

Eulerian discrete kinetic framework in co-moving reference frame for hypersonic flows: Supplementary materials

Y. Ji^{1,2}, S. A. Hosseini², B. Dorschner², K. H. Luo^{1,3†}, and I. V. Karlin^{2‡}

¹Center for Combustion Energy; Key Laboratory for Thermal Science and Power Engineering of Ministry of Education, Department of Energy and Power Engineering, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China.

²Department of Mechanical and Process Engineering, ETH Zurich, 8092 Zurich, Switzerland.

³Department of Mechanical Engineering, University College London, Torrington Place, London WC1E 7JE, UK.

(Received xx; revised xx; accepted xx)

Key words: Co-moving reference frame, particles on Demand, discrete Boltzmann method

1. 2-D Riemann problems

In this part, we illustrate the simulation results to the configurations presented by Lax & Liu (1998) one by one. Each initial conditions are listed in the table 1 and are easily compared with the reference solutions. From Figs. 1 to 4, the complex phenomenology in the 2-D Riemann problems are observed and main features are quite close to the reference solutions (Lax & Liu 1998; Kurganov & Tadmor 2002).

REFERENCES

- KURGANOV, ALEXANDER & TADMOR, EITAN 2002 Solution of two-dimensional riemann problems for gas dynamics without riemann problem solvers. *Numerical Methods for Partial Differential Equations: An International Journal* **18** (5), 584–608.
- LAX, PETER D & LIU, XU-DONG 1998 Solution of two-dimensional riemann problems of gas dynamics by positive schemes. *SIAM Journal on Scientific Computing* **19** (2), 319–340.

† Email address for correspondence: k.luo@ucl.ac.uk

‡ Email address for correspondence: ikarlin@ethz.ch

configuration	quadrant 1	quadrant 2	quadrant 3	quadrant 4
5	(1,1,0,0)	(0.5197,0.4,-0.7259,0)	(0.1072,0.0439,-0.7259,-1.4045)	(0.2579,0.15,0,-1.4045)
6	(1,1,0,0)	(0.5197,0.4,-0.7259,0)	(1,1,-0.7259,-0.7259)	(0.5197,0.4,0,-0.7259)
7	(1,1,1,0,0)	(0.5065,0.35,0.8939,0)	(1,1,1,1,0.8939,0.8939)	(0.5065,0.35,0,0.8939)
8	(1,1,-0.75,-0.5)	(2,1,-0.75,0.5)	(1,1,0.75,0.5)	(3,1,0.75,-0.5)
9	(1,1,0,1,0,1)	(0.5197,0.4,-0.6259,0,1)	(0,8,0,4,0,1,0,1)	(0.5197,0.4,0,1,-0.6259)
10	(0.5197,0.4,0,1,0,1)	(1,1,-0.6259,0,1)	(0,8,1,0,1,0,1)	(1,1,0,1,-0.6259)
11	(1,1,0,0,3)	(2,1,0,-0,3)	(1,039,0,4,0,-0,8133)	(0.5197,0,4,0,-0,4259)
12	(1,1,0,0,4297)	(0,5,1,0,0,6076)	(0,2281,0,3333,0,-0,6076)	(0,4562,0,3333,0,-0,4297)
13	(1,1,0,1,0)	(0,5313,0,4,0,8276,0)	(0,8,0,4,0,1,0)	(0,5313,0,4,0,1,0,7276)
14	(1,1,0,-0,3)	(2,1,0,0,3)	(1,0625,0,4,0,0,8145)	(0,5313,0,4,0,0,4276)
15	(2,8,0,-0,5606)	(1,8,0,-1,2172)	(0,4736,2,6667,0,1,2172)	(0,9474,2,6667,0,1,1606)
16	(1,1,0,1,-0,3)	(0,5197,0,4,-0,6259,-0,3)	(0,8,0,4,0,1,-0,3)	(0,5313,0,4,0,1,0,4276)
17	(0,5313,0,4,0,1,0,1)	(1,0222,1,-0,6179,0,1)	(0,8,1,0,1,0,1)	(1,1,0,1,0,8276)
18	(1,1,0,-0,4)	(2,1,0,-0,3)	(1,0625,0,4,0,0,2145)	(0,5197,0,4,0,-1,1259)
19	(1,1,0,1)	(2,1,0,-0,3)	(1,0625,0,4,0,0,2145)	(0,5197,0,4,0,0,2741)

Table 1: The initial conditions (ρ, p, u_x, u_y) for the 2-D Riemann problems

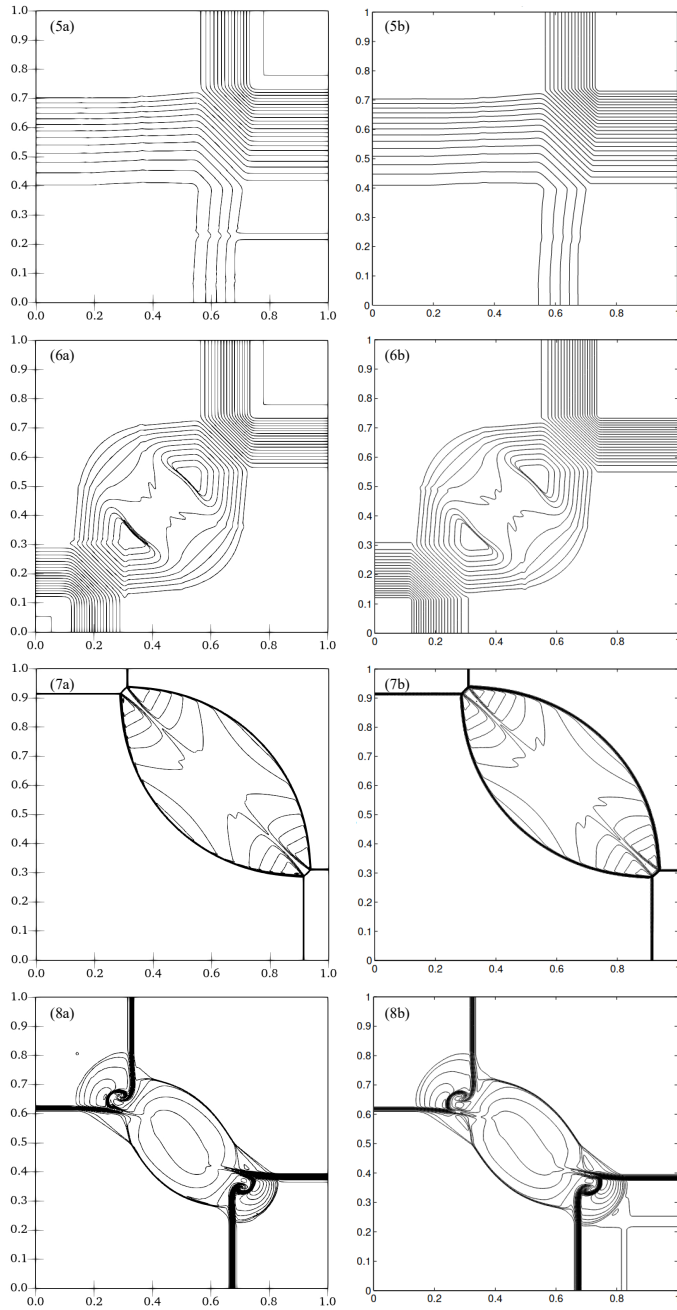


Figure 1: The density contour of 2-D Riemann problem with different initial configurations. Left column: present solution; Right column: reference solution (Lax & Liu 1998)

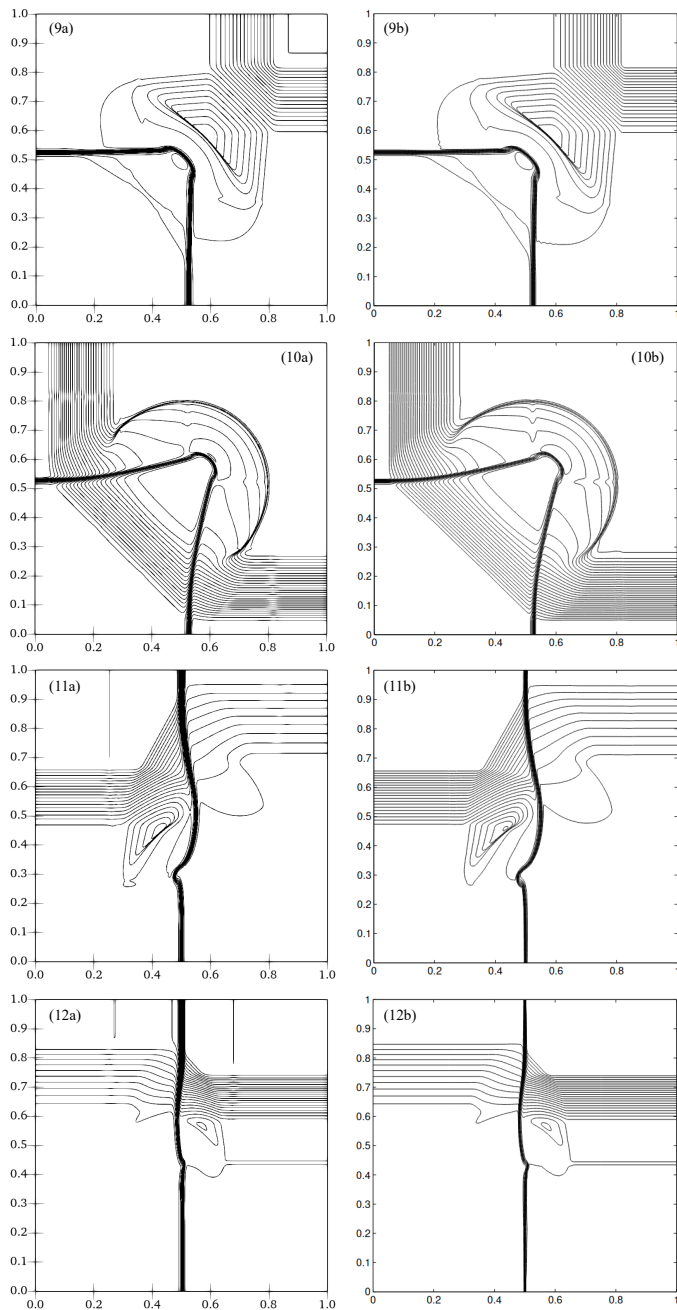


Figure 2: The density contour of 2-D Riemann problem with different initial configurations. Left column: present solution; Right column: reference solution (Lax & Liu 1998)

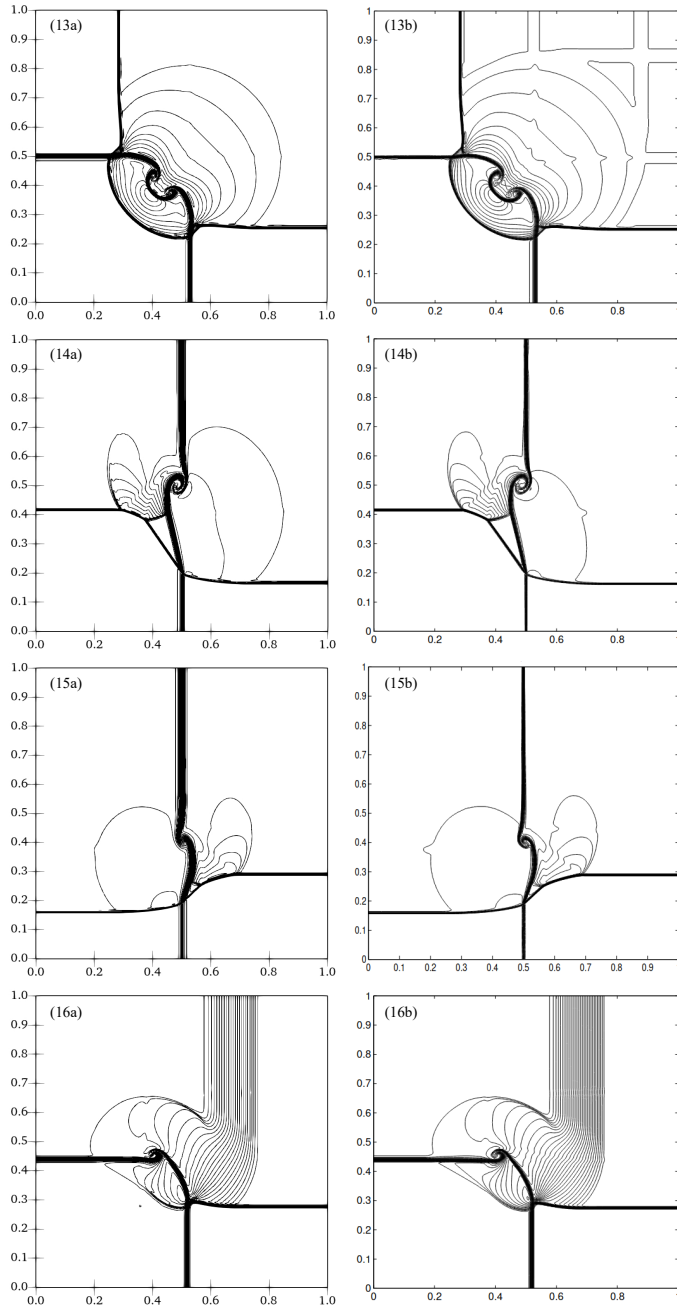


Figure 3: The density contour of 2-D Riemann problem with different initial configurations. Left column: present solution; Right column: reference solution (Lax & Liu 1998)

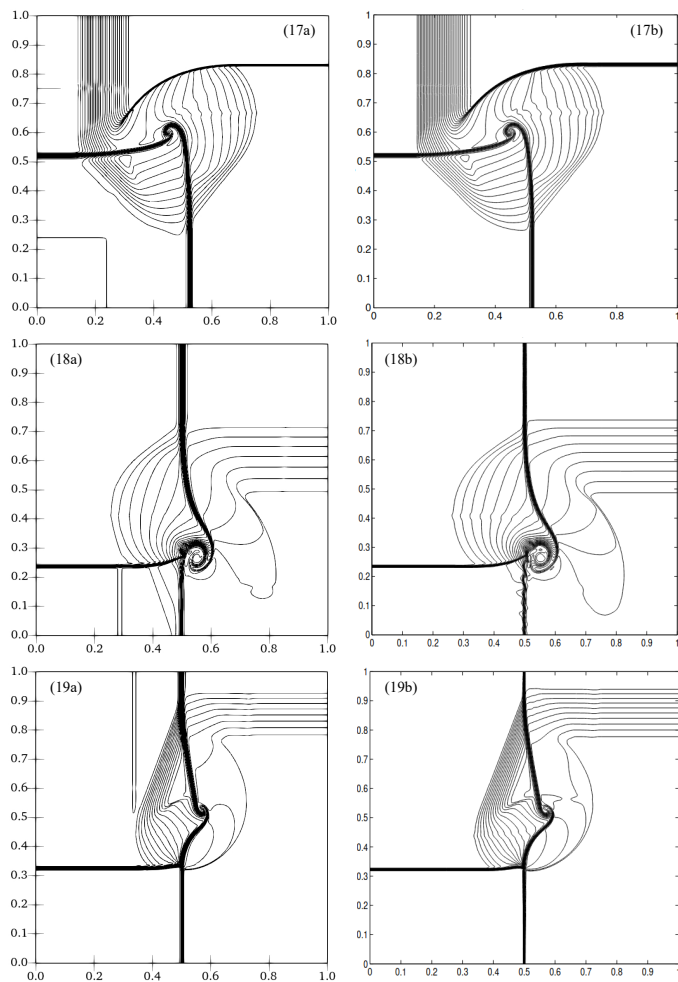


Figure 4: The density contour of 2-D Riemann problem with different initial configurations. Left column: present solution; Right column: reference solution (Lax & Liu 1998)