Teo goes to the Freak Show Zoo

SOME WIDESPREAD DISCRETIZATIONS A. BÁEZ, F.X. TRIAS AND N. VALLE

«All things excellent are as difficult as they are rare» - Baruch Spinoza

1.NSE discretizations according to the physical interpretation criterion

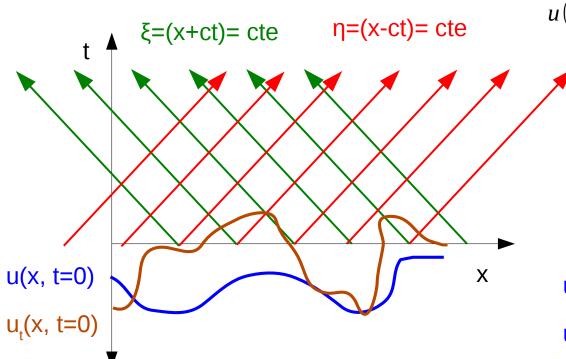
- 1. The characteristics approach. Wave equation School.
- 2. The Poisson equation approach. Heat equation School.
- 3. Is there any common ground?

2.NSE discretizations according to the basis of functions spaces

- 1. Finite Volume Methods
- 2. Finite Differences Methods
- 3. Finite Element Methods
- 4. Spectral Methods
- 3. Freak Show.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0 \Rightarrow u = F(x + ct) + G(x - ct)$$

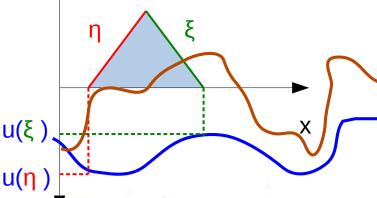


$$F(\xi) = \frac{u(\xi)}{2} - \frac{1}{2}c \int_{-\infty}^{x} u_{t}(x) dx + c$$

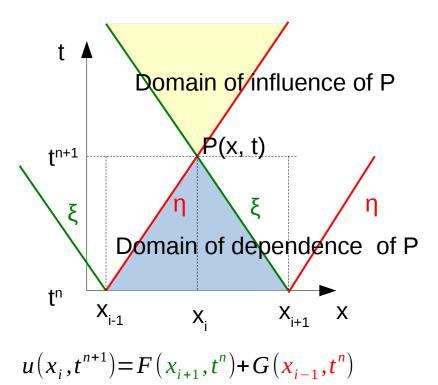
$$G(\eta) = \frac{u(\eta)}{2} + \frac{1}{2}c \int_{-\infty}^{x} u_{t}(x) dx$$

$$u(\xi, \eta) = \frac{u(\xi) + (\eta)}{2} + \frac{1}{2}c \int_{\eta}^{\xi} u_{t}(x, 0) dx$$

The solution at (x, t) depends only on the values in the shaded area



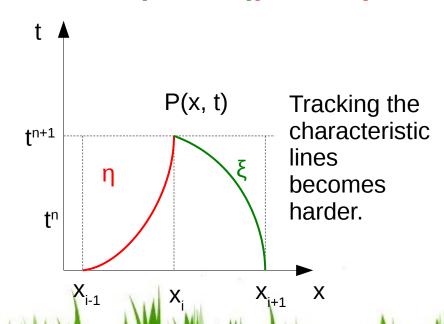
Discretization according to characteristics



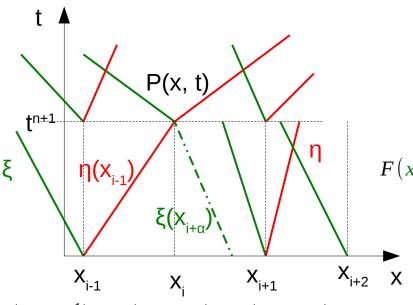
And this is an exact solution with an ad-hoc discretization

But, if the problem is not so simple (nonlinearities, multidimmensions, system of equations...) e.g. Euler eqs in comp. Flow

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - u^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] = 0$$



The discretization becomes characteristic-slope restricted.



 $u(x_{i},t^{n+1})=F(x_{i+\alpha},t^{n})+G(x_{i-1},t^{n}); \alpha \in [0,1]$

So an exact evaluation of

$$F(x_{i+\alpha},t^n)$$

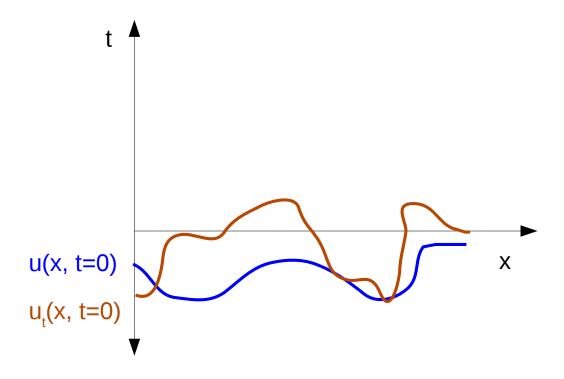
would lead, again, to an exact solution.

It can be calculated with expressions like

$$F(x_{i+\alpha}, t^n) \simeq F(x_{i+1}, t^n) + \frac{F(x_{i+1}, t^n) - F(x_i, t^n)}{x_{i+1} - x_i} (x_{i+\alpha} - x_{i+1}) + \dots$$

And the family of characteristics line approach methods arises.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \square$$



A study case

MATHEMATICS AS THE LANGUAGE OF PHYSICS A. BÁEZ, F.X. TRIAS AND N. VALLE

1. Statement of the problem

- 1. Engineering problem
- 2. Physical problem
- 3. Scales and sizes

2. Understanding the equations and systems of equations

- 1. What determines the solution properties?
- 2. Heat equation, Waves equation and Poissson equation revisited
- 3. Towards the discretization





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