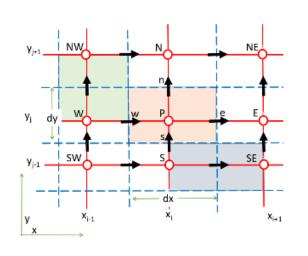
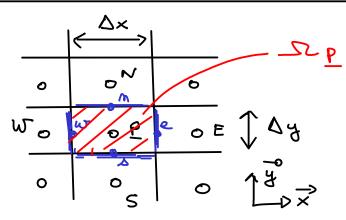
#### Exercie: diffusion 20 stationnaire



$$\nabla \cdot (\Gamma \nabla X) + \overline{S} = 0$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3^{j}}{\sqrt{3^{j}}} \right) + \frac{3^{j}}{\sqrt{3^{j}}} \left( \frac{$$

#### 1- schema de la maille courante



maile en rejentier  $\Delta x$ ,  $\Delta y$  sout des

constantes  $= \int \Delta x = \delta x_{EP} = \delta x_{PW} = \delta x_{ew}$   $\Delta y = \delta y_{PS} = \delta y_{PS} = \delta y_{PS}$ 

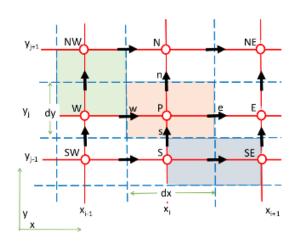
# 2. Intégrer le terme vouve = intégrale de volume

or  $\overline{S}(x,y)$  voire spatialement, mais son  $S_P$ , on a  $S_P$  est une constante (principe UF)

## 3\_ Equation discrète mer 52P

Se (100) + 2 (100) dx dy + 5 5 dxdy = 0

lux niver flux neiverly



## 4 Formulation générale

Maillege ne gulier

an replace au nound courant P

\_\_ ou fait epparaître les volues de 8 aux nourds: ØP, ØE, ØW, ØN, ØS

$$= \Delta y \left[ \left. \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right|_{e} - \left. \int_{w} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \right|_{w} \right]$$

on considére que les l'e, l'w, l'n et l's sont connus (4 méthode)

$$\int_{\infty}^{\infty} \int_{\infty}^{e} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) dx dy = \Delta y \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right]$$

dens la direction y, on a

$$\int_{\omega}^{e} \int_{s}^{\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \Gamma \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \Delta \times \left[ \Gamma_{m} \frac{\varphi_{N} - \varphi_{p}}{\Delta y} - \Gamma_{s} \frac{\varphi_{p} - \varphi_{s}}{\Delta y} \right]$$

L'équation complète devient =

$$\Delta y \left[ \int_{\mathcal{S}} \frac{\varphi_{\mathcal{E}} \cdot \varphi_{\mathcal{F}}}{\Delta x} - \int_{\mathcal{S}} \frac{\varphi_{\mathcal{F}} \cdot \varphi_{\mathcal{W}}}{\Delta x} \right] + \Delta x \left[ \int_{\mathcal{M}} \frac{\varphi_{\mathcal{W}} \cdot \varphi_{\mathcal{F}}}{\Delta y} - \int_{\mathcal{S}} \frac{\varphi_{\mathcal{F}} \cdot \varphi_{\mathcal{S}}}{\Delta y} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_{\mathcal{M}} \frac{\varphi_{\mathcal{W}} \cdot \varphi_{\mathcal{F}}}{\Delta y} - \int_{\mathcal{S}} \frac{\varphi_{\mathcal{F}} \cdot \varphi_{\mathcal{S}}}{\Delta y} \right]$$

On charle les coefficients de la formulation générale:

 $a_P\phi_P = a_E\phi_E + a_W\phi_W + a_S\phi_S + a_N\phi_N + b_P$ 

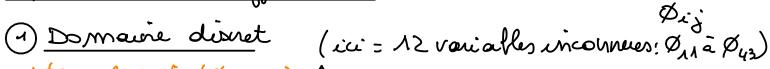
On édentifie

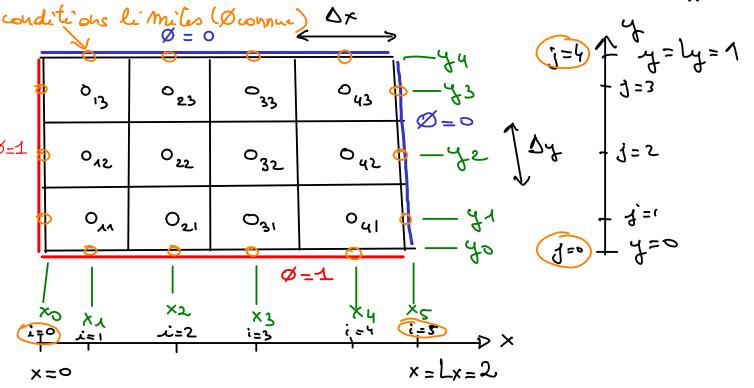
bp = Sp Dx Dy

 $a_{E} = \frac{\Delta_{y} \Gamma_{e}}{\Delta_{x}}$ ;  $a_{W} = \frac{\Delta_{y} \Gamma_{W}}{\Delta_{x}}$ ;  $a_{N} = \frac{\Delta_{x} \Gamma_{M}}{\Delta_{y}}$ ;  $a_{S} = \frac{\Delta_{x} \Gamma_{S}}{\Delta_{y}}$ 

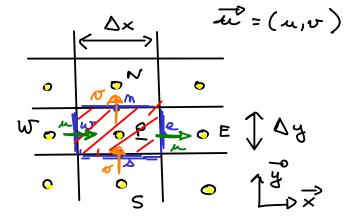
 $a_p = a_E + a_w + a_N + a_S = \sum a_{voisins}$ (NB)

## Eq. de convection differson 20





#### 2) Equation discrète au novered courant P



$$=\frac{3^{\kappa}}{9}\left(\lfloor\frac{3^{\kappa}}{9^{\omega}}\right)+\frac{3^{\lambda}}{9}\left(\lfloor\frac{3^{\lambda}}{9^{\omega}}\right)$$

$$\frac{3^{\kappa}}{9}\left(6^{\pi}\omega\right)+\frac{3^{\lambda}}{9}\left(6^{\lambda}\omega\right)$$

• transport nuivout 
$$x: \iint_{\omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (eup) dxdy = \int_{\Delta}^{\infty} [eup]_{\omega} dxdy$$

$$= \int_{\Delta}^{\infty} (eup|_{e} - eup|_{\omega}) dy$$

$$= \int_{\Delta}^{\infty} (euepe - euup) dy$$

$$= \int_{\Delta}^{\infty} (euepe - euup) dy$$

$$= \Delta y (euepe - euupupu)$$

. transport suivout y: idem

Loles 2 termes de tronsport: Dy Fe De - Dy Fw Dw + Dx Fm On - Dx Fs Ds

of diffusion record 
$$x: \iint_{\omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\Gamma_{x}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} \right) d\alpha d\alpha$$

$$= \int_{\Delta}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_{x}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} \right] d\alpha d\alpha$$

$$= \int_{\Delta}^{\omega} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_{x}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x} \right] d\alpha d\alpha$$

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$$= \int_{\Delta}^{\omega} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_{x}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial x}$$

· diffusion suiventy:

(3) Equation de continuèté:  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 0$ on intègre ran le  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$  du no end scoloure  $\int_{w}^{e} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} eu dxdy = \int_{w}^{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} ev dydx = 0$ [en] w dy + Jw [ev] s dx = 0 In one-owner dy + Se on NM- on NMs dx =0

=> (Fe-Fw) Dy + (Fn-Fs) Dx=0

4 Nombres de Péclet (\*ruivent les duéctions)

Pex= Fer = en Ax Den = To  $Pey = \frac{F_{M,S}}{D_{N,S}} = \frac{e^{v} \Delta y}{\Gamma_{Y}} = 0,825$ 

(5) Equation descrète après interpolation

einterpolation lineaire (schema centré)  $\emptyset e = \underbrace{\emptyset E + \emptyset P}_{2}; \quad \emptyset w = \underbrace{\frac{\emptyset P + \emptyset W}{2}}_{2} \quad (\text{modluge régulie})$   $\emptyset s = \underbrace{\frac{\emptyset S + \emptyset P}{2}}_{2}; \quad \emptyset_{M} = \underbrace{\frac{\emptyset P + \emptyset N}{2}}_{2}$ 

. l'équation complète devient:

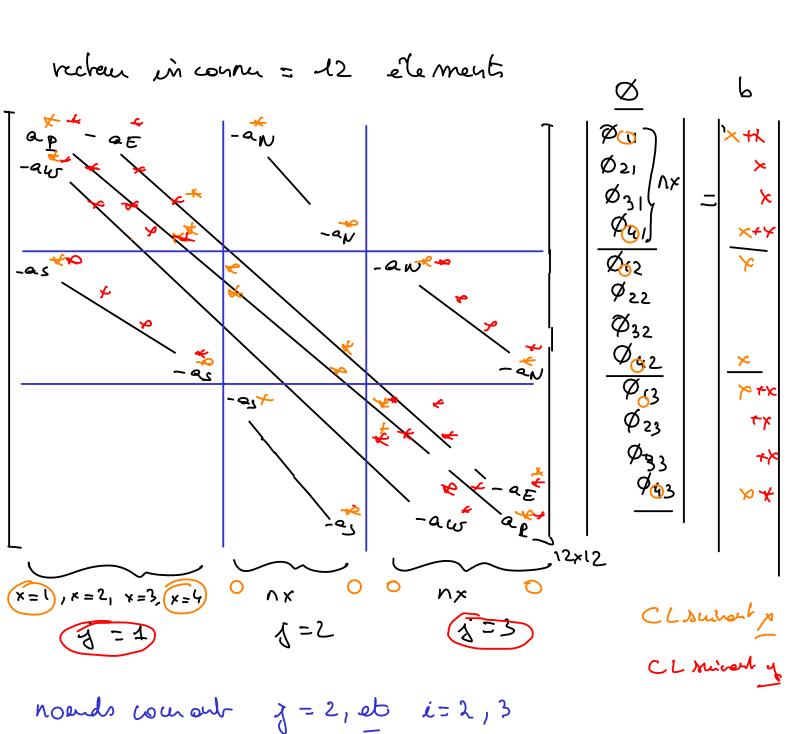
Dy Fe ( DE+ OP) - Dy Fw ( DI+OW) + Dx Fm DN+OP - Dxfs Ds+Op

= byDx ØE- Øp)-byDx ( Øp- Øw) + b,Dy ( Øn- Øp) - b,Dy ( Øp- Øs)

Assemblege: epop=aEOE+awow+awon+asOs [te-tw Dy + tn-ts Dx + (De+Dw)Dy + (Dn+Ds) Dx] \\ \frac{p}{2} = (De-Fe) Dy ØE + (Dw + Fw) Dy Øw +  $\left(D_{M} - \frac{F_{M}}{2}\right) D_{X} \otimes N + \left(D_{S} + \frac{F_{S}}{2}\right) D_{X} \otimes S$  $a_{e} = \frac{F_{e} - F_{w}}{2} \Delta y + \frac{F_{n} - F_{s}}{2} \Delta x + (D_{e} + D_{w}) \Delta y + (D_{n} + D_{s}) \Delta x$ = ae + Feby + ew - Fw by + en + fmbx tas - Fsbx = aetawtantas + (Fe-Fw) Dy + (Fn-Fs) Dx eq. de continuité = 0 = 0 en a bren ap = e E + ew + ex + es

6 Système motivuel

2 noeuds courants: Ø22 et Ø32 hours les autres pout influencés par les CL.



7 matrice nueve sométhodes itératives SOR, gadient conjugué.