Beamer 报告

– 可轻松安置和操纵内容的Beamer模板

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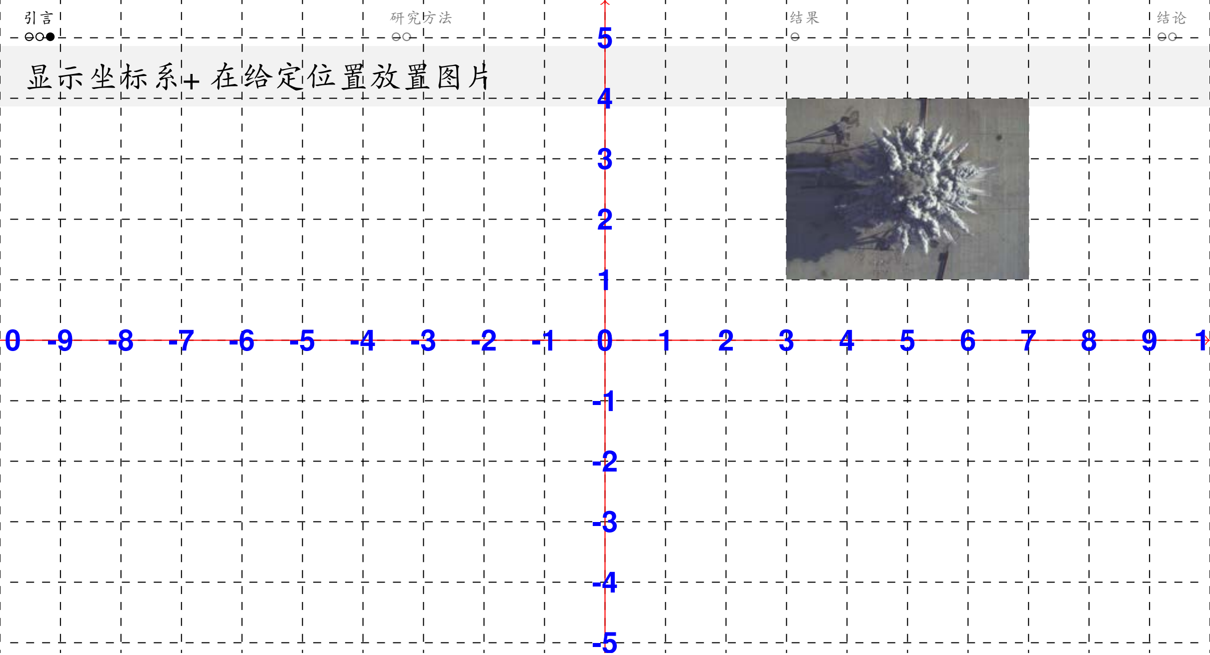
编译: 需要LaTeX 编译环境

1. 正常编译即可: `pdflatex+biber+pdflatex+pdflatex`
2. 或者使用编译脚本:
   - Windows: 双击Dos脚本`artratex.bat`
   - Linux or MacOS: 在terminal中运行
     - `./artratex.sh pb`: 获得全编译后的PDF文档
     - `./artratex.sh p`: 快速编译，不会生成文献引用
3. 编译生成中文版本：只需在"artrabeamer.tex"中加上"CJK"选项: `\usepackage[CJK,biber,authoryear,tikz,table,xlink]{Style/artrabeamer}`
4. 更多功能：查看"artrabeamer.tex"文件中`\usepackage[biber,authoryear,tikz,table,xlink]{Style/artrabeamer}`下的诸多选项

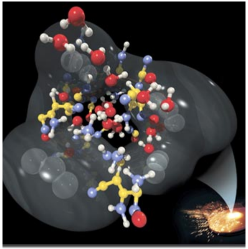
新增的有用命令

- `\enorcn{English}{Chinese}`: automatically switch between English and Chinese versions
- `\tikzart[t=m]{}`: draw coordinate system to help you position contents
- `\tikzart[t=p,x=-7,y=3,w=4]"comments"{figname}`: position a picture named "figname" at location "(x,y)" with width "w=4" and comments below the picture.
- `\tikzart[t=o,x=0,y=-0.8,s=0.8]{objects-such-as-tikz-diagrams}`: position objects at location "(x,y)" with scaling "s=0.8"
- `\tikzart[t=v,x=9.5,y=-6.5,w=0.5]{Video/vortex_preserve_geo.mp4}[\includegraphics{cover_image}]`: position a video at location "(x,y)" with a cover image of width "w=0.5"
- `\lolt{lowlight}`, `\hilt{highlight}`: make the item show in different color when in different state

显示坐标系+ 在给定位置放置图片

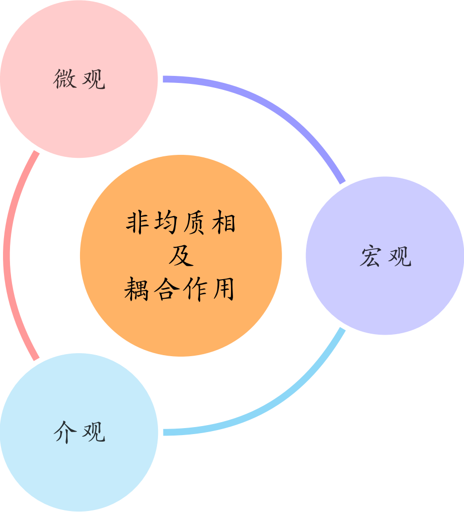


Sart diagrams + 放置对象+ 引用文献+ 剪切图片+ 低亮/高亮



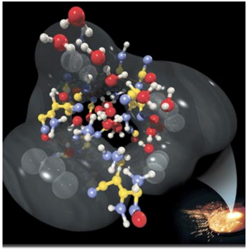
(Reed et al. 2008, Nat. Phys.)

(Zhang et al. 2009, JPP)

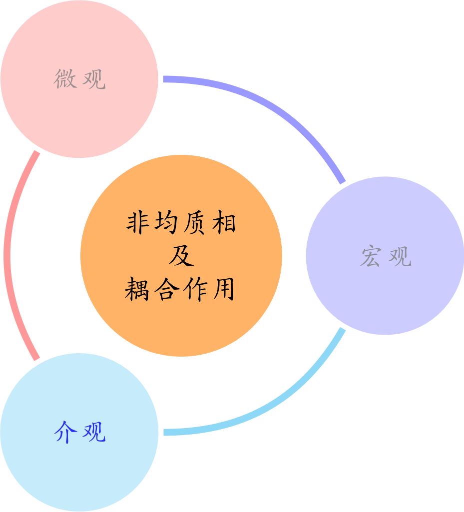


(Zhang et al. 2010, IDS)

Sart diagrams + 放置对象+ 引用文献+ 剪切图片+ 低亮/高亮



(Reed et al. 2008, Nat. Phys.)



(Zhang et al. 2010, IDS)

(Zhang et al. 2009, JPP)

数学+ 放置文本+ 全引用+ 注释

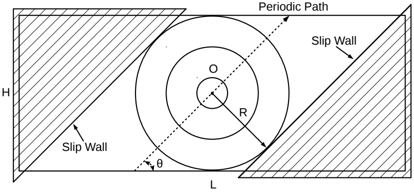
$$\psi_I = f(\{\psi_N\}, \psi_O)$$

1. 预估步: $\psi_I^* = \left[\sum w(d_N)\psi_N\right] / \left[\sum w(d_N)\right]$
2. 边界条件实施步: $\psi_O = C\psi_I + \mathrm{RRHS}$
3. 校正步: $\psi_I = \left[\psi_I^* + \frac{w(d_O)}{\sum w(d_N)}\psi_O\right] / \left[1 + \frac{w(d_O)}{\sum w(d_N)}\right]$

H. Mo et al. (2018). “An immersed boundary method for solving compressible flow with arbitrarily irregular and moving geometry”. In: *Int. J. Numer. Methods Fluids* 88.5, pp. 239–263

边界类型	典例	C	RRHS
Dirichlet	$\psi_O = g$	0	g
Neumann	$\left.\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n}\right\rvert_O = \frac{\partial \psi_O}{\partial n}$	1	$-\lvert\lvert \boldsymbol{x}_I - \boldsymbol{x}_O \rvert\rvert \frac{\partial \psi_O}{\partial n}$
Robin	$\alpha\psi_O + \beta \left.\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n}\right\rvert_O = g$	$\frac{\beta}{\beta - \lvert\lvert \boldsymbol{x}_I - \boldsymbol{x}_O \rvert\rvert \alpha}$	$\frac{-\lvert\lvert \boldsymbol{x}_I - \boldsymbol{x}_O \rvert\rvert g}{\beta - \lvert\lvert \boldsymbol{x}_I - \boldsymbol{x}_O \rvert\rvert \alpha}$
Cauchy	$(\boldsymbol{V} \cdot \mathbf{n})\rvert_{\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{x}_O} = \boldsymbol{V}_S \cdot \mathbf{n}$ $\left.\frac{\partial(\boldsymbol{V} \cdot \hat{\boldsymbol{t}})}{\partial n}\right\rvert_{\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{x}_O} = 0$ $\left.\frac{\partial(\boldsymbol{V} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{t}})}{\partial n}\right\rvert_{\boldsymbol{x}=\boldsymbol{x}_O} = 0$	$\begin{bmatrix} n_x & n_y & n_z \\ \hat{t}_x & \hat{t}_y & \hat{t}_z \\ \tilde{t}_x & \tilde{t}_y & \tilde{t}_z \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hat{t}_x & \hat{t}_y & \hat{t}_z \\ \tilde{t}_x & \tilde{t}_y & \tilde{t}_z \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} n_x & n_y & n_z \\ \hat{t}_x & \hat{t}_y & \hat{t}_z \\ \tilde{t}_x & \tilde{t}_y & \tilde{t}_z \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \begin{bmatrix} n_x & n_y & n_z \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \boldsymbol{V}_S$

放置视频+ 制表



播放视频时，编译生成的PDF需要从"Tmp"文件夹移出来

$m_x \times m_y$	L_1 error	L_1 order	L_2 error	L_2 order	L_∞ error	L_∞ order
40×20	3.536e−2	–	6.097e−2	–	4.105e−1	–
80×40	9.113e−3	1.956	2.497e−2	1.288	1.997e−1	1.039
160×80	2.034e−3	2.163	6.548e−3	1.931	5.236e−2	1.931
320×160	5.114e−4	1.992	1.640e−3	1.997	1.278e−2	2.035
640×320	1.287e−4	1.990	4.097e−4	2.001	3.119e−3	2.034
1280×640	3.233e−5	1.993	1.024e−4	2.000	7.818e−4	1.996

普通文本

- **A 3D, high-resolution, parallelized, gas-solid flow solver**
  - Establishes a numerical framework for the direct simulation of gas-solid flows.
  - Solves coupled and interface-resolved fluid-fluid, fluid-solid, and solid-solid interactions.
  - Addresses shocked flow conditions, irregular and moving geometries, and multibody contact and collisions.
- **Advancement in understanding particle clustering and jetting**
  - Demonstrates a valid statistical dissipative property in solving explosively dispersed granular materials with respect to Gurney velocity.
  - Extends the time range of the velocity scaling law with regard to Gurney energy in the Gurney theory from the steady-state termination phase to the unsteady evolution phase.
  - Proposes an explanation for particle clustering and jetting instabilities to increase the understanding of experimental observations.

感谢聆听！

敬请批评指正

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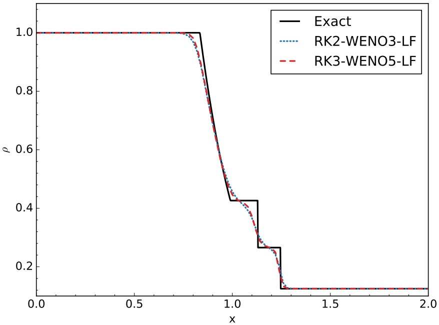
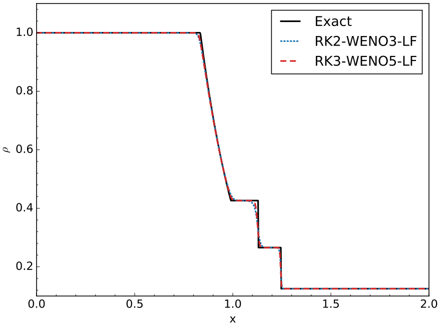
Part I

Appendix

Sod's problem (Sod 1978)



$n = 100$



$n = 500$

$$\begin{array}{llll} \rho = 1; & u = 0; & p = 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq x < 1 \\ \rho = 0.125; & u = 0; & p = 0.1 & \text{if } 1 < x \leq 2 \end{array}$$

References I

Mo, H. et al. (2018). “An immersed boundary method for solving compressible flow with arbitrarily irregular and moving geometry”. In: *Int. J. Numer. Methods Fluids* 88.5, pp. 239–263.

Reed, E. J. et al. (2008). “A transient semimetallic layer in detonating nitromethane”. In: *Nat. Phys.* 4.1, p. 72.

Sod, G. A. (1978). “A survey of several finite difference methods for systems of nonlinear hyperbolic conservation laws”. In: *J. Comput. Phys.* 27.1, pp. 1–31.

Zhang, F., A. Yoshinaka, and R. Ripley (2010). “Hybrid detonation waves in metalized explosive mixtures”. In: *Proc. 14th Int. Detonation Symp.* Pp. 11–16.

Zhang, F., K. Gerrard, and R. C. Ripley (2009). “Reaction mechanism of aluminum-particle-air detonation”. In: *J. Propuls. Power* 25.4, pp. 845–858.