

Caleb Logemann

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Discontinuous Galerkin Method for solving a Thin-Film Equation

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Overview

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Motivation

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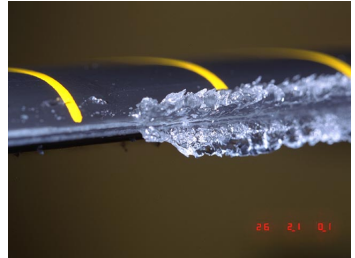
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- Aircraft Icing
- Runback



- Industrial Coating
- Paint Drying

Model Equations

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■ Navier-Stokes Equation

$$\begin{aligned}\rho_t + (\rho u)_x &= 0 \\ (\rho u)_t + (\rho u^2 + p)_x &= \\ E_t + (u(E + p))_x &= \end{aligned}$$

■ Asymptotic Limit, $\rho \ll L$

■ Thin-Film Equation - 1D with u as fluid height.

$$u_t + (f(x, t)u^2 - g(x, t)u^3)_x = (h(x, t)u^3 u_{xxx})_x$$

Current Model

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■ Simplified Expression

$$u_t + (u^2 - u^3)_x = (u^3 u_{xxx})_x$$

■ Operator Splitting

$$u_t + (u^2 - u^3)_x = 0$$

$$u_t - (u^3 u_{xxx})_x = 0$$

Introduction to Discontinuous Galerkin

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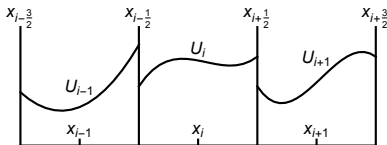
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- Partition the domain, $[a, b]$ as

$$a = x_{1/2} < \cdots < x_{i-1/2} < x_{i+1/2} < \cdots < x_{N+1/2} = b$$

- $V_i = [x_{i-1/2}, x_{i+1/2}]$
- $\Delta x = x_{i+1/2} - x_{i-1/2}$
- $x_i = \frac{x_{i+1/2} + x_{i-1/2}}{2}$.



- Solution of order M on each cell

$$u|_{x \in V_i} \approx U_i = \sum_{k=1}^M U_i^k \phi^k(\xi)$$

- Legendre Basis - ϕ^k

Numerical Solutions

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- Use canonical variable $\xi \in [-1, 1]$
- Let $\{\phi^k(\xi)\}$ be the Legendre polynomials.
- Solution of order M on each cell

$$u|_{x \in V_i} \approx U_i = \sum_{k=1}^M U_i^k \phi^k(\xi)$$

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■ Convection Equation

$$u_t + (u^2 - u^3)_x = 0$$

■ Weak Form

$$\int_{-1}^1 u_t \phi(\xi) + \frac{2}{\Delta x} (u^2 - u^3)_\xi \phi \, d\xi$$

■ Runge-Kutta Discontinuous Galerkin

Numerical Example - Square Wave

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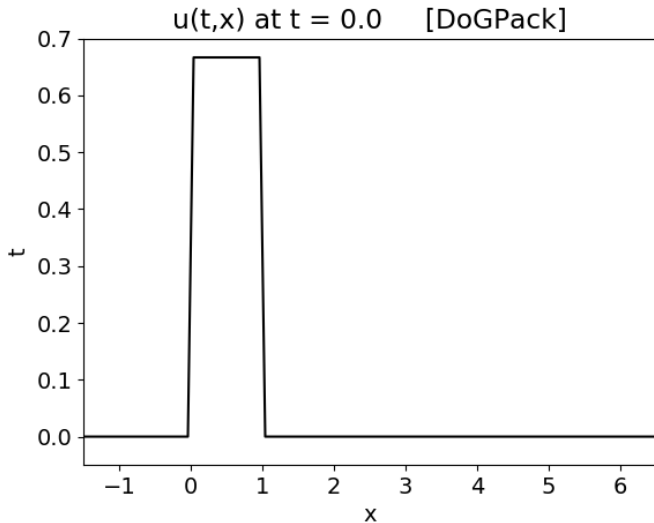
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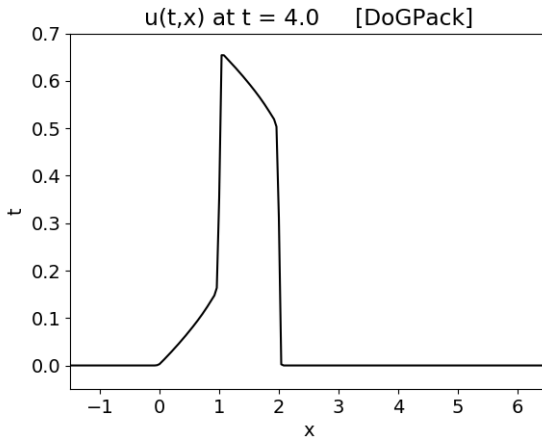
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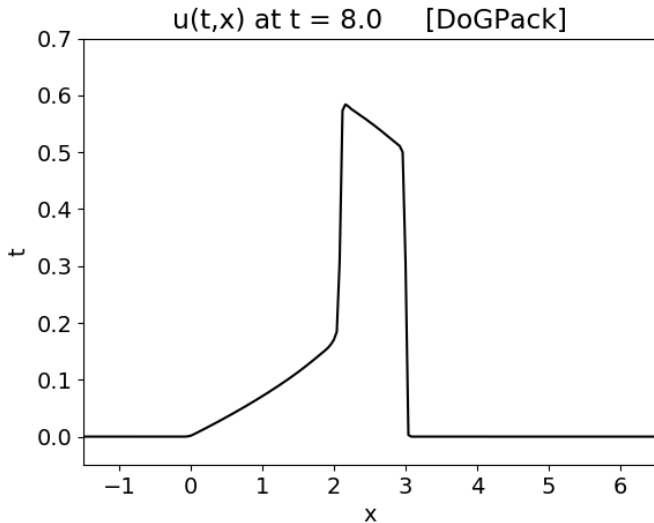
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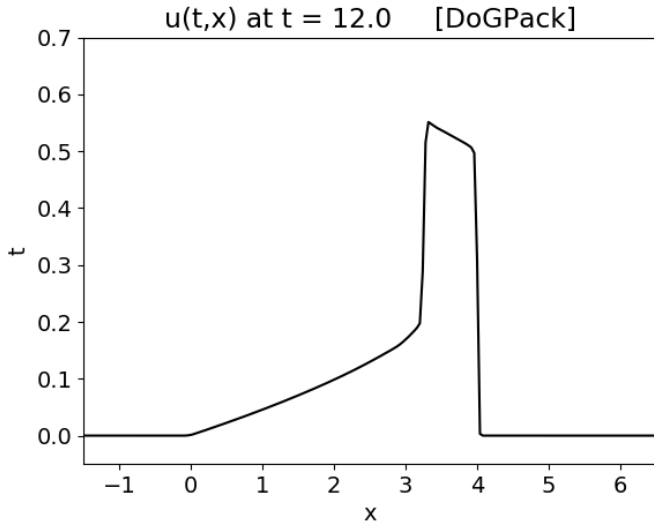
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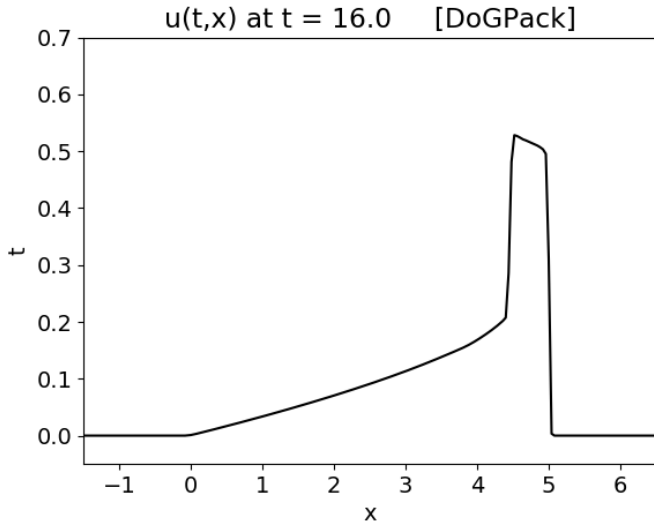
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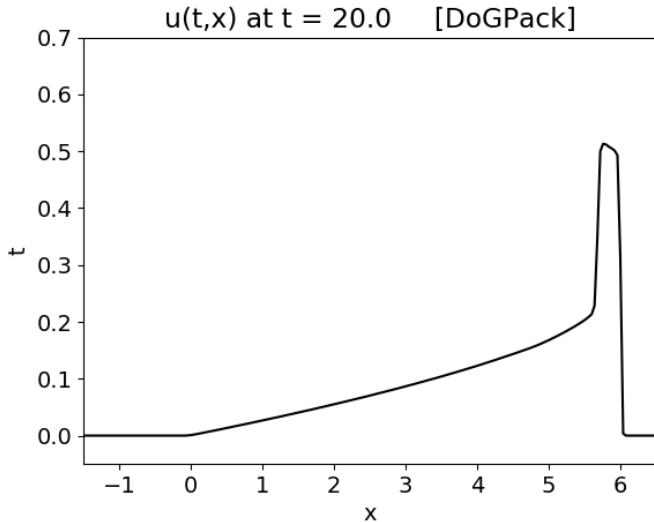
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Diffusion

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- Diffusion Equation

$$u_t - (u^3 u_{xxx})_x = 0$$

- Local Discontinuous Galerkin

Multigrid Solver

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Numerical Results

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Future Work

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- Higher dimensions
- Curved surfaces
- Space and time dependent coefficients
- Incorporation with air flow models

Conclusion

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■ Questions?

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- [2] J.A. Rossmanith. DOGPack. Available from <http://www.dogpack-code.org/>.