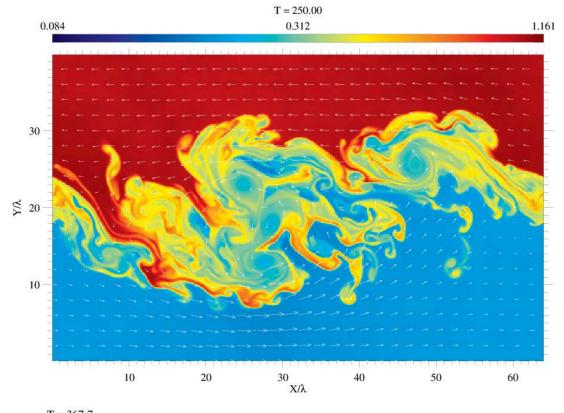
MHDシミュレーションの 高次精度化と多次元化

簑島 敬(海洋研究開発機構)

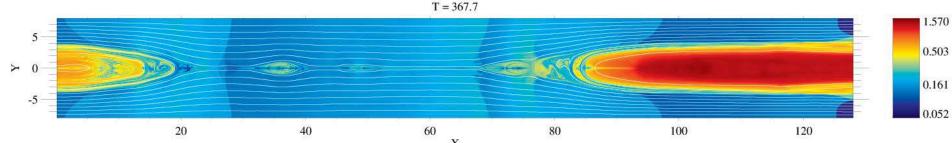
ケルビン・ヘルムホルツ不安定



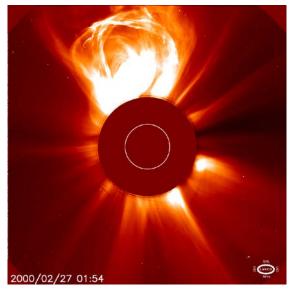
高解像度磁気流体シ ミュレーションのた めの技術を学ぶ



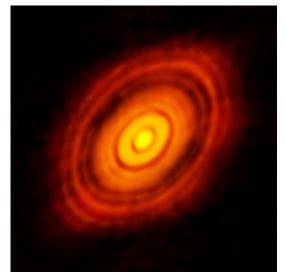
磁気リコネクション

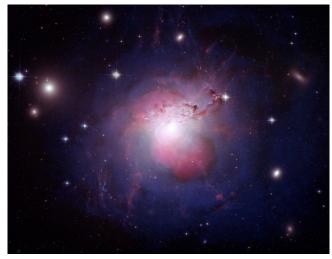


手前流体











- ◉高速流、非一様性、圧縮性
- 希薄、低粘性、低電気抵抗
- 磁場、輻射、相対論

MHDシミュレーションの基本

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x} = 0, \implies \mathbf{U}_{i}^{n+1} = \mathbf{U}_{i}^{n} - \Delta t \frac{\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2} - \mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}}{\Delta x}.$$

U: 保存量ベクトル(密度、運動量、磁場、エネルギー)

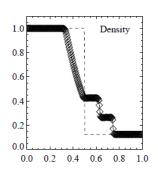
F: 流束ベクトル

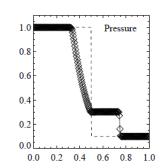
$$\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2} = \operatorname{Riemann}(\mathbf{U}_i, \mathbf{U}_{i+1}).$$

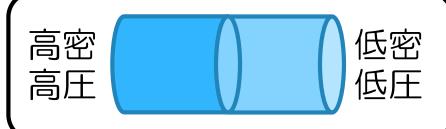
$$\mathbf{U}_i | \mathbf{U}_{i+1}$$

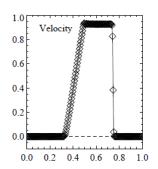
Riemann: 衝撃波管問題を解く(近似) リーマンソルバ。Roe, HLL, HLLD, など

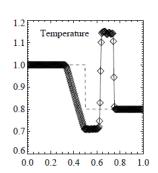
衝撃波管問題とリーマンソルバ



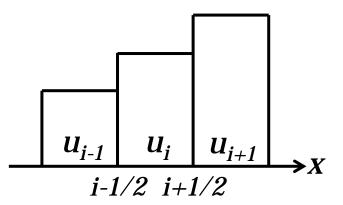








●衝撃波管問題:異なる状態 の流体を仕切りで分けて、 仕切りを取り去った後の状態を求める物理問題



リーマンソルバ: セルi,
 i+1を異なる状態、i+1/2を
 仕切りとみなして、衝撃波管問題を解く数値手法

MHDシミュレーションの実用化

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x} = 0, \implies \mathbf{U}_{i}^{n+1} = \mathbf{U}_{i}^{n} - \Delta t \frac{\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2} - \mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}}{\Delta x}.$$

U: 保存量ベクトル(密度、運動量、磁場、エネルギー)

F: 流束ベクトル

$$\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2} = \operatorname{Riemann}(\mathbf{U}_i, \mathbf{U}_{i+1}).$$

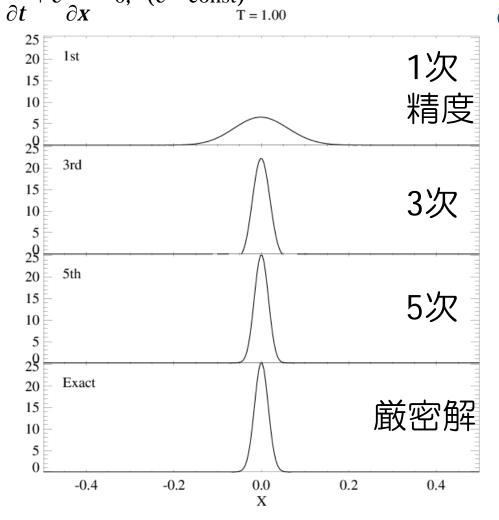
$$\mathbf{U}_i | \mathbf{U}_{i+1} |$$

• 多次元化
$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{G}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial z} = 0$$

高次精度化とは

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (c = \text{const})$$

$$T = 1.00$$

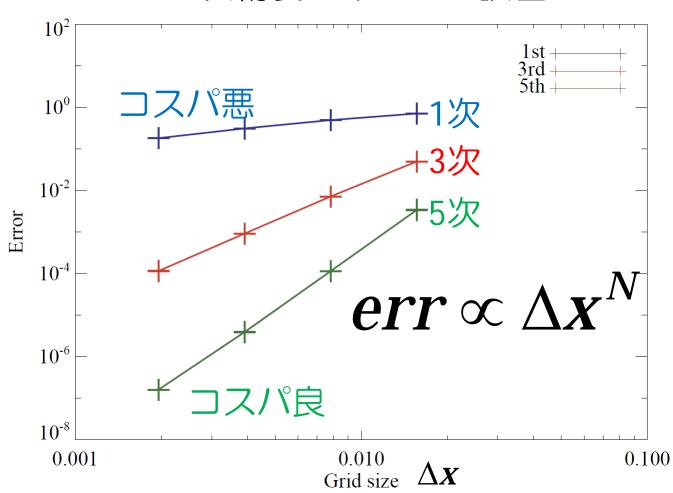


物理量プロファイルを高次関数で近りして、高解像度の解を得る

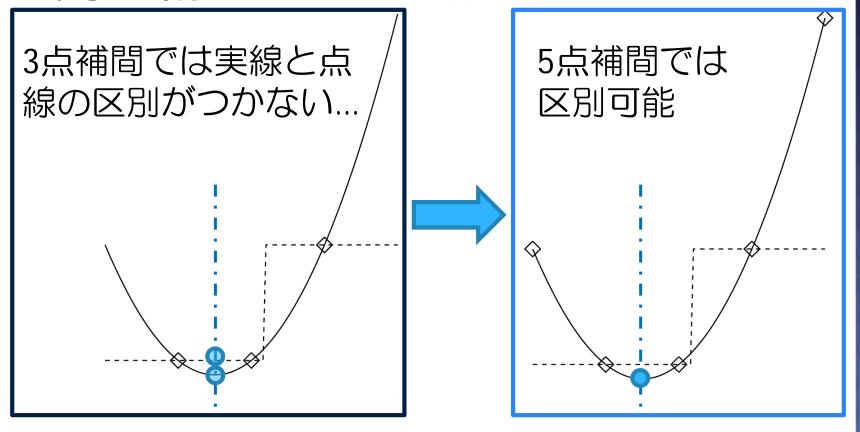
$$u(\Delta x) \sim u(0) + u'(0) \Delta x$$
,
1 次
 $u(\Delta x) \sim u(0) + u'(0) \Delta x$
 $+ u''(0) \Delta x^2 / 2$
 $+ u'''(0) \Delta x^3 / 6$,
1 3次

高次精度化の必要性

N次精度スキームの誤差



高次精度化の必要性



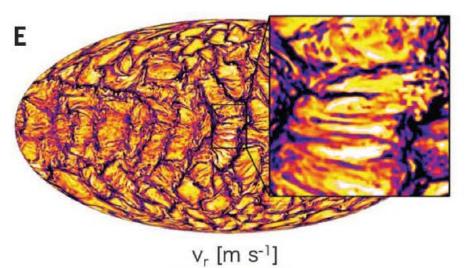
● ステンシルを広げてプロファイルを正確に再現

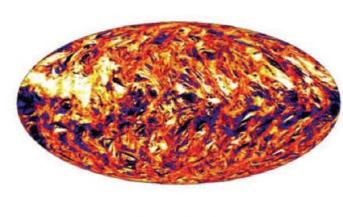
高次精度化の必要性

- 数値的な散逸を抑え、細かな構造を表現
 - 計算グリッドを増やす
 - 計算スキームを高次精度化する

超高解像度太陽ダイナモ計算(Hotta+16)







 B_{ϕ} [kG]

スカラー方程式の高次精度化例

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \quad f = cu \Rightarrow \quad \frac{du_i}{dt} = -\frac{f_{i+1/2} - f_{i-1/2}}{\Delta x}. \quad c = -\frac{1}{2}$$

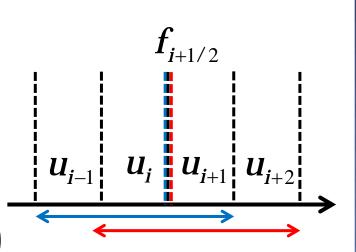
$$u_{i+1/2}^{L} = (-u_{i-1} + 5u_{i} + 2u_{i+1})/6$$

$$u_{i+1/2}^{R} = (-u_{i+2} + 5u_{i+1} + 2u_{i})/6$$

$$f_{i+1/2} = \operatorname{Riemann}(cu_{i+1/2}^L, cu_{i+1/2}^R)$$

$$= \begin{cases} cu_{i+1/2}^{L}, & \text{if } c > 0 \\ cu_{i+1/2}^{R}, & \text{if } c \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\blacksquare L \text{ } \bot \text{ } \bot$$



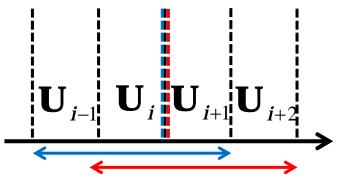
流体シミュレーションの高次精度化例

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x} = 0, \implies \frac{d\mathbf{U}_i}{dt} = -\frac{\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2} - \mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}}{\Delta x}.$$

U: 保存量ベクトル

F: 流束ベクトル

$$\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2} = \operatorname{Riemann}(\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^L, \mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^R).$$



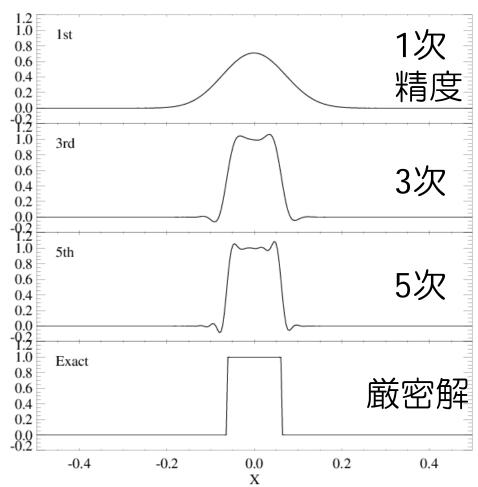
例えば線形3次精度

$$\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^{L} = (-\mathbf{U}_{i-1} + 5\mathbf{U}_{i} + 2\mathbf{U}_{i+1})/6$$

$$\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^{R} = (-\mathbf{U}_{i+2} + 5\mathbf{U}_{i+1} + 2\mathbf{U}_{i})/6$$

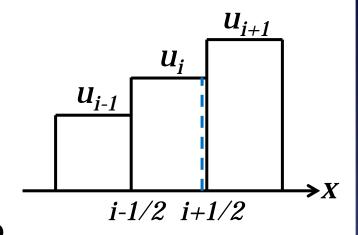
高次精度化の欠点

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$
, $(c = \text{const})$



- 不連続面近傍の数 値振動
- 「<u>線形2次以上ス</u> キームは解の単調 性を維持できな い」(Godunovの 定理)
- 非線形スキームの導入

手線形スキーム



●場所によって精度が異なる

$$\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^{L} = \left(-\mathbf{U}_{i-1} + 5\mathbf{U}_{i} + 2\mathbf{U}_{i+1}\right)/6$$

 \bigcup

線形スキーム 係数がどこでも-1:5:2

$$\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^{L} = (c_i^L \mathbf{U}_{i-1} + c_i^C \mathbf{U}_i + c_i^R \mathbf{U}_{i+1}).$$

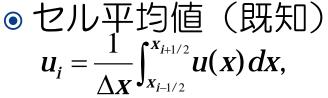
非線形スキーム 周囲の状況に応じて c_i を適切に決める

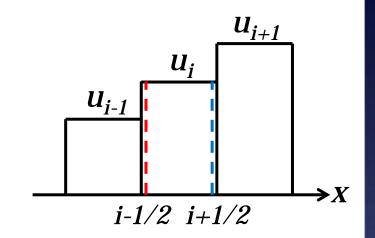
手線形スキーム

- 低精度@不連続面付近(衝擊波)
- 高精度@滑らかな領域(乱流)
- Monotone Upstream-centered Schemes for Conservation Laws (MUSCL; van Leer 1979, CANS+に実装)
- Weighted Essentially Non-Oscillatory scheme (WENO; Jiang+ 1996)
- Monotonicity Preserving scheme (MP; Suresh+ 1997, CANS+に実装)

http://www.astro.phys.s.chiba-u.ac.jp/cans/doc/riemann.html#id17

MUSCL





● テーラー展開に基づくセルi内の分布

$$u(x) = u(x_i) + u_i'(x_i)(x - x_i) + u_i''(x_i)(x - x_i)^2 / 2 + \dots$$

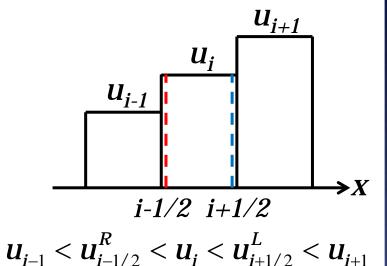
$$\approx u_{i} + \frac{x - x_{i}}{2\Delta x} (u_{i+1} - u_{i-1}) + \frac{3\kappa}{2\Delta x^{2}} \left[(x - x_{i})^{2} - \frac{\Delta x^{2}}{12} \right] (u_{i+1} - 2u_{i} + u_{i-1}),$$

●セル境界値

$$u_{i+1/2}^{L} = u(x_{i+1/2}) = u_i + \frac{1-\kappa}{4} (u_i - u_{i-1}) + \frac{1+\kappa}{4} (u_{i+1} - u_i),$$

$$u_{i-1/2}^{R} = u(x_{i-1/2}) = u_{i} - \frac{1-\kappa}{4}(u_{i+1} - u_{i}) - \frac{1+\kappa}{4}(u_{i} - u_{i-1}),$$

MUSCL



- 流束制限関数Φの導入
 - ■極値の発生を禁止

$$u_{i+1/2}^{L} = u_{i} + \frac{1-\kappa}{4}\Phi(r)(u_{i} - u_{i-1}) + \frac{1+\kappa}{4}\Phi(1/r)(u_{i+1} - u_{i}),$$

$$u_{i-1/2}^{R} = u_{i} - \frac{1-\kappa}{4}\Phi(1/r)(u_{i+1} - u_{i}) - \frac{1+\kappa}{4}\Phi(r)(u_{i} - u_{i-1}),$$

$$r = (u_{i+1} - u_{i})/(u_{i} - u_{i-1}),$$

●代表的な場合: Φ(r)=rΦ(1/r), κ=-1

$$u_{i+1/2}^{L} = u_{i} + \Phi(r)(u_{i} - u_{i-1})/2,$$

$$u_{i-1/2}^{R} = u_{i} - \Phi(1/r)(u_{i+1} - u_{i})/2.$$

2次MUSCL法

● 流束制限関数

MinMod

$$\Phi(r) = \max[0, \min(1, r)],$$

$$u_{i+1/2}^{L} = u_i + du_i/2, u_{i-1/2}^{R} = u_i - du_i/2,$$

$$du_i = MM(u_{i+1} - u_i, u_i - u_{i-1}),$$

 $MM(x, y) = \operatorname{sgn}(x) \max[0, \min(|x|, \operatorname{sgn}(x)y)].$

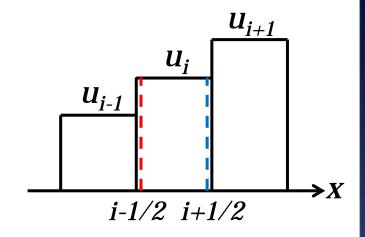
Monotonized Central

$$\Phi(r) = \max[0, \min(2r, 0.5(1+r), 2)],$$

$$u_{i+1/2}^{L} = u_i + du_i/2, u_{i-1/2}^{R} = u_i - du_i/2,$$

$$du_i = MC(2(u_{i+1} - u_i), 2(u_i - u_{i-1}), (u_{i+1} - u_{i-1})/2),$$

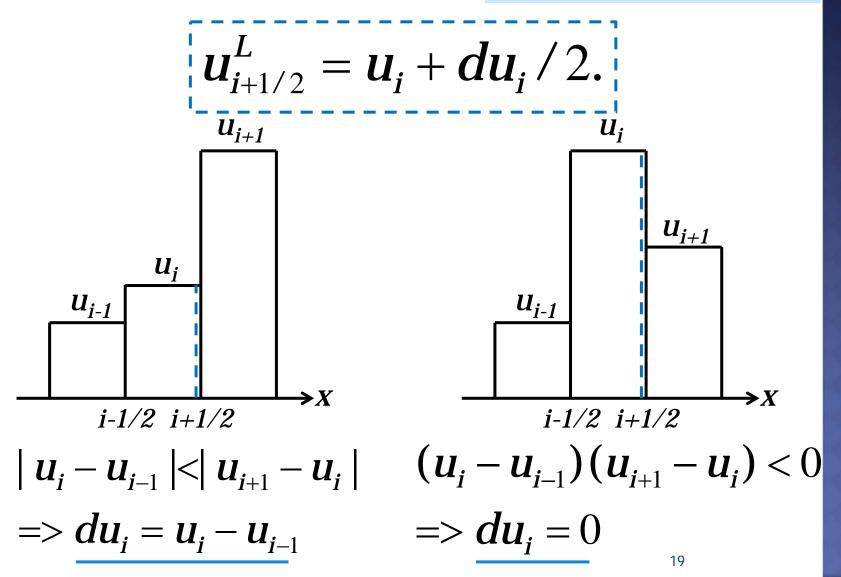
$$MC(x, y, z) = MM(x, MM(y, z)).$$



sgn(x): xの符号

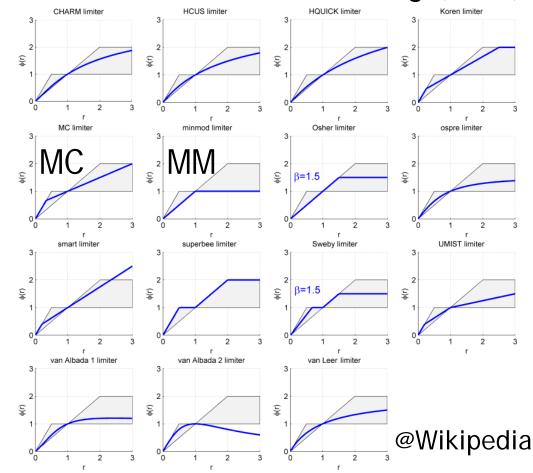
MUSCL-MinMod

 du_i : セルi内の勾配の候補値の内、最も滑らかなものorゼロ

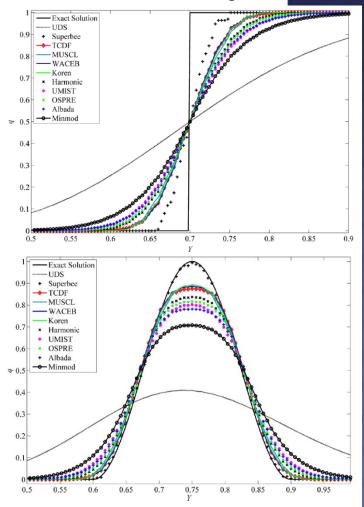


樣々な流東制限異数

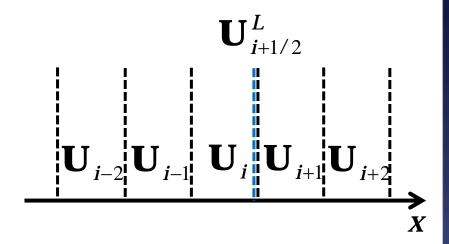
"Flux limiter" makes the solution Total Variation Diminishing (TVD)



Zhang+15



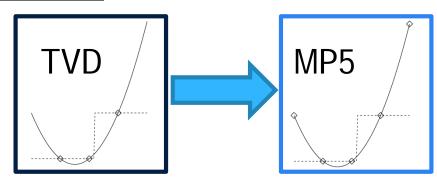
MP5 %



●線形5点補完

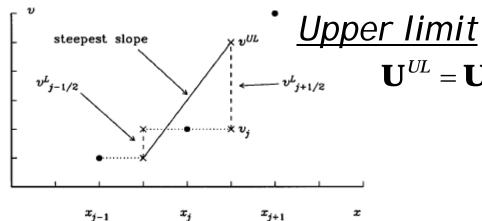
$$\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^{L} = (2\mathbf{U}_{i-2} - 13\mathbf{U}_{i-1} + 47\mathbf{U}_{i} + 27\mathbf{U}_{i+1} - 3\mathbf{U}_{i+2})/60,$$

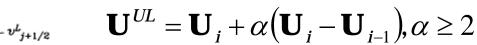
- 周囲の幾つかの候補値と比較し、中央値を取る
 - 単調性維持(数値振動の抑制)
 - 極値の保持(MUSCL等のTVDスキームの改良)



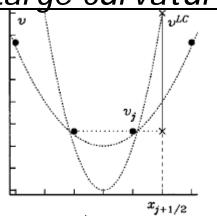
MP5 %

詳細はSuresh+97





Large curvature



 $\mathbf{U}^{MD} = \mathrm{median}[(\mathbf{U}_i + \mathbf{U}_{i+1})/2,$

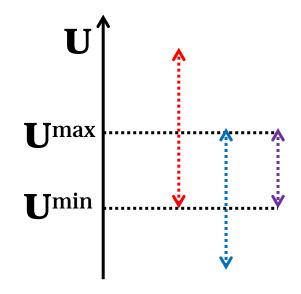
$$\mathbf{U}^{LC} = \mathbf{U}_{i} + (\mathbf{U}_{i} - \mathbf{U}_{i-1})/2 + 4\mathbf{d}_{i-1/2}^{MM}/3,$$

$$\mathbf{d}_{i-1/2}^{MM} = MM(\mathbf{U}_i + \mathbf{U}_{i-2} - 2\mathbf{U}_{i-1},$$

$$\mathbf{U}_{i+1} + \mathbf{U}_{i-1} - 2\mathbf{U}_{i}$$
).

$$\mathbf{U}_{i} + (\mathbf{U}_{i} - \mathbf{U}_{i-1})/2, \mathbf{U}_{i+1} - (\mathbf{U}_{i+2} - \mathbf{U}_{i+1})/2$$

MP5 %



●単調性維持かつ極値の保持

$$\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^{L} \in I[\mathbf{U}_{i}, \mathbf{U}^{UL}, \mathbf{U}^{LC}]$$
 and $I[\mathbf{U}_{i}, \mathbf{U}_{i+1}, \mathbf{U}^{MD}]$,

$$\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^{L} = \left(2\mathbf{U}_{i-2} - 13\mathbf{U}_{i-1} + 47\mathbf{U}_{i} + 27\mathbf{U}_{i+1} - 3\mathbf{U}_{i+2}\right)/60,$$

$$\mathbf{U}^{\max} = \min\left[\max(\mathbf{U}_{i}, \mathbf{U}_{i+1}, \mathbf{U}^{MD}), \max(\mathbf{U}_{i}, \mathbf{U}^{UL}, \mathbf{U}^{LC})\right],$$

$$\mathbf{U}^{\min} = \max\left[\min(\mathbf{U}_{i}, \mathbf{U}_{i+1}, \mathbf{U}^{MD}), \min(\mathbf{U}_{i}, \mathbf{U}^{UL}, \mathbf{U}^{LC})\right],$$

$$\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^{L} \leftarrow \operatorname{median}(\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^{L}, \mathbf{U}^{\max}, \mathbf{U}^{\min}).$$

诗词更新

- 空間精度を上げた際は、時間精度も上げないと数値的に不安定
- \bullet ルンゲ・クッタ法: $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y)$

1次
$$y^{n+1} = y^n + f(y^n) \Delta t.$$

2次(2~3次手法で使用)

$$y^* = y^n + f(y^n) \Delta t,$$

$$y^{n+1} = \frac{y^n}{2} + \frac{1}{2} [y^* + f(y^*) \Delta t]$$

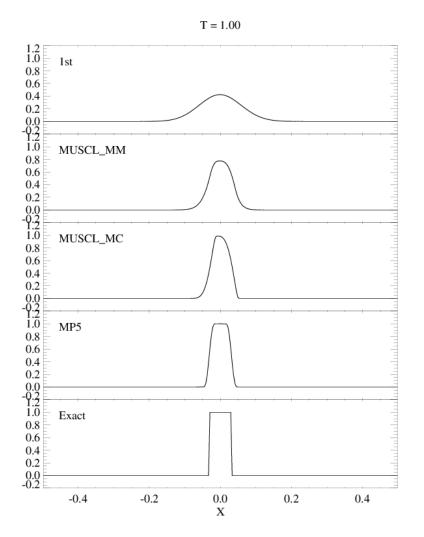
$$y^{*} = y^{n} + f(y^{n})\Delta t,$$

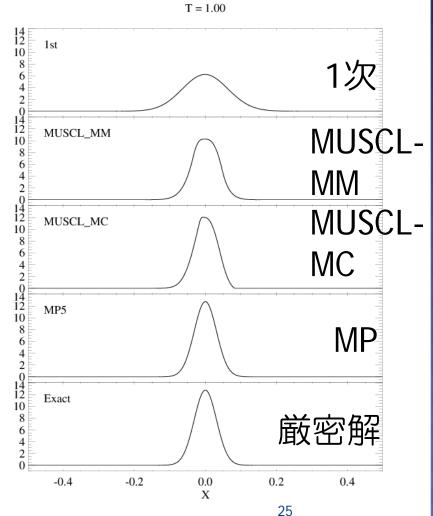
$$y^{**} = \frac{3}{4}y^{n} + \frac{1}{4}[y^{*} + f(y^{*})\Delta t],$$

$$y^{n+1} = \frac{y^{n}}{3} + \frac{2}{3}[y^{**} + f(y^{**})\Delta t].$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + c$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + c \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (c = \text{const})$$





1次元理想MHD方程式

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x} = 0$$

 $\mathbf{U} = (\rho, \rho \mathbf{u}, \rho \mathbf{v}, \rho \mathbf{w}, B_{\mathbf{y}}, B_{\mathbf{z}}, e)^{T}, \dots$ 保存(conserved) 変数

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \mathbf{u} \\ \rho \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u} - B_{x} B_{x} + p + \mathbf{B}^{2} / 2 \\ \rho \mathbf{v} \mathbf{u} - B_{x} B_{y} \\ \rho \mathbf{w} \mathbf{u} - B_{x} B_{z} \\ B_{y} \mathbf{u} - B_{x} \mathbf{v} \\ B_{z} \mathbf{u} - B_{x} \mathbf{w} \\ (\mathbf{e} + \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{B}^{2} / 2) \mathbf{u} - B_{x} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p = (\gamma - 1)(e - \rho \mathbf{u}^2 / 2 - \mathbf{B}^2 / 2),$$

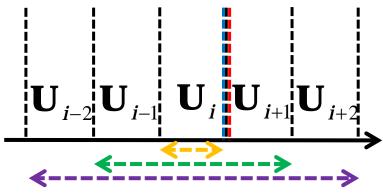
$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \Rightarrow B_x = \text{const},$$

$$\mathbf{V} = (\rho, u, v, w, B_y, B_z, P)^T$$
. ...基本(primitive)変数

1次元MHDシミュレーション

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x} = 0, \implies \frac{d\mathbf{U}_i}{dt} = -\frac{\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2} - \mathbf{F}_{i-1/2}}{\Delta x}.$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2} = \operatorname{Riemann}(\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^L, \mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^R).$$



U: 保存量ベクトル

F: 流束ベクトル

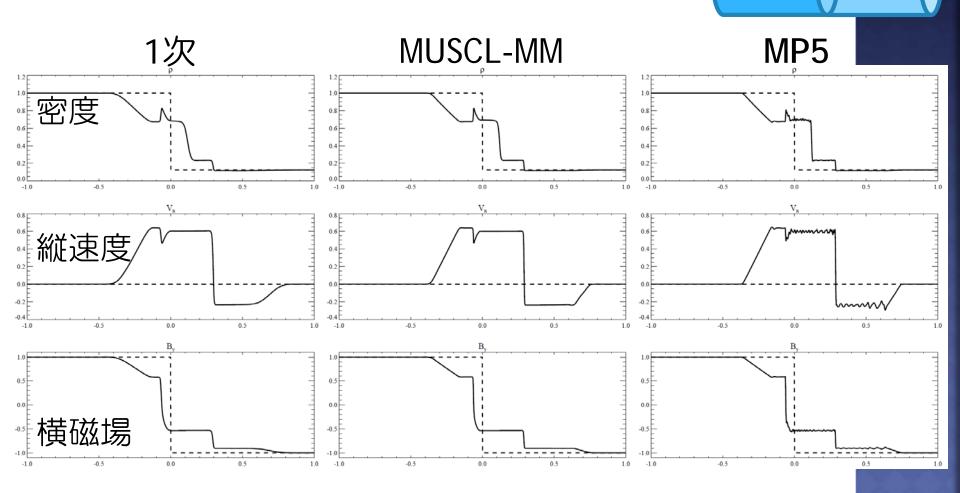
- 2次精度

$$\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^{L} = \mathbf{MUSCL}(\mathbf{U}_{i-1}, \mathbf{U}_{i}, \mathbf{U}_{i+1}),$$

● 5次精度

$$\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2}^{L} = \mathbf{MP}(\mathbf{U}_{i-2}, \mathbf{U}_{i-1}, \mathbf{U}_{i}, \mathbf{U}_{i+1}, \mathbf{U}_{i+2}).$$

電影波管問題 (Brio+ 1988)



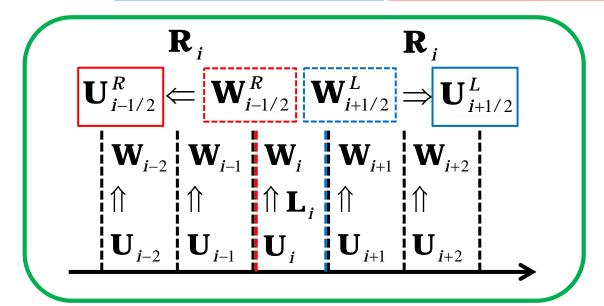
HLLD近似リーマン解法使用(Miyoshi+ 2005)

双曲型保存則の性質

- ●方程式の対角化
 - L,R: Aの左右固有ベクトルを成分とする左右固有行列
 - Λ: 実数固有値を成分とする対角行列
- 特性量dWはΛに沿って一定(リーマン不変量)
- ●風上法に基づく補間は特性量に対して行いたい

特性変数変換

- 左右固有行列L_i, R_i(e.g., Ryu+ 1995)
- •特性変数変換: $\mathbf{W}_{i+s} = \mathbf{L}_i \mathbf{U}_{i+s}$, (s=-2,...,2 for MP5)
- \bullet $\mathbf{W}_{i+1/2}^L$, $\mathbf{W}_{i-1/2}^R$, を補間で求める



特性変数変換

- ●固有行列を計算するのが面倒
 - MHDでは固有値の縮退
 - プログラムミス多発!!
- ●固有行列が明らかでない系では使えない
- CANS+に実装済み

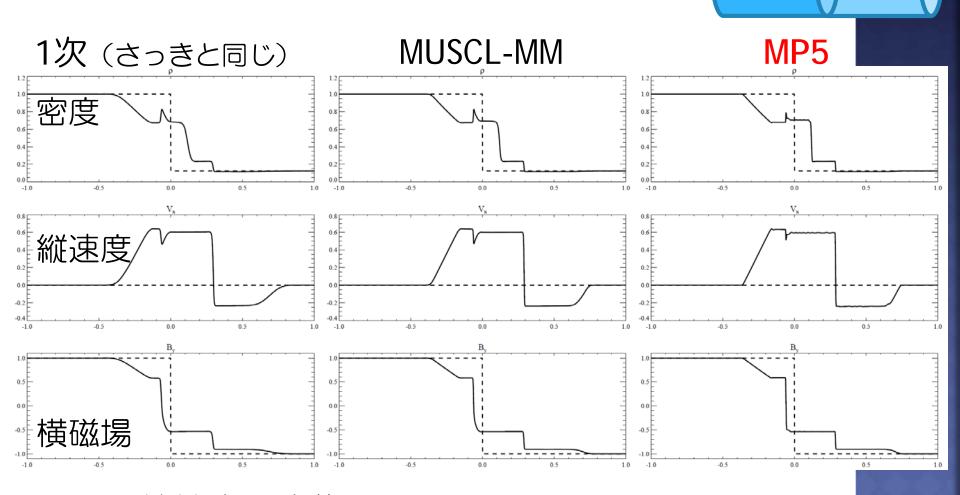
基本変数に対する固有行列(Stone+98)

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -N_f C_{ff} & N_f Q_s \beta_y & N_f Q_s \beta_z & N_f \alpha_f / \rho & N_f A_s \beta_y / \rho & N_f A_s \beta_z / \rho \\ 0 & 0 & -\beta_z / 2 & \beta_y / 2 & 0 & -\beta_z S / (2\sqrt{\rho}) & \beta_y S / (2\sqrt{\rho}) \\ 0 & -N_s C_{ss} & -N_s Q_f \beta_y & -N_s Q_f \beta_z & N_s \alpha_s / \rho & -N_s A_f \beta_y / \rho & -N_s A_f \beta_z / \rho \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1/a^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & N_s C_{ss} & N_s Q_f \beta_y & N_s Q_f \beta_z & N_s \alpha_s / \rho & -N_s A_f \beta_y / \rho & -N_s A_f \beta_z / \rho \\ 0 & 0 & \beta_z / 2 & -\beta_y / 2 & 0 & -\beta_z S / (2\sqrt{\rho}) & \beta_y S / (2\sqrt{\rho}) \\ 0 & N_f C_{ff} & -N_f Q_s \beta_y & -N_f Q_s \beta_z & N_f \alpha_f / \rho & N_f A_s \beta_y / \rho & N_f A_s \beta_z / \rho \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} \rho \alpha_f & 0 & \rho \alpha_s & 1 & \rho \alpha_s & 0 & \rho \alpha_f \\ -C_{ff} & 0 & -C_{ss} & 0 & C_{ss} & 0 & C_{ff} \\ Q_s \beta_y & -\beta_z & -Q_f \beta_y & 0 & Q_f \beta_y & \beta_z & -Q_s \beta_y \\ Q_s \beta_z & \beta_y & -Q_f \beta_z & 0 & Q_f \beta_z & -\beta_y & -Q_s \beta_z \\ \rho a^2 \alpha_f & 0 & \rho a^2 \alpha_s & 0 & \rho a^2 \alpha_s & 0 & \rho a^2 \alpha_f \\ A_s \beta_y & -\beta_z S \sqrt{\rho} & -A_f \beta_y & 0 & -A_f \beta_y & -\beta_z S \sqrt{\rho} & A_s \beta_y \\ A_s \beta_z & \beta_y S \sqrt{\rho} & -A_f \beta_z & 0 & -A_f \beta_z & \beta_y S \sqrt{\rho} & A_s \beta_z \end{bmatrix}$$

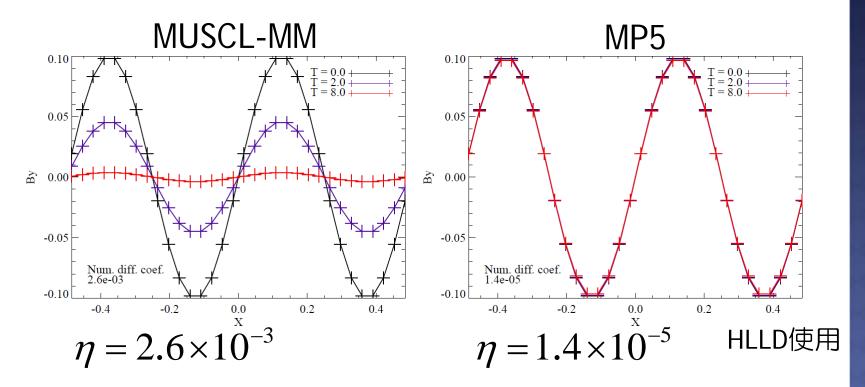
$$C_{ff} = C_f \alpha_f, \quad C_{ss} = C_s \alpha_s, \\ Q_f = C_f \alpha_f S, \quad Q_s = C_s \alpha_s S, \\ A_f = a \alpha_f \sqrt{\rho}, \quad A_s = a \alpha_s \sqrt{\rho}, \end{cases} \qquad \alpha_f^2 = \frac{a^2 - C_s^2}{C_f^2 - C_s^2}, \quad \alpha_s^2 = \frac{C_f^2 - a^2}{C_f^2 - C_s^2}, \quad N_f = N_s = \frac{1}{2a^2}$$

電影文音問題 (Brio+ 1988)



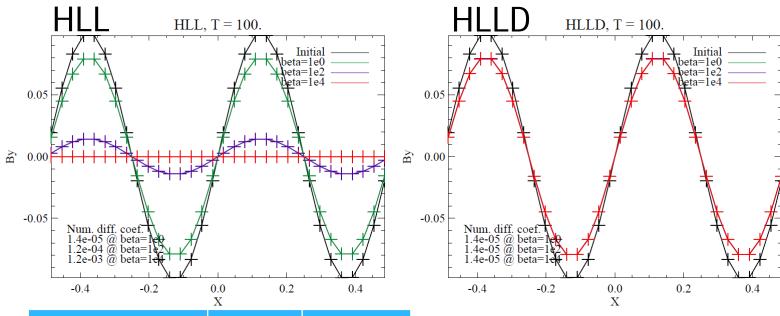
HLLD, 特性変数変換

アルフペン波: 2次 vs. 5次



- ●プラズマ中で情報を伝える非圧縮性波動
- ●高次精度化で数値減衰を軽減

アルフペン波: HLL vs. HLLD



Diff. coefficient	HLL	HLLD
<i>β</i> =1e0	1.4e-5	1.4e-5
<i>β</i> =1e2	1.2e-4	1.4e-5
<i>β</i> =1e4	1.2e-3	1.4e-5

$$\eta_{HLL} \approx (C_f - V_A) \Delta x \propto \beta^{1/2}$$

● ガス圧>>磁気圧の場合は 高解像度リーマンソルバ が重要 (Minoshima+15)

2次元理想MHD方程式

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{G}}{\partial y} = 0,$$

$$\mathbf{U} = (\rho, \rho u, \rho v, \rho w, B_x, B_y, B_z, e)^T,$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \mathbf{u} \\ \rho \mathbf{u}\mathbf{u} - B_{x}B_{x} + p + \mathbf{B}^{2}/2 \\ \rho \mathbf{v}\mathbf{u} - B_{x}B_{y} \\ \rho \mathbf{w}\mathbf{u} - B_{x}B_{z} \\ 0 \\ B_{y}\mathbf{u} - B_{x}\mathbf{v} \\ B_{z}\mathbf{u} - B_{x}\mathbf{w} \\ (e + p + \mathbf{B}^{2}/2)\mathbf{u} - B_{x}(\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \mathbf{u} \\ \rho \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u} - B_{x} B_{x} + p + \mathbf{B}^{2} / 2 \\ \rho \mathbf{v} \mathbf{u} - B_{x} B_{y} \\ \rho \mathbf{w} \mathbf{u} - B_{x} B_{z} \\ 0 \\ B_{y} \mathbf{u} - B_{x} \mathbf{v} \\ (\mathbf{e} + \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{B}^{2} / 2) \mathbf{u} - B_{x} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \mathbf{v} \\ \rho \mathbf{u} \mathbf{v} - B_{y} B_{x} \\ \rho \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} - B_{y} B_{x} \\ \rho \mathbf{w} \mathbf{v} - B_{y} B_{z} \\ B_{x} \mathbf{v} - B_{y} \mathbf{u} \\ 0 \\ B_{z} \mathbf{v} - B_{y} \mathbf{w} \\ (\mathbf{e} + \mathbf{p} + \mathbf{B}^{2} / 2) \mathbf{v} - B_{y} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \end{pmatrix}$$

MHDコードの多次元化

U: 保存量ベクトル

F: *X*方向の流束ベクトル

G: *Y*方向の流束ベクトル

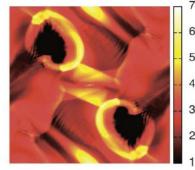
$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{F}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{G}}{\partial y} = 0, \implies \frac{d\mathbf{U}_{i,j}}{dt} = -\frac{\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2,j} - \mathbf{F}_{i-1/2,j}}{\Delta x} - \frac{\mathbf{G}_{i,j+1/2} - \mathbf{G}_{i,j-1/2}}{\Delta y}.$$

● 1次元数値解法の利用

$$\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2,j} = \operatorname{Riemann}(\mathbf{U}_{i+1/2,j}^L, \mathbf{U}_{i+1/2,j}^R),$$

$$\mathbf{G}_{i,j+1/2} = \operatorname{Riemann}(\mathbf{U}_{i,j+1/2}^L, \mathbf{U}_{i,j+1/2}^R),$$

- 同じタイミングで求めるUnsplit法
- ●磁場発散の処理



 $\mathbf{G}_{i,j+1/2}$ $\mathbf{U}_{i,j}$ $\mathbf{F}_{i+1/2,j}$

4数値的なdiv**B**≠0で計算 3破綻(三好, 2014)

36

磁場発散の処理

- Constrained Transport (CT) 法(Evans+ 1988)
 - div**B**=0を離散化レベルで保証する特殊なグリッド配置
- Central Difference (CD) 法(Toth 2000)
 - 磁場について中心差分法
- プロジェクション法(Brackbill+ 1980)
 - ポアソン方程式を解いて磁場修正
- 移流拡散法(Powell 1999, Dedner+ 2002)
 - 有限のdivBを移流拡散方程式や電信方程式で処理

http://www.astro.phys.s.chiba-u.ac.jp/cans/doc/riemann.html#id23

プロジェクション法/CT法

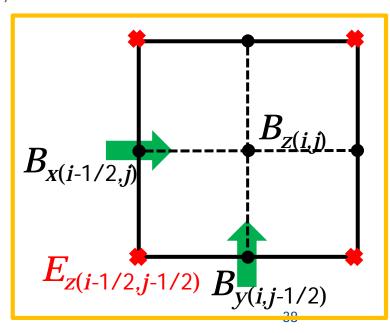
プロジェクション法

$$\mathbf{B}^{n+1} = \mathbf{B}^* + \nabla \phi, \implies \Delta \phi = -\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}^*.$$

- **B***: MHDシミュレーションで得た解 (div**B**誤差有)
- **B**n+1: div**B**=0を満たす真の解
- ポアソン方程式解いて∅得る => B*をBn+1へ更新

● CT法

- セル境界面中心に垂直 磁場を配置
- セル角の電場を求める (e.g., Balsara+99)
- $\partial \mathbf{B} / \partial t = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E}$.



移流拡散法(CANS+に実装)

- 9-wave法 (Dedner+ 2002)
 - divBを掃除するため方程式を修正

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} + \nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \nabla \phi = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + c_h^2 \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = -\frac{c_h^2}{c_p^2} \phi$$

■ Bとφについて整理すると…電信方程式

$$\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{c_h^2}{c_p^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right] (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}) = c_h^2 \nabla^2 (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}),$$

●実装しやすく計算負荷も少ない

移流拡散法

●1次元の場合

 c_p : $(0.18c_h)^{(1/2)}$ (経験的な値)

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} B_{x} \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ c_{h}^{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{pmatrix} B_{x} \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -(c_{h}^{2}/c_{p}^{2})\phi \end{pmatrix},$$
演算子分離
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} B_{x} \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ c_{h}^{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{pmatrix} B_{x} \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t} = -(c_{h}^{2}/c_{p}^{2})\phi,$$
固有値(伝播速度) $\pm c_{h}$

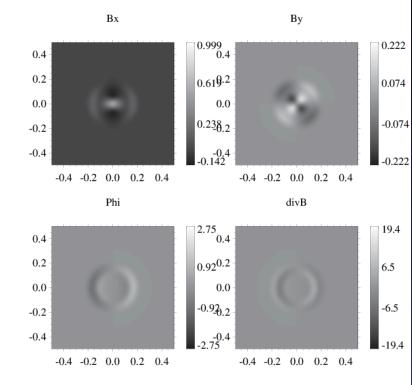
$$c_{h}: CFL条件から決める最大値$$

$$\phi^{*} = \exp[-(c_{h}^{2}/c_{p}^{2})\Delta t]\phi^{n},$$

移流拡散法

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{x} \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ \mathbf{c}_{h}^{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{B}_{x} \\ \phi \end{pmatrix} = 0,$$

Lax-Friedrichs flux splitting



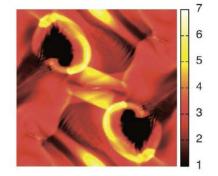
$$\phi_{i+1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\phi_{i+1/2}^{L} + \phi_{i+1/2}^{R} \right) - \frac{c_h}{2} \left(B_{x,i+1/2}^{R} - B_{x,i+1/2}^{L} \right),$$

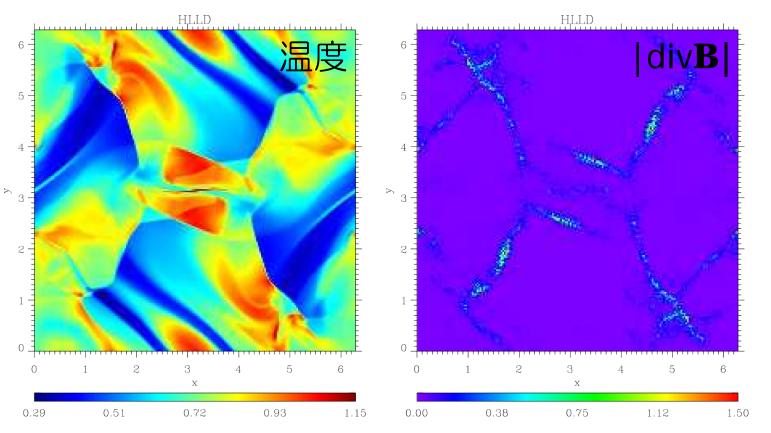
$$c_h^2 B_{x,i+1/2} = \frac{c_h^2}{2} \left(B_{x,i+1/2}^{L} + B_{x,i+1/2}^{R} \right) - \frac{c_h}{2} \left(\phi_{i+1/2}^{R} - \phi_{i+1/2}^{L} \right).$$

div**B**≠0 ケアしないと...

2D MHD with 9-wave

● Orszag-Tang 渦問題

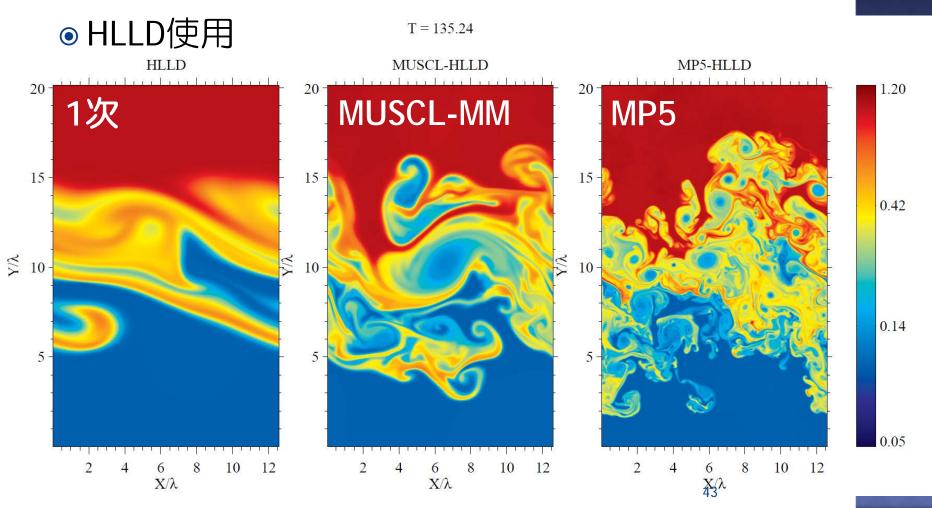




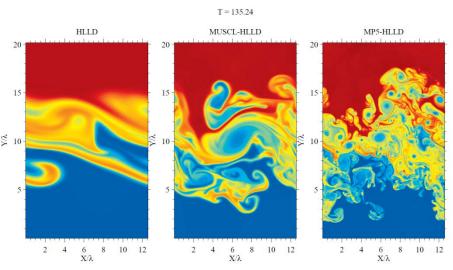
http://www.astro.phys.s.chiba-u.ac.jp/cans/doc/riemann.html#id23

ケルピン・ヘルムボルツ不安定

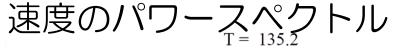
●速度差がある流体の間で発生する不安定

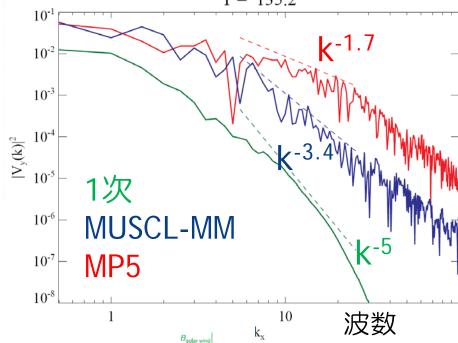


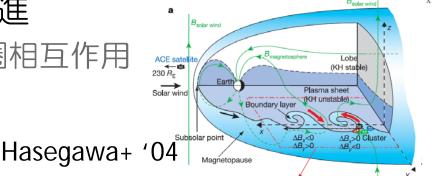
ケルピン・ヘルムホルツ不安定



- 2次的不安定で乱流発展 (Matsumoto+ '06)
- ●物質混合の促進
 - 太陽風-磁気圏相互作用シナリオ



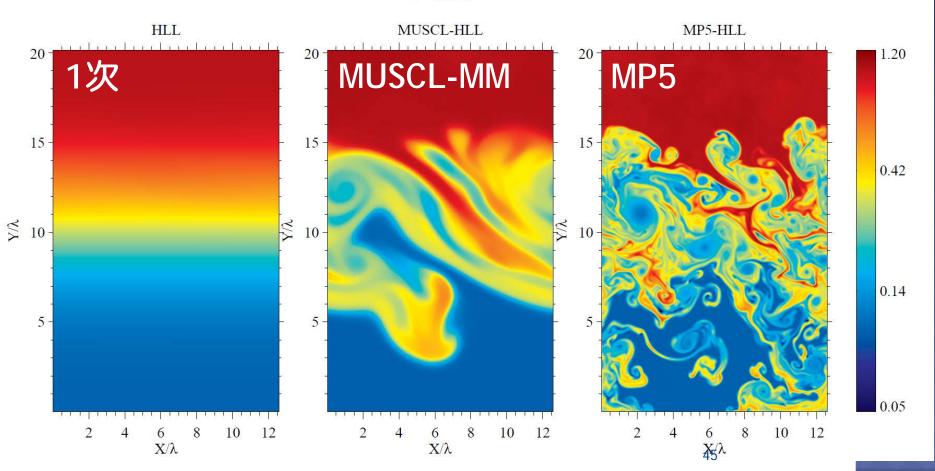


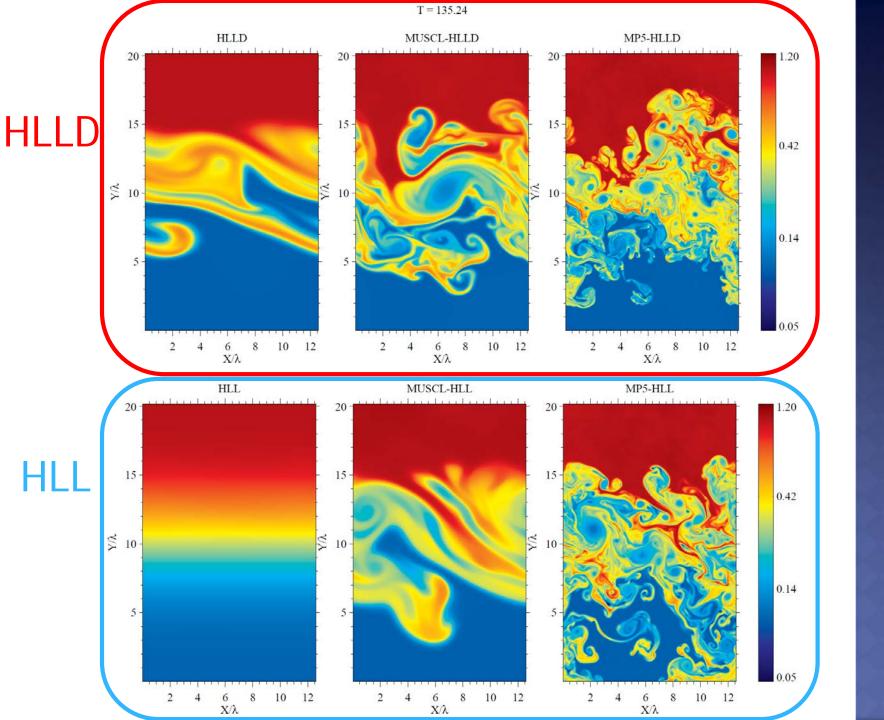


ケルピン・ヘルムホルツ不安定

● HLL使用(接触不連続を解像しない)

T = 135.24





表とめ

● 実用的なMHDシミュレーションのためには、 高次精度化と多次元化は必須!!

●高次精度化

- 数値振動を抑制する非線形補間
- 特性変数変換
- リーマンソルバの選択も重要

● 多次元化

- 1次元数値解法の利用
- 磁場発散の処理 (CT, プロジェクション, <u>移流拡</u> <u>散法</u>)