

碩士學位論文

CIP

A behavior analysis of multi-phase
moving boundary using the CIP method

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慶熙大學校 大學院

機械工學科

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CIP(Cubic-Interpolated Propagation)

CIP 3

CIP
Unified Procedure)

C-CUP(CIP-Combined

CIP

SIMPLE

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Nomenclature

C_s	The speed of sound waves
e	The specific internal energy
g	Gravitational acceleration
t	Time
p	Pressure
u	Velocity of x direction
v	Velocity of y direction
γ	The specific heat ratio
ρ	Density
ν	Kinematic viscosity

Superscript

n	Nth time step
*	Contemporary value between n time step and $n+1$ time step
$n+1$	$N+1$ th time step

1.

...

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

100

1000

가

가

가

가 , 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 .
 Harlow
 Amsden[1] ICE(Implicit Continuous Eulerian) .

, 가 .
 SIMPLE ,
 가
 가 , 가
 가

VOF(Volume of Fraction) [2]

3
 가 . 가 Lagrangian
 ALE(Arbitrary Lagrangian Eulerian)

, 가 가
 . 가 ,

CIP(Cubic-Interpolated Propagation)

1985

Yabe[3-8]

. CIP

가

. . .

가

. CIP

CIP

CIP

CIP

C-CUP [7,8]

SIMPLE

C-CUP

가

2. CIP C-CUP

2.1 CIP

CIP

CIP

1

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

u 가

$$f(x, t) = f(x - ut, 0) \quad (2)$$

$t, x, f, 0, f$ 가
 u

가

Fig. 1

Fig. 1(a)

○

Δt

●

Fig. 1(b) Δt

Fig. 1(a)

가

Fig. 1(c)

. Fig. 1(d)

CIP

3

(1) u 가 0 가 u 가 0 ,
 Δt 가 Δt 가

$$f(x_i, t + Dt) = f(x_i - uDt, t) \quad (3)$$

Dt $t + Dt$ x_i f , t
 $(x_i - uDt)$ f . $(x_i - uDt)$ 가
 f ,
 , 3 .
 $u < 0$ x_i x_{i+1}

Fig.

2 x_i x_{i+1} $(x_i - uDt)$ f

$$\frac{x_i - x_{i+1}}{x_i - x_{i+1}} = \frac{F(x) - f_i}{f_{i+1} - f_i} \quad (4)$$

(4)

$$F(x) = \frac{x - x_i}{\Delta x} (f_{i+1}^n - f_i^n) + f_i^n \quad (5)$$

$$\Delta x = x_{i+1} - x_i \quad (5) \quad n \quad n$$

$$1 \quad , \quad n+1 \quad f_i^{n+1} \quad [\quad (3)$$

$f(x_i, t + \Delta t)$

$$f_i^{n+1} = F(x_i - u \Delta t) = -\frac{u \Delta t}{\Delta x} (f_{i+1}^n - f_i^n) + f_i^n \quad (6)$$

$$x - x_i = u \Delta t \quad .$$

$$(7) \quad 2 \quad .$$

$$F(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \quad (7)$$

(7) a, b, c 가 ,

가 .

$$F(x_{i-1}) = f_{i-1}^n$$

$$F(x_i) = f_i^n \quad (8)$$

$$F(x_{i+1}) = f_{i+1}^n$$

$$(7) \quad (8) \quad F(x_{i-1}) = f_{i-1}^n \quad (7)$$

$$F(x) = a(x - x_{i-1})^2 + b(x - x_{i-1}) + f_{i-1}^n \quad (9)$$

$$(9) \quad F(x_i) = f_i^n, \quad F(x_{i+1}) = f_{i+1}^n \quad a, b \quad .$$

$$a = \frac{f_{i+1}^n - 2f_i^n + f_{i-1}^n}{2Dx^2} \quad (10)$$

$$b = \frac{f_i^n - f_{i-1}^n}{Dx} - aDx \quad (11)$$

$$Dx = x_i - x_{i-1} \quad .$$

$$a \quad b \quad (10) \quad (11) \quad 2 \quad f_i^{n+1}$$

$$f_i^{n+1} = f_i^n - \frac{uDt}{2Dx} (f_{i+1}^n - f_{i-1}^n) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{uDt}{Dx} \right)^2 (f_{i+1}^n - 2f_i^n + f_{i-1}^n) \quad (12)$$

$$3 \quad 3 \quad , \quad u < 0 \quad x_i \quad x_{i+1}$$

$$3 \quad .$$

$$F_i(x) = a_i X^3 + b_i X^2 + \dot{f}_i X + f_i, \quad X = x - x_i \quad (13)$$

$$a_i, b_i, \dot{f}_i$$

, .

$$F_i(x_{i+1}) = F_{i+1}(x_{i+1}) \quad (14)$$

$$\frac{dF_i(x_{i+1})}{dx} = \frac{dF_{i+1}(x_{i+1})}{dx} \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{d^2 F_i(x_{i+1})}{d^2 x} = \frac{d^2 F_{i+1}(x_{i+1})}{d^2 x} \quad (16)$$

$$(13) \quad (14) \quad (15) \quad .$$

$$a_i Dx^3 + b_i Dx^2 + \dot{f}_i Dx + f_i = f_{i+1} \quad (17)$$

$$3a_i D\mathbf{x}^2 + 2b_i D\mathbf{x} + \dot{f}_i = \dot{f}_{i+1} \quad (18)$$

$$D\mathbf{x} = x_{i+1} - x_i \quad .$$

$$(17) \quad (18) \quad a_i \quad b_i \quad .$$

$$a_i = \frac{(\dot{f}_i + \dot{f}_{i+1})}{D\mathbf{x}^2} + \frac{2(f_i - f_{i+1})}{D\mathbf{x}^3} \quad (19)$$

$$b_i = \frac{3(f_{i+1} - f_i)}{D\mathbf{x}^2} - \frac{(2\dot{f}_i + \dot{f}_{i+1})}{D\mathbf{x}} \quad (20)$$

$$\dot{f}_i \quad 2$$

3

3 , CIP .

1 가

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (21)$$

$$f_i^{n+1} = F_i(x_i - uDt) \quad (22)$$

1 .

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (23)$$

u 가 (23) 0

$$\frac{\partial \dot{f}}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \dot{f}}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (24)$$

가

가 가 CIP .
가 .

$$\dot{f}_i^{n+1} = \frac{dF_i(x_i - uDt)}{dx} \quad (25)$$

$$a_i, b_i \quad (19) \quad (20) \quad 1$$

$$2 \quad \dot{f}_i, f_i$$

$$3 \quad , \quad CIP \quad 3$$

$$f_i^{n+1} = a_i x^3 + b_i x^2 + \dot{f}_i x + f_i \quad (26)$$

$$\dot{f}_i^{n+1} = 3a_i x^2 + 2b_i x + \dot{f}_i, \quad x = -uDt \quad (27)$$

$$f^{n+1} \quad f^n, \quad \dot{f}^{n+1} \quad \dot{f}^n \quad f$$

가

$$1 \quad CIP$$

$$CIP \quad 1000 \quad Fig.$$

$$4 \quad . \quad CIP \quad 500$$

$$Fig. 5 \quad . \quad CIP \quad tangent$$

$$CIP \quad 2, 3 \quad 가 \quad . \quad 2 \quad CIP$$

$$100 \quad Fig. 6 \quad Fig. 7$$

Fig. 6 Fig. 8 Fig. 8 tangent tangent (phase)

CIP (overshoot) 가 . f
 $h = \tan\left[p\left(f - \frac{1}{2}\right)\right]$ h f $\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} = 0$ CIP

$$f = \frac{\arctan(h)}{p} + \frac{1}{2} \tag{28}$$

(28) f .
 f 가 0 1 가 .
 1, 0

2.2

2.1 CIP

가

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial fu}{\partial x} = g \quad (29)$$

(29) CIP

(1)

가

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = G \quad (30)$$

$$G = g - f \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \quad \text{CIP} \quad \dot{f} \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{\partial \dot{f}}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \dot{f}}{\partial x} = \dot{G} - \dot{f} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \quad (31)$$

CIP

(30) (31) 2

$$: \frac{\partial \dot{f}}{\partial t} = \dot{G} \quad (32)$$

$$: \frac{\partial \dot{f}}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \dot{f}}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (33)$$

$$: \frac{\partial \dot{f}}{\partial t} = \dot{G} - \dot{f} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \quad (34)$$

$$\dot{f} + u \frac{\partial \dot{f}}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (35)$$

(32)

(34)

(33)

(35)

A.

$$\dot{f} \quad (32)$$

f_i^* 가

$$f_i^* = f_i^n + G_i \Delta t \quad (36)$$

* f . (n

$n+1$

.) \dot{f}

\dot{G}

가

(36)

$$f_i^* - f_i^n = G_i \Delta t$$

,

$$\dot{G} \left(= \frac{\partial G}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\dot{G}_i = \frac{G_{i+1} - G_{i-1}}{2\Delta x} = \frac{f_{i+1}^* - f_{i-1}^* - f_{i+1}^n + f_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x \Delta t} \quad (37)$$

가

(34)

$$\hat{f}_i^* = \hat{f}_i^n + \frac{f_{i+1}^* - f_{i-1}^* - f_{i+1}^n + f_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} - \hat{f}_i^n \frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \Delta t \quad (38)$$

.

\dot{f}

G

가

.

B.

CIP

f^* \hat{f}^*

f^{n+1}

\hat{f}^{n+1}

(29)

.

2.3 C-CUP

2.3.1 C-CUP

CIP C-

CUP(CIP-Combined Unified Procedure) . C-CUP

$$\frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial t} + (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \vec{f} = \vec{G} \quad (39)$$

$$\vec{f} = (r, \vec{u}, p), \quad \vec{G} = (-r\nabla \cdot \vec{u}, -\frac{\nabla p}{r}, -g p\nabla \cdot \vec{u})$$

(39)

(non-convection stage)

$$\frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial t} = \vec{G} \quad (40)$$

(convection stage)

$$\frac{\partial \vec{f}}{\partial t} + (\vec{u} \cdot \nabla) \vec{f} = 0 \quad (41)$$

, (40)

$$\frac{r^* - r^n}{Dt} = -r^n \nabla \cdot \vec{u}^{**} \quad (42)$$

$$\frac{\vec{u}^{**} - \vec{u}^n}{Dt} = -\frac{\nabla p^{**}}{r^n} \quad (43)$$

$$\frac{\bar{u}^* - \bar{u}^{**}}{Dt} = \bar{Q}_u \quad (44)$$

$$\frac{p^{**} - p^n}{Dt} = -g p^n \nabla \cdot \bar{u}^{**} \quad (45)$$

$$\frac{p^* - p^{**}}{Dt} = \bar{Q}_p \quad (46)$$

(43) \bar{u}^{**} 가 u^* 가 u^{**} 가 u^* 가 (44) \bar{u}^* . (44)

\bar{Q}_u , , (46) \bar{Q}_p . 가

(43)

Poisson ,

Poisson (43)

$$\frac{\nabla \cdot \bar{u}^{**} - \nabla \cdot \bar{u}^n}{Dt} = -\frac{\nabla^2 p^{**}}{r^n} \quad (47)$$

(47) $\nabla \cdot \bar{u}^{**}$ (45)

$$\frac{\nabla^2 p^{**}}{r^n} = \frac{p^{**} - p^n}{g p^n Dt^2} + \frac{\nabla \cdot \bar{u}^n}{Dt} \quad (48)$$

(48) MAC(marker and cell)

가 .

(48) MAC

가 ,

가 , $t_s \ll Dt$

$$\frac{p^{**} - p^n}{g p^n Dt^2}$$

$$C_s = \sqrt{\frac{g P}{r}} \quad (49)$$

$$\frac{p^{**} - p^n}{g p^n Dt^2} \text{가 } 0 \quad (48)$$

가 .

$$\frac{\nabla^2 p^{**}}{r^n} = \frac{\nabla \cdot \bar{u}^n}{Dt} \quad (50)$$

(50) MAC

Poisson .

$$t_s \gg Dt \quad (48) \quad \frac{p^{**} - p^n}{g p^n Dt^2}$$

$$\frac{\nabla^2 p^{**}}{r^n} \quad \frac{\nabla^2 p^{**}}{r^n} \quad 0$$

$$\frac{p^{**} - p^n}{Dt} = -g p^n \nabla \cdot \bar{u}^n \quad (51)$$

(48) ,

(50) MAC Poisson
 가 가 (51)
 가

MAC , C-CUP

Poisson

$$\bar{Q}_u = 0, \quad (44)$$

$$\frac{\bar{u}^* - \bar{u}^n}{Dt} = -\frac{\nabla p^{**}}{r^n} \quad (52)$$

(42) (45)

$$\mathbf{r}^* - \mathbf{r}^n = \frac{\mathbf{r}^n}{g p^n} (p^{**} - p^n) \quad (53)$$

(46) p^* 가

p^*, u^*, r^* 가 CIP

$p^{n+1}, u^{n+1}, r^{n+1}$

2.3.2 C-CUP 1

1

$$\frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial x} = \bar{G} \quad (54)$$

$$\bar{f} = (r, u, e), \quad \bar{G} = \left(-r \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}, -\frac{p}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \quad (54)$$

(staggered grid)

x_i

$x_{i+1/2}$

$$\frac{r_i^* - r_i^n}{Dt} = -r_i^n \frac{u_{i+1/2}^n - u_{i-1/2}^n}{Dx} \quad (55)$$

$$\frac{u_{i+1/2}^* - u_{i+1/2}^n}{Dt} = -\frac{2}{r_{i+1}^n + r_i^n} \frac{p_{i+1}^n - p_i^n}{Dx} \quad (56)$$

$$\frac{e_i^* - e_i^n}{Dt} = -\frac{p_i^n}{r_i^n} \frac{u_{i+1/2}^* - u_{i-1/2}^* + u_{i+1/2}^n - u_{i-1/2}^n}{2Dx} \quad (57)$$

1 C-CUP

①

② Poisson ((48))

③ (55), (56), (57) r^*, u^*, e^*

④ (38) $\dot{r}^*, \dot{u}^*, \dot{e}^*$

⑤ , , CIP

$$u_{av} = \left(\frac{u_{i+1/2} + u_{i-1/2}}{2} \right)$$

⑥

②

⑤

$$q_i = a \left(-r_i C_s Du + \frac{g+1}{2} r_i Du^2 \right) \text{ if } Du < 0$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{if } Du \geq 0 \quad (58)$$

C_s

, g

$$Du = u_{i+1/2} - u_{i-1/2}$$

a

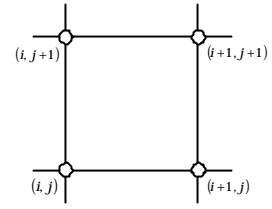
0.6

0.7

2.3.3 C-CUP 2

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = g \quad (59)$$

, $u < 0$ $v < 0$ 가
 $(i, j) - (i, j+1) - (i+1, j+1) - (i+1, j)$ 3



$$F_{i,j}(x, y) = \left[(A1_{i,j}X + A2_{i,j}Y + A3_{i,j})X + A4_{i,j}Y + \partial_x f_{i,j} \right] X + \left[(A5_{i,j}Y + A6_{i,j}X + A7_{i,j})Y + \partial_y f_{i,j} \right] Y + f_{i,j} \quad (60)$$

2 1 가 (59)

$f, \partial_x f, \partial_y f$

$$f_{i,j}^* = f_{i,j}^n + g_{i,j} \mathbf{D}t \quad (61)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_x f_{i,j}^* = \partial_x f_{i,j}^n - \frac{f_{i+1,j}^* - f_{i-1,j}^* - f_{i+1,j}^n + f_{i-1,j}^n}{2 \mathbf{D}x} \\ - \partial_x f_{i,j}^n \frac{(u_{i+1,j} - u_{i-1,j}) \mathbf{D}t}{2 \mathbf{D}x} - \partial_y f_{i,j}^n \frac{(v_{i+1,j} - v_{i-1,j}) \mathbf{D}t}{2 \mathbf{D}x} \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_y f_{i,j}^* = \partial_y f_{i,j}^n - \frac{f_{i,j+1}^* - f_{i,j-1}^* - f_{i,j+1}^n + f_{i,j-1}^n}{2 \mathbf{D}y} \\ - \partial_x f_{i,j}^n \frac{(u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j-1}) \mathbf{D}t}{2 \mathbf{D}y} - \partial_y f_{i,j}^n \frac{(v_{i,j+1} - v_{i,j-1}) \mathbf{D}t}{2 \mathbf{D}y} \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

$$f_{i,j}^{n+1} = F_{i,j}(x_{i,j} - u \mathbf{D}t, y_{i,j} - v \mathbf{D}t), \partial_x f_{i,j}^{n+1} = \partial_x F_{i,j}, \partial_y f_{i,j}^{n+1} = \partial_y F_{i,j}$$

$$f_{i,j}^{n+1} = [(A1_{i,j} \mathbf{x} + A2_{i,j} \mathbf{h} + A3_{i,j}) \mathbf{x} + A4_{i,j} \mathbf{h} + \partial_x f_{i,j}^*] \mathbf{x} + [(A5_{i,j} \mathbf{h} + A6_{i,j} \mathbf{x} + A7_{i,j}) \mathbf{h} + \partial_y f_{i,j}^*] \mathbf{h} + f_{i,j}^n \quad (64)$$

$$\partial_x f_{i,j}^{n+1} = (3A1_{i,j} \mathbf{x} + 2A2_{i,j} \mathbf{h} + 2A3_{i,j}) \mathbf{x} + (A4_{i,j} + A6_{i,j} \mathbf{h}) \mathbf{h} + \partial_x f_{i,j}^* \quad (65)$$

$$\partial_y f_{i,j}^{n+1} = (3A5_{i,j} \mathbf{h} + 2A6_{i,j} \mathbf{x} + 2A7_{i,j}) \mathbf{h} + (A4_{i,j} + A2_{i,j} \mathbf{x}) \mathbf{x} + \partial_y f_{i,j}^* \quad (66)$$

$$\mathbf{x} = -uDt, \mathbf{h} = -vDt$$

$$\text{가 } u < 0 \quad v < 0$$

1

2

$$\frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial y} = \bar{g} \quad (67)$$

(67)

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (68)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \quad (69)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \quad (70)$$

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial e}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial e}{\partial y} = -\frac{p}{r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \quad (71)$$

r , u , v , p , e (specific internal energy) .

1 가 p, e, r
 (i, j) x u $\left(i + \frac{1}{2}, j\right)$ y
 v $\left(i, j + \frac{1}{2}\right)$.

$$\frac{r_{i,j}^* - r_{i,j}^n}{Dt} = -r_{i,j}^n \left(\frac{u_{i+1/2,j}^n - u_{i-1/2,j}^n}{Dx} + \frac{v_{i,j+1/2}^n - v_{i,j-1/2}^n}{Dy} \right) \quad (72)$$

$$\frac{u_{i+1/2,j}^* - u_{i+1/2,j}^n}{Dt} = -\frac{2}{r_{i+1,j}^n + r_{i,j}^n} \frac{p_{i+1,j}^n - p_{i,j}^n}{Dx} \quad (73)$$

$$\frac{v_{i,j+1/2}^* - v_{i,j+1/2}^n}{Dt} = -\frac{2}{r_{i,j+1}^n + r_{i,j}^n} \frac{p_{i,j+1}^n - p_{i,j}^n}{Dy} \quad (74)$$

$$\frac{e_{i,j}^* - e_{i,j}^n}{Dt} = -\frac{p_{i,j}^n}{r_{i,j}^n} \left(\frac{DIV^n + DIV^*}{2} \right) \quad (75)$$

$$DIV = \left(\frac{u_{i+1/2,j}^n - u_{i-1/2,j}^n}{Dx} + \frac{v_{i,j+1/2}^n - v_{i,j-1/2}^n}{Dy} \right)$$

C-CUP 2 .

① .

② Poisson .

③ (72), (73), (74), (75) r^*, u^*, v^*, e^* .

④ (65) (66) $\partial_x r^*, \partial_y r^*, \partial_x u^*, \partial_y u^*, \partial_x v^*, \partial_y v^*, \partial_x e^*, \partial_y e^*$

⑤

CIP

$$\mathbf{u}_{i,j} = \left(\frac{u_{i+1/2,j}^n + u_{i-1/2,j}^n}{2} \right) \quad \mathbf{v}_{i,j} = \left(\frac{v_{i,j+1/2}^n + v_{i,j-1/2}^n}{2} \right) \quad (76)$$

 x u

$$u = u_{i,j}^n, \quad v = \left(\frac{v_{i+1,j+1/2}^n + v_{i+1,j-1/2}^n + v_{i,j+1/2}^n + v_{i,j-1/2}^n}{4} \right) \quad (77)$$

 y v

$$u = \left(\frac{u_{i+1/2,j+1}^n + u_{i-1/2,j+1}^n + u_{i+1/2,j}^n + u_{i-1/2,j}^n}{4} \right), \quad v = v_{i,j}^n \quad (78)$$

⑥

②

⑤

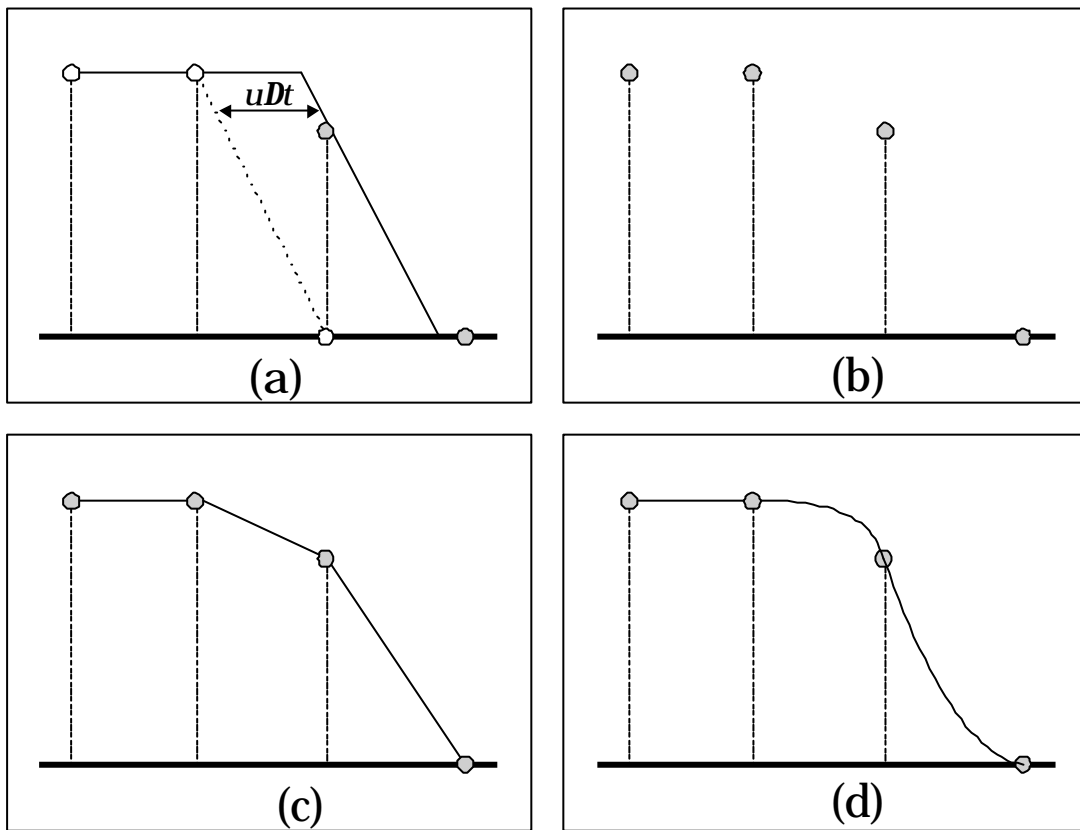


Fig. 1 Modelling of interpolation

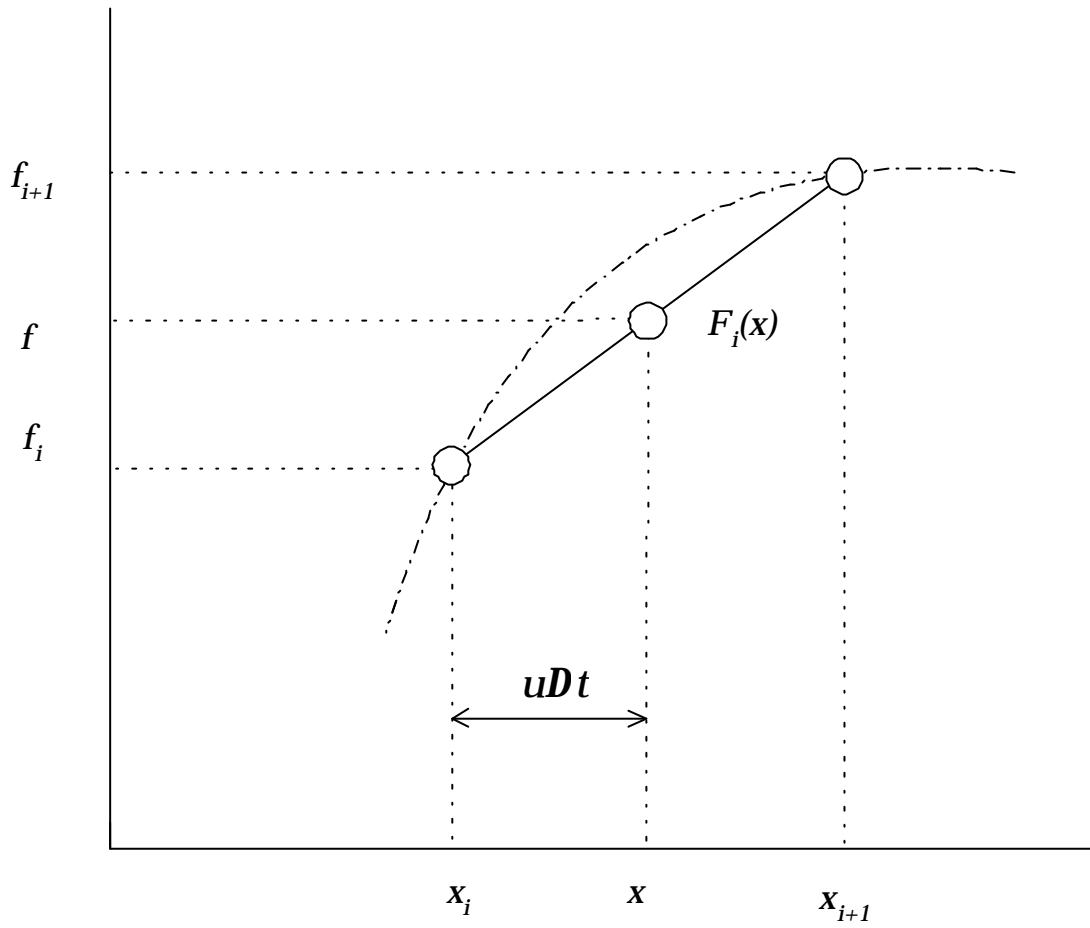


Fig. 2 A linear interpolation

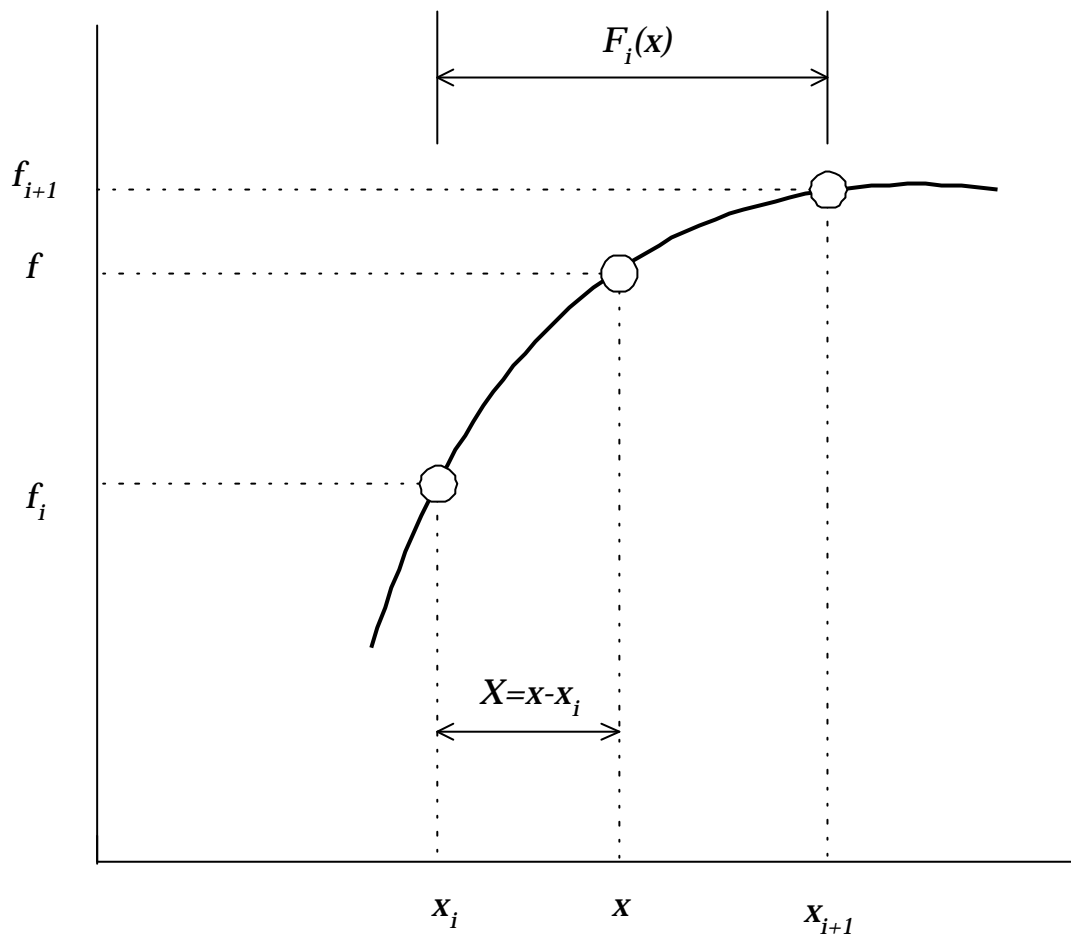


Fig. 3 A spline interpolation

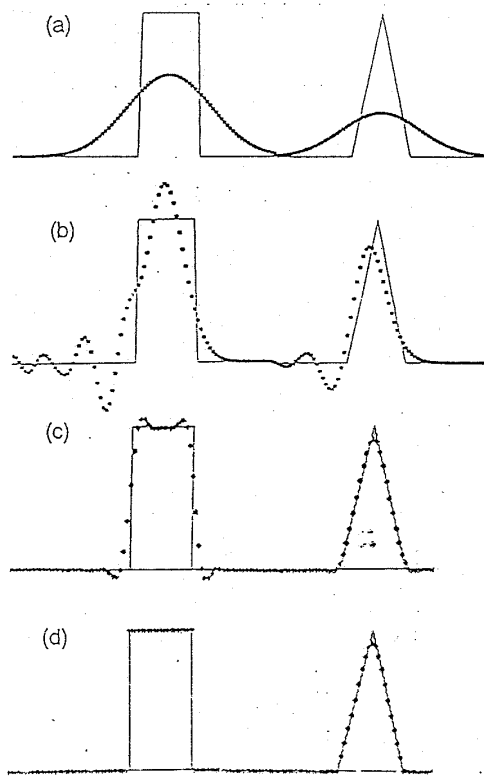
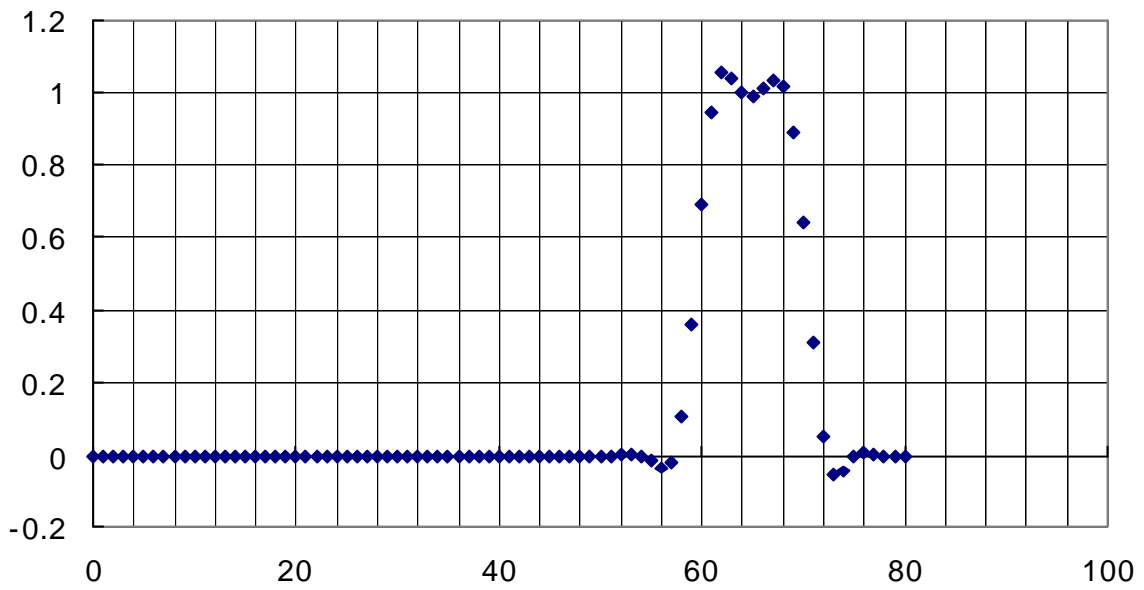


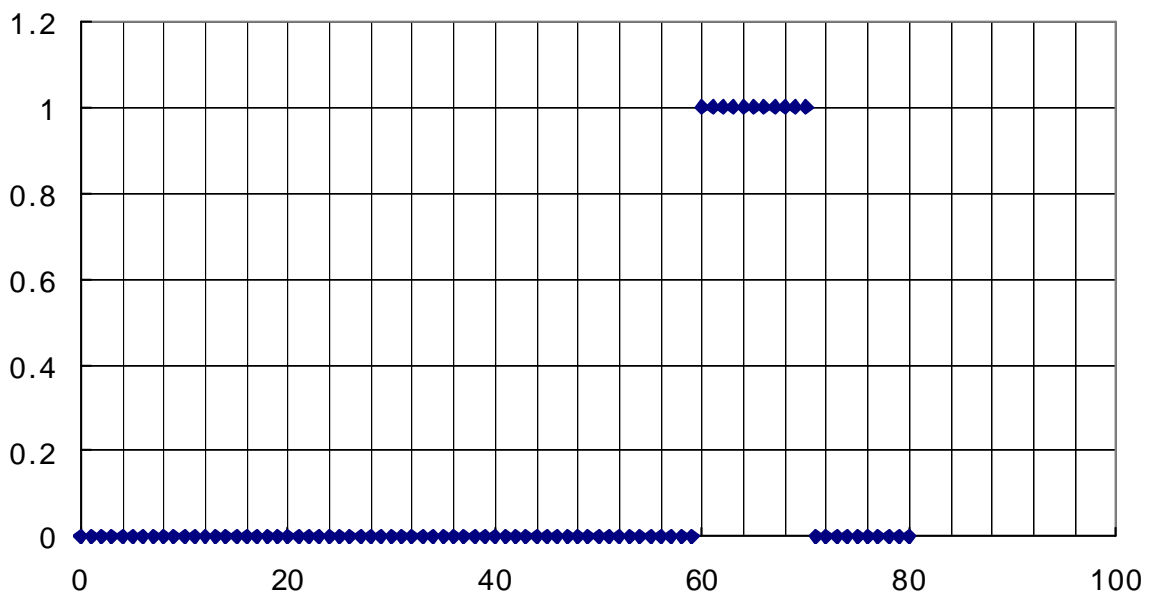
Fig. 4 The profile after 1000 timesteps for each algorithm as initial profile is square and triangle

(a) upwind method (b) Lax-Wendroff method

(c) CIP method (d) CIP method using tangent method



(a) Profile after 500 step



(b) Profile after 500 step with tangent method

Fig. 5 Profile after 500time step as initial profile is square
and profile at same condition with tangent method

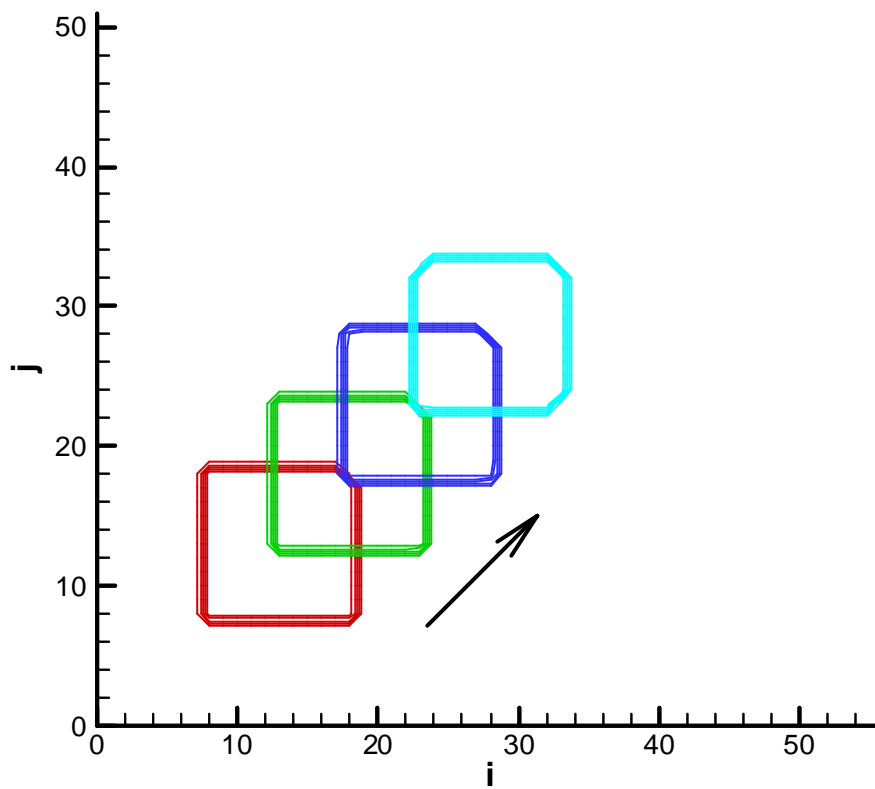


Fig. 6 Profile at each 100 time step when initial profile is square
and moving velocity is $u > 0$ and $v > 0$

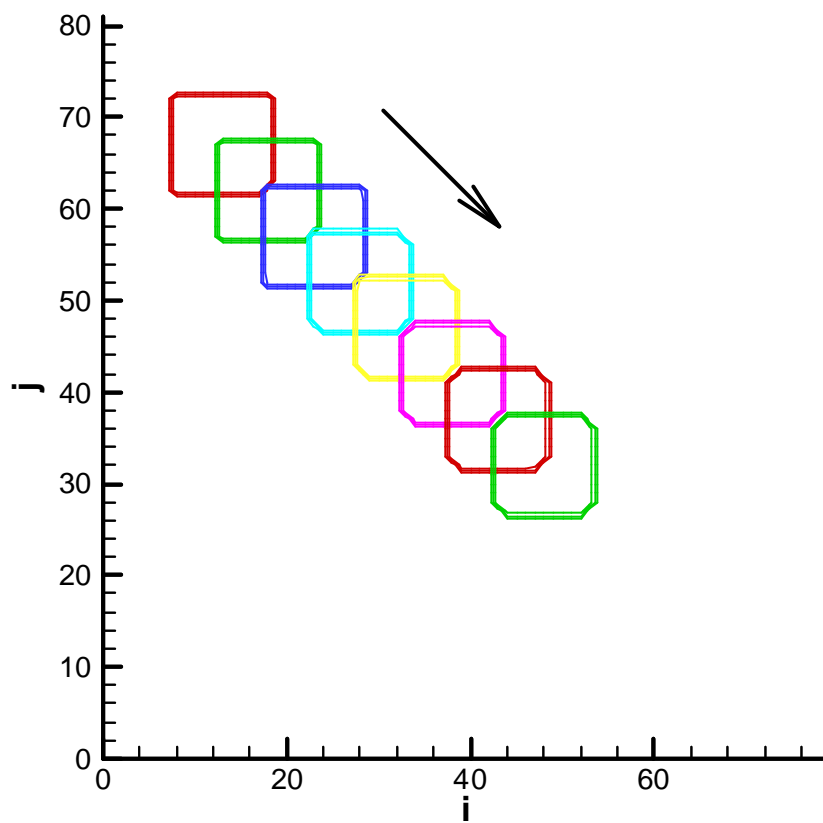


Fig. 7 Profile at each 100 time step when initial profile is square
and moving velocity is $u > 0$ and $v < 0$

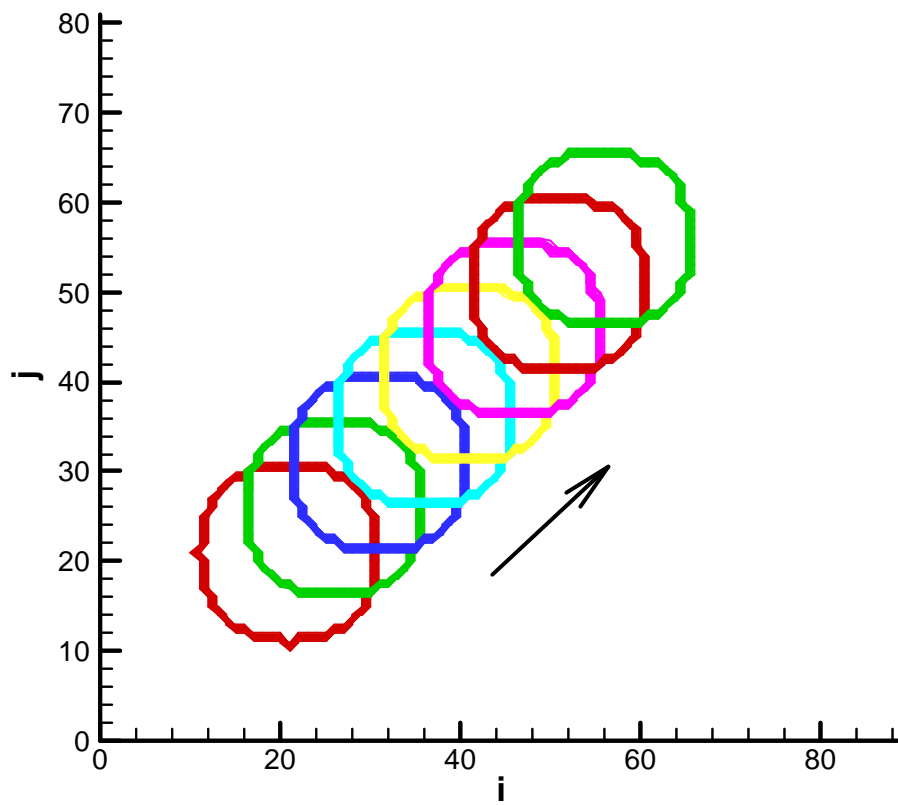


Fig. 8 Profile at each 100 time step when initial profile is circle
and moving velocity is $u > 0$ and $v > 0$

3.

3.1

Fig. 9

0.005m/s , Reynolds number 210

가

22×22

62×62 가

. 2

x, y

$(u, v) = 0$

$v=0$

u

3.2

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial y} = -\mathbf{r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \quad (79)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + n \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \quad (80)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \mathbf{n} \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) \quad (81)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = -g p \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \quad (82)$$

3.3

(79)

가

(79)

가

(80)

$$: \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (83)$$

$$: \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mathbf{n} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \quad (84)$$

C-CUP

Poisson

(84)

$$\mathbf{n} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

\bar{Q}_u

Poisson

(84)

Poisson

$$\frac{\bar{u}^* - \bar{u}^n}{Dt} = -\frac{\nabla p^*}{r^n} \quad (85)$$

(85)

$$\frac{\nabla \cdot \bar{u}^* - \nabla \cdot \bar{u}^n}{Dt} = -\frac{\nabla^2 p^*}{r^n} \quad (86)$$

(86) $\nabla \cdot \bar{u}^*$

$$\nabla \cdot \bar{u}^* = -\frac{\nabla^2 p^*}{r^n} Dt + \nabla \cdot \bar{u}^n \quad (87)$$

$$\frac{p^* - p^n}{Dt} = -g p^n \nabla \cdot \bar{u}^* \quad (88)$$

(87)

(88)

Poisson

$$\frac{\nabla^2 p^*}{r^n} = \frac{\nabla \cdot \bar{u}^n}{Dt} + \frac{p^* - p^n}{g p^n Dt^2} \quad (89)$$

(89)

$$\frac{p^* - p^n}{g p^n Dt^2}$$

$$C_s = \sqrt{\frac{g p}{r}}$$

$$g p^n = C_s^2 r$$

가

(89)

0

Poisson

$$\frac{\nabla^2 p^*}{r^n} = \frac{\nabla \cdot \bar{u}^n}{Dt} \quad (90)$$

(90)

Poisson

(89)

가

가

Fig. 9 1 4 . 1, 2, 3 u,
 v 가 0 4 ,
 v = 0 u 가 .

$$Dx \quad Dt$$

(question of stability)

가

Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy, CFL condition

$$\left| c \frac{Dt}{Dx} \right| \leq 1 \tag{91}$$

c

(91) CFL

$$Dt = 0.05 \text{ sec}, Dx = 1.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$

$$5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m/s}$$

CFL

0.0167

. 1

CFL

$\left|c \frac{Dt}{Dx}\right|$ 가 0.25 가 Dx

Dt

Poisson

(84)

$$\frac{u_{i,j}^* - u_{i,j}^n}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{p_{i,j}^* - p_{i-1,j}^n}{Dx} + n \left(\frac{u_{i+1,j}^n - 2u_{i,j}^n + u_{i-1,j}^n}{Dx^2} + \frac{u_{i,j+1}^n - 2u_{i,j}^n + u_{i,j-1}^n}{Dy^2} \right) \quad (92)$$

$$(92) \quad -\frac{1}{r} \frac{p_{i,j}^* - p_{i-1,j}^n}{Dx}$$

가

가

$r_{ij}^*, u_{ij}^*, v_{ij}^*, p_{ij}^*$ CIP

● x

u

$$u = u_{i,j}^n, v = \left(\frac{v_{i+1,j+1/2}^n + v_{i+1,j-1/2}^n + v_{i,j+1/2}^n + v_{i,j-1/2}^n}{4} \right) \quad (93)$$

• y v .

$$u = \left(\frac{u_{i+1/2,j+1}^n + u_{i-1/2,j+1}^n + u_{i+1/2,j}^n + u_{i-1/2,j}^n}{4} \right), v = v_{i,j}^n \quad (94)$$

• .

$$u_{i,j} = \left(\frac{u_{i+1/2,j}^n + u_{i-1/2,j}^n}{2} \right) v_{i,j} = \left(\frac{v_{i,j+1/2}^n + v_{i,j-1/2}^n}{2} \right) \quad (95)$$

2 $f_{i,j}^{n+1}$ 2.3.3 .

$$f_{i,j}^{n+1} = \left[(A1_{i,j} \mathbf{x} + A2_{i,j} \mathbf{h} + A3_{i,j}) \mathbf{x} + A4_{i,j} \mathbf{h} + \partial_x f_{i,j}^* \right] \mathbf{x} + \left[(A5_{i,j} \mathbf{h} + A6_{i,j} \mathbf{x} + A7_{i,j}) \mathbf{h} + \partial_y f_{i,j}^* \right] \mathbf{h} + f_{i,j}^n \quad (96)$$

$\partial_x \mathbf{r}^*, \partial_y \mathbf{r}^*, \partial_x u^*, \partial_y u^*, \partial_x v^*, \partial_y v^*, \partial_x e^*, \partial_y e^*$,

CIP $u_{i,j}^{n+1}, v_{i,j}^{n+1}$, CIP $p_{i,j}^{n+1}$

. (

) $\mathbf{r}_{i,j}^{n+1}, u_{i,j}^{n+1}, v_{i,j}^{n+1}, p_{i,j}^{n+1}$ $\mathbf{r}_{i,j}^n, u_{i,j}^n, v_{i,j}^n, p_{i,j}^n$

3.4

(vortex)

C-CUP

CIP SIMPLE

, CIP

Fig. 10 2

Re=210 22×22 Fig. 11

CIP SIMPLE

가 CIP 가

SIMPLE (右上)

가 가 . Fig. 13

Re=500 32×32, Fig. 15 Re=210 42×42

Fig. 12 Re=210 22×22, Fig. 14 Re=500 32×32

, Fig. 16 Re=210 42×42 Fig. 17

Re=210 62×62

CIP 가

Fig. 18

($y = 3.9 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$, $y = 2.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$) x u

. 가 Fig. 18
15% 가 .
SIMPLE 가 ,
가 .

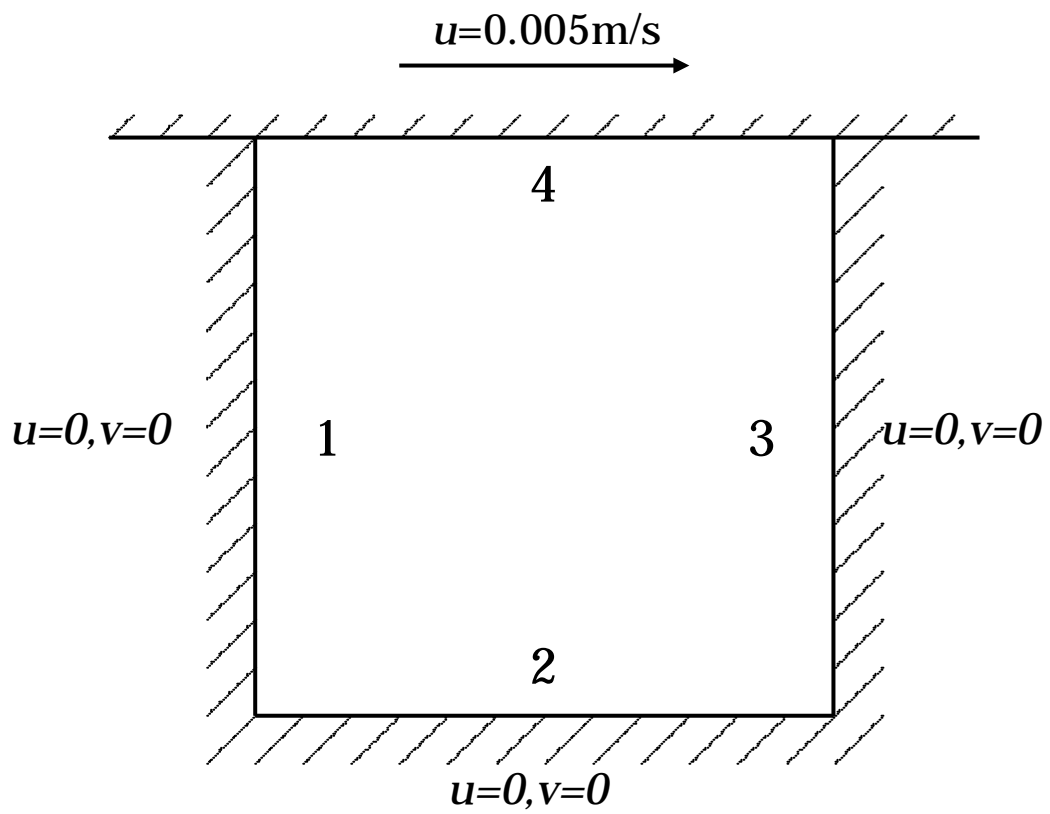


Fig. 9 Schematic diagram with boundary conditions

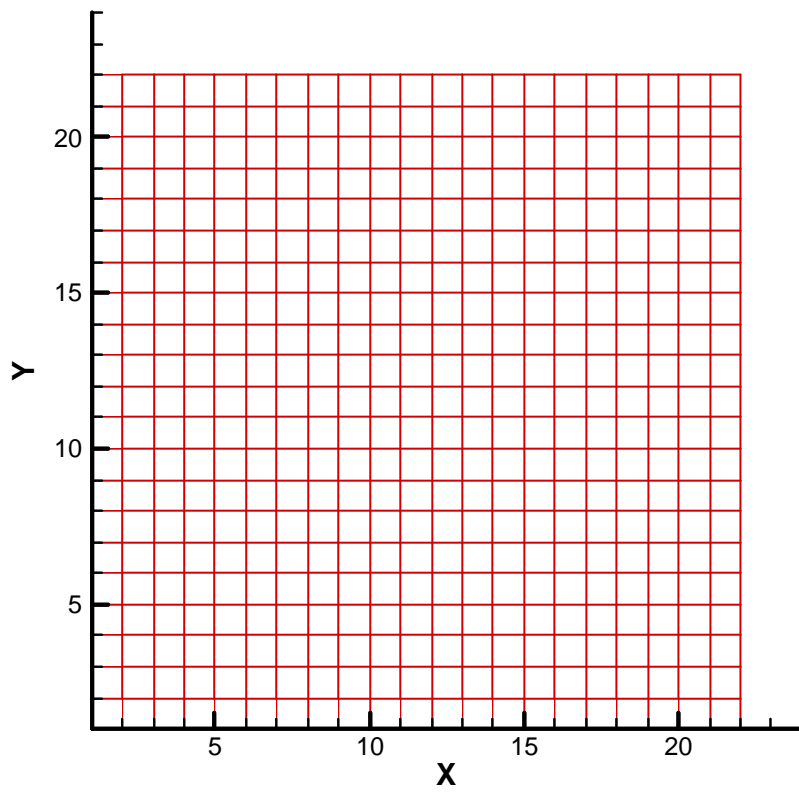


Fig. 10 Grid

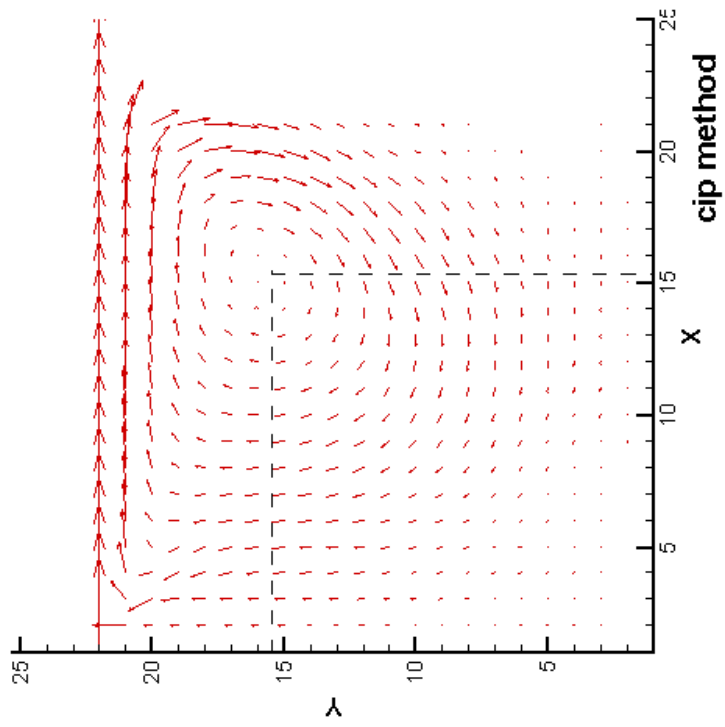
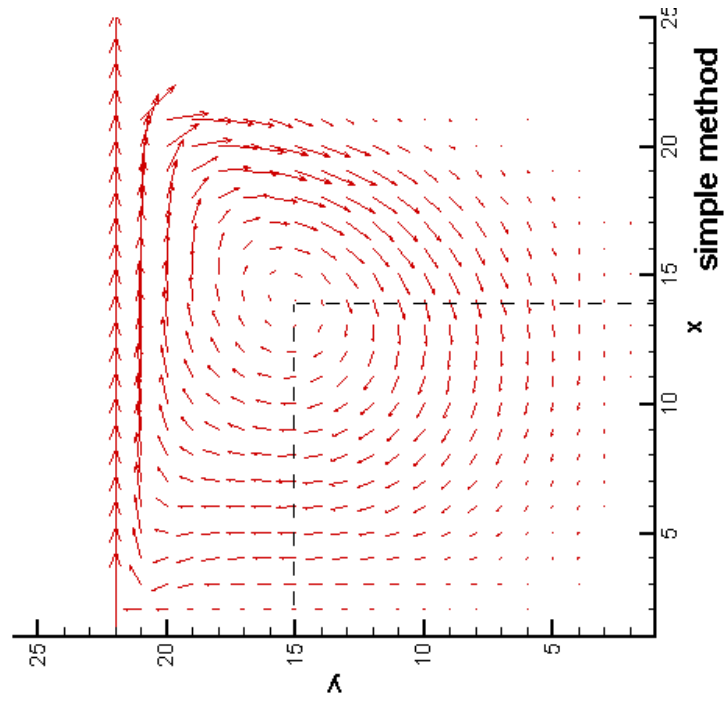


Fig. 11 Distribution of velocity vectors in cavity at $Re=210$ by 22×22

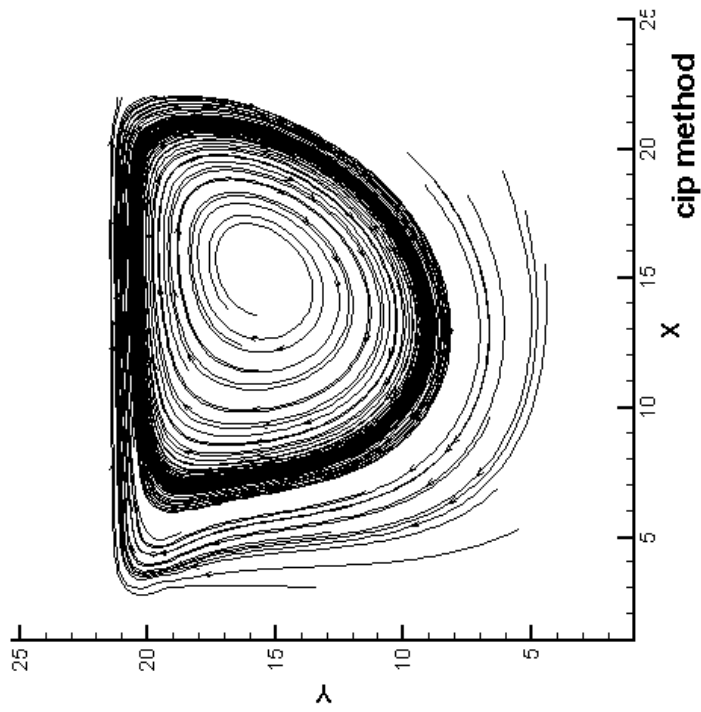
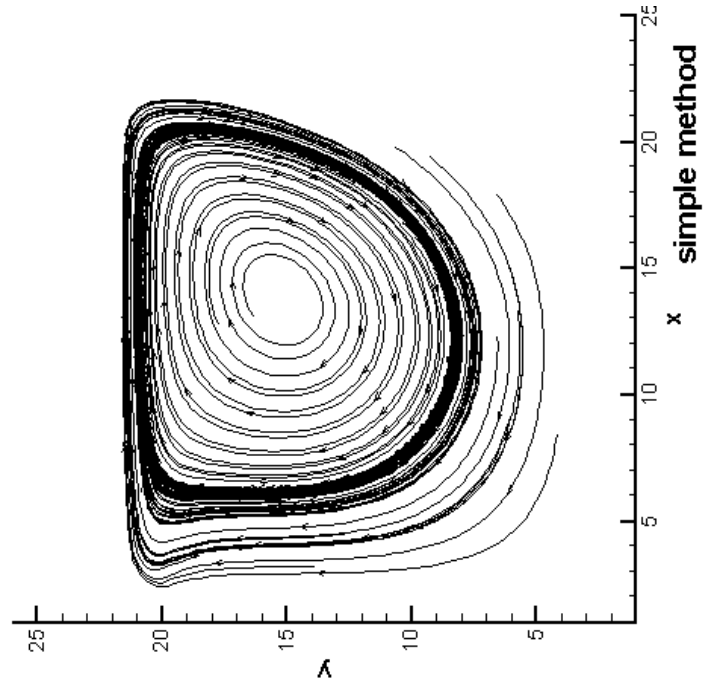


Fig. 12 Distribution of streamline in cavity at $Re=210$ by 22×22

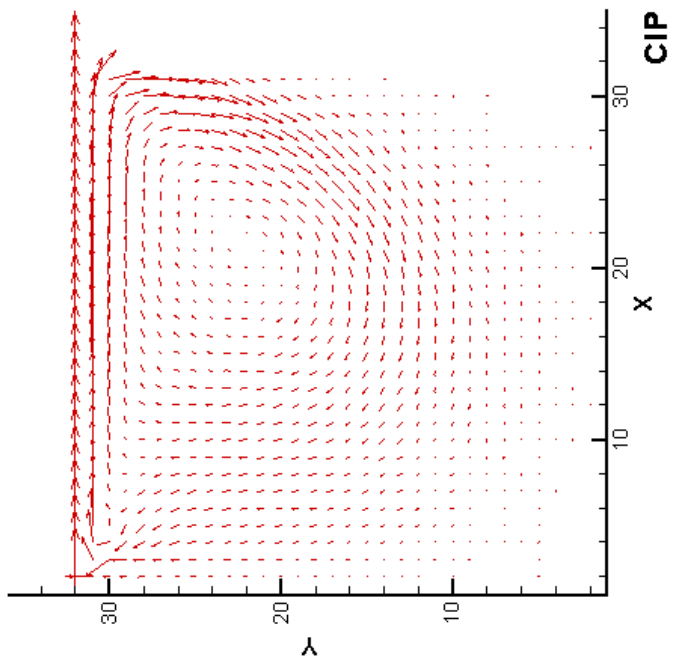
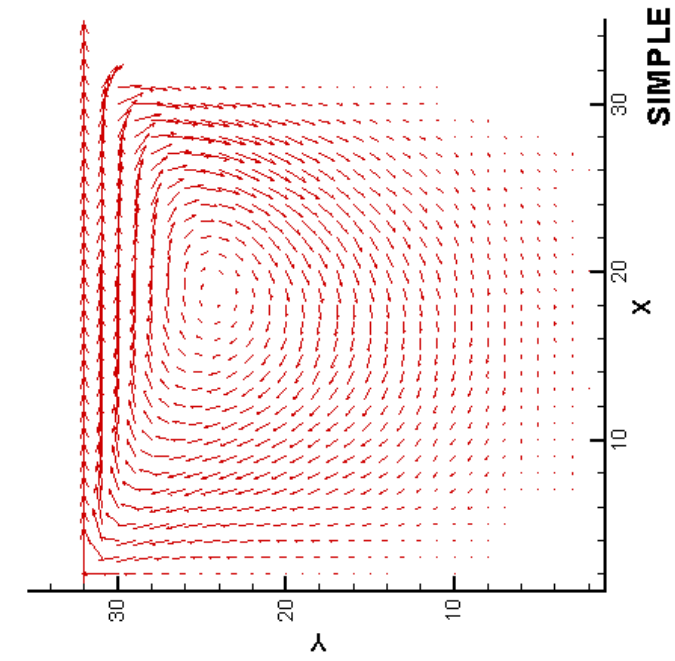


Fig. 13 Distribution of velocity vectors in cavity at $Re=500$ by 32×32

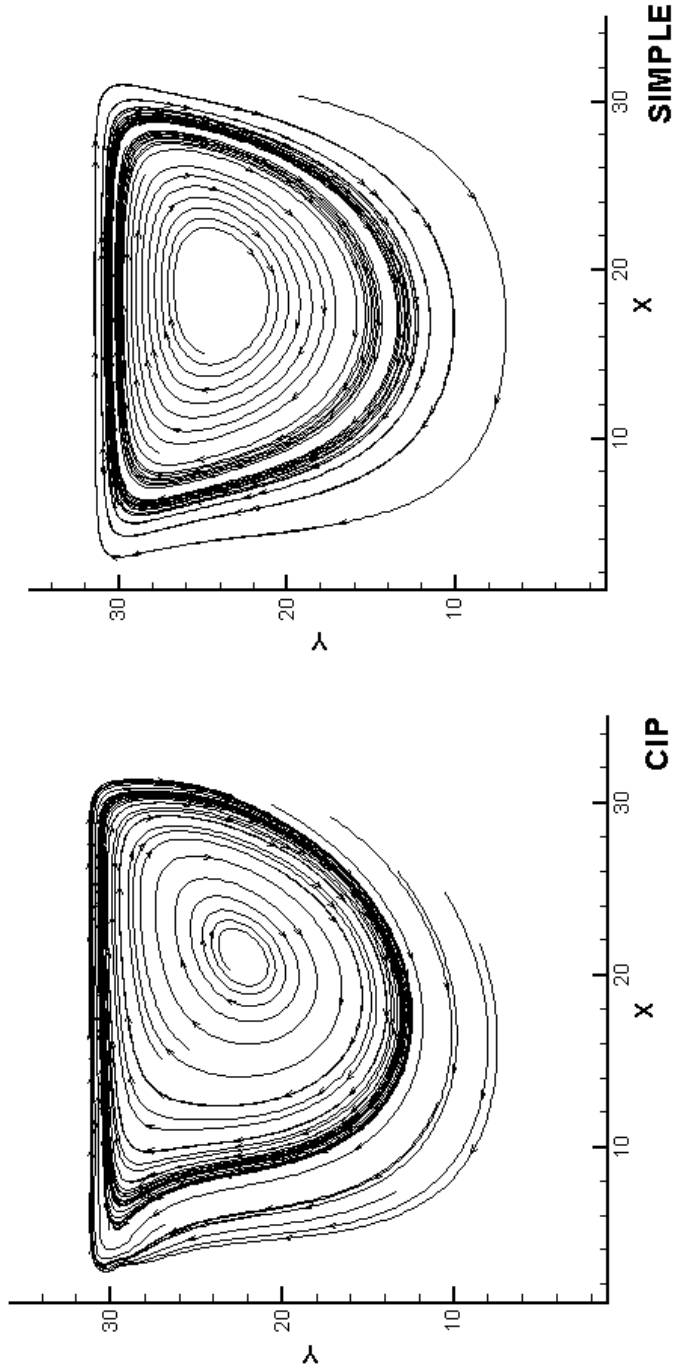


Fig. 14 Distribution of streamline in cavity at $Re=500$ by 32×32

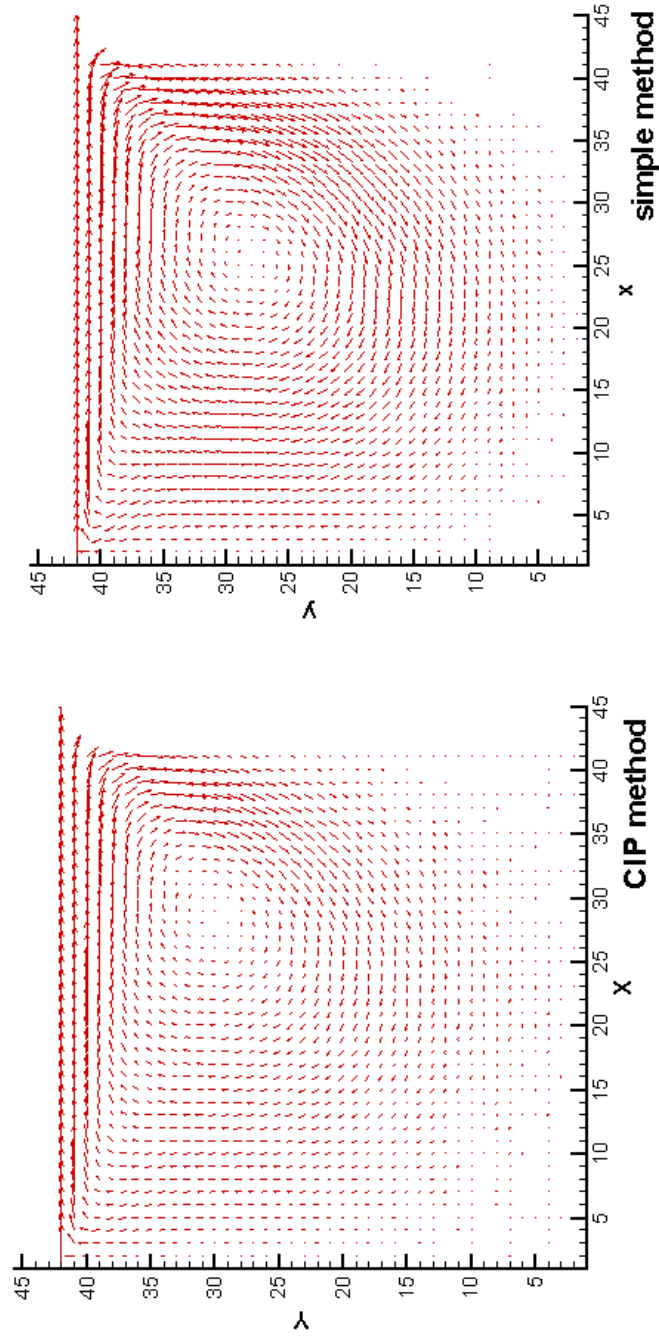


Fig. 15 Distribution of velocity vectors in cavity at $Re=210$ by 42×42

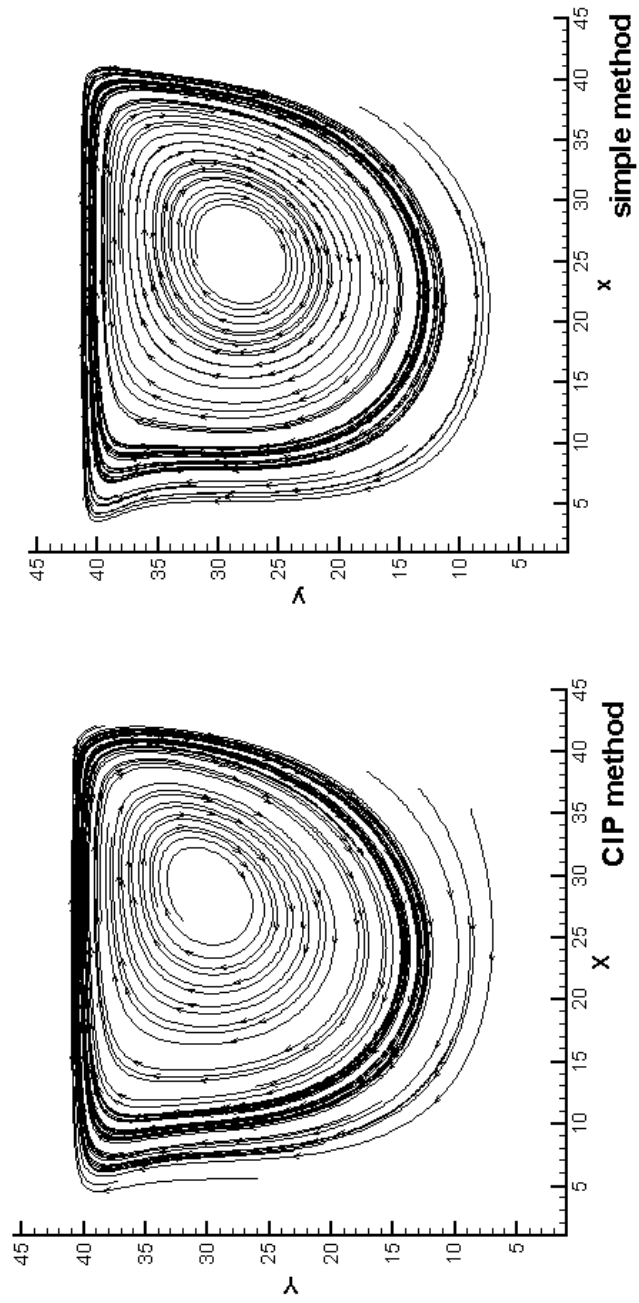


Fig. 16 Distribution of streamline in cavity at $Re=210$ by 42×42

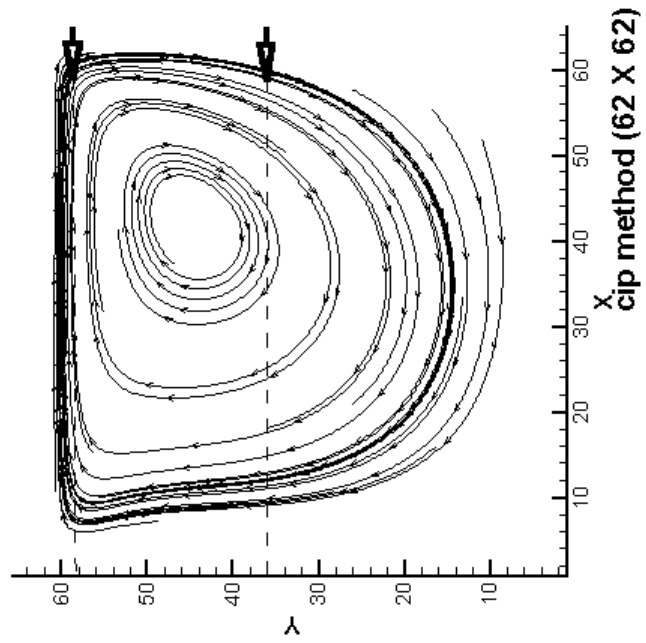
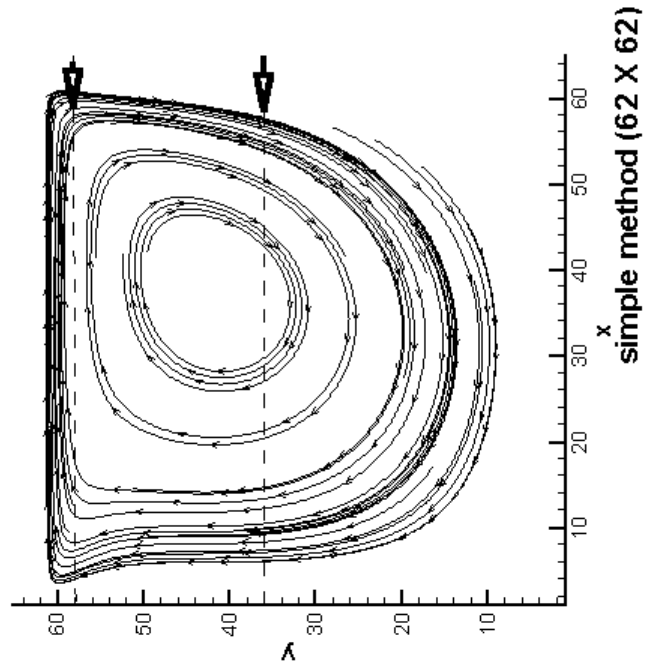


Fig. 17 Distribution of streamline in cavity at $Re=210$ by 62×62

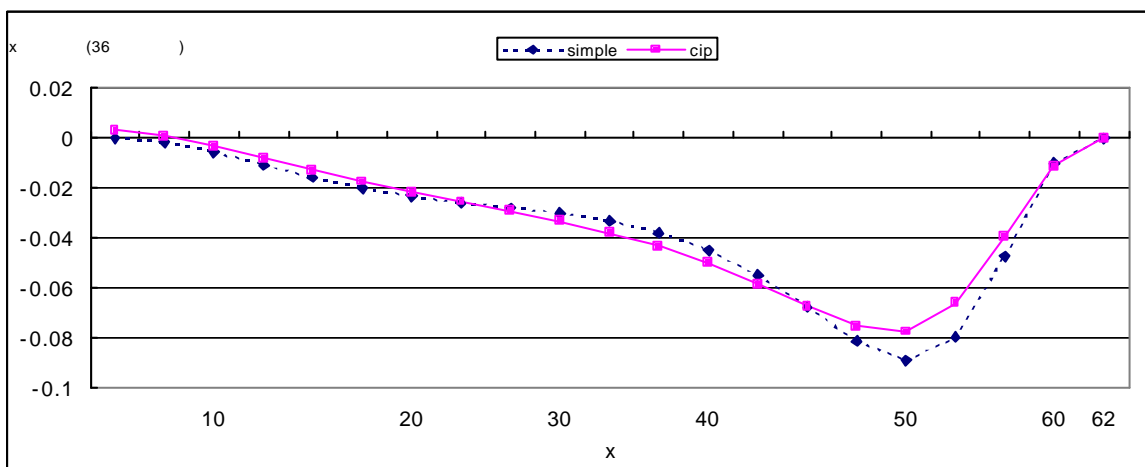
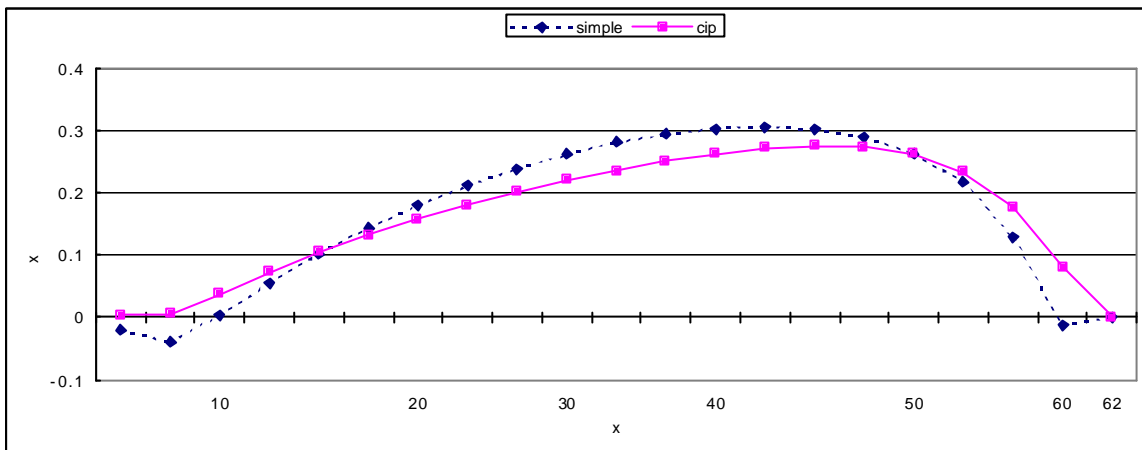


Fig. 18 Comparison of u with CIP method and SIMPLE at $y=3.9\text{cm}$ and 2.4cm

4.

4.1

MAC

(cell)

가

가

3

VOF(Volume of fluid)

MAC

MAC

가

3

가

C-CUP

가

가

가

(broken dam)

bench mark problem

C-CUP

Fig. 19

가

가

가

20×40

. x, y

0.05sec

1.4

0.001g/cm³

1.0g/cm³

0

Fig. 19

1

3

가

0

. 4

2

0

4.2

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial y} = -\mathbf{r} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \quad (97)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - g \quad (98)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \quad (99)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = -g p \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \quad (100)$$

4.3

가

가

$$2.3.2 \quad 1 \quad \text{C-CUP} \quad (58)$$

$$q_i = a \left(-r_i C_s D u + \frac{g+1}{2} r_i D u^2 \right) \quad \text{if } D u < 0 \quad (101)$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{if } D u \geq 0$$

$$\mathbf{r}^n, u^n, v^n, p^n \quad \mathbf{r}^*, u^*, v^*, p^*$$

$$, \mathbf{r}^*, u^*, v^*, p^* \quad \mathbf{r}^{n+1}, u^{n+1}, v^{n+1}, p^{n+1}$$

*

$n+1$

Poisson

x u

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - g \quad (102)$$

(102) C-CUP

가 , \bar{Q}_u

가

$$\frac{\bar{u}^* - \bar{u}^n}{Dt} = -\frac{\nabla p^*}{r^n} - g \quad (103)$$

Poisson (103)

$$\frac{\nabla \cdot \bar{u}^* - \nabla \cdot \bar{u}^n}{Dt} = -\frac{\nabla^2 p^*}{r^n} \quad (104)$$

(103) 0

(104) Poisson

$$\frac{p^* - p^n}{Dt} = -g p^n \nabla \cdot \bar{u}^* \quad (105)$$

(105) (104) Poisson

$$\frac{\nabla^2 p^*}{r^n} = \frac{\nabla \cdot \bar{u}^n}{Dt} + \frac{p^* - p^n}{g p^n Dt^2} \quad (106)$$

MAC (106) 가 C-
CUP
가 가 (106)

SOR(Successive OverRelaxation)

0.2 .

(102)

$$\frac{u^{**} - u^n}{Dt} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{p_{i,j}^* - p_{i-1,j}^n}{Dx} - g \quad (107)$$

(107) (92) x u 가 *가 **

2 (107)

u^{**} , u^* .

$$\frac{u^* - u^{**}}{Dt} = -\left(\frac{xvis_{i+1,j} - xvis_{i,j}}{Dx} \times \frac{2}{r_{i+1,j} + r_{i,j}} \right) \quad (108)$$

$xvis(i, j)$. $r_{i,j}^*$,

4.4

Fig. 22

MAC[9]

VOF[2]

CIP 가

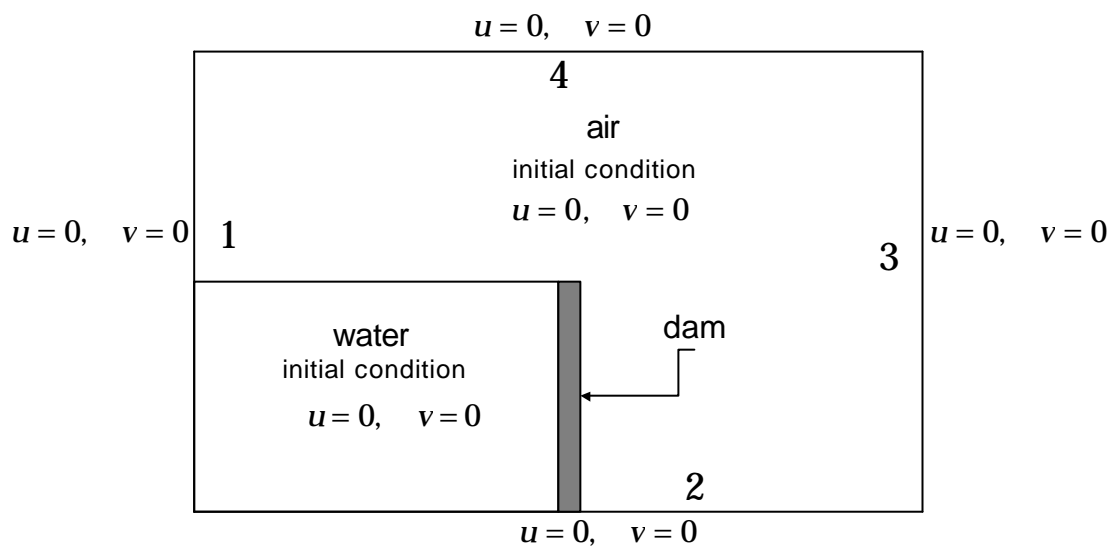


Fig. 19 Schematic diagram with boundary conditions

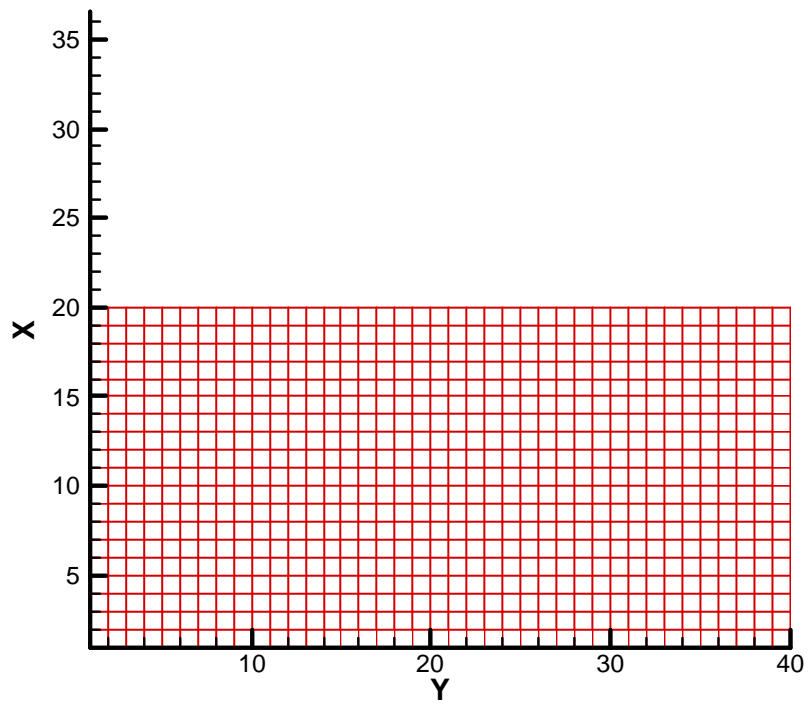


Fig. 20 Grid

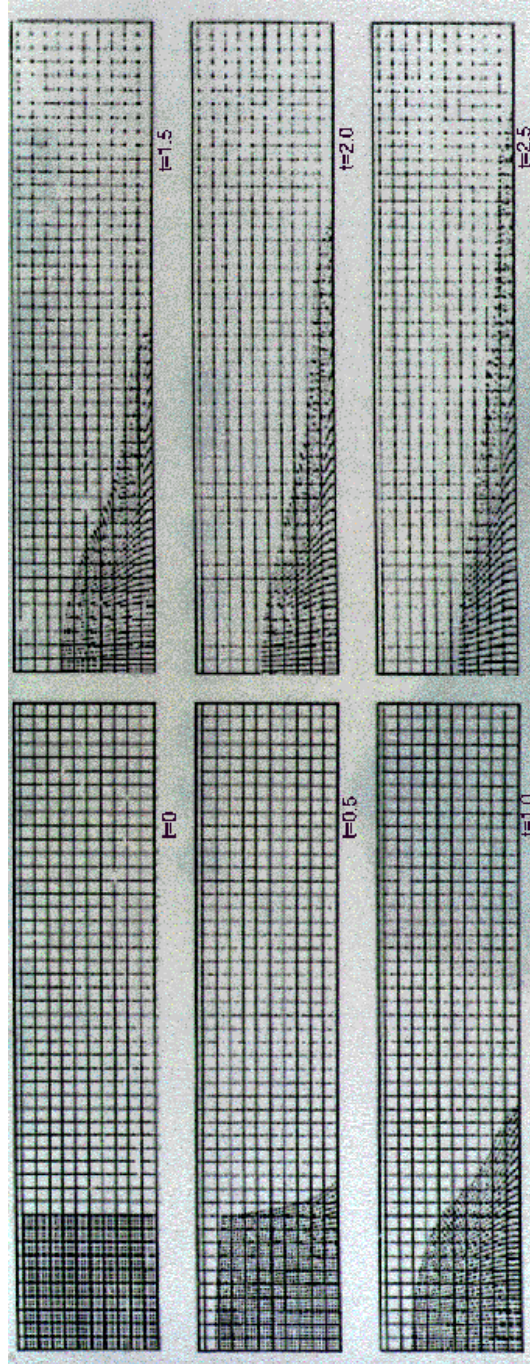


Fig. 21 Fluid configuration of marker particles for the broken dam

at times $t=0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5$.

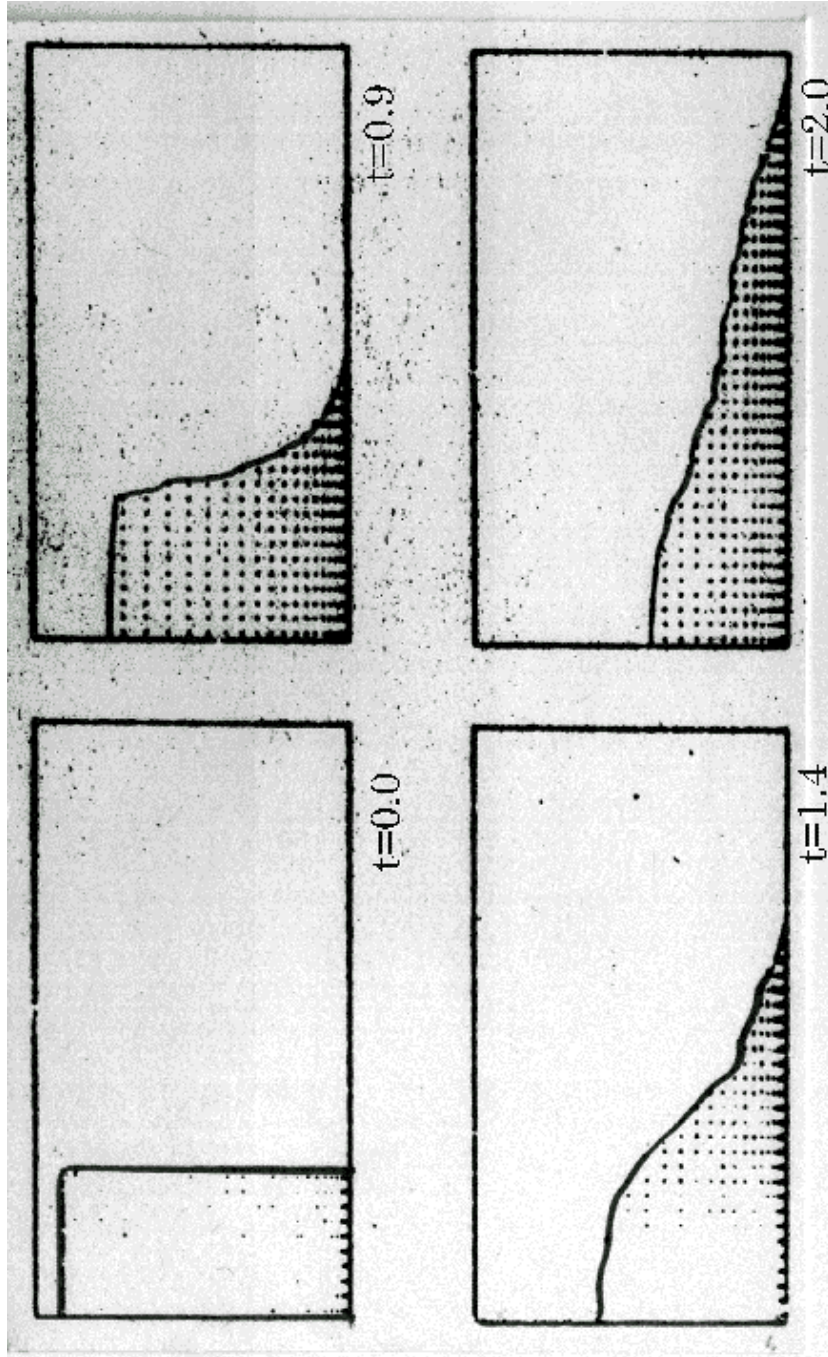


Fig. 22 Velocity vectors and fluid configuration for broken dam problem at times 0.0, 0.9, 1.4, 2.0

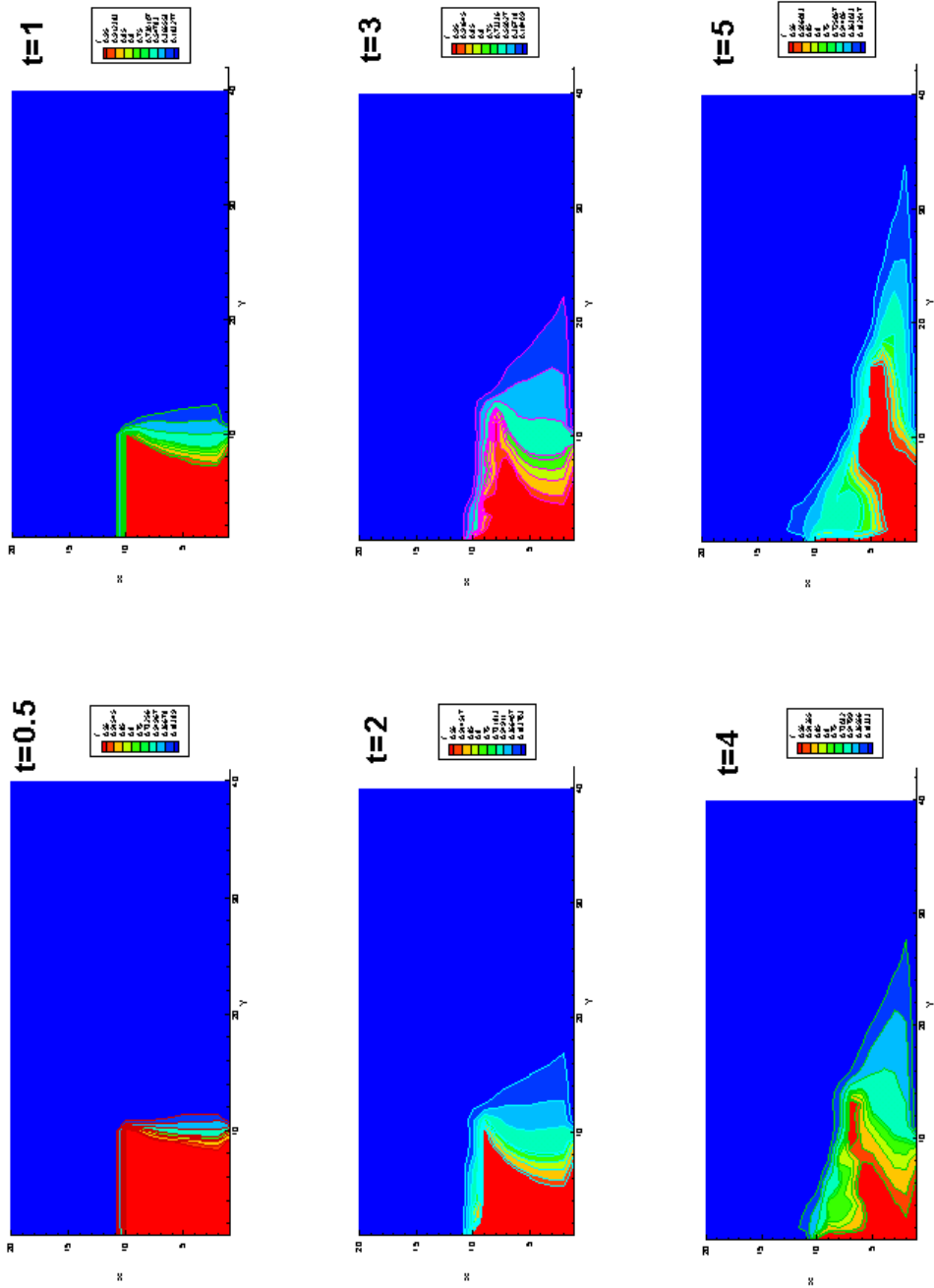
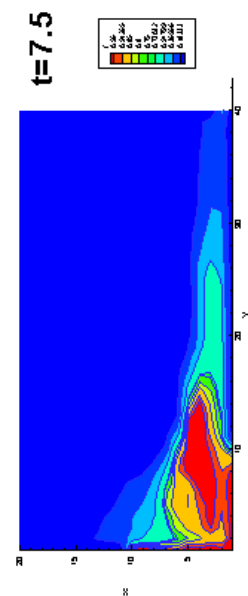
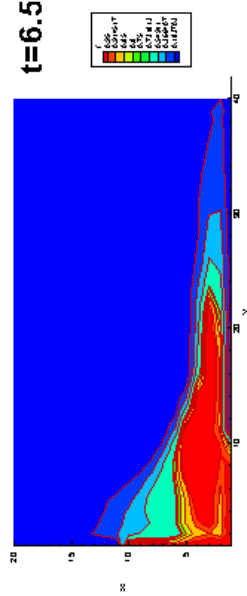
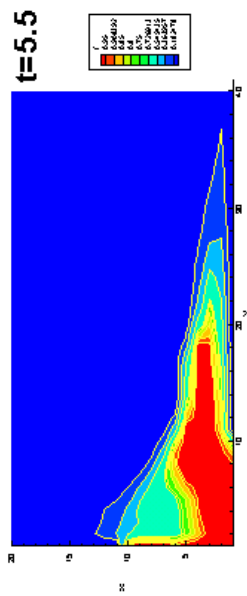
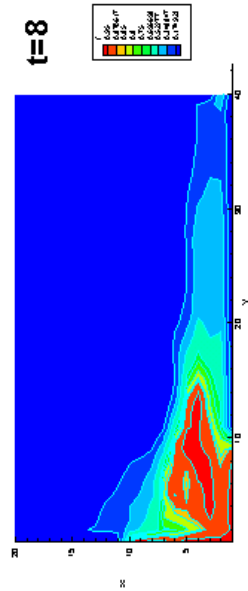
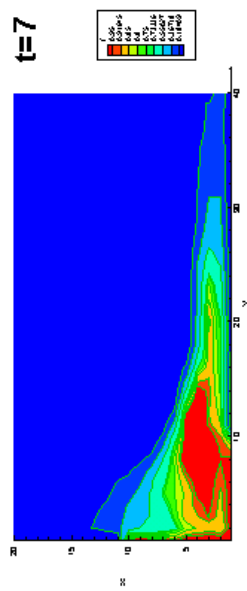
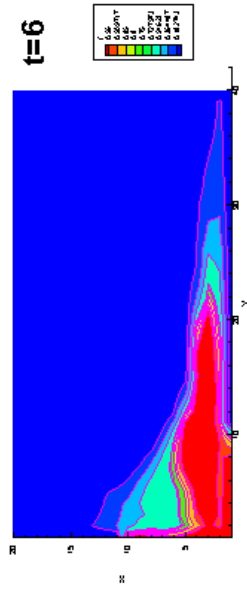


Fig. 23 Density distribution and fluid configuration for broken dam problem



5.

CIP ,
.
CIP C-CUP
.
SIMPLE
SIMPLE
,
CIP
가 SIMPLE
가 .
가 .
가 3
,
.

6.

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1. C-CUP 2

C-CUP

2

$u < 0, v < 0$

가

가

가

FORTRAN

CIP

subroutine DCIP

dx2=dx*dx

dx3=dx2*dx

dy2=dy*dy

dy3=dy2*dy

do 130 j=1,ny

do 130 i=1,nx

xx=-u(i,j)*dt

yy=-v(i,j)*dt

isn=sign(1.0,u(i,j)):

sign u(i,j)가 0

1.0

u(i,j)가 0

isn

u(i,j)가 0 isn=1.0 , 0 isn=-1.0

jsn=sign(1.0,v(i,j)):

jsn

im1=i-isn:

x

u 가 0

isn 1.0

im1

i-1

x

i

i-1

가

.

jm1=j-jsn:

jm1

.

a1=((gx(im1,j)+gx(i,j))*dx*isn-2.0d0*(f(i,j)-f(im1,j)))/(dx3*isn)

e1=(3.0d0*(f(im1,j)-f(i,j))+gx(im1,j)+2.0d0*gx(i,j))*dx*isn/dx2

b1=((gy(i,jm1)+gy(i,j))*dy*jsn-2.0d0*(f(i,j)-f(i,jm1)))/(dy3*jsn)

f1=(3.0d0*(f(i,jm1)-f(i,j))+gy(i,jm1)+2.0d0*gy(i,j))*dy*jsn/dy2

tmp=f(i,j)-f(i,jm1)-f(im1,j)+f(im1,jm1)

tmq=gy(im1,j)-gy(i,j)

d1=(-tmp-tmq*dy*jsn)/(dx*dy2*isn)

c1=(-tmp-(gx(i,jm1)-gx(i,j))*dx*isn)/(dx2*dy*jsn)

g1=(-tmq+c1*dx2)/(dx*isn)

fn(i,j)=((a1*xx+c1*yy+e1)*xx+g1*yy+gx(i,j))*xx+((b1*yy+d1*xx+f1)*yy+g

y(i,j))*yy+f(i,j)

gxn(i,j)=(3.0d0*a1*xx+2.0d0*(c1*yy+e1))*xx+(d1*yy+g1)*yy+gx(i,j)

gyn(i,j)=(3.0d0*b1*yy+2.0d0*(d1*xx+f1))*yy+(c1*xx+g1)*xx+gy(i,j)

2. (broken dam)

4.2 ((97), (98), (99) (100))

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} = -r \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \quad (97)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - g \quad (98)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \quad (99)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = -g r \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \quad (100)$$

h	r_0
	$\bar{x} = h$
	$\bar{p} = r_0 g h = r_0 \bar{u}^2$
	$\bar{u} = \sqrt{gh}$
	$\bar{t} = \frac{h}{\sqrt{gh}}$

$$u^* = \frac{u}{\bar{u}} \quad *$$

bar

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}^*}{\partial t^*} + u^* \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}^*}{\partial x^*} + v^* \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}^*}{\partial y^*} = -\mathbf{r}^* \left(\frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + \frac{\partial v^*}{\partial y^*} \right) \quad (97-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u^*}{\partial t^*} + u^* \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + v^* \frac{\partial u^*}{\partial y^*} = -\frac{1}{r^*} \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial x^*} - 1 \quad (98-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial v^*}{\partial t^*} + u^* \frac{\partial v^*}{\partial x^*} + v^* \frac{\partial v^*}{\partial y^*} = -\frac{1}{r^*} \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial y^*} \quad (99-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial p^*}{\partial t^*} + u^* \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial x^*} + v^* \frac{\partial p^*}{\partial y^*} = -\mathbf{g} p^* \left(\frac{\partial u^*}{\partial x^*} + \frac{\partial v^*}{\partial y^*} \right) \quad (100-1)$$

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Abstract

A behavior analysis of multi-phase moving boundary
using the CIP method

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The CIP(Cubic-Interpolated Propagation) method which can solve together compressible and incompressible fluid is used to calculate multi-phase moving boundary. This method can treat solid, liquid and gas phases simultaneously and can trace a sharp interface even with one grid and provides a stable and less diffusive result even in a high-CFL computation

As test problem, C-CUP(CIP Combined Unified Procedure) was applied to cavity flow and broken dam, which have been verified by lots of numerical techniques and experiments.

In the cavity flow, the distribution of velocity calculated by the CIP method shows a good agreement with that of SIMPLE.

In the simulation on collapsing process of dam, exact and sharp boundary was obtained on flowing water, although simple boundary conditions are used only on the rectangular region not water-air interface.