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- $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{u}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -v \\ -v & 0 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \mathbf{u}$; eigenvalues $\pm v$ waves

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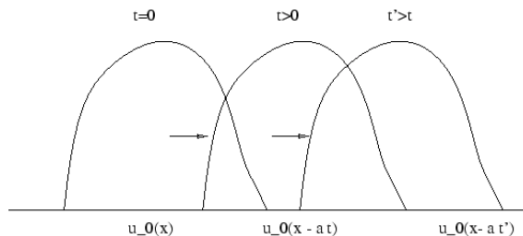
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- $u(x, t) = u(x - vt, 0)$



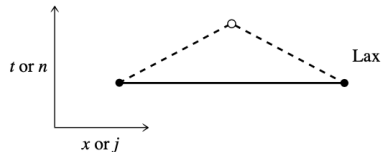
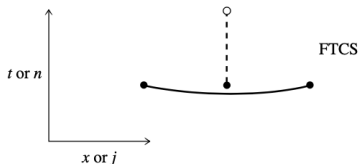
- FTCS: $\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\Delta t} = -v \left(\frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right)$

Advection equation: FTCS, Lax

- FTCS: $\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\Delta t} = -v \left(\frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right)$
- unfortunately numerically unstable
- VN SA: $\frac{\xi - 1}{\Delta t} = -\frac{v}{2\Delta x} (e^{ik\Delta x} - e^{-ik\Delta x})$, or, $\xi = 1 - i \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \sin k\Delta x$
- $|\xi| > 1$ for all $\Delta t > 0$!

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- $|\xi| > 1$ for all $\Delta t > 0$!
- Lax: $u_j^{n+1} = \frac{(u_{j+1}^n + u_{j-1}^n)}{2} - v\Delta t \left(\frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_{j-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \right)$
- VNSA:
 $\xi = \frac{(e^{ik\Delta x} + e^{-ik\Delta x})}{2} - \frac{v\Delta t}{2\Delta x} (e^{ik\Delta x} - e^{-ik\Delta x}) = \cos k\Delta x - i \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \sin k\Delta x$
- $|\xi| < 1$ if $\Delta t \leq \Delta x/v$; Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy (CFL) condition
- Lax equivalent to $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\Delta x^2}{2\Delta t} \nabla^2 u$

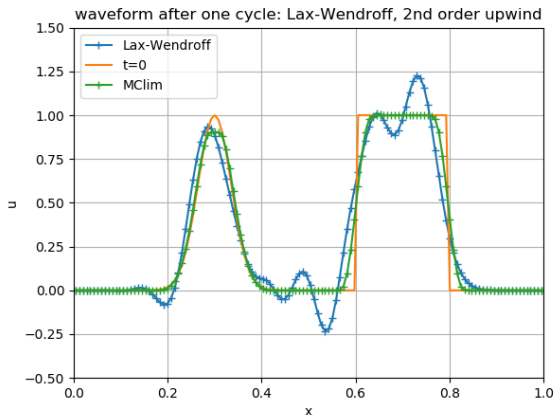


Advection equation: errors

- Amplitude, phase errors; amplification factor $\xi = Ae^{i\phi}$
- Amplitude error: $1 - A$, phase error $= -iv\Delta t - \phi$
- $|\xi| \leq 1$ is must; error for resolved modes ($k \ll \pi/\Delta x$)

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- shocks from nonlinearity! artificial/numerical viscosity
- identify amplitude, phase error in the following



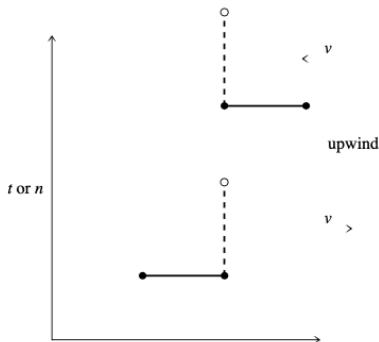
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- $v > 0$: grid i affected only by $i - 1$ and not $i + 1$!

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- upwind differencing (only 1st order accurate):

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{u_j^{n+1} - u_j^n}{\Delta t} &= -v_j^n \frac{u_j^n - u_{j-1}^n}{\Delta x}, \text{ for } v_j^n \geq 0 \\ &= -v_j^n \frac{u_{j+1}^n - u_j^n}{\Delta x}, \text{ for } v_j^n < 0\end{aligned}$$

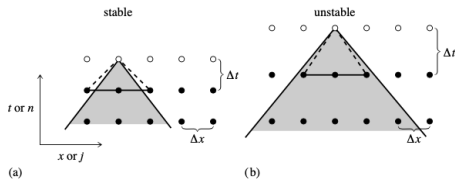
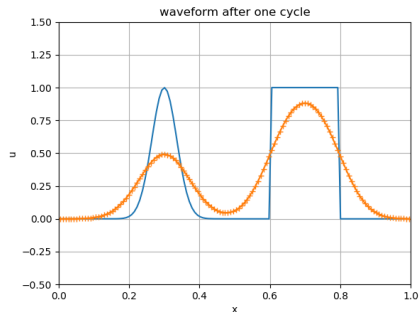


Advection equation: upwinding

- VNSA: $\xi = 1 - \left| \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \right| (1 - \cos k\Delta x) - i \frac{v\Delta t}{\Delta x} \sin k\Delta x$
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- for numerical stability, again, $\Delta t \leq \Delta x/v$ (CFL)



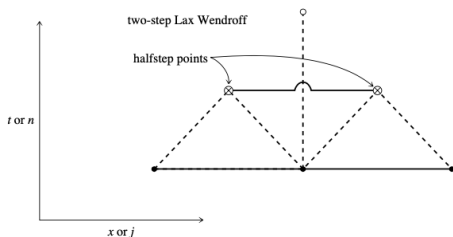
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Two-step Lax-Wendroff

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$$u_{j+1/2}^{n+1/2} = \frac{1}{2}(u_{j+1}^n + u_j^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x}(F_{j+1}^n - F_j^n)$$

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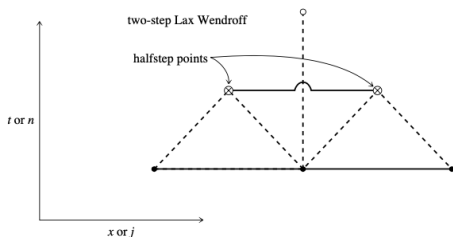


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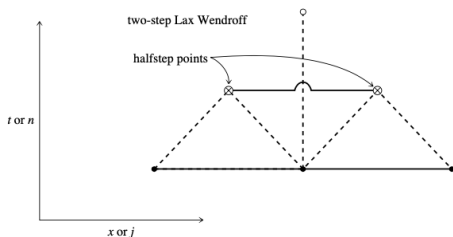
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- problem: oscillations at discontinuities!

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- numerical instability won't go away with resolution!

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- Lax: $u_{j,l}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(u_{j+1,l}^n + u_{j-1,l}^n + u_{j,l+1}^n + u_{j,l-1}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x}(F_{j+1,l}^n - F_{j-1,l}^n + F_{j,l+1}^n - F_{j,l-1}^n)$

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- 2-D advection $F_x = v_x u$, $F_y = v_y u$; VNSA with $u_{j,l}^n = \xi^n e^{ik_x j \Delta} e^{ik_y l \Delta}$
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- an unsplit scheme; one can split by directions

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- **Alternating-direction implicit (ADI):** split into two steps of size $\Delta t/2$ & update x/y implicitly alternately
- $$u_{j,l}^{n+1/2} = u_{j,l}^n + \frac{D\Delta t}{2\Delta^2} \left(\delta_x^2 u_{j,l}^{n+1/2} + \delta_y^2 u_{j,l}^n \right)$$
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$$\delta_x^2 u_{j,l} \equiv u_{j+1,l} - 2u_{j,l} + u_{j-1,l}$$
- Two tridiagonal eqs. to solve every $\Delta t!$

Operator splitting in general

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$$u^{n+(1/m)} = \mathcal{U}_1(u^n, \Delta t)$$

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- update one operator at a time for full Δt OR full operator for smaller times (ADI)
- first order accurate in time; can be made 2nd by Strang splitting $(\mathcal{A}/2)\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{A}/2)$
- $\frac{u^{n+1}}{u^n} = e^{(\mathcal{A}+\mathcal{B})\Delta t} \approx$
 $1 - (\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B})\Delta t + (\mathcal{A}^2 + \mathcal{B}^2 + \mathcal{A}\mathcal{B} + \mathcal{B}\mathcal{A})\frac{\Delta t^2}{2} + \dots$
- operators \mathcal{A} & \mathcal{B} do not commute in general!