

MULTILEVEL ADAPTIVE WAVELET METHODS FOR SOLUTION OF PDEs

by

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Dedicated to
My Family

Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**Multilevel Adaptive Wavelet Methods for Solution of PDEs**” submitted by “**Mr. Ratikanta Behera**” to the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, for the award of the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, is a record of the original bonafide research work carried out by him under my supervision and guidance. The thesis has reached the standards fulfilling the requirements of the regulations relating to the degree.

The results contained in this thesis have not been submitted in part or full to any other university or institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

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Abstract

Mathematical modeling of problems in science and engineering typically involves solving partial differential equations (PDEs). The ability of wavelet based numerical methods to resolve localized structures appearing in the solution without drastic increase in the number of the unknowns, enables us to pursue a different avenue of research. Because most of the problems with localized structures or sharp transitions might occur intermittently anywhere in the computational domain or might change their locations and scales in space and time. Multilevel adaptive wavelet methods are ideally suited for PDEs encountered in many applications, such as in fluid dynamics, materials science, inverse problems, computer graphics, and pattern formation etc.

The main objective of this thesis is to develop multilevel adaptive wavelet methods for solutions of PDEs in one- and two-dimensions, and on the sphere. Solving one- and two-dimensional PDEs are based on Daubechies wavelet on an arbitrary grid, and that of the PDEs on the sphere is based on spherical wavelet over spherical geodesic grid.

When solving PDEs on the sphere, it is necessary to approximate fundamental differential operators like gradient, divergence, curl, and Jacobian operators. Therefore, efficient adaptive tools are needed to approximate these differential operators. To this and, a hierarchical finite difference scheme based on the wavelet multilevel decomposition is used to approximate these differential operators. The multilevel structure provides a simple way to adapt the computation to the local structure of the differential operators so that the high resolution computations are performed only in regions where singularities or sharp transitions occur. The accuracy and efficiency of the new approximation technique

is verified by numerical experiments. In contrast with other approximation schemes, this approach can be extended easily to other curved manifolds by choosing an appropriate coarse approximation and using recursive surface subdivision.

Application of multilevel adaptive wavelet methods are addressed for PDEs in one- and two-dimension, and on the sphere. In one-dimension, we have solved modified Camassa-Holm (mCH) equation, modified Degasperis-Procesi (mDP) equation and Schrodinger equation (one-dimension and two-dimension). We have given a brief review of the one-dimensional setting of multilevel adaptive wavelet method and extended this method to two-dimensional multilevel adaptive wavelet method. Furthermore, we have discussed spherical Schrodinger equation and linear fourth order diffusion equation over adaptive optimal spherical geodesic grid. In addition, we have also solved convection dominated problem over spherical geodesic grid. The results indicate that the computational grid and associated wavelets are very efficiently adapted to the local irregularities of the solution in order to resolve sharp transition regions that clearly demonstrate the effectiveness of the multilevel adaptive wavelet method.

Multilevel adaptive wavelet method has been used to solve non-divergent barotropic vorticity equation (Rossby-Haurwitz wave and Verkey's dipole modons) over spherical geodesic grid. Here it has depicted that mass and potential enstrophy of these numerical solutions are conserved with high degree of precision. Advection problems and the shallow water equations are the set of equations used to model many fluid flows. They are particularly well suited and often used to test numerical methods for weather prediction. We have carried out the advection of the cosine bell (test case-1), divergent deformational flow [Nair and Lauritzen, *J. Comput. Phys.*, 229 (2010) 8868–8887], and steady state zonal flow (test case-2) of [Williamson et al., *J. Comput. Phys.*, 102 (1992) 211–224]. It has revealed that the numerical solutions of these problems were accurate, computationally efficient with capturing, identifying, and analyzing local structure of the problems with respective results.

Contents

Certificate	i
Acknowledgements	iii
Abstract	v
List of Figures	xi
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Historical perspective	1
1.2 First generation wavelet (Traditional wavelet)	3
1.2.1 Daubechies wavelets	4
1.3 Second generation wavelet	8
1.3.1 Spherical wavelet	8
1.4 Organization of the Thesis	12
2 Multilevel Adaptive Wavelet Methods for One- and Two-dimensional PDEs	17
2.1 Introduction	17

2.1.1	mCH and mDP equations	20
2.1.2	Schrodinger equation	20
2.2	Multilevel adaptive wavelet method for PDEs	21
2.2.1	Generating difference operators using Lagrange interpolation .	21
2.2.2	Grid adaptation	23
2.3	Numerical Results	25
2.3.1	Modified Camassa-Holm equation	26
2.3.2	Modified Degasperis-Procesi equation	29
2.3.3	One-dimensional Schrodinger equation	30
2.3.4	Two-dimensional Schrodinger equation	34
2.4	Conclusion	37
3	Multilevel Approximation of the Differential Operators on an Adaptive Spherical Geodesic Grid	39
3.1	Introduction	39
3.2	Approximation of the differential operators on uniform grid	41
3.2.1	Gradient operator	41
3.2.2	Divergence operator	44
3.2.3	Curl operator	45
3.2.4	Jacobian operator	45
3.3	Fast wavelet transform and grid adaptation	46
3.3.1	Fast wavelet transform	46
3.3.2	Grid adaption	49
3.4	Approximation of differential operators on an adaptive grid	52
3.4.1	Curl, divergence and gradient operators	53
3.4.2	Jacobian operator	55
3.5	Numerical results	55
3.5.1	Gradient operator	56
3.5.2	Divergence operator	67

3.5.3	Curl operator	70
3.5.4	Jacobian operator	72
3.6	Conclusion and future directions	75
4	Multilevel Adaptive Wavelet Method for the Solution of PDEs on the Sphere	79
4.1	Introduction	79
4.2	Multilevel adaptive wavelet method for solution of PDEs	81
4.2.1	Grid adaption for PDEs	81
4.2.2	Numerical algorithm for PDEs	82
4.3	Numerical results	83
4.3.1	Spherical Schrodinger equation	83
4.3.2	Linear fourth order diffusion equation	88
4.3.3	Convection dominated problem	89
4.4	Conclusion and future directions	92
5	Integration of Barotropic Vorticity Equation on the Sphere using Multilevel Adaptive Wavelet Method	93
5.1	Introduction	93
5.2	Barotropic vorticity equation	95
5.3	Numerical results	96
5.3.1	Test case-1 (Rossby-Haurwitz wave)	96
5.3.2	Test case-2 (Dipole modon test)	98
5.4	Conclusion and future directions	103
6	Multilevel Adaptive Wavelet Method to Solve Advection Problems and Shallow Water Equations on the Sphere	105
6.1	Introduction	105
6.2	Shallow water equation	107

6.3	Numerical results	108
6.3.1	Advection of the cosine bell	110
6.3.2	Steady state zonal flow	112
6.3.3	Divergent deformational flow	113
6.4	Conclusion and future directions	116
7	Conclusions and Future Directions	117
7.1	Principal contributions and results	117
7.2	Future research direction	119
	Bibliography	123
	Bio-Data	135