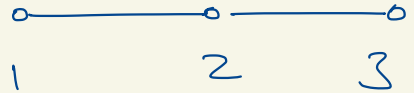


8<sup>th</sup> March Finite element algorithms.

$$u \frac{d\phi}{dx} - k \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = 0.$$

↓

↓



$$\left(\frac{u}{2}\right) \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \left(\frac{k}{l}\right) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Assembled

proved

$$\int_{\Omega} \underset{\uparrow}{w} R \, d\Omega = 0$$

$$\phi = \underline{N}_1 \phi_1 + \underline{N}_2 \phi_2$$

$$w = N$$

$$\frac{ul}{2k} = Pe$$

element Pelet number

# Finite element method - Examples.

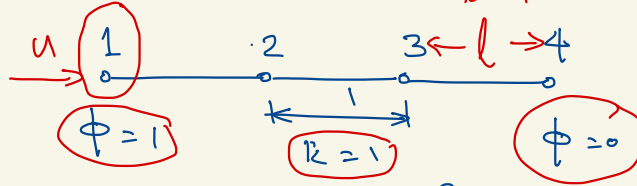
$$u \frac{d\phi}{dx} - k \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = 0$$

$l = h$

## Convection-diffusion equation.

Element matrices

$$\frac{u}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} ; \quad \frac{k}{l} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



Assembled matrix.

$$\frac{u}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \phi_4 \end{Bmatrix} + \frac{k}{l} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \phi_4 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} Q_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Q_4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$\phi_1 = 1$ ,  $\phi_4 = 0$

Peclet number ;  $Pe = \frac{ul}{2k}$  ✓

Example 1: ✓

$u = 0$  .  $Pe = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \phi_4 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} Q_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Q_4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$\phi_1 = 1$ ,  $\phi_4 = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

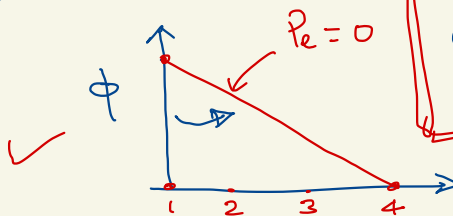
$\phi_1 = 1$  ✓

$\phi_3 = \frac{1}{3}$  ✓

$\phi_2 = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$  ✓

$\phi_4 = 0$  ✓

Answers



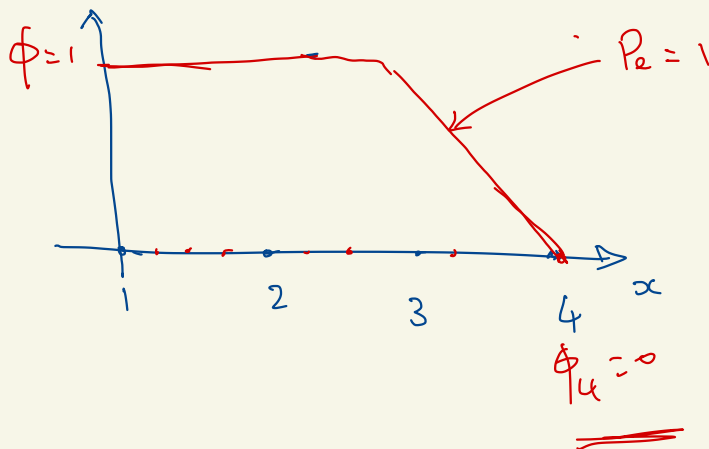
### Example 2:

$$u = 2 \quad ; \quad p_2 = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \phi_4 \end{Bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \phi_4 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \phi_4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \phi_4 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \phi_4 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \begin{array}{l} \phi_1 = 1 \\ + 2 \\ \phi_4 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{l} \phi_2 = 1 \\ \phi_3 = 1 \end{array}} \quad \text{Answers.}$$



Example 3:

$$u = 4 ; \quad p_2 = 2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -3 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -3 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \\ \phi_4 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} Q_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Q_4 \end{Bmatrix}$$

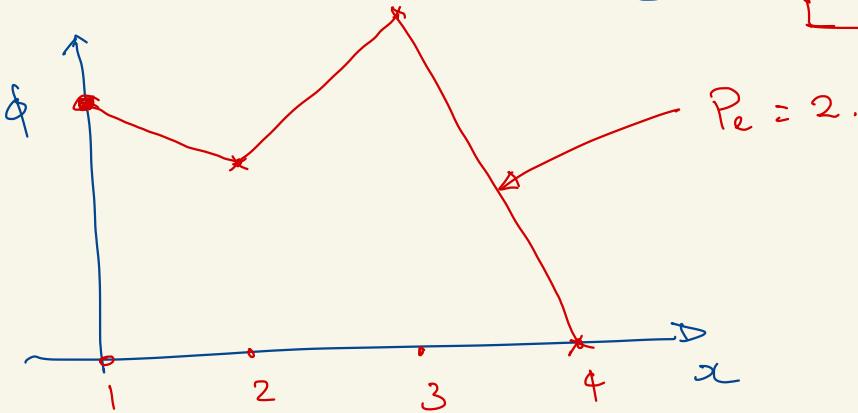
$\phi_1 = 1$   
 $+3$   
 $\phi_4 = 0$

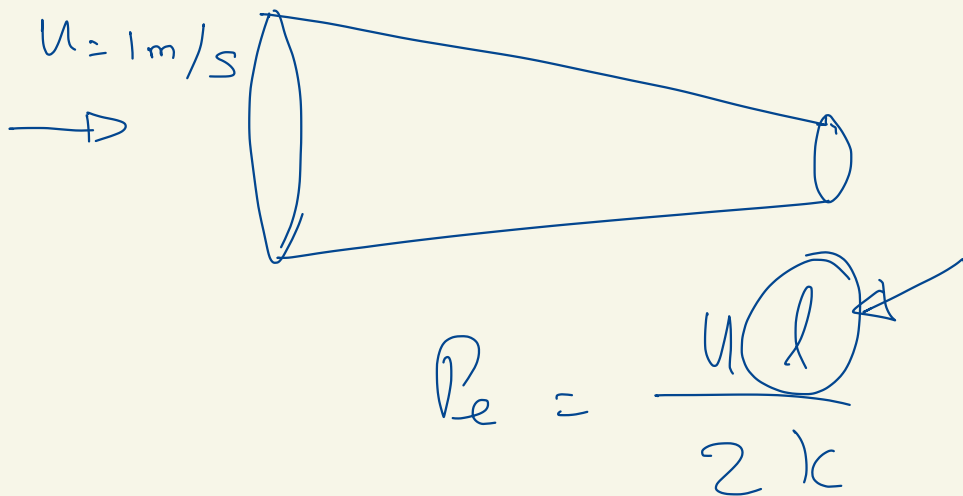
$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3.5 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_2 \\ \phi_3 \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 3 \\ 4.5 \end{Bmatrix} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1 &= 1 \checkmark \\ \phi_2 &= 0.85 \checkmark \\ \phi_3 &= 1.28 \checkmark \\ \phi_4 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Answers.





## Assignment 2:

$$u \frac{d\phi}{dx} - k \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = 0$$

$$\text{Element Convection matrix} = \frac{u}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Element diffusion matrix} = \frac{k}{l} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Implementation in Matlab

pre-processing — input number of points / NP

% No elements.

$$\text{NE} = \text{NP} - 1$$

% Create connectivity ✓

For  $ie = 1, \text{NE}$

$$\text{intma}(ie, 1) = ie$$

$$\text{intma}(ie, 2) = ie + 1$$

End

% Element length ✓

$$el = L / \text{NE}$$

% Element matrix

$$\text{emat}(1, 1) = -0.5 * u + (k / el)$$

$$\text{emat}(1, 2) = 0.5 * u - (k / el)$$

$$\text{emat}(2, 1) = -0.5 * u - (k / el)$$

$$\text{emat}(2, 2) = 0.5 * u + (k / el)$$

velocity, u and diffusion coefficient, k and total

length, L

$ie = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{intma}(1, 1) &= 1 \\ \text{intma}(1, 2) &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$ie = 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{intma}(2, 1) &= 2 \\ \text{intma}(2, 2) &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

∴ matrix assembly

∴ initialize matrix

$$\underline{gmat(np, np) = 0.0} \quad \checkmark$$

For  $ie = 1, NE$

$$\underline{ip1} = \underline{intma(ie, 1)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$ip2 = \underline{intma(ie, 2)} \quad \checkmark$$

$$\underline{gmat(ip1, ip1)} = \boxed{\underline{gmat(ip1, ip1)}} + \underline{emat(1, 1)}$$

$$\underline{gmat(ip1, ip2)} = \underline{gmat(ip1, ip2)} + \underline{emat(1, 2)}$$

$$gmat(ip2, ip1) = gmat(ip2, ip1) + emat(2, 1)$$

$$gmat(ip2, ip2) = gmat(ip2, ip2) + emat(2, 2)$$

end.

∴  $gmat$  is the assembled matrix.

$$\begin{bmatrix} f \end{bmatrix} gmat \begin{Bmatrix} \phi \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \quad \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} f \end{Bmatrix}$$

1, 2

$$\begin{aligned} &gmat(1, 1) \\ &gmat(1, 2) \\ &gmat(2, 1) \\ &gmat(2, 2) \end{aligned}$$

Petrov-Galerkin  
Weighting

$$u \int_{\Omega^{(e)}} \alpha \underline{w_a^*} \frac{d\hat{\phi}}{dx} dx$$

$$w_a^* = \frac{h}{2} \frac{dN^T}{dx}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \left( \frac{dN_1}{dx} \right)^2 & \frac{dN_1}{dx} \frac{dN_2}{dx} \\ \frac{dN_2}{dx} \frac{dN_1}{dx} & \left( \frac{dN_2}{dx} \right)^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2x} & -\frac{1}{2x} \\ -\frac{1}{2x} & \frac{1}{2x} \end{bmatrix} l$$

$$\frac{h u \alpha}{2} \int \frac{dN^T}{dx} \frac{dN}{dx} \{ \phi \} dx$$

$$= \frac{u \alpha}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{k}{l} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$



Petrov-Galerkin method

$$u \frac{d\phi}{dx} - k \frac{d^2\phi}{dx^2} = 0.$$

$$\frac{u}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \text{convection matrix.}$$

$$\frac{k}{h} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \text{diffusion matrix.}$$

$$\frac{\alpha u}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{Bmatrix} \quad \text{additional diffusion.}$$

Exercise: (\*)

Assemble these matrices for 2 elements and write the nodal equation for node 2

$$\text{solution } \alpha = \Rightarrow u \frac{\phi_i - \phi_{i-1}}{\Delta x}$$

First order upwind.

Transient problems - FEM.

Lax-Wendroff method.

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\phi^{n+1} = \phi^n + \Delta t \frac{\partial \phi^n}{\partial t} + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi^n}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial t^2} &= -u \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) = -u \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= u^2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\phi^{n+1} - \phi^n}{\Delta t} = -u \frac{\partial \phi^n}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta t u^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi^n}{\partial x^2}$$

Central FDM - Lax-Wendroff  
Standard Galerkin - Taylor Galerkin

# Navier-Stokes equation:

Incompressible flow equations

$$\rho \left( \cancel{\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t}} + u_j \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} \right) = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i} + \frac{\partial \tau_{ij}}{\partial x_j}$$

— momentum.

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0 \quad \text{— continuity.}$$

$$\tau_{ij} = \mu \left( \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_j} + \frac{\partial u_j}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

$$[C] \{u\} = - [G] \{p\} + [K] \{u\} + \{f\}_1$$

$$[D] \{u\} = \{f\}_2$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} [C] - [K] \\ [D] \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} [G] \\ \frac{1}{\gamma} [M] \odot \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} \{u\} \\ \{p\} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} f_1 \\ f_2 \end{Bmatrix}$$

⚠ severe instability

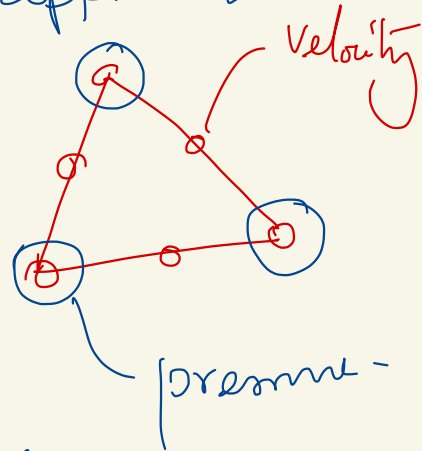
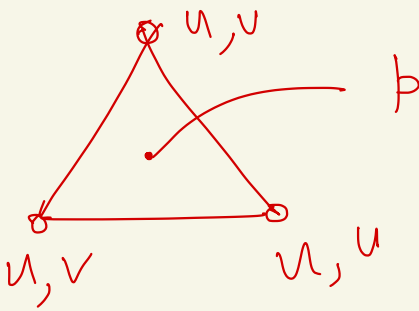
1. Penalty method.

$$\frac{p}{\gamma} + \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_i} = 0$$

$$\gamma \sim 10^8$$

$$\frac{1}{\gamma} [M] \{p\} + [D] \{u\} = f_2$$

2. Mixed interpolation staggered approach.



3. Fractional step method.