

Research of the one-component 2D Navier-Stokes (NS) modeling - transitions to finer meshes and accelerations

Skoltech

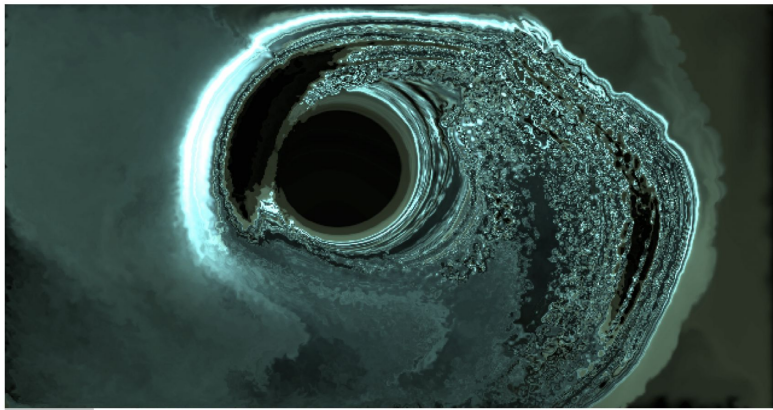


Introduction

Aims:

- Select the best interpolation method for (1) Turbulent and (2) Laminar flows by comparing several interpolation methods: Nearest-Neighbour, Linear, Cubic , and Piecewise Cubic Hermite Interpolating Polynomial (PCHIP).
- Analyze sparse matrix application to improve computational speed up for:
 - Laplacian operator
 - First order derivative
 - Navier-Stokes equation

The Navier–Stokes equations



Force:

$$\vec{\mathbf{F}} = \vec{\mathbf{G}}\delta t \exp\left(-\frac{(x-x_p)^2 + (y-y_p)^2}{r}\right)$$

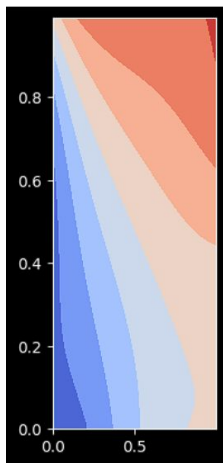
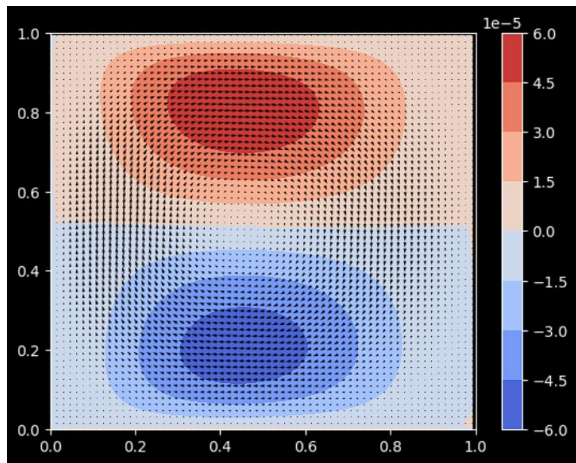
The case of incompressible fluid

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{u}}}{\partial t} = -(\tilde{\mathbf{u}} \cdot \nabla) \tilde{\mathbf{u}} - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla \mathbf{p} + \nu \nabla^2 \tilde{\mathbf{u}} + \tilde{\mathbf{F}}$$

Transformation of the viscosity equation to apply the Jacobian method:

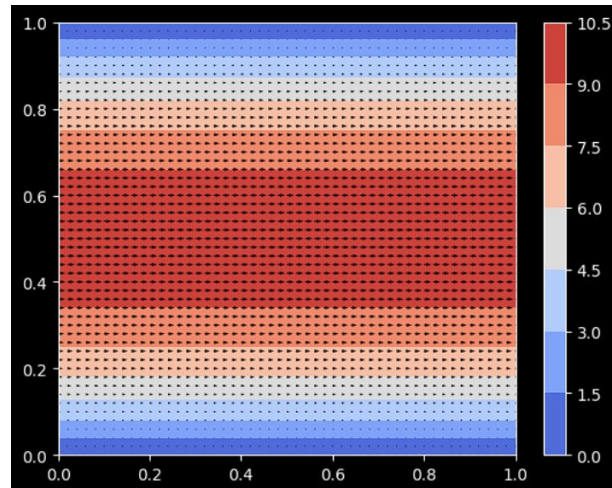
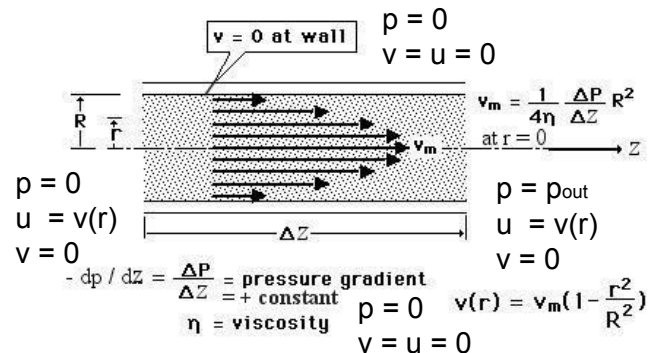
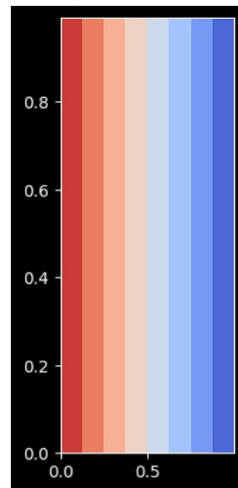
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{\partial \vec{\mathbf{u}}}{\partial t} = \nu \nabla^2 \tilde{\mathbf{u}} & \xrightarrow{\text{iterative}} & u(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, t + \delta t) = u(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, t) + \nu \delta t \nabla^2 \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \\ & & \downarrow \mathbf{A} \tilde{\mathbf{x}} = \tilde{\mathbf{b}} \\ & & (\mathbf{I} - \nu \delta t \nabla^2) u(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, t + \delta t) = u(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, t) \end{array}$$

The Navier–Stokes equations



$$\frac{\tilde{u}_{0,j} + \tilde{u}_{1,j}}{2\delta y} = 0, \frac{\tilde{u}_{i,0} + \tilde{u}_{i,1}}{2\delta x} = 0$$

$$\frac{p_{0,j} - p_{1,j}}{\delta x} = 0, \frac{p_{i,0} - p_{i,1}}{\delta y} = 0$$

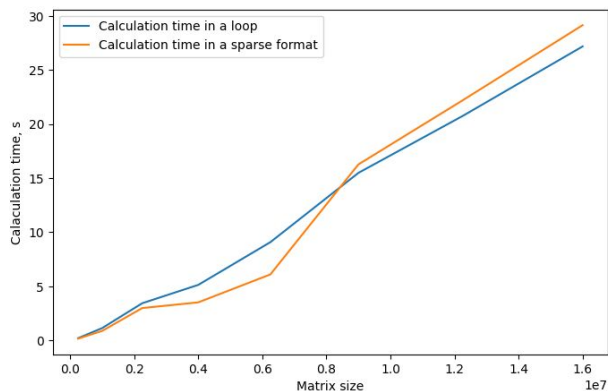


Investigation of the sparse matrices speedup possibilities

Laplacian operator

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{h^2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

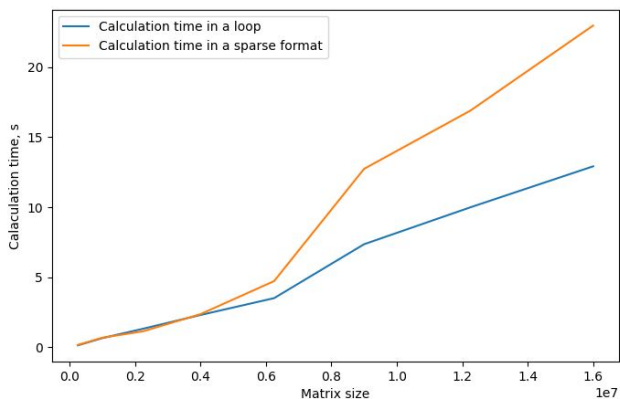
Comparison of the Laplacian operator computational time



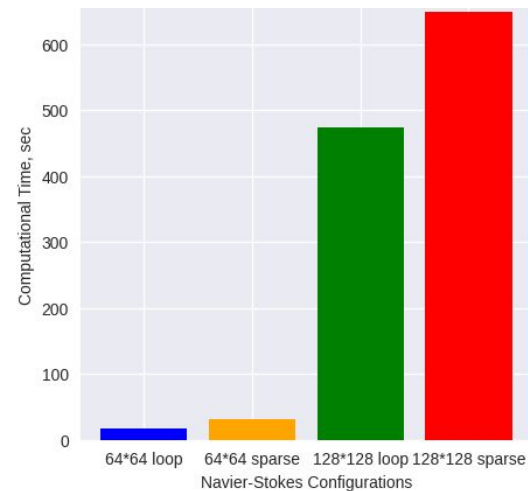
First order derivative

$$D = \frac{1}{2h} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Comparison of the central difference operator computational time



Application to the N-S modeling



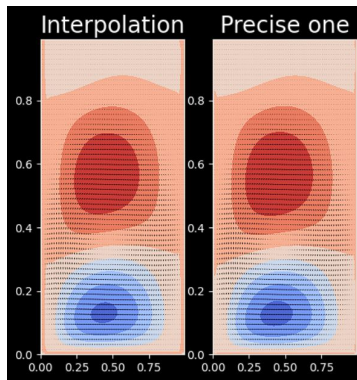
The usage of sparse matrices don't allow to obtain speed up in Navier Stokes modeling on 64*64, 128*128 models

Interpolation of structured grid [1]

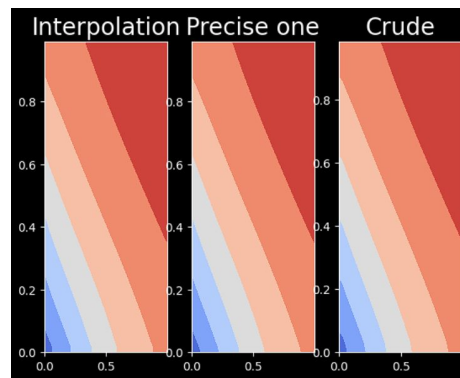
Nearest-Neighbour

Nearest-neighbour interpolation - method selects the value of the nearest data point and assign that value

Velocities



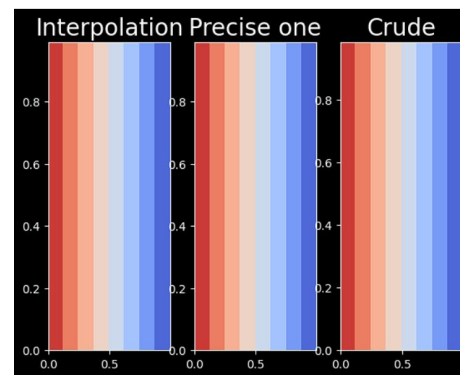
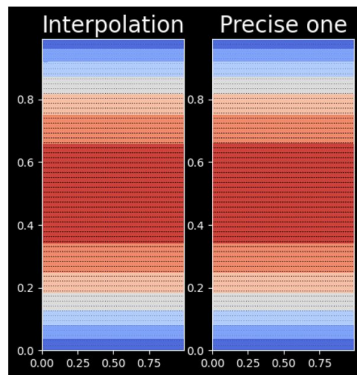
Pressure



Linear

Polynomial interpolation when the interpolation constructed is a polynomial of degree 1. To construct linear interpolation, the equation is solving

$$\frac{y - y_0}{x - x_0} = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}$$



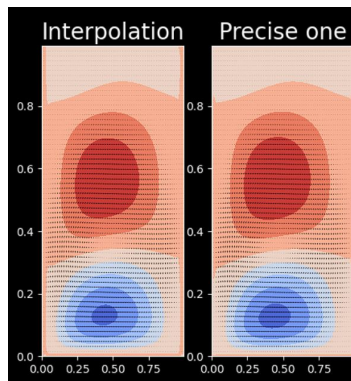
Interpolation of structured grid [2]

Cubic

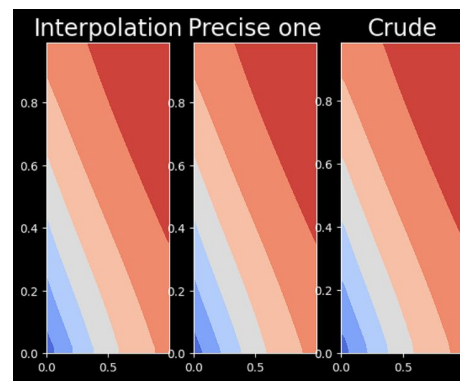
Interpolation using a third-degree polynomial

$$P(x) = a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0$$

Whirlpool velocities

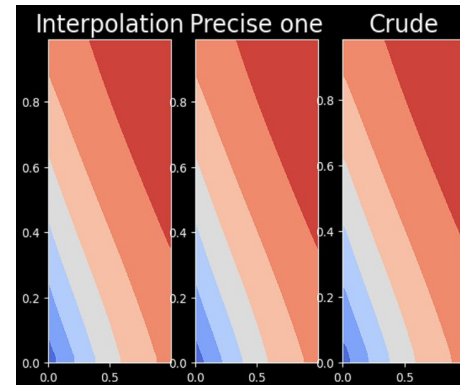
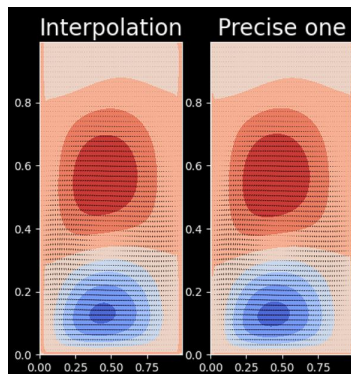


Whirlpool pressure



PCHIP (Piecewise Cubic Hermite Interpolating Polynomial)

Interpolation using monotonic cubic splines to find the value of new points



Interpolation precision

$$\frac{\|\hat{V} - V\|_2}{\|V\|_2}$$

$$\frac{\|\hat{U} - U\|_2}{\|U\|_2}$$

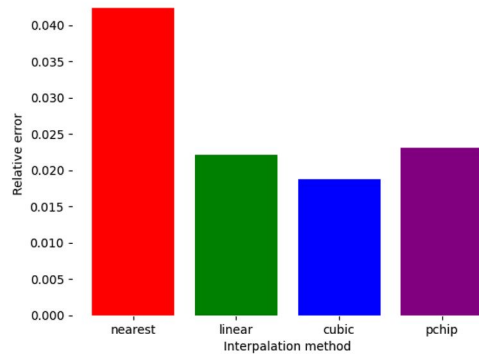
$$\frac{\|\hat{P} - P\|_2}{\|P\|_2}$$

P, V, U - Matrices obtained by numerical method

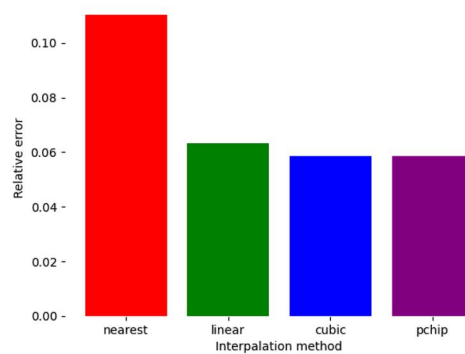
$\hat{P}, \hat{V}, \hat{U}$ - Matrices obtained by interpolation

Whirlpool flow

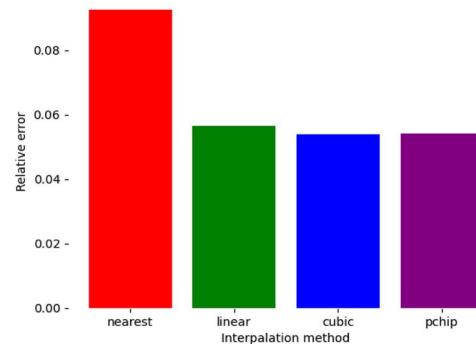
Errors for P matrices



Errors for V matrices

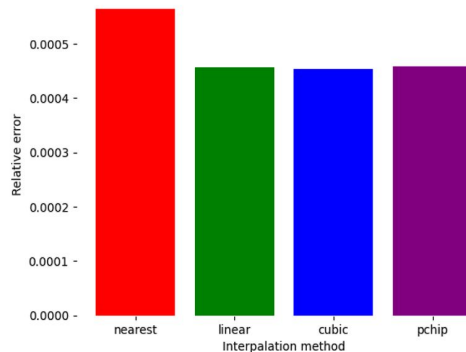


Errors for U matrices

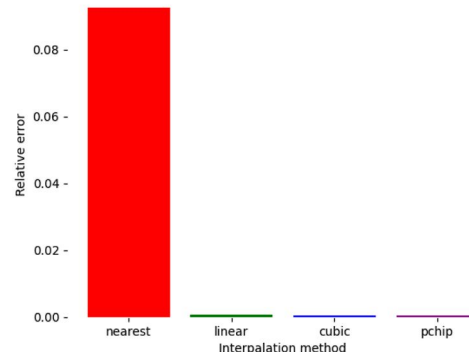


Pipe flow

Errors for P matrices



Errors for U matrices



Conclusions

- The best interpolation method for whirlpool flow is cubic method
- The best interpolation method for pipe flow is linear method
- Sparse matrix speed up calculation of Navier-Stokes equation up to 50%

Eigenjoy Enthusiasts team



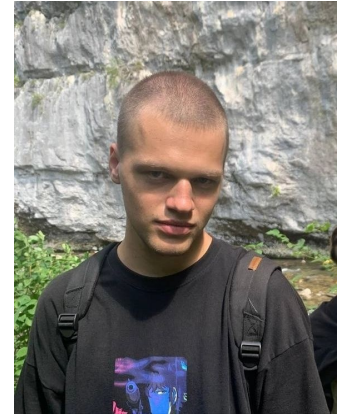
Determination of turbulent flow boundary conditions and their realisation in the Navier - Stokes equation. Calculations Jacobian method



Determination of laminar flow boundary conditions and their realisation in the Navier - Stokes equation. Calculations with sparse matrices.



Searching for Information interpolations of matrices
Output results



Searching for Information. interpolations of matrices
Output results

Thank for your attention!

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