

Hydroinformatik - SoSe 2026

UW-BHW-414-13: Partielle Differentialgleichungen

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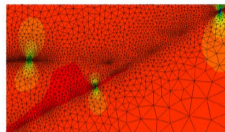
Zeitplan: Hydroinformatik I+II

Sommersemester 2026: Stand: 06.04.2026

Nr.	KW	Datum	ID	Thema
01+02	16	17.04.2026	UW-BHW-414-01/02	Einführung in die Vorlesung, Umweltinformatik
03	16	17.04.2026	UW-BHW-414-03	Werkzeuge, Hello World (in C++)
05	17	24.04.2026	UW-BHW-414-04	Selbststudium: Software-Installationen
07	19	08.05.2026	UW-BHW-414-05	Objekt-Orientierte Programmierung: C++, Klassen
09	20	15.05.2026	UW-BHW-414-06	Programmiersprache Python
11	21	22.05.2026	UW-BHW-414-07/08	Modellierung, Digitalisierung - Wasser 4.0
00	22	29.05.2026		Vorlesungsfreie Woche
13	23	05.06.2026	UW-BHW-414-09/10	KI, Maschinelles Lernen, Neuronale Netzwerke
15	24	12.06.2026	UW-BHW-414-11/12	Kontinuumsmechanik, Hydromechanik
17	25	19.06.2026	UW-BHW-414-13/14	Differentialgleichungen, Näherungsverfahren
19	26	26.06.2026	UW-BHW-414-J	Finite-Differenzen, explizite Verfahren
21	27	03.07.2026	UW-BHW-414-K	Finite-Differenzen, implizite Verfahren
23	28	10.07.2026	UW-BHW-414-L	Gerinnehydraulik, Grundwasserhydraulik
25	29	17.07.2026	UW-BHW-414-M	Grundwasserhydraulik
27	30	24.07.2026	UW-BHW-414-N	Zusammenfassung, Klausurvorbereitung

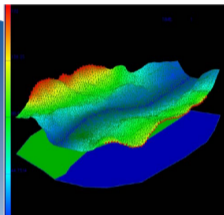
- 1 UW-BHW-414-13: Partielle Differentialgleichungen
 - Semesterplan

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}^E \nabla \psi$$

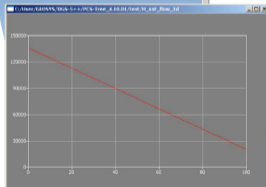
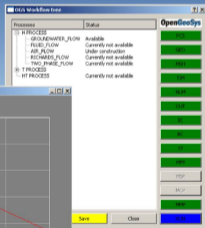


Basics
Mechanik

Anwendung



Numerische
Methoden



Programmierung
Visual C++

Prozessverständnis

0 Kontinuums- und Hydromechanik

1 Konzept: Generelle Erhaltungsgesetze (Mechanik) zur Mathematik (PDEs)

2 Partielle Differentialgleichungen (PDE)

3 Klassifikationen

4 Einfache Beispiele (Python-Übungen)

5 Anfangs- und Randbedingungen

6 Näherungsverfahren (numerische Verfahren)

Navier-Stokes Equation (NSE)

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} + (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{f}^e - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \nu \Delta \mathbf{v}} \quad (1)$$

Ableitungen:

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{x}}$$
$$\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

K-Frage: Erläutern Sie die physikalische Bedeutung der Terme der NSE.

Mathematical Classification (1.5)

A common formulation of a PDE in \mathcal{R}^3 is

$$L(\psi) = F(t, \mathbf{x}_i, \psi, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \mathbf{x}_i}, \dots, \frac{\partial^n \psi}{\partial \mathbf{x}_i^n}) = 0 \quad , \quad i = 3 \quad (2)$$

where L is a differential operator. Second-order PDE with two independent variables are given by

$$A \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + B \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial y} + C \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + D \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + E \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + F\psi + G = 0 \quad (3)$$

Second-order PDEs with more independent variables can be classified by examination of the eigenvalues of the matrix a_{ij} .

$$\sum_i \sum_j a_{ij} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} + G = 0 \quad , \quad a_{ii} = \lambda_i \quad \text{Eigenvalues} \quad (4)$$

Mathematical Classification (1.5)

PDE type	Discriminant	Eigenvalues	Canonical form	Example
Elliptic	$B^2 - 4AC < 0$ complex characteristics	$\forall \lambda > 0$ equal signs	$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \eta^2} = 0$	Laplace equation
Parabolic	$B^2 - 4AC = 0$	$\exists \lambda = 0$	$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \eta^2} = G$	Diffusion, Burgers equations
Hyperbolic	$B^2 - 4AC > 0$ real characteristics	$\exists \lambda < 0$ different signs	$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \eta^2} = 0$	Wave equation

General Balance Equation (1.1.7)

- ▶ Integral form

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} d\Omega + \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}\psi) d\Omega - \int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}^{\psi} \nabla \psi) d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} \frac{d\psi}{dt} d\Omega = \int_{\Omega} Q^{\psi} d\Omega \quad (5)$$

- ▶ Differential form

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}\psi) - \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}^{\psi} \nabla \psi) = \mathbf{Q}^{\psi} \quad (6)$$

Mechanics notation:

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}\psi) - \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}^\psi \nabla\psi) = Q^\psi \quad (7)$$

Mathematical notation:

A common formulation of a PDE in \mathcal{R}^3 is

$$L(\psi) = F(t, \mathbf{x}_i, \psi, \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial\mathbf{x}_i}, \dots, \frac{\partial^n\psi}{\partial\mathbf{x}_i^n}) = 0 \quad , \quad i = 3 \quad (8)$$

where L is a differential operator.

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{\partial\psi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}\psi) - \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}^\psi \nabla\psi) = Q^\psi \quad (9)$$

Physical problem	Math. problem	Examples
Equilibrium problems	Elliptic equations	Irrotational incompressible flow Inviscid incompressible flow Steady state heat conduction
Propagation problems (infinite propagation speed)	Parabolic equations	Unsteady viscous flow Transient heat transfer
Propagation problems (finite propagation speed)	Hyperbolic equations	Wave propagation (vibration) Inviscid supersonic flow

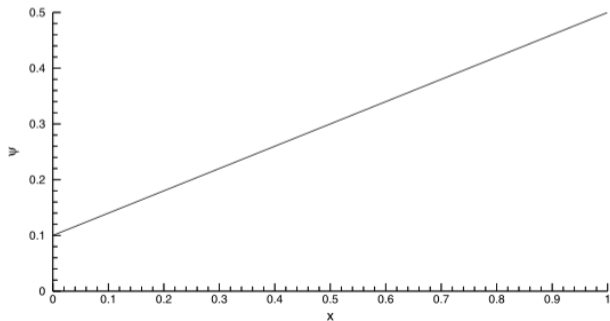
- ▶ Parabolisch: Diffusion, Gerinne (nichtlinear)
- ▶ Elliptisch: Grundwasser (stationär)

Elliptische Gleichungen

Stationäre Probleme

$$\frac{d^2\psi}{dx^2} = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$\psi = ax + b \quad (11)$$



z.B. stationäre
Wärmeleitung oder
Stoffdiffusion

The prototype of an elliptic equation is the Laplace equation.

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (12)$$

By substitution it can be easily verified that the exact solution of the Laplace equation is

$$\psi = \sin(\pi x) \exp(-\pi y) \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \pi \cos(\pi x) \exp(-\pi y), \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \dots, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \dots, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = \dots \quad (14)$$

⇒ Hausaufgabe (am Ende)

The prototype of an elliptic equation is the Laplace equation.

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\psi(x, y) = \int \left(\frac{x - L}{(x - L)^2 + y^2} - \frac{x + L}{(x + L)^2 + y^2} \right) dx dy \quad (16)$$

$$v_x = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \frac{x - L}{(x - L)^2 + y^2} - \frac{x + L}{(x + L)^2 + y^2} \quad (17)$$

$$v_y = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{(x - L)^2 + y^2} - \frac{y}{(x + L)^2 + y^2} \quad (18)$$

⇒ Randbedingungen sind wichtig

PDE: Elliptic Equation 2-D

Divergenzfreie Strömung

$$\frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - (x - L)^2}{[(x - L)^2 + y^2]^2} - \frac{y^2 - (x + L)^2}{[(x + L)^2 + y^2]^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} = \frac{(x - L)^2 - y^2}{[(x - L)^2 + y^2]^2} - \frac{(x + L)^2 - y^2}{[(x + L)^2 + y^2]^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial v_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_y}{\partial y} &= \frac{y^2 - (x - L)^2}{((x - L)^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{y^2 - (x + L)^2}{((x + L)^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{(x - L)^2 - y^2}{((x - L)^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{(x + L)^2 - y^2}{((x + L)^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{y^2 - (x - L)^2 + (x - L)^2 - y^2}{((x - L)^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{y^2 - (x + L)^2 + (x + L)^2 - y^2}{((x + L)^2 + y^2)^2} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Divergenzfreie Strömung

Übung: EX22-divergenzfreie-stroemung.py

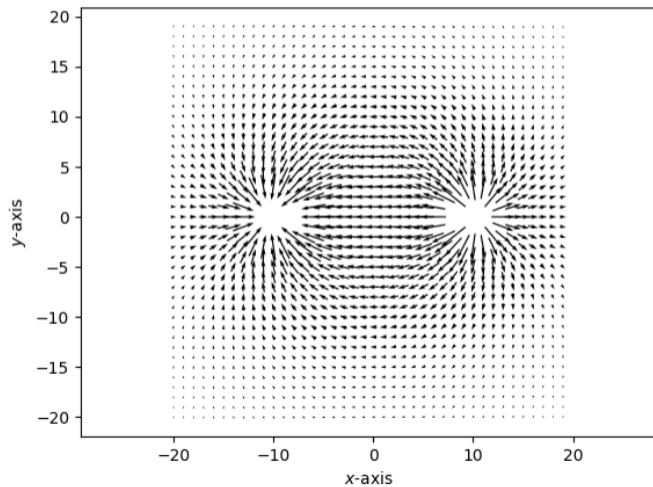
```
1 import numpy as np
2 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
3 # set up a normalized grid:
4 dim= 20
5 xarray= np.arange(-dim,dim)
6 yarray= np.arange(-dim,dim)
7 # (fluid) flow from a source at L to a sink at -L:
8 L = dim/2
9 x,y = np.meshgrid(xarray,yarray)
10 vx = (x-L)/((x-L)**2+y**2) - (x+L)/((x+L)**2 +y**2)
11 vy = y/((x-L)**2+y**2) - y/((x+L)**2 +y**2)
12 # plot the flow lines:
13 plt.figure()
14 plt.quiver(x,y, vx, vy, pivot='mid')
15 plt.xlabel("$x$-axis")
16 plt.ylabel("$y$-axis")
17 plt.axis('equal')
18 plt.show()
```

Listing: Python code for divergence-free flow ($\text{div } \mathbf{v} = 0$)

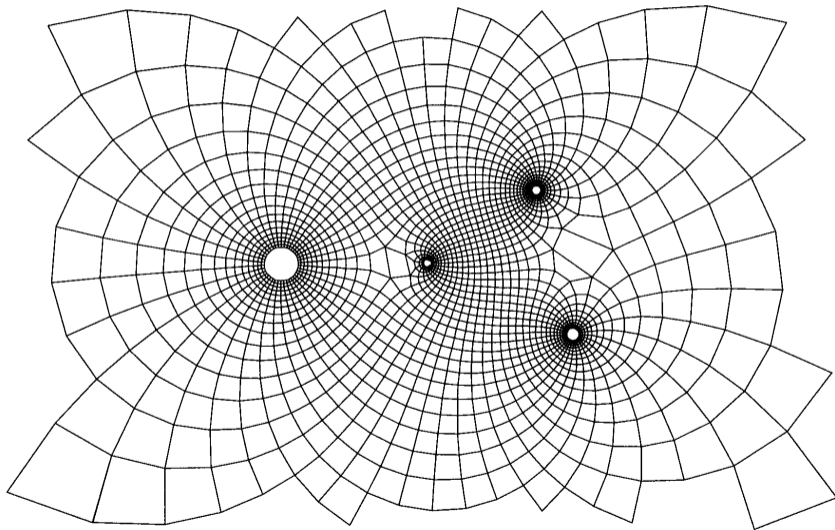
Source: https://auckland.figshare.com/articles/dataset/Chapter_6_Divergence_of_a_vector_field/5732421

Divergenzfreie Strömung

Übung: EX22-divergenzfreie-stroemung.py



PDE: Elliptic Equation 2-D



Parabolische Gleichungen

Instationäre Probleme

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \quad (19)$$

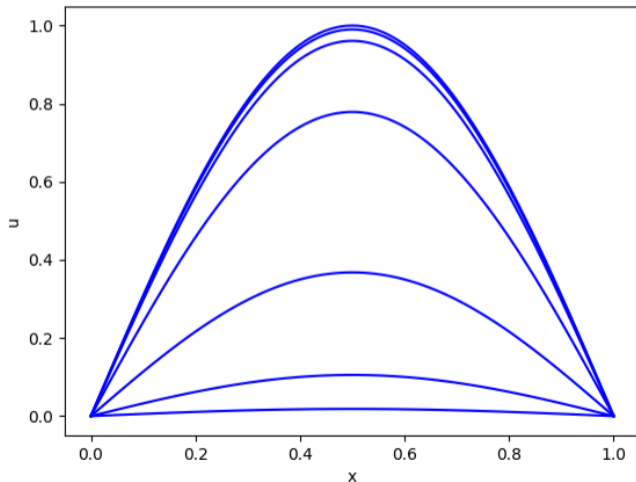
Proof the following solutions on correctness:

$$\psi(t, x) = \sin(\sqrt{\pi \alpha} x) \exp(-\pi t) \quad (20)$$

$$\psi(t, x) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\alpha}} x\right) \exp(-\pi^2 t) \quad (21)$$

$$\psi(t, x) = \sin(\pi x) \exp(-\alpha \pi^2 t) \quad (22)$$

PDE: Parabolic Equation 1-D



<https://github.com/OlafKolditz/Hydroinformatik-II/blob/master/EX06-parabolische-gleichung-1D.py>

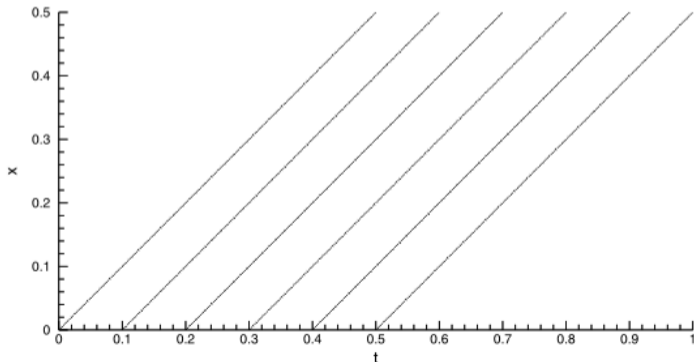
$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} - v_x \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (23)$$

⇒ Übung

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} - c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (24)$$

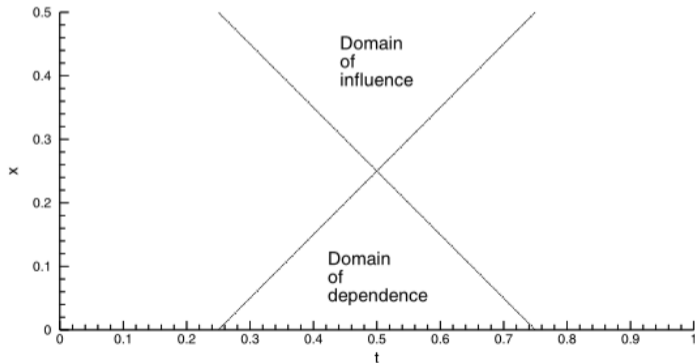
$$\psi(t, x) = a \cos\left(\frac{\pi ct}{L}\right) \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right) \quad (25)$$

$$A \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} - B \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (26)$$



PDE: Hyperbolic Equation 1-D - Characteristics

$$A \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} - B \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (27)$$



Transportgleichung (advection-diffusion equation ADE)

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} - v_x \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + D_{xx} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad (28)$$

⇒ Übung

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}\psi) - \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}^\psi \nabla \psi) = \mathbf{Q}^\psi \quad (29)$$

PDE: Equation Types

The following table gives typical examples of balance equations for the denoted quantities and their PDE types.

Physics	Equation structure	Examples
Continuity	$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = 0$	Laplace equation
Mass/energy	$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \alpha \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = 0$	Fokker-Planck equation
Momentum	$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \psi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\alpha(\psi) \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right] = 0$	Navier-Stokes equation

Boundary Conditions I

The following table gives an overview on common boundary condition types and its mathematical representation.

Table: Boundary conditions types

Type of BC	Mathematical Meaning	Physical Meaning
Dirichlet type	ψ	prescribed value potential surface
Neumann type	$\nabla\psi$	prescribed flux stream surface
Cauchy type	$\psi + A\nabla\psi$	resistance between potential and stream surface

To describe conditions at boundaries we can use flux expressions of conservation quantities.

Table: Fluxes through surface boundaries

Quantity	Flux term
Mass	$\rho \mathbf{v}$
Momentum	$\rho \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} - \sigma$
Energy	$\rho e \mathbf{v} - \lambda \nabla T$

Aufgabe: Prüfen sie die Gültigkeit der Lösungen für die partiellen Differentialgleichungen: (14), (20), (21), (22), (25).

Lösungsweg: Berechnen sie hierfür die entsprechenden partiellen Ableitungen und setzen sie diese dann in die entsprechenden Gleichungen (14), (20), (21), (22), (25) ein.

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \dots \quad , \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \dots \quad (30)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = \dots \quad , \quad \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} = \dots \quad (31)$$

Vorlesung

Übung

Selbststudium (Hausaufgabe)

Klausur

Übersicht

Übungen

Mechanik

- **EX20: Jupyter Notebook**
- **EX21: Kontinuumsmechanik: Skalarprodukt**
- **EX22: Hydromechanik: Divergenzfreie Strömung**
- EX23: Analytische Lösung: Elliptische Gleichung
- **EX24: Analytische Lösung: Parabolische Gleichung (Diffusion)**
- EX25: Analytische Lösung: Transportgleichung (ADE)
- EX26: Finite-Differenzen-Methode (FDM) explizit
- EX27: Finite-Differenzen-Methode (FDM) implizit
- EX28: Gerinnehydraulik

Hausaufgaben

- 1 Skalarprodukt: Schreiben sie das Skalarprodukt $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$ in Komponentenschreibweise.
- 2 Mechanik: Was ist $\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \psi$? Physikalische Bedeutung des Terms
- 3 Mechanik: Was ist Φ^ψ ? Physikalische Bedeutung des Terms
- 4 Hydromechanik: Komponentenschreibweise $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{v}\psi)$
- 5 Hydromechanik: Komponentenschreibweise $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{D}^\psi \nabla \psi)$
- 6 Analytik: Prüfen Sie die Gültigkeit einer der Lösungen für die Diffusionsgleichung: (20), (21), (22) (siehe Vorlesung 5 >> HyBHW-S2-01-V05).
- 7 Analytik: Stellen Sie die ausgewählte analytische Lösung für die 1-D parabolische Differentialgleichung unter Verwendung der Übung EX06-parabolische-gleichung-1D.py dar. Ergänzen Sie Ihren Namen oder Matrikelnummer mit dem Befehl `plt.title("Name oder Matrikelnummer")`.
- 8 Numerik: Darstellung der numerischen Lösung (explizite FDM) für die 1-D parabolische Differentialgleichung (EX08-fdm-explicit-python). Produzieren Sie eine stabile und instabile Lösung.
- 9 Numerik: Darstellung der numerischen Lösung (implizite FDM) für die 1-D parabolische Differentialgleichung (EX09-fdm-implicit-python). Produzieren Sie die stationäre Lösung.

- zum Internet-Repository gehen (Webseite)
- Python-File editieren (Matrikel-Nummer oder Name)
- Programme zum Rechnen und Darstellen ausführen
- Ergebnis (Abbildung) in die Hausaufgaben einfügen