

## Problem Set #4

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### Problem 4.1 Conductive Heat Transfer & Truncation Error

Consider a rod with circular cross-section of area  $A$  and length  $L$ . We will assume the rod is significantly longer than its diameter so that we can model the temperature in the rod as varying in  $x$  (the distance along the rod), but not radially. The rod is initially heated such that the temperature is highest at  $L/2$  and decreases towards its ends. Specifically, the temperature distribution at time  $t = 0$  is,

$$T(x, t = 0) = 20 + 100 \sin\left(\pi \frac{x}{L}\right)$$

where the rod is from  $0 \leq x \leq L$  and the temperature is in degrees Celsius. In this problem, we will consider the analytic behavior of the temperature when the heat source is no longer applied and the temperature at the ends is maintained. As well, we will consider the error made in approximating the relevant PDE using a finite difference method.

The conservation of energy for this one-dimensional heat transfer problem reduces to the following PDE for diffusion,

$$\rho c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2}$$

where  $\rho$ ,  $c$ , and  $k$  are the density, thermal heat capacity, and thermal conductivity of the material.

1. Prove that the solution to this one-dimensional heat transfer problem is,

$$T(x, t) = 20 + 100 \exp\left(-\pi^2 \frac{k}{\rho c L^2} t\right) \sin\left(\pi \frac{x}{L}\right).$$

Specifically, do this by substituting this into the governing PDE and showing that it satisfies this PDE.

2. Determine an expression in terms of the rod properties for the time,  $t_{cool}$  at which the temperature is within 10 degrees of the final temperature ( $T \leq 30^\circ C$  for all  $x$ ).
3. For the remainder of this problem, the bar is made of aluminum with the following properties,
  - $L = 20$  cm,
  - $\rho = 2.7$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>,  $c = 0.90$  J/g-°C,  $k = 167$  W/m-°C

Consider the following finite difference discretization

$$\rho c \frac{T_i^{n+1} - T_i^n}{\Delta t} = k \delta_x^2 T_i^n$$

Develop a short Matlab script that implements this discretization to determine the evolution of the temperature in the aluminum rod starting from the given initial

condition and running until a final time of  $t = t_{cool}$ . Calculate the mean of the absolute value of the error at the nodes at the final time, i.e.,

$$\text{Error} = \frac{1}{N_x + 1} \sum_{i=1}^{N_x+1} |T_i^{N_t} - T(x_i, t_{cool})|$$

where  $N_x$  is the number of spatial divisions (i.e.  $N_x \Delta x = L$ ) and  $N_t$  is the final temporal iteration index (i.e.  $N_t \Delta t = t_{cool}$ ). Fill in the error in following table:

	$N_x = 10$	$N_x = 20$	$N_x = 40$	$N_x = 80$
$N_t = 50$				
$N_t = 100$				
$N_t = 200$				
$N_t = 400$				
$N_t = 800$				
$N_t = 1600$				
$N_t = 3200$				

Note: you should see some very large error for some of these combinations.

- The very large errors for some combinations are because the  $\Delta t$  chosen is not eigenvalue stable for the chosen  $\Delta x$ . Based on your results, how do you think the maximum eigenvalue stable timestep scales with the mesh size? Specifically, does the maximum timestep scale linearly with the mesh size, i.e.  $\Delta t_{\max} = K \Delta x$  where  $K$  is some constant. If not, based on your results, can you determine a power of  $\Delta x$  that the maximum timestep scales with?

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