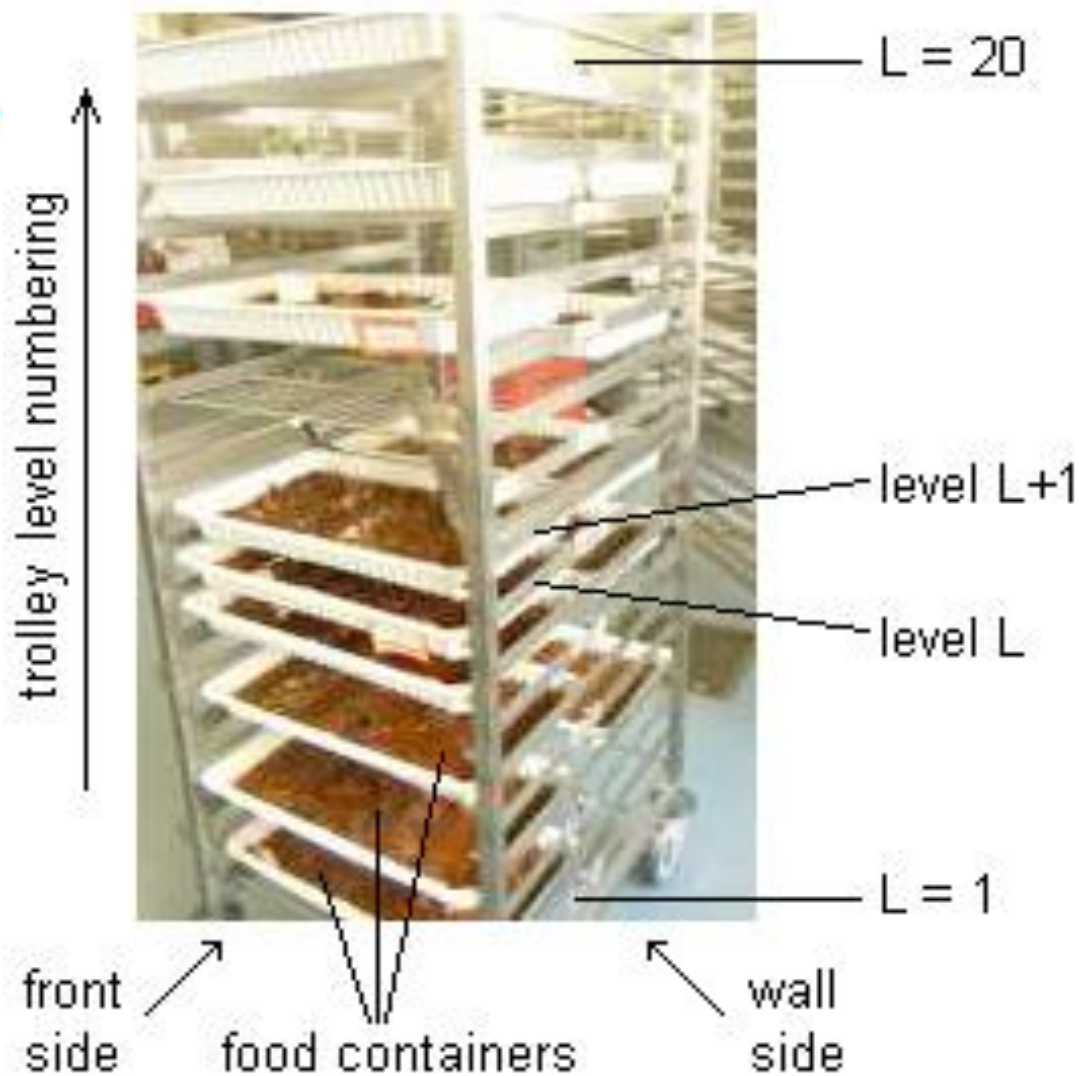
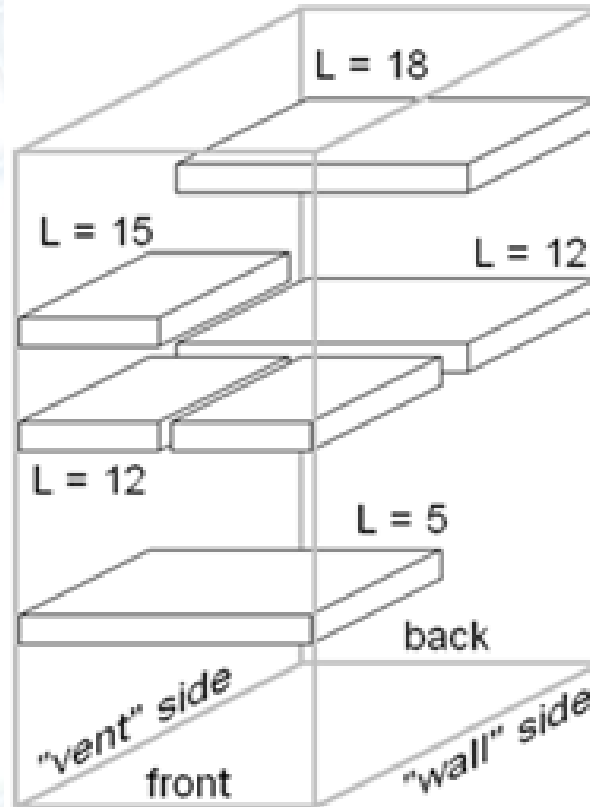
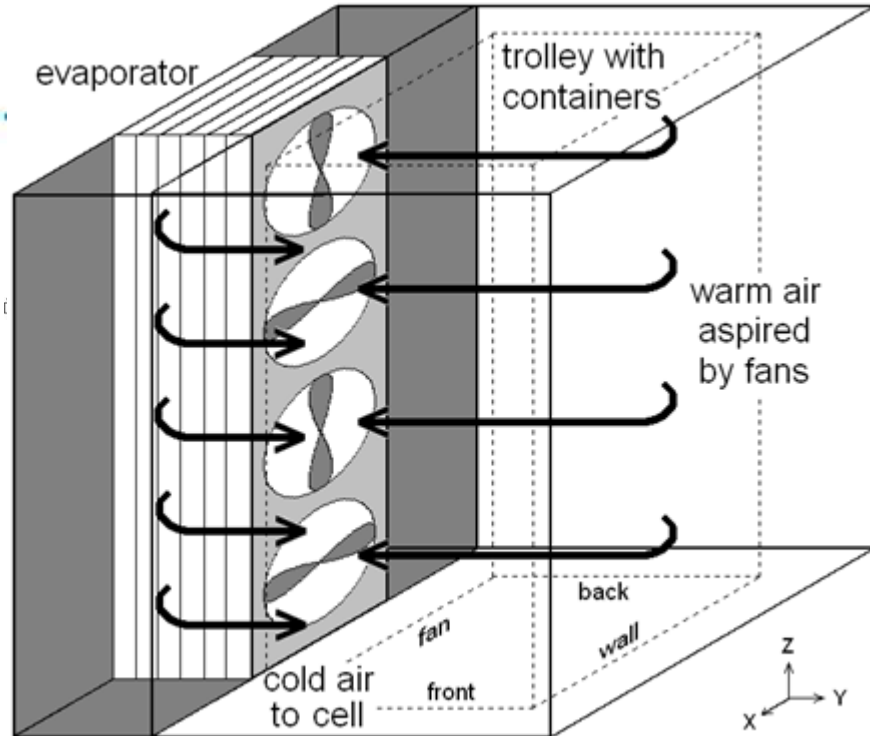


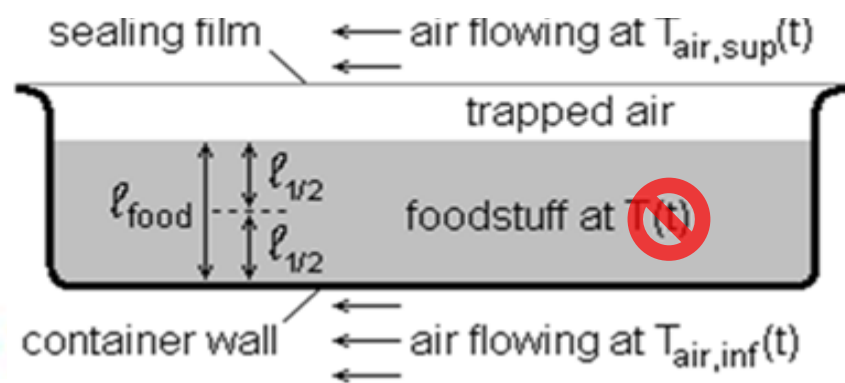
# Resfriamento rápido de refeições



# Resfriamento rápido de refeições



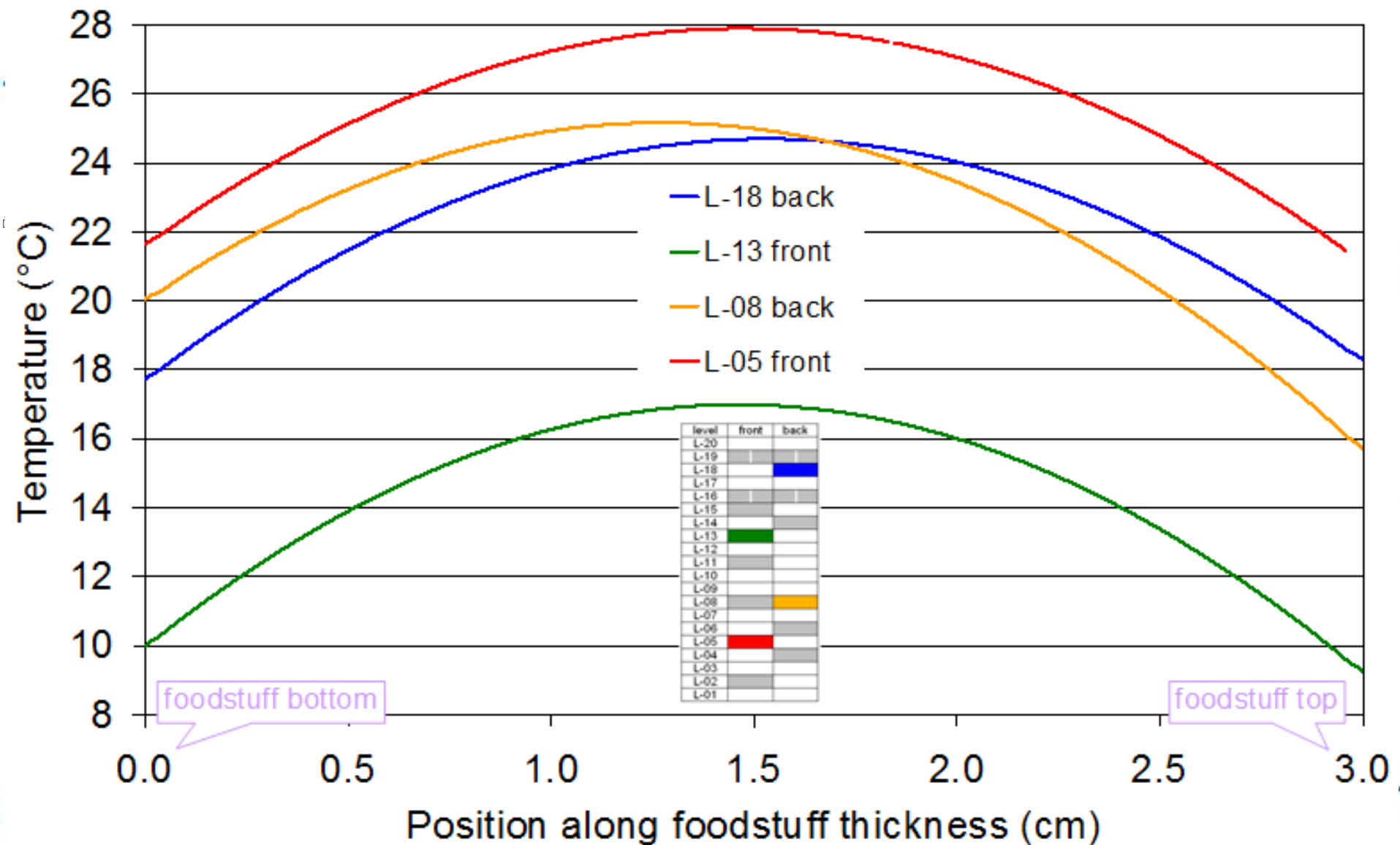
level	front	back
L-20		
L-19		
L-18		
L-17		
L-16		
L-15		
L-14		
L-13		
L-12		
L-11		
L-10		
L-9		
L-8		
L-7		
L-6		
L-5		
L-4		
L-3		
L-2		
L-1		



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

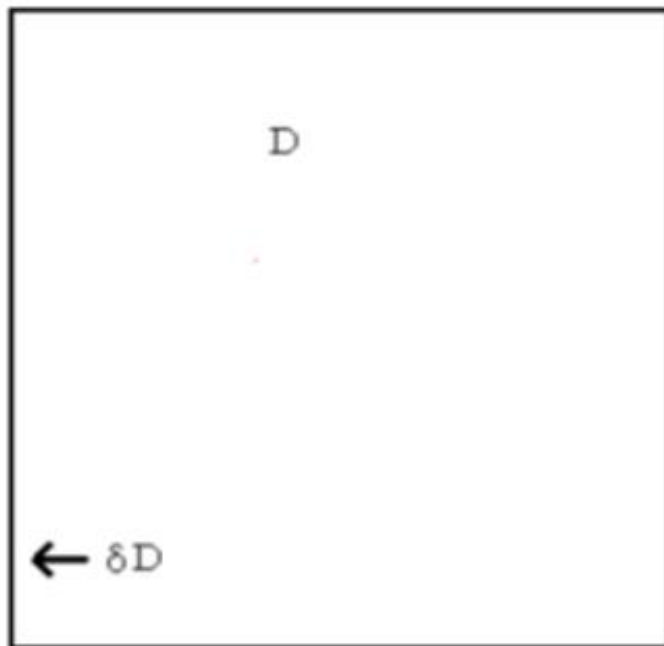
representação esquemática

# Resfriamento rápido de refeições



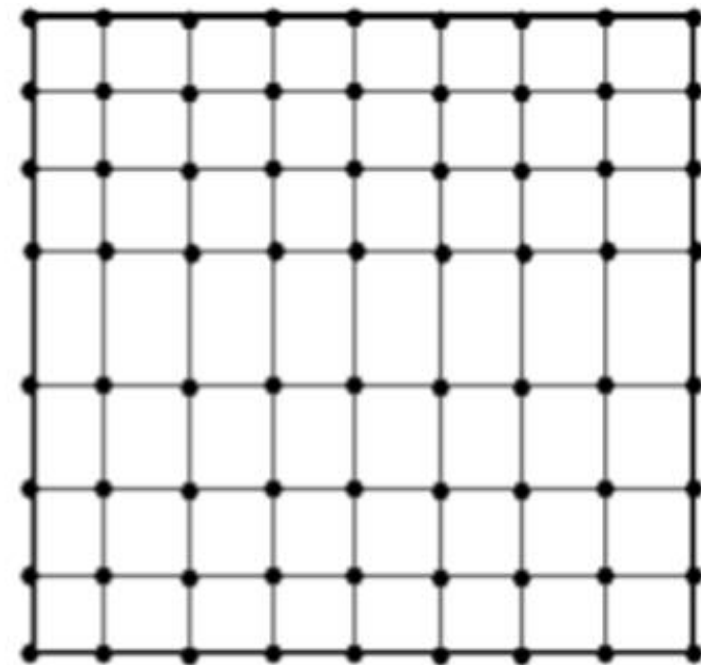
# MDF: tarefa do método numérico

- Função incógnita: substituir derivadas (nas equações diferenciais governantes) por expressões algébricas
  - Solução em número finito de pontos  $\leftrightarrow$  malha computacional



Equação diferencial  $\mathcal{L}(\phi) = 0$   
e condições de contorno

Método numérico

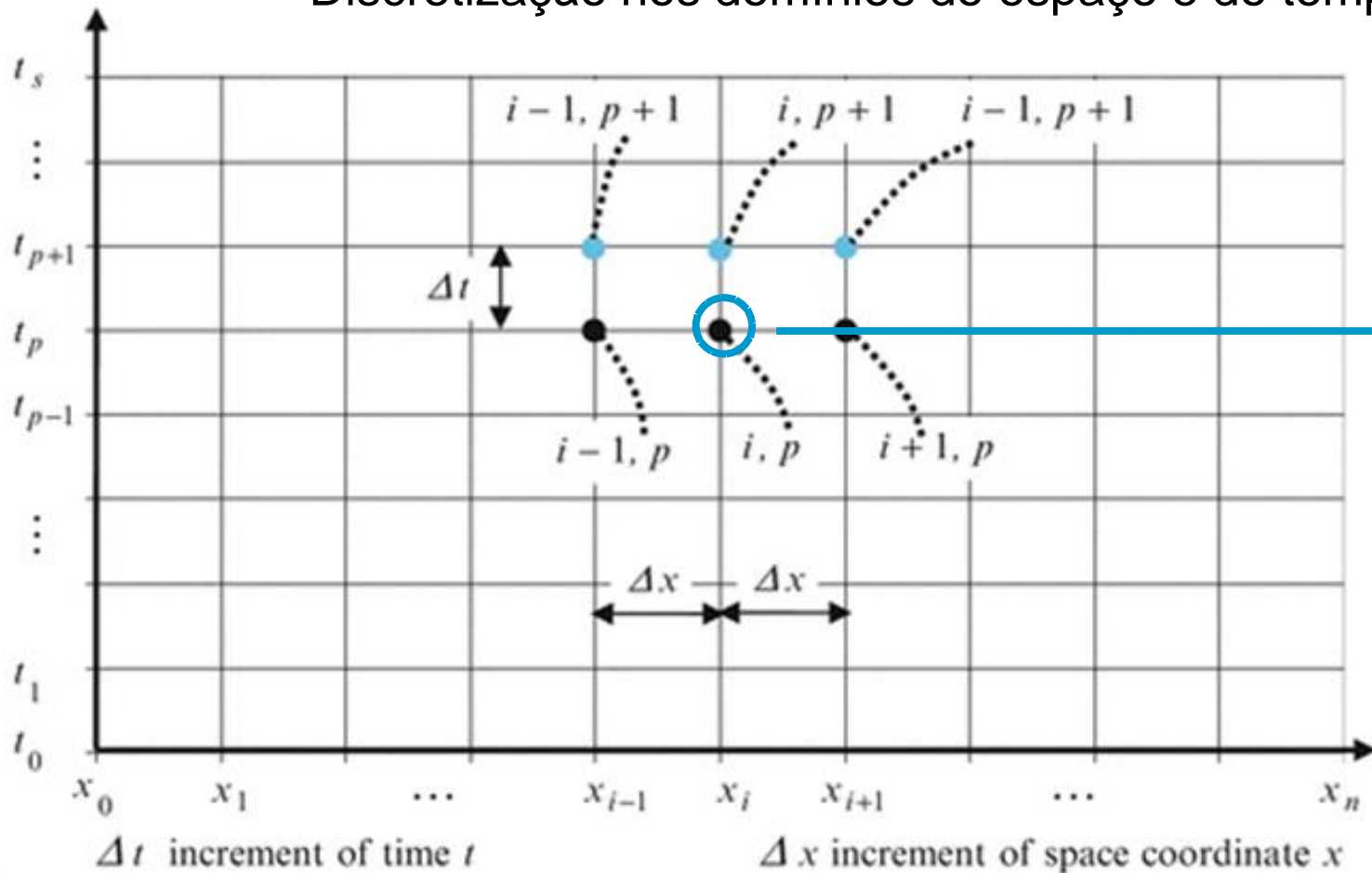


Sistema de equações algébricas

$$[A][\phi] = [B]$$

# Ex.: MDF condução 1-D transiente

- MDF: aproximação das derivadas da função incógnita
  - Discretização nos domínios do espaço e do tempo  $\rightarrow T = T(x,t)$



$$T(x,t) = T_{i,p}$$

em que:

$$x = i \cdot \Delta x$$

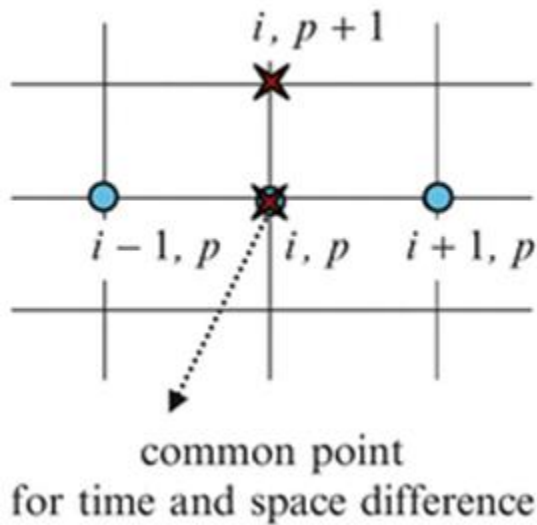
$$t = p \cdot \Delta t$$

$$\Delta x = L/n$$

$$\Delta t = ???$$

# Formulação: explícita vs. implícita

EXPLICIT



✖ point involved in time difference  
● point involved in space difference

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

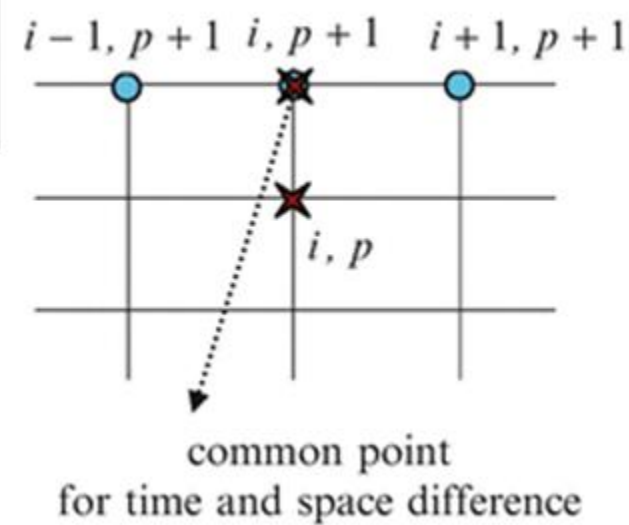


$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \right|_{i,p} \approx \frac{T_{i,p+1} - T_{i,p}}{\Delta t}$$



$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \right|_{i,p} = \frac{T_{i+1,p} - 2T_{i,p} + T_{i-1,p}}{(\Delta x)^2}$$

IMPLICIT



$$\left. \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \right|_{i,p} = \frac{T_{i+1,p+1} - 2T_{i,p+1} + T_{i-1,p+1}}{(\Delta x)^2}$$



# Formulação explícita: estabilidade

- MDF condução 1-D transiente: formulação explícita

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} \xrightarrow{\text{explícita}} \frac{T_{i,p+1} - T_{i,p}}{\Delta t} = \alpha \frac{T_{i+1,p} - 2T_{i,p} + T_{i-1,p}}{(\Delta x)^2}$$



$$T_{i,p+1} = r(T_{i+1,p} + T_{i-1,p}) + (1 - 2r)T_{i,p}, \quad r = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2}$$

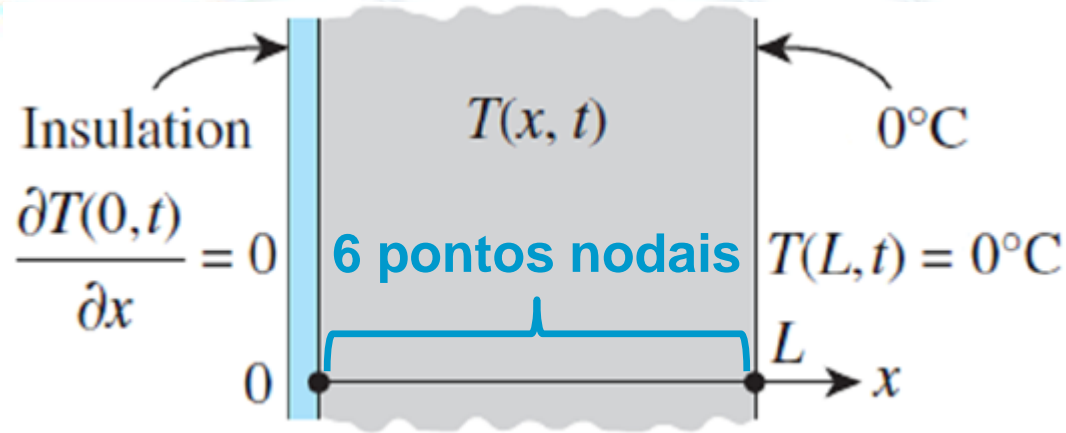
- Formulação explícita: critério de estabilidade numérica

$$0 < r \leq \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{r = \frac{\alpha \Delta t}{(\Delta x)^2}} \Delta t \leq \frac{(\Delta x)^2}{2\alpha}$$



# Ex: resfriamento de placa (sem fonte)

Condução de calor - regime transiente sem geração interna:  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \alpha \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$



$$T(x,0) = 200^\circ\text{C} \quad L = 0.020\text{ m}$$

$$\alpha = 1 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \quad \Delta t = 8\text{ s}$$

$$\Delta x = 0.004\text{ m} \quad \therefore r = 1/2$$

$$i = 0: \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{T_{1,p+1} - T_{0,p+1}}{\Delta x} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_{0,p+1} = T_{1,p+1}$$

$$1 \leq i \leq 4: \quad T_{i,p+1} = r(T_{i-1,p} + T_{i+1,p}) + (1 - 2r)T_{i,p} \quad \Rightarrow \quad T_{i,p+1} = \frac{T_{i-1,p} + T_{i+1,p}}{2}$$

$$i = 5: \quad T_{5,p+1} = 0^\circ\text{C} \quad 0 \leq i \leq 5: \quad T_{i,0} = 200^\circ\text{C}$$