

The study on SPH method with space variable smoothing length and its applications to multi-phase flow

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Abstract:

In the past, most studies about variable smoothing length were aimed to improve computation accuracy. Smoothing length is connected to density, varying with time. Besides, most of its applications were focused on astrophysics and detonations^[1].

This paper aims to improve the computational efficiency for solving multiphase flow by using space variable smoothing length, while the numerical accuracy is still held. Firstly, an initial particle diffusion distribution model is adopted. Then, in order to ensure the particle numbers in support domain for each particle almost unchanged, different particles are assigned to an independent smoothing lengths and masses. Meanwhile, some techniques are introduced to keep the symmetry of particle interactions.

Main results are presented in Figure 1. In air bubble rising case, the bubble shapes and position at different times obtained by irregular particle distribution are consistent with those achieved by regular particle distribution. In addition, in asymmetric wedge water entry case, the impact acceleration computed by irregular particle distribution with variable smoothing length agrees well with that achieved by regular particle distribution. It's worth noting that the particle numbers of both cases are decreased by about 1/4 compared to regular particle distribution, and the computation times are reduced by 25% (Table 1). It indicates that this method is suitable to simulate the problems of complex engineering such as three-dimensional multi-phase flow and water impact.

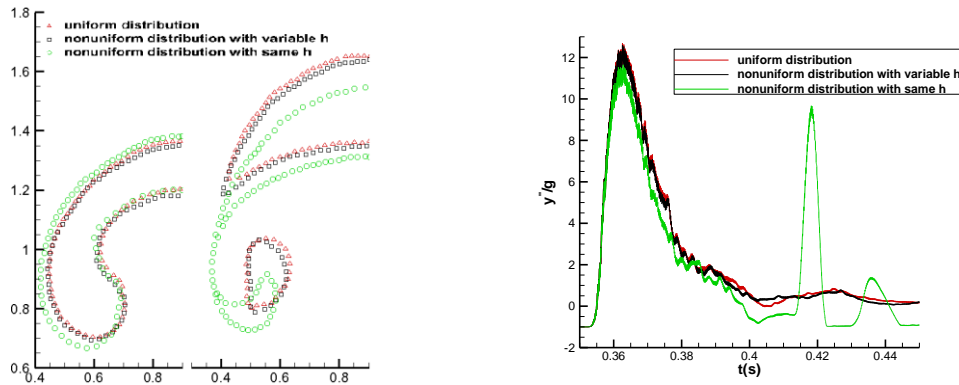


Figure 1 Air bubble rising ($t\sqrt{g/R} = 3.2, 4.8$)

Wedge water entry

Table 1 Comparison of computational efficiency

applications \ models	Irregular particle distribution	Regular particle distribution	Particle number ratio	Time ratio
Air bubble rising (1000 time steps)	37.56s	50.59s	19120:24940	75.4%
Wedge water entry (100 time steps)	38.99s	50.86s	199029:265277	73.6%

Reference:

[1] Hongfu Qiang, Ko pen Wang, W.-R.Gao. Numerical simulation of high explosive detonation process using SPH method with fully variable smoothing lengths [J]. Chinese Journal of Energetic Materials, 2009, 17(1):27-31.