

Computational Methods for Astrophysical Applications

Ileyk El Mellah & Jon Sundqvist



Centre for mathematical Plasma Astrophysics
Instituut voor Sterrenkunde
KU Leuven

Lesson 3 : Non linear hybridization for scalar advection

- **Finite volume approximation**

Mesh, cell centers and interfaces

Integral form of the conservation equations

- **Reconstruction**

Piecewise linear reconstruction

Slope limiters

TVD schemes

- **The Riemann problem**

?

Building block for hyperbolic PDE

Local Lax-Friedrichs

Boundary conditions

Linearized Euler system

- **2nd order upwind schemes**

Lax-Wendroff

Runge-Kutta

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 - Lax-Wendroff
 - Runge-Kutta

- **useless?** Method is **consistent** since LTE vanish in limit $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ and $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$
 - \Rightarrow accuracy: 2nd order space, 1st order time \rightarrow overall 1st
 - \Rightarrow failure is related to numerical stability
- round-off errors should not grow during time progression
 - \Rightarrow evaluate by **von Neumann method**
 - \Rightarrow numerical solution = exact + round-off error $\epsilon(x, t)$
 - \Rightarrow represent $\epsilon(x, t)$ in Fourier series, analyse Fourier term

$$\epsilon_k(x, t) = \hat{\epsilon}_k e^{\lambda t} e^{ikx}$$

- numerically stable scheme: for all spatial wavenumbers k

$$\left| \frac{\epsilon_k^{n+1}}{\epsilon_k^n} \right| = |e^{\lambda \Delta t}| \leq 1$$

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- von Neumann stability analysis for BTCS scheme

$$|e^{\lambda \Delta t}| = \frac{1}{|1 + i \frac{v \Delta t}{\Delta x} \sin(k \Delta x)|} < 1 \quad \text{for all } k$$

\Rightarrow **unconditionally stable**, any (large) time step Δt allowed

- note: **stability does not imply accuracy**

\Rightarrow large Δt affects accuracy, defines time resolution:
behavior may involve physical timescale that needs to be resolved!

- implicit backward Euler: first order in time

MinMod

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Harten's theorem

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Definition of TV

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TVD regions of slope limiters

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