FEniCS Course

Lecture 5: The Stokes problem

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The Stokes equation

$$
\begin{aligned}
-\Delta u + \nabla p &= f && \text{in } \Omega && \text{Momentum equation} \\
\nabla \cdot u &= 0 && \text{in } \Omega && \text{Continuity equation} \\
u &= g_D && \text{on } \partial\Omega_D \\
\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} - pn &= g_N && \text{on } \partial\Omega_N
\end{aligned}
$$

- u is the fluid velocity and p is the pressure
- f is a given body force per unit volume
- g_{D} is a given boundary flow
- g_{N} is a given function for the natural boundary condition

Variational problem

Multiply the momentum equation by a test function v and integrate by parts:

$$\int_\Omega \nabla u : \nabla v \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_\Omega p \nabla \cdot v \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_\Omega f \cdot v \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\partial\Omega_N} g_N \cdot v \, \mathrm{d}S$$

Short-hand notation:

$$\underbrace{(\nabla u, \nabla v)}_{a(u,v)} \underbrace{-(p, \nabla \cdot v)}_{b(v,p)} = \underbrace{(f, v) + (g_N, v)_{\partial\Omega_N}}_{L(v)}$$

Multiply the continuity equation by a test function q:

$$\underbrace{\pm(\nabla \cdot u, q)}_{b(u,q)} = 0$$

Definition of $a(\cdot,\cdot)$ and $b(\cdot,\cdot)$ is meaningful if $u \in H^1(\Omega)$ and $p \in L^2(\Omega)$

Saddle point formulation for the Stokes problem

Stokes problem is an example for a saddle point problem: Find $(u, p) \in V \times Q$ such that for all $(v, q) \in \widehat{V} \times \widehat{Q}$

$$\begin{aligned} a(u, v) + b(v, p) &= L(v) \\ b(u, q) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Sum up: $\quad A(u, p; v, q) := a(u, v) + b(v, p) + b(u, q) = L(v)$

Mixed spaces:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= [H^1_{g_D, \Gamma_D}(\Omega)]^d & \widehat{V} &= [H^1_{0, \Gamma_D}(\Omega)]^d \\ Q &= L^2(\Omega) & \widehat{Q} &= L^2(\Omega) \end{aligned}$$

The inf-sup condition

$$\inf_{q \in Q} \sup_{v \in V} \frac{b(v, q)}{\|v\|_V \|q\|_Q} \geqslant C$$

is crucial to show unique solvability of the saddle point problem.

Discrete variational problem

Find $(u_h, p_h) \in V_h \times Q_h$ such that for all $(v_h, q_h) \in \widehat{V_h} \times \widehat{Q_h}$

$A_h(u_h, p_h; v_h, q_h) := a_h(u_h, v_h) + b_h(v_h, p_h) + b_h(u_h, q_h) = L_h(v_h)$

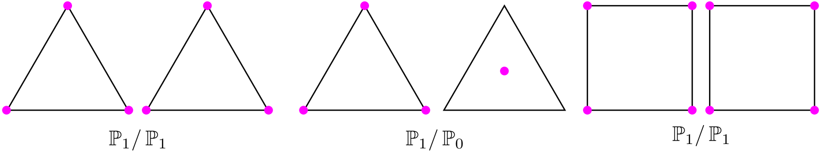
A stable mixed element $V_h \times Q_h \subset V \times Q$ should satisfy an uniform inf-sup condition

$$\inf_{q_h \in Q_h} \sup_{v_h \in V_h} \frac{b_h(v_h, q_h)}{\|v_h\|_V \|q_h\|_Q} \geqslant c_b$$

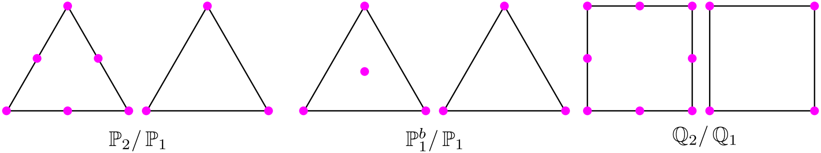
with c_b independent of the mesh $\mathcal{T}_h$!
$\Rightarrow$ The right "mixture" of elements is critical for stability and convergence.

Unstable and stable Stokes elements

Unstable elements

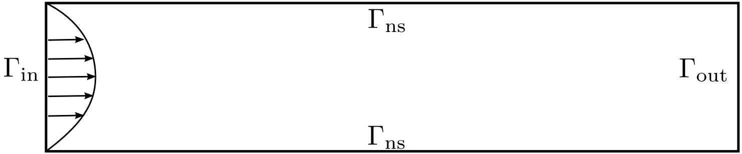


Stable elements



Taylor-Hood elements: $\mathbb{P}_{k+1}/\mathbb{P}_k$, $\mathbb{Q}_{k+1}/\mathbb{Q}_k$ for $k \geqslant 1$
Mini-element: $\mathbb{P}_1^b/\mathbb{P}_1$

Warm-up exercise



Implement a solver for the Hagen-Poiseuille flow (parabolic flow profil) in a 2D channel based on the $\mathbb{P}_2/\mathbb{P}_1$ Taylor-Hood element. Assume that

- the channel is of length $l = 5$ and height $h = 1$
- $v_{\max} = 1$
- an inflow boundary condition is given on Γ_{in}
- a no-slip boundary condition is given at the channel walls Γ_{out}.
- a "do-nothing" boundary condition ($g_N = 0$) is imposed on the outflow boundary Γ_{out}

Useful FEniCS tools (I)

Mixed elements:

```
V = VectorFunctionSpace(mesh,"CG",2)
Q = FunctionSpace(mesh,"CG",1)
W = V*Q
```

Defining functions, test and trial functions:

```
up = Function(W)
(u,p) = split(up)
```

Shortcut:

```
(u, p) = Functions(W)
# similar for test and trial functions
(u, p) = TrialFunctions(W)
(v, q) = TestFunctions(W)
```

Useful FEniCS tools (II)

Access subspaces:

```
W.sub(0) #corresponds to V
W.sub(1) #corresponds to Q
```

Splitting solution into components:

```
    w = Function(W)
    solve(a == L, w, bcs)
    (u,p) = w.split()
```

Rectangle mesh:

```
mesh = Rectangle(0.0,0.0,5.0,1.0,50,10)
```

```
h = CellSize(mesh)
```

Defining Δ:

```
div(grad(u)) # as expected :)
```

Spurious pressure modes

What can go wrong?

Spurious pressure nodes occurr if $\ker B_h^T \not\subset \ker B^\top$.

Degeneration of the inf-sup constant: $c_b = c_b(h)$ and $c_b(h) \to 0, h \to 0$.

Exercise: Couette flow

Compute the finite element approximation for the Couette flow on the unit square. Use the boundary data

$$u = 1 \text{ on } y = 1, \quad u = 0 \text{ on } y = 0, \quad g_N = 0 \text{ on } x = 0 \text{ or } x = 1$$

and $\mathbb{P}_1/\mathbb{P}_1$ and $\mathbb{P}_1/\mathbb{P}_0$ elements. The exact solution is given by

$$u = (y, 0), \qquad p = 0$$

What do you observe? Why?

A stabilized $\mathbb{P}_1/\mathbb{P}_1$ method

Define the bilinear forms

$$\begin{aligned} a_h(u_h, v_h) &= (\nabla u_h, \nabla v_h) \\ b_h(v_h, q_h) &= -(\nabla \cdot v_h, q_h) \\ c_h(p_h, q_h) &= \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} \mu_T (\nabla p_h, \nabla q_h) \end{aligned}$$

and solve: find $(u_h, p_h) \in V_h \times Q_h$ such that $\forall\ (v_h, q_h) \in \widehat{V}_h \times \widehat{Q}_h$

$$\begin{aligned} A(u_h, p_h; v_h, q_h) := a(u_h, v_h) + b(v_h, p_h) + b(u_h, q_h) - c(p_h, q_h) \\ = (f, v_h) - \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_h} \mu_T (f, \nabla q_h) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise: Implement this scheme for the Couette flow example using $\mu_T = \beta h_T^2$, $\beta = 0.2$. How is this scheme related to the stabilized $\mathbb{P}_2/\mathbb{P}_2$ elements introduced in the second lecture today?

The FEniCS challenge!

Compute the Stokes flow around a dolfin.

- Set a no-slip boundary condition on the upper and lower channel wall and around the dolfin
- Set $u = (-\sin(\pi y), 0)$ on the right inflow boundary
- Impose $p = 0$ on the left outflow boundary
- Implement a scheme based on Taylor-Hood elements
- Implement a scheme based on the stabilized $\mathbb{P}_2 / \mathbb{P}_2$ elements with a stabilization parameter β. What happens if you reduce the size of β?