

# Hydroinformatik II: Finite Differenzen Methode

<sup>1</sup>Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ, Leipzig

<sup>2</sup>Technische Universität Dresden – TUD, Dresden

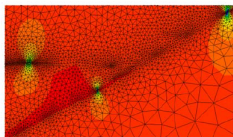
Dresden, 27. Mai 2016

# Vorlesungsplan Hydroinformatik II SoSe 2016

#	Datum	Thema
01	08.04.2016	Einführung
02	15.04.2016	Grundlagen: Kontinuumsmechanik
03	22.04.2016	Grundlagen: Hydromechanik
04	29.04.2016	Grundlagen: Partielle Differentialgleichungen / T <sub>E</sub> X
05	06.05.2016	HW: Qt Installation (2016)
06	13.05.2016	Qt Übung: Funktionsrechner; Grundlagen Numerik
07	20.05.2016	Pfingsten
08	27.05.2016	Numerik: (exp) Finite Differenzen Methode
09	03.06.2016	Vorbereitung für den Beleg
10	10.06.2016	Numerik: (imp) Finite Differenzen Methode
11	17.06.2016	Gerinnehydraulik: Theorie - Grundlagen
12	24.06.2016	Gerinnehydraulik: Programmierung, Übung 1
13	01.07.2016	Gerinnehydraulik: Programmierung, Übung 2
14	08.07.2016	Gerinnehydraulik: Programmierung, Übung 3
15	15.07.2016	Kurs-Zusammenfassung, Ausblick und Beleg

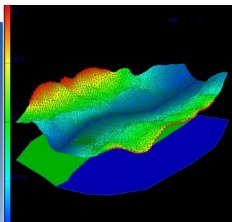
# Konzept

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}^E \nabla\psi$$

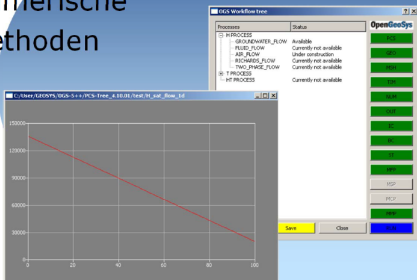


Basics  
Mechanik

Anwendung



Numerische  
Methoden



Programmierung  
Visual C++

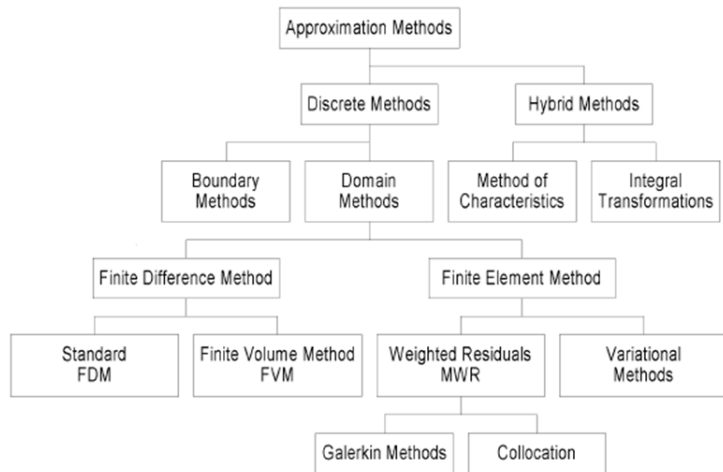
Prozessverständnis

# Fahrplan

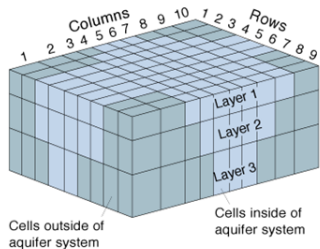
## Vorlesung

- ▶ Grundlagen der Finite Differenzen Methode
- ▶ Approximation methods
- ▶ Finite difference method FDM (Ch. 3)
- ▶ Taylor series expansion
- ▶ Derivatives
- ▶ Diffusion equation
- ▶ (Finite element method FEM  $\Rightarrow$  Hydrosystemanalyse)

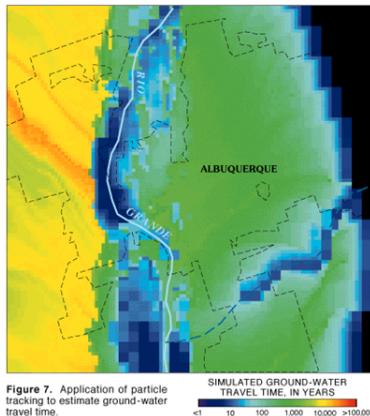
# Näherungsverfahren



# FDM Anwendungen - MODFLOW

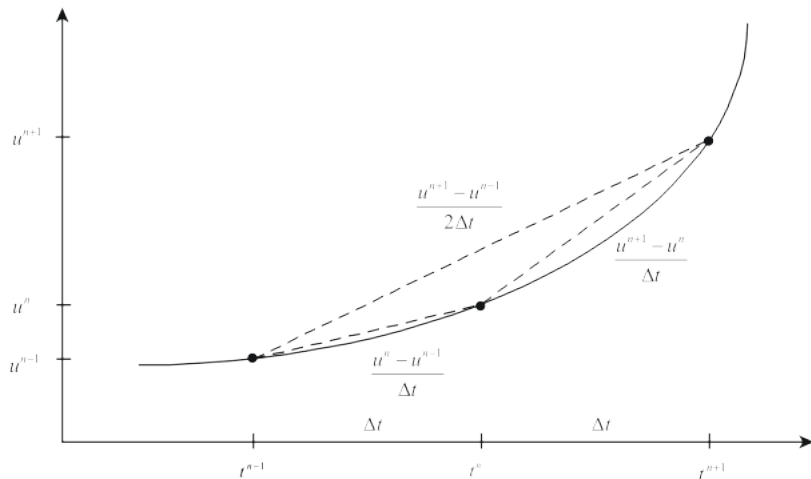


**Figure 2.** Example of model grid for simulating three-dimensional ground-water flow.

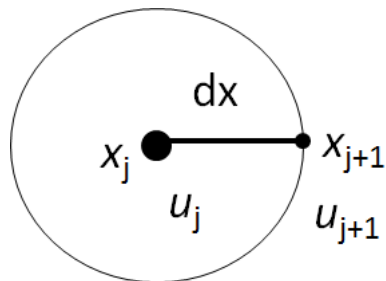


<http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/FS/FS-121-97/images/fig7.gif>

# Ableitungen



## Taylor-Reihe



in time

$$u_j^{n+1} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Delta t^m}{m!} \left[ \frac{\partial^m u}{\partial t^m} \right]_j^n \quad (1)$$

in space

$$u_{j+1}^n = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Delta x^m}{m!} \left[ \frac{\partial^m u}{\partial x^m} \right]_j^n \quad (2)$$



# Trunkation

$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n + \Delta t \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right]_j^n + \frac{\Delta t^2}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right]_j^n + 0(\Delta t^3) \quad (3)$$

$$u_{j+1}^n = u_j^n + \Delta x \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_j^n + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]_j^n + 0(\Delta x^3) \quad (4)$$

# 1. Ableitung

$$\left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right]_j^n = \frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\Delta t} - \frac{\Delta t}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right]_j^n + 0(\Delta t^2) \quad (5)$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_j^n = \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_j^n}{\Delta x} - \frac{\Delta x}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]_j^n + 0(\Delta x^2) \quad (6)$$

# Differenzen-Schemata

Forward difference approximation

$$\left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_j^n = \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_j^n}{\Delta x} + 0(\Delta x) \quad (7)$$

Backward difference approximation

$$\left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_j^n = \frac{u_j^n - u_{j-1}^n}{\Delta x} + 0(\Delta x) \quad (8)$$

Central difference approximation

$$\left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_j^n = \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + 0(\Delta x^2) \quad (9)$$

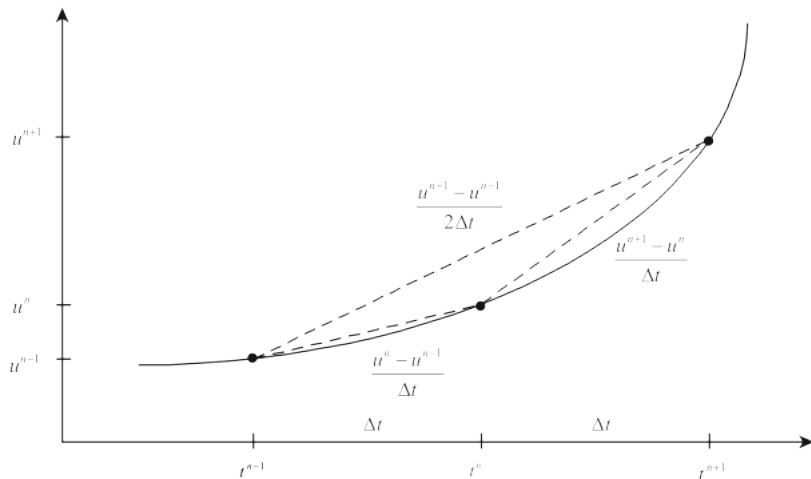
# Zentrale Differenzen

$$\begin{aligned}u_{j+1}^n &= u_j^n + \Delta x \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_j^n + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]_j^n + 0(\Delta x^3) \\u_{j-1}^n &= u_j^n - \Delta x \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_j^n + \frac{\Delta x^2}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]_j^n - 0(\Delta x^3)\end{aligned}\quad (10)$$

Central difference approximation

$$\left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_j^n = \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + 0(\Delta x^2)\quad (11)$$

# Ableitungen

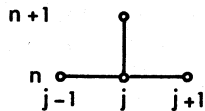


## 2. Ableitung

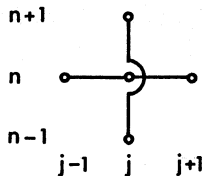
$$\begin{aligned}
 \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]_j^n &\approx \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left( \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_{j+1}^n - \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_j^n \right) \\
 &\approx \frac{u_{j+1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j-1}^n}{\Delta x^2}
 \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

$$\left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]_j^n = \frac{u_{j+1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j-1}^n}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{\Delta x^2}{12} \left[ \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} \right]_j^n + \dots \tag{13}$$

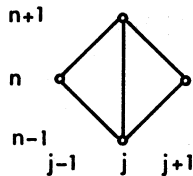
# Übersicht Differenzenverfahren



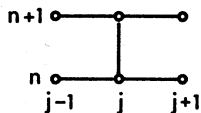
FTCS



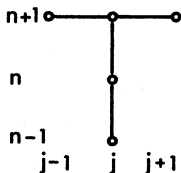
Richardson



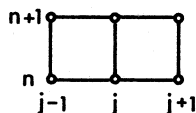
DuFort-Frankel



Crank-Nicolson



3LFI

Linear F.E.M./  
Crank-Nicolson

# Diffusionsgleichung

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (14)$$



# Analytical solution for diffusion equation (Skript 5.2.2)

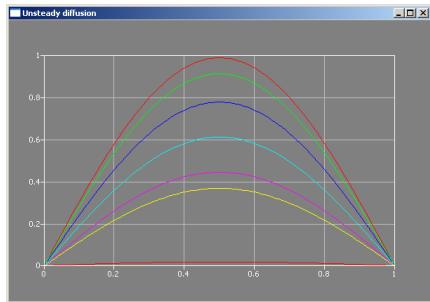
- ▶ Diffusion equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (15)$$

- ▶ Analytical solution

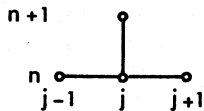
$$u = \sin(\pi x) e^{-\alpha t^2} \quad (16)$$

- ▶ K: validity

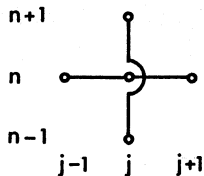


⇒ Übung

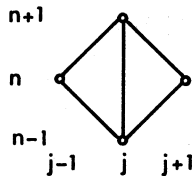
# Übersicht Differenzenverfahren



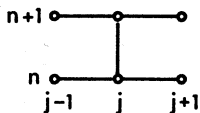
FTCS



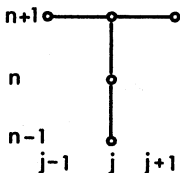
Richardson



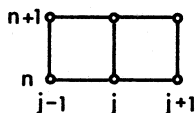
DuFort-Frankel



Crank-Nicolson



3LFI

Linear F.E.M./  
Crank-Nicolson

# Explizite FDM - FTCS Verfahren (Skript 3.2.2/4.1)

- ▶ PDE for diffusion processes

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (17)$$

- ▶ forward time / centered space

$$\left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right]_j^n \approx \frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\Delta t} \quad \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]_j^n \approx \frac{u_{j-1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j+1}^n}{\Delta x^2} \quad (18)$$

- ▶ substitute

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\Delta t} - \alpha \frac{u_{j-1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j+1}^n}{\Delta x^2} = 0 \quad (19)$$

- ▶ FTCS scheme for diffusion equations

$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (u_{j-1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j+1}^n) \quad \boxed{Ne = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2}} \quad (20)$$

# Eigenschaften numerischer Verfahren

Analysis of approximation schemes consists of three steps:

- ▶ Develop the **algebraic scheme**,
- ▶ Check **consistency** of the algebraic approximate equation,
- ▶ Investigate **stability** behavior of the scheme.

# Eigenschaften numerischer Verfahren

Analysis of approximation schemes consists of three steps:

- ▶ Develop the **algebraic scheme**,

$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (u_{j-1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j+1}^n) \quad (21)$$

- ▶ Check **consistency** of the algebraic approximate equation,

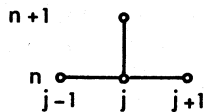
$$\lim_{\Delta t, \Delta x \rightarrow 0} |\hat{L}(u_j^n) - L(u[t_n, x_j])| = 0 \quad (22)$$

- ▶ Investigate **stability** behavior of the scheme.

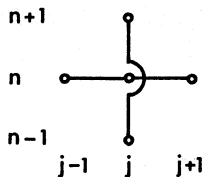
$$\boxed{Ne = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq 1/2} \quad (23)$$



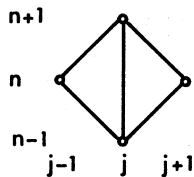
# Explizite und implizite Differenzenverfahren



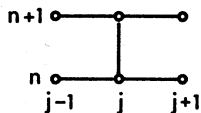
FTCS



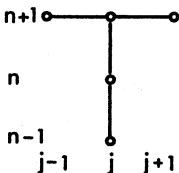
Richardson



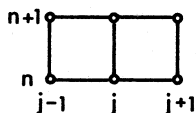
DuFort-Frankel



Crank-Nicolson



3LFI

Linear F.E.M./  
Crank-Nicolson

# Implizites Differenzenverfahren: Next Lecture

Algebraische Schema:

$$\left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]_j^{n+1} \approx \frac{u_{j-1}^{n+1} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_{j+1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\Delta t} - \alpha \frac{u_{j-1}^{n+1} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_{j+1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (-u_{j-1}^{n+1} + 2u_j^{n+1} - u_{j+1}^{n+1}) + u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n \quad (28)$$



# Implizites Differenzenverfahren: Next Lecture

Algebraische Schema:

$$\left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]_j^{n+1} \approx \frac{u_{j-1}^{n+1} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_{j+1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\Delta t} - \alpha \frac{u_{j-1}^{n+1} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_{j+1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (-u_{j-1}^{n+1} + 2u_j^{n+1} - u_{j+1}^{n+1}) + u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n \quad (28)$$

# Implizites Differenzenverfahren: Next Lecture

Algebraische Schema:

$$\left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]_j^{n+1} \approx \frac{u_{j-1}^{n+1} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_{j+1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\Delta t} - \alpha \frac{u_{j-1}^{n+1} - 2u_j^{n+1} + u_{j+1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (-u_{j-1}^{n+1} + 2u_j^{n+1} - u_{j+1}^{n+1}) + u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n \quad (28)$$