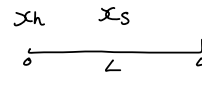


PDE

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + u(x, t)$$

1D 假设房间 $\Omega = [0, L]$ 

Boundary condition: 绝热墙壁 (insulated ends)

$$(x=0): \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 0 \quad (x=L): \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right|_{x=L} = 0$$

x_h 加热器 x_s 温控器

$$u(x, t) = \begin{cases} u_{\max} & \text{if } T(x_s, t) < T_{\text{set}} \\ 0 & \text{if } T(x_s, t) \geq T_{\text{set}} \end{cases}$$

将时间 t 划为间隔为 Δt 小段,

将空间 x 划为间隔为 Δx 小段,

T_i^n 表示在第 n 个时间步, 第 i 个空间位置的温度

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \approx \frac{T_i^{n+1} - T_i^n}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \approx \frac{\frac{T_{i+1}^n - T_i^n}{\Delta x} - \frac{T_i^n - T_{i-1}^n}{\Delta x}}{\Delta x} = \frac{T_{i+1}^n - 2T_i^n + T_{i-1}^n}{(\Delta x)^2}$$

$$\frac{T_i^{n+1} - T_i^n}{\Delta t} = \alpha \left(\frac{T_{i+1}^n - 2T_i^n + T_{i-1}^n}{(\Delta x)^2} \right) + u_i^n$$

$$T_i^{n+1} = T_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} (T_{i+1}^n - 2T_i^n + T_{i-1}^n) + \Delta t \cdot u_i^n$$

左边界 ($i=0$) $T_{-1} = T_l$

$$T_0^{n+1} = T_0^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} (2T_1^n - 2T_0^n) + \Delta t \cdot u_0^n$$

右边界 ($i=N$) $T_{N+1} = T_{N-1}$

$$T_N^{n+1} = T_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} (2T_{N-1}^n - 2T_N^n) + \Delta t \cdot u_N^n$$

内部节点 (interior Nodes)

$$T_i^{n+1} = T_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} (T_{i+1}^n - 2T_i^n + T_{i-1}^n)$$

无论是否隔热

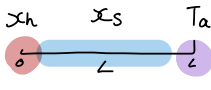
☆ interior Nodes 的通式 ($i=1, \dots, N-1$)

同时是端点公式推导的基础

当暖气片(热源)安装在墙边时, 对于内部点式中, $u_i^n = 0$.

当暖气片(热源)安装在左墙, 左边界点的 u_0^n 就代表暖气的输入功率.

1D assume $\Omega = [0, L]$



The diagram shows a horizontal line representing a 1D domain. A red circle is at the left end, labeled x_h . A blue circle is at the right end, labeled x_s . The distance between them is labeled L . To the right of the blue circle is a vertical line labeled T_a .

Boundary condition: non-insulated wall

● $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=L} = -\frac{h}{k}(T_N^n - T_a)$ Robin condition

● $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{h}{k}(T_0^n - T_a)$

When $i=N$

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \approx \frac{T_{N+1}^n - T_{N-1}^n}{2\Delta x} = -\frac{h}{k}(T_N^n - T_a)$$

$$T_{N+1}^n = T_{N-1}^n - 2\Delta x \frac{h}{k}(T_N^n - T_a) \quad *$$

$$T_i^{n+1} = T_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} ((T_{i+1}^n) - 2T_i^n + T_{i-1}^n) + \Delta t u_i^n$$

把*代入到前一项计算的通式中

● $T_N^{n+1} = T_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} [2T_{N-1}^n - 2T_N^n - 2\Delta x \frac{h}{k}(T_N^n - T_a)] + \Delta t u_N^n$

同理可以推 $i=0$.

● $T_0^{n+1} = T_0^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} [2T_1^n - 2T_0^n - 2\Delta x \frac{h}{k}(T_0^n - T_a)] + \Delta t u_0^n$

关于内部点式子,与隔热边界推导思路与结论相同

● $T_i^{n+1} = T_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} (T_{i+1}^n - 2T_i^n + T_{i-1}^n) + \Delta t u_i^n$

☆☆☆☆
1D情况下通式

散热因子 γ $\begin{cases} \text{insulated: } \gamma = 0 \\ \text{non-insulated: } \gamma = \frac{2h\Delta x}{\kappa} \end{cases}$

左边界 ($i = 0$) —— 散热 + 热源:

$$T_0^{n+1} = T_0^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} [2T_1^n - 2T_0^n - \textcircled{0} T_0^n - T_a] + \Delta t u_0^n$$

分析: 这里既有向室外散失的热量 (γ 项), 也有暖气片补进来的热量 (u_0 项)。

内部节点 ($i = 1 \dots N - 1$) —— 纯传导:

$$T_i^{n+1} = T_i^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} (T_{i+1}^n - 2T_i^n + T_{i-1}^n) + \Delta t u_i^n$$

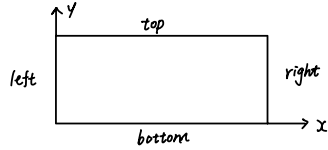
分析: 通常设 $u_i^n = 0$ 。但如果房间中间有一个火炉, 你就可以令对应的 $u_i^n > 0$ 。

右边界 ($i = N$) —— 散热:

$$T_N^{n+1} = T_N^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} [2T_{N-1}^n - 2T_N^n - \gamma(T_N^n - T_a)] + \Delta t u_N^n$$

分析: 通常右边界没有暖气, 设 $u_N^n = 0$ 。

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \nabla^2 T + u(x, y, t)$$



u 热源位置 (x_s, y_s) 温控器位置

$T(x_s, y_s, t)$

2D 假设房间 $\Omega = [0, L] \times [0, H]$

Boundary condition: 绝热墙壁: $\frac{\partial T}{\partial n} = 0$

Boundary condition: 非绝热墙壁 $-k \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} = h(T - T_a) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial T}{\partial n} = -\frac{h}{k}(T - T_a)$

在 2D 中 $T_{i,j}$ 受到 $T_{i+1,j}$ $T_{i-1,j}$ $T_{i,j+1}$ $T_{i,j-1}$ 四个方向的传导
(x 方向) (y 方向)

$$T_{i,j}^{n+1} = T_{i,j}^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} (T_{i+1,j}^n - 2T_{i,j}^n + T_{i-1,j}^n) + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta y)^2} (T_{i,j+1}^n - 2T_{i,j}^n + T_{i,j-1}^n) + \Delta t u_{i,j}^n$$

assume $\Delta x = \Delta y$

$$T_{i,j}^{n+1} = T_{i,j}^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} (T_{i+1,j}^n + T_{i-1,j}^n + T_{i,j+1}^n + T_{i,j-1}^n - 4T_{i,j}^n) + \Delta t u_{i,j}^n$$

参照 1D 的推导

B. 四个边界的更新式 (以 $\Delta x = \Delta y$ 为例)

1. 左边界 ($i = 0$):

$$T_{0,j}^{n+1} = T_{0,j}^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} [2T_{1,j}^n + T_{0,j+1}^n + T_{0,j-1}^n - 4T_{0,j}^n - \gamma_{left}(T_{0,j}^n - T_a)] + \Delta t u_{0,j}^n$$

2. 右边界 ($i = N$):

$$T_{N,j}^{n+1} = T_{N,j}^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} [2T_{N-1,j}^n + T_{N,j+1}^n + T_{N,j-1}^n - 4T_{N,j}^n - \gamma_{right}(T_{N,j}^n - T_a)] + \Delta t u_{N,j}^n$$

3. 底边界 ($j = 0$):

$$T_{i,0}^{n+1} = T_{i,0}^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} [T_{i+1,0}^n + T_{i-1,0}^n + 2T_{i,1}^n - 4T_{i,0}^n - \gamma_{bottom}(T_{i,0}^n - T_a)] + \Delta t u_{i,0}^n$$

4. 顶边界 ($j = M$):

$$T_{i,M}^{n+1} = T_{i,M}^n + \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2} [T_{i+1,M}^n + T_{i-1,M}^n + 2T_{i,M-1}^n - 4T_{i,M}^n - \gamma_{top}(T_{i,M}^n - T_a)] + \Delta t u_{i,M}^n$$

$\gamma = 0$ for insulated
 $\gamma = \frac{h \Delta x}{k}$ for non-insulated