

Amplification matrix

General discretization with θ -method

$$\underline{M} (\underline{h}^{n+1} - \underline{h}^n) + \Delta t \underline{L} \underline{h}^n = \Delta t \underline{f}_s$$

Collecting terms

$$\underline{M} \underline{h}^{n+1} = \underline{E} \underline{h}^n + \Delta t \underline{f}_s$$

After applying BC

In absence of BC (other than natural) and source/sink terms we expect solution of diffusion problem to decay.

for $\underline{f}_s = 0$ we can write:

$$\underline{h}^{n+1} = \underbrace{\underline{M}^{-1} \underline{E}}_{\underline{A}} \underline{h}^n = \underline{A} \underline{h}^n$$

$\underline{A}$ = amplification matrix

So that:

$$\underline{h}^{n+1} = \underline{A} \underline{h}^n = \underline{A} \underline{A} \underline{h}^{n-1} = \underline{A} \cdot \underline{A} \cdot \underline{A} \underline{h}^{n-2} = \dots = \underline{A}^n \underline{h}^0$$

where $\underline{h}^0$ is the initial condition.

To evolve the solution we just keep multiplying by $\underline{A}$

To evaluate the matrix exponential $\underline{A}^n$ we use the spectral decomposition $\underline{A} = \underline{Q} \underline{\Lambda} \underline{Q}^{-1}$

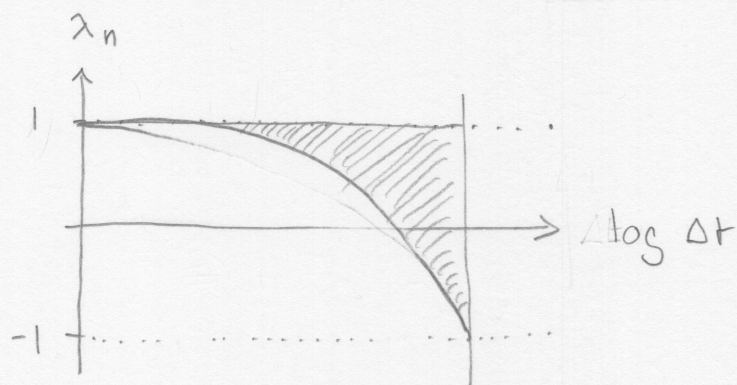
where $\underline{Q}$ is a square matrix of eigenvectors (as columns) and $\underline{\Lambda}$ is a diagonal matrix of eigenvalues.

$$\text{Since } \underline{Q} \underline{Q}^{-1} = \underline{I} \Rightarrow \underline{A}^n = \underline{Q} \underline{\Lambda}^n \underline{Q}^{-1}$$

The solution decays if $\max |\lambda_n| \leq 1$

(2)

Forward Euler ($\Theta = 1$):



$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta x^2}{2D_t}$$

Physical interpretation

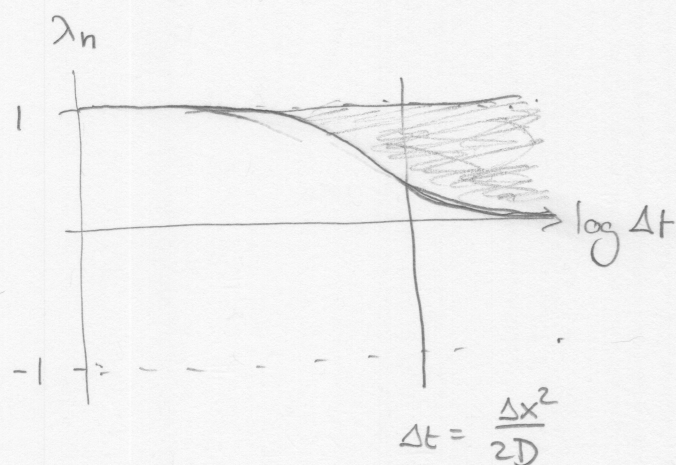
diffusion front $x_f \sim \sqrt{4DE}$

time required to diffuse across one grid cell $\Delta x \sim \sqrt{4D\Delta t}$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta t \sim \frac{\Delta x^2}{4D}$$

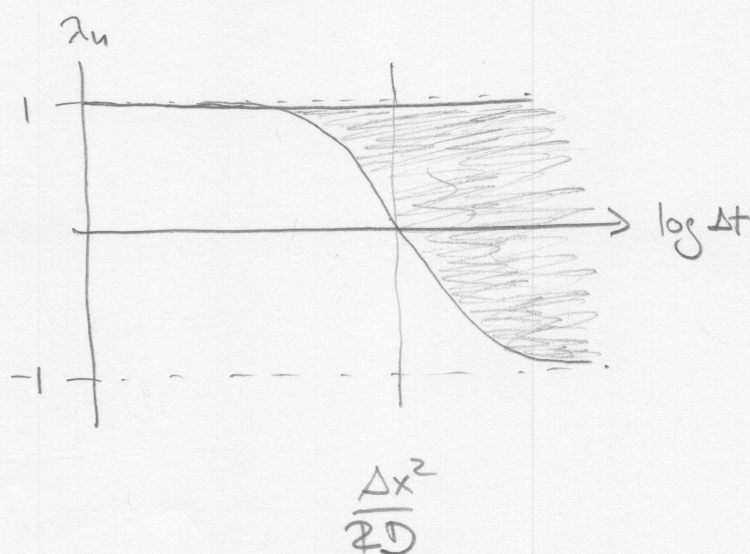
We cannot take time steps larger than the time it takes to diffuse across a cell

Backward Euler



$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta x^2}{2D}$$

Crank-Nicholson



$$\frac{\Delta x^2}{2D}$$