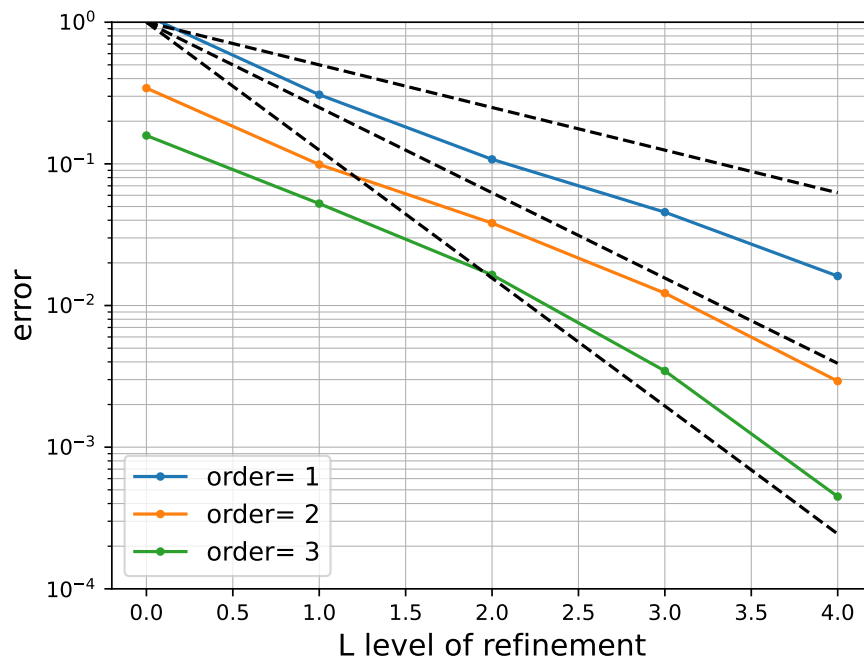


Exercise 3

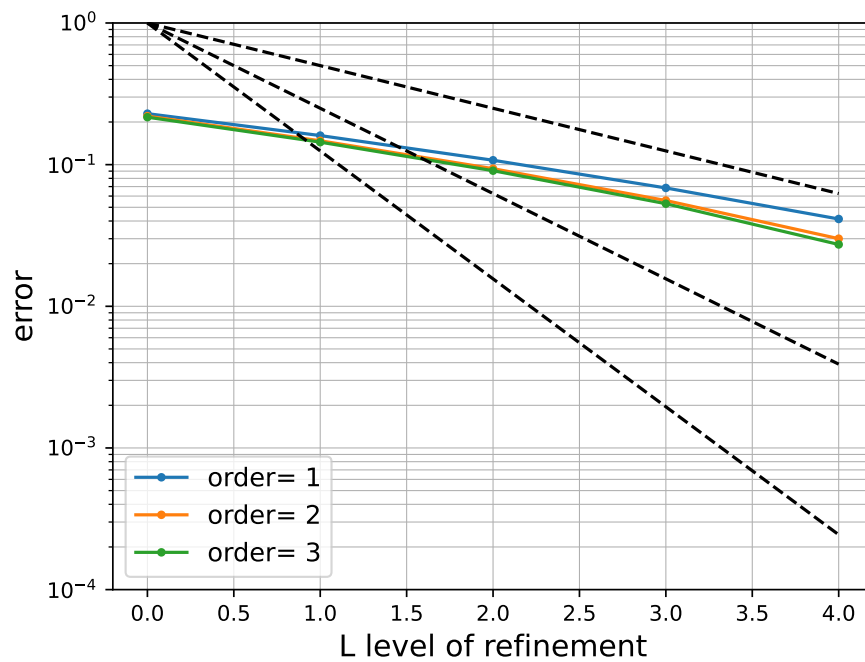
e11921655 Fabian Holzberger

September 25, 2021

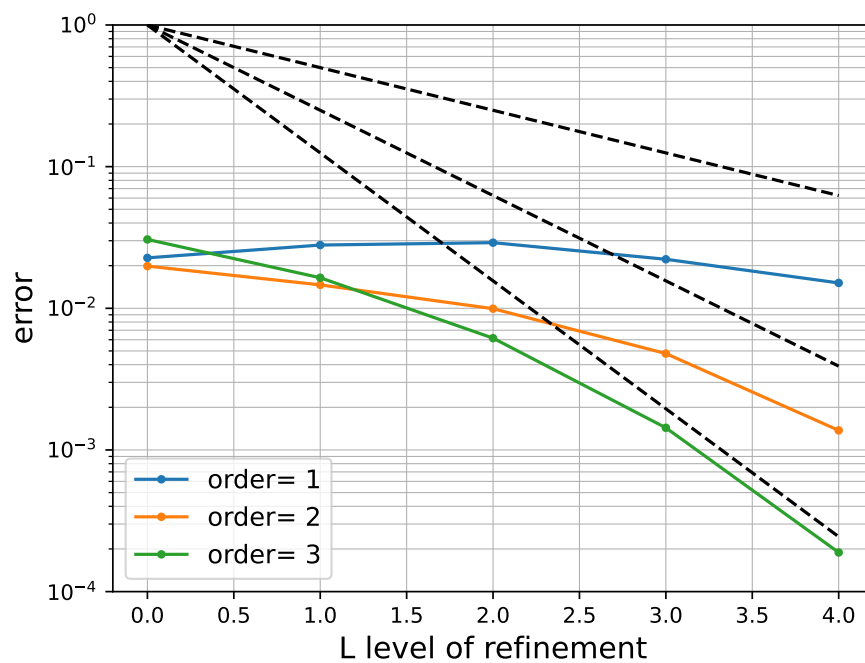
Part1

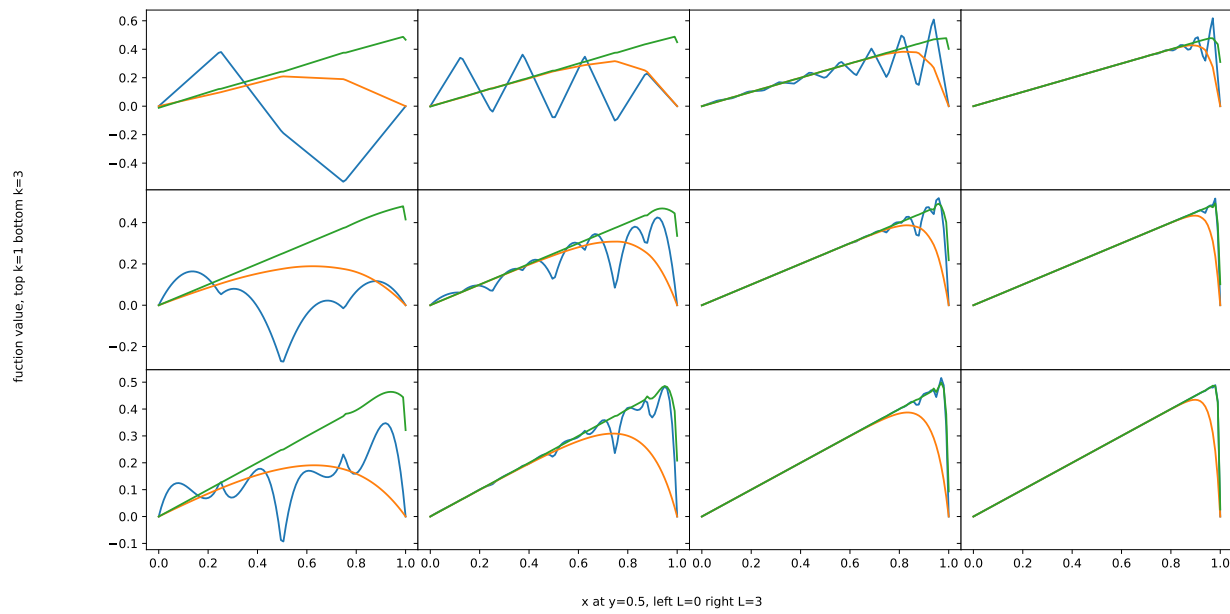


Part2



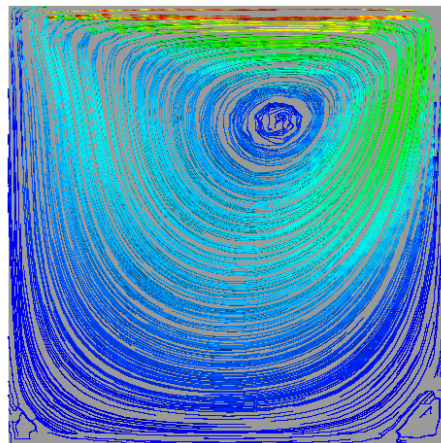
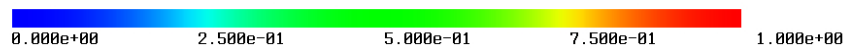
Part3





Part4

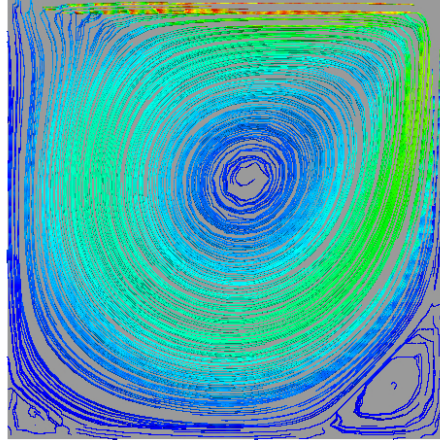
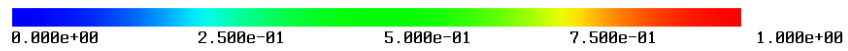
solution for $\nu = 0.01$ at $L = 3$



$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

Netgen 6.2-dev

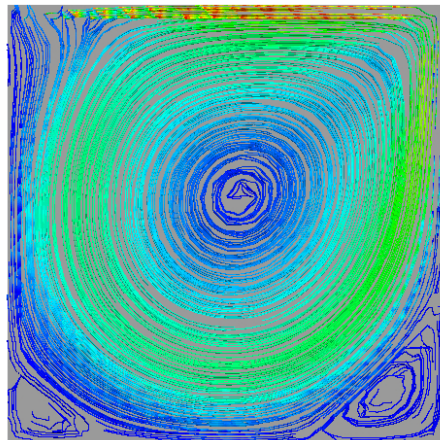
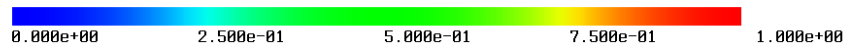
solution for $\nu = 0.002$ at $L = 3$



$\frac{u}{L}x$

Netgen 6.2-dev

solution for $\nu = 0.001$ at $L = 3$



$\frac{u}{L}x$

Netgen 6.2-dev

Iterations needed for convergence

Method, L	0	1	2	3
$\nu = 0.01$				
Newton	5	5	5	5
Picard	15	16	16	16
$\nu = 0.002$				
Newton	-	10	8	8
Picard	79	32	34	34
$\nu = 0.001$				
Newton	-	-	-	-
Picard	-	48	37	38

Part5

Weak form of NS-equation

Assume we given the NS-equations in weak form with $(u, p) \in V \times Q = H_0^1(\Omega)^2 \times L_0^2(\Omega)$:

$$\left(\frac{du}{dt}, v\right) + a(u, v) + c(u, u, v) + b(v, p) + b(u, q) + \epsilon(p, q) = f(v) \quad \forall (v, q) \in V \times Q \quad (1)$$

Time discretisation by θ -scheme

$$(u^{n+1}, v) + \theta \tau a(u^{n+1}, v) + \theta \tau c(u^{n+1}, u^{n+1}, v) + \tau b(v, p^{n+1}) + \tau b(u^{n+1}, q) \tau (p^{n+1}, q) = \tau f(v) + (u^n, v) - (1 - \theta) \tau a(u^n, v) - (1 - \theta) \tau c(u^n, u^n, v) \quad (2)$$

Next assume $u_{i+1}^{n+1} = u_i^{n+1} + \delta u_i^{n+1}$ and $p_{i+1}^{n+1} = p_i^{n+1} + \delta p_i^{n+1}$ where $u_0^{n+1} = u_K^{n+1}$ and $p_0^{n+1} = p_K^{n+1}$ for $K \rightarrow \infty$. Note further:

$$c(u_{i+1}^{n+1}, u_{i+1}^{n+1}, v) = c(u_i^{n+1}, \delta u_i^{n+1}, v) + c(\delta u_i^{n+1}, u_i^{n+1}, v) + c(u_i^{n+1}, u_i^{n+1}, v) + c(\delta u_i^{n+1}, \delta u_i^{n+1}, v) \quad (3)$$

Then for a Newton method we assume $c(\delta u_i^{n+1}, \delta u_i^{n+1}, v)$ and for the picard iteration additionally $c(\delta u_i^{n+1}, u_i^{n+1}, v)$.

Newton iteration

$$\begin{aligned} &(\delta u_i^{n+1}, v) + \theta \tau [a(\delta u_i^{n+1}, v) + c(\delta u_i^{n+1}, u_i^{n+1}, v) + c(u_i^{n+1}, \delta u_i^{n+1}, v)] + \tau [b(v, \delta p_i^{n+1}) + b(\delta u_i^{n+1}, q) + \epsilon(\delta p_i^{n+1}, q)] = \\ &(u_0^{n+1} - u_i^{n+1}, v) + \tau f(v) + (1 - \theta) \tau [-a(u_0^{n+1}, v) - c(u_0^{n+1}, u_0^{n+1}, v)] + \theta \tau [-a(u_i^{n+1}, v) - c(u_i^{n+1}, u_i^{n+1}, v)] \\ &+ \tau [-b(v, p_i^{n+1}) - b(u_i^{n+1}, q) - \epsilon(p_i^{n+1}, q)] \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Picard iteration

$$\begin{aligned} &(\delta u_i^{n+1}, v) + \theta \tau [c(\delta u_i^{n+1}, u_i^{n+1}, v) + c(u_i^{n+1}, \delta u_i^{n+1}, v)] + \tau [b(v, \delta p_i^{n+1}) + b(\delta u_i^{n+1}, q) + \epsilon(\delta p_i^{n+1}, q)] = \\ &(u_0^{n+1} - u_i^{n+1}, v) + \tau f(v) + (1 - \theta) \tau [-a(u_0^{n+1}, v) - c(u_0^{n+1}, u_0^{n+1}, v)] + \theta \tau [-a(u_i^{n+1}, v) - c(u_i^{n+1}, u_i^{n+1}, v)] \\ &+ \tau [-b(v, p_i^{n+1}) - b(u_i^{n+1}, q) - \epsilon(p_i^{n+1}, q)] \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

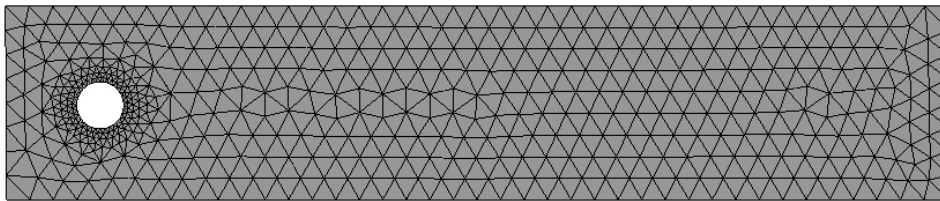
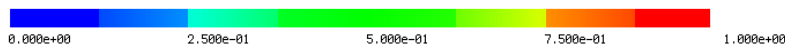
Space discretisation by Taylor-Hood element

The Taylor-Hood pair of order k is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} V_h &:= \{v \in H_0^1(\Omega)^2 : v|_T \in P^k(T) \quad \forall T \in \mathcal{T}_h\} \\ Q_h &:= \{q \in L_0^2(\Omega) \cap C(\bar{\Omega}) : q|_T \in P^k(T) \quad \forall T \in \mathcal{T}_h\} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Mesh

We choose a trtraheder mesh with 972 Elements and 550 vertices. The global mesh size is 0.05 where the local redinement at the cylinder wall is choosen to be 0.009. The mesh is shown below:

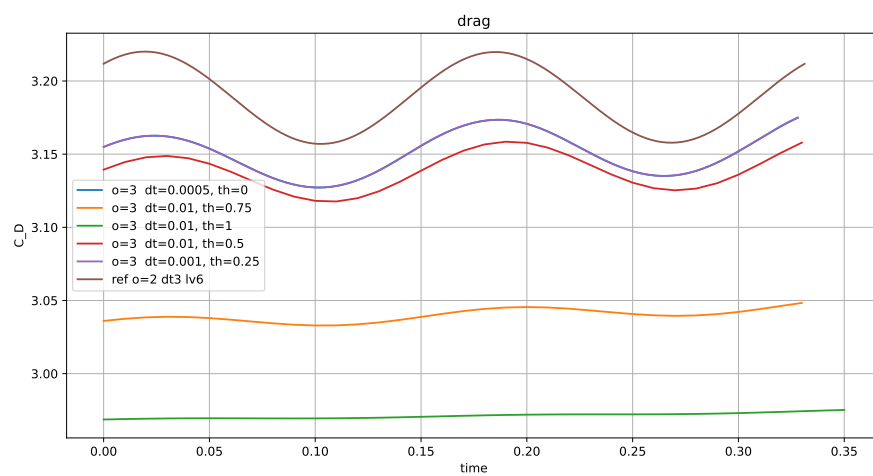
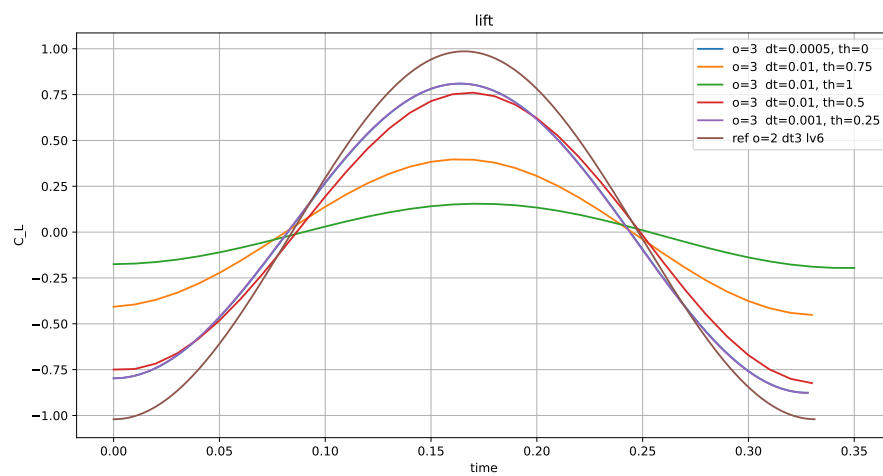
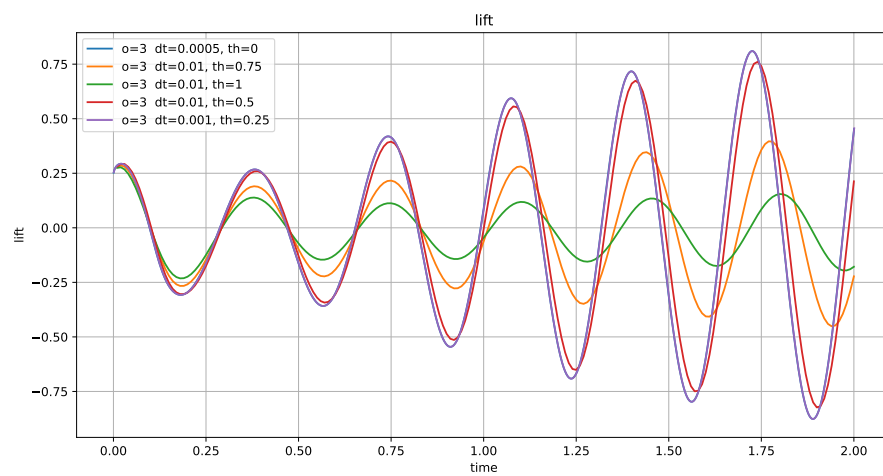


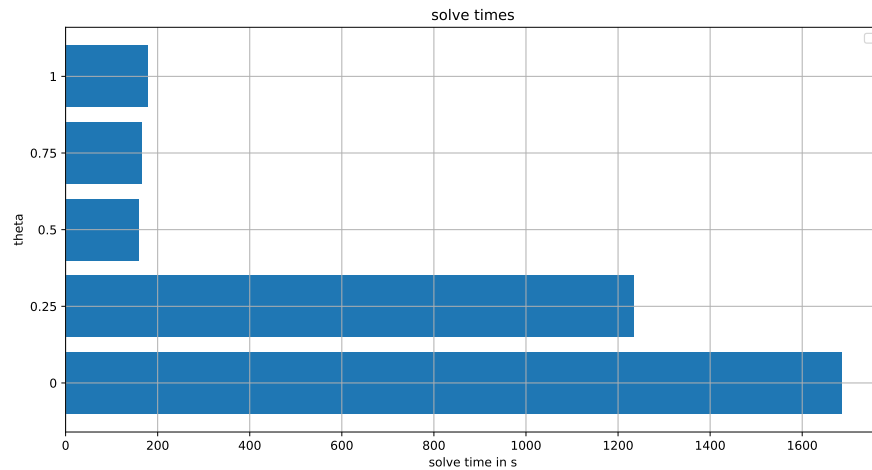
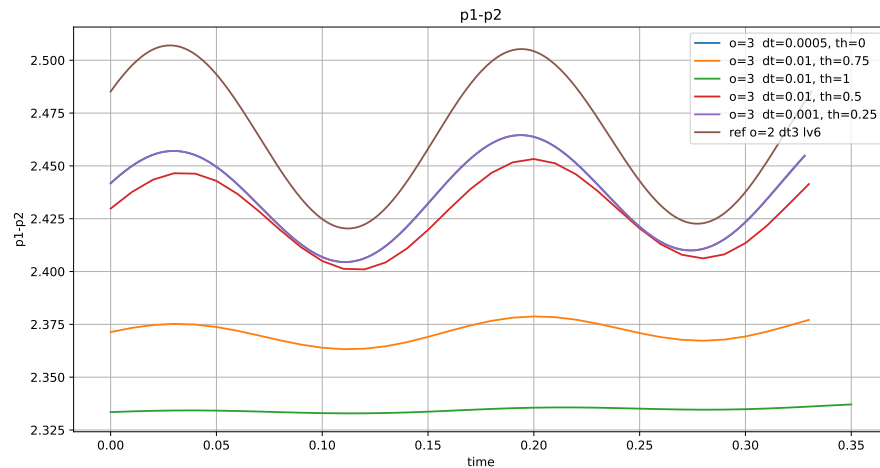
Netgen 6.2-dev

To improve the solution quality p-refinements were conducted for different orders k of the Taylor hood space where in contrast to that h-refinements were choosen for the reference solutions. In the Table below we compare cases where h-refinement of the reference and p-refinements of our solution yield a similar number of free-dofs.

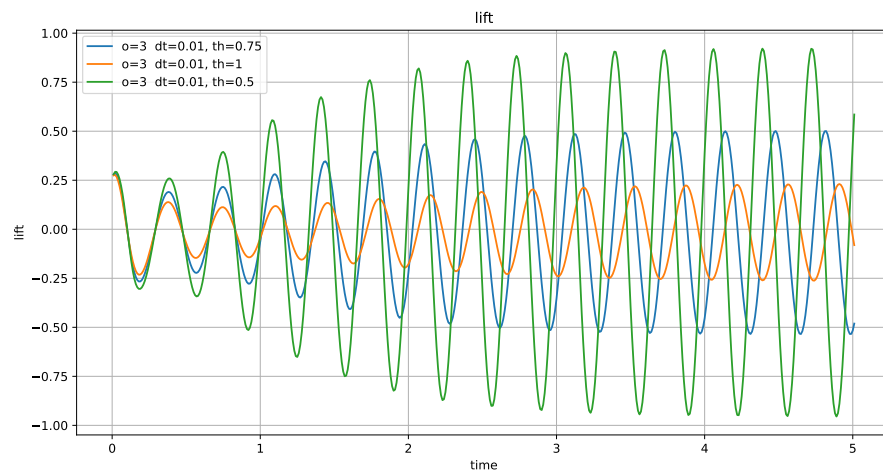
Lv ref.	order this	free-dofs ref.	free-dofs this
2	2	2704	4221
3	3	10608	10504
-	4	-	19709
4	5	42016	31836
6	-	667264	-

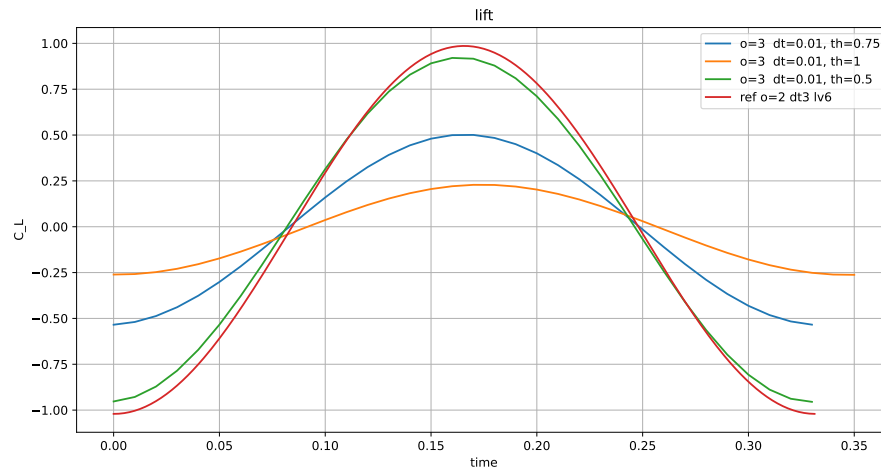
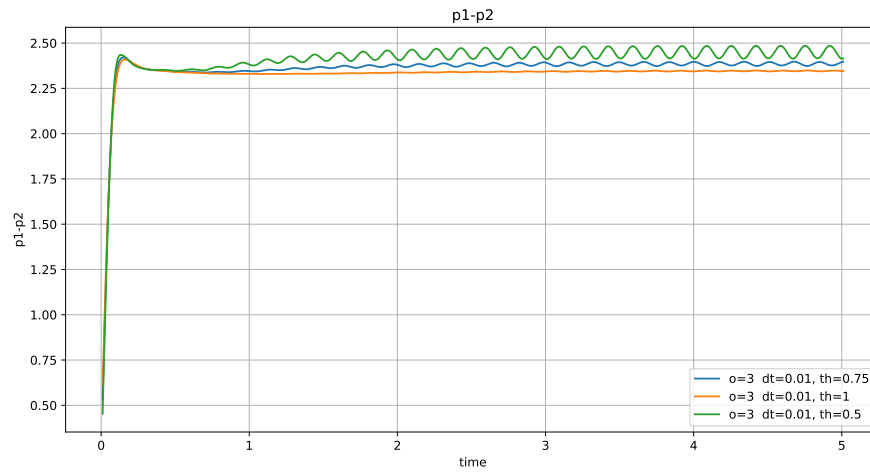
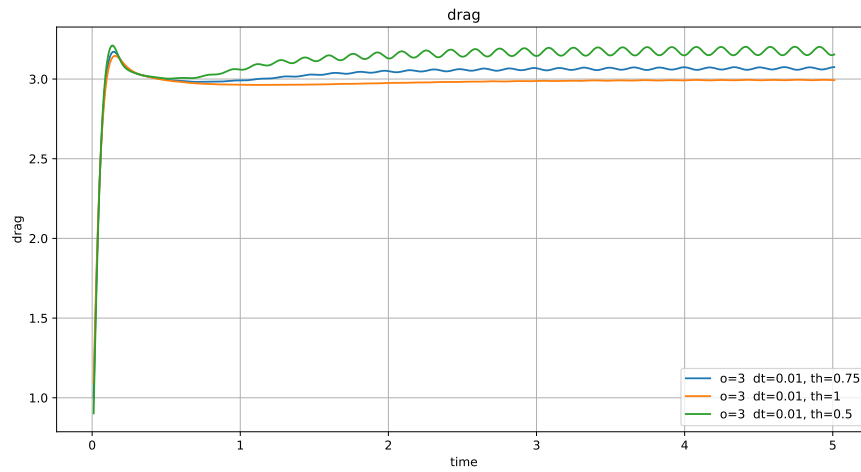
Investigating influence of θ values on solution for $t \in [0, 2]$

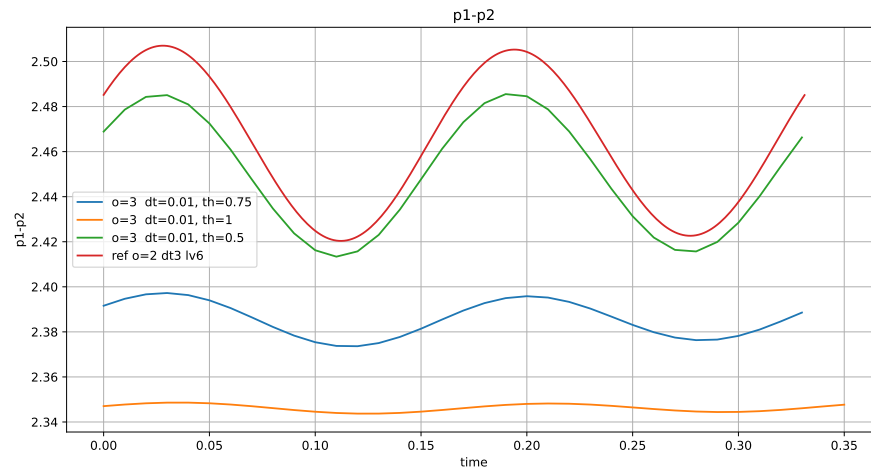
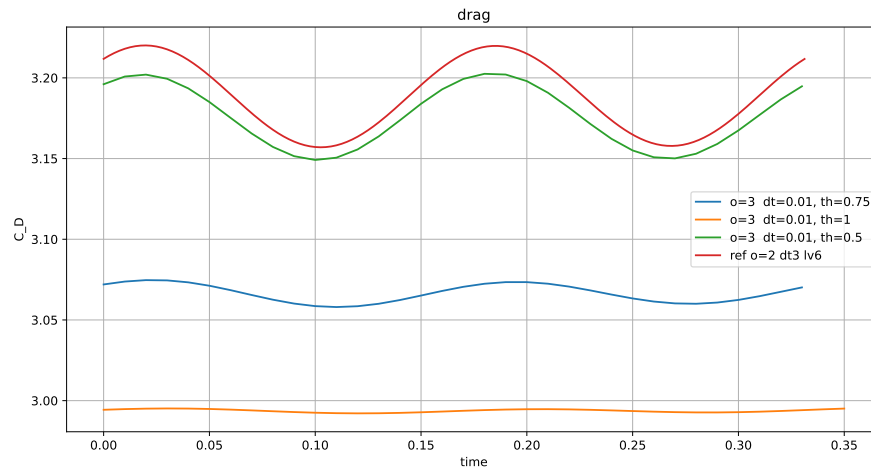




Comparing $\theta \geq 0.5$ methods for $t \in [0, 5]$







p-refinement at $\theta = 0.5$ method for $t \in [0, 5]$

