

Hydroinformatik - SoSe 2025

UW-BHW-414-J: 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, 27.06.2025

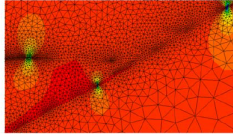
Zeitplan: Hydroinformatik I+II

Sommersemester 2025

Stand: 08.05.2025

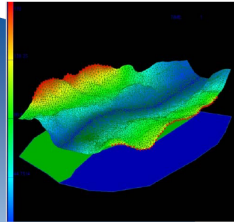
Nr.	KW	Datum	ID	Thema
01	15	11.04.2025	UW-BHW-414-A	Einführung, Werkzeuge#1, Hello World
03	17	25.04.2025	UW-BHW-414-B	Umweltinformatik, Werkzeuge#2 (git), Datentypen
05	18	02.05.2025	UW-BHW-414-C	Selbststudium
07	19	09.05.2025	UW-BHW-414-D	Objekt-Orientierte Programmierung: C++, Klassen
09	20	16.05.2025	UW-BHW-414-E	Python
11	21	23.05.2025	UW-BHW-414-F	Modellierung, Digitalisierung, Wasser 4.0
13	22	30.05.2025	UW-BHW-414-G	KI, Maschinelles Lernen, Neuronale Netzwerke
15	23	06.06.2025	UW-BHW-414-H	Kontinuumsmechanik, Hydromechanik
05	18	13.06.2025		Vorlesungsfreie Woche
17	25	20.06.2025	UW-BHW-414-I	Differentialgleichungen, Näherungsverfahren
19	26	27.06.2025	UW-BHW-414-J	Finite-Differenzen, explizite Verfahren
21	27	04.07.2025	UW-BHW-414-K	Finite-Differenzen, implizite Verfahren
24	28	11.07.2025	UW-BHW-414-L	Gerinnehydraulik, Grundwasserhydraulik
25	29	18.07.2025	UW-BHW-414-M	Zusammenfassung, Klausurvorbereitung

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

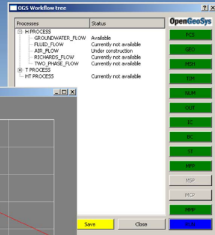


Basics
Mechanik

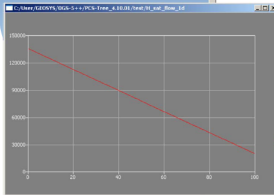
Anwendung



Numerische
Methoden



Programmierung
Visual C++



Prozessverständnis

- 0 Jupyter installation: Probleme? ($\Rightarrow$ 5)

- 1 Grundlagen der Finite Differenzen Methode
- 2 Approximation methods (FDM, FEM)
- 3 Finite difference method – FDM (Ch. 3)
- 4 Taylor series expansion
- 5 Derivatives
- 6 Diffusion equation

- 7 Implizites FDM Verfahren

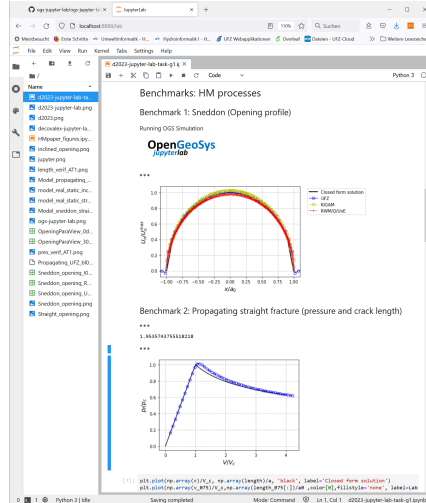
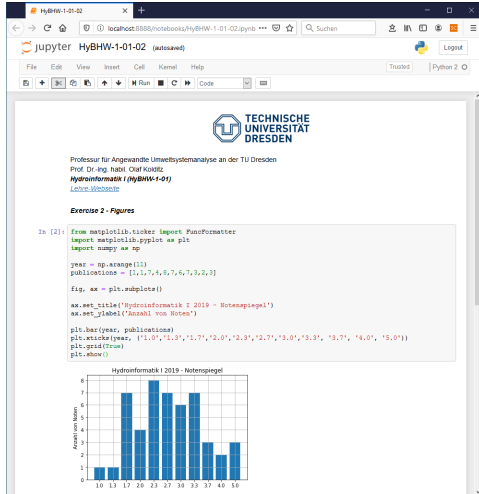
Jupyter

- 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)

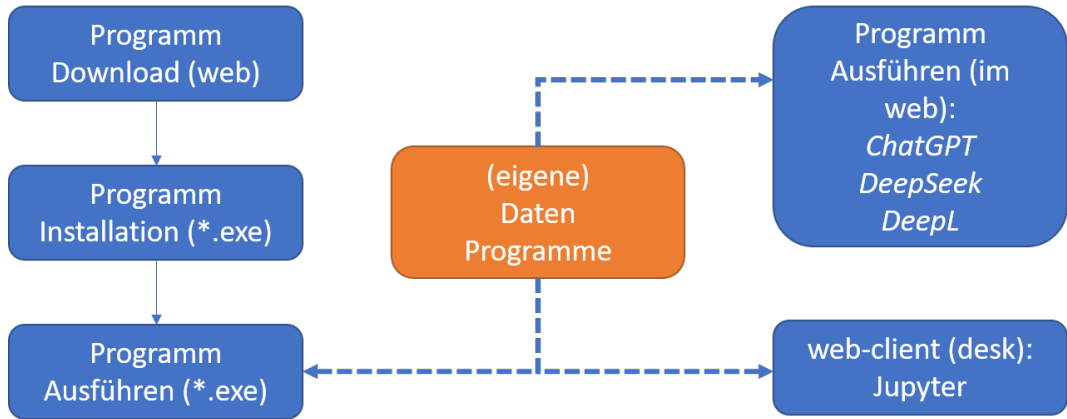


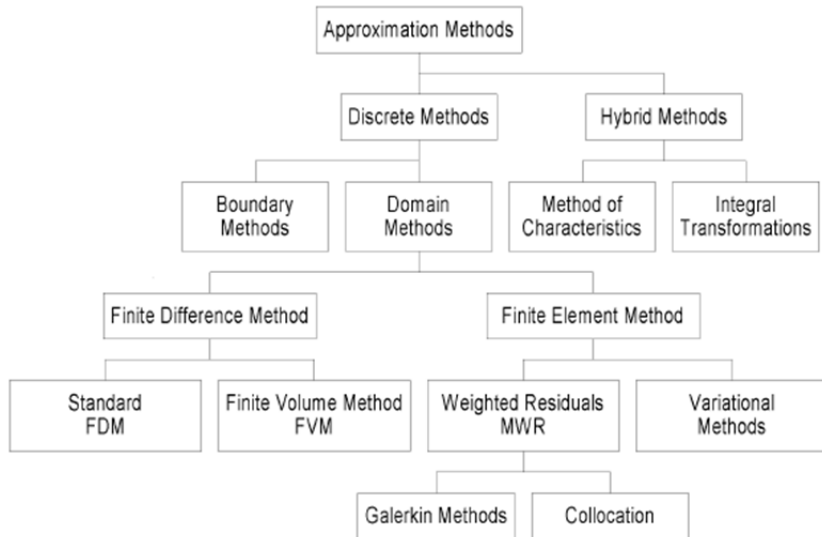
Jupyter: Example



`https://jupyter.org/install`

Desk und Web-Anwendungen





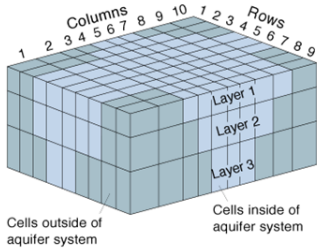


Figure 2. Example of model grid for simulating three-dimensional ground-water flow.

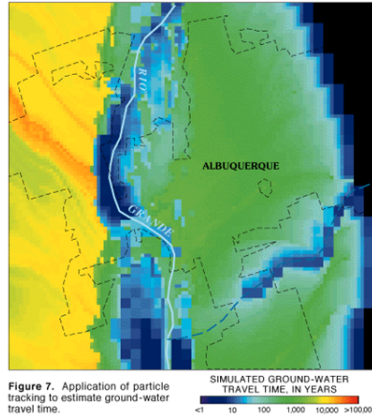
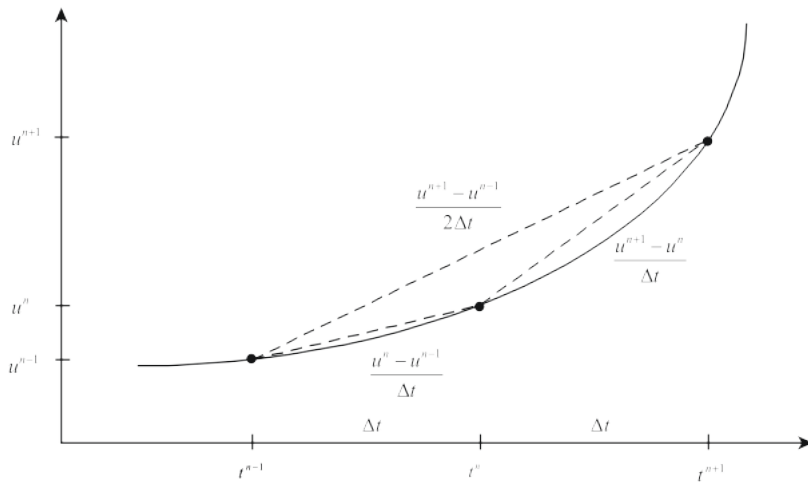
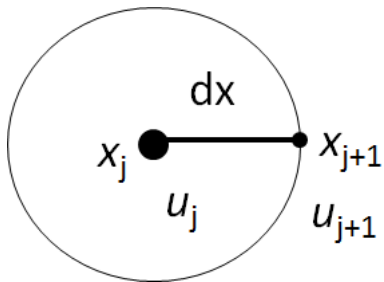


Figure 7. Application of particle tracking to estimate ground-water travel time.

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

Ableitungen





in time

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

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

in space

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

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

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

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

siehe auch Trunkationsfehler (letzte Vorlesung)

1. Ableitung

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

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

Forward difference approximation

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

Backward difference approximation

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

Central difference approximation

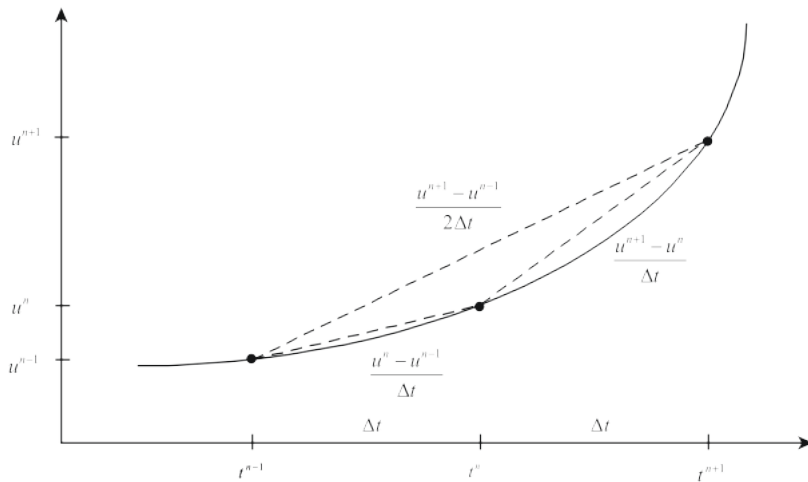
$$\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]_j^n = \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} + O(\Delta x^2) \quad (9)$$

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

Central difference approximation

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

Ableitungen

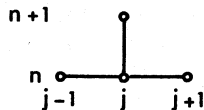


2. Ableitung

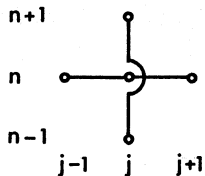
$$\begin{aligned}\left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}\right]_j^n &\approx \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left(\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]_{j+1}^n - \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right]_j^n \right) \\ &\approx \frac{u_{j+1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j-1}^n}{\Delta x^2}\end{aligned}\quad (12)$$

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

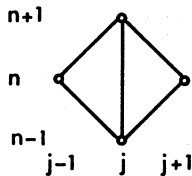
Übersicht Differenzenverfahren



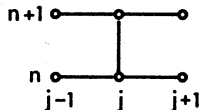
FTCS



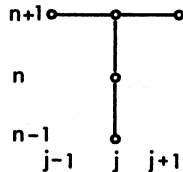
Richardson



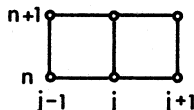
DuFort-Frankel



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)

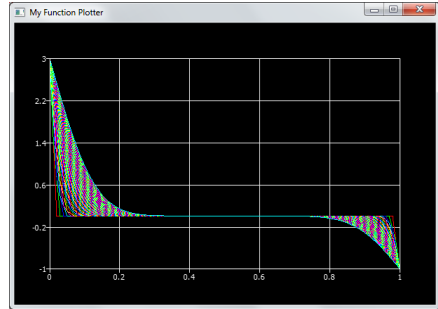
- ▶ Diffusion equation

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

- ▶ Analytical solution

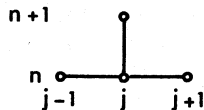
Einschränkungen: Nur für
symmetrische Randbedingungen

- ▶ K: validity

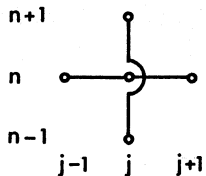


⇒ Übung

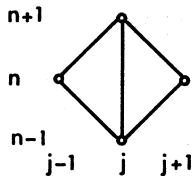
Übersicht Differenzenverfahren



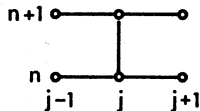
FTCS



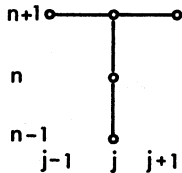
Richardson



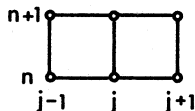
DuFort-Frankel



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.

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

Algebraische Schema

$$u_j^{n+1} = u_j^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} (u_{j-1}^n - 2u_j^n + u_{j+1}^n) \quad (23)$$

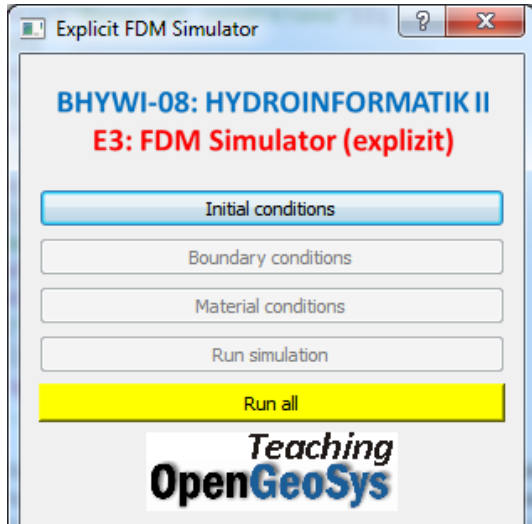
Resultierendes Gleichungssystem

$$\mathbf{u}^{n+1} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{u}^n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (24)$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - 2\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & & & \\ \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & \ddots & \ddots & & \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \\ & & & \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & 1 - 2\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{u}^n = \begin{bmatrix} u_2^n \\ u_3^n \\ \dots \\ u_{np-2}^n \\ u_{np-1}^n \end{bmatrix}$$

Übungen

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

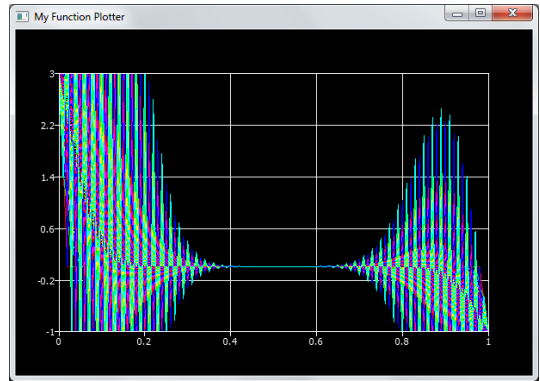
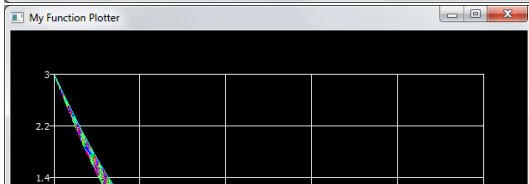
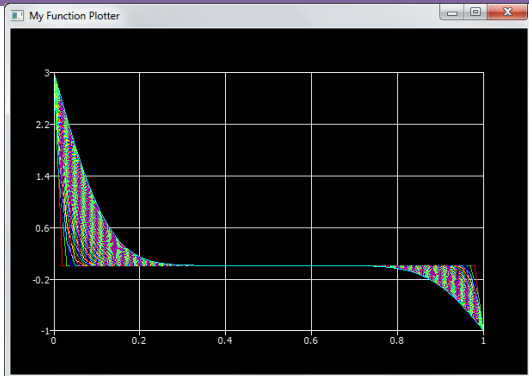


Dialog-Klasse: Konstruktor
Dialog::Dialog

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

FDM Übung: Explizit Qt

Ergebnisse

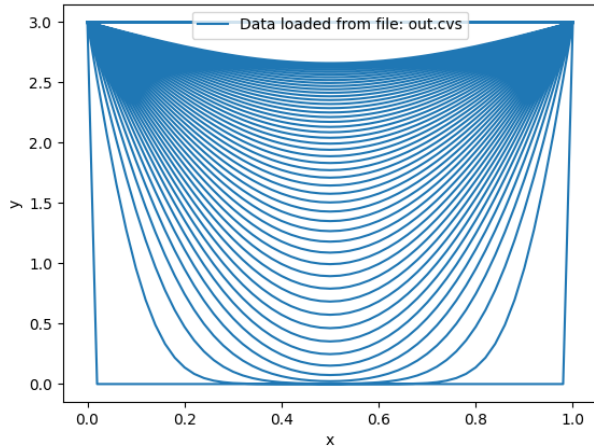


Übung: EX08 (C++): explizite FDM

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

Listing: Skript: C++ Berechnung > Python Grafik

hydroinformatics II (Olaf Kolditz)
Exercise BHYWI-08-03-for-python
Finite-Difference-Method (explicit)



Übung: EX08 (Python): explizite FDM

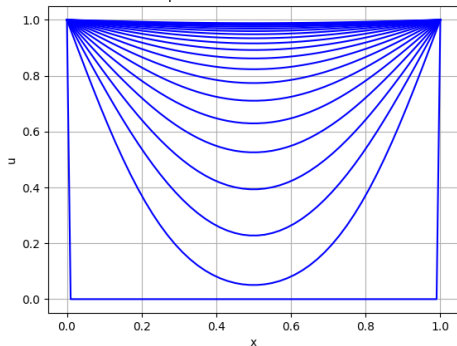
```
1 import math
2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 #data structures
5 ##physical parameter
6 alpha = 1.0
7 ##numerical parameters (discretization)
8 nx = 10
9 x = np.zeros(nx+1)
10 dx = 1./nx
11 t = [0.01]
12 nt = 10 #wieviele Zeitschritte bis zum stationaeren
        Zustand
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
```

```
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()
```

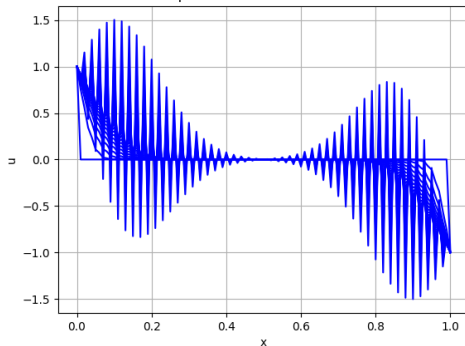
Listing: ...

Übung: EX08 (Python): explizite FDM

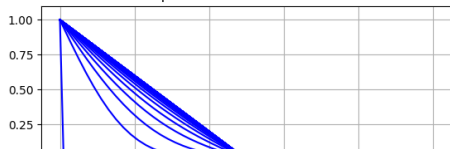
EX08: explizite Finite-Differenzen-Methode



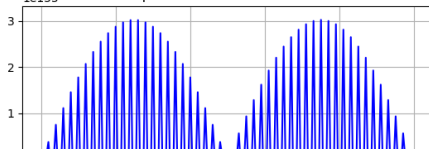
EX08: explizite Finite-Differenzen-Methode



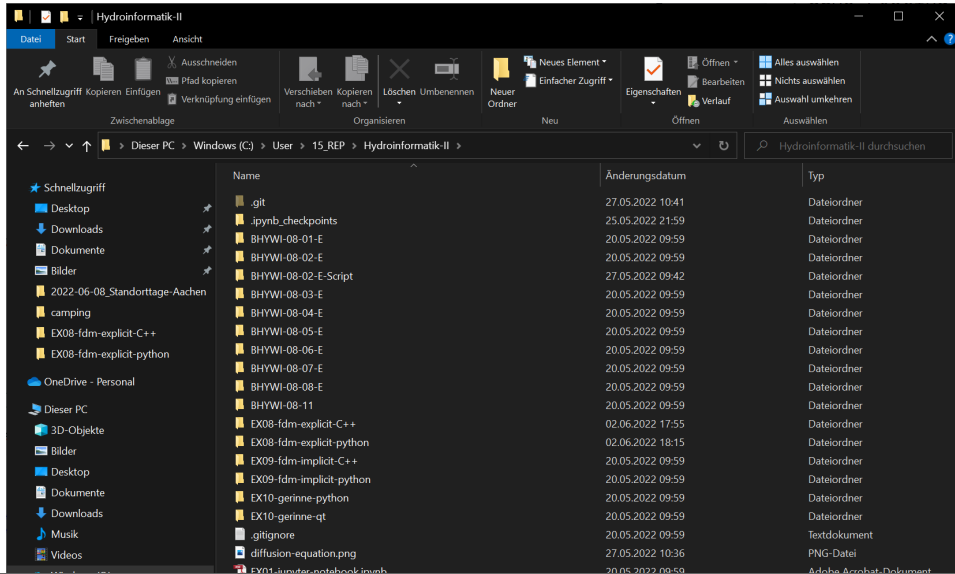
EX08: explizite Finite-Differenzen-Methode



EX08: explizite Finite-Differenzen-Methode

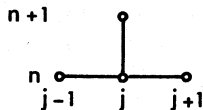


Hydroinformatik II Übungen - Repository

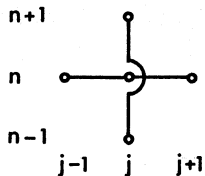


Alternative Verfahren

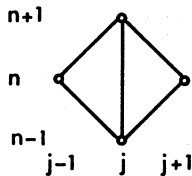
Explizite und implizite Differenzenverfahren



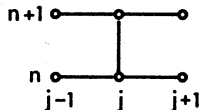
FTCS



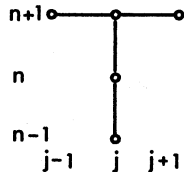
Richardson



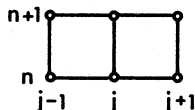
DuFort-Frankel



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

Klausur

Hausaufgaben

Hausaufgaben: Hydroinformatik

Hydroinformatik II - HyBHW-1-02

- 1 Skalarprodukt: Schreiben sie das Skalarprodukt $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$ in Komponentenschreibweise.
- 2 Mechanik: Was ist $\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \psi$? Physikalische Bedeutung des Terms
- 3 Mechanik: Was ist Φ^ψ ? Physikalische Bedeutung des Terms
- 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 Diffusionsgleichung: (20), (21), (22) (siehe Vorlesung 5 >> HyBHW-S2-01-V05).
- 7 Analytik: Stellen Sie die ausgewählte analytische Lösung für die 1-D parabolische Differentialgleichung unter Verwend der Übung EX06-parabolische-gleichung-1D.py dar. Ergänzen Sie Ihren Namen oder Matrikelnummer mit dem Befehl `plt.title("Name oder Matrikelnummer")`.
- 8 Numerik: Darstellung der numerischen Lösung (explizite FDM) für die 1-D parabolische Differentialgleichung (EX08-fdm-explicit-python). Produzieren Sie eine stabile und instabile Lösung.
- 9 Numerik: Darstellung der numerischen Lösung (implizite FDM) für die 1-D parabolische Differentialgleichung (EX09-fdm-implicit-python). Produzieren Sie die stationäre Lösung.

- zum Internet-Repository gehen (Webseite)
- Python-File editieren (Matrikel-Nummer oder Name)
- Programme zum Rechnen und Darstellen ausführen
- Ergebnis (Abbildung) in die Hausaufgaben einfügen

git | GitHub Praxis



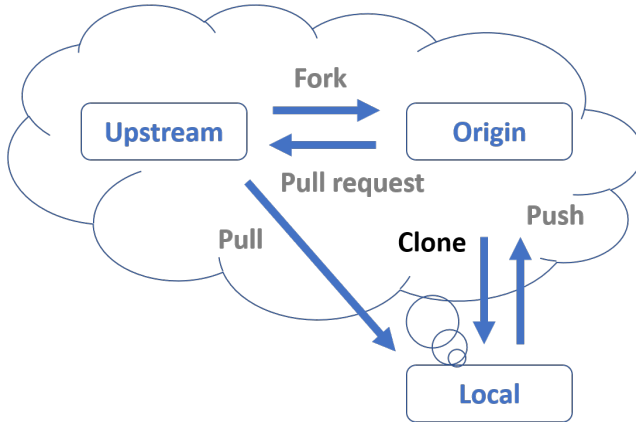
- 1 Teaching Tutorial: Ausführlichere Beschreibung zum Nachlesen (Kapitel 1.1)
- 2 git Installation: Webpage
- 3 git Version

```
1 git -v
```

```
Eingabeaufforderung
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.5608]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. Alle Rechte vorbehalten.

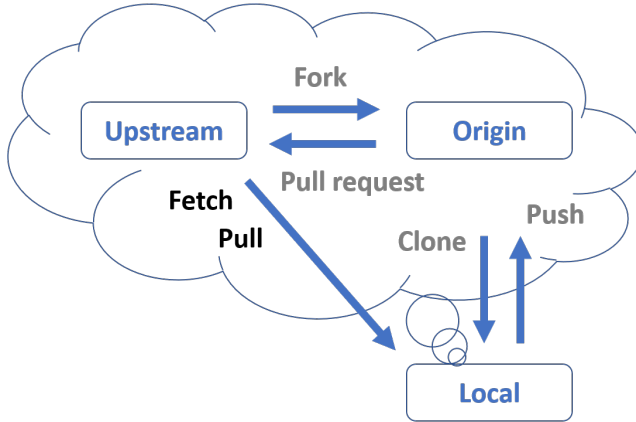
C:\Users\okolditz>git -v
git version 2.45.2.windows.1

C:\Users\okolditz>
```



- 1 Quelle auswählen: HYDROINFORMATIK-I
- 2 **Code**: Pfad für's Clonen kopieren
- 3 geeignetes Verzeichnis auf eigenem Rechner auswählen (root)
- 4 Quelle clonen:

```
1 git clone https://github.com/OlafKolditz/HYDROINFORMATIK-I.git
```



- 1 ins richtige Verzeichnis gehen (HYDROINFORMATIK-I)
- 2 **fetch** : Repo anfragen: Gibt's was Neues?
- 3 **pull** : Änderungen in lokalem Repo runterladen

```
1 git fetch --all
2 git pull
```

Dozent: OlafKolditz

- ▶ Template für das Jupyter Notebook
- ▶ Repo auschecken (git clone / git pull)
in das lokale Repo auf eigenem
Rechner kopieren
- ▶ oder einzelne Datei herunterladen
- ▶ Datei in eigenes lokales Repo
übernehmen ⇒

Mein Repo (KolditzTUDD)

- ▶ ⇒ Jupyter Notebook lokal auf
eigenem Rechner bearbeiten
- ▶ Eigenes Internet Repo aktualisieren:
git push
- ▶ ... Wiederholen (hierfür mit branching
arbeiten)
- ▶ wenn das Notebook fertig ist, dann
einen merge request in das Dozenten
Notebook anmelden

- ▶ ⇒ Jupyter Notebook lokal auf eigenem Rechner bearbeiten
- ▶ Eigenes Internet Repo aktualisieren: git push
- ▶ ... Wiederholen (hierfür mit branching arbeiten)
- ▶ (wenn das Notebook fertig ist, dann einen merge request in das Dozenten Notebook anmelden)

```
1 //eigenes Repo lokal aktualisieren
2 git fetch --all
3 git pull
4 //branch - Name 'devs' kann frei gewaehlt
   werden
5 git checkout -b devs
6 git branch
7 //neue Datei hinzufuegen
8 git add hydroinformatik-jupyter-notebook.
   ipynb
9 //commit
10 git commit -m "Add mein ipynb zum
   Internet Repo"
11 //push
12 git push origin devs
13 //status pruefen
14 git status
```