

High-order Solution Transfer between Curved Meshes and Ill-conditioned Bézier Curve Intersection

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Outline

1. Introduction and motivation
2. Solution Transfer
3. Compensated Evaluation
4. Modified Newton's for Intersection

Introduction and motivation

Method of Characteristics

Solve simple transport equation

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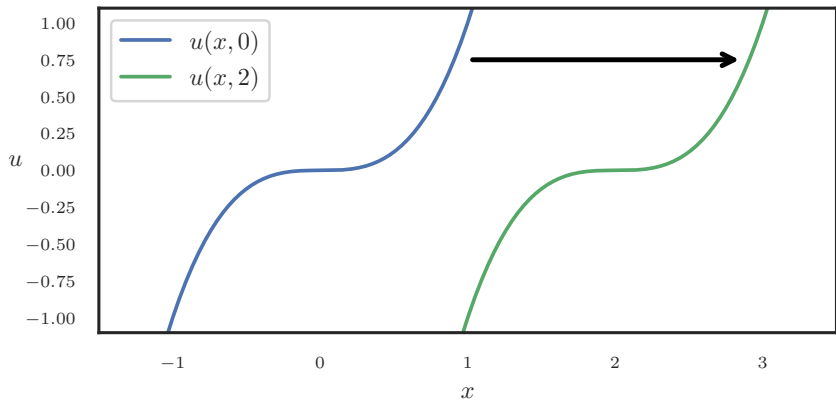
Divide physical domain

$$x(t) = x_0 + ct$$

PDE becomes a (trivial) ODE

$$\frac{d}{dt}u(x(t), t) = 0.$$

Method of Characteristics



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- Transform PDE to family of ODEs

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 - Resolve sensitive features

Remeshing Example

Consider

$$u_t + \begin{bmatrix} y^2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \nabla u + F(u, \nabla u) = 0$$

Remeshing Example

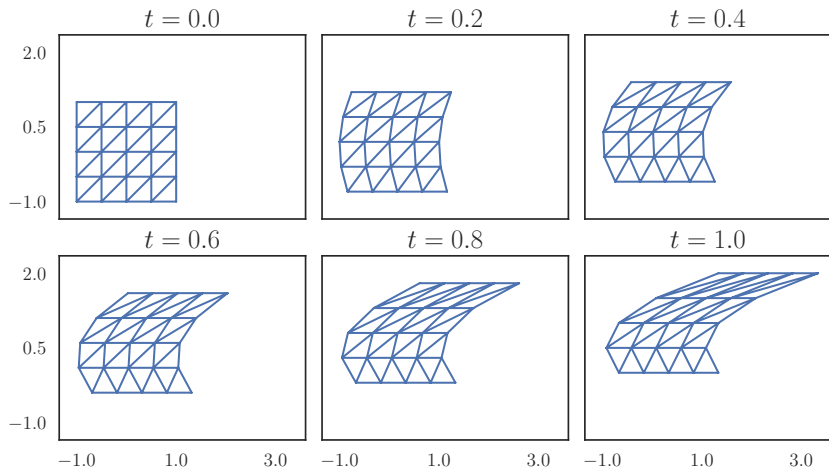
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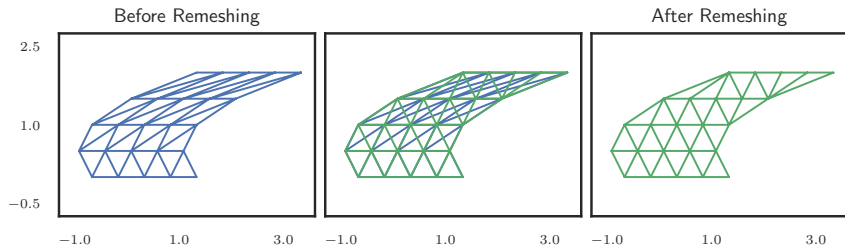
with cubic characteristics

$$\begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} (y_0 + t)^3 - y_0^3 \\ 3t \end{bmatrix}.$$

Remeshing Example



Remeshing Example



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 - High-order shape functions, highly accurate solutions

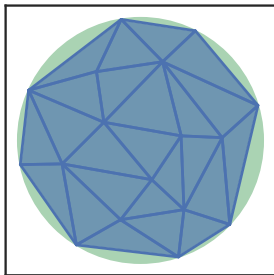
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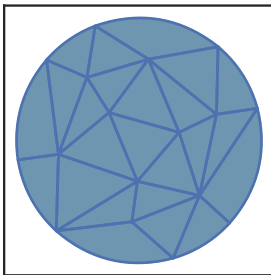
Curved Meshes: Benefits

Linear Mesh, 24 elements



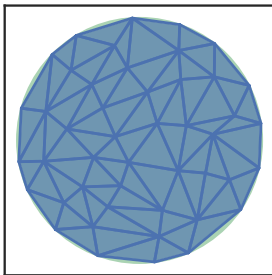
-1 0 1

Quadratic Mesh, 24 elements



-1 0 1

Linear Mesh, 74 elements



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- Drawbacks

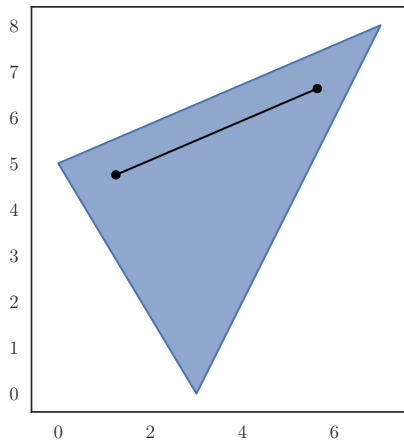
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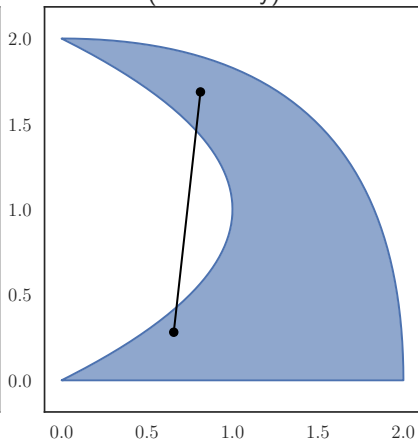
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 - More challenging geometry

Curved Meshes: Drawbacks

Convex

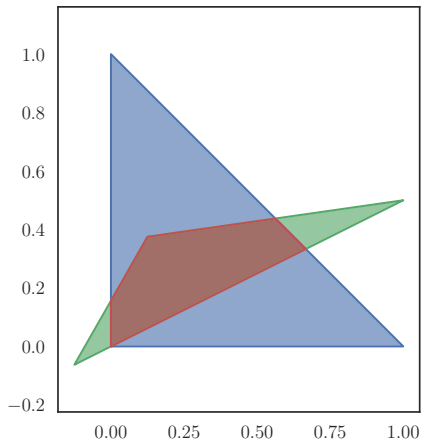


Not (Necessarily) Convex

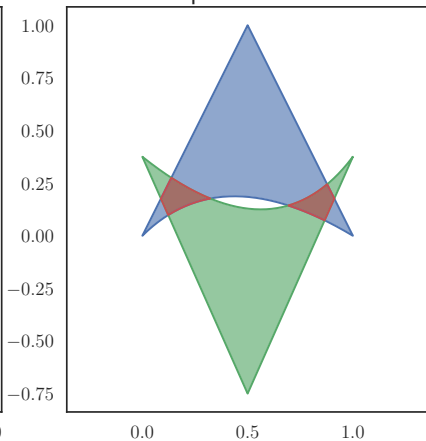


Curved Meshes: Drawbacks

Convex Intersection



Multiple Intersections



Curved Elements: Necessary for High-order

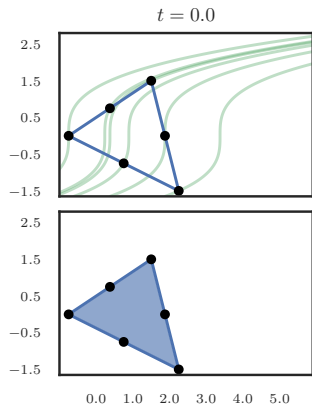
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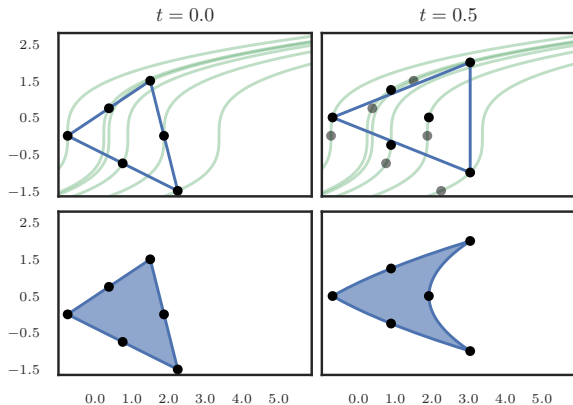
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- A Lagrangian method must either curve the mesh or information about the flow of the geometry will be lost.

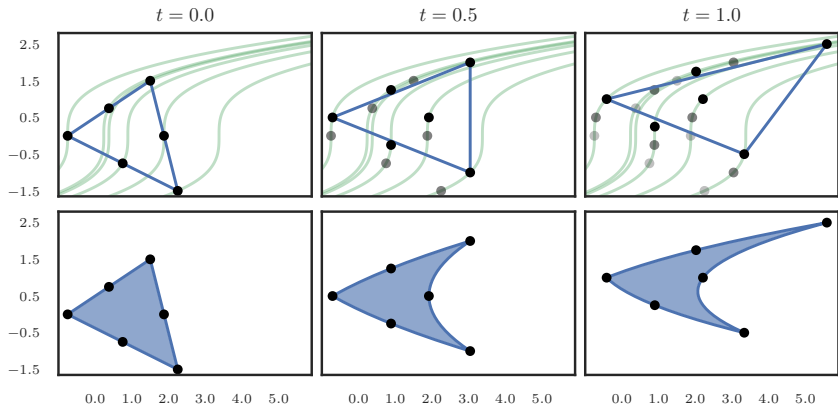
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Solution Transfer

Compensated Evaluation

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