

Automated parameters for troubled-cell indication via outlier detection

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DG method for hyperbolic problems

Consider the PDE $u_t + f(u)_x = 0$ with initial and boundary conditions. An approximation for the solution can be found using the discontinuous Galerkin method:

$$u_h(x, t) = \sum_{\ell=0}^k u_j^{(\ell)}(t) \phi_\ell(\xi_j), \quad j = 0, \dots, 2^n - 1,$$

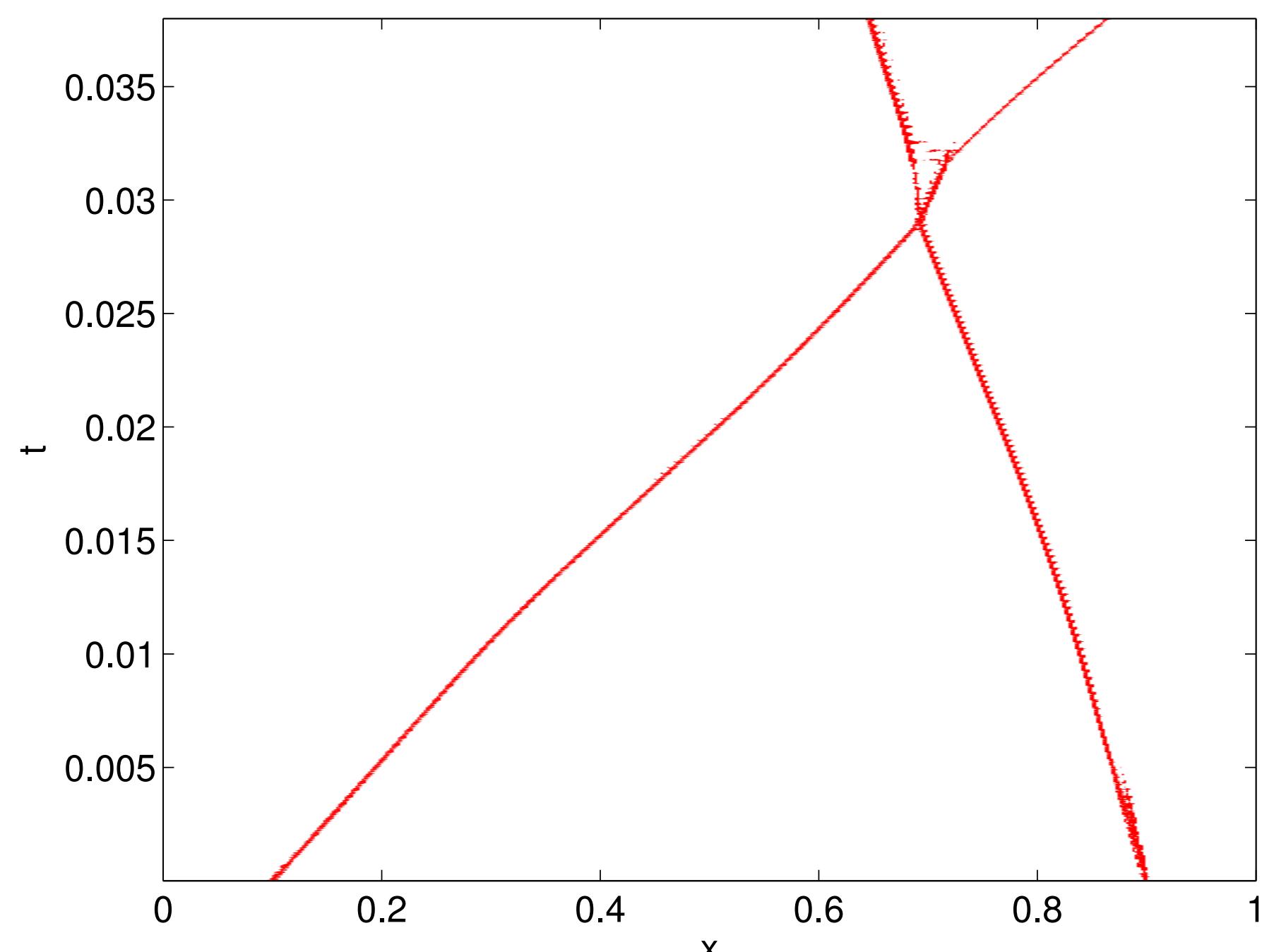
where ξ_j is the local variable $2/\Delta x(x - x_j)$.

Troubled-cell indicators for DG

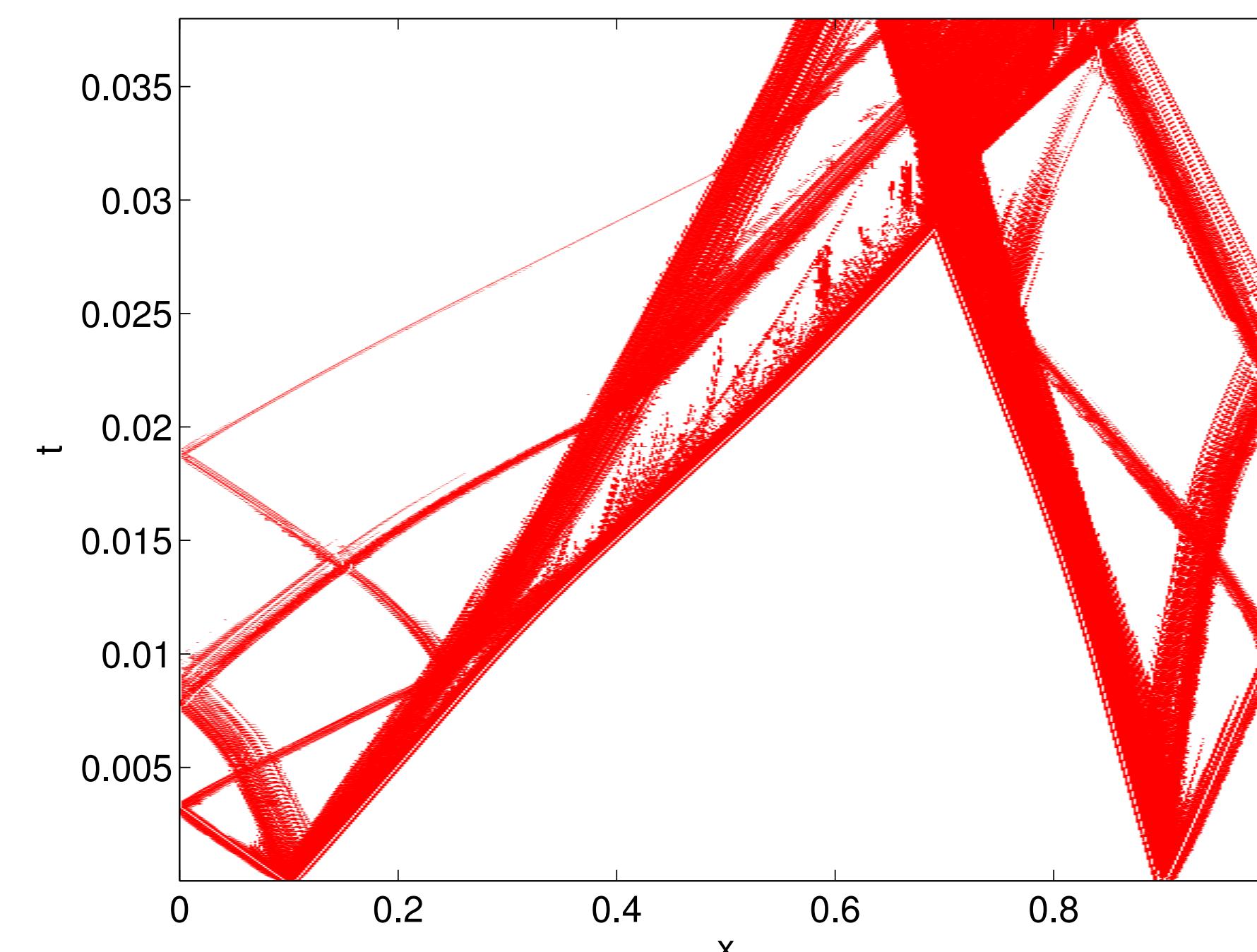
Solutions of nonlinear hyperbolic PDEs usually contain shocks or develop discontinuities in time. In order to avoid spurious oscillations a limiter can be applied. Detection of discontinuities is done by applying a troubled-cell indicator, for example:

- Multiwavelet troubled-cell indicator: detect I_j and I_{j+1} if $|d_{kj}^{n-1}| > C \cdot \max\{|d_{kj}^{n-1}|, j = 0, \dots, 2^n - 1\}$,
- KXRCF shock detector: detect I_j if

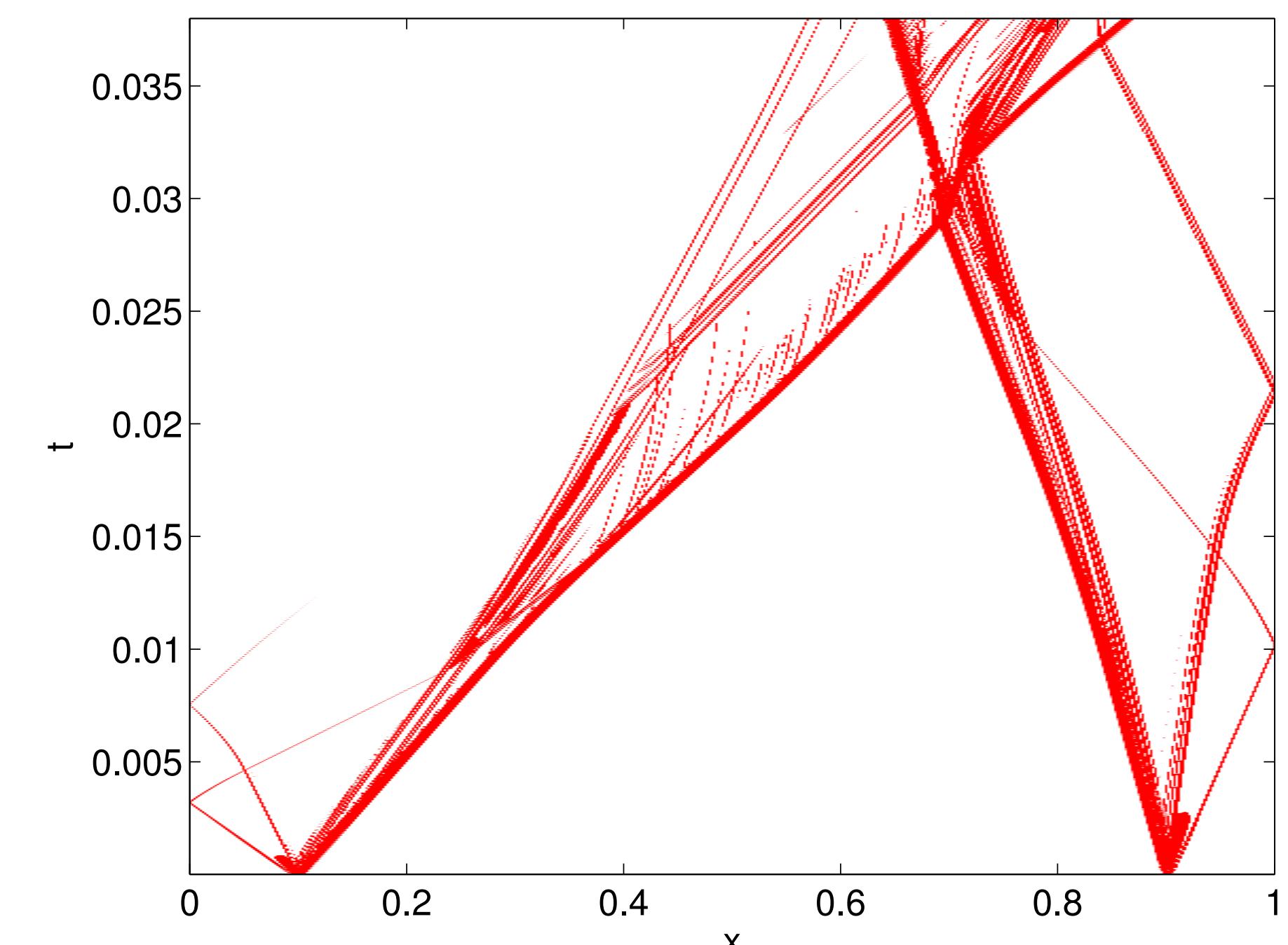
$$\frac{|u_h|_{I_j} - u_h|_{I_{n_j}}|}{\left(\frac{\Delta x}{2}\right)^{k+1} |\bar{u}_j|} > 1, \quad j = 0, \dots, 2^n - 1,$$



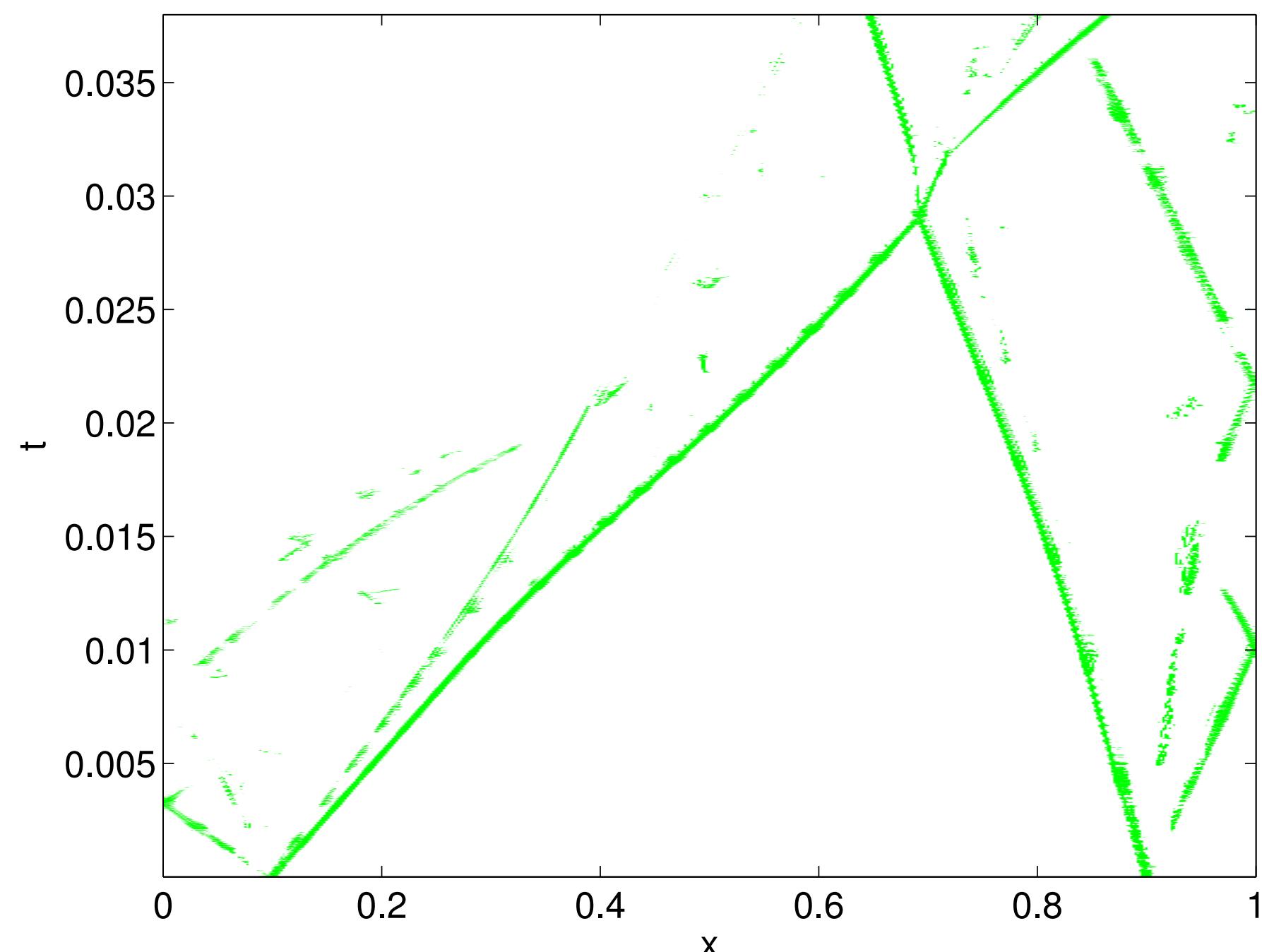
(a) Multiwavelet troubled-cell indicator, $C = 0.05$



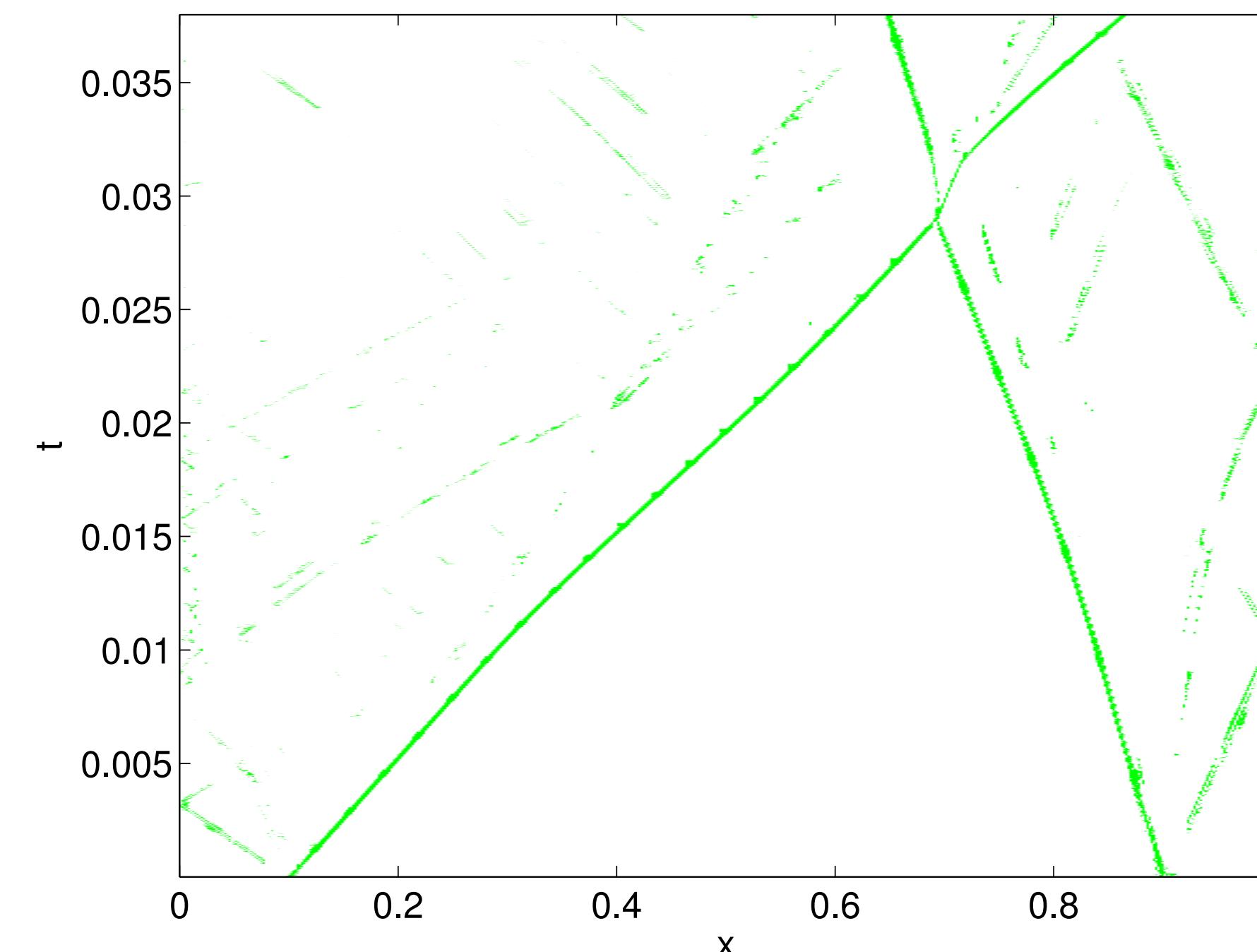
(b) KXRCF shock detector, threshold 1



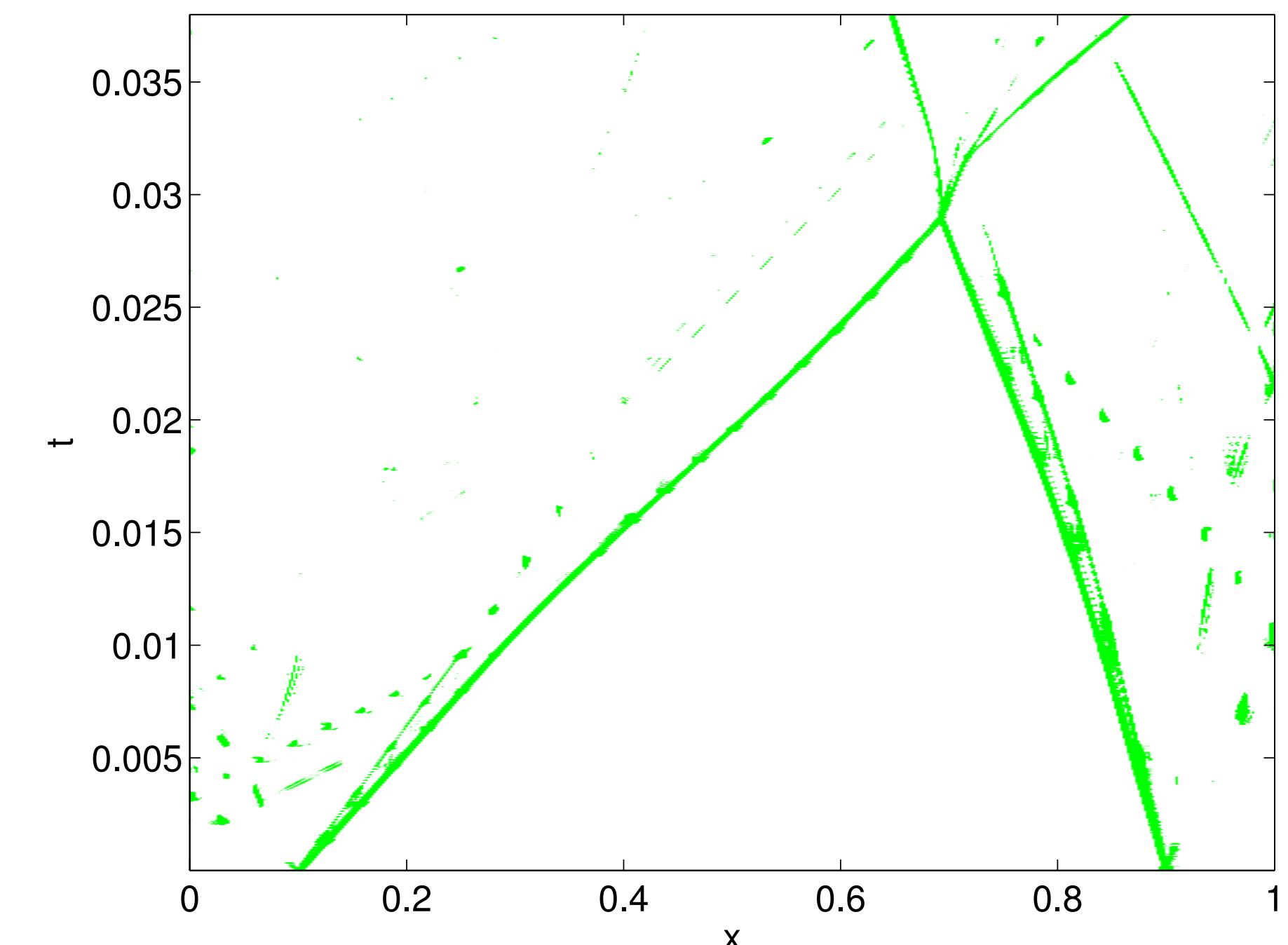
(c) Minmod-based TVB indicator, $M = 100$



(d) Outlier, multiwavelet troubled-cell indicator



(e) Outlier, KXRCF shock detector



(f) Outlier, minmod-based TVB indicator

Example: one-dimensional Euler equations for simulation of interaction of two blast waves.

Time-history plot of detected troubled cells, original indicator (top) or outlier-detected approach (bottom), $k = 3, 512$ elements.

- Minmod-based TVB indicator: detect I_j if

$$\left| \sum_{\ell=1}^k u_j^{(\ell)} \phi_\ell(1) \right| > M \Delta x^2 \text{ or } \left| \sum_{\ell=1}^k u_j^{(\ell)} \phi_\ell(-1) \right| > M \Delta x^2, \\ j = 0, \dots, 2^n - 1.$$

How to choose parameters?

Outlier detection using boxplot idea

Send in a suitable troubled-cell indication vector \mathbf{D} .

Split this vector into local vectors, \mathbf{d} .

for all local vectors **do**

Sort \mathbf{d} to obtain \mathbf{d}^s .

Compute the quartiles Q_1 and Q_3 .

Determine outliers:

$$d_j \notin [Q_1 - 3(Q_3 - Q_1), Q_3 + 3(Q_3 - Q_1)].$$

end for

Check detected outliers in left and right half of local region with neighboring regions.

Parameters no longer problem dependent!

