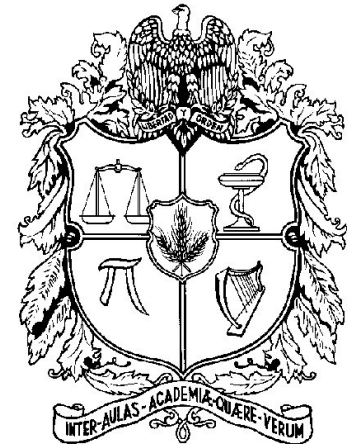
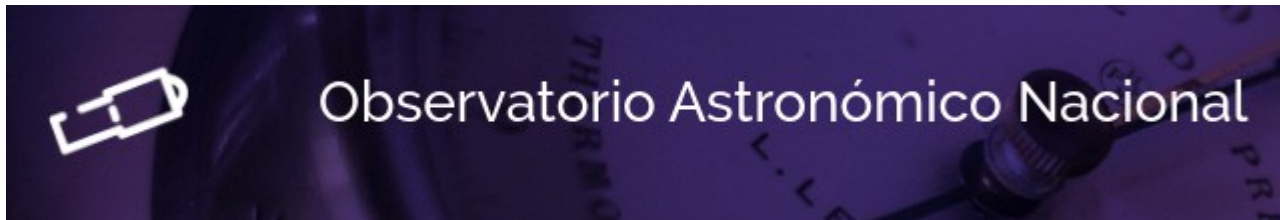


Computational Fluid Dynamics:

A first approach to Aerodynamics

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Universidad Nacional de Colombia

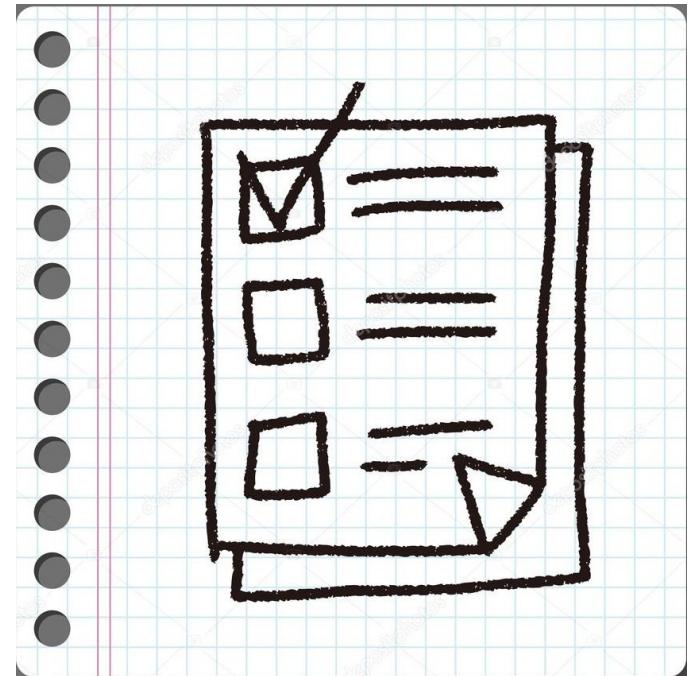
GCRF Big Data and Digital Technology Workshop
September 20th 2019
Chiang Mai - Thailand



Making a Simulation

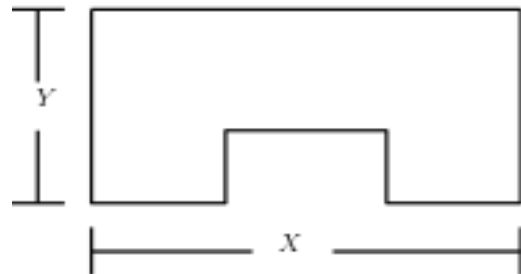
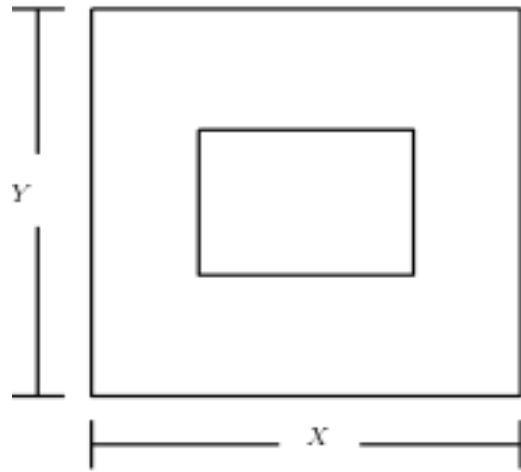
Steps

- Understanding physical problem:
 - ✓ Governing Equations and Boundary Conditions
- Gridding Strategy
- Numerical Methods and optimizing
 - ✓ Efficiency of the solution
- Visualization
- Validation
 - ✓ Experiments or analytical solution



Making a Simulation

Problem Specification - Type of flow



External Fluid

- Time independent
- Incompressible
- Viscous
- 2-Dimensional

$$R = \frac{V_0 h}{\nu} = 1, 2$$

Making a Simulation

Problem Specification - Governing equations

Conservation Equations

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{V}) = 0$$

$$\rho \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \mathbf{V} + (\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V} \right] = -\nabla P + \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{V}$$

$$\mathbf{V} = (u, v)$$

Making a Simulation

Problem Specification - Governing equations

Complications

$$P = P(\rho, T(\mathbf{x}, t))$$

Simplified Equations

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} = 0$$

$$\rho(\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V} = -\nabla P + \mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{V}$$

Making a Simulation

Problem Specification - Governing equations

Stream - Vorticity formulation

$$(V, P, \rho) \rightarrow (\psi(x, y), \zeta(x, y))$$

$$u = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \psi; \quad v = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi$$

- **Decoupling of pressure**
- **The velocity field is the rotational of other field!**

Making a Simulation

Problem Specification - Governing equations

Stream - Vorticity formulation

Equations to be solved...What did we win?

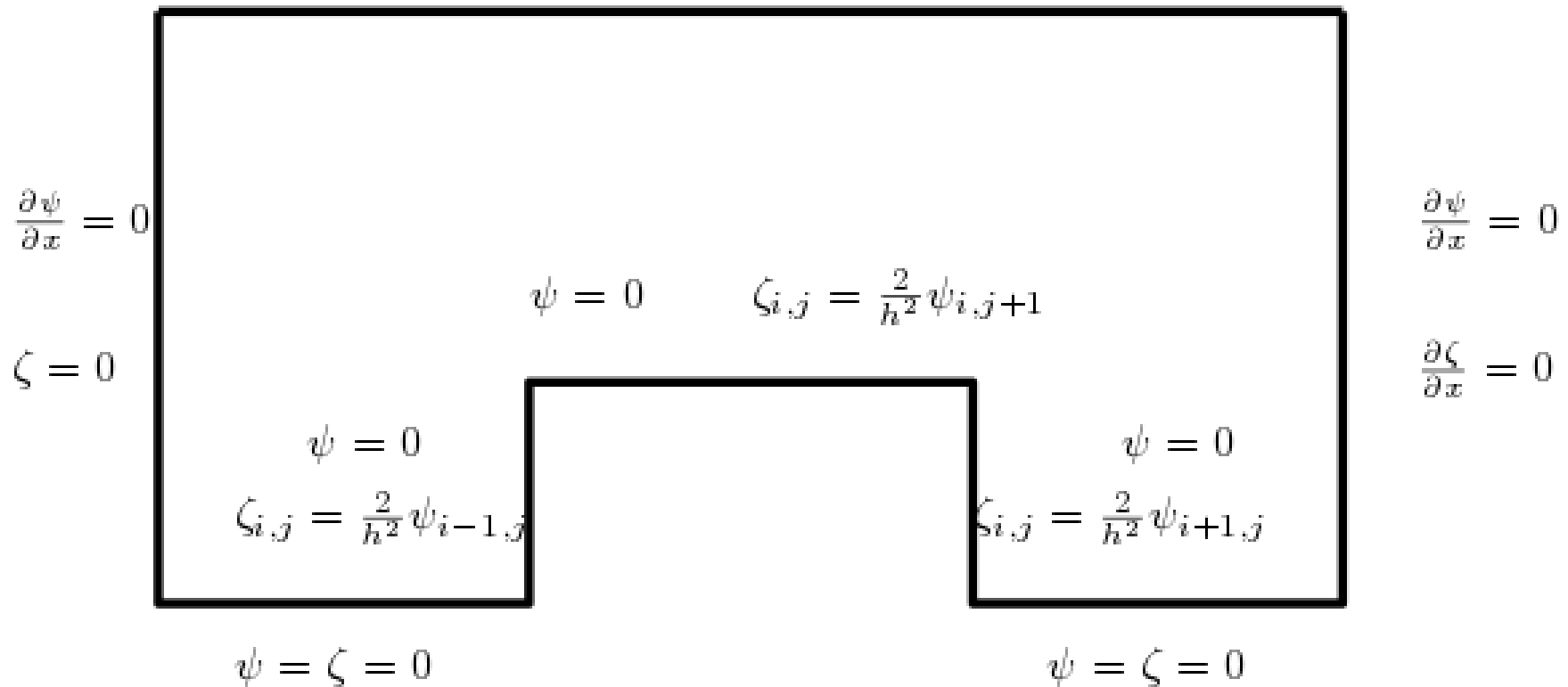
$$\nabla^2 \psi = \zeta$$

$$\nabla^2 \zeta = \frac{1}{\nu} \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right)$$

Making a Simulation

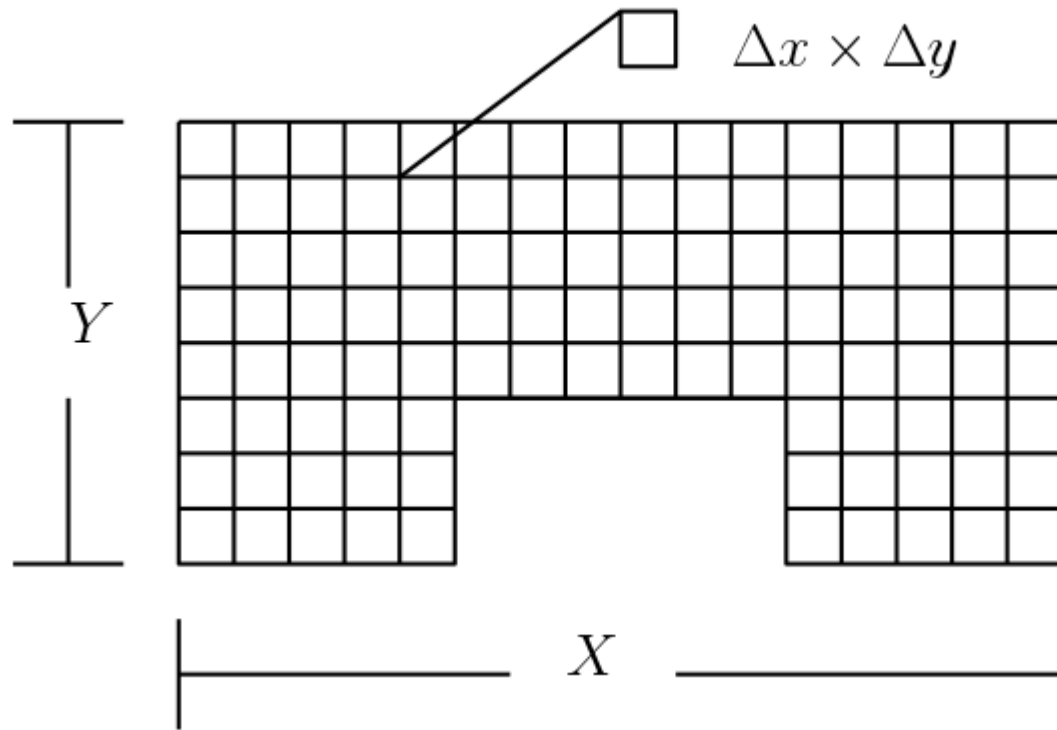
Problem Specification - Boundary Conditions

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = V_0 \quad \zeta = 0$$



Making a Simulation

Gridding: Structured grid in rectangular coordinates

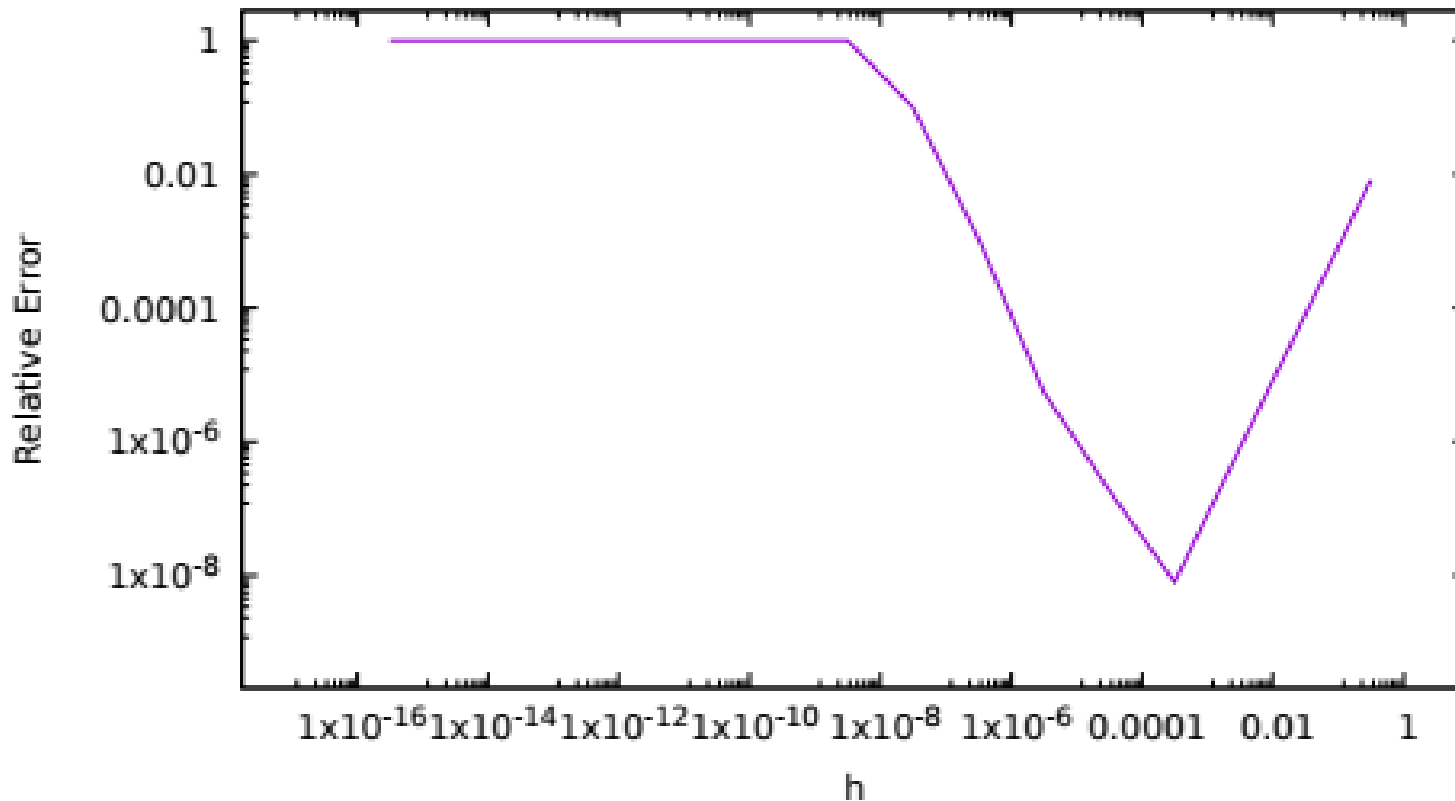


$$\begin{aligned}\Delta x &= \Delta y \\ &= h \\ &= 0.1\end{aligned}$$

Making a Simulation

Gridding: is it the appropriate size to h?

Relative error of the second derivative of a function vs step size



$$f(x) = \cos(x)$$

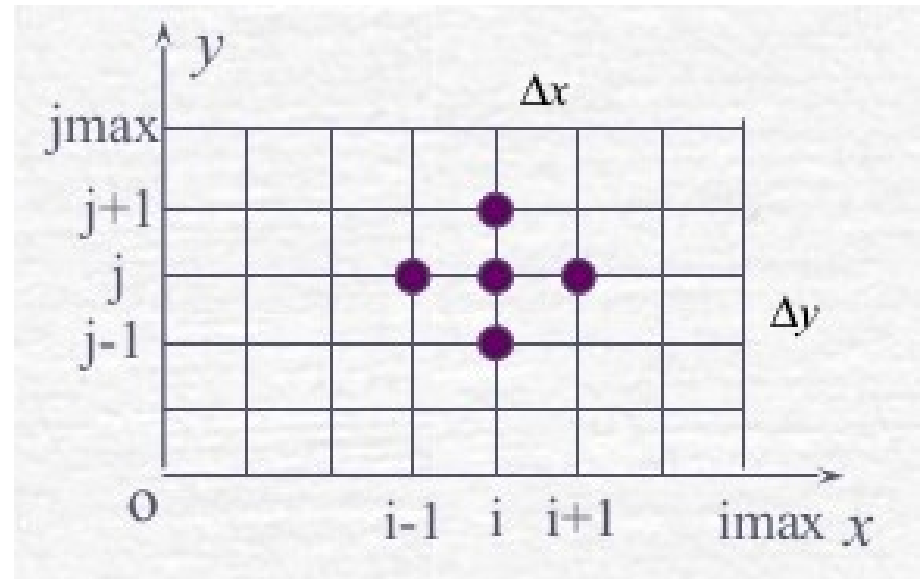
$$f''(x = \pi) = -1$$

Making a Simulation

Numerical Methods: Finite Differences

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \lambda} \approx \frac{\phi_{i+1} - \phi_{i-1}}{2\Delta\lambda}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \lambda^2} \approx \frac{\phi_{i+1} - 2\phi_i + \phi_{i-1}}{\Delta\lambda^2}$$



$$\Gamma = (1 - \omega) \Gamma_{old} + \omega \Gamma_{new}$$



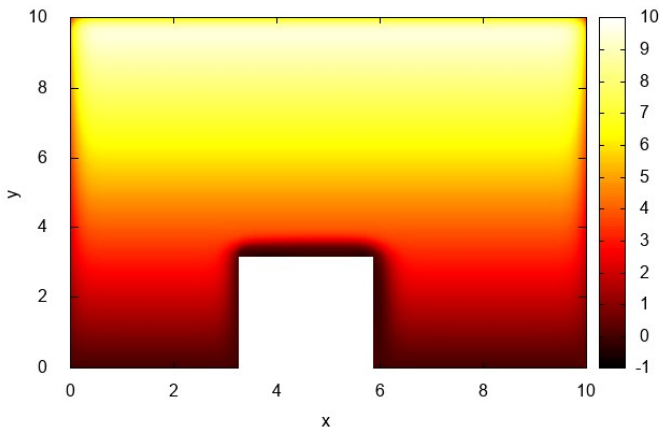
Relaxation method

Making a Simulation

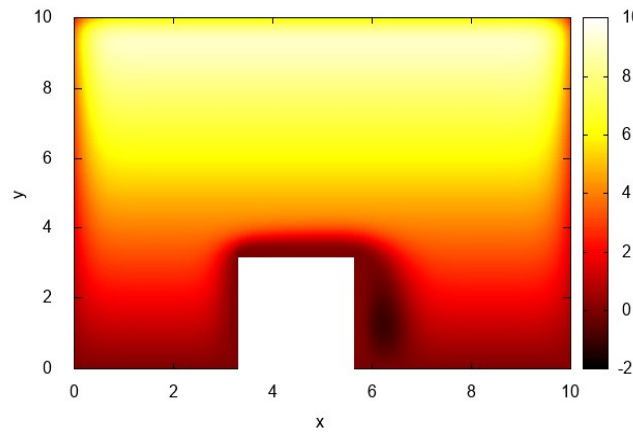
Visualization : Results of the digital experiment

Maps of stream

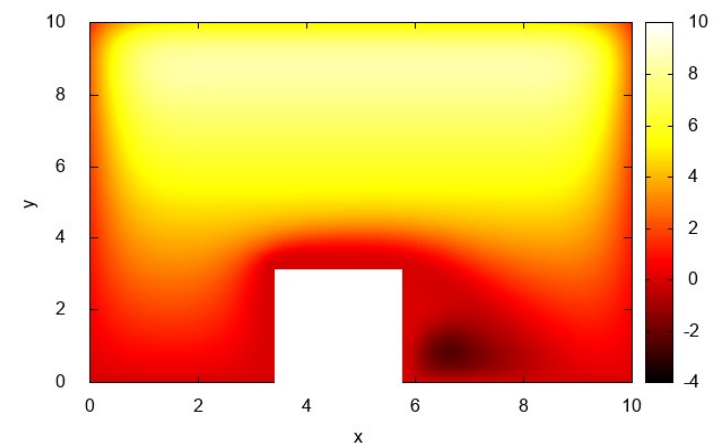
$$R = 1$$



$t = 1000$



$t = 3000$



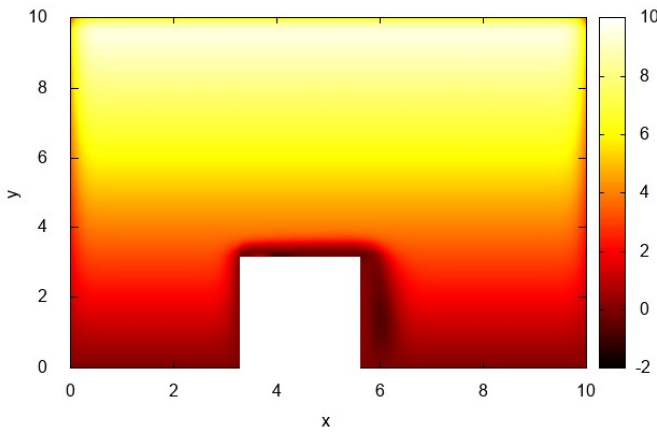
$t = 10000$

Making a Simulation

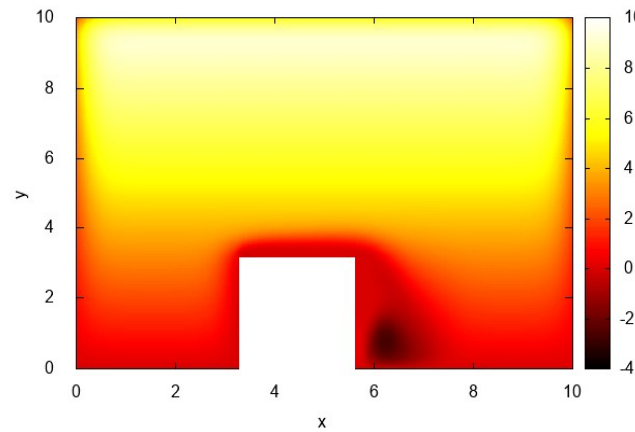
Visualization : Results of the digital experiment

Maps of stream

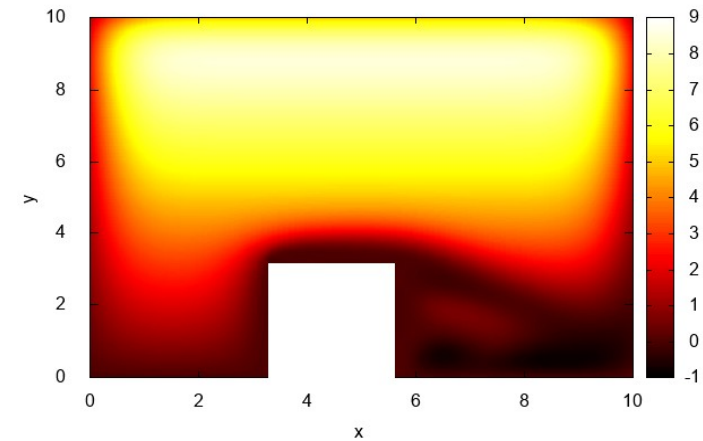
$$R = 2$$



$t = 1000$



$t = 3000$

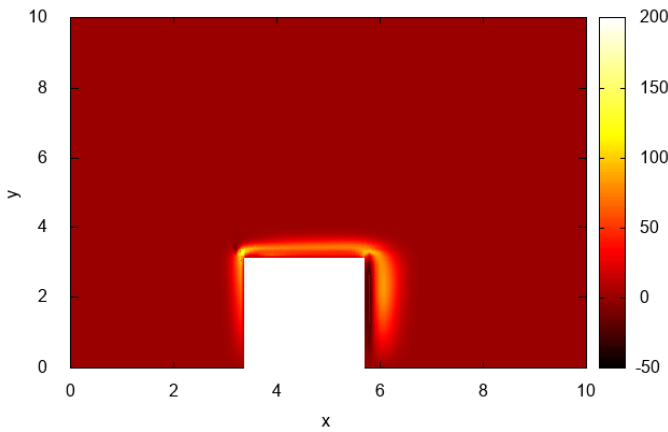


$t = 10000$

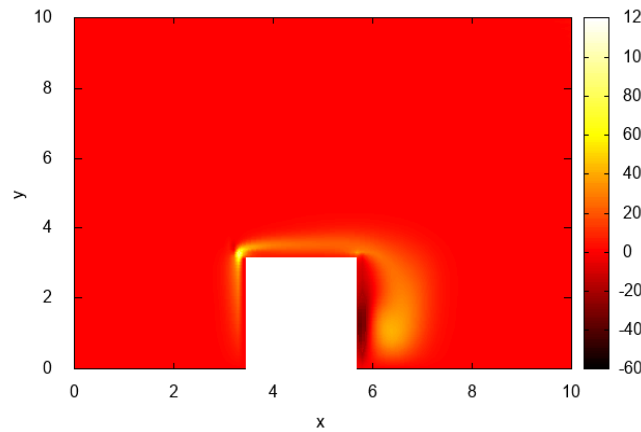
Making a Simulation

Visualization : Results of the digital experiment

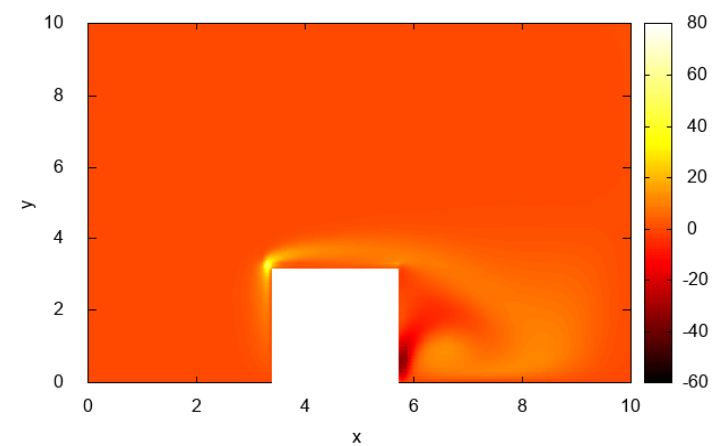
Maps of vorticity $R = 1$



$t = 1000$



$t = 3000$

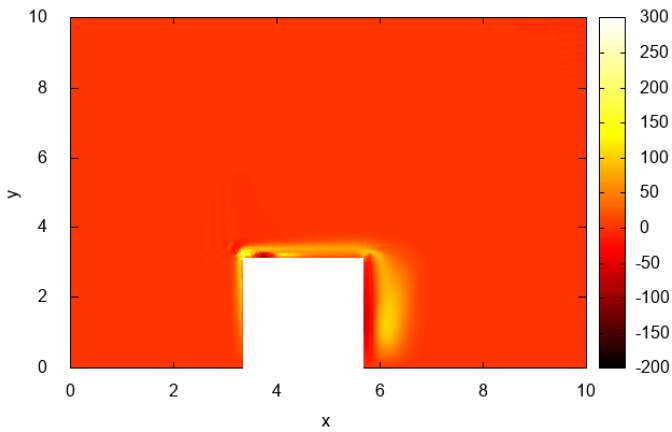


$t = 10000$

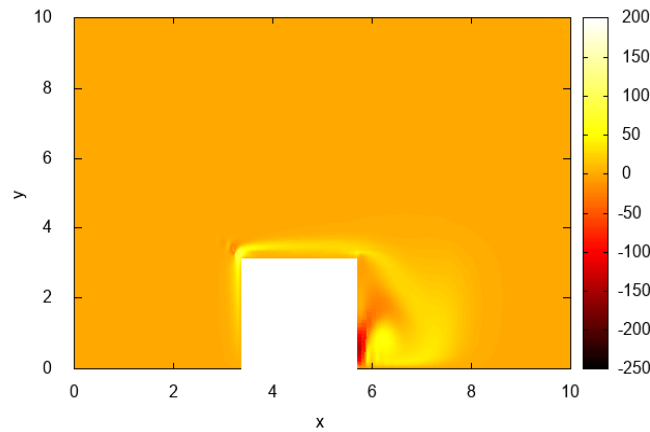
Making a Simulation

Visualization : Results of the digital experiment

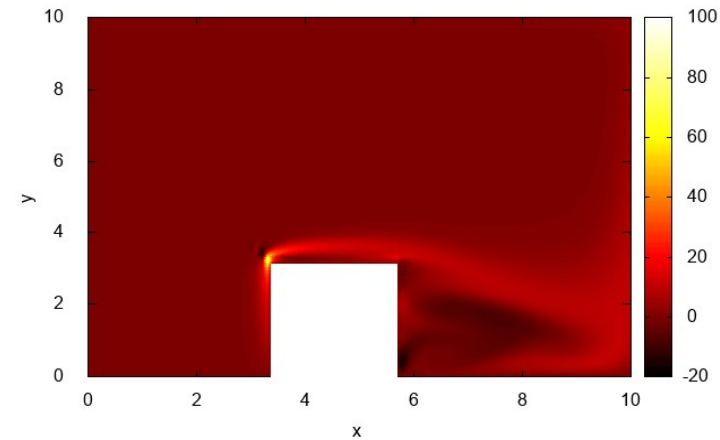
Maps of vorticity $R = 2$



$t = 1000$



$t = 3000$



$t = 10000$

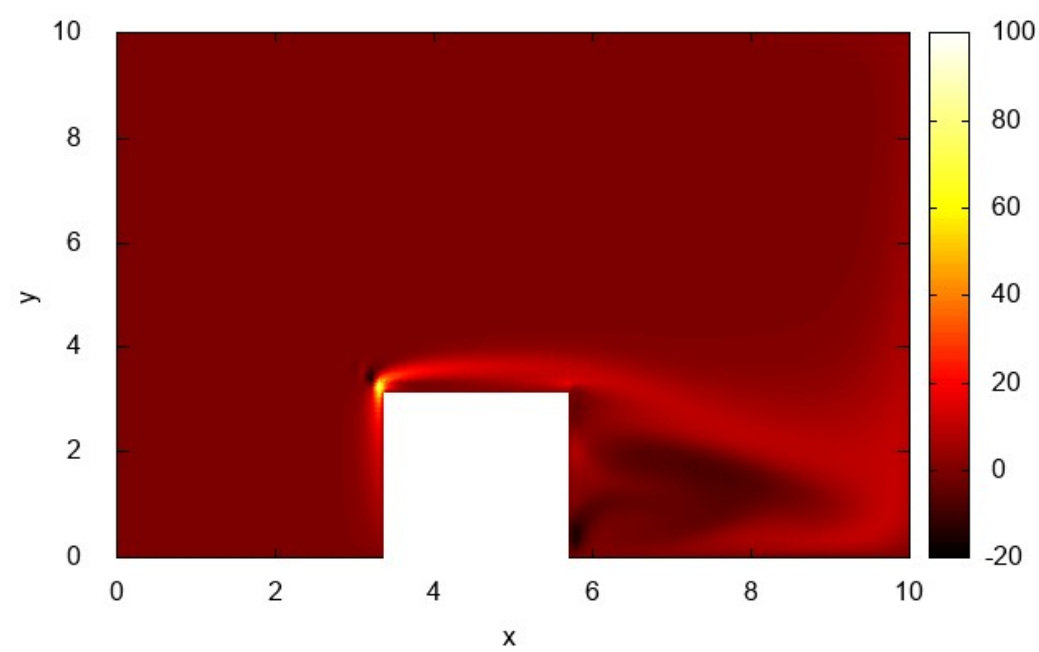
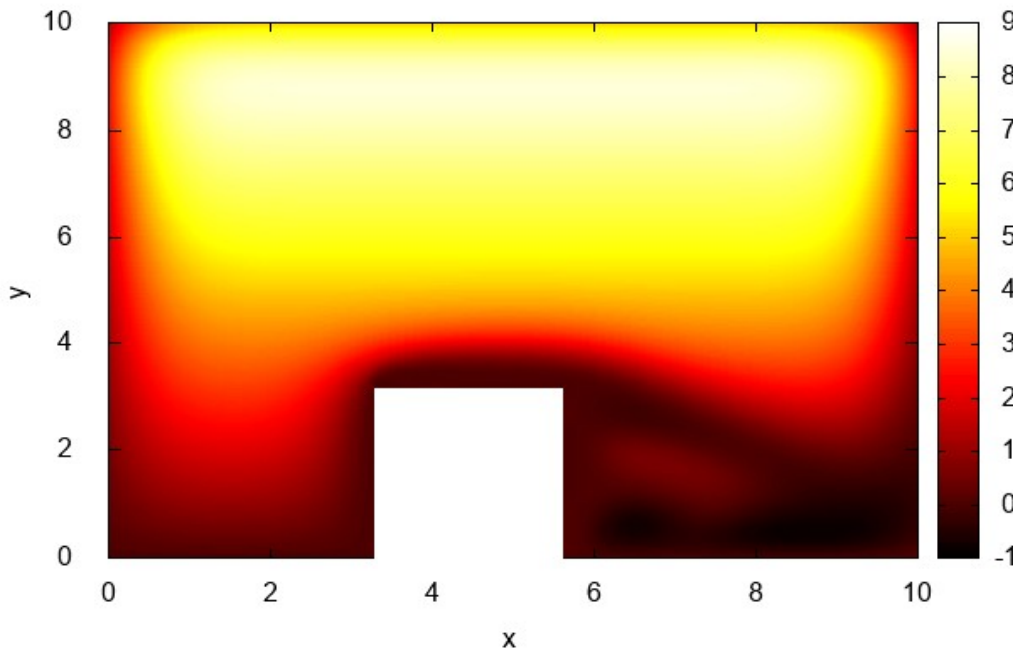
Making a Simulation

Visualization : Results of the digital experiment

Maps of stream and vorticity

$$R = 2$$

$$t = 10000$$



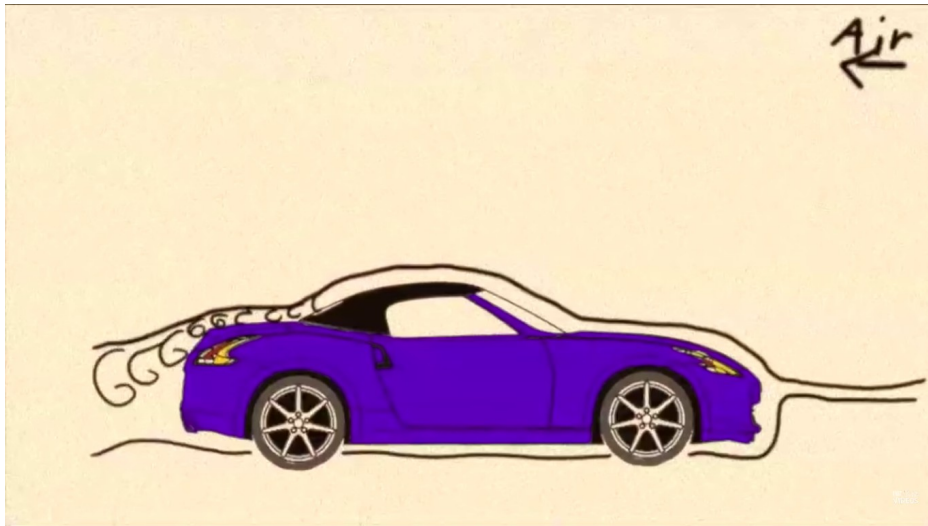
Making a Simulation

Visualization : Experiment



Application

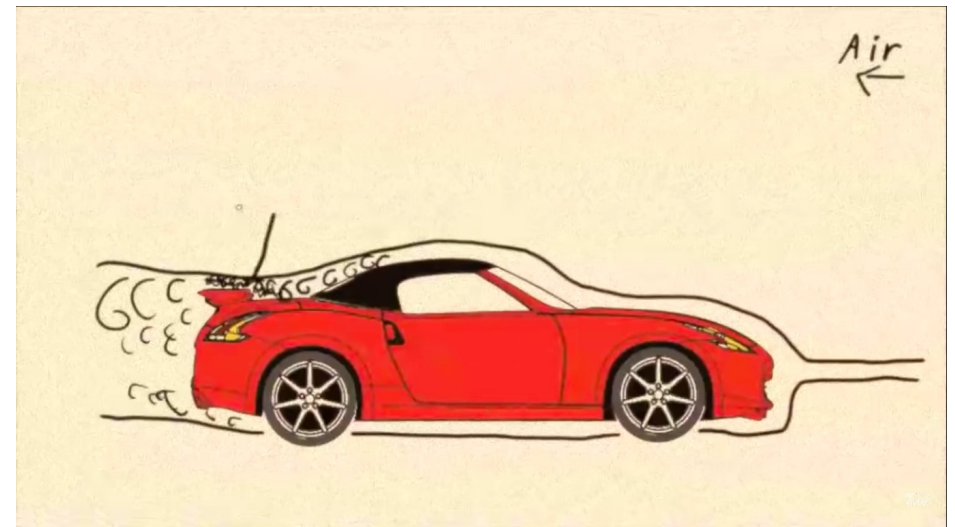
Why the spoilers of the cars?



$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$

Drag forces

$$F \propto \rho v^2 A$$



Conclusions

- Computational complex processes.
- No pointed corners are useful in Aerodynamics.
- Computational Fluid Dynamics is an important tool with many applications in Science and Industry.
- It is not about reinvent the wheel, it is about to understand the principles involved in the problem.
- Use specialized software. Do not understand it as a 'black box'.

thank
you!