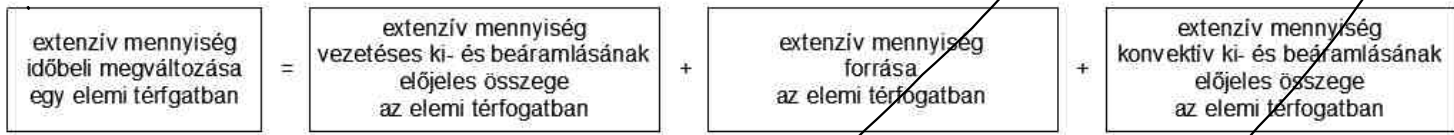


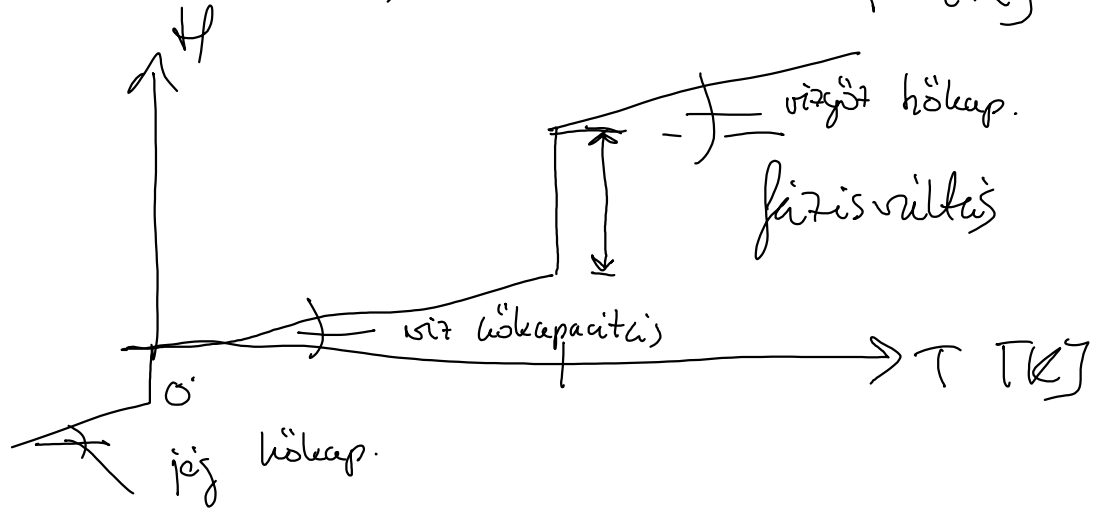
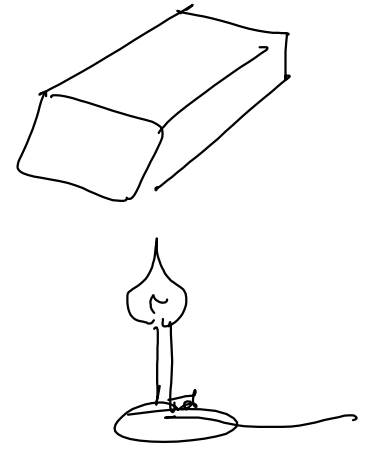
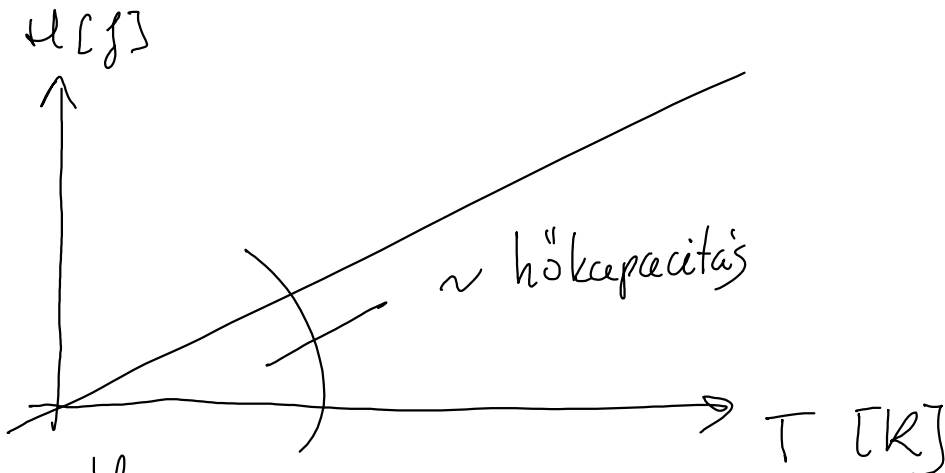


u



mennyiségi: H - entalpia = termod. rendszer teljes energiája [J]

fajlagos entalpia $h = \frac{H}{V}$ [$\frac{J}{m^3}$]



hőkapacitás: $C = \frac{\partial H}{\partial T}$ [$\frac{J}{K}$]

fajhő: $c_p = \frac{\partial H}{m \partial T} \Big|_{p=állandó}$ [$\frac{J}{kg K}$]

$c_v = \frac{\partial H}{m \partial T} \Big|_{V=állandó}$ [$\frac{J}{kg K}$]

hővezetés

$$\Rightarrow c_v = \left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial T} \right|_{V=\text{dll.}} \left(\frac{\text{J}}{\text{kgK}} \right)$$

szilárd anyag: $c_p = c_v$

$$C = \rho \cdot c_p = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kgK}} = \frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}^3\text{K}} = \frac{\partial h}{\partial T}$$

stacioner hővezetés egyenlete;

1D

$$\phi = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\lambda x \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{1}{\text{m}} \quad \frac{\text{W}}{\text{mK}} \quad \frac{\text{K}}{\text{m}}}_{\frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}}$$

↙ $\frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$ Járulagos entalpia: energiatartalom / elvett térfogat

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial (\rho \cdot c_p \cdot T)}{\partial t} = \boxed{ \rho \cdot c_p \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\lambda x \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) }$$

↑ időbeli megv.
→ t-szerinti parciális derivált

$\frac{\text{J}}{\text{m}^3\text{s}}$
 $\frac{\text{W}}{\text{m}^2}$

$$\rho \cdot c_p \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\lambda_x \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\lambda_y \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\lambda_z \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} \right)$$

ha $\lambda = \text{dll.}$

$$\rho \cdot c_p \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \lambda_x \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \lambda_y \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} + \lambda_z \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial z^2} \quad / \rho \cdot c_p$$

$$\rho \cdot c_p \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \lambda_x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \lambda_y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \lambda_z \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \quad / \rho \cdot c_p$$

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

$$a = \frac{\lambda}{\rho \cdot c_p}$$

← hővezetési tényező
v. termikus diffuzivitás

$$\frac{\frac{\text{W/mK}}{\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kgK}}}} = [\text{m}^2/\text{s}]$$

$$\frac{\text{K}}{\text{s}} = \frac{\cancel{\text{m}^2}}{\cancel{\text{s}}} \cdot \frac{\text{K}}{\cancel{\text{m}^2}}$$

	ρ [$\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3}$]	c_p [$\frac{\text{J}}{\text{kgK}}$]	λ [$\frac{\text{W}}{\text{mK}}$]	a [m^2/s]
levegő	1,2	1006	0,025	$1,99 \cdot 10^{-5}$
víz	1000	4185,5	0,58	$1,38 \cdot 10^{-7}$
acél	7850	465	50	$1,37 \cdot 10^{-5}$ ←
üveg	2400	880	1	$5,1208 \cdot 10^{-7}$ ←
beton	2200	880	1,6-2	$8,96 \cdot 10^{-7}$ ←
kőzetcs.	50	880	0,04	$1,6 \cdot 10^{-6}$
fa	550	1700	0,13	$1,4 \cdot 10^{-7}$ ↘

stacioner állapotra:

$$\phi = \lambda \frac{\partial T}{\partial x^2} \approx$$

$$\lambda \frac{T(x-dx) - 2T(x) + T(x+dx)}{dx^2} =$$

instacioner tag

$$g \cdot cp \cdot \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \approx$$

$$g \cdot cp \cdot \frac{T_i^{j+1} - T_i^j}{dt} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} j\text{-edik időlépés} \\ i\text{-edik pont} \end{array}$$



$$g \cdot cp \cdot \frac{T_i^{j+1} - T_i^j}{dt} = f \left(\lambda x \frac{T_{i+1}^{j+1} - 2T_i^{j+1} + T_{i-1}^{j+1}}{dx^2} \right) + (1-f) \left(\lambda x \frac{T_{i+1}^j - 2T_i^j + T_{i-1}^j}{dx^2} \right)$$

1. $f = \phi$ teljesen explicit séma

$$g \cdot cp \cdot \frac{T_i^{j+1} - T_i^j}{dt} = \lambda x \frac{T_{i-1}^j - 2T_i^j + T_{i+1}^j}{dx^2} \quad /: g \cdot cp$$

$$\frac{T_i^{j+1} - T_i^j}{dt} = a \frac{T_{i-1}^j - 2T_i^j + T_{i+1}^j}{dx^2}$$

$$T_i^{j+1} = \frac{a dt}{dx^2} (T_{i-1}^j) + \left(1 - \frac{2a dt}{dx^2} \right) T_i^j + \frac{a dt}{dx^2} (T_{i+1}^j)$$

ismert kövéréselekek

ismertlen

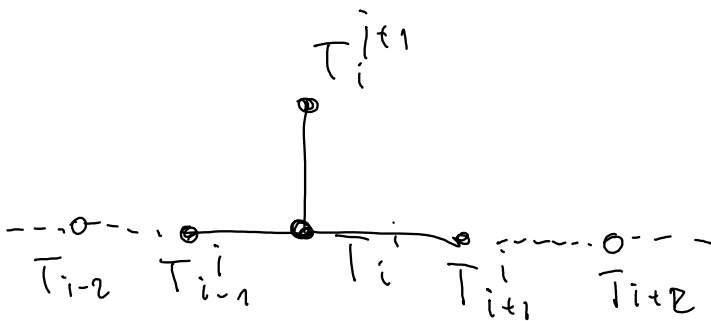
ismert kömersételek

$$L \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & & \\ & 1 - \frac{2a \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} & \\ & & \frac{a \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} T_{i-1}^i \\ T_i^i \\ T_{i+1}^i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T_{i-1}^{i+1} \\ T_i^{i+1} \\ T_{i+1}^{i+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$K = T^j = T^{j+1}$

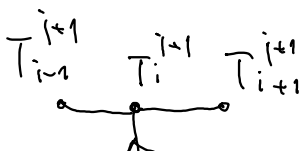
stabilitási kritérium

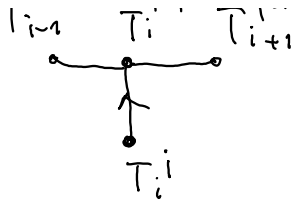
$$\frac{a \cdot \Delta t}{\Delta x^2} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$



$f = 1 \rightarrow$ teljesen implicit séma

$$g \cdot c_p \cdot \frac{T_i^{i+1} - T_i^i}{\Delta t} = \lambda_x \frac{T_{i-1}^{i+1} - 2T_i^{i+1} + T_{i+1}^{i+1}}{\Delta x^2}$$





átrendezés után:

$$\# \quad -\frac{a\Delta t}{dx^2} T_{i+1}^{j+1} + \left(2\frac{a\Delta t}{dx^2} + 1\right) T_i^{j+1} - \frac{a\Delta t}{dx^2} T_{i-1}^{j+1} = \textcircled{T_i^i}$$

ismételten

ismétel

$$\underline{K} \underline{T}^{i+1} = \underline{T}^i$$

↑ ismételtnek vektor

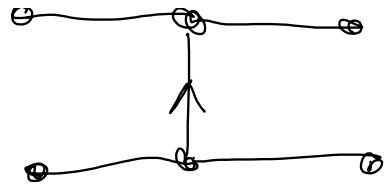
$$\rightarrow \underline{T}^{i+1} = \underline{K}^{-1} \underline{T}^i$$

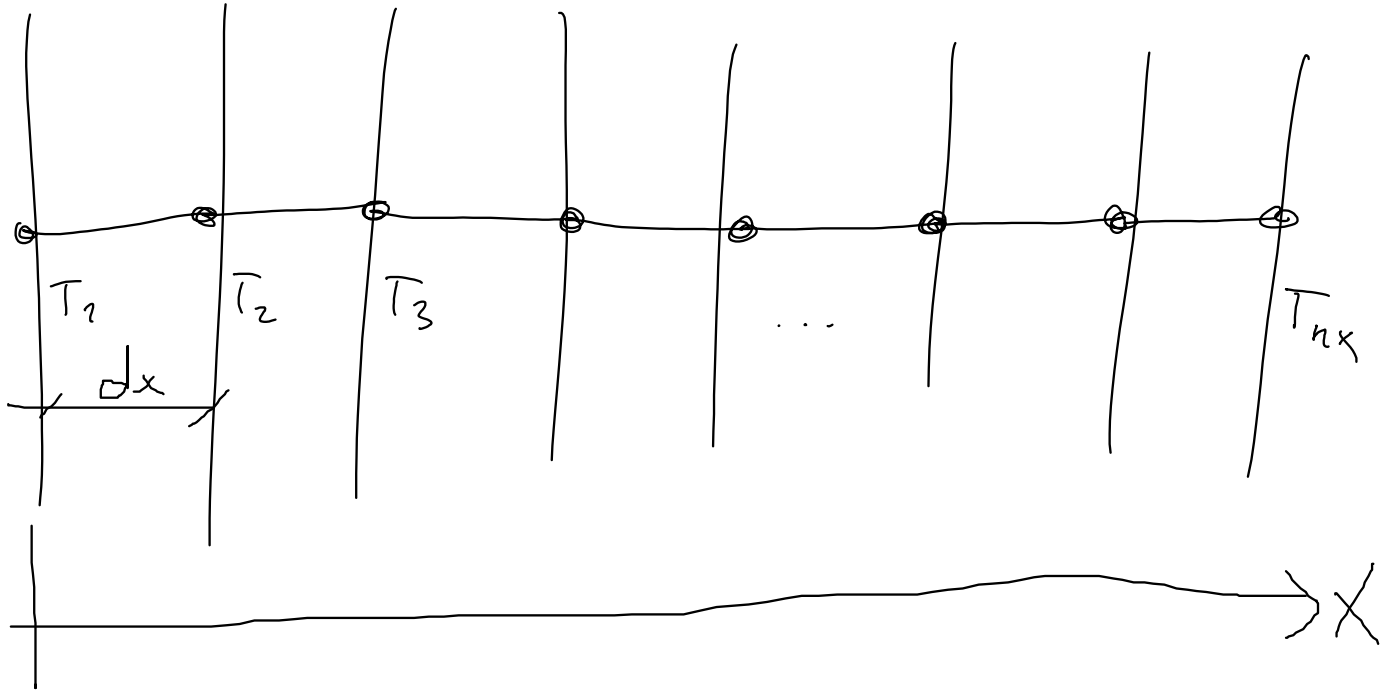
határozhatóan stabil

$$f = 0,5$$

Crank-Nicolson séma







2018. október 12.
13:52

$$1, \quad T_1^{i+1} = T_1^i$$

⋮

$$n, \quad T_n^{i+1} = T_n^i$$

$$K \cdot T^i = T^{i+1}$$

1.