

ELEC 4700 Assignment-2 Finite Difference Method

Due: Sunday, Feb. 24, 2019 11:59PM By: Narrathanan Seevananthan

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clear;
clc;

%V = Vo @ x = 0, x = L
%V = 0 @ y = 0, y = W
L = 3;      %Length of the rectangular region
W = 2;
Vo = 1;     %Initial voltage

%mesh density and mesh points
%adjusting the mesh density changes the distance between the nodes,
%resulting in a change in the precision of the solution
%the mesh density also affects the number of points in the matrix making
%the simulation faster or slower
dx = 0.05;
dy = 0.05;

nx = L/dx;
ny = W/dy;

%Equations pulled from Griffiths "Intro to Electrodynamics 3e
%x2 because there are two x and y differentials
VXY = -2*(1/(dx^2) + 1/(dy^2));
VX = 1/(dx^2);
VY = 1/(dy^2);

G = sparse(nx*ny,nx*ny);
B = zeros(nx*ny,1);

%changed the convention of i&j to x&y
%x = i
%y = j
for x = 1:nx
    for y = 1:ny
        n = y + (x-1)*ny;

        if x == 1 || x == nx
            %
            G(n,:) = Vo;
            G(n,n) = 1;
            B(n) = Vo;

        elseif y == 1 || y == ny
            %
            G(n,:) = 0;
            G(n,n) = 1;
            B(n) = 0;

        else
            %changed the convention of nxm&nyp to nxp&nxn
            nxp = y + (x-2)*ny;    %previous x value
            nxn = y + x*ny;        %next x value
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        nyp = y-1 + (x-1)*ny;    %previous y value
        nyn = y+1 + (x-1)*ny;    %next y value

        G(n,n) = VXY;
        G(n,nxp) = VX;
        G(n,nxn) = VX;
        G(n,nyp) = VY;
        G(n,nyn) = VY;

%values for fixed mesh grid
%           G(n,n) = -4;
%           G(n,nxp) = 1;
%           G(n,nxn) = 1;
%           G(n,nyp) = 1;
%           G(n,nyn) = 1;

        end

    end
end

%having an error with the matrix left division because the vectors contain
%0s so must divide more carefully
%turns out error was from incorrect boundary conditions (ny long band of 1s)
%resulting in an incorrect solution being generated

%the second problem with the E matrix was you were multiplying the
%transpose not the inverse.... use inv() instead of "'"

V = G\B;
%E = inv(G)*B;

%because B is a vector after MLdivision "\" the solution(V) is a vector
%which must be reshaped to correctly plot
V_2 = reshape(V,[ny,nx]);
%E_2 = reshape(E,[ny,nx]);

%plots from part 1(a) (code has been changes does not work anymore)
figure('Name','Visualize sparsity pattern');
spy(G);

%plot from 1(b)
figure('Name','Surface plot of V(x, y)');
surf(V_2);
%surf(E_2)

%for part2 make a new matrix to hold the conductivity, the conductivity in
%the boxes should be very low making the voltage passing through them very
%resistive
%1/R = conductivity, V = I*R

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