# **Optimization Techniques for Incompressible Flow Problems**

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## <u>Outline</u>

- Introductory Summary:
  - What is the Topic?
- Current State:
  - Optimization in the Stationary Case
  - Nonstationary Case
- Outlook





## **Optimization with PDE's**

Formulate a minimization problem with side constrains:

$$\min_{q} J(u(q), p(q), q) = \text{drag, lift, ...}$$
 such that Navier Stokes $(u, p)$  is fulfilled

 $\Rightarrow$  Natural extension to simulation:

Use the simulation to automatically optimize something...



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### **<u>2D-Optimization</u>**: Find the heights where two balls hover



$$J(y_1, y_2) = |\text{lift}_1|^2 + |\text{lift}_2|^2$$











#### **Compass search:** 32 evaluations until J(y1,y2) < 0.16







#### Nelder Mead: 8 evaluations until J(y1,y2) < 0.07







#### Next steps:

- More enhanced algorithms & tests
  - Line search with reconstructed gradients, Trust region,...
  - Gravity & more real life situations
- Tests with higher dimensions
  - 3rd dimension: inflow velocity
- Advanced grid deformation depending on the error



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#### Grid deformation in the nonstationary case





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Modification of Navier-Stokes equation was necessary

 $\rightarrow$  to include movement of the mesh

$$u_t + \nu \Delta u + u \nabla u + \nabla p = f$$
$$\nabla \cdot u = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad u_t + \nu \Delta u + u \nabla (u - v) + \nabla p = f$$
$$\nabla \cdot u = 0$$

$$v =$$
grid velocity





Comparison of the drag to reference:





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#### Next steps:

- Muliple objects with different size
- Movement of elements depending on the fluid
- Collision models
- Apply optimization algorithms to different situations



