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**An Adaptive Grid Algorithm For
Computational Shock Hydrodynamics**

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Abstract

During the development of computational methods that solve time dependent shock hydrodynamic problems, two underlying strategies have emerged that enable flow features to be resolved clearly. One, employ a numerical scheme of inherently high resolution, usually a second-order Godunov-type method. Two, locally refine the computational mesh in regions of interest. It has been demonstrated by Berger & Collela that a combination of both strategies is necessary if a solution of very high resolution is sought. The present study combines Roe's flux-difference splitting scheme with an adaptive mesh refinement algorithm developed from the ideas of Berger. The result being a general purpose scheme that can fully resolve complicated flows but which requires only modest computing power.

The material in this thesis reflects three broad aims. First, to explain the methodology and intricacies of our scheme. Compared to non-adaptive methods our scheme is undeniably complicated, for it contains many elements which must be carefully co-ordinated. Second, to vindicate this complexity. To this end, computational results are presented which are comparable in resolution to Schlieren photographs, yet the calculations were performed on a small desktop workstation. Third, to give sufficient details of our implementation so as to allay the apprehensions of any person who might wish to code up the scheme.

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Motivations For Studying Shock Wave Phenomena	2
1.2	Background Material	3
1.2.1	High Resolution Schemes	3
1.2.2	Adaptive Mesh Schemes	6
1.3	The AMR Algorithm — An Overview	10
1.3.1	Thesis Outline	11
2	Hierarchical Grid System	13
2.1	A Descriptive Overview	14
2.2	A Formal Definition	16
2.2.1	Grid Specification	17
2.3	Mesh Connectivity	19
2.4	Implementation Details	24
2.4.1	Grid description	24
2.4.2	Linked List Data Storage	24
2.4.3	Mesh Boundary Information	29
2.5	Closing Comment	30
3	Flow Integration	31

3.1	Temporal Refinement	31
3.1.1	A Practical Scheme	33
3.2	Boundary Procedures	35
3.2.1	<i>External</i> Boundaries	36
3.2.2	<i>Fine-Fine</i> Boundaries	37
3.2.3	<i>Fine-Coarse</i> Boundaries	38
3.3	Treatment of <i>Fine-Coarse</i> Boundaries	40
3.3.1	Conservation	41
3.4	Stability and Accuracy	44
3.5	Co-ordinating the Flow Integration Process	48
3.6	Some Exploratory Tests	51
3.7	Closing Comment	58
4	Automatic Grid Adaption	59
4.1	Elements of the Adaption Process	59
4.1.1	Flagging for Refinement	61
4.1.2	Grouping/Clustering	66
4.1.3	Transfer of Solution	72
4.2	Co-ordinating the Adaption Process	73
4.3	The Complete AMR Algorithm	77
4.4	Validation	79
4.4.1	Validation Test #1	79
4.4.2	Validation Test #2	82
4.4.3	Validation Test #3	85
4.5	Closing Comment	90

5	Interface Fluxes and Riemann Solvers	91
5.1	Riemann Problems	91
5.2	Roe's Method Extended to Two-Dimensions	93
5.2.1	First-Order Method	93
5.2.2	Second-Order Extension	96
5.2.3	Limiter Functions	98
5.3	Known Problems with Roe's Method	98
5.3.1	Entropy Condition	98
5.3.2	Positivity	100
5.3.3	Shear Waves	101
5.4	Roe's Method Re-Formulated	103
5.4.1	Weighted Average Flux Formulation	105
5.4.2	A <i>Shear Fix</i> for Roe's Method	107
5.5	Closing Comment	110
6	Computational Test Problems	111
6.1	Open Cylindrical Shock Tube	111
6.1.1	Calculation Details	112
6.1.2	Computational Results	112
6.1.3	Comparison with Experiment	113
6.2	Shock Reflection by a Cylinder	122
6.2.1	Transition from RR to MR	122
6.2.2	Beyond the Transition Point	124
6.2.3	Comment	125
6.3	Shock Wave Impinging on a Boundary Layer	138
6.3.1	Calculation Details	138

6.3.2	Results	139
6.3.3	Comment	141
6.4	Closing Comment	144
7	Closure	145
7.1	Conclusions	145
7.2	Future Work	147
A	Moving Shock Relationships	155
B	Navier-Stokes Solver	157
B.1	Governing Equations	157
B.2	Non-Dimensionalization	158
B.3	Method of Discretization	159
B.4	Validation	161
C	Implementation of Recursion using FORTRAN	165
D	Contour Plotting	169

List of Figures

2.1	All meshes are fixed relative to a logical co-ordinate system.	14
2.2	Fine meshes are generated by subdividing coarse meshes.	15
2.3	Below each embedded fine patch lies part of a coarse grid.	15
2.4	A mesh extent.	18
2.5	Properly nested meshes.	18
2.6	Badly nested meshes.	18
2.7	Different types of mesh boundary.	19
2.8	Dummy cells surround each mesh.	21
2.9	Algorithm to find <i>fine-coarse</i> connectivity information.	22
2.10	Algorithm to find <i>fine-fine</i> connectivity information.	23
2.11	List of variables stored to describe the grid structure.	25
2.12	FORTTRAN code fragment to visit every mesh of the grid structure. . . .	25
2.13	Linked list data structure for <i>type1</i> data.	27
2.14	Order of data for <i>type1</i> mesh data blocks.	28
2.15	Order of data for <i>type2</i> mesh data blocks.	28
2.16	FORTTRAN code fragment to visit every mesh cell of the grid structure. .	29
3.1	Tabulated values of $\mathcal{W}_u/\mathcal{W}_{tr}$ for various m, r, l_{max}	33
3.2	An example set of meshes.	34
3.3	The sequence of grid integrations necessitated by the example set of meshes.	34

3.4	A Procedure to recursively interleave the grid integrations.	35
3.5	Solid wall boundary procedure for inviscid flows.	36
3.6	A <i>fine-fine</i> boundary.	37
3.7	A <i>fine-coarse</i> boundary.	39
3.8	Time evolution of the flow along a <i>fine-coarse</i> boundary.	39
3.9	A grid discontinuity can cause a plane shock to act as a vorticity generator. 41	
3.10	<i>Pseudo-code</i> procedure to co-ordinate the flow integration process.	50
3.11	<i>Pseudo-code</i> procedure to integrate a single grid.	50
3.12	Propagation of a shock wave from a coarse mesh to a fine mesh	53
3.13	Propagation of a shock wave from a fine mesh to a coarse mesh	53
3.14	Exploratory tests for a weak oblique shock.	54
3.15	Carpet plots for the density contours shown in figure 3.14	55
3.16	Exploratory tests for a strong oblique shock.	56
3.17	Carpet plots for the density contours shown in figure figure 3.16	57
4.1	Adaption process for a shock propagating down a duct.	60
4.2	Density contours for the reflection of a plane shock by a ramp.	62
4.3	Computational grid for the density contours shown above.	62
4.4	Density contours for the medium grid.	63
4.5	$F_{tol} = 0.05$: Cells flagged for refinement.	63
4.6	$F_{tol} = 0.15$: Cells flagged for refinement.	64
4.7	$F_{tol} = 0.25$: Cells flagged for refinement.	64
4.8	Sequence of events during the grouping process.	67
4.9	Recursive procedure to perform the area sub-divide algorithm.	69
4.10	Embedded meshes produced for $P_{tol} = 0.5$	70
4.11	Embedded meshes produced for $P_{tol} = 0.7$	70

4.12	Embedded meshes produced for $P_{tol} = 0.9$	71
4.13	Bi-linear interpolation is not monotonicity preserving.	73
4.14	The order of grid adaption follows the order of grid integration.	75
4.15	$\tilde{G}_l \subseteq G_{l-1}$ does not guarantee <i>proper nesting</i>	76
4.16	<i>Pseudo-code</i> to co-ordinate the adaption process.	76
4.17	<i>Pseudo-code</i> to orchestrate the AMR algorithm.	78
4.18	A harness for the AMR algorithm.	78
4.19	A sequence of Density profiles during the propagation of a shock.	80
4.20	The <i>fine-coarse</i> boundary procedure is prevented from interpolating in time.	81
4.21	Oscillations due to Courant numbers larger than 0.5.	81
4.22	Initial grid structure for test problem #2.	83
4.23	Final grid structure for test problem #2.	83
4.24	Single Mach reflection: $M_s = 2.12$, $\theta = 30^\circ$, $\gamma = 1.4$	84
4.25	Comparison with experimental results.	84
4.26	Grid adaption parameters for validation test #3.	86
4.27	Run times for validation test #3.	86
4.28	Profiling information for the procedure AMR	87
4.29	Profiling information for the procedure Adapt	87
4.30	Validation test #3, without grid adaption.	88
4.31	Validation test #3, with grid adaption.	89
5.1	Riemann solution showing the intermediate states $\mathbf{W}_L, \mathbf{W}_L^*, \mathbf{W}_R^*, \mathbf{W}_R$	92
5.2	Isolated interface which forms part of a two-dimensional mesh.	94
5.3	Roe's <i>entropy fix</i>	100
5.4	DMR; Standard Roe scheme, first-order.	104
5.5	DMR; Exact Riemann solver, first-order.	104

5.6	Weights given by a Riemann solution at time $t^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$	106
5.7	DMR; WAF using an exact Riemann solver and MINMOD limiter.	107
5.8	DMR; Modified Roe scheme with MINMOD limiter function.	109
5.9	DMR; Standard Roe scheme with MINMOD limiter function.	109
6.1	Pressure history for a point on the tube's axis, 1.5 diameter lengths downstream of the exit plane.	115
6.2	Initial conditions for the open shock tube problem.	116
6.3	The shock diffracts around the exit lip of the tube, cf. figure 6.7.	117
6.4	An almost spherical blast wave is formed.	118
6.5	The Mach disk and vortex travel downstream.	119
6.6	The position of the Mach disk has stabilised, cf. figure 6.8.	120
6.7	Shadowgraph of the shock diffraction around the exit lip of the tube, taken from Schmidt & Duffy[60].	121
6.8	Shadowgraph of the Mach disk and vortex core, note the flow direction is reversed, taken from Schmidt & Duffy[60].	121
6.9	Initial conditions for the calculation $RR \rightarrow MR$	126
6.10	RR occurs before the transition point.	127
6.11	The earliest signs of MR	128
6.12	Confirmation that transition has occurred.	129
6.13	DMR occurs after the transition point.	130
6.14	Initial conditions for part two of the simulation.	131
6.15	A coarser grid was used for part two of the simulation, cf. figure 6.13 . . .	132
6.16	As the Mach stem grows so the effective resolution increases.	133
6.17	Transition from DMR to CMR has occurred.	134
6.18	The Mach stem has diffracted around the cylinder.	135
6.19	Density contours at the end of the simulation, cf. figure 6.20	136

6.20	Schlieren photograph taken by Bryson & Gross[14], cf. figure 6.19 . Key: I.S., incident shock; R.S., reflected shock; M.S., Mach stem; C.D., contact discontinuity; V, vortex; T.P., triple point.	137
6.21	Parameters used to control the adaption process for the shock/boundary layer calculation.	139
6.22	Sketch of the numerical domain for the shock/boundary layer calculation.	139
6.23	Salient flow features for a shock wave impinging on a boundary layer. . .	140
6.24	Pressure distribution along the surface of the plate	141
6.25	Skin-friction distribution along the surface of the plate	141
6.26	Density contours for shock/boundary layer test problem.	142
6.27	Computational grid corresponding to contours shown in figure 6.26	143
A.1	Disturbed and quiescent fluid states.	155
B.1	Computational mesh for the Blasius test problem; Y co-ordinates magnified 5 times.	162
B.2	Comparison of the computed velocity profiles (ARROWS) with the profiles calculated from the Blasius solution (SOLID LINES).	163
C.1	Recursive <i>pseudo-code</i> to calculate $n!$	165
C.2	Stack states during the evaluation of $3!$	166
C.3	FORTTRAN code simulating recursion.	167
D.1	Quadrilateral patch formed by neighbouring cell centres.	171
D.2	Piecewise planar surface over a quadrilateral patch.	171
D.3	Contour overspill near a refined discontinuity.	171
D.4	Density contours for steady supersonic flow over a wedge.	172
D.5	Density contours for level 0.	172

Nomenclature

Hierarchical Grid System

G	Computational grid
l	Grid level l
l_{max}	Highest grid level
G_l	Grid at level l
nG_l	Number of meshes at level l
$G_{l,k}$	k^{th} mesh at level l
Gp_l	Index for 1^{st} mesh at level l
\mathbf{C}_l^2	Logical co-ordinate system for level l
$< IW, JS, IE, JN >$	Mesh extent
$\square_{l,k}$	Mesh extent for $G_{l,k}$ using \mathbf{C}_l^2 co-ordinate system
$\square_{l,k}^c$	Mesh extent for $G_{l,k}$ using \mathbf{C}_{l+1}^2 co-ordinate system
$IM_{l,k}$	Width of $G_{l,k}$
$JM_{l,k}$	Height of $G_{l,k}$
$G_{l,k;i,j}$	The ij^{th} cell contained by $G_{l,k}$
$G_{l,k:N;i}$	The i^{th} interface along the Northern boundary of $G_{l,k}$
$G_{l,k:S;i}$	The i^{th} interface along the Southern boundary of $G_{l,k}$
$G_{l,k:E;j}$	The j^{th} interface along the Eastern boundary of $G_{l,k}$
$G_{l,k:W;j}$	The j^{th} interface along the Western boundary of $G_{l,k}$
\mathbf{W}	Field solution contained by G
\mathbf{W}_l	Field solution contained by G_l
$\mathbf{W}_{l,k}$	Field solution contained by $G_{l,k}$
$\mathbf{W}_{l,k;i,j}$	Solution vector contained by $G_{l,k;i,j}$
rI_l	Number of sub-divisions made along I co-ordinate lines
rJ_l	Number of sub-divisions made along J co-ordinate lines
Δt_l	Time step used to integrate \mathbf{W}_l

Automatic Adaption Process

\tilde{G}	Newly adapted computational grid
\tilde{W}	Newly adapted field solution
F_{tol}	Factor used to control flagging for refinement process
P_{tol}	Factor used to control clustering process

Interface Fluxes and Riemann Solvers

$(\mathbf{W}_L, \mathbf{W}_R)$	Riemann problem with left state \mathbf{W}_L and right state \mathbf{W}_R
$(\mathbf{W}_L^*, \mathbf{W}_R^*)$	Intermediate states for the solution to $(\mathbf{W}_L, \mathbf{W}_R)$
\mathbf{F}	Conservative flux vector
\mathbf{A}	Jacobian matrix, $\frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial \mathbf{W}}$
(x, y)	Cartesian co-ordinate system
(n, t)	Local co-ordinate system normal and tangential to a cell interface
V_x, V_y	Velocity components using (x, y) co-ordinate system
V_n, V_t	Velocity components using (n, t) co-ordinate system
τ	Time
$\mathbf{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}}$	Numerical flux across the interface between the i^{th} and $i^{th} + 1$ cells
$\tilde{\mathbf{A}}$	Linearized Jacobian matrix
α_k	Strength of k^{th} wave
$\tilde{\lambda}_k$	Velocity of k^{th} wave
ν_k	Courant number for k^{th} wave
$\tilde{\mathbf{e}}_k$	k^{th} eigenvector of $\tilde{\mathbf{A}}$
δ_k	Spreading rate for k^{th} wave
B_k	Limiter function for k^{th} wave
A_k	Amplification factor for k^{th} wave
w_k	k^{th} weight for Weighted Average Flux method
$\Delta()$	Difference between right and left values, $()_R - ()_L$
$\Delta^{(k)}$	Difference across the k^{th} wave
$\tilde{()}$	Roe averaged quantity

Miscellaneous

$()_\infty$	Freestream reference conditions
a	Speed of sound
P	Pressure
ρ	Density
T	Temperature
γ	Ratio of specific heats
E_t	Total Energy
H	Total Enthalpy
(u, v)	Cartesian velocity components
Re	Reynolds number
Pr	Prandtl number
μ	Coefficient of viscosity
λ	Coefficient of heat conduction

$\tau_{xx}, \tau_{yy}, \tau_{xy}, \tau_{yx}$	Components of shear stress tensor
q_x, q_y	Components of heat flux vector

Moving Shock Relationships

$()_1$	Quiescent fluid
$()_2$	Post-shock fluid
M_s	Shock Mach number
U_s	Shock speed

Acronyms

AMR	Adaptive Mesh Refinement
C _{FD}	Computational Fluid Dynamics
CFL	Courant – Friedrichs – Lewy condition
MR	Mach Reflection
RR	Regular Reflection
CMR	Complex Mach Reflection
DMR	Double Mach Reflection
SMR	Simple Mach Reflection
SIMD	Single Instruction Multiple Data
MIMD	Multiple Instruction Multiple Data

Some notation which is used infrequently is labelled within the main body of the text.

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