
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination
Academic Session 2014/2015

December 2014 / January 2015

EME 451 – Computational Fluid Dynamics
[Pengkomputaran Dinamik Bendalir]

Duration : 2 hours
Masa : 2 jam

Please check that this paper contains **FOUR** printed pages and **FOUR** questions before you begin the examination.

*[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas soalan ini mengandungi **EMPAT** mukasurat dan **EMPAT** soalan yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan.]*

INSTRUCTIONS : Answer **ALL** questions.

*[**ARAHAN** : Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.]*

Answer questions in English OR Bahasa Malaysia.

[Jawab soalan dalam Bahasa Inggeris ATAU Bahasa Malaysia.]

Answer to each question must begin from a new page.

[Jawapan bagi setiap soalan mestilah dimulakan pada mukasurat yang baru.]

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

[Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai.]

Q1. The 1D Navier-Stokes equations can be modeled by

Persamaan 1D Navier-Stokes boleh dimodelkan oleh

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

where \mathbf{u} is vector representing the mass, momentum and energy while \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{f}^v represents the inviscid and viscous fluxes .

di mana \mathbf{u} merupakan vektor merangkumi jisim, momentum and tenaga dan \mathbf{f}, \mathbf{f}^v merupakan fluks-fluks 'inviscid' dan likat.

[a] The inviscid part can be discretized using the MacCormack (two-step) scheme

Bahagian 'inviscid' boleh didiskretkan dengan menggunakan teknik MacCormack (dua langkah)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}_j^* &= \mathbf{u}_j^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} [\mathbf{f}_j^n - \mathbf{f}_{j-1}^n] \\ \mathbf{u}_j^{n+1} &= \frac{1}{2} [\mathbf{u}_j^n + \mathbf{u}_j^*] - \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x} [\mathbf{f}_{j+1}^* - \mathbf{f}_j^*] \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where $\mathbf{f}^* = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u}^*)$, and \mathbf{u}^* is an intermediate quantity.

di mana $\mathbf{f}^ = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u}^*)$, dan \mathbf{u}^* adalah kuantiti pertengahan.*

Assume that the inviscid part can be modeled by the linear (scalar) advection equation where $\mathbf{u} = u$, and $\mathbf{f} = au$. Apply the linear advection equation in MacCormack scheme in Eqn. (1) and determine what does it reduce to? Determine if this scheme can be used to take into account information coming in both left and right directions when solving the linear advection. Give a reason.

Andaikan bahagian 'inviscid' dimodelkan oleh persamaan (skalar) adveksi linear di mana $\mathbf{u} = u$, dan $\mathbf{f} = au$. Masukkan nilai-nilai persamaan adveksi linear dalam teknik MacCormack dalam persamaan (1) dan tentukan apa hasilnya? Tentukan jika teknik yang digunakan ini mengambil kira informasi yang datang daripada arah kiri dan kanan semasa menyelesaikan masalah adveksi linear. Nyatakan satu sebabnya.

(50 marks/markah)

- [b] The viscous part of the Navier-Stokes equations can be modeled using a similar approach as in the inviscid part. Write down the governing model equation for the Navier-Stokes which includes both inviscid and viscous parts.**

Bahagian likat persamaan Navier-Stokes boleh dimodelkan dengan cara yang sama seperti bahagian 'inviscid'. Tuliskan model persamaan Navier-Stokes yang mengambil kira bahagian 'inviscid' dan bahagian likat.

(15 marks/markah)

- [c] Determine a suitable discretization method to model the viscous part.**

Tentukan persamaan diskret yang sesuai untuk memodelkan bahagian likat.

(15 marks/markah)

- [d] Determine the stability limit for the discrete model Navier-Stokes equations. Which is the dominant limiting factor in stability, the inviscid part or the viscous part? Justify your answer.**

Tentukan had stabil untuk model persamaan diskrit Navier-Stokes. Antara bahagian 'inviscid' dan likat, faktor mana yang lebih dominan dalam menentukan kestabilan? Berikan justifikasi anda .

(20 marks/markah)

- Q2. Discuss the challenges when solving the incompressible Navier-Stokes equations and how to overcome these challenges. Include at least 4 factual points.**

Bincangkan cabaran-cabaran apabila menyelesaikan persamaan Navier-Stokes tidak mampat and bagaimana untuk mengatasi cabaran tersebut. Sertakan sekurang-kurangnya 4 fakta.

(100 marks/markah)

- Q3. [a] Write the governing equations in 2-D fluid flow and heat transfer**

Tuliskan persamaan menakluk aliran bendalir dan pemindahan haba dalam 2-D.

(30 marks/markah)

- [b] Using the control volume approach, derive the equations of continuity and momentum equations for flowing fluid. Sketch the control volume.**

Dengan menggunakan pendekatan isipadu kawalan, terbitkan persamaan kesinambungan dan persamaan momentum untuk bendalir yang mengalir. Lakarkan isipadu kawalan tersebut.

(55 marks/markah)

- [c] List three advantages of staggered grid.**

Senaraikan tiga kelebihan grid tak serentak.

(15 marks/markah)

- Q4. [a] State the equations for (i) under-relaxation factor and (ii) Courant number and state their functions. If a steady-state simulation is diverging, explain your action to make the simulation process converge again.**

Namakan persamaan-persamaan untuk (i) faktor "under-relaxation" dan (ii) nombor Courant, dan nyatakan fungsi-fungsinya. Seandainya simulasi untuk kes masa malar sedang divergen, apakah tindakan anda untuk menjadikan proses simulasi kembali konvergen.

(35 marks/markah)

- [b] By using Figure 1 and Equation 1, derive the general steady-state convection-diffusion formulation for the 1-D case.**

Dengan menggunakan Rajah 1 dan Persamaan 1, terbitkan formula perolakan-difusi mantap umum untuk kes 1-D

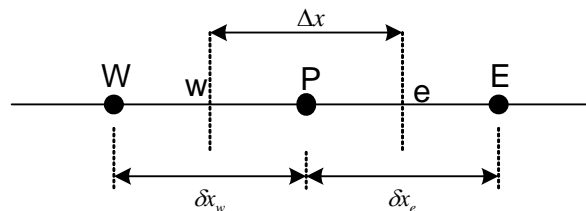


Figure Q4[b]
Rajah S4[b]

$$\rho \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \rho u \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} + \rho v \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\Gamma \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\Gamma \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} \right) + S$$

Equation 1

(50 marks/markah)

- [c] List all the basic steps in CFD.**

Senaraikan semua langkah asas dalam CFD.

(15 marks/markah)