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Finite Element Analysis of Fluid Flow with Free Surface by using Grid Refinement of Triangular Elements

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Key Words : Free Surface(), Grid Refinement(), FEM()

Abstract

The analysis involves an adaptive grid that is created under a criterion of element categorization of filling states and locations in the total region at each time step. By using an adaptive grid wherein the elements, finer than those in internal and external regions, are distributed at the surface region through refinement and coarsening procedures, a more efficient analysis of transient fluid flow with free surface is achieved. Using the proposed numerical technique, the collapse of a dam is analyzed. The numerical results agree well with the theoretical solutions as well as with the experimental results. Through comparisons with the numerical results of several cases using different types of grids, the efficiency of the proposed technique is verified.

가

1.

(Lagrangian) [1]
(Eulerian) [2],

ALE

[4]

가

CAE

가

가

가

(die)

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** KIMM

Welch Harlow
MAC[2] Hirt Nichols
VOF[3] FDM

(cell) 가
가

VOF
VOF (Volume of Fluid)
VOF 가
FEM

MAC
(maker)

Broyer[4]

Dhatt[5]

가

가
(control volume)

가

가 가

Jeong Yang[6]

$$\rho \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} + \rho u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} = \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \sigma_{ji}(u) + \rho f_i \text{ in } \Omega$$

$$\sigma_{ij} = -p\delta_{ij} + 2\mu d_{ij},$$

$$d_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right), \quad i=1,2, \quad j=1,2$$

$t, u_i, p, \rho, \mu, f_i$ (time), x_i

(velocity), (pressure),

(density), (viscosity), (internal force)

σ_{ij} (stress), d_{ij} (strain tensor)

$\partial\Omega_s$

$$\sigma_n = -p + 2\mu_{air} \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_n} = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega_s \quad (3)$$

$$\tau = \mu_{air} \left(\frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x_t} + \frac{\partial u_t}{\partial x_n} \right) = 0$$

$\sigma_n, \tau, \mu_{air}$ (normal stress), (shear stress),

n, t

(surface tension), (viscous stress),

$$u_{nw} = 0 \text{ on } \partial\Omega_{wall} \quad (5)$$

(gate) $\partial\Omega_{inflow}$

(essential boundary condition)

$$u_i = \bar{u}_i \text{ on } \partial\Omega_{inflow} \quad (6)$$

\bar{u}_i

(t=0)

u_i°

$u_i^\circ =$

0

$$u_i = u_i^\circ \text{ on } \Omega \text{ at } t = 0 \quad (7)$$

2.1

가

Navier-Stokes

(continuity) :

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \text{ in } \Omega \quad (1)$$

Navier-Stokes :

2.2

(1) (2)

(mixed FE formulation)

(weak form)

$$\int_{\Omega} (\rho \dot{u}_i \bar{u}_i + \rho u_j u_{i,j} \bar{u}_i + \bar{d}_{ij} (-p\delta_{ij} + 2\mu d_{ij})) d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} \rho f_i \bar{u}_i d\Omega \quad (8)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \bar{p} \left(\frac{p}{\kappa} + u_{i,i} \right) d\Omega = 0$$

u_i, \bar{u}_i, κ

, 가

(bulk modulus) (8) 2.3
 P1+/P1
 4
 Galerkin Navier-
 Stokes Brezzi- 가 가
 Babuska MINI 가 가
 가
 4 3
 (bubble) 가 가
 가 0

$$u_k = \sum_{\beta=1}^2 \sum_{\alpha=1}^3 U_{k\beta} N_{\beta} + U_{kb} N_b, \quad \bar{u}_i = \sum_{\alpha=1}^2 \sum_{\delta=1}^3 \bar{U}_{i\alpha} N_{\alpha} + \bar{U}_{ib} N_b \quad (9)$$

2.3.1 VOF 가

$$N_b = C_1 \cdot N_1 N_2 N_3$$

$$p = \sum_{\gamma=1}^3 p_{\gamma} N_{\gamma}, \quad \bar{p} = \sum_{\delta=1}^3 \bar{p}_{\delta} N_{\delta}$$

$U_{k\beta}$ $\bar{U}_{i\alpha}$ 가

(weighting function) , $N_{\beta}, N_{\alpha}, N_b$ step 1:
 , 가 (shape
 function) , p_{γ} \bar{p}_{δ} step 2:
 가 (node) , N_{γ} N_{δ} step 3:
 가 step 4:
 4 가

‘static condensation’
 3 4
 (9) (8) 4

$$M\dot{U} + CU + N(u) = F \quad (10)$$

$$M = \int \rho N_{\alpha} N_{\beta} \delta_{ij} d\Omega,$$

$$C = \int (-N_{\alpha,i} N_{\gamma} + \mu N_{\alpha,j} N_{\beta,i} + \mu \delta_{ij} N_{\alpha,k} N_{\beta,k}) d\Omega,$$

$$N(u) = \int \rho \delta_{ij} N_{\alpha} N_{\beta,k} u_k d\Omega$$

$$F = \int N_{\alpha} f_i d\Omega$$

$$\bar{p}_{\delta} \left(- \int_{\kappa} \frac{1}{\kappa} N_{\delta} N_{\gamma} d\Omega \right) p_{\gamma} + \bar{p}_{\delta} \left(- \int N_{\beta,j} N_{\delta} d\Omega \right) u_{j\beta} = 0$$

(10) i) a)

Predictor-Corrector

b)

$$N - N^a < -1$$

, N N^a

가

VOF

. *.5

ii)

4

$$N - N^a > -1$$

3.1

3.

. 3 가

, case ,

case

Martin[7]

2.3.2
2

4

case

가

가

가

가

case ,

, case

case

1/4

case

case

1/64

Fig.
(b/a)

Fig. 1

1

3

2

가 2

1000kg/m³,
9.8m/s²

0.001kg/m·s

가

*.5

Fig. 1

“*”

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{a}}$$

. Fig. 3 case

T=1., 2., 2.9

. Case

가

가

. Fig. 4 case

. Case

case

case

. Fig. 5 case

3

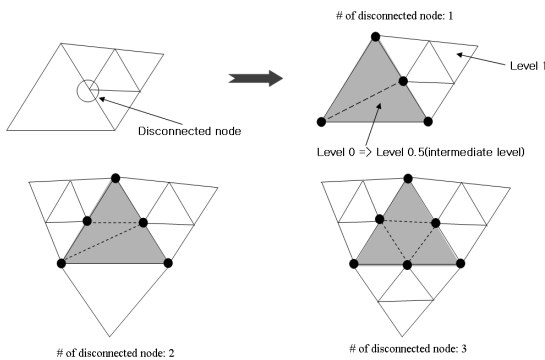


Fig. 1 Generation of *.5 level element

*.5

Fig. 6
Martin[7]
Case ,

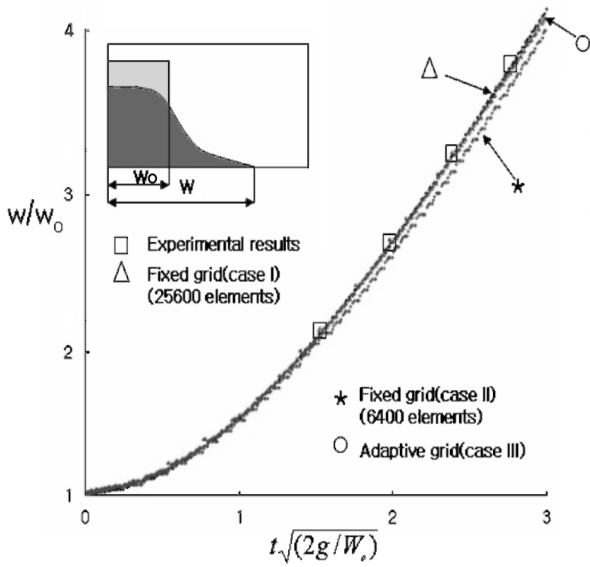


Fig. 6 Predicted front position variation versus time compared with experimental result by Martin[7]

Table 1 Comparison of results obtained in cases

	case I (Fine Fixed Grid)	case II (Fixed Grid)	case III (Adaptive)
Total # of nodal points	13041	3321	231
Total # of elements	25600	6400	400
Total # of control volumes	4336	1768	1248
Relative computational time	12.3	1.	1.6

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4.

(1)

가

가

(2)

(3)