

Lecture 12: Discretization in 2D

Logistics: - HW 5 is due Thu 5/12

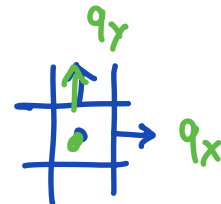
seems to be more trouble than expected

Last time: Started 2D discretization

- Matlab y-first ordering

- Staggered grid

- $q = \begin{bmatrix} q_x \\ q_y \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \underline{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{G}_x \\ \underline{G}_y \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{D} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{D}_x & \underline{D}_y \end{bmatrix}$



$$\underline{D}_y = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{D}_y & & & \\ & \underline{D}_y & & \\ & & \underline{D}_y & \\ & & & \underline{D}_y \end{bmatrix} = \underline{I}_x \otimes \underline{D}_y \quad \text{Kronecker}$$

$$\underline{D}_x = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{I}_x & -\underline{I}_x & & \\ & \underline{I}_x & -\underline{I}_x & \\ & & \underline{I}_x & -\underline{I}_x \\ & & & \underline{I}_x & -\underline{I}_x \end{bmatrix} = \underline{D}_x \otimes \underline{I}_y$$

Matlab \rightarrow kron()

Today: - Gradient 2D, Mean μ

- Testing & convergence

- Code transition from 1D to 2D

Discrete gradient matrix in 2D

$$\underline{\underline{G}} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{G}}_x \\ \underline{\underline{G}}_y \end{bmatrix}$$

Two options: 1) Adjoint relations between D & G
2) Tensor products

1) $\underline{\underline{G}} = -\underline{\underline{D}}^T$ ¹ in the interior

Impose natural BC's \Rightarrow set $\underline{\underline{G}}_i = 0$ on all
boundary rows corresponding to boundary forces
² dof-f-bound = [dof-f-xmin; dof-f-xmax;
dof-f-ymin; dof-f-ymax];

Zero them out

$$\underline{\underline{G}}(\text{dof-f-bound}, :) = 0;$$

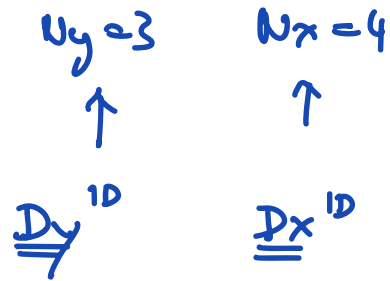
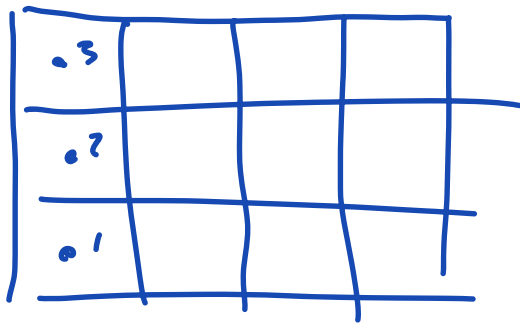
2) Kronecker product

$$\underline{\underline{G}}_y = \underline{\underline{I}}_x \otimes \underline{\underline{G}}_y$$

$$\underline{\underline{I}}_x = \text{speye}(N_x, N_x)$$

$$\underline{\underline{G}}_x = \underline{\underline{G}}_x \otimes \underline{\underline{I}}_y$$

$$\underline{\underline{I}}_y = \text{speye}(N_y, N_y)$$



Two 1D ops $D_y = \text{spdiag}(\frac{1}{\Delta y} [e, -e], [0, 1], N_y, N_y)$
 $D_x = \text{spdiag}(\frac{1}{\Delta x} [e, -e], [0, 1], N_x, N_x)$

Mean operator in 2D

structure is same as \mathbb{S}

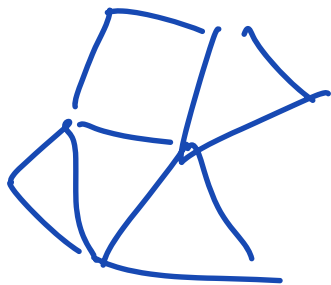
$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{M}} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{M_x}} \\ \underline{\underline{M_y}} \end{bmatrix}$$

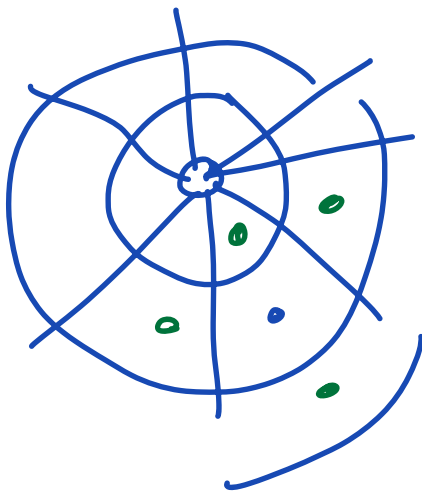
use Kronecker product to go from 1D \rightarrow 2D

$$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{M_x}} \\ \underline{\underline{M_y}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{\underline{M_x^{1D}}} \otimes \underline{\underline{I_y}} \\ \underline{\underline{I_x}} \otimes \underline{\underline{M_y^{1D}}} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow M = \begin{bmatrix} M_x \\ M_y \end{bmatrix}$$

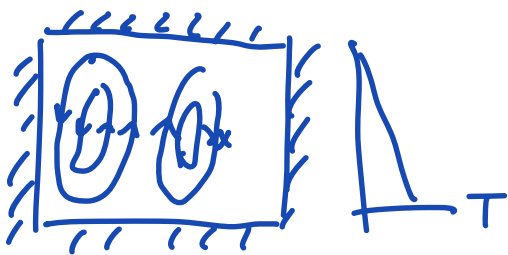
Logically consistent

\uparrow
2D





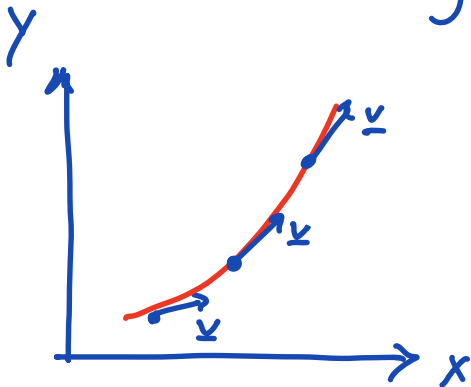
Streamlines & Streamfunction



Streamlines provide one of the best ways to illustrate flow fields.

Definition:

Streamlines are the family of curves that are instantaneously tangent to the velocity field.



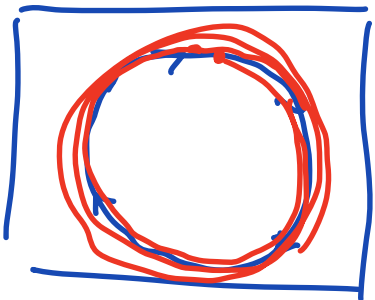
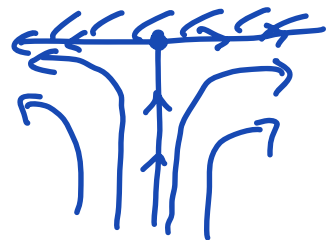
$$\underline{v} = \frac{q}{\phi}$$

In a steady flow field streamlines are particle trajectories.

Definition of velocity field provides an system of ODE's to compute streamlines

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1) \quad \frac{dx}{dt} = v_x(\underline{x}) \\ 2) \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = v_y(\underline{x}) \end{array} \right\} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{v_y}{v_x} \quad \underline{v} = \begin{pmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \end{pmatrix}$$

- Notes:
- generally safer to solve system because $\frac{dy}{dx}$ may not be finite and $y(x)$ may be multivalued
 - ODE system has trouble near stagnation points
 - only find stagnation points by trial and error.



Next time:
Stream function.