

Conservation law  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x} = 0$

## Characteristics and boundary conditions -- scalar PDEs

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$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$f(u) = Uu$$

characteristics:  $\frac{df}{du} = U$

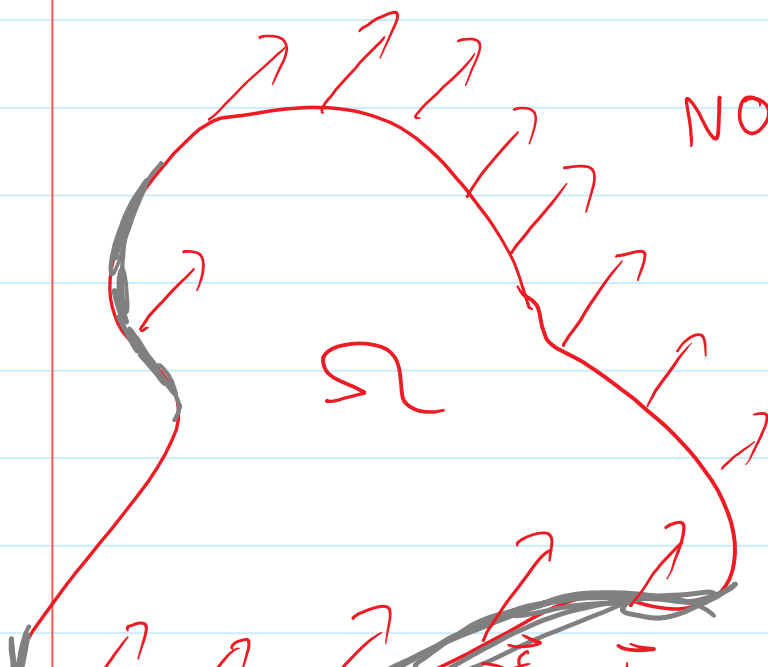
speed of discontinuity

$$\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta u} = \frac{f_L - f_R}{u_L - u_R} = U$$

1st case:  $U > 0$



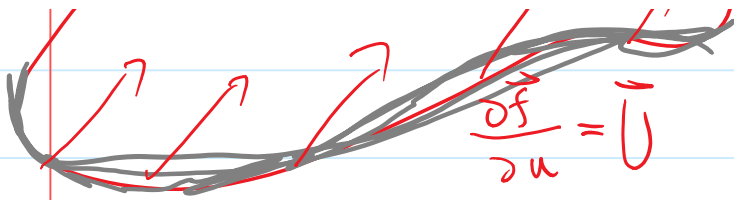
2nd case  $U < 0$



$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + U_x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + U_y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\vec{U} = (U_x, U_y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \vec{U} \cdot \nabla u = 0$$



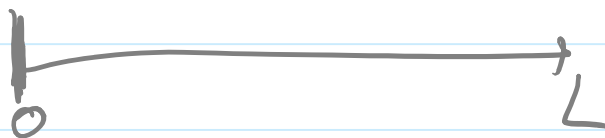
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \vec{U} \cdot \nabla u = 0$$

$$\vec{f} = (U_x u, U_y u) = \vec{U} u$$

# Characteristics and boundary conditions -- system of PDEs

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

eigenvalues + eigenvectors

$$1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$-1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{u+v}{2} \\ \frac{u-v}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{u+v}{2} \\ \frac{u-v}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

# Scalar conservation law -- Total variation

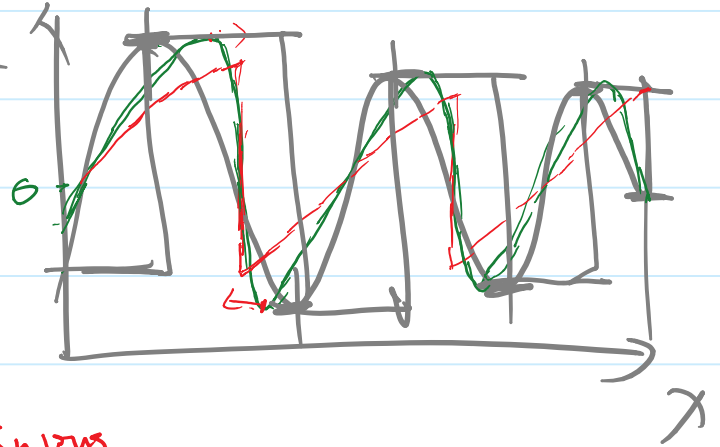
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$$TV(u) = \int_0^L \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| dx$$

$$\frac{dTV}{dt} = 0 \quad \text{if } u \text{ is smooth}$$

$$\frac{dTV}{dt} \leq 0 \quad \text{if } u \text{ is discontinuous}$$



$$\frac{dTV}{dt} \leq 0$$

# Finite Volume -- cell average, numerical flux

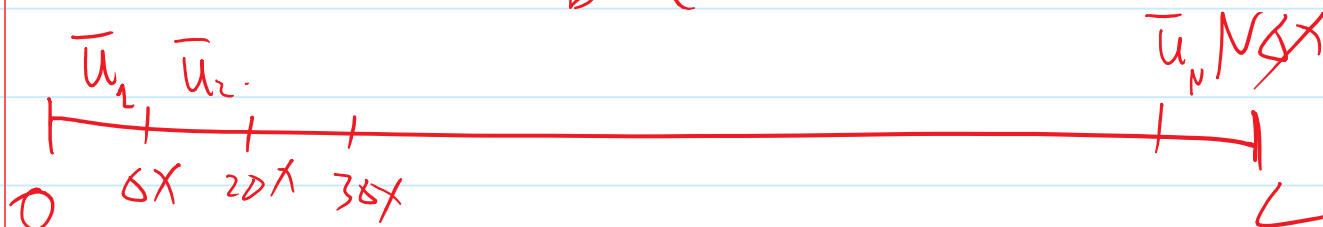
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$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_a^b u dx + f(u(b)) - f(u(a)) = 0$$

$b - a$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \bar{u} + \frac{f_R - f_L}{b - a} = 0$$



$$\frac{d\bar{u}_i}{dt} + \frac{f_{i+\frac{1}{2}} - f_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta x} = 0 \quad \text{EXACT}$$

approximation

$$f_{i+\frac{1}{2}} = f(u(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}))$$

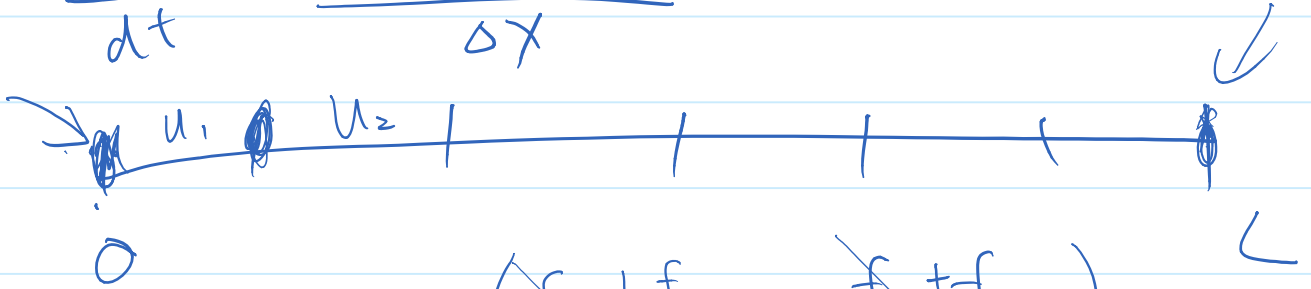
interpolate

# Central flux scheme

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$$f_{i+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{f_i + f_{i+1}}{2} \quad \text{where } f_i = f(\bar{u}_i)$$

$$\frac{d\bar{u}_i}{dt} = \frac{f_{i-\frac{1}{2}} - f_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta x}$$



$$\frac{d\bar{u}_i}{dt} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left( \frac{f_i + f_{i+1}}{2} - \frac{f_{i-1} + f_i}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\Delta x} (f_{i-1} - f_{i+1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\Delta x} \left( \frac{\bar{u}_{i-1}^2}{2} - \frac{\bar{u}_{i+1}^2}{2} \right)$$

$$-2 \frac{d\bar{u}_i}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\Delta x} \left( \frac{\bar{u}_{i-1}^2}{2} - \frac{\bar{u}_{i+1}^2}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \frac{d\bar{u}_i^3}{dt} = \frac{\bar{u}_{i-1}^2 \bar{u}_i}{4\Delta x} - \frac{\bar{u}_i^2 \bar{u}_{i+1}}{4\Delta x}$$

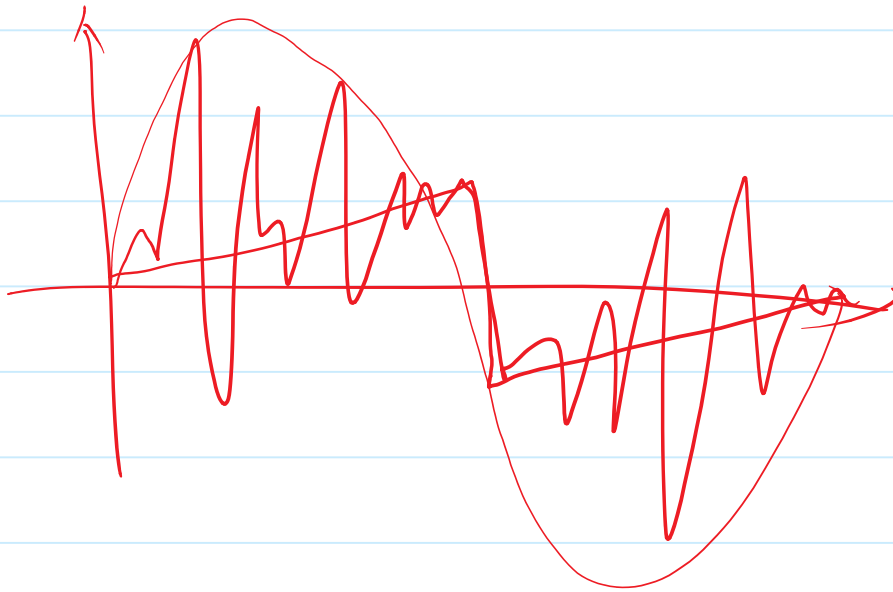
$$\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{i=i_0}^{i_1} \frac{\bar{u}_i^3}{3} = \frac{\bar{u}_{i_0-1}^2 \bar{u}_{i_0}}{4\Delta x} - \frac{\bar{u}_{i_1}^2 \bar{u}_{i_1+1}}{4\Delta x}$$

Periodic domain

$$\frac{d}{dt} \sum_{\text{all indices}} \frac{\bar{u}_i^3}{3} = 0$$

# Central flux scheme -- conservation of higher order statistics

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$$f_{i+\frac{1}{2}} = \lambda \frac{f(\bar{u}_i) + f(\bar{u}_{i+1})}{2} + (1-\lambda) f\left(\frac{\bar{u}_i + \bar{u}_{i+1}}{2}\right)$$

$$\bar{u}_i \frac{d\bar{u}_i}{dt} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} (f_{i-\frac{1}{2}} - f_{i+\frac{1}{2}}) \bar{u}_i$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d\bar{u}_i^2}{dt} = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left( \frac{\lambda}{2} \left( \frac{\bar{u}_i^2 + \bar{u}_{i-1}^2}{2} \bar{u}_i - \frac{\bar{u}_{i+1}^2 + \bar{u}_i^2}{2} \bar{u}_i \right) + (1-\lambda) \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\bar{u}_i + \bar{u}_{i+1}}{2} \right)^2 \bar{u}_i - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\bar{u}_i + \bar{u}_{i+1}}{2} \right)^2 \bar{u}_i \right) \right)$$

$$\lambda \frac{\bar{u}_i^3 + \bar{u}_{i-1}^2 \bar{u}_i}{4} + (1-\lambda) \frac{\bar{u}_i^3 + 2\bar{u}_i \bar{u}_{i+1} + \bar{u}_{i+1}^2 \bar{u}_i}{8} - \frac{\bar{u}_i^3 + 2\bar{u}_i \bar{u}_{i+1} + \bar{u}_{i+1}^2 \bar{u}_i}{8}$$

$\downarrow$   $\bar{u}_i^2 + 2\bar{u}_i \bar{u}_{i+1} + \bar{u}_{i+1}^2$   $\downarrow$   
 $\bar{u}_i$

$\downarrow$   $\bar{u}_i^2$   $\downarrow$   $\bar{u}_{i-1}^2 \bar{u}_i$   $\leftarrow$