Alexis Aposporidis A Primal-Dual Formulation for the Bingham Flow

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The Bingham flow is an example of a Stokes-type equation with shear-dependent viscosity. If $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \mathbf{u} + \nabla \mathbf{u}^T)$ and $|\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}| = \sqrt{\mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}^2)}$, the equations read

$$\begin{cases}
-\nabla \cdot \tau + \nabla p &= \mathbf{f}, \\
-\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} &= 0 \\
+B.C.,
\end{cases}$$

and

$$\begin{cases}
\tau = 2\mu \mathbf{D}\mathbf{u} + \tau_s \frac{\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}}{|\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}|}, & \text{if } |\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}| \neq 0, \\
|\tau| \leq \tau_s, & \text{if } |\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}| = 0,
\end{cases}$$

where the velocity $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, n=2,3 and $p \in \mathbb{R}$ are the unknowns and μ , τ_s are given constants. Due to its non-differentiability for $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}=0$, a regularization of the form $\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}=\sqrt{\mathrm{tr}(\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}^2)+\varepsilon}$ ($\varepsilon>0$) is necessary. It is a well-known fact that applying a nonlinear solver such as Newton or Picard to these equations results in a high number of outer iterations, especially for small choices of ε [1]. In this talk we suggest an alternative approach inspired by [6]: We introduce a dual variable $\mathbf{W}=\frac{\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}}{|\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}|}$, the equations for the Bingham flow are then reformulated

$$\begin{cases}
-\nabla \cdot (2\mu \mathbf{D}\mathbf{u} + \tau_s \mathbf{W}) + \nabla p &= \mathbf{f}, \\
-\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} &= 0, \\
\mathbf{W}|\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}| &= \mathbf{D}\mathbf{u} \\
+B.C.
\end{cases}$$

We address a few properties of this formulation and its numerical solution. Moreover, we perform several numerical experiments for solving the Bingham equations in this formulation, including the lid-driven cavity test and an example where the analytical solution is known. These experiments indicate a significant reduction in the number of nonlinear iterations over the nonlinear solvers of the equations in primal variables.

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