Applied Numerical Methods: Project 8

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Matlab codes

```
function [U,r,t] = highCyl(Nx,Nt,tend)
%HIGHCYL Solves the problem in project 8 where the cylinder is considered
%to have infinite height.
NPUT : -Nx \text{ is the number of spatial unknown} \Longrightarrow (Nx+1)*h = R
              - Nt is the number of time steps
              - tend is the final time \Longrightarrow deltaT*Nt = tend
\%OUTPUT: -U is a matrix containing the solution
                  U(:,i) is the solution for time = t(i)
%
                - r is a row vector containing the spatial discretization
                - t is a row vector containing the time discretization
%Goyens Florentin & Weicker David
nu = 1e-6;
omega = 1;
R = 0.04;
h = R/(Nx+1);
alpha = nu/(h*h);
e = (1:Nx)';
a = 1-1./(2*(e+1));
b = -2-1./(e.*e);
c = 1+1./(2*(e-1));
{\tt A} \, = \, {\tt alpha} \! * \! {\tt spdiags} \, (\, [\, {\tt a} \ {\tt b} \ {\tt c} \, ] \, , -1 \! : \! 1 \, , {\tt Nx} \, , {\tt Nx} \, ) \, ;
U = zeros(Nt+1,Nx+2);
r = 0:h:R;
U(1,:) = omega*r;
deltaT = tend/Nt;
t = 0:deltaT:tend;
%First iteration takes initial condition into account
f = [zeros(1,Nx-1) nu*R*omega*(1/(h*h)+1/(2*h*h*Nx))]';
\mathtt{U}\left(2\,,2\colon\mathtt{Nx}+1\right) = \left(\mathtt{eye}\left(\mathtt{Nx}\right) - 0.5 \star \mathtt{deltaT} \star \mathtt{A}\right) \setminus \left(\left(\mathtt{eye}\left(\mathtt{Nx}\right) + 0.5 \star \mathtt{deltaT} \star \mathtt{A}\right) \star \mathtt{U}\left(1\,,2\colon\mathtt{Nx}+1\right) + 0.5 \star \mathtt{deltaT} \star \mathtt{A}\right)
%Following iterations
for i=2:Nt
      \mathtt{U}(\mathtt{i}+1,2\mathtt{:}\mathtt{Nx}+1) \,=\, (\mathtt{eye}\,(\mathtt{Nx})\,-0.5*\mathtt{deltaT}*\mathtt{A})\, \backslash \, ((\mathtt{eye}\,(\mathtt{Nx})\,+0.5*\mathtt{deltaT}*\mathtt{A})\, \ast \mathtt{U}(\mathtt{i}\,,2\mathtt{:}\mathtt{Nx}+1)\, ')\, ;
end
end
```

```
function [U,r,z,t] = nsCyl(Nr,Nt,tend)
MSCYL Solves the problem in project 8 for height H=0.08~m
\text{MNPUT}: - Nr is the number of spatial unknown \Longrightarrow (Nr+1)*h = R
           - Nt is the number of time steps
           - tend is the final time \Longrightarrow deltaT*Nt = tend
\text{\%OUTPUT}: - U is a matrix containing the solution
              U(:,:,i) is the solution for time = t(i)
%
            - r is a row vector containing the spatial discretization in r
            - z is a row vector containing the spatial discretization in z
            - t is a row vector containing the time discretization
%Goyens Florentin & Weicker David
nu = 1e-6;
omega = 1;
R = 0.04;
H = 0.08;
h = R/(Nr+1);
r = 0:h:R;
z = 0:h:H;
Nz = length(z) - 2;
alpha = nu/(h*h);
e = zeros(Nr*Nz,1);
for i=0:Nz-1
     e(1+i*Nr:(i+1)*Nr) = (1:Nr)';
%Construction of A and B
a = ones(Nr*Nz+1,1);
b = [1-1./(2*e(2:end)); 0; 0;];
c = [-4-1./(e.*e); 0];
d = [0; 1+1./(2*e)];
\mathtt{A} = \mathtt{alpha} * \mathtt{spdiags} \left( \left[ \mathtt{a} \ \mathtt{b} \ \mathtt{c} \ \mathtt{d} \ \mathtt{a} \right], \left[ -\mathtt{Nr} \ -1 \ 0 \ 1 \ \mathtt{Nr} \right], \mathtt{Nr} * \mathtt{Nz}, \mathtt{Nr} * \mathtt{Nz} \right);
B = zeros(Nr*Nz,1);
for m = 1:Nz-1
     A(Nr*m,Nr*m+1) = 0;
     A(1+m*Nr,m*Nr) = 0;
     B(m*Nr) = alpha*(1+1/(2*Nr))*R*omega;
{\tt B} \, (\, {\tt Nz*Nr} \,) \,\, = \,\, {\tt B} \, (\, {\tt Nz*Nr} \,) \,\, + \,\, {\tt alpha*} (\, 1 + 1 \, / \, (\, 2 * \, {\tt Nr} \,) \,\,) \, * \, {\tt R*omega} \,;
for m = 1:Nr
    B(m) = B(m) + nu*omega*m/h;
     B(m+(Nz-1)*Nr) = B(m+(Nz-1)*Nr) + nu*omega*m/h;
U = zeros(Nz+2,Nr+2,Nt+1);
U(:,:,1) = omega*ones(Nz+2,1)*r;
u = zeros(Nr*Nz,Nt+1);
u(:,1) = reshape(U(2:end-1,2:end-1,1)',Nr*Nz,1);
deltaT = tend/Nt;
t = 0:deltaT:tend;
%First iteration
I = eye(Nr*Nz);
u(:,2) = (I-0.5*deltaT*A) \setminus ((I+0.5*deltaT*A)*u(:,1)+0.5*deltaT*B);
U(2:end-1,2:end-1,2) = reshape(u(:,2),Nr,Nz)';
%Following iterations
     u(:,i+1) = (I-0.5*deltaT*A) \setminus ((I+0.5*deltaT*A)*u(:,i));
     U(2:end-1,2:end-1,i+1) = reshape(u(:,i+1),Nr,Nz)';
end
end
```

```
%Plot graphs of the solution in one spatial dimension
%
%Goyens Florentin & Weicker David
close all;
clear all;

[U,r,t] = highCyl(10,100,200);
surf(r,t,U);
title('Fluid velocity in cylinder');
xlabel('r [m]');
ylabel('Time [s]');
zlabel('Speed [m/s]');
```

```
%Plot graphs of two spatial dimensions for different times
%
%Goyens Florentin & Weicker David
close all;
clear all;

[U,r,z,t] = nsCyl(9,200,200);
j = [0 20 50 100];

figure;
for i=1:4
    subplot(2,2,i);
    contourf(r,z,U(:,:,j(i)+1),0:0.0005:0.04,'edgecolor','None'); caxis([0 0.04]); ← colorbar;
    axis equal;
    title(sprintf('Time=%d',j(i))); xlabel('r [m]'); ylabel('z [m]');
end
```

```
Makes a little animation for the speed in one spatial dimension (the
%height of the cylinder is considered to be infinite)
%Goyens Florentin & Weicker David
close all;
clear all;
Nx = 20;
Nt = 200;
tend = 200;
ht = tend/Nt;
[U,r,t] = highCyl(Nx,Nt,tend);
n = Nt+1;
for i=1:n
    titre = sprintf('Time t=\%f',(i-1)*ht);
    plot(r,U(i,:));
    title(titre); xlabel('r [m]'); ylabel('Speed [m/s]'); axis([0 0.04 0 0.04]);
    F(i) = getframe(gcf);
movie2avi(F, 'anim1D', 'compression', 'None');
```

```
%Makes a little animation for the speed in two spatial dimension (we no %long consider that the height of the cylinder is infinite)
%
%Goyens Florentin & Weicker David close all; clear all;
Nr = 10;
Nt = 100;
```

```
tend = 200;
ht = tend/Nt;
[U,r,z,t] = nsCyl(Nr,Nt,tend);

n = Nt+1;
for i=1:n
    titre = sprintf('Time t=%f',(i-1)*ht);
    contourf(r,z,U(:,:,i),0:0.005:0.04); colorbar; caxis([0 0.04]);
    title(titre); xlabel('r [m]'); ylabel('z [m]'); axis equal;
    F(i) = getframe(gcf);
end
movie(F);
movie2avi(F,'anim2D','compression','None');
```

```
function [] = compare(height)
%COMPARE Plots graphs to compare the solution at differents heights
%with the solution obtained for an infinite height
%INPUT: height is a vector containing the heights we want to compare
%Goyens Florentin & Weicker David
close all;
Nr = 9;
h = 0.04/(Nr+1);
Nt = 100;
tend = 200;
Z = round(height/h) + 1;
M\{1\} = 'Infinite height';
for i = 2: length(height)+1
    M\{i\} = sprintf('z = \%f', height(i-1));
[u, \sim, \sim] = highCyl(Nr, Nt, tend);
[U,r,\sim,\sim] = nsCyl(Nr,Nt,tend);
Ntcomp = [1 26 51 76];
figure;
for i = 1:4
    subplot (2,2,i);
    titre = sprintf('Time = %f', tend*(Ntcomp(i)-1)/Nt);
     plot(r,u(Ntcomp(i),:),r,U(Z,:,Ntcomp(i))); xlabel('r [m]'); ylabel('Speed [m/s]');
     title(titre); legend(M);
     axis([0 0.04 0 0.04]);
end
end
```

```
function [] = animComp(height)
%ANIMCOMP Makes an animation to compare the solution at differents heights
%with the solution obtained for an infinite height
%INPUT : height is a vector containing the heights we want to compare
%
%Goyens Florentin & Weicker David
close all;

Nr = 9;
h = 0.04/(Nr+1);
Nt = 100;
tend = 200;
Z = round(height/h)+1;

M{1} = 'Infinite height';
```