Introduction to Computational Fluid Dynamics using OpenFOAM and Octave

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(Session-4)
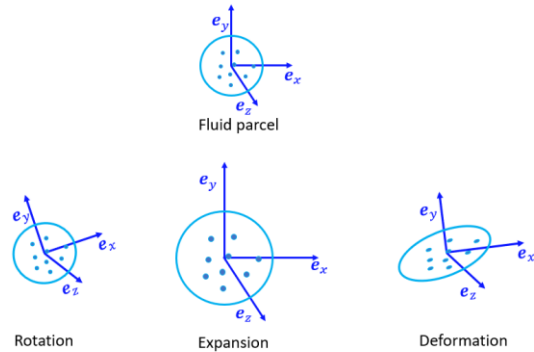
Instructions: Mon, Wed, Thu (3:30PM-4:30PM IST)
Query session: Sundays 8:30AM-9:00AM IST
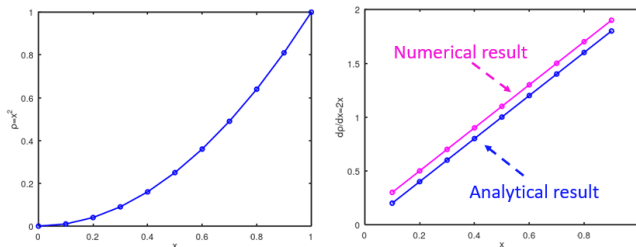
Quick Recap

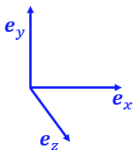# What Did We Discuss?

Fluid Behavior

e_y

e_x

e_z

Fluid parcel

e_y e_x e_z

Rotation

e_y e_x e_z

Expansion

e_y e_x e_z

Deformation

Gradient

- Numerical Approximation

x_{i-1} x_i x_{i+1} x_{i+2}

$$\left(\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}\right)_i = \frac{\rho(x_{i+1}) - \rho(x_i)}{\Delta x_i} + O(\Delta x_i)$$

Mathematical Operations

- Divergence

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\boldsymbol{e}_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\boldsymbol{e}_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\boldsymbol{e}_z\right)\left(u\boldsymbol{e}_x + v\boldsymbol{e}_y + w\boldsymbol{e}_z\right) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)$$

e_y e_x e_z

- Numerical approximation
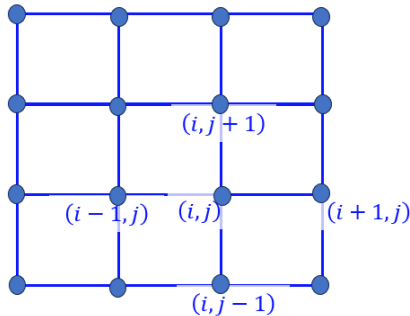 - Same as earlier

- Physical significance
  - Positive value : Source or expansion of fluid volume
  - Negative value: Sink
  - Zero signifies incompressible nature or no change in volume

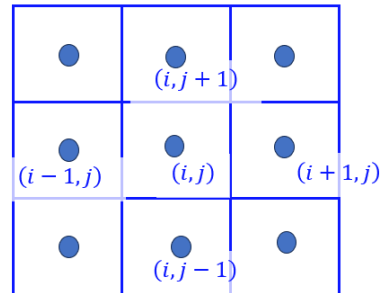# What Did We Discuss?

Finite Difference – Finite Volume

Differential form

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \boldsymbol{u}) = 0$$

Integral form

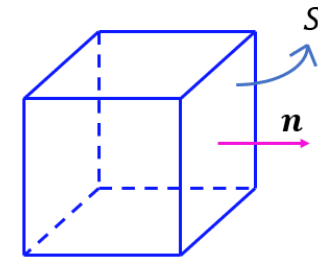$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_V \rho dV + \oint_S \rho \boldsymbol{u} \cdot d\boldsymbol{S} = 0$$

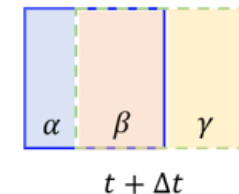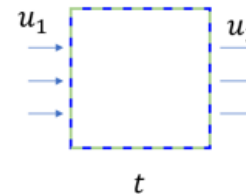## Gauss Divergence Theorem

- For a vector: $\boldsymbol{F}$

$$\int (\boldsymbol{\nabla} \cdot \boldsymbol{F}) dV \approx \sum \boldsymbol{F_f} \cdot \boldsymbol{S}$$

- Rate of change of a quantity over a control volume = Rate of flow through control surface.

Reynolds Transport Theorem

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_{V_S} \rho \phi dV = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{V_{CV}} \rho \phi dV + \int_S \rho \phi \boldsymbol{u} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} dS$$
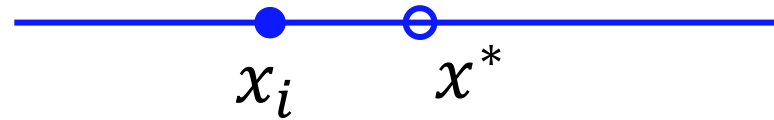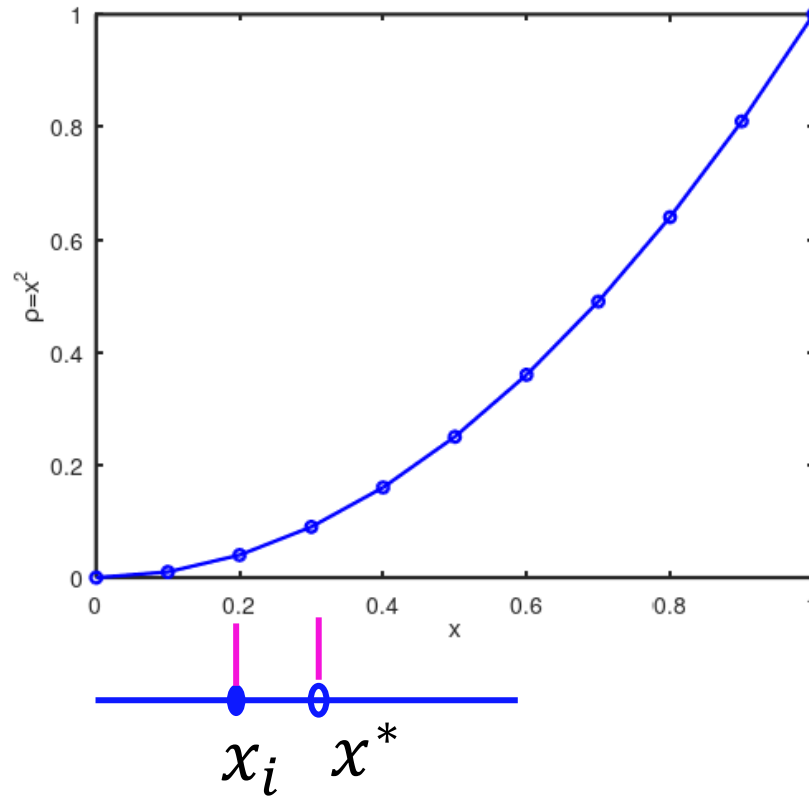
Current Session

Overview

- Taylor series analysis
- Numerical discretization

Taylor Series

$$\rho(x^*) = \rho(x_i) + (x^* - x_i)\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i + (x^* - x_i)^2\left(\frac{d^2\rho}{dx^2}\right)_i + (x^* - x_i)^3\left(\frac{d^3\rho}{dx^3}\right)_i + \cdots$$

Taylor Series: Discrete Operations

$$\rho(x^*) = \rho(x_i) + (x^* - x_i)\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i + (x^* - x_i)^2\left(\frac{d^2\rho}{dx^2}\right)_i + (x^* - x_i)^3\left(\frac{d^3\rho}{dx^3}\right)_i + \cdots$$

Taylor Series: Discrete Operations

$$\rho(x_{i+1}) = \rho(x_i) + (x_{i+1} - x_i)\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i + (x_{i+1} - x_i)^2\left(\frac{d^2\rho}{dx^2}\right)_i + (x_{i+1} - x_i)^3\left(\frac{d^3\rho}{dx^3}\right)_i + \cdots$$

$$\rho(x_{i+1}) = \rho(x_i) + (x_{i+1} - x_i)\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i + O(\Delta x_i^2); \qquad \Delta x_i = (x_{i+1} - x_i)$$

$$\rho(x_{i+1}) = \rho(x_i) + \Delta x_i\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i + O(\Delta x_i^2)$$

Taylor Series: Discrete Operations (1st order)

$$\rho(x_{i+1}) = \rho(x_i) + \Delta x_i \left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i + O(\Delta x_i^2)$$

$$\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i = \frac{\rho(x_{i+1}) - \rho(x_i)}{\Delta x_i} + \frac{1}{\Delta x_i} O(\Delta x_i^2)$$

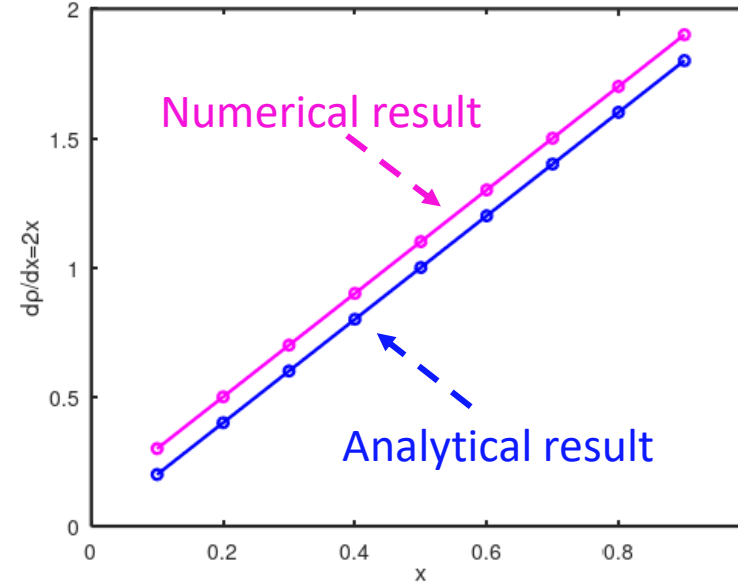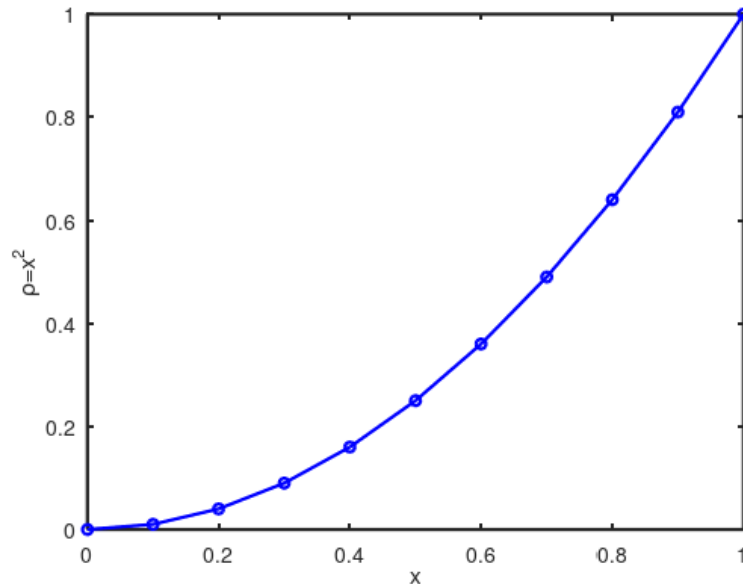$$\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i = \frac{\rho(x_{i+1}) - \rho(x_i)}{\Delta x_i} + O(\Delta x_i)$$

$$\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i \approx \frac{\rho(x_{i+1}) - \rho(x_i)}{\Delta x_i}$$

First order upwind scheme

First order upwind scheme

- Numerical Approximation

$$\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i = \frac{\rho(x_{i+1}) - \rho(x_i)}{\Delta x_i} + O(\Delta x_i)$$

Central Difference Scheme (2nd order)

$$\rho(x_{i+1}) = \rho(x_i) + (x_{i+1} - x_i)\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i + (x_{i+1} - x_i)^2 \left(\frac{d^2\rho}{dx^2}\right)_i + (x_{i+1} - x_i)^3 \left(\frac{d^3\rho}{dx^3}\right)_i + \cdots$$

(1) $\quad \rho(x_{i+1}) = \rho(x_i) + \Delta x_i \left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i + \Delta x_i^2 \left(\frac{d^2\rho}{dx^2}\right)_i + O(\Delta x_i^3)$

(2) $\quad \rho(x_{i-1}) = \rho(x_i) - \Delta x_i \left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i + \Delta x_i^2 \left(\frac{d^2\rho}{dx^2}\right)_i + O(\Delta x_i^3)$
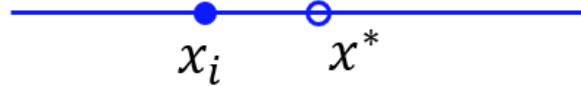
Central Difference Scheme (2nd order)

(1) $\rho(x_{i+1}) = \rho(x_i) + \Delta x_i \left(\dfrac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i + \Delta x_i^2 \left(\dfrac{d^2\rho}{dx^2}\right)_i + O(\Delta x_i^3)$

$x_{i-1} \qquad x_i \qquad x_{i+1} \qquad x_{i+2}$

(2) $\rho(x_{i-1}) = \rho(x_i) - \Delta x_i \left(\dfrac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i + \Delta x_i^2 \left(\dfrac{d^2\rho}{dx^2}\right)_i + O(\Delta x_i^3)$

Subtract (2) from (1)

$$\rho(x_{i+1}) - \rho(x_{i-1}) = 2\Delta x_i \left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i + O(\Delta x_i^3)$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i = \frac{\rho(x_{i+1}) - \rho(x_{i-1})}{2\Delta x_i} + O(\Delta x_i^2)}$$

Summary

$$\rho(x^*) = \rho(x_i) + (x^* - x_i)\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i + (x^* - x_i)^2\left(\frac{d^2\rho}{dx^2}\right)_i + (x^* - x_i)^3\left(\frac{d^3\rho}{dx^3}\right)_i + \cdots$$

$$\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i \approx \frac{\rho(x_{i+1}) - \rho(x_i)}{\Delta x_i}$$

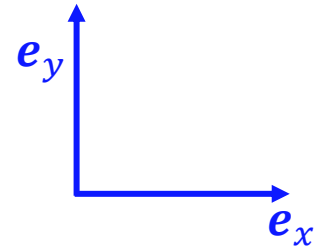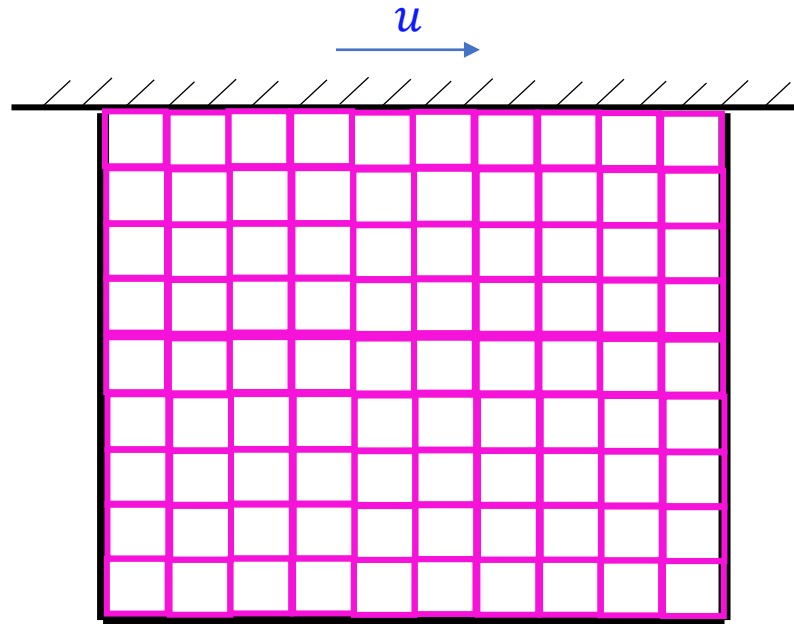$$\left(\frac{d\rho}{dx}\right)_i \approx \frac{\rho(x_{i+1}) - \rho(x_{i-1})}{2\Delta x_i}$$

First order upwind

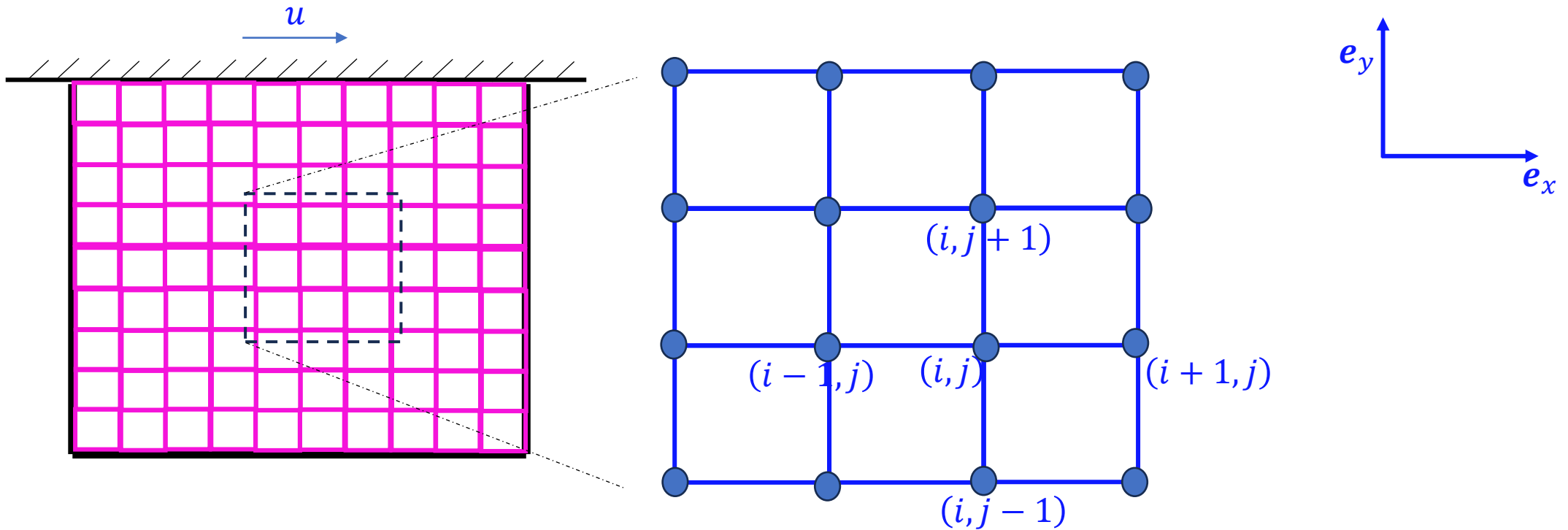Second order central difference

Exercise

- Derive expression for $\left(\dfrac{d^2\rho}{dx^2}\right)_i$
- What is the accuracy of the resultant expression?
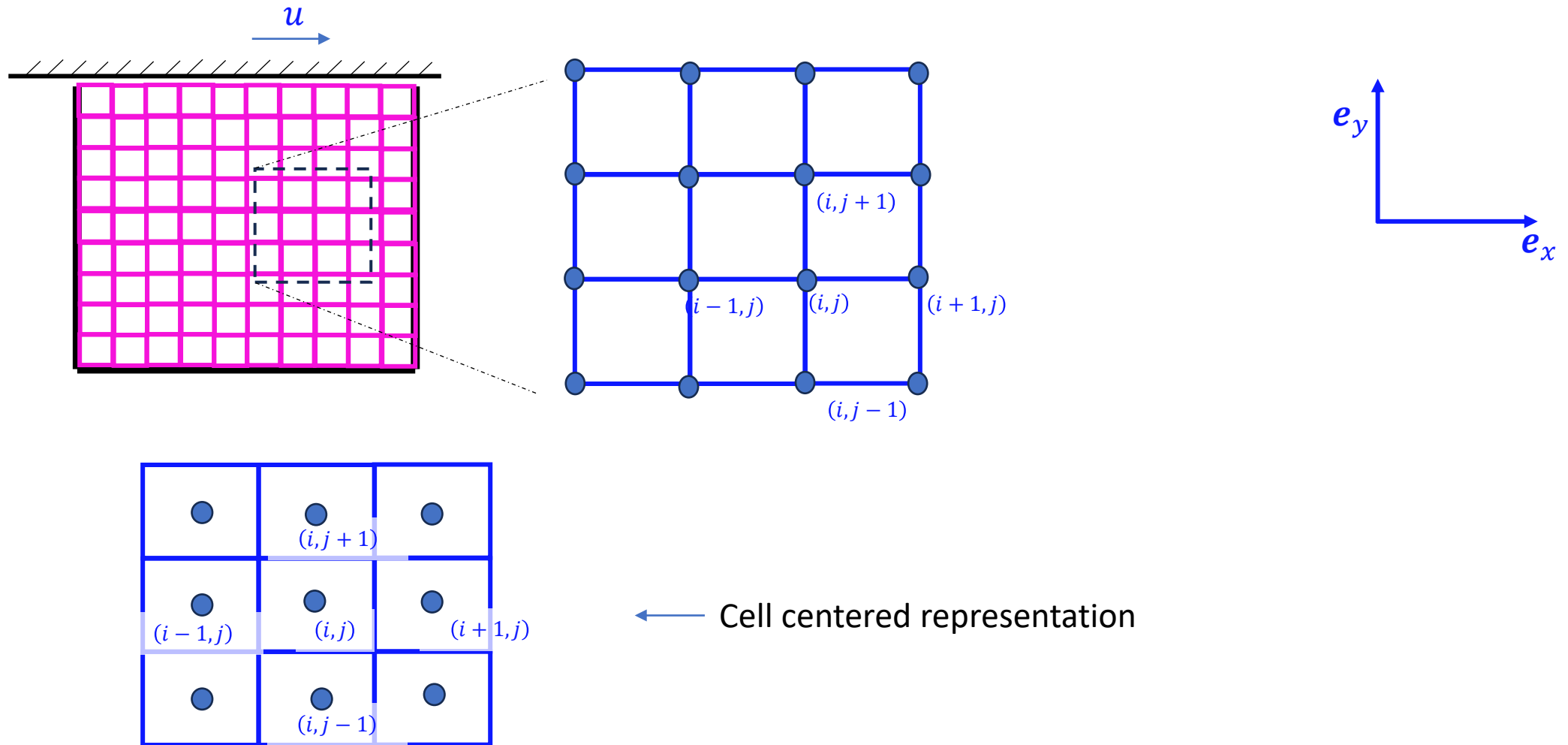
Numerical Discretization (Grid layout)

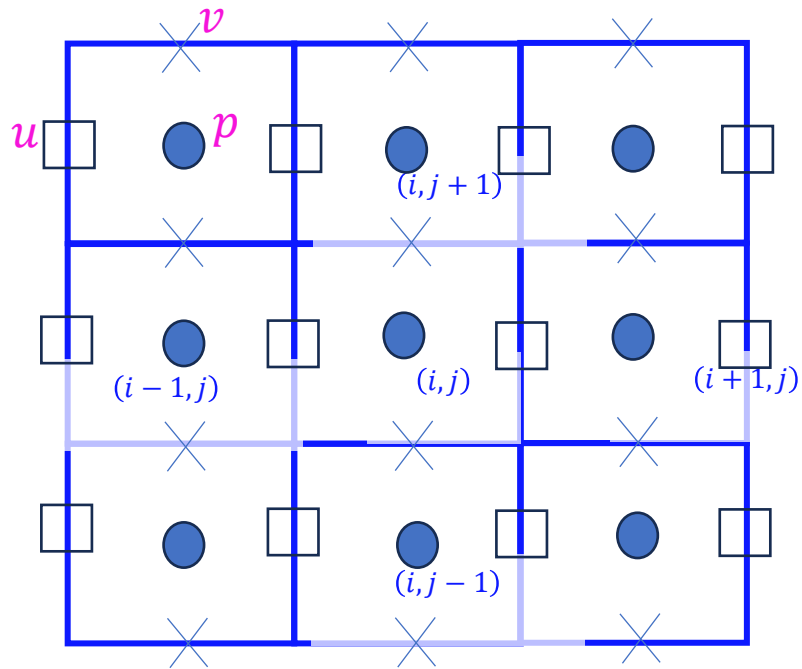# Numerical Discretization (Grid layout)

- Flow properties are assigned at each grid locations.
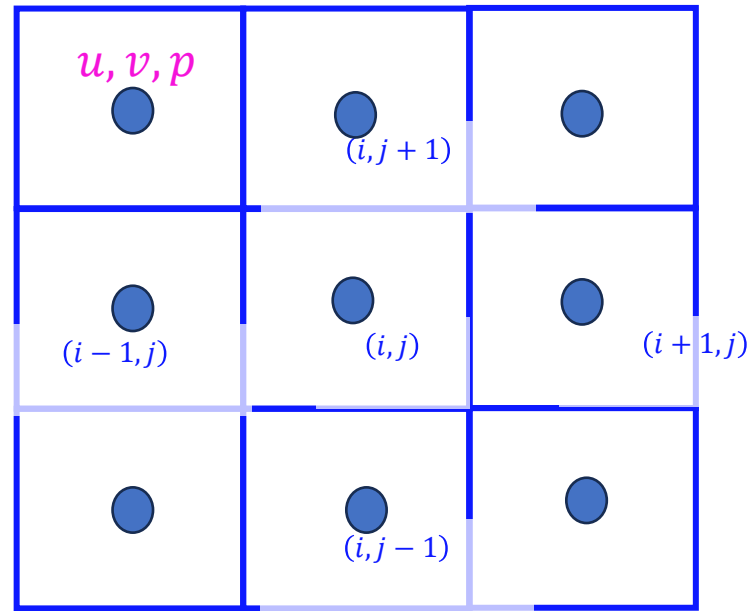
Numerical Discretization
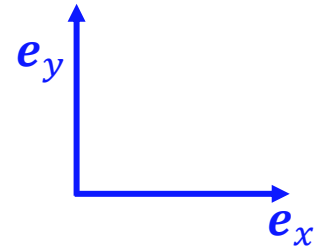
Numerical Discretization

- Cell centered representation

Staggered grid

Collocated grid

Exercise

- Derive expression for $\left(\dfrac{d^2\rho}{dx^2}\right)_i$
- What is the accuracy of the resultant expression?