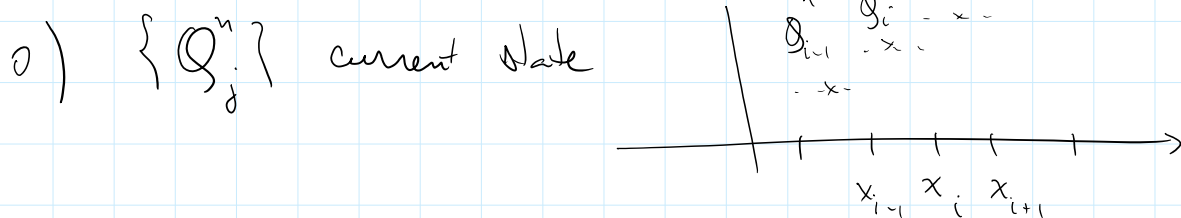


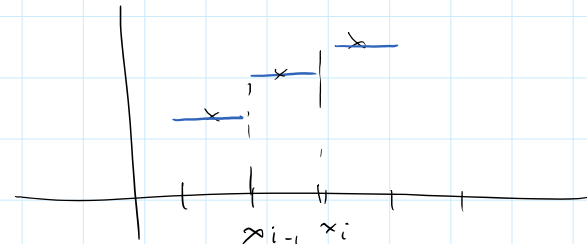
Shallow water equations $Q_t + f(Q)_x = 0$

$$Q = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ hu \end{pmatrix}; \quad f(Q) = \begin{pmatrix} hu \\ hu^2 + \frac{gh^3}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Godunov scheme: Reconstruct Evolve Average algorithm



1) Reconstruct $\tilde{Q}(t^n, x)$ based upon $\{Q_j^n\}$ (Godunov \rightarrow piecewise constant)

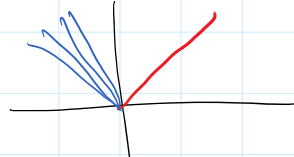


2) Evolve, solving Riemann problem at each interface

Ex: shallow water



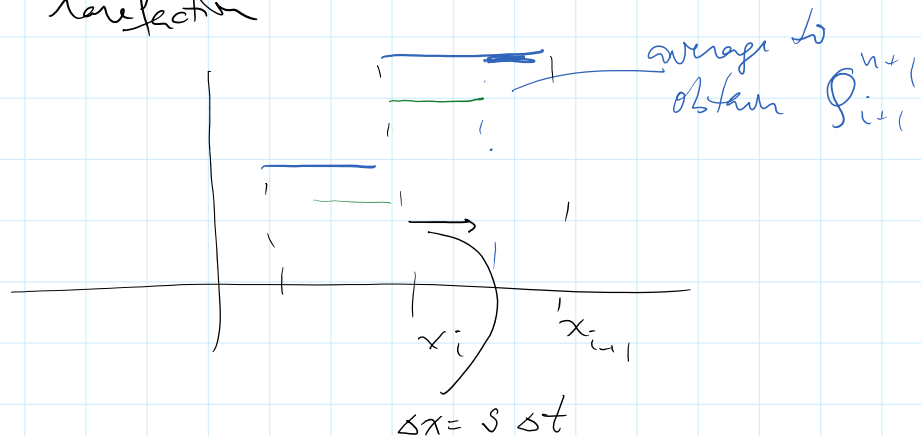
shock-shock



shock-reflector

etc. (impose non-entropy violation)

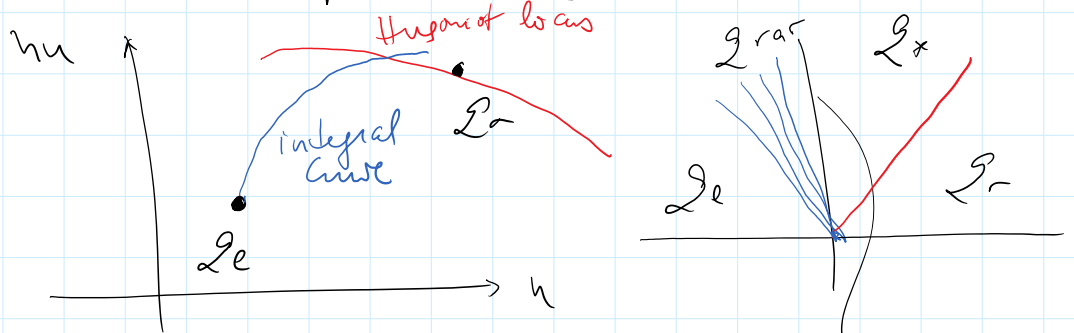
3) Average



Exact Riemann problem solutions exist for very few

problems (though important case of gas dynamics is solvable)

Linearised Riemann problems are more economical



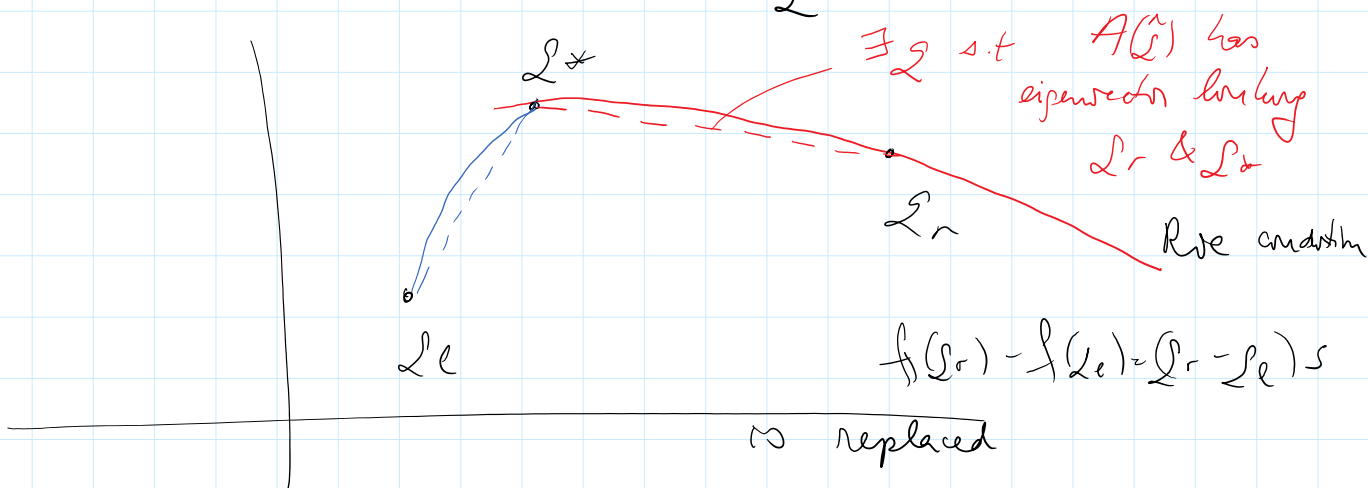
Recall: Hugoniot loci result

from $s(Q_r - Q_e) = f(Q_r) - f(Q_e)$ to evaluate flux

↳ a discrete formulation of conservation

Integral curves $\frac{dQ(s)}{ds} = r(Q(s))$

$r(Q) = \text{eigenvector of } \frac{\partial f}{\partial Q}$



$f(Q_r) - f(Q_e) = (Q_r - Q_e)s$

is replaced

$A(\hat{Q})(Q_r - Q_e) = s(Q_r - Q_e)$

$\hat{Q} = \text{Roe average}$

Linearised Riemann solver:

- 1) Computes a particular state ("Roe average" state)
s.t. conservation is satisfied as required for accurate
shock capturing
- 2) Solve as in a linear hyperbolic system

Exact, analytical formulations of Roe average are available
for fluxes with polynomial dependence of conservative
variables, e.g. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{shallow water} \\ \text{Euler} \\ \text{MHD} \end{array} \right.$ \checkmark
