

APPENDIX E Primitive Variables

While CFL3D solves the governing equations in conservation law form, only the primitive variables are stored in permanent memory. This necessitates the use of the transformation matrix:

$$\mathbf{M} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \tag{E-1}$$

where

$$\mathbf{Q} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho & \rho u & \rho v & \rho w & e \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
 (E-2)

$$\mathbf{q} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho & u & v & w & p \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}}$$
 (E-3)

From Equation (A-14),

$$e = \frac{p}{\gamma - 1} + \frac{\rho}{2}(u^2 + v^2 + w^2)$$
 (E-4)

Therefore,

$$\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial \rho u}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial \rho v}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial w} & \frac{\partial \rho w}{\partial p} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ u & \rho & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ w & 0 & \rho & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ w & 0 & 0 & \rho & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}{2} & \rho u & \rho v & \rho w & \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(E-5)$$

The inverse of **M** is

$$\mathbf{M}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{u}{\rho} & \frac{1}{\rho} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{v}{\rho} & 0 & \frac{1}{\rho} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{w}{\rho} & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\rho} & 0 \\ \frac{\gamma-1}{2}(u^2+v^2+w^2) - u(\gamma-1) - v(\gamma-1) - w(\gamma-1) & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (E-6)