



Distribución Temperaturas en una

Placa Plana Bi_dimensional

Tips para formulación General



Parte 1. Estado estacionario

Considere un caso de conducción de calor en una placa plana rectangular que es calentada en uno de sus bordes (como se indica en la Figura 1). Es estado estacionario, dicha situación se puede modelar mediante la siguiente ecuación diferencial:

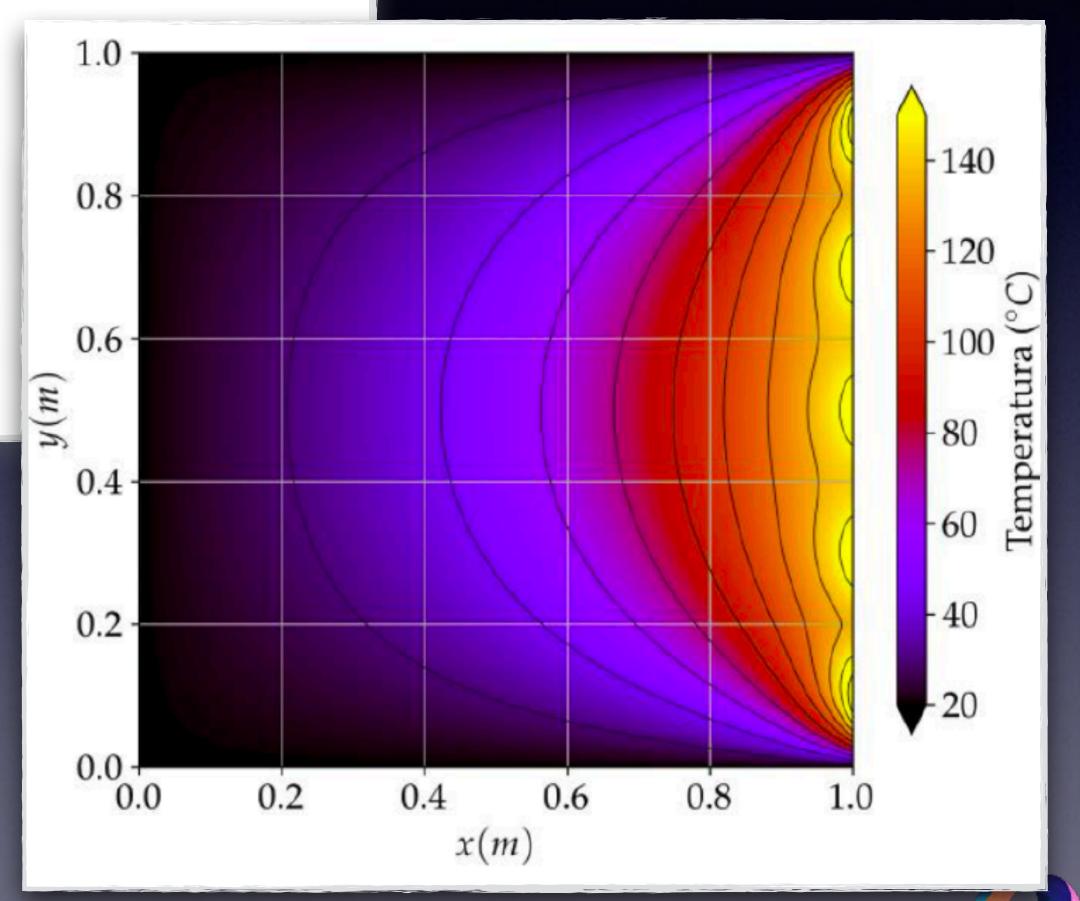
$$\nabla^2 T = 0$$
 sobre $\Omega = (0,1) \times (0,1)$

El caso a estudiar presenta condiciones de frontera Dirichlet dadas por las siguientes relaciones:

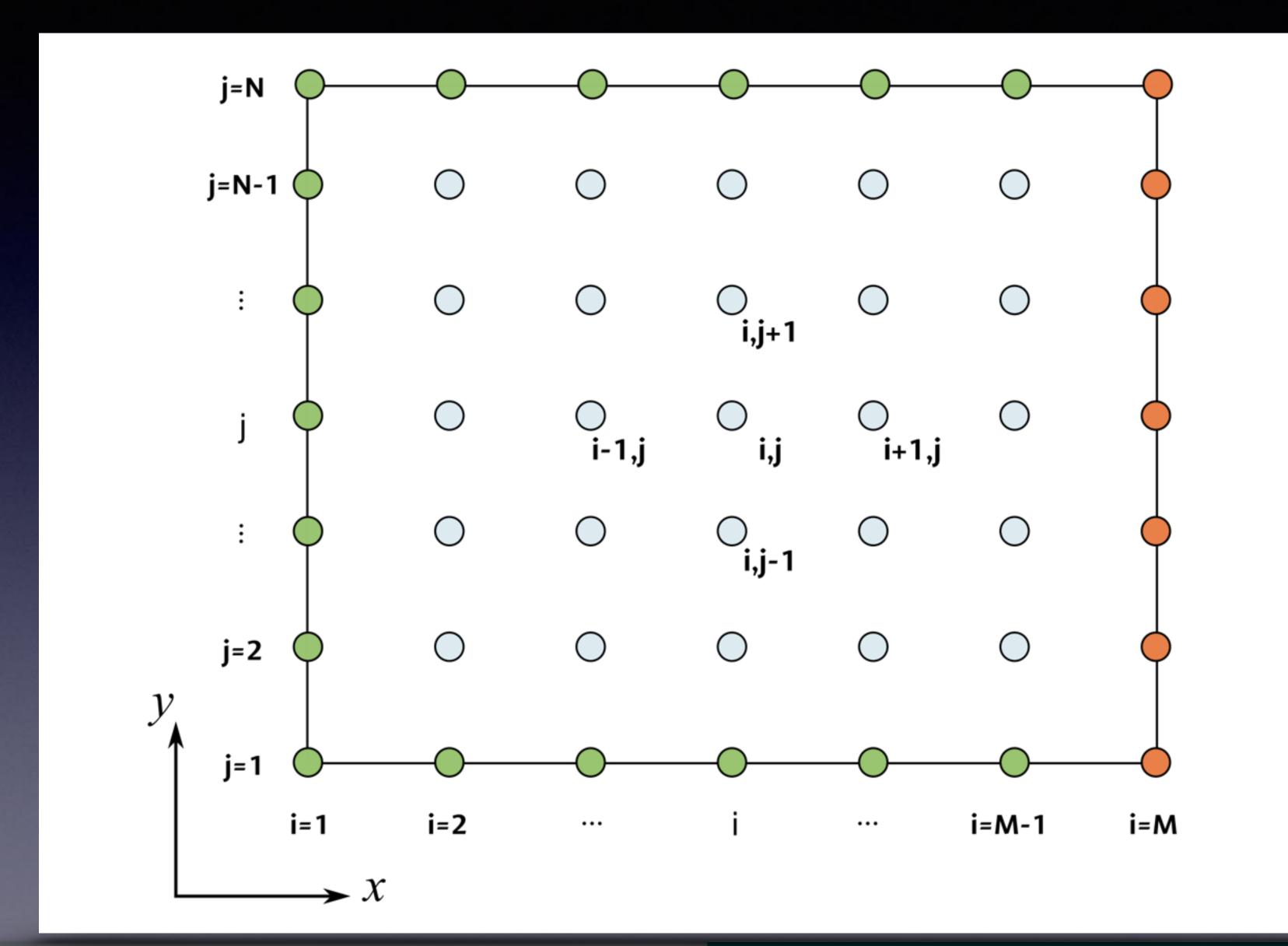
$$T(0,y)=20^{\circ}C \qquad para \qquad 0\leq y\leq b$$

$$T(a,y)=150^{\circ}C \qquad para \qquad 0\leq y\leq b$$

$$T(x,0)=T(x,b)=20^{\circ}C \qquad para \qquad 0\leq x\leq a$$











$$\nabla^2 T = 0$$

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

$$\frac{T_{i-1,j} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i+1,j}}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{T_{i,j-1} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i,j+1}}{\Delta y^2} = 0$$





$$\frac{1}{\Delta x^2} T_{i-1,j} + \frac{1}{\Delta y^2} T_{i,j-1} - \left(\frac{2}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{2}{\Delta y^2}\right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{\Delta y^2} T_{i,j+1} + \frac{1}{\Delta x^2} T_{i+1,j} = 0$$

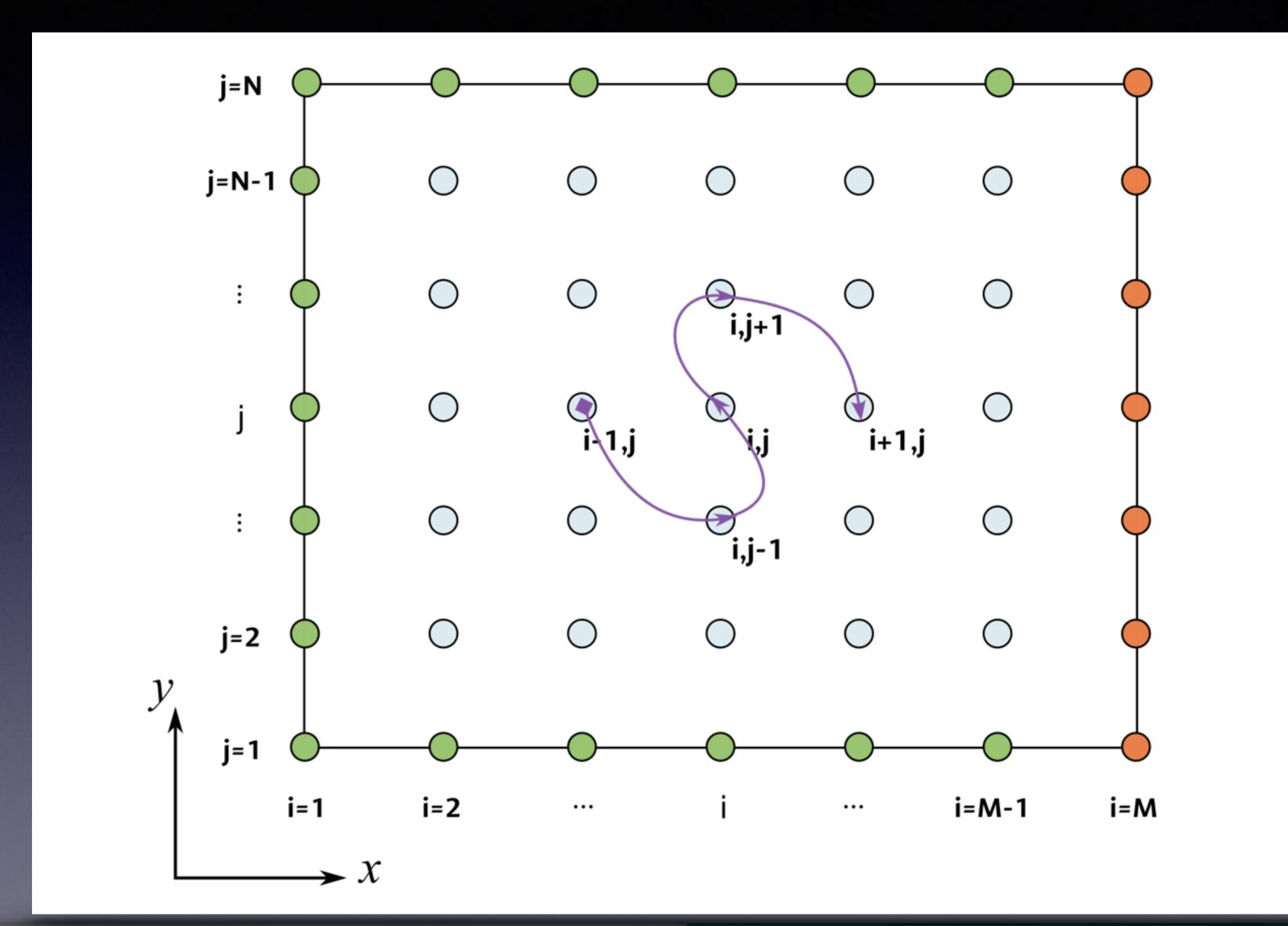
y si definimos:
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\Delta x^2}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{\Delta y^2}, \quad \gamma = 2 \left(\alpha + \beta\right)$$

$$\alpha T_{i-1,j} + \beta T_{i,j-1} - \gamma T_{i,j} + \beta T_{i,j+1} + \alpha T_{i+1,j} = 0$$





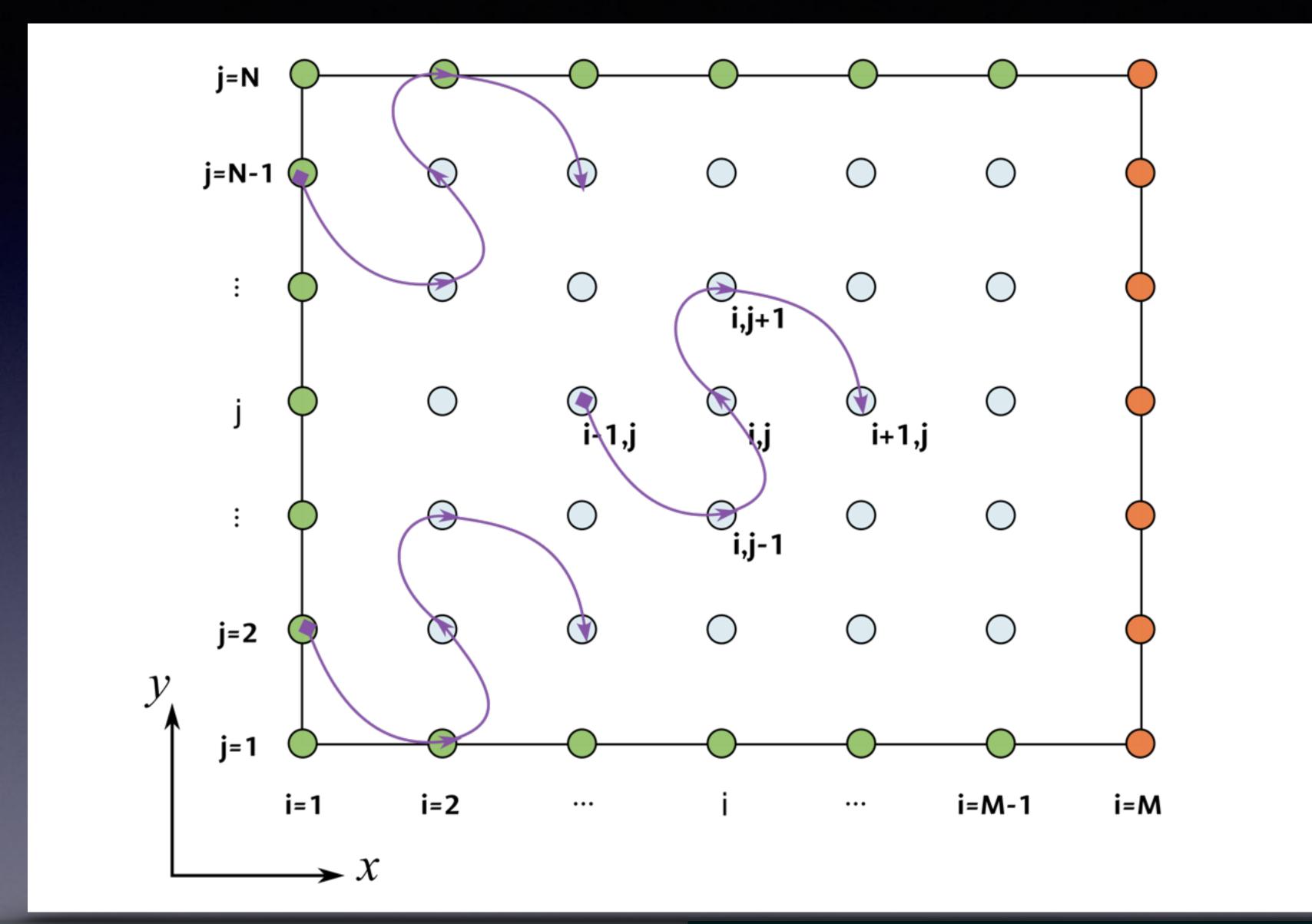






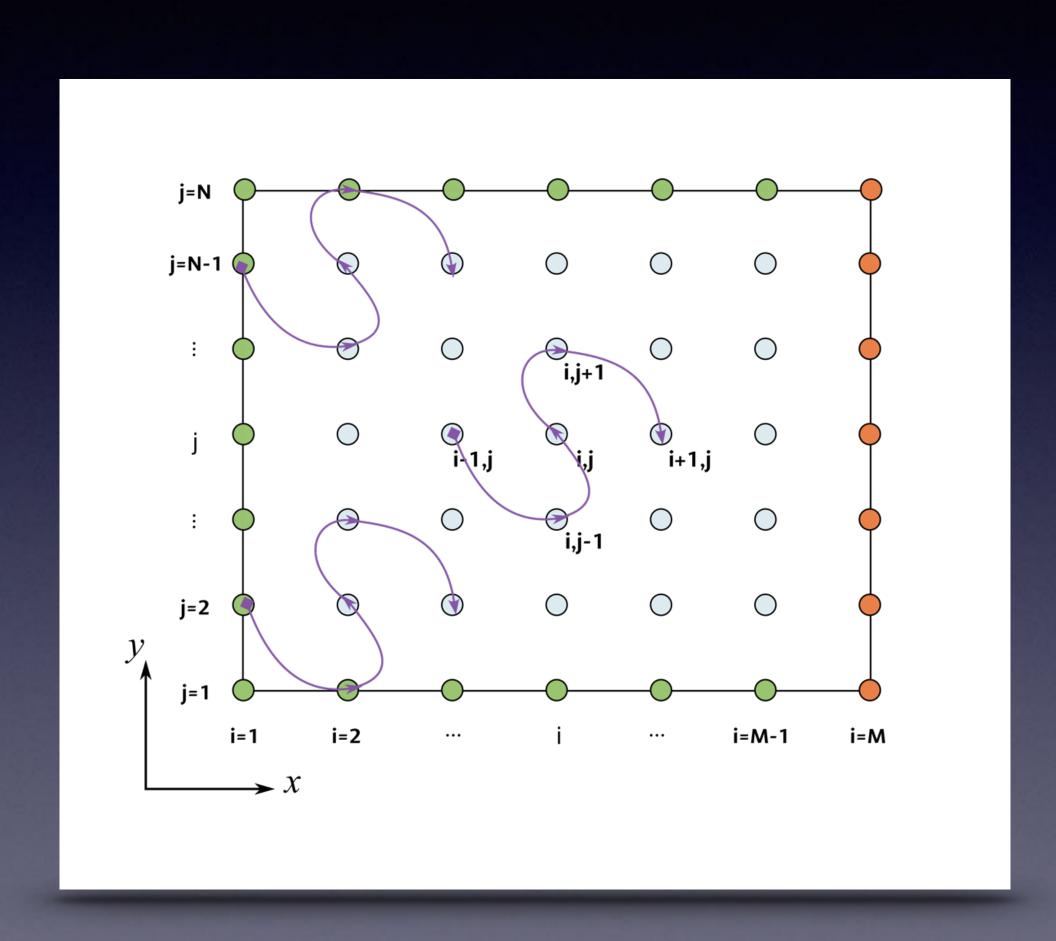












Probemos formulando algunas de las expresiones específicas...

asumamos que M=6 y N=6





$\lceil T_{22} ceil$	T_{32}	T_{42}	T_{52}	T_{23}	T_{33}	T_{43}	T_{53}	T_{24}	T_{34}	T_{44}	T_{54}	T_{25}	T_{35}	T_{45}	T_{55}	$T_{ m nodo}$	and the second second	$\lceil T_{ m bc} ceil$	to and the state of	$T_{ m bc}$	ico a cti r parti
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		α	$-\gamma$			·	β									T_{52}		T_{62}		T_{51}	
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	β			α	$-\gamma$	α			β							T_{33}					
	·	β			α	$-\gamma$	α		·	β						T_{43}					
		·	β			α	$-\gamma$			·	β					T_{53}	$+\alpha$	T_{63}	$+\beta$		=0
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					,	β			$\alpha^{'}$	$-\gamma$	α		,	β		T_{44}					
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$\lceil T_{22} ceil$	T_{32}	T_{42}	T_{52}	T_{23}	T_{33}	T_{43}	T_{53}	T_{24}	T_{34}	T_{44}	T_{54}	T_{25}	T_{35}	T_{45}	T_{55}	$\lceil T_{ m nodo} ceil$	and the second s	$\lceil T_{ m bc} ceil$	tion of the time of time of the time of time of the time of the time of ti	$\lceil T_{ m bc} ceil$	
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		α	$-\gamma$				β									T_{52}		T_{62}		T_{51}	
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Formulación caso transitorio



$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \nabla^2 T$$

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

$$\frac{T_{i,j}^{n+1} - T_{i,j}^{n}}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{T_{i-1,j} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i+1,j}}{\Delta x^{2}} + \frac{T_{i,j-1} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i,j+1}}{\Delta y^{2}} \right]^{n+1} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{T_{i-1,j} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i+1,j}}{\Delta x^{2}} + \frac{T_{i,j-1} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i,j+1}}{\Delta y^{2}} \right]^{n}$$



Formulación caso transitorio



$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta x^2}, \, \beta = \frac{\Delta t}{2\Delta y^2}, \, \gamma = 2(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$T_{i,j}^{n+1} - T_{i,j}^{n} = \left[\alpha \left(T_{i-1,j} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i+1,j}\right) + \beta \left(T_{i,j-1} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i,j+1}\right)\right]^{n+1} + \left[\alpha \left(T_{i-1,j} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i+1,j}\right) + \beta \left(T_{i,j-1} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i,j+1}\right)\right]^{n}$$

$$-\alpha T_{i-1,j}^{n+1} - \beta T_{i,j-1}^{n+1} + (1+\gamma) T_{i,j}^{n+1} - \beta T_{i,j+1}^{n+1} - \alpha T_{i+1,j}^{n+1} = \alpha T_{i-1,j}^{n} + \beta T_{i,j-1}^{n} + (1-\gamma) T_{i,j}^{n} + \beta T_{i,j+1}^{n} + \alpha T_{i+1,j}^{n}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\mathbf{A}}}\underline{\mathbf{T}}^{n+1} = \underline{\underline{\mathbf{B}}}\underline{\mathbf{T}}^n + \underline{\mathbf{B.C.s}}$$

