

Distribución Temperaturas en una Placa Plana Bi-dimensional

Tips para formulación General

Formulación caso estacionario

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:

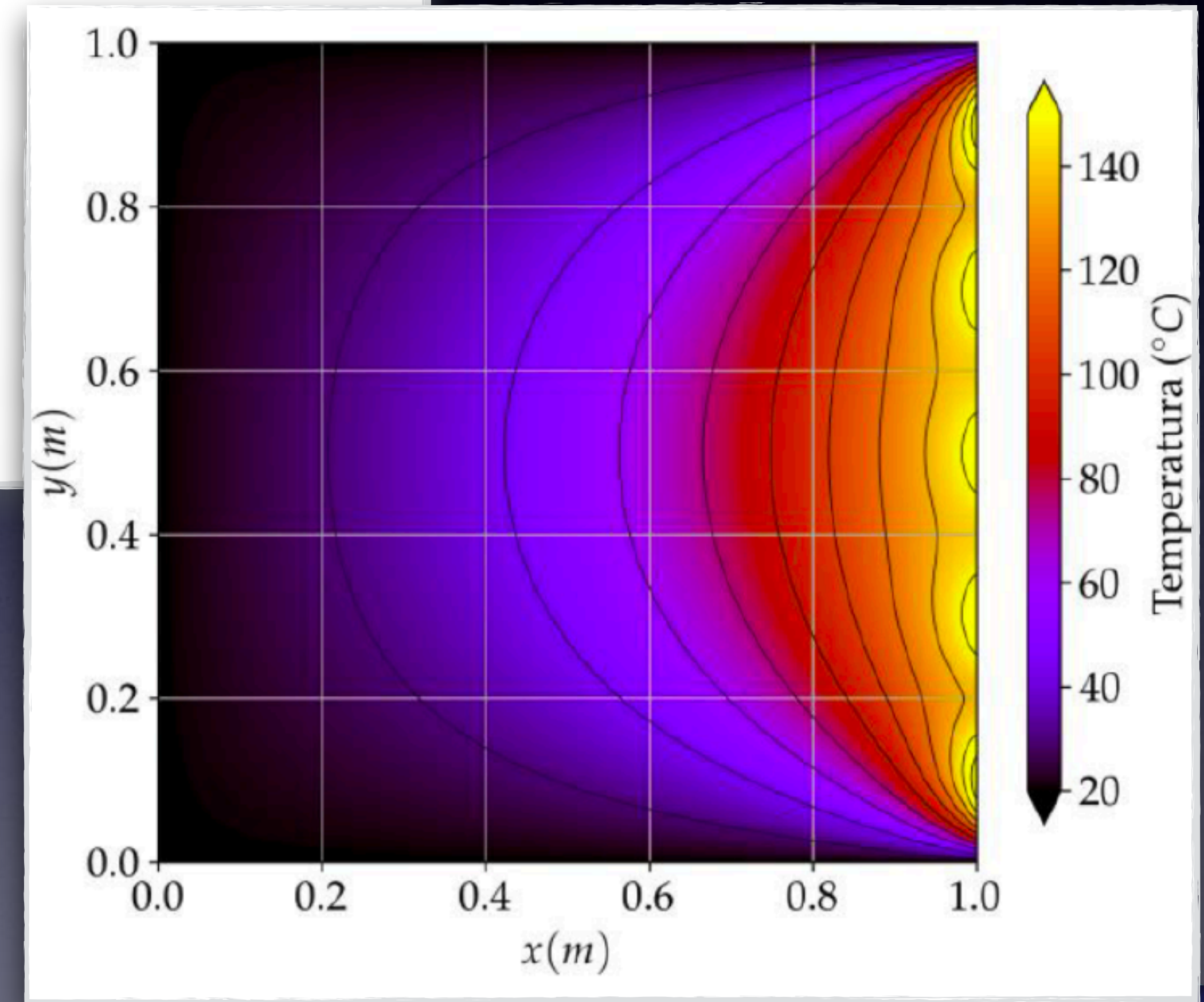
$$\nabla^2 T = 0 \quad \text{sobre} \quad \Omega = (0, 1) \times (0, 1)$$

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

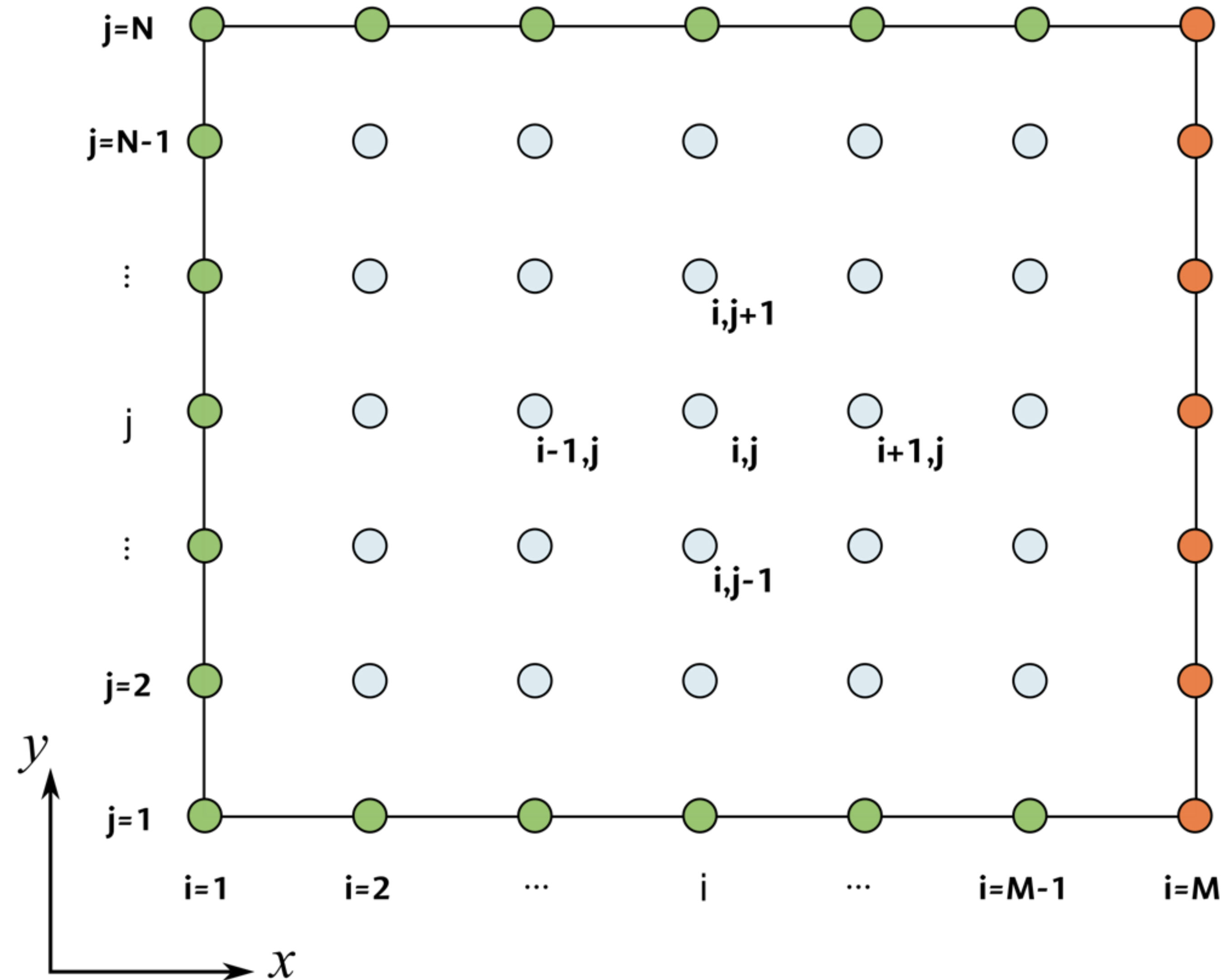
$$T(0, y) = 20^\circ C \quad \text{para} \quad 0 \leq y \leq b$$

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

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



Formulación caso estacionario



Formulación caso estacionario

$$\nabla^2 T = 0$$

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

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

Formulación caso estacionario

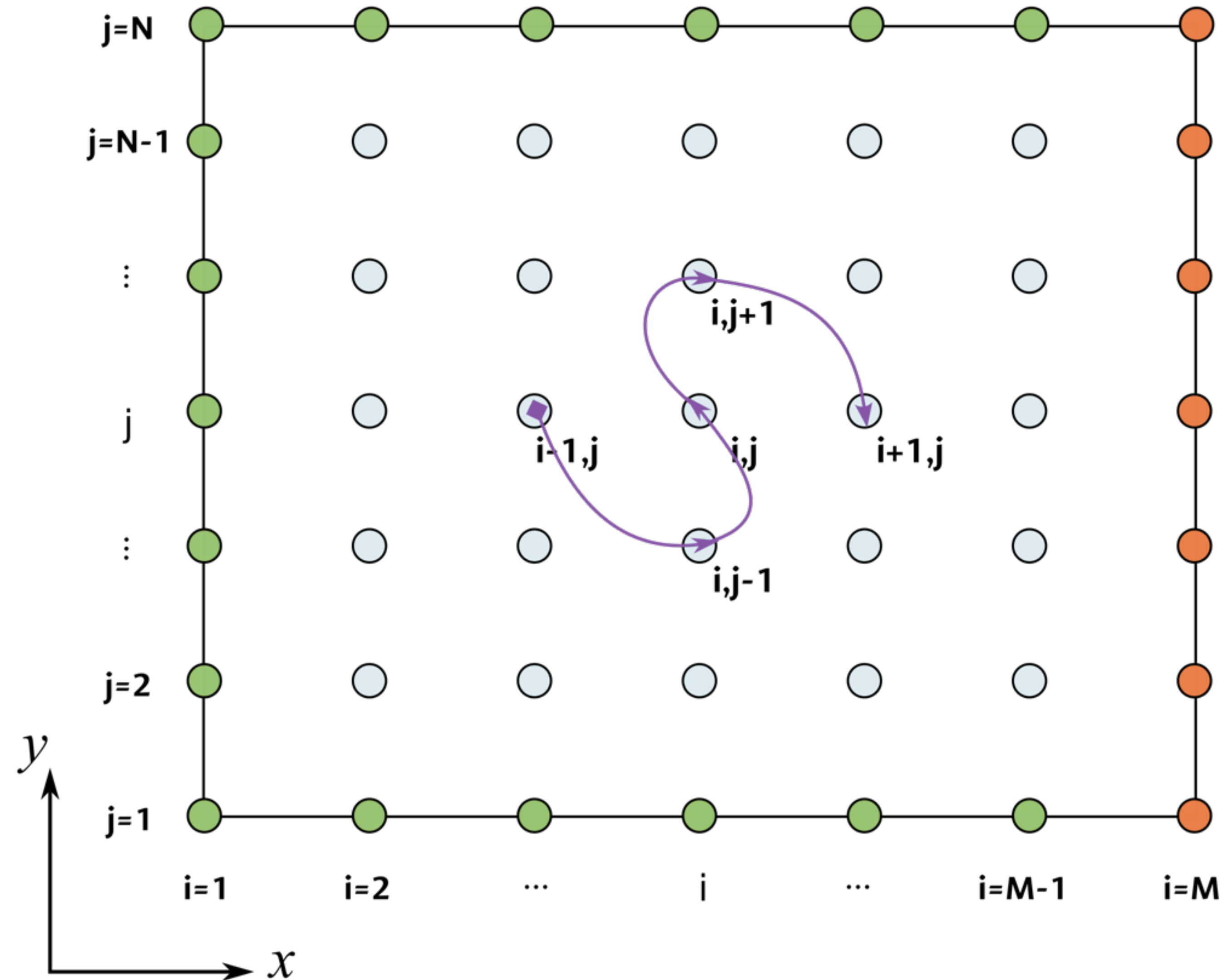
$$\frac{1}{\Delta x^2} T_{i-1,j} + \frac{1}{\Delta y^2} T_{i,j-1} - \left(\frac{2}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{2}{\Delta y^2} \right) T_{i,j} + \frac{1}{\Delta y^2} T_{i,j+1} + \frac{1}{\Delta x^2} T_{i+1,j} = 0$$

y si definimos:

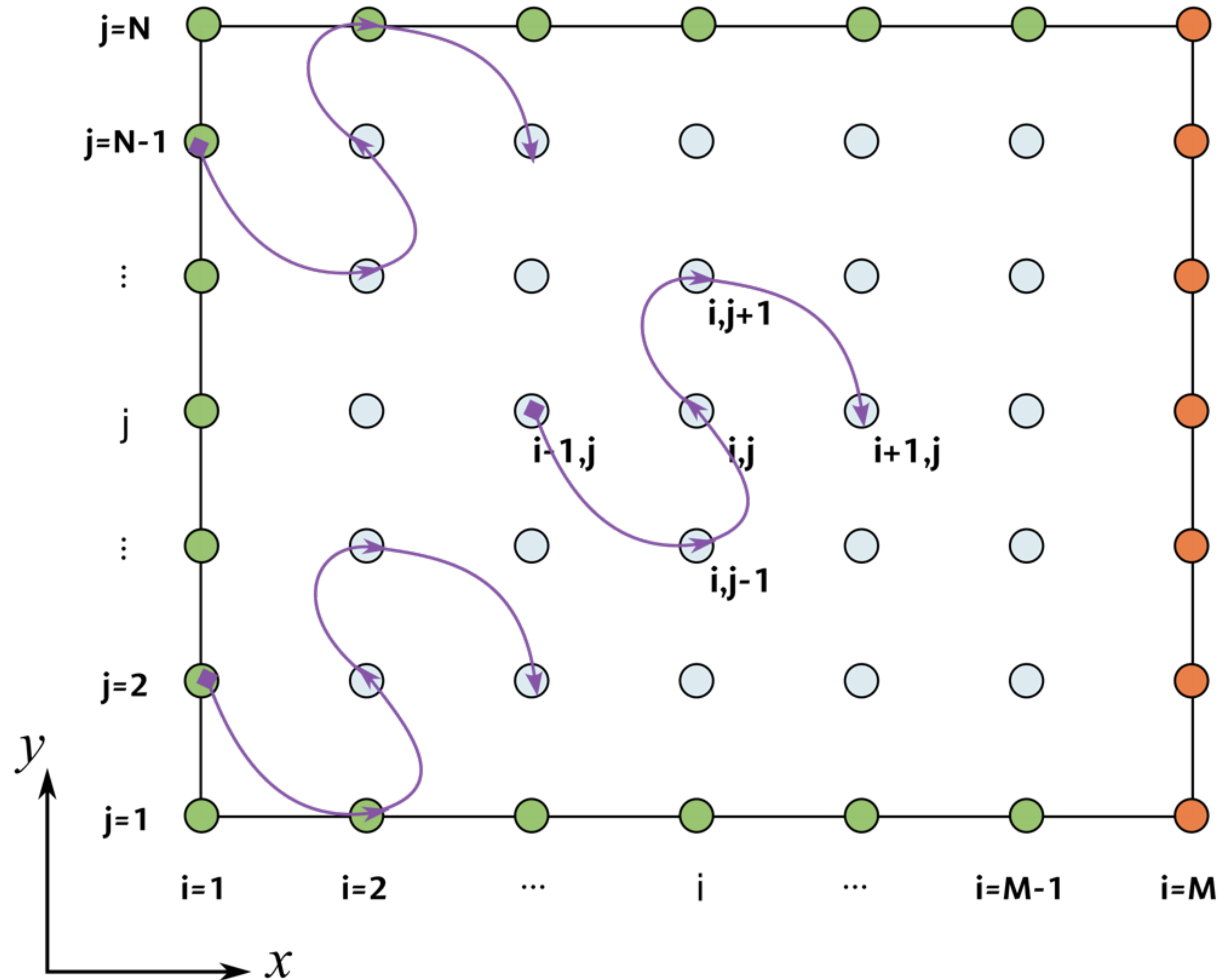
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\Delta x^2}, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{\Delta y^2}, \quad \gamma = 2(\alpha + \beta)$$

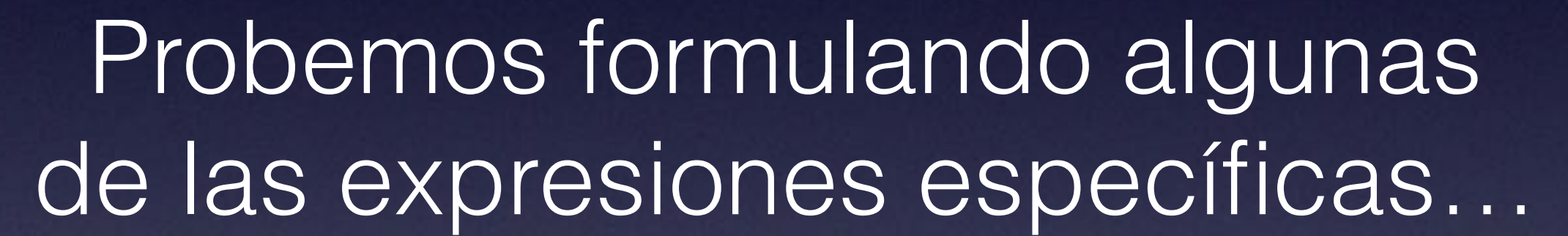
$$\alpha T_{i-1,j} + \beta T_{i,j-1} - \gamma T_{i,j} + \beta T_{i,j+1} + \alpha T_{i+1,j} = 0$$

Formulación caso estacionario



Formulación caso estacionario





asumamos que $M=6$ y $N=6$

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{22} & T_{32} & T_{42} & T_{52} & T_{23} & T_{33} & T_{43} & T_{53} & T_{24} & T_{34} & T_{44} & T_{54} & T_{25} & T_{35} & T_{45} & T_{55} \\ -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & & & & & & & & & & \\ \alpha & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & & & & & & & & & \\ & \alpha & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & & & & & & & & \\ & & \alpha & -\gamma & & & & \beta & & & & & & & & \\ \beta & & & & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & & & & & & \\ & \beta & & & \alpha & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & & & & & \\ & & \beta & & & \alpha & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & & & & \\ & & & \beta & & & \alpha & -\gamma & & & & \beta & & & & \\ & & & & \beta & & & & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & & \\ & & & & & \beta & & & \alpha & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & \\ & & & & & & \beta & & & \alpha & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & \\ & & & & & & & \beta & & & & \alpha & -\gamma & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \beta & & & & \alpha & -\gamma & & \\ & & & & & & & & & \beta & & & & \alpha & -\gamma & \end{bmatrix}
 \begin{bmatrix} T_{\text{nodo}} \\ T_{22} \\ T_{32} \\ T_{42} \\ T_{52} \\ T_{23} \\ T_{33} \\ T_{43} \\ T_{53} \\ T_{24} \\ T_{34} \\ T_{44} \\ T_{54} \\ T_{25} \\ T_{35} \\ T_{45} \\ T_{55} \end{bmatrix}
 + \alpha
 \begin{bmatrix} T_{bc} \\ T_{12} \\ \\ \\ T_{62} \\ T_{13} \\ \\ \\ T_{63} \\ T_{14} \\ \\ \\ T_{64} \\ T_{15} \\ \\ \\ T_{65} \end{bmatrix}
 + \beta
 \begin{bmatrix} T_{bc} \\ T_{21} \\ T_{31} \\ T_{41} \\ T_{51} \\ \\ \\ \\ T_{26} \\ T_{36} \\ T_{46} \\ T_{56} \end{bmatrix}
 = 0$$

T_{22} 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}

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & & & & & & & & & \\ \alpha & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & & & & & & & & \\ & \alpha & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & & & & & & & \\ & & \alpha & -\gamma & & & & \beta & & & & & & & \\ \beta & & & & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & & & & & \\ & \beta & & & \alpha & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & & & & \\ & & \beta & & & \alpha & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & & & \\ & & & \beta & & & \alpha & -\gamma & & & & \beta & & & \\ & & & & \beta & & & -\gamma & \alpha & & \beta & & & & \\ & & & & & \beta & & \alpha & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & & \\ & & & & & & \beta & & \alpha & -\gamma & \alpha & & & \beta & \\ & & & & & & & \beta & & -\gamma & \alpha & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \beta & & \alpha & -\gamma & \alpha & & \\ & & & & & & & & & \beta & & \alpha & -\gamma & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} T_{\text{nodo}} \\ T_{22} \\ T_{32} \\ T_{42} \\ T_{52} \\ T_{23} \\ T_{33} \\ T_{43} \\ T_{53} \\ T_{24} \\ T_{34} \\ T_{44} \\ T_{54} \\ T_{25} \\ T_{35} \\ T_{45} \\ T_{55} \end{bmatrix} + \alpha \begin{bmatrix} T_{bc} \\ T_{12} \\ \\ T_{62} \\ T_{13} \\ \\ T_{63} \\ T_{14} \\ \\ T_{64} \\ T_{15} \\ \\ T_{65} \end{bmatrix} + \beta \begin{bmatrix} T_{bc} \\ T_{21} \\ T_{31} \\ T_{41} \\ T_{51} \\ \\ T_{26} \\ T_{36} \\ T_{46} \\ T_{56} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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