of FVCA10 conference [J. Jung]

11.1.3 Invited talks

[17] P. Bikkanahally and R. Manceau. 'Modelling turbulent flows in the natural convection regime using hybrid RANS-LES approaches'. In: 17th ERCOFTAC SIG15/MONACO2025 workshop: Turbulent natural convection flows in differentially heated cavities. Pau, France, 19th Jan. 2023. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-03970569

[18] V. Duffal, R. Manceau and B. de Laage de Meux. 'Development and Validation of a new formulation of Hybrid Temporal Large-Eddy Simulation'. In: 17th ERCOFTAC SIG15/MONACO2025 workshop: Turbulent natural convection flows in differentially heated cavities. Pau, France, 19th Jan. 2023. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-03972235

[19] J. Jung, I. Lannabi and V. Perrier. 'On low Mach number fixes for Roe-type schemes'. In: CEA-SMAI/GAMNI - 35ème Séminaire sur la mécanique des fluides numérique. Paris, France, 23rd Jan. 2023. URL: https://hal.science/hal-04224493

[20] R. Manceau. 'Modélisation de la turbulence en convection naturelle (conférence introductive)'. In: Journées thématiques de la SFT. Convection naturelle : aspects fondamentaux et applications. Orsay, France, 3rd July 2023. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-04151728

11.1.4 Leadership within the scientific community

- R. Manceau has been a member of the Standing committee of the Special Interest Group *Turbulence modelling* (SIG-15) of ERCOFTAC since 2005, together with 9 other committee members (S. Jakirlić [chairman], F. Menter, S. Wallin, D. von Terzi , B. Launder, K. Hanjalić, W. Rodi, M. Leschziner, D. Laurence). The main activities of the group is to organize international workshops and thematic sessions in international congresses.
- Vincent Perrier coordinates the ANR Project LAGOON, a 4-year project started in 2022. The partners are: the CARDAMOM project-team of Inria Bordeaux and the BRGM.
- Rémi Manceau coordinated the ANR Project MONACO_2025, a 4-year project started in 2018 and ended in 2023. The partners were: the institute PPrime, PSA Group and EDF.
- Rémi Manceau coordinates the 4-year E2S-UPPA project ASTURIES, which involves CEA and IFPEN.

11.1.5 Research administration

- Member of the LMAP council [Rémi Manceau].
- Member of the CDT, in charge of the evaluation of software projects at the Inria Bordeaux center [Vincent Perrier].
- Elected member of the Inria evaluation committee and member of the board [Vincent Perrier], Until August 2023. [9]. The report of our last four years is available in [38]
- Member of the CT3-Num committee of Pau University, in charge of managing the computing resources and projects at Pau University [Vincent Perrier].
- Member of the comité des utilisateurs des moyens de calcul at INRIA [Vincent Perrier]
- Member of the scienfic board of INRIA (Since December 2023) [Vincent Perrier]

11.2 Teaching - Supervision - Juries

11.2.1 Teaching

(Legend: L1-L2-L3 corresponds to the 3 years of undergraduate studies, leading to the BSc degree; M1-M2 to the 2 years of graduate studies, leading to the MSc degree; E1-E2-E3 to the 3 years of engineering school, equivalent to L3-M1-M2, leading to the engineer/MSc degree)

- L1 [J. Jung]: Research and innovation (lectures: 1.5h/year), Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, Pau, France.
- L1 [J. Jung]: Mathematical Algorithms 1 and Python (lectures: 9h/year) Mathematics, University of Pau (UPPA).
- L2 [J. Jung]: Numerical analysis for vectorial problems (lectures: 10.5h/year), Mathematics, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, Pau, France.
- L2 [J. Jung]: Scientific computing (labs: 58.5h/year), Informatics, University of Pau (UPPA).
- M1 [J. Jung]: Tools for scientific computing (lectures: 9.75/year, labs: 9h75/year), MMS, Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, Pau, France.
- M2 [R. Manceau]: Turbulence modelling (in English), 27h30/year, International Master program Turbulence, ISAE-ENSMA/École centrale de Lille, France.
- E3 [R. Manceau]: Industrial codes for CFD (in English), 12h30/year, ISAE-ENSMA, Poitiers, France [54].
- E3 [R. Manceau]: Advanced physics–Turbulence modelling for CFD, 16h/year, ENSGTI, France [56].
- E2 [K. Schmidmayer]: Coupled heat transfer, 20h/year, ENSGTI, Pau, France.
- E2 [K. Schmidmayer]: Convective transfer of heat and matter, 16h/year, ENSGTI, Pau, France.
- M1 [K. Schmidmayer]: Introduction to Python, 16h/year, Master MSID, Pau, France.
- L2 [K. Schmidmayer]: Documentary-Communication Project, 4h/year, Master CMI, Pau, France.
- E3 (M. David): Advanced physics (classes: 6h/year, labs: 5h/year) ENSGTI
- E3 (M. David): Modelling and simulation in fluid mechanics (lectures: 4h/year; classes: 16h/year). ENSGTI.

[9] https://www.inria.fr/en/inria-evaluation-committee

- M2 (M. David): Modelling of energy systems CFD for industry using fluent (lectures: 10.5h/year; classes: 30h/year). UPPA, Master SIMOS.
- L1 (I. Lannabi): Descriptive statistics (22.5h/year, labs), Mathematics & MIASHS. University of Pau (UPPA).
- L1 (I. Lannabi) Mathematical Algorithms 1 and Python (49.5h/year, labs) Mathematics, University of Pau (UPPA).
- L2 (A. Bosco) Scientific computing (18h/year labs), computer science, UPPA.
- L1 MIASHS/L2 Natural sciences (A. Bosco) Descriptive statistics (22.5h/year labs), UPPA.

11.2.2 Supervision

- PhD (defended Dec. 2023): Puneeth Bikkanahally Muni Reddy, "Modelling turbulent flows in natural convection regimes using hybrid RANS-LES approaches", UPPA, ANR project Monaco_2025, Rémi Manceau.
- PhD (defended Nov. 2023): Mahitosh Mehta, "Development of an agile methodology for hybrid RANS-LES computations of turbulent flows", UPPA, E2S-UPPA Asturies project, Rémi Manceau
- PhD in progress: Romaric Simo Tamou, "Development of high-order methods in a Cartesian AMR/Cutcell code. Application to LES modelling of combustion", IFPEN, E2S-UPPA Asturies project, Vincent Perrier.
- PhD in progress: Anthony Bosco, "Development of Fast, Robust and Accurate numerical methods for turbulence models on Complex Meshes" CEA/E2S-UPPA, E2S-UPPA Asturies project, Vincent Perrier and Jonathan Jung.
- PhD in progress: Alexis Ferré, "CFD and experimental study of a thermocline-type thermal storage for an optimized design and data entry of component scale models in the framework of a multi-scale approach", CEA LITEN, Rémi Manceau.
- PhD in progress: Ibtissem Lannabi , "Discontinuous Galerkin methods for low Mach flows in fluid mechanics", EDENE project (H2020 Marie-Sklodowska-Curie COFUND), Jonathan Jung and Vincent Perrier.
- PhD in progress: Esteban Coiffier, "Analyse et simulation numériques de discrétisations décalées en thermohydraulique diphasique", CEA-Saclay, Vincent Perrier & Jonathan Jung.
- PhD in progress: Jules Mazaleyrat, "Modélisation numérique d'une turbine refroidie par impact de jets : dérivation de modèles RANS adaptés sur la base d'une approche LES", SAFRAN HE and ONERA, Rémi Manceau.
- PhD in progress: Corina Sanz Souhait, "Industrialisation des modèles RANS avancés avec transferts thermiques pour la convection forcée, mixte et naturelle", EDF, Rémi Manceau.

11.2.3 Juries

- Reviewer of the PhD thesis of S. Meynet, Normandy university [R. Manceau]
- Reviewer of the PhD thesis of F. Uncu, Sorbonne university [R. Manceau]
- Reviewer of the PhD thesis of M. Djeddou, university of Lorraine [R. Manceau]
- Reviewer of the PhD thesis of P. Seize, Supaero [V. Perrier]
- Reviewer of the PhD thesis of M. Petrella, ETH Zürich [V. Perrier]
- Reviewer of the PhD thesis of J. Bussac, Nantes [V. Perrier]

- Reviewer of the PhD thesis of G. Jomée, Marseille [V. Perrier]
- Member of the jury of the PhD thesis of M. Stuck, university of Toulouse [R. Manceau]
- Member of the jury of the PhD thesis of M. Mehta, university of Pau [R. Manceau]
- Member of the jury of the PhD thesis of P. Bikkanahally, university of Pau [R. Manceau]
- Member of the jury of the PhD thesis of P. Allegrini, University of Toulouse [V. Perrier]

11.3 Popularization

11.3.1 Education

- P. Bruel supervized a one-week stay of observation of J.-B. Laurouaa, middle school student from Collège D. Argote (Orthez).

11.3.2 Interventions

[47] K. Schmidmayer. 'L'accumulation de données, la face cachée de l'intelligence artificielle, vu par Albert Kahn avec sa documentation du monde en 1920'. In: Journées Européennes du patrimoine 2023. Pau (FRA), France, 16th Sept. 2023. URL: https://hal.science/hal-04209499

[48] K. Schmidmayer. 'Le double pendule, une représentation du chaos'. In: Villages des Sciences. Pau, France, 14th Oct. 2023. URL: https://hal.science/hal-04245972

[50] K. Schmidmayer. 'Modélisation de la mécanique des fluides'. In: 1 scientifique, 1 classe : Chiche ! Lycée Saint John Perse. Pau, France, 5th Dec. 2023. URL: https://hal.science/hal-04325167

[49] K. Schmidmayer. 'Modélisation de la mécanique des fluides'. In: 1 scientifique, 1 classe : Chiche ! Lycée Saint John Perse. Pau, France, 12th Dec. 2023. URL: https://hal.science/hal-04337844

[51] K. Schmidmayer and J. Cresson. 'Une introduction aux systèmes chaotiques et bulles de cavitation'. In: Mathematicum Séminaire de Mathématiques et leurs Applications. Pau, France, 25th Jan. 2023. URL: https://hal.science/hal-03960412

[52] K. Schmidmayer, R. Manceau and J. Jung. 'Nos futurs : Jumeaux numériques et modèles de langages'. In: Nuit Européenne des chercheurs. Pau, France, 29th Sept. 2023. URL: https://hal.science/hal-04225207

- P. Bruel participated in the «Carrefour des Métiers» organized by "La ZAP des Gaves (Académie de Bordeaux)" on March 30, 2023. He manned a booth during the all day with the objective of explaining the activity of a researcher to a large audience of middle school students.

12 Scientific production

12.1 Major publications

[1] L. Biasiori-Poulanges and K. Schmidmayer. 'A phenomenological analysis of droplet shock-induced cavitation using a multiphase modelling approach'. In: *Physics of Fluids* 35 (6th Jan. 2023), p. 013312. DOI: 10.1063/5.0127105. URL: https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-03894523.

[2] P. Bruel, S. Delmas, J. Jung and V. Perrier. 'A low Mach correction able to deal with low Mach acoustics'. In: *Journal of Computational Physics* 378 (2019), pp. 723–759. URL: https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01953424.

[3] S. Dellacherie, J. Jung, P. Omnes and P.-A. Raviart. 'Construction of modified Godunov type schemes accurate at any Mach number for the compressible Euler system'. In: *Mathematical Models and Methods in Applied Sciences* (Nov. 2016). DOI: 10.1142/S0218202516500603. URL: https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00776629.

[4] V. Duffal, B. De Laage De Meux and R. Manceau. 'Development and Validation of a new formulation of Hybrid Temporal Large Eddy Simulation'. In: *Flow, Turbulence and Combustion* (2021). DOI: 10.1007/s10494-021-00264-z. URL: https://hal.inria.fr/hal-03206747.

[5] J.-L. Florenciano and P. Bruel. 'LES fluid-solid coupled calculations for the assessment of heat transfer coefficient correlations over multi-perforated walls'. In: *Aerospace Science and Technology* 53 (2016), p. 13. DOI: 10.1016/j.ast.2016.03.004. URL: https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01353952.

[6] E. Franquet and V. Perrier. 'Runge-Kutta discontinuous Galerkin method for the approximation of Baer and Nunziato type multiphase models'. In: *Journal of Computational Physics* 231.11 (Feb. 2012), pp. 4096–4141. DOI: 10.1016/j.jcp.2012.02.002. URL: https://hal.inria.fr/hal-00684427.

[7] J.-M. Hérard and J. Jung. 'An interface condition to compute compressible flows in variable cross section ducts'. In: *Comptes Rendus Mathématiques* (Feb. 2016). DOI: 10.1016/j.crma.2015.10.026. URL: https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01233251.

[8] R. Manceau. 'Recent progress in the development of the Elliptic Blending Reynolds-stress model'. In: *International Journal of Heat and Fluid Flow* (2015), p. 32. DOI: 10.1016/j.ijheatfluidflow.2014.09.002. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-01092931.

[9] G. Mangeon, S. Benhamadouche, J.-F. Wald and R. Manceau. 'Extension to various thermal boundary conditions of the elliptic blending model for the turbulent heat flux and the temperature variance'. In: *Journal of Fluid Mechanics* 905.A1 (Dec. 2020), pp. 1–34. DOI: 10.1017/jfm.2020.683. URL: https://hal.inria.fr/hal-02974557.

[10] Y. Moguen, S. Delmas, V. Perrier, P. Bruel and E. Dick. 'Godunov-type schemes with an inertia term for unsteady full Mach number range flow calculations'. In: *Journal of Computational Physics* 281 (Jan. 2015), p. 35. DOI: 10.1016/j.jcp.2014.10.041. URL: https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01096422.

12.2 Publications of the year

International journals

[11] L. Biasiori-Poulanges and K. Schmidmayer. 'A phenomenological analysis of droplet shock-induced cavitation using a multiphase modelling approach'. In: *Physics of Fluids* 35 (6th Jan. 2023), p. 013312. DOI: 10.1063/5.0127105. URL: https://hal.science/hal-03894523.

[12] A. Bosco and V. Perrier. 'Discontinuous Galerkin methods for axisymmetric flows'. In: *Computers and Fluids* 270 (15th Feb. 2024), p. 106139. DOI: 10.1016/j.compfluid.2023.106139. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-04356856.

[13] T. Galié, J. Jung, I. Lannabi and V. Perrier. 'Extension of an all-Mach Roe scheme able to deal with low Mach acoustics to full Euler system'. In: *ESAIM: Proceedings and Surveys* (18th July 2023). URL: https://univ-pau.hal.science/hal-04164990.

[14] J. Jung and V. Perrier. 'Long time behavior of finite volume discretization of symmetrizable linear hyperbolic systems'. In: *IMA Journal of Numerical Analysis* 43.1 (Jan. 2023), pp. 326–356. DOI: 10.1093/imanum/drab092. URL: https://hal.science/hal-03503847.

[15] M. Mehta, R. Manceau, V. Duffal and B. de Laage de Meux. 'An active hybrid Reynolds-Averaged Navier-Stokes/Large Eddy Simulation approach for grey area mitigation'. In: *Physics of Fluids* 35 (2023). DOI: 10.1063/5.0174381. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-04287062.

[16] K. Schmidmayer and L. Biasiori-Poulanges. 'Geometry effects on the droplet shock-induced cavitation'. In: *Physics of Fluids* 35.6 (6th June 2023), p. 063315. DOI: 10.1063/5.0151404. URL: https://hal.science/hal-04100852.

Invited conferences

[17] P. Bikkanahally and R. Manceau. 'Modelling turbulent flows in the natural convection regime using hybrid RANS-LES approaches'. In: 17th ERCOFTAC SIG15/MONACO2025 workshop: Turbulent natural convection flows in differentially heated cavities. Pau, France, 19th Jan. 2023. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-03970569.

[18] V. Duffal, R. Manceau and B. de Laage de Meux. 'Development and Validation of a new formulation of Hybrid Temporal Large-Eddy Simulation'. In: 17th ERCOFTAC SIG15/MONACO2025 workshop: Turbulent natural convection flows in differentially heated cavities. Pau, France, 19th Jan. 2023. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-03972235.

[19] J. Jung, I. Lannabi and V. Perrier. 'On low Mach number fixes for Roe-type schemes'. In: CEA-SMAI/GAMNI - 35ème Séminaire sur la mécanique des fluides numérique. Paris, France, 23rd Jan. 2023. URL: https://hal.science/hal-04224493.

[20] R. Manceau. 'Modélisation de la turbulence en convection naturelle (conférence introductive)'. In: Journées thématiques de la SFT. Convection naturelle : aspects fondamentaux et applications. Orsay, France, 3rd July 2023. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-04151728.

International peer-reviewed conferences

[21] M. David, M. Mehta and R. Manceau. 'Towards self-adaptivity in hybrid RANS/LES based on physical criteria'. In: THMT 2023 - 10th International Symposium on Turbulence, Heat and Mass Transfer. Rome, Italy, 11th Sept. 2023. URL: https://hal.science/hal-04210071.

[22] S. Elaskar and P. Bruel. 'Ecuaciones de Navier-Stokes de hombre pobre applicadas a llamas premezcladas'. In: *Matemática Aplicada, Computacional e Industrial (MACI, ISSN: 2314-3282)*. MACI 2023 - IX Congreso de Matemática Aplicada, Computacional e Industrial. Vol. 9. Santa Fe, Argentina, 8th May 2023. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-04186270.

[23] A. Ferre, J. Pouvreau, S. Serra, R. Manceau and A. Bruch. 'CFD study of thermocline formation in stratified water storage: Consideration of a second-order Boussinesq approximation to model buoyancy effects and its application to assess the impact of operating conditions'. In: *IHTC-17 | ID: 435*. Proceedings of the 17th International Heat Transfer Conference, IHTC-17 14 – 18 August 2023, Cape Town, South Africa. Cape Town, South Africa, 14th Aug. 2023. URL: https://hal.science/hal-04145083.

[24] M. Grioni, S. Elaskar, P. Bruel and A. Mirasso. 'Analysis of the Reynolds stress tensor for unsteady flows in URANS models'. In: *Matemática Aplicada, Computacional e Industrial (MACI, ISSN: 2314-3282)*. MACI 2023 - IX Congreso de Matemática Aplicada, Computacional e Industrial. Vol. 9 (à paraitre, to appear). Santa Fe, Argentina, 8th May 2023. URL: https://inria.hal.science/hal-04186964.

[25] J. Jung, I. Lannabi and V. Perrier. 'On the convergence of Godunov scheme with a centered discretization of the pressure gradient'. In: FVCA X 2023 - Finite Volumes for Complex Applications X. Strasbourg, France, 13th Oct. 2023. URL: https://hal.science/hal-04260535.

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