

patch test

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1 Equation

Solve

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial z}(\mathbf{U}) + \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{U}) = \mathbf{0} \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbf{U} = [A, Q]^T$, $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U}) = [Q, \alpha Q^2/A + C_1]^T$, $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{U}) = [0, K_r Q/A]^T$
 $C_1 = \int_{A_0}^A \frac{A}{\rho_f} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial A} dA$, $\psi = \beta \frac{\sqrt{A} - \sqrt{A_0}}{A_0}$.

We want to perform a patch test, so we introduce a forcing term

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial z}(\mathbf{U}) + \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{U}) = \mathbf{f} \quad (2)$$

to retrieve the exact solution $A(t, z) = 1 + zt$, $Q(t, z) = zt$.

Setting $A_0 = \beta = K_r = \rho_f = 1$, we obtain

$$\mathbf{f} = \begin{bmatrix} t + x \\ -\frac{t^3 x^2}{(1+tx)^3} + \frac{2t^2 x}{1+tx} + \frac{tx}{1+tx} + 0.5(1+tx)^{0.5} + x \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{f}}{\partial t} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ +\frac{2t^3 x^3}{(1+tx)^3} - \frac{5t^2 x^2}{(1+tx)^2} + \frac{4tx}{1+tx} + \frac{tx}{4\sqrt{1+tx}} + 0.5(1+tx)^{0.5} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

2 Numerical discretization

We will use a second order Taylor-Galerkin scheme:

for $n \geq 0$, find $\mathbf{U}_h^{n+1} \in V_h$ which satisfies the following equations $\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{U}_h^{n+1}, \Phi_i) &= (\mathbf{U}_h^n, \Phi_i) + \Delta t \left(\mathbf{F}^n - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \mathbf{H}^n \mathbf{S}^n, \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{S}^n}{\partial \mathbf{U}_n} \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}^n}{\partial z}, \Phi_i \right) \\ &\quad - \Delta t \left(\mathbf{S}^n - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \frac{\partial \mathbf{S}^n}{\partial \mathbf{U}_n} \mathbf{S}^n, \Phi_i \right) - \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \left(\mathbf{H}^n \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}^n}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial z} \right) \\ &\quad + \Delta t (\mathbf{f}^n, \Phi_i) + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \left(-\frac{\partial \mathbf{S}^n}{\partial \mathbf{U}_n} \mathbf{f}^n + \frac{\partial \mathbf{f}^n}{\partial t}, \Phi_i \right) + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \left(\mathbf{H}^n \mathbf{f}^n, \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial z} \right) \end{aligned}$$

In the L^2 norm i will expect a second order convergence, both in space and time

3 Boundary condition

- Inlet: Set $A = A_{inlet}$, **Dirichlet BC**
- Outlet: **Non reflecting BC** that is

$$\mathbf{l}_2^T \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{S} - \mathbf{f} \right) = 0 \quad \text{at } z = 1 \quad (5)$$

- **Compatibility condition**

$$\mathbf{l}_2^T \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{H} \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial z} + \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{f} \right) = 0 \quad \text{at } z = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\mathbf{l}_1^T \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{H} \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial z} + \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{f} \right) = 0 \quad \text{at } z = L \quad (7)$$

At the discrete level they can be written as:

$$\mathbf{l}_2^T \mathbf{U}^{n+1} = \mathbf{l}_2^T \mathbf{C} \mathbf{C} \quad (8)$$

$$\mathbf{l}_1^T \mathbf{U}^{n+1} = \mathbf{l}_1^T \mathbf{C} \mathbf{C} \quad (9)$$

where $\mathbf{C} \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{U}^n - \Delta t \mathbf{H} \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial z} - \Delta t \mathbf{B} + \Delta t \mathbf{f}$. This only a first order approximation of the time derivative, and moreover we are considering a fully explicit method. This could spoil the global convergence rate.

Putting together eq. (5) and eq. (9) at the outlet we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^{n+1} \\ Q^{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2c_\alpha} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ c_\alpha + \alpha Q_n/A_n & c_\alpha - \alpha Q_n/A_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{l}_1^T \mathbf{C} \mathbf{C} \\ \mathbf{l}_2^T (\mathbf{U}^n - \Delta t \mathbf{S}) \end{bmatrix}. \quad (10)$$

where

$$l_1 = \begin{bmatrix} c_\alpha - \alpha \frac{Q}{A} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad l_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -c_\alpha - \alpha \frac{Q}{A} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (11)$$

$$c_\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2\rho f A_0} \sqrt{A} + \left(\frac{Q}{A} \right)^2 \alpha(\alpha - 1)}. \quad (12)$$