

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KARNATAKA, SURATHKAL

# ASSIGNMENT 13

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APPLIED COMPUTATIONAL METHODS IN  
MECHANICAL SCIENCES

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ASSIGNMENT ON LID DRIVEN CAVITY

## Answer

- All values computed are non-dimensional values.
- Validation of results were done with Ghia et. al. [1]
- All property calculation were done at node points.

## Code(C++)

```
1  #include<iostream>
2  #include<cmath>
3  #include<fstream>
4  using namespace std;
5  main()
6  {
7      fstream pr,x_vel,y_vel,er,data;
8      pr.open("Pressure.txt",ios::out);
9      x_vel.open("x-velocity.txt",ios::out);
10     y_vel.open("y-velocity.txt",ios::out);
11     er.open("Error.txt",ios::out);
12     data.open("data.dat",ios::out);
13     int i,j,no_x=128,no_y=128,iter=0;
14     double pn[no_y+2][no_x+2]={ },p[no_y+2][no_x+2]={ },u[no_y+2][no_x+1]={
},v[no_y+1][no_x+2]={ };
15     double F[no_y+2][no_x+1]={ },G[no_y+1][no_x+2]={
},p_error,max_p_error,v_error,u_error,max_v_error,max_u_error,velocity_error;
16     double dx=1.0/no_x,dy=1.0/no_y,r=dx/dy,dt=0.001,Re=100,time;
17     double ue,uw,un,us,ve,vw,vn,vs,ae,ap,aw,an,as,q,omega_sor=1.9,temp;
18     do
19     {
20         ++iter;
21         time=dt*iter;
22         //y-velocity Boundary conditions
23         for(j=1;j<no_x+1;++j)
24         {
25             v[0][j]=0.0; //Bottom
26             v[no_y][j]=0.0; //Top
27         }
28         for(i=0;i<no_y+1;++i)
29         {
30             v[i][0]=-v[i][1]; //Left
31             v[i][no_x+1]=-v[i][no_x]; //Right
32         }
33         //x-velocity Boundary conditions
34         for(i=1;i<no_y+1;++i)
35         {
36             u[i][0]=0.0; //Left
37             u[i][no_x]=0.0; //Right
38         }
39         for(j=0;j<no_x+1;++j)
40         {
41             u[0][j]=-u[1][j]; //Bottom
42             u[no_y+1][j]=2-u[no_y][j]; //Top
43         }
44         //Calculation of x-momentum coefficient F
45         for(i=1;i<no_y+1;++i)
46         {
47             for(j=1;j<no_x;++j)
48             {
49                 ue=(u[i][j]+u[i][j+1])/2;
50                 uw=(u[i][j-1]+u[i][j])/2;
51                 un=(u[i][j]+u[i+1][j])/2;
52                 us=(u[i][j]+u[i-1][j])/2;
53                 vn=(v[i][j]+v[i][j+1])/2;
54                 vs=(v[i-1][j+1]+v[i-1][j])/2;
```

```

55         F[i][j]=-( (ue*ue-uw*uw)/dx+(un*vn-us*vs)/dy-
(1.0/Re)*((u[i][j+1]-2*u[i][j]+u[i][j-1])/(dx*dx)+(u[i+1][j]-2*u[i][j]+u[i-
1][j])/(dy*dy)));
56     }
57 }
58 //Calculation of y-momentum coefficient G
59 for(i=1;i<no_y;++i)
60 {
61     for(j=1;j<no_x+1;++j)
62     {
63         vn=(v[i+1][j]+v[i][j])/2;
64         vs=(v[i][j]+v[i-1][j])/2;
65         ve=(v[i][j]+v[i][j+1])/2;
66         vw=(v[i][j]+v[i][j-1])/2;
67         ue=(u[i+1][j]+u[i][j])/2;
68         uw=(u[i+1][j-1]+u[i][j-1])/2;
69         G[i][j]=-( (vn*vn-vs*vs)/dy+(ue*ve-uw*vw)/dx-
(1.0/Re)*((v[i+1][j]-2*v[i][j]+v[i-1][j])/(dy*dy)+(v[i][j+1]-2*v[i][j]+v[i][j-
1])/(dx*dx)));
70     }
71 }
72 do//SOR for Pressure
73 {
74     for(i=no_y;i>0;--i)//computing from top
75     {
76         for(j=1;j<no_x+1;++j)
77         {
78             aw=1.0;
79             ae=1.0;
80             an=r*r;
81             as=r*r;
82             q=((F[i][j]-F[i][j-1])/dx+(G[i][j]-G[i-1][j])/dy)*dx*dx;
83             if(i==1)
84                 as=0;
85             else if(i==no_y)
86                 an=0;
87             if(j==1)
88                 aw=0;
89             else if(j==no_x)
90                 ae=0;
91             ap=-(aw+ae+as+an);
92             pn[i][j]=(1-omega_sor)*p[i][j]+omega_sor*(q-ae*pn[i][j+1]-
aw*pn[i][j-1]-an*pn[i+1][j]-as*pn[i-1][j])/ap;
93             p_error=abs(pn[i][j]-p[i][j]);
94             if(i==no_y && j==1)
95                 max_p_error=p_error;
96             else if(p_error>max_p_error)
97                 max_p_error=p_error;
98         }
99     }
100     //Update pressure
101     for(i=0;i<no_y+2;++i)
102         for(j=0;j<no_x+2;++j)
103             p[i][j]=pn[i][j];
104 }while(max_p_error>1e-6);
105 for(i=1;i<no_y+1;++i)
106 {
107     for(j=1;j<no_x;++j)
108     {
109         temp=u[i][j];
110         u[i][j]=u[i][j]+dt*F[i][j]-(dt/dx)*(p[i][j+1]-p[i][j]);
111         u_error=abs(u[i][j]-temp);
112         if(i==1 && j==1)
113             max_u_error=u_error;
114         else if(u_error>max_u_error)
115             max_u_error=u_error;
116     }
117 }

```

```

118     for(i=1;i<no_y;++i)
119     {
120         for(j=1;j<no_x+1;++j)
121         {
122             temp=v[i][j];
123             v[i][j]=v[i][j]+dt*G[i][j]-(dt/dy)*(p[i+1][j]-p[i][j]);
124             v_error=abs(v[i][j]-temp);
125             if(i==1 && j==1)
126                 max_v_error=v_error;
127             else if(v_error>max_v_error)
128                 max_v_error=v_error;
129         }
130     }
131     if(max_u_error>max_v_error)
132         velocity_error=max_u_error;
133     else
134         velocity_error=max_v_error;
135     cout<<"Iteration:"<<iter<<" "<<"Error:"<<velocity_error<<"\n";
136     er<<time<<" "<<u[no_y/2][no_x/2]<<"\n";
137 }while(velocity_error>1e-8);
138 er.close();
139 //Final solution Pressure boundary conditions
140 for(i=1;i<no_y+1;++i)
141 {
142     pn[i][0]=pn[i][1];
143     pn[i][no_x+1]=pn[i][no_x];
144 }
145 for(j=0;j<no_x+2;++j)
146 {
147     pn[0][j]=pn[1][j];
148     pn[no_y+1][j]=pn[no_y][j];
149 }
150 //Final solution Velocity boundary conditions
151 for(i=0;i<no_y+1;++i)
152 {
153     v[i][0]=-v[i][1]; //Left
154     v[i][no_x+1]=-v[i][no_x]; //Right
155 }
156 for(j=0;j<no_x+1;++j)
157 {
158     u[0][j]=-u[1][j]; //Bottom
159     u[no_y+1][j]=2-u[no_y][j]; //Top
160 }
161 //Calculation of properties at nodes
162 for(i=no_y;i>=0;--i)
163 {
164     for(j=1;j<no_x+2;++j)
165         pr<<(p[i][j]+p[i+1][j]+p[i+1][j-1]+p[i][j-1])/4<<" ";
166     pr<<"\n";
167 }
168 pr.close();
169 //x-velocity
170 for(i=no_y;i>=0;--i)
171 {
172     for(j=0;j<no_x+1;++j)
173         x_vel<<(u[i][j]+u[i+1][j])/2<<" ";
174     x_vel<<"\n";
175 }
176 x_vel.close();
177 //y-velocity
178 for(i=no_y;i>=0;--i)
179 {
180     for(j=0;j<no_x+1;++j)
181         y_vel<<(v[i][j]+v[i][j+1])/2<<" ";
182     y_vel<<"\n";
183 }
184 y_vel.close();
185 //For contour and streamlines

```

```

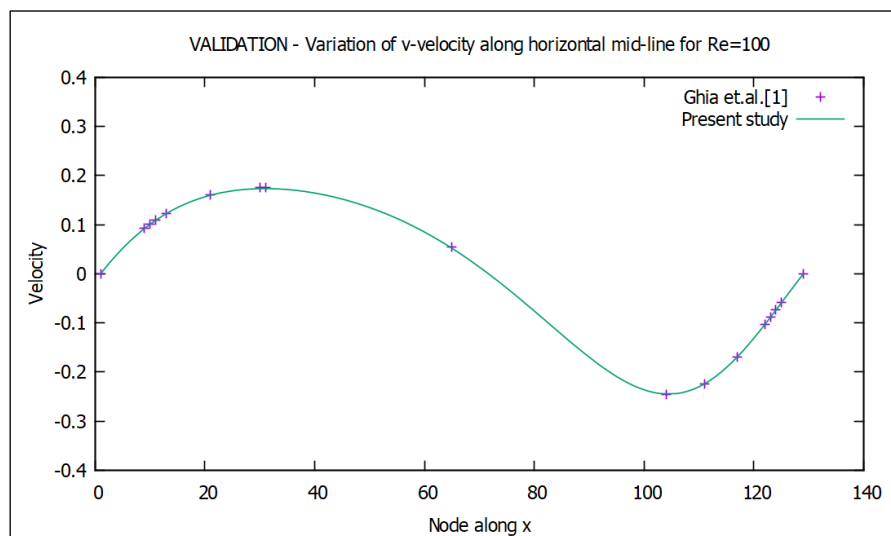
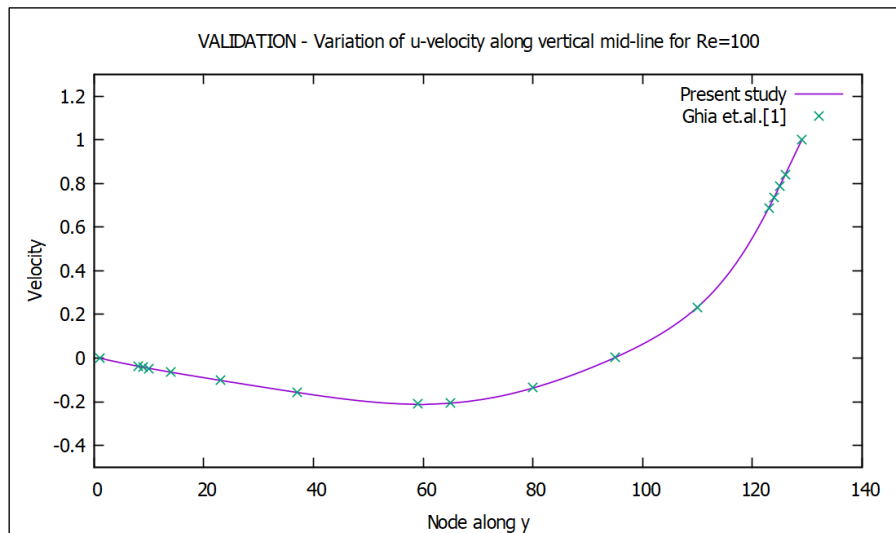
186     for(i=0;i<no_y+1;++i)
187     {
188         for(j=0;j<no_x+1;++j)
189         {
190             data<<j/float(no_x)<<" "<<i/float(no_y)<<" ";
191             data<<(p[i][j]+p[i+1][j]+p[i+1][j+1]+p[i][j+1])/4<<" ";
192             data<<(u[i][j]+u[i+1][j])/2<<" ";
193             data<<(v[i][j]+v[i][j+1])/2<<" ";
194
195 data<<sqrt(pow((u[i][j]+u[i+1][j])/2,2)+pow((v[i][j]+v[i+1][j])/2,2))<<"\n";
196         }
197     data.close();
198 }

```

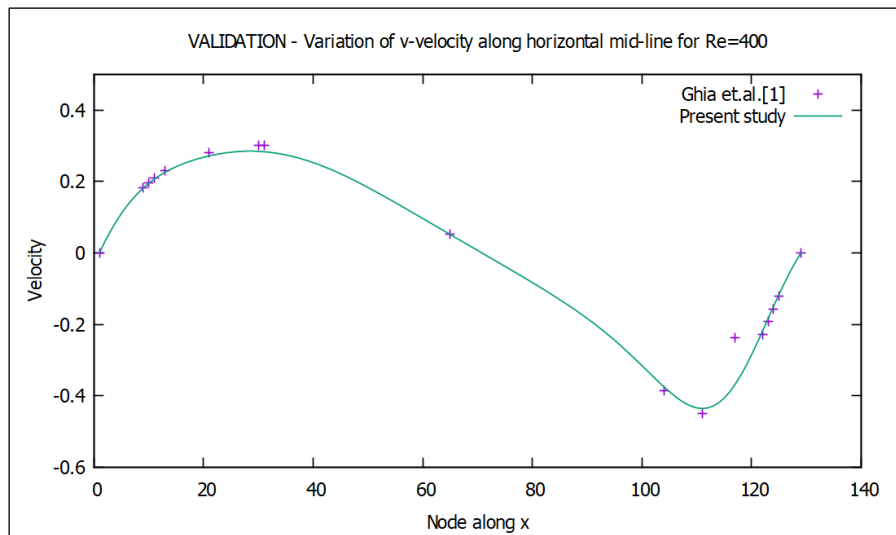
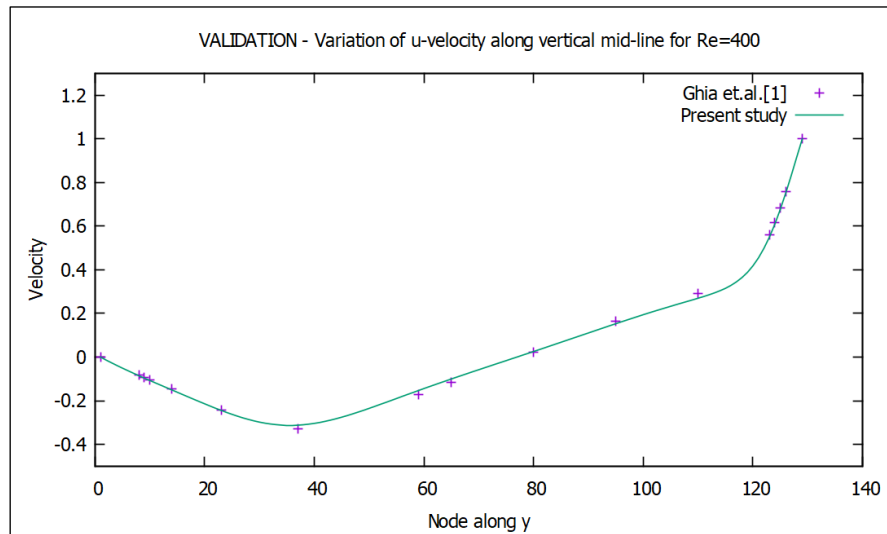
## Output

### Validation

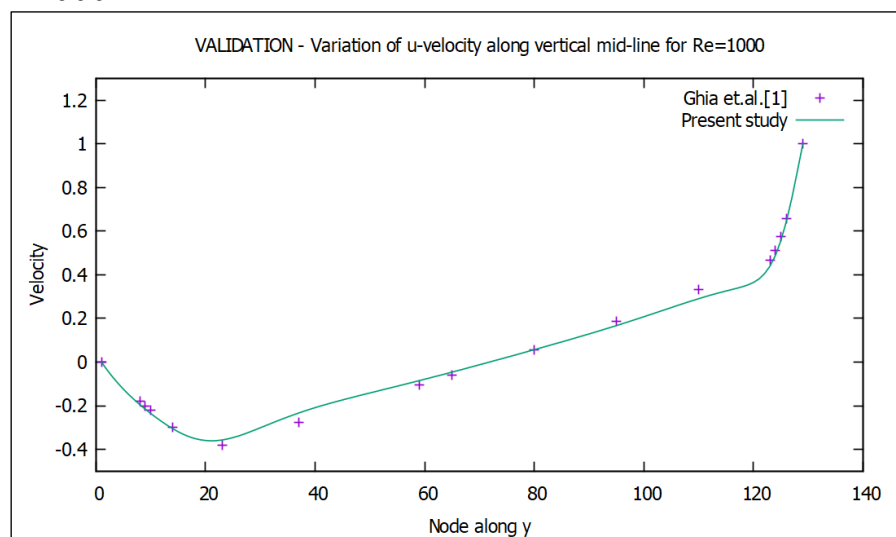
- $Re = 100$

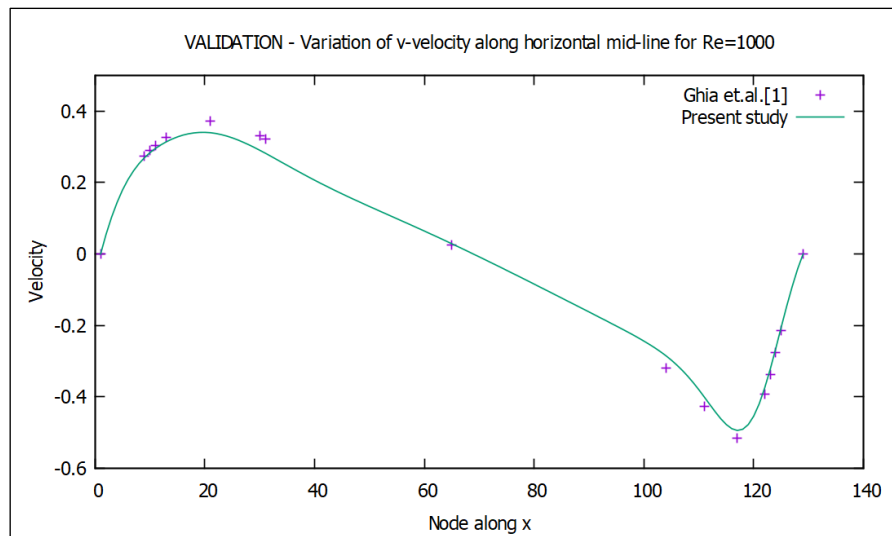


- $Re = 400$



- $Re = 1000$

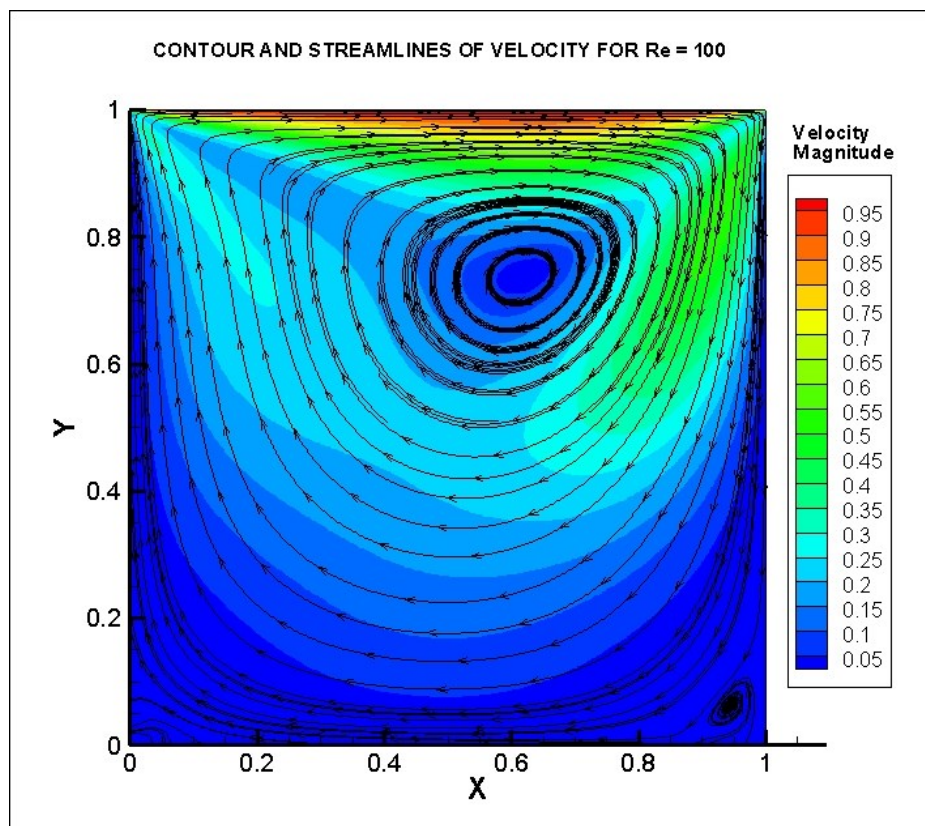




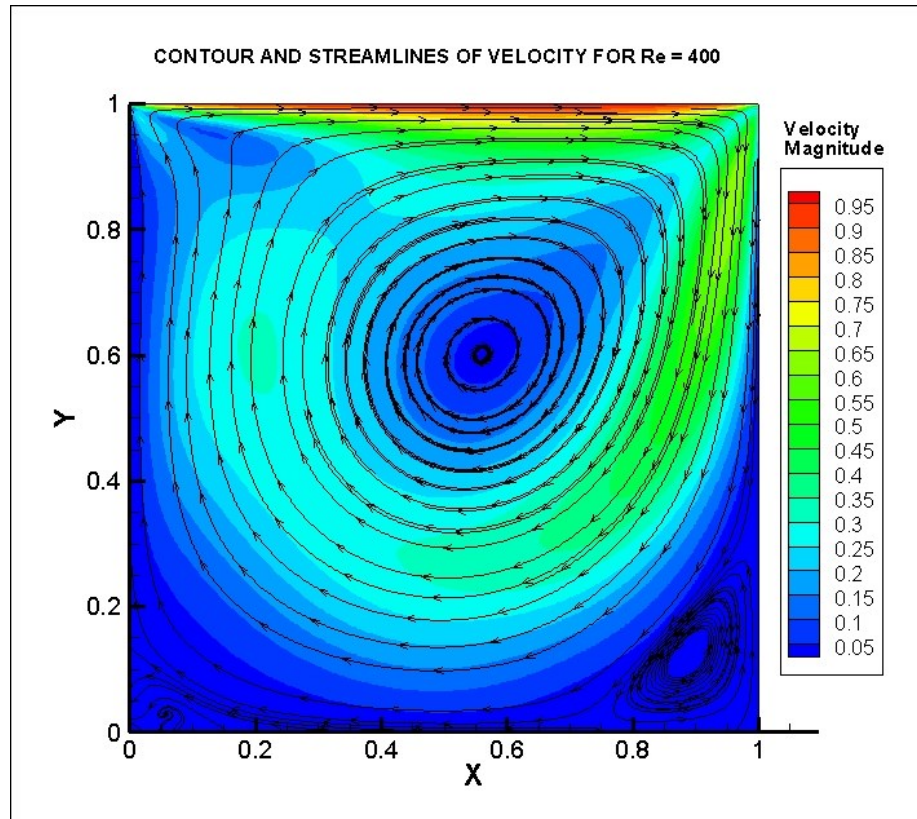
Observation: The present study seems to agree well with the well established results for lid driven cavity. Hence, it is accurate and further analyses can be done using the developed code.

### *Velocity contour and Streamline*

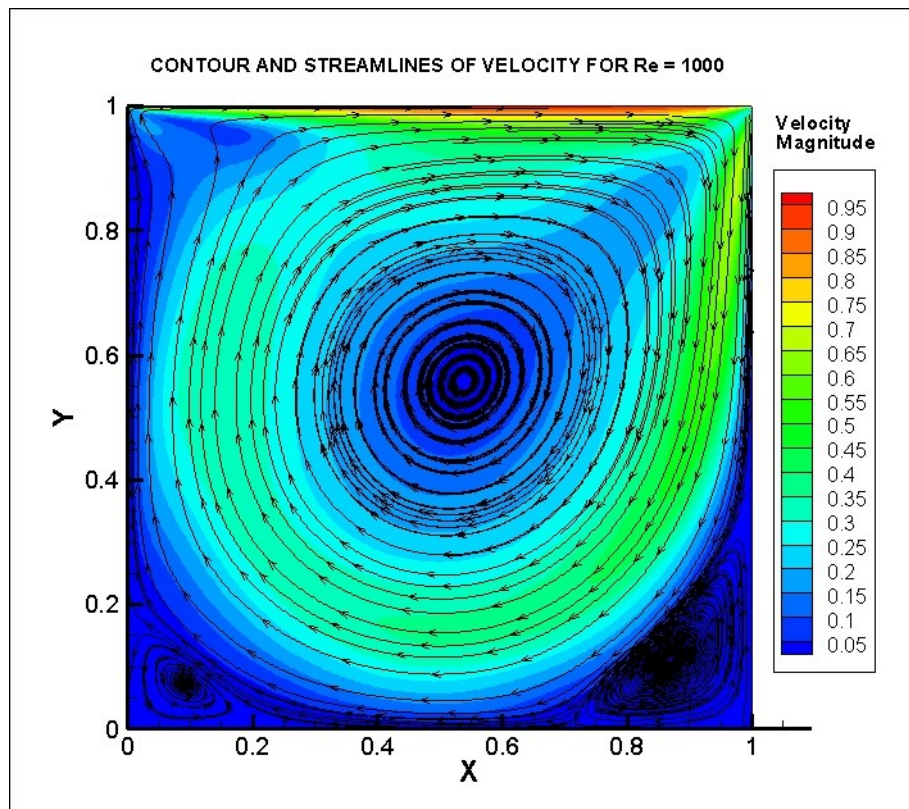
- $Re = 100$



- $Re = 400$



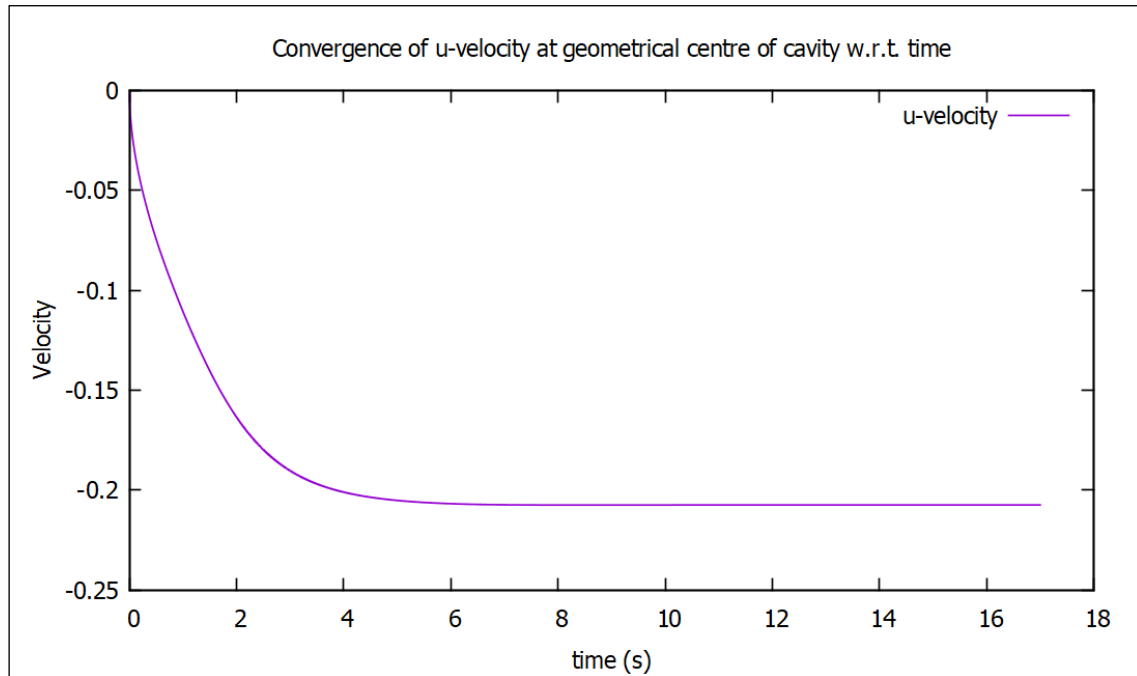
- $Re = 1000$





Observation: Clockwise circulation is observed within the cavity. Vortices at bottom edges become more significant with increase with increase in Reynolds number.

### ***Convergence Plot***



### **Reference:**

[1] U Ghia, K.N Ghia, C.T Shin, High-Re solutions for incompressible flow using the Navier-Stokes equations and a multigrid method, Journal of Computational Physics, Volume 48, Issue 3, 1982, Pages 387-411, ISSN 0021-9991, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0021-9991\(82\)90058-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/0021-9991(82)90058-4).