

AE 625 - Particles Methods for Fluid Flow Simulation

SPH function and derivative approximation

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- 1 **Solve $u_t + u_x = 0$ with $u(x, 0) = \sin(\pi x)$, periodic in $[1, 1]$, find $u(x, 40)$ using 40 points for discretization.**
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- 2 **Solve $u_t + u_x = 0$ with $u(x, 0) = 1$ when $|x| < 1/3$ and 0 otherwise, periodic in $[1, 1]$, find $u(x, 40)$ using 40 points for discretization.**
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- 3 **Solve $u_t + u_x = 0$ with $u(x, 0) = 1$ when $|x| < 1/3$ and 0 otherwise, periodic in $[1, 1]$, find $u(x, 0.6)$ using 40 points for discretization.**
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- 4 **Solve $u_t + u_x = 0$ with $u(x, 0) = 1$ when $|x| < 1/3$ and -1 otherwise, periodic in $[1, 1]$, find $u(x, 0.3)$ using 40 points for discretization.**
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Consider Laney's problems and solve them using SPH.

The report is generated through the command " sh a8-140010042.sh "

- 1 Solve $u_t + u_x = 0$ with $u(x, 0) = \sin(\pi x)$, periodic in $[1,1]$, find $u(x, 40)$ using 40 points for discretization.**

Results:

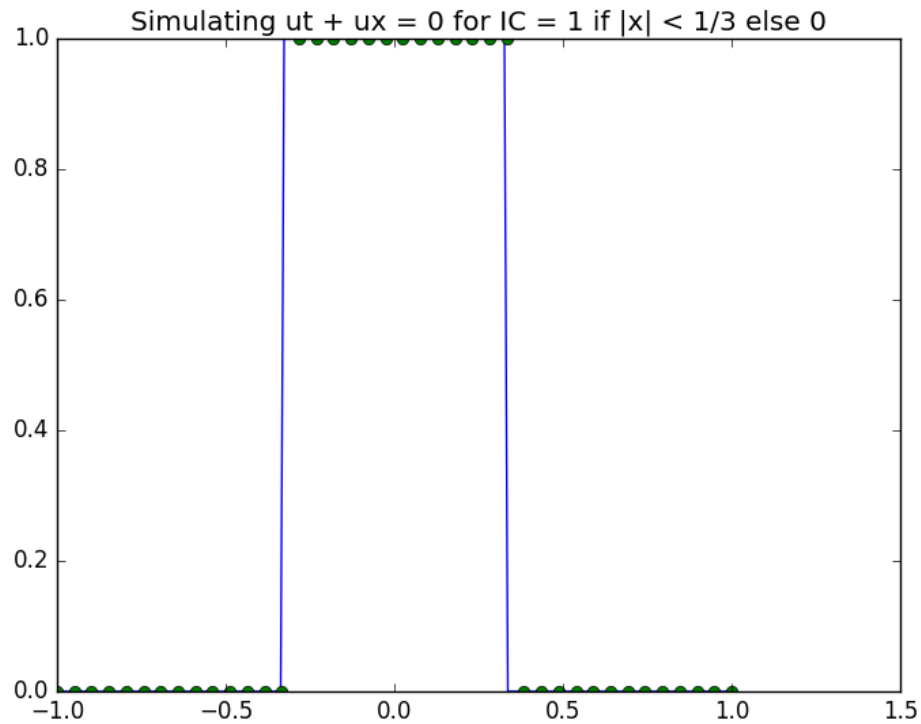


Figure 1: Q1 40 points

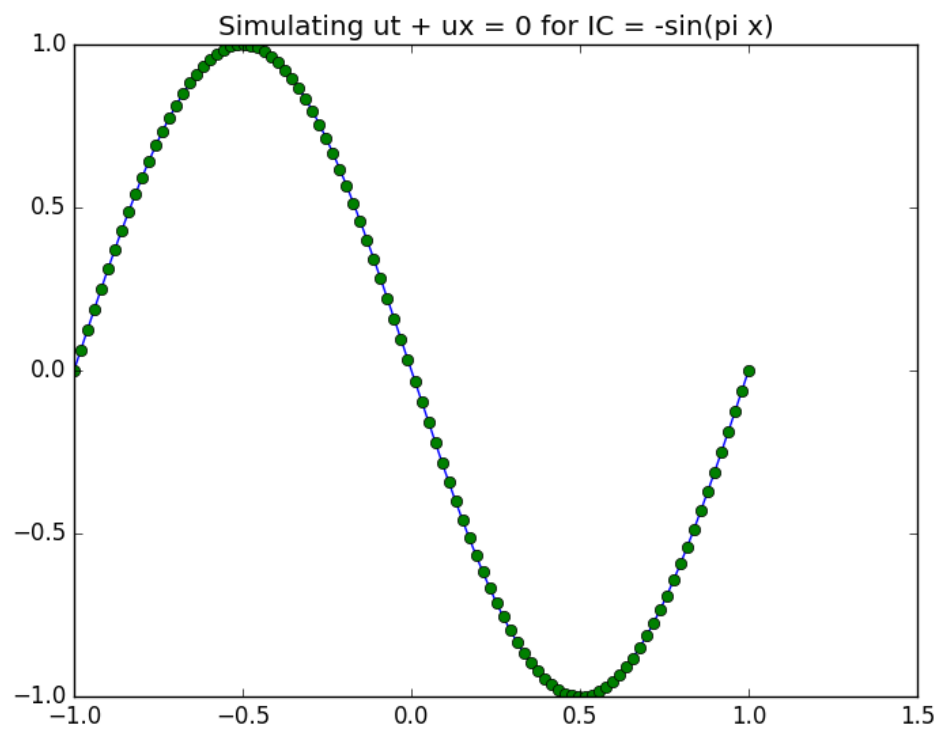


Figure 2: Q1 100 points

2 Solve $u_t + u_x = 0$ with $u(x, 0) = 1$ when $|x| < 1/3$ and 0 otherwise, periodic in $[1, 1]$, find $u(x, 40)$ using 40 points for discretization.

Results:

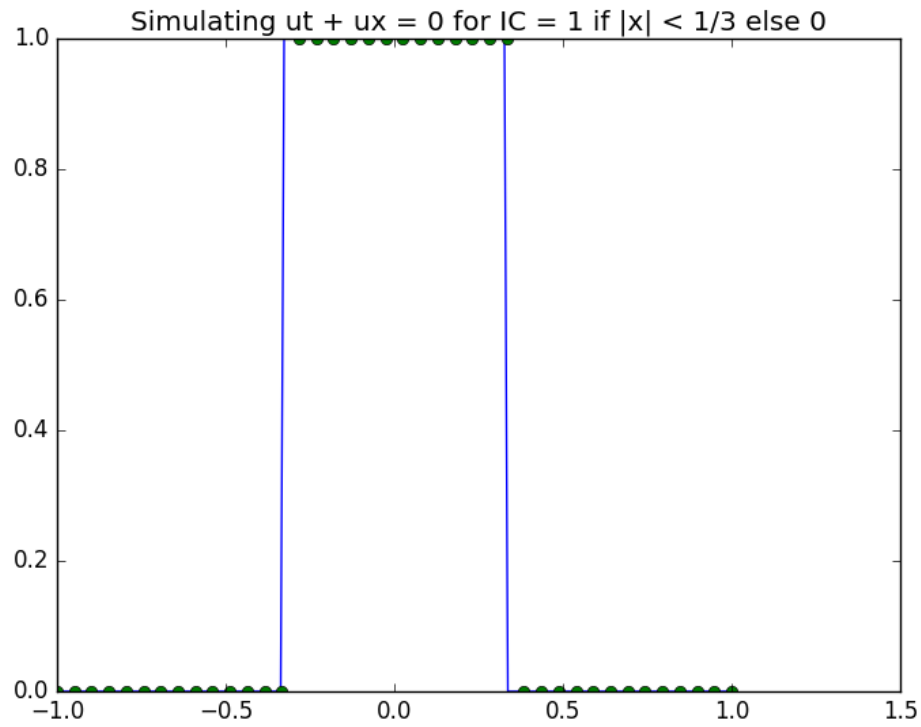


Figure 3: Q2 40 points

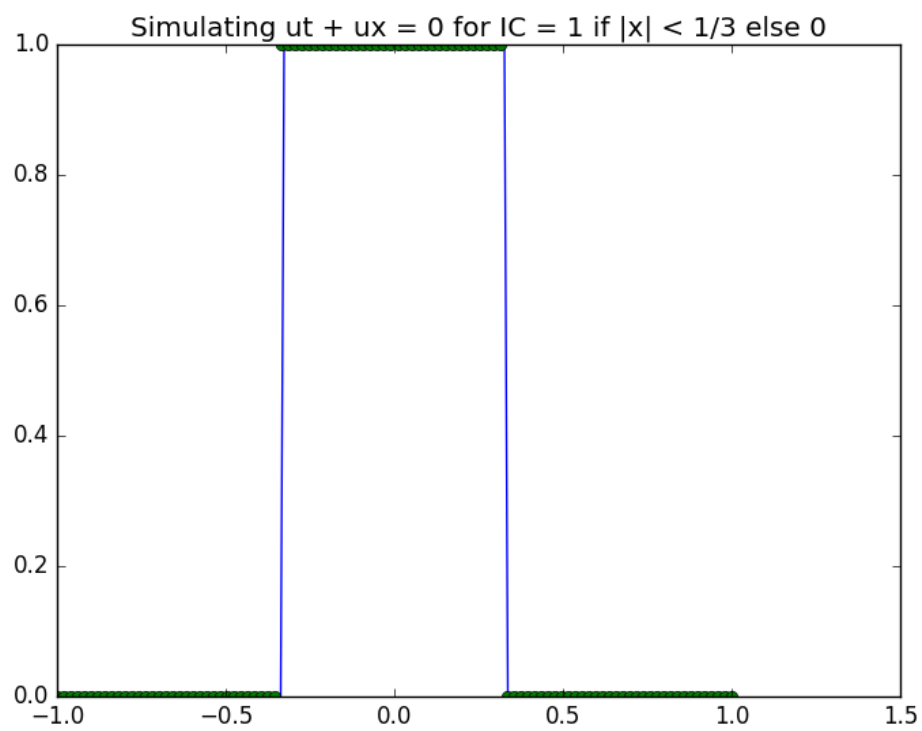


Figure 4: Q2 100 points

3 Solve $u_t + u_x = 0$ with $u(x, 0) = 1$ when $|x| < 1/3$ and 0 otherwise, periodic in $[1, 1]$, find $u(x, 0.6)$ using 40 points for discretization.

Results:

e = 0.5

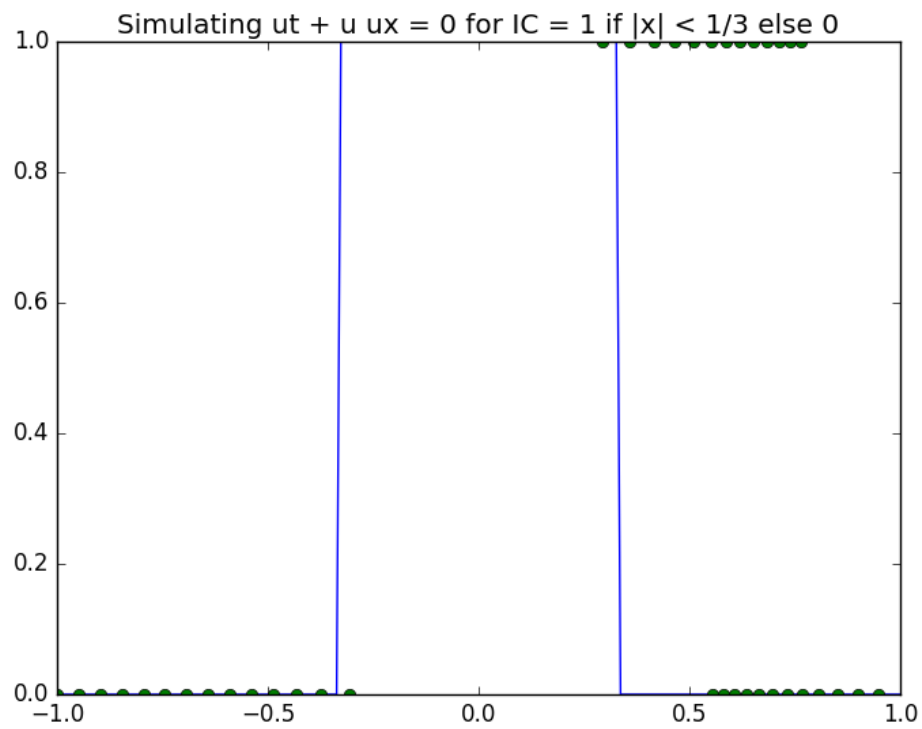


Figure 5: Q3 40 e 0.5

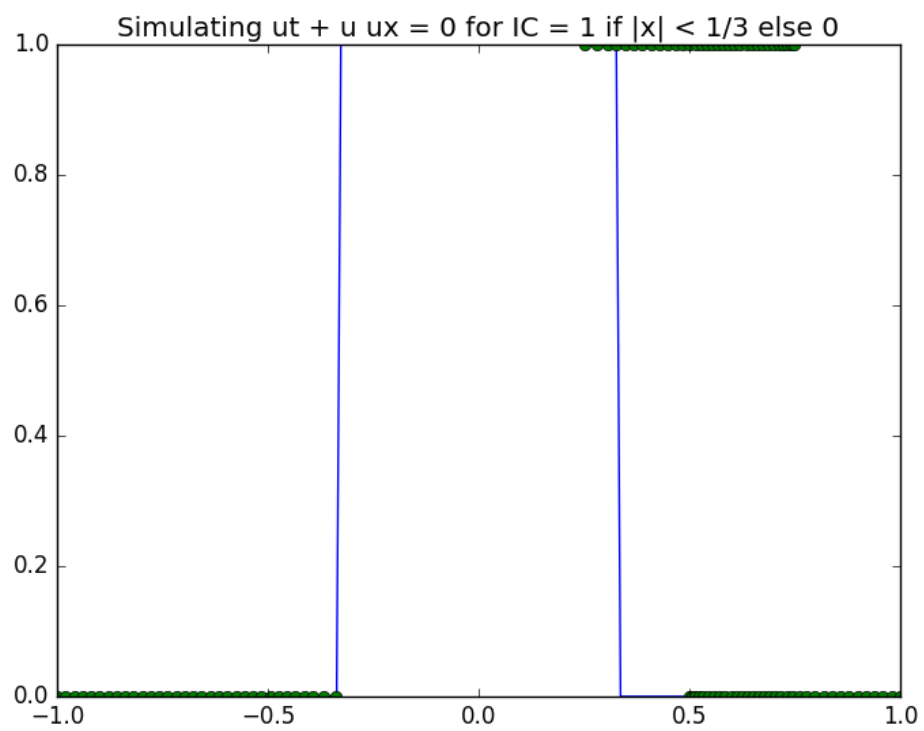


Figure 6: Q3 100 e 0.5

$e = 1.0$

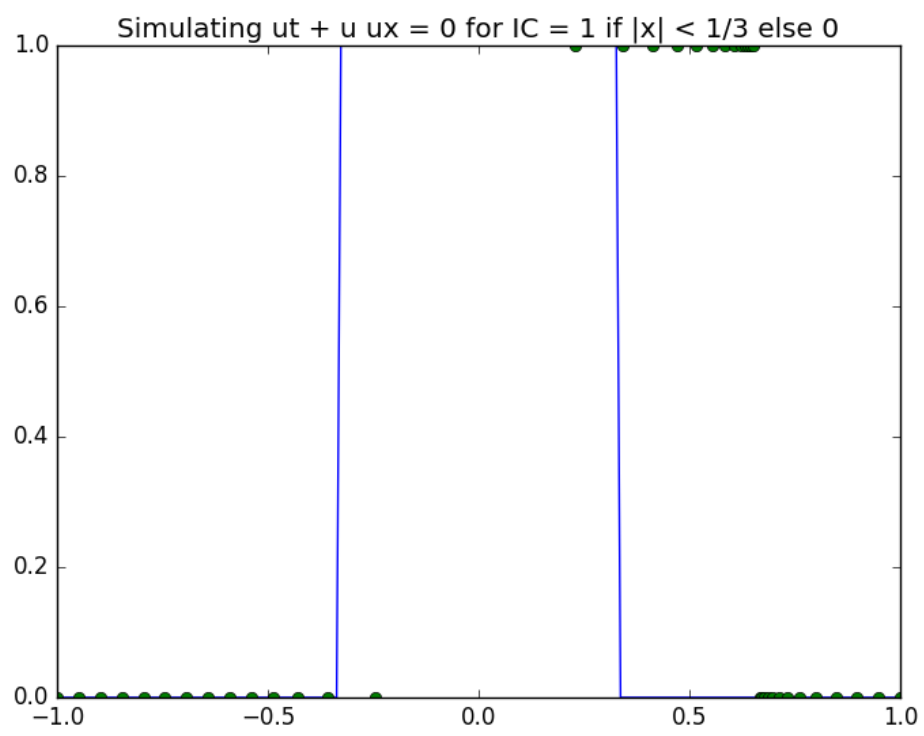


Figure 7: Q3 40 e 1.0

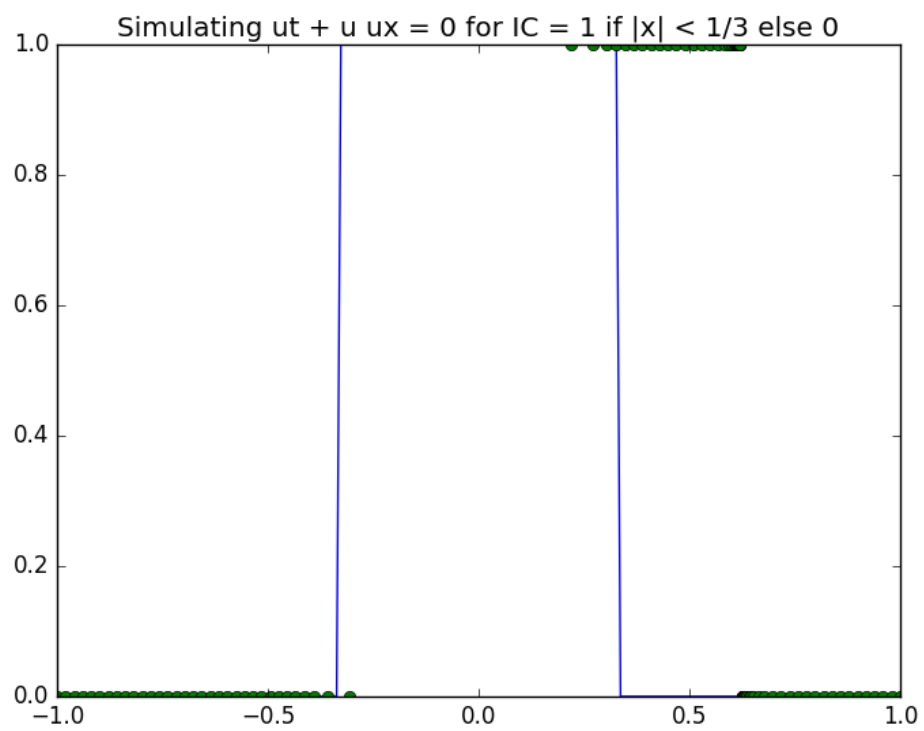


Figure 8: Q3 100 e 1.0

4 Solve $u_t + u_x = 0$ with $u(x, 0) = 1$ when $|x| < 1/3$ and -1 otherwise, periodic in $[1, 1]$, find $u(x, 0.3)$ using 40 points for discretization.

Results:

$e = 0.5$

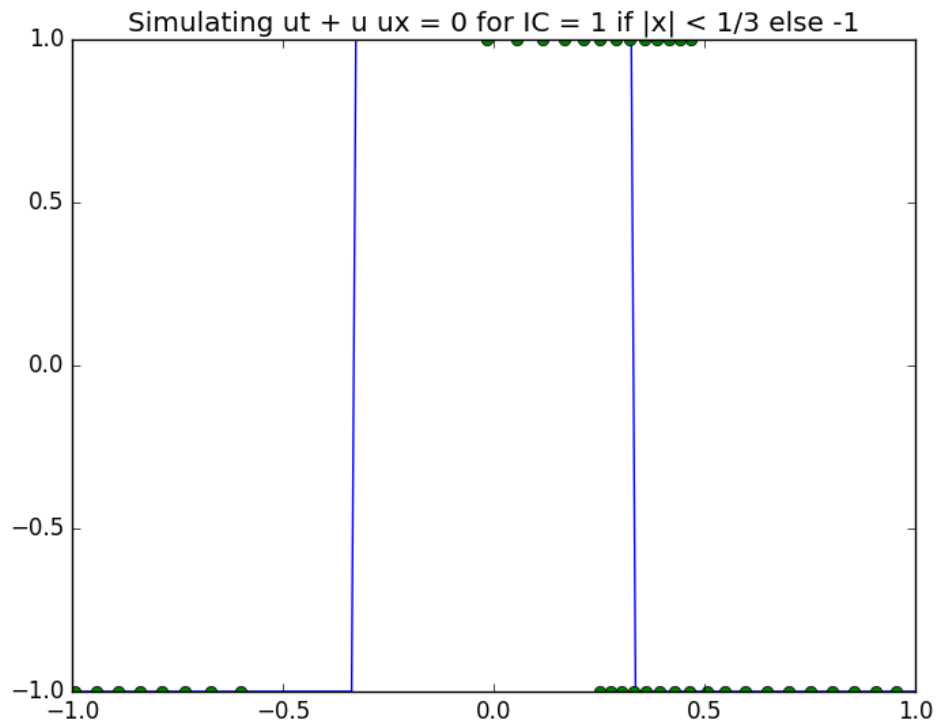


Figure 9: Q4 40 e 0.5

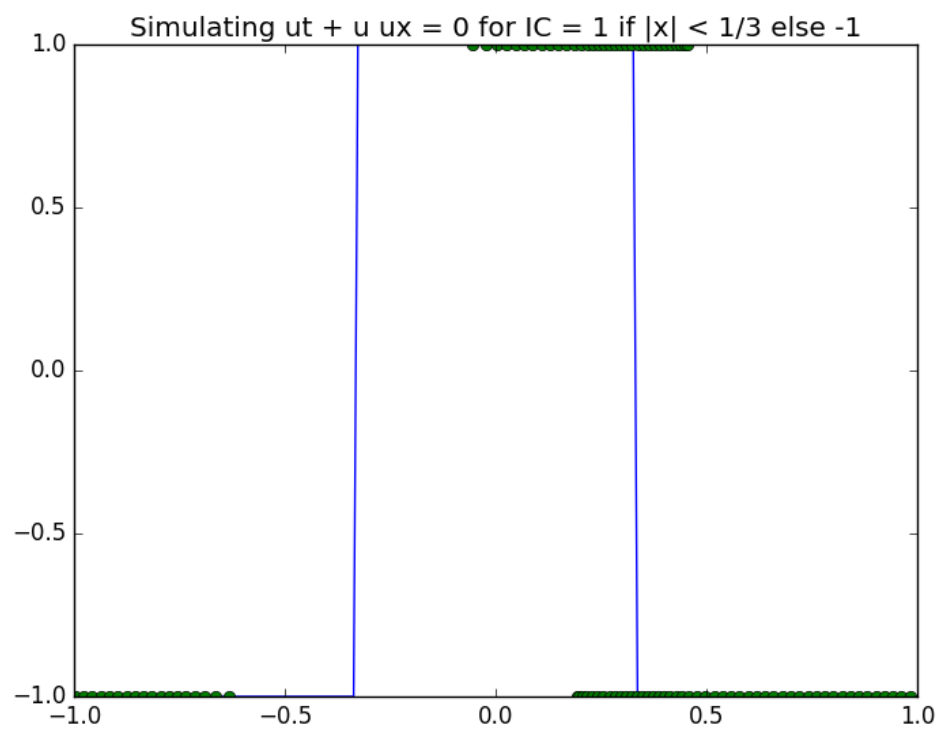


Figure 10: Q4 100 e 0.5

$\epsilon = 1.0$

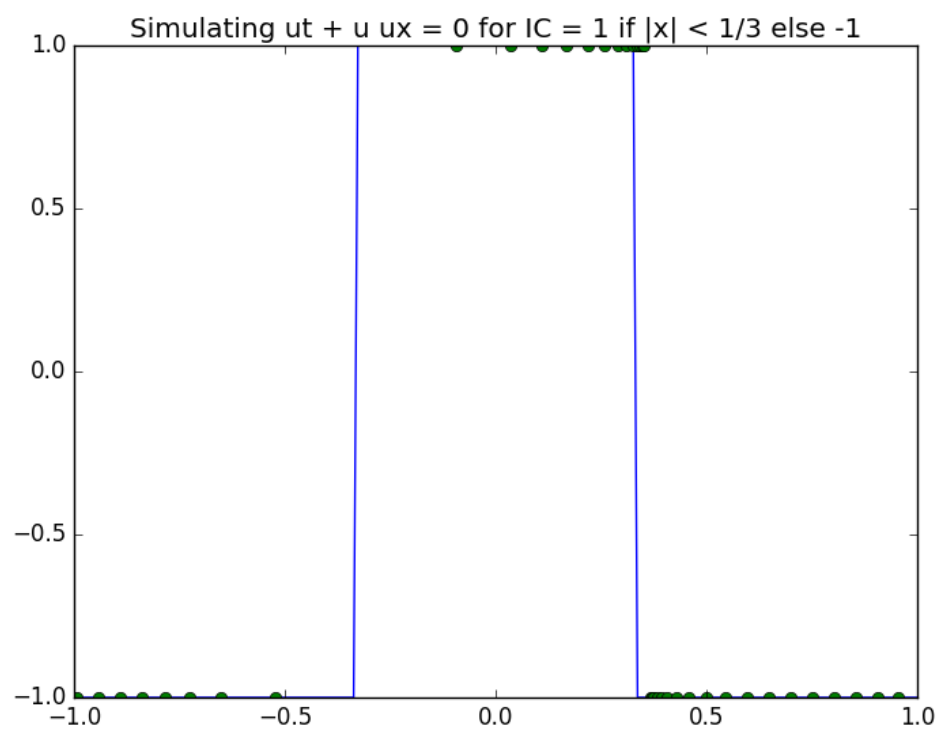


Figure 11: Q4 40 $\epsilon = 1.0$

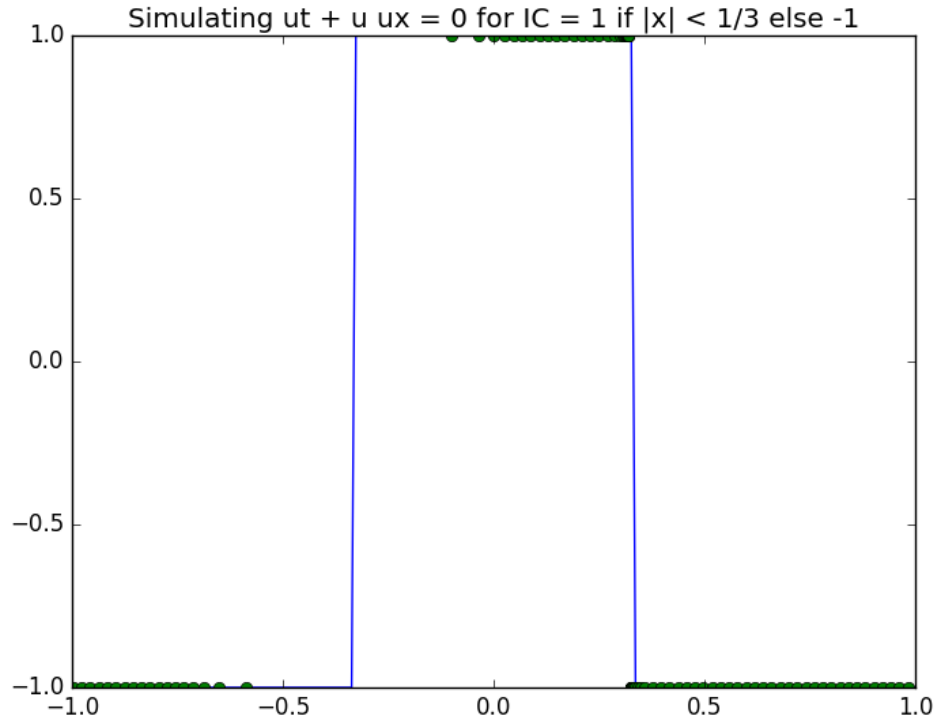


Figure 12: Q4 100 e 1.0

Inference: The XSPH velocity for $e = 1.0$ is nothing weighted average of velocity in the neighbourhood of x , So particles having same position will tend to move with same velocity as opposed to the case with $e = 0.5$ where particles retain a part of their original velocity