

Implicitation of Navier-Stokes equations

$$\frac{u^{n+1} - u^n}{\Delta t} + \nabla \cdot (u^{n+1} u^{n+1}) = -\frac{\nabla p^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\rho} + \nabla \cdot \tau^{n+1}$$

Steady state

loop over n

$$\frac{u^* - u^n}{\Delta \tau} + \nabla \cdot (u^n u^*) = -\frac{\nabla p^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\rho} + \nabla \cdot \tau^*$$

$$\frac{\nabla \cdot u^*}{\Delta \tau} = \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla^2 \left(\delta p^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right), \quad \delta p^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = p^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - p^{n-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{u^{n+1} - u^*}{\Delta \tau} = -\frac{\nabla \left(\delta p^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right)}{\rho}$$

until $\|u^{n+1} - u^n\| < \epsilon$

Unsteady state

$$u^{k=0} = u^n$$

$$p^{k=0} = p^n$$

loop over k

$$\Delta \tau \rightarrow \Delta t \quad \delta p^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \delta p^{k+\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$u^n \rightarrow u^k$$

$$u^* \rightarrow u^{k,*}$$

$$u^{n+1} \rightarrow u^{k+1}$$

until $\|u^{k+1} - u^k\| < \epsilon$

$$u^{n+1} = u^{k+1}$$

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Steady state

loop over n

$$\frac{u^* - u^n}{\Delta \tau} + \nabla \cdot (u^n u^*) = -\frac{\nabla p^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}{\rho} + \nabla \cdot \tau^*$$

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until $\|u^{n+1} - u^n\| < \epsilon$

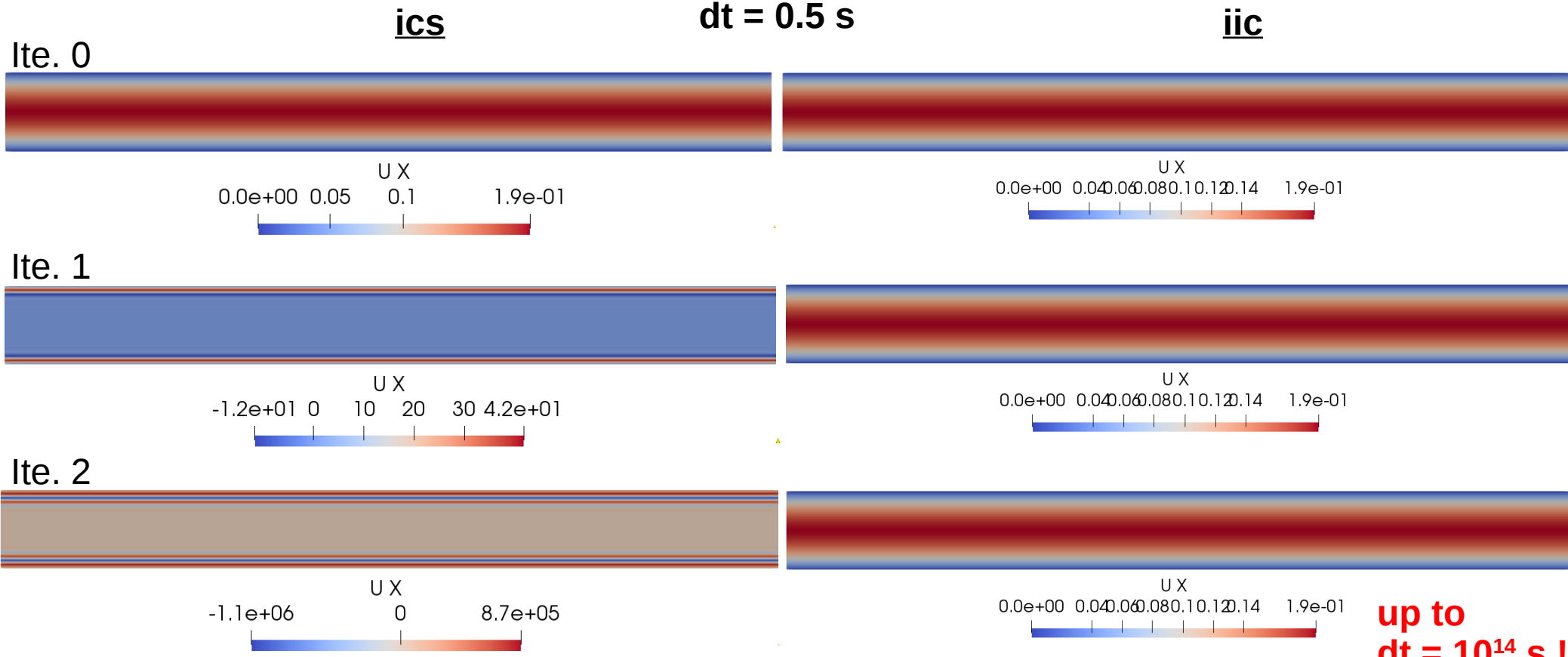
New implicit_incompressible solver

➡ based on ics and hts solvers

➡ 2 linear systems per iteration

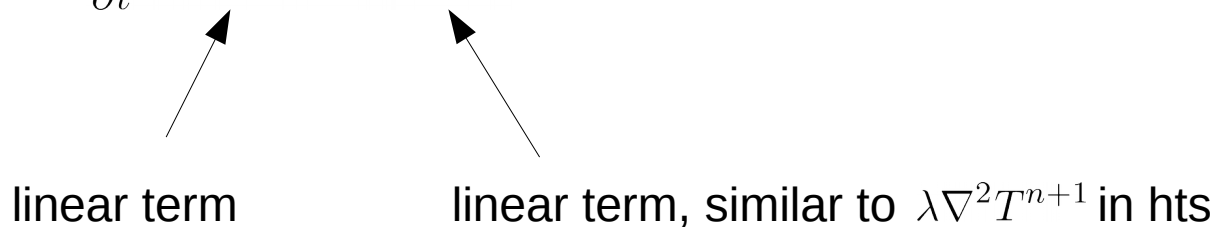
- $\nabla \cdot \tau^* = \nu \nabla^2 u^*$ similar to $\lambda \nabla^2 T^{n+1}$ in hts
- $\nabla \cdot (u^n u^*) \longrightarrow \text{asym_op_val(ip) = 0.5_WP*udotAp}$

Validation : 2D Poiseuille test case with PERIODIC boundary conditions



up to
dt = 10¹⁴ s !!

Implicitation of scalars extended from hts (A. Grenouilloux)

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\phi u) = D \nabla^2 \phi$$


linear term

linear term, similar to $\lambda \nabla^2 T^{n+1}$ in hts

Perspectives for the iic solver

- integrate the implicitation of scalars
- implement implicit RANS models
- handle more complex boundary conditions