

# CFD using OpenFOAM

## Lecture 6: Essential Flow Governing Laws & OpenFOAM Implementation

Part II : Discretisation of Flow Governing Laws



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Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay

Control Volume Notations

Mass Conservation

Momentum Conservation

Discretisation Scheme

Challenges and Solution

- Framework : Eulerian and Lagrangian

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- Momentum Conservation (2D):

$$x\text{-Momentum: } \rho \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \rho u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \rho v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$

$$y\text{-Momentum: } \rho \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \rho u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \rho v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \mu \left( \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

**Part I : Governing Laws  
and PDE Format**



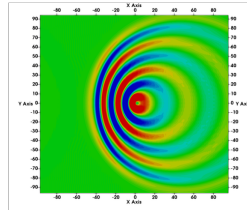
$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = 0$$

**Part II : Discretisation  
& Solution Methodology**



$$\frac{U_{i,j+1} - U_{i,j-1}}{\Delta x} = 0$$

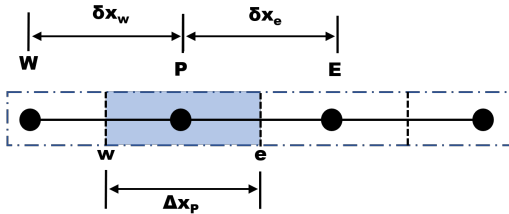
**Part III : OpenFOAM  
Implementation &  
Illustration**



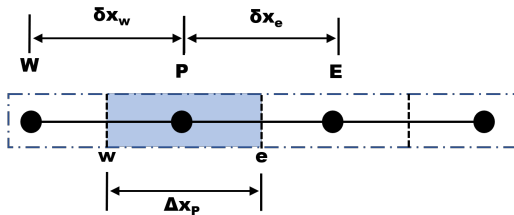
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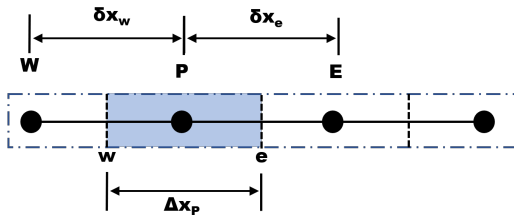


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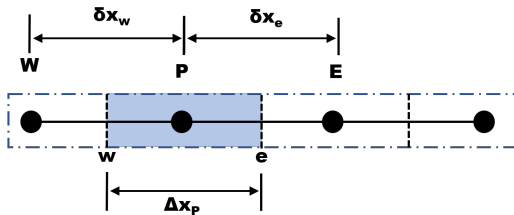
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$$\int \int_V (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F}) dV = \int \int_A (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}) dA \quad (1)$$

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$$\frac{\partial(\rho u_x)}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (2)$$

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$$\frac{\partial(\rho u_x)}{\partial t} + u_x \frac{\partial(\rho u_x)}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \mu \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} \right) \quad (3)$$

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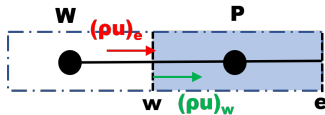
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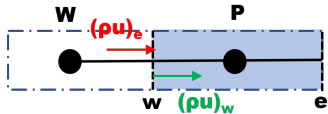
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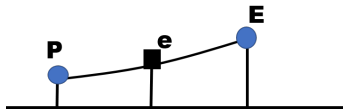
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## 2. Boundedness:

values of variables @ face should be intermediate  
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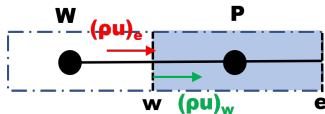




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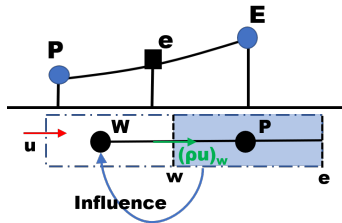


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3. Transportiveness:

Calculation of variable value/gradient should consider effect of flow into account

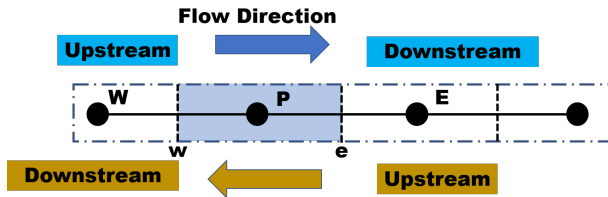


1. Central Difference/Linear Interpolation : (Does not satisfy transportiveness)

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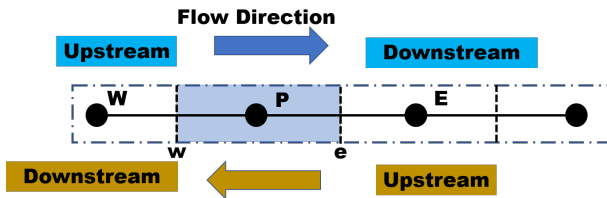
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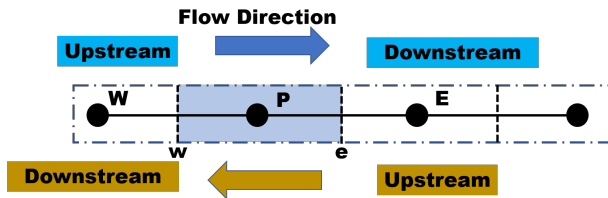


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$$\phi_f = 1.5\phi_U - 0.5\phi_{UU} \quad (6)$$

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Advection term consists of  $u_x(\rho u_x)$  term, the equation becomes non-linear

**Solution** : velocity in mass-flux is time-lagged (i.e, in  $\rho u_x$ ,  $u_x^t$  is used)

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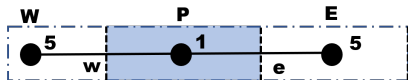
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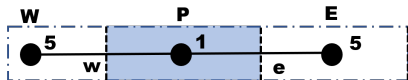
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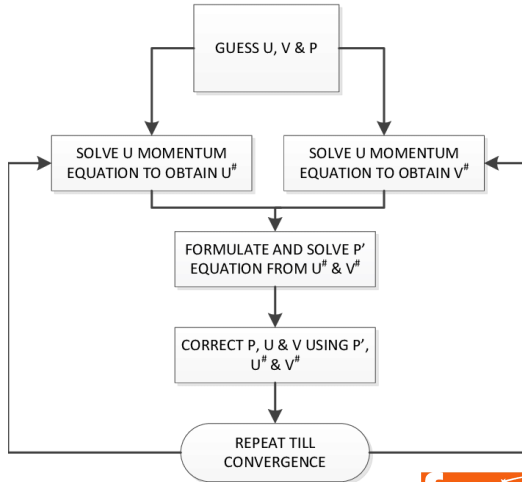


**Numbers indicate pressure values**

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = (p_e - p_w) / \Delta x_P$$
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \frac{((P_E + P_P) - (P_W + P_P))}{(2\Delta x_P)} = 0$$

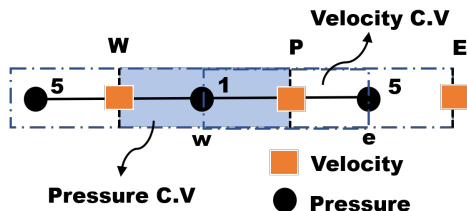
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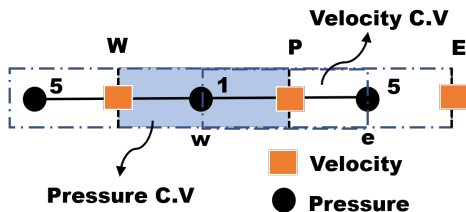


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$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = (p_e - p_w) / \Delta x_P$$
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2. Discretisation Procedure for Mass Conservation



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3. Discretisation Procedure for Momentum Conservation

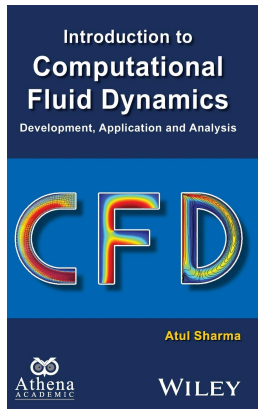
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In the next lecture, we shall look into the implementation details in OpenFOAM code and see a sample example.

1. Sharma, A. (2016). Introduction to computational fluid dynamics: development, application and analysis. John Wiley & Sons.
2. NPTEL AE 20 Course  
(<https://nptel.ac.in/courses/101105085>)
3. <https://www.openfoam.com/>



Thank you for listening!

Sumant R Morab