

## Equation de Diffusion 1D

Dr. Laïd MESSAOUDI

Département de Mécanique

Université de Batna

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### EXEMPLE 2

Détermination de la distribution de température  $T(x)$  à travers une barre de section  $S$ , de conductivité thermique  $w_3$  et de longueur  $L$  dont les extrémités sont soumises à des (C.L.) de Dirichlet et une source de chaleur uniforme  $q$ .

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( k \frac{d}{dx} T(x) \right) + q = 0$$

Conditions aux limites (C.L.):

$$T(0) = T_A = 100,$$

$$T(L) = T_B = 200,$$

Solution

```
> Restart : Digits := 4 :
```

```
> L := 0.02; λ := 0.5; S := 1; q := 1000000; ndx := 5;
```

```
L := 0.02
```

```
λ := 0.5
```

```
S := 1
```

```
q := 1000000
```

```
ndx := 5
```

(1.1)

```
> Δx :=  $\frac{L}{ndx}$  ;
```

(1.2)

$$\Delta x := 0.004000 \quad (1.2)$$

>  $i_{\max} := ndx;$

$$i_{\max} := 5 \quad (1.3)$$

Nombre d'équations:

>  $N := i_{\max}$

$$N := 5 \quad (1.4)$$

Abscisses des noeuds:

>  $x[0] := 0;$

**for**  $i$  **from** 1 **to**  $N$  **do**

$$x[i] := \frac{\Delta x}{2} + (i - 1) \cdot \Delta x;$$

**end do;**

$x[N + 1] := L;$

$$x_0 := 0$$

$$x_1 := 0.002000$$

$$x_2 := 0.006000$$

$$x_3 := 0.01000$$

$$x_4 := 0.01400$$

$$x_5 := 0.01800$$

$$x_6 := 0.02$$

(1.5)

Conditions aux Limites:

>  $T[0] := 100;$

$T[N + 1] := 200;$

$$T_0 := 100$$

$$T_6 := 200$$

(1.6)

Noeuds internes:

> **for**  $i$  **from** 2 **to**  $N - 1$  **do**

$Sp[i] := 0;$

$Su[i] := q \cdot S \cdot \Delta x;$

$$a_W[i] := \frac{\lambda \cdot S}{\Delta x};$$

$a_E[i] := a_W[i];$

$a_P[i] := a_W[i] + a_E[i] - Sp[i];$

**end do;**

$$Sp_2 := 0$$

$$Su_2 := 4000.$$

$$a_{W_2} := 125.0$$

$$a_{E_2} := 125.0$$

$$a_{P_2} := 250.0$$

$$Sp_3 := 0$$

$$Su_3 := 4000.$$

$$a_{W_3} := 125.0$$

$$a_{E_3} := 125.0$$

$$a_{P_3} := 250.0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Sp_4 &:= 0 \\
Su_4 &:= 4000. \\
a_{W_4} &:= 125.0 \\
a_{E_4} &:= 125.0 \\
a_{P_4} &:= 250.0
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.7}$$

Noeud gauche:

$$\begin{aligned}
> Sp[1] &:= - \frac{2 \cdot \lambda \cdot S}{\Delta x}; \\
Su[1] &:= q \cdot S \cdot \Delta x + \frac{2 \cdot \lambda \cdot S}{\Delta x} \cdot T[0]; \\
a_{W[1]} &:= 0; \\
a_{E[1]} &:= \frac{\lambda \cdot S}{\Delta x}; \\
a_{P[1]} &:= a_{W[1]} + a_{E[1]} - Sp[1]; \\
Sp_1 &:= -250.0 \\
Su_1 &:= 29000. \\
a_{W_1} &:= 0 \\
a_{E_1} &:= 125.0 \\
a_{P_1} &:= 375.0
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.8}$$

Noeud droit:

$$\begin{aligned}
> Sp[N] &:= - \frac{2 \cdot \lambda \cdot S}{\Delta x}; \\
Su[N] &:= q \cdot S \cdot \Delta x + \frac{2 \cdot \lambda \cdot S}{\Delta x} \cdot T[N+1]; \\
a_{W[N]} &:= \frac{\lambda \cdot S}{\Delta x}; \\
a_{E[N]} &:= 0; \\
a_{P[N]} &:= a_{W[N]} + a_{E[N]} - Sp[N]; \\
> \\
Sp_5 &:= -250.0 \\
Su_5 &:= 54000. \\
a_{W_5} &:= 125.0 \\
a_{E_5} &:= 0 \\
a_{P_5} &:= 375.0
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.9}$$

**Equations:**

$$\begin{aligned}
> k &:= 1 \\
& \qquad \qquad \qquad k := 1
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.1.1}$$

Résolution pour les noeuds internes:

$$\begin{aligned}
> \text{for } i \text{ from } 1 \text{ to } N \text{ do} \\
\quad Eq[k] &:= a_{P[i]} \cdot T[i] = a_{W[i]} \cdot T[i-1] + a_{E[i]} \cdot T[i+1] + Su[i]; \\
\quad k &:= k + 1; \\
\text{end do;}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Eq_1 &:= 375.0 T_1 = 29000. + 125.0 T_2 \\
&\quad k := 2 \\
Eq_2 &:= 250.0 T_2 = 125.0 T_1 + 125.0 T_3 + 4000. \\
&\quad k := 3 \\
Eq_3 &:= 250.0 T_3 = 125.0 T_2 + 125.0 T_4 + 4000. \\
&\quad k := 4 \\
Eq_4 &:= 250.0 T_4 = 125.0 T_3 + 125.0 T_5 + 4000. \\
&\quad k := 5 \\
Eq_5 &:= 375.0 T_5 = 125.0 T_4 + 54000. \\
&\quad k := 6
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.1.2}$$

Ecriture du système d'équations:

$$\begin{aligned}
&> \text{for } k \text{ from } 1 \text{ to } N \text{ do } Eq[k] \text{ end do;} \\
&\quad 375.0 T_1 = 29000. + 125.0 T_2 \\
&\quad 250.0 T_2 = 125.0 T_1 + 125.0 T_3 + 4000. \\
&\quad 250.0 T_3 = 125.0 T_2 + 125.0 T_4 + 4000. \\
&\quad 250.0 T_4 = 125.0 T_3 + 125.0 T_5 + 4000. \\
&\quad 375.0 T_5 = 125.0 T_4 + 54000.
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.1.3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&> Eqs := \{seq(Eq[k], k = 1 .. N)\}; \\
Eqs &:= \{375.0 T_1 = 29000. + 125.0 T_2, 250.0 T_2 = 125.0 T_1 + 125.0 T_3 + 4000., \\
&\quad 250.0 T_3 = 125.0 T_2 + 125.0 T_4 + 4000., 250.0 T_4 = 125.0 T_3 + 125.0 T_5 + 4000., \\
&\quad 375.0 T_5 = 125.0 T_4 + 54000.\}
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.1.4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&> Tmps := [seq(T[i], i = 1 .. N)]; \\
&\quad Tmps := [T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5]
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.1.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&> SolT := solve(Eqs, Tmps); \\
SolT &:= [[T_1 = 150., T_2 = 218., T_3 = 254., T_4 = 258., T_5 = 230.]]
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.1.6}$$

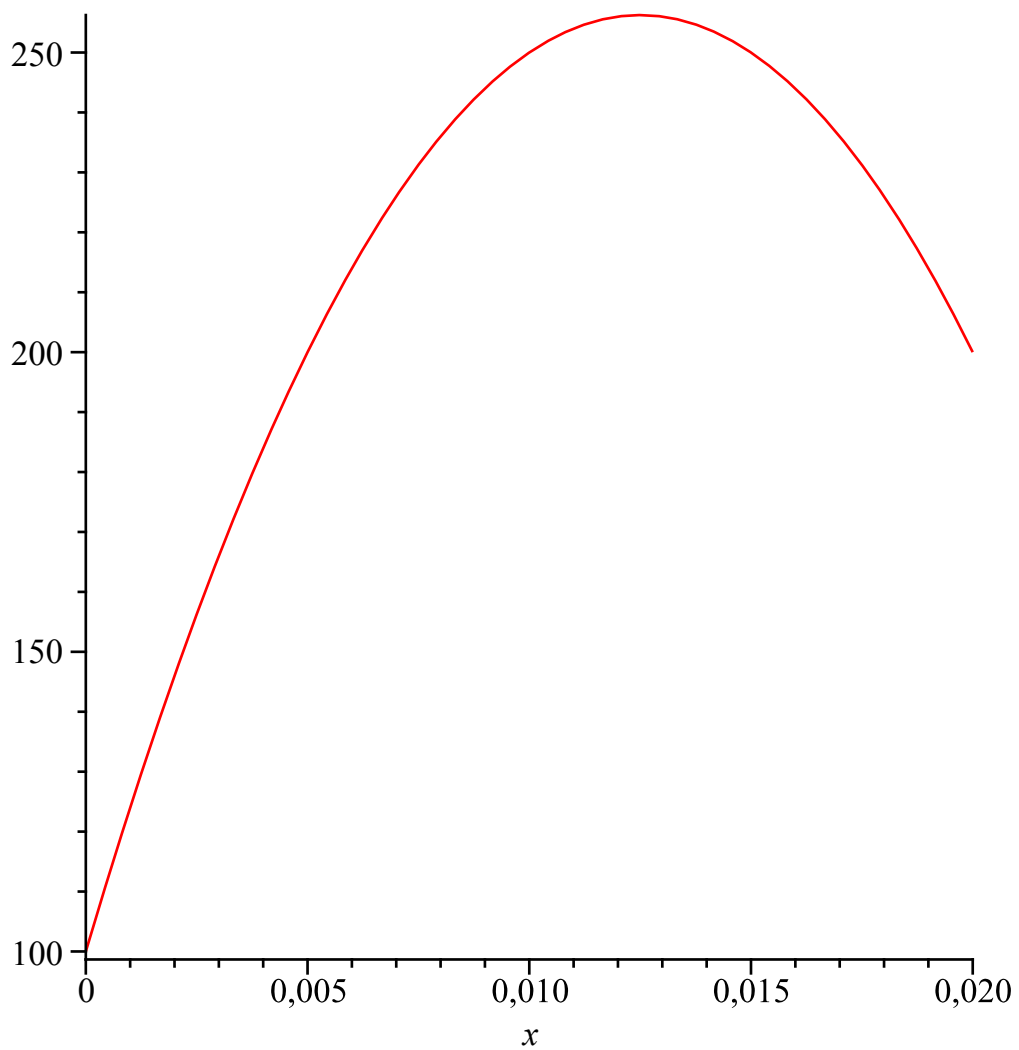
$$\begin{aligned}
&> \text{with(LinearAlgebra)} : \\
&> A, b := GenerateMatrix(Eqs, Tmps) \\
A, b &:= \begin{bmatrix} 375.0 & -125.0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -125.0 & 375.0 \\ -125.0 & 250.0 & -125.0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -125.0 & 250.0 & -125.0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -125.0 & 250.0 & -125.0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 29000. \\ 54000. \\ 4000. \\ 4000. \\ 4000. \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.1.7}$$

Solution exacte:

$$\begin{aligned}
&> F(x) := \left( \frac{T[N+1] - T[0]}{L} + \frac{q}{2 \cdot \lambda} \cdot (L - x) \right) \cdot x + T[0]; \\
F &:= x \rightarrow \left( \frac{T_{N+1} - T_0}{L} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{q(L-x)}{\lambda} \right) x + T_0
\end{aligned}
\tag{1.1.8}$$

> with(plots) :

> plot(F(x), x = 0 .. L);



```
> for i from 1 to N do
    T[i] := rhs(SolT1, i)
end do;
```

$$T_1 := 150.$$

$$T_2 := 218.$$

$$T_3 := 254.$$

$$T_4 := 258.$$

$$T_5 := 230.$$

(1.1.9)

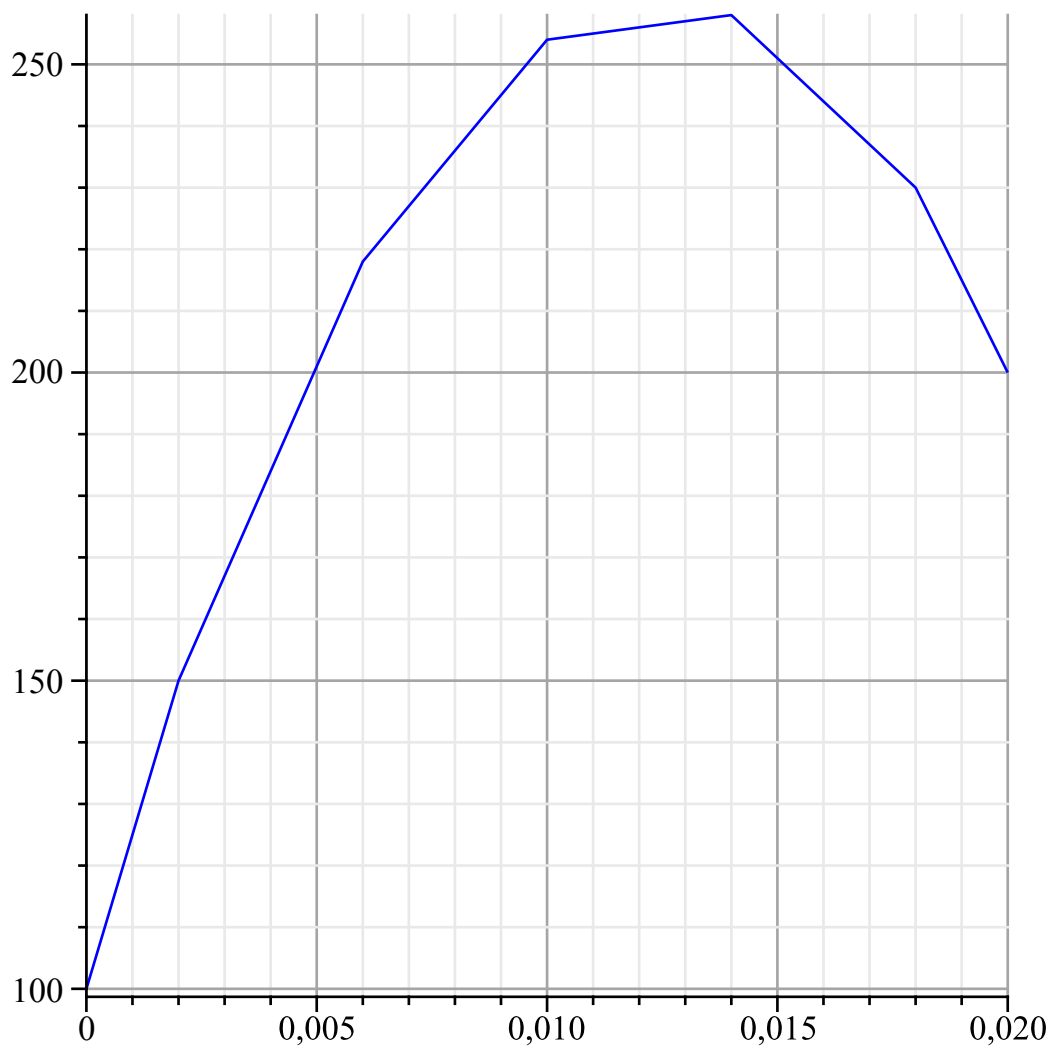
```
> lpN := [ seq([x[i], T[i]], i=0..N+1) ]
```

```
lpN := [[0, 100], [0.002000, 150.], [0.006000, 218.], [0.01000, 254.], [0.01400, 258.], [0.01800, 230.], [0.02, 200]]
```

(1.1.10)

Courbe Numérique:

```
> listplot(lpN, color = blue, gridlines = true)
```



```

> lpT := [seq([x[i], F(x[i])], i = 0 .. N + 1)]
lpT := [[0, 100.], [0.002000, 146.0], [0.006000, 214.0], [0.01000, 250.0],
        [0.01400, 254.0], [0.01800, 226.0], [0.02, 200.0]]

```

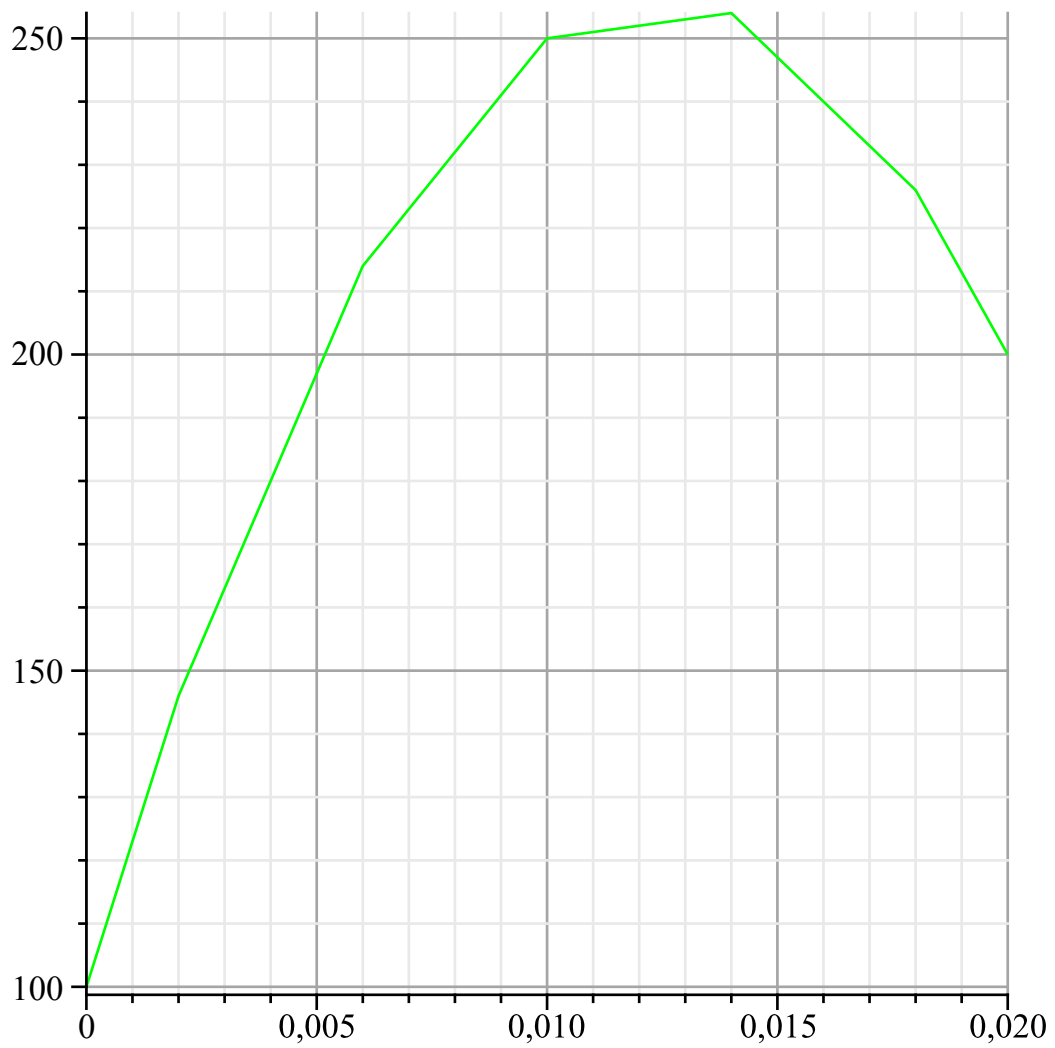
**(1.1.11)**

Courbe Théorique avec une liste de points:

```

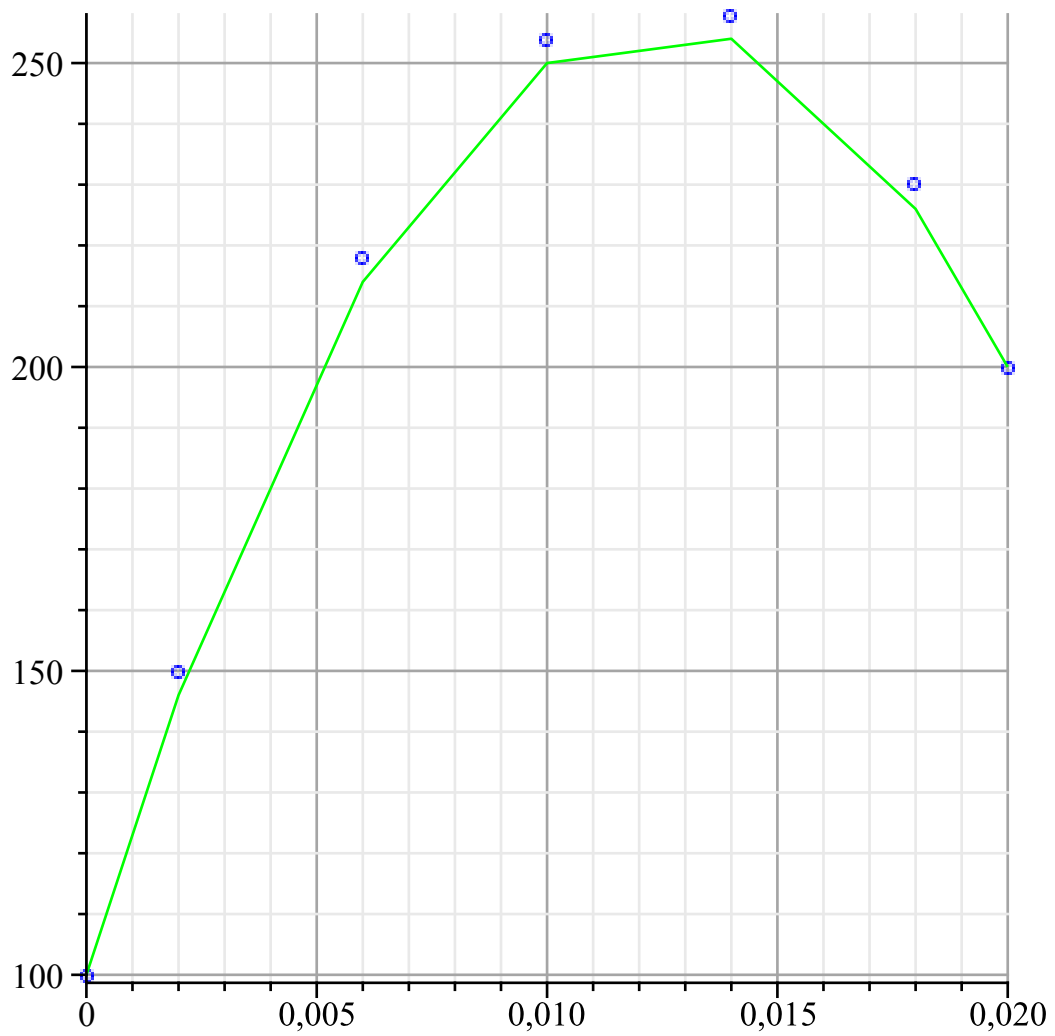
> listplot(lpT, color = green, gridlines = true)

```



Tracé des deux courbes ensembles:

```
> multiple(listplot, [lpN, color = blue, style = point, symbol = circle], [lpT, color = green, style = line], color = black, gridlines = true)
```



> Erreur relative:

```
> for i from 1 to N do
  x[i];
  T[i];
  F(x[i]);
   $\frac{T[i] - F(x[i])}{F(x[i])} \cdot 100$ 
end do
```

```
0.002000
150.
146.0
2.740
0.006000
218.
214.0
1.869
0.01000
254.
250.0
1.600
0.01400
258.
254.0
1.575
0.01800
```



230.  
226.0  
1.770

(1.1.12)

```
> P1 := plot(F(x), x=0 .. L, labels=[x, T], legend=Solution exacte) :  
P2 := plot(lpN, color=blue, style=point, legend=Solution numérique) :  
display({P1, P2}, gridlines=true);
```

