

# Numerical Scheme: The Diffusion Equation

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = D \nabla^2 \psi \equiv D \left( \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad \text{generally in 3 spatial dimensions.}$$

$\psi(x, y, z, t) \rightarrow$  Scalar function,  $D \rightarrow$  Diffusion Coefficient

Consider only  $\psi \equiv \psi(x, t)$  (1-dimensional in space)

$$\therefore \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \rightarrow \text{Parabolic second-order partial differential equation.}$$

Requires one initial condition in  $t$ , and two boundary conditions in  $x$ . The constant

step sizes are  $\Delta x$  and  $\Delta t$ . Discretizing,

$x = i \Delta x$  and  $t = n \Delta t$ ,  $i$  and  $n$  being integers.

To find  $\psi = \psi(x, t) \equiv \psi(i, n) \equiv \psi(i \Delta x, n \Delta t)$ .

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} \equiv \frac{\psi(i, n+1) - \psi(i, n)}{\Delta t} \quad \text{Forward numerical first derivative.}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} \equiv \frac{\psi(i+1, n) + \psi(i-1, n) - 2\psi(i, n)}{(\Delta x)^2}$$

Discrete numerical second derivative.

Both derivatives are put in the one-dimensional diffusion equation.

(P.T.O.)



$$\therefore \frac{\psi(i, n+1) - \psi(i, n)}{\Delta t} = D \times \left[ \frac{\psi(i+1, n) - \psi(i, n)}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{\psi(i-1, n) - \psi(i, n)}{(\Delta x)^2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(i, n+1) = \psi(i, n) + \frac{D(\Delta t)}{(\Delta x)^2} \times \left[ \psi(i+1, n) + \psi(i-1, n) - 2\psi(i, n) \right]$$

$\psi$  values at time  $n$ , give  $\psi$  at time  $n+1$ .

The Point-Source Solution of the Diffusion Equation is  $\psi(x, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp \left[ -\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2} \right]$ ,

in which  $\sigma$  (the standard deviation) is  $\sigma = \sqrt{2Dt}$ .

This is a Gaussian Distribution with a spread of  $\sigma = \sqrt{2Dt}$ .

In time step  $\Delta t$ , spread is  $\sigma \approx \sqrt{2D\Delta t}$ .

For numerical stability

$\Delta x \geq \sqrt{2D\Delta t}$  is to be maintained.

