

## Treball final de grau

**Estudi:** Doble titulació GETI - ADE

**Títol:** Estudi i implementació de la refrigeració magnètica en ANSYS.

**Document:** Annexos

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## A. Materials magnetocalòrics a prop de $T_{amb}$

Materials de transició de primer ordre:

- Aliatges  $La(Fe, Co, Si)_{13}$
- Aliatges  $La(Fe, Co)_{13-x}Si_x$
- Aliatges  $MnFeP$
- Aliatges  $(La, Ca, Sr)MnO_3$
- Aliatges  $La(FeCoSi)_{13}B_x$
- Aliatges  $LaFeSiH$
- Aliatges  $LaFe_{13-x-y}Co_xSi_y$
- Aliatges  $La(Fe, Mn, Si)_{13}H_z$
- Aliatges  $La(Fe, Mn, Si)_{13}H_y$
- Aliatges  $MnFeAs_{1-x}P_x$

Materials de transició de segon ordre:

- Elements:

$Gd$	293K
$Tb$	235K

- Aliatges  $Gd_{1-x}Tb_x$

$Gd_{0.74}Tb_{0.26}$	278K
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- Aliatges  $Gd_{1-x}Er_x$

$Gd_{0.85}Er_{0.15}$	265K
$Gd_{0.94}Er_{0.06}$	280K

- Aliatges  $Gd_{1-x}Dy_x$

$Gd_{0.89}Dy_{0.11}$	283.5K
$Gd_{0.87}Dy_{0.13}$	280.5K
$Gd_{0.84}Dy_{0.16}$	277.5K

- Aliatges  $Gd_{1-x}Y_x$

$Gd_{0.92}Y_{0.08}$	278.5K
$Gd_{0.985}Y_{0.015}$	290K
$Gd_{0.95}Y_{0.5}$	283.5K

- Aliatges  $Gd_{1-x}Ho_x$

$Gd_{0.9}Ho_{0.1}$	277.5K
--------------------	--------

<b>Dades Gadolini (SI)</b>
$M_m = 0.15725 \text{ kg/mol}$
$\rho = 7900 \text{ kg/m}^3$
$k = 10.5 \text{ W/m} \cdot \text{K}$
$J = 7/2$
$g = 2$
$T_c = 293 \text{ K}$
$T_D = 184 \text{ K}$

## B. Càlculs numèrics dels models

### B.1. Model 1: Ezan et al. (2017) modificat

1. Hem donat un valor de  $B_J(X)$  qualsevol en un rang entre -1 i 1, que son els valors possibles per la funció de Brillouin.

$$X = a \cdot \frac{B}{T} + b \cdot \frac{B_J(X)}{T}$$

On els valors  $a$  i  $b$  son constants per un determinat material:

$$a = \frac{g_J \cdot \mu_B \cdot J}{k_B}$$

$$b = \frac{3 \cdot T_C \cdot J}{J + 1}$$

2. Amb el valor de  $X$ , es torna a buscar el valor de  $B_J(X)$ . Aquest procés és coneix com a iteració del punt fixe.

$$B_J(X) = \frac{c}{\tanh(c \cdot X)} - \frac{d}{\tanh(d \cdot X)}$$

On els valors de  $c$  i  $d$  son constants per un determinat material:

$$c = \frac{2J + 1}{2J}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2J}$$

Es continua iterant els dos valors fins tenir un error més petit que un 0.1%. Es necessita prou precisió en els càlculs, ja que pas del temps triat en el programa també pot ser molt petit.

3. Partim de la equació de l'entropia magnètica.

$$S_m(T, B) = \left( \frac{R_u}{M_m} \right) \cdot [\ln(\sinh(c \cdot X)) - \ln(\sinh(d \cdot X)) - X \cdot B_J(X)]$$

- a. Fem la derivada parcial de l'entropia magnètica respecte la temperatura, mantenint constant el camp magnètic.

$$\left( \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial T} \right)_B = \left( \frac{R_u}{M_m} \right) \cdot \left[ \frac{c \cdot \cosh(c \cdot X)}{\sinh(c \cdot X)} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial T} \right) - \frac{d \cdot \cosh(d \cdot X)}{\sinh(d \cdot X)} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial T} \right) - \left( \frac{\partial X}{\partial T} \right) \cdot B_J(X) - X \cdot \frac{\partial B_J}{\partial T} \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial S_m}{\partial T}\right)_B = \left(\frac{R_u}{M_m}\right) \cdot \left[ \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial T}\right) \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{c}{\tanh(c \cdot X)} - \frac{d}{\tanh(d \cdot X)}\right)}_{B_J(X)} - \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial T}\right) \cdot B_J(X) - X \cdot \frac{\partial B_J}{\partial T} \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial S_m}{\partial T}\right)_B = \left(\frac{R_u}{M_m}\right) \cdot \left[ -X \cdot \frac{\partial B_J}{\partial T} \right]$$

b. Busquem la derivada de l'equació de Brillouin.

$$\frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial T} = \frac{-c}{\sinh^2(c \cdot X)} \cdot c \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial T} - \frac{-d}{\sinh^2(d \cdot X)} \cdot d \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial T}$$

$$\frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial T} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{d^2}{\sinh^2(d \cdot X)} - \frac{c^2}{\sinh^2(c \cdot X)}\right)}_e \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial T}$$

$$\frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial T} = e \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial T}$$

c. Busquem la derivada de l'equació  $X$ .

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial T} = -a \cdot \frac{B}{T^2} + \left( -b \cdot \frac{B_J(X)}{T^2} + \frac{b}{T} \cdot \frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial T} \right)$$

d. Resolem la derivada parcial.

$$\frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial T} = e \cdot \left( a \cdot \frac{B}{T^2} - b \cdot \frac{B_J(X)}{T^2} + \frac{b}{T} \cdot \frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial T} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial T} \left( 1 - e \cdot \frac{b}{T} \right) = -\frac{e}{T^2} \cdot (a \cdot B + b \cdot B_J(X))$$

$$\frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial T} = -\frac{e \cdot (a \cdot B + b \cdot B_J(X))}{T(T - e \cdot b)}$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{\partial S_m}{\partial T}\right)_B = \left(\frac{R_u}{M_m}\right) \cdot X \cdot e \cdot \frac{a \cdot B + b \cdot B_J(X)}{T(T - e \cdot b)}}$$

4. A partir de la equació de l'entropia de xarxa derivem.

$$S_l(T) = \left(\frac{R_u}{M_m}\right) \cdot \left[ -3 \cdot \ln \left( 1 - e^{-T_D/T} \right) + 12 \cdot \left( \frac{T}{T_D} \right)^3 \cdot C \right]$$

On, per abreviar, hem anomenat a la integració  $C$  i la  $x$  d'aquesta equació és la variable d'integració.

$$C = \int_{x=0}^{T_D/T} \frac{x^3}{e^x - 1} dx$$

Derivada:

$$\left(\frac{\partial S_l}{\partial T}\right)_B = \left(\frac{R_u}{M_m}\right) \cdot \left[ -3 \cdot \frac{e^{-T_D/T}}{e^{-T_D/T} - 1} \cdot (-1) \cdot \left(-\frac{T_D}{T^2}\right) + 36 \cdot \frac{T^2}{T_D^3} \cdot C - 12 \cdot \frac{T_D}{T^2(e^{T_D/T} - 1)} \right]$$

$$\boxed{\left(\frac{\partial S_l}{\partial T}\right)_B = \left(\frac{R_u}{M_m}\right) \cdot \left[ -3 \cdot \frac{T_D}{T^2} \cdot \frac{e^{-T_D/T}}{e^{-T_D/T} - 1} + 36 \cdot \frac{T^2}{T_D^3} \cdot C - 12 \cdot \frac{T_D}{T^2(e^{T_D/T} - 1)} \right]}$$

5. Un cop calculat totes les entalpies, podem calcular la calor específica:

$$\left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_B = \left(\frac{\partial S_m}{\partial T}\right)_B + \left(\frac{\partial S_l}{\partial T}\right)_B$$

$$\boxed{c_{p,B}(B, T) = T \cdot \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial T}\right)_B}$$

6. El càlcul de la variació de temperatura adiabàtica:

$$\Delta T_{ad} = - \int_{B_0}^{B_1} \frac{T}{c_{p,B}(B, T)} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial S_m(B, T)}{\partial B}\right)_T dB$$

$$\Delta T_{ad} = - \int_{B_0}^{B_1} \frac{\left(\frac{\partial S_m}{\partial B}\right)_T}{\left(\frac{\partial S_l}{\partial T}\right)_B + \left(\frac{\partial S_m}{\partial T}\right)_B} dB$$

a. Cal calcular la derivada parcial de entropia magnètica respecte el camp magnètic a temperatura constant.

$$\left(\frac{\partial S_m}{\partial B}\right)_T = \left(\frac{R_u}{M_m}\right) \cdot \left[ \frac{c \cdot \cosh(c \cdot X)}{\sinh(c \cdot X)} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial B}\right) - \frac{d \cdot \cosh(d \cdot X)}{\sinh(d \cdot X)} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial B}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial B}\right) \cdot B_J(X) - X \cdot \frac{\partial B_J}{\partial B} \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial S_m}{\partial B}\right)_T = \left(\frac{R_u}{M_m}\right) \cdot \left[ \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial B}\right) \cdot \underbrace{\left(\frac{c}{\tanh(c \cdot X)} - \frac{d}{\tanh(d \cdot X)}\right)}_{B_J(X)} - \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial B}\right) \cdot B_J(X) - X \cdot \frac{\partial B_J}{\partial B} \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial S_m}{\partial B}\right)_T = \left(\frac{R_u}{M_m}\right) \cdot \left[ -X \cdot \frac{\partial B_J}{\partial B} \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial B} = \frac{-c}{\sinh^2(c \cdot X)} \cdot c \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial B} - \frac{-d}{\sinh^2(d \cdot X)} \cdot d \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial B}$$

$$\frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial B} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{d^2}{\sinh^2(d \cdot X)} - \frac{c^2}{\sinh^2(c \cdot X)}\right)}_e \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial B}$$



$$\frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial B} = e \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial B}$$

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial B} = \frac{a}{T} + \frac{b}{T} \cdot \frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial B}$$

$$\frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial B} = e \cdot \left( \frac{a}{T} + \frac{b}{T} \cdot \frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial B} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial B} \cdot \left( 1 - \frac{e \cdot b}{T} \right) = \frac{e \cdot a}{T} \rightarrow \frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial B} = \frac{e \cdot a}{T - e \cdot b}$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial S_m}{\partial B} \right)_T = - \left( \frac{R_u}{M_m} \right) \cdot X \cdot \left( \frac{e \cdot a}{T - e \cdot b} \right)$$

b. Finalment, l'equació quedarà:

$$\Delta T_{ad} = \int_{B_0}^{B_1} \frac{\left( \frac{R_u}{M_m} \right) \cdot X \cdot \left( \frac{e \cdot a}{T - e \cdot b} \right)}{\left( \frac{\partial S_l}{\partial T} \right)_B + \left( \frac{R_u}{M_m} \right) \cdot X \cdot e \cdot \frac{a \cdot B + b \cdot B_J(X)}{T(T - e \cdot b)}} dB$$

$$\Delta T_{ad} = \int_{B_0}^{B_1} \frac{X \cdot e \cdot a \cdot T \cdot \left( \frac{R_u}{M_m} \right)}{\left( \frac{\partial S_l}{\partial T} \right)_B \cdot T \cdot (T - e \cdot b) + X \cdot \left( \frac{R_u}{M_m} \right) \cdot e \cdot (a \cdot B + b \cdot B_J(X))} dB$$

7. Per últim, s'ha introduït aquesta diferència de temperatura en el ANSYS Fluent en l'equació d'energia del sòlid, com una font de calor volumètrica [ $W/m^3$ ]

$$mce = \frac{\rho_s \cdot c_{p,B}(T, B) \cdot \Delta T_{ad}(T, B)}{\Delta t}$$

## B.2. Model 3: Petersen et al. (2008)

Resolució de la calor específica magnètica:

$$\sigma^2 = f^2 [a^2 \coth^2(aX) + b^2 \coth^2(bX) - 2ab \cdot \coth(aX) \cdot \coth(bX)]$$

On  $f$  fa referència a les constants del material:  $N_s g J \mu_B$ .

Simplificant l'equació, ens queda:

$$\sigma = f \cdot B_j(X)$$

Per tant, per fer la següent derivada:

$$\frac{\partial(\sigma^2)}{\partial T}$$

Hem dividit l'equació en tres troços:

$$\sigma^2 = f^2 \left[ \underbrace{c^2 \coth^2(cX)}_1 + \underbrace{d^2 \coth^2(dX)}_2 - \underbrace{2cd \cdot \coth(cX) \cdot \coth(dX)}_3 \right]$$

- 1r tros:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial T} (c^2 [\coth(cX) \cdot \coth(cX)])$$

$$2c^2 \left( -\frac{c}{\sinh^2(cX)} \right) \cdot \coth(cX) \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial T}$$

- 2n tros:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial T} (d^2 [\coth(dX) \cdot \coth(dX)])$$

$$2d^2 \left( -\frac{d}{\sinh^2(dX)} \right) \cdot \coth(dX) \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial T}$$

- 3r tros:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial T} (2cd \cdot \coth(cX) \cdot \coth(dX))$$

$$2cd \left[ \left( -\frac{c}{\sinh^2(cX)} \right) \cdot \coth(dX) \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial T} + \left( -\frac{d}{\sinh^2(dX)} \right) \cdot \coth(cX) \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial T} \right]$$

$$-2cd \left[ \frac{c}{\sinh^2(cX)} \coth(dX) + \frac{d}{\sinh^2(dX)} \coth(cX) \right] \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial T}$$

L'equació quedarà:

$$\sigma^2 = f^2 \left[ -\frac{2a^3}{\sinh^2(aX)} \coth(aX) - \frac{2b^3}{\sinh^2(bX)} \coth(bX) + \frac{2a^2b}{\sinh^2(aX)} \coth(bX) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{2ab^2}{\sinh^2(bX)} \coth(aX) \right] \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial T}$$

La derivada parcial de X és la mateixa que la trobada en el model anterior:

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial T} = -\frac{a}{T^2}B - \frac{b}{T^2}B_J(X) + \frac{b}{T} \cdot \frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial T}$$

De la mateixa manera amb l'equació de Brillouin:

$$\frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial T} = e \cdot \frac{\partial X}{\partial T}$$

Resolent les dos equacions, obtenim que finalment:

$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial T} = \frac{(-aB - bB_J(X))}{T(T - be)}$$

Per calcular la calor específica magnètica també calcular la derivada de la magnetització específica respecte la temperatura:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial T} = f \cdot \frac{\partial B_J(X)}{\partial T}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial T} = f \cdot e \cdot \frac{(-aB - bB_J(X))}{T(T - be)}$$

Aquesta mateixa funció serà la utilitzada en el càlcul de la temperatura adiabàtica:

$$\Delta T_{ad} = -\mu_0 \int \frac{T}{c_p} \cdot \left( \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial T} \right)_B dB$$

## C. Scripts en Matlab dels models

### C.1. Model 1: Ezan et al. (2017) modificat

```

1  T = 293;
2  Td = 184;
3  Tc = 293;
4  den = 7900;
5  RuMm = 8.31434/0.15725;
6  a = (2*(9.2740154e-24)*3.5)/(1.380662e-23);
7  b = (3*Tc*3.5)/(3.5+1);
8  c = (2*3.5+1)/(2*3.5);
9  d = 1/(2*3.5);
10 mu_O = pi*4e-7;
11 B_ant = 0;
12 H_appl = 2;
13 timestep = 0.001;
14
15 B_J = 0.5;
16 X = 0.1;
17 for n_iter=1:1500
18     B_J_ant = B_J;
19     X_ant = X;
20     X = (a*H_appl)/T + (b*B_J)/T;
21     B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
22     if (((abs(B_J - B_J_ant))/abs(B_J)) < 0.0001) && (((abs(X - X_ant))/abs(X)) <
23         0.0001))
24         break;
25     end
26 end
27 e = (d^2)/((sinh(d*X))^2) - (c^2)/((sinh(c*X))^2);
28 dSm = (RuMm)*(X*e)*(a*H_appl+b*B_J)/((T-e*b)*T);
29 Sm = RuMm*(log(sinh(c*X))-log(sinh(d*X))-X*B_J);
30
31 M = (3.83e24)*2*(9.274009e-24)*3.5*B_J*den;
32 H_dem = 0.16*M*(pi*(4e-7));
33 B = H_appl; % - H_dem;
34
35 int_result = 0.0;
36 for x_int=0.00001:0.0001:(Td/T)
37     int_result = ((x_int^3)/(exp(x_int)-1))*0.0001 + int_result;
38 end
39
40 dS_l = (RuMm)*((-3*Td*exp(-Td/T))/(T^2*(exp(-Td/T)-1)) + 36*(T^2)*int_result/(Td^3)
41 - 12*Td/((T^2)*(exp(Td/T)-1)));
42
43 cap = T*(dSm + dS_l);
44
45 delta_T = 0.0;
46 B_inter = 0.0;
47 for b_iter=1:1000000
48     for m_iter=1:10000
49         B_J_ant = B_J;
50         X_ant = X;
51         X = (a*B_inter)/T + (b*B_J)/T;
52         B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
53         if (((abs(B_J - B_J_ant))/abs(B_J)) < 0.000001) && (((abs(X -
54             X_ant))/abs(X)) < 0.000001))
55             break;
56         end
57     end
58 end
59 e = (d^2)/((sinh(d*X))^2) - (c^2)/((sinh(c*X))^2);
60 delta_T =
61 ((X*e*a*RuMm*T)/(dS_l*T*(T-e*b)+X*e*RuMm*(a*B_inter+b*B_J)))*(timestep*0.001) +
62 delta_T;
63 B_inter = timestep*0.001 + B_inter;
64 if (B_inter >= B)
65     break;
66 end
67 end
68 mce = den*cap*delta_T/timestep;
69 delta_T;
    
```

## C.2. Model 2: Ezan et al. (2017) modificat aplicat en un període de temps

```

1  T = 293;
2  Td = 184;
3  Tc = 293;
4  den = 7900;
5  RuMm = 8.31434/0.15725;
6  a = (2*(9.2740154e-24)*3.5)/(1.380662e-23);
7  b = (3*Tc*3.5)/(3.5+1);
8  c = (2*3.5+1)/(2*3.5);
9  d = 1/(2*3.5);
10 mu_0 = pi*4e-7;
11 timestep = 0.0001;
12
13 B_fin = 1.1;
14 B = 0;
15 delta_T_ac = 0;
16 for iter_step=1:10000000
17     B_J = 0.5;
18     X = 0.1;
19     for n_iter=1:1500
20         B_J_ant = B_J;
21         X_ant = X;
22         X = (a*B)/T + (b*B_J)/T;
23         B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
24         if ((abs(B_J - B_J_ant)/abs(B_J)) < 0.0001) && ((abs(X - X_ant))/abs(X)) <
25             0.0001)
26             break;
27         end
28     end
29     e = (d^2)/((sinh(d*X))^2) - (c^2)/((sinh(c*X))^2);
30     int_result = 0.0;
31     for x_int=0.00001:0.0001:(Td/T)
32         int_result = ((x_int^3)/(exp(x_int)-1))*0.0001 + int_result;
33     end
34     ds_l = (RuMm)*((-3*Td*exp(-Td/T))/(T^2*(exp(-Td/T)-1)) +
35         36*(T^2)*int_result/(Td^3) - 12*Td/((T^2)*(exp(Td/T)-1)));
36     B_int = B;
37     delta_T = 0;
38     for b_iter=1:100000
39         for m_iter=1:100000
40             B_J_ant = B_J;
41             X_ant = X;
42             X = (a*B_int)/T + (b*B_J)/T;
43             B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
44             if ((abs(B_J - B_J_ant)/abs(B_J)) < 0.0001) && ((abs(X -
45                 X_ant))/abs(X)) < 0.0001)
46                 break;
47             end
48         end
49         e = (d^2)/((sinh(d*X))^2) - (c^2)/((sinh(c*X))^2);
50         delta_T = delta_T +
51             ((X*e*a*RuMm*T)/(ds_l*T*(T-e*b)+X*e*RuMm*(a*B_int+b*B_J)))* (timestep*0.0001);
52         B_int = B_int + timestep*0.0001;
53         if B_int >= (B + timestep)
54             break;
55         end
56     end
57     delta_T_ac = delta_T_ac + delta_T;
58     T = T + delta_T;
59     B = B + timestep;
60     if B >= B_fin
61         break;
62     end
63 end
delta_T_ac;

```

### C.3. Model 3: Petersen et al. (2008)

```

1  T = 220;
2  H_appl = 2;
3
4  Td = 169;
5  Tc = 293;
6  den = 7900;
7  N_s = 3.83e24;
8  N = 3.83e24;
9  g = 2;
10 J = 7/2;
11 gam_e = 6.93e-2;
12
13 mu_0 = pi*(4e-7);
14 k_b = 1.380662e-23;
15 mu_b = 9.2740154e-24;
16 a = (2*J+1)/(2*J);
17 b = 1/(2*J);
18 c = (g*mu_b*J)/k_b;
19 d = (3*Tc*J)/(J+1);
20 e = N_s*g*J*mu_b;
21 N_int = (3*k_b*Td)/(N_s*(g^2)*(mu_b^2)*J*(J+1));
22 Nd = 0.16;
23
24 int_result = 0.0;
25 for x_int=0.000001:0.00001:(Td/T)
26     int_result = (((x_int^4)*(exp(x_int)))/((exp(x_int)-1)^2))*0.00001 + int_result;
27 end
28 c_l = 9*N*k_b*((T/Td)^3)*int_result;
29
30 c_e = gam_e*T;
31
32 B_J = 0.5;
33 x = 0.1;
34 for n_iter=1:10000
35     B_J_ant = B_J;
36     x_ant = x;
37     x = (c*H_appl)/T + (d*B_J)/T;
38     B_J = a/(tanh(a*x)) - b/(tanh(b*x));
39     if (((abs(B_J - B_J_ant)/abs(B_J)) < 0.00001) && (((abs(x - x_ant))/abs(x)) <
40         0.00001))
41         break;
42     end
43 end

```

```

43 M = e*B_J*den*mu_0;
44 H_int = H_appl; %Nd*M;
45
46
47 T_result = 0.0;
48 for t_int=0.000001:0.00001:H_int
49     for m_iter=1:10000
50         B_J_ant = B_J;
51         x_ant = x;
52         x = (c*t_int)/T + (d*B_J)/T;
53         B_J = a/(tanh(a*x)) - b/(tanh(b*x));
54         if ((abs(B_J - B_J_ant)/abs(B_J)) < 0.00001) && (((abs(x - x_ant))/abs(x))
55             < 0.00001))
56             break;
57         end
58     end
59     f = (b^2)/(sinh(b*x)^2) - (a^2)/(sinh(a*x)^2);
60     m_T1 = f*((-c*t_int-d*B_J)/(T*(T-d*f)));
61     m_T2 =
62         (-2*a^3*coth(a*x)/(sinh(a*x))^2-2*b^3*coth(b*x)/(sinh(b*x))^2+2*a^2*b*coth(b*x)/(s
63         inh(a*x))^2+2*b^2*a*coth(a*x)/(sinh(b*x))^2)*((-c*t_int-d*B_J)/(T*(T-d*f)));
64     c_m = -t_int*e*m_T1-N_int*(e^2)*m_T2/2;
65     c_p = c_m+c_l+c_e;
66     T_result = T_result + ((T*e*m_T1)/(c_p))*0.00001;
67 end
68
69 Delta_T = -T_result;

```

#### C.4. Model 4: Bouchard et al. (2009) i Ezan et al (2017)

```

1 T = 293;
2 H_appl = 1.1;
3
4 Td = 184;
5 Tc = 293;
6 den = 7900;
7 N_s = 3.83e24;
8 N = 3.83e24;
9 g = 2;
10 J = 7/2;
11 gam_e = 6.93e-2;
12 RuMm = 8.31434/0.15725;
13 k_b = 1.380662e-23;
14 mu_b = 9.2740154e-24;
15 a = (2*(9.2740154e-24)*3.5)/(1.380662e-23);
16 b = (3*Tc*3.5)/(3.5+1);
17 c = (2*3.5+1)/(2*3.5);
18 d = 1/(2*3.5);
19 f = N_s*g*J*mu_b;
20 mu_0 = pi*4e-7;
21 B_ant = 0;
22 timestep = 0.001;
23
24 B_J = 0.5;
25 X = 0.1;
26 for m_iter=1:100000
27     B_J_ant = B_J;
28     X_ant = X;
29     X = (b*B_J)/T;
30     B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
31     if ((abs(B_J - B_J_ant)/abs(B_J)) < 0.00001) && (((abs(X - X_ant))/abs(X)) <
32         0.00001))
33         break;
34     end
35 end
36 e = (d^2)/((sinh(d*X))^2) - (c^2)/((sinh(c*X))^2);
37 dSm_0 = (RuMm)*(X*e)*(b*B_J)/((T-e*b)*T);
38
39 if (T <= 291)
40     cap_0 = (7.22705396e-6)*T^4 - (6.76611611e-3)*T^3 + 2.37368*T^2 - 368.997*T + (2.16496e4);
41 else
42     cap_0 =
43         (-5.62735110e-6)*T^5 + (9.17772113e-3)*T^4 - 5.98335371*T^3 + (1.94914902e3)*T^2 - (3.1727
44         6931e5)*T + (2.06453722e7);
45 end

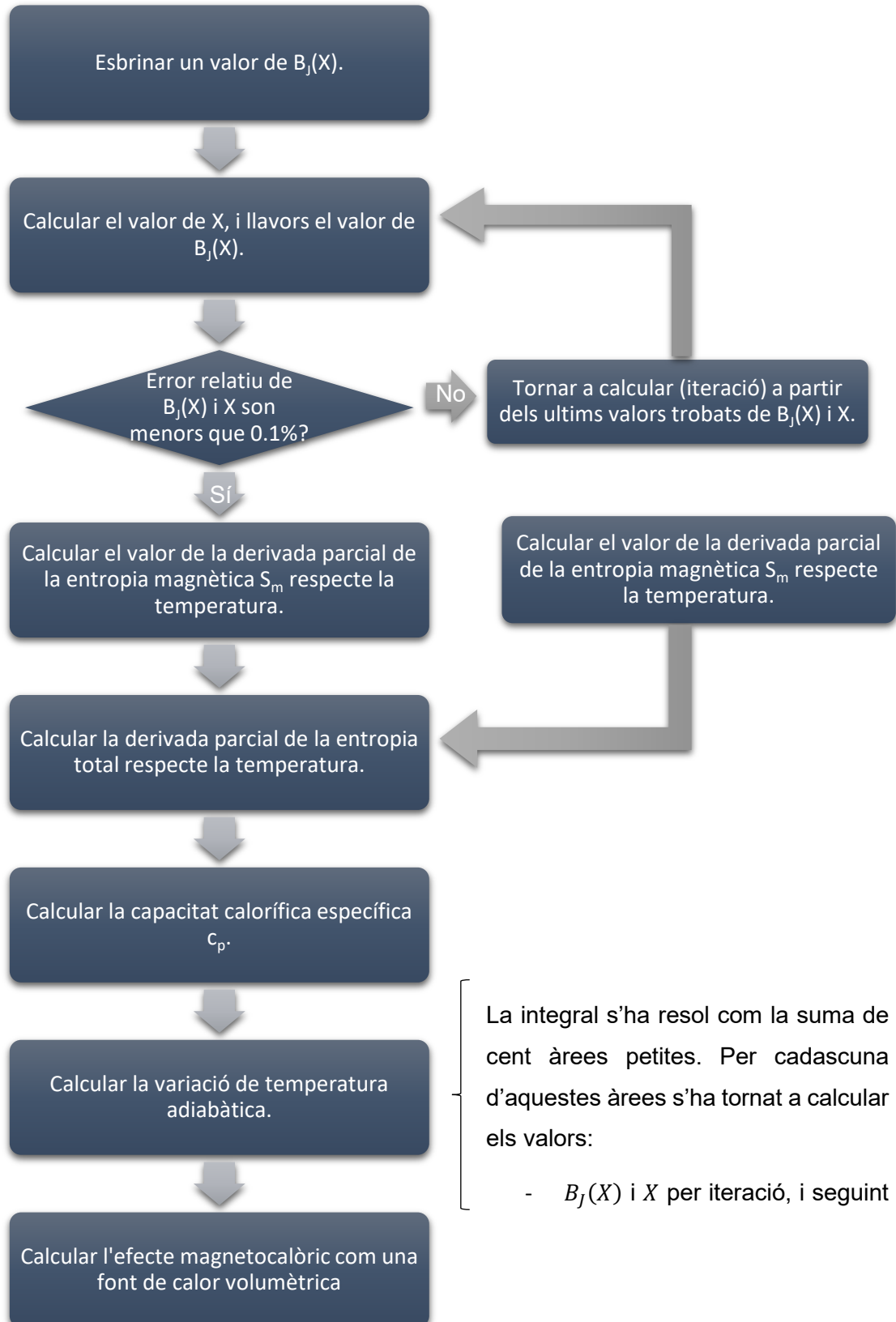
```

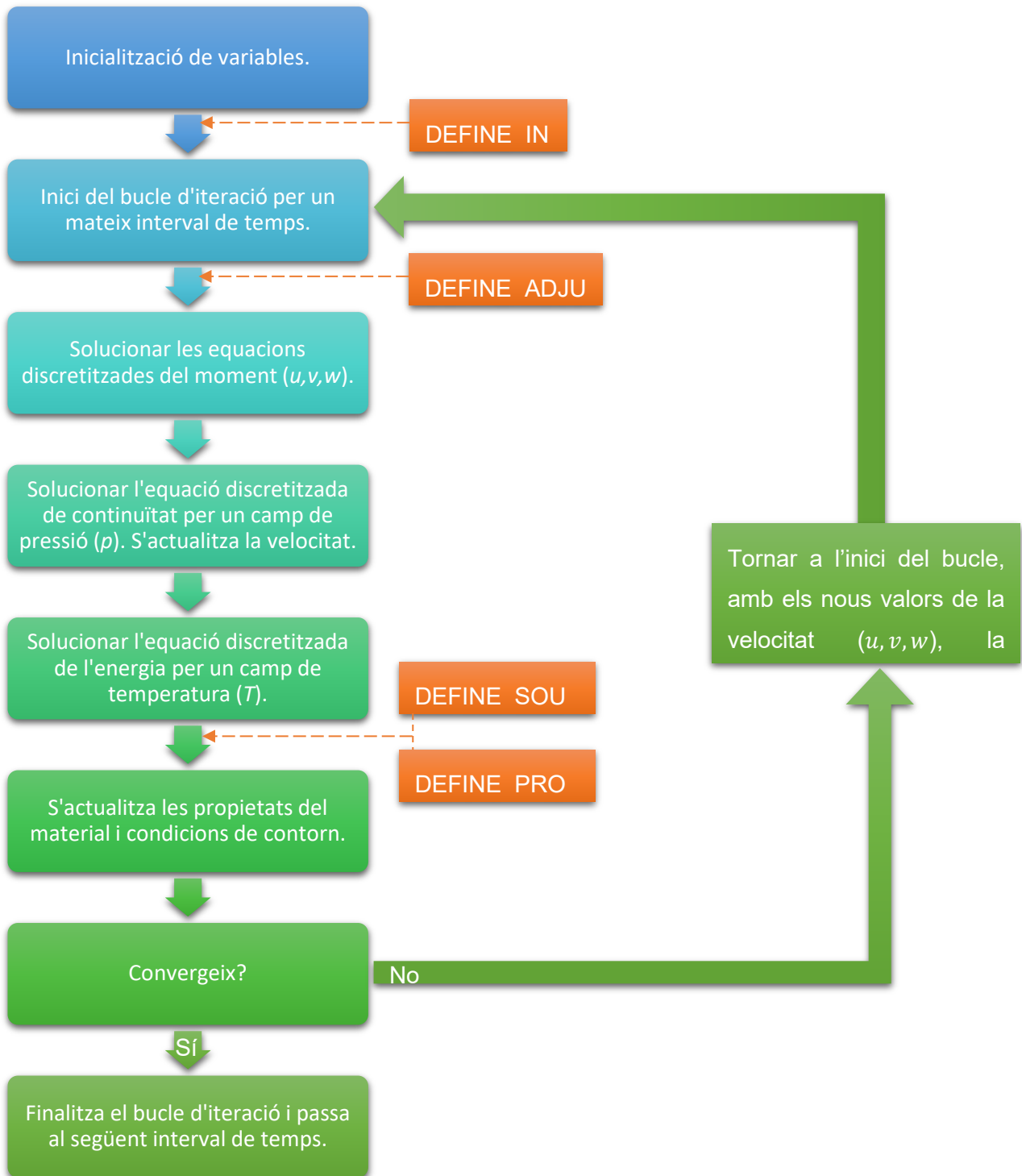
```
43 delta_T = 0;
44
45 for b_iter=0.0001:0.0001:H_appl
46     for n_iter=1:1500
47         B_J_ant = B_J;
48         X_ant = X;
49         X = (a*b_iter)/T + (b*B_J)/T;
50         B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
51         if ((abs(B_J - B_J_ant)/abs(B_J)) < 0.0001) && ((abs(X - X_ant))/abs(X)) <
           0.0001)
52             break;
53         end
54     end
55     e = (d^2)/((sinh(d*X))^2) - (c^2)/((sinh(c*X))^2);
56     dSm_H = (RuMm)*(X*e)*(a*b_iter+b*B_J)/((T-e*b)*T);
57     cap = cap_0 - T*(dSm_0-dSm_H);
58     M = (f*e/T)*(-a*b_iter-b*B_J)/(T-e*b);
59     delta_T = delta_T + (T*M/cap)*0.0001;
60 end
61 delta_T = -delta_T;
```



## D. ANSYS FLUENT

### D.1. Esquema d'iteració de l'UDF amb el ANSYS FLUENT.





## D.2. UDF del model 2

```

1  #include "udf.h"
2  #include "mem.h"
3
4  #define J 3.5          /* Total angular momentum */
5  #define g 2           /* Spectroscopic splitting factor */
6  #define mu_B 9.2740154*pow(10,-24) /* Bohr magneton */
7  #define k_B 1.380662*pow(10,-23) /* Boltzmann constant */
8  #define n 6.023*pow(10,23) /* Avogadro number */
9  #define Tc 293        /* Curie Temperature */
10 #define Td 184        /* Debye Temperature */
11 #define PI 3.141592654 /* Pi number */
12 #define den 7900.0
13
14 static real B;
15 static real dSm;
16 static real B_ant;
17 static real B_J;
18 static real X;
19 static real RuMm;
20 static real a;
21 static real b;
22 static real c;
23 static real d;
24 static real e;
25 static real T;
26 static real delta_T;
27 static real mce;
28 static real mce_ac;
29 static real cap;
30 static real dS_l;
31 static int last_ts = -1;
32 static real T_cold;
33
34 /* Define initial variables */
35
36 static real mu_0; /* Permeability */
37 static real n_cycles; /* N° cycles */
38 static real tm; /* Magnetization time */
39 static real tf; /* FluidFlow time */
40 static real tc; /* Cycle time */
41 static real t_act; /* Actual cycle time */
42 static real B_vel; /* Magnetic field applied change respect the time */
43
44 DEFINE_INIT(init_code, domain)
45 {
46     RuMm = 8.31434/0.15725;
47     a = (g*mu_B*J)/(k_B);
48     b = (3*Tc*J)/(J+1);
49     c = (2*J+1)/(2*J);
50     d = 1/(2*J);
51

```

```
52     mu_0 = (4.0*PI)*pow(10,-7);
53     n_cicles = 1.0;
54     t_act = 0.0;
55     tm = 3.0;
56     tf = 3.0;
57     tc = 2.0*tm + 2.0*tf;
58     B = 0.0;
59     B_ant = 0.0;
60     T = 298.0;
61     T_cold = 298.0;
62     delta_T = 0.0;
63     mce = 0.0;
64     mce_ac = 0.0;
65     cap = 155.7363;
66     B_vel = 0.33333; /* Velocitat de canvi del camp mangètic amb el temps [T/s] */
67 }
68
69 DEFINE_ADJUST(my_adjust, domain)
70 {
71     real tt = CURRENT_TIME;
72     if (tt >= n_cicles*tc)
73     {
74
75         n_cicles++;
76         t_act = tt - (n_cicles - 1.0)*tc;
77
78
79         if ((t_act >= 0.0) && (t_act <= tm))
80         {
81             B = B_vel*t_act;
82             if (t_act > 0.0)
83             {
84                 B_ant = B - CURRENT_TIMESTEP;
85             }
86         }
87         else if ((t_act > tm) && (t_act <= (tm+tf)))
88         {
89             B = B_vel*tm;
90             B_ant = B;
91         }
92         else if ((t_act > (tm+tf)) && (t_act <= (2*tm+tf)))
93         {
94             B = B_vel*(2*tm + tf - t_act);
95             B_ant = B + CURRENT_TIMESTEP;
96         }
97         else if ((t_act > (2*tm+tf)) && (t_act < tc))
98         {
99             B = 0.0;
100             B_ant = 0.0;
101         }
102
103         int curr_ts;
104         curr_ts = N_TIME;
105         cell_t cell;
106         int ID = 4;
107         Thread *thread = Lookup_Thread(domain, ID);
```

```

107 Thread *thread = Lookup_Thread(domain, ID);
108 if (last_ts != curr_ts)
109 {
110     last_ts = curr_ts;
111     begin_c_loop(cell,thread)
112     {
113         T = C_T(cell,thread);
114         B_J = 0.5;
115         X = 0.1;
116         int n_iter;
117         for (n_iter=1;n_iter!=1500;n_iter++)
118         {
119             real B_J_ant = B_J;
120             real X_ant = X;
121             X = (a*B)/T + (b*B_J)/T;
122             B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
123             if (((fabs(B_J - B_J_ant))/fabs(B_J)) < 0.00001) && (((fabs(X -
124             X_ant))/fabs(X)) < 0.00001)
125             {
126                 break;
127             }
128             e = (pow(d,2))/(pow(sinh(d*X),2)) - (pow(c,2))/(pow(sinh(c*X),2));
129             dSm = (RuMm)*(X*e)*(a*B+b*B_J)/((T-e*b)*T);
130
131             real int_result = 0.0;
132             real z = 0.00001;
133             real div = Td/T;
134             int x_int;
135             for (x_int=1;x_int!=10000;x_int++)
136             {
137                 int_result += ((pow(z,3))/(exp(z)-1))*0.0001;
138                 z += 0.0001;
139                 if (z >= div)
140                 {
141                     break;
142                 }
143             }
144             dS_1 = (RuMm)*((-3*Td*exp(-Td/T))/(pow(T,2)*(exp(-Td/T)-1)) +
36*(pow(T,2)*int_result/(pow(Td,3) - 12*Td/(pow(T,2)*(exp(Td/T)-1))));

```

```

145
146     cap = T*(dSm + dS_l);
147     C_UDMI(cell,thread,0) = cap;
148
149     if (((t_act > 0.0) && (t_act <= tm)) || ((t_act > (tm+tf)) && (t_act <=
150         (2*tm+tf))))
151     {
152         real B_inter = B_ant;
153         real B_max;
154         delta_T = 0.0;
155         int b_iter;
156         for (b_iter=1;b_iter!=20000;b_iter++)
157         {
158             real m_iter;
159             for (m_iter=1;m_iter=1000;m_iter++)
160             {
161                 real B_J_ant = B_J;
162                 real X_ant = X;
163                 X = (a*B_inter)/T + (b*B_J)/T;
164                 B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
165                 if (((fabs(B_J - B_J_ant))/fabs(B_J)) < 0.00001) &&
166                     (((fabs(X - X_ant))/fabs(X)) < 0.00001))
167                 {
168                     break;
169                 }
170                 e = (pow(d,2))/(pow(sinh(d*X),2)) - (pow(c,2))/(pow(sinh(c*X),2));
171                 delta_T +=
172                 ((X*e*a*RuMm*T)/(dS_l*T*(T-e*b)+X*e*RuMm*(a*B_inter+b*B_J)))*((B-B
173                     _ant)*0.01);
174                 if ((B > B_ant) && (t_act > 0.0) && (t_act <= tm))
175                 {
176                     B_inter += CURRENT_TIMESTEP*0.01;
177                     if (B_inter >= B)
178                     {
179                         break;
180                     }
181                 }
182                 else if ((B < B_ant) && (t_act > (tm+tf)) && (t_act <= (2*tm+tf)))
183                 {
184                     B_inter -= CURRENT_TIMESTEP*0.01;
185                     if (B_inter <= B)
186                     {
187                         break;
188                     }
189                 }
190             }
191             C_UDMI(cell,thread,1) += delta_T;
192             C_UDMI(cell,thread,2) = den*cap*delta_T/CURRENT_TIMESTEP;
193         }
194     }
195     C_UDMI(cell,thread,2) = 0.0;
196 }
197
198 }
199     end_c_loop(cell,thread)
200 }
201
202 }
203
204 DEFINE_SOURCE(mce_source,cell,thread,dS,eqn)
205 {
206     real x[ND_ND];
207     C_CENTROID(x,cell,thread);
208     dS[eqn] = 0.0;
209     mce_ac = C_UDMI(cell,thread,2);
210     return mce_ac;
211 }
212
213 DEFINE_SPECIFIC_HEAT(my_spec_cap,T,Tref,h,yi)

```

```

214 {
215     Domain *domain;
216     domain = Get_Domain(1);
217     cell_t cell;
218     int ID = 4;
219     Thread *thread = Lookup_Thread(domain, ID);
220     begin_c_loop(cell,thread)
221     {
222         real cap_prop = C_UDMI(cell,thread,0);
223         *h = cap_prop*(T-Tref);
224         return cap_prop;
225     }
226     end_c_loop(cell,thread)
227 }
228
229 DEFINE_PROFILE(change_fluid_dir,thread2,i)
230 {
231     face_t f;
232     real x[ND_ND];
233     real v = 0.02/3;
234     begin_f_loop(f,thread2)
235     {
236         F_CENTROID(x,f,thread2);
237         if ((t_act >= 0.0) && (t_act <= tm))
238             F_PROFILE(f,thread2,i) = 0;
239         else if ((t_act > tm) && (t_act <= (tm+tf)))
240             F_PROFILE(f,thread2,i) = v;
241         else if ((t_act > (tm+tf)) && (t_act <= (2*tm+tf)))
242             F_PROFILE(f,thread2,i) = 0.0;
243         else if ((t_act > (2*tm+tf)) && (t_act <= tc))
244             F_PROFILE(f,thread2,i) = -v;
245     }
246     end_f_loop(f,thread2)
247 }
248
249
250 DEFINE_PROFILE(change_fluid_T_cold,thread3,i)
251 {
252     face_t f;
253     real x[ND_ND];
254     begin_f_loop(f,thread3)
255     {
256         F_CENTROID(x,f,thread3);
257         if ((t_act >= 0.0) && (t_act < CURRENT_TIMESTEP))
258         {
259             T_cold=F_T(f,thread3);
260         }
261         F_PROFILE(f,thread3,i)=T_cold;
262     }
263     end_f_loop(f,thread3)
264 }
265
266
267 DEFINE_DELTAT(mydeltat,d)
268 {
269     real time_step;
270     if ((t_act >= 8.98 && t_act <= 9.02) || (t_act >= 11.97 && t_act <= 12.03))
271     {
272         time_step = 0.033;
273     }
274     else
275     {
276         time_step = 0.011;
277     }
278     return time_step;
279 }
280
281

```

### D.3. UDF del model 4 (prototip 1)

```
1  #include "udf.h"
2  #include "mem.h"
3
4  #define J 3.5          /* Total angular momentum */
5  #define g 2           /* Spectroscopic splitting factor */
6  #define mu_B 9.2740154*pow(10,-24) /* Bohr magneton */
7  #define k_B 1.380662*pow(10,-23) /* Boltzmann constant */
8  #define n 6.023*pow(10,23) /* Avogadro number */
9  #define Tc 293       /* Curie Temperature */
10 #define Td 184       /* Debye Temperature */
11 #define PI 3.141592654 /* Pi number */
12 #define den 7900.0   /* Densitat Gd */
13 #define N_s 3.83*pow(10,24) /* Number of magnetic spins per unit of mass */
14 #define N 3.83*pow(10,24) /* Number of atoms per unit of mass */
15 #define gam_e 6.93*pow(10,-2) /* Sommerfeld constant */
16
17
18 static real B_max;
19 static real B_min;
20 static real B;
21 static real B_ant;
22 static real B_J;
23 static real X;
24 static real RuMm;
25 static real a;
26 static real b;
27 static real c;
28 static real d;
29 static real e;
30 static real f;
31 static real T;
32 static real delta_T;
33 static real mce;
34 static real mce_ac;
35 static real cap;
36 static int last_ts = -1;
37 static real T_cold;
38
39 /* Define initial variables */
40
41 static real mu_0; /* Permeability */
42 static real n_cycles; /* N° cycles */
43 static real tm; /* Magnetization time */
44 static real tf; /* FluidFlow time */
45 static real tc; /* Cycle time */
46 static real t_act; /* Actual cycle time */
47 static real B_vel; /* Magnetic field applied change respect the time */
48
```



```

49  DEFINE_INIT(init_code, domain)
50  {
51      /* Definició d'algunes variables */
52      mu_0 = (4.0*PI)*pow(10,-7);
53      RuMm = 8.31434/0.15725;
54      a = (g*mu_B*J)/(k_B);
55      b = (3*Tc*J)/(J+1);
56      c = (2*J+1)/(2*J);
57      d = 1/(2*J);
58      f = N_s*g*J*mu_B;
59
60      n_cicles = 1.0;
61      t_act = 0.0;
62      tm = 3;
63      tf = 3;
64      tc = 2.0*tm + 2.0*tf;
65
66      /* Inicialització de algunes variables */
67      B_max = 0.97;
68      B_min = 0.16;
69
70      T = 298.0;
71      T_cold = 298.0;
72      delta_T = 0.0;
73      mce = 0.0;
74
75      mce_ac = 0.0;
76  }
77  DEFINE_ADJUST(my_adjust, domain)
78  {
79      real tt = CURRENT_TIME;
80      if (tt >= n_cicles*tc)
81      {
82          n_cicles++;
83      }
84      t_act = tt - (n_cicles - 1.0)*tc;
85
86      if ((t_act >= 0.0) && (t_act < (tm+tf)))
87      {
88          B = B_max;
89          B_ant = B_min;
90      }
91      else if ((t_act >= (tm+tf)) && (t_act < tc))
92      {
93          B = B_min;
94          B_ant = B_max;
95      }
96
97      int curr_ts;
98      curr_ts = N_TIME;
99      cell_t cell;
100     int ID = 4;
101     Thread *thread = Lookup_Thread(domain, ID);
102     if (last_ts != curr_ts)
103     {
104         {
105             real dSm_0;
106             real dSm_H;
107             real cap_0;
108             real M;
109             last_ts = curr_ts;
110             begin_c_loop(cell, thread)
111             {
112                 T = C_T(cell, thread);
113                 if (T <= 291)
114                 {
115                     cap_0 =
116                         (7.22705396*pow(10,-6))*pow(T,4) - (6.76611611*pow(10,-3))*pow(T,3) +
117                         2.37368*pow(T,2) - 368.997*T + (2.16496*pow(10,4));

```

```

118         {
119             cap_0 =
                (-5.62735110*pow(10,-6))*pow(T,5)+(9.17772113*pow(10,-3))*pow(T,4)
                -5.98335371*pow(T,3)+(1.94914902*pow(10,3))*pow(T,2)-(3.17276931*p
                ow(10,5))*T+(2.06453722*pow(10,7));
120         }
121
122     if ((t_act >= 0.0) && (t_act < (tm+tf+CURRENT_TIMESTEP)))
123     {
124         B_J = 0.5;
125         X = 0.1;
126         int c0_iter;
127         for (c0_iter=1;c0_iter!=1500;c0_iter++)
128         {
129             real B_J_ant = B_J;
130             real X_ant = X;
131             X = (b*B_J)/T;
132             B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
133             if (((fabs(B_J - B_J_ant))/fabs(B_J)) < 0.00001) && (((fabs(X -
                X_ant))/fabs(X)) < 0.00001))
134             {
135                 break;
136             }
137         }
138         e = (pow(d,2))/(pow(sinh(d*X),2)) - (pow(c,2))/(pow(sinh(c*X),2));
139         dSm_0 = (RuMm)*(X*e)*(b*B_J)/((T-e*b)*T);
140
141
142         int cH_iter;
143         for (cH_iter=1;cH_iter=10000;cH_iter++)
144         {
145             real B_J_ant = B_J;
146             real X_ant = X;
147             X = (a*B)/T + (b*B_J)/T;
148             B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
149             if (((fabs(B_J - B_J_ant))/fabs(B_J)) < 0.00001) && (((fabs(X -
                X_ant))/fabs(X)) < 0.00001))
150             {
151                 break;
152             }
153         }
154         e = (pow(d,2))/(pow(sinh(d*X),2)) - (pow(c,2))/(pow(sinh(c*X),2));
155         dSm_H = (RuMm)*(X*e)*(a*B+b*B_J)/((T-e*b)*T);
156         cap = cap_0 - T*(dSm_0-dSm_H);
157
158         C_UDMI(cell,thread,0) = cap;
159
160     if (((t_act > CURRENT_TIMESTEP) && (t_act <= (2*CURRENT_TIMESTEP)))
161     || ((t_act >= (tm+tf)) && (t_act < (tm+tf+CURRENT_TIMESTEP))))
162     {
163         real B_inter = B_ant;
164         delta_T = 0.0;
165         int b_iter;
166         for (b_iter=1;b_iter!=20000;b_iter++)
167         {
168             real m_iter;
169             for (m_iter=1;m_iter=10000;m_iter++)
170             {
171                 real B_J_ant = B_J;
172                 real X_ant = X;
173                 X = (a*B_inter)/T + (b*B_J)/T;
174                 B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
175                 if (((fabs(B_J - B_J_ant))/fabs(B_J)) < 0.00001) &&
176                 (((fabs(X - X_ant))/fabs(X)) < 0.00001))
177                 {
178                     break;
179                 }
180             }
181             e = (pow(d,2))/(pow(sinh(d*X),2)) -
182             (pow(c,2))/(pow(sinh(c*X),2));
183             dSm_H = (RuMm)*(X*e)*(a*B_inter+b*B_J)/((T-e*b)*T);
184             cap = cap_0 - T*(dSm_0-dSm_H);
185             M = (f*e/T)*(-a*B_inter-b*B_J)/(T-e*b);
186             delta_T = delta_T - (T*M/cap)*CURRENT_TIMESTEP*0.01;

```

```

183
184         if ((B > B_ant) && (t_act > CURRENT_TIMESTEP) && (t_act <=
185             (2*CURRENT_TIMESTEP)))
186             {
187                 B_inter += CURRENT_TIMESTEP*0.01;
188                 if (B_inter >= B)
189                     {
190                         break;
191                     }
192             }
193         else if ((B < B_ant) && (t_act >= (tm+tf)) && (t_act <
194             (tm+tf+CURRENT_TIMESTEP)))
195             {
196                 B_inter -= CURRENT_TIMESTEP*0.01;
197                 if (B_inter <= B)
198                     {
199                         delta_T = - delta_T;
200                         break;
201                     }
202             }
203         C_UDMI(cell,thread,1) = delta_T;
204         C_UDMI(cell,thread,2) = den*cap*delta_T/CURRENT_TIMESTEP;
205     }
206     else
207     {
208         C_UDMI(cell,thread,2) = 0.0;
209     }
210 }
211 else
212 {
213     C_UDMI(cell,thread,0) = cap_0;
214     C_UDMI(cell,thread,2) = 0.0;
215 }
216 }
217 end_c_loop(cell,thread)
218 }
219
220 }
221
222 DEFINE_SOURCE(mce_source,cell,thread,dS,eqn)
223 {
224     real x[ND_ND];
225     C_CENTROID(x,cell,thread);
226     dS[eqn] = 0.0;
227     mce_ac = C_UDMI(cell,thread,2);
228     return mce_ac;
229 }
230
231 DEFINE_SPECIFIC_HEAT(my_spec_cap,T,Tref,h,yi)
232 {
233     Domain *domain = Get_Domain(1);
234     int ID = 4;
235     Thread *thread = Lookup_Thread(domain,ID);
236     cell_t cell;
237     real cap_prop;
238     begin_c_loop(cell,thread)
239     {
240         cap_prop = C_UDMI(cell,thread,0);
241         *h = cap_prop*(T-Tref);
242         return cap_prop;
243     }
244     end_c_loop(cell,thread)
245 }
246

```

```
247 DEFINE_PROFILE(change_fluid_dir,thread2,i)
248 {
249     face_t f;
250     real x[ND_ND];
251     real v = 0.02/3;
252     begin_f_loop(f,thread2)
253     {
254         F_CENTROID(x,f,thread2);
255         if ((t_act >= 0.0) && (t_act <= tm))
256             F_PROFILE(f,thread2,i) = 0;
257         else if ((t_act > tm) && (t_act <= (tm+tf)))
258             F_PROFILE(f,thread2,i) = v;
259         else if ((t_act > (tm+tf)) && (t_act <= (2*tm+tf)))
260             F_PROFILE(f,thread2,i) = 0.0;
261         else if ((t_act > (2*tm+tf)) && (t_act <= tc))
262             F_PROFILE(f,thread2,i) = -v;
263     }
264     end_f_loop(f,thread2)
265 }
266
267
268 DEFINE_PROFILE(change_fluid_T_cold,thread3,i)
269 {
270     face_t f;
271     real x[ND_ND];
272     begin_f_loop(f,thread3)
273     {
274         F_CENTROID(x,f,thread3);
275         if ((t_act >= 0.0) && (t_act <= CURRENT_TIMESTEP))
276         {
277             T_cold=F_T(f,thread3);
278         }
279         F_PROFILE(f,thread3,i)=T_cold;
280
281     }
282     end_f_loop(f,thread3)
283 }
284
285
286 DEFINE_DELTAT(mydeltat,d)
287 {
288     real time_step;
289     if ((t_act >= 8.98 && t_act <= 9.02) || (t_act >= 11.99 && t_act <= 12.03))
290     {
291         time_step = 0.031;
292     }
293     else
294     {
295         time_step = 0.01;
296     }
297     return time_step;
298 }
299
300
```

## D.4. UDF amb moviment del mallat (prototip 2)

```

1  #include "udf.h"
2  #include "mem.h"
3  #include "dynamesh_tools.h"
4
5  #define J 3.5          /* Total angular momentum */
6  #define g 2           /* Spectroscopic splitting factor */
7  #define mu_B 9.2740154*pow(10,-24) /* Bohr magneton */
8  #define k_B 1.380662*pow(10,-23) /* Boltzmann constant */
9  #define n 6.023*pow(10,23) /* Avogadro number */
10 #define Tc 293        /* Curie Temperature */
11 #define Td 184        /* Debye Temperature */
12 #define PI 3.141592654 /* Pi number */
13 #define den 7900.0    /* Densitat Gd */
14 #define N_s 3.83*pow(10,24) /* Number of magnetic spins per unit of mass */
15 #define N 3.83*pow(10,24) /* Number of atoms per unit of mass */
16 #define gam_e 6.93*pow(10,-2) /* Sommerfeld constant */
17
18
19 static real B_max;
20 static real B_min;
21 static real B;
22 static real B_ant;
23 static real B_J;
24 static real X;
25 static real RuMm;
26 static real a;
27 static real b;
28 static real c;
29 static real d;
30 static real e;
31 static real f;
32 static real T;
33 static real delta_T;
34 static real mce;
35 static real mce_ac;
36 static real cap;
37 static int last_ts = -1;
38 static real T_cold;
39
40 /* Define initial variables */
41
42 static real mu_0; /* Permeability */
43 static real n_cicles; /* N° cicles */
44 static real tm; /* Magnetization time */
45 static real tf; /* FluidFlow time */
46 static real tc; /* Cycle time */
47 static real t_act; /* Actual cycle time */
48 static real B_vel; /* Magnetic field applied change respect the time */
49

```

```
50 DEFINE_INIT(init_code, domain)
51 {
52     /* Definició d'algunes variables */
53     mu_0 = (4.0*PI)*pow(10,-7);
54     RuMm = 8.31434/0.15725;
55     a = (g*mu_B*J)/(k_B);
56     b = (3*Tc*J)/(J+1);
57     c = (2*J+1)/(2*J);
58     d = 1/(2*J);
59     f = N_s*g*J*mu_B;
60
61     n_cicles = 1.0;
62     t_act = 0.0;
63     tm = 3;
64     tf = 3;
65     tc = 2.0*tm + 2.0*tf;
66
67     /* Inicialització de algunes variables */
68     B_max = 0.97;
69     B_min = 0.16;
70
71     T = 298.0;
72     T_cold = 298.0;
73     delta_T = 0.0;
74
75     mce = 0.0;
76     mce_ac = 0.0;
77 }
78 DEFINE_ADJUST(my_adjust, domain)
79 {
80     real tt = CURRENT_TIME;
81     if (tt >= n_cicles*tc)
82     {
83         n_cicles++;
84     }
85     t_act = tt - (n_cicles - 1.0)*tc;
86
87
88     if ((t_act >= 0.0) && (t_act < (tm+tf)))
89     {
90         B = B_max;
91         B_ant = B_min;
92     }
93     else if ((t_act >= (tm+tf)) && (t_act < tc))
94     {
95         B = B_min;
96         B_ant = B_max;
97     }
98 }
```

```

99     int curr_ts;
100    curr_ts = N_TIME;
101    cell_t cell;
102    int ID = 5;
103    Thread *thread = Lookup_Thread(domain, ID);
104    if (last_ts != curr_ts)
105    {
106        real dSm_0;
107        real dSm_H;
108        real cap_0;
109        real M;
110        last_ts = curr_ts;
111        begin_c_loop(cell,thread)
112        {
113            T = C_T(cell,thread);
114            if (T <= 291)
115            {
116                cap_0 =
117                    (7.22705396*pow(10,-6))*pow(T,4)-(6.76611611*pow(10,-3))*pow(T,3)+
118                    2.37368*pow(T,2)-368.997*T+(2.16496*pow(10,4));
119            }
120            else
121            {
122                cap_0 =
123                    (-5.62735110*pow(10,-6))*pow(T,5)+(9.17772113*pow(10,-3))*pow(T,4)
124                    -5.98335371*pow(T,3)+(1.94914902*pow(10,3))*pow(T,2)-(3.17276931*p
125                    ow(10,5))*T+(2.06453722*pow(10,7));
126            }
127        }
128        if ((t_act >= 0.0) && (t_act < (tm+tf+CURRENT_TIMESTEP)))
129        {
130            B_J = 0.5;
131            X = 0.1;
132            int c0_iter;
133            for (c0_iter=1;c0_iter!=1500;c0_iter++)
134            {
135                real B_J_ant = B_J;
136                real X_ant = X;
137                X = (b*B_J)/T;
138                B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
139                if (((fabs(B_J - B_J_ant))/fabs(B_J)) < 0.00001) && (((fabs(X -
140                X_ant))/fabs(X)) < 0.00001)
141                {
142                    break;
143                }
144            }
145            e = (pow(d,2))/(pow(sinh(d*X),2)) - (pow(c,2))/(pow(sinh(c*X),2));
146            dSm_0 = (RuMm)*(X*e)*(b*B_J)/((T-e*b)*T);

```

```

141
142     int cH_iter;
143     for (cH_iter=1;cH_iter=10000;cH_iter++)
144     {
145         real B_J_ant = B_J;
146         real X_ant = X;
147         X = (a*B)/T + (b*B_J)/T;
148         B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
149         if (((fabs(B_J - B_J_ant))/fabs(B_J)) < 0.00001) && (((fabs(X -
150             X_ant))/fabs(X)) < 0.00001)
151         {
152             break;
153         }
154     }
155     e = (pow(d,2))/(pow(sinh(d*X),2)) - (pow(c,2))/(pow(sinh(c*X),2));
156     dSm_H = (RuMm)*(X*e)*(a*B+b*B_J)/((T-e*b)*T);
157     cap = cap_0 - T*(dSm_0-dSm_H);
158     C_UDMI(cell,thread,0) = cap;
159
160     if (((t_act > CURRENT_TIMESTEP) && (t_act <= (2*CURRENT_TIMESTEP)))
161         || ((t_act >= (tm+tf)) && (t_act < (tm+tf+CURRENT_TIMESTEP))))
162     {
163         real B_inter = B_ant;
164         delta_T = 0.0;
165         int b_iter;
166         for (b_iter=1;b_iter!=20000;b_iter++)
167         {
168             real m_iter;
169             for (m_iter=1;m_iter=10000;m_iter++)
170             {
171                 real B_J_ant = B_J;
172                 real X_ant = X;
173                 X = (a*B_inter)/T + (b*B_J)/T;
174                 B_J = c/(tanh(c*X)) - d/(tanh(d*X));
175                 if (((fabs(B_J - B_J_ant))/fabs(B_J)) < 0.00001) &&
176                     (((fabs(X - X_ant))/fabs(X)) < 0.00001)
177                 {
178                     break;
179                 }
180             }
181             e = (pow(d,2))/(pow(sinh(d*X),2)) -
182                 (pow(c,2))/(pow(sinh(c*X),2));
183             dSm_H = (RuMm)*(X*e)*(a*B_inter+b*B_J)/((T-e*b)*T);
184             cap = cap_0 - T*(dSm_0-dSm_H);
185             M = (f*e/T)*(-a*B_inter-b*B_J)/(T-e*b);
186             delta_T = delta_T - (T*M/cap)*CURRENT_TIMESTEP*0.01;
187
188             if ((B > B_ant) && (t_act > CURRENT_TIMESTEP) && (t_act <=
189                 (2*CURRENT_TIMESTEP)))
190             {
191                 B_inter += CURRENT_TIMESTEP*0.01;
192                 if (B_inter >= B)
193                 {
194                     break;
195                 }
196             }
197             else if ((B < B_ant) && (t_act >= (tm+tf)) && (t_act <
198                 (tm+tf+CURRENT_TIMESTEP)))
199             {
200                 B_inter -= CURRENT_TIMESTEP*0.01;
201                 if (B_inter <= B)
202                 {
203                     delta_T = - delta_T;
204                     break;
205                 }
206             }
207         }
208     }
209     C_UDMI(cell,thread,1) = delta_T;
210     C_UDMI(cell,thread,2) = den*cap*delta_T/CURRENT_TIMESTEP;
211 }
212 else
213 {

```



```

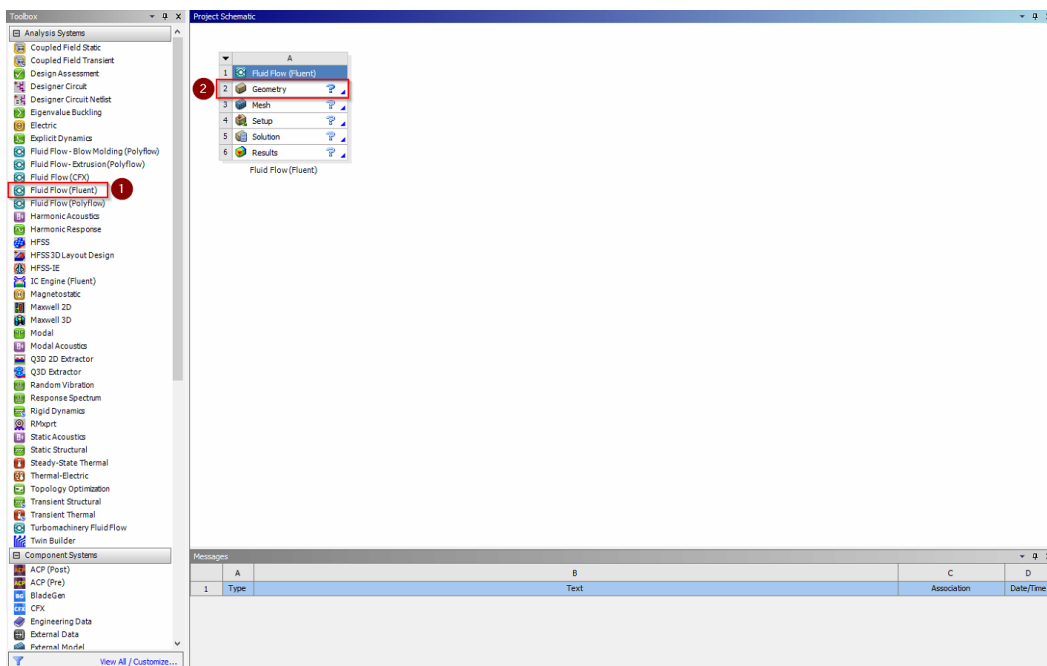
208         C_UDMI(cell,thread,2) = 0.0;
209     }
210
211     }
212     else
213     {
214         C_UDMI(cell,thread,0) = cap_0;
215         C_UDMI(cell,thread,2) = 0.0;
216     }
217 }
218 end_c_loop(cell,thread)
219 }
220
221 }
222
223 DEFINE_SOURCE(mce_source,cell,thread,dS,eqn)
224 {
225     real x[ND_ND];
226     C_CENTROID(x,cell,thread);
227     dS[eqn] = 0.0;
228     mce_ac = C_UDMI(cell,thread,2);
229     return mce_ac;
230 }
231
232 DEFINE_SPECIFIC_HEAT(my_spec_cap,T,Tref,h,yi)
233 {
234     Domain *domain = Get_Domain(1);
235     int ID = 5;
236     Thread *thread = Lookup_Thread(domain,ID);
237     cell_t cell;
238     real cap_prop;
239     begin_c_loop(cell,thread)
240     {
241         cap_prop = C_UDMI(cell,thread,0);
242         *h = cap_prop*(T-Tref);
243         return cap_prop;
244     }
245     end_c_loop(cell,thread)
246 }
247
248 DEFINE_ZONE_MOTION(piston_inlet,omega,axis,origin,velocity,time,dttime)
249 {
250     real velz = 0.02/3;
251     if ((t_act >= 0.0) && (t_act <= tm))
252     {
253         N3V_D(velocity,=,0.0,0.0,0.0);
254     }
255     else if ((t_act > tm) && (t_act <= (tm+tf)))
256     {
257         N3V_D(velocity,=,0.0,0.0,-velz);
258     }
259     else if ((t_act > (tm+tf)) && (t_act <= (2*tm+tf)))
260     {
261         N3V_D(velocity,=,0.0,0.0,0.0);
262     }
263     else if ((t_act > (2*tm+tf)) && (t_act <= tc))
264     {
265         N3V_D(velocity,=,0.0,0.0,velz);
266     }
267 }

```

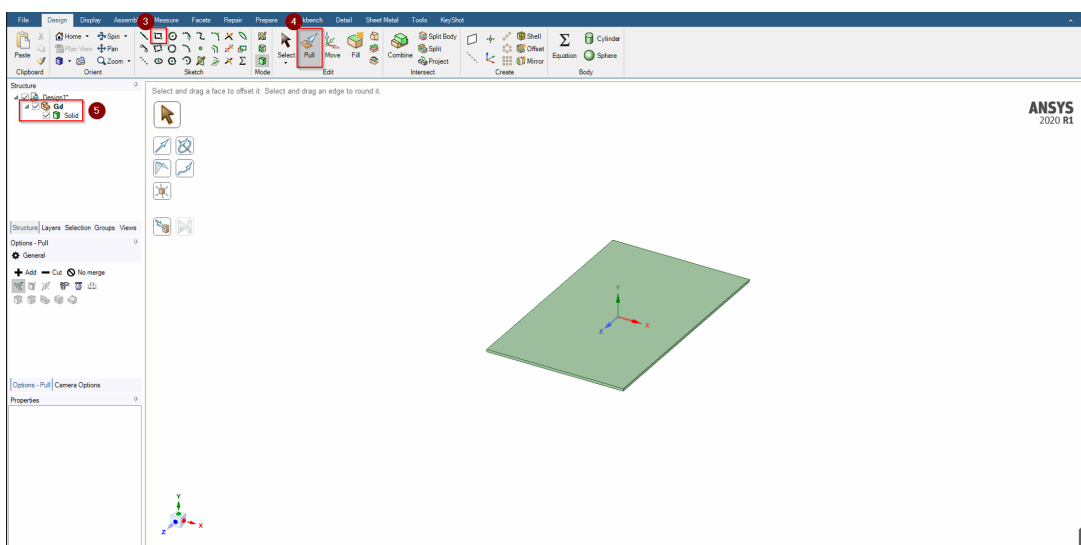
## D.5. Pas a pas per la simulació en ANSYS FLUENT

Aquesta secció es mostra com s'ha realitzat la simulació d'un sistema de refrigeració en ANSYS Fluent Static 2020 R1. Com anirem veiem al llarg del procés l'ANSYS té certes limitacions que tindrem tenir en compte. Donat que s'ha realitzat dos prototips diferents que es diferencien sobretot en la configuració de l'ANSYS i l'UDF, partirem de la realització del prototip 2 que és més complex.

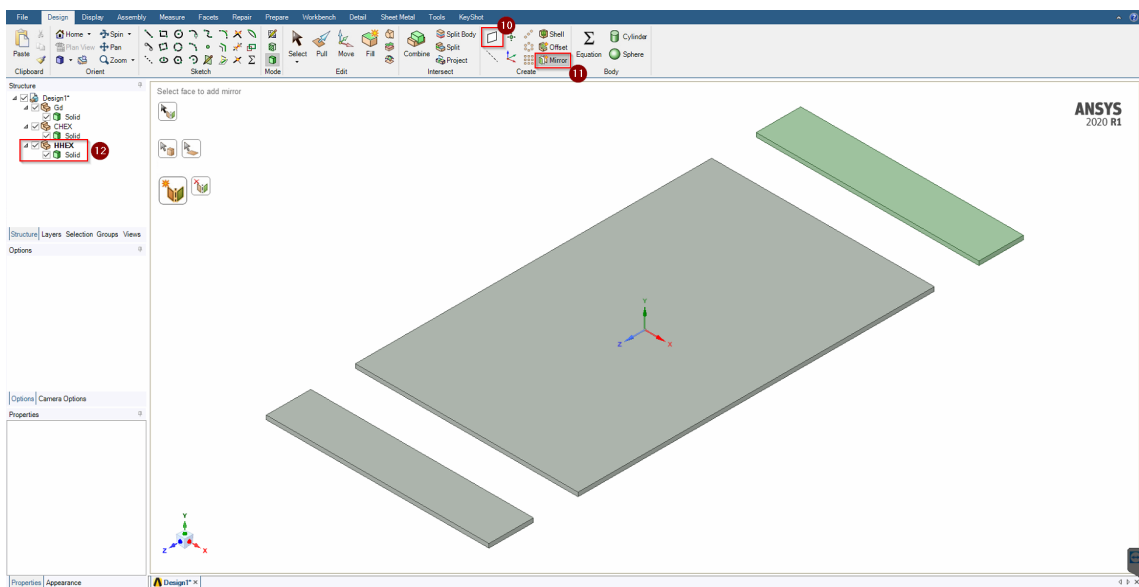
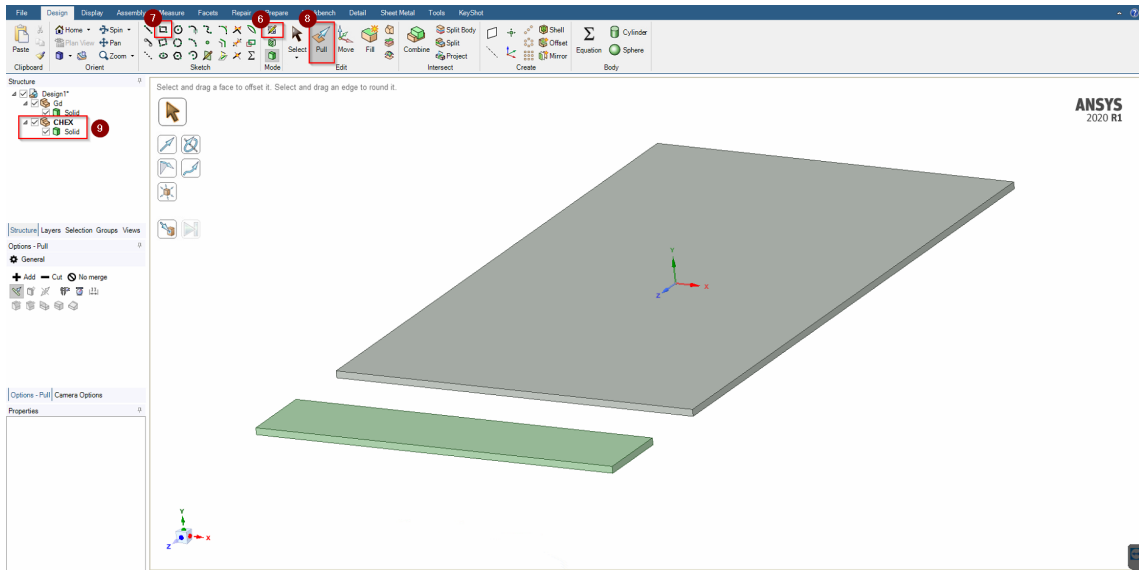
### 1. ANSYS Workbench trobem una bloc de FluidFlow (Fluent).



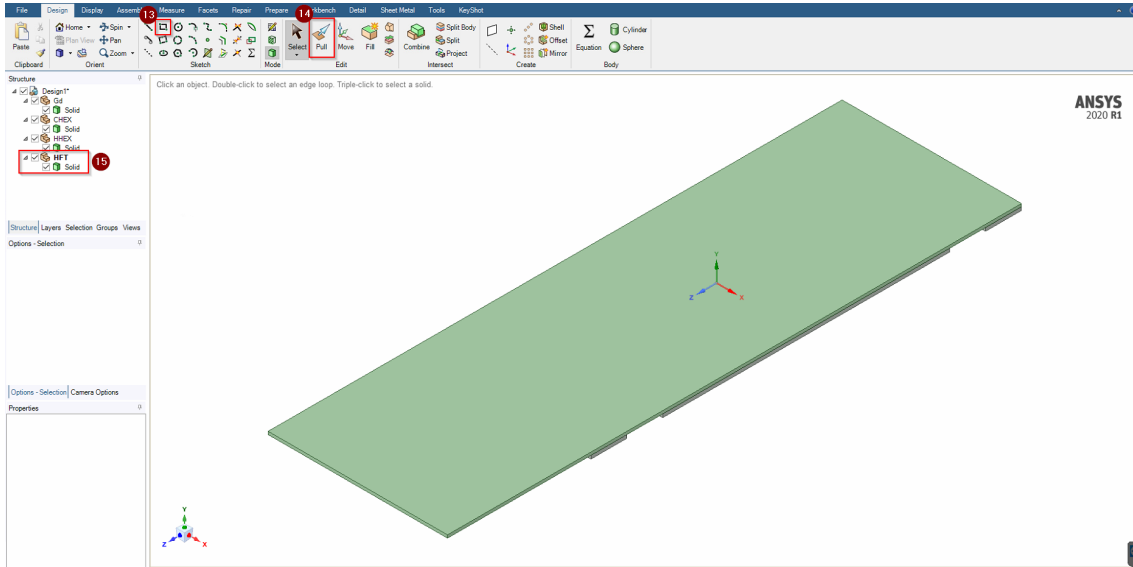
### 2. La geometria s'ha realitzat amb ANSYS Spaceclaim. Primer es realitza un rectangle en el pla xz, i s'extrudeix en la direcció normal positiva al pla. Es guarda com un nou component.



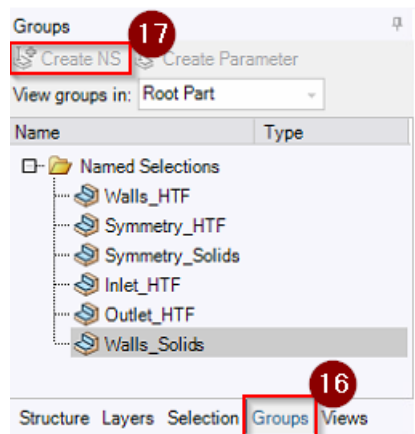
3. Es fa el mateix pels components CHEX i HHEX, amb la funció mirall s'escurça esforços. En el cas del prototip 1 només caldria el regenerador.



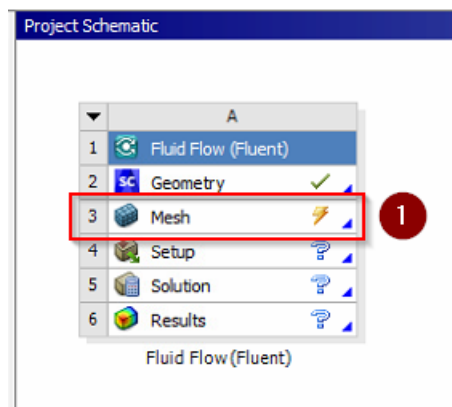
4. Seguidament creem el HTF que cobreixi tota la superfície de les plaques, a més, s'ha de allargar segons la distància que volem desplaçar durant la fase del bufat. Donat que es busca desplaçar el HTF el 50% de la longitud del regenerador, aquesta distància sobrant ha de ser 20mm, el temps s'ajustarà mitjançant l'UDF.



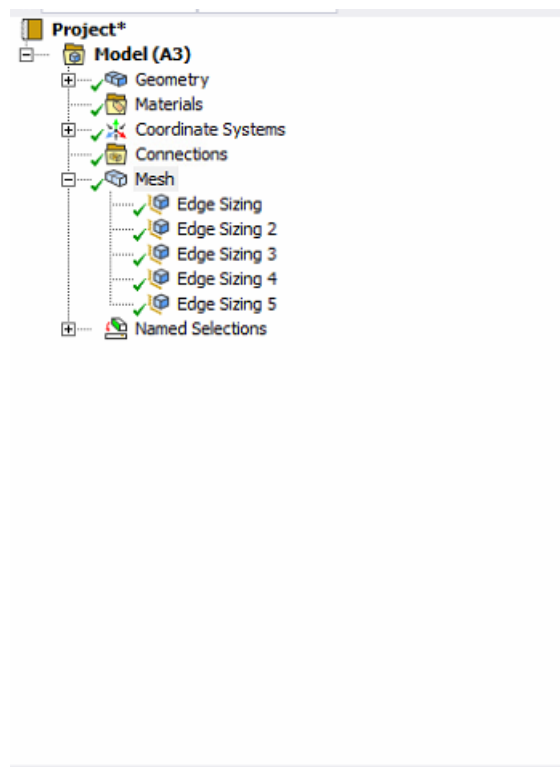
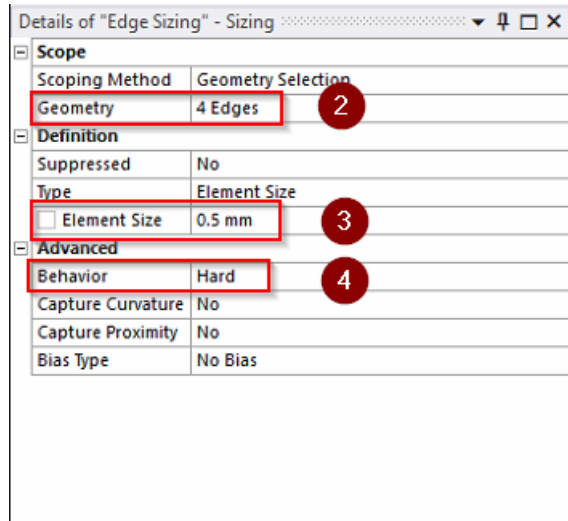
5. Normalment se li assigna uns noms prèviament per poder-los identificar més fàcilment durant la configuració de les condicions de contorn.



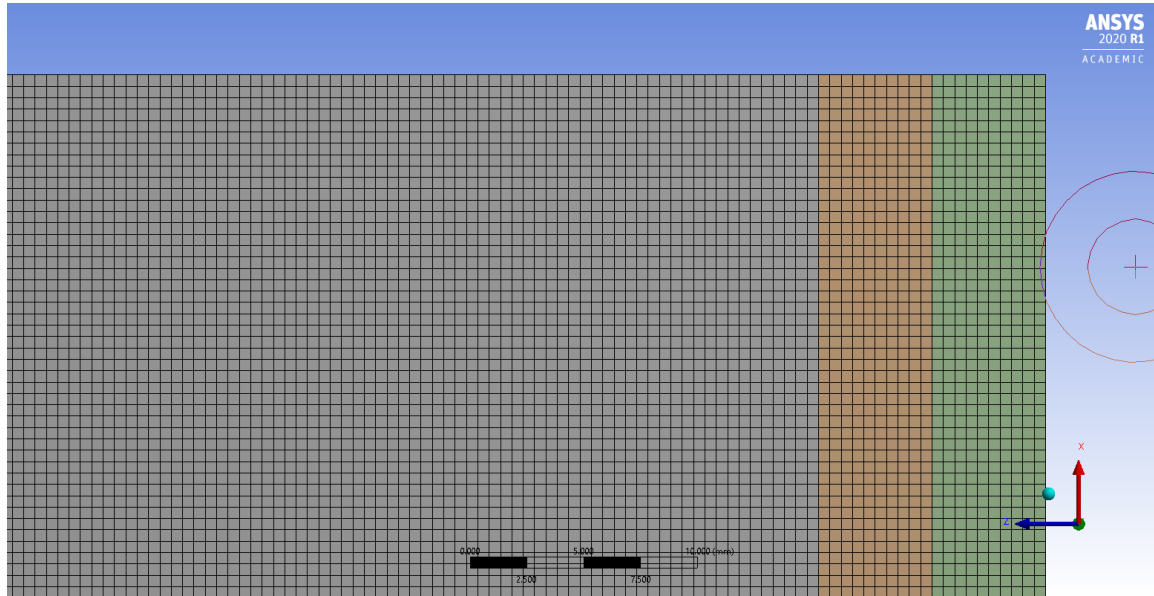
6. Un cop tenim la geometria, podem anar a fer el mallat a partir del bloc del *Workbench*. I per defecte es fa servir amb *ANSYS Meshing*.



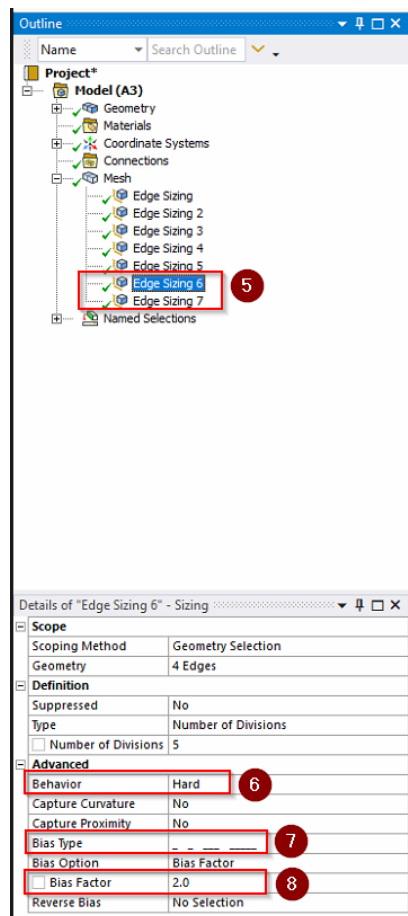
7. En aquest cas, donat que la geometria no es complexa i per no tenir problemes en moure el mallat necessitem d'una estructura quadri-lateral (2D) o hexaedre (3D). Hem triat un mallat de 0.5x0.5mm per tots els marges en el pla xz, però lo ideal seria comprovar els resultats amb un mallat més petit.



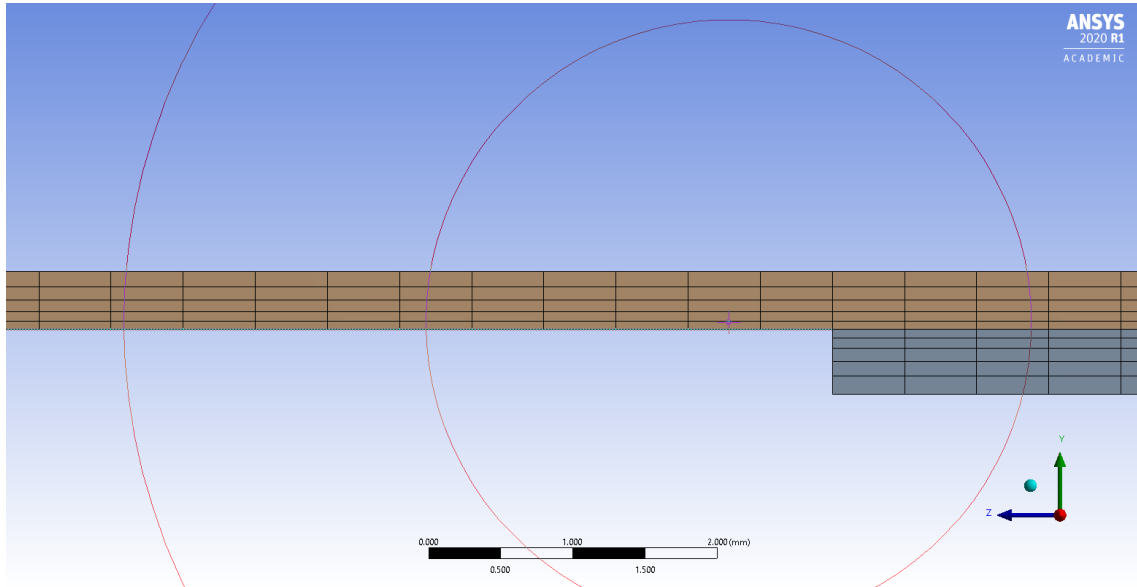
Observem en la següent figura com quedaria el mallat vist per sobre de la geometria (eix y).



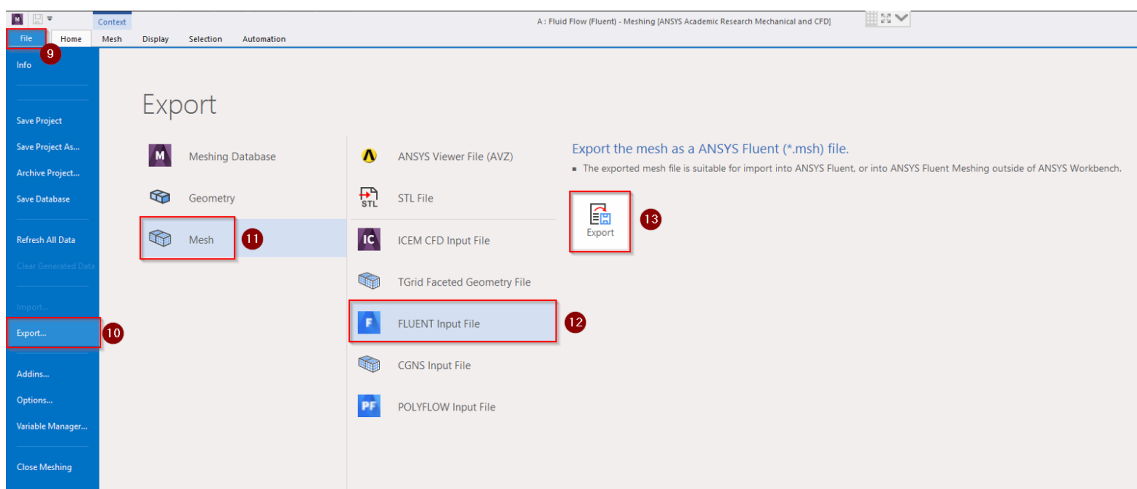
8. Tal com s'ha indicat a la memòria, cal que les cel·les adjacent a la interfície líquid-sòlid compleixi les condicions de capa límit. Amb un Sizing en els marges del pla xy i un factor Bias de 2.



Cal estar al cas de si el mallat dona distorsions, es possible aplicar "Reverse Bias" en els marges que es necessitin. En la següent figura podem observar el resultat:



9. Cal fer l'exportació del mallat, ja que deixarem de treballar en el bloc de *Workbench*.



Cal veure la comptabilitat de l'ANSYS FLUENT amb el Visual Studio, fer les instal·lacions necessàries i obrir "Cross Tools Command Prompt for VS".

Un cop obert el prompt s'hi pot introduir aquesta sèrie de comandes, si la instal·lació s'ha realitzat en la ubicació per defecte. L'objectiu d'això és obrir el ANSYS Fluent x64 i podem carregar UDFs.

```
CA: x86_x64 Cross Tools Command Prompt for VS 2019

*****
** Visual Studio 2019 Developer Command Prompt v16.8.1
** Copyright (c) 2020 Microsoft Corporation
*****
[vcvarsall.bat] Environment initialized for: 'x86_x64'

C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio\2019\Community>cd..

C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio\2019>cd..

C:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft Visual Studio>cd..

C:\Program Files (x86)>cd..

C:\>cd program files

C:\Program Files>cd ansys inc

C:\Program Files\ANSYS Inc>cd v201

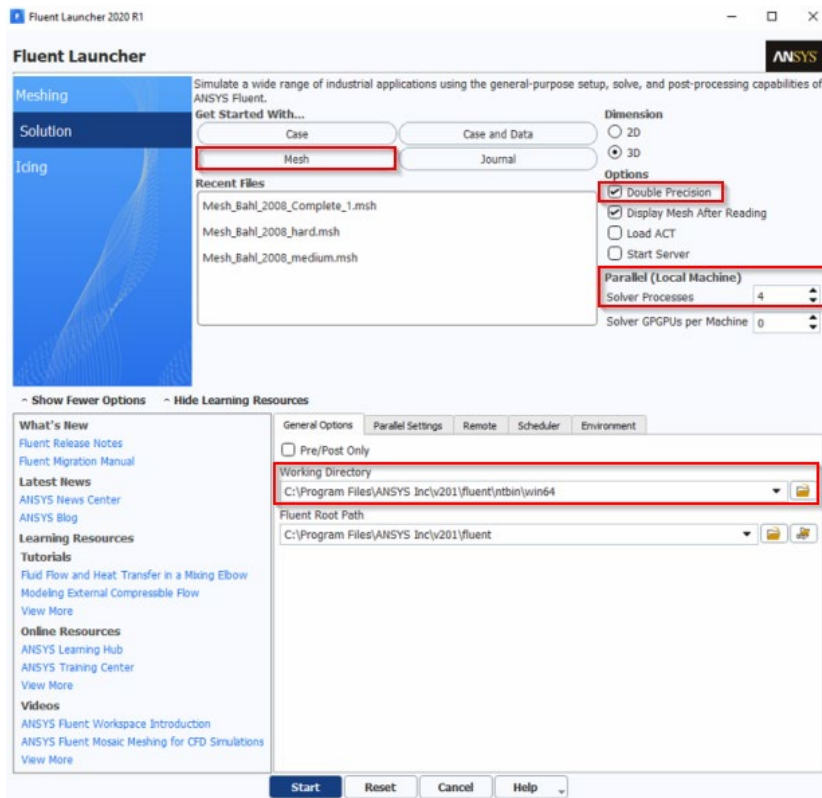
C:\Program Files\ANSYS Inc\v201>cd fluent

C:\Program Files\ANSYS Inc\v201\fluent>cd ntbin

C:\Program Files\ANSYS Inc\v201\fluent\ntbin>cd win64

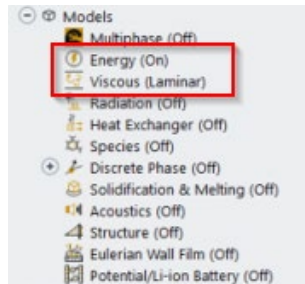
C:\Program Files\ANSYS Inc\v201\fluent\ntbin\win64>fluent
```

1. Carregem el mallat, escollim “*Double Precision*” per una millor resolució de dades, escollim quants processadors volem dedicar a Fluent i canviem “Working Directory” per la carpeta de treball on hem de tenir l’UDF.

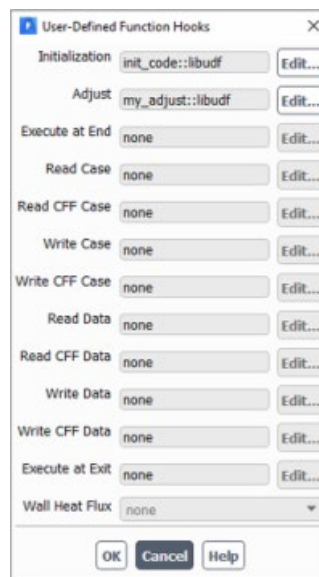
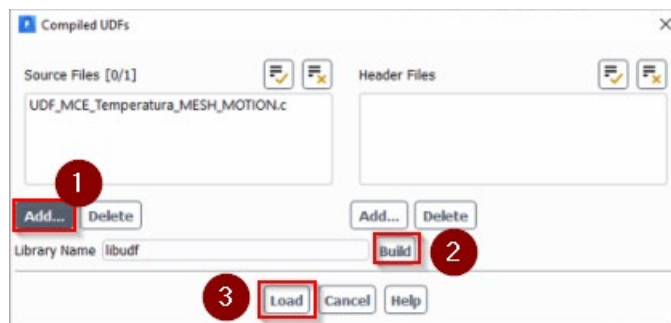




2. Comprovem el mallat i la qualitat.
3. Activem els models:



4. Carregar l'UDM i l'UDF.



5. Crear els nous materials: WE i Gd

The screenshot shows the 'Create/Edit Materials' dialog for a fluid material named 'we'. The 'Material Type' is set to 'fluid', and the 'Chemical Formula' is 'we'. The 'Order Materials by' is set to 'Name'. The 'Properties' section is expanded, showing the following values:

Property	Value
Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	constant 981
Cp (Specific Heat) (J/kg-K)	constant 4330
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	constant 0.52
Viscosity (kg/m-s)	constant 0.0016

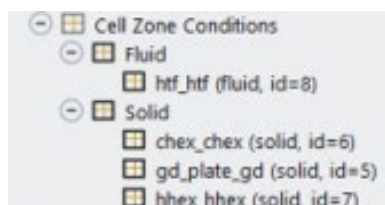
Buttons at the bottom: Change/Create, Delete, Close, Help.

The screenshot shows the 'Create/Edit Materials' dialog for a solid material named 'gd'. The 'Material Type' is set to 'solid', and the 'Chemical Formula' is 'gd'. The 'Order Materials by' is set to 'Name'. The 'Properties' section is expanded, showing the following values:

Property	Value
Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	constant 7900
Cp (Specific Heat) (J/kg-K)	user-defined my_spec_cap::libudf
Thermal Conductivity (W/m-K)	constant 10.5

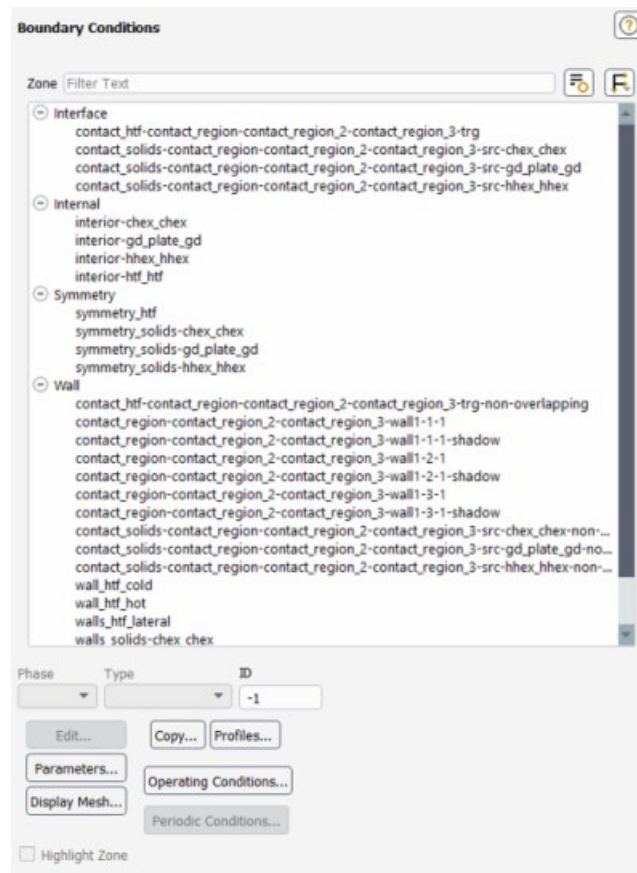
Buttons at the bottom: Change/Create, Delete, Close, Help.

6. Confirmem que totes les assignacions siguin correctes i cerquem l'ID del regenerador



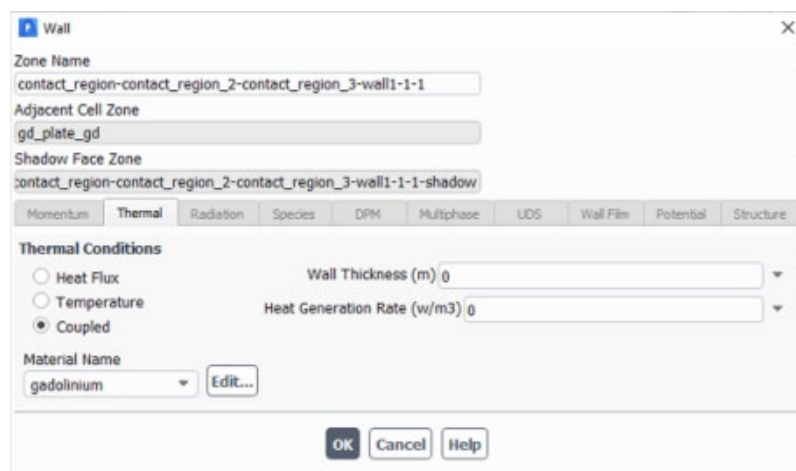
En aquest cas, el regenerador es correspon a ID = 6, que serà el que hem d'introduir en el UDF: "my\_adjust" i "my\_spec\_cap".

7. Automàticament l'ANSYS Meshing detecten les interfícies (superfícies en contacte), i és important verificar-lo en el ANSYS Fluent.

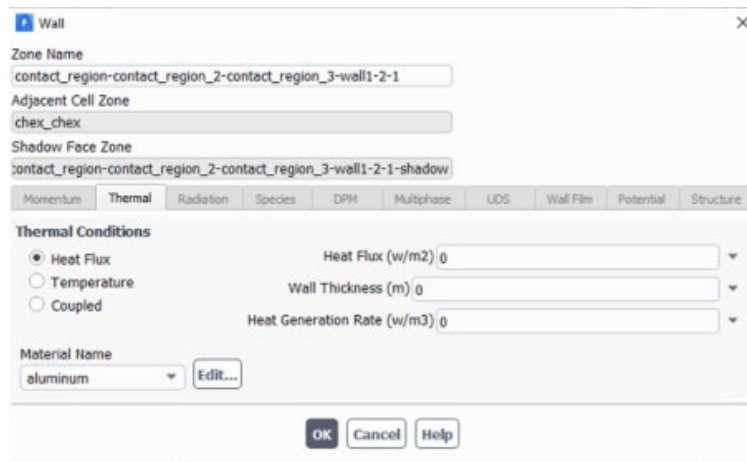


En el prototip 2 només hi ha zones de contacte, superfícies de simetria i parets. Cal destacar que la zona de contacte de una regió té una segona part acoblada, que anomena *shadow*; nosaltres no la farem servir, però indirectament es definirà les seves condicions de contorn.

- Per la regió de contacte regenerador-HTF

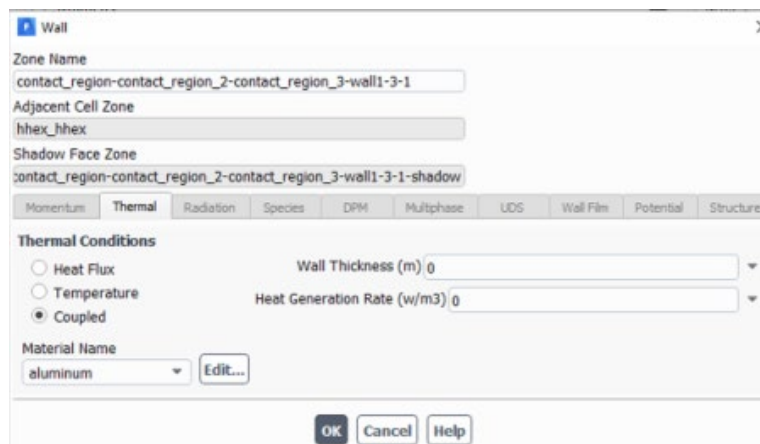


- Per la regió de contacte CHEX-HTF (si només es vol mesurar la temperatura adiabàtica).

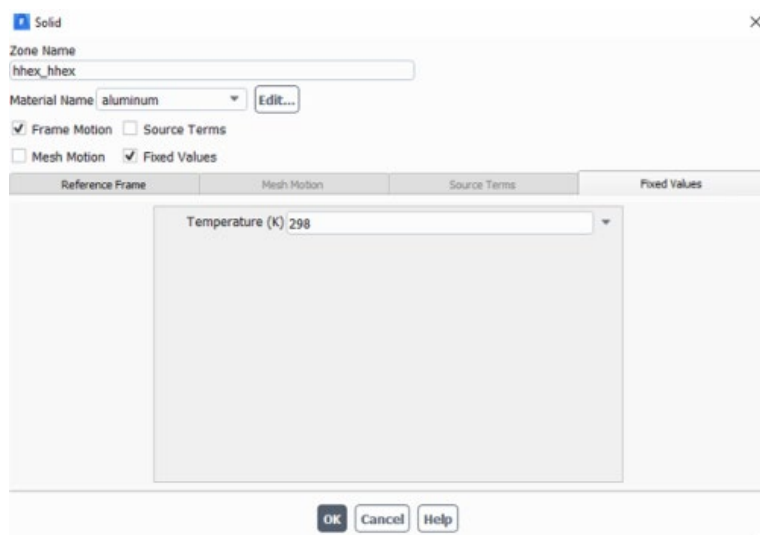


En altres paraules, no transfereix calor al fluid.

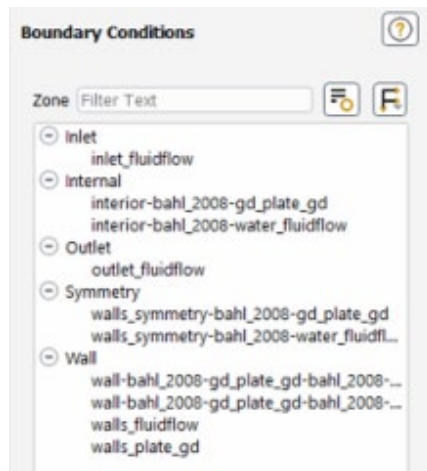
- Per la regió de contacte HHEX-HTF



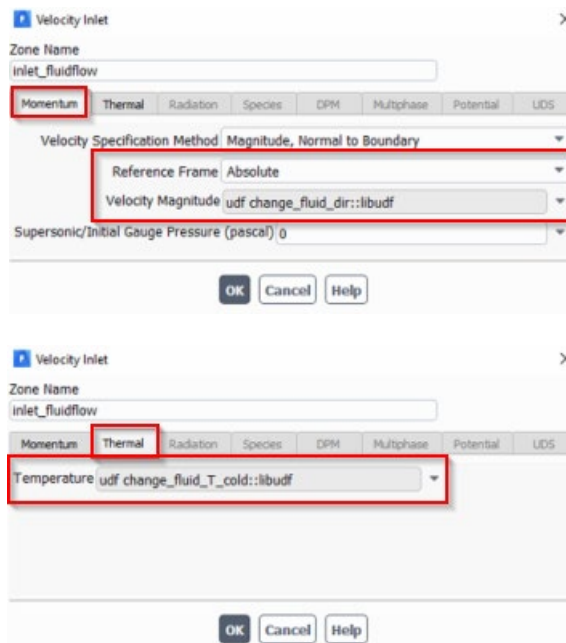
I a més a la cel·la fixem el valor de la temperatura ambient.



En aquest el prototip 1 es diferència que tindrem una entrada i sortida de fluid, per tant s'haurà de definir les condicions de contorn d'aquestes àrees:

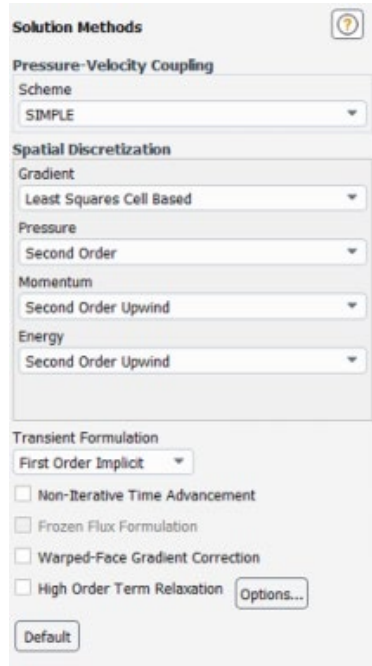


Respecte a l'entrada de fluid el definirem amb un UDF pel perfil de velocitats i la temperatura d'entrada:

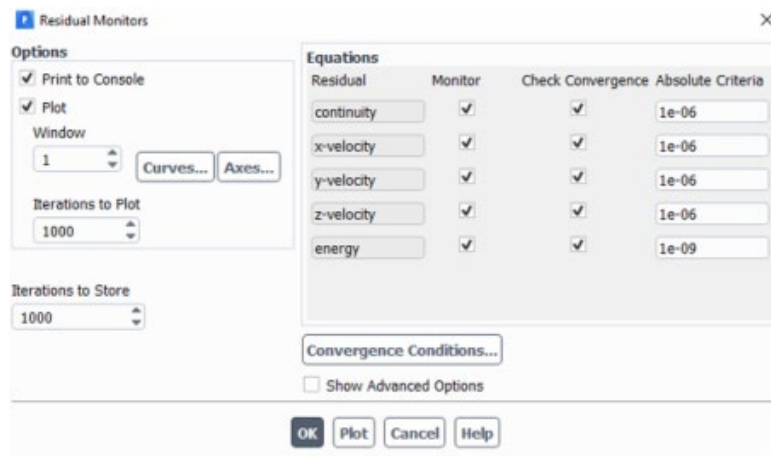


D'altre banda la sortida de fluid la considerarem com una pressió de sortida de 0 Pa i un temperatura fixe de 298K.

## 8. Definirem els mètodes de la solució



9. Redefinirem els criteris per la convergència, d'aquesta manera tindrem resultats més precisos.



10. Escollirem una inicialització estàndard a temperatura ambient, i totes les velocitats a 0 m/s.

The image shows the 'Solution Initialization' dialog box in ANSYS. It is divided into several sections:

- Initialization Methods:** Two radio buttons are present: 'Hybrid Initialization' (unselected) and 'Standard Initialization' (selected).
- Compute from:** A text input field is currently empty.
- Reference Frame:** Two radio buttons are present: 'Relative to Cell Zone' (unselected) and 'Absolute' (selected).
- Initial Values:** A group box containing five input fields:
  - Gauge Pressure (pascal): 0
  - X Velocity (m/s): 0
  - Y Velocity (m/s): 0
  - Z Velocity (m/s): 0
  - Temperature (k): 298
- Buttons:** 'Initialize', 'Reset', and 'Patch...' are located below the input fields. Below these are three smaller buttons: 'Reset DPM Sources', 'Reset LWF', and 'Reset Statistics'. At the bottom left is a 'VOF Check' button.

Com a suggeriment, per anar comprovant els resultats durant la simulació hem creat un pla yz que talla l'origen: *Results > Surfaces > New > Plane > x = 0*. Llavors a *Results > Graphics > Contours > New > Temperature > Static Temperature* del pla creat.