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Interpolation Environment of Tensor Mathematics at Corpuscular Stage of Computational Experiment in Hydrodynamics

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Introduction

Part 1

Direct computational experiment

Part 2

Basic numeric objects and context operations

Part 3

Construction of physical fields and processes in continuous medium

Conclusion



Part 1

Direct computational experiment

- Numeric objects and operations of mechanics (continuum + corpuscular) ;
- Algorithmic and functional basis of digital modeling;
- Control of the state and adaptation of mathematical models of mechanics.



- I – all numerical objects are determined in dimension form;
- II – all computations are context-dependent;
- III – duality of local and world coordinate systems.

Stages:

> Euler stage (continuum).

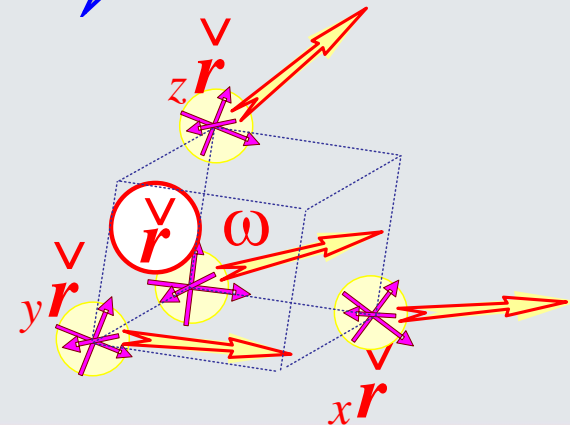
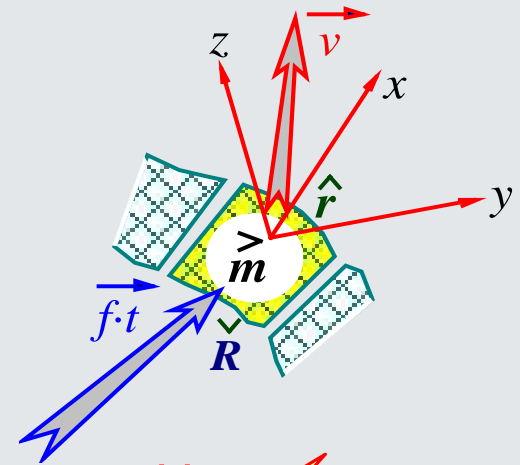
calculation of fluid particles kinematics

→ *in original Euler coordinates*
(in global frame system)

> Lagrange stage (corpuscular).

determination of force interaction

→ *between particles*
(in local frame systems
for each particle)





(Euler stage – cells in grid notes)

PREHISTORY

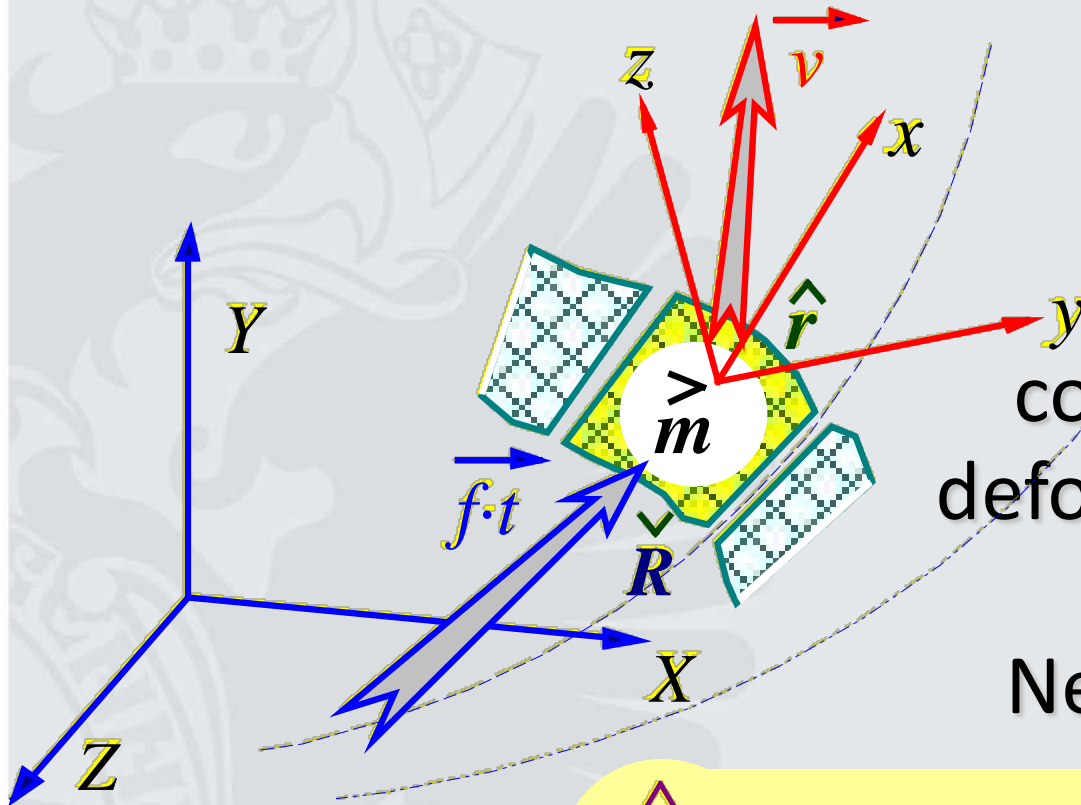
$$\overset{\leftarrow}{m} \cdot (\overset{\leftarrow}{F} + \hat{f} \cdot \overset{\leftarrow}{a}) \cdot t / 2 = (\hat{r} + \hat{v} \cdot t) \cdot \overset{\leftarrow}{\omega}$$

$$\overset{+}{V} = \overset{0}{V} + \overset{\leftarrow}{m} \cdot \overset{\leftarrow}{f} \cdot t$$

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{m} = \vec{f} \cdot t$$

$$\vec{m} = \overset{\vee}{\rho} \cdot \hat{r}$$

... tensor of mass corrects kinematics and deformation of flows with the inertia tensor for Newton's law of motion



$$+\hat{r}$$

- tensor notation of finite differences and volumes

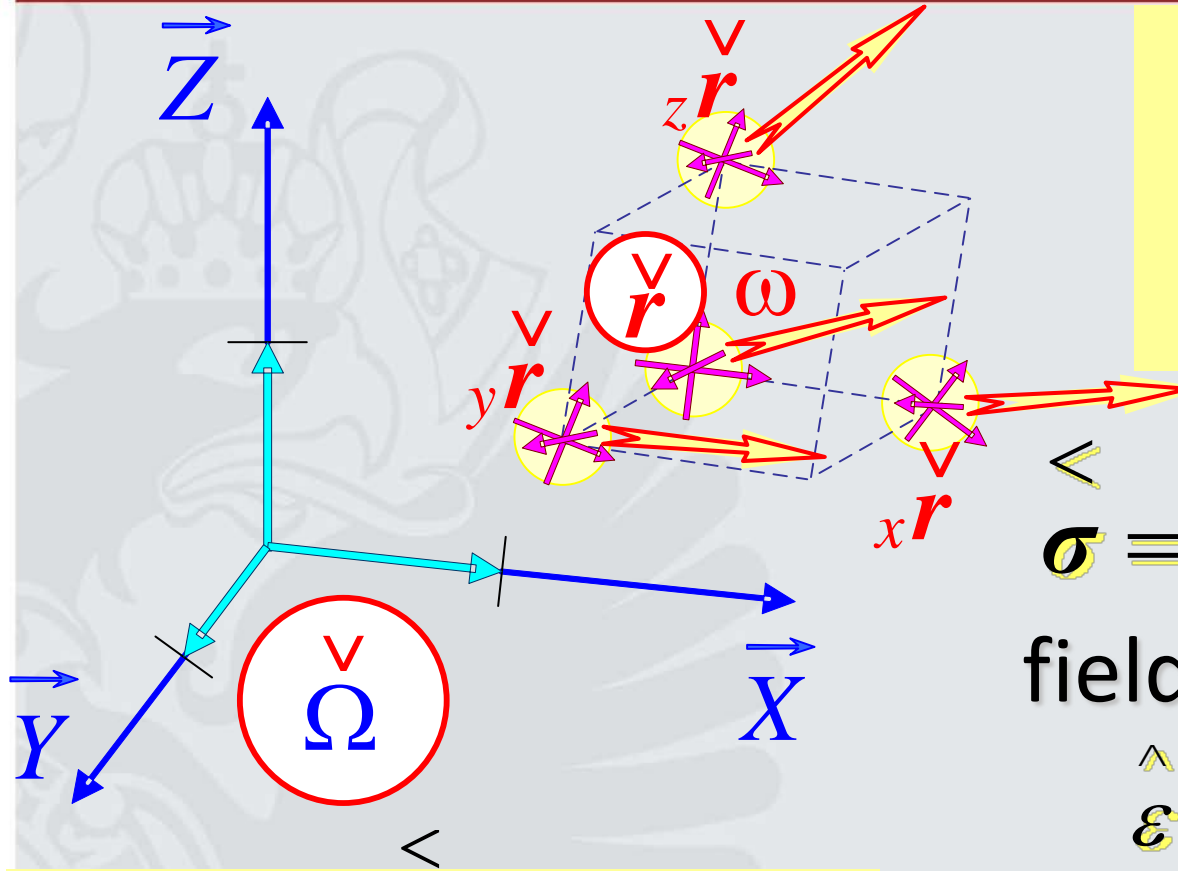
Discrete approximation for digital computer





Corpuscular (Lagrange stage)

rheology and
state
of corpuscles in
a flow



$$\sigma = (\varepsilon \cdot c + v \cdot \eta) \times \lambda$$

field deformation:

$$\varepsilon [m^3] \quad c [N/m^2]$$

Fluid \approx σ v [N·m²]
viscosity η v
+ elasticity c

flow transformation:

$$v [m^3/s] \quad \eta [N \cdot s/m^2]$$



Part 2

Basic numeric objects and context operations

- Numeric structures and object-oriented procedures;
- Adaptive grid nodes and adjacent centers of numerical corpuscles;
- Virtual reconfiguration of hybrid computing models.



Base numerical objects

& related computational operations (methods) in C++

Scalars:

indexes: **int**;
numbers: **real**;

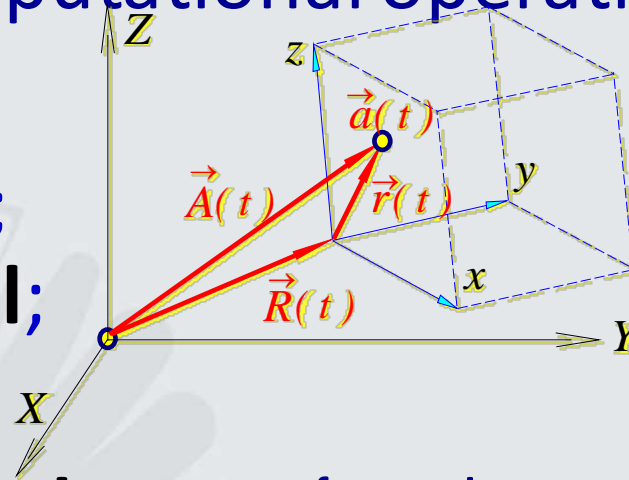
Vectors:

points: **point** struct{ Real x,y,z; };
points: **vector** struct{ real x,y,z; };
vectors: **edge** struct{ point A, vector v; };

Tensors: $\vec{V} \equiv \vec{V} + (\hat{r} + \hat{v} \cdot \hat{t}) \cdot \hat{v}$

matrixes: **tensor** struct{ vector x,y,z; };

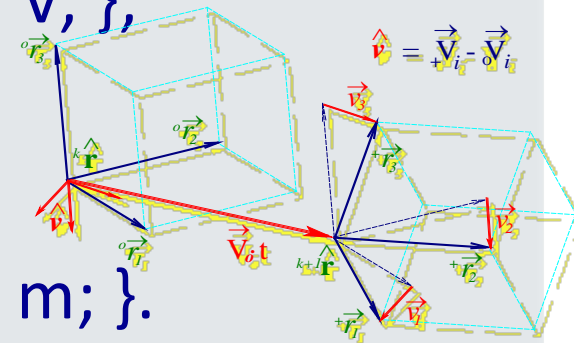
bazises: **basis** struct{ point A; tensor m; }.



$$\vec{A} = \vec{R} + \hat{r} \cdot \hat{a}$$

$$\hat{a} = \vec{a} \cdot \hat{r} = (\vec{A} - \vec{R}) \cdot \hat{r}$$

typedef **double** real;
typedef **double** Real;





Base \ Space + Screen / formulae

Tensor basis – construction of objects and functions for 3'D tensor mathematics in the implementation to continuous and corpuscular flow simulation

Vector = Point–Point \leftrightarrow Point = Vector+Point ...

Edge = Vector + Point – *(edge or associated vector)*

Base = Tensor + Point – *(different-scale entities)*

Space = Base \sim *Function*(Point) – *(space mechanics)*

Space << Point; Space >> Point – *(one of 4 variants)*

Screen – Window/Place – *(contextual visualization)*

"Functional environment" - Space Mathematics



Current state of cell = internal tensor

$\overset{+}{\mathbf{M}} = (\overset{\wedge}{\mathbf{r}} + \overset{\wedge}{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \overset{\vee}{\mathbf{t}}) \cdot \overset{\vee}{\rho}$ kinematic computational stages form defects of tensor of fluid particle mass, which shows its rheology.

$$\overset{\vee}{\mathbf{f}} = \overset{\vee}{\varepsilon} \cdot \overset{\vee}{\mathbf{v}}_0 \cdot \overset{\vee}{\mathbf{t}} + \overset{\vee}{\mu} \cdot \overset{\vee}{\mathbf{v}}_H + \overset{\vee}{\mathbf{c}} \cdot \overset{\vee}{\mathbf{v}}_F \cdot \overset{\vee}{\mathbf{t}} = \overset{\vee}{\mathbf{f}}_0 + \overset{\vee}{\mathbf{f}}_H + \overset{\vee}{\mathbf{f}}_F$$

1. Cavitation density gap:

$\overset{\vee}{\rho}_H$ – do not considered;
 $\overset{\vee}{\rho}_0 = \det(\overset{\vee}{\rho}_0) < 0$ – pure vacuum (effervescence);

$$\overset{\vee}{\rho}^* = \det(\overset{\vee}{\rho}_0 + \overset{\vee}{\rho}_F) = 0 \quad \text{density gap}$$

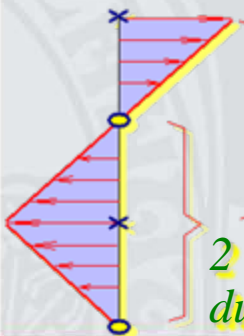
with the normal along principal axis of elasticity tensor: $\overset{\vee}{\rho}_F$

$\overset{\vee}{\mathbf{v}}_0$: $\text{I} \neq 0$ – compressibility;

$\overset{\vee}{\mathbf{v}}_H$: $\text{II} \neq 0$ – rotation;

$\overset{\vee}{\mathbf{v}}_F$: $\text{III} \neq 0$ – deformation.

2. Formation of free jet or turbulent vortex:



Conjugate cells of two calculation stages:
 1 – vortex cell of first calculation stage
 2 – deformation of adjacent cell during vortex formation.

Degeneration of the determinant of the internal field in the conjugate particles $\rho_0 > 0$. After the transfer of the vortex in the tensor "the masses", the new fluid particle becomes free (turbulent) vortex.





Part 3

Construction of physical fields and processes in continuous medium

- Arrays of grid nodes with displaceable centers of volumes and masses;
- Tensor objects with prehistory of motion and deformation;
- Interpolation of large particles into the original grid nodes.

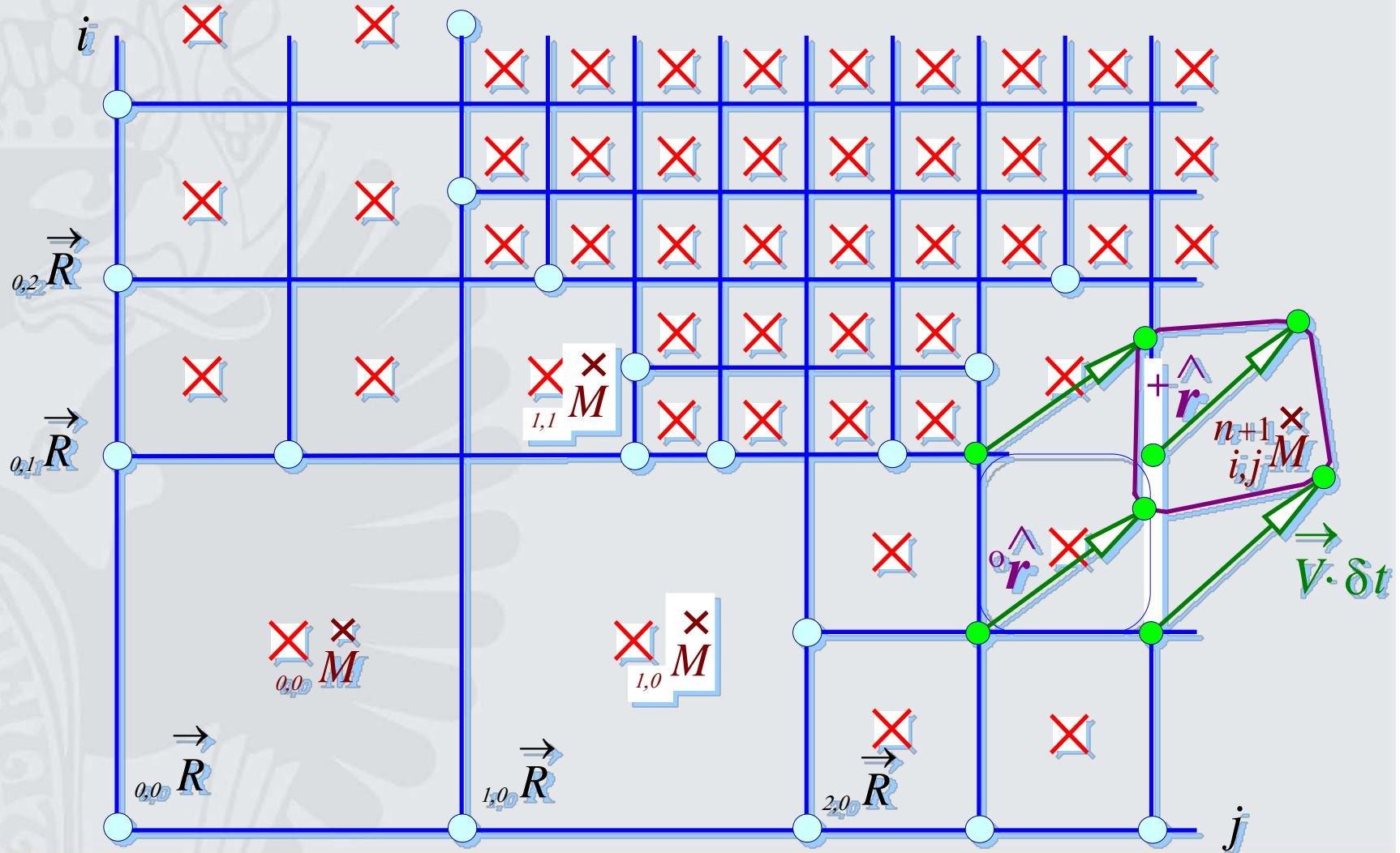


++1. Base^fSpace^fScreen / OpenGL

- **Volume** - a software package for interactive visualization of graphical objects (**Basis**) in three-dimensional curvilinear function space (**Space**) with submission of images in perspective projection screen scenes (**Screen**) in the contextual environment of programming **OpenGL**.
- Multi-window interface (**Window**) with overlay of graphics and text fragments / pads (**Place**) with a support for keyboard, mouse and timer.



3D Unregulated mesh area with eightfold crushing



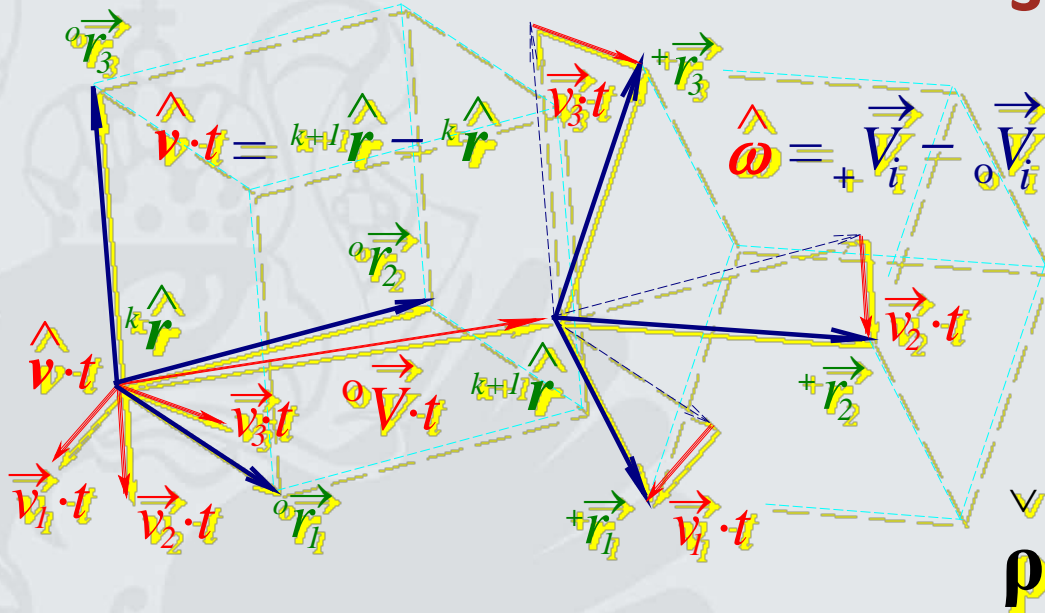

```

55 // Сеточная область Space определяет нерегуляризованное интерполяционное
56 // пространство динамически перестраиваемых узлов, содержащих скалярные,
57 // векторные и/или тензорные физические объекты/величины, определяющие
58 // густоту сеточного покрытия в зависимости от локальной кривизны
59 // моделируемых параметров состояния сплошных/неразрывных сред и, по
60 // возможности, с режимом прогноза трансформации гидродинамических потоков
61 //
62 struct Node // узел с координатами X,Y,Z, смежными и внутренними связями
63 { : Point // координаты центра масс для простого физического объекта...
64 { Node *x,*y,*z; // ссылки на смежные узлы настоящего/внешнего уровня рекурсии
65 { *in; // и восемь вложенных узловых ячеек, если таковые необходимы
66 }; //
67 // По ходу вперед выполняется перенастройка сетки
68 // с уточнением граничных условий и заданной густоты расчетных ячеек
69 // На обратном пути выполняется ускоренный поиск для интерполяции или
70 // приближенной аппроксимации моделируемых физических явлений и процессов
71 //
72 struct Space: Base // функциональное связывание текущих координат узлов
73 { const int nX,nY,nZ; // размерность исходных узлов расчетной сетки в целом
74 { Node ***Ns; // трехмерный массив узлов базового уровня рекурсии
75 { // X6 (вправо), Y4 (вверх), Z5 (ближе) + базис и масштаб
76 { Space( int x=24,int y=16,int z=20, Point=(Point){0,0,0}, Real=1.0 );
77 { ~Space(); // выполняется освобождение всех рекурсивных уровней
78 { _Space operator=( _Point R ){ Point::operator=( R ); return *this; } // место
79 };
80 // Корпускулярное покрытие моделируемой сплошной среды осуществляется
81 // независимыми числовыми объектами, участвующими в построениях законов
82 // движения и определяющих сложные и производные физические процессы
83 // с возможностью параллельного исполнения весьма тяжелых расчетов
84 struct Volume
85 { int nV; // общее количество независимо сосуществующих корпускул
86 { Node **out; // список адресов опорных базисов в пространстве Space
87 { Matrix *part; // список частиц в последовательной Space-индексации
88 };

```




Explicit linear and inverse geometric relationships between grid nodes and spatial particles - cells



Interpolation field at the stage II (displaced centers of mass of free corpuscles)

$$\rho \hat{=} \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{t}$$

$\hat{f} = \langle \mathbf{v} \cdot \rho \rangle / \langle \mathbf{t} \rangle$ evaluation based on deformation prehistory;
 $\hat{f} = (\varepsilon \cdot \kappa + \mathbf{v} \cdot \eta) / \lambda$ interpolation in accordance with reology;

λ [m] – estimated distance between corpuscles;

$\kappa = \kappa \cdot \mathbf{r}$ elasticity and $\eta = \eta \cdot \mathbf{r}$ viscosity of fluid



Conclusion (1)

Physics

- The continual (first) stage in tensor form models the main part of the reconstruction of continuous flows over a small (calculated) time interval;
- At the corpuscular (second) stage, active particles (cells) rearrange fluxes, velocity fields, and scalar functions in accordance with the given rheological properties of a continuous medium.



Conclusion (2)

Algorithmics

- In result we have direct numerical modeling with end-to-end parallelization;
- In proposed approach algorithm functionally splits computational process on many independent reentrant functions.



Thank you for attention

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