

ITERATIVE SOLUTION OF DIFFUSION EQUATION WITH CRANK-NICOLSON  
SCHEME USING PAOR METHOD

**Dr. G. Chinna Rao Associate Prof.** Department of Engineering Mathematics, Avanthi Institute of Engineering and Technology Cherukupally(Village), Near Thagarapuvalasa Bridge, Vizianagaram (Dist), A.P, India.

**Dr. V.B. Kumar Vatti Prof.** Department of Engineering Mathematics, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India.

**Indira Munagavalasa Prof.** Department of Engineering Mathematics, Avanthi Institute of Engineering and Technology Cherukupally(Village), Near Thagarapuvalasa Bridge, Vizianagaram(Dist), A.P, India.

**K.T.D. Mohan Assistant Prof.** Department of Engineering Mathematics, Avanthi Institute of Engineering and Technology Cherukupally (Village), Near Thagarapuvalasa Bridge, Vizianagaram (Dist), A.P, India.

**Abstract:** In this paper, we solve one-dimensional diffusion equation with second order Crank-Nicholson scheme by PAOR method and this method compared with other methods discussed in this paper through some numerical examples.

**Keywords:** Finite Difference Method, Crank-Nicolson scheme, AOR, SOR, Gauss-Seidel, Jacobi.

**Introduction**

Let us consider one dimensional diffusion equation

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} \quad 0 < x < L, \quad 0 < t < T \quad \dots (1.1)$$

Partitioning the spacial interval  $[0, L]$  and temporal interval  $[0, T]$  into respective finite grids as

$$x_i = i\Delta x \quad i = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots N \quad \text{where } L / N = \Delta x \quad \dots(1.2)$$

$$t_j = j\Delta t \quad j = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots M \quad \text{where } T / M = \Delta t \quad \dots(1.3)$$

Denoting the numerical solution of  $U(x, t)$  as  $U_{i,j} = U(x_i, t_j)$

The Second order Crank-Nicolson scheme of equation (1.1) is

$$\frac{U_{i,j+1} - U_{i,j}}{\Delta t} = \frac{D}{2} \left[ \frac{U_{i+1,j} - 2U_{i,j} + U_{i-1,j}}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{U_{i+1,j+1} - 2U_{i,j+1} + U_{i-1,j+1}}{(\Delta x)^2} \right] \quad \dots (1.4)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2U_{i,j+1} - 2U_{i,j} = \frac{D\Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} [U_{i+1,j} - 2U_{i,j} + U_{i-1,j} + U_{i+1,j+1} - 2U_{i,j+1} + U_{i-1,j+1}]$$

$$\Rightarrow -\lambda U_{i-1,j+1} + 2(1 + \lambda)U_{i,j+1} - \lambda U_{i+1,j+1} = \lambda U_{i-1,j} + 2(1 - \lambda)U_{i,j} + \lambda U_{i+1,j} \quad \dots (1.5)$$

where  $\lambda = D\Delta t / (\Delta x)^2$

From (1.5), we get for first time level;  $i = 1, 2, 3 \dots N - 1, j = 0$

$$-\lambda U_{0,1} + 2(1 + \lambda)U_{1,1} - \lambda U_{2,1} = \lambda U_{0,0} + 2(1 - \lambda)U_{1,0} + \lambda U_{2,0}$$

$$-\lambda U_{1,1} + 2(1 + \lambda)U_{2,1} - \lambda U_{3,1} = \lambda U_{1,0} + 2(1 - \lambda)U_{2,0} + \lambda U_{3,0}$$

⋮

$$-\lambda U_{N-2,1} + 2(1 + \lambda)U_{N-1,1} - \lambda U_{N,1} = \lambda U_{N-2,0} + 2(1 - \lambda)U_{N-1,0} + \lambda U_{N,0}$$

For second time level;  $i = 1, 2, 3 \dots N - 1, j = 1$