

ENT441 Computational Fluid Dynamics

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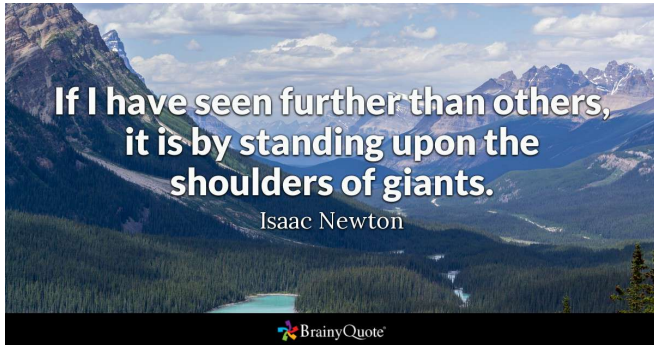
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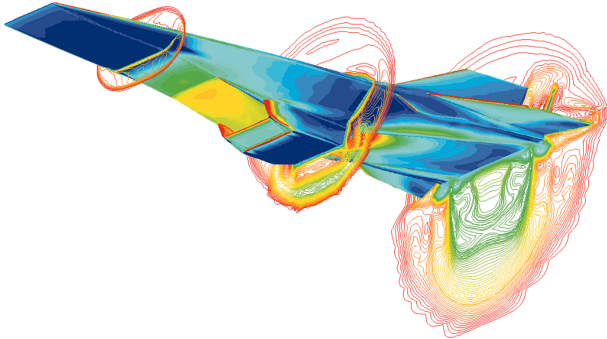
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Why Computational Fluid Dynamics?



COLORFUL FLUID DYNAMICS



Overview

Model Partial Differential Equations

- Advection Equation

- Diffusion/Heat Equation

- Poisson Equation

Finite Difference Method

Finite Volume Method

Grid generation

Advection equation 1

- ▶ Linear advection equation.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \quad c \geq 0 \quad (1)$$

$$u(x, 0) = u_0$$

Advection equation 2

- Initial condition and analytical solution at $t=2.0000$.

$$u_0 = \begin{cases} 1.0 & 2.0 \leq x \leq 4.0 \\ 0.0 & \text{other} \end{cases}$$

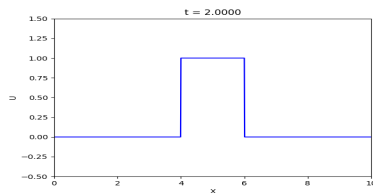
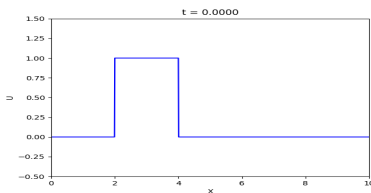


Figure: Left is at $t=0.0000$ and right is at $t=2.0000$

Advection equation 3

- ▶ Sample of upwind discretization in Python.

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

1 c = 1.0
2 alpha = c*dt/dx
3 for iter in range(itermax):
4
5     for i in range(1,imax-1):
6         iup = i - int(np.sign(c))
7         un[i] = u[i] - alpha*( u[i] - u[iup] )
8
9     #update, make sure its a copy; not the same
    object
10    u[:] = un[:]
```

Diffusion/Heat equation 1

- Diffusion equation or heat equation.

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \kappa \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \quad (2)$$

- The boundary condition

$$T(x, 0) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{Neumann BC} \\ \text{const.} & \text{Dirichlet BC} \end{cases} \quad \forall x \in [0, L] \quad (3)$$

Diffusion/Heat equation 2

► Diffusion/Heat equation in one-dimension

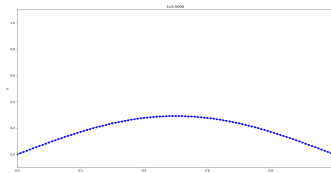
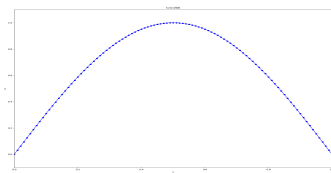


Figure: Left is at $t=0.0000$ and right is at $t=0.5000$

Diffusion/Heat equation 3

- ▶ Sample of the heat equation discretization in Python.

```

1 dt = np.float64(input("Enter dt, dx=%s (dt is
    propotional to dx*dx) "%dx ))
2 itermmax = np.int64( 0.5/dt ) +1
3 print("Maximum iteration: ", itermmax)
4 kappa = 0.25 #diffusion coefficient
5 alpha = kappa * dt /(dx**2)
6 steps = itermmax/1000
7 for iter in range(itermax):
8     for i in range(1,imax-1):
9         un[i] = u[i] + alpha*( u[i-1] - 2.0*u[i] +
            u[i+1] )
10        #update
11        u[:] = un[:]
```

Poisson/Laplace equation 1

- Poisson equation/ Laplace equation.

$$-\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{Poisson equation} \\ 0 & \text{Laplace equation} \end{cases} \quad \forall x \in [0, L] \quad (4)$$

- The boundary condition

$$T(x, 0) = \begin{cases} g(x) & \text{Neumann BC} \\ \text{const.} & \text{Dirichlet BC} \end{cases} \quad \forall x \in [0, L] \quad (5)$$

Poisson/Laplace equation 2

► Diffusion/Heat equation in one-dimension

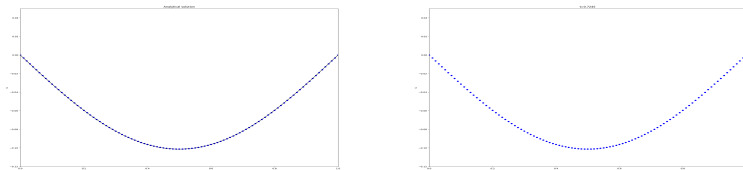


Figure: Left is comparison with analytical solution and right is the converged solution.

Poisson/Laplace equation 3

- ▶ Sample of Poisson equation discretization in Python.

```
1 for iter in range(1,itermax):  
2     for i in range(1,imax-1):  
3         un[i] = u[i] + alpha*( u[i-1] - 2.0*u[i] +  
            u[i+1] ) - dt*source[i]
```

- ▶ The source term refers to $f(x)$

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Thank You!

Questions?