Benchmark

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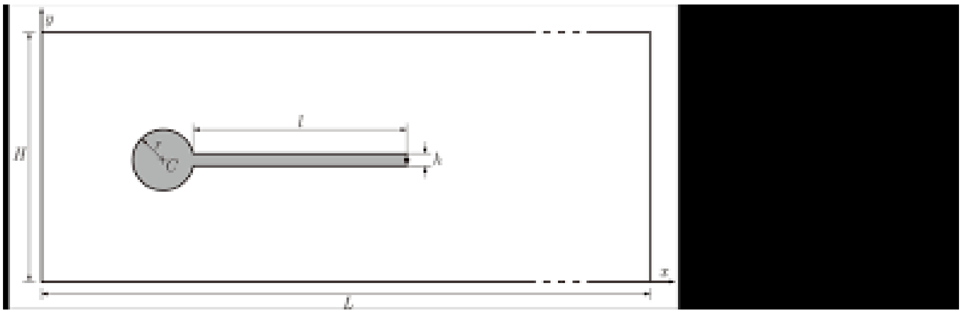
Problem Defintion

Domain



The computational domain resembles the classic cfd benchmark with an added bar, with dimensions: The box: L = 2.5, H = 0.41 The bar: l = 0.35, h = 0.02 The circle is positioned at (0.2, 0.2) making it 0.05 of center from bottom to top, this is done to induce oscillations to a otherwise laminar flow.

Fluid Structure Interaction Problem formulation

We define the fluid domain as Ω^f and structure domain as Ω^s and the part where the fluid and structure interact Γ^0. We denote Γ^1 as the "ceiling"and floor"and the circle and $\Gamma^{2,3}$ as the inlet and outlet. We define the displacement d^s and displacement velocity w in the structure as:

$$d^s(\mathbf{X}, t) = \chi^s(\mathbf{X}, t) - \mathbf{X}$$

$$w(\mathbf{X}, t) = \frac{\partial \chi^s(\mathbf{X}, t)}{\partial t}$$

where $\mathbf{X}$ denote a material point in the reference domain and χ^s denotes the mapping from the reference configuration. The velocity in the fluid is denoted $u(\mathbf{X}, t)$ We define the deformation gradient $F = I + \nabla d$ and $J = det(F)$ We express the solid balance laws in the Lagrangian formulation from the initial configuration

$$J\rho_s \frac{\partial^2 d}{\partial t^2} = \nabla \sigma_s(d) in \Omega^s$$

The fluid equations are denoted from the initial configuration:

$$\rho_s\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + (\nabla u)F^{-1}(u - w) = J^{-1}\nabla \cdot (J\sigma_f F^{-T}) \quad in\Omega^f\right.$$

$$\nabla \cdot (JuF^{-T}) = 0 \quad in \;\; \Omega^f$$

$$\nabla^2 d = 0 \quad in \;\; \Omega^f$$

Boundary conditions:

$$u = u0 \quad on \;\; \Gamma^2$$

$$u = 0 \quad on \;\; \Gamma^1$$

$$\sigma_f n_s = \sigma_s n_f \quad on \;\; \Gamma^0(interface)$$