## 2 Dimensional Unsteady Heat Diffusion

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## 1 Method and Results

The 2-D unsteady heat diffusion equation : 
$$\frac{\partial T(i,j)}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T(i,j)}{\partial x^2} + \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T(i,j)}{\partial y^2}$$

The finite difference method was used to convert the partial differential equation into a difference equation.  $\frac{\partial T(i,j)}{\partial t} \text{ was converted using } \mathbf{First\text{-}order forward difference} \text{ while } \frac{\partial^2 T(i,j)}{\partial x^2} \text{ and } \frac{\partial^2 T(i,j)}{\partial y^2} \text{ were converted to their difference forms using } \mathbf{Second\text{-}order central difference}.$  This is shown below:

First-order forward difference : 
$$\frac{\partial T(i,j)}{\partial t} = \frac{T^{n+1}(i,j) - T^n(i,j)}{\Delta t}$$

Second-order central difference:

$$\frac{\partial^2 T(i,j)}{\partial x^2} = \frac{T^n(i+1,j) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i-1,j)}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T(i,j)}{\partial y^2} = \frac{T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)}{\Delta y^2}$$

Substituting in the 2-D unsteady heat diffusion equation and rearranging we get:

$$T^{n+1}(i,j) = T^n(i,j) + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} [T^n(i+1,j) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i-1,j)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j) + T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1) - 2T^n(i,j-1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1)] + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta y^2} [T^n(i,j+1)] + \frac{$$

The x and y axis was divided into 21 grid points and since both the axis have limits from 0 to 1 then  $\Delta x = \frac{1-0}{21-1} = \Delta y = \frac{1-0}{21-1} = 0.05$ .  $\alpha$  was chosen as 0.0001 m2/s and  $\Delta t$  was chosen as 0.001 s so that the following stability criterion held true:

$$\frac{\alpha \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} = 0.00004 < 0.5$$

The matrix output from C++ program was stored in a .txt file which was then passed to gnuplot to plot the contour and image plots. The x and y axis coordinates have been numbered according to the indices of the Temperature matrix.

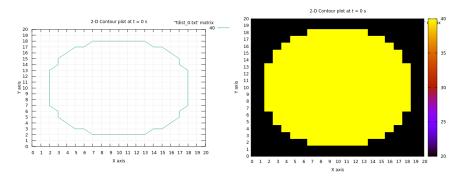


Figure 1: Temperature contour and image plots at t=0

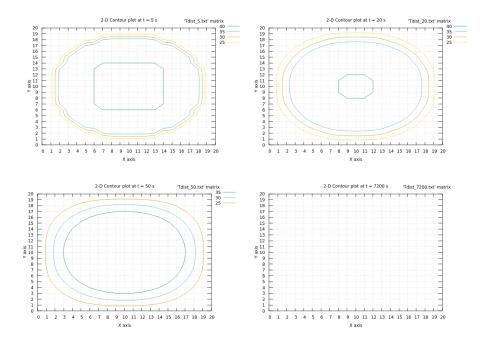


Figure 2: Temperature contour plots

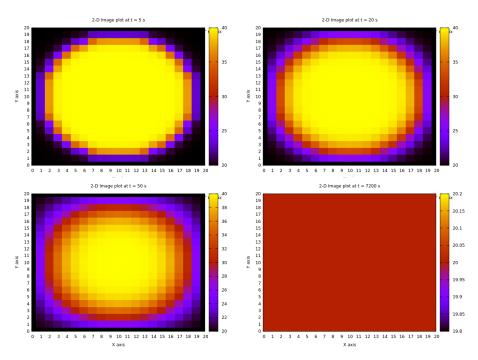


Figure 3: Temperature image plots

Note 1: At 7200 s there is no contour plot as the plate has reached steady state condition of 20 C. Note 2: The C++ program was compiled using gcc 7.5.0 and was run from the terminal in Ubuntu OS.