Uintah:ICE Multi-material code

- Equation of state, p^{n+1} , θ^{n+1}
- Calculate the chemistry effects, phase change and energy release, (explicit)
- Solve the "pressure equations" for $\vec{U}^{_{\text{n+1}}^{*f}}, \Delta p^{_{\text{n+1}}^{c}}, p^{_{\text{n+1}}^{*f}}$ (implicit, approximate projection method)
- \bullet Evaluate the pressure acceleration, body forces and stresses, (explicit). For multiple materials, calculate the momentum and energy exchange, (implicit). Add the Lagrangian effects into $\vec{U}_m^{n+1^L}, T_m^{n+1^L}, \rho_m^{n+1^L}$
- ullet Advect $ec{U}^n_m,\ T^n_m,\
 ho^n_m$
- \bullet Advance in time $\rho_m^{n+1^C}, \ \vec{U}_m^{n+1^C}, T_m^{n+1^C}$

The steps for a single time step are:

- 1. Calculate the cell-centered pressure using the equation of state, p^{n+1}, θ_m^{n+1}
- 2. Calculate effects of a chemical reaction, phase change and energy release, $\langle m_m^n \dot{\alpha_m} \rangle, \langle m_m^n \vec{U}_m^n \dot{\alpha_m} \rangle, \langle m_m^n e_m^n \dot{\alpha_m} \rangle$
- 3. Solve the "pressure equations" for $\Delta p^{{}^{\text{n+1}^c}}$. Using $\Delta p^{{}^{\text{n+1}^c}}$ calculate the cell-centered velocity of material m, $U_m^{n^c}$ to the face-center $U_m^{*^f}$

$$\vec{U}^{\text{n+1}*f} = \underbrace{\frac{(\text{Cell-centered data from adjacent cells interpolated to the face center)}}{(\rho \vec{U})^{nf}}}_{\rho^{nf}} - \underbrace{\frac{(\text{Linear approximation to the time advance pressure)}}{(\rho \vec{U})^{n^f}}}_{\rho^{nf}} + \Delta p^{\text{n+1}^c}) + \underbrace{\vec{g} \Delta t}_{(\text{body force term)}}$$

- + Multimaterial coupling term
- 4. Calculate the face-centered pressure $p^{*^{n^f}}$ at each of the faces with the surrounding cell-centered pressures.

$$p^{*^f} = \frac{\frac{p_{I+1}^c}{\rho_{I+1}^c} + \frac{p_I^c}{\rho_I^c}}{\frac{1}{\rho_I^c} + \frac{1}{\rho_{I+1}^c}}$$

5. With the face-centered U_m^f , $p^{n^{\ast^f}}$ calculate the source terms for the energy and momentum equations.

Mass source/sink term

$$\Delta (m_m)^{\rm \tiny n+1} = \! \Delta t \langle m_m^n \dot{\alpha_m} \rangle_{\rm from\ phase\ change)}^{\rm (source\ of\ mass\ resulting}$$

Velocity source/sink terms

$$\begin{split} \frac{\Delta(m_m \vec{U}_m)^{^{\text{n+1}}}}{m_m^{^{\text{n+1}}}} &= \frac{\Delta t \langle m_m^n \vec{U}_m^n \alpha_m \rangle}{m_m^{^{\text{n+1}}}} & \text{(acceleration due to gravity)} \\ &+ \frac{V^n \vec{g} \Delta t}{V_m^{^{\text{n+1}}}} & \text{(acceleration due to gravity)} \\ &- \frac{v_m \Delta t \int_A p^{^{\text{n+1}}}^f d\vec{S}}{V_m^{^{\text{n+1}}}} & \text{(acceleration due to the equilibration pressure)} \\ &+ \frac{v_m \theta_l \Delta t V^n K(\vec{U}_l^{n^L} - \vec{U}_m^{n^L})}{V_m^{^{\text{n+1}}}} & \text{(interactions between materials } m \text{ and } l. \text{ For a single fluid this term = 0)} \\ &+ \frac{\Delta t \int_A \tau_m^f \cdot d\vec{S}}{m_m^{^{\text{n+1}}}} & \text{(acceleration due to material stresses)} \\ &+ \text{ other terms} \end{split}$$

Energy Source Terms

$$\begin{split} \frac{\Delta(m_m e_m)^{\text{\tiny n+1}}}{m_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}}^L} &= \frac{\Delta t \langle m_m^n e_m^n \dot{\alpha_m} \rangle}{m_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}}^L} & \text{(source/sink of k internal energy due to mass conversion)} \\ &+ \frac{(\frac{v_m}{c_m})^2 (p_m^o \Delta p^{\text{\tiny n+1}}^c)}{V_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}}^L} \\ &+ \frac{v_k \theta_l \Delta t V_m^n R(T_l^{n^L} - T_m^L)}{V_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}}^L} & \text{(Energy exchange between materials. For a single material this = 0)} \\ &+ \text{ other terms} \end{split}$$

6. Calculate the Lagrangian values

Lagrangian Volume:

$$V_m^{{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathsf{n+1}}}^L} = V^n + \Delta t \sum_i^{cell\ faces} (\vec{S} \cdot \vec{U}^{{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathsf{n+1}}}^*})_i$$

Lagrangian Mass:

$$ho_m^{ ext{\tiny n+1}^L} = rac{
ho_m^n V_m^n + \overbrace{\Delta(m_m)^{ ext{\tiny n+1}}}^{ ext{\tiny source/sink due to phase change}}}{V_m^{ ext{\tiny n+1}}} \ m_m^{ ext{\tiny n+1}^L} =
ho_m^{ ext{\tiny n+1}^L} V_m^{ ext{\tiny n+1}^L}$$

Lagrangian Velocity:

Note: in the source/sink of this equation there is a exchange term which contains the $\vec{U}_m^{_{n+1}{^L}}$. This must be solved for implicitly.

$$\vec{U}_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}^L} = \vec{U}_m^n [1 - \overbrace{\frac{\Delta m_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}}}{m_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}}}}^{\text{\tiny source/sink due to}}] + \overbrace{\frac{\Delta (m_m \vec{U}_m)^{\text{\tiny n+1}}}{m_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}}}}^{\text{\tiny source/sink}}$$

Lagrangian Temperature:

Note: in the source/sink of this equation there is a exchange term which contains the $T_m^{{}_{\!\!\!m+1}L}$. This must be solved for implicitly.

$$T_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}^L} = T_m^n [1 - \overbrace{\frac{\Delta(m_m e_m)^{\text{\tiny n+1}}}{c_v m_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}^L}}}^{\text{\tiny source/sink due to}}] + \overbrace{\frac{\Delta(m_m e_m)^{\text{\tiny n+1}}}{c_v m_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}^L}}}^{\text{\tiny source/sink}}$$

- 7. Advection of ρ_m^n , \vec{U}_m^n , T_m^n
- 8. Finally, calculate the time advanced quanties for mass, velocity, and temperature.

$$\rho_m^{n+1} = \frac{\rho_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}}^{\text{\tiny n+1}} V_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}} - \Delta t \mathsf{Advection}(\rho_m^n)}{V}, \qquad (1)$$

$$\vec{U}_m^{n+1} = \frac{\vec{U}_m^{n+1} V_m^{n+1} - \Delta t \operatorname{Advection}(\vec{U}_m^n)}{V}, \qquad (2)$$

$$T_m^{n+1} = \frac{T_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}}^L V_m^{\text{\tiny n+1}}^L - \Delta t \mathsf{Advection}(T_m^n)}{V} \tag{3}$$