

# Diffusion and Matern functions

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Last update: September 4, 2019

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## 1 Goal

The aim is to find a practical way to compute the Matern function:

$$c_\nu(\tilde{r}) = \alpha_\nu \tilde{r}^\nu K_\nu(\tilde{r}) \quad (1)$$

where  $K_\nu$  is the modified Bessel function of second kind and the factor  $\alpha_\nu$  ensures that  $c_\nu$  is normalized ( $c_\nu(0) = 1$ ).

## 2 Explicit formula

For the particular case where  $\nu - 1/2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ , there is a special formula for the modified Bessel function of second kind (<http://functions.wolfram.com/Bessel-TypeFunctions/BesselK/introductions/Bessels/05/>):

$$K_\nu(\tilde{r}) = \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\tilde{r}} \sum_{j=0}^{\lfloor |\nu| - 1/2 \rfloor} \frac{(|\nu| - 1/2 + j)!}{j! (|\nu| - 1/2 - j)!} (2\tilde{r})^{-j-1/2} \quad (2)$$

Thus for  $\nu > 0$ :

$$c_\nu(\tilde{r}) = \alpha_\nu \tilde{r}^\nu K_\nu(\tilde{r}) \quad (3)$$

$$= \alpha_\nu \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^\nu} e^{-\tilde{r}} \sum_{j=0}^{\nu-1/2} \frac{(\nu - 1/2 + j)!}{j! (\nu - 1/2 - j)!} (2\tilde{r})^{\nu-1/2-j} \quad (4)$$

$$(5)$$

### 3 Practical computation

For the implicit diffusion,  $\nu = M - d/2$  where  $M \in \mathbb{N}$  is the number of implicit steps, and  $d$  the dimension. So only the cases  $d = 1$  and  $d = 3$  are valid here:

$$c_\nu(\tilde{r}) = \alpha_\nu \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{M-d/2}} e^{-\tilde{r}} \sum_{j=0}^{M-(d+1)/2} \beta_{j, M-(d+1)/2} (2\tilde{r})^{M-(d+1)/2-j} \quad (6)$$

where

$$\beta_{j,M} = \frac{(M+j)!}{j! (M-j)!} \quad (7)$$

can be computed recursively:

$$\beta_{0,M} = 1 \quad (8)$$

and

$$\beta_{j+1,M} = \frac{(M+j+1)!}{(j+1)! (M-(j+1))!} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{(M+j+1)(M-j)}{j+1} \beta_{j,M} \quad (10)$$

Thus, the normalization becomes:

$$c_\nu(0) = \alpha_\nu \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{M-d/2}} \beta_{M-(d+1)/2, M-(d+1)/2} = 1 \quad (11)$$

leading to

$$\alpha_\nu = \frac{2^{M-d/2}}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{1}{\beta_{M-(d+1)/2, M-(d+1)/2}} \quad (12)$$

And finally:

$$c_\nu(\tilde{r}) = \frac{1}{\beta_{M-(d+1)/2, M-(d+1)/2}} e^{-\tilde{r}} \sum_{j=0}^{M-(d+1)/2} \beta_{j, M-(d+1)/2} (2\tilde{r})^{M-(d+1)/2-j} \quad (13)$$

The case  $d = 2$  would require another method.

### References