



Divergence-Conforming Collocation for the Incompressible Navier-Stokes Equations

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Background

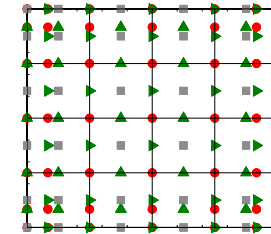
- Collocation is a weighted residual method which requires the strong-form residual to vanish at a discrete set of points, called collocation points
- The enhanced global smoothness of B-spline basis functions enables the construction of well-defined collocation methods
- Isogeometric collocation methods have recently been explored in solid mechanics applications, where they can greatly decrease cost, but are less explored in fluids

Collocation Scheme

- Rotational form of steady Navier-Stokes:

$$\begin{aligned} \nu \nabla \times \boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{u} + \nabla P &= \mathbf{f} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} &= 0 \\ \boldsymbol{\omega} - \nabla \times \mathbf{u} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

- No penetration BCs are enforced strongly
- No slip BCs are enforced weakly by adding a suitable penalty term to constitutive law
- Collocate at Greville abscissae for each space



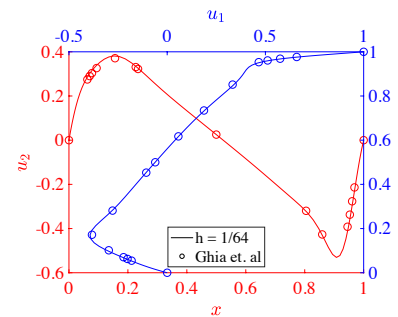
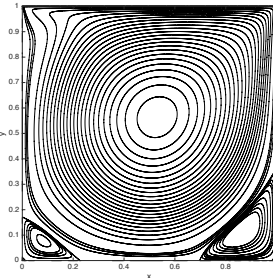
- ▶ = First Momentum Collocation Pt.
- ▲ = Second Momentum Collocation Pt.
- = Continuity Collocation Pt.
- = Constitutive Collocation Pt.

Structure-Preserving B-spline Spaces

- Choosing the following spaces for discrete vorticity, velocity, and pressure can be shown to yield a method which exactly satisfies the continuity constraint:

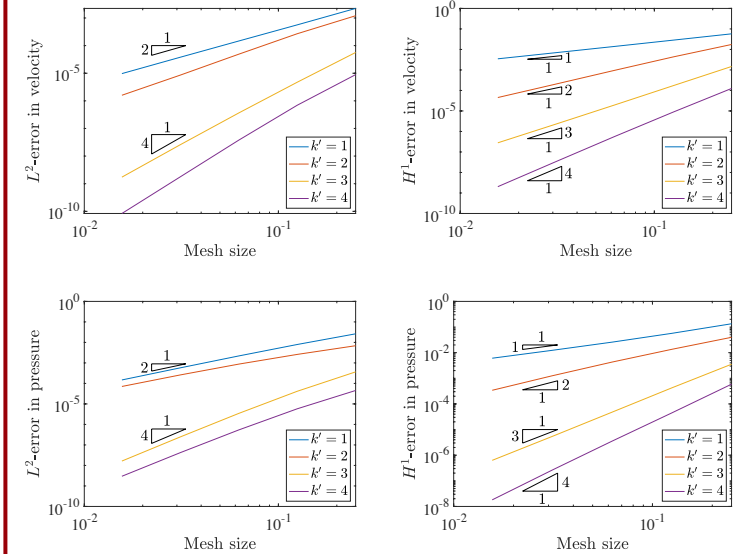
$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_h &:= \{\psi_h \in S_{\alpha_1-1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3}^{p_1-1, p_2, p_3} \times S_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2-1, \alpha_3}^{p_1, p_2-1, p_3} \times S_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3-1}^{p_1, p_2, p_3-1}\} \\ V_h &:= \{v_h \in S_{\alpha_1, \alpha_2-1, \alpha_3-1}^{p_1, p_2-1, p_3-1} \times S_{\alpha_1-1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3-1}^{p_1-1, p_2, p_3-1} \times S_{\alpha_1-1, \alpha_2-1, \alpha_3}^{p_1-1, p_2-1, p_3}\} \\ Q_h &:= \{q_h \in S_{\alpha_1-1, \alpha_2-1, \alpha_3-1}^{p_1-1, p_2-1, p_3-1}\} \end{aligned}$$

Re = 1000 Lid Driven Cavity



- Results match well with established reference data across Re

Manufactured Vortex Solution



- Convergence rate of solution is optimal for odd degrees, 1 degree suboptimal for even degrees
- Convergence rate of derivative is optimal for all degrees

J. A. Evans and T.J.R Hughes. "Isogeometric divergence-conforming B-splines for the steady Navier–Stokes equations." *Mathematical Models and Methods in Applied Sciences* 23.08 (2013): 1421-1478.

