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					DUPLICATES	1041
	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A. ChristliebXiaosi FengYan JiangQili Tang	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Andrew J. ChristliebXiao FengYan JiangQi Tang		
	title	A high-order finite difference WENO scheme for ideal magnetohydrodynamics on curvilinear meshes	title	A high-order finite difference WENO scheme for ideal magnetohydrodynamics on curvilinear meshes		
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	abstract	A high-order finite difference numerical scheme is developed for the ideal magneto hydro dynamic equations based on an alternative flux formulation of the weighted essentially non-oscillatory (WENO) scheme. It computes a high-order numerical flux by a Taylor expansion in space, with the lowest-order term solved from a Riemann solver and the higher-order terms constructed from physical fluxes by limited central differences. The scheme coupled with several Riemann solvers, including a Lax-Friedrichs solver and HLL-type solvers, is developed on general curvilinear meshes in two dimensions and verified on a number of benchmark problems. In particular, a HLLD solver on Cartesian meshes is extended to curvilinear meshes with proper modifications. A numerical boundary condition for the perfect electrical conductor (PEC) boundary is derived for general geometry and verified through a bow shock flow. Numerical results also confirm the advantages of using low dissipative Riemann solvers in the current framework.	abstract	A high-order finite difference numerical scheme is developed for the ideal magnetohydrodynamic equations based on an alternative flux formulation of the weighted essentially non-oscillatory (WENO) scheme. It computes a high-order numerical flux by a Taylor expansion in space, with the lowest-order term solved from a Riemann solver and the higher-order terms constructed from physical fluxes by limited central differences. The scheme coupled with several Riemann solvers, including a Lax-Friedrichs solver and HLL-type solvers, is developed on general curvilinear meshes in two dimensions and verified on a number of benchmark problems. In particular, a HLLD solver on Cartesian meshes is extended to curvilinear meshes with proper modifications. A numerical boundary condition for the perfect electrical conductor (PEC) boundary is derived for general geometry and verified through a bow shock flow. Numerical results also confirm the advantages of using low dissipative Riemann solvers in the current framework.		
	versions		versions			