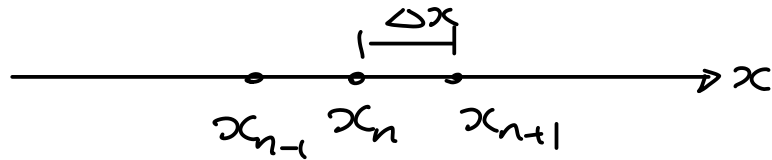


The CFL condition

Concepts

- Time integration
- Courant number
- Courant-Friedrichs-Lewy condition

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = -u_x \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$$



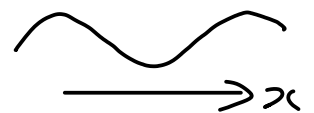
$$\left. \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right|_{x_n} \approx \frac{p(x_{n+1}) - p(x_n)}{\Delta x} + O(\Delta x)$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \approx \frac{p(t_{j+1}) - p(t_j)}{\Delta t} + O(\Delta t)$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{p(t_{j+1}) - p(t_j)}{\Delta t}}_{\text{at } x_n} = -u_x \underbrace{\frac{p(x_{n+1}) - p(x_n)}{\Delta x}}_{\text{at } t_j}$$

Von Neumann's method

$$p(t, x) = A(t) e^{ikx}$$



$$\frac{A(\epsilon_{j+1}) - A(\epsilon_j)}{\Delta t} e^{ikx_n} = -u_{bc} A(\epsilon_j) \frac{e^{ikx_{n+1}} - e^{ikx_n}}{\Delta x}$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + \Delta x$$

$$e^{ikx_{n+1}} = e^{ikx_n} e^{ik\Delta x}$$

$$\frac{A(\epsilon_{j+1}) - A(\epsilon_j)}{A(\epsilon_j)} = - \frac{u_{bc} \Delta t}{\Delta x} (e^{ik\Delta x} - 1)$$

$$\frac{A(\epsilon_{j+1})}{A(\epsilon_j)} = 1 - \frac{u_{bc} \Delta t}{\Delta x} (e^{ik\Delta x} - 1) \leq 1$$

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μ Courant
number

for
stability

$A(\epsilon)$ can be complex
for stability, amplitude is important

$$\left| \frac{A(\epsilon_{j+1})}{A(\epsilon_j)} \right|^2 = (1 - \mu(e^{ik\Delta x} - 1))(1 - \mu(e^{-ik\Delta x} - 1))$$

$$= 1 - \mu(e^{ik\Delta x} + e^{-ik\Delta x} - 2)$$

$$+ \mu^2 \underbrace{(e^{ik\Delta x} - 1)(e^{-ik\Delta x} - 1)}_{2 - e^{ik\Delta x} - e^{-ik\Delta x}}$$

$$e^{ik\Delta x} + e^{-ik\Delta x} = 2 \cos(k\Delta x)$$

$$\left| \frac{A(t_{j+1})}{A(t_j)} \right|^2 = 1 - \underbrace{(\mu + \mu^2) 2 (\cos(k\Delta x) - 1)}_{\leq 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mu + \mu^2 \leq 0 \text{ for stability}$$

Where is this unstable?

① $\mu > 0 \Rightarrow$ unstable

$$\mu = \frac{u_x \Delta t}{\Delta x} \Rightarrow u_x < 0 \text{ for stability}$$

② if $\mu < -1$ $\left| \frac{u_x \Delta t}{\Delta x} \right| < 1$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{-1 < \mu < 0}} \text{ stable}$$

$$\Delta t < \left| \frac{\Delta x}{u_x} \right|$$

CFL condition