

# 2D heat equation

Aditya Bhandari

May 2024

The following equation is the heat equation in two dimensions

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \alpha \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right)$$

$$u(t, x, y) \quad t \in [0, 1]$$

$$u(t, x, 0) = u(t, 0, y) = 1$$

$$u(0, x, y) = \delta_{x0} + \delta_{x1}$$

$$x \in [0, 1] \quad y \in [0, 1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \frac{u_{i,j}^{n+1} - u_{i,j}^n}{\Delta t} &= \alpha \left\{ \frac{u_{i+1,j}^{n+1} + u_{i+1,j}^n - 2(u_{i,j}^{n+1} + u_{i,j}^n) + u_{i-1,j}^{n+1} + u_{i-1,j}^n}{2(\Delta x)^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{u_{i,j+1}^{n+1} + u_{i,j+1}^n - 2(u_{i,j}^{n+1} + u_{i,j}^n) + u_{i,j-1}^{n+1} + u_{i,j-1}^n}{2(\Delta y)^2} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$r_x = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2}, \quad r_y = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta y)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow u_{i,j}^{n+1} - u_{i,j}^n &= \frac{r_x}{2} \{u_{i+1,j}^{n+1} + u_{i+1,j}^n - 2(u_{i,j}^{n+1} + u_{i,j}^n) + u_{i-1,j}^{n+1} + u_{i-1,j}^n\} \\ &\quad + \frac{r_y}{2} \{u_{i,j+1}^{n+1} + u_{i,j+1}^n - 2(u_{i,j}^{n+1} + u_{i,j}^n) + u_{i,j-1}^{n+1} + u_{i,j-1}^n\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{i-1,j}^{n+1} \left\{ \frac{-r_x}{2} \right\} + u_{i,j-1}^{n+1} \left\{ \frac{-r_y}{2} \right\} + u_{i,j}^{n+1} \{1 + r_x + r_y\} + u_{i,j+1}^{n+1} \left\{ \frac{-r_y}{2} \right\} + u_{i+1,j}^{n+1} \left\{ \frac{-r_x}{2} \right\} = d_{i,j}^n$$

$$\text{where, } d_{i,j}^n = u_{i-1,j}^n \left\{ \frac{r_x}{2} \right\} + u_{i,j-1}^n \left\{ \frac{r_y}{2} \right\} + u_{i,j}^n \{1 - r_x - r_y\} + u_{i,j+1}^n \left\{ \frac{r_y}{2} \right\} + u_{i+1,j}^n \left\{ \frac{r_x}{2} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow au_{i-1,j}^{n+1} + bu_{i,j-1}^{n+1} + cu_{i,j}^{n+1} + bu_{i,j+1}^{n+1} + au_{i+1,j}^{n+1} = d_{i,j}^n$$

$$\text{where, } a = \frac{-r_x}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{-r_y}{2}$$

$$c = 1 + r_x + r_y$$

When the x-axis, y-axis, and time t are divided into p,q, and td divisions respectively. Note that for boundary points aka for values of form  $u_{i,q}^{n+1}$  the value after c is not b but replaced by 0 instead. Similarly, for boundary points aka for values of form  $u_{k,0}^{n+1}$  the value before c is not b but replaced by 0 instead.

$$\begin{bmatrix}
 c & b & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & . & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & . & 0 & 0 \\
 b & c & b & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & . & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & b & c & b & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & . & 0 & 0 \\
 . & . \\
 . & . \\
 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & b & c & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 a & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & c & b & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & a & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & b & c & b & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & b & c & b & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 . & . \\
 . & . \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & b & c & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & 0 & a & 0 & a \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & c & b & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & 0 & 0 \\
 . & . \\
 . & . \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & . & 0 & b & c & b & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & . & 0 & b & c & b & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a & 0 & . & 0 & b & c & 0 & 0
 \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix}
 u_{0,0}^{n+1} \\
 u_{0,1}^{n+1} \\
 u_{0,2}^{n+1} \\
 . \\
 . \\
 u_{0,q}^{n+1} \\
 u_{1,0}^{n+1} \\
 u_{1,1}^{n+1} \\
 u_{1,2}^{n+1} \\
 . \\
 . \\
 u_{p-1,q}^{n+1} \\
 u_{p,0}^{n+1} \\
 . \\
 . \\
 u_{p,q-2}^{n+1} \\
 u_{p,q-1}^{n+1} \\
 u_{p,q}^{n+1}
 \end{bmatrix}
 =
 \begin{bmatrix}
 d_{0,0}^n \\
 d_{0,1}^n \\
 d_{0,2}^n \\
 . \\
 . \\
 d_{0,q}^n \\
 d_{1,0}^n \\
 d_{1,1}^n \\
 d_{1,2}^n \\
 . \\
 . \\
 d_{p-1,q}^n \\
 d_{p,0}^n \\
 . \\
 . \\
 d_{p,q-2}^n \\
 d_{p,q-1}^n \\
 d_{p,q}^n
 \end{bmatrix}$$

[illegible]

# ALGORITHM

- 1) Start
- 2) Define p,q, and td divisions of x,y, and t respectively.
- 3) Define  $\alpha$  which is thermal diffusivity.
- 4) Define ti,tf, xi, xf, yi, and yf where i stands for initial and f stands for final.
- 5) Set  $dx = \frac{xf-xi}{p}$  and  $x(n)=xi+n.dx$
- 6) Set  $dy = \frac{yf-yi}{q}$  and  $y(n)=yi+n.dy$
- 7) Set  $dt = \frac{tf-ti}{td}$  and  $t(n)=ti+n.dt$
- 8) Set  $rx = \frac{\alpha dt}{(dx)^2}$  ,  $ry = \frac{\alpha dt}{(dy)^2}$
- 9) set  $al = \frac{-rx}{2}$  ,  $bl = \frac{-ry}{2}$  ,  $cl = 1+rx+ry$
- 10) Define a zero matrix of dimensions p+1 x q+1 x td+1 of name fs.
- 11) Set i=2 and repeat steps 12-15 till i<=q+1
- 12) Set j=2 and repeat steps 13,14 till j<=p+1
- 13) set  $fs(i,j,1) = \sin(\pi x(j-1)) \cdot \sin(\pi y(i-1))$
- 14) j=j+1
- 15) i=i+1
- 16) Set ptr=q+2
- 17) Define zero matrix ls of dimensions (p+1.q+1) x (p+1.q+1)
- 18) Set  $ls(1,1)=cl$  ,  $ls(1,2)=bl$  and  $ls(1,q+2)=al$
- 19) Set r=2 and repeat steps 20-24 till r<= (p+1).(q+1)-1
- 20) Set  $ls(r,r-1)=bl$  ,  $ls(r,r) = cl$  ,  $ls(r,r+1) = bl$
- 21) if  $ptr \leq (p+1).(q+1)$  then set  $ls(r,ptr)=al$
- 22) if  $r-q-1 > 1$  then set  $ls(r,r-q-1) = al$
- 23) if  $\text{mod}(r,q+1)=0$  then set  $ls(r,r-1) = 0$  and if  $\text{mod}(r,q+1)=q$  then set  $ls(r,r+1)=0$
- 24)  $r=r+1$  and  $ptr=ptr+1$
- 25) set  $ls((p+1).(q+1),(p+1).(q+1))=cl$  ,  $ls((p+1).(q+1),(p+1).(q+1)-1)=bl$  and  $ls((p+1).(q+1),(p+1).(q+1)-q-1)=al$  and zero matrix rs of dimensions (p+1).(q+1) x 1
- 26) Set tt=1 and repeat steps 27-47 till tt<=td+1
- 27) Set row = 1
- 28) Set i=1 and repeat steps 29-37 till i<=p+1
- 29) Set j=1 and repeat steps 30-36 till j<=q+1
- 30) Set xc=i and yc = j
- 31) Set

$$d_{i,j}^n = u_{i-1,j}^n \left\{ \frac{r_x}{2} \right\} + u_{i,j-1}^n \left\{ \frac{r_y}{2} \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$+ u_{i,j}^n \{1 - r_x - r_y\} + u_{i,j+1}^n \left\{ \frac{r_y}{2} \right\} + u_{i+1,j}^n \left\{ \frac{r_x}{2} \right\} \quad (2)$$

Where  $u_{i,j}^n = fs(yc,xc,tt-1)$  ,  $u_{i-1,j}^n = fs(yc,xc-1,tt-1)$  and so on

- 32) If j=q+1 then remove term  $u_{i,j+1}^n \left\{ \frac{r_y}{2} \right\}$  from  $d_{i,j}^n$  and if j=0 then remove term  $u_{i,j-1}^n \left\{ \frac{r_y}{2} \right\}$
- 33) If i=p+1 then remove term  $u_{i+1,j}^n \left\{ \frac{r_x}{2} \right\}$  from  $d_{i,j}^n$  and if i=0 then remove term  $u_{i-1,j}^n \left\{ \frac{r_x}{2} \right\}$
- 34) Set  $rs(\text{row},1) = d_{i,j}^n$
- 35) set row = row+1
- 36) j=j+1

- 37)  $i=i+1$
- 38) Set matrix  $\text{soln}=ls^{-1}.rs$
- 39) set  $\text{row}=1$
- 40) set  $i=1$  and repeat steps 41-46 till  $i\leq p+1$
- 41) set  $j=1$  and repeat steps 42-45 till  $j\leq q+1$
- 42) Set  $x_c=i$  and  $y_c=j$
- 43) Set  $\text{fs}(y_c,x_c,t_t)=\text{soln}(\text{row},1)$
- 44) set  $\text{row}=\text{row}+1$
- 45) set  $j=j+1$
- 46) set  $i=i+1$
- 47)  $t_t=t_t+1$  and set boundary conditions
- 48) The solution is acquired in  $\text{fs}$  where right along a row denotes increasing  $x$ , down a column denotes increasing  $y$  and outwards along  $z$  axis denotes increasing  $t$
- 49) The solution is acquired in  $\text{fs}$
- 50) End