Faculté des sciences de Montpellier
Rapport séance 4

Étudiant: Giscard Leonel Zouakeu

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Le rapport 4 est la suite du Rapport 3

compréhension et modification du code multimeshadrs.py

```python
import math
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#u,t = -V u,x + k u,xx  -lamda u + f

iplot=1

# PHYSICAL PARAMETERS
K = 0.01     #Diffusion coefficient
xmin = 0.0
xmax = 1.0
Time = 2.  #Integration time

V=1.
lamda=1
freq=7

#mesh adaptation param

niter_refinement=10      #niter different calculations
hmin=0.01
hmax=0.5
err=0.01

# NUMERICAL PARAMETERS
NX = 3    #Number of grid points : initialization
NT = 10000   #Number of time steps max
ifre=100000  #plot every ifre time iterations
eps=0.001     #relative convergence ratio

errorL2=np.zeros((niter_refinement))
errorH1=np.zeros((niter_refinement))
itertab=np.zeros((niter_refinement))
hloc = np.ones((NX))*hmax*0.5

iter=0
NX0=0
while( np.abs(NX0-NX) > 1 and iter<niter_refinement):

  iter+=1
  itertab[iter]=1./NX

  x = np.linspace(xmin,xmax,NX)
  T = np.zeros((NX))

#mesh adaptation using local metric
  if(iter>0):
    xnew=[]
```

```
    Tnew=[]
    nnew=1
    xnew.append(xmin)
    Tnew.append(T[0])
    while(xnew[nnew-1] < xmax-hmin):
      for i in range(0,NX-1):
        if(xnew[nnew-1] >= x[i] and xnew[nnew-1] <= x[i+1] and xnew[nnew-1]<xmax-hmin):
          hll=(hloc[i]*(x[i+1]-xnew[nnew-1])+hloc[i+1]*(xnew[nnew-1]-x[i]))/(x[i+1]-x[i])
          hll=min(max(hmin,hll),hmax)
          nnew+=1
#         print(nnew,hll,min(xmax,xnew[nnew-2]+hll))
          xnew.append(min(xmax,xnew[nnew-2]+hll))
#solution interpolation for initialization (attention initial solution on first mesh in the row)
          un=(T[i]*(x[i+1]-xnew[nnew-1])+T[i+1]*(xnew[nnew-1]-x[i]))/(x[i+1]-x[i])
          Tnew.append(un)

    NX0=NX
    NX=nnew
    x = np.linspace(xmin,xmax,NX)
    x[0:NX]=xnew[0:NX]
    print(x)
    T = np.zeros((NX))
#   T[0:NX]=Tnew[0:NX]
#   T[NX-1]=0

  rest = []
  F = np.zeros((NX))
  RHS = np.zeros((NX))
  hloc = np.ones((NX))*hmax*0.5
  metric = np.zeros((NX))

  Tex = np.zeros((NX))
  for j in range (1,NX-1):
    Tex[j] = np.exp(-20*(x[j]-(xmax+xmin)*0.5)**2)

  dt=1.e30
  for j in range (1,NX-1):
    Tx=(Tex[j+1]-Tex[j-1])/(x[j+1]-x[j-1])
    Txip1=(Tex[j+1]-Tex[j])/(x[j+1]-x[j])
    Txim1=(Tex[j]-Tex[j-1])/(x[j]-x[j-1])
    Txx=(Txip1-Txim1)/(0.5*(x[j+1]+x[j])-0.5*(x[j]+x[j-1]))
    F[j]=V*Tx-K*Txx+lamda*Tex[j]
    dt=min(dt,0.25*(x[j+1]-x[j-1])**2/(V*np.abs(x[j+1]-x[j-1])+4*K+np.abs(F[j])*(x[j+1]-x[j-1])**2))

  print('NX=',NX,'Dt=',dt)

  #time step loop
  n=0
  res=1
```

```
  res0=1
  t=0
  while(n<NT and t<Time):
    n+=1
    t+=dt

  #discretization of the advection/diffusion/reaction/source equation
    res=0
    for j in range (1, NX-1):
#viscosite numerique : decentrage pour stabilite de derivee premiere/advection 12.17
      visnum=0.25*(0.5*(x[j+1]+x[j])-0.5*(x[j]+x[j-1]))*np.abs(V) #0.5 h |V|
      xnu=K+visnum
      Tx=(T[j+1]-T[j-1])/(x[j+1]-x[j-1])
      Txip1=(T[j+1]-T[j])/(x[j+1]-x[j])
      Txim1=(T[j]-T[j-1])/(x[j]-x[j-1])
      Txx=(Txip1-Txim1)/(0.5*(x[j+1]+x[j])-0.5*(x[j]+x[j-1]))
      src=F[j]*np.sin(freq*t)+Tex[j]*np.cos(freq*t)*freq
      RHS[j] = dt*(-V*Tx+xnu*Txx-lamda*T[j]+src)
      metric[j]+=min(1./hmin**2,max(1./hmax**2,abs(Txx)/err))
      res+=abs(RHS[j])

    metric[0]=metric[1]
    metric[NX-1]=metric[NX-2]

    for j in range (1, NX-1):
      T[j] += RHS[j]
      RHS[j]=0


    T[0]=0
    T[NX-1]=2*T[NX-2]-T[NX-3]

    if (n == 1 ):
      res0=res

    rest.append(res)
  #Plot every ifre time steps
    if (n%ifre == 0 or t>=Time):
      print('iter=',n,'residual=',res)
      plotlabel = "iter adapt = %1.0f" %iter
#     plotlabel = "t = %1.2f" %t
      plt.plot(x[0:NX],T[0:NX], label=plotlabel,linestyle='--', marker='o')

  metric[0:NX]/=n
  hloc[0:NX]=np.sqrt(1./metric[0:NX])

  print('iter=',n,'time=',t,'residual=',res)
  plt.xlabel(u'$x$', fontsize=26)
  plt.ylabel(u'$T$', fontsize=26, rotation=0)
  plt.title(u'ADRS insta 1D')
```

```python
  plt.legend()
#     plt.figure(2)
#     plt.plot(np.log10(rest/rest[0]))


# # errL2=np.sqrt(np.dot(T-Tex,T-Tex))
#   errH1h=0
#   errL2h=0
#   for j in range (1, NX-1):
#     Texx=(Tex[j+1]-Tex[j-1])/(x[j+1]-x[j-1])
#     Tx=(T[j+1]-T[j-1])/(x[j+1]-x[j-1])
#     errL2h+=(0.5*(x[j+1]+x[j])-0.5*(x[j]+x[j-1]))*(T[j]-Tex[j])**2
#     errH1h+=(0.5*(x[j+1]+x[j])-0.5*(x[j]+x[j-1]))*(Tx-Texx)**2

#   errorL2[iter]=errL2h
#   errorH1[iter]=errL2h+errH1h
#
#
#   print('norm error L2, H1=',errL2h,errH1h)

# if(iplot==-1):
#   plt.figure(3)
#   plt.plot(itertab,np.log10(errorL2))
#   plt.plot(itertab,np.log10(errorH1))

plt.show()
```

Courbe en Time = 2,3,4,5

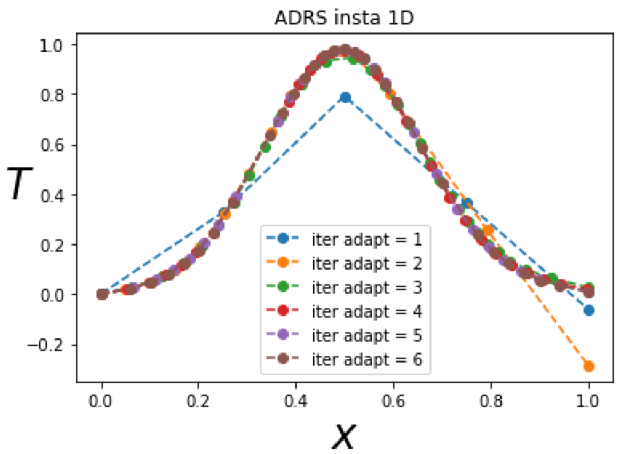

Figure 1: instant Time=2

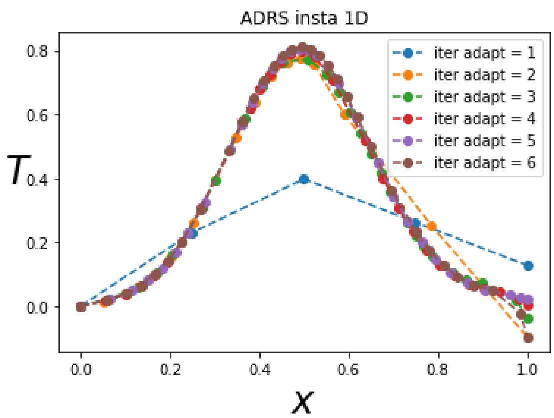

Figure 2: instant Time=3

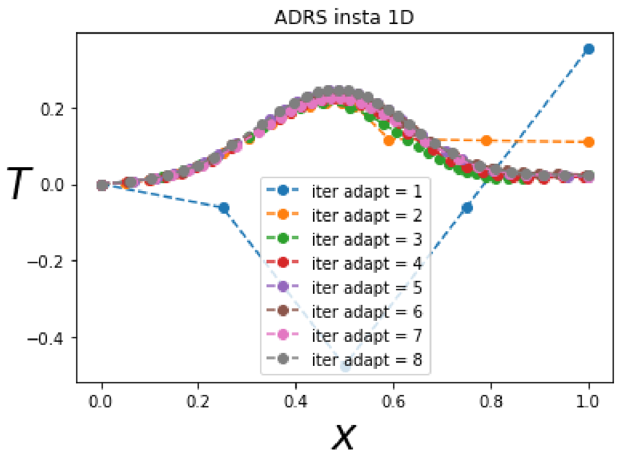

Figure 3: instant Time=5

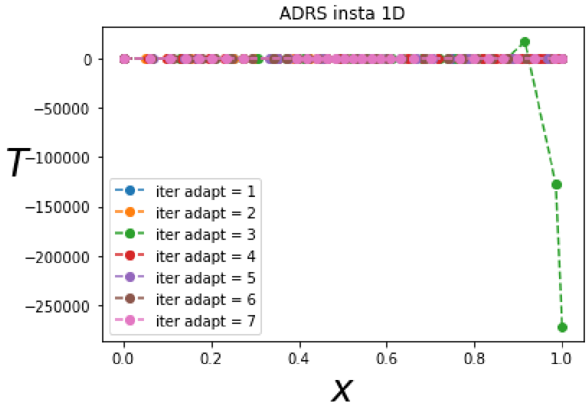

Figure 4: instant Time=5

Solution finale en Time = 2,3,4,5

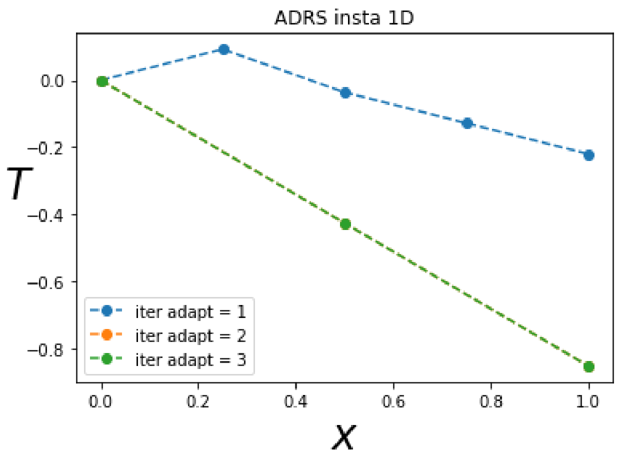

Figure 5: Solution finale en Time=2

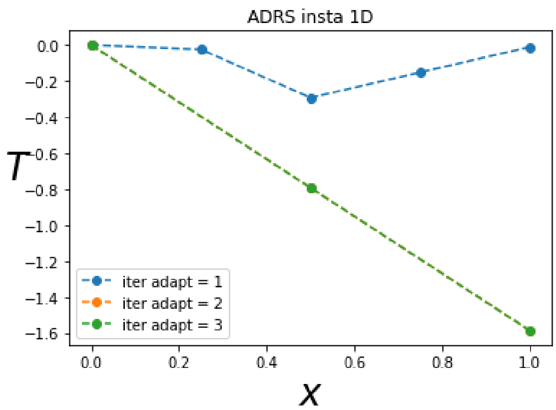

Figure 6: Solution finale en Time=3

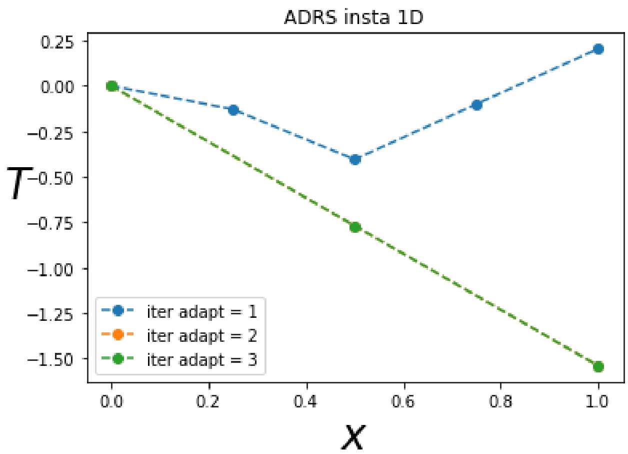

Figure 7: Solution finale en Time=4

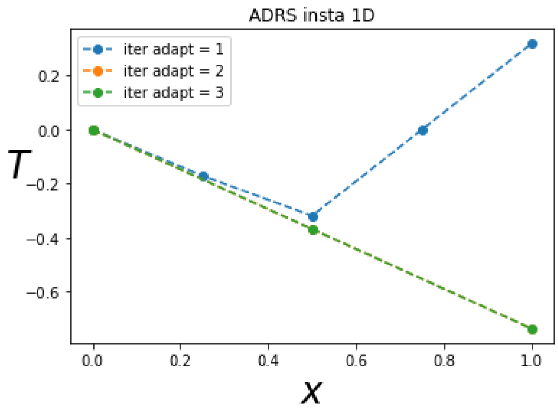

Figure 8: Solution finale en Time=5