doc_1			doc_2		id
authors	 Derigs, D. Gassner, G. Walch, S. Winters, A. 	authors	Dominik Derigs Gregor J. Gassner Stefanie Walch Andrew R. Winters		
title	Magnetohydrodynamics	title Entropy Stable Finite Volume Approximations for Ideal Magnetohydrodynamics publication_date 2017-08-11 13:32:45+00:00			
		source	SupportedSources.ARXIV		
publication_date 2018-03-13 00:00:00 source SupportedSources.CROSSREF		journal	None		
journal	SupportedSources.CKOSSKEr	volume			
volume		doi			
doi	 http://link.springer.com/article/10.1365/s13291-018-0178-9/fulltext.html http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1365/s13291-id 	urls	 http://arxiv.org/pdf/1708.03537v1 http://arxiv.org/abs/1708.03537v1 http://arxiv.org/pdf/1708.03537v1 	DUPLICATES 10	1029
		id	id-4384609911721657406		
urls	018-0178-9.pdf • http://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1365/s13291-018-0178-9.pdf • http://dx.doi.org/10.1365/s13291-018-0178-9	MHD equations as they are particularly useful for mathematically modeling a wide variety of magnetized fluids. In order to be self-con motivate the physical properties of a magnetic fluid and how it should behave under the laws of thermodynamics. Next, we introduce a model built from hyperbolic partial differential equations (PDEs) that translate physical laws into mathematical equations. After an ove continuous analysis, we thoroughly describe the derivation of a numerical approximation of the ideal MHD system that remains consist continuous thermodynamic principles. The derivation of the method and the theorems contained within serve as the bulk of the review demonstrate that the derived numerical approximation retains the correct entropic properties of the continuous model and show its application of standard numerical test cases for MHD schemes. We close with our conclusions and a brief discussion on future work in the	This article serves as a summary outlining the mathematical entropy analysis of the ideal magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) equations. We select the ideal MHD equations as they are particularly useful for mathematically modeling a wide variety of magnetized fluids. In order to be self-contained we first motivate the physical properties of a magnetic fluid and how it should behave under the laws of thermodynamics. Next, we introduce a mathematical model built from hyperbolic partial differential equations (PDEs) that translate physical laws into mathematical equations. After an overview of the continuous analysis, we thoroughly describe the derivation of a numerical approximation of the ideal MHD system that remains consistent to the		
id	id2879413635803059965				
abstract versions			variety of standard numerical test cases for MHD schemes. We close with our conclusions and a brief discussion on future work in the area of entropy consistent numerical methods and the modeling of plasmas.		
Versions		versions		i ∥	