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			authors	• Dong, Wei		
			title	Development of Kinetic Schemes for the Numerical Solutions of the 3-D Euler and the Ideal Magnetohydrodynamics Equations		
			publication_date	1989-01-01 00:00:00		
			source	SupportedSources.CORE		
cases		M D	journal			
	authors	Wei Dong	volume			
		Development of Kinetic Schemes for the Numerical Solutions of the 3-D Euler and the Ideal Magnetohydrodynamics	doi	None		
	title	Equations	urls	https://core.ac.uk/download/233208119.pdf		
	publication_date	2010-01-01 00:00:00	id	id1810167069451353938		
	source	SupportedSources.INTERNET_ARCHIVE		The objective of this dissertation is to develop and apply kinetic schemes for the numerical	m.	
	journal	Washington University in St. Louis	<u> </u>	solution of 3-D compressible Euler and ideal Magnetohydrodynamic: MHD) equations. By		1094
	volume			employing the so-called moment method strategy, kinetic schemes for the compressible Euler and ideal MHD equations are derived from the collisionless Boltzmann equation, which is upwind		
	doi	10.7936/k7j38qm1	abstract a g ttl ti a b re c d	discretized. Then the moments of the upwind discretized collisionless Boltzmann equation are taken with a collision invariant vector and the appropriate distribution function to obtain the numerical scheme for the continuum Euler and ideal MHD equations. In this dissertation, for both the Euler and ideal MHD equations, initially the first-order accurate time-explicit KFVS and KWPS algorithms are derived, and then the first-order accurate time-implicit KFVS and KWPS algorithms are developed. The derivations are presented in the 3-D generalized coordinate system. A 3-D computational code for the solution of compressible Euler and ideal MHD equations in generalized curvilinear coordinate system is written and validated. The code has been written for the first-order time-explicit KWPS algorithm. However, it can be easily extended to include the time-implicit KWPS algorithm as well as both the time-explicit and time-implicit KFVS algorithms. The code is applied to calculate the inviscid Supersonic flow past an axisymmetric blunt body with and without the presence of a magnetic field. The effect of magnetic field in reducing the strength of the bow shock is analyzed. This dissertation makes a fundamental contribution to the development and application of kinetic schemes for the solution of fluid dynamics equations		
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