Burgers' Equation

Michael Schmid

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Introduction

- Burgers' equation

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- Numerical Weather Prediction

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- Explicit Approaches

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- Implicit Approaches

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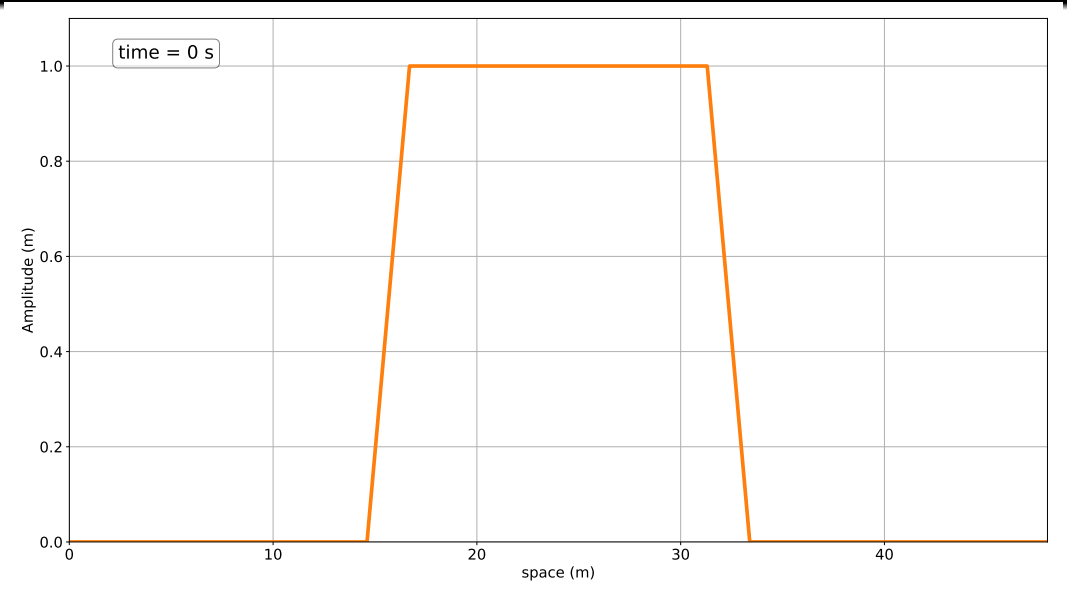
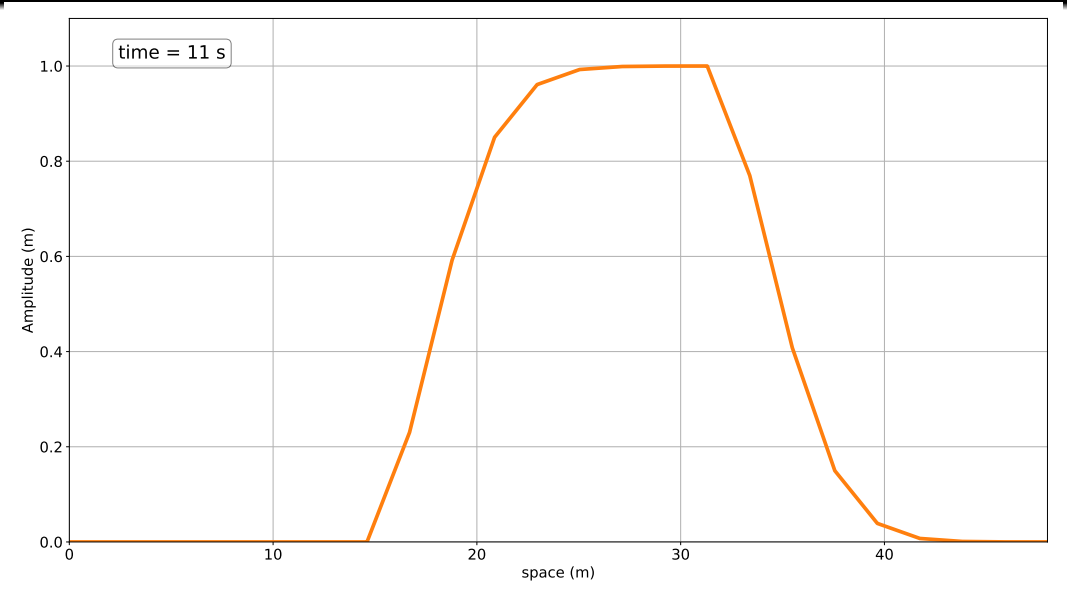
- Burgers' equation
- Numerical Weather Prediction
- Explicit Approaches
- Implicit Approaches
- Summary

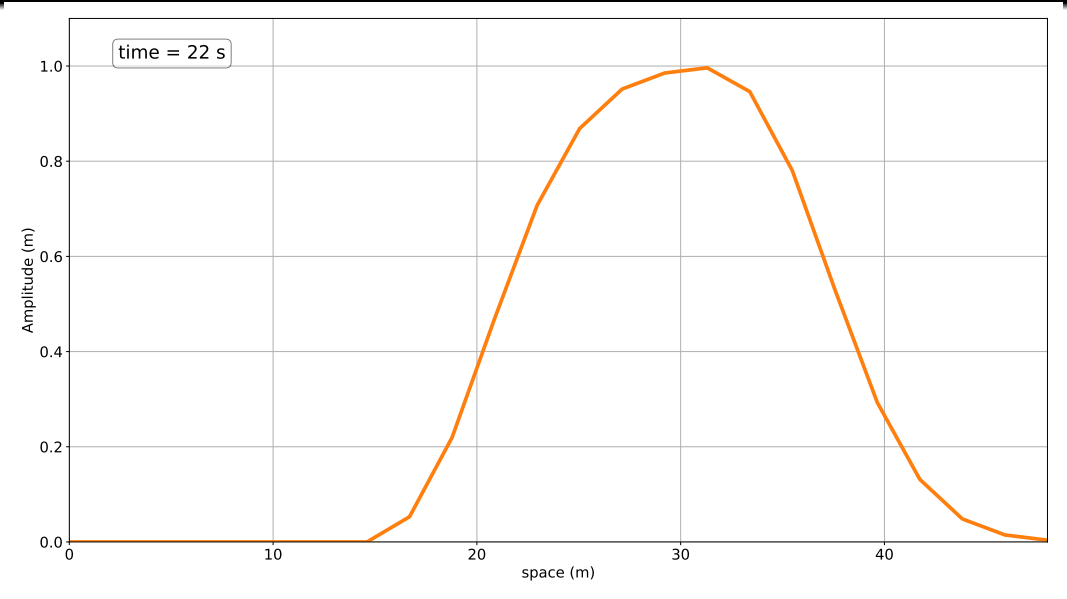
Linear Convection

Propagation of a Wave with constant speed c

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + c\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$


time = 0 s
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
10
20
30
40


time = 11 s
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
10
20
30
40


time = 22 s
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
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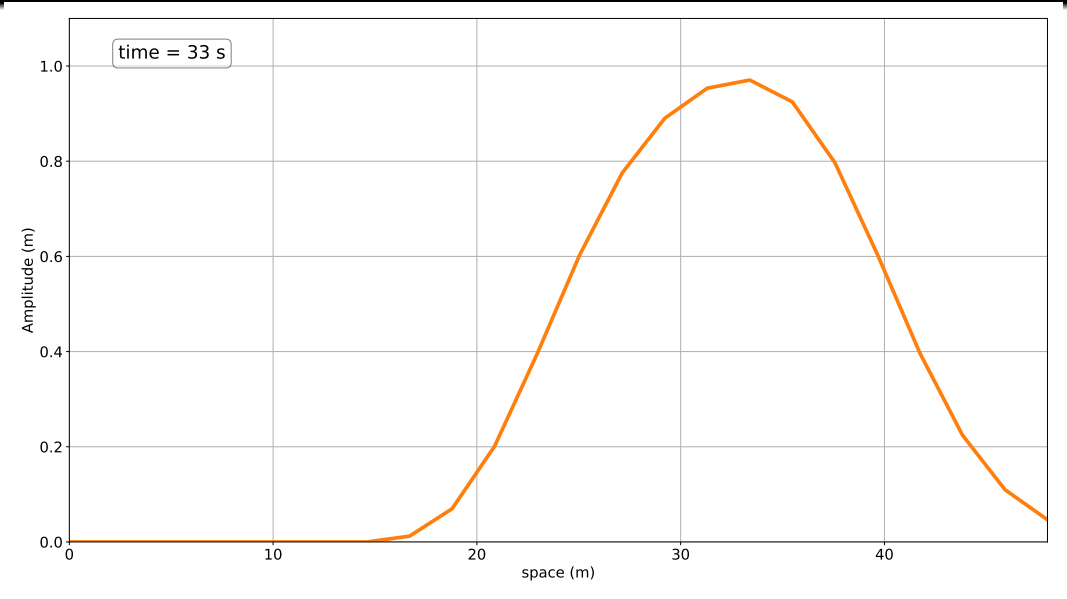
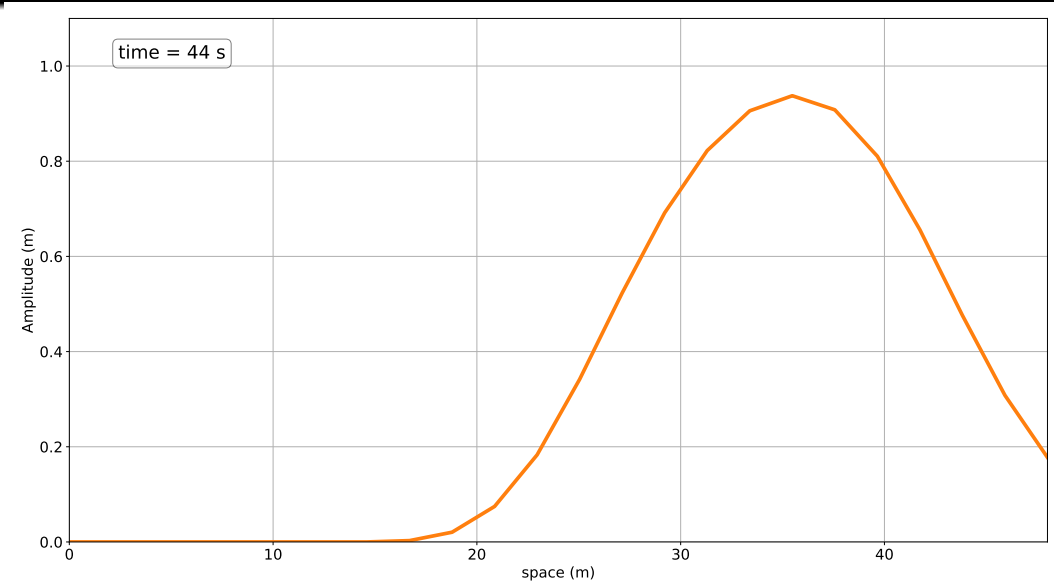
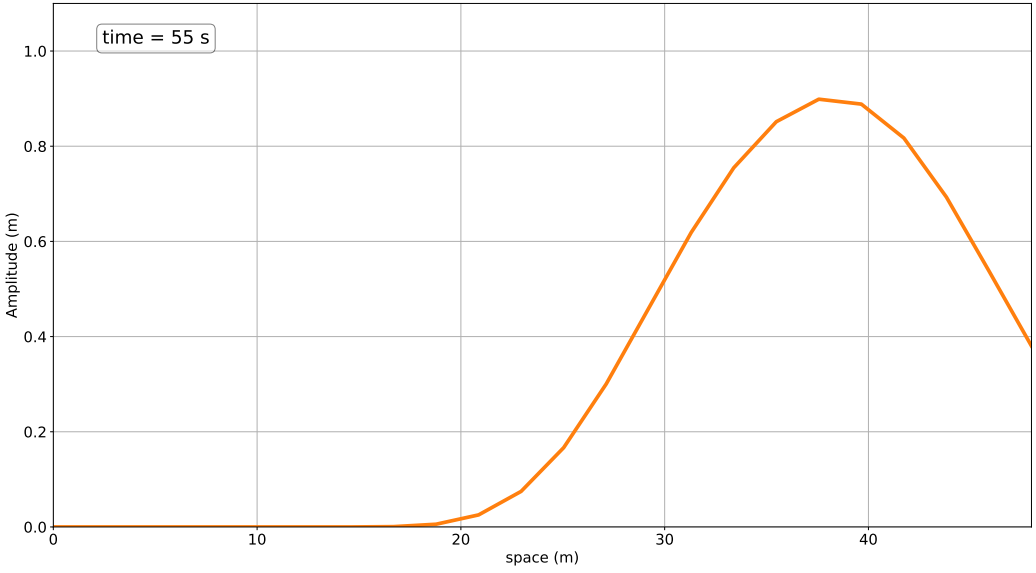
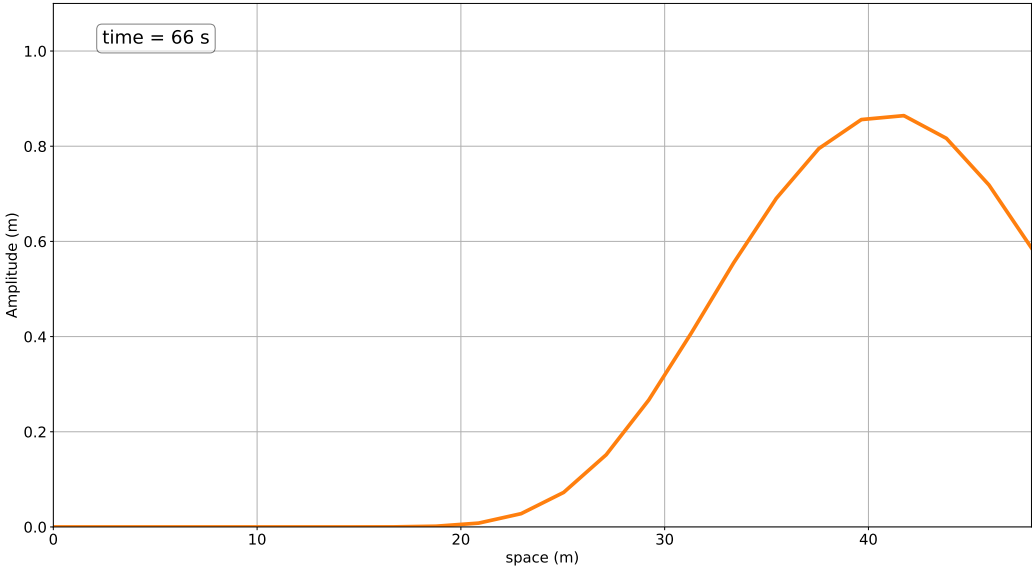
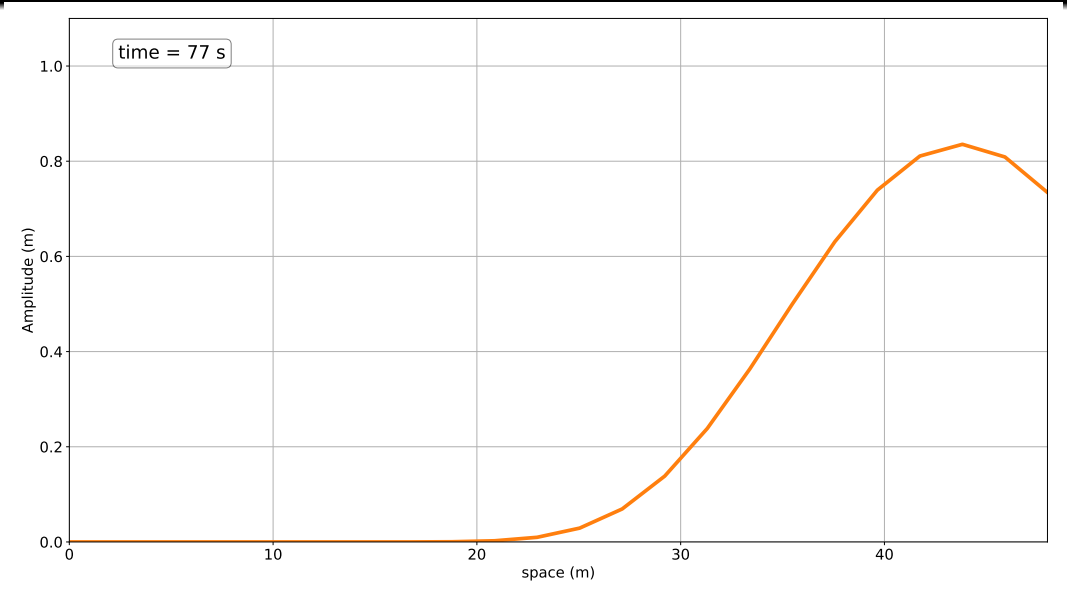
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
10
20
30
40

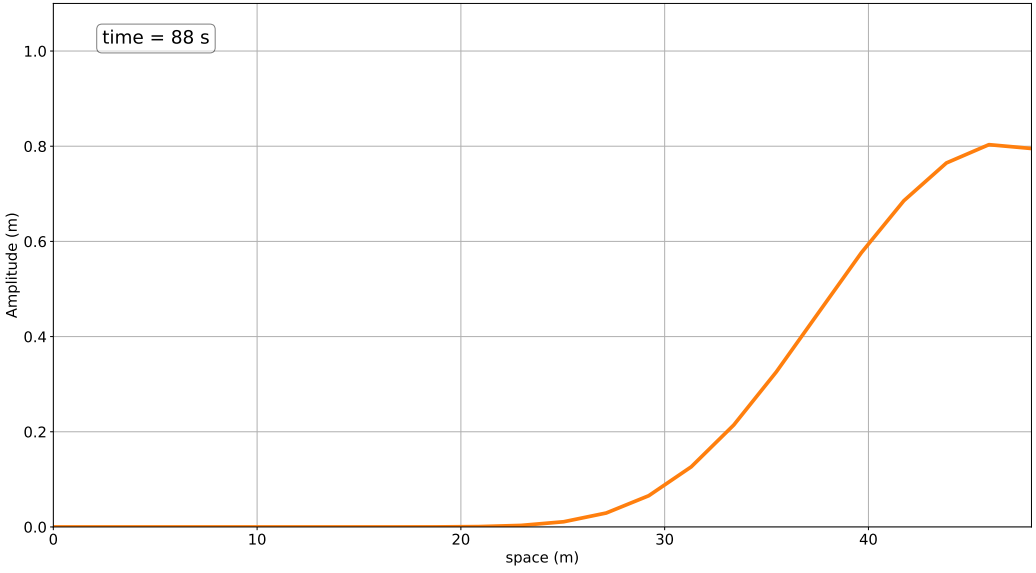

time = 33 s
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
10
20
30
40

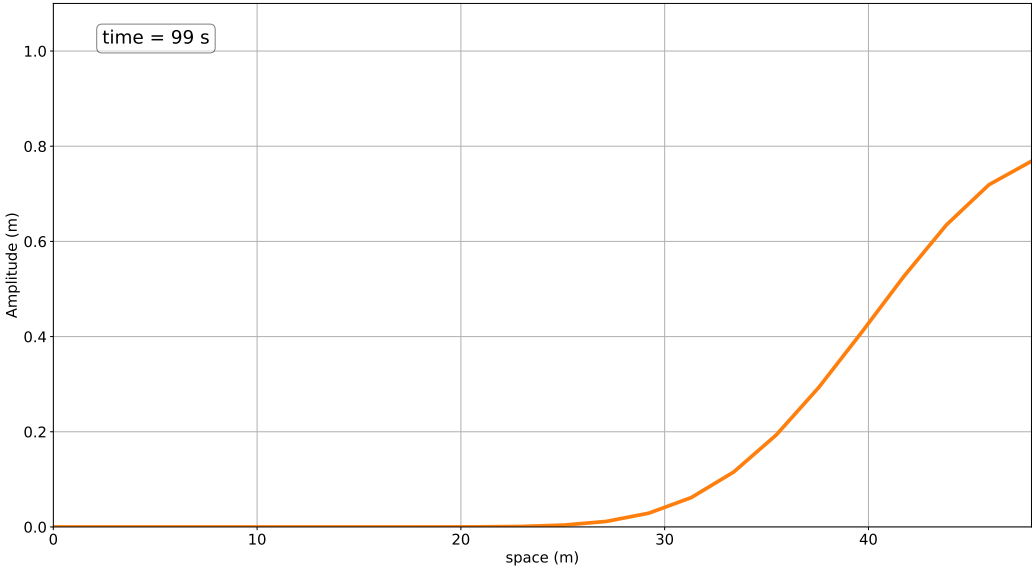

time = 44 s
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
10
20
30
40


time = 55 s
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
10
20
30
40


time = 66 s
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
10
20
30
40


time = 77 s
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
10
20
30
40


time = 88 s
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
10
20
30
40


time = 99 s
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
10
20
30
40

Nonlinear Convection aka. Burgers' Equation

- Viscous Burgers' equation
  -

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \nu\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

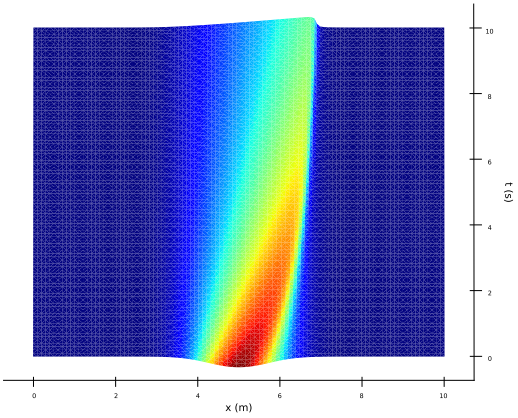
Nonlinear Convection aka. Burgers' Equation

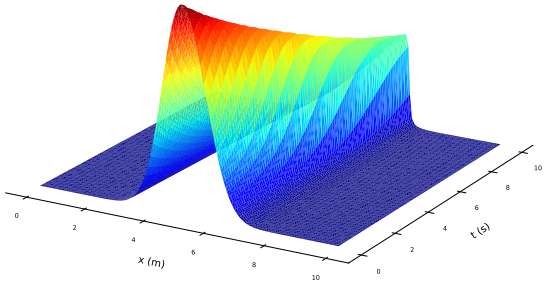
- Viscous Burgers' equation
  - $$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \nu\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$
- Inviscid Burgers' equation
  - $$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

Nonlinear Convection aka. Burgers' Equation

- Viscous Burgers' equation
  - $$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \nu\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$
- Inviscid Burgers' equation
  - $$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$
- Appears in
  - Fluid dynamics
  - Nonlinear acoustics
  - Traffic flow

Nonlinear Convection aka. Burgers' Equation



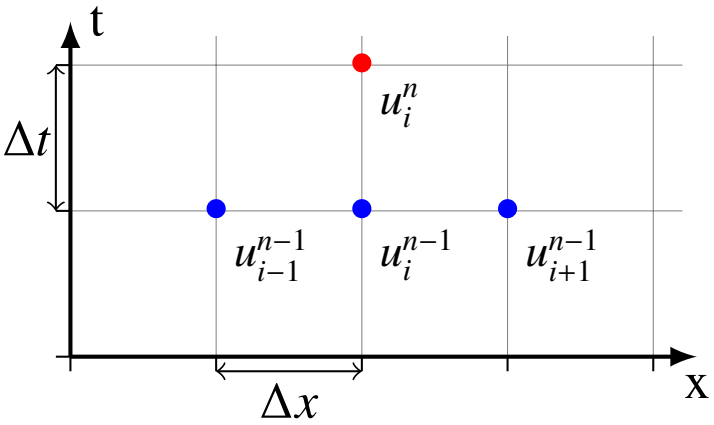


Numerical Weather Prediction

Reference: https://www.frontiersin.org/files/Articles/346275/fenvs-06-00013-HTML/image_m/fenvs-06-00013-g001.jpg

Mathematical Notation

- Discretization
  - u_i^n is the point to be calculated
  - $i-1$ is a step back in space
  - $n-1$ is a step back in time
  - Δt is the step size in time
  - Δx is the step size in space



Explicit Euler Method

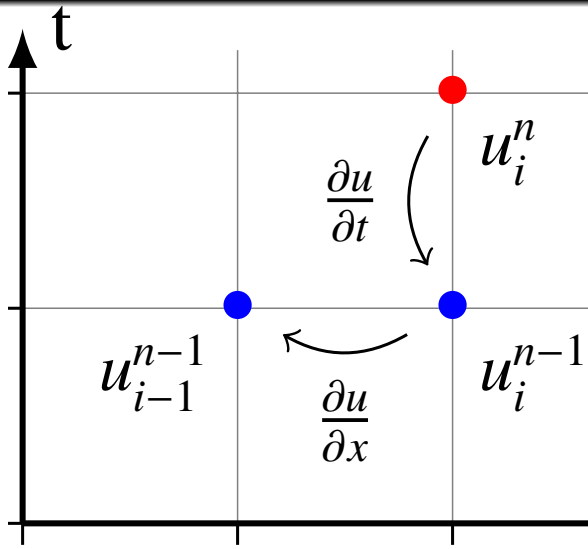
How to rewrtie our PDE?

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$$

Euler forwards

$$\frac{u_i^n - u_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + u_i^n \frac{u_i^{n-1} - u_{i-1}^{n-1}}{\Delta x} = 0$$

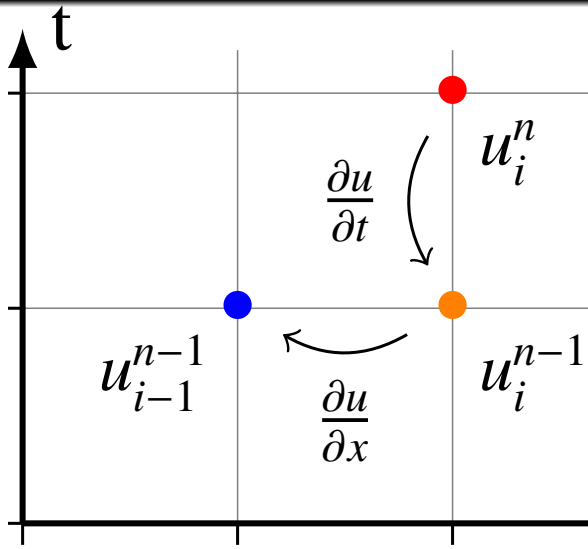
$$u_i^n = \frac{\Delta x \, u_i^{n-1}}{-\Delta t \, u_{i-1}^{n-1} + \Delta t \, u_i^{n-1} + \Delta x}$$



Euler forwards

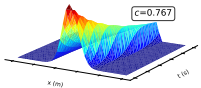
$$\frac{u_i^n - u_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + u_i^{n-1} \frac{u_i^{n-1} - u_{i-1}^{n-1}}{\Delta x} = 0$$

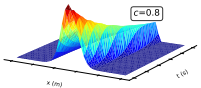
$$u_i^n = \frac{u_i^{n-1} \left(\Delta t \, u_{i-1}^{n-1} - \Delta t \, u_i^{n-1} + \Delta x \right)}{\Delta x}$$

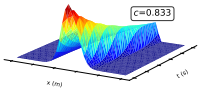


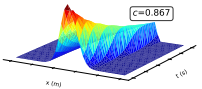
convergence condition by Courant–Friedrichs–Lewy

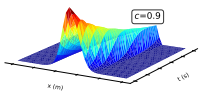
$$c = \frac{u\,\Delta t}{\Delta x} < 1$$

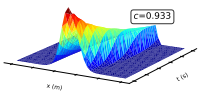

c=0.767
x (m)
t (s)

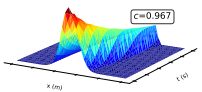

c=0.8
x (m)
t (s)

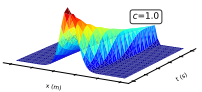

c=0.833
x (m)
t (s)

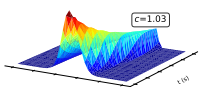

c=0.867
x (m)
t (s)

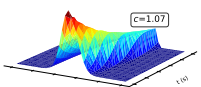

c=0.9
x (m)
t (s)

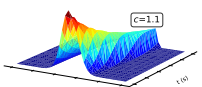

c=0.933
x (m)
t (s)

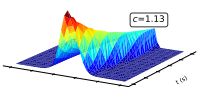

c=0.967
x (m)
t (s)

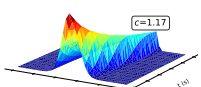

c=1.0
x (m)
t (s)


c=1.03
x (m)
t (s)


c=1.07
x (m)
t (s)


c=1.1
x (m)
t (s)


c=1.13
x (m)
t (s)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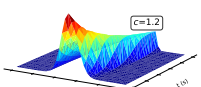
x (m)
t (s)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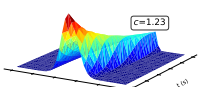
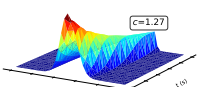
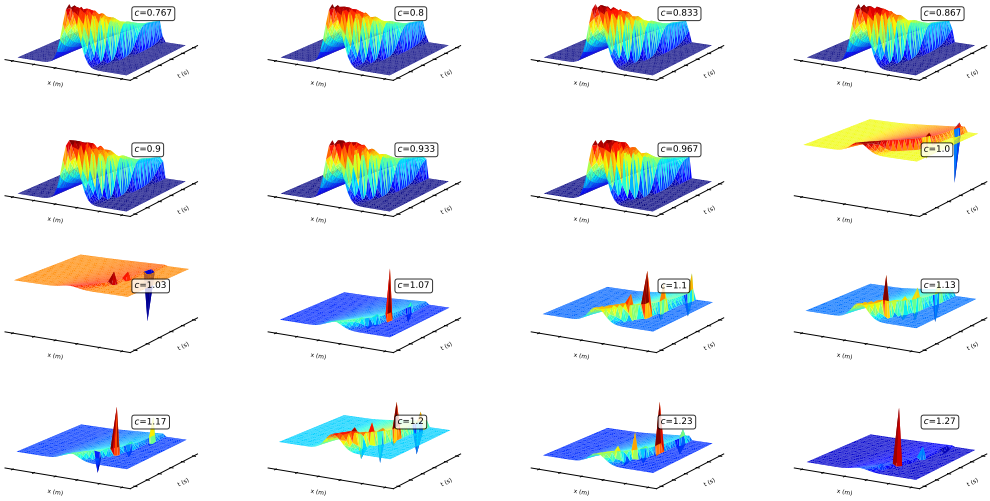
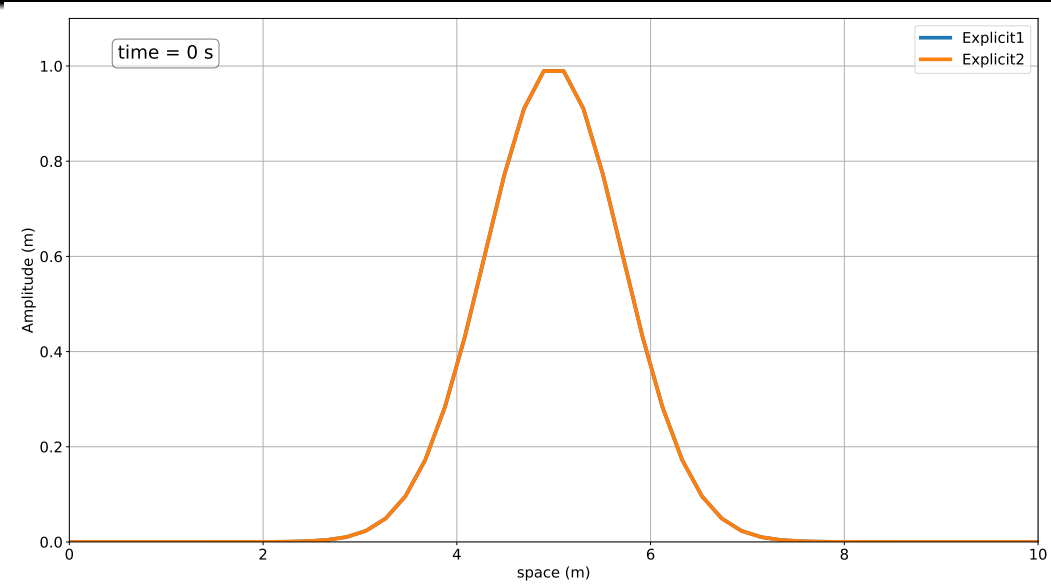
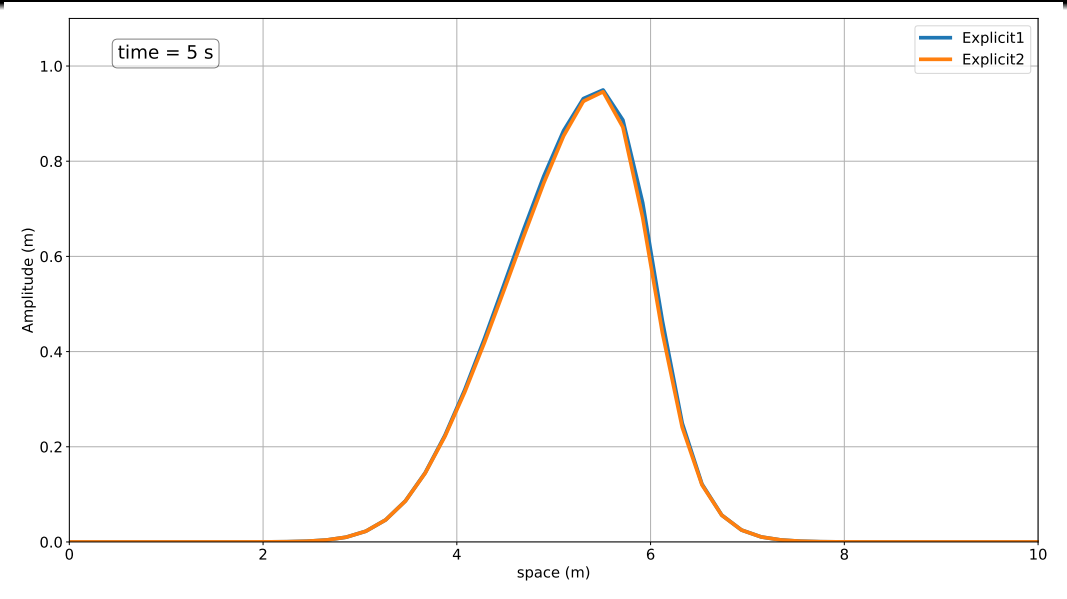
x (m)
t (s)

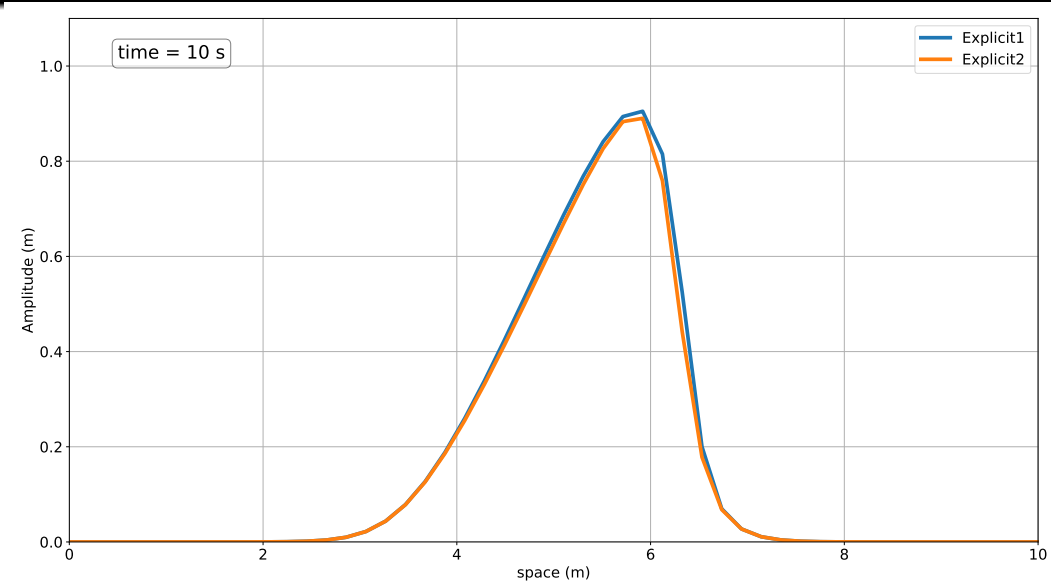

c=1.23
x (m)
t (s)

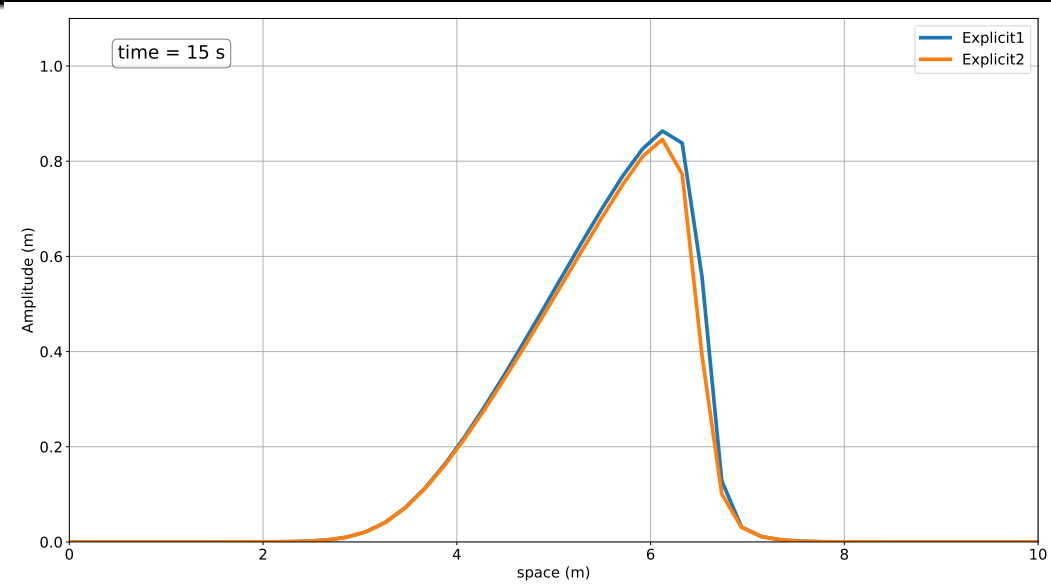

c=1.27
x (m)
t (s)


c=0.767
c=0.8
c=0.833
c=0.867
c=0.9
c=0.933
c=0.967
c=1.0
c=1.03
c=1.07
c=1.1
c=1.13
c=1.17
c=1.2
c=1.23
c=1.27
x (m)
t (s)


time = 0 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


time = 5 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


time = 10 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


time = 15 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
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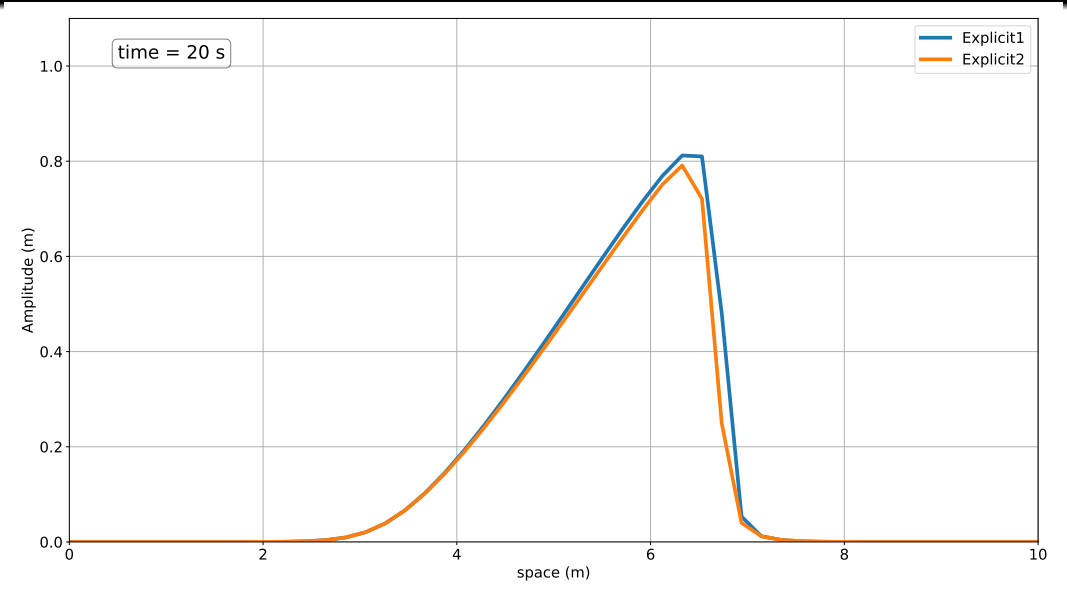
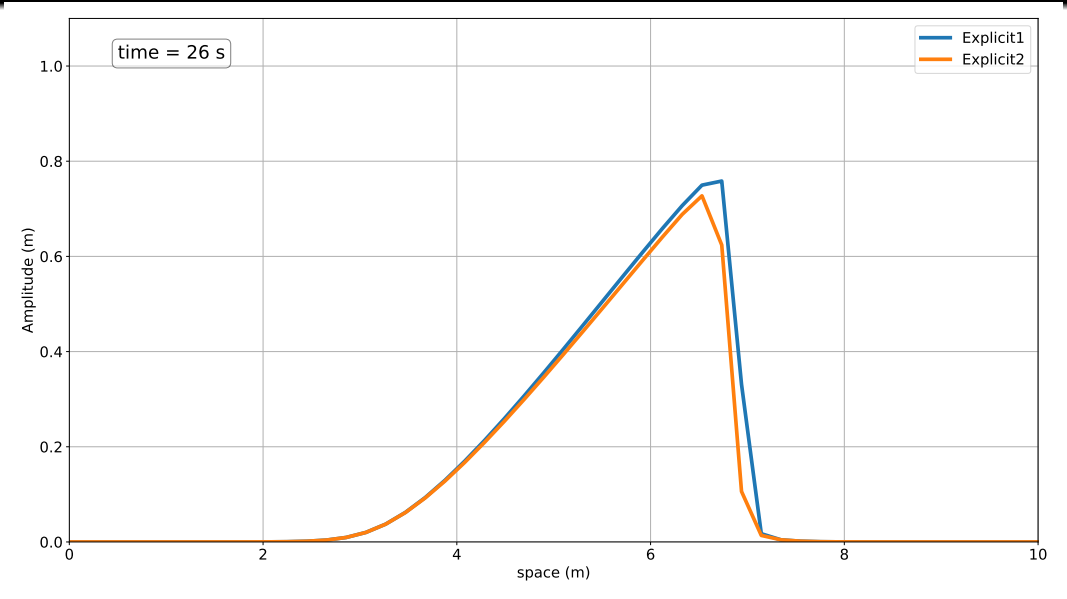
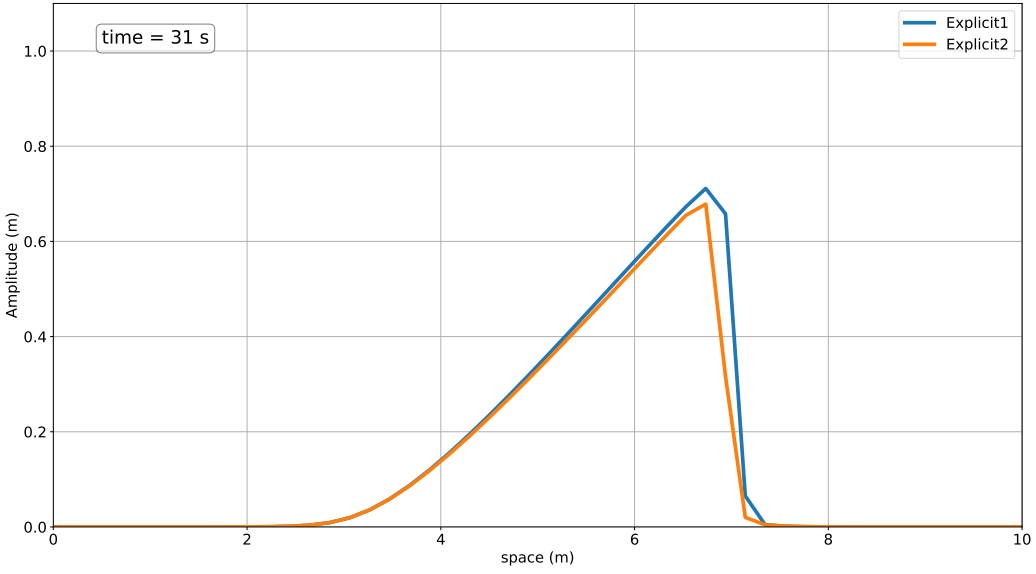
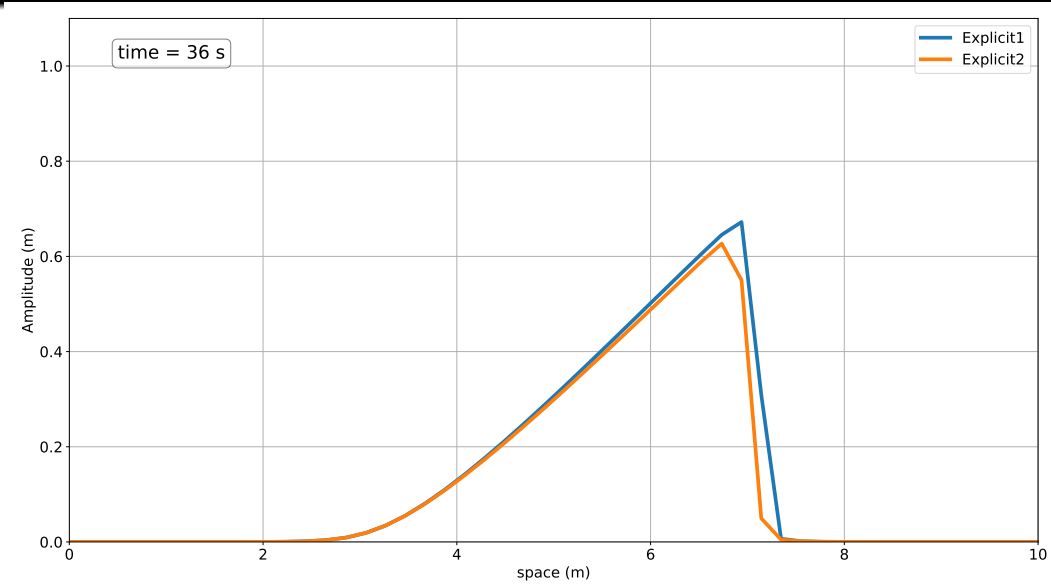
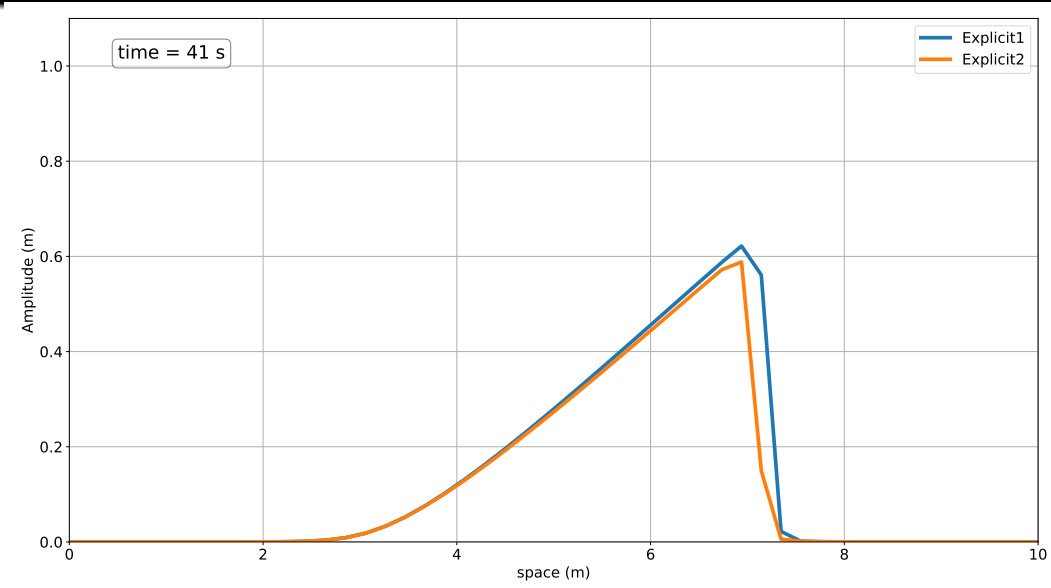
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

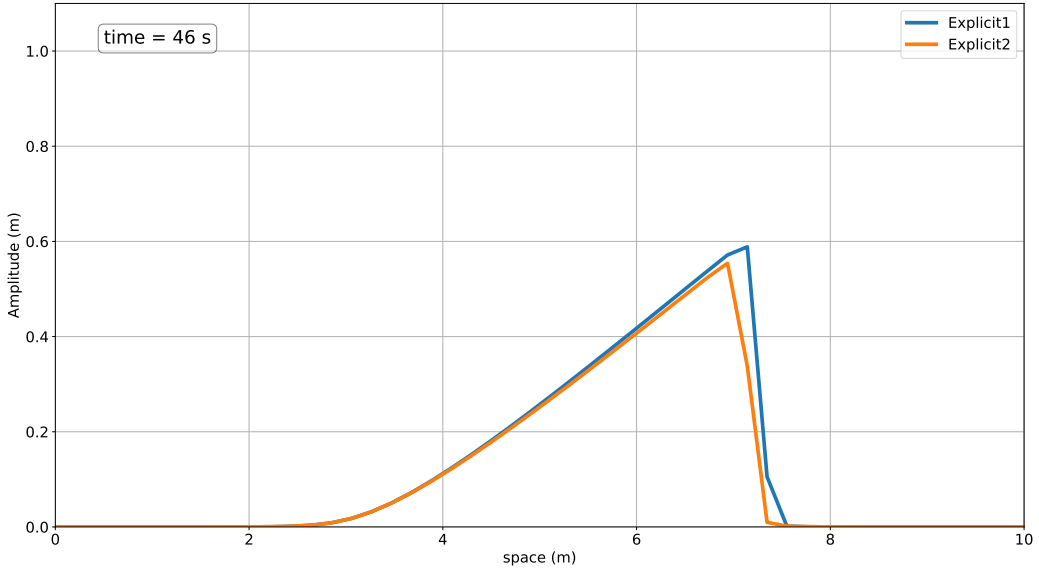

time = 20 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

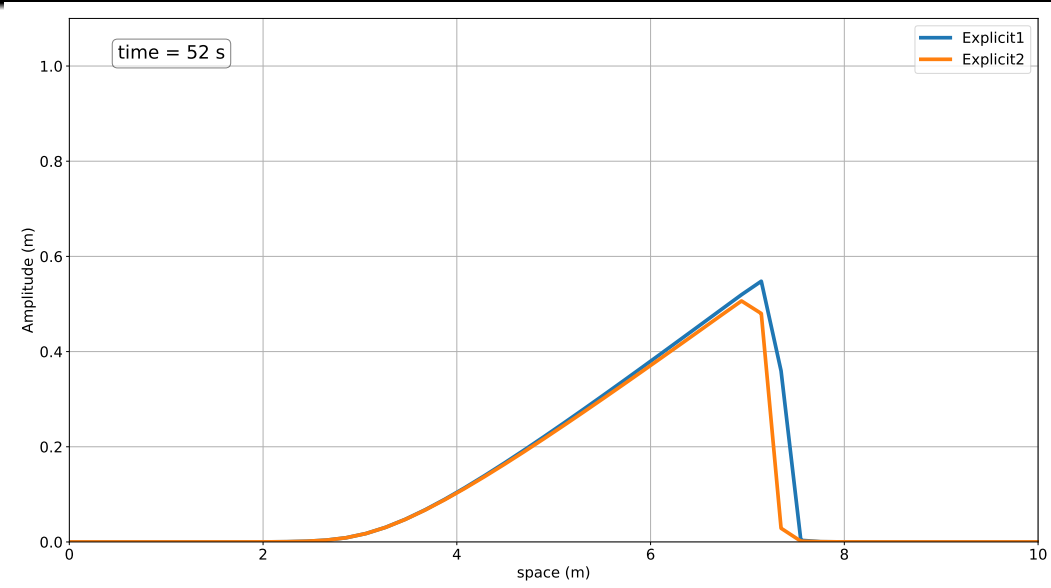

time = 26 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

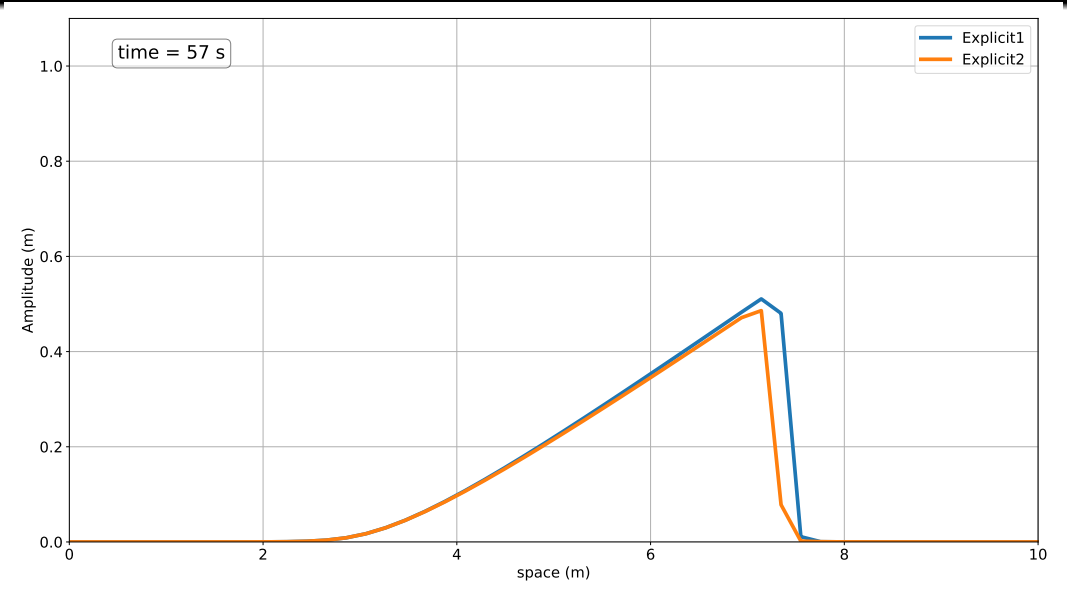

time = 31 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

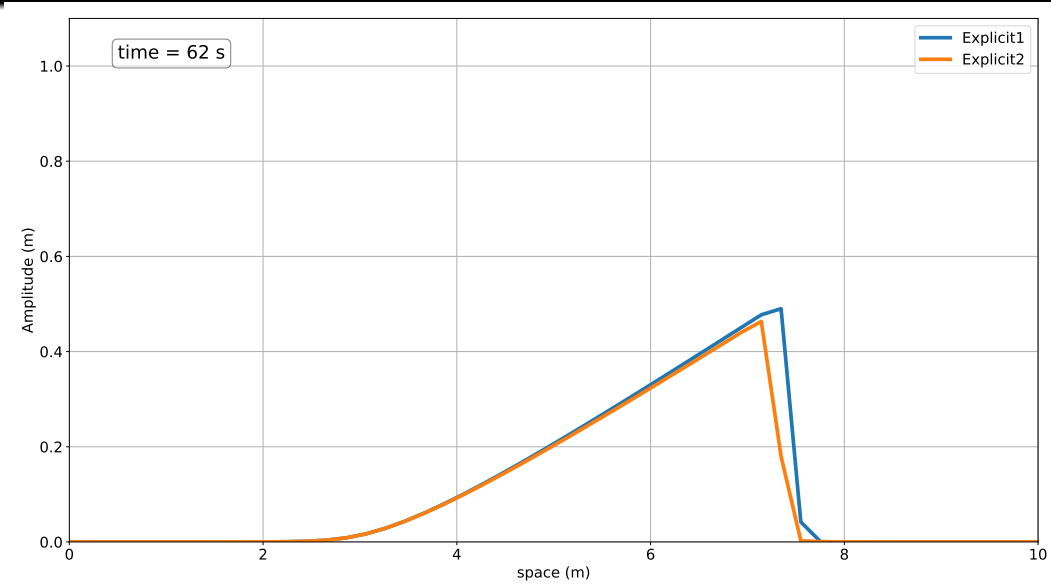

time = 36 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

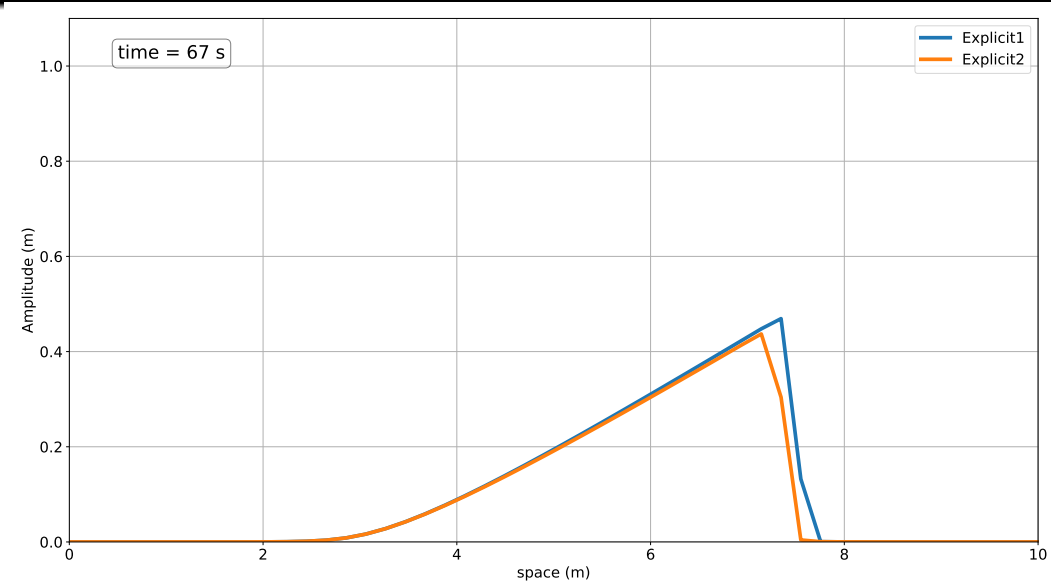

time = 41 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

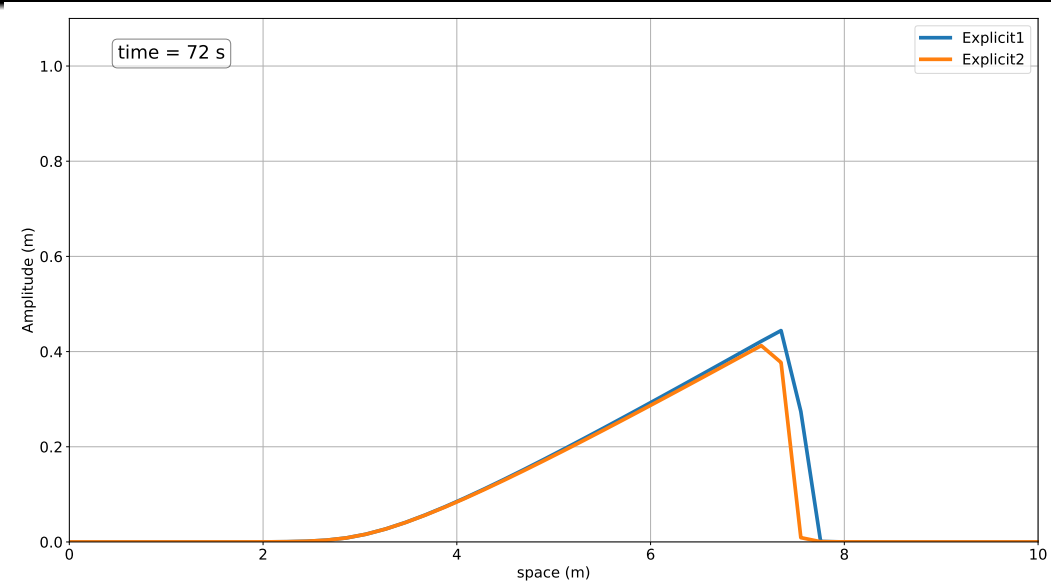

time = 46 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

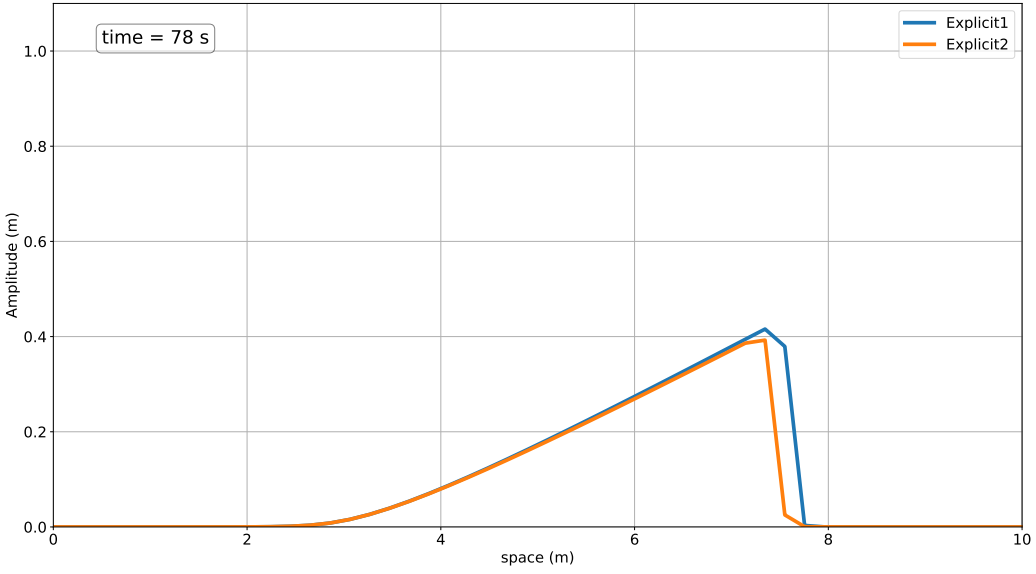

time = 52 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

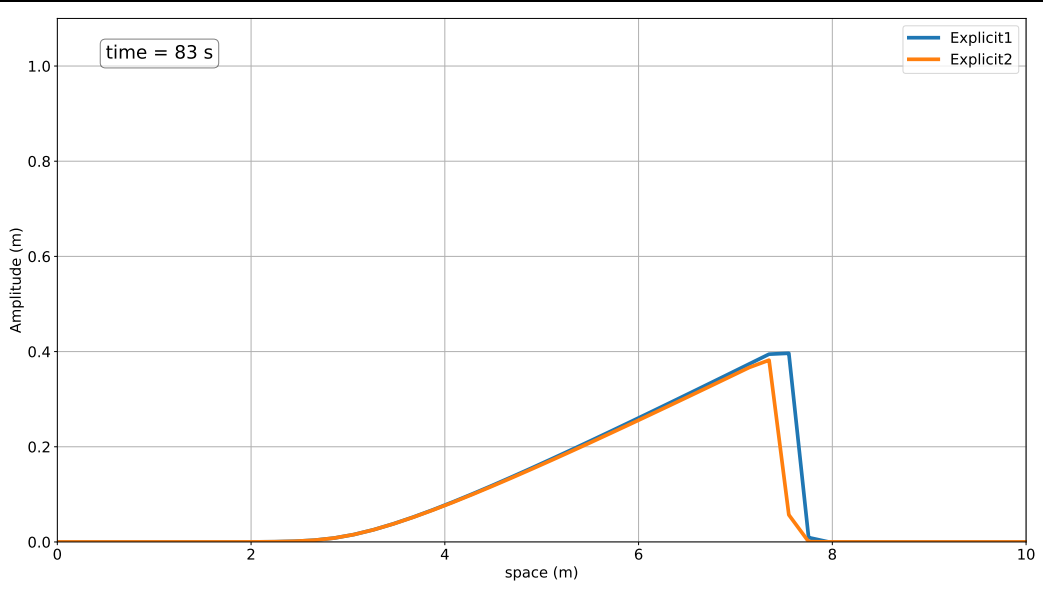

time = 57 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

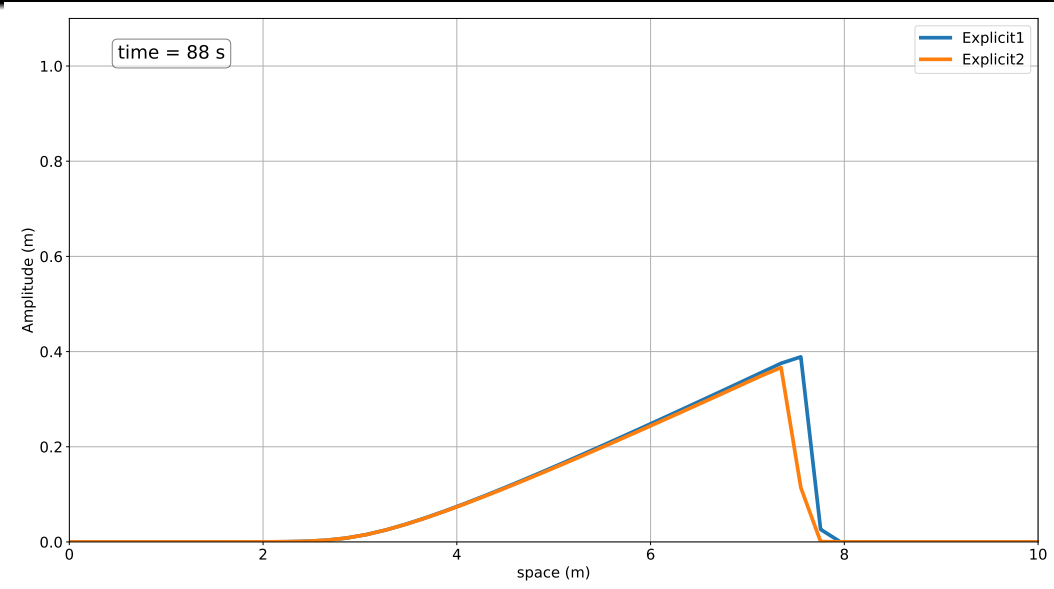

time = 62 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

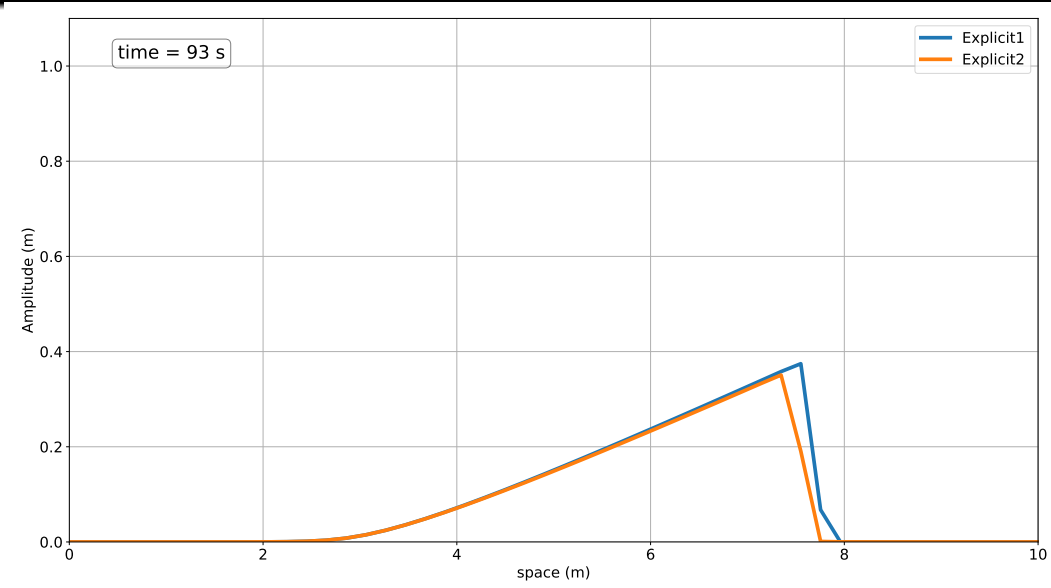

time = 67 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

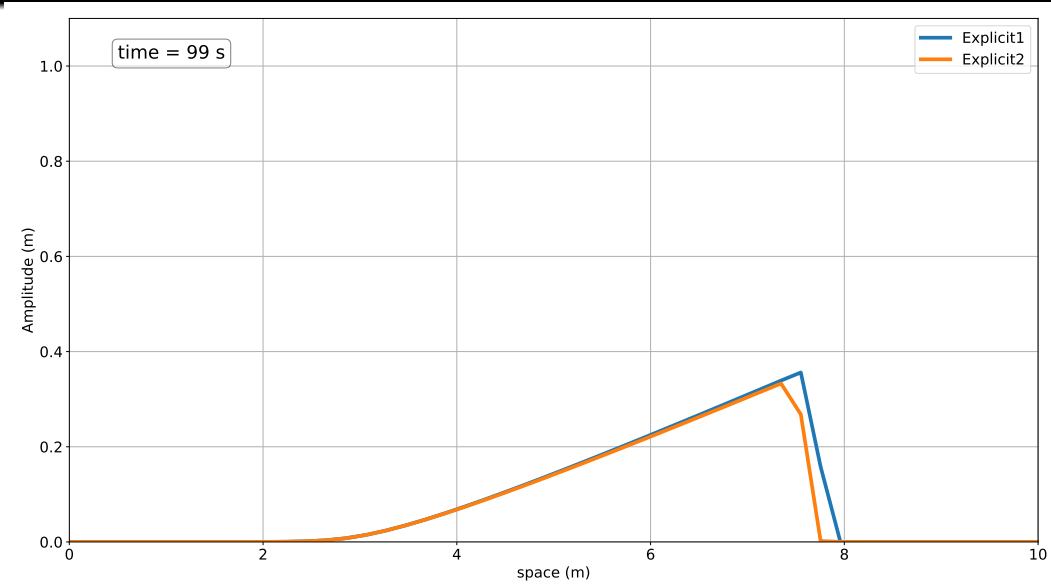

time = 72 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


time = 78 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


time = 83 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


time = 88 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

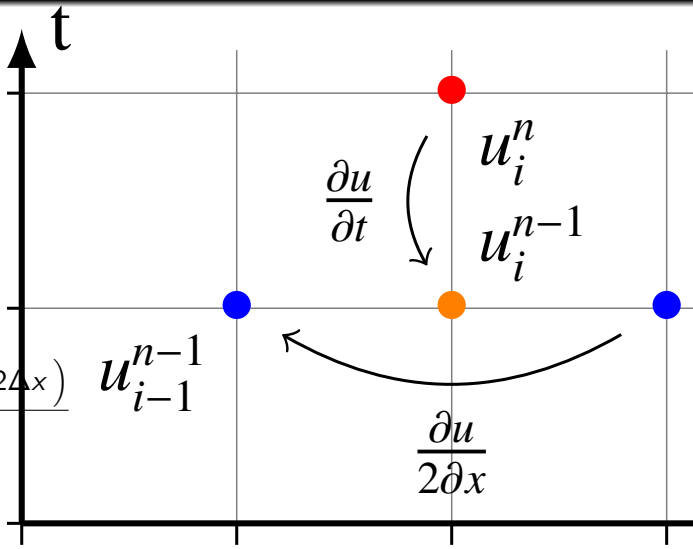

time = 93 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


time = 99 s
Explicit1
Explicit2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

Euler forwards

$$\frac{u_i^n - u_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + u_i^{n-1} \frac{u_{i+1}^{n-1} - u_{i-1}^{n-1}}{2\,\Delta x} = 0$$

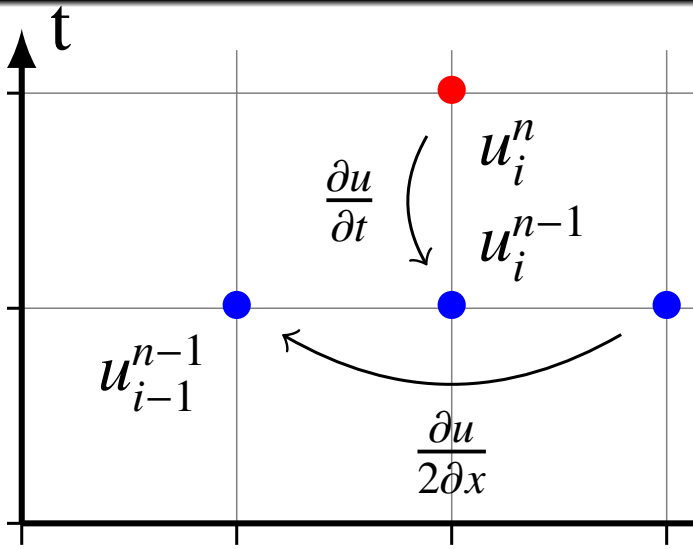
$$u_i^n = \frac{u_i^{n-1}\left(-\Delta t\, u_{i+1}^{n-1} + \Delta t\, u_{i-1}^{n-1} + 2\Delta x\right)}{2\Delta x}$$

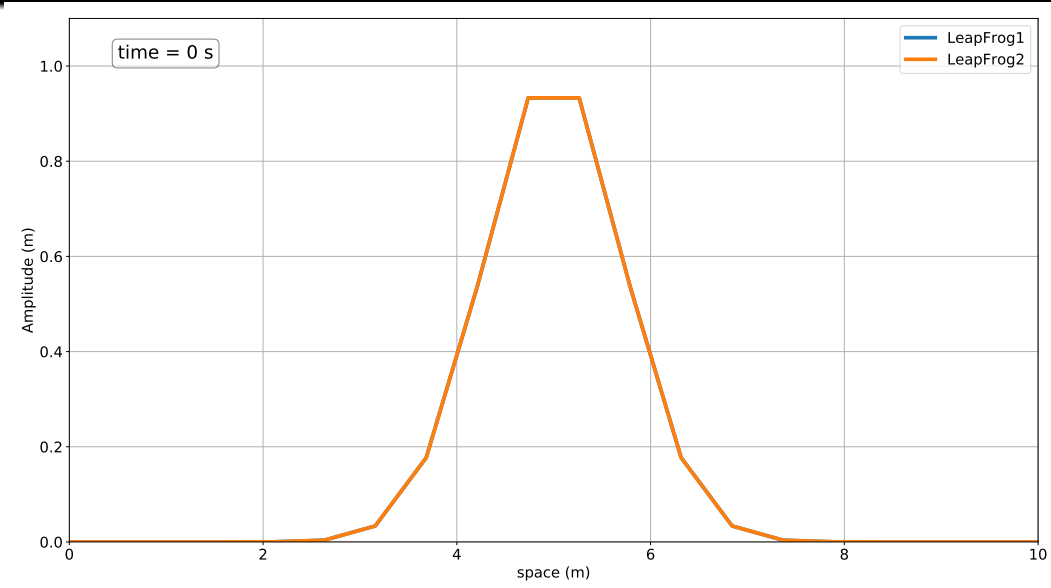


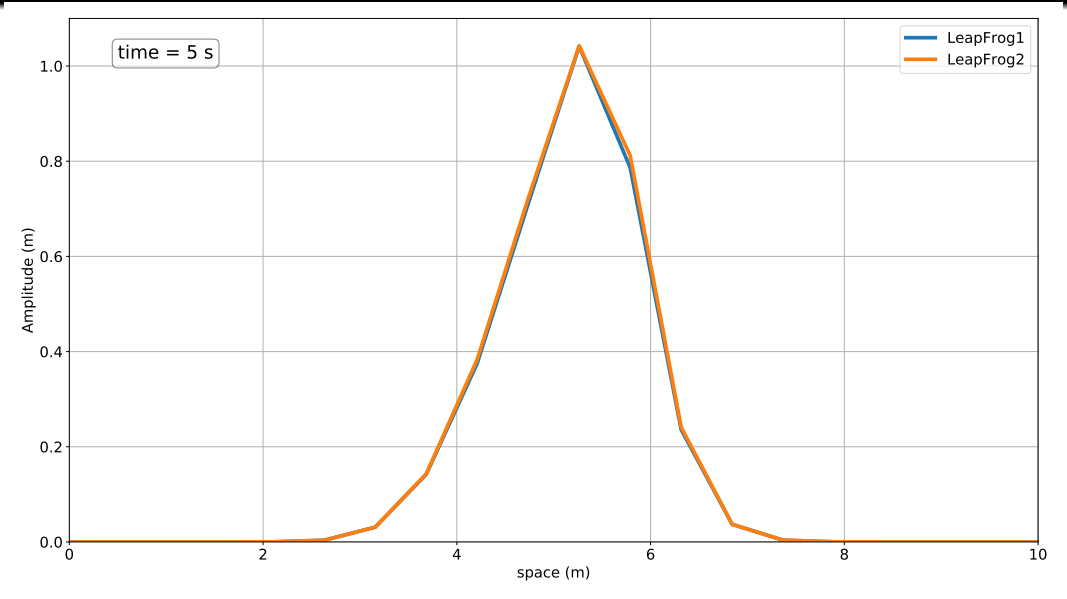
Euler forwards

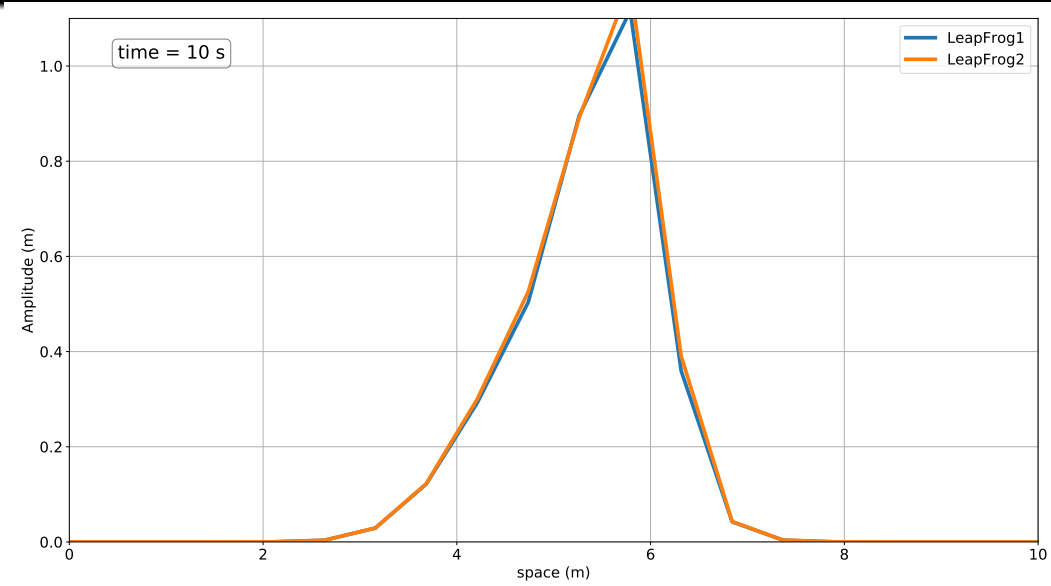
$$\frac{u_i^n - u_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + u_i^n \frac{u_{i+1}^{n-1} - u_{i-1}^{n-1}}{2\,\Delta x} = 0$$

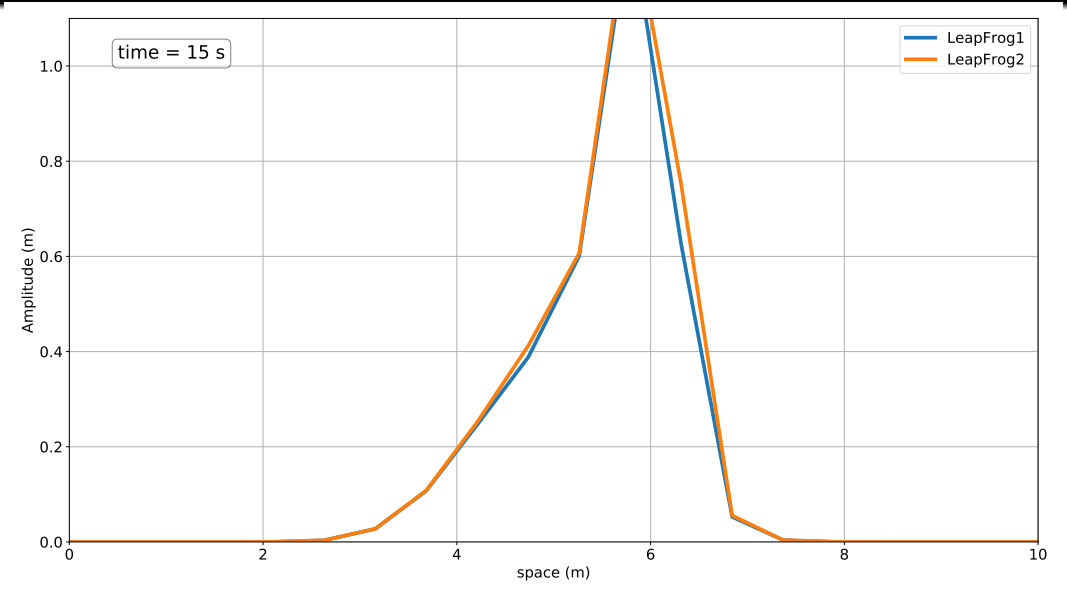
$$u_i^n = \frac{2\Delta x\, u_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t\, u_{i+1}^{n-1} - \Delta t\, u_{i-1}^{n-1} + 2\Delta x}$$

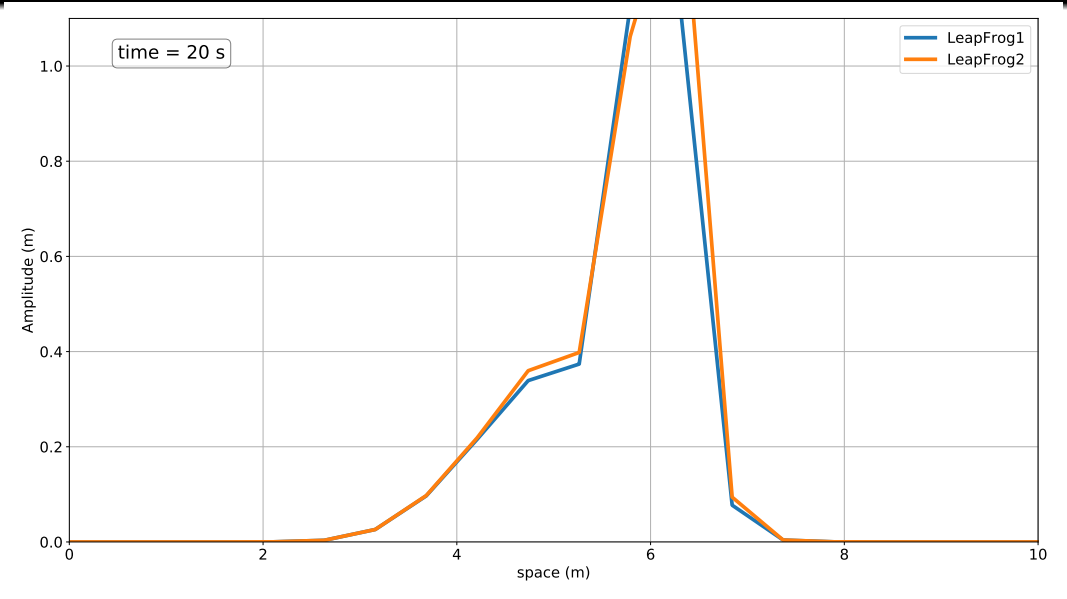


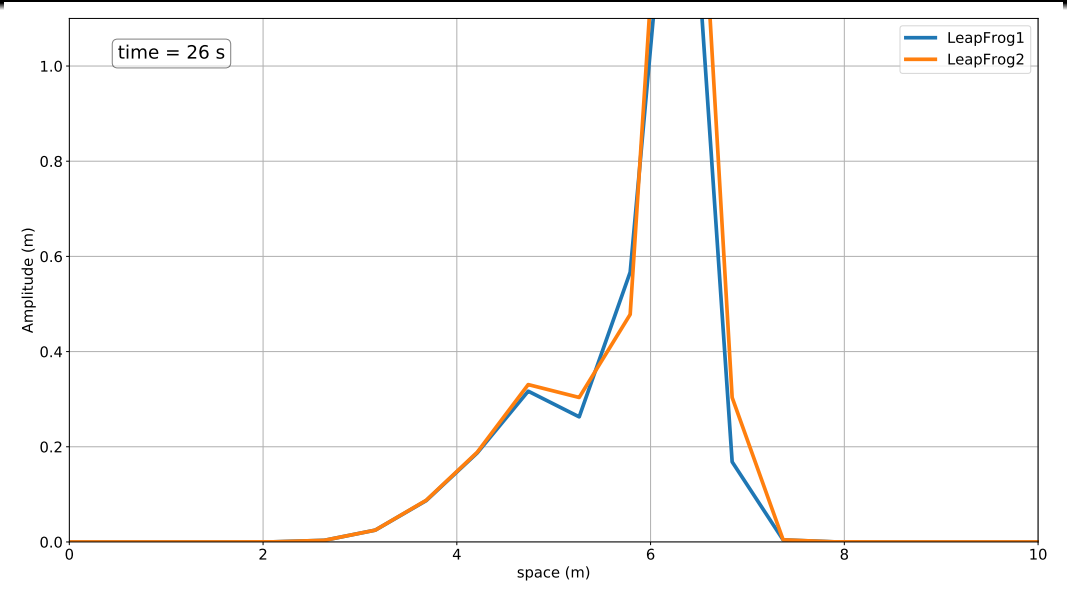

time = 0 s
LeapFrog1
LeapFrog2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

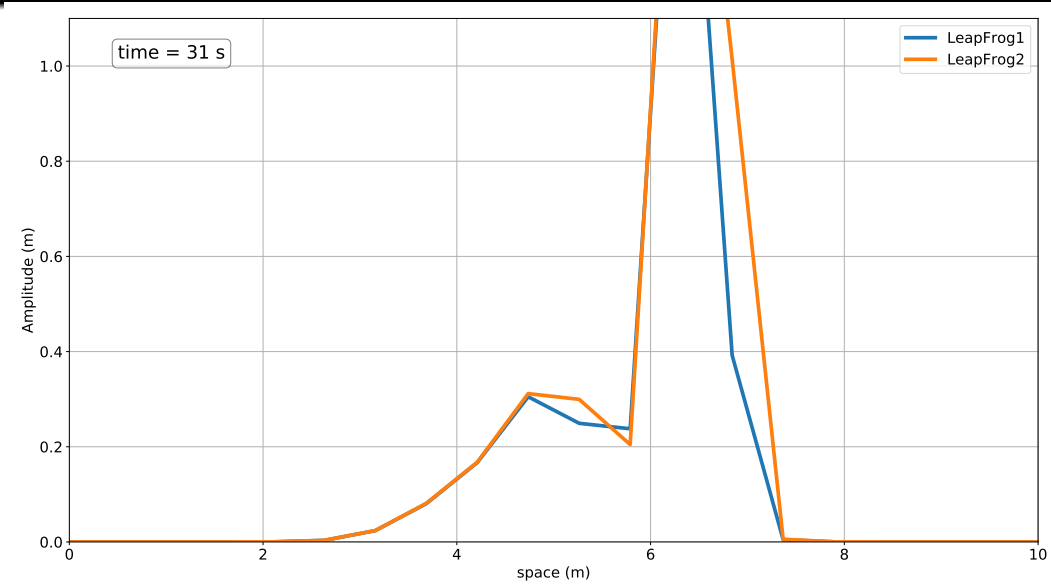

time = 5 s
LeapFrog1
LeapFrog2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

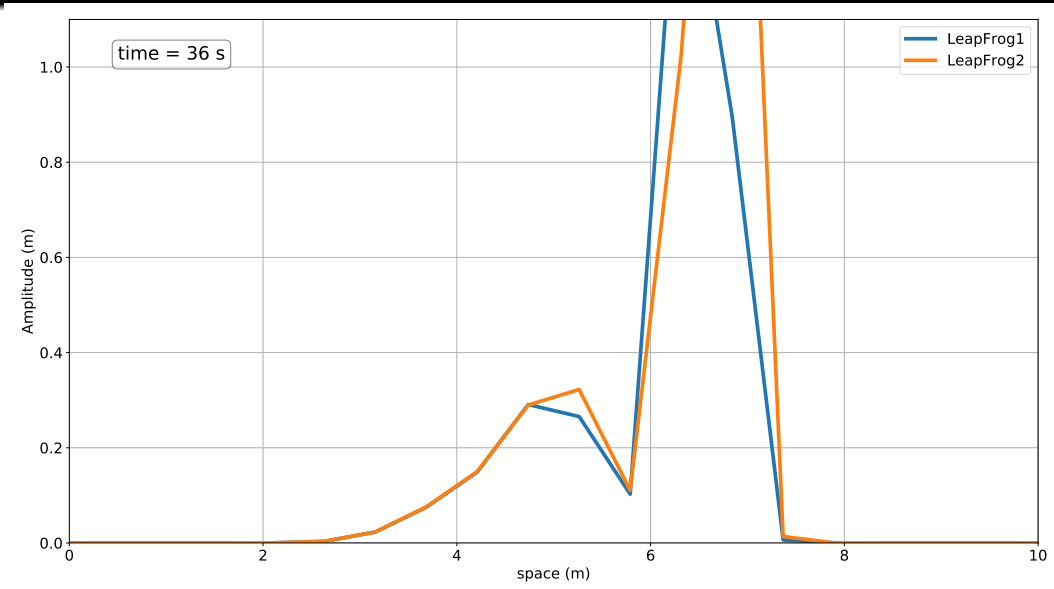

time = 10 s
LeapFrog1
LeapFrog2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

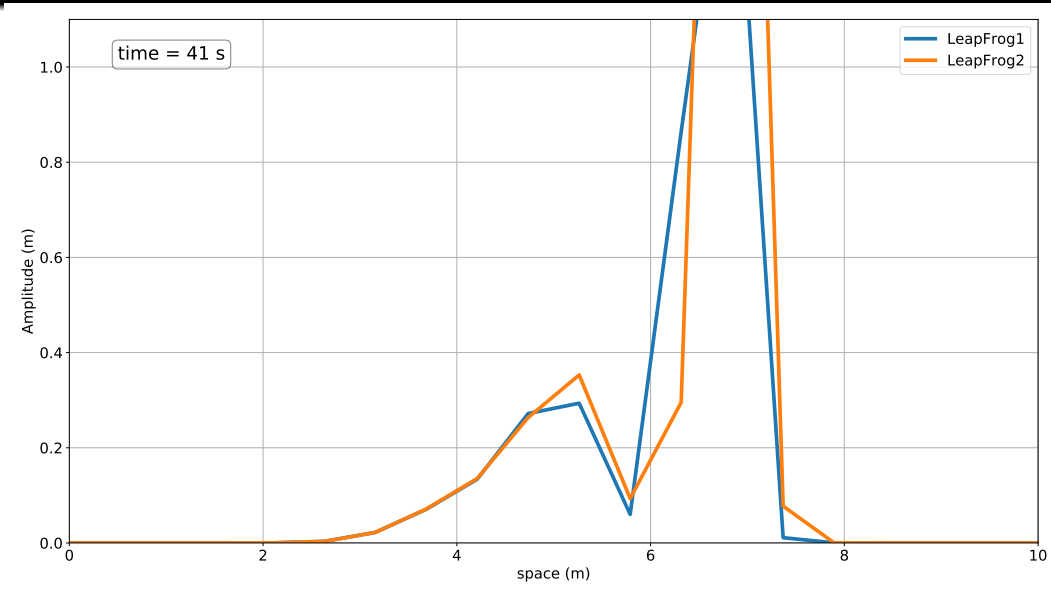

time = 15 s
LeapFrog1
LeapFrog2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

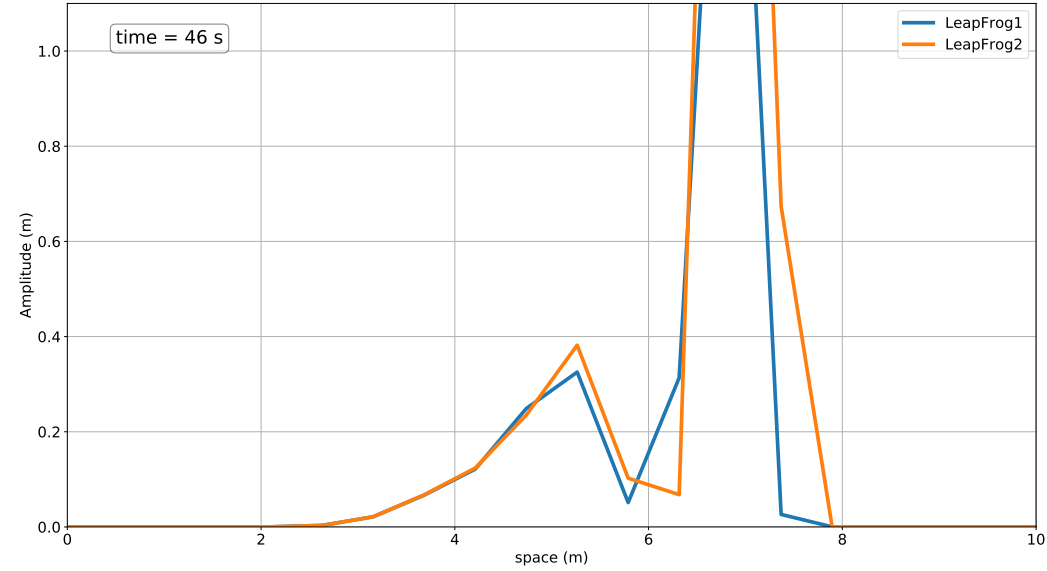

time = 20 s
LeapFrog1
LeapFrog2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

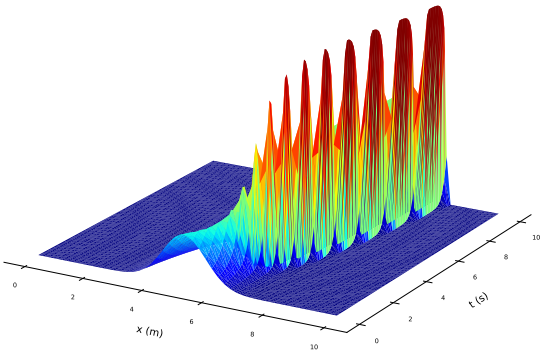

time = 26 s
LeapFrog1
LeapFrog2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

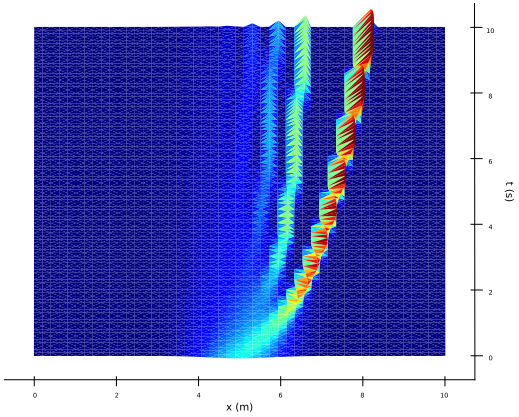

time = 31 s
LeapFrog1
LeapFrog2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


time = 36 s
LeapFrog1
LeapFrog2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


time = 41 s
LeapFrog1
LeapFrog2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


time = 46 s
LeapFrog1
LeapFrog2
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

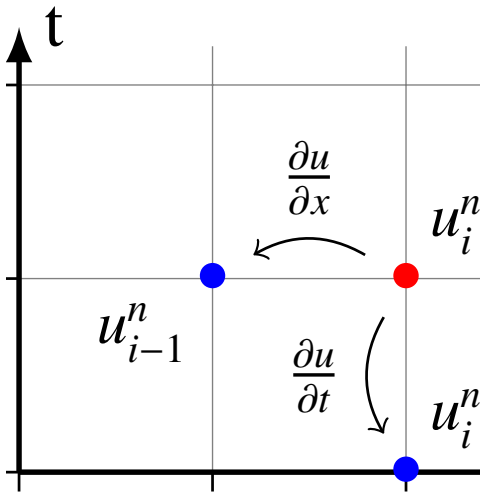

x (m)
t (s)
0
2
4
6
8
10


x (m)
t (s)
0
2
4
6
8
10

Euler backwards

$$\frac{u_i^n - u_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + u_i^n \frac{u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x} = 0$$

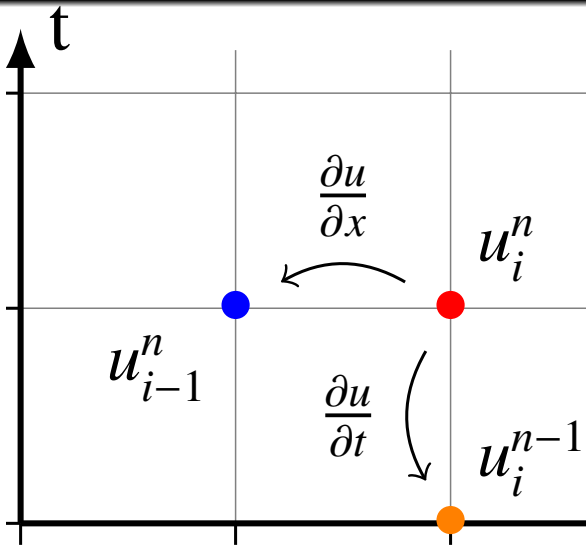
$$u_i^n = \left[\begin{array}{l} \dfrac{\Delta t\, u_{i-1}^n - \Delta x - \sqrt{\Delta t^2 \left(u_{i-1}^n\right)^2 + 4\Delta t\, \Delta x\, u_i^{n-1} - 2\Delta t\, \Delta x\, u_{i-1}^n + \Delta x^2}}{2\Delta t} \\ \dfrac{\Delta t\, u_{i-1}^n - \Delta x + \sqrt{\Delta t^2 \left(u_{i-1}^n\right)^2 + 4\Delta t\, \Delta x\, u_i^{n-1} - 2\Delta t\, \Delta x\, u_{i-1}^n + \Delta x^2}}{2\Delta t} \end{array} \right]$$



Euler backwards

$$\frac{u_i^n - u_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + u_i^{n-1} \frac{u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x} = 0$$

$$u_i^n = \frac{u_i^{n-1} \left(\Delta t \, u_{i-1}^n + \Delta x \right)}{\Delta t \, u_i^{n-1} + \Delta x}$$

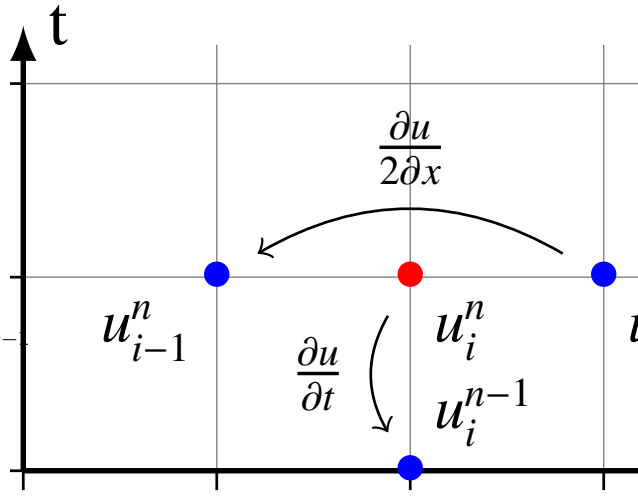


Implicit Euler method

Euler backwards

$$\frac{u_i^n - u_i^{n-1}}{\Delta t} + u_i^{n-1}\,\frac{u_{i+1}^n - u_{i-1}^n}{2\,\Delta x} = 0$$

$$-u_i^{n-1}\,dt\,u_{i-1}^n + 2\,dx\,u_i^n + u_i^{n-1}\,dt\,u_{i+1}^n = 2\,dx\,u_i^{n-1}$$



Implicit Euler method

$$-u_i^{n-1}\,dt\,u_{i-1}^n + 2\,dx\,u_i^n + u_i^{n-1}\,dt\,u_{i+1}^n = 2\,dx\,u_i^{n-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx - u_1^n\,dt & u_1^n\,dt & 0 & & 0 \\ -u_2^n\,dt & 2\,dx & u_2^n\,dt & & 0 \\ 0 & -u_3^n\,dt & 2\,dx & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & u_{M-1}^n\,dt \\ 0 & 0 & & -u_M^n\,dt & dx + u_1^M\,dt \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_1^{n+1} \\ u_2^{n+1} \\ u_3^{n+1} \\ \vdots \\ u_M^{n+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} dx\,u_1^n \\ 2\,dx\,u_2^n \\ 2\,dx\,u_3^n \\ \vdots \\ dx\,u_M^n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_i x_{i-1} + b_i x_i + c_i x_{i+1} = d_i$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} b_1 & c_1 & & & 0 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 & & \\ & a_3 & b_3 & \ddots & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & c_{n-1} \\ 0 & & & a_n & b_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} d_1 \\ d_2 \\ d_3 \\ \vdots \\ d_n \end{bmatrix}$$

Algorithm 1 Tridiagonal matrix algorithm (Thomas algorithm)

function THOMAS($\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{d}$) ▷ Vectors

$\hat{c}_1 \leftarrow \dfrac{c_1}{b_1}$

$\hat{d}_1 \leftarrow \dfrac{d_1}{b_1}$

for $i = 2, 3, \ldots, n-1$ **do** ▷ Forward sweep

$\hat{c}_i \leftarrow \dfrac{c_i}{b_i - a_i\,\hat{c}_{i-1}}$

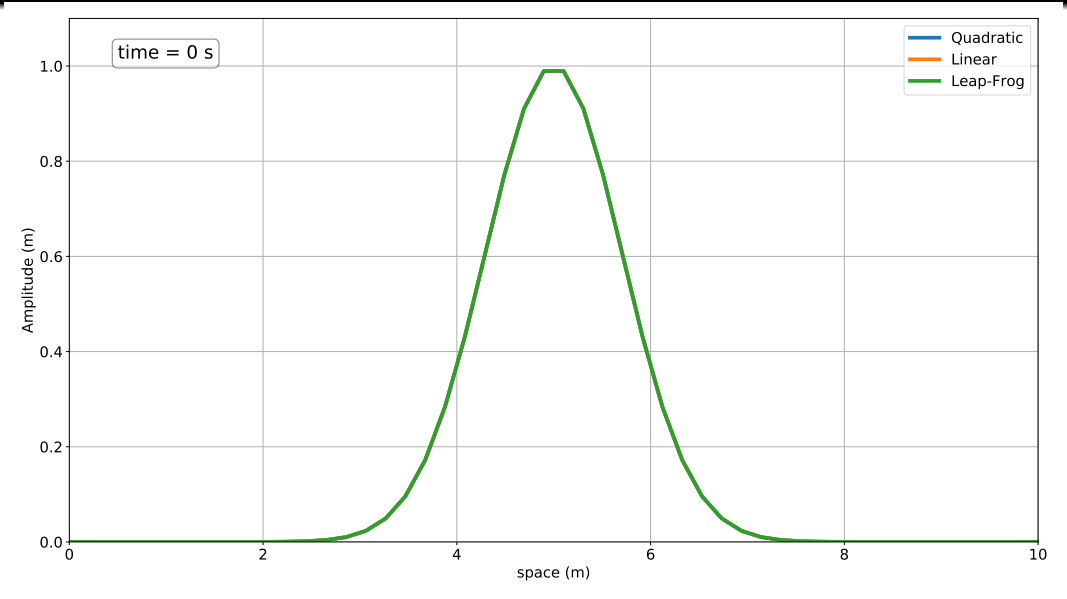
$\hat{d}_i \leftarrow \dfrac{d_i - a_i\,\hat{d}_{i-1}}{b_i - a_i\,\hat{c}_{i-1}}$

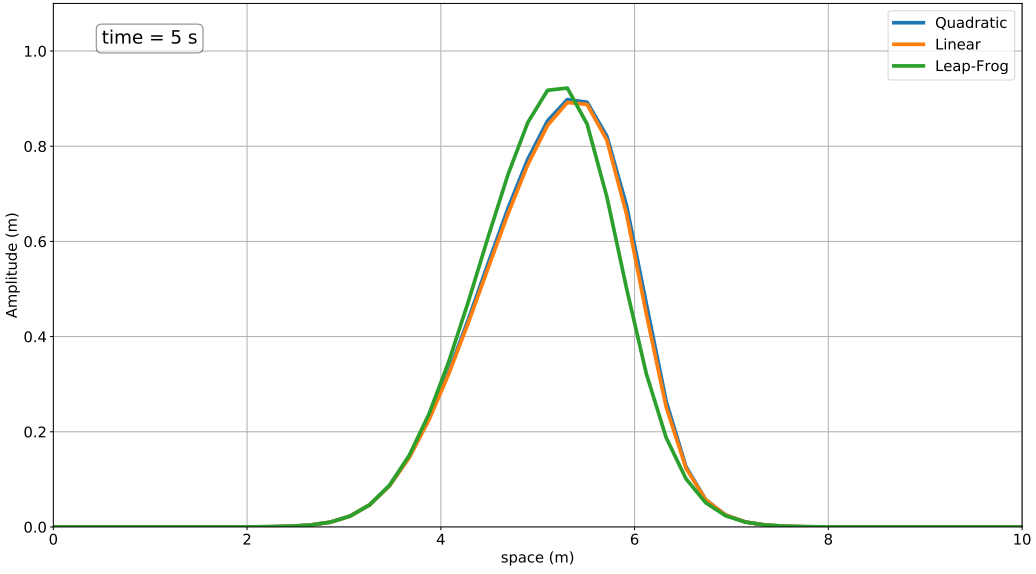
$x_n \leftarrow \hat{d}_n$

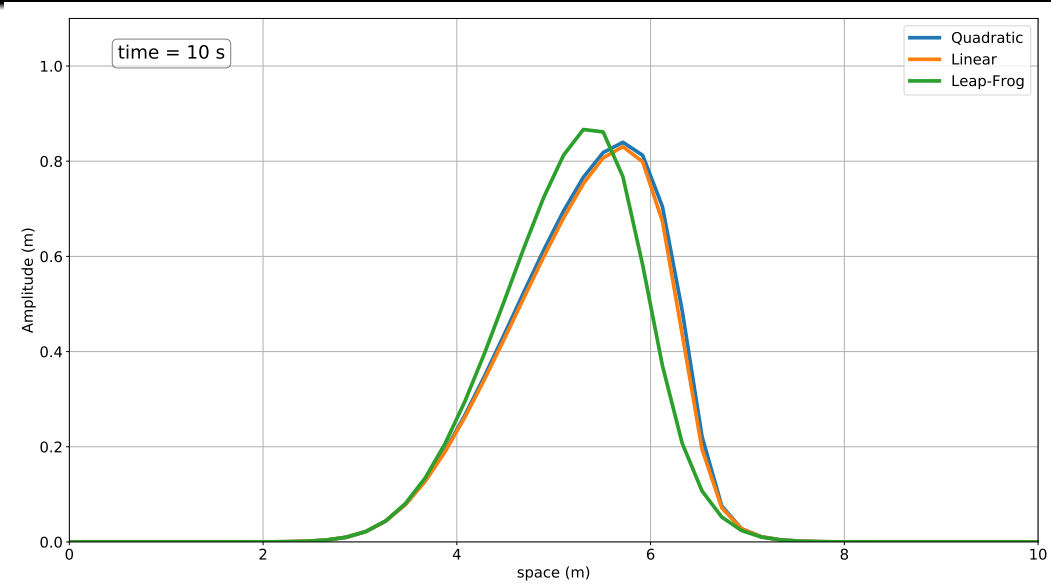
for $i = n-1, n-2, \ldots, 1$ **do** ▷ Backwards substitution

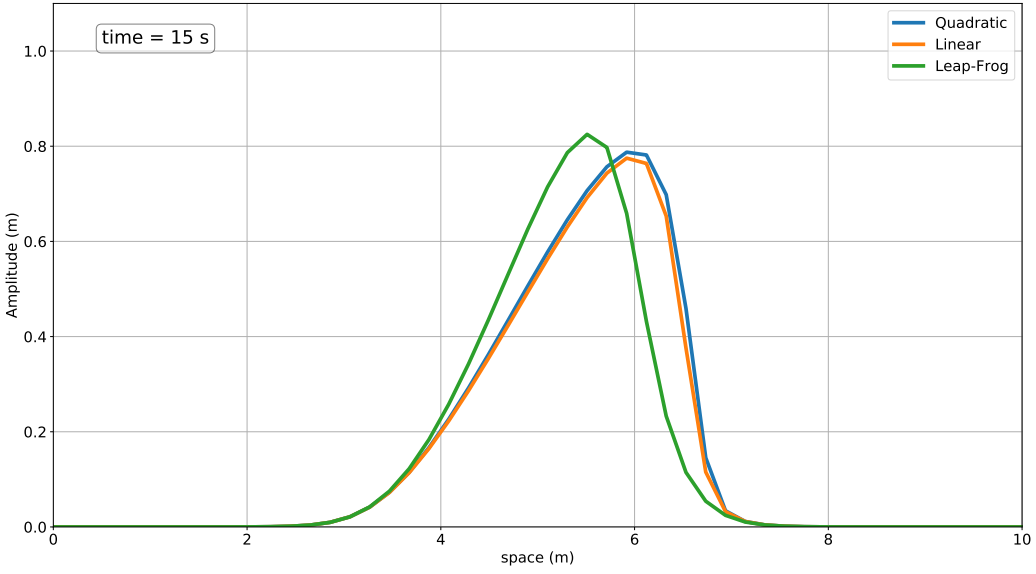
$x_i \leftarrow \hat{d}_i - \hat{c}_i\,x_{i+1}$

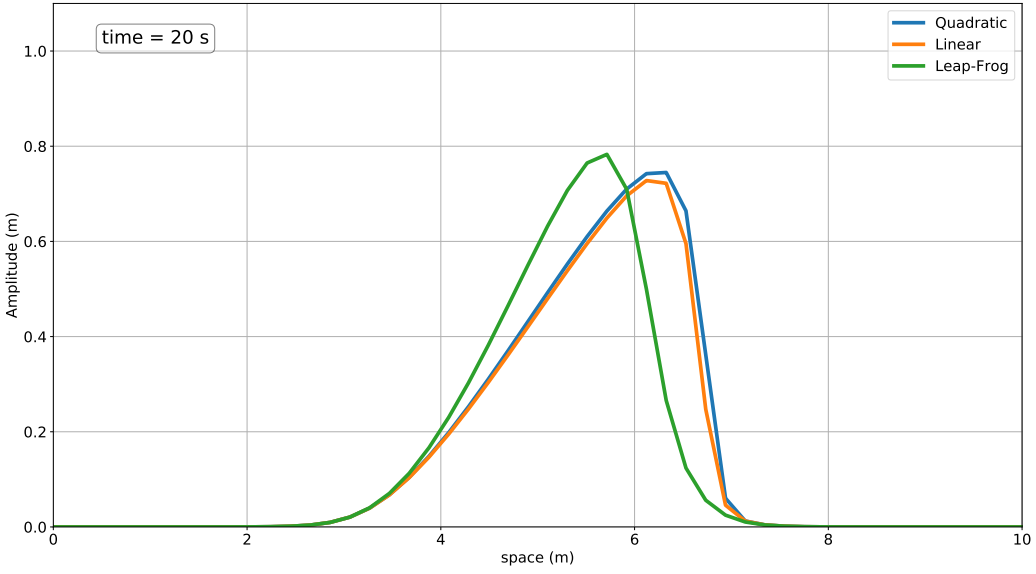
return $\mathbf{x}$

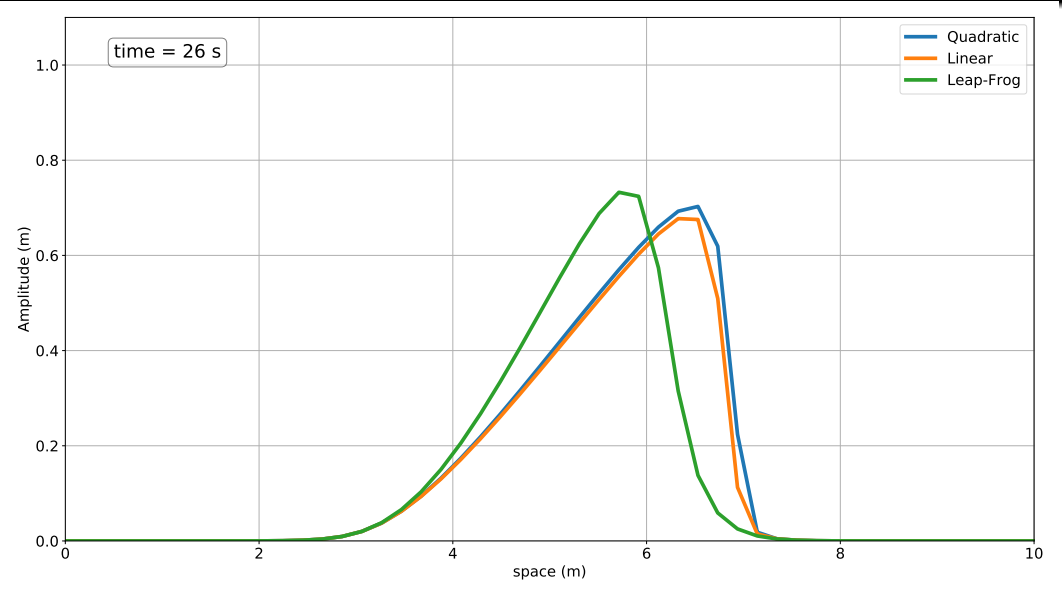

time = 0 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

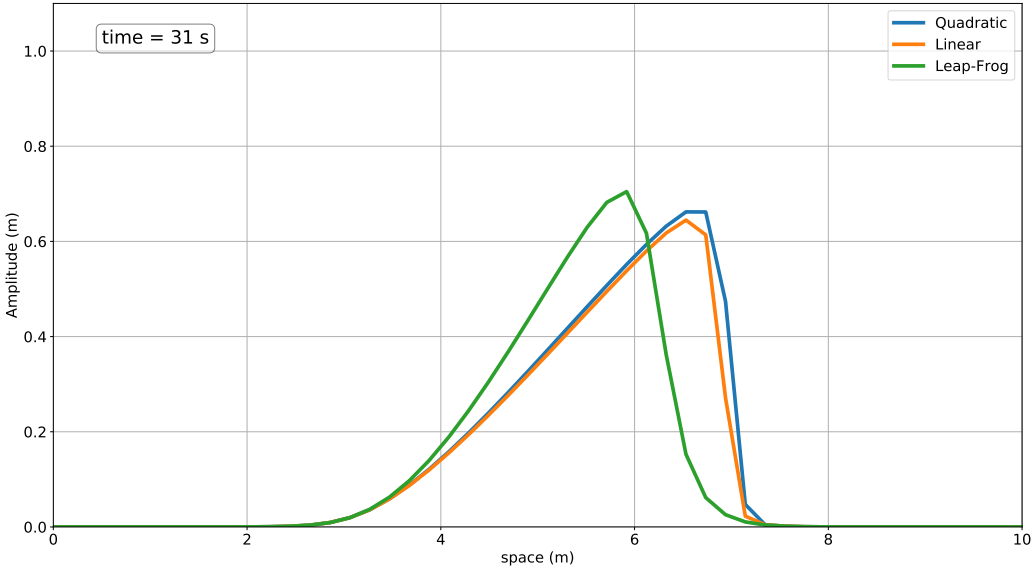

time = 5 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

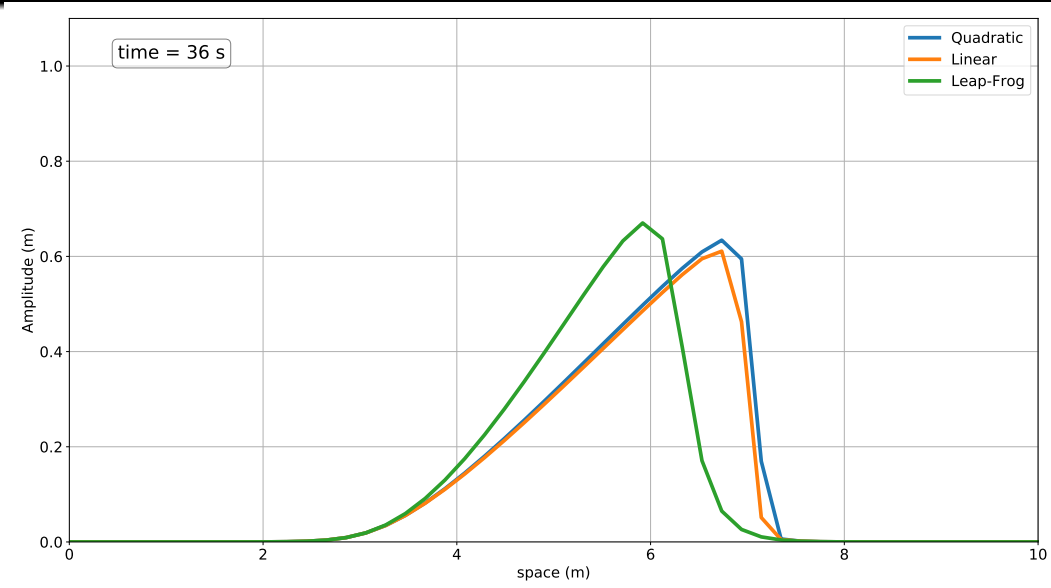

time = 10 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

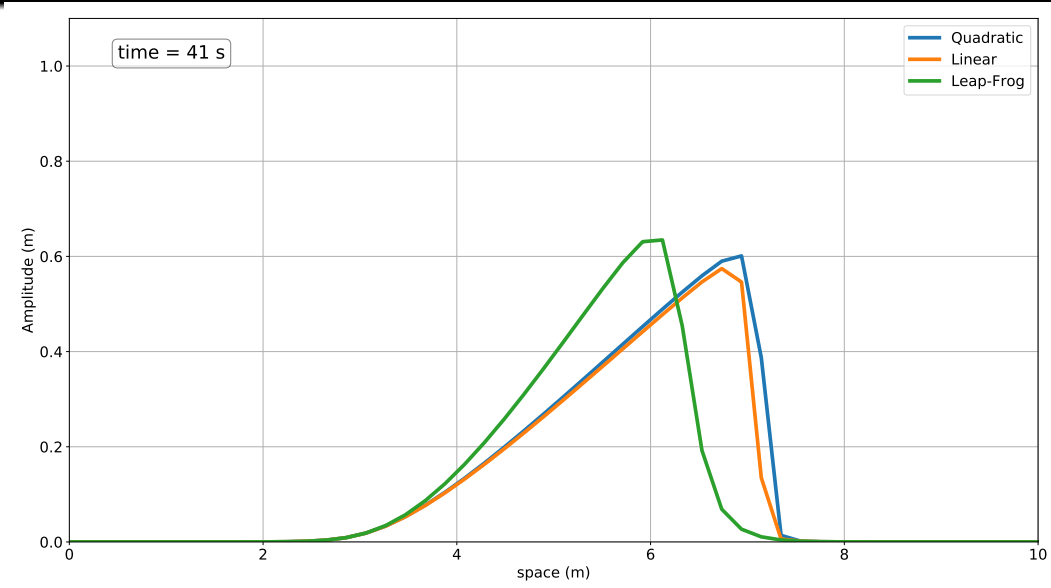

time = 15 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

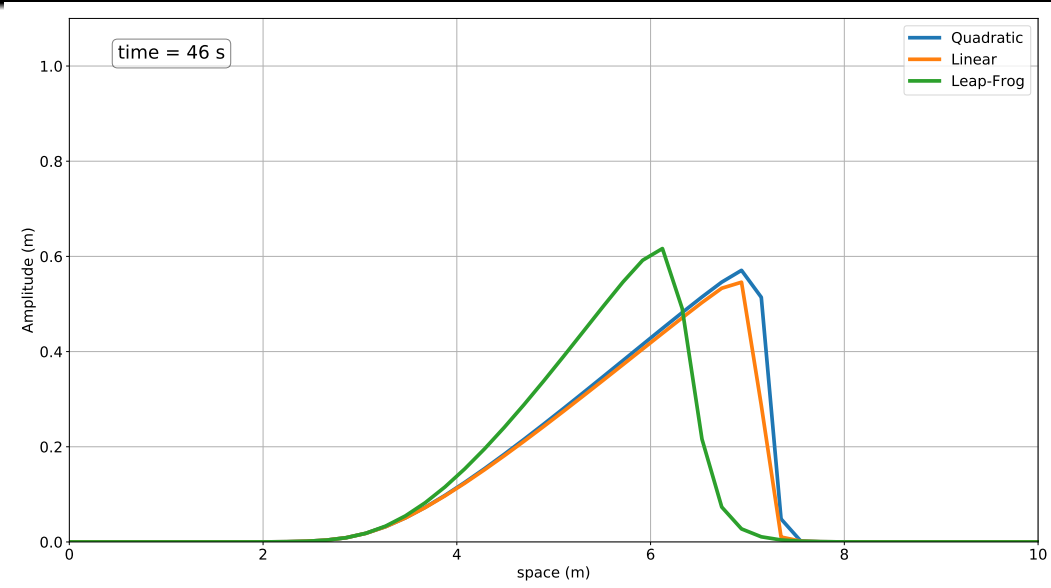

time = 20 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

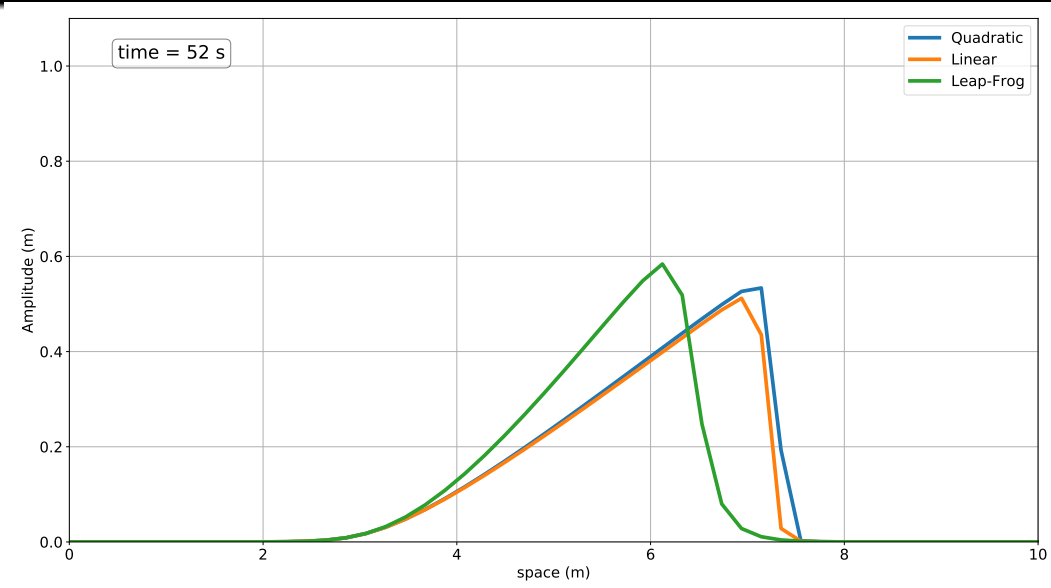

time = 26 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

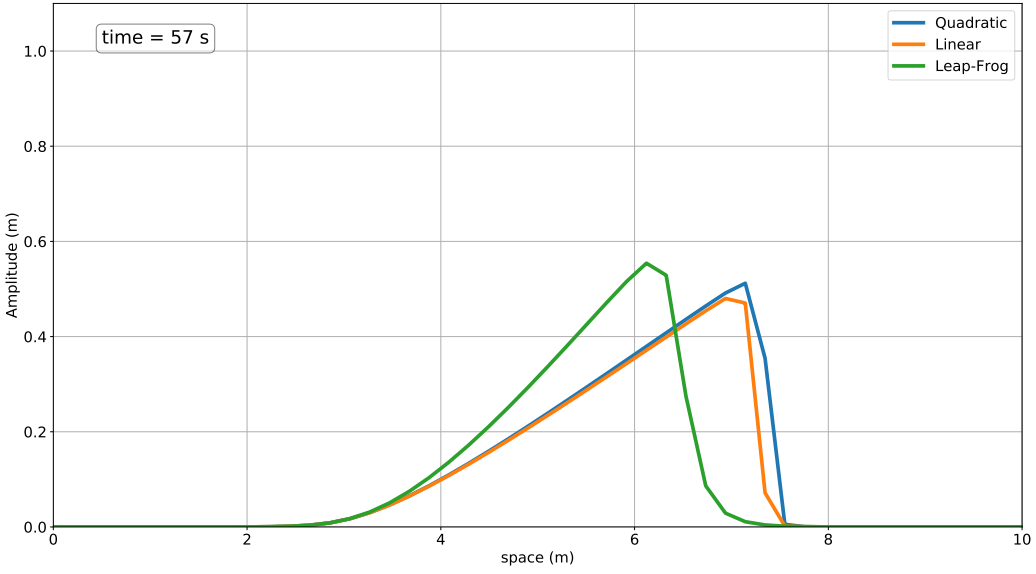

time = 31 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

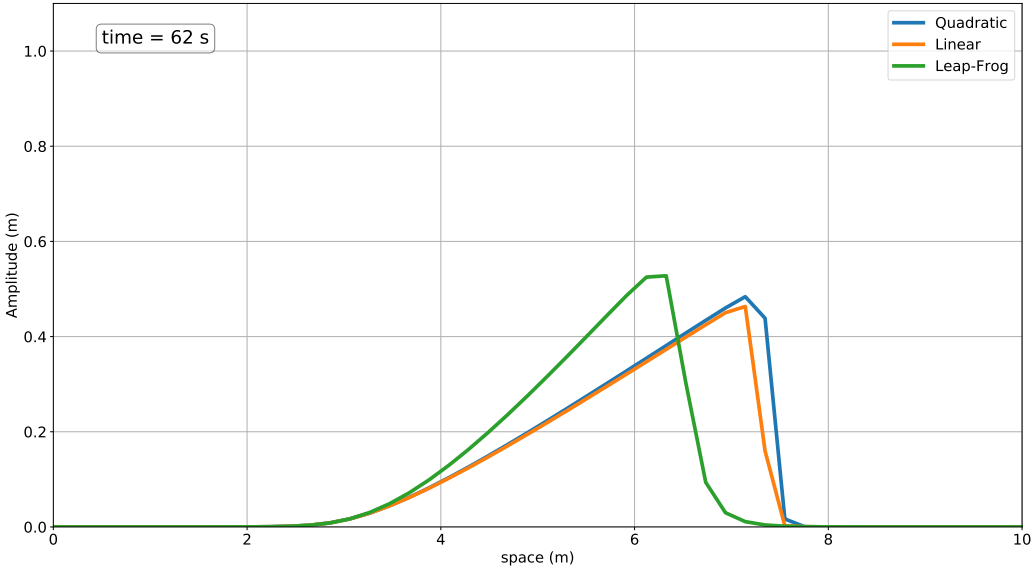

time = 36 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

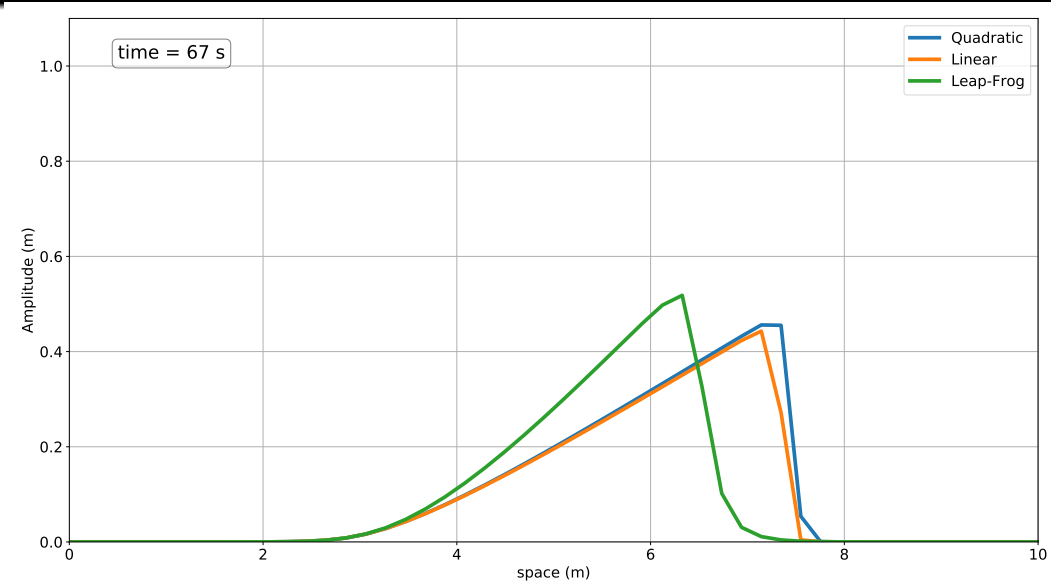

time = 41 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

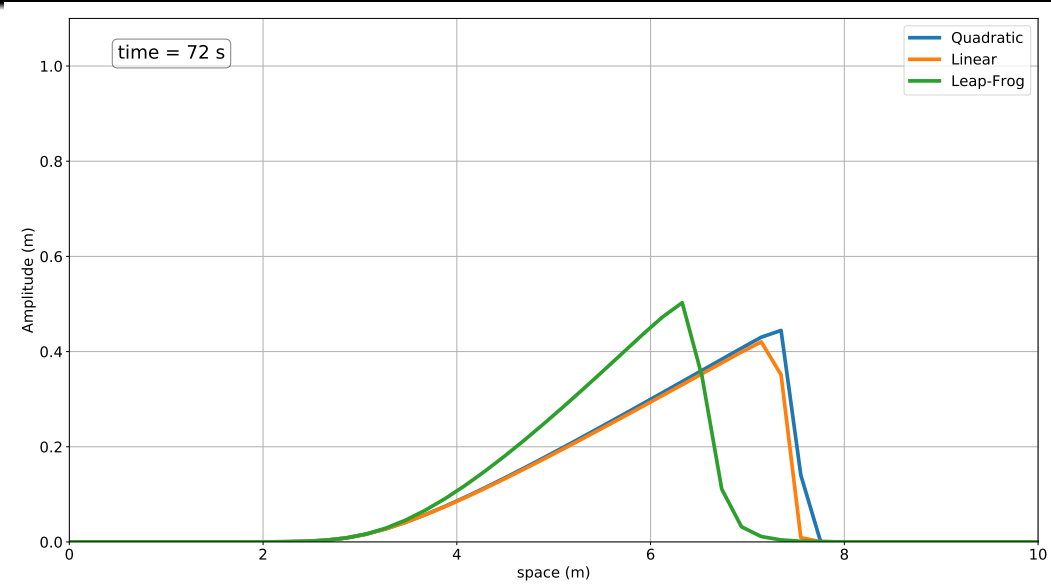

time = 46 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

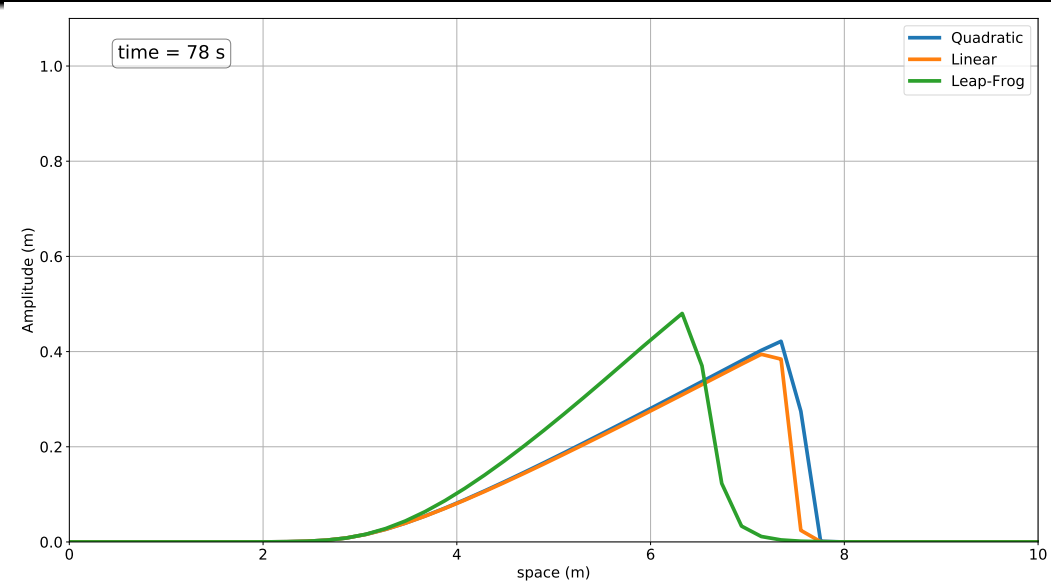

time = 52 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

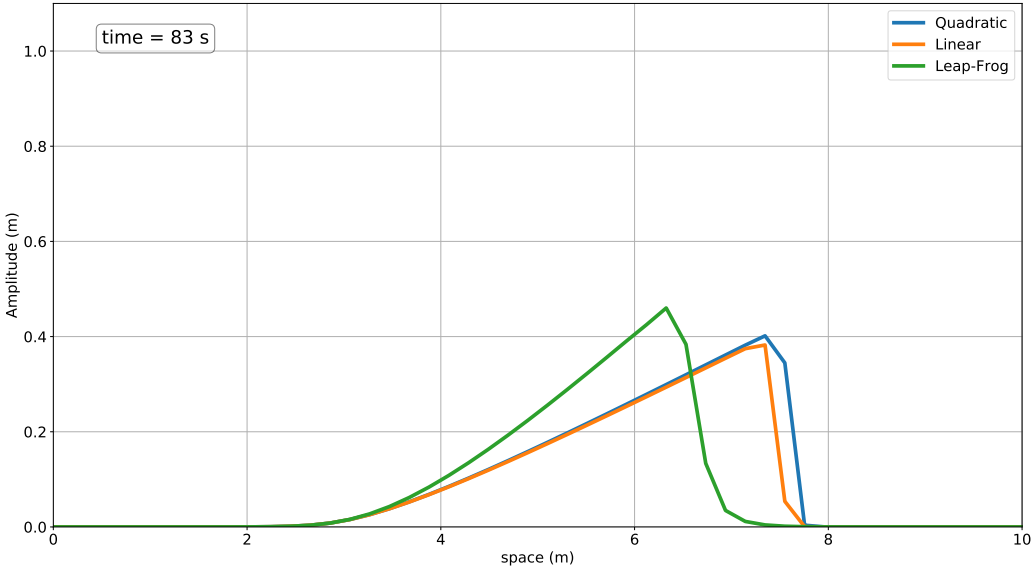

time = 57 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

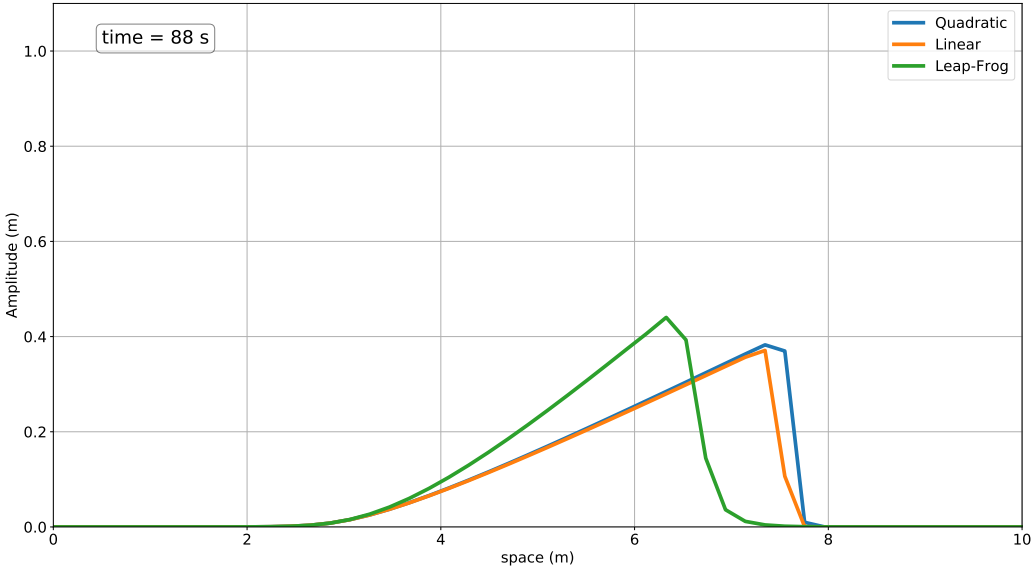

time = 62 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

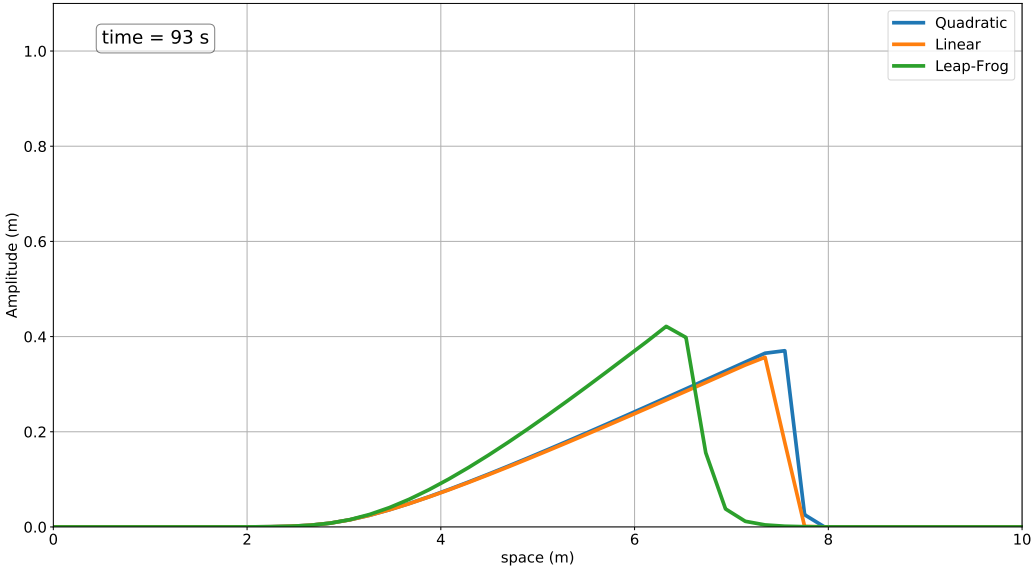

time = 67 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

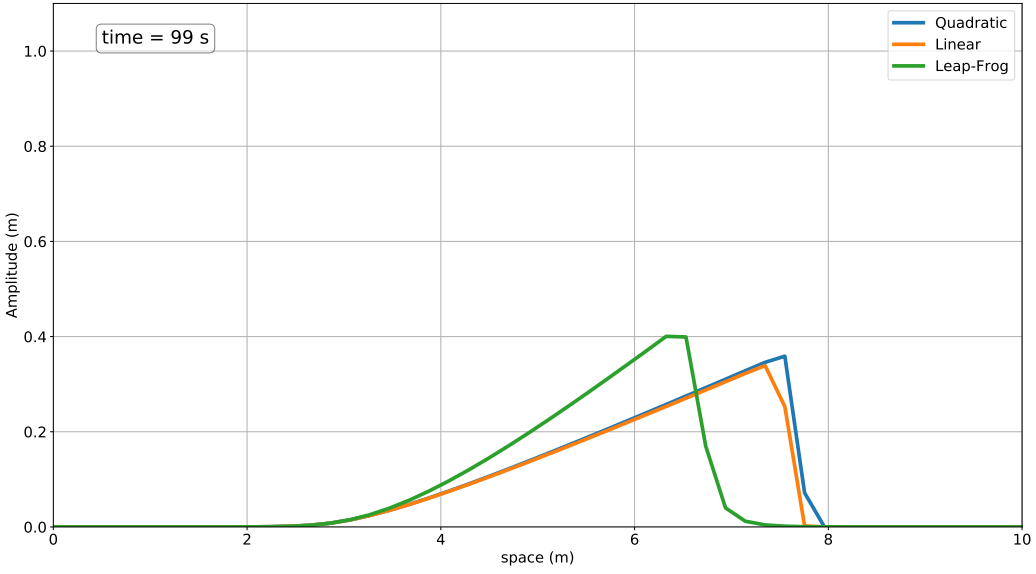

time = 72 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

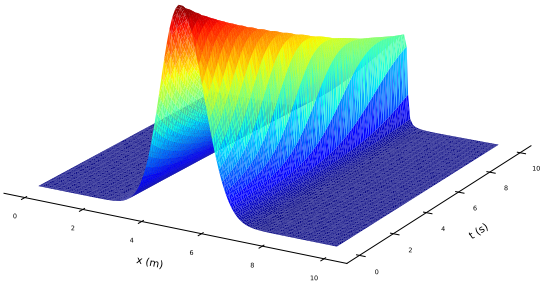

time = 78 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10

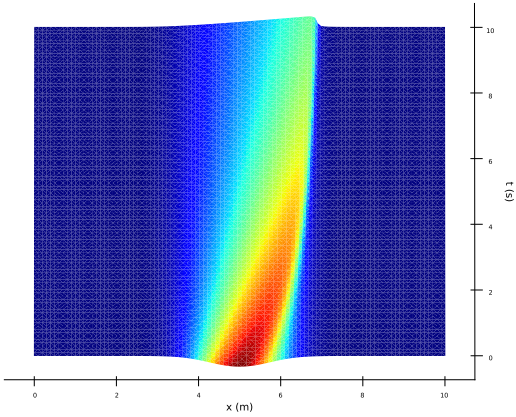

time = 83 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


time = 88 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


time = 93 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


time = 99 s
Quadratic
Linear
Leap-Frog
Amplitude (m)
space (m)
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
0
2
4
6
8
10


x (m)
t (s)
0
2
4
6
8
10


x (m)
t (s)
0
2
4
6
8
10

Convergence Condition

Stable!

Summary

- Explicit is risky
- Use implicit if possible
- Simple equation but nice curve

Tools used

- Latex
- Python, NumPy, Matplotlib, SymPy

Questions?

References

https://github.com/barbagroup/CFDPython