

Christian Klingenberg,
 Dept. of Mathematics, University of Würzburg
cooperation partner in France: Wasilij Barsukow,
 CNRS, University of Bordeaux

Key Science Drivers

- simulation of turbulent flow — faithful and efficient
- genuinely multi-dim. numerical method — no directional bias

Generalized Active Flux — an Innovative Method

- multi-dimensional by conception
- adapts its stabilizing num. viscosity to multi-dim. structures
- reflects directions of information propagation
- avoids need for grid refinement
- large potential for saving computational cost

Advantages of This Approach

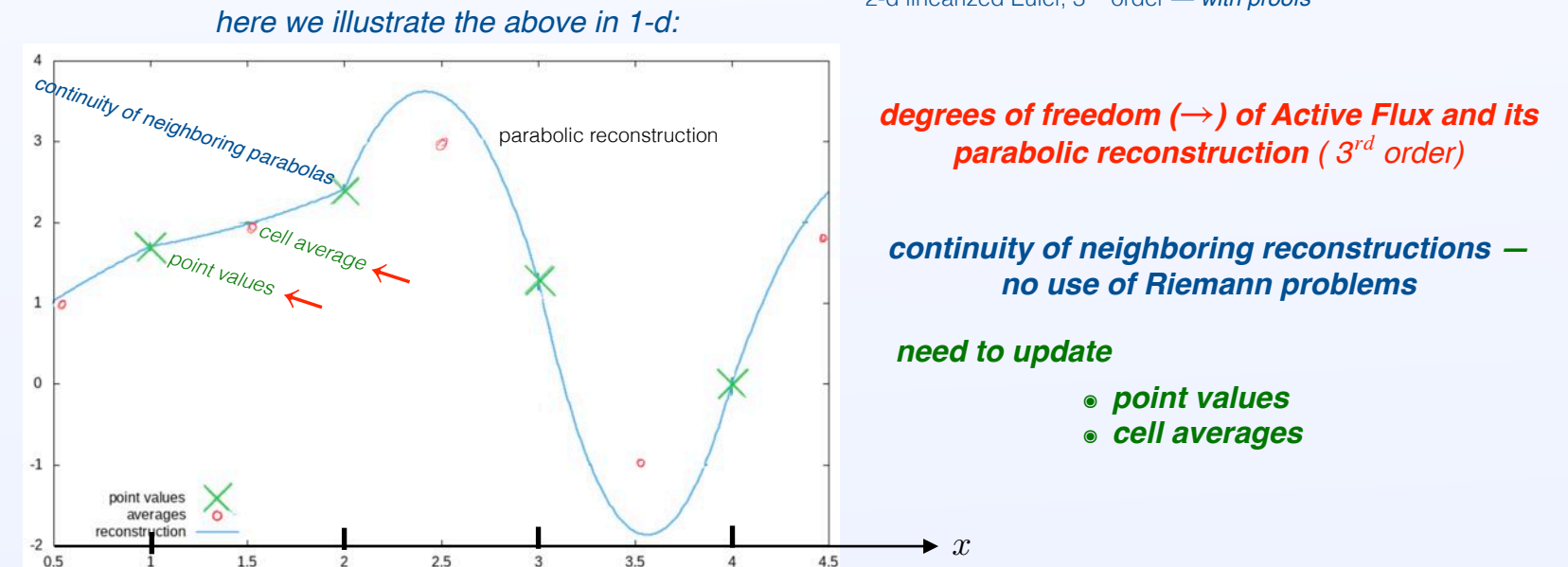
- works well in both the super- and subsonic regime
- structure preserving for linearized Euler: low Mach, vorticity preserving, stationarity preserving
- ideally suitable for turbulence even on coarse grids
- compact stencil — highly parallelizable

Current Status of This Approach

- in 2-d the method is 3rd order
- in 1-d the method is arbitrary order
- no proofs for properties of the method for 2-d non-lin. Euler

Previous Work

T. Eymann and Philip Roe: "Multidimensional active flux schemes", 21st AIAA computational fluid dynamics conference (2013)
 2-d linearized Euler, 3rd order
 W. Barsukow; J. Hohm; C. Klingenberg; Philip Roe: "The active flux scheme on Cartesian grids and its low Mach number limit", Journal of Scientific Computing, vol. 81 (2019)
 2-d linearized Euler, 3rd order — with proofs



R. Abgrall, W. Barsukow: "Extensions of active flux to arbitrary order of accuracy" ESAIM: M2AN (2023)
 1-d non-linear Euler, arbitrary order

semi-discretization of $q_t + \nabla \cdot f(q) = 0$ in one space dimension

$$q_i^{(k)} = \frac{1}{\Delta x^{k+1}} \int_{-\frac{\Delta x}{2}}^{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} x^k q dx \text{ the } k^{\text{th}} \text{ moment}$$

degrees of freedom: point values $\{q_{i+1/2}\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and moments $\{q_i^{(k)}\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}, k=0, \dots}$

example: point values + up to 2nd moments = 5th order in space

update of moments:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \bar{q}_i = -\frac{f(q_{i+1/2}) - f(q_{i-1/2})}{\Delta x} \text{ the method is conservative} \implies \text{convergence by Lax-Wendroff}$$

multiply $0 = q_t + f(q)_x$ by x^k and integrate over the cell

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{-\frac{\Delta x}{2}}^{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} x^k q dx + \int_{-\frac{\Delta x}{2}}^{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} x^k \partial_x f dx$$

$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} q_i^{(k)} - \frac{1}{\Delta x^{k+1}} \left(\int_{-\frac{\Delta x}{2}}^{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} k x^{k-1} f(q) dx - x^k f(q(x_i + x)) \Big|_{-\frac{\Delta x}{2}}^{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} \right) \text{ integration by parts}$$

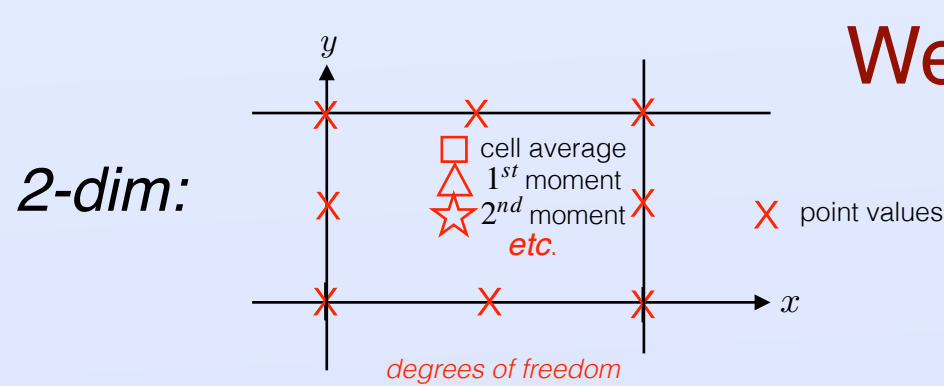
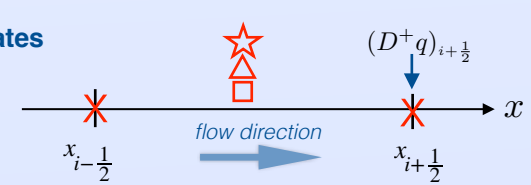
$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} q_i^{(k)} - \frac{1}{\Delta x^{k+1}} \int_{-\frac{\Delta x}{2}}^{\frac{\Delta x}{2}} k x^{k-1} f(q) dx + \frac{f(q_{i+1/2}) - (-1)^k f(q_{i-1/2})}{2^k \Delta x} \text{ update of higher moments}$$

use quadrature

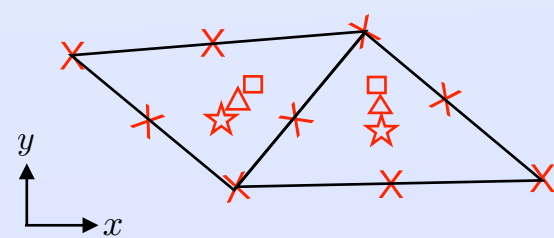
$$\frac{d}{dt} q_{i+1/2} = -f'(q_{i+1/2})^+ (D^+ q)_{i+1/2} - f'(q_{i+1/2})^- (D^- q)_{i+1/2}$$

use upwind discretization involving both point values and moments, e.g. $(D^+ q)_{i+1/2} = (15q_i - 15q_i^{(1)} - 35q_i^{(2)} + 4q_{i-1/2} + 16q_{i+1/2})/\Delta x$

stabilization of this scheme is via upwinding of the point updates



We Shall Extend This to 2 and 3 Space Dimensions



$$q_i^{(k)} = A_{rs} \int_{\text{cell}} x^r y^s q dx dy \quad r+s=k \quad r, s \in \mathbb{N}_0$$

k^{th} moments on a cartesian grid in 2-d

The Work Packages

- show structure preservation for linear and non-linear Euler
- comparison with other high order compact methods
- show entropy inequality, positivity preservation
- generalize to unstructured grids
- generalize to other systems of conservation laws

The Project's Research in the Context of SPP 2410

This numerical approach is ideally suited to simulate turbulent flow

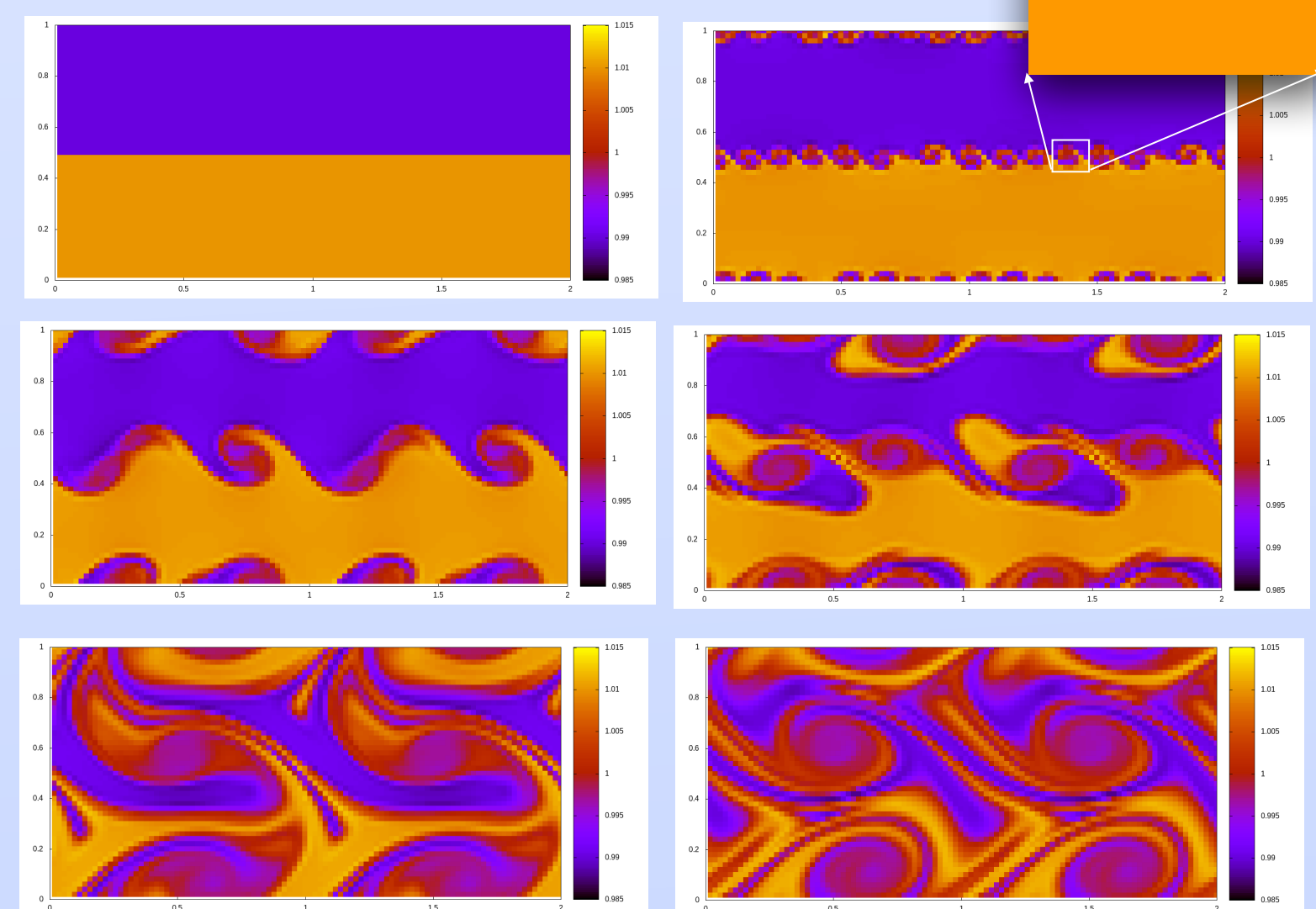
We plan to cooperate within SPP 2410 with

- Project-Helzel/Lukacova (no. 15), the low Mach property
- Project-Abgrall/Gassner (no. 11), the extension to unstructured grids
- Project-Krause/Mishra (no. 21), providing high order reference solutions in the low Mach limit
- Project-Fantuzzi (no. 7), a priori estimate to validate 2D flow simulations

Novelty of this Project

- semi-discrete — free to choose time integrator
- arbitrary order on compact stencil (high order moments)
- applicable for systems of cons. laws (not just Euler)

vortex roll up on a very coarse grid without dissipation



preliminary result of our proposed method (3rd order): evolution of a Kelvin-Helmholtz instability on a coarse 100 x 50 Cartesian grid