Diffusion and Matern functions

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1 Goal

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

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

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/):

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

Thus for $\nu > 0$:

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

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

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

where

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

can be computed recursively:

$$\beta_{0M} = 1 \tag{8}$$

and

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

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

Thus, the normalization becomes:

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

leading to

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

And finally:

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

The case d=2 would require another method.