

# Unstructured Moving Mesh

Department of Physics, National Taiwan University

計算天文物理(ASPHYS7020)

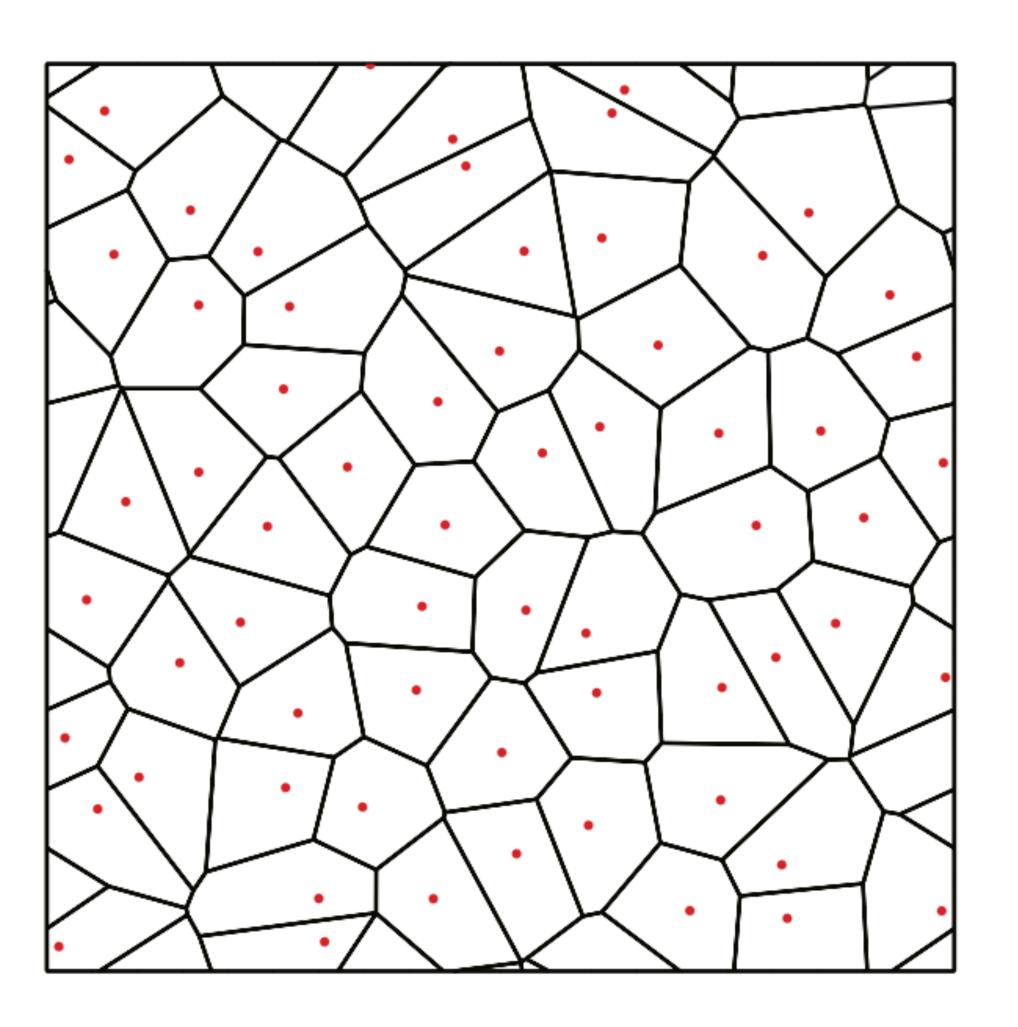
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- Initial condition:
  - Voronoi diagram
  - Density distribution
  - \* Other settings

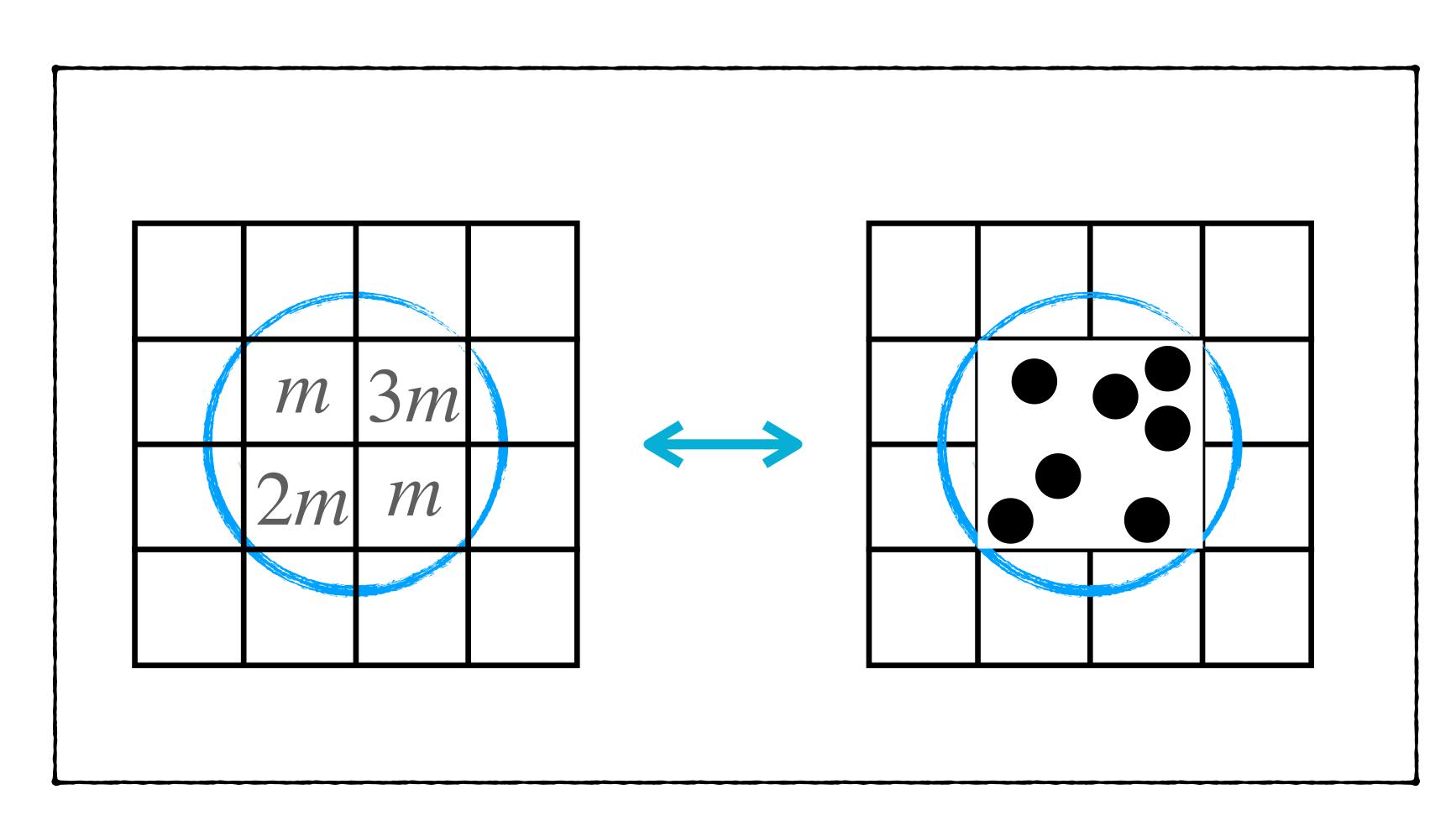
- Hydrodynamical scheme
  - \* Euler equation
  - \* Update step

Result

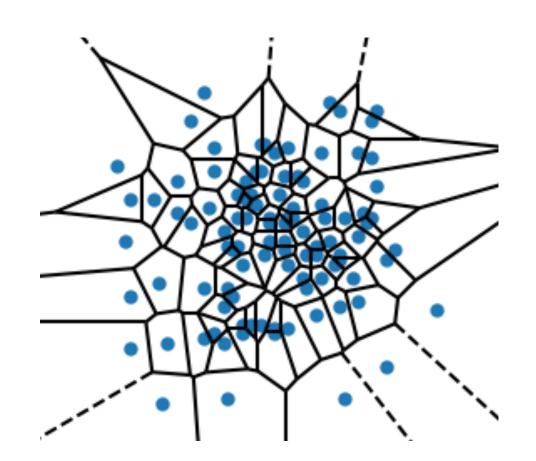
# \* Voronoi diagram



## \* Density distribution



 $if(random < Ne^{-(x^2+y^2)})$ : set a point at (x, y)



## \* Other definitions

State vector:

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \\ \rho \overrightarrow{w} \\ \rho e \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 1} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \\ \rho \overrightarrow{w} \\ \rho u + \frac{1}{2} \rho (\overrightarrow{w})^2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} \rho \\ \overrightarrow{w} \\ e \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 50 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\rho$ : the mass density.  $\overrightarrow{w}$ : the velocity field. e: total energy per unit mass. u: the thermal energy per unit mass

• Flux function:

$$F(U) = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \overrightarrow{w} \\ \rho \overrightarrow{w} \overrightarrow{w}^T + P \\ (\rho e + P) \overrightarrow{w} \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 2}$$

 $P = (\gamma - 1)\rho u$ : the pressure of the fluid.

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## **Euler equation**

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

$$\int (\nabla \cdot F) \ dV = \oint_{\partial V} (F \cdot \hat{n}) \ dA$$

$$Q_i = \begin{pmatrix} m_i \\ \overrightarrow{p}_i \\ E_i \end{pmatrix} = \int_{V_i} U \ dV$$

$$Q_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} m_{i} \\ \overrightarrow{p}_{i} \\ E_{i} \end{pmatrix} = \int_{V_{i}} U \ dV \qquad \qquad \frac{dQ_{i}}{dt} = -\oint_{\partial V_{i}} [F(U) - U\overrightarrow{w}^{T}] \ d\hat{n}$$

Lax-Friedrichs Scheme for Hydro:

$$F(U_{ij}) = \frac{1}{2} [F(u_i^n) + F(u_j^n) - \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} (u_i^n - u_j^n)]$$

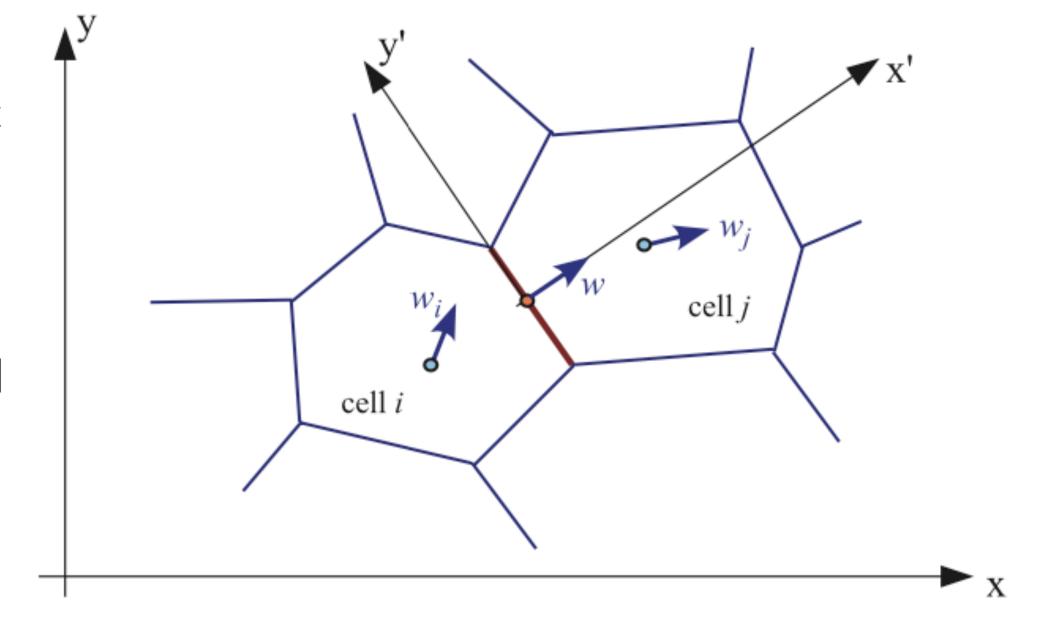
$$2^{1-(ij)} \Delta t$$

The averaged flux across the face i-j:

$$F_{ij} = \frac{1}{A_{ij}} \int_{A_{ij}} \left[ F(U_{ij}) - U_{ij} \overrightarrow{w}^T \right] d\overrightarrow{A}_{ij}$$

$$\Delta x = |\vec{r}_j - \vec{r}_{j-1}|$$

$$\Delta t \le \frac{\Delta x}{|\overrightarrow{w}| + C_s}$$



Let  $\overrightarrow{A}_{ij}$  describe the oriented area of the face between cells i and j (pointing from i to j).

Emphasize: their character as conservation laws for mass, momentum and energy.

• The full velocity  $\overrightarrow{w}$  of the face :

$$\overrightarrow{w}' = \frac{(\overrightarrow{w}_L - \overrightarrow{w}_R) \cdot [\overrightarrow{f} - \frac{(\overrightarrow{r}_R + \overrightarrow{r}_L)}{2}]}{|\overrightarrow{r}_R - \overrightarrow{r}_L|} \frac{(\overrightarrow{r}_R - \overrightarrow{r}_L)}{|\overrightarrow{r}_R - \overrightarrow{r}_L|}$$

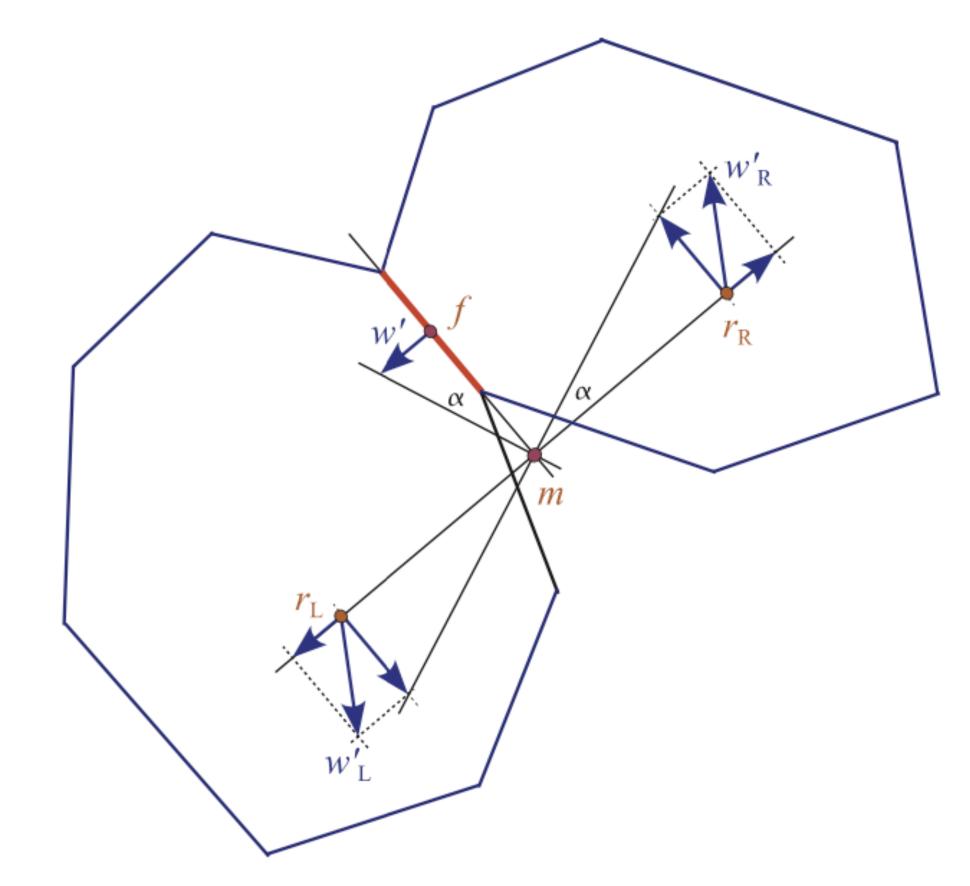
$$\overrightarrow{w} = \frac{\overrightarrow{w}_R + \overrightarrow{w}_L}{2} + \overrightarrow{w}'$$

The Euler equation in finite-volume form become

$$\frac{dQ_i}{dt} = -\sum_j A_{ij} F_{ij}$$

$$Q_i^{(n+1)} = Q_i^{(n)} - \Delta t \sum_{i} A_{ij} \hat{F}_{ij}^{(n+1/2)}$$

the  $\hat{F}_{ij}$  are now an appropriately time-averaged approximation to the true flux  $F_{ii}$  across the cell face.



$$\frac{dQ_i}{dt} = -\oint_{\partial V_i} [F(U) - U \overrightarrow{w}^T] d\hat{n}$$

$$F(U_{ij}) = \frac{1}{2} [F(u_i^n) + F(u_j^n) - \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} (u_i^n - u_j^n)]$$

$$F_{ij} = \frac{1}{A_{ij}} \int_{A_{ij}} \left[ F(U_{ij}) - U_{ij} \overrightarrow{w}^T \right] d\overrightarrow{A}_{ij}$$

## \* Update steps

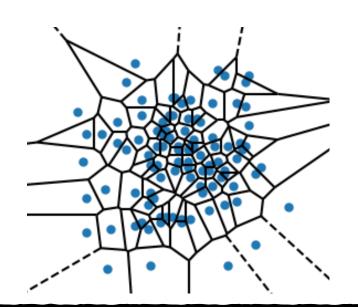
$$F(U_{ij}) = \frac{1}{2} [F(u_i^n) + F(u_j^n) - \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} (u_i^n - u_j^n)]$$

$$\overrightarrow{w}' = \frac{(\overrightarrow{w}_L - \overrightarrow{w}_R) \cdot [\overrightarrow{f} - \frac{(\overrightarrow{r}_R + \overrightarrow{r}_L)}{2}]}{|\overrightarrow{r}_R - \overrightarrow{r}_L|} \frac{(\overrightarrow{r}_R - \overrightarrow{r}_L)}{|\overrightarrow{r}_R - \overrightarrow{r}_L|}$$

$$\overrightarrow{w} = \frac{\overrightarrow{w}_R + \overrightarrow{w}_L}{2} + \overrightarrow{w}'$$

$$F_{ij} = \frac{1}{A_{ij}} \int_{A_{ij}} \left[ F(U_{ij}) - U_{ij} \overrightarrow{w}^T \right] d\overrightarrow{A}_{ij}$$

$$Q_i^{(n+1)} = Q_i^{(n)} - \Delta t \sum_j A_{ij} \hat{F}_{ij}^{(n+1/2)}$$



Calculate a new Voronoi tessellation based on the current coordinates *ri* of the mesh-generating points.

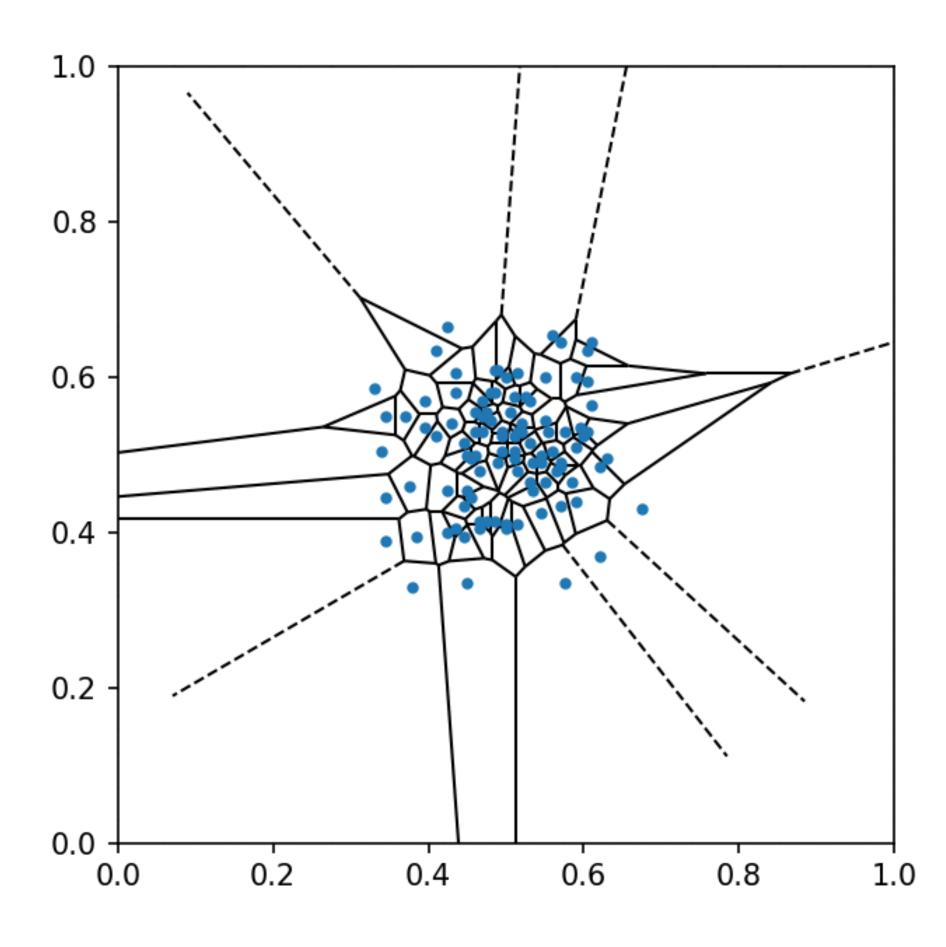
Move the mesh-generating points with their assigned velocities for this time-step.

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Result

## Result



- This simulation can be run several steps.
- However, sometimes will crash.
  - \* Due to P < 0
  - \* Due to m < 0
- Since we did not implement reconstruct the position of the point, we cannot see the density change just by point position.

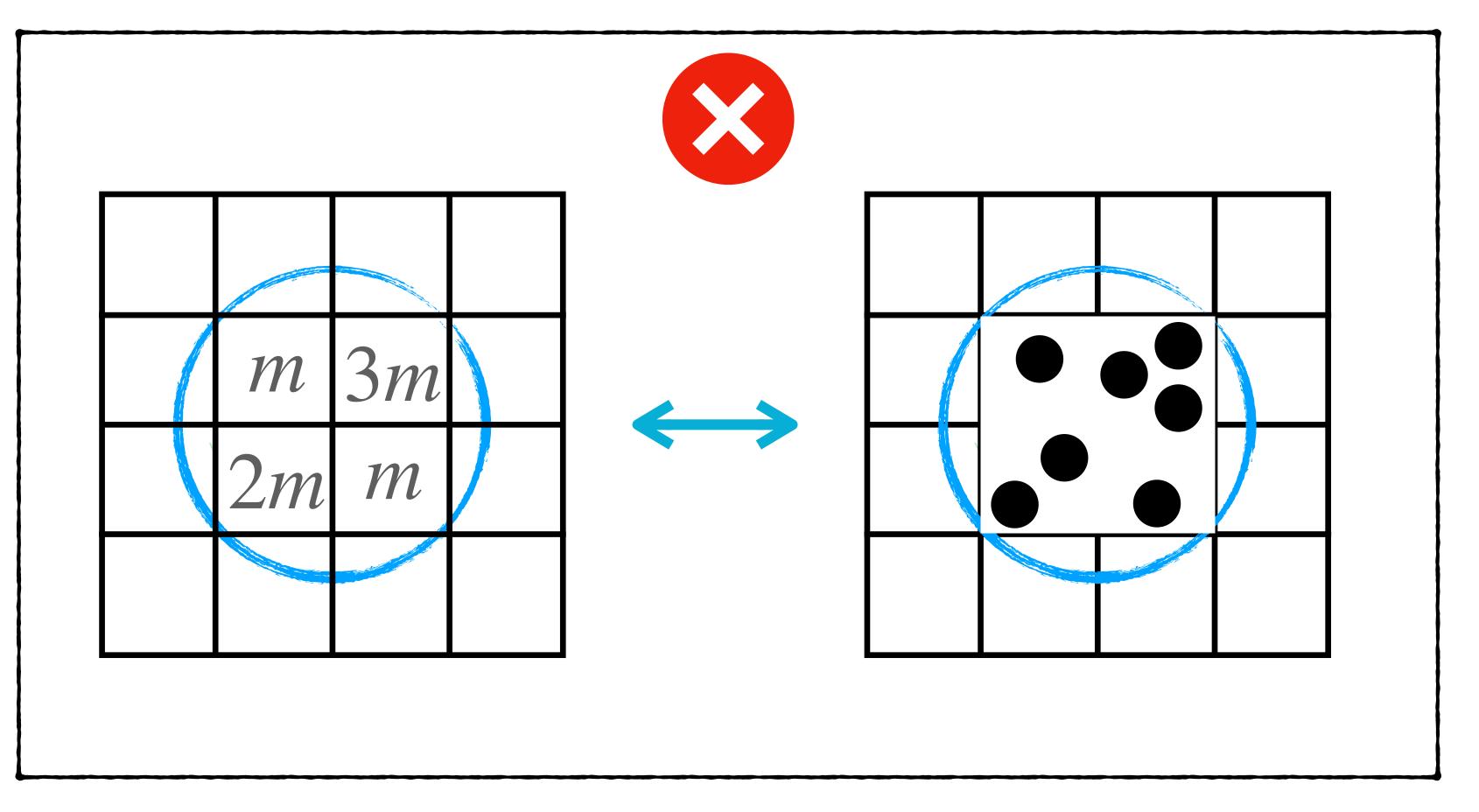
```
P<0
P<0
P<0
P<0
P<0
P<0
P<0
P<0
//omputational Astrophysics/Final_Project/NTU_asphy_final_project_666/unstructed_mo
a = ( gamma*P/U[:,0] )**0.5
m<0
P<0
P<0
P<0
P<0
P<0
P<0
P<0
File "/home/vivi/Computational Astrophysics/Final_Project/NTU_asphy_final_project_666/unstructed_mo
Traceback (most recent call last):
    File "/home/vivi/Computational Astrophysics/Final_Project/NTU_asphy_final_project_666/unstructed_mo
    vor = Voronoi(points)
    File "qhull.pyx", line 2615, in scipy.spatial.qhull.Voronoi.__init__
File "qhull.pyx", line 284, in scipy.spatial.qhull._Qhull.__init__
ValueError: Points cannot contain NaN
```

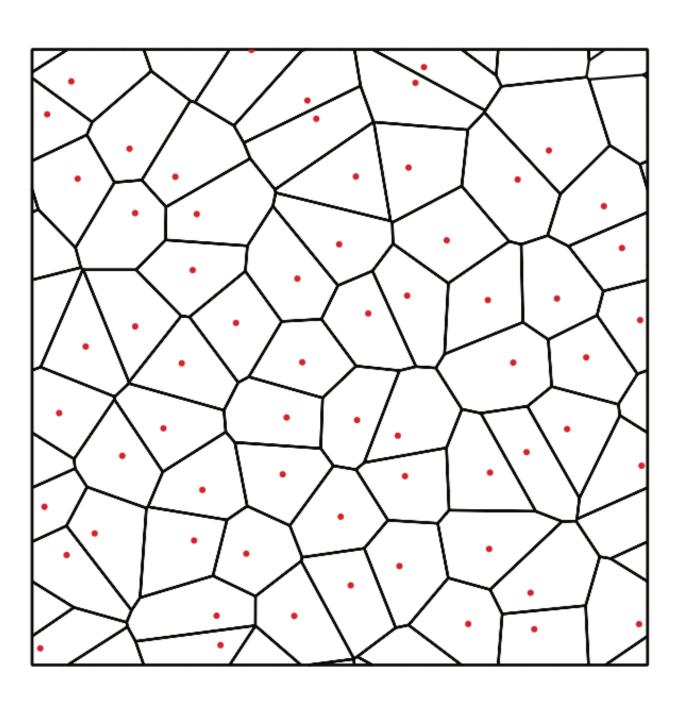
- Initial condition:
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Result

$$Q_i^{(n+1)} = Q_i^{(n)} - \Delta t \sum_j A_{ij} \hat{F}_{ij}^{(n+1/2)}$$





- The problem:
  - \* Boundary condition
  - Density

