

Third Order Upwind scheme

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> **restart:**

Formula for extrapolation from cell centers to cell faces for third-order upwind scheme:

> **w_jph := (w, j) -> 1/6 * (-w(j-1) + 5*w(j) + 2*w(j+1));**

$$w_{jph} := (w, j) \mapsto -\frac{w(j-1)}{6} + \frac{5w(j)}{6} + \frac{w(j+1)}{3} \quad (1)$$

Finite Difference Interpretation

Finite difference interpretation of what $w(j)$ is is just function evaluation:

> **w_FD := (j) -> u(j*h);**

$$w_{FD} := j \mapsto u(jh) \quad (2)$$

Confirm that if advection is constant the finite difference is third order, so for constant advection this is a third order scheme

> **w_x_FD := (w_jph(w_FD, 0) - w_jph(w_FD, -1)) / h;**

$$w_{x_FD} := \frac{-u(-h) + \frac{u(0)}{2} + \frac{u(h)}{3} + \frac{u(-2h)}{6}}{h} \quad (3)$$

> **series(w_x_FD, h, 5); # Third order**

$$D(u)(0) + \frac{1}{12} D^{(4)}(u)(0) h^3 + O(h^4) \quad (4)$$

Now consider space-dependent advection and write down the rhs of the ODEs in the spatial discretization:

> **aw_x_FD := (a((1/2)*h)*w_jph(w_FD, 0) - a((-1/2)*h)*w_jph(w_FD, -1)) / h;**
 $aw_{x_FD} :=$ (5)

$$\frac{1}{h} \left(a\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{u(-h)}{6} + \frac{5u(0)}{6} + \frac{u(h)}{3} \right) - a\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{u(-2h)}{6} + \frac{5u(-h)}{6} + \frac{u(0)}{3} \right) \right)$$

Performing a Taylor series now shows an $O(h^2)$ term:

> **series(aw_x_FD, h, 4); # Only second order**

$$a(0) D(u)(0) + D(a)(0) u(0) + \left(\frac{D(a)(0) D^{(2)}(u)(0)}{12} + \frac{D^{(2)}(a)(0) D(u)(0)}{8} + \frac{D^{(3)}(a)(0) u(0)}{24} \right) h^2 + O(h^3) \quad (6)$$

Finite Volume Interpretation

Now the interpretation of w is that it is an integral:

> **w_FV := (j) -> Int(u(x), x=(j-1/2)*h..(j+1/2)*h) / h;**

$$w_{FV} := j \mapsto \frac{\int_{\left(j - \frac{1}{2}\right)h}^{\left(j + \frac{1}{2}\right)h} u(x) \, dx}{h} \quad (7)$$

Now write down the rhs of the ODE for FV:

$$\begin{aligned} &> \mathbf{aw_x_FV := (a((1/2)*h)*w_jph(w_FV,0)-a((-1/2)*h)*w_jph(w_FV,-1))/h;} \\ aw_x_FV := & \frac{1}{h} \left(a\left(\frac{h}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{\int_{-\frac{3h}{2}}^{-\frac{h}{2}} u(x) \, dx}{6h} + \frac{5 \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} u(x) \, dx}{6h} + \frac{\int_{\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{3h}{2}} u(x) \, dx}{3h} \right) - a\left(-\frac{h}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{\int_{-\frac{5h}{2}}^{-\frac{3h}{2}} u(x) \, dx}{6h} + \frac{5 \int_{-\frac{3h}{2}}^{-\frac{h}{2}} u(x) \, dx}{6h} + \frac{\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} u(x) \, dx}{3h} \right) \right) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Perform a series expansion of $dw[0]/dt$:

$$\begin{aligned} &> \mathbf{dw0_dt_numerics := convert(series(aw_x_FV, h, 6), polynomial);} \\ dw0_dt_numerics := & a(0) D(u)(0) + D(a)(0) u(0) + \left(\frac{a(0) D^{(3)}(u)(0)}{24} \right. \\ & + \frac{D(a)(0) D^{(2)}(u)(0)}{8} + \frac{D^{(2)}(a)(0) D(u)(0)}{8} + \left. \frac{D^{(3)}(a)(0) u(0)}{24} \right) h^2 \\ & + \left(\frac{a(0) D^{(4)}(u)(0)}{12} + \frac{D(a)(0) D^{(3)}(u)(0)}{12} \right) h^3 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Now we need to compare this to the correct answer, which is itself an integral:

$$\begin{aligned} &> \mathbf{dw0_dt := Int(diff(a(x)*u(x),x),x=-h/2..h/2)/h;} \\ dw0_dt := & \frac{\int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} \left(\left(\frac{d}{dx} a(x) \right) u(x) + a(x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} u(x) \right) \right) dx}{h} \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

> dw0_dt_theory := convert(series(dw0_dt,h,5),polynom); # Series expansion

$$\begin{aligned} dw0_dt_theory := & a(0) D(u)(0) + D(a)(0) u(0) + \left(\frac{a(0) D^{(3)}(u)(0)}{24} \right. \\ & + \frac{D(a)(0) D^{(2)}(u)(0)}{8} + \frac{D^{(2)}(a)(0) D(u)(0)}{8} + \left. \frac{D^{(3)}(a)(0) u(0)}{24} \right) h^2 \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Now compute the truncation error, and see that it is now $O(h^3)$, so this is third-order accurate as a FV scheme!

$$\begin{aligned} &> \mathbf{simplify(dw0_dt_numerics-dw0_dt_theory); # Third order accurate!} \\ & \frac{(a(0) D^{(4)}(u)(0) + D(a)(0) D^{(3)}(u)(0)) h^3}{12} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

