

Computational Fluid Dynamics

Problem Set 1

Daniel M. Siegel

Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics
Department of Physics, University of Guelph

Problem 1 (Hyperbolic systems)

- (a) This problem illustrates how the term “hyperbolic” can be motivated for 1st order systems of PDEs. Show that any linear, constant-coefficient second-order hyperbolic PDE in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} of the form

$$\sum_{i,j=0}^n a_{ij} u_{x_i x_j} + b(\{u_{x_i}\}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

can be recast as a system of 1st order hyperbolic PDEs.

Hint: Note that it suffices to consider an equation of the form $u_{tt} - \Delta u + b(\{u_{x_i}\}) = 0$, since the principal part can always be brought into this form by a suitable coordinate transformation (as shown in the lectures). Here, $t = x_0$ and Δ only acts on $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$. You may want to consider a vector \mathbf{u} composed of derivatives u_{x_i} .

- (b) Another way to motivate hyperbolicity for systems of m 1st order PDEs,

$$\mathbf{u}_t + \sum_{i=1}^n A_i(x, t) \mathbf{u}_{x_i} = 0, \quad (2)$$

is to require the existence of m independent plane wave solutions $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, t) = \mathbf{v}(\xi \cdot \mathbf{x} - \sigma t)$ for any direction $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Using this ansatz, show that hyperbolicity implies the existence of m independent plane waves.

Problem 2 (Hyperbolicity of Euler’s equations)

Consider the 1D Euler equations in conservation form,

$$\mathbf{u}_t + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u})_x = 0, \quad (3)$$

where $\mathbf{u} = (\rho, \rho v, E)$ and $\mathbf{f} = (\rho v, \rho v^2 + p, v(E + p))$. Assume a general equation of state $p = p(\rho, e)$.

- (a) (
- Invariance of hyperbolicity under coordinate transformation*
-)

Consider \mathbf{u} as a solution to a strictly hyperbolic system of the type

$$\mathbf{u}_t + A(\mathbf{u})\mathbf{u}_x = 0, \quad (4)$$

and let $\Phi : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ denote a smooth coordinate transformation with inverse Φ^{-1} . Show that $\tilde{\mathbf{u}} \equiv \Phi(\mathbf{u})$ satisfies the strictly hyperbolic system

$$\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_t + \tilde{A}(\tilde{\mathbf{u}})\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_x = 0, \quad (5)$$

where $\tilde{A}(\mathbf{w}) \equiv D\Phi(\Phi^{-1}(\mathbf{w}))A(\Phi^{-1}(\mathbf{w}))D(\Phi^{-1})(\mathbf{w})$ for $\mathbf{w} \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

- (b) (
- Conservatives to primitives recovery*
-)

Write down the coordinate transformation $\Phi : \mathbf{u} \mapsto \mathbf{w}$, where $\mathbf{w} \equiv (\rho, v, e)$ are the primitive variables, and derive the Euler equations in primitive (non-conservation) form

$$\mathbf{w}_t + A(\mathbf{w})\mathbf{w}_x = 0. \quad (6)$$

- (c) (
- Strict hyperbolicity*
-)

Starting from (6) and using (a), show that the Euler equations (3) are strictly hyperbolic if the local sound speed is positive,

$$c_s \equiv \left(\frac{p}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial p}{\partial e} + \frac{\partial p}{\partial \rho} \right)^{1/2} > 0, \quad (7)$$

i.e., provided that $p > 0$ and $\partial p / \partial e > 0$, $\partial p / \partial \rho > 0$. This shows that numerical schemes that exploit strong hyperbolicity cannot handle vacuum, but instead require at least a tenuous “atmosphere” on the computational domain.

Problem 3 (Euler equations: energy evolution)

- (a) From the second moment of the Boltzmann equation, and following the methods introduced in the lectures, derive the equation for the total energy density,

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} [(E + p)v_j] = -\frac{\partial h_j}{\partial x_j} + \rho v_j F_j, \quad (8)$$

where $h_j \equiv \int \frac{m}{2} \tilde{u}_j \tilde{u}^2 f d^3u$ is the heat flux.

- (b) Only using the continuity and momentum equations, derive a separate evolution equation for the bulk (kinetic) energy of the fluid,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{1}{2} \rho v^2 v_j \right) = -v_j \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_j} + \rho v_j F_j. \quad (9)$$

Using Eq. (8) and assuming $h_j \equiv 0$ then derive the evolution equation for the internal energy density,

$$\frac{\partial e}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (e v_j) = -p \frac{\partial v_j}{\partial x_j}. \quad (10)$$