

cases	doc_1		doc_2		decision	id
	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Takashi MinoshimaKeiichi KitamuraTakahiro Miyoshi	authors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Takahiro MiyoshiTakashi MinoshimaKeiichi Kitamura	DUPLICATES	988
	title	A Multistate Low-dissipation Advection Upstream Splitting Method for Ideal Magnetohydrodynamics	title	A Multistate Low-dissipation Advection Upstream Splitting Method for Ideal Magnetohydrodynamics		
	publication_date	2020-04-17 00:00:00	publication_date	2020-04-17 00:00:00		
	source	SupportedSources.OPENALEX	source	SupportedSources.PAPERS_WITH_CODE		
	journal	Astrophysical Journal Supplement Series	journal			
	volume	248	volume			
	doi	10.3847/1538-4365/ab8aee	doi			
	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">https://openalex.org/W3016947653https://doi.org/10.3847/1538-4365/ab8aeehttp://arxiv.org/pdf/2004.08012	urls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">https://arxiv.org/pdf/2004.08012v1.pdfhttps://github.com/minoshim/MLAU		
	id	id4762332990565210491	id	id2083276240603172343		
	abstract		abstract	We develop a new numerical scheme for ideal magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) simulations, which is robust against one- and multi-dimensional shocks, and is accurate for low Mach number flows and discontinuities. The scheme belongs to a family of the advection upstream splitting method employed in computational aerodynamics, and it splits the inviscid flux in MHD equations into advection, pressure, and magnetic tension parts, and then individually evaluates mass, pressure, and magnetic tension fluxes at the interface of a computational cell. The mass flux is designed to avoid numerical shock instability in multidimension, while preserving contact discontinuity. The pressure flux possesses a proper scaling for low Mach number flows, allowing reliable simulations of nearly incompressible flows. The magnetic tension flux is built to be consistent with the HLLD approximate Riemann solver to preserve rotational discontinuity. We demonstrate various benchmark tests to verify the novel performance of the scheme. Our results indicate that the scheme must be a promising tool to tackle astrophysical systems that include both low and high Mach number flows, as well as magnetic field inhomogeneities.		
	versions		versions			