## Post\_processing

#### April 11, 2023

- 1 Question (4) (b):
- 1.1 Perform numerical experiments with a constant rd of 1/2 and 1/6 (= 0.166667), and grid sizes N =  $\{32, 64, 128, 256\}$ . Here, rd is the stability parameter. In each simulation, evolve the solution to an end time  $t_{end} = 0.4$ .
- 2 Answer (4) (b):
- 3 Import the necessary libraries

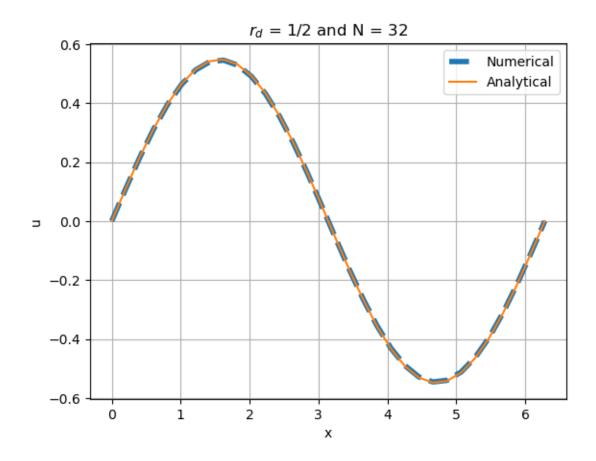
```
[1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

4 Reading the name of the files generated

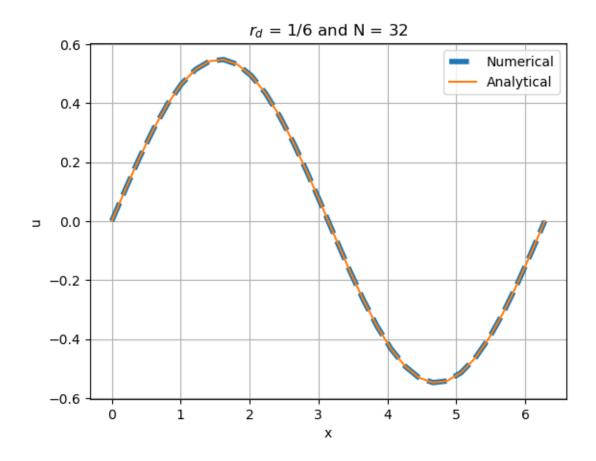
#### 4.1 Output files generated

```
'Analytical_Solution_u_n_t_0.400000_N_64_rd_0.166667_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_64_rd_0.166667_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_u_n_t_0.400000_N_128_rd_0.500000_.csv',
'Analytical_Solution_u_n_t_0.400000_N_128_rd_0.500000_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_128_rd_0.500000_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_u_n_t_0.400000_N_128_rd_0.166667_.csv',
'Analytical_Solution_u_n_t_0.400000_N_128_rd_0.166667_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_128_rd_0.166667_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_u_n_t_0.400000_N_256_rd_0.500000_.csv',
'Analytical_Solution_u_n_t_0.400000_N_256_rd_0.500000_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_256_rd_0.500000_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_u_n_t_0.400000_N_256_rd_0.166667_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_u_n_t_0.400000_N_256_rd_0.166667_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_u_n_t_0.400000_N_256_rd_0.166667_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_u_n_t_0.400000_N_256_rd_0.166667_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_256_rd_0.166667_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_256_rd_0.166667_.csv',
'Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_256_rd_0.166667_.csv',
```

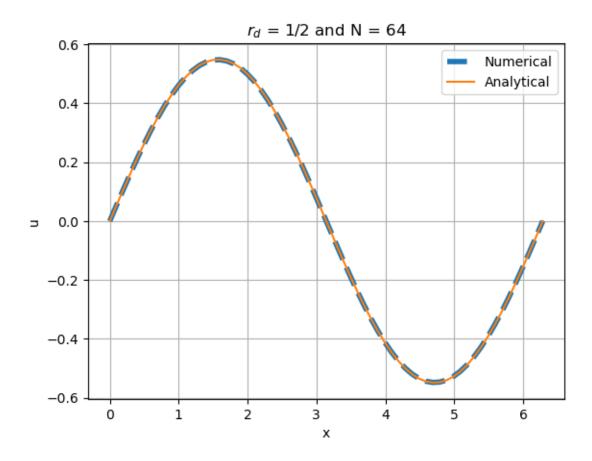
#### 4.2 Plotting the results for rd = 1/2 and N = 32 at $t_{end} = 0.4$



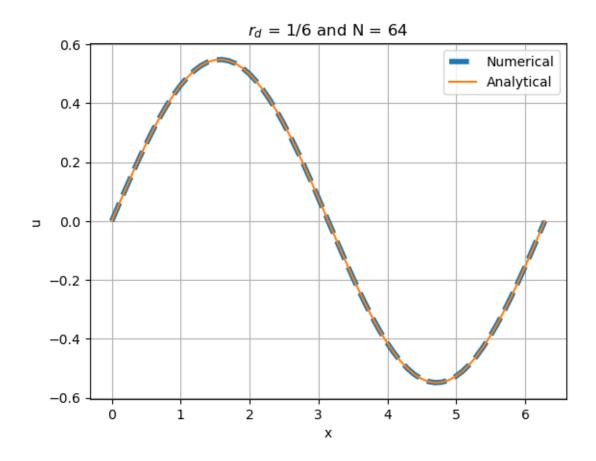
## 4.3 Plotting the results for rd = 1/6 and N = 32 at $t_{end} = 0.4$



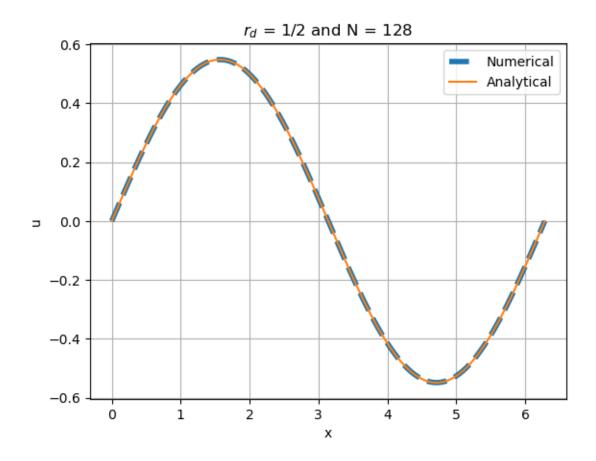
## 4.4 Plotting the results for rd = 1/2 and N = 64 at $t_{end} = 0.4$



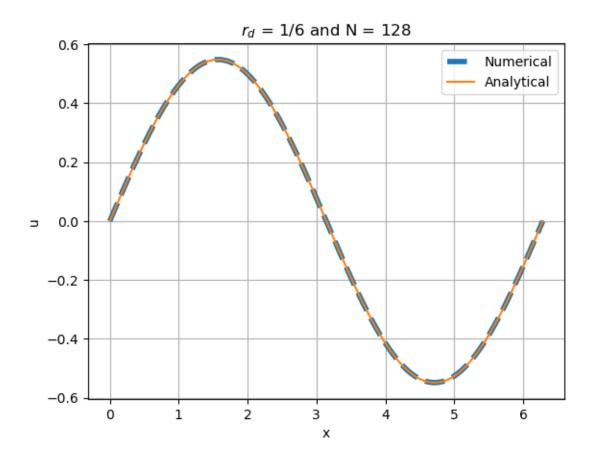
## 4.5 Plotting the results for rd = 1/6 and N = 64 at $t_{end} = 0.4$



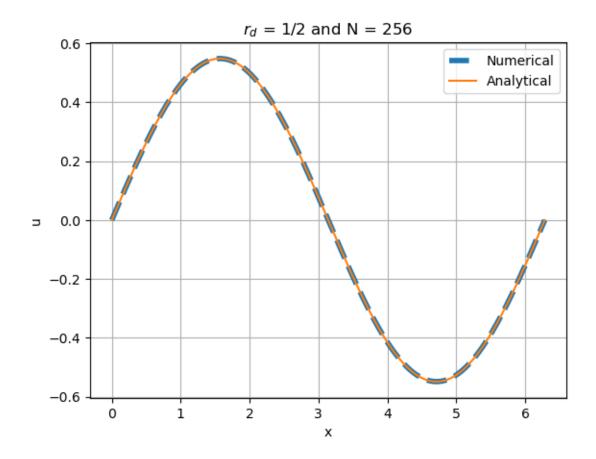
## 4.6 Plotting the results for rd = 1/2 and N = 128 at $t_{end} = 0.4$



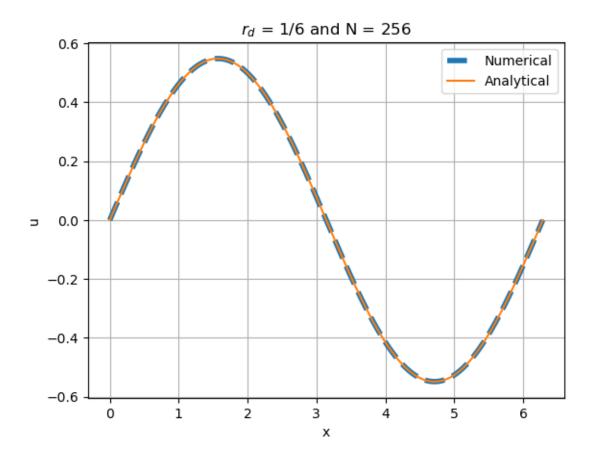
#### 4.7 Plotting the results for rd = 1/6 and N = 128 at $t_{end} = 0.4$



#### 4.8 Plotting the results for rd = 1/2 and N = 256 at $t_{end} = 0.4$



## 4.9 Plotting the results for rd = 1/6 and N = 256 at $t_{end} = 0.4$



- 5 Question (4) (c):
- 5.1 Use the analytical solution to compute the average of absolute error (E(N  $\,$  )) in each simulation at t = tend.
- 6 Answer (4) (c):
- 6.1 The average of absolute error (E(N)) in each simulation at  $t=t_{end}$  is being calculated and stored in the following files.

```
[12]: for file in Output_files:
    if "Average_Error" in file:
        print(file)
```

```
Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_32_rd_0.500000_.csv Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_32_rd_0.166667_.csv Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_64_rd_0.500000_.csv Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_64_rd_0.166667_.csv Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_128_rd_0.500000_.csv Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_128_rd_0.166667_.csv Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_128_rd_0.166667_.csv
```

```
Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_256_rd_0.500000_.csv
Question_4_Explicit_Average_Error_u_n_t_0.400000_N_256_rd_0.166667_.csv
```

- 7 Question (4) (d):
- 7.1 In a graph with logarithmic scale, plot N vs E(N) for rd = 1/2 and 1/6. Obtain the order of accuracy for the two rd cases.
- 8 Answer (4) (d):
- 9 Reading the average of absolute error from the files

```
for i in range(2,len(Output_files),3):
    temp = pd.read_csv(Output_files[i], delimiter = ",",header=None).to_numpy().
    squeeze()
    rd.append(temp.item())
rd_half = []
for i in range(0,len(rd),2):
    temp = rd[i]
    rd_half.append(temp)
rd_one_sixth = []
for i in range(1,len(rd),2):
    temp = rd[i]
    rd_one_sixth.append(temp)
```

9.1 Average of absolute error for rd = 1/2

```
[14]: rd_half
```

[14]: [0.00138949, 0.000341756, 8.48383e-05, 2.11276e-05]

9.2 Average of absolute error for rd = 1/6

```
[15]: rd_one_sixth
```

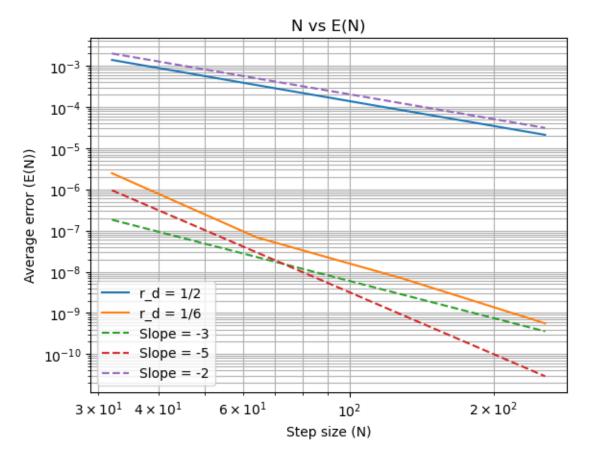
[15]: [2.47444e-06, 6.89476e-08, 7.08266e-09, 5.61005e-10]

#### 9.3 Values of N

```
[16]: N = [32,64,128,256]
```

# 10 Average error vs step size for different values of rd in log-log scale

```
fig = plt.figure()
plt.loglog(N,rd_half)
plt.loglog(N,rd_one_sixth)
plt.plot(N,(5.5*np.array(N))**(-3),"--")
plt.plot(N,(0.5*np.array(N))**(-5),"--")
plt.plot(N,(0.70*np.array(N))**(-2),"--")
plt.legend(["r_d = 1/2", "r_d = 1/6", "Slope = -3","Slope = -5","Slope = -2"])
plt.title("N vs E(N)")
plt.xlabel("Step size (N)")
plt.ylabel("Average error (E(N))")
#plt.xticks(ticks=Step_size_num,rotation=90)
plt.grid(which='both')
plt.show()
fig.savefig("E_N_vs_N.png",dpi = 500, bbox_inches="tight")
```



[]: