

Modelización de Materiales 2018

Método de las Diferencias Finitas

Ejemplo: Estado Estacionario de un problema de conductividad térmica.

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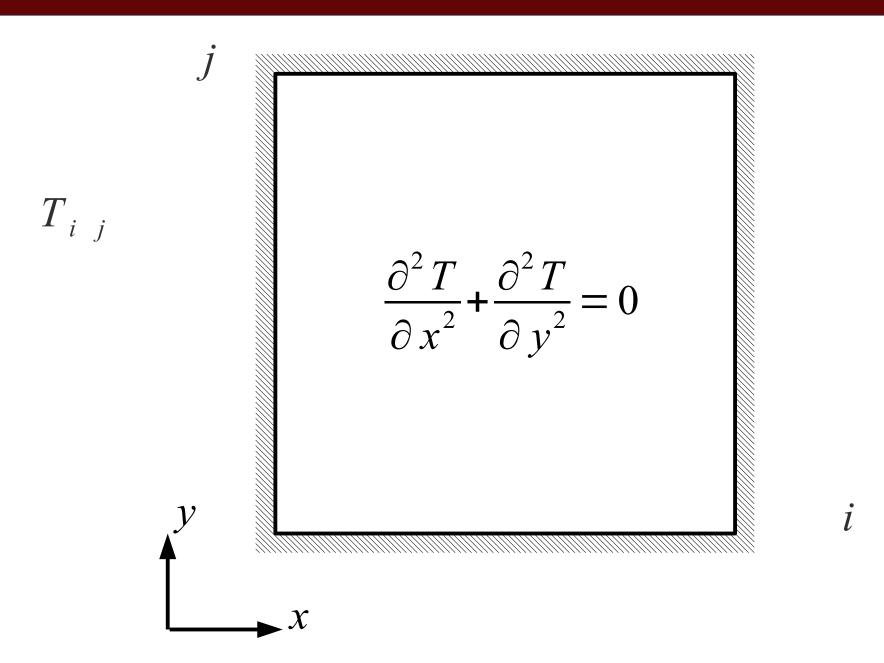
ruweht@cnea.gov.ar marianodforti@gmail.com

www.tandar.cnea.gov.ar/~weht/Modelizacion

https://mdforti.github.io/Modelizacion/

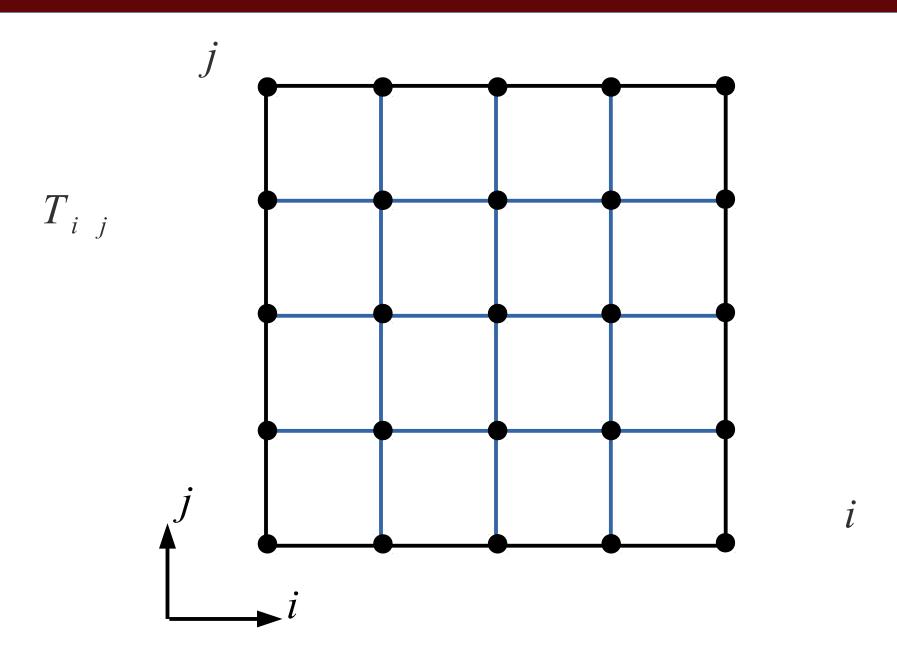


Presentación del Problema





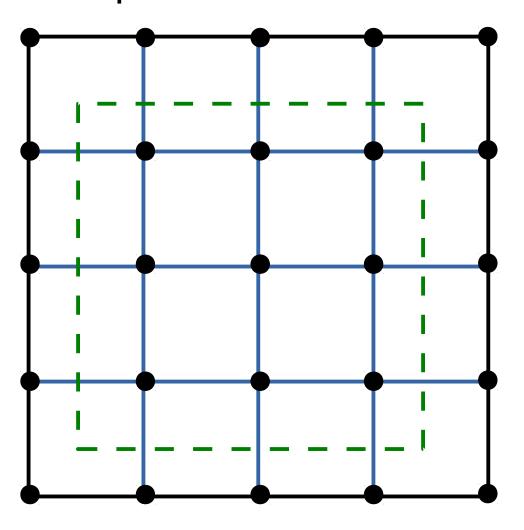
Discretización del Problema





Ecuación Matricial

Temperaturas en nodos internos



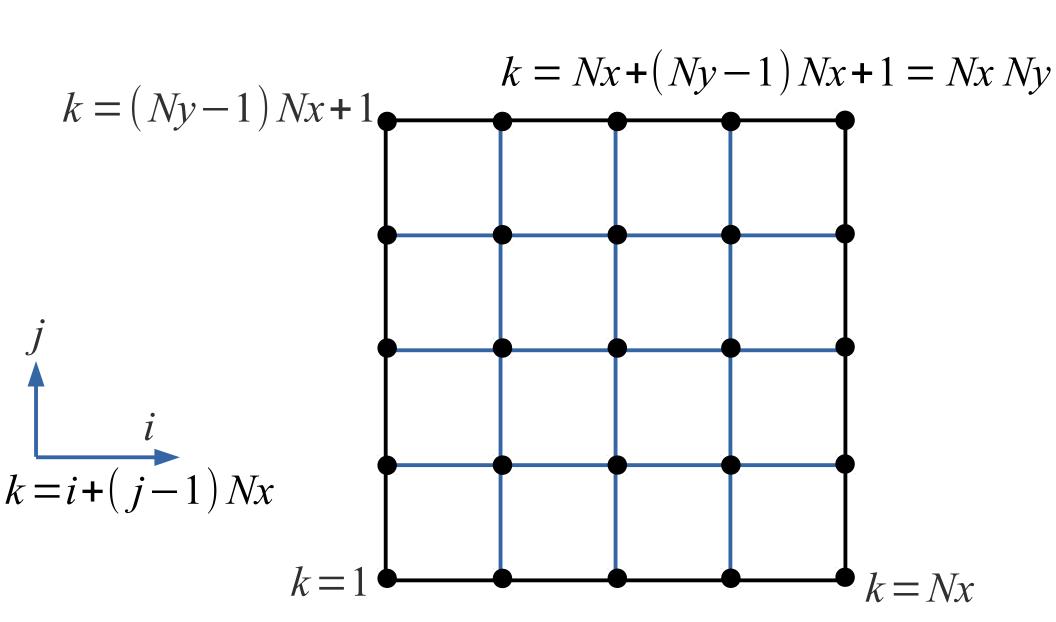
$$T_{i,j} = \boldsymbol{T}_k$$

$$k = i + (j - 1) Nx$$

$$T_{k} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{1} \\ T_{2} \\ \vdots \\ T_{NxNy} \end{pmatrix}$$

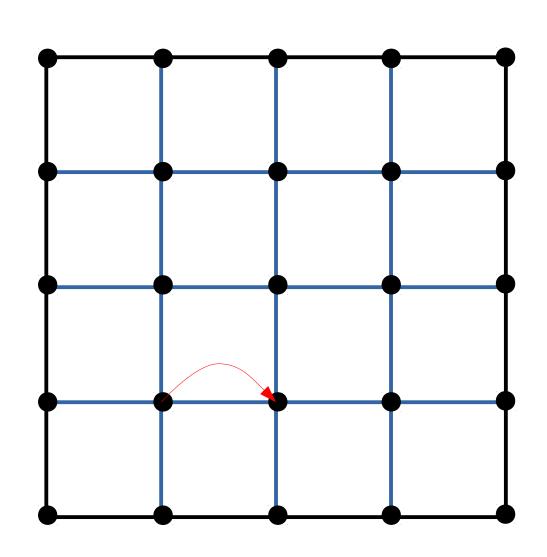


Ecuación Matricial: Numeración de Nodos





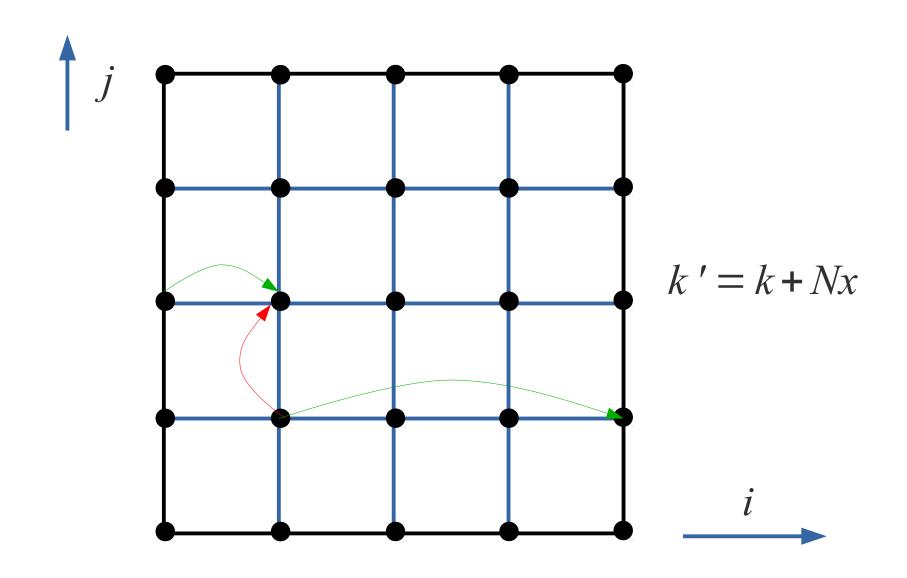
Ecuación Matricial: Numeración de Nodos



$$k' = k + 1$$



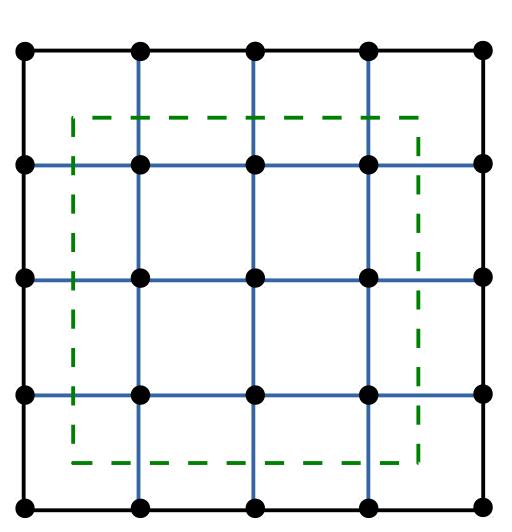
Ecuación Matricial: Numeración de Nodos





Ecuación General

• Para los nodos Internos:



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

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} = \frac{T_{k-1} - 2T_k + T_{k+1}}{dx^2}$$

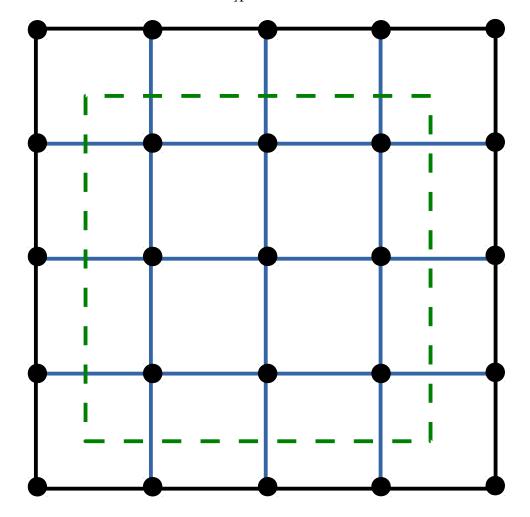
$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} = \frac{T_{k-Nx} - 2T_k + T_{k+Nx}}{dy^2}$$



Linealización de la ecuación Diferencial

Para los nodos Internos

$$\beta^2 T_{k-N_x} + T_{k-1} - 2(1+\beta^2) T_k + T_{k+1} + \beta^2 T_{k+N_x} = 0$$



$$\left[M \right] \left| \begin{array}{c} T_1 \\ \vdots \\ T_k \\ \vdots \\ T_{NxNy} \end{array} \right| = b$$

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

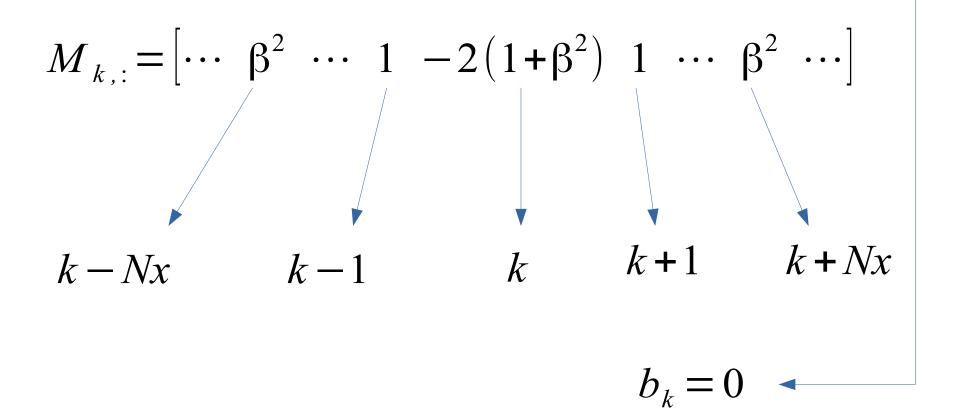


Linealización de la ecuación Diferencial

Coeficientes de la Matriz

$$\beta^2 T_{k-N_x} + T_{k-1} - 2(1+\beta^2) T_k + T_{k+1} + \beta^2 T_{k+N_x} = 0$$

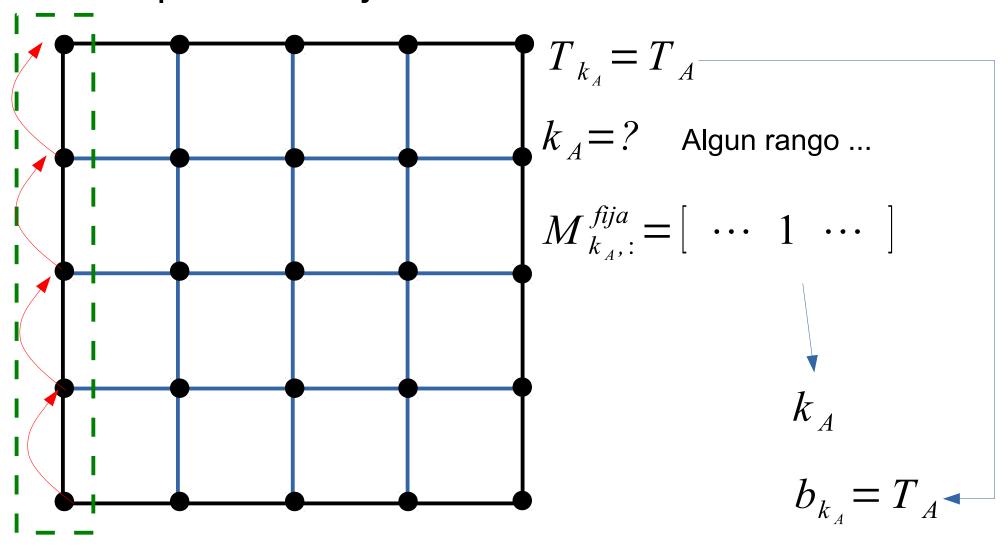
Fila k-ésima:





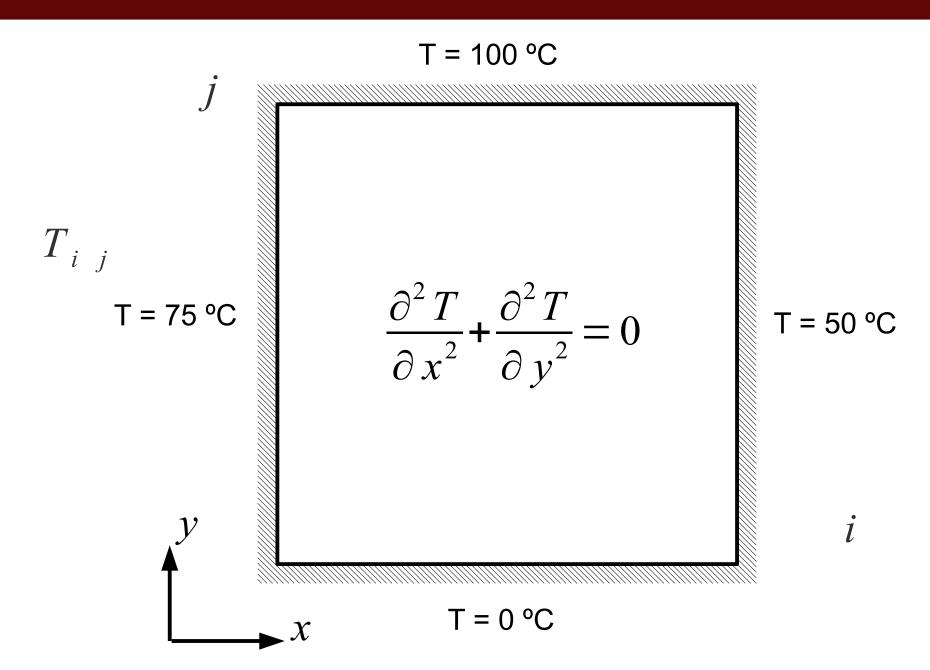
Condiciones de contorno

Temperatura Fija





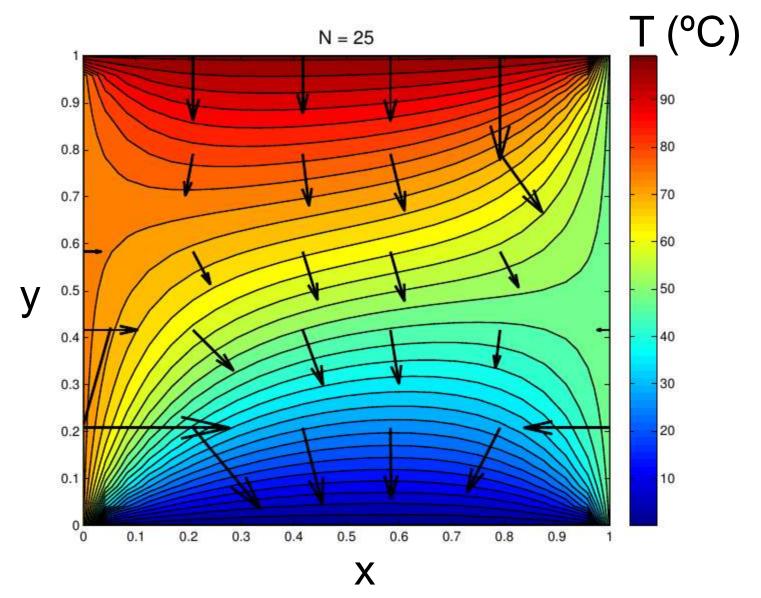
Problema: Primera Aproximación





Problema: primera aproximación

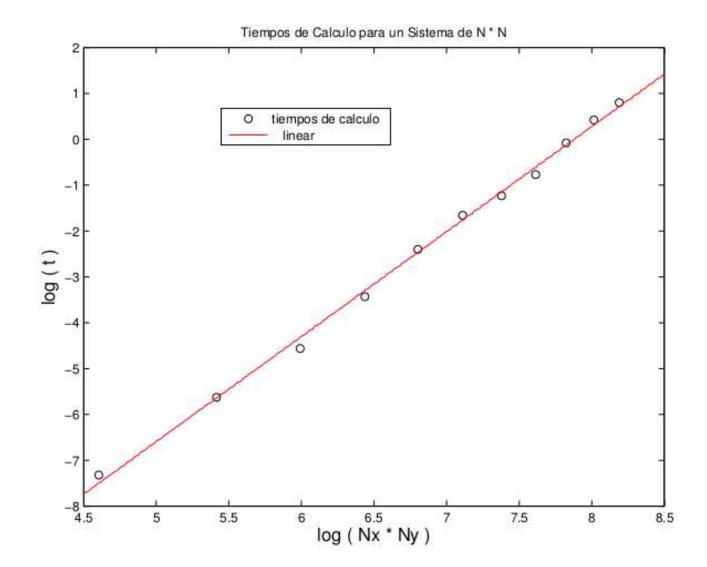
• Solución:





Problema: Primera Aproximación

Solución: Escaleo Temporal





Postproceso: Mapa de temperaturas.



Mapa de colores.

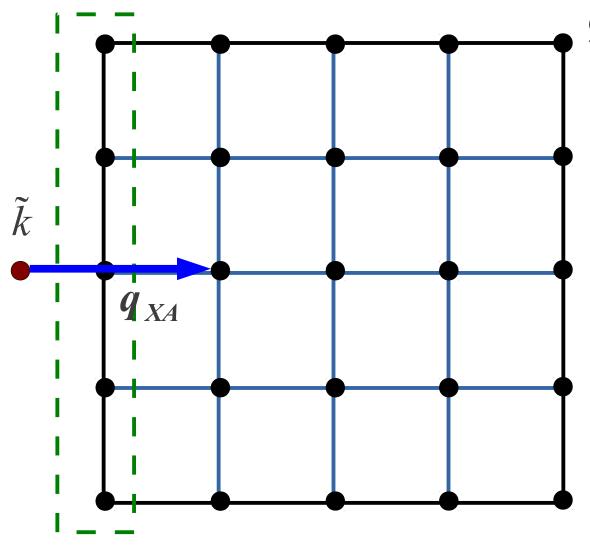
```
>> [X,Y]=meshgrid(x,y);
>> contour(X,Y,Tsol,'Fill','on')

fx >>
```



Condiciones de contorno: Flujo

Derivada centrada: punto extra



$$\frac{Q_x \propto q_{XA}}{\partial T} \Big|_{k_A} = \frac{T_{k_A+1} - T_{\tilde{k}}}{2dx}$$

$$k_A = 1: N_X: (N_Y - 1)N_X + 1$$



Condiciones de contorno: Flujo

• Cambio en los elementos de matriz

$$T_{\tilde{k}} = T_{k_A+1} - 2 dxq_{XA}$$
 $k_A = 1:N_X:(N_Y-1)N_X$

Reemplazo en la ecuación general

$$\beta^{2} T_{k-N_{x}} + T_{k-1} - 2(1+\beta^{2}) T_{k} + T_{k+1} + \beta^{2} T_{k+N_{x}} = 0$$

Reordeno

$$\beta^2 T_{k-N_x} - 2(1+\beta^2) T_k + 2 T_{k+1} + \beta^2 T_{k+N_x} = 2 dx q_{XA}$$



Condiciones de contorno: Flujo

$$T_{\widetilde{k}-1} = T_{k_A+1} - 2 \, dx q_{XA} \qquad k_A = 1 : N_X : (N_Y - 1) N_X$$
$$\beta^2 T_{k-N_X} - 2 \left(1 + \beta^2\right) T_k + 2 \, T_{k+1} + \beta^2 T_{k+N_X} = 2 \, dx q_{XA}$$

Fila k-ésima:

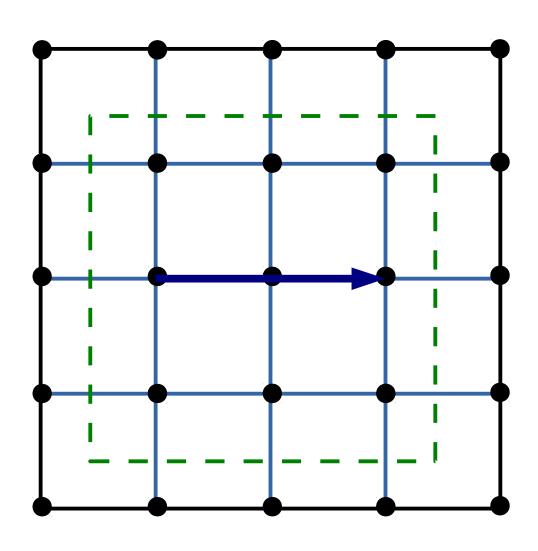
$$M_{k_A,:} = \left[\cdots \beta^2 \cdots 0 - 2(1+\beta^2) 2 \cdots \beta^2 \cdots \right]$$

$$k - Nx \qquad k - 1 \qquad k \qquad k+1 \qquad k+Nx$$

$$b_k = 2 dx q_{XA}$$



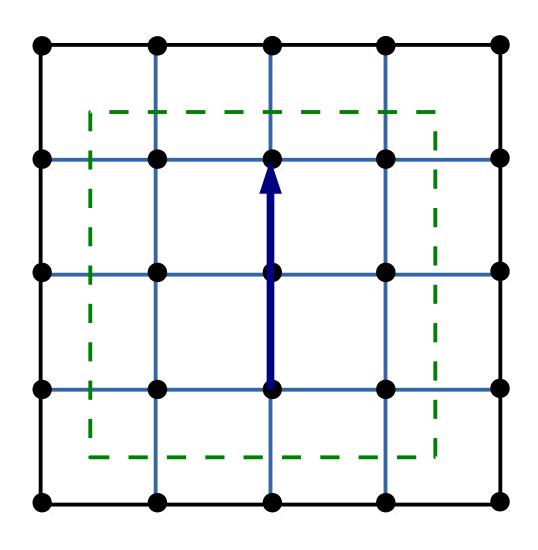
Cálculo de Flujos



$$\frac{Q_x \propto q_X}{\partial T_k} = \frac{T_{k+1} - T_{k-1}}{2dx}$$



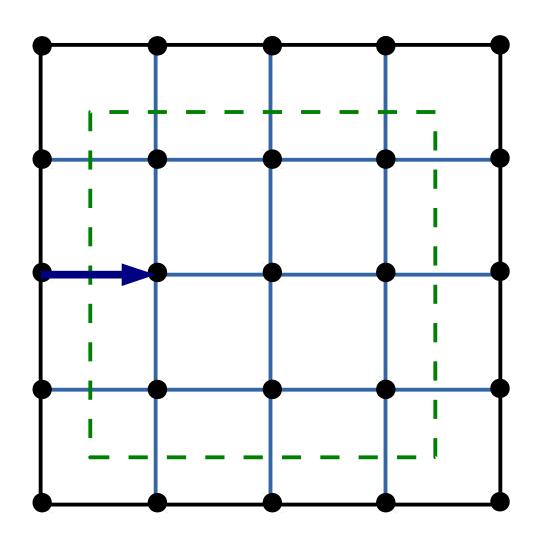
Cálculo de Flujos



$$\frac{Q_{y} \propto q_{y} =}{\partial T_{k}} = \frac{T_{k+Nx} - T_{k-Nx}}{2dy}$$



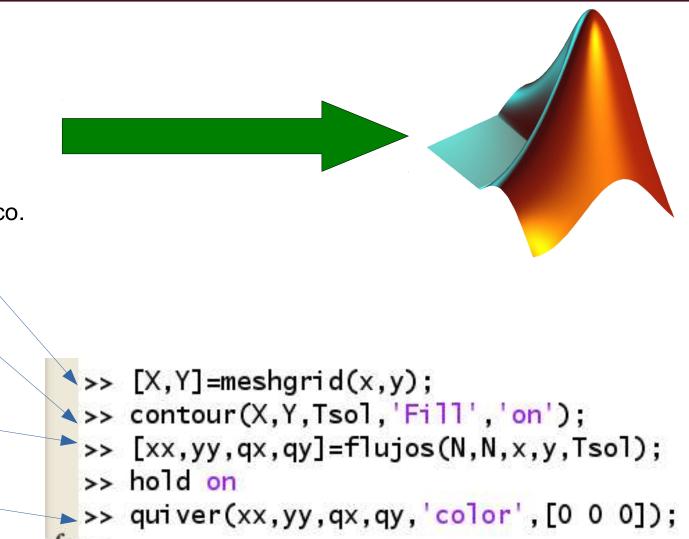
Cálculo de Flujos



$$\frac{Q_{yA} \propto q_{YA} =}{\partial T_{k_A}} = \frac{T_{k_A+1} - T_k}{dx}$$



Resultados: Graficación



Genera grulla xy para el gráfico.

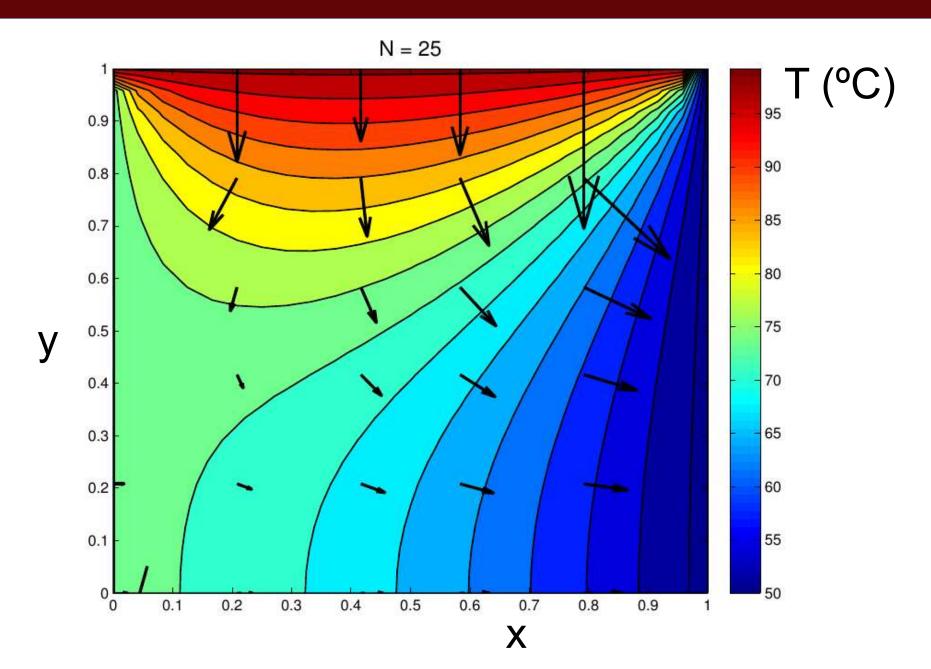
Mapa de colores.

Calcula flujos (propia)

Grafica campo vectorial



Resultados





Resultados: Escaleo

