

Hydroinformatik II - SoSe 2024

HyBHW-S2-01-V10: Finite-Differenzen-Methode I

Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. Olaf Kolditz

¹Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ, Leipzig

²Technische Universität Dresden – TUD, Dresden

³Center for Advanced Water Research – CAWR

⁴TUBAF-UFZ Center for Environmental Geosciences – C-EGS, Freiberg / Leipzig

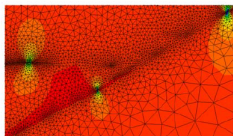
Dresden, 02.07.2024

Zeitplan: Hydroinformatik II - SoSe 2024

Datum	HI	II	Thema	Typ
14.06.2024	14	2-01	Einführung in die Lehrveranstaltung - Teil 2	L
14.06.2024	15	2-02	Werkzeuge Tools	L
14.06.2024	16	2-03	Grundlagen: Kontinuumsmechanik	L
21.06.2024	17	2-04	Grundlagen: Hydromechanik	L
21.06.2024	18	2-05	Grundlagen: Partielle Partialgleichungen	L
21.06.2024	19	2-06	Übung: Analytische Lösungen	E
28.06.2024*	20	2-07	Grundlagen: Näherungsverfahren	L
28.06.2024*	21	2-08	Übung: Jupyter Diffusionsprozess	E
02.07.2024*	22	2-09	Numerik: Finite-Differenzen-Methode (explizit)	L
02.07.2024*	23	2-10	Numerik: Finite-Differenzen-Methode (implizit)	L
12.07.2024	24	2-11	Übung: Finite-Differenzen-Methoden	E
12.07.2024	25	2-12	Grundlagen: Gerinnehydraulik	L
12.07.2024	26	2-13	Übung: Gerinnehydraulik	E
19.07.2024	27	2-14	Ausblick: Grundwassermodellierung	E
19.07.2024	28	2-15	Klausur/Beleg: Besprechung zur Vorbereitung	L

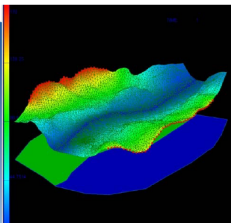
*online Vorlesung

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

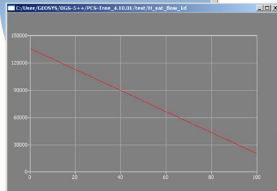
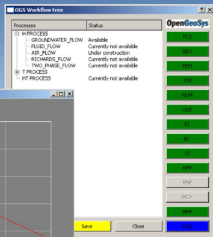


Basics
Mechanik

Anwendung



Numerische
Methoden



Programmierung
Visual C++

Prozessverständnis

Übung

- ▶ Jupyter installation: Probleme? (\Rightarrow 5)
-

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)

Jupyter

- Jupyter Notebook
- Jupyter Lab
- Browser-basiert

- "The Jupyter Notebook · The Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, ..."
- Webseite:
<https://jupyter.org/>
- Vorteil: funktioniert auf allen Rechnern
- ... ein Teil unserer (neuen) Übungen machen wir mit Jupyter Notebooks (>> Demo)



Jupyter: Example

Technische Universität Dresden

Probseur für Angewandte Umweltphysik an der TU Dresden
Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. Olaf Kuhn
Hydroformark 1 (HyBW-1-01)
[Link-Homepage](#)

Exercise 2 - Figures

```
In [2]: from matplotlib.ticker import FuncFormatter
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

year = np.arange(11)
publikationen = [1,1,7,5,8,7,6,7,6,7,3]
fig, ax = plt.subplots()

ax.set_title("Hydroformark 1-01-02 - Notenspiegel")
ax.set_xlabel("Kategorie von Noten")

plt.bar(year, publikationen)
plt.xticks(year, ("1,0", "1,3", "1,7", "2,0", "2,3", "2,7", "3,0", "3,3", "3,7", "4,0", "5,0"))
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

Hydroformark 1-01-02 - Notenspiegel

Category	Count
1,0	1
1,3	1
1,7	7
2,0	5
2,3	8
2,7	7
3,0	6
3,3	7
3,7	6
4,0	7
5,0	3

Benchmarks: HM processes

Benchmark 1: Sneddon (Opening profile)

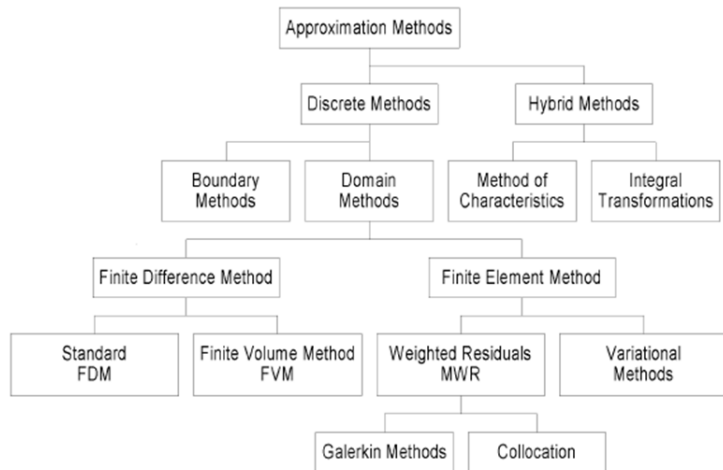
Running OGS Simulation

OpenGeoSys
Apyttree

Plot of u_{max} vs $x[m]$

Benchmark 2: Propagating straight fracture (pressure and crack length)

Plot of $p [MPa]$ vs $W [m]$



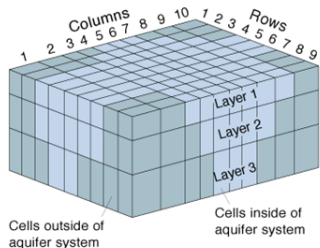


Figure 2. Example of model grid for simulating three-dimensional ground-water flow.

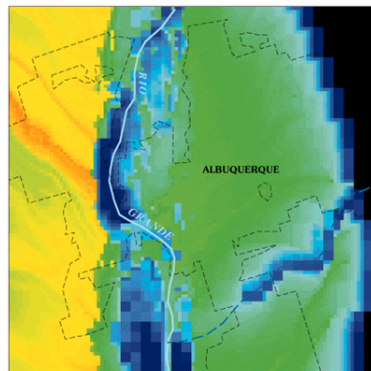
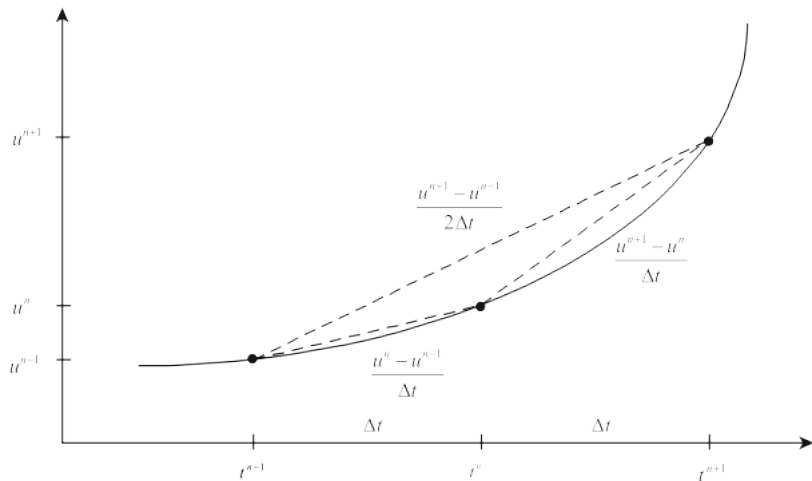


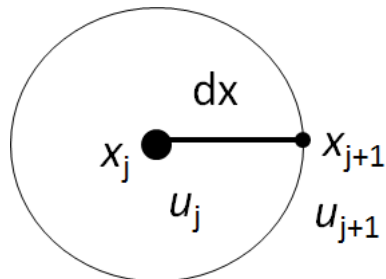
Figure 7. Application of particle tracking to estimate ground-water travel time.



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

Ableitungen





in time

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

$$\Delta t = t^{n+1} - t^n$$

in space

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

$$\Delta x = x_{j+1} - x_j$$

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

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

siehe auch Trunkationsfehler (letzte Vorlesung)

1. Ableitung

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

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

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

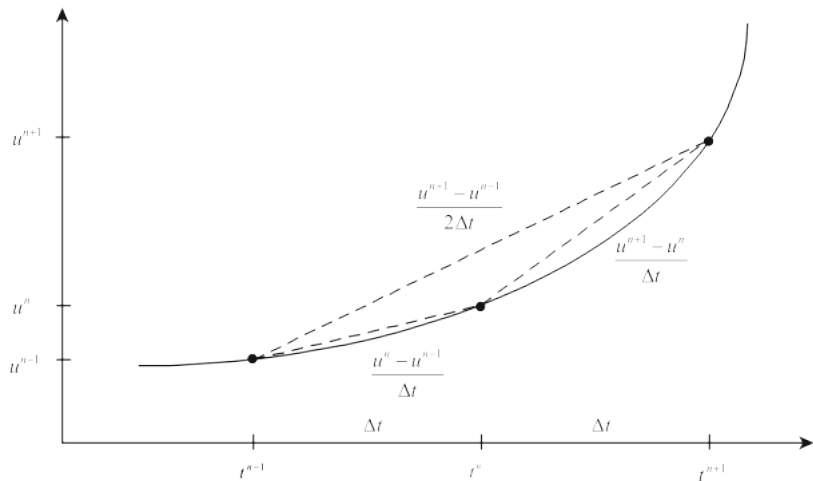
$$\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_j^n = \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + 0(\Delta x^2) \quad (9)$$

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

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

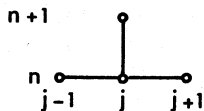


2. Ableitung

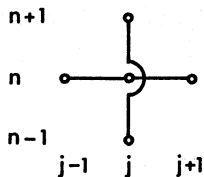
$$\begin{aligned}\left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right]_j^n &\approx \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]_{j+1}^n - \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]_j^n \right) \\ &\approx \frac{u_{j+1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j-1}^n}{\Delta x^2}\end{aligned}\quad (12)$$

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

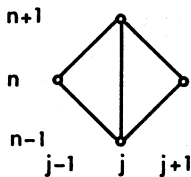
Übersicht Differenzenverfahren



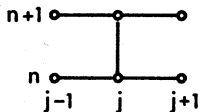
FTCS



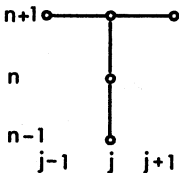
Richardson



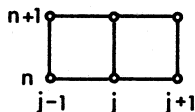
DuFort-Frankel



Crank-Nicolson



3LFI



Linear F.E.M./
Crank-Nicolson

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

Analytical solution for diffusion equation (Skript 5.2.2)

- ▶ Diffusion equation

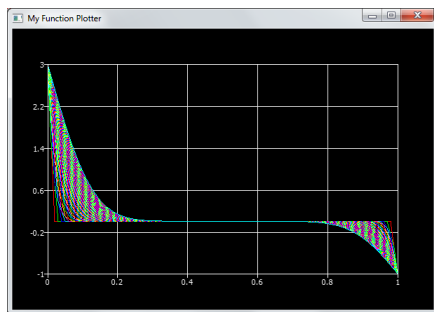
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (15)$$

- ▶ Analytical solution

Einschränkungen: Nur für
symmetrische

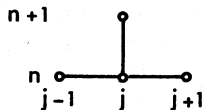
Randbedingungen

- ▶ K: validity

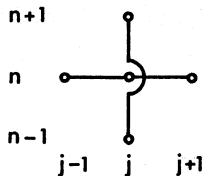


⇒ Übung

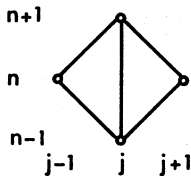
Übersicht Differenzenverfahren



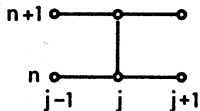
FTCS



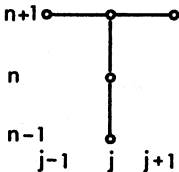
Richardson



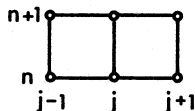
DuFort-Frankel



Crank-Nicolson



3LFI



Linear F.E.M./
Crank-Nicolson

- ▶ PDE for diffusion processes

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \alpha \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (16)$$

- ▶ forward time / centered space

$$\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right]_j^n \approx \frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\Delta t} \quad \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right]_j^n \approx \frac{u_{j-1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j+1}^n}{\Delta x^2} \quad (17)$$

- ▶ substitute

$$\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\Delta t} - \alpha \frac{u_{j-1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j+1}^n}{\Delta x^2} = 0 \quad (18)$$

- ▶ FTCS scheme for diffusion equations

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

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.

Analysis of approximation schemes consists of three steps:

- ▶ Develop the **algebraic scheme**,

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

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

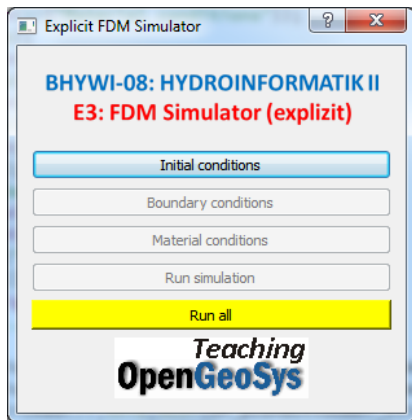
$$\lim_{\Delta t, \Delta x \rightarrow 0} |\hat{L}(u_j^n) - L(u[t_n, x_j])| = 0 \quad (21)$$

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

$$Ne = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq 1/2 \quad (22)$$

Übungen

- (Qt Übung (alt): BHYWI-08-03-E)
- C++ Übung: EX08-fdm-explicit-C++
- Python Übung: EX08-fdm-explicit-python

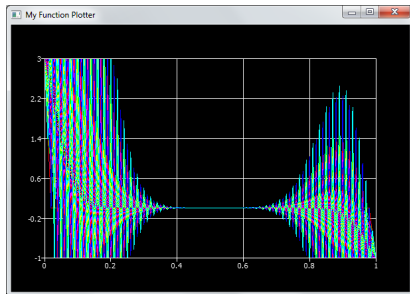
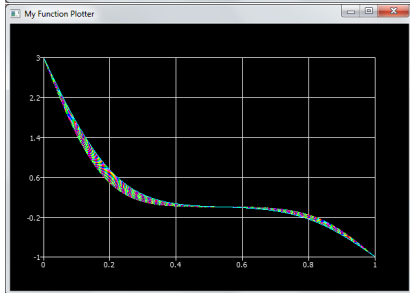
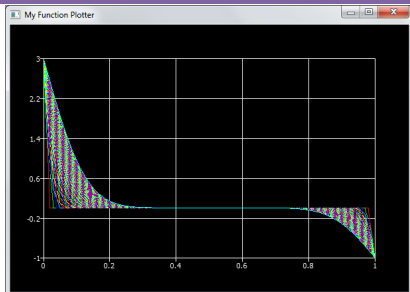


Dialog-Klasse: Konstruktor
Dialog::Dialog

- 1 Elemente
- 2 Connects
- 3 Layout
- 4 Datenstrukturen
(Speicherreservierung)

FDM Übung: Explizit Qt

Ergebnisse



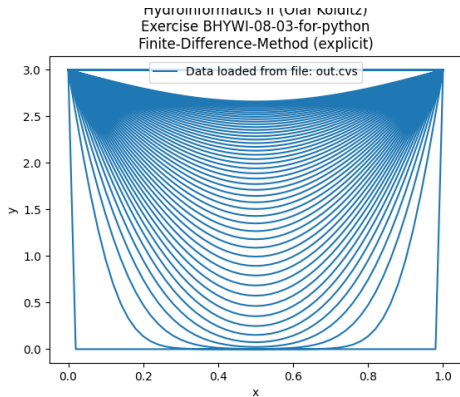
$$Ne = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq 0.5 \quad (25)$$

How sensitive ?

Übung: EX08 (C++): explizite FDM

```
1 echo Compilation
2 g++ main.cpp
3 echo Execution
4 a.exe
5 echo Ploting
6 data_from_file.py
7 echo End
```

Listing: Skript: C++ Berechnung
> Python Grafik



Übung: EX08 (Python): explizite FDM

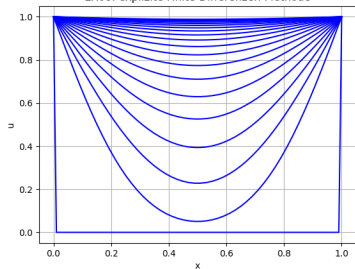
```
1 import math
2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 #data structures
5 ##physical parameter
6 alpha = 1.0
7 ##numerical parameters (discretization)
8 nx = 10
9 x = np.zeros(nx+1)
10 dx = 1./nx
11 t = [0.01]
12 nt = 10 #wieviele Zeitschritte bis zum
        stationaeren Zustand
13 dt = 0.5 * dx*dx / alpha
14 Ne = alpha * dt / (dx*dx)
15 ##field function
16 u = np.zeros(nx+1)
17 uo = np.zeros(nx+1)
18 #initial condition
19 u_ic = 0.
20 for i in range(nx+1):
21     x[i] = 0
22     u[i] = 0
23     uo[i] = 0
24 #boundary conditions
25 u_bc_l = 1.
26 u_bc_r = 1.
27 u[0] = uo[0] = u_bc_l
28 u[nx] = uo[nx] = u_bc_r
29 #initial state
30 ...
```

```
1 ...
2 #initial state
3 for i in range(0,nx+1):
4     x[i] = (float(i)/float(nx))
5 plt.plot(x,u,color='blue')
6 #fdm-explicit
7 for n in range(1,nt):
8     for i in range(1,nx):
9         u[i] = uo[i] + Ne *(uo[i-1] - 2*uo[i]
        + uo[i+1])
10    plt.plot(x,u,color='blue')
11    for i in range(1,nx):
12        uo[i] = u[i]
13 #plots
14 plt.title('EX08: explizite Finite-
        Differenzen-Methode')
15 plt.xlabel('x')
16 plt.ylabel('u')
17 plt.axis('tight')
18 plt.grid()
19 plt.savefig("fdm-explicit.png")
20 plt.show()
```

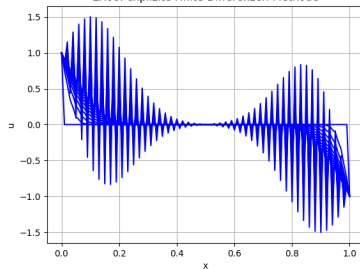
Listing: ...

Übung: EX08 (Python): explizite FDM

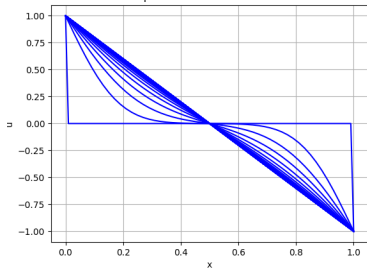
EX08: explizite Finite-Differenzen-Methode



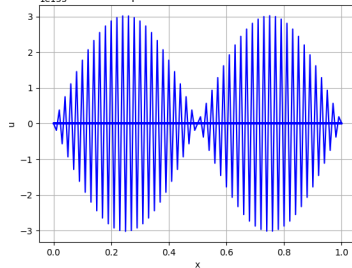
EX08: explizite Finite-Differenzen-Methode



EX08: explizite Finite-Differenzen-Methode



EX08: explizite Finite-Differenzen-Methode



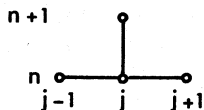
Hydroinformatik II Übungen - Repository

The screenshot shows a Windows File Explorer window titled 'Hydroinformatik-II'. The address bar indicates the path: 'Dieser PC > Windows (C:) > User > 15_REP > Hydroinformatik-II >'. The left sidebar shows the navigation pane with 'Windows (C:)' selected. The main pane displays a list of files and folders with columns for Name, Änderungsdatum, and Typ.

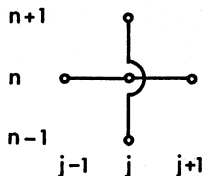
Name	Änderungsdatum	Typ
.git	27.05.2022 10:41	Dateiordner
.ipynb_checkpoints	25.05.2022 21:59	Dateiordner
BHYWI-08-01-E	20.05.2022 09:59	Dateiordner
BHYWI-08-02-E	20.05.2022 09:59	Dateiordner
BHYWI-08-02-E-Script	27.05.2022 09:42	Dateiordner
BHYWI-08-03-E	20.05.2022 09:59	Dateiordner
BHYWI-08-04-E	20.05.2022 09:59	Dateiordner
BHYWI-08-05-E	20.05.2022 09:59	Dateiordner
BHYWI-08-06-E	20.05.2022 09:59	Dateiordner
BHYWI-08-07-E	20.05.2022 09:59	Dateiordner
BHYWI-08-08-E	20.05.2022 09:59	Dateiordner
BHYWI-08-11	20.05.2022 09:59	Dateiordner
EX08-fdm-explicit-C++	02.06.2022 17:55	Dateiordner
EX08-fdm-explicit-python	02.06.2022 18:15	Dateiordner
EX09-fdm-implicit-C++	20.05.2022 09:59	Dateiordner
EX09-fdm-implicit-python	20.05.2022 09:59	Dateiordner
EX10-gerinne-python	20.05.2022 09:59	Dateiordner
EX10-gerinne-qt	20.05.2022 09:59	Dateiordner
.gitignore	20.05.2022 09:59	Textdokument
diffusion-equation.png	27.05.2022 10:36	PNG-Datei
EX01-jupyter-notebook.ipynb	20.05.2022 09:59	Adobe Acrobat-Dokument
EX02-jupyter-notebook.ipynb	20.05.2022 09:59	Adobe Acrobat-Dokument
EX02-main.cpp	20.05.2022 09:59	C++ Source file
EX02-python.py	20.05.2022 10:25	Python File
EX04-divergenzfreie-stromung.py	20.05.2022 09:59	Python File
EX06-parabolische-gleichung-1D.py	20.05.2022 09:59	Python File
EX07-jupyter-notebook-diffusionsgleichung.ipynb	25.05.2022 22:19	Adobe Acrobat-Dokument
EX07-jupyter-notebook-template.ipynb	27.05.2022 10:37	Adobe Acrobat-Dokument
EX08-fdm-explicit.py	20.05.2022 09:59	Python File
Hydroinformatik-I-Noten.py	20.05.2022 09:59	Python File
ogs-teaching.png	20.05.2022 09:59	PNG-Datei
ogs-T-radial-difusion.ipynb	20.05.2022 09:59	Adobe Acrobat-Dokument
tu-dresden-blue.png	20.05.2022 09:59	PNG-Datei

Alternative Verfahren

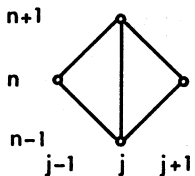
Explizite und implizite Differenzenverfahren



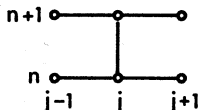
FTCS



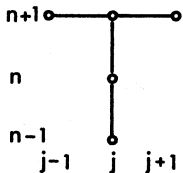
Richardson



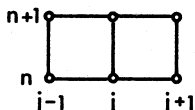
DuFort-Frankel



Crank-Nicolson



3LFI



Linear F.E.M./
Crank-Nicolson

Algebraische Schema:

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

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

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

Vorlesung

Übung

Hausaufgabe

Beleg

Beleg

besteht aus 3 Teilen:

- ▶ Hausaufgaben

2 Berichte:

- ▶ Beschreiben Sie die Wassersituation in einem Gebiet ihrer Wahl, Literatur-Recherche (ca. 5 Seiten)
- ▶ Warum ist die Modellierung ein wichtiges Werkzeug für die Bewertung und das Management von Wasserressourcen ? (ca. 5 Seiten) (siehe auch OpenGeoSys-Project on YouTube)

⇒ <https://www.youtube.com/user/OpenGeoSys>

Hausaufgaben

Hausaufgaben: Hydroinformatik

Hydroinformatik II - HyBHW-1-02

- 1 Skalarprodukt: Schreiben sie das Skalarprodukt $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$ in Komponentenschreibweise.
- 2 Mechanik: Was ist $\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \psi$?
- 3 Mechanik: Was ist Φ^ψ ?
- 4 Hydromechanik: Komponentenschreibweise $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}\psi)$
- 5 Hydromechanik: Komponentenschreibweise $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}^\psi \nabla \psi)$
- 6 Analytik: Prüfen sie die Gültigkeit einer der Lösungen für die partiellen Differentialgleichungen: (17), (19), (20), (21), (23) (siehe Vorlesung 5).
- 7 Analytik: Darstellung der analytischen Lösung für die 1-D parabolische Differentialgleichung (BHYWI-08-02-E-Script) (41)
- 8 Numerik: Darstellung der numerischen Lösung (explizite FDM) für die 1-D parabolische Differentialgleichung (EX08-fdm-explicit-python)
- 9 Numerik: Darstellung der numerischen Lösung (implizite FDM) für die 1-D parabolische Differentialgleichung (EX09-fdm-implicit-python)
- 10 Numerik: Darstellung der nichtlinearen Lösung für die Gerinnehydraulik (EX10-gerinne-python)

- zip-File mit Übungen
(Hydroinformatik-Beleg-2023-Übungen.zip) herunterladen
(Lehre-Webseite)
- Python-File editieren (Matrikel-Nummer oder Name)
- Programme zum Rechnen und Darstellen ausführen
- Ergebnis in den Beleg einfügen