



2018年8月20日(月)-24日(金) 千葉大学総合校舎1号館4階情報演習室2
宇宙磁気流体・プラズマシミュレーションサマーセミナー

差分法の基礎

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内容

- はじめに
- 差分法
- 移流方程式の差分法
- 高次精度風上差分法



はじめに



はじめに

□ 微分方程式

- 未知関数とその導関数を含む方程式
- 自然現象などを記述する基礎方程式

$$m \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = F(r, t), \quad V(t) = R(I)I + L(I) \frac{dI}{dt}, \quad \frac{dX}{dt} = \mu(X, t) + \sigma(X, t) \frac{dB}{dt},$$

$$\Delta \phi = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon}, \quad i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \Psi + V(r)\Psi, \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \nu \Delta \mathbf{u} \\ \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0 \end{cases}, \dots$$



はじめに

□ 物理によくでる偏微分方程式

$$A \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + B \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + D \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + E \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + F = 0$$

楕円型:

$$B^2 - 4AC < 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = \rho \quad (\text{ポアソン方程式})$$

放物型:

$$B^2 - 4AC = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \quad (\text{拡散方程式})$$

双曲型:

$$B^2 - 4AC > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \quad (\text{波動方程式})$$



はじめに

□ 双曲型方程式

- 線形移流方程式
- 非粘性Burgers方程式
- Maxwell方程式
- Euler方程式
- 理想MHD方程式

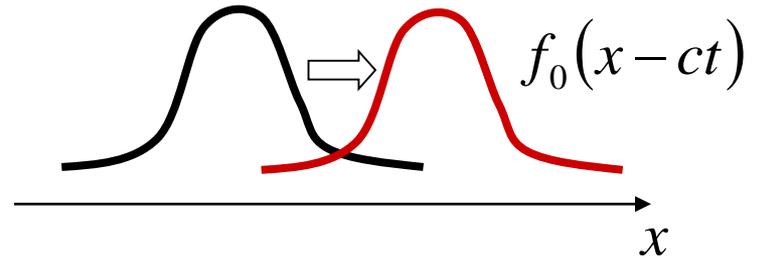
微分方程式を**計算機**で解きたい！



はじめに

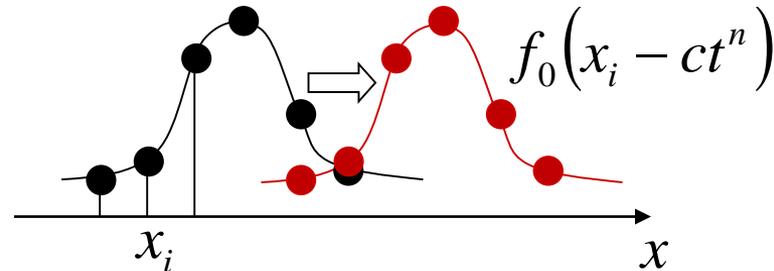
□ 微分方程式の世界

無限と連続の世界



□ 計算機の世界

有限の0と1の世界



■ 連続場の離散化

- 空間 : x_0, x_1, \dots
- 時間 : t^0, t^1, \dots
- 実数値 : $0.1, 0.2, \dots$

```

program main
  implicit none
  real(8) :: a
  a = 0.1 ; write(*,*) a
  a = 0.1d0; write(*,*) a
end program main

```

```

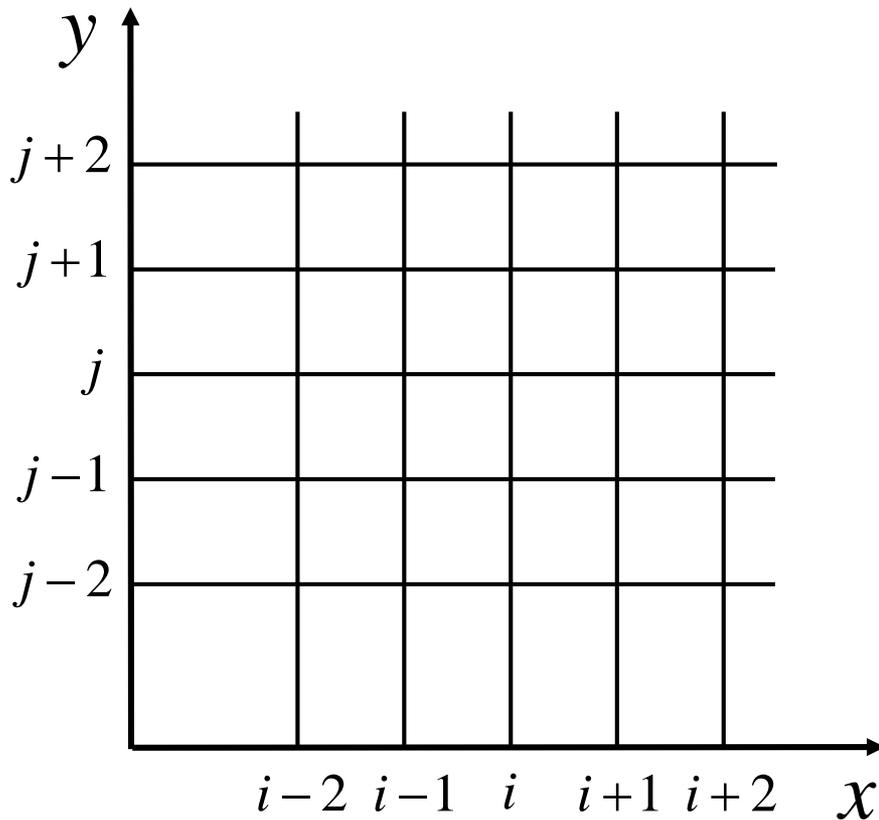
$ ./a.out
0.100000001490116
0.1000000000000000

```

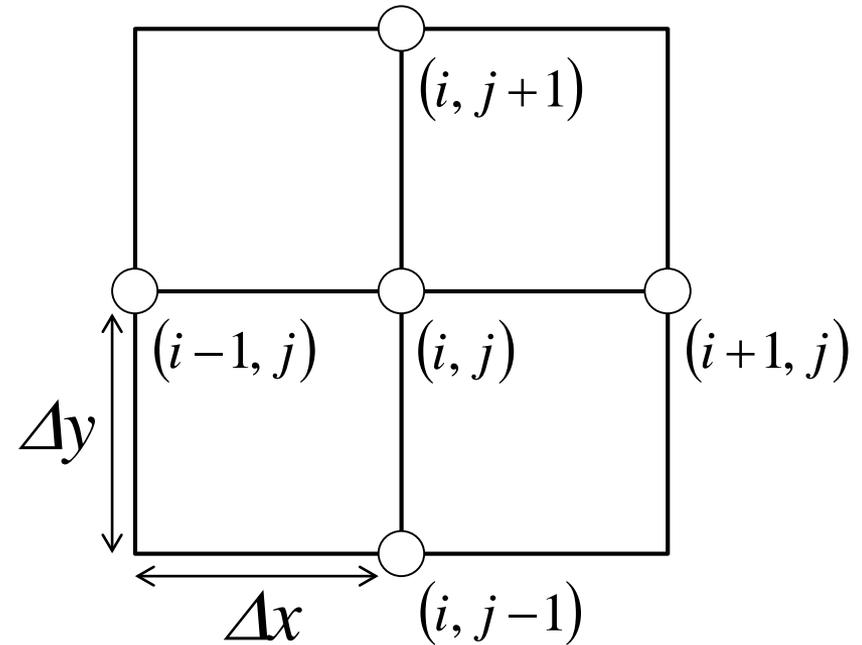


はじめに

□ 座標および変数の離散表記法



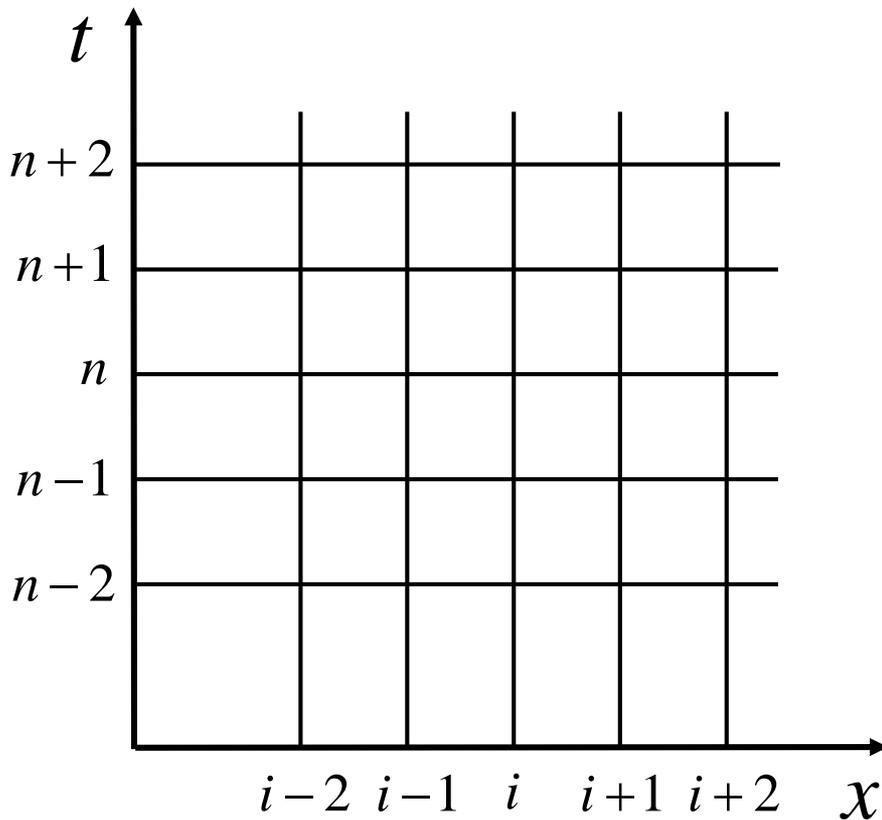
$$x_i, y_j, u_{i,j} = u(x_i, y_j)$$



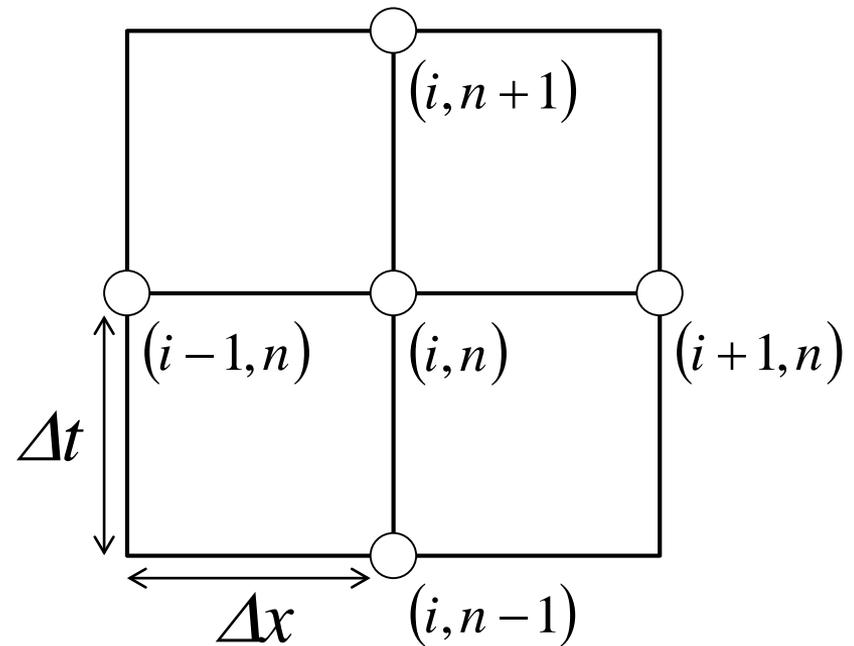


はじめに

□ 時間・空間座標および変数の離散表記法



$$x_i, t^n, u_i^n = u(x_i, t^n)$$





差分法



差分法

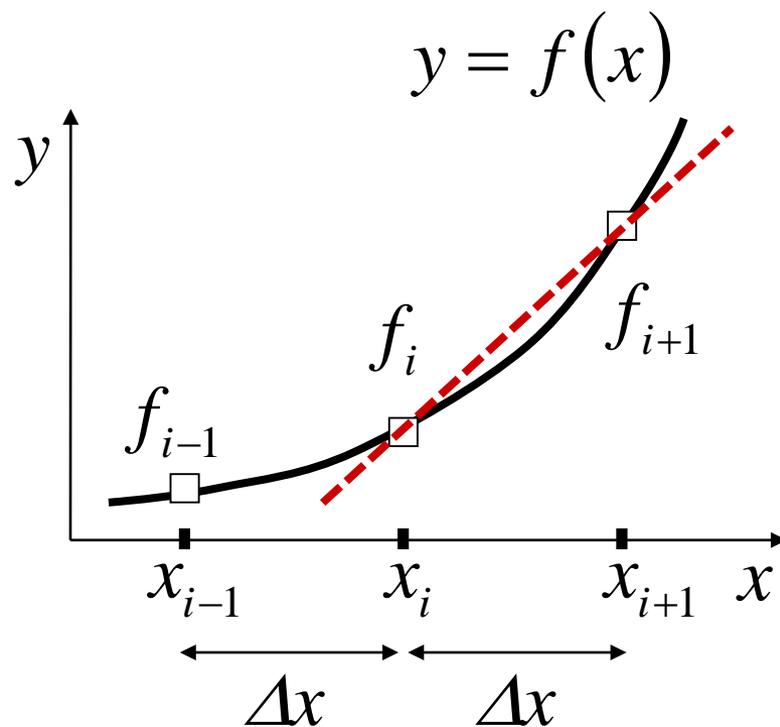
□ 微分法

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

□ 差分法

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_i &= \frac{f(x_i + \Delta x) - f(x_i)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \frac{f_{i+1} - f_i}{\Delta x} \end{aligned}$$

ただし、 $x_{i+1} \equiv x_i + \Delta x$



前進差分 という 以上



差分法

□ 前進差分の誤差

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_i &= \frac{f(x_i + \Delta x) - f(x_i)}{\Delta x} \\ &= \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(f(x_i) + \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + \dots - f(x_i) \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + O(\Delta x^2) \\ &\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_i - \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} = O(\Delta x)\end{aligned}$$

誤差が Δx の1次に比例



差分法

□ 中心差分

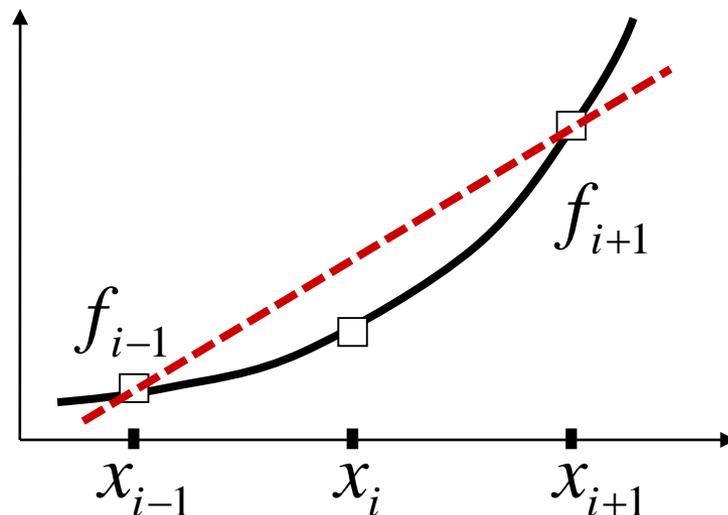
$$f_{i+1} = f_i + \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + \dots$$

$$f_{i-1} = f_i - \Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x} = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i-1}}{2\Delta x} - \frac{\Delta x^2}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3} + O(\Delta x^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)_i = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i-1}}{2\Delta x}$$

誤差が Δx の2次に比例





差分法

□ 1階差分法のまとめ

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_i = \frac{f_i - f_{i-1}}{\Delta x} \quad (\text{1次後退差分})$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_i = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_i}{\Delta x} \quad (\text{1次前進差分})$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_i = \frac{f_{i+1} - f_{i-1}}{2\Delta x} \quad (\text{2次中心差分})$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_i = \frac{3f_i - 4f_{i-1} + f_{i-2}}{2\Delta x} \quad (\text{2次後退差分})$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_i = \frac{-f_{i+2} + 8f_{i+1} - 8f_{i-1} + f_{i-2}}{12\Delta x} \quad (\text{4次中心差分})$$



差分法

□ 二階中心差分

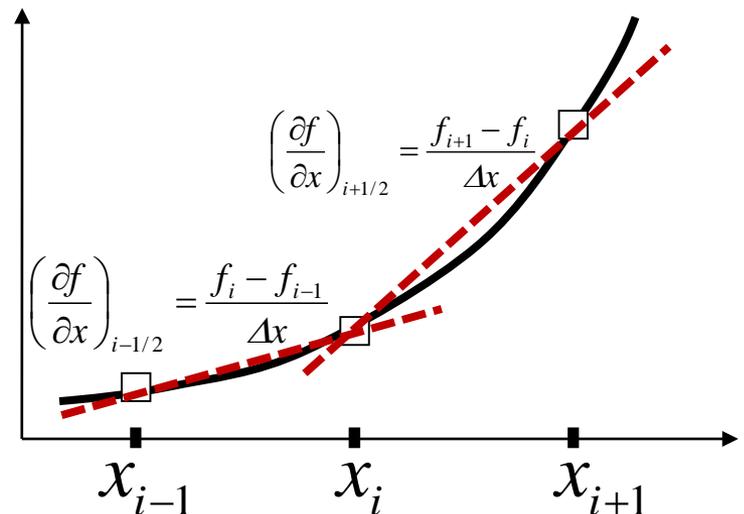
$$f_{i+1} = f_i + \cancel{\Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x}} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + \cancel{\frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3}} + \dots$$

$$f_{i-1} = f_i - \cancel{\Delta x \frac{\partial f(x_i)}{\partial x}} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2!} \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} - \cancel{\frac{\Delta x^3}{3!} \frac{\partial^3 f(x_i)}{\partial x^3}} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 f(x_i)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{f_{i+1} - 2f_i + f_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \right)_i = \frac{f_{i+1} - 2f_i + f_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2}$$

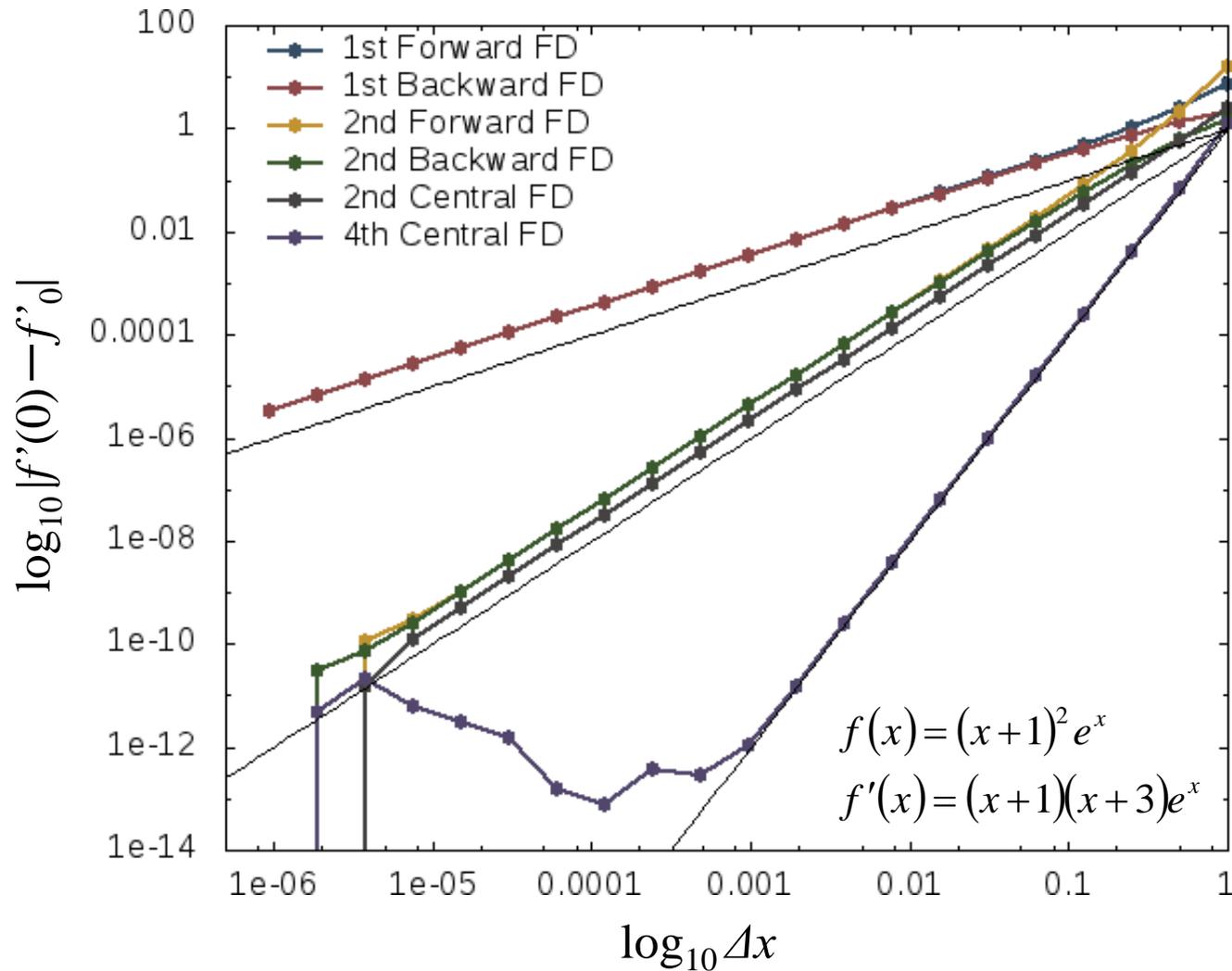
誤差が Δx の2次に比例





差分法

誤差の比較





移流方程式の 差分法



移流方程式の差分法

□ 線形移流方程式

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \quad a = \text{const.} > 0$$

ここで、 $a \equiv dx/dt$ とすると、

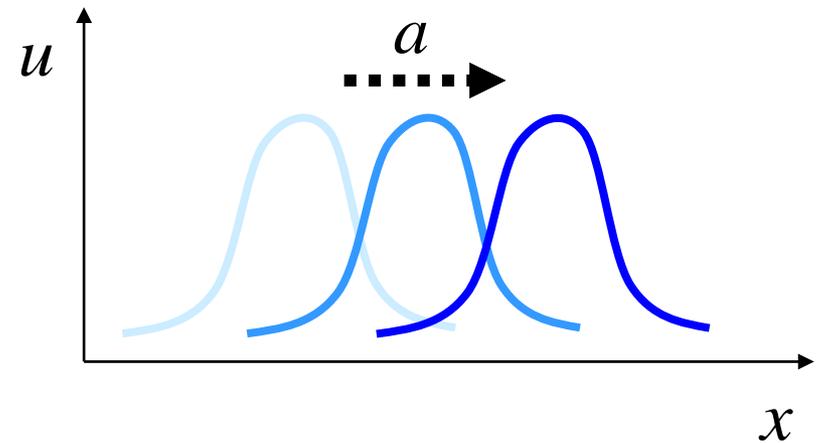
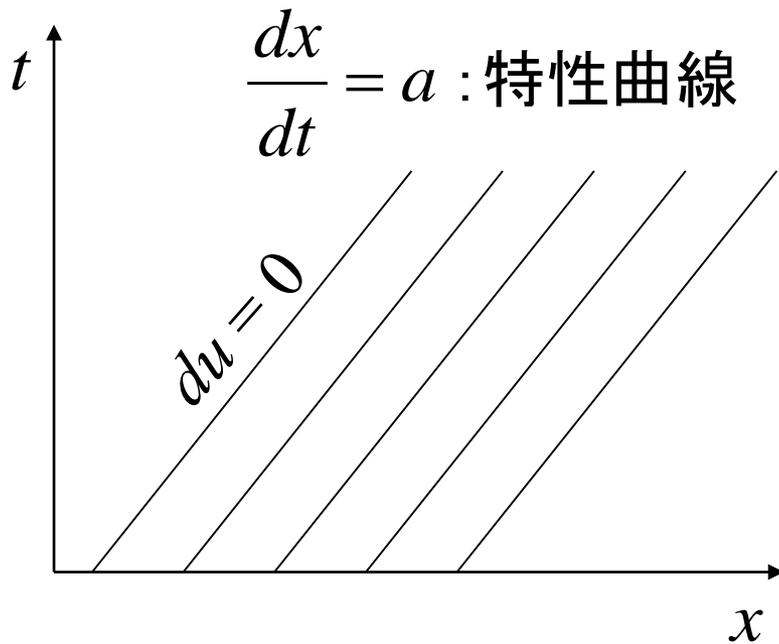
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{du}{dt} = 0, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = a \text{ に沿って } du = 0$$



移流方程式の差分法

□ 線形移流方程式



$$u(x, t) = u(x - at, 0)$$



移流方程式の差分法

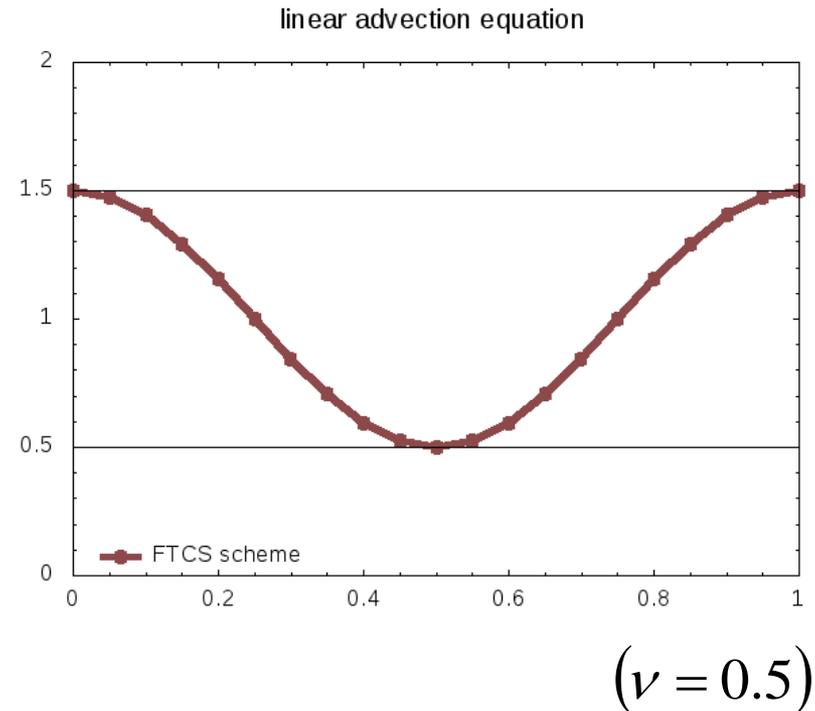
□ FTCS (Forward-Time Centered-Space) 法

- 時間微分：前進差分
- 空間微分：中心差分

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} + a \frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\nu}{2} (u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n)$$

$\nu \equiv a\Delta t / \Delta x$: Courant数



振幅が単調に増大！



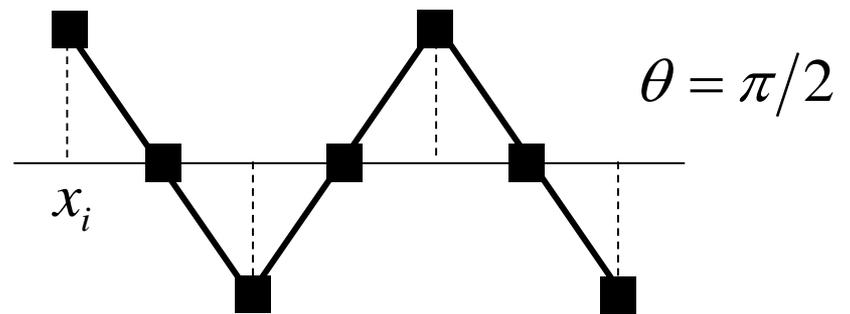
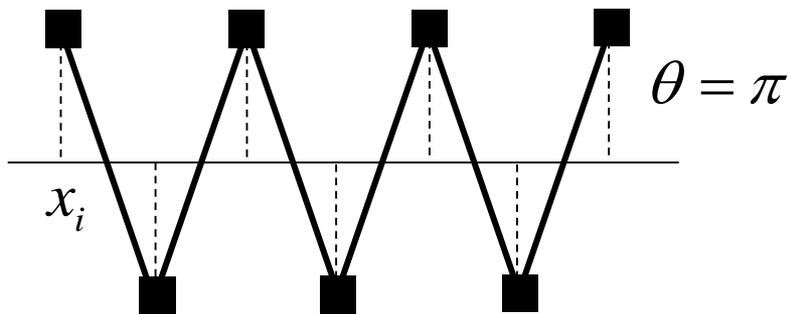
移流方程式の差分法

□ von Neumannの安定性解析

■ 厳密解の時間発展

$$u_i^n = e^{\mathcal{S}\kappa x_i} \quad \mathcal{S}: \text{虚数単位} \quad \kappa: \text{波数}$$

$$= e^{\mathcal{S}\kappa(i\Delta x)} = e^{\mathcal{S}\theta i}, \quad \theta \equiv \kappa\Delta x$$





移流方程式の差分法

□ von Neumannの安定性解析

■ 厳密解の時間発展

$$u_i^n = e^{\mathcal{I}\kappa x_i} \quad \mathcal{I} : \text{虚数単位} \quad \kappa : \text{波数}$$

$$= e^{\mathcal{I}\kappa(i\Delta x)} = e^{\mathcal{I}\theta i}, \quad \theta \equiv \kappa\Delta x$$

$$u_i^{n+1} \equiv g u_i^n = g e^{\mathcal{I}\theta i} \quad g : \text{増幅率}$$

$$= e^{\mathcal{I}(\kappa x_i - a\Delta t)} = e^{\mathcal{I}\theta(i-\nu)}$$

$$\Rightarrow g \equiv |g| e^{\mathcal{I}\varphi} = e^{-\mathcal{I}\theta\nu}$$

$$\therefore |g|_{\text{exact}} = 1, \quad \varphi_{\text{exact}} = -\theta\nu$$



移流方程式の差分法

□ von Neumannの安定性解析

■ FTCS法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\nu}{2} (u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n)$$

$$\begin{aligned} g e^{\mathcal{G}\theta i} &= e^{\mathcal{G}\theta i} - \frac{\nu}{2} (e^{\mathcal{G}\theta(i+1)} - e^{\mathcal{G}\theta(i-1)}) \\ &= e^{\mathcal{G}\theta i} (1 - \mathcal{G}\nu \sin \theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow g = 1 - \mathcal{G}\nu \sin \theta$$

$$\therefore |g| = \sqrt{1 + \nu^2 \sin^2 \theta} > 1, \varphi = -\tan^{-1}(\nu \sin \theta)$$

□ 無条件不安定



移流方程式の差分法

□ Lax法 (Lax-Friedrichs法)

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - \frac{u_{i+1}^n + u_{i-1}^n}{2}}{\Delta t} + a \frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i^{n+1} = \frac{u_{i+1}^n + u_{i-1}^n}{2} - \frac{v}{2} (u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n)$$



移流方程式の差分法

□ Lax-Wendroff法

$$\begin{aligned}u_i^{n+1} &= u_i^n + \Delta t \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)_i^n + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right)_i^n + O(\Delta t^3) \\&= u_i^n - a \Delta t \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_i^n + \frac{a^2 \Delta t^2}{2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right)_i^n + O(\Delta t^3) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \\&= u_i^n - a \Delta t \frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + \frac{a^2 \Delta t^2}{2} \frac{u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2, \Delta t^3) \\&\Rightarrow u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2} (u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n) + \frac{v^2}{2} (u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n)\end{aligned}$$

■ 2次中心差分 → 2次後退差分: Warming-Beam法



移流方程式の差分法

□ 風上差分法

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} + a \frac{u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x} = 0, \quad a > 0$$

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t} + a \frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n}{\Delta x} = 0, \quad a < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v+|v|}{2} (u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n) - \frac{v-|v|}{2} (u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n)$$



移流方程式の差分法

□ von Neumanの安定性解析

■ Lax法

$$|g| = \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta + \nu^2 \sin^2 \theta}, \quad \varphi = -\tan^{-1}(\nu \tan \theta)$$

■ Lax-Wendroff法

$$|g| = \sqrt{(1 - \nu^2(1 - \cos \theta))^2 + \nu^2 \sin^2 \theta}, \quad \varphi = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\nu \sin \theta}{1 - \nu^2(1 - \cos \theta)}\right)$$

■ 風上差分法

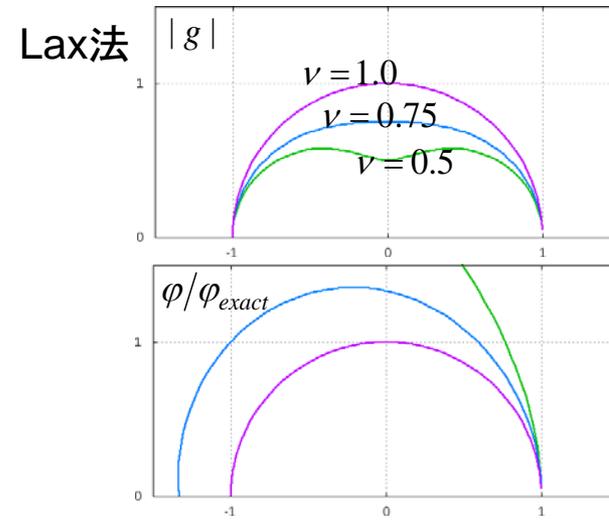
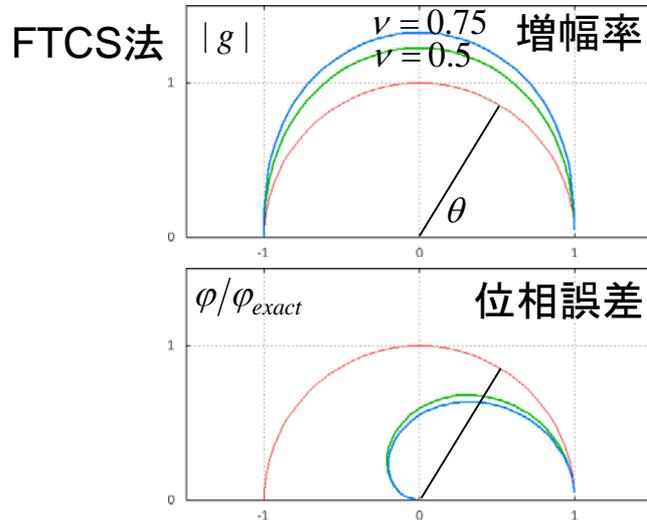
$$|g| = \sqrt{1 - 2\nu(1 - \nu)(1 - \cos \theta)}, \quad \varphi = -\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{\nu \sin \theta}{1 - \nu(1 - \cos \theta)}\right)$$

□条件付き安定 $\nu = a\Delta t / \Delta x < 1$

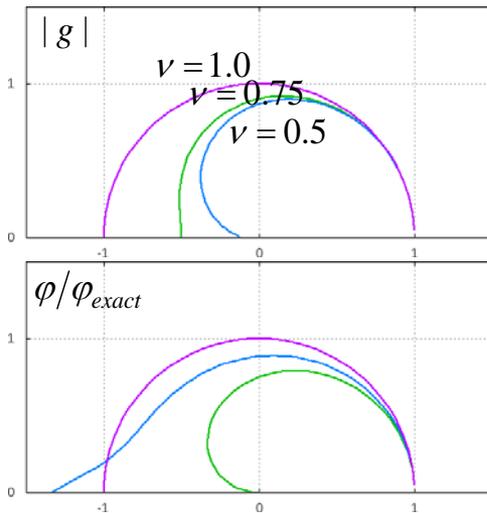


移流方程式の差分法

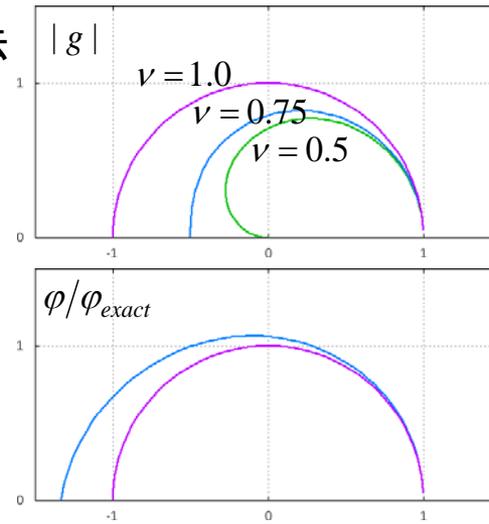
□ von Neumannの安定性解析



Lax-Wendroff法



風上差分法

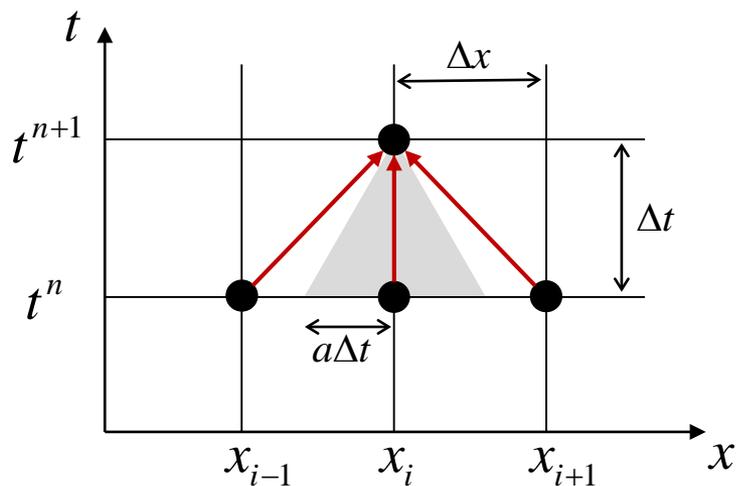




移流方程式の差分法

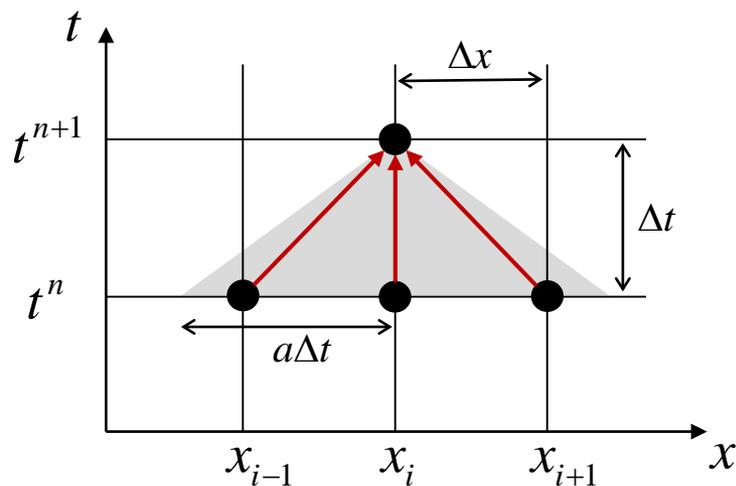
□ CFL (Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy) 条件

$$v < 1 \Rightarrow a\Delta t < \Delta x$$



差分法は因果律と整合

$$v > 1 \Rightarrow a\Delta t > \Delta x$$



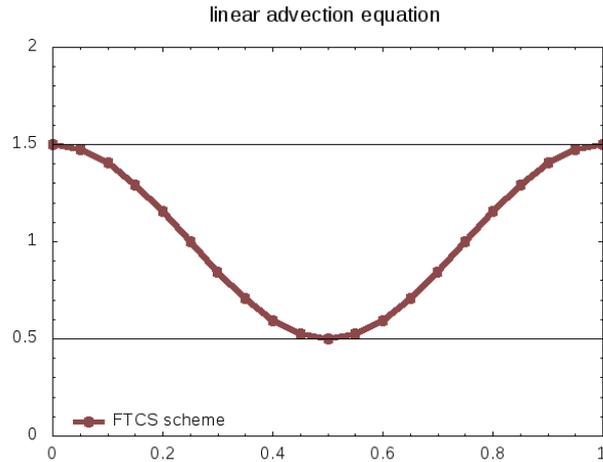
差分法は因果律を破綻
⇒ 数値的不安定・発散



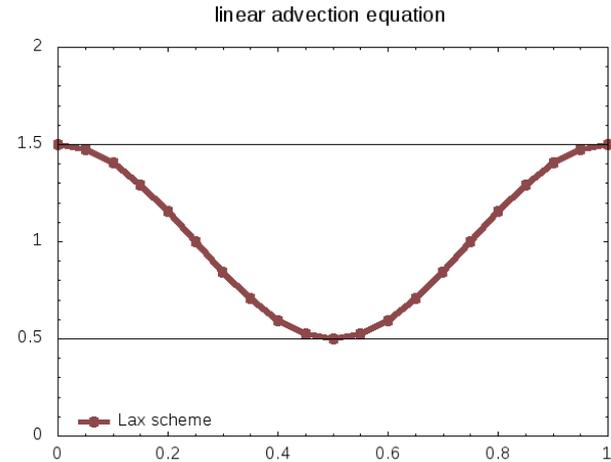
移流方程式の差分法

□ 数値実験 (cos関数)

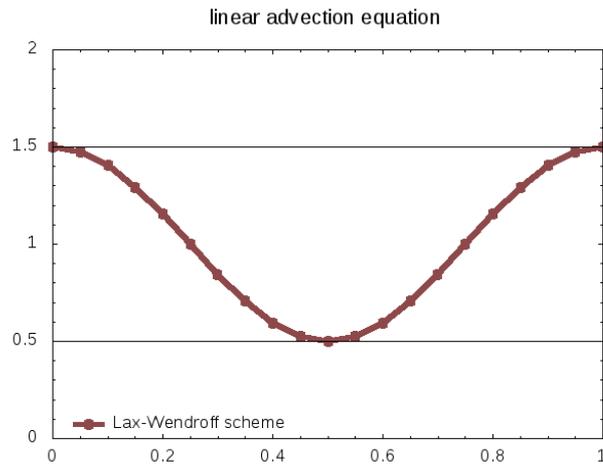
($\nu = 0.5$)



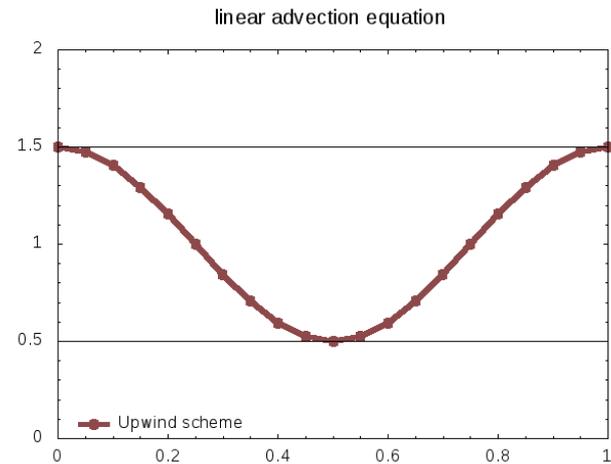
FTCS法



Lax法



Lax-Wendroff法



風上差分法



移流方程式の差分法

□ FTCS法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n)$$

時間1次・空間2次

□ Lax法

$v < 1$

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n) + \frac{1}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n)$$

時間1次・空間1次

□ 風上差分法

✓

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n) + \frac{v}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n)$$

時間1次・空間1次

□ Lax-Wendroff法

✓

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n) + \frac{v^2}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n)$$

時間2次・空間2次

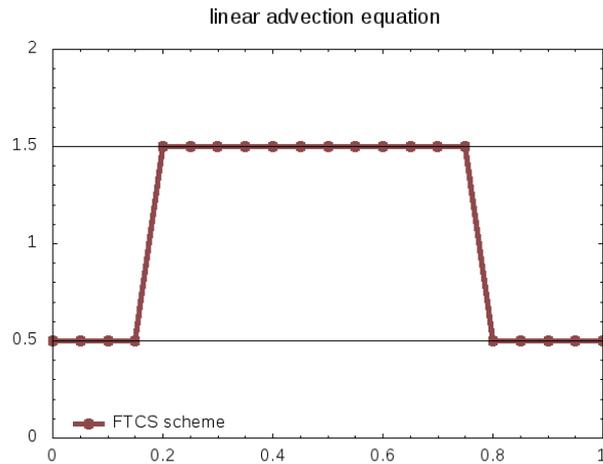
数值拡散項



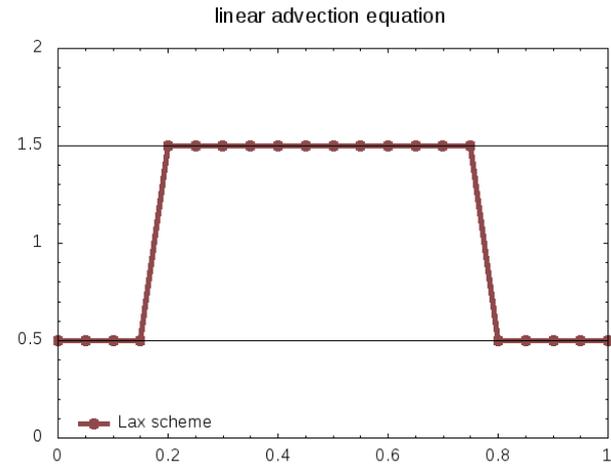
移流方程式の差分法

□ 数値実験(階段関数)

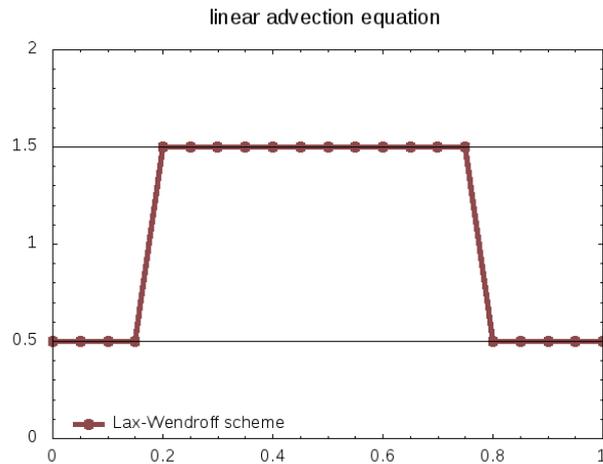
($\nu = 0.5$)



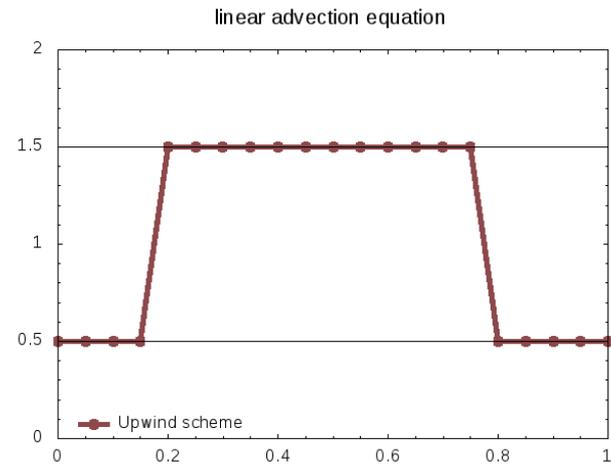
FTCS法



Lax法



Lax-Wendroff法



風上差分法



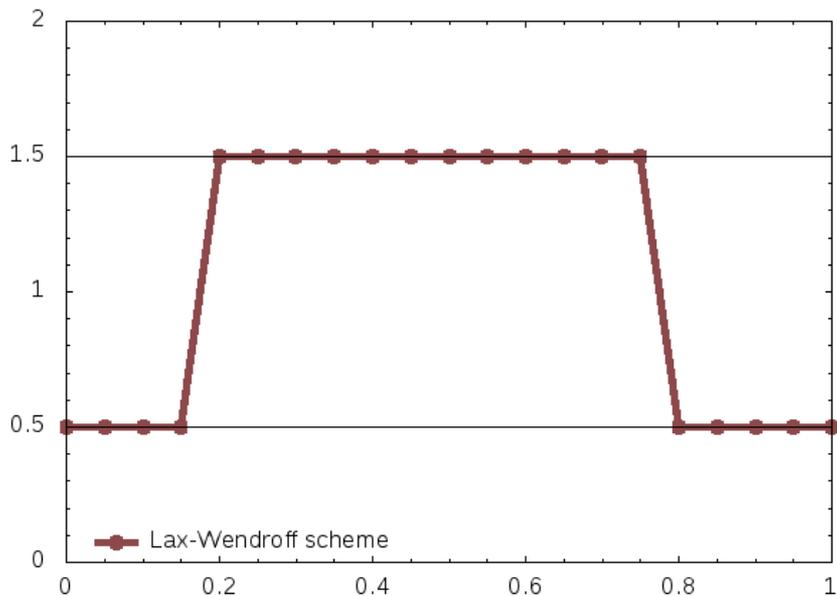
ちよつとまとめ

- 線形移流方程式に対する様々な差分法を導出した。
 - FTCS法
 - Lax法
 - Lax-Wendroff法
 - 風上差分法 など
- 各差分法にvon Neumannの安定性解析を行った。
 - CFL条件による条件付き安定
 - ただし、FTCS法は絶対不安定
- 数値実験の結果から・・・



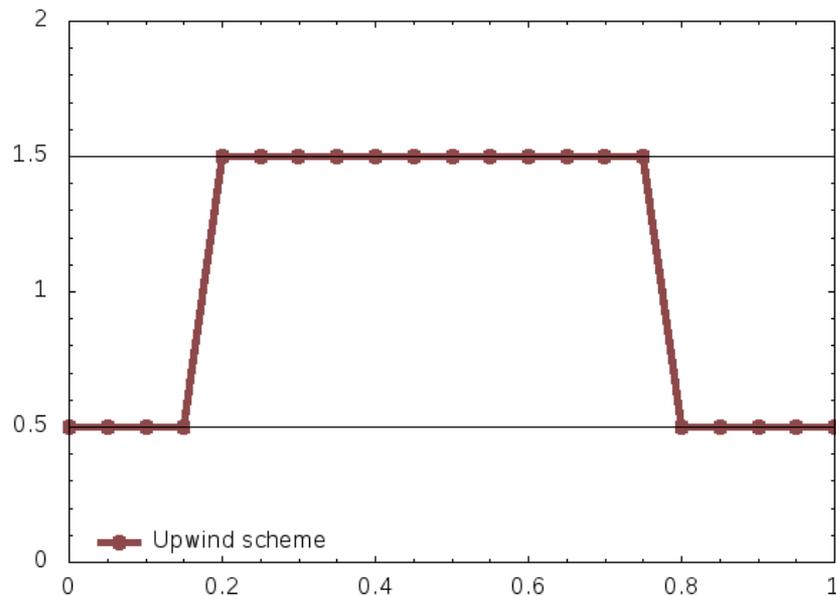
ちょっとまとめ

linear advection equation



Lax-Wendroff法

linear advection equation



風上差分法

いいところ取りしたい。



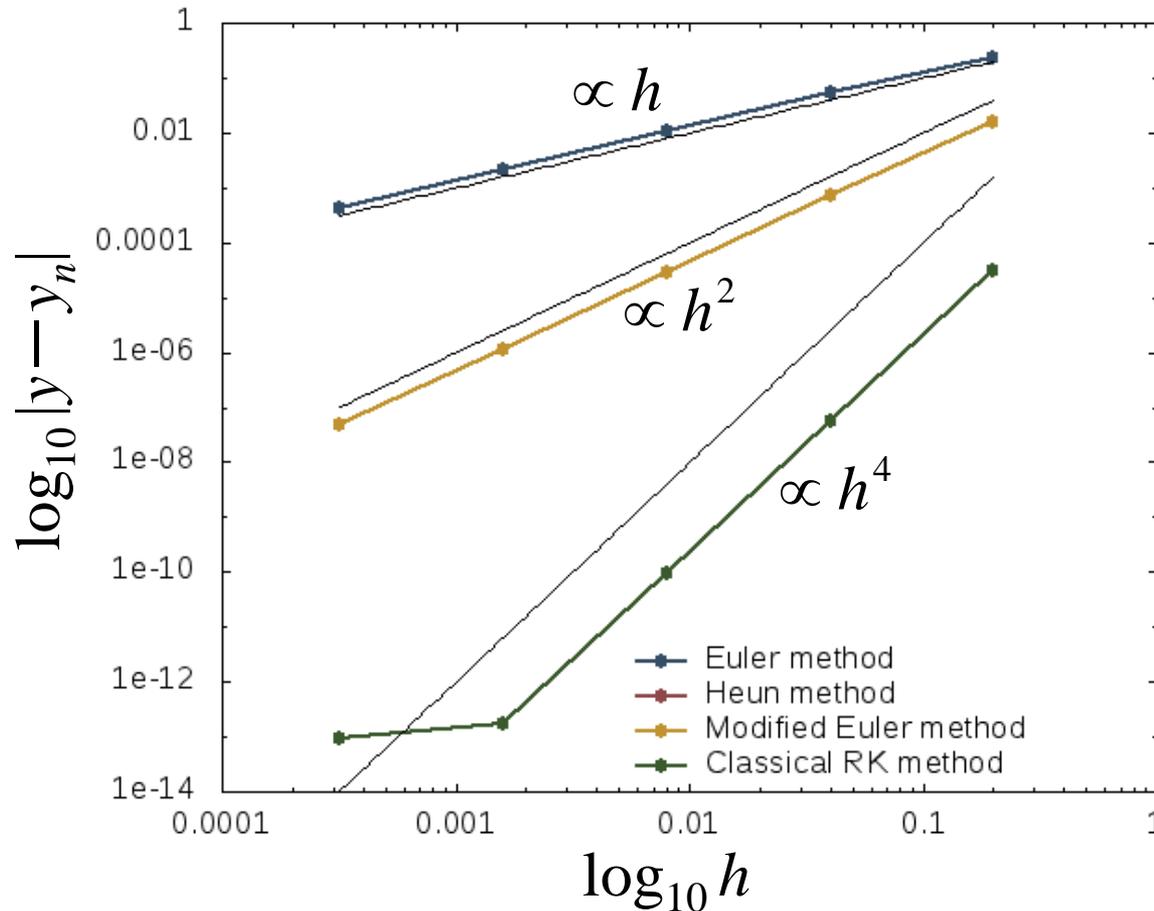
高次精度 風上差分法



高次精度風上差分法

□ 高次精度差分法へのいざない

■ (例) 常微分方程式の誤差評価



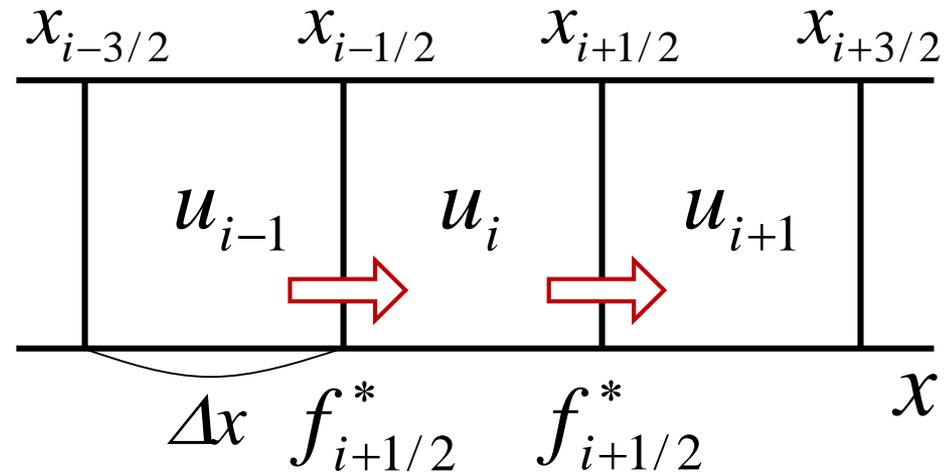


高次精度風上差分法

□ 保存型差分法 (有限体積法)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \quad f = au$$

$$\int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) dx = 0$$



$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} u dx + f(x_{i+1/2}) - f(x_{i-1/2}) = 0$$

$$\Delta x \frac{\Delta u_i}{\Delta t} + f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^* = 0 \quad f_{i+1/2}^* : \text{数值流束}$$



高次精度風上差分法

□ FTCS法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n)$$

□ Lax法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n) + \frac{1}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n)$$

□ 風上差分法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n) + \frac{|v|}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n)$$

□ Lax-Wendroff法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{v}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n) + \frac{v^2}{2}(u_{i+1}^n - 2u_i^n + u_{i-1}^n)$$



高次精度風上差分法

□ 保存型FTCS法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^*), \quad f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} (u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n)$$

□ 保存型Lax法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^*), \quad f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} (u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n) - \frac{a}{2\nu} (u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n)$$

□ 保存型風上差分法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^*), \quad f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} (u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n) - \frac{|a|}{2} (u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n)$$

□ 保存型Lax-Wendroff法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^*), \quad f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} (u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n) - \frac{\nu a}{2} (u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n)$$



高次精度風上差分法

□ Godunovの定理 [1959]

移流方程式 $u_t + au_x = 0$ に対する2次またはそれ以上の高次精度のどのような線形スキームも解の単調性を維持できない

■ 線形スキーム

$$u_i^{n+1} = \sum_k c_k u_{i+k}^n \quad c_k : \text{const.}$$

□ 単調性を維持するためには全ての係数が非負
⇒ 単調スキーム = 「1次精度」の風上差分法

$$u_{i+1}^{n+1} - u_i^{n+1} = \sum_k c_k u_{i+1+k}^n - \sum_k c_k u_{i+k}^n = \sum_k c_k (u_{i+1+k}^n - u_{i+k}^n)$$



高次精度風上差分法

□ 風上差分法

- 単調性を維持する線形スキーム (単調スキーム)

$$f_{i+1/2}^* = au_i$$

□ Lax-Wendroff法

- 空間3点、時間1点で最も高次な線形スキーム

$$f_{i+1/2}^* = a \left(u_i^n + \frac{1}{2}(1-\nu)(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n) \right)$$

□ 非線形スキーム

- 風上差分法とLax-Wendroff法を非線形結合

$$f_{i+1/2}^* = a \left(u_i^n + \frac{1}{2}(1-\nu)\Phi_{i+1/2}(u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n) \right) \quad \Phi_{i+1/2}: \text{流束制限関数}$$



高次精度風上差分法

□ 全変動 (Total Variation)

$$TV \equiv \int \left| \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right| dx$$

- $u_t + u_x = 0$ の物理的な解の全変動は増加しない

□ 離散系における全変動 [Harten, 1983]

$$TV^n \equiv \sum_i \left| u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n \right|$$

- $TV^{n+1} \leq TV^n$ (TVD条件) を満足するスキーム
 - TVDスキーム

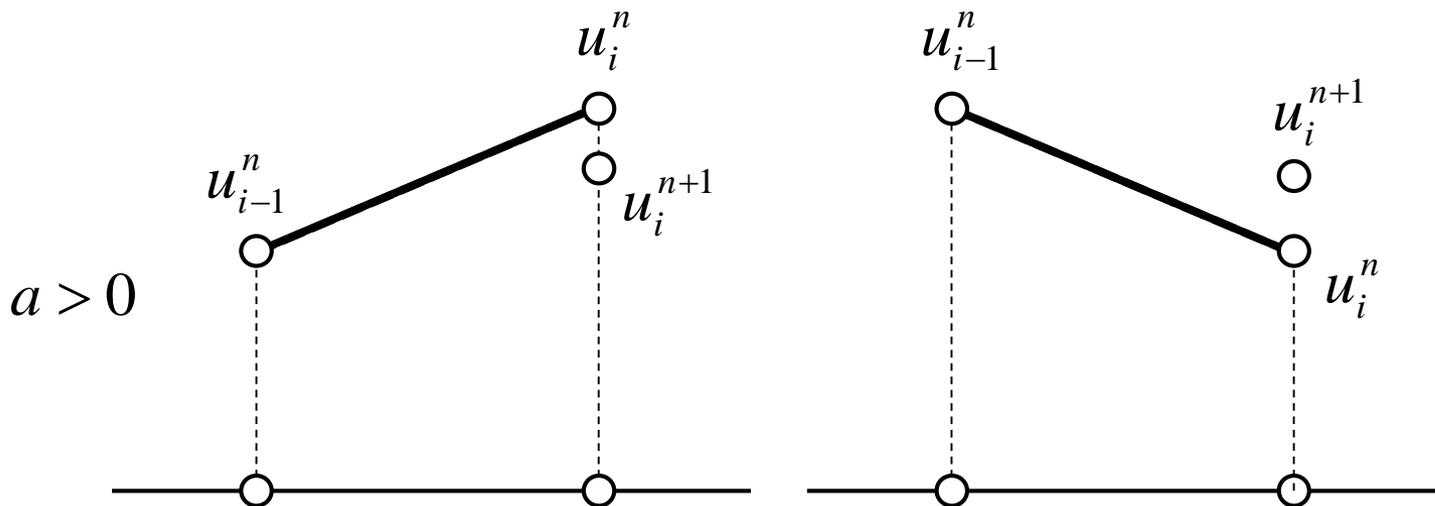


高次精度風上差分法

$$u_i^{n+1} = u_i^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} (f_{i+1/2}^* - f_{i-1/2}^*) \text{ に代入}$$

$$\frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{u_{i-1}^n - u_i^n} = \nu \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} (1 - \nu) \Phi_{i-1/2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \nu (1 - \nu) \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i}, \quad r_i \equiv \frac{u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n}{u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n}$$

$$0 \leq \frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{u_{i-1}^n - u_i^n} \leq 1 \Rightarrow u_{i-1}^n \leq u_i^{n+1} \leq u_i^n \text{ or } u_{i-1}^n \geq u_i^{n+1} \geq u_i^n$$





高次精度風上差分法

$$0 \leq \nu \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} (1 - \nu) \Phi_{i-1/2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \nu (1 - \nu) \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i} \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{2}{\nu} \leq \Phi_{i-1/2} - \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i} \leq \frac{2}{1-\nu}$$

ここで十分条件について考えると、 $0 \leq \nu \leq 1$ なので、

$$-2 \leq \Phi_{i-1/2} - \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i} \leq 2$$

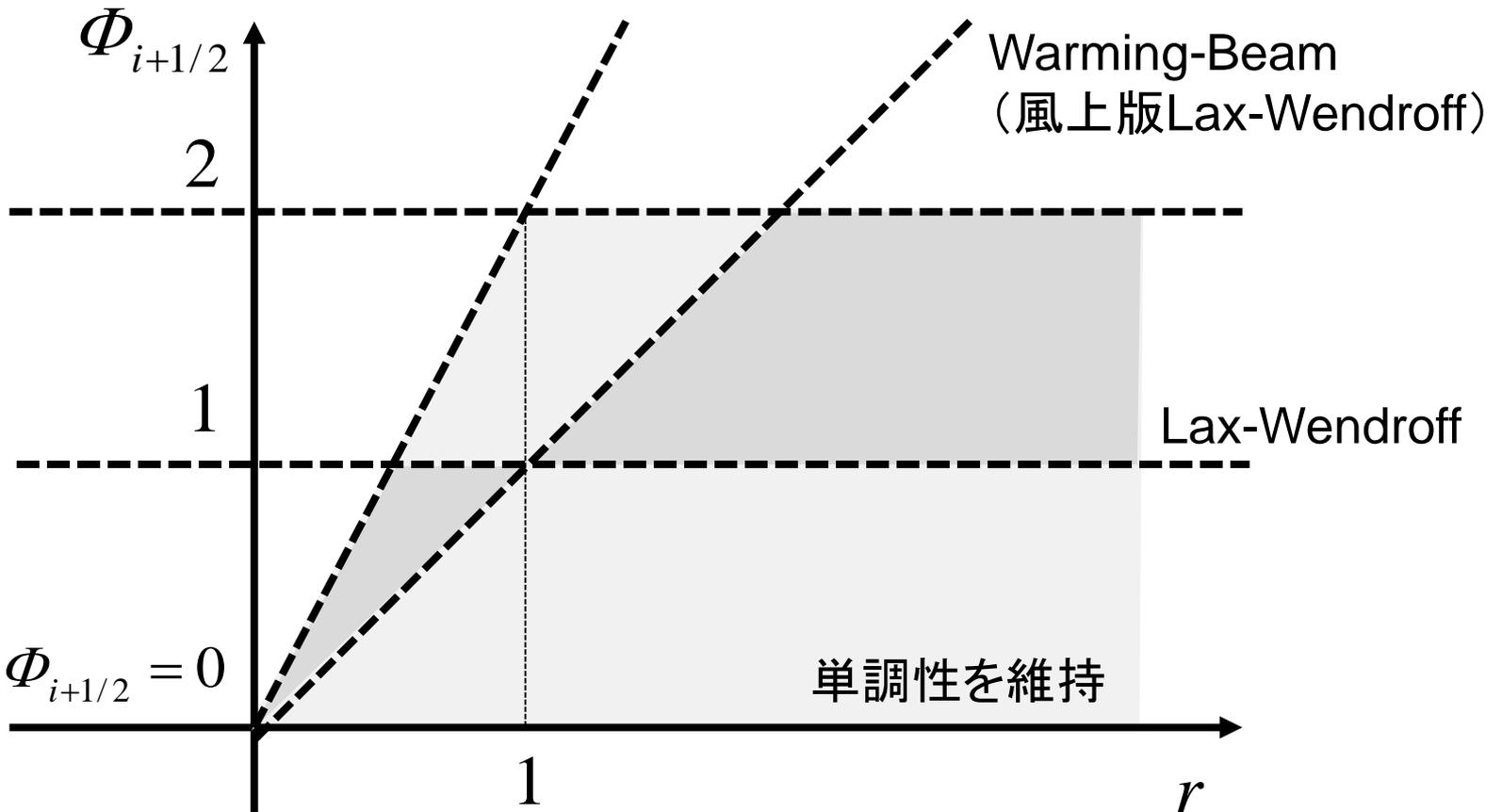
で、これは、以下が満たされれば自動的に満足

$$0 \leq \Phi_{i+1/2} \leq 2, 0 \leq \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r_i} \leq 2$$



高次精度風上差分法

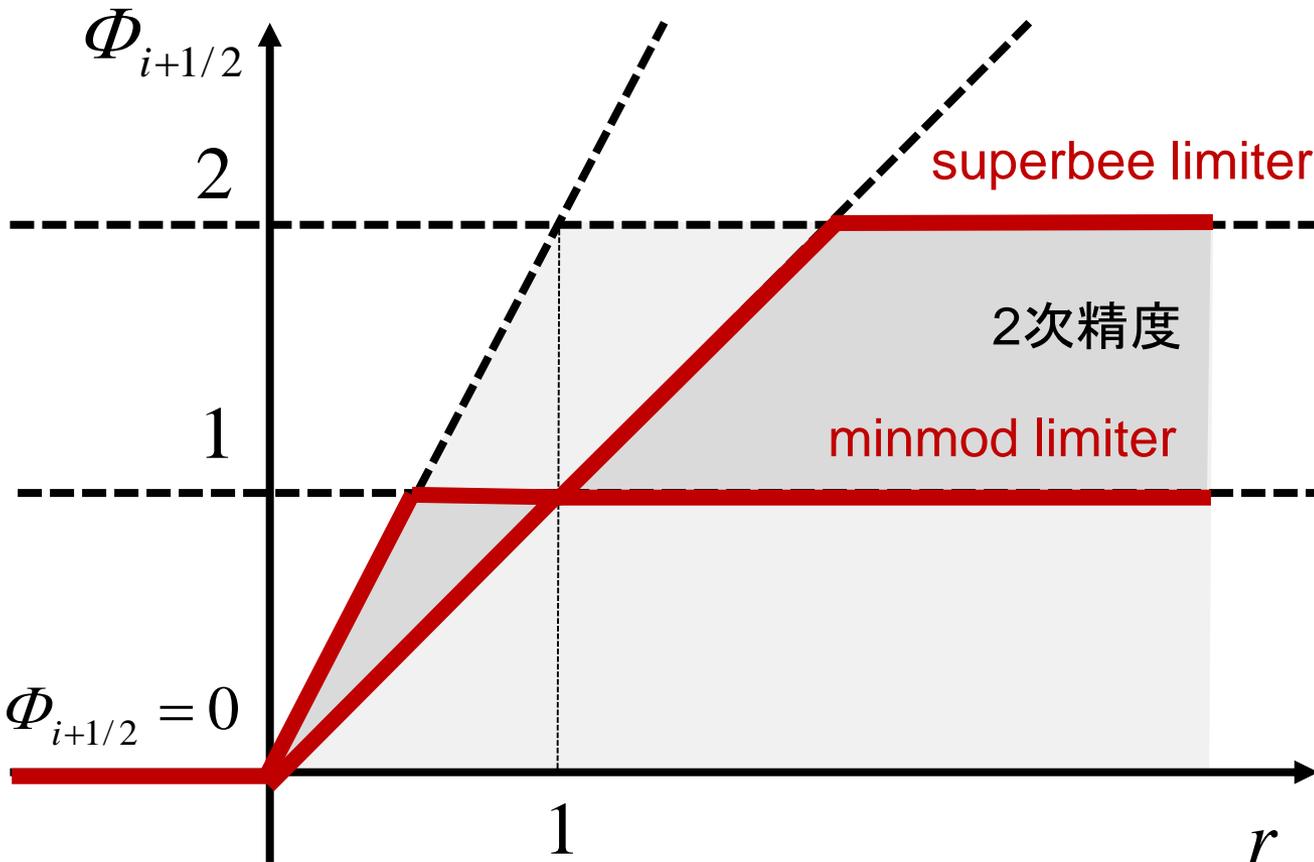
$$0 \leq \Phi_{i+1/2} \leq 2, 0 \leq \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r} \leq 2$$





高次精度風上差分法

$$0 \leq \Phi_{i+1/2} \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq \frac{\Phi_{i+1/2}}{r} \leq 2$$





高次精度風上差分法

□ 流束制限関数の例

minmod limiter:

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

superbee limiter:

$$\Phi(r) = \max(0, \min(2r, 1), \min(r, 2))$$

Koren limiter (3次精度):

$$\Phi(r) = \max(0, \min(2r, (2+r)/3, 2))$$

van Leer limiter:

$$\Phi(r) = \frac{r + |r|}{1 + |r|}$$



高次精度風上差分法

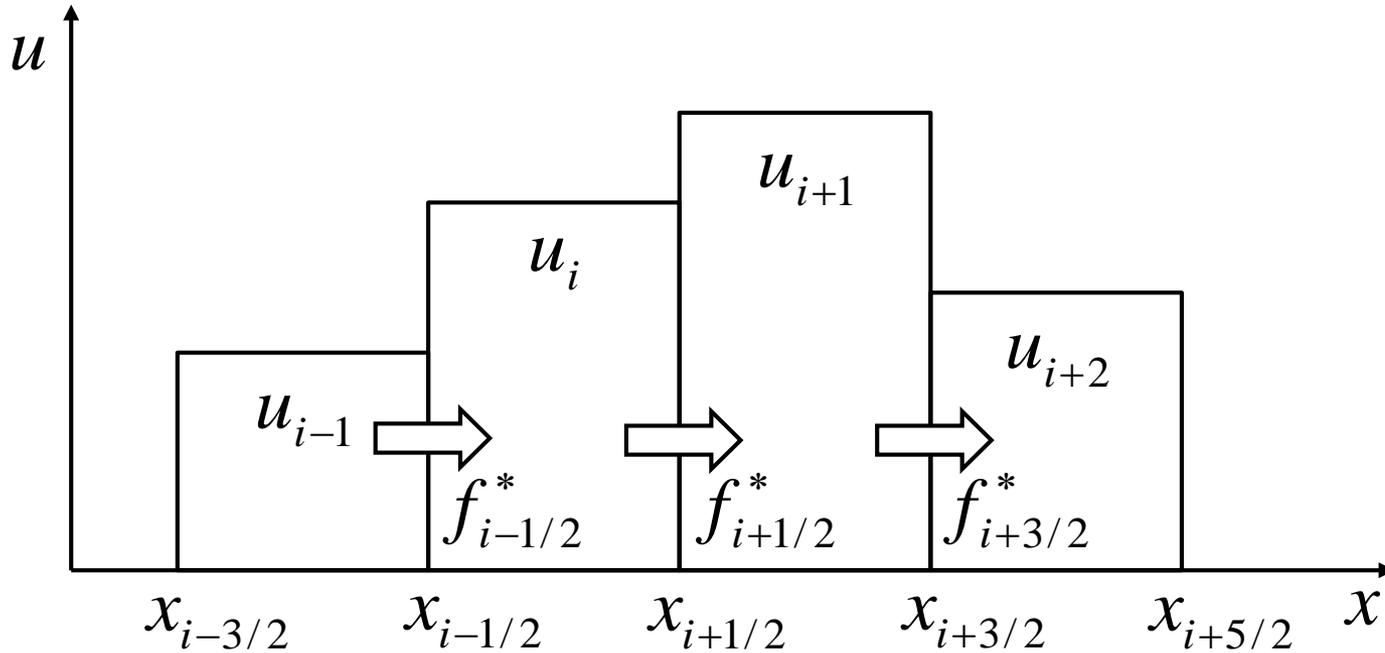
□ MUSCL

- Monotonic Upwstream-centered Schemes for Conservation Laws [van Leer, 1979]
- 制限関数付き高次変数補間を用いた有限体積法



高次精度風上差分法

□ 1次精度風上差分法

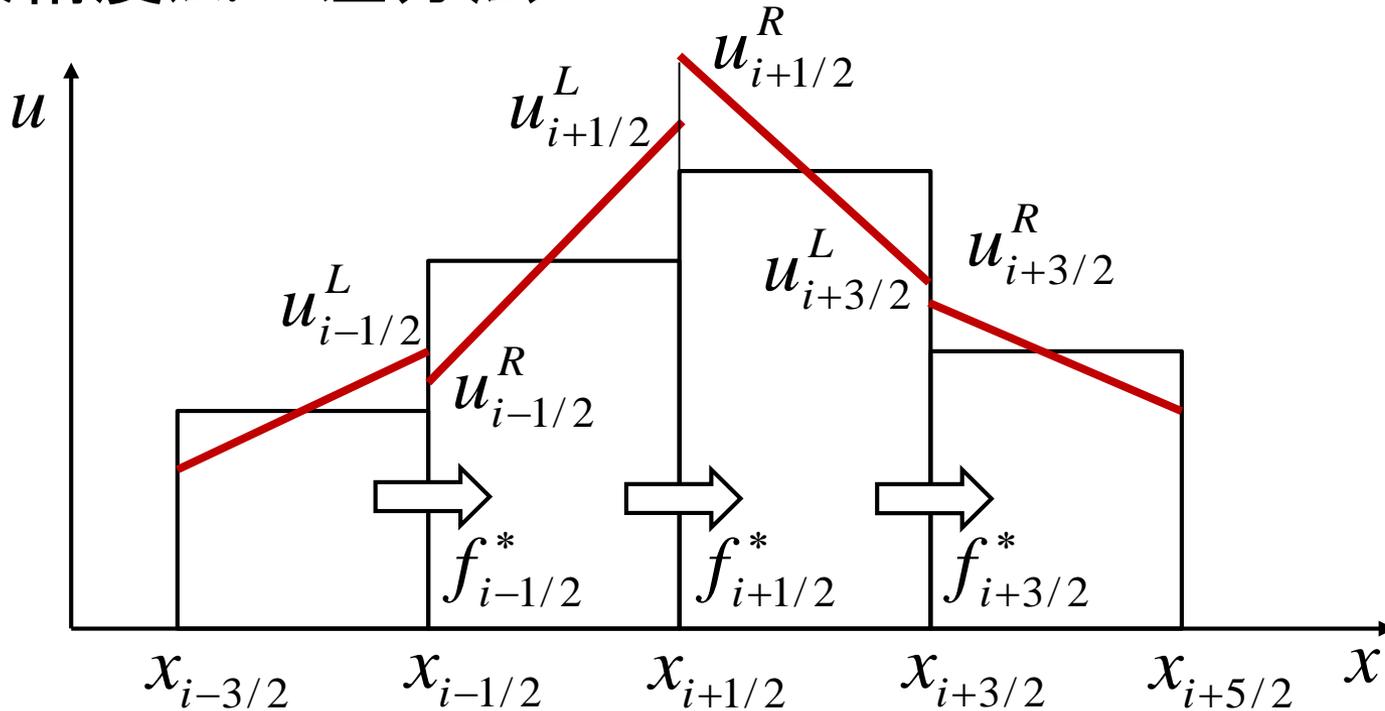


$$f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} (u_{i+1}^n + u_i^n) - \frac{|a|}{2} (u_{i+1}^n - u_i^n)$$



高次精度風上差分法

□ 2次精度風上差分法



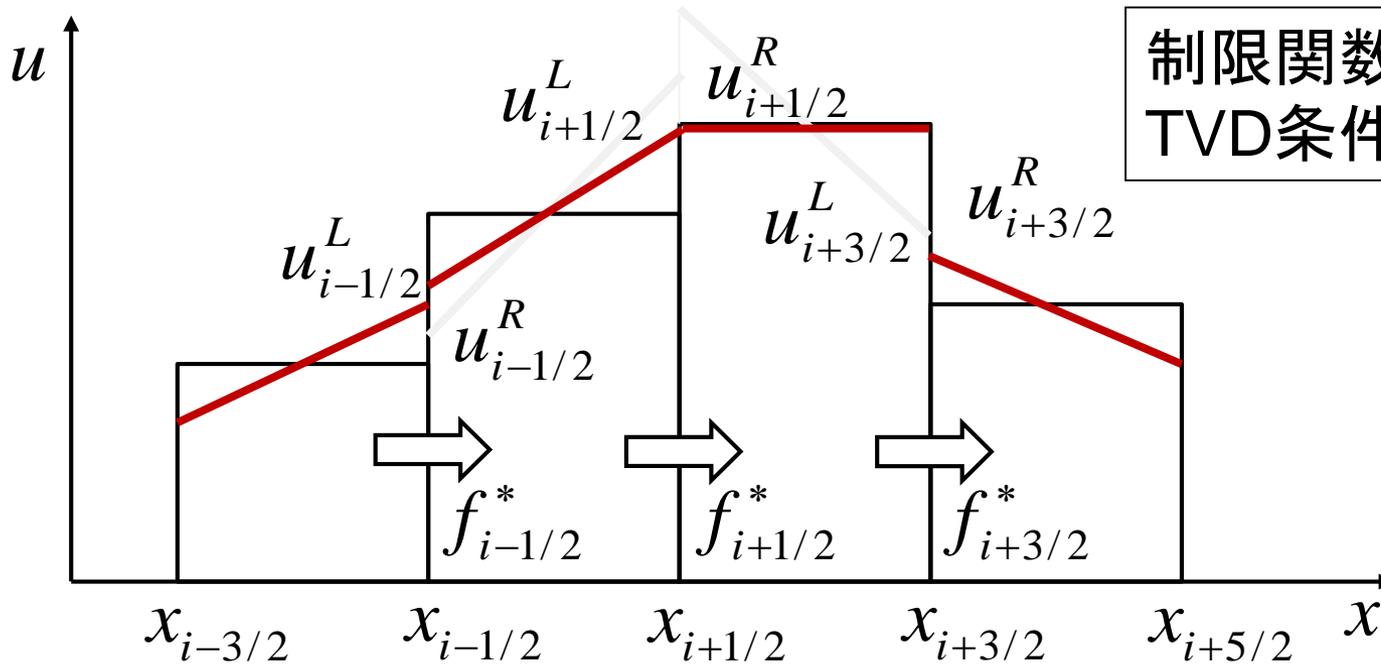
$$f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} (u_{i+1/2}^L + u_{i+1/2}^R) - \frac{|a|}{2} (u_{i+1/2}^R - u_{i+1/2}^L)$$



高次精度風上差分法

□ MUSCL

$$u_{i-1} \leq u_{i-1/2}^R \leq u_i \leq u_{i+1/2}^L \leq u_{i+1}$$



制限関数によって
TVD条件を満足

$$f_{i+1/2}^* = \frac{a}{2} (u_{i+1/2}^L + u_{i+1/2}^R) - \frac{|a|}{2} (u_{i+1/2}^R - u_{i+1/2}^L)$$



高次精度風上差分法

□ MUSCL

x_i のまわりでTaylor展開

$$u(x) = u(x_i) + (x - x_i) \frac{\partial u(x_i)}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} (x - x_i)^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + O(\Delta x^3)$$

$$\frac{\partial u(x)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u(x_i)}{\partial x} + (x - x_i) \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$



高次精度風上差分法

□ MUSCL

$x_{i-1/2} < x < x_{i+1/2}$ で積分

$$u_i = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} u(x) dx = u(x_i) + \frac{\Delta x^2}{24} \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + O(\Delta x^4)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_i = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} \frac{\partial u(x)}{\partial x} dx = \frac{\partial u(x_i)}{\partial x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right)_i = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \int_{x_{i-1/2}}^{x_{i+1/2}} \frac{\partial^2 u(x)}{\partial x^2} dx = \frac{\partial^2 u(x_i)}{\partial x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

もう時間方向の n はやめますね・・・



高次精度風上差分法

□ MUSCL

$$u(x) = u_i + (x - x_i) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_i + \frac{1}{2} \left((x - x_i)^2 - \frac{\Delta x^2}{12} \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right)_i + O(\Delta x^3)$$

$$u_{i+1/2}^L \equiv u(x_{i+1/2}) = u_i + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_i + \frac{\Delta x^2}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right)_i + O(\Delta x^3)$$

$$u_{i-1/2}^R \equiv u(x_{i-1/2}) = u_i - \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_i + \frac{\Delta x^2}{12} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right)_i + O(\Delta x^3)$$



高次精度風上差分法

□ MUSCL

$$u_{i+1/2}^L = u_i + \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_i + \frac{\kappa \Delta x^2}{4} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right)_i$$

$$u_{i-1/2}^R = u_i - \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_i + \frac{\kappa \Delta x^2}{4} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right)_i$$

$\kappa = 1/3$: 3次精度

あとちょっと。

以下を用いると・・・

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_i = \frac{u_{i+1} - u_{i-1}}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right)_i = \frac{u_{i+1} - 2u_i + u_{i-1}}{\Delta x^2} + O(\Delta x^2)$$



高次精度風上差分法

□ MUSCL

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

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

$\kappa = -1$: 2次の完全風上差分

$\kappa = 0$: 2次の風上バイアス差分

$\kappa = 1/3$: 3次の風上バイアス差分

$\kappa = 0$: 隣接セル値の代数平均



高次精度風上差分法

□ MUSCL

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

$$\Rightarrow u_{i+1} - u_{i+1/2}^L = \frac{3-\kappa}{4}(u_{i+1} - u_i) - \frac{1-\kappa}{4}(u_i - u_{i-1})$$

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

$$\Rightarrow u_{i-1/2}^R - u_{i-1} = \frac{3-\kappa}{4}(u_i - u_{i-1}) - \frac{1-\kappa}{4}(u_{i+1} - u_i)$$

$\kappa < 1$ のとき単調性を維持できない \Rightarrow 制限関数の導入



高次精度風上差分法

□ MUSCL

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

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

$$r \equiv \frac{u_i - u_{i-1}}{u_{i+1} - u_i} \quad \Phi(r) : (\text{流束}) \text{制限関数}$$

$\Phi(r)/r = \Phi(1/r)$ の場合、

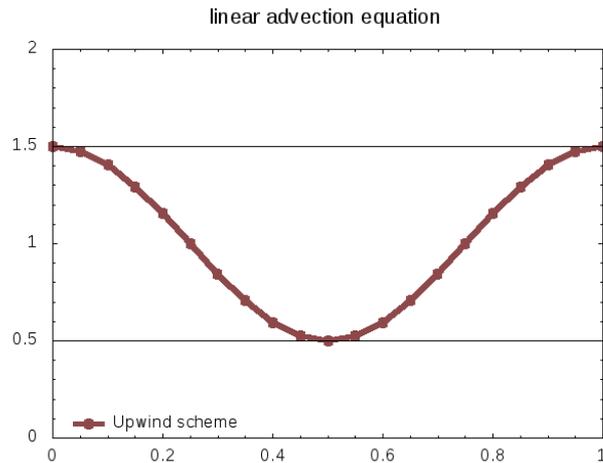
$$u_{i+1/2}^L = u_i + \frac{1}{2} \Phi(1/r)(u_i - u_{i-1}), \quad u_{i-1/2}^R = u_i - \frac{1}{2} \Phi(r)(u_{i+1} - u_i)$$



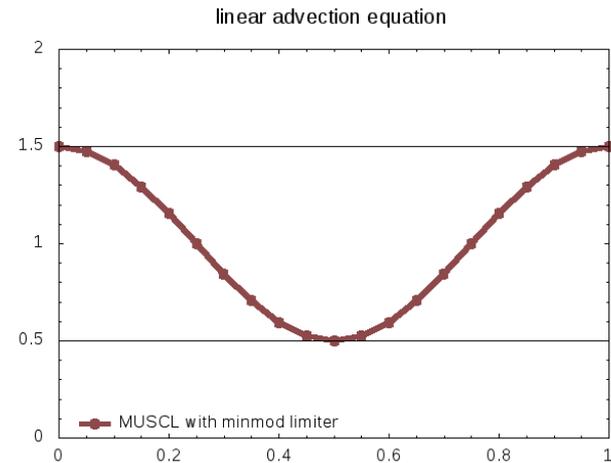
高次精度風上差分法

□ 数值実験 (cos関数)

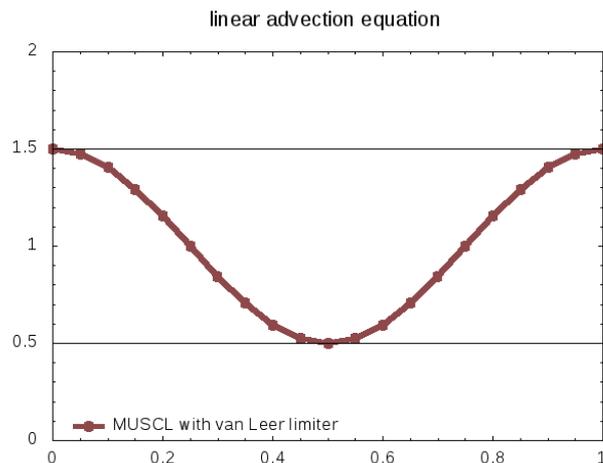
($\nu = 0.5$)



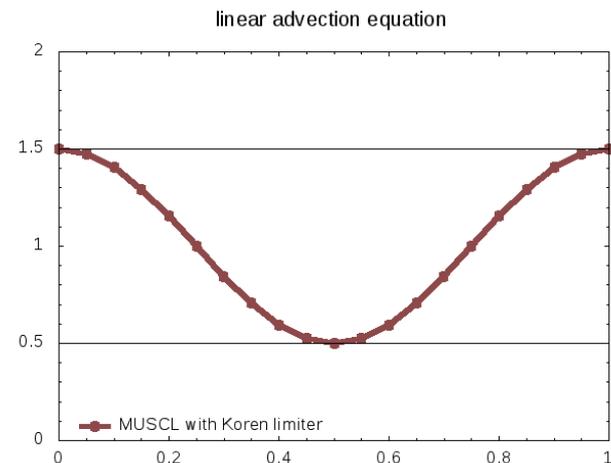
風上差分法



MUSCL (minmod)



MUSCL (van Leer)



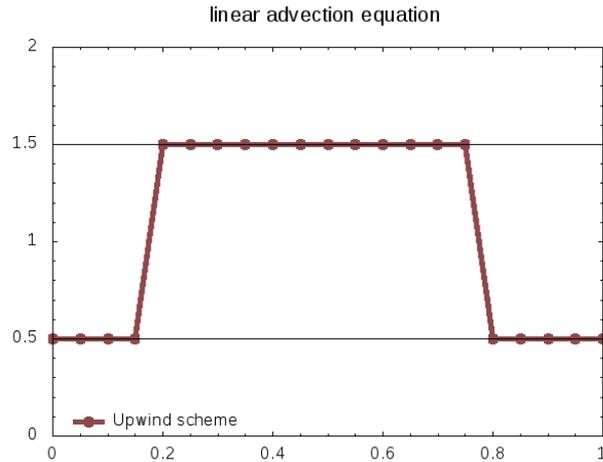
MUSCL (Koren)



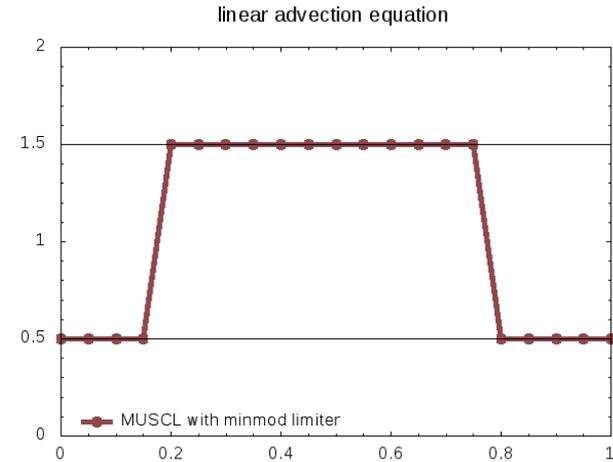
高次精度風上差分法

□ 数值実験(階段関数)

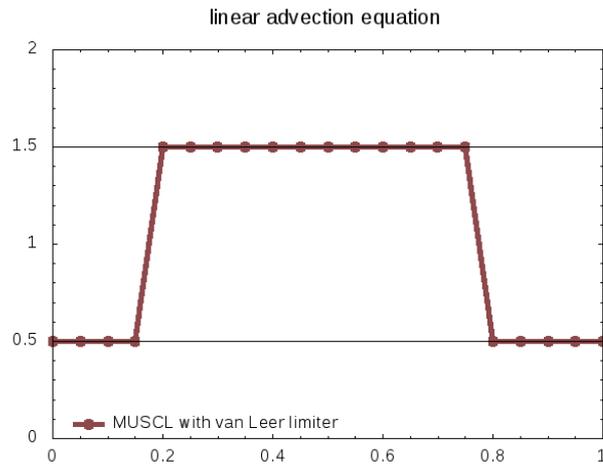
($\nu = 0.5$)



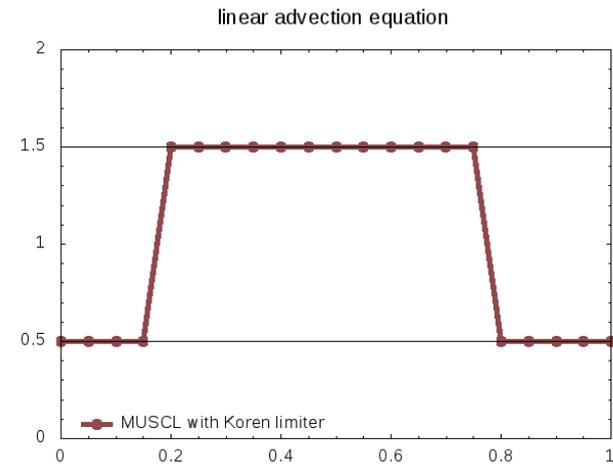
風上差分法



MUSCL (minmod)



MUSCL (van Leer)



MUSCL (Koren)



高次精度風上差分法

□ WENOスキーム

- Weighted Essentially Non-Oscillatory scheme [Jiang+, 1996]
- ENOでは滑らかさを指標にして補間関数を選択
 - TVB (Total Variation Bounded)

$$TV^n \leq B$$

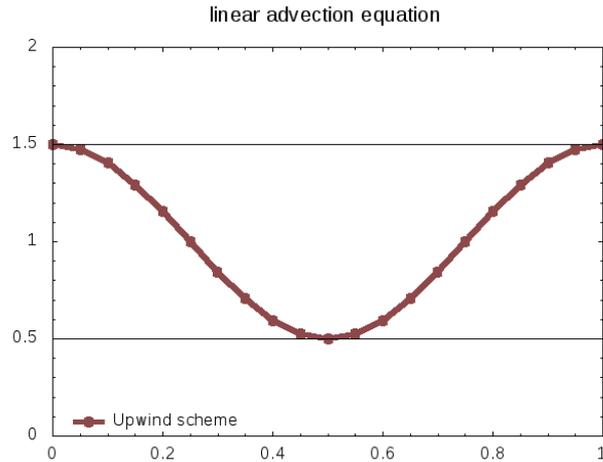
- WENOはENOの重み付き平均で高次精度化
- ここでは結果だけ



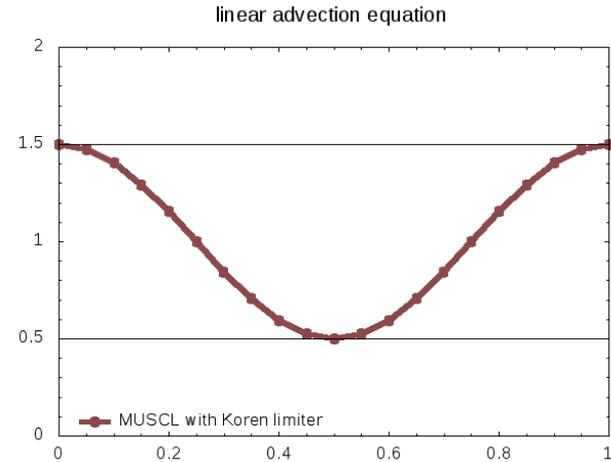
高次精度風上差分法

□ 数值実験 (cos関数)

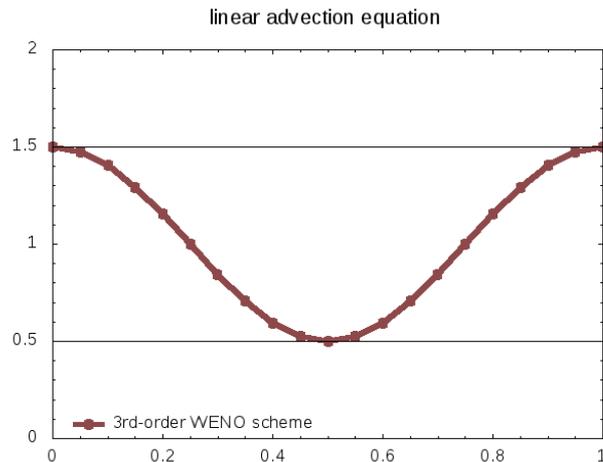
($\nu = 0.5$)



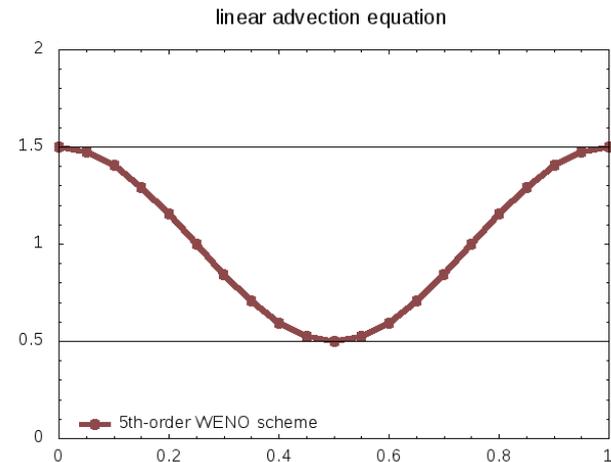
風上差分法



MUSCL (Koren)



3rd-order WENO



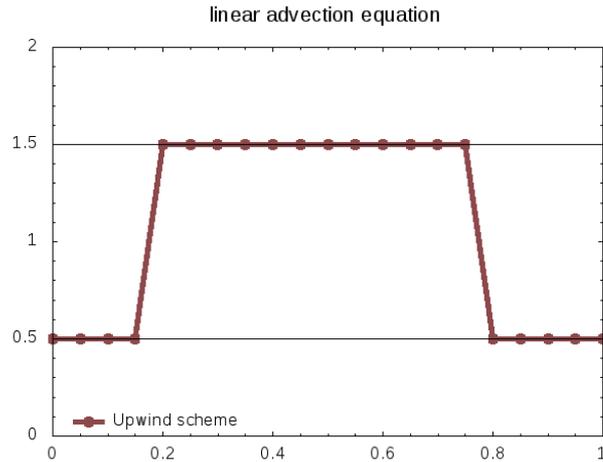
5th-order WENO



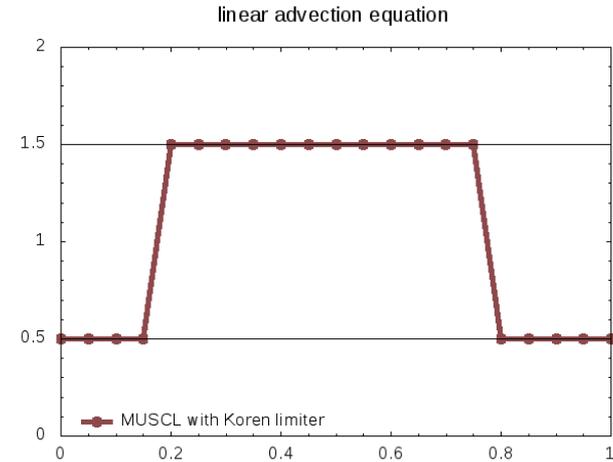
高次精度風上差分法

□ 数值実験(階段関数)

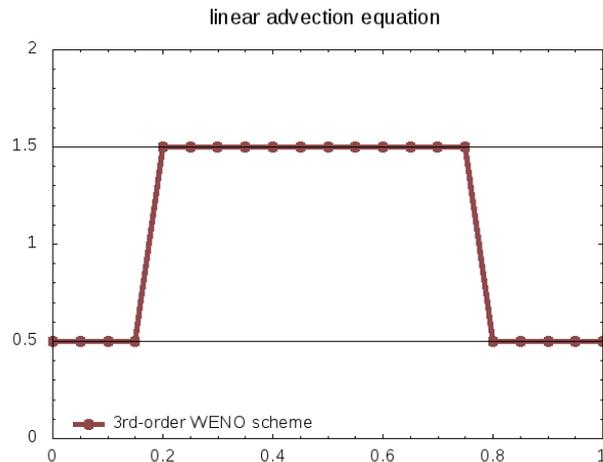
($\nu = 0.5$)



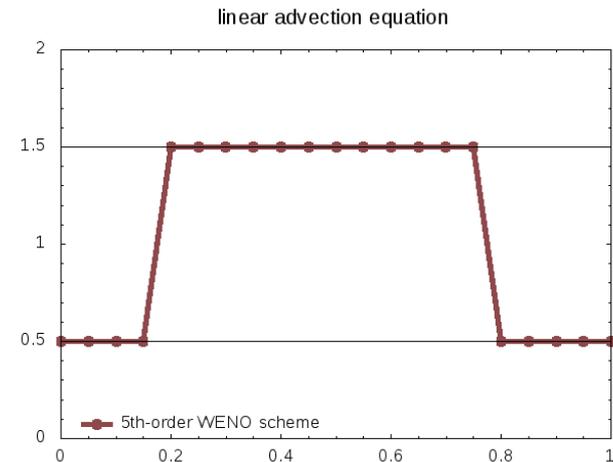
風上差分法



MUSCL (Koren)



3rd-order WENO



5th-order WENO



まとめ

- 重要なキーワード幾つおぼえてますか？
 - 風上差分法
 - CFL条件 / Courant数
 - von Neumannの安定性解析
 - Godunovの定理
 - TVD / MUSCL / WENO
- 後半は難しい上に、駆け足になったはずです。(予定)
 - 大丈夫、大事なことは2時限目にもう一度いいます。
 - 大丈夫、飯島先生がしっかりと教えてくれます。



一旦おしまい

お疲れ様でした