

# Analysis of the Von Neumann stability criteria for a finite difference scheme for solving the 2D Riemannian wave equation

Héctor Román Quiceno E.

Asesor

Jairo Alberto Villegas

Doctorado en Ingeniería Matemática

Universidad EAFIT

C3-Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano

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# Outline

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## 1. Introduction

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2. Finite Difference Scheme for the Riemannian 2D acoustic wave equation

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3. The Von Neumann Stability Criteria

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2. Finite Difference Scheme for the Riemannian 2D acoustic wave equation
3. The Von Neumann Stability Criteria
4. Further works

# Finite Difference Scheme for the Riemannian 2D acoustic wave equation

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$$\left[ \nabla_{\xi}^2 - \frac{1}{\nu_{\xi}^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right] U_{\xi} = F_{\xi}$$
$$\nabla_{\xi}^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|g|}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} \left( g^{ij} \sqrt{|g|} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} + g^{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi_i \partial \xi_j}$$
$$\nabla_{\xi}^2 = \zeta^i \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_i} + g^{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi_i \partial \xi_j}$$

## Finite Difference Scheme for the Riemannian 2D acoustic wave equation

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Then, we have

$$\zeta^i \frac{\partial U_\xi}{\partial \xi_i} + g^{ij} \frac{\partial^2 U_\xi}{\partial \xi_i \partial \xi_j} = \frac{1}{v_\xi^2} \frac{\partial^2 U_\xi}{\partial t^2} + F_\xi$$

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For a 2D scheme, we have

$$\frac{\partial^2 U_\xi}{\partial t^2} = \nu^2 \left[ \zeta^1 \frac{\partial U_\xi}{\partial \xi_1} + \zeta^2 \frac{\partial U_\xi}{\partial \xi_2} + g^{11} \frac{\partial^2 U_\xi}{\partial \xi_1^2} + 2g^{12} \frac{\partial^2 U_\xi}{\partial \xi_1 \partial \xi_2} + g^{22} \frac{\partial^2 U_\xi}{\partial \xi_2^2} \right]$$

## Finite Difference Scheme for the Riemannian 2D acoustic wave equation

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Take the following FD scheme

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{U_{v,k}^{n+1} - 2U_{v,k}^n + U_{v,k}^{n-1}}{(\Delta t)^2} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi_1} &= \frac{U_{v+1,k}^n - U_{v-1,k}^n}{2\Delta \xi_1} \\ \frac{\partial U}{\partial \xi_1 \partial \xi_2} &= \frac{U_{v+1,k+1}^n - U_{v-1,k+1}^n - U_{v+1,k-1}^n + U_{v-1,k-1}^n}{2\Delta \xi_1 \Delta \xi_2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \xi_1^2} &= \frac{U_{v+1,k}^n - 2U_{v,k}^n + U_{v-1,k}^n}{(\Delta \xi_1^2)} \\ \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial \xi_2^2} &= \frac{U_{v,k+1}^n - 2U_{v,k}^n + U_{v,k-1}^n}{(\Delta \xi_2^2)}\end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\xi_1 &= v\Delta \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 &= k\Delta \xi_2 \\ t &= n\Delta t \\ U_{v,k}^n &= U(\xi_1, \xi_2, t)\end{aligned}$$

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So we obtain the following discrete equation

$$\begin{aligned} U_{v,k}^n &= 2U_{v,k}^n - U_{v,k}^{n-1} + (\nu \Delta t)^2 \left[ \zeta^1 \left( \frac{U_{v+1,k}^n - U_{v-1,k}^n}{2\Delta\xi_1} \right) \right. \\ &+ \zeta^2 \left( \frac{U_{v,k+1}^n - U_{v,k-1}^n}{2\Delta\xi_2} \right) \\ &+ g^{11} \left( \frac{U_{v+1,k}^n - 2U_{v,k}^n + U_{v-1,k}^n}{(\Delta\xi_1)^2} \right) \\ &+ g^{22} \left( \frac{U_{v,k+1}^n - 2U_{v,k}^n + U_{v,k-1}^n}{(\Delta\xi_2)^2} \right) \\ &\left. + g^{12} \left( \frac{U_{v+1,k+1}^n - U_{v-1,k+1}^n + U_{v+1,k-1}^n + U_{v-1,k-1}^n}{2\Delta\xi_1 \Delta\xi_2} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

## Von Neumann stability criteria

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Consider the exact solution to the Riemannian acoustic wave equation as

$$U(\xi_1, \xi_2, t) = U_{v,k}^n,$$

and the approximate solution as

$$u(\xi_1, \xi_2, t) = u_{v,k}^n.$$

The Von Neumann criteria states that

$$\varepsilon_{v,k}^n = U_{v,k}^n - u_{v,k}^n,$$

where  $\varepsilon_{v,k}^n$  is the error of the wavefield at  $(\xi_1, \xi_2, t)$ . Suppose that we can decompose the error in terms of Fourier modes as

$$\varepsilon_{v,k}^n = e^{-i(\omega n \Delta t - k_{\xi_1} v \Delta \xi_1 - k_{\xi_2} k \Delta \xi_2)}$$

## Von Neumann stability criteria

Inserting this approximation into the discretized wave equation, we get

$$\begin{aligned}e^{-i\omega\Delta t}u_{v,k}^n &= 2u_{v,k}^n - e^{-i\omega\Delta t}u_{v,k}^n \\ &+ u_{v,k}^n(\nu\Delta t)^2\frac{\zeta^1}{2\Delta\xi_1}\left(e^{ik_{\xi_1}\Delta\xi_1} - e^{-ik_{\xi_1}\Delta\xi_1}\right) \\ &+ \frac{\zeta^2}{2\Delta\xi_2}\left(e^{ik_{\xi_2}\Delta\xi_2} - e^{-ik_{\xi_2}\Delta\xi_2}\right) \\ &+ \frac{g^{11}}{(\Delta\xi_1)^2}\left(e^{ik_{\xi_1}\Delta\xi_1} - e^{-ik_{\xi_1}\Delta\xi_1} - 2\right) \\ &+ \frac{g^{22}}{(\Delta\xi_2)^2}\left(e^{ik_{\xi_2}\Delta\xi_2} - e^{-ik_{\xi_2}\Delta\xi_2} - 2\right) \\ &+ \frac{g^{12}}{2\Delta\xi_1\Delta\xi_2}\left(e^{ik_{\xi_1}\Delta\xi_1}e^{ik_{\xi_2}\Delta\xi_2} - e^{-ik_{\xi_1}\Delta\xi_1}e^{ik_{\xi_2}\Delta\xi_2} - e^{ik_{\xi_1}\Delta\xi_1}e^{-ik_{\xi_2}\Delta\xi_2} + e^{-ik_{\xi_1}\Delta\xi_1}e^{-ik_{\xi_2}\Delta\xi_2}\right)\end{aligned}$$



## Von Neumann stability criteria

After some simplifications, we get

$$\Delta t \leq \frac{1}{\nu} \left( \frac{G - h}{(\Delta \xi)^2} - \frac{Z}{4\Delta \xi} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}},$$

where

$$G = |g^{11} + g^{22} + 2g^{12}|$$

$$h = 2|g^{12}|$$

$$Z = |\zeta^1 + \zeta^2|$$

Note that in the cartesian case  $g_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$  we have

$$G = 2$$

$$h = 0$$

$$Z = 0$$

and then

$$\Delta t \leq \frac{\Delta \xi}{\nu\sqrt{2}},$$

which is the standard Courant stability criteria for FD 2D wave equation in Cartesian coordinates.

## Some references

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