

Computational Methods for Astrophysical Applications

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Lesson 2 :

Finite Volume Approximation for linear hyperbolic PDE

- **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

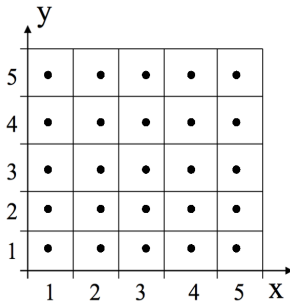
Runge-Kutta

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Mehs

- Balsara 2.2, Leveque1 12.1, Leveque2 4.1



- Take a 1D conservation law without source terms :

$$\partial_t u + \partial_x f = 0 \quad (1)$$

Conservative form

- Average variables u over cell to get $U : \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{\text{cell}} (1)$
 \Rightarrow 1st order forward in time then gives :

$$\frac{U_i^{n+1} - U_i^n}{\Delta t} = - \frac{F_{i+1/2}^{n+1/2} - F_{i-1/2}^{n-1/2}}{\Delta x}$$

where $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} U_i^n = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} u(x, t^n) \Delta x \\ F_{i+1/2}^{n+1/2} = \text{flux @ interface } i+1/2 \rightarrow \text{unknown} \end{array} \right.$

$\Rightarrow \sum$ over all cells \Rightarrow fluxes cancel out \Rightarrow conservative

- Key-question: how do you reconstruct the fluxes @ interfaces?

Slab representation

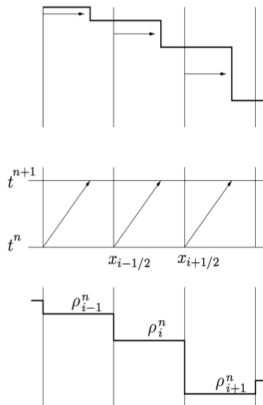


Figure 3.3: Finite-volume interpretation of an upwind scheme applied to a linear advection equation with $v > 0$ (the flow is moving to the right). The bottom graph represents the piecewise constant function at t^n and the upper one yields, if averaged over each cell, the piecewise function at t^{n+1} . In-between are represented the characteristics which monitor the advance of the steps. From [LeVeque \(2002\)](#).

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MinMod

MC

Van Leer

Superbee

Harten's theorem

Definition of TV

TVD regions of slope limiters

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