

Modelação Numérica 2017

Aula 12, 28/Mar

- Método de Runge-Kutta 4ª ordem (RK4)
- Advecção 2D

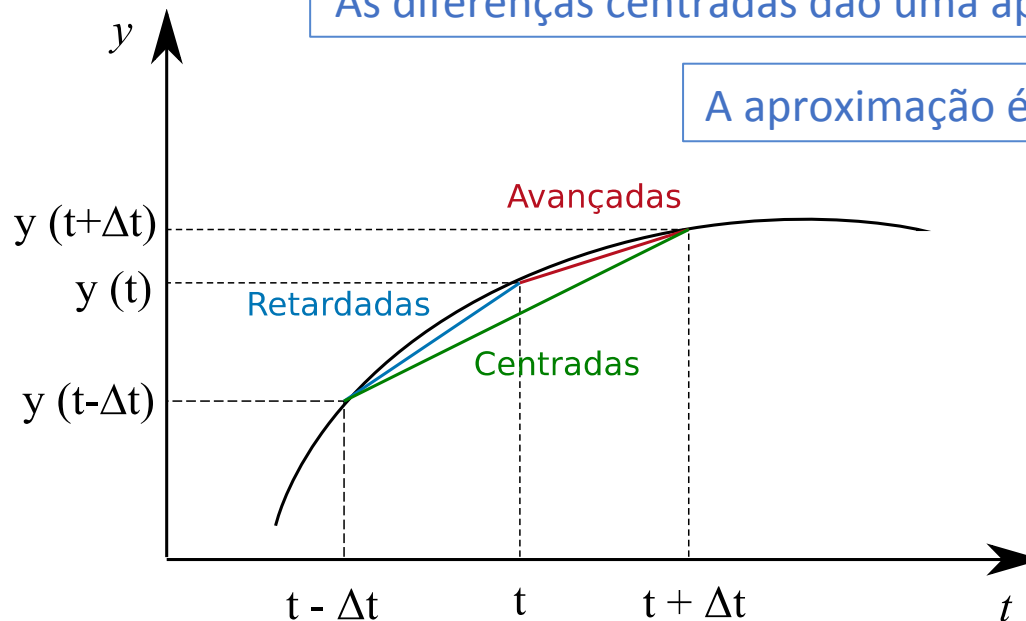
<http://modnum.ucs.ciencias.ulisboa.pt>

Diferenças finitas

- Diferenças avançadas: $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{x=x_0} = \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0)}{\Delta x} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x)$
- Diferenças retardadas: $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{x=x_0} = \frac{f(x_0) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{\Delta x} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x)$
- Diferenças centradas: $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)_{x=x_0} = \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0 - \Delta x)}{2\Delta x} + \mathcal{O}(\Delta x^2)$

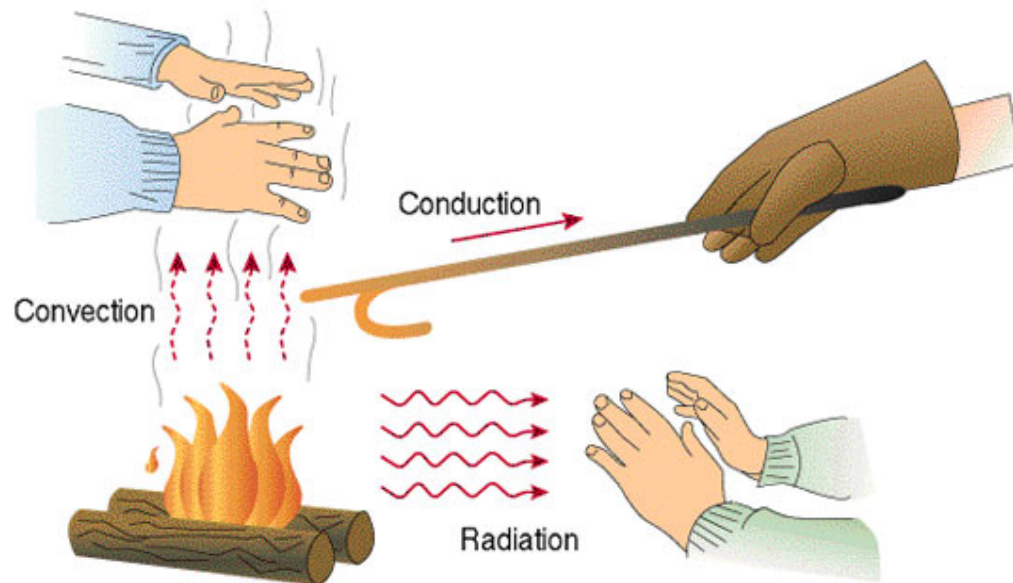
As diferenças centradas dão uma aproximação mais exacta

A aproximação é melhor quando $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$

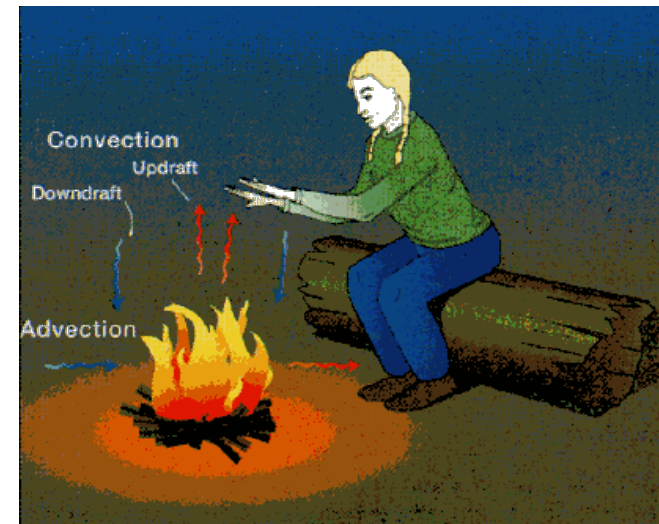


Equação de advecção (linear, 1D)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, u = \text{const}$$



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taylor_series



0. FTCS – Forward-time, central space (método instável)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, u = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{T_k^{n+1} - T_k^n}{\Delta t} = -u \frac{T_{k+1}^n - T_{k-1}^n}{2\Delta x} \Rightarrow T_k^{n+1} = T_k^n - u\Delta t \frac{T_{k+1}^n - T_{k-1}^n}{2\Delta x}$$

Diferenças avançadas
no tempo

Diferenças centradas
no espaço

```

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 10, 6

#%% Parâmetros

nx=1000; dx=5.           # número de pontos no espaço, intervalo entre pontos no espaço
nt=5000; dt=1.          # número de pontos no tempo, intervalo entre pontos no tempo
u=2.
x=np.arange(0,nx*dx,dx) # vector de posições

#%% Condições iniciais

x0=dx*nx/2              # ponto onde a temperatura inicial é máxima
L=100                   # largura da anomalia inicial de temperatura
Ti=np.exp(-((x-x0)/L)**2) # vector de temperaturas iniciais
T=np.zeros(len(x))      # inicializar o vector de temperaturas presentes
Tp=np.zeros(len(x))     # inicializar o vector de temperaturas futuras (próximas)
T[:]=Ti[:]

# Evolução do sistema

isp=1
for it in range(1,nt):
    for ix in range(1,nx-1):
        Tp[ix] = T[ix] - u*dt/(2*dx)* (T[ix+1] - T[ix-1]) # próxima temperatura

    Tp[nx-1] = T[nx-1] - u*dt/(2*dx)* (T[0] - T[nx-2]) # fronteira cíclica
    Tp[0] = T[0] - u*dt/(2*dx)* (T[1] - T[nx-1]) # fronteira cíclica
    T[:]=Tp[:]

    if (it+1)%250==0 and isp<=5:
        plt.subplot(5,1,isp)
        plt.plot(x,Ti,'b', x,T,'r')
        plt.xlabel('x')
        plt.ylabel('T')
        plt.title('t='+str(it*dt))
        plt.grid()
        isp += 1

    if max(T) > 10:
        print('it=' + str(it)+ ', T=' + str(T))
        break

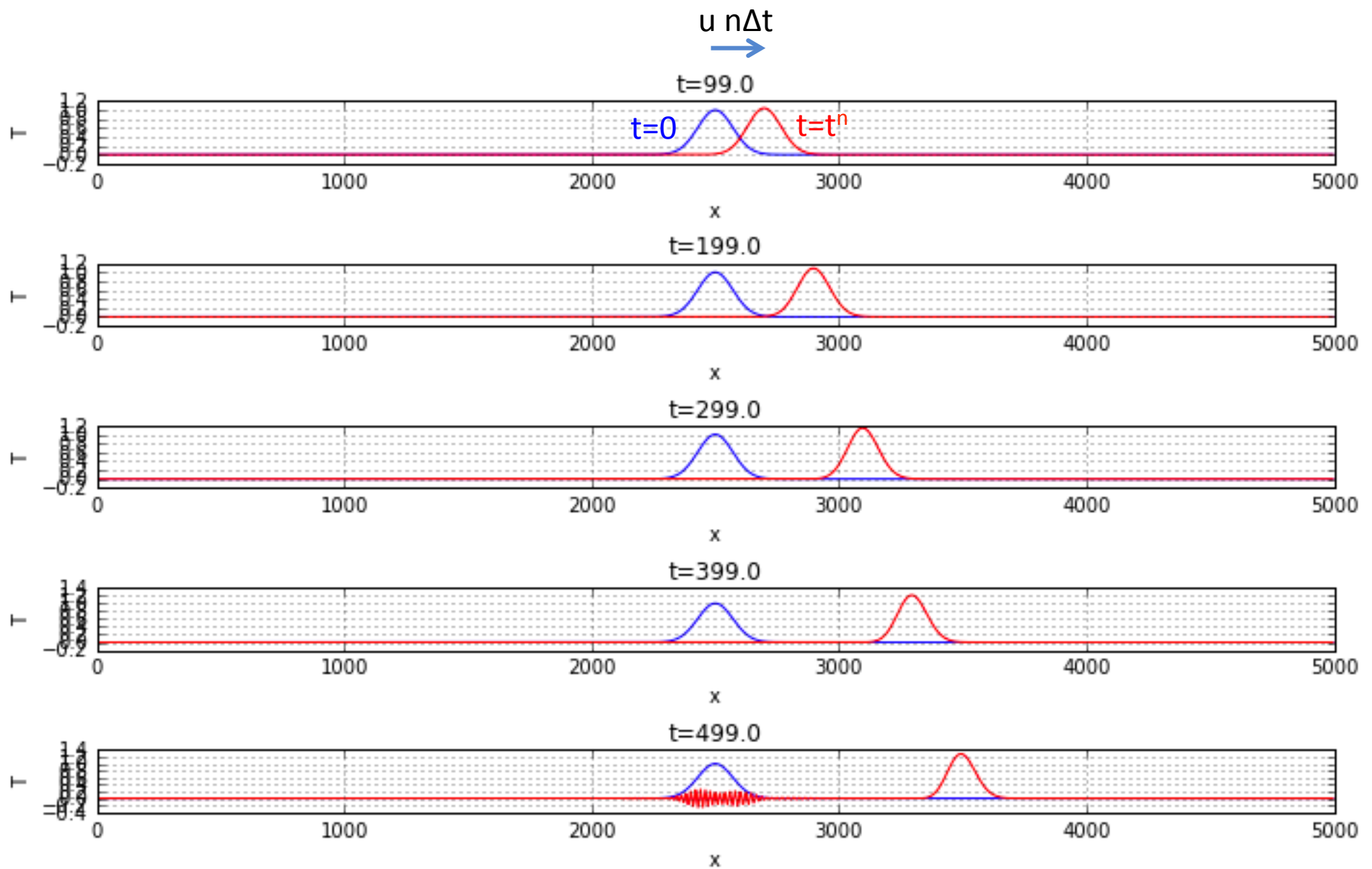
plt.tight_layout()

```

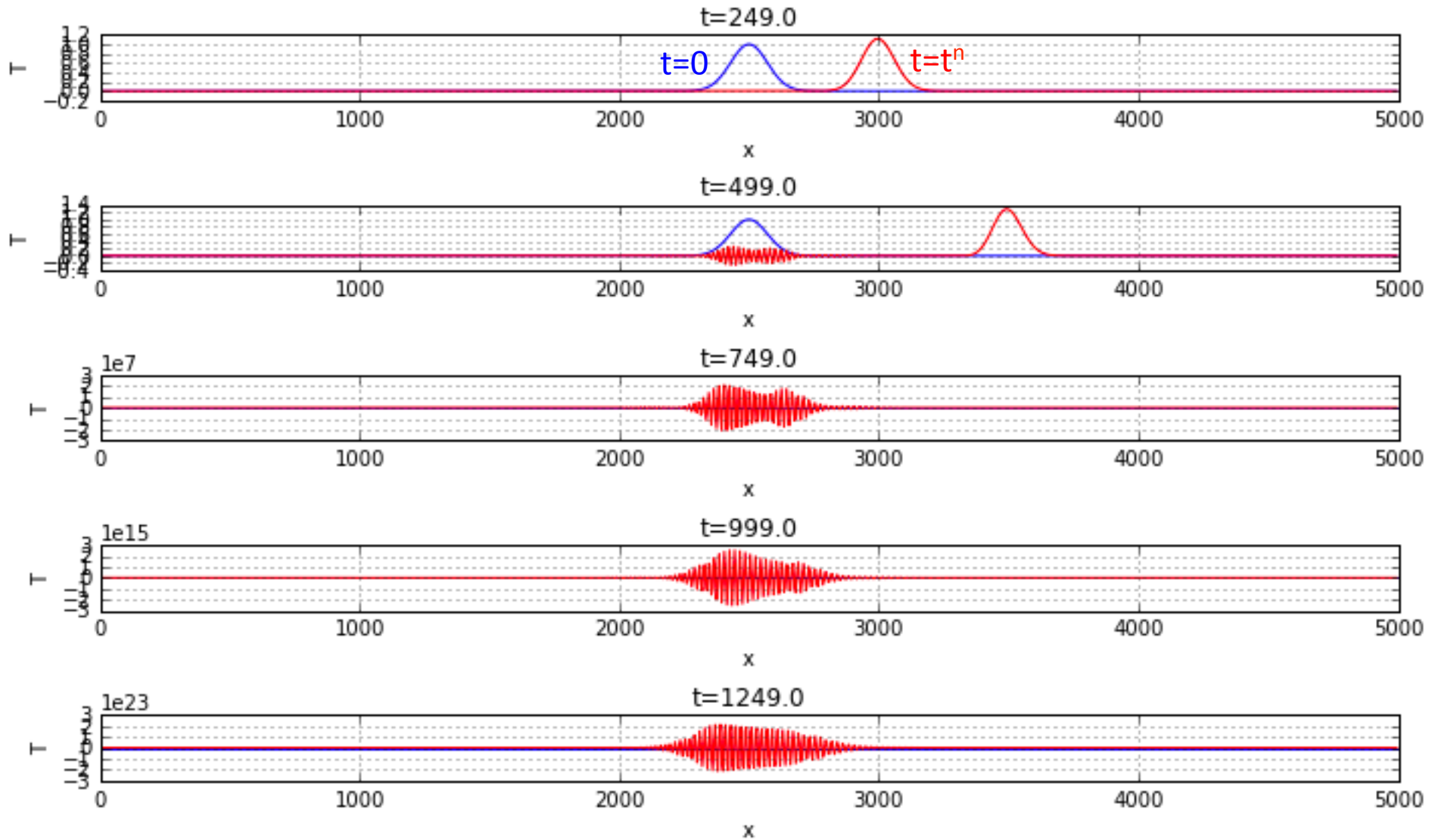
$$T_k^{n+1} = T_k^n - u\Delta t \frac{T_{k+1}^n - T_{k-1}^n}{2\Delta x}$$

$$x_0 = x_N, x_{N+1} = x_1$$

0. FTCS – Forward-time, central space (método instável)



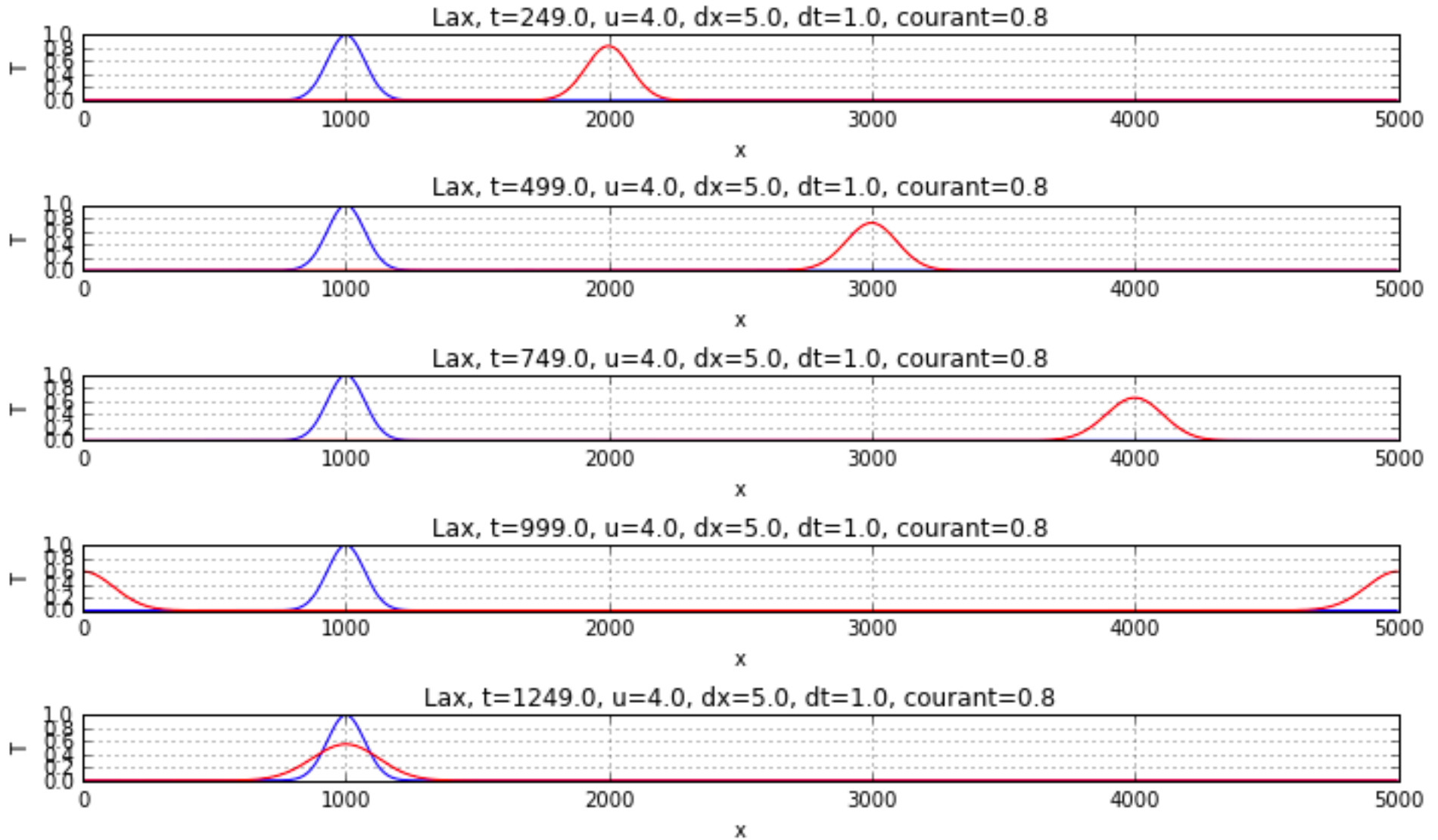
0. FTCS – Forward-time, central space (método instável)



1. Aproximação de Lax–Friedrichs

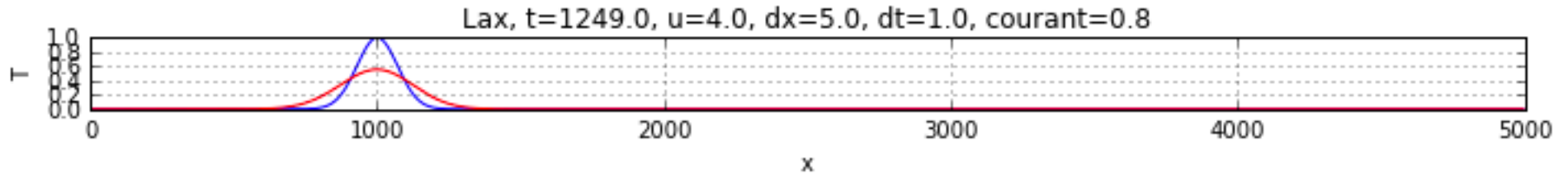
- Em vez de: $T_k^{n+1} = \underline{T_k^n} - u\Delta t \frac{T_{k+1}^n - T_{k-1}^n}{2\Delta x}$
- Fazemos: $T_k^{n+1} = \underline{\frac{1}{2}(T_{k-1}^n + T_{k+1}^n)} - u\Delta t \frac{T_{k+1}^n - T_{k-1}^n}{2\Delta x}$
- Continua a ser um método com 1 nível temporal e de primeira ordem no tempo e segunda no espaço.

1. Comportamento do método Lax

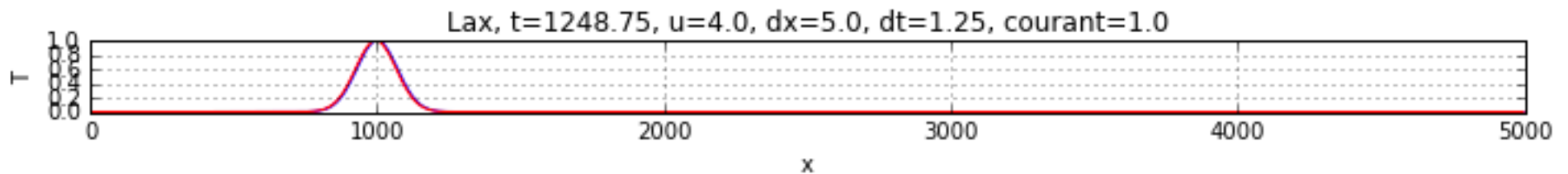


1. Comportamento do método Lax (10 voltas)

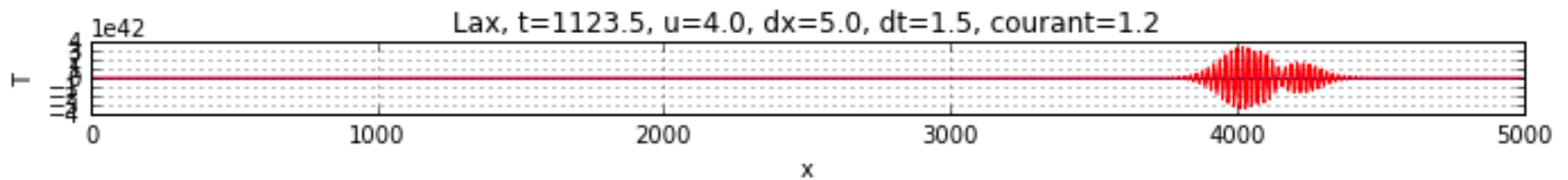
- Estável, difusivo:



- Estável (quase perfeito!):



- Instável



- Número de Courant: $\frac{u\Delta t}{\Delta x} \begin{cases} \leq 1, \text{ estável} \\ > 1, \text{ instável} \end{cases}$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, u = \text{const}$$

2. Upstream differencing

- FTCS: $T_k^{n+1} = T_k^n - u\Delta t \frac{T_{k+1}^n - T_{k-1}^n}{2\Delta x}$

Diferenças avançadas no tempo

- Se $u > 0$: $T_k^{n+1} = T_k^n - u\Delta t \frac{T_k^n - T_{k-1}^n}{\Delta x}$

Diferenças retardadas no espaço

- Se $u < 0$: $T_k^{n+1} = T_k^n - u\Delta t \frac{T_{k+1}^n - T_k^n}{\Delta x}$

Diferenças avançadas no espaço

Método de primeira ordem tanto no espaço como no tempo, explícito, de 1 nível.

3. Leapfrog (2ª ordem)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \quad u = \text{const}$$

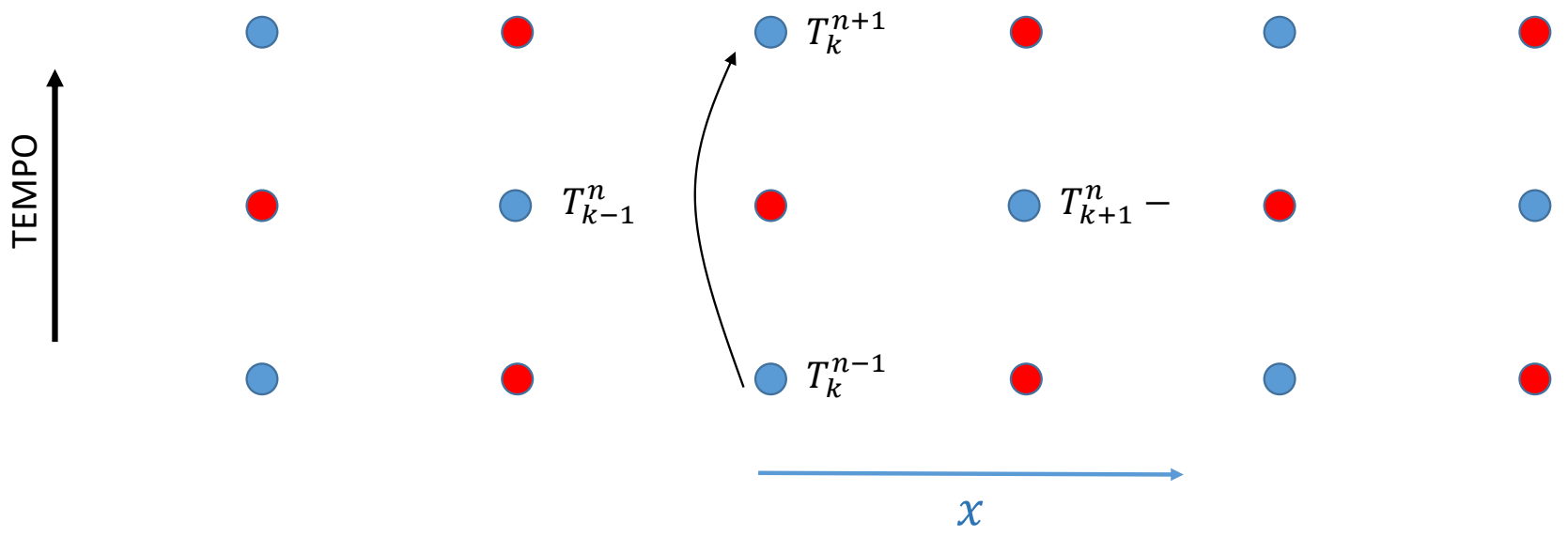
Aula passada

$$\frac{T_k^{n+1} - T_k^{n-1}}{2\Delta t} = -u \frac{T_{k+1}^n - T_{k-1}^n}{2\Delta x}$$

Diferenças centradas
no tempo

Diferenças centradas
no espaço

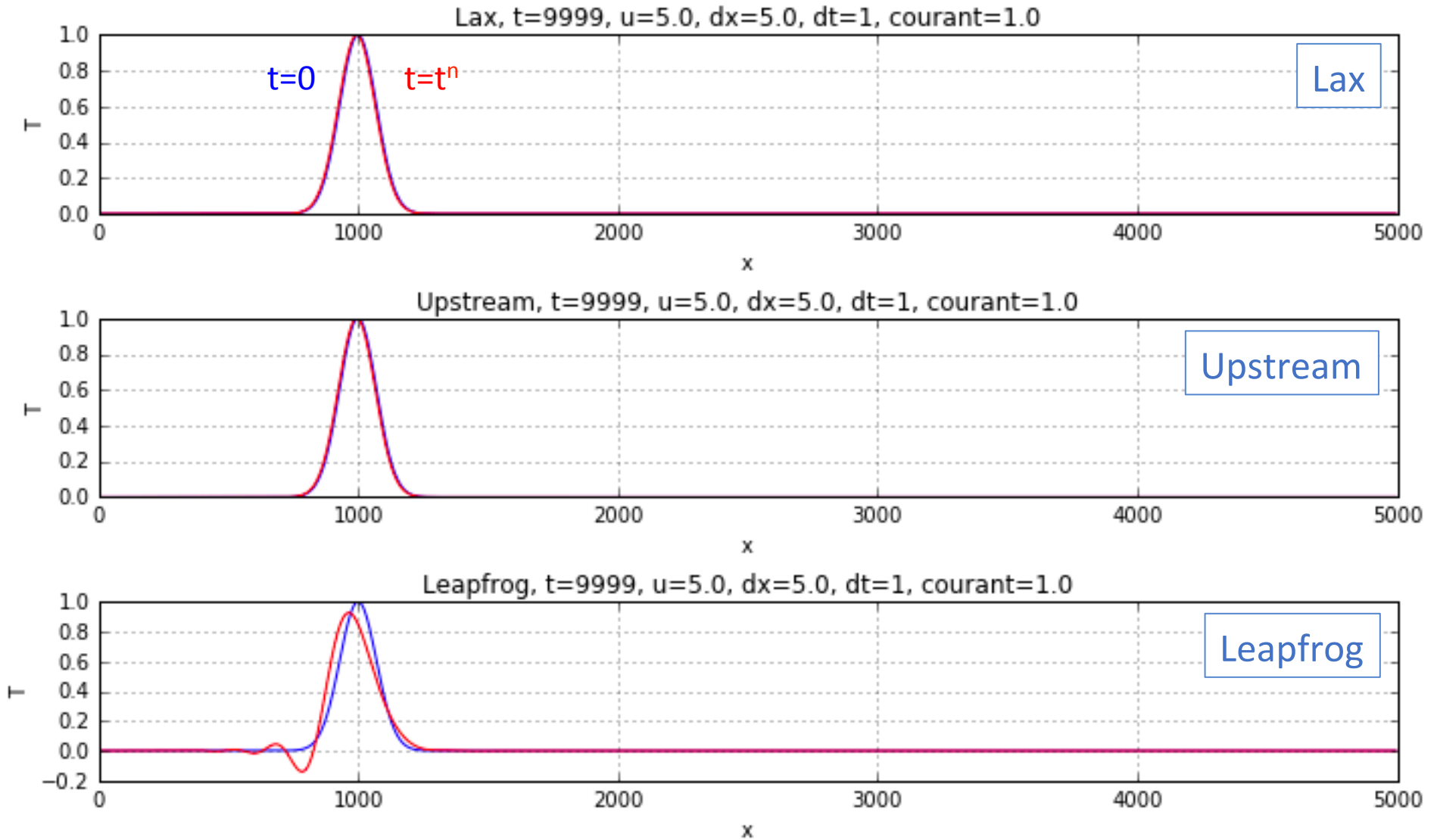
Problema: A malha computacional fica dividida em dois conjuntos desacoplados...



Courant = 1.0

Aula passada

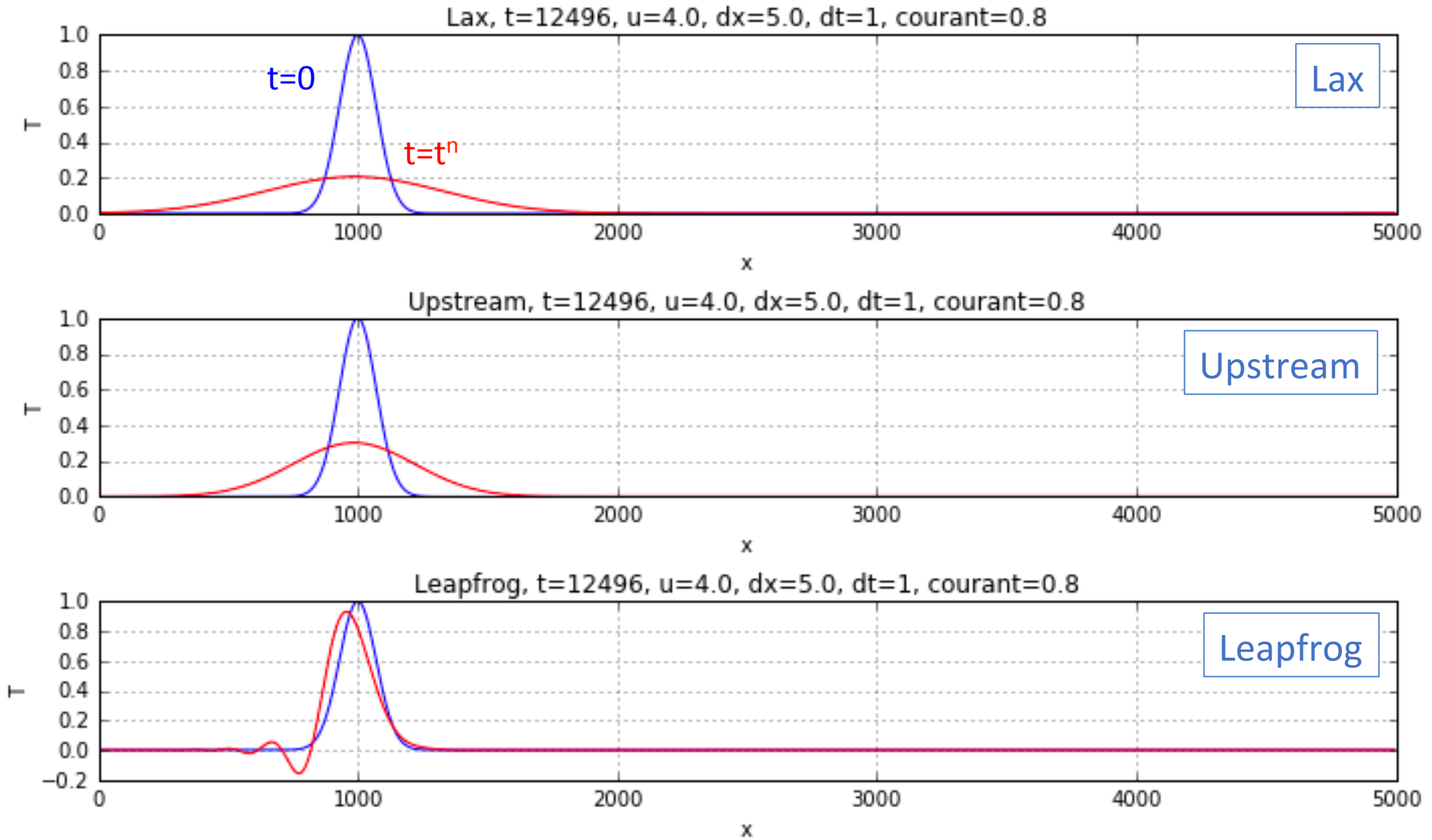
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, u = \text{const}$$



Courant = 0.8

Aula passada

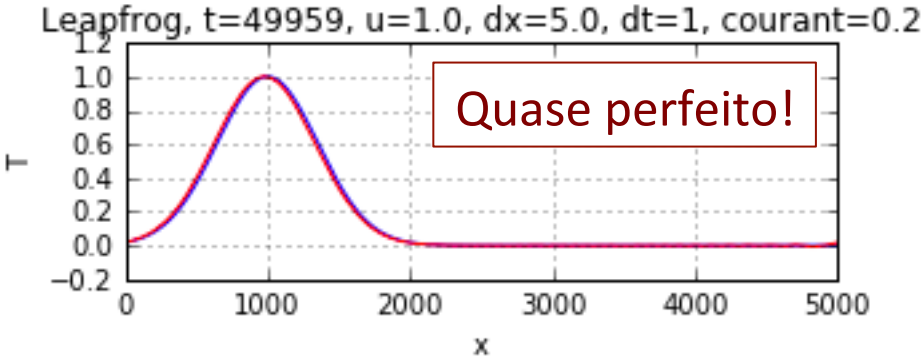
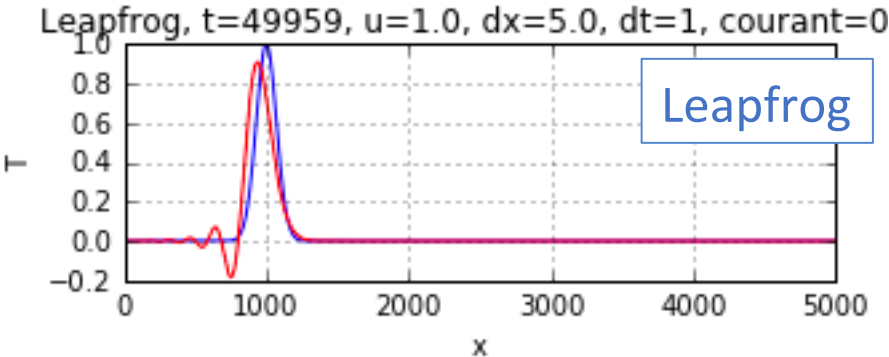
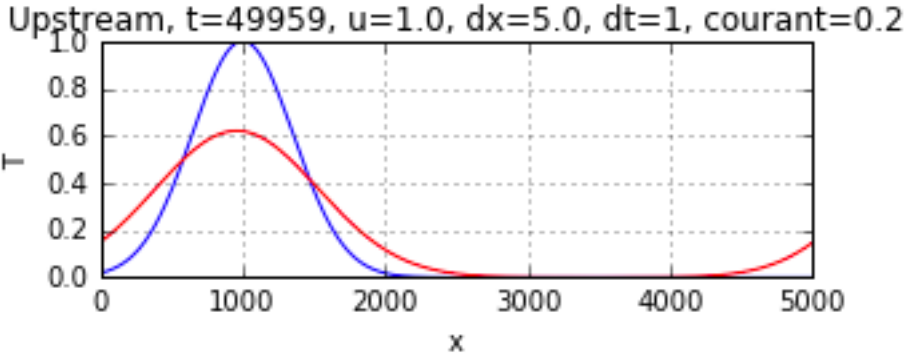
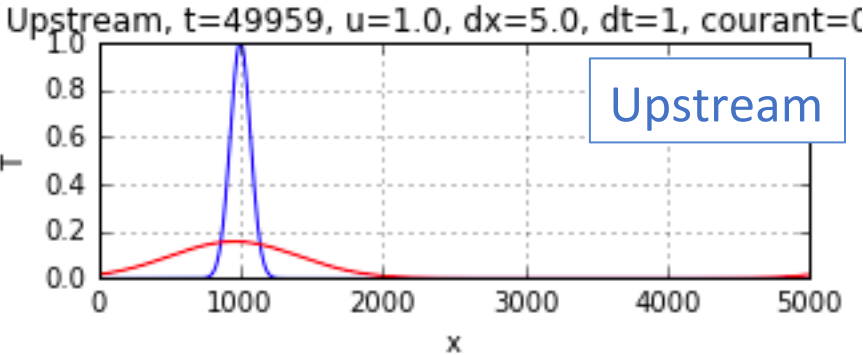
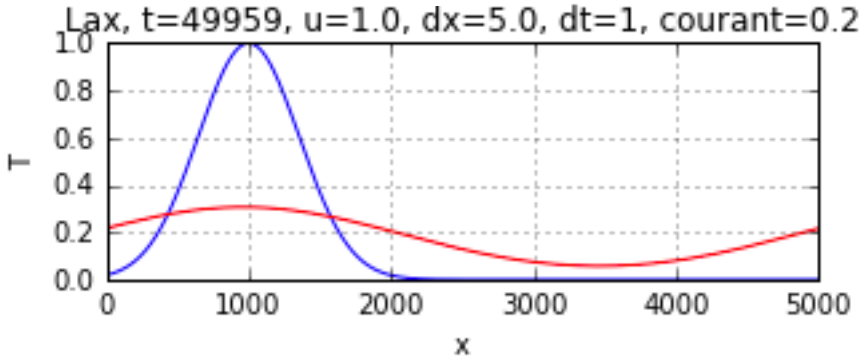
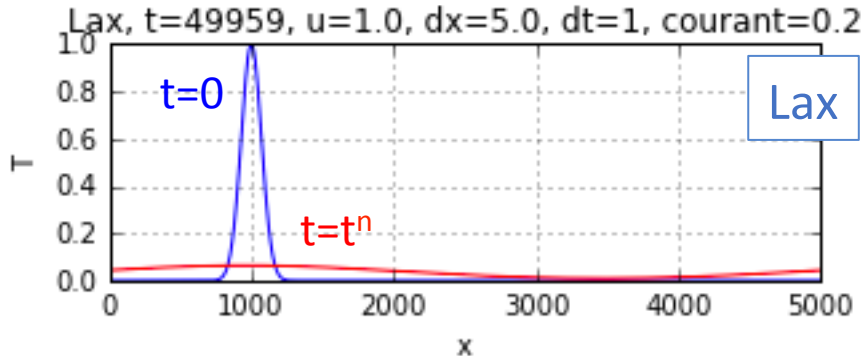
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, u = \text{const}$$



Impacto do espectro da perturbação a ser advectada (Courant=0.2, L=500)

L=100

L=500



Métodos de Runge-Kutta RK4 (explícito, 4a ordem)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, \quad u = \text{const}$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = f(t, y)$$

$$k_1 = f(t_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = f\left(t_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2}, y_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2} k_1\right)$$

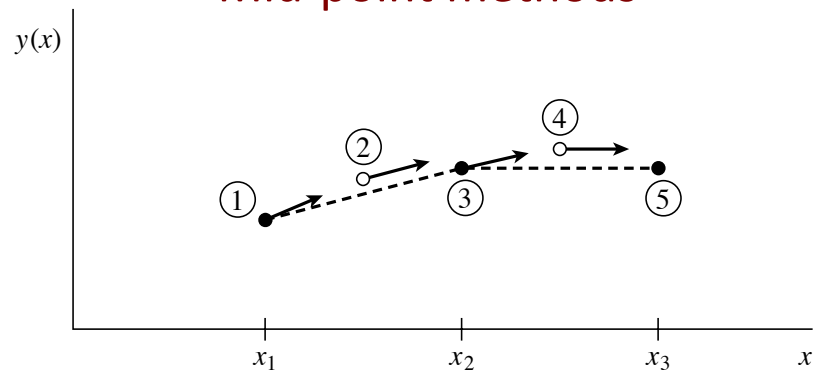
$$k_3 = f\left(t_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2}, y_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2} k_2\right)$$

$$k_4 = f(t_n + \Delta t, y_n + \Delta t k_3)$$

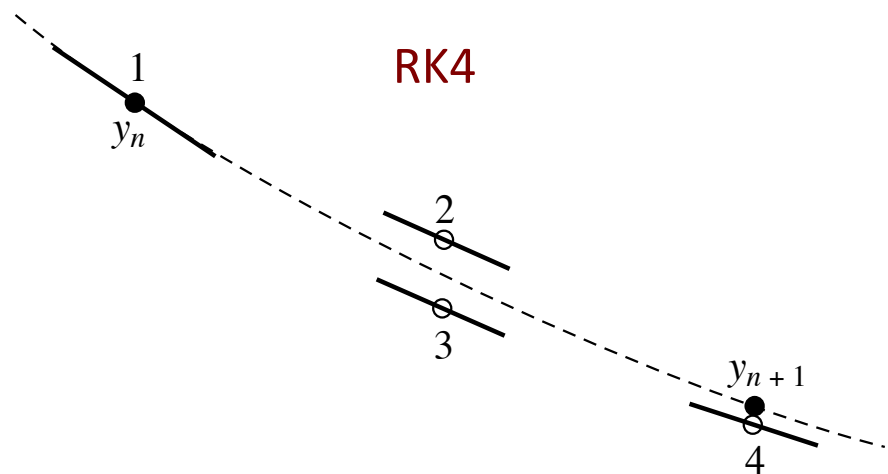
$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{\Delta t}{6} (k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$t_{n+1} = t_n + \Delta t$$

Mid-point methods



RK4



Métodos de Runge-Kutta RK4 (explícito, 4a ordem)

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, u = \text{const}$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = f(t, y)$$

$$k_1 = f(t_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = f\left(t_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2}, y_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2}k_1\right)$$

$$k_3 = f\left(t_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2}, y_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2}k_2\right)$$

$$k_4 = f(t_n + \Delta t, y_n + \Delta t k_3)$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{\Delta t}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$t_{n+1} = t_n + \Delta t$$

- Solução em t^{n+1} só depende do estado em t^n (1 nível).
- Explícito.
- 4ª ordem resulta da utilização de passos intermédios no tempo e no espaço (é como se malha fosse refinada na vizinhança do ponto).

```

# %% RK4
# %% Condições iniciais

```

```

T=np.zeros(len(x))           # inicializar o vector de temperaturas presentes (N)
Tn=np.zeros(len(x))          # inicializar o vector de temperaturas intermédias
Tp=np.zeros(len(x))          # inicializar o vector de temperaturas futuras
K1=np.zeros(len(x))          # inicializar o vector K1
K2=np.zeros(len(x))          # inicializar o vector K2
K3=np.zeros(len(x))          # inicializar o vector K3
K4=np.zeros(len(x))          # inicializar o vector K4
T[:]=Ti[:]

```

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, u = \text{const}$$

```

# Evolução do sistema

```

```

for it in range(1,nt):
    for ix in range(1,nx-1):
        K1[ix] = - u/(2*dx)* (T[ix+1] - T[ix-1])
        K1[nx-1] = - u/(2*dx)* (T[0] - T[nx-2])
        K1[0] = - u/(2*dx)* (T[1] - T[nx-1])

        Tn=T+.5*dt*K1
        for ix in range(1,nx-1):
            K2[ix] = - u/(2*dx)* (Tn[ix+1] - Tn[ix-1])
            K2[nx-1] = - u/(2*dx)* (Tn[0] - Tn[nx-2])
            K2[0] = - u/(2*dx)* (Tn[1] - Tn[nx-1])

        Tn=T+.5*dt*K2
        for ix in range(1,nx-1):
            K3[ix] = - u/(2*dx)* (Tn[ix+1] - Tn[ix-1])
            K3[nx-1] = - u/(2*dx)* (Tn[0] - Tn[nx-2])
            K3[0] = - u/(2*dx)* (Tn[1] - Tn[nx-1])

        Tn=T+dt*K3
        for ix in range(1,nx-1):
            K4[ix] = - u/(2*dx)* (Tn[ix+1] - Tn[ix-1])
            K4[nx-1] = - u/(2*dx)* (Tn[0] - Tn[nx-2])
            K4[0] = - u/(2*dx)* (Tn[1] - Tn[nx-1])

        Tp = T+dt/6.*(K1+2.*K2+2.*K3+K4)
        T[:]=Tp[:]

```

$$k_1 = f(t_n, y_n)$$

$$k_2 = f\left(t_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2}, y_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2}k_1\right)$$

$$k_3 = f\left(t_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2}, y_n + \frac{\Delta t}{2}k_2\right)$$

$$k_4 = f(t_n + \Delta t, y_n + \Delta t k_3)$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \frac{\Delta t}{6}(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)$$

$$t_{n+1} = t_n + \Delta t$$

```

# fronteira cíclica
# fronteira cíclica

```

```

# temperatura futura (P)

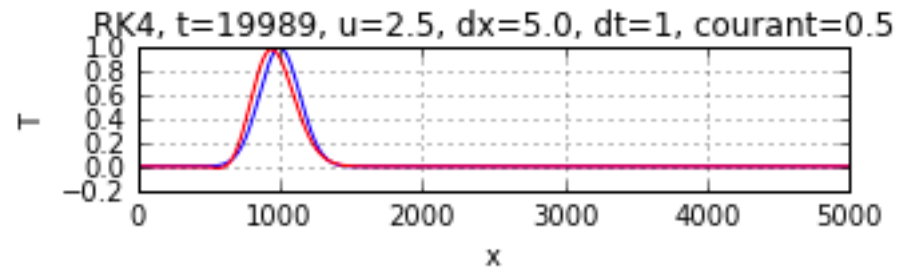
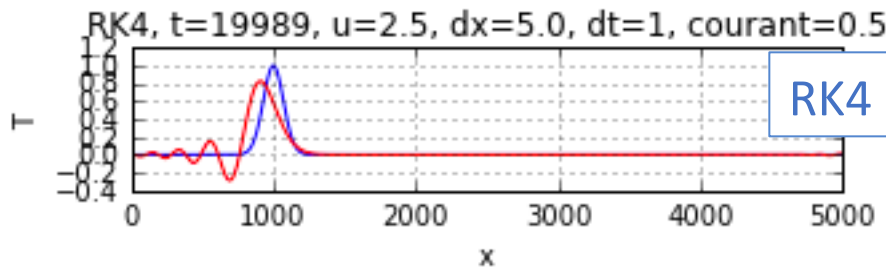
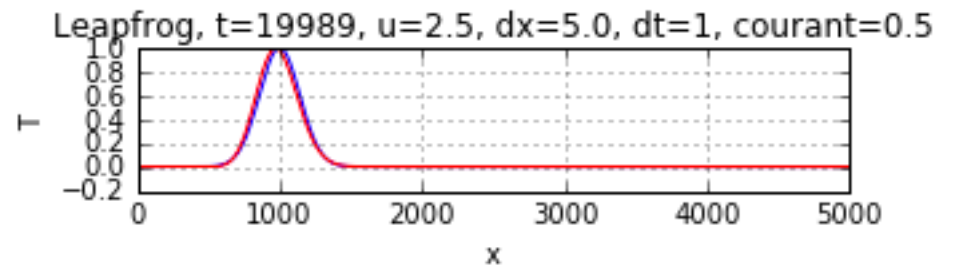
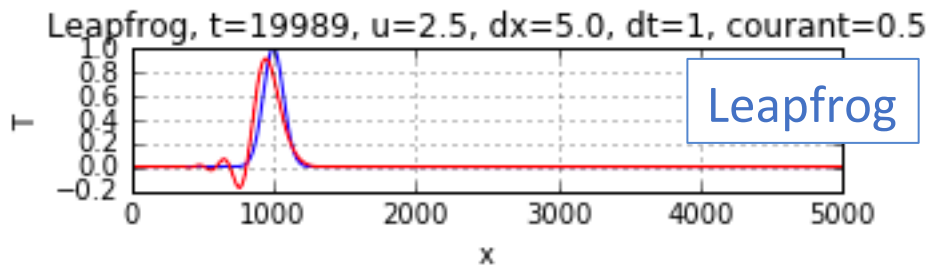
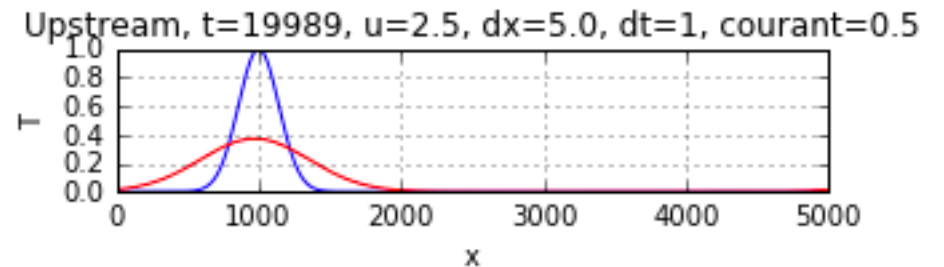
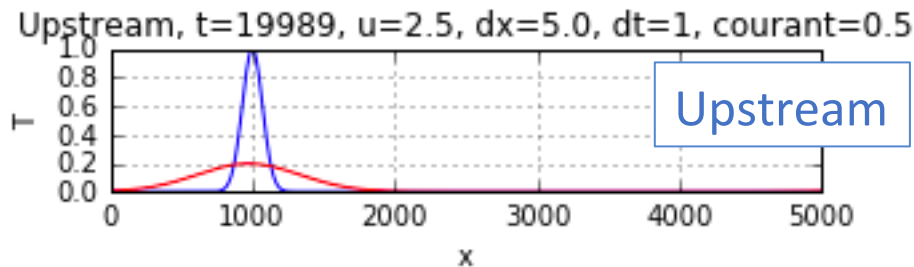
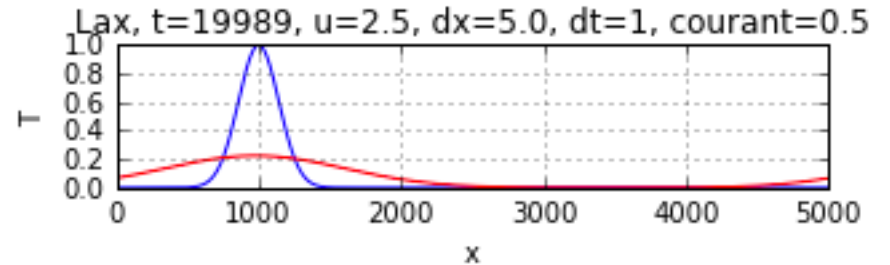
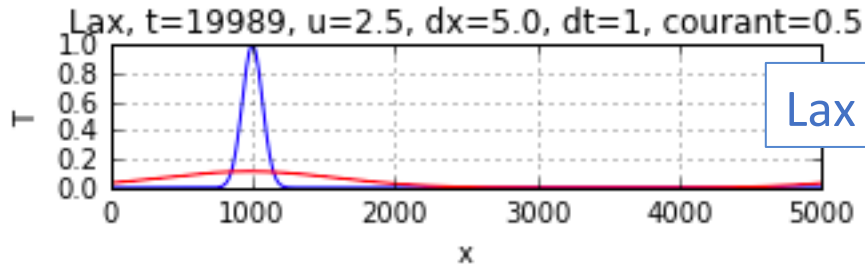
```

Resposta a diferentes escalas espaciais

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, u = const$$

L=100

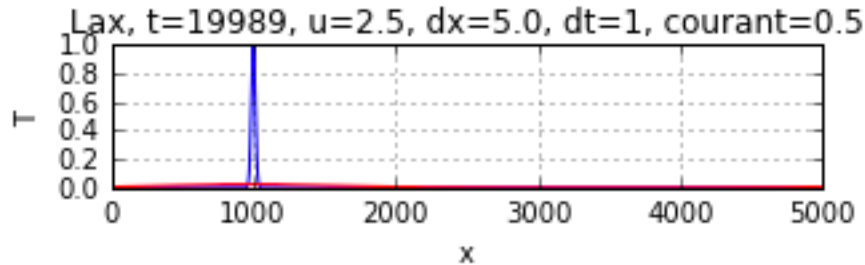
L=200



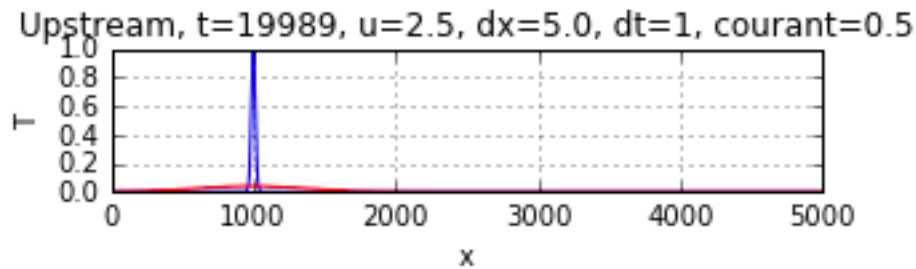
Perturbação muito localizada

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x}, u = \text{const}$$

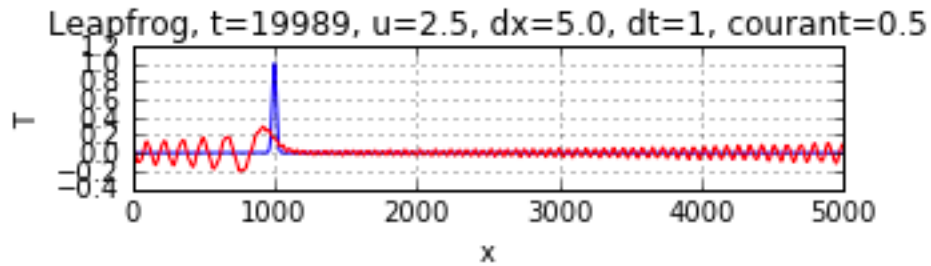
L=20



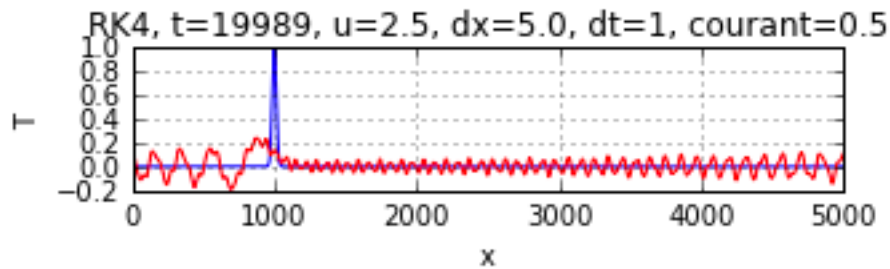
Lax



Upstream

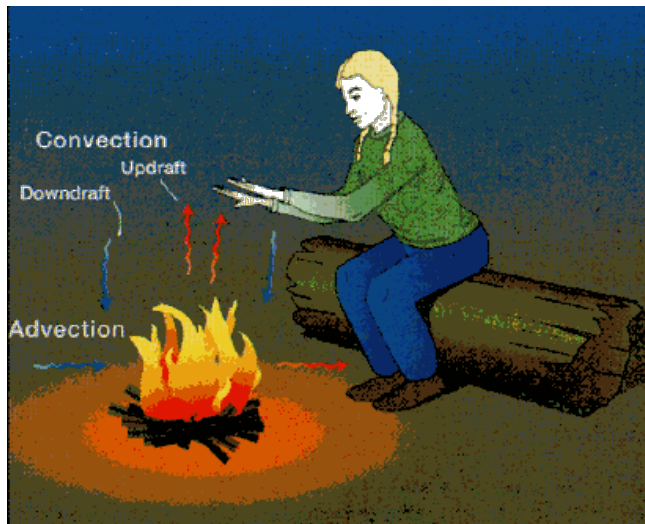


Leapfrog



RK4

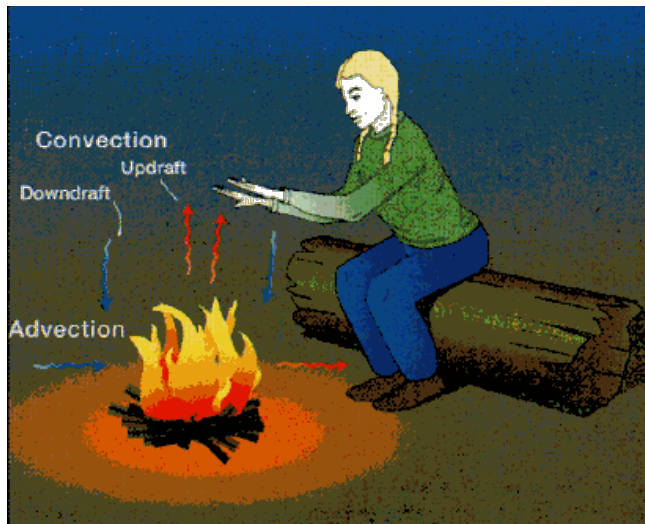
Advecção 2D



1D:
$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$$

2D:
$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -u_x \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - u_y \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}$$

Advecção 2D



$$1D: \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$$

Outra notação:

$$2D: \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}$$

Advecção 2D

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \implies \boxed{\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial uh}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial vh}{\partial y}}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -\nabla(\vec{u}h), \quad \vec{u}h \text{ é o fluxo de } h$$

Esta forma é usável em duas condições:

- $u, v = \text{constante}$ (**advecção linear**)
- $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$ (**fluido incompressível**)

Advecção 2D

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \implies \boxed{\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial uh}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial vh}{\partial y}}$$

Discretização no esquema de Lax:

$$\frac{h_{k,j}^{n+1} - h_{k,j}^n}{\Delta t} = -\frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$

Diferença
avançada no
tempo

Diferença
centrada no
espaço em x

Diferença
centrada no
espaço em y

Advecção 2D

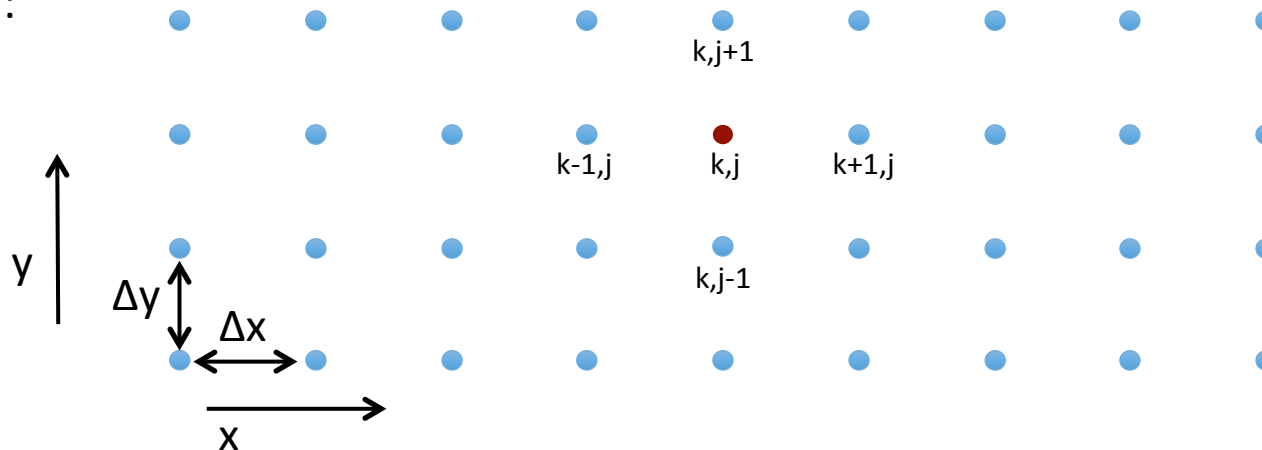
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \implies \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial uh}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial vh}{\partial y}$$

Discretização no esquema de Lax:

$$\frac{h_{k,j}^{n+1} - h_{k,j}^n}{\Delta t} = -\frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$

t=n:



Advecção 2D

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \implies \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial uh}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial vh}{\partial y}$$

Discretização no esquema de Lax:

$$\frac{h_{k,j}^{n+1} - h_{k,j}^n}{\Delta t} = -\frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$

$$h_{k,j}^{n+1} - h_{k,j}^n = -\Delta t \frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \Delta t \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$

$$h_{k,j}^{n+1} = h_{k,j}^n - \Delta t \frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \Delta t \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$

$$h_{k,j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(h_{k-1,j}^n + h_{k+1,j}^n + h_{k,j-1}^n + h_{k,j+1}^n) - \Delta t \frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \Delta t \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$

Advecção 2D

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
from matplotlib import cm

plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 10, 6

#%% Parâmetros

# discretização
nt=2000; nx=101; ny=101
passo=10;
dx=1000.; dy=1000.;
x = np.arange(0,nx)*dx
y = np.arange(0,ny)*dy

xmin=min(x); xmax=max(x)
ymin=min(y); ymax=max(y)

xx=np.zeros([nx,ny])
yy=np.zeros([nx,ny])
for ix in range(nx):
    for iy in range(ny):
        xx[ix,iy] = x[ix]
        yy[ix,iy] = y[iy]

# estação
ixStation = nx-2
iyStation = ny/2
hStation = np.zeros(nt)

# número de pontos no tempo e espaço (x e y)
# intervalo ebtre figuras
# espaçamento dos pontos no espaço (x e y)
# vector de pontos no espaço (x)
# vector de pontos no espaço (y)

# valor mínimo e máximo do vector x
# valor mínimo e máximo do vector y

# matriz 2D de valores x (posição em x)
# matriz 2D de valores y (posição em y)

# posição da estação, coordenada x
# posição da estação, coordenada y
# valores da variável h na estação
```

Advecção 2D

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
from matplotlib import cm
```

```
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 10, 6
```

```
#%% Parâmetros
```

```
# discretização
```

```
nt=2000; nx=101; ny=101
passo=10;
dx=1000.; dy=1000.;
x = np.arange(0,nx)*dx
y = np.arange(0,ny)*dy
```

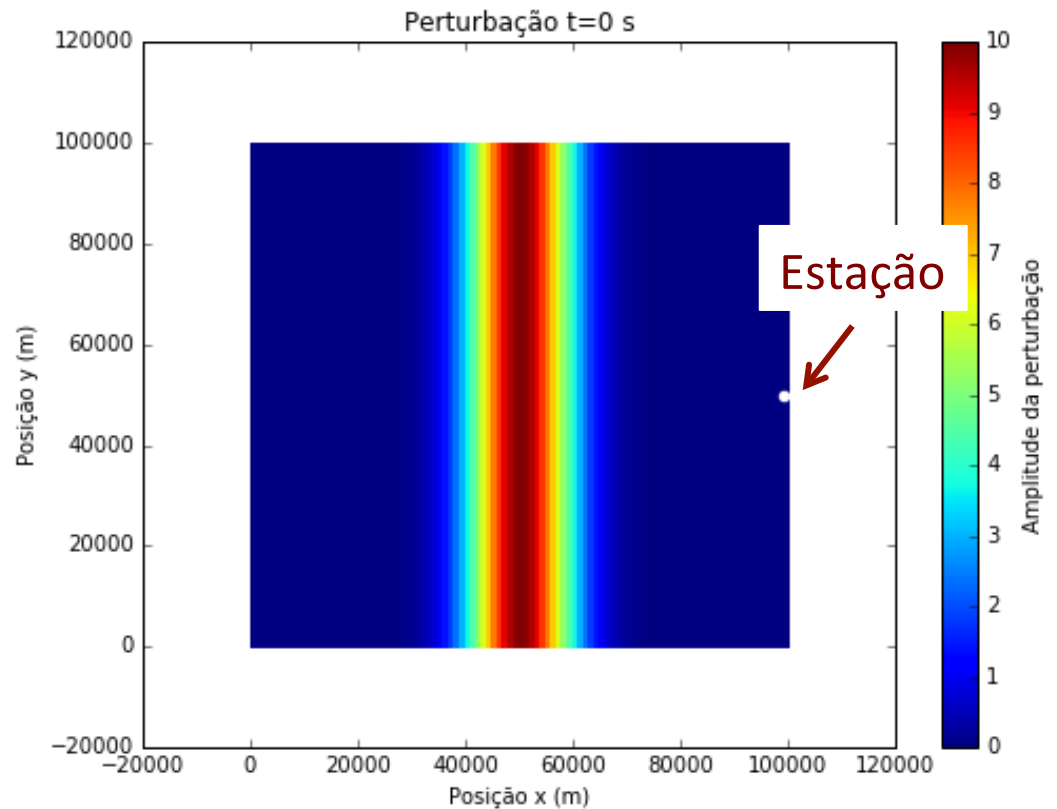
```
xmin=min(x); xmax=max(x)
ymin=min(y); ymax=max(y)
```

```
xx=np.zeros([nx,ny])
yy=np.zeros([nx,ny])
for ix in range(nx):
    for iy in range(ny):
        xx[ix,iy] = x[ix]
        yy[ix,iy] = y[iy]
```

```
# estação
```

```
ixStation = nx-2
iyStation = ny/2
hStation = np.zeros(nt)
```

← Sinal na estação



Advecção 2D

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

```
# velocidades
uspeed=10
vspeed=0
ws = np.sqrt(uspeed**2 + vspeed**2)
```

```
# velocidade de propagação da direcção x
# velocidade de propagação da direcção y
# velocidade de propagação total
```

```
dt = 0.68 * dx / ws
dt2dx = dt/(2*dx)
dt2dy = dt/(2*dy)
```

```
# espaçamento entre pontos no tempo
# dt/(2 dx)
# dt/(2 dy)
```

→ courant = ws*dt/dx

```
# número de courant
```

```
u = uspeed * np.ones([nx,ny])
uP = np.zeros([nx,ny])
uP[:] = u[:]
```

```
# matriz de velocidades (x)
# matriz de velocidades futuras (x)
# inicialização da matriz de velocidades futuras (x)
```

```
v = vspeed * np.ones([nx,ny])
vP = np.zeros([nx,ny])
vP[:] = v[:]
```

```
# matriz de velocidades (y)
# matriz de velocidades futuras (y)
# inicialização da matriz de velocidades futuras (y)
```

$$h_{k,j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(h_{k-1,j}^n + h_{k+1,j}^n + h_{k,j-1}^n + h_{k,j+1}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x} (u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta y} (v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n)$$

Advecção 2D

$$h = h_0 e^{-\left(\frac{x-x_0}{L_x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y-y_0}{L_y}\right)^2}$$

```
%% Definição de h inicial (perturbação/sinal a propagar/advectar)

hJUMP=10 # amplitude inicial do sinal
xJUMP=(xmax+xmin)/2. # localização inicial (em x) do sinal (= valor médio/central do vector)
LxJUMP=10.*dx # largura inicial do sinal (x)
yJUMP=(ymax+ymin)/2. # localização inicial (em y) do sinal (= valor médio/central do vector)
LyJUMP=2000.*dy # largura inicial do sinal (y)

# perturbação/sinal inicial:
h = hJUMP*np.exp(-((xx-xJUMP)/LxJUMP)**2 - ((yy-yJUMP)/LyJUMP)**2) # sinal no passo temporal seguinte
hP = np.zeros([nx,ny]) # localização da estação (x,y)
hStation[0] = h[ixStation, iyStation]

# plot
plt.close()
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 8, 6

# plt.contourf(xx,yy,h)
plt.pcolor(xx,yy,h) # figura 2D do sinal inicial
plt.clim(0,10) # limites da barra de cores
cb=plt.colorbar()
cb.set_label(u'Amplitude da perturbação') # legenda da barra de cores

# marcar a estação com um ponto branco
plt.scatter(xx[ixStation, iyStation], yy[ixStation, iyStation], c='w', edgecolors='w')

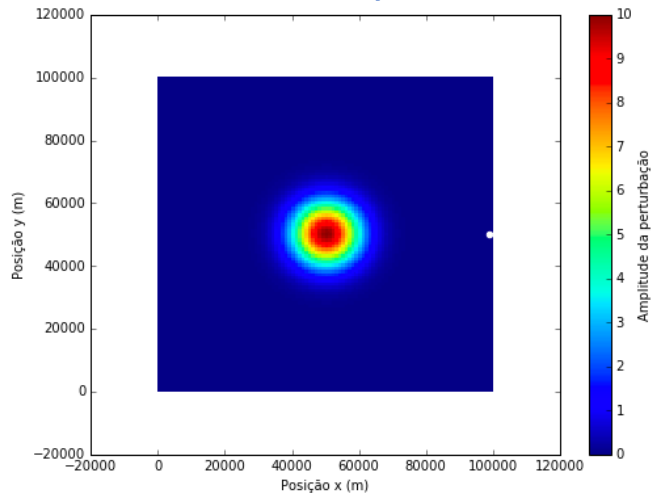
plt.xlabel(u'Posição x (m)')
plt.ylabel(u'Posição y (m)')
plt.title(u'Perturbação t=0 s')

plt.savefig('fig/advection2d-lax-t0.png')
```

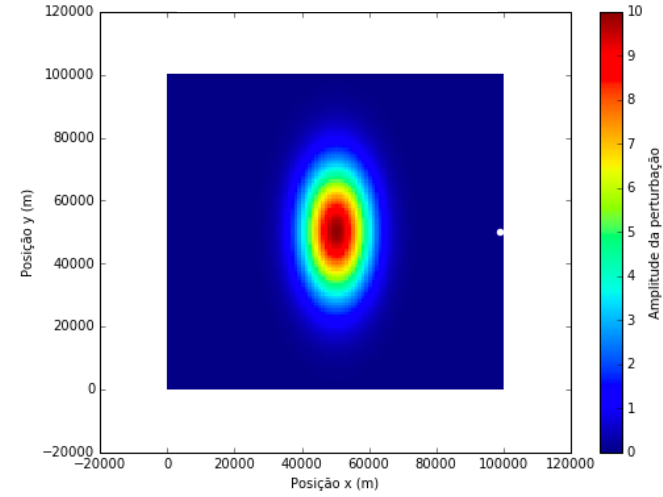
Advecção 2D

$$h = h_0 e^{-\left(\frac{x-x_0}{L_x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{y-y_0}{L_y}\right)^2}$$

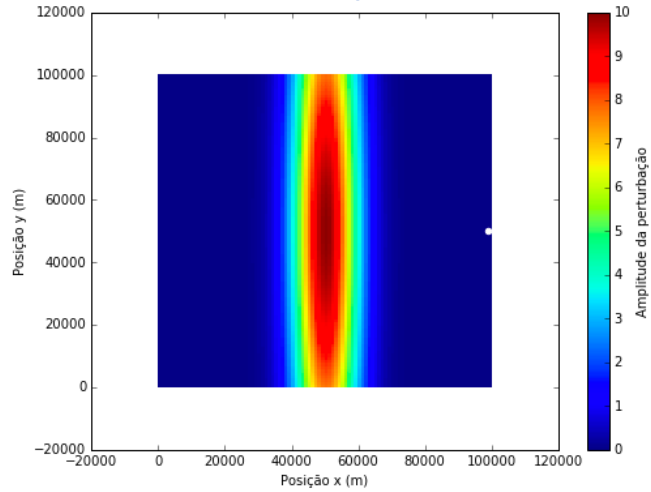
$L_x=10, L_y=10$



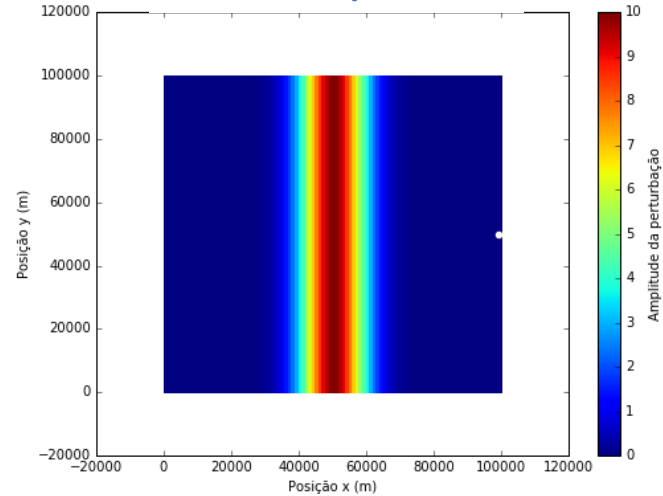
$L_x=10, L_y=20$



$L_x=10, L_y=100$



$L_x=10, L_y=1000$



Advecção 2D

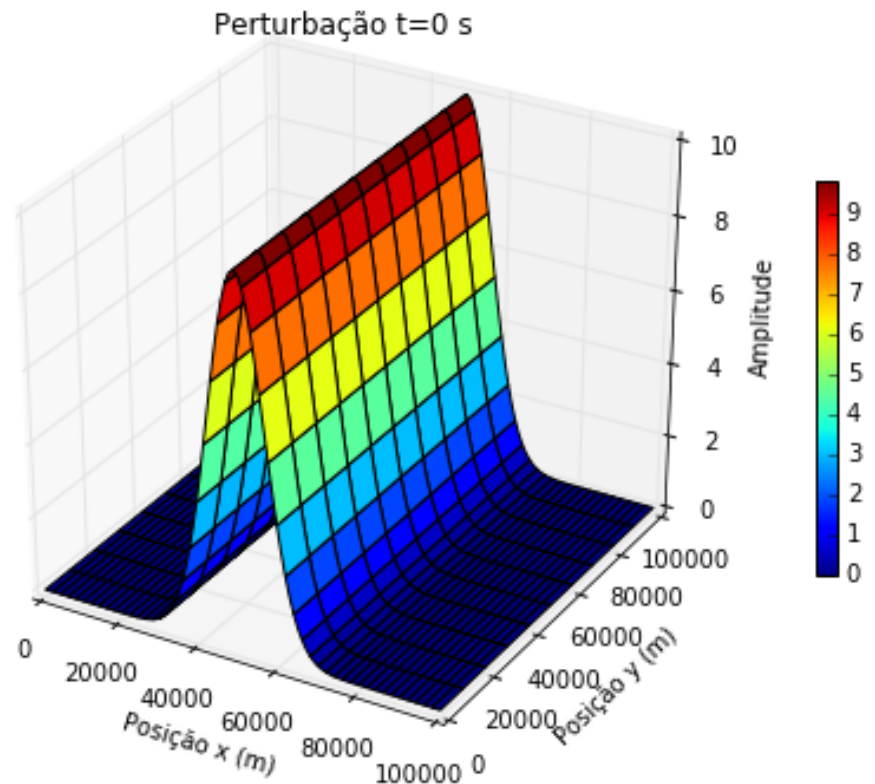
```
#%% plot3D
```

```
fig = plt.figure()  
ax = plt.axes(projection='3d')
```

```
surf=ax.plot_surface(xx,yy,h, rstride=2, cstride=10, cmap=cm.jet)  
ax.set_zlim(0,10)  
fig.colorbar(surf, shrink=0.5)
```

```
ax.set_xlabel(u'Posição x (m)')  
ax.set_ylabel(u'Posição y (m)')  
ax.set_zlabel(u'Amplitude')  
ax.set_title(u'Perturbação t=0 s')
```

```
plt.savefig('fig3d/advection2d-lax-t0.png')
```



$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \implies \boxed{\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial uh}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial vh}{\partial y}}$$

$$h_{k,j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(h_{k-1,j}^n + h_{k+1,j}^n + h_{k,j-1}^n + h_{k,j+1}^n) - \Delta t \frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \Delta t \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$

%% Implementação do método LAX, propagar o sinal no tempo

```
for it in range(1,nt):
```

```
    hu = h*u
```

```
    hv = h*v
```

Avançar o sinal em todo o domínio excepto nas fronteiras

```
for ix in range(1,nx-1):
```

```
    for iy in range(1,ny-1):
```

```
        hP[ix,iy] = (h[ix-1,iy] + h[ix+1,iy] + h[ix,iy-1] + h[ix,iy+1])/4. \
            - dt2dx * (hu[ix+1,iy] - hu[ix-1,iy]) \
            - dt2dy * (hv[ix,iy+1] - hv[ix,iy-1])
```

Advecção 2D

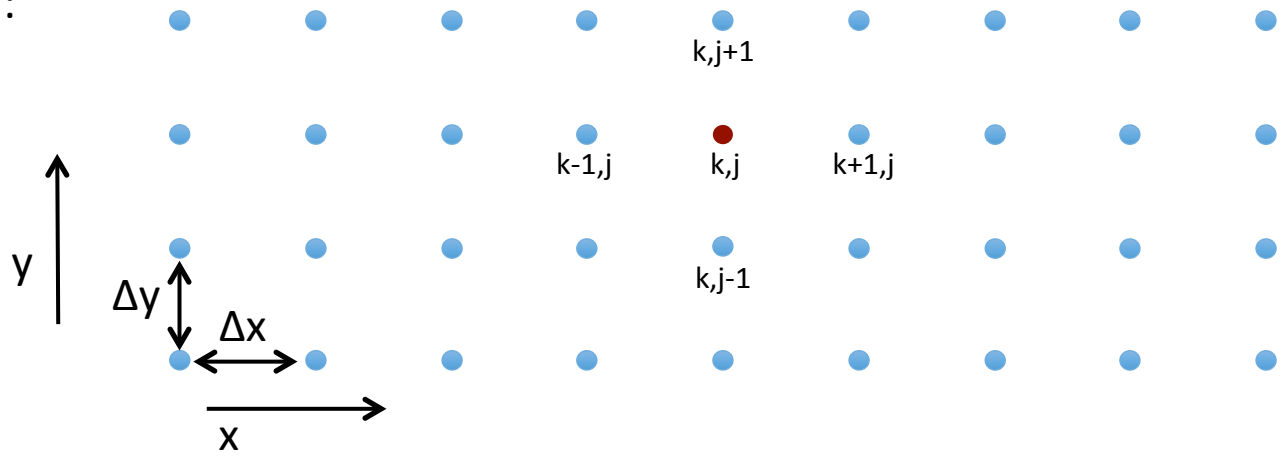
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \implies \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial uh}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial vh}{\partial y}$$

Discretização no esquema de Lax:

$$\frac{h_{k,j}^{n+1} - h_{k,j}^n}{\Delta t} = -\frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$

t=n:



$$h_{k,j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(h_{k-1,j}^n + h_{k+1,j}^n + h_{k,j-1}^n + h_{k,j+1}^n) - \Delta t \frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \Delta t \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$

Condições fronteira cíclicas em x

for iy **in** range(1,ny-1):

ix=0

hP[ix,iy] = (h[nx-1,iy] + h[ix+1,iy] + h[ix,iy-1] + h[ix,iy+1])/4. \
- dt2dx * (hu[ix+1,iy] - hu[nx-1,iy]) \
- dt2dy * (hv[ix,iy+1] - hv[ix,iy-1])

ix=nx-1

hP[ix,iy] = (h[ix-1,iy] + h[0,iy] + h[ix,iy-1] + h[ix,iy+1])/4. \
- dt2dx * (hu[0,iy] - hu[ix-1,iy]) \
- dt2dy * (hv[ix,iy+1] - hv[ix,iy-1])

Condições fronteira cíclicas em y

for ix **in** range(1,nx-1):

iy=0

hP[ix,iy] = (h[ix-1,iy] + h[ix+1,iy] + h[ix,ny-1] + h[ix,iy+1])/4. \
- dt2dx * (hu[ix+1,iy] - hu[ix-1,iy]) \
- dt2dy * (hv[ix,iy+1] - hv[ix,ny-1])

iy=ny-1

hP[ix,iy] = (h[ix-1,iy] + h[ix+1,iy] + h[ix,iy-1] + h[ix,0])/4. \
- dt2dx * (hu[ix+1,iy] - hu[ix-1,iy]) \
- dt2dy * (hv[ix,0] - hv[ix,iy-1])

$$h_{k,j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(h_{k-1,j}^n + h_{k+1,j}^n + h_{k,j-1}^n + h_{k,j+1}^n) - \Delta t \frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \Delta t \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$

Condições fronteira nos cantos

`ix=0; ixm=nx-1; ixp=1`

`iy=0; iym=ny-1; iyp=1`

`hP[ix,iy] = 1./4. * (h[ixm,iy] + h[ixp,iy] + h[ix,iym] + h[ix,iyp]) \`
`- dt2dx * (hu[ixp,iy] - hu[ixm,iy]) \`
`- dt2dy * (hv[ix,iyp] - hv[ix,iym])`

`ix=nx-1; ixm=nx-2; ixp=0`

`iy=0; iym=ny-1; iyp=1`

`hP[ix,iy] = 1./4. * (h[ixm,iy] + h[ixp,iy] + h[ix,iym] + h[ix,iyp]) \`
`- dt2dx * (hu[ixp,iy] - hu[ixm,iy]) \`
`- dt2dy * (hv[ix,iyp] - hv[ix,iym])`

`ix=0; ixm=nx-1; ixp=1`

`iy=ny-1; iym=ny-2; iyp=0`

`hP[ix,iy] = 1./4. * (h[ixm,iy] + h[ixp,iy] + h[ix,iym] + h[ix,iyp]) \`
`- dt2dx * (hu[ixp,iy] - hu[ixm,iy]) \`
`- dt2dy * (hv[ix,iyp] - hv[ix,iym])`

`ix=nx-1; ixm=nx-2; ixp=0`

`iy=ny-1; iym=ny-2; iyp=0`

`hP[ix,iy] = 1./4. * (h[ixm,iy] + h[ixp,iy] + h[ix,iym] + h[ix,iyp]) \`
`- dt2dx * (hu[ixp,iy] - hu[ixm,iy]) \`
`- dt2dy * (hv[ix,iyp] - hv[ix,iym])`

$$h_{k,j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(h_{k-1,j}^n + h_{k+1,j}^n + h_{k,j-1}^n + h_{k,j+1}^n) - \Delta t \frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \Delta t \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$

```

# actualizar o sinal
h[:]=hP[:]

# Fazer figuras com as soluções, de 10 em 10 passos no tempo
if (it+1)%passo==0:
#   if it<3*passo:
#       plt.close()
#       plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 8, 6

#       plt.contourf(xx,yy,h)
#       plt.pcolor(xx,yy,h)
#       plt.clim(0,10)
#       cb=plt.colorbar()
#       cb.set_label(u'Amplitude da perturbação')
#       plt.scatter(xx[ixStation, iyStation], yy[ixStation, iyStation], c='w', edgecolors='w')

#       plt.xlabel(u'Posição x (m)')
#       plt.ylabel(u'Posição y (m)')
#       plt.title(u'Perturbação t='+ str(it*dt) + ' s')

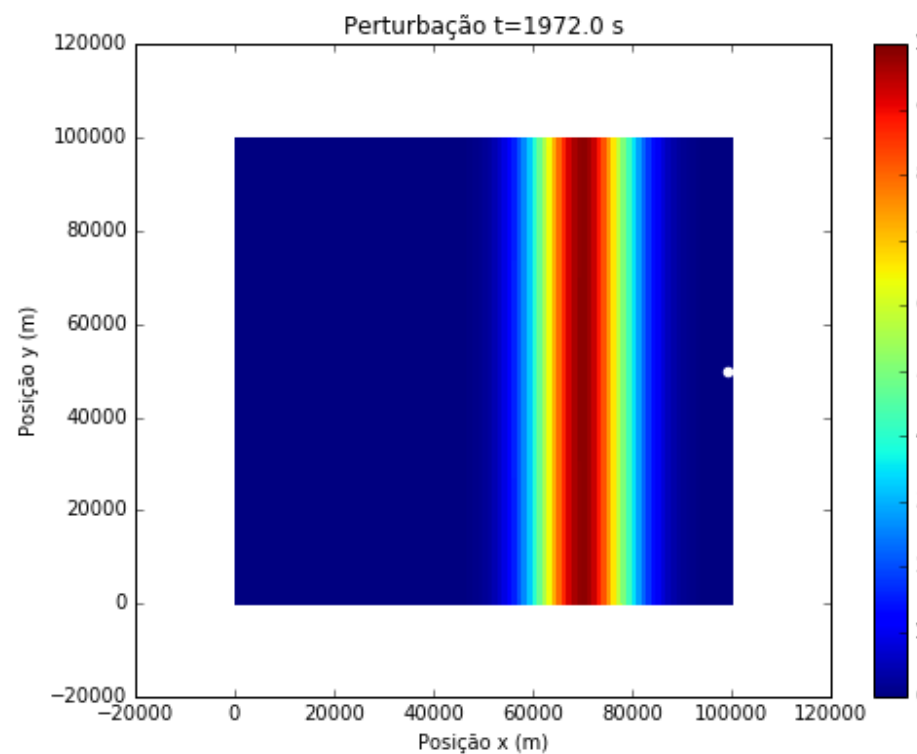
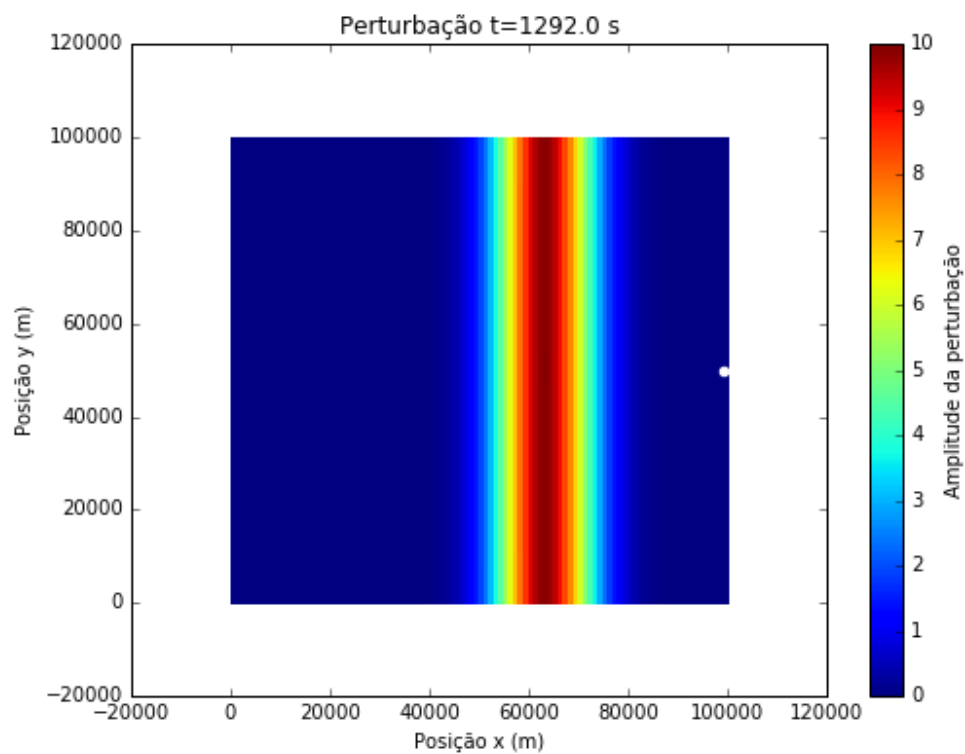
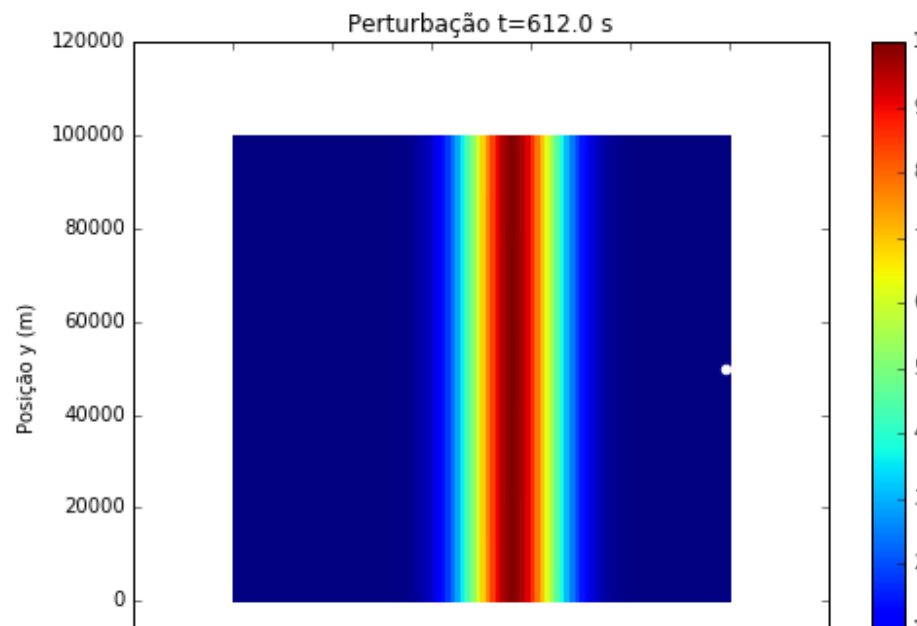
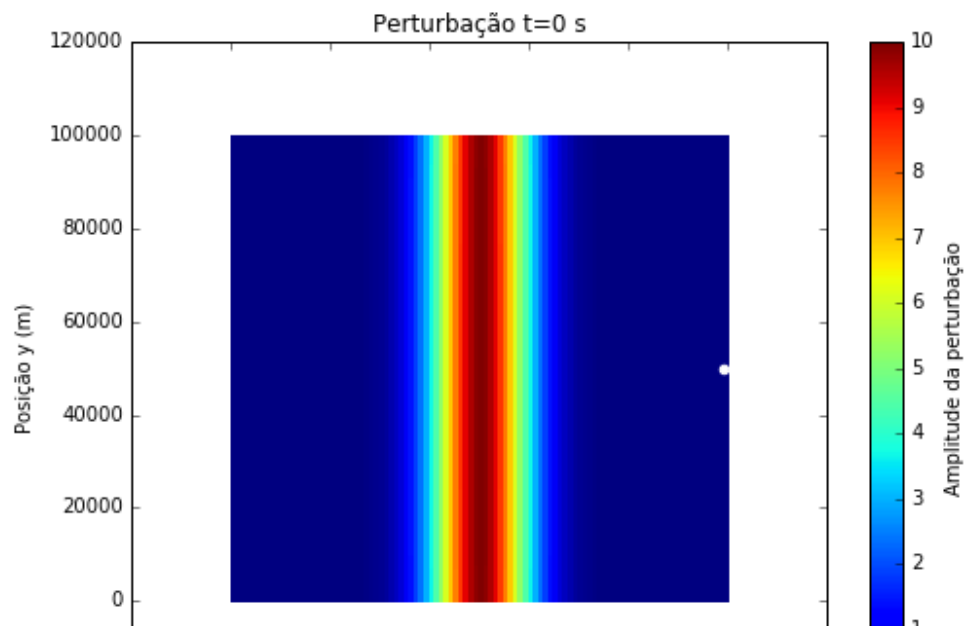
#       plt.savefig('fig/advection2d-lax-t'+ str(it) + '.png')

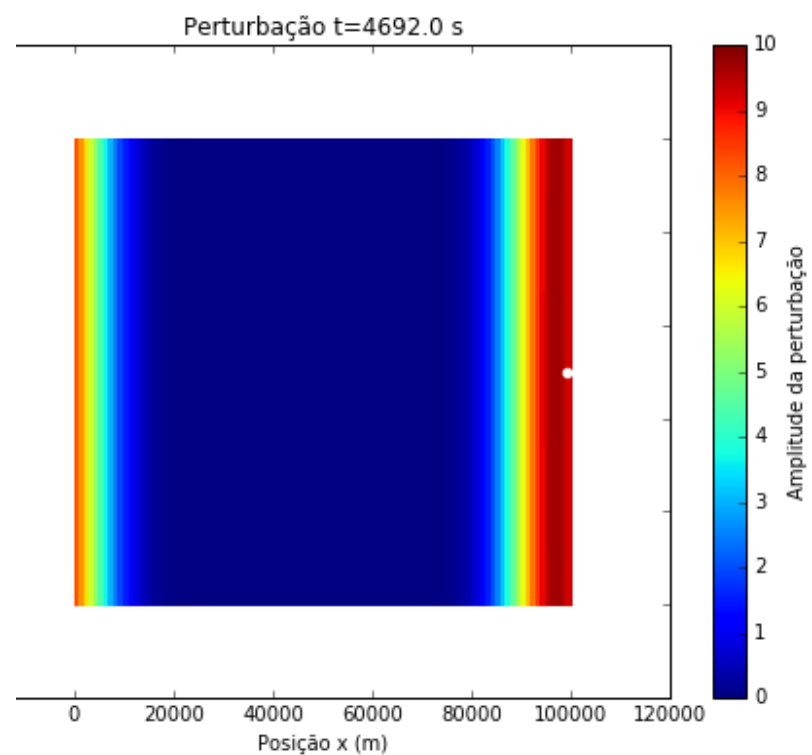
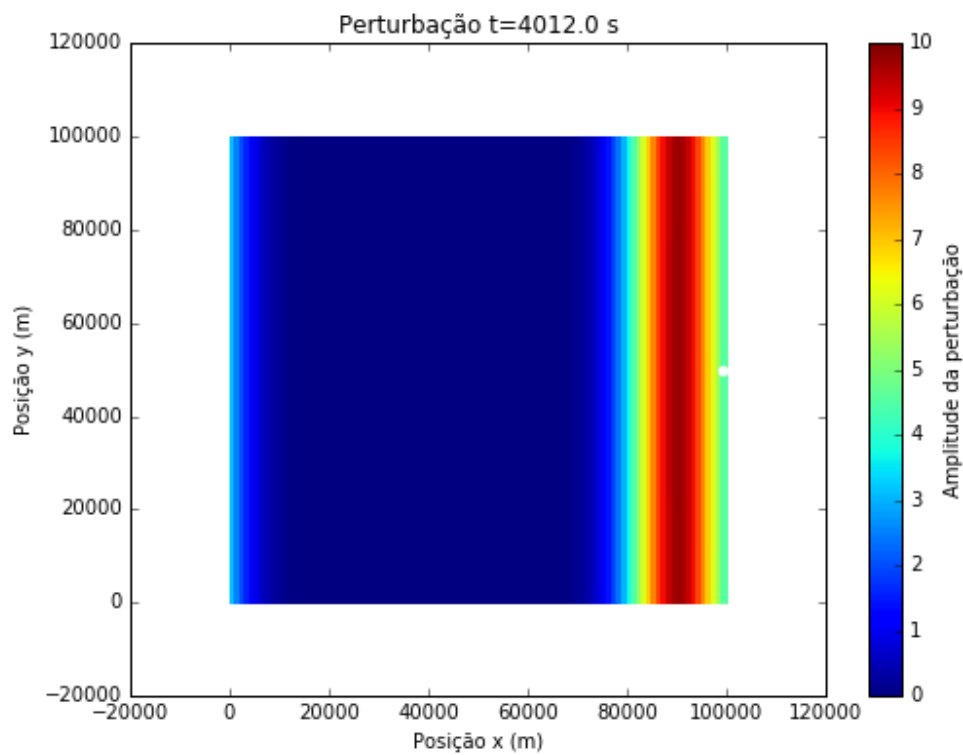
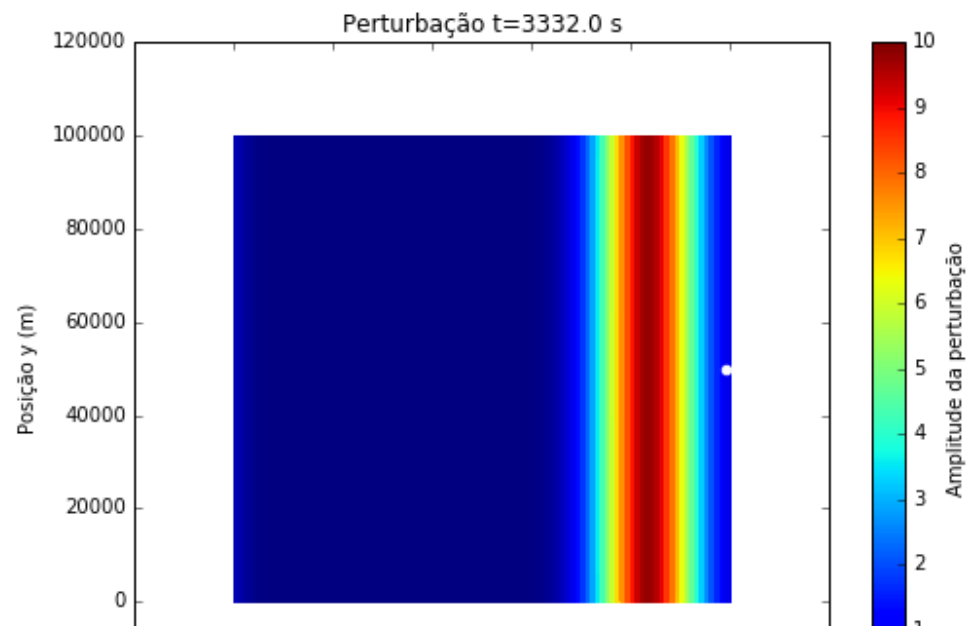
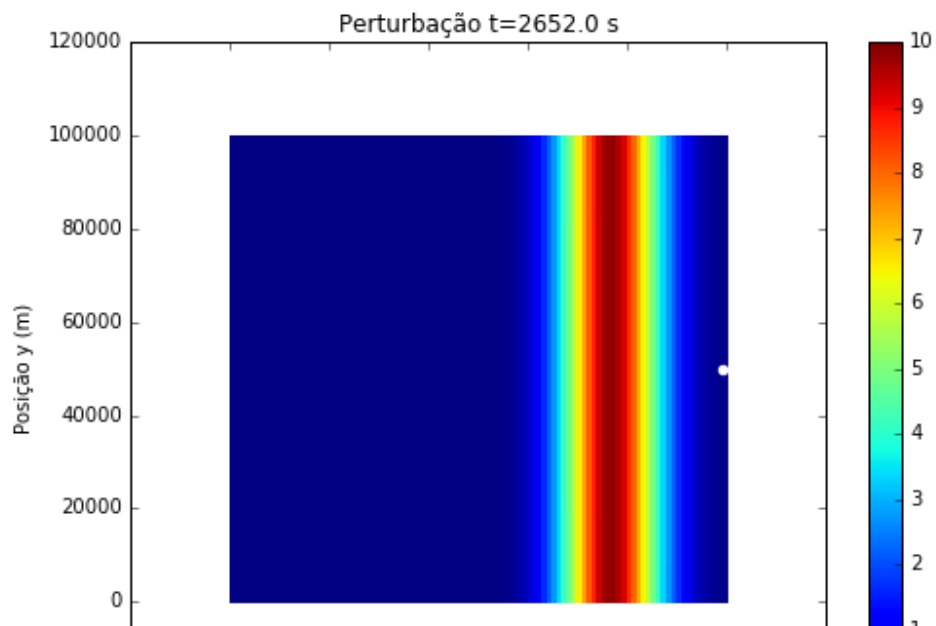
# guardar o sinal na estação
hStation[it] = h[ixStation, iyStation]

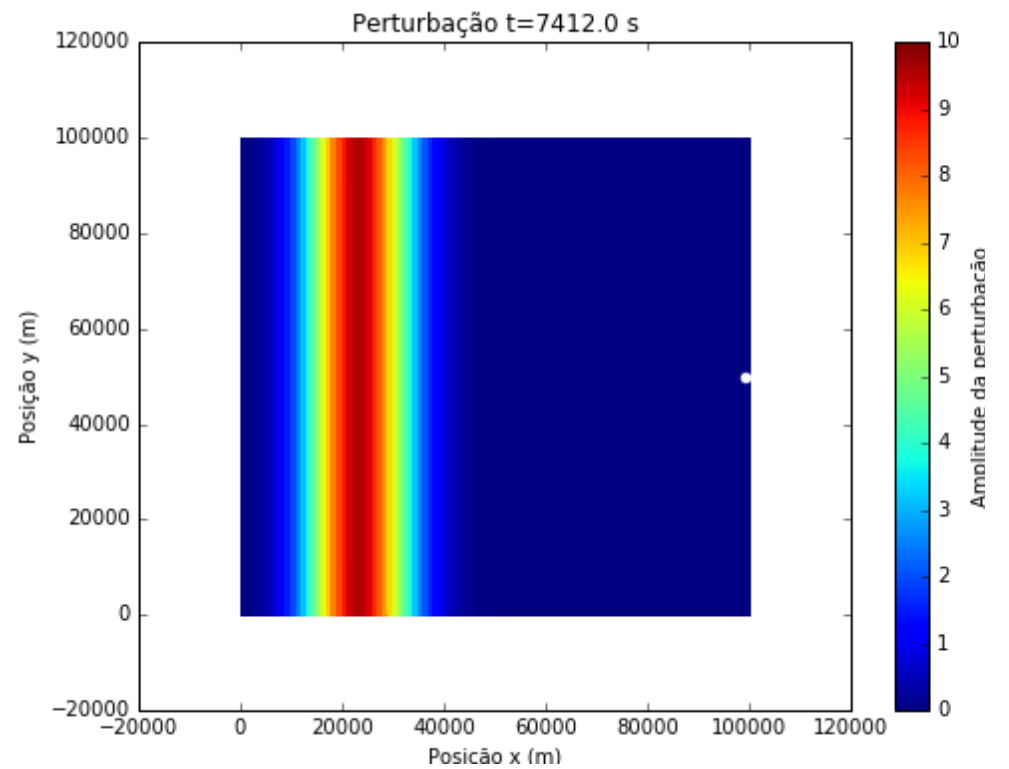
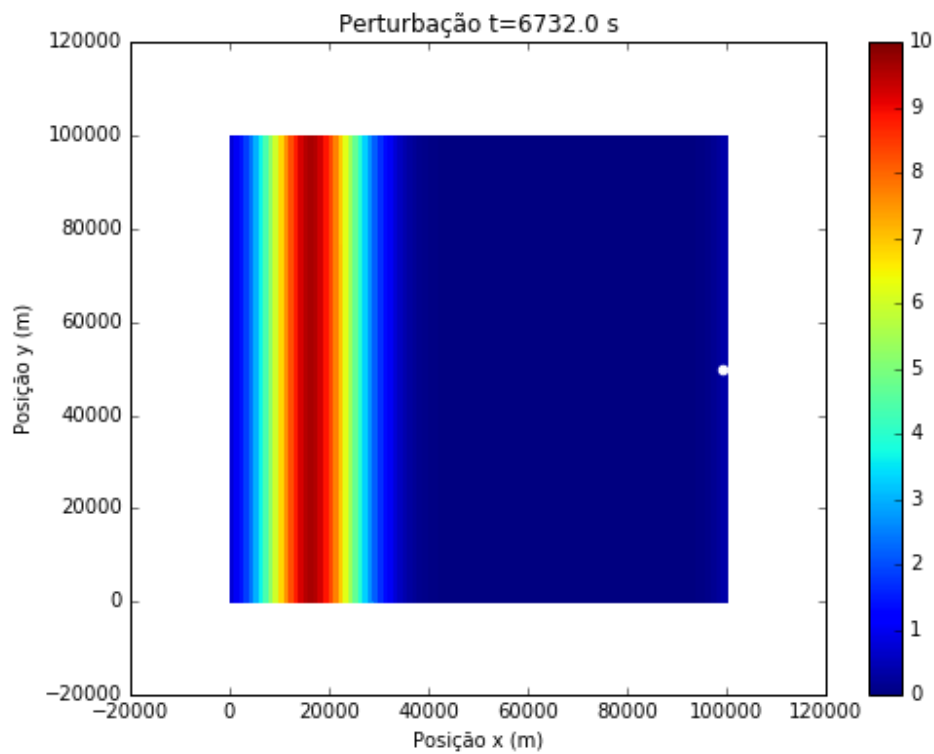
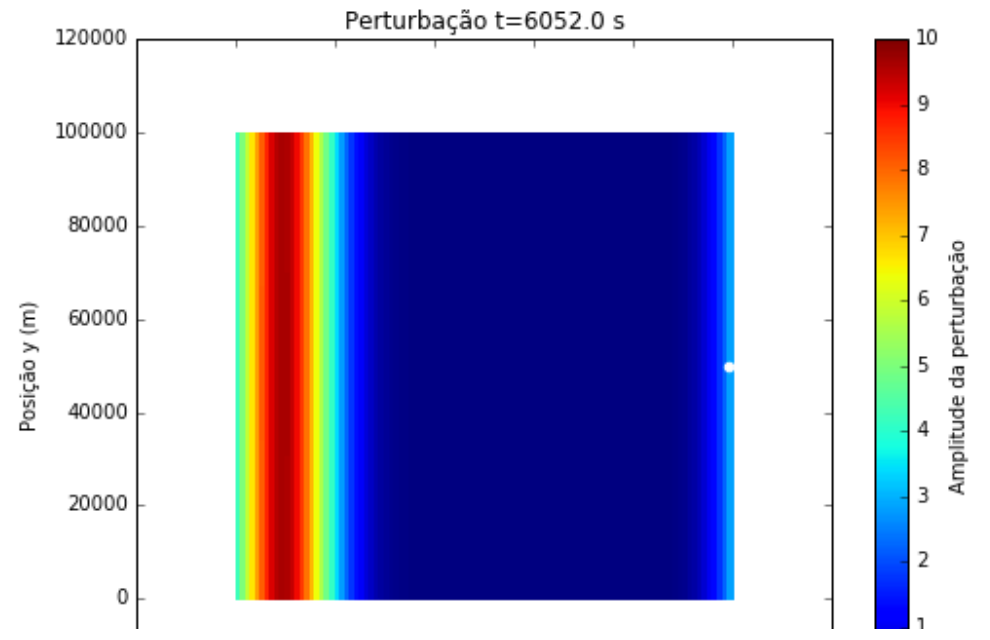
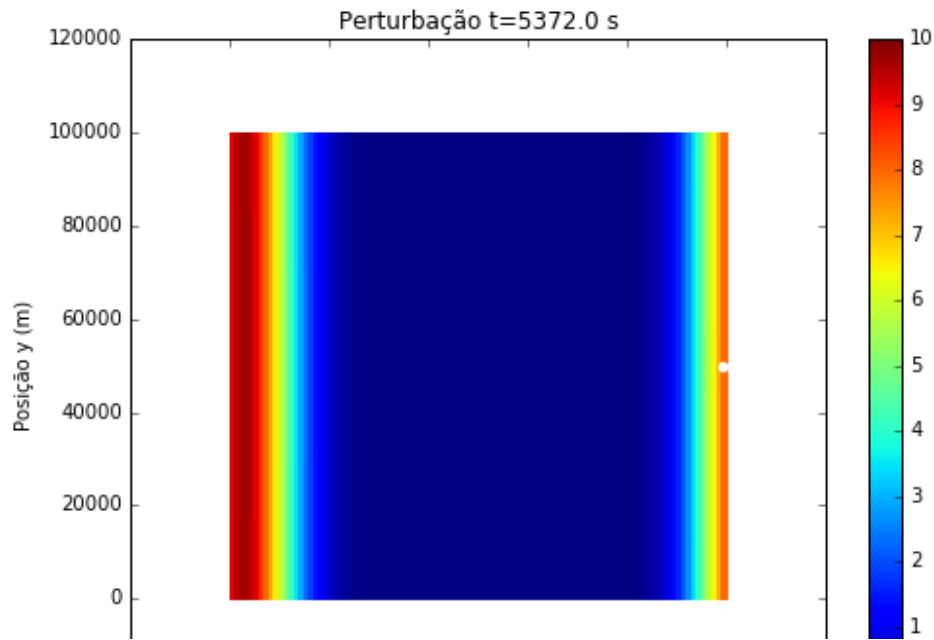
# figura com a evolução do sinal na estação
plt.close()
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 8, 6
plt.plot(np.arange(0,nt)*dt/60., hStation)

plt.ylabel(u'Amplitude')
plt.xlabel(u'Tempo (min)')
plt.title(u'Estação ix='+ str(ixStation) + ', iy='+ str(iyStation) + ', courant='+ str(courant))
plt.savefig('advection2d-lax-station-courant'+ str(courant) + '.png')

```



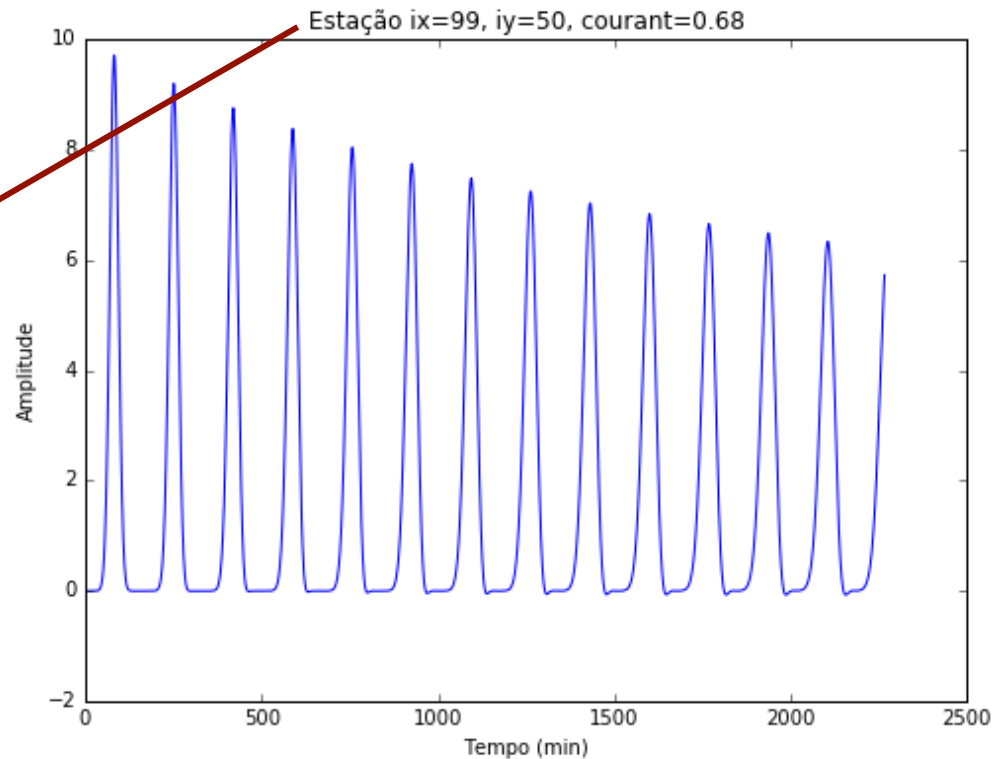
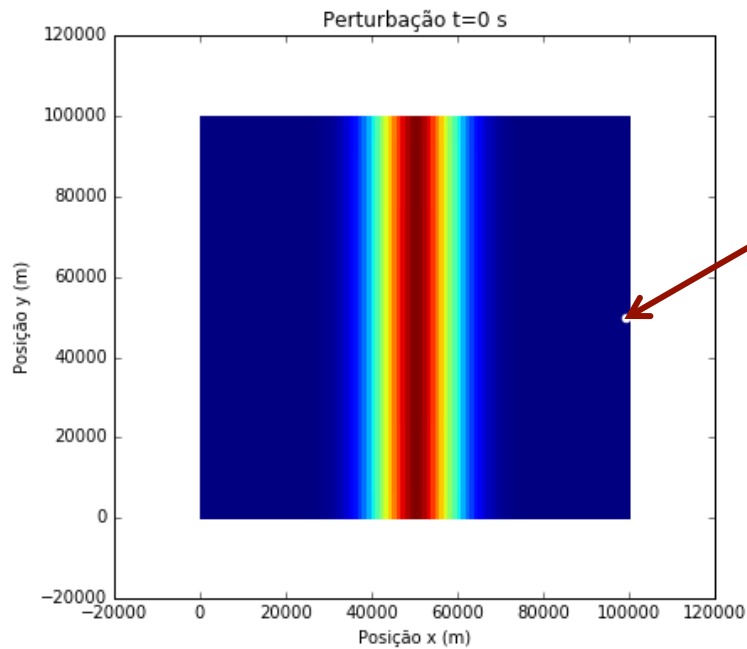




Advecção 2D, Lax

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -u \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial T}{\partial y}$$

$$h_{k,j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(h_{k-1,j}^n + h_{k+1,j}^n + h_{k,j-1}^n + h_{k,j+1}^n) - \Delta t \frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \Delta t \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$



$$h_{k,j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(h_{k-1,j}^n + h_{k+1,j}^n + h_{k,j-1}^n + h_{k,j+1}^n) - \Delta t \frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \Delta t \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$

```

# Condições fronteira cíclicas em x
for iy in range(1,ny-1):
    ix=0
    hP[ix,iy] = (h[nx-1,iy] + h[ix+1,iy] + h[ix,iy-1] + h[ix,iy+1])/4. \
        - dt2dx * (hu[ix+1,iy] - hu[nx-1,iy]) \
        - dt2dy * (hv[ix,iy+1] - hv[ix,iy-1])

    ix=nx-1
    hP[ix,iy] = (h[ix-1,iy] + h[0,iy] + h[ix,iy-1] + h[ix,iy+1])/4. \
        - dt2dx * (hu[0,iy] - hu[ix-1,iy]) \
        - dt2dy * (hv[ix,iy+1] - hv[ix,iy-1])

# # Condições fronteira abertas em x
# hP[0,iy]=hP[1,iy]
# hP[nx-1,iy]=hP[nx-2,iy]

# Condições fronteira cíclicas em y
for ix in range(1,nx-1):
    iy=0
    hP[ix,iy] = (h[ix-1,iy] + h[ix+1,iy] + h[ix,ny-1] + h[ix,iy+1])/4. \
        - dt2dx * (hu[ix+1,iy] - hu[ix-1,iy]) \
        - dt2dy * (hv[ix,iy+1] - hv[ix,ny-1])

    iy=ny-1
    hP[ix,iy] = (h[ix-1,iy] + h[ix+1,iy] + h[ix,iy-1] + h[ix,0])/4. \
        - dt2dx * (hu[ix+1,iy] - hu[ix-1,iy]) \
        - dt2dy * (hv[ix,0] - hv[ix,iy-1])

# # Condições fronteira abertas em y
# hP[ix,0]=hP[ix,1]
# hP[ix,ny-1]=hP[ix,ny-2]

```

$$h_{k,j}^{n+1} = \frac{1}{4}(h_{k-1,j}^n + h_{k+1,j}^n + h_{k,j-1}^n + h_{k,j+1}^n) - \Delta t \frac{u_{k+1,j}^n h_{k+1,j}^n - u_{k-1,j}^n h_{k-1,j}^n}{2\Delta x} - \Delta t \frac{v_{k,j+1}^n h_{k,j+1}^n - v_{k,j-1}^n h_{k,j-1}^n}{2\Delta y}$$

Condições fronteira nos cantos

`ix=0; ixm=nx-1; ixp=1`

`iy=0; iym=ny-1; iyp=1`

`hP[ix,iy] = 1./4. * (h[ixm,iy] + h[ixp,iy] + h[ix,iym] + h[ix,iyp]) \`
`- dt2dx * (hu[ixp,iy] - hu[ixm,iy]) \`
`- dt2dy * (hv[ix,iyp] - hv[ix,iym])`

`ix=nx-1; ixm=nx-2; ixp=0`

`iy=0; iym=ny-1; iyp=1`

`hP[ix,iy] = 1./4. * (h[ixm,iy] + h[ixp,iy] + h[ix,iym] + h[ix,iyp]) \`
`- dt2dx * (hu[ixp,iy] - hu[ixm,iy]) \`
`- dt2dy * (hv[ix,iyp] - hv[ix,iym])`

`ix=0; ixm=nx-1; ixp=1`

`iy=ny-1; iym=ny-2; iyp=0`

`hP[ix,iy] = 1./4. * (h[ixm,iy] + h[ixp,iy] + h[ix,iym] + h[ix,iyp]) \`
`- dt2dx * (hu[ixp,iy] - hu[ixm,iy]) \`
`- dt2dy * (hv[ix,iyp] - hv[ix,iym])`

`ix=nx-1; ixm=nx-2; ixp=0`

`iy=ny-1; iym=ny-2; iyp=0`

`hP[ix,iy] = 1./4. * (h[ixm,iy] + h[ixp,iy] + h[ix,iym] + h[ix,iyp]) \`
`- dt2dx * (hu[ixp,iy] - hu[ixm,iy]) \`
`- dt2dy * (hv[ix,iyp] - hv[ix,iym])`

Condições fronteira abertas nos cantos

`# hP[0,0]=hP[1,1]`

`# hP[0,ny-1]=hP[1,ny-2]`

`# hP[nx-1,0]=hP[nx-2,1]`

`# hP[nx-1,ny-1]=hP[nx-2,ny-2]`