

Scientific Computation of Two-Phase Ferrofluid Flows

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AMSC 663: Advanced Scientific Computing I

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Solving PDEs using deal.II

Each program in deal.II can be broken down into 5 main steps:

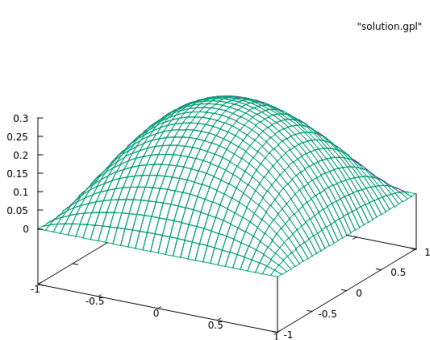
- 1) Generate the mesh.
- 2) Distribute degrees of freedom and set up the matrices for the associated system.
- 3) Compute the left and right hand sides of the system.
- 4) Solve the system numerically.
- 5) Output the solution in a specific format for visualization or post-processing.

Example 1

The first PDE solved was Poisson's equation:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f(x) & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

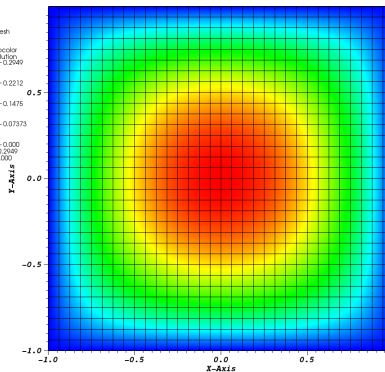
where $f(x) = 1$ and $\Omega = [0, 1]^2$.



Mesh
Var: mesh

Pseudocolor
Var: solution
0.2049

0.2212
0.1475
0.07373
0.000
Max: 0.2049
Min: 0.000



Example 2

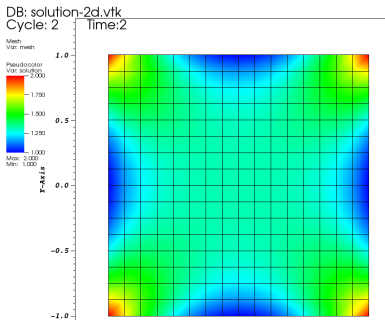
The second PDE solved was Poisson's equation:

$$\begin{cases} -\Delta u = f(x) & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = g(x) & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

where

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 4(x^4 + y^4) & \text{if } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \\ 4(x^4 + y^4 + z^4) & \text{if } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \end{cases}, \quad g(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 & \text{if } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 & \text{if } \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \end{cases},$$

and Ω is the unit square or cube.

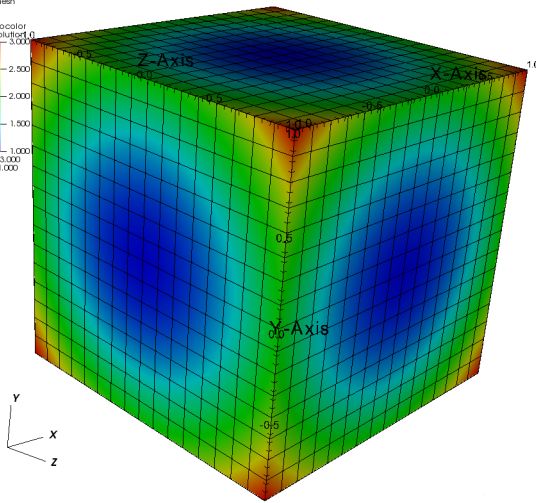


3D Plot

DB: solution-3d.vtk
Cycle: 3 Time:3

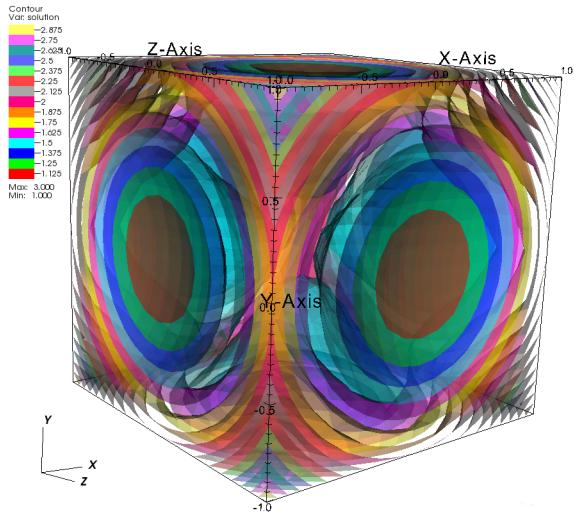
Mesh
Var: mesh

Pseudocolor
Var: solution
3.000
2.500
2.000
1.500
1.000
Max: 3.000
Min: 1.000



3D Contour Plot

DB: solution-3d.vtk
Cycle: 3 Time: 3



Example 3

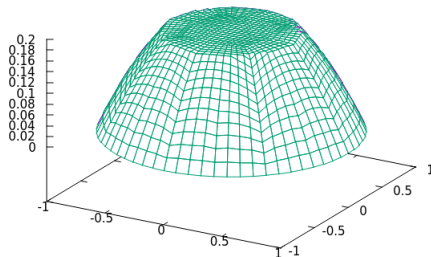
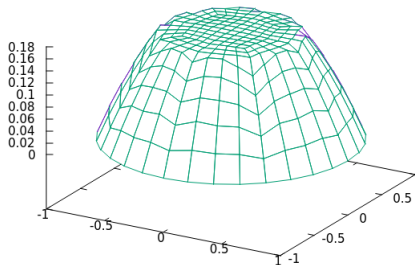
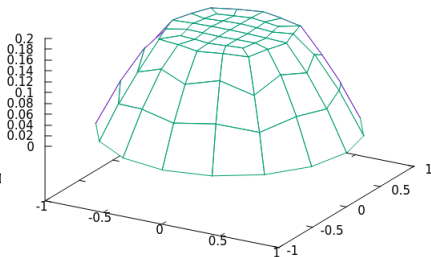
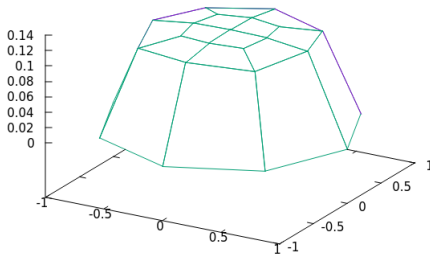
The final PDE solved was Poisson's equation:

$$\begin{cases} -\nabla \cdot (a(x)\nabla u(x)) = 1 & \text{in } \Omega \\ u = 0 & \text{on } \partial\Omega, \end{cases}$$

where $\Omega = [0, 1]^2$ and

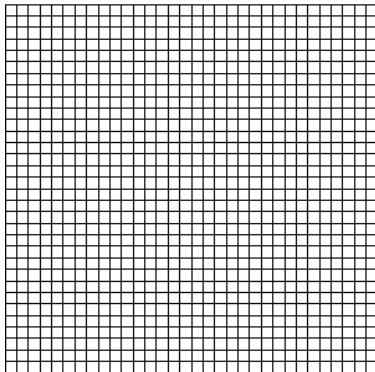
$$a(x) = \begin{cases} 20 & \text{if } |x| < 0.5 \\ 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

The problem was solved multiple times on increasing global refinements of the mesh.



Milestone Updates

- 1) Successfully generated and verified input mesh.



- 2) Implement adaptive mesh refinement/coarsening throughout the project, instead of at the end.
- 3) Implement and verify the Navier–Stokes solver first, instead of the Cahn–Hilliard solver.

Next Steps

- 1) Learn and implement an adaptive local mesh refinement algorithm for stationary problems.
- 2) Learn to solve time dependent problems, starting with the heat equation.
- 3) Learn to solve the Navier–Stokes problem.