
Conservative finite difference schemes and adaptive mesh refinement techniques for hyperbolic systems of conservation laws

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Outline

- Finite-difference Shu-Osher schemes
- Adaptive mesh refinement
- A look at the complete algorithm
- Some issues

Problem statement

Hyperbolic system of conservation laws (1D case):

$$\begin{cases} u_t + f(u)_x = 0 & \text{in } \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^+ \\ u(x, 0) = u_0(x) & \text{in } \mathbb{R} \end{cases}$$

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$$f(u)_x \approx \frac{\hat{f}_{j+\frac{1}{2}} - \hat{f}_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta x} \quad \text{at } c_j = [j\Delta x, (j+1)\Delta x]$$

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Finally solve the ODE system

$$u_t + \frac{\hat{f}_{j+\frac{1}{2}} - \hat{f}_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta x} = 0$$

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$$f(u(x, t)) = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x - \frac{\Delta x}{2}}^{x + \frac{\Delta x}{2}} \phi(s) ds$$
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for unknown ϕ , whose average on cell $[x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}, x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}]$ is $f(u(x_i, t))$ ($x_i = i\Delta x$).

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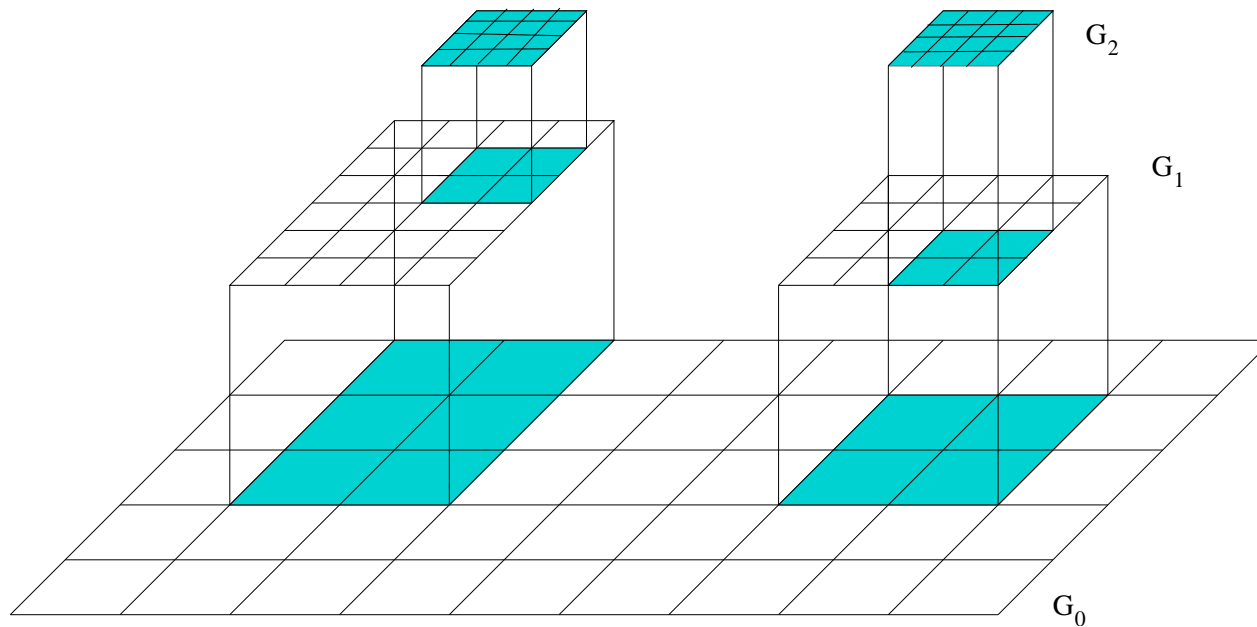
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- TVD Runge-Kutta methods are used for time evolution

Adaptive mesh refinement

AMR aims to locally refine the mesh by using a grid hierarchy composed by mesh patches having different levels of resolution

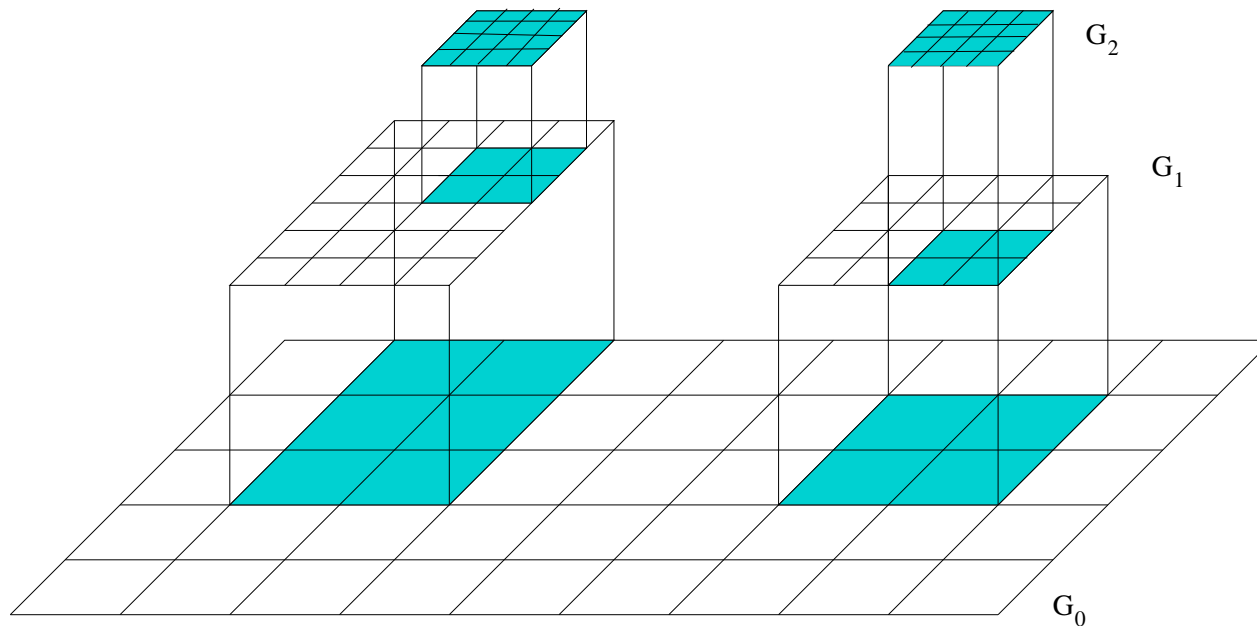
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Key idea: To reduce the total number of cell updates (flux computations).

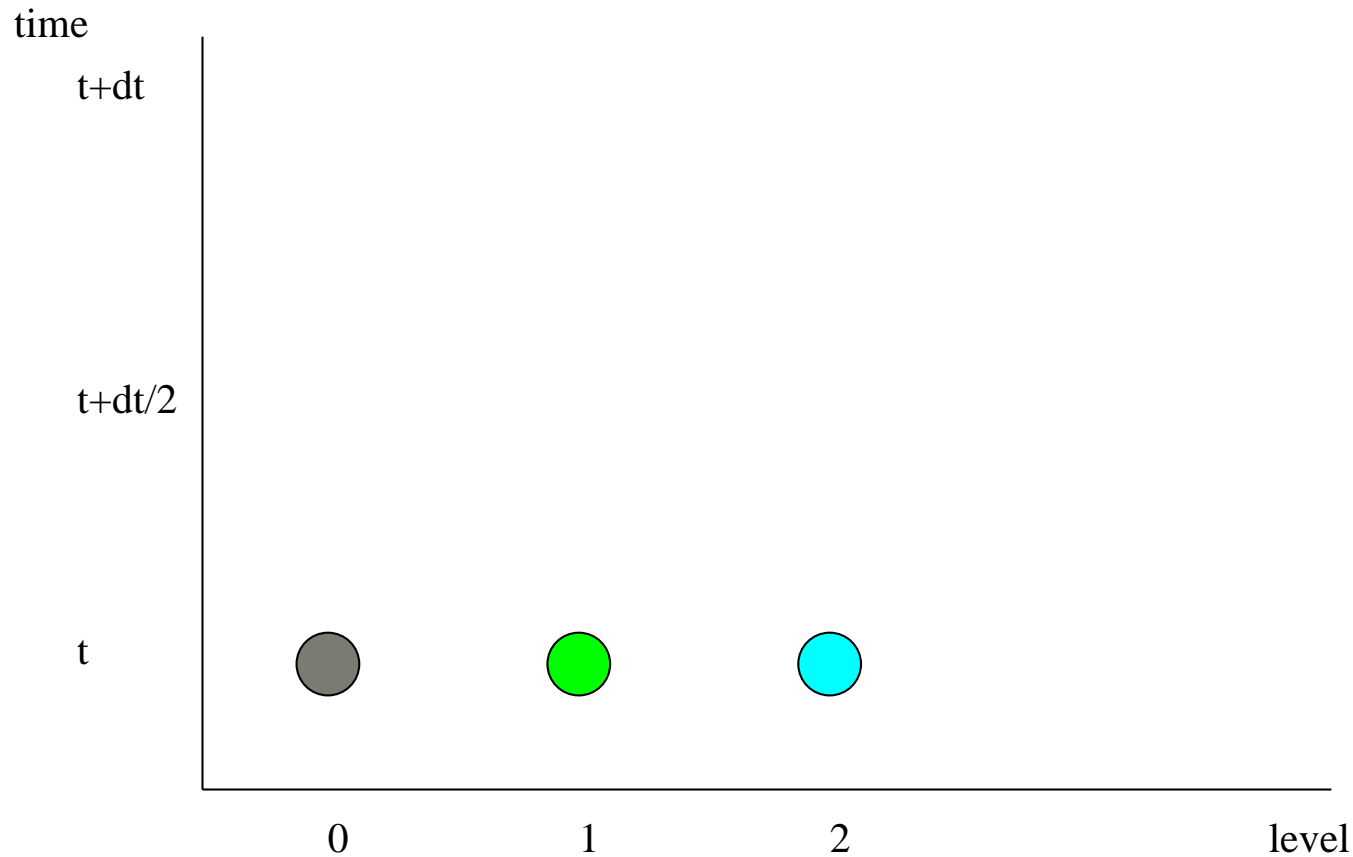
A look at the complete algorithm

We use a grid hierarchy G_0, \dots, G_L :

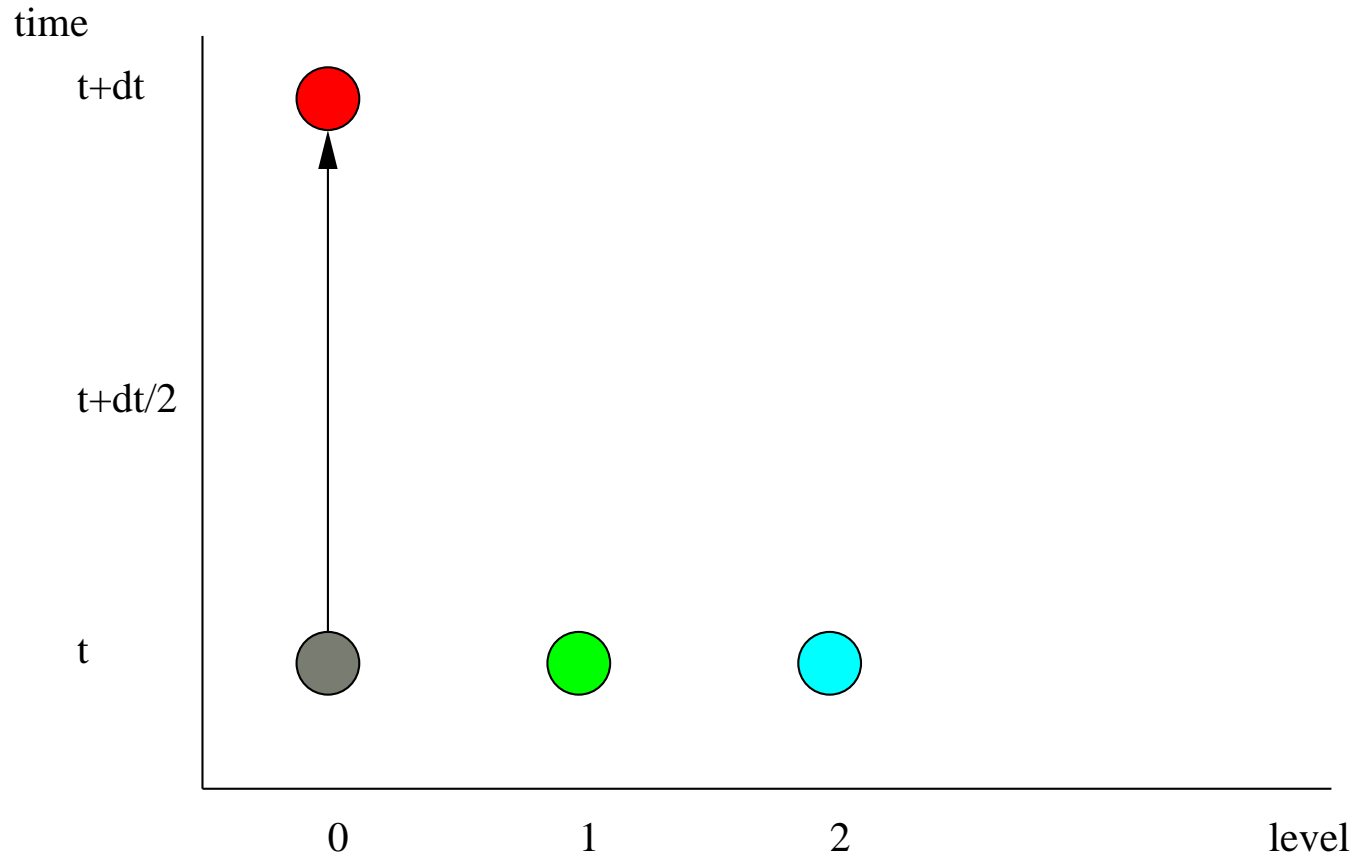
- $G_l \equiv$ union of Cartesian patches of uniform mesh size
- G_l is finer than G_{l-1} and $G_l \subseteq G_{l-1}$ (nestedness)
- Singularities **never** cross a fine mesh boundary (moving grids)

\Rightarrow **Adaptive mesh refinement(AMR) [Berger, Oliger].**

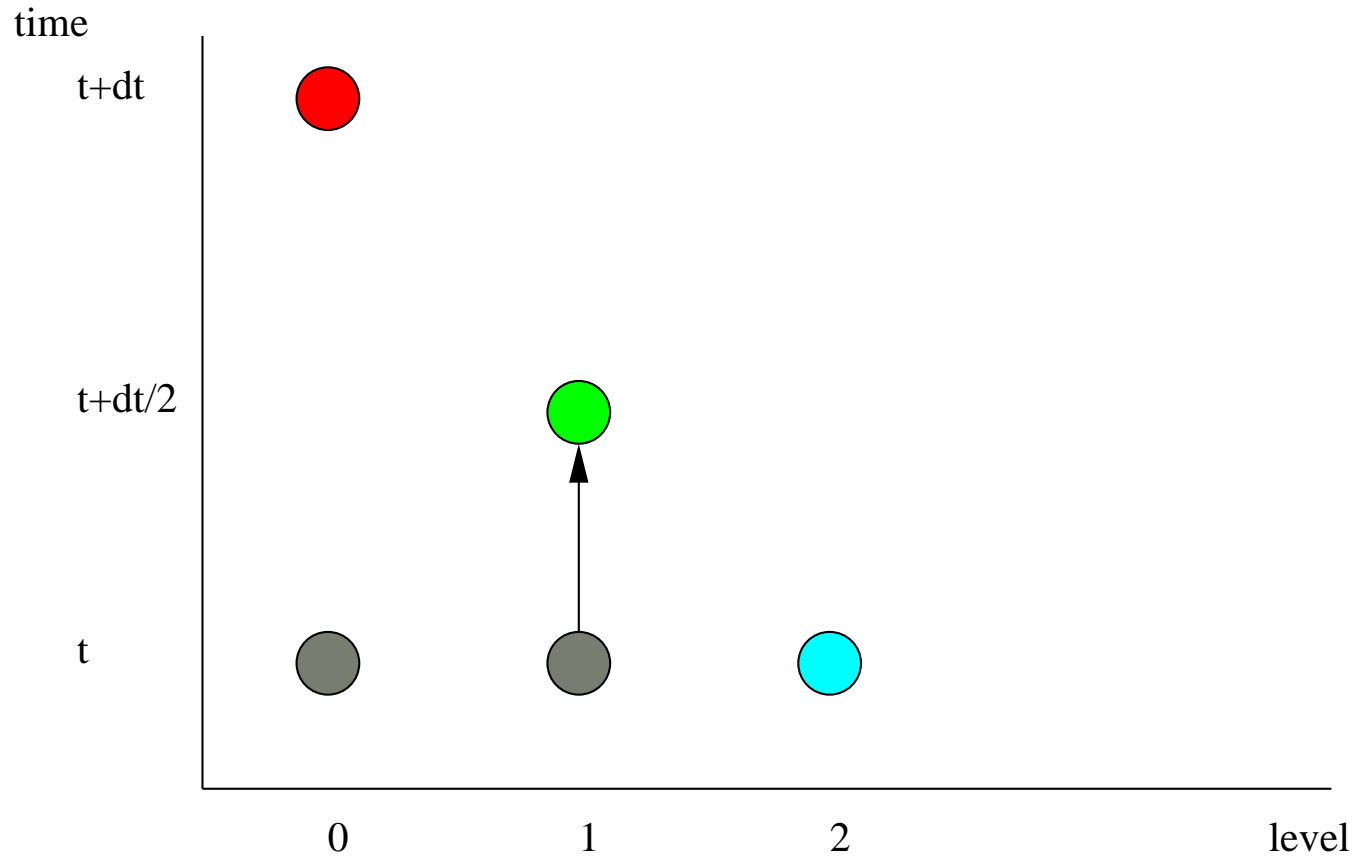
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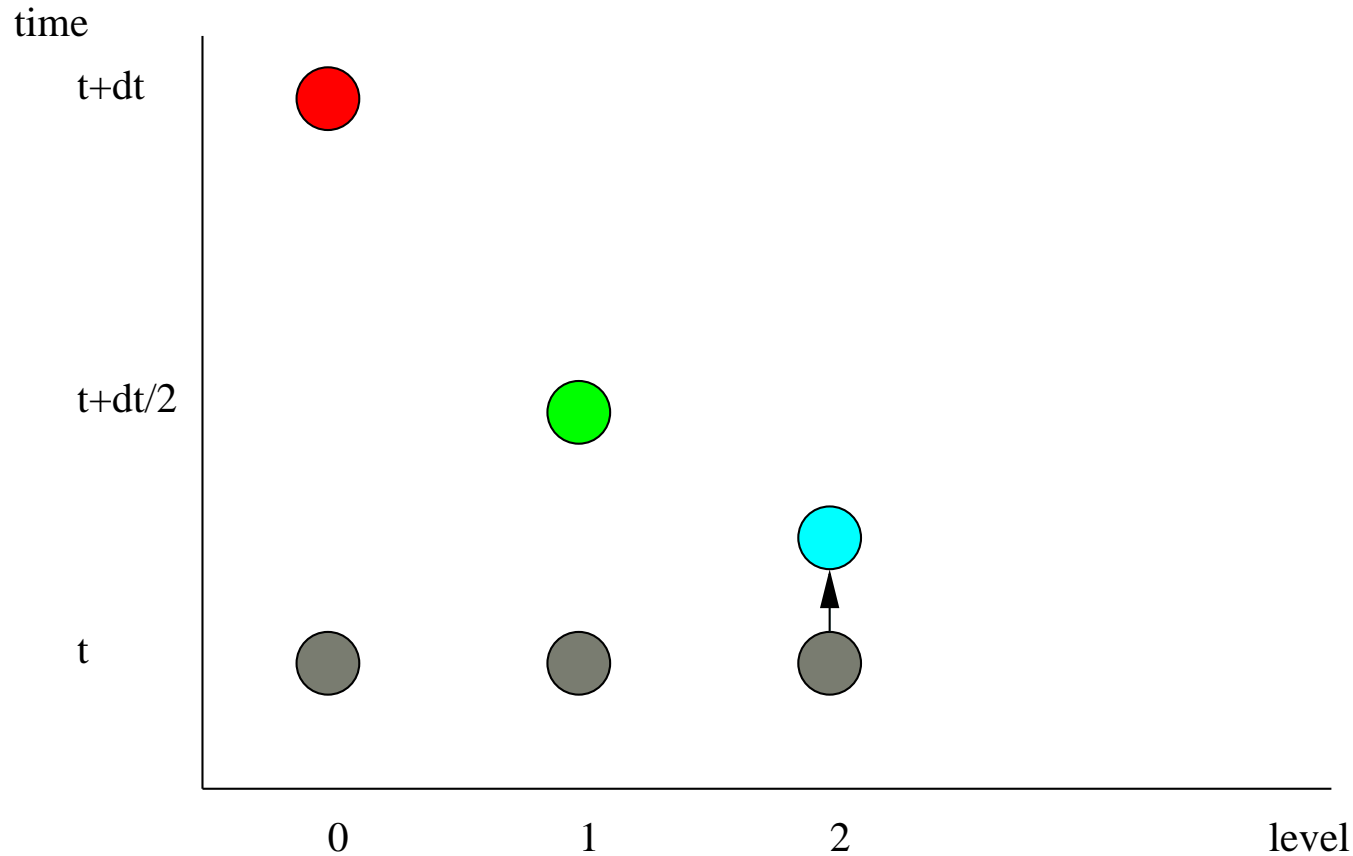
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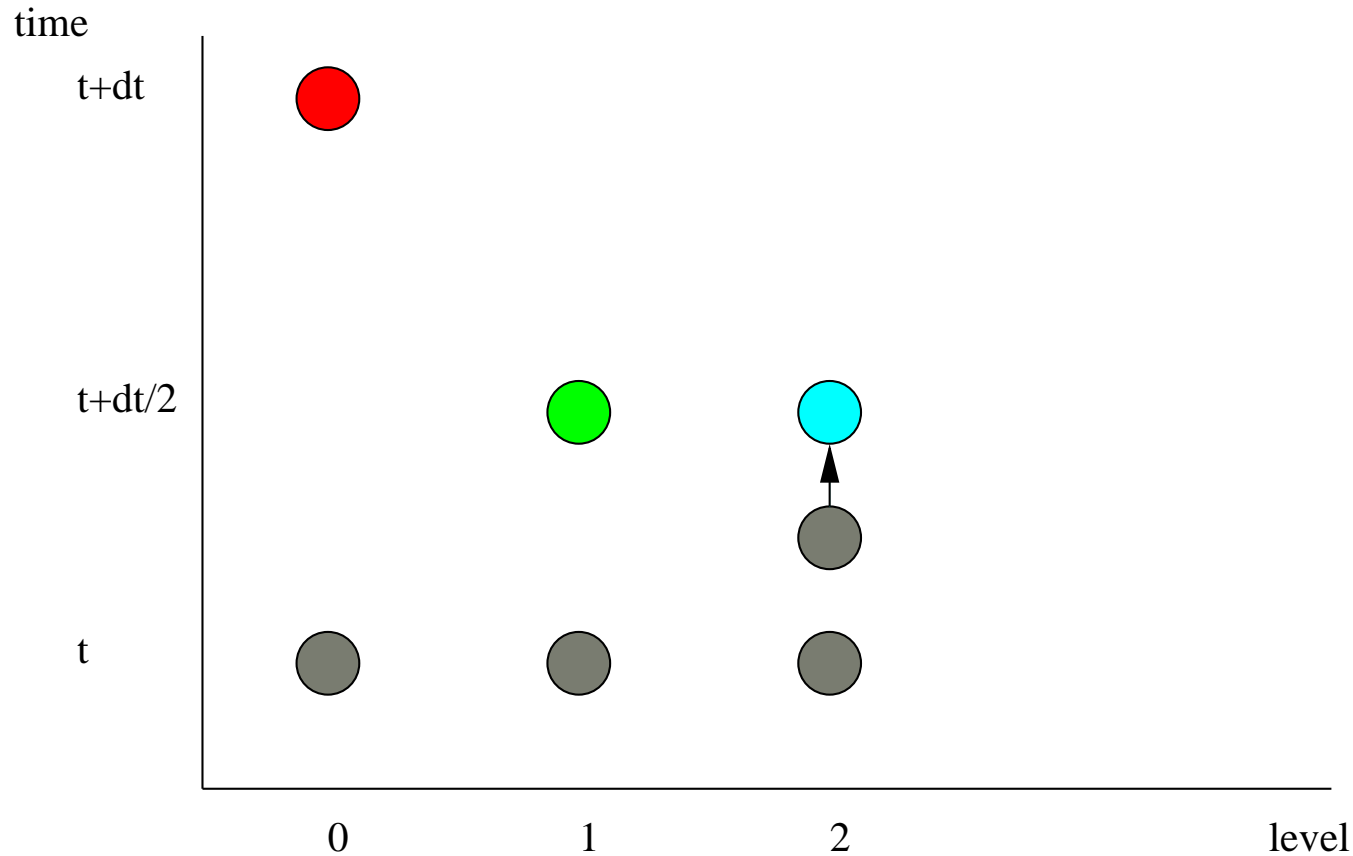
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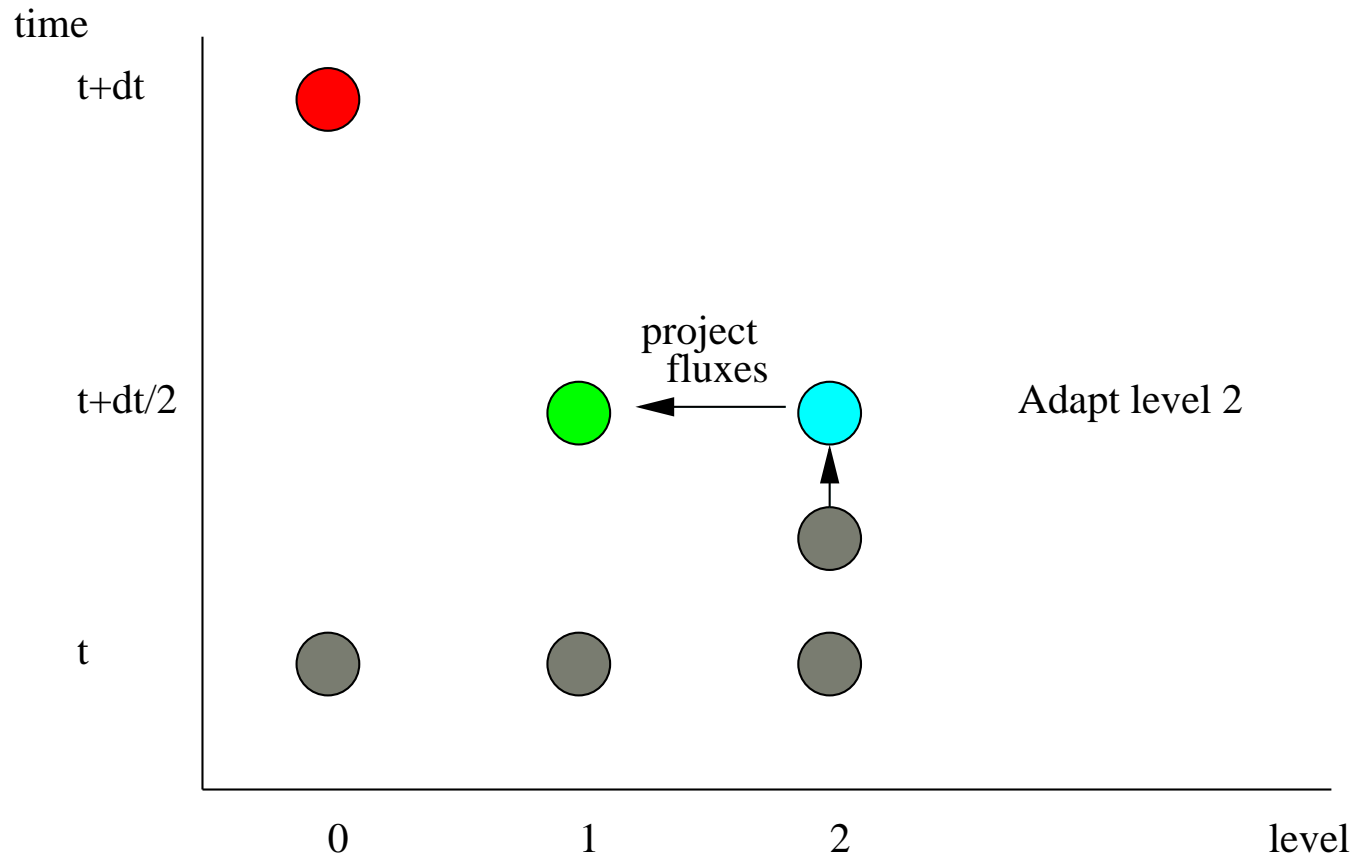
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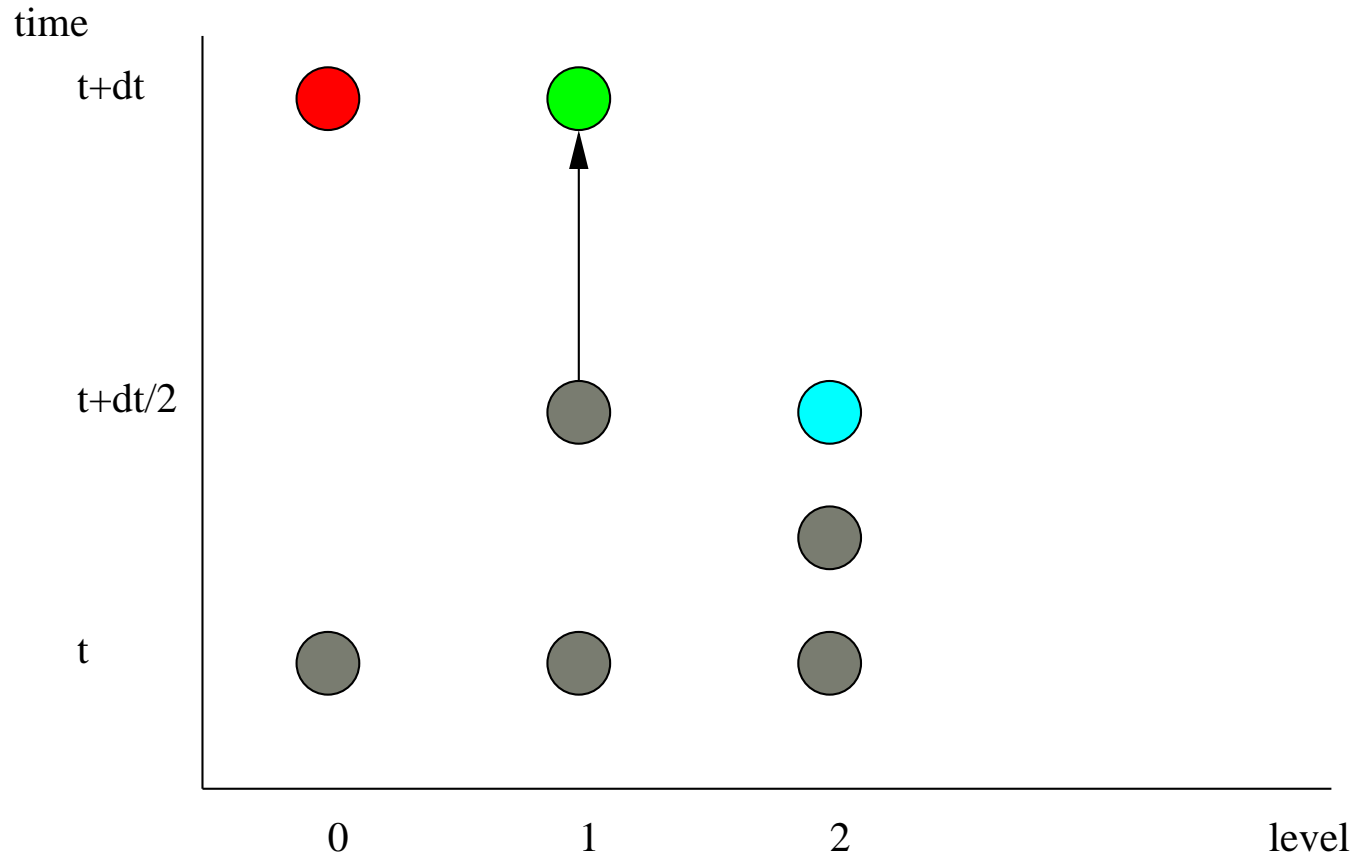



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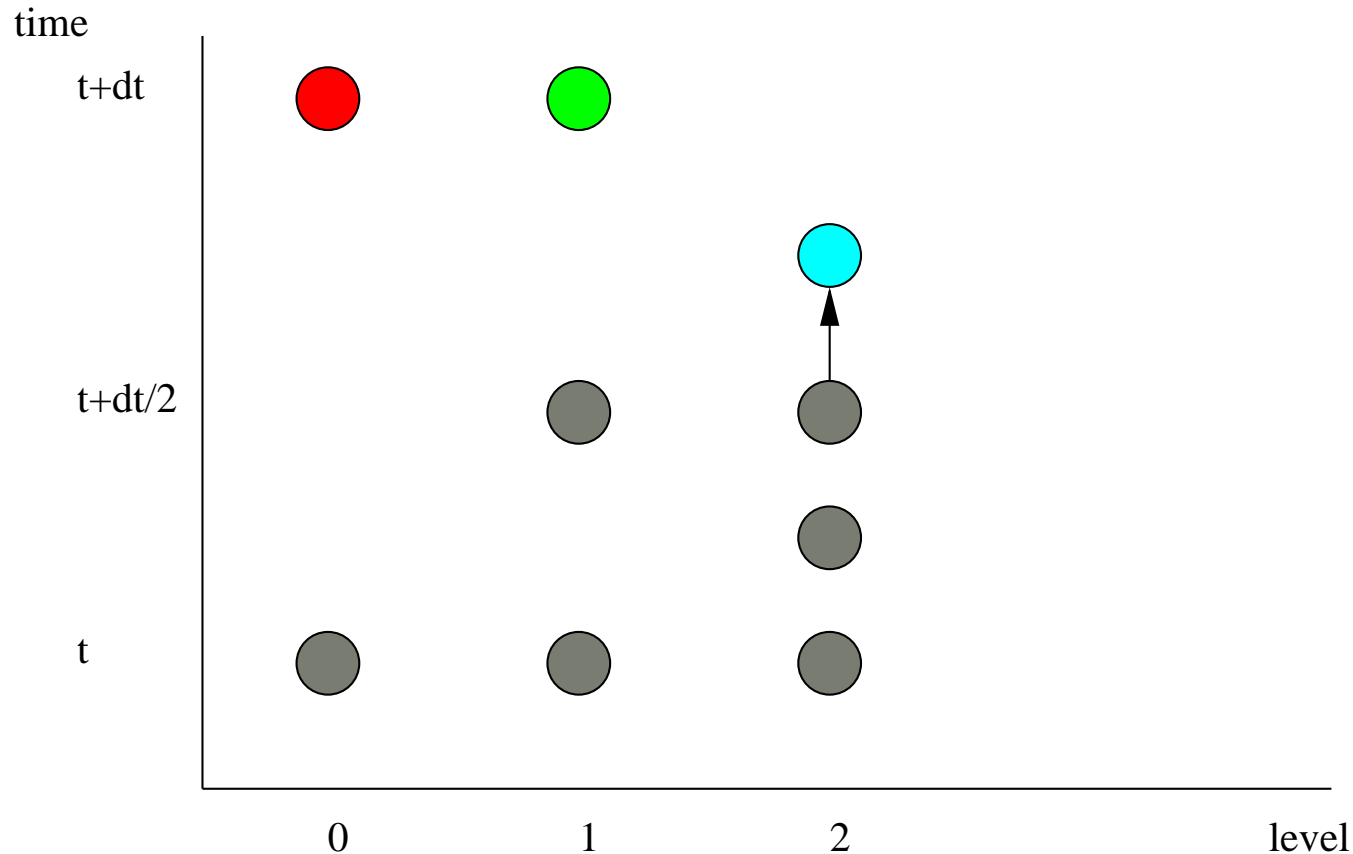
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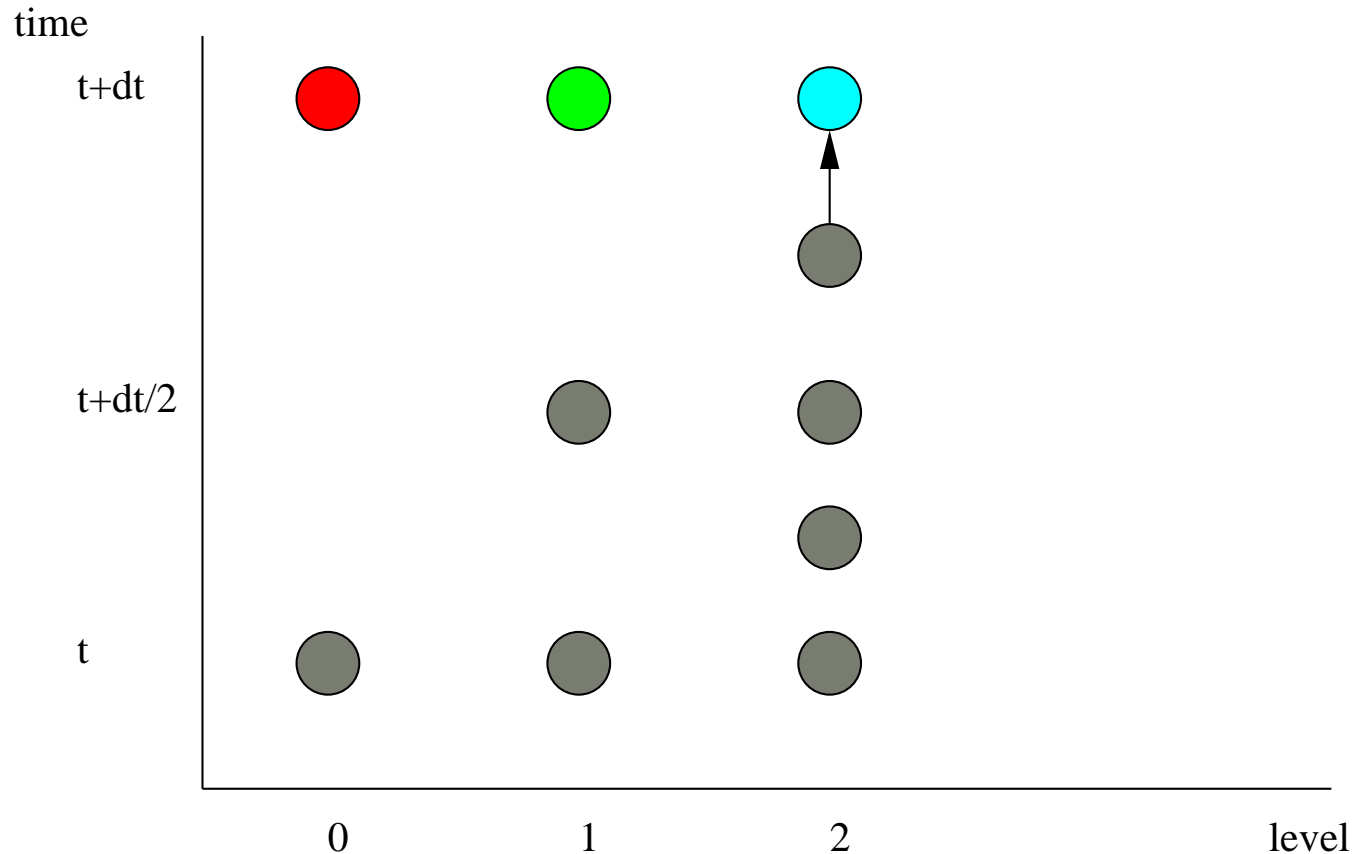
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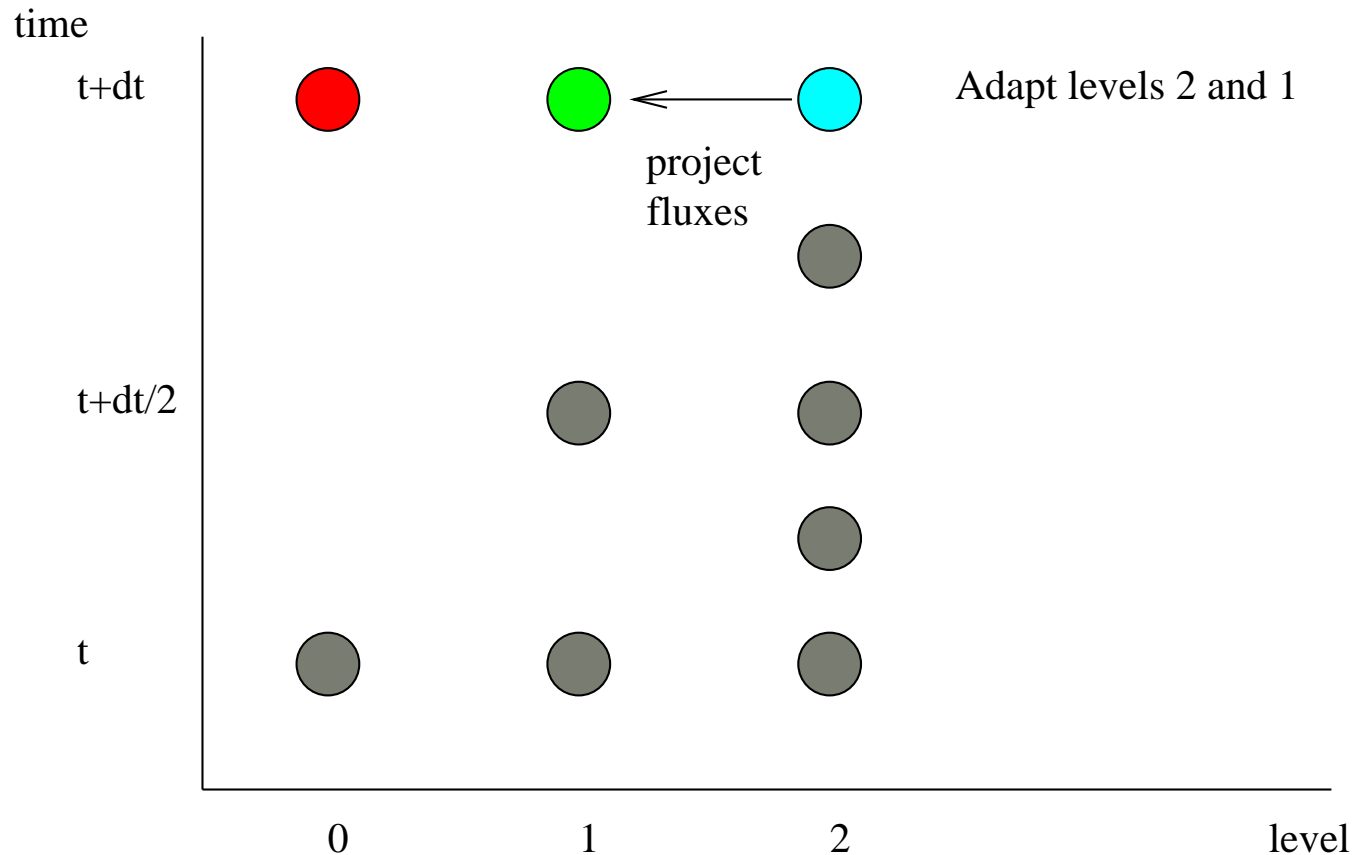
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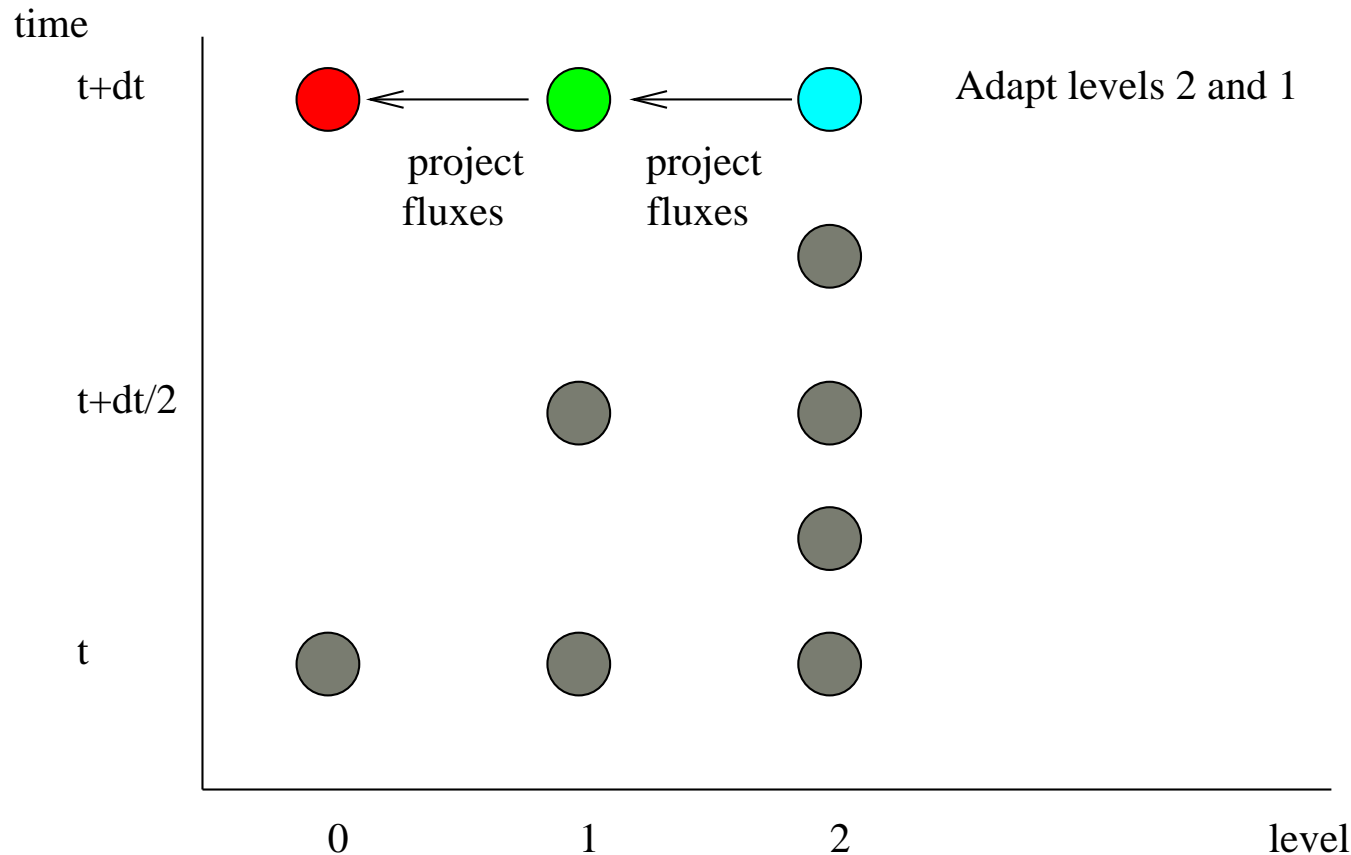
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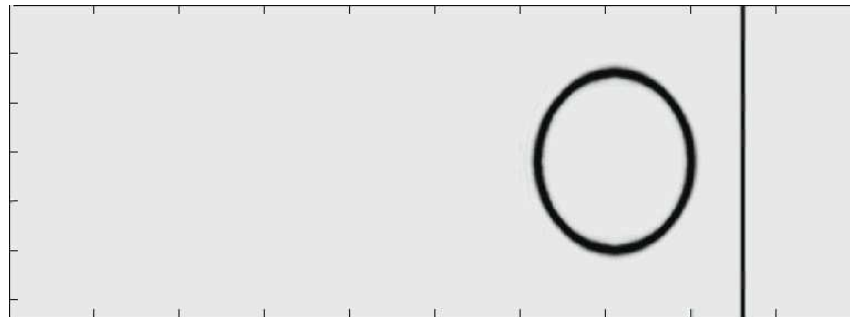
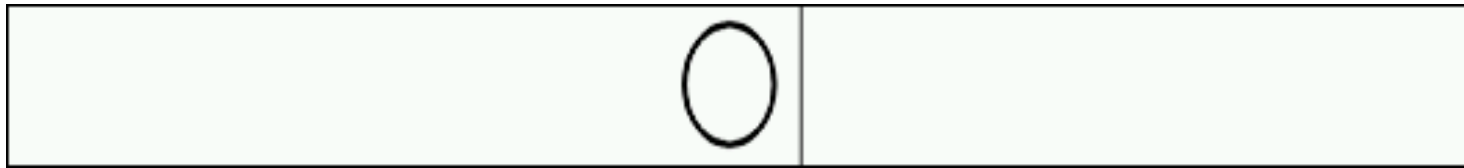
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- Algorithm implementation, Parallelisation

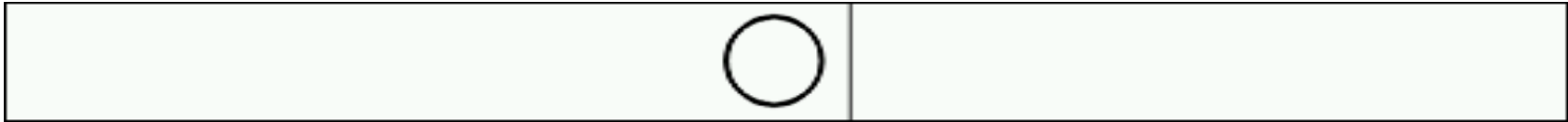
Shock-Helium bubble

- Mach 1.22 shock interaction with Helium bubble [Haas & Sturtevant], [Karni & Quirk], [Marquina & Mulet].
- Basic scheme: Shu-Osher+Donat-Marquina+WENO 5 reconstruction \Rightarrow 5th order space accuracy + 3rd order time accuracy.



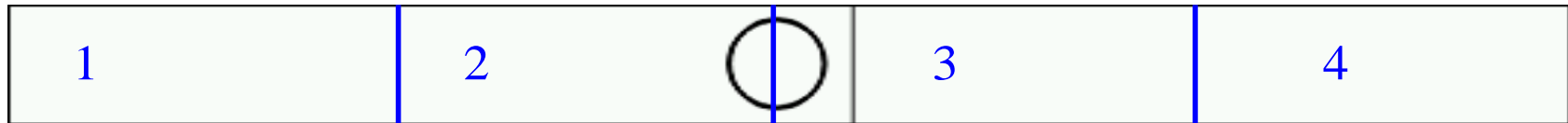
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- Parallelization by domain decomposition: split G_0 and evenly assign each piece (along with overlying pieces of each G_l) to processors.



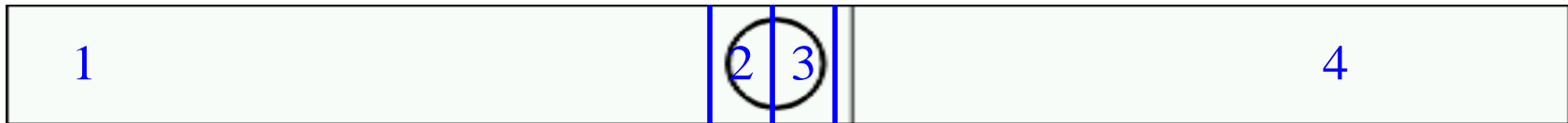
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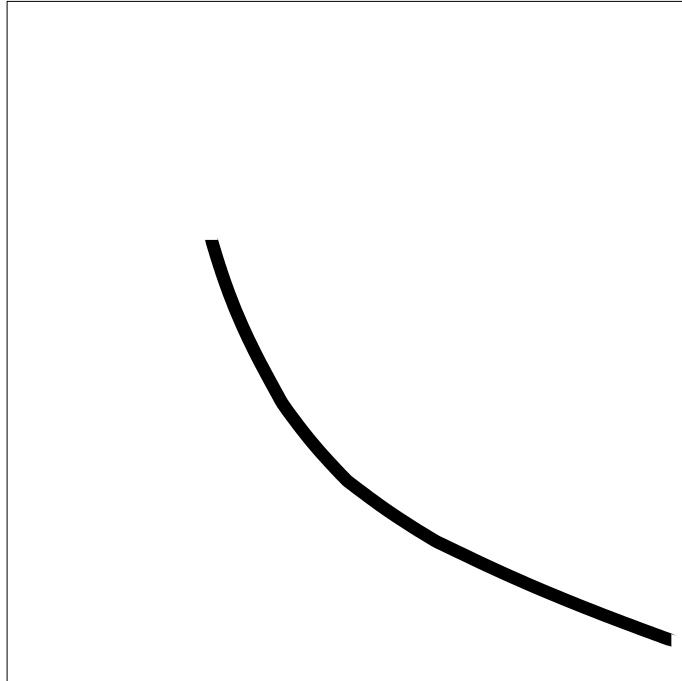


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 - but can not be static, since now processor 1 does almost all the work.



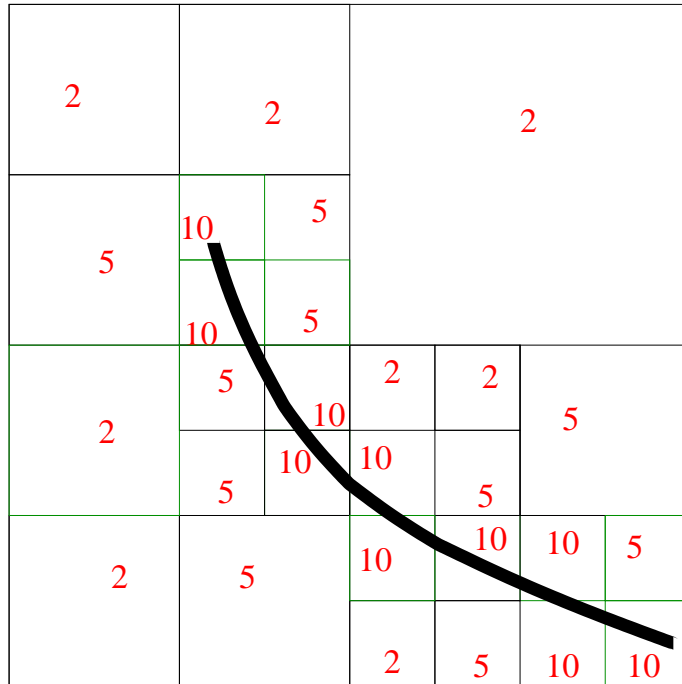
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discontinuity

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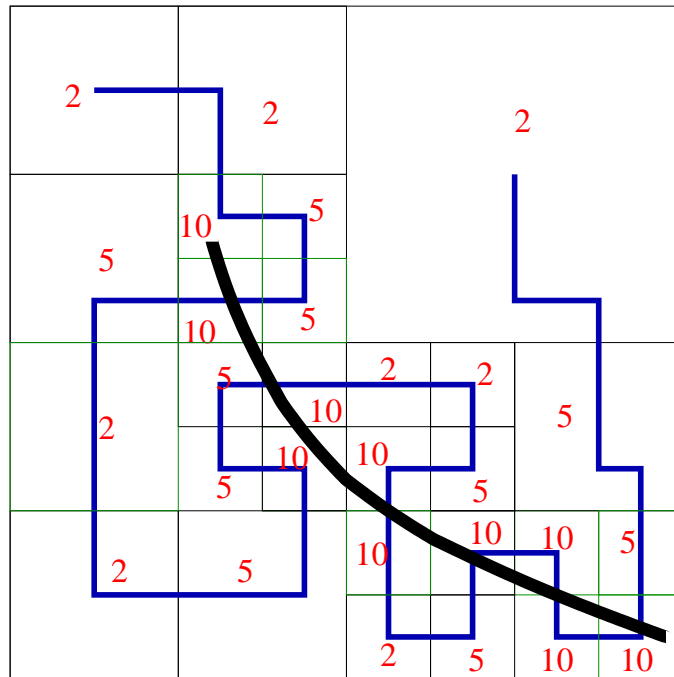
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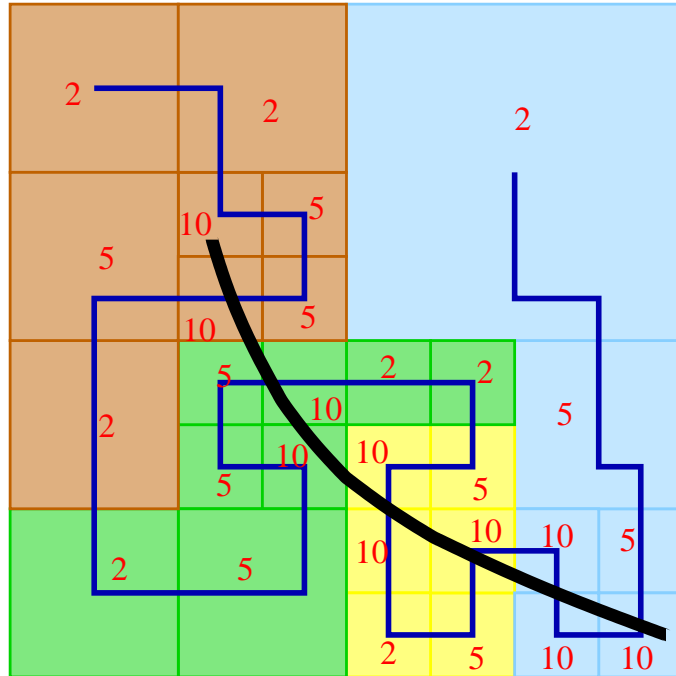


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average = 41.5

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- Assign work evenly (trying to minimize communication cost) .