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//===== create fluxes at faces
between CV's
#include "global.h"
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>

double conduct(double p); // declare function

void flux(const int W, double Fx[][W+1], double Fy[][W+1], double T[
[W+2], double p[][W+1], double F0[]){
    double k, ki, kim, R;
    // Boundaries
        // Left and right
    for(int j = 1; j <= M; j++){
        k = conduct(p[1][j]);
        R = dx/(2*k);
        //Fx[0][j] = -(T[1][j] - Q0)/R; //F1/2
        Fx[0][j] = - (T[0][j] - Tinf)/(R + 1/h); // left; convective
2-D
        k = conduct(p[M][j]);
        R = dx/(2*k);
        //F[M] = - (T[M] - Tinf)/(R + 1/h); // convective 1-D
        //Fx[M][j] = - (T[M+1][j] - T[M][j])/R; // insulated
2-D
        Fx[M][j] = (T[M][j] - Tinf)/(R + 1/h); // right;
convective 2-D
    }
        // Bottom and top
    for(int i = 1; i <= M; i++){
        k = conduct(p[i][1]);
        R = dx/(2*k);
        //Fy[i][0] = -(T[i][1] - Q0)/R; //F1/2
        Fy[i][0] = - (T[i][0] - Tinf)/(R + 1/h); // bottom; convective
2-D
        //===== TOP
=====
        k = conduct(p[i][M]);
        R = dx/(2*k);
        if(!BCType){ // checks boundary condition type
            Fy[i][M] = (T[i][M] - F0[i])/R; // const temp
BC
        }
        //printf("TEMPBC, Flux = %f\n", Fy[i][M]);
        }else{
            Fy[i][M] = - F0[i]/(dx); // const Flux BC
            //printf("FLUXBC, Flux = %f\n", Fy[i][M]);
        }
        //Fy[i][M] = (T[i][M] - Tinf)/(R + 1/h); //
convective 2-D
    }
}

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// LEFT TO RIGHT FLUX
for(int i = 2; i <= M; i++){ //  $2-1/2 < i-1/2 < M-1/2$ 
    for(int j = 1; j <= M; j++){
        // get k and R
        ki = conduct(p[i][j]); // ki
        kim = conduct(p[i-1][j]); // ki-1
        R = dx/(2*ki) + dx/(2*kim); //  $R_{i-1/2}$ 
        // compute flux
        Fx[i-1][j] = -(T[i][j] - T[i-1][j])/R; //
F_i-1/2
    }
}
// UP TO DOWN FLUX
for(int i = 1; i <= M; i++){ //  $2-1/2 < i-1/2 < M-1/2$ 
    for(int j = 2; j <= M; j++){
        // get k and R
        ki = conduct(p[i][j]); // ki
        kim = conduct(p[i][j-1]); // ki-1
        R = dx/(2*ki) + dx/(2*kim); //  $R_{i-1/2}$ 
        // compute flux
        Fy[i][j-1] = -(T[i][j] - T[i][j-1])/R; //
F_i-1/2
    }
}
}

```