

Roe-TVD

HLL

 $Fr_0 < 1$

Numerical Modeling of Supercritical Waves in Bends with the Finite Volume Method of Roe-TVD and Appraisal of Analytical Assumptions

A. R. Shamkhalchian; M. R. Jaefarzadeh

ABSTRACT

In this research, using the finite volume method of Roe-TVD, supercritical flow in the curved channel of Reinauer and Hager was studied and the results were compared with the analytical method of Knapp-Ippen, the numerical method of HLL and the available experimental data of Reinauer and Hager. Then, using the numerical results, the accuracy of the assumptions of the analytical method was evaluated. It was observed that the super-critical oblique standing waves are diffused along the bend way. With an inlet Froude number, $Fr_0 < 4.2$, the assumptions of constant average cross-sectional velocity along the bend and frictionless flow or constant specific energy is acceptable with an error of around one percent and the velocity variation at the external wall is tolerable with a maximum error of four percent. By increasing the inlet Froude number, flow at the internal wall dries up and the above assumptions are invalidated.

KEYWORDS

Curved channels, Supercritical flow, Oblique standing waves, Finite volume.

shamkhalchian_alireza@yahoo.com

jafar zad@um.ac.ir

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θ_m

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Fr θ

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$$\theta = \sqrt{3} \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{Fr^2 - 1}} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{Fr^2 - 1}} + \theta_0 \quad 0 < \theta < \theta_m \quad ()$$

$$Fr = V / \sqrt{gh} \quad \theta_0 \quad \theta$$

V θ

h

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($V=V_0$)

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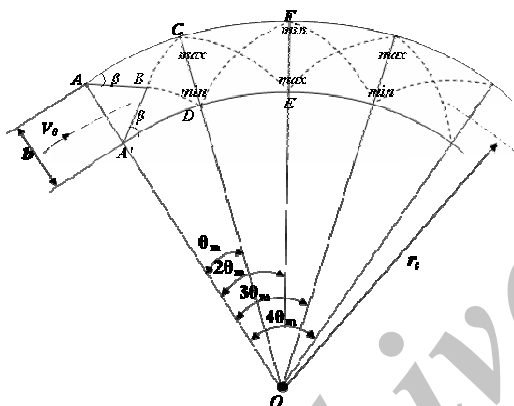
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$\theta = 0$

θ_0



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θ_{max}

θ_{min}

$$\theta_{max} = \theta_{min} = \theta_m$$

$$\frac{h}{h_0} = Fr_0^2 \sin^2 \left(\beta \pm \frac{\theta}{2} \right) \quad 0 < \theta < \theta_m \quad ()$$

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$$\theta_m = \tan^{-1} \frac{2b}{(2r_c + b) \tan \beta} \quad ()$$

β

r_c

b

(Fr_0)

$$\beta = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{Fr_0} \right) ; Fr_0 = \frac{V_0}{\sqrt{gh_0}} \quad ()$$

V_0 h_0

g



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$$\tilde{A} = R|\tilde{\Lambda}|R^{-1}$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ -n_y & \tilde{u} + \tilde{c}n_x & \tilde{u} - \tilde{c}n_x \\ n_x & \tilde{v} + \tilde{c}n_y & \tilde{v} - \tilde{c}n_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R^{-1} = \frac{1}{2\tilde{c}} \begin{bmatrix} 2\tilde{c}(\tilde{u}n_y - \tilde{v}n_x) & -2\tilde{c}n_y & 2\tilde{c}n_x \\ \tilde{c} - \tilde{u}n_x - \tilde{v}n_y & n_x & n_y \\ \tilde{c} + \tilde{u}n_x + \tilde{v}n_y & -n_x & -n_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|\tilde{\Lambda}| = \begin{pmatrix} |\tilde{\lambda}_1| & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & |\tilde{\lambda}_2| & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & |\tilde{\lambda}_3| \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{\lambda}_1 = n_x\tilde{u} + n_y\tilde{v}, \quad \tilde{\lambda}_2 = \tilde{\lambda}_1 + \tilde{c}, \quad \tilde{\lambda}_3 = \tilde{\lambda}_1 - \tilde{c}$$

$$\tilde{h} = \sqrt{h_l h_r}, \quad \tilde{c} = \sqrt{g \frac{h_l + h_r}{2}}$$

$$\tilde{v} = \frac{v_l \sqrt{h_l} + v_r \sqrt{h_r}}{\sqrt{h_l} + \sqrt{h_r}}, \quad \tilde{u} = \frac{u_l \sqrt{h_l} + u_r \sqrt{h_r}}{\sqrt{h_l} + \sqrt{h_r}}$$

U s

$$U_n(s, t_n) = \tilde{U}_i^n + \sigma_i^n (s - s_i)$$

$$s_i = s_{i-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \Delta s, \quad s_{i-\frac{1}{2}} < s < s_{i+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sigma_i^n = \min \text{mod} \left(\frac{\tilde{U}_i^n - \tilde{U}_{i-1}^n}{\Delta s}, \frac{\tilde{U}_{i+1}^n - \tilde{U}_i^n}{\Delta s} \right);$$

$$\min \text{mod}(a, b) = \begin{cases} a & \text{if } |a| < |b| \text{ and } ab > 0 \\ b & \text{if } |b| < |a| \text{ and } ab > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } ab \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

(CFL)

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$$R \quad [\quad] \quad ()$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} = 0 \quad ()$$

$$x \quad (G) F \quad U \quad ()$$

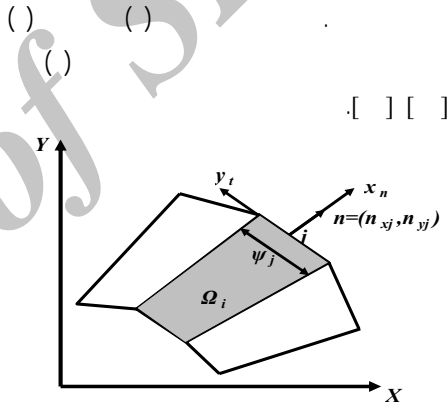
$$: \quad () \quad (y)$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} h \\ hu \\ hv \end{bmatrix}; F(U) = \begin{bmatrix} hu \\ hu^2 + \frac{1}{2}gh^2 \\ huv \end{bmatrix}; G(U) = \begin{bmatrix} hv \\ huv \\ hv^2 + \frac{1}{2}gh^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad ()$$

$$(v) u \quad g \quad h$$

$$(y) x$$

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$$U_i^{n+1} = U_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Omega_i} \sum_{j=1}^{nb} ((F, G)_j^*(n_{x,j}, n_{y,j})) \cdot \psi_j + S_i^n \Delta t \quad ()$$

$$(n_{x,j}, n_{y,j}) \quad j \quad \psi_j \quad \Omega_i$$

$$n \quad \Delta t \quad j$$

$$) \quad nb$$

$$(\quad nb=$$

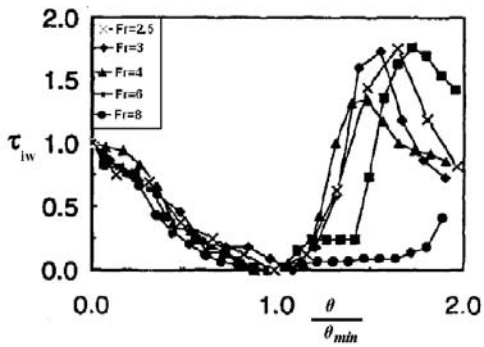
$$Roe \quad ()$$

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$$(F, G)_j^*(n_{x,j}, n_{y,j}) = \frac{1}{2} (F(U_r) \cdot n_x + G(U_r) \cdot n_y$$

$$+ F(U_l) \cdot n_x + G(U_l) \cdot n_y) - \frac{1}{2} |\tilde{A}| (U_r - U_l) \quad ()$$



$$N_{CFL} = \frac{|V_i| + \sqrt{gh_i}}{(\Omega_i/P_i)/\Delta t} \leq 1 \quad ()$$

$$[] \quad ()$$

$$h_{min} \quad h_{max} \quad h \quad h_0 \quad (\theta_{min})\theta_{max} \quad ()$$

$$\tan \theta_{max} = \begin{cases} Fr_0 \frac{b}{r_m} & Fr_0 \frac{b}{r_m} \leq 0.35 \\ 0.6 \sqrt{Fr_0 \frac{b}{r_m}} & Fr_0 \frac{b}{r_m} > 0.35 \end{cases} \quad ()$$

$$\tan \theta_{min} = \sqrt{2} Fr_0 \frac{b}{r_m} \quad ()$$

$$\tau_{ow} = \sin^{1.5} \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\theta}{\theta_{max}} \right) \right], \quad 0 \leq \theta/\theta_{max} < 1.25 \quad ()$$

$$\tau_{iw} = 1 - \sin^{1.5} \left[\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\theta}{\theta_{min}} \right) \right], \quad 0 \leq \theta/\theta_{min} < 1.2 \quad ()$$

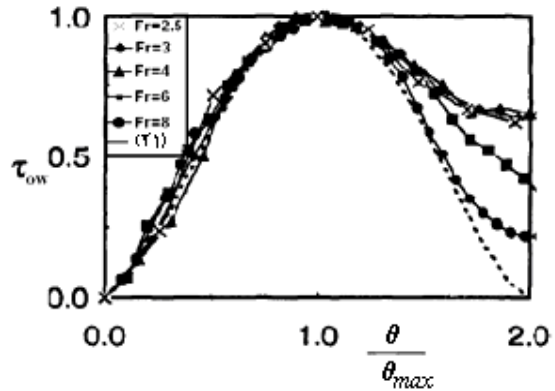
$$\tau_{ow} = \frac{h - h_0}{h_{max} - h_0} \quad ()$$

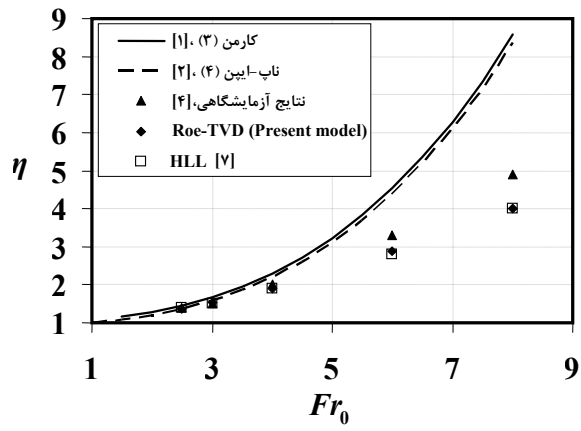
$$\tau_{iw} = 1 - \frac{h - h_0}{h_{min} - h_0} \quad ()$$

$$\tau_{ow} = \frac{1 - j_0(3.8 \frac{\theta}{\theta_{max}})}{1.4} \quad ()$$

$$j_0 \quad 1 < \theta/\theta_{max} \leq 1 \quad ()$$

$$1 < \theta/\theta_{max} \leq \quad ()$$





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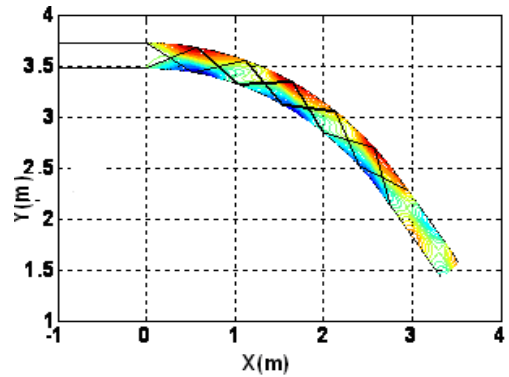
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 θ/θ_{min} θ/θ_{max} τ_{iw} τ_{ow}
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η ()
 $(\eta = h_{max}/h_0)$
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τ_{iw} τ_{ow} $\theta/\theta_m <$
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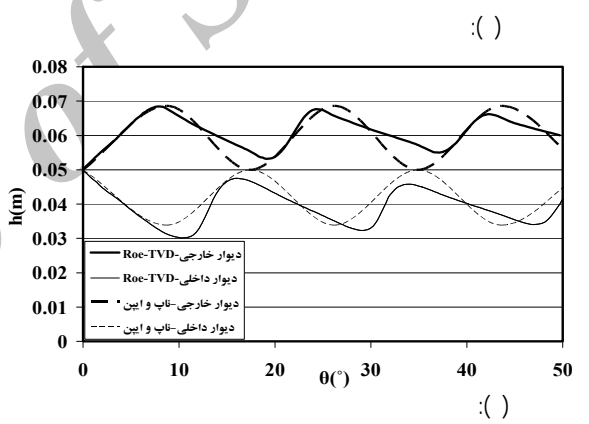
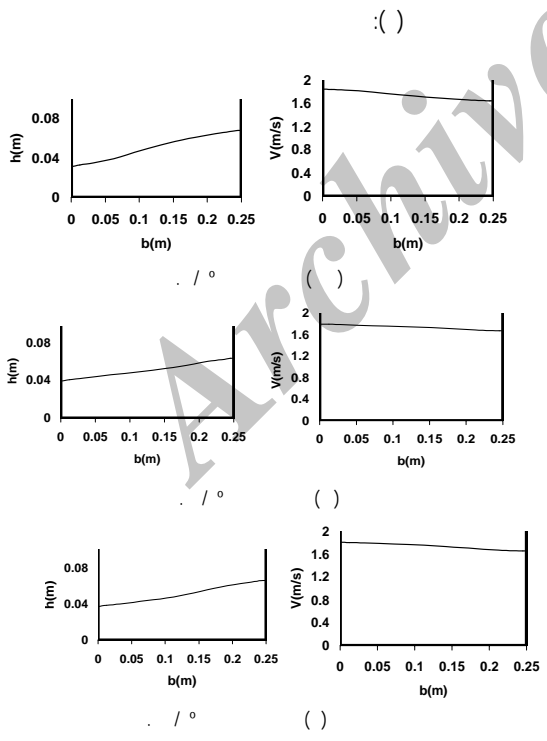
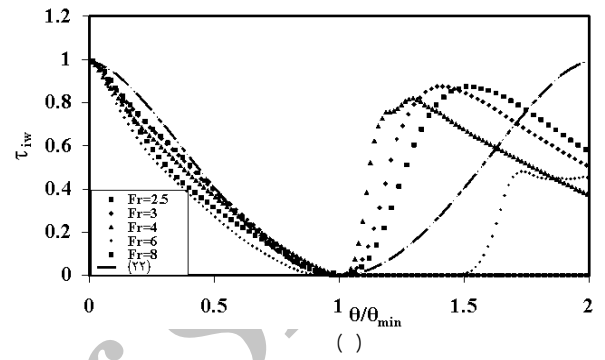
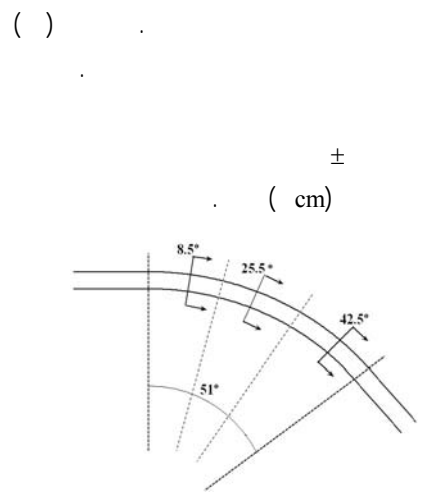
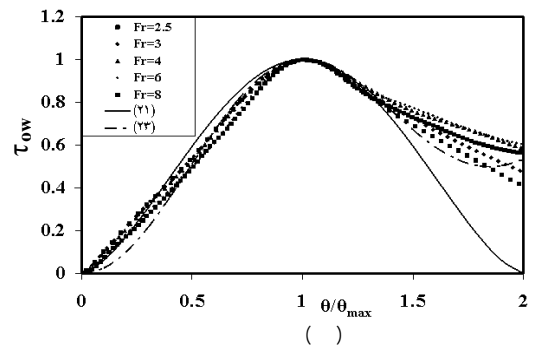
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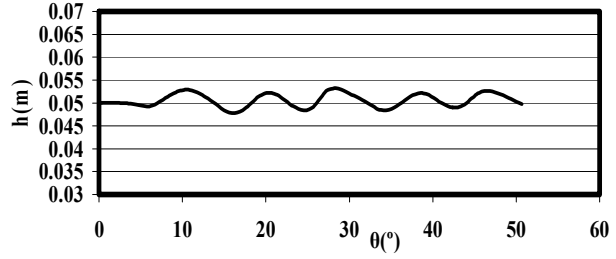
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$$Fr_0 < 1$$

$$Fr_0 > 1$$



(m) : ()

Fr_0	$\theta = 0^\circ$	$\theta = 1^\circ$	$\theta = 1^\circ$	$\theta = 1^\circ$	$P_E(\%)$
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(m/s) : ()

Fr_0	$\theta = 0^\circ$	$\theta = 1^\circ$	$\theta = 1^\circ$	$\theta = 1^\circ$	$P_v(\%)$
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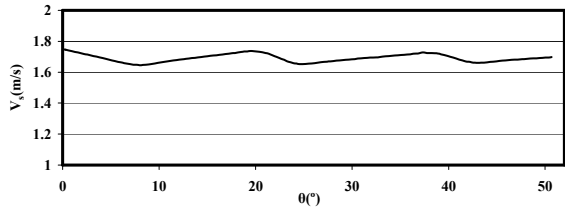
P_v

$(\theta = 0)$ θ

$Fr_0 < 1$

$Fr_0 > 1$

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$$(E = h + v^2/2g)$$

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P_E

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Roe-TVD

HLL

$Fr_0 < 1$

$Fr_0 \backslash \theta =$	0°	1°	1°	1°	$P_{vt}(\%)$
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¹. slip boundary condition
 2. Bessel function of zero order

