



The boundary conditions are:

At the left, right, top and bottom walls:
 $u=0, v=0, T=0$.

At the inlet:
 $u=1, v=0, T=1$.

At the outlet :
 Neuman conditions for u, v and T

Fig. 1. The geometry and boundary conditions for the 2D-airflow problem.

U-momentum equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial(uu)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(vu)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \nabla^2 u$$

V-momentum equation

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(vv)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{\text{Re}} \nabla^2 v + \frac{Gr}{\text{Re}^2} T$$

Continuity equation

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$

Energy equation

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = -\frac{\partial(uT)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(vT)}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{\text{Re Pr}} \nabla^2 T$$

```

%Variables: u1=u; u2=v; u3=p u4=T; u1x = du1/dx etc.
fem.geom=poly2([0 0 0 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5],[0 1 2 3 3 1 0.5 0]); %Specify geometry
fem.mesh=meshinit(fem); fem.mesh=meshrefine(fem); %Mesh init and refine
fem.dim=4; fem.form='general'; %4 variables, general form
Re=1000;Gr=2.5e7; Pr=0.71; %Model parameters
etaval=1/Re; betaval=Gr/(Re*Re); alphaval=1/(Re*Pr);
fem.variables={'eta' etaval 'alpha' alphaval 'beta' betaval }; %Model variables

fem.bnd.r={{ '-u1'; '-u2'; 0; '0-u4' } ... %Specify boundary coefficient r
           { '-u1'; '-u2'; 0; '0-u4' } ...
           { '1-u1'; '-u2'; 0; '1-u4' } ...
           { '-u1'; '-u2'; 0; '0-u4' } ...
           { '-u1'; '-u2'; 0; '0-u4' } ...
           { '-u1'; '-u2'; 0; '0-u4' } ...
           { 0; 0; '-u3'; 0 } ...
           { '-u1'; '-u2'; 0; '0-u4' } };

fem.equ.da={{1; 1; 0; 1}}; %Specify PDE coefficient da
fem.equ.f={{ '-(u1.*u1x+u2.*u1y+u3x)';... %Specify PDE coefficient f
             '-(u1.*u2x+u2.*u2y+u3y)+beta*u4';...
             '-(u1x+u2y)';...
             '-(u1.*u4x+u2.*u4y)'} };

fem.equ.ga={{ {'-eta*u1x'; '-eta*u1y'};... %Specify PDE coefficient ga
              {'-eta*u2x'; '-eta*u2y'};...
              0;...
              {'-alpha*u4x'; '-alpha*u4y'}} };

fem=femdiff(fem); %Calculate divergence gamma on domain
fem.init={{0 0 0 0}}; % Intial values
fem.sol=femtime(fem,'atol',{.1,.1,Inf,.1}),'ode','fldae',... %Solving
           'sd','on','report','on','tlist',0:.3:30);

```

Fig. 2. The PDE model and the corresponding FemLab code