



CFD projects at CERN – Detector cooling and beyond

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Overview

- CFD team at CERN
- SHIP experiment target cooling
- Wind and thermal comfort studies on sites

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LHCb

ATLAS

CERN Meyrin

CERN Prévessin

SPS 7 km

ALICE

CMS

LHC 27 km

SUISSE
FRANCE

CFD team at CERN

- CFD studies has been carried out at CERN since 1992, the CFD team was created in 2004 in the *Cooling and Ventilation* group of the *Engineering Department*;
- 2-3 persons, fellows or technical students;
- 4-6 projects per year;
- www.cern.ch/cfd.

Computational resources

Two clusters:

- Linux Batch and CFD cluster, 160 cores;
 - Windows HPC cluster, ~1000 cores;
- 10 CFD licences and ~400 HPC licences.

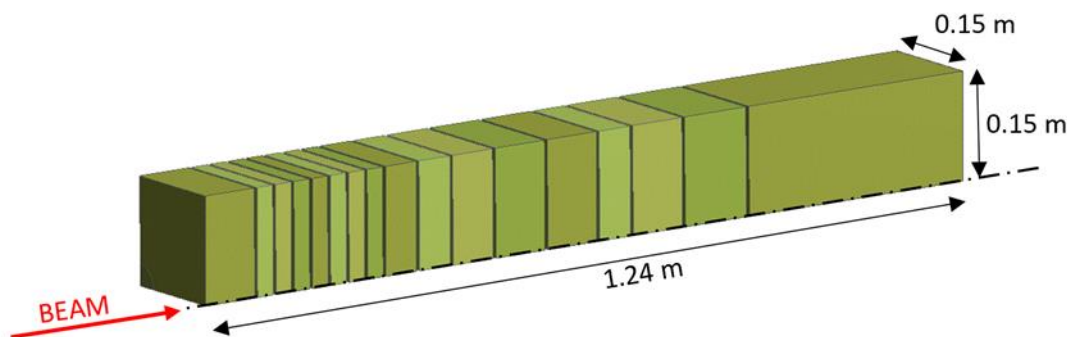
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Target of the SHIP experiment

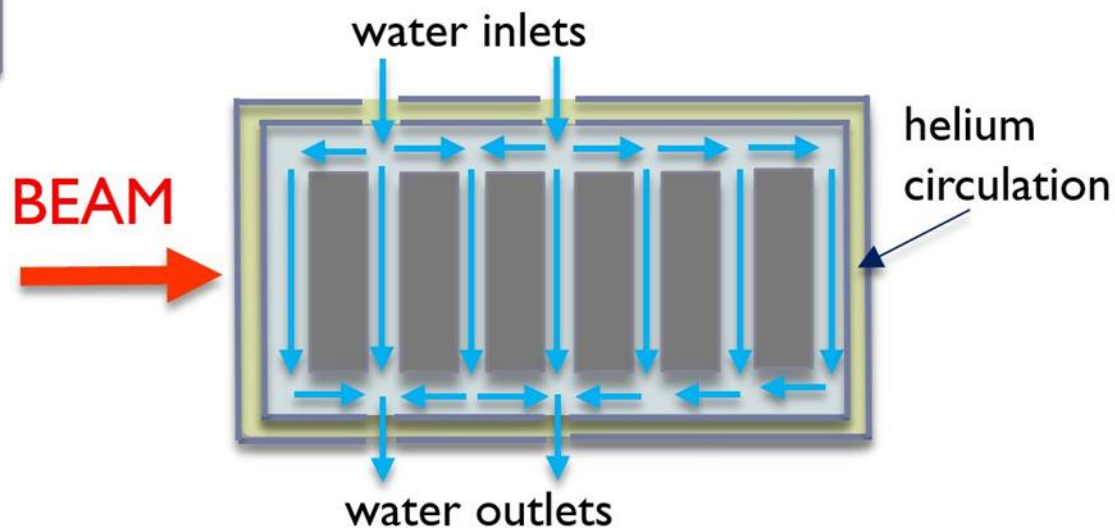
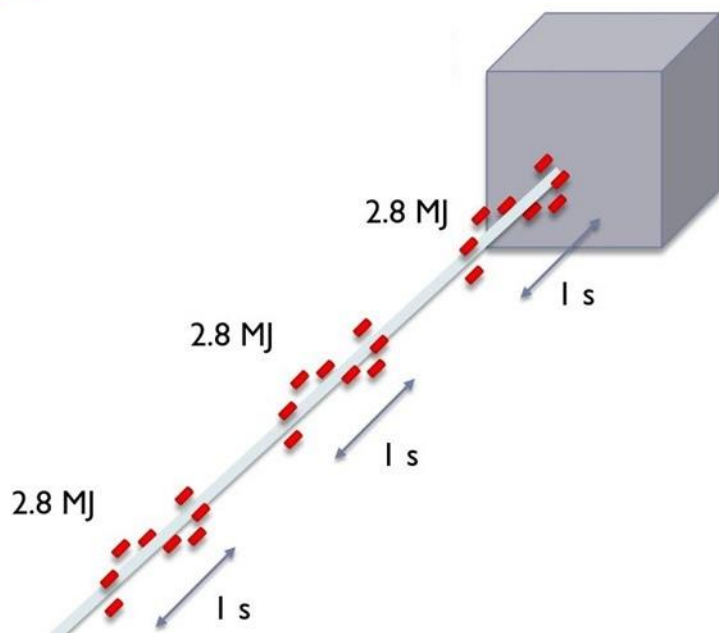
- SHIP: *Search for Hidden Particles*;
- Goal of the experiment: find hidden particles, i.e. Beyond the standard model;
- CFD point of view:
 - Remove $\sim 2\text{MJ}$ energy per beam pulse (20 MW/m^3) while the cooling water is far from the boiling point, optimise geometry;
 - 3 million cells; 1 day of computation for each case on 8 cores;
 - Project carried out in cooperation with the SHIP Target Task Force;
- www.cern.ch/ship.

Target of the SHiP experiment



From: «SHiP target feasibility joint WG -**Conceptual design of the SHiP Target and Target Complex** (SHiP-TP-2015-A4)» (public)

<https://edms.cern.ch/document/1513294/1.0>

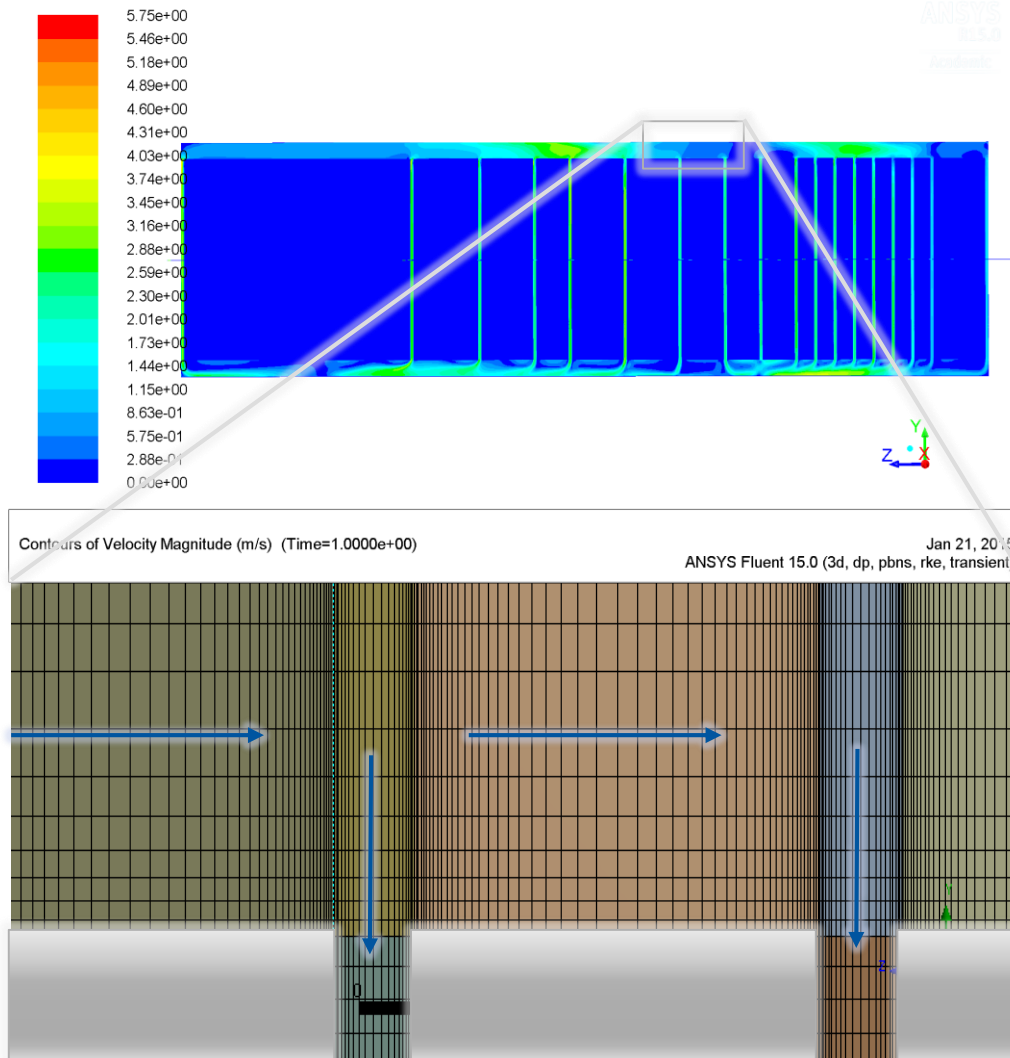


Contribution of the CFD calculation

With analytical calculations it is not possible to predict extreme temperatures and heat transfer coefficient so as to choose optimal conditions and geometry.

- Coolant: water under 10-20 bar pressure to avoid evaporation.
- Particle energy dissipation in the target is modelled by Fluka, an in-house software, and is coupled to Fluent;
- Unsteady simulations are necessary due to beam pulses.

Target of the SHIP experiment

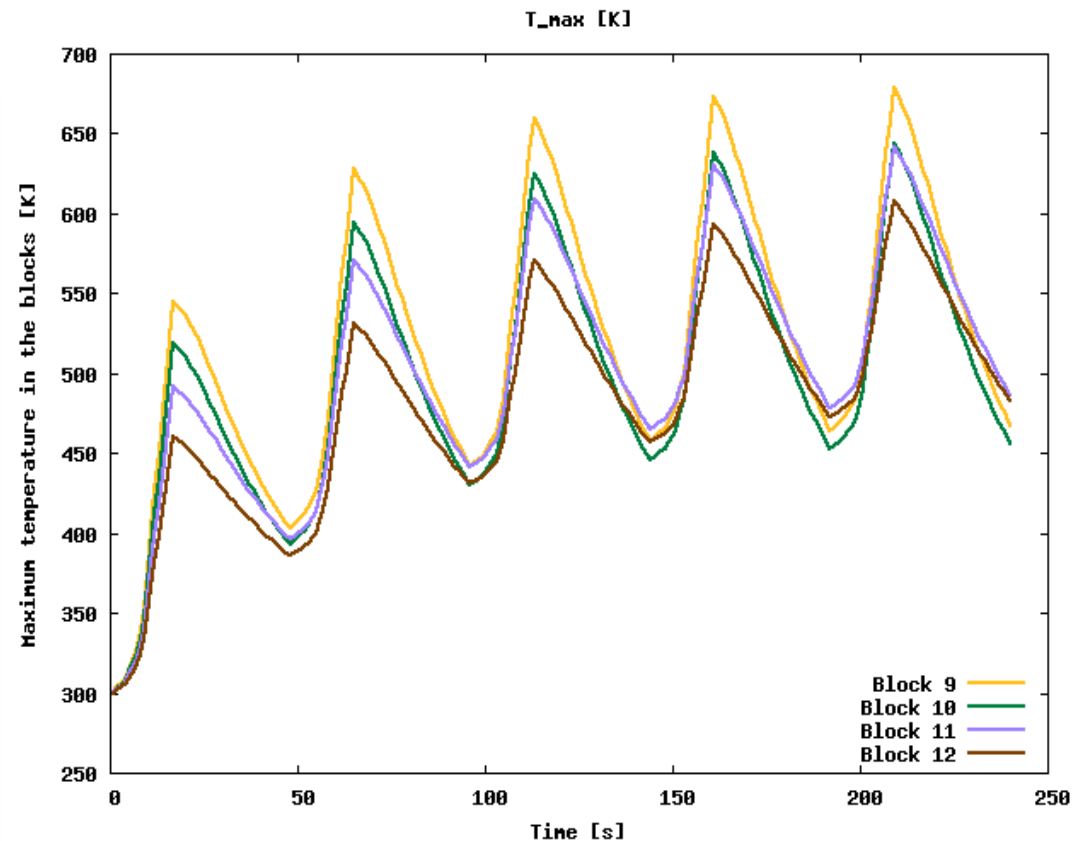
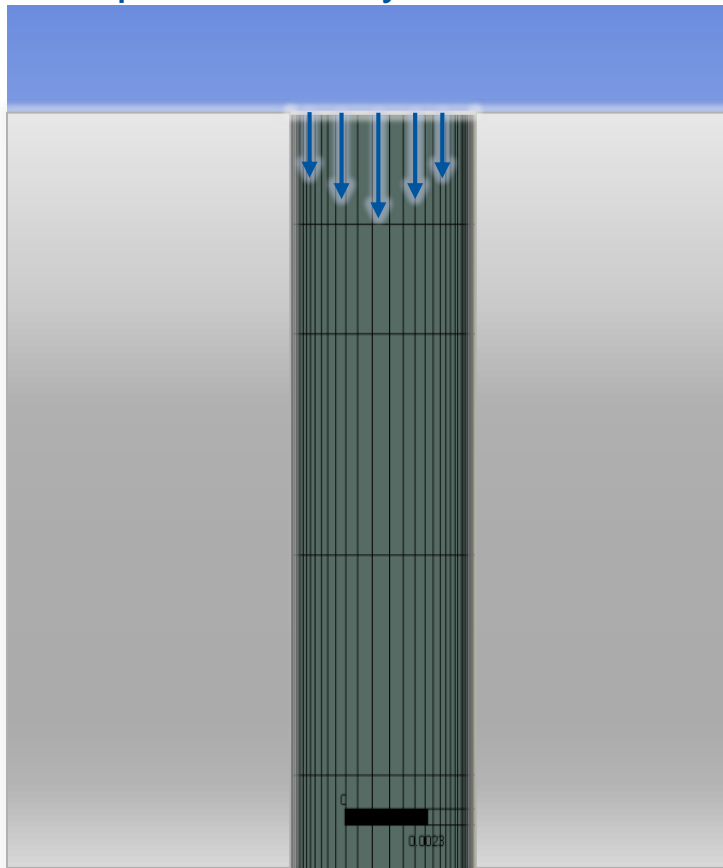


1st step:
Steady state calculations of
the whole system to obtain
velocity profile at the inlet of
vertical passages.

Target of the SHIP experiment

2nd step:

Unsteady calculations on a part of the system to be able to reach $y^+ < 1$ to compute correctly the heat transfer in the boundary layer.



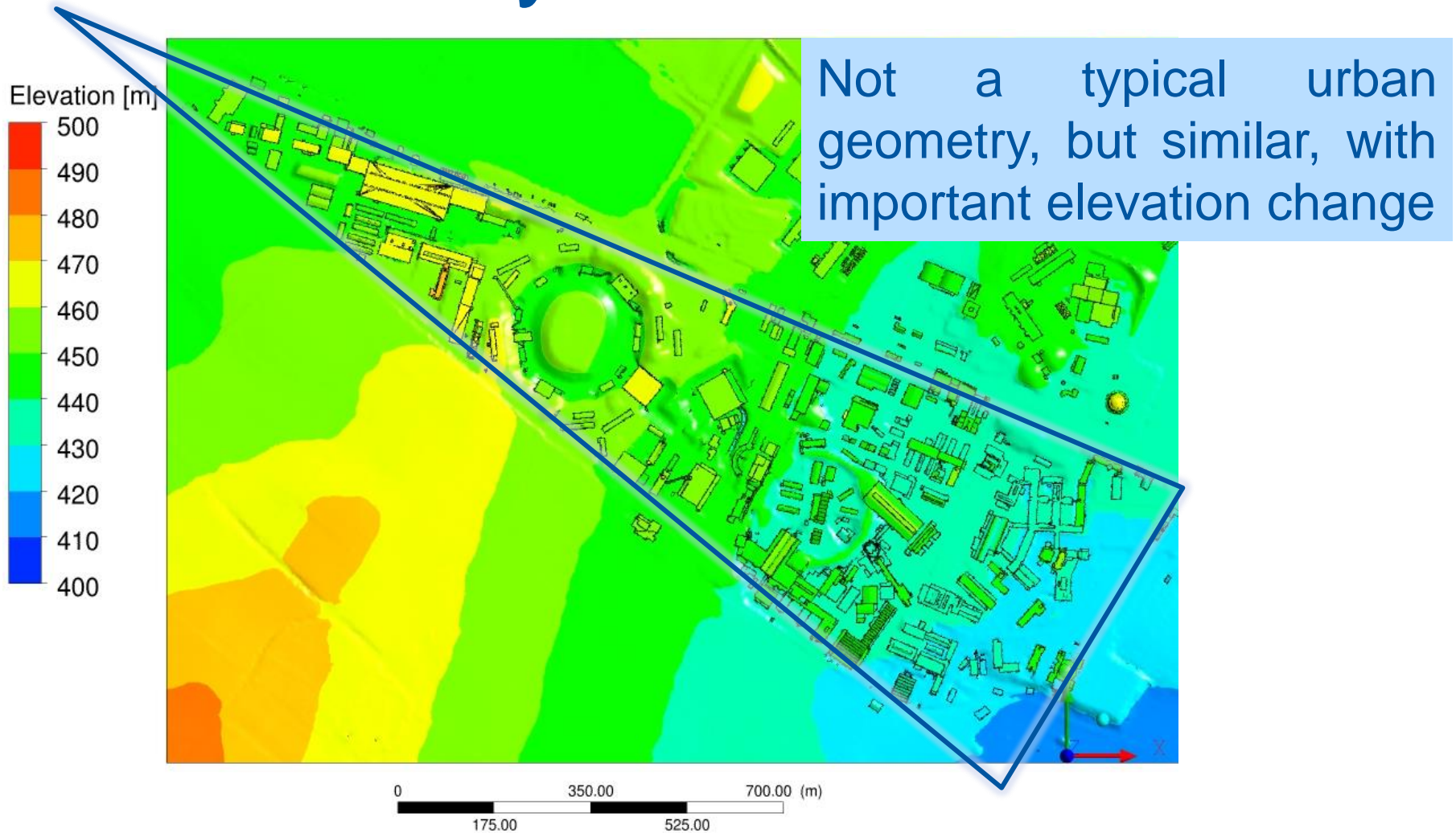
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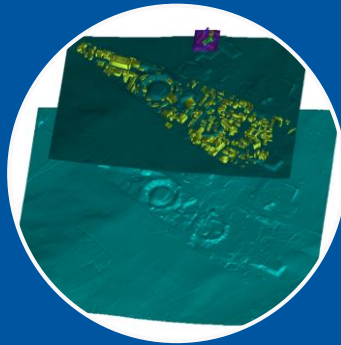
Wind and thermal comfort

- Investigate the possibility to use CFD modelling at CERN sites;
- Develop a modelling strategy;
- Challenges:
 - Around 200 building for the Meyrin site;
 - 1.5km x 2km domain;
 - Complex topography.

CERN Meyrin site

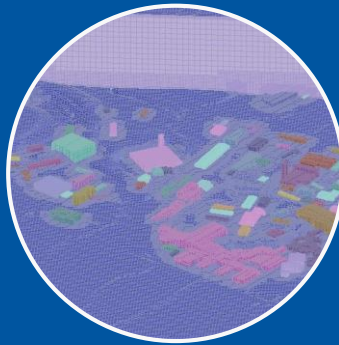


Modelling strategy



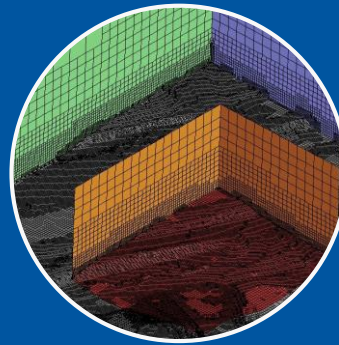
Two domain

- nested
- non-conformal interface



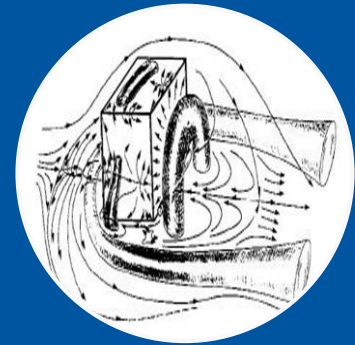
RANS on large domain

- ABL inlet
- wall functions
- turbulence model
- potential flow initialization
- increasing order of convection schemes
- write interface to data file



RANS on small domain

- with interface data as boundary condition
- calculate raw turbulence



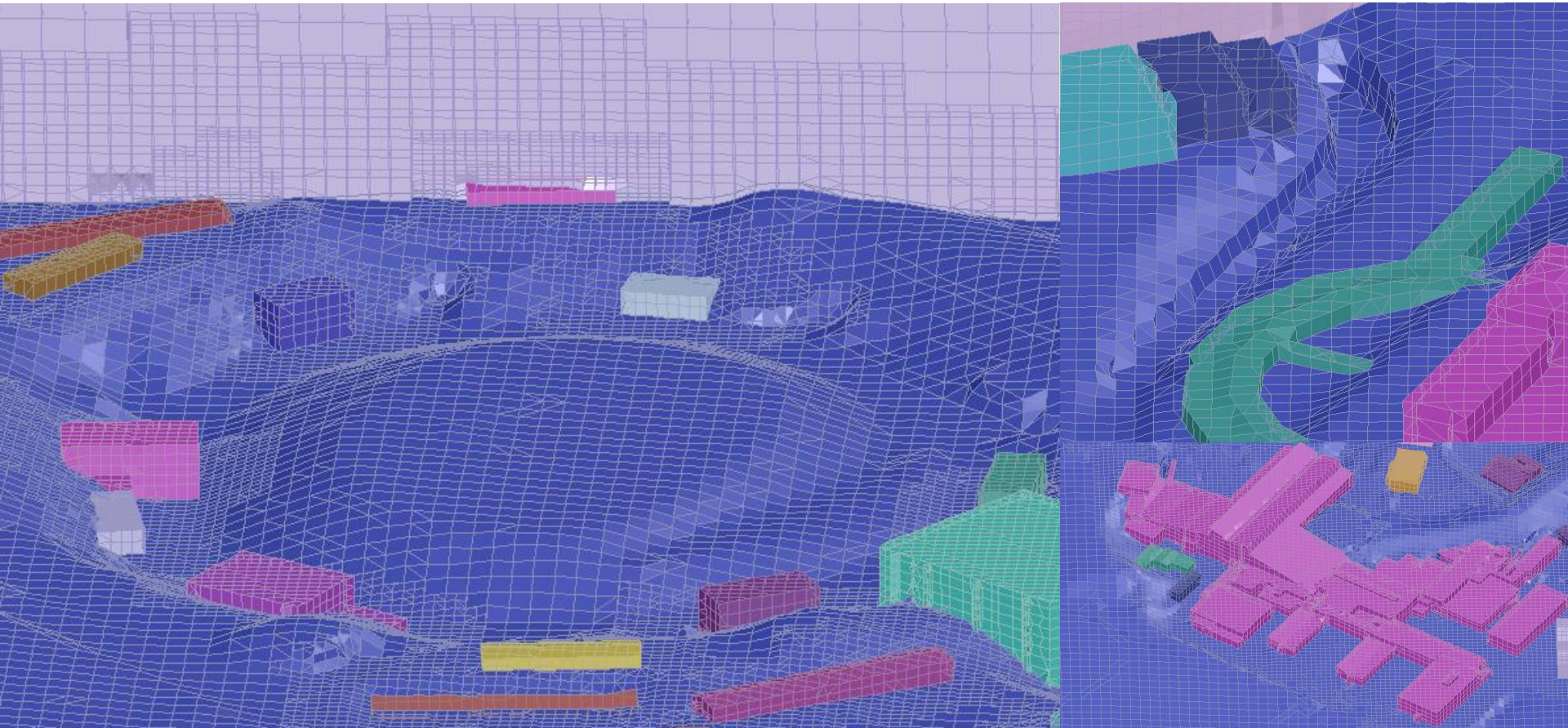
SAS on small domain

- averaging process

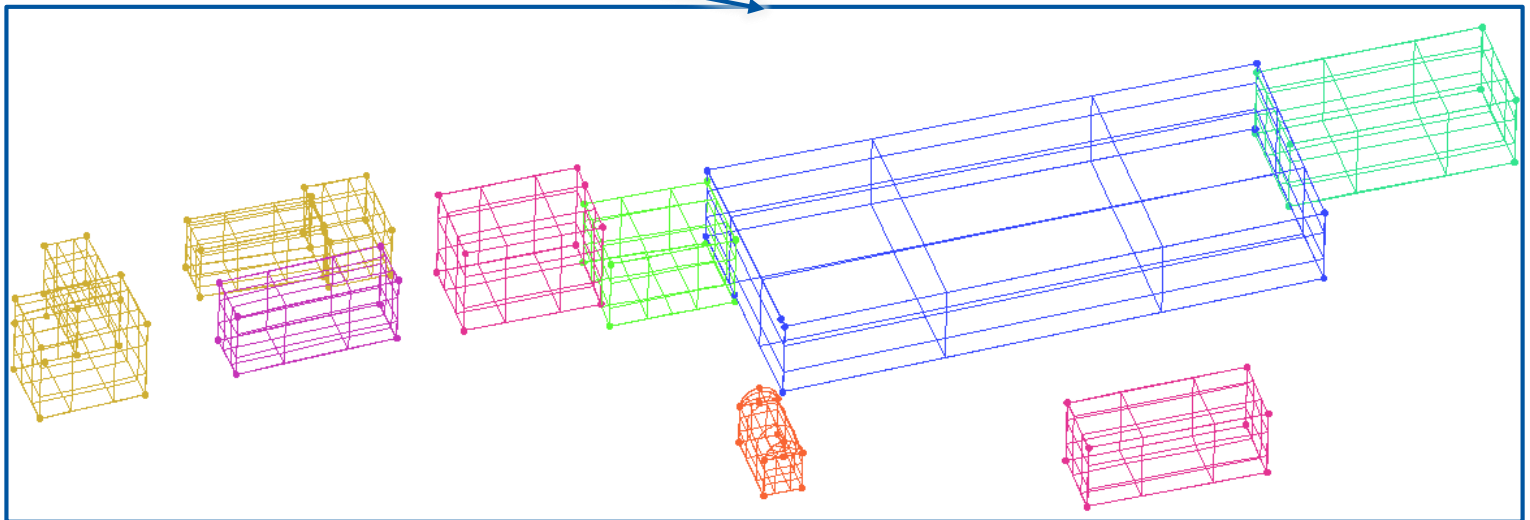
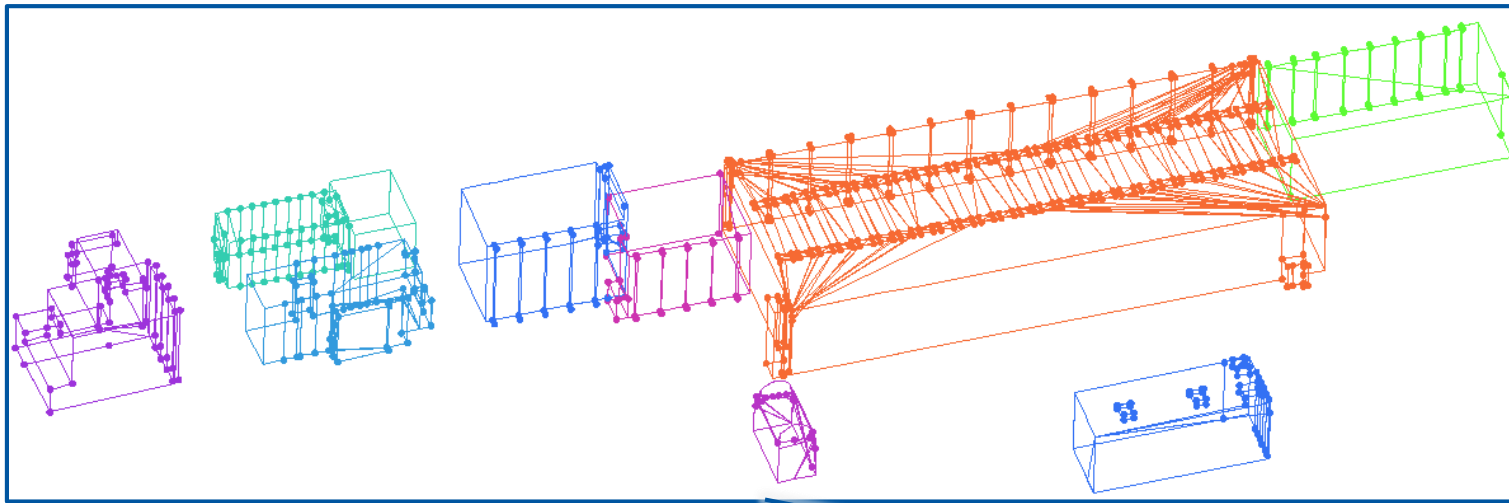


Current status

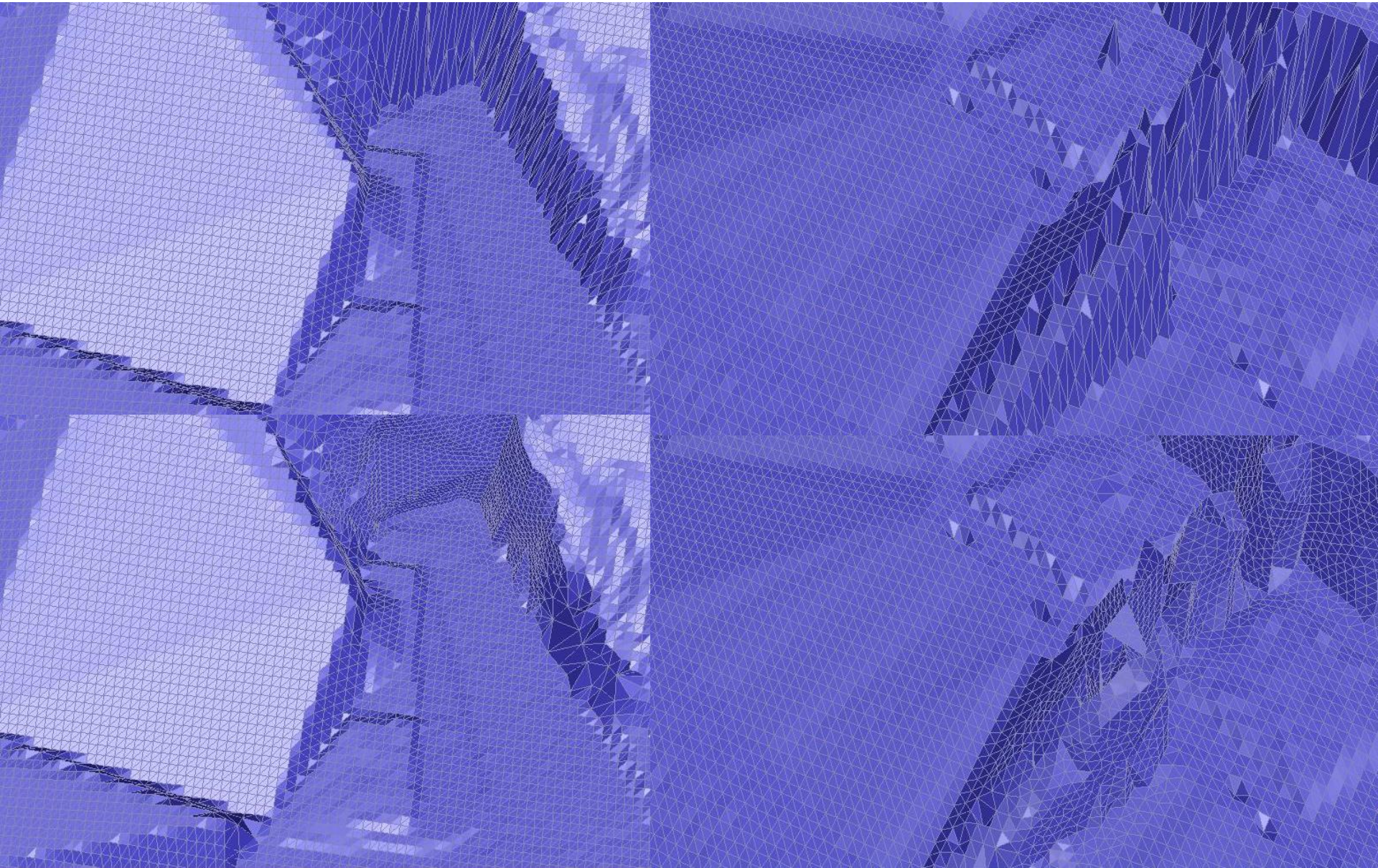
Fluent Meshing with cutCell method from .stl



Current status: buildings



Current status: topography



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Conclusions

- CFD has been an important tool at CERN since 1992;
- It is used in several domains (particle detector cooling, data centre cooling, environmental protection);
- CERN is open to cooperate with universities and research institution in the CFD domain.

Thank you for your attention!

Aniko Rakai, CFD Team, CERN, www.cern.ch/cfd



www.cern.ch

Tableau des particules élémentaires du Modèle standard

Fermions (3 générations de la matière)			Bosons de jauge	
	I	II	III	
Quarks	$\approx 2,3 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ up u	$\approx 1,275 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ charm c	$\approx 173,21 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ top t	0 0 1 photon γ électro-magnétisme
	$\approx 4,8 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ down d	$\approx 95 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ strange s	$\approx 4,18 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ bottom b	0 0 1 gluon g interaction forte
Leptons	$< 2,2 \text{ eV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ neutrino électronique ν_e	$< 0,17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ neutrino muonique ν_μ	$< 15,5 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ neutrino tauique ν_τ	0 0 1 boson z^0 Z^0 interaction faible
	$0,511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ électron e	$105,7 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ muon μ	$1,777 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tau τ	$80,4 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ ± 1 1 boson W W^\pm interaction faible

Masse	$\approx 173,21 \text{ GeV}/c^2$
Charge	$\frac{2}{3}$
Spin	$\frac{1}{2}$
Nom	top
Symbole	t

Backup

SHIP:

