

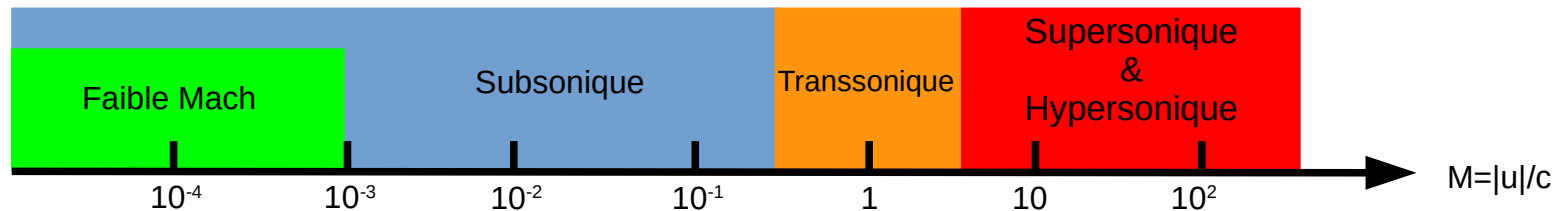
Schéma faible Mach pour les écoulements diphasiques dilatables à interface raide

N. Grenier, Z. Zou, C. Tenaud, E. Audit

SMAI 2021

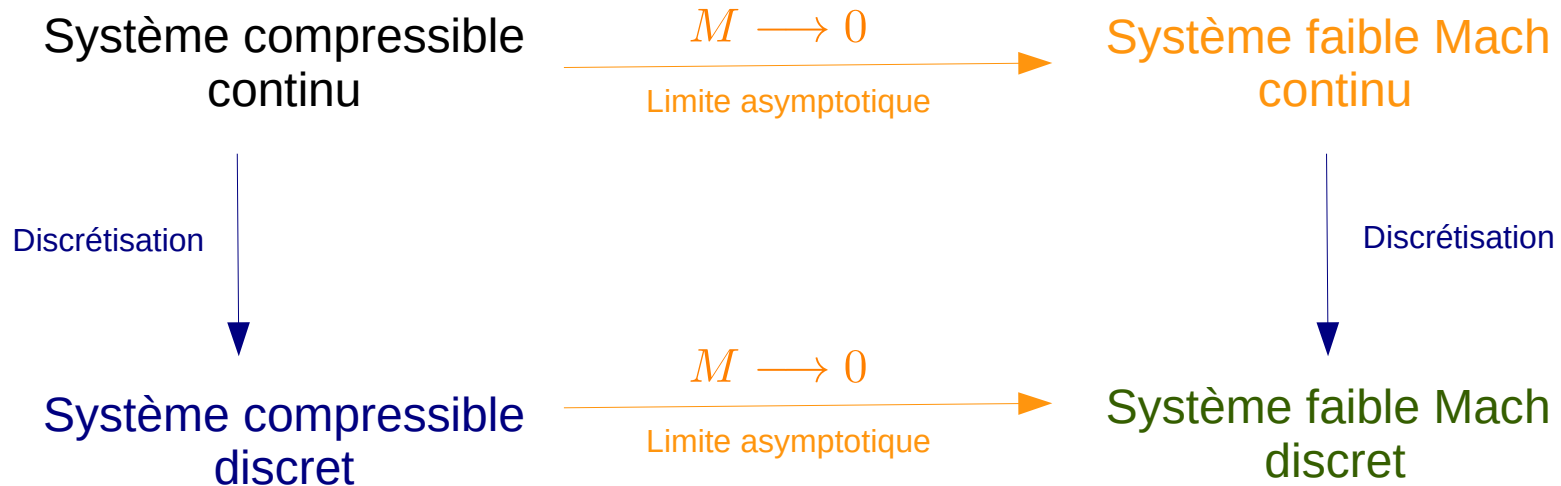
Contexte

- Écoulements diphasiques
 - Grands ratio de densité et vitesse du son
 - Avec effets de tension superficielle et changement de phase
 - Liquide : régime faible Mach
 - Gaz : dilatation



Contexte

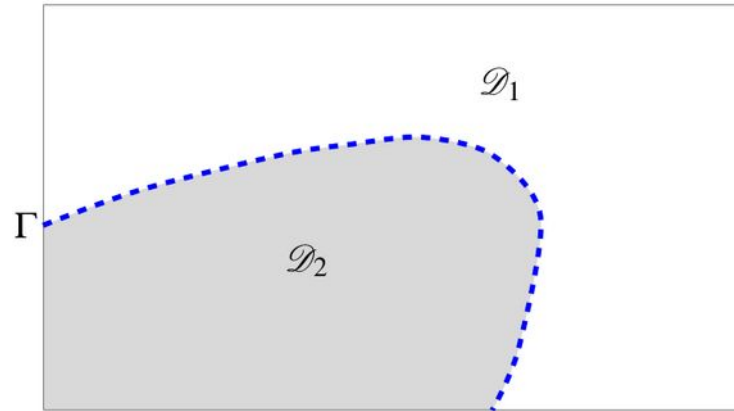
- Méthodes numériques pour le régime faible Mach



Objectifs

Développer un solveur compressible de type Godunov pour le liquide et le gaz

- Précis dans le régime faible Mach
- Précis pour la capture d'interface
- Avec de bonnes propriétés de convergence



Objectifs

Développer un solveur compressible de type Godunov pour le liquide et le gaz

- Précis dans le régime faible Mach
- Précis pour la capture d'interface
- Avec de bonnes propriétés de convergence

Stratégie

A partir d'un schéma monofluide de type Lagrange-Projection [Chalons et al. 2016]

- Schéma ordre élevé pour la capture d'interface
- Solveur de Riemann approché avec conditions de saut et terme source
- Analyse faible Mach adapté aux écoulements diphasiques
- Proposition d'une nouvelle correction faible Mach

Plan de l'exposé

- Équations continues
- Discrétisation
- Correction faible Mach
- Résultats numériques

Plan de l'exposé

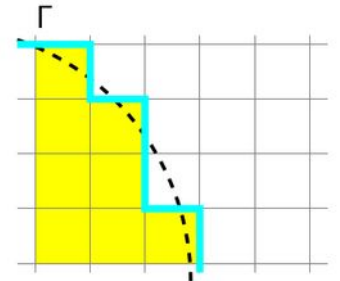
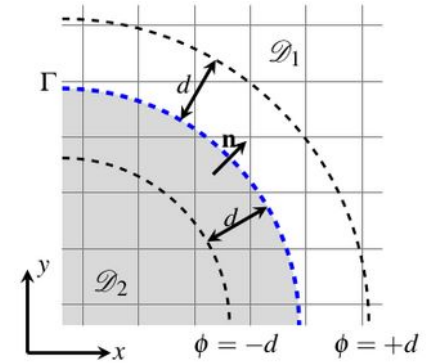
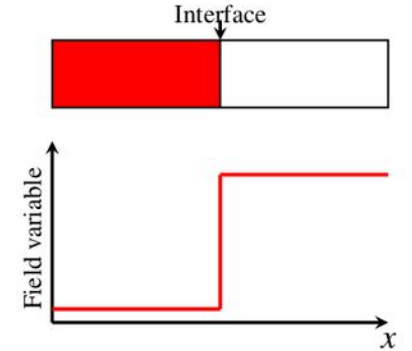
- Équations continues
- Discrétisation
- Correction faible Mach
- Résultats numériques

Description de l'interface

- Approche interface raide
- Méthode Level-Set [Osher & Sethian 1988]
 - Fonction distance signée ϕ
 - Éq. d'advection

$$\partial_t \phi + \mathbf{u}_\Gamma \cdot \nabla \phi = 0$$

- Interface alignée avec le maillage



Système complet

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \partial_t \rho & + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) & = 0, \\ \partial_t (\rho \mathbf{u}) & + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u} \otimes \mathbf{u}) + \nabla p & = \nabla \cdot \mathbb{S}_v + \rho \nabla \Psi, \\ \partial_t (\rho E) & + \nabla \cdot ((\rho E + p) \mathbf{u}) & = \nabla \cdot (\mathbb{S}_v \mathbf{u}) + \rho \nabla \Psi \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla \cdot (\mathcal{K} \nabla T), \\ \partial_t \phi & + \mathbf{u}_\Gamma \cdot \nabla \phi & = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$E = e + \frac{\|\mathbf{u}\|^2}{2}$; $\mathbb{S}_v$: tenseur visqueux; $\mathcal{K}$: conductivité thermique

$\mathbf{g} = \nabla \Psi$, Ψ : potentiel gravitationnel

+ loi d'état de type gaz raide

+ conditions de saut à l'interface :

- masse $\llbracket \rho (\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_\Gamma) \cdot \rrbracket_\Gamma = 0$

- tenseur des contraintes $\llbracket p \rrbracket_\Gamma = \sigma \kappa + 2 \llbracket \mu \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial n} \rrbracket_\Gamma - \llbracket \frac{1}{\rho} \rrbracket_\Gamma \dot{m}^2$

- énergie $\llbracket \mathcal{K} \nabla T \rrbracket_{\Gamma \cdot} = \dot{m} L_{heat}$

Principe du splitting (monophasique)

- Décomposition **Acoustique** / **Transport**

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \rho & + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \rho & = 0, \\ \partial_t (\rho \mathbf{u}) & + \rho \mathbf{u} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla p & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (\rho \mathbf{u}) & = 0, \\ \partial_t (\rho E) & + \mathbf{u} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla (p \mathbf{u}) & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (\rho E) & = 0 \end{cases}$$

Valeurs propres : $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} - c, \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n} + c$

Système acoustique

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \rho & + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} & = 0, \\ \partial_t (\rho \mathbf{u}) & + \rho \mathbf{u} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla p & = 0, \\ \partial_t (\rho E) & + \mathbf{u} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla (p \mathbf{u}) & = 0 \end{cases}$$

Valeurs propres : $-c, 0, +c$

Système transport

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \rho & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \rho & = 0, \\ \partial_t (\rho \mathbf{u}) & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (\rho \mathbf{u}) & = 0, \\ \partial_t (\rho E) & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (\rho E) & = 0 \end{cases}$$

Valeurs propres : $(\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{n}) \mathbb{I}^{d+2}$

Splitting du système diphasique

- Décomposition **Acoustique** / **Transport** / **Diffusion**

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{llll} \partial_t \rho & + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \rho & = 0 \\ \partial_t (\rho \mathbf{u}) & + \rho \mathbf{u} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla p & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (\rho \mathbf{u}) & = -\rho \nabla \Psi + \nabla \cdot \mathbb{S}_v, \\ \partial_t (\rho E) & + \rho E \mathbf{u} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla (p \mathbf{u}) & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (\rho E) & = -\mathbf{u} \rho \nabla \Psi + \nabla \cdot (\mathbb{S}_v \mathbf{u}) + \nabla \cdot (\mathcal{K} \nabla T), \\ \partial_t \phi & & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \phi & = 0 \end{array} \right. ,$$

Système acoustique

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{llll} \partial_t \rho & + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} & = \rho \mathbb{J}_v & , \\ \partial_t (\rho \mathbf{u}) & + \rho \mathbf{u} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla p & = \rho \mathbf{u} \mathbb{J}_v & + \mathbb{J}_c \nabla \phi - \rho \nabla \Psi, \\ \partial_t (\rho E) & + \rho E \mathbf{u} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla (p \mathbf{u}) & = (\rho E + p) \mathbb{J}_v & + \mathbb{J}_c \nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u} \rho \nabla \Psi, \\ \partial_t \phi & & = 0 & \end{array} \right.$$

avec

$$\mathbb{J}_c = \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\Gamma} \delta(\phi) / \|\nabla \phi\| \quad \text{Saut de pression}$$

$$\mathbb{J}_v = \nabla \cdot (\llbracket \mathbf{u}_n \rrbracket_{\Gamma} \mathbf{n}) \delta(\phi) \quad \text{Saut de vitesse}$$

Splitting du système diphasique

- Décomposition **Acoustique** / **Transport** / **Diffusion**

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{llll} \partial_t \rho & + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \rho & = 0, \\ \partial_t (\rho \mathbf{u}) & + \rho \mathbf{u} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla p & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (\rho \mathbf{u}) & = -\rho \nabla \Psi + \nabla \cdot \mathbb{S}_v, \\ \partial_t (\rho E) & + \rho E \mathbf{u} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla (p \mathbf{u}) & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (\rho E) & = -\mathbf{u} \rho \nabla \Psi + \nabla \cdot (\mathbb{S}_v \mathbf{u}) + \nabla \cdot (\mathcal{K} \nabla T), \\ \partial_t \phi & & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \phi & = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Système transport

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lll} \partial_t \rho & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \rho & = 0, \\ \partial_t (\rho \mathbf{u}) & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (\rho \mathbf{u}) & = 0, \\ \partial_t (\rho E) & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (\rho E) & = 0, \\ \partial_t \phi & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \phi & = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Système diffusion

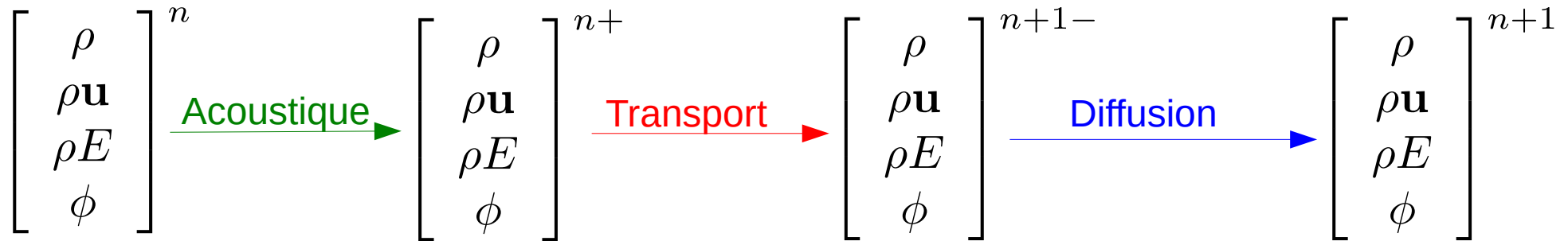
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \partial_t \rho & = 0, \\ \partial_t (\rho \mathbf{u}) & = \nabla \cdot \mathbb{S}_v, \\ \partial_t (\rho E) & = \nabla \cdot (\mathbb{S}_v \mathbf{u}) + \nabla \cdot (\mathcal{K} \nabla T), \\ \partial_t \phi & = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Splitting du système diphasique

- Décomposition **Acoustique** / **Transport** / **Diffusion**

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t \rho & + \rho \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \rho & = 0 & , \\ \partial_t (\rho \mathbf{u}) & + \rho \mathbf{u} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla p & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (\rho \mathbf{u}) & = -\rho \nabla \Psi & + \nabla \cdot \mathbb{S}_v, \\ \partial_t (\rho E) & + \rho E \mathbf{u} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} + \nabla (p \mathbf{u}) & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla (\rho E) & = -\mathbf{u} \rho \nabla \Psi & + \nabla \cdot (\mathbb{S}_v \mathbf{u}) + \nabla \cdot (\mathcal{K} \nabla T), \\ \partial_t \phi & & + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \phi & = 0 & \end{cases}$$

- Algorithme de splitting



Plan de l'exposé

- Équations continues
- **Discrétisation**
- Correction faible Mach
- Résultats numériques

Étape acoustique

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{lcl} L_j \rho_j^{n+} & = & \rho_j^n, \\ L_j (\rho \mathbf{u})_j^{n+} & = & (\rho \mathbf{u})_j^n - \frac{\Delta t}{|\Omega_j|} \sum_{k \in (j)} |\partial \Omega_{jk}| \pi_{jk}^* - \Delta t \{\rho \nabla \Psi\}_j, \\ L_j (\rho E)_j^{n+} & = & (\rho E)_j^n - \frac{\Delta t}{|\Omega_j|} \sum_{k \in (j)} |\partial \Omega_{jk}| \pi_{jk}^* u_{jk}^* - \Delta t \{\rho \nabla \Psi\}_j, \\ \phi_j^{n+} & = & \phi_j^n, \\ L_j & = & 1 + \frac{\Delta t}{|\Omega_j|} \left(\sum_{k \in (j)} |\partial \Omega_{jk}| u_{jk}^* \right), \end{array} \right.$$

- Flux numérique

$$u_{jk}^* = \mathbf{n}_{jk} \cdot \frac{a_j \mathbf{u}_j^n + a_k \mathbf{u}_k^n + a_k \llbracket \mathbf{u} \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}}}{a_j + a_k} - \frac{\pi_k^n - \pi_j^n - \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}} - (\rho \Delta \Psi)_{jk}^n}{a_j + a_k}$$

$$\pi_{jk}^* = \frac{a_k \pi_j^n + a_j (\pi_k^n + \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}} + \delta p_{jk})}{a_j + a_k} - \frac{a_j a_k}{a_j + a_k} \mathbf{n}_{jk} (\mathbf{u}_k^n - \mathbf{u}_j^n + \llbracket \mathbf{u} \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}})$$

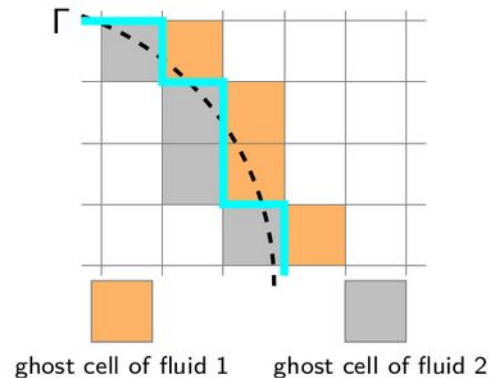
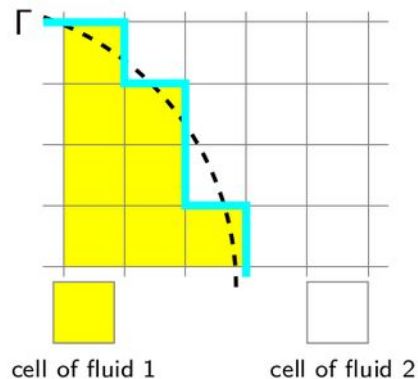
Étape de transport

$$\partial_t b + \nabla \cdot (b\mathbf{u}) - b\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0, \quad b = (\rho, \rho u, \rho v, \rho w, \rho E)^T.$$

- Mise à jour explicite

$$b_j^{n+1-} = b_j^{n+} - \frac{\Delta t}{|\Omega_j|} \sum_{k \in (j)} |\partial\Omega_{jk}| u_{jk}^* \mathbf{b}_{jk}^{n+} + b_j^{n+} \frac{\Delta t}{|\Omega_j|} \sum_{k \in (j)} |\partial\Omega_{jk}| u_{jk}^*,$$

$$\text{upwind} \quad \mathbf{b}_{jk}^{n+} = \begin{cases} b_j^{n+} & \text{if } u_{jk}^* > 0, \\ b_k^{n+} & \text{if } u_{jk}^* \leq 0 \ \& \ \phi_j \phi_k > 0, \\ b_{k,g}^{n+} & \text{if } u_{jk}^* \leq 0 \ \& \ \phi_j \phi_k < 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{État fantôme}$$



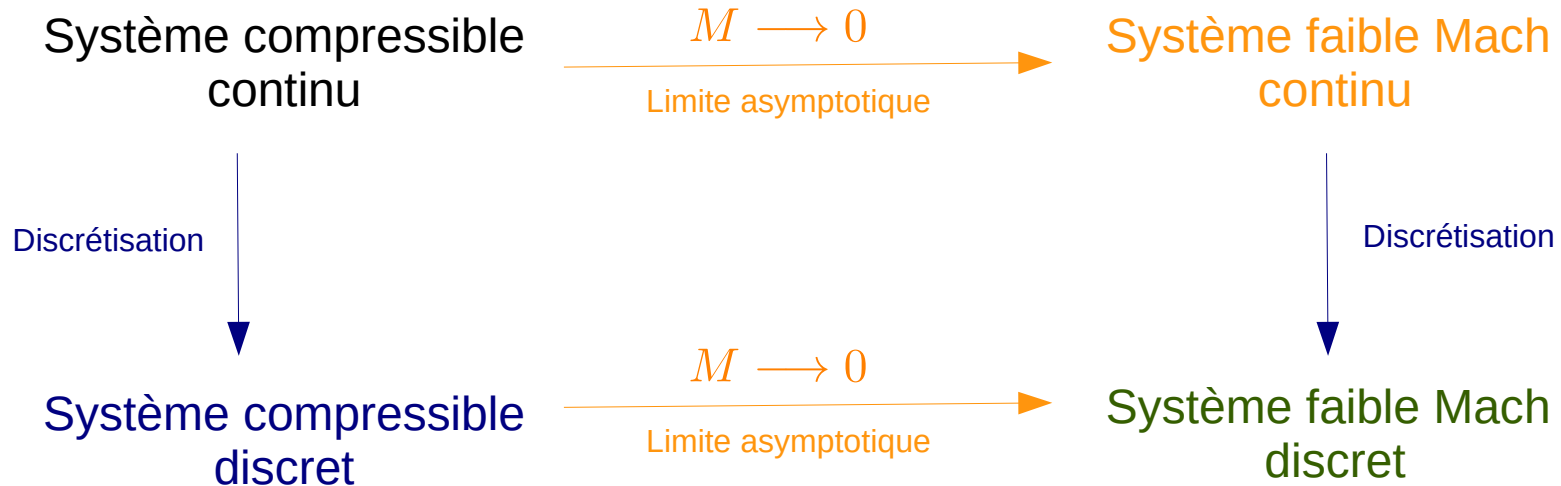
Misc.

- Étape de transport
 - État fantôme défini par extrapolation linéaire
- Advection Level-Set
 - Approche d'ordre élevé, couplée temps-espace (one-step) [Daru et Tenaud 2004]
- Étape de diffusion
 - Schéma Volumes Finis classique (second ordre centré)

Plan de l'exposé

- Équations continues
- Discrétisation
- Correction faible Mach
 - Monofluide
 - Diphasique
- Résultats numériques

Propriété *Asymptotic-Preserving*



- Monofluide
 - Erreur de troncature uniforme par rapport à M
- Diphasique
 - Grands ratio de densité et vitesse du son
 - Erreur de troncature uniforme par rapport à ces ratios

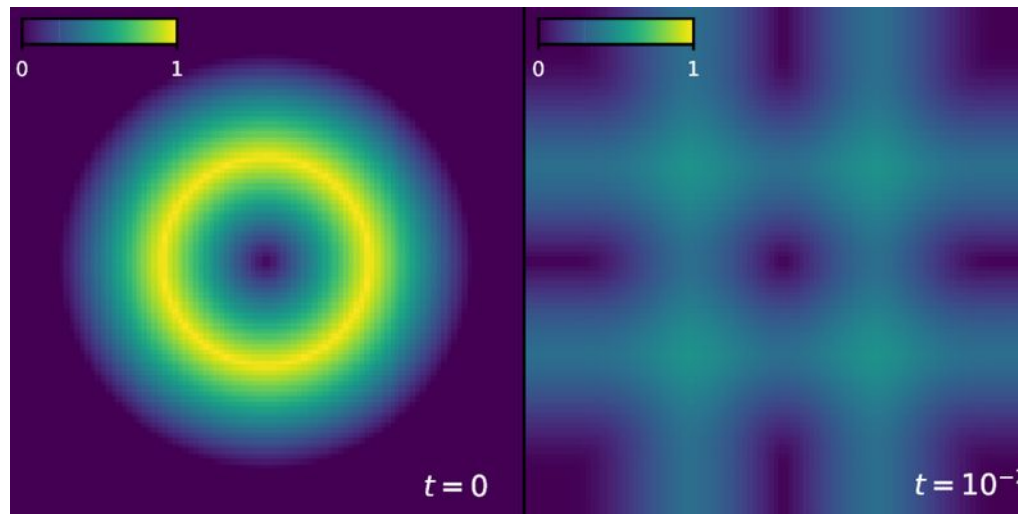
Diffusion numérique excessive : illustration monofluide

- Vortex de Gresho

$$(u_r, u_\vartheta) = \begin{cases} (0, 5r) & 0 \leq r < 0.2, \\ (0, 2 - 5r) & 0.2 \leq r < 0.4, \\ (0, 0) & r \geq 0.4. \end{cases}$$

$$p(r, \vartheta) = \begin{cases} p_0 + 12.5r^2 & 0 \leq r < 0.2, \\ p_0 + 12.5r^2 + 4 - 20r + 4 \ln(5r) & 0.2 \leq r < 0.4, \\ p_0 - 2 + 4 \ln 2 & r \geq 0.4, \end{cases}$$

$$\rho = 1, \quad p_0 = \frac{\rho}{\gamma M^2}, \quad M = 10^{-4}$$



Instantanés de l'amplitude du
champ de vitesse

Régime faible Mach monofluide

- Adimensionnement des éq. D'Euler

$$\tilde{\rho} = \rho/\hat{\rho}_1, \quad \tilde{p} = p/\hat{p}_1, \quad \tilde{c} = c/\hat{c}_1, \quad \tilde{e} = e/\hat{e}_1, \quad \tilde{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{u}/\hat{\rho}_1,$$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{\tilde{t}} \tilde{\rho} & + \tilde{\nabla} \cdot (\tilde{\rho} \tilde{\mathbf{u}}) & = 0, \\ \partial_{\tilde{t}} (\tilde{\rho} \tilde{\mathbf{u}}) & + \tilde{\nabla} \cdot (\tilde{\rho} \tilde{\mathbf{u}} \otimes \tilde{\mathbf{u}}) + \frac{1}{M^2} \tilde{\nabla} \tilde{p} & = 0, \\ \partial_{\tilde{t}} (\tilde{\rho} \tilde{E}) & + \tilde{\nabla} \cdot ((\tilde{\rho} \tilde{E} + \tilde{p}) \tilde{\mathbf{u}}) & = 0, \end{cases}$$

- Développement asymptotique

$$\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, \tilde{t}) = M^0 \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^{(0)}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, \tilde{t}) + M^1 \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^{(1)}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, \tilde{t}) + M^2 \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^{(2)}(\tilde{\mathbf{x}}, \tilde{t}) + \dots, \quad \tilde{t} > 0.$$

$$\tilde{\nabla} \tilde{p} = O(M^2), \quad \tilde{\nabla} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} = O(M), \quad \tilde{t} > 0$$

Correction faible Mach

- Analyse erreur de troncature (étape acoustique)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \partial_{\tilde{t}} \tilde{\rho}^{(0)} \\ \partial_{\tilde{t}} \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{(0)} + \frac{1}{M^2} \tilde{\nabla} \tilde{p} \\ \partial_{\tilde{t}} \tilde{E}^{(0)} \end{array} \right. = \begin{array}{l} O(\Delta \tilde{x} M^0) + O(\Delta \tilde{t}), \\ \textcolor{red}{O} \left(\frac{\Delta \tilde{x}}{M} \right) + O(\Delta \tilde{t}), \\ O(\Delta \tilde{x} M^0) + O(\Delta \tilde{t}), \end{array}$$

$$\pi_{jk}^* = \frac{a_k \pi_j + a_j (\pi_k + \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}})}{a_j + a_k} - \frac{\textcolor{red}{a_j a_k}}{\textcolor{red}{a_j + a_k}} \mathbf{n}_{jk} (\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}_j + \llbracket \mathbf{u} \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}})$$

Corrections de la littérature

$$\pi_{jk}^* = \frac{a_k \pi_j + a_j (\pi_k + \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}})}{a_j + a_k} - \frac{a_j a_k}{a_j + a_k} \mathbf{n}_{jk} (\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}_j + \llbracket \mathbf{u} \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}})$$

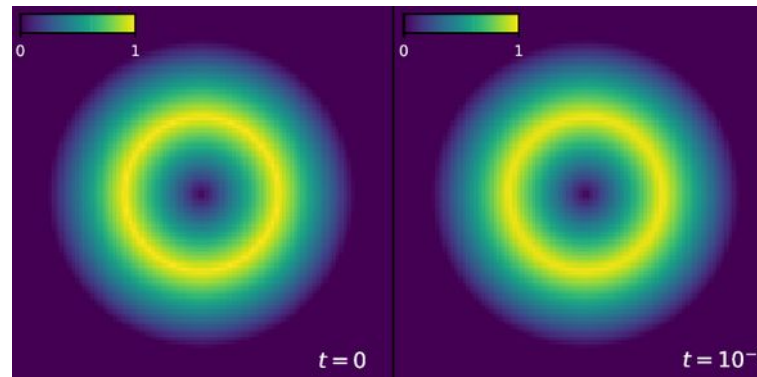
- Pondération par l'impédance acoustique [Peluchon et al. 2017]

$$\pi_{jk}^{*, \theta, AW} = \frac{a_k \pi_j + a_j (\pi_k + \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}})}{a_j + a_k} - \theta_{jk} \frac{a_j a_k}{a_j + a_k} \mathbf{n}_{jk} (\mathbf{u}_k - \mathbf{u}_j + \llbracket \mathbf{u} \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}})$$

- Pression centrée [Chalons et al. 2017]

$$\pi_{jk}^{*, \theta, CP} = (1 - \theta_{jk}) \frac{\pi_j + \pi_k + \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}}}{2} - \theta_{jk} \pi_{jk}^*$$

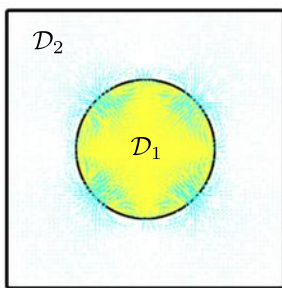
$$\theta_{jk} = \min(M_j, M_k, 1)$$



Instantanés de l'amplitude du champ de vitesse avec la correction faible Mach

Cas test diphasique faible Mach

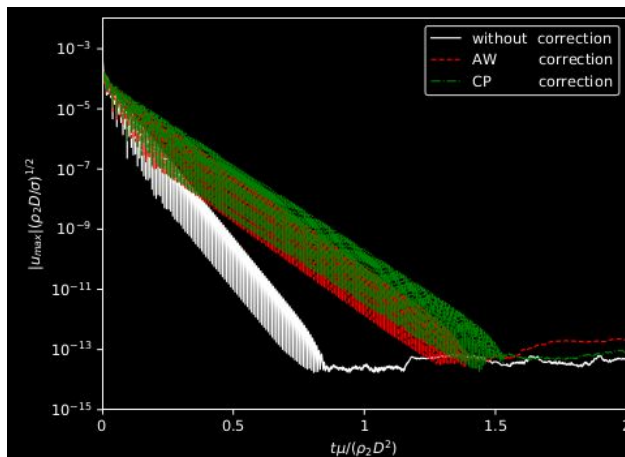
- Bulle statique



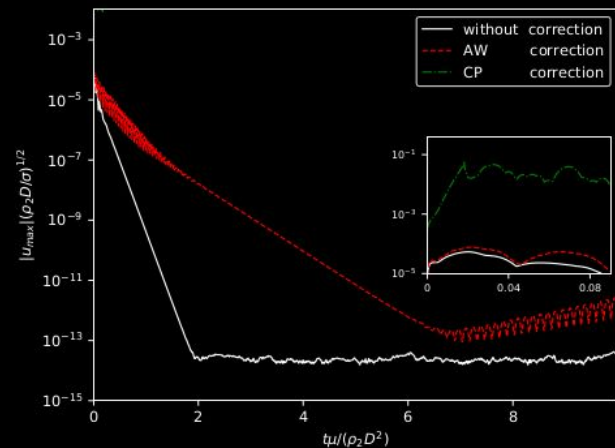
$$p_1 - p_2 = \sigma \kappa$$

$$La = 2\rho R\sigma/\mu^2 = 12000$$

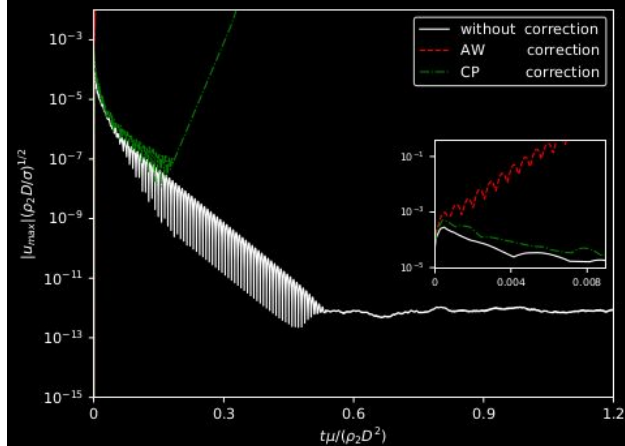
$$R = 12.8\Delta x$$



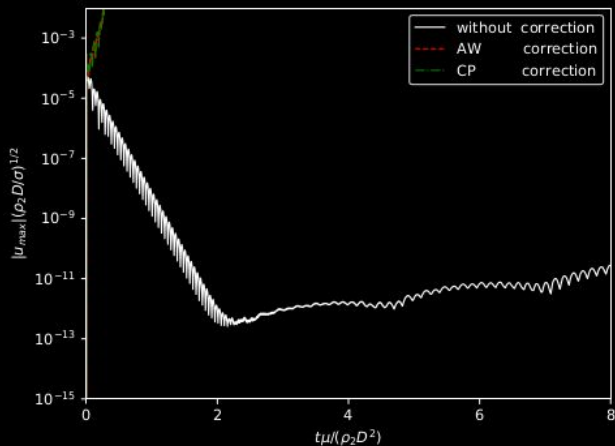
(a) $\rho_1/\rho_2 = 1$ $c_1/c_2 = 1.59$



(b) $\rho_1/\rho_2 = 100$ $c_1/c_2 = 1$



(c) $\rho_1/\rho_1 = 1$ $c_1/c_2 = 40$



(d) $\rho_1/\rho_2 = 100$ $c_2/c_1 = 100$

Nouvelle correction faible Mach

- Erreur de troncature à travers l'interface

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{\tilde{t}} \tilde{\rho}^{(0)} &= O(1) + O(\Delta \tilde{t}), \\ \partial_{\tilde{t}} \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{(0)} + \frac{1}{M_i^2} \tilde{\nabla} \tilde{p} &= O\left(\frac{\hat{\rho}_2}{\hat{\rho}_1}\right) + O(\Delta \tilde{t}), \\ \partial_{\tilde{t}} \tilde{E}^{(0)} &= O(1) + O(\Delta \tilde{t}), \end{cases}$$

Erreur $O(1)$: estimation de $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}$ donnée par u^*

Erreur $O\left(\frac{\hat{\rho}_2}{\hat{\rho}_1}\right)$ reliée à $\frac{\nabla \hat{p}_2}{\nabla \hat{p}_1} = O\left(\frac{\hat{\rho}_2 \hat{u}^2}{\hat{\rho}_1 \hat{u}^2}\right) = \frac{\hat{\rho}_2}{\hat{\rho}_1}$

Nouvelle correction faible Mach

- Erreur de troncature à travers l'interface

$$\begin{cases} \partial_{\tilde{t}} \tilde{\rho}^{(0)} &= O(1) + O(\Delta \tilde{t}), \\ \partial_{\tilde{t}} \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{(0)} + \frac{1}{M_i^2} \tilde{\nabla} \tilde{p} &= O\left(\frac{\hat{\rho}_2}{\hat{\rho}_1}\right) + O(\Delta \tilde{t}), \\ \partial_{\tilde{t}} \tilde{E}^{(0)} &= O(1) + O(\Delta \tilde{t}), \end{cases}$$

Erreur $O(1)$: estimation de $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}$ donnée par u^*

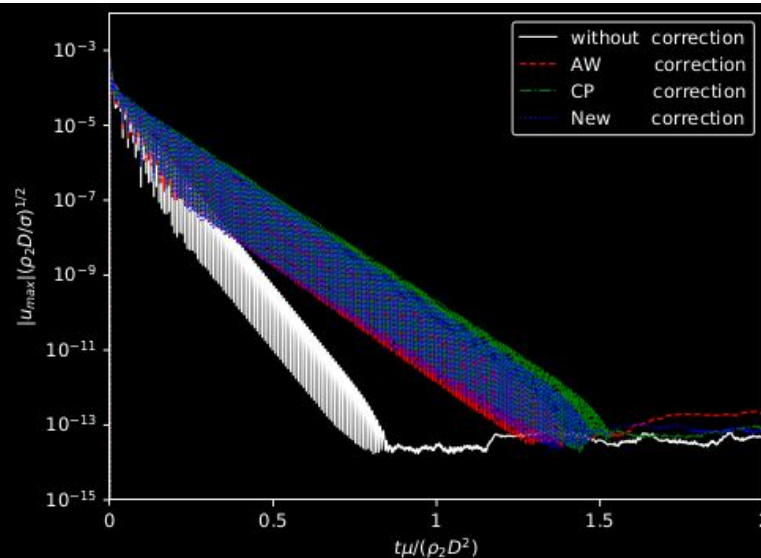
Erreur $O\left(\frac{\hat{\rho}_2}{\hat{\rho}_1}\right)$ reliée à $\frac{\nabla \hat{p}_2}{\nabla \hat{p}_1} = O\left(\frac{\hat{\rho}_2 \hat{u}^2}{\hat{\rho}_1 \hat{u}^2}\right) = \frac{\hat{\rho}_2}{\hat{\rho}_1}$

- Nouvelle correction faible Mach

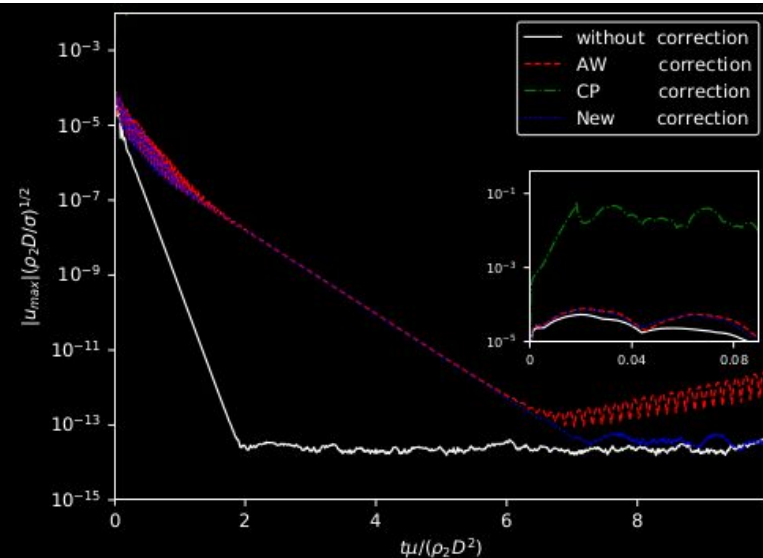
$$u_{jk}^{*,\theta,N} = (1 - \theta_{jk}) \mathbf{n}_{jk} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{u}_j + \mathbf{u}_k + \llbracket \mathbf{u} \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}}}{2} + \theta_{jk} \mathbf{n}_{jk} \cdot \frac{a_j \mathbf{u}_j + a_k \mathbf{u}_k + \llbracket \mathbf{u} \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}}}{a_j + a_k} + \frac{\pi_j - \pi_k - \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}}}{a_j + a_k}$$

$$\pi_{jk}^{*,\theta,N} = (1 - \theta_{jk}) \frac{\rho_k \pi_j + \rho_j (\pi_k + \llbracket p \rrbracket_{\Gamma_{jk}})}{\rho_j + \rho_k} + \theta_{jk} \pi_{jk}^*.$$

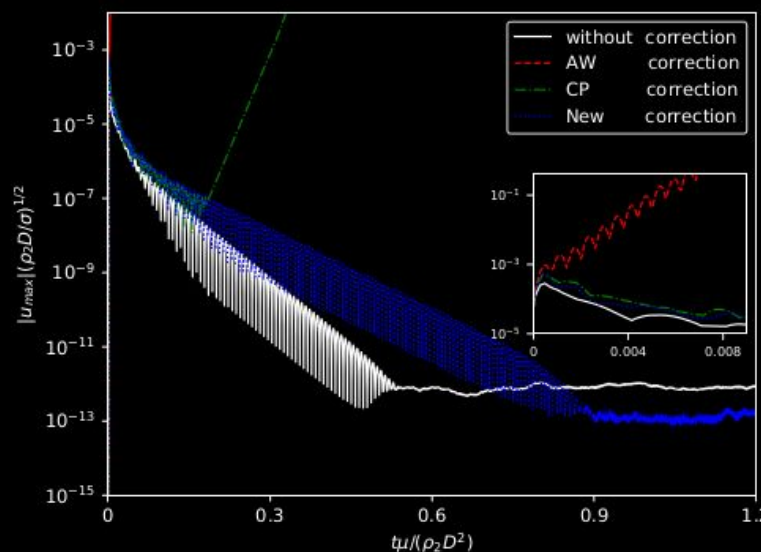
Bulle statique



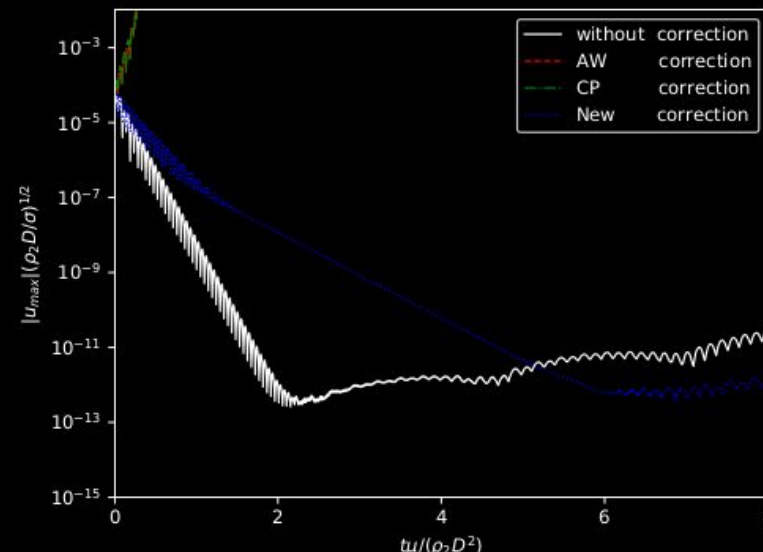
(a) $\rho_1/\rho_2 = 1$ $c_1/c_2 = 1.59$



(b) $\rho_1/\rho_2 = 100$ $c_1/c_2 = 1$



(c) $\rho_1/\rho_1 = 1$ $c_1/c_2 = 40$



(d) $\rho_1/\rho_2 = 100$ $c_2/c_1 = 100$

Conclusions & perspectives

- Nouvelle correction faible Mach
 - Schéma précis dans le régime bas Mach
 - Bonne propriété de convergence
 - Valide pour grand ratios de densité et vitesse du son
- Validation sur différentes configurations, avec transfert de chaleur et de masse
- Futur : étape acoustique implicite

Merci pour votre attention !

(Remerciements : S. Kokh)

Références

- Bouchut, F. (2004). Nonlinear stability of finite Volume Methods for hyperbolic conservation laws: And Well-Balanced schemes for sources. Springer Science & Business Media.
- Chalons, C., Girardin, M., and Kokh, S. (2016). An all-regime lagrange-projection like scheme for the gas dynamics equations on unstructured meshes. *Communications in Computational Physics*, 20(1):188–233.
- Chalons, C., Girardin, M., and Kokh, S. (2017). An all-regime Lagrange-Projection like scheme for 2D homogeneous models for two-phase flows on unstructured meshes. *Journal of Computational Physics*, 335:885–904.
- Daru, V. and Tenaud, C. (2004). High order one-step monotonicity-preserving schemes for unsteady compressible flow calculations. *Journal of computational physics*, 193(2):563–594.
- Dellacherie, S. (2010). Analysis of godunov type schemes applied to the compressible euler system at low mach number. *Journal of Computational Physics*, 229(4):978–1016.
- Jiang, G.-S. and Shu, C.-W. (1996). Efficient implementation of weighted eno schemes. *Journal of computational physics*, 126(1):202–228.
- Osher, S. and Sethian, J. A. (1988). Fronts propagating with curvature-dependent speed: algorithms based on hamilton-jacobi formulations. *Journal of computational physics*, 79(1):12–49.
- Peluchon, S., Gallice, G., and Mieussens, L. (2017). A robust implicit-explicit acoustic-transport splitting scheme for two-phase flows. *Journal of Computational Physics*, 339:328–355.
- Sussman, M., Smereka, P., and Osher, S. (1994). A level set approach for computing solutions to incompressible two-phase flow. *Journal of Computational physics*, 114(1):146–159.