

\* Project 2 released (key demos in Lec 16, 17)

Hw 1	5
<u>Proj 1</u>	<u>25</u>
Proj 2	30
* Proj 3	30
* Final Exam	10
	<u>100</u>

Proj 2 : Two-phase flow

~~\*~~

VOF method,  $\Delta x, \Delta t$  transition

\* Surface tension: { ON —  
OFF —

\* Operating density: { 2 different methods

for Task 1  
Task 2, 3, 4

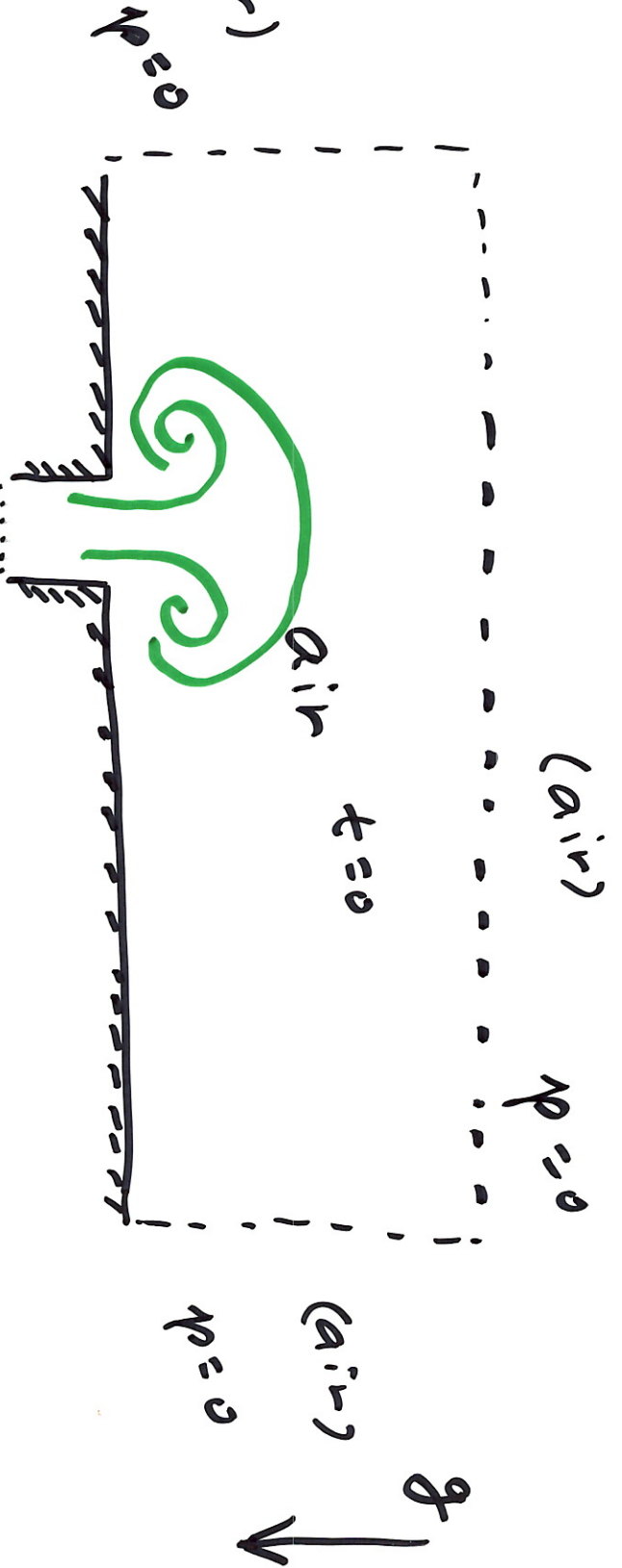
# Task 1a

2:0

gas-gas

Surface  
Xension

Task 1b



Operating density method:

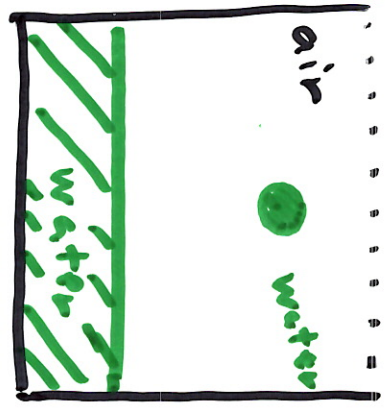
mixture-averaged

$$u(y) = 0.8y - 0.032y^2 ?$$

Constant

↳ Expression

# Task 2 (air)



2-D



surface tension  
 (water | air)  
 ON  
 σ: default value

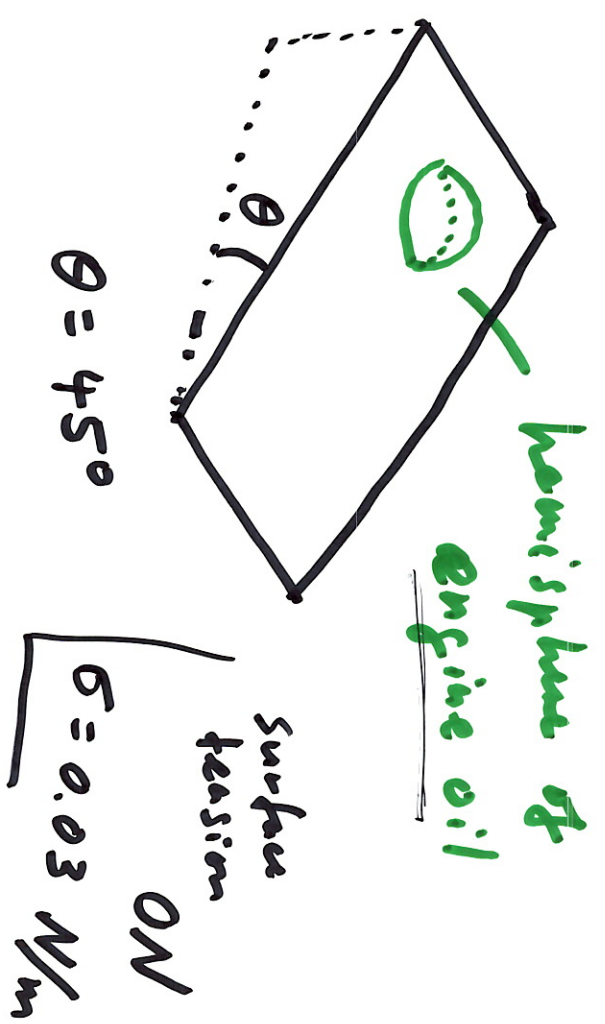
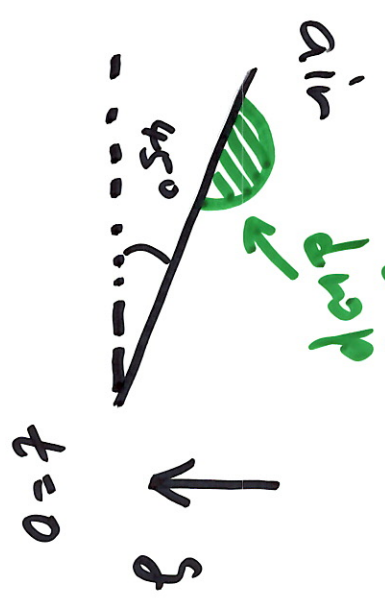
"animation"  
lec 17

operating density method  
Task 2, 3, 4

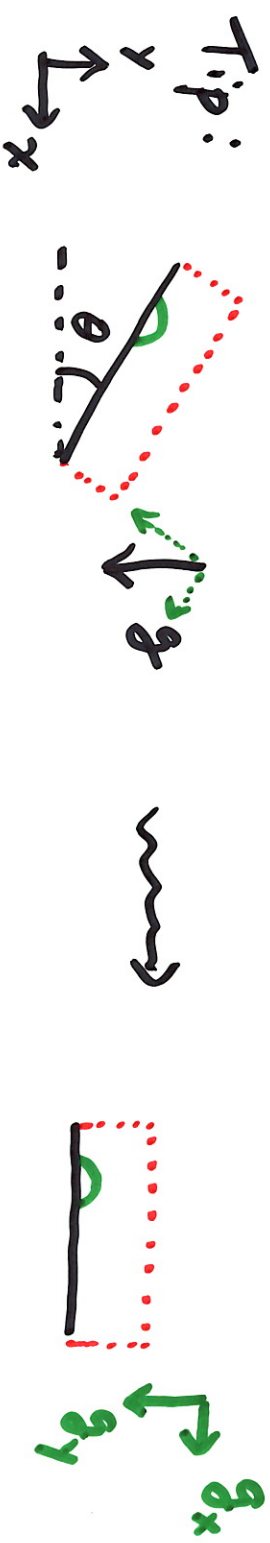
air water  
 $\rho_{air} \sim 1$       $\rho_{water} \sim 1000$   
 minimum-phase-averaged  
 (default)

> 2020 version

# Task 3 (3-D) engine oil



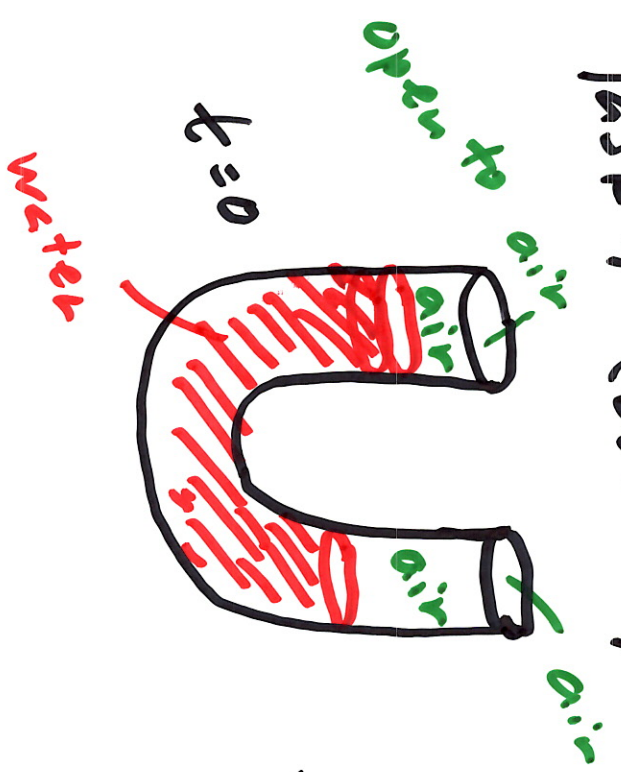
{ your choice of computational domains ✓  
 " boundary conditions ✓  
 " mesh ✓



Task 4 (560 only)

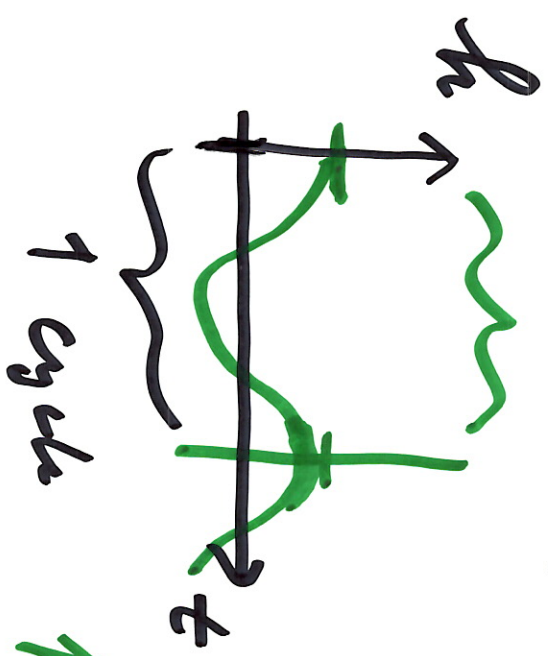
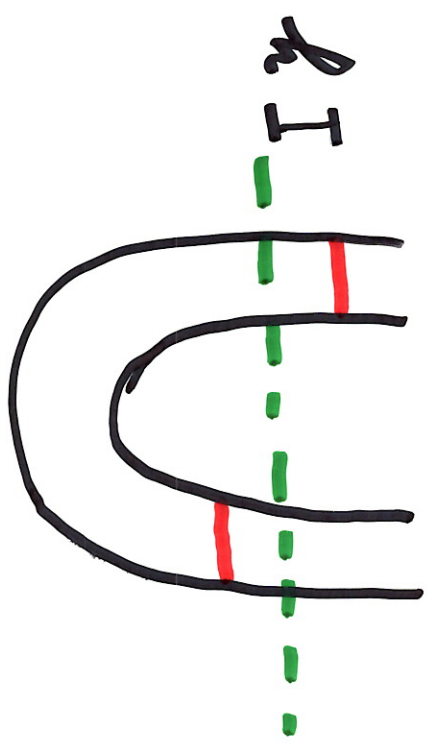
3-D

U-shaped pipe



transient solution  
up to  
at least 1 full

cycle of oscillation



monitor

report file  
"plot"

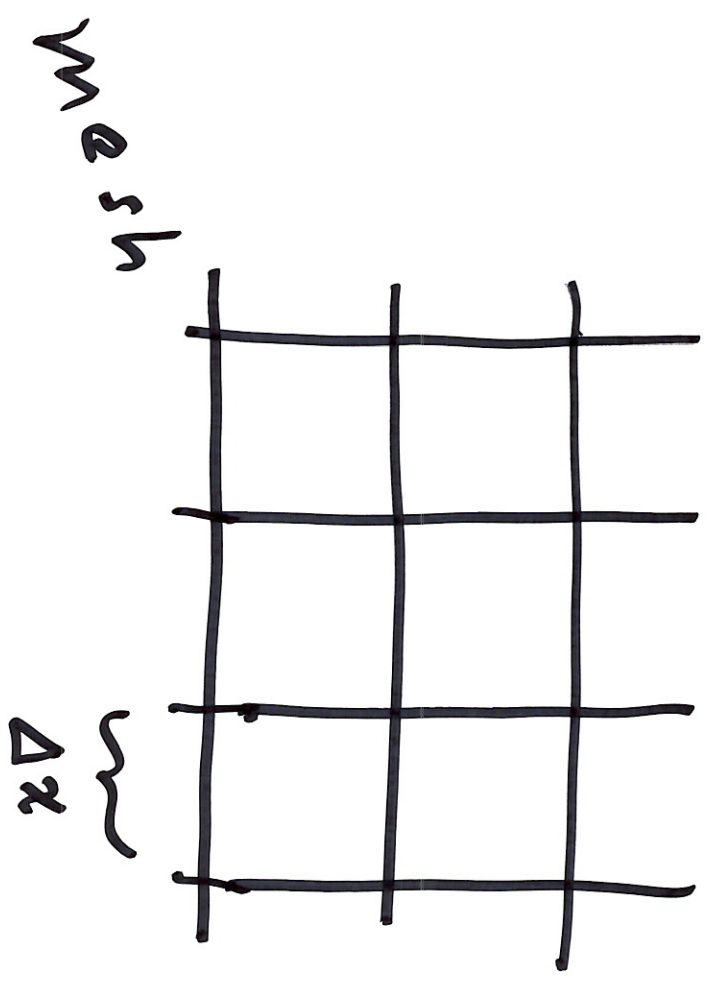
period of  
oscillation = ?

\* For simplicity, turn off  
surface tension.

mesh resolution , time step size

element size  $\Delta x$

$\Delta t$



# VDF

- Explicit
- Implicit

} Both are OK

$$\frac{\partial C_2}{\partial t} = -\vec{V} \cdot \nabla C_2$$

max velocity

But: Explicit!

Constraint on numerical stability

CFL stability criterion

Constant-~~Flow~~ Friedrichs - Levy

Constant number

$$C \equiv \frac{U \Delta t}{\Delta x}$$

$C > 1$  numerically unstable

If Explicit simulation blows up

) Error:  $C$  too large

choose

$\Delta t, \Delta x$

adjustment: lower  $C$

by either refine  $\Delta t$   
or coarsen  $\Delta x$

only concerned with stability

otherwise, smaller  $C$  does NOT necessarily imply higher degree of accuracy of simulation!

to be continued...