

# Math 19. Lecture 14

## Introduction to Advection (I)

T. Judson

Fall 2005

### 1 An Explosion Example

Suppose a meltdown at a nuclear reactor pumps radioactive pollution into the air. A wind blows from west to east at 3 m/sec. Particles fall out of the air at a constant rate  $r$ . We wish to know the particle concentration east and west of the explosion at location  $x$  and time  $t$ . Let the density function,

$$u = u(t, x),$$

be the number of particles per meter.

The amount of particulate mater in the region between  $x$  and  $x + \Delta x$  at time  $t$  is approximately  $u(t, x)\Delta x$ . The rate of change with respect to time is

$$\frac{d}{dt}u(t, x)\Delta x = q(t, x) - q(t, x + \Delta x) + k(t, x)\Delta x,$$

where

- $q(t, x)$  is the number of particles that pass  $x$  from left to right, so  $-q(t, x)$  is the number of particles that pass  $x$  from right to left.
- $q(t, x + \Delta x)$  is the number of particles that pass  $x + \Delta x$  from left to right, so  $-q(t, x + \Delta x)$  is the number of particles that pass  $x + \Delta x$  from right to left.
- $k(t, x)$  is the net number of particles created in  $[x, x + \Delta x]$ . That is,  $k(t, x)$  is the number created minus the number destroyed. In our example,

$$k(t, x) = -ru(t, x).$$

Thus,

$$\frac{d}{dt}u(t, x)\Delta x = q(t, x) - q(t, x + \Delta x) + k(t, x)\Delta x,$$

or

$$\frac{d}{dt}u(t, x) = -\frac{q(t, x + \Delta x) - q(t, x)}{\Delta x} + k(t, x).$$

As  $\Delta x \rightarrow 0$ , this last expression becomes

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(t, x) = -\frac{\partial q}{\partial x}(t, x) + k(t, x).$$

In our example,

$$\begin{aligned}k(t, x) &= -ru(t, x) \\ q(t, u) &= 3u(t, x).\end{aligned}$$

Thus, we obtain the *advection equation*.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -3\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - ru.$$

## 2 Solutions to the Advection Equation

Every solution to

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -3\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - ru.$$

can be written in the form

$$u(t, x) = e^{-rt}f(x - 3t),$$

where  $f$  is any differentiable function in one variable. The choice of  $f$  is determined by initial and boundary conditions.

### Homework

- Chapter 13. Exercises 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8; pp. 213–215.

## Reading and References

- C. Taubes. *Modeling Differential Equations in Biology*. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, 2001. Chapter 13.
- “Malaria: Focus on Mosquito Genes” pp. 198–202.