

# Finite Difference Discretization of Advection Operators

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# Convection in Atmospheric Modeling

Different phenomena and regions of the atmosphere are dominated by **convection processes**, which are in charge of the **transport** of particles –but also of momentum and energy– along the space.

For instance, that is the case of ions: ionization occurs in upper layers of the thermosphere/ionosphere and the ions are then transported to other regions (such as lower altitudes).

However, the numerical approximation of convection processes is **complex** and **challenging**.

Here we will be highlighting some useful discretization techniques to model (linear) advection using a finite difference methods.

# Convection-Diffusion Equation in 1D

Consider the convection-diffusion equation:  $-\nu \nabla^2 u + c \cdot \nabla u = f$

And, in particular, the following 1D example.

**Example 1:**  $-\nu u_{xx} + cu_x = f$ , in  $(0, 1)$  [[ConvectionDiffusion1D.py](#)]

with  $f = 1$

$$u(0) = u(1) = 0$$

**How do we discretize our equation?**

# Finite Differences Discretization in 1D

## Reminder

### First order derivative

$$u'_j = \frac{u_{j+1} - u_j}{\Delta x}$$

Forward differences

$$u'_j = \frac{u_j - u_{j-1}}{\Delta x}$$

Backward differences

$$u'_j = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left( -\frac{3}{2}u_j + 2u_{j+1} - \frac{1}{2}u_{j+2} \right)$$

Forward differences

$$u'_j = \frac{1}{\Delta x} \left( \frac{3}{2}u_j - 2u_{j-1} + \frac{1}{2}u_{j-2} \right)$$

Backward differences

$$u'_j = \frac{u_{j+1} - u_{j-1}}{2\Delta x}$$

Centered differences

### Second order derivative

$$u''_j = \frac{u_{j-1} - 2u_j + u_{j+1}}{\Delta x^2}$$

Centered differences

First-order accuracy

Second-order accuracy

# Convection-Diffusion Equation in 1D

**Example 1:**  $-\nu u_{xx} + cu_x = f$ , in  $(0, 1)$  [[ConvectionDiffusion1D.py](#)]

with  $f = 1$   $u(0) = u(1) = 0$   $\nu = 0.01, c = 2$

Employing a **centered differences** scheme (both for the first and second derivatives), we obtain

$$-\nu \frac{\hat{u}_{j+1} - 2\hat{u}_j + \hat{u}_{j-1}}{\Delta x^2} + c \frac{\hat{u}_{j+1} - \hat{u}_{j-1}}{2\Delta x} = f(x_j) \quad 1 \leq j \leq N-1$$

So we can get the following system  $\mathbf{A}\hat{\mathbf{u}} = (\mathbf{A}_{diff} + \mathbf{A}_{adv})\hat{\mathbf{u}} = \mathbf{f}$ , with

$$\mathbf{A}_{diff} = \frac{\nu}{\Delta x^2} \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{A}_{adv} = \frac{c}{2\Delta x} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

# Convection-Diffusion Equation in 1D

**Example 1:**  $-\nu u_{xx} + cu_x = f$ , in  $(0, 1)$  [[ConvectionDiffusion1D.py](#)]

with  $f = 1$   $u(0) = u(1) = 0$

The problem has analytical solution:  $u_a = \frac{1}{c} \left( x - \frac{1 - \exp(cx/\nu)}{1 - \exp(c/\nu)} \right)$

## Exercise 1:

- Solve the problem employing  $N=128, 256, 512, \dots$ . How does the discretization error behave? Check convergence!
- But these are a lot of points... Do we need so many? What happens when  $N = 64, 32 \dots$ ?
- The code prints the Péclet number. For which value does the discretization begin to show oscillations?



# Convection-Diffusion Equation in 1D

The **centered differences** scheme is unstable and shows oscillations for  $Pe = \frac{|c|\Delta x}{\nu}$ .

What alternatives do we have?

For example, let's consider the **first-order upwind scheme**. In this case, the advection operator is discretized according to the following splitting

$$cu'_j \approx \frac{c^+}{\Delta x} (\hat{u}_j - \hat{u}_{j-1}) - \frac{c^-}{\Delta x} (\hat{u}_j - \hat{u}_{j+1})$$

with  $c^+ = \max(c, 0)$ ,  $c^- = \min(c, 0)$

## Exercise 1:

- d. Implement the first-order upwind method in your code.
  - i. Implement it as an additional option (so, add a *flag* and an *if*).
  - ii. Try to follow the same structure than of the second-order method.
- e. Check convergence. How does the error behave? What do we need for the Péclet?

# Convection-Diffusion Equation in 1D

Now consider the unsteady convection-diffusion equation, that is, let's introduce the time derivative term, that is

$$u_t - \nu u_{xx} + cu_x = f$$

## Exercise 2:

You did this yesterday!

- a. Introduce the time derivative using an implicit Euler time integrator.
  - i. Consider the same boundary conditions and source term
  - ii. Use an initial condition:  $u^0 = 0$
  - iii. Initialize the solution variable and implement a for loop to compute the approximation at each time step.
  - iv. Define the time-steps at the beginning of the script (like the domain discretization) employing:  $\Delta t = 0.1$ ,  $t_f = 3$
- b. Check that your code converges to steady-state (same solution/error than before).



# Convection-Diffusion Equation in 1D

We have seen that the discretization of the convection term is somehow tricky.

- The first-order upwind scheme is **robust** and **stable** but lacks of accuracy.
- The centered scheme is second-order **accurate** but needs low Péclet to be stable.

## Questions

- Does the solution show oscillations in all the domain?
- Could we solve our problem with a more accurate method in those regions where the solution is “smooth” and with a more robust method in those areas with sharp fronts?

# Limiters in FD Convection Discretizations

The idea behind the use of limiters is to switch between the high and the low-resolution schemes depending on the behavior of the solution.

To do that, we need

- A **sensor** to detect how the solution behaves.
- A **limiter function** that switches between the low and high-order methods.

## Implementation of the sensor

We will track the changes in the slope of the solution.

$$\Delta \hat{u}_j = \hat{u}_{j+1} - \hat{u}_j \quad \Rightarrow \quad r_j = \frac{\Delta \hat{u}_j}{\Delta \hat{u}_{j+1}}$$

Notice that we are introducing additional states (in this case, the BC values) for consistency.

# Limiters in FD Convection Discretizations

## Implementation of the limiters

We will implement different limiters, using the sensor we have defined just before.

Notice that there are a bunch of different limiters. Different applications may require different limiters, which are better suited for different behaviors.

### Option 1

$$\phi = \frac{2r}{r^2 + 1},$$

Van Albada-2

### Option 2

$$\phi = \max(0, \min(\beta r, 1), \min(r, \beta)), \text{ for } 1 \leq \beta \leq 2$$

minmod for  $\beta = 1$

superbee for  $\beta = 2$

Sweaty for  $1 < \beta < 2$

And then the resulting advection operator reads as  $\mathbf{A}_{adv} = (1 - \phi)\mathbf{A}_{low} + \phi\mathbf{A}_{high}$

# Limiters in FD Convection Discretizations

[ConvectionDiffusion1D\_limiters.py]

## Observations

- Limiters introduce **non-linearities**, since they are a function of the solution.
- Combined with **implicit** methods, this implies **solving a non-linear system** of equations.
- However, note that some of them are **not differentiable**.
- In this case, we will use a relaxation approach and compute the sensor/limiter from the solution at previous time.
- The method is no longer implicit! But it will behave better (we are not so restricted by time-step) than a fully explicit approach. Look at the printed CFL number.

Note that there are a bunch of little implementation details so as not to mess up with indices.

# Convection-Diffusion Equation in 1D

We have implemented the advection operator introducing limiters to switch from lowew to higher-order discretization schemes. [[ConvectionDiffusion1D\\_limiters.py](#)]

## Exercise 3:

- a. Check how the solution behaves with the different limiters.
  - i. Change  $\beta = 0, 1, 1.5, 2, \dots$
  - ii. Change the time-step size.
- b. Does the solution behave better or worse than when employing the upwind or the centered scheme?
  - i. Check the error.
  - ii. Check the oscillatory behaviour for different grid resolutions.



# Transient Transport of a Pollutant

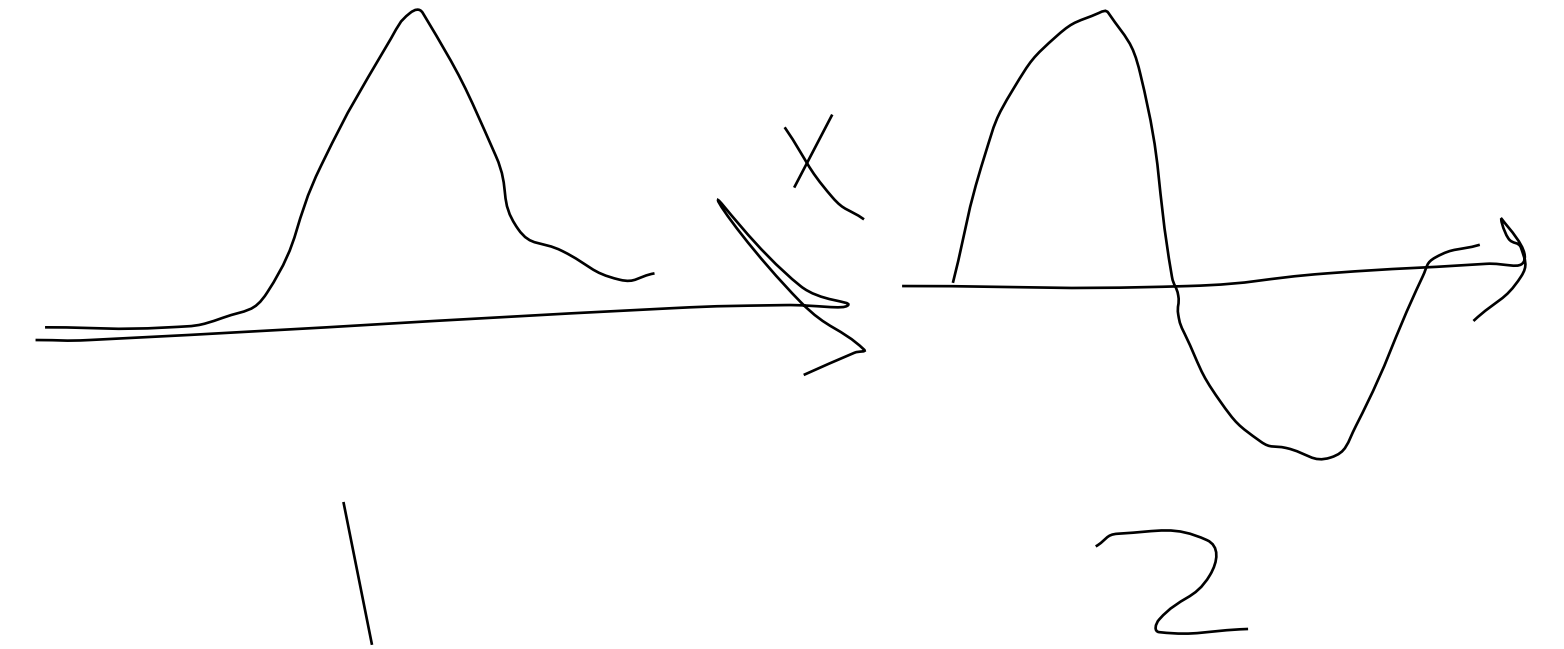
Now let's consider the transient transport of a pollutant.

**Example 2:**  $u_t - \nu u_{xx} + cu_x = f$ , in  $(0, 1)$  [PollutantTransport1D.py]

with  $u'(0) = 0$ ,  $u(1) = u_0$ ,

$$f = 100 \exp \left( - \left( \frac{x - 0.8}{0.01} \right)^2 \right) \frac{\sin(2\pi t) + |\sin(2\pi t)|}{2},$$

$\nu = 0.01, c = -2$



## Exercise 4:

- For  $N=32$ , change the parameter of the limiter  $\beta = 0, 1, 1.5, 2, \dots$
- Change the time-step size. Make it larger. Does the solution show any oscillation? Does the solution cross to negative at some point? Why is that?
- What happens if you lower the viscosity term? Repeat the previous sections until you reach  $\nu = 0$



# Transient Transport of a Pollutant

Setting our viscosity parameter to 0, we have now a hyperbolic equation:

**Example 2:**  $u_t + cu_x = f$ , in  $(0, 1)$

with  $u'(0) = 0$ ,  $u(1) = u_0$ ,

$$f = 100 \exp \left( - \left( \frac{x - 0.8}{0.01} \right)^2 \right) \frac{\sin(2\pi t) + |\sin(2\pi t)|}{2},$$

$$\nu = 0.01, c = -2$$

## Exercise 4:

- d. Consider only a first-order upwind approach. That is, in a new script, remove the limiters and the higher resolution scheme from the script.

Can we implement a higher-order scheme without the need of limiters?

# Transient Transport of a Pollutant

Let's consider the **second-order upwind** scheme:

$$cu'_j \approx \frac{c^+}{\Delta x} \left( \frac{3}{2}\hat{u}_j - 2\hat{u}_{j-1} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{u}_{j-2} \right) - \frac{c^-}{\Delta x} \left( \frac{3}{2}\hat{u}_j - 2\hat{u}_{j+1} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{u}_{j+2} \right)$$

## Exercise 4:

- e. Implement the second-order upwind scheme. How does it behave? Does it oscillate? Change the resolution and the time-step.
- f. Did we have to implement anything else? What can make this approach unsuitable? How do we implement boundary conditions?
- g. Note that the Neumann boundary condition can be implemented using the upwind formula, instead of a centered scheme.

**Review each other's code.**

# Transient Transport of a Pollutant

## Exercise 4:

- h. Implement the following boundary conditions:  $u'(0) = 0$ ,  $u''(1) = 0$ .
- i. We need an additional ghost state on the right (besides the one on the left).
  - ii. Then, think of the approximation of the second order derivative:

$$u''_{N+1} \approx \frac{\hat{u}_N - 2\hat{u}_{N+1} + \hat{u}_{N+2}}{\Delta x^2} = 0$$

**Review each other's code.**

**Submit your exercises in your repo account.**

Now you have a transport model that implements a zero-derivative condition on the left boundary and constant derivative condition on the right boundary.

You will need that to implement an ion transport model.

# A Few Notes

- Higher-order methods are more accurate but may be less stable.
- A first-order upwind method is more dissipative. Diffusion makes things more stable, but may compromise the accuracy of the solution. Structures are smeared.
- Limiters characterize changes on the slope of the approximation and “introduce diffusion” locally. However, they introduce nonlinearities even in the linear case.
- Non-linear advection behaves differently. There are entire courses and research lines just about that.
- It is straightforward to implement a FD method with equal spacing. When dealing with non-uniform grids, we have to care a little bit more about how to build the system. However, highly stretched or distorted grids may display a deteriorated accuracy.

# Questions and Comments

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