

AMATH574 Conservation Laws and Finite Volume Methods

Winter Quarter 2015

Project Draft: F-wave method for nonlinear equations with spatially varying fluxes.

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Due date: Wednesday, Feb. 18, 2015

March 3, 2015

1 Abstract

We study the f-wave method for elastic waves in heterogeneous media.

2 Introduction and Overview

2.1 Physical Model

In this project, we are considering 1D elasticity equations

$$\epsilon(x, t)_t - u(x, t)_x = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\rho(x)u(x, t)_t - \sigma(\epsilon, x)_x = 0 \quad (2)$$

where, ϵ is the strain, u is the velocity, ρ is the density and σ is the stress. These are classical mechanics equations in Lagrangian form. Equation (1) comes from the definition of strain. If $v(x)$ is the displacement of small element at x , then the strain, i.e. the relative change of displacement is $\epsilon = \frac{dv(x)}{dx}$. Equation (1) is then obtained by taking a time derivative. The stress is the force per unit area. Therefore Equation (2) is simply Newton's second law. In order to close the system, often the constitutive law $\sigma = \sigma(\epsilon)$ is introduced. The relation depends on the material, for instance:

- The simplest linear media:

$$\sigma(x, t) = K(x)\epsilon(x, t) \quad (3)$$

here $K(x)$ is the bulk modulus or Young's modulus which determines the stiffness of the material.

- Relatively simple nonlinear model with quadratic relation:

$$\sigma(x, t) = K(x)\epsilon(x, t) + \beta K^2(x)\epsilon^2 \quad (4)$$

- Nonlinear model with quadratic relation:

$$\sigma(x, t) = \exp(K(x)\epsilon(x, t)) - 1 \quad (5)$$

- (Periodically) Layered media:

$$K(x) = \begin{cases} K_A & \text{if } j\delta < x < (j + \alpha)\delta \text{ for some integer } j, \\ K_B & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

Here δ is the period and α is the proportion of the first type of medium.

In small ϵ case, Equation (5) is approximated by Equation (4) if $\beta = 0.5$ while they are both approximated by the linear model in Equation (3).

2.2 Issues with variable coefficients equations and the idea of f-wave method

As we have seen in class, the variable coefficients can sometimes be treated as the solution to an additional PDE. For instance, if we assume the linear media for the 1D elasticity equations above. $K(x)_t = 0$ could be added to the system. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon(x, t)_t - u(x, t)_x &= 0 \\ \rho(x)u(x, t)_t - (K(x)\epsilon)_x &= 0 \\ K(x)_t &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

becomes a nonlinear (linearly degenerate) constant coefficient system of conservation law. This additional equation introduces a new line of characteristics $x = x_{i-1/2}$ which is stationary. As a result of this new discontinuity locating on the edges of cells, if one still work with the original system with one less equation, the decomposition of $Q_i - Q_{i-1}$ using eigenvectors (w-waves) would be wrong without the consideration of the jump across $x_{i-1/2}$. However, notice that in the wave-propagation form updating formula

$$Q_i^{n+1} = Q_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left[\sum (\lambda^p)^- W_{i+1/2}^p + \sum (\lambda^p)^+ W_{i-1/2}^p \right] \quad (7)$$

there's no contribution of the wave with speed zero. Therefore, one may seek for different approaches. As can be seen from the name, the idea of f-wave method is to decompose the flux difference $f(Q_i) - f(Q_{i-1})$ using eigenvector of the original system:

$$f(Q_i) - f(Q_{i-1}) = \sum \beta_{i-1/2}^p r_{i-1/2}^p \equiv \sum Z_{i-1/2}^p. \quad (8)$$

Since the Rankine-Hugoniot condition across the discontinuity with speed zero means the continuity of the flux, both the wave-propagation formula and the Rankine-Hugoniot condition suggest that considering propagations of discontinuities of the fluxes is more appropriate.

2.3 Implementation

The f-wave method uses the updating formula:

$$Q_i^{n+1} = Q_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left[\sum \text{sign}((\lambda^p)^-) Z_{i+1/2}^p + \sum \text{sign}((\lambda^p)^+) Z_{i-1/2}^p \right] \quad (9)$$

Therefore, the change from w-wave to f-wave is simple provided the approximate Riemann solver is given. Hence, we give the following procedure in the construction of the codes for the Riemann solver:

1. Obtain the approximate Jacobian $A_{i-1/2}$ or, alternatively, get the eigenvalues s^p and eigenvectors r^p of the approximate Jacobian.
2. Decompose the flux difference to get $\beta = R^{-1}(f(Q_i) - f(Q_{i-1}))$. The p-th f-wave is then given by $\beta^p r^p$.

3. Sum up $A^-\Delta q$ all the left-going f-wave, and $A^+\Delta q$ all the right-going wave. In this problem, since we only have two equations and the sound speed is $\pm c$, $A^-\Delta q$ contains the 1-f-wave and $A^+\Delta q$ contains the 2-f-wave.
4. If needed, $W^p = Z^p/s^p$ the w-waves can be recovered by a division. However, numerical error may occur when s^p is close to zero.

The f-wave approach has already been implemented in CLAWPACK. One need only return the waves as fwaves in the Riemann solver and set the flag `clawdata.use_fwaves= True` in `setrun.py`.

3 Objective

1. Implement the f-wave method for nonlinear elastic waves in heterogeneous media. Reproduce some of the figures in [1] [3] and [4].—Almost done.
2. Have a more comprehensive discussion of the f-wave method and problem. Mostly on the verifications of the details of the method mentioned in the paper and textbook. p. 314 & p. 333 in the textbook. Some aspects include:
 - The disadvantages of using cell-edge flux functions in wave-propagation algorithm metioned in [1, p. 957]
 - Justification of the Riemann solver used in [1, p. 967]
 - The non-conservation when using w-wave in wave-propagation algorithm for 1) nonlinear autonomous systems with simple Riemann solver (HLL? p. 328 in the textbook), 2) non-autonomous systems with "Roe average" Riemann solver.
 - The slight difference of using $Z = sW$ in the limiter to get high-resolution methods. [1, p. 964] p. 335 in the textbook.
 - The new line of discontinuities caused by the discontinuities of the coefficient. [1, p. 960]
 - The breakdown of f-wave method in the case of singular flux (delta distribution). [1, p. 961]
3. If possible, have some discussion on the dispersive properties of layered media i.e, solitons and shocks.

The importance of the goals is decreasing in the order.

4 Theoretical Background

4.1 Approximate Riemann Solver

Since we are dealing with a nonlinear system, exact solutions to the Riemann problem is usually costly, the implementation of an approximate Riemann solver is inevitable, however, it is often enough to give good approximations as we shall see later in the numerical simulations. Here we use the approximate Riemann solver introduced in [3]. Instead of giving the approximate Jacobian $A_{i-1/2}$ directly, we specify the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $A_{i-1/2}$:

$$r_{i-1/2}^1 = r_{i-1}^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ Z_{i-1} \end{bmatrix}, \quad s_{i-1/2}^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{\sigma'_{i-1}(\epsilon_{i-1})}{\rho_{i-1}}} \quad (10)$$

$$r_{i-1/2}^2 = r_i^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -Z_i \end{bmatrix}, \quad s_{i-1/2}^2 = -\sqrt{\frac{\sigma'_i(\epsilon_i)}{\rho_i}} \quad (11)$$

Here we are using the solution to the eigenvalue problem of the exact Jacobian but evaluating the eigenvalues and eigenvectors according to the cells where they are. This follows from the fact that there can be no transonic rarefaction waves for these equations. One issue about using this approximate Riemann solver in the standard wave propagation form is that the "Roe condition":

$$A_{i-1/2}(Q_i - Q_{i-1}) = f_i(Q_i) - f_{i-1}(Q_{i-1}) \quad (12)$$

is not satisfied. A quick verification can be seen by checking whether $Z_{i-1/2}^1 = \beta^1 r^1 = s_{i-1/2}^1 \alpha^1 r^1 = s_{i-1/2}^1 W_{i-1/2}^1$. After decomposition,

$$\beta_{i-1/2}^1 = \frac{\sigma_i - \sigma_{i-1} + Z_i(u_i - u_{i-1})}{Z_i + Z_{i-1}}$$

while

$$\alpha_{i-1/2}^1 = \frac{\rho_i u_i - \rho_{i-1} u_{i-1} + Z_i(\epsilon_i - \epsilon_{i-1})}{Z_i + Z_{i-1}}$$

with $s_{i-1/2}^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{\sigma'_{i-1}(\epsilon_{i-1})}{\rho_{i-1}}}$ and $Z_i = \sqrt{\sigma'_i(\epsilon_i)\rho_i}$. Calculation can be done to show that $\beta^1 \neq s_{i-1/2}^1 \alpha^1$.

The direct consequence with the breakdown of the "Roe condition" is that the standard w-wave propagation scheme may not be conservative any more. However, it is straightforward to see that in the f-wave method, since we are decomposing $f_i(Q_i) - f_{i-1}(Q_{i-1})$ into waves, the flux difference will not change and be equal to the fluctuations which assembles the waves. As a result, the f-wave method allows the schemes to be conservative even if the "Roe condition" is not satisfied and it provides us more flexibility in choosing approximate Riemann solvers.

4.2 Discretization of Flux Function

For spatially varying flux function, flux function $f(q, x)$ can be discretized with respect to x in some manner consistent with a finite-volume interpretation. In this project, we are considering cell-centered flux functions $f_i(q)$ which holds throughout the i th cell. For sufficiently smooth f , this flux function might be defined simply by $f_i(q) = f(q, x_i)$. When cell-centered flux functions are used, the generalized Riemann problem at cell interface $x_{i-1/2}$ consists of the equation

$$q_t + F_{i-1/2}(q, x)_x = 0$$

together with the initial data, where

$$F_{i-1/2}(q, x) = \begin{cases} f_{i-1}(q) & \text{if } x < x_{i-1/2} \\ f_i(q) & \text{if } x > x_{i-1/2} \end{cases}$$

It is also natural to instead assume that $f_{i-1/2}(q)$ is specified at each cell interface. This cell-edge flux functions measure the flow between cell $i-1$ and cell i which is used in flux-differencing algorithm. However, when we include high-resolution corrections, and apply flux limiter, it can be interpreted as applying the limiter functions to the waves propagation form resulting from the Riemann solutions.

The wave propagation form for cell-edge flux functions can be related to the cell-centered flux approach by viewing the flux $f_{i-1/2}(q)$ as holding over the interval $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$. But that would cause discontinuity in flux at the cell centers x_i . The wave propagation algorithm is based on solving Riemann problem at each interface of discontinuity. For our Riemann problem at $x_{i-1/2}$, we need to solve equations $q_t + f_{i-1/2}(q)_x = 0$. Also there is a jump of flux at each cell center x_i , which requires to consider a second set of Riemann problems.

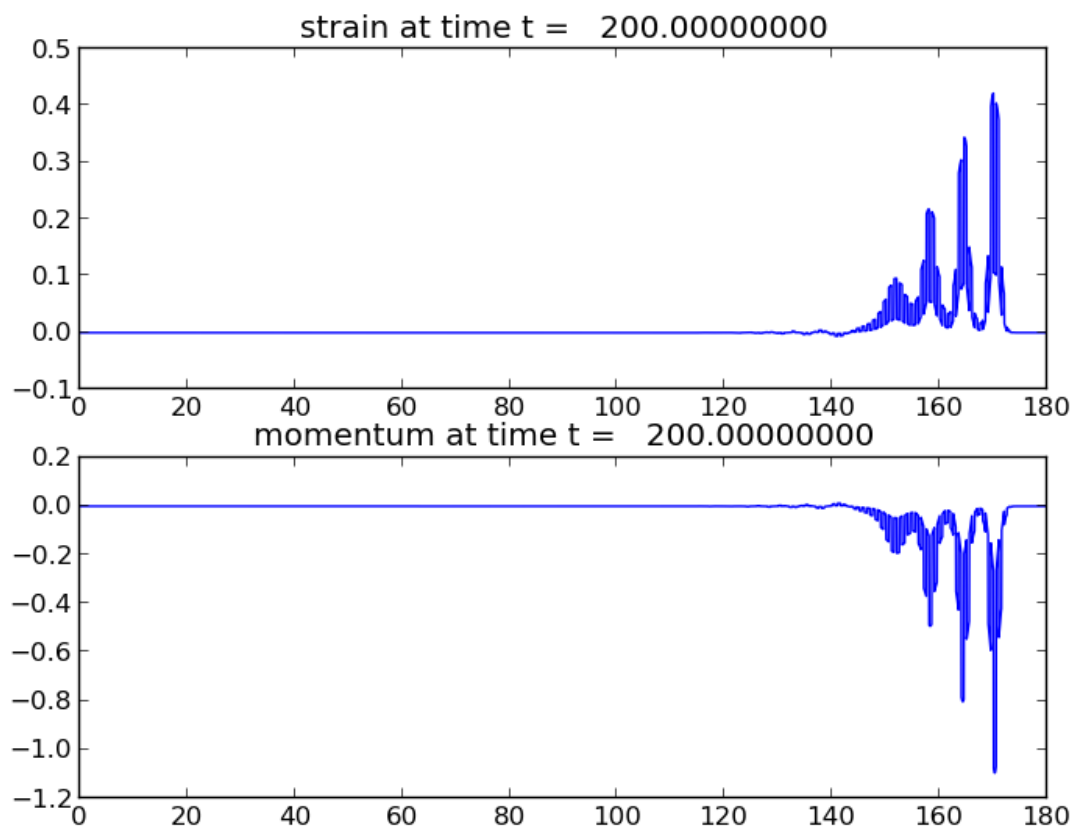


Figure 1: Stegoton!

5 Computational Results

6 Summary and Conclusions

References

- [1] D. S. Bale, R. J. LeVeque, S. Mitran, and J. A. Rossmannith, SIAM J. Sci. Comput 24 (2002), 955-978.
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