Progress Report

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1 Solution of Navier-Stokes equations using Finite Volume Method for nonuniform grid

1.1 Discretization of the convective and diffusive terms

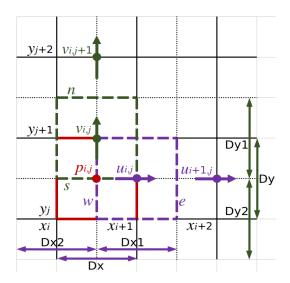


Figure 1: Visual representation of the staggered grid used for discretization in Finite Volume Method

The convective and diffusive terms of Navier-Stokes equations can be discretized using the individual components. Using Chorin's projection method, the *u*-component equation can be written as

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial uu}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial uv}{\partial y} + v \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right] \quad . \tag{1}$$

For nonuniform grids, using second-order central scheme for diffusion terms and the notation described in figure 1, the equation can be discretized as

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{u_e^2 - u_w^2}{Dx 1_i} - \frac{u_n v_{n,u} - u_s v_{s,u}}{Dy_j} + \nu \left[\left\{ \frac{u_{i+1,j} - u_{i,j}}{Dx_{i+1}} - \frac{u_{i,j} - u_{i-1,j}}{Dx_i} \right\} \frac{1}{Dx 1_i} + \left\{ \frac{u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}}{Dy 1_j} - \frac{u_{i,j} - u_{i,j-1}}{Dy 2_j} \right\} \frac{1}{Dy_j} \right] .$$
(2)

Similarly for the *v*-component,

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial uv}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial vv}{\partial y} + v \left[\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right] \quad , \tag{3}$$

which can be and discretized as

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\frac{u_{e,v}v_{e} - u_{w,v}v_{w}}{Dx_{i}} - \frac{v_{n}^{2} - v_{s}^{2}}{Dy1_{j}} + v \left[\left\{ \frac{v_{i+1,j} - v_{i,j}}{Dx1_{i}} - \frac{v_{i,j} - v_{i-1,j}}{Dx2_{i}} \right\} \frac{1}{Dx_{i}} + \left\{ \frac{v_{i,j+1} - v_{i,j}}{Dy_{i+1}} - \frac{v_{i,j} - v_{i,j-1}}{Dy_{i}} \right\} \frac{1}{Dy1_{j}} \right] .$$
(4)

1.1.1 Upwind scheme for velocities in the convective terms

Linear interpolation is used for the velocities u_n , u_s , v_e and v_w ,

$$u_{n} = u_{i,j} + \frac{u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j}}{Dy1_{j}}$$

$$v_{e} = v_{i,j} + \frac{v_{i+1,j} - v_{i,j}}{Dx1_{i}}$$

$$u_{s} = u_{i,j} - \frac{u_{i,j} - u_{i,j-1}}{Dy2_{j}}$$

$$v_{w} = v_{i,j} - \frac{v_{i,j} - v_{i-1,j}}{Dx2_{i}}$$

For rest of the velocities in convective terms, the upwind scheme was used. For positive velocities,

$$u_e = u_{i,j}$$
 $u_{n,v} = u_{i-1,j+1}$ $v_n = v_{i,j}$ $v_{e,u} = v_{i+1,j-1}$ $u_w = u_{i-1,j}$ $u_{s,v} = u_{i-1,j}$ $v_s = v_{i,j-1}$ $v_{w,u} = v_{i,j-1}$

For negative velocities,

$$u_e = u_{i+1,j}$$
 $u_{n,v} = u_{i,j+1}$ $v_n = v_{i,j+1}$ $v_{e,u} = v_{i,j+1}$ $u_w = u_{i,j}$ $u_{s,v} = u_{i,j}$ $v_s = v_{i,j}$ $v_{w,u} = v_{i,j}$

For the first time step, Euler scheme is used and for subsequent time steps, Adams-Bashforth scheme is utilized.

1.2 Poisson equation of pressure

The Poisson equation for pressure can be written as

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left(\frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v^*}{\partial y} \right) \quad . \tag{5}$$

Integrating it twice, discretizing and rearranging leads to

$$p_{i,j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{\left[-\frac{Dy_{j}}{Dx1_{i}} - \frac{Dy_{j}}{Dx2_{i}} - \frac{Dx_{i}}{Dy1_{j}} - \frac{Dx_{i}}{Dy2_{j}} \right]} \times \left[-\frac{Dy_{j}}{Dx1_{i}} p_{i+1,j} - \frac{Dy_{j}}{Dx2_{i}} p_{i-1,j} - \frac{Dx_{i}}{Dy1_{j}} p_{i,j+1} - \frac{Dx_{i}}{Dy2_{j}} p_{i,j-1} + \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left\{ \left(u_{i,j}^{*} - u_{i-1,j}^{*} \right) Dy_{j} + \left(v_{i,j}^{*} - v_{i,j-1}^{*} \right) Dx_{i} \right\} \right] .$$
 (6)

This equation is employed in successive over-relaxation method (SOR).

1.3 Corrected velocity

The correct velocity can be found for *u*- and *v*-components using

$$u_{i,j}^{n+1} = u_{i,j}^* - \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \cdot \frac{p_{i+1,j}^{n+1} - p_{i,j}^{n+1}}{Dx1_i}$$
 (7)

and

$$v_{i,j}^{n+1} = v_{i,j}^* - \frac{\Delta t}{\rho} \cdot \frac{p_{i,j+1}^{n+1} - p_{i,j}^{n+1}}{Dy1_j}$$
(8)

1.4 Future work

- Remove the errors for 2D case
- Modify the 3D code accordingly