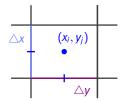
The Heat Equation

Finite Volume Discretization - 2D



More or less direct generalization: with $C_{ij} = [x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}, x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}] \times [y_{i-\frac{1}{2}}, y_{i+\frac{1}{2}}]$

$$Q_{ij} \approx u_{ij} = \frac{1}{\triangle x \triangle y} \int_{C_{ii}} \frac{u}{u}(x, y, t) dx dy.$$



For simplicity let $\triangle x = \triangle y = h$ and consider

$$\partial_t \mathbf{u}(x, y, t) = \Delta \mathbf{u}(x, y, t) + S(x, y, t) \qquad \text{for } (x, y) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$$

$$\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{u} = 0$$



► With $C_{ij} = [x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}, x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}] \times [y_{i-\frac{1}{2}}, y_{i+\frac{1}{2}}]$

$$Q_{ij} \approx u_{ij} = \frac{1}{\triangle x \triangle y} \int_{C_{ij}} \frac{u(x, y, t) dx dy.$$

For simplicity let $\triangle x = \triangle y = h$ and consider

$$\partial_t u(x,y,t) = \triangle u(x,y,t) + S(x,y,t)$$
 for $(x,y) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$
 $\mathbf{n} \cdot \nabla u = 0$.

Exact update formula:

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{h^2} \int_{C_{ij}} \partial_t \mathbf{u}(x, y, t) \, dx \, dy}_{\approx \frac{d}{dt} Q_{ij}(t)} = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_{C_{ij}} \triangle \mathbf{u}(x, y, t) \, dx \, dy + \underbrace{\frac{1}{h^2} \int_{C_{ij}} S(x, y, t) \, dx \, dy}_{\approx S_{ij}(t)}$$

Finite Volume Discretization - Heat equation in 2d Generalization to 2d.

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Furthermore with $\mathbf{e}_x = (1, 0)^{\top}$ and $\mathbf{e}_v = (0, 1)^{\top}$

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{h^2} \int_{C_{ij}} \triangle u \,^{\{\mathsf{F}:=-\nabla u\}} &= -\frac{1}{h^2} \int_{\partial C_{ij}} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \\ &= -\frac{1}{h^2} \int_{x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{F}(x, y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}, t) \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \, dx + \frac{1}{h^2} \int_{x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{F}(x, y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}, t) \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \, dx \\ &- \frac{1}{h^2} \int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{F}(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}, y, t) \cdot \mathbf{e}_x \, dy + \frac{1}{h^2} \int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{F}(x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}, y, t) \cdot \mathbf{e}_x \, dy \end{split}$$



• Furthermore with $\mathbf{e}_{x} = (1, 0)^{\top}$ and $\mathbf{e}_{v} = (0, 1)^{\top}$

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{h^2} \int_{C_{ij}} \triangle u \overset{\{\mathbf{F} := -\nabla u\}}{=} -\frac{1}{h^2} \int_{\partial C_{ij}} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \\ &= -\frac{1}{h^2} \int_{x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{F}(x, y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}, t) \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \ dx + \frac{1}{h^2} \int_{x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{F}(x, y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}, t) \cdot \mathbf{e}_y \ dx \\ &- \frac{1}{h^2} \int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{F}(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}, y, t) \cdot \mathbf{e}_x \ dy + \frac{1}{h^2} \int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}} \mathbf{F}(x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}, y, t) \cdot \mathbf{e}_x \ dy \end{split}$$

► Let with $\mathbf{F} = (\mathbf{F}_{x}, \mathbf{F}_{y})^{\top}$

$$F_{i,j\pm\frac{1}{2}}:=\frac{1}{h}\int_{x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}}\mathbf{F}_{Y}(x,y_{j\pm\frac{1}{2}},t)\ dx\quad\text{and}\quad F_{i\pm\frac{1}{2},j}:=\frac{1}{h}\int_{y_{j-\frac{1}{2}}}^{y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}}\mathbf{F}_{X}(x_{i+\frac{1}{2}},y,t)\ dy.$$

► Hence

$$\frac{1}{h^2} \int_{C_{ii}} \triangle \frac{u}{u} = -\frac{1}{h} \left(F_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} - F_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} + F_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} - F_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} \right).$$

► Recall: Exact update formula:

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{h^2} \int_{C_{ij}} \partial_t \mathbf{u}(x, y, t) \, dx \, dy}_{\approx \frac{d}{dt} Q_{ij}(t)} = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_{C_{ij}} \triangle \mathbf{u}(x, y, t) \, dx \, dy + \underbrace{\frac{1}{h^2} \int_{C_{ij}} S(x, y, t) \, dx \, dy}_{\approx S_{ij}(t)}$$

Recall: We have

$$\frac{1}{h^2} \int_{C_{ij}} \triangle \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{h} \left(F_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} - F_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} + F_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} - F_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}} \right).$$

► Hence (approximative formula) for i, j = 1, 2, ..., N-1

$$\frac{d}{dt}Q_{ij}(t) = -\frac{1}{h}\left(F_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} - F_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} + F_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} - F_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}}\right) + S_{ij}(t).$$

► Approximate the flux. Example:

$$F_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{h} \int_{x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \partial_{y} u(x, y_{j+\frac{1}{2}}, t) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{h} \int_{x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{u(x, y_{j+1}, t) - u(x, y_{j}, t)}{h} dx + \mathcal{O}(h^{2})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{h^{2}} \int_{x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} u(x, y_{j+1}, t) dx + \frac{1}{h^{2}} \int_{x_{i-\frac{1}{2}}}^{x_{i+\frac{1}{2}}} u(x, y_{j}, t) dx + \mathcal{O}(h^{2})$$

$$\stackrel{\text{const in } y}{=} -\frac{1}{h^{3}} \int_{C_{ij}} u(x, y_{j+1}, t) dx dy + \frac{1}{h^{3}} \int_{C_{ij}} u(x, y_{j}, t) dx dy + \mathcal{O}(h^{2})$$

$$\stackrel{u_{ij} := \frac{1}{h^{2}} \int_{C_{ij}} u}{=} \frac{u_{ij} - u_{i,j+1}}{h} + \mathcal{O}(h^{2}).$$

Drop $\mathcal{O}(h^2)$ and let $Q_{ij} \approx u_{ij}$.

Generalization to 2d.

► Recall: (approximative formula) for i, j = 1, 2, ..., N-1

$$\frac{d}{dt}Q_{ij}(t) = -\frac{1}{h}\left(F_{i+\frac{1}{2},j} - F_{i-\frac{1}{2},j} + F_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} - F_{i,j-\frac{1}{2}}\right) + S_{ij}(t).$$

► Approximate the flux. Example:

$$F_{i,j+\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{u_{ij} - u_{i,j+1}}{h} + \mathcal{O}(h^2).$$

Drop $\mathcal{O}(h^2)$ and let $Q_{ij} \approx u_{ij}$.

Scheme:

$$\frac{d}{dt}Q_{ij} = \frac{1}{h^2} \left(Q_{i+1,j} - 2Q_{ij} + Q_{i-1,j} + Q_{i,j+1} - 2Q_{ij} + Q_{i,j-1} \right) + S_{ij}.$$

Scheme:

$$\frac{d}{dt}Q_{ij} = \frac{1}{h^2} \left(Q_{i+1,j} - 2Q_{ij} + Q_{i-1,j} + Q_{i,j+1} - 2Q_{ij} + Q_{i,j-1} \right) + S_{ij}.$$

▶ Boundary condition $\nabla u \cdot \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{o}$: use ghost points.

$$\frac{d}{dt}Q_{0,0} = \frac{1}{h^2}\left(Q_{1,0} - 2Q_{0,0} + Q_{-1,0} + Q_{0,1} - 2Q_{0,0} + Q_{0,-1}\right) + S_{00}.$$

As in the 1d-case:

$$Q_{0,-1} = Q_{00}$$
 and $Q_{-1,0} = Q_{00}$.

Hence:

$$\frac{d}{dt}Q_{0,0} = \frac{1}{h^2} \left(Q_{1,0} - 2Q_{0,0} + Q_{0,1} \right) + S_{00}.$$

