

# 西安交通大学实验报告

成绩	
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课程：		实验日期	年	月	日
专业班号		组别			
姓名		学号			
同组者		报告退发			(订正、重做)
		教室审批签字			

## 实验名称 二维导热物体温度场的计算机模拟实验

### 一、实验目的

- (1) 学习电、热类比的原理及边界条件的处理；
- (2) 通过计算机编程的方式求出墙角导热的离散温度场。

### 二、实验原理

二维稳态过程，导热方程为

$$\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

二维稳态导热内部节点的差分方程为

$$t_{i+1,j} + t_{i-1,j} + t_{i,j+1} + t_{i,j-1} - 4t_{i,j} = 0$$

于是内部节点的迭代计算式为

$$t_{i,j} = \frac{t_{i+1,j} + t_{i-1,j} + t_{i,j+1} + t_{i,j-1}}{4}$$

对于恒温边界条件，除了绝热边界时使用对称性外，只使用上面一个迭代计算式即可。但是对于对流边界，边界上的点，按位置分为内角点、外角点和平直边界，按类型分为对流边界、绝热边界，计算步骤相比恒温边界下更为复杂。

按位置：

- a) 内角点：4个方向均有导热热流，有 $\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{dy}{2}$ 面积的对流换热
- b) 外角点：2个方向有导热，有 $\frac{dx}{2} + \frac{dy}{2}$ 面积的对流换热
- c) 平直边界：3个方向有导热，有 $dx$ 或 $dy$ 面积的对流换热

按类型：

- a) 绝热边界：该点的绝热一侧没有热流量，基尔霍夫定律中，此方向的热流量代入0计算
- b) 对流边界：该点该方向的对流换热量由牛顿冷却公式 $q = hA(t_\infty - t_{i,j})$ 计算得出

综上所述：

对流边界下的差分方程为：

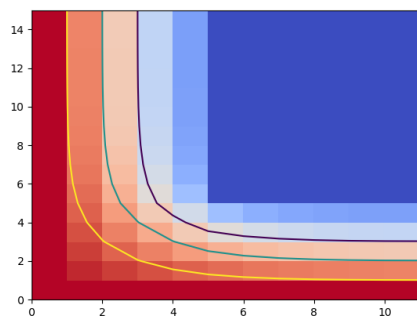
$$\Phi_{i-1,j} + \Phi_{i+1,j} + \Phi_{i,j-1} + \Phi_{i,j+1} + \Phi_{\text{对流}} = 0$$

其中， $\Phi_{i-1,j}, \Phi_{i+1,j}, \Phi_{i,j-1}, \Phi_{i,j+1}$ 为导热热量， $q_{\text{对流}}$ 为对流边界换热量。 $\Phi_{i-1,j} = \frac{\lambda A(t_{i-1,j} - t_{i,j})}{dx}$ ,

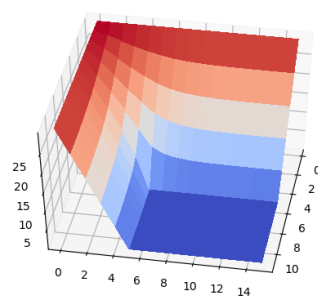
$$\Phi_{\text{对流}} = hA(t_\infty - t_{i,j})。$$

代入所有 $q$ 的计算式，可解得

30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
30.00	29.03	28.07	27.12	26.22	25.46	24.89	24.53	24.30	24.17	24.09	24.05	24.03	24.02	24.01	24.01	
30.00	28.07	26.12	24.18	22.31	20.71	19.60	18.91	18.51	18.28	18.15	18.08	18.05	18.03	18.02	18.01	
30.00	27.12	24.18	21.16	18.14	15.46	13.87	13.00	12.54	12.29	12.16	12.09	12.05	12.03	12.02	12.01	
30.00	26.22	22.31	18.14	13.64	9.13	7.42	6.70	6.36	6.19	6.10	6.05	6.03	6.02	6.01	6.01	
30.00	25.46	20.71	15.47	9.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
30.00	24.90	19.60	13.88	7.43	0.00											
30.00	24.53	18.92	13.01	6.70	0.00											
30.00	24.31	18.52	12.55	6.36	0.00											
30.00	24.18	18.30	12.32	6.20	0.00											
30.00	24.12	18.20	12.20	6.13	0.00											
30.00	24.10	18.17	12.17	6.11	0.00											



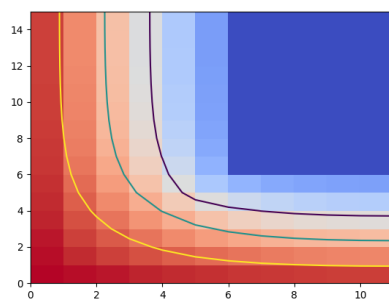
24°C, 18°C, 12°C等温曲线图



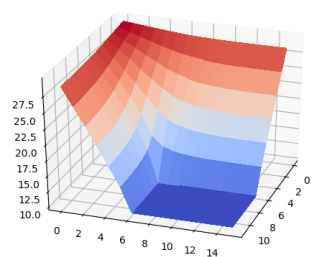
$x - y - t$  三维图像

## 1.2 对流边界：外温 $t_1 = 30^\circ\text{C}$ ，内温 $t_2 = 10^\circ\text{C}$

29.90	29.71	29.52	29.33	29.15	28.99	28.86	28.75	28.68	28.63	28.60	28.58	28.56	28.55	28.55	28.55
29.71	29.14	28.56	27.99	27.45	26.96	26.55	26.25	26.03	25.88	25.79	25.72	25.68	25.66	25.65	25.64
29.52	28.56	27.60	26.63	25.69	24.84	24.15	23.65	23.31	23.09	22.94	22.85	22.79	22.76	22.74	22.73
29.33	27.99	26.63	25.24	23.84	22.55	21.57	20.90	20.48	20.21	20.04	19.94	19.87	19.84	19.82	19.81
29.15	27.45	25.69	23.85	21.90	19.95	18.66	17.91	17.48	17.23	17.08	16.99	16.93	16.90	16.88	16.88
28.99	26.96	24.84	22.56	19.96	16.70	15.20	14.61	14.31	14.15	14.06	14.00	13.96	13.94	13.93	13.93
28.86	26.56	24.17	21.58	18.67	15.21										
28.76	26.26	23.68	20.93	17.93	14.62										
28.69	26.06	23.35	20.52	17.52	14.34										
28.65	25.93	23.15	20.28	17.29	14.19										
28.62	25.85	23.04	20.15	17.17	14.11										
28.61	25.83	23.00	20.11	17.14	14.09										



26°C, 22°C, 18°C等温曲线图



$x - y - t$  三维图像

## 2. 计算程序源代码

### 2.1 Python 源代码

```
# python main.py # 恒温边界
# python main.py convection # 对流边界

import numpy as np
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import cm
from matplotlib.ticker import LinearLocator, FormatStrFormatter
import sys

X = np.arange(0, 16)
Y = np.arange(0, 12)
X, Y = np.meshgrid(Y, X)
fig = plt.figure()
ax = fig.add_subplot(1, 1, 1)
# ax = fig.gca(projection='3d')
t = np.zeros((16, 12))

conduction = True
for i in sys.argv:
    if i == 'convection':
        conduction = False
        break

h1 = 10.6
lam = 0.53
dx = 0.1
lambda_over_dx = lam / dx
h2 = 3.975

if conduction:
    t1 = 30
    t2 = 0
    t[0, :] = t1
    t[:, 0] = t1
    t[5:16, 5:12] = t2
else:
    t1 = 30
    t2 = 10
    t[0, :] = t1
    t[:, 0] = t1
    t[5:16, 5:12] = t2

if conduction:
    for k in range(0, 1000):
        for m in range(1, 5):
            for n in range(1, 11):
                t[m, n] = (t[m - 1, n] + t[m + 1, n] + t[m, n - 1] + t[m, n + 1]) / 4

            n = 11
            t[m, n] = (t[m - 1, n] + t[m + 1, n] + t[m, n - 1] * 2) / 4

        for m in range(5, 15):
            for n in range(1, 5):
                t[m, n] = (t[m - 1, n] + t[m + 1, n] + t[m, n - 1] + t[m, n + 1]) / 4

            m = 15
            for n in range(1, 5):
                t[m, n] = (t[m - 1, n] * 2 + t[m, n - 1] + t[m, n + 1]) / 4
        else:
            for k in range(0, 1000):
                # m = 0
                m = 0
                n = 0
                t[m, n] = (h1 * t1 + lambda_over_dx * (t[m + 1, n] / 2 + t[m, n + 1] / 2)) / (h1 + lambda_over_dx)

                for n in range(1, 11):
                    t[m, n] = (h1 * t1 + lambda_over_dx * (t[m + 1, n] + t[m, n - 1] / 2 + t[m, n + 1] / 2)) / (h1 + lambda_over_dx * 2)

                n = 11
                t[m, n] = (h1 * t1 / 2 + lambda_over_dx * (t[m + 1, n] / 2 + t[m, n - 1] / 2)) / (h1 / 2 + lambda_over_dx)

                # m = 1..4
                for m in range(1, 5):
                    n = 0
                    t[m, n] = (h1 * t1 + lambda_over_dx * (t[m - 1, n] / 2 + t[m + 1, n] / 2 + t[m, n + 1])) / (h1 + lambda_over_dx * 2)

                    for n in range(1, 11):
                        t[m, n] = (t[m - 1, n] + t[m + 1, n] + t[m, n - 1] + t[m, n + 1]) / 4

                    n = 11
                    t[m, n] = (t[m - 1, n] / 2 + t[m + 1, n] / 2 + t[m, n - 1]) / 2

                # m = 5
                m = 5
                n = 0
                t[m, n] = (h1 * t1 + lambda_over_dx * (t[m - 1, n] / 2 + t[m + 1, n] / 2 + t[m, n + 1])) / (h1 + lambda_over_dx * 2)

                for n in range(1, 5):
                    t[m, n] = (t[m - 1, n] + t[m + 1, n] + t[m, n - 1] + t[m, n + 1]) / 4

                n = 5
                t[m, n] = (h2 * t2 + lambda_over_dx * (t[m - 1, n] + t[m + 1, n] / 2 + t[m, n - 1] + t[m, n + 1] / 2)) / (h2 + lambda_over_dx
* 3)

                for n in range(6, 11):
```

```

t[m, n] = (h2 * t2 + lambda_over_dx * (t[m - 1, n] + t[m, n - 1] / 2 + t[m, n + 1] / 2)) / (h2 + lambda_over_dx * 2)

n = 11
t[m, n] = (h2 * t2 / 2 + lambda_over_dx * (t[m - 1, n] / 2 + t[m, n - 1] / 2)) / (h2 / 2 + lambda_over_dx)

# m = 6 .. 14
for m in range(6, 15):
    n = 0
    t[m, n] = (h1 * t1 + lambda_over_dx * (t[m - 1, n] / 2 + t[m + 1, n] / 2 + t[m, n + 1])) / (h1 + lambda_over_dx * 2)

    for n in range(1, 5):
        t[m, n] = (t[m - 1, n] + t[m + 1, n] + t[m, n - 1] + t[m, n + 1]) / 4

    n = 5
    t[m, n] = (h2 * t2 + lambda_over_dx * (t[m - 1, n] / 2 + t[m + 1, n] / 2 + t[m, n - 1])) / (h2 + lambda_over_dx * 2)

# m = 15
m = 15
n = 0
t[m, n] = (h1 * t1 / 2 + lambda_over_dx * (t[m - 1, n] / 2 + t[m, n + 1] / 2)) / (h1 / 2 + lambda_over_dx)

for n in range(1, 5):
    t[m, n] = (t[m - 1, n] + t[m, n - 1] / 2 + t[m, n + 1] / 2) / 2

n = 5
t[m, n] = (h2 * t2 / 2 + lambda_over_dx * (t[m - 1, n] / 2 + t[m, n - 1] / 2)) / (h2 / 2 + lambda_over_dx)

# surf = ax.plot_surface(X, Y, t, cmap=cm.coolwarm, linewidth=0, antialiased=False)
ax.pcolormesh(X, Y, t, cmap=cm.coolwarm)
if conduction:
    ax.contour(X, Y, t, [12, 18, 24])
else:
    ax.contour(X, Y, t, [18, 22, 26])
plt.show()

t = np.transpose(t)
if conduction:
    np.savetxt("conduction.csv", t, delimiter=",")
else:
    np.savetxt("convection.csv", t, delimiter=",")

```

## 2.2 运行方法:

计算恒温边界: 执行 `python main.py`

计算对流边界: 执行 `python main.py convection`