Examples *Tiny***FEM**



Version: 1.0.0

Authors: Elias Perras, Marius Mellmann

Heat Equation

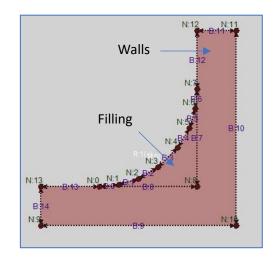
Example 1

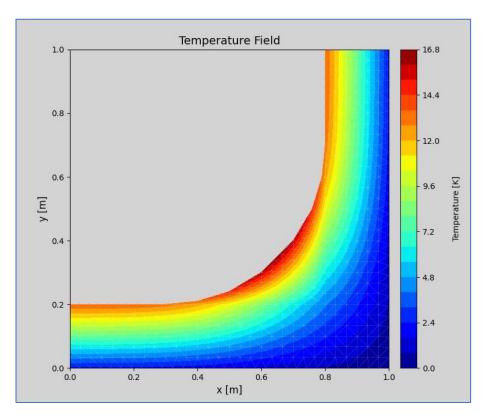
• Walls: k = 1 W/mK

• Round filling: k = 0.5 W/mK

• Outside: T = 0 °C h = 25 W/m²K

• Inside: T = 25°C h = 5 W/m²K

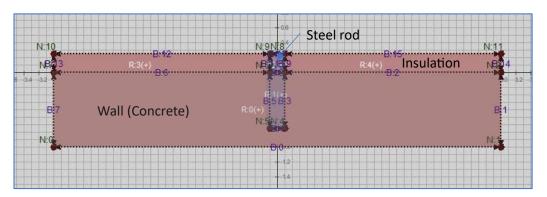


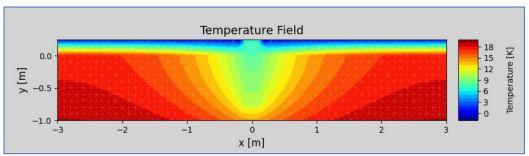


Metal rod through insulation

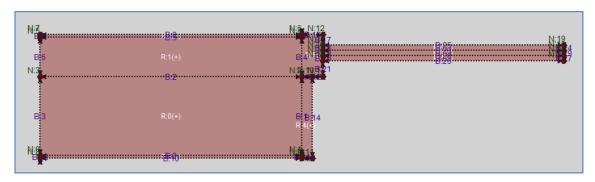
• Outside: T = 0 °C h = 25 W/m²K

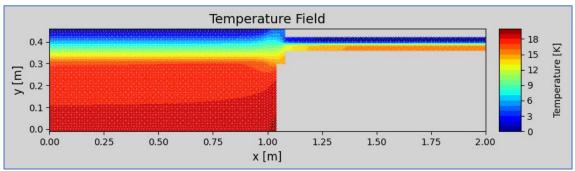
• Inside: T = 20°C h = 4 W/m²K



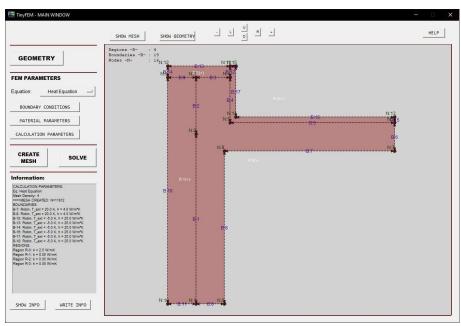


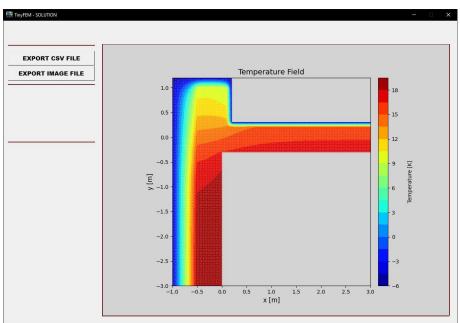
• Some wall structure with embedded double pane window and different materials



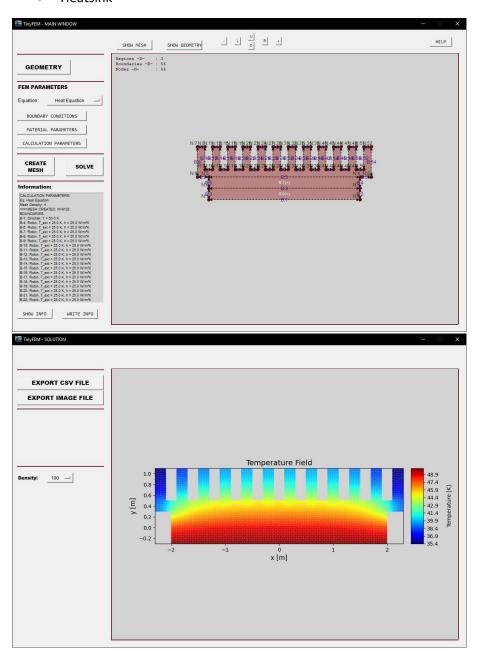


Insulated outer wall

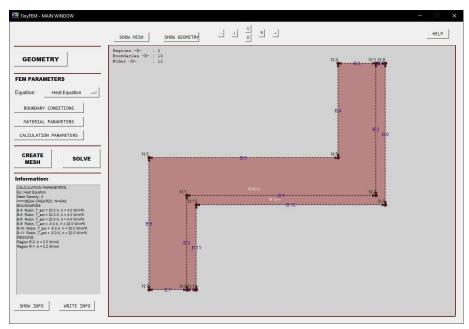


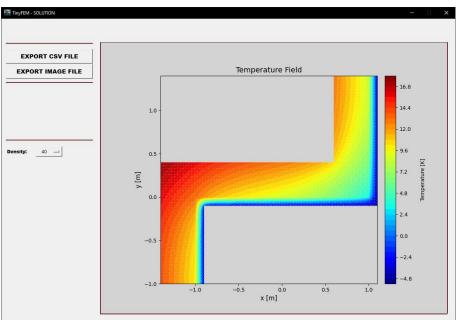


• Heatsink



• Effect of convex and concave corners on efficiency of insulation

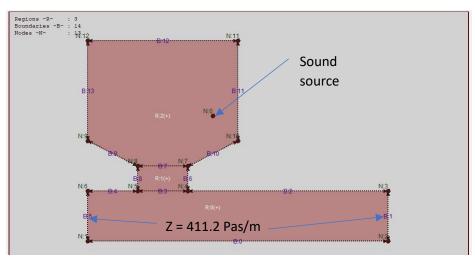


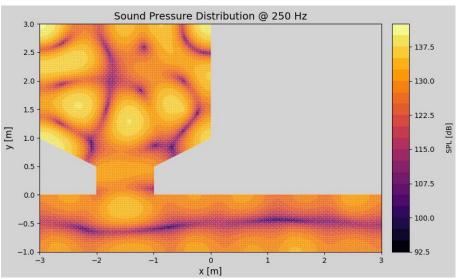


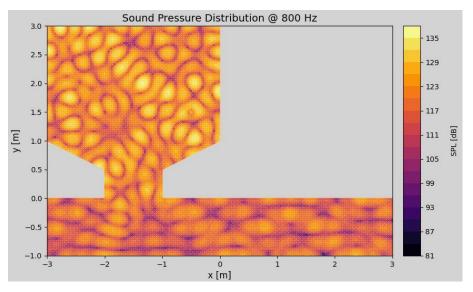
Helmholtz Equation

Example 1: Hallway

• Sound propagation in hallway (medium air)

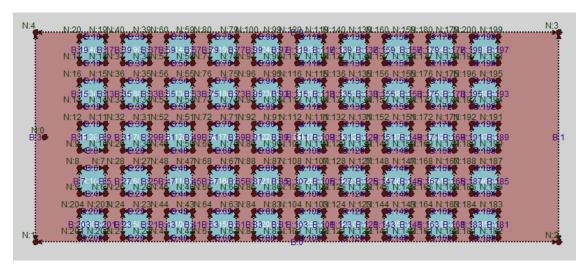




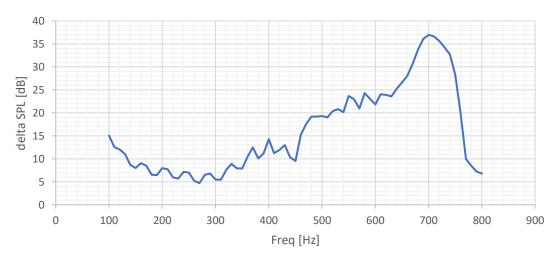


Example 2: Phononic Crystal

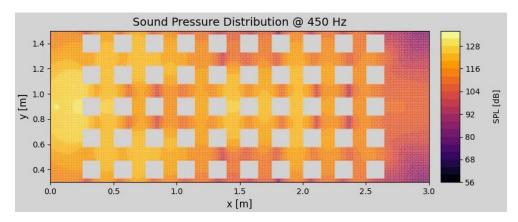
- A phononic crystal is a material or structure designed to control the propagation of sound waves in a way that allows certain frequencies of sound to be blocked or allowed to pass through.
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acoustic_metamaterial



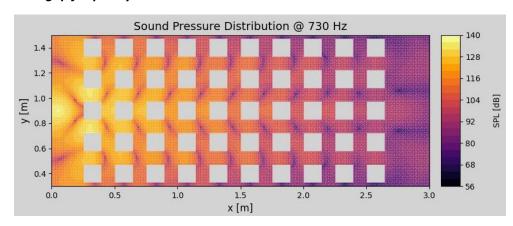
delta SPL B-1 - B-3



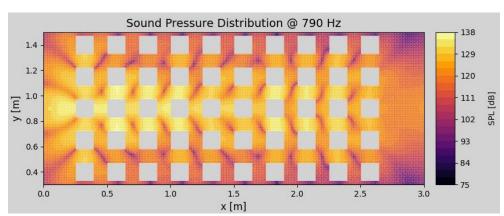
Blocked frequency:



Bandgap frequency:

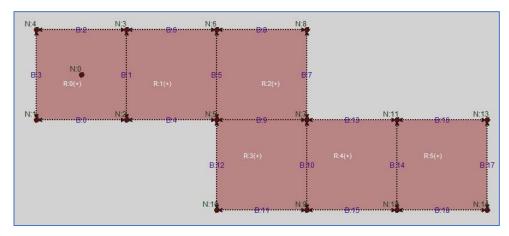


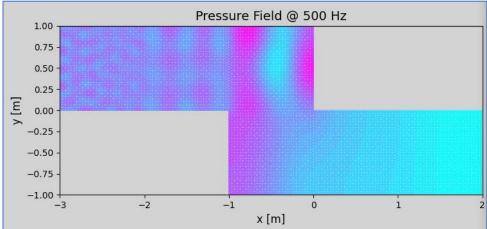
Blocked frequency:



Example 3: Sound propagation through different materials

Varying values for speed of sound and density for regions





Example 4: Sound barrier

