### MANE 6760 - FEM for Fluid Dyn. - Lecture 20

Prof. Onkar Sahni, RPI

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## Stabilized FE Form: (Simplified) 1D TAD Eqn

Stabilized/SUPG FE semi-discrete form (with  $\hat{\mathcal{L}}(\cdot) = -\mathcal{L}^{adv}(\cdot)$ ): find  $\bar{\phi} \in \bar{\mathcal{S}} \subset \mathcal{S}$  such that

$$\int_{0}^{L} \underbrace{(\bar{w}\bar{\phi}_{,t} + \bar{w}_{,x}a_{x}\tau\bar{\phi}_{,t}}_{1} + \underbrace{-\bar{w}_{,x}a_{x}\bar{\phi}}_{3} + \underbrace{\bar{w}_{,x}\kappa\bar{\phi}_{,x}}_{4} + \underbrace{\bar{w}_{,x}\kappa\bar{\phi}_{,x}}_{5} + \underbrace{(-\bar{w}_{,x}a_{x}\tau s)}_{5})dx = 0$$

for all  $\bar{w} \in \bar{\mathcal{W}} \subset \mathcal{W}$ 

## Time Integration/Marching: (Simplified) 1D TAD Eqn

Consider  $N_t$  time intervals in time integration/marching:  $\{t_0=t_{min},t_1,\ldots,t_{N_t}=t_{max}\}$ , and a time step from  $t_n$  to  $t_{n+1}$ , where n=0 corresponds to the start time of  $t_{n=0}=t_{min}$  for which solution is known as the initial condition:  $\phi(x,t=t_{n=0})=\phi_{IC}(x)$ , and  $n=N_t$  corresponds to the end time of  $t_{n=N_t}=t_{max}$  at which computation ends. Denote:

$$\begin{split} &\dot{\hat{\Phi}}^{(n)} = \hat{\Phi}_{,t}^{(n)} = [\hat{\phi}_{1,t}(t_n), \dots, \hat{\phi}_{Ns,t}(t_n)]^t, \text{ and} \\ &\hat{\Phi}^{(n)} = [\hat{\phi}_1(t_n), \dots, \hat{\phi}_{Ns}(t_n)]^t \text{ (similarly, } \dot{\hat{\Phi}}^{(n+1)} \text{ and } \hat{\Phi}^{(n+1)}). \\ &\text{Explicit methods:} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathbf{M}\dot{\hat{\Phi}}^{(n)} + \mathbf{A}\hat{\Phi}^{(n)} - \mathbf{b}^{(n)} = 0 \\
\downarrow \mathbf{M}\dot{\hat{\Phi}}^{(n)} + \mathbf{A}\dot{\hat{\Phi}}^{(n)} - \mathbf{b}^{(n)} = 0
\end{array}$$
and the proof of the proo

Implicit methods:

$$\underbrace{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathbf{\Phi}^{(n+1)}}^{\mathbf{\dot{\Phi}}^{(n+1)}} + \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{\Phi}^{(n+1)}}^{\mathbf{\dot{\Phi}}^{(n+1)}} - \mathbf{b}^{(n+1)} = 0$$

## Time Integration/Marching: (Simplified) 1D TAD Eqn

Consider  $N_t$  time intervals in time integration/marching:  $\{t_0=t_{min},t_1,\ldots,t_{N_t}=t_{max}\}$ , and a time step from  $t_n$  to  $t_{n+1}$ , where n=0 corresponds to the start time of  $t_{n=0}=t_{min}$  for which solution is known as the initial condition:  $\phi(x,t=t_{n=0})=\phi_{IC}(x)$ , and  $n=N_t$  corresponds to the end time of  $t_{n=N_t}=t_{max}$  at which computation ends. Denote:

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Explicit methods: forward Euler with  $\hat{\hat{\Phi}}^{(n)}=\frac{\hat{\hat{\Phi}}^{(n+1)}-\hat{\hat{\Phi}}^{(n)}}{t_{n+1}-t_n}$ 

$$\mathbf{M}\hat{\mathbf{\Phi}}^{(n+1)} = \mathbf{M}\hat{\mathbf{\Phi}}^{(n)} + (t_{n+1} - t_n)\left(\mathbf{b}^{(n)} - \mathbf{A}\hat{\mathbf{\Phi}}^{(n)}\right)$$

Implicit methods: backward Euler  $\hat{\hat{\Phi}}^{(n+1)} = \frac{\hat{\Phi}^{(n+1)} - \hat{\Phi}^{(n)}}{t_{n+1} - t_n}$ 

$$\hat{m{\Phi}}^{(n+1)} + (t_{n+1} - t_n) \hat{m{\Phi}}^{(n+1)} = \hat{m{\Phi}}^{(n)} + (t_{n+1} - t_n) \hat{m{b}}^{(n+1)}$$



#### Simplified: 1D Non-linear (NL) TAD Eqn

A number of simplifications:

- ▶ 1D (spatial) domain:  $x \in [0, L]$
- Only Dirichlet/essential boundary conditions

#### Strong form:

$$\begin{split} R(\phi) &= \mathcal{L}(\phi) - s = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + a_x \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \kappa(\phi) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} \right) - s = 0, \quad \phi \in \mathcal{S}_{strong} \\ & \quad x \in [0, L] \\ & \quad t \in [t_{min}, t_{max}] \\ & \quad \phi(x, t = t_{min}) = \phi_{IC}(x) \, \forall x \\ & \quad \phi(x = 0, t) = \phi_0(t) \quad \text{on} \quad x = 0 \, \forall t \end{split}$$

$$\phi(x = L, t) = \phi_L(t)$$
 on  $x = L \forall t$ 

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