Asociación Argentina



de Mecánica Computacional

Mecánica Computacional Vol XXXVII, págs. 1815-1815 (resumen) A. Cardona, L. Garelli, J.M. Gimenez, P.A. Kler, S. Márquez Damián, M.A. Storti (Eds.) Santa Fe, 5-7 Noviembre 2019

A 3D IMPLEMENTATION OF A CHIMERA SCHEME APPLIED TO HEAT TRANSFER OPTIMIZATION PROBLEMS

Bruno A. Storti^a, Luciano Garelli^a, Mario A. Storti^a and Jorge D'Elía^a

^aCentro de Investigación de Métodos Computacionales, (CIMEC), (CONICET-UNL) Colectora Ruta 168 s/n, Predio Conicet "Dr. Alberto Cassano", 3000 Santa Fe, Argentina, bstorti@cimec.unl.edu.ar, http://www.cimec.org.ar

Keywords: Chimera method, overlapping grids, high-order interpolation, optimization, heat transfer, FEM.

Abstract. The Chimera method have been studied since the last few decades. The scheme is generally based in a coarse mesh covering the entire computational domain and finer meshes completely overlapped surrounding the objects. The information transmission between meshes is achieved through interpolation. The scheme proved to be convenient for applications like simplified mesh generation, local refinement, problems involving moving objects and optimization. Optimization is a straightforward application where several objects, each one with its respective mesh, can be moved around over the background mesh looking for the best configuration in terms of an objective function. In this way, the need of remeshing the whole computational domain in each function evaluation is avoided. Several implementations can be found in the literature, however the achievement of the solution continuity across the overlapped meshes and a good convergence of the coupled system are not always an easy task. In this work, a Chimera scheme for overlapping three-dimensional grids based on a high-order interpolation algorithm and an automatic interpolation boundary recognition scheme is presented in the FEM context. The L2-norm of the error and convergence of the coupling are assessed and discussed. Furthermore, the method is used in conjunction with optimization solvers in order to optimize the configuration of several objects in heat transfer problems aiming to minimize the average temperature of the domain, for instance.

Acknowledgment. The authors are grateful for the support provided by the following research projects: Argentinian Council for Scientific Research (grant PIP-588-2015); Argentinian National Agency for Technological and Scientific Promotion (grants PICT-2015-2904 and PICT-2014-2660); Santa Fe Science Technology and Innovation Agency (grant ASACTEI-010-18-2014); National University of the Litoral (grant CAI+D-504-201501-00112-LI).