deal.II crash course

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2 Session 2: Heat Equation

3 The End



Session 2: Heat Equation

O The End



General information on this class



- Crash course part of the 2023 deal.II Workshop https://www.dealii.org/workshop-2023/1
- O Two sessions each 90 minutes
- **3** Overview, 'theory', practice (code snippets to be completed)
- Overview on deal.II via https://www.dealii.org²
- Self-learning via Wolfgang's video tutorials https://www.math.colostate.edu/~bangerth/videos.html
- 6 Self-learning via tutorial steps https: //www.dealii.org/current/doxygen/deal.II/Tutorial.html
- 🕜 Readme via https://www.dealii.org/current/readme.html
- 8 Download via https://www.dealii.org/download.html
- Expert discussions, further information in the Coding Jam from Wed-Fri

²Arndt et al.; 2023, https://dealii.org/deal95-preprint.pdf



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¹Links are active and can be accessed









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Poisson's problem / step-3



- Basically, we go through the famous step-3 https: //www.dealii.org/current/doxygen/deal.II/step_3.html
- 2 Fantastic documentation

³https://cplusplus.com/

⁴Richter, Wick; 2017,

https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-662-54178-4 ⁵Ciarlet; 2013,

https://my.siam.org/Store/Product/viewproduct/?ProductId=24997945 ⁶Brenner, Scott; 2008,

https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-0-387-75934-0



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Poisson's problem / step-3 Universität Hannover Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and dimension d = 1, 2, 3. Find $u : \overline{\Omega} \to \mathbb{R}$ such that $-\Delta u = f$ in Ω u = g on $\partial \Omega$ with $f \in L^2(\Omega)$ and $g \in L^2(\partial \Omega)$. ZA TON

Figure: Poisson problem in 1D (left and middle). Poisson problem in 2D (right).



Poisson's problem / step-3





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Relation to step-26 https:

//www.dealii.org/current/doxygen/deal.II/step_26.html

- Ø Modified for our purposes in this class
- 8 https:

//github.com/Hendrik240298/deal.II_Crash_Course_2023



Heat equation



Find $u := u(x, t) : \overline{\Omega} \times \overline{I} \to \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$\rho \partial_t u - \nabla \cdot (\alpha \nabla u) = f \quad \text{in } \Omega \times I,$$

$$u = u_D \quad \text{on } \partial \Omega \times (0, T),$$

$$u(0) = u_0 \quad \text{in } \Omega \times \{t = 0\},$$

where $f : \Omega \times I \to \mathbb{R}$ and $u_0 : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$ and $\alpha > 0$ and $\rho > 0$ are material parameters, and $u_D \ge 0$ is a Dirichlet boundary condition. As an example, u_0 is the initial temperature and u_D is the wall temperature, and f is some heat source.



Some numerical simulations⁷





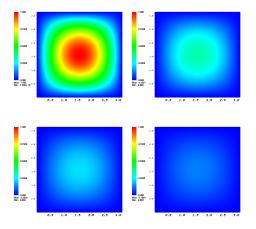


Figure: Heat equation with $\theta = 1$ (backward Euler) at T = 0, 1, 2, 5. The solution is stable and satisfies the parabolic maximum principle. The color scale is fixed between 0 and 1.



Session 2: Heat Equation

3 The End





Thanks a lot for participating, enjoy the further conference, and Coding Jam! Don't hesitate to ask questions now or later!



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