

# 3 Spectral Variational Multi-Scale methods for two-dimensional convection-diffusion problems

T. Chacón Rebollo<sup>1</sup>, S. Fernández-García<sup>1</sup>, M. Gómez-Mármol<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dpto. EDAN&IMUS, University of Seville, Campus de Reina Mercedes, 41012 Sevilla (Spain)

<sup>2</sup>Dpto. EDAN, University of Seville, Campus de Reina Mercedes, 41012 Sevilla (Spain)

## Introduction

- Method developed in [1] for 1D elliptic problems and generalized in [2] to parabolic problems.
- In [3], computation of the stabilization coefficients in the problems in [1,2].
- Consider 2D elliptic problems with Dirichlet boundary conditions.
- Eigenpairs of the convection-diffusion operator. Two types of meshes: squares and triangles.
- Stabilization coefficients are computed in an off-line phase.
- Numerical tests to compare our results with those obtained using orthogonal subscales [4].

## Abstract formulation

Variational elliptic problem,

$$B(U, V) = I(V), \quad \forall V \in X, \quad (1)$$

where  $X$  is a Hilbert space,  $B$  a bilinear bounded and coercive form and  $I \in X'$ , the topological dual of  $X$ .

Standard VMS reformulation of problem (1),

$$B(U_h, V_h) + B^S(U_h, V_h) = I(V_h), \quad \forall V_h \in X_h,$$

where  $X = X_h \oplus \tilde{X}$ .

**Theorem** Let us assume that there exists a complete sub-set  $\{\hat{z}_{js}^{(K)}\}_{j,s \in N}$  on  $\tilde{X}_K$  formed by eigenfunctions of the operator  $\mathcal{L}_K$ , which is an orthonormal system in  $L^2_{p_K}(K)$  for some weight function  $p_K \in C^1(K)$ . Then,

$$\tilde{U}_K = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \sum_{s=1}^{\infty} \beta_{js}^K \langle R(U_h), p_K \hat{z}_{js}^{(K)} \rangle \hat{z}_{js}^{(K)}, \quad \text{with } \beta_{js}^K = (\lambda_{js}^K)^{-1},$$

where  $\lambda_{js}^K$  is the eigenvalue of  $\mathcal{L}_K$  associated to  $\hat{z}_{js}^{(K)}$ .

## Formulation of the method

$$B(U_{h,M_1,M_2}, V_h) + B^S(U_{h,M_1,M_2}, V_h) = I(V_h), \quad \forall V_h \in X_h,$$

where  $BS$  models the effect of subgrid scales on resolved ones.

## Application to two-dimensional convection-diffusion problem

Variational formulation of the stationary convection-diffusion problem:

Find  $U \in H_0^1(\Omega)$  such that,

$$(\mathbf{a} \cdot \nabla U, V) + \mu (\nabla U, \nabla V) = (f, V) \quad \forall V \in H_0^1(\Omega).$$

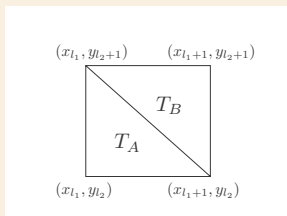


Figure: The two types of right isosceles triangles considered.

- Eigenpairs of the convection-diffusion operator can be computed in terms of that of the Laplacian.
- We consider two type of meshes: squares and isosceles right triangles such as those in the figure.

## Computation of the stabilization coefficients

$B^S(U_{h,M_1,M_2}, V_h) \simeq \sum_{K \in \mathcal{T}_h} \tau_{M_1,M_2}^{(K)} (\mathbf{a}_K \cdot \nabla U_{h,M_1,M_2}, \mathbf{a}_K \cdot \nabla V_h)_K$ , where

$$\tau_{M_1,M_2}^{(K)} = \frac{1}{|K|} \sum_{j=1}^{M_1} \sum_{s=1}^{M_2} \beta_{js}^K \left( \int_K p_K \hat{z}_{js}^{(K)} \right) \left( \int_K \hat{z}_{js}^{(K)} \right).$$

## Numerical results

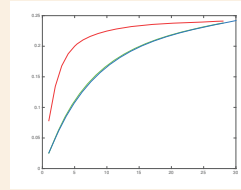


Figure: Comparison between stabilized 1D and 2D coefficients.

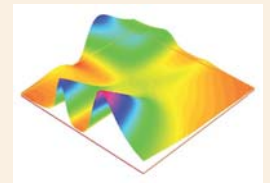


Figure: Stabilized coefficients 2D case with  $P_1, P_2 \in (-10, 10)$ .



Figure: Stabilized coefficient for anisotropic test  $P_1, P_2 \in (-5, 5)$ .



Figure: Stabilized solution anisotropic test  $P_1, P_2 \in (-5, 5)$ .

Table: Errors of anisotropic test when  $P_1, P_2 \in (-5, 5)$

N	$L_a^2$	$L_o^2$	$H_a^1$	$H_o^1$	$m_a$	$m_o$
50	5.080e-3	9.972e-3	1.5684	1.7546	0.1317	0.1720
100	1.717e-3	5.15e-3	1.045	1.3137	0.065	0.1149
200	4.83e-4	2.18e-3	0.5177	0.7325	0.025	0.0604

## Conclusions and perspectives

- Extension to 2D systems the VMS-spectral method for elliptic problems.
- Application to the stationary convection-diffusion problem.
- For piecewise affine finite element discretizations, this method can be cast as a standard VMS method with approximate stabilized coefficients.
- For 2D convection-diffusion equations these coefficients can be computed in an off-line phase, and then interpolated in the on-line phase.
- In order to have an exact decomposition of the 2D space, subscales on the element boundaries need to be considered.
- Apply the method to 2D evolutive problems.

## References

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## Acknowledgements and contact information

- This research is partially supported by Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad under grant MTM2015-64577-C2-1-R. S. Fernández-García is supported by the University of Seville VPP1-US.
- Mail address. Dpto. EDAN, Facultad de matemáticas, C/Tarfia s/n, 41012, Sevilla
- e-mail: chacon@us.es, soledad@us.es, macarena@us.es,