

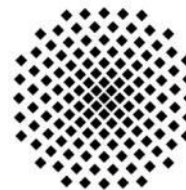


Free flow / porous-medium flow coupling

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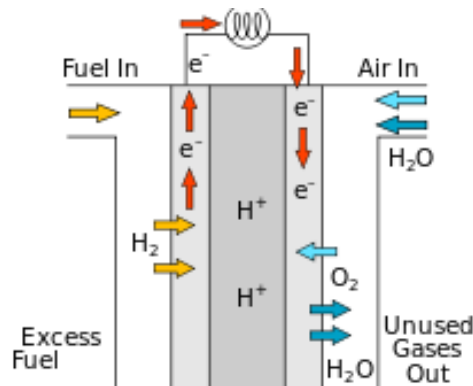
DuMu^x User Meeting 2015, Stuttgart



University of Stuttgart
Germany

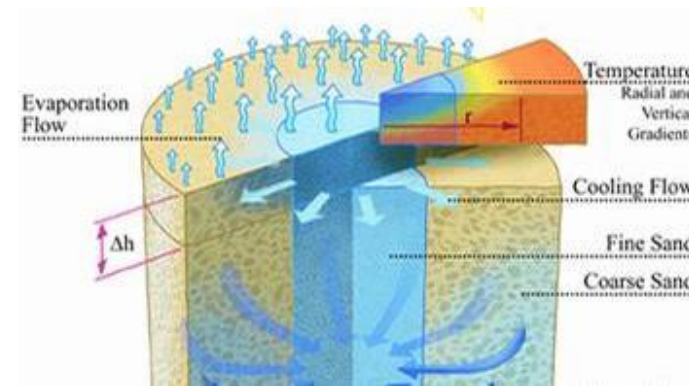
Introduction – Motivation

■ fuel cells



www.en.wikipedia.org

■ evaporation



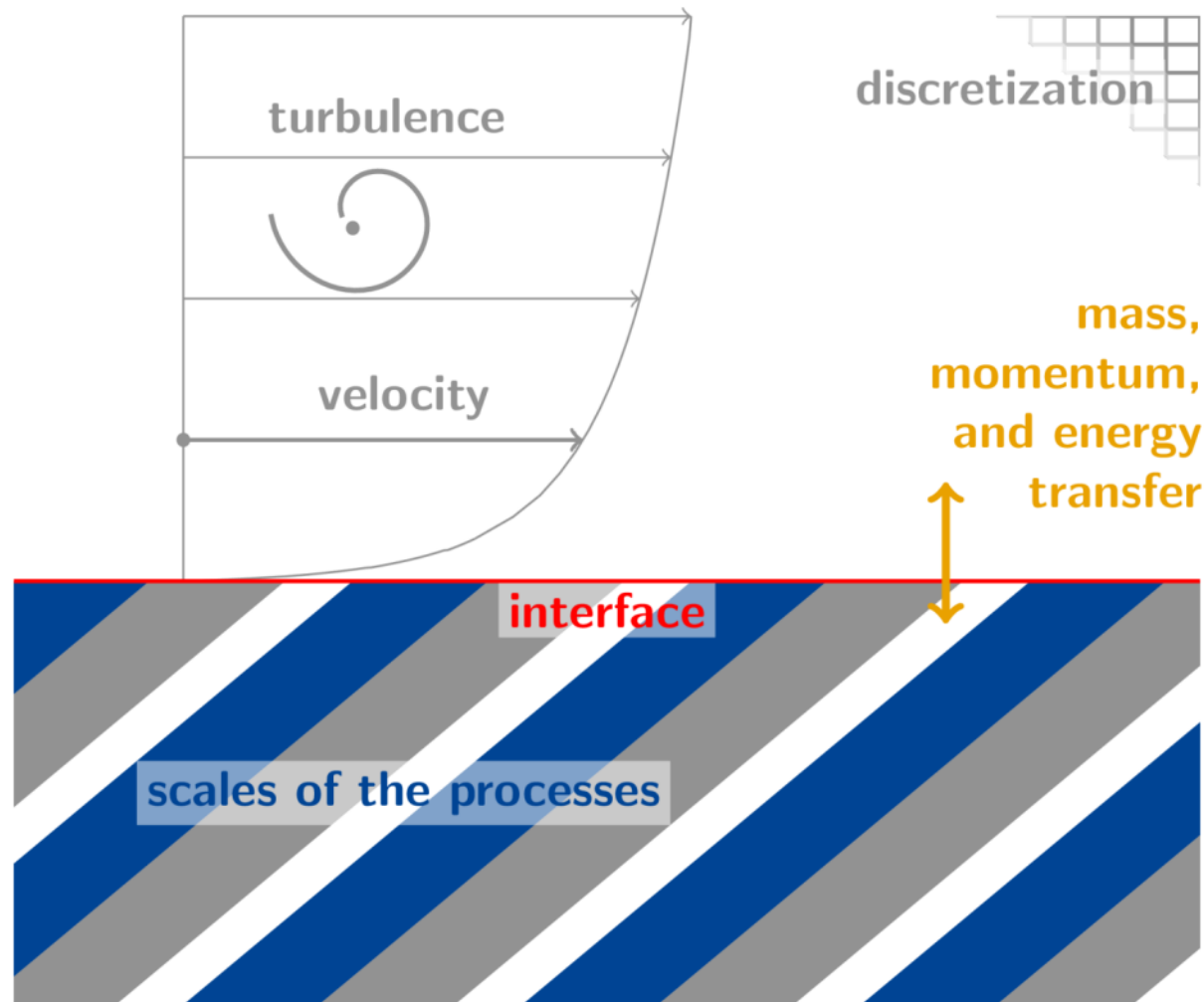
www.step.ethz.ch

■ salinization



www.fao.org

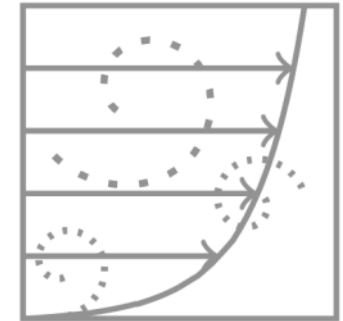
Introduction – Challenges



Models – Coupling Concepts

- one domain [Brinkman 1949]
 - not (anymore) implemented
 - Stokes/Darcy
 - interface region
- two domains
 - `test/multidomain/*`
 - (Navier-)Stokes/Darcy
 - sharp interface

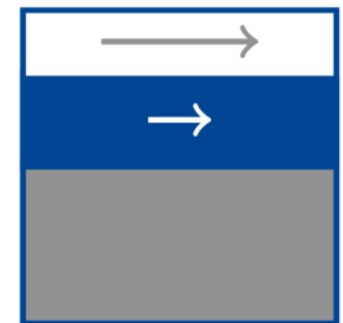
free flow



sharp
interface



porous
medium
flow



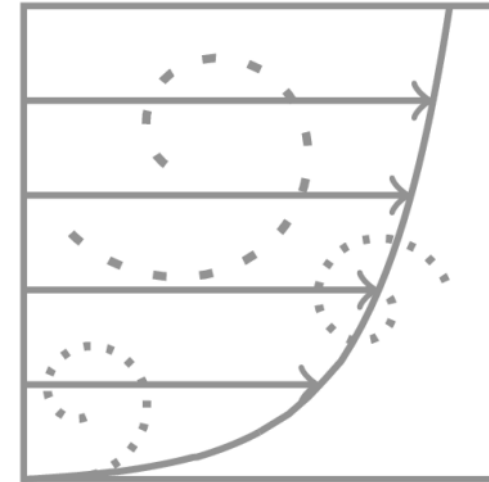
Models – Porous Medium Model

- REV concept, Darcy's law
- two fluid phases (gas, liquid)
- two components (air, water)
- non-isothermal
- equilibrium phase transitions
- p_g, S_l or X_g^w, T



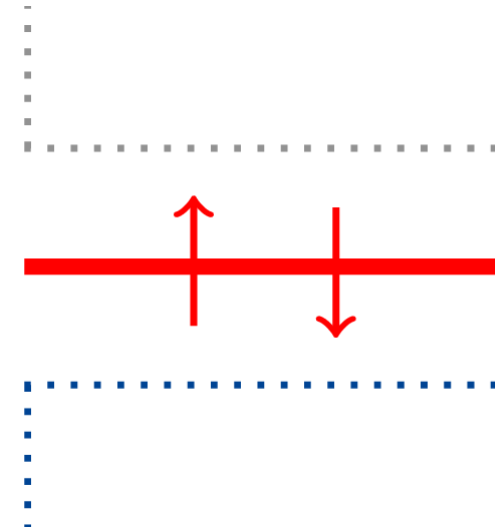
Models – Free Flow

- laminar/turbulent (RANS)
- single phase (gas)
- two components (air/water)
- non-isothermal
- incompressible
- $\rho_g, \mathbf{v}_g, X_g^w, T$



Models – Coupling Model

- [Mosthaf et al. 2011]
- local thermodynamic equilibrium
- continuity of fluxes
- continuity of primary variables



Implementation, DuMuX, etc.

- discretization
 - space: box (2D)
 - time: implicit
 - coupling: fully implicit
- only direct solvers
 - SuperLU
 - Pardiso
 - UMFPack
- special features of the model
 - coupling operators → couple eqs. via residua of other domains
 - coupling local residual → calculate fluxes, set PV at interface
 - custom grid creator (different start routine)

Results – Setup

- numerical simulator
- experiments by [Davarzani et al. 2014]

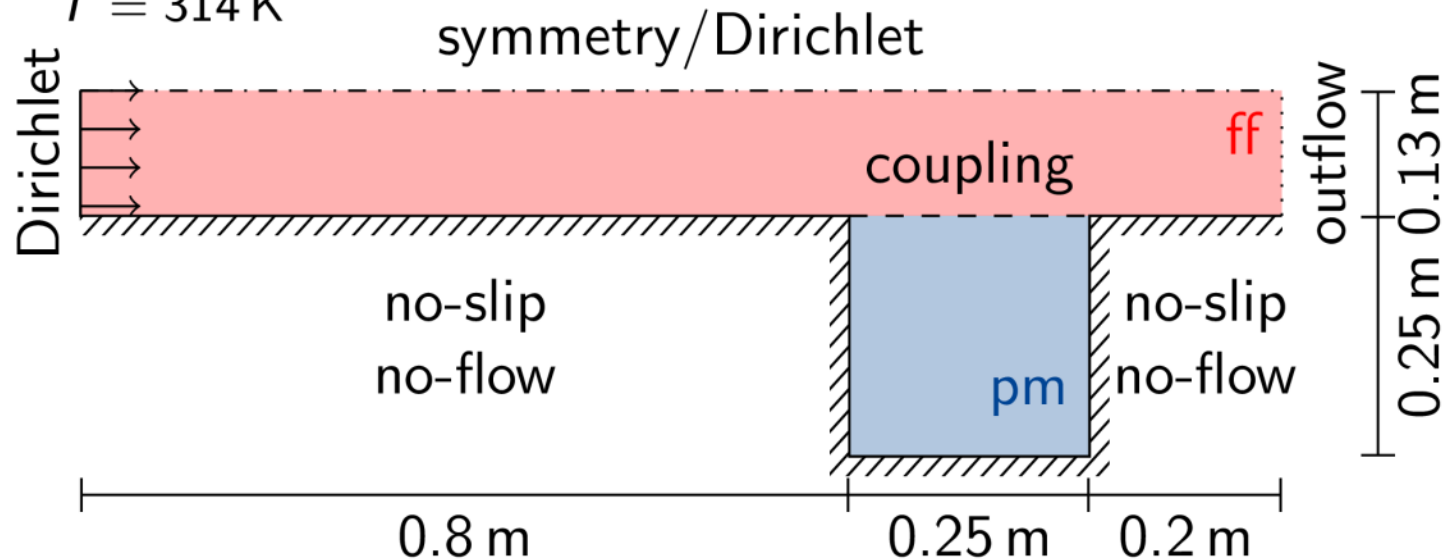


$$p_g = 1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Pa}$$

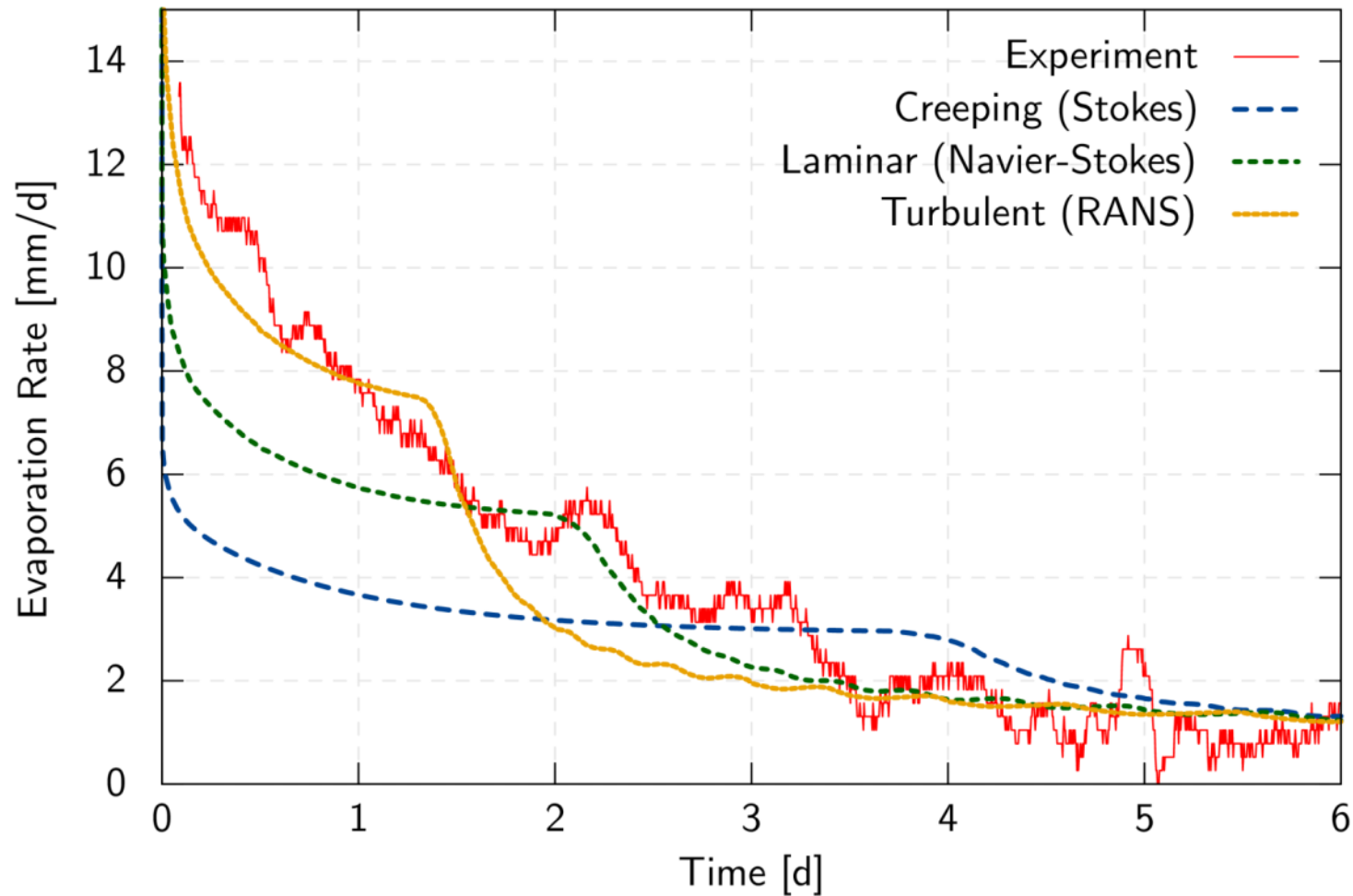
$$u_g = 1.22 \text{ m/s}$$

$$X_g^w = 0.0032$$

$$T = 314 \text{ K}$$



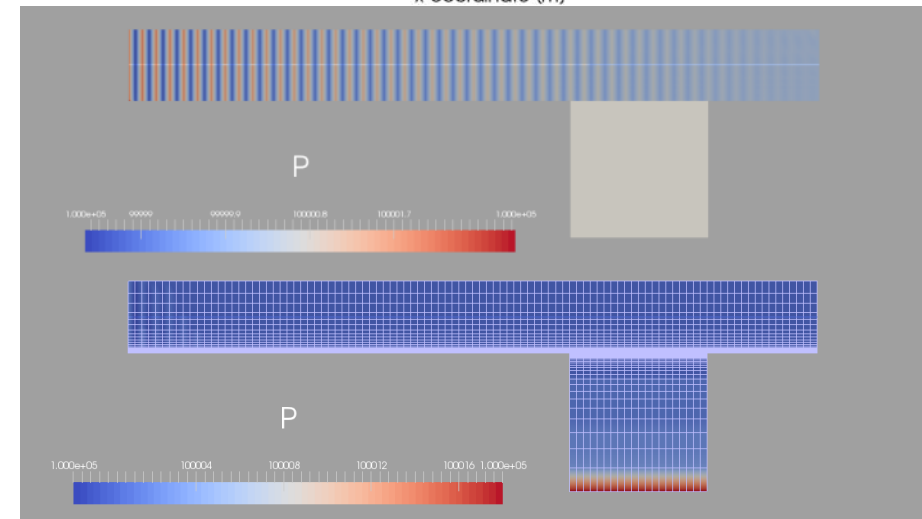
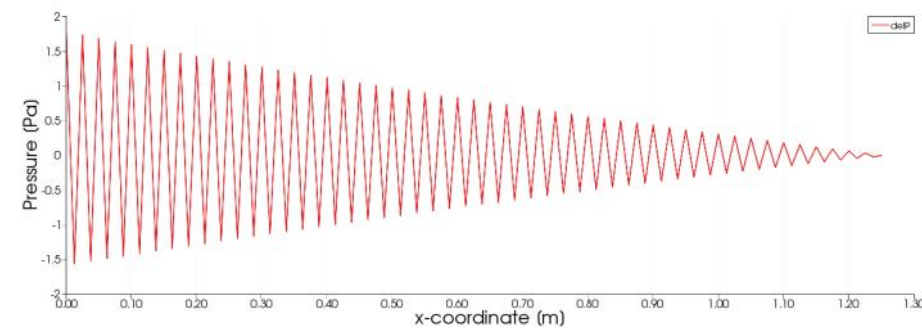
Results – Evaporation



Intermediate Summary

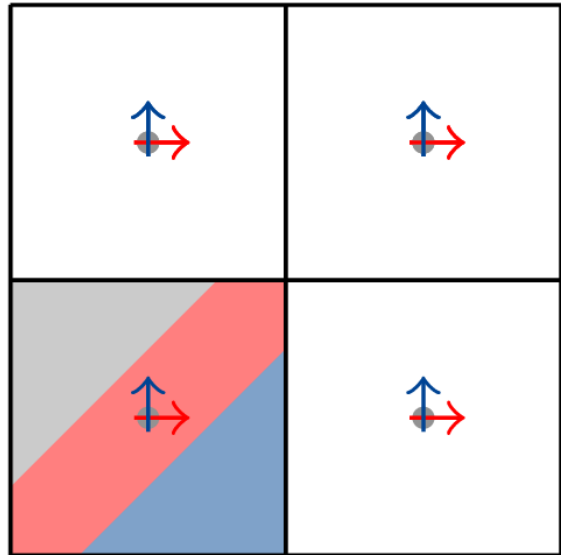
- existing models
 - free flow
 - coupling
 - turbulence

- open challenges
 - oscillations
 - discretization (space)
 - computational time
 - discretization (time)
 - efficient solution strategies

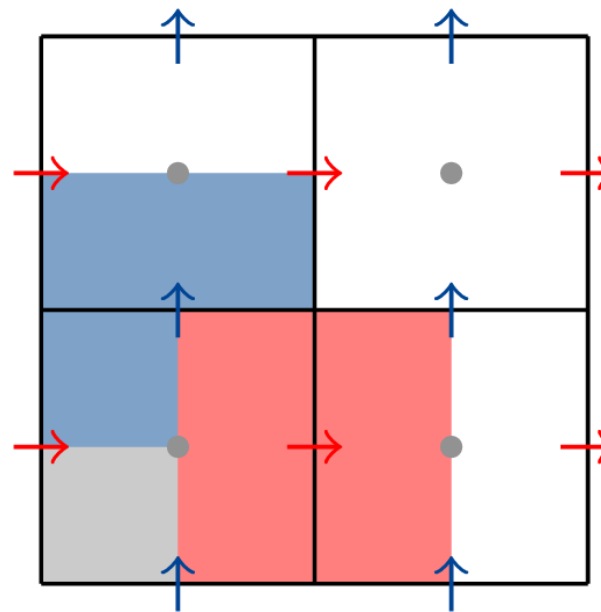


Staggered Grid – Discretization

cell centered



staggered grid

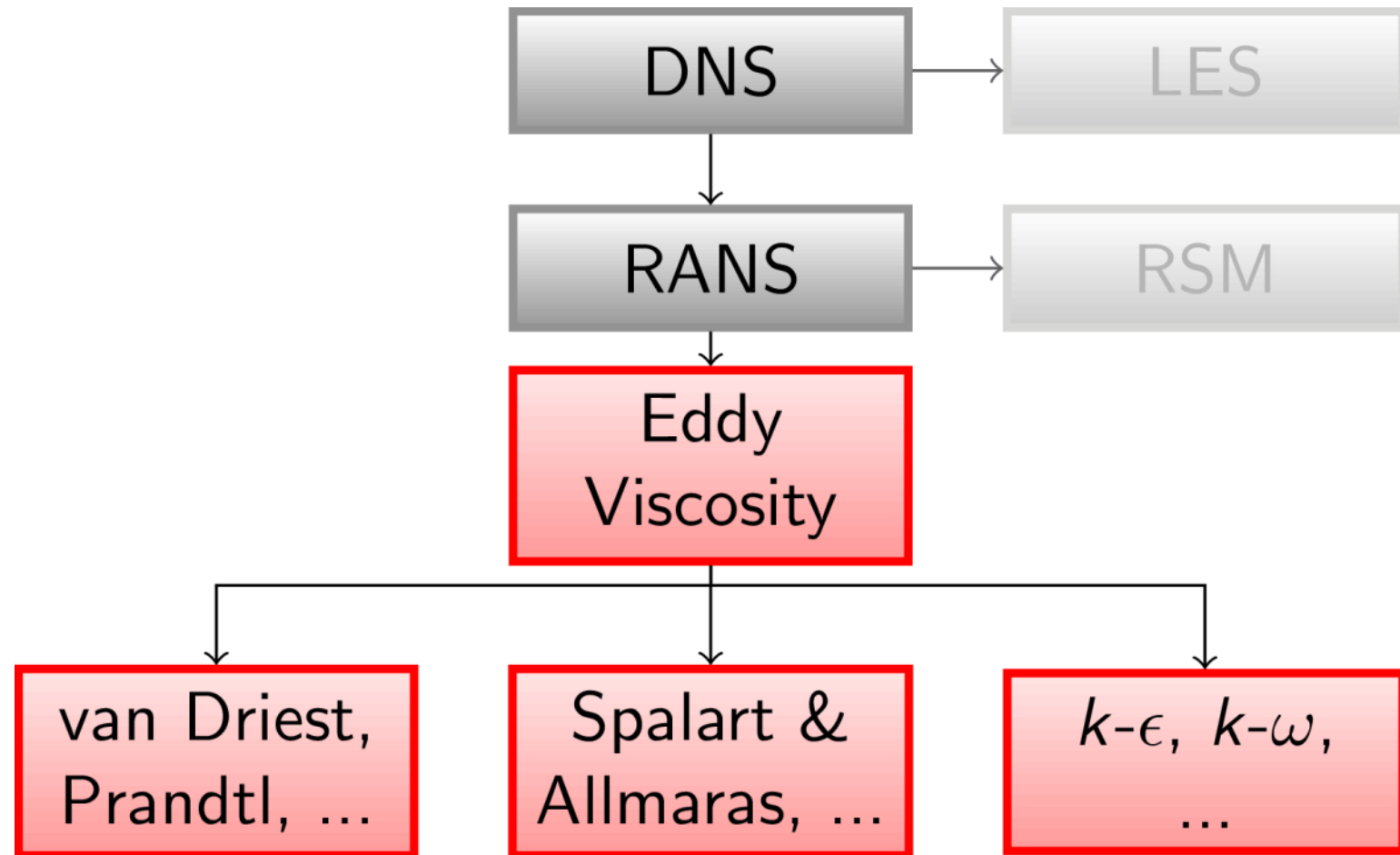


• p, X_g^κ, T

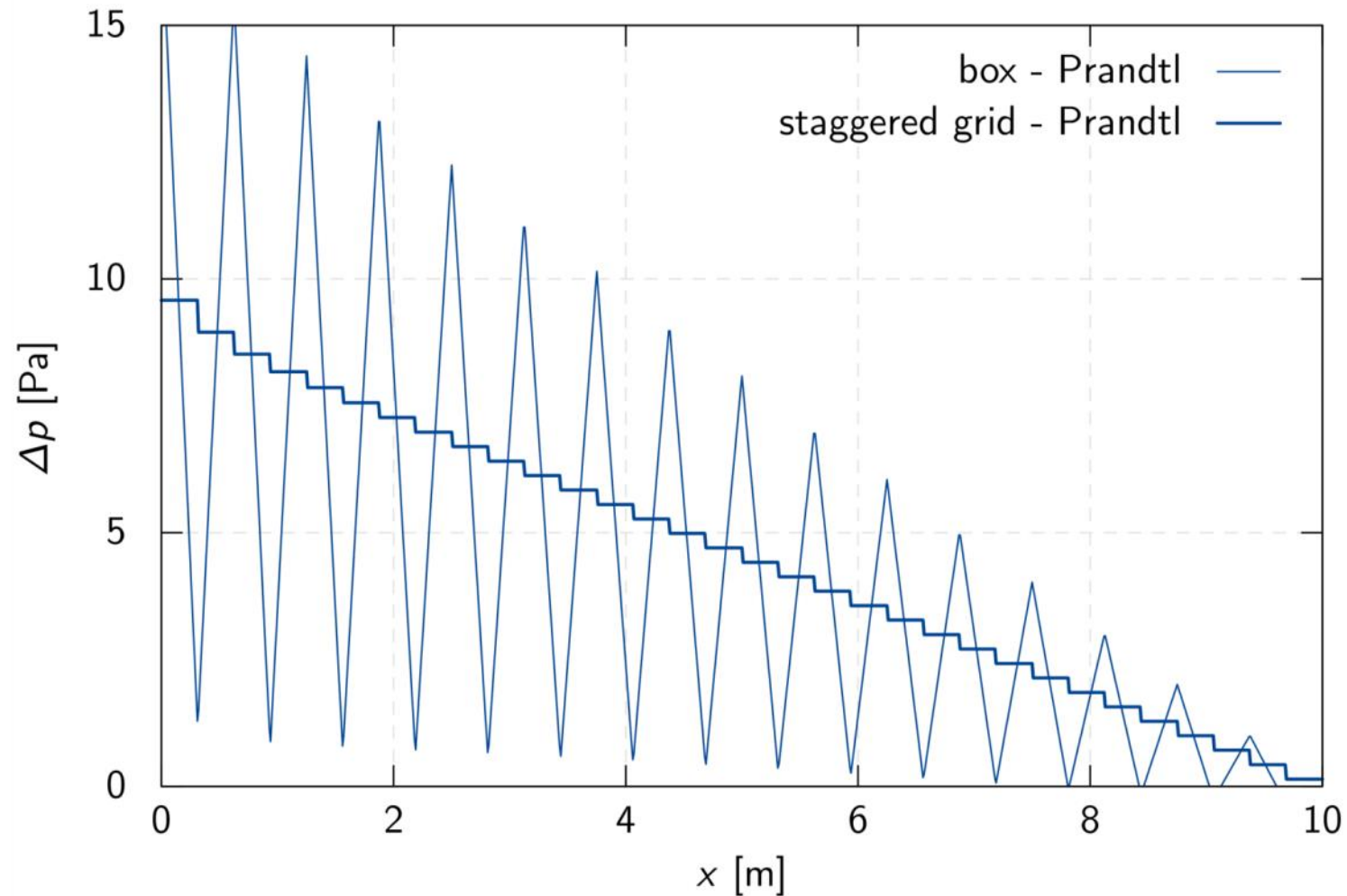
→ u

↑ v

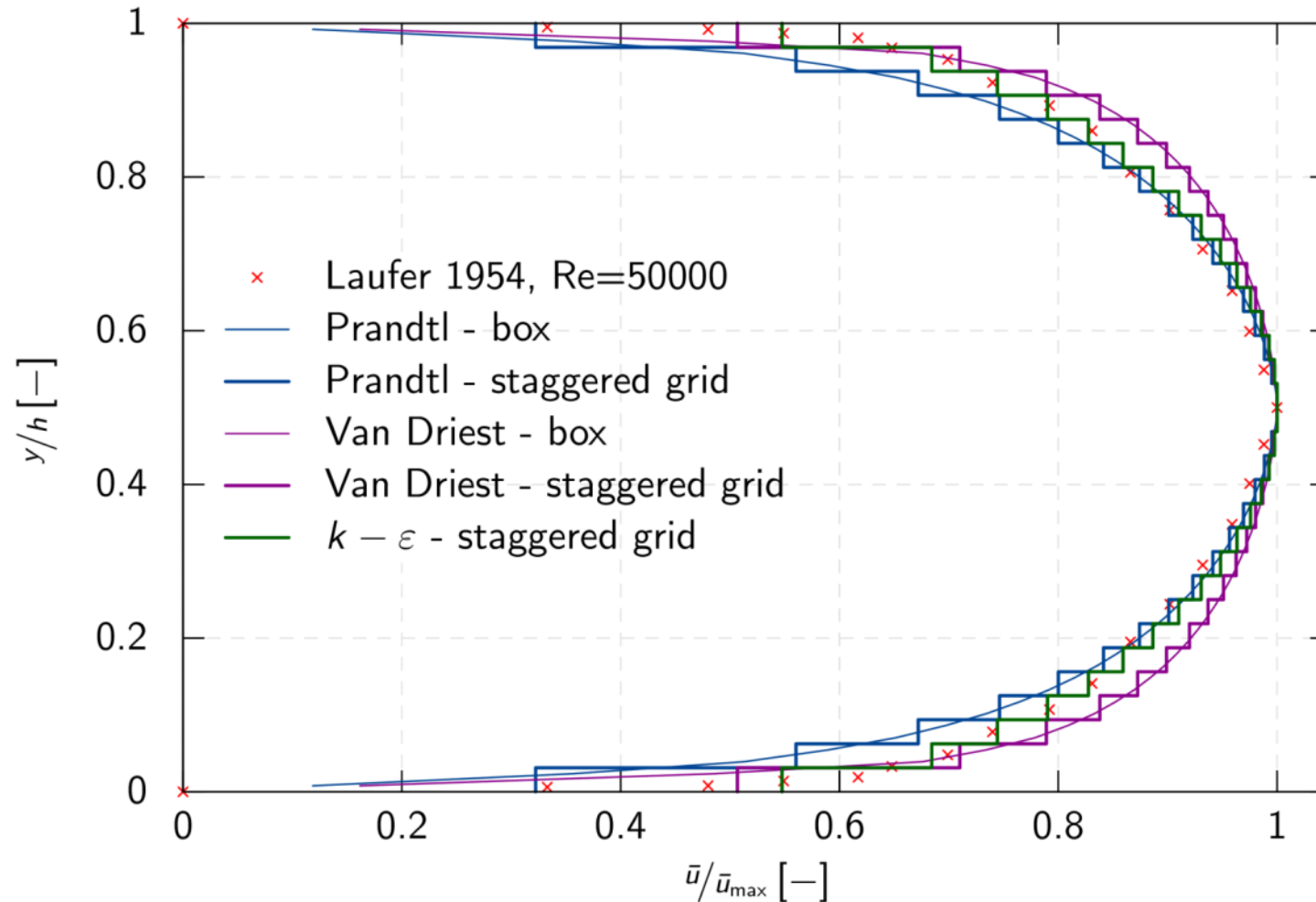
Staggered Grid – Turbulence Models



Staggered Grid – Oscillations



Staggered Grid – Turbulence Models



Outlook

- model
 - improve discretization of numerical free flow model
 - improve coupling of the domains
 - roughness
 - gravity
 - upscale/simplify model
- model + experiments
 - heterogeneities
 - more detailed sand-grain roughness studies
 - discrete roughness elements

Other DuMuX Developments

- gnuplot interface
 - plot porous medium material laws
 - live output of data

Thank you for your attention!

- [Brinkman 1949] - A calculation of the viscous force exerted by a flowing fluid on a dense swarm of particles
Applied Scientific Research, **1949**, 1, 27-34
- [Mosthaf et al. 2011] - A coupling concept for two-phase compositional porous-medium and single-phase compositional free flow
Water Resources Research, **2011**, 47, W10522
- [Davarzani et al. 2014] - Study of the effect of wind speed on evaporation from soil through integrated modeling of the atmospheric boundary layer and shallow subsurface
Water Resources Research, **2014**, 50, 1-20

New Navier-Stokes

Advantages of PDELab

- Purpose is to write discretizations
- Generalized DoF handling
- Different DoF patterns
- More natural with Multidomain

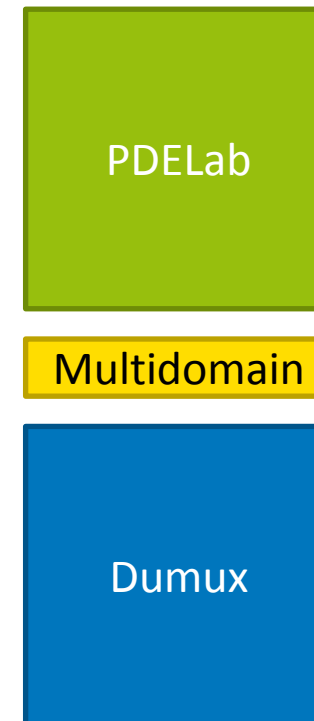
Disadvantages

- Different / alien style
- Integration in DuMu^x more work

New coupling

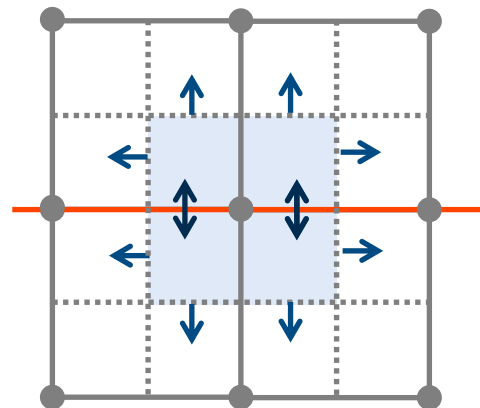
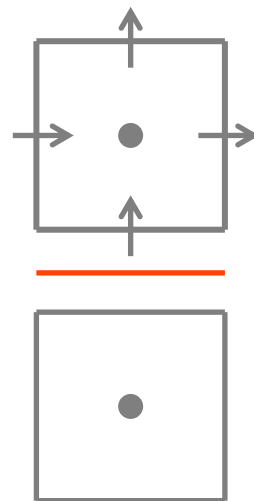
Couple

- PDELab / Navier-Stokes
- DuMu^x / Darcy
- using Multidomain



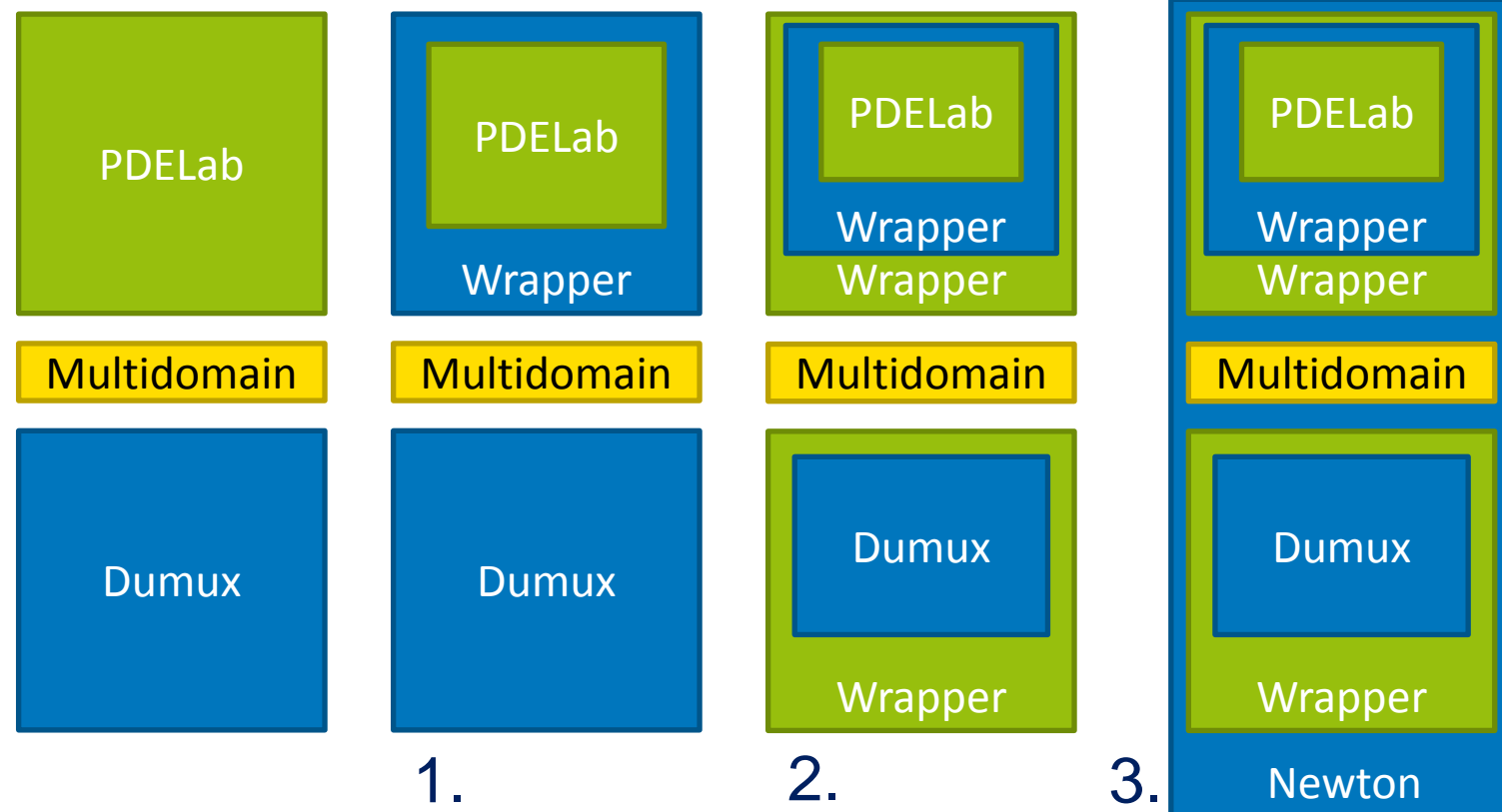
Discretization

- Coupling conditions from [Mosthaf et al. 2011, Baber et al. 2012]
- Coupling via Neumann fluxes instead of Dirichlet values



What we actually do

1. PDELab wrapped in DuMu^x: TypeTags, physical laws
2. Multidomain calls PDELab local operators
3. Custom Newton method



Effects

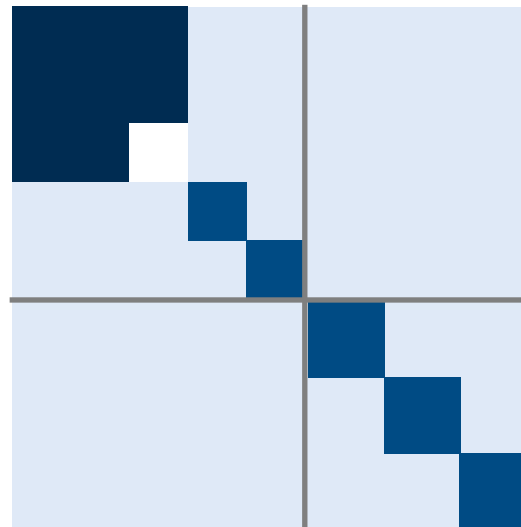
- Wrappers are inexpensive
- Better solvable linear system
- Comparable complexity to old approach

Linear system

- Linearize whole system with Newton's method
- One huge linear system
- Contains a saddle point problem

Navier-Stokes

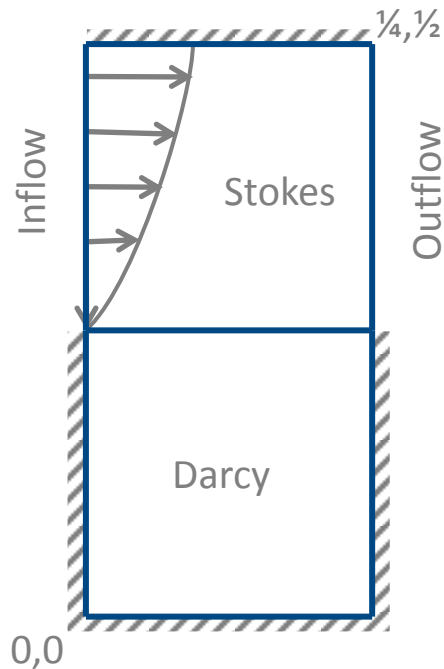
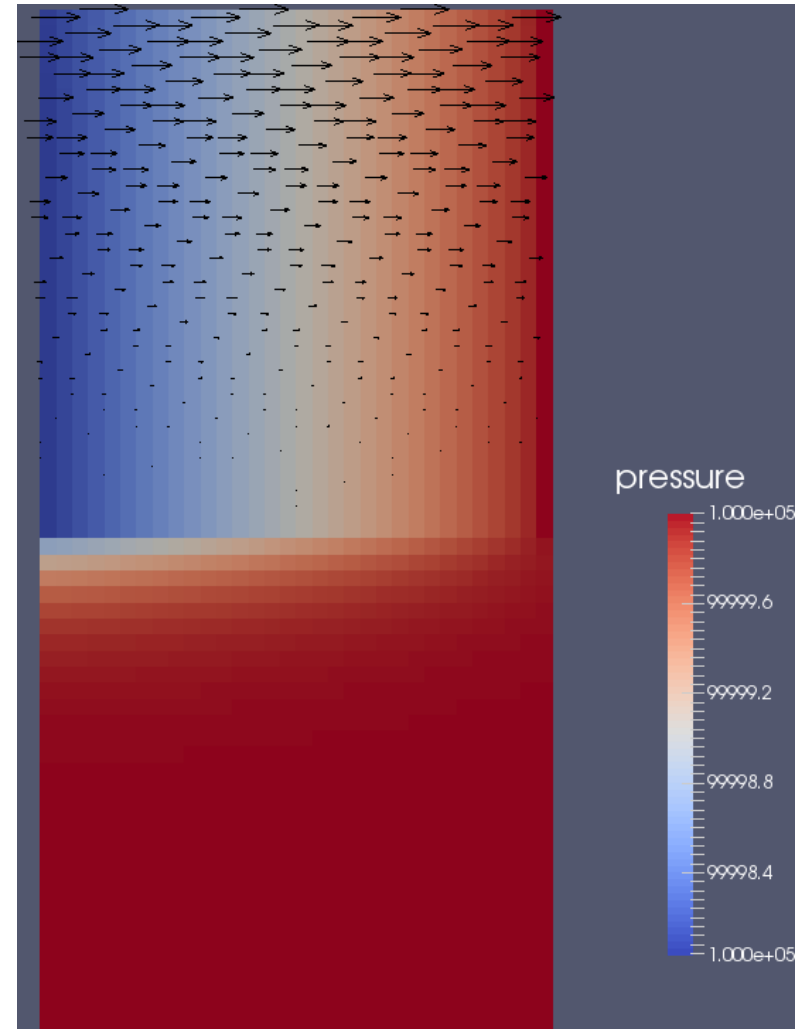
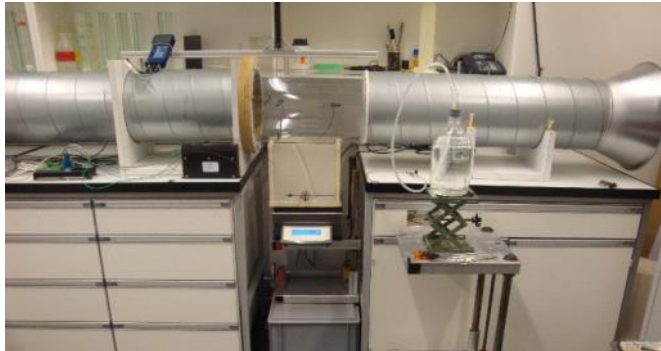
Velocity x
Velocity y
Pressure
Component
Temperature



Darcy

Pressure
Saturation / Component
Temperature

Simulation, 1p



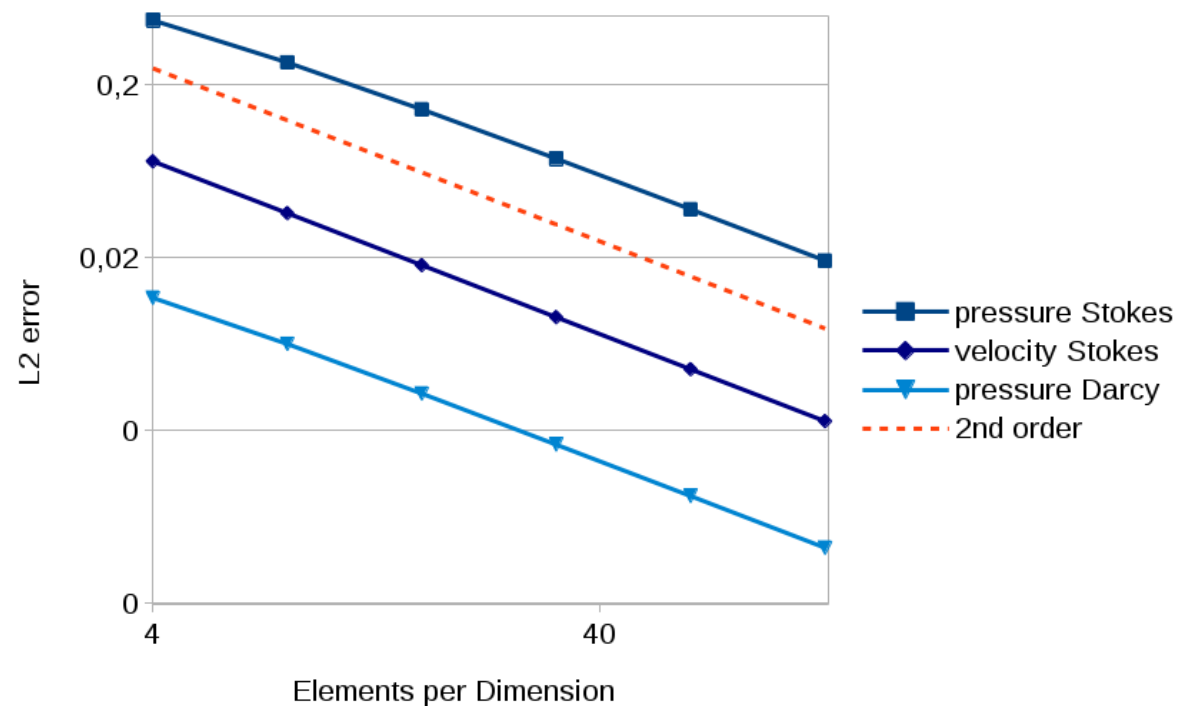
L² convergence

- Analytic example
- Domain Stokes: [0,1] x [1,2], Darcy: [0,1] x [0,1]
- Dirichlet boundary conditions

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} 10 \exp(-y) \\ 2y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p_{\text{Stokes}} = -2y + 6$$

$$p_{\text{Darcy}} = -2y + 4$$



Outlook

- Coupling planned to be ready in fall
- Integration to stable DuMu^x in 2.9?