

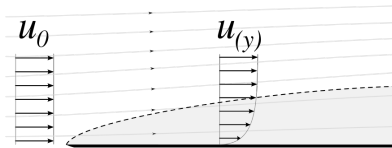
Métodos Numéricos para Geração de Malhas – SME0250

Funções de Controle de Grid

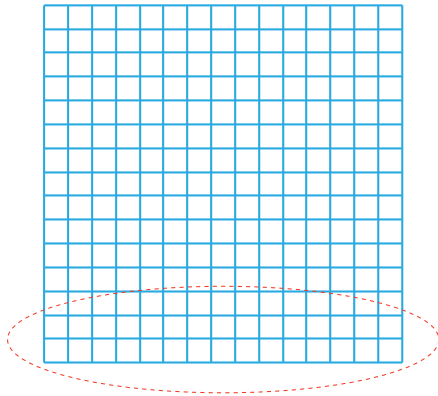
Afonso Paiva
ICMC-USP

20 de maio de 2014

Motivação



escoamentos com camada limite



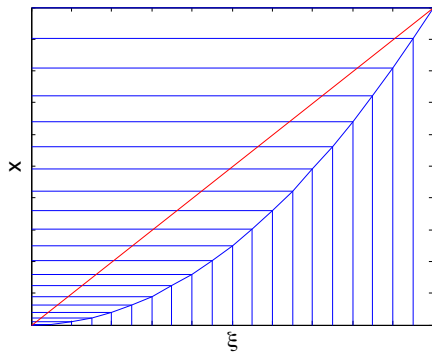
melhorar o refinamento

stretching

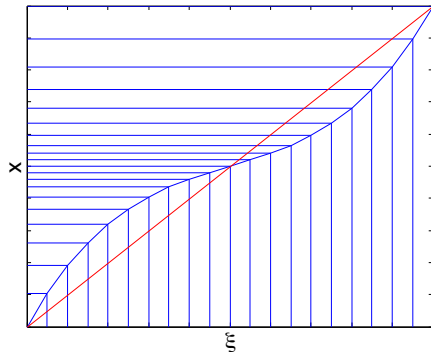
Stretching 1D

Stretching simples

camada limite



camada interna



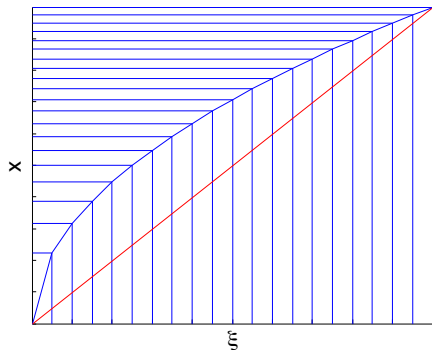
$$x = x(\xi)$$

Stretching simples: camada limite

Camada limite de “um lado”: $x = L\xi^n$

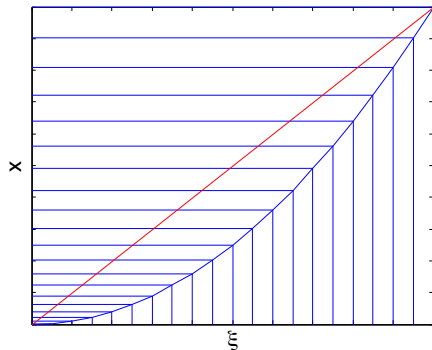
► L : reta

$n < 1$



$$x = 2\sqrt{\xi}$$

$n > 1$



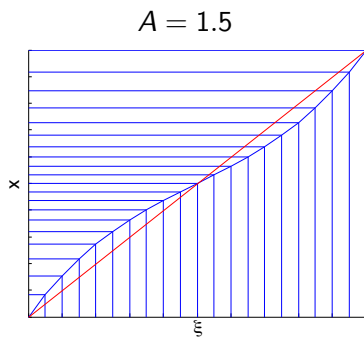
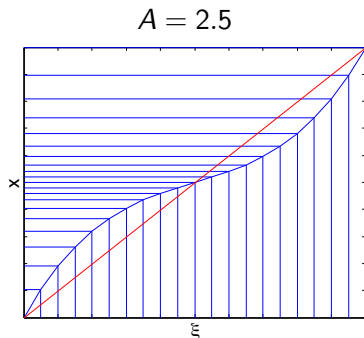
$$x = 2\xi^2$$

Stretching simples: camada interna

Função de Controle

$$x = L\xi + A(x_c - L\xi)(1 - \xi)\xi \quad \text{com} \quad \xi \in [0, 1] \quad (1)$$

- ▶ L : reta
- ▶ $x_c - L\xi$: mudança de sinal em x_c
- ▶ A : *força* de concentração de pontos
 - ▶ atração quando $A > 0$ e repulsão quando $A < 0$



Stretching 2D

Considere a transformação:

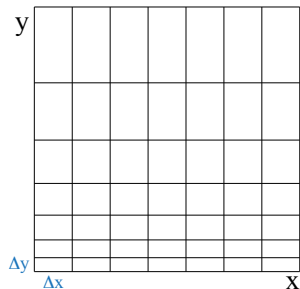
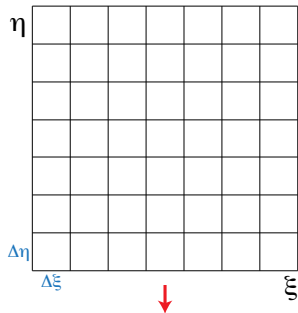
$$x = \xi$$

$$y = (e^\eta - 1)/k \text{ com } k = e - 1$$

e a sua inversa:

$$\xi = x$$

$$\eta = \log(ky + 1)$$



Stretching 2D

Considere a transformação:

$$x = \xi$$

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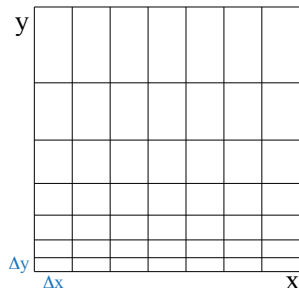
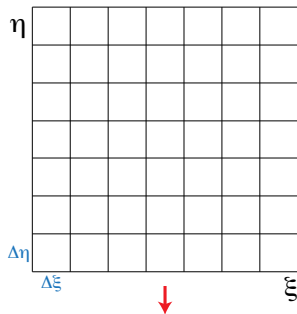
$$\eta = \log(ky + 1)$$

Relação dos incrementos Δy e $\Delta \eta$:

$$\frac{dy}{d\eta} = \frac{e^\eta}{k}$$

Logo,

$$dy = k^{-1} e^\eta d\eta \Rightarrow \Delta y = k^{-1} e^\eta \Delta \eta$$



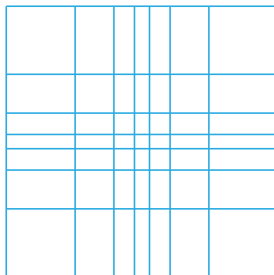
Stretching 2D

Exercício 1

Considere um campo velocidade $\mathbf{v} = (u, v)$. Usando a transformação anterior, escreva a Equação da Continuidade $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$ no domínio computacional.

Exercício 2

Implemente em MATLAB o stretching em um grid 2D usando a função de controle (1).



Geração de Grid Elíptico com Função de Controle

Equação de Poisson com as funções de controle

$$\Delta\xi = P(\xi, \eta) \quad \text{e} \quad \Delta\eta = Q(\xi, \eta)$$

Geração de Grid Elíptico com Função de Controle

Equação de Poisson com as funções de controle

$$\Delta\xi = P(\xi, \eta) \quad \text{e} \quad \Delta\eta = Q(\xi, \eta)$$

Método TTM (Thompson, Thames e Mastin – 1974)

$$g_{22} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \xi^2} - 2g_{12} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + g_{11} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \eta^2} = g \left(P \frac{\partial x}{\partial \xi} + Q \frac{\partial x}{\partial \eta} \right)$$
$$g_{22} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \xi^2} - 2g_{12} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + g_{11} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial \eta^2} = g \left(P \frac{\partial y}{\partial \xi} + Q \frac{\partial y}{\partial \eta} \right),$$

onde $g = \det(g_{ij})$.

Funções de Controle no TTM

$$P(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{i=1}^M \textcolor{red}{a}_i \frac{\xi - \xi_i}{|\xi - \xi_i|} e^{-\textcolor{red}{c}_i |\xi - \xi_i|} + \sum_{j=1}^N \textcolor{red}{b}_j \frac{\xi - \xi_j}{|\xi - \xi_j|} e^{-\textcolor{red}{d}_j \sqrt{(\xi - \xi_j)^2 + (\eta - \eta_j)^2}}$$

$$Q(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{i=1}^M \textcolor{red}{a}_i \frac{\eta - \eta_i}{|\eta - \eta_i|} e^{-\textcolor{red}{c}_i |\eta - \eta_i|} + \sum_{j=1}^N \textcolor{red}{b}_j \frac{\eta - \eta_j}{|\eta - \eta_j|} e^{-\textcolor{red}{d}_j \sqrt{(\xi - \xi_j)^2 + (\eta - \eta_j)^2}}$$

Funções de Controle no TTM

$$P(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{i=1}^M a_i \frac{\xi - \xi_i}{|\xi - \xi_i|} e^{-c_i |\xi - \xi_i|} + \sum_{j=1}^N b_j \frac{\xi - \xi_j}{|\xi - \xi_j|} e^{-d_j \sqrt{(\xi - \xi_j)^2 + (\eta - \eta_j)^2}}$$

$$Q(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{i=1}^M a_i \frac{\eta - \eta_i}{|\eta - \eta_i|} e^{-c_i |\eta - \eta_i|} + \sum_{j=1}^N b_j \frac{\eta - \eta_j}{|\eta - \eta_j|} e^{-d_j \sqrt{(\xi - \xi_j)^2 + (\eta - \eta_j)^2}}$$

► a_i , b_j , c_i e d_j são parâmetros

Funções de Controle no TTM

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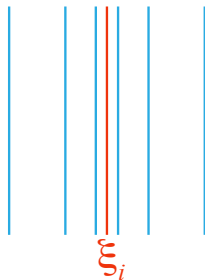
$$Q(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{i=1}^M a_i \frac{\eta - \eta_i}{|\eta - \eta_i|} e^{-c_i |\eta - \eta_i|} + \sum_{j=1}^N b_j \frac{\eta - \eta_j}{|\eta - \eta_j|} e^{-d_j \sqrt{(\xi - \xi_j)^2 + (\eta - \eta_j)^2}}$$

- ▶ a_i , b_j , c_i e d_j são parâmetros
- ▶ $\text{sgn}(\xi - \xi_i) = (\xi - \xi_i)(|\xi - \xi_i|)^{-1} = \pm 1$ e $\text{sgn}(\eta - \eta_i)$
 - ▶ garante que a concentração atue em ambos lados das linhas ξ_i e η_i

Funções de Controle no TTM

$$P(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{i=1}^M a_i \frac{\xi - \xi_i}{|\xi - \xi_i|} e^{-c_i |\xi - \xi_i|} + \sum_{j=1}^N b_j \frac{\xi - \xi_j}{|\xi - \xi_j|} e^{-d_j \sqrt{(\xi - \xi_j)^2 + (\eta - \eta_j)^2}}$$

- ▶ atração das linhas do grid para a linha $\xi = \xi_i$
- ▶ a_i determina a *força* de concentração
 - ▶ atração quando $a_i > 0$ ou repulsão quando $a_i < 0$
- ▶ c_i determina o *alcance* de atração



Funções de Controle no TTM

$$P(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{i=1}^M a_i \frac{\xi - \xi_i}{|\xi - \xi_i|} e^{-c_i |\xi - \xi_i|} + \sum_{j=1}^N b_j \frac{\xi - \xi_j}{|\xi - \xi_j|} e^{-d_j \sqrt{(\xi - \xi_j)^2 + (\eta - \eta_j)^2}}$$

- ▶ atração das linhas ξ_j para o ponto (ξ_j, η_j)
- ▶ b_j determina a *força* de concentração
 - ▶ atração quando $b_j > 0$ ou repulsão quando $b_j < 0$
- ▶ d_j determina o *alcance* de atração

