Second Workshop on Compressible Multiphase Flows

Rapport sur les contributions

https://indico.math.cnrs.fr/e/4674

ID de Contribution: **1** Type: **Non spécifié**

Equations of state: capabilities and limitations

lundi 27 mai 2019 14:00 (1 heure)

Orateur: PRIVAT, Romain (Université de Lorraine)

ID de Contribution: **2** Type: **Non spécifié**

Two-fluid model hierarchy - thermodynamics, non-conservative terms and hyperbolicity/entropic symmetrization

lundi 27 mai 2019 15:30 (1 heure)

Orateur: CORDESSE, Pierre (École Oolytechnique)

ID de Contribution: **3** Type: **Non spécifié**

Uncertainty principle in two–fluid mechanics

lundi 27 mai 2019 16:30 (1 heure)

Hamilton's principle (or the principle of stationary action) is one of the basic modelling tools in classical mechanics. It states that the reversible motion of a mechanical system is completely determined by the corresponding Lagrangian which is the difference between the kinetic and potential energy of the system.
The extension of Hamilton's principle to the continuum mechanics involving fluid-fluid and solid-fluid interaction can be performed (cf. [1, 2]). The motion of a multi–fluid continuum is described by a coupled system of "Newton's laws"for each component that are completely determined by the Lagrangian. The introduction of dissipative terms compatible with the second law of thermodynamics and natural mathematical restrictions on the potential energy allow us to derive the governing equations having nice mathematical properties.
I will present here a simplest example of two-velocity flows where one of the phases is incompressible (for example, flows of dusty air, or flows of compressible bubbles in an incompressible fluid). A very surprising fact is that one can obtain different governing equations from the same Lagrangian. Different types of the governing equations are due to the choice of independent variables and the corresponding virtual motions. The equations differ from each other in the presence (or not) of gyroscopic forces (also called "lift"forces). The total energy does not depend on these forces, but the velocity distribution depends on them. The gyroscopic forces are not usually taken into account in two-fluid models. Even if these forces have no influence on the hyperbolicity of the governing equations, their presence drastically changes the distribution of the energy of each component.
To the best of my knowledge, such an uncertainty in the governing equations of multi-phase flows was never a subject of discussion in a "multi-fluid"community.
[1] S. Gavrilyuk, Multiphase flow modelling via Hamilton's principle, In the book : F. dell'Isola, S. L. Gavrilyuk (Editors), Variational Models And Methods In Solid And Fluid Mechanics, Springer, 2011.
[2] S. Ndanou, N. Favrie, S. Gavrilyuk, Multi-solid and multi-fluid diffuse interface model: applications to dynamic fracture and fragmentation, J. Comput. Phys. 295(2015) 523–555.

Orateur: GAVRILYUK, Sergey (Aix-Marseille Université)

ID de Contribution: **4** Type: **Non spécifié**

A Saint-Venant type model to simulate the dynamics of thin partially wetting films

mardi 28 mai 2019 09:00 (1 heure)

Orateur: VILLEDIEU, Philippe (Onera)

ID de Contribution: **5** Type: **Non spécifié**

A multiphase model to understand how aggressive tumor cell behavior is linked to elevated fluid flow

mardi 28 mai 2019 10:30 (1 heure)

Orateur: EVJE, Steinar (University of Stavanger)

ID de Contribution: **6** Type: **Non spécifié**

TBA

mardi 28 mai 2019 11:30 (1 heure)

Orateur: PERRIN, Charlotte (CNRS & Aix-Marseille université)

ID de Contribution: **7** Type: **Non spécifié**

A three-phase flow model with two miscible phases

mardi 28 mai 2019 14:00 (1 heure)

Orateur: MATHIS, Hélène (Université de Nantes)

ID de Contribution: **8** Type: **Non spécifié**

Derivation and analysis of a model for N-phase non miscible compressible flows

mardi 28 mai 2019 15:30 (1 heure)

Orateur: SALEH, Khaled (Université de Lyon 1)

ID de Contribution: **9** Type: **Non spécifié**

Transcritical Hydrogen/Oxygen flames

mardi 28 mai 2019 16:30 (1 heure)

Orateur: GIOVANGIGLI, Vincent (École Polytechnique)

ID de Contribution: **10** Type: **Non spécifié**

Poster session

mardi 28 mai 2019 17:30 (1h 30m)

ID de Contribution: **11** Type: **Non spécifié**

On Brenner's Two Velocity Hydrodynamics

mercredi 29 mai 2019 09:00 (1 heure)

In a series of papers over 9 years (2004-2012), Howard Brenner (1929–2013) [who was emeritus professor at MIT in chemical engineering] proposed a new theory in compressible fluid mechanics with high gradient of density based on the concept of two different velocities: the mass and the volume velocities. At the same time, D.B. with B. Desjardins discovered (with E. Zatorska later on) that a structure with two velocity hydrodynamics already exists in standard models (i.e. with one velocity field) if the shear and the bulk viscosities satisfy the BD algebraic relation. In this talk, I will try to to give an historical overview of this mathematical story and explain at the end a recent mathematical result with A. Vasseur and C. Yu.

Orateur: BRESCH, Didier (CNRS & Université Savoie Mont Blanc)

ID de Contribution: **12** Type: **Non spécifié**

A Multiscale Sharp Interface Approach for Resolved Liquid-Vapour Flow

mercredi 29 mai 2019 10:30 (1 heure)

Orateur: RHODE, Christian (University of Stuttgart)

ID de Contribution: **13** Type: **Non spécifié**

TBA

mercredi 29 mai 2019 11:30 (1 heure)

Orateur: KOKH, Samuel (CEA Saclay)