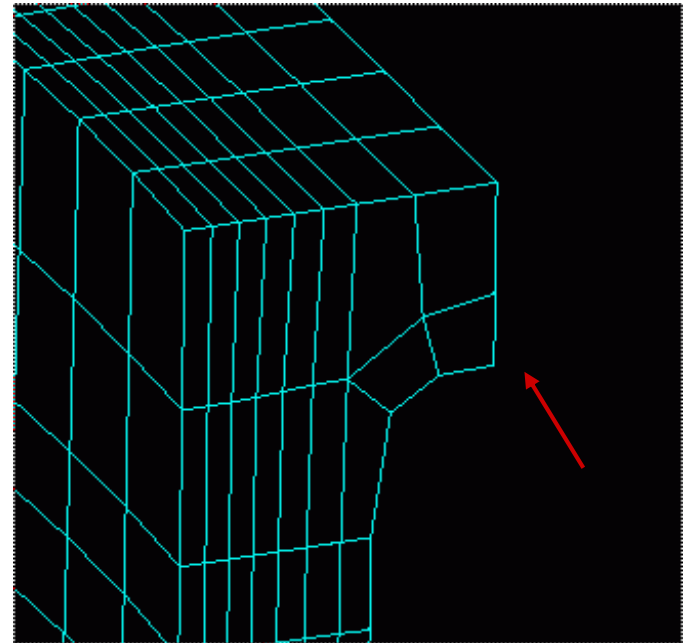
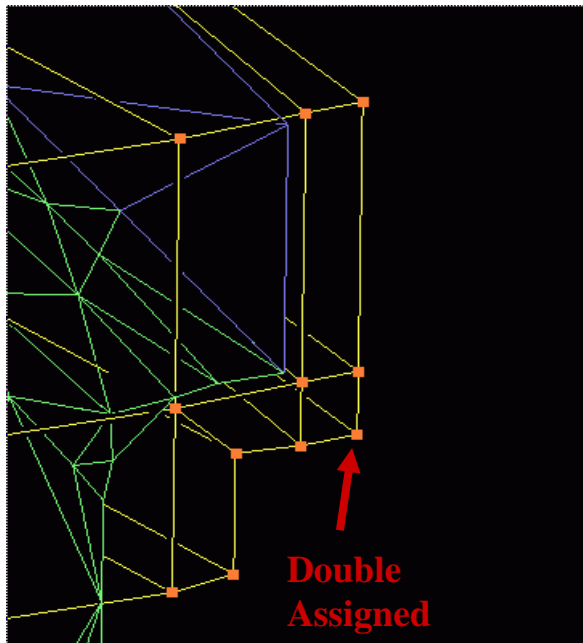


# Advanced Terminologies

# Capturing Sharp Edges

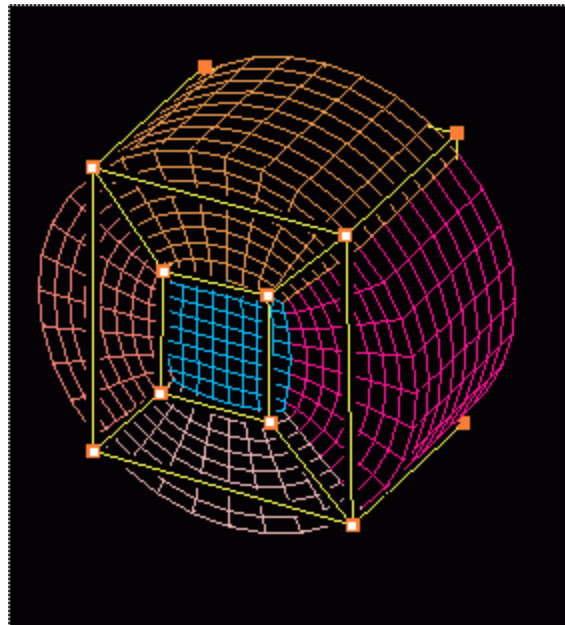
- To define a grid with a sharp edge, surfaces must be **segmented**
- To capture the edge a **double topology assignment** must be applied to the surfaces
- The corner that is double assigned will snap to the intersection of the surfaces
- If the double assigned corner is in **convex region**, then an **internal surface** should be created and assigned in order to capture the sharp edge.



# Face Exclusions

- At times a wrap must be made using face exclusions
- The objective is to create a grid with a well defined planar face

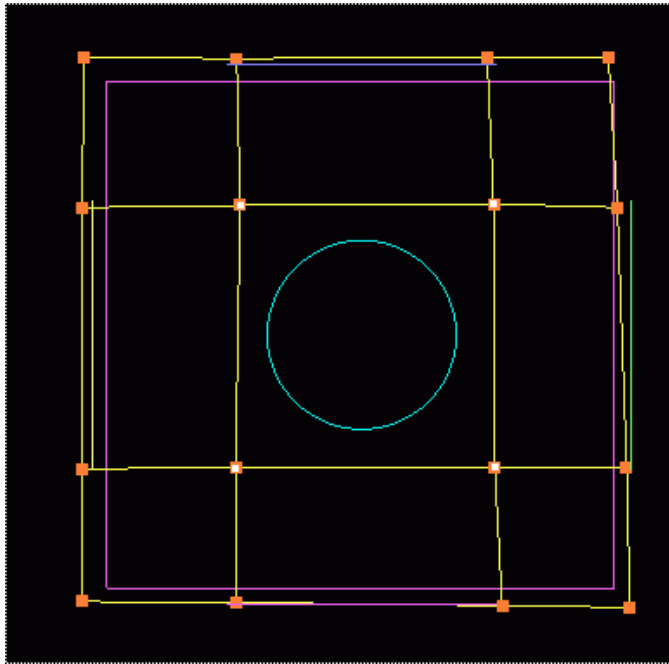
**Example:** Grid of a Tube



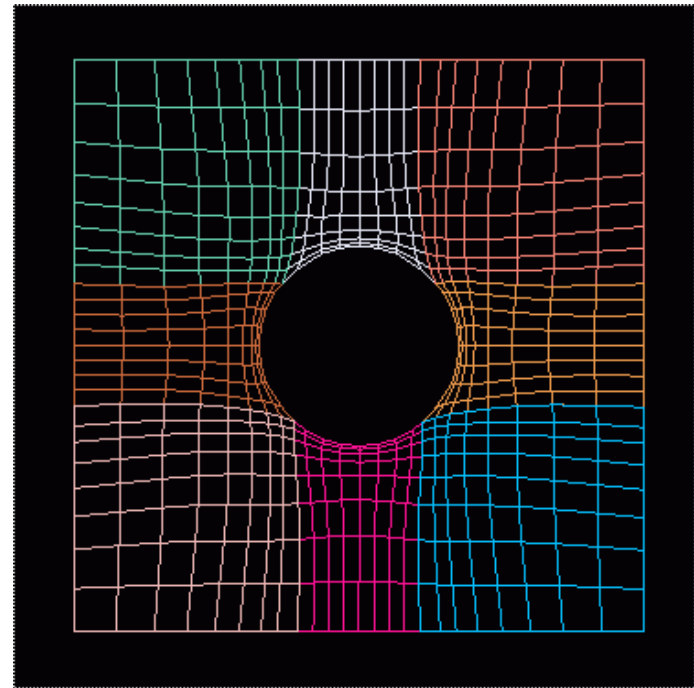
# Wrap

- In GridPro a **wrap** is used to move the singularities into the interior.
- A wrap is an extrusion of the topology outward or inward, the distance being specified by the user

**Example:** Grid on cylinder

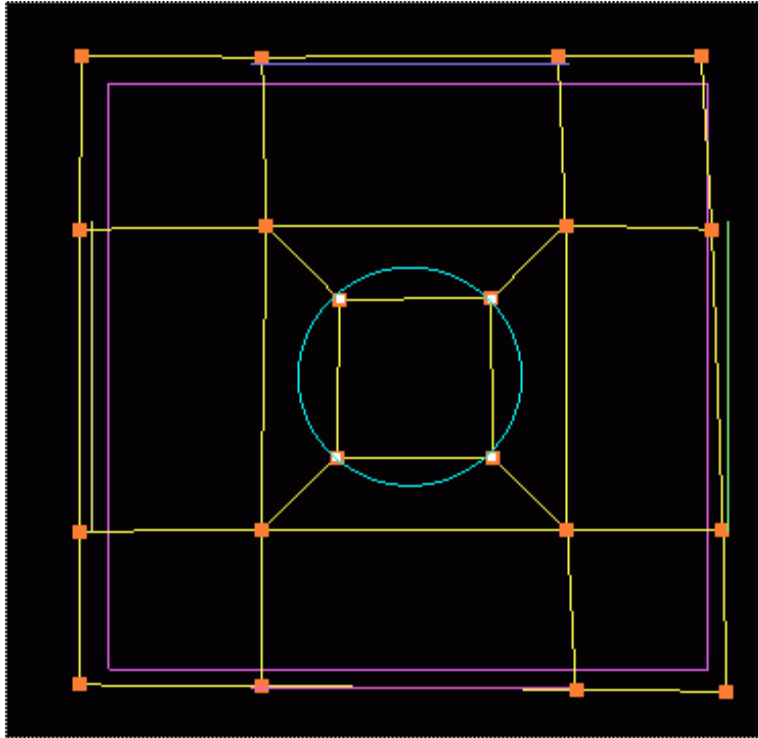


Cartesian Topology/H-Type

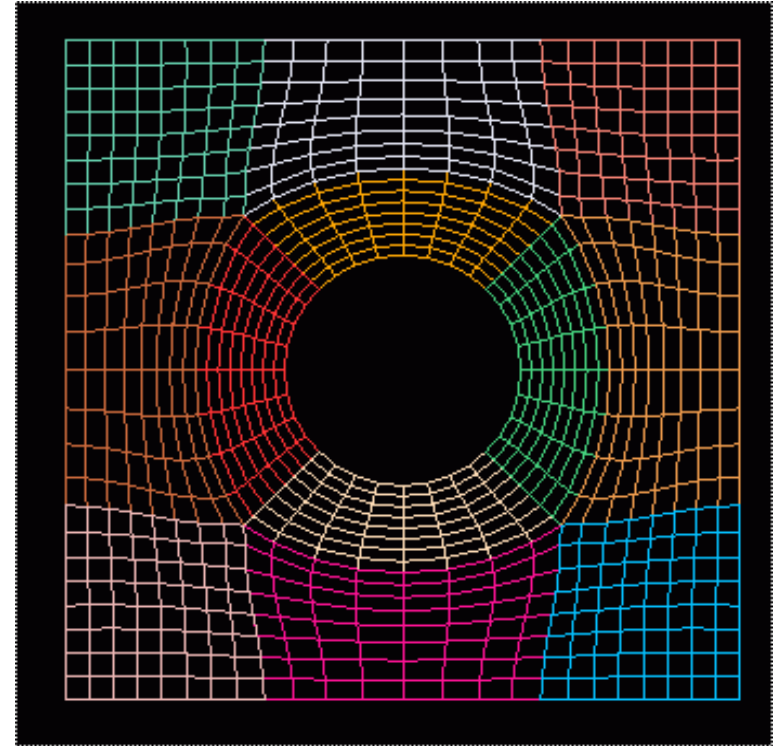


Grid

# Contd...



Cartesian Topology with Wrap

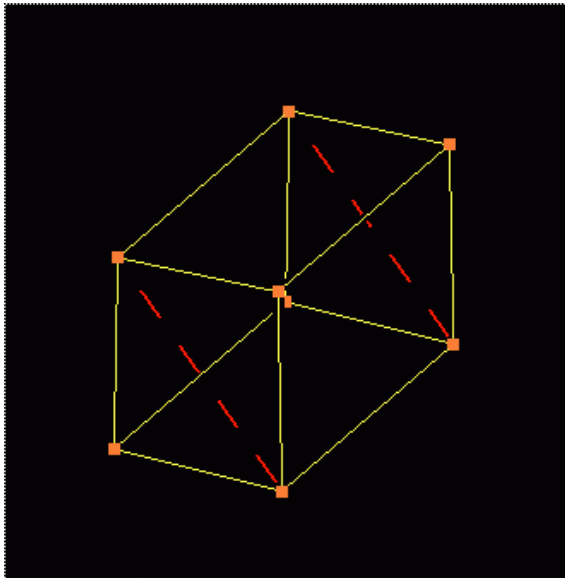


Grid

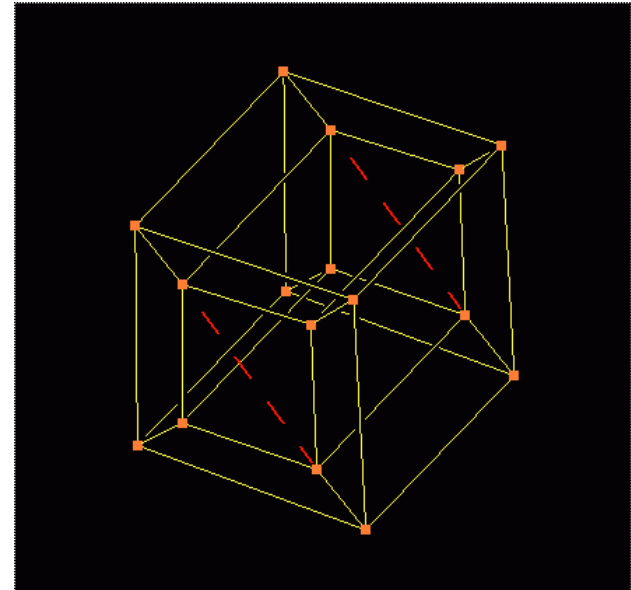
- Wrap ensures that a high quality grid will be created on the boundary and in the interior

# Wrapping for Grids with Sharp Edges

- Must use face exclusion
- Hold down <F> key and click on the two topology points defining the face
- A dashed red line will be created showing that the face will be excluded from the wrap



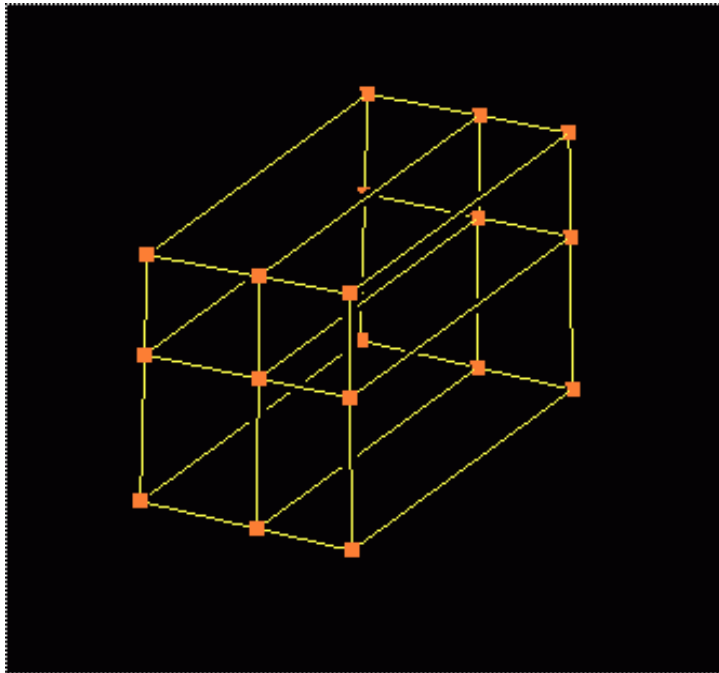
Exclude faces from wrap



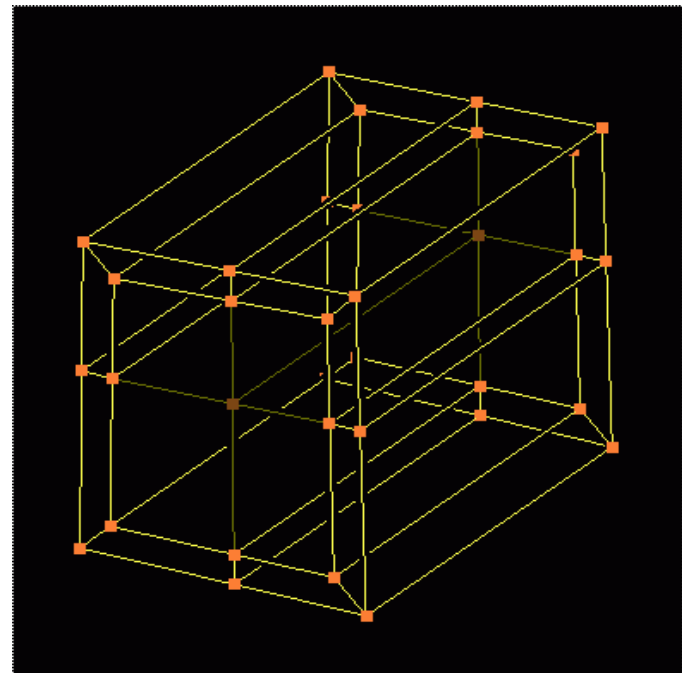
Wrap topology

# Splitting Topology

- The same wrap defining a grid with a well defined planer face can also be achieved by splitting the topology
- Split the topology by holding down the <I> key and clicking on the topology edge



Split Topology

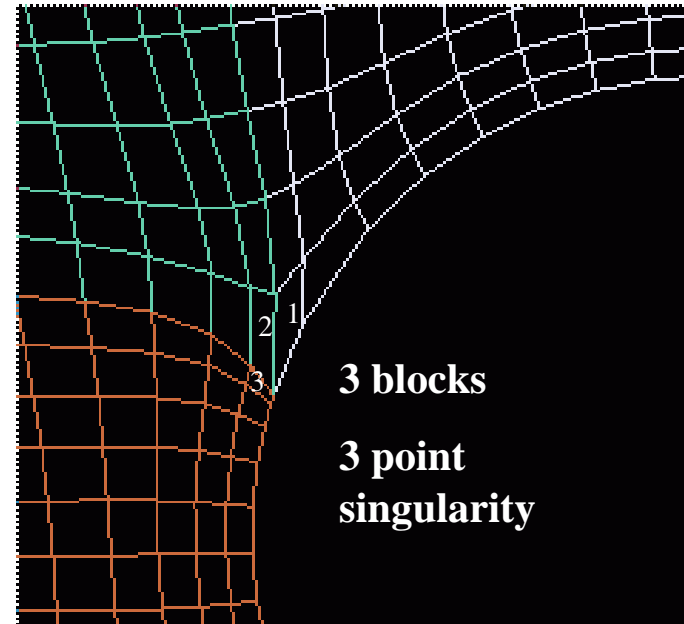
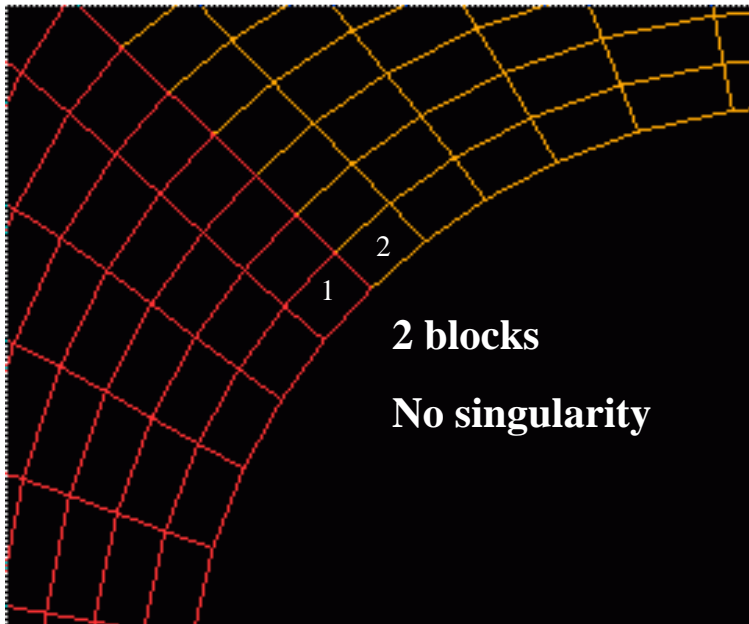


Add outer topology to group and wrap

# Singularities

- A **singularity** in any region of the grid is where the vertex of the block structure is:
  1. Not equal to 2 on the boundary
  2. Not equal to 4 in the interior of the grid

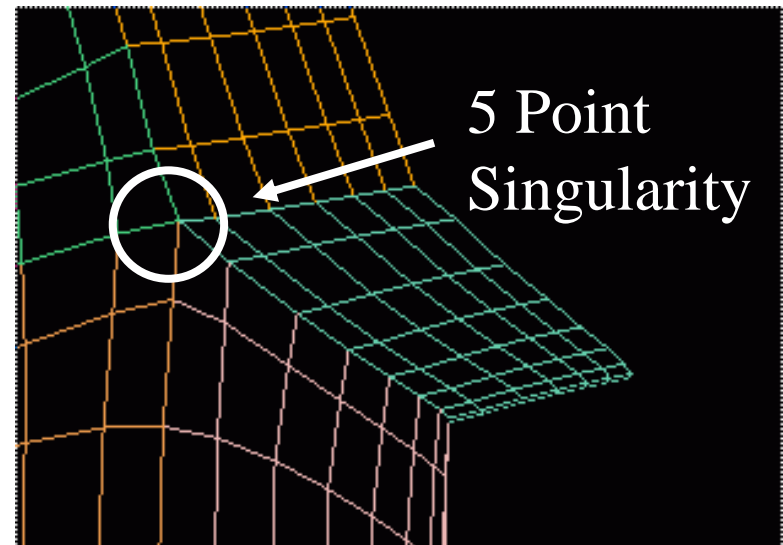
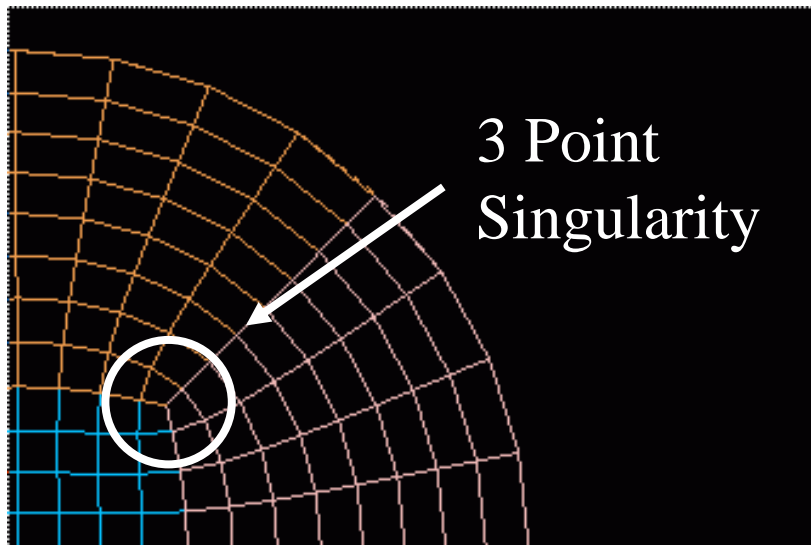
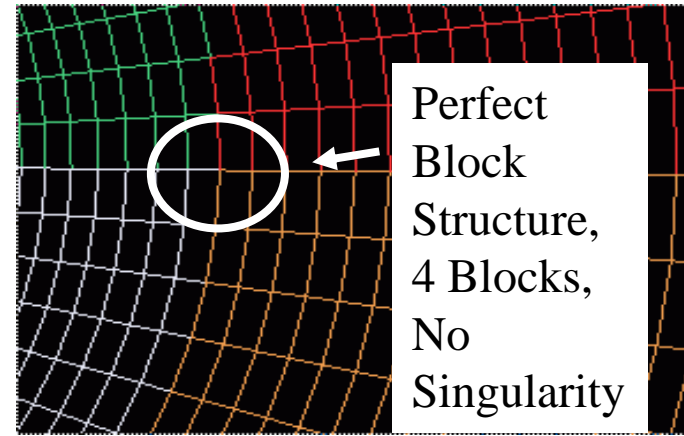
## Example of 2D Boundary Singularity





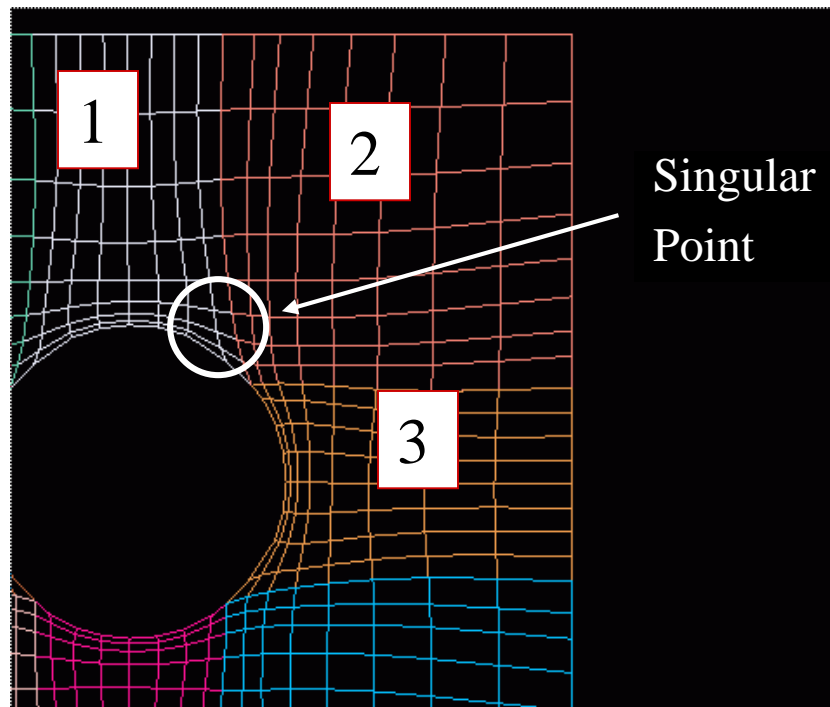
# Contd...

## Example of 2D Interior Singularities



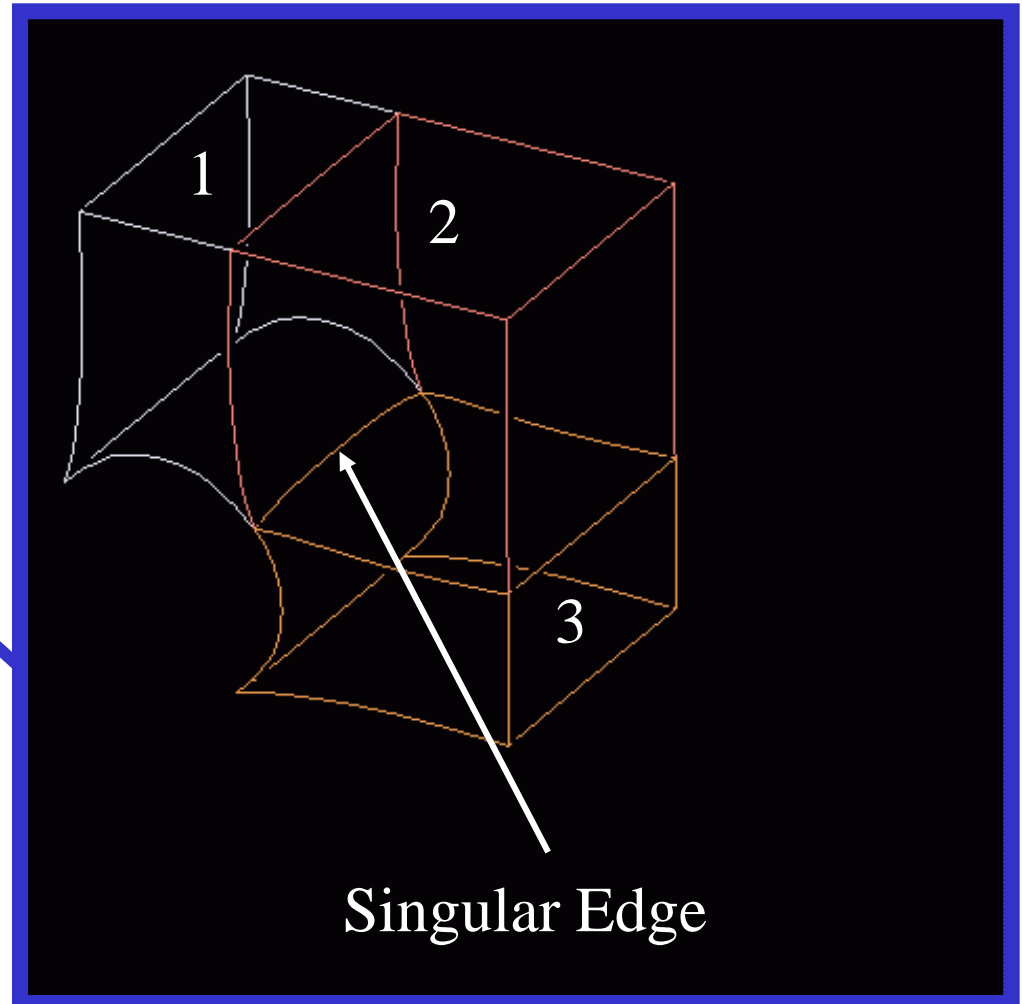
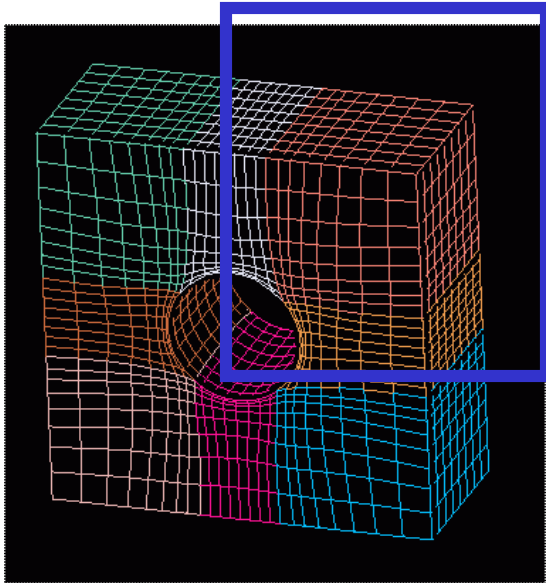
# Singularities in 3D

- All singularities can exist within the **interior** of the grid.
  - **Singular Points**, can exist on a surface
  - **Singular Edges**, the point where the 3D block structure meets, cannot exist on a surface
- **Example: Singular Edges, 2D Case**



# Contd...

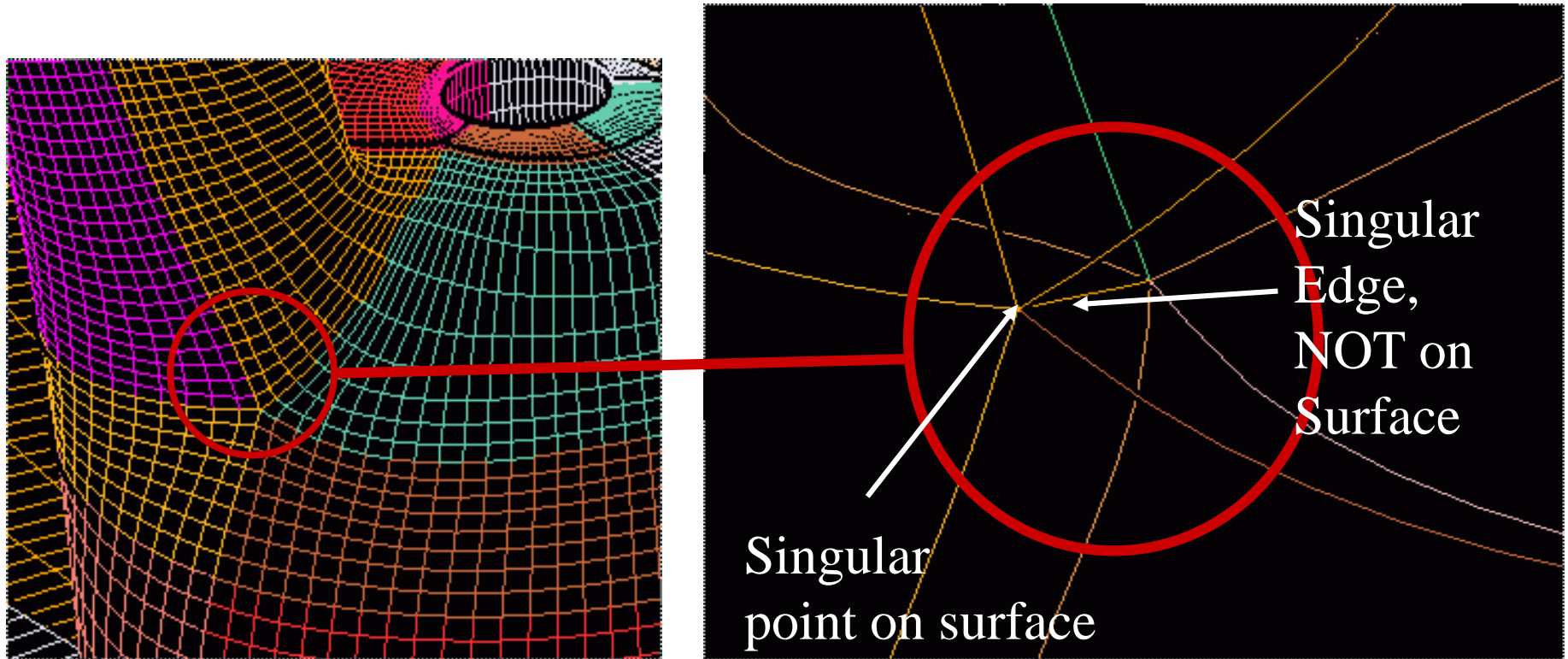
**3D Case (Singular  
Edge Defined by 3  
Blocks)**



# Singular Points Can Exist on the Surface

- Singularity defined by 5 blocks that meet at point and share a common edge
- Singular edge can exist in the interior but cannot lie on the surface

## Example: Five Point Singularity on Surface



# Types of Singularity

- Based on the position of the singular point and singular edge, the singularities are classified into 3 different types.
- They are,
  - Mildly severe singularity
  - Mediumly severe singularity
  - Very severe singularity

# Mildly Severe Singularity

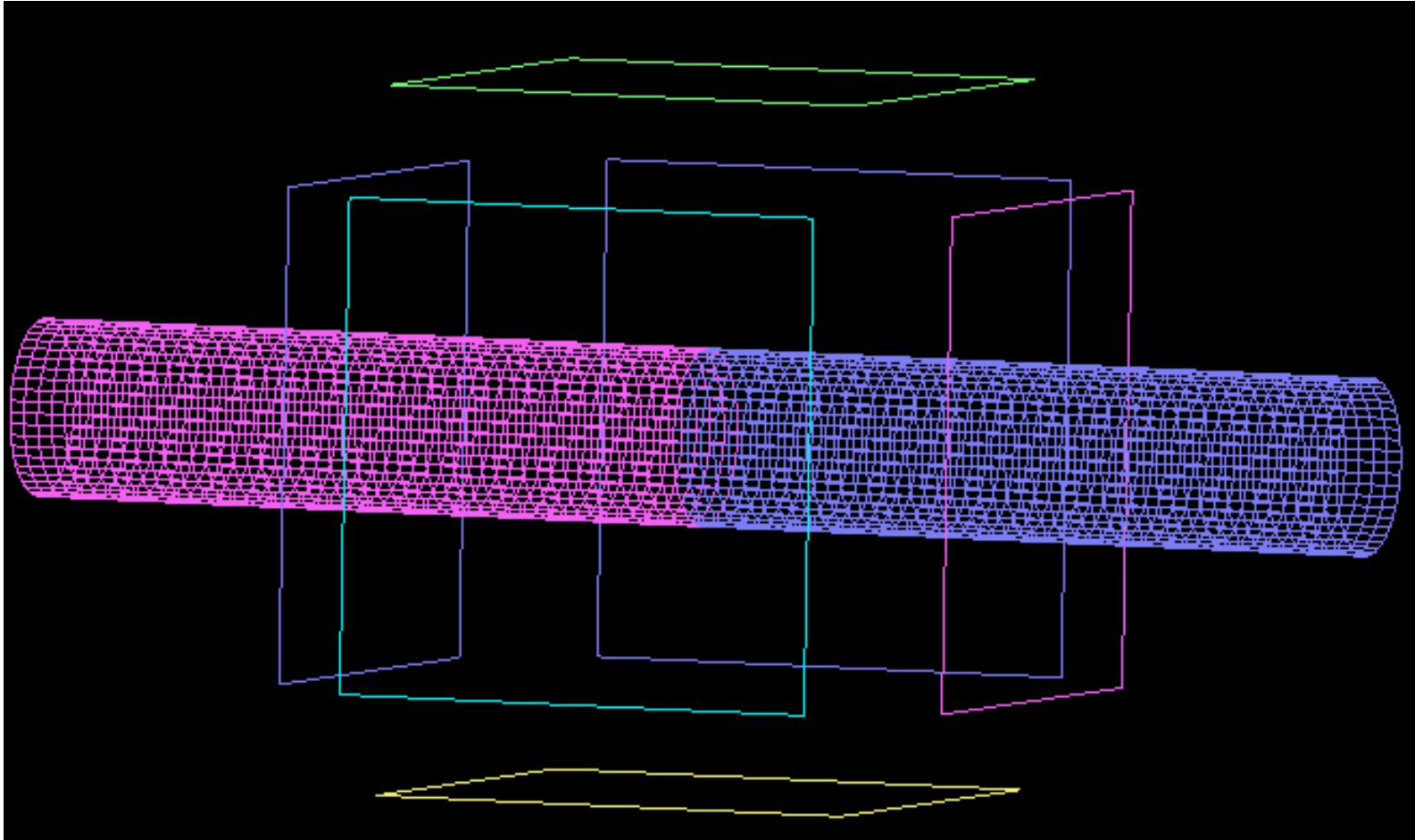
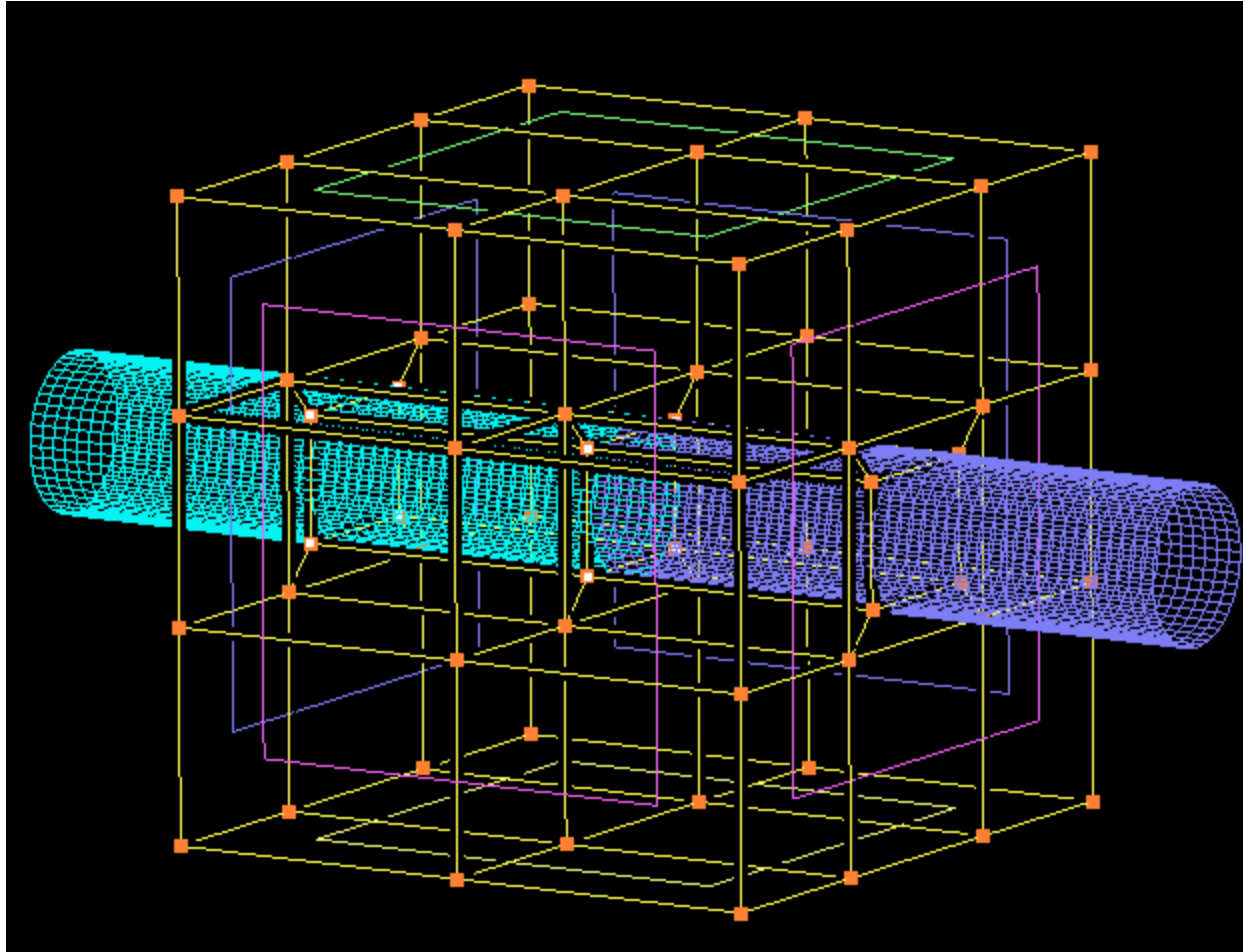


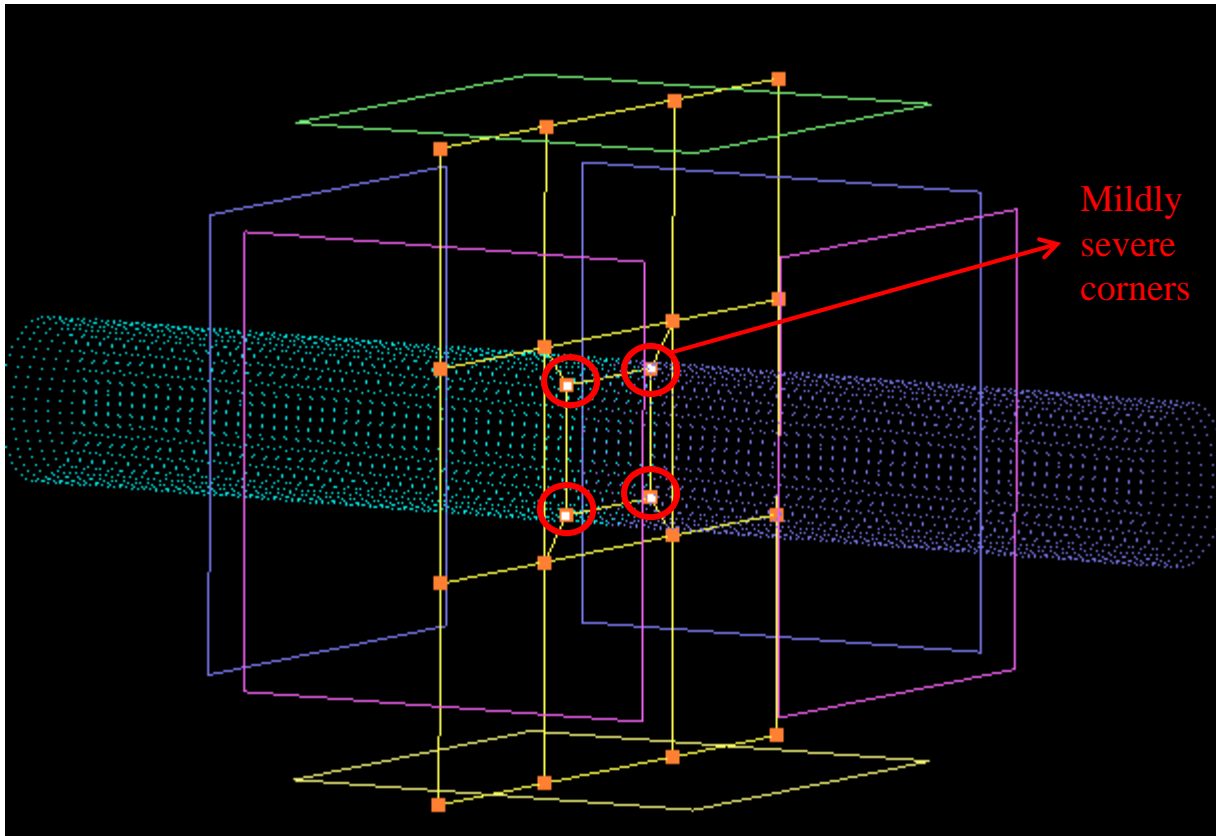
Fig: Example

# Contd...



- If a corner/edge is fixed by assigning to more than one surface. And the edge emerging from that fixed point/edge is free to move, then it is called mildly severe singularity.

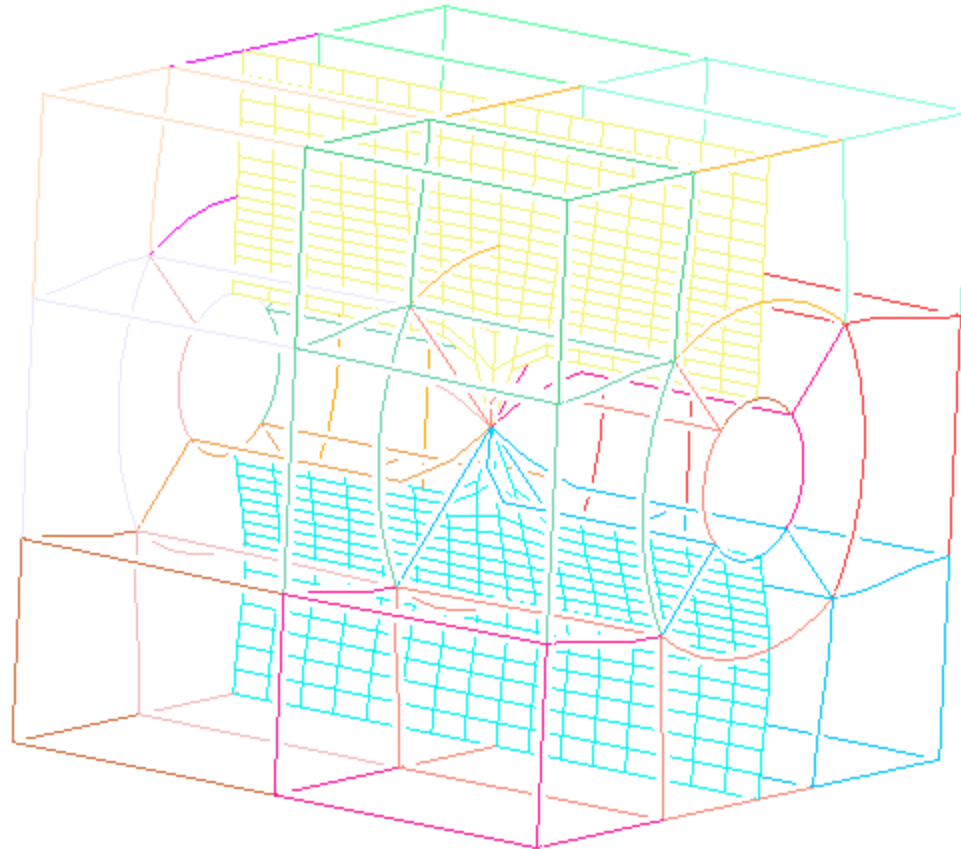
# Contd...



- These four corners are assigned to both the pipes.
- The edge emerging out of the double assigned corners are free to move, so it is called mildly severe singularity.
- This results in highly skewed grid.

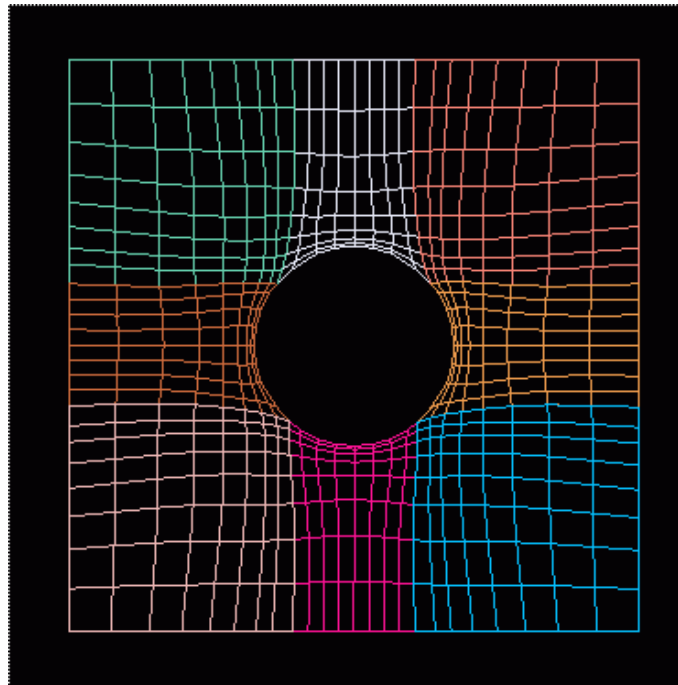
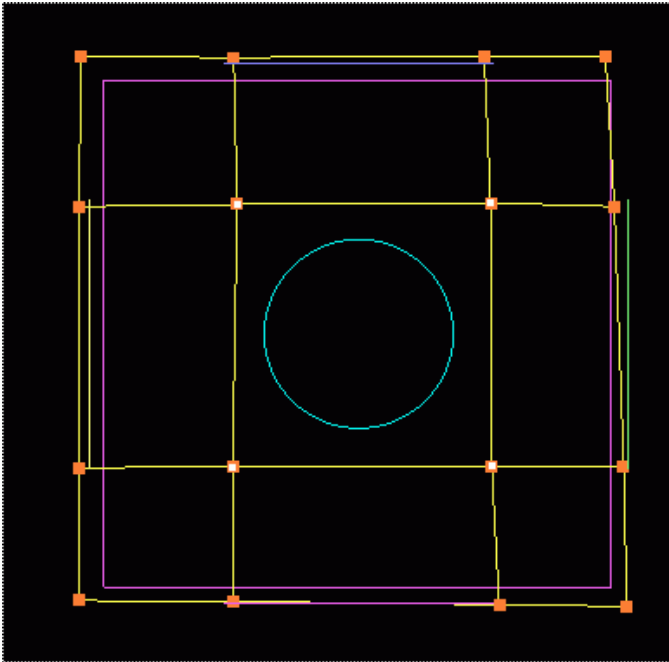


# Contd...



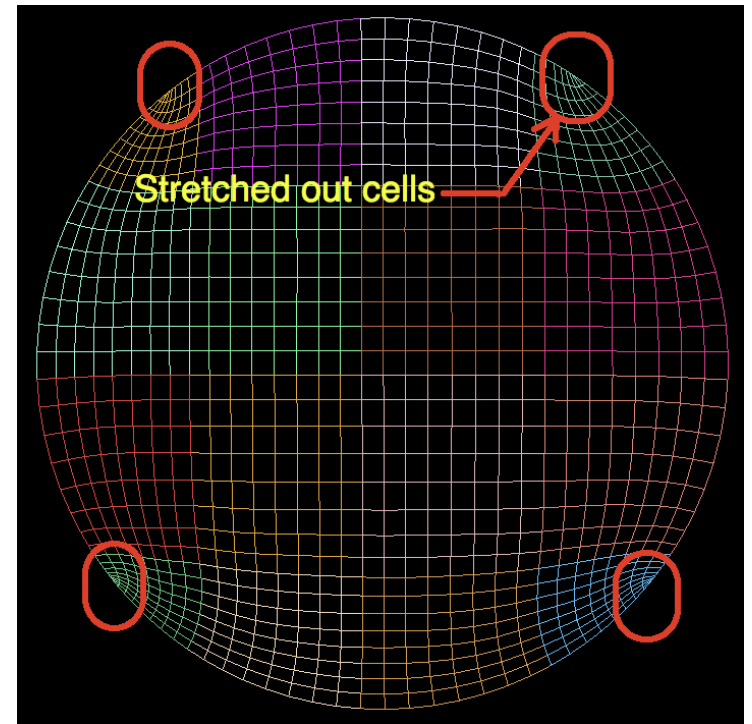
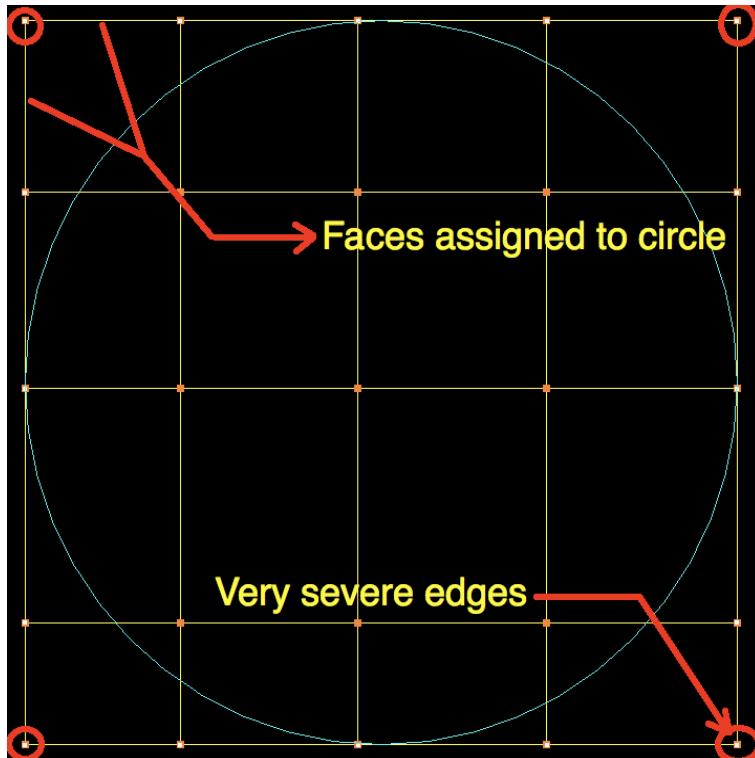
# Mediumly Severe Singularity

- If a non-fixed edge has more than two blocks on one side of the surface, then it is called mediumly severe edge.



# Very Severe Singularity

- If two faces of a block is assigned to a surface, then it is called very severe edge.



End of terminologies and concepts