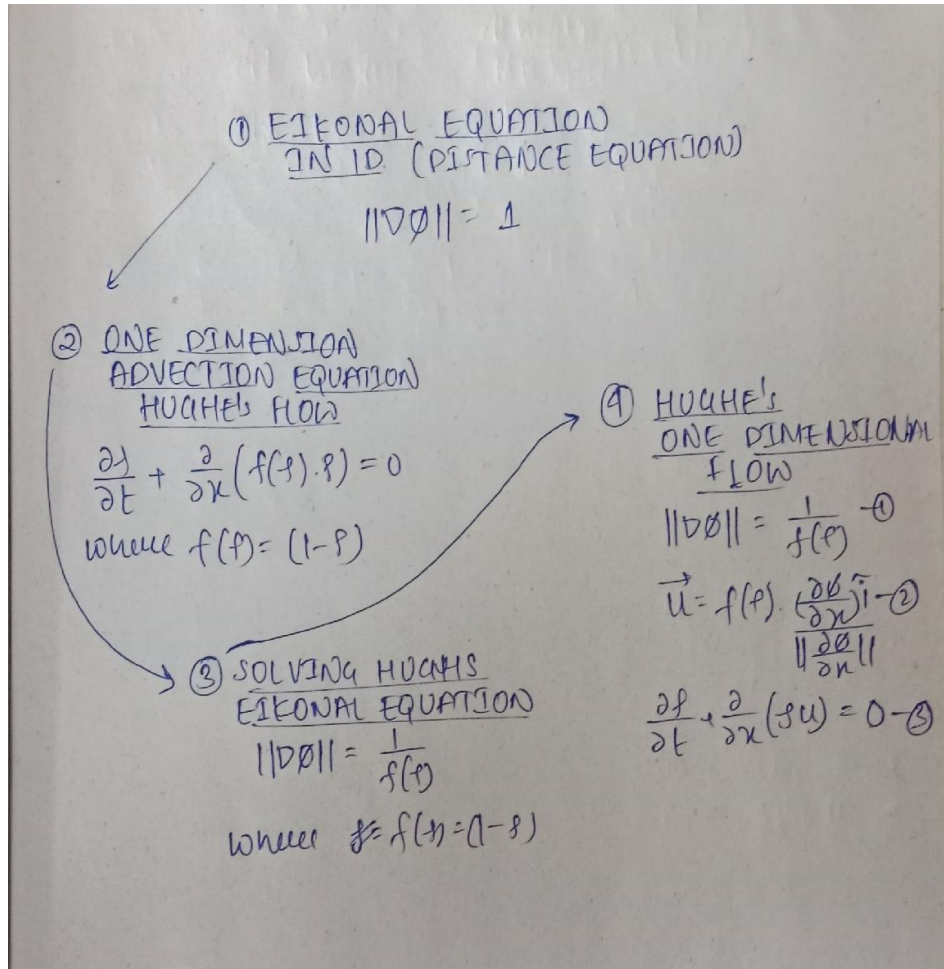


```
clc;
clear all;
```

## 1D Hughes Flow Problem (Meeting 4)

There has been a change in plan. In this report we are going to solve the 1D Hughes's flow problem, rather than the 2D Hughes's flow problem. So given below is the flow of the report.



## Eikonal equation in one dimension

In this section I have first tried formulating the eikonal equation in one dimension. And tried solving it for a simple problem. So the problem that I have chosen (which is to solve the eikonal equation in one dimension) is called the **Distance function**. And the following resource makes it simple to understand what is distance function -> [Distance\\_Function](#)

So here is the problem formulation:

I have the domain to be a one dimensional line from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 1$ . and the value of  $\phi$  is equal to zero, at  $x = 1$ . But its normal derivative which is its partial derivative in  $x$  direction is equal to zero at  $x = 1$ . I will be using ghost point approach to implement this boundary condition. So I am dividing the domain into 100 grid points, and  $i =$

1 which will be assigned as ghost point, and  $i = 101$  is the Boundary point (Dirichlet condition). And remaining  $i = 2:101$  will be the interior points where the equation will be solved.

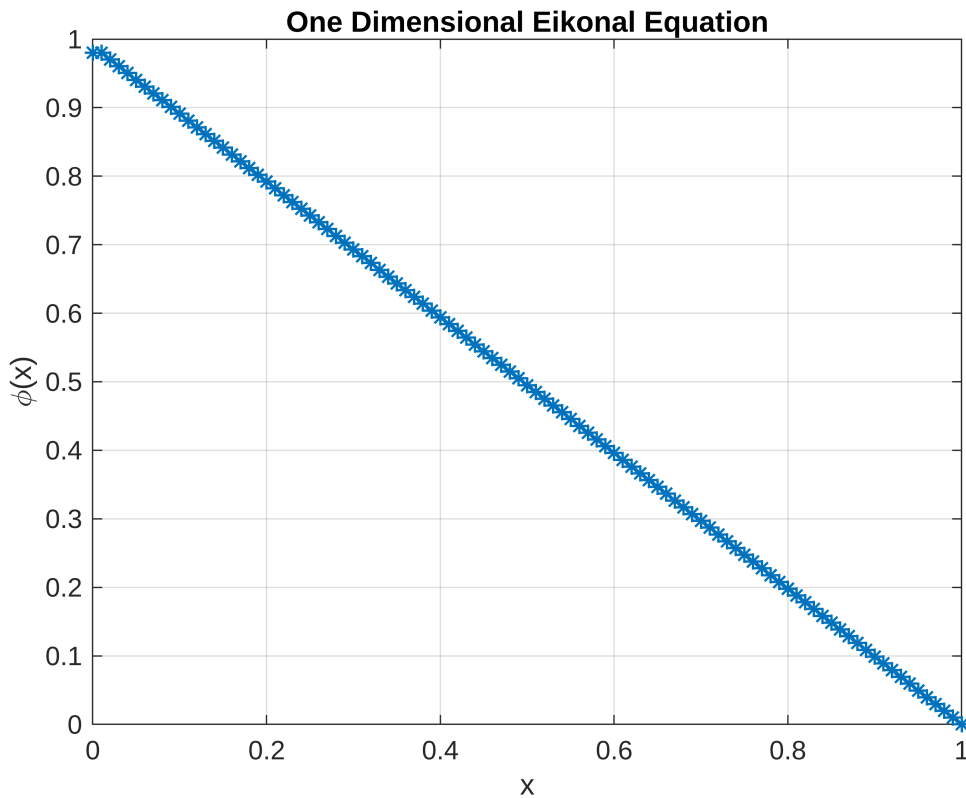
I am doing this to validate and understand how and does eikonal equation work as expected in one dimensional domain. It is easier to understand this equation in one dimension than in two dimension.

```
% Defining the domain
Nx= 101;
% Dimension of the domain
L = 1;
% Grid spacing
dx = L/Nx;
% Defining the distance function
phi = inf(1,Nx); % Is it said to define the phi to be infinity in the
papers, before sweep.

sweep = 2;

for j = 1:sweep
    % We first update the boundary condition
    phi(Nx) = 0;
    phi(1) = phi(2);
    % Sweep from right to left
    for i = 2:Nx-1
        phi(i) = min(min(phi(i-1),phi(i+1))+dx,phi(i));
    end
    % Sweep from left to right
    for i=Nx-1:-1:2
        phi(i) = min(min(phi(i+1),phi(i-1))+dx,phi(i));
    end
    % Sweep is complete
end
% Now that the values of phi is updated we could visualise the solution
X = linspace(0,L,Nx);
plot(X, phi, '*', 'LineWidth', 2);
xlabel('x');
ylabel('\phi(x)');
title('One Dimensional Eikonal Equation');
grid on;

xlim("auto")
ylim("auto")
```



Now if we just try to understand the result, we got some sensible ones. The results are as follows. Distance function tell me the shortest distance (displacement) of the point from some reference point which in this case was at  $x = Nx$ .

It can also be understood that **The velocity of pedestrians must be in direction negative to direction of gradient of phi**, and from the above graph, we see that the gradient of phi is always negative which means the velocity should be positive everywhere, which is understandable since the exit is at  $x = 1$  (To the right /Positive direction)

## One Dimensional Advection Equation with Greensheild's Definition

In this section I wish to solve **One dimensional advection equation**. And as done before I will be using the **lax wendroff scheme** for solving this advection equation in one dimension. So given below is the stencil of the lax wendroff scheme for one dimension non linear Advection equation (1D continuity).

Lax wendroff scheme:

$$f_{j+1/2}^{n+1/2} = \frac{1}{2} (f_{j-1}^n + f_j^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{2 \Delta x} (F_{j+1}^n - f_j^n)$$

$$f_{j-1/2}^{n+1/2} = \frac{1}{2} (f_j^n + f_{j-1}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{2 \Delta x} (f_j^n - F_{j-1}^n)$$

$$f_j^{n+1} = f_j^n - \left( \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \right) (F_{j+1/2}^{n+1/2} - F_{j-1/2}^{n+1/2})$$

And where,  $F_j^n = f(f_j^n) \cdot f_j^n$   
 $= (1 - f_j^n) \cdot f_j^n$

Now let's assume for a moment that the velocity of the advection is in the positive direction only. (this assumption will break when we solve the Hughes's flow because in that case the x component of velocity can be in two directions +ve or -ve, and that will depend on the phi values in the domain). Magnitude of velocity which is a function of density (which is also why the equation is non-linear) is known and hence the value of 'u' could be substituted in the above equation. And that makes the equation as follows:

Equation for advection in Hughes problem

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f u) = 0$$

Assuming  $u > 0$  for all time and space

$$u = f(\phi) \cdot (\phi) = (1 - f)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} ((1 - f) \cdot f) = 0$$

## Problem Formulation

So I have the domain to be a one-dimensional line from  $x = 0$  to  $x = 1$ . The density at  $t = 0$  is such that it is zero everywhere else and is equal to 1, from  $x = 0.2$  to  $x = 0.3$ . Now the advection equation is stated as shown below:

The following stencil is used to program the code:

Lax wendroff scheme in ~~Hughes~~  
 Hughes' advection equation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{j+1/2}^{n+1/2} &= \frac{1}{2}(f_{j+1}^n + f_j^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x} \left( (1 - f_{j+1}^n) \cdot f_{j+1}^n - (1 - f_j^n) \cdot f_j^n \right) \\
 f_{j-1/2}^{n+1/2} &= \frac{1}{2}(f_j^n + f_{j-1}^n) - \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x} \left( (1 - f_j^n) \cdot f_j^n - (1 - f_{j-1}^n) \cdot f_{j-1}^n \right) \\
 f_j^{n+1} &= f_j^n - \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta x} \left( (1 - f_{j+1/2}^{n+1/2}) f_{j+1/2}^{n+1/2} - (1 - f_{j-1/2}^{n+1/2}) f_{j-1/2}^{n+1/2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

For the boundary condition I have enforced outflow condition. And this means the gradient of density is zero at the outflow. And I tried achieving this using ghost point approach. Where the boundary point is assigned the same value as its neighbour.

```

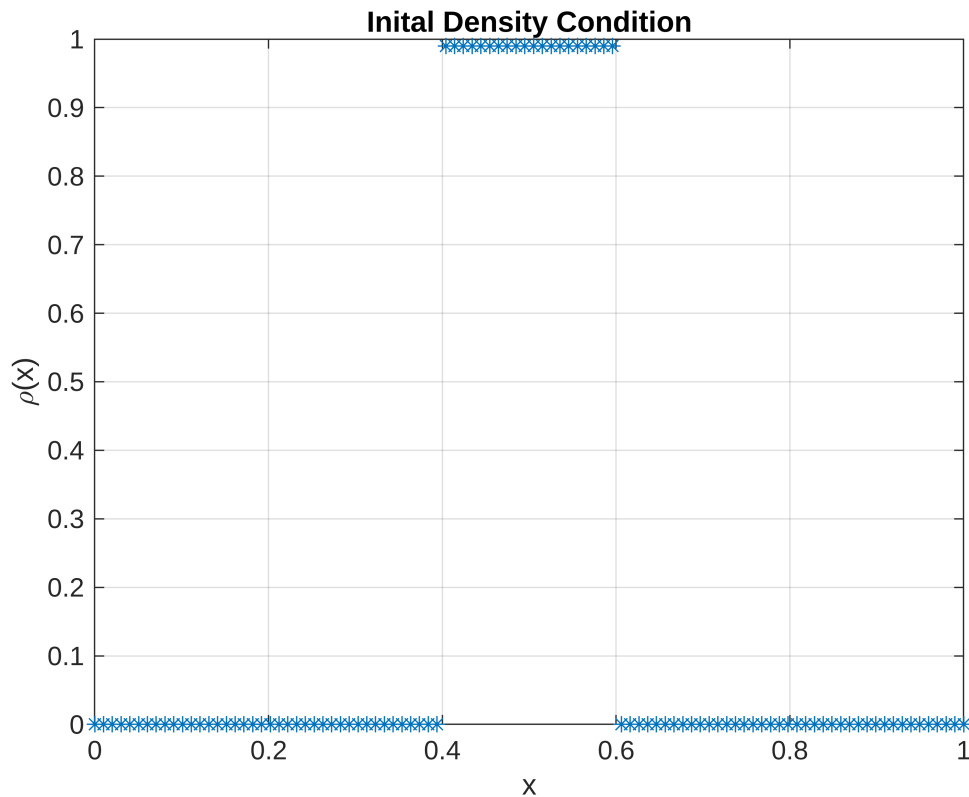
Nx = 100;
L = 1;
x = linspace(0, L, Nx);

rho_disconti = zeros(size(x));
for i = 1:Nx
    if x(i) >= 0.4 && x(i) <= 0.6
        rho_disconti(i) = 0.99;
    end
    % Else, rho remains 0
end

rho_gauss = zeros(size(x));
for i = 1:Nx
    if x(i) >= 0.4 && x(i) <= 0.6
        % Raised cosine bump
        rho_gauss(i) = 0.49 * (1 + cos(pi * ((x(i) - 0.5) / 0.1)));
    end
    % Else, rho remains 0
end

rho = rho_disconti;
% Plot initial condition
figure;
plot(x, rho, '*');
xlabel('x');
ylabel('\rho(x)');
title("Initial Density Condition");
    
```

```
grid on;
```



```
% Time-stepping parameters
total_time = 8;
time_steps = 5000;
dt = total_time / time_steps;
dx = L / Nx;

% Prepare storage for snapshots every 100 steps
time_interval = 100;
rho_final = zeros(Nx, time_steps / time_interval);
snapshot = 0;

% Flux function
fF = @(rho) rho.*(1 - rho);

% -----
% Lax-Wendroff time loop
% -----
for t = 1:time_steps
    rho_old = rho;

    for i = 2:Nx-1
        rho_half_right = 0.5*(rho_old(i)+rho_old(i+1)) - (dt/(2*dx))*(fF(rho_old(i+1)) - fF(rho_old(i)));
        rho_half_left = 0.5*(rho_old(i-1)+rho_old(i)) - (dt/(2*dx))*(fF(rho_old(i)) - fF(rho_old(i-1)));
```

```

    F_half_right = rho_half_right.*(1 - rho_half_right);
    F_half_left  = rho_half_left.*(1 - rho_half_left);

    rho(i) = rho_old(i) - (dt/dx)*(F_half_right - F_half_left);
end
rho = max(0, min(1, rho));
% Boundary conditions
rho(1) = rho(2);
rho(end) = rho(end-1);

% Store snapshots every 'time_interval' steps
if mod(t, time_interval) == 0
    snapshot = snapshot + 1;
    rho_final(:, snapshot) = rho;
    fprintf('Time step = %d / %d\n', t, time_steps);
end
end
end

```

```

Time step = 100 / 5000
Time step = 200 / 5000
Time step = 300 / 5000
Time step = 400 / 5000
Time step = 500 / 5000
Time step = 600 / 5000
Time step = 700 / 5000
Time step = 800 / 5000
Time step = 900 / 5000
Time step = 1000 / 5000
Time step = 1100 / 5000
Time step = 1200 / 5000
Time step = 1300 / 5000
Time step = 1400 / 5000
Time step = 1500 / 5000
Time step = 1600 / 5000
Time step = 1700 / 5000
Time step = 1800 / 5000
Time step = 1900 / 5000
Time step = 2000 / 5000
Time step = 2100 / 5000
Time step = 2200 / 5000
Time step = 2300 / 5000
Time step = 2400 / 5000
Time step = 2500 / 5000
Time step = 2600 / 5000
Time step = 2700 / 5000
Time step = 2800 / 5000
Time step = 2900 / 5000
Time step = 3000 / 5000
Time step = 3100 / 5000
Time step = 3200 / 5000
Time step = 3300 / 5000
Time step = 3400 / 5000
Time step = 3500 / 5000
Time step = 3600 / 5000
Time step = 3700 / 5000
Time step = 3800 / 5000
Time step = 3900 / 5000
Time step = 4000 / 5000

```

```

Time step = 4100 / 5000
Time step = 4200 / 5000
Time step = 4300 / 5000
Time step = 4400 / 5000
Time step = 4500 / 5000
Time step = 4600 / 5000
Time step = 4700 / 5000
Time step = 4800 / 5000
Time step = 4900 / 5000
Time step = 5000 / 5000

```

```

% -----
% Plot all stored snapshots
% -----
figure;
hold on;

num_snapshots = size(rho_final, 2);
colors = jet(num_snapshots);
legend_entries = {};

for s = 1:num_snapshots
    plot(x, rho_final(:, s), '*', 'MarkerSize', 8, 'Color', colors(s,:),
'LineStyle', 'none');
    legend_entries{end+1} = sprintf('t = %.3f', s*time_interval*dt);
end

xlabel('x');
ylabel('\rho(x)');
title('Density evolution');
grid on;
legend(legend_entries, 'Location', 'best');
hold off;

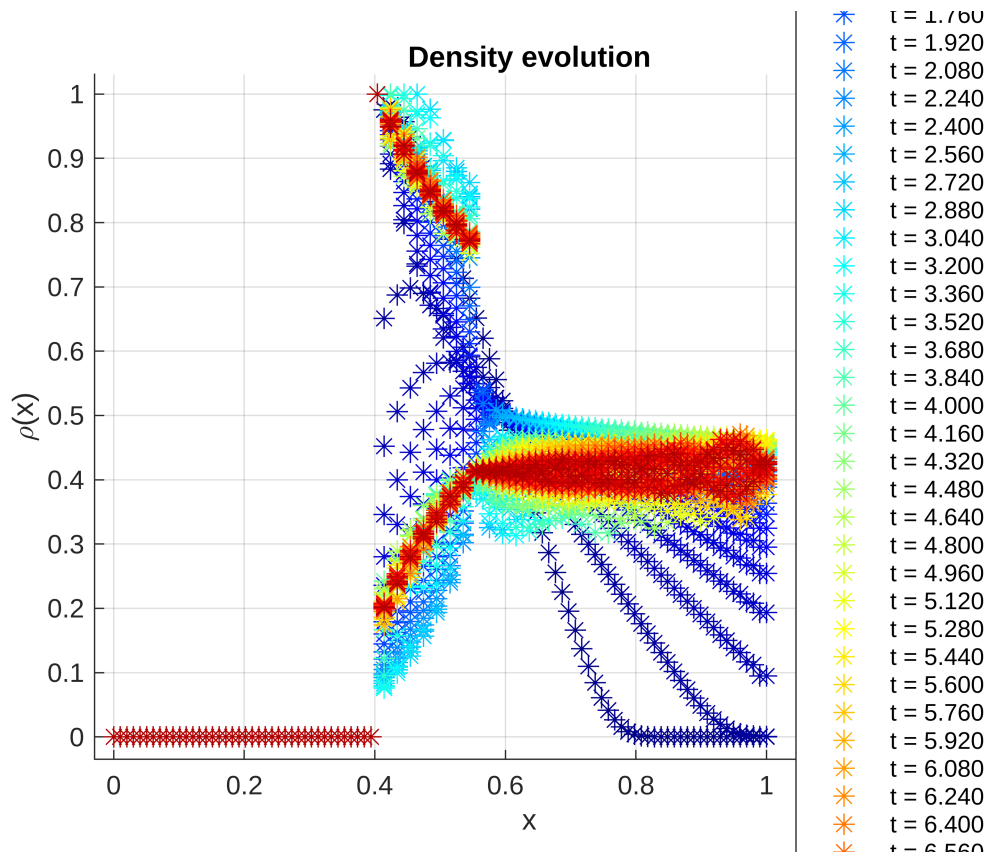
legend("Position", [0.92891,0.17175,0.17679,0.74643])

xlim([-0.25 1.36])
ylim([-0.43 0.86])
legend("Position", [0.75462,0.14127,0.17679,0.74643])

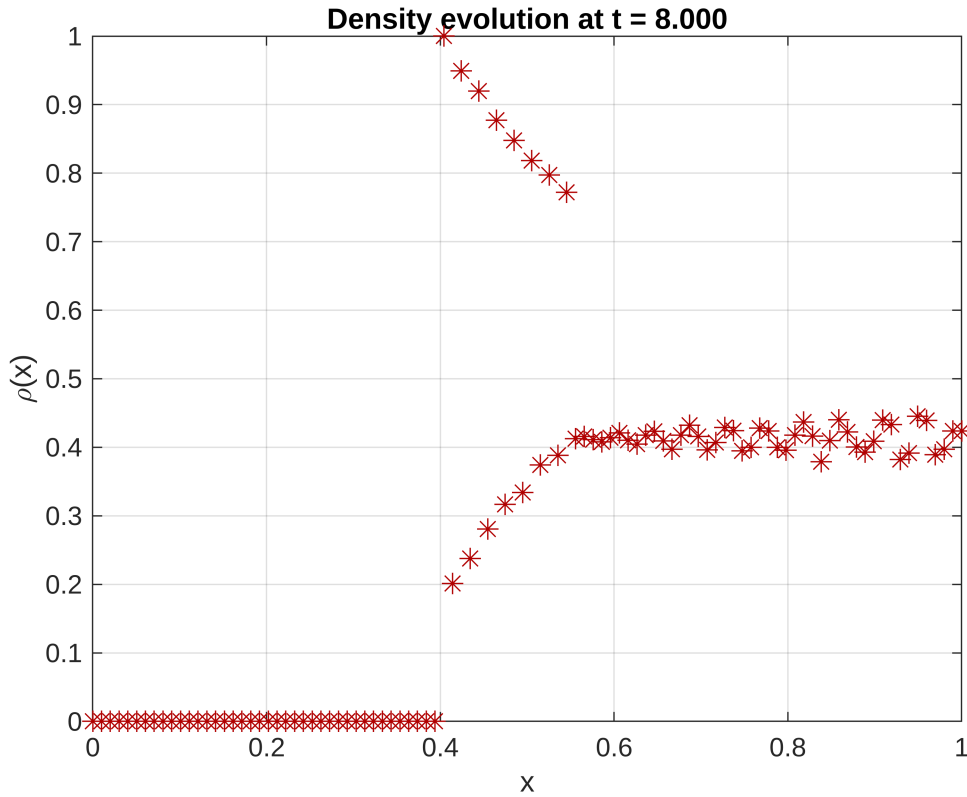
xlim([-0.029 1.302])
ylim([-0.035 1.031])

```





```
figure;
for s = 1:num_snapshots
    clf; % Clear current figure for fresh plot
    plot(x, rho_final(:, s), '*', 'MarkerSize', 8, 'Color', colors(s,:),
        'LineStyle', 'none');
    xlabel('x');
    ylabel('\rho(x)');
    title(sprintf('Density evolution at t = %.3f', s*time_interval*dt));
    xlim([min(x), max(x)]);
    ylim([min(rho_final(:)), max(rho_final(:))]);
    grid on;
    pause(0.5); % adjust pause duration for frame speed
    drawnow;
end
```



Now we have understood the density variation with the non linear density equation we have in hand.

## Solving Hughe's Eikonal Equation in One Dimension

In this section, I have tried solving the Eikonal Equation equation in One dimension. So the domain is as follows. There is a density concentration at  $x = 0.4$  to  $x = 0.6$ , and then the corresponding value of  $f(\rho)$  is calculated using the greensheild's formula,  $f(\rho) = 1 - \rho$ . And then the fast sweep method is applied on the governing equation which is:

Huamel's one dimension flow  
 $\|\nabla\phi\| = \frac{1}{f(\phi)}$  (Eikonal equation)

$$\left(\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{f^2(\phi)} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x}} \right\} \text{Governing equation}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x}(0) = 0 \\ \phi(1) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{Boundary condition}$$

And this could also make the

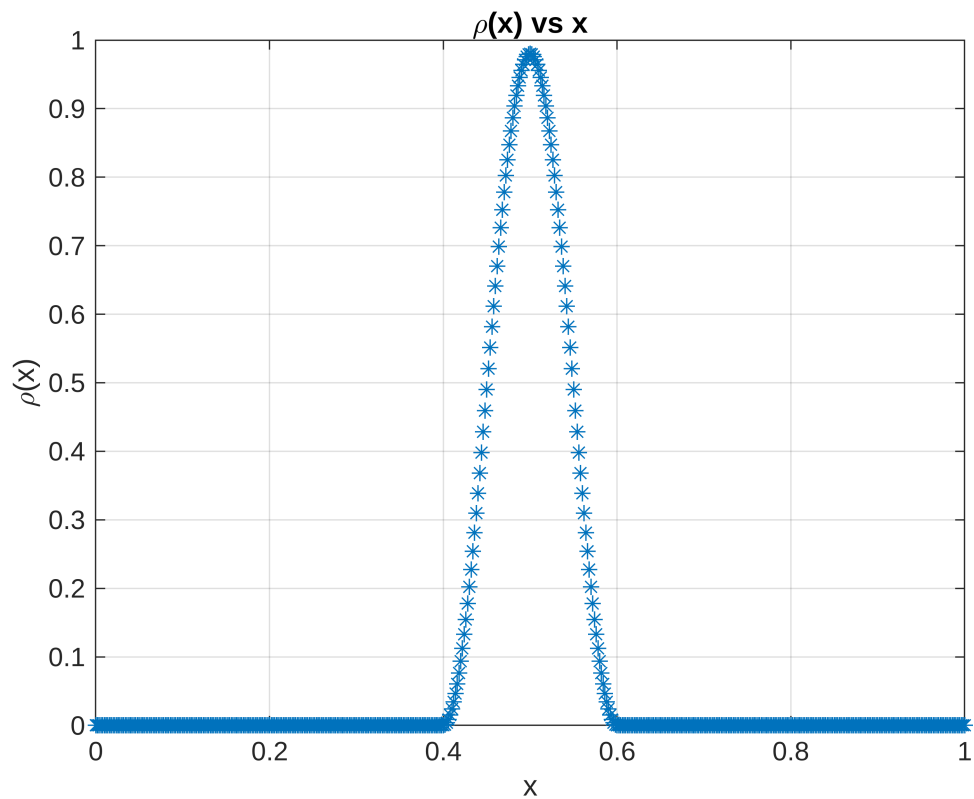
```
% Defining the domain
Nx= 501;
% Dimension of the domain
L = 1;
% Grid spacing
dx = L/Nx;
% Phi
phi = inf(1,Nx); % Is is said to define the phi to be infinity in the
papers, before sweep.

x = linspace(0, L, Nx);
rho_gauss = zeros(size(x));
for i = 1:Nx
    if x(i) >= 0.4 && x(i) <= 0.6
        % Raised cosine bump
        rho_gauss(i) = 0.49 * (1 + cos(pi * ((x(i) - 0.5) / 0.1)));
    end
    % Else, rho remains 0
end
% f = 1 - rho
f = ones(size(x));
for i = 1:Nx
    f(i) = 1 - rho_gauss(i);
    % Else, rho remains 1
end
% Plot initial condition
figure;
plot(x, rho_gauss, '*');
xlabel('x');
```

```

ylabel('\rho(x)');
title("\rho(x) vs x");
grid on;

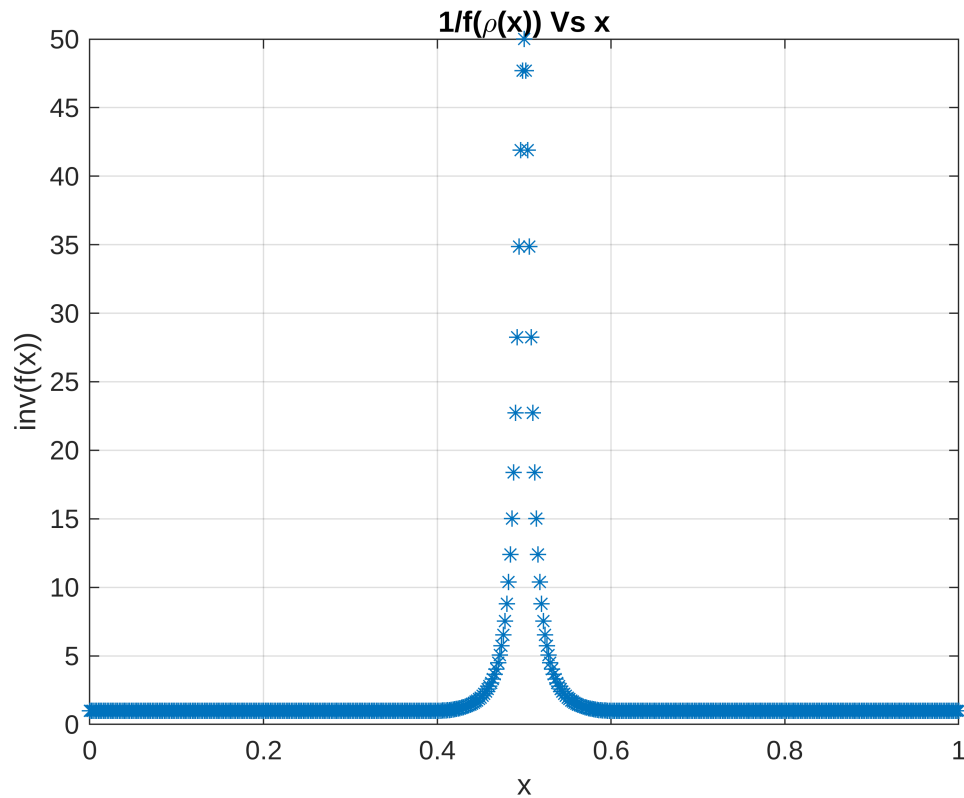
```



```

% Plot initial condition
figure;
plot(x, 1./f, '*');
xlabel('x');
ylabel('inv(f(x))');
title("1/f(\rho(x)) Vs x");
grid on;

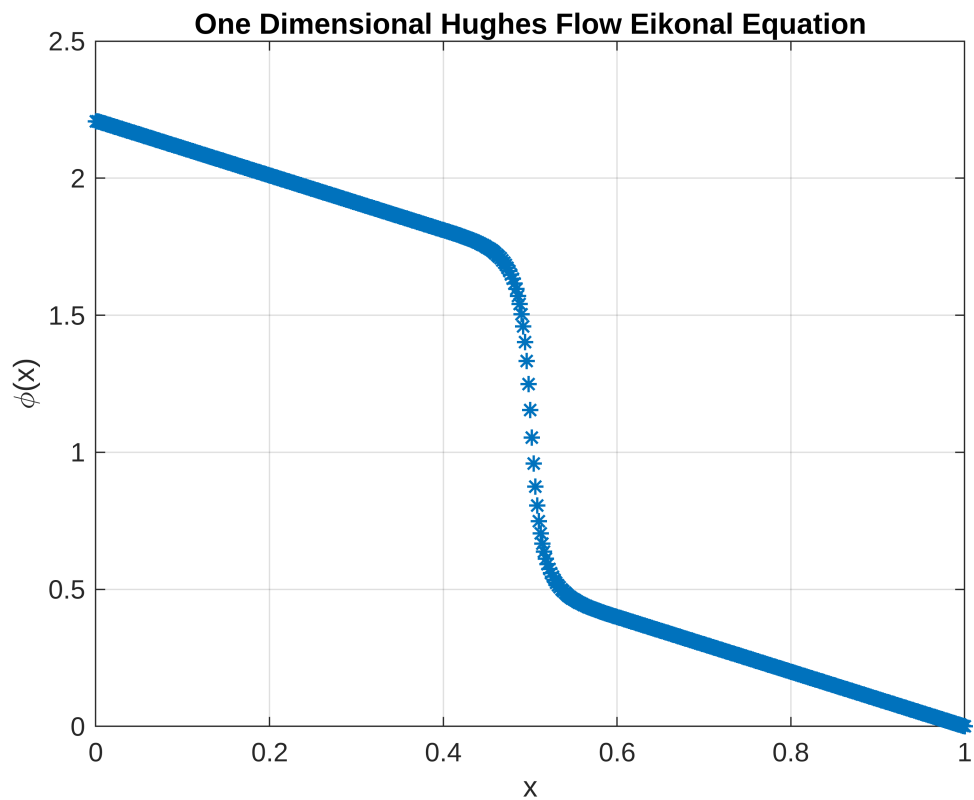
```



```
sweep = 4;

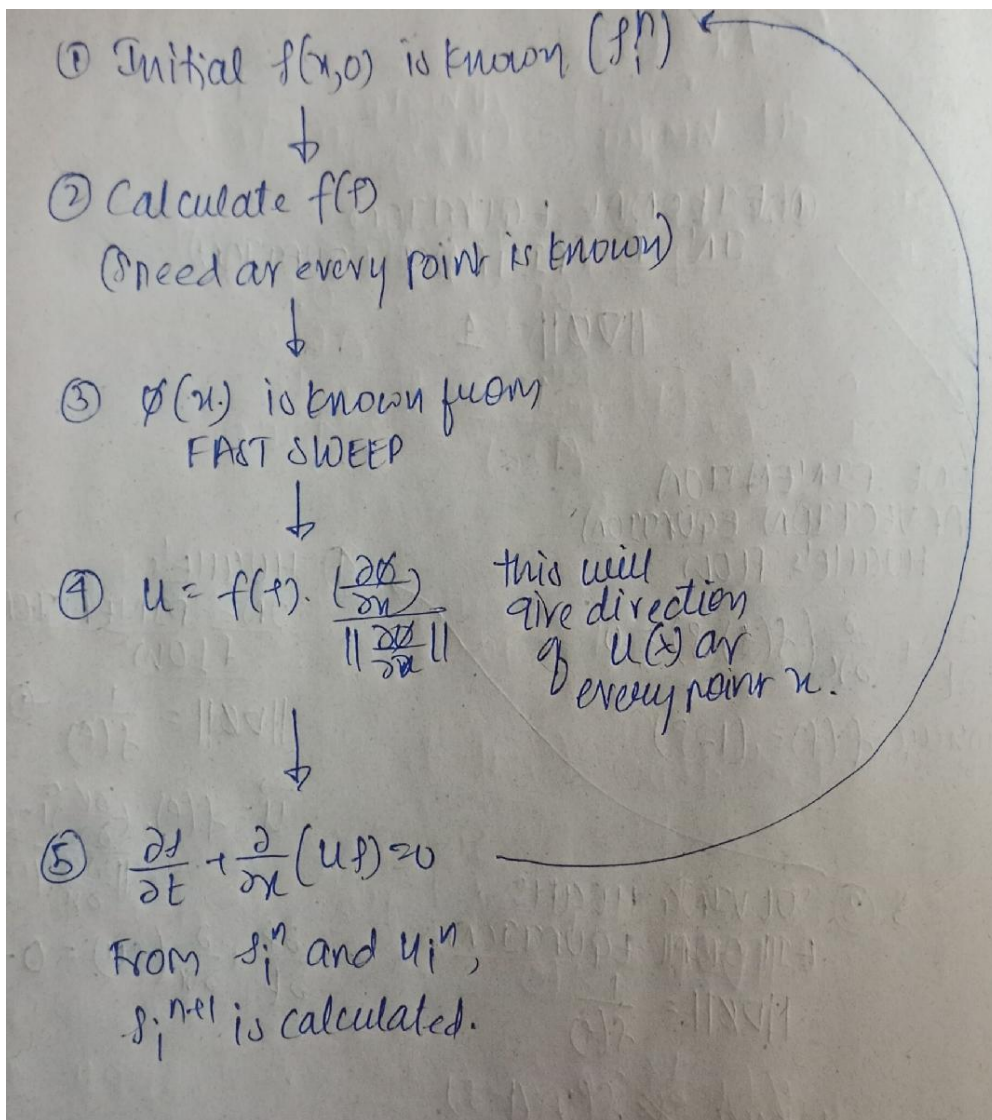
for j = 1:sweep
    % We first update the boundary condition
    phi(Nx) = 0;
    phi(1) = phi(2);
    % Sweep from right to left
    for i = 2:Nx-1
        phi(i) = min(min(phi(i-1),phi(i+1))+dx*(1/f(i)),phi(i));
    end
    % Sweep from left to right
    for i=Nx-1:-1:2
        phi(i) = min(min(phi(i+1),phi(i-1))+dx*(1/f(i)),phi(i));
    end
    % Sweep is complete
end
% Now that the values of phi is updated we could visualise the solution
X = linspace(0,L,Nx);
plot(X, phi, '*', 'LineWidth', 2);
xlabel('x');
ylabel('\phi(x)');
title('One Dimensional Hughes Flow Eikonal Equation');
grid on;

xlim("auto")
ylim("auto")
```



## Hughe's Flow in one dimension

Now that I have gained some understanding about eikonal equation in hughe's flow, and have also understood how the non linear hyperbolic equaiton is used for advection, we could finally solve the equations both at once, to solve the hguhe's flow in one dimension.

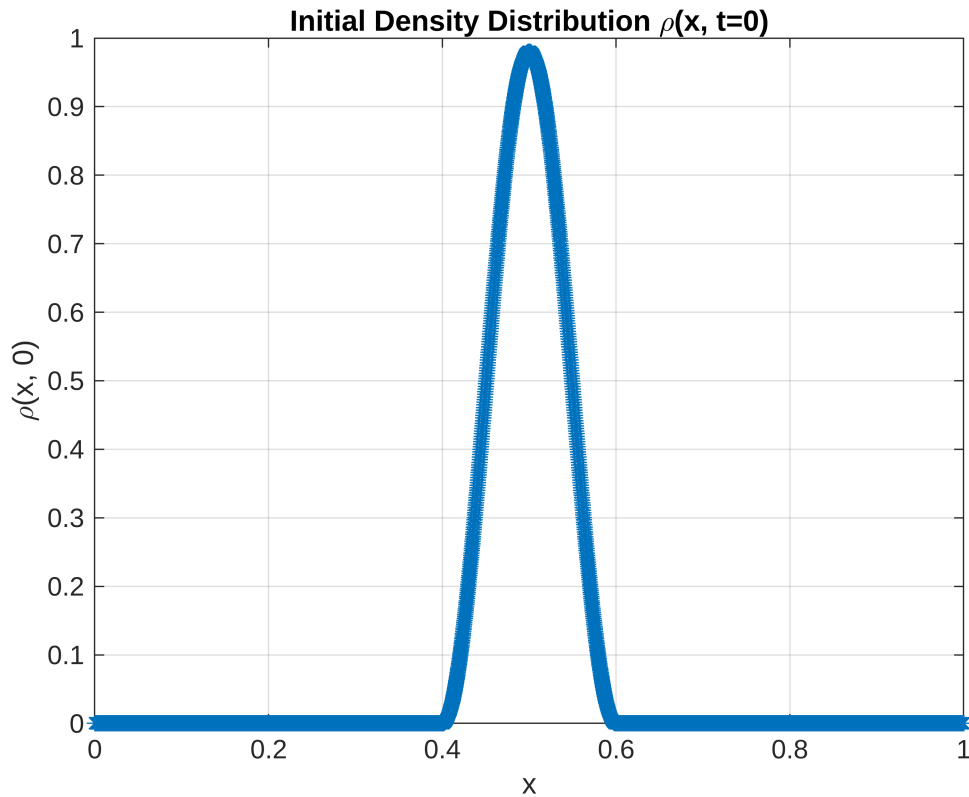


So here I have the Domain as  $x = 0$  to  $x = 1$ . And the density is such that it is equal to zero everywhere, and it follows gaussian distribution from  $x = 0.4$  to  $x = 0.6$ . The value of  $\phi$  is zero at  $x = 1$ , and its gradient at  $x = 1$  is zero. Also the gradient of density is zero at  $x = 0$  and  $x = 1$ . And now we solve the eikonal equation.

```
L_hughes = 1; % Dimension of domain in X
N_hughes = 4000; % No of grid points
dx_hughes = L_hughes/N_hughes; % Space Interval
X_hughes = linspace(0,L_hughes,N_hughes); % Preparing the grid point for plot

% Initialising the density
rho_hughes = zeros(1,N_hughes);
f_hughes = zeros(1,N_hughes);
for i = 1:N_hughes
    if X_hughes(i) >= 0.4 && X_hughes(i) <= 0.6
        rho_hughes(i) = 0.49 * (1 + cos(pi * ((X_hughes(i) - 0.5) / 0.1)));
    % Gaussian Distribution
end
end
```

```
figure;
plot(X_hughes, rho_hughes, '*');
xlabel('x');
ylabel('\rho(x, 0)');
title('Initial Density Distribution \rho(x, t=0)');
grid on;
ylim([0 1]); % Ensures density range 0 to 1 is visible
```



```
% Velocities
U_hughes = zeros(1,N_hughes); % Y Velocity

% Time
Time_Domain = 0.5; % In seconds
Time_Steps = 5000;
dt_hughes = Time_Domain/Time_Steps;

fprintf("Solution for Hughe's One Dimensional Flow\n");
```

Solution for Hughe's One Dimensional Flow

```
fprintf("CFL = %.3f\n", (dt_hughes/dx_hughes));
```

CFL = 0.400

```
% Error in the density solution between n and n+1 time
```



```

Error_hughes = zeros(1,Time_Steps);

% Sweep for Fast Sweep Algorithm
sweep_hughes = 4;

% For plotting the results
rho_history = zeros(N_hughes, Time_Steps); % store density at all time
steps
phi_history = zeros(N_hughes, Time_Steps); % store phi at all time steps
U_history = zeros(N_hughes, Time_Steps); % store velocity at all time
steps

for t = 1:Time_Steps
    % Now that we have the density at each point we will first calculate
    % the values of speed at each point
    for i = 1:N_hughes
        f_hughes(i) = 1- rho_hughes(i);
    end

    % And using the values of f now we will make use of fast sweep for
    % updating the values of phi
    for iteration = 1: sweep_hughes
        phi_hughes = inf(1,N_hughes); % Initilase phi with infinity
        phi_hughes(N_hughes) = 0; % phi is zero at the right
boundary
        for i=2:1:N_hughes-1
            phi_hughes(i) = min(min(phi_hughes(i-1),phi_hughes(i+1))
+dx_hughes*(1/f_hughes(i)),phi_hughes(i));
        end
        for i=N_hughes-1:-1:2
            phi_hughes(i) = min(min(phi_hughes(i-1),phi_hughes(i+1))
+dx_hughes*(1/f_hughes(i)),phi_hughes(i));
        end
        phi_hughes(1) = phi_hughes(2); % Gradient of phi is zero at the
left boundary
    end
    phi_history(:,t) = phi_hughes;

    % And now we have completed the phi calculations
    % Now we could get the direction of velocity at each point from the
    % graident of phi
    grad_phi = gradient(phi_hughes,dx_hughes);
    for i = 1:N_hughes
        U_hughes(i) = -f_hughes(i)*(grad_phi(i)/(abs(grad_phi(i))+1e-12));
    end
    U_history(:, t) = U_hughes;

    % Now we have set the velocity as well, and now we could go on make the

```

```

% advection equation
rho_old_hughes = rho_hughes;

for i = 2:N_hughes-1
    rho_half_right = 0.5*(rho_old_hughes(i)+rho_old_hughes(i+1)) - ...
        (dt_hughes/
(2*dx_hughes))*(U_hughes(i+1)*rho_old_hughes(i+1) -
U_hughes(i)*rho_old_hughes(i));
    rho_half_left = 0.5*(rho_old_hughes(i-1)+rho_old_hughes(i)) - ...
        (dt_hughes/
(2*dx_hughes))*(U_hughes(i)*rho_old_hughes(i) -
U_hughes(i-1)*rho_old_hughes(i-1));

    F_half_right = rho_half_right.*(1 - rho_half_right);
    F_half_left = rho_half_left.*(1 - rho_half_left);

    rho_hughes(i) = rho_old_hughes(i) - (dt_hughes/
dx_hughes)*(F_half_right - F_half_left);
end
rho_hughes = max(0, min(1, rho_hughes));
% Boundary conditions
rho_hughes(1) = rho_hughes(2);
rho_hughes(end) = rho_hughes(end-1);

% Atlast we calculate the error from n to n+1
Error_hughes_t = 0;
for i = 1 : N_hughes
    Error_hughes_t = Error_hughes_t + abs(rho_hughes(i)-
rho_old_hughes(i));
end
Error_hughes(t) = Error_hughes_t;

if mod(t, 100) == 0
    fprintf('Time step: %d / %d, Error = %.6f\n', t, Time_Steps,
Error_hughes(t));
end

rho_history(:, t) = rho_hughes;

end

```

```

Time step: 100 / 5000, Error = 0.384312
Time step: 200 / 5000, Error = 0.384306
Time step: 300 / 5000, Error = 0.384104
Time step: 400 / 5000, Error = 0.313969
Time step: 500 / 5000, Error = 0.874555
Time step: 600 / 5000, Error = 1.421456
Time step: 700 / 5000, Error = 1.801292
Time step: 800 / 5000, Error = 1.999863
Time step: 900 / 5000, Error = 2.000000
Time step: 1000 / 5000, Error = 2.000000
Time step: 1100 / 5000, Error = 2.000000
Time step: 1200 / 5000, Error = 2.000000

```

```

Time step: 1300 / 5000, Error = 2.000000
Time step: 1400 / 5000, Error = 2.000000
Time step: 1500 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 1600 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 1700 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 1800 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 1900 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 2000 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 2100 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 2200 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 2300 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 2400 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 2500 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 2600 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 2700 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 2800 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 2900 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 3000 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 3100 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 3200 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 3300 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 3400 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 3500 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 3600 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 3700 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 3800 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 3900 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 4000 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 4100 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 4200 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 4300 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 4400 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 4500 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 4600 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 4700 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 4800 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 4900 / 5000, Error = 0.000000
Time step: 5000 / 5000, Error = 0.000000

```

```

% ===== Animation =====
figure;
h = plot(X_hughes, rho_history(:, 1), 'LineWidth', 2, 'Color', 'b');
xlabel('x');
ylabel('\rho(x,t)');
title('Evolution of Density \rho(x,t) over Time (Hughes Model)');
grid on;
ylim([0 1]); % Adjust according to your density range (0 to 1)
xlim([0 L]);
hold on;

xlim([0,L_hughes]);
ylim([0,1]); % Maximum Density is 1

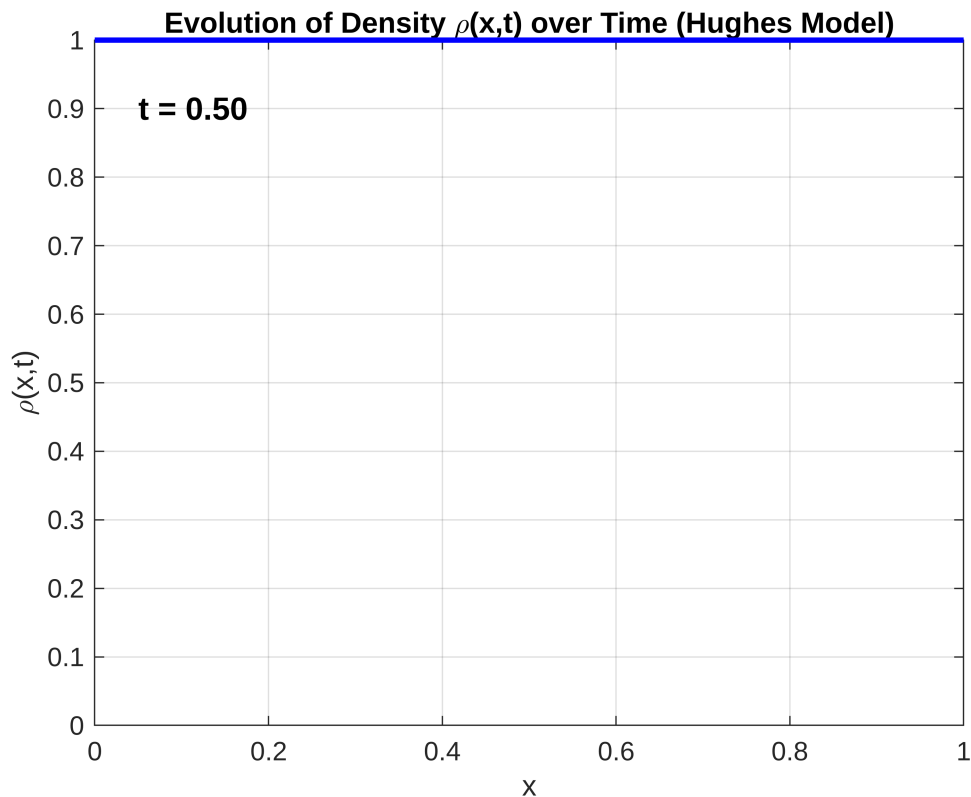
% Create a time annotation text
time_text = text(0.05, 0.9, sprintf('t = %.2f', 0), 'Units', 'normalized',
...
'FontSize', 12, 'FontWeight', 'bold');

```

```

% Play animation
for t = 1:10:Time_Steps    % adjust step size for speed (e.g., 1:5:Time_Steps
for smoother motion)
    set(h, 'YData', rho_history(:, t));    % update the line
    set(time_text, 'String', sprintf('t = %.2f', t * dt_hughes)); % update
time label
    drawnow;                                % refresh the plot
end

```



```

% ===== Animation =====
figure;
h = plot(X_hughes, phi_history(:, 1), 'LineWidth', 2, 'Color', 'b');
xlabel('x');
ylabel('\rho(x,t)');
title('Evolution of Phi \phi(x,t) over Time (Hughes Model)');
grid on;
hold on;

xlim([0,L_hughes]);
ylim([0,2.5]); % from observation phi doesnt go above atleast 2.5

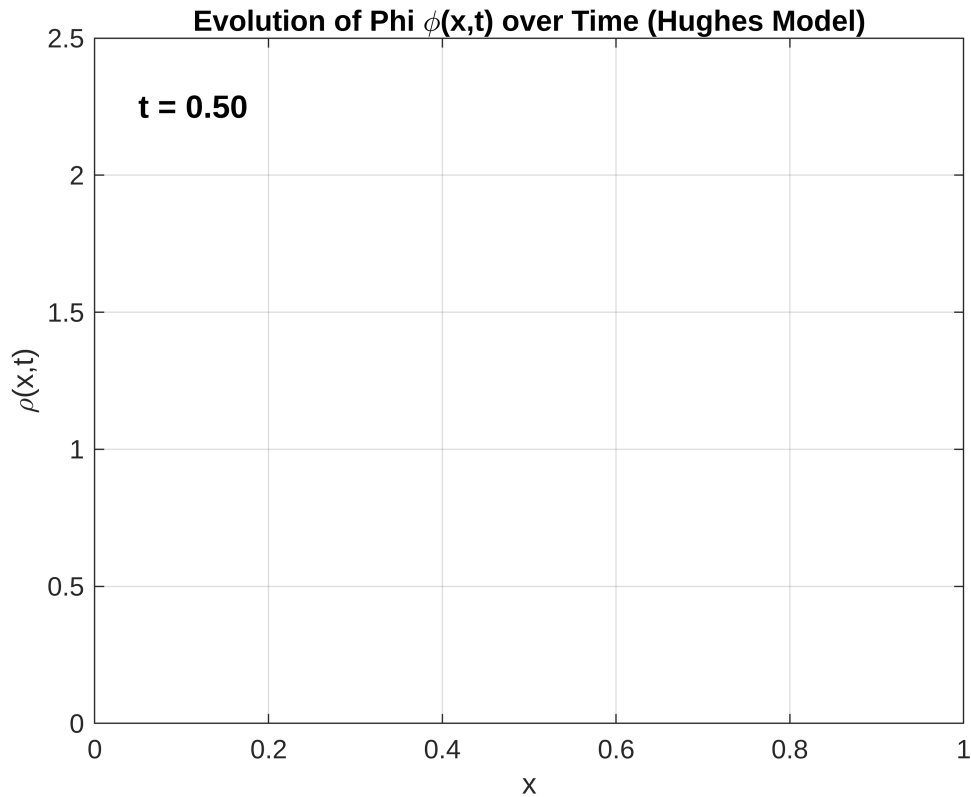
% Create a time annotation text
time_text = text(0.05, 0.9, sprintf('t = %.2f', 0), 'Units', 'normalized',
...
    'FontSize', 12, 'FontWeight', 'bold');

```

```

% Play animation
for t = 1:10:Time_Steps % adjust step size for speed (e.g., 1:5:Time_Steps
for smoother motion)
    set(h, 'YData', phi_history(:, t)); % update the line
    set(time_text, 'String', sprintf('t = %.2f', t * dt_hughes)); % update
time label
    drawnow; % refresh the plot
end

```



```

% ===== Animation =====
figure;
h = plot(X_hughes, U_history(:, 1), 'LineWidth', 2, 'Color', 'b');
xlabel('x');
ylabel('\rho(x,t)');
title('Evolution of U(x,t) over Time (Hughes Model)');
grid on;
hold on;

xlim([0,L_hughes]);
ylim([0,1]); % velocity has to be between 0 and 1, since 1 is the maximum
velocity

% Create a time annotation text
time_text = text(0.05, 0.9, sprintf('t = %.2f', 0), 'Units', 'normalized',
...
    'FontSize', 12, 'FontWeight', 'bold');

```

```

% Play animation
for t = 1:10:Time_Steps    % adjust step size for speed (e.g., 1:5:Time_Steps
for smoother motion)
    set(h, 'YData', U_history(:, t));    % update the line
    set(time_text, 'String', sprintf('t = %.2f', t * dt_hughes)); % update
time label
    drawnow;    % refresh the plot
end

```