## lab4

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Lab no: 4

```
[1]: import numpy as np
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     from scipy.stats import norm
     # Parameters for the advection-diffusion problem
     L = 10.0
                      # length of the spatial domain
     nx = 200
                      # number of spatial points
     dx = L / nx
                      # spatial step
     x = np.linspace(0, L, nx)
                      # advection velocity
     u = 1.0
    D = 0.1
                     # diffusion coefficient
     T = 2.0
                      # final time
     dt = 0.005
                    # time step (choose small enough for stability)
     nt = int(T/dt) # number of time steps
     # CFL condition (for advection) and stability for diffusion should be verified
     CFL = u * dt / dx
     print(f"CFL number = {CFL:.3f}")
```

CFL number = 0.100

```
[2]: def analytic_solution(x, t, u, D, x0):

"""

Computes the analytic solution of the advection-diffusion equation at time

→t.

Parameters:

x: spatial coordinate (array)

t: time (scalar, must be > 0)

u: advection velocity

D: diffusion coefficient
```

```
x0: initial pulse center
Returns:
    c: analytic solution evaluated at x
"""

if t <= 0:
    raise ValueError("t must be > 0 for the analytic solution")
prefactor = 1.0 / np.sqrt(4 * np.pi * D * t)
exponent = - ((x - u * t - x0) ** 2) / (4 * D * t)
return prefactor * np.exp(exponent)

x0 = L / 2
c_analytic = analytic_solution(x, T, u, D, x0)
```

```
[3]: def initialize_numerical(x, x0, sigma):
         Initializes the concentration field as a Gaussian pulse.
         return np.exp(- (x - x0)**2 / (2 * sigma**2))
     sigma = 0.2
     c0 = initialize_numerical(x, x0, sigma)
     c_numerical = c0.copy()
     def upwind_step(c, u, D, dt, dx):
         Advances the concentration profile one time step using the upwind scheme.
         c_{new} = c.copy()
         # Use periodic boundary conditions for simplicity
         for i in range(len(c)):
             im1 = (i - 1) \% len(c) # i-1 with wrap-around
             ip1 = (i + 1) \% len(c) # i+1 with wrap-around
             advective = -u * (c[i] - c[im1]) / dx
             diffusive = D * (c[ip1] - 2*c[i] + c[im1]) / (dx**2)
             c_new[i] = c[i] + dt * (advective + diffusive)
         return c_new
     t = 0.0
     for n in range(nt):
         c_numerical = upwind_step(c_numerical, u, D, dt, dx)
         t += dt
    print(f"Numerical integration completed at t = {t:.3f}")
```

Numerical integration completed at t = 2.000

```
[4]: # Compute the analytic solution at time T
    c_analytic = analytic_solution(x, T, u, D, x0)

error_L2 = np.sqrt(np.sum((c_numerical - c_analytic)**2) * dx)
    print(f"L2 error norm: {error_L2:.5e}")

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
    plt.plot(x, c_analytic, label='Analytic', linewidth=2)
    plt.plot(x, c_numerical, '--', label='Numerical (Upwind)', linewidth=2)
    plt.xlabel('x')
    plt.ylabel('Concentration c(x,t)')
    plt.title('Advection-Diffusion: Analytic vs. Numerical Solution')
    plt.legend()

plt.text(8, 0.6, 'Berkay Doruk', style='italic', bbox={'facecolor': 'white', use 'alpha': 0.7})

plt.savefig('lab_4_comparison_plot.svg', format='svg')
    plt.show()
```

L2 error norm: 3.58730e-01

## Advection-Diffusion: Analytic vs. Numerical Solution

