Harten's Multiresolution Scheme on Adaptive Mesh Refinement Blocks for More Efficient Simulation of Reactive Flows

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Introduction

Many engineering applications depend on numerically solving systems of conservation laws of the form

$$\mathbf{U}_t + \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U})_x = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{U})$$

where $\mathbf{U} = (\rho, \rho u, E)$ is a vector of conserved quantities, $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{U})$ is a flux vector, and $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{U})$ is a vector of source terms. The discretized solution are represented as averages over each cell

$$\mathbf{U}_i = \frac{1}{|V_i|} \int_{V_i} \mathbf{U} dV.$$

where the i denotes spatial index.

Discretization

The semi-discretized form of the system of PDEs is

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}_i}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{|V_i|}\left(\mathbf{F}_{i+\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{F}_{i-\frac{1}{2}}\right) + \mathbf{S}_i$$

where the source terms are also averaged over each cell

$$\mathbf{S}_i = \frac{1}{|V_i|}\int_{V_i} \mathbf{S}\, dV.$$

Solution Approaches

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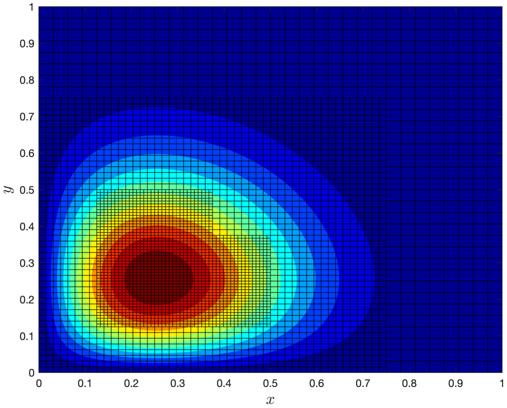
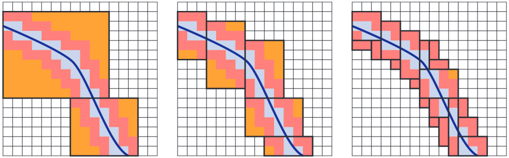
- the refinement needs to follow localized features
- some type of estimator of the local error is needed
- grid is typically refined in big groups (blocks) for efficiency
- blocks introduce inherent "overresolution" in some regions of the mesh

Block-Structured AMR



Filling Factor

The filling factor is the number of cells in a block which were flagged, divided by the total.



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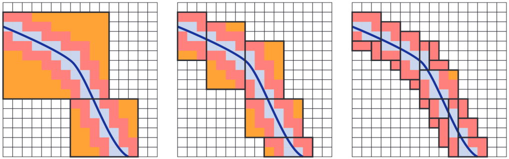

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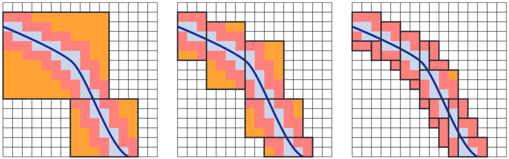
- blocks with multiple parents becomes complicated
- parallel communication between neighboring blocks becomes costly



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- "The goal of a multi-scale decomposition of a discrete set of data is a "rearrangement" of its information content in such a way that the new discrete representation, exactly equivalent to the old one, is more "manageable" in some respects." - Arandiga, Donat

Multiresolution

Define multiple, nested grids

$$\mathcal{G}^l = \left\{ x^l_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \right\}_{i=0}^{N_l} = \left\{ x^{l+1}_{i+\frac{1}{2}} \right\}_{i=1,\text{i even}}^{N_{l+1}} .$$

Coarsening of avarage data in cell done via

$$\mathbf{U}^l_i = \frac{1}{2}\left(\mathbf{U}^{l+1}_{2i} + \mathbf{U}^{l+1}_{2i+1} \right)$$

Decomposition

The prediction from coarse to fine is done by

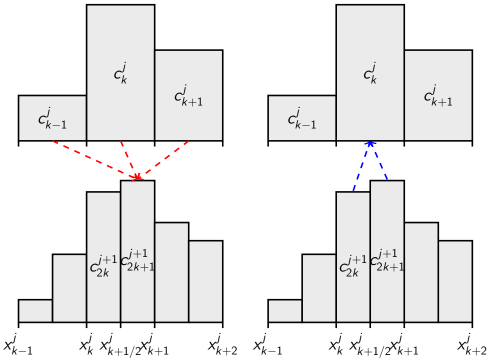
$$\hat{\mathbf{U}}_{2i+1}^{l+1} = \sum_{j=1-s}^{s-1} \gamma_j \mathbf{U}_{i+j}^{l}$$

The regularity information is assessed by computing detail coefficients as

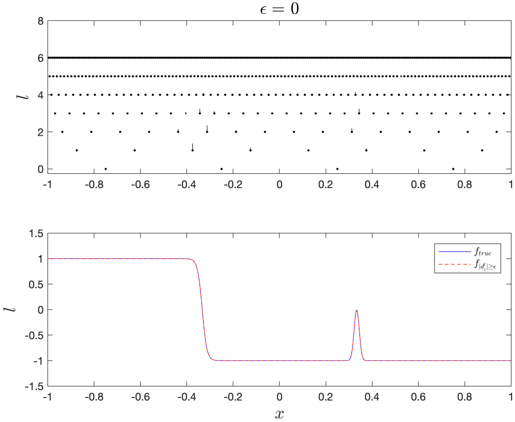
$$\mathbf{d}_i^l = \mathbf{U}_{2i+1}^{l+1} - \hat{\mathbf{U}}_{2i+1}^{l+1}.$$

A mask $\{\mathbf{m}\}_i^{N^l}$ is created for significant cells.

Decomposition



Multiresolution Representation



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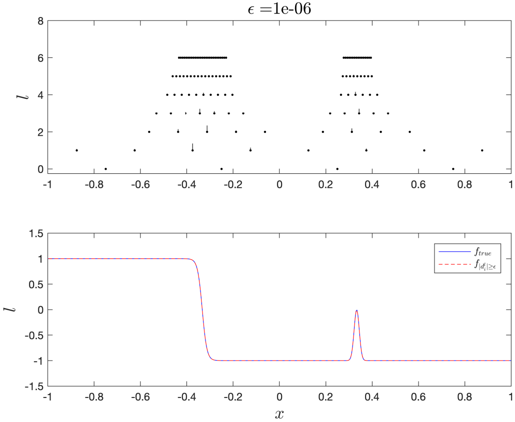

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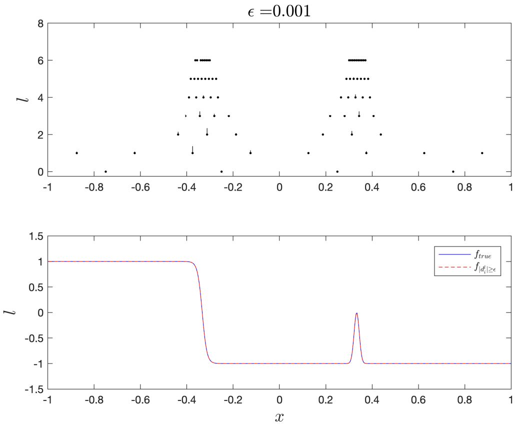

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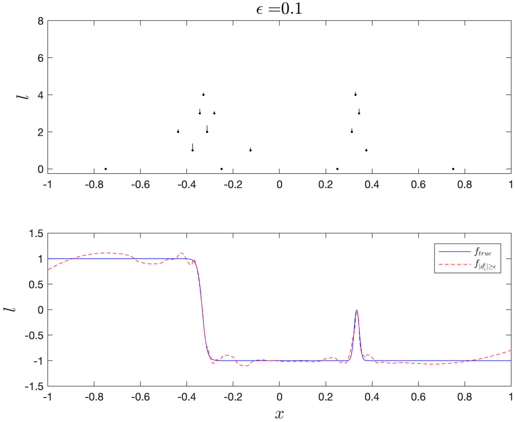

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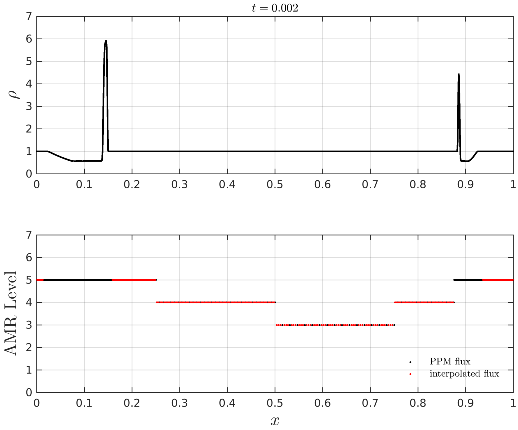
- utilize this regularity information to identify sufficiently smooth regions in which to interpolate the flux
- introduce sufficiently large buffer region (why?) around flagged cells
- perform inverse transform and either compute or interpolate each $F_{i\pm\frac{1}{2}}$

Two Interacting Blast Waves



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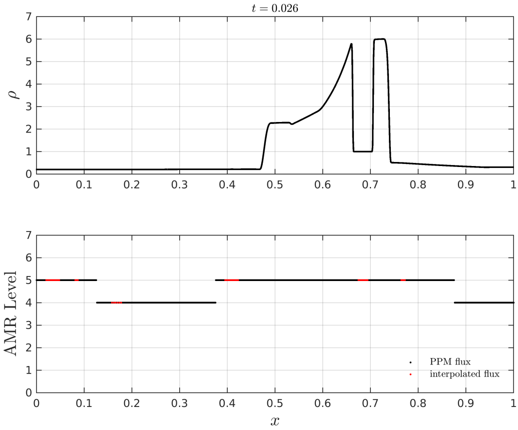

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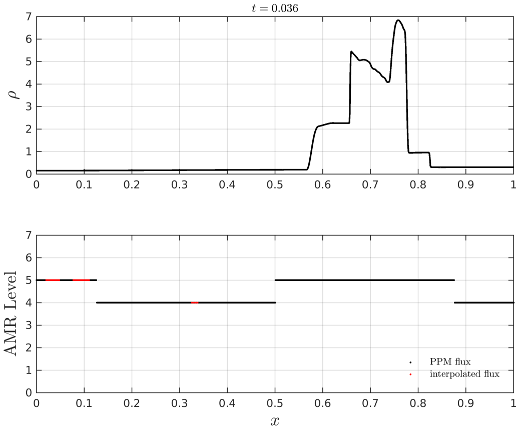

Convergence

Sine wave advection after one period: