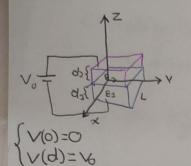
Relatório Trabalho Computacional

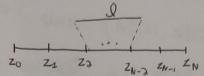
Eletromagnetismo - Victor Ximenes (VXCO)

Esse relatório é sobre o método de Galerkin 1D aplicado a um capacitor com dois dielétricos

MÉTODO GALERKIN 1D



I) DISCRETIZAÇÃO



Direido o dielatrico 1 um Nr. segmentes Diraidir a dieletrica a m Na sagmentos

II) FUNÇÃO DE INTERPOLAÇÃO

$$Ve(z) = 0.2 + 0.$$
, $z_e \le z \le z_{e+1}$
 $Ve(z_e) = Ve.$, $Ve(z_{e+1}) = Ve_{+1}$

 $V^{e}(z) = V_{e}N_{1}^{e}(z) + V_{e+1}N_{1}^{e}(z)$, Ze 5 Z 5 Ze+1

sourtéleire abos aron eup amont est

$$\begin{cases} N_{\frac{1}{2}(2)}^{2}(z) = \frac{Z_{e+1} - Z}{Q_{1}} \\ N_{\frac{2}{2}(2)}^{2}(z) = \frac{Z_{e+1} - Z}{Q_{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} N_{\frac{1}{2}(2)}^{2}(z) = \frac{Z_{e+1} - Z}{Q_{2}} \\ N_{\frac{2}{2}(2)}^{2}(z) = \frac{Z_{e+1} - Z}{Q_{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} N_{4(3)}^{e}(z) = \frac{Ze+1-Z}{2} \\ N_{9(3)}^{e}(z) = \frac{Z-Ze+1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Como não hó cargas livros no interior do dielétrico, só considerado potencial nas lardas, de Jorma que possa utilizar a squação de laplace

 $\nabla(\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_n\nabla V)$ z O , em que ε_n e a perminando relativo

$$\frac{d}{dz}\left(\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_n\frac{dV}{dz}\right)=0$$

A partir disso, multiplico ambos lados pelo Jurcão de las $\omega(z)$, e faz umo integração por porte

$$\int_{Z_{Q}}^{Z_{Q+1}} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{n} \frac{dv}{dz} \right) \omega(z) = 0$$

$$\int_{Ze}^{Ze+1} \left(\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_n \frac{dV}{dz} \right) \frac{d\omega(z)}{dz} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_n \frac{dV(z_{e+1})}{dz} \omega(z_{e+1}) - \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_n \frac{dV(z_e)}{dz} \omega(z_e)$$

IV) OBTER SISTEMA LINEAR

O métado de Galerhin considera que o Junção de bos s'igual a Junção de interpolação $(U(z) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} N_{\perp}^{e}(z), \ N_{2}^{e}(z) \right\} \end{aligned}$

| Ke Ke | Ve+1 | De |

Sistema linear ext pare cado realor de e

V) OBTER SISTEMA LINEAR GLOBAL

$$\varepsilon_1 \frac{dV}{dz} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{dV}{dz}$$

$$-V_0 \underbrace{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_1^{\circ}}_{1} + V_1 \underbrace{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_1^{\circ}}_{1} - \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_1^{\circ} \underbrace{dV(z_0)}_{dz}$$

$$V_0 \underbrace{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_1^{\circ}}_{1} - V_1 \underbrace{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_1^{\circ}}_{1} - \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_1^{\circ} \underbrace{dV(z_0)}_{dz}$$

$$-V_{1} \underbrace{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{n}^{1}}_{\mathbb{Q}} + V_{0} \underbrace{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{n}^{1}}_{\mathbb{Q}} - \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{n}^{1} \underbrace{dV(z_{1})}_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$$V_{1} \underbrace{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{n}^{1}}_{\mathbb{Q}} - V_{0} \underbrace{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{n}^{1}}_{\mathbb{Q}} - \underbrace{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{n}^{1}}_{\mathbb{Q}} \underbrace{dV(z_{0})}_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$$-V_{N-1} \frac{\varepsilon_{o} \varepsilon_{n}^{N-1}}{l} + V_{N} \frac{\varepsilon_{o} \varepsilon_{n}^{N-1}}{l} - -\varepsilon_{o} \varepsilon_{n}^{N-1} \frac{dV(z_{N-1})}{dz}$$

$$V_{N-1} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\sigma} \varepsilon_{n}^{N-1}}{J} - V_{N} = \frac{\varepsilon_{\sigma} \varepsilon_{n}^{N-1}}{J} = \varepsilon_{\sigma} \varepsilon_{n}^{N-1} \frac{JV(z_{N})}{dz}$$

IV)OBTER SISTEMA LINEAR

O metado de Galerhin considera que o Junção de lias é igual a função de interpolação W(z) = { Na(z), Na(z)}

$$\int -V_e \frac{\mathcal{E}_0 \mathcal{E}_n^e}{\mathcal{I}} + V_{e+1} \frac{\mathcal{E}_0 \mathcal{E}_n^e}{\mathcal{I}} - \mathcal{E}_0 \mathcal{E}_n^e \frac{dV(z_0)}{dz}$$

$$V_e \frac{\mathcal{E}_0 \mathcal{E}_n^e}{\mathcal{I}} - V_{e+1} \frac{\mathcal{E}_0 \mathcal{E}_n^e}{\mathcal{I}} = \mathcal{E}_0 \mathcal{E}_n^e \frac{dV(z_{e+1})}{dz}$$

Sistema linear ext pare cado realor de e

V) OBTER SISTEMA LINEAR GLOBAL

$$\varepsilon_1 \frac{dv}{dz} = \varepsilon_0 \frac{dv}{dz}$$

$$E_{1} \frac{dV}{dz} = E_{3} \frac{dV^{+}}{dz}$$

$$-V_{0} \underbrace{\frac{E_{0}E_{1}^{n}}{J}} + V_{1} \underbrace{\frac{E_{0}E_{1}^{n}}{J}} = E_{0} \underbrace{\frac{E_{1}^{n}}{dz}} \underbrace{\frac{dV(z_{0})}{dz}}$$

$$V_{0} \underbrace{\frac{E_{0}E_{1}^{n}}{J}} - V_{1} \underbrace{\frac{E_{0}E_{1}^{n}}{J}} = E_{0} \underbrace{\frac{E_{1}^{n}}{dz}} \underbrace{\frac{dV(z_{0})}{dz}}$$

$$-V_{1} \underbrace{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{n}^{1}}_{Q} + V_{p} \underbrace{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{n}^{1}}_{Z} - \varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{n}^{1} \underbrace{dV(z_{1})}_{dz}$$

$$V_{1} \underbrace{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{n}^{1}}_{Q} - V_{2} \underbrace{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{n}^{1}}_{Q} = \underbrace{\varepsilon_{0} \varepsilon_{n}^{1}}_{dz} \underbrace{dV(z_{2})}_{dz}$$

$$-V_{N-1} \; \underbrace{\varepsilon_{o} \, \varepsilon_{n}^{N-1}}_{\mathcal{J}} + V_{N} \; \underbrace{\varepsilon_{o} \, \varepsilon_{n}^{N-1}}_{\mathcal{J}} - -\varepsilon_{o} \, \varepsilon_{n}^{N-1} \; \underbrace{dV(z_{N-1})}_{dz}$$

$$V_{N-1} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_n^{N-1} - V_N = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_n^{N-1} = \varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_n^{N-1} \frac{dV(Z_N)}{dZ}$$

```
def makeK_e1(N1 , N , e1 , l):
   K1 = np.zeros((N+1, N+1))
   for i in range(0 , N1):
       K1[i][i] = K1[i][i] + (-e1/l)
       K1[i+1][i+1] = K1[i+1][i+1] + (-e1/l)
       K1[i+1][i] = K1[i+1][i] + (e1/l)
       K1[i][i+1] = K1[i][i+1] + (e1/l)
   return K1
def makeK_e2(N2 , N , e2 , l):
   K2 = np.zeros((N+1, N+1))
   for i in range((N-N2) , N): #continuando de N1
       K2[i][i] = K2[i][i] + (-e2/l)
       K2[i+1][i+1] = K2[i+1][i+1] + (-e2/l)
       K2[i+1][i] = K2[i+1][i] + (e2/l)
       K2[i][i+1] = K2[i][i+1] + (e2/l)
K1 = makeK_e1(N1 , N , e1 , l1 ) #calcula a matriz de cada dieletrico
K2 = makeK_e2(N2, N, e2, 12)
subK = K[1:N , 1:N] #pegar submatriz cortando a primeira e ultima linha da matriz
```

Como o problemo em dois dielebricos diferente, o ideic usado mo codigo foi somen duas maibrigo $(N+1)\times(N+1)$ que mo qual possuem suas equacios até N_{+} no primeiro e de N_{+} até $N_{+}+N_{pointe}$ segurdo, poro ilustran forei um examplo de $N_{+}=N_{+}=1$ (N=3)

$$\begin{vmatrix}
-\frac{\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{1}^{2}}{2_{1}} & \frac{\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{1}^{2}}{2_{1}} & 0 \\
\frac{\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{1}^{2}}{2_{1}} & -\frac{\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{1}^{2}}{2_{1}} & -\frac{\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{1}^{2}}{2_{1}} & 0
\end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix}
-\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{1}^{2} & \frac{\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{1}^{2}}{2_{1}} & 0 \\
\frac{\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{1}^{2}}{2_{1}} & -\frac{\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{1}^{2}}{2_{1}} & \frac{\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{1}^{2}}{2_{1}} & 0
\end{vmatrix}$$

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$$\begin{vmatrix}
-\varepsilon_{0}\varepsilon_{1}^{2} & 0 & 0$$

Ac unin a parte intermedianic de sistemes Imears $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$

VI)IMPOR CONDIGÕES DE CONTORNO (V(0)=

Salvado as sondições de contorno, ou seje, o realar de some son solo as some a

Resolvendo o ocomplo de N=2

$$\left| \left(\frac{-\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_1^0}{\varepsilon_1} - \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_0} \right) \right| \left| V_1 \right| = \left| \left(-\frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_1 v_0}{\varepsilon_1} + \frac{\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_0^2 v_2}{\varepsilon_0} \right) \right|$$

Resolvendo V1=0,6667

```
def makeD(N , V0 , Vn , K):
    Dn = np.zeros(N+1)
    Dn[1] = Dn[0] - K[1][0]*V0 #substituo o valor de V0 e altero no D[1]
    Dn[N-1] = Dn[N] - K[N-1][N]*Vn #substituo o valor de Vn e altero no D[n-1]
    Dn = Dn[1:N] #pega o vetor D com os cortes

1    return Dn

2    return Dn

3     D = makeD(N , V0 , Vn , K)
    V = np.linalg.solve(subK , D) #resolver sistema linar K*V = D
```

CAPACITANCIA TEÓRICA

C= EA

opposizones a mas abalustas na abaq asmátisaque a urac me

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = \underbrace{E_1 A}_{1} = \underbrace{E_2 L^2}_{d_2} \\ C_3 = \underbrace{E_3 A}_{1} = \underbrace{E_2 L^2}_{d_3} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{GQ}} = \frac{1}{C_{1}} + \frac{1}{C_{2}} \Leftrightarrow C_{GQ} = \frac{C_{1} C_{2}}{C_{1} + C_{2}}$$

$$C_{3} = \frac{4 \cdot (8,85 \cdot 10^{-13}) \cdot (3 \cdot 10^{-3})^{3}}{10^{-3}} = 14,16 \cdot 10^{-12}$$

$$C_{3} = \frac{4 \cdot (8,85 \cdot 10^{-13}) \cdot (3 \cdot 10^{-3})^{3}}{10^{-3}} = 14,16 \cdot 10^{-12}$$

$$C_{60} = \frac{C_{1} \cdot C_{3}}{C_{3} + C_{3}} = 4,73.10^{-13} \text{ F}$$

CAPACITANCIA NUMÉRICA

Procusamos solitos so realos de cargo primasgrado

come a reeter apart para dentro

Pegando a placa superior $\frac{dV}{dz}$ é o ultimo segmento $\frac{dV}{dz} = \frac{V_N - V_{N-1}}{2}$, pois V é constante mos extremos de capacilos

Para alian et carga lesta multiplica a donoidado pela proc

$$C = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \left$$

N	C
3	4,730000000000110-13
3	4,73000000001-10-13
4	4,71999999999999610
5	4,71999999999996 10-13
6	4,7199999999999999999999
10	4,130000000000000015.1013
100	4,7300000000000109 10-13

```
##capacitancia teorica
C1 = e1*(L*L)/d1
C2 = e2*(L*L)/d2
#capacitancia em serie
Ceq = (C1*C2)/(C2+C1)
##capacitancia numerica
Qsuperficie = L*L*(e2*(Vn - V[len(V) - 1 ]))/l2
Vtotal = Vn - V0
Cnumerica = Qsuperficie/Vtotal
print("Valor de Capacitancia numerica: " , Cnumerica)
print("Valor de Capacitancia teórica: " , Ceq)
```