

STABILIZED MIXED FINITE ELEMENT APPROXIMATION OF AXISYMMETRIC BRINKMAN FLOWS

VERÓNICA ANAYA¹, CARLOS REALES², AND RICARDO RUIZ-BAIER³

ABSTRACT. This paper is devoted to the numerical analysis of an augmented finite element approximation of the axisymmetric Brinkman equations. Stabilization of the variational formulation is achieved by adding suitable Galerkin least-squares terms, allowing us to transform the original problem into a formulation better suited for performing its stability analysis. The sought quantities (here velocity, vorticity, and pressure) are approximated by Raviart-Thomas elements of arbitrary order $k \geq 0$, piecewise continuous polynomials of degree $k + 1$, and piecewise polynomials of degree k , respectively. The well-posedness of the resulting continuous and discrete variational problems is rigorously derived by virtue of the classical Babuška–Brezzi theory. We further establish a priori error estimates in the natural norms, and we provide a few numerical tests illustrating the behavior of the proposed augmented scheme and confirming our theoretical findings regarding optimal convergence of the approximate solutions.

REFERENCES

- [1] N. ABDELLATIF, N. CHORFI, AND S. TRABELSI, *Spectral discretization of the axisymmetric vorticity, velocity and pressure formulation of the Stokes problem*. J. Sci. Comput., 47 (2011) 419–440.
- [2] C. BERNARDI, M. DAUGE, AND Y. MADAY, *Spectral Methods for Axisymmetric Domains*. Gauthier-Villars, Éditions Scientifiques et Médicales Elsevier, Paris 1999.
- [3] V.J. ERVIN, *Approximation of axisymmetric Darcy flow using mixed finite element methods*, SIAM J. Numer. Anal., 51(3) (2013) 1421–1442.

¹Partially supported by CONICYT-Chile through FONDECYT postdoctorado project No. 3120197, and project Inserción de Capital Humano Avanzado en la Academia No. 79112012 and by DIUBB through project 120808 GI/EF, e-mail: vanaya@ubiobio.cl
Departamento de Matemática, Universidad del Bío-Bío, Concepción, Chile.

² e-mail: creales@correo.unicordoba.edu.co

Departamento de Matemáticas y Estadísticas, Universidad de Córdoba, Colombia.

³Partially supported by by the Swiss National Science Foundation through the research grant PP00P2_144922, e-mail: ricardo.ruizbaier@unil.ch
Institute of Earth Sciences, UNIL-Mouline Géopolis, University of Lausanne, CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland.