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Development of a Solver for 3-D Flows with Free Surface using the Finite Volume Method on Unstructured Grids

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Key Words : Free Surface(), Finite Volume Method(), Unstructured grids(), VOF Method(Volume of Fluid)

Abstract

A Navier-Stokes equation solver for incompressible viscous flows with free surface is developed and tested. This is based upon a fractional time step method and a non-staggered finite volume formulation for unstructured meshes. For time advancement scheme, Adams-Bashforth method for convective term and Crank-Nicolson method for diffusive term are applied. The interface between two fluids with different fluid properties is tracked with Piecewise Linear Interface Calculation(PLIC) Volume-of-Fluid(VOF) methods. Computational results are presented for some test problems: the broken dam, the sloshing in a rectangular tank, the filling of a cylindrical tank.

f : f :
 \bar{n} : g, l : ,
 \hat{n} : i, j :
 u : ()
 U : 1.
 P : 가
 r : 가
 m : ,
 S : ,
 V : ,
 t : ,

* ,

† ,

Lagrangian-Eulerian)

1965 Harlow Welch MAC 1980
Hirt Nichols VOF [1]

가

2.1

2.

Navier-Stokes

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(u_i u_j)}{\partial x_j} \tag{1}$$

VOF

$$= -\frac{1}{\mathbf{r}} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\mathbf{m} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right) \right] \right) + s_i$$

Level Set

VOF 90

SLIC SOLA-VOF

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \tag{2}$$

Youngs

(piecewise linear interface approximation)

Pilliod Puckett 2

PLIC(Piecewise Linear Interface Calculation) [11]

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{r} \quad \mathbf{m} \tag{3}$$

(volume fraction) f

\mathbf{S}_i

CSF(Continuum Surface Force)

$$\mathbf{r}(f) = f\mathbf{r}_l + (1-f)\mathbf{r}_g \tag{3}$$

$$\mathbf{n}(f) = f\mathbf{n}_l + (1-f)\mathbf{n}_g$$

가

Osher Sethian[9]

Level Set

(explicit method)

f

VOF

VOF

CFL 가 (CFL<0.5)

Puckett[8] VOF Level Set

(1)

(4)

Adams-Bashforth

CLSVOF(Coupled Level Set and Volume-of-fluid)

Crank-Nicolson

fractional step

, Zang[3]

(non-staggered grids)

(momentum interpolation method)

fractional step 90

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (3u_i^n u_j^n - u_i^{n-1} u_j^{n-1}) \tag{4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\mathbf{r}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{\partial P^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\frac{\mathbf{m}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_i^{n+1} + u_i^n) \right] \right) + s_i$$

(4) fractional step [2,3]

(5), (6)

system)

(unstructured grid (Finite Volume Method)

, Kim

Choi[4] Zang

$$\frac{u_i^* - u_i^n}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (3u_i^n u_j^n - u_i^{n-1} u_j^{n-1}) \tag{5}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\mathbf{r}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{\partial P^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\frac{\mathbf{m}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (u_i^* + u_i^n) \right] \right) + s_i$$

3

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^*}{\Delta t} = -\frac{1}{\mathbf{r}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{\partial P^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial P^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial x_i} \right) \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{r} \quad \mathbf{m} \quad (10)$$

(6) (divergence: $\nabla \cdot$) 2.2
 (Poisson equation) 2.2.1

(5) (divergence theorem)
 (7), (8)

$$\frac{(u_i^* - u_i^n)}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2V} \int (3u_i^n U^n - u_i^{n-1} U^{n-1})_f dS \quad (7)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\mathbf{r}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} V} \left(\int P^{n-\frac{1}{2}} n_i dS + \frac{1}{2} \int \mathbf{m}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{\partial u_i^*}{\partial n} + \frac{\partial u_i^n}{\partial n} \right) dS \right) + s_i$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\mathbf{r}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{\partial P^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial P^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial n} \right) dS = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \int U^* dS \quad (8)$$

(1st order upwind scheme)
 TVD [5] (Total Variational Diminishing scheme)
 (SUPERBEE limiter)

(7) (intermediate velocity) u^*

$$(8) \quad (9)$$

$$u_i^{n+1} - u_i^* = -\frac{\Delta t}{\mathbf{r}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \left(\frac{\partial P^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial P^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial x_i} \right) \quad (9)$$

$$U^{n+1} - U^* = -\Delta t \left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{r}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}} \right)_f \left(\frac{\partial P^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial n} - \frac{\partial P^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\partial n} \right)_f$$

u P 가
 U 가
 (non-staggered grid system) [3,4]
 (8)
 (face-normal velocity)가
 (divergence-free condition)

$$\int U^{n+1} dS = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\bar{u}f) = 0 \quad (11)$$

(11) (7), (8)

$$f^{n+1} = f^n - \frac{\Delta t}{V} \sum_f (f\bar{u})_f \cdot \bar{n}_f S_f \quad (12)$$

$$= f^n - \frac{\Delta t}{V} \sum_f U_f A_{f,wet}$$

, Fig. 1

(wetted area) $A_{f,wet} (=fS_f)$

(11)

(2D), (3D) 가 PLIC VOF

[6]

(12)

f^{n+1} 1 0
 가

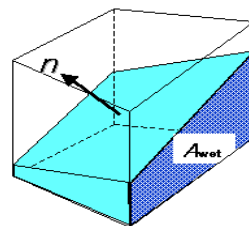


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of interface-normal vector and wetted area of the volume cut by plane

(time step)

2.2.2

(12)

($0 < f < 1$)

$A_{f_{wet}}$

가

\hat{n}

(13)

$$\hat{n} = -\frac{\nabla f}{|\nabla f|} \quad (13)$$

Barth[7]

(least squares method)

V_r (Fig.1)

가

$$V_r(C) - f V_{cell} = 0 \quad (14)$$

C

(truncated

(Brent's

method

)

(14)

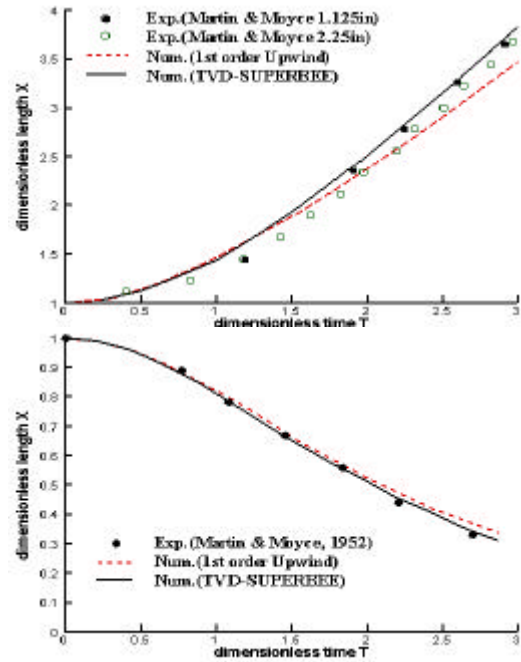
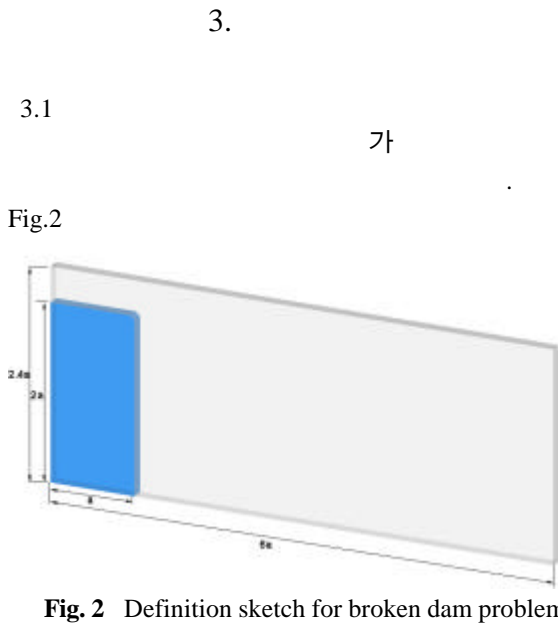


Fig. 3 Comparison between numerical results and experimental result

90x40x3

/

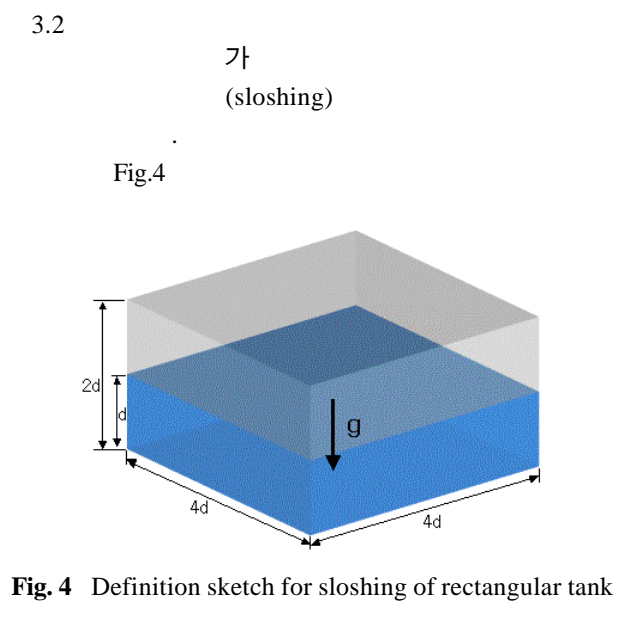
symmetry

slip

Martin

Moyce [10]

Fig.3



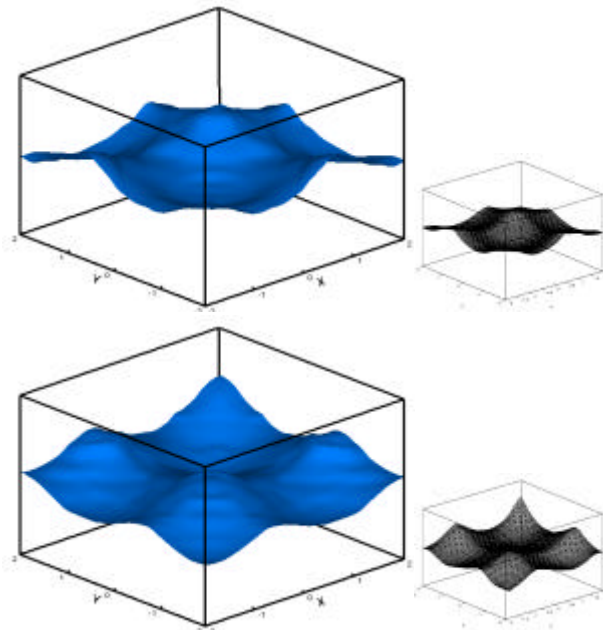


Fig. 5 Comparison of wave profile ($A_x/d=A_y/d=0.0186$, $T_x\sqrt{g/d}=T_y\sqrt{g/d}=4.13$; Wu & et al[6])

$$x = A_x \sin(\omega_x t), \quad y = A_y \sin(\omega_y t)$$

(non-inertial coordinate system)

가
48x48x24

slip

Fig.5

가 가

3.3

가

Fig.6

90000

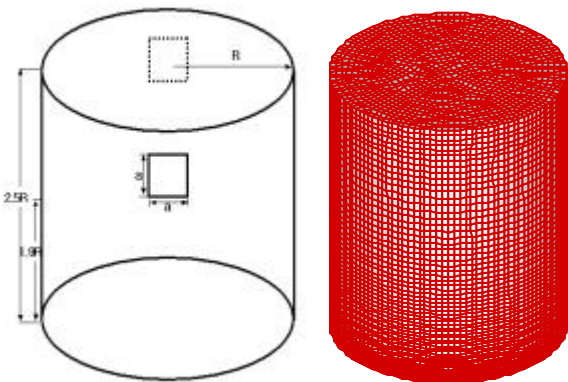


Fig. 6 Definition sketch and computational meshes of cylindrical tank

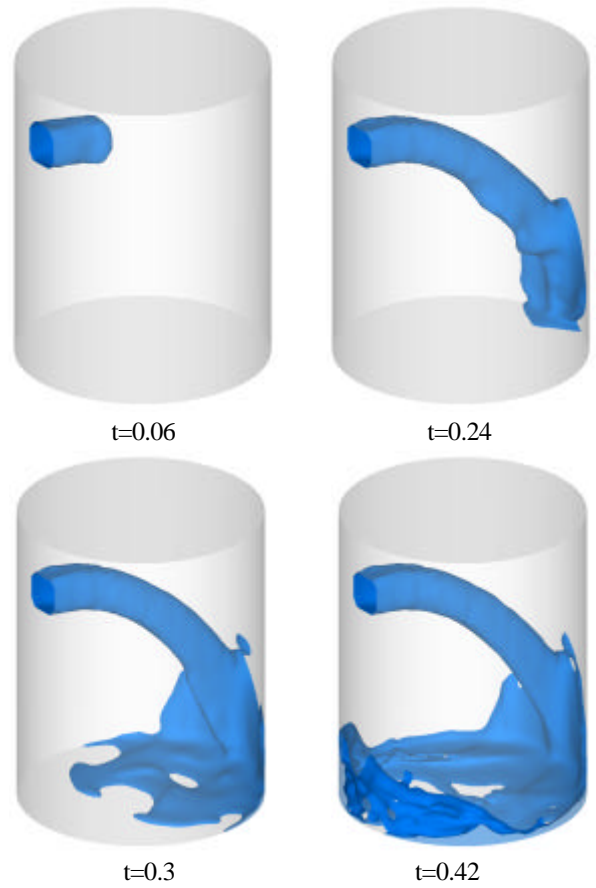


Fig. 7 Transient free surface for filling of tank

slip

가

1.2m/s

Fig.7

0.5 Iso-surface

(topology)

가

4.

Navier-Stokes

가

PLIC

2

3

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(irregular grid)

BK21 ADD

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