

# Convergence\_WaveSystem\_Centered\_SQUARE\_squares

November 13, 2018

## 1 Centered scheme for the Wave System

### 1.1 The Wave System on the square

We consider the following Wave system with periodic boundary conditions

$$\begin{cases} \partial_t p + c^2 \nabla \cdot \vec{q} = 0 \\ \partial_t \vec{q} + \vec{\nabla} p = 0 \end{cases}.$$

The wave system can be written in matrix form

$$\partial_t \begin{pmatrix} p \\ \vec{q} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c^2 \nabla \cdot \\ \vec{\nabla} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} p \\ \vec{q} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vec{0} \end{pmatrix}$$

In  $d$  space dimensions the wave system is an hyperbolic system of  $d + 1$  equations

$$\partial_t U + \sum_{i=1}^d A_i \partial_{x_i} U = 0, \quad U = {}^t(p, \vec{q})$$

where the jacobian matrix is

$$A(\vec{n}) = \sum_{i=1}^d n_i A_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c^2 \vec{n} \\ \vec{n} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{n} \in \mathbb{R}^d.$$

has  $d + 1$  eigenvalues  $-c, 0, \dots, 0, c$ .

The wave system also takes the conservative form

$$\partial_t U_i + \nabla \cdot F(U) = 0,$$

where the flux matrix  $F$  is defined by

$$F(U) \vec{n} = A(\vec{n}) U, \quad \vec{n} \in \mathbb{R}.$$

On the square domain  $\Omega = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  we consider the initial data

$$\begin{cases} p_0(x, y) = \text{constant} \\ q_{x0}(x, y) = \sin(\pi x) \cos(\pi y) \\ q_{y0}(x, y) = -\sin(\pi y) \cos(\pi x) \end{cases}.$$

The initial data  $(p_0, q_x, q_y)$  is a stationary solution of the wave system.

## 1.2 The Centered scheme for the Wave System

The domain  $\Omega$  is decomposed into cells  $C_i$ .

$|C_i|$  is the measure of the cell  $C_i$ .

$f_{ij}$  is the interface between two cells  $C_i$  and  $C_j$ .

$s_{ij}$  is the measure of the interface  $f_{ij}$ .

$d_{ij}$  is the distance between the centers of mass of the two cells  $C_i$  and  $C_j$ .

The semi-discrete collocated finite volume equation is

$$\partial_t U + \frac{1}{|C_i|} \sum s_{ij} F_{ij} = 0,$$

where  $U_i$  is the approximation of  $U$  in the cell  $C_i$ ,

$F_{ij}$  is a numerical approximation of the outward normal interfacial flux from cell  $i$  to cell  $j$  usually in the upwind form

$$F_{ij} = \frac{F(U_i) + F(U_j)}{2} \vec{n} - D(\vec{n}) \frac{U_i - U_j}{2}.$$

In the case of the centered scheme the upwind matrix is

$$D_{centered}(\vec{n}) = 0.$$

## 1.3 The script

```
#Condition initiale
pressure_field, velocity_field = initial_conditions_wave_system(my_mesh)

#Pas de temps
dt = cfl * dx_min / c0

#Matrice des systèmes linéaires
divMat=computeDivergenceMatrix(my_mesh,nbVoisinsMax,dt,test_bc)

# Construction du vecteur inconnu
Un=cdmath.Vector(nbCells*(dim+1))
for k in range(nbCells):
    Un[k*(dim+1)+0] = pressure_field[k]
    Un[k*(dim+1)+1] =rho0*velocity_field[k,0]
    Un[k*(dim+1)+2] =rho0*velocity_field[k,1]

# Création du solveur linéaire
LS=cdmath.LinearSolver(divMat,Un,iterGMRESMax, precision, "GMRES","ILU")

# Time loop
while (it<ntmax and time <= tmax and not isStationary):
    LS.setSndMember(Un)
    Un=LS.solve();
    Un.writeVTK
```

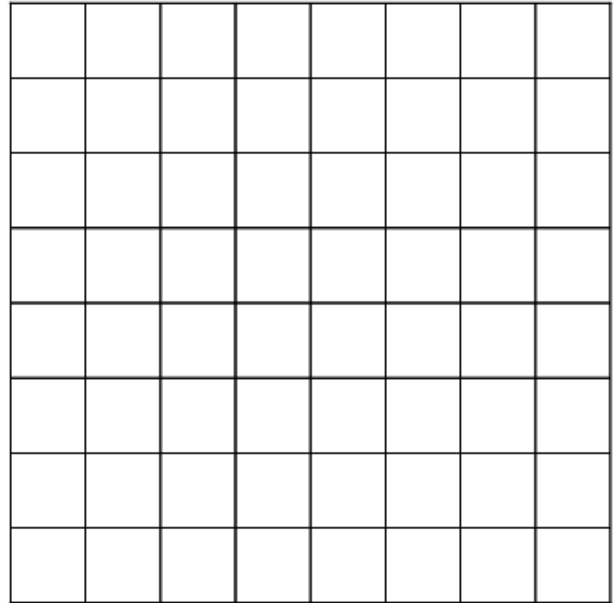
```

# Automatic postprocessing : save 2D picture and plot diagonal data
#=====
diag_data=VTK_routines.Extract_field_data_over_line_to_numpyArray(my_ResultField,[0,1,0],[1,0,0])
plt.legend()
plt.xlabel('Position on diagonal line')
plt.ylabel('Value on diagonal line')
if len(sys.argv) >1 :
    plt.title('Plot over diagonal line for finite volumes \n for Wave system on a 2D square '+my
    plt.plot(curv_abs, diag_data, label= str(nbCells)+ ' cells mesh')
    plt.savefig("FiniteVolumes2D_square_ResultField_"+str(nbCells)+ '_cells'+ "_PlotOverDiagonalL

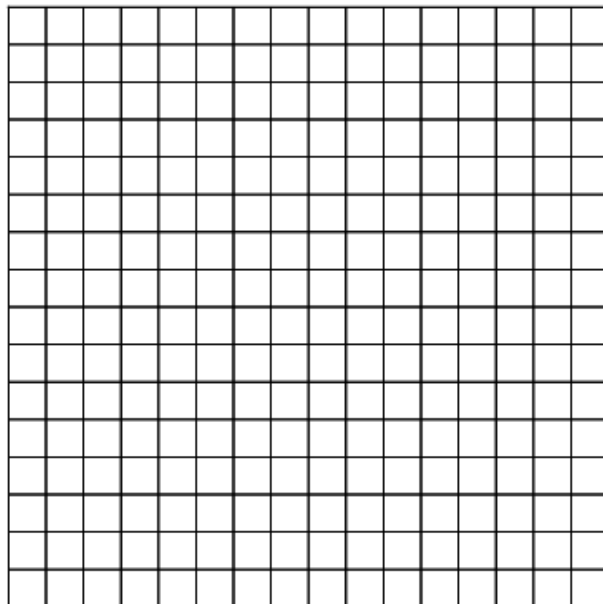
```

## 1.4 Numerical results for centered scheme on cartesian meshes

### 1.4.1 Cartesian meshes

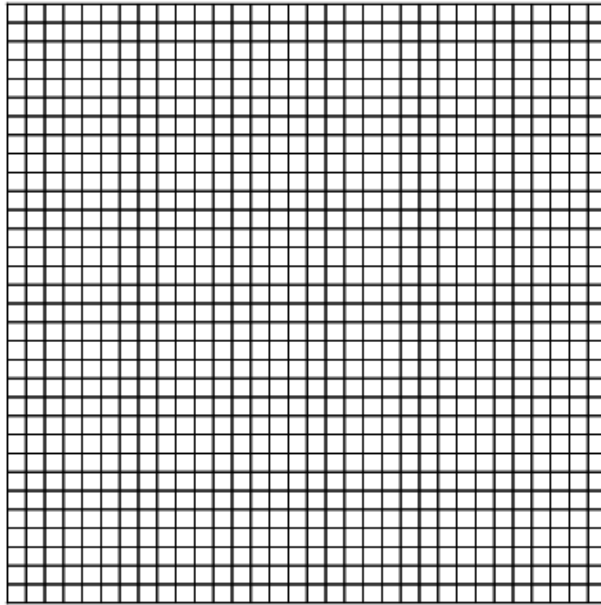


mesh 1 | mesh 2 | mesh 3 - | - - | -



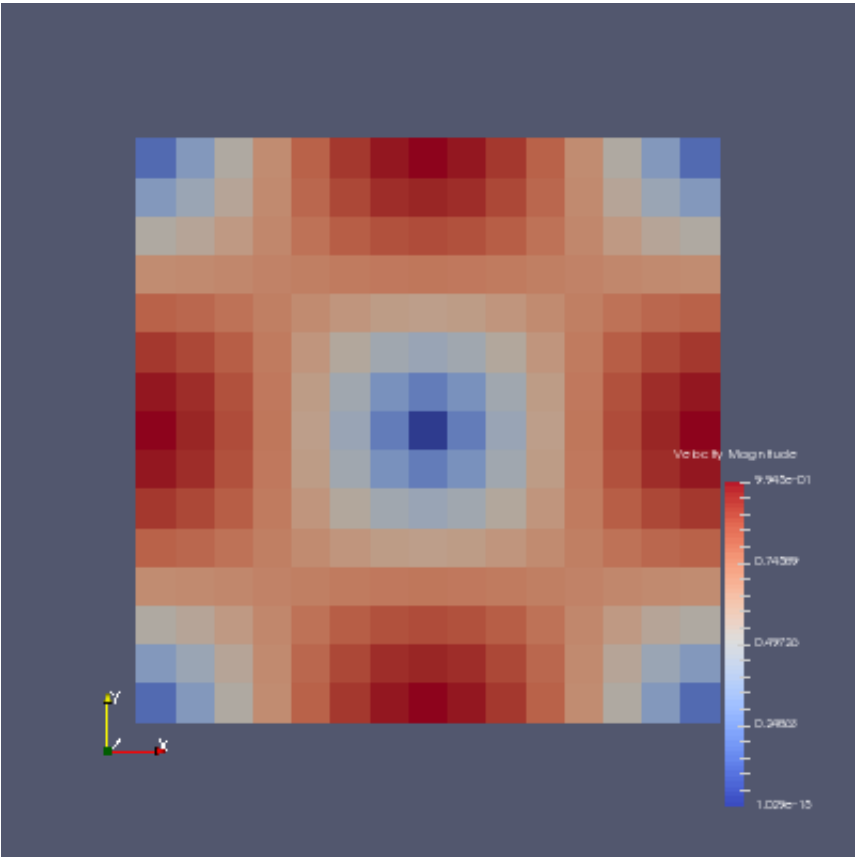
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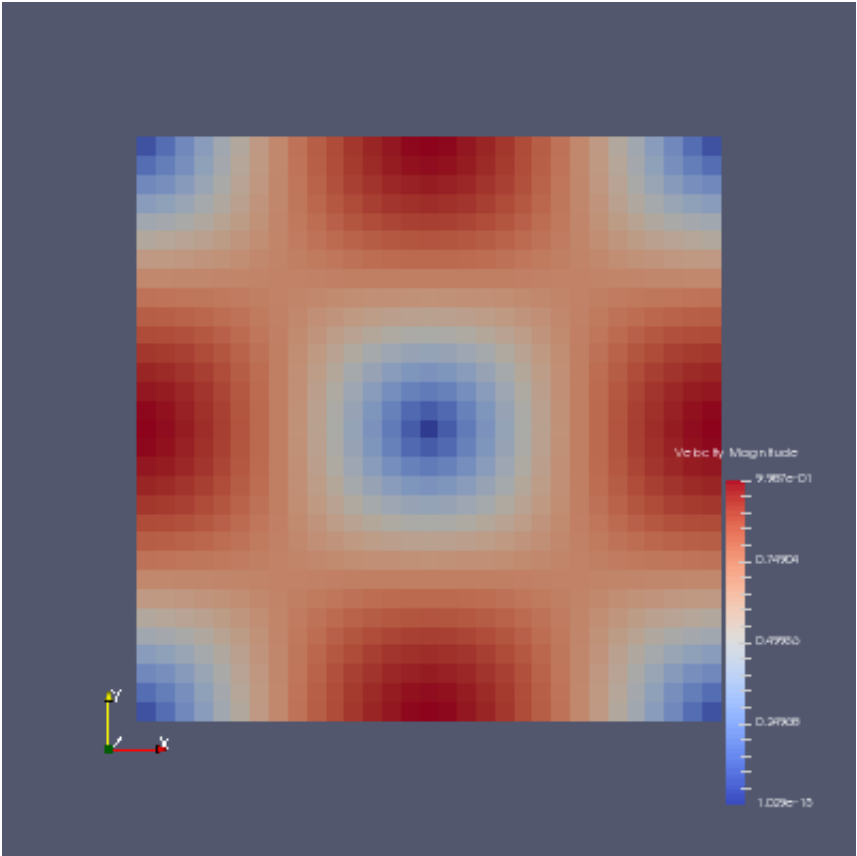


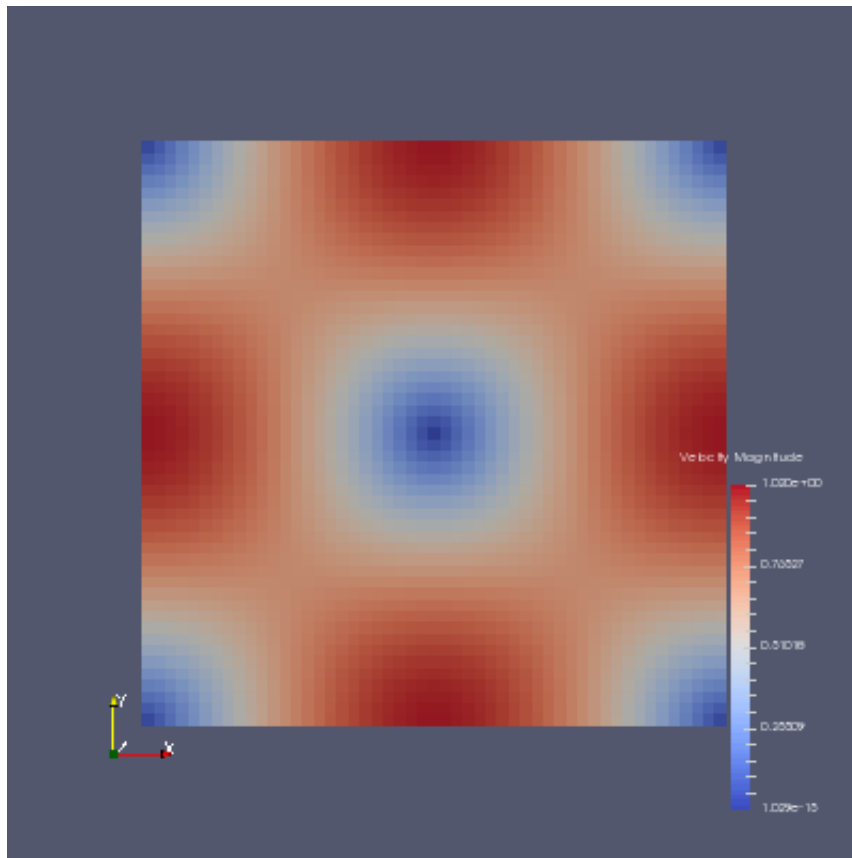


1.4.2 Velocity initial data (magnitude)



result 1 | result 2 | result 3 - | - - | -

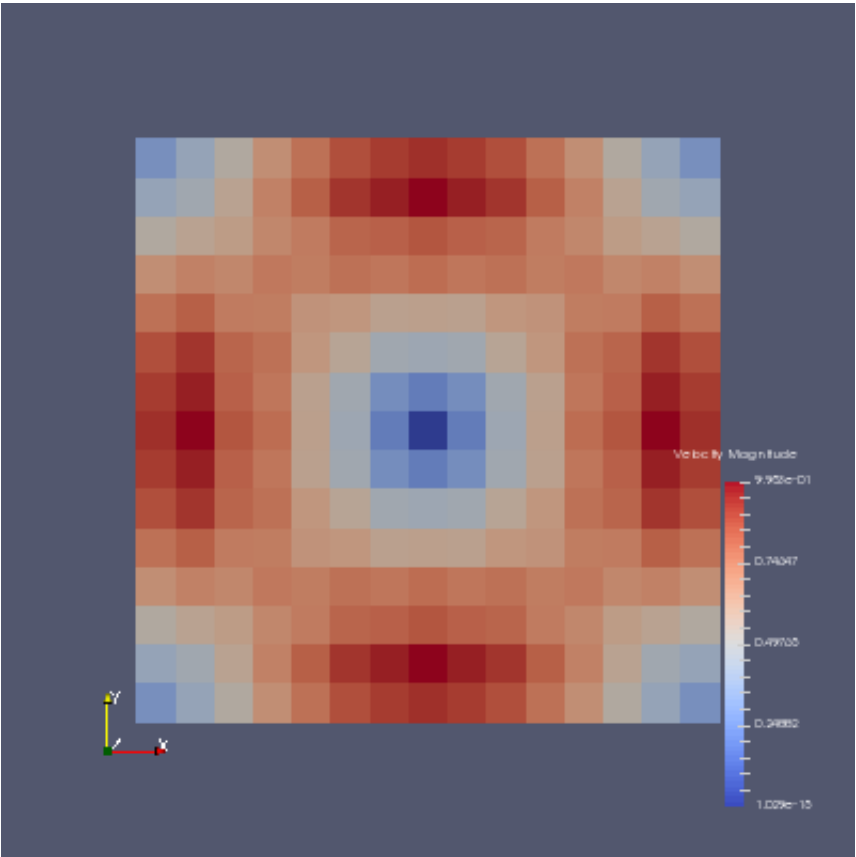




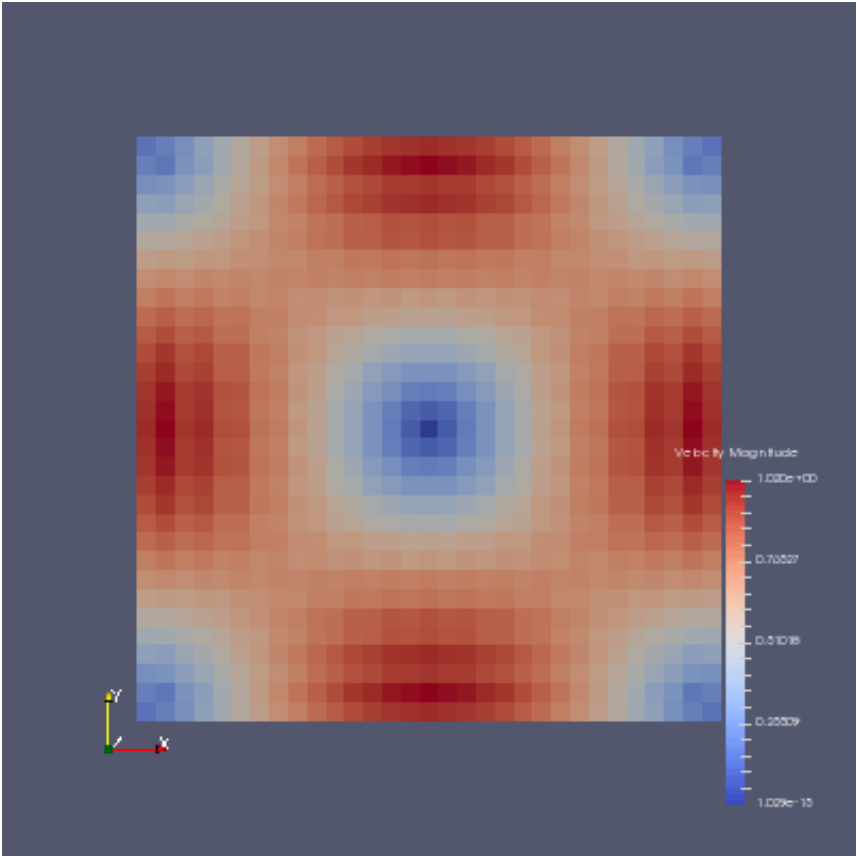


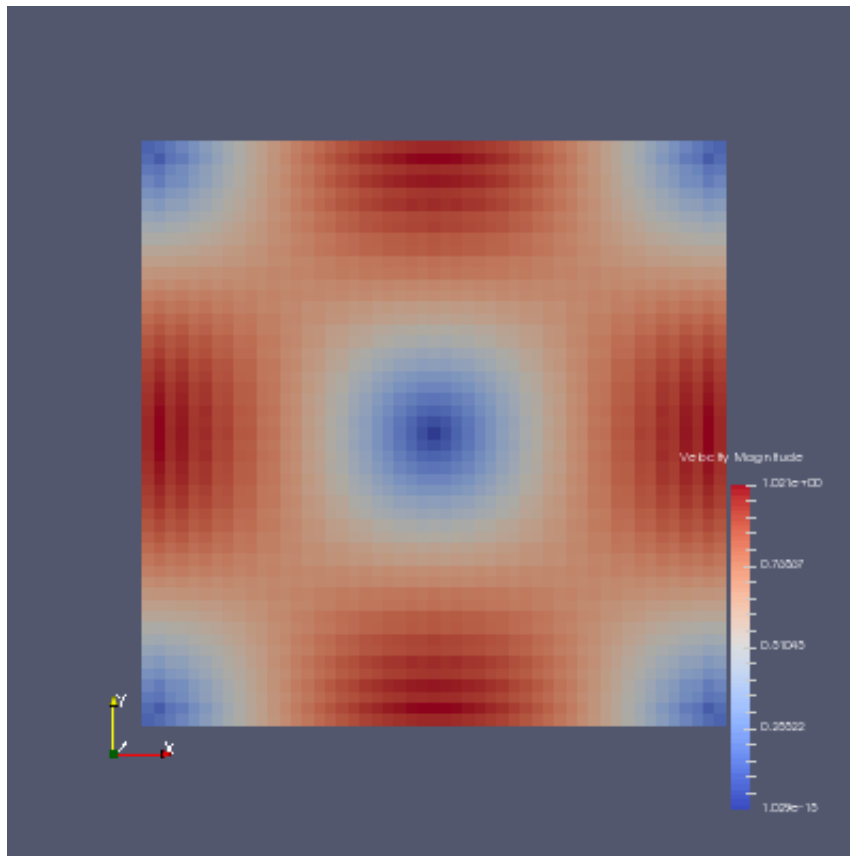


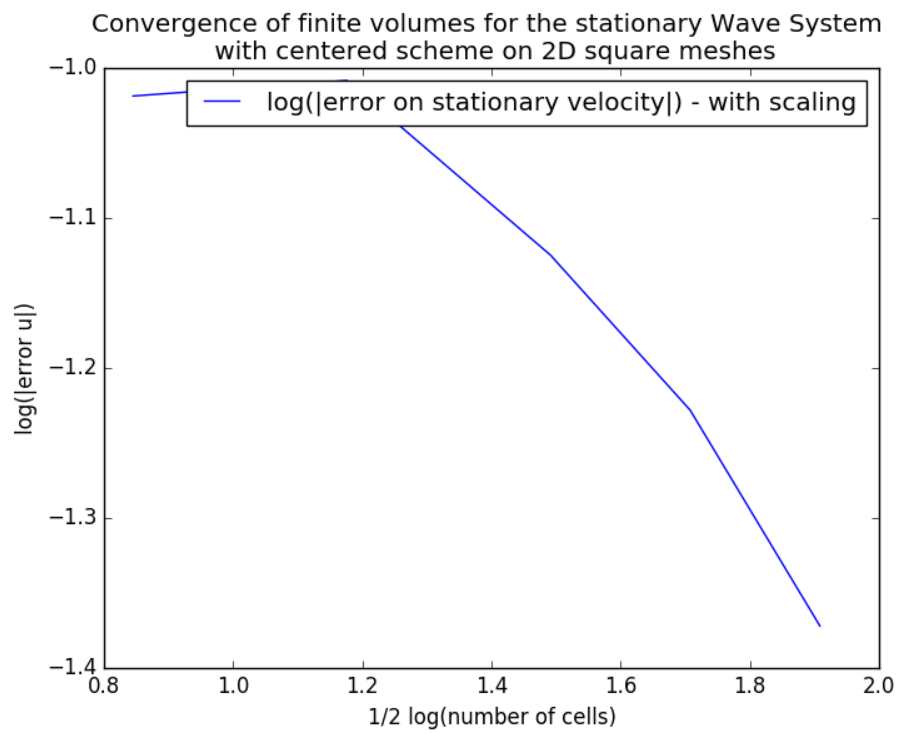
1.4.3 Stationary velocity (magnitude)



result 1 | result 2 | result 3 - | - - | -



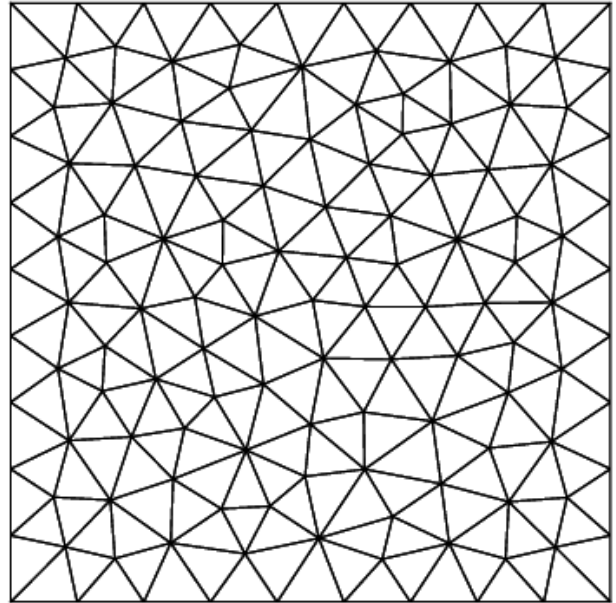




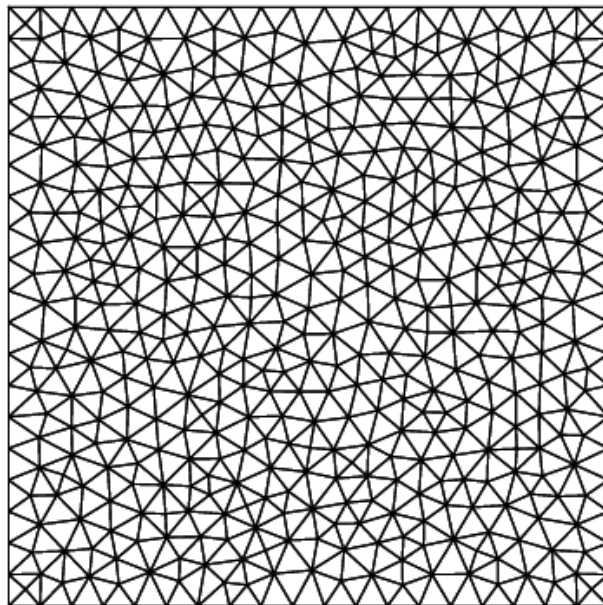
#### 1.4.4 Convergence on stationary velocity

### 1.5 Numerical results for centered scheme on triangular meshes

#### 1.5.1 Triangular meshes

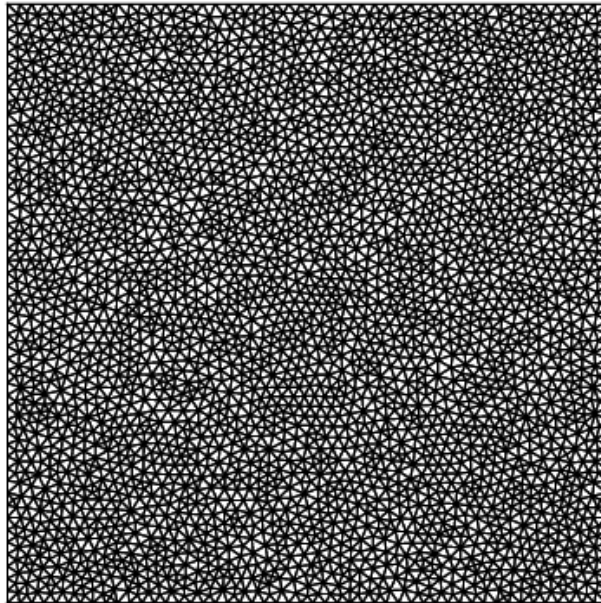


mesh 1 | mesh 2 | mesh 3 - | - - | -



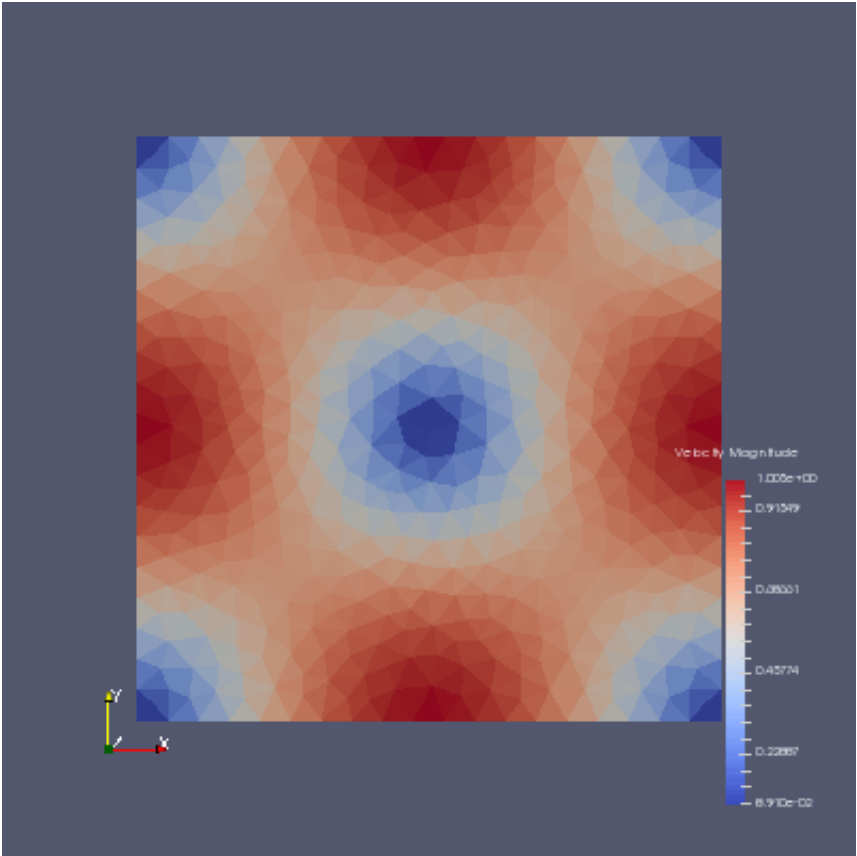
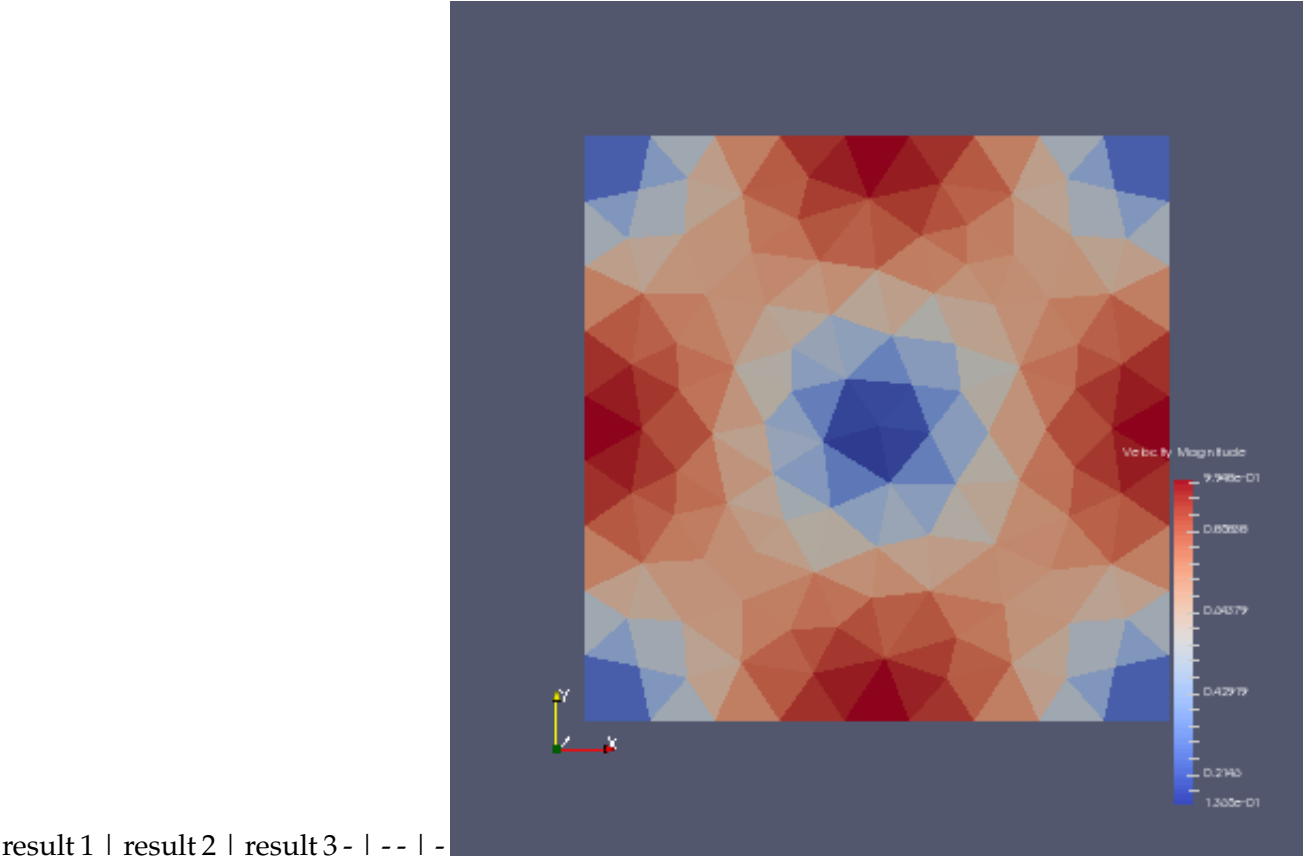
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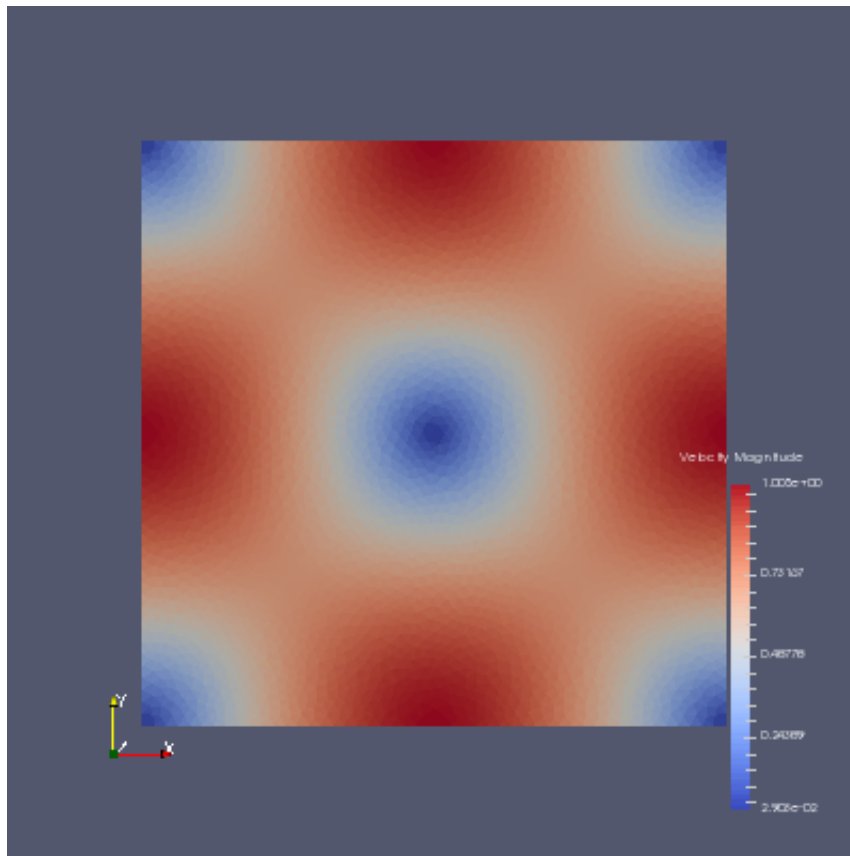




1.5.2 Velocity initial data (magnitude)

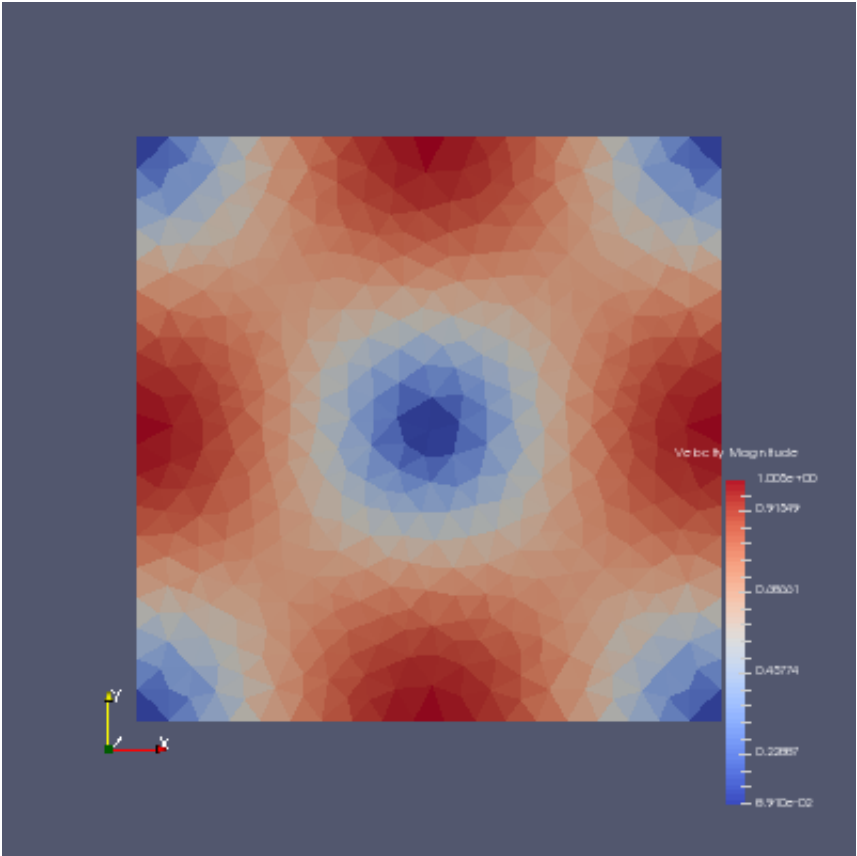
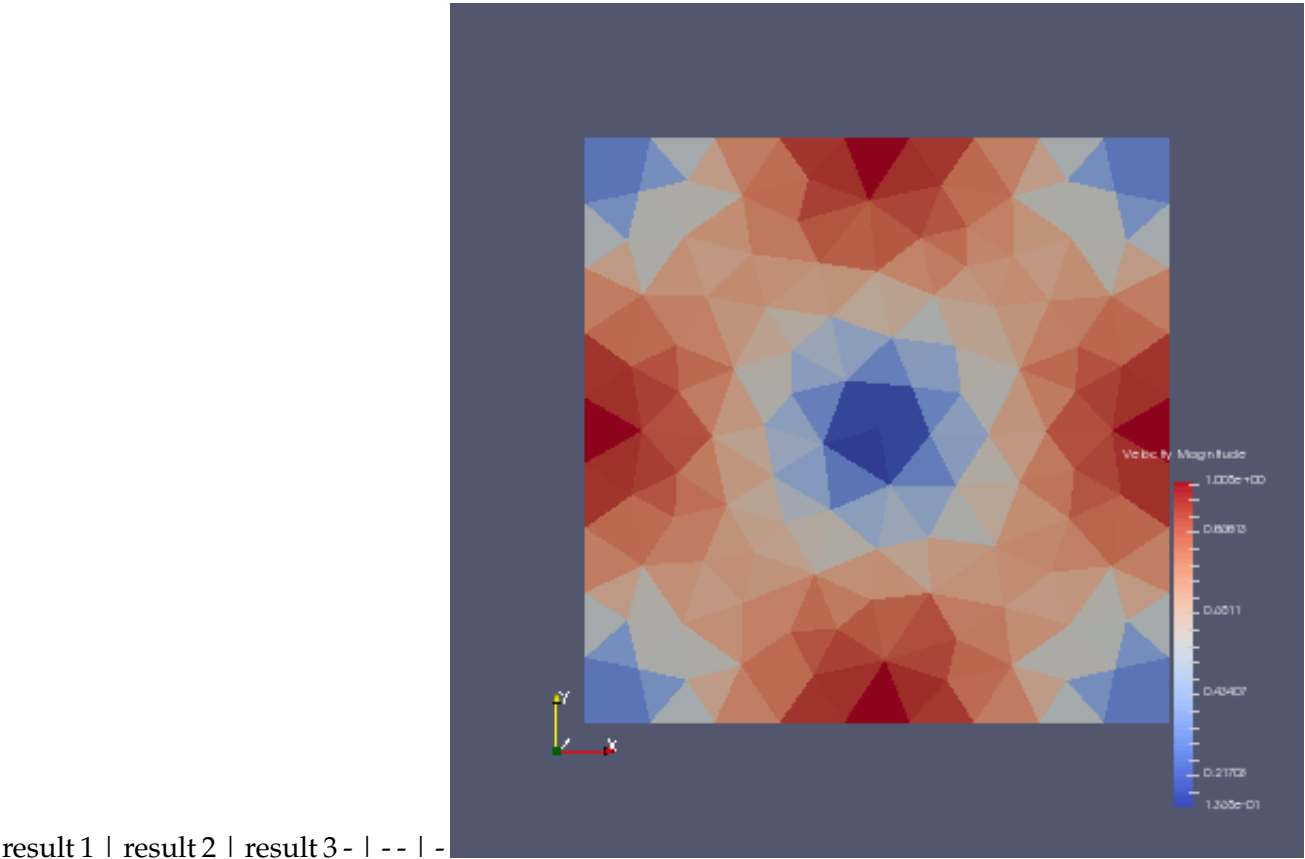


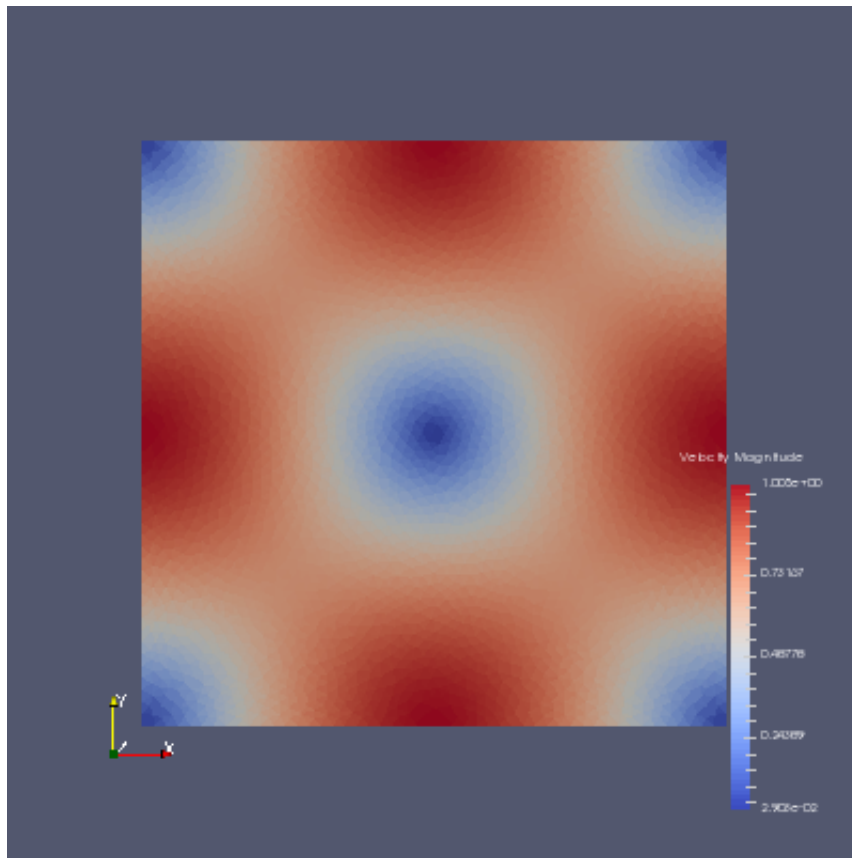


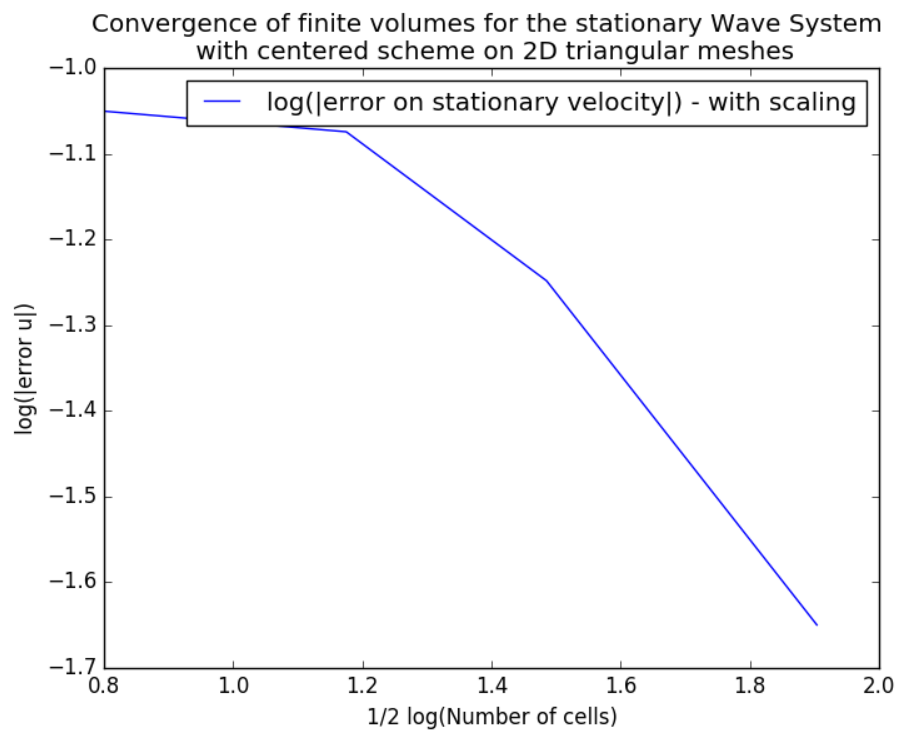




1.5.3 Stationary velocity (magnitude)



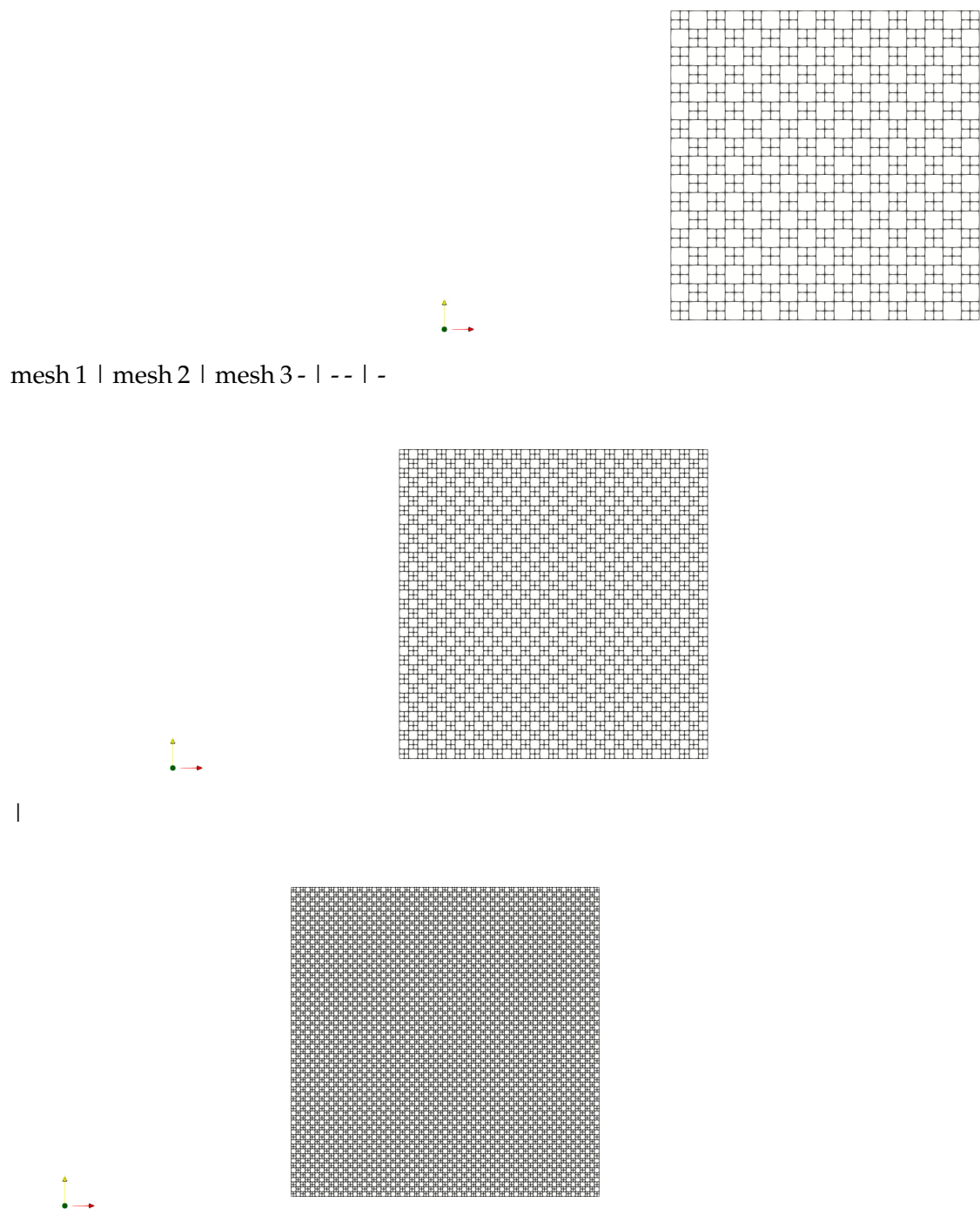




#### 1.5.4 Convergence on stationary velocity

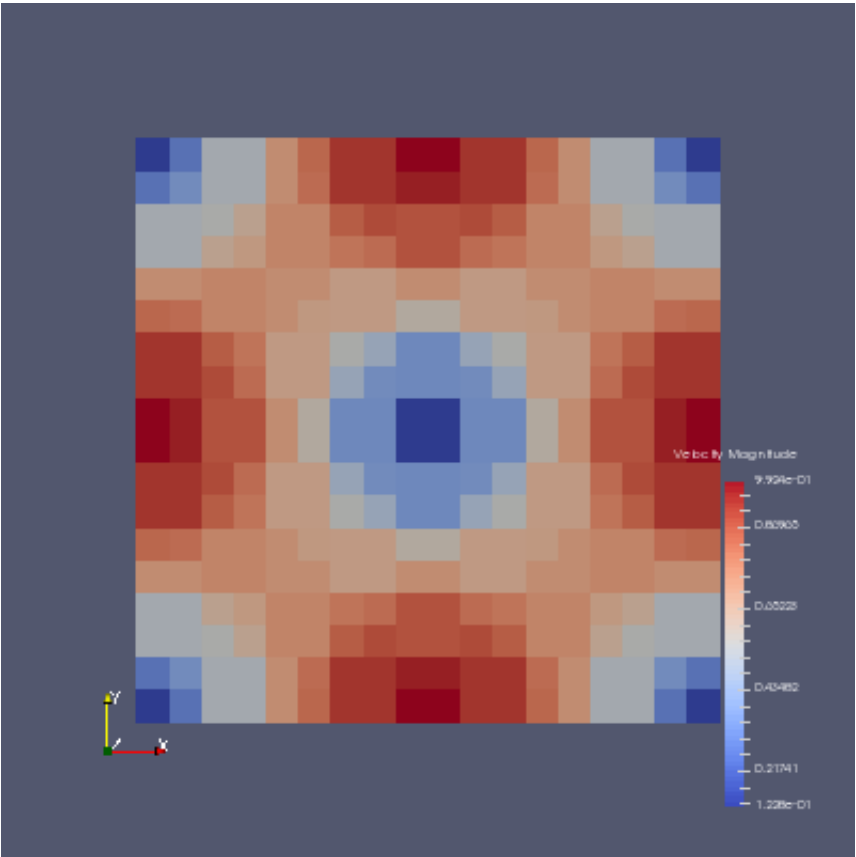
### 1.6 Numerical results for centered scheme on checkerboard meshes

#### 1.6.1 Checkerboard meshes

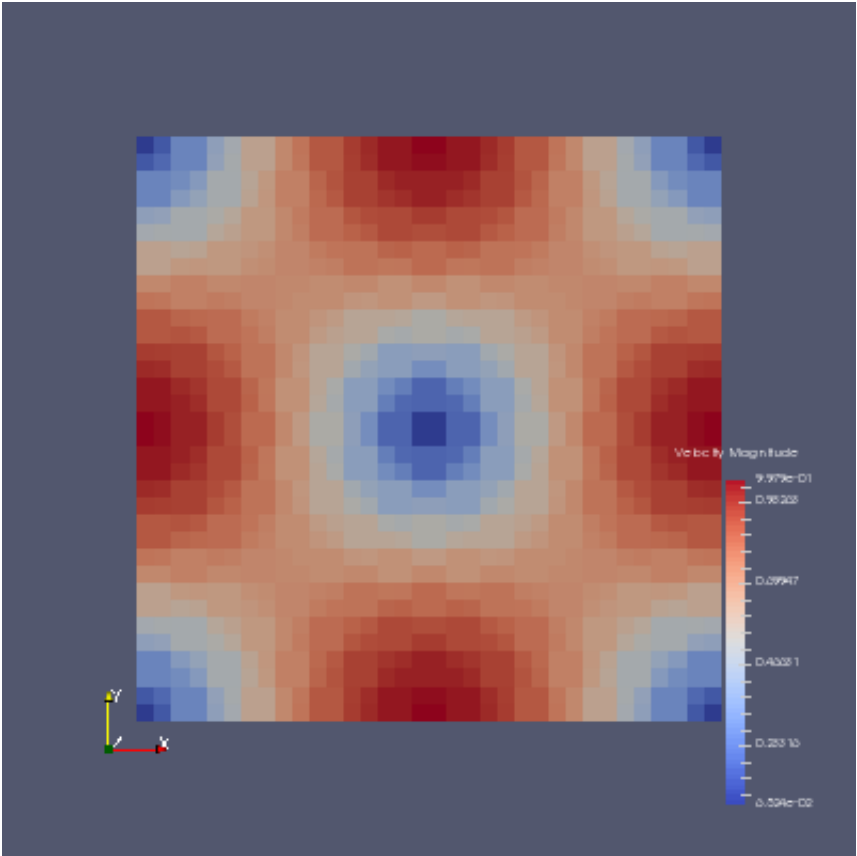




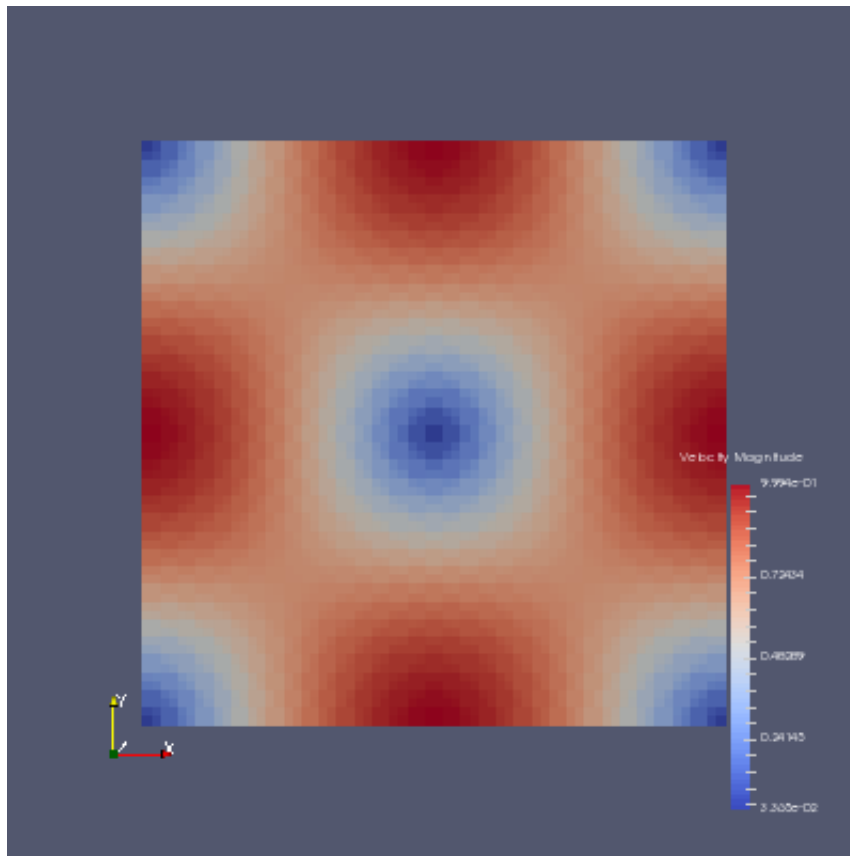
1.6.2 Velocity initial data (magnitude)



result 1 | result 2 | result 3 - | - - | -

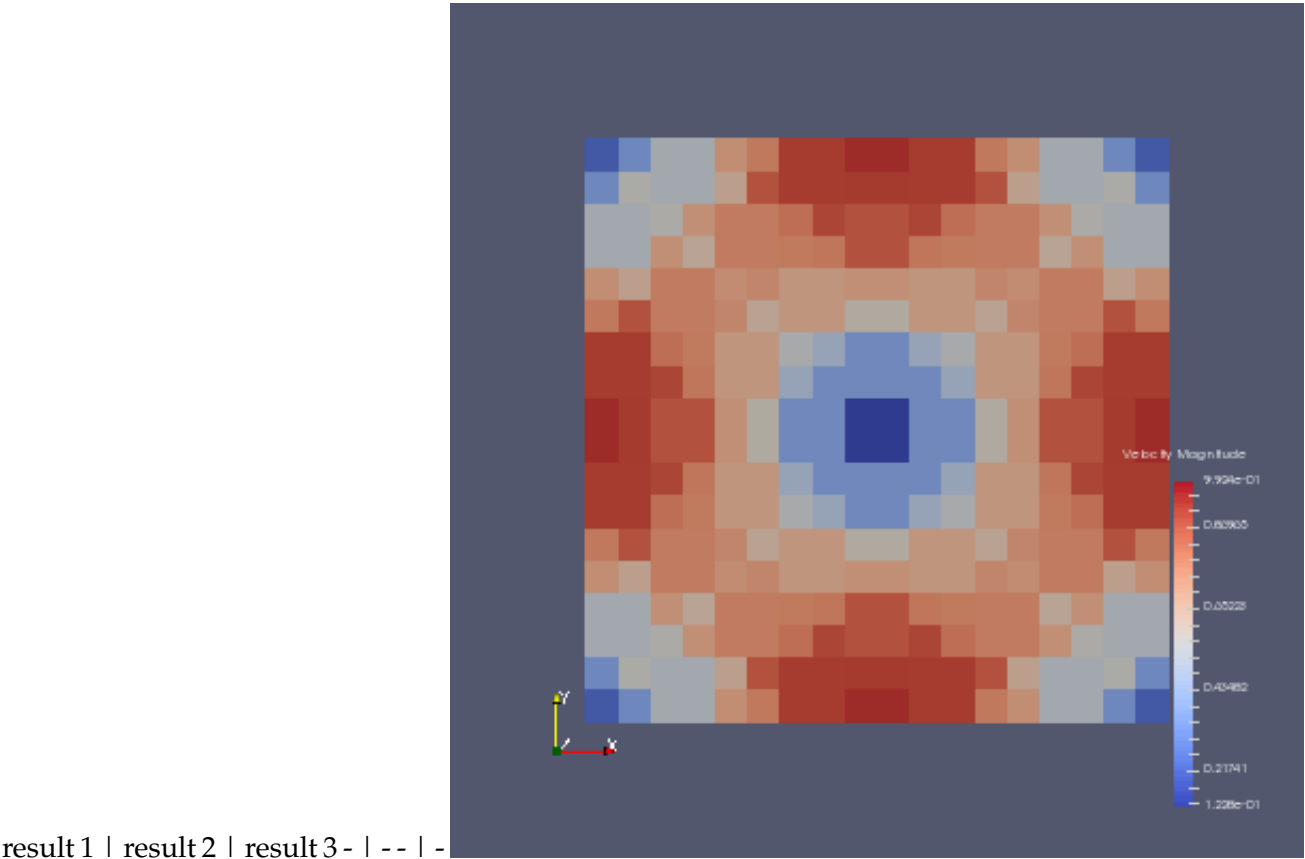




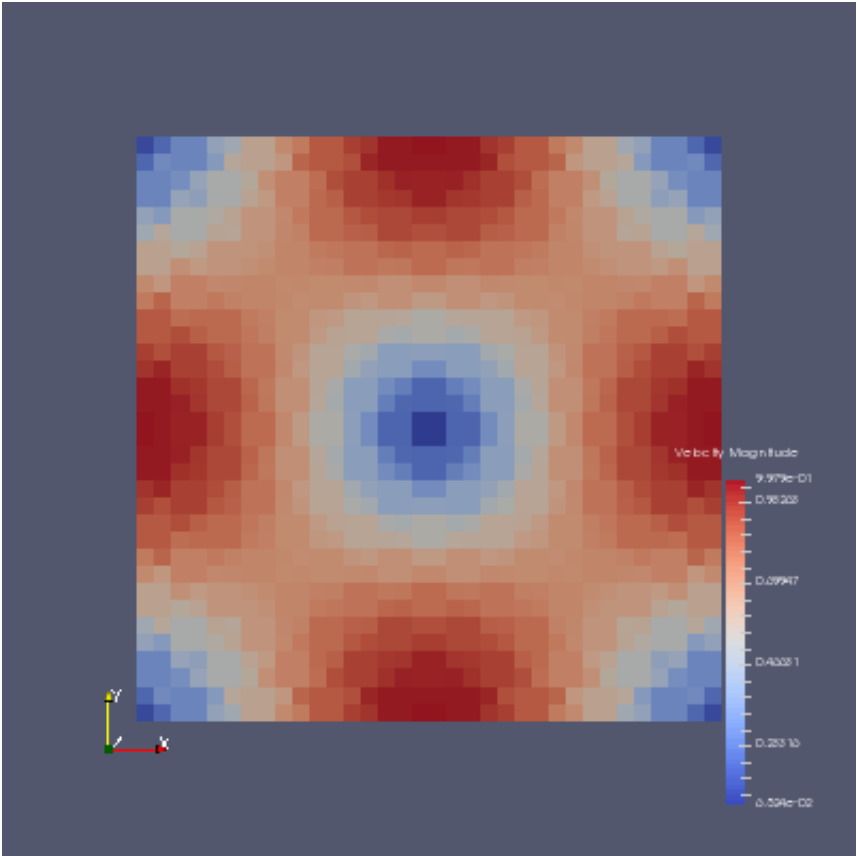


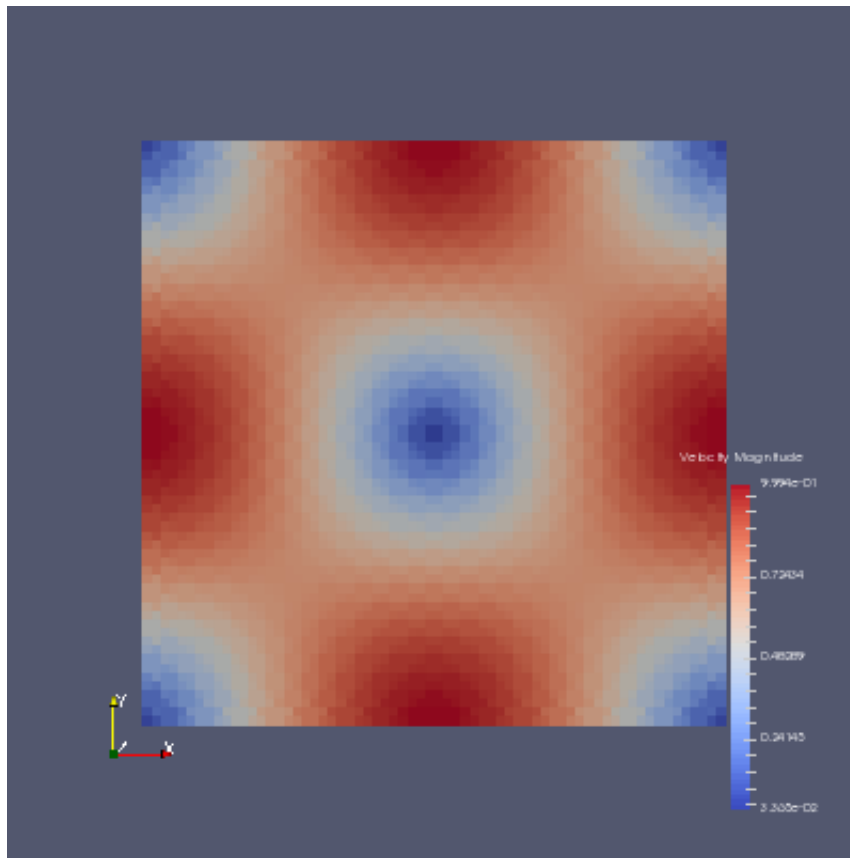


1.6.3 Stationary velocity (magnitude)



result 1 | result 2 | result 3 - | - - | -





#### 1.6.4 Convergence on stationary velocity

