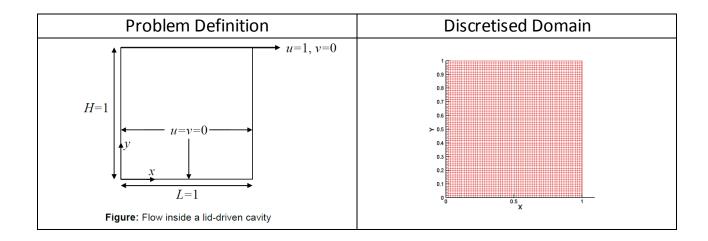
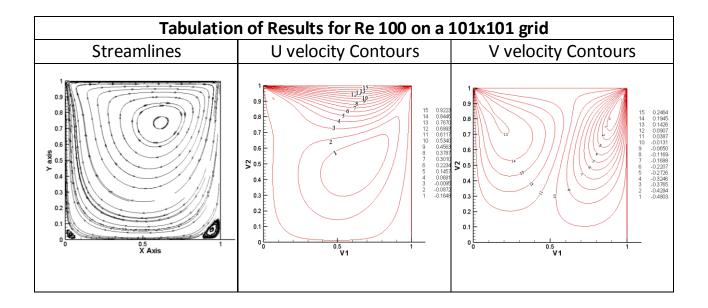
Computer Assignment 3A Submitted by

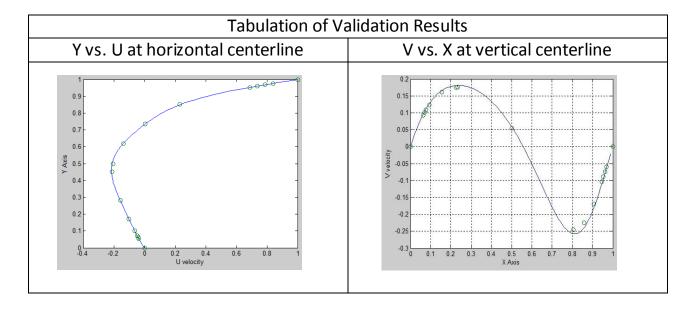
Name: Rajiv Lochan Baruah

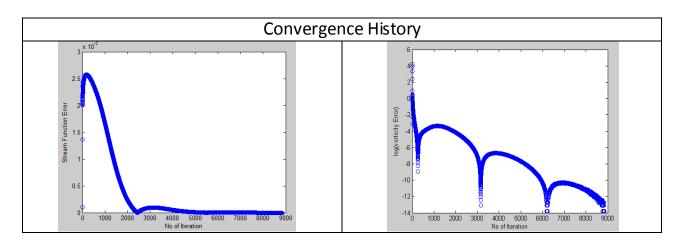
Roll No: 154103093

Tabulation of discretised algebraic equation	
Discretised Equation for	$\Psi_{i,j+1} + \Psi_{i,j-1} + \beta^2 \Psi_{i+1,j} + \beta^2 \Psi_{i-1,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{i,j} = 2(1 + 2)^2 \omega_{i,j} + (\Delta x)^2 \omega_{$
Solving Stream Function	β^2) $\Psi_{i,j}$
Discretised Equation for U-V	$U = (\Psi i_{+1,j} - \Psi_{i-1,j}) / (2\Delta y)$
Update	$V = - (\Psi i, j_{-1} - \Psi_{i,j+1}) / (2\Delta x)$
Discretised Equation for	$\omega_{i,0} = -(2/\Delta x^2) (\Psi_{i,1} - \Psi_{i,0})$
Vorticity BCs update	$\omega_{i,M-1} = -(2/\Delta x^2) (\Psi_{i,M-2} - \Psi_{i,M-1})$
	$\omega_{N-1,j} = -(2/\Delta y^2) (\Psi_{N-2,j} - \Psi_{N-1,j})$
	$\omega_{0,j} = -(2/\Delta y^2) (\Psi_{1,j} - \Psi_{0,j} + U\Delta y)$
Discretised Equation for	$2(1+\beta^{2})\omega_{i,j} = (1-\frac{Re^{*\Delta x^{*}U_{i,j}}}{2})\omega_{i,j+1} + (1+\frac{Re^{*\Delta x^{*}U_{i,j}}}{2})\omega_{i,j-1} +$
Solving for Vorticity	$\beta^{2} (1 - \frac{Re^{*\Delta y^{*}V_{i,j}}}{2}) \omega_{i+1,j} + \beta^{2} (1 + \frac{Re^{*\Delta y^{*}V_{i,j}}}{2}) \omega_{i-1,j}$





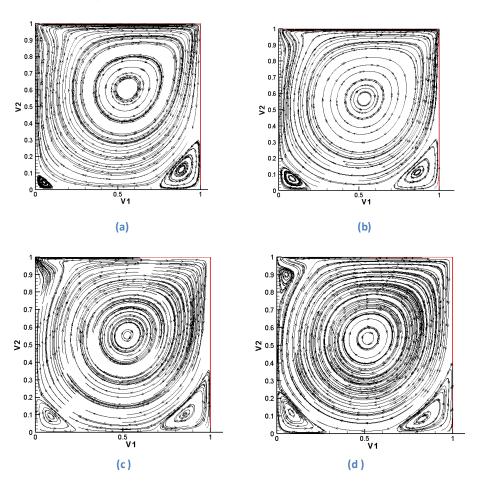




Discussion:

The code developed for this problem was tested for higher values of Reynolds number and following points were observed:

- Primary vortex at Re=100 is formed near the top right corner of the cavity. This move to the geometric center of the cavity with increase in Re.
- Secondary vortices are formed near the bottom left and right corner of the cavity at Re=100.
- With increase of Re the size of vortex also increases and their centers too move towards the geometric center.
- At Re = 3200, a third vortex is formed at top left corner of the cavity.
- Finer grids are required with relaxation scheme to capture the formation of the secondary vortices



Streamlines at a) Re=400 b) Re=1000 c) Re=1500 and d) Re =3200