

$$\operatorname{div}(\rho \mathbf{u} \phi) = \operatorname{div}(\Gamma \operatorname{grad} \phi) + S_\phi \quad (5.1)$$

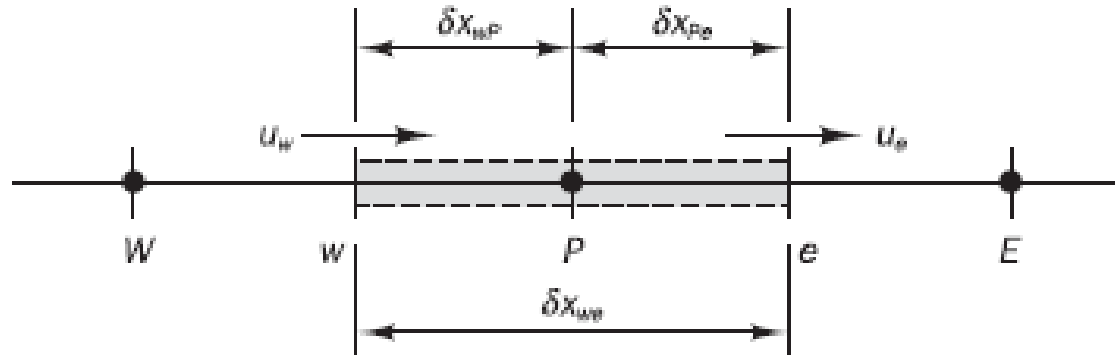
Formal integration over a control volume gives

$$\int_A \mathbf{n} \cdot (\rho \phi \mathbf{u}) dA = \int_A \mathbf{n} \cdot (\Gamma \operatorname{grad} \phi) dA + \int_{CV} S_\phi dV \quad (5.2)$$

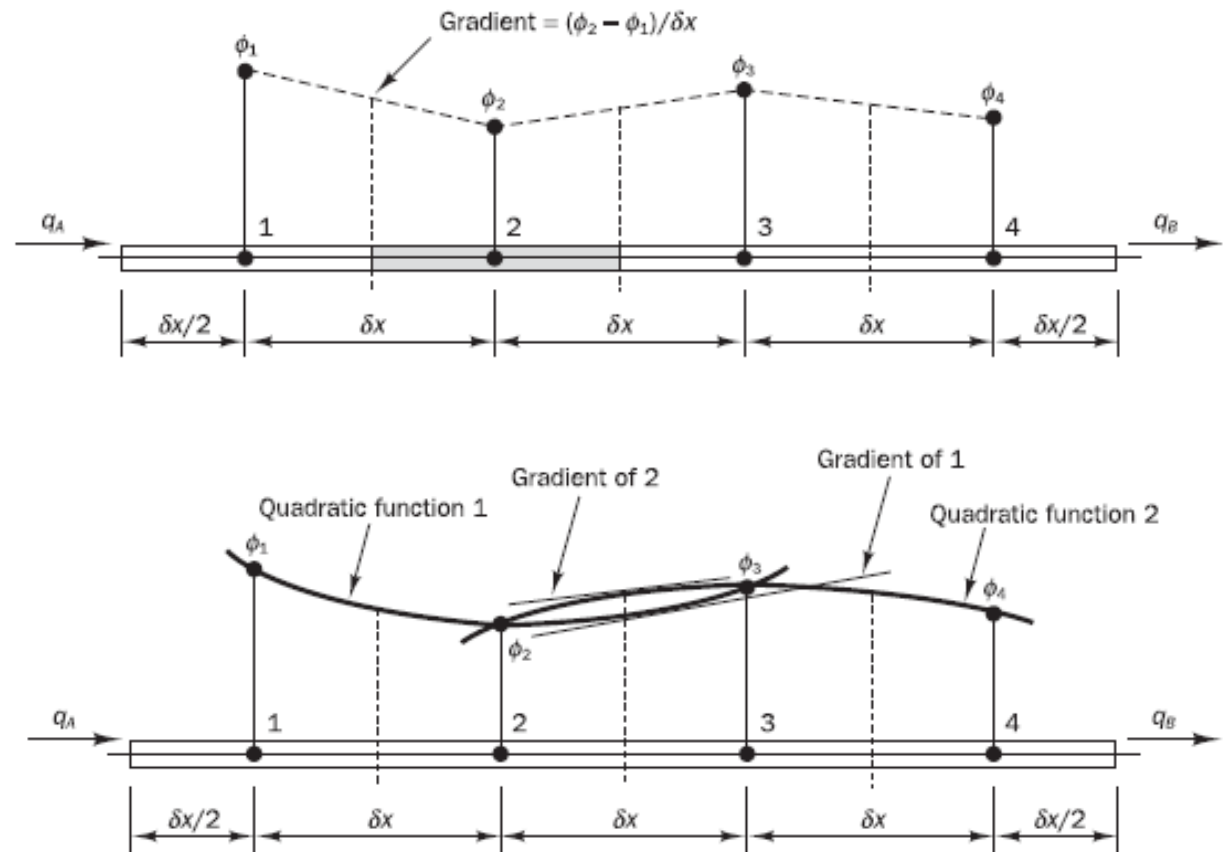


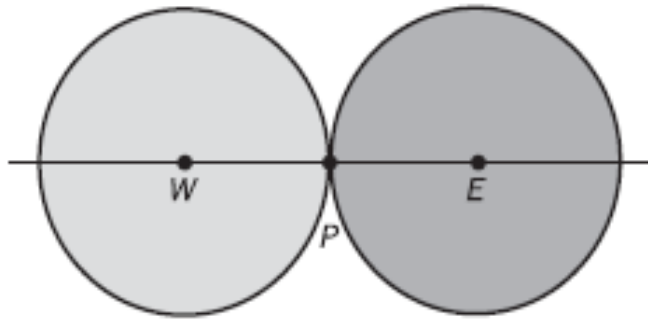
## 5.2

## Steady one-dimensional convection and diffusion

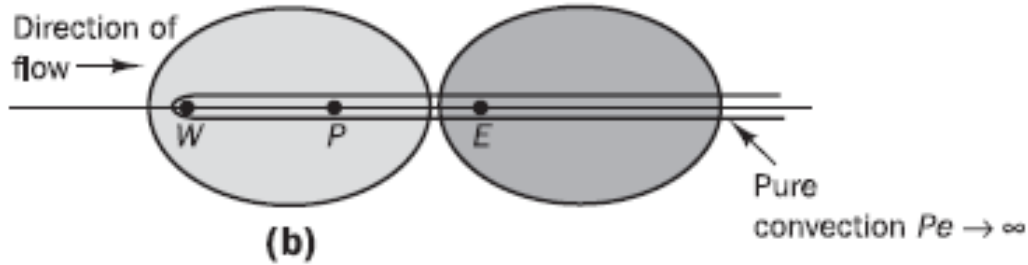


## 5.4

Properties  
of discretisation  
schemes



(a)

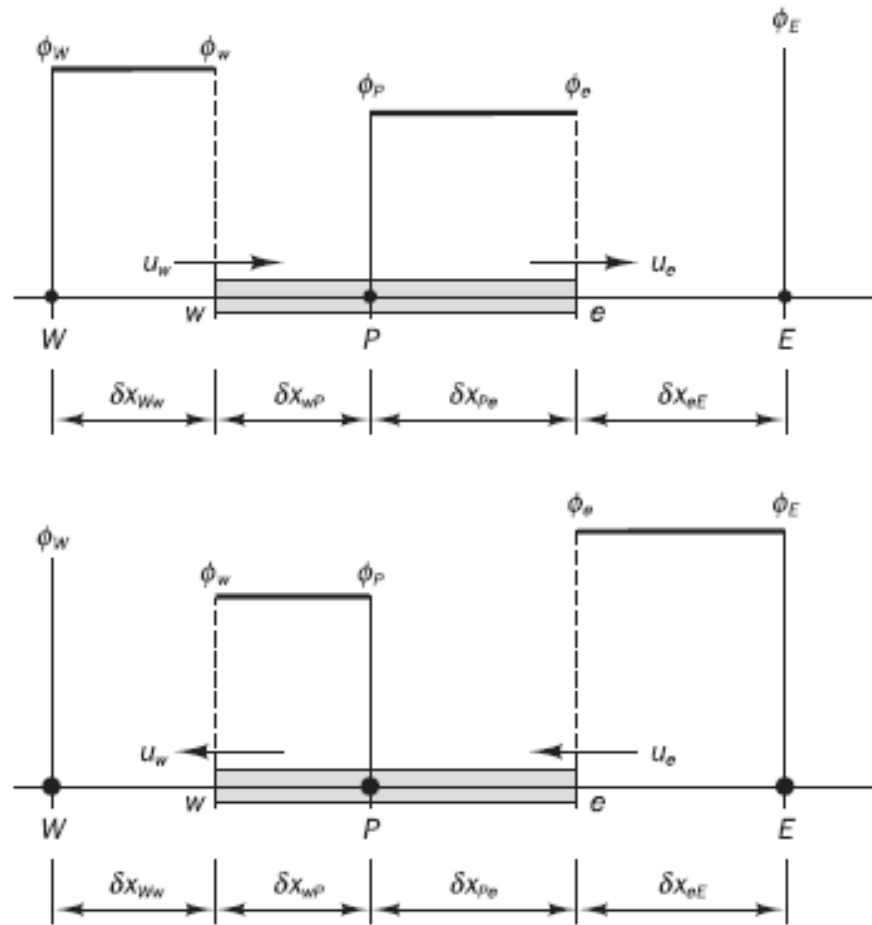


(b)

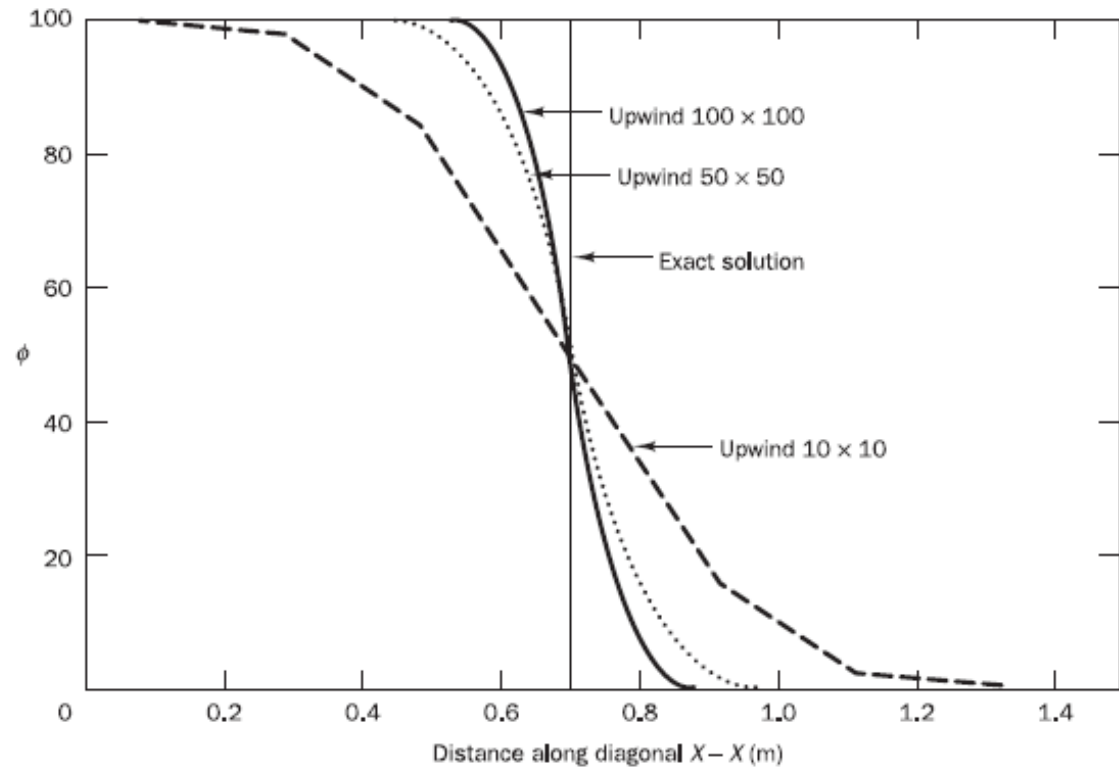
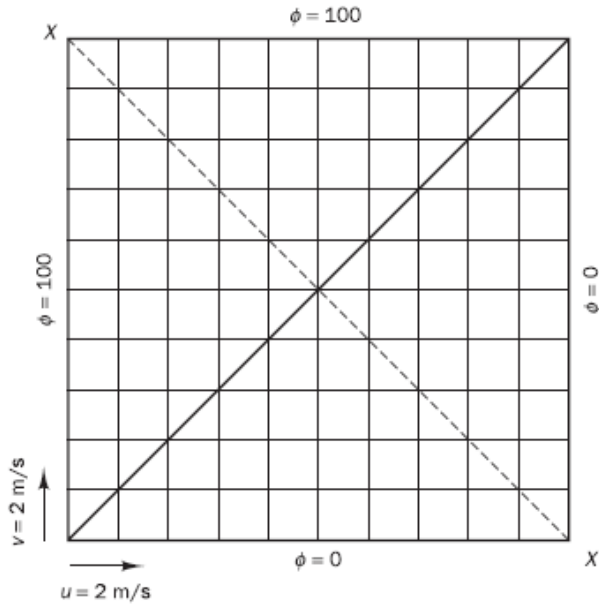


# 5.6

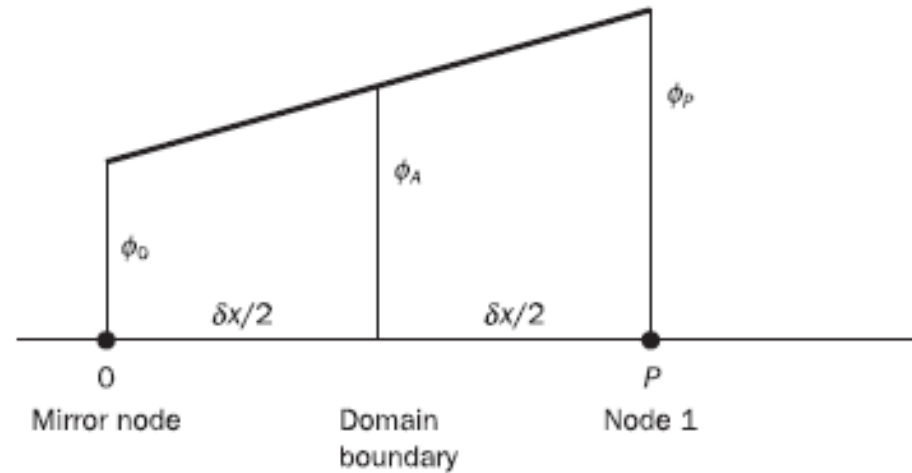
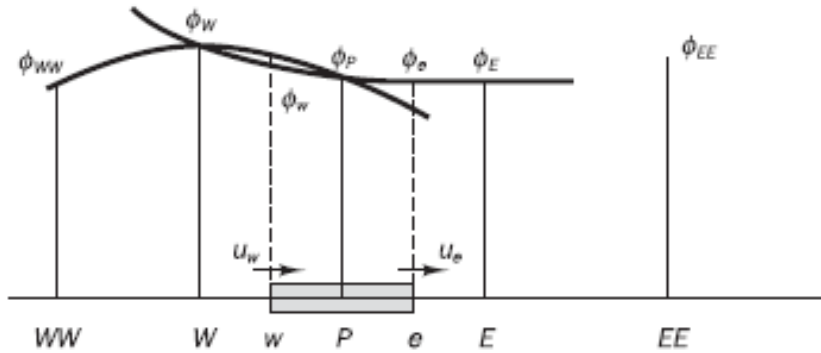
## The upwind differencing scheme



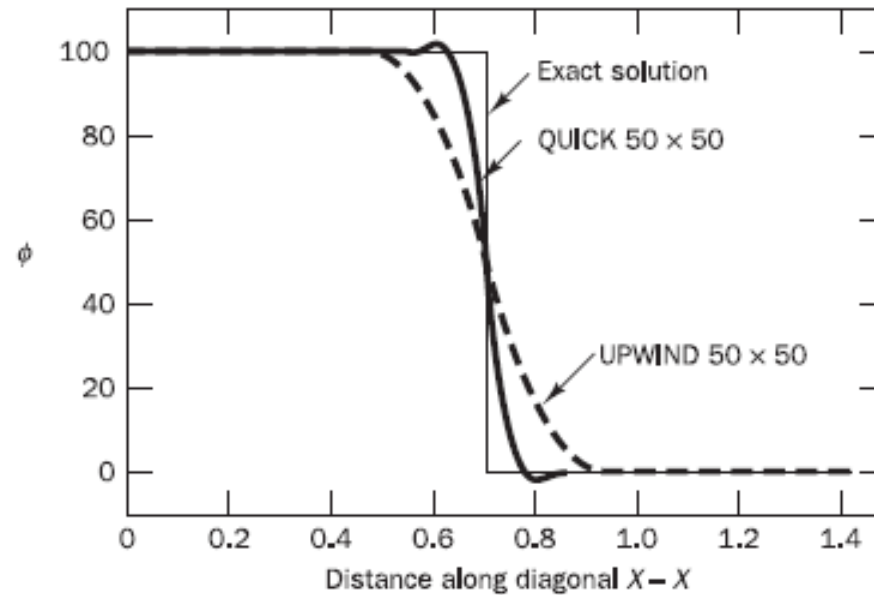
## 5.6.1 Assessment of the upwind differencing scheme



## 5.9.1 Quadratic upwind differencing scheme: the QUICK scheme

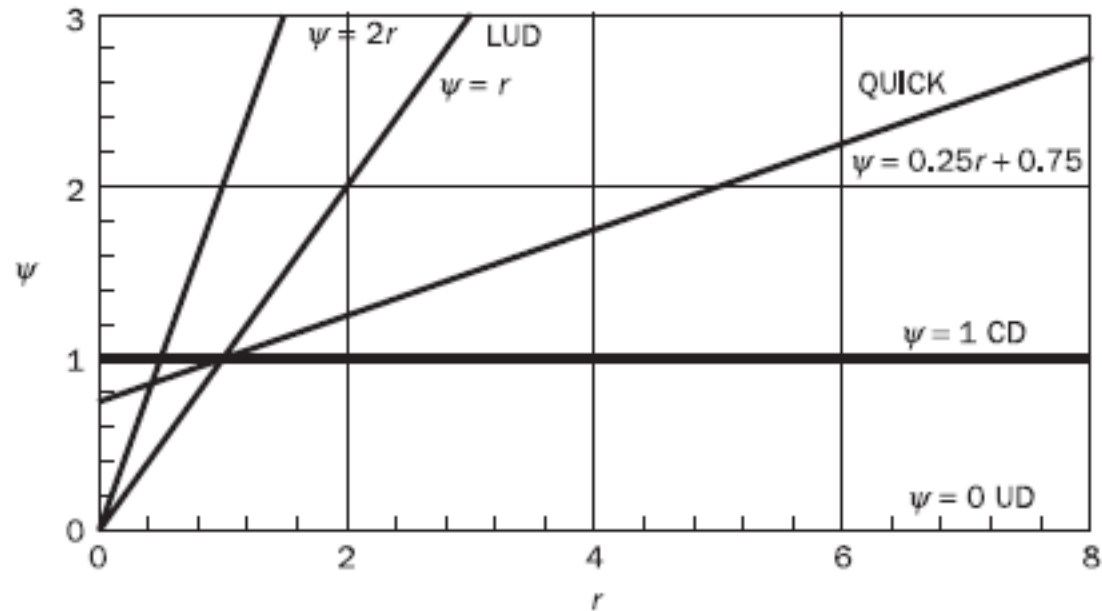


**Figure 5.20** Comparison of QUICK and upwind solutions for the 2D test case considered in section 5.6.1

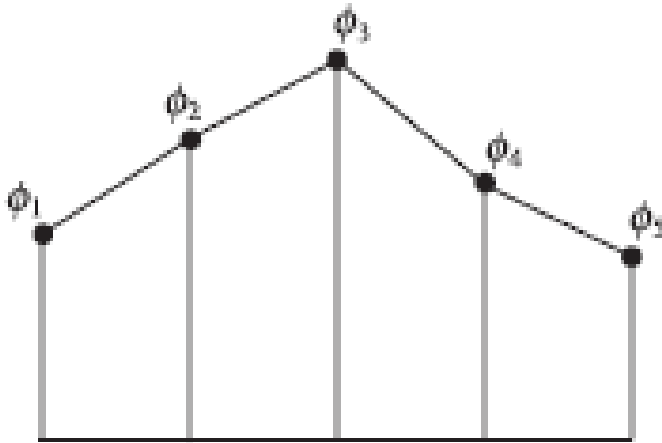




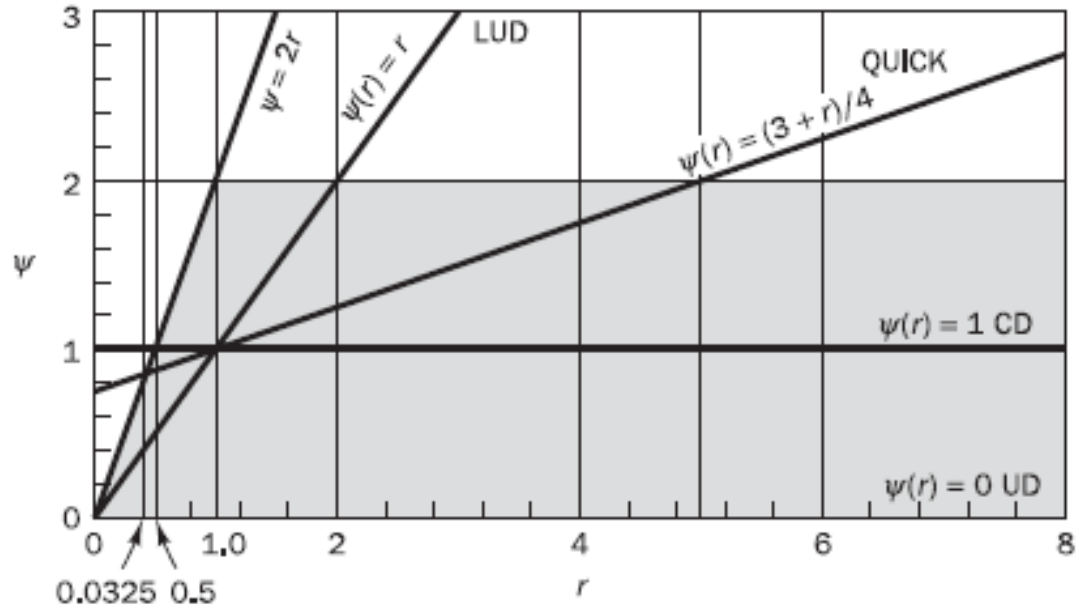
## 5.10.1 Generalisation of upwind-biased discretisation schemes



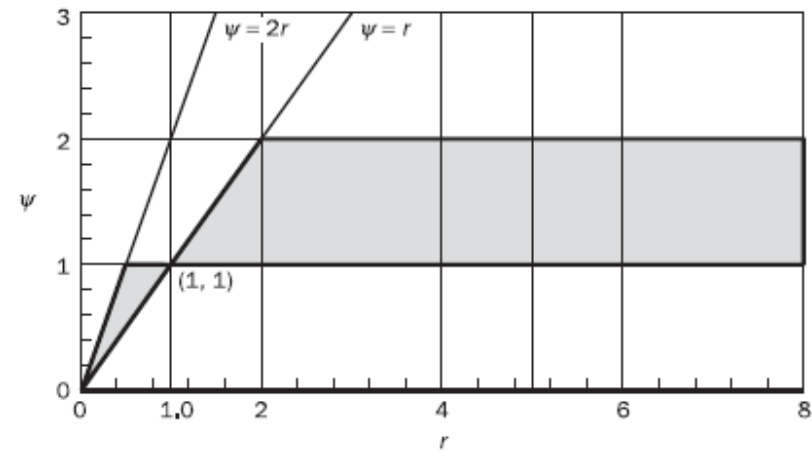
## 5.10.2 Total variation and TVD schemes



### 5.10.3 Criteria for TVD schemes

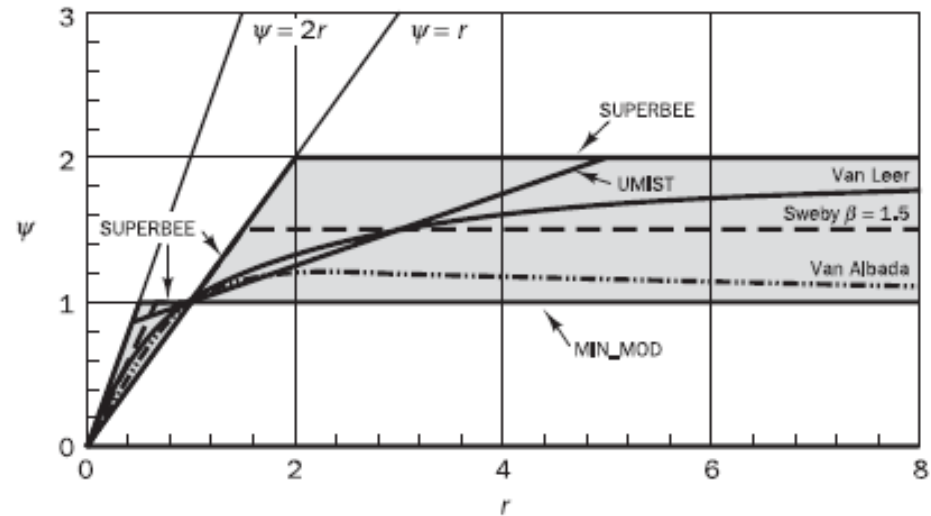


**Figure 5.24** Region for a second-order TVD scheme



## 5.10.4 Flux limiter functions

**Figure 5.25** All limiter functions in a  $r$ - $\psi$  diagram



## 5.10.6 Evaluation of TVD schemes

**Figure 5.26** Comparison of two TVD schemes: Van Leer and Van Albada with UD and QUICK

